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The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and cooler; diminishing northwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾; cash cotton, 5 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The joint session of the Peace Commissions at Paris yesterday was devoted to the drafting of the first three articles of the treaty of peace between Spain and the United States. Other articles were considered and in a general way agreed to by the representatives of both countries covering the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Bitter dissensions are arising in Spain, and it was reported from Madrid yesterday that Sagasta admits that Carlism is the greatest danger to the Government now existing. The Spanish Minister of War is quoted as saying the Government has 140,000 troops in readiness to suppress any uprising of the Carlists. A plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been disclosed, and several arrests have been made. The speech of the Austrian Premier threatening retaliation in case Austrians are expelled from Prussia has awakened much bitterness at Berlin. —Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The list of drowned in the wreck of the Portland, it is thought, includes 120 persons. Only 20 bodies have been recovered.

The steamer Ainsworth was wrecked near Balfour, British Columbia, on Tuesday night, and nine men were drowned.

The whipping post as a legal instrument of corporal punishment for certain classes of criminals is advocated by President Shortall of the Illinois Humane Society.

The New Jersey Historical Society has received a letter from Admiral Dewey in which he acknowledges the receipt of a medal from and election to honorary membership in the society.

Inmates of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Erie, Penn., have petitioned State Senator Gibson to take steps to recover for them pension money, which, they allege, has been illegally taken from them by the Trustees of the institution.

Page 2.

August Bombiadi, five years old, will probably die from the bite of a dog.

Mrs. Madison, who was injured on a Second Avenue elevated train, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The torpedo boat Mackenzie did not attain the contract speed of 20 knots on her trial trip yesterday. Another trial will be made.

The marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Douglas, the divorced wife of W. S. Douglas, to Frederick Oakes, was announced yesterday.

One of the pitiful stories of the big storm is that of Mrs. White, whose child died while help was close at hand, but could not be reached.

Commissioner McCartney and Deputy Commissioner Gibson expressed themselves yesterday as pleased with the progress that had been made in cleaning the streets of snow.

One of three masked men who attempted to rob a Missouri Pacific passenger train near Sedalia, Mo., on Tuesday night was captured and proved to be an engineer in the company's employ.

Page 3.

Marine underwriters here say that the losses to their companies as the result of the storm will be more than $1,000,000.

The awful experience of the steamer Strathesk was told by Capt. Frost, who deplores the damage to his ship and the loss of a seaman.

All the vessels arriving yesterday report damage from the storm. The Hen and Chickens Lightship was spoken under sail for Block Island.

The Union Car Company's car shops and sheds were destroyed by fire yesterday. Travel by trolley was stopped in the Bronx. Loss, $150,000.

The steamer Pentagoet is four days overdue at Bangor, Me., but her owners feel confident that she has weathered the gale and will be heard from in a day or two.

Col. Roosevelt was unable to leave yesterday for Boston to lecture, as the railroad from Oyster Bay was blocked with snow. He is to see Messrs. Platt and Odell before they leave for Washington.

Page 4.

Marshal Blanco sailed from Havana for Spain yesterday on the steamship Villaverde.

The Savin picture sale was continued yesterday without further attempts by Frank W. Savin to interfere with the auction.

A big order for gold from Europe is explained by the statement that it is cheaper to import than to sell bills of exchange.

The Consolidated Milk Exchange has decided to increase the price per quart paid to farmers, but it may not affect the consumer.

Admiral Sampson's report covering the operations of the blockading fleet off Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's squadron was made public by the Navy Department yesterday. The Admiral criticises Gen Shafter, and denounces as false the suggestion that the navy was unwilling to co-operate in forcing an entrance to the harbor.

Page 5.

Charles W. Couldock, the yeteran actor, was buried in Evergreens Cemetery.

A station costing $500,000 is to be erected by the New York Central on the Delavan House site in Albany.

President Guiterrez of Salvador has been deposed and a provisional government has been formed by Gen. Regalado.

It is said to be generally admitted in Chicago railroad and financial circles that the sale of the Chicago and Alton is about to be effected, and the opinion is expressed that the Vanderbilt interests will acquire the road.

Page 7.

Foreigners will now be admitted to membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The transport Chester, bound from Savannah for Cuba with troops, which grounded in the river at the former place on Monday and was pulled off, went ashore again yesterday, and was towed out of the mud a second time.

Page 12.

Controller Coler announced the award of the 3½ per cent. gold bonds, amounting to $1,725,000, for $1,856,567.50.

Permanent Directors of the Union Tobacco Company have been elected. Agents of the company are at work in the South.

In his report on the work of the Naval Militia in the war Capt. Miller suggests a national organization to supplement State organizations.

An article from Col. Roosevelt's pen urging the reorganization of the personnel of the navy appears in the current issue of The North American Review.

Mrs. L. E. Stuart died at her home in the Dakota Apartment House, West Seventy-second Street, yesterday from the effects of a fall from an electric car on Nov. 1.

Upon the recommendation of the Mayor the Board of Public Improvements yesterday ordered the preparation of plans for another bridge between Brooklyn and Manhattan.

Mrs. Gerda T. Rothwell is suing for $20,000 damages for injuries received in a Nassau trolley car in a collision which she says happened while the motorman was flirting with a pretty passenger.

The jury which will try William A. E. Moore for attempting to blackmail Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, was secured yesterday. The taking of testimony will be begun to-day.

Amsterdam Avenue property owners have appealed to Corporation Counsel Whalen to oppose the laying of additional subtrolley tracks on the ground that the important water mains in the avenue would be rendered difficult of access.

Commissioner of Buildings Brady has issued a notice to the city that the present plans for the new Tombs building constitute a violation of law. The old architects of the edifice say Commissioner Lantry's move is a political one, but the Commissioner denies it.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 5.

WRECK OF THE PORTLAND

List of the Drowned Thought to Number About 120.

ONLY TWENTY BODIES FOUND

Slight Prospect that More Will Be Recovered, the Gale Having Swept Them Southward.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 30.—The exact number of persons who were carried away from Boston by the Portland will probably never be known, as no list of passengers was retained on shore when the vessel left last Saturday. Many estimates of the number on board have been made, but the estimates have seldom agreed.

C. F. Williams, Boston agent of the Portland Steamship Company, who arrived here on the tug William H. Smith last night, places the total number of persons on the steamer at 100 or possibly 105. This estimate, however, is generally regarded as rather small. It has been stated that the number was as high as 155, but Mr. Williams denies that so many sailed on the Portland. It is probable that 120, including passengers and crew, is near the correct number.

The following passenger list was compiled as accurately as the circumstances permitted, but it is possible that some of those named were not on board the vessel:

Mrs. Theodore Allen, Portland; Miss Allen, Portland.

Mrs. E. L. Baker, Portland; Walter L. Bemis and wife, Auburn, Me.; William Beardsworth, employe of Portland Rolling Mills of Lignonia, Me.; George Bonney, Portland; James Buckminster, Providence, R. I.

Mrs. J. A. Carroll, Lowell; Master Philip Chase, Worcester; William L. Chase, Worcester; Albert Clark, Somerville; Miss Edna Clark, Westbrook; Miss Eva Clark, Westbrook; Mrs. G. O. Chickering, Weymouth; Miss Emma Cobb, Portland; Miss Cole, Springfield, Mass.; George Cole, Portland; W. J. Cohen, Portland; S. Cohen, Portland; George Crozier, St. John, N. B.

Jerry Daly, Portland; George W. Delaney, Boston; Mrs. Ezekiel Dennis, Portland; John Doherty, Boston; Mrs. Dukeshire, Portland.

Mrs. Jennie G. Edmonds, East Boston.

James W. Flower of St. John, N. B., Principal of Bliss Commercial College, Lewiston; Elias Dudley Freeman of Portland; Isaiah Frye, Portland; Rufus Frye, Portland.

D. Osborne Gatchell of Boston, tailor, forty-two years of age.

William Hanson, Gorham, Me.; Miss Rowena M. Heald, Cumberland Mills; Arthur F. Hersom, Portland; Mrs. Hersom, Portland; Miss Sophie E. Haines, Portland; Oren Hooper and son Carl, Portland; Mrs. Houston, wife of the second steward of the ship; a child and Mrs. Houston's sister, names not obtainable; Miss Jennie C. Hoyt, North Easton.

Miss Madge Ingraham, Woodfords, Me.

Perry Jackson, wife, and child, South Portland, Me.

Miss Kelley, Boston; George B. Kenniston, Jr., Booth Bay Harbor, Me.; Mrs. M. Kenny, South Portland, Me., and Timothy Kirby of Marlborough, shoeworker.

Miss Helen Langthorne, music teacher in the Deering School, Deering, Me.; lived in Portland; Mrs. Hattie A. Lord, East Deering, Me., wife of Hollis Lord, second engineer of the steamer Manhattan.

Miss Edna McCrillis, Boston, D. W. McGilvery, Roxbury, Mass.; Miss Jennie McMullen, Portland; Mrs. Cornelia N. Mitchell, North Boston, Miss Maclay, Portland; William Mosher, Gorham, Me., who had been spending Thanksgiving with friends in Chelsea; John H. Murphy, Portland, and John J. Murphy, Marlborough.

Miss Emma L. Plympton, Charles River, Mass.; Miss Amy Pratt, Portland; Horace Pratt, Portland; Mrs. Horace Pratt, Portland, and Scott Proctor, South Portland, Me.

Theodore Ravenal, Lowell; Mrs. Anna Rounds, Portland; Mrs. David Rounds and daughter, Miss Ross, Portland.

Mrs. Miranda Safford, Portland; M. L. Sewell, Portland; Fred Sherwood, Portland; Merton L. Small, Woodfords, Me.; Harry Smith, East Boston; Fred Stevens, Portland; Fred Stevens, Woodfords, Me.; Miss Ella Swift, Portland; Miss Maud Sykes, Portland; Harry Sylvester, Portland.

Elmira B. Tammins, Maplewood, Mass.; Miss Annie Tetrow, Manchester, N. H.; Charles H. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson and child, Woodfords, Me.; Miss Eva Totten, Portland, formerly of Boston; Miss Alice Tucker, Lowell, Mass.

Louis F. Underwood, Portland.

Mrs. James Welch; Mrs. Weyler, South Weymouth; Mrs. Augustus Wheeler, South Weymouth; Charles Wiggin, Portland; C. F. Wilson, Betnel, Me.; Frank Wilson, formerly employed in the Crawford House, Boston, home in St. John, N. B.

Henry D. Young, Boston.

THE BODIES FOUND.

The following constitutes a list of the bodies washed ashore on the outside coast of Cape Cod up to midnight to-night:

At Orleans—E. Dudley Freeman of Yarmouth, Me., a prominent attorney and member of the Governor's Council, (identified by name on inside of watchcase and on paper in pocket;) George W. Delaney, twenty-eight years old, of 690 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, (identified by card and documents in pocket.)

At Wellfleet—George Graham, (colored,) porter of the Portland.

At Provincetown—William Mosher of Gorham, Me.

On Nauset Beach—Body of man believed to be John Walton, second engineer of the Portland.

At the undertaking rooms of Thomas S. Taylor, Provincetown is the body of a woman about fifty years of age, with large frame and features, iron gray hair, and dark eyes. No clothing was on the body except fragments of underwear. The body was somewhat bruised. This body was picked up near Peaked Hill Bars Life-saving Station.

The body of an unknown colored man lies at the undertaking rooms of Nathaniel Gifford of Provincetown. It is that of a man about thirty years old, probably one of the stewards of the steamer. In a pocket a bunch of stateroom keys was found. This body also was picked up near Peaked Hill Bars.

The body of a woman, 5 feet 9 inches in height, with light hair, slightly mixed with gray; blue eyes, weight 160 pounds, lies at J. B. Steele's undertaking establishment, Orleans. The woman was about forty-five or fifty years of age. The body was devoid of clothing when picked up on Nauset Beach by the Nauset Life Saving crew. It is judged that the woman had false teeth, as all the teeth are missing. On a finger was a chased ring, with the words "Forget me not."

Mr. Steele has also the body of a girl, which was found last night off Orleans by John G. Rogers. The girl was not over twenty years of age. She had blue eyes, dark brown hair, light complexion, and a full set of teeth. The body was dressed in underclothing with black corsets and a woollen jacket. On the little finger of the right hand was a ring which had a stone in the centre. The stone had been evidently washed away. The side settings of the ring were pearls.

Joseph Mayo, undertaker at Orleans, has the body of a mulatto girl, twenty years old, weight 115 pounds, height 5 feet 3 inches. It is evidently that of one of the waitresses on the Portland, and is possibly the daughter of one of the stewardesses. The body was partially dressed and had on a plaid cape. There was an opal ring on the third finger of the left hand. The girl's hair was remarkably long and thick.

Another body at Joseph Mayo's awaiting identification is one found on Monday by W. H. Hopkins. This is the body of a woman about forty-five years of age, 5 feet 3 inches in height, weight about 200 pounds. She had on a black petticoat and a dark dress. A gold watch was found on this body with the monogram "J. C. E." engraved on the case. It is thought the body may be that of Mrs. Jennie Edmunds of 21 Marion Street, East Boston, but the identification is by no means positive. She wore a diamond ring, a plain gold band ring, a diamond horseshoe brooch, and a braided chain with a gold slide.

At Mayo's rooms is also the body of a woman about sixty or sixty-five years old. The face was very badly disfigured and the body was almost entirely nude. The only means of identification was a bloodstone ring with the initials "L. W. G.," followed by the figures "79."

At Orleans a second body of a white girl is held for identification. It is that of a girl of about twenty. The body was fully dressed. Also there is the body of a colored waiter, about twenty-five years old. Also at Orleans, a man of twenty, with pompadour-cut hair and dark complexion, and a man of forty-five, light complexion, good clothing. (Description apparently referring to the same man coming from Highland Light says a card marked "John W. —, Congress Street, Portland," was found on the clothing.)

The descriptions of three bodies at Eastham could not be obtained here to-night.

NO HOPE OF SURVIVORS.

Nearly every sea Captain and mariner on the Cape, on being asked for an opinion, states that every one on board was undoubtedly lost.

One feature of the disaster is the absence of any fragments of a lifeboat or life raft among the varied mass of wreckage from the Portland which has been washed ashore during the last three days along the beach from High Head station to Chatham. Up to a late hour to-day no one had reported finding any of the Portland's boats. Several pieces of white-painted oars were picked up at various points. One theory is that the boats and life rafts were carried far out to sea, and were not blown anywhere near this coast.

The place and exact manner in which the Portland was swept to destruction have furnished an unusually interesting topic of discussion in marine circles here. Old mariners say they cannot understand why the steamer, which was sighted about 9 o'clock Saturday night, just before the gale set in in its full force, between Thatcher's Island and Eastern Point, Cape Ann, by the schooner Maude S., did not put into Gloucester Harbor, when it was apparent from the fall of the barometer that a violent northeaster was approaching. When the steamer was sighted off Cape Ann she was making good progress toward Portland, but the weather was fast becoming rough, and, as the Captain of the Maude S. said, it was plain to see that a serious storm was impending. Why the Portland, over left Boston at all Saturday night is what puzzles marine men on Cape Cod.

It was off Thatcher's Island that the Portland was last reported before she went to her doom. There are many theories offered in explanation of how the vessel reached a point near the tip end of Cape Cod. Although the exact location of where she went to pieces will in all probability never be known it is generally believed that the wreck occurred at a point about ten or possibly fifteen miles north of Peaked Hill Bars, which would be from forty-five to fifty miles from where she was sighted by the Maude S. The tremendous seas which she must have encountered off Cape Ann undoubtedly damaged her, and when Capt. Blanchard saw that he could proceed no further eastward it was thought by some he resolved to make for the open sea to avoid the dangers along the coast.

HOUR OF THE DISASTER.

The time that the Portland was lost is placed at from 9 to 10 o'clock Sunday forenoon. The watches found on the bodies washed ashore had nearly all stopped between those hours. The wreck could not have occurred between those hours Saturday night, in the judgment of all competent authorities, as in that case the wreckage would have been washed ashore at points in Massachusetts Bay. Furthermore, the force of the storm at 10 o'clock Saturday night was not sufficiently heavy to cause the vessel to founder.

When the wreck was at first reported it was thought the boat had possibly struck on the terrible peaked Hill Bars, which are known among mariners everywhere as the graveyard of the New England coast. This theory was quickly put to flight, however, by a careful investigation. In the first place the patrol at the Peaked Hill Bars life saving station were on the alert throughout the great storm, and the men on duty there saw or heard nothing to indicate that a steamer had been dashed to pieces on the famous shoals. The fierce gale caused such a tremendous tide that a vessel of the Portland's draught would have passed over the bars in safety and run ashore on the beach. In fact, a large schooner in distress, drawing more water than the Portland, passed over the most shallow part of the bars and did not ground on them, but brought up on the beach.

Another incident that tends to place the time of the wreck on Sunday morning was reported by the crew of the Race Point Life Saving Station. Race Point forms the tip of Cape Cod. The life-saving crew there during the height of the driving snowstorm heard four sharp whistles from a steamer, which was recognized as a distress signal.

The signal was heard at about 7:45 o'clock, and the crew hastily manned the boats to give assistance if possible. A terrible tempest was raging, and it was so thick that it was impossible to see any distance off shore. The crew could locate no steamer, and the blasts of a whistle were heard only once. The men are positive that they heard a steamer whistle, and are now of the opinion that it came from the Portland some time before she foundered, for it is generally believed she went to the bottom and was not wrecked by going on shore.

THE HULL AT THE BOTTOM.

The opinion is also general here that the boat was gradually battered to pieces by the mountainous seas, the upper fittings being carried away until the water began to pour into her. The fact that her wheel was found with ropes attached, on the Orleans shore, is taken to indicate that the pilots were powerless to control the vessel's course in the bay, and that they were obliged to lash the wheel.

When the hull went under the upper deck and fittings, gingerbread work, &c., probably became loosened by the action of the seas. These parts of the ship, not including the furnishings, were practically the only ones of the vessels that were strewn along the outer coast of Cape Cod. The absence of any very large sections on the coast is accounted for by the theory that the hull itself went to the bottom. The largest piece of wreckage reported up to sunset was a piece about thirty feet long.

Before the steamer took her final plunge, it would seem that the passengers and crew adopted all means at their command to save their lives, as is shown by the large number of life preservers and belts found among the first portions of the wreckage. The first body from the wreck came ashore at High Head, which is a few miles further down on the outer coast of the cape, than the Peaked Hill Station. It was found on Monday morning. The next bodies found were picked up at points further south on the same day, and the life preservers, woodwork, two or three pieces of baggage, lard, tobacco, paper, and other stuff from the cargo began to pile up on the shore south of High Head. Little wreckage was found north of that point.

The swift undertow off shore carried an immense amount of debris and many bodies south as far as Mononomy Beach and Nantucket Sound. The northern limit indicated that the wreck was near High Head.

RECOVERY OF BODIES DOUBTFUL.

Large numbers of volunteers, including several persons who had friends or relatives on board the steamer, assisted the surfmen in patroling the beaches. From the tip end of Cape Cod to Mononomy there are ten Government life-saving stations, and all the crews have been on duty almost constantly since last Saturday evening, when the great blow set in. On Monday and yesterday several bodies were sighted in the surf some distance from shore, but they disappeared from view in the strong current running southward before they could be secured.

The fact that hardly more than a score of bodies had been recovered from the sea up to to-night is due to the strong undertow, which carried the great majority down the coast, how far no one can tell. It is considered doubtful if many more bodies will be recovered. The severe gale from the east and northeast, which began last night and continued all day, swept everything southward.

Canadians on the Portland?

MONTREAL, Nov. 30.—It was learned today that there were two Montrealers on board the ill-fated steamer Portland. They were Alphonso Gosselin, assistant city clerk, and Procule Piche, an insurance agent. Mr. Gosselin was a well-known fraternal society man, and had held many important positions. Both were married, and leave families.

THE KING PHILIP WRECKED.

Fall River Schooner and Ten Men Lost on Cape Cod.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Nov. 30.—The schooner King Philip of Fall River has been totally wrecked on the cape. The crew, probably numbering ten men, has been lost.

The schooner was of 1,224 tons gross register.

WRECK STORY IN BAMBOO.

Tale of Disaster to a Schooner Found Floating at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Nov. 30.—A piece of bamboo which was picked up in the surf here brought a story of death and the loss of the schooner Whitewings of Gloucester in the recent storm. F. E. Thomas found the fragment tossing about in the waves and, securing it, found that it contained a letter. The message was as follows:

"We will be lost—thirteen of us—in fishing schooner Whitewings from Gloucester. Have no bottle to put it in. Everything is gone. We are about to go on a raft. Henry Wilder and Frank Haskins are dead. If I could only see my wife and darling child again. ALBERT SIMMONS."

The paper has been sent to Gloucester.

A body found yesterday morning on the outside beach near Powder Point Bridge by the Gurnety Life-Saving Crew, clad in oilskins, marked "Haley," is thought to be that of one of a quartet of Norwell men reported missing from their shooting box near the mouth of North River.

It will be a week before telephone wires will give connection to Brockton, where this town connects for Boston, and other places.

A six-foot steering wheel, a spar seventy-five feet long, with rigging attached, and what appeared to be the front of a quarterdeck house or the side of a steamer's state room, are reported floating in the water off shore near Brant Rock. They are thought to have come from some deep-sea ship, wrecked further up the coast.

THE SCOTTISH KING ASHORE.

Puritan Line Steamer on the Rocks at Cape Race, Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 30.—The British steamer Scottish King of the Puritan Line, which sailed from Antwerp on Nov. 21 for Boston and Baltimore with a general cargo, went ashore during a dense fog this morning at Seal Cove, a fishing hamlet on Trinity Bay. The crew was saved.

A telegram from Capt. James says that his ship is lying in an upright position between the rocks; that there is a bad hole in the bottom, and that the fore compartment and the engine and boiler rooms are full of water. The dispatch also says that a portion of the cement and glass on board may be saved if the weather continues favorable.

The British steamer Regulus has left here to render assistance to the stranded steamer.

The Scottish King is comparatively a new steamer, having been built by Short Brothers, at Sunderland, England, in 1896. She is a steel, propeller vessel of 2,148 tons net. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 364 feet 5 inches; beam, 43 feet; depth, 26 feet 3 inches. Her home port is London, and her owners T. Ronaldson & Co. The vessel is equipped with triple-expansion engines, having cylinders 27, 43, and 72 inches, with a 40-inch stroke, while her nominal horse power is 416.

The cargo of the steamer consists of a large amount of glass, rags, and general merchandise, part of which is consigned to Boston merchants, and the remainder to Baltimore parties. The steamer is said to be insured in English companies. Capt. James, who commands the craft, was formerly in command of the steamer Norse King, and is well known as a capable navigator.

To Float the Steamer Fairfax.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 30.—The contract for floating the steamer Fairfax, aground in Vineyard Sound, has been awarded to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company. The work of removing her cargo has already commenced.

Big Schooner Stranded Off Nahant.

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Nov. 30.—The three-masted schooner Edgar Hanson, coal laden, bound for Portsmouth, N. H., went ashore on Dread Ledge, off Nahant, this afternoon. She lies in a dangerous position, and if the wind changes she is liable to be shattered to pieces on the rocks. The Swampscott life savers took off her crew of six men.

The Gate City Sighted Tuesday.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 30.—Advices received here to-day state that the steamship Gate City, which left Boston Saturday for this port, and which it was feared had gone down in the storm, was sighted off Long Island yesterday by the steamer Chattahoochie. Both steamers belong to the Ocean Steamship Company. No apprehension for the Gate City's safety is felt here.

Wilson Liner Ohio Floated.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The Wilson Line steamer Ohio, which went ashore on Spectacle Island during Saturday's storm, was floated by five tugs this afternoon and brought to her dock. It is thought she is not badly damaged.

STEAMER AND NINE LIVES LOST.

The Ainsworth Wrecked Near Balfour, British Columbia.

REVELSTOKE, B. C., Nov. 30.—The steamer Ainsworth, plying between Kaslo and Nelson and other Kootenay points, was wrecked last night about five miles south of Balfour.

Nine men were drowned, including three passengers. No particulars have been received.

JOKER IN A QUANDARY.

Kentucky Congressman-Elect Abstracted His Friend's Watch in New York and Was Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 30.—Oscar Turner, Representative-elect from the Louisville District, had an exciting experience in New York during the Corbett-Sharkey fiasco, being, nominally under arrest for several hours. He had gone to the fight with John W. Vreeland of The Farmers' Home Journal. They were at the Lenox Athletic Club, together with a number of Louisville and New York newspaper men.

Mr. Turner conceived the idea of playing a prank on Mr. Vreeland, and he proceeded to carry his plan into execution. He deftly slipped Mr. Vreeland's watch from his pocket. Mr. Turner was chuckling to himself when he felt a hard hand laid roughly on his shoulder. Before he came to a realization of what was taking place one of the men said:

"Oh, we've caught you at it, have we?" and he gave the Congressman-elect a jerk that almost took him off his feet. Mr. Turner smiled and tried to explain.

"Oh, you can explain to the Judge," continued the detective. "We are out after just such fellows as you. Come along, here."

Mr. Turner looked appealingly at his friends.

"Why," said he, "this gentleman will tell you that this is all a joke."

The detective looked at Mr. Vreeland inquiringly, but the latter shook his head.

"I have never seen the gentleman before," he said simply, "but that is my watch."

Mr. Turner looked at his friend in a dazed manner, but the detectives had become impatient by this time, and they were hustling their prisoner through the crowd at a terrible rate when the others saw that it was time to explain matters. It was no easy task to secure Mr. Turner's release. The officers thought the men simply did not want to be witnesses against him, and insisted on taking him to the station, but consented, finally, to remain until the fight was over. They then went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the clerk furnished proof that Messrs. Turner and Vreeland were registered together.

Sioux City Real Estate Firm Fails.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Nov. 30.—James F. and H. D. Booge, Jr., went into voluntary bankruptcy to-day, with liabilities of $300,000. The assets are nominal. The firm was a big real estate one here in the boom days. Edmund Pendleton was appointed trustee.

A Marion (Ind.) Concern's Stock Seized

MARION, Ind., Nov. 30.—Sheriff Bradford levied on the stock of the Andrew J. Conroy Installment Company this morning to satisfy a judgment for $10,000 in favor of James A. Russ of Evansville, Ind., and $6,000 in favor of J. E. Williamson and A. L. Dass of Evansville.

CLOSING UP PEACE WORK

The First Three Articles of the Final Treaty Are Drafted.

OTHERS CAUSE DISCUSSION

Both Countries Agree to Release Prisoners of War—The Philippines to be Pacified.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—The Joint Peace Commission devoted two hours and a half to-day—from 2 to 4:30 P. M.—to drafting the first three articles of the peace treaty protocol, dealing with the cession of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, upon which the Commissioners agreed in principle. A general discussion on the other articles followed, but no decision was reached, and the joint commission adjourned until to-morrow.

There were thirteen articles laid before the two commissions, covering the following subjects:

First—The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.

Second—The cession of Puerto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam, in the Ladrones.

Third—The cession of the Philippines.

Fourth—The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.

Fifth—The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines, pending the ratification of the treaty.

Sixth—The release of military prisoners mutually.

Seventh—The cession by Spain of the Island of Kusale, or Strong's Island, in the Carolines.

Eighth—The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.

Ninth—The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.

Tenth—Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.

Eleventh—The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.

Twelfth—The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least twelve years.

Thirteenth—A revival of the treaties broken by the war.

The first three articles were mutually agreed upon to-day, as was also the article embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be practically the same as in the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico. The mutual release of military prisoners was agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo. The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile in Ceuta, in Morocco, or at other Spanish penal settlements.

Daily sessions will be held hereafter, and it is now believed that the work may possibly be concluded this week, although so early a termination is not probable. The foregoing list of subjects under consideration does not show the precise order in which the articles were laid before the Spanish Commissioners to-day, and, in fact, only eight of the thirteen were discussed. Four points arose regarding which the Spaniards desire to consult Madrid and two upon which the Americans will consult Washington.

After the session and the departure of the Spanish Commissioners the Americans remained in the conference chamber for an hour in executive session. An adjournment was taken until 3 o'clock to-morrow.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM MADRID.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—The Cabinet, at its meeting just held, agreed upon instructions for Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, for to-day's meeting of the Commissioners. The Cabinet's instructions to Señor Montero Rios, which were drawn up yesterday evening, were a request for the immediate release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands, to negotiate navigation and tariff advantages in the Philippine Islands in favor of Spain, to obtain a ratification of several treaties of commerce with former Spanish possessions, and an arrangement of the debt of the Philippines, and if possible of the Cuban debt.

The Government also agreed to refuse a ratification of the protocol of 1877.

The Imparcial announces that the Government intends to retain the Carolines, and will only sell them in case it receives an advantageous offer and they become a burden to Spain. The paper adds: "The Government has not received such a proposition, but expects to do so."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The protocol of 1877 which the Spanish Government has notified her Commissioners not to revive is the celebrated Cushing protocol, which has been a source of much correspondence between the two Governments, and was invoked by this Government a number of times prior to the outbreak of hostilities. The protocol was framed with special reference to the outbreaks in Cuba against Spain, and now that she has lost nearly all of her colonies, and especially those near our soil, has not its former importance to the United States. Its aim was to guarantee our citizens protection against summary and secret legal proceedings. Its first clause, which is fairly descriptive of the whole protocol, provided that no citizen of the United States residing in Spain or her island possessions charged with treason, conspiracy against the Government or any other crime shall be subject to trial by any exceptional tribunal unless captured with arms in hand, but instead shall be tried exclusively by the ordinary legal jurisdiction.

AGUINALDO DEMANDS RANSOM.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—The Government has received an important dispatch from the Philippine Islands, in which it is stated that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, demands $1,500,000 for the release of the imprisoned friars.

BITTER DISSENSIONS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, whose dispatch is dated Tuesday and is forwarded from the frontier, says: "The Opposition papers accuse the Government and the Spanish Peace Commissioners of a lack of skill and energy in protecting Spanish interests. They demand the immediate convocation of the Cortes and the resumption of the Constitutional guarantees, so that public opinion can declare for a new and competent Ministry to undertake the reorganization of the country and its finances."

GERMANY SUES FOR FAVOR.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says: "Germany is negotiating at Washington for the recognition of Germany's commercial privileges in the Sulus. The negotiations are friendly, Germany desiring to act in perfect agreement with England and the United States. I believe it to be correct that Germany would give a reasonable price for the Carolines, but she does not desire to do anything to prejudice her relations with either the United States or Great Britain."

MR. HOAR AGAINST THE TREATY.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 30.—Senator Hoar to-day announced himself as positively opposed to the treaty which would acquire the Philippines. In a communication to the Gazette he says:

"We have not, so far, any news which is absolutely trustworthy of what they are doing in Paris. But if the report is true that it is proposed to buy of Spain the "sovereignty of the Philippine Islands," and to pay $20,000,000 for it, I do not believe that such a treaty will be agreed to, and I do not believe it ought to be agreed to. Spain has very little sovereignty in the Philippines to sell just now, and I do not think the people of the United States are in the market to buy sovereignty, or that the Constitution has conferred upon anybody the right to buy any such commodity. The Constitution was framed upon the theory that sovereignty is not a salable article. The people of the United States have conferred upon nobody the power to make such purchases in their behalf. We have acquired territory, either vacant or so sparsely settled that there was no people capable of governing it and no germ of a National life. We have also, in one recent case, acquired a territory where the original germ of National life had perished. But neither of these precedents applies to the Philippines Archipelago, with its millions of inhabitants."

FAVORS THE WHIPPING POST.

President of Illinois Humane Society Says It Is a Public Necessity.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—The whipping post as a legal instrument of corporal punishment for certain classes of criminals is favored by President Shortall of the Illinois Humane Society. At a meeting of representatives of [illegible] organizations to-day Mr. Shortall read a paper giving at length his reasons for favoring the adoption of the whipping post. He urged legislation to that effect.

Bodily punishment for woman beaters, incorrigible and dangerous tramps, and more particularly the "hoodlum" class, was, according to Mr. Shortall, an absolute public necessity.

OLD PENSIONERS COMPLAIN.

Inmates of Home at Erie Say Money Is Taken from Them Illegally.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—State Senator P. A. Gibson met Gov. Hastings at the Stratford Hotel, this city, by appointment to-day, and laid before him a lengthy petition from inmates of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Erie, Penn., praying the Senator to take steps to recover for them pension money which, they allege, has been illegally taken from them by the Trustees of the institution, who, they say, compel the inmates to turn over to the home all pension money received in excess of $4 per month, on penalty of discharge.

The petitioners say they are informed that this money is used in extending relief to dependent relatives of pensioners in the home, but that they (the petitioners) have no dependent relatives, and that their money is taken without any apparent design of using it, either for the benefit of the home, relatives, or inmates themselves.

The Governor promised to take up the matter at once and institute a full investigation.

ADMIRAL DEWEY SENDS THANKS

Acknowledges Receipt of Medal from New Jersey Historical Society.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30.—The New Jersey Historical Society, which some time ago forwarded a medal to Admiral Dewey and also elected him an honorary member, has received the following letter in acknowledgment:

Flagship Olympia, Manila, P. I., Oct. 12, 1898.

George S. Mott, Secretary New Jersey Historical Society:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 3. An explanation is due you for the long delay in answering. In your letter you stated that a medal would be sent by mail or express. I waited before replying for that medal, thinking it would arrive by each mail. It is just at hand. I have been much honored by the New Jersey Historical Society in passing such a resolution and by election to honorary membership. Will you have the kindness to express to the members of the society my sincerest thanks for the honor that they have done me? I am very truly GEORGE DEWEY.

HAPPY AND WELL AT 100 YEARS.

A Descendant of the Duke of Montrose Celebrates a Century of Life.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Elizabeth Graham Manvel is celebrating her one hundredth birthday to-day at the home of her nephew, the Rev. Horace G. Hinsdale, at this place. Mrs. Manvel is well known in Brooklyn, and is the mother of Frederick C. Manvel, clerk of Plymouth Church. Mrs. Manvel has control of her mental faculties, and keeps herself posted on all events of importance by reading the daily newspapers. She is enjoying good health.

Mrs. Manvel was born in Boston, and her father, James Lorimer Graham, was a descendant of an old Scotch family. Her grandfather was the second son of the Duke of Montrose. Her husband was Cyrus Manvel. After her marriage she lived for a time in Greenwich, Conn., and is the oldest living member of the Second Congregational Church of that place. Then she moved to Brooklyn, and lived there until a few years ago. There are some of the members of the Greenwich congregation with her to-day, and her children are also helping her celebrate. They are Frederick C. Manve, of Brooklyn, Mrs. Julia Lindsay of Newport, Mrs. Susan Brey of Greenwich, and John Manvel of Elizabeth. She has eleven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren.

A Rich Gold M

misapplication of money, that if unauthorized, it is of little consequence, as the State has received the benefit of the expenditure.

But it is of the greatest consequence. It took several centuries to establish the rule, which has remained unquestioned in the English-speaking world since the revolution of 1688, that the Legislature alone can appropriate money and designate the purpose for which it shall be used. It is therefore as unjustifiable to apply public money to a purpose not designated by the Legislature as it is to make any use of it, without an act of appropriation. Other instances might be given of plain violations of the statute in the proceedings taken by the Department of Public Works, but it is unnecessary to pursue these details further, as I have reached the conclusion that this also is a proper case to be presented to the Grand Jury.

"A civil action may also be brought against the Superintendent and his sureties upon his official bond filed with the Controller to recover damages to the extent of $50,000. But an action of this character has heretofore rarely resulted in replenishing the Treasury on account of the losses sustained from the acts or omissions of public officers and it is believed that the best security to the people for the proper administration of public affairs and the strongest preventive against recurrence of similar misconduct is criminal prosecution against all such offenders and their subjection to personal discipline and punishment.

"There are doubtless instances among the subordinates of both the State Engineer and Superintendent of Public Works who have been voluntary and willing assistants in the commission of the illegal practices which have been brought to light in the course of the investigation made by the commission. I have not deemed it desirable or expedient, however, in this preliminary report to single them out, as the Public Prosecutor should be left at liberty to exercise his discretion in using any of them as witnesses for the people against the principal offenders."

As an introductory to the report proper, Judge Countryman says in part:

"I may remark at the outset that the report of the commission is a fair and temperate statement, so far as it goes, of the general purport of the evidence, but does not contain, evidently from want of time, all the results of the investigation, and, for the same reason, I shall be unable to refer in detail to all the conclusions that may be drawn from the facts found in the depositions taken and returned by the commission."

CONTRACTORS NOT ACCUSED.

"I do not understand that the commission charges, or even suggests, that there was any collusion amounting to fraud in a legal sense on the part of contractors, either in procuring their several contracts or in failing to perform such contracts after they were obtained. In any event, I have not discovered the evidence on which to base such a charge with any prospect of sustaining it in a court of justice. Nor is there any evidence returned by the commission, except, perhaps, in two or three instances, which would, in my opinion, warrant a resort to legal remedies against contractors for any breach of terms and conditions of their contracts. The contractors were acting in their own interest, and dealing at arm's length with the State, and so long as they were guiltless of fraud or of collusion with the State officers they ought not to be held accountable for the loss or damage sustained by the State through the negligence or dereliction of its own agents.

"Public officers, however, occupy a different position. They are the representatives of the State, charged with a public trust, and their action must conform to the authority conferred and the duties imposed upon them by law."

The report then takes up the State Engineer's connection with the work and his duties thereto, and gives much space to a detailed description of how the State Engineer performed his duties and of the system under which his subordinates worked, from which the following extracts are taken:

"The State Engineer did not, before the contracts were made, ascertain with practicable accuracy the quantity of embankment, excavation, masonry, or other items of work or materials to be included in the contracts, or, if such quantities were ascertained, he did not accurately state or include them in the quantity sheets, so that they could be exhibited to the persons desiring to make proposals for such work, and so enable them to make proper, safe, and intelligent proposals; nor were the quantities or items thereof embodied, as contemplated by the statute, in the contracts with proper care or sufficient accuracy to protect the public interests against the subsequent claims of the contractors for additional or extra work.

INACCURACY OF ESTIMATES.

"It is a singular fact that, as a rule, in all the contracts the proposal prices of all classes of work and materials were lower than the preliminary estimates, so that if the estimates of quantities and the specifications had been made with reasonable accuracy, the entire cost of the improvement would have been considerably less than the Engineer's estimates. This is fairly illustrated by the results obtained in the ten contracts last mentioned, in which the gross amount of the preliminary estimates was $234,358, and the total of the contract proposals $211,188, while the final accounts aggregated $231,746, about $2,612 less than the estimates, but $20,588 more than the amount of the proposals.

"The grand total of the preliminary estimates in all the completed contracts was $1,883,674, while the contract proposals and prices amounted to $1,720,824, a difference of $112,850. The total amount of the preliminary estimates in the uncompleted contracts was $5,758,816, and of the proposals $5,324,408, leaving a balance of $435,406 in favor of the proposals. If such estimates as were made and included in the bidding sheets can be regarded as a reasonable and proper exercise of engineering skill, the only safe and judicious course for the State in the prosecution of public improvement is to return to the old method of the direct employment of day labor, dilatory and expensive as that has been found in our recent experience with the new Capitol.

"There was no proper system or method of supervision of the preliminary estimates of quantities, but the force of each division and subdivision or contract section was largely left to pursue its own course in the ascertainment of quantities and prices of the different kinds of work and materials, so long as the aggregates did not call for a sum in excess of the amount designed or set apart to be appropriated or distributed to such portion of the canal. There was no special effort made or care taken to anticipate and provide for the difficulties known to exist on the 'Jordan level,' but the same carelessness and indifference is apparent in the preparation of the estimates and bidding sheets in that region or elsewhere along the canals.

"Whenever a contractor came across a substance, as he was likely to do in the performance of nearly every contract, that was unusually hard as compared with ordinary earth, he was quite sure to raise the question of classification, and claim that it was too hard to plow, and therefore should be allowed and certified as rock. If the assistant engineer in immediate charge of the particular work hesitated or rejected the claim there was an appeal, of course, to the resident engineer, and if he hesitated, to the division, or even to the State Engineer, and at some stage of its progress the appeal was usually if not invariably successful. This course of procedure would probably have worked successfully without jarring or clashing between the various grades of the engineering service, but for the fact that it was necessary for each of the engineers, including the assistant resident, and division engineers, and finally the State Engineer, to certify and approve every partial and final account of the contractor before he could draw the money claimed to be due from the Controller.

ENGINEER FORCED TO YIELD.

"The assistant engineer, however much he doubted the propriety of the classification, would gracefully yield to the decision of his superiors, and conform to their directions, so long as he was not required to make an oath on his own responsibility to the correctness of the account. But when he was required to make an affidavit that material which he knew from personal inspection to be earth was rock, upon which the price would ordinarily be from four to five times as much as earth, or that the quantity of a given material was far in excess of the actual amount as measured by him, a conscientious man would hesitate and ask to be excused. This occurred in some instances, but as the request was almost invariably, as well as sharply, refused, the inferior officer had no choice but to comply, and make the requisite affidavit, or leave the service, or if he did not voluntarily leave, was peremptorily removed.

"In one case an assistant engineer having in charge one of the contracts in the middle division was orally instructed in advance by the resident engineer to allow certain material to the contractor at a fixed and arbitrary amount. In the next monthly report, however, the assistant engineer returned the actual amount for that month according to his measurement. The resident engineer required the return to be modified so as to comply with the instruction, but refused to reduce the instruction to writing, and the assistant engineer declined to make the modification on his own responsibility because it involved his making a false affidavit to the correctness of the return.

"He was thereupon reported to the State Engineer as insubordinate, who promptly notified him, without a hearing, of his removal, for causing friction with his superior officers. Subsequently, upon having the assistant engineer's defense submitted to him, the State Engineer modified the form of his dismissal to a leave of absence, to take effect at the end of the month in which the dispute occurred, but did not afterward give him any employment. The subordinate seems to have been a capable and efficient engineer, who had performed his duties properly, and there does not appear to have been any ground for his dismissal, except his refusal to make a false return of work performed by the contractor."

ALDRIDGE'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Judge Countryman pursues a like course in describing the duties of Superintendent of Public Works, and the work performed by him and his subordinates. In this respect he says, in part:

"The responsibility of the Superintendent of Public Works began when he practically adopted the plans, specifications, and estimates of the State Engineer by advertising for bids, and particularly when he entered into contracts on behalf of the State on the basis of such plans, specifications, and estimates. If instructions were obeyed by the Inspectors, the Superintendent of Public Works was kept fully informed of the progress of the work as well as of the more important details involved in its prosecution and completion, and if the instructions were not obeyed, as if any of his Inspectors failed to report sufficient details to give the Superintendent full information and a thorough understanding of the nature and extent of the work and the general method and manner of its prosecution, he or his immediate representative, if either was giving the matter proper attention, ought to have been aware of that fact, and should have enforced observance of the instructions.

"It is quite apparent from the evidence that there was much improper classification of earth and rock as originally made in many of the contracts in all of the divisions. Perhaps the most direct and satisfactory evidence of the personal knowledge and connection of the Superintendent of Public Works with the irregular methods pursued in the course of the canal enlargement is afforded by the special contracts and other allowances made for extra or additional work.

"It appears that the work done and paid for under special contract amounts to about $353,000. This is called extra work, because it was done in repairing or rebuilding structures negligently or intentionally omitted from the preliminary estimates, or was required to be done in addition to the quantities of the same classes of work mentioned in the original contracts in order to complete that portion of the work, and a large, if not the greater portion of it, was actually returned and allowed as work done under these contracts, although special contracts, so-called, generally made orally in the first instance, and not reduced to writing until after the work was done, were finally executed and submitted for approval of the Canal Board.

"But a much larger amount of the same class of work was done and returned and paid for under the original contracts, without going through the form of a special contract or obtaining the approval of the Canal Board, and this is true even of work which was not contemplated or provided for in the original contracts."

ENGINEER ADAMS CONFIDENT.

Says He Is Willing to Stand on His Record—Superintendent Aldridge Silent.

ALBANY, Nov. 30.—State Engineer Adams, in talking to-night about Judge Countryman's report, said:

"Of course, I do not know exactly what Judge Countryman has found, as I have not read his report. During my five years' incumbency I have tried to do what was right and so have my subordinates, to the best of my knowledge. Criticism and charges are made relative to the measurement of excavated material, but such work is a matter of judgment, and I am perfectly willing to stand on my record and that of my subordinates. I court the fullest judicial investigation of all my acts."

Superintendent Aldridge had no statements to make tonight, but will probably say something to-morrow. He has not yet decided whether he will ask to be suspended pending the judicial determination of the findings of Judge Countryman.

TRAIN ROBBERS FRUSTRATED.

Man Caught in Attempted "Hold Up" Near Sedalia, Mo., an Engineer in the Railroad Company's Employ.

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 30.—Missouri Pacific passenger train No. 74, which left St. Joseph at 2:30 P. M. yesterday via Kansas City, running from the latter city over the Lexington branch, was stopped four and a half miles west of Sedalia at 9:55 o'clock last night by three masked men, one of whom, James West, an engineer in the company's employ, was captured, while a second is believed to have been wounded, and the third escaped. Originally the "hold-up" was to have occurred last Friday night, but one of the men implicated weakened, and the attempt was postponed.

Monday night Superintendent L. D. Hopkins was apprised that the robbery was arranged for Tuesday night, and he prepared for it. When the train left Kansas City at 5:35 P. M. six secret service men in the company's employ were also on board. As the point where the attempted robbery was to be made was approached, two of the men took their positions in the cab of the engine. Four more, with Detective Frank Barnett of the Missouri Pacific at Osawatomie, Kan., in charge, were secreted in the baggage car. There were a baggage car, one express car, and three coaches in the train.

One-half mile west of Georgetown, at Muddy Creek, the engineer was signaled to stop, and did so. At once the three robbers opened fire, which was returned by the company's posse of six men. Fully twenty shots were exchanged, when the robbers realized that they were trapped and began to retreat. The officers gave pursuit, and Engineer West, a freight man, was captured. The officers fired a number of shots, and it is reported that a second robber was wounded, but this is not as yet corroborated.

The train then came on to Sedalia, and West was committed to jail. As quickly as possible a posse was organized and proceeded to the scene of the hold-up in the hope of capturing the other two robbers.

There was no attempt to molest the passengers, but they realized what was going on, and valuables were secreted in every conceivable place. Superintendent Hopkins says that train No. 74 is only a local train and never carries much money. Last night it had only a small safe, and the amount in it was insignificant.

TO ARRAIGN A PREACHER.

A Schenectady Minister Accused of Too Free Use of Liquor.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Schenectady Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church, in special session to-day, decided to arraign the Rev. T. C. Johnston on the charge of "unbecoming conduct," which in this case means the too free use of liquor and becoming intoxicated. Johnston has had a church at Gifford, in this county, for the past three years. He has been in hot water on account of his habits for a year past, and last Summer his congregation locked the doors of the church and would not allow him to enter the edifice. It is not expected that Johnston will make any defense or be present at the trial, as the evidence is very strong against him. He came here from Nova Scotia, and before going there had a church in a town in Missouri. His record in both places is said not to be to his credit.

TORPEDO BOAT TOO SLOW.

The Mackenzie's Best Speed on Trial Only 18 Knots—To be Tested Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—The official trial of the torpedo boat Mackenzie, which took place yesterday over the Government official course at Deepwater Point, below Wilmington, Del., was not a success, and another trial will be made about Dec. 10.

The contract speed of the Mackenzie is 20 knots an hour, but the highest speed attained on her full speed trial was only 18 knots. Several progressive tests were given, of 6, 12, 15, 18, and 20 knots, running the length of course, both with and against the tide. Then a trip to Ship John Light was made, for the two-hour full-speed trial. On this the vessel made 18 knots an hour.

The fact that full steam was not kept up is given as the cause of the failure to make the required speed of 20 knots. One of the blowers broke down about ten minutes before the trial ended.

DRINK EVANS'
Just to know what good ale is.—Adv.

WILSON'S RUINED WHISKERS.

"Lady Champions" at Huber's Tried to Remove Them in Six Minutes and Failed.

The two young women of Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum who style themselves the "champion lady barbers of the world," little knew what they had undertaken when they agreed yesterday afternoon to give Frank Wilson, furniture polisher, of 146 Fourteenth Street, a clean shave in six minutes. Wilson's grizzled whiskers were of long standing, of sturdy texture, and of rank growth. The "lady champions" had not been long trying to remove them from their owner's face before they realized the size of their contract.

Wilson saw on the glittering poster in front of Huber's, a bevy of comely girls whisking the whiskers from a number of men, whose placid expression pleased him. He went inside. The "lady champions" gazed at Wilson's snow-bespangled locks with admiration, and as he mounted the platform and leaned back in the chair they played gleeful tattoos on their razor strops.

Now, it happens that Huber's Museum is run on schedule time, so to speak, and whenever a big bell is rung, the "champions," the "bearded lady," the "blind chess player," and all the rest of the freaks must scurry to their dressing room to prepare for a new crowd, or pay a heavy fine. It was just six minutes before this bell would sound when Wilson sat to have his face shaved clean, and the "champions" started with a will. One combed out the grizzled locks, the other plied the scissors with zest. Faster and faster went comb and scissors, until one of the champions began to tear off big bunches at a time.

"This is what I call my 'grass-mowing' stroke," she said to Wilson, and just as she did the scissors got entangled in a mass of hair near the chin point and would not budge.

The "champions" struggled wildly to free the implement, and Wilson tried to assist them by grabbing the chair, but while they were twisting and turning and pulling, the bell rang and the champions fled to their retreat, calling back to Wilson that he would wait they would return and finish him.

But Wilson had got up and looked in the glass. One-half of his face was covered with a stubble, and the other still held the remnant of his once-beloved beard. Picking up the bits of whisker from the floor, he rushed from the museum, and did not stop until he stood before Magistrate Olmsted in the Jefferson Market Police Court. He wanted to have the "champions" arrested for ruining his facial adornment, and was told that he had grounds for a suit. Then he changed his mind, and to-day will bring an action against the museum to recover $500 damages.

MRS. DOUGLAS AGAIN A BRIDE.

Becomes the Wife of the Co-respondent in Mr. Douglas's Suit.

The marriage of Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Douglas, the divorced wife of William Scott Douglas, to Frederick Oakes, a well-known amateur billiard player, was announced yesterday. The marriage notice created considerable talk among the acquaintances and friends of the couple, as Justice Stover granted the decree of absolute divorce last Friday to Mr. Douglas and gave to him the custody of the two children, Dorothy and Allison. Mr. Oakes was named as co-respondent in the suit, and the testimony was taken before a referee.

According to the announcement, the ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Herr and is said to have taken place in New Jersey, as Mrs. Douglas was forbidden to marry in this State. Mr. Douglas yesterday refused to make any statement regarding his suit. He is connected with the firm of Ladd & Corlin.

LAWYER, PH. D., AND SECRETARY.

The Writers' Club of Brooklyn Acquires a New Official.

William H. Hale, the little lawyer who leaped into fame by prosecuting Judge Divver to get a reward offered by a society of municipal reformers, is now corresponding secretary of the Writers' Club of Brooklyn. It was Mr. Hale who, when nominated for constable by a Republican convention of a humorous turn, accepted the nomination in a half-column letter, in which he referred to the fact that he and Chauncey M. Depew came from the same college, and promised to carry the banner of Republicanism to victory.

Notices of the December meeting of the Writers' Club to be held to-night have been sent out to members, signed "Yours truly, William H Hale, Ph. D., Corresponding Secretary." At the foot of the notices appears a postscript, evidently printed to convince the members of Mr. Hale's continuing modesty:

These notices were prepared and printed by the Board of Directors without consultation with the Corresponding Secretary, which explains the appearance of an academic degree as part of the signature.

It is said by the malicious, of whom there is a small but active element in Brooklyn, that the members of the Writers' Club are writers in the same sense that the owner of a marble quarry is a sculptor. Mr. Hale's fame as an author rests on his letter accepting the nomination for constable in the Sixth Ward.

TOO LATE TO BE SAVED.

Little August Bombladi May Become the Victim of a Dog Bite.

A ferocious dog made its appearance on the streets of Long Island City on the afternoon of Oct. 19, and before it was killed several persons were bitten. August Quosk, forty years old; his son Oscar, four years old; James Kilroy, twelve years old; John A. Carroll, three years old, and Albert Schienbach were bitten, some quite seriously. Their friends took them to the Pasteur Institute, at 313 West Twenty-third Street, and after taking the regular fifteen-day treatment they were sent home and pronounced out of danger.

Early yesterday afternoon August Bombiadi, a pianomaker, of 783 Albert Street, Steinway, accompanied by his wife and five-year-old son August called at the Pasteur Institute. The father explained that his son had been bitten by the same dog. When offered a glass of water the little fellow went into a spasm, snapping and barking, and tearing at his throat. The mother, upon seeing the condition of her boy, became hysterical and required the care of attendants. The father and Dr. Leteve had all they could do to restrain the child. Dr. Leteve told the parents that their neglect at the time of the accident was a fatal error, and that he could do nothing for them. He administered opiates to quiet the little patient until he could be removed to the Long Island Hospital, where he was taken. Dr. Leteve said last night that the child could in all probability have been saved if brought to him sooner. He thought the boy would probably die before morning.

A. Lincoln Landis Guilty of Arson.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 30.—A. Lincoln Landis, a member of the firm of Mayer, Landis & Co., whose file works at Twentieth Street and Allegheny Avenue were destroyed by fire in September, 1897, was to-day found guilty of having set fire to the establishment. There was a mortgage on the plant and execution had been issued on it and a date fixed for the Sheriff's sale. The insurance on the property, it was alleged, was held by a relative of Landis.

Amadeo Horace Conditionally Free.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Amadeo Horace, the Chilean, who, it is charged, has been borrowing money throughout the country on the pretense that he was authorized to purchase ships and war munitions for the Argentine Republic, has been set at liberty conditionally by Chief Lees. He is required to leave the city within five days, and meanwhile he will report personally at Police Headquarters once a day while he remains here. Unsuccessful attempts were made to have Horace extradited to New York or Maryland.

Cubans to See President McKinley.

Gen. Calixto Garcia and Gen. J. M. Gomez, members of the Cuban Commission, who have been in this city for several days, left yesterday afternoon for Washington to confer with President McKinley about the future of the island.

A New Torpedo Station Bought.

EDGEWATER, N. J., Nov. 30.—The Government has purchased a plot of ground here for the purpose of erecting a torpedo boat station. It lies between the Ellis Oil Works and the Fort Lee Ferry.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES, of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

STREET CLEANERS PLEASED

Commissioner McCartney Satisfied with the Department's Work.

DOING EVERYTHING POSSIBLE

Capt. Gibson Says Col. Waring Never Did Better—Streets Still Full of Snow and Slush.

The Street Cleaning Department put itself on record yesterday as being satisfied with the work that has been done in cleaning the streets of snow and slush. Both Commissioner McCartney and Deputy Commissioner Gibson said that they did not care what the newspapers said or did; that the department was doing all in its power, and that it was supported in the assertion that the work of clearing the streets of snow had been all that could be expected of it under the circumstances.

These statements from the heads of the Street Cleaning Department came at the end of a lengthy interview on the subject of the recent work done. Commissioner McCartney said he was sick and tired of being criticised, and in this he was supported by his deputy, Capt. Gibson was asked if he would as usual prepare a statement of the work done during the day, and said he would not.

"What is the use of it, anyway?" he said. "You don't seem to believe what we say, and don't use it as it ought to be. I don't care a ——— what the newspapers say. We are doing the best we can, and that's all there is to it." Commissioner McCartney stood by when this statement was made and shook his head in approval.

It was 4 o'clock when Commissioner McCartney was seen in his office in the New York Life Building. He was asked about the work on Broadway, he having stated the night before that all the force was to be concentrated on this thoroughfare, and that it was to be cleaned. At that time, after twenty-two hours, the street in the lower section was in little better condition than it had been at any previous time.

COL. WARING NEVER DID BETTER.

"Come here," said the Commissioner, leading his questioner to the south window of his office, overlooking Broadway. The range of vision was about four blocks. "You see the men at work there? They have been at work like that since last night. Now come to this window," going to the window looking north. "You see the street is clear. It's all that way."

"Do you judge of all the street by what can be seen from this window?" was asked.

"No, I don't. I have men looking after the work, and I know it is being done. We don't clean streets with pens, but with shovels, and we do everything that is possible under the circumstances. Here is a newspaper that says a twelve-inch fall of snow ought to be cleared away in twenty-four hours. That sort of thing makes me sick, and I'm —— tired of it. Now, come here," he said, leading the way to Capt. Gibson's desk.

"Captain," he said, "you were in this department for three years under Col. Waring. I want you to tell me if Col. Waring ever handled such a snow fall better than we have done."

"Never," answered Capt. Gibson, promptly. "He never had such a snowfall to contend with. Why, I have just received a message by telephone from the first contractor employed to handle the snow, and he congratulated the department, and said that it was perfectly marvelous the amount of work we had done, and that we had done it well, too. That's the opinion of an expert. The casual observer would not notice it perhaps, but the trained eye sees it quickly enough." Commissioner McCartney beamed his approval.

HAVE NOT CARTS ENOUGH.

"Now there's another thing," said the Commissioner. "You know the law allows us to work our men only eight hours a day. Most of the men in the department have been working since Thanksgiving Day without more than three hours' sleep. I suppose the labor people will be down on us soon for that."

Capt. Gibson then made a statement to the effect that the department was suffering from a lack of carts, and therefore could not work more rapidly. "What can we do," he said, "when a man promises us 100 carts and sends us 10? Another promised 50 and sent 4, and that was about the average all the way through. We can't work without carts, and when they are not forthcoming after our offer of the highest prices for them, we have done all that it is possible to do."

"Capt. Gibson, do you think the department would be satisfied with the work if it was being done by contractors?"

"That is not the question. The contractors are in a different position."

"But you will remember that the contractors had men and carts in sufficient numbers to carry off the snow. Why has the Street Cleaning Department not been able to get them?"

"The contractor made his plans ahead. He got pledges from any number of men with carts to have them ready on immediate call. It was his business to do so, and he was prepared."

"But, knowing that a contract could not be made for ten days, could not the department have taken steps to be prepared in like manner?"

"They took all the precautions that were thought to be necessary. No one ever heard of a snowfall of such proportions in November. It overwhelmed us. It would have overwhelmed anybody."

WANTS CITIZENS TO HELP.

"If the citizens would help us they could soon pull us out of this hole," put in Commissioner McCartney. "If every man owning a truck would remove a part of the snow from in front of his place, and only spend an hour or two a day at the work, the city would soon be cleared. We would take their cars on hire if they would let us have them."

"Then you think the citizens ought to do the work of the department?"

"No, but they could help, instead of kicking. As a matter of fact, I don't believe it is the citizens who are kicking. If they would stop to think a minute they would see that we are doing all we can. It's the newspapers that are making all the row, and they make me tired."

Capt. Gibson was then asked about the padrones. "The papers got that all wrong, too," he said. "We did offer several padrones $1.50 a day for every man they could get for us. We did not know how much they paid their laborers, and did not care. The money was to be paid to the padrones, and they were to pay their men. I suppose the men would not work for them for the price they wanted to pay. At all events the padrones did not furnish the men, so we were handicapped in that matter, too. Then we declared the whole thing off, and hired the men through the district Superintendents. If we could have got men from the padrones we would have been saved all the trouble attendant on hiring the men, and have saved the city 50 cents a day on each man's pay."

STREETS IN BAD CONDITION.

Capt. Gibson went on to say that during the day Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second Streets had been cleared of snow. If that statement was made seriously, then the Captain is mistaken, for Twenty-third Street was at that hour cleared only between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and the merchants on the street had done the work for the most part. The other streets were in quite as bad condition, and the crosswalks were seas of slush through which pedestrians waded, and there was not a sweeper in sight anywhere to keep them clean. When asked what had become of the regular sweepers of the department, Capt. Gibson said they were out piling snow.

The down-town section was in an awful condition yesterday. Park Row, Broad Street, Nassau Street, and other of the avenues of great travel were quagmires. Some person had taken a lot of Belgian blocks from about the City Hall Park and placed them on the crossings, where they were used as stepping stones, much as in wading a stream.

Broadway could not have been in worse shape. Huge piles of snow were everywhere, and the cable cars and trucks were in a steady procession from the Battery to Houston Street. Here and there a truck was backed up against a snow pile, and the men were loading it. The horse attached to the truck in every case was standing over the car tracks, the spaces between the piles of snow not being large enough to admit of the wagon being turned around. This added to the confusion, and a trip up town meant a journey of an hour and a half.

MAY ASK FOR APPROPRIATION.

On upper Eighth Avenue, in Harlem, the snow had been shoveled in huge heaps, but there was no move to take it away. There were about twelve of these heaps to a block, and if anything they impeded traffic more than when the snow was spread over the surface. The department admitted that if a heavy frost should come and freeze these piles solid, it might be all Winter before they could be removed.

Snow Inspector Bradish said yesterday that there were about 6,000 men and 2,500 carts at work all over the city. This included the regular department force. He could not tell, he said, just where this force was situated, but he knew it was at work. Reports from the districts, he said, would not be in until to-day, but he knew that Broadway was being cleaned.

There will be a meeting on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to-day in the Mayor's office, when it is expected that Commissioner McCartney will ask for an appropriation of $100,000 for snow removal. The board has always been hard on the Commissioner, and when the first snow fell he made a plea of lack of funds. Since that time he has abandoned that plea, and talks lack of facilities. It was openly asserted yesterday by persons who claimed to be in a position to know, that Mr. McCartney had been told not to shift the responsibility if he expected to get any consideration when he again came before the board. This is said to account for the department's change of front.

HOW COL. WARING DID IT.

The reference of Mr. McCartney to Col. Waring and his work brought to the mind of one of the old employes of the department the fact that when in January, two years ago, Col. Waring was at the head of the department, just such a snow fall as the one of Sunday last came up. Col. Waring was leaving the theatre at the time.

By the time he reached his home the snow was an inch deep. Col. Waring donned his storm clothes and began preparations for the work before him. While the city was still sleeping his men were at work piling up the snow and carting it off to the dumps, and that night Broadway was clear from one end to the other.

Within forty-eight hours after the snow fall began all the principal thoroughfares had been cleaned, and the owners of sleighs were sending in requests to the Colonel to let up and give them a chance. On Tuesday night, while the snow was falling, Commissioner McCartney and many of his deputies were being banqueted in Zeltner's Hall, in the Borough of Bronx.

Superintendent S. E. Brown, who has charge of Miss Helen Gould's retreat for soldiers in East Fifteenth Street, received an offer yesterday from Commissioner McCartney to put as many of the soldiers as would work on the task of removing the snow, giving them $2 a day and the preference in the matter of selection for any light jobs that there might be.

There were ninety-six men in the retreat last night, and within an hour after the notice had been posted, Superintendent Brown had offers from sixty men to take the proffered jobs. They will be put to work this morning. Several others also signified their intention of accepting Commissioner McCartney's offer.

The Borough of Manhattan is yet in much better condition than Brooklyn, where the streets are in a worse condition than they have been in years.

Deputy Street Commissioner Quinn, who has charge of the streets in that borough, said that there would certainly be a deficiency in his department before the end of the year. On Monday morning he had an unexpended balance of between $25,000 and $30,000. This was for cleaning the streets in December. The greater part of this would be used in cleaning the big snowfall of Saturday night and Sunday morning.

The McGarry Brothers, who have the contract for the removal of the snow in Brooklyn, had gangs of men and wagons out early in the business sections, but they were inadequate to the work they had to do. The fact that the McGarrys did not have help enough to do the work when there were hundreds of men waiting around the Municipal Building looking for an opportunity to shovel snow, caused much unfavorable comment.

The trolley companies kept all their plows and sweepers steadily at work during the day, and cars were running on nearly all the lines. The only line in the Brooklyn Heights system not in operation was the Sea Beach route to Coney Island. The Nassau Road had great trouble with its suburban lines, and even the down-town lines were not running on regular time.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC IMPEDED.

Matters Still in Bad Shape About Greenport and Easthampton.

There was some delay yesterday on the New York Central Road on account of the Tuesday night storm, but it was not of serious consequence. The Long Island Road has suffered most all through, and the latest storm caused a blockade on some of the branches which it had taken three days to open after the storm of Sunday.

Matters are still in bad shape about Greenport and Easthampton, and unless the efforts now going forward to clear the lines are soon successful there will be much suffering among the residents who have been entirely cut off from communication with the outside world.

In Westchester the electric roads were in trouble all day, and the latest storm has interfered greatly with traffic on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. An order was issued yesterday which practically suspends all freight traffic on this line, it being the purpose of the road to give passenger trains preference. Under favorable conditions the freight service may be resumed to-day.

DIED WITH HELP AT HAND.

A Mother's Awful Vigil with a Dying Child During the Big Storm.

A report of "death without medical attendance," made on Tuesday to Coroner Burger by the police of the Fort Hamilton Precinct, brought to light one of the saddest cases for which the storm is responsible. When the heavy snowfall began on Saturday Mrs. Mary White was alone with her four-months' old baby in her house at Eighty-sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue, Bay Ridge. Her husband had left for Manhattan in search of work. When night came the storm prevented his return.

At about 9 o'clock Bessie, the baby, became very ill. Mrs. White had neither money nor medicine, and anxiously awaited the return of her husband. Ignorant of the extent of the storm she expected him home every moment. When morning came and he had not arrived she in desperation determined to take the child to the nearest police station and ask the Sergeant at the desk to get medical attendance for her. The station house was only four blocks away, and wrapping the child up as warmly as possible she started out to find it.

No part of the city was so overwhelmed with snowdrifts as that section of Brooklyn. After she had struggled through the storm for half a block the distracted mother found her path blocked by an immense snowbank in which a trolley car was stalled. She could get no further, and in despair returned to her home. The child grew worse, and in the afternoon she made another desperate attempt, and was again baffled by the big drifts. All Sunday night she sat in her only rocking chair with the dying child in her arms, and was obliged to see its life gradually fading away, with the agonizing consciousness that only four blocks away was the help which would be its salvation.

At dawn the little one passed away, and the mother was so overwhelmed that she was unable to leave the house until Tuesday night, when her husband came home. Assisted by him she made her way through a clearing in the snow to the station house and reported the baby's death. They had no money, and asked that the child be buried by the city, but friends came to their relief, and the child was buried yesterday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

10:55 A. M.—867 Ninth Avenue; unknown; damage slight.

11:55 A. M.—36 Columbia Street; Isaac Helfont; damage, $100.

11:55 A. M.—Boston Avenue and Woodruff Street; Union Railway Company; damage, $150,000.

4:50 P. M.—557 Fifth Avenue; Jules Co.; damage, $10.

5 P. M.—457 West Twenty-seventh Street; Thomas Eagelton; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—1,976 Lexington Avenue; Margaret Foley; damage, $1,700.

8:10 P. M.—127 Pearl Street; C. C. Morris & Son; damage, $50.

8:40 P. M.—100 East Broadway; H. Rosenberg; damage, $400.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

MET DEATH BEFORE HER SON.

Mrs. Madison Went to See Her Dying Boy and Was Killed on Her Way Home by an "L" Train.

Mrs. Theresa Madison, a widow, seventy-six years old and feeble, met with a distressing accident at the Eighth Street Station of the Second Avenue elevated railroad on Tuesday evening, which resulted in her death yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital. The affair is being investigated by the Coroner and by the officials of the elevated railroad.

The woman was returning to her home, at 151 First Avenue, after a visit to the bedside of a dying son, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Mary Zahn, who lives at the same address. According to Mrs. Zahn's story the two were stepping from the train to the platform when the train suddenly started before the gate was closed, and while Mrs. Madison had one foot on the platform and the other on the train, Mrs. Zahn at the same moment was on the station and was holding her mother's hand. Mrs. Madison, through excitement over her predicament, clung with one hand to the railing of the train platform, and consequently was dragged rapidly forward, striking one of the iron posts on the station. She only clung the more tightly to the train, was torn from her daughter's grasp, and finally hurled headlong over the end of the station platform on to the ties beside the track.

When picked up, the woman was found to be suffering from a broken arm, a broken leg, many severe bruises and cuts, and supposed internal injuries. She was immediately taken to Bellevue, where she died at 2:25 A. M. yesterday. A curious circumstance in connection with the death is the fact that a cookoo clock in the woman's home stopped running almost at the same moment that the woman died.

As to the responsibility for the accident, W. J. Frazisbll, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, said yesterday that he was making a rigid investigation. All his reports, so far as obtained, he said, showed that the gate was shut before the train was started, which is a rule of the road. The guard at the gate where the women got off was J. J. Powers and the conductor of the train was John Corey.

BIG FAILURE IN THE SOUTH.

The Birmingham Rolling Company Assigns—May Be Reorganized Without Suspension of Business.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 30.—The Birmingham Rolling Company, the largest concern of its kind in the South, through its President, J. G. Caldwell, and its Secretary, C. P. Burgess, filed a deed of assignment, without preferences, in the Probate Court to-day. The deed does not state the amount of the assets and liabilities, but it is reported the total assets, including the company's plant, are upward of $1,000,000, and the liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, between $200,000 and $300,000.

The company was organized in 1880, with a capital of $250,000, which was increased from time to time until two years ago, when it had reached $500,000. Bonds to the amount of $200,000 were issued, but were never sold, being used for collateral purposes in effecting loans. Eighteen months ago $75,000 additional preferred stock was issued and sold, and the proceeds were used in erecting a 120-ton steel mill, the first in this district.

For years the company paid large dividends, reaching as high as 100 per cent. a year. These dividends were paid out as rapidly as earned, and no reserve was accumulated. Just as the panic came on the company borrowed a large sum with which to put in new labor-saving machinery, and as the price of its product went down, it never recovered from this backset.

Two weeks ago President Caldwell made a personal assignment in Louisville, Ky., which made the company's creditors uneasy. Overtures by the company to effect another loan accentuated this uneasiness, and yesterday the Directors, nearly all of whom are Louisville capitalists, met in that city and determined upon an assignment in order to effect a reorganization.

The company's plant employs 1,200 men, and is running day and night, with an immense amount of orders on hand. The programme is not to stop the mill, but to effect its sale and reorganization without a suspension of business. The plant is worth over half a million dollars, and is regarded as a splendid property.

The assignees are Thomas Ward of Birmingham, general manager of the company, and J. M. Barr, Jr., of Louisville, one of the Directors.

Ohio Bank to Liquidate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 30.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Second National Bank this afternoon it was decided to go into voluntary liquidation. The bank is one of the oldest in the city. It is understood that a new bank will be organized.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—E. C. Sherman, San Francisco, and H. G. Young, United States Army.

EVERETT—Hall Caine, Isle of Man.

FIFTH AVENUE—W. T. Young, Albany.

HOLLAND—Arthur Amory, Boston; W. Alexander, Chicago; Oliver Ames, Boston, and T. C. Greatsinger, President Duluth and Iron Range Railway, Duluth, Minn.

IMPERIAL—Col. T. C. Campbell, United States Army; F. A. Fitzgerald, London, and T. Wainwright, Philadelphia.

MANHATTAN—Charles A. Denny, Leicester, England, and Brestes Pierce, Oakland, Cal.

MURRAY HILL—Ex-Lieut. Gov. C. T. Saxton, Clyde, N. Y., and Charles Allan, Montre

CRUSHED BY ANGRY WAVES

Thrilling Experience of the Crew of the Steamer Strathesk.

ONE MAN SWEPT OVERBOARD

His Shipmates Powerless to Save Him from Drowning—The Battered Vessel Makes Port.

The British steamer Strathesk came up the bay yesterday morning and anchored off Liberty Island. She was almost a wreck. When buffeting the wind and waves in last Saturday's storm her decks were swept from stem to stern. Every movable article was carried overboard. The forecastle had been made uninhabitable through big waves washing through it, and many of the members of the crew were suffering from cuts and bruises.

This was not the worst. While the gale was at its height a wave swept over the ship and carried away one of the men, Thomas Brewster. His shipmates saw him go over the side of the ship, but were powerless to help him. Life buoys were thrown over with the hope that he might find one, but he disappeared.

Capt. Frost, the skipper of the Strathesk, navigated the vessel 150 miles without a compass, and with his steering gear out of order, and after anchoring the vessel in the bay came ashore to report to the agents of the vessel and to the British Consul. Capt. Frost is an Englishman who appears to move in a station of life above that of the ordinary tramp steamer Captain. He attended to his business quickly, and told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES about his experiences in the big gale. He said it was the worst storm he had ever experienced and that "half of the disasters has not been told yet."

"The Strathesk," he said, "left Philadelphia last Saturday morning with a cargo of grain bound for King's Lynn, England. We put off the pilot outside Henlopen Bar at 1 o'clock. The wind was fresh from the north-northwest and the barometer was 29.73. The wind freshened during the afternoon and the sea rose. At 8 o'clock in the evening the barometer had dropped to 29.32 and the wind was blowing stronger. At 10 o'clock during the night it was blowing a hurricane. The seas were breaking on board and the snow squalls were furious. The engines were going dead slow, and it was almost impossible to keep the vessel's head to the wind. She was steering badly, and things generally had an ominous look. The men were all on deck. On the bridge with me were the mate and two seamen, and every one was drenched to the skin by the waves that continually broke over us. At 7 o'clock a huge wave broke over the bow. It filled the well and lashed around among the barrels of beef, oil, varnish, and other things, causing a general havoc below. It tore away the chain lashing of the spare anchor, which, however, was secured again with much difficulty. It flooded the forecastle and carried away the bunks of the men and all other things below.

"For four hours this hurricane lasted, and then a huge sea like a tidal wave broke on the port bow. The flood of water swept aft, wrecking the bridge, compasses, telegraph, and all on it, and then sweeping on toward the stern caught a seaman named Thomas Brewster and carried him overboard. Several others were knocked down and injured. It was impossible to do anything to save Brewster. Almost before it was realized what had happened he had disappeared into the darkness of the storm.

"The hurricane continued. Seas broke all over us. At times it seemed as if the vessel must go down. The engines had been stopped altogether, and with difficulty we tried to keep the ship quartering to the sea. The snow fell so thickly that it was impossible to see more than a few feet away, and we never knew what seas were coming until they hit us. Hour after hour went by, and there was no let-up in this terrible hurricane. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the weather cleared a little and the glass began to rise slowly, but the wind and sea continued in their fury. We lay to all night long, and about 9 o'clock the next morning we were able to get an observation of the sun, and made out our position to be 38 degrees 26 minutes north latitude, 73 degrees 46 minutes west longitude. We were 140 miles from New York, and during the hurricane had drifted in a southeasterly direction eighty-five miles.

"At 7 o'clock on Monday evening the wind and sea had quieted down so that we were able to go slowly ahead. We tried to steer north by west one-quarter west, but all the compasses had gone, and we only had a small boat compass, which was almost useless. Owing to the heavy sea, the vessel had a list of 12 degrees to starboard. A good lookout was kept for land, it being my intention to make land and then work up the coast to Sandy Hook. At 5 o'clock Barnegat was sighted, and at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon we took on a pilot, and shortly afterward anchored for the night inside Sandy Hook.

"That is the story of our experiences. The Strathesk is now practically a wreck. Everything on deck is smashed, and it will take four weeks to repair the vessel. The crew are all bruised and cut, and if I had to dock the vessel another crew would have to be shipped to do the work."

The Captain spoke in a kindly way about the way the men had worked and the hardships they had suffered, and then he spoke of Brewster, the man who was lost overboard.

"I would rather have lost the ship than that life." Capt. Frost's voice got husky; his eyes filled with tears, and then they fell down his tanned cheeks. "I would have done anything to save that man if it had been possible, but to have launched a boat in such a hurricane would only have been sending more men to the same fate as befell Brewster."

THE PENTAGOET IS OVERDUE.

Anxiety Felt as to Her Safety, but Her Owners Expect Good News—Is Provisioned for Two Weeks.

Fears were entertained in shipping circles yesterday that the steamer Pentagoet of the Manhattan Steamship Line, that runs between Pier 1, North River, this city, and Bangor, Me., foundered during the storm along the Massachusetts coast. She left this city on Friday with a general cargo, and should have arrived at Bangor on Sunday afternoon. She was last sighted off Highland Light, Mass., at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

No news of the steamer had been received up to last night at the company's office, 11 Broadway, and General Manager Newcomb said that he had telegraphed to every station along the coast, asking for information.

The commander of the boat, Capt. Ingraham, is an experienced sailor sixty-five years of age, and is one of the best pilots along the coast.

"The line," said Mr. Newcomb, "had five vessels out when the storm occurred, and the only anxiety there was about any of them was concerning the Roanoke, which turned up all right at Eastport. There was no fear entertained about the Pentagoet. She has enough provisions on board to last a fortnight. If forced to remain out longer the cargo could be resorted to. It contains foodstuffs enough to last for months. If necessary a portion of it could be used for fuel.

"Capt. Ingraham is one of the best pilots on the coast, and has had fifty years' experience on the sea. If anything were to happen to him, First Officer Webster is thoroughly fit to navigate the ship. The company has so much confidence in Webster that it intends to make him a master of a vessel brought down from the lakes. Hansen, the engineer, and his assistant are first-class men.

"It is possible that the steamer is safely anchored in some Eastern harbor with which communication has not yet been established, or that she has been blown to sea before the storm. There is no telling from what point we may receive good news about her within the next two days.

"I was at Portland when I learned that the Pentagoet was late in arriving at Bangor, and as a precautionary measure succeeded in getting two revenue cutters sent out in search of her. They have not yet reported, and all the coast guard stations have not yet been heard from. If the boat had been lost along the shore, some wreckage would certainly have turned up before this. If her machinery has broken down, which I do not think is likely, the boat is provided with three brand-new sails."

The Pentagoet carried no passengers. The following are the names of her officers and crew:

Master, O. R. Ingraham, Rockland, Me.; first officer, M. F. Webster, Rockland; second officer, C. H. Poland, Rockland; pursers, William Miller, New York, and John Pontland, New York; quartermaster, John Alandsman, Peter J. Dowling, Patrick Clinton, A. Olsen; chief engineer, H. A. Hansen, New York; assistant engineer, James Gilmore, Stonington, Conn.; oiler, Henry Doring; firemen, Nils Mickelsin and George Matheson; steward, Charles Rudolph, colored; messman, Charles Kendall, colored.

The Pentagoet, it is said, was built in 1864 for the navy, and was then called the Moccasin. After the war she was sold to C. H. Kimball of Cleveland, and was practically rebuilt and rechristened the George M. Bibb. She was then sold to the Manhattan Steamship Line. She is of wood, measures 268 tons net, and is propelled by a single screw. She has two masts without yards. When the Metis was lost off Point Judith the Pentagoet, which was at Stonington at the time, went out and rescued many lives.

ECHOES OF THE GREAT GALE.

Vessels Limping Into Port After Battling with Wind and Waves—Accidents and Wrecks Reported.

Every vessel that reached port yesterday had experienced the hurricane that blew last Saturday and Sunday, and the Captains and crews all told thrilling stories. All agreed that the storm was one of the worst known, and many said that it will be weeks before full reports of the death and disaster at sea are in, and it may be that some vessels have disappeared that will never be heard of again.

The fruit steamer Barnstable got in from West Indian ports, and suffered the full brunt of the storm. Capt. Higgins reported that last Saturday afternoon when the Barnstable was in latitude 27.5 and longitude 74.32 the barometer began to fall, and a little later the vessel was struck by a hurricane. The sea ran high, and the wind, which had been blowing from the southwest, veered to the northwest. The seas broke over the little frutter, but she managed to keep on her course. The wind increased in violence, and the ship was forced to stop for repairs, the eccentric rod of the intermediate cylinder having been smashed. The gale lasted all night and all day Sunday, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day a heavy sea broke over the vessel, burst the fore booby hatch, smashed the bridge companionway, dashed through the windows in the wheelhouse, and flooded the saloon. The waves continued to break over the ship with such violence that the buckets lashed to the deck were torn away.

Mate Francis, who was on the bridge at the time the big wave was shipped, said that in all his experience he had never seen a wave that appeared so high or seemed to travel with such rapidity. "I could see it coming and it appeared to me to be as high as a mountain. When first seen it looked a long way off, but the next moment we were swamped under it. I expected that the ship would ride the wave, but she did not do so. For an instant she lay in the trough of the sea, and then her nose was buried in the water. The ship trembled and groaned. I save my life by crouching down against the side of the door." Other waves struck the Barnstable and damaged her hatches and flooded the Captain's cabin.

Capt. Lang of the steamer Athos, which arrived from Kingston, reported heavy gales throughout the voyage. At 2 o'clock yesterday morning he sighted a vessel burning distress signals, and, running down to her, found her to be the schooner Sarah W. Lawrence of Taunton, from Baltimore, bound to Boston. The schooner's foretopmast and jibboom were gone and she was at anchor in twenty-five fathoms of water. Those on the Athos asked if the Captain of the schooner wished his men to be taken off, but received no reply. The Athos waited until daylight, and then ran near the schooner and asked again if she could be of any assistance, but, receiving no reply, continued on her voyage. A heavy sea was running at the time. The schooner was in latitude 38.52, longitude 73.45.

The Sarah W. Lawrence is a four-masted schooner of 1,301 tons register. She was built at Bath, Me., in 1886, and is owned by J. B. Phillips of Taunton, Mass.

The Hen and Chickens Lightship, No. 2, is adrift. The lightship was sighted by the steamer Strathairly, which arrived from London yesterday. Capt. Henderson passed the lightship at 8:30 o'clock on Tuesday morning, fifty-five miles south southeast of Block Island. The lightship was under sail, heading northwest, making for Block Island. During the gale the Strathairly lost a blade of her propeller, and was unable to take the lightship in tow.

The steamer Leon, from West Indian ports, reached Quarantine early yesterday morning, and Capt. Lampe reported that he had come through the gale, but without its doing any damage to his vessel. On Tuesday afternoon, when in latitude 37.41, longitude 74.24, he passed the wreck of a schooner without masts and with her hull well down in the water. The wreck, Capt. Lampe said, was a very dangerous obstruction to navigation, as it is hardly visible at night.

The Yumuri, from Kingston, encountered such heavy weather that her cargo of oranges on the forward deck broke adrift and the crew was obliged to jettison ninety-nine barrels.

The British steamer Sallust, from Rio Janeiro, encountered the storm last Saturday, and for forty-eight hours was buffeted by the wind and waves. She weathered the gale in good shape.

WRECKS ON LONG ISLAND'S COAST.

Steamer and Schooners Ashore—Anxiety About Fishermen's Safety.

Reports about the storm are gradually coming in from points in Long Island. Some anxiety was felt yesterday in Sayville for the safety of Capt. George Rogerson, who started with a boy for the oyster beds on Saturday afternoon. His family, however, think that he sought shelter from the storm in some out-of-the-way place.

The schooner Ellen Miller, Capt. Samuel Raynor of Sayville, engaged in the cod-fishing business, has not been heard from since last Saturday. It is thought that she put into some cove for protection.

Word was brought last evening to Port Jefferson that a four-masted schooner was ashore near Wading River, about fourteen miles distant. Communication with Wading River was cut off Saturday night, and even the railroad has not succeeded in getting a train through to that point.

Capt. David Tuttle's fishing steamer Niantic of Niantic was reported ashore on the beach near Montauk, and not far away Capt. Frank W. Parson's schooner, which sought shelter in Fort Pond Bay, is reported high out of the water.

LOSSES OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

Local Managers Estimate Them at Over $1,000,000.

The marine underwriters of this city say that the losses sustained by their companies as the result of the storm beginning last Saturday will probably amount in the aggregate to something more than $1,000,000. Owing to the lack of sufficient data of a trustworthy character, it will be some days before a definite statement of the full extent of the losses can be made.

There will be, in all likelihood, a large amount of salvage realized from the wrecks. Most of the vessels carrying insurance were covered to the full amount of their value, though some of the smaller craft known to have been lost were uninsured. The premium charges for the different vessels upon which insurance will be paid varied considerably, but were not in any case abnormally high for this season of the year.

There is as yet no truth in the report that it has been decided to increase rates as a result of the losses of the last few days. When, however, the full effect of the storm upon marine risks shall have been ascertained, the whole matter of rates may come up before the American Institute of Marine Underwriters.

Douglaston Clubhouse Washed Away.

The handsome house of the Douglaston Yacht Club was washed away during the gale some time last Saturday or Sunday. The house stood on the water front at Douglaston, L. I., and it is supposed that the waves washed under the house and then when the foundations had gone the house fell into the water. The fact that the house had been destroyed was not discovered until yesterday, when some of the furniture was found floating on the Sound five miles from where the house had stood. The house was handsomely furnished, and among the things lost are several handsome trophies won by members of the club.

Puritan's Stormy Voyage.

The steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line did not reach her pier yesterday morning until 10 o'clock. She left Fall River on time together with the steamer City of Taunton, which did not carry any passengers, but which beat her by three hours. The Captain of the Puritan said it was a fearful night on the Sound, and that such a storm had never been equaled in New England. The Puritan brought a large mail from Boston and Fall River. The steamboat company had not heard direct from Fall River by wire since Sunday morning.

For Christmas

What more acceptable gift than a box of Lundborg's Perfumes?

FIRE STOPS BRONX TRAVEL

Destruction of the Union Railway Company's Sheds.

FIREMEN PUT TO A HARD TEST

Policeman Easton's Cross-Country Gallop to Shut Off the Power Before Any One Is Injured.

The car sheds of the Union Railway Company, which operates all the trolley roads above the Harlem River in the Borough of the Bronx, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire caused a shut down of the entire surface railway system above the Harlem River, which lasted for over three hours, but it also proved the efficiency of the Fire and Police Departments above the bridge.

The sheds of the company were situated at the corner of Boston Avenue and Woodruff Street. The building was a brick structure, with a frontage of 175 feet on Boston Avenue and about 250 feet in depth. It was a two-story and basement structure, with interior fittings of Georgia pine. The basement was occupied as a repair shop.

On the first floor the cars not in use on the various divisions of the districts were stored, and on the second floor were the supply room, the armature room, and the paint shop.

It was about 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning when John E. Rocheford, the starter for the Boston Avenue line, saw flames issuing from the armature room, at the northeast corner of the building. A dozen or more motormen and conductors were lounging about the starter's box at the time. They were promptly impressed into a fire corps, and while they were busy fighting the flames Mounted Policeman Gilling turned in an alarm and started for the police station, half a mile away, to call out the reserves.

The suddenness of such a conflagration is nature that almost in a twinkling, despite the efforts of the motormen and conductors, the flames spread from the armature room to the sheds on the lower floor, and they were soon ablaze. The fire brigade of the railway company worked hard and faithfully trying to check the advance of the flames.

While waiting for the fire engines to arrive, the fire had gained such headway that the entire roof of the car shed was in flames, and the wires leading into the car house were dropping one after another to the ground. These live wires were at all times a menace to the men who were trying to extinguish the flames.

Finally Policeman Easton, who had assisted in helping to extinguish the fire, mounted his horse and started for the power house to have the current cut off. By the usual road the power house was over a mile to the east of the car sheds. Policeman Easton, however, did not follow the road, but went across country, and, mounted on a horse that was sure of foot, and a good jumper, he took his chances across lots and hedges, and reached the power house in time to have the current turned off before the first of the fire engines appeared on the scene, thus shutting down the entire system.

When the first engine arrived at the car-sheds the building, which was nothing more than a shell, was entirely in flames. A second and third alarm were sent out in quick succession, bringing out the entire fire department above the Harlem. The engines, Companies 45, 42, 46, and 50, responded on time, but the Hook and Ladder Trucks Nos. 17 and 19 and Engine Company No. 41 were stalled in the excavations along Boston Avenue.

Chief Short, who was also stalled in the excavations, ordered the men to leave their machines and to carry what ladders and axes they could and hurry on to the fire. When they arrived a strong westerly breeze was blowing, and as there was no hope of saving the shed, the firemen, under the direction of Chief Short, turned their attention to the buildings opposite the car sheds.

The Crotona Hotel, directly opposite and at a distance of over 200 feet, caught first, and before the firemen could get to work, the entire front of the building was in flames. While the firemen were at work trying to save the building, a woman appeared at one of the windows and begged to be saved. Roundsman Appell, who was in charge of the police arrangements, fought his way through the flames and smoke and carried the woman and her pet dog in safety to the street. The woman was Mrs. Schuler, the wife of the chef of the hotel.

President E. A. Maher and Superintendent Kerrigan arrived at the car sheds as soon as the alarm was sent out. There were probably 100 cars stored in the sheds. The motormen and conductors who were not engaged in fighting the fire assisted in dragging the cars out of the sheds. At least thirty cars were saved, and the remainder were destroyed in the fire.

President Maher would not attempt to fix the amount of the company's loss, and he had no idea how the fire started.

Superintendent Kerrigan said that there were at least sixty cars destroyed in the fire. The fire, he said, started in the armature room during the absence of the chief electrician and his assistant. It gained headway so rapidly that the firemen were unable to check its advance, and the result was that the entire place was gutted and the loss to the company would be over $150,000. This includes the building, cars, and electrical apparatus stored in the building.

The damage to the Crotona Hotel, which was completely gutted, was, according to John Foley, the proprietor, at least $8,000.

When the power was turned off, the cars on all the divisions of the road were stalled. The wires leading to the car shed were finally cut, and the power turned on, but it was after 5 o'clock before connection was made with the Boston Avenue division and the cars were again running by the car sheds.

The insurance upon the carhouse of the Union Railway Company, at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Boston Road, which is considered by the companies practically a total loss, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $20,000; Royal, $10,000; German-American, $10,000; Norwich Union $5,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Northern, $5,000; North River, $5,000; London and Lancashire, $5,000; Sun, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Union, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; National of Hartford, $5,000. In all $100,000.

THE IOWA BISHOPRIC.

The Rev. Dr. Theodore N. Morrison of Chicago Elected.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, Nov. 30.—The contest over the election of a Bishop for the Iowa Diocese of the Episcopal Church was brought to a close this evening by the selection on the second ballot of the Rev. Dr. Theodore N. Morrison, rector of Epiphany Church, Chicago. The defeat of the Rev. Dr. Green is attributed to the charges preferred against him in the convention. He indignantly denied the accusations.

Dr. Morrison was born in Ottawa, Ill., and is forty-eight years of age. He was graduated from the Illinois College, Jacksonville, and received his ministerial training at the General Theological Seminary in New York. His first charge was at Pekin, Ill. Coming to Chicago in 1876, he became rector of Epiphany Church and has occupied this position ever since.

A New Parliamentary Insult.

From L'Evenement, (Paris.)

We have received from Brussels a veritable find in the shape of a new insult uttered in the Belgian Chamber by a Socialist Deputy, M. Demblon, who referred to another Deputy by whom he had been contradicted as "the honorable liar." This is an expression which we would strongly recommend to some of our revolutionists as a welcome variation to their usual repertoire of epithets.

Confession of a Millionaire.

A millionaire confessed the secret of his success in two words—hard work. He said he put in the best part of his life in gaining dollars and losing health, and now he was putting in the other half in spending dollars to get back health. Nothing equals Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for restoring health to the overtired body and brain. It gets at the starting point—the stomach—and overcomes nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, and indigestion.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Many Delegates at the Indianapolis Convention to Make Plans for Good City Government.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 30.—The sixth conference of the National Municipal League began this afternoon in the Assembly rooms of the Commercial Club. This is the most important meeting of the league since the organization has been formed. Its purpose is to discuss what it regards as the first essential of general municipal reform—an ideal or model system of government. The task of preparing such a system was undertaken by the organization at its meeting in Louisville in May, 1897. A committee of seven was appointed and charged with the task without restriction as to time or instruction as to details. The committee was charged with the duty of preparing "essential principles" and a working plan or system consistent with American industrial and political conditions.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, Professor of Municipal Government in the University of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the Committee on Municipal Programme. It contained a proposed constitutional amendment treating of four distinct classes of subjects—the relation of the municipality to the State; the powers of the municipality; the procedure in the exercise of municipal functions; the electoral franchise and the application of the "merit" principle to the administrative service.

The design, the committee stated, was to give the municipality a more definite place in our political system than it at present enjoys; to give it that freedom of action which is the necessary accompaniment of growth and expansion, and to place within its power the determination of local policy whenever such policy is not inconsistent with the general welfare of the State.

The committee also submitted a proposed municipal corporation act, under the provisions of which, they said, it would be possible for cities, large or small, to adopt a form of organization suited to their need.

This morning there were many arrivals of delegates to the conference. The organization is representative of many municipal leagues, Christian government leagues, good citizenship leagues, and the like all over the country. State organizations are represented. Among the delegates attending the conference are many who are distinguished as students of political economy and who are known as advocates of new systems of municipal government. The organization is comprehensive of the various elements, from the radical to the conservative. The conservative element is largely in control at present.

Charles Richardson, Vice President of the league, is presiding in the absence of President Carter of New York. The delegates were welcomed by Gov. Mount and Mayor Taggart. At to-day's session important papers were read, the first being "The Advance of Municipal Reform in the United States," by Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia.

Speaking of the tendency toward improvement in municipal government, he said:

"In the first place, voters in American cities are showing a constantly increasing tendency to disregard National party ties in the consideration of municipal questions. While many men still adhere to the old doctrine of a straight ticket and regard the cutting of a ticket as an act little short of immoral and treacherous, events of the past five years indicate that adherence to this doctrine is much less general than at any time heretofore. In numerous localities the demand for better city government has been manifested through the regular parties, and secured the nomination of a more competent and intelligent lot of municipal officials.

"Certain definite gains are to be striven for where they do not already prevail: (1) A separation of local from State and National elections. (2) A reduction in the number of elective offices. (3) The abolition of the straight party ticket in the official ballot and the adoption of the Massachusetts system. (4) The rescue of the election machinery from the hands of the corrupt and inefficient by the election of honest and competent men to be election officers.

"The movement for charter reform grows apace. Our cities are awakening to the necessity of simplifying and codifying the laws under which they are governed as well as the vital necessity of adapting them to changed conditions. American cities are growing so rapidly not only in numbers and territory, but in the direction of a general extension of municipal powers and functions, that the present charters are in many instances antiquated and ill adapted to modern conditions. Then again the charter of many a city is confusion worse confounded. It does not represent a simple, concise statement of fundamental powers like the Constitution of a State, with ample latitude as to details and incidentals as occasion may require, but rather a labyrinth of conflicting legislative intention and enactment beyond the intelligent comprehension of any one."

At night there was a public meeting held at the Propylaeum. Among the addresses delivered was one by Samuel B. Capen, President of the Boston Municipal League. His subject was "The Final Work of the Nineteenth Century."

Among those in attendance are Horace Edming, Dr. Milo R. Malthie, Dr. Albert Shaw, Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, and Prof. John R. Commons of New York.

CONFESSES DOUBLE MURDER.

Hancock Says He and Winifred Myers Slew Two Men in a Nevada Desert.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 30.—John Hancock, who has just been taken to San Quentin to serve a ten years' sentence for burglary, has confessed that he and Winifred Myers murdered Dr. Engelke and Petc Edmiston on the desert in Southern Nevada over a year ago.

Hancock says the crime was planned by the woman with the object of securing the horses attached to the wagons belonging to their victims in order that they might continue their journey to Salt Lake, their own horses being fagged out.

Miss Myers, now Mrs. Gross, recently made a statement accusing Hancock of both murders and asserting her own innocence.

GIFTS TO HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Money to Build an Infirmary and for a New Scholarship.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 30.—James Stillman of New York has given $50,000 to Harvard College to cover the cost of land and buildings for a projected Harvard infirmary, which will bear the name of the donor. In addition, Mr. Stillman will contribute annually, for four years, the sum of $2,500 for the support of the institution. The land already has been purchased and the building will be commenced in the Spring.

A new scholarship has just been conferred upon the Scientific School of Harvard University by a gift of $10,000 from J. R. Jennings, a graduate of the class of '77. Mr. Jennings is a mining engineer in the gold district of South Africa. The interest of this sum is to be given to a student of engineering. The first award has been made to J. S. Sanborn, '99.

SOUTH CAROLINIANS INDICTED.

Prominent Citizens Accused of Driving J. W. Tolbert from Town.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 30.—In the United States District Court to-day, upon indictments handed out by District Attorney Lathrop, the Grand Jury returned true bills against nine well-known citizens of McCormick, S. C., upon the charge of conspiracy, the offense being the driving away from that town at the time of the recent Phoenix trouble of J. W. Tolbert, the husband and the assistant of the Postmistress. There are several counts in each indictment, all being brought under Sections 5508 and 5518, United States Statutes. Bench warrants have been issued, and Marshal Clayton dispatched to McCormick for the defendants. It is proposed to have the trial at the present term of court here. The men indicted are M. L. B. Sturkie, John Dunlop, Wade Cochrane, Thomas Bentley, Henry Martin, L. Tucker, K. Q. Stillwell, J. P. Jennings, and J. L. Reynolds.

Fatal Hunting Accident Near Bath.

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 30.—As Julius Peters and Charles Ulrich of Bath were out hunting near that place yesterday afternoon the trigger of Ulrich's gun was caught by a branch and a complete load of shot was discharged into Peters's thigh. The leg from the hip down to the knee was completely shattered. Peters immediately lost consciousness and died a few hours later.

Railroad Foreclosure in Oswego.

OSWEGO, Nov. 30.—In the Supreme Court to-night Justice Wright granted the motion of the attorneys for the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York to foreclose bonds against the Oswego Electric Street Railway for $125,000 and ordered its sale. The sale will take place six weeks hence.

COL. ROOSEVELT SNOWED IN

Unable to Leave Oyster Bay to Lecture in Boston.

MORE TALK OF APPOINTMENTS

Governor-Elect to Meet Platt and Odell Before They Leave for Washington.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt did not come to the city yesterday, and thereby disappointed a number of politicians who were waiting about the Fifth Avenue Hotel the greater part of the day to get a chance to say a word to him. He also disappointed an audience in Lowell Institute, Boston, where he was to have lectured last night. The snowstorm of the night before had blocked the railway and kept him at Oyster Bay until it was too late for him to go to Boston, and so he abandoned both trips.

He and B. B. Odell, who had spent the night with him, rose quite early yesterday and drove into Oyster Bay in a sleigh only to find the trains stopped by the snow. After a long wait Col. Roosevelt left Mr. Odell at the station, telegraphed excuses to Boston, and drove back to Sagamore Hill. He spent a very quiet day, as the politicians, thinking he had gone to Boston, did not go to his home.

Mr. Odell returned to this city about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He had been trying to get back ever since 8 in the morning.

As to his conference with Col. Roosevelt, he refused to talk. All that he would say was that he did not think any appointments would be announced by the new Governor for at least two weeks yet. He said Col. Roosevelt had again denied that he had expressed any opinions adverse to the Pure Beer, State Constabulary, or Metropolitan Police bill. On these questions, he said, Col. Roosevelt would not talk for publication.

After dinner yesterday, Senator Platt and Mr. Odell had a conference in the Senator's rooms at the hotel. Mr. Odell carried up a large package of applications for office, though he would not say what had been the extent or result of the discussion of applicants.

Last night it was confidently said at Republican headquarters that Henry H. Bender of Albany would be appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings, to succeed Frederick Easton. It was said that Col. Roosevelt had asked that the organization leaders suggest a suitable man, and they had suggested Mr. Bender. The appointment is therefore regarded as settled.

It also seems to be considered certain that Patrick Egan, ex-Minister to Chile, will be appointed Commissioner of Statistics of Labor. Mr. Egan is so strongly indorsed that it is said it will hardly be possible for him to fail of appointment.

Col. Roosevelt has four more lectures to give in Boston on Saturday and Wednesday nights. On his way to Boston this Saturday he will, it is said, stop at the Fifth Avenue Hotel long enough to consult with Senator Platt and Mr. Odell before they leave for Washington. It is said that Senator Platt and Chairman Odell will call on the President as soon as they reach Washington and protest against the appointment of Whitelaw Reid as Ambassador to Great Britain. It is strongly believed by many Republicans here, however, that Mr. Reid will be appointed despite the Senator's unalterable opposition, the President relying upon Mr. Platt's silent acquiescence at the last.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who went to see Col. Roosevelt Monday, gave out a statement yesterday in which he said it had been reported in some of the papers that he went to see Col. Roosevelt in regard to the appointment of William C. Wallace as District Attorney of Kings.

"It is simply justice to Gen. Wallace," he said, "for me to say that his name was not mentioned in my interview with Col. Roosevelt. I know that Gen. Wallace is not a candidate for this or any appointment."

Campaign Orator Sues Mr. Odell.

The suit of Justin S. Kirreh against B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was called yesterday in the First Municipal Court, and transferred, by application of the defendant, into the City Court. Mr. Kirreh is suing to recover $420, which he claims is due him from the Republican State Committee, which hired him to make speeches in the recent campaign. He says that he remained in this city awaiting orders to go through the State, but that he was daily put off and told to be prepared to go out on a moment's notice. He says he has not received a cent.

Soldiers' Votes Arrive from Hawaii.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day received eight packages of ballots from the First Volunteer Regiment at Honolulu. This completes the vote of that regiment, as the ballots from the four other companies of the regiment arrived ten days ago. The First Engineer Regiment, which has returned from Puerto Rico, has not voted. Neither have the members of the Astor Battery at Manila. The only remaining soldier votes out now are those of eight companies of the Forty-seventh Regiment, in Puerto Rico, and there is some doubt expressed as to whether or not those companies have voted.

Official Vote in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 30.—The official canvass of the votes cast at the recent election for State officers and Congressmen has been completed. The total vote this year was 421,536, against 438,517 in 1897 and 521,547 in 1896. George L. Dobson, Secretary of State, has the largest vote—63,524 plurality over fusion and 31,512 majority over all. Frank F. Merriam, Republican nominee for Auditor, has the largest plurality—65,270. His opponent was a Populist, and many Democrats would not vote for him.

Miss Russell May Sing at the Casino.

Last Saturday, when Lillian Russell arrived home from England, she said that during her stay in this city, which would last until close on to Easter, she would thoroughly rest herself and occasionally sing in concert. It now develops that she will probably appear in a comic opera under the direction of George W. Lederer, which will be produced at the Casino after the engagement of "A Dangerous Maid" and continue until April. The entire company will then be taken to England and the opera presented at one of the two theatres under Mr. Lederer's management. The selection of the opera will be made within the next few days, and all contracts will then be signed.

Directors of Defunct Concern Sued.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Six damage suits, aggregating $800,000, were filed to-day by Joseph W. Siddard and Arthur Welch, as receivers, against the Directors and officers of the Mechanics and Traders' Savings, Loan and Building Association, which failed in 1897. The suits are begun to establish the legal responsibility of the Directors for the state of affairs which culminated in the failure.

The Language for Sweethearts.

From The London Telegraph.

Members and friends of the London Manx Society—a society which, as its name indicates, is composed of residents in London of Manx birth or descent—dined together at the Guildhall Tavern on Saturday evening, under the Presidency of Mr. S. S. Stevenson Moore, barrister-at-law, himself a member of the Manx family of Lherghy-dhoo. The night was that of Hallow-e'en, a great Manx festival, upon which superstitious practices used to a large extent, and still in a great measure, prevail. It was said in the course of the evening that the Isle of Man had in its time borne over a dozen names, of which six or seven were given to it by the Greeks, and that the people of the island, in proportion to their numbers, were, next to the inhabitants of Newfoundland, the greatest seafaring people in the world. Of the Manx language it was said it was the best of all tongues for "courting" in, as there were in it no fewer than ninety-seven ways of saying "my dear." The musical programme of course comprised the national air of "Mylecharaine" and the "Evening Song" of the Manx fishermen.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Controller Coler Says the Board Stops Payment Before Christmas.

Controller Coler has written to President Hubbell of the Board of Education, in reply to the letter written by Mr. Hubbell last week, in which he told the Controller that it would not be practicable to have the teachers' payrolls ready before the 20th of each month, and that the Committee on Finance objected to the Controller's proposition that the deductions in one month be made on the following month's payrolls.

In his reply to Mr. Hubbell the Controller says: "In regard to the date when payrolls can be submitted to the Department of Finance I must accept the judgment of the Board of Education as final, but it is apparent that if pay rolls are submitted to this department five days later than contemplated it will be impossible for the city paymaster to pay the teachers until five days later than I had hoped to be able to provide for." Mr. Hubbell had written the Controller that the December pay rolls could not be sent to the Department of Finance before Dec. 20, which would make it impossible for the teachers to get their money before Christmas.

Mr. Coler, in his letter to Mr. Hubbell, wrote in favor of a plan to separate teachers' and janitors' salaries in Manhattan and the Bronx.

District Attorney's New Assistant.

District Attorney Gardiner announced yesterday that he had appointed Maurice B. Blumenthal as an assistant, the appointment to take effect to-day. Mr. Blumenthal will take care of the large number of cases in the office and pass upon their merits, deciding whether or not they should be tried or dismissed.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises..7:05	Sun sets...4:34	Moon rises..7:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:14	Gov. Isl'd...9:32	H. Gate...11:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:45	Gov. Isl'd...10:05	H. Gate...11:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 1.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	8:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Massdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Flaxman, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up

The Wanamaker Store

Mid-Season Millinery

FRENCH Millinery in mid-season styles, a little later and newer and fresher than anything you have seen of French make. We open a shipment this morning, and their importance raises them superior to weather conditions. Rain or shine, or sleet or snow, they will be admired and bought.

They are just the *last* things that Paris has thought out in hats. They left the Rue de la Paix exactly 12 days ago.

We send over a skilled man at this time every year, to pick up the very newest things for the opera season. It's odd that no one else does it. These are a day or two late,—thanks to head winds and high seas and difficult teaming.

We have marked these hats

$20, $25, $30 and $35,

and you will be surprised to learn that these figures are just about *one-third* less than the actual cost of landing the hats here. Sold at a loss? Certainly. They are not here in any hope of profit,—only as a proof of our intention to keep Our Public on a level with Paris, so far as styles are concerned.

The makers represented are Virot, Carlier, Marescot Soeurs, Josse, Druard and Susanne Blum.

Evening and Ball Gowns A few of the most beautiful of Imported Costumes, masterpieces of dress-masters, at half their cost to bring here.

All kinds, from the exquisitely simple productions of Mlle. Corne, that magicienne whose familiar must be the fairy Daintiness,—to the regally superb gowns of Worth and Mayer, with richness piled on richness.

Half prices, all through, and about the last chance at them.

Were $150 to $750; Now, $75 to $375.

Women's Capes The cape is exactly suited to these indefinite mixed-up days, half Spring half Winter, all uncertainty. We have the largest collection of Capes that you have ever looked over. Three-fifths of them are imported ones,—nine-tenths of them are exclusive styles.

Occasionally come especially attractive bargains, and here's one. We take all the ones and twos of capes,—a lot much varied in style and irregular in sizes, but *something*, all sizes and all styles in *something*, and mark them all—

$25.

Yesterday's prices were from $28 to $36. They are the fashionable long-length capes, in cloth, made with the new ruffled flounce, all satin lined.

Second floor, Broadway.

In Slippered Ease The easy chair and slippers are doubly delightful on these storm-swept nights. The furniture man prepared a Morris chair for you yesterday, and now comes the shoe man bringing your slippers.

FOR MEN

At $1.50—Low-cut slippers, opera style; of soft kidskin, black or brown; with kid linings; full round toe.

At $2—High-cut slippers—protect the ankles and brace the feet; black or tan kidskin; full round toe.

At 45c. to $2.50—Felt slippers, the Alfred Dolge kind, with leather or felt soles; several kinds at between-prices.

FOR WOMEN—Old or young, Nothing neater or easier for home wear than felt slippers.

At $1.25—The "Princess" style with leather sole and heel; round toe; silk cord trimming; in green, red, black and gray.

At $1.25—The "Romeo" style, with fur trimming; leather sole and heel. Other kinds at 35c. to $2.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Holiday Ribbons Just as they're most needed for the holiday fancy work, we're ready with a great lot of all the desirable sorts of fancy ribbons, at a full third less than regular prices.

This offering is one of all-silk ribbons, of particularly good quality. 6c. a yd. for the seven-eighths of an inch kinds, up to 28c. yd. for 4¼" in. widths. Six other widths between, proportionately low-priced.

Tenth street.

Men's Suits at $8.50 Very good clothing for a very little money. There are suits of blue and black cheviot, reasonable enough at former prices—some of these were $12. This clear-up brings them all down to $8.50, and every suit is a decided bargain. Sizes 33 to 46.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dressing Tables Many readers of our store news will doubtless feel thankful for this hint. Come in and make your selections now from a stock comprising sixty kinds, at prices from $4.50 to $75. We'll hold your choice for delivery at your convenience. Some of antique oak are shown, together with those of golden oak, mahogany, bird's-eye maple, curly birch, white enamel finish, and the more elaborate sorts that are handsomely inlaid with fancy woods and metals. Also many imported marqueteries. A few kinds, with prices:

At $4.50—Of oak; top 19x30; French bevel plate mirror 12x18; French legs; one large drawer.

At $9—Of English oak; top 16x30; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 15x20; swell front; French legs; one large drawer.

At $10.50—Of bird's eye maple; top 17x29; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 16x20; swell front; French legs; one large drawer.

At $12—Of curly birch; top 18x32; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 18x22; French legs; serpentine front; one large drawer.

At $19.50—Of white enamel; top 18x33; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror 22x24; swell front and swell ends; French legs; one large drawer.

At $20—Of solid mahogany; top 19x34; round French bevel plate mirror 21x21; French legs; fancy shaped front; one large drawer.

Fourth floor.

The Choice of Books Time was when folks spent their book-money in buying as many complete sets of the more popular authors as they could afford.

Nowadays the book store sells 125 copies of "Pickwick" to every complete set of Dickens; 110 "Vanity Fair" to every set of Thackeray; 90 "Romola" to every complete Eliot.

Have we of to-day less leisure for omnivorous reading? Or, is it more discriminating buying?

The principle of taking only the best books of an author is carried to perfection in the

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY.

The best read men of America and Europe have chosen the best from all the books in all the world.

Profiting by their vast reading and trained judgment, the busy man or woman reads and enjoys the choicest productions of the human brain, without waste of money or effort.

In the 20 volumes of this Library you have all the best and only the best. If you emptied an entire bookstore into your home, you wouldn't secure as much book comfort as from this collected Library alone.

Until the limited number of sets for the Wanamaker Club are taken, you may have a set at half the publishers' price and on Club terms.

The complete set in any binding is sent at once to those joining the Wanamaker Club.

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed 10 days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable.

Specimen pages and full information free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

MORE GOLD ON ITS WAY HERE.

Bankers Find It Cheaper to Import Than to Sell Bills of Exchange.

Gold importations have been resumed by the engagement in London, by Morton, Bliss & Co., of $1,000,000 in American gold coin. It was shipped yesterday on the steamship Germanic. This transaction was with demand sterling at $4.84¼ to $4.84⅛, or about three-quarters of a cent over what is considered a profitable importing point. So, as is usual in like circumstances, many in the financial district "wondered" how the importers could make a profit.

Richard J. Cross of Morton, Bliss & Co. said that the gold was ordered in the regular course of business, and that the transaction was not a special one. He added that his firm found it more profitable to import gold than to sell bills of exchange. He did not think that this importation would be followed by regular importations to a large amount, because of a steady and sharp demand in London for Cape gold for the Continent.

Henry W. Poor said that he estimated the accumulation here of sterling exchange at over $200,000,000, and this naturally resulted in congestion and a lowering of rates.

No other gold importing house gave any inkling of its intentions as to engagements. The report received from London in regard to withdrawals from the Bank of England placed the amount at $3,640,000 for this country and Germany.

Muller, Schall & Co. will Dec. 4 receive by the steamship La Gascogne $250,000 in European gold. It is on Cuban account, and will be sent to Havana forthwith.

MORE MONEY FOR MILKMEN.

Farmers to Get Three Cents a Quart Because the Snow Fell Early.

As a result of the heavy snows so early in the season, consumers are likely to have to pay more for milk at this time of the year than usual. Pasturage for milch cows has been cut off, and they must now be stabled and fed on dry fodder until Spring opens.

Yesterday the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange met in the Mercantile Exchange Building and decided to increase the price it pays to the dairy farmer for milk. The farmer has been getting only 2¾ cents a quart for several months, but beginning with to-day he will be considered entitled to 3 cents a quart.

Some members of the Milk Exchange said they did not expect that the price to the consumer will be affected for some time, if at all, although they admitted that the small dealers in the tenement districts, who sell milk at low prices, may be compelled to make an increase or lose money.

SAMPSON HITS AT SHAFTER

Resents the General's Attitude During Santiago Operations.

REPORT TO NAVY DEPARTMENT

Suggestion Denounced that the Navy Was Unwilling to Co-operate in Forcing Entrance to the Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Navy Department to-day made public a report from Admiral Sampson covering the operations of the United States blockading fleet off Santiago after the destruction of Cervera's squadron. The report begins with a dispatch from the flagship New York, dated July 15, and winds up with one from the same flagship dated Guantanamo, Aug. 4.

The Admiral denounces as false the suggestion that the navy was unwilling to cooperate in forcing an entrance to Santiago. He says:

I have been surprised to see published in the papers any statement of refusal on my part to endeavor to force my way into the harbor, and I cannot understand—in case the newspaper report be a truthful statement of what was sent by him—Gen. Shafter's sending any report of this kind.

Continuing, the Admiral said the navy "had been placed in such an invidious and false position before the country through the very unwise publication of Gen. Shafter's telegrams" that he thought the matter should in some way be made clear to the public.

He quotes the dispatches received by him on July 2 from Gen. Shafter, in which the latter appealed to him to force the harbor entrance immediately so as to avoid further loss among the troops, and his reply explaining that it was impossible to comply with the General's request until the troops had taken the forts, owing to the fact that the channel of the harbor was well strewn with mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of his ships if he attempted to enter the harbor, and that by sinking one the harbor would be blocked against the entrance of the others.

After the battle with Cervera's fleet Shafter renewed his request that Sampson force an entrance, saying his present position had cost him a thousand men, and he did not wish to lose any more. Sampson, in comment, says this shows a complete misapprehension of the circumstances.

He alleges that the sinking of the Mercedes would have obstructed the entrance of the larger American ships and that extensive shore batteries were known to exist. His chief of staff had indicated to Shafter the points that should be carried before any attention was paid to the city, and the taking of these points would have insured the destruction of the mines and the entrance of the American fleet.

Shafter had cordially consented to this, and Sampson did not know why the plan was changed unless the troops had been advanced too far to divert. He expresses the belief that an adherence to the original plan would have resulted in the much quicker surrender of the Spanish troops and less loss of life except to the navy, which would have borne the brunt of attack.

Sampson tells how he contemplated bringing up the marine battalion from Guantanamo, landing them at the foot of Morro to assist in the assault or to take the west battery, and had no doubt of the success of his plan. He arranged to visit Shafter to talk this over, but, being ill, was obliged to send Chief of Staff Capt. Chadwick.

They reached an arrangement to bombard Santiago from the sea for twenty-four hours with the heavy guns, and if that failed to bring the enemy to terms, then to assault the Zocapa battery with the marines and Cubans and force an entrance to the harbor with some of the smaller ships.

"I here," says the Admiral, "would animadvert upon the apparently extraordinary openness with which every detail of hope, effort, or suggestion on the part of the army has been published. The unwisdom of such procedure is too manifest for discussion."

After referring to the existence of what he terms an indefinite truce at that time, Sampson quotes a message from Shafter dated July 10, asking him to begin firing on the city according to programme, but to be careful to put his shots well to the westward, near the bay, to avoid a disastrous moral effect upon his soldiers, and the Admiral says that reports from army headquarters show that shells were fired with great effect, causing several fires in the city, and only few falling in the water.

He quotes a dispatch of Shafter's to this effect. He also quotes a dispatch from Secretary Long, saying that the Secretary of War desires Sampson to force the harbor; that he wishes to do all that is reasonable to bring about the surrender, and leaves the matter to Sampson's discretion, "except that the United States armored vessels must not be risked." The Admiral says:

I take this to be a continuation of the preceding matter to which I have referred. I think that the falsity of the suggestion that the navy was unwilling to co-operate in forcing an entrance to Santiago is already sufficiently shown, particularly by the minutes of the arrangement shown in Paragraph 9.

I would, however, add, to show the good will of the navy, and my desire and understanding that in case the army failed to come to terms through bombardment, the harbor entrance should be forced; that in the meanwhile all preparations were completed for countermining, the mines having been removed for this purpose from the Resolute to the collier Lebanon, Lieuts. Roy Smith and E. E. Capehart, who are mining experts, placed aboard the Lebanon, and everything arranged for action whenever desired. The only reasons for postponement came from the General commanding the army.

When Shafter signified that Miles and himself were to have a conference looking to the surrender of Santiago, Sampson sent a message to Shafter saying he desired to be represented in any conference which included the surrender of the shipping, Shafter agreed to this.

On July 14 Sampson sent the following to Secretary Long:

July 14, 1898.

Published telegrams of Gen. Shafter in The Herald of July 6, reflect on the navy. I wish the department and the President to understand that the first requisite to opening the harbor of Santiago de Cuba is the occupation of the forts and intrenchments at its entrance guarding mine fields, and that the General has never made a move to do this, although before his army landed he stated that such was the primary object of his operations.

If the General chooses to ignore the sea approaches and to attack Santiago to the east and north that is his affair, but it should be clearly understood that this attack does not influence the situation at the harbor entrance, from which his left flank is distant not less than four miles. I have been ready at any time during the last three weeks to open the works, to clear entrance of mines, and to enter harbor whenever the army will do the part which the proper conduct of war assigns to it. To throw my ships to certain destruction upon mine fields would be suicidal folly, and I have not the force to form landing parties strong enough to insure the capture of the forts.

No disagreements mentioned by the paper have been brought to my notice by Gen. Shafter.

Admiral Sampson gives a number of dispatches showing that he was asked to participate in the terms of surrender, and tried to find out when he should send a representative, but owing to one or two delays no time was fixed. Sampson's comments follow:

The foregoing certainly shows clearly the most absolute joint action, and I took for granted that we should be joint signatories of any capitulations, as is customary in all services in such circumstances.

Capt. Chadwick arrived at the front at the earliest hour it was possible for him to do so and informed Gen. Shafter of my expectancy in the matter, but Gen. Shafter peremptorily refused. The convention had already been signed, and he stated as one reason that nothing had been said of the army in my report of the fleet action of July 3. There would have been as much reason for mentioning the navy in the report of the land action of July 1, when assault was made by our army on the Spanish lines.

No mention was made of the shipping in the capitulations, and Capt. Chadwick informed Gen. Shafter that all Spanish ships would be regarded by us as property to be turned over to the navy. He said he would refer such a matter to the Secretary of War, but that of course could have no bearing upon what I considered my duty in the matter, particularly in the view of our late experience of Spanish perfidy in regard to injury of ships, which, in my opinion, made it necessary to look after their safety at once. I thus, after the hauling down of the Spanish flag, sent prize crews on board the gunboat Alvarado and to the five merchant steamers in the harbor.

Lieut Caruthers of the army was found on board the Alvarado, who stated he had been sent to take charge of her, whereupon Admiral Sampson addressed a letter to Gen. Shafter requesting him to relieve the Lieutenant of the duty assigned to him and notifying Gen. Shafter that Lieut. Marble had been directed to assume command of the Alvarado.

After quoting some further correspondence on the matter in which Sampson claims the prizes, he refers to the expulsion of Lieut. Doyle from captured vessels and the failure of Shafter to invite any of the squadron officers to be present at the surrender, adding:

This, of course, may have been a mere oversight, but it is, of course, to be regretted that any such thing should take place. Had the navy been withdrawn after the action of the 3d—after which all the fleet's operations were to aid the army—all the shipping referred to would have escaped and our army have become the besieged instead of the besiegers, as, of course, the Reina Mercedes and the gunboat Alvarado would have been free to destroy or drive off the transport fleet.

I do not think the commanding General quite appreciates how necessary a part our forces were to the reduction of Santiago and the surrender of its garrison; in any case, independently of the effect of our shell, which latter was undoubtedly one of the principal causes of the surrender at this time.

Gen. Shafter's rejoinder came on Aug. 1, directed to Admiral Sampson, as follows:

Santiago, Aug. 1, 1898.

I do not acknowledge the authority of the Secretary of the Navy in the matter in which you wire me. The surrender of Santiago was made to me by Gen. Toral in person, in surrendering verbally all the prisoners and public property of Spain in the district commanded by him, and I accepting the same in the presence of troops representing all the respective armies. The details for carrying this into effect were arranged by three Commissioners on each side. These articles were signed by the respective Commissioners in duplicate, one copy handed to Gen. Toral and the other was sent by me to the Secretary of War.

Neither Gen. Toral nor myself signed them. I certainly could and would not permit these articles to any officer for signature, my own not being affixed, and I shall protest to the Secretary of War against your signature to that document. I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that no claim for any credit for the capture of Cervera and his fleet has been made by the army, although it is a fact the Spanish fleet did not leave the harbor until the investment of the city was practically completed and Cervera had sufficient losses on land on July 1 and 2, notably among them his chief of staff.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major General.

Sampson says that he acknowledged receipt of the above without argument, and that the matter should be decided at Washington. Meanwhile he cites a number of telegrams and signals to show that Shafter had the assistance of the fleet in bringing about the surrender.

BLANCO EN ROUTE TO SPAIN.

Ex-Captain General's Departure from Havana on the Villaverde Attended with Little Ceremony.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—The Spanish mail steamer Villaverde, with Marshal Blanco, the former Captain General of Cuba; Gens. Bernal and Tejeda, Cols. Cevallos, Pagliery, Tusser, and Domenicio, and several other officers of lesser rank, left this port at 1 o'clock this morning.

The Marshal's departure was not marked by the pomp and ceremony which characterized similar events in previous years.

On returning from paying a farewell visit to Count Lambillo, at 11 o'clock last night, the former Captain General found assembled at the Palace Gens. Castellanos, Parrado, Ruiz, Ruberter, Maroto, the Civil Governor, and the other military and civil officials.

After a long conference with his successor, Gen. Castellanos, Marshal Blanco left the Palace, accompanied by the Generals mentioned, and drove to the Caballeria Wharf, where he was met by Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander here, who placed the Admiralty launch Esperanza at his disposal. Orders had previously been given to have the launch of the Captain of the Port ready to take Marshal Blanco on board, but Admiral Manterola's offer was accepted, and the Admiral accompanied the Marshal on board the Villaverde.

An affectionate leave-taking occurred on the wharf between Marshal Blanco and a number of his friends, and he warmly embraced Gen. Ruberter, his old companion in arms. Only personal friends and a few officers accompanied Gen. Blanco, none of the crowds usual on such occasions waiting to see him for the last time. A body of troops, however, rendered military honors.

As soon as Marshal Blanco arrived on board the Villaverde the vessel weighed anchor.

Military Inspection at Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Gov. Gen. Castellanos is continuing his inspection of the fortifications, artillery depots, and shore batteries. Gen. Castellanos, while leaving the palace this afternoon to take a drive, stopped casually to inspect some food that was being served to troops in the palace yard. He condemned it, and gave orders that no more such food should be given the soldiers.

Havana's New Chief of Police.

HAVANA, Nov. 30.—Lieut. Col. Justiniano Garcia Delgado has been appointed Chief of Police of Havana, succeeding Col. Pagliery. Assistant Chief of Police Domingo Martinez, who has been acting as Chief since Col. Pagliery's resignation, will turn the office over to-morrow.

Rations for Destitute Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Comal will sail to-morrow from New York to Savannah, where she will complete the loading of 1,500,000 rations for the destitute people of Cuba. The point where she will land has not been determined. The Bratten is now unloading 700 tons of provisions in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

A REFORM IN SANTIAGO.

Stores May Close Sundays; Liquor Saloons May Not Open.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 30.—Several merchants have petitioned for permission to close their stores on Sunday. Under the Spanish law they are compelled to keep open until noon. Gen. Wood grants all such requests. He also has issued a special order directing that the liquor saloons be kept closed Sundays.

The Supreme Court, recently reorganized by the addition of two jurists of high repute, will open to-morrow. At the request of Chief Justice Echeverria, Gen. Wood will be present.

Chicago Man Dies in San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 30.—The United States transport Obdam, which is due to arrive at New York Dec. 12, bears the body of George S. Willetts of Chicago, who died here Saturday morning from tetanus, following hypodermic injections. Mr. Keck, who was a partner of Mr. Willetts, accompanies the body.

The Mississippi Sails for New York.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The transport Mississippi, which had a case of yellow fever on board, has sailed from San Juan for New York.

THE SAVIN SALE CONTINUED.

The Broker Makes No Further Attempts to Stop the Auction.

The sale of Mrs. Frank W. Savin's picture collection and the collection of the N. Clark estate was continued yesterday evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, James P. Silo acting as auctioneer. Frank W. Savin, the broker, who has been trying to prevent by replevin and injunction the sale of the paintings, instituted by his wife on the ground that they are his property, was present, but apparently bid for none of the pictures. His friend, Harry Content, bought a landscape by W. T. Richards, "Off Nahant," which used to adorn the Savin home, for $120. Miss Savin was present, but her mother, Mrs. Savin, is somewhat prostrated at her home in the Grenoble, and could not attend. Mr. Savin made no further attempts to stop the auction, as his writ or replevin was met by the filing of a counter bond and his injunctions were vacated.

The great bulk of the pictures sold last night were from the Clark estate. All the best of the Savin pictures have been reserved until this evening. The bidding was fairly active last night, but the prices were low. One attractive painting by Henri Sarig, "Landscape and Cattle," went for $50, apparently because incased in a rusty frame. Of the Savin pictures, "Lake Among the Hills," by the late Sanford R. Gifford, brought $25; Samuel Colman's "Twilight on the Western Plains," $105; Antigua's "The Fisher Girl," $50; George A. Baker's "Italian Peasant Woman," $40; Whittredge's "Lake in the Woods," $125; the late Jervis McEntee's "Gloomy Day," $35; Leon Richet's "A Farm in Brittany," $110, and Colman's "Near Seville," $107.50. Of the other pictures, the highest price, $500, was given for Paul Weber's "Young Cattle Herder."

Justice Schlichting's Victim Dying.

Oscar Schlichting, a Hoboken Justice of the Peace, was arrested yesterday on a charge of atrocious assault, which may be changed to manslaughter, on Adolph Lankering, who is suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. Lankering is sinking rapidly. Schlichting was taken before Recorder Stanton, who fixed bail at $1,000. He was unable to find security and was locked up.

May Die After a Fight.

George Neilson, sixteen years old, is dying at his home, 782 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, as the result of injuries he received in a fight with William McDonald, sixteen years old, of 680 President Street, on Nov. 19. McDonald was arrested yesterday charged with assaulting Neilson.

PROBLEMS FOR CONGRESS

Deficit of $200,000,000 May Confront the Nation's Financiers.

EXPENDITURES ARE HEAVY

Money Matters Will Engage Congressmen as Well as the Question of Governing Colonies.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives has begun its work, with the customary determination announced at the opening of each short session, that all the money bills are to be prepared and pushed along rapidly, and that bearing in mind the fact that there are but three months in which to do all business that this Congress should do, a holiday recess will be avoided. An interesting statement of the condition of the Treasury went to the Appropriation Committee this afternoon. It showed that with increasing customs receipts, and with internal revenue receipts far greater than those at the Custom Houses, the expenditures for five months of the fiscal year have been more than $83,000,000 in excess of receipts from all sources.

The war, of course, is accountable for the greater part of this excess. Since June 30, 1898, the War Department has taken $127,901,368.29 from the Treasury and the Navy Department $32,135,577.71, amounting to a total of $160,036,946, or at the rate of $320,000,000 a year. Yet the War Department commands the first attention of the Appropriation Committee with a request for a bill of deficiencies to carry it through the year until June 30, 1899. When Secretary Gage submitted his estimates a year ago, before the Dingley law had been tested and before the internal revenue tax had been laid, he said that he expected to derive $165,000,000 from customs, $158,000,000 from internal revenue, and $141,227,076 from all sources. The expenditures were to be $469,227,076, leaving a deficit of $25,000,000.

At the rate the customs have been coming in the Secretary's estimate will be exceeded a little, the internal revenue receipts will be very greatly exceeded, and the receipts may be altogether as much as $490,000,000. The expenditures have been at the rate of $67,500,000 per month. For the year it may be assumed that they will be not far from $830,000,000. This will make a deficit of $200,000,000. The rate of the admitted deficit for five months—$83,285,670.59—proves it, for if that be maintained the deficit will be very close to $200,000,000.

These figures will interest Congress, and particularly the minority of the House, quite as much as the proposition for governing the new possessions in the East and West. It will be stated, of course, that the war expenditures are expected to be greatly reduced, but the offer of a programme or budget calling for an army of 100,000 regulars and a navy of 22,500 men will have to contend with a disposition on the part of economical members to restrict public expenditures to public income.

The answer of the members who do not take that view of the case will be that the revenues must be increased. Until the Ways and Means Committee, whose function it is to provide ways for raising money, shall have indicated where the needed additional $200,000,000 is to come from, the Appropriation Committee will be working with apparent recklessness in appropriating at the rate of outlay indicated by to-day's Treasury statement. About every leading Republican who has been quoted has expressed the opinion that there will be no tariff legislation. Privately, some of them have admitted that there must be more revenue, but that it cannot be raised by increasing the customs. Duties are now beyond the revenue point. A man with his ear to the ground can sometimes hear a whisper about an income tax.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Boston Physician Denies that Lieut. Tiffany Used Whisky While Ill.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—The War Investigating Commission continued its hearing this morning. Dr. F. U. Johnson of Boston was asked regarding the condition of Lieut. William Tiffany, and said that when he saw him he was lying in bed, with his temperature 105. It was below the normal inside of forty-eight hours, but he died within two days. The cause of death was not want of food, but want of proper food.

"I have also heard," said the witness, "that Lieut. Tiffany's death was due to the kindness of his friends, who permitted an overindulgence in delicacies, and even alcohol, when he came to Boston. This is a lie. He could not have retained whisky on his stomach had it been given him. I know that to be true. He could not, because I tried to have him take some.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Lamont, of the retired list of the regular army, and Major and Surgeon of the Rough Riders, testified that he was not allowed a proper number of hospital nurses, and that the principal medicines for which requisitions were made were not supplied. The forced march to Siboney was distressing to the men after their long confinement on board the vessels.

THE ARMY'S HEALTH IMPROVED.

Large Decrease in Number of Patients in Military Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A great improvement in the health of the army has taken place within the last two months, as shown by the last reports to the Surgeon General from the field and general hospitals.

The hospitals at Chickamauga Park have been emptied and abandoned. The same is true of the division field hospitals at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Ky., and Jacksonville, Fla. The hospital train, which has carried nearly four thousand sick men from the various camps to general hospitals, is now lying idle at Washington. The general hospital at Fort McPherson, Ga., has only 200 patients remaining, and reports 423 vacant beds. The Josiah Simpson Hospital at Fort Monroe has 400 vacant beds.

The general hospital at Fort Myer, Va., has 350 vacant beds and only 162 patients remaining. The hospital at Fort Thomas, Ky., which recently received the sick from Camp Hamilton, reports 371 in hospital and 103 vacant beds.

Battleships Sent to Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Oregon and Iowa have been ordered to proceed from Montevideo to Valparaiso, where further orders will await them. Their ultimate destination will be determined by events.

THE REBATE ON ALCOHOL.

Dunlap Case Argued Before the Supreme Court by Attorney General Griggs and Mr. Choate.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The argument of the case of Robert Dunlap vs. the United States, involving the validity of the provision of the Wilson-Gorman tariff law authorizing a rebate on alcohol used in the arts, was concluded in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Attorney General Griggs appearing for the Government and Joseph H. Choate for Dunlap.

Mr. Griggs contended that the Secretary of the Treasury in failing to prescribe regulations had violated no contract with Mr. Dunlap, and that the Secretary had only acted so as to conserve the best interests of the Government by refusing to issue the regulations, as it had proved impossible to carry the law into effect without an appropriation for the prevention of fraud.

Mr. Choate said, in reply, that the provision for a Treasury regulation was merely a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury, and insisted that it did not differ materially from such directions in other acts of legislation. Such supreme and arbitrary power to annul laws as was here claimed for the Secretary was a new prerogative for the Executive, which had never been successfully asserted, and if it was to be conceded in this instance there was no reason why it should not be in all or any others. Such a prerogative was clearly unconstitutional, as the lawmaking power was conferred exclusively upon Congress. He declared that the law was a contract, and that it could not be abrogated by the voluntary failure of the Government, the party of the first part, to perform duties assumed by itself in enacting the law.

VOLUNTEERS SEEKING RELEASE

Increase of the Regular Army May Save Citizen Soldiers from Service in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—If Congress, early in the session, should make provision for the increase of the regular army, it is thought probable that none of the volunteer regiments now in the service will be sent to do garrison duty in Cuba.

The troops first to be sent to Cuba will be composed largely of regular regiments so far as they are available. Plans are maturing for the muster-out of as many volunteers now in service as is possible. The demand of the enlisted men to go home and leave the service is growing greater and greater every day. This is true in nearly every garrison, and the arrival of Senators and Representatives with requests for the muster-out of regiments or men in the regiments has largely increased during the past three days.

It is well known that the volunteers at Manila desire to come home, and the War Department is considering the question of sending regular regiments to replace these volunteers as soon as arrangements can be made. The regulars who are available for this service comprise those regiments on the Western coast which are now serving at Santiago, and there is a disposition to have them recuperated and recruited to their full strength before sending them to Manila.

A New Cure for Snake Bites.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Consul Skinner at Marseilles reports that Dr. Calmettee of the Pasteur institute at Lille has discovered an anti-venomous serum, by means of which the poisoning from snake bites can always be checked and death prevented if the serum be injected within four hours after the person has been bitten. The Consul adds that Dr. Calmette is a young man of distinguished ability, and in addition to his scientific discoveries has provided means from his private resources for the creation of a costly equipment at the Pasteur Institute at Lille. The full text of the report has been transmitted to the marine hospital service.

Appointments of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—No more Presidential appointments of Postmasters will be made until Congress convenes. When the Senate meets next week there will be 200 appointments of Presidential Postmasters awaiting its confirmation. In addition to these four others were appointed, but their commissions were subsequently withheld. Appointments of Postmasters in this list are the largest in number in New York, with thirty-six nominations now to go to the Senate.

In Honor of Francis Joseph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—A solemn divine service will be held in St. Matthew's Church Friday morning at 10 o'clock to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of his Majesty the Emperor and King Francis Joseph I. At the request of the Austro-Hungarian Minister the Secretary of State has issued invitations to be present to the President, Vice President, Major-Gen. Miles, and representatives of all branches of the Government, including members of Congress.

The Bubonic Plague in Madagascar.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Secretary of State received a cable message to-day from United States Consul Gibbs at Tamatave, Madagascar, saying that the bubonic plague has broken out at that place.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Beaver Falls, Martin R. Lefevre; Casterland, Boardman Persons; Cigarville, F. E. Strever; East Elba, John Parnell; Rural Hill, H. C. Bull; West Bethany, Elizabeth Schneller.

Mitchell Wants to Fight Sharkey.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—George W. Moore, otherwise "Pony" Moore, has deposited £200 ($1,000) with The Sporting Life with the intention of arranging a match between his son-in-law, "Charley" Mitchell, and Sharkey, the American pugilist, for £500 ($2,500) or £1,000 ($5,000) a side and the best purse offered.

Bedstead Factory in Marion, Ind.

MARION, Ind., Nov. 30.—G. C. Harwood and Charles Barley of Marion have opened a factory here to manufacture iron and brass bedsteads. The factory in full operation will employ over 1,000 workmen, and will turn out 500 bedsteads a day.

THE SPRING OF ETERNAL YOUTH

Carlsbad may be truly termed the Spring of Eternal Youth. For centuries the famous Sprudel has been used as the best *natural* remedy for constipation, catarrh of the stomach, dyspepsia, and liver and kidney complaints, diabetes, etc. Best taken when out-door exercise can be had. Be sure to buy the genuine *imported* article *only*, which must have the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every package.

The Ideal Iron Tonic
Builds up the System.
FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS
30 tablets in a box. At all druggists.

LEXINGTON HORSE SALES OVER.

Total of 643 Thoroughbreds Realized $124,895 at the Auctions.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 30.—The Woodward and Shanklin auction sale of thoroughbreds closed to-day, having disposed of 342 head for a total of $52,525. The Breeders' Protective Association got seventy-nine mares for $2,170. Including the Easton sale last week a total of 643 head of thoroughbreds, weanlings, yearlings, horses in training, stallions, and brood mares sold for a grand total of $124,895. The Breeders' Association got ninety-two head of the brood mares for $2,475.

Lissack to-day brought the highest price—$7,000—and he goes to William C. Whitney to be a stud companion of Meddler. D. E. Morgan of New York was a buyer to-day through his agent, Dr Norwood. Mr. Morgan was himself present at the sale ring, and several good brood mares are to be placed to his lot at Dr. Norwood's farm in this county. Gil Curry secured for Gen. W. H. Jackson of Belle Meade a number of mares, including Ella Blackburn, dam of Daily Racing Form.

The best sales to-day were:

Ella Blackburn, b. m., 10 years, by Luke Blackburn-Amerique; W. H. Jackson, Belle Meade Farm	$1,050
Lissack, blk. s., 6, by imp. Loyalist-imp. Capability; W. C. Whitney	7,000
La Gascon, b. m., 7, by Longfellow-Banner; D. E. Morgan	500
Proturus, b. c., 3, by imp. Deceiver-Lida Elliott; J. W. Farley, Lexington	500

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Five furlongs. Jerry Hunt, 110 pounds, 8 to 1, (Piggott,) won; Tiburon, 107, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, (Houck,) second; Reina De Cuba, 112, 7 to 10, (E. Jones,) third. Time—1:04½. Earl Islington, Fermo, Gilt Edge, Petal, La Parasseuse, and Nora Ives also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Major Cook, 104 pounds, 10 to 1, (Devine,) won; Sweet William, 107, 8 to 5 and 3 to 3, (Bullman,) second; Ricardo, 110, 15 to 1, (O'Neill,) third. Time—1:14¾. Mocarito, Lady Britannic, Ballister, Spry Lark, O'Fleeta, and Kaiser Ludwig also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Imperious, 99 pounds, 5 to 2, (J. Ward,) won; Step About, 104, 4 to 5 and 1 to 2, (H. Martin) second; Prince Blazes, 108, 10 to 1, (C. Sloan,) third. Time—1:44¾. Majesty, Magnus, Col. Dan, and Flandes also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Berkley Handicap. High weight; for all age. Six furlongs. Torsida, 128 pounds, 4 to 1, (N. Turner,) won; Good Hope, 98, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Bullman,) second; Rio Chico, 100, 4 to 1, (Beauchamp,) third. Time—1:18¾. Clarindo, Elizabeth R., and Mount McGregor II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Zamar II., 112 pounds, 4 to 1, (H. Martin,) won; Pat Morrissey, 112, 5 to 2 and even, (E. Jones,) second; Sport McAllister, 107, 5 to 1, (Spencer,) third. Time—1:13¾. Noria, Ruskin, Peixotto, Sly, Highland Ball, and Caspar also ran.

LIEDERKRANZ CHAMPION AHEAD

Dr. Mial Plays a Better Game, but Fails to Help His Score.

Ferdinand Poggenberg, the Liederkranz billiard champion, had a decided advantage when he began the third night's game of his continuous 1,200 point match at fourteen-inch balk-line billiards with Dr. L. L. Mial of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, at Daly's Academy, last night. The score when the game began was 600 to 447. Poggenberg started to finish an unbroken run of the previous innings of 5, and added 37 points to his score before he retired.

The game was close until the men started on their last string, when Poggenberg drew away and completed his game in the thirty-sixth inning. Mial played in better form than on Tuesday night. Poggenberg made some pretty draw shots, and his drives for position also evoked applause. The score now stands: Poggenberg, 900; Mial, 702. The scores:

P. POGGENBERG—37 1 18 16 8 0 8 0 0 0 5 0 10 27 2 27 1 0 3 0 0 3 4 0 0 3 7 8 1 1 3 9 12 6 8 9 15. Total, 300; average, 8 1-3; highest run, 38.

L. L. MIAL—0 3 24 1 1 9 18 18 1 4 11 0 0 6 24 0 0 1 0 26 1 0 0 12 0 1

CAPT. MAHAN ON EXPANSION

His Views Given at the Dinner of the Colonial Order.

MILITARY MEN FOR GOVERNORS

Thinks They Would Be Best—Gen. Butterfield Wants New Territory Kept Out of Union.

The annual festival of the New York State Chapter of the Colonial Order was held last night in the banquet hall at Sherry's. The dinner brought together about fifty men whose paternal ancestors were residents of the American colonies prior to July 4, 1776.

St. Andrew's Day is chosen for the annual meetings of the order in each of the thirteen original States from the fact that it was on that day that American independence was recognized by Great Britain. The order is one of the most exclusive of all the Colonial societies, numbering less than 200 members in this State, but the gathering last night was a representative one.

The tables were arranged in the form of a horseshoe. The banquet hall was elaborately decorated with bunting and flowers. The United States and British flags were entwined at the head of the table, and beneath their folds sat Vice-Chancellor Camillus G. Kidder, who acted in the absence of Lieut. Col. William Cary Sanger, the Chancellor, who is at present stationed at Greenville, S. C., with his regiment, the Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers.

At Mr. Kidder's right were Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, and Eugene Schieffelin; on his left were Franklin Stanton, representing the St. Nicholas Society; Chester S. Lord, the Rev. Dr. F. R. Slicer, Fordham Morris, and Frederic J. de Peyster.

The six toasts of the evening, aside from that to the President, which was drunk standing and with much enthusiasm, embraced a wide range of topics, both reminiscent and current. Of the former, "The Indian," "The Woman," and "The Newsgatherer" of Colonial times were responded to by the Rev. Dr. Slicer, the Rev. Dr. Brown, and Mr. Lord, respectively.

It was reserved for Gen. Butterfield and Capt. Mahan to touch upon matters of the present day. Gen Butterfield discussed "Our Present Colonial Policy," bestowing unstinted praise upon the present National Administration, and pointing out the danger lurking in any scheme for the admission of our newly acquired colonies as integral parts of the Union. Capt. Mahan read a scholarly essay on "The Army and Navy."

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S ADDRESS.

Gen. Butterfield reviewed at length the situation leading up to the acquirement of our new colonies, and declared that there is only one way for the United States to govern her new territory, and that is as colonies.

"If the inhabitants of our newly acquired possessions were of the same sterling qualities and intelligence as our original colonists," he said, "the policy question would settle itself. There is where the whole difficulty comes in a response to the subject you give me.

"In our history grave issues have demanded and received compromises. We who want all the advantages of our new acquisitions without the disadvantages of placing them in their periods of political incubation on a Territorial plane for the dignity of Statehood, want them to possess a potentiality other than mere numbers to permit them at any time to become sovereign States and integral parts of this Union. Expansion is here, and we must guard against the great dangers of these countries becoming co-equal members of this Union by the one safe and sure guarantee of a constitutional amendment that shall prohibit admission of any State into the Union which is not a portion of the American Continent.

"We want a compromise. A new page in our history is opened. We are aligned, perhaps allied somewhat, in policy with England. We are awake to the fact that the statesmen of England have had an underlying purpose other than mere expansion and land-grabbing for its sake. They have been hunting and working for employment, food, and development of their population overgrowing their limited area and capacity. We have room enough, but we hear a call for the benefits of trade and commerce to our own people.

"We must not ignore it.

"The problem is full of vexations. Shall we be as wise as England and hold our Government and rule within ourselves? Put up the bars and so declare by constitutional amendment if need be. No more States outside our present boundaries on this continent.

Shall the mathematics of population dominate the moral, political, and commercial considerations involved? No. If so, Hawaii can knock at the doors of Congress for admission, and what would she be—about 5,000 intelligent whites, counting our British brethren there, as against more than ten times that number of raw Japanese and native Hawaiians.

"Think of that uneducated vote handled by political adventurers and greedy corporations! And yet, in the august Senate of the United States, the vote of such a likely-to-be rotten borough—without the vote or the intelligence of one of our Assembly districts—would equal that of the imperial State of New York. The proposition is abhorrent, a revolt to reason."

The speaker maintained that the only sound, practical solution of the problem is to govern with the military arm. Such a Government, he said, would be stable and honest. He said the military men are so trained that dishonesty is next to impossible. He would maintain the military arm for a considerable time, or until we are satisfied that the basis of fitness and education is up to the standard of our original Colonies. Then set them up for themselves, as we did, or add them as worthy stars of our constellation if we can get a flag big enough."

At the conclusion of Gen. Butterfield's speech Mr. Kidder called attention to the British and American flags hanging side by side behind him, and spoke amid applause of the ties that bound the two nations together. All rose in response to a toast offered by the Vice Chancellor, and drank to the health of Queen Victoria.

CAPT. MAHAN'S VIEWS.

Capt. Mahan was then introduced. He spoke very briefly. He began by saying that there were two principal thoughts which he wished to express in connection with the problem of territorial expansion.

"There is," he said, "a close connection between a country's colonies and its navy. In France, which has no very great colonial system or very great navy, the colonial and naval systems are combined under one head. There is an association of ideas between the navy, that binds the colonies to the mother country, and the colonies themselves.

"But I would like to point out that the word colony, as applied to our new acquisitions, is a misnomer. We can't have colonies. The original Roman colony was an outpost of the mother country—an extended Rome in the fullest sense of the word. A colony must be a country qualified by its natural conditions, climatic and otherwise, to become incorporated with the mother country.

"This country of ours cannot assimilate itself with these 'new territories.' They are not colonies. They should more properly be termed dependencies. And what an appealing word it is. What an appeal it makes to us. It reminds us that we must keep a sharp eye upon them. The difficulties of our own political system, under which so many charges of political corruption are made—how likely it is that they will spring up with increased virulence in these countries unless we watch them."

Capt. Mahan then spoke of the proposed military administration of these "dependencies." He admitted that there were shocking stories of what the military spirit produced in certain European countries, but he knew, he said, nothing from personal knowledge of those matters.

"We officers of the army and navy," he said, "deal continually with men who are our dependents. I speak of men whose one thought in life is not merely that they do their duty, but that those men under them should be looked after in every way whatever.

"It is the profession of these officers to look after the men under them. They are trained to it. The American officers of the navy and army are the best possible guardians you can give to these dependencies which have come to us under the treaty of peace. We have the opportunity of bestowing upon them a beneficence which they have never known. The officers of the army and navy are better qualified to deal with these subject races than men engaged in the hard fight of ordinary existence."

The Rev. H. R. Tweedy Pastor at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The Rev. H. H. Tweedy, formerly assistant to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of New York, was ordained and installed as pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, in this city, this evening. The installation sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The attendance of clergymen and delegates from other churches was large.

MAJOR SMITH IS ANGRY NOW.

Threatens to Prefer Charges Against the Officers of the Seventy-first Regiment Who Criticised Him.

Major Clinton H. Smith, now in command of the Seventy-first Regiment, whom some of his brother officers in published cards which they have boldly signed their names to accused him of being far in the rear at the battle of San Juan, came to the city yesterday for the first time since Saturday, having been snowbound at his Long Island home.

He then learned all that had been said against him since Saturday. He was very indignant and called upon Gen. George M. Smith, who is in charge of the brigade of which the Seventy-first is a part. The conference of the two officers lasted several hours.

As a result, the Major went away determined to prefer charges against those who, he says, have slandered him. It is not certain that he will not make the charge include several officers, although some of his friends say he may include only Capt. A. J. Bleecker of Company G, who gave out the first statement from the officers' view point.

Gen. Smith was seen yesterday and admitted that he had had a conference with Major Smith, but he would not disclose the result of it. Gen. Smith said he strongly disapproved of the public discussion by officers of the Seventy-first of their differences, and he would welcome action that would stop it. So certain were officers last night that a court-martial would result that the probable composition of it was discussed.

FUNERAL OF C. W. COULDOCK.

The Veteran Actor's Hymn Sung Just Before the Church Services.

As the surpliced male choir of the Church of the Transfiguration ("The Little Church Around the Corner") circled around the bier of Charles W. Couldock just before the funeral service yesterday they sang "Abide With Me," Miss Alice Potter being the soloist. This is the hymn that Mr. Couldock used to sing in "Hazel Kirke," with which play his name is inseparably connected. Joseph Jefferson sent a large wreath of white roses, tied with a broad purple ribbon. It was placed near the head of the coffin.

The Rev. Dr. George Houghton, rector of the Church of the Transfiguration, conducted the service. There were many members of the theatrical profession present, including J. H. Stoddart, who, it is believed, becomes by Mr. Couldock's death, the oldest living American actor; "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, John Jennings, Daniel H. Harkins, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Eben Plympton, Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, Miss Isabel Eveson, Mark Price, Sadie Strong, J. W. Castle, Horace Lewis, John Thompson, and A. Bernard of the Actors' Fund. The interment was in the plot of the Actors' Fund in Evergreens Cemetery.

The pall bearers were Daniel Frohman, Frank W. Sanger, Evert Jansen Wendell, Charles W. Dayton, William F. Clifton, M. J. Murray, and Douglas Taylor.

MIXED THIS WITNESS UP.

In the Ryan-Feeney Suit One Man Testified Many Things.

Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, began taking testimony in the suit brought by James T. Ryan against Dr. Michael B. Feeney to recover $50,000 damages for the alleged alienation of the affections of Juliette Ryan, the wife of the plaintiff.

Dr. Feeney is Chief Inspector in the Sanitary Department of the Health Department, and is a well-known physician. His office is at 32 East Third Street.

A few months ago Mrs. Ryan sued her husband for a separation on the ground of cruelty and desertion. Mr. Ryan brought a counter-suit and asked for an absolute divorce on the ground of her alleged relations with Dr. Feeney.

A feature of the trial yesterday was the testimony of Martin Harrigan, who was called by the plaintiff to prove that he had carried a letter from Mrs. Ryan to Dr. Feeney, but in answer to questions from Ryan's counsel he not only said he had never carried such a letter, but testified that he had been offered $500 by Ryan to give testimony that would convict Dr. Feeney on the trial. He said this offer was first made in May last, and had been repeated on Sunday night. On cross-examination the witness became very much excited, and contradicted himself frequently, and finally changed his testimony altogether, saying the money was to be paid him if he testified in court that it had been offered to him. The case will be continued to-day.

KILLED HIS WILLFUL DAUGHTER

John Gross of Decorah, Ia., Then Committed Suicide—Wife's Narrow Escape.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 30.—John Gross to-day shot and killed his daughter Tillie and shot himself dead at his home, near Decorah. The daughter was about to leave home against her father's wishes.

This morning, at his request, she wrote his will and signed over her share to her mother. Immediately after he walked over to her and shot her. Her brother answered her cries for help, but was driven off.

The father shot her in the head and stomach and broke the gun over her head. Securing another gun, he blew off the top of his own head. His wife saved her life by running away.

Before shooting himself he burned the will he had compelled his daughter to write.

DEEP SNOW IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 30.—Advices received here are to the effect that the storm south and west of Denver is the worst known in years. At Como the snow is between two and three feet deep, and between Como and Leadville and as far as Gunnison ten feet of snow has fallen.

The South Park Road is tied up, and trains on the Denver and Rio Grande are greatly delayed.

Snow slides are reported on all roads.

Fanatic Burns a Mormon Church.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30.—W. C. D. Pattison, who came all the way from Boston to burn the Mormon church at Independence, near here, because, as he declared, the Mormon Scriptures commanded him to do it, was to-day found guilty by a jury in the Criminal Court. The jury also declared Pattison to be insane. Pattison is a Canadian by birth, whose father was a Methodist preacher. He is forty-seven years of age, and for years was a school teacher. He was suspended from the Mormon Church of Boston and came here, where, as he says himself, with much show of gratification, he set fire to the local church because he had "been shown in a revelation that such was his duty."

Free Lecture in Italian.

The first of a series of free lectures in the Italian language under the auspices of the Board of Education will be delivered Saturday evening next at Public School No. 23, Mulberry and Bayard Streets. The object of this course is to acquaint Italians with such subjects as will help in building up a higher idea of citizenship and knowledge of government of this country. This extension of the lecture series is a new experiment to be made by the Board of Education at the suggestion of Dr. Leipziger, supervisor of the course. The first lecture will be delivered by Prof. Marchasi of St. Francis College, Brooklyn, on "The Italian as an American Citizen."

Died from Wounds Got at Santiago.

Private Martin Madden, thirty-two years old, Company D, Seventh United States Infantry, died Wednesday night in St. Vincent's Hospital, from a wound in the head received in the battle of Santiago. Private Madden was admitted to the hospital on Sept 29. He was the private patient of Dr. Phelps, a practicing physician, whose address the hospital authorities declined to disclose. Private Madden lived in this city and has relatives here.

Active Volcano Near Atlin, Alaska.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 30.—Dr. W. D. Kinslee and T. P. James, Denver mining men who with Col. Hughes of Rossland have just returned from Alaska, report that a volcano is in active eruption about fifty miles from Atlin City. No name has yet been given to the volcano, but the officials of Atlin are preparing for a trip of inspection and will christen it. It is said to be the second in a string of four mountains lying fifty miles due south of Lake Gladys, all of which are more than 1,400 feet high.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Will cure incipient consumption, bronchitis, grippe, asthma, and all other throat or lung affections without fail. You can always rely on it. Price only 25 cents.

UNION OF REPUBLICS ENDS

United States of Central America Formally Dissolved.

COALITION LASTED ONE MONTH

Collapse Due to Failure to Suppress the Revolt in Salvador Against Federation.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 30.—The attempt to effect a coalition between the States of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador, to be conducted under a common administration and known as the United States of Central America, has completely failed.

The Federal Organizers to-day formally declared the union dissolved, the three States resuming respectively absolute sovereignty.

The collapse is due to the failure of the troops of Honduras, acting in behalf of the Federal Organizers, to suppress the outbreak in Salvador against the proposed federation and to force Salvador into the union.

The prospects are peaceful.

The Central American coalition lasted nominally just one month. The new régime was ushered in by elaborate celebrations at Amapala on Nov. 1.

Under the proposed form of government the administration was to pass into the control of a representative from each of the three republics—Dr. Salvador Callego of Salvador, Señor Miguel Agnelugarte of Honduras, and Dr. Manuel Corroiel Matus of Nicaragua. These were to continue in power until March 14 next, when they were to elect a President of the United States of Central America, to hold office four years. It was understood that the three States had virtually agreed upon Señor J. Rosa Pacoso of Salvador for the Executive chair.

In the meantime the Presidents of the three republics were to assume the grade of Governors, and there was to be an election in Salvador, where the principal Gubernatorial aspirants were Gen. Tomas Regalado, Horacio Villecicenela, and Carlos Melendez, the first named being the most popular candidate.

From the outset the Salvadorians opposed the coalition, as the expense of maintaining the Federal Government would have fallen chiefly upon them. Gen. Regalado headed an insurrection, whose avowed purpose was to defeat the plans of the Federal Organizers. President Zelaya of Nicaragua declined to allow the Nicaraguan troops to suppress the outbreak, and the task was assigned to the armies of Honduras. The latter entered Salvador, but were compelled to retire, unsuccessful.

Thus, unable to bring Salvador into the union, the promoters of the coalition scheme had no alternative but to abandon it.

PRESIDENT GUITERREZ OUSTED.

Gen. Regalado, Leader of the Revolt in Salvador, Seizes the Power.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—News has been received here that Gen. Regalado, leader of the insurgents in Salvador, has deposed President Guiterrez and formed a provisional Government.

Much curiosity is aroused as to the whereabouts of former President Guiterrez, as the reports do not say what has become of him. One of the officials here believes that Guiterrez has been allowed to escape.

Señor Correa, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of Central America, has received little or no information concerning the trouble. When the first word of it was received, Mr. Correa cabled President Zalaya for information, but no response to the inquiry has been received.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Station Costing $500,000 to be Erected at Albany by the New York Central.

Contracts have been signed by President Callaway of the New York Central Railroad for the immediate erection of a five-hundred-thousand-dollar passenger station on the site of the old Delavan House, in Albany. The negotiations which have been pending for more than a year for possession of the Delavan House property were satisfactorily completed a few days ago. The new station will be built by Norcross Brothers of Worcester, Mass., from plans prepared by Shepley, Routan & Coolidge, Boston architects. Milford pink granite is the material to be used.

The construction of this new station will involve an extensive remodeling of the train yard in Albany and the raising of the tracks from five to twelve feet, extending over a distance of three-quarters of a mile, removing two grade crossings. This improvement will cost about $350,000 additional.

In some respects the new Albany station is expected to be the most complete and convenient one on the line of the New York Central Road. It will have more unique and up-to-date features than the Grand Central Station, in this city, and its arrangement will entirely eliminate the element of danger in the crossing of tracks. There are to be eight tracks, separated by slightly elevated platforms of commodious width. Each platform will be sheltered by a glass and steel canopy, there being no large train shed. Access to the cars will be through a broad subway leading from the passengers' waiting room under all of the tracks, separate stairways ascending to each platform. At no point can a passenger cross a track at grade. Passengers leaving incoming trains will be conducted to the reception room of the station through a large and brightly lighted subway.

Under the terms of the contract with the builders, this new station must be ready for use within two years. The work of pulling down the Delavan House will be commenced at once. The new station will present a handsome exterior of Italian Renaissance. It will face Broadway with a length of 288 feet and a height of about 75 feet, being 108 feet wide. There are to be three office floors, but the immense waiting room in the centre of the building will reach to the roof. According to the plans, the dimensions of the waiting room are 134 by 103 feet. The building is to be as nearly fire-proof as possible.

By arrangement with the New York Central Railroad management, the Boston and Albany and the Delaware and Hudson lines will also use this new station.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SALE.

Believed in Chicago the Road Is About to Change Hands and the Vanderbilts Will Get It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—In railroad and financial circles to-day, where there has been some speculation concerning the sale of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, doubt has disappeared, and it is generally admitted that the deal will be carried to a successful issue by the first of the next year. There is a strong revival of the story, and a new feature appears in the pronounced opinion among financial men that the prize will be drawn by the Vanderbilt interests. For this there are several reasons.

A glance at the map of the United States shows the Vanderbilt interests in control of a trans-continental line from New York City to San Francisco. A map of the Chicago and Alton Road, made in connection with that of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, gives the outline of a gigantic Y, with Port Arthur, on the Gulf of Mexico, as a base; Kansas City the conjunction of the oblique arms, one of which terminates in Chicago and the other in Omaha, the Northern extremities of the Y tapping the Vanderbilt trans-continental line at the great clearing house of trans-Missouri traffic, and the fountain-head of traffic on the great lakes.

Such a vast, funnel-shaped system would drain the traffic from the most productive States of the Mississippi Valley, and with the Illinois Central on one side of the Mississippi River and the Gulf Line on the other the huge waterway would be so basketed that the railways would have no difficulty in securing the bulk of the cereal and live stock product for shipment to foreign countries or to the islands of the West Indies to be annexed to or controlled by the United States.

STOCKHOLDERS WANT INQUIRY.

Chicago and St. Louis Electric Road's Affairs May Be Taken Into Court.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 30.—Stockholders of the Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railway Company, which was organized six years ago to build an electric line from Chicago to St. Louis, are considering the best way to start an investigation of the affairs of the company. There is a strong disposition to take the inquiry into court and force an accounting.

Stockholders have subscribed $112,000 in cash, and most of this has been expended in preliminary work. Wellington Adams, chief promoter of the road, said to-day that there was little likelihood of the completion of the road. Thirty-four miles of track are laid in Illinois.

RAILWAY MUST PAY TELEGRAM TAX

The Santa Fe Loses Its Suit Against the Western Union.

The suit of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railway Company, in the United States district court, to compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to affix and pay for the revenue stamps on the telegraphic messages transmitted under its contract with the railway company, has been dismissed, the railway company being held for the costs.

The contention of the railway company was that the service which the telegraph company agreed to give to the railway company was to be free of all charges. The telegraph company's answer was that it could have no responsibility for the taxes laid by the United States Government on telegraphic messages, and especially in view of the repeated rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that the law requires that the "maker, signer, or issuer" of telegraphic messages must affix and pay for the stamps.

A SCHOOLBOY'S QUEER DEATH.

Frederick Ganter Rushes into the Street Bleeding from the Mouth.

Frederick Ganter, ten years old, of 107 East Fourth Street, died yesterday under peculiar and rather mysterious circumstances. The lad lived with his father and mother, and was the oldest of several children. With some thousands of others on Thanksgiving Day the little fellow observed the custom of masking and making a house-to-house canvass for the alms that many kindly people distribute to children on that day.

He said he was walking on Fourth Street near his home, and was blowing a small tin horn, when a "man with a bundle" came along and passed through the group of children who were with him. One of them asked the man for a penny, and this so infuriated him that he turned on them and ordered them to "be off." Young Ganter did not move fast enough, and the man gave him a blow with his fist, driving the tin horn back into his mouth and lacerating his throat.

He said nothing to his mother about it when he went home, except that he was not "feeling well." The next day he complained of a stiffness in the neck, and when pressed by his mother for an explanation told her what had happened. She wanted to send for a doctor, but he begged her not to do so, saying "It's nothing, mamma. What's the use of spending money for a doctor on a little thing like that." On Saturday and Sunday he seemed better, and on Monday went to school. On Tuesday he again complained of his neck being stiff and remained at home.

His mother again wanted to have a doctor called in, but as the boy declared he would soon be all right she was induced to wait another day. Yesterday morning Frederick started to the public school in East Fifth Street to prove that he was not sick. About 2:30 o'clock he jumped from his seat, ran out of the building, and dashed up the street. Capt. Diamond of the East Fifth Street Station, seeing the boy running, started to intercept him, but just before reaching him the boy fell face downward in a snowdrift, unconscious, the blood gushing from his mouth. Capt. Diamond picked the child up and carried him into a house, where he died before an ambulance arrived.

Mrs. Ganter said last night that one of the boy's playmates had told her of a snowball battle during the day, in which her boy had engaged, and that one of the missiles had struck him over the heart. The boy told her that her son had complained at the time of "a funny feeling," and had retired from the sport. The mother is uncertain whether this may have caused an internal hemorrhage and death, or whether the boy's unfortunate Thanksgiving Day experience is responsible. An autopsy will be performed to-day.

Accidentally Killed by Her Husband.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Nov. 30.—Mrs. Samuel Bear of Ellmsport was accidentally shot by her husband yesterday afternoon and died instantly. Mr. Bear had shouldered his breech-loading fowling piece, and was starting for the woods in quest of game. As he was stepping through the door of his house the gun struck or caught on something and went off. Mrs. Bear, who had her baby in her arms, dropped to the floor dead. The child's face was burned by the powder.

Joliet Gaslight Co. Secures $300,000.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 30.—The Joliet Gaslight Company has filed for record here a trust deed for $300,000. The American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago is named as Trustee, and the $300,000 secured will be used to take up an old issue of bonds, amounting to $225,000, and for the improvements in the local plant.

Dyspepsia is the first warning to the "high liver." The free use of

Londonderry Lithia Water

will prevent the development of anything more serious, and be the greatest possible aid to digestion.

There's a Difference

and a great difference between the whiskey that is bottled at the distillery under the guarantee and supervision of the distilling company and that which is sent away in barrels and left to the tender mercies of unscrupulous adulterators. The

Mount Vernon

Pure Rye Whiskey

that is bottled by us at the Mount Vernon Distillery bears the numbered guaranty label of the distillers, certifying it to be absolutely pure and fully matured.

See that you get our particular bottling, as we have the sole right to bottle at the distillery. We use a square bottle, patented, with our name on the label.

All respectable dealers sell it.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.
Sole Distributors NEW YORK.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 52d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

ANNIVERSARIES.

THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Presbyterian Hospital will be held on Saturday, December 3d, at 3 P. M., at the hospital, entrance on Seventieth Street and Madison Avenue. The hospital will be open for inspection from 1:30 to 6 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

INSURANCE RATES REDUCED.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Cut on Preferred Risks Than Business.

Acting upon the recommendation of the meeting of the Underwriters' Association, the Executive Committee has made a reduction of 25 per cent. on risks which are specially within the sphere of the Fire Departments and public works, this reduction to take effect to-day. A risk to be under protection must not be located more than one mile from a steam fire engine or hose company's headquarters, and must be within 700 feet of a public fire hydrant. A water supply from cisterns and wells is not accepted as within the intended meaning of the term "water works."

Minimum ratings have been revised so as to affect different classes of risks from 10 per cent. to 50 per cent., some classes remaining unchanged. The reduction in the minimum ratings on risks located outside of fire protection is immaterial, and the risks specifically rated and similarly located are left unaffected.

It is further announced that existing policies shall be subject to short-rate cancellation, if presented for the purpose of benefiting by the reduction in rates. This action has been taken in order to decrease the margin of profit upon protected business, so to abolish the natural preference for these risks, with a view to preserving the suburban territory from the rate demoralization of the metropolitan district.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford has entered the States of Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

George F. Hadley, Secretary of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, has resigned to become the Manager of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company for New York State outside of the metropolitan district. The change will take effect on Jan. 1.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee is being urged to hasten its work of organizing another tariff association in this city. The pressure comes from many offices, which are finding their losses much heavier this year than last. The aggregate losses in the territory of the old City of New York for the first nine months of 1898 exceed the figures for the corresponding period of 1897 by about $500,000. The demoralization in rates is almost absolute, as is illustrated by the course of a Pine Street broker, who has issued circulars offering to obtain insurance on diamonds at 2 cents and 3 cents, and lines on stocks in the wholesale dry goods district at corresponding rates.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Furniture.

Nothing is missing from the stock to make it complete, perfect, attractive. Sumptuous, ornate, luxurious, artistic, dainty, as well as the plain and simple. If comfort, taste or social demands make it necessary to brighten up the home a bit, with this or that article of Furniture, you should see the Macy displays and hear the Macy prices.

Music Cabinets,	Music Cabinets,	Easy Chairs,
Parlor Desks,	Sideboards,	Brass Beds,
Parlor Tables,	Buffets,	Morris Chairs,
Odd Parlor Pieces,	Extension Tables,	Chiffoniereș,
Curio Cabinets,	Dining Chairs,	Library Suits,
Piano Stools,	Wardrobes,	Book Cases,
Divans,	Mirrors,	Leather Couches,
Gilt Chairs,	Bedroom Suits,	Book Shelves,
Art Stands,	Rockers,	Library Tables,
		Hat Racks.

All the popular designs, including Old Colonial, Chippendale, Italian Renaissance, Shevaton, Grecian, Empire, Louis XV. and XVI. The decorations are various—all exquisite—hand carving, marquetry, brass, pearl, onyx, satin and rosewood. Yes, the Furniture department, in Annex, is rich with gift-giving suggestions.

Enamelled Iron Beds.

Here are over a hundred white enamelled Iron Beds at one-fourth less than Macy's usual low prices. A prominent English maker of Brass and Iron Beds decided to devote his entire manufacturing organization to the production of the former. That's why he was anxious to be rid of all the Iron Beds that represented the season's unsold balance. We made an offer for the lot. It was finally accepted. The result is a liberal saving for you—if you need an Iron Bed—and come to choose before these are sold.

10.99 for 13.50 Bed. 15.67 for 19.50 Bed.
11.99 for 15.00 Bed. 18.99 for 24.00 Bed.

They are substantially made in every detail—lacquered brass trimmings, including rings and knobs.

(IN ANNEX.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

H. O. Stands for our "Holiday Opening." Toys and Dolls galore. First and third floors of main building.

Misses' Garments.

This stock is especially rich with money saving possibilities. Various commonplace effects have created unusual values. In some instances we've reduced prices; in other instances manufacturers did the reducing. Results are all the same to you. Here's a group of three to indicate how you may secure style and save money.

Children's Gretchens, made of serviceable and nobby mixtures, fitted back and double-breasted front, Van Dyke over-cape and storm collar, sensibly trimmed; sizes 6 to 14 years. Reduced from $7.49 to 4.69

Misses' Reefers, made of brown and blue Kersey cloth, freshest style, box front, with revers, generous storm collar, entire garment elegantly trimmed with braid, sizes 6 to 14 years. They are worth $8.50; our price 6.49

Misses' Jackets, made of black Kersey cloth, latest cut, fly front, lined throughout with taffeta silk. A snug, warmthful garment, sizes 6 to 18 years. Made to sell for $9.00; our price, 6.88

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Now we've riveted your attention.

That Annex has many just claims upon the thoughts of men. Clothing, for instance, is an interest of the Annex that merits the quick response of buyers who appreciate style, quality and economy. We'd be untrue to the Macy prestige if either of the above elements were lacking. These items prove the presence of all three.

Men's Suits at Two Prices, Each Price Very Wonderful.

We bought twelve hundred Men's Suits from a firm whose name is, for obvious reasons, withheld. Their goods are known wherever elegance is appreciated. Careful examination will show that the lot we relieved them of includes their richest and swellest productions. The impress of style; the tone of artistic tailoring; the grace of perfect fitting; the charm of all-wool fabrics and the harmony of nobby patterns and choice color combinations are easily apparent in every garment. They are principally in single-breasted Sack styles, cut to fit regular-sized, slim or stout men. The materials are fine Cassimeres and Worsted Cheviots, sewed with silk, lined with best quality Farmer's satin, plain and lapped seams. Plaids, Checks and Mixtures.

They are worth, as usually sold, from $12 to $20.

Your choice at 7.85 and 10.45.

They exemplify one of our strongest powers. They show that we CAN and DO sell the finest Clothing at almost half of what some stores ask.

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, made of fine all wool blue and black Kersey cloth, velvet collar, lined with all wool Clay diagonal or best quality Farmer's satin, satin lined yoke and sleeves. They show the touch of excellent tailoring, 9.49

These are really the same Overcoats advertised elsewhere at $18.00. Made of remarkably fine Kersey, black and blue; lined with all-wool plaids; satin yoke and sleeves; others lined throughout with heavy satin of guaranteed quality. Shapes that are in the height of style. Acme tailoring. The price is marvellously low, 12.49

Men's Montagnac Overcoats, silk velvet collar, corded edges, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, make and finish incomparable for the money, 18.49

Men's genuine imported Irish Frieze Ulsters, all-wool lining and satin yoke. Equal value has never been offered, 18.75

Men's Overcoats of highest quality patent beaver cloth, lined throughout with pure dye silk; a handsome, dressy garment, equal to first-class custom work in every detail, and offered elsewhere at $35.00; our price, 24.99

Men's Overcoats, made of the finest Kerseys, patent beavers and imported lamb's wool, raw edges, lap seams, silk velvet collars and lined throughout with best quality satin, all hand finished, equal to high grade custom work; sold elsewhere for $35.00 and $40.00; our price, 28.49

Men's Coats and Vests.

There are two unanswerable arguments why you should buy a Coat and Vest now and here.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, of Clay diagonal, soft finish, lined with good quality of Farmer's satin, made and trimmed in the best manner, 7.88

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, of very fine Clay diagonal, lined with best quality Farmer's satin, all hand finished and equal to custom made, 11.99

Men's Separate Trousers.

The prices are so low, you may be tempted to doubt their quality. Remember the Macy "money-back" guarantee. It applies to clothing—to these Trousers.

Men's all-wool Trousers, checks and stripes, good shapes and excellent workmanship, 1.88

Men's Trousers, made of excellent cassimeres, scores of designs and colorings, worth $3.50; our price, 2.49

Men's Trousers, in the choicest domestic and imported worsteds, neat hair-line stripes and checks, worth $7.00; our price, 4.99

Boys' Clothing.

We are not careless in regard to Boys' Clothing. We give it the same thought and study that go into the Men's Clothing. "Just anything will do for the youngster" is not our policy. When you buy here you may be certain of style and quality and price-rightness.

Boys' Three-piece Knee-trouser Suits, all wool, blue and fancy cheviots, sizes 11 to 16 years, 3.98

Boys' Two-piece Suits, all wool, in blue cheviot, satin faced, very stylish and dressy, at 3.98

Boys' Reefers of navy blue chinchilla, all wool, fast colors and with plaid linings, trimmed with broad mohair braid, in sizes from 8 to 15 years, 4.38

Boys' all wool blue Kersey Top Coats, French facings, tailor-made, excellent workmanship, sizes 4 to 10 years, 4.38

Boys' Overcoats of all wool kersey, fast colors; well made and finished, lined with Farmer's satin, sizes 13 to 19 years, 6.24

(3D FL., ANNEX.)

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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One Year.....$1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.75

TWELVE PAGES.

THE POWER TO HOLD COLONIES.

Senator HOAR may be right in his belief that the Senate will not agree to a treaty which makes us pay twenty millions for the "sovereignty" of the Philippines. The Senate is a strange body and might be minded to embarrass the President and throw our relations with Spain into confusion by refusing to ratify the treaty. We do not think it will refuse, however.

But the Massachusetts Senator's reasoning on the Constitutional aspects of the Philippine acquisition is simply unintelligible. In a letter to The Worcester Gazette he says:

"The Constitution was framed upon the theory that sovereignty is not a salable article. The people of the United States have conferred upon nobody the power to make purchases in their behalf. We have acquired territory, either vacant or so sparsely settled that there was no people capable of governing it, and no germ of a national life. We have also, in one recent case, acquired a territory where the original germ of national life had perished. But neither of these precedents applies to the Philippines archipelago with its millions of inhabitants."

The first error here is the assumption that we have bought the Philippines. The twenty millions we pay is not purchase money. It is either a mere solatium to Spain intended to lubricate the negotiation or else a compensation to her for money borrowed and spent in local improvements. It is preposterous to suppose that we have bought seven million people for twenty million dollars—less than three dollars a head.

It is a graver error to assume that because, in the judgment of Senator HOAR, the Louisiana purchase, the Florida purchase, the Alaska purchase, and the Hawaiian annexation are not precedents applicable to the Philippines, therefore there is no Constitutional authority for taking the Philippines. The authority of the United States to acquire new territory was long ago affirmed by the Supreme Court in The American Insurance Company vs. CARTER, a case involving the validity of acts of the Territorial Government set up in Florida by Congress after its cession to us by Spain. Chief Justice MARSHALL, delivering the opinion, said:

"The course which the argument has taken will require that, in deciding this question, the Court should take into view the relation in which Florida stands to the United States. The Constitution confers absolutely on the Government of the Union the powers of making war and of making treaties; consequently that Government possesses the power of acquiring territory either by conquest or by treaty."

The right to acquire territory is one of the attributes of sovereignty. It was not necessary to confer it by a specific provision of the Constitution. To deny that it exists is to deny that the United States is a sovereign power; to deny that it can make war or make treaties, since the conquest or the cession of territory, is one of the most common and familiar results of waging war or making treaties.

Senator HOAR evidently assumes that because we made Territories and States out of the Louisiana and Florida purchases, they furnish no precedent for the taking of the Philippines, where it is admitted we do not intend to set up Territorial or State Governments. In the Dred Scott case Chief Justice ROGER B. TANEY declared that the United States may acquire territory to be formed into States, but not to be indefinitely held as colonies. History and the thirteenth amendment have made a dead letter of the substantial parts of Justice TANEY's opinion in the Dred Scott case. JOHN NORTON POMEROY, in his "Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the United States," thus disposes of the obiter dictum about territory held as colonies:

"The declaration * * * is a proposition clearly without any practical value; it is a rule which cannot by any possibility be enforced. Territory may be acquired, and must be governed by Congress. How long it shall remain in its condition of dependence, or when it shall be erected into a State, is a matter to be determined exclusively by the National Legislature. Congress cannot be compelled to act; nor can Territories be clothed with the attributes of States without the action of Congress. 'New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union.' This language is simply permissive. When the admission shall be effected, and how long it shall be delayed are matters residing entirely within the Congressional discretion."

Congress waited seventeen years before it gave Alaska a Government, and then made it a civil district, not a Territory. Congress can govern the Philippines as a colony or dependency for an indefinite time, in its discretion. If it finds the people of the islands becoming fit to govern themselves, it can enlarge their participation in local administration. It cannot make a Territory or State of the islands or any of them without raising Constitutional questions in respect to our right to lay imposts on the commerce passing between our ports and the ports of the Philippines. But we should certainly expect to see the Supreme Court, before which the question is almost sure to be brought in some form, declare, in line with its former decisions, that the power of the United States to acquire these islands from Spain by conquest and treaty was as indisputable as the authority of Congress to govern them in its own discretion as a colonial dependency and not as an integral part of the Union.

EXCELLENT KIND SIGHT.

The character and behavior of the Secretary of War naturally suggest the question whether the army is in better shape to resume hostile operations than it was in August, when its campaigning abroad was arrested by the peace protocol. The little pamphlet of forty pages just issued by the War Department and described on the cover as "Regulations for the Army Transport Service" is in some degree an answer to the question.

Convinced by experience that it could not deal with the transportation of troops by water, the head of the War Department on Sept. 7 asked Major Gen. WILLIAM LUDLOW, United States Volunteers, and a board of which he was President, to consider the subject that had, up to that time, been so lightly considered. The "Regulations" are the report of this board.

Now that we can see what the board had to take into consideration from what it reports, there does not appear to be any very good reason why it was not all thought of before all the blunders and crimes of Tampa, Santiago, and Montauk Point were committed. It ought to have been obvious in June, as it is now, to the makers of the "Regulations" that "the most improved methods of administration of a chartered steamship business" could be studied and observed. It is rather late, but the capacity to learn is encouraging, to find that the Army Transport Service is to have full charge and responsibility for the messing and berthing of those who go by transports, and that this service is charged to "supply everything necessary for that purpose."

But we would venture to suggest that all or most of the details of the "Regulations" would be more readily complied with if the suggestion made by the Navy Department, before the Board on Transportation was appointed, that sea transportation of troops be a part of the duty of the navy, had been adopted. The "Regulations" seem to contemplate the development of a sort of amphibious soldier, in a new bureau of the War Department; and he is bound to be a clumsy creature, as well as an expensive one, in a service in which the officers and men of the navy would be efficient from the beginning.

THE SCANDINAVIAN CONFLICT.

For the last three years the Constitutional conflict waged between Norway and Sweden has gradually been growing more serious. Brief disquieting dispatches have lately been sent out from Christiania which have been generally interpreted that the struggle had reached the critical state and that armed manifestation on the part of Norway was only a question of time.

In dealing with this unnecessarily mysterious subject foreign writers, making their arguments from the base that the Norwegians desired home rule and an independent voice in foreign questions, have painted a picture of vassalage in which Norway's condition is most desperate—her foreign commerce and domestic trade resources hampered, her agriculture practically at a standstill, her manufactories dormant, and the spirit of enterprise bowed under the yoke of unprogressive and non-appreciative Sweden. It has been said that, in retaliation, the Norwegian Storthing has refused to aid Sweden in the work of national defense until some of the grievances, executive and legislative, be remedied. This gloomy picture of Norway is much exaggerated and is generally misleading.

In the first place, Norway cannot crave for home rule, as she already possesses it, according to the first article of her Constitution. As to her alleged deplorable stagnation and the Swedish yoke, Norway is, in truth, one of the most prosperous countries in Europe, and the Storthing has nearly twice the power of the Swedish Parliament. Where, then, is there cause for complaint?

Moved by the fact that "there is a strong sympathy between the British and Norwegian people," Dr. FRIDTJOF NANSEN recently addressed a letter to the people of the United Kingdom explaining the difficulty. It seems that prior to 1885, according to the Norwegian as well as to the Swedish Constitution, it was within the King's prerogative to administer foreign affairs as he thought best. Norwegian Ministers were quite as likely to be appointed to the Foreign Office as Swedish. In 1885, however, Sweden changed her Constitution so that the administration of foreign affairs and the Cabinet Council in which these affairs are decided were made subject to full Constitutional responsibility in Sweden and consequently were dependent on the Swedish Parliament. The present conflict arises through the attempt of Norway to have the power of the Foreign Office vested in such a way as shall be acceptable to her as a sovereign State. Sweden fully recognizes that this should be done, but her proposals are not attractive.

And it is to the very fact that the wages in Norway are advancing, the social system is unparalleled in success, the farms are productive as never before, the price of land is rising, the fisheries are prosperous, and Norwegian credit sound, that causes the country to resent the humiliation thrust upon it by the Swedish Parliament of 1885.

Of course, the innumerable ill results to an advancing and ambitious nation like Norway from the present system are too obvious to need description. Besides, it is apparent from the spirit of Dr. NANSEN'S epistle that the Norwegians are losing patience. However, in closing he adds the one cheerful note, which the Swedes should take home to them in the spirit in which it is given:

"We see clearly that it will be to the benefit of both nations on the Scandinavian Peninsula that we keep together and peacefully and on good terms with each other. But in order that this may be, this unfortunate conflict must be settled."

THE OLD GAME.

The Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER visited his attic last week to inspect his ancient stock of bloody shirts, now stained by time as well as by Ethiopian gore. He laid out the garments one by one, examined the ensanguined arras, noted their faded and yellowing tone, and gently tested the strength of the material. "I guess they'll do," observed the Senator.

Immediately thereafter Senator CHANDLER, who is Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, gave out this interview with himself:

"Though I dislike to have the race question come into politics again, I do not see how it can be kept out if the facts we hear are true. If the issue in 1900 is to be what it was in 1856, whether the solid South and New York City and New York State and a few other Northern votes can overcome the almost solid North and elect a Democratic President, there can be but one result. The Northern heart will be fired quite as warmly as the shotgun will be taken up in the South. The South will be defeated. I hope the question may be avoided, but if the President recommends investigation and action an effort will be made to follow his recommendations."

Why dissemble, Senator? Sectionalism and the race question made you. You owe your start as a statesman to your wild fervor in waving the bloody shirt. You might have spent the last twenty-five years as a harmless newspaper drudge up in New Hampshire if you hadn't discovered that the South was in the saddle and that the Southern Brigadiers were plotting to control Congress. You love, you positively adore, the race issue. Admit that you danced with glee when you read about the race troubles in North Carolina. You know you did dance, don't you? At least your partisan heart did. Why, you would welcome a race issue and a force bill with both hands. Aren't you even sitting up nights preparing the one and the other?

If Senator HOAR doesn't get the start of him, CHANDLER will early in the session introduce a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission of Senators to proceed to North Carolina with the purpose of ascertaining if a Republican form of government exists in that State. The bill will be referred to his own committee, and he, CHANDLER, will at the proper time prepare and present to the Senate a report of the results of the inquiry, which he, of course, will personally conduct. It will be a good old-fashioned bloody shirt report, and will be accompanied by a force bill. Then, and not till then, will CHANDLER be happy and in his element.

Why shouldn't CHANDLER get out the bloody shirt? The great fat-frying issue of protection is a wreck. Free silver is in a dying condition and may not live until 1900. Who knows if there is not one more campaign in the Southern outrages?

THE POPULARITY OF IMPERIALISM.

We were pointing out, a day or two ago, the impossibility of ascertaining the opinion of this country upon any issue suddenly sprung upon it. We are worse off than most European countries in this respect. Paris is still France for most political purposes, and London is very apt to be England. It is true that "London society," which by the force of British snobbery has too much to do with influencing the London press, has sometimes been very far from representing English opinion on domestic questions. Notably it was so in the case of home rule, and indeed upon the policy of Mr. GLADSTONE in general during his last years. But upon questions of foreign policy the opinions of the London press may generally be safely taken as English opinion.

But we have no centre. New York is so far from being a centre that there are strong men in Tallahassee and Omaha who would go near to having convulsions at the suggestion that the opinion of New York is American public opinion. Chicago is a centre of nothing except the celebrated 500-mile radius. Washington is the centre of nothing during the recess, and it is precisely during the recess that we need a trustworthy index of public opinion. Besides, none of these capitals has declared its opinion. It is true that that part of Boston which is not uncertain has spoken in no uncertain tones, but then, Boston is not only not central, but eccentric. As for us here in New York, when The Evening Post says one thing and the morning Sun the other, where are we at? The very pillars of disbelief are shaken.

It results from this that while there are ample data for a discussion of the righteousness or the profitableness or the policy of acquiring the Philippines, there are none at all for a discussion of its popularity. And as CHARLES READE has pointed out, the tendency of discussions which cannot be brought to the test of evidence is to degenerate into interchanges of personal opprobrium: "Tu es alius," "Tu mentiris," and "Vos damnemini."

This discussion has not yet reached that acute and painful stage, but there are some signs that it is tending in that direction. For example, the President gave out, on his return from his Western trip, that he was satisfied that annexation was popular. It may be true, as Dr. VAN DYKE has since suggested, that he collected public opinion from the receding rear platforms of parlor cars, but after all is not that as good a method as is available to Dr. VAN DYKE or to the rest of us? On the other hand comes Mr. CARL SCHURZ discussing Prof. GIDDINGS's paper read before the Academy of Political Science at Columbia, and says that "a plebiscite upon the question would result in the repudiation of the plan by an overwhelming majority."

How does he know? And who shall decide when doctors disagree? We are quite willing to admit that upon the ethical and commercial aspects of imperialism Mr. SCHURZ's authority is superior to that of the President, but not upon the question of its popularity. Mr. SCHURZ may know much better which way the cat ought to jump, but upon the question which way it will jump we should be inclined rather to trust the President. For one thing, he has never been distracted by a consideration of those questions of public morals and interest which vex the mind of Mr. SCHURZ. He has passed his public life with a single eye upon the cat, in the earnest endeavor to ascertain from her present attitude her next movement, at least in the Seventeenth District of Ohio. How should he not be a more expert witness upon this particular point than a statesman who attempts to direct as well as to forecast the course of the animal in the immediate future?

THE NEW TOMBS PRISON.

There has never been perpetrated in New York a more audacious and scandalous official outrage than the removal by the Commissioners of Correction of the architects of the new Tombs Prison. Nobody will believe that the pretext upon which it is made has any substance or validity. Mr. WITHERS, the senior of the firm employed to do the work, has had perhaps more experience in prison building in this city than any other member of his profession. As the architect of the old Board of Charities and Correction for many years he became a specialist in this branch of his profession, and his eminence was recognized by his selection on the part of a special commission as the architect of the Jefferson Market Court House and Jail. The architecture of this group is known and admired by everybody. It is architecturally the best public building erected by this municipality since the old City Hall, and in practical fitness for its purpose it has been found entirely satisfactory. Moreover, as a matter of abundant caution, Mr. POST was appointed consulting architect for the new Tombs, who is equally responsible with the designers for the plans. Nobody will believe, on the testimony of the inexpert LANTRY, that these two architects united in a blunder so gross that the inexpert LANTRY would detect it.

The firm of architects appointed to displace a well-known and respected architect is entirely unknown to New Yorkers interested in architecture. The suspicion that they are only architects "ad hoc" may be unjust, but it is entirely natural. It is to be hoped that the courts may be successfully invoked to prevent the consummation of this threatened outrage not only upon the architects, but upon the public. And evidently it will be safe to keep a very sharp eye upon the future proceedings of the Commissioner and his architects with reference to this building.

Capt. CHAPMAN deserves nothing but praise for his vigorous action in purging his precinct, and the Police Commission is also entitled to credit for loyally supporting him. Considering the intimate connection between vice and crime and "politics," the support indicates real honesty of purpose on the part of President YORK. We do not believe that it was foreseen by the author of the Raines law that his law would multiply vicious resorts. But this has without question been the effect of it, and these resorts have been established in quarters where they were formerly not to be found and where their contamination often works the gravest injury. There is nothing for it but the drastic course which Capt. CHAPMAN has taken, and which it is to be hoped he will continue till his precinct is cleared of "dives."

"It is evident that a fight is in prospect between the Warner Miller and William B. Grace companies for the Nicaragua Canal concession."—New York Correspondence of The Philadelphia Ledger.

What is the Warner Miller company?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It may seem heartless to see in the loss of the steamer Portland a cause of any emotion except profound sorrow, yet, as a matter of fact, the disaster was one so far from accidental, one in which the fixing of direct responsibility is so easy, that he who views only the tragical features of the wreck and ignores the display either of criminal ignorance or of criminal recklessness that preceded and caused the death of more than a hundred persons shows sentimentality, not sentiment, and proves that he is not a reasoning being. In leaving Boston Saturday evening the Captain of the Portland took chances which no man in his position had a right to take. From a source that warranted implicit belief, he, like every other Captain on the Atlantic Coast, had received warning that a storm of exceptional severity would strike him as soon as he reached open water, and he knew that his steamer, though well built and comparatively new, was of a type much better designed for entering shallow harbors than for encountering Winter gales on as dangerous a coast as there is in the world. Despite all this, and, according to his employers, in defiance of explicit orders, he steamed out into the gathering tempest. Why? He is not alive to explain or to excuse his act, or to meet the reproaches of those whose friends and relatives he involved in his own destruction. One can only guess at his motives. Perhaps he desired to justify his recent advancement from pilot to commander by showing that he could carry the Portland through any storm. Perhaps he belonged to the class, once large, but now small and rapidly disappearing, the members of which sneer at the Government Weather Bureau, and prefer to rely on old "signs" instead of on new science as the basis of meteorological prophecy. Perhaps—a score of things. Only this is certain: He should not have sailed, and he should not have been allowed to sail. The responsibility is not his alone. Captains do not disobey when owners give absolute orders. Advice and orders are different.

—That doubts as to the trustworthiness of the Weather Bureau's predictions are occasionally expressed by people who should know better than to do so, is a lamentable fact; still more lamentable is the fact that such doubts are expressed very frequently indeed by people whose only grounds for skepticism are experiences with thunderstorms on days officially proclaimed as "fair." There would, however, be no talk at all of this sort—except, perhaps, from the professional humorists, whose supply of ideas is strangely limited—if knowledge of what the Bureau tries to do were more common, and if the exact difference between success and failure in this work were more clearly understood. Some things the Government observers prophesy with certainty, other things they can make shrewd guesses at, and still others they frankly admit are beyond their field of vision. When the observers say that a storm is approaching from the West or South at a stated rate, they are dealing with an absolute verity, and either to ignore or to ridicule the information is an act of out-and-out lunacy. The storm does not always reach the point indicated at the moment predicted, and it may not reach it at all, but that is evidence of incomplete prescience, not of ignorance. It should not be charged up against the service as a failure, and the man who heeds the warning may have taken a needless precaution, but he has not fallen into avoidable danger. The small local disturbances that picnic parties call "storms" are not worth serious discussion. Where the Weather Bureau is as yet helpless is with respect to rare gales from the east, but that is simply because they have no stations far out in the Atlantic. The only cases of real failure are when a real storm from the south or west comes unannounced, and such cases can be numbered for a year on the fingers of one hand.

—Emperor WILLIAM, having traveled over a route along which innumerable other travelers had preceded him, and having seen certain things which are minutely described in volumes enough to fill sixteen libraries, has allowed it to be announced that he contemplates the writing of a book about that old, old road and those dreadfully familiar sights! When the ordinary plebeian inflicts a work of this sort upon the long-suffering public, his act excites more of sorrow than of anger, and he is excused on the ground of his legitimate desire to record his experiences. No other palliation of the offense is imaginable, and as the Kaiser can hardly have been inspired by a motive so distinctly unroyal, his fell intention places him beyond the reach of pardon. His subjects—with some help from the dear, good Sultan—paid the cost of the recent pilgrimage, so why, oh, why, is he going to write a book? Are not the times troubled enough as it is, and are not the folks who write for a living competent to meet all demands for reading matter?

—Many days have now passed since the Santiago dispatches told about the murder of several Cuban policemen by some drunken negro soldiers from the United States. That was a most humiliating, as well as a most atrocious, crime, and the American public is waiting with some impatience to hear what Gen. WOOD has done, or is going to do, to punish the murderers and to prevent a repetition of conduct so disgraceful to his flag. It is unnecessary to say that the punishment should have been immediate and impressive. This, considering Gen. WOOD's record and character, is almost the same as saying that our National dignity has already been vindicated in the only possible way, but—the news of this vindication is curiously slow in coming.

HAVE COLONIES ONLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are right, and Senator Morgan, too—"the Constitution does not enter at all into the question" of colonial expansion. You take the Philippines—I say you, because I am not an American—as you "would take any other piece of property." I think the best course for the United States will be to have colonies, and not to infuse Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines into the Union. If results are good, you can go on—that is to say, ultimately make Territories and States of all those lands. If the trial is not satisfactory, you can get rid of your colonies. How could you get rid of any of the States, except by conquest by a foreign power?

The most judicious régime for your new possessions would be this:

First—The Philippine archipelago to be governed and administered by army and navy officials, with some aid from what THE TIMES calls "native sources." The Filipinos are capital sailors and pretty good soldiers, when well officered. They would be tolerable Mayors and Councilmen and decidedly bad Judges. Open the "door" there to the trade of all nations. Do not put a single cent in the official business. Pay public expenses with what you can extract from the islanders.

Second—In Cuba and Puerto Rico keep the autonomous Constitutions granted by Spain. With slight amendments, they are just the thing wanted by the two Antilles. Spanish laws were never so badly framed as you believe in this country. The trouble was not with the texts, but with the men. Do as the English. Send only to each island the Governor General. For the rest, utilize the local politicians. You will have no enemies there. There is much corruption in Cuba; but the people are smart. You cannot fool them; you cannot prove to them that it is for their good that low politicians from Nebraska or Illinois should get the offices wanted by the Cubans. This was the greatest blunder of Spain, and she has paid for it.

W. KRUEGER.

New York, Nov. 29, 1898.

NUGGETS.

All the Same.

Kentuckians are fond of their State, and sing: "I love her still!"—bourbon or rye.—New Orleans Picayune.

And Ministerial, Too.

The Bachelor—Well, how did your battle with the coquette come out?

The Newly Made Benedict—It was a tie.—Syracuse Herald.

And Won.

"Didn't the bride get a fine lot of presents?"

"Yes, indeed. She played her cards well."—Providence Journal.

A Very Clever Young Lady.

Governess—Come, Ethel; it's time for good little girls to be in bed.

Ethel—Yeth, Mith Morgan; but you know I have been naughty to-day.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

A Real Hero.

"Speckelhorn is a real war hero."

"Him? He never got out of the country."

"I know he didn't, but he hasn't worn his uniform since he was mustered out."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

AN OBSCURED BENEFACTOR.

Dey's praise fo' de fine-fightin' sailahs, kind wo'ds fo' de soger-men, too,
An' songs fo' de glorious Hannah—de red an' de w'ite an' de blue.
It's night; all ob dis Ise a'mittin'; but certainmy Ise not de one
To fo'git an' ol'-time benefactah, de humblelest undah de sun;
So wid appohtite longin' an' yeahnin' for mohsels dat melts in de moif,
I tuhns f'om de shoutin' an' cheehrin'—to de possum now ripe in de Souf.

When a feliah gits out-an'-out hongry, twel honger is well-nigh a pest,
Let him ketch one an' dress it an' frost it—de ol' woman'll do all de rest!
Den all ob de bliss ob creation seems comin' yo' way as you wait,
An' sniff de sweet fragrance dat rises twel she puts a good hunk on yo' plate;
An' I pities de King dat's not knowin' de taste'r ob dis finest ob meats—
Fo' it's Pahradise seasoned wid honey, you sez w'ile you sets dah an' eats!

In highfalootin' wo'ds is de mannah ob praise ob most pussons dat lives;
But de best way ob thankin' de Giver's to eat de good grub dat He gives;
An' dat's why I hopes—ettah Gabul shall blow on his trumpet to wake
Dis slumb'rin' an' long-fastin' body its dwellin' in Caanyun to take—
De saints 'll lead me to de kitchen as soon as I puts on my crown,
An' pass me a whole Souvern possum baked tuhv an' tendah an' brown!

WILL T. HALE.

THE OPERA SEASON.

Rossini's "Barber of Seville" Excellently Given at the Metropolitan.

Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, the second of the season. It was to be expected that there would be no such audience as that which packed the house on the previous evening. Two successive nights of opera were more than any one public could stand at the very start, and the record of the first evening could not possibly be repeated. Yet it was a large audience, and one which, beginning the evening in a cold mood, speedily warmed to the merit of the performance and rewarded the artists with plentiful and hearty applause.

It cannot be said that the diminution in the size of the audience was due to the fact that Wagner had been replaced by Rossini, nor can it be laid to the discredit of the artists, for a better cast it would not be possible to get together in these days. As for the opera, who is so jaded as not to enjoy Rossini's brilliant attempt to show us what happened before Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro"? To be sure, Rossini has dwindled somewhat from the stature which he occupied in the world's esteem when he wrote this work, but he owes to his "Barbiere" much of the fame which still clings to his name. "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" is a capital opera buffa of a type which only the Italians and that one universal genius, Mozart, have been able to produce. Rossini's music falls far short of Mozart's, indeed, in melodic beauty and in characterization, yet it is not lacking in either. As for acting, it affords abundant opportunity for a display of all the comic skill that any company can produce.

Last night's performance at the Metropolitan was delightful. It was full of the true vis comica. It sparkled and rippled with joyous moods, and it sang itself through the evening in such happy music as only the most competent of artists can make. The Rosina was that insurpassable artist, Marcella Sembrich, whose fascinating impersonation was a delight and a surprise to most of the audience. She has not been heard in opera here since the season of 1883-4. She was then a young and inexperienced singer, with a ravishing voice. The voice has not lost its beauty, while the singer's art has reached its maturity. To speak of Mme. Sembrich's singing in full would be to write a volume on how to sing. The whole of the art is at her command. Her legato is perfect; her coloratura is brilliant, accurate, and unfailingly musical. She is a musician to the tips of her fingers, and she is a singer in heart, brain, and throat.

As an actress Mme. Sembrich has learned all those things which she did not know when she first came here. She is now a skilful and charming comedian. Her performance of Rosina last night was full of delicate cleverness. She fascinated the audience, and she was applauded to the echo. In the lesson scene she introduced Strauss's vocal waltz, "Voci di primavera," written for her, and for encore numbers a Chopin mazourka and "Ah, no giunge" from "La Sonnambula."

M. Salignac deserves praise for his performance of Almairva. His serenade in the first act was especially well sung. His voice seems to have improved in quality, and his delivery has gained in style and in sureness. Signor Campanari was a capital Figaro. He sings the music with more dash and ginger than he did formerly, and he acts with much more abandon. He was in fine voice last night, and his "Largo al fattotum" received much applause.

Signor Carbone was the old familiar Dr. Bartolo. His performance of the part is well known. It was as funny as usual last night. Mr. Edouard de Reszke made his first appearance as Basilio, and he was immensely amusing. Any one who has seen his Leporello in "Don Giovanni" would have known what to expect of him. He sang the recitatives with immense dramatic skill and acted like a big, playful bear. Mlle. Bauermeister did her little rôle of Bertha well, and was made the object of a special reception. The orchestra did all it had to do acceptably, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with skill.

Although the audience at the opera last evening was a large and fashionable one, it was not as representative as that of the opening. Many boxes were filled with strange faces. The Wilson box was empty. In the Astor box were Mrs. Edmund Baylies, in black with diamonds and an aigrette, and Mrs. Benjamin Welles in white mousseleine de soie and pink roses with a coiffure of roses.

On the opposite side of the house was Mrs. George Gould, who wore the most conspicuous gown in the house. It was of peacock blue velvet, with low corsage, and from a distance it appeared absolutely sleeveless. The gown was held by sleeves of seed pearls. Rope after rope of pearls was worn around the neck and bust, with here and there large brilliants mingled with the pearls. A large brooch of amethyst surrounded with brilliants was on the corsage, and in the hair was a peculiar high ornament of diamonds.

Mr. Samuel Colgate was with Mrs. Heber Bishop. Mrs. Colgate wore white satin and tulle and a rope of diamonds. Her hair was combed very high to a point, and on the top was a large bunch of bright pink morning glories. Mrs. Bishop was in white.

Mrs. Burke-Roche was in black velvet, cut square, and white aigrette. She wore a large bunch of violets at her waist.

Miss Paulding was in the Vanderbilt box with her uncle, Chauncey M. Depew. Mr. Bourke Cockran, and Mr. and Mrs. Rogerton Winthrop. Mrs. Winthrop wore black and white striped moire, and Miss Paulding was in pink.

Mrs. Kernochan, in black velvet and diamonds, was a familiar figure in the centre of the house.

Mrs. Frank Wetherbee, who was in the Bishops box, wore pink and white lace.

Mrs. Henry Sloane and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce were again in Box 13. Mrs. Sloane was in white satin, with white aigrette, and wore no jewelry whatever. Mrs. Lloyd Bryce wore black velvet and jet and a diamond parure and tiara.

Mrs. Frederick Benedict was in Box 4. She wore a salmon-pink silk trimmed with cut steel and a profusion of pink flowers. She also wore a diamond necklace, and her hair was dressed with a high coiffure of pink orchids. Miss Benedict, in lavender, and Miss Coudert, in white, were with her.

PLANS FOR TWO WAGNER CYCLES.

Dates Set for the Performances at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Richard Wagner's "Der Ring des Niebelungen" was promised for production at the Metropolitan Opera House this season by the Maurice Grau Opera Company, and it is now announced that the two cycles of the work will be given under conditions which it is hoped will bring the performances as near as possible to the model set by Bayreuth.

Mr. Grau says that the cycles should be performed without any cuts to obtain the best results. In order to do this, the performances will begin early, so as to enable the audience to return home in comfort without being compelled to leave the Opera House before the end of the last acts.

"Das Rheingold," being a short section, will be the first one of the ring to be given, on Thursday evening, Jan. 12. The performance will commence at 8:30 o'clock, and at the afternoon performance on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 2:30. "Die Walküre," the second ring, to be given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17, and Thursday afternoon, Feb. 9, commencing at 7 o'clock and 1 o'clock, respectively.

"Siegfried," the third ring, will be presented on Thursday evening, Jan. 19, and Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 14, beginning also at 7 o'clock and 1 o'clock. The last of the ring, "Die Gotterdammerung," which will be given on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, and Thursday afternoon, Feb. 16, will be the earliest of the four sections to begin, and the curtain for the evening performance will rise at 6:45, and the afternoon at 12:45.

Despite the fact that these performances will involve considerable expense, there will be no increase in prices, providing seats are purchased for a complete cycle, and subscribers to all the performances of the regular season of opera may retain their seats for either series, providing they notify the management not later than Dec. 12.

The sale of season tickets for either series will begin Monday, Dec. 19, and continue until January 6, and on January 8 the sale of tickets for single performances will begin.

VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Julia Arthur's Production of "As You Like It"—Some New Plays.

While the company surrounding Julia Arthur in her present engagement at Wallack's is not what it ought to be, and much that it does deserves no sort of praise, a sweeping condemnation of the performance of "As You Like It" would be unjust, and might discourage some ambitious young actors who are striving zealously for success in their calling. The Le Beau of Herbert Portier, the Phoebe of Ethel Knight Mollison, the Sylvius of L. J. Fuller are really creditable impersonations by actors who deliver their share of the text with good expression and sympathy. The Banished Duke of Edwin Holt, the Frederick of W. J. Thorold, the Oliver of Albert Brown, and the Adam of Horace Lewis, though possessing no sort of distinction or eloquence, are performances as competent as habitual playgoers have been used to seeing in the subordinate characters of Shakespeare's plays. The Melancholy Jaques of Mr. Bridgeland, on the other hand, is inadequate, and ought not to have been offered in a theatre such as Wallack's, while the Orlando of Mr. Hart is violently bad, because of the actor's ungainly movements and grotesque appearance, his habits of scowling and squinting, his unmanageable voice, which sometimes whines and sometimes seems to explode, and his absolute unfitness to embody a poetical conception of a lover.

Nothing else in the performance is as bad as this excepting the extravagant Charles the Wrestler of George Wharnock, but neither Mr. McWade as Touchstone nor Mr. Allen as Corin can be said to act his part intelligently, while as Celia, Florence Conron is weak, uncertain, characterless, in a rôle so many actresses of note, from Kitty Clive's time to ours, have made charming.

It is not customary to dwell so long and so seriously upon these occasional performances of Shakespeare. Since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary they often have been insufficient and irritating to students of the poet and critical playgoers. But Miss Arthur's new venture with the "classics" is uncommonly important. We firmly believe that her attempt to draw upon the old repertory of English drama is mistaken, but mistaken judgment is after all as common with reviewers of plays as with actors and managers.

Miss Arthur seems to be essentially a modern actress who would be better fitted to interpret poets of the twentieth century than those of the sixteenth and seventeenth. Her acting as Mercedes and Clorinda surely ought to inspire dramatists. However, Miss Arthur has chosen to imitate other stars, and offer Rosalind and Parthenia to a public which does not seem to be anxious just now for either, but which she may yet succeed in stirring to enthusiastic acceptance.

Her Rosalind is not a great portrayal, but its pictorial charm is potent, while it cannot be said to wholly lack tenderness, force, humor, or poetic feeling, though certain passages in the first and second acts were played in a listless and strangely ineffective way Monday night, and disappointed expectation where it was surest. But it is not to be doubted that Miss Arthur can put the right measure of feeling into the first interview with Orlando and can rise to the dramatic significance of the banishment scene; can put more life into the first forest scene and can thereafter take the scenes of love and badinage at more moderate speed. The captivating charm of her acting in the woodland scenes with Orlando is not to be denied. No Rosalind has been more piquantly effective in the scene with Phoebe, more touching in the episode of the bloody napkin, and the obvious defects in the impersonation she can easily remedy.

Recent attempts at the making of new poetical drama in England have not been successful in either a theatrical or a literary sense. But at least one poet of acknowledged standing has invaded the field of prose drama with a very fair measure of success. F. B. Money-Coutts, whose volume of verse called "The Revelation of St. Love the Divine" has been recently talked about, and even read by a few, is part author of an actable farce called "Mr. versus Mrs.," lately produced in London by Arthur Bourchier, who shares the honors of its authorship.

The "Struensée" of Paul Meurice is this season's dramatic "sensation" in Paris as "Cyrano de Bergerac" was last season's. The German adventurer who gained so great an ascendancy over Christian VII. of Denmark is not treated with "historical spirit" by the poet. Struensée in the play is idealized, a lover and a hero. Maybe Struensée will be Mansfield's next new rôle.

H. V. Esmond, the bright young English actor who is following in Pinero's footsteps as a playwright, has two new pieces ready for rehearsal. Beerbohm Tree has accepted one of them, "My Lady Virtue," while "Cupboard Love," a three-act farce, will be produced at the London Court Theatre by Arthur Chudleigh, who bought it out at the same house, in association with Mrs. John Wood, Pinero's most famous farces.

Crane Will Produce His New Play.

Notwithstanding the repeated denials made by the representatives of William Crane within the past week that he would not change his present attraction, "Worth a Million," for the near future, they now make known to the general public that they have decided to present the second of Mr. Crane's new comedies, "The Head of the Family," next Tuesday night at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The play was written by Clyde Fitch in collaboration with Leo Deitrichstein and is a free adaptation from the German of L'Arronge, and has been diligently rehearsed by the company for some little time under the personal direction of Mr. Fitch.

JOHN DREW INDISPOSED.

He Will Not Play Again Until To-morrow—Joseph Haworth Also Ill.

There is an epidemic of sickness among the prominent actors just at present, which has caused more or less annoyance to the theatre-going public and managers. Last night the many people who journeyed to the Empire Theatre were met by a crudely painted sign in front of the entrance announcing the fact: "No performance to-night."

On inquiring at the box office, the patrons of the house were told that John Drew was suffering from a severe cold, but was assured by his physician that he would be able to play to-night. Charles Frohman, however, deemed it best to let him remain in the house until to-morrow in order to make absolutely sure of his recovery, so there will be no performance of "The Liars" until then.

At the Garden Theatre many were also disappointed to find that Joseph Haworth, who plays the part of John Storm in "The Christian," was out of the cast. The management said last night that Mr. Haworth was taken ill on the stage Tuesday evening and with difficulty finished the performance. He contracted his cold in Brooklyn last week.

The part of John Storm was played at the matinée and night performances yesterday by Stage Manager Frank J. Keenan, who acquitted himself creditably. His part of Brother Paul was played by Alfred Powell.

Miss Josephine Hall, who suddenly terminated her engagement at Koster & Bial's last Saturday night, owing to an attack of appendicitis, was reported to be slightly better last night at the Hotel Gerard. M. Pol Plançon, who sang with difficulty on the opening night of the opera, was also reported to be much better. He will undoubt

DON CARLOS IS FEARED

Spanish Minister of War Has 140,000 Troops in Readiness.

FOUR HUNDRED GUNS SEIZED

Reported that Sagasta Now Admits that Carlism Is the Greatest Existing Danger to Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, declares that the Government has 140,000 troops in readiness to take the field in the event of a Carlist rising and will soon have 200,000 available. He says, however, he does not believe that the Carlists intend to move yet.

"Four hundred guns which were being smuggled have been seized in a Basque village. Don Carlos, in his forthcoming manifesto, will make a strong appeal to the army. The Carlists disagree among themselves as to the advisability of an immediate movement. The military element is impatient; but the civilians urge the uselessness of an attempt to rise until the Carlists are assured of the help of the army."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Pope has been so much impressed by the alarm expressed by the Papal Nuncio at Madrid at the possibility of civil war that, with the consent of the Queen Regent and with a view of avoiding bloodshed, he has opened negotiations with Don Carlos proposing that Don Jaime, the Pretender's son, should marry Princess Mary of Asturias."

The Biarritz correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Señor Sagasta, who has hitherto been skeptical on the point, now admits that Carlism is the greatest existing danger to Spain. The authorities are seriously alarmed at the indications of an imminent rising. The Carlist plans have been elaborately devised, even to the extent of appointing a Governor of Madrid."

MADRID, Nov. 30.—The Spanish Ministers at their meeting to-day considered the actions of the Carlists, concerning whom there are no new facts, and further deliberated upon the repatriation of the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands and the suspension of Constitutional rights, which, it was decided, will for the present remain suspended.

The Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, in an interview, is quoted as saying the Carlists have no chance of success. He added: "We are closely watching their proceedings in the Basque Provinces and in Catalonia and Aragon, and we are ready to repress the first sign of insurrection.

"Don Carlos only has a chance in the mountains of Catalonia, where the people suffered less during the last Carlist war. The Carlists are working desperately to win the support of some of our regiments and some of our Generals, but these attempts have failed. Not a single General has listened to their proposals."

BORDEAUX, Nov. 30.—Advices received here from Bilbao, Spain, refer to the vigorous anti-Carlist precautions taken in that district. The convents, it appears, are particularly watched. Portraits of Don Carlos and Don Jaime, his son, have been widely distributed.

A small band of Carlists has appeared near Alcalá, in the Province of Castellon de la Plana. It is being pursued by gendarmes.

A Son of Don Carlos to Marry.

MADRID, Nov. 30.—It is asserted here that a marriage has been arranged between Don Jaime, son of the Spanish Pretender, Don Carlos, and a Bavarian Princess.

BULGARIAN PRINCE IN DANGER.

Ferdinand's Life Threatened and Arrests Have Been Made.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Special dispatches from Budapest, published here this afternoon, say that a plot to assassinate Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been discovered at Sofia. It is added that numerous arrests have been made.

Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans (daughter of King Louis Philippe), was born Feb. 26, 1861, and was elected Prince of Bulgaria by unanimous vote of the National Assembly, July 7, 1887. He assumed the Government on Aug. 14, 1887, in succession to Prince Alexander, who abdicated Sept. 7, 1886. Prince Ferdinand's election was confirmed by the Turkish Government and by the great powers in March, 1896. He was married April 20, 1893, to Marie Louise, oldest daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. They have two sons and a daughter.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY AGREE.

A Provisional Ausgleich Has Been Ratified by Both Peoples.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—The Neue Freie Presse to-day announces that Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, has agreed upon a provisional Ausgleich, with a prolongation of the status quo.

The Ausgleich, briefly, is the agreement between Austria and Hungary, under which the cost of the administration of the common affairs in the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy is borne by both parties, in a proportion agreed to from time to time by the Austrian Reichsrath and the Hungarian Reichstag, subject to the approval of Francis Joseph, the Emperor-King.

On Oct. 21 last the Lower House of the Diet passed a bill prolonging for a year the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich, which was first entered into in 1867, which was renewed in 1877, and which was again renewed in 1887. The first Ausgleich established for ten years a federation of the States of Austria and Hungary, equal under the common law of a single sovereign, the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, each having its own Constitution, its own government, and its own Parliament, Hungary retaining, with slight modification, its ancient institutions as remodeled in 1848.

AUSTRIAN PREMIER CENSURED.

Criticism of His Threat to Retaliate if Austrians Are Expelled.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Intense surprise and bitterness have been caused here by the speech of the Austrian Premier, Count von Thun-Hohenstein, in the Reichsrath yesterday, when, in reply to an interpellation on the subject of the expulsion of Austrians from Prussia, he said the Austrian Foreign Office had strongly protested, and would not hesitate energetically to protect the rights of Austrians and to adopt retaliatory measures, if necessary.

Papers like the Vossische Zeitung, which opposed the expulsion policy from the beginning, are nevertheless quick to resent in a patriotic outburst Count von Thun's "unseemly and ill-advised menace." Judging from their comments the matter has a grave import. The Vossische Zeitung, noting the fact that Count von Thun declared he had the approval of Count Golushowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, asks whether the Austrian Premier is preparing the world for a dissolution of the triple alliance, and whether his Reichsrath speech was the outcome of the recent visit to Vienna of the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Muraviéff. It declares that Germany is "quite able to find other alliances," and is "even able to protect herself without alliances if necessary."

The National Zeitung and the Kreuz Zeitung both warn Austria that, while there are only 100,000 Germans in Austria, there are some 230,000 Austrian subjects in Germany. They say Count von Thun ought to have remembered this before indulging in threats.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—The Neue Freie Presse, voicing the sentiments of the German party regarding Count von Thun's Reichsrath speech on the expulsion of Austrians from Germany, characterizes it as "highly imprudent unless he desires the rupture of the alliance." Count von Thun's organ, the Abendpost, denies that the speech implied any such danger.

Emperor William to Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, Nov. 30.—To-day the German Ambassador, Count Philip von Eulenberg, presented to Emperor Francis Joseph the gift of Emperor William in honor of the former's jubilee. It is a magnificent service of porcelain.

A British Steamer Disabled.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 30.—The Cephalonia returned to port this evening having in tow the British steamer Manchester Enterprise, which sailed from Manchester on Nov. 24 for Halifax. During the recent terrific storm the Manchester Enterprise's main deep tank broke out, flooding the main hold and stoke hold and causing a heavy list to port. The steamer was in a precarious condition when the Cephalonia came alongside. The Cephalonia left her at Queenstown. She will probably be beached.

Germany's Troubles in Africa.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 30.—The Soir says trouble has arisen in Africa between Germany and the Congo Free State relative to the respective boundaries of German territory and Congo territory north of Lake Tanganyika. It is added by the Soir that a strong force of Germans has been sent to the Manyema country, while the Congo forces at Lake Kivu have been considerably reinforced.

A Schooner Abandoned at Sea.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Genoa says that the Italian ship Concordia landed there to-day the crew of the British schooner Grace Carter, which was abandoned in mid-Atlantic while on a voyage from Oporto to St. John's, N. F. The Grace Carter hailed from St. John's, N. F., and was owned by James Baird. She was of 102 tons register.

A Quebec Man Arrested in France.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—A special dispatch from Lyons, France, says that a man giving his name as Charles Walker and saying he resides at Quebec has been arrested at Lyons for attempting to snatch a wallet containing 111,600f. from a bank messenger. Two accomplices of the prisoner succeeded in escaping.

A Passenger on the Germanic Dies.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 30.—J. S. McDonald, a saloon passengers aboard the White Star Line steamer Germanic, Capt. McKinstry, which left New York Nov. 23 for Liverpool, died Monday. The Germanic arrived here to-day.

The Liberation of Dreyfus Predicted.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, Mrs. Emily Crawford, predicts that the Court of Cassation will declare the Dreyfus trial irregular and Dreyfus innocent. In her opinion, the court will not interfere in the Picquart affair.

New South Wales's Wheat Crop.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 1.—According to the official forecast, the wheat harvest for 1898 will be 1,590,000 bushels in excess of that of 1897, and there will be a surplus available for export of 2,250,000 bushels.

MISS HELEN GOULD TESTIFIES.

Last Witness for the Prosecution in the Cody Blackmail Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 30.—The trial of Mrs. Margaret E. Cody, charged with attempted blackmail of the Jay Gould heirs, was continued to-day.

Mrs. Emma Lewis, at whose house Mrs. Cody boarded while stopping in Rouse's Point, testified that she wrote letters for her. That on one occasion, while she was writing a letter, the question of the alleged marriage of Jay Gould to Mrs. Angell was touched upon, when Mrs. Cody exclaimed, "I don't believe she was ever married to Jay Gould any more than I am."

Witness recited another instance wherein Mrs. Cody had told her that Mrs. Pierce was not Jay Gould's child, and that she could tell who her father was if she wanted to.

Miss Helen Gould was the last witness called by the prosecution, after which District Attorney Cook notified the Court that the people rested their case. Miss Gould testified as to the dates of her parents' deaths, identified a couple of letters sent to her signed by Mrs. Cody, and swore that she never answered them.

P. C. Dugan, counsel for the defense, will open to-morrow morning, and expects to have his testimony in by the recess hour, which is 1 o'clock. If he succeeds in so doing, then the case will reach the jury by nightfall.

FOREIGNERS TO BE ADMITTED.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers Adopts a New Rule.

Commodore George W. Melville of Washington, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, was elected President of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the second session of the convention held yesterday morning at 12 West Thirty-first Street. The Vice Presidents newly chosen are John C. Kafer of New York, Charles M. Jarvis of Berlin, Conn.; Walter S. Russell of Detroit, Mich.; E. D. Meier of St. Louis, George R. Stetson of New Bedford, Mass., and B. H. Warren of Pittsburg. The managers are H. S. Haines, Paris; Gus. C. Henning, New York; A. W. Robinson, Milwaukee; James B. Stanwood, Cincinnati; H. H. Suplee, New York City; George Richmond, New York; E. C. Felton, Harrisburg; R. H. Soule, Chicago, A. M. Goodale, Waltham, Mass. William H. Wiley was elected Treasurer and F. R. Hutton Secretary.

The convention register showed 400 names yesterday, and the merit of the scientific papers read is said to be exceptionally great. Among the prominent out-of-town engineers present at the meeting are Commodore Melville, Charles A. Bauer of Springfield, Ohio; Worcester R. Warner of Cleveland, John Fritz of Bethlehem, Penn.; E. G. Spilsbury of Trenton, and C. E. Billings of Hartford, Conn., and Prof. C. R. Richards of Columbia University and Commodore C. H. Lohring (retired) of Brooklyn.

The topics discussed yesterday were "Strength of Wheel Rims," by A. K. Mansfield of Salem, Ohio; "Bursting of Small Cast-Iron Fly Wheels," by C. H. Benjamin of the Case School at Cleveland; "Cooling Tower and Condenser Installation," by J. H. Vail of Philadelphia.

An amendment to the constitution of the society was adopted, which opens the doors of the club to foreigners. The change was instigated by the applications for membership of Samuel D. Raju of Madras, South India, and Kwong Yung Kwang, mining engineer of the great Lin Li collieries in North China.

The society held a reception and dance at Sherry's in the evening.

STRATEGY IN A STREET TANGLE.

Officer Grace Conquers a Balky Horse and Breaks a Blockade.

Officer Grace of the Bergh Society in Brooklyn won a reputation yesterday as a sort of combined Napoleon and Bismarck. A blockade in Myrtle Avenue, near Bedford, attracted his attention. He found it to consist of a balky horse driven, or rather not driven, by an excited Frenchman; a trolley car of the Myrtle Avenue line, and a four-horse truck loaded with dead pigs. The balky horse headed the stalled procession, the trolley car came next, and the dead pigs brought up the rear. The situation was complicated by the fact that the four horses were unequal to the work of dragging the heavy truck through the snowdrifts.

The motorman clanged his gong incessantly and swore at the Frenchman, the Frenchman addressed the horse, in the choicest of Gallic profanity, and the custodian of the pigs swore helplessly at the atmosphere. A long line of stalled motormen behind the pigs added various new tints to the blue melange of curses.

The intellect of Grace was equal to the emergency. He saw a way of persuading the balky horse, moving the trolley car, and at the same time assisting the overburdened horses on whom, as a Bergh officer, his sympathies were mainly centred. Interrupting the Frenchman just as he was starting a new assortment of "sacres" he got a long rope and hitched it to the tailboard of the trolley car, attaching it to the leading team of the truck. Then at the word of command the motorman gently turned on the power.

At first the balky horse, wrapped in contemplation of the scenery, paid no attention, but after a few moments he looked around with an air of interest, which rapidly changed to one of surprise. The motorman gradually and judiciously increased the power, and the horse of positive convictions began to feel himself gently moved along the track. He noticed a cessation of Gallic profanity, which also puzzled him. At the same time he had too strong a conviction of the justice of his position to yield until he had been shoved along about two blocks, when he gave up the fight and meekly consented to proceed. Meanwhile the trolley car had pulled the cessation with the dead pigs safe out of the snowdrift region, and at Franklin Avenue all hands traveled merrily along in amity and with the highest respect for the strategic genius of Officer Grace.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first of the season's débutantes, Miss Marguerite Chapin, daughter of the late Lindley Hoffman Chapin, and Miss May Young, daughter of Mrs. T. S. Young, Jr., will be introduced this afternoon at receptions given by Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. Young, at 5 West Thirty-seventh Street and 5 West Twentieth Street, respectively. Miss Chapin will receive with her step-mother and Miss Charlotte Miller, Miss Edith Clarke, Miss Gertrude Alexandre, Miss de Coppet, and Miss Carrie Edgar. Miss Marian Haven, daughter of Mr. G. G. Haven, has been asked also to receive, but may not do so on account of the continued serious illness of her half-brother, Mr. Richard Suydam Palmer. All these young ladies are sister "buds" of Miss Chapin. She will wear a gown of white satin-striped chiffon, fashioned with a wide girdle of the satin and ornamented with an effective trimming of white and pink rosebuds. Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Abel Chapin of Boston, her sister-in-law, and Mrs. Tremenheere, a sister of Mrs. Chapin, will also receive. It will be a disappointment to the guests that Mrs. Judge Andrews, the mother of Mrs. Chapin and the step-grandmother of the débutante, has not sufficiently recovered from her long and serious illness to be able to be present.

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The management of the coming loan exhibition of portraits has decided to limit the number of portraits to be shown to 200. Some 300 were shown at the last portrait loan exhibition, and this reduction in the size of the display will exclude all but the best works, and should make its quality exceptionally high. The list of patronesses is not yet completed.

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The St. Paul, which sailed for Southampton yesterday, took among other passengers Mr. Benjamin F. Clyde, Mr. Benjamin Chew, and Mr. C. Hertman Kuhn of Philadelphia, and Mrs. William Evans Rogers and Miss Cornelia Rogers, who only returned from Europe on Sept. 12 last. On the Teutonic there sailed Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, Miss Schieffelin, Mrs. Ismay's sister; Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, Miss May Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Duncan, Mr. J. B. Gaillat of Newport and Boston; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Durkee, Mr. Gould Hoyt, Lord Muncaster, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mr. Alexander Tucker, Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Willis. Mr. Kersey, who is now the manager of a Klondike navigation company, took with him the famous show fifty-thousand-dollar gold nugget. Lord Muncaster had been stopping at the Metropolitan Club in this city for several days.

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Mrs. George R. Sheldon, who was Miss Seney, a daughter of the late George I. Seney, will give a musicale in the large ballroom at Sherry's this afternoon. Mr. Sherry has inaugurated for opera nights an opera supper, for which an excellent menu has been devised for a reasonable price and which promises to become popular. These suppers were begun on Tuesday evening and will be continued on every opera night hereafter. An opera dinner is also served at Sherry's at a fixed price on opera evenings, and the scene in the palm garden and restaurant at the first of these dinners on Monday, as well as the supper, supper on the same evening, with diners and suppers all in full dress, was most attractive. Among those who dined and supped there were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Judge and Mrs. Truax, and an English couple, Mr. and Mrs. Cudleigh-Thorne, who have just arrived from San Francisco on a trip around the world, and who bring letters of introduction to several prominent New Yorkers.

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The Bazaar of All Seasons, in aid of furnishing St. Luke's Home, and which began in the old ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday, will be continued there this afternoon and evening. The bazaar was formally opened yesterday by Bishop Potter, who made an effective address. The scene in the ballroom, which is arranged with booths representing the seasons, literature, flowers, &c., which are presided over by well-known young women, is a pretty one. The Spring booth is decorated in light green and is in charge of Mrs. A. J. P. Rice, with Mrs. C. Harold Childs assisting. The Autumn booth is trimmed in yellow, with decorations of bittersweet and fruit, and is presided over by Mrs. Cleveland D. Fisher, with Mrs. C. G. Morrison assisting. Mrs. S. P. Nash is in charge of the Summer booth, which is decorated in pink; she is assisted by Mrs. I. T. Williams. Mrs. Effingham Nichols and Mrs. Newbury D. Lawton have charge of the Winter booth, which is decorated with evergreens and small figures of Santa Claus. In charge of the candy table, which is in white and silver, are Miss J. H. Dill and Mrs. Benjamin Lillard, and of the flower booth, which is a trellis of Wistaria blossoms with other flowers intertwined, are Miss Mabel Crell and Miss Breslin. Mrs. David M. Holmes presides over the utility, Mrs. Brandreth Symonds over the library, and Mrs. J. Carstensen over the doll table. The young women in attendance at the library table wear students' gowns and caps. There are a palmist and other attractions. Among the patronesses of the home for which the bazaar is held are Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Miss Grace Dodge.

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Mrs. William Hull Wickham, formerly Miss Adrienne White, will give a reception to introduce her daughters, Miss Ethel and Miss Julia Wickham, at Sherry's on Friday afternoon.

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The fifth annual fair of the Daisy Fields Guild will be held in the ballroom of the Waldorf on Saturday next, Dec. 3, from 11 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. The proceeds will go toward the support of the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children in Englewood, N. J., founded by Mrs. Herbert Beach Turner a few years ago. The hospital has no endowment, and depends upon voluntary contributions or such funds as are raised by its many friends. The guild is composed of about thirty well-known young women. They will display, besides the usual fancy articles, candy and flowers and many other attractions, including a china closet, Aunt Jemima, and a literary salad. There will be music during the afternoon and evening.

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The marriage of Miss Adele Horwitz and Mr. Francis B. Stevens, Jr., of Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J., will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at the bride's home, on Cathedral Street, Baltimore. The Rev. Arthur Chiton Powell, rector of Grace Church, will officiate. The invitations are limited, and only intimate friends are bidden to the marriage and the breakfast which will follow. Miss Horwitz will be much missed in Baltimore, but New York seems fated to take Baltimore's most attractive women. But much as Baltimore society will miss Miss Adele Horwitz, its loss will be mild compared to her mother's, Mrs. B. F. Horwitz. Her daughter has been her veritable idol, and the sun only rose and set with Adele. Indeed, this, or perchance other reasons, has postponed the marriage, for it has been an open secret that, although no engagement has been officially announced, the affair has been one of long standing.

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An echo of the first night of the opera was the impromptu reception held in the lobbies after the performance. The storm was very sudden and unexpected, and the streets were absolutely impassable for man and beast. It was long after midnight when the majority of the opera-goers got away. Many men remained and visited from one group to another. Among those waiting for carriages were Miss Emily Petit and her fiancé, Mr. R. R. Crosby, who received many congratulations; Miss Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. John Westervelt, Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, Mr. Harry Lehr, Major Creighton Webb, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Bond, Miss Winthrop and Mr. Buchanan Winthrop, and Miss Beatrice Bend.

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The weather yesterday, although sloppy and most disagreeable, brought out a good contingent of society on the avenue and in the Park, where there was much good sleighing. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was at the Waldorf in the afternoon. Mrs. Burke-Roche, very smart in the prevailing combination of violet and sable; Mrs. Henry Sloane, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Wetmore, and the Misses Morton were among those shopping on the avenue in the early afternoon.

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The departure yesterday for England of Lord Muncaster is another chapter in a romance of two continents. Lord Muncaster is looking for the missing Pennington heir who is to succeed to his title. The heir must be a great-grandson of a Pennington who came to Maryland in the last century and of whom all trace has been lost. Lord Muncaster was in town at one of the hotels only a few days, and he did not vouchsafe to make public the result of his mission.

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Mr. D. O. Mills and Mr. Heber Bishop evidently constituted themselves a committee of two on Tuesday evening at the opera to introduce people to the Earl of Strafford, and as seen from other parts of the house the presentations were interesting and a bit amusing. The pantomime of congratulating both Mrs. Colgate and the Earl was so well depicted on each countenance that what each one said was not very hard to guess. Mr. Bishop and Mr. Mills performed their office most gracefully.

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Mme. Nordica will sing at the first of Mrs. Bagby's morning musicales at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday.

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Mrs. Albert Stevens has been very ill for some weeks at the Albemarle Hotel. Mrs. Stevens caught a severe cold at the fire at Mr. Clarence Mackay's house at Hempstead. She was in evening dress, and the exposure to the cold of that night brought on an attack of grip, which has developed into low malarial fever. Mrs. Stevens appeared for one evening at the Horse Show, but her condition has since been so serious that only a trained nurse is allowed in the room with her.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Tompkins—Weller.

NEWBURG, Nov. 30.—Miss Lillian Weller, daughter of the late John Weller, who was a member of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co., was married this evening to Ralph Solomon Tompkins, a hat manufacturer of Fishkill Landing. The ceremony was performed at the First Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. W. K. Hall, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. C. W. Fritts of Fishkill Landing.

The bride wore a white satin dress, cut en traine, a pointed lace veil, orange blossoms, and diamonds. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Weller, sister of the bride. She wore white embroidered chiffon over light pink silk. The bridesmaids were Miss Grace A. Weller of Yonkers, cousin of the bride; Miss Jennie Tompkins of Fishkill Landing, sister of the bridegroom; Miss E. M. Boise of Scranton, groom; Miss Ethel M. Boise of Scranton, Penn.; Miss Elizabeth Lefferts of New York City, Miss Florence Waring of Plainfield, N. J., and Miss Helen Traphagen of Newburg. They wore white embroidered chiffon over pink.

Daniel G. Tenny of New York was groomsman. The ushers were Arthur C. D. Frost of Brooklyn, John Byers Holbrook of New York City, Charles H. Low of Newburg, Harry K. Tompkins of Fishkill Landing, Louis D. Ferris of White Plains, and Alfonso Cluett of Troy. A large reception was held after the wedding at the home of the bride's uncle, A. Y. Weller. There were many New York and Brooklyn guests present at the ceremony.

Danforth—Laimbeer.

Mrs. Richard Mott Laimbeer was married to Elliot Danforth yesterday afternoon in Mrs. Laimbeer's private drawing room at the Savoy Hotel. The Rev. Dr. I. M. Haldeman officiated. Only the members of the two families were present. There were no attendants. The bride was given away by her brother, John V. Black. She was gowned in silver gray satin, embroidered and trimmed in red lace, worn with a crescent of diamonds, a gift of the bridegroom. The small bonnet worn by her was of white tulle, gold spangles and marabout feathers, finished with a touch of black velvet and rhinestone ornaments. Her flowers were mauve orchids. The decorations were entirely of yellow chrysanthemums, palms, and smilax. A buffet luncheon followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Danforth afterward left for a honeymoon trip South. Upon their return they will reside at the Savoy, which has been Mrs. Laimbeer's residence for many months, and will give there on Dec. 28 a large reception.

Pew—Crocker.

Miss Helene Crocker, daughter of Frank Crocker of Denver, Col., and Arthur Edmund Pew, son of John M. Pew of Pittsburg, Penn., were married yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan officiating. The bride, who was gowned in white satin, with pearl trimmings and carried lilies of the valley, was attended by Miss Elise Farrell of Ansonia, Conn., as maid of honor. Miss Farrell's costume was of pink mousseline de soie, worn over silk of the same shade. She carried a bouquet of pink roses. M. Robinson Swift of this city was best man. The ushers were Howard Pew, a brother of the bridegroom; Arthur Winter of Orange, N. J., John Good and John Morrey, both of Denver. The luncheon which followed the ceremony was served at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the bride has been stopping for some time with her parents.

Morrisey—Wayne.

Miss Alice Pauline Mayne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mayne, and William W. J. Morrisey were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 23 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The ceremony was witnessed only by the relatives of the couple, but the reception which followed was largely attended. Miss Aurelia Warren Gray, maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, Miss Nina Mayne, sister of the bride, and Miss Miria Mack, cousin of the bridegroom, were in pink gowns, trimmed with white. Joshua Tobin was Mr. Morrisey's best man. The ushers were Eugene McCarthy of Troy, N. Y.; Harry King, James Frawley, and William Mayne. The house was prettily decorated with palms and pink and white blossoms.

AT THE LEAGUE BAZAAR.

Burr McIntosh, with His War Photographs, Yesterday's Star.

Burr McIntosh was the star—positively only appearance—at the League Bazaar in the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. There was a good attendance, but no special celebrities, and Mr. McIntosh shone with unrivaled brilliancy. He was selling for the benefit of the league unmounted photographs which he took himself in Cuba during the war. The Julia Arthur doll and the league doll were sold yesterday, and the big Parisian doll given by the league French class was sold on chance, and is now en route for Allegheny, Penn., where it will reside in future. Mary Shaw is leading the voting contest for the most popular actress, with a pair of diamond earrings as the prize, and Edwin Arden as the most popular actor for the jeweled cigarette case. Vistors who are anxious for theatre boxes are taking chances at a quarter a chance for the fourteen boxes to be won in that way, or they may take chances for two season tickets for the opera.

There was music and recitations yesterday afternoon and evening, and Miss Fielding Roselle and Tom Karl are on the programme for to-day. The souvenir spoons bearing the league emblem are selling well, and Lillian Russell bought so many handpainted cups bearing the emblem on Wednesday that the league is expecting an invitation to afternoon tea to drink from them.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor Strong, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund, has received the following additional contributions to the fund:

Alexander E. Orr	$250	Albert Hendricks	25
Henry Sampson	100	Thomas F. Bull	25
Passavant	100	Frederick Sturges	100
Mrs. Esther Herrmann	100	Charles S. Fairchild	150
S. H. Kohn	100	"From a Friend," through Evening Post	100
J. S. Johnston & Co.	100	John T. Agnew	100
Albert Willcox & Co.	100	A. G. Heidekoper	25
G. Mosle	100	A. H. Broadway	5
Louis S. Wolf	100	Clarence Whitman & Co.	100
Myrick Plummer	100	Previously acknowledged	52,328
Mrs. F. A. Moulton	50		
William A. Peters	50	Grand total	$54,283
Mrs. John G. Heckscher	50		
Fred W. Hinrichs	25		

THE CHESTER GROUNDS AGAIN.

Transport Is Pulled Off a Second Time and Anchors in the Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 30.—The transport Chester, which left this port Monday for Cuba with the Fifteenth United States Infantry on board, is still in the river, four miles below town. After being pulled out of the mud yesterday by six tugs, she again went aground in endeavoring to turn around and was let alone until the fog cleared.

She was pulled off to-day for the second time, and is now safely anchored waiting for the tide.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—Gen. Lee, in command of the Seventh Army Corps, has informed the War Department that in his judgment the accidents to the Chester in Savannah Harbor were due to the carelessness or inefficiency of the pilot on the vessel.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW SERIAL STORY BY

RUDYARD KIPLING

Rudyard Kipling has written a new serial story for McCLURE'S MAGAZINE, called

STALKY & CO.

The chief characters in this splendid serial of schoolboy life are "Stalky," McTurk, and Beetle, the **Three Adventurers of the School**, a trio such as has never before been presented in fiction. Though resourceful in mischief, they are honest, manly boys—the most real, the most likeable, **the Best Boys Since Tom Brown.**

This serial consists of a series of dashing stories, each complete in itself—**Stories of Boy Intrigue, Strategy and Daring.** They are, moreover, significant; they really show the **Men of England in the Making**—the men who lead armies and govern provinces. The boys are strong, adventurous, plucky, fighting boys—the strength and promise of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The first chapter or episode relates how "Stalky" got his name, and will appear in the December number. The successive stories that follow from month to month relate other escapades and adventures of the dauntless three.

"STALKY & CO." will be SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED by L. RAVEN-HILL, the well-known English artist. In addition to being a master in black and white Mr. Raven-Hill is personally familiar with the school-life and scenes of these stories, and is an enthusiastic admirer of Kipling's works.

This serial begins in the DECEMBER NUMBER of

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DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gustave Herter.

Gustave Herter, decorator, designer, and founder of the firm of Herter Brothers, died Tuesday at the Everett House. He was born in Stuttgart, Germany, sixty-eight years ago, and came to this city when eighteen years of age. In a short time he became a member of the firm of Herter, Pottier & Co. This firm went out of business in 1853. In 1857 he organized the Gustave Herter Company, the title of which was changed to Herter Brothers in 1865, his brother, Christian Herter, deceased, holding an interest in the business. Mr. Herter designed the famous rosewood staircase for Robert L. Stuart's Fifth Avenue mansion and decorated for the New York Central Railroad the first private car built in this country. Mr. Herter retired from active business in 1870 and went abroad, where he resided most of the time until his death. A

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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
OF
THE NATIONAL LINSEED OIL COMPANY.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement under date of October 29, 1898, notice is hereby given that a majority of the shares of stock of The National Linseed Oil Company have been deposited under the provisions of the stockholders' agreement dated September 8, 1898. No further deposits will be received after December 22, 1898, except on such terms and conditions as the Committee may impose.
N. W. York, November 28, 1898.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
SAMUEL THOMAS,
HENRY W. POOR,
JAMES H. ECKELS,
EZRA H. LINLEY,
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
JAMES N. WALLACE, Secretary.
54 Wall Street, New York. } Committee

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice Pres. & Act. Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K J. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

The Middlesex Banking Company
of Middletown, Connecticut, begins its twenty-fourth year of business with a notice to its bondholders holding bonds maturing in December of 1898, and January and February, 1899, that it will pay in advance, upon presentation, with interest to date of payment, all of the bonds maturing in those months, comprising seven series. Offers similar to this have been periodically made by this Company for several years past, indicating an unusual ability to meet maturing obligations, which is customary only among the most substantial financial corporations. Owners of the bonds of this Company are to be congratulated upon their investment with so strong an institution, whose reputation in its particular line of business has never been surpassed, if equalled.
BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS SECURED ON PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, Md., (MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,) Issue of December 1, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates for redemption December 1, 1898, at the Office of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, or of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1896, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
JOHN K. COWEN, OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1898.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1898, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 761, 917, 648, 338, 186, 101, and 1186 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1899, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES may be deposited with Messrs. Brown Bros. & Company, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City, under a contract authorizing the Committee to duplicate for the creditors of West Virginia the undertaking which brought about a settlement of the Virginia debt. The Secretary or Counsel of the Committee will furnish the Agreement and Pamphlet or other information on application.
Committee: John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, George Coppell, Clarence Cary.
Secretary: Counsel:
Robert L. Harrison, Cary & Whitridge,
59 Wall Street. 59 Wall Street.

AMERICAN AIR POWER
DEALT IN.
Charles C. Edey & Sons,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Most important of yesterday's developments affecting the stock market was the announcement of the engagement abroad of $1,000,000 gold for importation. In London, where the withdrawals from the Bank of England for American account were augmented by others for Germany, the gold movement was responsible for weakness in the security market, in which American issues suffered considerably. In New York, however, the new beginning of gold importations renewed confidence in many quarters. Among commission houses where of late there has been an apparent fear of a substantial reaction to follow the peace settlement new bullishness was shown, based on the news of gold engagements.

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Although exchange has been conspicuously weak of late, and although conservative authorities have pointed out that gold importations must naturally follow Europe's heavy purchases of securities in this market, actual gold announcements were not looked for just yet in view of the small margin of profit afforded importers at the present exchange level. Wall Street was taken by surprise, and the news was all the more effective for that reason. After the engagement yesterday private discount rates in London advanced and exchange rates hardened somewhat, so that sterling brokers were not disposed to look for further engagements immediately. It is the general opinion, however, that unless Europe continues the selling movement in Americans which was begun yesterday—and this, by the way, is not thought likely—substantial importations of glod will be made within the next few weeks.

***

Foreign operations in this market yesterday were on the selling side, and to the low early London quotations and to the selling in the first two hours by the arbitrage houses was due much of our market's weakness before noon. According to much hippodromed representations, London was distressed in general because of the withdrawals of gold from her stores, and in particular because of the quarrels between Messrs. Hill and Morgan over Northern Pacific Railroad extensions. Indeed, so much was made of these stories that in some Wall Street quarters the London market as well as the London news was believed to have been rigged.

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In many conspicuous stocks there was covering of short contracts by professional traders who have counted upon a setback in the market after the final disposition of the peace discussion. Much disappointment is evinced in these quarters because of the failure of Wall Street's public, now so largely interested in stocks, to get frightened over the hesitation which has been shown by some of the prominent shares. Daily it becomes more apparent that the present stock market confidence of the public is stronger and more firmly founded than any of those spasms of bullishness among outsiders that Wall Street has seen in the past seven or eight years. Many of the larger interests have miscalculated its strength and have lost stocks which they cannot secure again except at higher prices. The public firmly refuses to sell what it has bought and what it has profits on—on the contrary, the public disposition to keep on buying seems now almost as strong as it has been.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $500 threes, registered, at 106¼; $44,000 do., coupon, at 105⅞@106; $1,650 do., small, at 105⅝@106@105½; $10,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127⅜, and $10,000 do., registered, at 127½.

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In State bonds, $3,000 Alabama, Class C, sold at 104, and $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 81½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Kan. City P. & G.	1⅜
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	1¼
Am. Tobacco.	1½	Michigan Central.	1¼
Am. Tobacco pf.	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil.	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	N. J. Central.	1
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	½	N. Y. Central.	½
Brunswick City.	1⅜	Oregon Short Line.	1¼
Chicago & Alton.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	½
Del. & Hudson.	1¼	U. S. Rubber.	1½
Del., Lack. & West.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
General Electric.	1⅜	W. & L. E. pf. 4th ass. pd.	1⅜
Ind. Paper pf.	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits pf.	½	Erie 1st pf.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire.	½	Flint & P. M.	½
B. & O., all inc. pd.	½	Flint & P. M. pf.	1
B. & O. pf. & w. t.	½	Met. Street Railway.	½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Northern Pacific.	⅝
Chi. & E. Illinois.	¾	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	1⅜	St. J. & G. Island.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I 1st pf.	1½
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¾
Col. Midland pf.	½	St. Paul & Duluth.	½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	2	St. Paul & Omaha.	⅝
Con. Gas	½	Third Avenue.	1

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Net changes in bonds quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & Nev. 1st	1½	L. & N., N.O. & M. 1st.	1
F. & P. M., P. H. D. 5s.	1½	Third Avenue 5s.	1½
Georgia Pacific.	2	Tol. & O. C. 1st.	1
Ill. C., St. L. Div. 3s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

L., E. & St. L. cn. 5s t.r. 2¼ Texas Pacific 2d..... 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $163,937,767; balance, $7,869,185; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $586,630.

Money on call in London at 2⅝@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅝, for long, and 5.21⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—Discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium, over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ¾, to 122¼; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 71⅜, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61⅝. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 37½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 77½; Atchison, ¼, to 16⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 64½; St. Paul, ¼, to 117⅝; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 115, and Erie, ⅛, to 14¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 87 and Reading at 9½. British consols declined 9-16, to 110 11-16, for money, and ⅛, to 111 1-16, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 22½c, and exchange on London was 25f 30c.

CHICAGO TAKING PROFITS.

Again yesterday Chicago houses sold stocks on a large scale, and again it was apparent that those Western financial interests which have been so conspicuously identified with the present bull movement are taking profits extensively. Chicago was quite a factor in the market recently, and speculative interests there have made enormous profits on their purchases of the Western railroad stocks.

Pittsburg also sold stocks in this market yesterday, but other out-of-town centres, notably Philadelphia and Boston, continued active on the buying side.

VANDERBILT CONFIDENCE.

Friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt quote him as being more confident and more actively bullish on the several Vanderbilt stocks than for some time, and people close to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt say that he has been recently a buyer of those stocks with which his name is identified. Certain it is that the New York Central, Northwest, Omaha, and other Vanderbilt properties are enjoying unusually good support.

LONDON A HEAVY SELLER.

London sold stocks heavily in the New York market yesterday, the arbitrage houses throwing over more than 50,000 shares in the first two hours. Most of this was Union Pacific and Northern Pacific, of each of which something like 15,000 shares were sold, much of it being for the account of Berlin. The Atchison stocks, Louisville, Central Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, and Norfolk and Western preferred were also put out by the foreign houses. Early quotations from London were considerably below Tuesday's New York closing, the figures on Northern Pacific being 1¼ and on Union Pacific ¾ per cent. down.

According to early cable advices, London financial sentiment was very much disturbed because of the heavy withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England for shipment to Germany and to the United States. Private discount rates abroad advanced somewhat, and it was said there was a general fear of tighter money. Then, too, the quarrel between the managements of the Pacific roads seemed just to have become a bear argument on those stocks both at London and Berlin, and Wall Street houses were besieged with queries from their foreign correspondents as to what would be the effect "if Mr. Hill withdrew from his Northern Pacific connections." It looked as though exaggerated stories of the Hill-Morgan controversy had been industriously circulated in foreign financial quarters.

A SUGAR SETTLEMENT TALE.

Sugar Trust maintained its leadership of the market yesterday, although transactions in it amounted to only 42,000 shares—about half of the stock's aggregate on Tuesday. Early in the day Sugar Trust was notably strong, even when the rest of the market was most sluggish. It did not, however, get up to Tuesday's high figure, and although holding well around 126 during the day there was apparently much liquidation in it. The story contained in the morning papers, bearing a Chicago date line, telling of a new corporation into which are to be merged the several warring sugar trade concerns and also the Glucose Company, was about the only argument used by the bulls on the stock. Little credence was given the tale, however, Wall Street looking upon it as merely an invention of the Sugar Trust bull clique.

SEASONABLE BULLISHNESS.

The early appearance of severe Winter weather is largely responsible for improved sentiment on the anthracite coal stocks. All of these have recently been showing strength, and yesterday they were by no means laggard, Delaware and Hudson getting up above par again, Reading first preferred selling at 46, Jersey Central close to 95, and Lackawanna at 145.

To weather conditions is also due much of the new bullish feeling on the Rubber stocks. Severe storms and snowfalls such as the country is now suffering from means great activity in the rubber boot and shoe trade, and the Rubber Company's earnings are expected to show big increases because of the recent blizzard. Several of the larger professional operators of the Street are openly bullish on the Rubber stocks.

TOBACCO TRUST'S COMPETITOR.

The list of Directors of the new Union Tobacco Company was published yesterday. In it appeared the names of Messrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Samuel Thomas, Frank Tilford, F. P. Voorhees, and R. A. C. Smith of New York; P. A. B. Widener, George W. Bremer, and William L. Elkins of Philadelphia. These Directors were elected at a stockholders' meeting yesterday. Rules on Tobacco Trust pointed out that the names of former Directors of the Tobacco Trust did not appear in the Union Company directorate as had been promised, but it was generally admitted that the make-up of the new company's management certainly signified financial strength and business capacity, to say nothing of fighting inclinations.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Weakness of the Pacific stocks yesterday was due primarily to London and afterward to bearishly inclined local room traders. Northern Pacific common opened down a full point because of the weakness of the stock abroad, and it hung between 40 and 41 during the day. Northern Pacific preferred also suffered, declining fractionally. In the Union Pacifics the common held its own and closed without change, while the preferred in the last hour got up again to 70 after having sold close to 69, and finished the day with a net advance. Among Wall Street people familiar with the Pacific roads' situation there seems to be considerable confidence on the Union Pacific securities and also on the Northern Pacifics, although the latter are not as much in favor as the former.

GENERAL ELECTRIC GOSSIP.

General Electric jumped into prominence yesterday, selling up as high as 85 and gaining more than two points net. Transactions in it aggregated between 6,000 and 7,000 shares. The buying of the stock was called good, and there were vague rumors in circulation that the management of the company intends to make the new General Electric a 6 per cent. dividend payer after the payment of the accumulated dividends on the old preferred. There was also talk of General Electric having secured the contract for the electrical equipment of the Manhattan Elevated Road. General Electric insiders state that the company's business has recently increased to an enormous extent, and that it has in hand contracts which will mean material increases in future earnings.

THE ALTON DEAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf stock has recently been showing strength, and yesterday sold up to 22, gaining more than a full point for the day. Transactions in it aggregated more than 8,000 shares. Wall Street people who have been watching the stock are inclined to discredit the recently published stories of the failure of the "Alton deal" negotiations. They say that the buying of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf is excellent, and that because of its character they are just as suspicious of many of the current stories regarding Mr. Stilwell's big scheme and its ultimate outcome.

NOVEMBER TRANSACTIONS.

Transactions in railroad and miscellaneous bonds during the month of November aggregated $105,892,520, breaking all records for any like period in the history of the Stock Exchange. The tremendous increase in the dealings in bonds during the present year lends interest to the following comparison of the monthly totals with those of last year:

RAILROAD AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	1898.	1897.
January	$92,990,200	$38,712,370
February	85,671,910	38,767,620
March	50,844,600	24,824,600
April	27,355,020	21,266,100
May	54,090,160	24,629,220
June	76,140,060	45,100,900
July	71,238,260	34,234,070
August	92,753,250	75,108,770
September	48,724,200	68,127,190
October	55,915,900	39,321,300
November	105,892,520	33,044,050
Total	$765,603,850	$472,136,090
Increase over 1897		283,467,760

Government bonds make the following comparisons:

	1898.	1897.
January	$898,900	$1,217,500
February	463,500	2,305,500
March	913,800	1,096,900
April	1,111,300	707,100
May	401,000	1,025,850
June	361,500	332,300
July	2,557,600	522,700
August	5,197,300	486,150
September	3,984,100	564,200
October	3,619,580	503,700
November	2,830,300	298,500
Total	$22,346,880	$9,660,400
Increase over 1897		$12,686,480

Here is the showing made in State bonds:

	1898.	1897.
January	$112,000	$331,500
February	159,800	92,500
March	259,300	212,500
April	77,000	101,000
May	159,500	71,000
June	197,400	48,500
July	153,500	210,000
August	1,016,400	43,500
September	415,000	79,000
October	212,500	96,800
November	369,000	359,200
Total	$3,111,400	$1,645,500
Increase over 1897		1,465,900

The total for all classes of bonds so far this year is $791,062,130, against $483,442,390 for the same period last year, an increase of $307,619,740.

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Transactions in stocks during November aggregated 10,936,020 shares—greater than in any other month of the year, excepting August. The dealings in stocks for the eleven months of 1898 compare as follows with the corresponding periods last year:

	1898.	1897.
January	$9,218,694	$5,370,052
February	8,978,567	2,817,596
March	9,947,661	5,065,620
April	5,996,903	3,539,643
May	9,174,552	4,211,788
June	9,100,697	6,421,527
July	4,784,803	7,011,857
August	12,014,846	11,456,804
September	9,373,309	13,089,315
October	7,415,985	8,095,144
November	10,936,020	5,763,641
Total	$96,940,042	$79,842,847
Increase over 1897, shares		26,097,195

With such increases in Wall Street's business, it need not be wondered that the value of Stock Exchange seats has kept pace with the improvement and advanced thousands and thousands of dollars in price, being now worth close to $30,000.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, leading authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"The event of the week has been the heavy selling of steel rails, the total footing up close to 700,000 tons, which is a splendid start for next year. A good deal of erroneous information has been spread concerning the trade. The fact is, as explained more fully elsewhere, that there has been a very sharp struggle between the Eastern and Western mills, each group invading the territory of the other, with the result that low prices have been made wherever members of the contending groups met. The Western mills are reported to have entered into a 'gentlemen's agreement' as to maintaining prices in the home territory while the East was to be a battleground. They have secured orders aggregating about 20,000 tons, out of a total placed of about 150,000 tons. The Eastern mills on their part have been invading the West and have captured work. Under the circumstances prices have been irregular, although it is probable that the greater part of the orders taken, East and West, have been at only a moderate concession. But to speak of an advance is premature to say the least.

"Large as has been the tonnage of rails placed, it is only a part of the requirements ever in the market. Many large systems have not yet closed, although they are known to be in the market. The character of the orders placed, and of the inquiries in hand, makes it pretty certain that next year will exceed 2,000,000 gross tons, if indeed it does not exceed the record of 1887. That means a heavy consumption of raw material, which, to the trade at large, is the most important feature of the rail situation.

"Although there is some complaint of shading of prices in some lines, of finished iron and steel, the industry is passing through the dullest season of the year in an admirable manner. The consumption is holding up exceptionally well, to judge from the course of events in the cruder products.

"Bessemer pig in Pittsburg has advanced, under sales of some magnitude which clear up the outside iron and leave the Producers' Association in control of the market. There have been large sales, also, of basic pig iron, both in the Central West and in Eastern Pennsylvania, the aggregate being close to 25,000 tons. Billets, too, are stronger, while there has been even a little excitement in wire rods, the latter having languished with the general apathy in the wire trade.

"There has been further heavy buying by car builders in the whole country, the demand from this quarter being exceedingly heavy.

"A number of new ships are to be placed with lake yards, and Newport News has just taken three vessels, two of them of exceptional size.

"The United States Tin Plate Company have ordered all the works in the combination to close down for the transfer of the properties on Dec. 5, so that the reign of the great consolidation is about to begin.

"Tin has been again moved upward sharply by the speculators."

THE ROCK ISLAND DIVIDEND.

In discussing Rock Island dividend prospects The Chicago Record says:

"Apparently there is foundation for the rumors that Rock Island stock will receive more than the usual 1¼ per cent. for the first distribution of next year, but well-informed interests deny that the shares are to be put on a regular 6 per cent. basis. It is said that the Directors intend to declare an extra dividend, perhaps 1 per cent., which with the regular dividends of 1¼ per cent. for the remainder of 1899 would give the stock 6 per cent. The Directors may not take action until January, the dividend being payable in February. Earnings for the first five months of the fiscal year, the last at hand, were very heavy. From April 1, when the fiscal year opened, to Aug. 31 the surplus earnings amounted to $1,342,520, as compared with $877,827 for the corresponding period of 1897. This is an increase of 50 per cent. The actual earnings upon the increased capital stock, $50,000,000, thus therefore, were 2.7 per cent., but the remaining seven months are of course the heaviest of the fiscal year. The surplus earnings for the last fiscal year, figured upon the increased capital, which includes a ten-million-dollar stock dividend distributed in July, amounted to 6 2-3 per cent. If the rate of increase for the first five months is maintained the stock will show nearly 10 per cent. for the present year. This is partly due to increased business and partly to the refunding scheme, which already saves at the rate of $325,000 in fixed charges a year, and before the end of next year will show annual savings amounting to $496,000."

BOSTON MONEY MARKET VIEWS.

"In a general way," writes a Boston authority, "it may be said that the local bankers do not expect high money rates during the balance of the year. They believe that the Treasury will continue fairly large net disbursements, and that more or less money will be drawn to New York from the interior, and that with this expansion of resources the discounting of sterling bills can continue. If, then, the security market remains, as it has been this week, without any further violent advance in prices, such as would necessitate enormous expansion of local loans, then there will be no squeeze in money. But if, on the other hand, speculation were to break out in a sudden and violent outburst, and prices were to rise as Wall Street lately predicted they would do, then it is hard to see why New York local borrowers will not have to come into the market as bidders in close competition with London, Paris, and Berlin."

AS TO SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

A writer in The London Statist, in discussing and analyzing the position and prospects of Southern Railway says:

The Southern Railway continues to do remarkably well, and from July 1 to Nov. 7 has secured an increase of $1,100,000 in its gross receipts. In the three months to the end of September gross earnings increased $868,000, expenses $510,000, and net earnings $358,000. With a further gross increase of over $200,000 since, there has probably been an expansion of nearly $100,000 in net earnings, and for the four months the gain in net earnings has apparently been about $450,000. For the twelve months ended June 30 the profit was $1,007,000. Adding to this the increase in net earnings for the four months we have a net profit of $1,450,000, equal to 2½ per cent. on $57,200,000 of preferred capital.

How long the present increases will last we cannot determine, but as the line affords the most direct means of transit to Cuba, important increases should continue. Last year, in the middle of December a 1 per cent. dividend was declared on the preferred stock out of accumulated profits at June 30. This year a 2 per cent. dividend may possibly be paid, as the company is doing well, and as at June 30 last the undivided profit was $1,455,000, which was sufficient to pay 2 per cent., with a balance of about $300,000. To earn 4 per cent. upon the preferred stock requires $2,292,000, and as we have in sight, apart from further improvement in the remaining eight months of the year, nearly $1,450,000 of net profits, it follows that a further increase of $842,000 would give a dividend of 4 per cent. for the present year. For the full 5 per cent. to be earned, the expansion in profit must be $1,414,000.

Considering that in the first four months of the current year the company has already obtained an increase of nearly $450,000, and that it must derive an increased traffic from Cuba, as well as from the development of Southern industries, an increase of $840,000 necessary to pay 4 per cent. dividend for the current year is not out of the question.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance of half a cent in the posted rates for demand sterling.

Meeting to-day of Directors of Union Pacific to discuss proposition to give Union Pacific common stock in exchange for the outstanding minority stock of the Oregon Short Line.

Report from Chicago that Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk have formed an offensive and defensive alliance against American lines in regard to passenger traffic.

Increase of $2,113 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for October, but decrease of $5,199 since July 1.

Weakness of the London market on fears of tight money and gold engagements for Germany and the United States.

Denial of reports that the Southern Railway is seeking control of the St. Louis Air Line and the New Albany and Terminal Railroad.

Declaration of dividends of 1½ and 1¾ per cent., respectively, on the common and preferred stock of the Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company.

Work shortly to begin on railroad from Canon City to Cripple Creek.

Change in the Stock Exchange firm of H. K. Burras & Co. to Burras & Klopfer.

Agreement of executive officers of Western roads to restore Texas freight rates to the normal tariff.

Report that interests connected with the Consolidated Gas Company have purchased a large block of stock of the Mutual Gaslight Company.

Declaration of the first dividend on Knickerbocker preferred stock.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝c.

***

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .61, seller 10. 500 Argentum at .32, 500 Little Chief at .20, 500 Mount Rosa at .20, 200 Mexican at .31, 200 Sierra Nevada at 1.23, 600 Small Hopes at 1.30, and 500 Utah at .17.

On the Mining Exchange, 14,000 shares of Canon Ball sold at .004½@.004, 2,000 Copper Rock at .0025, 1,000 Gold Magnet at .00½, 2,000 Good Samaritan at .005, and 3,500 Justine at .01⅞@.01½.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Leadville Con.	.09
Adams Con.	.07	Little Chief.	.20
Belcher	.20	Ontario	4.50
Best & Belcher	.25	Ophir	.60
Breece	.85	Occidental	.05
Brunswick Con.	.15	Plymouth	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Phoenix Gold M. Co.	.11
Chollar	.21	Potosi	.10
Crown Point	.15	Quicksilver	1.25
Crescent	.03	Sierra Nevada	1.05
Catalpa	.10	Standard	1.60
Deadwood Terra	.45	Small Hopes	1.15
Eureka Con.	.20	Anaconda	.54
Father De Smet	.10	Creede Crip. Creek.	.04
Gould & Curry	.15	Isabella	.26
Hale & Norcross	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.24
Homestake	50.00	Mount Rosa	.19
Horn Silver	1.30	Pharmacist	.03
Julia Consol.	.01	Portland	1.35
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Specimen	.03
La Crosse	.14	Work	.11

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Gold	.008	Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	1.40
Gold Magnet	.00½	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.40
Good Samaritan	.005	Garfield Con.	.12
Havana	.75	Isabella	.26
Japan	2.50	Jefferson	.06
Miami	.01	Justine	.01½
Plumbago	.00¾	Mollie Gibson	.20
Rocky Mountain	.01	Mount Rosa	.18½
Waldorf	.002½	Oil Gold	.002
Yukon	.10½	Portland	1.40
Cannon Ball	.005	Sentinel	.001
Copper Rock	.00½	Work	.12
Elkton	.34		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.75
Belcher	.20	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.30	La Crosse	.09
Breece	.90	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.17
Caledonia, B. H.	.20	Mexican	.25
Chollar	.24	Ophir	.60
Consolidated	.22	Phoenix Gold	.12
Constock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.18	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.07	Standard Con.	1.75
Father De Smet	.10	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.16	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.15

FINANCIAL.

New York, Nov. 29, 1898.

To the Holders of Trust Certificates of Stock of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Company.

A suit has been brought by Mr. George N. Miller of the City of New York against Stanville M. Dodge, J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Norman B. Ream, Henry Lewis, and Uriah Herrmann, the members of the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf Railway Co., for the purpose of testing the validity of the voting trust contained in the plan of reorganization, and also the legality of the excessive issues of first and second preferred stock, which features of the plan have entirely destroyed the value of the trust certificates of stock. The suit is also brought to recover such relief as the plaintiffs may show themselves entitled to by reason of the injury inflicted on the holders of trust certificates of stock. It has been brought on account of all holders of certificates, including those who have paid or may hereafter pay their assessments, as well as those who have not paid any portion of the assessment, and may be willing to unite with the plaintiff in the prosecution of the suit.

An agreement expressing willingness to join the litigation and a desire to participate in the results has been prepared for execution by holders of certificates, and has been deposited with the New York Security and Trust Company, at 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, which Company has consented to act as the representative of holders of trust certificates of stock who may unite in the agreement. Such holders are not required by the terms of the agreement to surrender or part with their trust certificates, but are invited only to sign the agreement, giving their names, addresses, and amounts of stock covered by their certificates, and to state whether assessment paid or not.

Holders of trust certificates of stock are invited to sign the said agreement at the office of this Company, where copies of the proposed agreement may be obtained.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mtge. Six per cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of the Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1896, guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and Receivers, and secured by equipment mortgage dated June 25th, 1896, are hereby notified that on the next interest day, January 1, 1899, each and all of said bonds will be redeemed and paid in exercise of the right therein reserved. Interest on said bonds will cease on that date.
JOHN K. COWEN, OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that on DECEMBER 15, 1898, the privilege of converting the above bonds into 4½% First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, as heretofore offered, will cease.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street, 30 Broad Street.
New York, December 1, 1898.

THE AUDIT COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.
Physical and Accounting Examinations.

In addition to accounting examinations, the charter of The Audit Company of New York authorizes it to examine and report upon the physical condition of steam and street railroads, manufacturing and other plants, and to appraise their values.

Physical and accounting examinations combined afford a correct basis for corporation financing and for valuation of corporate securities or partnership interests.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31	32	100	American Malting Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
82	82½	50	Am. Malting Co. pf...	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	.....
32	32½	275	American Cotton Oil...	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
87	87¼	310	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	87¼	87¼	87¼	87⅛	+ ⅛
146	150	266	American Express....	149	149	149	149	+4
11¾	12	510	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	– ⅛
35½	36½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	36	36	36	36	– ½
125⅜	126	43,020	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	124½	126⅜	124⅜	126	+1⅜
112	113	147	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	+ ½
137	137¼	32,305	American Tobacco	135¾	139	135¼	137⅛	+1⅛
127	130	425	American Tobacco pf..	128	128	128	128	+ ¾
31¾	32¼	108	Am. Steel & Wire.....	29	32	32	32	– ½
89½	89¾	406	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89	89½	89	89½	+1
18	18⅜	4,372	At., T. & S. F.....	16¼	16¾	16	16	– ⅜
45⅞	46	32,735	At., T. & S. F. pf....	45¾	46⅜	45¾	45⅞	– ⅛
57⅜	58¼	2,441	B. & O., all in. pd....	58	58⅜	57⅛	58¼	+ ⅛
44⅛	45¼	2,520	B. & O. pf., when iss....	44	45⅛	44	44⅝	– ⅛
74¼	74⅜	1,210	B. & O. pf., when iss..	74⅜	74⅜	74½	74½	– ⅛
6⅞	7	1,382	B. & O. Southw. pf...	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	– ⅛
4⅜	4½	400	Bay State Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	– ⅛
67¼	67½	8,850	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67	67⅞	66⅝	67½	+ ⅛
10	10¼	240	Brunswick City	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+1⅛
54½	54⅝	25	Canada Southern	55	55	55	55	.....
29¾	30¼	8,080	Central Pacific	29¾	30⅛	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
23⅛	23⅜	3,740	Chesapeake & Ohio....	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23½	.....
162	164⅝	400	Chicago & Alton	162	162	162	162	+1
119¼	119½	7,996	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	119⅜	119⅝	119½	119¼	– ⅛
59	59⅝	410	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	58½	59⅝	58½	59⅜	– ⅛
110	111	90	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	111	111	111	111	.....
14⅞	15	5,175	Chicago Gr. Western..	15	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	– ⅛
76	78	400	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	77¾	78⅜	77¾	78	+ ⅛
48	48½	130	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	48⅜	48⅞	48⅜	48⅝	+ ⅛
30	30⅜	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	– ⅛
9	9¼	62	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	8	8	8	8	.....
34⅜	36	406	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf..	35	35	34⅞	34⅞	– 1⅛
114½	114¾	16,016	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	114	114½	113⅝	114¼	– ⅛
162⅜	165	60	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf...	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾	.....
139	139⅝	2,440	Chicago & Northw....	139	139½	138¾	139	– ⅛
180	180	5	Chi. & Northw. pf....	185	185	185	185	.....
107⅞	108¼	6,877	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108	108⅝	107⅝	108	.....
15⅜	15¾	300	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel..	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	– ⅛
19¼	19⅝	152	Colorado Midland pf..	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19¼	– ½
47¾	48¼	1,125	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	47½	48½	47½	48	.....
16¼	16⅝	700	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	16	16⅛	16	16¼	– ⅛
4¼	4⅜	7,745	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4	4¼	4	4½	+ ¾
15	21	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf..	18	18	18	18	–2
188⅜	189½	2,420	Consolidated Gas, ex d.	187½	190½	187½	188⅜	– ½
46	47	200	Consolidated Ice	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅝	– ⅛
99	100¼	932	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	98⅜	100¼	99¾	100¼	+1¼
142½	143¼	900	Del., Lack. & West....	145	145	145	145	+1
15⅜	15⅝	500	Denver & Rio Grande..	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	.....
62¼	62½	1,470	Denver & R. G. pf....	62	62⅜	62	62⅜	– ⅜
160	168	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	160	160	160	160	.....
13¾	14	225	Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13¾	– ⅛
36	36½	800	Erie 1st pf	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	31¾	2,102	Federal Steel	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
76	76¼	5,156	Federal Steel pf.....	75¾	76⅜	75¾	76	– ⅛
17⅞	18¾	200	Flint & P. M.	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	– ½
42½	43	100	Flint & P. M. pf.....	43	43	43	43	–1
84½	84⅝	6,372	General Electric	82¼	85	85	84¼	+1⅝
138½	139	620	Great Northern pf....	138¾	138⅞	138¾	138⅝	– ⅛
111⅜	112	1,450	Illinois Central	111½	111⅜	111½	111⅜	– ⅛
59½	60	1,050	International Paper....	59½	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅜
92½	93	180	Int. Paper pf.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	+1¼
9	9¼	130	Iowa Central	9	9	9	9	.....
34½	35½	100	Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	– ⅛
20⅜	21	8,485	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	19⅝	22	19⅝	21	+1⅝
50	50¼	730	Laclede Gas	50	50	50	50	.....
65½	66	495	Lake Erie & West. pf..	64	65	64	65	– ⅛
62½	62⅝	12,935	Louisville & Nashville.	62¾	62⅞	62½	62⅝	– ⅜
98⅜	98⅝	19,975	Manhattan Con	96⅞	98¾	98⅜	98¼	+1¼
47	52	50	Maryland Coal pf.....	50	50	50	50	.....
179	179½	6,220	Metropolitan St. Ry..	179	180⅜	178½	179¼	– ½
108½	110	150	Michigan Central	110	110	110	110	+1¼
11⅝	12	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	12¼	12¼	12⅞	12⅛	.....
34⅜	34½	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	34½	34⅜	34⅝	34½	– ⅛
37¼	37½	7,571	Missouri Pacific	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37¼	– ⅛
46⅞	47½	3,320	National Biscuit Co....	46⅜	47½	46½	46⅝	.....
35	35¼	465	National Lead Co.....	35	35¼	35	35¼	.....
111¾	112½	50	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	112	112	112	112	.....
8¾	9¼	8,950	National Linseed Oil.	8¾	10¼	8	9¼	+1
93¼	94	1,660	New Jersey Central ..	93⅜	94⅜	93⅜	94	+1
101	102¼	50	New York Air Brake..	100	100	100	100	.....
118¼	118½	1,222	New York Central....	118	118½	118	118½	+ ½
127	127	40	N.Y., Lack. & West....	127	127	127	127	.....
54¼	54½	1,415	Norfolk & West. pf...	54¾	54¾	54½	54⅝	– ⅜
7⅜	7¾	1,705	North American	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅞	18,872	Northern Pacific	40¼	40⅜	40	40¼	+ ⅛
75¾	75⅞	2,751	Northern Pacific pf...	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	– ⅛
15⅞	16	350	Ontario & Western...	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	.....
37	37½	1,650	Oregon Short Line	36	37¾	36	37	+1¼
36¾	37	4,180	Pacific Mail	36¾	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞	.....
42⅜	43	45	Pacific Coast	43	43	43	43	.....
118½	119	1,680	Pennsylvania R. R....	119	119	118¼	118½	– ⅜
108½	108⅝	6,780	People's Gas, Chicago.	108	109¼	107¾	108⅝	– ⅜
72	73	110	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	72	72	72	72	.....
139	140	65	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	140	140	139⅞	139⅞	– ⅛
183¼	183¾	2,560	Reading	183⅝	184	181¼	181¾	– ¼
45⅛	45⅜	4,450	Reading 1st pf	44½	46	44½	45⅝	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	2,800	Reading 2d pf	20¼	21	20⅛	20¾	.....
5⅛	6⅛	200	St. J. & G. I.....	6	6	6	6	– ½
57¼	57⅝	800	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	56¾	57½	57	57	–1⅛
16	16¼	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	16½	16½	16¼	16½	– ⅛
8¾	9	10,530	St. L. & San Fran....	9	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
67¾	69	405	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67¼	69	67½	69	+ ⅛
34½	34½	2,175	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	34¼	34⅜	34	34⅜	– ⅛
5⅝	6	350	St. Louis Southw.....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞	.....
14	14½	1,600	St. Louis Southw. pf..	14¼	14½	14	14⅜	– ⅜
26	27	100	St. Paul & Duluth....	26	26	26	26	– ½
96	98	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf..	97	97	97	97	.....
177	175	2	St. Paul Minn. & Man.	173½	173½	173½	173½	.....
85	85¾	1,025	St. Paul & Omaha....	85	85¼	84⅜	85	– ⅝
27	27⅜	925	Southern Pacific	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27⅝	– ⅛
10⅛	10⅝	3,045	Southern Railway	10¼	10⅜	10	10¼	.....
40⅜	40⅞	6,000	Southern Railway pf..	40⅝	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	– ⅛
72½	74	400	Standard Distilling pf.	73	74	73	74	– ⅛
7¼	7⅝	100	Standard R. & T.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	– ⅛
29⅝	30	2,336	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	30	30¼	29¾	30	– ⅛
15¾	15⅞	410	Texas Pacific	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	–1
159	161	420	Third Avenue	160½	160½	160	160	
38⅝	38⅞	16,345	Union Pacific	38⅛	38⅞	38½	38⅝	– ⅛
69⅝	69⅞	12,360	Union Pacific pf.....	69¼	70	69¼	69¾	+ ½
12⅝	13	5,180	U. P. D. & G. 2d in. pd.	13	13	13	13	.....
43½	48	201	United States Express.	46½	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ½
6	6¼	1,905	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛	– ⅛
67⅜	67½	2,340	U. S. Leather pf.....	67⅜	67½	67¼	67½	– ⅛
45¼	45⅜	7,285	United States Rubber.	43½	45⅜	43½	45¼	+1⅛
105¾	107⅞	1,110	U. S. Rubber pf.....	101⅜	105⅞	104¾	105⅞	+ ⅜
21⅞	22⅜	2,140	Wabash pf	21⅛	22	22	22	– ⅛
127	129	60	Wells-Fargo Express ..	125½	127	125½	127	+ ½
93¼	93¾	1,417	Western Union Tel..	93¾	93¾	93	93¼	.....
3⅞	4	1,690	W. & L. E. 4th as. pd.	3⅜	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+1⅛
19¾	20⅝	1,840	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	19	21	19	20¾	+1¾
Sales.....		422,617						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99	..	Col. Midland	6	..	National Starch	3¾	4
3s, r., 1918	105⅞	106¾	Col. & H. C. & I.	4½	7	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	76
3s, c., 1918	105⅞	106	Com. Cable	176	180	Nat. St. 2d pf.	12	30
3s, 1918, small	105⅞	106	Consol. Coal	47	48	New Cent. Coal	38	43
4s, r., 1907, ex int.	110¾	111¼	Consol. Ice pf.	92	94	N. Y. & N. H.	193	..
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113	D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14
4s, r., 1925	127⅞	127¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	90	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	80
4s, c., 1925	127½	128¼	Dul., S. S. & A.	2⅝	3¼			
5s, r., 1904	112½	113	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	7⅛	2d pf.	34	36
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	160	166	Norfolk So.	60	63
Currency 6s, 1899	102¾	..	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Nor. & West.	14½	16
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102¼	..	Elec. pf.	18	18¾	Ont. Mining	6	7
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Ev. & T. H.	30½	31	Ore. R. & N.	51	55
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	61	63	Ore. R. & N. pf.	75	77
Adams Express	196	109	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	77	82
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Hawaiian Sugar	47	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	58	62
American Coal	120	140	Hil. Cent. l. l.	100	..	Penn. Coal	320	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	35	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1½	1½
Am. T. & C.	95	96½	Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½	Peo. & Eastern.	3	5
Ann Arbor	14	15½	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	P., C. & St. L.	44	44¾
Ann Arbor pf.	38	39½	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
Beech Creek	100	102	Keokuk & West.	29	32	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
Boston & Me. pf.	196	..	Lim. Gas & Fem.	2	5	Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Bklyn Union Gas.	127	128	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	10
Buff., R. & P.	27½	35	L. E. & W.	14¾	15½	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Buff., R. & P. pf.	66½	75	Lake Shore.	193	195	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Bur., C. R. & N.	85	..	Long Island	48	52	Rens. & Saratoga.	183½	..
Canadian Pacific.	84⅝	85	Mahoning Coal R.	120	..	Rome, Wat. & Og.	127½	..
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Chi. Term. Trans.	8	9	Manhattan Beach.	2½	5	Rio G. W. pf.	62	64
Chi. Term. T. pf.	31	32½	Mexican Central.	5	5¼	St. P. & O. pf.	164	170
C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	41½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	2	Sil. bullion certfs.	60½	61½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	90	Minn. & St. L.	27	29	Sixth Avenue.	200	..
C. pf.	88	90	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	93	95	Standard Dist.	21½	22
Clev., L. & W. pf.	41	45	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	61¼	T. P. Land Tr.	7⅞	8½
Cleve. & Pitts.	172	..	Minn., St. P. & S.			Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¾	1¼	S. M.	5	10	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Mobile & Ohio	27	28½	Tol., Peo. & West.	..	18
Col. Fuel & Iron.	22½	23½	Morris & Essex	176	180	Twin City R. T.	27	30
Col. Southern, w.i.	7½	8	Nat. Biscuit pf.	98	100	Wabash	7⅞	8¼

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED QUOTATIONS.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
16,620	Am. Sugar Ref.	124⅝	126⅞	124½	126¾
5,070	Am. Tobacco	139	136½	136	137¼
390	At., T. & S. F.	16	16¾	16	16⅜
3,840	At., T. & S. F. pf.	45¾	46¾	45¾	46
260	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
2,430	Brook. R. T.	66⅞	67¾	66⅝	67½
40	Bay State Gas.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,970	Chi., B. & Q.	119¾	119⅝	119¼	119¾
8,250	C., M. & St. P.	114¾	114¾	113¾	114⅝
1,080	C., R. I. & Pac.	108	108⅝	107⅜	108⅛
60	C., R. I. & Pac. 1st	95	95	95	95
40	Cent. of N. J.	94¾	94¾	94	94
110	Ches. & Ohio.	23½	23½	23¾	23⅜
130	Chi. & Northw.	139½	139	139	139½
10	Del. & Hudson.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
50	Federal Steel	31½	31½	31¼	31¼
110	Federal Steel pf.	75⅝	76	75⅝	76
120	Gen. Electric	82¾	85¼	82¾	85⅛
8,450	Louis. & Nash.	62⅞	63	62⅝	62¾
3,100	Manhattan	96⅞	99	96⅞	98½
1,760	Met. Pacific	57⅛	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
10	N.Y., Ont. & W.	15⅜	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Nat. Lead	35	35	35	35
10	N. Y. Central	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
2,420	Nor. Pacific	40¾	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝
340	Nor. Pac. pf.	75⅝	75⅝	75⅛	75½
30	Pacific Mail	37	37⅜	37	37⅜
1,310	People's Gas	108¾	109⅛	107⅞	108⅝
340	Reading	183⅝	183⅞	181¾	181¾
1,180	Reading 1st pf.	44⅞	45⅜	44⅝	45⅜
50	Southern Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
350	Southern Ry.	40⅝	40⅝	40¾	40⅝
230	Tenn. C. & I.	30	30	29¾	29¾
20	Texas Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½
620	Union Pacific	38¾	38⅞	38¼	38⅝
920	Union Pac. pf.	69¼	70	69¼	69¾
30	U. S. Leather pf.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
170	U. S. Rubber	45⅜	45⅜	45	45⅛
10	U. P. D. & G.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
150	Wabash pf	22	22¼	22	22¼
20	West. Union	93⅛	93⅜	93	93
$1,010					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	74½	74½	74¼	74¼
10,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	89	89	89	89
15,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
80,000	Nor. Pac. 3s.	67⅝	67⅝	67¼	67⅜
30,000	U.P., D.& G.1st.	85	85¼	85	85¼
$120,000					

$29,725 for a Stock Exchange Seat.

A Stock Exchange seat sold on Tuesday for $29,725, an advance of $1,250 on the last sale. The high record for seats is $34,000, in 1885, and the low one $15,000, in 1893.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Biscuit common today three times touched 47, but for the most part ranged from 46⅛ to 46⅞. It closed at 47 and opened at 46⅞. The preferred was steady at 99½. United States Tin Plate stock made its first appearance among the unlisted securities to-day. The common opened at 35½, and on the purchase of about 800 shares advanced 3 full points, closing at 37¾. The preferred showed less strength in the early dealings, selling off from an opening at 88¾ to 88 before noon, closing, however, at 88¾. At the quotations for these stocks marked up this morning they showed a profit for the underwriters of about 28 points. The friends of Tin Plate predict that the stocks before long will become quite as active in the trading as the Biscuit stocks have been.

West Chicago was again active and higher. It opened at 99½ and sold to 100¼, closing at 100¼; account brought about a point more. Chicago City Railway opened at 296, but closed at 298. Linseed also was active. From an opening at 8½ there was an advance to 10 at the close. Match once touched 144, most of the business being done at 143½@143⅝.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	35
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.	58
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	143½
National Biscuit Co. common	46¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	99¾
Am. Steel & Wire common	31¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf	88
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	3
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	25
Mill. & Chi. Brewing pf.	4¾
Mil. & Chi. Brewing pf.	27
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co.	20
Chi. Packing & Prov. Co. pf.	40
North Chi. Street Railway	227½
West Chicago Street Railway	99¾
South Side Elevated R. R.	75¼
Lake St. Elevated	13¼
Lake St. El. t. c.	11⅞
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Philadelphia stocks generally were buoyant. The announcement that the Electric Storage Battery would double the capacity of its plant, by the erection of additional buildings, added two points to the shares of the company. The expansion, it was explained, would not interfere with dividend plans. Lehigh Valley rose to 20. An October net increase of $190,000 was without effect upon Pennsylvania Railroad stock, having been discounted. Cambria Steel, $1.50 paid, made a new high record, on the declaration of those who should be well informed, that a dividend in 1899 is assured.

There was more heavy buying of Union Traction around 29¾. The old story of a power contract with the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company was heard. This also helped the latter stock, which advanced a point, to 22¾. Choctaw common also improved, and the preferred was better. Baltimore Consolidated Traction passed its hitherto highest record, selling at 25¾. United Gas moved up a point to 122. Metropolitan's next dividend will be 1¾ per cent. Action on it will probably be taken to-morrow, when the Directors meet. Welsbach Light was the only stock not strong in to-day's market.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Val., 20	20¼	Elect. St'ge.	52½ 52¾
N. Pac. com.,		El. St'ge. pf.	61¾ 62
t. c.	40¼ 40⅝	Un. Gas Imp.	122¾ 123
N. Pac. pf.	75⅜ 75¾	Welsbach Lt.	38½ 38¾
Reading t. c.	9¼ 9¼	N. J. Trac.	51 51½
R'd'g 1st pf.	22¾ 22⅞	Marsden	5⅝ 6
R'd'g 2d pf.	10¾ 10⅝	Choctaw	26 26¼
St. Paul	114¾ 114⅝	Choctaw pf.	40⅝ 41
W. N. & P.	3¼ 3¼	Penn. Mfg.	
Met. Ry.	179 180	5s paid.	22¾ 22¾
Phil. Trac.	94⅛ 94¼	Cons. T., P.	20¼ 20½
Balto. Cons.	28¾ 29	Cons. T., P., pf.	55⅜ 55⅞
Union Trac.	29 29¼		

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—At the Clearing House this morning money was in abundant supply at 2 per cent., with few loans making. New York funds sold at 8 and 5 cents discount. Call money still remains at from 2 to 3 per cent.; time money ranges from 2½ to 3½ per cent., according to names and time. Commercial paper is offering in scant supply, with rates nominally from 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling exchange is still weakening. The stock market had little in it of an interesting character outside the copper shares. A sharp raid on Arnold, which scaled its price from 13¾ at the opening to 11¾, was the feature.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	249	..	Fitchburg pf.	104½	105
Bos. & Low.	226	..	Me. Cent.	184	..
Bos. & Me.	164¾	..	Old Colony.	194	195
Bos. & Prov.	283	..	Ore. Sh. Line	37	38
C. C. & S. Y.	130	West End.	93¼	93½	
C.J.& S.Y.pf.	122	123	W. End pf.	110	110½

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5⅛	5½	Franklin	16	16½
Arnold	11½	11⅝	Osceola	70¼	70¾
Atlantic	..	33	Pt ncer, (c.)	4⅞	..
C. & C. Cr.	42½	43	Quincy	138	140
Bos. & Mont.	236	237	Santa Ysabel	6¾	7
Butte & Bos.	57⅜	58½	Tamarack	172	175
Cal. & Hec.	610	620	Tecumseh	..	5⅝
Centennial	24½	24⅝	Wolverine	38¾	39

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	281	282	L. C. S. S.	28½	24
Dom. Coal	32½	33¼	N. Eng. Tel.	138	..
D. Coal pf.	116	116½	Pull. Pal. C.	139	140
Ed. El. Ill.	196	200	U. S. Oil	23	23½
Erie Tel.	75	75½	U. S. Rubber	45¾	45⅞
Gen. Electric	84½	85	West. Elec.	37	38
Gen. El. pf.	168	..	West. El. pf.	59	..

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G'd M'g	5	..	O. D. C. M.	34½	34¼

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	375	Manhattan	200
American Ex.	170	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	160
Central National	160	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	150
City	135	Merchants' Exchan.	112
Commerce	210	National Union	245
Continental	128	New Amsterdam	285
Corn Exchange	260	New York	231
Fourth National	180	New York County	1300
Gallatin National	315	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	140
Garfield National	1050	Park	340
German American	113	Phenix	90
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	179
Hanover	400	Second National	450
Hudson River	160	Seventh National	135
Imp. & Traders'	450	State of New York	105
Irving	150	Western National	170
Lincoln National	750		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$294,486,374
Gold reserve	241,267,547
Net silver	5,780,003
United States notes in the Treasury	15,287,412
Treasury notes of 1890	270,412
Total receipts this day	1,362,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Northeast Corner of Broadway and Tenth Street Sold for $825,000 —Other Dealings.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Henry Corn to an investor, for about $325,000 cash, the plot about 50 by 133 at the northeast corner of Broadway and Tenth Street, now occupied by the Fleischmann bakery. The ground sold is partly fee and partly leasehold, which fact, together with certain restrictions, makes the transaction a rather complicated one. The part of the plot sold in fee has a frontage of 50 feet on Broadway and measures 133 feet on its northerly line. The front of this plot, extending back 38 feet from Broadway, has been restricted for the benefit of Grace Church against the erection of any structure. The leasehold section, belonging to the Sailors' Snug Harbor Corporation, is a gore beginning at a point about 38 feet east of Broadway and extending about 115 feet along Tenth Street, together with a small strip about two feet in width extending along the rear of the parcel sold in fee for a distance of 52 feet. The Sailors' Snug Harbor part of the plot is leased for twenty-one years, with privilege of renewals, at $1,000 a year, and the entire plot is leased to Louis Fleischmann for ten years, beginning last May, for $27,000 a year. The name of the buyer is withheld.

It is reported that Charles Whitehead has sold to a builder the lot on Central Park West, 25.3 by 100, 50.5 feet north of Ninety-eighth Street.

Ducret & Eddison have sold for James T. Fitzpatrick to Herbert Turrell the new dwelling northeast corner of Edgecombe Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 20 by 68; also, for the same seller, to L. P. Mahler, for $16,000, the three-story dwelling 52 Edgecombe Avenue, 18 by 68.

The Stevens Real Estate Company, in connection with H. Merritt, Jr., has sold for J. Allen Townsend the plot at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street, 100 by 100, to William M. Hyne, who will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house.

It is reported that a trade has been effected between John C. Barth and Julia A. Bunn by which the former gives the five-story buildings 13 and 15 Lispenard Street, 50 by 100, in exchange for the two five-story double flats, 107 and 109 West Eighty-fourth Street, each 40 by 80 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to L. J. Levy the old buildings 116 to 120 Cherry Street and 83 and 89 Catharine Street, on a plot 73 by 103 at the northeast corner of the streets named. The buyer will erect on the plot three six-story flats, with stores.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Mary Brownell the three-story building 137 Broome Street, 20 by 60, and from Jacob Heyman the similar property adjoining, 139 Broome Street.

Hyman & Oppenheim have bought, for improvement, 27 East Third Street, 25 by 80.

Martin Metzger has bought a plot of three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, for Stephen Farrelly, for $10,425, the three-story stone front building 126 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 15 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 178.4½ by 69.3 by 100.11 by 131.2, vacant. Due on judgment, $26,617; subject to another mortgage for $40,000.

By Edwin Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph Kelly, Jr., referee, 312 to 316 East Twenty-third Street, south side, 171.4½ feet east of Second Avenue, 53.7½ by 98.9, three three-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $32,494.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester H. Ward, referee, 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, south side, 119 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $14,080.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 617 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 255 feet west of the Boulevard, 15 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,434.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 400 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85.6; Edward Muller of 2,349 First Avenue, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

One Hundredth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for five five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86.10; Charles Kerwan of 400 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $125,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 90.10; Thomas J. McLaughlin, owner; Henry Andersen, architect; cost, $130,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, for two six-story brick flats, 50 by 90; James H. Havens of 791 West End Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $175,000.

Nos. 83 to 87 Jackson Street, for a six-story brick flat with stores; also, 89 and 91 Jackson Street, for a six-story brick flat with stores, 50 by 45; Solomon Levin of Wendover and Third Avenues, owner; Samuel Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $45,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for four four-story brick flats, 25 by 104.6; Emil Goldner of 5 Teasdale Place, owner; Rudolph Werner of 7 Teasdale Place, architect; cost, $88,000.

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of Wendover Avenue, for two four-story and four six-story brick flats, 25.4 by irregular; Emil Goldner, owner; Rudolph Werner, architect; cost, $113,000.

Bristow Street, east side, 175 feet north of Jennings Street, for four two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 52.8; Martin Geiszler of 836 Eagle Avenue, owner; Konrad Kramer of 529 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 286 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 75; Dennis Farrell of 41 West Fifty-second Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Boone Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of Jennings Street, for a two-story frame stable, 25 by 35; Anna Hanson, West Farms Road and Main Street, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $1,500.

Brook Avenue, east side, 258 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 54 and 21.6 by 50; John Toelberg, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $11,000.

Alterations.

No. 64 Dey Street, to a four-story brick warehouse; S. B. Ferris, owner; C. F. Matterson, architect; cost, $100.

Elm Street, east side, 45.4 feet north of Pearl Street, to a two-story brick foundry; Colonial Lead Company of 63 Centre Street, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $250.

Trinity Avenue, west side, 30 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a three-story frame tenement; Rose Lopard of 883 Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; John Toelberg, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x98.1 to old Bloomingdale Road, 25x98.7; William Cummings, Jr., and others to Christian H. Stung 1

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 100 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; Amsterdam Av, e s, 125 ft n of 164th St, 25x100; Jeanne Reynolds to Stephanie Horsemuer and another..... 1

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 166th St, 25x65; King's Bridge Road, e s, 26.3 ft n of 166th St, 26.3x73.4x25x65.7; King's Bridge Road, e s, 54.5 ft n of 166th St, 26.3x73.3x25x—; William, Jr., and Elisworth Grant, executors, &c., to Robert M. Grant 5,100

BAYARD ST, 22 and 24, n s; Louis Gordon and others to Samuel Harris..... 1

BERGEN AV, n w corner of Rose St, 50x87; Augusta Kroepke to Henry A. Forster 1

BERGEN AV, n w corner of Rose St, 50x87; Henry A. Forster to Henry Kroepke. 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 96th St, 100.11x109; J. Allen Townsend to William M. Hyne..... 1

BROADWAY, 601, w s, 25x150; Jonas Weil and another to Frederick Ayer 100

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 90th St, 100.8x100; Jane M. Hamilton and others, executors and trustees, to Maximilian Morgenthau..... 150,250

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 150x130; John Oehler to Sarah Greenebaum, ½ part..... 1

EAGLE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 150x130; John Oehler and another to William Oram 1

ELDRIDGE ST, 173, w s, 25.9x100x25.10x160; Isaac Geiles to Moses Goldman..... 27,000

ELIZABETH ST, 126, e s, 26x100x26x99.5; William Post, individually and as executor, to Edward R. Poerschke..... 1

FULTON AV, e s, 606.3 ft n e s of Bayard St, 18.9x157; Adolph Cohn and George Hooks to Tanea Herzog 1

GOERCK ST, w s, Lot 33, map of Abraham Cannon; Morris Jacobson to Tobias Krakower..... 14,000

HUDSON ST, w s, 25.4 ft s w of Perry St, 18.10x84.9x17.10x90.5; William, Jr., and Ellsworth Grant, executors, &c., to Mary E. Grant..... 1

JANE ST, s s, 88.5 ft e of Washington Av, 24x70.8x24x70.2; William, Jr., and Ellsworth Grant, executors, &c., to Camilla Grant 7,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 78.10 ft n of 166th St, 26.5x84.1x26x—; William, Jr., and Ellsworth Grant, executors, &c., to Annie C. Grant..... 1,800

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 78.7 ft n of 166th St, 26.3x84.1x25x—; Annie C. Grant to William Grant..... 1,800

LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 75.11x75, Avery D. Andrews, referee, to Andrew Bruce 12,000

LEXINGTON AV, e corner of 102d St, 35x47.6; Martin Kretsch to Jennie B. Hilton..... 1

LOT 154, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson St, Rose to John J. Brush. 1

LOT 155, map of Unionport, 100.8x206; Mary M. Beckford to Carl R. Schmidt.. 1,800

LOTS 1 to 12, Block 44, map of Titus Reynolds's farm; Lots 24 to 41, same map; Lots 569, 570, 572, 533, to 536, map of Laconia Park; John Solner to Rosa Solner..... 1

LOTS 32 TO 35, map of heirs of Cornell Ferris; Charles Ferris and wife to George P. Baisley and another..... 10

LOTS 2, 3 and 38, map of Section C of Edenwald, 75x100; also Lot 30, Section C of map of Edenwald; John Solner to Rosa Solner..... 1

MADISON AV, e s, 75.8 ft s of 96th St, 25x80; Euphemia C. Purdon to Marx Ottinger and another..... 1

MADISON ST, 309, n s, 26.6x90.7x26.6x80; Madison St, 269, n s, 26.6x92.2x26.6x90.7; Louis Lese to Herman Levy..... 76,500

MORRIS AV, w s, Lot 336, map of Melrose, South, 50.10x100; Catherine Prunty to John Eliard 8,500

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 385, 31x125; Margaret A. Lyon to Marcella Crimlon. 7,000

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 350, 31x125; Clara Horn to Marcella Crumlon..... 1

PARK AV, w s, 45.6 ft s of 82d St, 54.6x100, released to mortgage; Morris Steinhardt to Felix Krupp..... 4,419

PENFOLD AV, s s, 225 ft w of Suburban Place, 50x86x irregular; Cornelia Hoyt to Franklin A. Wahle..... 3,700

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 571, n s, 100 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Herbert B. Rexer and wife to Kate Johnsen..... 1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 571, n s, 25x100; Kate Johnsen to Mary A. Doan..... 18,000

SUMMIT ST, s s, 648 ft e of Marion Av, 25x100; William Ackerman to Amelia Ackerman 100

TINTON AV, 850, e s, 101.6 ft n of Denman Place, 20.3x92; Marcella Crinnion to Clara Horn..... 7,000

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 50x100; William, Jr., and Ellsworth Grant, executors, &c., to Robert M. Grant 2,400

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 174th St, 50x100; William, Jr., and Ellsworth Grant, executors, &c., to Annie C. Grant. 2,700

WADSWORTH AV, e s, 50 ft s of 174th St, 50x100; Robert M. Grant to William Grant 2,400

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 174th St, 50x100; Annie C. Grant to William Grant 2,700

WATER ST, 676, n s, 25x100, Joseph Weinstein to Charles F. Schmale..... 1

WEST END AV, s e corner of 102d St, 17.11x72; Ernst E. W. Schneider and others to John E. Falk..... 1

WILLIS AV, 312, 25x100; John M. Linck to Otto C. Waeterling..... 100

2D AV, s e corner of 6th St, Wakefield, 11x105; Louisa Helda to John Lanzer.... 100

5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 117th St, 25x100; Henry Marks and wife to Sigmund Ashner 10

5TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 117th St, 25x100; John Effinger and wife to Sigmund Ashner..... 1

5TH AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Louis D. Levy to Hattie Levy.... 28,750

11TH AV, s e corner of 173d St, 25x100; William, Jr., and Ellsworth Grant, executors, &c., to Annie C. Grant..... 4,000

11TH AV, s e corner of 173d St, 25x100; Annie C. Grant to William Grant..... 4,000

7TH ST, 256 East, 18x90.10; William E. Baker to Gibson Patzel..... 10,400

10TH ST, 214 East, 25x92.4; Julius Dreyfus to Laemmilen Buttenweiser..... 1

177TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; James Murphy and others to Lucius H. Smith 150

177TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; The Bradley & Currier Company to Lucius H. Smith 150

23D ST, 248 West, 25x98.9; William C. G. Wilson to Harry B. Mingle..... 1

32D ST, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 25x98.9; Mary L. Buttle to Gustave Lange..... 1

32D ST, 350 west, 25x98.9; Patrick Collins to Elizabeth F. Hughes..... 1

45TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. Gell, referee, to Bernard M. Shanley 30,200

50TH ST, 331 East, 16x100.5; Martin L. Rickerson to Helena Rexer..... 1

50TH ST, 331 East, 16x100.5; Anita Pinto to Martin L. Rickerson..... 1

84TH ST, 259 West, 16x75; New York Investment and Improvement Company to George Coles and another..... 14,160

88TH ST, n s, 235.7 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6x100.8; 88th St, n s, 261 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.8; Henry B. Savage to James Hagan 1

112TH ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Siegfried Blumenthal to Martin L. Rickerson.... 1

114TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 26x100.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to Jeanne Reynolds..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Vito Iasilla to Vito S. Ferrari.. 6,500

118TH ST, 165 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Isaac M. Dean and another, executors, to William B. Dean 15,000

120TH ST, 540 East, 18.9x100.11; Anna M. Moynagh, individually and as a committee, to Thomas H. Bell..... 4,100

122D ST, 253 West, 19x irregular; Alida Lange to Mary L. Buttle..... 1

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Frederick G. Potter to Heinrich D. A. Bauhaus 1

124TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.1; Frederick G. Potter to Eugene Schulz 1

124TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Frederick G. Potter to John Fish 1

136TH ST, 581 East, 16x50; Patrick L. Campbell to Sarah Campbell..... 1

137TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Katie Wembacher to Charles Schmutz..... Exch.

138TH ST, s s, 57.10 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25.6x100; Charles Schmutz to Katie Wembacher..... Exch.

142D ST, s s, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 75x100; Henry D. Bradley to the Mutual Milk and Cream Company..... 15,000

150TH ST, 531 West, 19x99.11; Caroline F. Brownell to John J. Bell 1

155TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 99.11x150; Moses T. Pyne and others, executors and trustees, to John Hoge..... 105,000

162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; Bauschard Manufacturing Company to William H. Bellinger..... 1

162D ST, n s, 385 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; Maurice Canavan to William H. Bellinger..... 1

162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of 11th Av, 150x100; William F. Clarke, referee, to William H. Bellinger..... 95,000

183D ST, n s, 104.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 75x74.11; James Rogers to Florence W. Kehoe..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BERNSTEIN, Morris, to Barnet Schiff; 7 Pitt St, 3 years..... 360

JONES, Laucretia S., to Edward P. Loomis; Barclay St, n s, 79.11 ft w of Washington St, 22.10x100x22.4x100, 10 years.... 16,000

LANE, Charles, to Leo Sandberg; 106 Rivington St, 10½ years..... 1,600

NEWMAN, Jacob, and another to Rocco D'Onofrio; 2,101 2d Av, 5 years..... 1,650

ROOSEVELT, James R. and others, trustees, to Edward Spofford; Washington St, w s, 53 ft n of Hubert St, 62.6x226.3 to West St, x62.6x227.9, 15 years.. 1,712

SIEDLER, Charles, to Isidore Hirsch and another; 304 and 396 1st Av, 4 years.. 4,500

$3,000 $3,375

WATSON, Emily C., to Edward P. Loomis; 95 Barclay St, 9 years..... 1,360

WHEELER, Everett P., and another, trustees, to E. W. Durkee and others; Laight St, part of old Appraisers' Stores, 15 years 20,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BAISLEY, George P., and another to Charles Ferris; Lot 32, map in partition of the land of Cornell Ferris, Westchester, 3 years..... $1,600

BAISLEY, George P., and another, Charles Ferris; Lot 33, map in partition of the land of Cornell Ferris, Westchester, 3 years..... 1,600

BAUHAHN, Heinrich D. A., to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 124th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 5,500

BELLINGER, William H., to May G. Hart; n s of 162d St, 365 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 12,500

BELLINGER, William H., to Sarah E. Van Wyck, individually and as executrix; 162d St, 385 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years.. 11,500

BELLINGER, William H., to Eliza Van Namee; n s of 162d St, 404 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 11,000

BELLINGER, William H., to Mary Voorhees; n s of 162d St, 422 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years..... 11,000

BELLINGER, William H., to Effe V. V. Knox; n s of 162d St, 440, 458, and 476 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years, 3 mortgages. 33,500

BROSE, Andrew, to Elizabetha Schmitt and others, executors, &c.; n s of 114th St, 99.11 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years..... 3,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Elizabetha Schmitt and others, executors, &c.; n e corner of Lenox Av and 114th St, 2 years..... 7,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Elizabetha Schmitt and others, executors, &c.; n s of 114th St, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years.. 3,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Elizabetha Schmitt and others, executors, &c.; e s of Lenox Av, 44.11 ft n of 114th St, 2 years..... 4,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Elizabetha Schmitt and others, executors, &c.; n s of 114th St, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 years.. 3,000

CASSIDY, Patrick H., to Julia A. Low; s s of 136th St, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 12,000

CASSIDY, Patrick H., to Carlos Pardo, trustee; s s of 136th St, 150 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 11,000

CASSIDY, Patrick H., to Frank H. Morrill; s s, of 136th St, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, secures note 650

CUMMING, William, Jr., and another to German Savings Bank; w s of Amsterdam Av, 75.11 ft n of 100th St, 1 year. 25,000

DREYER, Henry L., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 125th St, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; 214 East 10th St, 5 years..... 27,500

FALK, John E., to Frederick G. Potter; s e corner of West End Av and 102d St, 1 year..... 5,000

FISH, John, to Frederick G. Potter; s s of 124th St, 275 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,750

FORD, Frances W., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 10 James St, 1 year..... 4,500

GEBHARDT, Lena, to Samuel Kind; n s of 163d St, 100 ft w of Brook Av, also n w corner of Brook Av and 146th St, 1½ year..... 1,200

GOLDMAN, Moses, to Isaac Geiles; 173 Eldridge St, 3 years..... 7,000

GRANT, Robert M., Anna M. Underhill; e s of King's Bridge Road, 52.5 ft n of 166th St, 1 year 500

GRANT, Annie C., to Ellsworth Grant, trustee; 11th Av, s e corner of 173d St, 1 year 2,000

GRANT, Robert M., to William Grant, Jr., as trustee; Audubon Av, n w corner of 166th St; King's Bridge Road, e s, 26.3 ft n of 166th St; and King's Bridge Road, e s, 52.5 ft n of 166th St, 1 year..... 3,200

GRANT, Robert M., to William Grant, Jr., as trustee; Hudson St, w s, 25.4 ft s w of Perry St, 1 year 4,800

GRANT, Mary E., to David S. Taber; w Hudson St, w s, 25.4 ft s w of Perry St, 4 years 1,800

GRANT, Camilla, to William Grant, Jr., as trustee; s s of Jane St, 88.5 ft e of Washington St, 1 year..... 400

GROZCKY, Sarah A. and Abraham J., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 186 Delancey St, 5 years 16,000

HARRIS, Samuel, to Louis Gordon and others; 22 and 24 Bayard St, installments 4,000

HODGINS, Ann, to John A. Aspinwall and another, trustees; 206 East 75th St, 3 years 6,600

HOGE, John, to Moses T. Pyne and others, executors, &c.; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 155th St, 5 years..... 75,000

HOROWITZ, Isaac R., and Grant Stern and another; s s of Madison St, Lot 14, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, demand 10,000

HORN, Clara, to John Crinnion; 850 Tinton Av, 1 year..... 300

HUGHES, Elizabeth F., to Patrick Collins; 350 West 33d St, 2 years..... 2,000

HUGHES, Elizabeth F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 350 West 33d St, 3 years..... 18,000

HYNE, William M., to J. Allen Townsend; s w corner of Boulevard and 99th St, demand..... 54,000

HYNE, William M., to Francis A. Ray; s w corner of Boulevard and 99th St, demand..... 10,000

HYNE, William M., to J. Allen Townsend; s w corner of Boulevard and 99th St, demand..... 76,000

INFELD, William, to Sophie Goodman; 1,273 1st Av, 5 years..... 15,000

JONES, Elizabeth J. D., to Francis W. Jones; s s of 90th St, 244 ft e of Amsterdam Av, ¼ year..... 800

KRUPP, Felix, to Frances Pease and another, trustees; w s of Park Av, 45.6 ft s of 82d St, (two mortgages,) 5 months 32,000

KRUPP, Felix, to Isaac M. Doggett and another, executors, &c.; 948 Park Av, 3 years 32,500

KRUPP, Felix, to the Bradley & Currier Company; w s of Park Av, 45.6 and 72.6 ft s of 82d St, (two mortgages,) 5 months 10,500

KEHOE, Florence W., to Richard Webber; n s of 183d St, 104.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, one-half year..... 12,000

LYMAN, William and Jennie, to David Miller, East 116th St, 1 month..... 1,500

MANDEL, Samuel, and Sarah Levin to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 164 and 166 Orchard St, 1 year 2,000

McGOVERN, John, to Charles G. Moller; s s of 76th St, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000

ORAM, William, to John Oehler and Sarah Greenbaum; e s of Eagle Av, 100 ft n of 161st St, ½ year..... 18,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Central Trust Company of New York, as trustee; 159th St, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years 10,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Jane E. Cathout; n s of 159th St, 225 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years.. 10,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Ten Eyck Powers; n s of 159th St, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years.. 11,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Ten Eyck Powers; n s of 159th St, 275 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years.. 11,000

136TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 20x60; George Scofield against Charles A. Brieson, owner; Fahlan Aulbach, contractor 40

153D ST, s s, 92 ft w of Elton Av, 52.5x100; Adolf P. Grunfeld against Henry Muhlker, owner; Elizabeth De Lacey, contractor..... 393

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF NEW YORK.

BRIGGS ST, n s, 77.2 ft e of 6th St, 24th Ward, 26.11x110.3; William Puetz on Artuhur Sias and Ellen McCarthy, to L. Magid 91

BRIGGS ST, n s, 77.2 ft e of 6th St, 24th Ward, 26.11x110.3; William Puetz on Arthur Sias and Ellen McCarthy, to James D. Barker 233

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner of Chambers St, 151.9 ft to Reade St x224.8x irregular to Chambers St x229 to beginning; Mary A. Carroll, by guardian, against Henry Hilton, (action to secure property;) attorneys, Hart & Hopkins.

BROADWAY, n e corner of Chambers St, 151.9 ft to Reade St x224.8x irregular to Chambers St x229 to beginning; Alexander Stewart against Henry Hilton, (action to secure property;) attorneys, Hart & Hopkins.

COLUMBIA ST, 50 to 54, and 286 Delancey St; Avenue D, 59 to 63; 191 and 193 2d Av, and 239 East 12th St; Barney Isaacs against Morris Jacobson and others, (partition;) attorney, H. B. Wesselman.

FRANKFORT ST, 22 and 24; 60 Washington St, and 40 West St; Thomas A. Maitland, executor, &c., against John Pettit, (notice of attachment;) attorney, J. E. Ackley.

LENOX AV, s w corner of 137th St, 25x75; Charles H. Hersche against Peter Hersche and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. Sandford.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,797; Julia A. Gainey against Margaret Sullivan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Morris.

WHITE PLAINS RD, w s, north 37.8 ft of Lot 146, map No. 1 of Olinville, 37.6x49; Hester A. Hunt against William A. Jackson, (action to declare mortgage void, &c.;) attorney, A. E. Smith.

98TH ST, 35 West; Kefan J. Guilfoyle against Louis Kahl, (action to establish vendee's lien;) attorneys, Jeroloman & Arrowsmith.

124TH ST, 407 East; Department of Buildings against Russell Bradford and another, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

139TH ST, s s, 75.4 ft w of 8th Av, 16.4x99.11; Edward A. Price and another, executors, &c., against Theodore E. Fogg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. W. McDermott.

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 24.1x100; John P. Kane Company against Bertine Sakarlasen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) Attorney, J. W. Shgpard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOHN McCABE.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against John McCabe, liquor dealer of 620 West Fifty-second Street, in favor of Jacob Ruppert, brewer, for $3,329.

MICHAEL FOEHRENBACH.—Judge McCarthy of the City Court has appointed Albert L. Phillips receiver in supplementary proceedings for Michael Foehrenbach, manufacturer of pickles, formerly of 440 West Forty-sixth Street, on the application of the West Side Bank.

MENDEL ZAGAT.—Three judgments, aggregating $3,406, were entered yesterday against Mendel Zagat, who formerly had drug stores at 481 Amsterdam Avenue, 2,457 Eighth Avenue, and 2,082 Seventh Avenue, in favor of Schleffelin & Co. Mr. Zagat was attached in May last.

DAVID H. POLLACK.—David H. Pollack, dealer in picture frames, artists' materials, window glass, and stationery at 529 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Abraham Blumenthal without preference. He has been in business over twenty-five years, and claimed a capital of $5,000. Goldschmidt & Falk, his attorneys, said that the liabilities are $5,000, nominal assets $2,000, actual assets $1,000, and the assignment was caused by dull business.

ANTON AND LIZZIE A. MARKET.—The Sheriff has received a writ of replevin against Anton Market, Sr., and Lizzie A. Market, livery stable at 1,540 Broadway, for $200.00 in favor of Hincks & Johnson for carriages, horses, harness, &c. The latter firm had a chattel mortgage on the carriages, &c., which was foreclosed, and in order to get them out of the stable a writ of replevin was issued to the Sheriff, who took them out. Mr. Market managed the business in his wife's name.

RUDOLPH NEWSCHAFFER.—Rudolph Newschaffer, gasfitter and builder of 164 West Seventy-fourth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Alfred Erdman of Erdman, Levy & Mayer. Mr. Newschaffer has been in the gasfitting business for several years. Mr. Erdman said that a short time ago he built two houses on One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, near Courtlandt Avenue, which tied him up, liens were put on the property and he was unable to meet his maturing obligations. The liabilities are $10,000, nominal assets about the same, and actual assets probably $8,000.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Louis Silverstein, dealer in clothing at 114 and 119 Park Row, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities $6,639 and nominal assets $2,380, of which $5 is cash in bank, $2,286 stock and fixtures, and $89 accounts due. The Sheriff put a keeper in his stores on Tuesday under several writs of replevin.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Lewis Abrams, wholesale dealer in clothing at 9 and 11 East Fourth Street, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for three creditors—Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $352; Greeley, Cushman & Record, $1,076, and Hardt, Von Bernuth & Co., $2,140. It was alleged that Mr. Abrams had been insolvent since Oct. 1, and that on Oct. 12 he transferred outstanding accounts to three creditors to give them a preference, permitted four other creditors to obtain a preference by writs of replevin, and has secreted his books of account.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, George—James Taylor....	$1,038
ADLER, Bernard—J. Fine.....	120
ADLER, Leon W., and Max Rischoff—Louis F. Dommerich.....	4,862
BARBER, Harry G.—George Ringler & Co., costs	79
BELLER, Sidney—A. Weinberg.....	163
BALKE, Theodore, administrator, &c.—Union Railway Company of New York..	109
BRINKKORD, Arnold C. — Brooklyn Bridge Freezing and Cold Storage Company	335
CASSELBERRY, Jacob R.—J. P. Warren.	8,847
CRICHTON, Mary A., executrix, &c.—Union Dime Savings Institution.....	8,654
CALHOUN, John C.—A. M. Kohler.....	26
DAVIS, Lewis K—The Western Union Telegraph Company	87
DANIELS, John H.—H. S. Kearney, Commissioner, &c.; costs.....	59
FRUHAUF, Carl—S. S. Willets and others	43
FIORE, Caterina and Arcangelo—P. Demarco	82

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

The Surest, Safest, Best

REMEDY FOR

Women and Girls.

It cures the Aches, Pains, Drains, Displacements and Irregularities that beset the pathway of the girl, the wife, the mother, and the grandmother.

A strictly temperance medicine; there is no alcohol, morphine or other narcotic in it.

FOX, Richard K.—The Rural Home Company, Limited 466

GOODSELL, Edward L.—I. Stein and others 361

GRAHAM, William W.—I. B. Wheeler..... 173

GANZ, Gustave—R. Fleig 110

HARBAUGH, David F.—H. Finsterwald..... 51

HABER, Charles—B. J. York and others, Commissioners, &c., costs 45

HANSMAN, Solomon—M. Gomprecht 100

HANSMAN, Solomon—Gilbert Manufacturing Company 169

HANSMAN, Solomon—I. D. Einstein and others 109

HANSMAN, Solomon—L. Gartner and another..... 105

HEALY, John, and Joel Isaacs—American Pin Company 76

HIGGINS, John C.—The P. W. Engs & Sons' Company 288

ISRAEL, Hyman—P. Derby & Co..... 217

JONAS, Samuel R.—E. Millen and others. 242

JACKSON, Charles E.—The Mayor &c, costs 10

JENNINGS, Cecilia T.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company..... 5,727

KEHOE, Henry F.—C. F. Evans and others 75

KELLY, Maurice, by guardian, &c.—C. Braunworth and others 111

KENNEDY, Thomas—The Mayor, &c..... 84

KRINDEL, Sam—M. Saul..... 95

KOPPER, Frederick—G. M. Wright, assignee, &c 341

KEANE, Thomas C.—J. A. Stowe..... 72

KRULEWITCH, Philip—E. A. Priel and another 1,445

LOUGHRAN, Michael J.—J. P. Jefferson and others..... 138

LEARNED, Mary E.—The Mayor, &c., costs 10

LEVY, Isaac—F. Schulz..... 214

MANHATTAN CONCRETE COMPANY—Standard Silica Cement Company..... 886

MORRISON, John A.—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Commissioners, &c., costs 59

MURPHY, George C.—Alice M. Daniels.. 1,862

MAGUIRE, James T.—A. Gelb..... 144

MASTERSON, James, Jr.—Frank Ibert Brewing Company..... 1,072

McCREERY, James H.—The Clinton Liberal Institute..... 193

McDOWELL, Henry B.—Western Union Telegraph Company..... 338

McDONALD, John R.—H. T. Anderson and others 79

McCLENNAN, Charles E.—J. Prokesch.. 40

McCLENNAN, Samuel—Destling..... 945

O'CONNOR, John—P. Skelly, costs..... 39

PITTMAN, Alfred—The People, &c..... 25

PRICHARD, George A. and Charles W.—O. Matteson 85

RECK, Richard W.—A. S. Goodrich..... 132

PYLE, Cyrus—J. Fahys..... 1,315

RYAN, Vincent A.—Strong & Ireland.... 70

SCHUYLER, Sarah G.—J. A. Philbrick... 322

STUCKER, J. Edward—V. M. Parera..... 42

SHIER, John H.—E. B. Thompkins and another 537

SCHLOSS, Newton L.—L. Baumann..... 112

SCHLOEN, Claus—W. A. Miles & Co.... 508

SOLOMON, Oscar—Mechanics and Traders' Bank 543

SEPPLER, Louis—O. Goetz..... 209

STERLING, Glover F.—Third Avenue Railroad Company..... 109

SPEIDEL, Christopher and another..

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—ALBERT C. HENCKEN, plaintiff, against GAUDITA CAVINATO, and CARL BRENASTI, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, and Margaret G. Earle, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Gaudita Cavinato and Maria Brenasti; and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22nd day of October, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 24th, 1898.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—SUSAN L. VIVIAN and JOHN F. PATTERSON, as executrix and executor of and trustees under the last will and testament of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against SARAH CROW, widow of DAVID CROW, deceased; MOSES R. CROW, ELIZABETH H. CROW, his wife, and RUSSELL RANDALL HOES, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire the trial to be in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each one of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1898.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City.

To the defendants Sarah Crow and Elisabeth H. Crow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City. dl-1nw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as trustee under the last will and testament of James H. Woodgis, deceased, plaintiff, against ADELE I. HUMPHREYS, Florence D. Kellogg, Hulda Wagner, Maurice V. Freund, Leon Revillon, Theodore Revillon, Anatole Revillon, Teneti Herzog, Hannah Newman, Cecelia Feder, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 8th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Hannah Newman and Hulda Wagner, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, November 30th, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York. d1-1aw6wTh.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial New York County.—DAVID STEWART against ISMA SCHREYER, John Graber, and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff, and Walter N. Smith, Louis C. Muller, and Margaret Middleditch.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 10, 1898.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, John Graber and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19, 1898.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n24-1aw6wTh&ja1

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, Notice is hereby given to all creditors of CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY, a corporation, lately doing business at 743 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Charles B. Hobbs, the assignee of said Chas. S. La Vake & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 58 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York City, November 26th, 1898.

CHARLES B. HOBBS, Assignee.

CHARLES A. WINTER, Attorney for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BRENTANO, Arthur Brentano, and August Brentano, as copartners, composing the firm of "Brentano's," lately doing business at Number 31 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, William R. Rose, who was heretofore duly appointed the receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of the said firm, at his place of transacting business, viz.: The office of Gibson Putzel, Number 261 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Receiver. GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n17-3wTu,Th,Sat.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 7th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of ABE STEIN & CO., lately doing business at No. 97 Gold Street, in the City of New York, said firm having been composed of Abraham Stein, William H. Hildreth, Isaac P. T. Edmands, and Edwin S. Barrett, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, David Wile, who was heretofore duly appointed permanent receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of said firm of Abe Stein & Co. at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys at law, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 7th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York City, November 7th, 1898. DAVID WILE, Receiver, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. n10-1aw6wTh

"My wife and myself are in the balloon and parachute line.

"We travel all over the country making parachute jumps at summer resorts, county fairs, and with tent shows.

"Up to a few months ago neither my wife nor myself was in good health.

"Our poor physical condition was due, to some extent, to the fact that we were almost constantly traveling, and were obliged to eat and sleep irregularly.

"In filling our balloon we would become warm and perspire profusely. Then in a little while we would be high in the air, where it was so cold that we would become chilled; and then came the drop, often into water.

"We had bad colds, so bad as to be almost chronic, and for some time after the drops into cold water I would be so choked up that I could hardly speak above a whisper.

"Then I had been afflicted with cold night sweats for almost two years. My appetite was poor and I was badly run down, so badly, in fact, that when I felt the worst I often made up my mind to quit the business.

"At about this time I was talking with a friend about my condition and he suggested I try Ripans Tabules. I bought a small packet, and they did me much good.

"They have benefited my wife as much as they have me.

"The 'giddy' feelings have disappeared; we rarely have colds; the night sweats have gone, and I eat and sleep well.

"My bowels used to be irregular, even when I was careful about what I ate. Now I eat almost anything, and my bowels were never in better condition.

"The Tabules have toned up our systems so thoroughly that we are proof against all such attacks.

"Ripans Tabules have done my wife and myself more good in the past four months than all the doctors' advice and medicine we have ever had."

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R·I·P·A·N·S will not benefit. Send five cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials. R·I·P·A·N·S, 10 for 5 cents, or 12 packets for 48 cents, may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a low-priced medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R·I·P·A·N·S on the packet. Accept no substitute.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. o3-1aw6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. o20-1aw-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh.

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPP, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. je9-1aw6mTh.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-1aw6mTh.

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898. CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-1aw6mTh

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix. LOUIS NORDLINGER, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIE CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

SEEBACH, FRANK A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Seebach, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Albert Friedland, Maurice Marks, Joseph Solomon, and William Solomon, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made revoking the letters of guardianship heretofore issued to said Charles Seebach on the person and estate of FRANK A. SEEBACH, minor, and why the account of said Charles Seebach, as such general guardian, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WEIL, WOLF & KRAMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. n10-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE EAST ONE Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ARELAIDE R. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE M. NICHOLAS, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, distant one hundred and seventeen feet and six inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street with the easterly line of the Third Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Third Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; thence running easterly along said centre line seventeen feet and six inches; thence running southerly and again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street seventeen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

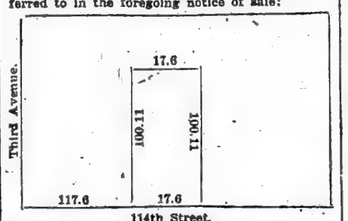

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $12,992.18, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $204.20.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n28-2aw8wM&Th&d19

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MOSES NEWBORG et al., plaintiffs, against SOLOMON FEINER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 10th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Room, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co. Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and containing as follows, to wit:

Commencing at a point on the westerly line of Sheriff Street, distant northerly one hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Sheriff and Delancey Streets; from thence running northwardly along the westerly line of Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet, thence westerly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Sheriff Street twenty (20) feet; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with Delancey Street ninety (90) feet to the place of beginning. And also all the right, title and interest of the party of the first part hereto of, in and to the alley way leading from the rear of the within described premises to the said Sheriff Street.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $9,012.50, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $417.62, with interest from November 14th, 1898, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $302.35 and interest.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

NO. FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX WEST TWENty-ninth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM H. COLLINS, plaintiff, against LILLIAS H. MATTHEWS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly line of Twenty-eighth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

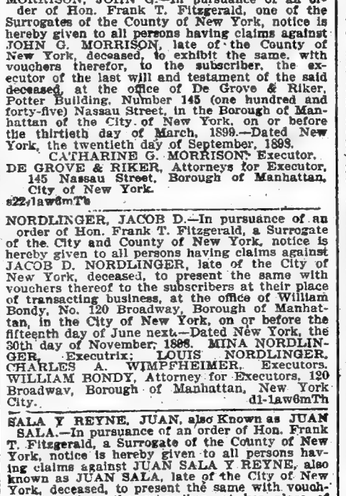

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $62,307.00, with interest thereon from the 28th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $586.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,141.66, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of April, 1898, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $29,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $87,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenents against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 282, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases, upon said premises.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

n14-2aw3wM&Th&d5

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY TAYLOR DAENIKER, plaintiff, against John Hickey and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action on November 2, 1898, and duly entered in the New York County Clerk's office on November 4, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the first day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, on that day, by Bernard V. Morrison, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the buildings erected thereon, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant one hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through a party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the middle line of the block between One Hundred and Tenth Street and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; thence easterly, parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street along said middle line of the block, eighteen feet; thence northerly again parallel with Fifth Avenue, and through another party wall so far as the said wall extends, one hundred feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street eighteen feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated, New York, November 7, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

HOWLAND & MURRAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 35 Wall Street, New York, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street:

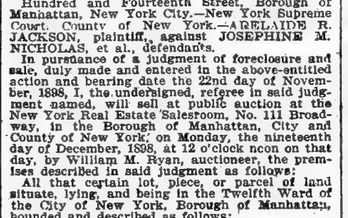

One Hundred and Tenth Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,678.47, with interest thereon from October 24, 1898, together with costs, disbursements, and allowances, amounting to $401.69, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rents, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $447.00 and interest.—Dated, New York, November 7, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

n10-2aw3wTu&Th&d1

TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY A. CAFFREY, plaintiff, against HERBERT L. MASON, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the eleventh day of May, 1898, and under an order entered in this action, dated November 4th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the 1st day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, which point is distant one hundred and seventy-one feet four and one-half inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Second Avenue with the southerly side of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly and along the southerly side of Twenty-third Street fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-third Street, along said centre line, fifty-three feet seven and one-half inches; thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street to the point or place of beginning, be said dimensions more or less; the westerly wall on the parcel of land above described being a party wall.—Dated, New York, November 7, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

HENRY KROPF, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property: Twenty-third Street.

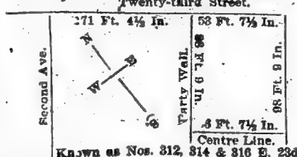

Known as Nos. 312, 314 & 316 E. 23d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $351.94, with interest thereon from the 5th day of May, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $351.94, with interest thereon from May 11th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $979.27 and interest and penalties thereon.—Dated November 7, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

n9-2aw3wW&T&n30

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor. o20-1aw6mTh

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 28, Noon
Majestic, Dec. 13, Noon | Britannic, Jan. 4, Noon
Cymric, Dec. 14, 3 P.M. | Majestic, Jan. 11, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 21, Noon | Cymric, ... Jan. 17

Saloon rates on Cymric, $60 up; Germanic, Britannic, $80 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27. Revenue tax additional. For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Xmas in Rome

COOK'S POPULAR EXCURSION, visiting also LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, TURIN, &c., Including Hotels, &c. $165

Leaves by S. S. CAMPANIA, Dec. 10.

Programmes, &c., from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Dec. 3, 9 AM | Lucania, Dec. 24, noon.
Campania, Dec. 10 Noon | Etruria, Dec. 31, 8 AM
Umbria, Dec. 17, 9 AM | Aurania, Jan. 7, noon.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and

TOMBS BUILDING MUDDLE

Architects Have Violated the Law, Says Commissioner Brady.

A TAMMANY GAME, SAY THEY

Withers and Dickson Refuse to be "Frozen Out"—Commissioner Lantry Denies Charge.

The announcement by Commissioner of Correction Francis J. Lantry that the plans for the new Tombs were defective, and that the beams and girders would have to be strengthened at a probable cost to the city of $20,000, was followed yesterday by the statement that Commissioner of Buildings T. J. Brady had discovered a violation of law in the plans for the construction of the uncompleted prison. It also developed that the original architects of the new Tombs building, Withers & Dickson, had several months ago declined to resign at Commissioner Lantry's request. The Department of Buildings now holds that Withers & Dickson are responsible for the present necessity of altering the Tombs. The architects declare that this is simply a political move to "freeze them out," and put Tammany men in their places.

Commissioner Brady's discovery was made known in the Building Department upon the receipt yesterday of a communication from Controller Coler with the formal notice issued by Commissioner Brady, and addressed to the city, as owner; Withers & Dickson, as architects, and P. J. Carlin, as builder of the Tombs. The notice read, in part, as follows:

You will please take notice that there exists a violation of Chapter 410, Laws of 1880, and the acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, at the premises hereinafter described, in that, detail drawings and specifications of the construction of cells and balconies having been filed with this department, and it appearing therein that said construction is to rest upon and be supported by the beams and girders of the prison court * * * it is found on examination that the flanges of said beams and girders will be strained in excess of 15,000 pounds per square inch; the same being a violation of Sections 486, 483, and 484.

The city is also informed that it has incurred a fifty-dollar penalty by this violation. The notice is a result of an examination by the experts of the department, leading to the decision that the edifice is not strong enough to bear the weight of the cells it is purposed to put in the building.

This situation is the climax of an odd sequence of events. The Legislature, to begin with, appropriated $1,300,000 for a new building, and for work on the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, and authorized Robert J. Wright, then Commissioner of Correction, to appoint an architect for the new Tombs. He did so, in April, 1896, in these words: "Messrs. Withers & Dickson are hereby appointed architects to prepare plans and superintend the building of a new wing and other additions to the City Prison." The firm took this to mean that it was to plan the whole affair, cells and all, but Mr. Wright meant it to plan only the edifice. In February, 1897, the firm submitted plans, including rough sketches for the cell structure, which were merely indications where the cells were to go. Thes plans were approved by George B. Post, who had been appointed consulting architect to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this particular piece of work, and were also approved by the board, and the contract to execute them was given to P. J. Carlin.

In June, 1897, Commissioner Wright, according to his affidavit, informed Withers & Dickson that they were not to make plans for the cell construction, a matter they appear never to have understood, before or since. In November, 1897, he appointed, to make plans for the cells, Charles C. Cook of Hartford, Conn., an expert in this line. When Commissioner Lantry came into office he found the rival architects installed.

Mr. Lantry got from the Corporation Counsel an opinion that Mr. Cook's appointment was legal, and that he had a right to plan the cells. Mr. Cook resigned last September, and Horgan & Slattery, Tammany men, were put in his place. They drew plans for the cells, which were approved by the Building Department, but not submitted to Mr. Post.

Then the Building Department's engineer said he had found that the girders and beams designed by Withers & Dickson were only about one-quarter strong enough to hold the cell structure designed by Horgan & Slattery. Then was a great hue and cry raised. The Department of Correction holds that Withers & Dickson ought to have planned their edifice strong enough to support the Horgan & Slattery cells, and will try, it was announced yesterday, to make the architects remedy the defect.

Commissioner Lantry explained yesterday that there was no animus in his attitude, and that politics entered into it not at all. Deputy Commissioner Fanning said that there was no desire to have any one but Withers & Dickson repair the mistake, and that no extra patronage for Tammany men was being sought. Work on the building is stopped, of course, and Commissioner Lantry has submitted the whole matter to Corporation Counsel Whalen. He will abide by Mr. Whalen's opinion.

Withers & Dickson are keenly resentful over what they term an underhanded attempt to injure their reputation and standing. Mr. Dickson on Tuesday made the statement that our plans were in any way defective is absolutely false. The beams and girders were of the requisite strength, and our plans were approved not only by our own engineer, F. Stewart Williamson, but by Mr. Post and the engineer of the Building Department under Mr. Constable. We have put buildings up all over the country and never had a disaster yet.

"Of course I cannot say that the beams and girders would bear any strain that the present administration wanted to have put on them. A man who would guarantee to support 500 pounds would be overwhelmed under 1,000. But the construction was amply strong enough to bear the weight of the cells of our designing, and we have prepared plans of them and expect to put them in. I don't think it possible for the department to take away from us the work of planning the cells. The building is absolutely safe and sound as it stands, and easily capable of supporting the cells we planned.

"This move is merely a political freeze-out on the part of the Department of Correction. They couldn't get rid of us legitimately; we have been too long in the business and have made too good a reputation, so they try this means. They could arrange matters with a firm of Tammany architects put in our places, as there is plenty of money to be made through contractors and others in that way. They could not do anything with us, however, so they want to get rid of us."

Mr. Withers said that several months ago Mr. Lantry asked his firm to resign. Said he: "He told me that he wanted to get in men more in sympathy with the administration.' I said: 'Oh, no; we can't do anything of that sort.' Since then Lantry has hardly ever been near the Tombs building, but has sent us communications saying that others had been appointed in our places."

Commissioner Lantry admitted last night that he had asked Withers & Dickson to resign, and said he asked Mr. Cook to do so at the same time. All refused. His reason for it was that he found two architects apparently appointed to do the same work, and thought the best thing to do was to ask them both to get out. "I don't wish to freeze out Withers & Dickson," said he, "but simply to protect the city's rights."

George B. Post said: "When the general framing plans for the City Prison were submitted to me no details for the cell construction had been made by Messrs. Withers & Dickson, and I accepted as correct the statement of Mr. Williamson, their engineer, with regard to the weight of the entire cell construction. I do not doubt that his estimate might have been correct if their plan of agreement and details had been carried out. The girders and floor construction were proportioned to conform with these loads, and were abundantly strong for the purpose. To make them stronger would have been an unjustifiable waste of material. Until the plans of Messrs. Horgan & Slattery were submitted to me for approval on Nov. 21 I had never had any drawings of cell construction long enough in my possession to compute its actual weight.

"This whole thing would have been avoided if Horgan & Slattery's plans had been submitted to me."

Body Found in Bay Not Identified.

The Brooklyn police do not see any indication of a murder mystery in the finding of the body of a man in the bay off the foot of Dikeman Street, on Tuesday. The body is still at the Kings County Morgue, and up to a late hour last night had not been identified.

Charleston Got Savannah's Credit.

A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., dated Nov. 24, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES the next day, stated that "the feast of Gen. Lee's men was provided by the ladies of Charleston." This statement was wrong; the dinner was given by the ladies of Savannah.

ROOSEVELT ON THE NEW NAVY.

In a Magazine Article He Urges the Reorganization of Its Personnel.

In the December number of The North American Review, Governor-elect Roosevelt publishes the first article from his pen which has appeared since his election. It is a plea in favor of a measure for the reorganization of the personnel of the navy, which is soon to be considered by Congress. Col. Roosevelt describes the state of friction between the line officers and the engineers which he found existing soon after he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The measure is the result of consideration given to this question by a board containing both line and engineer officers, and the principle adopted by the board as the basis of the measure was that both branches of the service should be amalgamated, so that the American naval officer hereafter shall be essentially a fighting engineer.

Col. Roosevelt points out that though this change may seem radical, it is not so. "It is," he says, "proposed simply in order that the officer may fit the work, because the work itself has radically changed since the present organization of the navy was devised. The advent of the steam engine, with the consequent gradual growth of machinery on board ship, is, of course, the cause of the change. Even as late as our civil war, sailing ships were still employed as part of the fighting force of our navy, although the active work was performed by steamers. Since that time the importance of machinery on board our vessels had enormously increased, while sails have entirely disappeared; and, with the growth of the machinery, the duties of the line officer have changed until he has become in fact, although not in name, an engineer."

"It is useless," says Col. Roosevelt, in conclusion, "to spend millions of dollars in the building of perfect fighting machines, unless we make the personnel which is to handle these machines equally perfect. We have an excellent navy now; but we can never afford to relax our efforts to make it better still. Next time we may have to face some enemy far more formidable than Spain. In my judgment, the personnel bill will markedly increase the efficiency of our already efficient officers."

MRS. L. E. STUART DEAD.

She Was Injured by Falling from an Electric Car on Nov. 1.

Mrs. Lavinia Elizabeth Stuart died at her home in the Dakota Apartment House, West Seventy-second Street, yesterday, from the effects of a fall from an electric car on Nov. 1. The cars stop before crossing the street at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West to avoid colliding with the numerous teams which enter Central Park at that point. Mrs. Stuart was seated in the front of the car and tried to attract the attention of the conductor, but, failing in that, passed out of the front door and stepped from the platform. Before she could get both feet on the ground and release her hold on the rail, the car started and immediately stopped again. The movement threw her to the ground, and her hip was broken by the fall. Dr. Frederick S. Dennis of 542 Madison Avenue was summoned. Pneumonia set in and she grew gradually weaker until she died.

Mrs. Stuart was born in Lockport, N. Y., seventy-two years ago. She was the daughter of the late George Field and the widow of Lieut. John Stuart of the United States Navy, who died in early manhood. A daughter, who is married to James Howard Bridge, editor of The Overland Monthly of San Francisco, survives her. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

LEGAL NOTES.

NEGLIGENCE OF CO-EMPLOYE.—The case of Perry against Rogers, recently decided by the Court of Appeals, is an interesting exemplification of the duty of an employer toward those in his employ, with reference to providing a safe place for them to work. The plaintiff was injured while engaged in blasting a ledge of rock on the Harlem River, in making the Speedway, and sued his employer for the latter's alleged negligence. A judgment given for the plaintiff on the trial, and which was affirmed below, has been reversed by the court of last resort, Chief Judge Parker giving the opinion. The trial court charged that the master was bound to provide a safe place for the plaintiff to work. This is held to be error, the master's duty being to provide a reasonably safe place. "Under the guise of an application of the rule requiring a master to furnish a reasonably safe place for his servants to work in, other attempts before this have been made to deprive a defendant of the benefit of another equally well-settled and just rule of the law of negligence, that a party shall not be held responsible to a servant for an injury occasioned by the neglect of a competent co-employe, but the rulings have been against them." (105 N. Y. 159; 120 N. Y. 1.) "So in this case the master furnished everything that he was obliged to, including competent employes and a skillful foreman, and if there was any negligence on the part of any one other than the plaintiff, it was that of the foreman in omitting to give the plaintiff notice to pry off the piece of rock that fell and hit him, instead of going to work directly under it, but in this omission he was not acting in place of the master; it was an ordinary detail of the work in which the plaintiff, the foreman, and the others were engaged. They were to clean off this bench and make it a safe and convenient place for the steam drillers to work, and it necessarily included the removal from the sidewalls of loosened fragments of rock that threatened to fall; but this the plaintiff apparently did not think of doing, nor did it occur to the foreman that there was danger, or, if it did, he omitted to speak about it."

RISKS AND PERILS OF THE SERVICE.—A judgment secured by Thomas Hannigan, who was a brakeman on the Lehigh and Hudson River Railway, in his suit against the company for damages because his hand was crushed in coupling cars, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. It was contended on the part of the plaintiff that the coupling appliances on these cars were unusual, unsafe, and dangerous, and evidence was given to show that these cars lacked deadwood to prevent the drawheads from coming together in coupling. Judge Martin, who gives the opinion, says it is apparent from the evidence that the purpose of deadwoods is not to prevent the drawheads from coming together, but that they are placed upon the cars for quite a different purpose. "The single question presented upon this appeal is whether it is the duty of a railroad company to so equip its cars and trains that the drawheads thereon shall not come in contact when cars are being coupled. This court has several times considered the purpose of drawheads and held that it was negligence for a railroad company to use cars where the drawheads would not come in contact, (100 N. Y., 462.) We think the evidence in this case shows quite clearly that the meeting of the drawheads is an ordinary incident of coupling cars, and a condition to be expected when a coupling is made, and was, therefore, one of the ordinary risks of the service in which the plaintiff was engaged. His employment was necessarily hazardous, and when he entered it he assumed all the risks and perils of the service, and those that were known to him or were apparent to ordinary observation."

BONDS FOR SCHOOL SITE.—The inhabitants of the towns of Castleton and Middletown, on Staten Island, at the proper meeting, passed a resolution authorizing the School Trustees to purchase a new site and build a schoolhouse thereon for $80,000. The Trustees made the contract, payments to be made as the work progressed, on the certificate of the engineer and architect in charge of the construction. Bonds having been issued and sold by Controller Coler, Henry Beck presented a proper certificate for $760 for payment. The Controller, having refused payment, a peremptory writ of mandamus was procured to compel him to do so. The order has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, the court holding, by Justice Cullen, that the right of the party to judgment was clear. "The resolution to build on the old site was not carried, and the Controller does not state any facts showing the voters not qualified. He merely gives his legal conclusion as to their qualifications. While the rule is strict that all facts averred in the answer to the writ, whether of an affirmative character or merely denials, must be taken as true, the rule is equally strict that affirmations which are only conclusions of law or fact, or are individual or general statements, are of no avail and worthless, and that a denial in gross, without stating facts, is a mere conclusion. Nor are the allegations of extravagance or lack of utility sufficient to defeat this claim. No fraud is set but. The site and plan are to be determined by the voters."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

JURY READY TO TRY MOORE

Testimony in the Blackmail Case Will Be Taken To-day.

A TIFF BETWEEN ATTORNEYS

Mrs. Moore Is Required by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre to Sit Where She Cannot See the Jurors.

The twelve men who are to try William A. E. Moore for attempted extortion and assault were selected in Recorder Goff's courtroom yesterday after thirty-two citizens had been rigidly and closely examined. It was a long, monotonous undertaking, in which Moore took an active part. All through the proceedings he instructed his attorney, Abraham Levy, in the most minute matters, suggesting questions here and there, which often decided the fate of the talesman. The impaneling of the jury lasted until nearly 7 o'clock last night, and when Recorder Goff had delivered his first admonition, Moore said that he was pleased with the jury. Mr. Levy remarked: "I am satisfied with the jury. It is just the jury to try fairly and squarely such a case as this. It is made up of men who follow a variety of callings, and whose lines are different, too."

The jury is as follows: Henry Cohen, Chairman, traveling salesman, 389 St. Nicholas Avenue; Isaac Lieberman, merchant, 171 Greene Street; William W. Shedd, insurance agent, 201 West Ninety-fifth Street; Max Vogel, dealer in mirrors, 206 Canal Street; Murray Apple, dealer in laces, 415 Broadway; Zachary T. Aldrich, furniture dealer, 428 Lexington Avenue; Herman Sturcke, confectioner, 483 Amsterdam Avenue; Charles W. Raab, manufacturer of washing fluid, 443 West Fifty-fourth Street; Theophilus Millot, dealer in novelties for milliners, 47 West Thirtieth Street; James Cronin, manufacturer of artificial flowers, 25 West Third Street; Willis H. Smith, furniture dealer, 228 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Asa L. Shipman, stationer, 14 Warren Street.

When the bevy of court officers yelled "Hats off!" to the crowd of men who filled the courtroom yesterday morning and Recorder Goff emerged from his chambers, both Moore and his wife had been seated. Moore took his customary place beside his attorney, and his wife was escorted to a chair in the corner, behind the Judge's seat, where she could not use her so-called "hypnotic influence" on the men who were being examined for jurors. This was the explicit wish of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who had heard that the handsome prisoner could influence at her pleasure all people who came in her presence. He said that, because of her beauty and artful ways, he could not permit her to sit where she could attract the attention of any juror. So she sat in her remote corner, under the watchful eye of Officer McCabe, talking now and then to Attorney Hill of Atlanta, who has come to defend her, and calling for each edition of the newspapers as they were brought into court. She was greatly amused over the reports of her hypnotic powers, and suggested that, when her trial was over, she would go on the stage as the heroine of a hypnotic melodrama, with a stern-looking, indomitable District Attorney as leading man. Toward evening, when the shadows grew dim and the electric lights had not been turned on, she managed to slip down to the rail, where her view was almost unobstructed.

Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Levy managed to treat each other very kindly during the day, and only one little tiff occurred between them. The Assistant District Attorney, while examining the jurors, was in the habit of referring to Mrs. Moore as the "female prisoner." When Herman Sturcke was on the witness stand he asked him if he was acquainted with the "female prisoner." This oft-repeated expression somewhat angered Mr. Levy, and he jumped to his feet in an instant and interrupted Mr. McIntyre by saying, "You mean the wife of the defendant."

"I have my own opinion about that," curtly responded the prosecuting officer.

"Then your opinion should be that of a gentleman," returned Mr. Levy.

"I will speak of the prisoner as I see fit," said Mr. McIntyre.

"Then speak respectfully," Mr. Levy replied, as the Recorder rapped sharply for order.

But the Assistant District Attorney would not drop the objectionable term, and so Mr. Levy retaliated now and then by referring to the complainant as "a person named Mahon." This did not worry Mr. McIntyre to any great extent, and when the jury had been impaneled the two lawyers were good friends again, and Mr. Levy smoothed matters over by offering Mr. McIntyre his choice out of a box of cough lozenges.

Although his name was called several times, Martin Mahon did not respond. He put in an appearance at the courtroom early in the day, but remained only a short time and then left for his office in his hotel. W. C. Rhem, Mrs. Moore's music teacher, was present, and did not leave until the court had adjourned. Rhem was the first person to show Mrs. Moore the places of interest in New York when she first visited this city, and during their trips about town he took her through the Tombs, where she is now held in custody.

Before adjourning court for the day, Recorder Goff lectured the jurors at length as to the requirements of the law covering their discussion of the trial. As there were several very young men on the jury, he charged them particularly to consider the seriousness of the case and their duty to the State and the defendant. He directed them not to listen to any one who tried to talk with them about the trial. He said, too, that he would be justified in keeping them together during the trial, but as he believed them to be fearless, honest men, who would report any attempted infraction of the law, he would not inflict this hardship.

The case was then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning, when the taking of testimony will begin in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court, instead of Part III. Attorney Levy says that he expects that the case will go to the jury to-morrow.

Mrs. Moore's most ardent admirer yesterday was a "beauty doctor" who secured a seat near the prisoner and seemed to stare her out of countenance while she took sketches and made notes for what she said would be a "facial study of the lady."

FLIRTATION CAUSED COLLISION.

Mrs. Rothwell Wants $20,000 for Hurts —Blames Smitten Motorman.

If the motorman of a Nassau trolley car had not been smitten with the charms of a pretty passenger, Mrs. Gerda T. Rothwell would not now be suing the railroad company for $20,000 damages. According to her story, she was a passenger on one of the company's cars on July 8, 1897, and another passenger was a pretty young woman who sat on the front seat and seemed to engross the motorman's entire attention. The attention of the entire car was centred upon the flirtation, until there was a sudden crash and bang, and Mrs. Rockwell was thrown down so violently that she sustained permanent injuries.

Mrs. Bertha Anderson, another passenger, testified that the flirtation was one of the most idyllic affairs she had ever seen. It made the passengers oblivious to everything but the progress of love's young dream. The girl, she said, was very pretty, and looked like an Armenian.

Mrs. Rockwell was very pale and spoke with difficulty. While testifying she fainted, and it was half an hour before she was able to leave the courtroom.

D. B. Gilbert Struck by a Carriage.

David B. Gilbert, Secretary of the Manhattan Club and a member of the Stock Exchange, was struck by a carriage driven by George Pomeroy of 264 West Fifty-eighth Street at the corner of Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue last evening and knocked down. He sustained an abrasion of the forehead, and after being attended by Dr. Peterson of the New York Hospital went to the Manhattan Club, where he lives. He refused to make a complaint against the driver, and the police did not hold him.

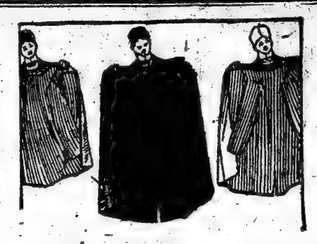

Count the rubs your overcoat sleeves get in a 10-minute walk: the slides and glides you make when seated quietly in a street-car: multiply them by your daily walks and rides and you soon see why the stout wear-resisting kersey will always be the choice of the many.

The curled darlings of fashion—rough cloths—prove themselves bare-faced imposters when it comes to wear.

Brown blue black grey kerseys, worsted lined, silk shouldered, $40. A black, double-breasted, $38. Another double-breasted, blue, $33. Blacks and blues at $30. Blacks blues greys browns at $28. Blacks and blues at $25 $20 $18 and $15.

Plenty of the "curled darlings," and a good variety of the unfashionable ulsters.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE NAVAL MILITIA'S FUTURE.

Capt. Miller, in His Report on Its Work, Makes Recommendations to Increase Its Usefulness.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia of New York, has forwarded to the Adjutant General of the State his report of the operations of the militia during the war with Spain. Capt. Miller does not conceal his satisfaction at the large amount of excellent work done during the preparatory period of less than one month. The organization was doubled in strength, three large naval vessels were manned and officered, signal stations were established, and the commerce of the Harbor of New York protected for ten days.

Under the caption of "Work of the Auxiliary Naval Force" Capt. Miller deals first with the work accomplished in the Third District, which extended from Newport, R. I., to Seabright, N. J., the most important of which was the protection of the mine fields at Sandy Hook, the Narrows, and Throgg's Neck, and to patrol the entrance to New York Harbor. The officers in charge, Capt. Miller says, required and had in addition to seamanlike qualifications an intimate knowledge of inland waters, as well as decision of character properly to enforce the harbor regulations and to deal with the merchantmen.

After praising the work of the men sent to man the New York signal stations, the report deals with the cruise of the Yankee and the good work done by the Naval Militia on board of her. He says the thanks of New York are due to Commander W. H. Bronson, United States Navy, for his qualities as a fair and just commanding officer, and for the opportunity he gave the Yankee's men to show the excellent gunnery which won the applause of Sampson's fleet.

Speaking of the lessons to be derived from the war Capt. Miller says:

First—The general line of policy pursued by this State during the past should not be changed. The personnel of the Naval Militia is well fitted to defend the immediate coast of the State. If it be desired to perfect the officers and men for deep-sea duty, the general Government must provid suitable tools, in the way of modern ships.

Second—If the general Government must provide these ships, it would naturally expect a high standard of excellence both in officers and men. This standard can be obtained by the enactment of a National Naval Reserve law. All naval militiamen who pass the examinations should belong to the Naval Reserve.

Third—There would thus exist two forces, progressing together toward the perfection set by the navy; that of the State, sufficient in the future, as in the past, to protect its own harbors; that of the Government, to form in time of war its auxiliary naval force. The former to be an organization. The latter a collection of individuals, professionally developed from the State force and from the merchant marine.

Fourth—The National Naval Reserve should have its own ranks and ratings, and they should be distinct from those of the navy. No one should be entitled to enter the navy as an officer in time of war unless he has served in the Naval Reserve. All officers and men of the Naval Militia who served in the late war should be eligible for the reserve; their ranks and ratings to be determined by a standard Government examination.

Fifth—The general Government should standardize the Naval Militia of the various States, by refusing to give arms or equipments unless a certain minimum of excellence was reached. The scope of examinations for entrance to the Naval Reserve should be published, and a certain proportion of the Naval Militiamen of each State should pass it before any aid is supplied by Congress. A special examination should be given to men wishing to join the Signal Service.

Capt. Miller further says: "The attempt may be made to centralize all military and naval power at the capital, and to minimize the service which the volunteers have rendered the country. Certain members of the Naval Militia are in favor of this proposition, but others who have also seen duty in the navy still believe most firmly that the nine years of effort spent in building up the State naval forces have been productive of excellent results, even when tested by service and a war, for which the whole country was but partly prepared. They feel positive that the quick, patriotic response of the Naval Militia to every call made upon it; that the sentiment developed for the navy by those who had long interested themselves in marine study, far outweighed any technical shortcomings, which were quickly obliterated after a few weeks' service afloat.

"I therefore respectfully suggest that the State of New York continue its generous support to the Naval Militia, and that it urge upon Congress the immediate organization of a National Naval Reserve on the plan outlined above, not to take the place of the present State force, but to supplement it."

To Capt. Miller's report are appended tables, giving details of enlistment, service, &c., of every enlisted man and officer.

UNION TOBACCO CO. DIRECTORS.

Permanent Officers Chosen and Its Agents at Work in the South.

The stockholders of the new ten-million-dollar Union Tobacco Company have elected these permanent Directors: Thomas F. Ryan, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Frank Tilford, Frederick P. Voorhees, R. A. C. Smith, P. A. B. Widener, George W. Bremer, and William L. Elkins. There is a vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of William H. Butler, formerly identified with the American Tobacco Company as its Secretary and one of its Directors.

Wall Street news from Louisville, Ky., yesterday was that an agent of the Union was there, selecting a site for a plug tobacco factory, and that other agents of the company are buying tobacco in North Carolina and Virginia. The Union has acquired the National Cigarette Company and is understood to be allied with the Liggitt & Myers plug tobacco concern.

Produce Exchange Seats at Auction.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday in the reading room of the Produce Exchange two certificates of membership in the Exchange for non-payment of assessments. The first brought $150, but a lively competition for the other resulted in its fetching $175.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

GIFTS THAT LAST.

Do not give perishable Christmas gifts; come here and see what's up in durabilities.

ORIENTAL RUG SALE

an & Beluchistan
(x6 ft.)
$10.50
prices $12.00 to $18.00.)

Kurdestans & Moussouls
(averaging 4x8 ft.)
$11.50
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Holiday novelties in furniture (we made but a few of each) are disappearing rapidly, so come while the choice is still good.
Factory prices are always low when you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

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ESTAB 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
A CHRISTMAS HARMONY.

Lowest prices and easy terms are all atune here to the "good will" spirit of the great day of presentation.

SATIN DERBY PORTIERES
$12.00 a pr.
(reduced from $17.50.)

All colors, heavy silk fringe at top and bottom.

Random examples from our chair array:—Desk Chairs in the quaintest shapes; dainty, cushioned "triangle" bits with low backs; Colonial rockers, little slipper chairs; luxurious lounging chairs—all the highest quality, but only lowest prices.

"Long Credit"—meaning "easy payments with the New Year's income"—strikes the final melodious note.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

PERILS OF FOUR TRACKS

Amsterdam Avenue Residents Appeal to Corporation Counsel.

MUST CONSIDER WATER MAINS

Access to Croton Aqueduct Pipes Would Be Made Difficult—City's Interests Endangered.

Representatives of Amsterdam Avenue property owners called the attention of Corporation Counsel Whalen yesterday to the prospective damage to the city's interests by the proposed construction of two additional sub-trolley conduits in Amsterdam Avenue. The statement was made that there were six water and gas mains in that thoroughfare, access to which would be extremely difficult if four electrical tracks were in operation above them.

All of the water from the old Croton Aqueduct, it was explained, passes under Amsterdam Avenue to the reservoir in Central Park, and the opinion of Chief Engineer George W. Birdsall of the Croton Water Board was quoted to Mr. Whalen as follows: "In my judgment, the construction of four tracks in Amsterdam Avenue with underground conduits would not only imperil existing city property—the said aqueduct and water main—but would render access thereto impossible, and at all events risky and expensive, and be necessarily obstructive of any traffic upon the railroad if permitted to be laid. It would also be detrimental to the traffic along the street and to the use of the roadway by the contiguous property owners."

The Corporation Counsel was also urged to take note of the fact that the title to the land in Amsterdam Avenue is in the city and not in the owners of adjacent property; that the city, as owner of the land in fee and by virtue of the powers conferred by the charter, has absolute control of this avenue, and can enforce whatever ordinance or arrangement may be deemed necessary for the protection of the public interests.

Mr. Whalen said that the last-mentioned points had not occurred to him, and he thought there was considerable force in them. He assured the Amsterdam Avenue people that if he found that the proposed additional electrical tracks were going to be harmful to the city of New York, he would oppose the construction vigorously. Subsequently the Amsterdam Avenue Citizens' Committee sent to the Corporation Counsel's office a map showing the underground condition of Amsterdam Avenue.

The offer made in behalf of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to run the cars of the Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue line over the electrical tracks of the Metropolitan Company in Amsterdam Avenue if the Metropolitan Company would consent is now the chief basis of operations for a sub-committee of the Amsterdam Avenue Citizens' Committee. The members of this sub-committee arranged yesterday for conferences with all of the parties in interest with a view to bringing about an amicable agreement by which both of the street railroad companies shall use one set of tracks.

Inasmuch as the ownership of the Metropolitan Company's tracks in Amsterdam Avenue is vested in the Ninth Avenue Street Railroad Company, the consent of the security holders of that corporation will be sought by the Citizens' Committee. Officers of the Metropolitan Company said yesterday that they could do nothing in the matter because that company was only the lessee of the Ninth Avenue Company. They did not believe, however, that the bondholders of the Forty-second Street line would consent to an abandonment of their corporation's tracks and franchise in Amsterdam Avenue. Should the Third Avenue Company contract to run its cars over the Metropolitan tracks in Amsterdam Avenue it could not retain its tracks and its separate franchise in the same thoroughfare.

In reply to this the Citizens' Committee asserted that the Third Avenue people, through their general counsel, had agreed to combine with the Metropolitan Company in the joint use of a single set of electrical tracks provided "a fair arrangement" could be made. The bringing about of this desired "fair arrangement" is the task that the sub-committee of the property owners' association has assumed.

A variety of stirring figures have been distributed by the Amsterdam Avenue Anti-Grab Committee, calling upon the property owners on that avenue to appear before the local borough boards of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Districts at the City Hall to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of protesting against the threatened danger of four electrical tracks. One of these circulars is headed in heavy black type, "Who Owns Amsterdam Avenue? The Railroads or the People?" and another has this caption: "God (and the City Government?) Helps Those Who Help Themselves."

ANOTHER BRIDGE TO BROOKLYN

The Mayor Urges Its Construction and Plans Are Ordered—South of East River Bridge.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent out two letters which show that he has made up his mind that it is necessary to begin work at once toward the construction of another bridge between Manhattan and Brooklyn. One of the Mayor's letters was to John L. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges, and was as follows:

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment meets to-morrow morning at 11 A. M., and your application for $50,000 for preliminary expenses for the proposed bridge between the Borough of Manhattan and the Borough of Queens will then be disposed of.

I have this day recommended that the Board of Public Improvements take immediate steps for the construction of an additional bridge between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

I request that you will at once prepare a statement of what moneys may be needed by your department for preliminary work upon this last mentioned bridge, and present the same in time for action thereon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at to-morrow morning's meeting, as it is necessary that the work on these two bridges should be progressed without a day's delay.

The other letter was sent to the Board of Public Improvements. In it the Mayor said:

Consideration of the present bridge facilities between the Borough of Manhattan and the Borough of Brooklyn makes it manifest than even the completion of the New East River Bridge, now in process of construction, will not sathfy the requirements of the situation.

There is imperative need for the construction as promptly as possible of an additional bridge.

I therefore request that you will at once take all steps preliminary to action by the Municipal Assembly as to location, plans, and construction of such a bridge.

Without recommending any specific location I suggest that the proposed bridge be placed between the "New East River Bridge" and the "New York and Brooklyn Bridge."

It is understood that the Mayor believes the new bridge should not be a railroad bridge only, but for general traffic. It is estimated that it could be completed in four or five years.

The Mayor's letter was read at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements. Commissioner of Sewers Kane thought the new bridge ought to be south of the Brooklyn Bridge. The following resolution, introduced by President Holahan, was passed:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Bridges in conjunction with the President of the Board of Public Improvements be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare plans, surveys, soundings, &c., for the construction of a bridge over the East River between the Borough of Manhattan and the Borough of Brooklyn, to be located at some point south of the new East River Bridge.

AWARD OF 3 1-2 PER CENT. BONDS

They Bring $131,567.50 Over Par, Which Goes to the City's Credit.

Controller Coler yesterday announced the awards of the 3½ per cent. gold bonds for $1,725,000, for which bids were received last Tuesday. The total amount received for the bonds will be $1,856,567.50, being $131,567.50 over the par value. The bonds were awarded as follows:

Corporate stock for schoolhouses and sites—C. G. Harraman, $25,000 at 108.25, or $27,212.50; the Manufacturers' Trust Company, $100,000 at 108.18, or $108,180; Bert Reiss, $75,000 at 108.12, or $81,090.

Corporate stock for repairing streets and avenues—C. G. Harraman, $25,000 at 108.45, or $27,112.50; Farson, Leach & Co., $225,000 at 108.15, or $243,337.50.

Corporate stock for the construction of an extension to the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art—Spencer Trask & Co., $100,000 at 108.21, or $108,210.

For the construction and equipment of a building for the Botanical Museum and Herbarium—Farson, Leach & Co., $200,000 at 108.25, or $216,500.

For the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River at Willis Avenue—Farson, Leach & Co., $475,000 at 108.30, or $514,425.

Assessment bonds—Kings County Trust Company, $500,000 at 106.10, or $530,500.

O'Neill's.

A Special Sale of

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

SECOND FLOOR.

A choice variety of fine felt Hats, neatly trimmed with Silk Velvet, Feathers and Ornaments,

4.98 and 5.98 Each.

Formerly 7.98 and 9.98.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-morrow, Fri., Dec. 2, at 8, Gounod's opera ROMEO ET JULIETTE, Mmes. Melba, (by arrg. with Chas. A. Ellis,) Djella, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, Albers, Bars, and Saléza. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Sat. afternoon, Dec. 3, at 2, Wagner's opera TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Sat. Evg., Dec. 3, at Popular Prices, MARTHA. Mmes. Engle and Mantelli, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, Dufriche, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $2.00, $1.50, & 75c. Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30. Sun. Ev'g., Dec. 4, Grand Sunday Night Concert, Soloists—Mme. Marie Engle, MM. Campanari and Plancon, and ROSENTHAL, (his only appearance at these concerts, and last appearance in N. Y. previous to his departure for the West,) together with entire Met. Opera House orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Prices for Sunday night concert, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00, $3, $10, and $12. REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK. Mon. Evg., Dec. 5, LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Sembrich, MM. Campanari and Saligna. Wed. Evg., Dec. 7, LE NOZZI DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pringle, and Campanari. Fri. Evg., Dec. 9.—TANNHAUSER. (Cast as above.) Sat. Mat., Dec. 10.—Il Barbiere di Siviglia. Sale for next week begins this morning. Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, Next Sunday Night. Fifth Popular Sunday Concert. Emil Paur and his SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. Mme. Nina Rathbone, Soprano. Mme. Daniger-Rosebault, Pianiste. Joseph Eller, Oboe. Res. seats, now on sale, 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $5. Direction: VICTOR THRANE, Knabe Piano used.

CARNEGIE HALL, PaurSymphonyOrchestra. Subscription tickets for the remaining four Public

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
Probably showers; brisk westerly winds diminishing.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,256. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c.; cash cotton, 5 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—There was no joint session of the Peace Commissions at Paris yesterday, the Americans requesting a delay until to-morrow in order to consider more deliberately Spain's final request that she be permitted to enjoy free trade for a number of years with the islands she has released. It was reported from Manila that the insurgents are dissatisfied with the peace terms and that resistance to our control of the Philippines will surely result. The independent party of the islands is regless, and even hints of war with the United States. Several Carlists were arrested by the Spanish Government yesterday on the charge of endeavoring to enlist soldiers of the Spanish Army in their cause. Emperor William and party arrived at Berlin yesterday, and were given a cordial reception on his return from his journey to the Holy Land. So bitter is the feeling in Berlin against the Austrian Premier in consequence of his recent threats in case of the expulsion of Austrians from Prussia it was reported that he may be asked to retire from his office. Upon the occasion of the celebration of his fiftieth anniversary as ruler of Austria Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday pardoned many prisoners held for lèse majesté.—Page 1.

Page 1.

A special officer caught a man in the act of starting a fire in the basement of John Wanamaker's Philadelphia store yesterday.

It is asserted that the Republican organization has decided to stand by Aldridge and Adams in the canal investigation. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff comes out in their defense.

The demurrers to the indictments charging Senator Quay and others with conspiracy were overruled in Philadelphia yesterday. The case has been set for trial on Dec. 12.

The storm caused great damage among the yachts in Winter quarters in Port Jefferson Harbor. Many fine boats were sunk or driven ashore and but few escaped damage.

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge yesterday formally requested the Governor to suspend him from office pending a judicial investigation of the canal management.

Capts. Bleecker and Meeks of the Seventy-first Regiment were arrested last night, and Major Smith says he will prefer charges against them for their criticisms of the conduct of their superior officers at San Juan.

Page 2.

The Macoupin County (Ill.) Grand Jury has indicted Gov. Tanner and many others as a sequel to the Virden riots.

Rosie Koenig, fourteen years old, of Stapleton, S. I., was bitten by a mastiff near her house Wednesday night. Her wounds are dangerous.

Governor-elect Roosevelt and the leaders of his party have not met for some days and will not for some time. Therefore State appointments have not been discussed.

Martin Mahon was the first witness called in the case against William A. E. Moore yesterday in Recorder Goff's court. He related in detail the story of the alleged attempt of the Moores to rob him of $5,000.

Major Gen. Shafter and Capt. F. A. Cook of the cruiser Brooklyn told the members of U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, of the battles around Santiago, at the annual dinner of the Post in honor of its associate members last night at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn.

Page 3.

The Union Tobacco Company elected William H. Butler President, and took possession of its offices and factory.

The United States steamship Chicago is again in commission and is one of the most formidable ships in the service.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien has announced his intention of resigning from the Supreme Court Bench to earn a larger income in private practice, it is reported.

William Tuttle, from Holyoke, Mass., just one year, finds himself in the clutches of the law. He pretended to be an Inspector of Meters and robbed the houses he called at. He is awaiting the action of the Grand Jury now.

Page 4.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has filed his annual report, which suggests plans for extending the department in the territory of our newly acquired insular possessions.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee has come to an agreement upon all except four points, but the opposition of a Hartford company to the resolution on reinsurance has produced a temporary deadlock.

Mrs. Grace Livingstone, who was found on the Boulevard at Sixty-fifth Street on the night of Nov. 4, her face burned with acid, was yesterday arraigned in the West Side Court on a charge of attempted suicide. She was discharged.

Page 5.

The Brooklyn police think they have the Flatbush burglar in the person of Frank Larkin, colored.

The contract for the building of a mile trotting track on a tract of ground owned by ex-Corporation Counsel W. H. Clark, near Yonkers, has been let, and a Grand Circuit meeting will be held on it next Fall.

Page 7.

The Savin sale of paintings was concluded yesterday, the net sum for the pictures amounting to $9,045.

Several firemen were overcome yesterday in repeated attempts to check the flow of gas into a Greene Street cellar.

Damage amounting to $175,000 was done by fire yesterday morning in a factory building at West Third and Wooster Streets.

Edward Clifford, who murdered Superintendent Wattson of the West Shore Railroad, has obtained a stay of execution pending a decision as to the right of an Acting Governor to set a time for carrying out the law.

The Rev. Dwight Galloupe of Newark, N. J., who served in Cuba as Chaplain of the Ninth Infantry, spoke before the Baptist Social Union at Delmonico's last night, and defended the War Department, Gen. Shafter, and all others who had part in the management of the Santiago campaign.

Page 12.

The de Thomsen will contest has been settled out of court, and the Baron's will admitted to probate.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday for the first time since Spring. It took no definite action.

A lis pendens was yesterday filed against the Stewart Building by counsel for the Carroll children, claimants to the A. T. Stewart estate.

At yesterday's meeting of the West End Woman's Republican Association, Mrs. Clarence Burns attacked Tammany's public school policy.

The Appellate Division has handed down a decision overruling the demurrer of Theodore D. Willis and William E. Philips, charged with conspiracy in Brooklyn.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday appropriated $100,000 for preliminary work on the proposed bridges from Manhattan to Brooklyn and Queens.

The Tradesmen's National Bank was opened yesterday for the payment in full of all depositors, except those who had agreed to accept certificates of deposit, payable in four months.

Peter F. Meyer testified yesterday before the State Commerce Commission. He advocated the building of many more docks and refused to discuss real estate values. A letter from Buffalo canal men was read. It complained that the Dock Department had given the canal terminals to the railroads.

Mr. H. H. Hanna told the Chamber of Commerce of his work in the cause of sound money in the West and of President McKinley's promise of legislation on the subject. The Chamber adopted a memorial asking the President to call an international congress to get the Nations to agree to protect private property at sea in times of war. Mr. Orr, in answer to a question, said that the Rapid Transit Commission had done all it could until lawyers straightened out the subject.

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DISASTER OFF GAY HEAD

Life-Saving Crew's Fierce Battle with the Storm.

SIX RESCUED FROM DEATH

Seven Men Lost with the Schooners Amelia G. Ireland and Clara Leavitt Last Saturday.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 1.—Sylvanus Calhoun, a member of the crew of the Gay Head Life Saving Station, has reached here, bringing news of the loss of the schooners Amelia G. Ireland, New York, and Clara Leavitt of Portland, Me., and of the Captain, mate, and four seamen from the Leavitt and one seaman from the Ireland.

The Captain, mate, and four seamen of the Ireland were saved, and one man came ashore from the Leavitt on wreckage. The names of the lost and the survivors had not been learned when Calhoun left the Gay Head Station, which is at the other end of the island from here, as those who were rescued were too greatly exhausted to tell who they were or to name their companions

The wrecks occurred Saturday night. When the lifeboat was run down to the edge of the surf, with six men at the oars, an attempt was made to launch her. She was swept back like a chip, and no sooner had she struck the beach than she was picked up by the wind and blown twenty rods away. Capt. Hayman then decided to try shooting a line to the Ireland, but this could not be done until daylight. With the first appearance of dawn the gun carriage was drawn up for service. Seven men could be seen clinging to the rigging of the Ireland. The line was shot toward the schooner. It fell short. The efforts were repeated until twelve shots had been fired in vain.

Spurred by the sight of the men in the rigging and the increasing severity of the storm, Capt. Hayman called for another trial of the surfboat. The craft was tossed back on the beach. Seven times the boat was launched, and the most persistent efforts of the crew to breast the waves were of no avail. On the eighth trial, however, success came, and, under the tremendous strokes of the men, the boat was driven from wave to wave till she reached the vessel. One seaman had perished, but the Captain, mate, and four sailors, barely alive, were rescued and taken to the station.

Calhoun and several other members of the life-saving crew were injured by the lifeboat as she was driven on the beach in one of the attempts to launch her.

The Clara Leavitt was a three-master of 397.85 net tons, 127 feet long, and was built at Cape Elizabeth, Me., in 1877. The Amelia G. Ireland also was a three-master. She was owned by the Tidewater Oil Company of New York, and was bound from Bayonne, N. J., to Boston, with a cargo of oil in tanks. She was 270.31 net tons, 124 feet long, and was built in Somerset County, Md., in 1866. She will be a total loss.

Seven Drowned at Gay Head.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Dec. 1.—A member of the life-saving crew at Gay Head this morning reported that on Sunday the schooners Queen Hester, Vivian, and Clara C. Baker went to pieces on the rocks where the City of Columbus perished some years ago. The life-saving station crew, in ten trips to the vessels, rescued nineteen of the several crews. Seven, however, perished.

THE WRECK OF THE PORTLAND.

Only Fifteen of the Few Bodies Recovered Had Been Identified Yesterday.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 1.—Of the few bodies of victims of the wreck of the Portland which have been recovered in the civinity of the disaster, only fifteen have been identified at this time. Following is a list of those whose remains have been recognized:

E. Dudley Freeman, Yarmouth, Me.
George W. Delaney, Shawmut Avenue, Boston.
Miss Jennie G. Edmunds, East Boston.
James W. Flower, Lewiston, Me.
Mrs. Cornelia Mitchell, North Easton.
Miss Faith Morang, Fessenden Park, Portland.
Madge Ingraham, (colored,) Woodfords, Me.
George Graham, (colored,) steamer Portland porter.
Deck hand, steamer Portland, name unknown to agent of the company, but identified by him as a deck hand.
Colored cook, name unknown, also identified by agent.
Mrs. Ezekiel Dennis of Portland, Me.
Solomon Cohen, Portland, Me.
Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, Portland, Me.
Susan E. Kelly, Boston.
Walter L. Bemis, Auburn, Me.

The prospect for the immediate recovery of many more bodies is extremely doubtful. The tide sets down the cape from Highland Light to Nantucket with great rapidity. Many bodies may be carried into Nantucket Sound, and days or weeks may lapse before the sea yields up the bruised and battered remains.

It is believed that many bodies were buried in the sands of Cape Cod by Sunday's gale, and that any now uncovered and cast up by yesterday's storm will be so bruised and torn that identification will be next to impossible. Several bodies were seen beating about in the high surf yesterday, but all efforts to secure them were futile, and they were carried out by the receding tide.

Of all the wreckage known to have come from the Portland up to this time, only parts of the superstructure have been cast ashore. As this is believed to emphasize the theory that the vessel foundered, hull intact, it is probable that many bodies are confined in the sunken vessel. The evidence at hand tends to show that after hours of intense suspense the victims of the disaster were plunged to their doom in a sudden lurch of the vessel, which sent the hull to the bottom in a few minutes.

The interruption of train communication is a great hindrance, not only to the arrival of those who would remove bodies, but to the transportation of them from here. The prostration of railway transit has developed another difficulty. No freight has been able to get through since last week, and the supply of provisions is in danger of running out. This presents a more serious aspect because of the unusual number of strangers who have to be provided for in the hotels and other places, which rarely have a visitor from October to May.

Agent Williams bears out the statement made by General Manager Liscombe, that the Captain of the Portland was ordered not to sail, but that he disobeyed his instructions.

THE STORM ON CAPE COD.

Loss of Life Estimated at 150; Property Damage, $510,000.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 1.—An attempt to fix the financial loss of Sunday's storm in and around Provincetown and including the steamer Portland wreck was made to-day by several men who have large interests in coastwise shipping. The tabulations reached were as follows:

Lives lost, (probably,) 150; loss of property on land, $10,000; loss of marine property, not including the Portland, $200,000; the Portland, $250,000; loss in money and effects of passengers and sailors, $50,000. Total—$510,000.

The Boston fishing schooner Ruth M. Martin arrived here this morning and was beached. The crew was saved, one man, however, being badly hurt. The vessel is breaking up.

A schooner supposed to be the Grace of Calais, Me., is ashore two miles southwest of Wood End Life-Saving Station, with mast's gone, cabin gutted, and no signs of life. It is believed her crew has perished.

Fragments of a large vessel, probably of 600 tons, drifted ashore west-northwest yesterday off Wood End. A large piece of an entirely different kind of vessel floated ashore shortly after.

Wreckage Inside Cape Cod.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Dec. 1.—Great masses of wreckage have been coming ashore on the inside of Cape Cod since Sunday. A piece of a vessel marked "Emma —, Philadelphia," with a tonnage of 1,600, came ashore at Sandy Neck, near Barnstable Light, and last night three bodies were found near there on the beach. Much of the wreckage appears to be that of fishing schooners. There are no signs of the two barges lost from the tug Mars in the bay Saturday night.

Wrecks Near Vineyard Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 1.—Another body from the schooner Island City has been washed ashore at Cottage City. A seaman who was supposed to have been lost on the schooner Abbie Sawyer is at a house near the wreck. He says Mate Dudley and two other seamen of the Sawyer were also saved. The schooner Christina Moore, Capt. Smith, from Hoboken, N. J., for Yarmouth, N. S., with a cargo of coal, which dragged her anchors and sprung a leak, has filled with water and is in a bad condition.

Large Wreck Near Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 1.—A wreck is on the ledge off Rocky Hill, five miles below here. She appears to be a large craft and is only visible when the sea is running high, as she is in the breakers at other times. The beach is heaped up with seaweed, and possibly the bodies are in this.

Bark St. Lucie Abandoned at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—The British steamer Orthia, Capt. Cole, from Glasgow, arrived here to-day and landed Capt. Appleby and eleven men of the crew of twelve of the barkentine St. Lucie, who were rescued from the vessel as she lay dismasted from the recent storm at 8 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 29 in latitude 37.49, longitude 71.27. One of the crew, Henry Heymeyer, had been lost. The St. Lucie sailed from New York, where she belonged, on Nov. 25, for Santos. She was cleared by Thomas Norton & Son. The vessel was built at Bowdoinham, Me., in 1874, and registered 683 tons. She was owned by J. W. Elwell & Co.

Pollock Rip Lightship Adrift.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The American Line steamship Switzerland, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, which passed in the Delaware Capes this morning, had in tow the Pollock Rip Lightship, which she picked up adrift yesterday. The lightship was located off the New England coast at the eastern entrance to Nantucket Sound.

Wrecked Off Black Rock.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—The schooner Leander V. Beebe, from Philadelphia for Boston, has been totally wrecked off Black Rock, Mass., and all the members of the crew were drowned.

The Gate City at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 1.—The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer Gate City, Capt. Googins, from Boston, passed in Tybee safely this morning.

Schooner Mary A. Tyler Lost.

Word reached Henry P. Havens of 85 West Street yesterday of the loss of the schooner Mary A. Tyler, of which he was the principal owner. She was wrecked during the storm on Saturday off Brewster, Mass. She was bound from Gardiner, Me., for this port with a cargo of paper stock. Capt. Hines and his crew were saved. The Tyler was a two-masted vessel of 205 tons gross, 102 feet long, 29 feet beam, and 9 feet depth.

YACHTS WRECKED AND SUNK.

Havoc Among the Fleet in Winter Quarters in Port Jefferson Harbor —Fine Boats Greatly Damaged.

The gale last Saturday and Sunday caused lots of damage among the big fleet of yachts in Winter quarters in Port Jefferson Harbor. Many of them are anchored in the harbor, while others are hauled out at the different yards at that port. Port Jefferson has been popular with yachtsmen for the past few years because the harbor is landlocked and is generally safe from the winds and seas. The entrance to the harbor is very narrow, being only 200 feet wide, and it is only a north wind that can blow directly through this opening. But last Saturday's gale blew from the northeast with such force that it swept over the land and raised quite a heavy sea in the harbor.

The wind was so strong that several of the yachts anchored in the harbor broke from their moorings and were driven on the beach. Others that were at anchor shipped such heavy seas that they sank. Some that were moored on the western side of the harbor escaped without any material damage. Among these was Commodore Fred T. Adams's schooner Sachem, which is moored off Hawkins's yard. The schooner Lady Evelyn, recently purchased by Major J. Fred Ackerman, hauled out at Hawkins's yard, was another of the lucky vessels.

The schooner Alsacienne, owned by O. C. Bragg, was moored out in the harbor. When she was laid up a strake was taken out above the water line in order that the boat might be well ventilated and become sweet. The water rushed into this opening and filled the yacht, sinking her in twenty feet of water. The Alsacienne was formerly the Norseman and was owned by the late Ogden Goelet. She was built by Poillon in 1881, is 154 tons, and 112 feet on the water line. She was handsomely fitted and the immersion in the water will ruin all her interior.

The steamer Halcyon, owned by Commodore Howard C. Smith of the Stamford Yacht Club, sunk and had her stern damaged as she went down. This vessel, built by Polk of Poughkeepsie in 1882, is 108 feet long and 49 tons gross. Commodore Smith had fitted the vessel up luxuriously and the Halcyon was one of the most popular yachts on the Sound.

The steamer Rival, owned by Gen. C. C. Dodge, stood the gale for some time, but it finally became too severe for her and she went down. The Rival is about the same size as the Halcyon. She was built from designs of Gustav Hillman by Pine at Greenpoint in 1878.

The schooner Carlotta, owned by Vice Commodore C. F. Ulrich, sank at her moorings. This boat was designed by A. Cary Smith, and built by J. J. Driscoll at Greenpoint in 1885. Her dimensions were 65 feet on the water line and 43.97 gross tonnage. Another of the unfortunate yachts was the steamer Hirondelle, owned by Caleb G. Evans. This vessel was built by Seabury & Co. in 1893 and is 85 feet over all and 58.96 gross tonnage.

The yachts that drove on the beach were the steamer Parthenia, owned by A. H. McKee, and was built in 1896 by the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding Works at Chester, Penn., from designs by Gardner & Cox; she is a steel vessel of 130 gross tonnage and is 142 feet over all; the steamer Restless, owned by Hiram W. Sibley, built in 1887 by Houston & Woodbridge at Chester, Penn., and is 131 feet over all and of 104.87 gross tonnage; the schooner Comanche, owned by A. H. Fowler and W. D. Bishop, Jr., built in 1881 by Mather & Wood at Port Jefferson, and is 88 feet on the water line, and the Neaira, owned by F. W. Lockwood, built in 1893 by Lawley of Boston, and is one of the racing schooners sailing in the 60-foot class. She has won many prizes. The sloop Wayward, owned by Daniel S. Ellsworth, also went ashore. She was built by Lawley of Boston in 1890 and is 60 feet on the water line.

No News of the Pentagoet.

No reports were received yesterday of the missing steamer Pentagoet of the New York and Bangor Line, operated by the Manhattan Steamship Company. Although among shipping men the belief was expressed that she had been lost, hope is still entertained by the officers of the company. The opinion was expressed at the office, Pier 1, North River, that she may have reached some haven in the vicinity of Cape Cod, which is cut off from communication, or that she may have run out to sea before the gale. She might even show up safe, so far away as Bermuda, or be towed in somewhere disabled.

MARINE INSURANCE LOSSES.

Underwriters to Meet to Discuss Increase in Rates.

Marine underwriters have not as yet received data in regard to the work of the recent storm to justify a definite estimate of the losses sustained by their companies, but they still adhere to the statement that the damage to insured property at sea is bound to exceed $1,000,000. One Boston agency states that it has $500,000 on risks which have been reported more or less damaged.

It is not yet known how much insurance was carried by the steamer Pentagoet, which the underwriters fear is lost.

The steamer Bostonian of the Wilson and Furness Leyland Line, which sailed from Boston on Nov. 15 and was due to reach London on last Sunday, has not been heard from, and the underwriters believe that she has broken down. Her cargo was insured in this city for $200,000.

A meeting of the underwriters will be held on Wednesday, Dec. 7, to discuss the losses of the past week and their relation to an increase in rates, which is expected to come in natural course rather than by agreement.

Narrowly Missed Striking Wreck.

Capt. Fisher of the Savannah Line steamship Kansas City, which arrived yesterday, reported a narrow escape from collision with a sunken vessel about a mile and a half north of the Northeast End Light vessel. The Kansas City was almost upon the wreck at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon when the spars protruding above the water were seen. Capt. Fisher said that without stopping to take breath and give orders he jumped to the wheel himself and sheered off just in time. The wreck which he so narrowly avoided has been reported for months by coasting vessels as a menace to navigation. The spars are not always a warning signal, however, as they rise and fall with the waves, and are sometimes flat with the surface of the sea. The wreck as originally observed was apparently that of a four-masted schooner.

The Long Island Railroad Opened.

For the first time since Saturday night trains were run on all the divisions of the Long Island Railroad yesterday. There is considerable snow on the westbound track of the main line, where a freight train is stalled east of Mineola; but the eastbound track is being used. Some of the residents of Eastern Long Island received mail for the first time since Friday on the arrival of trains yesterday.

QUAY MUST STAND TRIAL.

Philadelphia Judge Overrules the Demurrers and Plea to Quash the Conspiracy Indictments.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Judge Finletter, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, today overruled all the motions of objection entered by defendants' counsel to the five indictments found by the Grand Jury against United States Senator M. S. Quay, his son Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood.

The defendants were not in court, but Rufus E. Shapley, their senior counsel, on announcement of the Judge's decision, moved the Court to instruct the clerk to enter pleas of not guilty. This was done, and Monday, Dec. 12, was set for the trial of the case on its merits.

TRIED TO BURN WANAMAKER'S.

Man Caught While Starting a Fire in the Basement of the Philadelphia Store.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—The timely discovery by a special officer of a man in the act of starting a fire in the basement of John Wanamaker's department store this afternoon no doubt saved a serious conflagration, and possibly the lives of many persons.

The store covers an entire block and has five sales floors, and the building was at the time crowded with thousands of shoppers and employes, about 90 per cent. of whom were women. Flames were seen to suddenly spring from a pile of wicker baskets, and at the same moment an officer seized a man who was stooping over the baskets in the act of striking a second match. The fire was quickly extinguished, and few of those in the building knew of their danger.

The man, who gave his name as Michael Morgan, was locked up in default of $2,000 bail. Two boxes of matches and a bottle of turpentine were found in his possession. Morgan said he had no home.

MUSIC FIT FOR BOSTON STREETS.

Commission Examines Wandering Players and Licenses Only About 50.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1.—The Boston Music Commission to-day mobilized all the street musicians at the North End Park and for four hours listened to their efforts.

The examination was made with the object of selecting and licensing only those who played classic music. There were hurdy-gurdies, hand organs, and cornets among the instruments examined and one monkey. Several musicians were instructed to have their instruments tuned. The principal tunes played were "The Banks of the Wabash" and "St. Patrick's Day."

About fifty licenses were issued, and fully as many more musicians were turned away because their music was not up to the Boston standard. There was feasting and rejoicing in little Italy to-night by the fortunate ones, and a general musical attack upon late sleepers is promised on the morrow.

HAZING OVER AT PRINCETON.

The Entire College Meets and Ratifies an Agreement to That End.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 1.—A new epoch in Princeton University opened to-night, for the undergraduates in mass meeting assembled abolished hazing. The sentiment against this relic of the dark ages has been growing stronger for several years, and to-night came the culmination. An abortive attempt to reach the same goal was tried several weeks ago, but the sophomores made several conditions, the most prominent of which was the return of certain men to full university standing by the Faculty who had been expelled for their indulgence in the sport. The Faculty, naturally refused to consider the resolutions when couched in such terms, and the plan was dropped.

The Faculty, while they have been dealing very summarily with men who have been caught hazing, have realized that hazing would never be abolished by their efforts, and have been anxiously waiting for undergraduate action, which they felt must sooner or later develop. The matter of hazing is now placed wholly in the hands of the students.

A committee composed of upper class men will be the court before which men will be tried and judgment rendered. Their sentence will be submitted to the Faculty for ratification. The senior and junior classes met on Tuesday and passed the resolutions by a large majority. Yesterday the lower classes passed the same resolutions. The entire college assembled in Alexander Hall to-night and ratified the action.

Royal Limited.

New York to Washington daily 2:55 P. M. Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) and 3 P. M. foot Liberty Street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequaled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.—Adv.

ALDRIDGE ASKS SUSPENSION

Seeks Relief from Duty Pending a Judicial Investigation.

DECLARES HE IS NOT GUILTY

Repeats that He Courts Inquiry Into the Canal Management—Gov. Black Defers Action Temporarily.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Superintendent G. W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works asked Gov. Black late this afternoon to suspend him from office during the judicial inquiry of the findings of Judge Countryman on the canal matter. Mr. Aldridge's request was made in the form of a letter, the text of which was as follows:

"Hon. Frank S. Black, Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.:

"My Dear Sir: As a result of allegations of mismanagement and dishonesty in connection with the improvement of the canals under the so-called nine-million-dollar improvement act, last January I asked that a full and complete investigation should be had. In compliance with this suggestion, the commission was appointed by you, which rendered its report on Aug. 4 last.

"The conclusions and statements contained in said report, so far as they relate to this department and my own official acts, are not warranted by the facts. In a statement which I prepared immediately after the report was given to the public, but which was not given out until the heat of the recent political campaign was at its height, thus rendering it impossible that it should be received by the public in an unbiased manner, I sought to meet the strictures placed upon my acts. I did not appear by counsel before the commission, and was not heard there except upon such matters as the commission saw fit to ask me about. The inquiry up to the present time has been purely exparte in its character. I have, from the beginning, courted the freest and fullest investigation, and to this end I placed at the disposal of the commission every facility within my power.

"Being conscious of neither dereliction of duty or dishonesty in connection with the management of the canal improvement work, I still court the freest inquiry at the hands of such body as will accept all evidence, whether for or against, and weigh it fairly and judicially. I believe that the public will suspend its final judgment as to my acts in connection with this most important matter until such time as an open and judicial determination may be had, and that is all I ask.

"However, in view of the fact that the special counsel appointed by you to examine the testimony and the report of the commission for the purpose of ascertaining if they contained basis for judicial proceedings, without going beyond the testimony taken by the commission, has reported that the conclusions of that body are warranted by the testimony, and that I am technically guilty of violations of the law, in justice to myself and to the public which I have endeavored to serve honestly, I ask that I be relieved from the performance of the duties of my office until such time as my responsibility for alleged wrongdoing may be judicially determined. Very truly yours,

GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE,
"Superintendent of Public Works."

Further than the letter Superintendent Aldridge had nothing to say concerning Judge Countryman's report. Gov. Black took no action this afternoon on Mr. Aldridge's request, but says he will comply with it in the near future.

WILL STAND BY ALDRIDGE.

The Republican Organization to Aid Him and Adams—Woodruff for Them, Too.

The canal scandal, and especially the connection of Superintendent Aldridge with it, is becoming of more and more interest to the Republican organization. As far as the leaders will discuss the matter they seem inclined to support Aldridge upon purely personal grounds. They say emphatically that they do not censure Gov. Black for the stand he has taken, but they also say emphatically that they have no doubt as to Aldridge's strict personal honesty.

They also say that as Aldridge has always stood by the organization, the organization should now stand by the Superintendent in his hour of trouble. It is recalled that Mr. Aldridge never failed to carry out the wishes of the party leaders, but appointed men whom they suggested to him. These leaders also commend him for the fortitude with which he has borne accusations and censure.

It was said yesterday at the headquarters that as far as the organization would go in the matter would be to see that Mr. Aldridge has the best counsel that can be retained and the fullest possible opportunity to clear himself. Mr. Aldridge, it was said, should not resign "under fire," as it would be considered generally a confession of guilt.

Personal friends of Mr. Aldridge say that an investigation will only show that he was too "easy" in the sense in which politicians use the word—that is, that he did not exercise his own judgment enough, but appointed men on the recommendation of his party leaders, and that some of these appointees may be found guilty of malfeasance or negligence. The same thing is being said as to State Engineer Adams, and it seems very probable that the organization will aid him with Superintendent Aldridge in getting every possible opportunity and assistance in proving his innocence.

Friends of Governor-elect Roosevelt said yesterday he considered it a delicate compliment on the part of Gov. Black to ask him to select the counsel to prosecute Superintendent Aldridge. While it is not known whether Col. Roosevelt has made his selection, it is thought that he rather favors Elihu Root for that duty. Mr. Root is very busy, and it is thought doubtful if he would accept the task.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff is among the warmest friends of Mr. Aldridge. He said yesterday that he would stand by him, as he had no doubt whatever of his personal integrity. He included State Engineer Adams in this statement and said that he would not retract or modify anything he had said about the canal question during the recent campaign.

"I have not one word to take back of what I said in my campaign speeches," said Mr. Woodruff yesterday. "The testimony taken by the commission appointed by Gov. Black I have not read, but I have read the report, and in no place does that report charge either Adams or Aldridge with fraud, although it does charge them with carelessness and neglect. On every point that was raised by the Democrats I met them in specific answers, and I am still confident that I am right.

"I have not read what Judge Countryman has written, and, while there may be in his mind reason for an investigation by the Grand Jury, I feel confident that neither Aldridge nor Adams will be found guilty of any more than was charged against them in the report of Gov. Black's commission. In view of what I have said I am glad that Adams and Aldridge are to be tried, and I think it is my duty, the duty of the people, and the duty of the newspapers to suspend judgment until the verdict is rendered.

"I believe both Adams and Aldridge to be honest men. I know more of Adams than I do of Aldridge, as I was associated with him in the work of the forest preserve. I am certain that he is an absolutely conscientious man. I would trust him with every dollar I have in the world. As for Aldridge, I have practically the same opinion. I was Chairman of the Canal Board, and its work was regular in every way. Laymen cannot know much about the technical work of engineers, and in approving what was presented to us we naturally had to rely much upon Mr Adams, the State Engineer.

"So far as I was able to ascertain, there was no fraud anywhere. The report of the committee did not charge fraud. The Democracy concentrated all of its strength upon the canal matter, and some of the statements made, even by Judge Van Wyck, were untrue. I deemed it my duty to set them right, although, I grant you, it would have been a pleasanter duty to have talked on National issues as did Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Woodford, and others. But I had held no National office. I was at Albany, not at Madrid. I was chosen Chairman of the Canal Board, and I meant to tell the people the facts, and I did. I repeat here now that the report did not charge fraud against Adams or Aldridge. It did charge the unwise expenditure of $1,000,000, but whether the expenditure was wise or unwise is a question of judgment and discretion between the commission and its experts and the officials of the State."

FOR COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

Rumored in Albany that William Barnes, Jr., Is Slated for the Office in This City.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—An interesting rumor is current here that Mr. William Barnes, Jr., of this city, is to be made Collector of the Port of New York. This, coming close on the heels of the statement that Mr. Barnes was to sell out his newspaper properties here and move to New York, gives color to the rumor. It is said that Mr. Barnes is well liked among the New York Republicans and has the backing of Mr. Platt, Mr. Odell, and others prominent in the management of the party's affairs in New York City and State. It is also understood that a New York syndicate is negotiating with Mr. Barnes for the purchase of The Evening Journal, which was founded by Mr. Barnes's grandfather in 1830. The other newspaper property he controls is The Morning Express, which has been on the market for some time past. The head of the syndicate negotiating for the purchase of The Journal is now connected with one of the principal periodicals printed in New York City.

Mr. Barnes is a native of Albany and a graduate of Harvard College. He entered journalism and local politics about 1880, and has since been active in both. He has been leader of the Republican Party in Albany for five years, the attainment of which and the holding on, has cost him a fortune. At the time he launched into the leadership it was stated that the fight cost him in the neighborhood of $20,000. His grandfather, Tharlow Weed, left him a fortune of over $100,000, and to this was added large amounts from other relatives.

BIG FIRE IN ROCHESTER.

The Academy of Music Burned and Several Buildings Doomed.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 2.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Academy of Music, for many years leased and managed by H. R. Jacobs, and the oldest theatre in Rochester. At this hour the theatre is doomed, and Reynolds Arcade, an immense business block, covering more than an acre of ground, is almost certain to go up in smoke. The buildings adjoining the theatre on Mill Street will almost certainly be lost.

The melodrama "The Wheel of Fortune" is playing this week at the Academy of Music. All its effects will be lost. The theatre was formerly known as Corinthian Hall, and valued at about $50,000.

At 1:45 this morning five large restaurants under the theatre are lost. The Arcade across the street has ignited, but the firemen are working desperately to save it. Across the street from the Academy is the Powers Block, containing the famous Powers Art Gallery. Streams are playing on it to prevent it catching fire. In the play last night there were two explosion scenes which may have caused the fire.

COL. BRYAN RETURNS TO DUTY.

Leaves Lincoln to Rejoin His Regiment at Savannah, Ga.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 1.—Col. W. J. Bryan left this evening for Savannah, Ga., to rejoin his regiment. His furlough does not expire until Dec. 5, but, his health being fully recovered, he said he felt it his duty to return.

A number of prominent political leaders—among them ex-Congressman Towne and Thomas C. Patterson of Denver—have been in conference with Col. Bryan during the week.

INVENTOR KEELY'S WILL FILED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 1.—The will of John Ernest Worrell Keely, the inventor, was admitted to probate to-day. It bequeaths the entire estate, which has a value of about $10,000, to the widow, and also appoints her executrix. No reference is made in the will to the mysterious motor upon which Keely had been working for so many years.

The stockholders of the Keely Motor Company must now await the pleasure of Mrs. Keely for an explanation of the motor, there being generally entertained a belief that the inventor imparted to his wife information on the mystery which will be of value to the company.

A GIFT TO GEN. WHEELER.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 1.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler was presented with a handsome black Kentucky horse by his constituents and admirers to-day.

Heretofore Gen. Wheeler, on account of his recent bereavement, has refused to allow any public reception or demonstration in his honor, but, while the presentation speech was being delivered, at least 20,000 persons surged forward to hear, to see, and to shake hands with the popular cavalryman. The climax of enthusiasm was reached when he concluded his speech and mounted the horse he had just accepted. In his acceptance Gen. Wheeler referred feelingly to his long service in Congress and his love for the people with whom he has been associated since early manhood, declaring the latest honor the greatest any people could bestow. He remarked that his life was drawing to a close, and that the good people around him had done much to smooth its pathway.

The horse presented was bought a week ago in Kentucky, and with saddle, bridle and gold spurs, cost about $750. At the conclusion of the presentation exercises Gen. Wheeler reviewed the cavalry division of the Fourth Army Corps.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm is developing in Montana. Areas of high pressure are central in the Ohio Valley, Manitoba, and off the Middle Pacific Coast. Light rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions, the Missouri, and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The temperature conditions have remained stationary over the whole country.

As the high pressure area in the Ohio Valley moves toward the middle Atlantic coast light snow or rain will occur in the lake regions, the Missouri, the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and increasing cloudiness, with showers, in the Middle and North Atlantic States to-morrow. The temperature will remain generally stationary in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	27	32	37
6 A. M.	28	31	35
9 A. M.	30	33	37
12 M.	34	39	40
3 P. M.	41	39	39
6 P. M.	40	36	38
9 P. M.	39	35	36
12 P. M.	37	36	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 280 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as foll

MOORE TRIAL UNDER WAY

Martin Mahon Tells of His Dealings with Mrs. Moore.

COLORED WITNESS DISAPPEARS

Courtroom Doors Torn Off by Crowd Anxious to Hear the Testimony.

Just before Recorder Goff adjourned the trial of William A. E. Moore yesterday afternoon Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre somewhat startled the court and the crowd of spectators by demanding that all witnesses for the State remain in the court until he had seen them. Mr. McIntyre wanted to caution them with regard to their duties. The trial had opened in earnest, and certain phases of it, according to Mr. McIntyre, had not been pleasing to the State's witnesses. The most important one of the lot, William H. Ellis, colored, who is said to have been an associate of Mrs. Moore, had, in the idle diction of the Assistant District Attorney, "flew the coop." He was in the courtroom during the morning in charge of Detective Cuff, and stood at the back of the room. Suddenly he feigned illness and asked to be excused. Nothing else was seen of him during the day, although officers, armed with a body attachment, made diligent search for him.

Recorder Goff transferred the case to Part IV., General Sessions, in order to get the largest room in the building to accommodate the mass of witnesses, lawyers, and spectators, but it proved too small to hold one-fifth of the crowd that assembled. When the court was opened a mad rush was made for seats. The officers were powerless to keep the crowd back, and the doors of the room were torn from their hinges. Capt. Wheelock's left hand was cut and bruised in the scrimmage, and it was not until the Recorder himself demanded that the courtroom be cleared of everybody not having a seat that order was obtained.

The Moores were escorted to their respective places shortly before 10 o'clock, the husband sitting beside Abraham Levy, their counsel, and the wife in the remotest corner that could be found. She was in charge of Court Policeman Walsh, who beamed kindly upon her every little while, repeated bits of testimony to her, and listened to her comments in a fatherly sort of a way. On no previous occasion has Mrs. Moore been so handsomely dressed as yesterday. Her gown was new. It was a tailor-made creation of dark blue, with the palest kind of pale lavender for a collar, which was daintily trimmed with gold corded braid. She wore the same big hat with the same big ostrich plumes, and it stood her in good stead when the lawyers for the prosecution frequently referred to her in terms that must have made her shudder. She had only to bow her head and the great crowd of curious people could not see her face. She sat through the taking of testimony, and was forced to listen to statements that drove other women blushing from the court; she listened with the keenest interest to the questions and answers that touched on her character; she played in a childish manner with her tiny watch when grave questions of law were being discussed, and toward the close of the day she leaned against the strong arm of her protector, Policeman Walsh, seemingly tired of the whole affair.

McINTYRE'S UGLY CHARGES.

The Assistant District Attorney opened the proceedings by presenting the case to the jury. He outlined it very carefully, growing emphatic and poetic by turns, and accusing Mrs. Moore in harsh terms. He laid great stress on the scene in the Moores' room in the Grenoble, where Martin Mahon says he was forced to sign the promissory note for $5,000, and exposed to the jury every minutest detail of the affair. Moore listened with unflinching face. In fact, during the whole day he never once changed his expression.

Mr. McIntyre charged Mrs. Moore with being an improper person. He said that the State did not hold Martin Mahon a purist, nor did the State regard Mahon as the prosecutor of Moore, but merely as a witness. Then he dwelt at length on Moore's arrest and of the assault on Detective Cuff in the Hotel Grenoble. His address took up just an hour and twenty minutes.

Then came the first real flutter of excitement, attending the calling of Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel. He is a middle-aged man, small of stature, with gray hair and mustache. He was nervous and excited, and seemed to dislike the silent staring of the crowd. Mahon said that he first met Mrs. Moore three years ago at his hotel. He was then Fayne Strahan, and she was a guest at a dinner party. Then he identified the much-talked-of $500 diamond pin, which he admitted later in the day had cost him £4 in London.

Mahon testified that at the close of the dinner at which he first met Mrs. Moore she told him that she had lost some jewelry. He could not recall the date. A search was made for the jewelry, but it was not found. There was a second and a third meeting between the witness and the co-defendant, at the New Amsterdam Hotel. At both of the meetings the alleged loss was discussed. His next meeting with Fayne Moore was on the day when he loaned her the diamond pin. She was living at the Waldorf-Astoria, Mahon testified, and told him that her own jewelry was in pawn. She said she wanted to go to a dinner party and needed some diamonds to wear. Then he told of the incidents which led up to the appointed meeting in the Metropole, which, Mahon said, took place on Nov. 4 last.

"Where was Mrs. Moore when you arrived there?" inquired Mr. McIntyre.

"In the ladies' parlor."

"Was she in conversation with any person at the time?"

"She was speaking through an open hall window to a man whom I never saw before in my life."

"Have you since had occasion to know that man?"

"I have, Sir."

Then Mahon identified Moore as the man.

THE SCENE AT THE GRENOBLE.

"Did you take dinner with this female defendant that night?"

"I did. At the Metropole."

"And you went to her room later at the Grenoble."

"Yes, Sir."

"What was your motive?"

"To get my horseshoe pin, which she had promised to give me many times. She said my pin was in the Grenoble. I went with her to her rooms on the first floor. She closed her door, but did not lock it. Then she went into her bedroom, and when she returned she asked me for $2. I had $170 in one vest pocket and $5 in the other. I gave her the money, and asked for my scarfpin. She said it was broken and at the jeweler's. Then she coughed. Just as she did Moore entered.

"He walked to a bureau and took out a pistol. This he pointed at my head, saying: 'This woman is no cheap commodity. Her price is $50,000.'

"I said I could not pay such a sum. Then he demanded $20,000, and again I refused. He came down to $10,000, but I told him I couldn't pay such a sum, so he turned to his wife and said with an oath: 'So this is the millionaire you said you had trapped, and he can't even pay $10,000.'"

Mahon also told how he signed a confession of improper conduct at the point of a pistol and gave up his remaining cash—$173—at the point of the same deadly weapon. He also testified that Moore struck him on the forehead with the pistol, and that the blood stained his collar and tie. When he was ready to depart, the Moores bathed the wound in warm water and liniment, and Moore gave him a clean collar and tie to wear home. On the way there Moore followed him, and told him that it would be best if he said nothing about the matter, as he (Moore) was a man of influence, and personally knew President McKinley and Mark Hanna. To all of which Mahon replied: "Mr. Moore you have had your night; I will have my day." At these words Moore fled.

The cross-examination was begun by Attorney Levy just after recess. Mahon testified that he was a married man and the father of three children. His relations with Mrs. Moore had always been of an honorable character. He admitted having called on her at her personal request when she lived at 40 Gramercy Park, and subsequently recommended to her the boarding establishment of Mrs. Hannah Johnson, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue. He said that he owned part of the boarding house property, but denied having gone on Mrs. Johnson's bail bond at any time. He could not tell how long Mrs. Moore staid at Mrs. Johnson's, but knew that she had removed to a place at Broadway and Thirty-second Street.

"Did you call on her there?" asked Levy.

"Yes, at her request."

"Didn't you pay Mrs. Johnson for Mrs. Moore's room?"

"I told Mrs. Johnson that I would not be responsible for any of the woman's debts. I did let her have $15 on one occasion, however. She was not a wine drinker. I took her frequently to supper. We went to various hotels, and also to Shanley's. I did not want to take her, but she pressed me to do so; she asked me and I went."

"Villain," said Mrs. Moore, in her corner seat, just loud enough for Officer Walsh to hear.

DID ONLY WHAT SHE ASKED.

"Are you a victim of hypnotic influence?" queried Mr. Levy.

"No."

"Do you believe Mrs. Moore is a hypnotist?"

"No; I'm too old for that."

"Did you ever give her presents, such as flowers, boxes of candy, or jewelry?"

"No."

"Didn't you give her a bracelet of diamonds and sapphires?"

"I did, but she asked me for it."

Mahon was further asked if it was customary for him to address Mrs. Moore as "Pet" or "Dearie," and he answered in the negative. On the night of the "badger game" she had told him that her husband had gone to Washington and would be away for several days. He had gone to her room with great reluctance and intended to stay there only fifteen minutes.

He denied that Moore had struck him with his fist and that he had cried, "Friend Moore, have mercy on me," but after some questioning by Mr. Levy, he admitted having said to Moore: "Have mercy on me; do not kill me." He did this for the sake of his wife and children.

Senator Joseph Simon of Oregon was present at yesterday's proceedings. The Senator is the law partner of Judge Reuben Strahan of that State, who is Mrs. Moore's father.

STEELE TO SUCCEED MAREAN.

Will Be Kings' Next District Attorney, Mr. Fischer Says.

Congressman Israel F. Fischer of Brooklyn is authority for the statement that ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele has been selected for District Attorney, to succeed Josiah T. Marean, Supreme Court Justice-elect.

"Information comes to me," said he yesterday, "that Judge Steele is the man settled upon. I don't know why he should be named more than some other active party workers, but I suppose because he was President of the Young Republican Club and active in supporting Seth Low when he ran for Mayor of New York, and because, also, he is the kind of man to meet the approval of the people and the commendation of the Mugwumps."

Of the other men of the committee having the subject under consideration, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said that the members had decided upon a man, but that all were pledged not to say who he was until the time was ripe.

Postmaster Francis H. Wilson's name has been put forward frequently for the office, and it was said yesterday that Gov.-elect Roosevelt was inclined to press the appointment upon him. Mr. Wilson refused to discuss the subject.

APPOINTMENTS NOT DISCUSSED.

Governor-Elect Roosevelt and the Party Leaders Fail to Meet.

Although a large number of politicians were in the city yesterday little was done beyond the usual discussion of appointments to office. The matter of applications for office is hanging fire in the long absence of Col. Roosevelt from Republican headquarters, and under the present difficulty of getting to Sagamore Hill. The politicians agree that no progress can be made until Col. Roosevelt comes to the city for another conference.

It is now thought that he will not come here again, at least for purposes of conference with Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and other organization leaders, until Dec. 10. He will pass through the city to-morrow on his way to Boston to deliver another lecture at the Lowell Institute, but it is said at the headquarters that he will not stop long enough for the expected conference. As Senator Platt and Chairman Odell leave for Washington to-morrow evening to be gone for a week, the conference, it is understood, has been postponed until the next Saturday. On that day Col. Roosevelt will again be on his way to Boston, and it is expected that he will come to the city early enough to meet Messrs. Platt and Odell in the morning.

For the last few days the Governor-elect has devoted himself to the task of writing several magazine articles on the war. The snow and the consequent falling off in the stream of visitors to Sagamore Hill have given him leisure and opportunity for literary work.

Hubbard Gets a Recount of Ballots.

The application of Samuel H. Hubbard for a writ of mandamus directing a recount of void and defective ballots cast at the November election for Assemblyman from the Tenth Assembly District, Kings, was granted yesterday by Justice Smith, in the Supreme Court. Mr. Hubbard was the Democratic candidate against E. L. Collier, Republican. He was beaten on the count by 57 votes, and claims that there were 161 rejected ballots. The recount will be made only on the protested ballots.

Platt and the English Mission.

Senator Platt said last night that the report that he had advised the President to transfer Ambassador White from Berlin to London was "absurd" and false. It is understood that the Senator is still willing to accept Joseph H. Choate, if the President wishes to appoint him as Ambassador to Great Britain.

Croker and McMillin Confer.

Richard Croker called at the Hoffman House yesterday, where he had a long conference with Representative Benton McMillin of Tennessee. It was also said that Senator Murphy, who had come to the city, was present at the conference. Neither Mr. Croker nor Mr. McMillin would discuss the subject of their conference.

WRIT VACATED, HAMMERS FELL.

Workmen in Broadway Building Waited, Tools in Hand, for Court Decision.

A vacated injunction yesterday morning brought relief to 100 workmen, waiting in suspense for the good news. They were waiting almost with hammers upraised to continue a job at 648 Broadway, and their hammers started just at 11:40 A. M., and pretty nearly in unison.

The owner of the business building at 648 Broadway, which is valued at about $600,000, is Peter Banner. Mr. Banner recently decided to do away with the stairway in the building, and the steam elevator, and substitute two new electric elevators. He started his improvements, spent $25,000 on them, and contracted to spend $25,000 more.

At this point his tenants on the seventh floor, Louis Siff & Brothers, clothing dealers, discovered that they were being wronged. The Messrs. Siff say that they have customers who are prone to visit them on Sundays and holidays. These customers are willing to climb seven laborious flights, with perspiring skins and palpitating hearts, to inspect the Siff line of goods. If the stairway were removed, they could do no business on Sundays and holidays, for the elevators do not run.

Mr. Banner's plans were filed with the Building Department last Summer, and Siff & Co. obtained on Wednesday from Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, an injunction against the work. The work had commenced, and the loss of the men's time would cost Mr. Banner $1,000 a day. The writ was made returnable Monday.

Mr. Banner's counsel, Oppenheim & Severance, secured from Justice Bischoff, however, an order to show cause why the writ should not be returnable yesterday. This was argued before Justice Daly yesterday morning, and he decided that it should be returnable that day, and sent the case to Justice Russell. Mr. Oppenheim then stated in court that there was a rear staircase in the building which Siff & Co. could use and denounced their action as an attempt at blackmail. Justice Russell vacated the injunction.

The workmen, 100 strong, were all at the building, tools in hand, waiting the news of victory. They knew their employer was losing $1,000 a day, and they respected his interests. Suddenly a cab was seen coming up the street at a rapid rate. It stopped at the building and a messenger jumped out.

"It's all right," said he, "go ahead, the suit's won." This was at 11:40.

The men turned in to work with a lusty good will, and kept at it the brief time till noon. Then they broached a barrel of beer at luncheon to celebrate the victory.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

GOV. TANNER INDICTED

Charged with Neglect of Duty Concerning the Virden Riots.

THREE COUNTS AGAINST HIM

Grand Jury Holds Him Criminally Responsible—Several Other True Bills Are Sequels of the Trouble.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 1.—The Macoupin County Grand Jury made its formal report this evening to Judge R. B. Shirley concerning the Virden riot investigation. Its labors were arduous and comprehensive. As was expected, the Grand Jury dealt pertinently with the affair, and, as far as it was able to ascertain, returned true bills against the principal participants in the tragedy of Oct. 12. It returned ten indictments, involving fifty-four persons.

Against John R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois, there are three counts for palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office.

Fred W. Lukens, General Manager of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company, is charged with manslaughter on two counts. With Lukens, his deputies, Frank Wilder, J. E. Sickles, and J. H. Smith are indicted for the killing of Joseph Gitterle, a Mount Olive miner. The witnesses who testified to this charge were G. Wevelsiep, George Boston, Ernst Unger, J. C. Holderness, C. E. Henzon, and Andrew Roberts.

J. Foley, John Murphy, Pat McCranor, Richard Peak, Ed Cahill, and Dick Evans, Manager Lukens, with Detectives F. C. Gunney, Nelson Isaacson, B. B. Burton, John McKinney, and J. E. Sickles are indicted for manslaughter for the killing of Ellis Smith, a miner.

John D. Knotts, an Auburn miner, is charged with assault with intent to murder Jacob F. Eyster, manager of the Climax Trading Company. Eye witnesses of this brutal assault who testified were Eyster himself, the Rev. Mr. Smith, Night Officer Benjamin Whitler, John Bronaugh, and Mrs. Bukles. Mrs. Bukles is the owner of the hotel where Eyster was hidden from the infuriated mob until removed under military escort.

The following Thiel guards who were on board the train in charge of the negroes for the Chicago-Virden shaft are held for riot: H. Getzell, G. A. Barrow, James E. Espy, P. J. Hanan, Thomas McEntee, O. J. Snyder, James W. Moonan, F. C. Shoemaker, H. K. Wyman, James A Blackford, Leslie Swafford, J. H. Bingham, C. J. Fox, Charles Keogh, C. G. Simm, and T. J. Tierney. They were involved in the killing of Miners Ellis Smith, Ernst Kamer, and Joseph Haines.

Minor indictments are also returned.

In the indictments against Gov. Tanner, charging him with palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office, the complaining witnesses are John Graham, William Mitchell, William Wilson, Clarence Ross, and Charles Stewart, employes of the Chicago-Virden Coal Company. They testified that they were intimidated and prevented from following their legitimate employment by an armed body of men who unlawfully and feloniously were assembled in Virden; that the Governor had been notified by the Sheriff of Macoupin County and Manager Lukens that there was no protection to be had from the county, and that he was earnestly importuned for State assistance. Other testimony tending to prove that the Governor was derelict in his duty was given by Manager W. F. Lukens, Sheriff P. C. Davenport, Dr. George Westlake, and others.

Judge Shirley fixed Gov. Tanner's bond at $500. Manager Lukens and the deputies charged with manslaughter were held in bonds of $1,000 each. In the minor cases bail was fixed at nominal amounts.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 1.—In talking about the indictment to some of his friends to-night, the Governor predicted that the Macoupin County case would share the same fate as the indictment returned by a Champaign County Grand Jury, which charged Gov. Altgeld with violating the flag law. In that case the bill was nolle prosequied by the State's Attorney.

"This whole thing," said the Governor, "is too ridiculous to talk about seriously. It is absurd, and I shall treat it with indifference. There is no use giving it attention, for it deserves none. I think this will probably be the last of it, just as was the case in Champaign County."

BOXING FOLLOWS DANCING.

Taught in Connection with St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City.

The Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who originated the idea of dancing classes in connection with churches, has decided upon another innovation He will interest the young men of his parish by opening a boxing school. The lessons will be given in St. John's Institute, attached to the church The price of each lesson will be 10 cents. John L. Kirk has been engaged as instructor and lessons will be given every Friday night under the general supervision of the Rev. E. S. Forbes, curate of the church.

"I see no reason," said Dr. Stoddard yesterday, "why the boys should not learn to box. It is no worse than dancing. When I was at college I boxed and fenced and used the broadsword, and I see no reason why other boys should not do the same. Boxing gloves are no new thing with us. A set of gloves was almost the first thing I purchased for the gymnasium. That was ten years ago. Now we have decided to have the boys and young men properly instructed in the art of handling their fists. I believe that it makes a fellow manly to know how to use his fists when the occasion arises. I should hate to think of any of the members of our boxing class graduating into the prize ring, and I don't believe any of them will."

Sausage Exporters on German Law.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Chicago's principal pork packers and exporters of meat united to-day in sending to the Department of Agriculture at Washington a formal request to protest against the proposed passage of a bill by the German Reichstag shutting out from Germany American sausage. The protest was signed by concerns representing a combined capitalization of $200,000,000, and they believe it will be productive of securing action in the matter at once by the United States Government. Mr. Epstein, President of the German-American Provision Company, says the cablegram means that the bill to be introduced in the Reichstag will place an embargo on American sausage, but will say nothing about prohibiting the importation of other food products.

Proposed Lease of Greenpoint Ferry.

It was reported yesterday that a plan for leasing the Greenpoint Ferry Company's property by the Brooklyn Ferry Company has been practically completed. The Brooklyn Company is to pay the fixed charges of 5 per cent. on $550,000 bonds and a 5 per cent. dividend on the $1,000,000 of capital stock. It is to have the right to buy the stock of the Greenpoint Ferry Company at any time during the existence of the lease at 110.

Stranger in Cleveland Drops Dead.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—An unknown man, about forty-five years of age, suddenly dropped dead to-day while in a restaurant at 456 St. Clair Street. From a notebook found in the man's pocket it is thought that he is W. N. Page of 86 Reynolds Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Oklahoma Family Burned to Death.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Dec. 1.—The home of Hiram Biggs, a farmer living seven miles southeast of here, caught fire this morning, and Biggs, his wife, and three little children were burned to death.

Another Negro Lynched in Missouri.

NEW MADRID, Mo., Dec. 1.—Another lynching occurred here yesterday, the victim being the second of the two negroes who killed Alexander Lion in Madrid Bend, Ky., last Friday. The Negro was taken from jail and killed near the scene of the crime with which he was charged. The unfortunate black made a confession saying that he killed Lion in order to get $100 which he understood he had on his person.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHAPMAN HAS A FOLLOWING.

His Tour of Duty Is the Occasion of Special Attention from Citizens —Diamond Makes a Raid.

Capt. Chapman left the Eldridge Street Police Station at 8 o'clock last night to make a tour of his precinct. He had gone less than a block when two men emerged from a dark hallway and followed him. When the Captain had proceeded another block his followers were four. When seen five minutes later the four had doubled and there were eight. From eight it went to sixteen, from that to thirty-two, and for an hour the Captain attracted followers.

Out of doorways, from around corners, from the ground floor and the top floor of all the tenements they came until at least a thousand men, children, women, and dogs were at his heels.

"What's the matter? Fire?" asked a man who wore the garb of a countryman.

"No, Chapman," said a man with a loud check suit, and the man from the country joined the multitude. Down Chrystie Street went the shouting, laughing, gesticulating mob, like a snowball down an incline, growing as it gravitates. From Chrystie Street the Captain went to Forsyth, and so on around his precinct, but he found nothing that he considered in violation of the law. Far from taking offense at the cries and jeers and other more substantial things that found their way from the windows of many tenements to uncomfortable proximity to the Captain's ears, he seemed to rather enjoy it.

When he returned to the station he smiled and said everything was "getting along nicely. I have the support of the people," said Capt. Chapman.

But two arrests were made during the night. Both men were charged with warning disorderly women of the Captain's coming.

Capt. Diamond and two of his men, deciding late last night that St. Mark's Place was part of the "wide-open town," made a special tour in that direction. Half a dozen café keepers, all women, saw them coming. Evidently the tip had gone out, and they were expected. The Captain did not have to say half a dozen words. The café keepers shook their heads, drove their customers from their shops, put out the lights, and locked their front doors. There was no argument as to whether their business was legitimate.

At the Café Odeon the Captain did the closing-up. He tore down curtains and drove out customers. When there was no one left but the proprietress and twenty other women, he said briefly to the latter, "Get out." They hesitated. The Captain's men put them out.

"You get out of my precinct; and get out of it quick," was his order.

DESPONDENT, THEN SUICIDE.

Mary Fischer, Suffering from Dyspepsia, Kills Herself.

Mary Fischer, nineteen years old, of 151 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at her home by shooting herself through the heart with a 38-calibre revolver.

The suicide was a daughter of Mrs. Catherine Fischer, a well-to-do widow. The family lives in a pretentious residence in one of the best sections of Brooklyn. Mary had suffered with dyspepsia for several years and had become despondent because of her inability to get well.

INSANE FROM CIGARETTES.

Louis Schmalitz Has Hallucinations and Smashes Crockery.

Louis Schmalitz, a Russian tailor, thirty years old, of 198 Moore Street, Brooklyn, has become insane through the excessive use of cigarettes, of which he smoked on an average eighty a day. He showed signs of a disordered mind on Wednesday morning, when he told the boarders, between the puffs of a cigarette, that he was going to heaven.

On Wednesday night he became violent, and declared that he was being pursued by enemies who wanted to kill him. Schmalitz upset the kitchen table and chairs, and then turned his attention to crockery and glassware. He smashed crockery, and it took five men to hold him pending the arrival of the police. Schmalitz was taken to the Stagg Street Police Station. It became necessary to put him in a straitjacket.

Yesterday, in the Ewen Street Police Court, he fell on his knees and prayed that the angels might come to him with a cigarette. Magistrate Kramer committed him.

WOULD STOP McDONALD'S CARS.

Bedford Park Residents Declare Contractor's Railroad a Nuisance.

A single-track railroad which is used by Contractor John B. McDonald to facilitate the removal of dirt excavated from the old Jerome Park race track has so annoyed the wealthy residents of Bedford Park, through which the road runs, that they have applied for an injunction to restrain Mr. McDonald from further operating the road. The application was made yesterday in the Supreme Court by Lawyer William W. Niles, who has been retained by William Bohmsack and thirty other residents of Bedford Park. The road, they declare, is a nuisance, and was built in violation of the terms under which lots in Bedford Park are sold.

When Mr. McDonald received the contract to build the new receiving reservoir on the Jerome Park site, he purchased a large tract of land to the east of Bronx Park, and about four miles from the race track. To this he extended the old railroad track and used the excavated dirt to fill in the new lots.

Mr. McDonald declares that the railroad is built almost entirely on lots owned by him. It cost him over $25,000, and he says it is absolutely necessary for the completion of the reservoir. The application will be argued on Monday.

BITTEN BY A BIG DOG.

Rosie Koenig, fourteen years old, daughter of Conrad Koenig, a tailor, on Grove Street, Stapleton, S. I., while returning home from an errand Wednesday night, was attacked by a mastiff owned by Christian Gade. Her face was lacerated and her right ear bitten off.

The girl had reached the corner of Broad and Gordan Streets, when the dog jumped over the fence. Rosie made no attempt to run away, but put out her hand to pat the dog. The mastiff knocked her down and held her to the sidewalk with his paws while he clinched his teeth on her right ear, taking it off clean, as though it had been cut with a knife. Her screams brought a number of citizens to the scene, who succeeded in driving the dog away.

Rosie, covered with blood, was taken to her home, a short distance away, and Dr Henry T. Goodwin was summoned. He dressed her wounds, and yesterday the girl was confined to her bed suffering from a nervous shock. Dr. Goodwin said that it would be ten days before he would be able to say whether there would be any serious results.

Magistrate Nathaniel Marsh, in the Second District Court at Stapleton, issued an order to have the dog shot.

Forty Years Organist at One Church.

Walter Russell Johnston, the organist of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, gave an organ recital at the church last evening in celebration of the fortieth anniversary of his connection with the church as organist. After the recital a reception was given in the social room of the church, during which the Rev. George P. Eckman, the pastor of the church, presented Mr. Johnston with a small bag of gold, containing several hundred dollars. The purse was made up by the Trustees, Stewards, and other friends of Mr. Johnston.

Fire from Crossed Electric Wires.

The crossing of two electric wires is thought to have been the cause of a fire which started last evening in the five-story business building at 143 and 145 East Twenty-third Street. The flames were confined to the basement and first floor. There was damage of $1,000 to the stock of the Allison Chemical Company and Lincoln & Luchesi, dealers in veterinary supplies and surgical instruments, and $4,000 to the building, which is owned by the Needman estate.

Dr. J. W. Heinson Returns.

Dr. J. W. Heinson of the United States Navy, who was commissioned by the United States Government to report on yellow fever in the tropics, is a passenger on the steamship Advance, which arrived in quarantine last night from Colon. Dr. Heinson has visted Mexico and most of the Central American republics.

GEN. SHAFTER THEIR GUEST

He Tells U. S. Grant Post No. 327 of the Santiago Campaign.

CAPT. F. A. COOK ALSO SPEAKS

Commander of the Cruiser Brooklyn Talks of the Part His Ship Played in the Sea Fight.

U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, of the Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, gave its ninth annual dinner in honor of its associate members at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, last night. About 300 members of the post were present, and in addition there were a number of guests, prominent among whom were Major Gen. W. R. Shafter and Capt. F. A. Cook, the commander of the cruiser Brooklyn. American flags were the only decorations, and the ices were served in boxes with shields, bearing the National colors, for covers. Heman B. Smith presided, and at the table were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who officiated as toast master; Gen. Shafter, Capt. Cook, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the Rev. W. G. Cassard, Chaplain of the battleship Indiana; Silas B. Dutcher, ex-Mayor Wurster, the Rev. George E. Strobridge, Gen. George W. Wingate, and Lieut. Col. Joseph D. Miley and Capt. E. H. Plummer of Gen. Shafter's staff.

In welcoming the guests Mr. Smith alluded to the fact that in the post there were many men who had been wounded in the civil war, and there were others who had known what it meant to go into battle without rations. This sally brought a smile to the face of Gen. Shafter, which smile broadened to a grin when a man in the back of the room cried out, "And we didn't kick, either." Gen. Woodford then introduced Gen. Shafter by proposing a toast to "the man who led the American Army in Cuba and who took more Spanish prisoners than he had men in his own command—the hero of Santiago." The toast was drunk amid a storm of cheers.

Gen. Shafter began his speech by saying that in his life talk had always had a small part. Action, he said, had crowded his speech-making talent into the background. "I don't feel that I have done any more than the duty my country imposed on me," he said. "When I left my father's farm in Michigan thirty-seven years ago I little thought that I would ever have the honor of leading an American army into a foreign land, or that I should ever have reached the grade which I have. I take great satisfaction in knowing that my efficient services have merited the praise and gratitude of my fellow-citizens. When we went into this war we were not adequately prepared. There was hardship and there was suffering. They go with war. It you are going to hurt a man you have got to give him a chance to hurt you. In the civil war we suffered, and we were hurt. [A voice: "We never grumbled then!"] We don't grumble now, either.

"I had the best army the United States ever saw—better than any we had in the civil war. All the available men of the regular army were in my command, and three-fourths of them had marksmen's badges. I attribute our success to the fact that our men obeyed implicitly my order not to shoot until they had something to shoot at." Gen. Shafter then went on to describe in detail the campaign and the battles before Santiago, and admitted, as he has before, that he had made a mistake in fighting two battles in one day. On July 1 he said he felt that a disaster was impending, but the hand of Providence was manifested, and what looked like a possible defeat was turned into a glorious victory. He then paid a compliment to the navy, which he said had "given most efficient aid in landing men from the transports."

"When we consider," he said, "that it took only sixty days to end a foreign war, the result is marvelous. I am proud that so many of us came back, and that we came back so well. We had sickness, and, though it appeared that only 4,200 men were ill, over three times that number were taking medicine. We had plenty to eat—such as it was. We had bread, coffee, sugar, and bacon. My regiment in 1864, while following Hood's division, had to eat corn parched in camp fires, and we didn't kick, either. There has been a great deal of very bitter criticism of the campaign, but it seems to me that the Americans came out on top. I have no explanations to make. I think we should be so pleased that it ended as well and so soon that we could abstain from calling each other names."

Three cheers greeted Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn when he was introduced by Gen. Woodford. He said, in speaking of the naval battle off Santiago, that in the capture of the enemy, the Americans had the assistance of the Spanish fleet, at which allusion to the impotency of the Spanish mariners, the veterans of Grant Post set up a mighty cheer, ending in a hearty laugh.

He related the Brooklyn's part in the fight and gave a general but brief review of the entire action. He described the Oregon in action, and said that no sight could be more beautiful than the great battleship bearing down upon the Spanish ships with more speed than any other ship in the American fleet.

"I remember Schley's remark," Capt. Cook went on, "after the Colon had struck and the battle was over. 'Well, Cook,' said he, 'the war is over and we'll go home!'"

In another part of his talk he raised a laugh by telling how the Spanish almost invariably shot over our ships, "which makes me believe," he added, "that when once they get the range they never change it." At dusk that night the American ships saw two others hovering in the distance. At first they were thought to be Spanish ships. When they came nearer, it was found that one of them, painted white, was an Austrian ship.

"Owing to the naval regulations of that country the commander could not leave his ship at sea, but sent a representative aboard, who came to ask permission to go into Santiago to look after Austrian subjects there.

"The Commodore said to the officer," added Capt. Cook, "'Admiral Sampson will see you in the morning, but you had better keep off the coast to-night. It is a bad coast to-night for foreigners.' The officer asked: 'How far out? Twenty miles?' 'Yes,' answered Schley, 'you had better go out forty miles.' And he did, returning in the morning." [Laughter.]

In the course of his address, after alluding in complimentary terms to Gen. Shafter and Capt. Cook, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who was the next speaker, said: "Territorial expansion is really but an incident in connection with the outcome of the war, although it may change materially the future destiny of the American people. It has certainly already raised us in the estimation of the world from a second-class Nation to a first-class power.

"The opportunity came to us unsought, and was simply taken advantage of by us, just as a man of strong character and ability, who has proved his mettle, rises to the highest place when the opportunity forces itself upon him—like he who gave to this Post the name most highly honored among the Generals and statesmen of our country.

"With the Nicaragua Canal in sight, the independence of Cuba, the possession of Porto Rico and the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands become of the greatest importance, and the Philippines once reached, we are at the door of the Orient, the population of which is more than half the population of the globe. How vast indeed this market of the Orient will soon become and what vast opportunities it opens to American progress and civilization! The question is often asked, Why will the possession of these territories tend to increase American trade? That question was adequately answered by the President of the United States in the phrase, 'Trade follows the flag.' To be sure, the door is to be an 'open' one, but the wonderful power and energy of the American people, as evidenced in the complete and decisive victory we have just so gloriously won, indicate clearly that we will be the first to open the door and will never permit it to be barred against us."

Chaplain Cassard of the Indiana gave a description of the great fight, which from the graphic and eloquent manner of its delivery excited the admiration of every veteran in the room. "I have felt a personal grievance," he said, "that Admiral Cervera should have selected Sunday rather than Monday for our glorious victory. It would have been more consistent for him to have waited until July 4, but Cervera, harassed by the army of occupation, came out and our ships did the rest."

The Rev. George E. Strobridge made a speech in favor of expansion and much in the nature of a "little preaching," he said, for in the great victory and the elimination of Spanish rule in the two hemispheres he saw the hand of God. The war had evoked England's sympathy, he said, and he agreed with Macaulay when he said of England and America, "These two great countries were formed for mutual friendship."

"We must not play the conqueror," he said, "in our new possessions, but the school teacher. 'The man behind the gun' is powerful, but the school teacher behind the Americans is more powerful yet. Supplant the Spanish blockhouse with the little red schoolhouse, and the timid people who now cannot sleep nights may in time sleep easily."

CUBA'S COMMERCIAL NEEDS.

Merchants of the Island Request Freedom from All Taxes and Free Admission to Our Markets.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 1.—This afternoon a committee of the Chamber of Commerce waited upon Commissioner Robert P. Porter, setting forth the necessity of a reduction of duties. With regard to sugar manufacturers, the Chamber recommends freedom from all taxes for a number of years, the abolition of duties on machinery, and free admission of sugar to the markets of the United States. Regarding tobacco, the Chamber desires that the importation of foreign leaf be absolutely prohibited.

The Chamber also requests an extension of the privileges granted by Spain in the Cuban mining industry for an additional ten years, expiring in 1913, owing to the fact that the warfare during the last three years has seriously injured the mining industry.

The Chamber considers that many things are greatly overcharged under the existing tariff, and others greatly benefited. Among the former are petroleum and other refined mineral oils, and the memorial asks a reduction to 5 cents a gallon. The Chamber also asks the entire suppression of export duties, with a view to the development of Cuban industries, and an abolition of the duty on passengers arriving in the island.

The memorialists, pointing out their understanding that American currency is obligatory tender in all transactions that take place in the territory under American control, characterize this regulation as premature, because the political situation in Cuba is not yet settled, and there is a lack of American currency to meet all transactions. These objections are independent of the fact that such a regulation must depreciate the Spanish gold in circulation, thus being prejudicial to the public wealth and commercial interests. If, however, this regulation is to be enforced, the Chamber of Commerce requests the United States Government to send enough silver fractional currency to pay the army of occupation, thus bringing small coins into circulation.

The memorial requests that waste land be granted to natives who desire to cultivate it, and that facilities be given for railway construction and other means of transportation and communication.

Mr. Porter told the committee that a general recommendation had already been made to President McKinley and Mr. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, based upon his (Mr. Porter's) inquiries in four other provinces along the lines of the memorial just presented. He was able to add that he was in accord with the Chamber in most of its suggestions.

Much had already been done, which was due in no small degree to the broad-minded policy of Gen. Wood, who had, Mr. Porter asserted, a complete grasp of the economic, social, and military problems confronting Cuba and America. Every dollar of revenue was now being honestly applied for the benefit of the people of the province. Cuba was no longer drained by a European power, and, under intelligent civil government, like that given by Gen. Wood, the complete industrial reconstruction of the island was near at hand. The committee of the chamber retired much gratified at its reception.

STILL RAIDED IN PITT STREET.

Revenue Agents Find a Complete Outfit in the City's Heart.

Three men, captured in a raid made by revenue officers Wednesday night on an illicit still at 30 and 32 Pitt Street, were taken yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields and held in $2,500 bail each for examination. The men were Herman Weinstein, janitor of the house; Abraham Cohen, and Paris Gillo, Cohen lives in a house in the rear.

Such a large quantity of "sugar whisky" has made its way into east side saloons in the last several months that the Government officers heard of it, and a month ago suspicion was directed against the house in Pitt Street. It was closely watched and the officers decided Wednesday that they had sufficient evidence that the still was being worked. Chief Internal Revenue Agent Robert Williams and five others went to the house that night and knocked. Weinstein opened the door. He immediately tried to close it but was too late. He tried then to cry out, but the officers stopped him. He was forced to lead the way to the rear house, but the officers had to break down three locked doors before they got there. The noise they made, they think, alarmed the men in the still, for they found it deserted.

Up stairs lived Cohen and his wife, and Cohen and Gillo were found hiding in a closet. They were dragged out, while Mrs. Cohen denounced the proceeding as an outrage. A ten-gallon keg of sugar wh

MR. M'CARTNEY SPHINXLIKE

"General Dumbness" Rules the Street Cleaning Department.

SOLDIER BOYS GET TO WORK

Would Rather Earn Honestly $2 a Day in Removing Snow than Live in Idleness.

"I ain't got nothing, I don't know nothing, and I won't say nothing." That is Commissioner McCartney's statement for publication made yesterday afternoon in the office of the Street Cleaning Department, in the New York Life Building. There was evidence of careful rehearsal in the statement, and the Commissioner did not depart from his usual suavity in making it. He had been asked for an account of the work done and the plans for the future, and he said that hereafter any statement on these matters coming from him would be over his own signature.

"If you want to publish anything from me, you can say that I say that I ain't got nothing, I don't know nothing, and I won't say nothing," was the way the Commissioner put it. Repeated urgings were of no avail, the head of the Street Cleaning Department shaking his head in a determined fashion every time a question was put to him, but saying not a word.

A search for Capt. Gibson, the Deputy Commissioner, who on the day previous said that he cared not for opinions or strictures on the work of the department as long as the work was satisfactory to the Commissioner and himself, failed to bring him to light. His desk in the office where he is usually seated was empty, and some of the employes said that the Captain would not talk, even if he could be found, that policy having been determined on at a conference held with his chief during the morning.

Later in the day word was sent around to the various branches of the department that the Superintendents were not to talk. Before that order came Snow Inspector Bradish was seen at the office in the City Hall Park, and he said that Broadway below Fourteenth Street was now clear, and the work was going on in the streets where the traffic was above normal. At that time he was not in possession of reports from the District Superintendents, and could give no detailed estimate of the snow removed, but said it would approximate 16,000 cubic yards. When he was again seen, later in the day, and asked for these reports, he said that he had no statement to make, and would have none in the future. All reports hereafter, he said, would have to emanate from headquarters.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met in the Mayor's office in the morning. None of the members of the Street Cleaning Department executive force was present but the board acted on a communication received from Commissioner McCartney asking that money be transferred to meet the exigencies of snow removal. It was decided to authorize a transfer of $100,000 from the street-sweeping account to that of snow removal, and should the first-named account need to be increased on account of this transfer, revenue bonds will be issued to meet the deficiency. The board also appropriated $40,000 for removal of snow in Brooklyn.

The statements so far issued by the Street Cleaning Department would tend to show that the $100,000 appropriated for Manhattan is already used up for the very little work that has been done. According to the last statement made, an average of 6,000 men and 2,500 carts have been at work since the snowfall of Sunday. The men are paid $2 a day each, the single carts $3.50 a day, and the double carts $6 a day. At that rate, the pay due men so far would be about $48,000 for four days, and, averaging the wage of the carts, about the same amount would be due them. That, in all, would be about $96,000. As against this, the estimates of the department are that about 90,000 cubic feet of snow have been removed and dumped. The average price paid contractors for this work was 40 cents a cubic foot, so that the work which the department estimates it has done for $90,000 could have been done by contract for a trifle over $36,000. As Commissioner McCartney will not talk, no elucidation of this discrepancy in figures could be obtained.

Dr. E. A. Gallant, who is in charge of the Soldiers' Employment Bureau, at 316 East Fifteenth Street, where the Women's War Relief Committee, of which Miss Gould was a prominent member, was formerly located, yesterday put forty-seven discharged Soldiers to work shoveling snow for the department at $2 a day. The men were given clothing and stout shoes before starting out, and were attached to the station at the foot of East Seventeenth Street. They all expressed satisfaction at being able to get some employment, and most of them were working during the day around Union Square, where their blue uniforms made a strange contrast with the nondescript get-up of their colaborers.

One of those soldiers, a young fellow, who lost his place when he went to the front, when asked if he thought his occupation degrading after having served in the army, said: "We are out of work and without money. I think I speak for all of my comrades when I say that we are glad to get honest work at good pay rather than be in illeness. I take it that it is better than starving in trenches and contracting fevers or getting Lee for a munificent $13 a month. We don't regret what we did for the country, but we don't look for mock sympathy, now that we are back and willing to take the best thing that offers."

Broadway, at least, was in better shape yesterday than it has been since the first storm, but the blockade of traffic was not lifted to any appreciable extent. The reason for this is that the truckmen, hearing that Broadway was clear of snow, all piled into that thoroughfare to escape the miserable condition of affairs in the streets running parallel to the main thoroughfare. About four times as many carts as usual were in Broadway yesterday, and the result may be imagined. Few of the sweepers are yet at their regular work, they being at present employed in piling snow, so that the crossings all over town were in their usual sloppy condition. If the fair weather continues, the department may soon attack the huge piles of snow in Sixth, Eighth, Fourth, and other avenues and in some of the principal streets.

FOUND DEAD IN A CISTERN.

A Mystery of the Storm in a Snow-bound Long Island Village.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Dec. 1.—James and Samuel Hope of Waverly reached Patchogue late this afternoon after a five-mile tramp over a road every foot of which they say had at least two feet of snow on it, and where occasionally they had difficulty in forcing their way through drifts. They are the first persons to get out of the village since Saturday. They came to summon the Coroner. Coroner Bennett and an undertaker started for Waverly in a sleigh after the young men arrived here, but came back, deciding it would be dangerous to attempt the trip to-night, as the road was lost, and even in daylight they left it once.

The Coroner is invited to investigate the death of Mrs. C. B. Diedrich of Waverly, whose body was found to-day in a cistern at the rear of her home in Waverly. Mrs. Diedrich was fifty-eight years old. Her husband died about five years ago, leaving his wife considerable money and two farms. She lived almost alone during the Winter months. Her son Charles lives about a mile from the homestead. Mrs. Whitely, who is the nearest neighbor to the Diedrich homestead, last saw Mrs. Diedrich on Saturday. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Whitely became worried about Mrs. Diedrich, thinking it strange that she had not been about, and that no sign of life appeared about the house. Her worry was increased by failing to see a light in the house last night. This morning she investigated and failed to find Mrs. Diedrich at home. She then went for Charles Diedrich, who searched the house and barns without finding any trace of his mother, but finally located her body in the cistern. Both the Hopes say there is reason to suspect foul play, but say the house appears in perfect order and there does not appear to have been a search made for money

Train Kills Two School Children.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Ivy City, Md., to-day struck a carriage in which were four children on their way to school, causing the instant death of Fanny Bell Harris and James Gray, two of the children, and severely injuring a boy named McDonough, who was driving.

FOR GOOD CITY GOVERNMENT.

Horace E. Deming of New York Addresses the Indianapolis Convention on the Chief Municipal Problems.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—The second day's session of the Conference for Good City Government was held this morning at the Commercial Club Assembly Rooms. The session was devoted to the consideration of the general problem of municipal government. The attendance of delegates from other cities was augmented this morning, and there are now about forty present. The attendance of those of Indianapolis who are interested in reforms was representative.

Horace E. Deming of New York read a paper entitled "The Municipal Problem in the United States." He said in part:

"The two principal causes of the failure thus far in the United States to secure efficient, economical, progressive municipal government are:

"First—The municipality is not granted sufficient power to determine for itself all matters of local public policy and to settle for itself the details of its scheme of internal local administration.

"Second—The municipality, as a subordinate administrative agent of the State is placed partly or wholly under the supervision and control not of any State administrative department, but of the State Legislature.

"The cities have been governed from without not from within; such governmental powers as they may have are not exercised by methods and agencies selected by their own citizens, but according to the theories of outsiders. They have not been self-governing communities, free to apply their own remedies to their own ills, and, taught by experience, to work out an administration adapted to their local needs.

"The remedy is plain. The city must cease to be the abject slave of legislative despotism. It must be made sufficient for itself. It must govern itself."

At the afternoon session Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, Professor of Administrative Law in Columbia University, spoke on "The Place of the Council and the Mayor in the Organization of Municipal Government—the Necessity of Distinguishing Legislation from Administration." This paper was fully discussed.

This evening there was a banquet tendered the delegates by the Commercial Club of Indianapolis.

MRS. CODY ON THE STAND.

Defendant in the Gould Blackmailing Case a Witness in Her Own Behalf.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The third day's trial of Mrs. Margaret Cody for the alleged blackmailing of the heirs of the Jay Gould estate was devoted almost exclusively to the examination and cross-examination of the defendant, who was placed on the stand after two unimportant witnesses were examined this morning and her counsel had opened their side of the case. Her cross-examination was not concluded when the court adjourned this afternoon until to-morrow morning.

In response to questions from her attorney, Mr. Dugan, Mrs. Cody told a straightforward story as to her connection with Mrs. Angell's case, and her cross-examination, which was conducted for the prosecution by De Lancey Nicoll, was of a preliminary nature and did not weaken her story up to its corresponding points in the cross-examination.

Mrs. Cody said that her attention was first called to the case by an interview with Mr. Pierce in The Rocky Mountain News of Denver, in December, 1894, in which Mr. Pierce was quoted as saying that his wife, Mrs. Angell's daughter, was the daughter of the late Jay Gould, who had deserted his first wife. She had on several occasions been employed to look up relationships and family trees and the like, and when she saw this item in the paper she began a correspondence with Mrs. Pierce concerning the matter. Eight months later, she said, she visited Mrs. Angell at Rouse's Point, and after talking the matter over with her agreed to try to establish the proof of relationship of the latter to Jay Gould.

The matter was then advertised in the papers, and later a Mr Speer called on her and asked her if she would come to Albany to see his cousin, William McMurtrie Speer. McMurtrie Speer called in person the next day, and later he called with Amasa Parker, Jr., of this city, and they entered into a contract to act as attorneys for Mrs. Cody. She was to do the work to secure the proofs of the marriage. She then told of her hunt for this proof, and several letters were read by her counsel from different persons, who claimed to have knowledge of the marriage. An affidavit of Mary Ann Shealds of Champlain was read, in which the deponent swore that in April, 1853, she saw the Rev. Mr. Leighton marry Jay Gould to Mrs. Angell. Shortly after this, the witness said, she was not pleased with the inactivity of the court, severed her connection with the attorneys, and employed the law firm of Ward & Cameron of this city.

In explaining the letters, on which she was indicted for blackmail, Mrs. Cody said that she had no intention of blackmailing the Gould heirs, and that she wrote the letters in the interests of her clients and not herself.

The case will probably be presented to the jury late to-morrow.

OUR TRADE WITH COPENHAGEN.

Crushed Grain and Other Impurities in Cargoes from America.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Vice Consul Wilhelm Weimann of the Royal Danish Consulate in this city has received from the authorities of the port of Copenhagen a circular which charges that cargoes of maize lately arriving in Copenhagen from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York have contained impurities and broken grain to a greater extent than ever before experienced. The opinion is expressed that the thrashing of the cobs is being done with defective machinery

The diversion of the trade from America to Russia is threatened in consequence. Last year 450,000,000 pounds of corn were imported by Denmark from the United States, and the Vice Consul states this year's volume of importations will probably amount to 1,000,000,000 pounds.

A Frances E. Willard Memorial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Temple Trustees this afternoon finished a two days' meeting when Mrs Matilda B. Carse, President of the board, announced that since the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has dropped the Temple as an affiliated interest the Trustees will endeavor to make it a memorial to Frances E. Willard. It is their purpose to form Willard Memorial Circles in all quarters of the country, and Mrs. S L. Teetor of New York was chosen promoter for the Eastern States, Mrs. Anna M. Bunting of David City, Neb., as promoter for the trans-Mississippi country, and Mrs. C. M. Woodward of Nebraska, as National Organizer.

Memorial Asking for Consular Reform

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Harry A. Garfield, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and Brig. Gen. George E. Garretson, one of its prominent members, a delegation appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday presented to the President and Secretary of State a memorial recently adopted by the Chamber urging a reform of the Consular Service. What action will be taken by the President and Secretary Hay in the way of representing the question to Congress has not been definitely foreshadowed.

Cubans in a Southern Negro School.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 1.—The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute has received four young men from Cuba who have been sent there to take advantage of the offer made by Booker T. Washington, Principal, to train a number of young men and women from Cuba and Puerto Rico for educational service among their people. One student from Puerto Rico was received some time ago.

Methodists Will Convene in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—The Methodist General Conference of 1900 will be held at Chicago. The Conference Committee, having in charge the location of the next quadriennial Methodist convention, held a meeting to-day with representatives of Minneapolis and Chicago Methodists, and after a protracted discussion of the inducements offered by both cities, Chicago was decided upon. Chicago Methodists pledge $50,000 as a guarantee that all expenses of the Conference will be paid.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls' Reefers.

To close out a number of broken lines, we offer:

One lot, former prices $9.50, $9.75, $10.00, $10.25 & $10.50, For **6.75**

One lot, former prices $12.00, $12.50, $13.75 & $14.00, For **8.00**

One lot, former prices $14.00, $14.50, $15.00 & $16.50, For **9.75**

All good styles—this season's make.

While there are not all sizes of each style—all sizes from 6 to 14 years can be found in the lot.

60-62 West 23d St.

CAUGHT THE GAS METER THIEF.

A Progressive Young Man from Holyoke Has His Career Interrupted by a Smart Detective.

In default of $1,000 bail, William Tuttle, a young man of pleasing address, was yesterday committed to the Tombs from the Yorkville Police Court, to await the action of the Grand Jury on numerous thefts confessed to by the prisoner.

On Saturday last, while Detective McMullen of the East Twenty-second Street Station was passing a pawn shop at 414 Second Avenue, he saw Tuttle entering with a bundle under his arm. McMullen arrested him. At the station he gave his name as William Tucker and his address as 6 Rivington Street, but the detective found a letter on his person addressed to him at 29 Columbus Avenue.

His room was searched, and among other things found were 100 cravats, 107 pawn tickets, and 27 skelton keys.

Robert B. Cunningham of 10 West Sixty-fifth Street identified Tuttle as a man who got into his house by representing himself as a Gas Inspor. Tuttle then confessed and told McMullen that he had committed other thefts, and gave the numbers of the houses he had entered. Accompanied by the prisoner, McMullen visited forty of these houses during Monday and Tuesday, and in every instance verified Tuttle's statements. On all occasions Tuttle gained admittance to the houses by saying he would inspect the gas meters.

Articles represented by thirty-five of the pawn tickets have been located. One pawnbroker, at 659 Tenth Avenue, will lose what money he loaned on goods represented by sixteen tickets. The articles stolen consist of all kinds of wearing apparel and jewelry, and even bed spreads. A great many of the robberies were committed on the west side, between Fifty-fourth and Eighty-fourth Streets.

Tuttle says he came from Holyoke, Mass., a year ago, and that he has since supported himself by theft.

W. H. BUTLER IS PRESIDENT.

The Union Tobacco Company Has Begun Active Operations.

William H. Butler, who on Wednesday resigned as Director of the American Tobacco Company—not, as reported, from the Directorate of the Union Tobacco Company—was yesterday elected permanent President of the Union Tobacco Company. The election was at the law offices of the general counsel of the company, Seward, Guthrie & Steele, at 40 Wall Street, and a temporary Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer were designated. These offices will be filled permanently in a day or two.

The Board of Directors now consists of Thomas F. Ryan, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Frank Tilford, Frank McCoy, R. A. C. Smith, William H. Butler, P. A. B. Widener, George W. Bremer, and W. L. Elkins.

The Union has leased for a long term the office and factory building 250 West Twenty-seventh Street. The officers of the company were in possession of it yesterday, and workmen are equipping the factory as rapidly as possible:

AT THE LEAGUE BAZAAR.

Mr. Worthing Wins a Coral Necklace for the Time Being.

The Professional Women's League bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria is pursuing a pleasant and lucrative career. Frank Worthing, who yielded to feminine blandishments sufficiently to take a chance or so on a coral necklace, surprised himself and every one else yesterday by winning it. "What does Mr. Worthing want of that, anyway?" said the league members to one another. "Men don't wear necklaces, at least in civilized quarters of the globe."

Mr. Worthing bore his necklace off in triumph to the Lambs' Club, but it was confidently rumored about the Astor Gallery that he would bring it back, and bring a lot of Lambs over to take "subscriptions" on it again. "You know," explained the feminine devotee of Thespis, "that the Lambs have all promised to come over on Saturday, and then if Mr. Worthing gives us back the necklace, which he is certainly expected to do, all the Lambs will try to see which one of them can win it."

Robert Cutting was the bright particular star at the bazaar yesterday, and had to pay for it. When he was presented to one of the league members late in the afternoon, and she expressed pleasure at making his acquaintance, he pathetically remarked: "I don't thing you would be so glad to meet me if you knew I have only 5 cents left."

MURDERED BY HER MOTHER.

An Insane Massachusetts Woman Kills One Child, Injures Another.

PEABODY, Mass., Dec. 1.—Mrs. Richard Hurley, wife of a gardener, employed by Stephen Blaney of this town, murdered her twelve-year-old daughter, Mary, to-day and seriously injured her seven-year-old son. The children were beaten over the head by their mother with a large soup plate. Mrs. Hurley was formerly an inmate of the Danvers Insane Asylum, and was undoubtedly insane when the murder was committed. The woman herself reported the crime to the police, going to the police station and coolly informing the officer in charge that she had murdered two of her children.

This information did not surprise the officer, as once before the woman had called at the station and informed the officers that she had made away with two of her children, which proved to be wrong. The woman to-day insisted that she had committed a double murder, and her plea that the police go to her house was so strong the officer at the station decided to send a policeman to the Hurley residence.

The woman gave the policeman the key of the house, and when he entered the kitchen a fearful scene was presented. The body of little Mary Hurley lay on the floor, the head bearing marks of the heavy blows caused by some article of crockery ware. One glance was sufficient to show that the girl was dead, and near the body was Mrs. Hurley's seven-year-old son. He, too, was lying on the floor and apparently dead, but when they examined him they saw that life was not extinct. They picked him up and laid him on a couch in the house, where he soon recovered consciousness, and, although he was unable to speak, he nodded his head in acquiescence to the query of a policeman, "Did your mother hit Mary on the head with a plate?"

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

JUDGE O'BRIEN TO RETIRE

Will Resign His Position On the Supreme Court Bench.

HIS INCOME NOT SUFFICIENT

To Resume Practice, and Believes He Can Earn More than the Judicial Salary.

Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, Appellate Division, First Judicial Department, authorized the announcement yesterday that he intends to send his resignation to the Governor to take effect on Jan. 1, 1899, just three years before the expiration of his term. Beyond the statement that his proposed retirement from the bench was prompted solely by personal motives Justice O'Brien declined to discuss the subject in advance of the reception of his resignation by the Governor.

The news of Justice O'Brien's intention caused much surprise among his friends and among lawyers generally. His popularity in the community and the excellent record that he has made on the bench stimulated public interest and curiosity in the matter, and there was much conjecture regarding the causes that impelled this action.

From Justice O'Brien's closest friends came the explanation that he had decided to retire from the bench for business reasons. He has a very large family, and, although his salary of $17,500 a year is a comfortable income, he is satisfied that he can earn considerably more as a practicing lawyer, and he believes that in justice to his family he ought to earn as much as possible while he has the vigor and the opportunity. He is only forty-six years of age, and his friends say that there are a full score of years of lucrative practice before him.

It is Justice O'Brien's intention to take up the practice of law as consulting counsel, devoting himself exclusively to appeal work. When he was elected to the Supreme Court bench in 1886 to take office Jan. 1, 1887, he surrendered an extensive practice, including the management of numerous large estates. Several of his old clients, it is said, were desirous that he should retain charge of their affairs even after he put on the judicial ermine, but his sense of propriety would not permit of this so doing.

An intimate personal friend, a former law partner of Justice O'Brien, said: "The fact is, Morgan J. O'Brien can earn in legitimate law business twice as much as his salary as a Supreme Court Justice amounts to. He has fourteen children, and he is very fond of his family. He feels that he ought to do the best for them that he can, and as he is in the prime of life he prefers to take on a few years of hard work now with the hope that he may be able to enjoy an easier life later on. His knowledge of the branch of the law to which he intends to devote his energies will enable him, he thinks, to accumulate something for a rainy day."

Although Justice O'Brien's friends declared that there was not the least bit of political significance in this proposed resignation, the rumor makers were busy last evening constructing political cause and effect. Why does not Justice O'Brien wait until his term expires before resuming the practice of the law? they asked, and on the instant they were ready with this answer, Because he wants to make way on the bench for somebody else. Who else? Possibly Justice Joseph F. Daly, to whom Tammany Hall, in the person of Richard Croker refused a renomination this last Fall. John D. Crimmins, the rumor makers prattled on, espoused Judge Daly's cause after the latter had been placed on the Republican judicial ticket and John D. Crimmins is a brother-in-law of Justice O'Brien. Furthermore, Justice Daly having been defeated on the Republican ticket might now be consistently appointed by a Republican Governor to a vacant Supreme Court Justiceship. Such rumors are denounced by the friends of Justice O'Brien as nonsense.

It is a fact, however, that if Morgan J. O'Brien retires from the Supreme Court bench on Dec. 31, 1898, there will be a vacancy for a Republican Governor to fill until the general election. The friends of Justice O'Brien say that neither he nor they have any concern about who his successor shall be. They insist that the retiring Justice knows no political phase of the matter. He is simply doing what he conceives to be his personal duty.

Some of the active Republican politicians say that when it comes to the selection of a successor to Justice O'Brien, the appointing power will find that Justice Cohen, who also was defeated on the Republican ticket at the recent election will have very strong backing.

Morgan J. O'Brien was elected to the Supreme Court as a Democrat in the Fall of 1886. He was then in his thirty-fifth year, and was the youngest man ever elected to the Supreme Court bench in this State. He served in the General Term of the Supreme Court, before which all appeals were argued, until, by virtue of the new Constitution, the Appellate Division was created. Justice O'Brien was selected by a Republican Governor to sit in the Appellate Division, because he was regarded as eminently fit for that line of judicial work. Justice O'Brien was born in New York City, and has resided here all of his life. He is widely known and respected.

TAMMANY HALL AND BOSTON.

Suspicious Character Who Gave Former as His Address Discharged.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 21.—Judge Schatz made an important and very extraordinary decision here to-day. Of two men who were arraigned on the charge of being suspicious characters one, who said he lived in Tammany Hall, was promptly discharged, while the other, who gave the Back Bay District of Boston as his residence, was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

Both men had been seen by a policeman early in the day loitering in front of the home of Joseph S. Woods on Second Avenue. When they saw the policeman they ran, but a few shots from the officer's pistol halted them. They gave their names as James Brown and Frederick Miller. After the trial Brown started presumably for Tammany Hall, while the unfortunate Miller went to the Kings County Penitentiary.

Judge Schatz gave no reason for drawing the line thus sharply between Tammany Hall and Boston, except that he told Miller he did not believe him, and would not be imposed upon.

LAIDLAW'S SUIT AGAINST SAGE.

Arguments in the Court of Appeals on the Judgment for $43,104.25.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Arguments were begun on the appeal of Russell Sage from the in the appeal of Russell Sage from the judgment of $43,104.25 rendered against him in the action brought by William R. Laidlaw, Jr., for injuries received by him during the dynamite explosion in Sage's office in 1891, in which Laidlaw alleges that Sage shielded himself by drawing him (Laidlaw) in front of him when the explosion of the dynamite bomb occurred. This case has been tried four different times, and has been before the Court of Appeals once before.

On the first trial the complaint was dismissed; on the second the jury gave a verdict for $25,000, and the Court of Appeals ordered a new trial in this case; on the third trial the jury disagreed, and on the fourth and last trial the judgment mentioned above was rendered. Col. James began his argument in Mr. Sage's interests this afternoon, and will conclude to-morrow, when Joseph H. Choate will present the case of the respondent.

A NEW YORK SOLDIER KILLED.

Private Kelly of the 202d Regiment Shot by a Comrade at Athens, Ga.

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 1.—Private Kelly, Company C, Two Hundred and Second New York, who was shot last night by Quartermaster Sergt. Becker, Company H, same regiment, died to-day. There was a general fight in Company C's street, caused by too much whisky, and the friends of Becker say Kelly was merely a spectator.

Intense indignation prevails among the men of Kelly's company over the shooting. Immediately after its occurrence feeling ran so high with them that they made an attempt to lynch Becker, and were only prevented from executing their design by the hurried arrival of the provost guard.

B. Altman & Co.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Selections of Winter styles in Overcoats, Reefers, Double-breasted Suits, Extra Pants, Rubber Coats and Mackintoshes, also Boys' Polo Caps of Chinchilla or Cheviot, Toboggan Toques of Worsted or Camel's Hair and Tam O'Shanters with Ear Tabs.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:

Reefers of Frieze cloth, Ulster collar; also of Blue Chinchilla, with Velvet collar; sizes 8 to 15 years, . . . $4.50

Double-breasted Suits of Mixed Cheviots and Cassimeres; sizes 8 to 15 years, $3.50 & $4.50

Extra Pants of Mixed Cheviots or Cassimeres; sizes 4 to 15 years, . . . 95c.

DEAD SOLDIERS' PROPERTY

Articles and Money Awaiting Claimants at the War Department.

LIST OF THE MEN SUPPLIED

They Died in Camps and Hospitals, and the Government Seeks Their Next of Kin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The list of soldiers who have died at camps and in hospitals includes a large number, concerning whom the records of the War Department give no information of value regarding the next of kin. This the officials are anxious to obtain, as there are sundry trinkets and other articles, and in many cases money, which the soldiers possessed, remaining in the hands of the Government.

The Adjutant General's office to-day made public the names of soldiers who died, as stated, with the articles left by them. Communications bearing on the subject, it is stated, should be addressed to the Auditor's office of the War Department. The list follows:

Alderman, G. W., Company M, Second Massachusetts; one letter, two purses, one red and black, one Gospel of St. Luke, and $31.90.

Allen, Martin J., Company E, Seventh Infantry, $17.

Alexander, Jake, 50 cents.

Barlow, Michael, Company A, Twentieth Infantry; $18.05.

Bell, Hezekiah, private, Twenty-fifth Infantry, $27.

Brown, James C., band, Fourth Infantry; one package tied in brown paper, said to contain letters, keys, &c.

Canty, Timothy, Company B, Seventh Infantry, $55.

Carroll, Timothy, one soldier's handbook, one watch, knife and tobacco sack wrapped in a white cloth.

Campbell, G. N., band, First District of Columbia Volunteers; one leather pocketbook tied with white string, with metal tag, contains Spanish coin, photograph, cigarette papers, letters, and $1.10.

Copher, F., Second Infantry, one watch and chain.

Clark, Roger, Company H, Tenth Infantry, $50.90.

Cumutte, Charles, Dalton, Ky., $42.

Copehart, A., private, Company H, Second Infantry, $5.

Cush, Frank, Hospital Corps, $15.

Dahms, August, Third Infantry Band, Spanish coin and $75.

Davis, David, one diploma and contract, $23.

Edwards, George, Corporal, one knit purse containing Columbian half dollar and two copper coins.

Fennessey, Thomas, private, Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, discharge papers.

Flynn, Thomas, one large, black pocket-book containing shells, Spanish coins, letters, &c., and $2.35.

Fox, M. G., Company F, First Infantry, $53.25.

Griffith, —, one watch.

Green, Elmer, private, Seventh Infantry, $24.60.

Gibbon, Thomas F., Company K, Ninth Massachusetts; one pocket mirror, one rosary, one package of letters, watch No. 135,944, and one penny bill.

Gooch, Philip, private, Twenty-fifth Infantry, $24.35.

Harbet, Charles, Company F, Eighth Ohio.

Hoshower, David F., $5.60.

Howard, John, one watch chain and belt, No. 154,087.

Hilsiop, —, Company E, one razor and one tobacco sack containing Spanish coins, bullets, and safety pins.

Hyelm, Victor, private, Company E, Third Infantry; one package containing empty Mauser shells, one purse, letters, and one black cloth bag.

Hottele, Isaac, private, Company D, Seventh Infantry; one knit purse, one stamp book, one mirror, one letter case, knife, one soldier's handkerchief, paper, and $36.10.

Irving, P. F., private, Company G, Sixth Infantry; one leather purse, one knife, letters.

Jellum, Herbert, band, Fourth Infantry; one leather bag containing one gold watch, one Spanish coin, and $29.

Johnson, W. S., one worn-out red pocketbook containing pins, and a memorandum book.

Kaslock, Frank, Company H, Seventh Infantry; one watch and chain.

Kerns, John, private, Company B, Twentieth Infantry.

Lukenheimer, Eighth Infantry; one match box, one ring, and $51.85.

McCormick, Company I, Seventh Infantry; one will, letters, and $95.

Mealy, John, one watch and $8.

Messenger, George M., Company I, Twentieth Infantry.

Miller, Harry M., $46.30.

Moran, John M.; one duplicate exchange check for $25, one testament, and one knit purse containing Spanish coin.

Nero, Ambrose, private, Company E, Ninth Cavalry, $5.05.

Ostlings, Magnus, private, Company M, Second Infantry, $12.20.

Porter, Riley, First Infantry.

Prater, Nathan, Company E, Tenth Infantry, one gold watch, No. 95,698, and chain, and $1.

Pitcher, John, one narrow gold ring.

Quilty, John, one check for $6.51.

Ray, James, private, Company H, Seventh Infantry, one purse and $40.30.

Roune, Elis E., battery, Fourth Artillery, $56.60.

Sandhammer, Otto, Company A, Eighth Ohio Volunteers, one Bible, one pocketbook containing letters, a pipe, one package brass buttons, shells, two knives, one key, and one comb.

Schuster, Frank, private, Company G, First Illinois, letters and two photographs.

Semper, Francis, $5.26.

Schenvenker, one deposit book.

Scott, Walter, tobacco sack containing chain made of coins, gold watch, No. 1,920; Spanish coins, and keys.

Tracey, Jesse, Company C, Second Infantry, one watch and ring, proverbs, and letters.

Willstock, Charles, Sergeant, Company B, Twelfth Infantry; one pocket containing letters, &c., and $70.60.

Wright, Nealy, Tenth Cavalry, one soldier's handbook.

Wilsh, Thomas, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts; pocketbook containing one Spanish coin and one letter.

West, Charles, private, Troop E, Sixth Cavalry; one watch and leather chain.

Wall, William, Sergeant, Company I, Seventh Infantry, $52.25.

Ward, J. H., Company F, Spanish coin, one copper coin, and $75.

Wilson, John, Company D, First Infantry, one pair of glasses.

Removal of the Dead from Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Gen. Wood, commanding at Santiago, has recommended to the officials here that no more bodies of soldiers buried in his district be moved to the United States until February. The dry season then will have been far advanced. Gen. Wood says the removal of bodies causes great alarm at Santiago. There are about 700 which may be taken away if the authorities here grant permission. Applications continue to be received at the War Department from parents and relatives asking that removals be authorized, but, in view of Gen. Wood's recommendations, it is likely these will be deferred for some months.

Judgment for $19,650 in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A judgment for $19,650 was entered by Judge Chetlain of the Superior Court against John C. O'Connor, a saloonkeeper at Halstead and Lake Streets, on judgment notes for $15,000 in favor of B. Stockton and G. H. Anderson, trustees for the children of Sarah J. Conover, who reside in Trenton, N. J.

Chicago Printing Company Fails.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—James C. Drake, President of the J. C. Drake Printing Company, at 65 South Canal Street, filed in the United States District Court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy.

THE CHICAGO FIT TO FIGHT.

In Commission as One of the Best Fighting Machines in the Navy.

The reconstructed cruiser Chicago was placed in commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon with the usual ceremonies, and Capt. P. H. Cooper assumed command.

The Chicago went out of commission about three years ago. She has been at the Brooklyn Navy Yard ever since undergoing extensive alterations. The ship is now schooner rigged. Her armament has been greatly strengthened, her armor made heavier, and she is now regarded as one of the most formidable fighting ships in the United States Navy.

The Chicago carries a crew of 450 men. Her armament consists of four 8-inch guns, fifteen 6-inch, and other guns of lesser calibre. The interior fittings of the Chicago are fire-proof throughout, she being the first vessel in the navy to be fitted with noncombustible woodwork.

The officers of the cruiser are: Captain—P. H. Cooper; Lieutenant Commander—C. E. Colahan; Lieutenants—W. D. Rose, W. S. Benson, W. R. Truxtun, and H.P. Jones; Ensigns—Philip Williams and W. H. Buck; Naval Cadets—L. A. Cotton and E. Woods; Chief Engineer—W. S. Dixon, and Paymaster—H. R. T. Ball.

MADE GEN. SHAFTER ANGRY.

He Refuses to Discuss Further Admiral Sampson's Criticism.

Gen. W. R. Shafter was yesterday shown a copy of Admiral Sampson's report on the operations of the United States fleet at Santiago after the destruction of the Spanish squadron, in which the Admiral denounced as false the suggestion, which he attributed to Gen. Shafter, that the navy was unwilling to co-operate in forcing an entrance to the harbor, and intimated that the services of the navy were not properly recognized by the commander of the land forces.

Gen. Shafter did not conceal the fact that Admiral Sampson's criticisms annoyed him greatly, but he declined to go into any extended reply to them.

"This controversy has been fought over before," he said. "The records speak for themselves. My letters and dispatches to Admiral Sampson as given in his report tell the story. I have nothing to add to them."

The General went over the newspaper synopsis of the Admiral's report and pointed out that the correspondence given therein showed that he had requested Admiral Sampson to send a representative to the ceremonies of the surrender of Santiago and that he did not sign the terms of surrender himself. "As I didn't sign them, I certainly wouldn't consent for Admiral Sampson to do so," he said.

Gen. Shafter has taken apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the Winter.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:06	Sun sets	4:34	Moon rises 3:38

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	9:49	Gov. Isl'd	10:05	H. Gate 11:54
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:20	Gov. Isl'd	10:40	H. Gate

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Pepe Ramirez, St. Thomas, &c.	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Andes, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Queen, Antwerp		
Bulgaria, Hamburg		7:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Flaxman, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull		
Montcalm, London		3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Prins Willem II., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores		
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.

Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

What is Untold

THIS would not be the store it is nor the stock it is, if we could do either justice in our store-news. Each is on the honor-roll of things beyond description. About everything that is worth describing is in that list. If Niagara could be word-painted it wouldn't be Niagara.

Salient points here and there may be picked out from the store-matters and mentioned herein. But, (and especially at this time) there must always remain more untold than told.

The stocks in China, Cut Glass, Silver Pieces and Art Goods are notable instances. We can mention them, but we cannot describe them. You must see them for yourself.

Five Items in Black Dress Goods

If you desire *black*, you will take these. In fact it is probable that many people will take them on the "may want" principle, for they are irresistible bargains.

At 37½c., instead of 75c.—All-wool Canvas Cheviot, in a deep rich black.

At 50c., instead of $1.25—All-wool Potato Sacking; of lustrous wool yarns; 46 in. wide.

At 50c., instead of $1.25—Wool satin Bayadere striped Worsted Serges; 48 in. wide.

At 50c., instead of 65c.—All-wool imported Henrietta, in a deep raven black; a quality that never retails under 65c. a yard; 38 in. wide.

At 75c., instead of $1—All-wool French Poplin; rich black and good weight; a maker's loss saves you 25c. a yard; 47 in. wide.

Fourth avenue.

Furs,—Large and Small

We are rich in the better kinds of small furs. Not in the "cheap" kinds,—of detestable memory that get ragged and mangy and rough in no time, but in the really good kinds that do not cost much.

Of course there is a splendid showing in the higher-priced things, also, up to and including a cape of Imperial Russian Sable at $3,000. A very prominent value was the recent offer of Alaska Sealskin Jackets at $150, instead of $200. We have a few more of these in sizes 34 and 36 only.

Perhaps one of these may suit you:—

At $20—Alaska sable collarettes; 10 in. deep; figured lining.

At $30 to $50—Persian lamb collarettes; 10 in. deep.

At $35—Plain electric seal capes; 27 in. long; $40 for the 30-in. length.

At $50—Electric seal coats; newest shape; 26 in. long.

At $65—Extra choice grade electric seal coats; lined with fine quality brocade satin.

At $145 - Genuine Leipsic-dyed Persian lamb coats; 24 in. long.

Second floor, Broadway.

Colored Silk Waists

You wouldn't think that it was possible for them to be any more popular than they are, but there's no question that the demand for them is growing at a tremendous rate.

The demand is, of couse, for *novelty*. One desires something different from other people, if it's equally pretty. It is just this element of newness that you will find in this collection. Things don't have time to get old here, and we are hunting newness "all over everywhere," and getting it.

Like these:—

At $5—Of fine checked taffeta; blouse front; yoke and plaited back; detachable plaited collar; straight cuffs.

At $6—Of heavy striped taffeta in pretty shades; bias front; yoke and plaited back; detachable plaited collar; straight cuffs.

At $7.50—Of heavy satin striped taffeta; blouse front with stripes running bias, and plaits across bust; yoke and plaited back; detachable plaited collar.

At $8.50—Of solid colored taffetas; blouse front with clusters of plaits and cording running bias; plaited yoke back; detachable plaited collar; plaits and cording running across sleeves.

Others up to $15.

BLACK SILK WAISTS

If your preference is for black waists, you'll be just as pleased with the handsome styles shown in them.

At $3.25—Of black taffeta; blouse front, with fine plaits running bias; yoke and plaited back; detachable silk collar and straight cuffs.

At $4—Of heavy black taffeta; blouse front, with eight rows of cording running bias; corded pointed yoke and plaited back; detachable collar.

At $4.50—Of black taffeta; blouse front, with clusters of plaits and hemstitching; collar and cuffs also plaited and hemstitched; yoke and plaited back.

Others, in taffeta, $15.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Things for Travelers

The bags and boxes and cases, for journeys to and from town—for short or extensive visits—all kinds in this stock. Every traveler's essential, in all the various leathers, in the very little-priced qualities up to the elegantly finished high-grade sorts.

If we excel in any particular line it's dress suit cases. Certainly a great lot of them, of sole leather and alligator, 22 in., 24 in., and 26 in. sizes, at $5 to $22. Then these, in all the desirable leathers and sizes:

Fitted Bags, at $10 to $77.
Gladstone Bags, at $4.50 to $17.50.
English Kit Bags, at $14.50 to $30.
Club Bags, at $2 to $9.
Oxford Bags, at $4.50 to $25.
Cabin Bags, at $4.75 to $16.
Men's Hat Boxes, at $4.75 to $16.50.
Game Bags, Hunters' Belts, Carryalls and tags,—all as fairly priced.

Fifth floor.

Fun With the Montagnacs

Sometimes ignorance is pathetic, sometimes amusing. There are clothiers, possibly woolen merchants also, that try to occupy vacancy with talk about Montagnacs who couldn't identify the cloth of that name if they should see it. And so ignorance is justified in making a counterfeit current.

Montagnac Beaver is a peculiar fabric in which a very soft fibre, supposed to be the hair of the vicuna, is mingled with very fine wool. The old house of Montagnac & Son, Sedan, France, has made them for generations, and no imitator has ever exactly matched the original.

Excellent imitations have been made in Germany, and the customs revenue of the United States has been defrauded by packing the genuine with the imitations, and passing all through the Custom House at the German price.

Other imitations, equal to the German, have been made by one of the best American mills.

Still other imitations have been attempted, but the results have been so wretched, that they would fail to mislead even the most casual observer.

It is the last that have been so loudly exploited as the genuine imported Montagnacs. And it is just fun for intelligent clothiers to watch the performance.

The following concerns our stock of Men's Montagnac Beaver Overcoats:

Sack overcoats, lined throughout with extra heavy pure dyed all-silk twilled faced satin, interlined with fine flannel; tailored in the best manner, of genuine Sedan Montagnac beaver, $50.

Sack Overcoats, trimmed and made in similar style to the foregoing, of highest grade imitation Montagnac beaver, $35.

Sack Overcoats, of similar style, handsomely trimmed and thoroughly made from next best imitation Montagnac beaver, $25.

Lower grades than the above are so nearly trash as to be unworthy the attention of intelligent buyers.

Items of Interest in Men's Clothing

Here are three especially good offerings in men's suits. You choose from these and save no less than $3.50 on the low-priced kinds, and from that up to $10. And these reductions are on suits that were already very reasonably priced. They've all been good sellers, too, but they should have found new owners by this time, so we'll help them along in this manner:

At $15—Men's fancy cheviots and worsted sack suits that were sold at $18 to $28.

At $12—Men's sack suits in fancy cheviot and cashmeres; early season prices, $15 to $20.

At $10—Men's blue and black rough cheviot double-breasted sack suits that sold at $13.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some Separate Skirts

Waists enough, perhaps. But how about additional skirts? If there's still a need, you may fill it advantageously from these latest styles, at a cost that's unusually little for such qualities:

At $4—Of serge, mostly black; inverted plaited back, fastened with double row of buttons and loops; percaline lined and velveteen bound.

At $5—Of excellent quality cheviot black serge; tailor-made; with flounce and two rows of strapping; lined with percaline and bound with velveteen.

Second floor, Broadway.

Bores—Living and Dead

Dull books are like dull companions, — you are better off without them.

As there is no instantaneous way of knowing the specific gravity of a man's mind, your most dreaded bore secures a friendly footing before you realize his tediousness.

Dull books are not so aggressive as living bores; but clean type, beautiful pictures, attractive bindings and bubble reputations bunco you out of many a precious half hour.

It's hard to stop this waste, because not all the books of even the greatest writers are interesting. "Even Homer sometimes nods."

There is just one way of being sure — the *International* way. The best read men of America and Europe have selected the most interesting from the greatest writings of all times and climes, and brought them together in the 20 big volumes of the

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY.

Here you have good reading—pure and undefiled—and enough of it to last an ordinary lifetime.

Through the Wanamaker Club you may secure a set at half the publishers' prices.

Club fee, $1—then 15 monthly payments from $2 to $6 according to binding—10 days to examine the set. The supply is limited — the sets will not last long, for it seems to be the thing for a Christmas present.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Lowered Prices on Women's Suits

These are lowered in price for a reason that, so far as you are concerned, probably enhances their value. There is but one, or at most, two, of a style. So long as you are fitted, that's all the better for you.

It makes ringing bargain news, though, for these are fine suits.

Prices were $45 to $130; Prices are $30 to $87.50.

At $23.50—A lot of suits, mostly black and blue serges; tight-fitting, cutaway and fly-front jackets; correctly hanging skirts; silk lined throughout. Prices have been up to $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

Cameras and a Demonstration

The demonstration is of the merits of the Maxima Platino Matt paper, a new platinum paper that requires but a single toning, and gives some remarkably fine black and white effects without any guesswork.

We sell cameras. We sell everything that pertains to the photographic avocation and most things that pertain to the photographic vocation.

Whatever is here, is good, and that's a comforting assurance in photographic matters.

Prices are right, of course:—

Pocket Kodak, at $5.
Folding Pocket Kodak, at $10.
No. 2 Falcon Kodak, at $5.
No. 2 Bull's-eye Kodak, at $8.
No. 2 Bull's-eye Kodak (special), at $15.
No. 2 Bullet Kodak, at $.0.
No. 4 Bullet Kodak, at $15.
No. 4 Bullet Kodak (special), at $25.
No. 2 Eureka, at $4.
Premo Cameras, $8 to $24.
Pony Premo Cameras, with case, $17.50 to $22.50.

Demonstration to-day and to-morrow, from 10 to 4.

Lamps

Among other things, here is a Lamp Store; and it's worth visiting. Gas and electricity have not yet succeeded in shelving the lamp,—instead of that they have given it a new usefulness,—that of beautifying.

And so, here are hundreds and hundreds of lamps, all of which will illuminate, if you wish them to do so (they all have central draft burners), and some of which are primarily intended for practical use in that way. But most of these will affect you first through their beauty. It is a splendid lot, contains some of the finest choosing we have ever given you, and the prices are low.

We have an assortment at $15 with hand-painted decorations, for which $25 would be a fairer price. Other figures range from $5 to $150.

A Candy Story

Just to show you that we have experience in candies, let us tell you that in one day last December we sold nearly twenty-six thousand pounds of candy. We are now selling about one ton a day at this store alone. Later the sales will rise from two and three tons a day to six and seven tons a day just before Christmas. That is all retail selling, mind you, —we do not make for other dealers.

Not one ounce of this immense quantity is anything adulterant, nor even second-rate. We use *nothing* but pure materials and best materials. We use nothing but "Mould A" sugar;—your grocer will tell you what that is. We import every bit of our chocolate,—it is made by one of the biggest and best makers in the world. We could use American chocolate and make more money, but then it wouldn't be *best*.

When we went into the candy business we did so with our whole strength. We based our claim to your patronage on just two things, —purity and price. The workmanship and finish go without saying.

We sell our best candies,—the sort that you desire for particular gifts and for table use at 60c. a pound. There is no better candy made, there is little that is so good.

We sell the *best* kinds of glace fruits for $1.50 for a box of five pounds. These we import ourselves.

Just now we are showing more kinds of candy boxes and novelty packings than you have ever seen. It is a specialty with us. All sorts, cheapest and costliest, and most of it wholly new.

For the next six selling days chocolate-covered marshmallows at 20c. lb. The usual 30c. kind.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE

Secretary Wilson Will Extend the Department in Our New Islands.

SPEAKS OF THEIR RESOURCES

Wants Congress to Appropriate Funds for Developing Our Colonial Territory—Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The annual report of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson was made public to-night.

Discussing agricultural resources in our newly acquired islands, Secretary Wilson says:

In the territories recently brought under the control of the United States Government the agricultural interests urgently call for attention by this department. Hawaii and the West Indie Islands depend almost exclusively for their prosperity upon their agricultural productions. It behooves the department, therefore, to place itself at the earliest moment possible in a position to extend to the agriculturists of those territories which have or may come under the United States flag the services and benefits which it renders to the farmers of the United States. The increased trade relations which may be looked for between the United States and its insular dependencies, moreover, render the conditions of agriculture in the latter and the character and extent of their productions matters of profound interest to the people of the United States. In the interest of our own agriculture not only must the agricultural resources of these islands be studied closely and intelligently, but the dangers which threaten agriculture in these territories in the form of plant diseases or insect pests must be made the subject of special investigation, with a view to provide agriculture there with preventive or remedial agencies, and also to secure our own agriculture from the possibility of their introduction into this country. It is urgently necessary, therefore, that Congress should as speedily as possible provide a sufficient fund for the use of this department in making such investigations as may be necessary into the agricultural resources and conditions in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Phillippines.

The Secretary discusses at length the outlook for exports of agricultural products. On the practicability of exporting dairy products, he says that owing to better home demand it is not commercially profitable to send butter to Europe just now, as the home demand at present absorbs the supply. The American farmer, the Secretary says, is now selling cheap grains and mill feed to the European dairymen, who meet us in European markets with products made from raw material furnished by us. Continuing, he says:

But there is reason to believe that there is a growing tendency toward the consumption of grains and mill feeds at home, and exporting the products of skill and intelligence. The trade in American farm products is growing in the China seas, and in order that markets may be opened up in Japan, China, and other countries of the Pacific Ocean an agent is now in that region establishing agencies, to which the department will make trial shipments and gather all information possible for the American producer.

The Secretary recommends the extension and adoption of the provisions of the law regarding the inspection and certification in meats and meat products for export so as to make them apply to butter and cheese. The brands of "pure butter" and "full cream cheese," he thinks, should be affixed by United States Inspectors to such products as come up to the required standard of quality. This would place the good butter and cheese of this country in foreign markets under the identifying label and guaranty of the United States Government.

With reference to importations, the Secretary says:

There is an evident necessity for the inspection of many articles imported from foreign countries that contain substances injurious to the public health. The department chemists are doing work along this line that suggests a more comprehensive inquiry. The department now buys samples for analysis in the open market. It may be necessary, however, where there is ground for suspicion for the identification of source, open packages at ports of entry, as it is proposed in foreign countries to do with our exports in certain cases.

The Secretary enlarges upon the need of nature teaching in the common schools. He says that there is a growing interest in education that relates to production, and all classes of intelligent people favor it. More knowledge by the farmer of what he deals with every day would enable him to control conditions, produce more from an acre, and contribute more to the general welfare.

The report suggests that the greatest difficulties are to overcome the conservatism of the local boards managing country schools and to get competent teachers.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Difficulty in Securing Testimony Here and in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—A majority of the War Investigating Commission arrived here to-day after a visit to New York and Boston. Ex-Gov. Woodbury and Dr. Conner were left to conclude the work in Boston, and they are not expected to rejoin their associates before Saturday.

The commission will resume its sittings here to-morrow. Several witnesses are still to be examined, among them being some the commission had expected to see while North. The Commissioners are anxious to secure a statement from Gen. Brooke covering his connection with the Chickamauga Park camp, and they are hopeful that he will return to this country to testify.

The returning members report that it was very difficult to secure witnesses in either New York or Boston, the persons summoned generally manifesting a disposition not to press charges.

MRS. LIVINGSTONE DISCHARGED.

Acid-Burned Woman Faints When Arraigned in Police Court.

Mrs. Grace Livingstone, who gave her address as 9 West Twenty-second Street, was arraigned yesterday in the West Side Court on a charge of attempting suicide Nov. 4. She was discharged. Mrs. Livingstone had been discharged from Roosevelt Hospital just before she was taken to court.

She was found on the night of Nov. 4 at Sixty-fifth Street and the Boulevard, with her mouth and face burned with carbolic acid. Mrs. William H. Murphy of West Sixty-fifth Street said that Mrs. Livingstone had been to see her that afternoon, and they had a stormy interview. Mrs. Murphy charging that her husband, from whom she had been separated, had been friendly with Mrs. Livingstone. She declared that Mrs. Livingstone had attempted to drink carbolic acid then. She tried to prevent her, but the woman had spilled some of the acid on her face and mouth. She said Mrs. Livingstone then left the house.

Mrs. Livingstone repeatedly said in the hospital that her husband had promised to call on her, but he never did so.

In court Mrs. Livingstone was very weak. While waiting for her case to be called she fainted. Capt. Delaney said that he believed the woman had made no attempt on her life, and he wanted to withdraw the charge. Mrs. Livingstone showed a letter from Dr. Parker of Roosevelt Hospital, which, the woman said, stated that she had not attempted her life. Magistrate Mott, after reading the letter, discharged her. Neither the Magistrate nor the woman would divulge the contents of the letter.

Father Kills His New-Born Child.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Dec. 1.—At Cameron, a village about thirty miles north of here, a child was born in a poor family named Dunn. The father, in celebration of the event, became intoxicated, and on returning home seized the babe and dashed out its brains. He was on the point of strangling his wife when neighbors interfered. The Marshal, with twelve men, arrested Dunn, but not before the latter fired several shots with a revolver, one of which clipped off one of the Marshal's ears. Dunn was taken to the county jail at Barron to prevent a lynching.

Property of the French Republic.

VICHY CELESTINS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout and Dyspepsia.
Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

SO-CALLED VICHY in syphons or bulk IS NOT VICHY.

General Agency. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW FIRE TARIFF DEBATED.

Proposed Rate Compact Threatened by Reinsurance Problem.

It was learned yesterday that the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee, which has been engaged for the past five weeks in drafting a plan for another tariff association in this city, for the purpose of obtaining the restoration of rates, has come to an agreement upon all but four of the questions which must be settled if rates are to be increased. These four questions are the branch office problem, the regulation of brokers, the practice of overhead writing, and the matter of foreign reinsurance.

The sub-committee, which has been working on the branch office matter, will make its report on next Monday, and the adoption of this report without material change is expected. The proposition for regulating brokers has not been put in sufficiently definite form as yet to warrant a vote in the committee, but a long contest is not anticipated. It is also likely that the resolution in regard to overhead writing will be adopted, in view of present conditions, which are believed to make it incapable of absolutely effective enforcement.

The one question which has so far completely defied all attempts at agreement relates to the resolution requiring companies to confine their reinsurance business to members of the proposed association. Two large New York companies had practically agreed to support the resolution, when a strong Hartford company definitely refused to relinquish its foreign reinsurance treaty.

The committee will hold its next meeting on Monday, Dec. 5.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The conference of liability insurance managers will meet in this city on Dec. 13.

Negotiations for the reinsurance of the business of a local fire insurance company are said to be nearly completed. It is reported that another company which has been "plunging" is also looking for reinsurance, and a third local company is endeavoring to procure reinsurance for part of its business.

Local insurance managers said yesterday that the large reduction in suburban fire insurance rates recalled the conditions which led up to the 33 1-3 per cent. reduction in metropolitan rates in December, 1897, which ended in the present demoralization of rates. It is expected that the brokers will begin to-day to present existing policies for cancellation, in order to obtain the benefit of the reduction.

National Fraternal Union Receiver.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.—Judge Smith to-day appointed A. A. Ferris receiver for the National Fraternal Union, limiting his duties to the seven-year certificates. The Court intimated that if other classes want to have a receiver they must make separate applications.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New Railway Company Incorporated.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—Papers incorporating the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway Company, with a capital of $4,400,000, were filed with the Secretary of State today. It is a reorganization of the old Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, whose line runs from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point. The Directors of the new company are Frank A. Becker of Ogdensburg, William A. Heady of Elmsford, William H. Platt of Brooklyn, and Charles Parsons, George Parsons, William N. Parsons, Edwin Parsons, Henry Parsons, George Sherman, Clarence S. Day, John T. Denny, Mark T. Cox, Charles G. Burnham, Cyrus J. Lawrence, and William McHugh of New York City.

Baltimore and Ohio Short of Funds.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—It is officially announced at the Baltimore and Ohio offices to-day that the company will not pay the semi-annual interest, due to-day, on the $4,500,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Schuylkill River East Side Railroad. The property is operated by the Baltimore and Ohio, and the principal and interest is guaranteed by the latter corporation. This is the first time that this interest has been defaulted during the receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio. Officials of the company explain that there are no funds with which to pay the interest.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company yesterday abolished the office of Chairman of the board on the recommendation of the Chairman, Winslow S. Pierce, who is general counsel for the company. In doing this, they passed resolutions complimentary to Mr. Pierce.

The Directors of the Union Pacific have voted to ask the stockholders to allow an exchange of Union Pacific common stock for Oregon Short Line stock, provided that two-thirds of the latter can be secured. It rests with the Directors whether the exchange shall include stock over and above the two-thirds. A special meeting will be called of Union Pacific stockholders to ratify the plan. The Union Pacific issue will, if it is approved, be about $27,000,000. The financial measure would continue Union Pacific's control of Oregon Railroad and Navigation.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, sold under foreclosure May 2 last, has been reorganized as a railway company, with a capital of $4,400,000 and this Board of Directors: Charles Parsons, George Parsons, George Sherman, Edwin Parsons, William Lummis, Charles R. Batt, Thomas Denny, Jr., Philip V. H. Ely, Clarence S. Day, Walton Ferguson, John M. Graham, Cyrus J. Lawrence, and Henry Parsons.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, Sixth Infantry, is still further extended one month.

Major Daniel W. Arnold, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is retired from further duty at Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., and is assigned to duty in Washington, to date from Nov. 19.

Second Lieut. Arthur S. Carswell, Second Volunteer Engineers, (Sergeant, Company B, Battalion of Engineers, United States Army,) recently appointed, will proceed from Willets Point, N. Y., to Huntsville, Ala., and report for duty to Capt. Archibald O. Powell.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. William V. Johnson, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted Capt. John D. Howe, Assistant Surgeon, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is further extended fourteen days.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. John W. Kambeck, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. Ambrose C. G. Williams Foote, Adjutant, Eighth Volunteer Infantry, will report to the Major General commanding the army, for temporary duty.

The leave of absence on account of sickness, granted Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, Seventh Artillery, is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Second Lieut. Charles P. Summeral, Fifth Artillery, will proceed to Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1, and report to Brig. Gen. Alexander M. Pennington, United States Volunteers, commanding Department of the Gulf, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Second Lieut. George De G. Catlin, Tenth Infantry, is extended two months.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Fabius is relieved from duty at the Josiah Simpson General Hospital, Fort Monroe, and will proceed to New York, and report to Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for transportation on the first steamer sailing for Santiago, and upon his arrival at the latter place will report to the commanding General, Department of Santiago.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Second Lieut. Henry C. Smither, First Cavalry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. John G. Workizer, Nineteenth Infantry, is further extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Frederick T. Van Liew, Second Infantry, is still further extended one month.

Leave of absence for two months on Surgeon's certificate of disability is granted First Lieut. John W. Barker, Third Infantry, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of Dakota.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry, is still further extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry, is further extended one month.

The leave of absence granted Major Hugh L. Scott, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is extended five days.

First Lieut. Edward T. Dres, Third Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, on the expiration of his sick leave of absence, will proceed to St. Paul, and report to the commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty as Judge Advocate of that department.

Lieut. Col. Daniel D. Wheeler, Deputy Quartermaster General, is assigned to duty as Special Inspector of the Quartermaster's Department, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the army, to date from Nov. 19, and while so acting shall have the rank of Colonel.

Major Theodore E. True, Quartermaster, is assigned to duty in charge of the principal depot of the Quartermaster's Department in Washington, under the instructions of the Quartermaster General of the army, to date from Nov. 26, and while so acting shall have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Major William W. Gilbert, Paymaster, and Majors William J. Black, Merrill W. Lang, Robert B. Huston, and Hamilton S. Wallace, Additional Paymasters, United States Volunteers, will proceed to and take station at headquarters, Department of the Gulf, Atlanta, reporting to the commanding General and to the Chief Paymaster of that department.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Major Edwin F. Gardner, Surgeon, is relieved from duty as Chief Surgeon, Third Division, Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to the commanding officer of the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital at that place for duty; Major Edgar A. Mearns, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the First Army Corps, and will proceed to Athens, Ga., and report to the commanding General, Third Division, Second Army Corps, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that division.

Capt. Joseph E. Willard, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Savannah, Ga., and report to the commanding General of the Seventh Army Corps for assignment to duty as Assistant Quartermaster.

First Lieut. Edward T. Miller and First Lieut. Joseph D. Wood, Volunteer Signal Corps, are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 14.

Second Lieut. Van Leer Wills, Twelfth Infantry, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to Major Gen. Wheeler, United States Volunteers, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty as aide de camp on his staff.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the President thereof, at Fort Monroe, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon; Major John L. Tiernon, First Artillery; Major James M. Ingalls, First Artillery; Major Samuel M. Mills, Sixth Artillery; First Lieut. Eugene H. Hartnett, Assistant Surgeon; First Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, Fourth Artillery, recorder.

The following-named officers will report to Major Calvin De Witt, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Abner H. Merrill, First Artillery; Capt. William Ennis, Fourth Artillery, (Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Ordnance Officer United States Volunteers;) Capt. George S. Grimes, Second Artillery; Capt. John M. K. Davis, First Artillery, (Major and Inspector General United States Volunteers;) First Lieut. Frederick Marsh, First Artillery; First Lieut. David Price, First Artillery; First Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, First Artillery; Second Lieut. Frank E. Harris, First Artillery.

Capt. George P. Ahern, Ninth Infantry, will report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, Chief Mustering Officer at New York City for duty in connection with the muster-out of New York volunteers.

Capt. James M. Burns, Seventeenth Infantry, is appointed Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Kentucky, and will proceed to Lexington and take charge of all matters pertaining to muster-out of service of volunteer organizations from that State.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department: Major George R. Smith, Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will proceed to Havana and report to the commanding General of the United States troops at that place, for assignment to duty as Chief Paymaster; Majors Benjamin F. Havens, Joseph S. Wilkins, Clark M. Carr, S. Heth Tyler, and John R. Lynch, Additional Paymasters United States Volunteers, are relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report to Major George R. Smith, Paymaster, to accompany him to Havana for duty at that station.

Major John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, (late Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers,) is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon, Department of Puerto Rico, to date from Sept. 25.

Major David Hemphill, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 26.

Capt. John C. Gilmore, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, will report to the Adjutant General of the army for temporary duty until Jan. 10.

Major Richard W. Johnson, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will report to the Chief Mustering Officer at Chicago, to make the physical examination preparatory to the muster-out of the Seventh Company, Volunteer Signal Corps.

Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, Ninth Cavalry, having been examined by a board of officers and found physically disqualified for duties of Major of Cavalry, by reason of disability incident to the service, his retirement from active service as a Major is announced to take effect from Oct. 31.

First Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, Second Artillery, will report without delay to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Transfers in the Fourth Cavalry: Second Lieut. James S. Parker from Troop G to Troop L, and Second Lieut. Edward B. Cassatt from Troop L to Troop G.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, will report to the Quartermaster General for duty as Medical Superintendent of Transportation. Major Kilbourne, in addition to his duties as Medical Superintendent of Transportation, is detailed as a member of the board of medical officers, convened to meet at the Army Building, New York City, to relieve Major William H. Arthur, Surgeon.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frank Garnett Young will proceed to Clarksburg, West Va., for annulment of his contract.

Capt. John M. Tobin, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 10.

Capt. James C. Simpson, Ninth Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

First Lieut. William Brooke, Fourth Infantry, will report to Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, United States Volunteers, for appointment and duty as aide de camp on his staff.

The following-named Acting Assistant Surgeons will proceed from the places hereinafter designated to Camp Forse, Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General of the troops at that place for assignment to duty: R. E. Caldwell, from Richmond, Va.; Charles Farmer, from Lexington, Ky.

Capt. James K. Thompson, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for duty at the headquarters of that corps.

Major William J. Nicholson, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Seventh Cavalry,) is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Kentucky.

Assistant Surgeon Edwin P. Wolfe will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is temporarily relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Seventh Army Corps, at Savannah, Ga., and will join the transport Comal at that place for duty as Commissary of Subsistence and Acting Assistant Quartermaster on that transport in charge of the distribution of subsistence supplies to the destitute Cubans.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Edward C. Barstow, now on duty at Fort Myer, Va., will report to the Surgeon General of the Army, for annulment of his contract.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John T. Booth, now on duty at Fort Myer, Va., will proceed to Cincinnati, for annulment of his contract.

Capt. Luther S. Kelly, Seventh Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to Macon, Ga., and report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

The following-named officers of the Volunteer Signal Corps are honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names: Capt. Thomas F. Clark, Dec. 20; Capt. George W. Butler, Dec. 15; Capt. John B. Inman, Dec. 15; Capt. John W. McConnell, Dec. 5; Capt. Alexander D. B. Smead, Dec. 5; Capt. Henry H. Canfield, Dec. 31; Capt. Edward W. Winfield, Dec. 31; First Lieut. Patrick W. Crawford, Dec. 5; First Lieut. William F. M. Rogers, Dec. 15; First Lieut. Charles E. Walker, Dec. 5; First Lieut. Albert C. Thompson, Jr., Dec. 5; First Lieut. Hugh Haddow, Jr., Dec. 31; First Lieut. Henry W. Sprague, Dec. 10; First Lieut. Don A. Palmer, Dec. 10; Second Lieut. Max Wagner, Dec. 5; Second Lieut. Grant Squires, Dec. 5; Second Lieut. Robert W. Rodman, Dec. 5; Second Lieut. E. Neal Gillespie, Dec. 5.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Second Lieut. Louis B. Hamilton, Second Volunteer Engineers.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. William E. Darby, Fifth Volunteer Infantry, is extended ten days.

Transfers in the Eighth Infantry: Second Lieut. Harry A. Eaton, from Company A, to Company F; Second Lieut. Edward W. Perkins, from Company F to Company A.

Capt. Archibald O. Powell, Second Volunteer Engineers, will proceed to St. Paul and report for temporary duty to Major Frederick V. Abbot, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Julius A. Penn, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (First Lieutenant, Second Infantry,) is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army of the United States, to take effect Nov. 30.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Major Burton S. Booth, Surgeon, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteer Infantry, to take effect Dec. 1; Capt. A. W. S. Irvine, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. H. H. Bowly, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Matt R. Peterson, Commissary of Subsistence, having tendered his resignation as Major of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service as Major of said regiment.

First Lieut. C. L. Shuff, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Col. James W. Scully, Assistant Quartermaster General, will proceed from New Orleans to Fort St. Philip, Louisiana, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Robert N. Getty, Twenty-second Infantry, is extended one month and five days.

Leave of absence for two months on account of physical disability is granted Capt. William C. Manning, Fourteenth Infantry.

Capt. Eben B. Fenton, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, now on duty at Havana, will return to Cienfuegos, accompanied by his authorized clerk and the Commissary Sergeant on duty with him, and resume his duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John L. Goltra is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Ponce, Puerto Rico, and will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., for annulment of his contract.

Capt. David B. [illegible]on, Twenty-fifth Infantry, (Major and Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers,) will report to Col. Charles C. Bryne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the examining board appointed to meet on Governors Island, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Second Lieut. Bert H. Merchant, Eighth Infantry, will report without delay to Brig. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, United States Volunteers, (Colonel, Seventh United States Cavalry,) President of the examining board appointed to meet at Denver for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Second Lieut. William Yates, First Cavalry, will report upon the completion of the duty for which he was ordered to Fort Riley, Kan., to Major Egon A. Koerper, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The transfer Nov. 21 of Second Lieut. Woodson Hocker, Fifth Artillery, to the infantry arm, with rank therein from Oct. 11, and his assignment to the Eleventh Infantry, is announced. The commanding officer of the Eleventh Infantry will assign Lieut. Hocker to a company and promptly report the assignment by letter.

Capt. Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, Tenth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., at such time as he may be requested by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Harry L. Haskell, Twelfth Infantry, is extended twenty days.

First Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, Ninth Infantry, will proceed to Savannah and report to Brig. Gen. Henry T. Douglas, United States Volunteers, commanding the Second Brigade, First

THE NEW TROTTING TRACK

Ground for a Course Near Yonkers Will Be Broken Monday.

W. H. CLARK WILL OPERATE IT

Track Is to be a Mile long and a Grand Circuit Meeting Will Be Held On It Next Fall.

A mile trotting track, one of the most magnificent in the country, and a Grand Circuit meeting are now assured to New York, for the contract for building the track and grand stand was awarded on Wednesday to Pennell & O'Hearn, contractors of this city. The track will be built on a big tract of ground near Yonkers owned by ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, and, as announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES last month, Mr. Clark and a few other horsemen of this city will operate it. Mr. Clark and his partners intend to spend $150,000 in building the track, and to offer at a Grand Circuit meeting which they intend to hold next Fall $42,000 in purses.

This will bring to New York, which has been without a mile trotting track since old Fleetwood Park was abandoned by the Driving Club, the best light-harness horses in the country, and it will increase the interest in this city in the harness horse, which the opening of the Speedway has already stimulated. It is proposed to make the grand stand a feature of the track, for the best points of all of the big grand stands on race tracks throughout the country will be blended to build a big metal structure, probably on the cantilever style, which will offer shelter from the rain or from the sun's rays.

The specifications of the contract to build call for a track 100 feet wide, one mile in circumference, and oval in shape. The stretch and back stretch will each be a quarter of a mile long, and the turns at either end of the oval the same length. The track is to be without a slope in any portion, and to make the ground perfectly level it will be necessary to cut out 300,000 cubic feet of earth and spread it evenly over the surface. Over this a top dressing of twenty-two inches of loam will be laid, and this preparation it is expected will make the track one of the fastest in the country. The contractors say they will have the track ready by May 15, the date set in the agreement, but in order to do so they will have to keep several shifts of men at work, so that the full twenty-four hours a day will be employed.

It is said that Mr. Clark, who has sold out his stable of trotting horses and most of his trotting stock at his farm, originally intended to build a running track on the site, but that finding he could not obtain a license from The Jockey Club he abandoned the idea. He has gotten together a large stable of thoroughbreds, and has secured under contract, at $10,000 a year, for two years, the services of Jockey Maher.

One thing about the track which will recommend it to New York horsemen is the fact that it will be within easy driving distance of the city. It will also be easy of access by railroad and trolley road, for the New York and Northern Railroad will build a spur up to the gate of the track, while the trolley cars from Yonkers and Mount Vernon will run near the entrance. The track will be midway between Mount Vernon and Yonkers, and will be bounded on the north by Yonkers Avenue, on the west by Central Park Avenue, and on the east by Midland and Woodlawn Avenues. Ground will be broken on the track on Monday.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Almoner, 108 pounds, 2 to 1, (Bullman,) won; Cross Molina, 105, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Spencer,) second; Polka, 105, 3 to 1, (E. Jones,) third. Time—1:02⅘. Lothian, Correct, Simi, and Dunprais also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Sescol, 101 pounds, 8 to 1, (N. Turner,) won; Libertine, 109, 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, (J. Reiff,) second; Carbine, 109, 6 to 1, (Piggott,) third. Time—1:16. Mocorito, Beaumonde, Altero, Defender, Howard, Road Warmer, Dick Warren, and Fig Leaf also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. Futurity course. Lime Water, 112 pounds, even money, (N. Turner,) won; Anchored, 109, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, (Rutter,) second; Midlove, 114, even, (Piggott,) third. Time—1:13. Martello and San Augustine also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Highweight Handicap, all ages. Moringa, 116 pounds, 3 to 1, (Piggott,) won; Obsidian, 100, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, (H. Martin,) second; Rosormonde, 105, 4 to 1, (Bullman,) third. Time—1:15⅘. Boardman, Sewell William, Juanita, Sport McAllister, and Etta H. also ran. Etta H. and Rosormonde coupled as Burke's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Hugh Penny, 110 pounds, 1 to 3, (N. Turner,) won; Lost Girl, 107, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, (Bullman,) second; Bongo, 99, 30 to 1, (Holmes,) third. Time—1:28. Bonnie Ione, Myth, Doctor Bornays, and Our Johnny also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Yankee Doodle, 112, 2 to 1, (Bullman,) won; Lord Marmion, 107, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, (H. Martin,) second; Midlight, 112, 6 to 1, (Spencer,) third. Time—1:15⅘. Aluminum, Irina De Los Angeles, Guilder, Colonia, Danie, and Mount McGregor II. also ran.

GETTING RID OF BROOD MARES.

Breeders' Benefit Association Makes a Profit on Its Venture.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 1.—The thoroughbred brood mares bought by the Breeders' Mutual Benefit Association here last week in order to rid the country of them have been sold to H. E. Leigh at a handsome profit, the buyer being under further contract to send the animals to East St. Louis and sell them next Monday without their pedigrees.

The mares are young and many of them with foal to horses whose service fees range from $50 to $500 a season. They are by the most prominent sires of the country and it is expected that the common breed of horse stock will be materially improved by them.

Sydney Paget was made a party to an attachment suit filed here this afternoon by Mrs. Bettie L. Crawford against Col. Jack Chinn, who sold the great horse Lassak in Woodward & Shanklin's sale. Lassak was bought by Mr. Paget, who is made a party to the suit because, the plaintiff says, she learns that all the money has not been paid for the horse. The judgment on which Mrs. Crawford is trying to collect was for $4,250 and was rendered by the Mercer County Circuit Court four years ago. The Sheriff reported Col. Chinn insolvent.

GOOD ROLLER POLO MATCH.

The New Yorks Defeat the Danburys by a Score of 5 to 3.

Another victory was scored by the New York Club in its roller polo match with the Danburys at the Grand Central Palace last night. The visiting team played a fast game, particularly in the third period, when the local team had to put forth its best efforts to prevent defeat. The game seems to have become very popular, as another large crowd was on hand to see the match. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Danbury.
Half-back.		
Tarrant	First rush	Tierney
Schofield	Second rush	Coyle
Purcell	Centre	Perkins
Malone	Half back	Parsons
Berry	Goal	Anderson

Referee—E. Martin.

Summary:

FIRST PERIOD.

Team.	Caged by.	Time.
New York	Purcell	4:05
New York	Tarrant	2:05
New York	Schofield	8:20

SECOND PERIOD.

Danbury	Tierney	9:03
New York	Schofield	0:20
New York	Schofield	0:15

THIRD PERIOD.

Danbury	Perkins	8:30
Danbury	Tierney	0:10

Score—New York, 5; Danbury, 3.

Yale Football Experts Abandon a Trip.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 1.—Through the illness of Frank Butterworth, the well-known Yale football coach who is sick in New York with typhoid fever, the proposed trip of a number of the Yale football contingent, including well-known veterans of the gridiron, has been abandoned. Mr. Butterworth was the prime mover in the affair, which involved a Southern trip, with two or three exhibition games in the larger cities, and winding up with a game in New Orleans. The trip was to be made during the Christmas vacation, and was to be as much for pleasure and recreation as anything.

POGGENBERG DEFEATS MIAL.

1,200-Point Billfard Match Comes to an End.

F. Poggenberg of the Liederkranz defeated L. L. Mial in the 1,200-point match at 14-inch balk-line billiards, which ended at Daly's Academy last night. He completed his last block of 300 points in twenty-four innings, and his average of 12½ supplants J. B. Stark's amateur record for the 14-inch game of 10 and a fraction, made during the amateur tournament two years ago. The scores:

F. POGGENBERG.—0 0 45 0 71 3 8 2 0 11 51 12 0 0 2 0 40 2 11 0 5 3 8 26. Total, 300; average, 12½; highest run, 71.

L. L. MIAL.—0 0 6 20 0 6 0 5 5 0 22 15 36, 7 2 5 1 33 32 1 4 0 3. Total, 203; average, 8 19-23; highest run, 36.

COL. PAYNE'S NEW STEAM YACHT

The Aphrodite, Launched at Bath Yesterday, Largest Ever Built Here.

BATH, Me., Dec. 1.—Col. Oliver H. Payne's steam yacht Aphrodite, built by the Bath Iron Works, was successfully launched this afternoon in the presence of hundreds of the townspeople, who crowded every available space in the yard. The yacht was christened by Miss Vivie Scott, daughter of Capt. C. W. Scott, who is to command the vessel when she is completed. Col. Payne was not here. The name of the yacht had been kept a secret at the request of the owner, so that it was a big surprise to nearly everybody when it was displayed in big letters on a board at the bow as she slid down the ways.

The yacht took the water easily and smoothly and slid well out into the river, where she was caught by a tug and towed back to the yard. The American ensign was floating at the stern of the yacht and the union jack at the bow, while the christening stand was draped with the National colors. The yacht is to be delivered to her owner next May.

The yacht is the largest ever built in the United States and, as the specifications demanded, the finest. Her dimensions are: Length of hull, 300 feet six inches; length on load-water line, 258 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 20 feet six inches; mean draught, 15 feet. The yacht has triple expansion engines, the largest ever placed in a pleasure craft, and which will drive the yacht, under ordinary conditions, at the rate of 15 knots. She will be bark rigged.

MAY BE THE FLATBUSH THIEF.

A Colored Man Arrested as He Was Redeeming a Stolen Watch.

The Brooklyn police believe they have captured a man who can tell all about the many burglaries which have been committed in Flatbush during the past six months. The prisoner, who describes himself as Frank Larkin, is a dapper looking colored man of middle age. He was arrested in Simpson's pawnship, on Park Row, Manhattan, early on Wednesday evening, by detectives from Brooklyn Headquarters, Larkin, the police claim, went to the pawnshop to redeem a watch, which, it is alleged was stolen from the residence of Col. Timothy H. Roberts, at 212 Rutland Road, Flatbush.

Larkin was arraigned in the Adams Street Court yesterday. He refused to tell where he lived or to make any statement other than that he was innocent. Detective Ward of the Manhattan force identified Larkin as a man who had been caught pawning a clock supposed to have been stolen from the home of Magistrate Steers, in Flatbush. On that occasion he was allowed to go, because the clock had not been identified. Magistrate Nostrand committed Larkin, pending examination on Dec. 6.

The police claim that Larkin is really Frank Willis, whose picture is No. 1,619 in the Rogues' Gallery.

As an outcome of the Flatbush burglaries, Henry Greene, President of the Thirty-second Ward Taxpayers' Association, caused an advertisement to be published in the Brooklyn newspapers yesterday, stating that 200 bulldogs were wanted to guard the homes of Flatbush residents. Mr. Greene inserted the advertisement, it is believed, not so much for the purpose of securing the watchdogs as to call the attention of the proper authorities to the lack of police protection in that section of the city.

$5,000 Gift to a Clergyman.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, who is celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the rectorship of Bethesda Episcopal Church, has been presented with a purse of $5,000 from the members of his parish. The anniversary sermon was this morning delivered by Bishop Doane of Albany.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

WM. J. STITT & Co.—Schedules of the firm of William J. Stitt & Co., wholesale dealers in coffees, spices, &c., at 154 Chambers Street, show liabilities, $28,203; nominal assets, $74,225; actual assets, $30,764.

NEW YORK AND SEA BEACH RAILWAY COMPANY.—Justice Daly of the Supreme Court has appointed John Henry Hull receiver of the New York and Sea Beach Railway Company, in place of J. Albert Lane, resigned, in the suit of August Meidling.

JACOB UNGER.—Jacob Unger, merchant tailor at 2,274 Third Avenue, has given a bill of sale to A. Jacobs for $1,000. The Sheriff yesterday received two writs of replevin against him from Platzek, Stroock & Herzog for $1,126. Mr. Unger has been in business for seventeen years and generally carried a stock of $6,000.

FRANK W. GILBERT.—Justice Daly of the Supreme Court has appointed John I. Breen receiver of the rents of four apartment houses at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street in a suit brought against Frank W. Gilbert, builder, and others by Alwin Eisert to foreclose a mortgage for $3,500. There are other mortgages on the property for $165,000.

CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC TOOL COMPANY.—John Henry Hull has been appointed receiver for the Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Company of 11 Broadway, this city, and Philadelphia, by Justice Daly of the Supreme Court, on the application of Horace D. Gove, to whom a judgment obtained against the company on June 29 by John Evans was assigned. The original amount of the judgment was $13,548, which was reduced by payments to $11,198. The only assets of the company, it was stated, are patents originally valued at $50,000, which might be sold in the market for $1,000.

NEW YORK FIRE-PROOF STABLING COMPANY.—Judgment for $16,367 was entered yesterday against the New York Fire-Proof Stabling Company of 214 West Thirty-third Street and 211 to 215 West Thirty-second Street in favor of Benedict Fischer, $8,178 of the claim being for money advanced to the company and the balance for rent of the premises occupied by the company. The company was incorporated on Dec. 12, 1898, with a capital stock of $40,000, to furnish fire-proof stabling accommodations for horses. C. L. T. de Sieghardt became President, William H. Fischer Treasurer, and Charles E. Diefenthaler Secretary.

Out of Town.

BROMLEY, MILLER & MORE.—Bromley, Miller & More, furniture dealers of Rochester, made an assignment yesterday to Lyman M. Otis. There are no preferred creditors.

SAMUEL A. KINNEAR.—Samuel A. Kinnear, proprietor of the Goodale Hotel, at Columbus, Ohio, made an assignment yesterday to Claude Meeker for the benefit of his creditors. The assets are estimated at $62,000 and liabilities at $49,000.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Charles S. La Vake & Co. corporation, wholesale dealers in millinery, at 743 Broadway, by Stern & Singer, attorneys, for three Philadelphia creditors, Benjamin Alexander, trading as the Lipper Manufacturing Company; P. Rodrigo & Co., and Jeanne, Birge & Co., whose claims aggregate $851. It was alleged that while insolvent the concern on Oct. 27 transferred a large portion of its assets, consisting of merchandise, outstanding accounts, and bills receivable to certain creditors, to prefer them over other creditors, and also made a general assignment to Charles B. Hobbs, which is an act of bankruptcy. Stern & Singer said that they were going to make this a test case under the new bankrupt act to see whether banks can take the best part of the assets of a concern to the detriment of all the other creditors. They understand that prior to the assignment there were $60,296 of accounts receivable pledged to the banks as collateral, which was a preference they claim, and they aim to have this $60,296 go into the general assets for the benefit of all creditors, which would thereby largely increase the dividend to the merchandise creditors.

Samuel M. and Benjamin Garfunkel, who composed the firm of Garfunkel Brothers, dealers in clothing, dry goods, and general merchandise, at 248 Canal Street, this city, and at Charleston, S. C., filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday with liabilities of $29,930 and no assets. They went out of business prior to Jan. 1, 1898. Their creditors are in this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Media, Penn.; Baltimore, Charleston, New Castle, Md.; Munford, Ky., and Stafford Springs, Conn.

Frederick Morris of 82 East Fifty-sixth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $40,699 and no assets. Horwitz & Samuels, his attorneys, said that he has not been in business on his own account for the past ten years. He was formerly in the employ of Levy Bros. & Co., and nearly all of his liabilities are on account of accommodation papers, which he made in 1890 and 1891 for that firm.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARKELL, William J., George P. Johnson, and Louis C. Fuller—W. E. Cushman and others	$2,000
ARENS, Charles R.—D. M. Baum and another	71
ALLEGER, Edward J., and Mary—W. F. Smith and another	170
BURNET, Warren B.—Hudson Building Company	206
BECKER, Max—M. Kamber	248
BLUMENTHAL, Babette—M. Paladino	410
BLACKMAN, Frank—Sullivan, Drew & Co.	194
BLACKMAN, Frank—Sullivan, Drew & Co.	195
COBER, J. Morris—General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States	70
CONNERY, Thomas F.—J. F. Neely	275
CHEEK, Margaret E.—A. C. C. Hays	494
COHO, Herbert B., and George C. Hoffman—J. E. Kessler and another	390
CARPENTER, William H.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	249
COHEN, Abraham, and James O'Connor—Candee & Krekeler Company	23
CROUCH, Leslie D.—Hale Company	51
CARLEY, Frank D.—Frank D. Carley & Co.	325
CAEZZA, Antonio—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company	23
DEKLE, Charlton E.—J. H. Williams & Co.	63
DARRAGH, John J.—J. Leonard	203
DAVIS, Lewis K.—New York Telephone Company	118
DRUCKER, Morris and Harry—A. Goodman and others	120
DARLINGTON, Mary—H. J. Heisler	70
ELSWORTH, William M.—P. Murray	70
ERDENBRECHER, Bertha—D. Mayer Brewing Company	38
EMRICH, Louis M., and Olga Greenbaum —J. L. Lyon	118
FLATTERY, Hugh, James Kehoe, and Mary Smith—K. Kehoe	2,721
FAGAN, John—D. Mayer Brewing Company	56
FRENCH, Thomas H.—F. W. Sanger	1,318
FEDER, Nathan—J. Clark	40
GERKE, Henry—T. H. Kane	53
GILBERT, Frank W.—The Eagle Tube Company	108
GEIGER, Eliza, and Emma Howe—J. G. Johnson and others	189
HERZFELD, Jacob—S. Hoffman	65
HENDRICKSON, Charles C.—W. H. Schmohl	228
HEAGNEY, Denis D.—The John Kress Brewing Company	2,450
ISAACS, Samuel—D. T. Merritt and others	179
ISAAC, Bernard—Mayor, Lane & Co.	1,100
JOHNSON, Alfred T.—A. McKeever and another	216
JOHNSTON, James M.—J. K. Meade and another	2,612
KERR, William H.—T. C. Whitman	802
KROPACEK, Frank and Barbara—T. Suchauek	30
LAMBE, John—H. Sonn and another	284
LAUFERTY, Edward—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	178
LOUGHRAN, Michael J.—J. P. Jefferson and others	138
McGARVEY, John C.—R. Doughty	313
McCANN, Lawrence—Dimock & Fink Company	841
McCAULEY, James—D. Mayer Brewing Company	22
McCABE, James—J. H. Hildreth, trustee.	162
McARDLE, James—D. Mayer Brewing Company	96
MARTIN, Frederick C.—R. E. Thibaut	96
MAYO, John B.—W. H. Hussey	370
OSBORNE, Dora M., James T. Disken, William J. Barrett, and the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia—John N. Dyer & Son	288
PERKINS, Charles N.—David Mayer Brewing Company	22½
ROSENBERG, John—C. Kaufman and another	68
ROSENBERG, John—C. Kaufman and another	68
ROMER, Margaret E.—Anna C. C. Hays	494
STEIN, John P.—J. Beck	121
SHAFFARMAN, Louis—M. Jacobs	127
STREIFLER, Laura and Peter—B. J. Lenahan	710
SMITH, Mary—K. Kehoe	2,721
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. J. Smith	194
THE CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—British America Assurance Company, costs	105
THE CARY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Western Assurance Company	80
THE WILLIAM G. TUCKER MANUfacturing Company—W. H. Barnet	102
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—P. J. Gerraty	659
THE NEW YORK FIRE-PROOF STABling Company—B. Fischer	16,367
THE A. S. BAKER & CO.—B. Cochran	1,370
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—William H. Harrison, executor	142
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD Company—J. Delemos, by guardian	2,610
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—G. Bartels and another	224
THE PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS Company—A. Pollack	124
THE PACIFIC NATIONAL GOLD MINing Company of Colorado—W. L. Jaques	186
TASSO, Joseph, and Victor Demartini—H. Weller	294
TUCKER, Henry B.—L. Perlstein	95
TAYLOR, Henry W.—J. T. Farley	303
THOMPSON, Percy—J. K. Burnham and another, trustees	587
TRAITTER, Charles H.—A. Fennell, executrix	335
VIGORITO, Dominick—H. O. Havemeyer, costs	45
WILLIAMS, Edward F.—Clara E. Williams	145
WESTERFELD, Isaac—Union Railway Company of New York, costs	79
WORTH, Laura P.—H. Bendel and another	102
WINTER, Henry, and George F. Neven—H. Weller	1,015
ZAGAT, Mendel—A. Mariani and others	85
ZEITLOW, Emma—Sullivan, Drew & Co.	260

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	32
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.90
Cottcn, middling	5 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅜
Sugar, granulated	5¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Tallow, prime	3 7-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	5
Lard, prime	5.40
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	23

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Flour—Steadier; No. 2 Spring wheat, free on board, 63½@66⅝c; No. 2 red, free on board, 68½@70c; No. 2 corn, 34@34½c; No. 2 yellow, 34½@34¾c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 27¾@28¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 31c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28¼@29¾c; No. 2 rye, 52¼c; No. 2 barley, 36@50¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, 97c@$1.03; prime timothy seed, $2.20. Mess pork, per bbl, $7.00@7.85. Lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@$5.15. Short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.70; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.95@$5. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26. Sugars, cut, loaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—Yesterday's developments in the cotton market indicated a predominance of bull sentiment with the best prices of the day 6 points over Wednesday night's final figures. Following the first call there was a sharp upturn, January shorts taking fright on firm subsequent English cables, which led to covering in the March, and later deliveries also, and inspired considerable investment buying. At no time during the session did the bear element show particular spirit, there being nothing in news at hand on which to base a vigorous selling movement. The long contingent were encouraged by glowing accounts from Manchester in relation to the state of trade in manufactured goods. Southern dispatches indicating no let-up in demand for spot cotton, and reduced crop estimates from more than one renowned parties, indications that the crop movement was likely to steadily fall off from now on added to the confidence of the latter class of traders. Early orders from Liverpool were almost without exception for the sale of the late months, but the foreigners later turned buyers. Wall Street was seen to be purchasing the January, March, and May options, believed to be on the theory that the outstanding short interest in these deliveries was unjustifiably large. Profit taking by some of the more cautious longs resulted in several slight reactions, but taken altogether the market averaged up in favor of the bulls. The close was steady at the best figures, an advance of 4 to 6 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.34	5.38	5.34	5.38@5.39
January	5.35	5.40	5.34	5.40@5.41
February	5.40	5.45	5.39	5.42@5.43
March	5.40	5.45	5.39	5.45@5.46
April	5.42	5.48	5.43	5.49@5.50
May	5.48	5.54	5.48	5.53@5.54
June	5.52	5.57	5.52	5.57@5.58
July	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.60@5.61
August	5.58	5.64	5.58	5.63@5.64
September	5.59	5.60	5.59	5.61@5.63
October	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.64@5.65

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices lower; American middling fair, 3 21-32d; good middling, 3 5-16d; middling, 3½d; low middling, 2 15-16d; good ordinary, 2¾d; ordinary, 2 9-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 8,700 bales American. Receipts, 54,000 bales, including 49,600 bales of American. Futures opened easy, with a moderate demand, and closed steady: American middling, low middling clause, December, 3 4-64d buyers; December and January, 3 2-64@3 3-64d buyers; January and February, 3 2-64@3 3-64d buyers; February and March, 3 3-64d buyers; March and April, 3 4-64@3 4-64d buyers; April and May, 3 4-64@3 5-64d sellers; May and June, 3 5-64d buyers; June and July, 3 6-64d sellers; July and August, 3 6-64@3 7-64d buyers; August and September, 3 6-64@3 7-64d buyers; September and October, 3 6-64@3 7-64d buyers; October and November, 3 6-64@3 7-64d buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat.	Opeh.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	72⅞	73⅞	72⅛	73⅝
May	71¼	71⅝	71 1-16	71⅝
Corn—				
December	39½	39⅝	39	39⅛
May	39¼	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	65⅞	66½	65⅝	66
May	66⅝	67	66 3-16	66⅝
July	...	...	...	64⅝
Corn—				
December	33⅛	33½	33¼	33⅛
May	34 7-16	34⅝	34 7-16	34½
July	34⅛	35	34⅞	35
Oats—				
December	26½	26 9-16	26½	26½
May	26⅛	27	26¾	26⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The heaviest seaboard wheat and flour clearances on record were reported yesterday, giving the wheat market a strong impetus, which lasted throughout the entire session and left final prices ⅜@1c net higher. The total amount shipped out was equal to 1,737,800 bushels. The largest wheat figures were 446,700 bushels from New York and 345,000 bushels from Baltimore. On top of this extraordinary movement was another heavy export trade, embracing about 83 loads from all ports. While the bulk of this wheat was bought for United Kingdom and the regular Continental points, 35 loads of it was taken for Adriatic ports that usually get their wheat from Russia, implying small shipments from that country. On the present basis of seaboard clearances total shipments for the week are expected to show in the neighborhood of 7,000,000 bushels wheat and flour from both coasts, or the heaviest on record. The exceptionally large export of flour continues a feature. So far this week shipments have increased 138,000 barrels over the previous week, while wheat shipments are 346,000 bushels larger. The depletion of stock in Liverpool was emphasized by yesterday's official statement of stocks, showing only 531,000 bushels, compared with 613,000 bushels a month ago, and 2,997,000 bushels last year. On the curb May was quoted at 71⅝c bid. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board afloat basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 76⅝@77¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 73¾c; No. 2 hard, Western, 70¾c.

DULUTH, Dec. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70¼c; December, 66¼c; May, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 66¼c; December, 64½c; May, 65⅝c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 3 Spring, 60¼c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 66⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 64⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Wheat—December, 63¼c; May, 64⅜c; No. 1 hard, on track, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 1.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67½@67¾c; No. 2 Northern, 66@66½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 32c; No. 3 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 31½@33c; track white, 33@37½c; No. 2 white clips, 34c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59c, free on board, afloat; 55@55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 55@60c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—52@52½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.70 to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2; rye flour, $2.95@$3.35; corn meal, kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand; bag meal, fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 75@77c; feed—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.75@$13.25; sacks, to arrive, $13.50@$14; coarse Winter bran, $14@$15; fine, $12.50@$13.50; middlings, $13@$18; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, $14.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.75@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $9.50@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$13. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 5c; pigs, 5¼@5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies—Smoking bellies, 6½@7c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4@4½c; pickled hams, 7@7¼c; Western, green, 6¼c; Western, S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3 7-16c; country, 3⅛c. LARD—$5.40; city lard, $5.05; refined, South American, $5.90; Continent, $5.50; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 3⅝@4c; Western, 4@4⅛c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5@7c; city lard stearine, 3⅝@4c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 1.—Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 67s 6d; prime mess, dull, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, dull, 60s; prime mess, medium Western, dull, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 35s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, strong, 33s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, firm, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, firm, 28s; short clear backs, 18 to 18 lb, firm, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 22s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, steady, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 45s; do., colored, firm, 46s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 20s 3d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, dull, 14s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, steady, 29s. Resin—Common, steady, 4s 3d.

A Tissue Builder

Dr. J. V. Littell, of Lafayette, Ind., writes: "I have prescribed Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and find in it all the requirements of a true nutritive tonic and tissue builder."

The world's greatest tonic and strength-giver.

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Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

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Business Grows Greater.

The holiday trading throngs are thickening. Yesterday's lowered temperature, snowless streets and merchandise trophies tempted thousands. The aisles of Macy's Stores were massed with buyers. The zeal and scene were inspiring. We do business the way that wins. "Best Goods at Lowest Prices." The expression is trite, but it truthfully tells the tale. Comparison is the crucible. Test as you choose, and you'll find no margin between Macy's promises and Macy's performances.

Men's Montagnac Overcoats.

Eighteen dollars and forty-nine cents for Men's Montagnac Overcoats. They are eye-catching and fashionable. Advertised by others at $25.00. Was there ever more conclusive testimony to clinch our claims of under-selling allied competition?

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Here $18.45; elsewhere $25.00. If $6.41 is worth saving, there's no question about the direction you'll take to buy a Montagnac Overcoat.

Men's Suits.

The twelve hundred Men's Fine Cassimere and Worsted Cheviot Sack Suits we secured from a great manufacturer are not all sold. Good clothing yet for those who come promptly. Swell patterns and colors. Worth from $12.00 to $20.00; choice at $7.85 and $10.45 (IN ANNEX.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

FEATURES TO-MORROW:

Parnell.
A Biography of Him and Some of Its Interesting Features.

Conway in the Far North.
His Narrative of Experiences in Ice and Snow.

The Lakes of the Lake Poets.
Those Who Have Described Them from Gray to Wordsworth.

The Poetry of Kipling.
As Collected in the Outward Bound Editions—Its Meaning to This Generation.

Authors at Home. XLIII.
John T. Trowbridge in Arlington.

Letters of a Civil War Correspondent.
Interesting Passages from Them.

An Englishman in America.
Views He Expresses in a Book.

Harold Frederic's "Gloria Mundi."
His Latest Novel Reviewed.

100 Best Holiday Books
Classified and Reviewed as a Guide for Purchasers.

See Next Week's (Dec. 10)
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PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 177th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, before the first day of January, 1899, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1898, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1899, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the third day of October, 1898, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

GO DEEPER.

Crimes more serious than waste and the misapplication of funds were committed in the canal work of ALDRIDGE and ADAMS. There was corruption and thievery—the actual stealing of public money. Proof of extravagance and improper expenditure was presented to the public in the report of the Investigating Commission. We now go a step further, and on the conclusions Judge COUNTRYMAN draws from the testimony we need have no hesitation in making the graver charge that the administration of the canals has been not merely incompetent but corrupt.

No person of ordinary common sense will believe that earth excavation was certified to as rock excavation in the engineering department merely as a joke or as a disinterested courtesy to the contractors. Two passages from Judge COUNTRYMAN'S report tell the story:

"Whenever a contractor came across a substance, as he was likely to do in the performance of nearly every contract, that was unusually hard as compared with ordinary earth, he was quite sure to raise the question of classification and claim that it was too hard to plow, and therefore should be allowed and certified as rock. If the Assistant Engineer in immediate charge of the particular work hesitated or rejected the claim there was an appeal, of course, to the Resident Engineer and, if he hesitated, to the Division, or even to the State Engineer, and at some stage of its progress the appeal was usually, if not invariably, successful. * * * The Assistant Engineer, however much he doubted the propriety of the classification, would gracefully yield to the decision of his superiors and conform to their directions so long as he was not required to make an oath on his own responsibility to the correctness of the account. But when he was required to make an affidavit that material which he knew from personal inspection to be earth was rock, upon which the price would ordinarily be from four to five times as much as earth, or that the quantity of a given material was far in excess of the actual amount as measured by him, a conscientious man would hesitate and ask to be excused. This occurred in some instances, but, as the request was almost invariably, as well as sharply, refused, the inferior officer had no choice but to comply and make the requisite affidavit or leave the service, or, if he did not voluntarily leave, was peremptorily removed."

Turning now to the specific recommendations of the report we find this statement as to the responsibility of State Engineer ADAMS:

"It is a fair and reasonable inference from all facts and circumstances given in evidence that most, if not all, of the improper acts and proceedings of his subordinates were, either directly or indirectly, authorized and approved by him, and that his own methods and practices in violation of the statute were purposely adopted and followed to accomplish the results which have proved so pernicious and detrimental to the public interests."

Accordingly, Judge COUNTRYMAN recommends that ADAMS be proceeded against by criminal indictment and prosecution.

It would be preposterous to assume that this austerity in compelling subordinates to become collusive agents in the perpetration of a fraud would have been practiced by the head of the department without an interested motive. Judge COUNTRYMAN finds no "evidence returned by the commission" which would implicate any of the contractors. This is very far from being a declaration that such evidence does not exist. The Investigating Commission did not go that far. We may infer what was in Judge COUNTRYMAN'S mind from his recommendation that the evidence against ADAMS and ALDRIDGE be laid before the Grand Jury.

They are both in the same boat. The report declares that there was much classification of earth as rock in many of the contracts in all the divisions, and direct evidence is found of ALDRIDGE'S "personal knowledge and connection with the irregular methods."

It is only by a criminal prosecution that these crimes can be laid bare and punished. The two reports which we now have on the testimony so far as taken give us glimpses of the truth. The inquiry must go deeper.

THE PHILIPPINES AS A TRUST.

The agreement in the treaty with Spain to observe the "open door" for at least twelve years with regard to Spanish trade with the Philippines is a complete recognition of the peculiar character to be possessed by the islands. If they were to be incorporated with the United States, and become subject to the provisions of the Constitution relating to States and Territories, no such agreement would be practicable. It may be added that President MCKINLEY would be very reluctant indeed to apply the principle of equal trade, which, so far as it goes, is the principle of free trade, unless under very exceptional conditions. It is much for him to be brought to see that in any circumstances and for any part of the domain under the control of the United States that principle is desirable. In the end it will be shown that it is desirable for the whole country; but Mr. MCKINLEY has taken many a decisive first step on unknown paths since last year, and it is only as a first step that he would have ventured to take this one.

The fact that the Philippines cannot be annexed as Louisiana and Florida were annexed, but must be taken and administered on principles and by methods not employed in our history is important from another point of view. If we do not take the islands and the people as an integral part of the Republic, we must take them in one of two ways. These are: As the spoil of conquest, to be exploited after the manner of Spain and in the spirit of the sixteenth century, or as a trust, to be administered for the surest and highest development of the material and moral progress of the present and future population.

The first alternative is really not open to us. The public conscience would forbid it. Not that a certain number of greedy and unscrupulous politicians would not be ready for such a course, as in too many instances at home, they have been ready and eager. But in these cases they have had their way because the people have not been aroused and have not understood their real policy. In the Philippines the whole people will watch more keenly what is done, and will feel also that the eyes of the rest of the world are watching our course. It is too important and too conspicuous a matter for safe treatment in any manner that sober public opinion does not approve.

The second alternative will not only appeal to the conscience of the Nation and to their pride, but the more closely it is studied the more it will be seen to be for the lasting interest of all concerned. To give the people of the Philippines a stable, just, pure, and beneficent Government, in which their own share shall steadily increase with their capacity, is not only what our sense of duty requires and what will vindicate us in the enlightened judgment of the world, but it is the absolute condition precedent to the development of the resources of the islands. And by this policy not only will prosperity be begun, but it is bound to be progressive.

MONEY SEEKING INVESTMENT.

The bond dealings on the Stock Exchange during the month of November, amounting to $105,000,000, the largest monthly total on record, are a highly significant sign of the times. This great volume of bond sales, which includes only railroad and miscellaneous bonds, Government and State bonds reaching a total of over $3,000,000 more, reflects a great and growing movement for the investment of capital. The November buying was more than three times the total of the same month a year ago, and the total for the eleven months of the year 1898 is $765,000,000, an increase of $283,467,760 over the same months in 1897.

The bond market, which is now not only active but broad, is a sure indication of sound business conditions and public confidence. A year or two ago capital sought only "gilt-edged" investments. As the "gilt-edged" securities rose in price until the interest return approached 2 per cent. men began to look through the general list and pick out here and there a bond of not quite so high a price. As confidence returned more and more bonds from the general list found a market and the buying broadened. Then, as prices advanced, early buyers found it profitable to sell out and buy still other issues, which in their turn would be disposed of at a profit.

This explains the immense November transactions, which have so far exceeded the similar movement a year ago. It is a sure and gratifying symptom of financial health. Money is seeking investment. It is at work earning more money. The loan account of the banks, although of late somewhat sophisticated by exchange operations due to the loaning of New York money in London, has reached a volume that reflects active business and a condition of prosperity.

But we have gone a step beyond bond investment and stock speculation. The almost daily organization of new companies with large capital shows that we have now reached the stage where money can be had for new enterprises. That is the final stage of recovery from business depression. It is not merely a portent of prosperity, it is prosperity. The American people are astir.

THE NAVY AT SANTIAGO.

Admiral SAMPSON'S report of the part taken by the navy in the joint operations before and behind Santiago will be commonly thought as conclusive as it will universally be found interesting. Much of its weight comes no doubt from the dry and dispassionate style in which he recounts events without commenting upon them, even when they were such as necessarily to excite feeling on the part of a naval commander, both on his own account and on that of his service.

The Admiral makes it abundantly clear that Gen. SHAFTER'S manners are bad and that his selfishness is great. The Admiral's evidence on this point is cumulative and may for some purposes be held to be superfluous, although in justice to himself and to the navy he was bound not to withhold it. It would be plain from this evidence, if we had no other, by what arts the officer chosen by Secretary ALGER to command the expedition to Cuba, over the heads of his seniors and those who upon the face of the record were his betters, contrived so to endear himself to his superiors and to his subordinates, as also, it now appears, to his colleagues. What is perhaps of more public importance is Admiral SAMPSON'S demonstration that the nature of Gen. SHAFTER'S operations excluded the most effective cooperation of the navy. An attack upon Santiago by way of the Morro and Socapa might have been really a joint operation. But in an inland investment of the city from the rear the navy could not possibly take part.

The one attempt that was made to carry out the original and co-operative plan failed, and failed ludicrously, through the indiscreet anxiety of the Secretary of War to push a Michigan man to the front. That may perhaps be said about the shortcomings of the whole campaign. But Gen. SHAFTER is at least a soldier, and Gen. DUFFIELD, like Secretary ALGER, was never anything more than a political soldier. He was evidently much more in his element "facing things" for his principal in Michigan politics than facing Spanish bullets. As a matter of fact, he was not required to face any. Some empty rifle pits which the navy over and over assured him were empty sufficed to paralyze him until the reassured Spaniards were encouraged to return, bringing with them a six-pounder, which did some actual though slight execution upon the leading regiment, whereupon Gen. DUFFIELD retired with precipitation. The navy viewed the paralysis of DUFFIELD by empty rifle pits with mingled amusement and amazement. Yet the cheerful ALGER had the face afterward to tell Col. ROOSEVELT that "all did well, regulars, volunteers, and Rough Riders." All his geese are swans, and DUFFIELD is as good a hero as HAWKINS or CHAFFEE, and for political purposes much better.

All the disasters, all the blunders, and all the absurdities of the war find their way home to ALGER. If we are ever to fight another war, the lesson of this one is that, if we cannot have a soldier, we must at least have a man in the War Department.

THE NATIONAL INCOME AND OUTGO.

Though the United States Government has a very large amount of money in its Treasury, the estimates of the Secretary for the remainder of this fiscal year and the whole of the next will be awaited with great interest.

He will be able to report an available cash balance in the Treasury, not including the gold reserve, of nearly $200,000,000, or, including that reserve, nearly $300,000,000. Of this amount some $240,000,000 will be in gold. Allowing for a "working balance" of $50,000,000, he may fairly count on some $150,000,000 to meet such deficits in revenue as may arise within the next year. Unfortunately, so far as can now be judged from an analysis of the income and outgo since July 1, 1897, he is likely to need all this, and with any exigency occurring in connection with our new responsibilities he may need a good deal more.

The accounts of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending with June 30, deducting from the receipts the net amount realized from the sale of the Pacific Railroads, showed the very great deficit of $93,508,503. Up to the first of the present month an added deficit was created of $82,912,300. So that the expenditures of the Government had on Nov. 22, since July 1, 1897, exceeded the regular and trustworthy receipts by $176,520,803, or in round numbers, $175,000,000. At the rate of revenue and expenditure since the beginning of the present fiscal year, the annual deficit would be, in round numbers, $200,000,000.

The question on which Congress and the country will await the calculations and opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury with keen interest is the changes that will be practicable in the expenditures. The rate of revenue is fairly well established. An average of nearly $16,000,000 a month from the customs has been maintained so far this fiscal year. From internal revenue, which includes the "war taxes," the average has been $28,000,000 a month, and with an average of $2,000,000 from miscellaneous sources, the Secretary can probably count on $41,000,000 a month, or a total for the year of $492,000,000. The expenditures, so far, have been at the rate of $684,000,000. The navy has cost a little more than $6,000,000 a month; the army has cost about $25,000,000. No important economies can be made in the former. What can be done with the latter remains to be seen. On a peace footing the army cost about $5,000,000 annually. If, as is proposed by the House Military Committee, it is to be maintained at 100,000 men, a large part of whom will be employed in service in the Antilles and the Philippines, even the return of peace does not insure any great reduction in the expense of the army. Against whatever saving can be made in the general maintenance of the army and navy must for some time be set the additional cost of civil administration required by our new dependencies.

At the approaching short session of Congress nothing will be done with the revenues. It looks as if the most that could be expected would be appropriations that will not more than exhaust the accumulations of the Treasury by the close of the next fiscal year, June 30, 1900. The next Congress at its first session will unquestionably be obliged to take up very seriously the question of revised and additional taxation.

WHERE THE BLAME BELONGS.

The snowfalls of the past few days and the consequent obstruction to travel in the streets has made the getting home of visitors to theatres and other places of amusement, always troublesome and disagreeable, excessively so.—The Sun.

Undoubtedly. And you did everything in your power to keep the streets in their present abominable condition when you supported Mr. PLATT'S assistant Tammany candidate for Mayor. But for PLATT and you and your kind, GEORGE WARING might be alive to-day and at the head of the Street Cleaning Department of New York City.

Don't blame MCCARTNEY for the slush and misery. One look at him or at his portrait shows the observer that he can not be held responsible for anything. He is a weak and helpless instrument of Tammany, a typical Tammany appointee, with capacity enough to manage a bar business, probably, or a livery stable. Tammany put him in a place where hundreds of thousands of dollars must be spent, sometimes in a very short time; where there must be energy, organization, the power to meet great emergencies, and a quickening impulse communicated from the head to the entire force. This means that the head must have brains and executive capacity. MCCARTNEY'S talk shows that his ninth-rate mind is completely bewildered and helpless. The first snow caught him unprepared with a contract for its removal, and as he is a person of no mental resources outside of routine, he sits down and looks out of the window whining for rain.

With the streets of New York in their present condition a business loss of a million dollars accrues in a very short time. Realizing this, and mindful of the immense discomforts of the situation, a competent street cleaner would, of course, have cleaned the streets, contract or no contract. It is only incompetence that sits helpless under difficulties. Ability finds a way out.

But MCCARTNEY is merely behaving after the manner of his kind. Tammany put him in office. But Tammany, when it appointed MCCARTNEY, behaved after its own perfectly well-known manner. The ultimate responsibility must rest with those who put Tammany in—PLATT, The Sun, and the other supporters of TRACY. The rest of us have a right to raise a row about the condition of the streets. They haven't. It is their own work.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court loses a sound and capable Judge by the resignation of MORGAN J. O'BRIEN. With three years to serve to complete his term, he will retire to private practice with the esteem of the bar and the confidence of the public. Probably a majority of the members of the bar will dumbly wonder why a lawyer who has once got on the Supreme bench, and in the Appellate Division at that, should ever voluntarily get off

The annual report of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department directs attention to the fact, not now just discovered, that business efficiency in the Government service is not suppressible even by a temporary incapable head of the department. Col. F. C. AINSWORTH, who rescued the office from a condition of congestion and comparative uselessness, and whose services to the pension applicant are indispensable and as valuable in their way as those of the Pension Commissioner, which they supplement and perfect, disposed of 193,296 cases in the fiscal year, being an increase in one year of 43,489 cases. And at the end of the year not a case remained undisposed of. To those who know anything about the business of the Record and Pension Office, these figures are an eloquent report of systematic energy.

CAPT. CHAPMAN'S METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES so faithfully and ably advocates all that the better class of citizens could wish that its entire approval of Capt. Chapman's recent actions comes as something of a surprise. The destruction of "dives" is of course to be desired, but the method employed is far more dangerous to the public welfare than the "dives" themselves. We are presented with the extraordinary spectacle of an officer of the law using his power to destroy private property because he is unable to procure evidence that the owner is engaged in an unlawful occupation. Capt. Chapman admits that he cannot get evidence to convict these people, but, as he seems satisfied of their guilt, he proceeds, in direct violation of law, to destroy their means of livelihood. Such a proceeding savors more of the methods of Morocco than of America.

It matters not that in the present instance the victims probably richly deserve their fate. If a Police Captain is at liberty to set his own opinion of guilt above legal evidence and to visit such punishment on the offender as he may think proper, the poorer citizen, however innocent, is secure in neither person nor property. It is this very class of citizens that our laws are intended to protect. To place law above popular passion and individual power is civilization. To place the arbitrary opinion of any one above law is barbarism.

CLARENCE S. BROWN.
New York, Dec. 1, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Milk in the Cocoanut.

Mr. Carnegie evidently does not expect to furnish the open-door plate.—Richmond Times.

In a Bad Way.

"They say his conscience troubles him so he can't sleep nights."

"Nights, man? Why, he can't even sleep in church."—Detroit Journal.

The Bride's Troubles.

"This liver is awful, Alice," said Mr. Newed.

"I'm very sorry," returned the bride; "I'll tell the cook to speak to the liveryman about it."—Roseleaf.

Not the Real Thing.

"She aspires to be a butterfly of fashion?"

"Yes, indeed, poor thing, but she does not seem to get beyond the butterniefy grade."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

By Way of Illustration.

Tommy—What's an heirloom, auntie?

His Old Maid Aunt—Oh, that's a jewel or something that's been in the family years and years.

Tommy—Auntie, is your engagement ring an heirloom?—The Jewelers' Weekly.

THE MAN BEHIND THE PUN.

From The Denver Post.

"The man behind the gun" has had his deeds embalmed in verse,
Some of the rhymes almighty bad and some a darned sight worse,
His action has been wreathed in song and sung all o'er the land
By gifted vocalists whose words no one could understand.
The papers all have sung his praise in eloquence sublime,
As also have the magazines that retail for a dime;
In fact, we've all dilated on his nervy fighting worth,
And pictured him as to be feared above all else on earth.
And yet the man in public life and Generals who wield
Corrupted swords in politics as masters of the field
See in a milder-mannered cuss a greater terror far
Than he who stood behind the gun upon the ships of war.
To them more dreaded than the shells are arrows tipped with fun,
And in their tainted souls they fear the man behind the pun.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every day adds a bit to the literature of the Byng, Earl of Strafford, and Colgate alliance. Even the staid villagers of Wappinger's Falls are so much excited as to the presence of an Earl "in their midst" that the local newspapers are filled with gossip from the correspondents located at the village. It seems that on Sunday last the Earl went again to service at Zion Church. Out of compliment perhaps to Mrs. Colgate, or with a view to accentuating the fact of this Anglo-American alliance, the choir sang the hymn "America." This, as every one knows, is set to the tune of "God Save the Queen." The Earl, according to the English custom, immediately arose and remained standing during the singing of the hymn. The congregation took the hint from him and with one accord rose likewise and remained standing until he again seated himself. Mrs. Colgate entertained at luncheon recently, and among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rives.

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Mr. and Miss Fitzhugh Whitehouse are in the country in England following the Whaddon chase hounds. The Count and Countess d'Aspremont have returned to their Villa at Nice for the Winter. The Countess was Miss de Groot of this city. Mr. Van Alen and the Misses Van Alen have arrived at Coventry Heights, Melton Mowbray.

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New details are coming fast from Newport concerning the severe snowstorm of last Sunday. Every mail brings news of great damage done. Belcourt, O. H. P. Belmont's residence, was badly damaged by the destruction of the addition which was being constructed there for Mrs. Belmont. A number of skylights on the building itself were broken in, and there was much harm done by snow and water to the beautiful interior. A number of the handsome trees at Newport have been destroyed, and on A. Livingston Mason's place alone some forty were blown down. People who went to Long Wharf to take the Saturday night boat to New York remained there twenty-four hours without food or water.

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The social event of Baltimore on Wednesday was the wedding of Miss Edith Robinson De Ford, the youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas De Ford, to Mr. Sherlock Swann, grandson of the late Thomas Swann, Governor of Maryland. Both these young people are well known in New York society. They will visit this city on their bridal trip, and a number of dinners have been arranged in their honor. The bride is a sister of Mrs. W. F. P. Williams, one of the most beautiful of Baltimore's young matrons. Mr. Swann is the President of the Baltimore Club. His mother was Miss Penrose of Philadelphia, and she is now Mrs. Ferdinand Latrobe, the wife of ex-Mayor Latrobe. The wedding took place at old St. Paul's Church at noon. The ushers were Mr. Thomas De Ford, Jr., the bride's brother; Mr. Carroll Poultney, Mr. Alexander Brown, Mr. John Pleasants, Mr. A. L. Golter, Mr. William P. Riggs of Baltimore, and Mr. Joseph Widener of Philadelphia. The bridesmaids included Miss Charlotte Latrobe, Miss Mabel Bonsal, Miss Louisa Jenkins, Miss Preston, and Miss Gilman of Baltimore, and Miss Polly Sloane of Princeton. All the bridesmaids wore blue with puffs of white tulle covered with a circular design of narrow blue satin ribbon, ending in a daring bow in front. Mr. Robert Lehr, brother of Mr. Harry Lehr, was best man, and Miss Mary Mordecai was the maid of honor. Among the very handsomely gowned women at the ceremony were Miss Laura Jenkins, who wore pale yellow silk, overlaid with lace, and a hat of French-blue velvet and ostrich plumes; Mrs. Ross Winans, in violet cloth, with a hat of violet; Mrs. John Robinson, black crêpe antique, corsage of violets and a butterfly bonnet of black tulle, and her daughter, Miss Lota Robinson, violet velvet, with waistcoat of white satin overlaid with lace, and a toque of violets.

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The first meeting of the old Knickerbocker Sewing Class was held yesterday at the house of Mrs. Walton M. Peckham, 726 Fifth Avenue. The Class will meet every Wednesday. It is one of the oldest and largest in the city. Mrs. Leopold Schmidt is the President, and Mrs. Von Beverhout Thompson the Vice-President, Mrs. Peckham Treasurer, and Mrs. Howard Wainwright Secretary.

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Dr. Seward Webb arrived yesterday in New York from Burlington, Vt., and is located temporarily at the Manhattan Hotel. Mrs. Webb will come to the city within a fortnight and open her Fifth Avenue residence. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Goddard and Miss Goddard of Providence are at the Astoria.

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Among those who will be missed from society this Winter will be Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, who has gone abroad with her sister, Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay. Mr. and Mrs. Vatable and their son, Mr. Otis Vatable, will sail on Dec. 10. Mrs. William Evans Rogers and Miss Cornelia Rogers of Garrison-on-the-Hudson, who sailed Wednesday, will pass the Winter in Europe. Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, and Miss Estelle Doremus remain at Greenwich, Conn., until Christmas, when they will go South.

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The series of dances known as the De Coverley will begin at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. These dances, which are more for the younger set, are managed by Mrs. W. D. Rockwood and Mrs. C. B. Foote. On Saturday evening there will be a dinner of seventeen covers at Delmonico's for the bridal party of Mr. Calvin S. Brice and Miss Mabel Hayden, which will be celebrated on Dec. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence L. Day will celebrate their silver wedding at Delmonico's on Dec. 8. There will be about 550 guests.

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The ever-popular "In a Persian Garden" was sung at Sherry's yesterday afternoon at a musicale organized by Mrs. George R. Sheldon and Mrs. John Knox for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. The cantata was sung by Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano, Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto, Mr. Mac-Kenzie Gordon, tenor, and Mr. Ericsson Bushnell, basso. The accompanist was Mr. Victor Beigel.

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Among the portraits to be shown at the coming loan exhibition, which have not been previously announced, will be the following: Mrs. Julia A. Montant by Chartran, Miss Cora Randolph by W. H. Hyde, Johnson Livingston, Mrs. Alfred C. Clark, and Lady Blackwood by Carolus Duran, Miss Hildreth by Zorn, Abram S. Hewitt by Bonnat, Whistler by himself, Mrs. Percival Knauth by Frank W. Benson, Miss Elsie de Wolf by Baldwin, Mrs. Burke-Roche by de la Gandara, Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey by George Burroughs Torrey, Mrs. M. by Dora W. Keath, Miss Harriet Douglas by Sir William Beachy, Mrs. George B. Ely by William M. Chase, J. Pierpont Morgan by Frank Holl, Countess de Langier-Villars, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond and the Misses Redmond by Leon Comerre.

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There will be a dance at the Knollwood Club, near White Plains, this evening, in which all the members of the large Westchester colony are interested. The dance is a subscription one, and the patronesses are Mesdames J. Borden Harriman, Trenor L. Park, Elisha Fulton, Jr., Moses Taylor, Frederic Bull, Whiteside Rae, Gordon McDonald, Jules Reynal, Marion Story, and George H. Mairs.

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Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson has sent out cards for a reception to introduce her younger sister, Miss Augusta F. B. Robinson, on Dec. 10, from 4 to 7 o'clock, at her home, 23 Washington Square North. Miss Robinson is the daughter of the late Randolph Robinson and the granddaughter of the late John Jay. She is also the niece of the late John Robinson, whose wife, Mrs. John Robinson, is the leader of the set so famous in Baltimore, and known as the "Brass Band." On Miss Robinson's mother's side she is related to the Jays, Chapmans, and McVickars, and there will consequently be a large and representative attendance at the reception.

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[illegible] Young, Jr., of 5 West Twenti[illegible] reception yesterday after[illegible] her daughter, Miss May [illegible]ith her mother, as[illegible]n Swan and the fol[illegible]. The Misses Swan, [illegible] Low, Carrie Edgar, [illegible], May Sands, and Helen Peabo[illegible] Young wore a gown of white chi[illegible]er silk and trimmed with turquois[illegible]e. Mrs. Young was in silver-gr[illegible] satin, fashioned with a coat embroider[illegible] in white. Her vest of cream lace was brightened by a touch of geranium pink velvet. The bouquets sent the débutante by her friends converted the drawing rooms into a bower of pink roses, carnations, and orchids.

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Miss Marguerite Chapin, daughter of the late Lindley Hoffman Chapin, made her début yesterday afternoon at a reception given by her stepmother at her home, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street. Miss Charlotte Miller, Miss Edith Clarke, Miss Gertrude Alexandre, Miss De Coppet, Mrs. Abel Chapin of Boston, and Mrs. Tremenheere, mother-in-law and sister, respectively, of Mrs. Chapin, assisted her and Miss Chapin in receiving. The débutante was gowned becomingly in white striped chiffon. The house was elaborately decorated. In the hall an archwork of green formed a gardenlike bower. Pink roses were the favored flowers, and formed an effective background for receiving.

Ross—Dillard.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 1.—David William Ross of Chicago and Miss Adele Dillard of this city were married last night at the Central Baptist Church. Mr. Ross is one of the high officials of the Illinois Central Railroad and the bride is the daughter of Capt. John W. Dillard, one of the wealthiest residents of the Bluff City. A large number of Chicagoans were in attendance.

OUR "COLONIES" FOR CANADA.

Exchange of Our New Possessions for British North American Territory Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—P. H. Bartlett, an attorney of Sorel, Canada, talking here about recent publications suggesting the exchange of certain New England States for British West India islands, says that this proposition only creates amusement in Canada.

"There is another proposition," he adds, "very much more far-reaching, which is growing in the minds of the Canadian people. This is the old annexation idea. It is generally believed that the government of outlying colonies will not be satisfactory to the United States under its form of government, while it is necessary to the well-being of England. Canada is very nearly independent of England now except in mere form, and I would not be surprised in the not very far distant future to see the United States cede to England her newly acquired possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans in exchange for Canada.

"There has always been a strong annexation party in Canada, and an equally strong one in the United States. The islands would be of less benefit to the United States and probably of more benefit to England than the Dominion of Canada."

WOULD SUPPRESS HIGHBINDERS.

China Offers to Detect and Punish Such Criminals Residing Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Chinese Government, through its Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, has broached to the authorities here the willingness of China to negotiate an extradition treaty, applicable to all criminals, but intended in particular to reach the "highbinders." This fraternity has spread terror through the Far West, where it is alleged it carries on a secret system of crime, the local officials having been unable to wipe out the evil.

The Chinese Government would assume the burden of detection and punishment if an extradition treaty could be negotiated. The purpose, it was suggested, was to have China assume all the cost of apprehending and transporting the guilty parties. This could be done through the machinery of the Chinese Consular Service at San Francisco and other Western points, which, being conducted by native Chinese, was better able to know the ramifications of an organization made up entirely of Chinese. By doing this China felt that she would rid this country of those who were responsible for much of the ill-feeling against the Chinese as a class.

While willing to get rid of Chinese highbinders, the authorities here foresaw serious legal objections to such a treaty. The methods of trial and punishment in China are very summary, and little doubt was entertained here that if China once secured possession of the highbinders short work would be made of them, owing to the prejudice they have brought upon the Government. China was ready to overcome this objection as far as possible by providing for a full hearing or trial in this country before the parties were turned over to the Chinese officials for deportation. This, however, did not fully meet the legal objections against the proposition. Moreover, it was believed the Senate, to whom such a treaty would have to be referred for ratification, would not act favorably upon it, and that it would stir up animosities and agitations on the Chinese question in general. The Chinese authorities have not, therefore, gone further than to broach the subject to the officials here and learn how such a treaty would be viewed, although they stand ready at any time to assume the burden of dealing with the highbinders and other Chinese criminals if a naturalization treaty should give them jurisdiction over the offenders.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Significant Conference Held by Its Representatives with Secretary Hay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The managers of the Panama Canal enterprise, who arrived in Washington last evening, have taken steps to arrange the business with which they are charged before the Secretary of State. Apparently some arrangements had been made in the nature of an appointment, for, notwithstanding the fact that this was diplomatic day, Secretary Hay gave nearly two hours of his time to listening to the representations of the Panama people. These were Maurice Hutin, Director General of the Panama Canal; Xavier Bayard, commercial representative of the company, both of Paris, and William Nelson Cromwell of New York, counsel for the company.

The Secretary devoted the small portion of his time to his diplomatic callers, which might be construed as a sign of his interest in the representations of the canal people. The latter carried charts and a mass of documentary matter, presumably exhibiting the great amount of work accomplished so far on the canal project.

At the conclusion of the conference the canal men declined to make any statement as to what had taken place, but the common understanding is that they are here in a general way to antagonize all of the Nicaragua projects. They will be in Washington for several days, according to their own statement.

ARMS OF UNIFORM CALIBRE.

Joint Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Commission Soon to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Military men here, who are hopeful that the army and the navy may yet have the same small arms of like calibre and uniform ammunition, are looking forward with interest to the results of an inquiry about to be made in New York.

The War Department has given orders to Col. Alfred Mordecai and Major Stanhope E. Blunt of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. George S. Anderson, Sixth United States Cavalry, detailing them as members of a board of officers to meet at the Army Building in New York City, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, or as soon thereafter as practicable, jointly with an officer of the navy and an officer of the Marine Corps, who may be detailed as members of the board by the Secretary of the Navy, to consider the question of adoption of a uniform calibre for small arms and machine guns and of a standard and uniform small-arm cartridge for the use of the army, navy, and Marine Corps, and make report and recommendation thereon.

The navy is now using a gun of smaller calibre than the Krag-Jorgensen rifles, which the Government factories are turning out at the rate of 9,000 a month.

FRANCE WILL STUDY OUR NAVY.

A Naval Attache to be Sent to the Embassy at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The State Department has been advised that the French Government will establish a Naval Attaché at Washington in connection with the staff of the Embassy. This is taken as another evidence of the attention which the American Navy has inspired in the eyes of foreign Governments.

Heretofore the French Government has been represented here by a Military Attaché, Major de Grandre, but this is the first time that a naval officer has been sent here.

THE OUTLOOK IN CONGRESS

Members of Both Houses Think Currency Legislation Improbable.

QUESTION OF EXPANSION OPEN

Opinion Prevails Generally that the Philippine Problem Will Not Be Settled Until Next Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—There is substantial unanimity of opinion among incoming members of Congress of both Houses as to the improbability—some say impossibility—of currency legislation this Winter, and great uncertainty of opinion as to the policy of expansion, with very few members decidedly opposed to taking the territory captured during the war.

Senator Cullom rather intimates that there may be an extra session of the Senate to consider treaties that may not be ready before March 3. He doubts whether Congress will be able to pass the Nicaragua Canal bill, although he would be glad to see it passed. He hopes for speedy action by Congress to secure the laying of a cable to Hawaii. Nothing, he thinks, will be done regarding the war revenue.

Representative Barham of California believes that Congress can finish all the work which will be matured for it.

"We cannot take up the relations of the Philippines to this country at this session," he said to-day. "Neither do I believe we would be ready to do so at an extra session. The question is a new and important one, and we will have to secure information before we can decide. I do not think the people of the country want a settlement until they can study all sides and express themselves. Puerto Rico's future can also go over, if necessary.

"Next to our new possessions, the question of currency reform is the most prominent. I think this question can go over for the present. No large number of Republicans can agree upon any one measure. Anyhow, the business men in my section demand that the question be let alone. Next to this, the Nicaraguan Canal is the most important question. It could be settled at the coming session. I do not see why there should be so much time in settling Hawaii's relations to us."

Representative Grout of Vermont said that Congress could easily deal with all necessary work at the coming session and thereby avoid an extra session. He thinks that the question of the relations of our new acquisitions can be held in abeyance without injury to their interests or to ours, and that extra sessions are unprofitable.

"Politically, an extra session would be to the interest of the Democrats," said Senator Cockrell of Missouri, "but no one yet knows what will be necessary. I do not think we could settle the Philippine question at an extra session."

Representative Sayers of Texas, who will serve in the House until January, when he will resign to become Governor of Texas on Jan. 19, said to-day:

"An extra session will depend on contingencies. No man can foresee what will arise. I hardly think there will be enough information about the Philippines to justify early action as to them."

Representative Burton of Ohio, Republican, agrees with the others about deferring currency talk for campaign purposes.

"I would not be surprised," he said to-day, "if the issue in 1900 were made on this question. It will be a campaign of education for us to overcome ignorant prejudice, but I have no apprehension as to the result if the education is begun early enough for the people to be able to learn the truth. For that reason I should like there to be an academic discussion of the question at the coming session, though there is no possibility of legislation. I should like to see the issue made and met, and give the people time to study the question before the campaign of 1900 comes on."

THE NEW REPUBLIC'S FALL.

Official Confirmation of the Reported Dissolution of the United States of Central America.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The news of the dissolution of the United States of Central America, after a national existence of less than a month, was confirmed to-day in a dispatch received by one of the highest officials of Central America. It states that the success of the revolution in Salvador and the overthrow of President Gutierrez led to a meeting of the three Commissioners who formed the executive head of the union until a President was elected, and a decision reached to abandon the union, leaving each of the three States forming it—Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras—to resume its former status as an independent, sovereign nation. In addition to the foregoing dispatch the State Department has been advised through Minister Merry, and also through one of our Consular officers, that the uprising in Salvador had been successful, and that peace was restored after much disorder.

As a result of the collapse of the union, Messrs. Zelaya, Bonilla, and Regalado become the executive heads of their several countries. It is understood that this condition is much preferred by the Government of the United States, which would rather deal directly with Nicaragua and the other countries than with an anomalous union. Leading Central American officials said to-day that on the ruins of this attempt at a union might be built a more substantial union, embracing all five of the States of Central America. The absence of Costa Rica and Guatemala from this last attempt at union operated largely toward its failure.

One effect of the change to the old state of independent nations in Central America is to restore at once to the exercise of their full functions two of our Ministers who have been much cramped in the discharge of their duties. Minister Merry, who was able to announce the break up of the combination which had kept him from recognition as United States Minister to Salvador and Nicaragua, has been residing in Costa Rica, a country to which he was also accredited, and will now be in position without Congressional action, it is thought, to present his credentials again to the Governments of Nicaragua and Salvador. Minister Hunter, who has been living in Guatemala as Minister there, will likewise be able to present himself as Minister to Honduras as well, thus restoring the old relations between these countries and the United States.

NEED OF A NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieut. Southerland Says the Merchant Marine Cannot Be Relied Upon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, in charge of matters pertaining to the Naval Militia, in a report to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, says that the experience of the late war has clearly demonstrated the imperative necessity for the maintenance of a National naval reserve, in the organization of which too much reliance must not be placed upon the merchant mar

SPAIN'S FINAL REQUESTS

Sues for Free Trade with the Islands She Has Released.

FIVE YEARS THE TIME NAMED

Such a Privilege, She Cites, Was Allowed When We Took Florida from Her in 1819.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—Anxious as both are to conclude their work, the United States and Spanish Peace Commissions did not hold a joint session to-day. Their next meeting will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

This delay arose from the fact that the Spanish Commissioners at yesterday's session offered several urgent propositions which called for special deliberation upon the part of the Americans. Spain asks the United States to grant for a term of five years to Spanish ships carrying Spanish goods or products to Puerto Rico and Cuba the same privileges as American vessels engaged in the same trade may have, and she qualifies this request by a proviso that trade privileges be extended to Cuba so long as the United States Government is dominant over that island.

In support of this request the Spanish Commissioners assert that Spain cannot, without vital harm, immediately abandon or cut the business relations so long maintained between the mother country and the West Indian territories. They declare that family ties and social relations, added to affairs of trade maintained through centuries, require gradual dissolution. They invoke the terms of the treaty of 1819, by which the United States took over Florida from Spain and, in the fifteenth article of which, granted Spain for twelve years the right to send her goods and products to Florida in Spanish ships, on the same terms as the ships carrying thither goods and products of the United States.

The Spanish Commissioners cite further the fact that the treaty of 1803 with France, for the cession of Louisiana, granted French and Spanish goods and products the same terms as American commodities in New Orleans and other ports in the ceded territory.

Finally, Spain points to the American proposed "open-door" policy in the Philippines, and asks a guarantee of the same advantages in her late West Indian colonies until trade relations can by degrees accustom themselves to the change of sovereignty.

This proposition and the arguments by which it was supported are considered strongly stated, and the American Commissioners desired time for deliberation. Thus, though busy until nearly 2 o'clock this afternoon, they were not fully prepared, and Judge Day sent a message to Señor Montero Rios, requesting that the joint session fixed for this afternoon be postponed until to-morrow.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Commissioners had been preparing a list of subjects for negotiation, supplemented by suggestions counter to and supplementary of the subjects the Americans submitted yesterday. This came to the American Commissioners to-day in Spanish, rendering it even more desirable to postpone the joint session, in order to give time for translation and consideration. The translation is being made this evening, and the subjects will be laid before the American Commissioners to-morrow morning.

Now that the first gust of disappointment and chagrin has passed, the Spanish Commissioners are meeting the Americans in a frank spirit that is helpful to an early completion of the negotiations.

From information gained from a well-authenticated source, late this evening, it seems unlikely that the commissions will finish their work as soon as had been expected. It is probable that the negotiations will last considerably longer.

Madrid has instructed the Spanish Commissioners on three points, to which the Americans attach much importance. These are the cession of an island in the Carolines, the granting of religious freedom over the whole of the Carolines, and the cession of a cable and coaling station at Ceuta.

The Spanish Government has instructed Señor Montero Rios to grant none of these, and, while Spain may ultimately yield them all, it is admitted that the American Commissioners have no power to enforce their demands on points not covered by the protocol. Before Spain does yield the negotiations are likely to be prolonged, and the United States may have to give a substantial quid pro quo.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, who arrived here yesterday from London leaving his wife convalescent there, was in consultation with the American Commission all this morning, relative to the conditions and necessary measures in the Philippine Islands. Gen. Merritt expects to sail for New York on Dec. 10, and hopes to resume his duties in California or New York until his retirement, eighteen months hence.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—A long Cabinet meeting, at which the Queen Regent presided, was held to-day, and a reply was framed to Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, relative to a number of points in the treaty of peace upon which he had requested instructions. The Premier, Señor Sagasta after the council, said: "To-morrow's meeting of the Commissioners will not be the last."

GERMANY WANTS CAROLINES.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—A German Government official, in an interview with the correspondent here of The Associated Press, confirms the report that Germany is negotiating with Spain for the purchase of the Caroline Islands. It is understood that Spain expects to get 10,000,000f. for them, which Germany considers excessive.

Germany also makes the proviso that the negotiations shall be contingent upon no international complications arising, especially with the United States. Prince von Arenberg, President of the Colonial Society, says that "the acquisition of the Caroline Islands is important less from the standpoint of commerce, which is insignificant there, than from a naval point of view."

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph expresses the opinion that Germany would prefer to buy a coaling station in the Philippines from the United States.

SEVERAL CARLISTS ARRESTED.

They Were Endeavoring to Enlist Spanish Soldiers in Their Cause.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Biarritz correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Several Carlists have been arrested at Mora de Rubielos, in the Province of Teruel, for trying to enlist soldiers for Carlism. The soldiers themselves denounced them. Their success would have been serious, since the whole district is Carlist and the garrison small.

"Gen. Correa, Minister for War, has sent a drastic secret circular to the Captains General of the provinces. It is estimated that the maintenance of the army on a war footing against the Carlists will cost the Government £600,000, ($3,000,000.)"

MADRID, Dec. 1.—The Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, announced in the Cabinet meeting to-day that there were several domiciliary visits at Barcelona yesterday, but that otherwise the country was absolutely quiet.

SPAIN HURRYING FROM CUBA.

Fifteen Extra Vessels Chartered in Order to Complete the Evacuation Before Christmas.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The Spanish transport Reina Maria Cristina, with Gen. Hernandez Velasco's Pinar del Rio division of 2,000 men, sailed for Spain last night. The transport San Ygnacio, having on board the bodies of the Spanish Generals Santocilde and Vara del Rey, and the former Censor, Carlos Riorena, sails on Dec. 6.

In order to complete the evacuation of Cuba before Christmas, the Spanish Government has chartered the steamers Hapsburg, Aquitania, Marsiglia, Neutria, Carolina, Corrientes, Ciudad de Roma, Ankoria, Devonia, Circassia, California, Veniso, Bolivia, Cheribon, and Entre Rios, which are expected here shortly, and will sail for Spain with troops between Dec. 15 and Dec. 20. In addition, the transports Les Andes, Ciudad de Cadiz, and Notre Dame are expected here with the same object.

Gen. Parrado, President of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, will probably sail for Spain on Dec. 5. He will be succeeded by Gen. Castellanos, the Captain General of Cuba.

Col. Clous this morning paid a confidential visit on behalf of the United States Evacuation Commissioners to Gen. Parrado, President of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, who informed him that the towns of Guira de Melena and Vereda, with other less important villages, would be evacuated in the course of the day.

It is learned from reliable sources that the United States Evacuation Commissioners have requested the Spanish Commissioners to advise them at least two or three days in advance of the evacuation of cities and towns, so as to enable the American authorities to send delegates to take charge at the evacuated points, with a view to avoiding hereafter such incidents as occurred on the evacuation of the City of Pinar del Rio, when an insurgent Lieutenant Colonel, with 250 men, assumed control.

It is believed that the Province of Havana will be turned over to the Americans on or before Dec. 24, and that by Christmas Day Old Glory will be floating over Morro Castle.

MORE TROOPS SAIL FOR CUBA.

Transports Leave Savannah with 4th Tennessee and 15th Infantry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Major Gen. Lee, commanding at Savannah, has telegraphed the War Department as follows, respecting the departure of the transports Manitoba and Chester to-day with troops aboard for Cuba:

"Manitoba, with Gen. Snyder and the Fourth Tennessee, cleared here at 8:45 this morning. Chester, with the Fifteenth Infantry, left her anchorage six miles below the city about same hour and is probably now on top of the sea sailing for Cuba. She might have been at the bottom of it if she had gone out the day she started. Panama still here."

CUBAN TOBACCO MEN PLEASED.

Told that $5 a Pound Will Be Levied on Imports.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—A cable message received here yesterday by the principal tobacco and cigar exporting firm in Cuba announces, on the authority of Señor Luis Marx, Special Commissioner of the Cuban tobacco manufacturers at Washington, that the United States Government will place a prohibitive import duty on leaf tobacco imported into the island of $5 per pound, and of $4.50, plus 25 per cent., on cigars. The export duties, according to this statement, are to remain as heretofore—$6.30 per hundred kilos on leaf tobacco and $1.35 per thousand on cigars.

Although hopes had been entertained that export duties would be abolished entirely, the announcement that prohibitive duties will be placed on tobacco imported into the island has been received with jubilation by manufacturers and exporters, as guaranteeing the survival and development of the tobacco industry in Cuba, which otherwise would have been threatened with extinction.

FOR THE CLEANSING OF HAVANA.

The Work of Towing Refuse to Sea in Scows to Begin at Once.

HAVANA, Dec. 1.—Last evening the Marquis Esteban, Mayor of Havana, had a long conference with Gen. Greene regarding street cleaning. Gen. Greene undertook to clean and disinfect the city forthwith. It was decided that the refuse should be loaded in scows, towed out to sea, and dumped several miles away. A sufficient number of scows and lighters are to be sent here by the United States Government for this purpose.

Several of the municipal officials now holding office under the Spanish régime will be retained to assist the Americans with their experience and special knowledge of the city.

As a sanitary precaution, Marquis Esteban, the Mayor, has issued an edict forbidding the storing and keeping within the city limits, in the establishments of undertakers, of the hangings and draperies used, in accordance with the Roman Catholic ritual, in laying out the dead. There is no doubt these hangings are active agents of infection and spread the germs of disease.

The President and Cuban Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Señor Quesada, Chargé d'Affaires of the Cuban Legation in this city, called at the White House to-day and arranged with the President for an audience for the delegation of Cubans sent here by the Santa Cruz del Sur Convention. The President will meet the commission to-morrow afternoon, but the meeting will be entirely informal and unofficial in character.

THE FRENCH COURTS-MARTIAL.

The Senate at Paris Is Opposed to Secret Examinations.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Senate this afternoon adopted the motion of M. Constans, placing courts-martial under the operation of the law of 1897, which abolishes the secret examination of accused persons prior to trial. An amendment proposing to retain secret examination in cases involving national danger was opposed by the Minister for War, M. de Freycinet, and rejected.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau demanded urgency for a proposal to empower the Court of Cassation to order the stay of any prosecution calculated to hamper a revision case. One hundred and thirteen voted for and one hundred and thirteen against the motion for urgency, which was, therefore, lost. The tie vote results in the measure being referred to a special committee, so that it cannot be passed soon enough to apply to the Picquart case.

Legal opinion leans to the view that M. Dupuy, the Premier, was mistaken yesterday in declaring that the Court of Cassation had power to delay the Picquart court-martial, and it was on the theory that the Premier had erred that M. Waldeck-Rousseau introduced his bill. The conversion of M. Herve, editor of Le Soleil, the royalist organ, to the Picquart cause to-day caused a great sensation.

COUNT THUN MADE ENEMIES.

Austrian Premier May Be Asked to Retire from Office.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—In Government circles there is an intense feeling against the Austrian Premier, Count Thun-Hohenstein, because of his recent speech in the Austrian Reichsrath regarding the expulsion of Austrians from Germany, in the course of which he threatened Germany with reprisals if the expulsions were continued.

It is understood that after the jubilee festivities Emperor Francis Joseph will be informed from Berlin that Count Thun-Hohenstein's continuance in office would be detrimental to the intimate relations between the two countries.

Dispute Over a Rich Woman's Will.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—At the request of a brother of Mrs. Maxwell Heddle, a Canadian who recently died suddenly in London, M. Fabre, the Canadian Agent General, has sealed up the lady's residence here and her villa at Cannes, owing to a dispute relative to the will. The first will found left Mrs. Heddle's property to her sister, but a later document was discovered giving her whole fortune, estimated at 10,000,000f., to a society which is conducting night shelters in Paris.

Our Trade with Germany Increasing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The State Department is informed that the exports from Germany to the United States during the quarter ended Sept. 30 amounted to $19,789,007, an increase of $5,110,093 over the exports during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Crew of the Clan Drummond at Lisbon

LISBON, Dec. 1.—The steamer Holbein, which arrived here to-day, had on board the crew of the British steamer Clan Drummond of Glasgow, 1,846 tons, which has been totally lost in the Bay of Biscay.

No American Fruit for France.

PARIS, Dec. 1.—The Journal Officiel to-day publishes a decree forbidding the admittance into France of fruit and plants from the United States. This step is a precautionary movement to prevent the introduction in France of the San José scale.

William Waldorf Astor's Beneficence.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—William Waldorf Astor has donated $25,000 to the fund being raised, at the instance of Gen. Lord Kitchener, to found the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum for the purpose of educating the inhabitants of the Soudan.

British Brigades for the Swat Valley.

BOMBAY, Dec. 1.—Two British brigades have been ordered to the Swat Valley owing to the Mad Mullah's successes over the local fribesmen.

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS AT HOME.

His Party Cordially Welcomed with Some Display at Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrived here from Potsdam to-day to review the Guards Corps. Their Majesties were loudly cheered, and on their arrival at the Brandenburger Gate they were welcomed by Burgomaster Kirschner in behalf of the city.

The Burgomaster referred to the works of peace achieved by the Emperor and by the Empress, who, as his Majesty's faithful companion, had shared all his exertions. The Emperor, in replying, after cordially shaking hands with the Burgomaster, dwelt upon the magnificent impressions his visit to the East had left upon him and expressed pleasure at being home again.

His Majesty added that everywhere in the East he found the Germans were highly esteemed, and he expressed the hope that his journey would help to open new markets for German enterprise, besides strengthening international peace. In conclusion, Emperor William thanked the Burgomaster for the patriotic reception accorded him by the capital, to which his Majesty wished a most prosperous future.

Then, followed by the flag and standard bearers, the Emperor was driven through the Brandenburger Gate and lines of the Guards Corps, which were drawn up along the Unter den Linden to the Lustgarten, where the parade was held. The Emperor drove in a carriage. Throughout his Majesty's progress the church bells were rung and the crowds cheered the Emperor.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S FETE.

Austrian Emperor Liberates Many Prisoners Upon the Occasion.

VIENNA, Dec. 1.—Emperor Francis Joseph, upon the occasion of his jubilee, the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne, occurring to-morrow, has granted full amnesty to all lèse majesté prisoners and has remitted the remainder of the sentences of 540 other prisoners.

The jubilee festivities began this evening with a torchlight procession in the Ring Strasse and a military tattoo. The principal thoroughfares of the city were gayly illuminated and filled with enthusiastic crowds, cheering for the Emperor. Similar fêtes took place in other towns. At Trieste the illuminations were exceptionally brilliant and bonfires blazed on the hills surrounding the city.

THE SAVIN SALE OF PAINTINGS.

Frank W. Savin Thought to Have Secured the Best Pictures.

The Savin sale of pictures, which James P. Silo has been conducting, was concluded last night at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, the rest of the Clark estate pictures being sold at the same time. The Savin collection, consisting of about forty paintings, has brought $9,015 in all. The audience was a good one and the bidding fairly brisk. Mr. Savin made no attempt to interfere with the sale. His daughter and son were there last night, and he sat not many seats from them.

Mr. Savin bid for no pictures, and after the sale he denied, when asked, that he had bought any. It is thought, however, that he has secured the best of them, because his friend, I. Hornigman, who sat beside him, bought eleven of the seventeen Savin pictures sold last night for a sum total of $6,720 and none of the Clark pictures. Among them was Bougereau's "Little Italian Mendicant," by far the finest offering of the sale, for which he paid $2,500. M. H. Oppenheim, Mrs. Savin's attorney, who bid $2,400 for the Bougereau, bought a Julian Dupré, "The Wheat Gatherer," for $147.50 for himself. His client, he said, bid on none of the pictures. The sale of the furniture, statuary, and bric-a-brac of the Savin house will go on next Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

Exhibition by Dramatic Students.

Members of the senior class of the well-known school of acting over which Franklin Sargent presides gave their first public exhibition of this season in the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon. Three one-act plays, all new, and all written by representatives of the "great unacted," formed the bill, Mr. Sargent having a mind for the training of dramatists as well as actors.

"At the Sign of the Buff Bible," by Beulah Marie Dix, was a conventional little drama of Roundheads and Cavaliers, with a whining and sneaking Puritan, a bluff Cromwell Colonel, a gallant Cromwell Captain, a lively and sympathetic maidservant, and a brave lady who made believe she was her own hunted brother, as personages. "Liz," by Estelle Johnson, was a character sketch of low life and "A Lesson in White" was a farce of a familiar pattern.

Grace Merritt, Nora Dunblane, Fernanda Eliscu, Alice Chandler, Marion Gardiner, D. H. McCartney, E. J. M. Hart, Edward Jacobs, Harry Lewis, Robert Schable, Sidney Donalds, Joseph Maylon, and Samuel Claggett were the performers, and the house was crowded by their friends.

Oratorio Society's Concert.

The first concert of the Oratorio Society, to be held to-morrow night at Carnegie Hall, promises to be particularly interesting, as about two hundred officers of the army and navy have accepted invitations to be present as the guests of the society. The change in the programme as previously announced consists of the chorale from "The Meistersinger," the festival march of Van der Stucken, and the Manila Te Deum, by Walter Damrosch.

Mr. Drew and Mr. Haworth Better.

John Drew, who was compelled to abandon Wednesday's and yesterday's performances of "The Liars" at the Empire Theatre on account of a severe cold, has sufficiently recovered, it was said last night, to permit his reappearance this evening. Joseph Haworth, who was taken ill on the stage of the Garden Theatre during the performance of "The Christian" on Tuesday night, was reported to be much improved yesterday, and will resume his part as John Storm to-night.

Judgment Against Theatrical Manager

A jury before Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict by default for $27,021.48 in favor of Theodore Moss in a suit against A. M. Palmer, a theatrical manager. Mr. Moss was represented by A. H. Hummel, who said that between June and November, 1896, Mr. Moss loaned to Palmer $24,085, for which he accepted notes. Mr. Palmer neglected to meet payment on the notes when they fell due. Mr. Palmer was also ordered to pay $500 for counsel fees.

The Third Week of the Opera.

The third week of the grand opera season, commencing Dec. 12, promises to be an interesting one if Maurice Grau carries out his present intentions. For Monday night "Faust," with Mme. Melba, is scheduled. Wednesday night "Die Walküre" will be produced, followed by "Siegfried" on Friday night. For the Saturday matinée "Nozze di Figaro," with the same cast which will present the opera next Wednesday night, and for the concluding performance of the week, Saturday night, either "Carmen" or "Romeo et Juliette" will be given.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The success of "La Boheme," as presented by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre, has prompted the management to continue the opera for another week.

Aime La Chaume, the composer, has almost completed a new comic opera, which he has been working on for some little time, and which will be entitled "The Magic Bottle." A prominent manager has the opera in view for an early production.

The new play, "The Rev. Griffith Davenport," which James A. Herne will present at the Herald Square Theatre following the run of "Hotel Topsy Turvy" in January has sixty speaking parts, and requires a company numbering nearly 200 people.

Weber & Fields have decided, beginning next week, to give matinées on Tuesdays instead of Wednesdays. This is done for the purpose of permitting the members of the company to witness productions which will be burlesqued, so that they may get a better idea of the parts they are to play.

Charles Frohman has made a contract with Gilmore & Tompkins to follow Andrew Mack's engagement at the Academy of Music with a production of Anson Pond's well-known military melodrama, "Her Atonement." Two of the spectacular scenes of the play will be made special features of the production and will represent the Seventy-first Regiment's departure for the late war and its return.

FILIPINOS MAKE THREATS

The Independent Party of the Islands Opposed to Our Control.

EVEN HINT AT WAR WITH US

Discontented at the Turn of the Peace Treaty with Spain, They May Cause Trouble.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—The independent party of the Filipinos is not disposed to accept the result of the deliberations of the Peace Commissioners at Paris, judging from the tone of the native press. The Independencia publishes a particularly bombastic leading article to the effect that the Filipinos will "decline to permit their homes to be bought and sold like merchandise."

It then repeats the readiness of the Filipinos to fight in defense of their rights, and asserts that the Government and people are unanimous in claiming nothing less than independence. The paper also claims that the Filipinos have incontestible claims upon the Island of Luzon, part of the Visayas Islands, and the Island of Mindanao by right of conquest. It concedes that the Americans helped the insurgents "indirectly by blockading Manila." But the Independencia claims that, even without help, the revolutionists must have ultimately won.

Finally, the Independencia holds that Spain cannot cede the Philippine Archipelago, "because it was never hers."

The United States transport Indiana arrived here this morning and the Nero sailed for home. Two companies of Pennsylvanians have been transferred to Corregidor Island. With the exception of a battalion of Washington soldiers, the new troops have not been landed.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—Further advices from the Philippine Islands say the insurgents there have decided not to recognize the cession of the islands to the United States, and that they will resist to the last. It is also claimed that the United States will require 70,000 troops to put down the rebellion, and it is alleged that the insurgents hold 10,000 Spanish prisoners whom they will force to serve against the Americans.

An official dispatch from Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander at Iloilo, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, says the Spanish troops there have made a successful sortie against the enemy, inflicting heavy losses upon the insurgents. The insurrection, is added, is spreading in the Visayas, and it is asserted that the movement is not directed against the Spaniards, but against the Americans.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, denies the report that Gen. Rios is negotiating with the insurgents for the surrender of Iloilo to them.

CHINESE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Minister Wu Ting Fang Hopes His People Will Be Fairly Treated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The Washington Star prints this afternoon an interview with Mr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, concerning the probability of the enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion law in the Philippines when the islands shall come under the control of the United States.

Mr. Wu expresses satisfaction at the conclusion of the peace negotiations, as peace between the United States and Spain is thereby insured. He deprecates war in all its phases and believes that all international differences should be submitted to an arbitration tribunal for settlement.

Regarding the application of the Chinese Exclusion law to the Philippines, Mr. Wu said: "I wish to appeal to the American people not to enforce the Chinese Exclusion law in those islands. By doing so a great injustice will be done my countrymen and the many opportunities of a prosperous and happy life will be denied them. There are a great many Chinese in the Philippines and all of them are a credit to the archipelago. The Chinese population there is entirely different from that in your Western countries. In the Philippines my countrymen are engaged in every walk of life. There are innumerable artisans, farmers, storekeepers, merchants, traders, and in fact business men of every legitimate character."

"My Government will await with great anxiety the disposition of this question. It is undoubtedly anxious that the Chinese should be allowed every possible license in the Philippines, although it will not ask anything unreasonable, nor will it ask that the Chinese be accorded privileges which are not granted others. All it desires is that our people shall be dealt with justly and fairly. I think that the broad American mind will exercise itself as it does in all cases of equity, and that China will not be the sufferer through the transfer of this valuable archipelago from Spanish domain to American sovereignty."

Intercession for Philippine Prisoners.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—A special dispatch from Madrid says a delegation from the Spanish Chamber of Commerce has had an audience with the Queen Regent and presented to her Majesty a petition in favor of reforms. The delegation also asked the Queen Regent to intercede for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands and to pardon the Filipinos who have been transported to Spain.

TYPHOID RAGES IN HONOLULU.

700 Men of the 1st New York Being Sent Home, Supposedly to Escape Fever—300 Cases in Hospital.

HONOLULU, Nov. 23.—Nov. 29 the steamer Australia will leave Honolulu with 500 men of the New York regiment, bound to San Francisco on the way to New York. A few days later 200 more will follow by the Alameda.

The troops are supposed to have been recalled on account of the ravage of typhoid fever. It is said there are now about 300 cases. Permission has been received at Honolulu from Washington to abandon Independence Park as a hospital site as soon as other quarters can be fitted up.

Two privates of the New York regiment saved a number of lives a few days before the Miowera sailed. Coming along King Street, they found a live wire across the street, and they spent the night in a storm keeping vehicles and pedestrians warned of the danger. Their names are H. W. Greene and Carl Andrews.

A big batch of Galicians, who were brought from Siberia to work on the Oahu plantations under contract, struck and went to jail rather than go back to work. The majority received a sentence of two years. They were put to breaking rocks at the Government quarry. Among the strikers are a number of boys under twenty years of age. Their contracts were declared null.

Two ships have reached Honolulu with flags at half-mast. William Noring, first mate of the C. F. Sargent, fell from the rigging while in sight of Honolulu and was eaten by sharks. Capt. Dow of the ship Planter died Nov. 8 of dysentery while his vessel was returning from the Lysian Islands with guano.

The citizens of Honolulu were preparing a big banquet for the troops on Thanksgiving Day.

TRUST GETS ALL HAWAIPS SUGAR.

Contract with Planters Calls for Entire Output for Two Years.

HONOLULU, Nov. 23.—Hawaiian planters have contracted with the American Sugar Refinery for the sale of the entire sugar output of the island for the next two years. Excepting only about 75,000 tons, which will be shipped to the refinery at Crockett, Cal., an amount sufficient for the American camps at San Francisco will be held at that place. The rest will be forwarded to New York to be used there in competition with the independent refineries.

"We have sold out to the trust," said a leading planter, "but it was a case of could not help ourselves. Our first overtures were to the Arbuckles. We wanted to patronize the independent refineries and were open in our opposition to the trust, but the Arbuckles would not buy, and the American Sugar Refinery held out inducements which no one else was prepared to meet."

BIG FACTORY BUILDING BURNS.

$175,000 Damage Done by a Morning Fire in West Third Street.

Fire gutted the seven-story brick building 44, 46, and 48 West Third Street early yesterday morning, causing a loss estimated at $175,000. E. J. Walter, a letter carrier, was taking mail from a box at Washington Square and Wooster Street, when he heard an explosion. He ran to Third Street and saw flames shooting from the third-story windows of the big building. He turned in an alarm.

The fire spread so rapidly that when Engine Company 33 reached the scene the entire upper part of the building was in flames. Chief Bonner, who came with the first engine, turned in a second and a third alarm. The arrival of many of the engines was delayed by snow in the streets. The Chief, leading the men of Engine 13, attempted to get up stairs on the Wooster Street side of the building, but they were driven back by a sheet of flame. The members of Fire Patrol No. 3, under Capt. Vaughn, had to flee for their lives when they attempted to spread their covers over the goods on the first floor. The building, which had an extensive frontage on Wooster Street, contained ninety-eight windows. Fifteen minutes after the discovery of the fire flames were issuing from each window. A tremendous explosion occurred after the fire had been burning about half an hour. It was followed by the fall of the fourth floor. This was soon followed by the collapse of the roof, which was borne down by the weight of the big water tank. The remaining floors fell shortly afterward, leaving the walls of the building in a menacing condition. The cause of the fire is not known.

The following firms were burned out: First floor, New York Dispatch and Delivery Company; second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, Hein & Fox, manufacturers of hats and caps; sixth and seventh floors, Joseph Cohn & Sons, clothing. One hundred thousand dollars of the loss was on stock, the remainder on the building. The insurance was as follows:

On the building—Liverpool and London and Globe, $20,000; Continental, $10,000; Pennsylvania, $10,000; Western, $7,500; New York Underwriters, $5,000; Reliance, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; North America, $5,000.

On Hein & Fox—Hamburg-Bremen, $5,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $5,000; Royal, $5,000; Williamsburg City, $2,500; American of New York, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Washington Lloyds, $2,500; International, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Colonial, $2,500; Glens Falls, $1,750; Milwaukee Mechanics', $1,750; Albany, $1,500; Grand Rapids, $1,500; Michigan, $1,500; Buffalo Commercial, $1,500; Buffalo German, $1,500; New York Underwriters, $1,500.

On Joseph Cohn & Sons—Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Lancashire, $3,000; New Orleans, $2,500; German-American, $2,500; Palatine, $1,500; North America, $1,250; Citizens', $1,250; Caledonian, $1,250; Phoenix of London, $1,250; Atlanta Home, $1,000. On New York Dispatch and Delivery Company—St. Paul Fire and Marine, $3,000. On Empire Feather Company—Hartford, $1,500; Western, $1,500.

FIREMEN IN GAS FILLED CELLAR.

Several Overcome in Repeated Attempts to Check Flow of Gas.

Gas escaped in such a volume yesterday morning in the cellar of the four-story brick building at 39 and 41 Greene Street that a number of firemen who tried to get into the place to shut off the gas and fight the fire which started were overcome. These included Chief Lally of the Fifth Battalion. Only one man was more than temporarily overcome.

Several men had been dragged out unconscious when Chief Lally reached the fire and entered the cellar. He immediately fell. Lieut. William Wieland of Hook and Ladder No. 8 fell on the Chief. Both were dragged out and revived. Chief Lally then refused to let any more men go into the place, as he said it would be throwing their lives away. The firemen, in taking out the Chief and Wieland, found a very large black cat, belonging to Henry L. Muller, a saloonkeeper on the first floor. The cat is called "Governor Black," and was senseless when taken out. He revived in the air, but wobbled about for several hours.

Lieut. Wieland volunteered to go into the cellar again, the fire having been put out. Wieland was supplied with a Vager-Bader headpiece, used in entering buildings filled with smoke. It is filled with compressed air and has thick sides. Wieland had not advanced three feet when he fell flat, and was immediately dragged out by two firemen. He was unconscious for an hour. An ambulance, summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, took him to the hospital, as he was very weak.

Superintendent Riley of the gas company, who had been telephoned for, now arrived, and had the gas turned off in the street. He then tried to go into the cellar. He fell and was not resuscitated for half an hour.

The damage by the fire was about $1,000. It was reported that the fire was started by an Italian who went into the cellar with a lighted candle. He has disappeared.

A NAVAL OFFICER DIVORCED.

Commodore W. K. Mayo, Retired, Charged His Wife with Desertion.

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 1.—A divorce was granted this afternoon to Commodore W. K. Mayo of the United States Navy, retired, on the ground of desertion. He was married Dec. 8, 1892, to Jennie Elton Stevens of Waterbury, Conn.

Their domestic life was unhappy and the wife was once in retreat for nervous troubles, after which she refused to live with her husband. Commodore Mayo is a wealthy resident of Washington and a native of Virginia. He is now sixty-one years of age.

GRANT C. GILLETT ARRESTED?

Kansas Speculator Said to be Captive Upon Creditors' Complaint.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 1.—It is stated here to-night that Grant C. Gillett, the Kansas City cattleman whose financial collapse last week revealed the fact that in less than three years he has piled up an indebtedness of more than $1,500,000, is under arrest somewhere in the Southwest.

Charles A. Schaefer, President of the George Holmes Commission Company, swore out a warrant here to-day charging Gillett with having obtained $19,500 by false pretenses. The warrant was placed in the hands of an officer, and the officer left the city to-night. M. A. Fyke, attorney for the Holmes Company, to-night made this statement:

"Gillett is under arrest in Mexico. An officer has gone for him, and we will get him back, we hope, at a very early date."

In other quarters it is stated almost as positively that Gillett is not in Mexico, but that he is in custody on American soil; that he has a large sum of money in his possession, and that his captors are negotiating with his creditors here to exact a stated percentage of the money as their price for turning Gillett and the funds over to his creditors.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS MEET.

Visit Is Made to Post Office and Pneumatic Tube Service Viewed.

The mechanical engineers devoted themselves exclusively to the discussion of scientific subjects at the morning session of their convention yesterday, at 12 West Thirty-first Street. Papers on the "Theory of the Moment of Inertia" and "Improvements in Steam Boilers" were read and discussed. In the afternoon B. C. Batcheller, the inventor of the pneumatic tube now used by the New York Post Office, delivered a short lecture on "The Pneumatic Tube," and afterward escorted the members and their wives, numbering 200, to the Post Office, where Mr. Van Cott received them and showed them the pneumatic tube machinery at work.

The party also visited the branch station at 25 Third Avenue and saw the operation of the newly installed intermediate station receiving and dispatching apparatus. By means of metal discs placed in the front end of the carriers by the dispatchers they are automatically thrown out at the station for which they are intended. The disc varies in size to correspond with steel points placed in the tube at the station, thus forming an electric contact which causes the carrier to be thrown out. If no contact is formed, the carrier continues on its way.

In the evening the delegates attended an illustrated lecture on "Hunting Big Game in Africa," delivered by Arthur C. Humbert at the Engineers' Club.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter and other attractive features.)—Adv.

WORK OF TIN PLATE TRUST.

Orders Issued Closing Down a Large Number of Factories Absorbed.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 1.—It was stated here to-day that orders have been issued by the newly formed tin plate combine closing down a large number of tin plate factories absorbed by the trust.

The Consolidated Tin Plate Company is the name of the new organization. D. G. Reid is the President, with headquarters in Chicago, where the general office is situated. W. T. Graham is the Vice President, with headquarters in Pittsburg.

It is understood all the mills absorbed will be transferred to the new concern Dec. 15, and that orders have already been issued closing down many mills a week or ten days prior to that date. Prices of tin plate have been materially advanced within the past week.

CLIFFORD GETS ANOTHER STAY.

Right of an Acting Governor to Set a Day of Execution to be Tested.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 1.—The Supreme Court this afternoon stayed the execution of Edward Clifford, under sentence to be hanged in the Hudson County Jail on Jan. 6 next, pending a decision on the legality of the Acting Governor's right to issue a death warrant fixing the time for execution. Lawyer Warren Dixon of Jersey City appeared before the court and contended that the action of the Acting Governor was illegal and that the power to issue a death warrant was not vested in him. He asked for a writ of certiorari to review the constitutionality of Acting Governor Watkins's act, and this was granted.

Clifford killed Superintendent William G. Wattson of the West Shore Railroad in Weehawken some time ago because the Superintendent would not reinstate him as a railroad detective. It now looks as if the fight to save Clifford will begin all over again. His case had been through the State courts, the Court of Errors, and the Court of Pardons. All decided against him, and then the case was carried to the United States Supreme Court in Washington, with like result. The point raised to-day has never been tested, but it results in his gaining a new lease of life.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Taylor Gause.

John Taylor Gause, President of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del., died yesterday afternoon of pneumonia. Mr. Gause was a native of Chester County, Penn., and was born in 1823. He went to Wilmington in 1843, and was an errand boy in the office of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company. In 1858 he was admitted to the firm as an equal partner, with Samuel Harlan. In 1867 the firm became a corporation, with Mr. Harlan as President, and on his death, in 1883, Mr. Gause became President, which position he held until 1896, when Henry G. Morse became President. Mr. Morse retired last August and Mr. Gause again became President. He is survived by three sons and a daughter, Horace W., H. T., and H. Victor, and Mrs. H. B. B. Stapler of New York.

Obituary Notes.

PIERRE VAN BERGEN NASH of Liverpool died on Tuesday at Saranac Lake, where he had gone two months ago for his health. He was a brother of Henry Van B. Nash of the firm of T. B. Coddington & Co., this city, and was unmarried. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

GEORGE B. HOLLISTER, aged seventy-eight, a member of the Cincinnati Bar, died yesterday at his home in Mount Auburn. He served as Senator from Hamilton County in the Ohio General Assembly several years ago. His son, H. C. Hollister, is one of the Common Pleas Judges of Hamilton County.

The Rev. JAMES KUHN of Massillon, Ohio, died yesterday as the result of an operation performed in a Cleveland hospital. Father Kuhn gained national prominence as an arbitrator in the mining difficulties of 1894. He was a brother of Herman Kuhn, editor of Le Monde of Paris.

The Rev. HENRY HOLMES LORING died at the home of his son in New Rochelle yesterday in his sixty-seventh year. He was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church when a young man, and went to Kansas, where he became prominent. His health failed him about three years ago, when he came East to live with his son.

EDWARD P. HAMILTON, a real estate dealer, died at his home, in East Orange, Wednesday, after an illness of three weeks. He was born in Brooklyn, in 1844, and when a young man took up the study of law, but soon gave it up to go into the real estate business. A son and a daughter survive him. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon.

THOMAS H. MCALLISTER, a well-known manufacturer of optical instruments, died at his home, 227 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday, of heart disease, in his seventy-fifth year. His grandfather established himself as an optician in Philadelphia in 1793. Mr. McAllister started in business in this city thirty-two years ago. He is survived by a son and two grandchildren. Funeral services will be held this

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Simon Borg & Co.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 Broad St., New York. 221 East German St., Baltimore.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Cotton and Coffee
Want to buy or sell Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Penna. R. R. Co.
Bonds issued by the Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.
Bonds of Street R'ys in the State of Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

San Francisco, Cal., November 21, 1898.
TO THE
HOLDERS OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Bonds, Series "A,"
MATURING DECEMBER 1, 1898.

The principal of the above $2,995,000 Bonds will not be paid at their maturity, but it is intended that, until such principal shall have been paid, or readjustment of the Company's affairs arranged, interest from December 1, 1898, shall be paid to the holders of such Bonds, semi-annually, at the rate of 5% per annum. Such interest payments, if accepted, will be in full for interest for the preceding half year, but will not otherwise affect any rights of the Bondholders arising from the Company's failure to pay the principal of such Bonds at maturity.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By ISAAC L. REQUA, President.

In view of the above notice, we herewith beg to inform holders of our Certificates issued on deposit of above bonds that we are prepared, on and after December 1, 1898, until further notice, to purchase at par and interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, from that date, upon presentation thereof at our office, such of said Certificates as the holders may desire to sell.
It is expected that a plan for the readjustment of the Company's affairs, providing for the exchange of New Securities against our Certificates of Deposit, will before long be announced. Meanwhile we shall adopt such course as may seem desirable for the protection of the interests of the Bondholders.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, November 25, 1898.

The Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mtge. Six per cent. Gold Bonds.
Holders of Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1896, guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and Receivers, and secured by equipment mortgage dated June 25th, 1896, are hereby notified that on the next interest day, January 1, 1899, each and all of said bonds will be redeemed and paid in exercise of the right therein reserved. Interest on said bonds will cease on that date.
JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Balto. & Ohio R. R.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1896, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, }

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the deed of trust of The Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 22, 98, and 40, for $1,000 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1899.
New York, December 1st, 1898.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

Colonial Trust Co.
American Surety Co.
BOUGHT BY
CHAS. R. SICKELS CO.
60 Broadway, N. Y.
Telephone 2138 Cortlandt.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Somewhat less than 500,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, of which about one-fifth was contributed by Sugar Trust activity. That stock rose over three points, and largely absorbed the interest of the Wall Street day. For some time past Wall Street has been crowded with bull points on Sugar Trust stock, and almost all the professional talent of the Stock Exchange has been making concerted efforts to lift its market quotation. Traders on the short side have been scared out, few having temerity enough to stand against the effective manipulative pressure. Brokerage offices are as a consequence now carrying more Sugar Trust stock than has been the average for a long time past

Of various sensational stories circulating to account for the strength of Sugar Trust stock those most entertaining represented: (1) That Chicago Glucose financiers have bought control of the Sugar Trust and will merge it into their own property. (2) That President Havemeyer has been notified by his co-trustees that the Sugar Trust fight must end, that it is unwarranted, and the trust might as well surrender. (3) That Messrs. Doscher and Messrs. Arbuckle are finally about to give up the competitive fight as too expensive for them to continue. (4) That Mr. J. P. Morgan is organizing a new $100,000,000 corporation to take in the Sugar Trust and all the independent sugar refineries, and (5) that the regular 3 per cent. quarterly dividend will be declared on the trust's stock. Such tales are only fairly representative; twice as many, and some of them much more animated, ran the rounds. What probably was more effective than any bull argument during the day was, however, that the stock itself advanced readily. Traders seeing it rise bought it. Sensational tales of impending developments interested them only by way of excuse.

Meantime business men closest to the controlling interests in Sugar Trust management insist that the whole performance is stock-jobbing. No outsider knows what the next Sugar Trust dividend will be. Current earnings equal 1½ per cent. for the quarter.

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A number of other industrial shares were active in the wake of Sugar. Tobacco was rather an exception in the trust list in scoring a decline. During the recent market buoyancy it is probable that there has been distributed to the public over 100 per cent. more trust stocks than formerly was the general holding. Practically, all of the professional traders in the Street have gone into the trusts to a greater or less degree, and curious fables get Wall Street attention—all for the time celebrating the tremendous profits which anybody can make who is willing to buy a blind pool stock at an advancing quotation.

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Standard railway stocks continue well taken. Conservative commission houses do not change their position of confidence that properties like the general Vanderbilt list are entitled to advances better than yet recorded—advances to represent material business improvement. What is noticeable in the railway list is this contrast—insiders in the trust stocks sell, taking advantage of a market boom to unload, while insiders of standard railway properties are persistent buyers, it being estimated by careful authorities that those interests holding largest concentrated investments in American railway stocks own now an average of 50 per cent. or more beyond what their normal holdings hitherto have been. The significance of this is easy to understand.

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Sterling exchange again showed firmness yesterday, although business in that department was inactive. The Bank of England disappointed apprehensive people by not advancing its discount rate, but exchange market authorities are not inclined to believe that we are to run into a big gold import movement just yet. They point out that exchange rates will have to weaken considerably before gold can be imported at a reasonable profit, and they do not believe that the condition of the London money market will permit of heavy withdrawals of gold for American account at the present time. Ultimately gold will come, and in large volume, but in the opinion of conservative authorities the time is not yet.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $91,000 3s, coupon, at 106@105⅞@106; $10,000 do., registered, at 106⅛; $3,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½; $20,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 127½@127⅝, and $7,000 do., coupon, at 127½@127⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1⅞	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Express	1	Lake E. & West. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	3¾	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. S. & Wire	½	Nat. Lead Co	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	3
B. & O., all in. pd.	¾	New York Central	½
B. & O., w. i.	⅞	Nor. & West. pf.	⅞
B. & O. pf., w. i.	⅞	Ontario Mining	2½
B. & O. Southw. pf.	⅞	Ore. Short Line	1¼
Brook. R. T.	1⅛	Pacific Coast	1
Bruns. Un. Gas	1⅛	Penn. Railroad	½
Brunswick City	1⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Central Pacific	2⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Ches. & Ohio	½	Rome, Wat. & Og.	2
Chi. & Alton	2	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	⅛	South. Railway pf.	½
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Union Pac. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	U. S. Express	1¼
Col. South., w. i.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Col. S. 1st pf., w. i.	1	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Col. S. 2d pf., w. i.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅞
Consol. Gas	6¼	W. & L. E., 4th ass. pd	½
Consol. Ice pf.	1	W. & L. E. pf., 4th ass. pd	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	⅝		
Iowa Cent. pf.	½		
Kan. City, P. & G.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	2¼	Evans. & T. Haute	1
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Inter. Paper	⅞
C. & East Ill	½	Inter. Paper pf.	½
C. & East Ill. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Consol. Ice	⅝	Stand. Distilling	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	1	Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, & D. Ext. 7s.	1½	Or. Sh. Line, inc. A.	1½
C. & Northw. con. 7s.	1½	Or. Sh. Line, inc. B.	3
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3s	2	Rio Gr. South. 1st	2
Keo. & D. M. 1st	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1½
		U. S. Leather 6s.	4¼
		West. N. Car 6s.	4¼

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1¼	Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $172,134,343; balance, $8,195,214; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $589,825.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady, with an easier tendency at the close. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long, and 5.21⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅜, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

LONDON TRADING VARIED.

Again yesterday London's operations in this market were mixed in character, the foreign houses being only small buyers on balance. Trading for foreign account was not as active as heretofore, arbitrage transactions amounting to but 25,000 or 30,000 shares. Naturally the failure of the Bank of England to advance its discount rate, as had been apprehended in some quarters, had the effect of improving speculative sentiment abroad, and the London market was much stronger than on Tuesday. In this strength, however, Americans did not share fully. Wall Street houses with London connections say that apprehension is displayed there because of the approaching convening of Congress.

UNION TOBACCO COMPANY.

The Directors of the Union Tobacco Company, who were elected on Wednesday, held their first meeting yesterday. Mr. William H. Butler, who in Tuesday's reports was said to have resigned from the Directorate, was made President. Mr. Butler's resignation was from the American Tobacco Company, with which he was long prominently identified, and not from the Union Company, in which he is one of the foremost figures. The Union Company has established its offices at 250 West Twenty-seventh Street, in this city, in a new factory which the company has leased for a long term of years.

It was disclosed yesterday by a leading tobacco trade interest that the Union Company is to be one of the most important of the concerns to be organized and operated by the Widener-Elkins Cuban syndicate which was recently organized with an enormous capital to develop Cuban industries and American business lines related thereto. Wall Street has heard much of this syndicate, and its plans have been widely discussed. It is stated that the Union Tobacco Company is to be the manufacturing end of the Cuban syndicate's tobacco interests, and is to manufacture the tobacco which the syndicate is to produce on its vast territory recently acquired in Cuba. This puts the Union Company in a new light, and will make it much more of a tobacco trade factor than it has hitherto been generally considered.

It was also announced yesterday that the Union Company has entered into a working agreement with the Liggett & Meyers Company.

PACIFIC STOCKS SLUGGISH.

Wall Street seems to be all at sea over the Pacific roads situation. Positive assertions are made that the quarrel between Messrs. Hill and Morgan and their respective interests has been wholly settled in most amicable fashion. Other assertions equally as positive declare that the managements are still at loggerheads, and that they are likely to continue so for some time, all peace-making efforts so far having failed. Both claims have aggressive champions, as the Stock Exchange positions of the stocks show.

Yesterday both Union Pacifics made fractional gains, London buying them steadily and insiders also working on that side. The bull points on them were the road's increasing earnings, as shown by October figures, and the proposed acquisition of the Oregon Short Line. The Northern Pacifics were inclined to be heavy, the common stock hanging around 40½ during the entire day.

THE ALTON DEAL.

Western interests identified with the Alton deal syndicate are credited with recent heavy purchases of Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf. Activity in the stock has been steadily increasing lately, nearly 17,000 shares of it changing hands yesterday. The stock continues strong, and yesterday sold up to 25½, closing with a net gain of between one and two points. A feature in the trading in Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf were the numerous seller 20 contracts made between one and two points below the regular market price.

Chicago and Alton stock was also strong yesterday, advancing four points and holding two of them to the close. When the Alton deal was announced Alton stock dropped abruptly. Since then it has regained its loss.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was notably strong yesterday, and transactions in it were larger than has recently been the average. The stock figured for more than 13,000 shares, and sold up to within a fraction of 60, making a net gain of more than a point. Inside interests were more active on the buying side than they have been for some time, and with the strength of the stock came intimations that the impending Nassau Electric deal, when disclosed, will be found to be of much greater importance and much broader in scope than is generally expected. It was said that the announcement of the consolidation will tell of a plan to finance the larger property in a way to materially decrease present charges in addition to making an ally out of Brooklyn Rapid Transit's great competitor.

GAS STOCKS HIGHER.

Local gas issues were conspicuous for their strength yesterday, Consolidated Gas leading the group and running up more than 6 points. The stock closed at its highest price, 195¼. Gossip regarding the gas properties was scarce, but in some usually well informed quarters it was intimated that the differences between the various companies are likely to be soon settled and that gas consolidation schemes may then be taken up again.

PEOPLE'S GAS DEVELOPMENTS.

People's Gas gained between 1 and 2 points yesterday, closing above 110. Flower interests were good buyers and they seemed to have a good speculative following. It is understood that developments of much more importance than the Manhattan Oil Company deal are shortly to be announced in connection with People's Gas affairs, and people identified with the company are talking confidently of the stock's prospects.

LOUISVILLE'S BIG INCREASE.

Louisville and Nashville's $193,000 increase in net earnings for the month of October was chiefly responsible for the heavy buying of the stock yesterday both by London and local interests. The increase was beyond all expectations and had the effect of strengthening current dividend hopes. Throughout Wall Street, and abroad as well, Louisville and Nashville stock seems to have become a prime favorite, and sentiment on it is wholly enthusiastically bullish.

AVERAGING ITS STOCK.

Cotton Oil common stock figured for nearly 4,000 shares yesterday and ran up about a couple of points, selling up to and closing at 34. The buying was supposed to be for the account of the bull pool in the stock, which is credited with endeavoring to average stock bought at much higher prices previous to the declaration of the dividend.

BOSTON CONSERVATISM.

Man is optimistic now, and striving to vie with the weather in rushing to extremes, says The Boston Herald. He is ready for great risks, for heroic ventures, for war, almost ready for universal peace, ready for anything. There is no monopoly too great to organize, no speculation too venturesome to reject. He buys Standard Oil for hundreds of dollars a share. He pays more hundreds a share for Calumet. He bids higher prices relatively for stocks dearer at the prices paid than are Standard Oil and Calumet at the fabulous prices current. And so the parallel might be continued, all comparisons and contrasts tending to show that these are unusual times and unusual times must have an unusual production.

Man may well be awake to his environment, and begin to search for the cause for what is happening. He may well ask himself whether caution does not become man when he is being forced into action by laws which he fails to grasp. This is a record-breaking era, and such eras are always attended with the danger of overdoing things.

A RELIEF FUND DIVIDEND.

The Chicago Board of Trade people, who three years ago contributed to that fund which was sent into Nebraska and Kansas to relieve the distress among the farmers because of the disastrous drought of 1895, have received notice of a second dividend from that remarkable investment. The contributions that year were largely in the shape of loans, the funds being used to furnish seed. In most cases notes were taken from the farmers who received assistance, and in a few cases mortgages. A first dividend of 40 per cent. was paid to the subscribers of that relief fund two years ago; a second dividend of 14 per cent. will soon be distributed, and notice of it has already been sent out.

The Board of Trade contribution was $15,305, all of it sent in the shape of seed grain. It was distributed to the distressed through fifty-two different agents, reputable people living in the localities where the suffering from loss of crops had been the severest. This latest dividend will make $8,264 returned to the donors. It is expected that this will be the last dividend to distribute. The record of the distribution shows that in some localities every recipient of aid has paid his note, while in a few localities not one of the notes given for the seed grain contributed has been paid.

OREGON SHORT LINE.

The recent buying of Oregon Short Line stock and its resultant advance is accounted for by Boston people who are well informed by a demand largely for investment account. The property is in an excellent physical condition, and its traffic is making a steady and surprising gain. The control of its stock is, as is well understood, owned by the Union Pacific people, and the present strong position of the Union Pacific property and its rapidly growing business is, of course, shared in almeasure by the Oregon Short Line. The current report of a proposed exchange of Union Pacific stock for Oregon Short Line is, therefore, something of an influencing factor for good. And then, too, there is an excellent prospect for an extension of the line from Milford—its southern terminus—not only to Pioche, as is now contemplated, but through to Los Angeles, Cal., thereby making the line a link in another transcontinental route. The arrangements for constructing this new road are further advanced than its projectors are willing to admit, and it is not at all unlikely that work upon it will be commenced within a few months. The Oregon Short Line, reorganized and under the conservative Union Pacific management, certainly appears to have an exceptionally promising future, and it is a growing appreciation of this fact that is now inducing a fresh interest in its securities.—Boston Journal.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Incorporation of the Spring Lake Ice Company of Chicago as a possible rival of the Knickerbocker consolidation.

Report that the railroad companies east of Pittsburg have ordered an advance in soft coal freight rates of 10 cents per ton.

Decrease of $9,056 in New York, Ontario and Western's net earnings for October, making a decrease of $55,508 since July 1.

Agreement of officials of the east-bound roads to restore freight rates on Dec. 12.

Customs receipts by the Government for November larger than any of the corresponding months since 1890.

Increase of $192,941 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for October, making an increase of $49,001 since July 1.

High record of bank clearings of seventy-three principal cities of the United States for November. Increase over last year, $1,103,400,000.

Vote of Directors of Union Pacific to ask stockholders to allow an exchange of Union Pacific stock for Oregon Short Line, provided that two-thirds of the latter can be secured.

Withdrawal of £296,000 gold from the Bank of England for shipment to Germany.

Election of Charles A. Munn and Theodore F. Reynolds to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Decrease of $208 in net earnings of Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling for September, making an increase of $38,875 since July 1.

Filing at Albany of a certificate of incorporation of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railway with a capital of $4,400,000.

Reported completion of plan for the leasing of the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries by the Brooklyn Ferry Company.

Increase of $5,358 in Iowa Central's net earnings for October, but decrease of $3,420 since July 1.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	234½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s, when iss'd	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	8	10
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	142	145
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95	95¼
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38¼	39½
Union Ferry	44	44¼
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas 5s	104¾	106¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	86
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28¾	29
Amsterdam preferred	69½	69½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15½	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105¾
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	88½	94½
Standard Gas, New York	138	141
Standard Gas pf.	153	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	35¼	35¾
Continental Tobacco pf.	89½	89¾
Glucose common, ex dividend	69½	68
Glucose pf., ex dividend	107⅝	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	91¾	93
International Silver Plate	34½	35
Knickerbocker Ice common	49½	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80¾	81½
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	17	17½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	97½	98½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9½	11½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	5	50
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	413½	414
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	13	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	65	85
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	22½	24
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60⅝@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅜c.

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,800 shares of Phoenix sold at .13@.10@.11.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 600 shares of Anaconda sold at .58, seller 10; 100 Argentum at .33, 500 Crown Point at .15, 1,500 Pharmacist at .05, 1,000 Phoenix at .10, and 500 Mollie Gibson at .20, seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange, 9,000 shares of Cannon Ball sold at .003⅝@.008, 1,000 Copper Rock at .0025, 16,000 Gold Magnet at .0050@.0035@.0050, 2,000 Justine at .01⅛@.01⅝, 3,000 Old Gold at .003½@.008⅜, 1,000 Pilgrim at .002½, 100 Rocky Mountain at .011½, 41,000 Sentinel at .001⅜@.001½, and 200 Waldorf at .008.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Ontario	4.75
Adams Con.	.07	Ophir	.60
Belcher	.20	Occidental	.68
Best & Belcher	.35	Plymouth	.10
Breese	.85	Phoenix Gold M. Co.	.10
Brunswick, con.	.14	Potosi	.14
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.20	Quicksilver pf.	4.50
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.15
Chrysolite	.14	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Standard	1.80
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.10
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con.	.22
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.12
Crown Point	.05	Victor	1.00
Catalpa	.08	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum	.32
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.60
Gould & Curry	.14	Chipple Creek Con.	.03
Hale & Norcross	1.35	Creede & C. Creek	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.03
Horn Silver	1.10	Golden Fleece	.23
Iron Silver	.73	Isabella	.25
Julia Consol.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.24
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mount Rosa	.19
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.09	Portland	1.35
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.24	Union	.18
Moulton	.20	Work	.11

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.75
Belcher	.20	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.14
Best & Belcher	.35	La Crosse	.07
Breese	.90	Leadville	.17
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.25
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.60
Chollar	.24	Ophir	.12
Chrysolite	.12	Monarch Gold	.14
Comstock Tun. Co.	.08	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.18	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.37	Standard Con.	1.75
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.16	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.15

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Gold	.008	Gold Coin Cr. Ck.	1.40
Gold Magnet	.00½	Garfield Con.	.12
Havana	.75	Isabella	.26
Japan	2.50	Jefferson	.06
Pilgrim	.002¼	Justine	.01¼
Rocky Mountain	.01½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Waldorf	.008	Monarch Colsa	.18½
Yukon	.10½	Old Gold	.003
Cannon Ball	.008	Sentinel	.001¾
Copper Rock	.00¾	Work	.12
Elkton	.04		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	37	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	17	Manhattan	200
Broadway	22	Mechanics'	160
Butch. & Drovers'	6	Mercantile	167
Central National	100	Merchants'	150
Chatham	29	Merchants' Exch'ge	110
Citizens'	130	National Union	245
Continental	128	New York	231
Corn Exchange	260	New York County	1300
Fourth National	180	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	140
Garfield National	1050	Park	350
German American	113	Phenix	90
Greenwich	165	Republic	155
Hanover	400	Seaboard National	179
Hudson River	165	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	450	Seventh National	135
Irving	150	State of New York	105
Leather Man'f'rs'	170	Western National	170

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were hig

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Dec. 1, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	207	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	−2½
31	31¼	49	Am. Malting Co.	30¾	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	.....
82	82½	560	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82	82½	82	82½	.....
33⅞	34	4,330	American Cotton Oil.	32	34	32	34	+1⅞
87½	87¾	578	Am. Cotton Oil pf	87¼	87½	87¼	87½	+⅜
149	152	270	American Express	150	150	150	150	+1
11¾	12	10	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12	12	12	12	.....
129¼	129⅝	81,289	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123¾	129⅝	120¾	129⅝	+3⅝
118¼	119	120	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	117¼	119	118¾	119	+⅞
136½	137	7,420	American Tobacco	137½	138	136¾	136¾	.....
128	130	200	American Tobacco pf.	129½	129½	128½	128¾	.....
32½	33	1,905	Am. Steel & Wire	31⅝	32⅝	31¾	32½	+⅞
89¼	89⅝	400	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	89¼	89½	89¼	89½	+⅜
16¼	16¼	1,700	At., T. & S. F.	16	16¼	16	16⅜	+⅛
46⅝	46¾	24,330	At., T. & S. F. pf.	46	46⅝	45⅞	46⅜	+⅛
58⅞	59	2,020	B. & O., all in. pd.	58½	59¼	58⅜	59	+⅝
45	45½	1,530	B. & O., when iss.	45⅛	45½	45	45½	+⅛
74	74¾	122	B. & O. pf., when iss.	75	75	75	75	+1
7	7¼	1,625	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7¼	7	7¼	−⅛
4¼	4¾	400	Bay State Gas	4⅝	4¾	4¼	4¾	.....
68½	68⅝	12,220	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	67½	68⅝	67½	68⅝	+1⅛
128½	129	963	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127½	129	127½	128¾	+⅝
11	11⅛	1,550	Brunswick City	10⅝	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+1⅛
54½	54⅝	50	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	.....
33¼	33⅝	18,850	Central Pacific	31¼	33⅝	31	33⅝	+2⅛
24	24⅛	6,870	Chesapeake & Ohio	23⅝	24¼	23⅝	24	+⅛
164	165	1,158	Chicago & Alton	166	166¼	164	164	+2
119½	119¾	3,970	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119¼	119¾	119¼	119¾	+⅜
59¼	59⅝	300	Chi. & East. Ill.	59½	59½	59½	59½	−1⅛
110	111	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	110⅝	110⅝	110½	110½	+⅛
14⅞	15	5,580	Chicago Great West.	15	15⅛	14⅝	15	+⅛
77½	78¼	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+½
48⅜	49	300	Chi. Gr. West., pf. A.	48½	48⅞	48¼	48⅞	.....
29⅜	30⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West. 1st. pf. B.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+⅛
8⅝	8¾	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
34	35	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35	35	34¾	34¾	−⅛
114½	114⅝	11,408	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114½	114¾	114⅛	114⅝	+⅛
162¾	163	242	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	163	163	163	163	+½
138½	140	1,545	Chicago & Northw.	139	139¾	139	139½	+½
108⅜	108½	5,812	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108¼	108½	108¼	108¾	+⅛
30	32	350	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½	+⅛
41½	42	170	C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	41¾	41½	41½	+⅛
15⅜	15½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+⅛
6	6½	2	Colorado Midland	6	6	6	6	.....
19	19¾	7	Colorado Midland pf.	18½	19¼	18½	19¼	.....
8⅝	8⅞	1,050	Col. So., when iss.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
47½	48⅜	1,525	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	47¾	49	47¾	48⅛	+⅛
18	18¼	4,643	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	16⅝	18¼	16⅝	18¼	+2
3¾	4¼	200	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4½	4½	4½	4½	.....
17	18	362	Col., H. V. & T. pf.	19¾	19¾	17	17	−1
191¼	193½	6,174	Consolidated Gas	191	195¼	191	195¼	+6½
44½	45¾	200	Consolidated Ice	46	46	46	46	−¾
92	94	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	94	94	94	94	+1
99	100¼	286	Delaware & Hudson	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	−¼
144	145	325	Del., Lack. & West.	145	145	145	145	.....
15⅞	16¼	200	Denver & R. G.	15¾	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	.....
62½	62¾	1,330	Denver & R. G. pf.	62½	62⅝	62½	62⅝	+⅛
200		200	Detroit Gas	61	61	61	61	.....
13⅞	14	140	Erie	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	.....
37	37¼	500	Erie 1st pf	36⅞	37	36¾	37	+⅛
18⅜	18¾	300	Erie 2d pf	18⅜	18⅝	18½	18⅝	−⅛
30	31	200	Evans & T. H.	30½	30½	30	30	−1
31¾	31⅞	1,478	Federal Steel	31¾	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+⅛
76	76¼	1,895	Federal Steel pf	76⅛	76⅝	76	76¼	+⅛
18	18½	280	Flint & P. M.	18¼	18¼	18	18	.....
43	44	150	Flint & P. M. pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
84⅝	84⅞	3,121	General Electric	85¼	85¼	84½	84½	−⅛
138	139	150	Great Northern pf	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	−⅛
111⅜	112	160	Illinois Central	111½	111½	111½	111½	−⅛
59¼	60	300	International Paper	60	60	59	59	−⅛
92	93	135	Int. Paper pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	−⅛
9¼	9¾	310	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	+⅜
35	36	20	Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	−2
22	22¼	16,851	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	22¼	25½	22	22½	+1½
51¼	52	3,071	Laclede Gas	50½	52	50½	52	.....
15¾	16	20	Lake Erie & Western	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	.....
65	66½	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	+½
49	50	50	Long Island	50	50	50	50	.....
63¼	63⅝	18,875	Louisville & Nashville	63	63⅜	62⅞	63⅛	+⅛
98½	98⅝	8,000	Manhattan Con	98	98¾	98	98⅛	+⅛
180¾	180¾	6,492	Metropolitan St. Ry.	179¾	180⅞	179¾	180¾	+1½
100		100	Mich. Penin. Car pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
12¼	12½	550	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	.....
34½	35	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34½	35	34⅝	34⅞	+⅛
37⅜	37½	3,000	Missouri Pacific	37¼	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	+⅛
45¾	46	3,802	Nat. Biscuit Co.	47	47⅜	45⅞	46½	+⅛
98	100½	4	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	100	100	100	100	.....
36¼	36½	8,567	National Lead Co.	35¼	37	35¼	36¼	+1
111	112½	155	National Lead Co. pf.	112	112½	112	112½	.....
12¼	12½	10,030	National Linseed Oil	10	12¼	10	12½	+3
93½	94	100	New Jersey Central	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+¼
100	102	350	New York Air Brake	102	102	101	101	.....
118¾	118⅞	1,786	New York Central	118⅜	119¼	118¾	119	+½
193	196	15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	196¼	196¼	196¼	196¼	.....
55¼	55¾	1,110	Norfolk & West. pf.	54½	55½	54½	55½	+⅞
7¾	7⅞	1,760	North American	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
40¾	40⅞	6,690	Northern Pacific	40½	40⅞	40¼	40⅜	+⅛
76¾	77	1,765	Northern Pacific pf	75½	76⅛	75¾	75⅞	+⅛
6	7	150	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	−2¼
16	16¼	645	Ontario & Western	16	16⅞	16	16⅞	+¼
52	55	270	Oregon R. & Nav.	52	52	52	52	.....
37½	38	430	Oregon Short Line	37½	38¼	37½	38¼	+1
42	45	100	Pacific Coast	44	44	44	44	.....
37	37¼	2,070	Pacific Mail	36¾	37¼	36¾	37¼	+⅛
119¼	120½	1,911	Pennsylvania R. R.	119	119	118¾	119	+½
110¼	110⅝	17,824	People's Gas, Chicago	108¼	110⅝	108¼	110¼	+½
72	74	842	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	72	73	72	73	+1
8	9¼	20	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	8	8	8	.....
130	140	545	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	139½	139½	139	139	−½
18¾	19¼	422	Reading	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
45¾	45⅞	3,930	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	45⅝	45⅞	+⅛
20⅝	21	326	Reading 2d pf.	20½	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	−⅛
122¾		228	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	127½	127½	127½	127½	+2
5¾	6	100	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	.....
56	57	400	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	57⅛	57¼	57⅛	57¼	+¼
14½	15½	800	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16	16	14½	14½	−2
8¾	9	1,023	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅞	9⅛	8¾	8¾	−⅛
68	68¼	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	68¼	68	68	−¾
33⅞	34	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	−⅛
13⅜	14	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	14	14	13⅞	14	.....
85	85⅞	225	St. Paul & Omaha	85	85	85	85	.....
27⅜	28	5,582	Southern Pacific	27⅜	29½	27⅜	29	+1⅝
10⅛	10¼	6,210	Southern Railway	10¼	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+⅛
41⅛	41⅝	11,005	Southern Railway pf.	41⅛	41⅝	41	41⅜	+⅛
21¾	21¾	3,450	Standard Distilling	21¾	21⅞	21¼	21½	+⅛
29⅝	30	1,075	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30	30½	29¾	29¾	−¼
15¼	15½	2,060	Texas Pacific	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	.....
39¼	39½	17,590	Union Pacific	38⅞	39⅞	38⅝	39⅛	+⅛
70¾	70¾	17,154	Union Pacific pf.	69¾	70⅞	69¾	70⅞	+⅛
13	13¼	3,380	U. P., D. & G. 2d in. pd.	12⅞	13⅞	12¾	13¼	+⅛
47	48	910	United States Express.	48	48	47½	47½	+1½
6	6¼	1,625	United States Leather.	6¾	6¾	6	6	+⅛
68¾	69¼	8,125	U. S. Leather pf.	67¾	68⅞	67½	68	+½
44¾	46¼	19,411	United States Rubber	45¾	46⅞	45¼	46½	+1⅛
107¾	108	4,000	U. S. Rubber pf.	105⅞	108⅝	105⅞	107⅜	+1⅝
21¾	22	530	Wabash pf	22	22	21⅜	21⅝	−⅜
97⅜	98⅜	548	Western Union Tel.	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98¼	.....
4¾	4⅞	10,310	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	4	5	4	4⅜	+⅛
21	21⅞	2,330	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.	20⅝	21¾	20⅝	21⅝	+⅛
Sales.....		408,283						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.....	99	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	90	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	80
2s, r., 1918	.....	106	Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	37
4s, r., 1918	.....	106	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	7½	Norfolk So.	60	66
4s, 1918, small	.....	106¼	Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	162	166	Nor. & West.	14½	15¼
4s, r., 1907	.....	110⅞	Eighth Avenue	350	.....	Ore. R. & N. pf.	76	77½
4s, r., 1907	.....	112½	Ev. & T. H. pf.	61	63	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	76	81
4s, r., 1925	.....	127¾	Ft. W. & R. G.	13½	14½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	57	60
4s, c., 1925	.....	127¾	Green Bay & W.	28½	.....	Penn. Coal	320	.....
5s, r., 1904	.....	112¾	Ind. B. & W.	113	92	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
5s, c., 1904	.....	113½	Ind., B. & Iowa	113½	.....	Peo. & Eastern	3	4
Currency 6s, 1899	102½	..	Hawaiian Sugar	49½	..	P., C., C. & St. L.	44¼	44¾
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..	Homestake	55	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	...
Dist. Col. 3-65s	119	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	...
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½	Quicksilver	.....	1¾	2
American Coal	120	140	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37	37	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Rens. & Saratoga	183½	..
Am. T. & C.	95¼	97	King. & Pem.	3	5	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Ann Arbor	14	15¼	Laclede Gas pf.	90	92	Rio G. W. pf.	62	64
Ann Arbor pf.	38	39½	Lake Shore	193	195	St. L. S. W.	5½	6
Beech Creek	100¼	102	Mahoning Coal R.	120	..	St. L. S. W. pf.	25	27
Boston A L. pf.	106	..	Mali. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. P. & Duluth.	26	27
Buff., R. & P.	27½	35	Manhattan Beach	2¼	5	St. P. & Dul. pf.	93	98½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	69½	75	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	St. P., M. & M.	171	175
Bur., C. R. & N.	85	..	Mexican Central	3	5¼	St. P. & O. pf.	164	170
Canadian Pacific	84¾	85½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	¼	1	Sil. bullion certfs.	60½	61½
Capital Traction	85	..	Mich. Central	109¼	110	Sixth Avenue	200	...
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Minn. & St. L.	2½	29	Standard Dist. pf.	70	72
Chi. & N. W. pf.	185	190	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	94	95	Standard R. & T.	7¼	7½
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	60½	61½	T. P. Land Tr.	7½	8½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	45	Minn., St. P. & S. St. M.	15	25	Tol., O. C.	15	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	172	..	Mobile & Ohio	27	28	Tol., O. C. pf.	...	40
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1¼	Morris & Essex	176	180	Tol., Peo. & West.	...	18
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	National Starch	3⅞	4½	Twin City R. T.	27½	30
Col. & H. C. & I.	22½	23	Nat. St. 1st pf.	52	76	Wabash	.....	7⅞	8¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	4½	6½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30	Wells-Fargo Ex.	125	130
Com. Cable	170	..	New Cent. Coal	38	42	Wis. Central	.....	1½	2¼
Consol. Coal	47	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾	Wis. C. pf., tr. r.	...	...	6
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	16½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	38	42			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—West Chicago opened with a show of great strength and quickly shot up to 103¼. The advance was more rapid than the market could stand, and on liberal offerings at this price there was a subsequent decline of about 1½ points. North Chicago sold at 223½. The activity in West Chicago and North Chicago was due to franchise extension rumors, which had it that the ordinances were almost certain to be introduced in the Council next Monday. Biscuit common was firm if the early dealings at about 46¾, and the preferred sold in small way at 90¼ to par. Tin Plate stocks were active and strong, the common selling at 33⅛@39 and the preferred at 88½@89. Linseed Oil moved up, on a small amount of trading, to 11½. There is said to be a big demand for underwriting privileges in the stock of the new Linseed Oil combination.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	33½
Calumet & Chi. C. & Dock Co.	58
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Co.	3
Chicago Brewing & Malt. Co. pf.	25
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	40
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	143⅜
Lake Street Elevated	13⅜
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11⅞
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	43¼
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co. pf.	27
North Chicago Street Railway	228
Street's West S. C. Line	20½
West Chicago Street Railroad	102¼
South Side Elevated Railroad Company	76
National Biscuit Company	46
National Biscuit Co. pf.	99
American Steel & Wire Co.	31½
American Steel & Wire pf.	88¼

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 1.—The monetary conditions remain unchanged. At the Clearing House few loans were made; the rate was nominally 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 5@5c discount. Call money ranges from 2 to 3 per cent., time money from 2¾ to 3¼ per cent., with the most of the business done at 2 per cent. and with one or two loans reported as low as 2½ per cent. New York is borrowing largely in this market on sterling bills at from 2½ to 2⅝ per cent. Business paper, still scarce, remains at from 3 to 4 per cent.

Copper speculation shows a waning interest. Arnold rallied fractionally to-day, but the buying of it was not of the sort to inspire much fresh courage. Indeed, it is known that some of the insiders have admitted quite recently that the results obtained at the mine are disappointing. Arcadian sold as high as 39 and then dropped to 38; Baltic was back to 27; Centennial ranged within small fractional limits around 21½; Old Dominion dropped to 33, and Osceola dropped to 69. There was a four-point advance for Oregon Short Line B's—a gain of 1¼ points. There was excellent buying of Atchison preferred. Another reaction took place in Dominion Coal, to 31½. There was a big demand for Sugar for New York account.

The closing was quiet but firm at these bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	248		C. J. & S. Y.	135	135½
Bos. & Low.	227½	..	Fitchburg pf.	104½	105
Bost. & Me.	164¾	..	Old Colony	195	..
Bos. & Prov.	280	..	Pr. Sh. Line.	88½	89½
C. J. & S. Y. pf	122	123	West End	89	89½
			West End pf.	110	..

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5½	..	Franklin	15½	15⅝
Arnold	13½	13½	Osceola	69¼	69½
Atlantic	22	23	Pioneer, (c).	4⅛	..
Bos. & C. C.	40	42½	Quincy	137	139
Bos. & Mon.	233	..	Sta. Ysabel	6¼	..
B. & Boston.	57	58½	Tamarack	172	174
Cal. & Hec.	610	620	Tecumseh	5½	5¾
Centennial	24½	24¾	Wolverine	32	32½

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	280½	282	L. C. S. S.	23⅞	24
Dom. Coal	31¾	32	N. E. Tel.	138	..
Dom. C. pf.	115½	116½	P. Pal. Car.	189	139½
Ed. El. Ill.	196	200	U. S. Oil	23½	23¾
Erie Tel.	..	75½	U. S. Rub.	46¾	46¾
Gen. Elec.	84½	86	West. Elec.	37¾	37¾
Gen. E. pf.	169	172	W. El. pf.	59½	..

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G. M.	5½	..	O. D. C. M.	85¼	93½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Albany & Sus 6s
1,000 ..... 116¾
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s
14,000 ..... 88¼
Am Tob Co scrip
15,000 95
Atch, Top & San F adjustmt 4s
37,000 ..... 74½
18,000 ..... 74½
14,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74½
35,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74½
5,000o 74½
3,000 ..... 74½
10,000 ..... 74½
20,000 ..... 74½
4,000 ..... 74½
3,000 ..... 74½
5,000 ..... 74½
Gen 4s
10,000 98
1,000 ..... 98½
4,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98½
142,000 ..... 98¼
2,000 ..... 98½
36,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 ..... 98½
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued
29,000 ..... 96¾
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued
15,000 ..... 96¾
10,000 ..... 96½
Balt & O Southwn 1st inc, Ser B
10,000 11
Brooklyn, Qns Co & Sub con gtd 5s
7,000 ..... 104¾
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
6,000 ..... 105¼
B, Ced R & N 1st
5,000 ..... 106¾
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
115,000 ..... 89¾
44,000 ..... 89½
58,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 ..... 89¾
25,000 89
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
10,000 ..... 37¼
32,000 38
10,000 ..... 38¼
10,000 ..... 38½
Cent of N J gen 5s
5,000 114
2,000 ..... 114¼
Ches & O gen 4½s
37,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 ..... 89½
11,000 ..... 89⅞
10,000 ..... 89½
15,000 ..... 89⅝
20,000 ..... 89¼
90,000 ..... 89¾
6,000 ..... 89½
10,000 ..... 89⅝
5,000 ..... 89½
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 116½
1,000 116
Ches & O con 5s, registered
50,000 115
Ches & Ohio 1st, Series A
2,000 ..... 118½
C & O, H & A Div 1st consol 4s
2,000 ..... 106⅜
Chic, Bur & Qy, Iowa div 5s
5,000 ..... 110⅝
C, B & Q conv 5s
15,000 ..... 120¼
Chic & E Ill gen 5s
5,000 ..... 108½
Chic, Ind & Louis refunding 6s
1,000 ..... 106¾
Chic, M & St Paul, I & D Ext
15,000 162
C, M & St P, So Minn div 6s
3,000 ..... 120¾
Chic & Northwn con 7s
1,000 144
C, R I & P gen 4s
2,000 ..... 105¼
C, St. P., M. & O. Mem Div 1st
1,000 ..... 100½
C, St P, M & O con
1,000 137
Chic Term Trans 4s
22,000 ..... 91¼
5,000 ..... 91¾
63,000 ..... 91½
33,000 ..... 91¾
1,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91¾
C, C, C & St L, St Louis div 4s
4,000 98
Col Fuel Co 6s
5,000 103
Col Midland 1st 4s
1,000 73
1,000 73
Col Midland 2-4s
31,000 ..... 65¼
3,000 ..... 65¾
7,000 ..... 65¾
Colorado South 4s, when issued
10,000 ..... 84¾
40,000 ..... 85¼
1,000 ..... 85½
10,000 ..... 85½
Col, H V & Tol 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $85 pd
7,000 78
Den & R G gen 4s
5,000 ..... 99¾
Det, Gas 5s
8,000 ..... 95¼
Det, Mac & M L G
18,000 19
5,000 ..... 18¾
5,000 19
5,000 ..... 19¼
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
5,000 114
Erie 1st funded 7s
5,000 ..... 142¼
Erie 1st Ext 4s
3,000 ..... 114½
Erie gen lien 4s
13,000 ..... 74¾
20,000 ..... 74¼
Erie 4s, prior bds
5,000 ..... 93¾
Erv 2nd 1st con
10,000 94
Erv & T H gen 5s
1,000 97
Flint & Pere M 5s
1,000 ..... 98¼
Flint & P M, Port Huron div 6s
10,000 100
5,000 ..... 100½
10,000 101
Ft W & D C 1st
20,000xi 77
2,000 ..... 77½
7,000 ..... 77½
5,000 ..... 77¾
G, H & S A, Mex & Pac div 5s
5,000 ..... 93¾
10,000 ..... 96½
Green Bay & West deb. B
5,000 6
5,000 ..... 6¼
7,000 6
10,000 ..... 6¼
H & T Cent gen 4s
6,000 ..... 85½
9,000 ..... 85¾
Ill Cent, St Louis div 3½s
10,000 95
Ill Cent, St Louis div 3s
5,000 82
5,000 ..... 82¾
15,000 83
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
20,000 102
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
5,000xi 108½
K & T 2d 4s
5,000 75
10,000s20F 75¼
5,000 75
10,000s20F 75
15,000s20F 75¼
6,000 ..... 75¼
5,000 ..... 75¼
2,000s20F 75¼
2,000 ..... 75¼
15,000 75
Keokuk & D M 1st
5,000 109
6,000 ..... 109½
Kings Co Elev 1st
8,000 ..... 49¾
19,000 50
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s
2,000 106
L S & M So 1st reg
37,000 107
L S & M So 2d reg
7,000 ..... 115¾
Louis & N, Nash, Fl & Shef 1st
1,000 104
Unified gold 4s
5,000 ..... 94¾
20,000 95
5,000 ..... 95¼
5,000 ..... 95¾
33,000 ..... 95¾
5,000 ..... 95¾
5,000 ..... 95¾
Louis & Nash 6s
1,000 105
Metropol Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 117¾
Metropol Elev 2d
2,000 102
Met St Ry gen 5s
10,000 ..... 117¾
6,000 ..... 117½
Mex Inter 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 80½
9,000 ..... 80¼
Minn & St L con 5s
10,000 ..... 109¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000xi 89¾
2,000 90
3,000 ..... 89¾
2,000 ..... 89½
2,000 90
5,000 ..... 89¾
Mo, K & T 2d
25,000 ..... 65¼
2,000c 65¾
5,000 ..... 65¼
5,000 ..... 65¾
Mo, K & T of T 5s
2,000 ..... 84¾
Mo Pac 1st cons
25,000 104
Mo Pac trust 5s
12,000 ..... 83¼
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
10,000 81
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s
40,000 ..... 104¾
N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s
1,000 ..... 96¾
16,000 ..... 96¾
14,000 97
15,000 ..... 96¾
20,000 97
Mich Cent col 3½s
20,000 ..... 95¾
N Y & Har 1st reg
21,000 ..... 105½
N Y, O & W con 5s
20,000xi 105¾
4,000 106
10,000 ..... 105¾
N Y, S & W G M
10,000 90
5,000 ..... 90½
N & W Ry con 4s
10,500c20F 86¼
1,000 ..... 86¼
4,000 ..... 86¾
1,000 ..... 86¾
Nor Pac pr ln 4s
49,000 ..... 101¾
1,500 ..... 101¾
Nor Pac gen ln 3s
1,000 ..... 67½
49,000 67
Nor Ry of Cal 5s
17,000 105
Ore R R & Nav 4s
5,000xi 90¾
Ore Short Line 6s
2,000 131
2,000 130
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s
52,000 ..... 109½
Inc A 5s
10,000 ..... 83½
5,000b3 ..... 83½
10,000 ..... 83¾
10,000 84
12,000 ..... 84½
7,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Andrew Carnegie Probably the Buyer of Two Fifth Avenue Block Fronts—Brokers' Sales and Auction Dealings.

The buyer of the two Fifth Avenue block fronts between Ninetieth and Ninety-second Streets is, beyond all reasonable doubt, Andrew Carnegie. No direct confirmation of this statement could be obtained yesterday from Mr. Carnegie or any of the brokers interested in the deal, but a representative of one of the estates which sold part of the southerly plot admitted that Mr. Carnegie was the purchaser. It is also significant that the brokers and half a dozen others who claim to have inside information on the subject, and who have been very free with their denials when other names have been given as that of the buyer, preserved a strict silence yesterday when Mr. Carnegie's name was mentioned. Mr. Carnegie could not be seen last evening.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for the estate of Elizabeth B. Voorhies, 51 West Forty-second Street, running through to 62 West Forty-third Street, 25 by 200.10, Hoffman leasehold.

Duff & Rusher have sold for Charles H. Ludington to Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., three lots at the southeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Second Street. The buyer will erect on the plot a seven-story apartment house.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for John Hickey to a Mr. Westcott, for about $75,000, the five-story flat, northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Ninth Street, 35 by 81 by 86.

Maximilian Morgenthau has sold to Charles J. Wechsler the dwelling 237 East Nineteenth Street, 16.6 by 92.

It is reported that the Moore estate has sold to a builder four lots on the south side of Sixty-second Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue.

Louis Lese has bought two lots on the north side of Seventy-fourth Street, 150 feet west of Avenue A, 50 by 102.2.

Clarence True has sold to different buyers at about $42,000 each, the two new five-story dwellings 322 and 324 West Eightieth Street.

S. Osgood Pell has sold for Mrs. Jennie Blum, for about $32,000, the four-story dwelling 35 East Sixty-first Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the three-story building 154 East Eightieth Street, 16.8 by 102.2.

The same agents have sold the old building 104 Orchard Street, 25 by 88; also, to Aaron Adler, the front and rear tenements 37 and 39 Attorney Street, 51.6 by 100, and to an investor, the building 471 Grand Street, running through to 296 East Broadway.

Harris Sokolski & Son report the sales of the six-story tenement 44 Henry Street, 25 by 90 by 100, and the three-story brown-stone-front dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 200 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, 20 by 100.

Irving I. Kempner has sold the four-story brick tenement 205 Avenue C, 25 by 76, and has bought from the Katz estate the five-story brick double tenement 611 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 103.3.

Philip Jeselson has sold for M. Geissler to J. Becker the three-story flat 762 Forrest Avenue, 20 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment a plot, 80 by 100, on Bristow Street, near Boston Avenue.

On the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Wilhelmus Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick G. Potter, for $61,000, the plot, St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 118.4 by 69.3 by 100.11 by 131.2.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to George Herold, for $15,000, the five-story, stone-front flat 12 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 15 by 100.11.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Julius J. Lyons, for $25,000, the three three-story brick tenements 312 to 316 East Twenty-third Street, on a plot 53.7 by 98.9.

Solomon De Walltearss sold, at public sale, to F. L. Warner, for $2,325, five lots on Fort Independence Street, near Bailey Avenue, Inwood, each 25 by about 82.6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 349 to 351 East Third Street, for two five-story brick tenements, 20 by 80.6; L. & G. Michelson, owners; Horenbunger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $36,000.

Union Avenue, west side, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 58; William Wainwright, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $19,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 50 feet east of Bathgate Avenue, for two four-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 75 by 90.7; Newfield & Cohen, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $33,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 250 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for eight four-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 75; Mrs. Lottie Ratner, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $120,000.

Jackson Avenue, northeast corner of Cedar Place, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 82.8; Jenny E. Miller of 572 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; Edward Wanz of 1491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $18,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 76 and 95; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., owner and architect; cost, $68,000.

Alterations.

Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 145 feet west of Third Avenue, to a six-story brick store, 175 by 100.5; Joseph B. Bloomingdale of 11 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; Buchanan & Deisler, architects; costs, $1,000.

Nos. 250 and 252 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a six-story brick factory; Adaline M. Bloomfield, owner; John A. Sinclair of 347 West Twenty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 211 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; Mrs. H. A. Fanshew of Morristown, N. J., owner; Westervelt & McIntire of 290 East Eleventh Street, architects; cost, $500.

No. 533 Fifth Street, to a five-story brick hall and meeting rooms; Charles Jackson of 31 Nassau Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 29 Great Jones Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Samuel D. Babcock of 638 Fifth Avenue, owner; Richard Berger of 300 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 321 Grand Street, to a five-story brick and iron store; A. J. and E. A. Ridley, owners; Thomas Mackay of 460 East Tenth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Stock Exchange Takes Title.

The deeds covering the conveyance of the properties 16 and 18 Broad Street to the New York Stock Exchange were recorded yesterday in the Register's Office. The grantors of 16 Broad Street are Frederic De P. Foster and another, as executors, and the consideration is given at $400,000. The grantors of 18 Broad Street are Mary C. Smith, George H. Draper, Harriet B. Fisk, Agnes Dickinson, George G. De Witt, trustee, and others. The sum of the considerations for the latter parcel is $424,999, making a total of $824,999 paid for the entire plot.

Part of Lion Park Transferred.

Among yesterday's recorded transfers were two covering the block front on the east side of Columbus Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventh and One Hundred and Eighth Streets. This is a part of the old Lion Park and contracts for its sale were signed several months ago, but delivery of the property was deferred until now on account of existing leases. The lease on the park has now expired and the plot will doubtless be disposed of to builders as rapidly as possible. The buyers, according to the deeds, are Albert Erdman and Charles M. Rosenthal.

Christian Scientists' New Church.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department for the edifice to be erected by the Second Church of Christ, Scientist, on the plot purchased several months ago at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street. The new structure will cover a plot 80 feet by 98 feet, and the architect, Frederic R. Comstock, estimates its cost at $200,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursady, Dec. 1.

ALEXANDER AV, 170, e s, 18x86.6; Charlotte B. Flammer to A. P. Roth.... $8,000

ALL PERSONAL PROPERTY, railroad shares, and deed of gift under marriage settlement; A. L. Carson to Julia I. Carson ..... Gift.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 85th St, 102.2x70; Louise Schwegler to George C. Du[illegible] 100

AVENUE D, 67, w s, 19.5x82.5x18.3x82.5; Babette Herman and another to Samuel Greenfeld..... $1

BEACH AV, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 100x100; Paul M. Herzog to Charles Schneider and another..... 100

BOONE ST, w s, Lot 354, amended map of Section B of the Vyse estate; Carl Nilsson to Ann Hanson..... 4,100

BROAD ST, 18, 23.9x84.9x26.7x87.3, 1-7 part; George G. De Witt, trustee, to New York Stock Exchange and Building Company 20,238

BROAD ST, 16; Frederic de P. Forster and another, executors, to New York Stock Exchange and Building Company..... 400,000

BROAD ST, 18, 23.9x84.9x26.7x87.3, 163-630 parts; Mary C. Smith to New York Stock Exchange and Building Company..... 109,960

BROAD ST, 18, 23.9x84.9x26.7x87.3, 166-630 parts; George H. Draper to New York Stock Exchange and Building Company..... 111,984

CHERRY ST, 414, n s, 20x97.6; Eliza Meehan to Isidore Jackson..... 10,000

CHERRY ST, 490 to 502, n s, 154x30; A. K. Ely to R. T. Crane..... 50,000

CLEVELAND PL, w s, 145 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Henry Schopper to Anna F. Schopper 1

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 100.11x100; Simon E. Bernheimer and others to Charles M. Rosenthal..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 107th St, 100.11x100; Simon E. Bernheimer and another, executors, &c., to Albert Erdman 100

CRESTON AV, e s, 250 ft s of Irving St, 275x200 to Ryer Av x irregular; Samuel M. Bixby to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 247.9 ft n of 184th St, 224.6x119.3x224.6x119.; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Creston Realty Co..... 100

EDGECOMBE AV, 52, e s, 28 ft n of 137th St, 18x68;; James T. Fitzpatrick and others to Louis P. Mahler 1

ELIZABETH ST, 293, e s, 28.1x75; Sophie M. Schieberich and wife to George J. Siler. 1

GRAND ST, s s, 51.1 ft e of Mulberry St, 24.1x77x28.9x76.8; also rear part of premises 148 Mulberry St; Francis R. Stabile to John H. Screven 26,000

GRAND ST, 191, s e corner of Mulberry St, 26.7x76.8x21.5x76.7; Julie G. Cruger, executrix, and another, to Francis R. Stabile, 1-3 part 12,467

GRAND ST, 195, 24.1x77x28.9x76.8; Cornelia and Catherine C. Cruger to Francis R. Stabile, 2-3 part..... 15,588

GRAND ST, 191, s e corner of Mulberry St, 26.7x76.8x21.5x76.7; Cornelia Cruger and another to Francis R. Stabile, 2-3 part 24,933

GRAND ST, 193, 24.6x76.8; Alexander Van Rensselaer, executor; &c., to Francis R. Stabile..... 23,375

GRAND ST, 195, 24.1x77x28.9x76.8, ½ part; Julie G. Cruger, executrix, and another, to Francis R. Stabile, ½ part. 7,792

HENRY ST, 44, 25x100; Abraham Eidenberg and wife to Laura Hansgen..... 1

KELLY ST, s w s Wales Av, 115.1x86.4x72.4; Michael Cowen to Robert Little 1

LAWRENCE ST, 91, n e s, 22x100; Juliet Turner to the Sheltering Arms..... 9,650

LENOX AV, 1, n e corner of 104th St, 100.11x95; Sophie Mack and others, executors, to Carl Roffmann..... 54,500

LISPENARD St, 13 and 15, n s, 60x100; John C. Barth to George Hamm 1

LOT 89, Block 2,623, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate, 23d Ward; Margaretha Busse to New York Building Company.. 3,500

LUDLOW ST, 144, 25x87; Anne Langer to Fannie Glick 1

MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 106th st, 76x100; The Mutual Life Insurance Company to William Hyams 60,000

MADISON AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 106th St, 76x100; Emanuel Heilner and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York..... 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n w corner of Graham St, 25.3x50.5x irregular; Richard Marshall to William Wetzel 1

MULBERRY ST, 148, 27.2x75.8x27.8x75.8; Cornelia Cruger to Francis R. Stabile.. 9,350

ORCHARD ST, e s, Lot 1,130, map of James Delancey, 25x87.6; Bernard Wolbarst and wife to Betsey Bennett..... 1

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 25 ft n of 120th St, 25x100; Maurice Power to Robert Steedman and wife.. 1

ST. ANN'S AV., s w corner of 147th St, 25x99.4; Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., to Emanuel Heilner and others..... 40,000

ST. LAWRENCE PL, e s, 130.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; John L. Thomas to Charles Knauf..... 800

SHERIFF ST, 27 to 33, 87.6x100; Margaret A. Pooler and others to R. Hoe & Co, executors 65,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 25 ft n of Freeman St, 25x103x24.10x104.6; Thomas Allison, referee, to Daniel Farrell 50

TREMONT AV, n s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 48.6x145x irregular; John F. Boss and wife to Oscar T. Marshall..... 1

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 12th St, 48.6x83.2x irregular; Charles Tucker and others to Mayer S. Auerbach ..... ---

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 50x83.11x45.9x184; Eugene T. Woolf to Eugene Irwin 1

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 50x83.11x48.11x84; Eugene Irwin to Eugene T. Woolf 1

WEST END AV, w s, 23 ft s of 89th St, 20x80; Augustus B. Carrington and wife to Sanford H. Steele and another..... 27,000

WILLIS AV, w s, 306, 50x100; John M. Linck to Elizabeth Clampett 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 142d St, 30x80; Silas W. Reeve, executor, &c., to Solomon Reich 4,000

WOOSTER ST, 97, w s, 25x75; Leonard Richards and wife to James A. Flomerfelt 1

2D AV, 2,332 to 2,338, e s, 80x80; 2d Av, 2,302 and 2,304, e s, 40x80; Agnes Dickinson and August Belmont to New York Stock Exchange and Building Company..... 72,857

2D AV, 2,382 to 2,388, e s, 80x80; 2d Av, 2,392 and 2,394, e s, 40x80; Michael Elias and wife to William Rosenzweig..... 1

2D AV, 2,392 to 2,398, e s, 80x80; 2d Av, 2,392 and 2,394, e s, 40x80; Harriet B. Fisk to New York Stock Exchange and Building Company..... 109,960

2D AV, n e corner of 95th St, 25.8x100; Irving I. Kempner and another to Mary Janssen 1

2D AV, 226, e s, 25.9x100; Joseph L. Buttenweiser to Friedrich Eisele 1

2D AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 102d St, 50x100; Harry Fischel and wife to Solomon Weinhandler 1

3D AV, n w corner of 81st St, 51.10x93.1; Emanuel Heilner and others to Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr. 100

3D ST, 278 East, 24.2x106; Julius Fishman to Joseph and William Wolf..... 1

5TH AV, 85, n e corner of 16th St, 49x116.10x irregular; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Harry Chaffee..... 1

5TH ST, 220 East, 21.2x92.4; Maria Furchtenicht to Martin A. Furchtenicht..... 1

5TH AV, s w corner of 112th St, 25.11x100; Herman Stern to Simon E. Bernheimer and another..... 100

8TH AV, s e corner of 123d St, 25.9x99; Louise Helmsoth to William F. Ceper.. 1

10TH ST, 329 East, 25x94.8; John E. Ferdinand and mother, executors, to Bernhard Klingenstein 19,500

12TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Charles Devoe, executor, &c., to Mary E. Devoe 24,000

13TH ST, s s, 262.6 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x103.3; Obed H. Sanderson, referee, to George H. Coutts 18,250

17TH ST, 319 East, 26x106; Solomon Weinhandler to Harry Fischel 30,000

30TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, the property of Charles Smith, 21.6x98.9; Peter Kuhn to Elizabeth Kuhn 1

32D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x99.9; Samuel B. Paul, referee, to John M. Richards 1,000

45TH ST, 146 West, 16.8x100.4; Matilda J. Heagan to Elizabeth C. M. Gardner.. 1

49TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Max Kasser to Mendel Schreiber..... 5

52D ST, 320 East; Emma T. Landfried to Jacob Bier 100

55TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 12.6x100.5; Thomas E. Keane and wife to Charles Heidelberger and another..... 1

60TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 18x100.5; John M. Linck to Frederick Kurtz 1

62D ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Isaac L. Smith and wife to Minnie Yokel..... 25,000

69TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.6; James R. Smith and wife to Sophie K. Spitzer..... 1

71ST ST, n s, 70 ft e of 11th Av, 18x92.2; Theodore Kilian and another to Charlotte B. Lawlor..... 1

76TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; William T. Evans and wife to Cornelius W. Luyster..... 1

77TH ST, 72 East, 33.4x102.2; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Frederick G. Letsch 100

79TH ST, s s, 21 ft e of Madison Av, 18x80; Mary S. Brenner to Nannie J. Faulkner 1

84TH ST, 107 and 109 West, 50x102.2; Julia A. Bunn to John C. Barth..... 10

87TH ST, n s, 107.9 ft w of 4th Av, 25.7x100.8; Jacob Rauth to Sarah Bimberg.... 85,000

93D ST, n s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Isidor Blank to Charles Reinhart 1

97TH ST, 210 East, 27x100.11; George W. Storm to Mary H. Abbott..... 9,400

98TH ST, 172 West, 26x100.11; James D. Askin and wife to Annie Scholes..... 23,250

108TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; George J. Bradish and others to Rudolf Sens and another..... 1

108TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Robert C. Embree, as trustee, and another to Rudolph Sens and another 29,000

110TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11;. Lot 689, map of Woodlawn Heights; Henry B. Levy to David B. Levy 650

111TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 106x201.10 to 112th St; Mary G. Pinkney to Edward Oppenheimer and another..... 100

111TH ST, 207 West, 17x100.11; Ida E. Moore to Zeta Fellows..... 1

112TH ST, 138 West, 25x100.11; Michael J. Keenan and wife to Ludwig Kohn 1

112TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.11; Annie Silverblott to Jacob Dontzer..... 11,500

112TH ST, 23 West, 24.6x100; Henry Gundlach and others to Rosie Wolffheim.. 24,300

114TH ST, 425 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Heiter to Carmine Liberti and another.. 12,000

118TH ST, 56 East, 20x100.11; Cornelius Huth to Eva B. Moses..... 1,500

118TH ST, 58 East, 20x100.11; Tilly R. Stern to Eva B. Moss..... 1

122D ST, s s, 169 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Laura Hansgen to Samuel A. Robinson 1

122D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x90.11; August Hassey, executor, to John O. Baker..... 1

123TH ST, 160 East, 25x99.11; Thomas Carroll to Michael J. Geary and another. 16,000

133D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 50x99.11; John H. McCarthy to Louis Lese..... 15,400

133D ST, 1,008 East, 16.8x100; William C. Lichenstein and wife to Andrew Wachter 1

134TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.10; Margaret E. Adriance to Louis Lese 200

133TH ST, 617 West, n s, 15x99.11; Charles S. Wynn to Caroline M. Robinson..... 1,375

146TH ST, n s, 286.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; Rudolph Mahler to Martin Timmins..... 1

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Ferdinand Forsch to John Davis, release mortgage..... 1

147TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x85; Louisa Horbelt to Mary L. Kellogg 1

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Frederick Haas and wife to John J. Mahoney 24,000

203D ST, n s, 750 ft e of Marion Av, 50x126.4; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., and wife to Rosalie Boeri 4,700

Recorded Leases.

BEDDLESTON & WOERZ to Frederick Pons; 831 10th Av, n w corner of 55th St, 37.6x75 ..... $2,600

GAROFALO, Frank, to Rosario Cangro; 312 East 115th St, 5 years..... 960

GAROFALO, Frank, to Rosario Cangro; 312 East 115th St, 5 years..... 960

KING, Bennett J., executor, to Charles Wolf; 6th Av, 755, s w corner of 43d St, 10 years ..... $4,600 to 4,800

SCHMID, Josephine, to John Ruege; 140 Amsterdam Av, 4½ years 1,800

STOLZ, George, to Francis Damato, 457 459 East 151st St, 5 years.....$3,500 to 4,000

WEBER, Joseph, to Nicholas Balzer; 133 Cannon St, 21 years 400

WEINSTOCK, Jacob, to Jacob S. Meyer and another, 1,093 2d Av, store, 5 years. 660

WINTHROP, Egerton L., individually, to Edward Schroeder and another; 183 Ludlow St, 2 years 600

Recorded Mortgages.

APPEL, Solomon, to Emma Appel; 140 East 65th St, 5 years..... $9,000

ADEE, Louise R., to Fermelia A. Eustis; Old Boston Road, or White Plains Road, adjoining Bronxwood Park, containing 33 643-1000 acres, William's Bridge, 2d year 1,500

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to Clarence Tucker and others, executors, &c.; s e corner of University Place and 12th St, 1½ years..... 80,000

BAKER, John O., to Alfred M. Hoyt; n s of 122d St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 5,000

BENNETT, Betsey, to Bernard Wolbarst; Orchard St, Lot 1,130, map of James Delancy, installments..... 3,800

BIMBERG, Sarah, to Nathan E. Clark; n s of 87th St, 107.9 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BIXBY, Mary E., to Moritz L. Ernst; Creston Av, w s, 247.9 ft n of 184th St, 224.6x119.3, 1 year..... 1,000

BOERI, Rosalie, to New York Building-Loan Banking Company; 203d St, n s, 750 ft e of Marion Av; installments, gold. 3,400

BONDY, Amalia, to Frederick Robitscher; 164 East 80th St, 3 years..... 1,000

CHAFFEE, Harry, to Jacob D. Butler; 5th Av, 85, n e corner of 16th St, demand, (two mortgages)..... 310,000

CHEESEBROUGH, Robert A., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Madison Av, s w corner of 88th St, 3 years..... 175,000

CHEYNE, Hugh, to the New York Savings Bank; 84th St, s s, 432.2 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 10,000

CRANE, Richard T., to Ambrose K. Ely; 490 to 502 Cherry St, 5 years..... 50,000

CRUMBIE, George B., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 66th St, 249.10 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 7,000

DAVIS, John, to Paul J. Gleises; n s of 146th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 21,000

DEVOE, Mary E., to Bennett J. King; s s of 12th St, 450 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 12,000

DUB, Marie, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of 1st Av and 76th St, 1 year..... 15,000

DUY, George G., to Louise Schwegler; 522 to 530 Amsterdam Av; installments..... 40,000

ERDMAN, Albert, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; n e corner of Columbus Av and 107th St, 3 years..... 42,000

EUSNER, John, to Emma B. Gross; e s of Bailey Av, part of Plots 42, 41, and 40, map of the land of William Giles, at King's Bridge, 3 years..... 1,000

EUSNER, John, to Emma E. Gross; e s of Bailey Av, 42 and parts of 42 and 41, map of the land of William Giles, at King's Bridge, 3 years..... 1,000

EVANS, Henry E., and Denis J. Morrissey to Jacob Ruppert; n e corner of North 3d Av and Southern Boulevard, demand..... 10,000

FARNUM, Hannah R., to Sarah U. Perkins; 161 East 32d St, ½ part, ½ year.. 500

FAULKNER, Nannie J. and Hiriam D., to William Kent and others, trustees, &c.; s s of 90th St, 21 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years..... 25,000

FLOMERFELT, James A., to Leonard Richards; 97 Wooster St, 2 years..... 5,000

GARDNER, Elizabeth C., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 146 West 45th St, 2 years..... 15,000

GEARY, Michael J., and William Kelly to Thomas Carroll; 160 East 128th St, 5 years 14,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Murray; s w corner of Stanton and Attorney Sts, 5 months 8,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Katharine Vetter; 57 Avenue D, 5 years..... 7,500

HEALY, Mary, to Bernheimer, Lehr & Schmid; 1,782 Madison Av, leasehold, demand..... 2,500

HEUSNER, Annie, to Henry Zang; e s of 1st Av, 21 ft s of 6th St, leasehold, installments..... 485

HOE, Robert, and others of R. Hoe & Co., to Margaret A. Pooler; 27 to 33 Sheriff St, 5 years..... 3,500

HYAMS, William, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Madison Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 106th St, 76x100, (four mortgages)..... 300,000

IRELAND, John B., and wife to Paul Tuckerman and another, trustees; 5th Av, n e corner of 88th St, 6 years..... 7,000

IRWIN, Eugene, and wife to Oscar T. Marshall; Webster Av, s e corner of 183d St, 3 years..... 17,000

IRWIN, Eugene, and wife to Oscar T. Marshall; Webster Av, e s, 25.2 ft s of 183d St, 3 years..... 11,000

ISRAEL, Julius, and wife to Henry De F. Weekes; 103 Clinton St, 25.4x100, 2 years..... 2,000

ISRAEL, Julius, to Laura A. Delano; 103 Clinton St, 5 years..... 20,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Eliza Meehan; 414 Cherry St, 1 year..... 7,000

KARCHER, Emma M., to Elgiva E. Romer; n s of 12th Av, Lot 810, map of Wakefield, 1 year..... 1,000

KHOURI, Assad G. and Ann E., to Ida M. Murphy; e s of Bathgate Av, 64 ft n of 178th St, 3 lots, installments..... 1,500

KNAUF, Charles, to Helen L. Pearsall; e s of St. Lawrence Av, 130.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 3 years..... 2,200

KOEHLER, David M., and Charles J. Richter and another, executors, &c., trustees; 445 East 23d St, 5 years..... 20,000

LESE, Louis, to John H. McCarthy; n s of 133d St, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 11,800

LETCH, Frederick G., to Mandelbaum & Lewine; 123 East 77th St, 5 years..... 6,300

LIBERTI, Carmine, and another to Joseph Heiter; 114th St, n s, 320 ft e of 1st Av, installments 8,000

LITTLE, Robert and Isabella, to Michael Cowen; n s of Kelly St, 75 ft w of Wales Av, demand..... 4,000

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to William T. Evans; 76th St, s s, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 1½ years..... 10,000

MARTIN, Charles M., Philipp Schneider; s s of 46th St, 240 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 2,000

MINGLE, Harry B., to the Anglo-American Savings and Loan Association; 248 West 42d St, 3 years..... 10,000

MOSS, William, to Catherine A. Sherwin; Green Av, n s, 150 ft e of Mapes Av, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 500

MOSTERT, Edouard T. and Maude G., to George W. Crossman and another, trustees, &c.; s s of Riverside Drive, 62.2 ft n of 81st St, 5 years..... 27,500

NEVINS, Thomas A., to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital, City of New York; n s of 67th St, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years. 37,000

NEVINS, Ellen A., to Henry Mathews; w s of Forest Av, 268.6 ft s of 166th St, 3 years 3,500

NEW YORK BUILDING COMPANY to the Mercantile Association of Brooklyn; Lot 89, Block 2, map of 272 lots, Kemp estate, 23d Ward..... 3,500

PEPPER, William F., to Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid; 8th Av, s e corner of 123d St, demand..... 3,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Caecilie Ettinger; 667 East 159th St, 1 year..... 1,750

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Caecilie Ettinger; 669 East 159th St, 1 year..... 1,750

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to New York Security and Trust Company; n w s of Brook Av, 58.3, 116.10, and 146.4 ft n of 3d Av, (three mortgages,) 3 years..... 46,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w s of Brook Av, 58.3 ft n of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n w s of Brook Av, 116.10 ft n of 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

POWER, Maurice, to Mary Steedman; lots 448 and 449, map of Thomas M. Partridge and Robert Craighead, 24th Ward, 1 year 300

RENTZ, Charles, and Daniel Brubacher to Adam Schulz; s s of 53d St, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 25,000

ROFFMANN, Carl, to the East River Savings Institution; 1,637 Lexington Av and 155 East 104th St, 1 year..... 30,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Samuel Scholle; Columbus Av, s e corner of 108th St, ½ year..... 4,000

ROSENTHAL, Charles M., to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; Columbus Av, s e corner of 108th St, 3 years..... 42,000

ROSENZWEIG, William, to F. J. Middlebrook; 2d Av, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 80x80, (four mortgages,) 1 year..... 38,000

ROSENZWEIG, William, to F. J. Middlebrook; 2d Av, e s, 120.11 ft n of 122d St, 40x80, (two mortgages,) 5 years 18,000

ROTH, Alfred P., to Charlotte B. Flammer; 176 Alexander Av 3 years..... 6,000

RUEGE, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 140 Amsterdam Av, leasehold, demand.. 5,000

SANFORD, Albert, to Maria and Sarah M. Green and another, executors, &c., Lot 339, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 1,500

SCHLOSS, Annie, and Thomas B., to James D. Askin; s s of 98th St, 74 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 7,000

SCHMIDT, Henry C., to Bernheimer & Schm'dt; 755 6th Av, leasehold, demand. 5,000

SCHNEIDER, Charles, and William Hermeister to Paul M. Herzog; e s of Beach Av, 100 ft s of 151st or Beck St, 1 year.. 3,400

SCHROEDER, Edward, and Leopold Mihm to F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 183 Lyman St, leasehold, demand..... 1,000

SEUS, Rudolf, and Edward Predrich to Robert C. Embree, trustee, &c.; n s of 180th St, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years..... 20,000

SMITH, John W., to Broadway Savings Institution; 2,345 Beaumont (Jackson) Av, 1 year..... 4,000

SMITH, Margaret M., to Ellen O'Donovan; s s of 119th St, 153 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 18,500

SOLOMON, Joseph, to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 120 and 122 Ridge St, 5 years 30,000

SPERRY, John J., to Francis S. Bangs; w s of 4th Av, 74.11 ft n of 125th St, 5 years 15,000

STABILE, Francis R., to Julie G. Cruger, executrix, &c.; 191 Grand St, ½ year.... 4,333

STABILE, Francis R., to Julie G. Cruger, executrix, &c.; 195 Grand St, ½ year.... 5,867

STABILE, Francis R., to Alexander Van Rensselaer, executor, &c.; 193 Grand St, ½ year..... 8,100

STABILE, Francis R., to Cornelia Cruger and another; 195 Grand St, ½ year..... 7,733

STABILE, Francis R., to Cornelia Cruger and another; 191 Grand St, ½ year..... 8,667

STABILE, Francis R., to Cornelia Cruger, 148 Mulberry St, ½ year..... 3,500

STEERS, Anna M. and Lizzard P., to George P. Upham; 2,076 5th Av, 3 years 25,000

STREIFLER, Laura, to William H. Dewey; n w corner of 3d Av and 176th St, 1 month 1,382

STURTZ, Samuel, to Hannah Silverstone; 118 Lewis St and 176 Clinton St, installments 500

SULLIVAN, Margaret, to George Ringler & Co.; 1,797 Lexington Av, demand..... 827

TIMMINS, Martin, to Louis P. Mahler; n s, 286.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 5,500

UMBERFIELD, John C., to Joseph Hamerschlag and another; s s of 105th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 90,000

WALTON, Annie, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; w s of Lenox Av, 40.11 ft n of 132d St, 1 year..... ---

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to Emanuel Heilner and others; n w corner of 3d Av and 81st St, 1 year, (two mortgages). 26,750

WILLIAMS, Kate M., to George F. Picken; s s of 135th St, 100 ft e of Willis Av, demand..... 1,800

YOUNG, Bertram L. and Cora F., to Charlotte Greenleve; 1,857 Lexington Av, 3 years 9,000

YOUNG, William S., to Fannie M. Porter and another, executors, &c.; 220 West 131st St, 3 years..... 7,250

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMEND, Edward B., to Mary Jaeger..... $1,300

MEYER, Henry, to George Peper..... 6,000

WILLIAMSON, Frank, to the First National Bank of Moravia, N. Y..... Nom.

WINSLOW, Edward, to Rosette S. Ford.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 80; Sam Muller against "No. 80 Madison Av," a corporation, owner; Charles W. Furber, contractor.. $137

WASHINGTON PLACE, n corner of Macdougal St, 55.7x123.4; William N. Wight against Mary A. Chisholm and Margaret W. Hagersley, owners; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor..... 200

3D AV, n e corner of 176th St, 108x95.11x 100x100; Charles Doll, Jr., against Laura Streifler, owner; Streifler & Son, contractors 219

36TH ST, 32 East; William N. Wight against Julie P. Morgan, owner; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor.. 331

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; The Staines, Peck & Taber Company against Hulda Wittner, owner; Joseph Wittner, contractor 80

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; The Staines, Peck & Taber Company against Hulda Wittner, owner; Joseph Wittner, contractor 150

59TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 75x100; William N. Wight against Roland D. Jones, owner; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor..... 219

85TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 94.3 x90.6; William N. Wight against New York Turn Verein, owner; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor..... 622

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 60x100; William T. Hookey against W. M. McCarty and another, owners; Antonio Gallo, contractor 99

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, n w corner of 81st St, 51.10x93; Conner & Wolf, with Lorenz F. J. Weiher, Jr., 5 payments $20,000

105TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 200x100.11; Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer, with John C. Umberfield, 10 payments..... 90,000

ORDER UNDER CH

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court for the hearing of litigated motions, held at the County Court House, New York County, on the 23d day of September, 1898. Present: Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Directors of the Military Club of New York for dissolution of the corporation.—On reading the petition of Thomas Dimond, T. H. Bauchle, F. W. Budd, F. S. Pinkus, F. L. Leland, Gilford Turney, D. Wright, C. S. Beebe, C. F. Roe, D. Comyn Moran, and A. L. Earle, Jr., as Directors of the Military Club of New York, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at 751 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, which petition was duly filed herein on the 15th day of September, 1898, and is dated September 12th, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 12th day of September, 1898, and the notice to the Attorney General with due proof of service thereof on the said Attorney General, and on motion of Charles Fr Hart Brower, Esq., of counsel for the petitioners,

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Randolph Hurry, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 68 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved. It is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the said 23d day of December, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times newspapers, published in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered.

Enter, P. H. D., J. S. C.

d2-law4wF

BAILLIE, JAMES.—People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES BAILLIE, assigned to Robert McC. Robinson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Robert McC. Robinson, assignee of James Baillie, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the said court, this 1st day of December, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JAMES C. MURRAY, Attorney for Assignee, 41-43 Cedar-Street, New York City.

d2-law6wF&da13

BAKER, FRANCIS T.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCIS T. BAKER, assigned to Walter K. Barton, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., on the 16th day of December, 1898, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Walter K. Barton, as assignee of the said Francis T. Baker, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of said court, and the seal of said court, the 16th day of November, 1898.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

C. GODFREY PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, New York City.

n18-law6wF

LOW, EDWIN H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against EDWIN H. LOW, Low's Exchange, a West Virginia corporation, lately doing business at 1,123 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Edwin H. Low, Low's Exchange, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1899.—Dated November 17th, 1898. HENRY B. CULVER, Assignee.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.

n18-lawfwF

TIPPING, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against EDWARD TIPPING, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Edward Tipping, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, viz.: at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Ennever & Trautmann, Number 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1899.—Dated November 17, 1898.

JOSEPH A. KEHOE, Assignee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6wF

CURTIS, HENRY R., and EDWIN A. GOATER. —In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY R. CURTIS and EDWIN A. GOATER, who have, with Edward D. Burt, now deceased, heretofore composed the partnership of Edwin C. Burt and Company, and have since the death of said Edward D. Burt continued said business, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry R. Curtis and Edwin A. Goater, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 38 Park Row, Room No. 807, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Assignee.

DANIEL DALY, Attorney for Assignee, 38 Park Row, New York City. n18-law6wF

BALKWILL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 17th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BALKWILL, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to me on or before the first day of February, 1899, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William H. Balkwill, for the benefit of creditors, at his office No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, November 17, 1898.

ALBERT W. RANSOM, Assignee.

DAVID WELCH, Attorney for Assignee.

n18-lawfwF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ARTHUR E. BY-THE-SEA COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, (now the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, distant five hundred and fifty-six feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, running thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches, thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and thence easterly, along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning,—the easterly and westerly walls of said building being party walls,—be said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known by the street number 259 West 121st Street.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

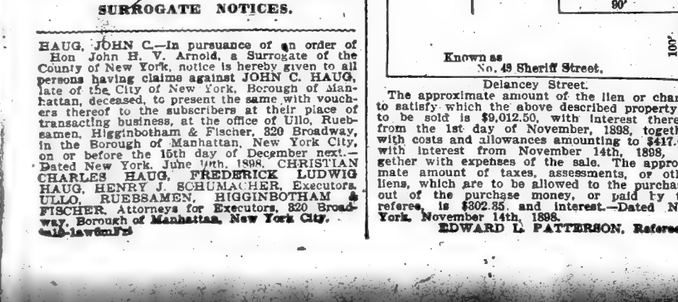

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $11,069.00 and interest thereon from November 21st, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property, is as follows: Taxes for 1898, $170.85, and water rent for 1898, $10.05. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

n28 2aw3wM&F&d19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John E. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 9th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n15-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ROBERT A. JOHNSTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 5th day of August, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the said court on August 9th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 27th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William A. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of The Bronx,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet and three inches, thence westerly and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said lot being twenty-six feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less, and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Fifth Avenue lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 352 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 39 Fifth Avenue:

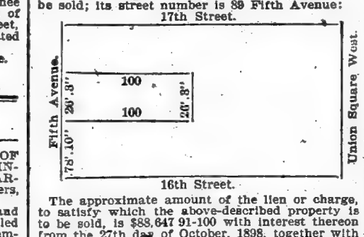

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,012.50, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $417.62, with interest from November 14th, 1898, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $302.85, and interest.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kenally, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William F. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, November 23d, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 84 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD

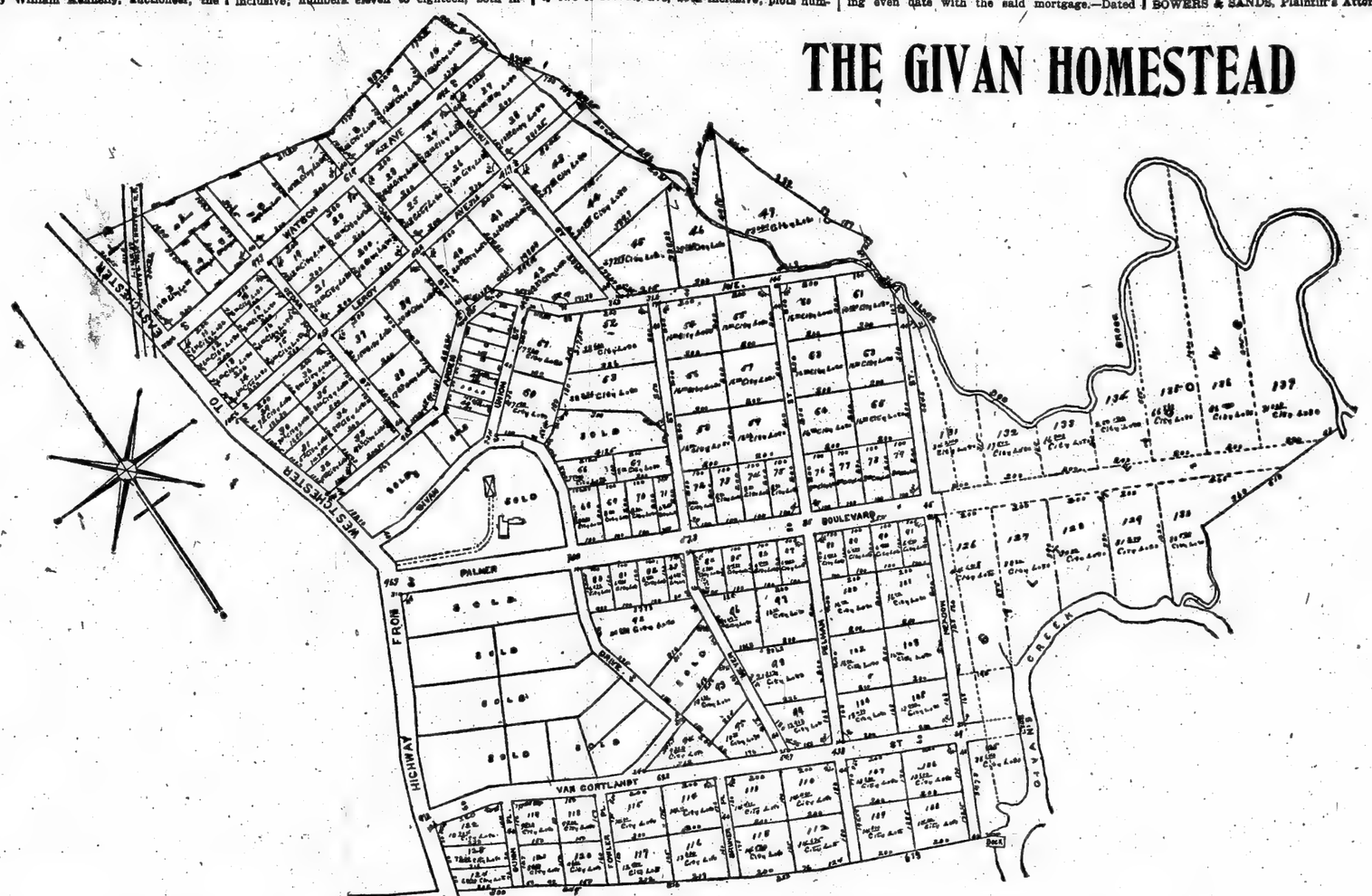

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $7,147.20, with interest thereon from the 18th day of July, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $371.58, with interest from August 5th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $2,400 and interest.

Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARETTA PIERREPONT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. BISSELL and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and now known by the street Number 89 (eighty-nine) Fifth Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet and three inches, thence westerly and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said lot being twenty-six feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less, and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Fifth Avenue lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 352 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 89 Fifth Avenue:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $9,012.50, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $417.62, with interest from November 14th, 1898, together with expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $302.85, and interest.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

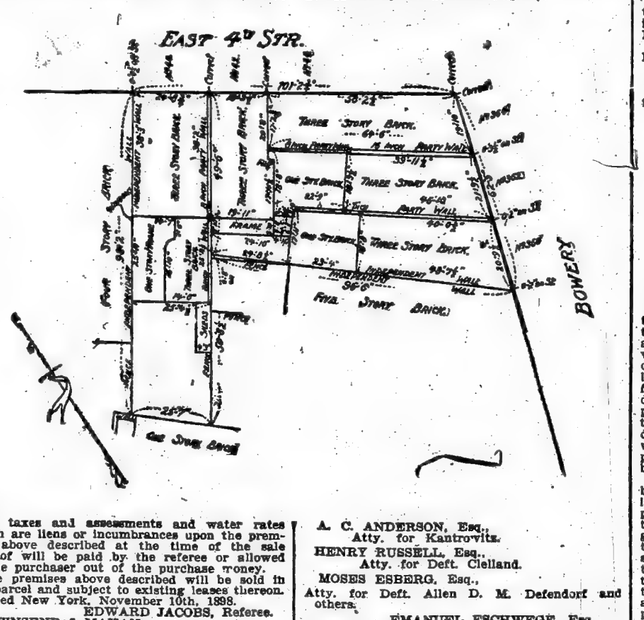

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or incumbrances upon the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold in one parcel and subject to existing leases thereon.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL STEINER, plaintiff, against FRANK MOORE and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifteen feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet, thence southerly parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 127 East 56th Street.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1898.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 127 East 56th Street:

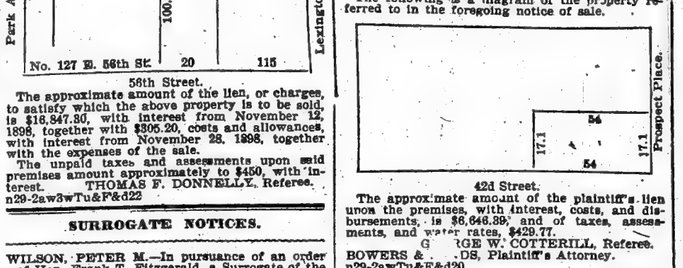

The approximate amount of the lien, or charges, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $16,947.30, with interest from November 12, 1898, together with $306.20, costs and allowances, with interest from November 28, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $450, with interest. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

n29-2aw3wTu&F&d22

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILSON, PIERTER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER M. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Slauson & Co., No. 82 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1898. ROBERT H. MOORE, JAMES B. CARPENTER, Executors.

A. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Atty. for Kantrowitz.

HENRY RUSSELL, Esq., Atty. for Defendant Clelland.

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Atty. for Defendant Allen D. M. Defendorf and others.

EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., Atty. for Defendant Wilson L. Defendorf and others.

NO. FORTY-SIX PROSPECT PLACE, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNING C. T. BECK, AS SUBSTITUTED TRUSTEE, etc., plaintiff, against EDGAR W. YOUMANS et al., defendants.

IN PURSUANCE of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street and Prospect Place; running thence northerly along the westerly side of Prospect Place seventeen feet and one inch; thence westerly for part of the way through a party wall fifty-four feet; thence southerly and parallel with Prospect Place seventeen feet one inch to the northerly side of Forty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of Forty-second Street fifty-four feet to the point or place of beginning; also, all right, title, and interest in the westerly half of Prospect Place, (said Prospect Place being a private street, thirty-eight feet in width and extending in length from Forty-second to Forty-third Streets,) which lies between the northerly and southerly line of said lot, subject to the use and easement thereof by adjoining owners. Said premises being now known as Number Forty-six (46) Prospect Place, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1898.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 84 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $6,646.39, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $429.77.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n29-2awTu&F&d20

COAL.

BEST QUALITY OF LEHIGH AND RED ASH coal at lowest cash rates; yards, 32d St. and 10th Av., 54th St. and 10th Av., 34th St. and 9th Av., 87th St. and West End Av. THOMAS STOKES.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said West End Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly, along the same, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

68th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($21,836.50,) with interest thereon from the twenty-first day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to three hundred and sixty-five ($365.00) dollars, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is three hundred and sixty-one and 80-100 dollars ($361.80,) with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first blanket mortgage of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00,) bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, the interest having been paid up to the first day of December, 1898. The said mortgages is overdue. Subject also to four mortgages, to secure the aggregate sum of sixty-nine thousand dollars ($69,000.00,) and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which there was due on November twenty-second, 1898, the sum of twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and 67-100 dollars ($22,981.67) for principal, and four hundred and two and 23-100 dollars ($402.23) for accrued interest; and the interest runs from that date. The premises will be sold subject, likewise, to the encroachments, if any, of the walls of the premises to the south and west.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

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137TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—GUSTAV LANGE, plaintiff, against JOHN CONNORS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and thirty (430) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with said Lenox Avenue, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty (20) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Lenox Avenue, forty-eight (48) feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street six (6) inches to the centre of a party wall; thence northerly again parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the same, nineteen (19) feet and six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

137th Street.

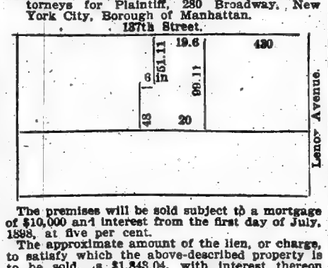

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage of $10,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,848.04, with interest thereon from 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $154.30, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $156 20-100 and interest.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

n15-2aw3wTu&d5

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY W. GRIBBLE, plaintiff, against ALFRED WAGSTAFF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 9th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain store and lot of ground situate in the First Ward in the City of New York, on the northerly side of Front Street and numbered Thirty-six (36) in the said street and bounded as follows, to wit: In front by the said Front Street and in the rear by the rear part of other land heretofore conveyed to Cornelius DuBois, deceased, and now owned by the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly, parallel with Central Park West, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches, on the west side sixty-seven feet, and on the east side sixty-seven feet in depth, be the same more or less.

Also all those five certain lots situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of First Street at the rear line of a lot now or formerly belonging to Isaac A. Storm, running on the First Avenue, which point is distant eighty-two feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly line of First Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; thence running southerly twenty-eight feet and eight inches to a point in a line drawn parallel to said easterly line of First Avenue and distant eighty-one feet and eight inches easterly therefrom; thence again southerly seventy-four feet six and one-half inches to a point in the northerly line of East Houston Street distant ninety-two feet and five inches easterly from the intersection of the northerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly line of East Houston Street twenty-four feet and ten inches to lot formerly known as Number Two Hundred and Eighty-nine and a Half Houston Street, but now known as Number One Hundred and Eighty-two East Houston Street; thence running northerly along the line of Lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-two East Houston Street fifty-seven feet; thence easterly seven feet seven inches; thence southerly one foot three inches; thence easterly eight feet three inches and one-half inch; thence southerly four feet two inches; thence easterly nine feet to the westerly line of lot now known as Number One Hundred and Eighty-six East Houston Street; thence northerly along said westerly line seven feet two inches more or less to the northwesterly corner of the brick building standing on the rear of said lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-six East Houston Street; thence easterly twenty-nine feet six inches more or less to the southerly end of the fence that divides the lot number Eighty-three First Street from the lot and premises on the easterly side thereof; thence north, or nearly so, along said fence three feet two inches; thence northeasterly still along said fence thirteen feet four inches to the southeasterly corner of the brick building standing on the front of said lot Number Eighty-three First Street; thence northerly along the easterly side of said last mentioned brick building twenty-eight feet eight inches to the southerly side of First Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of First Street seventy-three feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning; the said five lots being formerly known as Numbers Eighty-one, (81,) Eighty-three, (83,) Eighty-five, (85,) and Eighty-seven (87) First Street and Two Hundred and Ninety-one (291) Houston Street, but now known as Numbers Seventy-seven, (77,) Seventy-nine, (79,) Eighty-one, (81,) and Eighty-three (83) First Street and One Hundred and Eighty (180) East Houston Street.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 86 Front Street.

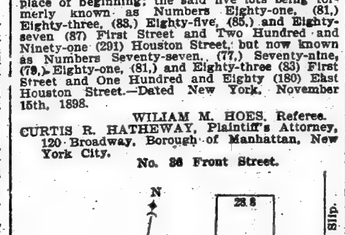

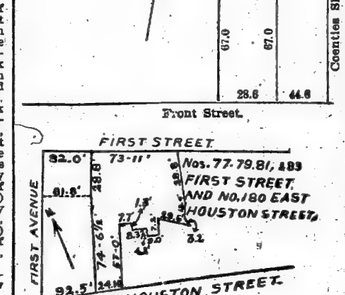

The approximate amounts of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers or which are to be paid by the referee are as follows: Upon No. 86 Front Street, $1,696.15 and interest; upon Nos. 77 79, 81, and 83 First Street and No. 180 East Houston Street, $2,230.41 and interest.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

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SOUND MONEY IN THE WEST

H. H. Hanna Talks on the Need of Positive Legislation at Once.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S PLEDGE

The Chamber of Commerce Wants Nations to Protect Private Property at Sea in War Times.

Alexander E. Orr presided yesterday at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. For the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, Chairman Gustav H. Schwab reported on a memorial to the President of the United States from Charles Henry Butler and others, urging him to convene an international congress at Washington to consider the question of making private property on the sea free from capture during war.

The memorial, which was adopted, calls attention to the fact that the persons and property of private persons while protected on land in time of war, are exposed to violence, detention, and seizure when on the sea, and that this principle is still recognized by international law; that this country has consistently favored the adoption, in time of war, of the same principle on sea as applies on land, and concludes as follows: "Your memorialists therefore pray that you will favorably consider the memorial which has been presented to you, urging that you invite the maritime powers of the world, through the proper channels, to attend an international congress, for the purpose of considering and adopting rules providing for the freedom from capture of private property on the sea, whether belonging to neutrals or non-combatant citizens of belligerent nations, except in the case of contraband of war or violation of a blockade."

The Secretary of the Chamber was instructed to present like organizations in this country with a copy of the memorial. The committee of which Mr. Schwab is Chairman will present the resolution to President McKinley.

A. Foster Higgins and Franklin Edson were appointed to represent the Chamber in a conference, in which other commercial bodies will be represented, to be held at a date to be set with Gov.-elect Roosevelt to discuss and plan on the completion of the improvements to the State canals.

Mr. Orr introduced H. H. Hanna, who was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Sound-Money Convention, to tell of conditions in the West with reference to the agitation for sound money. Mr. Hanna said in part:

The outlook is very encouraging. We were unable to get the attention of the Banking and Currency Committee sufficiently, therefore the appeal of the constituents was made to get a bill which stands as an expression of progressive effort in the direction of the more complete bill, but a rational bill, as it seems to me, for a beginning, along the line of this very delicate work, and it seems to be the duty of our Executive Committee to stand with any progressive recommendation in the right direction and not hold to any very unyielding lines. For that reason, we accepted and urged forward the bill that was reported to the House by the Banking and Currency Committee.

I left Washington in June with the understanding that monetary legislation would have the support in a thorough way of the Administration, and the Administration in the House, conditioned upon the fact that we were able in this campaign to retain the control of the lower house and secure a majority in the Senate. Our Executive Committee realized its duty to the extent of furthering and promoting the election of sound-money candidates to Congress, and immediately organized a bureau for what we call a letter-writing campaign to the business men of the country.

The response to an appeal for the support of sound money won. Where the element was divided, where the candidates were divided between sound-money Democrats and Republicans, we took no action. We would have you know that, in spite of the fact that word has gone out that the desire for monetary legislation has been brought forward and advocated especially by gold Democrats, that that is not true, and that the Republican business men of this country are as earnestly united for this result as the sound-money Democrats are. In other words, it is the business men, the merchants, the manufacturers, the bankers of the country, and in the West particularly.

I would call your attention to the fact that in the States where the issue was ignored the sound-money element either lost or made no gains. This is a significant fact. I remind you, as I did when I first came to the Chamber of Commerce, when there were some half a dozen gentlemen who requested me to bring the matter to their attention here one day, and let me impress upon you the serious importance of the truth that this is an appeal from the West for sound money. Too much importance cannot be attached to that fact. To-day word has gone out that New York is not in sympathy with this work. If I chose to follow the demagogy of politics, that would not be unfavorable to the undertaking, but I want to say to you, gentlemen, that demagogy does not enter into this work.

The question now is as to the future. What is to be done? We will get legislation if we keep that unyielding pressure to hold the ground we have gained with persistent demands for recognition of the pledge both of 1896 and 1898. We certainly have reason to expect that there will be such a President told me the day before yesterday, when I asked him what I could say to the people when I went back to begin my work, "You can say that I stand thoroughly for monetary legislation and that I am determined that every pledge the Republican Party ever made along this line shall be kept."

If the majority of those who claim that we are for sound money now, and are satisfied simply to maintain the gold standard that we now have, why not write it in the law and let all the rest of us who are not content say amen? If we have it written in the law, and take away the uncertainty that brings fear and dissatisfaction, we will enter into a condition for the fuller employment of the people and the furtherance of the prosperity of the people.

Mr. Hanna was frequently applauded, and, at the instance of John Harsen Rhoades, the Chamber voted him its thanks.

THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION

Two Courses Open to It, but the Members Won't Tell What.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday for the first time since last Spring. Primarily the meeting was called for the purpose of considering what course the Commission should pursue, and in view of the fact that the debt limit of Greater New York has been reached, whether it will be practicable to build the railroad in the manner prescribed by the present statutes. After long consideration of the opinion prepared by the counsel to the Commission, the Board determined that two courses were open to it, but did not commit itself to either of them. What these are the members of the Commission refused to say. One, however, is believed to be the construction of the railroad by private capital, which, it is said, has been offered to the Commission the other, construction by public funds to be raised by a readjustment of the city debt by amending the charter so as to hold each of the five boroughs responsible for its own debt. This latter plan, it is believed, would provide for the immediate building of an underground line in the borough of Manhattan by an increase in the assessed valuation of the borough.

Lewis L. Delafield, the Secretary of the Commission, said yesterday: "The assessed valuation of the city will probably be raised sufficiently to wipe out the existing indebtedness in excess of the constitutional limit, and to provide for the public objects which the present administration has at heart, but not enough to provide in addition for so great an undertaking as the underground railway. As it is, it is clear that the increase must be something enormous, and that it must fall upon the County of New York.

"This Commission is not now in communication with any one who has offered to build the road with private capital. The law as it now stands requires the construction of the railroad with the funds of the greater city. It is not my belief that the use of private capital is the only means of relief. In fact I think that a practical way out of the difficulty can be secured by extremely simple legislation."

During the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday Richard Deeves interpellated President Orr on the present status of rapid transit. He said Mayor Van Wyck was quoted as favoring more bridges, and wanted to know why, if there was money for this purpose, Mr. Orr's commission could not get money for the underground road.

Mr. Orr replied briefly, to the effect that the Rapid Transit Commission had fully performed the duties imposed on it by its creation and that on the decision under the State Constitution, that Greater New York cannot borrow additional funds, lawyers must adjust the question of ways and means.

Mr. Speyer Dines H. H. Hanna.

A dinner was given last night by James Speyer, head of the firm of Speyer & Co., at his home, 257 Madison Avenue, in honor of H. H. Hanna. Covers were laid for twenty. The dinner was an informal one, and those present were John A. Stewart, Carl Schurz, D. O. Mills, William E. Dodge, John Harson Rhoades, George Foster Peabody, Charles Stewart Smith, Jacob H. Schiff, John S. Kennedy, Richard A. McCurdy, George F. Baker, Morris K. Jesup, Gustav H. Schwab, Frank K. Sturgis, John K. Cowan of Baltimore, Charles S. Fairchild, and Charles C. Beaman.

TWO UP-TOWN BANKS UNITE.

The Astor National About to Absorb the Sixth National—High Price for the Latter's Stock.

Negotiations have practically been completed by which the control of the Sixth National Bank at Broadway and Thirty-third Street will pass into the hands of the men who own the Astor National Bank at Thirty-fourth Street and Astor Court. The first-named institution will be merged into the Astor National, and the consolidated banks will continue business in Astor Court. It is expected that all of the details will be arranged within a few days. President Alexander H. Stevens of the Sixth National Bank said yesterday: "The union of the two banks has not yet been effected, but there is reason to believe that it will be very soon."

While the parties to the transfers of the Sixth National stock are exceedingly reticent; there is authority for the statement that the price paid by the Astor Bank people was $350 per share. Equal terms were offered to all of the Sixth National Bank shareholders. President Stevens, who is credited with having held a large amount of Sixth National stock, declined to give any figures when asked about the sale yesterday, but said that there was no opposition to the transaction on the part of any of the stockholders. In regard to a report that the Directors of the Sixth National Bank were to have met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of completing the transfer of the property, Mr. Stevens said that the Directors had nothing to do with the matter, as the stockholders were at liberty to sell their shares without any consultation with them. President Stevens furthermore remarked that the meeting of Directors held yesterday was merely for the purpose of authorizing him to take up certain Government bonds which were held by the United States Treasury against circulation.

Cashier Charles F. Bevins of the Astor National Bank said that the management of that institution had adopted the policy of absolute silence with regard to the amalgamation of the two banking interests. As soon as the negotiations were definitely concluded, something might be said. The Astor National Bank began business on Feb. 14, 1898, with a capital of $300,000. Its President is George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank in Wall Street, and among its Directors are William Waldorf Astor and John Jacob Astor.

In explanation of the purpose of the absorption of the Sixth National by the Astor National it is said that the projectors of the latter enterprise desired a more rapid growth in the business of their bank. Both banks are practically in the same territory, and, while each is apparently prosperous, the Astor people believe that consolidation will prove very advantageous to their interests. There has been more or less rivalry between the two institutions. The price alleged to have been paid for the Sixth National stock, viz., $350 per share, is not regarded by bankers as exorbitant, in view of the fact that this bank has for some time been a large dividend payer, its recent yearly average being 12 per cent.

The Sixth National Bank was organized in 1864, and for a long period of years it enjoyed a prosperous career. In 1890 Charles T. Leland, its President, sold a controlling interest to Gen. P. J. Claassen and George H. Pell, who wrecked the bank by reckless speculation. The Sixth National was reorganized on a sound financial basis, and it soon resumed its place among the most successful banks in this city.

TRADESMEN'S BANK OPENS.

Liquidation Begun and About $500,000 Paid to Depositors.

The Tradesmen's National Bank, of which National Bank Examiner Kimball took possession on Oct. 4, was opened yesterday morning for the payment in full of all depositors, except those who had agreed to accept certificates of deposit, payable in four months. The bank was crowded at 10 o'clock, when payments were begun, there probably being 100 men in line. There was no trace of excitement, and the men in charge of the liquidation did their work with great rapidity. After the first few hours the number in line sensibly diminished, and at times in the afternoon there were not more than a dozen persons in it. President Bates said he thought that as much as $500,000 was paid out during the day.

Depositors to whom less than $100 was due were paid in cash money, and those whose claims were more than $100 had their checks converted into drafts, payable through the Clearing House after deposit in certain down-town banks, having been stamped with the following form of acceptance:

"Accepted Dec. 1, 1898. Payable at the National City Bank through New York Clearing House. Tradesmen's National Bank. James W. Clawson, Cashier."

The total sum due the depositors of the bank yesterday morning was $2,211,827.83, and the Liquidating Committee had on hand in cash the sum of $1,593,100.18, which National Bank Examiner and Receiver William H. Kimball turned over to it on Saturday. Depositors to whom $618,719.65 is owing agreed to accept certificates before liquidation was authorized by the Controller of the Currency. President Bates said yesterday that many of the depositors were desirous of having the bank reorganized, and he looks to see some one of the plans making for its re-establishment put into successful operation in the near future.

FIGHT FOR STEWART ESTATE.

Lis Pendens Against the Stewart Building—Others to be Filed.

A lis pendens against the Stewart Building was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday by counsel for Mary, Joseph, and John Carroll. They are the claimants to the A. T. Stewart estate, children of Catherine Carroll, deceased, who alleged that she was the only daughter of Alexander Stewart, a cousin of A. T. Stewart.

Mr. Hart of Hart & Hopkins, counsel for the claimants, said that suits had been begun in every county in the State where property belonging to Mr. Stewart at the time of his death was located, and lis pendens would issue against every piece of such property. These suits were brought to compel the present holders of the property to prove their title.

A lis pendens had previously been filed against the Manhattan Club building.

The Battleship Texas Sails.

The United States battleship Texas, in command of Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, which has been at anchor off Tompkinsville, sailed at 10 A. M. yesterday for Fort Monroe.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure

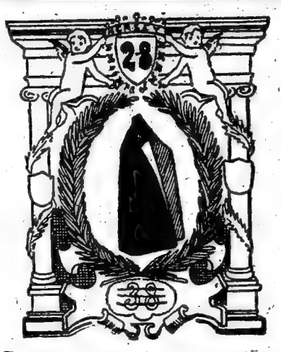

Last year we bought a beautiful kersey—too beautiful; for in making it beautiful it was made too fine for hard usage.

From this kersey we made $38 overcoats; sold not quite half; so reduced the price to $28.

Now the $38 value is still there; but the overcoats are apt to be overlooked among the many other good $28 and $25 kerseys.

We tell you where to hunt as perhaps you would like $38 for $28.

Our range of overcoat and ulster prices—$15 to $50, guarantees overcoat satisfaction, no matter what your taste may be.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Peter F. Meyer Testifies That More Docks Are Needed.

CANAL MEN MAKE COMPLAINT

Say Dock Department Has Given Their Terminals to the Railroads, Their Enemies.

Dock Commissioner Peter F. Meyer was a witness before the State Commerce Commission at the City Hall yesterday.

Mr. Meyer began by declaring that there should be a continual building of new docks. It was impossible, he said, to keep pace with the demand for docks. He was in favor of building twelve on the East River and twelve on the North River, each 450 feet long. When these docks were built the demand would still be greater than the supply.

Mr. Meyer, in explaining the use of the marginal street along the North River, said that goods were often stored on the marginal street and that he believed it should be open to the public without obstruction. The people were being robbed of the right to use West Street for traffic.

"This commission," said Andrew H. Green, "will see that no more such robberies are permitted."

Alexander E. Smith then questioned Mr. Meyer in regard to real estate values.

"I decline to discuss the question," replied the witness. "That's my private business."

"But suppose we subpoenaed you," said Mr. Smith, "and paid you as an expert witness?"

"I wouldn't testify, even then," said Mr. Meyer. "I am in the city's employ and drawing a salary from it." He did say, however, that the improvement on the water front which he suggested would increase the value of water-front real estate 100 per cent. He did not believe there should be a State Commission to take charge of the city's docks.

Dock Commissioner J. Sergeant Cram spoke of the necessity of building up to a greater extent the city's dock system, the condition of which, he said, had had much to do with the decline of the port's commerce. He said he was in favor of a dry dock here which would give berth to the vessels of all nations.

The commission received a letter from Melvin De Puy and Frank Beadle, well-known canal men of Buffalo, in which the writers declared that the Dock Department of this city had pursued a policy which had resulted in almost completely diverting the canal terminal here from canal purposes to the use of their "bitterest competitors, the railroads." The writers even hinted at conspiracy. They wrote:

The Commerce Commissioners are probably aware that the people of the State, through the Legislature, when they had expended $70,000,000 on the Erie and other canals, deemed them almost useless unless ample terminals were provided in New York. This was necessary for the accommodation of the vast traffic from the region surrounding the Great Lakes, tributary to these waterways, and which this great artery is entirely competent to handle with economy possible to no other means of communication. According-ly six piers in the East River, near to the Battery, known as the canal district, were sacredly dedicated to canal purposes.

The terms of the dedication by the Legislature of this pivotal point to canal commerce were unusual in their exactitude and comprehensiveness.

It is difficult in the face of words so emphatic and with a meaning so explicit to discern how it has been possible for the Dock Department to alienate this property from canal purposes. But not only have they actually deprived canal craft from the "suitable accommodation" demanded in these express words by the law, but the department has not hestitated to go still further and actually lease and give exclusive possession of the greater part of this terminal to the railroads, the powerful and bitter enemies of canal traffic. Conspiracy is an ugly word, and ought not to be used in an offensive term in relation to men who consider they are serving the city in a public capacity, but if the railroads had desired a conspirator to join them in ruining a competitive route they could not have had more successful co-operation had they directly sought it with this purpose in view. For the result has been that this great terminal, with all its possibilities of cheap food distribution and the seat of a great water commerce, has become merely a down-town freight depot for railroads terminating at Sixtieth Street and the North River and mainly on the Jersey shore.

Legislation was secured last session in this respect, but the bill, under the advice of the Dock Department, was vetoed by the Mayor. A resort was then had to the courts for an interpretation of the law; but under the instructions of the Dock Department the Corporation Counsel has succeeded in staving off the trial for eight months, until the canal season has ended, and we are still without a remedy.

TOMBS BUILDING MUDDLE.

Conference to be Held To-day—City May Pay Three Times for the Cell Work.

The trouble over the new Tombs Building, the plans for which have been adjudged by Commissioner of Buildings Brady to be in violation of law, took a new turn yesterday, when Commissioner of Correction Lantry sent out notices for a conference to be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the office of Commissioner Brady for the purpose of seeing if work could not be resumed on the building. Those asked to be present are Withers & Dickson, the original architects; Horgan & Slattery, the architects for the cell construction; George B. Post, Consulting Engineer for this work to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; a representative from the Corporation Counsel's office, (who is to speak for Commissioner Lantry,) and Commissioner Brady.

The notices were sent subsequent to the reception by Commissioner Lantry of an opinion from the Corporation Counsel, in which the latter approved Mr. Lantry's course in stopping work on the Tombs Building, the tenor of his statement being that it was better to be sure than sorry. "All that I want," said Mr. Lantry yesterday, "is to see the city protected. Withers & Dickson may be right. I hope they are. But if there's anything defective in that building and it may tumble down some day and kill a lot of people, now is the time to attend to it. What the papers say about politics being in it is all wrong. I want the whole matter referred to Mr. Post."

It develops that the city may have to pay three times for the same piece of work—the plans for the cell construction. Withers & Dickson say that they will certainly put in a bill for their whole commission, including their work on the cells, and Mr. Withers said yesterday that he knew Charles C. Cook of Hartford, Conn., the architect whom Commissioner Wright specially appointed to plan the cells, would put in a bill for $7,500. Now neither Cook's plans, which were duly approved by Mr. Post, nor Withers & Dickson's plans will be used, and Horgan & Slattery, who have drawn the plans for cells which in all probability will be used, must of course be compensated.

George B. Post said yesterday: "Last year I advised the Board of Estimate, and I have this year advised Controller Coler, that the city would finally have to pay Withers & Dickson's commission on the whole building, anyway. When an architect makes plans for a building he gets his commission on its whole cost, and if an expert is employed for the design of some detail, like plumbing or ventilating, his commission on that is extra. No one is to blame in the matter. The Correction Department simply wants to put in a heavier cellwork, and the floors for it can be strengthened without much trouble."

TAMMANY AND THE SCHOOLS.

West End Republican Women Hear with Approval Mrs. Burns's Attack on the Hall.

The West End Woman's Republican Association met at its headquarters, 477 Boulevard, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. C. S. Robinson, the President, acting as Chairman. The feature of the meeting was an address by the honorary President, Mrs. Clarence Burns, which was discussed by the members with unanimous approval. Mrs. Burns arraigned Tammany Hall for its attitude on the school question.

"It has been said," said she, "that the condition of the public school system of a great city is a certain test of the progress it has made toward civilization. For two years the schools of this city were so far behind what they should have been that we were reproached and held up to ridicule all over the country. Even the small towns of the far Western States provided higher education than the great City of New York.

"But there have been many changes in the last few years, and the system has been raised to a higher standard.

"We are indebted to the reform Administration of Mayor Strong and Republican legislation at Albany for many improvements in our school system, for magnificent new schools, and those that are in process of construction, and most of all, for a fearless Board of Education, whose policy has been intelligent, broad, and progressive. Now, what conditions exist to-day? Last month nearly 5,000 children were refused admission to our schools for lack of room. We have 16,000 children here and 24,000 in Brooklyn in half-day classes, known as the 'Copenhagen system,' and copied from Denmark, one of the poorest countries in Europe. There are new school buildings now ready for occupancy which cannot be used because the Board of Estimate failed to provide the money for furniture. For years our school teachers have been underpaid, and some teachers who have taught faithfully for fifteen years are pair $573 annually, and others are breaking down under the strain of teaching one set of children in the morning and another in the afternoon.

"Many of the classes in our schools have no teachers at all, but are in charge of children under fifteen years of age, who act as monitors. Thousands of children are deprived of their right—a common-school education—but we have a speedway that cost several millions."

Mrs. Burns then said that the money asked for new sites and for special teachers and high schools had all been cut out by the board, as well as the increase in salaries asked. She concluded:

"The Mayor has put himself on record as opposed to modern methods of education and as having a desire to economize as

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

CHRISTMAS.

Generous people are apt to find themselves "undone with Christmas boxes" and bills, before the Day itself is in sight.

For all such discords our "Long Credit" and special bargain prices are unfailing remedies.

MOQUETTE RUGS.

18x36 in.	$ .70
27x54 in.	1.35
36x72 in.	2.45

Delightfully appropriate gifts can also be picked from our Furniture Department, and payments made when convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

Boys' Clothing.

Friday & Saturday.

Double Breasted Suits,
of plain blue, black or mixed cheviot,
—sizes 6 to 16 years,—
$3.95.

Reefers,
of blue or brown chinchilla and frieze—ulster or velvet collars,—sizes 3 to 16 yrs.,—
$4.75.

Top-Coats,
of kersey, frieze and tan covert cloth,—sizes 4 to 16 yrs.,—
$5.00.

Youths' Suits,
plain blue, black or mixed cheviot and cassimere,
—sizes 14 to 19 years,—
$7.50.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway & 20th St.

As well as Other Boys' Dress.

You want your boy well, neatly and comfortably dressed. His pride, yes, and your own must be satisfied. Our business is to gratify both—and here's how:

OVERCOATS of Kerseys and Cheviots, blue, black, brown . . $7 to $15.

Including two specials of brown and very dark green Kersey, satin yoke, and fancy worsted linings . . . . . $14.

Also a finer grade of a rich shade of brown Kersey, satin yoke, plaid body lining, $18.

REEFERS of Chinchilla and Frieze, with velvet & storm collars, braid & stitched edge . . . . . $4 to $8.50.

STORM ULSTERS of Frieze & fancy Cheviot, with plaid linings, $7 to $12.

And your Boys' Suits can be bought here too, at all the prices between $3.50 & $18.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Art of Gift-making.

"To give is a noble thing," but to give acceptably, one should study the tastes and surroundings of the recipient. If, however, you are not sure this need be no bar if you select your gifts here, as every piece of furniture we make is in good form, and, like a well-bred person, is never out-of-place.

The mahogany pieces on our drawing-room floor are dainty and elegant enough to suit any occasion, yet quiet and simple enough for the most modest surroundings. Music Cabinets with enclosed shelves, $6.00. Piano Chairs with revolving seat and restful, high back, $6.00. Particularly charming are the threefold screens; the upper part is, of each leaf, of bevelled glass or a medallion, the lower carved spindles or silk embroidered the whole framed in mahogany.

Our Chippendale chairs and Sheraton sofas, are choice Christmas gifts, and at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

everything pertaining to school matters. It is the same old policy always pursued by Tammany Hall."

DECISION IN BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

Appellate Division Overrules Demurrer of Philips and Willis.

A demurrer was sustained to an indictment against City Works Commissioner Theodore D. Willis of Brooklyn and William E. Philips, charging a conspiracy between them, that it was agreed that Willis, in order to aid and support and render effective demands for money to be made by Philips, from persons then or thereafter contracting, or desiring or offering or intending to contract, for the performance of or furnishing to the City of Brooklyn, labor or material, that Willis would "willfully neglect, omit, and actually violate his duty as such Commissioner of City Works as aforesaid imposed by law, and permit his subordinates to omit, neglect, and violate their duties as such, in any particular in which such neglect, omission, or violation should, to them, the said Willis and Philips and such divers other persons or any of them, appear to be effective to aid said Philips and such divers other persons in obtaining moneys from such persons or contractors as aforesaid."

The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Willard Bartlett, has reversed the judgment and overruled the demurrer, holding that the conspiracy sought to be set out in the indictment constituted a crime under Sections 117 and 154 of the Penal Code.

"In the case of a conspiracy to commit a crime here," Justice Bartlett says, "it matters not whether the crime contemplated is the main object of and sought to be attained by the conspirators, or only a means to that end. It is enough to constitute a conspiracy that the parties, whatever the incentive to the agreement may be, or whatever part it may play in a larger scheme, have agreed together to commit a crime. * * * If the conspiracy was indefinite, the pleader cannot be called upon to state a definite conspiracy in order to make the indictment good. Particulars cannot be pleaded which did not enter into the agreement. The real question is whether such agreement as is stated in the indictment, no matter how indefinite it was, and no matter how general in its terms, constitutes a criminal conspiracy under the statute. We cannot doubt that the compact charged is a crime. To hold otherwise would be to adopt a rule which would free all conspirators from criminal liability, if they only take care to make their agreements sufficiently general in terms."

$100,000 FOR EAST RIVER BRIDGES.

Appropriation Made and Preliminary Work to be Pushed.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday appropriated $100,000 for preliminary work toward the construction of the two proposed bridges, from Manhattan to Brooklyn and from Manhattan to Queens. This was the amount asked for by Bridge Commissioner Shea. "The money will last us several months," said the Commissioner.

The Mayor said the work on the two proposed bridges, as well as that on the East River bridge now being built, would be pushed as rapidly as possible. The way to relieve Manhattan and the Bronx from the present burdens of taxation, he said, was by connecting Manhattan with Queens and Brooklyn by means of bridges, and thereby increasing the values of real estate in those boroughs.

John D. Rockefeller Not to Leave Us.

John D. Rockefeller made yesterday an authoritative denial to a report from Cleveland, Ohio, that he will return to that city and make it his permanent residence. "Just nothing in it," said Mr. Rockefeller. "It's wholly untrue and has been denied before."

Little August Bombiadi Dead.

August Bombiadi, five years old, who was bitten by a dog some time ago, but whose parents did not attend to his injuries in time, died at the home of his parents, in Astoria, Wednesday night. The boy suffered comparatively little, although toward the last spasms were frequent.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

O'Neill's.

Misses' and Children's Dept.

2D FLOOR.

Children's Reefers.

Fancy Mixed Cheviot Cloth Reefers, 6 to 14 year sizes, Formerly $4.98, Special 2.98

Kersey Reefers, trimmed with fancy braid, deep sailor collar, Formerly $12.00, Special 8.98

Children's Coats

Of Mixed Cheviot Cloth, trimmed with fancy braid, 2 to 5 year sizes, Formerly $5.00, Special 3.75

Misses' Jackets.

Fine Kersey Jackets, tan, castor, navy blue or black, standing or turned down collar, 14, 16 and 18 year sizes, Formerly $15.00, Special 10.00

Misses' Military Suits

With Jacket lined in Silk and trimmed with fancy braid, Formerly $18.00, Special 10.00

Infants' Caps.

Embroidered china Silk, single or double ruches, Formerly $1.25, Special 69c.

A Complete Line of Infants' Long and Short Bedford Coats At Exceptionally Low Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. TO-NIGHT at 8, Gounod's opera ROMEO ET JULIETTE, Mmes. Melba, (by arrg. with Chas. A. Ellis,) Djella, Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, Albers, Bars, and Saléza, Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

To-morrow afternoon at 2, Wagner's opera TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Plancon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

To-morrow Evg. at 8, at Popular Prices, MARTHA. Mmes. Engle and Mantelli, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, Dufriche, and Saligna. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $2.00, $1.50, & 75c. Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30. Sun. Ev'g., Dec. 4, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists—Mme. Marie Engle, MM. Campanari and Plancon, and ROSENTHAL, (his only appearance at these concerts, and last appearance in N. Y. previous to his departure for the West,) together with entire Met. Opera House orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Prices for Sunday night concert, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50; Boxes, $8, $10, and $12.

REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Evg., Dec. 5, LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Sembrich, MM. Campanari and Salignac.

Wed. Evg., Dec. 7, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Pringle, and Campanari.

Fri. Evg., Dec. 9.—TANNHAUSER. (Cast as above.)

Sat. Mat., Dec. 10.—Il Barbiere di Seviglia. Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26th Season, 1898-99.

ORATORIO SOCIETY

Frank Damrosch, Conductor.

First Concert Saturday Evening, Dec. 3, at 8.

CHORAL MEISTERSINGER.....Wagner
FESTIVAL MARCH.....Van der Stucken
SEE THE CONQUERING HERO COMES.Handel

MANILA TE DEUM

Composed by Walter Damrosch in honor of the victory of the American Navy under Admiral Dewey.

Soloists: EMMA JUCH, GERTRUDE MAY STEIN, THEODORE VAN YORX, HEINRICH MEYN.

Res. seats, 75 cts. to $2, now on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL. Next Sunday Night.

Fifth Popular Sunday Concert. Emil Paur and his Symphony Orchestra.

Mme. Nina Rathbone.....Soprano
Mme. Danziger-Rosebault...Pianiste
Joseph Eller.....Oboe

Res. seats, now on sale, 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $5. Direction: VICTOR THRANE, Knabe Piano used.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 P. M.

First and second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch. Chairs, Box Seats in Orch. and Front Balcony, $1. No seats reserved except Box Seats at 50c. advance on regular prices.

FELIX MORRIS AND CO. in "The Vagabond."
LIZZIE EVANS AND HARRY MILLS.
JOE WELCH, HANNAGAN AND CARTER.
BILLY CARTER.
ED F. GOODWIN, brother of NAT C. GOODWIN.
New BIOGRAPH Pictures.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.

LA BOHEME FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH IN AMERICA.

Ev'gs 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. seats, 25c. Next Week, La Boheme, (by universal demand.)

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS

EDEN MUSEE

Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH
The Late War from Tampa to Santiago

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15.

2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n

"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. 75th Souv. Perf. Dec. 5.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST.

2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turk. A Warm Reception. A tempting dish of dainties.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.

4th Big Month. Screaming Hit. The Turtle

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.

SPORTING LIFE. 20 Horses, 200 People.

Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Saturday. To-night—"Red, White, and Blue." Next Week—"The Sign of the Cross."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 3d Week. Every evening and Saturday matinée the great success "Im Weissen Roess'l."

COLUMBUS. A STRANGER IN NEW YORK. Next Week—"Lost in Siberia."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c. 42 & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c. This Week—"CAPT. SWIFT."

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P.M. 3d Av.

GREATER NEW YORK AMAZED BY THE THRILLING "BATTLE OF SAN JUAN!"

200 Real Soldiers! 20 Spirited Horses! Largest Stage in the World!

In addition to the USUAL GRAND VAUDEVILLE SHOW

MAGGIE CLINE, MINNIE METROT, RUDIN-OFF, C. T. ALDRICH, 30 OTHERS.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23d 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.

Vaudeville début of Grace Huntington and Company in "Checkmate"; Joseph Hart and Carrie de Mar; "The Holly Tree Inn," Bros. Damm, Al Leech, and the Three Rosebuds, Morris's Ponies, Wargraph. Other features. No advance in prices—25c., 50c.

NEXT WEEK—Début in vaudeville of MARSHALL P. WILDER!

DALY'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings 8:10. Carriages for 11.

A Distinct Triumph!! Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Sidney Herbert, Charles Richman, George Clarke, Herbert Gresham, Wilfred Clarke in the cast; and Miss ADA REHAN as PORTIA.

"Splendor unprecedented."—Tribune. Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c MAT. SAT.

SISTERS RAPPO THE HIT OF THE SEASON.

Virginia Aragon, Williams & Walker & Their Own Co. & Foreign Vaudeville.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 7:45.

MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD IN CYRANO DE BERGERAC. SUNDAY, DEC. 4.

SOUSA'S BAND.

De Wolf Hopper, Soloist.

Dec. 5, De Wolf Hopper in "The Charlatan."

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.

TO-NIGHT—POSITIVE APPEARANCE—

JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. LAST 2 WEEKS.

THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. Jefferson De Angelis

By Julian Edwards & Stanislaus Stange. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.

THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

75th Performance Dec. 5. Handsome Souvenirs.

"New York has never seen a better drama of rural life than 'The Village Postmaster.'"—Herald.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....Begins 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat'y. 2. PINERO'S NEW COMEDY. TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK

66th St. West, near Columbus Av. Open to the Public Daily, Except Mondays. Perfect Ice. Skates Free.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2

JULIA ARTHUR In Her Production of As You Like It.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

WM. H. CRANE WORTH A MILLION. TUESDAY, DEC. 6th, 1st time. THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées Wed. and Sat.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 75th Perf. Dec. 19th. Souvenirs. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. 50th Perf. Monday. Souvenirs. Ev

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
Threatening, followed by showers; light southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII...NO. 15,257. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. } TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The fiftieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne was celebrated throughout Austria-Hungary yesterday, and the occasion was observed in all foreign capitals. The French Chamber of Deputies, despite the opposition of Premier Dupuy, yesterday voted to consider without delay a bill for electing Senators by universal suffrage. It is reported that the Turkish troops have been defeated by rebels in the Yemen district of Arabia. A bottle found in the vicinity of the Ural Mountains, Russia, contained an alleged note from Andrée announcing that the explorer's balloon had crossed the mountains, but giving no date. Owing to the presence of a French warship at Nanking, China, a British warship has been sent there to protect the interests of Great Britain. The British Government has decided to help the West Indian colonies by loans and grants of money. Sir Edward Grey, M. P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, spoke at Blackburn, Lancashire, last night on Anglo-American relations and the patriotism of race. Thirty-seven lives were lost in the wreck of the steamer Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Thirty-seven lives were lost in the wreck of the steamer Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay.

Twenty bodies of victims of the Portland wreck have been identified. Four remain to be claimed.

John Hooper was sentenced to the penitentiary in Chicago yesterday for stealing eighteen tombstones.

Gov. Black yesterday complied with the request of Superintendent Aldridge for suspension from duty pending a judicial inquiry into the canal scandals.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney yesterday gave out a statement prepared by an expert to show that the speedy removal of the snow is an impossibility.

Page 2.

The War Investigating Commission resumed the taking of testimony in Washington yesterday.

Battery L, Sixth Artillery, United States Army, had a hard experience at Camp Wikoff Saturday and Sunday during the storm.

The loss of the Luckenbach coal barges Helicon Quinnebaug, and Corsica, with ten men of their crews, off Barnegat early last Sunday morning was reported yesterday.

Mrs. Lily Mason Pullman, who is suing for absolute divorce from George H. Pullman, Miss Clara Barton's private secretary, yesterday received an award of $30 weekly alimony pending the trial of her action.

The Ems, from Mediterranean ports, arrived yesterday, having encountered the gale in mid-ocean. Two of her crew were injured, and much damage was done the ship.

Coroner Burger of Brooklyn found yesterday that the death Thursday of William Thompson, fifteen years old, had been caused by a blow on the head with a stone thrown in a "battle" of Twelfth Ward boys on Nov. 6.

Page 3.

At the request of District Attorney Marean of Kings County, Justice Gaynor has dismissed ten indictments against John Y. McKane.

Andrew Carnegie will build a house on part of the property he bought on Fifth Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-second Streets.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who is to retire from the Supreme Court bench on Jan. 1 next, is to become a member of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

Ellen Kelly's three-months-old baby, that mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, has been as mysteriously returned, and is now at the home of its aunt.

Mrs. Judith F. Pillich, who was held for trial yesterday in the West Side Court for attempted suicide, has eaten nothing since Monday and says she will eat nothing until set at liberty.

A heater in one of the cars of a train on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad exploded yesterday morning, causing much excitement among the passengers and badly injuring one of them, a woman.

Mrs. Cody, who is on trial in Albany on the charge of attempting to blackmail Jay Gould's heirs, broke down under cross-examination yesterday, and further questioning was postponed until Monday.

At a meeting in Plymouth Church last night Thomas G. Shearman replied to expressions of dissatisfaction with the leaders of the church for not protesting against the acceptance of Dr. Lyman Abbott's resignation.

Major Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment cannot get his charges against Capts. Meeks and Bleecker ready in less than a week. The trouble in the regiment is affecting the men in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment.

The trial of W. A. E. Moore was continued before Recorder Goff yesterday. The taking of the testimony of Martin Mahon, the complainant, was finished. Detectives John T. Cuff and Robert McNaught testified to having arrested the Moores.

Page 4.

Premier Sagasta, at a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet yesterday, declared that the Government was prepared to suppress any attempt at a rising by the Carlists.

Page 5.

The will of J. K. Hamilton Willcox, filed yesterday, shows the character of the man in every one of its bequests.

The members of the Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the denomination.

Edward W. Harden, who was appointed Honorary Commissioner to investigate the financial and industrial conditions in the Philippines, has made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury. It shows that silver is the basis of the currency in the Islands.

Page 6.

No progress was made at the joint session of the Peace Commissions yesterday, the Spaniards pleading that they were awaiting instructions. It is said that they endeavored to draw hints as to how far this country was willing to compromise the demands under discussion, but were careful not to disclose what concessions Spain was willing to make.

Page 7.

At a reception to General Master Workman Parsons of the Knights of Labor, ex-Postmaster Dayton talked about the workingman in politics.

Senator Platt left for Washington yesterday to urge, it is said, the appointment of Elihu Root as Ambassador to Great Britain. It is said he is ready to oppose Whitelaw Reid's appointment in the Senate.

Page 8.

Dr. H. G. Torrey, who has been employed as assayer at the Sub-Treasury in this city for thirty years, was convicted of malicious mischief yesterday at Morristown, N. J. He was accused of entering the factory of the Magnolia Metal Company, at Stirling, N. J., where he had formerly been employed, and destroying property.

Page 9.

Operators in gas stocks do not believe that the purchase of Mutual stock by the Consolidated Gas Company means the consolidation of the local companies.

Page 12.

Philip Metz, known as "the heaviest man in Harlem," committed suicide yesterday.

The Professional Woman's League bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria closes this evening.

The will of David T. Leahy of Brooklyn, filed for probate, distributes $100,000 among the charities of Greater New York.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has delivered an opinion that the Richmond County School Board has the right to hear the charges against Mrs. De Belprat.

At a dinner held in ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark's stable last Saturday night, Col. William L. Brown paid a five-thousand-dollar election bet to Mr. Clark.

Residents on the line of Amsterdam Avenue protested before the local boards of improvements of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts against additional tracks on the avenue.

Among the three gambling houses raided Thursday night was that of "Honest" John Kelly, referee in the Sharkey-Corbett fight. His friends say the raid was for spite, on account of his decision in the contest.

After a conference of city officials and architects yesterday regarding the plans for the new Tombs Prison, Commissioner of Buildings Brady declared that some change must be made before he approved the plans. They were referred to George B. Post, consulting architect for the work for the Board of Estimate, and he will report to Commissioner of Correction Lantry.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.
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MAY SAVE THE REINA MERCEDES

The Merritt-Chapman Company Will Undertake the Work.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 2.—Capt. Seymour, local agent of the Merritt-Chapman Company confirmed to-day the report that his company had closed a contract with the Government to raise the Reina Mercedes, sunk at Santiago.

It is understood the company will attempt to raise the Mercedes for salvage, and on delivering her at an American port will receive a reasonable sum.

The company also may attempt to raise the Colon.

$75,000 ON THE MARIA TERESA.

Spanish and American Money Found in the Cruiser's Safe.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 2.—The big iron safe of the cruiser Maria Teresa was opened at the navy yard to-day. The combination had been destroyed and the bottom of the safe had to be cut out. Contrary to expectations not a scrap of official paper was found.

About $75,000 in Spanish and American money was inside. The silver was tarnished. The safe and the money will be exhibited in the National Museum.

RICH PRIZE FOUND AT SEA.

The Marstonmoor Saves a Bark with Cargo Worth $65,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The British steamer Marstonmoor, Capt. Angus, which sailed from Baltimore Nov. 29 for Rotterdam, arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-day, having in tow one of the richest prizes picked up at sea for some time. She towed in the British bark La Escocesa, which was bound from Iquique to New York, laden with about 2,000 tons of nitrate of soda, valued at about $65,000.

The bark was picked up twenty-four hours previously to the eastward of Cape Henlopen. From Capt. Angus it was learned that the bark when sighted was in charge of the chief officer. Capt. Evans, her commander, had died of brain fever Sept. 22. She was in a helpless condition, having experienced a heavy north-northeast gale Nov. 29. The decks were swept, her pump smashed, and her boats carried away, together with her fore and mizzen masts. According to the bargain made by Capt. Angus, the settlement of the case of salvage is to be left to arbitration.

La Escocesa is an iron vessel, built at Dundee in 1868, and is owned in Liverpool by Balfour, Williamson & Co. The British Lloyds shows that Capt. D. Evans, the dead master, entered the employ in 1862, and commanded La Escocesa for thirty years, a record probably unprecedented.

STOLE EIGHTEEN TOMBSTONES.

Old John Hooper of Chicago Convicted and Sent to the Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—"Guilty of stealing eighteen tombstones valued at $50," was the finding of the jury in the case of John W. Hooper, seventy-four years old, who was on trial in Judge Stein's court to-day. The punishment was fixed at imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Hooper was formerly in the tombstone business at 2,277 North Clark Street, but his business was sold because of debt to W. H. Desamp and H. M. Bowen. After he turned over the affairs to his successors, it is said, Hooper went to the yards at night and carried away the tombstones.

TOUCHING LETTER FROM DEWEY.

Expresses Sympathy for the Wife of a Volunteer Who Fell in Battle.

GREENSBURG, Penn., Dec. 2.—The following is a letter received from Admiral Dewey by Mrs. Noss of Mount Pleasant, whose husband, Jesse Noss of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was killed in the battle of Malate July 31:

Olympia, Flagship,
Manila, Oct. 28, 1898.

My Dear Mrs. Noss: I wish to express to you my deepest sympathy. It must lessen your sorrow somewhat to know that your young husband fell fighting bravely for his country, the noblest death a man can know. From the Olympia I watched the fight that fearful night, and wondered how many American homes would be saddened by the martyrdom suffered by our brave men, and my sympathy went out to each and every one of them.

Your loss has been sadder than the others, and I am unable to express the sorrow I feel for you. Tears came to my eyes as I read the sad story of the father who never saw his child, and then the loss of all that was left to the brave mother. It is hard sometimes to believe, but our Heavenly Father, in His infinite goodness, always does things for the best, and some day, father, mother, and daughter will be joined, never again to be parted.

With my tenderest sympathy believe me your sincere friend. GEO. DEWEY.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Noss, who died, was named for Admiral Dewey.

DEWEY THANKS SCHOOLBOYS.

Replies to a Letter Sent Him from Public School No. 89.

When the news of the destruction of Montojo's fleet in Manila Bay was received in this city the boys of Public School No. 89, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, were fired with patriotism. Principal Edward W. Stitt wrote to Admiral Dewey expressing the thanks of over 1,000 boys for the splendid service of the American sailors. Yesterday the following letter was received in reply:

Flagship Olympia,
Manila, P. I., Oct. 20, 1898.

Mr. E. W. Stitt, Principal:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 6th, tendering me, on behalf of the pupils and teachers of Public School No. 89, congratulations on our defeat of the Spanish fleet on May 1.

It is very gratifying to see the interest they have taken in me, and much more so their interest in the events of the war, indicating their true American patriotism.

Please extend to them my most sincere thanks for their congratulations, and my wish for a most successful career for each one of them. Believe me, yours very sincerely,

GEORGE DEWEY.

Immigrants Cause Smallpox Scare.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Dec. 2.—Twelve Italians who landed at New York from Turin ten days ago have arrived in this city. It was discovered to-day that the ship had been infected with smallpox, and the Board of Health will promptly isolate the foreigners, some of whom have been working in the mines here since they came. Their baggage will be thoroughly fumigated. There is great alarm over the discovery, as more foreigners exposed to contagion are expected.

Alderman Scott Dying.

Alderman Edward S. Scott is lying at the point of death at his home, 94 Berry Street, Brooklyn, from an attack of jaundice and dropsy. Mrs. Scott's brother, George W. Reardon, said last night that Mr. Scott was dying. Mr. Scott was Port Warden for two terms and has been associated with P. H. McCarren in the real estate business. Of late years he has been Superintendent of stevedores in the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery.

SNOW REMOVAL IMPOSSIBLE

Mr. McCartney Says So, and Gives Figures to Prove It.

MUST HAVE PLENTY OF TIME

It Costs $5,000 a Mile of Street, His Expert Says—What Has Been Done.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney unbent yesterday sufficiently to give out a statement designed to show that the speedy removal of such a snowfall as last Saturday's is a sheer impossibility. The statement was prepared by Macdonough Craven, who is said to be a distinguished engineer, a graduate of Annapolis, and still in the service of the Navy Department. Mr. McCartney also instructed Snow Inspector Bradish to give out a statement of the work done by the department up to last night. The figures made a brave showing, but notwithstanding them many parts of the city, five days after the big snowstorm, were in a deplorable condition. Mr. Bradish also said that the agreement entered into between the Street Cleaning Department and the street railway companies, under which the companies were to remove snow from different streets through which their lines pass—which arrangement was made under the régime of Col. Waring—was still in force. He said he was unable to say if the companies had removed the snow, but that having received no complaints he supposed that they had done or were doing their share of the work.

Mr. McCartney gave out Mr. Craven's statement without comment, and failed to say whether it had been made voluntarily or whether he had employed Mr. Craven to prepare it. The statement says among other things:

The task of the Department of Street Cleaning is to clean in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx more than 425 miles of streets, varying in width from 60 to 150 feet between house lines; but in order to simplify matters let us presume that there are 425 miles of streets of an average width of 60 feet. One mile of street 60 feet wide gives an area of 316,800 square feet per mile, and twelve inches of snowfall in this area would amount to 11,733.3 cubic yards per mile, and for 425 miles of street, 4,986,652.5 cubic yards.

The best data to be obtained shows that the shrinkage of fallen snow in this city does not exceed 25 per cent. for the first twenty-four hours. It is during this first twenty-four hours that the greatest shrinkage generally takes place, and is chiefly due to the packing of snow under the feet of pedestrians and wheels of vehicles. This shrinkage would amount to 1,246,663.1 cubic yards, leaving 3,739,989.4 cubic yards to be moved.

To handle the quantities mentioned in twenty-four hours would mean to have at hand a sufficient force to pile and haul these three and three-quarter millions cubic yards. Assuming the capacity of a cart and carriage at 1½ cubic yards, and that it requires six men per cart to pile the snow and load the carts, and that a cart can make ten trips per working day, we have the following:

Three million seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninty cubic yards, or 1,495,996 cartloads of 2½ cubic yards each, requiring 149,600 carts at 10 trips per working day, or 59,840 carts at 25 trips per twenty-four hours; 59,840 carts would require 358,080 men of horses and drivers, with shovels, or 119,680 men and 59,840 shovels, and 119,680 horses; also 718,080 shovelers for piling, loading, &c.; 359,040 shovels and at least 35,904 foremen, &c., making a total of 59,840 carts, 418,880 shovels, 119,680 horses, and 873,664 men.

The department has never been able to gather at any one time more than 4,000 vehicles of all descriptions for moving snow, nor has it been possible to move more than 55,760 cartloads in twenty-four hours.

The recent snowfall amounted in all to 16 inches, and to remove it from only 145 miles of streets at the lowest price ever paid by the department would cost more than $5,000 per mile, or, for the 145 miles, $725,000.

This 16 inches of snow would amount to, on 145 miles of streets, 2,268,438 cubic yards; and allowing a total shrinkage of 70 per cent. there would remain to be removed 680,532 cubic yards. or 285,278 cubic yards more than was moved after the first storm of the Winter of 1896-7, which took fourteen days to handle.

Mr. McCartney refused to discuss the street-cleaning problem any further. In answer to a request for a detailed statement of the work done by the department, he called up Mr. Bradish on the telephone, and bade him give out the information required.

THE WORK ALREADY DONE.

Mr. Bradish said that during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday a total of 99,410 loads of snow, representing 149,608 cubic yards, had been removed from the streets. The total number of miles cleaned from curb to curb amounted to 25¾. The total number of carts employed in the three days, counting the re-employment of some of the carts on each day, was 4,952, and the number of laborers and shovelers was 3,850. This is the extra force, and added to that there were employed at certain hours of the day the 750 carts and 1,100 uniformed men of the department. Yesterday, he said, the reports from the Superintendents, with two districts missing, showed that 24,700 cubic yards of snow had been removed. With the missing districts this would approximate 32,000 cubic yards for the day.

Inspector Bradish said that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company was last night cleaning Twenty-third Street and Thirty-fourth Street, from Eighth Avenue to the North River, but could give no reason why the work had been left undone for such a long period after the storm.

"Our chief trouble," said Mr. Bradish, "has been in the matter of carts. We were not able to get anything like the number we wanted, and one reason for that was that the department would not pay as much for them as private individuals. The limit of price per day for a double cart and team is $6, and the coal companies were ready to take nearly all they could get at $8. Other business houses offered similar prices, and the demand was made on us in some instances for $10 and $12 a day for the use of carts, prices which we, of course, could not pay. Then we were promised carts by contractors and trucking firms, who failed to live up to their promises. In one instance a man in New Jersey promised us 100 carts, and sent 12. Another in Long Island City promised to let us have 20 carts, and sent 4. That was about the average in nearly every case. Then again we had to haul some loads twice as far as we would have had to do had we been provided with proper dumping facilities.

There has been much complaint about the actions of the Street Cleaning Department in allowing its men to dump snow and the filth that has become mixed with it in the open lot bounded by East Houston, Pitt, Stanton, and Sheriff Streets. Hundreds of loads of snow have been dumped there within the last few days. The lot is intended for use as a park, and has been in bad enough shape, the neighboring residents say, without having it used as a dumping ground. Night Inspector Keller, who relieved Mr. Bradish, when asked about this matter yesterday, said that if there was any snow being dumped on this lot it was with the consent of the Park Department. He said that the little mud that was mixed with the snow would not do any more harm than the mud already there.

"I will not believe," he said, "that there is any refuse or garbage being dumped there. Our orders on that subject are very strict, and if any employe of the department was caught depositing refuse on that lot, he would be discharged at once. If there had been any menace in the matter the Board of Health would have stepped in."

A SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS.

The department has suffered a loss through the resignation yesterday of Douglas H. Robbins, Superintendent of the Fifth District. Ill health is given as the reason for Mr. Robbins's resignation. He was laid up with pneumonia last Winter, from the effects of which he has not entirely recovered, and the increased demands upon him at this time have proved too great. Commissioner McCartney accepted the resignation with regret, and said that Mr. Robbins had done splendid work in the department. Hugh Angier, Mr. Robbins's assistant, has been made Acting Superintendent for the time being.

Magistrate Pool delivered himself of an opinion anent the condition of the streets yesterday. He is sitting in the Harlem Police Court, and James Canero, eighteen years old of 403 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, was brought before him charged with having driven his horse and cart on the sidewalk at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Pleasant Avenue.

"This is no kind of a charge to make," said the Magistrate, after hearing the prisoner's story. "He could not drive anywhere else on account of the miserable condition of the street, and I don't blame him for trying to get through the best way he could. It is not this man who should be fined, but the Street Cleaning Commissioner, who is responsible for the condition of the streets. The man is discharged."

At the Soldiers' Home, 816 West Fifteenth Street, it was said yesterday that 164 discharged soldiers are at work shoveling snow for $2 a day. The men are formed into squads of twenty-five and sent to various districts. Most of the men express themselves as being pleased that they are in a position to earn some money, even if the work is not as congenial as could be desired.

A new order to district Superintendents has been issued. It directs them to "employ all men with shovels that can possibly be used in piling snow and loading vehicles. It is desired that the snow shall be piled on all the streets from which it is customary to remove it, even if there is no immediate prospect of early removal. Therefore, no able-bodied man (citizen) with a shovel should be turned away."

Storekeepers and property owners along Third Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx, are complaining bitterly about the condition of the avenue, which is a mass of soft slush several feet deep in places. As far north as One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street Third Avenue has been fairly well cleaned, but above that the avenue is in a worse condition than it was the day after the snow fell. The snow from the sidewalks has been shoveled into the street, and there it remains, no attempt being made to cart it away. As a consequence, the sewers are choked up, cellars are flooded, and accidents are continually occurring to wagons and trucks. One heavily laden truck was caught in a large snowbank near One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, and it took six horses to move it. Meanwhile traffic in the avenue was blocked, much to the annoyance of trolley car passengers. Yesterday there were about a dozen men at work in the avenue, but they hardly kept the crossings clear.

Crushed to Death Under His Own Cart.

Bernard McCrush, forty years old, a driver of a snow cart, who lived in One Hundred and Second Street, near First Avenue, was run over and killed by his own truck yesterday at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street. McCrush had turned to get out of the way of a passing car, and as he did so his cart ran into a snow pile, throwing him out. He fell under the cart, and the wheels passed over his head, crushing it. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where he died.

MAIL THIEF TRAPPED.

Colored Porter at the Union Station, Macon, Ga., Confesses His Guilt.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 2.—Robert Jones, colored porter at the Union Station in this city, was arrested to-day by Post Office Inspectors, and a decoy, or test, letter, containing $1.75, was found on his person. Jones at first denied his guilt, but later made a full confession, and said he had been robbing the mails for the past two months. He was sent to jail in default of $500 bail.

Jones had stolen checks and drafts from the mail of the American National Bank to the amount of $7,000, and it is said the amount of cash he has stolen in small sums will figure up a large amount.

IOWA BISHOPRIC SCANDAL.

Episcopal Clericus Protests Against the Recent Diocesan Election.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the Episcopal Clericus, held yesterday, at which all the priests of that faith were present, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we emphatically protest against the scandalous and unchristian methods adopted in the recent election in the Diocese of Iowa.

Resolved, That we respectfully, but urgently, call on the Bishop and standing committees of the Church to put down such iniquity in elections by refusing their confirmation of the results of such conventions, and in particular of the recent one in Iowa.

THE BIRMINGHAM ROLLING MILL

Receiver Appointed and Bankruptcy Proceedings Suspended.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 2.—The larger creditors of the Birmingham Rolling Mill have decided that it would be better for all interests to have the mill continue operations and avoid a forced sale. Acting on this agreement Drennan & Co. of this city, creditors in a large amount, filed a petition in Chancery Court for the appointment of a receiver. The petition was granted, and John W. Barr and Thomas Ward, the assignees of the company, were appointed receivers.

This eliminated the assignment and will suspend the bankruptcy proceedings filed by smaller creditors, who are to be paid off and the bankruptcy action quashed. The mill will continue operations regularly and a reorganization will be perfected as soon as possible. The company will pay out, but stockholders will not realize; so it now appears.

BIG BREWERY CONSOLIDATION.

Meeting in London Which May Affect Four Largest Western Concerns.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—It is stated in a quarter usually well informed in regard to brewing matters that the English Directors of the City of Chicago Brewing and Malting Company, Limited, and the Chicago and Milwaukee Breweries, Limited, are considering the advisability of laying a reorganization proposition before the shareholders of the companies. The annual meetings of these companies will be held in London Dec. 9 and 13. Rudolph Brand, President of the United States Brewing Company, and John Orth, President of the Chicago Consolidated Brewing and Malting Company, are now en route to London.

The proposition is said to be in only a tentative state as yet, no plan having been formed, though it is said a reorganization on a common stock basis is favored as the most feasible. Such a scheme would require the consent of the preferred stock owners to a conversion of their shares into common stock.

SUPPOSED NEWS FROM ANDREE.

Bottle Found in Russia Contains Word that His Balloon Has Crossed the Ural Mountains.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 2.—An engine driver named Detke has written to the Swedish-Norwegian Minister at St. Petersburg a letter, in which he says that he found in the vicinity of the Ural Mountains a bottle containing two papers, one of which bore the following message, written in French:

"Andrée's balloon has crossed the Ural Mountains. ANDREE."

The other paper, inscribed in Russian, was as follows:

"Give this letter to the Consul or to the police."

The balloon Eagle, with Prof. Andrée and two companions, Strindeberg and Frenkel, in the car, left Dane's Island, of the Spitzbergen group, on July 11, 1897, in an attempt to cross the North Pole. Since then no definite news of the aeronauts has been received beyond the message, attached to a carrier pigeon, found by the whaling ship Falken, which arrived at Copenhagen on Sept. 2. The message read:

"July 13, 12:30 P. M., latitude 82.2 north, longitude 12.5 east. Good voyage eastward. All well."

Burned to Death in a Train Wreck.

ATHOL, Mass., Dec. 2.—Two east-bound freight trains, running together on the Fitchburg Railroad, collided near here early this morning, and F. W. Knight of Williamstown, a brakeman, was caught in the wreck by the legs and burned to death, in spite of the efforts of his comrades to release him.

ALDRIDGE IS SUSPENDED

Superintendent of Public Works Relieved from Office Indefinitely.

DEPUTY MAY FILL HIS PLACE

Deposed Official Thinks Judge Countryman's Report Entails Radical Changes in the Canal Law.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—Gov. Black this afternoon announced that he had complied with Mr. Aldridge's request of yesterday, and had relieved him from duty pending the judicial inquiry of the findings of Judge Countryman upon the report of the Canal Investigating Commission.

The official order of the Governor suspending Mr. Aldridge is as follows:

"State of New York,
"Executive Chamber, Dec. 2, 1898.

"Charges of misconduct in office having been presented against George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, and he having requested to be relieved from further performance of the duties of his office pending a judicial investigation of such charges, and it appearing to my satisfaction that the public interest requires it, therefore, in compliance with such request, and in pursuance of the authority vested in the Governor by Section 3 of Article V. of the Constitution, it is ordered that the said George W. Aldridge be and he is hereby suspended from the exercise of the duties of the office of Superintendent of Public Works.

"Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this 2d day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

"FRANK S. BLACK.

"By the Governor.
"WILLIAM M. GRIFFITH, Private Secretary."

It could not be ascertained whether or not the Governor intended to appoint somebody to fill the temporary vacancy caused by the suspension. It is the prevailing opinion, however, that no appointment of this sort will be made, but that Mr. Aldridge's deputy, Patrick McQueeny, will administer the affairs of the department during Mr. Aldridge's retirement.

Before being formally suspended from performing the duties attaching to his office, Superintendent Aldridge to-day called attention to the ruling which Judge Countryman sets down in his report as to the responsibility of the Superintendent for the acts of the engineers in connection with the preparation of plans and specifications and the estimated quantities on which contracts for public works are based.

The Superintendent of Public Works received proposals on more than a dozen pieces of work provided for by special appropriation on Monday last. As soon as the bids were opened the usual course of turning the propositions over to the State Engineer and his assistants was pursued. The particular point in Judge Countryman's report which Mr. Aldridge cites as having so important a bearing on the workings of the Department of Public Works is the one wherein the special counsel says:

"Superintendent Aldridge knew, or ought to have known, that the insertion in the bidding sheets of mere nominal quantities of material to be excavated from considerable stretches, in many cases including several miles of the canal, and not containing estimate correct statements or estimates, and therefore was not in compliance with the statute."

Mr. Aldridge says that Judge Countryman's conclusion is that the Superintendent by not verifying for himself the correctness of all such estimates is equally guilty with the Engineer. As Judge Countryman's conclusions are founded on the provisions of the general canal law and not upon any special provisions connected with the Improvement act, Superintendent Aldridge contends that every time the department awards a contract the head of the department, if Judge Countryman's ruling be held to be correct, lays himself liable to criminal prosecution if errors should be discovered in the estimates, or if any item in the contract were to overrun the figures of the engineer on which the contract is based.

Mr. Aldridge declares in this connection that, though Judge Countryman would hold the Superintendent of Public Works directly responsible for the acts, whether vicious orignorant, which may be performed by the engineers, leading to damage to the State, the law provides him with no machinery independent of the Engineering Department whereby he may verify the correctness of estimates. The law authorizes the Superintendent to use his discretion in the employment of persons, except that, he says, he is barred from employing the only persons who would be of assistance to him in this instance.

The places of work for which bids have been received aggregate, according to the engineers' estimates, a cost of $6,536,143, but Mr. Aldridge said the department does not feel warranted in awarding contracts for them under Judge Countryman's ruling. The Department of Public Works believes that Judge Countryman's contention would be the cause of radical changes in the canal law, absolutely necessary before the department can even carry on its work in connection with improvements.

MA... LOST IN A WRECK.

Thirty-se... Persons Went Down with th Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay.

LISBON, Dec. 2.—Thirty-seven people were lost with the British steamer Clan Drummond, from the Clyde via Liverpool for the Cape of Good Hope, previously reported totally wrecked in the Bay of Biscay.

The remainder of the ship's company, who are on board the British steamer Holbein, Capt. Shurlock, from London and Antwerp for Rio Janeiro, anchored off Cascaes, fifteen miles west of here, number twenty-three. The Holbein has her propeller shafting in the tunnel broken.

The Clan Drummond was an iron vessel, built at Dumbarton in 1882, and registered 2,908 gross and 1,870 tons net. She hailed from Glasgow, and belonged to the fleet of Irvine & Co.

20 PORTLAND VICTIMS KNOWN.

Revised List of the Identified Dead —Four Corpses Still to be Claimed.

ORLEANS, Mass., Dec. 2.—In the two local undertakers' rooms this morning there remained four still unidentified bodies of victims of the Portland wreck. While one of the bodies at Eastham was practically identified as that of Mrs. Augustus Wheeler, no one recognized the other three—those of the man found at East Orleans, the young woman at Eastham, and the body which has heretofore been supposed to be that of James W. Flower of Lewiston, Me. With that of the colored man at Provincetown there still remain four bodies to be claimed by friends.

Another body came ashore at Chatham last night, and this morning it was identified as that of George B. Kenniston, Jr., of Boothbay.

Following is a revised list of the identifications:

E. DUDLEY FREEMAN, Yarmouth, Me.
PETER COLLINS, deckhand, Portland.
ELIZABETH M. A. COLLINS, Portland.
SUSAN A. KELLY, Dorchester, Mass.
SOLOMON COHEN, Portland.
GEORGE W. DELANY, Boston.
Mrs. C. N. MITCHELL, North Easton.
Mrs. JENNIE G. EDMUNDS, East Boston.
A. GOSSELIN, Montreal.
JOHN JONES, colored cook.
MADGE INGRAHAM, colored, Woodford's.
DECK HAND, name not known. (There is some little question in this case, but the company is positive.)
GEORGE GRAHAM, colored porter, Portland; (at Wellfleet.)
WILLIAM A. MOSHER, Rockland.
Mrs. GEORGE O. CHICKERING, Weymouth; (at Easton.)
ANSEL DYER, Quartermaster.
WALTER L. BEMIS, Auburn, Me.
Capt. EDWIN DUNBAR, Boothbay.
GEORGE B. KENNISTON, Jr., Boothbay.
Mrs. AUGUSTUS WHEELER.

The body which was supposed to be that of James W. Flower has not been identified by his brother, which makes the list of complete identifications twenty out of a total of twenty-four bodies recovered. The bodies of George W. Delany, E. Dudley Freeman, Solomon Cohen, Miss Elizabeth M. A. Collins, Ansel G. Dyer, William A. Mosher, and Susan A. Kelly were shipped to Boston to-day. The others will be sent to-morrow.

A dispatch from Provincetown to-night states that a pocketbook bearing the name of S. C. Wedderburn, Atlantic City, was found near Peaked Hill this morning, and that the leg of a child was picked up near High Head Wednesday afternoon. What has become of the remainder of the crew and passengers of the Portland is wholly a matter of conjecture, although it is practically certain that not a single soul survived after the steamer went to pieces. The fact that none of her lifeboats has as yet been found, nor any of her life rafts, holds out to relatives and friends a single ray of hope to which they cling tenaciously.

May Have Been on the Portland.

OTISFIELD, Me., Dec. 2.—It is generally believed that Lawrence Edwards of this town was a passenger on the steamer Portland. It is feared Ingalls E. Evans, a commercial traveler of Paris, was also a passenger on the steamer.

Body Found at Old Harbor.

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 2.—While patroling the beach last night Lifesaver Ellis of the Old Harbor lifesaving crew found the body of a man, supposed to be C. C. Tinkham, who is probably another victim of the steamer Portland disaster. The body was that of a young man with black hair and smooth face, and was dressed in a dark suit and black overcoat, and wore patent leather shoes. On the coat was pinned a badge of first-class marksmanship, Connecticut National Guard. The body was taken to an undertaker's to await further identification.

ENOS SOULE'S CREW SAFE.

Barge Towed Into Cape Henry by the British Steamer Elton.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Cape Henry, Va., to the Maritime Exchange states that the barge Enos Soule, which broke away from the towing steamer Orian on Sunday night during the heavy gale, was towed into Cape Henry at 1 o'clock to-day by the British steamer Elton, from Hull for Baltimore. The crew is safe.

The barges Enos and Ocean Belle, in tow of the Orian, were on their way from Newport News to Providence. The Ocean Belle, which was anchored and abandoned ten miles southeast of Winter Quarter Shoals, was subsequently brought to the Delaware Breakwater by the tug North America, but the Enos Soule, with her crew on board, parted her hawser on Sunday night, and was at the mercy of the rough sea until picked up by the Elton yesterday.

FEARS FOR ONSET SPORTSMEN.

Two Outing Parties May Have Perished in the Storm.

ONSET, Mass., Dec. 2.—Much alarm is felt for a company of Onset sportsmen who started on a gunning and fishing trip at Sandy Neck, in Barnstable, last week, and from whom no news has been received since the storm. The party included Nelson Huckins, Sr., proprietor of the Glen Cove Hotel; his son, Nelson Huckins, Jr., a designer and builder of fast racing Cape Cod catboats and yachts; James Underwood, Alton Harrison, and John Cunningham. The party was expected home Monday, but has not been heard from. The elder Mr. Huckins had a hunter's camp at Sandy Neck. This beach was cleared by the storm Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Azel Weeks of Onset also have not been heard from since the storm. They were at Barnstable on a fishing trip. Their camp was a short distance from the Sandy Neck cottage of the other party.

WRECKERS BUSY ON LONG ISLAND.

Yachts Raised at Port Jefferson—The Schooner Carlotta Safe.

Wreckers are busy along the Long Island coast in the vicinity of Northport, Port Jefferson, and Greenport raising the vessels which were driven ashore or sunk during the recent storm. Many of them are in pretty good condition, and with a little repairing will be as serviceable as ever.

At Port Jefferson the pleasure yachts Rival, Halcyon, and Alsaclenne have been raised; also the sloop yacht Adelaide, sunk at Whitestone.

Major C. F. Ulrich writes that the schooner yacht Carlotta was not sunk at Port Jefferson in last Saturday's gale, as was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday.

The J. M. Ayres's Crew Lost.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Dec. 2.—The party searching for the crew of the stranded schooner J. M. Ayres of Sag Harbor returned last evening unsuccessful, and there seems little hope of their having escaped drowning. The Ayres sunk near Robins Island during the storm. The searchers found a yawl of the schooner near Rose's Grove. It contained the cook's hat. The bow line of the yawl was whole, indicating that the crew made an effort to land.

Torpedo Boats Storm-Beaten.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 2.—The torpedo boats Dupont and Morris came in here last night under their own steam, but considerably damaged. Both boats weathered Saturday's gale off Newport, but the heavy seas badly twisted the stem of the Dupont, and several steel pl

for the next fiscal year, reach a total of $265,427,917.

PRELIMINARY WAR PLANS.

At this point the Secretary includes in his report the report of Gen. Miles and all the other Generals who took part in active operations. He then takes up the telegraphic and other correspondence relating to the war, and that matter occupies more than a fourth of the official story begins with the statement that early in May a movement upon Havana was contemplated, and it was believed that the city would be assaulted and captured before the rainy season set in, but the plan was subsequently abandoned on account of the reported movements of the enemy's fleets. It was proposed to send a portion of the army of invasion from Tampa and to gather another part of it at Key West, on account of the close proximity of the latter place to Mariel, Cuba. The Secretary quotes one of the dispatches at this point, as follows:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1898.

The Major General commanding directs that the following orders be sent by telegraph to Gen. Wade, at Tampa:

"Direct Major Gen. Shafter to move his command, under protection of navy, and seize and hold Mariel, or most important point on north coast of Cuba, where territory is ample to land and deploy army. Follow up his command with all the force sent to you. Troops will be sent you as rapidly as possible from Chickamauga and other points.

J. C. GILMORE,
Assistant Adjutant General."

This order was forwarded by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Gen. Wade, who was further instructed to have troops fully equipped, with sixty days' rations, to be followed by four months' supplies. A number of telegrams are included to show that difficulty was experienced in getting water at Key West for the expedition. The movement of troops being delayed until May 16, it was proposed to carry a number of them to Key West and disembark them, so that the ships might return to Tampa to bring more troops, until 12,000 men could be assembled at Key West. Gen. Wade, however, telegraphed on the 11th of May that there was no water in Key West, so that it became a serious question how a large body of troops could be maintained there. On the 21st Gen. Shafter telegraphed Gen. Miles that he was temporarily detaining part of the volunteer regiments at Jacksonville on account of the difficulty of finding suitable camp ground at Tampa.

The next dispatch was from Gen. Miles outlining the plan of campaign. It reads as follows:

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1898.

The Honorable the Secretary of War:

SIR—Referring to my letter of yesterday, and to our consultation since, I desire to submit the following:

As we are now about to inaugurate active military operations in conjunction with the navy, I think it would be advisable to load the transports at Tampa with a strong force of infantry and artillery, move them to Key West and thence along the northern coast of Cuba, where they could have the full protection of Admiral Sampson's fleet until they reach Admiral Schley's fleet at Santiago de Cuba, and then, by a combined effort of the army and navy, capture the harbor, garrison, and possibly the Spanish fleet at that point.

If before reaching Admiral Schley's fleet it shall be found that he has already accomplished the above object, or that the Spanish fleet shall have escaped, I then urge the importance of a combined attack by the army and navy upon Puerto Rico. We will be able to land a superior force, and I believe that a combined effort will result in capturing the island, with its garrison, provided it is done before it can be reinforced from Spain. The distance from Key West to Puerto Rico is 1,440 miles, and from Cadiz, Spain, to Puerto Rico it is about 4,000 miles. The possession of Puerto Rico would be of very great advantage to the military, as it would cripple the forces of Spain, giving us several thousand prisoners. It could be well fortified, the harbor mined, and would be a most excellent port for our navy, which could be speedily relieved from any responsibility in the charge of that port, as we would leave a sufficient garrison to hold it against any force that might be sent against it.

Then we should commence, in my judgment, a movement toward the west by capturing the ports along the northern coast of Cuba, at the eastern end supplying the insurgents with abundance of arms and munitions of war, and as speedily as possible land our cavalry and sufficient light artillery to enable them to move from the harbor of Puerto de Nuevitas along the line of railroad to Puerto Principe. From that base our cavalry and light artillery, in conjunction with the forces of Lieut. Gen. Garcia and Gen. Gomez, should move west to near Santa Clara. These movements, in my judgment, can be accomplished during the rainy season, through a country comparatively free from yellow fever, well stocked with cattle, and having grass sufficient for our animals. While this is being accomplished our volunteer army will be prepared to land at the port of Mariel, Havana, or Matanzas in sufficient force to complete the capture or destruction of the Spanish forces upon the island of Cuba. The advantage of this movement will be that the army and navy will act in concert and clean cut action; that it does not divide our navy, and that it will utilize our most available military force in the best way during the time of the year when military operations are most difficult.

I believe that the entrance to the port of Cienfuegos can be obstructed or blockaded by one or two monitors to better advantage than to send the army there, where it would have to meet a strong garrison, which is already there, and all of the forces that can be quickly sent there by rail directly from Havana and Matanzas.

If the above plan is approved troops could be ordered to embark on the transports immediately, and the purpose would be the occupation of Spanish territory, direct, moving our troops as speedily as possible to Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Rico, and later to the north coast of Cuba, especially our cavalry. This military occupation to continue until hostilities cease. Very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Major General, Commanding.

SHAFTER'S EXPEDITION.

Without indicating what disposition was made of the suggestions contained in this dispatch, Secretary Alger woes on briefly to explain the conditions which confronted the American Army at that moment. The Secretary of the Navy was convinced that Cervera was in Santiago Harbor, and every energy was sent to concentrate military force near Santiago to aid in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and the capture of the city. The great difficulty was the want of transports, and the landing facilities at Port Tampa were imperfect. The first duty for which Gen. Shafter was selected, viz., to make a reconnaissance in force about 8,000 strong on the south side of Cuba, Secretary Alger says, was abandoned on account of the movements of the enemy's fleet.

Major Gen. Shafter was selected to command the expedition to Santiago. Next in order the Secretary quotes his dispatch of May 31, sent at 2:30 o'clock at night to Gen. Shafter at Tampa, directing him to start for Santiago, to land east or west of that point, in his own judgment, and move on to the high grounds in such position as to destroy the garrison there and cover the navy as it sent its men in small boats to remove torpedoes, or with the aid of the navy, to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, reported to be in the harbor. Gen. Shafter was to accomplish this with the least possible delay, making use of the insurgents, but being careful not to put too much confidence in any persons outside of his own troops. He was ordered to cooperate with the navy, and communicate with Sampson and Schley, and upon completing his task, unless his command had suffered severe loss, was to proceed to Point de Banes and await orders.

The report states that May 29 Gen. Miles left for Tampa to assist in the embarkation of troops. June 4 the Secretary telegraphed Shafter at Tampa that Sampson reported Cervera safely bottled in Santiago Harbor, and urged immediate aid from his troops. Sampson reported 10,500 Spanish troops as the garrison of the vicinity. The following day a dispatch was received from Shafter at Tampa explaining the delays in the embarkation of the troops as not preventable. The main cause of delay was said to be that great quantities of stores were rushed in promiscuously with no facilities to handle or store them. The railroad for ten miles back from the wharf was a single track, and a narrow place in which to work. The capacity of the place had been greatly exceeded. He (Shafter) would not delay a minute, but would not send his troops away until they were properly equipped. Gen. Corbin in reply expressed the President's satisfaction at Gen. Shafter's accomplishments.

Following is the dispatch of June 5 of Gen. Miles, already published in his report, saying that the expedition had been delayed through no fault of any one connected with it, and continuing:

This expedition is so important that I desire to go with this army corps, or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this, and capture position No. 2. Now, that the militia is about to be used, I believe it should be continued with every energy, making the most judicious disposition of it to accomplish the desired results.

Much of the matter then set forth in the Secretary's report was made public on Oct. 11 in Mr. Alger's answers to the questions propounded to him by the President's investigating commission. A dozen telegrams at this point explain the sudden detention of the expedition, owing to the report of the fictitious Spanish squadron in Nicholas Channel.

THE NAVAL CONVOY.

On June 8 Acting Secretary Allen of the Navy wrote to the Secretary of War that by the 13th the naval convoy from Sampson's fleet would be ready to start, without regard to the Spanish ships, and in sending this dispatch to Gen. Miles at Tampa, Adjt. Gen. Corbin by order of the Secretary, directs that Miles transmit it to Shafter. On the 12th the Adjutant General communicated directly with Shafter, suggesting that the army transports leave Tampa about eighteen hours before the Key West division of the convoy reached Rebecca Shoal. Several telegrams on this subject were exchanged directly between the War Department and Gen. Shafter, and not until the 13th of June is anything printed as coming from Miles, when he reported that the steamers were moving out to sea. This telegram is signed "Miles, Major General," instead of "Miles, Commanding," as in the case of some of the preceding telegrams. There seems to have been a lack of uniformity, however, in the method of addressing and signing this whole series of dispatches. June 15 Col. Michler, by direction of Major General commanding, reports to the Adjutant General the list of general officers who sailed with Shafter.

The explanation of Miles's summons from Tampa is afforded by the following extract from the report:

The following dispatch was sent to Major Gen. Miles June 15, after Gen. Shafter had sailed, the object being to have the Major General commanding fit out the expedition for Puerto Rico:

"Washington, D. C., June 15, 1898.

"Major Gen. Miles, Tampa, Fla.:

"Important business requires your presence here. Report at once.

R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War."

"Tampa, Fla., June 18, 1898.

"Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

"I leave by the first train, 7:25 this evening.

"MILES, Major General Commanding."

Following these are some telegrams announcing the further movements of the transports and the landing of the Shafter expedition at Daiquiri. The Secretary includes in his report the plan of campaign in written form submitted by Gen. Miles on June 24, and already published as part of the latter's report. This, in substance, was to proceed after the capture of Santiago to capture a fort on the north shore of Cuba, land a force of 15,000 cavalry, and make a march through the interior of the country upon Havana from that base. The Secretary has this to say: "The plan of campaign recommended by Gen. Miles in his letter dated June 24 was not approved."

Under date of June 25 Gen. Shafter reported to Adjt. Gen. Corbin from Playa del Este the facts attending the landing of the troops at Daiquiri. He said that all the Cuban Generals were of the same opinion as himself, that the landing should be made east of Santiago. The assistance of the navy had been of the greatest benefit and enthusiastically given, and without it he perhaps would not have landed at all. He wanted nothing at that time.

At this point a communication is inserted directed to Gen. Miles by the Secretary ordering the formation under command of Gen. Brooke of the expedition against Puerto Rico, and directing that immediate preparation be made.

MILES'S PLAN DISAPPROVED.

Another digression from the history of the Santiago campaign occurs about this point in the shape of a letter from Miles to the Secretary of War, suggesting that while waiting for transports to go to Santiago the time was opportune to take and occupy the Isle of Pines. The reasons set out for this suggestion are that the capture of the island would cut the Spanish out of a base of supplies; that it could be easily taken while the attention of the enemy was distracted at other points, and that it was climatically suited for the treatment of sick soldiers and for a detention place for prisoners of war. The one steamer, when at Tampa with some artillery, would suffice for the expedition. The Secretary's reply was: "I have the honor to inform you that this is not approved by the President."

On July 3 there was received by the Secretary Gen. Shafter's message dated Sevilla, July 3, saying that he had invested the town with but a very thin line; that it was impossible to carry it by storm with the present force, and he was seriously considering withdrawing five miles so as to get near the railroad. The Secretary's answer, with Shafter's rejoinder, was as follows:

Major Gen. Shafter, Playa del Este, Cuba:

Your first dispatch received. Of course you can judge the situation better than we can at this end of the line. If, however, you could hold your present position, especially San Juan heights, the effect upon the country would be much better than falling back. However, we leave all that matter to you. This only a suggestion. We shall send you reinforcements at once.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, July 3.

The Honorable Secretary of War, Washington:

I shall hold my present position.

SHAFTER, Major General.

July 3 Adjt. Gen. Corbin telegraphed Shafter that he could have whatever reinforcements he wanted, and told of the starting from this country for Santiago of 2,700 troops from Tampa, 3,000 from Newport, and 4,000 from Charleston. In a dispatch of the same date, to Shafter, Secretary Alger directs them to intercept all press dispatches and make report to him at the close of each day of events of special importance.

CERVERA'S FLIGHT.

A dispatch dated "camp near Santiago, 3d," from Shafter to the Secretary of War, conveys the first news of the attempted escape of the Spanish fleet. Lieut. Allen had reported that Cervera had started out at 10 o'clock that morning; Duffield had telephoned from Siboney that Sampson had signaled for the chase, and the French Consul had informed Gen. Garcia that Cervera was going out at 10 o'clock, having told the Consul that it was better to die fighting than to blow up his ships in the harbor. On the same day Shafter reports that he had demanded the surrender of Santiago under threat of bombardment, but, up to 4:30 had received no answer. He says: "Situation has been precarious on account of difficulties of supplying command with food, and tremendous fighting capability shown by the enemy from his almost impregnable position."

On the 3d Gen. Shafter reported that Pando could not get into Santiago, but on the 4th he reported Pando's entry with 5,000 troops from Holguin, and asked about his own reinforcements. In a telegram dated San Juan, July 4, Shafter said:

I regard it necessary that navy force an entrance into the harbor of Santiago not later than the 6th instant, and assist in the capture of that place. If they do, I believe the place will surrender without further sacrifice of life.

A supplementary telegram declared that if the army was to take the place alone 15,000 troops were wanted speedily, and then it was not certain on account of the stormy weather, and a surer way was through the bay. In reply he was told on July 5 to confer with Sampson at once for co-operation in taking Santiago, and "after the fullest exchange of views you will agree upon the time and place of attack." July 7 Shafter telegraphed that, after consultation with Sampson, the navy was disinclined to force an entrance, except as a last resort, but would bombard the city for twenty-four hours and then try to force the entrance with small ships. He had made another demand for Toral's surrender, in which he hoped he would succeed.

A note from Gen. Miles, at army headquarters at Washington, announces his intention of leaving Washington the following night. Two days later, July 8, the following dispatch was sent from Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Shafter:

The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that Gen. Miles left here at 10:40 last night for Santiago, but with instructions not to in any manner supersede you as commander of the forces in the field near Santiago, so long as you are able for duty.

PEREMPTORY ORDERS TO SHAFTER.

Late on the night of July 9 the following telegrams were exchanged:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago.

I forwarded Gen. Toral's proposition to evacuate the town this morning without consulting any one. Since then I have seen the general officers commanding divisions, who agree with me that it should be accepted. First, it releases at once the harbor; second, it permits the return of thousands of women, children, and old men, who have left the town fearing bombardment, and who are suffering where they are, though I am doing my best to supply them with food; third, it saves the great destruction of property which a bombardment would entail, most of which belongs to the foreign residents; fourth, it at once relieves the command, while it is in good health, for operations elsewhere.

There are now three cases of yellow fever at Siboney, in Michigan regiment, and if it gets started no one knows where it will stop. We will lose by this simply some prisoners we do not want, and the arms they carry. I believe many of them will desert and return to our lines. I was told by a sentinel who deserted last night that 200 men wanted to come, but were afraid our men would fire upon them.

W. R. SHAFTER, General.

Washington, July 9, 1898, 11:15 P. M.

Major Gen. Shafter, Playa del Este, Cuba:

In reply to your telegram, recommending terms of evacuation as proposed by the Spanish commander, after consideration by the President and Secretary of War, I am directed to say that you have been repeatedly advised that you would not be expected to make an assault upon the enemy at Santiago until you were prepared to do this work thoroughly. When you are ready this will be done. Your telegram of this morning said your position was impregnable, and that you believed the enemy would yet surrender unconditionally. You have also assured us that you could force their surrender by cutting off the supplies. Under these circumstances, your message recommending that Spanish troops be permitted to evacuate and proceed without molestation to Holguin is a great surprise and is not approved. The responsibility of destruction and distress to the inhabitants rests entirely with the Spanish commander. The Secretary of War orders that when you are strong enough to destroy the enemy and take Santiago you do it. If you have not force enough it will be dispatched to you at the earliest moment practicable. Reinforcements are on the way, of which you have already been advised. In the meantime nothing is lost by holding the position you have now and which you regard as impregnable.

By order of the Secretary of War,

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Playa del Este, via Haiti.

Headquarters near Santiago, Cuba, July 10.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Telegram of 9th, regard to evacuation of Spanish troops, received. My position is impregnable against any attack the enemy can bring against me, but I have not yet enough troops to entirely surround the town. The Cuban forces are not to be depended upon for severe fighting. Instructions of the War Department will be carried out to the letter.

SHAFTER, Major General.

On the 10th Shafter telegraphed that, his offer having been declined, he should begin to bombard Santiago at 4 o'clock that day; but the Secretary authorized him to promise to return the Spaniards to Spain if they surrendered unconditionally. A good deal of telegraphic correspondence occurs at this point to and from touching the terms of the surrender, but the facts already have been pretty thoroughly published.

After the fall of Santiago, the Secretary says, the Spaniards evacuated Manzanillo on the 10th of October. The sanitary condition of all these cities, he says, is simply terrible, and a great amount of work and money will be necessary to make them habitable. Still, cooler weather approaching, and under the energetic supervision of Gen. Wood, it is hoped that his department will be in good condition before the beginning of the next hot season.

THE PUERTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

Next, the correspondence shows the history of the Puerto Rico campaign. July 18 the Secretary telegraphed Miles at Siboney what he had determined upon, as he wished to direct transports. Miles replied that after conferring with Sampson, Cape San Juan was considered the best place to land. He suggested a combined naval movement on Puerto Rico and asked permission to take with him 500 marines. He was then at Playa. This last request was refused by the Secretary.

Miles succeeded in getting Sampson to increase his naval convoy, and then telegraphed under date of St. Thomas, July 26, that circumstances were such that he had changed his plans and taken the Harbor of Guanica. Secretary Alger, however, asked on July 26 why the plans had been changed. Miles replied under date of the 30th, from Ponce, that at first it had been intended to select only a rendezvous at Port Fajardo, but that intention had become known and the Spaniards had been able to concentrate in the vicinty. Then Port Fajardo was not a safe harbor, and he was without the lighters which he had expected to meet.

Aug. 9 Gen. Miles telegraphed that he had been informed that naval vessels at Ponce had been ordered around to San Juan. In order that there might be no conflict of authority, he requested that no aggressive action be taken against that place, that no landings be made pending communication held with the Spanish officials or forces on the Island of Puerto Rico by the navy.

MORE CADETS WANTED.

Next follow a number of reports of various officers and officials to the Secretary of War, some of which are indorsed by the Secretary. Of the Military Academy he, for instance, indorses the recommendation for an increase of the number of cadets by twenty annually to be appointed by the President and one by each Senator, to supply the officers needed for the army of the future.

Of the Adjutant General's recommendations the Secretary says they are judicious and merit the favorable consideration of Congress. Instead of increase of pay for officers serving in the West Indies and the Philippines to the sum allowed by law to officers in the next higher grade, as recommended by the Adjutant General, the Secretary thinks that the pay of those officers, as well as those in Alaska, should be increased 50 per cent. while so serving, because of the additional expense they incur. He says that the question of payment of damages for farms and other property by movement of troops will be made the subject of a special communication to Congress. He recommends that $30, instead of $10, should be allowed for the apprehension of a deserter.

Treating of the Quartermaster General's report, the Secretary shows that the Government purchased 36,800 horses and mules, 3,179 wagons, 559 ambulances, and 83,018 tons of coal, and chartered 77 vessels and purchased 10 steamships. The use of the Missouri was donated to the United States, with the services of her Captain and her crew, by the owner, B. N. Baker of Baltimore, and she is a valuable hospital ship. The cost of transporting the Spanish prisoners to Spain was $1,513,600.

The graves of the soldiers at Santiago, in Puerto Rico, and in the Philippines have been marked, and these remains will be brought home as soon as the plans are completed.

COST OF THE TRANSPORTS.

In connection with his discussion of affairs in the Quartermaster's Department, the Secretary prints an elaborate table, showing in detail each ship purchased or chartered for transport or supply work, the name of the individual or company owning the same, the period of time covered by the charters, the rate of charter per day, and the tonnage. From this it appears that by far the most expensive vessel, in proportion to capacity, was the Shinnecock, owned by the Montauk Steamboat Company, which was hired at the rate of $1,000 per day. The big ocean liners of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—the Newport, Peru, Rio de Janeiro—were chartered at the same rate, but they were of three times the capacity. The most expensive vessels purchased were what were known as the Baker boats, of the Minnewaska class, which were bought at $660,000 each.

In the Subsistence Department the Secretary finds an urgent need for a regimental Commissary and also for a Commissary Sergeant for each regiment.

Discussing the Surgeon General's report, he says it was a mistake to detail regimental surgeons to large hospitals, but this could not have been avoided, and division and general hospitals, which were indispensable, maintained. Ample provision should be made to supply the places of Surgeons who fall sick. The report says that until one has had experience or made careful observation, he cannot realize "the work that noble women did for our sick soldiers in the hospitals, but they cannot be well employed at regimental hospitals in a campaign."

Both the division and general hospitals are absolutely necessary, in the opinion of the Secretary, but the general hospital should be provided separate wards for each regiment, so that comrades can be kept together. The Secretary says the Red Cross and other relief associations contributed in a very large degree to the care and comfort of our sick soldiers and should receive the grateful thanks of the Nation. He calls attention to Surgeon General Sternberg's circular of instructions to the army, issued April 25, and says had it been strictly followed less sickness would have resulted.

He says that a force of practical engineers, skilled in electricity, should be provided, and that a large number of engineers should be educated at West Point so that an officer can be placed permanently with each river and harbor project. These projects, he adds, should receive the recommendation of a board of skilled engineers before appropriations are made for them. The manufacture of the Krag-Jorgensen or a similar magazine gun should continue until we have at any early date at least 500,000 of these arms in our arsenals with a full supply of ammunition.

The entire report of the Secretary of War forms one of the most voluminous documents of the kind ever issued from the War Department.

British View of Alger's Report.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Times, in discussing editorially this morning "the strange and embarrassing problems facing the United States that spring out from their novel imperial policy," says: "Is is impossible to view the policy disclosed in Secretary Alger's report as complete or even intelligible until it is known what the Washington Government means to do for the navy. If the Philippines are to be effectively occupied a large naval and transport power will be necessary. The United States must show themselves ready to repel any attempt on the part of other powers to attack a position which for some time can hardly be regarded secure or to assert a claim to a share in the spoils of disorganized conquest."

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Testimony that Shafter's Army Embarked Without Confusion and that Stores Were Carefully Loaded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The War Investigating Commission resumed its sittings in this city to-day, Col. Charles Bird being on the stand. He was on duty during the war in the Quartermaster General's office, having charge of the transportation division. He said that in some cases the officers in the field had not secured as low rates for railroad fare as he had considered possible, and in such instances he had interfered, generally with the result of getting better figures.

Col. Bird said that the transports occupied between Tampa and Santiago had been fitted up only to carry the men and supplies to Havana, and that this was the reason they proved inadequate for a trip of much longer duration.

Gen. Dodge questioned Col. Bird about the deficiency in the matter of lighters, bringing out the fact that he had suggested to Gen. Miles the use of pontoon trains. When Gen. Shafter sailed he was supplied with six lighters, but he had failed to take more than two.

Col. William S. Patton, in charge of the supply and equipage division of the Quartermaster's Department, was questioned concerning a complaint made by Knox, the hat manufacturer, that a fraudulent contract for hats had been awarded to a Philadelphia firm and asserting that the department, as represented at Philadelphia, was "rotten and corrupt." Col. Patton said he had had this complaint thoroughly investigated by several officers, who had reached the conclusion that the hats accepted were superior to those offered by Knox.

Col. Patton said no outside influence had had any effect upon his office in the matter of awarding contracts for tents, clothing, &c., and only on very rare occasions had contracts been awarded except upon competitive bids. Speaking of the quality of the tentage, he said all the tents had been bought that could be secured, regardless of quality, as poor tents were better than none, but there had been a gradual improvement in quality. He was satisfied there had been no intentional fraud.

Capt. James McKay, a civilian and an old sea Captain in Florida and Cuban waters, who under Gen. Humphrey had charge of the details of the transportation of the troops to Santiago, said that complete rations had been put on each ship and that the vessels had not been overloaded. This was contrary to previous testimony, as was also the later statement that the vessel which each command was to occupy had been designated before embarking. He emphasized this assertion, saying the designation had been made by Gen. Shafter, and the Colonel of each of the regiments was evidently informed in each case. He said there was no confusion when the troops went aboard.

The witness denied that the Rough Riders seized the Yucatan, declaring that there was no occasion for them to do so. He also said that there had been no confusion in unloading the stores, which had been carefully loaded. Some were not unloaded, but it was because they were not needed. There had been no disposition on the part of the masters of the transports to disobey orders or keep their vessels unnecessarily far out at sea, as had been charged. It was not safe to hold the ships very close in. He also denied that there had been any refusal to land medical stores.

Capt. McKay took exception to a reference in Admiral Sampson's report to what he called "the wandering proclivities of the transports." "As a matter of fact," he said, "the transports developed any wandering proclivities this fact was due to the navy." He then related that a naval vessel had made the rounds the first night after arrival to notify the transports that a change had been made in the directions for landing.

GOOD GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

Papers Read at the Indianapolis National Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2.—This was the last day of the sixth National conference for good city government. The sessions were confined to papers and their discussion. In the morning a paper by Dr. Albert Shaw of New York on "The City in the United States—the Proper Scope of Its Activity," was read by H. C. Deming of New York. Dr. Shaw, in the course of his paper, says:

"If I were asked to characterize in a single sentence the broad distinction between the history of the past thirty years of municipal government in Europe, on the one hand, and America on the other, I should say that in the United States we have been making and unmaking municipal charters, and meanwhile administering them as badly as possible, while in Europe they have been bending their energies to the work of administering progressively and well such charters as their cities found provided for them in the general statutes. I am entirely prepared to assert that almost all the natural advantages belonged to us, and that if our municipal governments had been anything like as relatively efficient as those of the European towns the results achieved by us would have been vastly ahead of those that the best towns in England, Scotland, and Germany have been able to secure.

"The main outlines of a municipal system should be uniform throughout all the towns of a State, and that there is no particular reason why a fairly workable American system might not tend, at least approximately, toward something like uniformity throughout the whole country.

"We are not for a moment advocating any extreme innovations, nor are we repudiating any prudential check of a general nature that may be found in experience to work usefully. We are simply contending for the main proposition that the cities may well be left to work out their own destinies upon the basis of a very broad liberty as respects the scope of their functions."

At the afternoon session Charles Richardson of Philadelphia read a paper on "Municipal Franchises."

In the course of this elaborate essay Mr. Richardson said the Committee on Municipal Programme "is unanimous in the opinion that the only sound policy to be followed in dealing between the policy of leasing its franchises or of retaining and operating them for its own benefit in any given case, and should be clothed with ample power for acquiring and managing public properties. The committee regards the possession of this power as essential to protect the interests of the city, and as supplying an added motive for the watchful and intelligent participation of the people in the affairs of their local Government.

"It is obvious that with the rapid growth of our cities and the consequent changes in the conditions which make and unmake the values of such franchises both to grantees and to the city a sound public policy would seem to forbid the tying of the hands of the next generation by the bargains of this generation. Nor can those who believe in clothing a city with the requisite power to live its own life and to work out the solution of its local problems in the light of its own needs and its own experience consistently oppose granting to a city authority to decide for itself whether it will undertake to supply on its own account those public services which are the usual subjects of the grants of franchises to private corporations."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

10 A. M.—117 Essex Street, Benjamin Redner; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—363 Cherry Street, Charles Funany; damage, $25.

1 P. M.—95 Thompson Street, Steffand & Co.; damage, $300.

5:30 P. M.—228 East Seventy-fifth Street, Matthew Maher; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—300 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Vincenzo Eabbasci; damage, $50.

8 P. M.—401 West Twenty-second Street, Frederick Miller; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—301 Tenth Avenue, Henry Garvey; damage, $25.

9:40 P. M.—231 East Fifty-eighth Street, James Friedman; damage slight.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Announcement

Messrs. Tiffany & Co.'s preparations for the holidays are now complete.

Their large stock of exclusive products has been augmented by the arrival of many new creations in gold and silver from their own workshops and by intelligent selection of the choicest European novelties direct from the principal manufacturers abroad.

An early visit will afford better opportunities for deliberation and the advantages of a complete stock to select from.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

DAMAGED OCEAN LINERS IN

First of the Fleet Which Encountered the Gale in Midocean.

THE EMS IS BADLY BATTERED

Two of Her Crew, Seriously Hurt, Taken to the Hospital on Her Arrival.

With two of her ship's company disabled and bearing abundant external evidence of a tussle with the elements, the North German Lloyd steamship Ems arrived last evening, ten days out from Gibraltar. Three of her boats were gone, ventilators were demolished, and temporary rails marked the breaches made by the seas.

The Ems sailed from Genoa Nov. 18, and from there, Naples, and Gibraltar she brought 34 cabin and 446 steerage passengers. Capt. Harrossowitz reported that he had good weather up to the morning of Nov. 30, when the Ems was in longitude 63 degrees. She ran into a gale then, which increased to the force of a hurricane. The wind was west-southwest, and was accompanied by high seas that caught the Ems on the port side just abaft the bridge, throwing the spardrift so thick that it was almost impossible for the officers on the bridge to see. All the officers were on duty, and the Captain did not leave the bridge for the next twenty-four hours. As the seas struck the steamer they broke over her and washed the entire forward part of the deck.

First Officer H. Morgenster, who was on the bridge continually also, said that he had never seen seas so high. The men were in continual danger of being swept over. The seas kept getting more threatening, and finally, what must have been a cumulative wave, was seen advancing. It struck the ship with a tremendous force, causing her to stagger under the blow. It seemed to lift its head to a height of almost forty feet. A long section of rail gave way to its onslaught, three boats were lifted from their chocks, and as these were flung across the superstructure, ventilators, stanchions, and skylights were demolished, and through that over the engine room the water poured below.

The engine room was soaked, but the engineers stuck to their posts, and the engines did not cease to work. The water flowed down into the coal bunkers, and the men in the fire rooms had to work standing in water. The pumps were set going at once, and within a short space all the water shipped was gotten rid of.

Meantime the great wave itself had struck one of the steerage companionway doors and a mass of water rushed down among the immigrants, who set up a wailing that showed they thought the end of the world had come. The coolness of the officers, however, prevented a panic.

When the wave struck the ship, Fourth Officer Max Mirow was amidships. He saw the wave coming and tried to save himself from being washed overboard. He was unable to hold on, however, and although not washed overboard, as it was feared he would be by those on the bridge, he was lifted by the wave and dashed upon the deck, and then carried along with the water and washed through the open door of the steerage companionway and landed at the bottom. His left arm and right leg were broken and he was otherwise bruised and injured.

Boatswain Herman Schwanseld was close to the fourth officer and was also knocked down by the wave and wreckage and was badly hurt. He is injured about the body and probably internally.

Several lifeboats besides those swept from their positions were damaged by the wreckage striking them. When the vessel reached her Hoboken pier last night the two injured men were taken to St. Mary's Hospital. Several others of the crew had been bruised, but they had quite recovered under their own nursing.

The German steamship Gera, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, encountered a north-northeast hurricane on Nov. 28. Seas boarded her and stove the forward part of the saloon deckhouse and twisted the bridge stanchions. Capt. Messell said that he was forced to slow down and scud to the southwest till the storm moderated next day.

The British steamship Baron Cawdor, which arrived yesterday from Far East ports, via Suez, reported a gale on Nov. 27, in the Gulf Stream. The wind came from the south-southeast, shifting to west, southwest, and north, northwest, and the seas were tremendous. It lasted forty hours. One boat was smashed, the steering gear was injured, and there was other damage about the decks.

THREE COAL BARGES LOST.

Sunk with Ten Men of Their Crews Off Barnegat—The Pentagoet Given Up.

The list of vessels which met disaster in the recent storm continues to grow, and shipping men expect that the story of this November's gale will not be fully told for another month. Each incoming craft will be looked to for an additional chapter. A shipping man said yesterday that he had never known a time when the coast was so strewn with wrecks. In its disastrous effects on shipping the storm is without parallel in the experience of many old-timers, and they do not except even the blizzard of 1888.

The most serious case reported yesterday was the loss of the Luckenbach coal barges Helicon, Quinnebaug, and Corsica, with ten men of their crews. These barges and the barge Anna H. Smith left Norfolk, coal laden, on Nov. 23, bound East. Each barge had a crew of four men and carried a little over 1,500 tons of coal. The Helicon, in charge of Capt. C. R. Nelson, and the Quinnebaug, in charge of Capt. Knutson, were in tow of the tug Ocean King, and the Corsica, in charge of Capt. Magnus Johanson, and the Anna H. Smith, in charge of H. C. Nelson, were towed by the tug L. Luckenbach. Of the crews of the barges lost, Capt. C. R. Nelson and one man of the Helicon were saved.

The Ocean King and her tow were bound for Providence, and the others were bound for Boston. All went well until Saturday night, when the tows were off Barnegat, about forty miles. The stanch ocean-going tugs struggled all that night, hanging bravely on to the hawsers to keep the barges up to the sea. The Corsica snapped her hawser early in the morning, and soon afterward disappeared beneath the waves. The Helicon and Quinnebaug broke adrift from the Ocean King soon afterward. The Quinnebaug, which was astern of the Helicon, parted her line and was blown out of sight, and the Helicon soon afterward gave a lurch and sank. Capt. C. R. Nelson and one of his men sprang overboard before she went down, and the Ocean King made for the spot and picked them up. A search for the Quinnebaug was fruitless, and she doubtless met the fate of the others.

The names of the men composing their crews could not be learned at the Luckenbach office yesterday, as they were employed by the Captains, and there is no record. The barges were valued at $20,000 each, mostly covered by insurance. The coal was insured for about two-thirds of its value.

News of the loss of the American bark Gleneida reached her owners, Swan & Son, 293 South Street, yesterday. The Gleneida sailed from here Nov. 25 with a general cargo for Buenos Ayres. Capt. Corning, her master, cabled yesterday from Bermuda that she had been dismasted last Sunday and abandoned in a sinking condition two days later. He and the crew were safe. No further particulars were given.

The little freight steamer Pentagoet of the New York and Bangor Line has been given up as lost.

Fears are entertained for the Yarmouth bark Celeste Burrill, Capt. Trefry, which sailed from here Nov. 23 with lumber, petroleum, and general cargo for Buenos Ayres. Of the other craft which left here on Nov. 25, and were in the worst of the gale, the schooner Clara Leavitt, bound from Amboy for Portland, has already been reported lost with all hands at Gay Head. Four other schooners—the Rebecca A. Taulane, the James Boyce, Jr., the Gertrude Abbott, and the Emma—have arrived at Philadelphia.

Marine Losses in the Storm.

The marine underwriters were generally of the opinion yesterday that the losses sustained by their companies on account of the recent storm are not likely to be as large as at first anticipated, and it is believed that $1,000,000 will more than cover the damage. The losses on the great lakes, however, have been underestimated, and, while no figures have been arrived at yet, the losses upon second-class vessels, for which navigation closed on Nov. 30, will be unusually heavy. No estimate in regard to losses upon first-class vessels is trustworthy, since navigation upon the lakes for vessels of this class does not close until Dec. 12.

TROOPS IN THE BLIZZARD.

Battery L, Sixth Artillery, Has a Hard Time at Camp Wikoff.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., Dec. 2.—Battery L, Sixth Artillery, Capt. Ludlow, had a rough experience at Camp Wikoff during the storm, now a week old. A detachment of the battery reached this place to-day on hand cars over the Long Island tracks, and brought the first news of the experience of the command during the blizzard. The Sergeant in charge of the detachment says he has been through severe Montana blizzards, and would sooner go through half a dozen on the plains, or in the mountains, than experience such another night as that he spent Saturday.

Many of the men in the battery are new to soldiering, only the basis of the battery being seasoned campaigners. If it had not been for the presence of these old Indian fighters in the command the sufferings of the men would have been very severe. Saturday when the storm threatened to become severe the men went into the wooden hospital buildings and prepared to camp there until it passed. The buildings are substantial, but the canvas roofs offered small protection. By 10 o'clock rents began to appear, giving the wind play under the canvas, which was soon whipped to pieces, and then only the clouds covered the men. The tent canvas was formed into shelters within the walls, and then the old campaigners and the officers set the men at work so as to keep warm. During the night the snow drifted into the buildings, and after it had formed a thick blanket over the tent canvas it was fairly comfortable under the shelters. Every man had not only his blanket, but several others, which fortunately had not been shipped out of the camp.

Sunday morning a detachment went out to investigate the condition of the building erected for the Quartermaster's Department down near the station. They found the Quartermaster's not only as wind-proof as the hospital walls, but free of snow, the wooden roofs having stood the gale.

The explorers made their way back to the hospital and reported, and the battery began its march. The men were this time in heavy marching order, and made slow progress, but by frequent shifting of the men at the head of the line the march was made in good order, and the Quartermaster's quarters taken possession of. A stove for cooking was rescued from the restaurant, and from that on the men had a comfortable time.

Sixty army mules weathered the storm in good shape.

School Teacher Dies from Exposure.

Miss Alice M. Bird, a teacher in the Metropolitan Public School, Queens, died at her home, in Prospect Street, Long Island City, Thursday, from exposure. She caught cold while endeavoring to reach the school through the snowdrifts on Monday. She started from her house, and when she found

MOORE PROSECUTION RESTS

Martin Mahon Testifies Further of the Alleged Robbery.

DETECTIVES TAKE THE STAND

Mrs. Fayne Moore Suffered from a Headache and Wept When Pasquale Capella Was Sentenced.

The big blue eyes of Mrs. Fayne Moore filled with tears yesterday morning, and for the first time since she appeared before Recorder Goff the ever-pleasant smile of her cheerful face changed to an expression of woe and sympathy, and she hid it in two little gloved hands and let the tears come in real earnest. It was not over her own sad predicament that she wept; it was not over the memories of a misspent life of ease or the broken scenes of an uncertain future she wept for the fate of a man.

Pasquale Capella, who had killed the man who lured his wife away, was being sentenced for manslaughter. He was standing directly behind her own husband; so close, in fact, that Moore must have heard his very breathing. The last appeal had been made for the convicted man. The Recorder had begun to impose the sentence, and his words were slow and serious. He told Capella that he had received all the mercy that could be granted, that his trial had been fair, his crime severe, and he could do nothing less than sentence him to twenty years' imprisonment in Sing Sing.

"How terrible! how terrible!" exclaimed Mrs. Moore, placing one hand on her heart and the other on the arm of Policeman Walsh.

This was the first little surprise of the day, but others followed quick and fast, and soon became as thick as the leaves in Autumn. One big surprise came in the return of the missing witness Ellis, whom the prosecution had referred to on the previous day as an associate of Mrs. Moore. He had been very sick with pulmonary troubles during the night, and he had come to court just to show that he had no other reason for staying away. To the surprise of many it was then learned that Ellis was not a negro, but William H. Ellis, a wealthy Mexican, a stockbroker by occupation, with an office at 29 Wall Street. He is the Mexican representative of many New York firms, and has another office at 17 Calle de Baldres, City of Mexico. Martin Mahon, who testified on Thursday that he had on one occasion been angered by seeing Mrs. Moore in the company of Ellis, whom he designated as a colored man, testified yesterday that Ellis had been a guest at his hotel, the New Amsterdam, and that he had frequently called on Ellis in his apartments in the Imperial.

The sprinkling of women was very noticeable when the court opened. They told the officers that they would not object to any part of the testimony, when asked to leave. There were many men of prominence in attendance, too, among them being Commissioner of Jurors Gray, Robert Hilliard, the actor; Governor-elect McMillin of Tennessee, Senator Simon of Oregon, and others. Many tried to gain entrance, but were refused, and a great crowd lined the hallways, and waited until the court adjourned, with the hope of seeing the prisoners, but both were escorted to the Tombs by routes that kept them from curious eyes.

MAHON CROSS-EXAMINED.

Abraham Levy, in a new blue suit illumined by a pink carnation, opened the day's proceedings by taking up the cross-examination of Martin Mahon, who, when he was called to the stand, entered by the side door used by lawyers, and passed so close to Mrs. Moore that he could not help meeting the stern gaze from her eyes, which made him blush to the collar. He began his testimony where he had left off, and in answer to Attorney Levy said that it took him two hours to wash the blood from his face and neck, caused by the wound inflicted by Moore on the morning after the affair at the Grenoble. After that he went to a man who decorates his black eyes, and had his blackened optic painted. He did not wear the collar Moore had given him. It was too large. He did not confer with a doctor concerning the wound on his head, but had dressed it himself with a piece of plaster.

Then Mr. Levy went back to the night of the alleged robbery, and questioned Mahon in regard to the statement made by him that Moore and his wife had washed his face after he had been struck by the irate husband. Mahon testified that he remained in Moore's apartments about ten minutes to have the blood washed away, and was not thankful to the Moores for their trouble. Moore had treated him with the pistol in one hand and a towel in the other. He then gave Mahon his coat, and told him he could go.

"I went down stairs," continued Mahon, testifying. "Moore followed me, but he did not have the pistol. Then it was nearly 11 o'clock at night."

"You went into the room with Mrs. Moore at about 7:30," said Mr. Levy; "now tell the jury what you did between that hour and 11 o'clock."

"It took nearly an hour to get the note made out, and for me to disgorge my money."

"You said yesterday that you were in the room only twenty minutes before Moore arrived; what happened between that hour and 11 o'clock?"

Here Mahon became badly confused and finally tabulated the time by testifying that the game of cards lasted until 9 o'clock, the interruption by Moore, and the signing of the confession and notes until 10 o'clock, and that he left at 10:15, but might have been mistaken in regard to half an hour or so.

"When you left the room," continued Mr. Levy, "didn't you say to Moore, 'I love that woman more than you do'?"

"I certainly did not."

"Did you have a cigar with Moore in the lobby of the Grenoble after leaving his room?"

"I did."

"Who paid for it?"

"I don't know. I did not have my regular senses then. I hardly recognized Moore when the cigars were ordered."

"Do you mean to say that you could not recognize the man who had terrorized you for an hour, only five minutes after?"

"I could not."

"Didn't you make any outcry when you did recognize him?"

"I did not. The wound began to trouble me and I lost my senses again. I walked down Broadway. Moore was with me, but I was unconscious of his presence. We walked for three blocks together, then Moore asked me to go into a saloon with him. I do not remember who paid for the drinks. We sat down together. No, I did not call for the police, for I saw none, and I did not appeal to other people in the bar to help me arrest Moore. We conversed as we sat together, but our conversation was not pleasant. We had one drink and one cigar. I lost my senses many times during the night, but I had fully recovered them when we were seated at the table. Moore told me that he was a Mason of the thirty-third degree, a friend of the President and Mark Hanna; that he had been appointed United States Consul to Durban and expected to be transferred to Baireuth. I told him that he had had his night and I would have my day. Then he left the place hurriedly. I went to the door, but could not see him."

"Why did you sit and drink with a man who had robbed, assaulted, and 'badgered' you?" asked Mr. Levy, with great vehemence.

Mahon hesitated and stammered. He did not answer.

"Isn't it true that you sent for Detective Cuff to get him to secure for you the confession you had signed?"

"I did not."

"How long have you known Mr. Ellis?"

"About three years. He called at my hotel several times. I received him there and drank with him. I always respected him. When he saw the report of this scandal in the papers, he called on me and sympathized with me. I saw him on the day after that call at the Imperial Hotel. He had just paid $350 for a sealskin sacque for Mrs. Moore. I called on Ellis in his rooms at the Imperial several times. I did not know that he was a Mexican, but presumed so."

HE REFUSED TO ANSWER.

Then followed the last and most important question of Mr. Levy's examination. He asked Mahon if his relations with Mrs. Moore had always been honorable. Mahon turned appealingly to Recorder Goff, and asked if he would have to answer the question.

"You cannot be excused from answering," said the Recorder, "but you can say that you do not care to answer for fear that you will degrade and disgrace yourself."

Mahon turned around quickly and said to the jury: "I decline to answer, as I do not want to be degraded."

"That is all," said Mr. Levy.

Through the rest of the testimony Mrs. Moore had sat like a matinée girl waiting for the curtain to roll up, but when Mahon made that answer, she gave a start, her lips opened, her teeth clenched, and her expression was one of consummate disgust.

Alonzo W. Foster, manager of the New Amsterdam Hotel, then took the stand, and corroborated Mahon's testimony about the various visits of Mrs. Moore to the New Amsterdam. He had telephoned for Detective Cuff, and in that way the police had been made acquainted with the alleged robbery.

Detective John T. Cuff testified that he had been notified of the affair at the Grenoble by Mahon. When he went to arrest Moore he ascended the stairs to his room, in company with Detective Robert McNaught and Martin Mahon. He knocked on Moore's door, and said that he was a man named Morgan, and had come with a message from the Metropole. Moore replied that he did not know him. He had no warrant. He had not applied for any. Moore opened the door, and then he forced his way in. As he did so he was struck on the head three times with a pistol. He called out that he was a police officer, and Moore desisted. While the scuffle was going on Mrs. Moore was in bed, smoking a cigarette.

After recess Mrs. Moore did not want to return to court, but Recorder Goff said that she ought to be there, and sent for her. She kept the Court waiting for some time, and when she did enter a sudden jump was made by those in the back seats to catch a glimpse of her. A sharp rap by the court clerk and a stern look from the Recorder drove them back.

PAINTED MAHON'S EYES.

Dr. Thomas King, who described himself as a specialist in curing black eyes, pimples, and red noses, testified that he painted Mahon's eyes.

Detective Robert McNaught testified that he was with Detective Cuff at the arrest of the Moores, and took the pistol away. Moore told him that he was sorry for the occurrence, and would not have struck Cuff had he known that he was a police officer. Moore had also told this to Capt. McCluskey. On arresting Moore he told him that he was charged with having robbed Mahon of $170 and a diamond pin. Moore said he knew nothing about the pin, and that Mahon had thrown some money around his room, but he did not know what for. Mrs. Moore spoke up and said that if the detective meant the horseshoe pin, Mahon had given it to her, and could have it back if he wanted it.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that he would rest the case for the prosecution, as two of his witnesses, Capt. McClusky and Bernard Duras, were not present. The Recorder then told Mr. Levy that the case was with him. Levy was unprepared, as he had sent his witness home, believing that Mr. McIntyre would have taken up the whole afternoon. An adjournment was granted until Monday at 10:30 A. M.

Mrs. Moore said to a TIMES reporter after the court had been cleared, through John E. Simpson, one of her attorneys: "I want to say that the testimony given to-day has made me feel very sanguine for the success of my husband and myself. Mr. Mahon lied on the stand, and especially when he said that Ellis gave me a three-hundred-and-fifty-dollar sealskin. I do not feel very well to-day, as I have been suffering from a severe headache."

JUSTICE O'BRIEN'S PLANS.

Announced that He Is to Become a Member of the Firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

The announcement made by Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien that he would send in his resignation to the Governor to take effect on Jan. 1 next was the cause of widespread surprise and speculation among lawyers and others in the city yesterday. It was rumored during the day that Justice O'Brien had been influenced in his decision to retire from the bench owing to arrangements made by which he is to become a member of the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt.

In the absence from the city of Justice O'Brien, Albert B. Boardman of the firm was seen last night and questioned concerning the rumor. "I don't think it is my place to make any announcement of that kind," said he. "That is a matter upon which Justice O'Brien should speak." Mr. Boardman refused to say another word on the subject.

John D. Crimmins, however, verified the rumor, and said that Justice O'Brien would become a member of the firm in question. When asked if Justice O'Brien would look after any special branch of the firm's business, Mr. Crimmins replied: "I do not know. Justice O'Brien is an able man and competent to handle any branch."

A NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE.

Its Formation Strongly Favored by the Association of Naval Militia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The fourth annual meeting of the Association of Naval Militia of the United States opened here to-day on board the old receiving ship St. Louis, representatives being present from Florida, California, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Missouri, and other States. The meeting will be one of National importance, on account of the movement now on foot looking toward the formation of a National Naval Militia.

The conference was called to order by Capt. J. W. Miller of New York, President of the association, who introduced Gov. Hastings. In a brief speech the Governor formally welcomed the delegates to the State. Letters of regret from Secretary of the Navy Long and Assistant Secretary Charles H. Allen were read, in which they gave pressure of public business as a reason for being unable to attend. Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, however, was present as a representative of the Navy Department.

The day was given to a general discussion of the advisability of forming a naval reserve of a National character. It appeared to be the opinion of those participating in the debate that such a step would be a move in the right direction, and about the only point on which there seemed to be a difference was whether or not State Naval Militia should be dispensed with. Capt. Bartlett, United States Navy, commander of the auxiliary navy during the war, favored the continuation of the State Militia as a stepping stone to a higher organization to be known as the National Naval Reserve. He held that the State Militia could be made a valuable training school and give to the National Reserve men of experience.

Lieut. Southerland, United States Navy, present commander of the auxiliary navy, held that the men composing the National reserve should be trained from the start in that body and under its regulations, exactly as is done in the regular navy. Of the States represented, New York and Maryland leaned strongly toward the combination of a State and National reserve, while Pennsylvania takes the position that the National Government should alone stand sponsor for the body, and have absolute control.

After adjournment for the day, Commander Emerson of the Maryland Reserves gave a dinner at the Hotel Walton in honor of Capt. Bartlett, which was attended by the other officers. This was followed by a reception to the members of the association by Commander Muckle at his home.

Daughters of the Revolution Meet.

Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held its regular monthly meeting yesterday morning at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, on Washington Heights. It was decided to hold a memorial service in commemoration of the death of George Washington on Dec. 18 at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, the services to be conducted by the chaplain of the chapter, the Rev. Dr. Patey. The Regent announced that she had joined the George Washington Memorial Society as a member, and upon vote it was decided that the chapter should join the society as a body.

The New York to Visit Cuba.

The International Navigation Company is going to send the steamship New York for a cruise over the waters in which she was used as the auxiliary naval vessel Harvard. This trip, however, will be one of peace, and the passengers who may book for the excursion will be taken to all the points made historic by the late war around Cuba and Puerto Rico, with stops at many other places in the West Indies of general interest. The excursion is scheduled for March 4 next.

Fewer Rules for Policemen.

The Police Board has passed new and simple rules and regulations for the department. Under Mayor Strong's Police Board the rules numbered 375, and before that 526. Now there are only 49 of them. Under the new rules the military cape overcoat is done away with and the old coat, with the exception of the standing collar, is restored.

COCKTAIL OLIVES.
The latest cocktail chaser. Try one in your next. They're pitted. FALCON PACKING CO., N. Y. —Adv.

CRITICS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Accuse Leaders of Letting Dr. Abbott Go Too Easily—Mr. Shearman's Reply.

It was made known by Thomas G. Shearman at a business meeting of Plymouth Church last night that much dissatisfaction exists in the church over the attitude of its leading men in regard to Dr. Lyman Abbott's resignation. Mr. Shearman did not say how far this feeling extended, but said that there had been so much of it during the week that he wanted to take the occasion to answer the critics. The discontent, apparently, is caused by a belief that the principal men of the church have allowed Dr. Abbott to resign without making a protest, and that a little effort would have saved the pastor to the church. Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond also defended the church leaders from the criticisms passed upon them.

The fact that the committee appointed last Sunday to take action on the resignation was to report last night resulted in filling every seat in the lecture room. Mr. Shearman read a lengthy report, in which he set forth the necessity of having a special Advisory Committee to take charge of all questions arising out of the resignation. He concluded by presenting a set of resolutions, which ended in the nomination of the following for members of the Advisory Committee: John W. Mason, Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, S. V. White, Gen. Christian T. Christensen, Henry L. Pratt, Benjamin F. Blair, Frederic W. Hinrichs, I. Augustus Stanwood, Walter H. Crittenden, Frank M. Brooks, Henry Hentz, and Frank Rudd. On motion of Prof. Terence Jacobson, the names of Mr. Shearman and Frederick C. Manvel were added. Mr. Shearman then said:

"No one in this room has known Dr. Abbott or loved him longer than myself. It was my privilege to be the first to suggest him for both the positions which he now holds—that of editor of The Christian Union, now The Outlook, and that of first temporary supply and then pastor of this church—an honor which I share with Rossiter Raymond. The reason we have not opposed Dr. Abbott's wishes is that we saw all too clearly that it was impossible for Dr. Abbott to continue as our pastor. When the pastor has had two distinct providential warnings that his health will not and can not bear the strain, we feel that we cannot do otherwise than we have done."

Dr. Raymond followed in a similar strain. He closed with an earnest appeal to the church members to stand together in the crisis which was now upon them, and was warmly applauded. None of those opposed to the policy of Messrs. Shearman and Raymond undertook to reply, and the resolutions were carried.

MRS. CODY OVERCOME IN COURT

Defendant in the Gould Blackmailing Case Breaks Down Under Cross-Examination.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The cross-examination of Mrs. Margaret Cody, on trial for the alleged blackmailing of the Gould heirs, was continued by De Lancey Nicoll in the county court to-day.

She was questioned minutely as to her experience in searching for lost heirs and in collecting evidence concerning people who were claimants to estates. The counsel tried to show that she had not been employed by Mrs. Pierce, the daughter of Mrs. Angell, but had on her own volition connected herself with the case of trying to prove their relationship with Jay Gould. She admitted that Mrs. Pierce had not paid her any money to come East to secure evidence, but she said that she had been promised remuneration if successful.

Mr. Nicoll asked her to explain why she had asked the Detective Sergeant if the complainant in the blackmail case for which she was arrested was not John Mackay of California. This was objected to, and the objection was sustained.

He then read a letter which she wrote to Mackay some time before, stating that she knew who was responsible for the disaster in the Sand Hill mine, and telling him he "had better give her the money." She admitted she wrote it, and said that she had lost $100,000 through investments suggested by Mackay, which rendered her practically a pauper, and it was to compel him to return some of this money that she wrote the letter.

She was asked if Mrs. Pierce had not sent her a certificate of marriage between Sarah Brown and Jay Gould in New York City in 1853, to which she replied "No."

She was shown stenographic minutes of her testimony in New York City in the Angell-Gould case, in which she said that she had received such a certificate. She could not recollect having given such testimony, and declared that she did not see how she could have said any such thing, for she had never received the document in question, her knowledge of it being confined to a description of it which she received in a letter from Mrs. Pierce, which she did not now have.

The counsel asked her when it was that she first learned of the identity of Mrs. Angell. She replied not until she had been in Rouse's Point, about the 1st of May, 1895.

"Did Mrs. Pierce furnish you with money to go to Rouse's Point?"

"No, Sir."

"Who did?"

"A friend of mine named Mrs. Beebe."

"Were not you to give her a certain share of what you made in the case?"

"Yes."

"Do you swear positively that you did not know that you were coming to Rouse's Point to see a woman known as Mrs. Angell, believed to be Mrs. Pierce's mother and the wife of Jay Gould?"

"I did not."

"Then how do you account for this?" asked Mr. Nicoll, reading a letter, written to Jennie Walker of Michigan and signed by Mrs. Cody, asking if she knew the address of Mrs. Angell, her sister, who was the mother of Mrs. Pierce of Missouri. This letter was dated February, 1895, three months before the time when Mrs. Cody swore she first heard of the existence of Mrs. Angell.

At this point Mrs. Cody who had shown such nervousness and distress at the close questioning of Mr. Nicoll, turned pale, and, leaning back in the witness chair, asked for a glass of water.

It was evident to those about her that she was about to collapse. A consultation with Judge Gregory was had by the attorneys for the prosecution and the defense as to whether it was proper to continue the examination. Mr. Nicoll said that he was not certain that the woman was not feigning. Judge Gregory suggested that a physician be called and an examination be made, and that a recess be taken, and this was agreed to.

Dr. McFarlane was called and found that Mrs. Cody was suffering from nervous prostration, and he prescribed medicine for her that would give temporary relief.

When the court reconvened at 1:30 o'clock Mrs. Cody insisted on returning to the witness box, but Mr. Nicoll said he did not wish to cross-examine her further in her present condition, and it was agreed between the opposing counsel and the Judge that her examination would be postponed until Monday.

Counsel for the defense called William McMurtrie Speer as the next witness. He testified that he saw Mrs. Cody at Rouse's Point.

The defense had no more witnesses and Judge Gregory adjourned court until Monday morning.

McKANE INDICTMENTS QUASHED.

Justice Gaynor Agrees to District Attorney Marean's Request.

On motion of District Attorney Marean, made yesterday in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, Justice Gaynor dismissed the ten indictments remaining against John Y. McKane. This action was recommended by Edward M. Shepard, who was one of the Deputy Attorneys General who prosecuted McKane and secured his conviction.

Justice Gaynor was the man whose candidacy caused McKane's rebellion and downfall. He and his followers assaulted some men whom Mr. Gaynor, then a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, sent into Gravesend to copy the election lists, and when Mr. Gaynor's friends secured an injunction and sent a party of citizens to the "King's" domain, they were attacked and routed by the McKane gang.

Since his elevation to the bench Justice Gaynor has requested Gov. Black to pardon his old enemy, and while his petition was not granted, he had the pleasure of dismissing the remaining indictments against him.

Schooner Kate S. Flint Abandoned.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The British steamer Briardene, which arrived at the Delaware Breakwater to-day from Queenstown, reports having passed the dismasted and abandoned schooner Kate S. Flint 180 miles southeast of Cape Henlopen.

THE TROUBLE IN THE 71ST

Capt. Meeks Wants a Chance to Prove His Statements.

MAJOR SMITH NOT READY YET

Cannot Prepare His Charges in Less Than a Week—Effect on the 171st Regiment.

Major Clinton H. Smith, who is Acting Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment, said last night that he would present his charges against Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker of Company G and Capt. William F. Meeks of Company I as soon as possible.

"We militia men, you know," he said, "now that we are out of the Government service, have to make our living as well as attend to military matters, and we can't spend night and day in the armory. I have twenty days allowed by law in which to present the charges, and although I do not expect to take the full time, it may be a week before I have them ready to present to Gen. George Moore Smith, the commanding officer of the brigade."

Capt. Meeks was at the armory last night, and, after talking and joking for some time with members of his company in the company room, strolled about the armory, chatting with various officers, several of whom accosted him with "Hello, Cap'n! Out on bail?" His manner did not indicate that he was in the least worried over his formal arrest and the impending charges.

"If the court will allow me the opportunity to substantiate the statements for which I am to be court-martialed," he said, when asked for an interview, "I can get all of 600 witnesses. If Capt. Bleecker and I do not have this opportunity the court-martial will be a farce, and I think the people of New York will see it down as such. I think about 600 in the regiment will stand by us; don't you, boys?" said he, turning to a group of non-commissioned officers and privates. "You're right they will!" was the prompt response.

"I claim that I have made no criticism of the actions of Major Smith of the National Guard," he added, "but the statements Capt. Bleecker and I made were simply in relation to the conduct of Lieut. Col. Smith of the Volunteer Army, and we were all mustered out of the army when these statements were made."

This, it was said at the armory last night, will be the line of defense adopted by counsel for the two Captains at the court-martial. It was also said, however, that Brig. Gen. Smith had been heard to say that he considered Major Smith of the National Guard and Lieut. Col. Smith of the Volunteers one and the same personage, and fears were expressed that higher authority and the court itself might hold a like opinion.

Capt. Bleecker did not appear at the armory last night.

An officer of high standing in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, which has not yet been mustered out, said that the outcome of the present trouble would affect the action of his men very materially. This officer would not consent to the use of his name. "If this affair is settled amicably, and outside of court," he said, "the men of the One Hundred and Seventy-first will doubtless join the Seventy-first almost in a body. But if the trouble continues and those two Captains are tried by court-martial, they will probably be convicted. Probably 600 men of the regiment will then leave it—two-thirds of the entire number—and most of the One Hundred and Seventy-first men, who hold the same views as those 600, will then be unwilling to become members of the organization."

ROBBED AT THE HOLLAND HOUSE

Mrs. Redding Misses Her Pocketbook and a Waiter Is Arrested.

Joseph D. Redding, a lawyer, and his wife went to the Holland House Wednesday for dinner. Mrs. Redding, after dinner, missed her pocketbook, containing a gold watch and $27 in money. Prosper Corsa, a waiter, was arrested for the theft.

Corsa was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday, and emphatically denied all knowledge of the theft. He asked for time to secure a lawyer, and was held in $1,000 bail for further examination. The Reddings live at 19 West Thirty-first Street.

A CAR HEATER EXPLODES.

Woman Badly Injured on a Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Train.

A heater in one of the cars of a train on the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad exploded yesterday morning, causing much excitement among the passengers and badly injuring one of them, a woman. The explosion occurred while the train was drawing into the Nostrand Avenue station, on the Lexington Avenue line. Small pieces of wood and broken glass were scattered about the car, and the passengers made a rush for the doors.

Miss Madge Jenkins of 140 East Fortieth Street, Manhattan, a school teacher, who was on her way to School No. 55, in Stockton Street, Brooklyn, was struck by a piece of wood and rendered unconscious. Another piece tore off part of one of her ears, and she was also cut about the head. Miss Jenkins was carried into the station, where a physician dressed her wounds. She was then taken to her home.

The cause of the explosion is not known. No report of the matter was made to the police and no information could be obtained at the offices of the railroad company.

CARNEGIE TO BUILD A HOUSE.

It Will Not Be Palatial, but a Plain Roomy Structure.

Andrew Carnegie, whose purchase of thirty lots fronting on Fifth Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-second Streets, was reported in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, will build a house on the tract, comprising thirteen lots, between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets. This house, according to Mr. Carnegie, will not be a palatial mansion, but will be a plain, roomy structure.

"It will be the most modest and roomy house in New York," Mr. Carnegie said. "The little life that has come to us needs the park and sunshine, and it is for these reasons that we not only have concurred in the advice of our physician, but deemed it a duty to remove to the highest ground and where there is plenty of room."

Mr. Carnegie would not say what he intends to do with the tract between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, but it is believed that he will sell it to parties who will build unon it in such a way as to leave him plenty of room on the south side of his projected new home.

WON'T EAT UNTIL SHE IS FREE.

Mrs. Pillich, Held for Attempted Suicide, Refuses All Food.

Mrs. Judith F. Pillich, an opera singer, who attempted suicide Nov. 22 by inhaling illuminating gas at her boarding place, 140 West Thirtieth Street, was held for trial yesterday in the West Side Court by Magistrate Mott. The woman had a lawyer, but refused to talk to him. She acted strangely and the matron of the jail said the woman had eaten nothing since Monday.

Mrs. Pillich left the hospital last Saturday. A friend got her a lawyer, but she refused his services. She was sent to Bellevue on Sunday, as it was feared that she was too weak to remain in jail, but was sent back the next day, and has refused food of any kind since. Matron Mangan says she is afraid to leave the woman alone at any time.

The woman appeared weak when arraigned in court. She would tell Magistrate Mott nothing, and he said he would have to hold her in $1,000 bail. The woman said afterward that everybody wanted to abuse her. She said she was afraid of the Magistrate, as his appearance frightened her, and that he meant to kill her. She says she will not eat till she is free. It will be a month before her case can be called for trial.

Contribution for Mrs. White.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $2 from "M. A. W." for Mrs. Mary White of Fort Hamilton, whose child died last Monday without medical care, as the snow drifts prevented the mother from reaching the police station four blocks away, although she made two attempts to do so.

Christmas Gift.

What more appropriate than Lundborg's Perfumes? Dainty and refined, they are always acceptable.

ELLEN KELLY'S BABY FOUND.

Infant Is Returned by a Strange Woman and Is Now at the Home of Its Aunt.

Ellen Kelly's three-months-old baby, that disappeared from the home of Mrs. Rudolph, a fortune teller, at 96 East Tenth Street, several weeks ago, was taken back to that house by an unknown woman Thursday evening, and is now with Ellen Kelly's sister, Mrs. Mary Dickson, at 347 East Fifty-third Street. The circumstances connected with the infant's return are as mysterious as those surrounding its disappearance.

Ellen Kelly soon after her child was born placed it with Mrs. Steiber, who then lived in Mrs. Rudolph's house. While in Mrs. Steiber's custody the child disappeared, and she was arrested. Mrs. Rudolph then remembered that she had seen a richly dressed woman in the house talking to Mrs. Steiber, and determined to find the woman if possible. About two weeks ago, while walking on Third Avenue, Mrs. Rudolph caught sight of the woman, but before she could reach her she disappeared. On Wednesday evening last, while on Avenue A, Mrs. Rudolph met the woman again and threatened to have her arrested unless the child was returned. The woman said her sister had the child, and that she would see that it was returned.

Thursday morning Mrs. Rudolph went to see Mrs. Dickson, and told her of the meeting with the strange woman. That evening, while Mrs. Dickson and Ellen Kelly were at Mrs. Rudolph's house, the doorbell rang and a woman entered with a baby. Ellen Kelly recognized the child as hers, and it was taken to the home of Mrs. Dickson.

The strange visitor refused to give her name or address. She told Mrs. Rudolph, however, that the woman she had seen on Avenue A was her sister, and that she had secured the child from Mrs. Steiber. Fearing arrest, she added, her sister had left the country.

ADJUDGED HER JACKET A "FIT."

Magistrate Meade Views a Soubrette and a Sealskin and Gives Approval.

"Do you really think, Judge, that it is a fit?"

Magistrate Meade was appealed to yesterday in the Yorkville Court by Ellen Henley, a soubrette, of 226 Lexington Avenue, as she tried on a sealskin jacket. Samuel Willinski, a ladies' tailor, of 261 West Forty-first Street, a prisoner, looked on with painful interest.

Magistrate Meade looked critically at the jacket that clung to the well-rounded form of the pretty girl like a glove.

"Turn around," said he to Miss Henley, and the girl pirouetted gracefully about, much to the admiration of those in the courtroom.

"Do you feel it bind you too tightly anywhere?" asked the Magistrate, the deep lines of thought on his brow melting into a smile of approval of girl and jacket.

"Oh, no, Judge, not at all. I was only worried lest it might not look becoming. I wouldn't wear it for the world if it did not become me." Miss Henley pirouetted again, and Magistrate Meade pronounced it perfect.

A broad smile displayed itself on the visage of Willinski, and he buttonholed the policeman next to him and said he was a good workman.

Several weeks ago Miss Henley took a sealskin jacket to Willinski to be altered and retrimmed. Several times she went to Willinski's place and failed to find him at home, so, fearing that she might lose her jacket, she caused his arrest. Miss Henley thought that perhaps the jacket brought to court by Willinski was not the one she left with him, and asked permission to see it. She then asked if she could try it on, and, receiving the desired permission, doffed her tan coat and put on the jacket. Willinski disclaimed any dishonest intention, and promised to have the jacket completed to-day. On this promise he was paroled by the Magistrate.

As she was going out of court Miss Henley remarked to a friend who accompanied her that Magistrate Meade was "one of the nicest gentlemen" she ever met.

AGED WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE.

An Italian Woman Whose Husband Told Her Many Queer Stories.

Philomena Grillo, a gray-haired Italian woman of sixty, has brought an action in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against her husband, Nicola Grillo, for an absolute divorce. Justice Wilmot M. Smith yesterday allowed her $75 counsel fee and $5 a week alimony.

Grillo, the defendant, is a wealthy banker and hotel keeper of Yonkers, N. Y. Mrs. Grillo is at present residing with her son at 110 High Street, Brooklyn. She was married to the defendant in Italy in June, 1877. Two years later, she alleges, he left her and came to this country. He wrote to her several times, and then stopped all communication. In 1890, her son, Luigi, came to America and found his father living with a woman named Catherina Devissione, whom he had married, she alleges, in 1884.

Grillo, according to the papers, returned to Italy and visited his wife. She threatened to prosecute him, and he told her, she alleges, that the laws of America permitted him to have six wives, and that she could do nothing against him anyhow, as he was rich and influential in his adopted country. He then, she declares, offered to bring her to America and care for her if she would be a servant to his second wife. This offer she indignantly spurned.

The son, Luigi, finally sent for her and she came to live with him in Brooklyn. Her husband renewed his offer of a place as servant in his family. She consulted counsel, with the result that an action for divorce was begun. The defendant has made no appearance as yet in defense of the suit.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Fund, has received the following additional contributions to the fund:

Horace Gray	$250	W. A. Wheelock	100
John E. Parsons	250	"L. B. C."	50
James C. Carter	250	Fechheimer, Fishel & Co.	50
Park & Tilford	250	E. J. De Coppett	50
Robert Hoe	200	J. Pyle & Sons	50
J. L. Gualadier	150	A. B. Proal	50
Mrs. W. H. Bliss	100	Robert Abbe	50
W. H. Bliss	100	Stephen Loines	50
W. J. Schieffelin	100	Theodore K. Gibbs	50
H. Herrmann, Sternbach & Co.	100	Mrs. A. N. Morris	50
Robert S. Holt	100	H. B. Dominick	25
August Richard	100	John J. Donaldson	25
F. Butterfield & Co.	100	Christine G. Openhym	25
E. H. R. Lyman	100	J. L. McKeever	25
W. D. Gualadier	100	C. W. Boynton	25
A. Pagenstecher	100	Charles G. Miller	25
"E. D. P."	100	Horace See	10
Isaac S. Platt	100	C. P. Putnam's Sons	10
Bowles Colgate	100	Chester Griswold	10
Henry H. Cook	100	James W. Phyfe	20
F. Herrman	100	Gerson Mayer	10
Le G. B. Cannon	100	Charles Kohlman	10
Norman W. Dodge	100		
George B. Post	100		
Previously acknowledged			$56,113
Grand total			$60,053

Merchants' Association's New Work.

The Merchants' Association has begun an active campaign to secure the placing of the express companies under the control of the State Railway Commission. To assist in this work, it has secured the services of W. W. Chandler, who comes to it direct from the Adams Express Company. He has been connected at different times with nearly all the leading express companies. He served as general manager of the Erie Express Company, with headquarters in this city, and was selected by the Adams Express Company to organize and superintend the Manhattan Delivery Company.

A Race Against Fire.

After a ten days' fight to avoid death, the crew of a steamer from Spain recently arrived in Baltimore. In midocean it was discovered that flames were raging in the vessel's hold. For ten long days the crew bravely fought the flames. If men would fight as persistently against disorders of the stomach and digestive organs, there would be fewer premature deaths. The best weapon for such a fight is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of tonics, and the best of remedies for kidney, liver, bladder, and blood disorders.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:07	Sun sets...4:34	Moon rises...9:37

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:22	Gov. Isl'd...10:40	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:58	Gov. Isl'd...11:19	H. Gate...12:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Andes, Port au Prince	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	7:30 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Flaxman, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Montcalm, London	.....	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Prins Willem II., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores	.....	.....
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

SUNDAY, DEC. 4.

Ems, Naples, &c.	.....	.....

MONDAY, DEC. 5.

Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Schrabense, Barbados, Para, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from

The Wanamaker Store

Holidays and Other Days

THIS is, and will be, a wonderful Christmas store;—the stocks show it, the store itself shows it, and the daily increasing audiences show it plainest of all.

But there are other days than holidays, and work-a-day matters and every-day wants are no respecters of seasons. The blaze and the glory of Christmas goods do not blind us to the demands of the people who wish underwear. We hear and heed the voices that ask for shoes and cloth and kitchen things, even through the chatter and the laughter of the children down in Toyland.

A Christmas store, to be sure, and such a one as there has never been in New York. But, in addition, an every-day store for every-day wants, as it always is and always will be.

Let us begin now the ever-new and ever-old and, we fear, the ever-useless cry,—"Choose your Christmas things *early*." Come while there is ample room and ample time. Come while stocks are freshest and brightest and fullest.

If you delay, things must be done in a hurry. But, if it comes to that at the last, this is the safest store in the world in which to do things in a hurry. Hurry makes mistakes sometimes, but your mistakes in Wanamaker's cannot hurt you,—your remedy is too easy.

The Saturday Unusuals Here are the usual unusuals for men that you have learned to expect on Saturday. We cannot do better than repeat the matters that you found so acceptable last week. Here they are:

More of those 50c. Scarfs for 25c.
More of those $1 Scarfs for 50c.
More of those $1 Madras Shirts for 50c.
More of those $1.50 Gloves for $1.
More of those $6.50 House Coats for $5.
More of the new things for men from London, Vienna and Paris, at a saving of one-third. Dressing Gowns, House Coats, Mufflers, Golf Jackets, Bath Wraps, Cardigan Jackets, fancy woven Vests, woven Squares, long Scarfs, Collars, Suspenders. All new, all different, entirely different from the usual run.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Overcoats Given any thought to the buying of a new one? Then let us show you the sort you've fancied you'd like to have. Its here, depend on it. All the *good* styles are. Glance through these suggestions. You'll appreciate the value-giving when you see the coats:

At $18—In a new shade brown rough cheviot; made with baggy backs; medium short cut; raw edge seams; fancy wool lined, with brown satin shoulders; very stylish and low priced.
At $30—An overcoat for the plain dresser; of very fine imported black Vicuna; cut long; silk-lined; velvet collar; narrow stitched edges.
At $15—The popular frieze overcoat in black and Oxford mixed; wool lined; satin shoulders; raw edge seams; velvet collars.
Blue and black Kerseys at $10, $12, $15, $18, $20 to $35.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Cut-Down Prices On Boys' Suits This first lot is for boys between the ages of three and eight years. Three-piece Brownie suits, of fancy mixtures, corduroys and navy blue cheviots; all made and trimmed as suits must be to have our name on the collar.

At $3, $3.50, $4, $5, Were $4.50, $5, $6, $7.50

The next lot is for boys all the way from three years to twelve. The suits are of cheviot,—blue, gray and brown and in fancy patterns. Sailor suits, trimmed with silk soutache.

At $3, $3.75, $5, $6, Were $4.50, $5, $7, $8.50

At 35c.—200 boys' percale waists; value 85c.
At 50c.—Boys' knee trousers; 75c. and $1 kinds.
At 75c.—Boys' English corduroy knee trousers; $1 kinds.
At 75c.—A lot of Boys' gray flannel shirt waists; $1 quality.
At $5—Boys' top coats, in blue and Oxford frieze; lined with Italian cloth; velvet collars; 4 to 12 years; $6.50 quality.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Underwear Time to tell particularly of the heavy kinds. Just as good offerings in these as in all the other sorts, and many, many people have learned that this is a good Underwear Store in which to buy. Two items for men:

At $1.50 a garment—Shirts and drawers of heavy merino, in white or natural color; full fashioned and regular made; drawers have reinforced seats.
At $2 a garment—Winter-weight merino; white or natural color; drawers in long or short inseam; silk trimmed and finished; pearl buttons throughout.

And these for Women:—

At 50c. a garment—Vests and drawers of fine ribbed balbriggan; medium weight; vests with long or short sleeves; drawers in knee and ankle lengths; cuffs of both silk-trimmed.
At $1 a garment—Vests and drawers of Winter weight merino, in white or natural color; vests with long or short sleeves; side-button drawers; French band with drawing string.
At $1.50 each—Union suits of winter weight ribbed merino, in white or natural color; silk finished and trimmed; buttons across chest.

Shoe Evolution There are rapid changes in shoes these days, — not alone in styles, but in qualities also. For instance, this shoe for men at $2 a pair would have been a wonderful thing a short time since. It would not have been believed that so much goodness could be distributed for that price. They are welted shoes, which means a smooth inside and good wear. Fine satin calfskin uppers, solid leather soles, three best shapes and good looks to spare. Not so good as *our* $3 shoes, but quite equal to some we know.

Women's shoes at $1.50 a pair, and every one who looks at them gets an honest surprise. A ridiculous price for such a shoe, if a good thing can be ridiculous. Made of chrome-tanned kidskin, oak leather soles, welted and stitched. Not old shoes, not a "job lot," Fresh from the factory.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Garments for Girls Excellent choosing here, with the comfortable assurance that, choose what you will, you can't make serious mistakes. Styles here for little girls that are intended to make their older sisters admire and perhaps desire.

We make your choosing easy, because we have done the choosing for you. We hunt the markets over more thoroughly than you can. You'll find the pick of things here.

Fairly priced, of coarse:—

At $9—Reefer of tan-mixed Whipcord; new box front; box back; entire coat edged with brown velvet; turnover collar; lined with red satin; 6 to 14 years.
At $10.50—Jackets of navy blue and black Cheviot; fly front; round corner front; coat collar and revers; lined with black rhadame; sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.
At $15—Jackets of navy blue and black Chinchilla Beaver; double-breasted box front; military collar; coat back; entire garment edged with wide soutache braid; sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years.
At $10—Gretchen long cloaks; royal blue and brown beaver; with deep cape trimmed with five rows of black satin bands and gold silk cord; black leather belt, 4 to 14 years.

Children's Coats for These Days Children's Coats of the prettiest and best, at about a third less than their last week's prices. That's a matter to hold attention.

Up to a day or two ago the lighter coat would do. Now the little form must be bundled up more snugly. These are winter coats,—warm ones; but just as pretty as children's garments can be made,—and that's saying a great deal.

About fifty styles in the lot, made from broadcloths, kerseys and beaver, variously trimmed with ribbon of braid or fur. For ages one year to four years.

Were $6 to $15. Now $4 to $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery for Men and Women Just a single item for each, and they're all a quarter a pair. You may safely judge every-day offerings by these. Only good values are ever obtainable here.

At 25c. pair—Men's fine cotton half hose; medium or heavy; black, tan, slate, cadet and navy blues.
At 25c. pair—Women's fast black cotton stockings; medium weight; double sole and high spliced heels. Good value at 38c.

Broadway.

Idle Hour Reading One's literary craving is as whimsical as one's appetite. Sometimes you thoroughly enjoy a dish that another time would be as ashes in the mouth. Sometimes you hunger for the simple and substantial; sometimes you must be pampered with confections.

And so with your idle-hour reading. The book must fit the mood of the moment to be thoroughly enjoyable. Sometimes you feel like stirring and bellicose romance, sometimes that palls, and you prefer more serious matter. Sometimes it's poetry, sometimes it's a love-story,—and so it goes.

It takes a large library to satisfy the whims of an omniverous but desultory reader, such as most men are. Have you never found your own shelves lacking in just the kind of reading you wanted *then?*

With the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY at hand, you would never feel a want of this kind that could not be instantly satisfied. Here is given *all* the literature of *all* the world. Romance of the tenderest or the bloodiest; poetry of the sweetest and quietest or most passionate; history, philosophy, orations, essays, ghost stories, funny stories, love scenes, murder scenes,—anything that chanced to suit your temper. And these the best of their styles,—picked selections from the world's greatest authors.

The 20 volumes are sent on 10 days' approval. Sold on monthly payments. All particulars on request.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Elderdown Sacques and Robes There's comfort in the very sight of these. Elegance, too. They're most attractively made, in new styles, prettily trimmed, and priced—very fairly, as these figures show. The Sacques—a garment at $1, that shows more value in material and making,—and several other styles that gradually increase in price.

Robe prices begin at $2.50. A choice of gray, pink, blue and cardinal, and made in the latest approved style at that price. Other handsome sorts up to $10.

Women's Gloves We have 3,840 pairs of Women's two-clasp Glace Gloves that have come to be sold at 65c. a pair.

Another lot of equal amount put on sale a short time ago lasted just a day and a half. In the nearly four thousand pairs sold, only twenty-two pairs were returned for ripped stitches or other defects. That tells better than a column of talk how good a glove it is.

All the wanted shades, and white and black. They will be sold out to-night. Sixty-five cents a pair.

Women's Handkerchiefs This is a half-price story, a big bargain with a microscopic reason.

There are four lots of women's handkerchiefs here that will be sold for *less* than half their regular retail prices. If you examine these with a glass, and are quick-eyed and patient, you will see why,—a stitch dropped here and there, a pin-hole in the linen, defects all but imperceptible except in results. There are four lots in this offer, and we price them 12½c., 25c., 35c., 50c.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE FIRST CUBAN COURT

Interesting and Impressive Opening Ceremonies at Santiago.

CONSIDERED DAWN OF NEW ERA

Chief Justices Formally Recognize the United States as the Supreme Power —Active Railroad Building Begun.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 2.—The opening of the recently reorganized Supreme Court this morning was an impressive ceremony. Chief Justice Echeverria and the Associate Justices, prior to the opening, called at the palace, where they were received by Gen. Leonard Wood, after which, with Gen. Wood and his aides, Mr. Robert Porter, and others, they were driven to the Supreme Court Chamber.

Here the Judges donned their robes of office—long silk gowns trimmed with white lace—and, accompanied by the attorneys practicing in the court who were similarly dressed, formed in procession and passed into the court room, the Chief Justice escorting Gen. Wood.

The procession having divided into semi-circles, Gen. Wood, in a few tactful and forceful words, opened the proceedings, delivering the court, in the name of the United States Government, to the Chief Justice and his Associates, and demanding from the public implicit obedience to the court's decisions and decrees. His pronouncement was translated by Capt. Mendoza into Spanish.

Chief Justice Echeverria, replying, accepted the judicial offices in the name of the Justices, formally recognizing the United States as the supreme power and declaring that the bench would render justice to rich and poor alike.

The proceedings terminated with handshaking, after which Gen. Wood's party was escorted to the entrance by the entire legal body. The first session of the first purely Cuban court was then opened. Among Cubans the event is a matter for general congratulation. The local newspapers consider it the dawn of a new era and express the hope that the Judges, who are men of legal acumen and profound research, may be able to show the world that the Cuban population has within itself the elements of good government.

The same papers are exceedingly complimentary in their allusions to Gen. Wood, declaring it "quite impossible that any other American could have secured a better grasp of the entire situation." They ask, too, why so many inferior men have been promoted to the rank of Major General "when Gen. Wood, who deserves to be above most of them, is still a Brigadier."

Col. Valient, who has been appointed Chief of the Gendarmarie, made a record during the insurrection. He was the first to order his men to lay down their arms after the American occupation, and he showed his willingness in every way to co-operate with the United States military authorities. He is exceedingly popular in the province, very energetic, and, though a comparatively young man, widely experienced. His appointment is much applauded.

On Monday 150 men will begin to build the road to Holguin. The distance, making allowances for necessary deviation, is seventy-five miles. Gen. Wood is determined to facilitate the means of inter-communication for the towns in this end of the island; and on the same day a hundred men will begin a road to Guantanamo. In this case a distance of forty miles must be covered. When the funds will allow, a road will be started to Manzanillo. These highways, once completed, will be of inestimable value for military and commercial purposes. To an American onlooker is seems amazing that the work was not done by the Spaniards.

CUBANS TO RESENT INSULTS.

Their Officers Must Fight Duels When Affronted — Large Purchase of Rifles for Cubans.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The Executive Committee of the Cuban Assembly agreed at its last session to make it compulsory upon the part of any Cuban officer insulted by Spanish, American, or other officers to challenge the provoker to fight a duel. The measure has two aims, according to the Cubans—first, "to maintain the dignity of the Cuban Army," and, secondly, "to check the impudence and insolence of many so-called Cuban officers who, without having ever put their courage to a test, having enlisted after the armistice, are swaggering about with Cuban uniforms, endeavoring to offend Spanish officers."

It is learned on good authority that the Cubans have recently and secretly acquired quite a formidable armament, the ulterior object of which is not known. It is added that they have purchased over 8,000 rifles within the last ten days, and the fact that they are continuing to purchase arms and ammunition is causing considerable speculation here.

NEW YORK ORDERED TO HAVANA

The Cruiser Will Start Southward from Norfolk To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The cruiser New York has been ordered to proceed to Havana immediately. She will start from Norfolk to-morrow. It is not known whether any other ships will be sent to Cuba.

Upon the arrival of the New York at Havana Admiral Sampson will resume his duties as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, and again will hoist his flag on the New York. Whether or not the Cuban Commission will return North on the cruiser will depend on their own wishes.

MORE TROOPS TO GO TO CUBA.

Hurry Orders Sent to the Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 2.—The Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps, the Second Division Hospital, and the Signal Corps, Battalion F, Seventh Army Corps, received orders to-day from Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to move as soon as possible from Savannah to Havana, Cuba.

The regiments in the Second Division are the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Indiana, Second Illinois, Two Hundred and Second New York, Fourth Virginia, Forty-ninth Iowa, and Sixth Missouri.

Although these are in the nature of hurry orders, it is not thought that the troops can leave before Dec. 10.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The War Department was advised to-day of the arrival of the transport Minnewaska at Savannah. This vessel will take the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment to Pinar del Rio as soon as arrangements to that effect can be made.

OUR DEAD AT SANTIAGO.

Removal of Remains from That Section Deferred Until February.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The War Department has decided to adopt at once the suggestion of Gen. Wood, in command at Santiago, that the removal of the remains of American soldiers from that section of Cuba be deferred until February at the earliest.

The department had advanced very well in the preparation of plans for the removal of the dead and was in a position to begin the work of disinterment almost immediately. It has been decided, however, that the work shall not be undertaken until it can be carried on without exposing the people of Santiago to the possibility of a yellow fever outbreak. It is stated at the War Department that there is no truth in the allegations that great carelessness was exhibited in marking the graves of the soldiers at Santiago.

Cuban Delegates Meet the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The members of the Cuban Commission, headed by Gen. Garcia, called at the White House at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and were soon ushered into the Cabinet room, where they were received by the President. The meeting, however, was entirely informal and unofficial in character. It lasted an hour and a half. Nothing could be learned as to the subjects of the conversation.

Mauser Rifles to be Sold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Secretary of War has directed that the 9,000 Mauser rifles taken from the Spanish troops at the surrender of Santiago be sold.

Fast Mail Service to Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Representatives of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company had a conference with Postmaster General Emory Smith to-day regarding improved postal service with Puerto Rico. The company wants a subsidy contract to perform this service, and proposes to put on a line of fast steamers to run between New York and San Juan. A proposition for an early beginning of service was submitted, and the Postmaster General agreed to give the matter prompt attention.

Health of Troops at Manila Improves.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—That there is a decided improvement in the health of the troops in the Philippines is shown by the following cable message from Gen. Otis, commanding at Manila, was received by commanding at Manila, received by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day: "Percetum of 12 1-5 Oct. 31. November deaths, 26, as against 45 for October. Sick rate in command about same as among troops of other Governments serving in tropical countries. One-third of present sick suffering from typhoid and malarial fever, one-sixth from intestinal troubles, and the remaining half of ailments slight in character."

READY FOR THE CARLISTS.

Spanish Government Prepared to Repress Any Outbreak—Army Being Placed on War Footing.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, at the Cabinet meeting to-day, described the Carlist movements in a number of the provinces, and said the Government was prepared to energetically repress all attempts to disturb public order.

Señor Silvela, the Conservative leader, has started an agitation for the immediate summoning of the Cortes. He says that, in view of the utter failure of the Liberals, it is time the Conservatives returned to power, when, he adds, the Carlist danger will be quickly dissipated.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, forwarding his dispatch from the frontier, confirms the report of Carlist arrests at Mora de Rubielos, and adds:

"The authorities, apparently with a view of avoiding the provocation of outbreaks, do not seem to display much vigor or rapidity in the measures necessary to check a propaganda which the provincial papers in many parts of Spain are denouncing daily.

"The War Office, however, is active in placing the army on a war footing. Much suppressed activity reigns at the War and Home Offices. Although no Carlist bands have appeared, it is strange to notice the widespread feeling of uneasiness pervading all classes.

"The general impression is that Don Carlos, if he follows the advice of his oldest and most respectable partisans, will not provoke a civil war unless he can count upon strong support in the army and in public opinion, of which no symptoms are yet perceptible."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In consequence of the Carlist agitation in the Province of Vizcaya many rich families in the country districts are removing into the large towns for safety.

"Carlist emissaries have arrived at the respective Carlist headquarters in Vascongadas, Navarre, and Maestrazgo, and it is expected that the Government will order the garrisons at those places to be increased."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The Carlist agitation is being exploited by the Bourse, and it is therefore necessary to take alarming news with a grain of salt."

Queen Regent's French Decoration.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The French Ambassador here, M. Patenotre, has handed to the Queen Regent of Spain the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, bestowed upon her Majesty after the Queen Regent had decorated M. Faure, the President of France, with the Order of the Golden Fleece.

St. Louis "Scalpers" Sue for Libel.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 2.—Suits were filed here to-day by Ticket Brokers Fred Mangel, Simon Steiner, and Max Schubac against John A. Lee, A. M. Compton, and Lafayette MacWilliams of the Merchants' Association for libel. Each of the plaintiffs asks damages in the sum of $50,000. This is the beginning of a united war by ticket brokers against what they term the illegal methods of railroads and others to drive them out of business. The men named as defendants are members of the General Ticket-Scalping Committee of the St. Louis Merchants' Association. Ex-Judge Chester M. Krum is the attorney for the plaintiffs. He says the action is based upon an open letter, which charges the "scalpers" with forging and counterfeiting tickets, with encouraging theft, and with selling fraudulent tickets.

German Consulate Short $11,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—An action at law brought by the executors of the estate of Charles H. Meyer, former German Consul at this port, against Frederick Delvigne, German Vice Consul, has revealed the fact that when Mr. Meyer died suddenly in August last, the affairs of the Consulate were in a bad condition. Yesterday it was stated that there is a shortage of from $12,000 to $15,000. Mr. Meyer was thought to have large means. On the morning of Aug. 14 last he was found dead in bed. It was found that he left almost no estate.

San Francisco Man Killed by Wife.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—C. M. Mantell, said to be a solicitor for The Medical Record, was shot dead last evening at his home in Alameda by a young woman who claims to be his wife. The murderess then turned the revolver upon herself, inflicting a wound which, it is thought, will not prove fatal. Details as to the cause of the tragedy are lacking. Mrs. Mantell is about twenty-two years old, and has been residing with her mother in this city.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—C. C. Lippincott, Philadelphia.

BUCKINGHAM—F. W. Leadbether, Portland, Ore.; William Goodwin, Philadelphia.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Hoar, Massachusetts.

GILSEY—José S. Bruno, Mexico.

HOFFMAN—Senator Murphy, Troy; Col. C. A. Hughes, Montreal.

HOLLAND—E. Bresulm, Berlin; William Dierks, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—J. D. Santilhano, London; W. Lawrence Keene, Yokohama.

MURRAY HILL—Mark L. Sperry, Waterbury, Conn.

NETHERLAND—B. Dougherty, Philadelphia; Dr. Guy Godfrey, United States Army.

WALDORF—Senator Elkins, West Va.; J. Komura, Japanese Minister, Washington; O. H. P. Belmont.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Ballard & Co., Muncie, Ind.; F. J. Ballard, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. R. Thompson, carpets; 377 Broadway; Girard House.
Grief, L., & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; M. Grief, woolens; Hoffman House.
Green, Joyce & Co., Columbus, Ohio; E. T. Edgerton, prints and ginghams; Hotel Marlborough.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; I. Gimbel, dry goods; C. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Kelly & Healy, Scranton, Penn.; A. J. Healy, notions and furnishing goods; 71 Franklin Street; Everett House.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minntapolis, Minn.; G. W. Tickell, furniture; 454 Broome Street.
Rohrheimer & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. Rohrheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.
Rose, H. B., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. B. Rose, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. L. Rauh, furnishing goods; 636 Broadway; Holland House.
Silverstein, I., & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; I. Silverstein, jeans; Hotel Cadillac.
Van Ausdal, I. & C., Dayton, Ohio; C. Van Ausdal, carpets; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, notions; G. H. Urweiler, linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; T. J. Mooney, fancy goods; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Another Chance for Weyler.

From The Richmond Times.

With 20,000,000 good dollars in sight, old Weyler will look up and begin to take notice of things again.

SUBURBAN FIRE INSURANCE.

Reduction of Rates Expected to Cost Companies $200,000.

The 25 per cent. reduction in fire insurance rates upon suburban business, which went into effect on Thursday morning, did not bring about the wholesale cancellation of existing policies yesterday that was expected, but the countermen said that the brokers would probably begin the work of replacing their policies at the lower rates to-day. It is estimated that the reduction will cost the companies some $200,000 in returned premiums, and some of the managers commented yesterday upon this sudden outgo as likely to make a serious difference in the annual statements of the companies to be made up immediately after Dec. 31.

A manager of an outside company said yesterday that, so far as he knew, all of the outside companies were prepared to meet the cut. The action was taken with the idea of making the rates so low that any company choosing to cut them will be affected disastrously.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The British-American Insurance Company of New York has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in the State of Louisiana.

The St. Louis Board of Liability Underwriters has increased the rate of brokerage commission paid for general business from 15 to 20 per cent.

B. F. Reinmund has resigned as Assistant Secretary of the American Union Life Insurance Company to become Superintendent of Agencies of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.

Owing to the small volume of business in Boston at present, the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York has not yet succeeded in replacing its agency in that city, formerly held by George N. Hagar.

Charles E. Mitchell, lately connected with the fire insurance agency of Williams & Mitchell of Buffalo, has been appointed special agent of the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company for the State of New York.

United States Manager Paul E. Rasor of the Magdeburg Insurance Company of Germany will go to Chicago next week relative to the appointment of a successor to George M. Lovejoy, who has resigned as Western general agent of the Magdeburg to become assistant Western manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford.

The Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department will meet on Monday to receive a report in regard to the probability of an application from the outside companies for admission to membership in the board. It is believed that the report will be unfavorable, in which event rates in Newark are likely to be seriously affected.

The limited plate-glass insurance compact has gone into effect, binding the Metropolitan, Lloyds, New Jersey, and New York Companies to the observance of board rates. The other companies are freely operating outside of the tariff rates, and a compact, including all of the companies doing business in the metropolitan district, is now thought to be out of the question for some time to come.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted First Lieut. James A. Moss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is further extended one month.

Capt. Walter T. Duggan, Tenth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., vice Capt. John F. Stretch, Tenth Infantry, who is relieved.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. G. S. Taylor, Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for one month, from Nov. 10, is granted Second Lieut. M. B. Crisman, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

The extension of leave of absence granted Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaac W. Brewer is further extended to include Dec. 17.

The leave of absence, on account of sickness, granted Major Fred T. Jones, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, is extended ten days.

First Lieut. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department, is relieved from duty with the Third Cavalry, and will proceed to Watervliet Arsenal and report in person to the commanding officer at that arsenal.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, to take effect upon the completion of the January examinations, and will proceed then to the places hereinafter specified and report in person to the respective commanding officers for duty at the arsenals indicated: First Lieut. Thales L. Ames, Ordnance Department, to Rock Island Arsenal; First Lieut. Harry H. Stout, Ordnance Department, to Watertown Arsenal; First Lieut. David M. King, Ordnance Department, to Alleghany Arsenal.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. McNeil, Fifth Artillery, and Second Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite, Sixth Artillery, are relieved from the duties of Assistant Mustering Officer, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, Acting Commissary of Subsistence, and Acting Ordnance Officer in connection with the muster-out of service of District of Columbia volunteers, and will join their proper commands.

So much of order dated Oct. 7, as discharges Brig. Gens. Andrew S. Burt and Roy Stone, United States Volunteers, to date Nov. 30, is amended so as to honorably discharge them Dec. 31.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. Stebbins King will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to the commanding General, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major James E. Pilcher, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the Seventh Army Corps, and will proceed to Savannah, Ga., as medical supply officer for troops stationed near or passing through that city.

Major William A. Thompson is detailed for service as professor at Grove City College, Grove City, Penn.

Capt. John Landstreet, Jr., Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as assistant to the Chief Commissary, Second Army Corps, and will proceed to Greenville, S. C., and report to Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty.

First Lieut. Charles A. Bennett, Third Artillery, is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Nevada, and from his other duties pertaining to the muster-out of volunteers, and will proceed to San Diego Barracks, California, and report to the commanding officer for temporary duty at that post, upon the completion of which he will proceed to join Light Battery C, Third Artillery, at Savannah, Ga.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles E. Marrow is relieved from duty on the hospital ship Relief and will report to the commanding officer of the hospital ship Baystate for assignment to duty.

The resignation of Second Lieut. Allen G. Wright, Fourteenth Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect from Dec. 31.

Second Lieut. John A. Vinson, Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. Joseph T. Clarke, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed as a member of the examining board appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, New York, vice Acting Assistant Surgeon William W. Calhoun, who is hereby relieved.

Lieut. Col. William M. Black, Chief Engineer, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty on the staff of the Major General commanding the Army, and will report for duty to the Chief of Engineers. Lieut. Col. Black is honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States, to take effect Jan. 31.

Navy.

The order of Paymaster's Clerk E. F. Delaney to duty at the torpedo station, Newport, R. I., is revoked.

Chaplain R. E. Steele is detached from the navy yard at New York and ordered home to await orders.

Assistant Engineer T. Rodger is detached from the Wasp when turned over to the Florida militia and ordered to the navy yard at New York.

Naval Cadet H. A. Herbert is detached from the Brooklyn and ordered home.

Naval Cadets P. M. Rixey, B. P. Lamberton, and J. W. Fesler are detached from the Buffalo and ordered home.

Naval Cadet J. P. V. Gridley is detached from the Michigan and ordered home.

Lieut. C. S. Braddock, Lieut. J. O. Porter, Lieut. (junior grade) J. T. Bootes, Ensign S. M. Kase, Passed Assistant Surgeon P. McGill, Assistant Surgeon T. G. Odell, Assistant Paymaster C. T. Bishop, Passed Assistant Engineer L. L. Bernier, Passed Assistant Engineer W. D. Weaver, and Passed Assistant Engineer G. Kimball were honorably discharged Dec. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Stranger arrived at Norfolk Dec. 1 and was placed in commission

Chicago arrived at Brooklyn Dec. 1 and was placed in commission.

Marietta arrived at Port Livingston Dec. 1.

Texas arrived at Fort Monroe Dec. 2.

Mayflower sailed from Brooklyn for Tompkinsville Dec. 2.

"Beyond comparison the most remarkable exhibition of its kind ever presented."—*The Sun.*

"Open Sunday Afternoons."

American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.

Week Days 9 to 6. Sundays 2 to 5:30.

TISSOT'S Great Pictures

From the Tribune.

By far the most intereseting exhibition at present open to the public is that of M. Tissot's pictures at the American Art Galleries. His work has the very rare characteristic of joining high technical excellence to lofty ideas. His illustrations to the Life of Our Lord are executed along realistic lines, but they are imbued with a feeling profoundly idealistic and tender. It is announced that, in compliance with many requests, the exhibition will be opened on Sunday afternoons from 2 until 5:30 o'clock, at a reduced entrance fee. This decision has been largely brought about, we may add, through the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Tissot: The spiritual and religious quality of your pictures has so impressed me that I wish they might be open to the public on Sunday, as my son tells me they were in Paris. I do not know whether the American Art Galleries are open on Sunday afternoon, but I make this suggestion, believing that a few hours spent before the pictures on Sunday would be of the greatest benefit to a large number of people. I am prompted to write because, as you know, the Sunday opening of picture galleries in this country is a debatable question, some very good and sincere people objecting on the ground that the public exhibition of pictures is not suitable on Sunday. I think otherwise, and am always glad to see the right sort of picture galleries open on that day. Again expressing my thanks for and appreciation of your work, I am, yours sincerely,

LYMAN ABBOTT.

* * * * * * *

"I would add my word to that of Dr. Lyman Abbott, urging the opening of the exhibition to the public on Sunday afternoons."

REV. MERLE ST. C. WRIGHT.

"Mr. Tissot has certainly wrought wonders."—*Review of Reviews.*

"A remarkable work by a remarkable man."—*The Churchman.*

Admission, Fifty Cents.

Sundays, Twenty-five Cents.

Pure Whiskey Direct from Distiller to Consumer

$3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.

Saves Middlemen's Profits. Prevents Adulteration.

FOR thirty years we have been distilling the best whiskey that can be made. Our reputation for making pure whiskey is as wide as America, and we have thousands of customers in every State in the Union.

Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

No other distiller sells to consumers direct. Others who offer you whiskey in this way are dealers buying and selling. Our whiskey has the Hayner reputation behind it.

References—Third National Bank, any business house in Dayton, or Commercial Agencies.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., 26-32 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must be for 20 qts., by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—Stack.

The Ideal Iron Tonic
Builds up the System.
FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS
50 tablets in a box. At all druggists'.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by
ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, or POWDER
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Trustees' Sale---For Bank Creditors
—OF—
Fine Jewelry at Public Auction
By order of STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys.
JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,
47 Liberty Street.
Sale Daily at Noon. - - Seats Reserved for Ladies.

FIRST NEW YORK COMING HOME.

700 of the Men Have Left Honolulu—The Remainder to Follow Soon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Bids for the transportation of the New York Regiment of Volunteers, due to arrive here from Honolulu soon, have been opened by Depot Quartermaster Long. The bids for carrying twelve companies from this city to New York range from $9.90 to $40.06 for each passenger. The former bid is the lowest ever made for transcontinental transportation.

Gen. Merriam says:

"About 700 of the New York Volunteers will arrive here on the Australia Dec. 6. They will be quartered at the Presidio for a while and then shipped home. The other half of the regiment will leave Honolulu just as soon as transportation is ready. We have determined to let the battalion of engineers do garrison duty at the islands. So far, the engineers have escaped the typhoid and other troubles of which the average soldiers have been victims. This is probably due to the fact that they are under the command of regular army officers."

The expectation is that the New York infantry regiment will be mustered out after reaching home.

Col. Goodell Taken Ill in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Col. R. E. Goodell of Denver and for many years a citizen of Chicago, and at one time President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, fell unconscious this morning in the rooms of the Paris Exposition Commission, and was for a time thought to be dying. Dr. J. M. Taylor succeeded in reviving Col. Goodell. His trouble was stated to be acute gastritis, complicated with cardiac trouble. He was calling on F. J. V. Skiff when taken ill. The two were Commissioners from Colorado at the World's Fair.

J. G. Blaine's Sister-in-Law Killed.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 2.—Mrs. Abbie L. Marble, the sister-in-law of the late James G. Blaine, has met with a tragic death at San Leandro. She was driving in a light buggy, when the horse ran away, going through an open gate into an orchard. A low-hanging limb struck Mrs. Marble in the breast, throwing her from the buggy and killing her instantly. She was seventy years of age, and was a native of Augusta, Me.

BOATLOAD OF STOLEN WOMEN.

Hebrides Princess Rescued from a French Cutter by British Cruiser.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 2.—The British warship Mildura has returned from a six months' cruise to New Hebrides, doing patrol duty, with the French warship Eure as a side partner. After the war vessels had made bonfires of a few villages in the British Hebrides in revenge for the massacre of British Consul James Duncan, they went together to the French Hebrides.

At Aoba it was learned that the daughter of the chief had been carried off by the French cutter Port des Pointes, which was then a black speck on the expanse of blue. Before night the cutter had been overhauled, and from her was secured the young girl and twelve other native maidens.

The bevy of thankful maidens were transferred to the Eure and taken home. They stated through an interpreter that some of them were bought from their parents. Others were seized and carried away.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing the Sunday edition of THE N

THE PHILIPPINES CURRENCY

Commissioner Harden's Report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

LITTLE GOLD IN CIRCULATION

Natives Want Silver and Prefer Mexican to United States Dollars —Trade Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Edward W. Harden, who was appointed in August last an Honorary Commissioner of the United States to make an investigation of the financial and industrial conditions in the Philippine Islands, has made his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, in the course of which he says:

"Silver is the basis of the currency in the Philippine Islands. There is no gold in general circulation, and has been none for more than twenty years. The Mexican dollar of a date previous to 1877 is current in the islands, and it is practically the only money in general circulation. The Spanish Government, in the Summer of 1897, coined $6,000,000 of silver in a local currency, which was sent to the islands. These dollars are lighter in weight than the Mexican dollar, but the scarcity of money in the Philippine Islands caused them to be quickly absorbed.

"There is a local note-issuing bank called the Banco Espanol Filipino, which has in circulation notes based on silver, of which there was outstanding on Sept. 30, 1898, approximately $2,500,000.

"In the Spring of 1878 an edict was issued from Madrid prohibiting the import of all silver dollars bearing a date subsequent to 1877. This law was maintained until the control of the islands passed to the United States, and proved a great hardship to the business interests, and would have been a much greater evil had it not been for the laxity of the officials which permitted and encouraged smuggling.

"It was not uncommon for the dollar to go to a premium of 50 or 75 per cent., and this would immediately start a flow of silver toward the island, which would be continued until the demand was met and the rate of exchange was reduced to a point which would cause smuggling to cease being profitable.

"The result of the laws was to make money dear during the season when there was a big demand for currency, and the producers as well as the merchants and bankers have been robbed from year to year through the effects of the law in force. After the occupation of Manila by the American troops permission was given to the banks to import silver freely, and the result has been to keep exchange rates on a more stable basis.

"The Spanish Government kept no statistics of currency or finance, and the bankers can give only estimates of the most general character. It is estimated there is in circulation $10,000,000 of subsidiary coins, the ten-cent, twenty-cent, and fifty-cent pieces which have been recoined from Mexican dollars by the Spanish Government. The estimate of the Mexican dollars now in circulation is from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. This, with the $2,500,000 of notes of the Banco Español Filipino now in circulation constitutes the currency of the islands. This would make a total of from $30,000,000 to $35,000,000, speaking roughly, for the entire islands, or approximately $5 per capita for the total population of the islands. It must not be overlooked that these figures are given on a silver basis, and that therefore in figuring on our own standard all of these figures must be cut in two.

"The question of the future currency of the islands is one which is of vital importance to all business men in the islands. The best-informed men in Manila are unanimous in their opinion that under the present condition the silver currency is the only one suited to the islands. The natives are conservative to a degree in the matter of their currency, and it would be a long and tedious task to educate them to a dollar which would be worth twice that now in circulation. Notwithstanding the Americans have a force of 15,000 soldiers in Manila who are paid in gold, the people of the islands will have nothing but silver. All of the soldiers, when paid, they are paid in gold, take their money to one of the banks and exchange it for local currency. The native will take the Mexican dollar, worth less than 50 cents gold, in preference to the United States dollar, worth 100 cents.

"There is an issue of $40,000,000 of bonds which was put out by the Spanish Government in July, 1897, and which serves as a first lien upon the customs receipts of the Port of Manila. These bonds were payable in forty years and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. The issue price was 92. They were divided into two classes, called A and B bonds.

"The A bonds consisted of $25,000,000 issuable in Spain, and with interest and principal payable there. The B bonds comprise the remaining $15,000,000, and they were to be issued in Manila, with interest and principal payable in Manila. Of the A bonds, $20,000,000 were underwritten by the Banco Hispaño Colonial of Madrid, which was paid a commission of 3 per cent. Of the B bonds, issued in Manila, those that were put out were practically a forced loan. The Spanish Government in Manila received deposits from private individuals, and in effect it compelled those having money on deposit to receive these bonds in settlement of their claims against the Government. In this way about $6,000,000 of B bonds were floated in Manila."

Practically all the export and import trade of the islands is in the hands of foreigners. There are a few Spaniards engaged in trading, Mr. Harden says, but the bulk of the business in a commercial way is done by British, German, Belgian, and American citizens.

"These men," he continues, "do not meddle with the insurrection, and they have been able to maintain friendly relations not only with the Spanish Government officials, but with the natives as well. The most reliable figures that can be obtained on exports from the islands for the year 1897 give the following as the value at the point of shipment of various principal items:

Hemp, $18,040,760; sugar, $12,928,000; copra, $4,462,920; tobacco, leaf, $2,786,200; cigars, $1,894,495; various articles, $1,000,000; indigo, $107,000; coffee, $96,800; rope, $83,400; sibucao, dyewood, $49,100; gums, $47,500; skins for glue, $38,900; mother-of-pearl shells, $27,800; total,	$41,342,980.

"There are no official figures obtainable giving the imports for the Philippine Islands. One of the larger importing houses which keeps statistics of imports and which has practically complete figures of all goods shipped into Manila, has prepared the following table giving the approximate value of imports during the year 1897, including goods imported by shopkeepers and Chinese from Hongkong:

1. Woven fancy goods, (ginghams, grandvills, muslins, regattas, trouserings, &c.)	$380,000
2. Printed goods, (prints, printed grandines, &c.)	260,000
3. Yarns and sewings threads	140,000
4. Ironware, hollowware, and fancy articles known in china trade as "muck and truck"	230,000
5. Skirtings, fine cloths, drills, (white and twills,) crydons, &c.	300,000
6. Imports from Hong Kong	300,000
Total	$1,610,000
Or, say in Mexican money	$16,100,000

"Coal imports amounted to about 90,000 tons; petroleum imports amounted to about 114,230 cases.

"The average value of coal in Manila is $10 a ton, and petroleum is worth on an average $3 a case, or $342,990. Adding these two items to the estimated table of imports gives a total of $1,342,990. Taking these figures as being correct, there is a trade balance in favor of the islands of $23,490,230, that being the excess of exports over imports.

"The four principal industries of the islands in the order named are hemp, sugar, copra, and tobacco. The hemp industry supports a large proportion of population of the southern part of Luzon and islands to the south, and, according to the opinion of those most familiar with the trade, there is no danger of an overproduction. It is all exported, and there would seem to be room for the establishment of a plant for the making of cordage. There is practically no rope manufactured in the Philippine Islands."

EXPANSION QUESTIONS ARISING.

British Claims on Hawaii—Status of Chinese in Our New Possessions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The United States Government is being called upon to face some questions of interest resulting from the expansion policy.

The British Government, some time before the annexation of Hawaii to the United States, filed with Hawaii a number of claims for redress for ill-treatment and illegal confinement of British subjects involved in the revolutionary movement which overthrew the Queen. These amount to several hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate, and the question is, the Hawaiian Government having failed to settle them, whether the United States Government does not inherit liability.

The questions are just such as were filed by the late Secretary Gresham against the Hawaiian Government in behalf of a number of alleged American citizens, most of whom afterward turned out to be aliens. None of our claims were pressed, but they formed the foundation for the British claims.

Another question of more importance is the determination of the status of some of our newly acquired citizens or subjects. Already a Chinaman by birth, but a Filipino by citizenship, has applied for recognition as an American citizen. Another Chinaman in Hawaii wants a passport showing that he is a citizen of the United States. The annexation law prohibits the coming into the limits of the United States of Chinese persons from Hawaii, but the constitutionality of any act that proposes to discriminate among American citizens has been raised, and this Chinaman is a citizen by adoption.

These are a few of the questions that have already arisen, and others are expected to follow in the near future.

ACTION ON CURRENCY REFORM.

Congressman Lawrence Advocates the Passage of a Measure at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Immediate action on currency reform is the policy favored by Representative Lawrence of Massachusetts. Mr. Lawrence was one of the most outspoken advocates of action at the last session of Congress, and the result was an increase over the majority by which he was first elected in 1897, and a majority in his district, which is usually a close one, larger than the Republican majorities given in many other Republican districts. Mr. Lawrence said to day:

"I think a measure of currency reform should be taken up and passed, if possible, this Winter. The discussion of the subject will save much time in the future, even if action cannot be secured in the Senate. I favor an extra session in the Spring if it is necessary to place a sound measure on the statute books. The Republican Party is pledged to currency reform. The great majority of the Republicans of the House asked to have a measure considered at the last session, and it was laid over with the understanding that it should be taken up early at this session. It seems to me that the Republicans are in honor bound to bring the bill before the House for its consideration."

WILL OF HAMILTON WILLCOX.

It Tells a Love Story and Provides for the Payment of a Debt Contracted by Another.

The will of J. K. Hamilton Willcox, who died on Nov. 23 at his residence, 130 West Forty-sixth Street, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. Beneath almost every clause of the instrument lies a chapter of the unconventional life story of the man, much of which was not known even to his own brothers. The will itself, which is in the testator's handwriting, was written Oct. 15 last on several sheets of business paper of the New York Paint and Fire Killer Company, of which he was President. During the same day on which the will was written Willcox strolled into the office of Samuel Marsh, his college classmate and lifelong friend, and, throwing the paper on the desk, remarked casually: "There, Sam, take that will. I'm going to die pretty soon now." A little more than a month later he was found dead in his bed. Mr. Marsh and Willcox were members of the class of '65 in the New York University. Willcox was being hazed unmercifully one day, and Marsh, being larger and stronger, went to his rescue. The intense friendship resulted in a lifelong friendship, and Willcox, in his will referring to Marsh as "my lifelong friend, agent, faithful, helper, counselor at law, and publisher," bequeaths him $1,000, and also all the stock in the New York Paint and Fire Killer Company owned by the testator.

Mr. Willcox remained a bachelor all his life, but his will developed the fact that he had been engaged for many years to Miss Emma Artcher of 11 South Hawk Street, Albany. In several places in the will she is mentioned as "my intended wife." Soon after they had become engaged both he and she became partial invalids, and had postponed their marriage until they should regain their health. All the proceeds of the decedent's insurance policy and one-half of his residuary estate is left in trust for his intended wife. This one-half of the residuary estate, the testator said, was worth $4,600.

To William S. Brewer of the Union Associated Press of 32 Park Row is bequeathed $1,200 in repayment for money which the testator says was used by him when the association was under his management. He also bequeathed to Mr. Brewer a sum of $600 to repay a loan which Brewer made on the advice of Willcox, and which was never paid.

The testator bequeaths to Dr. Frederick H. Stevens $500 in consideration of his services in having carried him through a dangerous illness, and for similar services to testator's intended wife. Mrs. Stanley Matthews, the testator's landlady, is left $100. Jennie Stanton Willcox of Saratoga, the testator's stepmother, is left $500, and his intended wife's sister, Miss Anna Artcher, is left $100.

David Willcox, a brother, and Samuel Marsh were appointed executors of the will.

TO INCREASE THE ARMY.

Gen. Miles Prepares the Draft of a Bill Providing for 100,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Gen. Miles has prepared the draft of a bill providing for a regular standing army of 100 000 men. The bill, it is said, will provide for an organization of twelve companies to the regiment, with an arrangement for a Third Lieutenant for each company in case of need.

It will contain provision for a staff corps largely in accordance with the recommendations of the heads of the various bureaus as recommended by them in annual reports. Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs intends to present the measure in Congress at the first opportunity.

The Fulda and Werra Sail for Havana.

The North German Lloyd steamships Fulda and Werra, two of those recently engaged by the Spanish Government for transporting troops from Cuba to Spain, sailed from here yesterday for Havana. The vessels have been refitted for the transport service. The lower holds were filled with enough coal to enable them to make two round trips on the Atlantic. The upper of the freight decks were fitted up with bunks for 2,000 soldiers, and officers are to be accommodated to the number of 100 in the first cabin and 180 in the second.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Westford, C. D. Chapman; Bolton Louisa E. Fisher; Union, W. R. Mathis.
NEW YORK—South New Berlin, Frank Dixon.

Three Interesting Paupers.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The Chester County Almshouse gives shelter to three interesting characters, viz.: A man who twenty-five years ago was worth $200,000, but largely by reason of his generous nature he lost it all; Sallie Elbert, one of the last of the Lenape tribe of Indians that were numerous in Chester County years ago, and Rebecca Thomas, colored, said to be 103 years old, and who says she remembers seeing the town of Havre de Grace (Md.) burned by the British as she stood on the porch of her master's house.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures a cough or cold in one day! It is the best cough remedy for children! Cures whooping-cough and croup without fail! Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts.

Christmas Silverware

GORHAM

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

The Reformed Episcopal Church Observes an Anniversary.

A QUARTER CENTURY REVIEW

The Rev. Dr. Sabine Tells of What Has Been Done—The Work Carried Into Mission Fields.

It was twenty-five years yesterday since Bishop Cummings and other communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church met in this city and formally launched the Reformed Episcopal Church. The anniversary of the church's organization was celebrated last evening at a meeting held in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Sabine, rector. The speakers were the Rev. H. J. Wood of the Church of the Reconciliation, Brooklyn; the Rev. W. D. Stevens of Emmanuel Church, Newark, and Prof. John D. Quackenbos of Columbia University. In their addresses they reviewed the church's work during the quarter of a century, emphasized again the justification for the organization, and referred to the movement now being made in England against sacerdotalism

Prof. Quackenbos told why he had left the Protestant Church. He read a letter which he had recently sent to Bishop Potter. The letter was as follows:

I have been connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city for thirty years, first as a member of St. Peter's, from 1868 to the time of the retirement of Dr. Beach in 1891, and subsequently as a member of the Church of the Incarnation, and I have seldom left my chosen field of work to attend services in other parishes. But on Sunday last chance or Providence led me to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street. May I ask you what is the attitude of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese toward the practices I there observed and the anti-prayer book doctrines I there heard taught from the pulpit? If the policy of our Church is one of condonation I can no longer consistently remain connected with her communion.

Bishop Potter, in his reply, said the difficulty in the matter was the absence of any law sufficiently explicit to deal with the subject. He blamed the clergy and laity in the general convention for this state of things, and expressed the hope that some action would soon be taken in the matter.

In regard to the reformed movement the Rev. Dr. Sabine yesterday said: "The Reformed Episcopal Church has not felt, as perhaps many expected it would do, an effect of the anti-sacerdotal crusade now waging in the Church of England. Nor has the regular Episcopal Church in this country felt it either, so far as I can learn. A reason for this may be that that movement is in great part a tractarian one. I lately received some of its printed documents. Among them were pictures of armlets containing torture spikes which are now in use in England. The Reformed Episcopal Church in this country is a living protest against such practices.

"During the period of its existence the church has done well, all things considered. It has pushed forward slowly but steadily. The thing we most prominently stand for now is pure catholic evangelism."

The Reformed Episcopal Church has now six active Bishops in service. Bishop Nicholson of this synod has the largest number of communicants, and in Philadelphia, where he resides, is situated the divinity school of the church. There are two Bishops resident in Chicago, Bishop Cheney having jurisdiction of the local territory and Bishop Fallows of the West, Northwest, and Canada. There are two Bishops in the South. Bishop Latane is at the head of the regular Synod in the South and Bishop Stevens has charge of work among the colored people there. Bishop Cridge is at the head of the church in Victoria, B. C. There is also a branch of the American church in England, and a number of men and women are at work in the foreign mission field, notably in India and China. There are two Reformed Episcopal congregations in Manhattan and Bronx, one at Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, with a membership of nearly 500 communicants, and the other at Woodlawn, in the Bronx district. There are four congregations in Brooklyn and one in Newark.

The total number of Reformed Episcopalians is 9,793, about one-half of whom are resident in the New York and Philadelphia Synod. There are 1,946 in the Chicago Synod. The increase in the New York and Philadelphia Synod during the three years from 1894 to 1897 was 141. There are 11,228 children in the Sunday schools.

An anniversary sermon will be preached by Bishop W. R. Nicholson to-morrow morning at the First Reformed Church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 11.

Copyright, 1898, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—Trying to Destroy God's Word. —Jeremiah, xxxvi., 20-32.

GOLDEN TEXT—The Word of our God shall stand forever.—Isaiah, xl., 8.

Last week our attention was directed to one effect of the Word of God. This week it is directed to an exactly opposite effect. To Josiah it was a word of unquestioned authority. It awakened, strengthened, and guided him. With all of Josiah's sons and grandsons, however—so far as history informs us—it had no weight or influence whatever. The seed was the same; to both Josiah and Jehoiakim were declared the judgments of God against sin, and the mercy of God toward the sinner, but in one case the seed fell into "good ground," and in the other it fell upon a "rock." So it has been in many cases since then, what fathers have loved sons have despised and rejected. To some the truth has been "the savor of life unto life," to others the same truth has been "the savor of death unto death. (Second Corinthians, ii., 16.)

It was "in the eighteenth year" of the reign of King Josiah that the remarkable Passover celebration, which we considered last week, took place. During the remaining thirteen years of his reign the country apparently enjoyed comparative peace and prosperity. Nothing definite, however, concerning its material condition is recorded in the Scriptures. In his youth it had been greatly alarmed by a sudden incursion of Scythian hordes from beyond the Black Sea. They had spread themselves over the land of the Medes and Persians, and then pressed on their victorious way almost to Egypt. Rawlinson describes them "as a people coarse and repulsive in their appearance, fierce in their tempers, savage in their habits, not individually brave, but powerful by their numbers and by a mode of warfare which was difficult to meet."

They do not appear to have attacked Jerusalem or any prominent city in Judah, but their very presence in the land must have led a man like Josiah to put his people in the best possible condition for defense, and his army under the best possible discipline. On the borders of Egypt their course was stopped, not by defeat, but by the rich presents sent to their leaders by Psammetichus, King of Egypt.

Psammetichus was succeeded by his son, Pharaoh-Necho, who was also an energetic and powerful ruler. Taking advantage of his own growing strength, and of the decline of that of Assyria, which had been probably greatly accelerated by the attacks of the Scythian hordes, (Rawlinson,) he determined to march against that power. His route led him across the northern part of Palestine, toward Carchemish, on the Euphrates.

THE ALLIANCE WITH ASSYRIA.

At that time Josiah was in alliance with Assyria, and it is pretty good evidence of the material prosperity of his land that he felt himself fully equal to meeting the King of Egypt and interposing his forces as a shield for his confederate. No protest on the part of Pharaoh-Necho, no entreaty on the part of Jeremiah, could restrain him. Probably he felt that if Egypt conquered Assyria his own position would not be long secure. The battle was fought "in the valley of Megiddo." Josiah was wounded, "and they brought him to Jerusalem, and he died, and was buried in one of the sepulchres of his fathers, and all Judah and Jerusalem mourned for Josiah. And Jeremiah lamented for Josiah, and all the singing men and all the singing women spoke of Josiah in their lamentations to this day, and made it an ordinance in Israel." (Second Chronicles xxxv., 22-25.)

At once on the death of their King "the people of the land took Jehoahaz, the son of Josiah, and anointed him, and made him King in his father's stead." (Second Kings xxiii., 30.) His mother's name was Hamutal. As he was at this time twenty-three years old, he must have been born when his father was only sixteen. He is elsewhere called "Shallum," (Jer. xxii., 11,) and is said to have been "the fourth" son of Josiah. (First Chronicles, iii., 15.) As to his character, all that is said of him is—"he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, according to all that his fathers had done." (Second Kings xxii., 32.) His reign, however, was a very short one—only three months. Then he was deposed by Pharaoh-Necho—taken to his camp at Riblah—and from there led as a prisoner to Egypt, where he died.

In his place Pharaoh-Necho set his elder brother upon the throne of Judah, "and put the land to a tribute of a hundred talents of silver and a talent of gold." (2 Kings xxii., 33.) His name originally was "Eliakim," (2 Chronicles xxxvi., 4,) but the King of Egypt changed it to "Jehoiakim." His mother's name was "Zebudah." He was twenty-five years old when he began to reign. (2 Kings xxiii., 36.) He must, therefore, have been born when his father was only fourteen. When his father was first aroused and "began to seek after the God of David his father—as we saw last week—he was an infant only two years old. When his father began his first work against idolatry he was six years old. When Jeremiah began his public ministry he was seven; and when the "Book of the Law" was found and the Passover celebrated he was a well-grown lad of twelve years. Then for thirteen years he had been familiar with all that had been done under the inspiration of the Word of God, and with all the resultant prosperity.

Although he grew up with all these gracious influences about him from his very childhood, they seem to have made no impression on him. The record is exactly the same as that concerning his younger brother, "he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, according to all that his fathers had done." (2 Kings xxiii., 37.) In his conduct of the civil government he seems to have been exacting, extravagant, and unscrupulous. The tribute demanded by the King of Egypt was not paid out of the ordinary State revenues, but by a system of internal taxation which was very oppressive. (2 Kings xxiii., 25.) In addition to this taxation Jehoiakim probably began to build for himself a magnificent palace and other buildings. So we are told that Jeremiah was sent to him with a special message of warning and rebuke. "Hear the word of the Lord," he said. "Thus saith the Lord. Execute ye judgment and righteousness and deliver the spoiled out of the house of the oppressor; and do no wrong, do no violence to the stranger, the fatherless, and the widow, neither shed innocent blood in this place. For woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness and his chambers by wrong; that useth his neighbor's service without wages, and giveth him not for his work; that saith, I will build me a wide house and large windows; and it is ceiled with cedar and painted with vermilion." (Jeremiah xxii., 2-3, 13-17.)

JEREMIAH, THE LORD'S PROPHET.

Jeremiah, as the prophet of the Lord, looked upon all these things in their moral and spiritual character. Jehoiakim and his princes looked upon them in their material and worldly character. What he did was what other great Kings did. Building magnificent buildings and beautifying the city made the city attractive and brought trade to the people, and trade enabled them to pay the taxes. So, in the eyes of the world, there was no wrong, but a great advantage in all that the King did, and it was very pessimistic to look at affairs in any other way.

Jeremiah, however, saw the King and the people as God saw them, and he spoke to them as one sent from God. In all their work there was no recognition of Him or desire to please Him. Time and again the prophet appealed to them, pointing out their sin against God. "It was "written," he said, "with pen of iron and with the point of a diamond," (xvii., 1.) Their course, therefore, would surely bring ruin upon them. By the significant object lessons of the "linen girdle, (xiii., 1,) and the work in the "potter's house," (xviii., 1,) and the "earthen bottle," (xix., 1,) he enforced his warnings in the most striking and impressive manner.

"In the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim," (xxv., 1,) he plainly told them, standing "in the court of the Lord's house," and as the mouthpiece of God Himself, "If ye will not hearken to me, to walk in my law which I have set before you, then I will make this house like Shiloh, and will make this city a curse to all the nations of the earth." This so aroused the indignation of the priests and the prophets that they determined that he should die. Some of the princes, however, who were his friends, interposed in his behalf, and through their influence he was liberated. Another prophet, Urijah, who dared to speak as plainly as Jeremiah, was also in such danger that he was obliged to fly to Egypt for safety, but even there he was not secure. The King himself sent men to Egypt to bring him back, and when they brought him, "Jehoiakim the King slew him with the sword." (xxvi., 23.)

"In fourth year of Jehoiakim," (xxv., 1,) Jeremiah reminded the people that for twenty-three years he had spoken the word of the Lord to them, but they had not hearkened. Now he pronounced their doom: "This whole land shall be a desolation and an astonishment; and these nations shall serve the King of Babylon seventy years," (xxv., 11.)

About this same time, "in the fourth year of Jehoiakim," (xxxvi., 1,) Jeremiah was commanded by God to "take a roll of a book and write therein all the words that I have spoken unto thee against Israel and against Judah, and against all the nations, from that day I spake unto thee, from the days of Josiah, even unto this day." So Jeremiah directed his scribe, Baruch, to write all that he had uttered "upon a roll of a book." At the time he was for some reason confined to his house.

A FEAST OF JERUSALEM.

It was not until the next year that a fitting opportunity occurred for making the contents of the book public. Then "in the fifth year, in the ninth month, they proclaimed a fast before the Lord to all the people of Jerusalem and to all the people that came from the cities of Judah to Jerusalem," (xxxvi., 9,) Jeremiah, apparently, was still unable to go to the house of the Lord. So Baruch took the book and read it aloud "in the ears of all the people."

Whatever effect it had upon the people, it at once arrested the attention of some of the princes who were present. One of them, Michaiah, the son of Gemariah, at once went down to the "scribes' chamber" in "the King's house," where "all the princes" were assembled, and "declared unto them all the words that he had heard when Baruch read the book." (Verses 12, 13.) They were sufficiently interested to send one of their number, Jehudi, to Baruch with the request that he would bring the roll and read it to them. When they had heard it themselves, it greatly resembled them, but there is no evidence that it awakened any of them to repentance; they were simply "afraid, both one and other, and said unto Baruch, We will surely tell the King of all these words." Doubtful, however, as to their effect upon him, they advised that Baruch and Jeremiah should at once hide themselves, and let no man know where they were

Laying the roll carefully aside in the chamber of Elishama, the scribe, they informed the King of all that had occurred. At once Jehudi was sent to fetch it. Then he "read it in the ears of the King, and in the ears of all the princes which stood beside the King." Now, the writing being on a "roll," was arranged—as was customary—in columns; each column being easily brought before the reader by simply unrolling one side of the parchment and rolling up the other. When "three or four" of these columns—rather than "leaves"—had been read, the reader, Jehudi, apparently became disgusted with what he was reading, and cutting it into pieces with his "penknife," he threw the whole into the fire.

The King and his servants looked on, not only unmoved, but with evident approbation. A few endeavored to save the roll, but their efforts were useless. The King even sent to apprehend Baruch and Jeremiah, "but the Lord hid them." That copy of the words of the Lord was destroyed, but the words themselves were not. They never have been, and they never will be.

Without delay another copy was prepared, but the King who tried to destroy the word was himself miserably destroyed a few years later, according to the declaration of the prophet—"his dead body shall be cast out in the day to the heat, and in the night to the frost." (Verse 30.) Such has always been the history of the word of God. Its enemies have perished, but it has never been harmed, "for the word of our God shall stand forever." (Isaiah, xl., 8.) It can no more be destroyed by man than can He who spoke it.

Last eve I paused beside a blacksmith's door,
And heard the anvil ring the vesper chime;
Then looking in, I saw upon the floor
Old hammers worn with beating years of time.

"How many anvils have you had," said I.
"To wear and batter all these hammers so?"
"Just one," he answered; then with twinkling eye,
"The anvil wears the hammers out, you know."

And so, I thought, the anvil of God's Word
For ages skeptic blows have beat upon;
Yet, though the noise of falling blows was heard,
The anvil is unworn, the hammers gone.
—THE CURRENT.

QUESTIONS OF THE LESSON.

What is the contrast between this lesson and that of last week?

What was the condition of Josiah's kingdom during the last thirteen years of his reign, and what is said of the Scythian invasion?

What were the circumstances connected with Josiah's death?

Who was his successor, and what is said of him?

How did Jehoiakim become King, and what is said of his youth?

What was his character as King, and what were the prominent features of his administration, and what message was sent to him in consequence?

How did he and his princes justify themselves, and how did Jeremiah look upon his course?

What occurred "in the beginning of the reign of Jehoiakim"?

What occurred "in the fourth year of Jehoiakim," and what was Jeremiah directed to do?

When was the book made public, and what was the effect?

What was the result when it was read before the King, and what is meant by the "leaves" of the book?

Has God's Word ever been destroyed, and can it ever be?

How is its preservation illustrated?

HOT ON INGERSOLL'S TRAIL.

Samuel Colcord Will Answer the Agnostic in Every Place He Speaks.

Samuel Colcord, formerly a Congregational minister of this city, but more recently a contractor for the building of houses, will tour the country in the track of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and answer the arguments of that famous agnostic. He will deliver a lecture in reply to Ingersoll's Academy of Music address at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon. On the following Sunday he will speak at the Academy of Music, Jersey City, and the Sunday after that in Washington, in each city following Ingersoll by exactly one week.

At the Vendome Hotel yesterday he said: "This is the beginning of the execution of a plan, approved by high authorities, to offset the agnostic's influence by administering a prompt antidote. For seven years, from 1876 to 1883, I conducted popular Sunday services at Chickering Hall, while serving as pastor of the Puritan Church, in Brooklyn. My health broke down, and I went into business. Last Winter, while in Waco, Texas, where I have property interests, I went to hear Ingersoll lecture. I saw the effect on his auditors. I saw that he was reaching the very class I had always tried to reach. I realized that he was sweeping the young men and the young women off their feet, not by fair logic, but by other methods, and I saw that to successfully meet and overcome his influence similar methods must be used.

"The next Sunday I made a talk before the Waco Young Men's Christian Association in answer to Ingersoll. I was made to repeat that talk three times in that city. The papers took it up, and calls for me to lecture came from all over the country. I was led by the favorable reception of my answer to undertake to follow Col. Ingersoll wherever he goes, and in his own style and with his own methods show up the fallacies of his arguments."

Admission to Mr. Colcord's lecture will be free. He promises that there shall be "no hymn singing; no Bible reading," and that it will be in no sense a sermon.

Presbyterian Union Dinner.

At the annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union, to take place next Monday evening at the Hotel Savoy, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former Minister to Spain, will reply to the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke and other ministers who have declared against holding the Philippines. The subject of Gen. Woodford's address will be "The War and Its Results." There will be a second war address, given by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia, who recently returned from Cuba with his regiment. His topic will be, "A Chaplain in Cuba." The other speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, and the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle.

Dr. Kuyper on Calvinism.

The Rev. Dr. Abraham Kuyper is to speak on "A New Development of Calvinism Needed" in the lecture room of the Collegiate Reformed Church next Thursday evening. The Rev. Dr. Kuyper is the leader of the anti-revolutionary party in the Netherlands, and owner and editor of its chief organ, "The Daily Standard." He is also a worker in the Free University of Amsterdam, and prominent in Holland as an orator. He has been lecturing at Princeton Theological Seminary on "Calvinism."

Catholicism in Our New Possessions.

Archbishop Chappelle of New Orleans, who has been in this city for several days, left for Washington yesterday to consult President McKinley concerning church conditions in Cuba and Puerto Rico. He has been named Apostolic Delegate to the Roman Catholic churches in these islands, and expects to be named Apostolic Delegate to the Philippines as well. He will, however, retain his position at the head of the New Orleans Archdiocese.

Church Notes.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce will preach to students to-morrow evening at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6 West Forty-sixth Street, on the subject of "The Religion of Bismarck."

The Woman's String Orchestra Society of this city will give a concert Saturday, Dec. 10, in Mendelssohn Hall for the benefit of the Industrial School of the Church of the Holy Communion.

"The Relation of the State to the Workingman" will be the subject of an address by the Rev. Samuel McComb at the joint semi-monthly conference at Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The Woman's National Sabbath Alliance will hold its fourth annual meeting in the chapel of the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, on Monday, Dec. 5, at 2:30 P. M.

A musical service in commemoration of the one hundredth meeting of the New York Catholic Club, will be rendered at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Forty-sixth Street, near Broadway, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

"Mr. Ingersoll's Thanksgiving Lecture and Its Challenge to Ministers" will be the subject of the Rev M. R. Schermerhorn's sermon in Dr. R. Heber Newton's Church, Madison Avenue, corner of Sixty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

"The Rivals; or, Physical and Moral Courage," will be the subject to-morrow evening of the fourth address in the series on "Morality in the Drama," now being delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street.

The Rev. George P. Eckman will preach to-morrow evening at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, on "The Heroine of the Harvest; An Oriental Idyll." This is the first of a series of three lectures to be given by Mr. Eckman on "Choice Literature."

A "Festival of Holidays" at the Five Points Mission, 63 Park Street, will be held during the afternoons and evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Dec. 6, 7, and 8. The Holidays of the year will be represented by tables, at which representatives of the Methodist churches in the city will preside.

The subject of the class in present day problems at the Broadway Tabernacle to-morrow afternoon will be "The Standard of Living." The speaker will be Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society. This address, which was announced for last week, was postponed on account of the storm.

The sixty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, will be celebrated to-morrow. The anniversary sermon will be delivered by Bishop Cyrus D. Foss at the morning service. In the evening Chaplain W. G. Cassard of the battleship Indiana will preach on "The Gospel and the Guns."

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We had huge fun yesterday selling Montagnac Overcoats. Men came early. They bought promptly. What wonder? We advertised Sack Overcoats made of the best American Montagnac, silk-velvet collar, piped edges and lined throughout with guaranteed satin,

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Their mass of prattle, melted down to its true analysis, merely means that they claim transcendental Clothing knowledge. Does that justify you in paying them $6.51 more than we regularly ask for the same garment? Frugal, intelligent buyers, who see through phrases into facts, will not be led into such a blunder. Of all guesses, conjectures or hypotheses to explain being undersold, the old cry of "Trash" is least ingenious. In this case it is an absurdity. Yes, we and our Overcoat customers had "huge fun" yesterday, but how about the fellows who bought elsewhere?

Remember, $18.49 is our all-the-time price for these Coats. It's not a cut rate or a sporadic offer to meet an exigency.

Another.

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of genuine Sedan Montagnac Beaver, superbly tailored, lined throughout with extra heavy pure-dyed, all-silk twilled-surfaced satin, and interlined with fine flannel, advertised by others at $50.00; we sell them

at $39.66.

Another chance for competition to entrench itself in the same old castle and shriek "Trash." The Coats are on our counters, and the price is clearly stated. We urge you to examine and compare them with those offered by another house at $10.34 more.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches. Morning, "The Abundant Life." Evening, "Hindrances and Helps in Student Life." All students invited, and also to reception Wednesday evening. Students' and general Bible classes, 12:15; Sunday school, 2:45.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE OF FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 137-143 W. 48th St.—Sundays, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8. Reading rooms open daily.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE, NEW YORK Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Madison Av., Corner 29th St.—Sunday, 10:45 A. M., subject, "God the Preserver of Man," and 8 P. M., subject, "The Book of the Law Discovered." Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock. Reading Room, 96 5th Av., daily and Sunday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St.—Sunday evening at 8, special vespers. Catholic Club preacher, Rev. Dr. Mortimer of Philadelphia.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 9; matins, 10; high mass, 10:45; vespers, 4; special service, Catholic Club, 8.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, LEXINGTON Av., Corner 35th St., Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, Rector.—Sunday, holy communion, prayer, and sermon, 11 A. M.; evening prayer and serm

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WAIT.

It is to be hoped that Congress, at the coming session, will attempt to devise no comprehensive plan for the government of our new possessions. The reasons for postponement ought to have controlling weight with every candid and prudent mind.

We want to escape mistakes if we can—at least, we want to escape serious and avoidable mistakes. We shall make such mistakes if Congress attempts to make laws now for the permanent government of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. The problem is complex; it is new. We are unprepared. We need time for inquiry, observation, and ripe consideration. We can give our new dependencies a better government—better for them and better for us—after a year's experience of their needs and capabilities.

Above all, Congress should await the guidance of a more thoroughly ascertained public opinion. It is a representative body. It could not possibly know at the short session whether it was acting with or in contrary to the wish of the people in any legislation it might undertake for the government of the new territory. Does anybody know what public opinion is in respect to the Philippines? It will gradually make itself known to Congress and to the President. No harm can come of a year's delay. The Executive Department has the authority and the means to take care of these dependencies. Let Congress wait.

THE OPEN DOOR IN THE ANTILLES.

In the fifteenth article of the treaty of 1819, by which Spain ceded Florida to the United States, we agreed that Spanish vessels coming laden only with productions of Spanish growth or manufactures should be admitted for the term of twelve years to the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine "without paying other or higher duties on their cargoes or of tonnage than will be paid by vessels of the United States." It was further agreed that "during the said term no other nation shall enjoy the same privileges within the ceded territories."

Reminding us of this concession, Spain now asks that for a term of five years we give to Spanish vessels carrying Spanish products to Puerto Rico or Cuba the privileges enjoyed by our own vessels "engaged in the same trade."

The treaty of 1819 was a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits. We acquired East and West Florida from Spain by negotiation and barter, giving in exchange for it territory west of the Mississippi. We granted the privileges conferred by Article XV. as a proof of our "desire to cement the relations of amity subsisting between the two nations." That treaty is, of course, not a precedent to be cited with much confidence now when we are arranging the details for the cession of territory got by conquest.

Nevertheless, the privileges Spain now asks apparently as a favor are worthy of pretty careful consideration. We cannot give her exclusive privileges, as we did in the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine by the treaty of 1819. But it would be a wise commercial policy to grant to her ships and to ships of all nations the commercial privileges accorded to our own ships in the ports of Cuba and Puerto Rico. In other words, we ought to maintain an open door in the Antilles as well as in the Philippines.

The status of Cuba is peculiar. We are not going to take the island or govern it permanently. We have said so with solemn formality. But we now govern and control Cuba, and the prospect is that we shall continue to administer its affairs for some years to come. It will be under a military Governor of our choosing. Its customs and navigation laws will be made by us and executed by us. There is no apparent reason why we are not free, during the period of our control, to keep an open door if we wish to.

Puerto Rico is ours, but not of us. We own the island, we raised our flag there on Oct. 18, and the people of the island are under an American Government. But we govern them as a dependency, not as a territory of the Union.

The status of Puerto Rico does not appear to be legally different from the status which the treaty of cession will create for the Philippines. Unless Congress confers citizenship upon the Puerto Ricans they will stand in the same relation toward us as the Filipinos. We shall therefore be at liberty to collect duties on the products of Puerto Rico entered at our ports, and the military Governor of Puerto Rico will have authority, under the direction of the Government at Washington, to assess duties on our goods entered at the ports of the island.

The application of our mediæval navigation laws to Puerto Rico would of course constitute a denial of Spain's request. Is there any good reason why we should deny it? Is there any reason why we may not open the door at San Juan and Havana as well as at Manila, and open it not only to the ships of Spain but to the ships of all the world?

THE CURRENCY AND AN EXTRA SESSION.

Congressman FOWLER of New Jersey, who is one of the most careful, industrious, and sagacious of the Republican members of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, is strongly in favor of an extraordinary session of Congress to include among its objects legislation for the permanent establishment of the gold standard.

Mr. FOWLER is one of those Republicans—too few, we regret to say, for the reputation of the party—who take simply and seriously the obligations assumed in its platform, and those imposed by the needs of the country. His proposition for currency legislation at an extra session is a proof of this. It is our judgment that such legislation should have taken precedence in 1897 of the tariff law, on which so much valuable time was expended with so little result and that of so poor a quality. Since that was not done, every consideration of duty and of rightful expediency requires that it should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment.

It is a common saying among Republicans—a dozen Senators and Representatives have been repeating it over and again since election—that the country is in such good shape that nothing need be done. This reasoning is on a par with that of the Irish gentleman who would not have his tooth pulled when it ached because it would hurt, nor when it did not ache because there was then no need to pull it. The present prosperity of the country makes this the very best time to set its currency in order. It can be done with no appreciable disturbance, no tax on its resources, and with distinct and substantial advantage from the stability it will give and the confidence it will render more secure. We have had tremendous losses and sore trials in the immediate past, which every observing and intelligent business man knows were mainly due to the unsound and uncertain condition of the currency. We have been rescued in part by the demonstration of public opinion at the elections in favor of the gold standard, and in part also by the fortunate combination of large crops at home with large demand in the markets of the world. Since we cannot count on the continuance of the latter and since the party in power has not yet carried out the mandate of the people for the establishment of the gold standard, it is plainly a great risk to go on drifting. Now is the time, before we embark on the varied responsibilities the war has imposed upon us, to make absolutely sure that the condition of the currency shall not be an element of uncertainty, insecurity, and danger.

"STANDING BY" ALDRIDGE.

The purpose of "the organization" to "stand by" Mr. ALDRIDGE in his present trials, with the emphatic indorsement of him and Mr. ADAMS as "honest" and "conscientious" by Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF, presents a curious phase of morality.

Most of the members of the Republican organization would probably claim and receive from each other the favorable judgment passed by Mr. WOODRUFF on the two gentlemen who are about to be sent before a Grand Jury. Honesty and conscience are with them relative terms of limited meaning. Exactly what they connote it would be hard to say. Presumably they would not be used to describe the qualities of a burglar or a bunko-steerer, but they are not held to be inconsistent with some offenses obviously dangerous to the public welfare.

During the late canvass, with all the essential facts on record on which the Governor's counsel now recommends the indictment of ALDRIDGE and ADAMS, the convention, the speakers, the press, and the candidates of the Republican Party all combined to treat the conduct of these men as involving only contingent and hypothetical evil. "If" they had done the outrageous things which Gov. BLACK's commission, after careful investigation, declared that they had done; "if" they had lied to the people to get money to spend; "if" they had wasted a million of that money by paying for work not performed, and in the employment of incompetent heelers at the bidding of politicians; "if" they had prostituted the whole system of inspection to facilitate or conceal the fraudulent transactions of their favorites and associates, then they should be punished. And Mr. ALDRIDGE himself was a member of the Advisory Committee to guide the campaign to a conclusion which he had every reason to expect would be not merely harmless but pleasing to himself.

Now it is perfectly certain if the Superintendent and Chief Engineer of a railway corporation, of which Mr. WOODRUFF, let us say, Mr. DEPEW, and Col. ROOSEVELT were responsible officers, had been shown, after investigation, to be guilty of the conduct of which the Black commission found ALDRIDGE and ADAMS guilty, that they would have been instantly dismissed, and suit would have been brought to recover the money of the corporation diverted and wasted by them. Any one of these three gentlemen would have known that his own reputation for honesty depended on demanding and securing such action and that no "if" would protect him. Why do they, why do most politicians of any party, apply to a public trust a standard so different from that they would insist upon in private business, and one so much lower? Why is what Mr. WOODRUFF calls "personal integrity" so openly accepted as consistent with public malfeasance and public malfeasance cloaked with the vaguest phrase as "carelessness and neglect"?

As we have suggested, this sophistication of moral judgment is not confined to one party. Tammany and the Maynard "combine" are reminders of that. And the judgment which is weak and blind in men as to their own party is clear and strong as to the faults of the rival party. It is, on that account, none the less mischievous and full of danger. We must probably for a long time rely on the virtue and vigilance awakened by partisanship to expose and redress the wrong which partisanship tends to stimulate. But every recurring instance of such demoralization as we are now witnessing should make plainer the duty of honest and intelligent men to keep themselves, as far as they can, free from the undue influence of a sentiment so curiously and subtly injurious to the moral sense.

GOV. TANNER'S "INDIFFERENCE."

Gov. TANNER of Illinois announces that he has "nothing but indifference" for the action of the Grand Jury which has just found an indictment against him for "palpable omission of duty and malfeasance in office."

This feeling, which prevails in Gov. TANNER's mind with regard to most things decent and orderly and lawful, is probably based on his confidence that the indictment will come to nothing, and a bold rascal naturally despises futile opposition. He may be right. He ought to know what virtue there is in the judicial system of Illinois. Mr. QUAY has recently expressed a similar opinion with regard to the criminal prosecution to which he has been subjected, and in this State an officer of high position in the Government has declared that he apprehended no "personal discomfort" from the proceedings of the Grand Jury, before which the Governor has ordered him to be brought.

But it will be a bad day for Illinois if its legal machinery for protecting the order and peace of the State and punishing criminal behavior, no matter who is guilty, shall be found unable to reach Gov. TANNER. He has brought great disgrace on his State, and has inflicted serious injury on its highest interests. Not only did he fail to use the powers of his office to prevent and suppress riot, but he actually employed the militia of the State in the commission of an offense with which the rioting of the ignorant miners was not to be compared. Without the authority of any law, without any pretense that there was such authority, he used the militia to compel the removal from the State of persons whose right to enter and remain in the State was absolutely unquestioned and was explicitly protected by the Constitution of the United States. Further, he proclaimed that he should use the militia to resist the entrance into the State of other persons with equally undoubted rights. And all this he did on the sole plea that he thought the law ought to empower him to do it. In one of the most prosperous and intelligent communities in the United States this vulgar and impudent politician has exercised a power as despotic, lawless, and barbarous as that of the Sultan of Morocco. And for the effort of those charged with putting in motion the machinery of the law to punish these crimes, the Governor of Illinois has "nothing but indifference."

OUR GARRISONS.

How much ground there is for the complaint of the license taken by our troops in Puerto Rico nobody knows. That there is some ground everybody must know. The Puerto Ricans were not predisposed against us. Very much the contrary. They welcomed our soldiers with open arms. If they have now been induced to distrust and dislike them, the fault is on the part of the troops. They are volunteers, and their officers do not know how to enforce the discipline which is absolutely necessary to prevent a garrison of armed foreigners from being a curse and a terror to the population among which it is stationed.

There are complaints of the same sort from Cuba. The repeated protests, public and private, against the behavior of the volunteers who have succeeded the regulars in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, must be founded. Col. HOOD, in command of the district of Holguin, has received a complaint, signed by the heads of the principal families, against the lawless behavior of the volunteers. A local newspaper gives voice to the same complaint and says, with perfect justice, that the Government of the United States is disgraced when undisciplined soldiers are let loose upon a helpless population. The disgrace is all the deeper because the Spanish discipline was admittedly excellent, and for whatever outrages the Spanish troops committed their commanders were undoubtedly responsible.

It is abundantly plain that the garrisoning of a conquered country, or even of a home district, is not one of the military services that can be expected of volunteers. The complaints that have come from Puerto Rico and Cuba have come also from Hawaii. Nay, they have come from Chattanooga, Washington, and other American cities near which camps of volunteers have been established. They may be expected to come from the Philippines as soon as the sentiment of the islands finds voice. We must have a regular and disciplined force. The only way to get it in this country is to have competent, that is to say, trained officers. We must set to work at once to increase the number of these. If we had ten times the present number it would not be too many for our new needs. In Europe the officer is of a social grade superior to that of the enlisted man, and carries authority by that fact. In this country there is no such authority that the enlisted man recognizes. His officer must command his respect by knowing his business. A volunteer officer who knows no more than the men under him cannot possibly maintain discipline. The first necessity of our new army is a very largely increased supply of trained officers. To provide such a supply is one of the most urgent duties of Congress.

"MAJESTAETS-BELEIDIGUNG."

Nothing could be better calculated to bring the institution of monarchy into contempt than such means as are employed to hedge its divinity in Berlin. MACAULAY, speaking of one of the predecessors of the present wonderful Kaiser, in his capacity of King of Prussia, says that men may make shift to get on under a tyrant or a weakling, but to be ruled by a busybody is more than human nature can bear. If one were called upon to name the most conspicuous busybody now at large on this planet he would undoubtedly name the Emperor of Germany.

The prosecutions for lèse majesté have been enough to bring any institution into contempt. Now that they have been brought to bear, not only upon German subjects, but upon casual foreign visitors to Berlin, the very Berlin shopkeepers have become alarmed. If, they justly argue, strangers are to be arrested in Berlin for expressing over their beer those opinions of the conduct of our Kaiser which, in the minds of benighted foreigners, it naturally excites, then strangers will cease to come to Berlin, and we shall make no profit out of them.

This is the view that the Berlinese shopkeepers are reported to take of the case of a New York engineer who has been informed upon and proceeded against for remarking in a bierstube that the Kaiser was a "calf's head." The defense is twofold. In the first place, the tourist is said to have been so well stricken in beers that when his companions had turned the conversation upon the Kaiser he thought that they were still talking about the previous subject, and that it was this previous subject that the obfuscated American meant to describe as a calf's head. In the second place, and this is the defense upon which the American's counsel is said chiefly to rely, the American had been heard in the morning, and when he could have been subject to no suspicion of beer, to declare his admiration for the Kaiser, and to add that the Kaiser was highly esteemed in America!

All this will seem to Americans not only very trivial, but rather sickening. It is a natural enough consequence of Prussian officialism when directed by a self-conceit which comes near to megalomania in its strict pathological sense. But that such a system of petty persecution should be operated as the Kaiser operates it, at the end of the nineteenth century, without exciting an open revolt, speaks volumes for the patience of his subjects.

Bridges and things of that sort are a good political argument.—The Brooklyn Eagle.

Not when they are undertaken to furnish an excuse for denying a demand for transportation facilities which is of tenfold greater urgency.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Commissioner MCCARTNEY is weary. He says so himself. When one remembers that the Commissioner's immediate predecessor was always fatigued to the point of almost complete physical and mental exhaustion soon after a snowstorm, and when one also remembers that said predecessor was an ideally competent head of the Street Cleaning Department, then does there seem to be revealed a striking similarity between the two men. But seeming, in this instance, as in many others, is not to be trusted. There is weariness and weariness, and the same result can be the effect of strangely different causes. Col. WARING tired himself out after a snowstorm by working day and night as the supervisor of his subordinates, in encouraging them to vehement effort when encouragement would do, and in using stern compulsion when that would better serve his end—the speedy clearing of the streets. So far as has been reported, Commissioner MCCARTNEY has been content with such observation of the city as he could get from the windows of his office during regular office hours, and his only known labors after dark, since the first storm came, were those incidental to a dinner in his honor given by mysterious admirers of his who live in Farther Gilgal, well beyond the Harlem. Yet he is weary. He says so himself. We are not obliged, however, to puzzle over the origin of his tired feeling. He has explained it. "I am tired of newspaper criticism," he says. This makes all clear. The newspapers are to blame. If they had not criticised the Commissioner he would not have been tired, and if he had not been tired the streets would have been cleaned. But wait a bit! If the streets had been cleaned, the newspapers would not have criticised, and then—that way madness lies. Anyhow, Commissioner MCCARTNEY is weary. He says so himself.

—Professional exploiters of the credulity which, for them, has made "Christian Science" what more vulgar and less dangerous delvers in the same mine would call "a good thing" are just now in a state of very natural trepidation lest an aroused public sentiment should set the machinery of justice in motion and put a summary and decidedly humiliating end to their profitable branch of the trade. They hear a vigorous demand for a starting of the wheels coming from all points of the compass, and, being a far from unintelligent lot, they are aware that unless these appeals can be discouraged there are troubles and jails ahead of them. Hence is it that the "scientists" are trying to reassure themselves, and to silence their opponents, by means of a statement which recently appeared in The New York Law Journal. The editor of that paper, for reasons not apparent to all his readers, expressed grave doubt whether it was either practicable or right to pass laws "specifically prohibiting the practice of real or supposed therapeutic arts by Christian Scientists." This was a rather gratuitous warning, for, so far as we are aware, nobody desires the enactment of any such laws. It is generally believed that existing statutes, if energetically enforced, would shut up the shops not only of this particular cult, but of all the allied delusions. The Law Journal, curiously enough, assumed an air of superior frankness when it admitted that Mrs. EDDY could not have acquired her large following if the practice of her spells had not really cured a large number of people of ailments more or less severe. That the "Christian Scientists" effect cures in instances far from infrequent is denied by nobody who has given the matter any attention. The ground for reasonable complaint against them is that they aspire to a monopoly of all medical business, and use a single remedy for all diseases. A "regular" doctor who administered the same drug to, or performed the same operation on, every one of his patients would be guilty of a precisely similar absurdity as that committed by the "scientists" and numberless other charlatans and quacks. Educated and progressive doctors everywhere are investigating with care the possibilities of "suggestion," to employ the broadest and safest word, and they are availing themselves of those possibilities just as fast as they are discovered.

—Vegetarianism gets a blow straight between the eyes from the Puerto Rican physician who has just made a careful report on the mental and physical condition of his fellow-islanders. Dr. AMADEO was well qualified for undertaking the investigation, of which the summarized results were published in THE TIMES, for he had both studied and practiced medicine in this country, and, being a Puerto Rican by blood and birth, he was not likely to see in his people defects that do not exist. What he did see was the effects of insufficient nutrition, extending through the whole working class—that is, through the whole class which, thanks to Spanish tariffs, was forced to live on roots and fruits. He implores his new rulers to avoid the murderous policy of their predecessors, and to put within the reach of the toiling thousands in Puerto Rico the very food which so horrifies and disgusts the vegetarian monomaniacs. Meat, he says, is the remedy for wasted muscles and inactive brains. This is science; it is also common sense, but it will raise a howl of anger from the unfortunate people to whom the prohibition of a good thing seems to be the alternative to its abuse.

—Various persons in various parts of the country are compelling reluctant pens—mostly stubs—to put on paper denunciations, intended to be withering, of the "absurdity" incidental to mentioning "humanity" and "war" in the same day. We have long had these good people in mind, and the moment now seems propitious for an attempt to assuage their evident pain. The source of all their trouble is a misapprehension, excusable, perhaps, but complete, of the motives which impel nations to take up arms. "The object of war," assert these well-intentioned but ill-enlightened ones, "is to kill men and destroy property." In which belief are they who cry "Peace!" and nothing else far from—well, to use a worldly phrase—far from their base. The object of war is to persuade this or that nation to do, or to refrain from doing, this or that thing. The killing and destroying are only means, occasionally deemed necessary by very good judges, and always, so far as we are aware, regarded with distaste. It is entirely logical to treat an enemy with courtesy, to be content with inflicting as little harm as possible upon him, and to bind up his wounds as soon as he ceases to be an active opponent. There is no real paradox in the grouping of humanity and war.

—All bandorgans sound alike, or not far from alike, to the ears of ordinary humanity, but Boston ears are more delicate and can separate machine-made music into the endurable, the unendurable, and the mildly admirable. Boston intrusts the delicate task of making this discrimination to her Police Commissioners, and on Thursday last they passed judgment on 350 wandering minstrels and their instruments. As a matter of fact, the judging was done by proxy, but of course the acts of agents are the acts of principals, and responsibility for the decisions made rests on the Commissioners and not on their deputies. The latter were J. THOMAS BALDWIN, the bandmaster, and JOHN A. O'SHEA and JAMES M. MCLAUGHLIN, organists in Boston churches. CARL ZERRAHN, the conductor, was to have assisted these three, but illness prevented his presence. For four hours North End Park vibrated with sounds harmonious—more or less—and then the verdicts were rendered. Some of the musicians were made happy with compliments and a license, others were told to resort to the tuners, and test their fates again, while fifty wretched men were condemned utterly.

NUGGETS.

Source of the Fun.

"Why do people laugh at me?" asked Emperor William. "Am I such a joke?"

"Oh, no, your Majesty," replied the minion. "You are perfectly serious."—Philadelphia North American.

The Right Man.

Secret Service Secretary—I want a man who has skill in translating ciphers.

Applicant—Then I'm your man. For two years now I've put up prescriptions in a drug store.—Detroit Free Press.

A Severe Test.

"Has her father got lots of money?"

"He must have. You see how plain she is, yet I've seen many a fellow sit right out where he could be seen with her in boxes at the opera."—Cleveland Leader.

Beautifying Visions.

"How did you get such a pleasant expression on that ugly Miss Passee's portrait?"

"I got her to telling me about men she might have married."—Brooklyn Life.

THE UNKNOWN HERO.

An actual incident of the battle of San Juan Hill. An attempt was made, after the fight, to find and identify the soldier, but without success.

The welcome bugle blew the charge
And thro' the brush we broke
With hearts aflame to reach the foe
And give him stroke for stroke!

Too long, too long the hour we lay
(Our fire without avail)
Within the tangled tropic brush
Beneath the Spanish hail:

But now we sprang with fiercer joy,
As leaps a famished horde,
And on we surged, in broken rank,
Across the fateful ford!

As down the crooked trail we pushed,
With hot and hurried breath,
Beside the path a comrade lay
Sore-stricken unto death.

A "regular" with gray-streak'd hair
To us he seemed to be
Who'd dragged himself aside to die
Beneath the mango tree.

The burning sun beat down on him,
His parched lips wide apart,
And thro' his wound we almost knew
The beating of his heart:

An instant more—from out the ranks
We saw our Sergeant lean—
He raised the drooping head and turned
To reach his old canteen:

The dying soldier's lips pressed close—
His eyes shone wondrous fair—
"No! not a drop—just take it on
To the fighting men up there!"

One fierce, mad rush—the hill was ours!
Yet, Glory stream'd that day
With equal splendor down below
Where the Unknown Hero lay!

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE."

Gounod's Opera Excellently Sung at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, the third night of the season. The audience was one that filled the house from top to bottom. It was an exceedingly cold audience at first, but it thawed out early in the evening, and thenceforth all was joy supreme. Our New York operatic public is suspicious of newcomers, and it was especially so last night, when a new tenor was to come forward in the part of Romeo, which has long been regarded here as the private property of M. Jean de Reszke. While it cannot be said that Mr. Grau's new tenor, Albert Saleza, is a greater Romeo than his famous predecessor, it is undeniable that he accomplished the difficult feat of arousing the enthusiasm of his hearers, and that, too, in the balcony scene, which M. de Reszke sings with so much poetry.

M. Saleza's chief obstacle is his appearance. He is a well-built man, but his face is neither handsome nor expressive. His features are immobile and his eyes cold. His poses and gestures are angular, and his walk is not graceful. Yet his bearing is without that effeminacy which spoils the work of so many tenors. So much for M. Saleza's serious defects. His merits far outweigh them, and we shall be disappointed if he does not become a favorite with this public. He has a pure, mellow tenor voice of admirable quality, and, when given out from the chest, as it was in some high tones last night, of great power. The voice has the French timbre, but it is not thin or white. It is really delightful to hear, and it becomes more pleasant as one grows accustomed to it. For those who are fond of high notes M. Saleza will furnish much pleasure. He can sing them with brilliancy and sustained force.

To those, too, who like good mezza voce singing this tenor will bring no disappointment. He sings mezza voce with fine skill, and he knows how to make those diminuendo effects which have so much charm and significance when rightly used. His diction is elegant, and his phrasing has all the finish of the Gallic school. In short, M. Saleza, without being a singer of the kind immediately hailed as great, is a real artist, and, deserves to become popular with a public that knows good singers when it hears them. As an impersonation his Romeo can only be pronounced conventional. M. Saleza did not reveal poetic insight nor dramatic power; but it is a good thing to have tenors who can sing.

The other members of the cast, with the exception of the Mercutio and Stephano, were old friends. Mme. Melba's Juliet is not in need of detailed description at this period of the world's history. The famous soprano began last night's performance with a slight cloudiness in her voice. This clung to her through the first act, but in the balcony scene it was not noticeable. She sang the familiar duet with her usual skill, with a perfectly beautiful quality of tone and with girlish tenderness of expression. Throughout the rest of the evening her singing was what one would expect of such a soprano. Mme. Djella, who made her début as Stephano the page, is one of those performers who are needed in all large companies but who do not command comment. Mlle. Bauermeister was the nurse. This estimable lady showed signs last night of developing a delusion that she is a prima donna.

M. Albers was a most admirable Mercutio. The part has never been sung so well since Mr. Grau and his late partner, Mr. Abbey, began to provide opera for New Yorkers. M. Albers delivered the Queen Mab air most beautifully, with intelligence, poetic feeling, and polished phrasing. His dying scene was also excellently done. M. Plançon had not recovered from his cold, but his performance of Capulet was, as usual, dignified and stately. M. Edouard de Reszke returned to his old part of Frère Laurence, which he sang in his customary noble style. The chorus did its work in its usual style, and the orchestra, under Signor Mancinelli, was tolerable. It must be said that at times the conductor permitted his forces to drown M. Saleza, but this may, perhaps, have been due to the want of a thorough understanding between the two artists. The orchestra at the opera seems a trifle weak in strings, and the reformation in stage management noticed in "Tannhäuser" was not in strong evidence last night.

The audience last evening was rather late in arriving. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. George De Forest, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs formed a merry party in the Oelrichs box. Mrs. Belmont was in pink and spangles, with a diamond necklace; Mrs. De Forest was in white, with blue forget-me-nots, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was in pink. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, in black and diamonds, had with her Miss Evelyn Burden, in mauve. Perry Belmont had as guests Mrs. Samuel Colgate, who wore white and the same coiffure of red roses that she has worn on other evenings; Mrs. Burke-Roche, in black velvet, and the Earl of Strafford. Mrs. Ogdel Mills, in black, had with her Mrs. Cauvendish Bentinck and Miss Anna Sands. Mrs. Bentinck wore black, with a large red rose in her hair.

Mrs. George Crocker, in white, was in Box 19 with Mrs. Charles Childs, in blue; and Miss Rutherford in pink. Mrs. Kernochan was in her box, in black. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in black velvet and Mrs. Niles Vatable in blue, with a large silver ornament. Miss Mabel Gerry wore black, with pink roses on her sleeves. Miss Whiting was in black and Miss Brice in pink. Mrs. Henry Sloane had a beautiful gown of green iridescent material over very dark green. Miss Evelyn Sloane was in white and Mrs. S. A. Borden in blue. Mrs. Astor, in white and diamonds, had Miss Bend with her. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt had with them Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. Vanderbilt was in pink and Mrs. Whitney in white. In the upper tier was Mme. Sembrich, in black, with red roses, in Maurice Grau's box.

Mrs. Francis H. Leggett had with her Mrs. and Miss Payson of Washington. Mrs. Leggett wore a gown of black velvet and white mousseline de soie, Mrs. Payson was in pink satin and pearls, and Miss Payson, a débutante of this Winter, in white. Mrs. W. D. Bliss was in purple velvet and diamonds, and Mrs. John D. Wing in black velvet, with diamonds and opals. In the stalls were Thomas Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Peter Marié, T. Sanford Beattie, and others.

MME. STELLA BRAZZI TO SING.

Will Probably Make Her First Appearance in "Die Walkure."

When Mme. Schumann-Heink, the contralto, whom Maurice Grau had engaged to sing nearly all the principal rôles during his season in this country, returned to this city after the Chicago season, she notified Mr. Grau that she would be compelled to retire from the company for a month. Mr. Grau has therefore engaged Mme. Stella Brazzi, a mezzo-contralto, who is not entirely new to the New York audiences, as she sang at the Metropolitan Opera House several times last season.

Mme. Brazzi, who was born in Vermont, has spent much of her time in Europe, and two seasons ago sang at Covent Garden under Mr. Grau's management. She will probably make her first appearance in "Die Walkure" on Dec. 14.

David Bispham, who has been ill with a cold in Philadelphia for the past week, was permitted to leave his room for the first time yesterday. To-day he will go to Atlantic City, to remain there until next Thursday, when he will return to this city to sing the rôle of Wolfram in "Tannhäuser" next Friday night.

Mr. Drew and Mr. Haworth Play.

John Drew last night made his reappearance in the part of Col. Sir Deering in "The Liars." He showed the effects of the severe cold somewhat, and his hoarseness had not entirely left him. Joseph Haworth also returned to the cast of "The Christian."

THEATRE MANAGERS PROTEST.

To Fight Proposed Ordinance for Screens Back of Orchestra Seats.

It was believed at the City Hall yesterday that the Law Committee of the Municipal Council would report against Councilman Sulzer's proposed ordinance for screens back of orchestra seats in theatres and music halls. The committee held a public hearing on the proposition yesterday afternoon, at which Job E. Hedges and his client, W. N. Lawrence, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, were present.

Mr. Hedges said he practically represented all the theatrical managers of the city, for they were opposed to the passage of the ordinance. If the ordinance were passed, he said, the managers would be placed in a peculiar position, for to obey it they would have to violate the laws of the Fire and Building Departments. If the ordinance should be passed Mr. Hedges will appeal to the Building Code Commission.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS SLOW

Spaniards Say They Are Awaiting Instructions from Madrid.

RESORTING TO WILY TACTICS

Seek, Without Disclosing What Concessions Spain Will Make, to Find Out What She Can Get.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—To-day's joint session of the Peace Commissions was a repetition virtually of several earlier meetings, and no real progress was made. When, after two hours of discussion, taking a wide range, the Spaniards were pressed for definite statements, they pleaded that they had not received instructions from Madrid. Thereupon the Americans declared in diplomatic phraseology that it was useless to waste time in debate with men who were not empowered to make bargains.

Although an adjournment was taken to to-morrow, it is probable that there will be a further postponement to Monday.

The Spaniards' version of to-day's session is that they asked to have the treaty concluded first, and then the minor matters discussed. According to reports from American sources the Spanish Commissioners endeavored to draw hints as to how far the Americans were willing to compromise the demands under discussion, without disclosing what concessions Spain was willing to make.

As the negotiations proceed, the prospects of consuming much time increase. Several very important propositions presenting many phases invite discussion, and must afterward be embodied in the agreements. This task of embodying may be long-drawn out, every word and comma requiring consideration. On the questions yet unsettled, which do not concern territorial or financial interests, both commissions display laudable anxiety to promote the welfare of the inhabitants involved.

An American Commissioner remarked this evening:

"We realize that these peoples are to become our subjects and we desire to secure for them all their rights and privileges. We keep in mind the interests of Spanish citizens in the territories changing hands, as well as of others.

"Our Spanish friends exhibit a willingness to co-operate in this work of guaranteeing the rights of the peoples they are losing—a willingness that must command our respect, for we realize that they might make the task much more difficult if they were disposed to display a resentful spirit."

Among the problems of the foregoing nature to which the Commissioners are devoting much attention is that of the courts. Both commissions desire so far as possible to arrange that contracts entered upon and lawsuits brought under the Spanish régime may be transferred to the jurisdiction of the American courts, so that the litigants may lose no right through the change of government.

The question of continuing contracts for public works now under way is also being considered, and it is possible that the treaty will guarantee the fulfillment of existing mail contracts.

The United States Peace Commission concluded its consultation with Major Gen. Wesley Merritt at its session to-day.

CUBAN AND PHILIPPINE DEBTS.

Peace Commissions Agree Not to Mention Them in the Treaty, It Is Said.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Paris correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Peace Commissions have agreed not to mention the Cuban or Philippine debts in the treaty, because it might lead to a misapprehension. The American Commissioners have indicated to the Spaniards that these debts cannot possibly, in law, right, or equity, be saddled upon Cuba or the Philippines, since the money employed was not for the benefit of the colonies, but to compel them by force of arms to suffer the oppressive Spanish rule from which they are seeking to free themselves."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It is officially announced that the Spanish Peace Commissioners have secured a concession granting Spain commercial advantages in the Philippines for ten years. An effort will be made to secure a similar concession in the Antilles."

WILLIAM CONSULTS VON HOLLEBEN.

The Ambassador Gives His Views on the Hispano-American Situation.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, who is now in Berlin, lunched yesterday with Emperor William, and at his Majesty's request expounded at length his views regarding the present and prospective situation of Spain and the United States.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

News of Spain's Agreement to Cede the Islands Causes No Excitement—Aguinaldo's Position Precarious.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Dec. 2.—Owing to the fact that the result of the Paris conferences has long been anticipated here, the agreement of Spain to cede the Philippine Islands to the United States created no excitement. The Americans made no demonstration, commercial circles were relieved, the Spaniards were indifferent, and some of the American volunteers were disgusted at the prospect of being detained here, now that the fighting is finished.

Aguinaldo is certain to assume a conciliatory attitude, because his position is daily becoming more untenable. His rival intriguers are becoming uncontrollable, especially since funds have run short, and the outlying provinces have become disaffected. Although never much more than a figurehead, Aguinaldo has been consistently temperate, and the authorities have no reason to fear that he will depart from this policy.

Nevertheless, the native newspapers continue to publish inflammatory articles. The Republica Filipina this morning has an article headed "The Moment Has Arrived," and says:

"When the conference terminated its labors the Filipinos had already conquered all of the Island of Luzon and the adjacent islands, except the towns of Iloilo, Cebu, Leyte, and Samar. Therefore, Spain has ceded sovereignty which she did not possess. The Filipinos will never consent to the ignominy of being treated as chattels. They will shed their blood in torrents again before bowing to foreign dominion, however light.

"America brought the great chief Aguinaldo from Hongkong and recognized our nationality by allowing our flag to be raised at Corregidor Island and to sail the bay in full sight of all the foreign fleets. None dared to interfere. If America now declines to openly acknowledge our independence a great injustice will be committed.

"Had Spain asked $40,000,000 for the islands, the Filipinos would gladly have given twice that amount or more to preserve their rights, ruthlessly set aside by the enemy and the nation without a true understanding of the aspirations, rights, and sacrifices of those who have stood torture enough, and who are left to fight and suffer in defense of their country from new slavery."

In conclusion, the article affirms the friendship of the Filipinos for Americans, insists that the insurgents will never fire the first shot, and adds that the harmony existing will only be broken by "priests or traitors inducing the Americans to attack us."

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Spanish sympathizers having a quasi-connection with the Spanish Commission, are making much over the reported attitude of the Filipinos toward the United States. These sympathizers profess to have information that Aguinaldo means to fight, and that he now has 60,000 soldiers armed with Mauser rifles, and eighteen quick-firing guns, and it is asserted that he will be satisfied with nothing but independence.

Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's agent, was reticent when questioned on the subject this morning, saying that he had no definite information from "the Government."

FIFTY YEARS AN EMPEROR

Francis Joseph's Jubilee Celebrated in Austria-Hungary.

VIENNA IS GAYLY DECORATED

Address to the Army—The Aged Monarch Extolled by the Press as Guardian of European Peace.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The fiftieth anniversary of Francis Joseph's accession to the throne was observed to-day throughout the empire.

The Emperor issued a general order to the army, thanking the soldiers for their loyalty and fearless valor throughout his reign and declaring that he will ever look upon the army as the shield and protector of the throne and fatherland.

Amnesty has also been granted to political offenders in Hungary, and a number of decorations have been gazetted.

All the newspapers, without any distinction as to politics, publish articles extolling the Austrian Emperor as the guardian of European peace.

The day was ushered in with the booming of cannon and a grand reveille sounded by the bugles of all the regiments of the garrison.

The city was gayly decorated with flags, and the streets were thronged with people wearing black and yellow or red and white favors and jubilee medals.

The Archdukes attended a special thanksgiving service in the garrison church.

The distribution of jubilee medals to the troops followed.

Services were also celebrated in other churches, commemorative meetings were held in the university schools, and there was much rejoicing throughout the provinces.

The illuminations to-night are superb. They extend into the remotest suburbs of Vienna, every window in every private house being lighted. The effects at the Rathhaus and the Commemoration Church are grand.

The Emperor's bust or portrait everywhere figures alone, and not, as formerly, side by side with that of the Empress Elizabeth. This gives a note of sadness, which is heightened by the decorum of demonstrations usually noisy. Huge crowds are parading the streets, but there is no shouting and very little cheering, the populace thus indicating its sympathy with the Emperor's bereavement.

Reports from all the provincial towns of Austria show that the jubilee has been faithfully observed, which is also the case throughout Hungary, where the day was celebrated as a general holiday, with fêtes, processions, and illuminations this evening.

Emperor Francis Joseph has received congratulatory telegrams from most of the crowned heads, and at all the European capitals the jubilee has been celebrated by Ambassadorial functions.

A TE DEUM IN BERLIN.

Conciliatory Speech by the Austrian Ambassador at a Reception.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The members of the United States Embassy attended a Te Deum to-day at St. Hedwig's Church in honor of the jubilee of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

Later several were present at a reception given to the Austrian colony in Berlin at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy. Count von Szogeyeny-Marich, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, in the course of a brief speech, alluded indirectly to the anti-Austrian feeling engendered in Berlin by the recent threats in the Austrian Reichsrath of Count Thun-Hohenstein, the Austrian Premier, to make reprisals in case the German policy of expelling Austrians from Germany were continued.

The Ambassador said he felt special satisfaction at his "cognizance of the treaty with a mighty empire, which benefits Austria and the world and will endure forever."

DAY OBSERVED IN WASHINGTON.

The President and Secretary Hay Attend Service in St. Matthew's.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A brilliant official and religious service, commemorative of the fiftieth anniversary of Emperor Francis Joseph's accession to the throne of Austria, was held in St. Matthew's Church to-day. The ceremony was under the auspices of the Austrian Legation, and, in recognition of its national character, President McKinley and Secretary Hay were present in behalf of the United States Government, while the foreign Governments were represented by the full strength of the Diplomatic Corps.

The church was elaborately decorated. There was no sermon, solemn high mass and an elaborate musical programme constituting the ceremony.

Celebrated Emperor's Jubilee.

The fiftieth anniversary of the coronation of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was celebrated at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, Archbishop Corrigan officiating. The Archbishop's Deacon of Honor was the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, who preached a sermon, in which he referred to the great assistance that had been given to Roman Catholics by Austria. Nearly every European country was represented by a Consul in uniform. After the celebration of the mass the Austrian Consul was greeted by the representatives of other countries as they passed out.

FRENCH SENATE REFORM PLAN.

Deputies Vote to Consider a Bill for Election by Universal Suffrage.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Gauthier, Republican, introduced a measure providing for the election of Senators by universal suffrage and demanded urgency.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, opposed the granting of urgency, and said the Chamber should think twice before deciding upon a proposition changing the whole electoral system. Urgency, however, was adopted by a vote of 243 to 228.

TURKS DEFEATED IN ARABIA.

Fighting Renewed in Yemen District—Rebels Hoist the British Flag.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 2.—It is reported that there has been renewed fighting in Yemen, the principal division of Arabia, one of the chief towns of which is Aden, the British naval station on the gulf of that name. The Turkish troops are said to have suffered a serious defeat between Hodoida and Sana.

The rebels in the Tais district are said to have hoisted the British flag.

The Turkish officials here are reticent regarding the outbreak.

British Watching French in China.

PEKING, Dec. 2.—Owing to the presence of a French warship at Nanking, a British warship has been ordered there to protect the interests of Great Britain. The question of the extension of the American and British settlements at Shanghai is likely to be favorably decided at an early date.

Powers May Have to Occupy Peking.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai: "The opinion is growing in diplomatic circles that a foreign military occupation of Peking may become necessary."

Nicaraguan Railroad Deal Off.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 17.—Mr. Luis Wichman, the agent of the Atlas Steamship Company, has notified the Government of Nicaragua by cable that owing to the death of Sir Arthur Forwood of Liverpool, England, the company had decided not to purchase Nicaragua's railroads and steamboats, to which end negotiations had been in progress.

German Army's Increase.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The projected increase in the German Army means, according to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily News, a yearly addition to the estimates of 8,000,000 marks. The peace effective footing will be gradually raised by 40,000 men, to be completed in 1908.

"THE PATRIOTISM OF RACE."

Speech on Anglo-American Relations by Sir Edward Grey.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Sir Edward Grey, Liberal, member of Parliament for Berwick-on-Tweed, who was Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet, and who was the spokesman of Lord Rosebery's Government in the memorable declaration as to Great Britain's Egyptian policy made in the House of Commons in 1895, spoke to-night on foreign affairs at Blackburn, in Lancashire.

Referring to the "magnificent effect on the relations between the United States and Great Britain accomplished by the free press of a free people on each side of the Atlantic expressing the generous impulses of each nation," he said:

"I would rather have the free play of this national sentiment, which is enriching the public life of both countries, than a written alliance. We have finally come to realize a double patriotism—the patriotism of country and the patriotism of race. There is a common bond between the two peoples, and we should look in times of peace to see the sentiment growing, and in times of disturbance to find in it something upon which we could lean for mutual support."

Sir Edward Grey condemned the "attempts of some Conservative speakers to make party capital out of this understanding," and expressed a hope that both Germany and the United States "may incline more and more to our policy of the 'open door,' which will lead to a great improvement in trade throughout the world."

State Aid for British West Indies.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—In order to relieve the distress in the West Indies, the Government has decided to grant Barbados £40,000 ($200,000) and St. Vincent £25,000, ($125,000,) and to lend to each the sum of £50,000 ($250,000.)

Revolution in Salvador Ended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A cablegram received at the State Department to-day says the revolution in Salvador is ended.

British Parliament to Meet Feb. 7.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Parliament will reassemble on Feb. 7.

MAY STOP BROOKLYN TRAVEL.

The Rothschild Building, on Fulton Street, Said to be a Menace to Pedestrians and Riders.

The eight-story structure known as the Rothschild Building, at 337 to 345 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was found yesterday by the Inspectors of the Building Department to be in a dangerous condition. About four inches on the top story was found to be leaning toward the elevated structure. The emergency wagon from the Building Department was sent to the building, and a gang of workmen was kept busy during the night breaking into the centre of the building and putting in iron braces. The building is the property of Rothschild Brothers of Brooklyn.

Building Commissioner Guilfoyle was seen last night with reference to the condition of the building. He said it was of inferior material and very poorly constructed. "In order to save one life," the Commissioner said, "I will stop every surface car and elevated train in Brooklyn until the building is put in proper shape.

A conference was held last night between Commissioner Guilfoyle and Rothschilds and their counsel. What occurred, however, could not be learned.

The ground floor of the building is occupied by the Brooklyn Trousers Company and the Union Clothing Company. In the basement is the largest bowling alley in the city. All the tenants have been ordered out, and the places are closed.

Up to 2 o'clock this morning the surface and "L" roads were still running.

DAYTON ADDRESSES K. OF L.

At a Reception Tendered to General Master Workman Parsons He Talks of Labor in Politics.

A reception was given last evening by the Knights of Labor to their new General Master Workman John N. Parsons at the Grand Central Palace. Mr. Parsons was President of the Letter Carriers' Association, and held that office for several years. There was a good attendance of Knights, and the letter carriers' band furnished the music. Chairman John O'Connell told those assembled that the delegates to the last general assembly of the order wanted an aggressive and honest man at the head of the organization, and they could not find a better man than Brother Parsons.

When Mr. Parsons was introduced, he was greeted with cheers and was presented with a large horseshoe of white chrysanthemums. In thanking the audience for the reception and gift, he remarked that he knew there was very hard work before him, and that his time would not be spent in receiving flowers.

Then he went on to say: "I need the assistance of every one of you in strengthening and building up the order. There has not been enough done to organize labor, and I hope that the thousands who left the order will come back with all the clever men among them. We need all the good brains that we can possibly bring into our ranks. I am here to say that I will give my best endeavors to build up this organization in the front of the ranks of labor, and my friends will never be ashamed of any act of mine."

Ex-Postmaster Dayton was introduced, and said he was glad that he had not been forgotten by the men with whom he had been associated for years. "It is not permissible for a lawyer to become a Knight of Labor." Mr. Dayton went on to say, "and so I cannot know the secrets of the order. But I understand that the Knights of Labor are patriots and citizens who regard honor as the chiefest mental and moral adornment. I am happy to come here in respect to Mr. Parsons. I knew him officially as intimately as any man could. It was often necessary to depend upon his honor and integrity, and never was he once found wanting in these qualifications. In regard to the labor question in the United States, I think the time is near when the labor vote will determine the future policy of the country. The continuance of a republican form of government depends upon the intelligence and education of the American people, and if they are neglectful of their duties it may not be long before the rights of self-government will be lost. May it be the mission of the Knights of Labor to maintain the education of the working-men and assert the rights of the people, and so all danger of the loss of self-government will pass."

ON HIS WAY BACK TO BEYROOT.

Dr. Porter of the American College Faculty Will Sail To-day.

The Rev. Dr. H. Porter, a member of the Faculty of the American College at Beyroot, Syria, was at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday on his way back to his post after a six months' vacation in this country.

"Our college is prospering," said Dr. Porter, "in spite of the great obstacles we have to encounter in Syria. Last year we had 315 students; this year, I learn by letters from there, already more than 350 have entered. Most of our students are Syrians, though we had twenty-five or thirty young Greeks last year."

Dr. Porter said that he looked for no improvement in the condition of the Armenians under the present régime in Turkey. "It is worse now than it ever was," he said, "and I see no chance for it to be improved until the European powers step in."

Dr. and Mrs. Porter will sail for Naples by the Spartan Prince to-day.

BUCKETSHOP KEEPERS JAILED.

First Convictions Under the Federal Law in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—On charges of using the United States mails to carry on a scheme to defraud patrons on bucket shop deals, four persons, formerly belonging to or connected with the firm of which W. R. Henig was the head, and including Henig, were sentenced and fined before United States District Judge Grosscup. The defendants all pleaded guilty.

The cases were the first in which conviction of bucket shop people have been secured under the Federal law in this city, and the result is regarded by John Hill, who instituted the proceedings as a death-blow to the bucket shops. Persons sentenced and their penalties are: William F. Chandler, fine of $100; Thomas Gibson, fine of $500 and imprisonment in County Jail at Pontiac for nine months; W. R. Henig, fine of $500 and imprisonment in the County Jail at Ottawa for nine months; Oliver R. Stratton, fine of $250.

PLATT GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Will Urge Root's Claims to British Embassy—Roosevelt in Town To-day.

Senator Thomas C. Platt left for Washington yesterday at noon. He went a full day sooner than he had expected, because it is said he wished to protest at once against both Whitelaw Reid and Joseph H. Choate as possible Ambassadors to the Court of St. James.

It was also said about Republican headquarters that Mr. Platt would urge the President to appoint Elihu Root to that post. The State organization has worked steadfastly in the interest of Mr. Root, and it is understood that both Senator Platt and Chairman Odell of the State Committee will press Mr. Root upon the consideration of the President. While Col. Roosevelt's preference has not been made public, it is said that he also favors Mr. Root before either Mr. Choate or Mr. Reid.

It is said that Senator Platt's opposition to Mr. Choate will go no further than earnest protest to the President, and that if the Chief Executive should send Mr. Choate's name to the Senate, Mr. Platt will acquiesce. If Mr. Reid's name is sent in, however, it is said that Mr. Platt will oppose the confirmation.

Chairman Odell will not go to Washington until this afternoon. He expects to see Col. Roosevelt at the committee headquarters this morning, as the Governor-elect will be in the city from 10 o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M. He will then leave for Boston to deliver to-night another lecture before the Lowell Institute. It is expected that Col. Roosevelt will go at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he will hold a conference with Chairman Odell relative to appointments. It will be the last opportunity for such a conference for a week, as Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell will be in Washington until next Saturday.

In the meanwhile Col. Roosevelt is having a busy time at Oyster Bay. When he is not discussing matters relative to appointments, he is writing lectures and essays. Yesterday he had a number of visitors. Among them were Gen. Fitzgerald, Gen. Roe, Judge of the Court of Claims Saxton, Patrick Egan, Thomas Sturgis, and Stephen H. Olin. He had long conferences with the military men, and it is said discussed pretty fully his and their plans as to the reorganization of the National Guard in the light of the experiences of the volunteers in the Spanish war.

Col. Roosevelt expects to be in this city several days of next week.

WANTS TO TALK SILVER.

William Toner Would Revive the Sentiment He Thinks Is Dying.

William Toner of 306 West Forty-eighth Street does not intend to let free silver sentiment die out in the East if he can help it. He has decided to make free silver speeches in this city. He called at the Mayor's office yesterday morning for a permit. "The sentiment for free silver is dying out in this part of the country," he said, "and I am going to do what I can to revive it. I have letters from Senator Gorman and other prominent men of Maryland certifying to my good character."

Mr. Toner was referred to Chief of Police Devery. The Chief told him that he did not need a permit. He says he will begin his speechmaking as soon as the weather will permit.

Barnes May Be Surveyor at Albany.

Collector Bidwell said yesterday, when asked about the report from Albany that William Barnes, Jr., of that city would succeed him as Collector of this port, that he did not know anything about it. It was said at Republican headquarters that Mr. Barnes has been offered the post of Surveyor of the Port of Albany, and that he would either accept it himself or name an appointee by Jan. 1.

ROOSEVELT SUSPECTS A SAFE.

Demands a New Receptacle for Bills in the Governor's Room.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—In the Executive Chamber is a safe which was made especially to hold acts of the Legislature sent to the Governor for his approval or disapproval, and has served as such since the administration of Gov. Cornell.

When William J. Youngs, the Governor-elect's private secretary, looked over the office of the Governor on his recent visit, he told Superintendent Easton that he must immediately have a new bill safe made, at the same time intimating that Col. Roosevelt was convinced that too many persons knew the combination of the old safe.

COLORADO ARRAIGNS TAMMANY.

Governor-Elect Thomas Says Democracy Negatives the Things for Which Croker's Party Stands.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Gov.-elect Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, who has been in the city the past two days on his way to New York and Washington, was reticent as to the object of his Eastern trip, but when asked concerning a possible union of the Eastern and Western factions of Democracy, he was emphatic in denying his interest in any such effort. Croker and Tammany in the East, in his opinion, were the cause of the recent defeat of the Democrats.

"We feel," he said, "that, so far as the National Democracy is concerned, its principles can only be subserved by a negation of the things for which Tammany stands; and we feel that the cause of Democracy's decadence since 1892 has been the confusion created by the attempted blending of the so-called Tammany Democracy with the National Democracy.

"The Chicago platform, in its proper shape, represents what the West regards as orthodox Democracy. The convention of 1893 has done more to renew the confidence of the common people in the Democratic Party and its purposes and motives than anything that has been done by that party since the rebellion. The purpose of Western Democrats, without exception, is to renew the pledges of 1896 and organize upon that basis, firmly convinced that they are bound ultimately to triumph. So far as the Rocky Mountain region is concerned, and the States lying west of it, with the exception of Oregon they will cast their vote solid for the candidate who may be nominated by that party in 1900 upon such a platform.

"Speaking for my own State, I think I can say with perfect propriety that it is out of the Republican column so long as it stands for the St. Louis platform, and that nothing can change this condition except a surrender of the Democrats to the forces which controlled it prior to 1896. Its Electoral vote will be given to a free coinage candidate for President two years hence, and at the same time a Senator will be selected and two Representatives whose views will be entirely in accord with those of Henry M. Teller."

Pennsylvania's Ballots Counted.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Dec. 2.—The official returns of the late election were computed to-day at the State Department. Stone's plurality over Jenks is 117,612. The official vote for Governor: William A. Stone, Republican, 469,834; George A. Jenks, Democrat, 352,222; Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition, 131,587.

Nephew of C. P. Huntington a Suicide.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 2.—Roscoe Huntington, who claimed to be a nephew of Collis P. Huntington and a cousin of H. E. Huntington, committed suicide in a lodging house with morphine to-day. He came to this city about a year ago with considerable money. He was an expert accountant, and expected to get employment in the Southern Pacific office here, but was disappointed. He left orders to forward some of his belongings to a son, J. M. Huntington of Norfolk, Va.

Danbury Hatters Embarrassed.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 2.—Attorney John W. Hanks, referee in bankruptcy for Fairfield County, to-day received application from the hatmaking industry of McKenzie & Co. of Bethel to declare the concern insolvent. The liabilities are said to be about $26,000, and it is thought the assets are $30,000. It is hoped that the creditors will continue the business under the management of the Trustee.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The bright skies and cool, invigorating winds of yesterday, which combined to make the first really enjoyable day as to its weather conditions of the week, brought out many people. The number of promenaders would have been larger, however, had it not been for the excessively bad going. Those who had occasion to use cabs on Thursday night and early yesterday morning on Fifth Avenue and other streets where the snow had been at all cleared away, had either to get out and walk or submit to traveling at a snail's pace, for the asphalt was so slippery that the horses could keep their feet only with difficulty. Since the opening of Sherry's, which, with Delmonico's, makes the neighborhood of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street largely frequented at night, much complaint is heard of the lack of transportation facilities, and especially down town from that point. The Fifth Avenue stages cease running at an absurdly early hour in the evening, the Madison Avenue electric cars go so far east of Forty-second Street that they are of little use to people living along the line of Fifth Avenue, and the Sixth Avenue electric cars are a long block away, and run very infrequently late at evening. There is crying need for either an improved stage service whose vehicles will run until 1 or 2 A. M., or, better still, for a cheap cab service up and down Fifth Avenue.

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Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden, formerly Miss Valerie Burkhard, will give at Sherry's on Tuesday, Dec. 27, a Christmas party and dance for her children, which will probably be the largest and most elaborate children's party ever given in New York.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Warren Sturgis of Boston and Miss Edith S. Barnes, eldest daughter of Mr. John S. Barnes of this city.

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There will sail on the Ems for Genoa tomorrow Mr. and Mrs. M. Rutgers Barnewell, formerly Miss Louise D. Eldridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Barnewall were married last year and are taking a delayed European wedding trip. Col. and Mrs. A. Lawrence Wetherill and Miss Wetherill of Philadelphia will sail today on the Spartan Prince for Genoa.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harold Brown of Newport are at the Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Toler of Short Hills and Messrs. Nathaniel and Bayard Thier of Boston are at the Holland House. Mrs. J. N. A. Griswold of Morristown is at the Netherlands and Mr. and Mrs. G. X. McLanahan, who have just returned from their honeymoon tour, are at the Hotel Majestic.

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Among coming receptions which have not already been announced are those of Mrs. Robert W. Rutherford and the Misses Rutherford of 139 East Fifteenth Street, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rutherford, on Wednesday, Dec. 7; of Mrs. Charles Walsh and Miss Lee of 160 West Fifty-ninth Street, Wednesdays in December, and of Mrs. Edward G. Tinker, 29 East Fifty-seventh Street, Wednesdays in December. Mr. Francis Fischer Powers and Mr. H. Earle Arnold will give a series of Wednesday morning musicales at Carnegie Lyceum Dec. 7, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, and March 1. These musicales were second in interest and fashionable importance only to those given by Mr. Bagby at the Astoria last season.

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The Chicago newspapers are responsible for the statement that Mr. F. C. Hotaling, who is one of the best-known men in San Francisco society, will pass the Winter in New York as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

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Mr. Eugene Reynal recently entertained a party consisting of Miss Minturn, Miss Knowlton, Mrs. Rutter, and Messrs. B. L. Tone, Frederick H. Allen, Nathaniel Reynal, and Eugene S. Reynal at a fox hunt at Smithland Flats, near Greene, Chenango County, N. Y. The fox to be hunted was wild, and the horses, making two carloads, and thirty hounds were shipped to the place, which was reached by the entire party after a railroad journey of six hours. There was a drive over country of five miles to Finnegan's, the home of a well-known trapper and dog trainer. There accommodations had been arranged, and the party passed a week hunting. On Thanksgiving Day Mr. Reynal give a dinner at the local inn to the farmers of the neighborhood, and afterward the entire party joined the rustics and there was a country dance. The party returned home last Monday.

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The death of Mrs. Charles R. Ingersoll in New Haven will be learned with much regret by many people in New York. Mrs. Ingersoll died on Wednesday. She was the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Gregory. Her daughter, Miss Justine Ingersoll, is very well known in New York and Newport society. She has had quite a talent for amateur theatricals, and appeared several times at the Casino at Newport for the benefit of charities. A nephew of Mrs. Ingersoll's husband married Miss McAllister, a niece of the late Ward McAllister of this city.

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A charming afternoon dance was given at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Friday, to which quite a number of New Yorkers were asked. These dances will be held at stated intervals during the Winter.

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Miss Edith Gray, the daughter of Judge John Clinton Gray, who was to have made her début in Albany this week at a dance given at the rooms of the Historical Society by her stepmother, Mrs. John Clinton Gray, will not be able perhaps to go on this Winter. Judge and Mrs. Gray are in this city at the bedside of Judge Gray's father, who is very ill. They were called from Albany on Wednesday, and cards for the dance have been recalled.

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One of the events in social life in the Hudson River towns was the wedding on Wednesday evening at Newburg of Miss Lillian Cronkright Weller, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Young Weller and Mr. Ralph Solomon Tompkins of Fishkill, at the First Presbyterian Church in that city. There were a number of New York guests. The bride is the daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Weller of this city. Among the ushers were Mr. Alfonso R. Cluett of Troy, Mr. John B. Holbrook of this city, Mr. L. D. Ferris of White Plains, Mr. Arthur C. D. Foster of Brooklyn, Mr. H. K. Tompkins of Fishkill, and Mr. Charles H. Low of Newburg. The best man was Mr. Daniel G. Tenney of this city. The bridesmaids were Miss Waring of Plainfield, N. J.; Miss Elizabeth Lefferts of this city, Miss Helen Traphagen of Newburg, Miss Boles of Scranton, Penn., and Miss Tompkins of Fishkill. The bride wore white satin, and her veil was pinned with a large crescent of diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The couple were married in a bower of smilax, incrusted with electric lights, described by the local newspapers as "Bound in Felicity, by the Light of Electricity." A reception followed the ceremony.

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School teaching seems to have become fashionable on the Continent and in England. The Marquis of Normanby has transformed Mulgrave Castle, his ancestral home, into a school for young boys, himself acting as head master. M. de Mauny-Talvaude, who was so well known in New York some years ago, and who has unwittingly been brought into prominence again by the Strafford-Colgate nuptials, he having married last Spring Lady Mary Byng, the Earl's daughter, leased some time ago the grand old chateau of Azay le Rideau, on the Loire River, in France, and has been doing splendidly with it. He has twelve pupils, one of them being Lord Belgrave, eldest grandson and next heir to the vast wealth and many titles of the Duke of Westminster. The place is an ideal one for a school, and Lady Mary has been recently in Paris making purchases for it. She attends to all the domestic details herself, and, as she has been Lady in Waiting to the Queen, that personage takes much interest in the enterprise, and she is arranging for her grandsons, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the young Duke of Albany, and the young Battenbergs to spend some time there.

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One of the most notable gowns seen at the opera thus far was that of Mrs. Jules Reynal, who arrived from her storm-delayed Montreal trip in time to be present on the second night. This gown, designed by Mme. Delancy, was of white Pompadour silk, with lilac and pink flowers intermingled. The skirt was cut open in front, Louis XVI. style, revealing a petticoat of white satin embroidered in roses and ornamented with silver spangles. The bertha of the corsage and the edge of the skirt were finished with sable. Mrs. Paul Gibert Thibaud, who was with her mother, Mrs. Reynal, wore a smart gown of black jetted tulle, ornamented further with a rope of diamonds caught on each shoulder with a diamond star, and fastened in front of the corsage with a swallow of the same gems.

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Mrs. Alfred R Conkling of 27 East Tenth Street gave the first of two teas yesterday afternoon. Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren and Mrs. Temple Merritt received with her. Mrs. Conkling wore white lace draped over pink silk. Among the guests present were Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. and Miss Chapin, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Henry McVickar, and Mrs. George Bend.

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Mrs. Edson Bradley gave a tea yesterday afternoon at her residence, 802 Fifth Avenue. She was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Marshall Allen, and Miss Julie Fay Bradley, her daughter; Mrs. Starring, wife of Gen. Starring, and Miss Young of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Bradley wore a crêpe de chine gown of gray, ornamented with cream lace and insertion in the form of lover's knots. Mrs. Allen was in black lace, and Miss Bradley in a costume of pearl gray cloth trimmed with spangled net. Miss Young wore a pretty, girlish gown of white dotted silk, finished with several rows of fluffy ribbon ruching. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Oldfield, Mrs. and Miss Van Nest, the Misses Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable, Miss Fifi Potter, Dr. and Mrs. H. Parker Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William Low, Miss Van Rensselaer, Mrs. William Kent, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.

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Miss Lucy Bond Forbes-Morgan will be introduced by her grandmother, Mrs. John A. Robinson, of 15 East Twenty-second Street, this afternoon. Mrs. Robinson and Miss Morgan will receive alone. The débutante will wear a gown of white dotted lace, simply made, over silk, and trimmed with satin of the same shade. She will carry a bouquet of pink rosebuds.

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Mrs. Horace W. Robbins, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, will introduce her daughter, Miss Augusta Robbins, this afternoon. They will be assisted in receiving by Miss Robbins, Miss Marie Robbins, Mrs. G. P. Robbins, and Misses Miles, Alice Agnew, Marie Perkins, and Ethel Jacquelin. Miss Augusta Robbins will wear a fluffy white chiffon waist over a silk skirt.

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Mrs. Frederick R. Townsend will introduce the third débutante of to-day, Miss Isabel Audrey Townsend, at a reception to be held at the residence of Mrs. William Riker, Jr., a sister of Miss Townsend, 153 East Thirty-seventh Street.

***

The first of the De Coverley dances, which takes place at Delmonico's this evening, has among its members the Misses Lockwood, Misses Susie Valentine, Dorothy Schieffelin, Edith Root, Fannie Foote, Josephine Roe, Ruth Hall, and Messrs. C. N. Bliss, F. Raymond Lefferts, Austin Corbin, William Mackay, Bacheller Adams, F. Hageman Foster, Eugene Foster Casy, Howard Borden, and Samuel Harriman. The patronesses of these dances, which are just beginning their third season, are Mesdames James H. Benedict, Clement Cleveland, H. Beachard Dominick, Charles B. Foote, George M. Groves, Robert Hoe, Edward L. Keyes, Williston B. Lockwood, Charles Francis Roe, and Henry C. Valentine.

***

The Junior Badminton Club will begin, Feb. 14, ten meetings, on Tuesday evenings, to be held at Berkeley Armory. The members of the Executive Committee are Philip Livingston, President; Francis T. Kemble, Secretary; S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Treasurer; George Bliss Agnew, P. Chauncey Anderson, Arthur M. Hunter, and George De Witt Williamson. The patronesses are Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Delafield, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mrs. Henry Lewi- Marris, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. H. De Berkeley Parsons, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., Mrs. Philip J. Sands, and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor.

HALE OPPOSES PEACE TREATY.

The Senator's Antagonism Based on the Section Which Deals with the Philippines Question.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Senator Eugene Hale of Maine to-day announced his opposition to the peace treaty which is being formulated in Paris. He is opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines, and his antagonism to the treaty will be based upon that section of the treaty which deals with the Philippine question.

"The negotiation of the treaty, unfortunate as it is," said the Senator to-day, "by no means insures the actual annexation of the Philippine Islands. It is uncertain when the treaty will be signed or when it will be submitted to the Senate, and still more uncertain whether it will ever be ratified. The responsibility is so vast and the solicitude of the public so great that ample time will be given to its discussion and to getting the real facts before the American people.

"Many things will be found out which are now not known, and the evils of the proposed annexation will so grow upon the public mind and upon Congress and upon the President, that it is by no means unlikely that within six months or a year everybody, instead of being for annexation of the Islands, will want to be well rid of them.

"The people of the United States will find out that the commerce of the Philippines is very limited in extent; that they are inhabited by a people whose habits and wants forbid an increase of trade, and that, under the scheme of annexation presented to us, this trade is to be shared equally with Spain and all other competing nations.

"What is called the 'open-door' policy cuts down the interest of the United States in the Philippine trade to a point where it makes no figure in our commerce. The entire trade of the islands, if we had it all—not the profit derived from it, but the whole amount of trade—will not, in any year, pay the expenses of the army and the navy that the United States will be obliged to maintain there."

THE TIN-PLATE COMBINE.

Preliminary Details Arranged at a Meeting at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 2.—Representatives of all the tin-plate manufacturing concerns in America met at the Lincoln Hotel, this city to-day for the purpose of arranging preliminary details of the combination that is to unite all the tin-plate interests on this side of the Atlantic.

The combine will be formed on lines entirely different from any yet effected in the United States.

The new company will have a capital of $50,000,000, divided into $20,000,000 preferred stock and $30,000,000 common stock. The greater part of this will be represented by the value of the plants which are to be taken into the combine.

The work of appraisement will commence next Monday, when twenty of the plants will shut down (ten of them being located in the West and ten in the East.) On the following Monday twenty other plants will shut down, and an invoice of their value be taken in the same manner.

When the appraisements have been completed a general meeting of stockholders will be held to elect Directors and fix upon a city for the location of the general offices of the company. At present Pittsburg seems to be in the lead for this honor.

Pennsylvania Soldier Shoots a Girl.

WAYNESBOROUGH, Penn., Dec. 2.—William Foster shot and probably fatally wounded Miss Myrtle Gorman this evening. They had a quarrel, and Foster, becoming enraged, drew a revolver and fired two shots, the second taking effect in the girl's abdomen. He escaped and the police are looking for him to-night. Foster is a private of Company C, Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and is home on a furlough. Both he and his victim reside at Green Castle, and were here visiting friends to-day.

Bomb for a Councilman.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 2.—A bomb was exploded to-night beneath the residence of Councilman at Large Edward Johnson, tearing a hole in the ground and shattering windows, but doing no injury to any person in the cottage. Mr. Johnson thinks it is the work of his political enemies. The bomb was made of lead gas pipe two feet long, and charged with dynamite.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Barnes Compton.

Ex-Congressman Barnes Compton died at his home in Laurel, Md., yesterday from the effects of a paralytic stroke sustained two days before. His wife and several children survive him. Mr. Compton was one of the most prominent Democrats in Maryland, having represented his district in Congress for several terms. He was State Treasurer for twelve years, and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee for an equal period. He was appointed Naval Officer for the Port of Baltimore by President Cleveland, and held that office until a few months ago.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL W BEMIS, a retired business man and father of Prof. Edward W. Bemis of the University of Kansas, died suddenly at his home in Springfield, Mass., yesterday.

Col. A. S. HUNT, for twenty years night clerk at the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, Ky., died Thursday in Detroit, Mich. It is said that he knew more people than any other man in Kentucky, and was the original of the Colonel in the play "In Old Kentucky."

ELISHA A. HUNTLEY, for twenty years prior to 1884 proprietor of the Stevens House, New York City, died yesterday in Utica in his ninety-third year. He became blind in 1884, and thereafter spent most of his time with his daughter, Mrs. M. I. Story of Brooklyn. He joined Utica Lodge of Masons of that city in 1826.

GEORGE F. CORNELL died at his residence, 24 East Forty-fifth Street, Thursday, of pneumonia, in his sixty-fifth year. His father was George J. Cornell, and his uncle Peter Cornell, the proprietors for years of the Hazard Powder Works, out of which they made large fortunes. Mr. Cornell was born in Glenville, Conn. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

CHARLES C. MCFADDIN, General Ticket Agent of the Manhattan Railway Company, died yesterday at Long Branch, where he had gone to obtain relief for a nervous affliction. He was born in 1840 at Lewisburg, Penn., and began railroad service as a clerk in the freight department of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad. Since 1879 he had been with the Manhattan Railway Company.

EDMUND PLASS died yesterday at his home, 152 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, from a complication of diseases in his eighty-first year. He was born at Greenport Centre, Columbia County, N. Y., and when thirty years of age came to this city. In 1864 he became connected with the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, and had been identified with that concern ever since. He leaves a wife and one son.

J. H. WHITESIDE of the firm of Whiteside & Wentworth, real estate agents of Chicago, died yesterday at Hot Springs, Ark. Born in St. Louis, Mr. Whiteside went to Chicago when seventeen years old and secured employment in a real estate office. A few years later the firm of Place & Whiteside was organized. This went out of existence when Mr. Whiteside joined Mr. Wentworth and the firm of Whiteside & Wentworth was established.

JOSIAH C. TERWILLIGER, fifty-eight years old, a retired policeman and veteran of the civil war, died at his residence, 520 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Thursday, of diabetes. He was born in Marlborough, Orange County, N. Y., and came to this city when twelve years of age. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Ninth New York Volunteer Regiment and served for three years, participating in several of the famous battles. Shortly after his return home he was appointed on the police force, and served for twenty years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery. He leaves a wife.

New Directors for Rutland Railroad.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 2.—At a meeting of the Rutland Railroad Directors yesterday the resignations of David Wilcox, Chester Griswold, and Charles A. Walker were received, and Dr. W. Seward Webb, E. V. W. Rossiter, and George Bird were elected in their places. The Directors who resigned represented the Delaware and Hud

ASSAYER TORREY GUILTY

He Is Convicted of Malicious Mischief at Stirling, N. J.

IN SUB-TREASURY 30 YEARS

Evidence Was Furnished by the Magnolia Metal Company of This City, Which Formerly Employed Him.

Dr. Herbert Gray Torrey, who for about thirty years has held the position of assayer at the Government Sub-Treasury in this city, and who lives at Stirling, N. J., was convicted of malicious mischief yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Morristown, N. J. The conviction was on the third count of an indictment charging "breaking and entering with intent to steal," "grand larceny," and "malicious mischief." E. C. Miller, Vice President and general manager of the Magnolia Metal Company of this city, which furnished the evidence in the case, made a statement last night in regard to the case.

"Dr. Torrey," he said, "was employed as a foreman and Superintendent in the company's factory at Stirling, N. J., from 1889 to April 15, 1897, when he was discharged because his receipts from the company were so large, and he had such a "good thing" outside of his Government salary that we were unable to continue to employ him without a loss to ourselves. He was so angered at being discharged that he threatened us in various ways, and finally one night, with a band of his friends, entered our factory and smashed things generally. We have not been persecuting him. It has simply been a case of prosecution by the officials of Morris County, and we have furnished the evidence in the case."

The trouble which resulted in the indictment occurred on the night of Aug. 5, 1897, when Dr. Torrey, his son, and six other men overpowered the guards at the factory in Stirling, and, entering the place, destroyed some property. The men were arrested the next day and held under bail for the Grand Jury, which soon after indicted them jointly. The case came up for trial on Tuesday last. Dr. Torrey's son had died meantime, and the indictment against the other men was dropped, only Dr. Torrey being prosecuted.

Judge J. Franklin Fort of Newark tried the case, and the counsel for the defense included Congressmen Parker of Newark and Pitney of Morristown. The defense did not deny forcing an entrance, but claimed a right of entrance to the factory under agreements existing at the time. It was also contended that the material destroyed was the property of Dr. Torrey, and that he had a perfect right to destroy it or remove it, as he saw fit. The company, through the State, asserted that Dr. Torrey or his friends had destroyed property he had no right to, even admitting that he had the right of entry and to property he claimed as his own.

Judge Fort, in his charge to the jury, said that the question at issue was whether Dr. Torrey wantonly and with evil intent destroyed or injured property which was not his own. It made no difference whether he had or had not a legal right to the use of the destroyed property. The jury was out eight hours before the verdict of guilty was arrived at. Dr. Torrey at once furnished bail to appear for sentence. Under the conviction it is not considered likely that he will be imprisoned, as the penalty can be fixed at the payment of a fine. The counsel for the defense took many exceptions during the trial, and also excepted the ruling of the Court as laid down in the charge to the jury. They will take an appeal.

One of the features of the trial was the appearance of ex-Gov. Werts as one of the counsel for the prosecution. The last time Dr. Torrey and Mr. Werts appeared in court together the ex-Governor was defending Dr. Torrey on the charge of being one of a party of "white caps" who attacked the Rev. Arthur Dill at Stirling. Several men were convicted at that trial, but Dr. Torrey's connection with the affair was not proved.

QUIET AT CARLINVILLE.

Illinois Lawyer Thinks the Virden Indictments Are Invalid.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 2.—The excitement over the findings of the Virden Grand Jury is somewhat abated. Legal process has been issued against all those indicted for participation in the riot, except Gov. Tanner.

State Attorney Vaughn stated this evening that no bench warrant would be issued for Gov. Tanner, at least for the present. He stated as his opinion that when the Executive was wanted for trial, he would appear voluntarily. This would be decided by mutual agreement. The State Attorney further said he had not recommended indictment of the Governor, nor had he advised against it. As to his plan of procedure he had not decided.

Ex-Senator C. A. Walker, a local attorney, has given public an opinion, which, if borne out, will invalidate the Grand Jury's labor. The Senator says:

"The Grand Jury had finished its labors, and about 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon a motion was made and unanimously carried to adjourn sine die, and it did so adjourn. The jurors then agreed among themselves that they would meet at the State Attorney's room at 5 o'clock, at which time the Judge would be there, and make their report. This they did, and as they had adjourned, their official lives ceased and they had not the power to return indictments. I will stake my reputation as a lawyer that not a single indictment can be made to stick."

Seven Drowned in Tarpaulin Cove.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., Dec. 2.—The sunken schooner at Tarpaulin Cove is probably the Lunêt of Bangor, Me. Her entire crew of seven men perished. The vessel entered the harbor before the storm broke Saturday night and anchored. Members of her crew came ashore, and in conversation at the Post Office gave the name of their vessel as the Lunet, adding that she had a cargo of coal for Calais, Me. The vessel lies close in shore, with about one-third of her masts out of water. Owing to the heavy seas, her crew could not have escaped. The Lunet was of 172 tons register, 103 feet long, and was built in 1872 at Calais, Me.

Louisiana's Poor Sugar Cane.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

Fully one-half the grinding season is now past, and it must be admitted that the results of the harvesting have not been encouraging. The tonnage of cane, although heavy, has yielded but poor results in sugar. The complaint is universal that the cane is uncommonly poor in saccharine strength, and unless an improvement occurs, as an effact of the present cold spell, the results of the season are likely to prove very disappointing to producers.

When it is remembered that the factories are now equipped with the very best machinery for extracting sugar from the cane, and it is possible to secure a higher yield per ton than ever before, the poor yields reported indicate that the cane is in very poor condition, indeed. In speaking of this matter, The Louisiana Planter says: "We believe that the work now doing in our sugar houses is better than ever done before in Louisiana, and yet from all quarters we hear of the extremely small yield, few houses securing as much as a hundred pounds of first sugar per ton of cane."

Should the weather from now on prove cold and dry, it is possible that better results may be obtained, but it must now be accepted as certain that the yield of sugar per ton of cane delivered at the mill will be surprisingly small, compared with the yields of recent years. This is greatly to be regretted, for the reason that a much larger crop than usual was planted for, and there was every reason to expect a heavy yield. The tonnage is heavy enough but it is poor in sugar.

Fortunately for the planters, the market is firm, and sugar is selling at satisfactory figures. The firmness of the market will in some degree compensate producers for the failure of the yield to reach expectations.

Chinamen Good Tenants.

From The Washington Star.

"There are lots of things which can be and are said about Chinamen as an undesirable class," remarked a well-known real estate agent to a Star reporter, "but it can also be said to their credit that they never fail to pay their rents. In the past ten years I have rented a great many buildings or store rooms to Chinamen, and in no instance have I failed to receive every penny that was to be paid me, and promptly at the promised time. The kind of property that Chinamen use for the laundry shops is about the lowest grade of property, and much of it is badly out of repair; but they never fail to pay every cent they promise to pay. They are rather careful about renting a place, and never do so until they have inspected it a number of times and consulted some of their countrymen about taking it; but once they say they will take a place, they do so without fail, and plank down the rent in advance, and pay it regularly in advance. I have spoken to several of our local Magistrates on the subject and they have assured me that they have never had a Chinaman sued in their courts for non-payment of rent. I certainly have never heard of such a suit, and I am so situated that I would be likely to hear of such, if any occurred. As I understand it, a Chinaman never opens up a laundry business unless he has cash enough on hand or at his command to insure the payment of three months' rent, even if he does not take in a penny over his counter, and that when he once locates it is his intention, if allowed to do so, to be permanent. If no work comes to him from the public his laundry friends see to it that he has enough to do so that his rent is paid. His Chinese friends are very diplomatic in sending him work. It is always sent in the night and taken away also at night."

Showalter Beats Janowski.

In the sixth game of the Janowski-Showalter match last night at the Manhattan Chess Club, Showalter played the best chess that has yet been seen in the contest, sacrificing his Queen in the middle game, and by clever play forcing a win in forty-seven moves. Janowski had the move in the opening and played a Vienna game, which followed later the lines of a King's Gambit Declined. The opening seemed to favor Janowski, many experts believing he had a win after the fifteenth move. Showalter surprised the spectators, and emerged from the difficult middle game a piece ahead. The score is now: Showalter, 1; Janowski, 3; drawn, 2.

Princeton Victors Dined.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2.—The alumni of Princeton University to-night gave a banquet at the inn to the victorious football eleven. The vast room was decorated with banners won in past years, and a monster paper oval was swung from the ceiling, literally covered with the winning scores of a decade. On the centre of the table stood a mounted tiger crying for "More." The football that bore the kicking in the Yale game this year rested above all, bearing the significant numbers "6—0." Covers were laid for sixty persons.

Injuries at Football Prove Fatal.

ATHENS, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Ralph A. Obleness died yesterday from injuries received in playing football two weeks ago. He was the quarter-back on the eleven of Ohio University.

Fast Trotter for Chief Bonner.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department has, during the last few days, experienced great difficulty in getting to fires on account of the condition of the streets. The department horses are not speedy enough, and the price allowed for the purchase of horses is insufficient to obtain better. Commissioner Scannell yesterday loaned to the department a fast trotter for the use of the Chief. He said that he thought it was absolutely necessary for the Chef to reach fires quickly while the snow remained. The Commissioner also presented to the department a phaeton and a coach horse, the horse being a match for the one he gave the department in 1894.

Earl of Durham Praises Tod Sloane.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Earl of Durham, addressing the Gimcrack Club at its annual banquet this evening, described the past racing season as mediocre. Referring to the manner in which some horses had been "hauled about" on the race course, he said he welcomed the advent of Tod Sloane, a "consummate judge of pace."

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Racing at Oakland. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Jeridero, 109 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 2 to 1, won; Celoso, 109, (E. Jones,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Corriente, 109, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Flamenquette, Wildflower, Belola, Little Sister, and Santa Lucia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; four and a half furlongs. Almoner, 109 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, won; Faversham, 105, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Royal Fan, 103, (N. Turner,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:55. Racivan, Clarind, Orabbee, Benewor, Furia, Gilt Edge, Ojal, Sugden, and Tiburon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; one mile and a sixteenth. David Tenny, 105 pounds, (H. Martin,) 1 to 4, won; Macfarlane, 102, (Powell,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Frank Jaubert, 102, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Zarrow, Nonsuch, and Adam Andrew also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. May W., 99 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, won; Paul Griggs, 102, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Rosinante, 99, (E. Jones,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:27. Ricardo and Edgemont also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; seven furlongs. San Venado, 112 pounds, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, won; Torsida, 109, (N. Turner,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Recreation, 109, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27¼. Tenrica, Cyaro, Balvero, and Beaumonde also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Ed Gartland, 104 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, won; Whitcomb, 107, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Outaway, 107, (N. Turner,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:14. Glenn Ann, Scintillate, New Moon, Lady Brittanic, and Ruskin also ran.

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To-day's Issue of

The Commercial Advertiser.

WILL BE

ACCOMPANIED BY

An Illustrated Supplement

(12 Pages)

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING

FEATURES:

Opening of the Opera Season.

Full-page sketch by De Yongh of the scene from one of the boxes of the Metropolitan Opera House.

The Harmony Dinner.

Three reproductions from flashlight photographs taken of the dinner given to B. B. Odell, Jr., by E. H. Harriman, Esq., at the Metropolitan Club, at which Messrs. Roosevelt, Platt, Choate, Hanna, Tracy, Root, A. Newbold Morris, R. T. Wilson and others were guests, and appear in the photographs, which were taken expressly for The Commercial Advertiser, and will occupy a full page of the supplement.

Society for Political Study.

Page group of portraits of the officers and prominent members of this well-known woman's organization, which includes Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lillie Devereux Blake, etc.

Madison Square Thanksgiving Night.

Four notable photographs, which were a successful experiment by The Commercial Advertiser's photographer, namely, that of taking night photographs by moonlight in the snow. The reproduction takes half a page of space.

Thanksgiving Dinner to the Newsboys.

Under a provision of the will of the late Mrs. William Waldorf Astor 600 newsboys are given a Thanksgiving Day dinner every year at the Brace Memorial Home for Newsboys. The scenes at the dinner are naturally striking, and they were pictured this Thanksgiving Day for The Commercial Advertiser.

Masterly Billiard Plays.

Full page of photographs showing celebrated experts making difficult shots at the parlors of Messrs Ives, Slosson and Daly, and include picture of the match game for the amateur championship between Messrs. Poggenburg and Mial. Messrs. Slosson, McLaughlin, Myers and other champions kindly posed for these pictures in positions showing how to make certain difficult plays.

The Bird Show.

Half-page group of the little prize winners at the annual show, just held under the auspices of the Greater New York Ornithological Society. Photographed by permission, expressly for The Commercial Advertiser.

Roller Polo.

The new athletic sport that is growing so fast in popularity. Half-page group of pictures showing the match game at the Grand Central Palace between the New York and Danbury (Conn.) teams.

Live Bird Trap Shooting.

Exclusive photographs showing a pigeon shoot at the Dexter Park (L. I.) grounds under the auspices of the Hell Gate Gun Club.

Water Hurdling.

A swimming race in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club showing the new hurdle racing in the water.

Two Famous Paintings.

Two photographs showing Van Der Vliet's old paintings of a Dutch lady and gentleman of the period (1586-1644.) These notable paintings have just been bought by an American, Cathalina Lambert, Esq.

Chauncey M. Depew.

New portrait of the probable successor to Edward Murphy, Jr., in the United States Senate.

Charles W. Couldock.

Latest portrait of the oldest American actor, who has just died.

Robert Gordon Everett.

The boy hero of Santiago. The 17-year-old soldier who died in this city after heroic action in Cuba, and a sketch of his short life.

SPECIAL ARTICLES ARE:

The First City Directory.

It was published in 1786 and contains 786 names, "all the citizens," the preface says, "their occupations and places of abode," besides some other information, valuable then and interesting now and forever.

A Retired New Woman.

An account by one of how she strikes herself now that she looks backward at what she was, with reflections that do one good unless one be a present new woman.

The Russian Gorioun.

Josiah Flynt, the American tramp, on the tramp-life he lived in Russia.

Art Studio Shams.

An account of the girl student's bandbox life.

"Biggs"

Is the character in this week's Men and Women series.

Saturday's Issue of

THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

Sixteen Pages and

Illustrated Supplement, Three Cents.

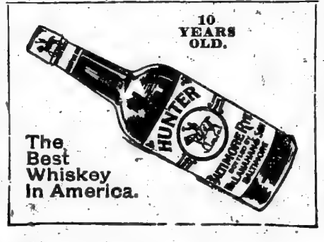

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9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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New Loan,
TAX EXEMPT.
NEW YORK CITY
3½% GOLD STOCK,
Coupon or Registered,
Maturing November, 1928.
FOR PRICE AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
Produce Exchange Trust Co.,
NO. 26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

The Middlesex Banking Company

of Middletown, Connecticut, begins its twenty-fourth year of business with a notice to its bondholders holding bonds maturing in December of 1898, and January and February, 1899, that it will pay in advance, upon presentation, with interest to date of payment, all of the bonds maturing in those months, comprising seven series. Offers similar to this have been periodically made by this Company for several years past, indicating an unusual ability to meet maturing obligations, which is customary only among the most substantial financial corporations. Owners of the bonds of this Company are to be congratulated upon their investment with so strong an institution, whose reputation in its particular line of business has never been surpassed, if equalled.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., (of Chicago.)

54 Wall Street, New York, November 26th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of determining the number of shares to be offered to each Stockholder of this Company at par, under the plan for the increase of the Capital Stock from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of $100 each, the stock transfer books will close, in New York, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. December 10th, and reopen at 10:00 o'clock A. M. December 15th, 1898.

It is proposed to issue now 37,500 shares, of the aggregate par value of $3,750,000.

To the Stockholders of record at the close of business December 10th will be mailed application forms upon which they may apply for the additional stock so issued, to the extent of 15 per cent. of their holdings.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.

NOTICE:—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS SECURED ON PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, MD., (MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,) issue of December 1, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates for redemption December 1, 1898, at the Office of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, or of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.

OSCAR G. MURRAY, }
JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.

NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1896, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.

JOHN K. COWEN, }
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

NEWARK GAS 5s

DEALT IN.

STEPHEN C. MILLETT,

36 WALL ST.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO

BANKERS.

1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was more active than those of the past few days, total transactions aggregating more than 500,000 shares. The greater activity, however, was not accompanied by the same buoyancy that marked Wednesday and Thursday's markets, yesterday's session resulting in much irregularity. During the first hour or two the whole list showed strength, and in many instances higher figures than have recently obtained were reached. Later, however, under a general realizing movement the market weakened and closed soft and ragged.

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Chiefly responsible for the irregularity and late weakness was heavy liquidation by speculative interests, who took profits on long stocks. The realizing by important interests that has been in evidence so much of late was to be seen in almost every quarter yesterday. But despite this, outsiders continued aggressive buyers, showing no diminution of bullish enthusiasm. Certain it is that many of the stronger Wall Street interests are well out of those stocks which, bought quite a while ago, have yielded handsome profits But certain it is, also, that Wall Street's "public" has lately been getting more out of the market than the professional contingent, for, although the public has piled up handsome paper profits on its extensive long lines, it has shown no disposition to get out stocks, apparently believing that with conditions as they are at present speculative profits should be twice as great as at the present price level, and according to what seems to be the popular Wall Street idea, until some new depressing factor comes into the situation and exerts influence, the public is likely to continue its bullish activity.

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By no means all of the stronger interests, however, are yet through with the bull side of the stock market. Some powerful financial factors are still aggressively bullish, still working ardently on that side. This is particularly true of the Flower group of financiers, who continue most confident on those shares with which they are closely identified. Flower sentiment on Rock Island, People's Gas, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Federal Steel, Atchison, and the other properties with which the Flower name is associated is altogether bullish. Illustrating this confidence, there came yesterday the announcement that Flower & Co. have bought at the current market price from private interests some 20,000 shares of Federal Steel preferred stock; the purchase, so it is stated, practically absorbing all the yet unmarketed [illegible] was given in payment for [illegible] the Federal Steel com- [illegible]rs. Flower and their [illegible] not mean to make [illegible]nvolving tremendous [illegible] good business rea-

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[illegible]esterday Sugar Trust was the featu[illegible] of the market, figuring for about 100,[illegible] shares and fluctuating sensationally and erratically. The little room traders of the Stock Exchange, practically all of whom have been loaded with Sugar Trust on the theory that the regular quarterly 3 per cent. dividend is sure to be paid on the stock, were enthusiastic over the continued buoyancy shown by Sugar Trust early in the day. Later, when it developed weakness, many of them turned and ran, throwing over the stock by thousands of shares. Throughout Wall Street there seems to be confidence that the Sugar Trust dividend is not to be cut; nowhere are to be found doubters as to the maintenance of the 12 per cent. rate. But, as a matter of fact, no one in Wall Street knows anything more about the Sugar Trust dividend than has been known about Sugar Trust dividends in the past. Mr. Havemeyer and his associates have not yet changed their old rule of keeping Wall Street in ignorance as to what they intend doing as managers of the trust.

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A noteworthy feature of yesterday's market was new conspicuousness given several of the specialties, such as the American Spirits stocks, Bay State Gas, and others of that class. On the curb, activity was also shown by many issues, notably the local gas securities, and those industrial shares which represent recent "trust" combinations, and which are now traded in "when issued."

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $4,060 threes, small, at 105¾@105½; $400 fours, 1907, registered, at 110¾, and $11,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 127¾.

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In State bonds, $80,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 7.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1¼	Minn. & St. L.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	2¼
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3¼
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	¾	Nat. Linseed Oil	¾
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4	Pacific Mail	1½
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Pennsylvania R. R.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. sta.	2½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Express	4½
Internat. Paper Co.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Laclede Gas	1	W. & L.E., 4th as.pd.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Great Northern pf.	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅜	Kan. City, P. & G.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Manhattan Cons.	¼
B. & O., all issues pd.	½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
B. & O., w. i.	½	N. J. Central	¾
B. & O. pf, w. i.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Brunswick City	¾	Northern Pacific	⅝
Canada Southern	⅝	Oregon Short Line	⅞
Chicago & Alton	½	Pacific Coast	2
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2¾	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	1
Colorado Mid. pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	½	Standard Dist.	1
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1	Union Pacific	1¼
Consol. Ice	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson.	¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Detroit Gas	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Mo. Pac. col. g. 5s	1½
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1½	N. Y. Cent. 6½s	2
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1⅜	N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1½
Geo., Car. & Nor. 5s	8	St. L. & I. M. 1st, B.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st	2	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Cleve. & C. 1st, t. r.	3	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	1
F. & P.M., Pt. H. 5s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $233,305,892; balance, $11,745,059; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $382,507.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞@4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long, and 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—5@8c discount. San Francisco—Slight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

RUMORS OF A BIG DEAL.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock was yesterday more active and stronger than it has been for some time. Over 6,000 shares changed hands, and it ran up to 120¾, gaining a full point for the day. The buying of the stock was done chiefly by important financial interests, and because of its character was considered significant. No news was current to explain the stock's new buoyancy, but just before the close a story leaked out which may possibly explain the buying.

Press dispatches on Thursday announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad had "acquired a Southern road." Little attention was given this, the Southern railroad mentioned being thought to be one of the smaller roads of Virginia. Upon investigation, however, it is disclosed that the news referred to a much more important Southern road—possibly the Southern Railway itself.

It was said yesterday that negotiations between the managements of the Pennsylvania Railroad and an important Southern system have been going on for some time and have now reached the stage where only a few details have to be arranged before the matter is in shape for announcement. The Southern system is to enter into close relationships with the Pennsylvania, and it is intimated that this combination is a direct result of recent negotiations for the fixing up of the coal trade. The Southern system, whose terminal is now south of Mason and Dixon's line, is to run through to New York via the Pennsylvania, while the Pennsylvania is to acquire new Southern territory through the deal. This is as yesterday's vague rumors stated. And, although these rumors were vague, there was during the afternoon much excitement over them shown in some Wall Street quarters.

ST. PAUL'S FOURTH WEEK.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in November were made public last night. They aggregate $941,009, and make the following comparisons with the same period in the previous six years:

Increase over 1897	$48,844
Increase over 1896	238,709
Increase over 1895	87,205
Increase over 1894	248,015
Increase over 1893	92,047
Decrease from 1892	64,965

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For November St. Paul's earnings compare as follows with previous years:

Increase over 1897	$172,002
Increase over 1896	761,917
Increase over 1895	83,760
Increase over 1894	981,435
Increase over 1893	332,473
Increase over 1892	944

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of November to-day will cover 81 roads and will show 4.21 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

3d Week of November.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously rep'd (26 rds)	$3,470,375	$166,075	$6,205
Alabama Gt. Southern	40,874	....	255
Atlantic & Danville	14,152	323	....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	140,190	15,030	....
Burl., C. R. & North.	99,025	2,424	....
Canadian Pacific	576,000	23,000	....
Central of Georgia	140,915	2,337	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	233,519	....	7,682
Chicago & East. Ill.	114,184	380	....
Chi. Great Western	115,535	3,386	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	66,441	2,152	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	26,032	3,320	....
Chi. & West Mich.	38,004	4,699	....
Clev., Canton & South.	15,350	316	....
C., C., C. & St. L.	284,094	5,533	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	17,815	....	3,314
Det., G. R. & West.	29,833	1,135	....
Evansville & Ind.	7,025	....	226
Evans. & Terre Haute.	30,936	1,347	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	66,237	5,787	....
Ft. Worth & Den. City.	54,947	4,026	....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	17,503	1,305	....
Georgia	37,325	658	....
Georgia & Alabama	30,336	1,066	....
Grand Rap. & Ind.	42,492	797	....
Cin., Ric. & Ft. W.	8,451	195	....
Traverse City	948	57	....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,126	17	....
Grand Trunk	513,593	8,613	....
Chi. & Gd. Trunk			
Det., G. H. & M.			
Iowa Central	39,839	3,326	....
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	88,380	....	15,836
K. C., M. & B.	35,529	4,475	....
Kan. City & Omaha	4,050	....	3,949
Keokuk & Western	12,091	16	....
Louis. Hend. & St. L.	10,932	706	....
Louis & Nash.	485,885	60,295	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	123,050	1,492	....
Mobile & Birmingham	9,738	....	173
Norfolk & Western	225,613	20,664	....
Northern Alabama	5,333	847	....
Northern Pacific	624,657	34,682	....
Ohio River	23,091	757	....
Oregon R. R. & N.	187,306	19,937	....
Pittsburg & Western	63,291	....	2,119
Rio Grande Southern	10,600	453	....
St. Joseph & Gd Island	22,490	....	10,092
St. Louis & San Fran.	159,696	3,451	....
St. Louis Southwestern	153,000	22,000	....
S. F. P. & P.	15,241	1,286	....
Southern Railway	555,236	62,844	....
Texas Central	15,663	....	2,844
Tol., Peoria & West.	17,573	....	3,233
Wabash	288,193	30,020	....
W. N. Y. & Penn.	66,900	....	8,600
Total (81 roads)	$9,479,246	$527,589	$144,528
Net inc. (4.21 p. c.)	....	383,031	....

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"Since our last review of the 25th, a further decline took place in our exchange market of about 1-16 per cent. in short sterling, cables, and continental bills, and of nearly one-eighth per cent. in sixty-day and ninety-day sterling. The market did not decline steadily, but spasmodically, after various temporary rallies resulting from the varying and changeable temper of the arbitrage movement in stocks and bonds between ours and the European markets.

"Germany, for a time apparently in bad shape financially, was forced to sell many of the securities held there for years. Our stock market, being the high

539 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,623,988 bushels, against 3,993,846 bushels last week, 4,585,806 bushels in this week a year ago, 1,783,102 bushels in 1896, 1,867,004 bushels in 1895, and 271,434 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 64,637,753 bushels, against 64,126,011 during the same period a year ago.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	234½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Croastown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70½	71
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Incline	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1¼	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Ninety-Sixth St. & 9th Av. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	144	150
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95	95½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38¼	39½
Union Ferry	44	44½
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101¾	102¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	93	96
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29	29¼
Amsterdam preferred	68	69
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15½	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105¼
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	133	141
Standard Gas pf	158	181½
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Western Gas	90	94
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Bramps' Shipyard stock	79	89
Continental Tobacco common	34½	35
Continental Tobacco pf	79½	80
Glucose common, ex dividend	64¼	64¾
Glucose pf., ex dividend	107½	108
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	91¾	93
International Silver Plate	33¾	34¼
Knickerbocker Ice common	49½	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf	80¾	81½
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	17	17½
Michigan-Peninsular 6 p. c. bonds	97½	98½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9½	11¼
Otis Elevator	38¼	38¾
Otis Elevator pf	83½	85
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	417	418
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¼	1
Electric Vehicle common	17½	20
Electric Vehicle pf	66	72
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1¼	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	22¼	24
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¼c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Alice sold at .90, 900 Kingston and Pembroke at .17@.25, 4,000 Phoenix at .13@.10.

On the Consolidated Exchange 160 shares of Alice sold at .20, 100 Anaconda at .55, 500 Best and Belcher at .44, 1,000 Cripple Creek consolidated at .10, 1,000 Imperial at .03, seller 10; 200 Mollie Gibson at .28, seller 10; 1,300 Phoenix at .10, 1,000 Standard at 1.85, 200 Yellow Jacket at .22.

On the Mining Exchange 2,000 shares of American Gold sold at .008; 3,000 Old Gold at .002½; 5,600 Rocky Mountain at .02¾@.01, and 63,000 Sentinel at .001¼ cash, and .001⅝.

* * *

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alamo	.04	Mount Rosa	.19
Alice	.75	Kingston & Pemb	.19
Adams Consol.	.06	La Crosse	.14
Anaconda	.48	Leadville Con.	.03
Argentum Juanita	.34	Little Chief	.20
Breece	.85	Mexican	.19
Brunswick, con	.14	Moulton	.20
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Ontario	4.03
Chrysolite	.14	Ophir	.65
Chipple Creek Con.	.08	Occidental	.60
Creede & C. Creek	.04	Phamacist	.03
Con. Cal. & Va	1.20	Plymouth	.10
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Portland	1.35
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Potosi	.14
Crescent	.10	Quicksilver	1.50
Catalpa	.20	Quicksilver pf	4.00
Deadwood Terra	.45	Savage	.18
Father De Smet	.10	Sierra Nevada	1.20
Gould & Curry	.15	Specimen	.02
Gold & Globe	.02	Standard	1.75
Golden Fleece	.23	Small Hopes	1.15
Isabella	.25	Union	.18
Hale & Norcross	1.40	Union Con.	.24
Homestake	50.00	Utah	.14
Horn Silver	1.15	Victor	1.00
Iron Silver	.74	Work	.12
Julia Consol.	.01	Yellow Jacket	.15
Mollie Gibson	.25		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.70
Belcher	.24	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.18
Best & Belcher	.35	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.90	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.11	Little Chief	.10
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.19
Cholkar	.20	Ophir	.65
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.17	Savage	.17
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.37	Standard Con.	1.75
Father De Smet	.18	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.16	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.16

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Gold	.008¼	Elkton	.95
Gold Magnet	.00½	Gold Coin	1.40
Good Samaritan	.004	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.75	Isabella	.26
Japan	2.50	Jefferson	.05¼
Pilgrim	.002	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.01¼	Mollie Gibson	.28
Waldorf	.005	Mount Rosa	.18½
Yukon	.10½	Old Gold	.002¼
Cannon Ball	.003	Sentinel	.001¼
Copper Rock	.00¾	Work	.00½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,592,675
Gold reserve	241,737,652
Net silver	6,630,693
United States notes in Treasury	14,984,933
Treasury notes of 1890	1,110,901
Total receipts this day	1,474,482
Total receipts this month	3,178,873
Total receipts this year	207,735,870
Total expenditures this day	1,641,000
Total expenditures this month	3,481,000
Total expenditures this year	291,297,504
Deposits in National banks	94,286,796
Silver bullion	862,919
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	445,301
Government receipts from customs	429,429
Internal revenue	720,642
Miscellaneous	324,510

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 2, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108½	110	110	Adams Express	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ¾
30	31	100	American Malting Co.	31	31	31	31	.....
82	82½	50	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	.....
34½	34¾	5,200	American Cotton Oil	34¼	34¾	34	34½	+ ⅛
87½	88	405	Am. Cotton Oil pf	88	88	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
143	148	55	Am. Express, ex div.	147½	147½	146	146	.....
12¾	12⅝	12,510	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅝	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
36	37	990	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36	37¾	36	37¼	+ 1¼
126¾	127	96,750	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129¼	130¼	126¾	127	+ 2⅜
.....	113½	280	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¾	118	111¾	118	+ ¼
.....	96¾	38	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96½	96½	96½	96½	.....
135¾	136	9,190	American Tobacco	136¾	137	135¼	135¾	— ¾
126	128	150	American Tobacco pf.	128	128	128	128	— 1½
33½	34	4,050	Am. Steel & Wire	33	34	33	33¾	+ ⅛
89	89¾	575	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅝	10,085	At., T. & S. F.	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
46¾	46½	15,985	At., T. & S. F. pf.	46¾	47	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
58¾	59	1,210	B. & O., all in, pd.	59	59½	58¾	58½	— ⅜
45¼	45⅝	2,165	B. & O., when iss.	46	46	45	45	— ⅛
74	74⅜	300	B. & O. pf., when iss.	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
7	7½	700	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
4⅜	4¾	14,965	Bay State Gas	4⅜	5	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
69	69⅛	32,860	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69	70¼	68⅞	69	+ ⅛
129	129	235	Brooklyn Union Gas	129	129	129	129	+ ⅛
10¾	11½	400	Brunswick City	11	11¼	11	11	— ¾
70¼	70½	175	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	.....
53⅝	54⅜	302	Canada Southern	54⅜	54½	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
32¾	32⅞	22,705	Central Pacific	33½	34¼	32¾	33	— ⅜
23⅞	24	6,861	Chesapeake & Ohio	24¼	24½	24	24	.....
163	165	400	Chicago & Alton	163	163½	163	163½	— ½
119½	119¾	2,410	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119½	119⅝	119½	119¼	— ½
57	59	300	Chi. & East. Ill.	59½	59½	57½	57½	— 1¾
110¾	111	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¾
15	15½	3,060	Chi. Gr. Western	15	15½	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
77½	79	600	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	78¼	78½	78	78¾	+ ⅛
47½	48¾	600	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	48⅝	48¾	48¼	48¾	— ⅛
28	30¼	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
7½	8	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8½	8½	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
30	33	255	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	34	34	32	32	— 2⅜
114½	114½	8,410	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114½	114⅝	114¼	114¼	— ⅜
162⅜	163¼	67	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	162⅜	163½	162⅜	163½	.....
139¼	139½	1,705	Chi. & Northw.	140¼	140¼	139¼	139¾	— ¼
107⅞	108¼	4,615	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108⅜	108⅝	108	108	— ⅜
7½	8¼	22	Chi. Term. Trans	8¼	8	8	8	— ⅛
41¼	41½	465	C. C., C. & St. L.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	.....
15⅜	15⅝	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
22⅜	23	2	Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	22	22	22	.....
6	7	30	Colorado Midland	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
19	19¾	550	Colorado Midland pf	19½	19¾	19	19	— ⅜
7¾	8¼	100	Colorado So., when iss.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	974	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	49	49	48⅝	48¾	+ ⅛
18½	18⅝	2,720	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	19	19	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
4	4¼	600	Col., H. V. & Tol.	4	4	4	4	+ ⅛
16	16	110	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	16	16	16	16	— 1
197	198	5,771	Consolidated Gas	197	197½	195	195	— ½
45½	46	130	Consolidated Ice	45½	45½	45½	45½	— ½
99	99½	978	Delaware & Hudson	99	99½	99	99½	— ¾
15½	16	10	Denver & R. G.	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
62½	62½	1,260	Denver & R. G. pf.	62¾	62½	62¼	62¼	— ⅜
60	61	300	Detroit Gas	60½	60½	60	60	— 1
163	169	912	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	162¾	169	169	169	+4
13⅜	13⅝	600	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	.....
18¾	18¾	100	Erie 2d pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
30	30	30	Evans. & T. H.	30	30	30	30	.....
61	63	55	Evans. & T. H. pf.	61	61	61	61	.....
315	325	6	Federal Steel	315	32¼	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
75½	77	23,908	Federal Steel pf	76½	77¼	76	76⅝	+ ⅛
18	18	18	Flint & P. M.	18	18	18	18	.....
20	20	20	Ft. W. & D. S., std.	20	20	20	20	+ 2½
84¼	85¼	1,666	General Electric	84¼	85¼	84¼	84¾	+ ⅛
137½	138½	450	Great Northern pf.	138	138	137½	137⅝	+ ⅛
112	112	396	Illinois Central	112	112	112	112	+ ½
12½	13	335	Int. Paper	59¾	59¾	59¼	59½	+ ½
34	34	10	Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	.....
22	23	5,605	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	22	23	20	21¾	— 1¼
52½	54	3,240	Laclede Gas	52½	54	52½	53	+ 1
94	94	7	Laclede Gas pf	94	94	94	94	.....
15½	15½	100	Lake Erie & Western	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
64⅞	65	290	Lake Erie & West. pf.	65	65	64⅞	64⅞	— ⅛
63¾	63¾	17,885	Louisville & Nashville.	64	64¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
98¾	98¾	6,775	Manhattan Con.	98⅝	98¾	97⅝	97⅝	— ¾
182	182½	5,934	Metropolitan St. Ry.	182	182½	181¾	181¾	+1
28	28¾	1,406	Minn. & St. Louis	28	28¾	28	28¾	+ ½
95	95	202	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	95	95	95	95	+2½
61½	61½	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61½	61½	61	61	.....
11⅞	11⅞	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
34¾	34¾	22,705	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ⅛
38½	39	15,990	Missouri Pacific	38½	39	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
46¾	46¾	392	National Biscuit Co.	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
100½	100¾	638	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	100½	103¾	100½	103¾	+3⅜
36¾	36¾	1,947	National Lead Co.	36¾	37¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
112¼	112¼	6	National Lead Co. pf.	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	.....
11⅞	12¼	13,955	National Linseed Oil.	14	18½	12¼	13	+ ¾
4	4	4	National Starch	4	4	4	4	+ ¼
93¼	93¾	410	New Jersey Central	93¼	93½	93¼	93½	— ⅛
99	101	335	New York Air Brake.	100	100¾	100	100	— 1
118¼	118½	1,200	New York Central	119	119	118½	118¾	— ¼
193	196	8	N. Y., N. H. & H.	195	196¼	195	195¼	.....
.....	.....	43	N. Y., Lack. & West.	128	128	128	128	.....
16	16¼	625	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	16½	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
55	55½	2,900	Norfolk & West. pf.	55½	55⅝	55⅜	55¼	.....
77	77	2,115	North American	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	.....
40¼	40¼	4,715	Northern Pacific	40¾	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	+ ⅛
75¼	75½	1,602	Northern Pacific pf.	76	76	75¾	75⅞	.....
37	37¾	250	Oregon Short Line	37¾	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
42	42	136	Pacific Coast	42	42	42	42	.....
59	59	150	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	59	59	59	59	+2
37¼	38	17,430	Pacific Mail	37¼	39	37¼	38⅝	+1⅛
119¼	120	6,517	Pennsylvania R. R.	119¼	120⅝	119¼	120	+1
110⅜	110⅝	5,100	People's Gas, Chicago	110⅜	110⅝	109¼	109¼	— ¾
44¼	44¾	175	P., C., C. & St. L.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	— ⅛
73	73	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	73	73	73	73	.....
140	140	90	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	140	140	140	140	.....
18¼	18½	350	Reading	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
45½	45½	3,255	Reading 1st pf	45⅝	45½	44¾	45¼	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅝	400	Reading 2d pf	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
127½	128	35	Rome, W. & Ogdens	127½	128	127½	128	.....
54	56	159	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	55	55	55	55	—2½
14½	15	500	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf	15	15	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	8¾	420	St. L. & San Fran	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
68	68¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	68	68¼	68	68¼	+ ⅛
33¾	34	350	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¾	34	33½	33½	— ⅛
5⅞	6	2,050	St. L. Southw.	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	14¾	100	St. L. Southw. pf.	14	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
25½	27	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	26	26	26	26	—1
95	96¼	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	96	96	96	96	—1
84½	85¾	350	St. Paul & Omaha	85½	85½	85	85	.....
29¼	29¾	1,900	Southern Pacific	29¼	29¼	27⅝	27⅝	—1½
10⅜	10⅝	910	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ½
41¾	42	8,498	Southern Railway pf.	41¾	42	41⅜	41½	— ⅛
21⅜	21⅝	395	Standard Distilling	21⅜	21⅝	20½	20½	—1
70	73	128	Standard Distilling pf.	71	73	70	70	.....
7¼	7½	300	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
30½	30⅜	3,950	Tenn. Coal & Iron	30	30⅞	30	30⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	3,650	Texas Pacific	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
8½	8½	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8	8	8	8	.....
87½	88	19,780	Union Pacific	39¼	39⅝	37⅞	37⅞	—1½
69⅝	69¾	20,131	Union Pacific pf.	70⅜	70½	69⅝	69⅝	— ⅝
12¾	13	850	U. P., D. & G. 2d in pd.	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅞
52¼	53	1,193	United States Express.	49	52	49	52	+1½
6⅛	6⅜	1,700	United States Leather.	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
68	68½	2,649	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅜	68½	68	68	— ⅛
46¼	46½	7,485	United States Rubber.	47¼	47¼	46	46	— ½
108¼	108¼	1,920	U. S. Rubber pf.	108	108⅝	107⅝	108¼	+ ⅛
21¼	21¾	883	Wabash pf	22	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
128	133	15	Wells-Fargo Express	128	130	128	130	.....
93¼	93½	685	Western Union Tel.	93½	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	4⅞	3,300	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	4½	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	22	235	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
Sales.....		522,192						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99⅛	..	Del., L. & W.	144	145½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
3s, r., 1918	106	106¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	15⅜	16½	New Cent. Coal	38	42
3s, c., 1918	106	106¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	90	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	13¾
3s, 1918, small	105½	106½	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	71	80
4s, r., 1907	111	111½	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	7¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34	37
4s, c., 1907	112⅛	113	Eighth Avenue	350	..	Norfolk So.	60	65
4s, r., 1925	127⅝	128	Erie 1st pf.	35⅞	36⅝	Nor. & Western	14	16
4s, c., 1925	127⅝	128¼	Flint & P. M. pf.	42	44½	Ont. Mining	6	7
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	112⅞	Ft. W. & R. G.	13½	14½	Ore. R. & N.	51	55
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½	Green Bay & W.	30	..	Ore. R. & N. pf.	75	77½
Currency 6s, 1899	102¾	..	H. B. Claflin	80½	92	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	76	78
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..	Hawaiian Sugar	49½	..	Peo. Gas & C.	106	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Homestake	57	..	Penn. Coal	390	..
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Int. Paper Co. pf.	92	92½	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
American Coal	120	140	Iowa Central	9¼	9¾	Peo. & Eastern	3	5
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	45	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	174	..
Ann Arbor	14	15½	Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Ann Arbor pf.	38	40	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	10
Beech Creek	100¼	102	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Boston A. & L. pf.	106	..	Keokuk & West.	29	32	Quicksilver pf.	6	8
Buff., R. & P.	217½	35	King & Pem.	3	5	Rens. & Saratoga	183½	..
Bur., C. R. & N.	105	..	Lake Shore	198	195	Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Canadian Pacific	84¾	85⅝	Long Island	47	52	Rio G. W. pf.	63	64
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Mahoning Coal R.	120	..	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	6
Chi. & N. W. pf.	182	189	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. P., M. & M.	168	172
Chi. Term. T. pf.	30½	32	Manhattan Beach	3	5	St. P. & O. pf.	163	170
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	90	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	Sil. bullion certfs.	60¼	61½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	44	Mex. Nat. certfs.	½	..	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Cleve. & Pitts.	172	..	Mich. Central	109½	110	Third Avenue	156	160
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1¼	3	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	Tol. & O. C.	13	25
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	S. M.	5	10	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
Col. & H. C.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 632 and 634 Broadway Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings Yesterday by Private Contract.

Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for the Mason R. Jones estate the old building 632 Broadway, and for Louis Sachs the vacant lot adjoining, 634 Broadway. Both parcels form a plot having a frontage of 50 feet and extending 196 feet in depth to Crosby Street, on which the buyer, Henry Corn, will erect a twelve-story business building. The lot at 634 has figured in the records very recently, having been sold by Mr. Sachs to the Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company, and again taken back by him only a few months ago as the result of foreclosure proceedings. The price paid by Mr. Corn for the plot is reported at something over $340,000.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for W. E. D. Stokes, Livingston & Jones, and H. J. Erickson four lots on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, 200 feet west of West End Avenue, to Hirsh Brothers, who, it is reported, have resold the plot to Builder A. B. Kight.

Paul Mayer has sold for the Gray estate to Sophie Rothschild the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and for Benjamin Knower, four lots adjoining on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have sold to a builder the plot, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and West End Avenue, 75 by 100. The improvement will be in the form of a seven-story apartment house.

St. George's Church corporation has sold for about $90,000 the five-story building 81 Chambers Street, 25 by 75.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for $71,000 the six-story tenements, with stores, 417 and 419 Sixth Street, on a plot 47 by 98; also, the five-story building on the west side of Clinton Street 150 feet north of Hester Street, 25 by 100.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for William Murray for $65,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 12 West Forty-seventh Street, 21.6 by 100.5.

George Jonas has sold the two five-story flats, 13 and 15 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 50 by 100, taking in part payment the three-story buildings on a plot 40 by 50, at 102 Oliver Street.

William Rosenzweig has sold to Rebecca Cohen the two four-story brick flats 2,392 and 2,394 Second Avenue, each 20 by 80.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 175 Monroe Street, for a six-story brick flat, 24 by 86.6, Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 104 West Forty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 17.6 by 65, William E. Finn of 1,194 Madison Avenue, owner; Louis Korn of 37 Malden Lane, architect; cost, $15,000.

Interior lot, north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, and 187 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a four-story brick storage house, 113.5 by 58.3, Bernheimer & Schmid, owners; Louis Oberlin of 15 Whitehall Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, east side, 125 feet south of Mansion Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45, August Diener of 220 Classon Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $4,500.

East River, Locust Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, block, for a thirty-foot steel and stone crane runway, 274 by 54.10, Manhattan Marble Company, owner; J. B. & J. M. Cornell of Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $4,500.

Undercliff Avenue, west side, 572.9 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 41, Mortimer C. Lee of Morris Heights, owner; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

No. 232 to 238 William Street, to a twelve-story brick loft building, Rhinelander estate, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $275.

Nos. 71 and 73 Leonard Street, to two five-story brick loft buildings, J. H. Smith, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., of 68 Broad Street, architect; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, southeast corner of Webster Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, Elizabeth Schmeid, premises, owner; A. Boehmer of 751 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 2.

ALLEN ST, 164, 26.6x87.6; Jacob Levy and others to Pauline Goldstein.....

ALLEN ST, 152, 26.6x87.6; Morris Goldstein and wife to Jacob Levy and another, ½ part.....

ANTHONY AV, w s, 350.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Patrick Brady.....

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x70; Charles P. Thatcher and others to Sarah A. B. Downs, quit claim.....

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x70; Julia and William H. Look to Sarah A. B. Downs, quit claim.....

AVENUE B, e s, 40.5 ft n of 6th St, 20.3x93; Israel Schnelstacher and another, executors, to David Cahn and another..

BATTERY PLACE, n w s, 182.3 ft s of 183d St, 45.7x irreg; Malachi Kelly, as executor, to Mary Kelly.....

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 90th St, 100.8x100; Thomas S. Walker to F. M. Jencks.....

BRISTOW ST, e s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 80x100; John Stecher to Martin Geiszler.....

BRISTOW ST, e s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 80x100; Herman Apmann to John Stecher.....

BRONX TERRACE, e s, Lot 1,174, map of Village of Wakefield, 100.6x105; Ellen J. McAnany and others to Eliza Farrell.

CLINTON ST, 185, w s, 25x100; Solomon Weinhandler and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.....

CRESTON AV, e s, 274.1 ft n of 184th St, 122x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Louis Cohen.....

EDGECOMBE AV, 84, e s, 18x88; James T. Fitzpatrick and others to Herbert Turrell.....

FOREST AV, 762, 20x100; Martin Geiszler to John Stecher.....

JEROME AV, w s, 200 ft n of 190th St, 17.6x219 to Davidson Av x—; Joseph F. Barnard to F. W. Devoe.....

LOTS 447, 448, and 449, map of land of Thomas M. Partridge and Robert Craig-head, 24th Ward; Mary Steedman to Maurice Power.....

MADISON ST, 239, n s, 25x100; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Jacob Finkelstein.....

MADISON ST, 101, 25x100; Eliza Edwards and others to Louis Gordon.....

MANGIN ST, 72 and 74, 42x200x irregular; Emeline A. Byrr and others to Philip Herpersthausen and others.....

PROSPECT AV, w s, 54.11 ft s of an angle in the avenue, also distant 100 ft s of Boston Av, 98.7x151.10x irregular; Franklin A. Wilcox to Richard Sieg-man.....

PROSPECT AV, w s, 75 ft n of 151st St, 25x100; Charles Van Riper to Emelia Fenker.....

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 68 ft e of Mangin St, 22x75; Gilbert H. Crawford, executor, and others, to Abraham Levy.....

RYER AV, e s, 457.5 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x99.11x25.1x99.9; Elizabeth Clarke to Peter Kiernan.....

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 180th St, 26.10x100; Sophie Goff to Annie Jacobs.....

SOUTH ST, n e corner of Oliver St, 14x 54.11x19.1x55; John J. Clancy to Mary Clancy.....

VERMILYEA AV, w s, 150 ft s of Isham St, 25x125; Cornelia Pierce to Dean Realty Company.....

2D AV, 2,426, e s, 20x80; Norman W. Brown to Sarah C. Brown, one-third part.....

2D AV, 2,497, w s, 24.5x98.9x24.3x99.4; Samuel C. Boehm to Abner Armstrong..

8TH AV, 2,754, 24.11x100; Matthew Dixheimer to John Miller.....

6TH ST, 417 and 419, n s, 43.9x90.10; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Solomon Weinhandler.....

6TH ST, 619, n s, 25.8x90.10; Simon Adler and others to James N. Webb.....

6TH ST, n s, 292.10 ft e of Avenue B, 0.2x99.10; Frank Maunhelmer to Simon Adler and another.....

18TH ST, 6, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 26x92; Albert Delafield, executor and trustee, to Juliet C. Delafield and another

28TH ST, 29 East, 22x98.9; Mary E. Sampler and others to St. Anthony Association.....

28TH ST, 29 East, 25x98.9; The Alpha Club to St. Anthony Association.....

35TH ST, 224 West, 25x98.9; John F. T. Rooney, executor, &c., to the Brick Presbyterian Church.....

39TH ST, 536 and 538 West; Lizzie W. Davidson to Ida Hertz, exchange and.....

40TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Rosalynde De L. Mayer to Jacob J. Vogel.....

44TH ST, n s, 370 ft e of 6th Av, 75x100.5; Margaret A. Teaney and others to J. Pierpont Morgan and another.....

58TH ST, 233 East, 20x100.5; Caroline Schullinger, executor and trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....

58TH ST, 238 East, 20x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Louis Lese and another.....

63D ST, s s, 375 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.5; Agnes Dowling to Gustav J. Niemeyer.....

69TH ST, 34 West, 22.8x100.5; Frank L. Montague to Charles R. Smith.....

77TH ST, 149 West, 18x102.2; Lizzie A. Cowl to Ellen R. Jones.....

79TH ST, 215 and 217 East; William R. Bronk to Julius J. Lyons.....

97TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Owen King to James King.....

98TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.9; Elizabeth King and others to James King.....

99TH ST, 33 West, 25x100.11; 99th St, 37 West, 25x100.11; Isidore Fredel to Angelo Filocco and another, ½ part.....

99TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Babella Blumenthal to Sigmund Ettinger and another.....

102D ST, 102 West, 25x100.11; James T. Fitzpatrick and others to Hugo Cohn.....

104TH ST, 146 West, 34.6x irregular; Lawrence Buckley to Samuel B. Haines.

105TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.9; John J. Meehan to Augustus H. Wright.....

114TH ST, 217 East, 25x100.11; Friedrich Eisele to Julius Dreyfus.....

114TH ST, s s, 168 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.10; Vincenzo Mulieri to Francesco Mulieri.....

114TH ST, s s, 168 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.10; Giuseppenicola Mulieri to Francesco Mulieri.....

119TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 33.9x100.11; Emanuel Hellner and another to William Herz.....

119TH ST, n s, 256.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Henry Muller to George A. Ehring, trustee.....

120TH ST, 328 East, 21.6x100.10; Catherine Brown to Owen Murphy.....

132D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Frederick W. Nerge to Emma Roessert.....

132D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Emma Roessert to F. W. Nerge.

138TH ST, n s, 389 ft e of Willis Av, 36x100; Henry Hunneke to Henry Muller..

142D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Margaret I. Makewen to John Van Dolsen

145TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 30x199.10; John H. Rogan, referee, to Jacob D. Butler.....

147TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Frederick Folz to Charles Bauer...

153D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Washington Av, w s, lot 80, map of part of Bathgate Farm, manor of Morrisania, 50x150; Webster Av, e s, lot 141, map of Mount Hope, 75x135.10x75x137.1; Prospect Av, old, s s, 320.6 ft n e of Tremont Av, 130x150.2, and Prospect Av, old, s e g, 265 ft s of old s s of Samuel St, 66x150; John Van Dolsen and wife to William E. Callender.....

157TH ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x99.11; Solomon Weill to Henry P. Gibson.....

164TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x182.8x75.8x142.11; John R. Vandervort.....

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x153.2x75.8x163.5; John R. Vandervort to Robert Griffith.....

168TH ST, s w s, 25.2 ft s e of land of Theresa Smith, 25x169.2ax—; Caroline Lotz and others to Gertrude Lotz.....

175TH ST, or Fairmount, s s, 47 ft e of Franklin Av, 25x100; Malachi Kelly, executor, to Mary Kelly.....

Recorded Leases.

BEILER, Henry A., to John Merle and another; 213 Chrystie St, 3 years..... $1,500

BRANDWEIN, Ignatz, to Max Schurr; 273 Delancey St, 3 years..... 1,260

FRIEDMAN, Nash, to Charles Goldberg and another, 35 Thompson St, 11-12 years.. 2,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, to Isaac Josephs; 110 Cherry St, 5 years..... 450

GOODRICH, John C., to Henry G. Merkel and another; 624 6th Av, 5 years..... 4,000

HOERTHORN, Adolph, to Julius Fleischach; 1,335 5th Av, 5 5-12 years.. 1,020 to 1,400

MAREMANN, Herman, to Laura Freudenthal; 2,051 3d Av, 3 years..... 54

Recorded Mortgages.

AKENS, Henry and Mary, to Charles F. Emery; 136 West 99th St, installments. $1,200

ACKER, Henry, to German-American Building and Loan Association; s s of 71st St, 173 ft w of Avenue B, installments.....

ARMSTRONG, Abner, to Samuel C. Boehm and others; 2,497 3d Av, 2 years.....

CAHN, David and Pauline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of Avenue B, 40.5 ft n of 6th St, 3 years.....

CALL, William, to Emory F. Dodson; w s of Central Park West, 68.3 ft n of 94th St, 1 year.....

CALLENDER, William E., to Jacob Varian; lot e s of Prospect Av, 320.10 ft n e of Tremont Av, 1 year.....

CALLENDER, William E., to Elizabeth Finney; old e s of Prospect Av, 265 ft s of Samuel St, old line, 1 year.....

CONCHY, Marie, S. and Anthony, to Eliza Bode, s s of 13th St, 254 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year.....

COHEN, Louis, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Creston Av, e s, 274.1 ft n of 184th St, 1 year.....

COHEN, Louis, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; Creston Av, e s, 274.1 ft n of 184th St, 1 year.....

DAMATO, Frances, to George Stois; 151st St, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, secures lease, &c.....

DREYFUS, Julius, and wife to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 217 East 114th St, demand.....

EICKWORT, Louis, to Edward H. Reynolds, trustee, &c.; s s of 182d St, 85.1 ft w of Hughes Av, 3 years.....

EDEN, John H., to John E. Eustis; Edenwood Av, w s, 236.3 ft s of St. James St, 40x186 to Croton Aqueduct, 3 years.

ENGELHARDT, Hermann, to William T. Hookey; n s of 136th St, 150 ft e of St. Ann's Av, ½ year.....

FENKER, Emelia, to Charles Van Riper; w s of Prospect Av, 75 ft n of 151st St, or Beck St, 3 years.....

FILOCCO, Angelo, and Wolf Levy to Joseph Wood; n s of 99th St, 375 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year.....

FILOCCO, Angelo, and Wolf Levy to Joseph Hamilton & Son; n s of 99th St, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..

FINKELSTEIN, Jacob, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 239 Madison St., installments.....

FISCHBACH, Julius, to George Ehret; 1,335 5th Av, demand.....

FLANNERY, Patrick J., to George Ehret; 114 East 41st St, leasehold, demand.....

FORD, Robert O'N., and Robert E., to Louisa C. Marlotte; n s of 130th St, 491.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....

GORDON, Louis, and others to Emilie J. Murray; 661 Madison St, 3 years, (two mortgages).....

GRANGER, Joseph, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; 235 West 60th St, 5 years.

GULDNER, Anna, to George Ehret; 1,409 Broadway, leasehold, demand.....

GUTMANN, Paula, to Irving Savings Institution; lots 94 and 95, map of lots at Tremont, 24th Ward, 3 years.....

HEIPERSHAUSEN, Philip, and others to Alexander Mackenzie and others, trustees; 72 and 74 Mangin St, and 49 to 53 Tompkins St, 3 years.....

HORKY, Vincent, to Solomon Tim; w s of 2d Av, 42 ft s of 99th St, 5 years.....

JENCKS, Francis M., to Thomas S. Walker; n w corner of Boulevard and 90th St, 2 years.....

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein 40 Rivington St, demand.....

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein 38 Rivington St, demand.....

KIERNAN, Peter, to Elizabeth Clarke; e s of Ryer Av, 457.5 ft n of Burnside Av, installments.....

KING, James, to Thomas Smith; n s of 97th St, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year.....

KING, James, to East River Savings Institution; 324 East 98th St, 1 year.....

KING, James, to Elizabeth King and others; 324 East 98th St, 1 year.....

LESE, Louis, and Sarah T. Deutsch, to Gouverneur Kortright, trustee, &c.; 58th St, s s, 430 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....

LEVY, Abraham, to Gilbert H. Crawford, executor, &c.; s s of Rivington St, 68 ft e of Mangin St, 3 years.....

LEVY, Samuel, to Eve Wolfenstein; 103 Monroe St, 5 years.....

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Henrietta B. Lights; 117 East 119th St, 3 years.....

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Henrietta Lippmann; 115 East 119th St, 3 years.....

LURCH, William E., and others to Christiana Kress and another, executors, &c.; 157 Grand St, 3 years.....

McLAUGHLIN, Hugh, to Harriet D. Macklin; n e corner of Main St and Mary St, 3 years.....

METZLER, John H. and Annie M., to Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple; s s of Bard St, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 3 years.

MURPHY, Owen, to Catherine Brown; 328 East 120th St, 1 year.....

MUSGRAVE, Fanny E., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 835 5th Av, 3 years.

PISCIOTTA, Frank, to Joseph Hamilton and another; e s of Washington Av, 190 ft n of 167th St, secures contract.....

REED, Catharine, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 397 Madison St, and 558 Grand St, 1 year.....

ROESSERT, Emma, to John F. Boss; s s of 132d 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years.....

ROFFMANN, Carl, to Annie J. Slocum; 1,837 Lexington Av, and 155 East 104th St, 1 year.....

SCHNURMACHER, Simon and Cecilia, to Magaretha Traitteur; 1,269 1st Av, 5 years.....

SCHNURMACHER, Simon and Cecilia, to Robert Boyd; 1,269 1st Av, 5 years.....

SMITH, Charles R., to Frank L. Montague; 34 West 69th St, 3 years.....

STECHER, John, to Martin Geiszler; 762 Forest Av, 1 year.....

ST. ANTHONY ASSOCIATION to Sarah B. Potts and others, executors, &c; 29 East 28th St, 3 years.....

SORENSEN, Laurida C., to Elizabeth Sorensen; n s of 27th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.....

SORENSEN, Elizabeth, to Minnie D. Geecheidt; n s of 29th St, 114 ft s e of 9th Av; also s s of 35th St, 350 ft w of 7th Av, demand.....

TROY, James E., and Margaret J. Cannon to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of Lincoln Av, 75 ft n of 135th St, 1 year.

VAN DOLSEN, John, to John Higgins; n s of 80th St, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2

VOGEL, Jacob J., to Rosalynde De L. Mayer; s s of 40th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.....

VOGEL, Jacob J., to Rosalynde De L. Mayer; s s of 40th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year.....

VOGEL, Jacob J., to the Colonial Brewery; s s of 40th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, demand.....

WERTHEIM, Pepi, to Julia Muhlfelder; Cherry St, n w corner of Oliver St; also s s of Delancey St, 33.4 ft w of Cannon St, 3 months.....

WEINHANDLER, Solomon, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 417 and 419 East 6th St, 3 years.....

WRIGHT, Augustus H., to Frederick Neugass; s s of 105th St, 266.8 ft w of 2d Av, secures notes, 1 year.....

ZEHNDER, Henry G., to George Ehret; s s of 61st St, 80 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.....

Assignments of Mortgages.

HEWLETT, Caroline and Charlotte, to Helen C. Brown.....

LANGBEIN, J. C. Julius, as guardian, &c., to Nellie Willoughby.....

LANGBEIN, J. C. Julius, as guardian, &c., to Nellie Willoughby.....

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank.....

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Catherine C. Middleton.....

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Harriet T. Bell.....

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Daniel Robert.....

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Catherine C. Middleton.....

NELSON, Jesse S., to Elizabeth S. Pentz.

STEENMULLER, George A., as administrator, to John F. Boss.....

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY to Ellen S. Chapin...

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to R. M. Hoe and others, trustees.

UNION TRUST COMPANY, executor, &c., to New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.....

WILLOUGHBY, Nellie, to John Willoughby, ½ part.....

WILLOUGHBY, Nellie, to Flora Willoughby, ½ part.....

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102x100; John W. Cooney against James L. and Dora Osborne, owners and contractors.....

CHERRY ST, 233 to 237; Bernard Radaues against Felix Phillips, owner and contractor.....

ROBBINS AV, w s, 150 ft n of 149th St, 50x100; John Nolan against Abbie McCormick, owner; Peter McCormick, contractor.....

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; David Shuldiner against John V. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor.....

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; James M. Fraser against Hulda Wittner, owner; Joseph Wittner, contractor.....

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; George W. Martin against Hulda Wittner, owner; Joseph Wittner, contractor.

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; Orrin D. Person against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor.....

150TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Boulevard, 125x100; Dimock & Fink Company against Caroline F. Brownell, owner; Frank Woytisek, contractor.....

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS,

Under Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

CRESTON AV, e s, 274.1 ft n of 184th St, 125x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, with Louis Cohen, (ten payments).....

5TH AV, 85, n e corner of 16th St; Jacob D. Butler, with Harry Chaffee, (twelve payments).....

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; Joseph Wittner, on Hulda Wittner, to George W. Martin.....

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; James M. Fraser, on Hulda Wittner, to Fredenburg & Sainsbury Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company.....

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; James M. Fraser, on Hulda Wittner, to John Bell.....

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; James M. Fraser, on Hulda Wittner, to A. P. Dienst.....

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; James M. Fraser, on Hulda Wittner, to Light & Louther.....

58TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x80; Joseph Wittner, on Hulda Wittner, to Henry Silleck, Jr.....

Lis Pendens.

BARCLAY ST, s s, 190.1 ft w of Broadway, 20x 52.5x irregular; Edward Smith and others against Joseph Meeks, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Smith.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 125 ft n of 172d St, 30x 120; Empire City Savings Bank against Mary A. Alligier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Dayton.

TINTON AV, w s, 116.5 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x 95; Martin Guldner against Charles and Mina Weishelt, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Wahle & Stone.

VESEY ST, 62; Benjamin D. Silliman against William Fair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Beekman & Dixon.

5TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Avenue A, 25x96.2, leasehold; Oscar Kunath and others against Auguste Bremer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Euring & Geiger.

66TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Richard C. Woth and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

76TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; George Kip against Robert N. Cleverdon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

79TH ST, 321 East; Conrad Oppermann against Johanna A. Oppenmann and others, (partition;) attorney, J. L. Green.

84TH ST, s s, 587.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x102.2; William H. Williams and others, trustees, &c., against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Williams.

91ST ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 74x100.8; 103d St, s e corner of Park Av, 64x100.11; David Rollo against Caroline W. L. Weinstock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. McEachen.

133D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 99.11; Isaac Danenberg against Daniel J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Emil Block against John H., John, Babcock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Stern.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE CARLTON PRESS.—The Carlton Press, which carried on a general printing business at 9 Murray Street, made an assignment yesterday to George Robinson. The company was incorporated on March 28 last with a capital stock of $25,000, and Harper N. Rogers of Sandy Hill, N. Y., is President. George L. Terry, the attorney, said that the liabilities are $8,000, and nominal assets $10,000, and the company had no money to meet maturing obligations.

GHILONI BROTHERS.—Justice Daly of the Supreme Court has appointed Luigi Ghiloni receiver for Ghiloni Brothers in a suit brought by Pietro Ghiloni against Luigi Ghiloni for dissolution of the partnership which was formed on May 5, 1895. The assets are $1,500.

JOHN GLEN.—John Glen, exporter, of 23 State Street, has not been at his office, it is said there, for some time past, and creditors are anxious to learn of his whereabouts. The Sheriff received an attachment yesterday against him for $6,750, in favor of Merritt & Baxter, which was obtaind on the allegation that Mr. Glen had left the State or was keeping concealed to avoid service of summons. Efforts on behalf of the plaintiffs to find Mr. Glen at his office for some days past have been fruitless. It was said at his office that he had left for Chicago on Nov. 17 and his present whereabouts were unknown. The Sheriff went to his office yesterday afternoon to make a levy on his effects, but there appeared to be nothing of any value there. A couple of decks and a lot of boxes were in the room. Most of the boxes were said to be empty, and a few contained samples of dried fruits. J. L. Adams, who has charge of the office, said that there was nothing of any value there belonging to Mr. Glen. When asked if Mr. Glen had left the State, he replied, "That is what we would like to find out," and was very non-committal in his answers to questions about Mr. Glen. The claim of Merritt & Baxter is for money advanced to Mr. Glen between Sept. 8 and Oct. 21 on bills of lading. An investigation of the bills of lading, it is said, has not proved satisfactory. Mr. Glen was for twelve years employed by the late John Adams, and started in ousiness for himself about four years ago. He filled orders for English and Scotch merchants for flour, glucose, treacle, and syrups, and was also understood to be the agent for a French emery wheel manufacturer.

Out of Town.

NEW YORK CARBON WORKS.—Clarence D. Ward of Rahway, N. J., has been appointed receiver for the New York Carbon Works by Vice Chancellor Emery of New Jersey on the application of Edward A. and Mrs. T. Day, who appeared on behalf of the Chemical National Bank of this city. The company has a plant at Rahway, and was one of the many enterprises in which John S. Silver involved the bank. The company was declared insolvent a short while ago, its nominal assets being about $50,000, against liabilities in excess of that amount.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Martin Kahn of 59 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. The known liabilities amount to $230,752, which have been put in judgment. There are also liabilities to thirty-nine other creditors, the amounts of which are unknown. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, his attorneys, said that Mr. Kahn made an assignment on Jan. 7, 1884, and all his property was then turned over to the assignee. Mr. Kahn was at that time of M. Wolff & Co., hat jobbers, at 596 Broadway, who made a general assignment. The largest judgment creditors are the Metropolitan National Bank, $130,761; Fifth Avenue Bank, $11,396; Importers and Traders' National Bank, $7,083; Marks Arnheim, $17,851; Gardner & Dudley $13,928; Perry & Napier, $18,794; Coffin, Hurlburt & Co., $16,147.

Emil F. Begiebing filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $34,364, to seventy-two creditors. The only asset is a claim against Emilie Huber of Brooklyn for value of property levied upon and sold by her under a chattel mortgage. The claim is in litigation, and the value is therefore unknown. Goldfogle, Conn & Lind, the attorneys, said that Mr. Begiebing kept a restaurant in the basement at the northeast corner of Broadway and Canal Street, and became embarrassed in September last. The largest creditors are Emilie Huber, $18,066, disputed; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, $2,889, and James P. Logan, $2,018.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Jacob Unger, merchant tailor, of 2,274 Third Avenue, by Stern & Singer, attorneys for C. V. Fornes & Co., E. Henschel & Co., and Samuel Otto, whose claims aggregate $1,256. It was alleged that while insolvent on Nov. 29 he transferred accounts to prefer certain creditors, and also transferred his stock, fixtures, and machines in his store.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 212 failures in the United States during the week, against 182 for the previous week and 250, 359, 315, and 322 for the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 66; New England, 27; Southern, 30; Western, 56; Northwestern, 14; Pacific, 16; Territories, 3. Canada had 25, against 27 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 12 per cent. had capital from $5,000 to $20,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Dec. 2, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASCHER, Frederic—L. Dreyer..... $112
ANDERSON, Charlotte J.—E. P. Hatch.... 520
ALEXANDER, George—B. F. Merriam and another..... 288
ALEXANDER, George—I. T. Williams and others..... 243
ABRAHAM, Jacob, and Max E. Mondschein—J. T. Williams..... 891
BOWEN, William E.—F. K. Bickley..... 891
BRADY, J. T.—D. Geary..... 91
BANCROFT, Eva A.—Bank of New Amsterdam, New York City..... 205
BEVERWYCK TOWING COMPANY—J. Tilley and others..... 1,126
BOUR, Nicholas S.—S. Moynan..... 296
BOWERS, Walter H.—G. D. Smith..... 20
BUTEHORN, Henry W.—Equitable General Providing Company..... 28
CASSIDY—Camille Gautheret and another. 508
CALLAN, John—S. Condit..... 211
CAPUCCA, Joseph—Mount Vernon Consumers Brewing Company..... 70
CHAMBERS, Ellen M.—A. S. Nichols..... 88
CROW, Moses R.—Mason Stable Company, lien..... 99
CUTHBERT, Edward B.—M. C. Morrell. 2,824
CORNELL, E. S.—R. M. Knapp, Jr., and another..... 145
CAMPBELL, Elizabeth, and Joseph H.—E. Huber, deficiency..... 607
CONDIT, Silas—Sheppard Knapp & Co.... 103
DAVIDSON, Le Roy—J. E. Pearce & Co... 84
DUNLEVY, William A.—A. Van Beuren and another..... 847
DE NAVARRO, José F.—G. Haseltine and another..... 273
DOCTOR, Lester—Produce Exchange Trust Company..... 3,276
EDELSTEIN, Isaac—M. P. Wendell and others..... 2,139
ENGERCKS, Robert—L. Bauman..... 38
EGLINTON, James L.—Equitable General Providing Company..... 47
GLEASON, John B.—E. P. Hatch..... 281
GORMAN, Kate—E. P. Hatch..... 283
GESSNER, Albert O., and Thomas Monaghan—C. H. Winans..... 309
GORDON, Sarah—Eastern Brewing Company..... 25
HENRY, Harry S.—M. Salesbury, costs.. 110
HANSON, Charles F.—Autographic Register Company..... 98
ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson—S. Bachrach..... 282
JAHL, William—L. Lewis..... 27
KELLARD, May—B. Curry..... 27
KATZMAN, Louis—L. Katzman..... 97
LOSTER, BIAL & CO.—N. C. Raff and another..... 4,258
KEHOE, John—J. Schmitt..... 82
KANE, Cornelia B. and Selden D.; Parlor City Watch Company—A. Schoverling and others..... 820
KELLOGG, David M.—William H. Fuller and others..... 73
LYNDE, Francis E. P.—E. P. Hatch..... 357
LUDEWIG, William—J. H. Scheel..... 160
LEHMAIER, Eva C.—H. Whiting..... 714
LA RUE, B. Frank—Merchants' Bank of Rochester..... 52
LIPPNER, Charles S.—F. O. Pierce Company..... 811
LAMPORT, Richard T.—Equitable General Providing Company..... 89
LAWLOR, Michael—C. K. Diffenderfer and others..... 65
MERES, Frederick A.—New York Glass Company..... 117
MacQUESTEN, William D. — Rossiter, MacGovern & Co..... 728
MacENTEE, Joseph F.—S. L. Goldberg... 399
NEWMAN, Max—E. J. Hesslein and others..... 289
NALLY, Margaret T. and Christopher—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers, &c..... 5,480
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY —M. Salvalsky..... 464
POWELL, Herman—H. Claus..... 27
PUELS, Joseph P.—R. T. McLean and another..... 607
PUELS, Joseph P.—J. B. Sargent and others..... 103
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THE NEW YORK TIMES

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1898.

FEATURES:

**A DISTINGUISH

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR $1,000 TO buy one-fourth interest in a business that will, we believe, fully reimburse investment in 30 days. Will accept $1,000 loan for 60 days and give whole business as security. TIGHTFIX, Box 118, Times Office.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine Diamonds, watches; no trash. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, held in and for the County of New York, made by Hon. J. F. Daly, Justice of said court, at a Special term, Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 30th day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of New York county on December 1, 1898, the undersigned, as receiver of the Mutual Benefit Life Association, will sell at public auction, at 49 Broadway, New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the following uncollected notes and claims, &c., and against the following-named persons for the amounts preceding the names in each case respectively, viz.:

$50.00...B. O. Wainwright, (money loaned.)
$6.25...Charles R. Taylor, (balance of agent's account.)
$44.50...Mrs. A. M. Mayfarth, (check.)
$150.00...Charles H. Yates, (note.)
$24.05...James R. Webb, (note.)
$54.00...A. M. Kirby, (Notes.)
$7.50...C. E. Dorsey, (note.)
$27.50...Mortimer J. Brown, (note.)
$23.50...James R. Douglas, (note.)
$67.40...Charles E. Daniels, (note.)
$20.60...John D. Haines, (notes.)
$28.20...J. F. Bailey, (note.)
$13.50...Fields & Dickinson, (check.)
$145.50...Josephine Taylor, (draft.)
$36.25...Receiver of First National Bank of Little Rock, Arkansas, (receiver's certificates.)
$1,000.00...Home Benefit Life Association, (check.)
$80.00...City Bank, (unpaid drafts.)
$124.51...L. P. Williams, (premiums collected as agent and not turned over.)
$4.71...Traders' Bank of Tacoma, (balance of claim.)
$10.70...Merchants' National Bank of Tacoma, (balance of claim.)
$20.20...Chaffee County Bank, (balance of claim.)
$1,786.42...Pacific Bank, (balance of claim.)
$173.39...James W. Eddas.
$22.20...E. J. Travis, (check.)
$15.11...George A. Schews.
$35.00...Charles A. Newman.
$10.00...W. R. Tuckerman.

Catalogues containing descriptions of accounts and notes to be sold may be had at the office of Henry W. Sackett, attorney for the undersigned, 154 Nassau Street, Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York City, December 3, 1898.

SAMUEL W. MILBANK,
Receiver of the Mutual Benefit Life Association of America.
HENRY W. SACKETT, Attorney for Receiver, 154 Nassau Street, (Tribune Building,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

RECEIVER'S SALE

OF

WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.

AS RECEIVER OF

THE MILITARY CLUB,

I will sell at public auction by JAMES P. SILO, Auctioneer, at the

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

368 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3D, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the entire stock of wines, liquors, and cigars from the cellars of the Military Club, formerly 751 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

AVERY D. ANDREWS, Receiver, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HARRISON, CHARLES, and CHARLES F. ROGERS.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES HARRISON and CHARLES F. ROGERS, copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of Charles Harrison and Company, lately carrying on business at No. 106 West 37th Street, in Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York and State of New York, under the firm name and style of Charles Harrison and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Gregory L. F. Rohan, the duly appointed assignee of the said Charles Harrison and Charles F. Rogers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John P. Everett, Esq., No. 4 Warren Street, in Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York and the State of New York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1899.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, November 18, 1898. GREGORY L. F. ROHAN, Assignee.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Esq., Attorney for the Assignee, No 4 Warren Street, New York City. n19-law6wSa

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BRENTANO, Lafrin Brentano, and August Brentano, as copartners, composing the firm of "Brentano's," lately doing business at Number 31 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, William R. Rose, who was heretofore duly appointed the receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of the said firm, at his place of transacting business, viz.: The office of Gibson Putzel, Number 261 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Receiver. GIBSON & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Receiver, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n17-3wTu,Th,Sat.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are entitled to pay their taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 177th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, before the first day of January, 1899, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1898, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1899, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the third day of October, 1898, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1898 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said Charter.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELL B. GURNEE and LUCY L. BARNEY MOTT, sole acting executrices under the last will and testament of AZUBA P. BARNEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against CATHERINE BUSSETTI, individually, and as executrix and trustee of the last will and testament of CHARLES N. ROSSETTI, deceased, Florence M. Simoni, and Charles Simoni, her husband; Mary Beltramini, Elizabeth M. Cruse and Hannah Gordon; George Robinson, Margaret McEnroe, and Lorinda Sophia Scott Robinson, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN S. SCOTT, deceased, and the Manhattan Railway Company, defendants.—Serial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 1st August, 1898. J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Florence M. Simoni, Charles Simoni and Mary Beltramini, and each of you:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898 and filed November 21st, 1898, with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JOHN C. O'CONOR, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-law6wS&ja7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—WILLIAM V. KING, plaintiff, against BELLE F. KING, defendant.—Action for separation. Trial desired by plaintiff in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 21st, 1898.

WM. C. REDDY, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and Office, No. 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.

To Belle F. King, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is hereby served upon you by publication pursuant to an order made thereon by Hon. Wm. N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated New York, October 28, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said City of New York.

WM. C. REDDY, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City. o29-law6wS&d10

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY C. AUSTIN, plaintiff, against ANN ELIZA SHIEL, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Shiel, deceased; Walter Shiel and Frances Shiel, his wife, Maggie Brooks and Isaac Brooks, her husband; Thomas M. Shiel and Maggie Shiel, his wife; John A. Shiel and Nellie Shiel, his wife; Bessie Wood and Nelson Wood, her husband; Archie Armstrong and Minnie Armstrong, his wife; Margaret Shiel; Andrew Grierson and Esther Elliot Scott Grierson, his wife; William H. Zeltner, as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Zeltner, deceased; John B. Zeltner, Emil Zeltner, Lewis Scheuch, Michael Zeltner, and Catharine Dillman, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 24th, 1898. FRANK Z. DEMAREST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Ann Eliza Shiel, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Shiel, deceased; Walter Shiel and Frances Shiel, his wife; Maggie Brooks and Isaac Brooks, her husband; Thomas M. Shiel and Maggie Shiel, his wife; John A. Shiel and Nellie Shiel, his wife; Bessie Wood and Nelson Wood, her husband; Archie Armstrong and Minnie Armstrong, his wife; Margaret Shiel; Andrew Grierson and Esther Elliot Scott Grierson, his wife:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.

FRANK Z. DEMAREST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d3-law6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK N. DU BOIS, plaintiff, against SARAH A. HARRIS, George W. Harris, and T. Sheldon Frost, receiver of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 5th, 1898.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Bldg.,) City of New York, N. Y.

To George W. Harris: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

Dated November 25th, 1898. WILLIAM V. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney. n26-law6wS&ja7

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, plaintiff, against IKE STEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Oct. 21, 1898. GOULD & WILKIE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

To Ike Stein, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at his office, in the County Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1898. GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n19-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JULIET M. BURDICK, plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit and Market and Fulton National Bank, defendants.—Partition desired trial in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19th, 1898. HENRY M. RUSSELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Post office address and office, No. 39 Broadway, New York City.

To John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, defendants: the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 9th, 1898. HENRY M. RUSSELL, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 39 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. n12-law6wSa

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BENJAMIN W. WINANS, Robert B. Currier, and William H. Oakley, as trustees under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, deceased, plaintiffs, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and Mary W. Merrigan, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Audubon Avenue, distant one hundred and sixty-seven feet (167) from the corner formed by the intersection of Audubon Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five (95) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet to the westerly side of Audubon Avenue; and thence southerly and along said westerly line twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part to the land in the street or avenue in front of or adjoining the same.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLELAND MILNOR, Referee.

ALLEN & TALMAGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

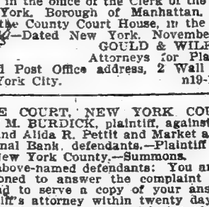

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,118.60, with interest thereon from the 7th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $159.57, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $538.37 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

n19-2aw8wS&W&d12 CLELAND MILNOR, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-law6mS

PONTIN, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. PONTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Clark, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next. —Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1898. JAMES DUNNE, ARTHUR T. SHAND, Executors. JOHN J. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d3-law6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against LOUIS ROUSSEAU et al., defendants.—Property herein.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of a lot known and designated as Lot Number Thirty-six (36) of Block Number Four Hundred and Seventy-four (474) on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 27th day of February, 1883, as Map Number 900, and entitled "Map of the subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York," being part of the "Fox Estate," &c., the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (the same being the southerly line or side of Home Street as shown on said map, and the said Home Street being also sometimes known as Lyon Street,) distant one hundred and seventy-seven feet and ninety-nine one-hundredths of a foot eastwardly from the point of intersection thereof with the northwesterly line or side of said block, (said northwesterly line or side being shown on said map as the southeasterly line or side of Stebbins Avenue,) running thence southwardly eighty-seven feet two and one-half inches; thence northeastwardly seventeen feet six and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly and for part of the distance through the centre of a partition wall eighty feet nine and two-thirds inches to the said northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (being the southerly line or side of said Home Street as shown on said map as aforesaid,) and thence westwardly and along the same three feet four and three-eighths inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

REUBEN MAPELSDEN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, New York City. Home Street.

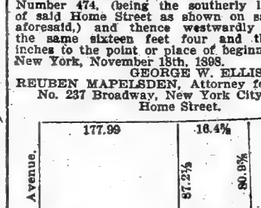

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,777.78, with interest thereon from October 31st, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.88, together with interest from November 15th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $461.72 with interest.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

n16-2aw3wW&S&d8

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two hundred and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, fifty-nine feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

M. CLELAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

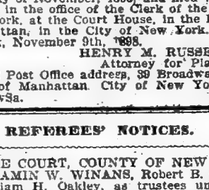

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,533.95, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $463.32.

M. CLELAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n19-2aw3wS&W&d10

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o1-law6mSa

BELCHER, GEORGE H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gerald N. Stanton, Grace H. Stanton, Elisabeth H. Stanton, (the younger;) John Harper, Margaret Sampson, and George Carter, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE H. BELCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as legatees or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elizabeth H. Stanton, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ROBERT F. LITTLE, Attorney for Executrix, 63 and 65 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n26-law6wS

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.

GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. se17-law6mS

CUGNONI, JOSEPHINE JARVIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPHINE JARVIS CUGNONI, otherwise known as JOSEPHINE JARVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. JAMES J. NORTON, Executor. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, N. Y. je11-law6mS

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-law6mSa

HARRINGTON, CATHERINE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHERINE C. HARRINGTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Woolsey Sheparl, No. 290 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of June, 1898. MARY A. HARRINGTON, Executrix. J. WOOLSEY SHEPARD, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. je11-law6mS

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 42 South Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator. With the will annexed of said dec'd. HOWARD LUNTINGER, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy9-law6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To FREDERICK STARR, William H. Starr, Mary Judd, Henry Starr, Charles Starr, Ella Whaley, Ollie Starr, Annie Judd, Grace Starr, Clara Starr, Frederick Whaley, Eliza C. Halstead, Olivia P. Bogert, Laura Noble, Marianne Andrews, Sarah Stewart Newhall, Rebecca Clark, Lucy Alice Woolsey, The Danbury Cemetery Association, The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Charles Halstead, as administrator, etc., of Harriet Starr, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, Atty. for Administrator, No. 68 Wall Street, Borough Man., New York, N. Y. n26-law6wS

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARRIET H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York. n12-law-26wSa.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1898. —JANE E. PHILLIPS, Administratrix. ANDERSON & GREEN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. n23-law6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-law6mS.

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Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
The Marlborough, Broadway & 37th St. Alc., Tdh. breakfast, 50c.; lunch, 50c.; dinner, $1.
Hotel Hungaria,4 Union Sq.E.Tdh.75c;wine,$1
Terrace Garden.....58th St., near Lex. Av.
Cafe Heuman.....B'dway & Reade St.
Luchow's German Rest.110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Au Chat Noir)551 B'y, (Tdh., 50c., wine.) Up-
Au Chat Noir)town,32 W.28. Alc.Tdh.L'ch,50c;
Au Chat Noir d'r, 75c. Music. After Thea.Sup.
Ricadonna's,39th-B'y. Alc.,Tdh.,75c.(All ngt)
Ardin & Chaberty, 125 W. 26TH ST. French and Cal. wines a specialty. (Tdh., 50c., wine.)
Teon' Restaurant, 76 Mad. Av. Alc.Tdh.50c.
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Cymric, Dec. 14, 8 P. M. | Majestic, Jan. 11, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 21, Noon | Cymric.....Jan. 17

Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $70 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27. Revenue tax additional.

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Umbria, Dec. 17, 8 AM | Aurania, Jan. 7, noon.

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ALGONQUIN.....

TOMBS BUILDING MUDDLE

Architects and City Officials Hold a Conference.

MR. POST TO SUBMIT REPORT

Commissioner of Buildings Brady Says Plans Must Be Changed Before He Approves Them.

The city officials and the architects interested in the construction of the new Tombs Prison met yesterday in the office of Thomas J. Brady, Commissioner of Buildings, in response to a call for a conference issued by Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction. Those present besides Commissioners Brady and Lantry included George B. Post, consulting architect to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for this particular piece of work; Messrs. Withers & Dickson, the original architects of the building; Messrs. Horgan & Slattery, the architects for the cell structure, and Major John D. Quincy of the Corporation Counsel's office.

Commissioner Lantry took occasion to deny again the intimation that he was endeavoring to take the work out of the hands of Withers & Dickson for political reasons. He declared that he was acting in the matter only that the city's interests might best be served.

Those present at the conference then took up the various details in the construction of the building, and finally decided unanimously to refer all the plans to Mr. Post, with instructions to make a thorough investigation and report as soon as possible to Commissioner Lantry. This investigation Mr. Post said afterward would probably take him several days to finish.

Commissioner Lantry said that if any changes were necessary in the plans, they would be simple and not so expensive as was at first supposed. Three large girders, however, he said, would probably have to be replaced or strengthened.

It developed yesterday that the real reason for stopping the work was the disapproval of the plans by Commissioner of Buildings Brady, immediately after the plans for the cell work had been filed with him by Horgan & Slattery, on Nov. 11 last.

Mr. Brady showed by his official records yesterday that when the plans for the building were first filed by Withers & Dickson, on Feb. 16, 1897, Stevenson Constable, who was then Superintendent of the Building Department, called at once for detailed plans of the cell construction. On Feb. 26, 1897, Withers & Dickson filed a further statement of their plans, but gave no details regarding the cells, saying that these would be submitted later. It seems that this never was done, and the first plans for the cell construction submitted to the Building Department were those of Horgan & Slattery, received by Commissioner Brady two weeks ago, and which caused him to disapprove the plans of the building as a whole.

Commissioner Brady declared yesterday that the steel girders of the prison now in place were not strong enough to support the weight of the cells as planned, and there must be some change before he could allow construction to continue. It was not within his province to recommend what should be done, but one thing was certain, the girders must be stronger or the cell construction lighter. The work cannot continue without his approval.

Commissioner Lantry seemed pleased at the result of the conference and appeared to be of the opinion that the report of Mr. Post would show that little change in the plans would be necessary.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE HEARING.

Residents Protest Before Local Boards Against the Proposed Additional Tracks.

President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan and the local boards of public improvements of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Assembly Districts held a public hearing in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall yesterday afternoon on the protest by citizens against four tracks for electric cars on Amsterdam Avenue.

Before the hearing began Cyrus Clark of the West End Association and Samuel J. Luckings called on the Mayor to talk over the matter with him. The Mayor told them that a majority of the property holders who were now protesting against the four tracks had signed the Third Avenue Company's request for the change of motive power, and that the protesting citizens had nothing left but to appeal to the courts.

"But," said Mr. Luckings, "the property represented by the signers of the request has probably changed hands several times since then."

"That makes no difference," said the Mayor.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and Edward Lauterbach, the Third Avenue Company's counsel, also called on the Mayor. Mr. Lauterbach said afterward: "The Mayor wanted to know the exact condition of things. We told him the legal and practical difficulties in the way of both companies running on two tracks. With the Metropolitan running its cars on forty-five seconds' headway, it would be a difficult matter to consolidate."

It was supposed that Mr. Vreeland and Mr. Lauterbach also talked with the Mayor in regard to the applications of the Metropolitan Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company for extensions in the annexed district.

About forty Amsterdam Avenue property holders attended the hearing. Thomas A. Fulton, President of the Taxpayers' Association; Cyrus Clark, and James J. Phelan presented arguments against the tracks.

"Competent lawyers," said Mr. Fulton, "have said that there is in the City Government the power to give us justice in this matter. We have behind us the sentiment of all the people from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street."

President Peters here stated that he and his colleagues had simply a recommendatory power in the matter.

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Peters said that many of the signatures on the Third Avenue Company's petition were forgeries.

BOARD CAN INVESTIGATE.

Mrs. De Belprat Will Have to Explain Remarks Made in School.

An opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen was read at a meeting of the Richmond Borough School Board in Stapleton Thursday night as to the legality of the investigation of the board into the charges against Mrs. Alma De Belprat, a teacher in Public School No. 14.

She is accused of ridiculing the Roman Catholic faith before her class, and the board several weeks ago listened to the charges and requested an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of its proceedings.

The opinion set forth that the investigation was legally conducted, and that the protest made by Mrs. De Belprat's lawyer against the investigation did not hold. The board will meet on Dec. 15, and take action upon the charges against the teacher.

LEAGUE BAZAAR CLOSES TO-DAY.

Close Contest Between Miss Shaw and Miss Ballou for the Earrings.

The next to the last day of the league bazaar at the Waldorf-Astoria was a day of prosperity and celebrities—Lillian Russell was again a visitor, May Irwin and her laugh were there, Elita Proctor Otis, Laura Burt, Grace Filkins, Roselle Knott, Robert Edeson, and Robert L. Cutting were also present. May Irwin enjoyed herself immensely. She said she had been to cakewalks and all sorts of things, but never before to a fair.

The contests for diamond earrings and a cigarette case are progressing in a most satisfactory manner. At 6 o'clock last night Miss Mary Shaw headed the list for the earrings with 441 votes, and Miss Marion Ballou came next with 439 votes. Miss Ballou is an attractive little woman who is working hard for the bazaar. She is a stage woman, but not so well known to the public as she will be later perhaps, though she has a great many friends. Mr. Edeson was also leading for the cigarette case at 6 o'clock. The bazaar closes this evening.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER, Absolutely Pure

FREE TRADE WITH CANADA.

R. G. Hervey Urges Upon Senator Fairbanks the Advantages of a Broad Reciprocity Treaty.

Robert G. Hervey, the President of a railroad company in Nova Scotia, has written the following letter to Senator Fairbanks, a member of the commission appointed to adjust the differences between the United States and Canada, urging the abolishment of any customs tariff between the two countries, except upon goods imported from other countries by Canada and exported to the United States, or vice versa.

An acquaintance with you, dating back more than twenty years, tempts me to write in the hope that, as a Canadian who for a quarter of a century has had considerable interests in both countries, I may advance some arguments relative to the International Conference without being considered presumptious. Among my earliest business recollections is the excitement caused in Canada when notice was given by the United States of the termination of the reciprocity treaty then in force. This termination compelled the plucky and industrious Canadians to seek other channels of trade, in which they were fairly successful in spite of the fact that, although their territory was larger than the United States, the settled portion of the country comprised a narrow belt practically only 100 miles wide and 4,000 miles long, joining the United States and separated therefrom, for most of that great distance, by an imaginary line.

Meanwhile the intercourse between the two countries did not cease—on the contrary, their commercial and social relations have steadily increased until now there are more than 1,000,000 native Canadians living in, and citizens of, the United States, and I doubt if you can name a city between New York and San Francisco where one or more of the leading men did not come from Canada, (many of them from Nova Scotia and the other maritime provinces where healthy climate, active training, and fish food produce an unsurpassed race of men,) while, on the other hand, the citizens of the United States find in Canada many products of the forest, the field, and the mine, which they need, and they and their families have learned that nowhere else in North America are there so many magnificent resorts for the tourist and sportsman. How much greater would have been the benefits to both countries had there been no trade barriers during all these years!

I noticed that, during your session in Quebec, several gentlemen, American and Canadian, appeared before the Commissioners and urged the retention of tariff on some one or other article, not from a national standpoint in the interest of the consumer or the country, but on account of their personal financial interest therein; should these have any weight? Why should not the gates be thrown wide open by both sides? Why should there not be absolute free trade in all their natural products, and in all goods manufactured in both countries, composed exclusively of the natural products thereof? For many years Canadians were opposed to reciprocity in manufactured goods; that time has gone by; many Canadian manufacturers are now willing to have it, and wherever you find opposition to it, a careful examination will, almost every time, develop the fact that the object of such opposition is the maintenance and fostering of an unnatural industry that should not continue to exist.

Is it to be supposed that any considerable number of Canadians will object to Americans investing capital in their forests and in their vast deposits of Bessemer ores, nickel, copper, gold, coal, &c.? Is it to be supposed that the Nova Scotians would not welcome the Gloucester fishermen who watch all the fish they chase and land them on Nova Scotia wharves, and there buy dories, bait, ice, &c.? The tariff King George tried to enforce on that tea cost him the loss of his colonies. The tariff that the thirteen original States made against each other, was soon swept away, and any customs tariff between these two countries should be abolished, unless upon goods imported from other countries by Canada and exported to the United States, or vice versa.

Some Canadians fear that their customs revenues would be depleted and cause a considerable deficit for several years; this I do not believe, but, even if it was so to any considerable extent, no person knows better than the Canadian Minister of Finance, that all the blue books he can issue showing annual surplus revenues, in figures, no matter how great, are absolutely valueless to elicit one word of approval from the people who believe only in the Government whose policy produces such results as make them, individually and collectively, prosperous and consequently happy. Under present conditions, Canada's future prosperity requires her to become a rival of the United States for much of the export trade that your country has so rapidly developed within the past few years.

To cite the most important branch—manufactures of steel—a few years ago I imported steel rails from England into Southern Indiana, and paid $28 a ton duty. To-day Carnegie and other American manufacturers undersell the Sheffield mills at their own door, and practically monopolize the trade of the British colonies, and of China, Japan, and other far-distant countries. Steel can be manufactured in Nova Scotia cheaper than in Alabama—you may think this a bold assertion, but it is easily susceptible of proof. A plant erected on the Straits of Canso, with open deep-water navigation the year round, surrounded by immense fields of iron ore, manganese, coking coal, and limestone, where rails and all kinds of steel can be loaded direct from the works on to ships of the largest size, could produce steel at a lower cost than elsewhere in the world. It is true that most of the iron ores of Nova Scotia are not strictly Bessemer, but near the banks of the St. Lawrence lie unworked vast bodies of ore as rich and as pure as the famous Sigua mines of Cuba, and the Dominion Coal Company's barges take annually hundreds of thousands of tons of Nova Scotia coal to that neighborhood, and return empty. These ores have been tested, not only by many analyses, but by shipments of cargoad lots to furnaces in Pennsylvania. Such a plant will be erected—what better opportunity is there for profitable investment of capital so rapidly accumulating in the United States? Great Britain has lost her supremacy in the manufacture of steel, the American manufacturer can supply the United States market from the furnaces of Pennsylvania, Alabama, Illinois, and Colorado, and they could control the export trade of the world from furnaces erected in Nova Scotia.

Some of my Tory friends in Canada say such a treaty as I suggest, would be an disloyal discrimination against the mother country. Out upon such a narrow provincial view, not shared by the mother country. Queen Victoria does not require to tax her colonies for her support; on the contrary, she spends millions when necessary to help them. Anything that would add to the prosperity of Canada would instantly be approved by the imperial Government, and her Majesty's Ministers know well that any treaty that forever eliminated every possibility of friction between the United States and Canada would constitute the strongest bulwark to the British ship of State, and insure to her forever unmolested access, across the Canadian Continent, to and from her Eastern possessions, and solidly cement the keystone in that arch of friendly alliance between the English-speaking peoples of the world, in the completion of which such rapid strides have been made within the past few months, and which, when finished, will enable them to bid defiance to any possible combination of foreign powers.

Question of Warships on the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In view of a statement published to-day to the effect that a committee of the Anglo-American Commission had accepted the recommendations of a United States naval commission as to the building of warships on the great lakes, Lord Herschell and Senator Fairbanks, representing all parties on the commission, have united in the following: "The statement that an agreement has been arrived at by the sub-committee appointed to consider the question of naval vessels on the great lakes is altogether incorrect. The matter is still under discussion."

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD.

"The Heaviest Man in Harlem" a Suicide from Business Worry.

Philip Metz, thirty-five years old, shot himself at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in his home, 121 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and died at 5 P. M. Metz was in the paper business at 49 Ann Street, and was well-known in the down-town part of the city because of his great size. He weighed 425 pounds, and was known as "the heaviest man in Harlem."

Metz had luncheon with his wife and their three children, the eldest of which is ten years, and said he would take a short rest before going down to his place of business. He then went up stairs to his room. Not long after that his wife heard the report of a pistol shot, and hastening to her husband's room found him lying on the floor, unconscious, and the blood flowing from a wound in his mouth. Beside him lay the 22-calibre revolver with which he had shot himself. Dr. George Schleigh of 56 St. Mark's Place, the family physician, answered a call and remained with the injured man until he died.

Mrs. Metz says her husband had been much troubled lately with his business, and she thinks the worry of his affairs made him temporarily insane. She says their home life was happy, and he was kind to her and the children.

The Coroner gave permission for the burial of the body. Metz was a member of many societies.

An all-round orthodox remedy for a cold is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

All ages, all seasons.

He walked through our Boys' Department, an umbrella over his shoulder. The umbrella struck a string of boys' pajamas. Down came the pajamas and knocked off his hat.

"Why I didn't think you had boys' pajamas," said he, and bought six suits.

If you can think of anything for boys, not here, we would like to know it.

Now, why should a tailor get $100 for a dress suit, when we take the same make of cloth, put it together in the dull season with that $100 tailor's own journeymen and charge but $44?

Because you don't think.

Other dress suits, $32 and $27; Tuxedo coats, $15 to $25; evening dress overcoats, $35; Opera hats, $7; silk hats, $5; Model shoe, $5, and everything else men wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

STOCK EXCHANGE ARBITRATION.—Charles Britton, who was employed by Hooper and others, brokers, claimed he was to have a salary of $50 a week, for one year from June 1, 1896, besides a certain percentage of the net profits of a branch office, of which he had charge; while his employers insisted that the employment was at a weekly salary, without any interest in the profits. The Arbitration Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, to which the matter had been submitted, decided, in August, 1897, in favor of the employers. Britton, being a "non-member" of the Exchange, submitted a release of his claim to the committee before the hearing. After the decision Britton brought an action in the Supreme Court to avoid the release which he had given and to set aside the committee's decision, and he asked for judgment for the amount he claimed to be due. Justice Cohen, before whom the case came for trial, dismissed the complaint. The court held that the submission to the Arbitration Committee not being an agreement pursuant to the Code, the failure of the arbitrators to take the oath did not, as claimed by plaintiff, invalidate the proceedings. "Submissions may be competently made," Justice Cohen said, "under, and governed by the rules of the common law or special rules, notwithstanding the statutory provisions for arbitration. (119 N. Y., 475.) The plaintiff also maintained that certain irregularities are sufficient to invalidate the award, such as the failure of the committee to compel the production of documents, the appearance of the defendant's counsel as a witness, and the failure of the arbitrators to swear witnesses. These at best are mere irregularities, which, so far as appears from the record, do not go to the merits, and were first complained of by the plaintiff on the 25th day of September, 1897, more than six weeks after the proofs had been made, and the matter finally submitted to the arbitrators. It has been expressly held that a submission to arbitration cannot be revoked by either party at such a stage of the proceedings for mere irregularity. The decision of the Committee of Arbitration, which the plaintiff invoked, either to obtain a speedy determination or to intimidate the defendants by reason of the stringency of the Stock Exchange rules against the division of commissions, or for some other reason not apparent, should not, when the plaintiff finds it adverse to him, be readily disregarded and lightly set aside.

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AGREEMENT TO MAKE MUTUAL WILLS.—Matilda R. Westcott and Adeline M. Westcott, to whom their father had left his estate, remained together after his decease, and six years later Adeline died of consumption. Matilda nursed her sister throughout her illness. Their estates were limited, and they agreed to make mutual wills, Matilda's to provide for the care, nursing, and maintenance of Adeline, and Adeline's to compensate Matilda for her services, care, and nursing. Mutual wills were drawn, but each signed the will of the other, which, however, was not discovered until after Adeline's death. In the accounting of Matilda as administratrix of Adeline, the Surrogate of Kings County allowed the value of Adeline's estate to Matilda, holding there was a contract to that effect. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Hatch, has now affirmed the Surrogate's decree, holding that the conclusion of the Surrogate was supported by the testimony. "While it is doubtless true," the Court said, "that the evidence is susceptible of construction of an intent to give an estate to Matilda, and that such intent failed of execution, it is equally true that it is also sufficient upon which to find an agreement to compensate for services, quite independent of an intent to give the estate. Such a contract is valid and capable of enforcement. (26 N. Y., 494; 74 id., 488.) Neither does it fail where the compensation was to be made through the medium of a will, and none was ever executed. (10 Hun, 311; 41 N. Y., 480.) A conveyance of property in direct contravention of the agreement will not suffice to defeat the right, when the case clearly discloses the existence of an agreement to compensate, and service is rendered pursuant thereto. (139 N. Y., 616.)

***

TAXATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—The First Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in proceedings instituted by the Armstrong Cork Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, against the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of New York City, modified the decision at Special Term, which reduced the assessment of the company for 1897 to $189,409, by refixing and limiting the amount of the assessment to $240,872.20. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Martin, has now modified the order below, by restoring the assessment to its original amount as fixed by the Commissioners, holding that the notes and bills receivable of a foreign corporation doing business in this State, held by it for business transacted here in the sale of its goods, some of which were manufactured within and some without the State, are assessable as a part of its capital stock invested in business in this State. The Court held further that where it appears that such a corporation has established a permanent and continuous place of business in this State for the sale of goods manufactured by it principally without the State, its goods and merchandise at such place of business are subject to local assessment.

FLATBUSH BURGLARS ACTIVE.

More Men than the Captured One in the Business There.

The Brooklyn police had hardly ceased to plume themselves on the capture of the Flatbush burglar, in the person of Frank Larkin, whom they captured on Wednesday, when the unfeeling housebreakers dashed their spirits by attempting another burglary in that suburb.

Within a few hours after Larkin's arrest an attempt was made to force an entrance into Hubert H. Wall's house, at 216 Lenox Road. Mr. Wall heard the noise, and, taking a revolver, quietly opened one of the windows. The intruders heard him and ran away. Mr. Wall says that there were two of them.

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To realize this, watch our bargain announcements. Besides our "Reliable" Carpets at lowest prices, we offer Special Holiday Furniture Bargains.

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Antique oak, carved top and bevel plate mirror.

The best value glistens in our galaxy of useful presents.

"Long Credit" lightens the strain of Holiday expenditures.

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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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COL. BROWN PAYS HIS BET

He Eats a Post-Election Dinner Which Costs Him $5,000.

HELD IN W. H. CLARK'S STABLE

A Unique Function Not Without Uproar—Prominent Politicians and Horsemen Present.

When Col. William L. Brown and ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, a few days before the last State election, bet $5,000 each on its result, it was arranged to make things as pleasant as possible for the loser. Mr. Clark's money was laid on Col. Roosevelt's chances. Col. Brown was to pay over his $5,000 last Saturday night, and, in loyal fulfillment of the conditions of the wager, Mr. Clark gave a dinner. The feast was spread in Mr. Clark's stable, in West Seventy-sixth Street, where no joy-killing conventionalities might mar the guests' hilarity. The plan worked out better than Mr. Clark's most generous hopes had allowed him to expect. The fun was furious to a degree. That an element of discord was injected into the festivities was no fault of Mr. Clark's, his guests say.

When the wager was laid a number of well-known men were named as the guests to cheer the loser's grief. Among them were ex-Mayor Gilroy, Charles H. Webb, and Alfred de Cordova. The others were politicians and horsemen of repute. When these arrived at Mr. Clark's stables they found a dining hall fit for a palace. The table, in the form of a horseshoe, had been spread in the big carriage room, from which every trace of lowly uses had been removed. The floor was richly carpeted. Three sides of the big room were hung with splendid tapestries, and paintings illustrating the beauties of the horse and the wonders of horsemanship adorned the fourth. On the tables were great banks of choice flowers, and the light of hundreds of candles fell softly over all.

The record-breaking November snowstorm was raging outside, but the guests had no thought of the elements once they had entered the banquet hall. Each was warmly welcomed, and a horse's head in gold medallion with a crimson border was hung with a broad white satin ribbon around his neck.

There were forty guests in all, with Col. Brown, the toastmaster, at the head of the table, in this case the toe of the horseshoe. At his right was Mr. Gilroy; at his left Mr. Webb. There was high merriment while the terrapin, saddles of mutton, wines, and other good things were being passed around, and the canvasback brought forth exclamations of delight from the epicures. Everything went smoothly, even up to the time the ices were served in satin boxes surmounted by figures of horses in gold. Each guest took care to have his favor wrapped up to take home as a souvenir of the unique dinner.

Banjo players, sleight of hand in legerdemain, and singers entertained the guests between the courses. When the cigars and coffee had been served, and each wineglass was being kept brimful, Col. Brown arose. He presented Mr. Clark with his check for $5,000, and his speech was warmly applauded. Ex-Mayor Gilroy also made a short speech, which, being brief and pointed, was received with good humor. But some of the other guests, who had come with typewritten addresses, got a different reception.

The talk turned to politics, and Col. Brown was observed to grow uneasy. One of the speakers was interrupted so frequently that Mr. Clark had to come to his assistance. Three stalwart grooms in livery were brought in and instructed by the host to "fire" any one who made a disturbance. The first man to be "fired" was a well-known man who had Congressional aspirations until he was beaten a few years ago. Neither Mr. Clark nor the other guests would give his name. He was not permitted to return to the table until he had sent an apology to the speaker he had so often interrupted. Then the speaker resumed, although he was frequently reminded by loud calls that his time was up.

The next speaker was assured of protection even if a hurry call for the police should become necessary, but before he had read halfway through his manuscript the uproar became so great that the toastmaster looked embarrassed, and the host disappeared with his head bowed.

But Mr. Clark found a happy solution to the ticklish problem of controlling his guests to the degree deemed necessary under the circumstances. Suddenly the heavy curtains were flung aside and he walked into the room, leading a large, well-groomed horse. The glare of the lights and the uproar that greeted his début was too much for the powerful animal at first, and he threatened to make short work of the bottles and china. He became used to the scene in a few minutes and then walked all around the table and into the hollow of the horseshoe, where he proceeded to devour the banks of flowers. These demolished, he turned his attention to the big bowl of champagne that was poured out for him. He quaffed the sparkling liquid like a connoisseur and then stood patiently waiting for the next number on this strange programme. The climax was reached when a well-known stock broker leaped upon the horse's back and posed in effective style. It was a thrilling moment, and for a moment the china and glass were in danger of instant demolition, but such an accident was happily averted. Four Shetland ponies were then led into the horseshoe inclosure, but they were not uproariously received.

The snow was piled high when the decorated guests left in their cabs, but the story of how Col. Brown paid his bet will be remembered by most of them long after the discomforts of the blizzard of '98 are forgotten.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

"So Stylish."

There is more in an Overcoat than mere warmth.

Ours have style and elegance as additional recommendation.

We have a dark gray Llama, silk lined, & velvet piped edges, at . $40.

And an Imported Black Vicuna, full silk lined, dressy and comfortable, at . . $35.

And Black or Blue Meltons with lap seams, velvet collars, silk lining, box effect . . . . . $35.

Also an immense assortment of very Stylish Coats, at . . $25.

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"HOW PLEASANT

to sport like a butterfly among all the furniture and to flit from rosewood to mahogany and from mahogany to walnut, and from this shape to that as the humor took one."

(Harold Skimpole, in "Bleak House.")

Such a roundabout ramble is especially pleasant here just now.

One may flit from carpets and rugs, curtains or portieres, and in every instance find a bargain in beauty. Or hover about the most picturesque furniture novelties, from exquisite little toilet boxes and sewing tables to royally rich cabinets.

As Christmas time is everything time, our stock will supply every gift need, at factory prices, as you

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

GAMBLERS' TOOLS IN COURT.

Results of Three Raids to be Confiscated, Among Them "Honest" John Kelly's Outfit.

As a result of three raids made by the police on alleged gambling houses early yesterday morning, the West Forty-fifth Street Police Court was crowded yesterday morning with a number of gamblers and an immense stock of gambling paraphernalia. The places on which the raids were made were those of "Honest" John Kelly, at 141 West Forty-first Street; "Eole" Pearsall, at 6 West Twenty-eighth Street, and George Clarke, at 104 West Forty-third Street. Neither Kelly nor Pearsall was present in court when the cases were called, but Clarke, who had been caught in bed, was there, and answered to his name. The other alleged gamblers who were caught were taken as witnesses.

Fortunately for the proprietors of the places, the police, in making the raids, did not find any money on the tables at which the men were playing, and in consequence Magistrate Mott held that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant convictions. All the prisoners were discharged.

Of the three men who were charged with running the houses, Kelly is the best known. His place has been in operation for years and it was supposed that he was safe from disturbance by the police. He was the referee in the Corbett-Sharkey fight, and his friends yesterday said the police had been actuated by spite on account of his decision in that contest. Influential men, Kelly's friends said, had wagered large sums on Sharkey, and by the decision that all bets were off had lost considerable money, and in revenge had prompted the raid.

Chief of Police Devery, who denounced the story as "rot," and declared that if he could get evidence against Kelly or any other gambling house proprietor, he would send them to jail. He also said that he would ask the permission of the Police Board to have all the gambling paraphernalia taken in the three raids be destroyed in accordance with the law.

Police Commissioner York, President of the Police Board, said yesterday afternoon that the police would stop all kinds of gambling in the city.

"There is no difference in pulling Kelly's gambling place and pulling any other place," he said. "The department proposes to stop all gambling, and before it gets through there won't be any of these places left. The board is determined that all kinds of gambling shall be eradicated, and that the social evil shall be controlled as far as possible. The police are now working more energetically than before. Policy shops must also be suppressed. Any Captain who permits a policy shop to exist in his precinct will be called to account by the board, if it is a fact that such place exists. Gambling is going to be cleaned out. We not only invite but ask complaints from citizens against gambling places and violations of laws, and the board will deal swiftly with them."

President York also stated that poolrooms were receiving the attention of the police. "The" Allen's place on West Broadway being mentioned specifically.

Capella Gets 20 Years for Killing.

Pasquale Capella, who had been convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for the killing of Luigi Bianca on Jan. 18 last, was sentenced yesterday to twenty years in Sing Sing Prison by Recorder Goff. The Recorder refused to lighten the sentence, on request of Capella's lawyer, saying that it was already tempered with mercy.

O'Neill's,

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Choice Novelties

in Decorated Lamps, Brass and Onyx Goods, Bronzes, Statuettes, Choice Subjects in Framed Etchings, Engravings, Water Colors and Pastels.

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AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every Evening at 8:10. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy. MERCHANT OF VENICE. A Positive Triumph. MISS REHAN as PORTIA.

"A wonderful performance." "Luxury unprecedented!" "Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage." "Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of Her career." "She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled." "The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage." The TRIBUNE says: "Ada Rehan, for the first time in the stage history of 'The Merchant of Venice'—at least in the American theatre—invested Portia with the anxiety and solemnity, the solicitous responsibility and deep emotion, however well repressed, of a person who approaches, under dubious conditions, the settlement of a question of life or death. This is the right way to act this part; and Miss Rehan's embodiment of Portia—stately, tender, and true in ideal, and growing rounder, fuller, and firmer in its artistic method with every repetition—thus affords a new proof, if any such proof were needed, of the mental discrimination that underlies her acting, together with the brightness of spirit, the warmth of heart, the scope of imagination, and the personal beauty and charm that are its positive and decisive attributes, endearing her equally to those who think and those who feel." ***Seats secured 2 weeks ahead.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P.M. 3d Av. GREATER NEW YORK AMAZED BY THE THRILLING "BATTLE OF SAN JUAN!" 200 Real Soldiers! 20 Spirited Horses! Largest Stage in the World! In addition to the USUAL GRAND VAUDEVILLE SHOW MAGGIE CLINE, MINNIE METHOT, BUDINOFF, C. T. ALDRICH, 30 OTHERS. NO ADVANCE IN PRICES—25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23d St. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M. Vaudeville début of Grace Huntington and Company in "Checkmate"; Joseph Hart and Carrie de Mar; "The Holly Tree Inn," Bros. Damm, Al Leech, and the Three Rosebuds, Morris's Ponies, Wartzpah. Other features. No advance in prices—25c., 50c. NEXT WEEK—Début in vaudeville of MARSHALL P. WILDER!

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. NOON TO 11 P. M. First and second Balconies, 25c. Orchestra, 50c.; Front Orch., 75c.; Box Seats in Orch. and Front Balcony, $1. No seats reserved except Box Seats at 50c. advance on regular prices. FELIX MORRIS AND CO. in "The Vagabond." LIZZIE EVANS AND HARRY MILLS. JOE WELCH, HARRIGAN, BILLY CARTER. ED F. GOODWIN, brother of NAT C. GOODWIN. New BIOGRAPH Pictures.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM. 50c MAT. TO-DAY. SISTERS RAPPO THE HIT OF THE SEASON. Virginia Aragon, Williams & Walker & Their Own Co. & Foreign Vaudeville.

LYCEUM 5th Av. & 23d.....Begins 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Saty. 2. PINERO'S NEW COMEDY. TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. 75th Performance Dec. 5. Handsome Souvenirs. "New York has never seen a better drama of rural life than 'The Village Postmaster.'"—Herald.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:20. JOHN DREW in THE LIARS. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE. LAST 2 WEEKS. THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. Jefferson De Angelis. By Julian Edwards & Stanislaus Stange. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinée To-day at 2.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. To-day & Wed. in her greatest success KATE KIP. MAY IRWIN

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées To-day and Wed.

KNICKERBOCKER Evgs. 8:15. Mats Wed & To-day. B'way & 38th St. WM. H. CRANE WORTH A MILLION. TUESDAY, DEC. 6th, 1st time, THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2. JULIA ARTHUR In Her Production of As You Like It.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35TH ST., Near B'way. Matinée To-day. Evgs., 8:15. 75th Perf. Dec. 19th. Souvenirs. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS EDEN MUSEE Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH The Late War from Tampa to Santiago

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. A tempting dish of dainties.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!! At the CASINO! Gen. Adm., 50c. Matinée To-day. 50th Souvs. Dec. 23. New Buffet Promenade 7:30-12

Madison Sq. Theatre. 24th St. & B'way. 50th Perf. Monday. Souvenirs. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. To-day. ON AND OFF.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SPORTING LIFE. 20 Horses, 200 People. Prices 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. To-day & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:15

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. 4th Big Month. MAT. TO-DAY. The Turtle

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 3d Week. To-day, Matinée and Evening, the great success "Im Weissen Rossl."

COLUMBUS. A STRANGER IN NEW YORK. Mat. To-day. Next Week—"Lost in Siberia."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c. 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c. This Week—"CAPT. SWIFT."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. To-day. To-night—"Red, White, and Blue." Next Week—"The Sign of the Cross."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. This afternoon at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Albers, Bars, Muhlmann, Mouz, Meffert, and Plancon, Conductor, Mancinelli. To-night at 8, at Popular Prices, MARTHA. Mmes. Engle and Mantelli, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, Dufriche, and Saligna. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani. Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $2.00, $1.50, & 75c. Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30. Sun. Ev'g., Dec. 4, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists—Mme. Marie Engle, MM. Campanari and Plancon, and ROSENTHAL, this only appearance at these concerts, and last appearance in N. Y. previous to his departure for the West,) together with entire Met. Opera House orchestra. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli. Prices for Sunday night concert, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50; Boxes, $8, $10, and $12. REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK. Mon. Evg., Dec. 5, LA TRAVIATA. Mmes. Sembrich, MM. Campanari, Pringle, and Saligna. Wed. Evg., Dec. 7, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari. Fri.

DEC
1898

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

AUTHORS AND THEIR ILLUSTRATORS.

A note is drifting about to the effect that Tennyson and his illustrators not infrequently disagreed. For instance, in "The Lady of Shalott," the verses make no mention of the heroine's hair. Holman Hunt, however, who could not represent her as bald, shows her with hair which spreads over her figure like a veil, and which is not only long but crimpled. According to the story, Tennyson, when he first saw the illustration, exclaimed—one dislikes to quote his expression: "I never said that the young woman's hair was flying all over the shop." "No," said Hunt, "but you never said it wasn't," and after a time the poet came to be wholly reconciled to the design. He never quite forgave the artist, however, for giving King Cophetua a long flight of steps to descend to meet the beggar maid. "I did not say," he complained, "that there were a lot of steps; I meant only one or two." "Well," retorted Hunt, "the flight of steps doesn't contradict your account; you merely said: 'In robe and crown the King stept down.'" But Tennyson was never appeased in this matter, insisting that in his mind he had the vision of no more than two steps at the most.

The story is of interest as suggesting the importance of a conference between illustrator and writer. It is not a matter of much moment whether the King stepped down one step or ten, or how long was the hair of the lady of Shalott; but if we wish to get the poet's vision at all, as we certainly do, else we should not read his verse, we would best have it correctly. The illustrator's interpretation of the vision may be more artistic than our own would have been; but unless he has the advantage of advising with the writer it is no more apt than ours to be true.

These differences of opinion arise not once but a thousand times, the illustrator occasionally giving a detail directly at variance with the text. This must be either because he has carelessly depended on his general impression or because he imagines that he is better qualified than the writer to know how the scene should have looked. There comes up, then, a question as to just what the function of an illustrator is. Is it to interpret the text, giving in his concrete representation minuteness of detail which would have proved tedious had the writer put it into words, but which, nevertheless, was in the latter's mind? Or is it the function of the painter in words merely to suggest, and of the artist to bring out the picture which the words have suggested to him, personally, with no pretense that the picture illustrates aught but the illustrator's own idea of the scene, as he gained it from a careful reading? Or, finally, is it the function of the artist to correct and improve, by concentrated thought, by his technical skill and aesthetic education, the scene that came before the writer, until an ideal picture shall have grown out of the groping words and few details?

Theoretically, there is something to be said for each view; but practically the question simplifies itself. It is to be noted that when, which is rarely, an artist takes the latter view, he distinctly acknowledges it. In the portrait of Carmen, which was exhibited here some months ago, there was scant discussion of it as a representation of the librettists' conception. It was frankly a portrait of an actress and singer, who, presumably in the artist's mind, and certainly in that of a considerable public, represented the ideal Carmen. To be sure, before adopting the rôle, she must have carefully studied her text, but it is significant that her interpretation was strongly individualistic. As to the other two opinions, whenever discussion arises the popular assumption is always in favor of the first. That is the important matter, and when the artists make a retort it is usually based on that view. It might even be claimed that the very term illustration is an argument in its favor, and that an artist who, taking a line or so of the text, draws his own rather than the writer's conception of its picture, is doing precisely what the skilled musician does who improvises on another's theme, so that it is as wrong to call one an interpretation of the maestro as it would be to give that name to the other.

It is quite possible that there is room for all three kinds of text-suggested drawings, but as long as the public assumes that a book's pictures are an illustration in line or color of what is in the writer's mind, and as long as books are bought for the purpose of getting at that vision, the argument for the need of agreement between writer and artist is entirely on one side. It would be interesting to know, now that the matter is up, how popular either of the other opinions are, regarding the function of the illustrator.

Apropos of the suggestions which were recently made here by Mr. Bangs as to "Heroes' Rights," comes the report of an address which was delivered by the Bishop of London the other day on "Heroes" at University College, London. The Bishop was pertinently speaking of the heroes of what we call real life in distinction from the life of fiction. The latter, as far as the reader goes, are often as real as the former; but there is naturally a distinction in "rights." The Bishop defined great men as either those who had expressed great ideas or done great things, and he said that the danger in dealing with them was that we were prone to clothe them too entirely with the idea, or associate them too absolutely with the action, which was their claim to greatness. Among other illustrations he cited the famous Duke of Marlborough, who, "for all his courage in the field, trembled before his wife." The thought suggested to a reader, when one reflects how oft the limitations of the heroic are revealed, is that if little men have private opinions regarding their own greatness, these must be well matched by the opinions which heroes may hold of their personal littleness. But that they hold them quite as privately is the point for story tellers to lay to heart. Such private opinions explain how sincere modesty may be, and how hard is the task of describing a hero truly. There is an incongruity that should influence, while kept securely in the background.

BISMARCK'S OWN BOOK.

The One Known as His Autobiography—Passages from the First Part of It.*

Looking, firstly, at the history of these two important volumes, so as to set at rest all questions of their authenticity, in 1890 the Messrs. Cotta made the suggestion to Prince Bismarck to write a memoir of his life, which request was agreed to by him, and in June, 1890, an agreement was made betwen the Prince and this publishing house. Lothair Bucher, who lived with the Prince after his resignation, confirmed Bismarck in his resolution "to set down in writing his recollections and political thoughts." Bucher's shorthand notes, taken from the Prince's dictation, formed "the subject of the first draft." For years after that the Prince "zealously worked at constantly revising the notes," and then systematically arranged these notes, supplementing them with his own hand. So that no errors might creep into the memoirs, they were put in type in 1893, with such alterations as were made at the time by Bismarck. Then the Prince went over the copy several times. "Even," adds Herr Host Kohl, "within the last two years he entirely recast two chapters." All that the present editor has done is to make some corrections, using the originals of various documents where errors had crept in or names were misspelled, but "nowhere, however, has the text been altered or abridged." The work of translation has been under the charge of Mr. J. W. Headlam, and it is exceptionally well done.

From Morritz Busch we may have gleaned some conceptions of what kind of a man was Otto von Bismarck, and the outlining of such a man may be quite as important as is the filling in of the portrait. This book, then, under notice treats, as its title signifies, of the reflections and reminiscences of one of the most remarkable men of the last half of the present century. The minor detail is not presented. Why, for policy of State, certain remarkable actions were carried out by Prussia the Chancellor explains.

The man and the statesman talks freely and expresses himself without a single hesitation on the many vexed questions of European politics, and there never was a book written which shows more conspicuously the will power of its writer. There never is any question of his fallibility. His tenacity, the grip he has, is striking. Matters must shape themselves as he has ordered them. He never cares about concealing in diplomatic language his likes or dislikes to races or individuals. His antipathies toward France and Russia he does not hide. He certainly was devoted to the old King, his master, but he is not himself to be ruled. Bismarck has been so much written about during his life and since his death that the treatment of such topic, save as associating the man with some particular events, can give but little scope to originality. Bismarck is to be better understood by references to the work now before us, adding only an occasional comment to the text.

In the first chapter Bismarck says he left school in 1832. At the beginning he seems to have conceived some kind of vague republican ideas:

"If not a republican, at least with the persuasion that the republic was the most rational form of government; reflecting, too, upon the causes which could decide millions of men permanently to obey one man, when all the while I heard from grown-up people much bitter or contemptuous criticism of their rulers. Moreover, I had brought away with me 'German National' impressions from Plamann's preparatory school, conducted on Jahn's drill system, in which I lived from my sixth to my twelfth year. These impressions remained in the stage of theoretical reflections, and were not strong enough to extirpate my innate Prussian monarchical sentiments. My historical sympathies remained on the side of authority. To my childish ideas of justice Harmodius and Aristogeiton, as well as Brutus, were criminals, and Tell a rebel and murderer. Every German Prince who resisted the Emperor before the thirty years' war roused my ire; but from the Great Elector onward I was partisan enough to take an anti-imperial view, and to find it natural that things should have been in readiness for the seven years' war. Yet the German National feeling remained so strong in me that, at the beginning of my university life, I at once entered into relations with the group of students that made the promotion of a national sentiment its aim. But after personal intimacy with its members, I disliked their refusal to 'give satisfaction,' as well as their want of breeding in externals and of acquaintance with the forms and manners of good society."

One thing which is singular is that Bismarck found what seemed to him to be the lack of "good breeding" among his associates. But Strasburg, held by France, exasperated him. Much has been written as to the accidents of Bismarck's early career, but he declares that even in his student days he had "diplomacy in view."

The Prince passes over lightly the opening of his

*BISMARCK'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman; being the Reflections and Reminiscences of Otto, Prince von Bismarck. Written and dictated by himself after his retirement from office. Translated from the German under the supervision of A. J. Butler, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Two vols. 8vo, cloth, $4.50. Harper & Brothers, New York.

career, and tells what happened when during his wedding trip he first met the King of Prussia at Toeplitz, where by royal command he was invited to dine with him. Then came supposably the beginning of Bismarck's long and close relationship with the Prussian monarchy. The year 1848, when Berlin seemed likely to fall before the mob, furnished ample opportunity for description. Bismarck does his best to find words of praise for a King who deserved none. "The softness of Frederick William IV.," he thinks, was due to the pressure exercised "by perhaps an invited and treacherous adviser." Bismarck regrets that more blood was not spilled in the streets of Berlin. If there had been a good fight and slaughter it would have settled matters not alone relative to Prussia, but as to her relationship with Europe.

"A victory won on the pavement would have been of a different sort and of less range than that afterward won on the battlefield. It has perhaps proved better for our future that we had to stray plodding through the wilderness of intestine conflicts from 1848 to 1866, like the Jews before they entered the Promised Land. We should hardly have been spared the wars of 1866 and 1870 even if our neighbors, who collapsed in 1848, had regained strength and courage by means of support from Paris, Vienna, and other quarters. It is a question whether the operation of historical events upon the Germans by the shorter and quicker path of a victory in March, 1848, would have been the same as that which we see to-day, and which gives the impression that the dynasties, and more especially those which were formerly prominently 'particularistic,' are more friendly disposed toward the empire than are the political groups and parties."

This is a bit of description of the King about the time when Berlin was in a ferment. The Queen talks, and Bismarck replies. "He [the King] has not slept for three days." "A King ought to be able to sleep," I replied. Unmoved by this blunt remark, the King said: "It is always easier to prophesy when you know what would be gained if I admitted that I had behaved like a donkey." Bismarck's loyalty to the Kings of Prussia will not permit anything approaching to lèse majesté on his part, and he writes: "The latest German ideas of Frederick William IV., more than his weakness, were responsible for the ill-success of our policy in 1848."

Describing the political parties of 1848 and for some years after, Bismarck writes this important page, which may be read with profit to-day, only leaving out the monarchical considerations:

"In those days opponents knew little of each other; since then they have had forty years of opportunities to do so, and the personnel of the more prominent party men for the most part changes only slowly and slightly. Then, however, people mutually regarded each other as really stupid or wicked; they really had the feeling and the persuasion, which they nowadays pretend to have, in order to produce an effect upon electors and monarchs, or because such sentiments belong to the programme adopted by those who have taken service in—'jumped into'—a particular group from a belief in its justification and a confidence in its leaders. Nowadays political pushingness plays a greater share in the existence and maintenance of groups than was the case fifty years ago. Convictions were then more straightforward and spontaneous, even if the passions, the hatred, and the mutual distrust among the groups and their leaders, the disposition to sacrifice the interests of the country to the interest of the group, are nowadays perhaps still more strongly developed. 'En tout cas le diable n'y perd rien.' Byzantinism and insincere speculation on the King's pet fancies went on, indeed, in small upper coteries, but among the parliamentary groups the race for Court favor had not started. Belief in the power of the monarchy was, erroneously, for the most part slighter than belief in one's own importance; people dreaded nothing more than to be considered servile or 'Ministerial.'"

When by hard work and strong advice at last Bismarck words were heeded, and monarchical Prussia was convinced that this new man was a powerful man, then came the offer made him to take the post of Envoy to the Bund. The King sent for him and said:

"'You have a good pluck to undertake straight off an office to which you are a stranger.' 'The pluck is on your Majesty's part in intrusting me with such a post. However, your Majesty is of course not bound to maintain the appointment, so long as it has not been tested. I myself cannot be sure whether or not the task is beyond my capacity until I have had closer acquaintance with it. If I find that I am not equal to it I shall be the first to demand my recall. I have the pluck to obey if your Majesty has the pluck to command.' Whereupon the King rejoined, 'Then we will try the thing.'"

On May 11, 1851, Bismarck occupied his post at Frankfort. In Frankfort Bismarck's manner, his cheekiness, his pluck, his determination not to be crowded out by Austria, his smoking of a cigar, caused him for the first time to have all Germany look at him as something remarkable. These were his original methods of reinstating Prussia. Just here the Chancellor indulges in a talk about decorations, "those corals teething ambition bites on":

"I confess that when I received my first decoration in 1842, a medal for saving life, I felt happy and elated, because I was then a young Squire not blasé in that respect. In the service of the State I speedily lost this unsophisticated sentiment. I do not remember to have experienced an objective satisfaction on late occasions when I received decorations, only a subjective pleasure at the outward translation into act of the kindness with which my King requited my attachment, or other monarchs confirmed to me the success of my political efforts to gain their confidence and good-will. Our Ambassador, von Jordan, at Dresden, made the reply to a jocose proposal that he should part with one of his numerous decorations: 'Je vous les cède toutes, pourvu que vous m'en laissiez une pour couvrir mes nudités diplomatiques.' Indeed, a grand cordon is part of an Ambassador's toilette; and if it is not that of his own Court, the possibility of being able to have a change is just as much desired by elegant diplomats as it is by ladies in regard to their clothes. In Paris I have seen senseless acts of violence against crowds cease abruptly when 'un monsier décoré' came in the way of them. I have never denied it necessary to treat conversation except in the Parliaments and Press, to hold back from the forcible settling of the affair, you must have a ribbon on your coat if you want to be treated with the requisite politeness by the police and the gens d'armes. Elsewhere I have in every case only put on the decorations actually demanded by the occasion; it has always appeared to me a bit of philosophy when I have observed the morbid extent to which the collector's mania has developed in regard to decorations among my colleagues and fellow-workers in the bureaucratic army, for instance, Gehlsmarschall, although the cascade of orders spouting over their breasts was already beyond their control, would pave the way to the conclusion of some small treaty, because they wanted the order of the other contracting State to complete their collection."

It is by no means certain that Bismarck got along well with the King, for Bismarck never forgot the weakness of his master. The King wanted Bismarck to go to Vienna, and the future Chancellor rather dreaded the Court at Vienna. This is the talk the King had with Bismarck about it:

"'I will not command you; you must go of your own free will, and beg me to let you go; it is a finishing school of diplomatic education, and you ought to thank me for taking charge of your education in this direction, for it is worth your while.' Even the position of a Minister of State was beyond my desires at this time. I was persuaded that, the King being what he was, I could not attain any position as Minister that I should find tenable. He looked upon me as an egg which he had laid and hatched out himself, and in cases of difference of opinion would have always had the feeling that the egg wanted to be cleverer than the hen."

In 1855 Bismarck visited Paris, on the occasion of the opening of the Industrial Exhibition. There was a State ball at Versailles, and he was presented to Prince Albert and Queen Victoria:

"The Prince, handsome and cool in his black uniform, conversed with me courteously, but in his manner there was a kind of malevolent curiosity from which I concluded that my anti-Occidental influence upon the King was not unknown to him. In accordance with the mode of thought peculiar to him, he sought for the motives of my conduct not where they really lay, that is, in the anxiety to keep my country independent of foreign influences—influences which found fertile soil in our narrow-minded reverence for England and fear of France—and in the desire to hold ourselves aloof from a war which we should not have carried on in our own interests, but in dependence upon Austrian and English policy."

These are Bismarck's impressions of the Queen of England:

"At that ball at Versailles Queen Victoria spoke to me in German. She gave me the impression of beholding in me a noteworthy but unsympathetic personality, but still her tone of voice was without that touch of ironical superiority that I thought I detected in Prince Albert's. She continued to be amiable and courteous, like one unwilling to treat an eccentric fellow in an unfriendly way."

On Bismarck's return to Berlin the King asked him to give his opinion about Louis Napoleon:

"I replied: 'It is my impression that the Emperor Napoleon is a discreet and amiable man, but that he is not so clever as the world esteems him. The world places to his account everything that happens, and if it rains in Eastern Asia at an unseasonable moment chooses to attribute it to some malevolent machination of the Emperor. Here especially we have become accustomed to regard him as a kind of génie du mal, who is forever only meditating how to do mischief in the world. I believe he is happy when he is able to enjoy anything good at his ease; his understanding is overrated at the expense of his heart; he is at bottom good-natured, and has an unusual measure of gratitude for every service rendered him.'

"The King laughed at this in a manner that vexed me, and led me to ask whether I might be permitted to guess his Majesty's present thoughts. The King consented, and I said: 'Gen. von Canitz used to lecture to the young officers in the military school on the campaigns of Napoleon. An assiduous listener asked him how Napoleon could have omitted to make this or that movement. Canitz replied: "Well, you see just what this Napoleon was—a real good-hearted fellow, but so stupid!" which naturally excited great mirth among the military scholars. I fear that your Majesty is thinking of me much as Gen. von Canitz thought of his pupils.'"

This extract, found in Chapter XII., is a notable one, for it shows Bismarck's conception of Prussia, as he conceived it should be; her recent history, with her struggles for that supremacy which she has certainly acquired to-day:

"Before 1866 we could only claim the title of a great power cum grano salis, and after the Crimean war we considered it necessary to sue for an outward recognition of this position by dancing attendance at the Congress of Paris. We confessed that we required the testimony of other powers in order to look upon ourselves as a great power. We did not feel up to the standard of Gortchakoff's speech about Italy, une grande puissance ne se reconnait, elle se révèle. The révélation that Prussia was a great power had been previously recognized on occasion in Europe, (compare Chapter V.,) but it was weakened by long years of cowardly policy, which at last found expression in the pitiful part played by Manteuffel at Paris. Her belated admittance could not obscure the fact that a great power requires for its recognition, above all else, the conviction and the courage to be one. I regarded it as a deplorable lack of self-knowledge that, after all the slights that had been put upon us by Austria and all the western powers in general, we still felt the necessity of gaining admittance to the congress and adding our signatures to its conclusions."

With the new King, that brave old man, it is certain that Bismarck's influence was exerted everywhere. If the King was in leading strings, his nurse was keen as to the interests of the old monarch and his country. Passing over the war with Austria, Bismarck tells us that it was through his decision that easier terms were granted the Emperor of Austria than the Prussian King had at first wished. The old King protested, and Bismarck insisted that peace should be signed, and at last, after a long struggle, the King gave in—he generally did. Bismarck writes:

"To this day these and similar occurrences have left no other impression upon me than the painful one of seeing that I was unable, in spite of greater moral authority I loved as I did him."

In writing of the North German Bund, Bismarck says that then, "to me, and perhaps to every one, our internal affairs had a provisional and immature aspect":

"The reaction of the aggrandisement of Prussia, of the impending negotiations concerning the North German Confederation and its Constitution, made our internal development appear to be carried along by the current as much as our relations to foreign States, whether in or outside Germany, in consequence of the European situation prevailing when the war had been interrupted. I took it as assured that war with France would necessarily have to be waged on the road to our further national development, for our development at home as well as the extension beyond the Main, and that we must keep this eventuality in sight in all our domestic as well as in our foreign relations. In some aggrandisement of Prussia in North Germany Louis Napoleon saw not only no danger to France, but a means against the unification and national development of Germany; he believed that the non-Prussian portions of Germany would then feel a greater need of French support. He cherished reminiscences of the confederation of the Rhine, and wished to hinder development in the direction of a United Germany. He believed that he could do this because he did not realise the national drift of the time, and judged the situation in accordance with his schoolboy reminiscences of South Germany, and from diplomatic reports which were only based on Ministerial moods and sporadic dynastic feeling. I was convinced that their importance would vanish; I assumed that a United Germany was only a question of time; that the North German Confederation was only the first step in its solution."

Both France, then, and Austria, even Russia, were to be dreaded, and here one may perceive the germ of the Franco-Prussian war. Then Bismarck takes up this question, a terribly sad one, which has for an answer why some nations wage war without just provocation:

"It is true that war may be used as a means of getting the better of internal difficulties—it is a device much resorted to, especially in French politics; but in Germany such a means would only have been practicable if the war in question lay in the line of the national development. To that end it would above all things have been necessary that it should not be carried on with Russian assistance, which public opinion even to this day condemns in an impolitic manner. German unity must be realized without any foreign influence, merely by Germany's own strength. Moreover, the conflict of the mind under which the King labored at the time I entered the Ministry, even up to the resolve to abdicate, had considerably lost its influence over his resolutions since he had found Ministers who were ready to represent his policy openly and without subterfuge. Since then he had acquired the conviction that the position of the Crown, if matters had come to the point of revolutionary outbreak, would have been stronger; the intimidation of the Queen and the Ministers of the new era had lost its power. On the other hand, in my statement to him I did not conceal my estimate of the military strength that an alliance between Germany and Russia would have, particularly at the outset."

All this is coolly written, as if right were entirely on the side of Bismarck. Bismarck is very specific about the Ems telegram, and an entire chapter is devoted to it. Certainly the reasons for the war were of the wolf and lamb kind, when the latter animal supposably renders the rivulet turbid. The King was opposed to the war. Bismarck was set on having it. It looked as if the fight were off. The Hohenzollern matter was to be settled in a very commonplace manner. It was only a family difference. Then came the Ems telegram, and Roon and Moltke and Bismarck were having "a good time," eating and drinking, and the bottle was passing around merrily. Great was now their disgust. Generals were born to fight, and there was not to be any fight. Bismarck labors hard through several pages to tell what were to him excellent reasons why he should take the Ems dispatch and not so much as change its wording, but by leaving out certain sentences in it make it a most aggressive document. As the telegram was made up by Bismarck, for made up it was, it reads:

"'After the news of the renunciation of the hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern had been officially communicated to the Imperial Government of France by the Royal Government of Spain, the French Ambassador at Ems made the further demand to his Majesty the King that he would authorize him to telegraph to Paris that his Majesty the King bound himself for all future time never again to give his consent if the Hohenzollerns should renew their candidature. His Majesty the King thereupon decided not to receive the French Ambassador again, and sent to tell him through the aide de camp on duty that his Majesty had nothing further to communicate to the Ambassador.' The difference in the effect of the abbreviated text of the Ems telegram as compared with that produced by the original was not the result of stronger words but of the form, which made this announcement appear decisive, while Abeken's version would only have been regarded as a fragment of a negotiation still pending, and to be continued at Berlin."

Then Moltke and Roon saw into it at once. The two Generals seem to have danced for joy. They ate the dinner they had neglected and they drank their wine. The fight was on, and Moltke said: "If I may but live to lead our armies in such a war, then the devil may come directly afterward and fetch away my old carcass." Bismarck writes gleefully about the tone of the telegram as Moltke read it: "Now it has a different ring; it sounded before like a parley. Now it is like a flourish in answer to a challenge." "Gallic overweening and touchiness," just as the clever Bismarck had supposed it would, led to carnage.

There were many difficulties at Paris as to the taking of it, and these Bismarck fully explains. At the conclusion, the Prince dwells on Court intrigues, and tells who were his enemies. As to any references to his troubles with the present Emperor, there is nothing to be found in the volume. In the final pages are the letters passed, and touching ones are they, between the old master and his Chancellor.

"Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman," is a volume fraught with interest, and represents the many leading historic events of Europe since 1848, interpreted by one of the great men of this age. As he shaped most of these events, certainly the spring and action of them he ought to have understood.

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She had no disease at that time nor afterward, but the springs of life were worn out, there was no strength left. Within the last six months the decay proceeded faster and was constant; she could not much rise from bed; she needed Mary and Jean alternately to watch always over her—latterly it was Jean alone, (Mary not being strong enough,) and surely Jean has earned the gratitude of us all, and done a work that was blessed and beautiful in so standing by her sacred task and so performing it as she did. There has been no regular sleep to her for months past, often of late weeks and days not much sleep of any kind, but her affectionate patience, I think, never failed. I hope, though she is much worn out, she will not permanently suffer, and surely she will not want her reward.

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REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Burton's Pilgrimage to Mecca.*

The appearance of a new edition of Sir Richard F. Burton's first and most famous book, "Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah," recalls many of the interesting features of the life and work of the celebrated traveler, author and linguist. The caustic criticism which greeted the "Life of Sir Richard Burton," by his wife, Isabel Burton, which appeared about 1886, is fresh in the minds of many readers. She had been his companion during the thirty years of marvelous adventures which preceded his death, in 1890, and no one should have been better equipped to prepare an authentic and satisfactory review of his life and work. But, notwithstanding Lady Burton possessed many of the literary qualifications necessary for such a work, she lamentably failed in her task, and gave the world a cumbersome work, deeply laden with illtimed adulation for her husband, and largely filled with material which was of little or no concern to the public. It was her plan to publish his travels, translations, poems, &c., in eighty volumes, and the present edition of his "Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah" was to form the first two volumes of the series. In preparing the text the author's copies of the four previous editions were carefully collected and many important emendations were made and additions incorporated.

This comparing and editing could scarcely fail to be of great value, because, generally speaking, Burton's books of travels, although graphic and lively, suffered for lack of careful preparation for publication. Like their author, they evidence impetuosity, and have the air of having been written while the author was rushing from place to place, and often appear to lack careful compilation or revision.

The account of Burton's Mecca pilgrimage first appeared in 1855, and surprised the world by the insight it revealed in Arab life, ideas, and manners. It is replete with a grim humor, and is a fascinating description of the Muslim Hajj and the life of the pilgrims. Burton made the pilgrimage in the deceptive but hazardous rôle of a born believer. Those who have not investigated the subject do not fully appreciate the difficulties with which his undertaking was fraught. He assumed the disguise of a wandering Darwaysh, and the name of Abdullah, and after weeks of practice and additional study of the customs of the Arabs he entered upon his journey. He was equipped to mix with peoples of all climes and races, for, besides an acquaintance with the modern European tongues, he had mastered the various spoken dialects of the people of India. Hindustani, Gujarati, Marathi, Multani, even the complexities of Arabic, seemed to come naturally. While on a sick leave to the Deccan, in 1847, he studied the Dravidian tongues, Telugi and Toda, and at odd times he amused himself with Persian, Sanskrit, Turkish, Armenian, and Pushtu.

His talent for languages was developed in marvelous perfection. The disguise which he assumed and which carried him successfully through the perils of the Mecca pilgrimage was no new experiment. He had in previous years practiced in the rôle of a peddler, half Arab, half Iranian, many wandering trips. And so thorough was the disguise and so well prepared was Burton that on these trips he was never suspected to be other than a rich Oriental merchant. After ascending the Nile to Cairo, the author passed some time at the latter place, including the period of the Ramazan, or "the blessed month." This is a season of fasting, and is replete with scenes of unusual interest. From Cairo the pilgrims proceeded to Suez, where they embarked in a dangerously overcrowded ship for Yambu. The tale of fighting and suffering which occurred during the trip of the pilgrim ship forms one of the most realistic chapters of the work. An overland journey of 132 miles from Yambu brought the pilgrims to Al-Madinah. When the city came in full view the party halted as if by word of command and sat down, jaded and hungry as all were, to feast their eyes with a view of the Holy City. From every believer's lips burst forth exclamations deeply tinged with religious enthusiasm. As the author says:

"I now understand the full value of a phrase in the Moslem ritual, 'And when his [the pilgrim's] eyes shall fall upon the trees of Al-Madinah let him raise his voice and bless the Apostle with the choicest of Blessings.' In all the fair view before us nothing was more striking after the desolation through which we had passed than the gardens and orchards about the town. It was impossible not to enter into the spirit of my companions, and truly I believe that for some minutes my enthusiasm rose as high as theirs."

The principal attraction at Al-Madinah for the faithful is the Masjad Al-Nabawi, or the Mosque of the Prophet. It is one of the two sanctuaries of Al-Islam, and is crowned at the three ends by cupolas, about of domelike form. One adjoins the Mosque Al-Baki, or Place of the Bright Al-Asim, or Jerusalem. A visit to the Mosque of Mohammed is termed a "visitation," which differs essentially from the Hajj, or pilgrimage to Mecca. The former is only a meritorious action; the latter is obligatory, by Koranic order, upon every Moslem once in his life. Many of the orthodox school consider that Al-Madinah, on account of the sanctity derived from its being the place of Mohammed's tomb, is more honorable than Mecca, which was the place of his birth.

The descriptions of the author's visit to the tomb of the Prophet, the history of Al-Madinah, and minor journeys to the mosque of Kuba, Hamzah's Tomb, and the Saint's Cemetery, furnish material for some highly interesting chapters. The amount of information connected with Mohammedan life, thought, and religion to be obtained from a perusal of these chapters surpasses that contained in many of the most elaborate treatises. The sections devoted to the "History of the Prophet's Mosque" and a description of "The People of Al-Madinah" afford as delightful reading as can be found in any book of travel extant, and render this work as fascinating as when first written. The distance from Al-Madinah to Mecca by the route selected by Burton was 248 miles, and the time consumed in covering it was eleven days.

The interesting things seen during this portion of the pilgrimage were of great number. Burton, not content to describe the country or the people encountered, devoted a considerable space to a scholarly study of the origin and life of the Badawin (Bedouin) tribe, of which the author says a precise physical portrait is the sole deficiency of the valuable works of Bruce and Burckhardt. After many hardships the pilgrims reached Mecca and gazed upon the Kaabah or House of Allah, to which every Musulman has turned in prayer since the days of Mohammed, and which for long ages before the birth of Christianity was reverenced by the Patriarchs of the East. The Hajj or pilgrimage, which is annually made by thousands of the faithful as a religious observation, follows in detail the one performed by Mohammed in his farewell pilgrimage. The Prophet abolished the indecent custom, which prevailed in the times of ignorance, of performing the seven circuits naked, and from that time the Ihram has been the essential dress of all pilgrims. The various rites executed by him are faithfully observed by the pilgrims of this day, from the cutting of the hair and nails to the solemn act of throwing stones at the devil. The latter ceremony occurs during the return from the visit to Mount Arafat, the Holy City, which is distant about twelve miles from Mecca. Such a visit is esteemed a necessary feature of the pilgrimage. In the course of his description of his visit to and the ceremonies at Mount Arafat, the author says:

"The Holy Hill owes its name and honors to a well-known legend. When our first parents forfeited heaven by eating wheat, which deprived them of their primeval purity, they were cast down upon earth. The serpent descended at Ispahan, the peacock at Kabul, Satan at Bilbays, Eve upon Arafat, and Adam at Ceylon. The latter, determining to seek his wife, began a journey, to which earth owes its present mottled appearance. Wherever our first father placed his foot, which was large, a town afterward arose; between the strides will always be 'country.' Wandering for many years, he came to the Mountain of Mercy, where our common mother was continually calling upon his name, and their recognition gave the place the name of Arafat. Upon its summit Adam, instructed by the archangel Gabriel, erected a Mada'a, or place of prayer, and between this spot and the Nimrah Mosque the couple abode till death."

As soon as the ceremony of casting the seven stones is finished, the pilgrim doffs the ihram and resumes the normal condition of Al-Islam. Many pilgrims supplement their undertaking by performing the rite of the Umrah, or Little Pilgrimage, and going to the places of pious visitation in Mecca. After a short overland journey to Jeddah, Burton embarked for Suez. The pilgrimage to Mecca was the most romantic and marvelous achievement of Burton's life. It required superhuman courage, coolness, and presence of mind, and all of these he possessed. He had Arab features, which helped him in his disguise. He was very brave, a terrible fighter, and a splendid swordsman. He was a strong, versatile, and romantic figure. Lord Derby has well said of him:

"In these days of peace and national prosperity there is a point of view in which such a career is singularly useful. It does as much as a successful campaign to keep up in the minds of the English people the spirit of adventure and of enterprise that looks to reputation rather than money, to exploit rather than ease."

*PERSONAL NARRATIVE OF A PILGRIMAGE TO AL-MADINAH AND MECCAH. By Capt. Sir Richard F. Burton, K. C. M. G., F. R. G. S., &c. Edited by his wife, Isabel Burton. With an introduction by Stanley Lane-Poole. 2 vols. 12mo. London: George Bell & Sons. $1 per volume.

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We dwell somewhat on this evident fact, which has to do with the manner, the ways, the speech of Parnell, for, never questioning for an instance his devotion to the cause of Ireland, in more than one respect Parnell was not Irish. There always was want of geniality. He had a certain aloofness—Napoleonic of its kind. Had he ever been able to assume the power he strove for, he would have held it with an iron hand. Possibly, like Hannibal, Parnell's hatred of the English he imbibed with his mother's milk. We are inclined to believe that such American blood as ran through Parnell's veins

*THE LIFE OF CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, 1846-1891. By R. Barry O'Brien. 2 vols. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

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was not deemed by us as of any importance, for the rancorous feelings engendered by the war of 1812 had been very properly forgotten long ago. An appeal then to our passions on his part was useless.

Parnell's education seems to have been neglected. He knew little or nothing about books. He never read anything. Even Hansard, so valuable in a parliamentary career, he knew little or nothing about. There was a strange seam of superstition running through his brain. Thirteen was an unlucky number, and the green in the flag of Erin was of an unfortunate color. He had his unlucky days.

When Parnell's career in the House began, he was a clumsy talker, and some one has written, "It was painful to listen to him," but he rapidly improved. In calm debate he never was the least impressive, but when the crisis came and there was a wordy conflict, then out of his apparent cold and indifferent manner there came occasionally flashes of fire, as when flint is struck with steel. He always was at his best when brought to bay. Reading, however, his speeches to-day, like all other political speeches, they are apparently tame. The surroundings, the spectacular effects of the stage, are wanting.

The whole inside life of Parnell may never be written. As the leader of a party which before his time had been excessively hard to manage, Parnell, by sheer force of will, must have quelled many a mutiny. The individual Celt is a leader occasionally, but the rank and file of his following have not the least idea of self-government. They want self-control. Possibly Parnell was very contemptuous and apparently cool and indifferent, and so imposed by contrast on his noisy henchmen. If he ever yielded to demands within his own party, it is not so recorded. His forte was that of an obstructionist, to clog the wheels of parliamentary progress. That is a talent used in administrative assemblies the world over. Mr. O'Brien writes: "His one idea of dealing with the English was to put them in a tight place, and that he did a score of times." To do that much required great political tact, and that tact Parnell certainly possessed. Mr. Chamberlain says of Parnell that he was "unscrupulous" and "indifferent about the means he used to gain his object." This man of the iron will, so often thwarted, in time would supposably have shown his temper, but he rarely, if ever, made a display of it. Here is one incident which happened in 1881, brought about by Mr. Gladstone's reading in the House certain extracts which he stated had been taken from an alleged speech of Parnell's:

"He [Mr. Parnell] listened attentively, courteously, but showed no feeling; no excitement, no concern. He did not reply. After a time I walked out. He rose from his seat, followed me, and, coming up with much dignity and in a very friendly way, said: 'Mr. Gladstone, I should like to see those extracts from my speeches which you read. I should like particularly to see that last declaration. Would you allow me to see your copy?' I said 'Certainly,' and I returned to the table, got the copy, and brought it back to him. He glanced through it quickly. Fastening at once on the most violent declaration, he said, very quietly, 'That's wrong—I never used those words. The report is quite wrong. I am much obliged to you for letting me see it.' And, Sir, [with vehemence,] he was right. The report was wrong. The Irish Government had blundered. But Parnell went away quite unconcerned. He did not ask me to look into the matter. He was apparently wholly indifferent. Of course I did look into the matter and made it right. But Parnell, to all appearances, did not care. That was my first interview with him, and it made a deep impression on me. The immobility of the man, the laconic way of dealing with the subject, his utter indifference to the opinion of the House—the whole thing was so extraordinary and so unlike what one was accustomed to in such circumstances.'"

Mr. Parnell was twenty-eight years old before he made his entry into the political arena. How the step was taken is thus described:

"One night during the general election of 1874 Parnell dined with his sister, Mrs. Dickinson, in Dublin. After dinner Capt. Dickinson said: 'Well, Charles, why don't you go into Parliament? Why don't you stand for your native county?' To the surprise of every one at the table, Parnell said quickly: 'I will; whom ought I to see?' 'Oh,' said Dickinson, 'we will see about that to-morrow. The great thing is you have decided to stand.' 'I will see about it at once,' said Parnell. 'I have made up my mind, and I won't wait. Whom ought I to see?' 'I think Gray of the Freeman's Journal,' said John, who was also present. 'Very well,' said Parnell, rising from the table, 'I shall go to him at once. Do you come with me, John.' The two brothers then went away together. It was now 11 o'clock, and they found Gray at the Freeman's office. He was amazed when Parnell entered and said: 'I have come to say, Mr. Gray, that I mean to stand for Wicklow as a Home Ruler.'"

It was only the year after that, on the death of John Mitchel, Parnell was returned for Meath. At first it is plain that Parnell had few, if any, followers. The ability of the representative from Meath was questioned. Butt was then the controlling power. It was only in 1880 that Parnell became the leader.

Mr. Gladstone figures largely in the two volumes. Then came the Land act, the Coercion act, the Phœnix Park murders, which terrible deed has not yet been forgotten; the Crimes act, the defeat of 1885, and the conversion of 1886. This was a period of intense and feverish excitement. Some one once wanted to know what Parnell would do if he were imprisoned.

"At length I plucked up courage and said: 'Do you think, Mr. Parnell, that you are likely to be arrested after your speech to-day?' 'I think I am likely to be arrested at any time to-day or to-night.' A speech is not necessary. Bill Buckshot thinks that by making Ireland a jail he will settle the Irish question. Then there was a pause.

(Continued on Page 806.)

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(Continued.)

After a little while I returned to the charge. 'Suppose they arrest you, Mr. Parnell,' I asked, 'have you any instructions to give us?' 'Ah!' he said, deliberately, looking through a glass of champagne which he had just raised to his lips. 'Ah! if I am arrested, Capt. Moonlight will take my place.'"

Parnell did go to prison, and his particular place of detention is thus described:

"'And what a room!' said a friend who visited him at this time. 'The table strewn with everything; newspapers, books, magazines, light literature, Blue Books, illustrated periodicals, fruit, addresses from public bodies, presents of every description, all lying in one indiscriminate heap before him, and he supremely indifferent to their existence.'

"'You have everything here, Mr. Parnell, except a green flag,' said an admirer; and Parnell smiled at this delicate allusion to one of his many superstitions. 'How is the No-Rent Manifesto working, Mr. Parnell?' said another visitor. 'All I know about it is that my own tenants are acting strictly up to it,' was the grim answer."

This martyrdom, as may be seen, Parnell bore with becoming indifference. After his release his return to Avondale is recalled. Parnell seems to have had but little sympathy for those who loved him:

"I went to Avondale with Parnell after his release from Kilmainham. When we arrived at the place all the old servants rushed out to see him. They were crying with joy. I was horribly affected, and began to cry myself. Parnell looked absolutely unmoved. I thought he was the most callous fellow I ever met. An old woman rushed out and seized him by the hand, kissed it, covered it with tears, and said: 'Oh, Master Charley, are you back to us again?' He was like a statue. He made some casual remark, as if he had been out for a morning walk, and passed through them all into the drawing room, where Mrs. Dickinson was. I hung back, as I did not like to be present at the meeting between brother and sister, but Parnell said, 'Come along.' Mrs. Dickinson was as icy as himself. She got uncalmly as he entered and said quite casually: 'Ah, Charley, is that you? I thought they would never let you back again.'"

Certainly the Phoenix Park murders affected this apparently callous man, and perhaps he never forgot them. With his cool judgment he knew how much more difficult must become the accomplishment of the task to which he had devoted his life. The weapons that killed the Englishmen in that park struck home to the heart of Parnell. What he felt is thus described:

"'He flung himself into a chair in my room,' says Davitt, 'and declared he would leave public life.' 'How can I,' he said, 'carry on a public agitation if I am stabbed in the back in this way?' He was wild. Talk of the calm and callous Parnell! There was not much calmness or callousness about him that morning.

"'On the Sunday after the Phoenix Park murders,' says Mr. Gladstone, 'while I was at lunch, a letter was brought to me from Parnell. I was much touched by it. He wrote evidently under strong emotion. He did not ask me if I would advise him to retire from public life or not. That was not how he put it. He asked me what effect I thought the murders would have on English public opinion in relation to his leadership of the Irish party. Well, I wrote expressing my own opinion, and what I thought would be the opinion of others—that his retirement from public life would do no good; on the contrary, would do harm. I thought his conduct in the whole matter very praiseworthy.'".

Nevertheless, Parnell took the murdering of landlords in Ireland as matters of no consequence. He did not seem to consider how such killings were abhorent to all save Anarchists. "Much the English care," said he, "for the shooting of a few landlords in Ireland. The English are nothing but hypocrites. * * * They murder and plunder all over the world, and then they howl when somebody is killed in Ireland because the killing is of no use to them." Parnell, so far as Ireland was concerned, might have in his early days looked kindly to a revolution. Somebody saying to him, "It will take an earthquake to settle the land question," his reply was, "Then we must have an earthquake." Some idea of what were the possibilities of Mr. Parnell, of a Napoleonic kind, may be found in an answer of his to Mr. Davitt. The matter of the land question, Parnell thought, should be dropped for a while. It was a matter, perhaps, of expediency, for the establishment of an Irish Parliament was of far greater importance. Davitt was enraged. "In the face of your speeches," he said, "how could you defend yourself as Irish Secretary?" "The first thing I should do," Parnell replied, "would be to lock you up."

Of Parnell's hauteur this is the story of his manner when recipient of the Parnell tribute in 1883: Parnell's means were not large, and he was free-handed, for in the position he held he could not be otherwise. He became, then, financially embarrassed, and the Parnell tribute, to which the Irish people all subscribed, amounting to £40,000, was given him.

"The Lord Mayor, a man of culture and an eloquent speaker, was—so runs the story—deputed, with some other leading citizens, to wait on Parnell at Morrison's Hotel, and to hand him the check. His lordship naturally prepared a few suitable observations for the occasion. At the appointed hour the deputation arrived, and were ushered into a private sitting room, where stood the chief. The Lord Mayor having been announced, bowed, and began: 'Mr. Parnell—' 'I believe,' said Parnell, 'you have got a check for me.' The Lord Mayor, somewhat surprised at this interruption, said 'Yes,' and was about to recommence his speech, when Parnell broke in: 'Is it made payable to order and crossed?' The Lord Mayor again answered in the affirmative, and was resuming the thread of his discourse when Parnell took the check, folded it neatly, and put it in his waistcoat pocket. This ended the interview."

What was the end of this remarkable man? His rise had been rapid—and so was the fall. Before he was forty he had been buried in honors. Gladstone, Sherbrooke and Wadsworth and many another whose memory we cannot afford to let die have fallen. Still the army is "fighting it out on this line." The roads are strewn with the carcasses of 6,000 horses. Actual marching has worn out 50,000 pairs of shoes. Two-thirds of the men, more than 100,000, have not changed a garment since they started—have marched, and fought, and slept thirty days and thirty nights in heat and dust and rain, and have not changed a garment. They are "fighting it out on this line."

On the other hand, no growler of growlers could be more severe than he upon the policy which kept the army without tobacco, refusing to make it part of the ration, and forbidding the sutler to follow during active operations, so it is evident that he would heartily have sympathised with the men who sighed for tobacco even more than for food while in Cuba. This fragment is proof that army organization was not perfect even after three years of fighting. It is an accurate statement of the issues of the Sanitary Commission of vegetables to the troops in the trenches from June 18 to Aug. 1, 1864:

3,342 barrels potatoes, 443 barrels pickled onions, 355 barrels sauerkraut, 94 barrels beans, 133 barrels turnips, 152 barrels assorted vegetables, 1,490 barrels pickled cucumbers, 2,900 barrels fresh onions, 453 barrels dried apples, 383 barrels beets, 54 barrels curried cabbage, 3,930 head of cabbages, 1,387 boxes and 45 barrels of canned tomatoes.

The book is an imperial octavo, illustrated with a frontispiece portrait of Mr. Page, a map on which all the battlefields are indicated, portraits of Gen. Grant, Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, Gen. Butler, and Mr. Jefferson Davis, and maps of the seat of war in August and September, 1862, and from Harper's Ferry to Suffolk. Its contents should have been collected before, for even when written in hot haste the letters are graphic and full of a young man's rejoicing in the superb courage of his fellowmen, and when he gave himself time to write Mr. Page was master of a very pretty humor, and capable of giving forcible expression to any of the emotions possessing one who gazes upon the great game of war. The book should be a favorite with those who "fought it out on this line."

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In the circumstances, a book of this character will first suggest to the reader an idea of compilation. Compared with the official memoirs, any biography of the poet must now be in its nature a compilation; but Miss Cary has often gone much further than the term compilation would imply. To judge her book by that literary standard would be to judge it partially. Any one sitting down to read it as a book wanting in higher aims and accomplishment would be met in every chapter with forcible evidence of original composition, in comments on the poet's character as a man, in his relations to the

"The volume [the poems published in 1832] met with a moderately favorable reception. The British world was ready for its melodious placidity, after the turbulence of Byron, the remoteness of Keats and Shelley, and the exigent asceticisms of Wordsworth. The new poet was not disturbing; he had no pagan views, no rebellious sentiments; he was pre-eminently an English gentleman with the qualities that England loves. His women, if somewhat shadowy, were fair and winning; his imagery was luxuriant, and suggested a well-fed mind; his landscape was the lovely English landscape, filled with homes and dewy pastures and full-fledged trees."

"We are much too near it and to Tennyson to attempt to find the precise resting point of truth, but when the favorite complaint of its ['In Memoriam's'] adversaries is made—that it is shallow in feeling because it ripples so musically—we may remind ourselves that it is not the type of man's deepest suffering. Tennyson, when Hallam died, was only twenty-four years old, and, although the two were united by ties of intellectual sympathy and ardent love, they had known one another but four years, and there had been little time to build up that close and massive structure of accumulated associations the tearing down of which marks for so many the passing of joy. It was not the kind of grief which strikes into silence. There was remaining the insistent impulse of youth to act, to show reverence, to lay the sacrifice of words upon the altar. The result was a tender poem which should hardly be criticised because it does not lift the mind out of its own immediate atmosphere."

"The adaption of his art to his age constituted, perhaps, his chief claim to originality. His merit was not like Browning's, a quarry of native worth. It was rather a merit, recurring and giving current value to those of a thousand mines. He anticipated, in his dreams and visions, subjects that were presently to be chief interests with the public with much of the instinct that serves the true journalist who makes an art of his profession. He kept writing and destroying, pruning and repruning his style, pursuing his ideal in silence, until he felt himself ready to face his earlier critics with the old material improved and new poem superior to those they had found wanting. There was no tendency in him to faint and fail under adverse criticisms, as poor Keats was supposed to have done. He chose the honorable defense of increased striving toward unassailable performances. This was the sort of artistic self control that Fitz Gerald admired."

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It is well known how America honored, and still honors, Lafayette, the steadfast adherent to pure republicanism; his name has come next to that of Washington in American regard. It is doubtful whether France, judging by its history, has ever shown a disposition to honor its true worthies, as other nations have done with theirs. Its usual course is to honor them in a perfervid sort one day only, to guillotine them ignominiously the next. Or to send them to penal exile.

D. M. R.
Oct. 29, 1898.

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To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of last Saturday, Nov. 19, you a card from Mrs. Margaret Lemon, referring to the omission of my book, "The Employments of Women; or, Five Hundred Occupations Adapted to Women," or later still, "How Women Can Make Money," from the lists of books recommended for working women and girls. If, any one should apply to you for my address be so kind as to give it 134 West Sixty-second Street, and so oblige me.

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THE POETRY OF KIPLING.

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If it be the province of poetry to interpret and delineate life, it must be acknowledged that Rudyard Kipling is, in certain phases of life, one of its truest interpreters and most realistic delineators. If we take Matthew Arnold's definition of poetry as being "a criticism of life," we have in this poet one of its best critics. In the first productions of his pen we quickly recognized a man of undoubted talent with much of the fine art of metrical composition, a versatile man successful in many branches of literary art. He was seen to be a master of versification, one whose work had a delightful rhythmical cadence—a man of originality in choice of subject and in the expression of it.

But to many these were hints of promise, suggestions of a developing genius. Those little haunting weird couplets and quatrains which prefaced some of his earlier prose tales told of developing power and made us wish for something of the same kind in greater volume. It came in 1886, when "Departmental Ditties" was published, was supplemented in 1891 by the now famous "Barrack Room Ballads." These publications confirmed the early signs of promise and genius, but it needed "The Seven Seas" to make him universally recognized as a poet and to give to him a place among the poets of Great Britain. He has obtained his position by virtue of his genuineness; his broad, firm, free grasp of life; his originality in the conception of his subject and in his expression of it; his bold, virile songs of man's life and its activities; his intense and fervent love of country and humanity. As he says in one of his earliest poems:

> "Lo! I have wrought in common clay
> Rude figures of a rough-hewn race!
> For pearls strew not the market-place
> In this my town of banishment,
> Where with the shifting dust I play
> And eat the bread of Discontent.
>
> "Yet is there life in that I make.
> O Thou who knowest, turn and see!
> As Thou hast power over me,
> So have I power over these,
> Because I wrought them for Thy sake
> And breathed in them mine agonies.
>
> "Small mirth was in the making. Now
> I lift the cloth that cloaks the clay,
> And wearied at Thy feet I lay
> My wares ere I go forth to sell.
> The long bazaar will praise—but Thou—
> Heart of my heart, have I done well?"

Men and women, their lives, labors, loves, their shortcomings, their frailties no less than their aspirations, inherent goodness, their courage, and often dominant nobleness—these attract the sympathetic attention of the poet, and he deals with them in a commanding and very human way. He is at home in the barrack room, with its military equipment of arms and men, but he penetrates through the outward shows of things and sees and feels the real men and women. He knows and feels what is in the hearts of his characters, and because of this he speaks authoritatively and appealingly. His voice among the voices of many of his fellow-singers is powerful, far reaching, commanding.

In that poem, in many respects the noblest and truest of his latest volume, "McAndrew's Hymn," he has identified himself with that true, warm Scottish heart, sensitive to all the influences and activities of the world. He hears the music of industry, sees and hears the poetry of machinery. He cries passionately: "Send a man like Robbie Burns to sing the Song o' Steam!" McAndrew, a simple, humble engineer, with grave burdens of responsibility, with many lives in his keeping, yet endowed with a sensitive soul which incessantly sings voiceless songs of the spirit. At rare intervals these noble inner epics and lyrics burst forth and find expression in simple and sublime language. There is poetry in all things, even though it be the commonplace one of machinery.

> "Fra skylight-lift to furnace bars, backed, bolted, braced, an' stayed
> An' singin' like the Morning Stars for joy that they are made;
> While, out o' touch o' vanity, the sweatin' thrust-block says:
> 'Not unto us the praise, or man—not unto us the praise!'
> Now, a' together, hear them lift their lesson—theirs an' mine:
> 'Law, Order, Duty an' Restraint, Obedience, Discipline!'"

In this poem, taken as a representative one, we find touches of true inspiration, of that genius which is ever accompanied by high ideality. It is sometimes unwarrantable to read too much of a poet's life and personality into any one of his poems, but when one of these poems seems to embody much which he has thought and said elsewhere, there is at least reasonable justification. This poem, taken with the others in the volume, notably "The True Romance," a poem of sweetness, lyrical charm, and that indefinable beauty which comes from the association of certain syllable sounds, is one of the best expressions of the poet's real self. He finds, like McAndrew, poetry in the greasy machinery of the engine and boiler room, as well as in the broad blue expanse of sea or the starry sky. He is impatient of the parlor poetry which finds its subject only in the polite prettiness of the drawing room, and speaks out strongly but justly to the young man of fashion who asks of him: "Don't you think steam spoils romance at sea?" His characterization of such a person in the two following simple but forceful words is unexpected but to the point.

The poet is a man among men, one of idealities and realities; he does not feel differently from his fellows, only more deeply, more intensely. He has broader and truer visions of "the true romance," and believes in it as "a handmaid of the gods." He does not take his subjects entirely from the life of nature, but from the nature of life. He sees, as Thackeray and Browning saw, the mocking masquerade of life, and, like them, he penetrates through the outward and unreal form and lays firm hold on the inner and real substance. He pierces through pretense and hypocrisy—coarseness and roughness, hardness and vice—and touches the heart and truth of things. Rudyard Kipling the poet is in touch with the tragedy and comedy of life—he feels and sings the social wrongs, the injustices, the inequalities, no less than the pleasures, the absurdities, the happiness, of humanity. This is to be a poet, intensely to feel and powerfully to sing these things, and this Kipling undoubtedly does.

Prof. J. C. Sharp has told us that "whenever the soul comes vividly in contact with any fact, truth, or existence, whenever it realizes and takes them home to itself with more than common intensity, out of that meeting of the soul and its objects there arises a thrill of joy, a glow of emotion, and the expression of that glow, that thrill, is poetry." Judged by this standard, which is that simply of sympathetic capacity of the heart, we must award the poet Rudyard Kipling exalted praise. It is this sympathy with humanity which makes him a powerful singer; this ability to identify himself with the characters and situations which he is endeavoring to portray. To deny him that sympathy with men is to have read his poetry to little purpose and with less of profit. When a critic affirms that this poet has "no ear for the clash of spiritual armies" we see immediately that there is little grasped save the outward form, the mere verbal expression; the deeper inward truth is lost. Kipling, as if foreseeing the shallow criticism of a dull-eyed critic, has in the opening poem of the volume given us a key to the understanding of his work:

> "Through the naked words and mean
> May ye see the truth between
> As the singer knew and touched it in the ends of all the earth."

It is not surprising that a poet so powerful, so original, should be misunderstood; that is the inevitable penalty of originality; and yet doubtless this poet expects and welcomes criticism as a result of his original choice of themes and method of expressing them. Any poet or any man with the simplicity of greatness and the greatness of simplicity is bound to be misunderstood. He is bound to be harshly criticised and unjustly censured. While many of the critics are speaking most commendingly and even enthusiastically, others less quick to break away from tradition and literary conventionalities, are speaking condemningly and deprecatingly. "Lively feeling for a situation and power to express it constitute the poet," said Goethe, and judged by this standard it is difficult to withhold praise from Rudyard Kipling. No one would deny who has read any of the "Barrack Room Ballads," or any of his prose tales, his ability intensely to identify himself with a situation and to express that situation vividly and powerfully. In breaking away from the old hackneyed subjects and choosing novel yet real ones, the poet shows his genuineness and originality. It is the mission of the poet to make these situations more real to the reader. This is the deep truth underlying "The Story of Ung," one of the notable poems of the volume called "The Seven Seas." The old father back in the early ages, in the prehistoric times of our humanity, advises his despondent painter son: "Son, that can see so clearly, rejoice that thy tribe is blind." It is because the average human being is less gifted than the poet that the poet exists. He is recognized as a poet by virtue of his superior mind, richer and deeper sympathies, peerless power of expressing outwardly in language what he sees, hears, or feels inwardly. It must be in one sense a source of gratification to the poet that men are less gifted than he, and this is why, when the son leaves his aged father, he "Gayly whistled and sung, blessing his tribe for their blindness."

But it is as a national singer, as the inspired voice of imperial England, ruling on land and sea, that Rudyard Kipling demands our attention. "The Song of the Cities," from Bombay to Auckland, is a choric hymn of the colonial possessions of England, all lifting their voices in allegiance and praise to the mother country. English supremacy on the land and sea seems to be the great song of the poet. His verse carries with it breaths of the fresh, vigorous salt sea air. Upon the deck and in the hold of the merchant vessel, the passenger steamer, the cargo boat, the man-of-war, he is equally at home and sings powerfully and sympathetically of life upon each. He is the portrayer of the life of "Soldier and Sailor, Too," with their recklessness and courage, their profanity and humanity. These poems are full of the action which comes from a life of hard, vigorous work. It seems almost evolved from contact with the world. It emphasizes the masculine principle so foreign to much which is conventionally termed poetry. While he has much of the refinement, the delicacy of the womanly spirit, he has also the strength, the virility, the calm reliance of manliness. He has been termed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW essentially "a man's poet," but there is much to be appreciated by true womanhood, which admires and reverences the heroic, the truly manly, in men.

Kipling appeals to men because he has partaken of the struggle, the activity, the accomplishments, of the world of men. He is the embodiment of his age; the vital movements, the material and moral characteristics of his time are reflected in his verse. He sees that even material prosperity and progress are fundamentally spiritual, and, like an ancient prophet, warns the nation as in the incomparable "recessional" against the dangers of mere materialism, that commercialism which is the insidious foe of true and enduring prosperity. Like his latest publication, "The Day's Work," he has one gospel, that of Carlyle, and all earnest, energetic souls—the gospel of work and of devotion to duty. In the verse and tales of this writer there is nothing effeminate, nothing anaemic, all is healthful, energizing, vigorous. There is no morbid introspection, no emasculated sentimentalizing; know what you can do, and do it, is the simple lesson of life, and it is the central thought. With the triumphant throb of the drum and quelling boom of the cannon, martial sounds, there is mingled the hum of industry, the noise of axe and hammer and anvil, of loom and spindle; sounds of peace, and in all it is England's imperial sway encircling the globe. It is that imperial sway which is one of his inspirations. He is a patriot, and patriotism is one of the incentives of his song; he is imbued with the national spirit. He is, if not officially, yet essentially, the poet laureate. He is not a narrow patriot; his patriotism is not national selfishness, it is broad and universal:

> "For the Lord our God most high,
> He hath made the deep as dry;
> He hath smote us a pathway to the ends of all the earth."

He sings of men doing hard, unselfish work in colonization and civilization. In his work there is a sincere directness, a conciseness and honesty of expression, which give life and movement to it. We may perhaps deplore the use of certain words and phrases, and yet those words and phrases vividly and adequately express the real and vital meaning. He is a master and magician in the use of words. The artist is everywhere in evidence in the use of words and in combining them to express an idea or portray a situation. Kipling knows what effect he wishes to produce, and he employs the best means. It might be rightly affirmed that nearly every one of his words and phrases might be justified from an artistic and literary standpoint. This surely ought to be taken into account before unqualifiedly condemning them. Throughout the range of his verse there is a melody, the rhythmical versification, the facility and felicity of rhyme and expression, which were marked characteristics of his earlier volume of verse. He is a master of melody. The laws of verbal musical composition are his by native endowment and laborious acquisition. "McAndrew's Hymn," "The Song of the Banjo," with its weird and haunting melody; "The Three-Decker," many of the "Barrack Room Ballads," show this power of the poet in melody and versification.

The charge of "coarseness and profanity" has been brought against these ballads, but in delineating life in such a place as a barrack room one would not use the polite prettiness of the drawing room; the rough, often coarse and vulgar, language of men inured to such a life is naturally, almost necessarily, to be employed. What excuse is there for presenting such a character as Bill 'Awkins, and yet if we study the poem of that name carefully, repellant though it be at first in its coarseness and profanity, how true to life it is! It is only Falstaff in modern guise. It is the same cowardly, braggart spirit, combined with rollicking humor, that possesses both these characters. But there is so much to redeem them that it seems like cavilling to dwell upon these trivial incidents. As we read we cannot escape the helpful optimism, the grim humor, the tenderness and sympathy, the flashes of ethical and spiritual truth. The ethical and religious element is not the least dominant in his work, and, while not a didactic teacher, he is yet a poet who gives incentive and earnestness to life, comes to men as all noble and truly great souls come—"that men may have life more abundantly."

To see humor, sympathy, and truth most fully expressed we should turn to poems like "The Shut-Eye Sentry," "Cholera Camp," "Soldier and Sailor, Too," "The 'Eathen," "The Sergeant's Weddin'," "The Derelict." This last poem is a study in the use of words, and has in it true sympathy and inspiration. It is a verbal painting of still life. The opening verse may be taken as illustrative:

> "I was the stanchest of our fleet,
> Till the sea rose beneath our feet,
> Unheralded in hatred past all measure
> Into his pits he stamped my crew,
> Buffeted, blinded, bound, and threw;
> Bidding me eyeless wait upon his pleasure."

This dirge chanted by the wind, wave, and storm-tossed vessel is full of beauty and lyrical charm—the vessel never quite able to throw off the thralldom of men, even in its careering and careening, driven by merciless winds, wave warring with wave, to ingulf the hapless, helpless bark; "flung forward, heaved

*POEMS. By Rudyard Kipling. Vol. XI. of the Outward Bound Edition of Kipling's Writings. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*THE SEVEN SEAS. By Rudyard Kipling. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

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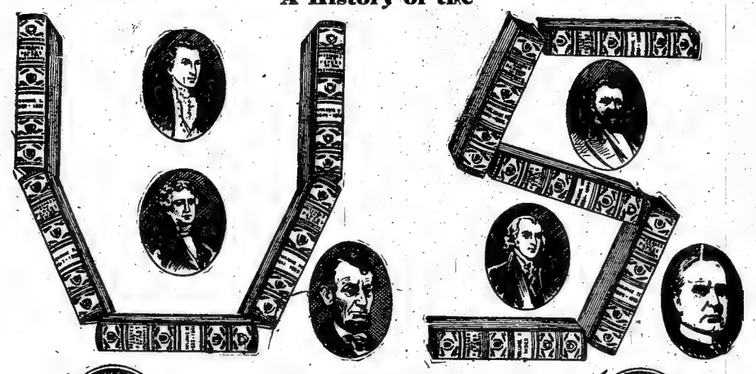

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To the American Citizen—The Father of the Future and Greater American:

In this Holiday season, when the whole nation is rejoicing over the outcome of the recent stirring events of our history, and congratulating itself on the final settlement in accordance with the American idea, it is well to think of the citizen that is to be, as well of him who is. Your boy should have a holiday gift to remind him for all time to come of what the American citizen of 1898 is, and what will be expected of the greater American citizen that is to be.

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aside," yet with almost a human heart yearning for the guidance of a human hand:

"Man made me, and my will
To him and his, the people at the pier,"
Is to my maker still.

Kipling is so human, so much a poet, that he can feel the situation of so inanimate a thing as a storm-buffeted vessel and sing it powerfully, which, as Goethe said, "constitutes the poet." The poet sees things not alone as they are, but as they ought to be; is both realist and idealist; he gives attention to what appears to be to what really is, and looks forward to what may be attained by earnest labor. The ideal is, as this poet expresses it, "The Comfortress of Unsuccess":

"Who art in sooth that lovely Truth
The careless angels know."

One can only say, in closing, that so long as poetry so simple, so true, so human, is produced, the world shall not want a voice of power and genius to interpret and delineate its life. Among the living poets of England Kipling must take higher place by virtue of his powerful grasp of human life, his deep sympathies with men and women, his original, choice, and expression of themes. He has the creative and interpretative power of the masters. While the laurel by official appointment rests upon other brows, it is sufficient to assert of Kipling that he sang the songs of men.

ASHLEY A. SMITH.

A Book on the Park.*

The Park has come to have a certain after-business significance to many, and New York with Central Park is a more endurable place than it could ever be without this great breathing spot. The ones to whom it is given to ride or drive there have something of interest in the Park that comes from such pleasures, but they cannot monopolize the green grass, the woods, the great wide sweeps that have a beauty all their own, and which are available alike to the rich and poor. What a contrasting charm there is, after the noise and confusion of city sounds, the grind of commerce and the shop, to be able to steal away and to find peace and restfulness in the Park, to hear the flute notes of birds in the place of vendors' cries, to note the multiform aspects assumed by great Nature, in short, to find the music of bees and insects only, triumphant over what were otherwise silence, and yet to see far across the tops of the thick foliage the roof of the Dakota Apartment House showing the soft tan bricks and the tender, slaty blue of the pointed roof.

The eye ranges across the broad common known as the "Green." The sun is very low and the trees throw long shadows across the grass, which is fast changing from a bright yellow in the high light to a misty gray. We of the city, who know not the Park, forget sometimes that there is such a thing as a sunset, or realize it only vaguely when we see it in the result of the painter's skill at the exhibition, but the Park in one of its phases brings back to us something of this that 'twere not well to lose. There is a great glory in a sunset. It is inevitable that he who walks with Nature and shares her moods should feel the littleness of much that enters into every-day existence. Engagements, duties, that loom up all-powerful from the market place, sink into insignificance from the lonely mountain top. The poet knows perhaps better than we know what is the really important part of the world, and puts touches of it in his poetry that we style pastoral.

Miss Meyer has in her dainty little book caught something of the poetic spirit, the intangible and yet powerful and far-reaching inspiration that gives to the birds, the flowers, the trees, and other manifestations of nature so much to allure and inspire. From her suggestions there is to be derived a great deal that passes often without notice, and the Park, whether in "Gray Days and Gold," or at other succeeding seasons, will be found to be worth all the care, devotion, and expense that has ever been lavished upon it.

*MY PARK BOOK. By Annie Nathan Meyer. Green buckram, gilt top, uncut edges. 12mo. Pp. 111. New York: Edwin W. Dayton.

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A Plea for Discouraging Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I ask permission to enter a protest against the opinions of "A. H. S." of "Ellenville, N. Y.," and of the librarian of the Howland Circulating Library of Matteawan, N. Y., to the effect that among the duties of a librarian is the weeding out of books which are "discouraging" or "morbid."

I have not the slightest objection to a librarian being "conscientious" about her work so long as she does not attempt to impose her decision of what is good for the reading public upon those who differ from her. "One man's meat is another man's poison." This saying is old and homely, but none the less true. The duties of a librarian consist entirely of the registration and care of the books, &c.; deciding for adult minds what they shall or shall not read is not one of them. If she wishes to supervise the reading of children, that is another matter, although even then it seems to me to be a matter that can safely be left to the decision of the parents or guardians of those children.

Personally I do not care for books that are "discouraging" or "morbid," but I know many people who do. Such people have surely a right to demand that the public libraries shall cater to their literary desires as well as to those of the readers who differ from them. To insist that a pessimist shall only read the books that preach optimistic views of life, or vice versa, is tantamount to forcing Catholics to attend Protestant churches. The public libraries are maintained by and for people of all classes of thought and opinion, and, in consequence, they should impartially furnish their shelves with the single object of giving satisfaction to all. Such at least is the opinion of H. W. H.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1898.

A Valuable Christmas Gift.

This is the time when parents consider what gifts to present to their children. Many presents will be eaten or destroyed before Christmas Day ends, leaving nothing to show for the money—nothing to interest, instruct or amuse for the long months of 1899.

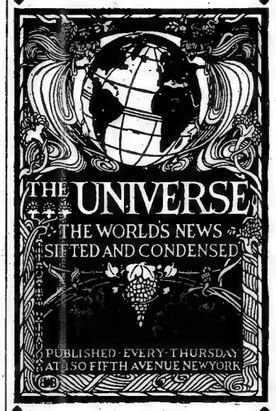

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AUTHORS AT HOME.

XLIII.

John T. Trowbridge in Arlington.

Of the many pretty towns encircling Boston hardly one is more attractive than Arlington—called long ago Menotomy, and again West Cambridge. Its early history is so merged in that of Cambridge that Arlington people point with pride to one Revolutionary incident that is altogether their own. It was on the very morning of the 19th of April when the British were doing their worst at Lexington and Concord that a convoy of eighteen soldiers with supplies on its way to join the British was stopped by the men of Arlington. Or as the tablet near the old meeting house site says: "At this spot, April 19, 1775, the Old Men of Menotomy captured a convoy of 18 soldiers with supplies on its way to join the British at Lexington." Two soldiers are said to have been killed and five horses, and a little later in the day some of the frightened grenadiers rushing down toward Spy Pond surrendered themselves to an old woman, whom they found digging dandelions in a field.

Overlooking Spy Pond, not far from that part of its shore where the bodies of the five horses of the British were thrown into the water, stands the house of John Townsend Trowbridge. The name of the avenue on which his house faces is very fittingly "Pleasant Street," for a broad and pleasant street it is, with great trees arching overhead, bordered on one side by commodious houses, whose grounds slope down to the lake—of which a clear view is obtained from the street—and on the other by equally substantial houses, whose gardens are terraced up toward the high land in the background. If one begins to climb the hills which make a kind of western boundary for Pleasant Street, he reaches Arlington Heights after no long walk, and from this summit, one of the highest points near Boston, he may look over Somerville and Medford and Cambridge until in the distance, eight miles away, he sees the gleaming dome of the State House. Although an electric road winds up one side of the hill toward the Heights, and although some of the larger estates are dividing into building lots, there are still many spots in Arlington where nature has been left entirely undisturbed, and any one familiar with the natural beauty of the old town can understand why for thirty-five years Mr. Trowbridge has found it the best possible place for thought and work. The only wonder is that more authors have not availed themselves of the charms of the place. Belmont, however, where Mr. Howells had a delightful home at one time, is practically a part of Arlington, and in the same neighborhood now live Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz and William Sloane Kennedy, while nearer Mr. Trowbridge in Arlington dwells Mr. William T. Foster, whose poems we read occasionally in The Atlantic.

Mr. Trowbridge's house, set well back from the street, is of wood, painted a deep red, and, with its graceful outlines and little piazzas, makes a most effective picture under the trees which half surround and frame it. Five or six years ago Mr. Trowbridge added considerable space to the original house, and the new rooms, opening into one another, with their hardwood floors and many windows, have increased the attractiveness of the dwelling. Mr. Trowbridge's first wife died in 1884, leaving no children. But there are three children of his second marriage—a son of fifteen, who has just entered the High School, and two daughters not long in society. One of the daughters is an accomplished violinist, and the other is equally skillful on the piano. They have studied music and art under the best teachers, both in this country and in Europe, and the pleasant rooms on the first floor, with their piano and pictures and books, show the taste and capacity for home-making of Mrs. Trowbridge and her daughters.

It is upstairs that one finds the author's study, the room where Mr. Trowbridge does his work. This is a cheerful apartment, not too large, with two windows facing the west and one looking toward the south. The large library table stands in an angle between the windows, and not far off is a secretary bookcase, with books of reference and various standard and classic works. In a smaller case are a number of books by Longfellow and Holmes and other distinguished men, containing their autographs and with special inscriptions to Mr. Trowbridge; a bust of B. P. Shillaber, (Mrs. Partington,) who was one of his earliest and best friends, and among the other ornaments of the study are a head of Shakespeare and one or two antique busts. Mr. Trowbridge's desk faces the southern window, and so beautiful is the view that when his work is urgent he tells me that he has to resist the temptation of gazing idly at it by sternly drawing down the blind to shut it out. This southerly outlook is toward the lake, across his own grounds, and over the vegetable garden of his neighbor, which at this season shows rows and rows of banked-up celery, whose soft greens contrast pleasingly with the Autumnal tints of grass and shrubs. The view from the western windows is altogether different. Past the great apple tree and the tall fir tree standing close to the house, we glance across the trim lawn, wild little shrubs here and there, and a vine trained carefully over a trellis, to the broad street and the well-kept grounds of the opposite estates. The high land behind these houses shuts off the western sunset view, but the beauty of the view toward the south and east is a sufficient compensation.

All Mr. Trowbridge's actual writing is done in this simple. When he has a long piece of work in hand, he sits down soon after breakfast and continues at his desk for three or four hours. He writes impulsively, but revises and rewrites more than in his earlier years. Definite habits of work like these are necessary for an author who in the more than fifty years of his literary career has produced almost fifty volumes of prose and poetry. A great deal of Mr. Trowbridge's literary work is done in the open air. Many of his poems have been composed in this way during his walks, and have been almost complete before they were committed to paper. So, too, in his walks in the woods or around the lake he has developed the plots of most of his stories for boys.

Arlington Lake is the name more commonly applied to this sheet of water, although old residents still cling to the title which belonged to it even before the Revolution, and which it has retained really until to-day, "Spy Pond." About a mile long and half a mile broad, it lies almost midway between Fresh Pond in Cambridge and the Mystic Lakes in Medford. Boulevards have been constructed around these latter bodies of water by the agency of the Metropolitan Park Commission, and a boulevard is soon to be built around the Arlington Lake. The public will gain by the change, but the owners of private property around Spy Pond will lose. The woodland path winding around the lake might be a hundred miles away from civilization, and those whose property runs down to the very edge of the water greatly appreciate this quiet, beautiful walk, overhung with chestnuts and elms and maples. "That spot was a perfect glory two weeks ago," said Mr. Trowbridge to me the other day, pointing to a bit of land jutting from the eastern shore of the lake. Then he told me how much the lake had been to him. For it was largely on account of the water that he chose his Arlington residence. When a boy he lived on the banks of the Erie Canal, and he is never contented to be out of sight of water. His Summer cottage is at Kennebunkport, near Cape Arundel, yet, though his family are glad to escape the heated season in this lovely spot, they are never sorry to return to their Arlington home. Mr. Trowbridge used to spend much time rowing or sailing on the lake, and lately he has had a strong canoe made for his son to use in the same way in his leisure hours. Above the lane leading from the house to the lake path is an elm-shaded terrace, where on particularly bleak days Mr. Trowbridge can walk without going far from home. Yet there are few days on which he does not take a long walk. Though of late years he has done much bicycling, for vigorous exercise he prefers walking. One reason for his preference is undoubtedly the ease with which he can when walking plan his stories.

Often in the half hour or more between his morning of writing and his midday meal Mr. Trowbridge turns to his garden for a rest and exercise. The work he does there may be little more than raking leaves, weeding, gathering fruit, or pruning, but simple though the work may be, he always enjoys it and feels that he is benefited by it.

The erect and soldierly figure of Mr. Trowbridge speaks of his love of exercise; his clear blue eye and good color belie his threescore years and ten. It is true that his hair is snow white, but it is so thick as to favor the impression that it must have turned gray prematurely. Figures, they say, do not lie, and so we must believe the record that he was born Sept. 18, 1827. His father, Windsor Stone Trowbridge, was of good old New England stock, and he moved to Western New York in the early part of the present century. John Townsend Trowbridge was born in the log cabin, put together with wooden pegs, which his father built after he had lived for a time in a hut made of poles. When he was about six months old a frame house replaced his birthplace, and in his boyhood he used to regret that he had not made his advent into the world a little later, that he might have had the honor of claiming the frame house as his birthplace. In his later years, however, he has come to see that there is more distinction in the log cabin. In one of his poems, which is largely autobiographic, he speaks of his "secret dreams of happiness and fame." He says in confirmation of this that his ambition always extended beyond the narrow horizon of frontier life. Although he went to school very little after he was fourteen years old, he continued to read and study by himself. He taught himself French, and he spent much of his leisure in writing. His first bow to the public was in a school poem, "The Tomb of Napoleon," and some of the best work of his later years has been in poetry.

"The magic web of Mr. Trowbridge's satisfying stories for boys," says Mr. Howells of our author's later prose, and adds: "He merges in their popularity the fame of a poet, which I do not think will always suffer that eclipse, for his poems show him to have looked deeply into the heart of common humanity with a true and tender sense of it." There is not one of us who would dare to say that he is unacquainted with "Roger and I," that most pathetic of popular poems, or with "Darius Green," so full of wit and wisdom. But some of his more serious poems deserve a much wider reading by the rising generation, and a complete edition of his poetical works, likely to appear in no very long time, will bring them very acceptably before the public again.

When Mr. Trowbridge first came to Boston, fifty years ago, his father had been dead five years, and he was wholly dependent on his own resources. He had spent a little time in New York, writing for The Sunday Mercury, and other periodicals. Boston afforded, as he had hoped, a rather better market for his wares, and though he received the small sum of $2 a column for his prose, a number of periodicals like The Flag of Our Union, The Olive Branch, The Boston Literary Museum, and Gleason's Pictorial were ready to take what he wrote. Under the pseudonym of Paul Creyton he wrote much fiction, receiving for a novelette usually about $30 to $100. People in general may not read his "Martin Merivale" now, but I know no other book which gives so good a view of the peculiarities of editorial offices of that day. After the Anthony Burns affair young Trowbridge threw in his lot with the abolitionists. In "Neighbor Jackwood" and in "Cudjo's Cave" there is no disguise of his sentiments. When The Atlantic Monthly was proposed, he was invited to become a contributor, and although only forty years have passed since the appearance of the first number, Mr. Trowbridge and Prof. Charles Eliot Norton are the sole survivors of the contributors to that first issue. Among our older literary men Mr. Trowbridge is rather exceptional in having depended entirely on his books for his income. He has had no position as teacher or professor, and during only three years has he held any editorial office. During the years 1870-73 he was editor of Our Young Folks. It was while he was doing this work that he wrote his famous story for boys, "Jack Hazard." The success of this decided him to work further along the same line, and so great has been the demand for these strong, wholesome tales that, as Mr. Howells intimates, they have obscured somewhat the poetic reputation which Mr. Trowbridge merits as a poet.

Although Mr. Trowbridge has had little experience as a journalist, he takes especial pride in one piece of work which has been complimented by professional journalists—for example, by Whitelaw Reid. This is his volume, "The South," which embodies the results of a trip which he made to the South just after the war, to study its battlefields, its people, and its prospects. In the course of this journey he had many interesting experiences, had interviews with all kinds of people. In this way he gathered a great amount of valuable material, which by his keen wit has been most entertainingly put before the reader.

Mr. Trowbridge has known most of the well-known literary men and women best worth knowing in New England during the past fifty years. Among those who have been his warmest friends should be counted John Burroughs and Longfellow. The latter, sometimes accompanied by George Washington Greene, used not infrequently to visit him at Arlington, and the poet was especially fond of the placid scenery along the margin of the lake. Walt Whitman was another friend whom Mr. Trowbridge valued highly. A few years ago, when Dartmouth College conferred the A. M. degree on Charles Dudley Warner, it gave the same degree of Mr. Trowbridge. The latter composed a poem for this commencement, and he says that the task of reading it to the alumni and the others assembled for the occasion was by no means an easy one. Although Mr. Trowbridge dislikes to make an extemporary speech, he not infrequently reads from his own poems to please his friends or to help some charity.

He has made more than one sojourn of a year in Europe, and he has spent several seasons in Washington. But Arlington, quiet though it is, is the place for which he cares the most. At one time he was a Trustee of the public library, and Mrs. Trowbridge is a Director in the large and prosperous Woman's Club of the town. His family attends the Unitarian Church, while he himself would prefer perhaps to be counted a liberal in religion.

Arlington is a small town, with no business except what is needed to supply the wants of the townspeople. It has attractive residences, several churches, a model public library, and fine school buildings. It is too near Boston and Cambridge to have many independent interests of its own, and, free from the bustle of larger places, its quiet and its beauty make it an ideal spot for the home of a poet and author like John Townsend Trowbridge.

H. L. R.

A sound of cymbals and bass drum comes from a flaming poster on pink paper, with blue and scarlet letterings, announcing that at "the Shakespeare House, Almondbury, Huddersfield, may be seen daily Shakespeare Hirst's Exhibition of Paintings by the Greatest Old Masters. The most important Picture Show in the World, including the only like Portraits extant of the Immortal William Shakespeare, * * * and his Favourite daughter, Susanna." Then Mr. Shakespeare Hirst declares in small blue type that you must "lay aside paltry spite and envious emotion and see the Genuine Pictures of the mighty genius and his daughter in their habits as they lived, done in oil by one of the best artists who ever drew breath in Italy, Adam of Frankfort." Now anybody having a sixpence to spare, that being the price of admission, can take the very next steamer and get on board bound for Almondbury. But should you not have the sixpence, Shakespeare Hirst will let you in to see the show for nothing. Clash your cymbals and whack your drum, Mr. Shakespeare Hirst!

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P. S.—Notwithstanding the above very liberal proposition, all Times Readers who send in their order prior to January 1st, 1899, will receive a Three-Year Certificate of Membership instead of, for, only one year.

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The last fortnight has been a busy one with the publishers, and the fortnight to come will be equally so. Nearly all the works prepared for the holiday season have been announced, and the majority of them are on the show tables of the booksellers. Already the stores where literature in its various forms is dispensed are presenting an animated appearance. Doubtless the sales will be very large if not unprecedented. There is an increasing demand for many works of fiction, which became popular a year ago. That this year's fiction list could have been increased to the benefit of both the bookmen and their readers is quite evident.

At length there is to be a book on the Dreyfus case by "one who knows." It will be published by George Allen, in London, as soon as possible; also in this country. The author is F. C. Conybeare, who is in a position to have absorbed a great deal about the mysterious case. Under the pseudonym of "Huguenot" he wrote an article in The National Review of June last, which contained many important revelations. He has since written for that periodical other articles on the same theme. Mr. Conybeare is the son-in-law of Prof. Max Müller. The Dreyfus book will be illustrated with portraits of all those connected with the cause célebre. The American publishers are Dodd, Mead & Co., and the book will be called "The Dreyfus Case."

"Memoirs of John Blackwood," written by his daughter, and criticised by THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 26, is published in this country by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The most recent number of the Riverside Literature Series, edited by Horace E. Scudder and published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., includes Lord Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon," "Fare Thee Well," "She Walks in Beauty," "The Destruction of Sennacherib," "Maid of Athens," "Stanzas to Augusta," "The Dream," "To Thomas Moore," "Mazeppa," and many of Byron's shorter poems. The next number, which will be published this month, will include a translation by Paul Elmer More of Plato's "Apology," "Crito," and a portion of "Phaedo." This will be followed by Plutarch's Lives and some of Chaucer's masterpieces.

A new novel by Gabriele d'Annunzio has just been published in Rome. It is entitled "Il Fuoco," (The Fire.) A feature of the novel is a conversation between the hero, Stelio Effrena, and Richard Wagner a few days before the master's death in Venice. In this conversation d'Annunzio's ideas on the form of musical drama will be set forth. Foggazzaro is busy on a novel called "Piccolo Mondo Moderno."

The Leopardi centenary celebrated in Rome was productive of two valuable studies of Leopardi's work, one by Signor de Roberti, entitled "Giacomo Leopardi," and the other, by Giosué, "Degli Spiriti e delle forme nella Poesia di Giacomo Leopardi."

The serial rights of Harold Frederic's posthumous novel, "The Market Place," having been bought by an illustrated weekly paper, its publication therefore in book form will be delayed by the Frederick A. Stokes Company until next Spring.

A new romance by Sir Edwin Arnold is just out in London from the press of Thomas Burleigh. It is entitled "The Queen's Justice," and is said to be a true story of Hindu village life in India.

H. G. Wells, the author of "The War of the Worlds," "Thirty Strange Stories," and weird tales innumerable, is said in London to have been seriously ill again. A year ago he was prostrated from overwork, and was forced to go to Italy to recuperate. Before he had entirely recovered, however, he went at his writing once more. The London Bookman says that his health, through perfect rest during the last month, has been slightly improved. It was feared at one time that an operation would have to be performed for the internal malady from which he has been suffering, but it now seems that in a few months he will be able to be about again. Cycling has to be blamed for aggravation of the cause of Mr. Wells's illness. When taken ill, Mr. Wells was engaged on the novel at which he has been working so long, and he hopes to finish it as soon as he is allowed to sit up in bed.

"Harper's Pictorial History of the War with Spain" will be published immediately. The Harpers have three special artists and correspondents in the Philippines, two in Puerto Rico, three in Cuba, and one in Hawaii, who have collected information and made sketches of the people and their country and their modes of life, with particular emphasis laid on their agricultural, mechanical, and commercial resources. All this, together with scenes and descriptions of the battles, will be included in the volume.

A new volume of essays from the pen of Edward Carpenter will be published immediately by The Macmillan Company. Mr. Carpenter, who is the author of "From Adam's Peak to Elephanta," "Civilization: Its Cause and Cure," "Chants of Labor," &c., presents in his latest work a series of articles treating of art and its relation to life. Most of the branches of art are dealt with, including literature. The book is entitled "Angels' Wings."

It has now been definitely decided to bring out Richard Harding Davis's war book on the 10th of December, publication being postponed from last week. At the same time Charles Scribner's Sons will publish John R. Spears's book, "Our Navy in the Spanish War." Mr. Davis's work will be entitled "The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaign," and not, as first announced, "A History of the War of 1898."

The Rev. John Coleman Adams is writing "Nature Studies in Berkshire" for G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt have left London for Egypt, where they will continue Papyri (very original) hunting. The second volume of the work will be published next autumn. It includes part of Menander's "Perikeiromene," some fragments of a tragedy on Niobe, early scholia on the twenty-first book of the Iliad, and a part of a treatise on metres, written, it is said, in the Alexandrian period.

Governor-elect Theodore Roosevelt's "Big Game Hunting" is announced for a new edition by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Perhaps the first Scottish student to investigate the relations between Scotland and the Vatican as they existed in the sixteenth century is the Rev. J. Hungerford Pollen, S. J., who is in Rome collecting documents bearing on the contest between the Papacy and Queen Elizabeth. He has offered to set aside for publication by the Scottish History Society those which more especially concern the affairs of Queen Mary during her reign in Scotland. These documents include those relating to the mission of Nicolas de Pellevé, Bishop of Amiens, as legate to the Queen Regent, (1559-60,) and documents relating to the negotiations of the Jesuit Nicolas de Gouda, Papal Envoy to Queen Mary in 1561-2, and of Vincent Laurea, Bishop of Mondovi, afterward nominated Cardinal Protector of Scotland. It is owing to the liberal policy of the present Pope that the investigations of Father Pollen are permitted.

William Abbatt's elaborate work, issued under the auspices of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, is entitled "The Crisis of the Revolution, Being the Story of Arnold and André Now for the First Time Collected from All Sources, and Illustrated with Views of All Places Identified with It." One of the most interesting features of the illustrations is the sketch of a boating scene on the Hudson, said to have been made by André the day before his execution. In addition to the story of Arnold's treason and flight, the capture, imprisonment, and execution of André, the work includes a full account of the exhumation and removal to England of the British officer's body in 1821. Mr. Abbatt says in his prospectus: "Besides the advantage of having traversed a large part of André's journey, I have been fortunate in securing the aid of many local antiquarians in settling doubtful or disputed questions and identifying historic sites. I have further identified a number of officers heretofore mentioned in the most general terms." The frontispiece of the work is a reproduction of an excellent oil portrait of André, by himself, found in London in 1897 and now for the first time engraved, by permission of the owner, John W. Bouton of this city. There are other interesting pictures in photographic reproduction or in engraving as well.

The Christmas number of The Century Magazine has a very striking cover, a picture in color of "The Wise Men of the East Bearing Gifts." In this number Lieut. Hobson begins his story of the sinking of the Merrimac at the mouth of the Harbor of Santiago de Cuba; S. Weir Mitchell has a poem, "To a Magnolia Flower in the Garden of the American Convent in Venice"; S. D. Collingwood writes about "Some of Lewis Carroll's Child-Friends: With Unpublished Letters by the Author of 'Alice in Wonderland'"; Capt. Sigsbee continues his "Personal Narrative of the Maine," and Paul Leicester Ford begins his series of articles on "The Many-Sided Franklin." The illustrations all through the magazine are more elaborate and better than ever before. It is in every way a notable number.

"The Song of Stradella and Other Songs" is a volume of poems by a new author announced by the Lippincotts. Stradella is an assassin who is won from murder by the song of his victim.

A fact not generally known is that Sir Edward W. Hamilton, K. C. B., the author of the monograph on Gladstone just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, was that statesman's private secretary for a number of years, and thus had exceptional opportunities for studying Mr. Gladstone's personality and for observing his methods of work.

An Anglo-Irish story, entitled "The Barrys," will be published in London next Spring. It is from the pen of Shan F. Bullock, the Irish novelist, author of "By Thrasna River." "The Barrys" will first be presented serially in The Chautauquan. The story deals with Ireland and its peasant life, and with London characters as well as Irish ones.

"The Status of the American Professor" is to be one of the articles in the December Educational Review, whose author has not been announced. Other articles in that issue will be: "Massachusetts's Public School System," by A. W. Edson; "The Latin Authors in French Schools," by Stoddard Dewey; "The Training of the Teacher," by William H. Payne; "Text-books of American History," and "What Is a University?"

It was recently announced that a German translation of "The Prisoner of Zenda," under the title "Der Gefangene von Zenda," was to be published by the Deutsche Verlagsantalt, in Stuttgart, and that the Messrs. Appleton had already brought out a Spanish translation of that work. There now appears an advertisement in Ueber Land und Meer of "Anthony Hope; der König von Ruritanien," with the description in German to the effect that the book invites the reader to a joyous "ride in the Land of Romance," and that in it a free and commanding fancy and bold humor unite to make an entrancing whole. Whether this is a translation of "The Prisoner of Zenda" or of its sequel, "Rupert of Hentzau," is not stated.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish to-day "Leonardo da Vinci," from the French of Eugène Müntz; "The Column and the Arch," by W. P. P. Longfellow; "Music and Poetry," by Sidney Lanier; "Rembrandt: a Romance of Holland," by Walter Cranston Larned; "Life's Comedy," by various authors; "An Introduction to the Study of the Renaissance," by L. F. Field; "The Poetical and Prose Works of Lord Byron," (Vol. III., Letters and Journals, second volume) "Degeneracy," by Eugene S. Talbot, M. D., of the University of Chicago; and "Overproduction and Crises," by Karl Rodbertus, translated by Julia Franklin.

Thackeray's Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a smile, half humorous, half cynical, would appear upon Thackeray's genial face could he hear the comments made upon his women by their own sex. "My dear lady," we can fancy him saying, "you do not like to see yourself as others see you. Neither do I. But are you never unreasonable as Mrs. Feuchemie and Laura were? Never jealous like Lady Castlemond? Do you never make a hero out of very common clay, as Amelia did of George, shrugging your pretty shoulders at the devotion of finer natures, like Dobbin's?"

Are you really never worldly like Ethel Newcome, or ambitious like Beatrix? Do you never scheme in the manner of Becky Sharp? For our part, we think Thackeray's women the most human possible. We meet them daily; we know them intimately; we confess to being one of them. Yet we love Thackeray. He folds the soft mantle of his charity about us, even while chiding our follies and weaknesses. His big heart is full of pity all the while. The saints are rare in either sex, which is fortunate, perhaps. We are inclined to doubt their being agreeable companions. We cannot say positively, never having known any of the species. As to Ethel Newcome "redeeming herself in the end," if that refers to her marriage with Clive, we think she displayed a great lack of judgment. That individual was crude and vacillating all his life. Far less manly in every respect than Lord Kew, whom it gave us a pang to have Ethel fling away. Perhaps the new woman may in a century or two acquire all the virtues we should but do not possess.

Meanwhile, whether we like it or not, we are each and all stamped with the imperfections that characterise "Thackeray's women."

F. W. H.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1898.

Crosses and the Cross of Christ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 19 there is a letter taking to task one of your contributors, who wrote a review of a book on "The Magic of the Horseshoe," because he, in the course of his review, implied that the horseshoe and the cross of Christ were not in the same category of symbols, and declared that the horseshoe was "unworthy even to be named in connection with the Sacred Cross." It seems to me that your contributor is right, while your correspondent is wrong, and, moreover, needlessly contentious. For this reason: The "Sacred Cross" referred to is the cross of Calvary, and that cross was nothing more or less than a Roman instrument of punishment of Punic origin, equivalent to our gallows, and the same instrument that Augustus used in the execution of one of his slaves who had killed and eaten one of the Emperor's fighting quails, but which became sacred to certain people because it was the gibbet upon which Jesus of Nazareth was crucified, whom they believed to be the incarnate God. In itself and in its form, before that event, it had no value except its use, hence the "Sacred Cross" of your contributor's, unlike the horseshoe, is not "an inheritance from our heathen ancestors," but from Christ. Again, this Roman gibbet had no symbolic value other than that given by the martyr of Calvary and His teaching, hence it "does not savor of paganism" and is not "a barbaric token."

Your correspondent, having criticised your contributor, goes on to tell something about crosses in general; crosses that have nothing to do with the Cross of Christ, except that some of them have been used as symbols of the "Sacred Cross," at a time when it was not prudent to picture the Roman gibbet, a fact which he apparently fails to recognize. Moreover, his statements are marked by inaccuracy; for example, he says the luminous cross of Constantine is a monogram formed from the first three letters of Christ in Greek, while in truth it is formed with the first two, not the first three, letters, (X P I C T O C;) the Chi (X) and the Rho (P.) Again, he says: "In a sculpture of the fourteenth century B. C. the rays of the sun are supporting Akhenatem and his Queen, and the hands on the ends of the rays are holding crosses to their lips." Here is another mistake. In this well-known representation of Akhenatem, the great promoter of Atem worship, some of the hands that terminate the rays of the sun hold the ankh sign, which is not a cross, but a girdle tied into a bow, and is not held at the lips of either King or of those of Neferiti.

CARYL COLEMAN.

Pelham Manor, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1898.

New York and San Francisco—A Coincidence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to introduce myself as editor of The Oakland Saturday Night. Perhaps you know that Oakland bears the same relation to San Francisco that Brooklyn has always borne to New York. The Saturday Night is a very successful weekly. I much appreciate the merit of your SATURDAY REVIEW, from which I get much valuable assistance. I want to call your attention to a very interesting fact—the similarity between a review in your paper and one in my own. I always write the book reviews, and when Houghton, Mifflin & Co. sent me "Little Jane and Me" I wrote the inclosed review, which appeared in our paper of Nov. 5. I also inclose your review of the same book, appearing in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 12. If we lived nearer together, either one of us might be [illegible] that is impossible. What your correspondent in Boston was making her interesting review, a girl sat on the Pacific Coast, on the other side of the country, was writing exactly the same thing.

I am not in extremely careful hereafter in regard to the single subject of plagiarism. I think these two reviews made a very interesting coincidence. I have heard of people who looked alike, it isn't often that people think alike, however, and so I hope that some time fate will allow me to meet your correspondent who signs herself "Second Avenue" and who lives in Boston.

Her environment must be very different from that of your other correspondent who lives in Oakland and who signs herself

MOLLIE E. CONNERS.

Oakland, Nov. 20, 1898.

Rossetti and Wordsworth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to express my appreciation of the ability with which Mr. McCready has argued for Rossetti against Wordsworth in your paper for Nov. 26. I cannot say that I entirely agree with Mr. McCready as to general conclusion, excellent as he is in detail. It is evident, however, that he has read Rossetti better than I have, and is therefore better qualified to discuss the subject. I would rather appear beaten than unappreciative of his letter.

H. B. HINCKLEY.

New York, Nov. 28, 1898.

Mr. Elshemus Defends His Native Land.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as the scholarly and profound disquisition of Mr. St. George presents to our view the varied blemishes of this our American civilization, which we all have loved from our infancy on through our manhood, and, I devoutly trust, will continue to love to old age, we patriots, although we are conscious that perfection in any administration, in the laws of a community, in the various productions of genius or talent, such as may be evident among the people, is almost impossible—we patriots feel assured that we can be thankful for the inestimable advantages our civilization has reaped, from its loyal adherence to enlightened progress, such as is only possible of realization in a government that advances tolerance, freedom, and Republican and Democratic parties—over the different civilizations of the dark ages, of the feudal times, the inquisitorial periods, and the still extant age of monarchy.

Having traveled extensively throughout Europe, Spain, and parts of Northern Africa, Italy, and several times to and fro from New York to San Francisco, thus possessing a wide knowledge of the various customs, types of people, and, having lived among them for long periods, I bid fair to give an estimate as to our vaunted superiority over nations across the ocean. At first we breathe an air of independence in our nature-blessed country which is not felt in any other part of the world. At least, it was owing to this feeling that I have always sworn allegiance to the United States of America and have always felt a desire, when in foreign lands, to return to my natal fields. Secondly, our inventions as regards the proper maintenance of sanitary conditions in a community have caused our villages and our cities to become models of cleanliness. Those who have sojourned in Spain are well aware of this. Even France is ten rundles below us in that respect. Any one having visited Belfort, quite a city, will agree with me. Even Paris still adheres to primitive conditions. Thirdly, there are more people among the poor in this country that enjoy an education, allowing them to discuss different topics freely, than among the poor of any nation on this globe. Of course, I am not speaking of the newly arrived emigrants—they do not count as yet—their grandchildren may. Fourthly, the freedom of our press outshines the censorship of the papers edited in a monarchy. We may have shadows of tyrants, in the image of bosses, but they have, after all, no great power—public opinion is there to check any signs of despotism.

It would be interesting to cite a number of other advantages we enjoy in our present age, but space and time forbid. What places us at the head of other civilizations is the spirit of freedom, of individual enterprise, and of our quickness of adapting ourselves to emergencies under new conditions. This has been fully applauded by several representatives of the other nations while our recent war with Spain had been transpiring. And may we not thank this spirit of freedom that it has helped us in our past, as it will, perhaps more gloriously, in the immediate future? I, at least, do.

As to our intellectual status, it is natural and logical that we cannot show such towering geniuses as those of an age like Greece, Rome, or even England—for the simple reason that our nation is quite young yet. The bodily attractions engross youth—those of the soul delight age. Hence, while I write, athletics and sports are popular, whereas literature, the fine arts, and the higher class of music are secondary, or often entirely ignored. On the other hand, for a young nation, we have had fine men who have emblazoned the intellectual heavens with works of considerable magnitude; no Miltons or Dantes, yet geniuses bright and great as Hawthorne, Irving, and many others. There might have been Homers among us, but the sympathy of the community was wanting. Think of a football team flourishing when on Thanksgiving Day the galleries remain vacant! We may have Shakespeares living among our eighty-five million people, but is there any call for them from the multitude?

He would be singing to stone walls. The

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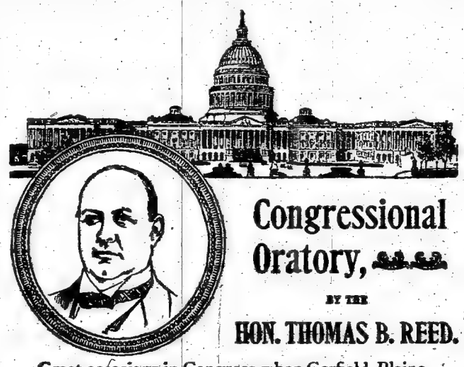

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same as to paintings, music, and philosophy—which last seems to be a lost art. A genius needs the sympathy of his fellowmen to produce great things. If left away from the benign influence of its warm rays, like a flower placed in a dungeon away from the sunshine, genius wilts. At the present stage muscle rules—how can a genius either in literature, in painting, or in music manage to create soul-stirring works when the anvils of materialism are drowning the sweet voices of idealism! It seems to me that nature is lavish with geniuses—but it is the world that forsakes them, as it had done with Chatterton, Milton, Dante, Victor Hugo, (for a time,) and Keats, K. White, and others. While Milton lived no one knew that he was the author of "Paradise Lost"; only twenty-five years after his death did the world, begin to realize that such a god had breathed among them. And history repeats itself. But I must stop short, well aware that the above is but the thousandth part of what can be said on the inexhaustive topic so lengthily discussed by Mr. St. George. Listen to what Shelley wrote in 1822: "I write little now. It is impossible to compose except under the strong excitement of an assurance of finding sympathy in what you write." And he certainly was a genius.

However, before closing, I would like to subjoin a bit of verse, illustrating to Mr. St. George what constitutes our superiority over past and present civilizations. The stanzas were written twelve years ago in Europe, as I lay dreaming on some valley-hill, thinking of our country that produced a Webster; a Lincoln, a Grant, and others:

The crickets chirp the Autumn to its birth;
The many busying bees live on;
The lofty firmament; the myriad-peopled earth;
The birds pipe sweet, and liquid tone
From forth the copse swings through the breezy air
To me;
But in this evening concert something is not there;
A nation's liberty!

That ringing that soothed me by fair Rico's roar;
Or songs that floated passed my home:
Last Laurel Hill (my tomb)—that glorious anthem's pour
From clearer heavens, whence blessings come—
O that unsullied beauty, blossoming in our air,
So free—
That is not here; though Native is here—what is't o'er there:
'Tis Heaven's liberty!

LOUIS M. ELKINGTON.
New York City, Nov. 27, 1898.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

There was nothing very new in the art world of New York or the country this week, but the continuance of the large and small exhibitions noticed last week have given the art lovers plenty of occupation and the wherewithal to amuse and interest. The Academy Autumn display will soon close, to be succeeded by the loan exhibition of portraits, which will open in the building on Dec. 17. The Water Color Club display at the Fine Arts Galleries will be open for a few days longer, and the Tissot pictures will remain on view at the American Art Galleries for some time yet. Among new exhibitions of the week were those of a number of etchings by M. Tissot at the Knoedler Galleries, including the "Prodigal Son" series, the sketches of Parisiennes, through which the artist first won fame; some water colors by the Dutch artists Poggenbeck, W. Maris, Kever, and Blommers, and some new and good examples of Thaulow, Cazin, Ziem, Herpignies, L'Hermittee, Billiotte, and Van Marcke.

The most interesting exhibition of the week, and which will continue until Tuesday next, is that of twenty-four landscapes, painted during the last year by Julian Rix, at the Schaus Gallery. Attention was called in this supplement last year to the remarkable progress that Mr. Rix was making in his art, and it was then predicted that if he continued to improve he would soon be numbered among the foremost landscape painters of America. The present display confirms this judgment of last year, and proves that Mr. Rix is still moving forward. Some of the canvases are a distinct departure from the artist's older and more conventional manner, and have a softness and richness of color which were wanting in his work a few years ago. "Pompton Lowlands" is particularly noticeable for its color quality and its softness of tone. Mr. Rix delights to paint broad sweeps of meadow and upland, with here and there groups of fine trees. In these he recalls Inness, and at times perhaps too closely follows Rousseau and Diaz, but no one can question the strength of his work and his appreciation of nature in America. In "Solitude" there are fine distance and atmosphere. "Morning After the Rain" is a little painty, and "Morning Clouds" is noticeable for its fine sky and light. Cazin could well have produced a "Rainy Morning," and there is a "Marine, with Cloud Effect," delicious in tone, glittering with sunlight, tender in feeling, and with a color quality which suggests Dupré. Among the other works which call especially for mention are the "Mountain Pasture," "Early Morning, Manhassett Bay," "Saddle River," "Afternoon," "Moonlight, Long Island," and "Oaks." A study of this exhibition is peculiarly gratifying in that it shows that, with Inness, Martin, and Wyatt gone, there is still hope for good landscape art in America. Mr. Rix has still some things to learn—there is still room for less paintiness and for softer color in many of his works; but the brush which painted "Pompton Lowlands," the "Marine, with Cloud Effect," and "Morning Clouds," is one which should be watched by all lovers of American landscape work.

The decision of the committee on the portrait loan exhibition, which is to open in the Academy of Design on Dec. 17, not to admit over 200 portraits, has carried consternation into many homes and studios. Great pressure has been brought to bear through the patronesses and in other ways upon the jury for the admission of a number of portraits whose owners and painters are anxious for social and artistic reasons to have them shown there. The necessary rejection of many of these has already produced a considerable amount of heartburnings, envies, and jealousies. This was the case, to some extent, with previous loan exhibitions, and it would certainly seem as if it would be advisable for committees on future portrait exhibitions to lay down very rigid rules as to the scope of their displays in the first place, and to adhere as rigidly to these rules. There can be little question of the fact that portraits were admitted to and hung at the two previous exhibitions through social and other influences whose omission would have improved the standard of the display. It will be interesting to see whether the jury on the coming display have been able to successfully resist the pressure for the admission of inferior works. It is of course a difficult matter for any jury on an exhibition held for a charitable purpose and under the auspices of a hundred or more patronesses, most of whom have a natural desire to have their own and their friends' portraits shown, to be absolutely independent, but if this is again proved impossible some change in the methods of management of coming portrait shows will be absolutely necessary.

Mr. John W. Alexander, who recently returned from Paris, has been visiting his old home in Pittsburg. He will return to New York to-day and will remain here until he sails for Paris on Feb. 18. Mr. Alexander has been a frequent visitor to the annual exhibition at the Carnegie Art Galleries in Pittsburg during his stay there. He has expressed himself to the effect that the present display is the best yet held in the galleries, as it is thoroughly representative of every school, and that, as the jury had a wider field to select from than formerly, they selected only the best, with the result that the exhibition is a great advance on previous ones. The artist is perhaps, and pardonably, a little overenthusiastic as to Pittsburg's place in art estimation abroad. He is quoted as saying that "Pittsburg is mentioned more in art circles in Europe than any city in the United States, and that the city has simply advanced by jumps and bounds in the world of art. Formerly Philadelphia was considered the art centre of America, but that now it is Pittsburg, and New York has been left far in the rear." Mr. Alexander attributes this to the fact that his native city was the first to establish money prizes at its exhibitions, and also the first to pay the expenses of having pictures brought to the Carnegie Galleries, insured, and returned to their owners. He is himself represented at the exhibition by a portrait, which, with five new pictures, will be shown at the annual exhibition of the Philadelphia Museum of Fine Arts in January. It appears that Alexander's picture recently bought by the French Government for the Luxembourg Galleries was not his "Blue Bowl," but the "Green Bow," an entirely different canvas. Since his arrival in America Mr. Alexander has received a cablegram stating that his picture, "The Mirror," which was shown at the Carnegie exhibition two years ago, and which won a medal at Philadelphia, has been purchased by the City of Vienna. During the artist's stay in New York he will paint a panel for the ceiling of Barnard College in this city.

Louis Katz is now displaying in his art rooms on Columbus Avenue, near Seventy-fifth Street, a collection of some sixty-four pictures, for the most part by An ican artists, which have been well selected, and which are affording much pleasure and instruction to art lovers on the west side. Among the artists represented in this exhibition are Arthur Parton, E. L. Henry, Harry Roseland, J. H. Dolph, F. S. Church, W. A. Coffin, James N. Hart, Edward McDowell, W. V. Birney, Bruce Crane, H. W. Ranger, Frank Fowler, and W. C. Bauer. Perhaps the best works shown are Arthur Parton's "Night on Lake Champlain," W. A. Coffin's "Winter Evening," W. V. Birney's "Waiting for His Lawyer," H. W. Ranger's "Landscape," Frank Fowler's "Head," and Bruce Crane's "Winter."

Frederick A. Bridgman, the well-known American artist, long resident in Europe, arrived here last week to execute some portrait commissions, and will remain in New York for some time. Mr. Bridgman has not visited America since 1891, and is receiving much attention in the society as well as the art world.

Mr. T. J. Blakeslee, who has made a specialty, and a successful one, of the importation of fine examples of the early English, Dutch, and Flemish schools, and who has lately been fortunate enough to secure some of the first of the large output of old masters owned in Spain, which it is predicted will soon appear, owing to the impoverished condition of that country, recently issued a handsomely illustrated catalogue of a number of the best pictures imported by him during the past year. When Mr. Blakeslee began the compilation of his catalogue these pictures were all here or on the way, but so fine were they in quality that impatient customers and buyers would not permit them to remain in the gallery until the catalogue could appear. This, however, in no wise detracts from the merit and value of the work, which is worthy a place in any good art library. Mr. Blakeslee has made so exhaustive a study of the early schools in whose pictures he deals that he writes of them con amore and in an entertaining way. Very excellent also are the process reproductions of the canvases, and particularly of Van Dyck's portrait of Prince Maurice of Bohemia, from the Countess of Warwick's collection, which is to be shown at the portrait exhibition; of Dobson's portraits of the First Duke of Hamilton and Queen Henrietta Maria, of Jannsen's "Portrait of a Lady," and Mirevelt's "Portrait of a Man."

The November number of The International Studio is notable for its color supplements, of which a "Dutch Woman," by Nico Jungmann; a Japanese painting, by Kiosai, and "Les Trois Freres," after a painting by Mlle. Roederstein, are particularly good. There are interesting articles on the Cupid and Psyche frieze of Sir Edward Burne-Jones, which is beautifully illustrated, and of the work of the Japanese artist, Kawanabe Kaisai; one on the Renaissance of the medal in France, with thirty-four illustrations, and some interesting studio talk, which cover the art worlds of London, Adelaide, Liverpool, Brussels, Paris, and Holland, and of New York and other American cities.

MR. FREDERIC'S "GLORIA MUNDI."*

Mr. Frederic's last book is his most interesting book; a fresh reason for sorrow that a man who could turn light upon aspects of life unfamiliar to most of us is dead. "Gloria Mundi" to a large degree is the story of a temperament, although Mr. Frederic was wise enough in the art of story telling to rest his psychological studies upon a basis of romantic incident. The ingenious theme, worked out upon a somewhat intricate plan, is pursued with dexterity and strength.

No one ever expected from Mr. Frederic anything but realism, and realism as strenuous and exact as he was capable of producing. In the present case we have the realism safe enough, the actual London of Mr. Frederic's day in its multiplicity of suggestive phases, but it is seen through the eyes of a thoroughly idealistic individual.

Christian, the young heir about whose fortunes the interest gathers, is an admirably understood character. His nature is flexible and expansive; he is eager to do kindness and reap the reward of gratitude; eager to make friends and not quite sufficiently respectful of himself and them to succeed. He finds it impossible to leave himself out of the picture, and even his clothes give him pleasure as helping to form a mental impression of himself to which he doughtily clings. By a trick of fate unknown to our democracy he is left like a slender sapling to inherit the title and estates of the Torrs, a race of historic gloom and dour temper, whose Dukes had been famous for their sportsmanlike qualities and the breed of their hounds. His loyalty to his father, a sense of the bond of blood, is the only feature of his character by which he can be recognised as a Torr; and, in spite of his gentle manner and persuasive insistence upon sympathy, it is the only feature that awakens the hearty liking of the reader. The weak point is indicated in a discussion between Christian and the girl to whom he offers himself in marriage upon his second meeting with her:

"'You seem to think so entirely of yourself,' she said, slowly, 'it is very hard to know what to say to you. I cannot put myself, you see, so completely in your place, as you are always able to do.'

"He opened his eyes wide and informed their gaze with a surprised reproach. 'There you are surely unjust to me,' he urged, pleadingly. 'I do not know any one who thinks more about other people than I do. One hesitates to say these things about one's self, but truly you are mistaken in this matter. In fact, I wonder sometimes if it is not a fault, a weakness in my nature, that I am so readily moved by the sufferings and wrongs of unhappy people. Whenever I see injustice I am beside myself with a passion to set it right. I grow almost sick with indignation and pity when these things come before me. Last night, for example, at the Empire'— He hesitated for a moment in the friendly shelter of the street noise, and then gave another termination to his speech: 'It puzzles me that you should have that view of my temperament.'

"'Ah, that is just it—you have put the word into my mouth. It is temperament that you are thinking of—and about that you are perfectly right. Your temperament is as open to the impulses of the moment—kindly, generous, compassionate, and all that—as a flower is to the bees. But character is another matter. What good do your fine momentary sentiments, these rapid, noble emotions of yours, do you or anybody else? You experience them and forget them. The only thing that abides permanently with you is consideration for your own personal affairs.'"

A very entertaining portion of Christian's experience is the introduction to what is called, vaguely, The System. Here again is contact with idealism; but this time with idealism of a self-sacrificing and practical tendency. The System is the scheme by which the one strictly moral offshoot of the family of Torrs seeks to give moral dignity to the name and its records. Emanuel is the name of its patron, and in him a Jewish strain mingles with the Torr blood. At first glance one thinks of Morris and his London

"—small, and white, and clean,
The clear Thames bordered by its gardens green,"

for Emanuel, like Morris, harks back to mediaeval times, when crafts were arts, and makes it his endeavor that the people living in his villages shall dwell in cl... houses of early English architect... ure ... bright and decent public houses to ... obtainable in England," and g... work with zest at industries ... manship is the first and ... root of all this differs es... ris's, however. Where Mor... equality, of an abolition of the "lo..." and a freedom that should result in pe... ility, and happiness for all concerned, Emanuel dreams of a restoration of the old feudal syste... improved in method, but the same in essence as in the Middle Ages.

It is with this weapon, in fact, that he proposes to slay what he terms the "pernicious delusion" and "monstrous imposture" called Socialism. The "family" is everything, and the collar of the Torrs is about the neck of every laborer upon the Duke's territory. In justice to the reader we shall not trace the thread of the plot, but we can hardly take farewell of Mr. Frederic's style without speaking of its felicities in this new and final volume. Not before, we think, did he show such breadth of view and tolerance of spirit in dealing with the realities to which he was always loyal. And certainly not before have we been aware of the richness of his sentiment, not for people alone, but for abstractions, associations, and memories; the appeal made by history to a sensitive and curious mind. His modernity, so keen and so competent, dovetails with a subtle appreciation of antiquity, and it is felt that he has followed the event of the day to its source in the expanse of the past.

The contempt frequently shown by "realists" for the realities of the mind and imagination has not been shown in Mr. Frederic's work. Plain-spoken as it is and unsentimental, it possesses also the element essential to genius of every kind, the element of respect for the indefinable. The description of the old Duke's funeral, for example, is full of delicate and sympathetic perception of sentiments that cannot easily be classed. Could Mr. Frederic have lived, a field quite his own was open to him, and now that he is dead we realize the absence of a successor with precisely his quality and equipment.

The Marquis of Dufferin, who inherits the clever Sheridan blood, tells in The Cornhill for this month his adventures at the siege of Bomarsund during the Crimean war, and his story has the same go in it as displayed in his "Letters from High Latitudes." The Marquis is on one of the Queen's ships, the Penelope, when a Russian cannon ball makes its way through the vessel's paddle boxes. Remembering the old adage that no cannon ball ever can hit in the same place, (which is a slur on artillery practice, naval or otherwise,) the Marquis determines that just where that ball entered was about the safest place on the ship. Whether he rammed his head into the exact place he does not tell, but the Marquis declares the theory to be false, for two shots immediately followed, striking so near the first point of entrance that the three holes were converted into one.

*GLORIA MUNDI. A Novel. By Harold Frederic. Chicago and New York: Herbert Stone & Co. 1898. $1.50.

1898

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The chief characters in this new and splendid serial of schoolboy life—the latest product of Kipling's genius—are "Stalky," McTurk, and Beetle,

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a trio such as has never been presented in fiction. This serial consists of a series of dashing stories, each complete in itself.

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they have the real spirit of the youthful, joyous, rough-and-tumble life of a boys' school. Though "Stalky," McTurk, and Beetle are resourceful in mischief, they are wholesome, honest, manly boys—the most real, attractive, likeble boys since Tom Brown. The stories will be

Illustrated by L. Raven-Hill,

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The first chapter or episode relates how "Stalky" got his name, and will appear in the December number. The successive stories that follow from month to month relate other escapades and adventures of the dauntless three, and bear such titles as **"An Unsavory Interlude," "The Moral Reformers," "The Little Prep," "The Last Term."**

Capt. A. T. Mahan

The War on the Sea and Its Lessons.

These articles will be the weightiest and most important utterances upon the war, for Captain Mahan is not only the foremost naval authority now living, but in discussing this particular war he has, as member of the Naval Strategy Board, that first-hand command of plans and events that is possible to no other writer.

Knowing the conditions from day to day and devoting practically months to studying the various problems as they arose, he took an important part in shaping campaigns. Thus Captain Mahan brings a double qualification of the highest and rarest sort to this particular work, and therefore the articles have an interest beyond any of his previous writings.

A GREAT HISTORICAL SERIAL.

Later Life of Lincoln

No series of articles in any magazine ever had a greater success than Miss Tarbell's articles on the Early Life of Lincoln. As soon as these articles were ended, subscribers began to write to us asking when they might expect the series promised by Miss Tarbell on the Later Life of Lincoln, and such inquiries have continued in great numbers ever since. Miss Tarbell was resolved that no important new material regarding Lincoln's later life should be overlooked; and by her rare industry and talent and her exceptional connections, she secured new material in such abundance that to bring it into form and within the practicable limits of magazine publication has been a long labor.

Lincoln's First Inaugural.

Of the entirely new matter contained in the first article will be an account of the secret printing of Lincoln's First Inaugural Address, furnished by the editor of the *Illinois State Journal*, who himself managed the matter for Lincoln.

After much persuasion, President Lincoln consented to have a guard of soldiers about his home in Washington—a company of soldiers from Pennsylvania. Men of the company still living have many reminiscences of Lincoln and his family, which Miss Tarbell has secured.

McClure's Magazine for 1899, $1.00

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Chapters of Personal Experience and Adventure as an Operator and Train-Despatcher.

Captain Jasper E. Brady, now of the Army, began life as a telegraph operator. He served in commercial and railroad offices in about all parts of the country and under about all possible conditions. He passed through all the grades up to that of chief train despatcher, and since he entered the Army he has been detailed to many special services where his experience with the telegraph and railroads would be particularly useful.

The Romantic Side of the Telegraph Operator's Life.

These chapters are a series of choice stories from Captain Brady's own experience, illustrating the telegraph operator's life in about all the curious conditions that ever fall to his lot. They are stories of midnight visits from sportive cowboys and desperate train robbers at lonely stations on the frontier, of encounters with strange "freaks," of operators along the line of train-despatchers suddenly losing their judgment and fairly flinging trains into collision; of despatchers forced, in a strike, to switch cars and run locomotives; of "cutting in" wrecking line at times of disaster.

New Achievements in Science

The Marvels of the Sea.

This is an account of the zoological station at Naples, where all the animal and vegetable growths of the Mediterranean Sea have been gathered, still living, and to which advanced students from all parts of the world resort to study these growths, as it were, "in a great and beautiful book of living Nature."

Unsolved Problems of Astronomy,

BY SIMON NEWCOMB.

This is the title of a remarkable article by one of the most eminent of living astronomers. Another article by Professor Newcomb, containing the same popular and readable qualities with the latest and most authoritative information, is "How Planets are weighed."

Living Crystals.

An early article by Mr. H. J. W. Dam will deal with the important discovery lately made by the eminent German scientist, Dr. Van Schron, of mineral crystals that live, move, and reproduce themselves exactly like certain orders of the animal kingdom. The article is based on conversations with the discoverer, and is practically his own account—in popular form—of a discovery that promises to annihilate the old distinction between the mineral and animal kingdoms.

Sensational Astronomy.

BY DR. E. S. HOLDEN.

This is a spirited article on the sort of astronomical observation and exposition that aims only to startle and is to science proper what the "yellow" journals are to journalism. Incidentally it sets forth the cold truth about a number of recent scientific canards. Dr. Holden has written also an article on "Meteors and Shooting Stars," full of popular interest as well as scientific information.

Strange Phases of Real Life.

Sea-Builders.

The United States Government maintains more than 1,400 lighthouses. The history of the building and maintenance of these abound in stories of heroic human endeavor and endurance; and this is all exhibited in a very interesting way in an article prepared for the Magazine by Roy Stannard Baker, with the above title.

Notable Inventions.

A Plunge in the Diving Torpedo Boat.

An article by Franklin Matthews describes his own strange experience in going down under the sea in the new submarine torpedo boat, the "Holland." The article also describes the curious construction of the boat. She is, undoubtedly, one of the most remarkable products of the mechanical ingenuity of man.

Submarine Navigation.

BY SIMON LAKE.

Few people realize the practical advances that have been made in submarine navigation. Mr. Lake has traveled on the bottom of the sea over 1,200 miles all told, and has made the first practical submarine boat. It has remained submerged for ten hours, and from it, while at the bottom of Chesapeake Bay, telephone communications were carried on with Washington, Baltimore, and New York.

Telegraphing Without Wires.

This continues to be the special goal on which electrical experts are concentrating their thoughts and labors. We hope to publish in the coming months some very interesting matter on the subject, especially from Mr. W. H. Preece, Engineer-in-Chief of the Telegraph Department of the English Postal System, on the latest experiments of the British postal authorities.

Pictures Sent by Telegraph.

Mr. Cleveland Moffett has lately returned from a visit to the young Polish inventor, Jan Szczepanik, to examine his wonderful invention that transmits a whole picture by telegraph so that it comes out to a beholder miles away complete, and even in the natural colors of the object or scene portrayed; and in an article soon to appear he gives an interesting account of the inventor and of his invention. The article will be fully illustrated.

Travel and Exploration.

What Peary Is Now Doing in the Arctic.

Lieutenant Peary is now well up toward the North Pole, conducting a campaign that gives better promise than any previous expedition of bringing the explorer to the very Pole. Just before sailing, he wrote for the Magazine an article describing his equipment and his plans and setting forth his hopes and his purposes on this expedition, which is to be continued for years, if years prove necessary to the accomplishment of its end of finding the Pole.

THE REAL LIFE OF THE ESKIMO.

Up among the icebergs and the walruses, as his travels and explorations allow him time, Lieutenant Peary is writing another article for the Magazine. This article will tell the story of the real daily life of the Eskimos as it has never been told before. Lieutenant Peary has lived with the Eskimos almost as one of themselves. They have been his companions and helpers in his work; they trust in him as they never before, probably, have trusted in any white man, and he knows them in every phase and feature of their strange, secluded life. The article will be fully illustrated from photographs taken by Lieut. Peary.

Menelik and His People.

This is a most interesting account of the personal characteristics of the Christian king of Abyssinia—a strong, bold warrior; a firm, far-sighted ruler; and a man, half savage though he is, of as many mighty and picturesque qualities as Bismarck was. The article will be to many readers a positive revelation—they will be surprised to learn that a country like Abyssinia could have such a ruler—it shows Menelik to be. There will be some very interesting pictures also.

C. D. Gibson in Egypt.

Last spring, Mr. Gibson visited Egypt in the interest of McCLURE'S MAGAZINE. He studied the country not only from the point of view of the artist, but from the point of view of a keen American observer who could not fail to remark the present condition of the Egyptians and the influence and effects of the English control in Egypt. The fall of Khartoum, which seals the destiny of Egypt as an English colony, adds a peculiarly timely interest to Mr. Gibson's work. The illustrations will be most elaborate, and the articles will show Mr. Gibson as a writer of very unusual qualities.

Fiction.

True Stories of the East and the West.

BY W. A. FRASER.

Mr. Fraser is a civil engineer, and his professional work has taken him into many parts of India and about all parts of Canada. And wherever he has gone he has had an eager interest in whatever was rare and picturesque in the locality and in the lives of the people. Thus he has gathered material for no end of good stories—stories that in their substance are always true and often are true to the very letter as well. And these stories he tells, as our readers already have proof, with no ordinary art.

Stories of Real Railroad Life.

BY JOHN A. HILL.

Mr. John A. Hill, the author of "A Midsummer Night's Trip," "A Peg-legged Romance," and "Jim Wainwright's Kid," published in recent numbers of the Magazine, will continue his stories of real railroad life for several months to come.

Hamlin Garland's Indian Stories.

Following "Custer's Last Fight as Seen by Two Moons," published a few months ago, there will be other true stories of the Indians, recorded by Mr. Garland in the Indian's own words. Among them will be "Sitting Bull's Defiance," a fine story of Sitting Bull's refusal to treat with the Commissioner from the government, and his insensibility to fine words and rich gifts; and "Rising Wolf, Ghost-Dancer," Rising Wolf's autobiography, giving strange instances of his power of magic and his story of how he acquired it.

Splendid Short Stories.

Our short stories during the coming year will be of unusual distinction. They will come from such writers as:

Rudyard Kipling	**William Allen White,**
Hamlin Garland,	**Stephen Crane,**
Shan F. Bullock,	**Robert Barr,**
John A. Hill,	**Cutcliffe Hyne,**
Morgan Robertson,	**Cluton Ross,**
Sarah Orne Jewett,	**Octave Thanet,**
Sarah Barnwell Elliott,	**E. Nesbit,**
	Ellen Glasgow.

SPECIAL NOTICE Every subscriber to McCLURE'S MAGAZINE is entitled to receive on approval and without advance payment any of the books of our Book Department (Doubleday & McClure Co.). This includes new books by Kipling, Doyle, Miss Wilkins, Hamlin Garland, Henry George, and many others. Send for particulars.

S. S. McCLURE CO., 141-155 East 25th St., New York.

DEC

1898

The Christmas Number of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE.

Lieut. Hobson's

Own Story of the

Sinking of the "Merrimac"

and

LIEUT. HOBSON.

Captain Sigsbee's Story of the Destruction of the "Maine."

LIEUTENANT HOBSON, THE HERO OF THE "MERRIMAC," begins in this number of "The Century Magazine" his graphic account of the sinking of the famous collier at Santiago, of the capture of himself and his men by Admiral Cervera, and their experiences in Spanish prisons. Though he tells his story with becoming modesty, yet his narrative is "as interesting as 'Robinson Crusoe.'" The account will be complete in three numbers of "The Century."

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE, COMMANDER OF THE "MAINE," gives a vivid description of the destruction of his ship in Havana Harbor,—the act which precipitated the Spanish War. Captain Sigsbee and Lieutenant Hobson will write only for "The Century's" SPANISH WAR SERIES. Subsequent papers will be contributed by Rear-Admirals Sampson and Schley, Commodore Philip, Captain Evans, Captain Taylor, Lieut.-Commander Wainwright, Captain Mahan, and others.

The New Life of Alexander the Great

now beginning in THE CENTURY, bids fair to rank with Prof. Sloane's monumental "Napoleon Bonaparte," which also first saw the light in THE CENTURY. Like Prof. Sloane, the author, Prof. Wheeler of Cornell University is not only a distinguished scholar, but in the best sense a man of the world, and his life of the great world-conqueror is written from the point of view of the nineteenth-century historian. The striking illustrations, by Castaigne, Louis Loeb, and others, will add much to the work's popularity. With these are reproductions of rare coins and interesting sculptures.

MARION CRAWFORD'S NOVEL OF THE CRUSADES

'Via Crucis," now beginning in THE CENTURY, may be expected to become one of this distinguished novelist's most widely read stories. "A Romance of the Second Crusade" is an attractive sub-title, and no one writing an historical novel on this theme could treat it with greater sympathy or more intimate knowledge than Mr. Crawford brings to the task. Each installment will contain a full-page picture by Louis Loeb.

"The Many-Sided Franklin," by Paul Leicester Ford

The author of "The True George Washington" will contribute a series of separate papers dealing in an entertaining way with different characteristics of Franklin,—"The Humorist," "The Journalist," etc.,—all richly illustrated from rare prints and manuscripts.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER

A Colored Cover by J. J. Tissot,
the eminent French illustrator of the Life of Christ, with a sketch, by the artist himself, of "Christmas at Bethlehem."

Dr. Weir Mitchell's Poem,
"To a Magnolia Flower," illustrated and decorated by Albert Herter. Dr. Mitchell is one of the few writers equally skilled in prose and verse.

THE ORIGINAL "ALICE IN WONDERLAND."
from a photograph, with many of Lewis Carroll's most fascinating letters to little girls, will be welcomed by thousands who love the historian of Alice's adventures, but know little of his peculiar personality.

Frank R. Stockton's Story,
"The Vizier of the Two-Horned Alexander," a humorous extravaganza in the author's best manner.

A Portrait, by Raeburn,
of Mrs. Scott-Moncrieff, engraved by Timothy Cole, is one of the finest examples of this engraver's work.

Jacob A. Riis,
the popular author of "How the Other Half Lives," contributes a seasonable story of tenement house life, "The Passing of Cat Alley," with illustrations by Jay Hambidge.

Uncle Riah's Christmas Eve,
by Ruth McEnery Stuart, with pictures by Edward Potthast.

By the number and beauty of its illustrations,
the Christmas CENTURY appeals irresistibly to every lover of art.

The Road 'Twixt Heaven and Hell,
THE CENTURY College Competition Prize Poem, by Anna Hempstead Branch, with rich pictorial embellishments by Henry McCarter.

Other reminders of the season are

"Christmas Eve,"
by Edna Proctor Clarke, for which Maxfield Parrish has drawn a double frontispiece, printed in tint; and

A Christmas Ballad,
a true story in verse, by Helen Gray Cone, illustrated by Hambidge.

Features to Come

GENERAL SHERMAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR.
Extracts from his Private Journal.

HEROES OF PEACE.
Stories of Heroism in the Railway Service.

A PIONEER BOYHOOD.
Pictures of Western Life by Major J. B. Pond.

NOTES OF A JOURNALIST,
By Jacob A. Riis.

HARNESSING THE NILE,
By Ex-Consul-General Penfield.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL,
By Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N.

ON THE WAY TO THE POLE.
The Wellman Expedition.

AMERICAN HUMOR.
Stories by Ruth McEnery Stuart; Herford's Child's Primer of Animals; Sketches by Edwards, Loomis, Butler and others.

"LIFE BY THE NORTHERN LIGHTS."
Klondyke experiences, by Joaquin Miller.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS
of Tennyson, Carlyle, Browning, Henry George, Bret Harte, etc.

PRESIDENT ELIOT
On the forgotten Millions.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS
include Timothy Cole's Engravings and Cecilia Beaux's Portraits.

The Most Interesting Christmas Number Ever Issued

SUBSCRIBE NOW Everybody will read THE CENTURY this year. Have it sent to you regularly—subscribe through your dealer or send a check for $4.00 to the publishers. The beautiful Christmas number is for sale everywhere on and after December 1st.

THE CENTURY CO., UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE | COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. | WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk northeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,257. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market inactive.

FOREIGN.—Emperor William of Germany and the King and Queen of Italy are expected to visit England next Summer, and the Emperor may cross to Ireland. Emperor William was dissatisfied with the reception he met with from the Berliners on his return from the Holy Land, and declared that Berlin was the least patriotic of all the towns in Germany. A fund is being raised in France to establish educational institutions at Khartoum and Fashoda. The Czar has contributed 500,000 rubles to the Russian Red Cross Society to relieve the distress caused by the famine. Several buildings were destroyed by fire on Friday night at the Government Dock Yard at Ferrol, Spain. The march of the Mad Mullah on the Indian frontier has been partially checked by the Khan of Robat, who has preserved the lines of communication with the garrison at Chitral. It is understood in British society circles that the Duke of Roxburghe will shortly propose to Miss Pauline Astor, who is a guest at Floors Castle, the ancestral home of the Roxburghe family. —Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

William Kent, after securing the arrest of his brother, shot the latter dead on a train near Girard, Ill., yesterday.

The Trial Committee of the Bar Association of Cleveland made a report yesterday recommending that Senator Vernon H. Burke be expelled for misconduct.

The Furness liner Londonian was sighted in a sinking condition on Nov. 29. She had been abandoned. Nothing is known of the fate of eighty-one persons who were on board.

President Harper of the University of Chicago said if John D. Rockefeller gives away his money as wisely as he has done in the past, no one should care how much he gets.

Page 2.

A conference was held at the home of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, where State legislation was discussed.

A Boston man was arrested at his own request in Chicago yesterday. He said he had embezzled $15,000 from his employers.

Page 3.

Mrs. Belle Purcell was found dead in her flat where she lived alone. She may have died from heart disease.

Commissioner McCartney yesterday gave out a list of streets from which he says the snow will positively disappear to-day.

Telephones are to be used in the Fire Department hereafter, and messages from fires will be given direct by the fire chiefs.

The annual meeting and election of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York were held last night at Delmonico's

Henry Haas yesterday shot Mrs. Elizabeth Schoemacher, with whom he boarded, at 357½ Central Avenue, Brooklyn, and then sent a bullet into his brain, killing himself.

Warner Miller yesterday in referring to the fact that representatives of the Panama Canal Company are reported to have gone to Washington to oppose the building of the Nicaragua Canal, said he looked upon it as "an astounding piece of effrontery."

The commission appointed last July to inquire into the sanity of Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding made a report at White Plains yesterday, recommending that she be released on thirty days' probation. Justice Keogh is expected to confirm the report to-morrow.

The danger of the Rothschild Building in Brooklyn falling seems to be past. Tenants on the ground floor are doing business, but the police and the Department of Buildings keep their men at work. The trolley lines and "L" roads will not be interfered with.

Page 4.

The war investigating commission continued the taking of testimony in Washington yesterday.

The Gridiron Club of Washington entertained a large company of distinguished guests at dinner last night.

President Iglesias bade adieu to Washington officials yesterday. He will come to New York to-day and remain a week before his departure for London and Paris.

A difference of opinion has arisen among our Commissioners in Paris, and at Judge Day's request the joint meeting of the Peace Commissions fixed for yesterday was postponed till to-morrow.

The American forces formally took possession of two points in Cuba yesterday, and the Spaniards are rapidly evacuating the island. The Seventh Army Corps and other troops are to sail from Savannah soon.

Page 5.

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Presbyterian Hospital was observed yesterday.

John H. Murphy of Greenvale, L. I., was found dead in the snow. It is thought he was stricken with heart failure.

Michael F. Corcoran, ex-Postmaster and a hotel proprietor of Duryea, Penn., was murdered and robbed yesterday by burglars.

Mrs. William Astor gave a dinner last night in honor of Mrs. Samuel Colgate and the Earl of Strafford, who are to be married Tuesday next.

A committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday submitted to the President a memorial suggesting an international convention to provide for the protection of goods at sea in time of war.

Brooklyn Bridge is safe, so reports Chief Engineer Martin, after making an exhaustive examination of the structure. The present strain of 13,974 tons would have to be increased to 35,226 tons to begin to reach the breaking point.

Architects Withers & Dickson, who were originally employed on the new Tombs Prison, the construction of which has been stopped, made a statement yesterday, declaring that their work on the building had been proved to be right.

Page 6.

George Miller, a veteran of the civil war, died suddenly at the Putnam House.

Frank A. Magowan and his wife have disappeared from Erie, Penn., with Edith Barnes, Mrs. Magowan's child.

Isaac H. Voorhis, Treasurer of the Board of Health of Paterson, N. J., was forced to resign yesterday, Mayor Hinchcliffe having learned that he was short in his accounts $2,500.

William A. E. Moore and his wife, on trial for robbing Martin Mahon, are now accused of stealing $250 worth of silver and glassware from the Waldorf-Astoria. The ware was found in their trunks when they were arrested.

Page 12.

The body of an unknown man was found lying near the car tracks on Chambers Street early yesterday morning. The police thought at first that the man had been murdered, but later learned that he had been run over by a wagon.

President Orr yesterday issued a statement of the conclusion reached by the Rapid Transit Commission, that, in view of the present city indebtedness, the underground road can be built only by New York County or by private capital, construction by the county being preferred. Legislation is necessary to carry out either plan. Messrs. Shepard and Boardman have advised the board that no Constitutional provision stands in the way of county construction.

Page 13.

Judge Lacombe yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained for Nina Ashoff, the Strasburg immigrant.

There was considerable talk yesterday among silk and ribbon makers regarding a consolidation of the ribbon factories at Paterson, N. J., but it is not believed that any definite steps have been taken yet.

Commissioner John W. Keller of the Department of Public Charities talked before the League for Political Education on the method of Tammany Hall appointments to office. He scored business men who make a specialty of political orders and arraigned the previous administration of his department.

Page 17.

The Union Railway Company, operating the trolley system in the Bronx, will put waiting cars at junction points on its road.

The bequest of $102,000 by Charles P. Wilder to Mount Holyoke College insures a further sum of $17,500 from Dr. Pearsons.

Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn has received orders to hold his ship in readiness to sail to participate in the manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Courtney Kalbfleisch being ill of typhoid fever at his home in Brooklyn, his fiancée, Miss Quimby, and he were married, so Triple Alliance are numbered. Incidentally that his wife could nurse him back to health.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, interprets Count von Thun's recent speech in Vienna to mean that the days of the ly, there are quoted some statements from Bismarck's Autobiography in support of this theory. Germany's new army scheme for the increase of her forces on peace footing is briefly commented on. The one word which describes the political situation in Europe is "unrest." Mr. Norman comments on the sincerity of the Czar's proposition for peace, and quotes copiously from his friend, Mr. W. T. Stead, both concerning the interpretation that the Russian Emperor has given to his disarmament manifesto and as to the sincerity of the Czar's scheme itself. It is generally believed in London that the time of the solving of the Dreyfus mystery is fast approaching. The deplorable state of the British West Indies is touched on and explained in the light of the proposal of Sir Thomas Lipton to come to the rescue of the colony. There is much misapprehension in London concerning Sir Thomas's terms. It is said that Lord Kitchener's social triumphs in London are unprecedented, at any rate within the memory of Mr. Norman. Among several short notes of foreign news, a few lines from The Spectator are quoted. This journal asserts that Paris will soon witness a military coup d'état. Important literary and dramatic notes complete the letter.

Page 22.

William H. Porter, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, will resign to accept a similar position in the Chemical Bank.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Notes of Insurance Interests.—Page 8.
Woman's Department.—Page 20.
National Guard Notes.—Page 14.
Current Literature.—Page 21.
Business Troubles.—Page 23.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Amusements.—Page 17.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 3.
Society.—Page 16.

TO EXPEL SENATOR BURKE.

Trial Committee of the Cleveland Bar Association Finds Him Guilty of Misconduct.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 3.—The report of the Trial Committee of the Bar Association on the disbarment proceedings against Senator Vernon H Burke was presented at a special meeting of the association held this afternoon. The report says, in part:

"We find that Judge Dellenbaugh, while acting as Judge of said court, introduced and sent to Mr. Burke Mrs. Edith Manning; that Mr. Burke performed services for her in connection with a settlement of a claim asserted by her against a woman for alienating the affections of her husband, and in connection with the preparation and hearing of a divorce case against her husband, and that Mr. Burke received from Mrs. Manning for these services about $3,500, $1,100 of which was paid by him to Judge Dellenbaugh as follows: $1,000 July 8, 1895, and $100 July 18, 1895.

"From the evidence offered by Mr. Burke to establish the truth of the words so spoken, the committee finds that Mr. Burke is guilty of misconduct as an attorney at law and in his relation to the Cleveland Bar Association, in that he wrongfully connived and conspired with Judge Dellenbaugh to procure a divorce for Mrs. Manning in an irregular manner, contrary to law and without proper evidence, and in that he wrongfully conspired with Judge Dellenbaugh to falsify a record of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County."

The committee makes the following recommendations:

"First—That Vernon H. Burke be expelled from the Cleveland Bar Association.

"Second—That the Secretary of the association be directed to present a copy of this report to the Circuit Court of Cuyahoga County for such action in the premises as the Court may deem proper."

Senator Burke refused to discuss the findings of the committee, referring everybody to his attorney. Judge Dellenbaugh said: "The findings of the committee were a complete surprise to me, because they were unwarranted by the evidence in a proceeding to which I was not a party and in which I was practically powerless to defend myself. I invite and demand the fullest careful investigation by a court of competent jurisdiction into all my doings since I have been on the bench. I am confident such an investigation will result in my complete vindication."

It is regarded as doubtful whether anything could be done with Judge Dellenbaugh, even if the charges made by Burke were sustained. He can only be removed from the bench by impeachment proceedings before the Legislature, and inasmuch as the acts charged against him were committed, if at all, while he was serving as Judge by appointment, and inasmuch as there was an interim between that term and the one for which he was elected and is now serving, the Legislature would have no jurisdiction, it is said.

SHOT HIS HANDCUFFED BROTHER

Family Feud Ends in Murder on a Train at Girard, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 3.—After paying a reward of $200 to secure the surrender of Noble Kent, his brother, to the authorities of Macoupin County, William Kent to-day shot and killed him.

The tragedy occurred on a Chicago and Alton train at Girard while Noble was in the custody of a Macoupin County officer on his way to the Carlinville jail. Noble Kent was handcuffed and powerless at the time he was killed. William entered from another car and opened fire with two revolvers, five of the bullets entering the head.

At the first shot the officer sprang from his seat, but Kent turned one of the pistols on him and commanded him to keep his hands off. After the shooting the murderer sprang from the train and disappeared. The Sheriff followed for some distance, but soon lost track of Kent. To-night a posse is searching for the murderer.

William and Noble Kent were the sons of a Macoupin County farmer, living near Girard. William was steady and industrious and Noble was wild and reckless. The father several months ago disinherited Noble. This angered the latter, and he demanded a share of the estate. Being refused, he shot his brother, almost fatally, and fled.

When William recovered he offered a reward for Noble's apprehension, and he was arrested at Wichita, Kan., but secured his release before the Sheriff of Macoupin County could reach the Kansas town.

After several weeks' chase, Noble decided to attempt a reconciliation. He killed a large dog in order to reach the house, and then, as an evidence of his good faith, offered his revolver to William. William, believing that his brother's protestations were only for the purpose of securing another opportunity to shoot him, ran from the house and sent to Girard for assistance. A crowd soon collected, but Noble had disappeared.

That night he was captured in this city as he was getting off a train and was locked up.

WRONG BANK WAS NAMED.

Merchant's Exchange National's Attachment Against a Denver Firm.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 3.—The attachment for $9,645 issued from the United States Court on which the dry goods store of H. N. Bradley & Co., in this city, was closed, was not secured by the Merchants' National Bank of New York, as announced in last night's dispatches, but was in the name of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of that city.

Several weeks ago it became known that the firm was financially embarrassed, but arrangements were made with the principal creditors for a settlement on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar, and two well-known Colorado men were placed in charge of the store. George Rogers, attorney for Mr. Bradley, said that had not the store been closed the bank's claim would have been paid in full within ten days.

M'CULLAGH GOING TO CUBA

Will Organize the New Police Force in Havana.

TO REPORT TO GEN. GREENE

He Does Not Know the Scope of His Duties Yet, but Will Hurry to His Post to Make Plans.

Ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, the present State Superintendent of Elections, will some time this week start for the City of Havana to organize the police force of that city. He has been commissioned to do this by President McKinley.

Superintendent McCullagh is going to the Cuban capital at the instance of Major Gen. Greene, who is in command of the American forces there. He has felt the need of a well-organized city police to quell the numerous disturbances, and he seems to have thought of the New York City Police Commission that went out with the last administration, as he wrote to Major Avery D. Andrews, one of the members of that commission, asking him if he could recommend a man who, he thought, could organize the police in Havana. Major Andrews responded, naming Superintendent McCullagh as the man he believed Gen. Green wanted.

Major Gen. Greene then communicated with Adjt. Gen. Corbin in Washington, who laid the matter before the President with the recommendation of Superintendent McCullagh, by Major Andrews and Gen. Greene.

The result was that President McKinley commissioned McCullagh to report at Havana to Gen. Greene.

Superintendent McCullagh said last night that he will start this week. He declared that he has not yet received definite instructions as to his duties in the organization of the police force of Havana, and that he probably will receive none till he meets Gen. Greene in that city.

He could give no information at all, he said, about his prospective duties, as he does not know what he is to do beyond directing the organization of a police force. Such a matter is a different undertaking from such a work in an American city, especially New York.

The work, of course, will begin as soon as he arrives in that city. Without getting Gen. Greene's ideas and learning the conditions actually existing in the city from his own experience, he could not say on what lines he would begin. He wished to get to the Cuban capital as soon as possible, so as to look over the ground.

Superintendent McCullagh said that his duties as State Superintendent of Elections will not be interfered with by his present commission. Such duties will not demand his attention till next Fall, and while he is attending to the duties of his present appointment his deputy will carry on the work of the Elections Department.

Ex-Chief of Police McCullagh was appointed to the police force on March 31, 1870. He was made Roundsman after two years of service, and served in that capacity until July 19, 1876, when he was promoted to the rank of Sergeant. He was made Captain in July, 1883, and was assigned to the Elizabeth Street Station. He cleared the neighborhood, which was then one of the worst in the city, and was later transferred to the West Thirty-seventh Street Precinct. He was one of the few men in the Police Department who was retained by Governor-elect Roosevelt when the latter was Police Commissioner, and the deadlock in the Police Board at the time was due to the desire of Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews to make McCullagh an Inspector. Commissioner Parker voted against the promotion, claiming that McCullagh's record was not a clean one.

Capt. McCullagh did Inspector's work for two years on Captain's pay, and when the deadlock in the Police Board was broken by the resignation of Commissioner Grant, and Chief Conlin was retired on a pension, McCullagh was made first Acting Chief and later was appointed full Chief. The Tammany board confirmed him in office last February, but on May 21, when Mayor Van Wyck removed Police Commissioners Hamilton and Phillips, the Republican members of the board, and appointed Commissioner Hess, the new board deposed McCullagh and gave his place to Capt. Devery, the present Chief. The ex-Chief was appointed State Superintendent of Elections, and during the recent campaign he and his deputies made themselves prominent in the work of running down election abuses.

PRESIDENT HARPER HERE.

He Talks of Rockefeller's Wealth, and Is Interpellated in His Lecture

President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, who arrived at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, was questioned on the report that John D. Rockefeller, who has given the Chicago University between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, is about to become America's only billionaire.

"That is a matter I know nothing about," said Dr. Harper, "but if Mr. Rockefeller continues to give his money away as wisely as he has done in the past, I hardly see why anybody should mind how much more he gets."

President Harper said that the university was prospering, the attendance this year being 20 per cent. in excess of 1897.

In the evening Dr. Harper delivered a lecture at Cooper Union on "The University and Democracy," being one in the regular Winter course of the Board of Education.

As the large audience which had gathered, in spite of the chilling rain, to hear the lecture was dispersing, a short, stout man who sat in a front seat rose and, in a loud voice, began to call on Dr. Harper to "explain what we are going to do with these tremendous aggregations of capital like Rockefeller's." The outgoing audience halted momentarily to hear what the man had to say, but his harangue was cut short by the announcement from the platform that "there will be no discussion here to-night." The author of the interruption declined to give his name.

CHICAGO'S SCHOOL TROUBLES.

Superintendent Andrews Forced to Resign by Members of the Board.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The fight which has been made upon E. Benjamin Andrews ever since he resigned from Brown University and came here last Spring as Superintendent of Schools culminated to-day when he laid his resignation upon the desk of Secretary Graham. Almost since his coming here he has been constantly overridden by a faction of the Board of Education, which, strange as it may seem, includes the very men who brought him here to succeed Superintendent Lane.

Appointments have been made without consulting him, and his powers have been curtailed in every way. He has protested, but in vain, and the crowning indignity came when his formal words of protest were cut from a report containing the appointment of several persons distasteful to him. He objected, but the mutilated report was printed. He lays his troubles to the indorsement of President Harper of the Chicago University, who is also a member of the Board of Education. He says that Harper's enemies have become his, although he and Harper disagree radically on many matters. It is a fact that President Harris of the board and President Harper, both of whom worked to get him here, now oppose him.

THRASHED HIS OLD CLERK.

Waterbury Factor's Vengeance for Circulation of Malicious Stories.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 3.—George H. Clowes of the firm of Randolph & Clowes, brass tube and boiler manufacturers, upon his return here from New York this evening met John R. Owen, who was formerly a confidential clerk of the firm, and soundly thrashed him in a crowded public square. It is said that Owen, who has lately been employed in New York, had circulated uncomplimentary reports about the business standing and credit of Mr. Clowes, and that the latter promised to administer personal chastisement to the offender in consequence. To-night he kept his word.

MISS ASTOR TO BE A DUCHESS?

Understood in London that the Duke of Roxburghe Will Ask For Her Hand.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The warmth with which two American heiresses, Miss Ogden Goelet and Miss Astor, have been welcomed in ducal society in Scotland this Autumn has given rise to considerable speculation from a matrimonial point of view. They have been fêted and petted to an extraordinary degree. The Buccleugh and Roxburghe families have both been paying them noticeable attention.

Miss Astor is staying at Floors Castle, Kelso, Roxburghshire, the ancestral home of the Roxburghes, on the border, for the past week, and it seems pretty well understood that the young Duke of Roxburghe will ask for Miss Astor's hand. It is therefore not unlikely that she will make her début at Court as a Peeress.

Miss Pauline Astor is nineteen years old. The Duke of Roxburghe, who is the eighth of his line, was born in 1876, and succeeded his father in 1892. His name is Henry John Innes-Ker, and he is a Lieutenant in the Royal Horse Guards.

The Duke's two uncles and a cousin all married American girls. His mother was, before her marriage, Lady Anne Emily Spencer-Churchill. She was married to the seventh Duke of Roxburghe in 1874. Lady Spencer-Churchill was the sister of the eighth Duke of Marlborough and the Right Hon. Randolph Henry Spencer-Churchill. The former married, in 1888, Mrs. Hamersley (née Price,) the widow of Louis Hamersley of New York, and his brother the Right Hon. Randolph Henry, married Miss Jenny Jerome, daughter of Leonard Jerome of New York, in 1874.

The son of the eighth Duke, and therefore the cousin of the Duke of Roxburghe, is the present Duke of Marlborough, who in 1895 married Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt of this city.

ASTORS WILL GO ABROAD.

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Expect to Sail for Europe Soon.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, it was learned yesterday, will sail for Europe within the next ten days, and Col. Astor will follow her soon after. Mrs. Astor has not been in good health for quite a while, and has taken no part in social gayeties.

Col. and Mrs. Astor were guests yesterday evening at a dinner given by Mrs. William Astor at her home, and Col. Astor could not be seen. It was said at his house that the exact date of Mrs. Astor's departure was not known. It was thought that the trip would not keep them away all Winter.

A MOB AT A TRIAL.

Excitement at Napanee, Ontario—Bank Robber Mackie Convicted—Ponton's Case Unsettled.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 3.—It was discovered on Aug. 28, 1897, that the branch of the Dominion Bank at Napanee, Ontario, had been robbed in the night, $7,000 worth of securities, $23 in cash, and about $20,000 in unsigned bills being stolen. The Pinkertons were asked by the bank to take up the case, and Inspectors Wilkes and Dougherty of New York were detailed for the work. Albert Mackie of Belleville, a town near Napanee, was arrested first, and a few days after William Hamilton Ponton, teller of the robbed bank, was also placed behind the bars.

Later on William H. Holden and Edward Parr of New Haven were arrested and had in their possession more than $2,000 each. Some of the unsigned bills were also traced to points in the New England States, and it was found that the New Haven men had circulated them. After an investigation all four were held for trial, which began on Nov. 24 at Napanee. Parr was the first to confess, and he was soon followed by Holden. The Crown accepted both men as witnesses. On cross-examination they admitted having been convicted and having served time for theft, burglary, and forgery. The Crown also relied on the Pinkerton men to corroborate the men's story, but the defense charged the officers with perjuring themselves to make a case.

Ponton was very popular, and feeling against the Crown witnesses grew very bitter. The case was given to the jury at 6:30 last night, and immediately thereafter mobs began to gather. Judge Ferguson, who was staying at the Spalsley House, was mobbed going to his rooms. Crown Attorneys and witnesses were also insulted, and at midnight, the jury not having decided, the outlook was so dangerous that, after reading the riot act, the court was adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning. The Sheriff at midnight armed all the officers and a number of citizens, guarding the Judge and Court House all night, and this morning escorting the Judge and prosecuting attorneys to the Court House with a heavily armed force.

No one was allowed inside or near the building except those well known to the Sheriff. At 10:30 the jury brought in a report that they could not agree on Ponton's case, but found Mackie guilty. He got ten years in the penitentiary and Ponton was let go on $10,000 bail. He will probably be tried in Toronto next assizes. The feeling ran strongly against the Pinkerton men, so much so that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament legislation will be proposed to prevent their employment in Canada. Ponton, it has now transpired, is related to a wealthy English merchant, and his father here is said to be heir to great wealth. It is certain funds came from England for defense.

DREYFUS MEETING IN PARIS.

Revision of His Case and Abolition of Courts-Martial Demanded—Protest Against Picquart Trial.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—An imposing meeting was held this evening in the Grand Orient Hall, in favor of the revision of the Dreyfus proceedings, and to protest against the Picquart trial.

Speeches were made by M. Anatole France, the poet and littérateur; Dr. Paul Reclus, and M. Joseph Reinach, formerly a Republican member of the Chamber of Deputies, and others, demanding the abolition of courts-martial; and a resolution was voted expressing admiration for Col. Picquart.

After the meeting demonstrations were made against MM. Drumont and Rochefort in front of the offices of the Intransigeant and Libre Parole.

MADE A NEW FAST RECORD RUN.

The Cleveland Special Makes Eighty-three Miles in Ninety Minutes.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 3.—A new fast record run was established to-day by the Cleveland special over the Fort Wayne Route of the Pennsylvania Railway. The Cleveland special, which runs daily from Cleveland to Pittsburg, a distance of 140 miles, in three and one-half hours, to-day covered the eighty-three miles between Alliance, Ohio, and Pittsburg, in an hour and a half, making two stops. The entire run was at a mile-a-minute gait, and over some parts of the route a speed of seventy miles an hour was maintained.

Minnesota Election Returns.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 3.—Complete returns from all counties have been received by the Secretary of State, giving John Lind, Fusion candidate for Governor, a plurality of 20,189, while the Republican candidates for the other State offices received pluralities ranging from 20,677 for Lieut. Gov. Smith to 44,888 for State Auditor.

Yorkshire House, Tailors and Drapers. The Royal Ascot Overcoat made from British Kerseys, Meltons, and Cheviots, Silk, Satin, or Cloth Lined, to measure $15. Yorkshire House, Broadway, corner 10th Street, opposite Wanamaker's.—Adv.

THE LONDONIAN FOUNDERS

Furness Liner from Boston to London Abandoned at Sea.

81 LIVES ARE POSSIBLY LOST

Vessel Long Overdue Sighted Nov. 29—Nothing Known of the Fate of the Crew.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—The Furness Line steamship Londonian, which sailed from Boston for London on Nov. 15, with a crew of eighty men besides her Captain and a cargo valued at $300,000, has foundered at sea. Nothing is known in reference to the fate of those on board.

News of the wreck was brought to this city by the British steamer King Arthur, Capt. Hendry, which arrived here to-day from Demerara. Capt. Hendry reports that on Nov. 29 he sighted the Londonian in latitude 45 degrees north, longitude 16 degrees west, on her beam ends on the starboard side, with decks and hatches submerged. All her boats were gone, except one small one, and there was no sign of life about her. A strong northwest gale was blowing at the time, and the vessel was apparently fast settling by the head.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—The cablegram from Liverpool received this afternoon announcing the loss of the Furness Liner Londonian was the first information the Furness Line agency in this city had of the steamer, which was seven days overdue at her destination. The company received word yesterday that there was great anxiety in London over the vessel's non-arrival, but the officials here thought that her machinery had probably become disabled, causing the delay.

The vessel carried only a crew of eighty besides her commander, Capt. Lee. There were no passengers on board. Included in the crew were the following cattlemen who shipped from Boston: Michael Malone of Fall River, Thomas McCoy of Plainfield, N. J.; John Neville of Boston, Fred Wallace of Boston, John Sloan of Lawrence, J. Bibby of Boston, D. Coleman of Boston, John Martin of Boston, Henry Welch of 1,129 Bedford Street, Fall River; Thomas Higgins of Boston, Daniel C. Oveney of Boston, George Bell, J. F. Kenney, James O'Brien, J. Jones, A. Mangel, J. Martin, William R. Langmaid, Patrick Ward, K. J. Ward, Mitchel Johns, P. Lamontague, Napoleon Bauchur, D. F. Potts, A. Smith, and H. Pupian. There is no list of the other men of the ship's company in this country, the men having contracted for the round trip in London.

The Londonian carried a general cargo, including a large quantity of grain and cattle. She had about 5,500 tons in all. In the cargo were the following: 169,835 bushels of oats, 39,565 bushels of wheat, 4,251 sacks of flour, 5,822 cases of oatmeal, 1,150 sacks of oatmeal, 400 tubs of lard, 228 tubs of butter, 2,473 pieces of mahogany, and 655 head of cattle. The cargo was valued at about $300,000.

The Londonian was formerly the steamship Idaho. She was a four-masted steel vessel of 3,614 tons net and 5,530 tons gross. Her dimensions were: Length, 350 feet; breadth of beam, 49.11 feet, and depth of hold, 30.9 feet. She was built in Glasgow in 1896, and was owned by the Wilsons and Furness-Leyland Line. The steamer's engines were of the triple-expansion type, cylinders 32, 54, and 86 inches in diameter, with a 54-inch stroke; her horse power was 660. The usual run from this port to London for the Londonian was eleven days.

It was reported yesterday that the value of the hull of the Wilson-Furness-Leyland Line steamship Londonian was insured under a schedule, which was placed partly in Boston and partly at Lloyds, London. The cargo was insured in New York to the extent of $200,000.

PORTLAND'S DEAD IN BOSTON.

Three Additional Identifications of Bodies of Victims.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—A train from Cape Cod, bearing eight bodies from the wrecked steamer Portland, reached here this forenoon. There were nine when the train left Orleans, but the body of Mrs. E. H. Wheeler of South Weymouth was delivered to relatives at Braintree. Of the others, that of A. Gosselin of Montreal was taken to the Union Station, en route for Canada; and that of Mrs. Jennie G. Edmonds was taken to her home in East Boston.

The six remaining bodies were taken by Chief Wade of the State Police to the North Grove Street Morgue. Three of them were subsequently identified as those, respectively, of Fred A. Brown of Portland, Eva M. Totten of Portland, and a man named Allen of Philadelphia.

This afternoon another train from Cape Cod points brought the bodies of Michael Minot, George Graham, Madge Ingraham, and Quartermaster Ansel Dyer.

ORLEANS, Mass., Dec. 3.—Detective Guerin of Montreal, who came here after the body of Assistant City Clerk Gosselin of the same city, states that G. P. Piche of Montreal was with Mr. Gosselin on the steamer. These two men had sent letters to their wives in Montreal stating that they would take the boat. Piche was twenty-eight years of age.

No further bodies from the Portland have been found on the Cape Cod shore.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 3.—A popular subscription has been started here to-day for the relief of the widows and orphans left by the Portland Disaster. Judge Putnam of the United States Circuit Court headed the subscription with $50.

MESSAGE FROM CAPT. BLANCHARD?

Ostensible Appeal for Help Found at Nantasket Beach.

NANTASKET BEACH, Mass., Dec. 3.—A flask containing a message purporting to have come from Capt. Blanchard of the steamer Portland, was picked up on the beach nearly opposite Whitehead this afternoon. The message reads:

"Help! On board the Portland. We are sinking. Upper works gone. Two miles off Highland Light. Time, 7:30, Sunday.

"BLANCHARD."

No credence is placed in the authenticity of the writing.

DEALT IN BOGUS TIME CHECKS.

T. H. Southall, Convicted of Larceny, Goes to Prison for Ten Years.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 3.—James H. Southall, whose dealings in fraudulent Government time checks were said to have caused losses to firms and individuals all over the country, to an amount aggregating $750,000, was to-day sentenced to State prison for ten years' hard labor. The specific charge against Southall was grand larceny, and his conviction was on one of a half-dozen or more indictments.

SWIFT & CO.'S CAPITAL STOCK.

To be Brought Up to $20,000,000 by an Increase of $5,000,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—An increase of $5,000,000 in the capital stock of Swift & Co. has been decided upon by the management. This will bring the amounts of the company's capital up to $20,000,000. Treasury stock to the amount of $1,232,700 was given to stockholders at par on Sept. 5 last, and since that date the company has had outstanding its full authorized capital stock of $15,000,000.

Announcement regarding the $5,000,000 increase was incorporated in the notice to stockholders, stating that the annual meeting will be held Jan. 5, 1899, as follows:

"At said meeting the question of increasing the capital stock of said company to an amount not exceeding the sum of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) will be submitted to a vote of the stockholders."

It is probable the company will use the proceeds from the sale of its new stock to reduce its floating indebtedness, which is heavy.

FIRE IN ST. AGNES'S CHURCH.

Firemen Had a Difficult Time to Control Flames Which Started Early This Morning.

Three alarms of fire were sent in at 1:20 o'clock this morning for a fire in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Agnes, 143 East Forty-third Street. The blaze was discovered by Policeman Muller of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, who sent in an alarm, and when Chief Bonner, who came on the first call, saw that the church was on fire he sent in a second and third alarm. The fire was in the room used for the Sunday School, in the basement of the building, and all the attention of the firemen was directed to that part of the place.

The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, lives with several other priests in the rectory next to the church. They were aroused and hurried into the street. On the other side of the church is a tenement house filled with inmates. The people of this house were in a state of great excitement, and were all hurriedly removed from the building, policemen and firemen aiding them and trying to quiet them.

The fire burned directly under the altar of Italian marble, valued at $50,000. There were several chalices of gold and silver on this altar and three valuable statues. The altar is very heavy and supported by iron girders in the basement, and the firemen were afraid that it would fall. Flames were licking the girders and the firemen had a difficult time of it, owing to the dense smoke.

In the rear of the church is the parochial school of the Sisters of Charity. The school building is occupied by six Sisters, all of whom had to hasten to the street. That building, which is five stories high, was threatened by the fire, and the firemen were working to save it. It is separated from the church by a narrow alley.

The Third Avenue cable cars were blocked on account of the lines of hose which had been laid across the tracks. An immense crowd gathered, which made it necessary to call out the police reserves of the East Twenty-second, East Thirty-fifth, and East Fifty-first Street Stations to preserve the fire lines.

At 3 A. M. the fire broke out again and it was feared that the entire church would be destroyed.

TO VISIT EUROPE "IN STYLE."

Mrs. Clark's Heavy Bill of Expenses Approved by the Court.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The matters brought before courts of justice are, as a rule, of so grave and serious a character that when the whims and caprices of a young and attractive woman are brought to the consideration of a grave and dignified Justice of the Supreme Court, it seems like a thread of scarlet, interwoven with hidden gray.

One of those cases which relieve the monotony and gravity of judicial proceedings was the application of Sarah Decker Clark, whose legal residence is on the banks of the Hudson near Catskill, but who spends most of her time in the City of New York, to Judge Clearwater of this city for permission to draw from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of that city, money to enable her to take a European trip. Under the will of her father, about $150,000 was deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the income to be used for her maintenance and that of her sister until they became twenty-one years of age.

Mrs. Clark's husband is Harry Clark, whom she married at Catskill nine months ago. She is in poor health, and her physicians have advised a Winter in the South of France. As she is a ward of the Supreme Court and would formerly have been called a ward in Chancery, it was necessary to apply to a Justice of that court for permission to draw the money from the Trust Company. Judge Clearwater appointed William T. Holt of New York a referee to take the testimony, which was presented to the Judge this week.

According to the referee's report, Mrs. Clark wants various things, among them being $900 for clothing, $500 for traveling expenses, $560 for spending money, $400 a month for the board of herself and husband, a gold watch to cost $150, a gold chain to cost $75, a new set of shirt waist studs worth $20, a tailor-made suit to cost $140, and a new traveling hat for which she must spend $28.

The counsel for the trust company thought these items rather extravagant.

"Can't you buy a hat for less than $28?" he asked, sarcastically.

"Oh, yes!" dolefully replied the fair petitioner; "I suppose I could, but I wouldn't wear a cheaper hat. I want to be well dressed, or I shall not go to Europe."

"How about the watch and chain?" went on the lawyer relentlessly.

"Oh, I can get a watch for $100," said Mrs. Clark, eagerly adding: "It won't be much of a watch, though, and I can't have a diamond set in the case."

The gold chain, she said, could not be bought as heavy and as long as she wanted it for less than $75.

After a careful perusal of the testimony, Judge Clearwater decided that, although Mrs. Clark had expensive habits and liberal notions, they were not so extravagant as to make him refuse her petition, so he granted all of her requests, even for a "real long gold chain," and an order was issued directing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York City to pay the bills.

Mrs. Clark will take her husband to Europe with her, Judge Clearwater having granted an allowance for maintenance, together with the other requests made.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm in the West Gulf Friday night has moved to Alabama, increasing markedly in intensity, and has caused rain in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, and the Middle Mississippi Valley. It has also caused north to northwest gales in the West Gulf States and the Red River of the South Valley.

Storm signals are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Brownsville to Tampa, on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Cape Cod section, on Southern Lake Michigan, and on Lakes Erie and Ontario.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	30	38	40
6 A. M.	30	38	39
9 A. M.	32	42	40
12 M.	34	42	42
4 P. M.	31	41	42
6 P. M.	30	41	42
9 P. M.	30	39	41
12 P. M.	29	39	41

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	40
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1897	31
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature

board of the Alamo, and so there was little excitement among them.

Before leaving the vessel, Coroner Bausch made arrangements for the transfer of the bodies of the victims. Those of Second Assistant Engineer Murphy and Oilers McHugh and Farrell were taken to the undertaking establishment of Joseph Kennedy, in the Bowery, while the others were sent to Undertaker Stolzenberger, at 82 Stanton Street.

The identification of the bodies was established with great difficulty. All of the men wore similar-looking jumpers and overalls, and little was found in their pockets to facilitate the work.

The Alamo had been booked to sail yesterday at 3 o'clock, but owing to the large quantity of freight a delay of over four hours occurred before she was ready to leave her slip. Robert Mallory, of the line, was at the pier shortly after the accident occurred. He said that so far as he could see, no blame could attach to any one connected with the ship.

Peter Murphy, who was killed, was on the vessel while she was in the Government service. He was unmarried, and was said to live somewhere in East Seventy-sixth Street. John Ryan lived at 31 De Peyster Street, this city. McHugh, when ashore, lived in Campbell's Hotel, in South Street.

Little is known of the other men, but most of them when ashore put up at neighboring seamen's lodging houses. At the Hudson Street Hospital last night it was said that Stoneman's injuries were not serious.

The Alamo is an iron vessel of 2,943 tons. She was built at Chester in 1883.

FEARS FOR THE PENTAGOET.

Little Hope Entertained that the Vessel Is Safe.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Dec. 3.—That there is great anxiety over the fate of the Pentagoet is shown by the receipt here yesterday and to-day of a great number of letters, telegrams, and messages inquiring for news of that vessel.

The marine observer at Highland Light saw the Pentagoet at 2 P. M. last Saturday, going eastward. This is confirmed by the Race Point lookout. At that time the weather was fairly clear. Mariners say that, the Pentagoet having passed Highland Light so early in the afternoon, she should have been far to the eastward when the storm broke. She, too, must have been overwhelmed by the great seas, for, had she gone ashore anywhere north of Cape Ann, possibly on a reef or island off the Maine coast, some piece of wreckage would have drifted ashore long before this time. There is little doubt here that she failed to stand the awful trial, and went down.

Great interest was manifested this afternoon over the report of an incoming vessel that a mass of wreckage was sighted some distance north of the cape. More definite description, however, brought the opinion that it is the hull of a schooner of about 100 tons burden. The wreckage appeared to be drifting toward the cape. At 11 A. M. to-day the same wreckage was reported by the Race Point Life Saving Station. There is nothing about it to show that it is in any way connected with the wreck of either the Portland or Pentagoet.

The Quinnebaug Anchored at Sea.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 3.—The British tramp steamer Trojan, Capt. Torkildsen, plying between this port and Glasgow, arrived to-day and reported having found the barge Quinnebaug, said to have been lost in Sunday's storm, at anchor at sea, about 200 miles northeast of here. She was in perfect condition, not leaking, and had ample provisions aboard, but there was no sign of the crew, the only living thing on board the vessel being a cat, which was taken off. The Quinnebaug's rudder was jammed hard to port, and though the Trojan worked with her nineteen hours she was unable to tow her in, the barge parting the cable and being left adrift. The crew, it is thought, was probably taken off by a passing vessel.

Fire in a Boston Steamer.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—It was learned to-day that while the steamer Tremont, of the Boston and Portland Steam Packet Company, was making the trip to Boston, and all the passengers were asleep in their berths, they were aroused about 2:30 this morning, when near Thatcher's Island, by the fire alarm. The frightened passengers rushed on deck to learn that live ashes from the engine had been thrown into the coal pit and had there ignited whatever was near. The flames were prevented from spreading, and only slight damage was done.

British Schooners May Be Lost.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—There is some anxiety felt for the safety of the British schooners Sandolphon, Capt. Wyman, and Annie, Capt. Doucette, which left here the Friday before the storm, the former for Church Point, N. S., and the latter bound to Salmon River, N. S. The Sandolphon is twenty-nine years old and it is doubtful if she was able to withstand the fearful gale which she must have encountered. Each vessel carried a crew of about five men. Their cargoes were principally flour.

Gunboat Scorpion Is Safe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—So far from being overdue or in danger from storm, as has been represented in some dispatches from New York, the gunboat Scorpion is lying quietly in the harbor at Port Royal, S. C. Starting north from Havana Sunday last, she put into Port Royal Thursday for coal. As the facilities for coaling ships at the naval station there have not yet been provided, coaling is slow, so that the Scorpion may be compelled to remain at Port Royal for several days yet.

Schooner and Fourteen Men Missing.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 3.—Tidings are anxiously awaited of the fishing schooner F. R. Walker of this port. She was at Portland about three weeks ago. Since that time nothing has been heard of her with the exception that the members of the crew of one vessel report that they thought they saw her on Pippinnies shortly before the gale. The F. R. Walker was commanded by Capt. Frank Miller, and carried a crew of fourteen men.

Two Vessels Overdue at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 3.—The French bark Colbert, Capt. Lorean, and the British ship Carradoc, chartered to load wheat here, are overdue here, and some anxiety is felt in shipping circles for their safety. The Colbert is 131 days out from Natal, and the Carradoc 58 days from Kobe. Twelve per cent. re-insurance has been paid on the Frenchman and 5 per cent. on the Britisher.

Full River Vessels Missing.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 3.—Two lumber dealers of this city report that schooners bound to them with cargoes of spruce from Bangor, Me., are overdue. They are the William Slater and the Oriole. The former sailed from Bangor on the 5th ult., and is now about two weeks overdue. The Oriole is about a week overdue. She left Bangor on the same day.

Body Found at Nantasket Beach.

NANTASKET, Mass., Dec. 3.—Another body was cast up by the sea on Nantasket Beach to-day. There was nothing about the body to identify it, but many believe it is the body of the Captain of the Lucy A. Nickles, which was wrecked on Black Rock on Sunday.

OCEAN LINERS' ROUGH PASSAGES

The Campania, St. Louis, and Britannic Reach Port.

The big ocean liners Campania, St. Louis, and Britannic reached port yesterday, after unusually rough passages. The Campania struck the worst of the storm on Wednesday, and after first slowing down, finally stopped, a rare necessity for the Campania with her lofty sides and prow. She passed the St. Louis of the American Line on the same day. Capt. Randle of the St. Louis said that he at no time stopped, but he ran at only half-speed for twenty-four hours while the gale was at its height. The St. Louis arrived six hours after the Campania. The Britannic, which came in light, met a severe storm off the Irish Coast, and was delayed at Queenstown for the mails. When approaching the Newfoundland Coast she ran into a second storm, which she weathered in good shape. No damage resulted from either of the gales.

New York Troops Leave Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 3.—The Two Hundred and Second New York left here to-night for Savannah. Quartermaster Sergt. Becker, who killed Private Kelly of that regiment, will be tried by court-martial.

That Pimple

On Your Face Is There to Warn You of Impure Blood.

Painful consequences may follow a neglect of this warning. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it will purify your blood, cure all humors and eruptions, and make you feel better in every way. It will warm, nourish, strengthen, and invigorate your whole body and prevent serious illness.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

IMPROVED POSTAL SERVICE.

Rural Free Delivery to be Facilitated by a New Plan—Mail for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Postmaster General has directed the division of the United States into seven districts, with one agent or more in each of them for the better arrangement of the rural free-delivery system. The agent, or agents, in each district will have general supervision of the rural delivery work within his jurisdiction, including the investigation of all petitions, and the inauguration of the work in all places where it is to be undertaken.

The grouping of the States with the agents assigned to each group is as follows:

The Eastern Division comprises the New England States and New York and Pennsylvania, with S. O. Edison as special agent.

The Ohio Division—Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan, T. G. Blackman and A. B. Smith, special agents.

The Maryland Division—Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and the two Carolinas, M. S. Plummer and F. E. Bach, special agents.

The Indiana Division—Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, Francis M. Dice, special agent.

The Southern Division—All the Southern States except those named and Indian and Oklahoma Territories; W. B. Galtree and Roger Murphy, agents.

The Wisconsin Division—Wisconsin, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska, and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, James Houston, agent.

Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain State Division—All the Western States and Territories not already mentioned, Thomas H. Houpt and S. D. Rathbone, Jr., agent.

Many complaints have been received by the Post Office Department over the slow transmission and frequent non-delivery of mail in Puerto Rico. As evidence of the department's efforts toward efficient service, Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger said to-day that advantage has been taken of every sailing date of steamers from American ports to Puerto Rico.

There being no regular line service to the island, the Post Office Department has to depend on transports and other Government vessels sailing at irregular dates. Mail shipments have been made on the following dates: Oct. 22 and 30, Nov. 5, 10, 16, 19, 23, and 30, and on Dec. 3.

The Post Office Department is trying to get a list of sailing dates ahead, which will be published for the public convenience.

WINDOW GLASS WORKERS' SUIT.

Judge White Sustains President Burns—Puts Costs On Defendants.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 3.—The long-expected decision in the equity suits of J. G. Schlicker and others against President Simon Burns of the Window Glass Workers' Association and others was decided to-day by Judge White in favor of Mr. Burns. The suits grew out of a refusal of President Burns to call a convention last July. When one was held by the element opposed to Mr. Burns, he declined to authorize payment of expenses. Schlicker, the Treasurer, refused to sign a warrant for $5,000, and was voted out of office, John Gray being elected to succeed him. Schlicker acted under orders from the new body. As a result the funds of the organization were tied up by an injunction obtained by the anti-Burns faction. The opinion of Judge White is a lengthy one, and in it he scores both sides, putting the costs on the defendants.

VASSAR'S "PHIL" DAY.

Girl Students Are Allowed a "Genuine Dance with Men."

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 3.—The annual reception and dance given by the Philalethean Society took place at Vassar last night. "Phil Day," as this event is called, is one of the two occasions in the year when the college is invaded by the masculine world in large numbers, and the students are allowed the delights of a "genuine dance with men."

The freshmen, however, are debarred from this pleasure and can only promenade with their visitors and look forward to their future privileges as upper classmen. Besides the dance on Friday night, many interesting events take place. To-day the college glee and mandolin clubs gave a concert in the chapel for the entertainment of the visitors, and drives and sleigh rides followed in the afternoon.

Private teas were given in the gayly decorated parlors and in the gymnasium by the college hostesses to their male friends. This year "Phil." was a great success, the visitors being numerous, the dance especially delightful, and the concert excellent.

NAVAL MILITIAMEN MEET.

Plan Proposed for a New Reserve Discussed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The Naval Militia Association of the United States today held the closing session of its fourth annual meeting. The session was private, and considerable time was consumed in the adoption of by-laws. Heretofore the association has not been governed by by-laws, all its business being transacted by resolution.

There was a general discussion and widely different opinions were expressed as to whether the National Government or the States should control the Naval Militia. A resolution looking to a settlement of the question was laid before the meeting and resulted in a tie vote.

Lieut. Southerd, who attended the meeting as the representative of the Navy Department, was frequently called upon to explain the proposed working of the new Naval Reserve. The plan advocated by the department places the Reserve on a thoroughly naval basis. The plan carries additional importance, as its main points are embodied in the coming report and recommendations which Secretary Long will make to Congress. The report favors the enrollment, organization, and classification of the United States Naval Reserve under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

ROOKWOOD POTTERY PROCESS.

Miss Laura Fry Loses Her Suit Against the Cincinnati Company.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 3.—Judge W. H. Taft to-day, in the United States Court of Appeals, dismissed the suit of Miss Laura Fry against the Rookwood Pottery Company. Miss Fry was formerly connected with the Rookwood Pottery, and claimed that she had patent rights on a system of applying coloring to the clay used in the manufacture of pottery.

In dismissing the bill, Judge Taft gives a brief history of the art of decorating pottery, and in considering Miss Fry's claim to patent rights shows that, while she holds copyright papers, they are practically invalid, because of the fact that she did not discover the process, and that it was in practical application some time before the plaintiff first claimed the right of discovery.

After reciting the story of the negotiations between the Rookwood people and the plaintiff regarding the compensation to be paid her in lieu of all claim to the alleged patent and to insure, if possible, to the Rookwood people the exclusive right to the system—negotiations which fell through—the Court concludes with a suggestion that, had the pleadings of the plaintiff been properly made and the fact been established that the patent was valid on the main point, proceedings to require the Rookwood Company to secure from her a license at a stated consideration might have been implied.

The Rookwood Pottery was founded by Maria Longworth Nichols, now the wife of Bellamy Storer, United States Minister to Belgium. It was built up by the efforts of Cincinnati society women, who have brought it to a successful stage of development, in spite of doubts and misgivings which were experienced by business men early in its career.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN THE CITY

Governor-Elect Calls at Headquarters Before Going to Boston.

PERSONAL STAFF SELECTED

Justice Daly to Succeed Justice O'Brien—Attorney to Prosecute Aldridge Not Selected.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt came to the city yesterday morning on his way from Oyster Bay to Boston, and remained here from 10 o'clock until 1 in the afternoon. His friends said, after he left, that he had had nothing that might be called a conference, although he spent most of the time in discussing with politicians certain matters relating to appointments.

There was no opportunity for a conference with the leaders of the organization, as Senator Platt had already gone to Washington, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee had not returned from his visit to Newburg.

Among those who called to see Col. Roosevelt were Chauncey M. Depew, Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, ex-Speaker Fremont Cole, Sergt. Sherman Bell of the Rough Riders, and Assemblyman-elect Sawyer of Yates County. Mr. Depew waited for nearly half an hour to see Col. Roosevelt, who was busy at the time he called.

After the brief interview Mr. Depew said that he had not called on any particular business, but that, as he had not seen Col. Roosevelt since the campaign he wanted to shake hands again.

As soon as he finished his correspondence, which had accumulated during his long absence from headquarters, and after giving to each of his callers a short interview, Col. Roosevelt went to the station to take the train for Boston, where he lectured last night at the Lowell Institute, on "The Winning of the West."

After he left the Fifth Avenue Hotel there was a great deal of talk about appointments that were said to be agreed upon. Private Secretary William J. Youngs had already, earlier in the day, announced the selection of the personal staff of the next Governor as follows:

George C. Tredwell, to be appointed Military Secretary; John T. Joyce, to be retained as Pardon Clerk; T. Newcomb, Appointment Clerk; M. H. Hill, Executive Stenographer; Notarial Secretaries—Benjamin W. Smith, George S. Aden, and George Graves; Executive Messengers — William O'Connor and W. J. Lamborn.

The appointment of Justice Daly as successor to Justice O'Brien, on the Supreme Court bench, was fully discussed by politicians, who regarded it as certain. Col. Roosevelt's views as to the conspicuous part played in the late campaign by Justice Daly and the principle that he represented are well known.

It is asserted that the Governor-elect has several times expressed his desire for some opportunity to show his feeling of gratitude in some substantial way, as he considers the result of the election as due, in a very large degree, to the moral force that Justice Daly's candidacy injected into the campaign.

Col. Roosevelt has not yet, it is said, selected the attorney for the prosecution of Superintendent Aldridge. It is still thought that he wishes to select Elihu Root, but it is also thought that Mr. Root will decline on account of other pressing matters. It was said yesterday that Col. Roosevelt had written to Goy. Black, expressing his appreciation of the courtesy shown to him by asking him to select the prosecuting attorney, and saying that he would do so as soon as he could consult his friends.

In this connection it was said that Aldridge will be defended by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. It is considered probable that Gen. Tracy will be associated with Gen. Benjamin Harrison as counsel for the United States in the Venezuelan boundary matter; but as the Aldridge case would not come up for trial, it is thought, for several months, it is possible for the General to represent both interests. Justice Cohen, it is said, will also be retained for the defense.

Among other appointments that are said to be agreed upon are Hiram R. Steele of Brooklyn as District Attorney of Kings County and Avery D. Andrews as Adjutant General. The only thing that Col. Roosevelt himself would say yesterday was that he had decided to leave the entire matter of the reorganization of the National Guard of the State in the hands of Gen. Roe.

This week is to be a busy one for the Governor-elect. He will spend the greater part of it in this city in conference with a number of the Republican State leaders, winding up with a conference on Saturday with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell. Col Roosevelt will also deliver two lectures in Boston and finish the writing of several magazine articles on the Santiago campaign.

Chairman Odell will leave for Washington this afternoon.

MAY TAKE GEN. TRACY'S PLACE.

Justice O'Brien, It Is Said, Will Become Head of the Firm.

It was said yesterday at the Democratic Club that when Justice Morgan J. O'Brien enters the law firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt Gen. Tracy would resign to accept appointment as one of the counsel for the United States in the Venezuelan boundary dispute, and Justice O'Brien will take his place as head of the firm until the General concludes his work with the commission.

Richard Croker, when asked yesterday about the resignation of Justice O'Brien, said: "Justice O'Brien has resigned for personal reasons. He believes he can make a better income by practicing as a lawyer than he can as a Judge. His resignation has nothing whatever to do with Tammany Hall. I don't know what firm he is going with, or whether he will practice law by himself."

WOODRUFF BEGINS HIS WORK.

Confers with Kings County Legislators and Makes Plans.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff said yesterday that a conference which was held at his house on Friday night, at which the Senators and Assemblymen-elect from Kings County were present, was called in order to give them a chance to get acquainted and arrange upon a plan of united action at Albany. It was also for the purpose of having the legislators name the committees they wanted. He said that no Brooklyn Senator would receive a Chairmanship, because seniority of service counted in the selections for those places, but that he would do the best he could for the Senators.

Assemblyman Brennan, he said, had given up his ambition to be Chairman of the Cities Committee, and was looking for that of the Railroad Committee. He was the only Assemblyman who had asked for a Chairmanship. Questions of legislation were also considered, but Mr. Woodruff declined to say anything about the decisions reached.

Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Republican General Committee, who, with Chairman Michael J. Dady of the Executive Committee, was present, was more communicative. He said that the conference agreed to support a bill to make all fee offices in Kings County salaried. An all-railroad bridge will be advocated, and also a bill separating the Election Bureau from the Police Department. The Kings County men, Mr. Atterbury said, will favor a reorganization of the Police Department. The question of biennial sessions of the Legislature was considered, but no positive conclusion was arrived at.

The Official Vote in Kings.

The official vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in Kings County was given out yesterday. Van Wyck received 101,203 votes and Roosevelt 82,821. Woodruff received 81,587 and Danforth 101,321. Van Wyck's plurality was 18,382. Woodruff was 1,234 votes behind Roosevelt and Van Wyck 118 votes behind Danforth. A vote for Frank S. Black for Governor was cast in the Nineteenth Ward.

Republican Club's Peace Fete.

The Republican Club gave a novel entertainment at its rooms last night, which it called a "Peace Fête and Smoking Concert." It began at 10 o'clock and continued until midnight. It was expected that there would be some speaking, but the entertainment was turned into a concert, which proceeded while the members smoked pipes of peace, in commemoration of Spain's yielding to our demands.

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LONDON. NEW YORK. PARIS.

Judge Van Wyck Retained as Counsel.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck has been retained as counsel for P. H. Flynn in connection with his Jersey City water works contract. It is reported that Mr. Van Wyck will open an office in the Real Estate Exchange Building on Montague Street, Brooklyn.

SAYS HE TOOK $15,000.

Boston Man Arrested in Chicago at His Own Request.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Thomas Beckwith of Boston walked into the Harrison Street Police Station to-day and asked to be arrested. He confessed to the embezzlement of $15,000 from Niles & Co., Boston. He was locked up.

Beckwith had but $2.50 left of the $15,000. He said that he chose to give himself up rather than commit suicide, which course he had first decided upon. He broke down completely and cried like a child.

"Three weeks ago," he said, "I went on a hunting trip in Maine, and while there I received a message from my family saying my private bank account had been attached by the firm. I knew then that I was discovered and boarded the first train to Chicago, reaching here with $1,000. Last night I drank excessively, and when I awoke this morning I found that I had been robbed of $100."

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—At the office of Niles Brothers, real estate dealers, of this city, it was learned that Thomas V. Beckwith was in the employ of Niles Brothers for about six years as bookkeeper and collector. He is about thirty years old, was married last Spring, and has since lived at Somerville. He was twice discharged by Niles Brothers on account of intemperance, and each time was taken back. About a month ago the firm was forced to let him go for good.

The news that he had given himself up in Chicago was a great surprise to the members of the firm, who, even yet, did not know whether his accounts were correct. The books are badly tangled, and his successor is trying to straighten them out.

THE HANSCOM COURT-MARTIAL.

A Short Session and Only Two Witnesses Examined.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 3.—To-day's session of the court-martial of Naval Constructor Hanscom, charged with having allowed workmen too much extra pay, was brief. Only two witnesses were examined and the court at noon adjourned until Monday.

Ex-Master Shipwright James Spear, who was on the stand when court adjourned yesterday, was again called to-day and answered questions relative to the method of keeping records in the time book. He said he had on an average 600 men under him, between March and July. On many nights men were worked overtime, sometimes as many as forty men working as late as 11 and 12 o'clock. The time entered on the books for these men, he said, was the time they actually worked.

John Hendricks, who on March 28 was made foreman of the shipsmiths, testified that he had from twenty-five to fifty men under him between March and July. Some of these, he said, worked overtime and, although he admitted they were credited on several occasions with working five hours extra, he became somewhat confused in his testimony and was unable to show any instance in which over three hours overtime had been made. He persisted in the statement that he had recorded the time by instructions. His examination was not concluded when court adjourned, and it was not developed who had given him the instructions.

Prior to adjournment, Judge Advocate Knapp laid before the court certain documents for consideration hereafter, which, he said, tended to show that Constructor Hanscom should have been aware on April 20 of the fraudulent pay rolls, whereas the Constructor had stated that he had not learned of any fraud in connection therewith until July.

Kansas Women Close Saloons.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 3.—Armed with law books prescribing the duties of municipal and State officers relative to the enforcement of the prohibitory law, the wives of several prominent men visited the Mayor, Police Judge, Sheriff, and County Attorney at their respective offices to-day and commanded them to close the saloons under pain of being ousted for violation of their oaths. In obedience to the commands, the Police Judge and Sheriff at once furnished the County Attorney such information concerning the existence of saloons as was in their possession, and the result will be that a lot of saloon keepers will have to flee or go to jail.

Anti-Saloon League's Election.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Dec. 3.—The conference of State Superintendents of the Anti-Saloon League, which has just closed here, effected a permanent organization, to consist of the National Superintendent and his assistants, and the Superintendents of the various States. The following officers were elected: President—The Rev. Howard H. Russell of Delaware, Ohio; Vice President—The Rev. H. D. Brassfield, New Jersey; Secretary—The Rev. E. C. Dinwiddie, Pennsylvania; Treasurer—The Rev. W. C. Helt, Indiana; Member of Executive Committee—The Rev. P. A. Baker, Ohio.

Rich Tennessee Negro Dead.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The death of John Lovell in this city removes probably the richest negro in the South. Lovell was a native of Georgia, but located in this town directly after the war. He entered the liquor business and amassed property amounting to $75,000. He leaves one unmarried daughter, who will be heir to all his possessions.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

8:15 A. M.—908 Sixth Avenue; Mary Foley; damage $25.

1:35 P. M.—595 Amsterdam Avenue; Wessel's Bakery; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—414 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; T. J. Hamilton; damage slight.

5:15 P. M.—682 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; William Meyerhoff; damage slight.

5:35 P. M.—13 and 15 White Street; Wright & Graham; damage slight.

5:45 P. M.—61 Pine Street; occupant unknown; damage, $50.

6 P. M.—4 West Fifty-third Street; F. L. Lloyd; damage slight.

6 P. M.—151 Eleventh Avenue; R. Wicks; damage slight.

7:25 P. M.—Seventy-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue; trolley car; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—101 Bleecker Street; J. Cohen & Co.; damage, $75.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HINGHAM, Mass., Dec. 3.—T. W. Lawson's new stable at Cohasset was burned last night, entailing a loss of $12,000. There was no insurance.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Dec. 3.—The Bloomsburg Novelty Works were destroyed by fire late last night. The loss will reach $60,000; insurance, $25,000.

MILTON, Penn., Dec. 3.—The big nail mill of the F. A. Godcharis Company was almost entirely destroyed by fire to-day. The loss on the buildings and stock is about $100,000; insurance, $25,000.

THE PATENT COMMISSION.

Changes in the System That Probably Will Be Recommended—Cuba and the Annexed Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Government Patent Commission, which has been inquiring into needed changes in the system, expects to submit its report to Congress about the beginning of the new year. It has practically decided to recommend that applicants for patents who apply abroad previous to filing here be given priority here from the date of application abroad, if application is filed here within seven months thereafter. The effect of this is to antedate the application here, giving it the date when it was filed in the foreign country. The commission also doubtless will recommend abolishing caveats.

The trademark matters, however, present great difficulties. The commission is seeking to proceed as far as possible and is anxious to effect a general trademark law, of which, however, a recent Supreme Court decision stands in the way. This decision held the law for the general registry of trademarks to be invalid, and that Congress could only provide for registering trademarks for use in foreign, inter-State, or Indian commerce.

The only trademark now issued is specifically required to be used in foreign commerce. There are thirty-three States having a trademark registry system, and the commission would like to have a general law in force, if by any means possible.

The commission is now considering a proposition to include in its scope the consideration of these matters in the new territorial acquisitions of the United States. Whether it is authorized to do so it is not quite determined, but if its duties are so extended it opens up a wide field of labor, involving important complications, principally in the way of a conflict with the original schemes in the islands acquired.

Hawaii has a patent law of its own under which up to last year 138 patents had been issued. Under Spain's patent law, which has applied to all its colonies, there have been 19,000 patents issued since 1878 and up to last year. The Spanish patents are subject to annual taxes to keep them alive, and probably not over one-quarter of them are now in force. These patents already granted, if now in force, it is contended, ought to be continued in force for the periods for which issued, these terms not being uniform. On this point it is cited that Congress cannot impair the validity of contracts, these points being unquestionably good, considered as contracts.

The issue is thus raised whether the United States will grant patents applying to the United States proper or to the whole country as so extended, though the latter is believed to be the most feasible course.

As to Cuba, whose exact future status is not settled, the question is thus rendered the more puzzling, while the American citizens who go there will want the same protection as here. There doubtless will be an immense amount of sugar, agricultural, pumping, and other machinery, implements, &c., taken in there and protection for which will be sought.

A POSSE CHASING INDIANS.

Minnesota Red Men Likely to Resist Their Pursuers.

DARK RAPIDS, Minn., Dec. 3.—A posse has just started, headed by the Sheriff, to arrest the fourteen Indians who resisted arrest yesterday. The Indians were found with fourteen deer, which they had killed contrary to the law.

A fight is expected, as the Indians are well armed with Winchesters and are very ugly.

PANAMA CANAL AFFAIRS.

Colombia Legislators Refuse to Extend Time to Builders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Information has been communicated to the State Department by Consul Hart that the House of Representatives at Bogota, Colombia, has rejected the petition of the Panama Canal Company to extend for six years the time for completing the construction of the canal.

The company has still six years in which to carry on the work.

THE CHICAGO TO BE A FLAGSHIP.

Secretary Long Will Assign Her to Duty with the European Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Secretary Long has decided to assign the Chicago to duty as flagship of the European squadron, which is now in process of selection. The squadron probably will include about five ships of different classes. While there will be some armored vessels among them, it is not likely that the battleship type will be represented, owing to the fact that these vessels are not designed for long cruises, and notwithstanding the achievement of the Oregon in that direction, it is not deemed well to make a steady practice of what was regarded as a questionable experiment.

Three ships will be sent to the South Atlantic station, and Secretary Long has under consideration the establishment of a South Pacific station, with a base perhaps at Valparaiso in Summer, and at Callao in the Winter months. In view of the fact that the officers and enlisted men have had so much actual practice in the art of warfare during the past season, the Navy Department has decided to postpone until next Autumn the usual annual manoeuvres.

WENT FROM HOME TO DIE.

Charles D. Engelbardt of College Point a Suicide in Philadelphia.

Leonard Bangert of College Point received word from Philadelphia yesterday of the death of his uncle, Charles D. Engelbardt, a well-known resident of College Point. The manner in which he met his death was not stated. Engelbardt left College Point on Wednesday, and yesterday morning Miss Theresa Bangert received a letter written by him, directing her to dispose of his furniture at his home, in Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, College Point. He also wrote that he would be dead when she would next hear of him. It is believed he committed suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—On Thursday the body of a man was found in the woods near Germantown. From papers found in the pockets it is believed to be that of Charles Engelbardt of New York. The body now lies at the Morgue unclaimed.

French Engineers See Our Iron Mills.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 3.—A. Dutrex, P. Mossot, T. Baliryder, and F. Lurmann, distinguished French engineers from Mont Lucon, France, were in Joliet to-day, visiting the local mills of the Federal Steel Company. The foreigners are representing the great iron works of Mont Lucon and are touring the United States inspecting the American methods of manufacturing steel and iron. They operate a big mill on Mont Lucon, and they make heavy shipments to India and Africa and expect a big year in 1899. For this reason they came to America to get the latest ideas. They leave to-night for Cleveland, Ohio, and will sail for France in three weeks.

Cornell's New Football Captain.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Daniel A. Reed, Cornell's left guard, was chosen Captain for next year's football team by the members of the '98 team to-day. The popularity of Reed, and his closest competitor, E. R. Sweetland, right tackle, caused a warm election, Reed receiving ten votes and Sweetland nine. Reed has played his position at left guard for the last three years, and will return to the university next year to take post-graduate work.

Verdict of Acquittal for Haldeman.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 3.—The jury in the case against William J. Haldeman, charged with the murder of ex-State Senator J. C. Richardson, Sept. 23 last, gave a verdict of an acquittal after three hours' deliberation to-day. The parties were relatives and business associates, and the killing was in the office of their mills at Lockland, Ohio.

Mrs. Mary Zellner Acquitted.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The trial of Mrs. Mary E. Zellner, charged with the murder of her husband, Reuben Zellner, by poisoning, ended at 11:55 to-night, by Judge Wiltbank instructing the jury to render a verdict of acquittal. The jury, without leaving the box, rendered a verdict of not guilty, and Mrs. Zellner was discharged from custody.

ART EMBROIDERIES AND WOVEN TAPESTRY PANELS.

B. Altman & Co.

On Monday and Tuesday, December 5th and 6th, will show a stock of Turkish, Indian and Japanese Embroideries, including Cassarian, Bagdad and Mouchaback effects; Indian Phulkaries, Kutch Borders and Gagras, all of which are adapted for furnishing Cosy Corners, Dens and Smoking Rooms.

Also Table Covers, Mantel Draperies, Table and Piano Scarfs, in Turkish Gold Embroidered Satin.

ON THE ABOVE DATES WILL ALSO BE OFFERED

Cushion Tops of Gold Embroidered Satin, 24 inches square, ... $2.30

Cushion Tops of Velour and Metal Brocades, . 58c

1,000 SUPERIOR QUALITY DOWN CUSHIONS, COVERED IN CAMBRIC, 24 INCHES SQUARE, REDUCED FROM $1.65, TO $1.25

A large and very interesting stock of WOVEN TAPESTRY PANELS is shown in a variety of designs and sizes, several styles sufficiently large to cover entire walls; they include artistic reproductions of Flemish and French Gobelin Tapestries, appropriate for furnishing Dining Room, Foyer or Library.

SPECIAL—Several Hundred Tapestry Panels, suitable for Wall Decorations, representing Market scenes, time of Louis XV.; size 38x57 inches. . . . $1.90

B. Altman & Co.

Are showing in their enlarged department for OBJECTS OF ART many unique examples by noted artists from Florence, Vienna and Paris.

BRONZES, MARBLES, CLOCKS AND MANTEL SETS, DUTCH SILVER, SEVRES VASES, LAMPS, MINIATURES, CARVED IVORIES, ART DECORATIVE FURNITURE AND ART PORCELAINS, ETC.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5th.

400 Decorated Sevres Vases from 4 to 15 inches high, 33% less than regular prices.

B. Altman & Co. LADIES' CLOAK DEPT.

Imported Capes made of Velour and Cloth, handsomely Embroidered, Jetted and Braided, will be offered Monday, December 5th, at the following prices:

Formerly	$38.00	reduced to	$22.50
"	58.00	"	35.00
"	72.00	"	48.00
"	85.00	"	62.00
"	185.00	"	95.00
"	225.00	"	12500.

B. Altman & Co. FURS.

Invite attention to their selection of FINE FURS, among which are quoted some of the most popular articles to be found regularly in stock.

SCARFS.—Mink, $5.75 and $9.25; Alaska Sable, $6.50 and $10.00; Blue Fox, $13.50 and $19.50; Stone Marten, $9.75 and $14.00; Persian Lamb, $8.75 and $12.25.

MUFFS.—Mink, $8.00 and $10.00; Alaska Sable, $5.50 and $7.50; Blue Fox, $9.75 and $15.00; Stone Marten, $13.50 and $16.00; Persian Lamb, $8.00 and $9.25.

In addition, a rare collection of Hudson Bay and Russian Sable Skins, Scarfs and Muffs.

SPECIAL MONDAY, DECEMBER 5th.

Persian Lamb Coats, ... $125.00

Alaska Seal Coats, ... 158.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

At the Hotels.

ASTOR—Louis Wideman, London; George McQuaig, South Africa.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. O. C. Marsh, Yale College, New Haven.

GILSEY—State Senator J. H. Welch, Forestville, Conn.

HOFFMAN—Franklin M. Singer, Paris; Alfred Meyer, Berdeaux, France.

HOLLAND—M. Steinmann, Antwerp; Capt. Wilmot Vaughan, England.

MURRAY HILL—William R. Harper, President of Chicago University; A. L. Miller, United States Army; Capt. Sanders, R. A., England.

MANHATTAN—William Mackenzie, Dundee, Scotland.

NETHERLAND—Sydney Paget, Westbury.

PLAZA—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg.

WALDORF—Rowland B. Mahany, Buffalo; H. B. Eliot, Buenos Ayres.

WINDSOR—Lord Strathcona, London.

Arrival of Buyers.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. A. Adams, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Netherland

Butler Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. S. Murray, hardware; 495 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams, Hood & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; C. A. Williams, notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Broad-Simon, L., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hecht, Stern & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. S. Hecht, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Lyons Drug Concern Fails.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Wharff Pharmaceutical Company made a general assignment to-day without preference to Andrew F. Sheldon. There were no schedules filed. The company was incorporated June 27 last with a capital of $3,200, which was later increased to $6,000. Its business consisted of manufacturing and selling pharmaceutical supplies. The assignee states the assets will exceed the liabilities.

Mine Explosion at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 3.—Thirteen men were seriously burned by an explosion of gas in the buttonwood shaft of the Parrish Coal Company to-day. A slight fire broke out in one of the chambers, and a gang of men were sent to subdue it. While fighting the fire, the explosion occurred. The names

MRS. WILMERDING'S SANITY

The Commission Recommends that She Be Released.

ADVISES 30 DAYS' PROBATION

Justice Keogh Is Expected to Confirm the Report To-morrow—Sensational Features of the Case.

The commission appointed last July by Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court to inquire into the sanity of Mrs. Marie Fatima Wilmerding, wife of "Jack" Wilmerding of this city, yesterday recommended that she be put on thirty days' probation. Mrs. Wilmerding has been confined in the Bloomingdale Asylum since February last.

The Commissioners filed a report at White Plains expressing the opinion that Mrs. Wilmerding's mental condition has improved so much that her detention is no longer necessary. They advise that she be released on parole for thirty days, to give her an opportunity to demonstrate her capacity for self-control.

This report will have to be confirmed by Justice Keogh before it becomes operative. It is expected that he will approve the report to-morrow, when he will be in White Plains to preside at the December term of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Wilmerding will have to remain in Bloomingdale until the report is approved. The report, after detailing the circumstances of the appointment of the commission and enumerating its sittings, concludes:

We, Eugene B. Travis, Carlos F. Macdonald, H Ernest Schmid, the Commissioners aforesaid, do find from all the testimony submitted to us, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, and from our personal observation and examination of her, that the said Marie F. Wilmerding was insane at the time of her committment to Bloomingdale, and that while the regularity of her life at that institution and wholesome effect of her treatment therein have made marked improvement in her mental and physical condition, the commission, the medical members of which have made several careful personal examinations of her, the last one on Nov. 26, 1898, is of the opinion that the said Marie F. Wilmerding is not fully recovered, although it believes that the improvement in her mental condition has progressed to a degree which renders her detention in Bloomingdale no longer necessary; and it would therefore respectfully recommend that the said Marie F. Wilmerding be released on parole pursuant to the statute and regulations thereunder in such case made and provided, thus affording her an opportunity to demonstrate the capacity for self-control which she feels she now possesses.

The hearings of the commission in this case have been of sensational interest. Mrs. Wilmerding took the stand on Aug. 9 and told a remarkable story of her life, in which she admitted she had been deranged. She declared that sometimes she drank a quart of whisky and smoked forty cigarettes a day, and drank absinthe and brandy with her father, Col. Vanderbilt Allen. She is a grandniece of Commodore Vanderbilt, and was first declared insane and sent to Bloomingdale about the middle of February last by Drs. Allan McLane Hamilton and De Forest Smith. It did not become generally known that she was an inmate of the asylum until nearly a month after she had been placed there.

She had sold her household effects upon breaking up her home on Staten Island in the Autumn of last year, and had sailed for Italy in November to join her father. She returned in February in care of a physician and nurse, and immediately after was examined and sent to the asylum. It was said that her eccentricities had increased so greatly while she was abroad that her father became convinced that she was insane.

Mrs. Wilmerding was married on March 24, 1892, in Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, the rector, to John C. Wilmerding, Jr. The young couple went to New Brighton, S. I., to live, and rumors of discord between them soon became current. In the Spring of 1897 they took apartments in Clinton Place, but Mr. Wilmerding soon returned to Staten Island and Mrs. Wilmerding went to a hotel. It was understood that they had agreed to live apart, but, so far as became public, no steps were taken toward a legal separation.

THE MEADOW SHOPS DISASTER.

Railroad Employes Responsible for Deaths of the Twelve Workmen.

Coroner William Delany of Jersey City early yesterday morning concluded an inquest in the case of Michael Lawless, who, with eleven companions, was run down and killed by the Millstone express of the Pennsylvania Railroad at the Meadow Shops on Nov. 18. William Quirk, the foreman of the workmen who were run down, testified that he selected Michael Dougherty to keep a lookout for east-bound trains and another man to watch for west-bound trains. Owing to the heavy smoke which hung over the tracks, Dougherty did not see the Millstone express and was the first man killed. His death, before he could give an alarm, led to the deaths of the other men.

John S. Van Nostrand, the engineer of the train by which the men were killed, testified that he was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour when the steam and smoke from a passing east-bound freight train obscured the track. He said he shut off steam at once. The next moment his fireman told him the engine had struck a man, and then the train ran into the group of workmen. He did not see any of them until they were struck.

The jury rendered this verdict: "We find that Michael Lawless came to his death on Nov. 18, because of negligence on the part of one or more of the employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad." Coroner Delany said that to-morrow he would lay the verdict before Prosecutor Erwin and ask him to take such steps as were necessary.

TELEPHONES FOR FIRE CHIEFS.

Communications from Fires to Headquarters to be Spoken.

The New York Fire Department is to have a telephone system as complete as its telegraph system. Every fire alarm box will be a telephone station, and instead of telegraph signals for second and third alarms and ambulance calls, verbal messages to Fire Headquarters will suffice.

H. S. Blackwell, in charge of the fire alarm telegraph bureau of the department, has presented the idea, and as Commissioner Scannell is anxious to improve the city service in this respect particularly, the important work will begin at once, starting on Broadway, in the dry goods district.

Superintendent Blackwell will use the regular fire-alarm boxes and the present wire circuit for the new system. Each box will be altered so as to receive a telephone plug. This is all that will be necessary so far as the boxes are concerned. Each Chief in the department will carry in his wagon a little case about 3½ inches by 5 inches, in which will be kept a receiver, a transmitter, an induction coil, and a battery. When the Chief reaches a fire and finds that another signal is necessary, he steps to the box, opens the inner door, inserts his telephone plug, and taps the signal on the Morse key inside.

"Use the telephone" comes over the wire. The operator at Headquarters inserts his telephone plug in the circuit over which the signal has been received, and he is instantly speaking to the man in command of the fire. The telephone will thus prevent any confusion over Morse signals.

What commends the proposed system to Fire Commissioner Scannell is its simplicity and economy, the cost of equipping each box being estimated at 70 cents.

Riverside Day Nursery Fair Closes.

The fair of the Riverside Day Nursery, which has been going on for two days in the ballroom of the Hotel Majestic, closed last night. Long before the crowd began to disperse the almost empty tables sufficiently proved the success of this entertainment for charity. Mrs. Henry C. Conger was the Chairman of the fair. At the candy table Mrs. Henry Maurer presided, at the general utility table, Mrs. B. M. Martin; at the Christmas tree and toy table, Mrs. C. H. Paddock; at the doll, bag, and basket table, Mrs. Andrew Shiland, Jr.; at the Majestic table, Mrs. Augustus Crulkshank; at the flower table, Mrs. C. G. Dobbs, and at the stationery table, Mrs. H. P. Doremus. Miss Broughton was the palmist, and a real gypsy, in a gayly colored tent, also revealed the future to anxious inquirers.

SCORES PANAMA CANAL PEOPLE

Warner Miller Says Their Coming Here to Oppose Building of an American Canal Is an Insult.

Warner Miller yesterday, in referring to the fact that representatives of the Panama Canal Company are reported to have gone to Washington to oppose the building of the Nicaragua Canal, said he looked upon it as "an astounding piece of effrontery on the part of the French company." "The coming here of the representatives of the proposed French canal across the isthmus," he said, "and their making a demand upon our President that no aid or assistance should be given to the American Canal, is a piece of impudence which ought to be resented in language as strong and definite as that of President Hayes when he rebuffed the old Panama scheme represented by Count de Lesseps.

"Now, when there seems to be great probability of the United States Government aiding the Nicaragua Canal enterprise, the new Panama company appears upon the scene to procure or prevent legislation, not with a large amount of money, but by the simple exercise of nerve. They are undertaking to fool the American people with the proposition that Panama is the proper place to build a high level canal with locks, which de Lesseps and the Congress in Paris declared not feasible at Panama, but feasible at Nicaragua.

"In support of the claims of Mr. Hutin, the President of the French company, and his associates, as to the feasibility of the Panama route, we have only their statement. No collateral evidence of any kind worthy of consideration is produced. They admit openly that they have come here not seeking aid, but for the avowed purpose of persuading our Government or Congress to do nothing in favor of the Nicaragua Canal—for they know very well that the moment it is decided by the American people through its Government that the Nicaragua Canal shall be built they can no longer procure money from the confiding people of France to be wasted in an impracticable scheme.

"Perhaps some of our people may go deeper into this matter and find that some powerful American interests which are opposed to the building of the Nicaragua Canal are behind the present movement of the Panama Canal people."

DINNER COST HIM $900.

Brooklyn Clerk Loses Money Drawn to Pay the Factory Hands.

F. W. Bichsluft, a bookkeeper, employed by the firm of C. H. Medicus & Co., furniture manufacturers, at 109 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, was robbed of $900 yesterday afternoon while eating dinner in Henry Ostermann's saloon, at 18 Broadway. The money had been placed by Bichsluft in the outside pocket of his overcoat. In another pocket of the overcoat was $400. The money had shortly before been drawn from the First National Bank to pay off the factory hands.

On leaving the bank Mr. Bichsluft stepped into the saloon for luncheon and hung his coat on a peg near his table. When he finished his meal he went to his coat and found the money gone. Mr. Bichsluft remembered that a young man about twenty-five years old, with light complexion, had hung his coat alongside of his, but left before he had finished his meal. He believes the man to be the thief.

PACKARD SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

Dinner at Sherry's in Honor of the Football Team's Victories.

The football team of 1898 of the Packard School, victorious in nine games out of ten played during the season just closed, celebrated its successes with a dinner at Sherry's last night. The purpose of the gathering, as expressed in the menu, was

To dine we assemble, so each one prepare
To make eatables tremble and groan in despair,
And then, with glass full, drink one hearty toast,
To our brave football team and the girl you love most.

Edwin Webb Moore, President of the Packard School Athletic Association, acted as toast master. The toasts and those who responded to them were "The Past Football Season," John J. S. McQuade; "Our Team of '98," Ernest Merwin; "The Packard School," George F. Meehan; "Our Boys," James Garratt Wallace; "The Packard Kindergarten," Louis Geiser; "Our Future," Frank T. Clute of the Faculty; "The Faculty," Prof. A. S. Heaney; "Our Country," J. F. Trow, Jr., and "The Ladies," Prof. J. M. Vincent.

DRAGGED 100 FEET UNDER A CAR

Vehicle Had to be Upset to Release Killed Woman's Body.

Sarah Kasson, forty-eight years old, of 104 Adams Street, Brooklyn, was run over and crushed to death at 8 o'clock last night by Car 1,512 of the Brooklyn Third Avenue Line, on its way to Fulton Ferry. The accident occurred at York and Fulton Streets. The car, in charge of Motorman John Dunn of 210 Twenty-first Street, was going down the hill at a rapid rate, and did not stop till it had dragged the woman a hundred feet. Serg. Harkins, who with several other policemen of the Fulton Street Station appeared on the scene, got the crowd which had assembled to upset the car into the gutter. It was not till then that the body could be removed.

Miss Kasson lived with her sister, Mrs. John Monk. She left the house at 7:45 o'clock to have a prescription filled at a drugstore at York and Fulton Streets. When an hour had passed and she had not returned, Mrs. Monk, knowing that she was in poor health, became alarmed and went to the station house. She was completely overcome when she recognized her sister in the dead woman. Dunn was locked up on a charge of homicide.

ITALIANS AT A LECTURE.

Prof. Secondo Marchisio Talks to Them in Their Own Language.

Prof. Secondo Marchisio of St. Francis College, Brooklyn, delivered the first of the series of lectures to Italians in the Italian language, at Public School No. 23, Manhattan, last night. The lecture was given under the auspices of the Board of Education.

About 200 Italians, of the poorer working class, including a few women, listened attentively while the speaker talked to them on the subject of "The Italian as an American citizen. Prof. Marchisio showed them the necessity of becoming citizens at once, and told them that while they should not lose their love for their native country, they should forget Italy's welfare and look to that of the United States. He urged them to learn the laws and obey them—especially should they learn the English language as soon as possible, and teach it to their children.

After the lecture Prof. Marchisio said that there were 100,000 Italians in New York who were in a deplorably low and neglected social, mental, and moral state. No class of people needed so much looking after, and he hoped through the medium of these lectures to effect something in that direction.

FOUND DEAD IN HER FLAT.

Mrs. Purcell, Who Lived Alone, May Have Died from Heart Disease.

Mrs. Belle Purcell, a woman who lived alone on the first floor of the apartment house at 69 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon by the agent of the place and Detective Maher of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station. She had not been seen since Nov. 23. The body was partially decomposed, and after being viewed by Deputy Coroner Weston was taken in charge by an undertaker.

A thorough search of the rooms and the condition of the body did not show any evidence of suicide or violence which might have led to death. It is the belief of Dr. Weston that she died of heart disease. He will probably make an autopsy to-day. In searching the rooms the agent, Mr. Ware, and Detective Maher found three bank books, showing that at different times during the past few years Mrs. Purcell had deposited several thousands of dollars, but at the time of her death only a small balance was left.

According to a statement made to Dr. Weston by the agent, Mrs. Purcell told him she was married and that her husband was a traveling salesman. She also said that he and her sister would soon come to live with her. It has developed that her husband has been dead for several years.

For the past week different people have called at the flat, but no one was able to get in. It was thought that Mrs. Purcell was away over Thanksgiving. In the mail box were found several letters, and also a card from the sister, who lives in Canada, saying she had called and would await her sister's return, as she had been told that Mrs. Purcell was out of town.

ASSAULT ON SNOW TO-DAY

Mr. McCartney Plans a Campaign of Extermination.

HE MAKES A LIST OF STREETS

They Will Be Cleaned This Time, Not Piled, He Says—His Inspection Tour.

Commissioner McCartney is out with a list of streets that are to be cleaned to-day. This time, he says, cleaned means cleaned, not piled. He made this distinction when it was pointed out to him that a number of the streets in the list have been included in the lists given out before. One case in point is in the matter of Thirty-fourth Street, from Sixth Avenue to the North River. In one former report this street was to be "cleaned at once"; again it was reported that the Metropolitan Street Railway was at that moment cleaning it, and now it is on Mr. McCartney's lists for work to-day. Thirty-fourth Street was yesterday the worst looking thoroughfare in the city, although there is heavy travel on it and a street-car line runs its entire length. From Sixth Avenue west on both sides of the track the snow, or what was snow, is piled into huge mounds that are daily taking on an extra coat of filth. These mounds range in height from 5 to 8 feet, one of the maximum height being just in front of a music hall on that thoroughfare. There is less than two feet of space between these piles of snow and mud, and there they have lain since last Monday without an attempt being made to remove them.

When the attention of Snow Inspector Bradish was called to this state of affairs—and the same is true of Forty-second Street and of other thoroughfares that have figured as cleaned in the lists—he said that there must have been some misunderstanding in the matter and that he must have said "piled with snow" instead of "cleaned of snow" at other times. As a matter of fact, when, on several occasions, Mr. Bradish was at a loss to explain his statements, he took refuge behind this alleged misunderstanding.

Only a tour of inspection through some parts of the city yesterday would make it possible to believe that a week after a snowstorm of any size such a state of affairs could exist in New York's streets. In East Twenty-sixth Street, from First Avenue over to the river, boys have piled up the snow in huge mounds, out of which they have constructed forts. Fires have been started in some of them, with long stovepipes sticking through the roofs of the snow huts to carry off the smoke, and there the youngsters of the neighborhood have been disporting themselves for nearly a week in true Eskimo fashion. These embryo arctic explorers are firm admirers of the Street Cleaning Department.

Several days ago, before Mr. McCartney turned his policy of research, he said something about a mysterious snow melter that would revolutionize matters. Snow melters had been tried before by Col. Waring and by the present administration with little or no success, and so it seemed that Mr. McCartney was the only one who had any faith in the new deliverance. A dispatch from Paterson, N. J., states that a big snow melter, for which many wonderful things are claimed, has been shipped to this city, and will be used in Fourteenth Street. On this matter Mr. McCartney said yesterday that the representative of a newspaper had first broached the subject of the snow melter to him, and when he suggested that it be used in Twentieth Street, where there was enough snow to need it for some time to come, there was an objection made, the person offering the machine insisting that it be used in Twenty-third or Fourteenth Street. Mr. McCartney said that he then came to the conclusion that there was an advertisement hidden somewhere in the scheme, but, not desiring to let any good thing escape, he has issued orders to the Superintendents to give the machine a trial wherever the company delivers it.

Capt. Gibson said that the experience of the department with machines had been that, while they would melt the snow, the water often froze again, at once putting the streets in worse condition than before. He said there may have been some improvements in the machine since last year, and that it would have a trial.

Commissioner McCartney made a tour of several of the districts yesterday and said he was satisfied with the work that had been done.

"I am glad to learn," he said, "that there has been an increase in the number of loads of snow hauled away. That shows that we have been able to get more carts, inability to do which has been our chief trouble heretofore. To-morrow a large force will be kept at work, and we hope by to-morrow night to have the city again in a normal condition. We will give work to every man and every cart that comes or is brought to our District Superintendents. They cannot embarrass us by their numbers, unless the numbers are too small."

Commissioner McCartney seemed very much pleased with the statement of Engineer Macdonough Craven, which he gave out Friday. "That showed that we could not perform impossibilities," he said, "and it ought to satisfy the public with the work done, and that we are doing all in our power to get the streets in shape."

Following is the list of streets given out by the department to be cleared to-day. Work is to go forward in ten districts:

FIRST DISTRICT—Pearl Street, from John Street to Whitehall Street; Stone, South William, Bridge, Broad, Moore, Front, Coenties Slip, Cedar, from Broadway to West; Thomas, Temple, Rector, Morris, Carlisle, Albany, Greenwich, Washington, West, Murray, Warren, Jay, Harrison, North Moore, Varick, West Broadway, Beach, Hubert, Laight, Vesey, Desbrosses, Watts, Ann, from Park Row to Gold.

SECOND DISTRICT—Houston and Broome, from Bowery to river; Forster, from Bowery to Clinton; Bayard, from Bowery to Division; Division, from Bowery to Grand; Chatham Square, Reade, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Howard, from Broadway to Baxter.

THIRD DISTRICT—University Place, Bleecker, from Broadway to Broadway; Mulberry, from Elizabeth to Mott; Elizabeth and Mott, from Broome to Bleecker; Prince, Houston, Spring, from Bowery to Broadway.

FOURTH DISTRICT—Third Avenue, from Sixth to Thirty-fourth Street; Fifth Avenue, from Twentieth to Twenty-third; Fourteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-sixth; Thirty-fourth, from Fifth Avenue to Park.

FIFTH DISTRICT—Sixth Avenue, Twenty-fourth, Thirty-fourth, and Forty-second Streets from Sixth Avenue to North River; Forty-seventh, from Eighth Avenue to North River.

SIXTH DISTRICT—Fifth and Third Avenues, from Thirty-fourth to Sixty-fifth Street.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, from Sixth Avenue to Tenth Avenue; the Boulevard, from Columbus to Amsterdam Avenue.

EIGHTH DISTRICT—Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth Streets, from Fifth to First Avenue; Seventy-ninth Street, from Park to First Avenue; First and Second Avenues, from Sixty-sixth to Ninety-ninth Street.

NINTH DISTRICT—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Manhattan Streets, Eighth Avenue, from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Fifteenth; One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, from Sixth to St. Nicholas Avenue; One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, from Sixth to Eighth Avenue; Lawrence Street, from Eighth Avenue to Manhattan Street.

TENTH DISTRICT—Madison Avenue, from One Hundred and Third Street to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, from Lenox Avenue to East River; Second Avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street south.

SHOT WOMAN, KILLED HIMSELF.

Boarder Became Angry When Mrs. Schoemacher Asked for Money.

Henry Haas, forty years old, yesterday shot Mrs. Elizabeth Schoemacher, with whom he boarded at 357½ Central Avenue, Brooklyn, and then sent a bullet into his brain, killing himself. The woman was only slightly wounded. The police could learn little or nothing from the woman as to the cause for the shooting further than that Haas had become angry and shot her because she had demanded the money for his board.

Mrs. Schoemacher is thirty-eight years old, and her husband is employed at a lumber yard at Grand Street and Newtown Creek. Schoemacher knew nothing of the tragedy until his return from work last night. He told the police that Haas had been a boarder at his home for two months, but had failed to pay any board during that time. When he started for work in the morning, Haas was still sleeping. He directed his wife to tell Haas that if the two months' board or part of it was not paid during the day, he did not want to find him at his home when he returned.

According to neighbors, Haas left the house about 10 o'clock in the morning, and was seen to return again shortly before 3 o'clock. An hour later Mrs. Schoemacher ran from her apartments bleeding from a wound in the head. The body of Haas was removed to an undertaker's establishment at 58 Moore Street. He had no relatives in this country.

Manera de embotellar perfecta—No hay asientos.—EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Presents

Can be more satisfactorily selected from our large stock than from smaller and incomplete assortments.

The fact that we devote a large store and our entire attention to children's things, is a sufficient reason why we are enabled to offer exceptional advantages at all times, both as to assortment and price.

The following will make useful Holiday presents:

Boys' House Coats, fancy striped eider-down, in a variety of colors, $2.60 to $4.50.

Boys' Mackintoshes, double-breasted coat without cape, stylish and serviceable, $5.50.

Dress Suit Cases for boys; solid sole leather, finished with brass lock and rivets, in green or tan, $4.75.

Neckwear for boys, in Tecks, Puffs and Four-in-Hands, in a variety of rich colorings, and light effects for dress wear, 38c. & 48c.

Pajamas, for boys and young men, of Scotch flannel, in handsome effects, $1.75.

Pajamettes, an excellent garment for early morning romping and night wear; appropriate for boys and girls; of fancy flannelettes, 98c.

Bath Robes, of blanket and eider-down, in combinations of colorings, $1.50 to $5.35.

Umbrellas in an endless variety, from the sturdy school umbrella, at 65c., to the dainty cardinal silk, with Dresden handle to match, at $3.35.

Children's Jewelry, Scarf pins, Cuff buttons, Connecting studs, Baby pins, in all new designs.

Girls' Aprons in fine India linen, trimmed with insertion; ribbon, and deep hemstitched ruffles around neck and arms; 2 to 10 yrs., 88c.

Misses' Short Aprons, fine white lawn, deep tucked ruffle, 25c.

Infants' Long Slips, tucked yoke, trimmed with dainty insertion and lace, $1.10.

Pretty Imported Bibs of fleece lined Marseilles, with embroidered edges and ribbon, 25c.

Baby Sweaters, buttoned on top of shoulder easy to slip on or off, in cardinal, pink, white, light blue, and navy, $1.75.

Baby Carriage Robes and Go-Cart Rugs, in lamb, goat and Thibet.
Iceland lamb carriage robes, $3.35.

Handkerchiefs, plain, hemstitched, embroidered, and initial, for boys and girls—also in fancy boxes, 25c. to $1.00 a box.

Furs, Collarettes, Cluster Stoles, Muffs and Sets, in all fashionable furs, correct style and proper shapes for children and misses. White Thibet and Imitation Chinchilla sets, stole and round muff, $3.35.

In the Toy Department:

Jointed Dolls, Bisque head, curly hair, moving eyes; completely dressed, $1.00.

Picture Books—domestic and imported—especially selected for boys and girls of all ages.

Furnishings for Dolls' Houses, tiny umbrella stands, piano lamps, and many other miniature fittings to please the youthful owner.

60-62 West 23d St.

JOHN GLEN NOT HEARD FROM.

Exporter Said to Have Secured Money on Fictitious Bills of Lading.

John Glen, the missing exporter of 24 State Street, had not been heard from yet, it was said at his office yesterday. Reports were current in the trade that he had been seen in Chicago ten days ago, and was supposed to have gone to San Francisco. A lawyer's clerk who went to Mr. Glen's home, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, reported that his wife said that he had left suddenly some time ago, saying he thought he would go to Chicago, and she had not heard from him since. Several affidavits were filed yesterday with the attachment obtained by Merritt & Baxter for $6,750.

Thomas E. Merritt in his affidavit states that between Sept. 6 and Oct. 21, through the use of forged and fictitious bills of lading, they were induced to advance to Mr. Glen $6,750, in the belief that the bills of lading were genuine. On Nov. 30 he called at Mr. Glen's office, and, not being able to learn anything of his whereabouts, went to the freight offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies and had a conversation with the freight agents as to the validity of the bills of lading purporting to have been issued by those companies, and which Mr. Glen had delivered to Merritt & Baxter. The bills of lading were declared to be fictitious.

At the Lackawanna office the freight agent declared that the name of William Dickinson, signed to two of the bills of lading, was not genuine, and that no such person as C. M. Henry, whose name was signed to the other bills, was an employe or freight agent of the company. At the Baltimore and Ohio office the freight agent informed Mr. Merritt that he knew no such person as T. P. Lowrie, who signed the bill of lading as agent. Copies of ten bills of lading were filed with the attachment papers. All are dated Chicago, and call for in the aggregate 800 barrels of glucose and 200 barrels of starch, all purporting to have been received by the railroad companies from the Glucose Sugar Refining Company of Chicago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MR. HOFFMAN EXONERATED.

Directors of the Seaboard and Roanoke Road Sustain Its President.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The Directors of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company held a special meeting to-day in the office of President Hoffman in the Equitable Building to receive the report of the committee of stockholders appointed at the recent annual meeting to examine the affairs of the company. The examination was made by Charles H. Krumbhaar, Lloyd L. Jackson, and De Courcy W. Thom, and exonerates Mr. Hoffman and the other officials of the company from the charges made by Thomas F. Ryan. The Directors approved the report, and passed resolutions of confidence in the management of the property.

In another office in the same building testimony is being taken in support of a motion which Mr. Ryan proposes to make in the State courts, for a mandamus requiring President Hoffman to produce the books of the Seaboard Air Line Company, so that Mr. Ryan may inspect them. Several witnesses have testified that it was almost an invariable custom to buy supplies of all kinds for the road through the firm of Hoffman & Co., of which President Hoffman is the principal member, and that the prices paid were invariably higher than those charged by other firms. Testimony was also taken to prove that at least $100,000 was paid out by President Hoffman as rebates to shippers in violation of an agreement entered into by the Seaboard Air Line and its competitors.

Earnings of the Canadian Pacific.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 3.—The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending Nov. 30 were $758,000; for the same period last year, $725,000; increase, $33,000.

Female Minstrels at Rhinebeck.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 3.—The Red Cross Society is the richer by a considerable sum, which was realized by thirteen young women of Rhinebeck, the daughters of prominent people of that village, who gave a minstrel performance a few evenings ago. Among the performers were Miss Kathleen Williams, Miss Ada Northrop, Miss Lyons, Miss Mabel Esselstyn, Miss Baker, and Miss Mary S. Degarmo. The audience included Mrs. John Jacob Astor and many other owners of country houses in the vicinity of Rhinebeck. The performance was given under the direction of Prof. and Mrs. Traver.

ROTHSCHILD BUILDING SAFE

Tenants in the Brooklyn Store Not Compelled to Move.

PUTTING IN NEW PILLARS

Meantime the Police and Department of Buildings Guard the Property and Keep People Away.

People who passed the Rothschild Building, at the corner of Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, were surprised to see what looked at first like a singular complaisance on the part of the authorities toward the occupants of the building. This is the building which at midnight on Friday was adjudged unsafe by Building Commissioner Guilfoyle. At that time all the tenants were ordered to leave the building. Yesterday the space in front of the structure was roped in and four policemen from the Adams Street Station were placed there to warn passers-by to take the other side of the street; yet the concerns on the first floor of the building were doing business as usual. At night their establishments were brilliantly lighted and presented a curious contrast to the dark upper stories, with big rents in the walls, where the workmen from the Building Department were engaged in making repairs.

A curious seeming inconsistency was that no one was allowed on the sidewalk unless he stated that he wanted to enter the store. That was the open sesame, and the police at once permitted him to enter upon the forbidden ground and stay as long as he liked.

The mystery was easily explained, however. The Commissioner had come to the conclusion that the building was in no immediate danger, but that repairs must be made at once to make it safe. The space in front of it was not roped off because of any danger to passers-by, but to prevent the latter from interfering with the workmen. The corner is in the centre of Brooklyn's business section, and if there was the usual traffic it would be impossible for the workmen to go on with their labors.

"Why," said a policeman, "it would take a force of 100 policemen to keep the crowd out of the way of the workmen, even if none of them stopped to look and all kept moving, and even then the men would find themselves so seriously hampered that it would take weeks to finish the work."

As for the driving out of the tenants on the upper stories, the reason was simply that those were the floors on which the work had to be done, and the workmen were tearing parts of them down. In addition to the four policemen, there were Building Inspectors constantly on hand, and Commissioner Guilfoyle was present most of the time. Capt. Dunn of the Adams Street Station frequently visited the building to see that everything was going well. The principal concern on the ground floor is the Union Clothing Store. They, of course, did very little business because of the difficulty experienced in getting into the store and also because of the general impression that the building was about to tumble down; but they were there to serve any one who came, and had a full force of clerks, all of whom looked serene and tranquil and were evidently convinced that they did not stand in the immediate presence of death.

"Do you think the building is in any immediate danger?" asked a TIMES reporter of the manager of the clothing store, who was calmly chatting to his associates in the office.

"If we did, do you think we'd be here?" was the rejoinder. For several months Mr. Guilfoyle's Inspectors have been making daily examinations of the building, and it has long been known that it was defective. It was only on Friday, however, that Mr. Guilfoyle came to the conclusion that action was needed. He was then informed by the Inspectors that one of the main piers on the Fulton Street side, which supported 500,000 pounds, was in danger of giving way. The pier was found to have thirty-nine cracks in it varying from one-sixteenth to a quarter of an inch in width.

"It was a case of poor material and worse workmanship," said the Commissioner yesterday.

Another pier on the Jay Street side is in nearly as bad condition as the one on Fulton Street. According to Mr. Guilfoyle, four stories will have to be taken off the building.

The building was put up in 1890, and at that time Building Commissioner Rutan stopped the work on the foundations because of the defective way in which it was being done. Later Building Commissioner Bush was obliged to order certain alterations in the structure to make it safe. Ever since its erection it has been looked upon with suspicion by the Building Department. During the campaign of 1896 the Republican Campaign Committee occupied part of the building.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers in Delmonico's—Sound Condition of the Society.

At the annual meeting of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York, held at Delmonico's last night, reports were read showing the society to be in excellent condition, numerically and financially. There are now 2,000 members, and the society has assets amounting to $30,603.02. The only liability is an indebtedness of $3,000 which Treasurer Arthur Melvin Hatch said would be paid off in January with the receipts for dues. The society has a building fund of about $25,000.

Talbot Olyphant read the report of a special committee on flag presentations. The society expended a little more than $3,000 last Summer for National flags and regimental colors, which were presented to the regiments of this State that entered the National service. Flags were presented to thirteen regiments; union jacks and pennants were given to four naval militia detachments; guidons to two troops of cavalry, and battery flags to three batteries. On each flagpole was a silver plate bearing the inscription, "Presented to —— by the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York." Mr. Olyphant said that the Secretary of the Navy had sent a letter to the society expressing the cordial appreciation of his department of the patriotic action of the society.

George Clinton Genet displayed an old oil portrait of Washington which he said was painted for Gov. De Witt Clinton in 1781, and had been in the Clinton family for most of the time since. He said that he believed that the artist was Charles Wilson Peale. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner made a brief address on some of the old portraits of Washington that he had seen. He described one that was painted by Peale with a blue ribbon across Washington's breast, and which was captured by Admiral Keppel and taken to Holland. The blue ribbon gave rise to the belief in Europe that Washington had been made a Marshal of France.

The annual election resulted in the choice of the following officers: President—Frederick Samuel Tallmadge; Vice President—William Warren Hoppin; Secretary—Alexander Ramsay Thompson; Treasurer—Arthur Melvin Hatch; Register—Henry Phelps Johnson; Chaplain—The Rev. Brockholst Morgan; Board of Managers—Fellowes Davis, Henry Denison Babcock, John G. Floyd, George C. Holt, Augustine Banks, Charles R. Henderson, Philip Livingston, Charles Hornblower Woodruff, Robert Olyphant, John Hone, and John M. Bowers.

There was but one ticket in the field, and although some opposition was talked of, it did not assume definite form. The dissatisfied members manifested their sentiments by "scratching" some of the names on the ticket. A large proportion of the 146 ballots cast were "scratched" more or less. After the announcement of the result a dinner was served.

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HONORING DR. NICOLAS SENN.

Eminent Surgeon Delivers an Address on "Empyema at Camp Thomas."

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 3.—At the eleventh annual banquet of the Pittsburg Academy of Medicine last night, Dr. Nicolas Senn, the distinguished surgeon of Chicago, was the guest of honor, and delivered an address, his subject being "Empyema at Camp Thomas." Dr. Senn was one of the first surgeons appointed by President McKinley to serve during the late war with Spain, being placed in charge of the surgical department of the hospitals at Camp Thomas, and later he went to Santiago and Puerto Rico as Division Surgeon.

Dr. Senn performed an operation at Mercy Hospital yesterday in the presence of a large number of prominent surgeons and physicians. The operation was what is technically known as an "excision of the wrist," a very difficult one on account of the large number of small bones in that part of the arm.

To Embark Troops at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator McLaurin of South Carolina and John A. Smith, representing the city authorities and commercial organizations of Charleston, were at the War Department to-day. The people of Charleston believe that the Government should make use of that city as one of the shipping depots of troops for Cuba, and it was for the purpose of urging that this be done that the call was made. They were assured that in conformity with the instructions of Secretary Alger, issued some time ago, the War Department intended to utilize the facilities afforded by the South Carolina city, and that Gen. Wilson's corps would be sent from there as soon as it was determined to begin dispatching troops for Cuba in large numbers.

Nicaragua's Independence Decreed.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 3.—The Government of Nicaragua, as a result of the collapse of the United States of Central America, has published a decree declaring Nicaragua to be an independent sovereign State.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	7:08	Sun sets	4:33
Moon rises	10:37		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	10:57	Gov. Isl'd	11:20	H. Gate	
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:41	Gov. Isl'd		H. Gate	1:09

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Scipabense, Barbados, Para, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

Britannic, Queenst'n and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois,

A GRIDIRON CLUB DINNER

Distinguished Guests Entertained Last Night in Washington.

WIT AND HUMOR PLAY A PART

Burlesques of Prominent Men and of Passing Events Prove a Source of Amusement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Gridiron Club to-night gave a notable dinner, entertaining distinguished guests from the United States, Europe, and other parts of the world. In the company were the President, the Vice President, members of the Cabinet, the President of Costa Rica, the Premier of Canada, all of the members of the Anglo-American Commission; Gen. Garcia, the most prominent officers of the army and navy, Senators, Representatives, and many other distinguished men. More than 160 people were assembled in the dining hall of the Arlington Hotel.

The dinner was in a measure conducted on lines of compliment and honor to men who distinguished themselves by both land and sea in the late war. Great ovations were given to the President, Admiral Schley, and Gen. Shafter when they arose to speak, while other speakers received most generous consideration. Wit and burlesque were interspersed with the patriotic sentiment, so that at all times the guests were never allowed to escape from the gridiron method of conducting a dinner.

President Frank H. Hosford was the toastmaster. Speeches are always short at Gridiron dinners, and there was no exception to the rule to-night. Remarks were made by the President, the Vice President, the President of Costa Rica, Lord Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Secretary Hay, Secretary Long, Postmaster General C. Emory Smith, Admiral Schley, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Garcia, Capt. Sigsbee, Senator Lodge, Mr. Foster, and others.

The menu was in keeping with the other features of the evening. There were several pages in imitation of army orders, beginning with a proclamation of the President of the club calling on volunteers (guests) to assist the regulars of the club at the engagement in the Arlington dining room from 8 to 12 o'clock. This was followed by a series of orders in military style, directing the various committees of the club to prepare the different features of entertainment and to assume such duties as are usually performed by them.

The guests were grouped in divisions of volunteers, and in orders very direct and explicit required to "keep in the line of fire" during the entire engagement. A map of the battleground was one of the unique features, in which the various divisions were represented as charging through the Champagne River toward the table heights, where they were supposed to have captured "Soon-won Hill." There were several quips in special orders directed at the prominent guests of the evening, which added to the merriment of the occasion.

Among the features was a burlesque investigation of the conduct of the war, which conveyed some of the more humorous fancies of the real investigation. Members of the committee brought in immense stacks of testimony, also large volumes of reports and different exhibits, which "took off" some of the guests and caused great amusement. The report concluded with the finding that there was a war, that Spain "got licked," and that the Anglo-Saxons stood together. As this was done, the American and British flags were unveiled as a compliment to the Canadian members of the Anglo-American Commission.

Another feature was the appearance of Uncle Sam, with a number of colored children dressed to represent the Filipinos, and a play was made upon the new population which would be acquired by the Philippines becoming a part of the United States. A very laughable skit was the presentation of a horse to Gen. H. V. Boynton, who is one of the charter members of the club, and also holds a Brigadier's commission in the army. The horse was one of the stage variety, and its appearance caused a great deal of hilarity.

Among the guests present, besides those already mentioned, were the following: Señor Don Rafael Iglesias, President of Costa Rica; Señor Don Joaquin Bernardo Calvo, Minister of Costa Rica; the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Agriculture, Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, United States Army, retired; Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Major Gen. D. T. Mertvago of the Russian Embassy, Major Gen. Calixto Garcia of the Cuban Army of Liberation, Rear Admiral A. W. Weaver, United States Navy, retired; Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Brig. Gen. M. I. Ludington, Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Capt. Alfred Paget, R. N., British Embassy; Capt. Royal B. Bradford, United States Navy; Senators Shelby M. Cullom, Henry Cabot Lodge, Charles W. Fairbanks, Charles J. Faulkner, and George L. Sheup; Representatives Nelson Dingley, Robert R. Hitt, and Champ Clark.

PRESIDENT IGLESIA'S VISIT.

He Will Come to New York To-day from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—President Iglesais said his adieus to President McKinley to-day, expressing his deep appreciation for the official courtesies extended to him since his arrival. He made farewell calls also on Cabinet officers, in anticipation of his departure for New York to-morrow, and, after a week's stay there, for London and Paris.

The Bureau of American Republics was handsomely decorated with the American and Costa Rican flags in honor of the President's call. He examined the methods of bureau work, and expressed his approval of what it was accomplishing for the countries of Central and South America. Fro- the first Costa Rica has been one of the most energetic supporters of this bureau, designed to further common interests and commerce of the three Americas. The President also spent some time at Georgetown University.

Now that President Iglesais's visit is about to end, it is said by those near to him that nothing in the nature of an ultimate or formal treaty has come out of the conferences he has held with public officials, but that these have been productive of a very full understanding. Mr. Iglesias had made it clear that he favored an international agreement in which the three countries directly interested—the United States, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica—could take common action to prevent any isthmian canal from passing into foreign control, even though it be of private foreign capitalists.

Mr. Iglesias's main purpose in going to London is to forward the change to the gold standard, which Costa Rica has brought about under his guidance. The change was made about two years ago, silver and depreciated paper being replaced by national bank currency, based on a gold standard. Mr. Iglesias has informed public men with whom he has talked that the change was productive of good results, and that no stringencies had resulted. One drawback, however, has been the lack of gold coin, and it is the President's desire during his visit to London so to arrange financial affairs as to draw a larger supply of the yellow metal into Costa Rica.

IMPORTS INTO GUATEMALA.

The United States Maintains Her Lead in Trade There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. — Mr. Beaupre, Consul General at Guatemala, in his annual report to the State Department, says that the United States has maintained her lead in imports into Guatemala during the last year, and in some important lines the gain has been most gratifying. With Great Britain and Germany she practically controls the foreign trade of Guatemala.

The decrease in the last two years has been due to commercial depression throughout the country. The United States supplies most of the builders' hardware, but there is not a great demand for it at this time. Almost everything in the line of groceries comes from the United States. There is a large sale of canned goods—vegetables, meats, and preserves. The demand for condensed milk and evaporated cream is increasing.

In general, it may be said that the bulk of United States goods is too good for this market. They should be made to sell cheaply, but should be showy with colors and tinsel. Most of the graniteware comes from Germany because of the low price, but it is so light and cheap that it cannot last long.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Army Transports Defended — Chickamauga Headquarters Filthy—Foul Conditions on the St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—At to-day's session of the war investigating commission the examination of Capt. McKay, who was in charge of the transports of the Santiago expedition, was continued. He indignantly denied many of the published statements regarding the filthy condition of the transports.

Capt. McKay cited the case of the Allegheny particularly. The condition of that vessel had been criticised especially, yet he insisted that it was one of the best-ventilated and one of the best-cared-for transports of the fleet. He admitted that many of the soldiers were berthed between decks on the transports, that the water was unpalatable, caused by the rolling of the ship, and that the soldiers suffered other discomforts, but said that many of the crew were sick and that there were extenuating circumstances.

In conclusion, the witness gave it as his opinion that when the expedition sailed it had ample facilities for landing. The difficulties subsequently encountered were due to the loss of some of the lighters and a tug en route, and the rough water in the harbors at Daiquiri and Siboney.

Lieut. Col. G. W. Goethal, who was Chief Engineer on Gen. Brooke's staff, followed Capt. McKay. He criticised the condition of the camp at Chickamauga, which, he said was bad owing to the failure of the soldiers to use their sinks. He described the condition at headquarters as "particularly dirty." He did not think that fact set a very good example for the rest of the corps.

The witness described Gen. Brooke's expedition to Puerto Rico. He could not answer for any vessel except the St. Louis, upon which he was embarked. "The conditions on that ship," he said, "were awful. The staterooms were not cleaned, the bedding was foul, there was no ventilation, and the meals were abominable." Still, he did not think the troops were incapacitated by reason of the voyage.

This characterization of the great American liner caused evident surprise. Gen. McCook said he had made a trip in the St. Louis and that she was finely ventilated, the staterooms below decks being almost as well ventilated as the deck rooms.

Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, against whom complaint was made by Knox, the New York hatter, explained the circumstances under which he had condemned the Knox hats. He said that of seven experts to whom the hats were submitted for inspection only one selected the Knox hats. Even Knox's expert upon an examination of the hats in his (Moore's) presence had not selected the Knox hat.

THE RED CROSS IN SPAIN.

Information Sought as to Humane Methods in War Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The French Embassy has submitted to the State Department a request from the Spanish branch of the Red Cross Society for illustrations and explanations of all the surgical, medical, and humane devices used by the United States to alleviate the horrors of war. This Spanish society is not a Government institution, although it has operated during the recent war under the patronage of the Queen Regent of Spain.

A request similar to this has been made to all other Governments, the purpose being to publish a volume showing the advances made the world over in caring for the sick and wounded, and in meeting the many distressing situations arising from a condition of war. A full set of illustrations is desired of the American field hospitals, ambulance trains, stretchers, surgeons' outfits, and the manifold requirements and conveniences of the military and naval surgeons' bureaus.

As it is not considered that there is impropriety in giving foreign nations full information on the humane methods in use by our forces the request will probably be granted.

THE FARRAGUT'S TRIAL RUN.

New Torpedo Boat Exceeds Her Requirements in a Test Trip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of the Navy received a telegram to-day from Lieut. Commander F. J. Drake, President of the board appointed to conduct the trial of the torpedo boat Farragut in San Francisco Bay as follows:

"Farragut made successful trial run of one hour with one turn. Average revolutions 419 3-10 per minute. Everything worked smoothly."

The Union Iron Works, builders of the vessel, telegraphed the Secretary as follows: "Farragut made successful run yesterday. Speed 30.18 knots."

Under the contract the Farragut was required to make 30 knots, and naval officials are greatly pleased to hear that she exceeded the requirement.

THE ARMY DEFICIENCY BILL.

It May Be Reported to and Passed by the House This Week.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The deficiencies sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations has the Army Deficiency bill about completed, and the full committee probably will be called together Monday or Tuesday next to consider it. The extraordinary appropriations for the army will expire on Dec. 31, with large sums unexpended. The present purpose is to ask to have these unexpended balances made available for use for the remainder of the fiscal year. It is the purpose of those having the matter in charge to try to get the bill reported and passed by the House next week.

BELGIUM'S RAILWAY EMPLOYES.

Volunteer Soldiers Are Chosen by Competitive Examination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Consul Roosevelt, at Brussels, writes to the State Department that a competitive examination was recently held in Belgium to fill 100 positions in the railroad service. The competition was confined to volunteer soldiers in active service, ex-volunteers having served five years and favorably recommended by the War Department, and ex-volunteers who, though not having served five years, had obtained the rank of non-commissioned officers.

The Hawaiian Bill Completed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Hawaiian Commission has completed its bill for the government of the Hawaiian Islands as a part of the United States and has also finished its report to accompany the bill, and both matters have been placed in the hands of the President by Senator Cullom, Chairman of the commission. It is the Senator's expectation that the President will transmit the papers to Congress some time next week, and that he will ask early consideration for the question.

Condition of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Controller of the Currency made a call to-day for the condition of National banks at the close of business Dec. 1.

HARVARD CERCLE FRANCAIS.

Two Plays to be Produced at Cambridge and Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 3.—The Harvard Cercle Français will give its twelfth annual performance this Winter to-morrow and Wednesday in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, and on Wednesday evening at the Bijou Theatre in Boston. The plays selected for this year's production are "Le Sicilien" and "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas," two of the one-act plays of Molière. The plays have been under preparation since the beginning of the college year, and it is expected that they will eclipse all former Cercle productions. M. Gulbe, who coached the "Médecin Malgre Lui" last year, has charge of the plays.

A new feature this year will be the introduction of singing parts that are called for in the books of the plays. These parts, representing slaves, shepherds, &c., will be taken by members of the college Glee Club. There will be the usual ballets, without which no production of the Cercle would be complete. These will be three in number.

PEACE SESSION POSTPONED

Put Off Until To-morrow at the Request of Judge Day.

OUR COMMISSIONERS DISAGREE

Believed that Some of Them Are More Disposed than Their Colleagues to Make Concessions.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—At the request of Judge Day, the joint session of the Peace Commission was postponed to-day until Monday. Judge Day's request was caused by the fact that at a long meeting of the American Commission this morning a difference of opinion developed, and had the joint session been held the Americans would not have entered it as a united body.

The exact nature of the differences cannot be ascertained, but it is believed some of the Commissioners are in a more yielding mood toward Spain than their colleagues.

There is no doubt that the Spaniards on Monday will report the arrival of their Government's instructions, the absence of which caused Friday's adjournment.

The position of the commissions, says an American Commissioner, is that of two card players, each studying his own hand and waiting for his opponent's lead.

In spite of this temporary halt in the negotiations, and contrary to general opinion, Judge Day believes the treaty will be signed next week, but a great deal of work must be done before the treaty is ready for the signatures, as after ten weeks of negotiations the only articles accepted by both commissions are the three leading ones, providing for the cession of the Spanish colonies, and those only in principle, and not in language.

The question of a coaling station for the United States in the Caroline Islands is not likely to prove a serious stumbling block. The Americans have not made it one of the demands whose granting is essential to the conclusion of the treaty of peace. Some of them are not enthusiastic in its favor, and none of them thinks Germany's negotiations for the Carolines are likely to lead to complications between Germany and the United States.

In French official circles it is asserted that, under the Pope's award of 1885, Germany already possesses certain rights in the Carolines which would prevent Spain from selling us one of those islands. But this is a matter which has already been investigated by the Americans, who find that Germany's rights refer to certain fishing privileges of German citizens, and their right to a coaling station to be agreed on mutually between Spain and Germany.

All this was set out in our Foreign Relations Book of 1886, and there is nothing to prevent Spain from selling us any island she chooses. She undoubtedly desires to sell the group, and might be willing to transfer them to the United States if her price is paid.

Americans familiar with the question consider that the Philippines and the Ladrones furnish all the coaling bases necessary in the Pacific.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—After to-day's Cabinet meeting Duke Almodovar del Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that he did not believe the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain would be signed before the meeting of the American Congress. Several points, he said, were still unsettled, and new instructions will be telegraphed to Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, to-morrow.

The Cabinet discussed the suppression of the Ministry of the Colonies, which matter will probably be referred to the Cortes.

The Imparcial to-day, commenting on the statement that the United States intends to fully re-establish relations with Spain, asks if the United States "proposes to send a new ultimatum, imposing friendship?"

HOPEFUL IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—While it is beginning to be recognized here that the chances are against the conclusion of the work of the Peace Commissioners in Paris in time for the Americans to take the steamer of the 10th for home, the officials are not discouraged at the outlook, knowing that the delay in the proceedings of the commission admits of a reasonable explanation at some points.

For instance there has been some difficulty in reaching an agreement as to the disposition of the public property in the Philippines, including war material, guns, and stores. It seems likely now, however, that the Commissioners will agree to adopt a plan for the disposition of these claims based upon the procedure that governed in the case of the Spanish properties in Puerto Rico. It will not be necessary, it is hoped, to send a joint evacuation commission to Manila, as was done in the evacuation of Puerto Rico, but simply to adopt the plan laid down by the Puerto Rican Commission.

It is surmised that the American Commissioners have been much more concerned by Spanish overtures looking to the allowance of exceptional advantages for Spanish commerce with Cuba and Puerto Rico than about other matters of negotiation which really seemed to be of larger importance.

The explanation of this is the realization on the part of the Commissioners that any agreement on their part to concede such special advantages might not only arouse the opposition of the commercial classes of the United States, but bring upon the United States Government a series of demands from the great commercial nations of the world with which we have treaty relations for the allowance of similar concessions under the operation of what is known as the most favored nation clause in those treaties.

WHAT ENGLISHMEN EXPECT.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The practical conclusion of the peace negotiations at Paris is hailed here with considerable satisfaction, and the newspapers daily discuss the so-called "imperial" future of the United States, coupled with the fervent hope that the United States will adopt a colonial "open-door" policy. In fact, the latter point is regarded as being the cornerstone of the Anglo-American understanding, which is now an important feature of every political speech delivered on this side of the Atlantic.

The Saturday Review is very candid about what it describes as "the slobbering cant and the hypocritical blazoning of doubtful affection" between the United States and Great Britain, and says:

"Let us be frank and say outright that we expect mutual gain in material interests from this rapprochement. The American Commissioners at Paris are making their bargain, whether they realize it or not, under the protecting naval strength of England, and we shall expect a material quid pro quo for this assistance.

"We expect the United States to deal generously with Canada in the matter of tariffs and we expect to be remembered when the United States comes into possession of the Philippine Islands, and, above all, we expect her assistance on the day, which is quickly approaching, when the future of China comes up for settlement, for the young imperialist has entered upon a path where it will require a strong friend, and a lasting friendship between the two nations can be secured, not by frothy sentimentality on public platforms, but by reciprocal advantages in solid, material interests."

The foregoing opinion is certainly outspoken enough, but every American moving in business circles here knows this voices the expectations of the average Englishman.

The question of the Sulu Islands has awakened a great deal of interest, and this again is viewed through the spectacles of British commerce. The Pall Mall Gazette remarking:

"Let the United States acquire the Sulus if they want them, but let us have an 'open door' there for our trade."

"The Sulus," continues The Pall Mall Gazette, "are the connecting link between North Borneo and the Philippines, and we have as much interest in these islands as the Americans will have. An equality of treatment will promote trade not only between Borneo and Sulu, but between Borneo and the Philippines also."

The rumor that the United States had acquired a coaling station at Chiriqui, Colombia, elicited the usual editorials from the British press, prompting the Government to demand compensation for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The Spectator, however, takes a very conciliatory view of the matter, and declares it would be an immense mistake for Great Britain to insist pedantically upon the maintenance of the treaty, pointing out that the Nicaragua Canal will never be constructed unless the treaty is abrogated, and adding:

"It is very much to our interest that the canal be made. The canal will enable us to reinforce our Pacific from our Atlantic Squadron, and vice versa, while the advantage to our commerce is obvious. We want to see the treaty abrogated on the sole condition that the Americans make the canal within a definite time."

GERMAN PRESS PREDICTIONS.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Spain's acceptance of the terms of the United States has, naturally, keenly interested the German Government and press, although, adhering to its policy consistently followed throughout, the Government has uttered no opinion either in interviews or through the medium of the semi-official press. But the newspapers generally admit that hereafter the United States must be seriously reckoned with in international politics, and as a colonial power whose push and energy may interfere with the ambitions of other powers. The German papers therefore predict frequent political complications for the United States.

The Cologne Gazette attributed Europe's non-interference in the peace negotiations at Paris to mutual jealousies, and expresses the opinion that the Americans will find the new colonies a greater source of trouble than they suspect.

The Lokalanzeiger says that the American Government will probably eschew compulsory general military service in America, but that its hired forces will come largely from Cuba, the Philippine Islands, Central and South America, and East Asia, "thus reviving the mediæval system of mercenary troops."

The Vorwaerts declares "it is already certain that England will find her main competitor in the American as well as in the East Asia markets to be not Germany but the United States, and, not merely commercially speaking, the United States is a rising star, and between the United States and Great Britain the fight for the exploitation of these districts will begin."

The Deutsche Zeitung has published a long editorial regretting that Germany had not intervened between Spain and the United States, and concluding as follows:

"And can we obtain nothing from the Spanish colonial estate which is visibly piece by piece being sold at auction?"

SPANIARDS WOULD WELCOME US.

Would Even Like an American Army to Occupy Spain, It Is Asserted.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—According to travelers in Spain, there is little or no feeling against Americans among the Spanish people generally. An English visitor who has just crossed Spain writes to the English papers, saying:

"I have not found a trace of unfriendliness or a word of abuse of Americans. If any of them care to come here (meaning Spain) they will find every one very happy to see them.

"A resident foreigner in Madrid told me that if an American army marched into the country it would be received with open arms, as many Spaniards had said to him that it would be better to have good government under Americans than to suffer as we do under the Government we have.

"The soldiers who have come home have given favorable accounts of the Americans, for whom the Spaniards seem to have a real liking."

CARLIST PLOTTERS SANGUINE.

Claim that Soldiers, Clergy, and People in Spain Long for the Old Regime—An Awkward Factor.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The crisis in Spain is followed with the keenest interest. Don Carlos is undoubtedly preparing for a bold stroke. His emissaries are endeavoring to suborn the Spanish Army, a large portion of it being disaffected, partly on account of the arrears of pay, but chiefly owing to the fact that the army was prevented from earning distinction during the late war on account of the incapacity and corruption of the political administrators. These new factors have given Don Carlos a much better chance of success than he had when he made his former attempts to gain the throne of Spain.

One factor, however, influences thinking Spaniards against the substitution of King Stork for King Log, and that is that Don Carlos would be bound by his own professions to repudiate the treaty with the United States, and Spain would thus be in a more perilous state than ever. She would not only lose her possessions, but would forfeit the millions proffered by the United States.

The part of the Spanish Kingdom which is causing the most anxiety on account of the Carlist intrigues is the Provinces of Lerida, Gerone, Teruel, Cuenca, Castillon, and Valencia. The detailed watch in the disaffected districts has hitherto failed to produce any important discoveries or to check the agitation. Don Jaime, the son of Don Carlos, is reported to be moving from place to place on the French side of the Pyrenees, whence he is pulling the Carlist wires.

The Count de Maillé, a leading Carlist, who is now in Paris, is quoted in an interview as expressing himself sanguine of success. He claims that Carlism has made strong headway among the repatriated soldiers, while the people, clergy, and some of the Bishops, he alleges, are longing to return to the old regime. The Count added:

"As for the Pope, he is always on the side of the party in power, and will send his blessing to Don Carlos as soon as he sits on the throne. Gen. Weyler is ready to give his sword to the highest bidder, and Don Carlos, his wife, (the Princess de Rohan,) and her family are ready to advance funds, while the French Legitimists will also aid financially and provide volunteers."

MADRID, Dec. 3.—Additional precautions have been taken by the Government against the Carlists in the provinces, notably in Saragossa and Biscay.

King of Spain's Windfall.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The young King of Spain has just had a very pleasant windfall in the shape of a legacy of 3,000,000 pesetas, bequeathed to him by an old gentleman named Soler, who had a close though unacknowledged relationship to the King, being the natural son of Ferdinand VIII. and great-uncle of King Alfonso. The testator's relatives opposed the will, but the Queen Regent supported it, and the suit has now been decided in favor of the King.

The Connecticut Senatorship.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The friends of Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, Conn., do not admit the conclusive character of the count made by the friends of Gen. Hawley, by which his re-election as United States Senator appears to be certain. The Fessenden men are ready to acknowledge that it looks like a plurality for Hawley, but assert that the Hawley counters are reckoning on legislators who will not be found voting for him in caucus, and that the members of the House instructed for Hawley will, many of them, interpret their instructions as limited to the first ballot, which will show no choice and a diminished vote for Hawley thereafter. All this does not disturb the friends of the Senator. Meanwhile W. E. Simmons of Canton, who had been put forward as a candidate for Senator by the Republican club of his town, and is considered to have considerable following among the farmers, withdraws his name in favor of Hawley. Then Gen. Bulkeley is an aspirant for the United States Senate, and in search of votes. If he could divide things up so as to give the office to Congressman Russell of the Third District, as a compromise candidate, there are those who believe he would do that. Such is a summary of the gossip regarding the Connecticut Senatorship, with the chances decidedly favorable to Hawley.

Sterling Silver.

THE MAUSER MANF'G CO.,
Silversmiths.

Our display of wares in Sterling Silver is most complete. Designs and finish ORIGINAL. We invite inspection.

Factory and Shop,
14 East 15th Street, West of Broadway.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA

The Spaniards Are Rapidly Leaving and Giving Us Possession.

SEVENTH CORPS TO SAIL SOON

Extensive Preparations by United States Officials for Taking Possession of the Island.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—At noon to-day, the American forces having previously taken charge of Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad, in the Santa Clara Province, the Stars and Stripes were officially and with impressive ceremonies hoisted over the City Halls and the Military, Government, and other public buildings in those cities. When the flags were unfurled the bands played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the soldiers and large crowds of citizens cheered enthusiastically.

The Spanish transport Gran Antilla sailed to-day for Spain with 1,447 Spanish troops, the Fulda will sail on Monday, and the Werra, San Ignacio, and Juan Fergas on Tuesday, each carrying 2,000 soldiers. The Spanish Commission was advised to-day that by Monday next the evacuation of Batabano and the entire line to San Felipe would be finished. This will complete the evacuation of the entire end of the island west of those points.

A request has been made by residents of the Isle of Pines, which was evacuated by the Spanish troops on Thursday last, that the Cuban Gen. Menocal ship to-morrow, via Batabano, fifty Cuban soldiers for police duty there.

The contract for the construction of the Government railway line from Triscornia Landing, in the Bay of Havana, to Cazabute, has been awarded to the American-Indies Company.

Advices received by Gen. Humphreys announce the sailing from Savannah of the American troops destined for Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, and Mariel. All the troops which have arrived here so far are in excellent health. The Second Engineers, together with 300 Cubans of Gen. Menocal's division as laborers, are busy preparing the camp for the troops of the Seventh Army Corps, which are expected to arrive here shortly. The engineers are making surveys and plans for the construction of trolley lines and an electric light plant, and for the sewerage and drainage of Mariano and Quemados, where permanent camps will be located.

The wharves and railroad extension from the Triscornia Landing to the junction of the United Railway tracks will be ready, according to contract, by Feb. 1. Warehouses for Quartermasters, Commissary, Ordnance, and medical stores will be built between the tracks, which will be 100 feet apart, allowing traffic to be carried on on both sides of the warehouses simultaneously. A large refrigerator for beef will also be built within reach of the tackles of ships.

Col. Hecker will leave for the United States this afternoon, going from here to Tampa. His journey is undertaken for the purpose of attending the wedding of his daughter, which takes place on Dec. 12. Col. Hecker expects to return early in January. He has accomplished much in the last fortnight in the way of simplifying the classification of goods and consummating agreements with different railroad lines for the transportation of American troops and supplies at rates advantageous to the Americans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Gradually the War Department officials are shaping affairs preliminary to the complete military occupation of Cuba on the evacuation of the Island by the Spaniards.

To this end transports are being sent to Savannah as fast as the department is able to get them there. Three ships are expected to arrive there to-morrow, and some additions to the list will be made next week. Preparations for dispatching troops to the City of Havana are under discussion, but just how soon the shipment will begin the officials do not say.

GEN. CASTELLANOS FRIENDLY.

Gives American Officers a Cordial Greeting When They Call—Other Havana News.

HAVANA, Dec. 3.—Gen. Wade, President of the United States Evacuation Commission, accompanied by Col. Clous, the Judge Advocate; Capt. Hart, the official interpreter, and Majors Almy, Allison, Butler, and Brooke, called upon Capt. Gen. Castellanos at the palace at 10 o'clock this morning. [illegible] were received by the President [illegible]ish Evacuation Commission. [illegible] them to Gen. Castellanos, [illegible]as of a most cordial [illegible]e Americans returned [illegible]eral accompanied them [illegible] stairs and shook hands [illegible]. The Spanish military [illegible] duty at the palace was drawn [illegible] rendered the usual military honors [illegible] American visitors.

San Antonio de los Banos, Province of Havana and Jaguey la Grande, Province of Matanzas, were evacuated by the Spanish troops yesterday. The official records of Matanzas show there were 591 deaths there and 17 births during the month of November.

The work of cleaning the streets of Havana under American auspices began this morning. Over 100 men were engaged in sweeping the main thoroughfares. The refuse was taken to Paula Wharf, where it was towed out to sea in scows and dumped ten miles away from land.

The arrivals here this morning included the steamers Guillermo Lopez, (Spanish,) from Trujillo; the Jamaican, from Carthagena, and the Aransas, from Key West, with cattle. The steamer Florida sailed from this port to-day for Savannah.

A deed of sale of the Tacon Theatre to an American syndicate for $350,000, which sale was announced in the latter part of August, was signed yesterday, the property passing into the hands of the Tacon Realty Company, of which Mr. Booth, President of the Ward Line of steamers; Mr. Ceballos, New York agent of the General Transatlantic Company, and Guillermo Zaldo are Directors. The Tacon, which is the eighth largest opera house in the world, occupies an entire block. Under the new ownership improvements will be made, enhancing the value of the property, which, it is considered, has been sold much below its real value.

Two more victims of the gunpowder explosion which occurred last Monday in a house on the Avenue Infanta, died last night in the San Lazare Hospital. They were Jorge Jesus and Celestino Bal.

In accordance with a recent decree of the Captain General 133 military prisoners, who were confined in the Cabanas Fortress, and 19 prisoners from the Punta Fortress, were yesterday transferred to the civil jail, pending their trial by civil tribunals.

The steamer Mascotte arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

CUBANS MEET IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. Garcia Calls a Conference After Seeing the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—As a result of Gen. Garcia's call at the White House, the General called a conference of the Cuban Commission and the Cuban Representative, Mr. Quesada, at 11 o'clock to-day, for the general purpose of considering Cuban affairs in the light of the views exchanged during the meeting with the President.

Gen. Garcia refuses to discuss the call, and his associates maintain the same reticence, except to declare that it was of an agreeable and satisfactory nature, the idea being conveyed by them that it is likely to pave the way to a satisfactory understanding all around. Gen. Garcia is indisposed to-day as the result of a severe cold, and intends to keep to his hotel. He had intended to return the call of Gen. Miles, which took place last evening and was marked by a most cordial exchange between the two commanders, but Gen. Miles's departure for Philadelphia defers this until next week.

Troops from Cuba Reach Spain.

VALENCIA, Spain, Dec. 3.—The Spanish transport San Francisco has arrived here from Cuba with 1,800 repatriated Spanish troops on board.

Porter Returning from Cuba.

President Smith of the new American Mail Steamship Company has instructed the Captain of the Admiral Sampson, which left here Thursday, to call at Santiago and take off Special Commissioner Robert P. Porter, who is now at that port. The Admiral Sampson will touch at Santiago to-morrow, and will call at Port Antonio, Jamaica, reaching Philadelphia Dec. 12. The Treasury Department is awaiting Mr. Porter's return before promulgating the new tariff for Cuba. It is expected that Commissioner Porter will proceed at once to Washington, and that the schedules of the Cuban tariff will be published about Dec. 15, after he has made such changes in his recommendations as he has found necessary from his investigations.

WORK IN MANILA POST OFFICE.

American and Spanish Clerks Labor Together with the Mails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Referring to the work of the Post Office at Manila, now in American possession, The Call says:

"The most interesting thing connected with the acquisition of the Manila Post Office is the adoption by the Federal Government of the labor facilities of the island. Six men were sent from the San Francisco Post Office to Manila, and this number was reinforced by fourteen men from Manila. Two of these latter are United States soldiers, who had enlisted from the Postal Service, and twelve are Spanish postal employes retained because of their knowledge of the Spanish language and the routine of the office.

"The Spanish, before the American occupation, got a salary of $150 per annum in Mexican silver, being equal to about $75 in American silver or gold coin. The office was closed every alternate day, and when working it was closed for two or three hours each day, beginning about noon. The total number employed was 200, but they took life easy, and did the work of about 20 Americans. The 12 Spaniards who are retained receive salaries ranging from $150 to $200 per annum in Mexican silver—such being the ruling rate of wages in the Philippines for that kind of service—but they have to work every day instead of every alternate day as heretofore."

APPEAL OF FILIPINO JUNTA.

Cortes, Who Will Visit America, Not an Approved Representative.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Aguinaldo's supporters in the Philippines are very much concerned about the proposed visit to the United States of a Filipino named Cortes as a representative of Filipino feeling. The so-called Filipino Junta at Hongkong has cabled to London disavowing Cortes, and declaring that he represents nobody but himself. The Junta adds:

"The Filipino Government under Aguinaldo now consists of representatives of all the constituted provinces, and the army, limited only by lack of arms, numbers over 40,000 men, fully armed, in the Island of Panay, while the Island of Negros, the richest sugar district, is said to be under the full control of the Filipinos."

The Filipino Government, the Junta also says, appeals for an impartial inquiry, and implores the American people to refrain from a hasty decision.

THE GERMANS OF MANILA.

They Circulate a Statement Expressing Friendship for the Filipinos.

MANILA, Dec. 3.—The Hongkong newspapers having asserted that the attitude of the Germans here was hostile to the insurgents, the Germans of Manila have circulated a statement saying the Germans are thoroughly friendly toward the Filipinos. This statement is signed by the German Consul and the German business firms. The natives infer that the Germans are favorable to the independent faction.

Advices from Capiz say the Spaniards have abandoned that town, and that 800 insurgents, with eight cannon, advanced on it on Nov. 24.

Capiz is the capital of the Province of Capiz, a part of the Island of Panay. It is on the north coast of the island, and is the residence of a Spanish Governor. It is mostly built of wood, and is defended by a small fort. It has a population of over 11,000 persons.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. R. C. Lemmon, Tenth Ohio, is extended two months.

The sick leave of absence granted Capt. Gilmore G. Scranton, Thirty-fifth Michigan, Nov. 7, is further extended one month.

The sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. William C. Dunn, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, Nov. 4, is extended one month.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilkes, United States Volunteers, is assigned to duty with the Second Army Corps, and will report to the commanding General of that corps for assignment to the command of a brigade.

First Lieut. John W. Cox, Assistant Surgeon, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31.

Leave of absence to Jan. 1, 1899, is granted First Lieut. Walter K. Brice Third United States Volunteer Engineers.

Capt. Andrew G. Hammond, Eighth United States Cavalry, is relieved from mustering duty in the State of Connecticut, and will join his regiment.

Capt. George J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, now on duty at Savannah, Ga., will return to his proper station, Fort Adams, R. I.

Sick leave of absence for two months is granted Second Lieut. Robert E. Callan, Fifth United States Artillery.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted First Lieut. Ira A. Shimer, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John C. Greenawalt, United States Army, is relieved from further duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will proceed to New York City, and report to Major Nathan S. Jarvis, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, for transportation on first transport sailing for Santiago, Cuba, and upon arrival there will report in person to the commanding General, Department of Santiago, for assignment to duty.

Major David C. Peyton, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, now on duty at Philadelphia, will proceed to Washington on official business pertaining to the Medical Department, and report to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty.

The Sixteenth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, under the command of Capt. S. S. Sample, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, now at Anniston, Ala., on duty with the Fourth Corps, will proceed to Macon, Ga., and report to Major Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, commanding First Army Corps, for duty.

Capt. Ellis Duncan, Assistant Surgeon, First Kentucky, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Chief Mustering Officer for the State of Pennsylvania, and will proceed to Augusta, Ga., and report to the commanding General, Second Army Corps, for assignment to duty and command of the First Division of that corps.

A board of survey, to consist of Capt. William H. Coffin, Fifth United States Artillery; First Lieut. George G. Gatley, Fifth United States Artillery, and Second Lieut. Hugh La F. Applewhite, Sixth United States Artillery, is appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, Dec. 3 for the purpose of reporting upon and fixing the accountability for the loss of certain Quartermaster's property, for which First Lieut. William F. M. Rogers, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, was responsible while serving as Acting Quartermaster of the Signal Corps detachment at Washington Barracks.

Capt. Frank B. McCoy, Second United States Infantry, upon being relieved from duty with the National Guard of Minnesota, will join his company on July 1, 1899.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major Charles Richards, Surgeon, United States Army.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Major William R. Hull, Surgeon United States Army.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Acting Assistant Surgeon E. W. Pinkham, United States Army.

Second Lieut. William W. Fiscus, Jr., is ordered from the Second United States Infantry to the Nineteenth United States Infantry, Company

BROOKLYN BRIDGE IS SAFE

Chief Engineer Martin Declares It So in a Long Report.

THE FACTOR OF SAFETY 3.52

Present Strain of 13,974 Tons Must Be Increased to 35,226 Tons to Reach the Breaking Point.

Chief Engineer Martin of the Brooklyn Bridge made his report yesterday on the safety of the structure, in response to the recent request of Commissioner Shea. The work and calculations were made entirely by the engineers of the Bridge Department, no outside experts being called in. The conclusion reached by Mr. Martin is that the bridge is entirely safe and no one need have any apprehension that it will ever break from the strain to which it is now subjected. The inspection and calculations, he says, have been careful and exhaustive. The report in detail is as follows:

First—As to its strength and safety. The loads on the bridge at present are made up as follows: Bridge cars—the trains are made up of four cars—a motor car, which, fully loaded, weighs 44 tons; three passenger coaches, fully loaded, weighing 28 tons each—84 tons. Total weight of a train 128 tons. This equals 256,000 pounds.

The trains run at 11 3-10 miles per hour, and if they run on 45 seconds' headway they will be 748 feet apart from front to front. Hence the above load will be distributed over 748 feet, giving a load per lineal foot, for both tracks, of 690 pounds. The trolley cars loaded weigh each 14 tons, or 28,000 pounds, and are spaced 102 feet apart; hence this load, per lineal foot, is, for both roadways, 550 pounds.

The road on the carriageway is taken to be two continuous lines of trucks, (one on each roadway,) each truck occupying 20 feet and weighing 2.75 tons, 5½ tons on both roadways, or 11,000 pounds; hence the load from this source is, per lineal foot, 550 pounds. The load on the promenade is taken at 50 pounds per square foot, (although Mr. John A. Roebling says in his original report of 1870 that 30 pounds per square foot is a maximum load of a moving mass of people.) Since the promenade is 15 feet wide, the load due to this source is, per lineal foot, 750 pounds. Total moving load per lineal foot, 2,540 pounds.

The length of the main span of the bridge, in the clear, between towers, is 1,545 feet; hence total moving load is 3,924,000 pounds, or 1,962 tons. In 1892 the actual weight of the bridge superstructure was computed for the use of the Board of Experts which was appointed to advise upon the introduction of the trolley cars upon the bridge; and it was found to be, including cables and suspenders, 5,828 tons. The additional dead load that has been added from time to time is as follows: Additional new track for bridge railway, additional hauling cables and supporting sheaves, electric feed wires and cables, trolley arms, telegraph and telephone wires and cables, trolley tracks and mail tubes, 430 tons. Total dead weight and moving load, 8,220 tons.

To obtain the strain in the cable produced by this load this weight must be multiplied by 1.7; the strain is thus found to be 13,974 tons. The ultimate strength of each cable is 12,300 tons; or the ultimate strength of the four cables is 49,200 tons. Divide this amount by the strain in the cable—49,200÷13,974—and the factor of safety is found to be 3.52.

This is to say, that the whole strain, which is now 13,974 tons, must be increased by 35,226 tons to produce the strain of 49,200 tons which is required to break the cables. Now since the weight of the structure cannot be materially increased, if it comes at all, must come from the moving load; and since that is 1,962 tons, it follows that the moving load must be increased the number of times found by dividing 35,226 by 1,962=17.95, which is 10½ before the limit of the strength of the cables is reached.

The elastic limit of the cables is 2-3 of the breaking strain, or 49,200 multiplied by 2-3, which is 32,800 tons.

The total moving load is 1,962 tons, and this would require to be increased 5.6 times in order to strain the cables even to their elastic limit, to which point the metal of the cables may be strained without injury.

With regard to the safety of the anchorages it is only necessary to say that during the first few years of the use of the bridge both anchorages moved forward at the top about five-eighths of an inch, but there was no movement at the bottom. This movement was due without doubt to the compression or settling together of the timbers under the toe of the masonry of the anchorages. During the last eight years this movement has been about one-eighth of an inch at each anchorage, so that any strains that have been brought to them up to this time have produced no injurious effect whatever, and it is not proposed to materially increase the loads on the bridge.

With regard to the eight saddles, careful measurements have been made from time to time, and the results show that within a year from the time the bridge was opened to public use they had all moved toward the river about four inches. In the fourteen years from 1884 to 1898 they had moved from one inch to one and a quarter inches additional. There is nothing in this movement but what is normal and proper.

In July last, when the outrageously unbalanced loading occurred, the saddles moved toward the river from one and an inch on some to two and a half inches on others. Those which moved toward at that time are all returning to their normal positions.

With regard to the movement of elevated railroad trains on the bridge, I would say that the original schedule upon which they were run was approved by this department, and no change has since been made without proper sanction, and every direction from this office has been cheerfully carried out.

With regard to the trolley cars, soon after they entered upon the bridge a tendency was developed to run the cars nearer together than the 102 feet limit that had been fixed as the distance apart they should run. Without delay the attention of the executive head of the associated trolley companies was called to the matter, and he at once increased the number of Inspectors to five on each roadway, and that number were on duty on the 29th of July, when the trouble took place on July 29.

How they came to allow the cars to run so close together as to form a continuous solid line from the point at which the obstruction occurred, near the Brooklyn tower, over the entire structure to the New York station I cannot tell, unless their instructions were that they should not run closer to each other than 102 feet, and that they assumed that they might stand in solid line. Be that as it may, the bunching of the cars and the consequent locking of the lower cord of some of the bridge trusses occurred. This did not in the slightest degree affect the strength or safety of the bridge.

In order to absolutely prevent the recurrence of such a condition of loading the bridge, instructions were at once given to the Inspectors that the cars were not to be allowed to approach each other nearer than 102 feet. In addition, upon your request, policemen from the police were instructed by the Police Department to aid in enforcing the rule for the trolley cars, and also to prevent bunching of teams on the bridge in case of blockades. I have not the slightest fear that any serious unbalancing of the loads on the bridge will hereafter occur.

In conclusion, I beg to say that in my judgment the bridge is as safe to-day as it ever was, and that is equivalent to saying that it is absolutely safe; that no one need entertain for a moment any fears of its stability. The most careful inspection and supervision by this department of everything pertaining to the bridge have never been relaxed and will not be. It affords me pleasure to say that the authorities of both the elevated and trolley companies have been more than willing to carry out any directions or suggestions from this office, and the Police Department of the city has cheerfully responded to every request for assistance.

THE TOMBS PRISON MUDDLE.

Architects Withers & Dickson Make a Statement Declaring Their Work Is Vindicated.

Messrs. Withers & Dickson, the architects for the new Tombs Prison, on which work has been stopped because Commissioner of Buildings Brady pronounced their plans faulty, yesterday made the following statement:

"The up-to-date steel cells as designed by us are neither too light nor too heavy. They have been designed intelligently and are the same to-day as when calculated in 1897. The structural steel work as examined and passed in 1897 by Architect Post, Engineer Williamson, and the Captain of Engineers in the Department of Buildings is precisely the same to-day as then. It remains unchanged.

"Messrs. Post and Williamson have been over these figures again, and announced yesterday before the conference that the structural steel work of this prison was abundantly strong enough to carry this cell work as designed by us. So we are vindicated in our reiterated assertions that our work was right.

"Horgan & Slattery, calling themselves architects, brought in by the new administration, file plans for steel cells, &c., which are unnecessarily heavy, and costing a great many thousand dollars more than the cells as originally estimated upon, and included in the estimate for the whole building, made by Withers & Dickson in 1897, and now, instead of their (Horgan & Slattery's) cell work being made to fit the work as it now stands, it is being attempted to reverse it, and make the Withers & Dickson structural steel work fit Horgan & Slattery's cells. It is not much of a conundrum."

Big Game Shot in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 3.—This year will be a record-breaker for the number of deer, moose, and caribou shipped over the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad. The deer record for October and November is 2,695, or only 245 less than for the entire three months of October, November, and December last year. The number of moose shipped is 148, breaking last year's record, while 41 caribou were shipped in October and November, three less than in the same months last year. Five bears is the two months' record.

HOTEL MAN SHOT AND ROBBED.

Ex-Postmaster of Duryea, Penn., Murdered by Burglars, His Servant Gagged and Bound.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 3.—Michael F. Corcoran, proprietor of the Anthracite Hotel at Duryea, was murdered in the most cold-blooded manner by burglars early today. One of his servants was bound, gagged, and blindfolded, and the safe in his bedroom was blown open and about $200 in money and other valuables stolen.

Mr. Corcoran was one of the men who stood out most prominently in the determination to have lawlessless in the valley cease, and on account of his wide popularity summary punishment is threatened the men who killed him if they are not quickly hurried to jail when arrested.

Four masked men entered his hotel at 1:30 o'clock by a rear window. They forced open the door of his bedroom on the first floor, where the safe was located, and shot him dead before he could reach his revolver. Mary Monahan, one of the servants, was awakened by the noise, and descended the stairs. She was covered with revolvers, and, after being bound and gagged, was placed on the bed alongside Corcoran's body. She says one of the gang wanted to kill her also, but was prevented by the leader of the party. The safe was blown up while a coal train was passing. The robbers quickly gathered their pluder and left. The Monahan girl wriggled loose from the clothesline which bound her and summoned the occupants of adjoining buildings.

The only clew to the burglar's identity is the appearance in Duryea a week ago of four men who are known to have had twelve revolvers, dynamite, and fuses. Such equipment had become too common to excite comment. They were not seen again until yesterday, when they appeared to have plenty of money.

Corcoran was Postmaster at Duryea during President Cleveland's last term, and was a Democratic leader in Luzerne County politics.

MRS. ASTOR GIVES A DINNER

In Honor of Mrs. Samuel Colgate and the Earl of Strafford.

Mrs. William Astor gave a dinner last night at her home, 842 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Mrs. Samuel Colgate and the Earl of Strafford, who are to be married on Tuesday next, at the home of Mrs. Colgate's sister, Mrs. Alfred Kessler, 26 West Thirty-ninth Street. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Baron and Baroness de Seilliere, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Miss Edith Morton, Miss Blight, James De Wolf Cutting, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Lispenard Stewart, Eugene Higgins, Harry Lehr, and Robert B. Van Cortlandt.

HONEST POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

Democratic Election Board Declines to Oust a Republican Congressman.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 3.—The State Board of Election Commissioners this afternoon issued a certificate of election to S. J. Pugh, Republican, as the Representative in Congress from the Ninth District.

On the face of the returns Pugh was elected by a majority of ten votes, but irregularities were reported in two counties, causing ground for the throwing out of two precincts, which would have given the election to Mordecai Williams, the Democratic nominee. The Election Board, which is Democratic, decided that, while there were irregularities, such as the closing of the polling booth while the officers went home for dinner, the will of the people was not twarted, all the votes offered having been properly cast and honestly counted. Therefore, the decision was given in favor of Pugh, who is the incumbent.

The only other Republican elected in the State was Vincent Boreing, in the Eleventh. Contests, however, are probable in the Third, Eighth, and Tenth, and perhaps in the Fifth Districts, based on the existence of the new election law, though the action of the board in the Pugh case may preclude a contest, as no fraud is alleged.

CHURCH PERIODICAL CLUB.

Old Magazines, Books, and Papers Wanted for Distribution Among the Poor.

Persons who have magazines or other reputable periodicals which they do not care to retain will put them to good use by sending them to the Church Periodical Club, which distributes literature gratuitously among the moneyless but intelligent people in the Far West and throughout the South. Mrs. J. L. Chapin, the Secretary of this useful organization, says that she needs, books, papers, and magazines for camps, mining camps, missionaries, and prisoners. All good reading matter that can be spared from New York homes should be sent, prepaid, to Mrs. Chapin, Room 51, in the Church Mission House, 281 Fourth Avenue.

Usually at this time of year the Church Periodical Club makes up Christmas boxes for the children in remote and destitute regions. For this purpose the club asks donations of discarded toys, games, children's picture books, dolls, &c. Mrs. Chapin says that there are scores of little folks in this country who will in all probability receive no other Christmas presents than those sent to them by the Church Periodical Club.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL.

Its Thirtieth Anniversary Yesterday—Heroism of Soldiers' Nurses.

The thirtieth anniversary of the founding of the Presbyterian Hospital was celebrated yesterday afternoon with religious services held in the dispensary hall of the hospital. The platform was occupied by President John D. Kennedy, who presided, and the Board of Managers, while in the body of the hall were several hundred friends and patrons of the institution. Music was furnished by the choir of the Union Theological Seminary.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall gave a brief history of the hospital. In conclusion he said: "The past year has been a memorable one in the history of the hospital's work. More than 6,000 persons were treated in the hospital, over 2,000 ambulance calls were answered, and about 15,000 persons were treated in the dispensary. The response to the emergency created by the war was prompt. The call of the Government was met by transforming this hall into a ward with forty beds, which were tendered to the Government. While we all honor the soldiers and while every one felt that the hospital was but doing its duty in caring for them, there are certain facts which point to a devotion and heroism and breadth of purpose here quite as great as is exhibited on the field of battle. On Thanksgiving Day a short and simple burial service was read for an orderly in this hospital who died of a disease contracted from one of the sick soldiers, and to-day there are a doctor and a nurse lying ill from fever contracted in the same way. Constant heroism is required by nurses and physicians to face difficult situations without the stimulus of battle."

An informal reception followed the services and the hospital was thrown open for inspection.

DIED WHILE OUT SLEIGHING.

John H. Murphy of Greenville, L. I., Found in the Snow.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 3.—John H. Murphy, forty years old, proprietor of the Greenvale Hotel, at Greenvale, was found dead in the snow to-day by John Gorman and John Rooney while they were on their way to work. The body was in the road near East Williston. It was picked up, and Coroner Skinner was notified. He made an investigation and found that there was a large sum of money in the clothing, and that Murphy had his finger rings on. The Coroner concluded there was no suspicion of foul play, and granted a permit for the removal of the body to the home of Josiah L. Pearsall, in Roslyn, a nephew of Mr. Murphy.

It is believed that Murphy was attacked by heart failure while out sleigh riding yesterday afternoon. He left his hotel apparently in good health and took a friend with him. The latter went to the East Williston railroad station and boarded a train. When Mr. Murphy left him at the station he turned his horse about and started for home. When he did not reach his hotel a search was instituted, and his horse and cutter were found some distance from his body.

BICYCLING CARNIVAL OPENS

Big Crowd Sees Some Good Racing at Madison Square Garden.

ELKES WINS HOUR CONTEST

The American Easily Distances Taylore, the Frenchman—Several Riders Have Ugly Falls.

The bicycling carnival which began at Madison Square Garden last night was a success in every way, and the managers of the American Cycle Racing Association, who are giving the carnival, were very well pleased with the result of the opening night. The carnival will last all this week, as a six days' race is to be started at 12:05 tomorrow morning. During the week there will be short races each evening to add more interest to the big contest.

The big amphitheatre last night was crowded, and the Garden looked like a miniature county fair. Peanuts, popcorn, candy, lemonade, and other things usually seen at a fair were on sale. The racing was first-class. An elaborate programme had been prepared, but had to be cut short in order to get the hour race finished before midnight. The final heats of the amateur half-mile race and the professional half-mile race were postponed until some time this week. There was no delay in running off the events, one heat following closely after another, but the programme was too long.

The spectators cheered every successful rider to the echo. The track on which the races were decided is just like that used on former occasions. It is banked at the turns, and is ten laps to the mile. Several of the riders had some ugly falls, but no one was seriously hurt. The best tumbler of the evening was W. F. Wahrenberger of the Greenwich Wheelmen. He won two heats in the mile race, but in the final ran over the top of the bank at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden and was bruised.

He came out again in the half-mile race and won his heat, but before he could stop riding he ran over the bank at the other end of the Garden, this time taking a post over with him. His wheel was smashed. Arthur Gardiner fell in the final heat of the mile professional race just when he seemed to have the race won, and in the half-mile race G. C. Schreiber went over the bank and broke his wheel. These were the most serious of the falls.

"Jimmy" Michaels, who has been in Wales for a few weeks, arrived on the Campania yesterday. He was at the Garden last night, and attracted considerable attention. He says he has decided to abandon the wheel and become a jockey. He wants to be another Sloane. Michaels will probably ride some time this week at the Garden.

Miller, the winner of last year's six-day race, was heartily cheered when he went on the track to ride an exhibition half mile. He rode alone, and turned the track five times in 1:03. He looked to be in fine shape, and his friends are confident he will get a share of the purse this week, and a large one, too.

Another champion who gave an exhibition was Eddie A. McDuffie of Boston, the middle-distance rider. He rode an exhibition mile paced by Fournier on a petroleum motor bicycle. When Fournier started his engine the crowd laughed, but after a few laps the machine warmed up and finally when McDuffie started it fairly flew around the track. The mile was made in 2:09 3-5. Fournier thought that was slow.

The event of the evening was an hour's race between Edouard Taylore of France and Harry D. Elkes of America. The prize was a $1,200 purse, of which $700 was to go to the winner. This race had to be finished before midnight, and preparations were made to start at a quarter to 11 o'clock. Elkes won the toss for position, and chose the north side of the Garden, and Taylore started from the south side. It was ten minutes to 11 o'clock when they were ready to start. The tandems that were to pace the two men were signaled for, and as they drew up to the two racers, the pistol was fired, and the hour's race began. A cheer sent the men on their journey, and both leaning well over the handle bars fell in behind their pacers.

Elkes started off at the best pace, and before the first mile was finished had passed Taylore, with half a lap to his credit, and with the first mile made in 2:09. Elkes began to increase his lead. The silk American flag that he had tied around his waist fluttered triumphantly in the air, and behind trailed the Frenchman. At the end of the second mile Elkes had increased his lead to a lap; time, 4:19 2-5. At the end of the fifth mile the lead had been increased to a lap and a half, and this part of the journey had been made in 10:43 4-5.

In the ninth mile Taylore drew ahead of Elkes, but the advantage was only a temporary one, for Elkes called to his pacers and was after him like a flash. In this way they passed the ten-mile mark in 21:25 3-5, a mile in Taylore's favor, and then Elkes' pacemakers, and for several laps went around alone, and cut down Elkes's lead a little.

This gain, however, was a short one, and Elkes soon started out to make the victory decisive. He gained steadily and increased his lead at every mile. The fifteen-mile mark was passed in 32:30, the twenty miles in 43:18 3-5, and the twenty-five in 54:48 2-5. Elkes sputted during the last few minutes, and at the end of the hour had ridden twenty-seven miles six and a half laps. Taylore had ridden twenty-six miles four and a half laps, so that Elkes won by one and one-fifth miles. Elkes is the champion hour rider. In the open air he has a record of 34 miles, 1,220 yards, so that last night's performance was a long way behind the record.

THE SUMMARIES.

One-Mile, Scratch, Amateur.—Indoor Championship of America.—First Heat—Won by C. M. Ertz, New York; Harry Heyde second. Time—2:26. Second Heat—Won by J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, S. I.; C. Doyle, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:29 2-5. Third Heat—Won by Thomas Aderhold, Passaic; Harry Coyte, New York, second. Time—2:33 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Walter Torrence, Greenwich W.; Walter Babb, Paterson, second. Time—2:32 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, Greenwich W.; J. M. Biangin, Pierce W., second. Time, 2:35. Sixth Heat—Won by M. T. Dove, New York; Fred Conders, Jr., Port Richmond, second. Time—2:34. Seventh Heat—Won by M. R. Brown, Passaic; L. M. Taylore, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:28 4-5. Eighth Heat—Won by G. C. Schreiber, Pierce W.; F. Fisher, Brooklyn, second. Time—2:20½. Semi-Finals.—First Heat—Won by C. M. Ertz; H. Heyde second. Time—2:32 2-5. Second Heat—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger; W. Torrence second. Time—2:30½. Third Heat—Won by G. C. Schreiber; F. Fisher second. Time—2:30 1-5. Final Heat—Won by G. C. Schreiber; C. M. Ertz second, W. Torrence third. Time—2:24 3-5.

One-Mile Scratch, Professional, Indoor Championship of America.—First heat—Won by Arthur Gardiner, Chicago; Al. Weinig, Buffalo, second; time, 2:24 2-5. Second heat—Won by E. Winsett, Atlanta, Ga.; F. F. Goodman, New York, second; time, 2:25. Third heat—Won by Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn; B. B. Stevens, Philadelphia, second; time, 2:17. Fourth heat—Won by Nat Butler, Boston; R. A. Miller, New York, second; time, 2:23. Fifth heat—Won by H. Caldwell, Manchester, N. H.; Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J., second; time, 2:30. Sixth heat—Won by A. Newhouse, Buffalo; Robert Walthour, Atlanta, Ga., second; time, 2:22½. Semi-finals—First heat—Won by A. Gardiner, O. Hedstrom second, F. F. Goodman third; time, 2:25. Second heat—Won by Nat Butler, Robert Walthour second, R. A. Miller third; time, 2:28 2-5. Final heat—Won by Nat Butler, R. Walthour second, F. F. Goodman third, Oscar Hedstrom fourth; time, 2:42 4-5.

Half-Mile, Handicap, Amateur.—First Heat—Won by G. H. Green, New York, (40 yards;) time, 1:09 4-5. Second Heat—Won by C. M. Ertz, New York, (scratch;) time, 1:09 2-5. Third Heat—Won by J. R. Flippen, New York, (45 yards;) time, 1:10 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by M. R. Brown, Passaic, (15 yards;) time, 1:08 4-5. Fifth Heat—Won by D. Porter, Greenwich W., (35 yards;) time, 1:12 2-5. Sixth Heat—Won by C. Doyle, Uraha W., (45 yards;) time 1:06 1-5. Seventh Heat—Won by W. F. Wahrenberger, Greenwich W., (10 yards;) time, 1:05 3-5. Eighth Heat—Won by J. E. Buchler, New York, (45 yards;) time, 1:08. Ninth Heat—Won by T. Adamitz, Passaic, (20 yards;) time, 1:08. Tenth Heat—Won by G. C. Schreiber, Pierce W., (25 yards;) time, 1:06 4-5.

Race Horse and Jockey Hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Near the finish of the second race at Oakland today, Sugden, with Jockey John Shields up, bolted across the track and dashed through the fence, which he failed to clear, and then leaped fully thirty-five feet down the embankment. Here he stumbled and fell, throwing the jockey, who had kept his seat until then. Shields was thrown on the grass and was picked up with a broken collarbone. He is a son of "Abe" Shields, the well-known horseman. The colt Sugden was badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

Illustrating His Views.

"I know that you take a great interest in current questions," said the Snake Editor to the Casual Caller, who had left the door ajar when he came in; "but in this sort of weather you ought not to make your views so conspicuous."

"I don't know that I gather your meaning."

"Well, I see that you favor the open-door policy."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

THE SQUADRON AT BAHIA.

A Letter Describing the Movements of the Oregon, Iowa, and Accompanying Vessels.

BAHIA, Nov. 5.—When the battleships Oregon and Iowa arrived here on Oct. 31 their officers were very much surprised to find the refrigerator ship Celtic already in the harbor at anchor. Some two or three days after leaving New York the Scindia and the Celtic were well astern, and it was hardly thought possible that either would overtake the warships. However, about a week before the latter arrived in port the starboard high-pressure cylinder of the Iowa developed so serious a leak that the starboard engine could not be used, and the ship made the last 1,500 miles with the port engine alone, at a speed of about 9 knots per hour. This slowing down allowed the Celtic to get ahead, which she did one night without the other vessels seeing her.

The Abarenda was already here when the battleships came in, and she now has one of them on either side of her, taking out between 600 and 700 tons of coal a day to replenish the stock in their bunkers.

Three days ago the Cassius, Commander Very commanding, arrived from Hampton Roads, where she left about the time the squadron steamed out of New York. Leaky boiler tubes and other troubles to her antiquated and well-worn machinery made her a veritable lame duck, and it seems hardly probable that she will be able to continue.

The merchants—ship chandlers especially—put on a very sad expression when they view our assembled vessels and think of the hundred per cents. they might have made had we not brought our coal and other supplies with us. It is a very great convenience to the men, having the floating grocery store, the Celtic, so close at hand, where they can buy at such cheap rates. It is lucky that the colliers are here, as there is hardly any coal obtainable at present, owing to the unsual delay in the sailing ships bound here from Wales with coal.

Great preparations are being made at Rio to receive the visiting men-of-war, and entertainments of various kinds are being prepared to induce Commodore Barker and his command to remain as long as possible in Brazilian waters. But there seems more or less hurry to get the ships around to the Pacific, so four or five days will be about the limit of their stay. On the way down the Oregon had target practice with all of the guns of her battery, the big thirteen-inch guns excepted, and did some very pretty shooting. The new six-inch and their carriages, that were installed on board while at the New York Navy Yard, worked smoothly and satisfactorily, and proved themselves to be quite an improvement over the shorter ones that they replaced.

When the line was reached Father Neptune visited both ships, and for a day routine was suspended and high carnival took its place. The improvised costumes displayed a great deal of ingenuity, and at times made it somewhat difficult to determine just which member of Neptune's retinue was intended. The landlubbers, however, had no difficulty whatever in recognizing the policemen, lotterers, scrapers, and sousers, but they stood the somewhat rough treatment with great good humor and made lots of fun for the onlookers.

The collier Justin, Commander W. L. Field commanding, is in from Hampton Roads, reporting all well. She will probably proceed direct to Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, without stopping at Rio.

The distilling ship Iris has just been sighted, and all of the vessels of the squadron are now here, the last one before the Iris to arrive being the Scindia. The Cassius has proved the state of affairs as reported by Commander Verey, and is unfit to continue further on the duty assigned. The Sterling is filling up her coal from the Cassius, as will also the Iris, and the Cassius, when repairs are completed, will leave for Hampton Roads.

The Abarenda, having filled the bunkers of the Oregon, Iowa, and Justin, will shortly take her departure for the North. Her bottom is quite foul, and her progress home will probably be somewhat slower than when she came out. The health of officers and men is excellent.

The following officers have been transferred from Justin to Cassius: Ensign C. C. Billings, as executive officer; Ensign E. E. West, Ensign E. F. Martens, and Lieut. F. P. Crockett, and the following from the Cassius to the Justin: Lieut. M. Johnston, as executive officer; Ensign F. E. Ridgely, Ensign N. T. Coleman, and Ensign E. P. Jessop.

In addition, there have been forty men interchanged between the two ships. As the Cassius is about to return to the United States, she leaves her men having long terms of service remaining and her regular officers to replace the short-term men and volunteer officers of the Justin, which latter vessel will probably continue through the Straits to the Pacific.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONISTS.

Here to Urge an Alliance Between British and American Unions.

A committee, composed of members of the Central Labor Union and the Social Reform Club met yesterday morning the two fraternal delegates from the British trades unions, who arrived by the steamer Campania. They are William Inskip, Secretary of the Boot and Shoe Operators' Association, and William Thorn, Secretary of the Gas Workers' Association, and they are on their way to Kansas City to attend the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, on Dec. 12.

The two delegates said they represented about 1,500,000 workers. Mr. Thorn spoke for both, as Mr. Inskip is in poor health, and was still suffering from the stormy voyage. He said that trade in Great Britain was generally good, although there were many idle men.

"We have come here rather to learn than to teach," Mr. Thorn went on to say, "to learn more about the success of the American labor organizations that we believe are better than ours. In England the trades union movement has made great progress, but up to 1889 there were no organizations there which laborers could join. The gas workers there have been able to get an advance of wages, but the hours of labor are long, and workingmen will have to combine to obtain a reduction of working time. We hope that can be accomplished without having to fight the employers.

"We are going to agitate for a labor alliance between the workingmen of this country and of Great Britain, and we hope that some plan may be formulated by which this can be accomplished. The idea is that when English workmen should happen to have a strike the American workingmen will help them and the English will do the same by the American workmen whenever they may have trouble.

"In politics the workingmen of England have made great progress, and in the last election they won several seats."

The delegates were guests at the banquet of the Social Reform Club that took place last evening at Cabassud's, at 31 Broadway. There was a larger attendance than had been expected, and among those present were Ernest H. Crosby, the Rev. J. Francis Clay Moran, John N. Parsons, the new General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; the Rev. T. J. Slicer of Buffalo, Mrs. Frederick E. Nathan, Edward F. McSweeney, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration; Daniel O'Leary, State Factory Inspector; Richard A. Cooney, Master Workman of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor; George A. Stevens of the State Labor Bureau, Joseph Barondess, James J. Murphy, and Charles Healey.

After coffee had been served, Edmond Kelly, President of the club, made some introductory remarks about the work of the Social Reform Club, which he contended was both an educational and political organization and was striving to bring employers to realize the needs of their employes. Mr. Gompers responded to the toast, "The Club's Prospects." General Master Workman Parsons spoke on "The Knights of Labor."

William Thorn, one of the British delegates, was then introduced, and said much of what he had remarked earlier in the day.

American-Irish Historical Society.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 3.—The council of the American-Irish Historical Society met this evening at the Parker House. Thomas J. Cargan of Boston presided. It was voted to hold the annual meeting in New York City during the third week in January. The new members admitted included James Whitcomb Riley, Indianapolis; Eli Thayer, Worcester, Mass.; Joseph Sheehan, Philadelphia, and James C. Farrell of The Albany Argus.

Allowance to Hospital Nurses.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Secretary of War has made a ruling that commutation of rations will be allowed hereafter to all nurses, whether male or female, or whether employed in general hospitals or other hospitals, when they are granted leave of absence, the rate to be the same as that of enlisted men on furlough—that is, 25 cents per day.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES

Interesting Athletic Events Decided at the Armory.

FINE SHOWING BY COMPANY E

Its Athletes Win the Nesbitt Trophy—Richard Sheldon Makes a New Record for the Shot Put.

A large crowd attended the thirty-fourth set of games under the auspices of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association at the armory last night. The association has become famous for the precision in which the events are run off, but all records were broken last night, when the last event concluded at 10:15 o'clock, it requiring exactly two hours and fifteen minutes to decide twenty-one events, including trial heats in several of them.

The contest in nearly every event was close, and in several instances a few inches only separated the first three men. The interest was centered in the point competition for the Nesbitt trophy. Company E, however, won the prize without much trouble. Companies B and D tied for second honors. Company E also carried off the honors at the previous games. S. K. Thomas took a conspicuous part in winning the trophy for Company E. He finished in front in three events, scoring fifteen points.

The athletes that started from the scratch mark in the various handicap events did not figure prominently, and in only two contests did any of them show in front. One was Richard Sheldon, the ex-Yale athlete and amateur champion at putting the shot. He easily outclassed the other contestants in this event, putting the sixteen-pound shot 42 feet 10½ inches, establishing a new armory record. As was expected the bicycle races furnished several sensational spills, but while some of the wheels were wrecked the unfortunate riders escaped with slight bruises.

An amusing incident occurred in the one-half-mile run. W. J. Erich of Company E had a comfortable lead turning into the last lap, and was so elated that he turned around and laughed at the other contestants who were trying to catch him. Several members of his company directed him to "stop throwing kisses" and run. The warning, however, was no sooner given than Erich stumbled over a cleat at the last turn and before he could get to his feet the race was over and he did not even get as far as the tape.

The 440-yard run furnished an exciting finish, as did the two hurdle races. G. B. Holbrook, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club athlete, a member of Company E, made a bold bid for the honors in the one-mile run. He started from the scratch mark and managed to pass all the competitors but C. P. Loeser, who entered the race with at 45-yard handicap. The latter was very tired on the last lap, but lasted long enough to win by about 30 yards. The potato, wheelbarrow, and sack races provoked much merriment. The roller skating race was a feature, but was too one-sided to arouse enthusiasm.

The competition for the Nesbitt Trophy resulted as follows: Company E, 58; Company B, 30; Company D, 30; Company F, 19; Company A, 13; Company C, 12; Company I, 11; Company G, 6; Company H, 5; Company K, 5. The summary of events follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

93-Yard Dash, (Novice;) Armory Record, 0:10.—Won by F. B. Nichols, Jr., Company B; W. J. Erich, Company E, second; J. K. Powell, Jr., Company C, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

93-Yard Dash, (Handicap;) Armory Record, 0:10.—Won by S. H. Thomas, Company E, (6½ yards;) H. S. Stratton, Company I, (9½ yards,) second; F. C. Terry, Company B, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:09 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap;) Armory Record, 2:05 3-5.—Won by C. P. Loeser, Company D, (45 yards;) Harold Baker, Company E, (40 yards,) second; C. E. Holbrook, Company E, (scratch,) third. Time—2:01 2-5.

Mile Bicycle Race, (Novice;) Armory Record, 2:50 4-5.—Won by George Price, Company E; P. R. Curtis, Company D, second; H. W. Wilson, Company D, third. Time—3:23 3-5.

One-Mile Roller Skating, (handicap,) armory record 3:46 3-5.—Won by C. L. McClave, Company B, (35 yards;) D. Ferguson, Company A, (scratch,) second; B. H. Wersker, Company E, (65 yards,) third. Time—3:47 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (novice,) armory record 0:54 4-5.—Won by C. P. Osborn, Company A; G. B. Gosman, Company E, second; C. W. E. Bateson, Company F, third. Time—1:01.

One-Lap Wheelbarrow Race, (handicap,)—Won by S. K. Thomas, Company E, (40 yards;) H. A. Murphy, Company H, (6 yards,) second; H. L. Weismann, Company F, (scratch,) third. Time—0:24 3-5.

220-Yard Run, (handicap,) armory record 0:25 2-5.—First Heat—Won by C. F. Terry, Company B, (20 yards;) H. S. Stratton, Company I, (18 yards,) second. Time—0:23 2-5. Second Heat—Won by A. D. Rockwell, Jr., Company D, (20 yards;) J. H. Clarkson, Company B, (20 yards,) second. Time—0:24 4-5. Final Heat—Won by F. C. Terry, Company B, (20 yards;) A. D. Rockwell, Jr., (20 yards,) second; J. H. Clarkson, Company B, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, (handicap,) armory record 2:50 4-5.—Won by George Price, Company E, (05 yards;) E. A. Ware, Company B, (80 yards,) second; F. N. Drake, Company H, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:54.

One Lap Sack Race, (handicap,) armory record 0:28 1-5.—Won by C. S. Busse, Company F, (scratch;) J. Hopkins, Company E, (6 yards;) second; H. Baker, Company E, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:30.

Potato Race, (scratch.)—Won by R. H. Allen, Company K; T. G. Leonard, Company D, second; F. Heuer, Company D, third.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Armory record 4.33 1-5.—Won by C. P. Loeser, Co. D, (45 yards;) G. B. Holbrook, Co. E, (scratch,) second; E. N. Ehrhart, Co. B, (30 yards,) third. Time—5.05 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, (Novice.)—Armory record, 0:28 4-5.—Won by E. A. Delmonte, Co. F; C. L. McClave, Co. B, second; C. Radcliffe, Co. F, third. Time—0:33 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, (Handicap.)—Armory record, 0:28 4-5.—Won by S. K. Thomas, Co. E, (5 yards;) H. L. Weismann, Co. F, (10 yards,) second; G. B. Gosman, Co. E, (9 yards,) third. Time—0:29 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, (Novice;) Armory Record, 2:10 1-5.—Won by Charles P. Osborn, Company A; A. J. Zerbe, Company D, second; E. McK. Froment, Company B, third. Time—2:21 2-5.

440-Yard Run, (Handicap;) Armory Record, 0:59 2-5.—Won by C. D. Arthur, Company I, (27 yards;) M. Waters, Company E, (16 yards,) second; F. C. Terry, Company B, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:54.

Two-Mile Cycle Race, (Handicap;) Armory Record, 5:40 1-5.—Won by R. K. Mac Lea, Company D, (55 yards;) P. A. Dollard, Company D, (120 yards,) second; F. N. Drake, Company H, (20 yards,) third. Time—5:43 4-5.

One-Lap Three-Legged Race, (Handicap;) Armory Record, 0:23.—Won by M. J. Waters and J. J. Storms, Jr., Company E, (3 yards;) C. S. Busse and F. Gaisel, Company F, (scratch,) second; F. C. Terry and E. N. Ehrhart, Company B, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:24.

Eight-Lap Relay Race, (Novice.)—Won by Company E, Company B second, Company D third. Time—3:11 1-5.

Running High Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by R. T. Dodd, Company G, (6 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 1 inch; B. W. Wenman, Company I, (scratch,

MORE TROUBLE FOR MOORES.

Husband and Wife Accused of Robbing the Waldorf-Astoria.

SILVERWARE IN THEIR TRUNKS

It Bears the Hotel Mark and Is Worth $250—Moore's Intercepted Note.

There is more trouble in prospect for William A. E. Moore and his wife, who are on trial in General Sessions on a charge of robbing Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel. Subpoenas were issued by District Attorney Gardiner yesterday for witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury and testify as to the theft by Moore and his wife of silverware from the Waldorf-Astoria, where they lived before they went to the Hotel Grenoble, where they were arrested on the charge made by Mahon.

At the time of the arrest of the Moores their trunks were broken open, and a silver tray, a silver pitcher, and some cutglass were found. All these articles bore the mark of the Waldorf-Astoria.

Detective West of the hotel, identified them. After his arrest, Moore wrote a note to his lawyer, asking him to take the silverware to the Waldorf-Astoria, and deliver it to George C. Boldt, the manager of the hotel. This note was intercepted, and together with the testimony of various employes of the hotel will form the basis of the indictment for grand larceny, which District Attorney Gardiner will ask the Grand Jury to return against the Moores.

At the Waldorf-Astoria last night it was said that the theft of the silverware had not caused any surprise, as articles of value frequently disappear through the actions of dishonest guests. While Moore and his wife were at the hotel they conducted themselves in a most circumspect manner, and no suspicion attached to them until the stolen property was found in their trunks.

The date on which these articles disappeared, it was said, was not definitely known, and the only way in which the theft could be accounted for was that the pair had ordered ice water sent to their rooms and had secreted the tray, pitcher, and glassware in their trunks after the maid on duty when the water was obtained had "gone off watch." Each floor in the hotel has its own waiter service, it was said, and it was an easy matter to steal it if a guest was so minded. All this silver and glassware, it was explained, is of the best, and the stolen articles are worth something like $250. If they had desired, the Moores could have taken considerably more booty without attracting attention, it was said, the large number of guests in the hotel making it almost impossible to trace the theft unless a watch had been set on every room. This, it was explained, would have been impracticable, as the guests of the hotel would resent any espionage upon their movements.

When the Moores' trunks were broken open and the silver recognized as belonging to the hotel it was at once returned to the hotel, and the note which Moore had addressed to an attorney was therefore unnecessary.

Detective West said last night that the hotel management was not responsible for the charge of grand larceny against Moore and his wife. "We recovered our goods," Mr. West said, "and we were satisfied. If the District Attorney sees fit to prosecute them for robbing us we will give him what assistance we can, but we did not take the initiative in the matter."

Moore and his wife spent a quiet day in the Tombs yesterday, and both declined to receive any visitors. This was in accordance with the advice of their attorneys, who, however, held a consultation as to what course they will take when the trial of Moore is resumed to-morrow. The suddenness of the termination of the State's case on Friday caused the attorneys for the defense some little surprise, as they had expected several other witnesses to be examined. Abraham Levy of Moore's counsel, said yesterday that he felt that Mahon had attacked his own credibility in several ways during the cross-examination. He also feels that the motive of Detective Cuff in making the arrest was to procure the written confession which Mahon swore he made at the point of a revolver. This confession, which Cuff did not obtain and which is now in Mr. Levy's possession, is, the latter says, very damaging to Mahon, and will prove a potent factor in the defense.

In case Moore should be acquitted of the charge now pending he will have to face a charge of assault on Detective Cuff, as well as the grand larceny charge, in which his wife will be accused of complicity. If all the cases are pressed, the officials in the District Attorney's office say, it will be at least six weeks before the names of W. A. E. Moore and Fayne Strahan Moore are finally marked off the court calendar.

A VETERAN DIES SUDDENLY.

George Miller Had Been Suffering from Heart Trouble for Years.

George Miller, a retired army officer, died suddenly in his room at the Putnam House yesterday. For over a quarter of a century he had at various times been a guest of the hotel, and though well known to the proprietors and clerk, for a veteran of the civil war and for an army officer who had seen service on the plains in the Far West, he was singularly reticent. About fifteen months ago Capt. Miller came to this city from the Soldiers' Home, at Old Point Comfort, Va., to be treated for heart trouble, and went as usual to the Putnam House. On Friday Capt. Miller's wife, who resides in Philadelphia, visited him at the hotel, and after she had gone the Captain retired for the night. When he did not respond to the hallboy's call yesterday morning, the door of his room was forced and the Captain was found dead in bed.

Dr. Albers, who lives on Twenty-sixth Street, adjoining the hotel, was sent for, and after an examination stated that death was due to natural causes. The address of Miller's relatives in Philadelphia is not known, and at the United Service Club, 16 West Thirty-first Street, nothing is known about him.

THE MAGOWANS DISAPPEAR.

Trenton ex-Mayor and Wife Leave Erie, Penn., with Edith Barnes.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Magowan have given their case here another sensational turn by getting out of town, taking with them Mrs. Magowan's child, Edith Beryl Barnes, whose abduction from Cleveland on Nov. 14 was the opening act of the present case.

The Magowans left some time last night, and it was not until late to-day that their absence became known. It is generally believed that the Magowans are in Canada.

Magowan and Mayor Saltsman had a heated altercation at a club last night. Magowan very harshly criticised the county detectives, Chief of Police, and other officials, and the Mayor as hotly resented these criticisms. But for the intervention of friends blows would have been exchanged.

If the child has been taken to Canada she will be subject to no more litigation, as she cannot be legally brought back into the jurisdiction of the United States courts. The child, of course, is charged with no crime, and so cannot be extradited.

Killed on His Way to Join the Army.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 3.—Thomas Hacklin, who enlisted at the Philadelphia army recruiting office on Thursday last, and assigned to the Tenth Infantry, at Camp Forsee, while en route here, fell from the Southern Railway train at Bridgeport, Ala., and was instantly killed.

To Pay Troops at Camp Poland.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—The Paymasters will pay the Sixth Ohio and Thirty-first Michigan, the only regiments left at Camp Poland, Monday. A number of men from the First Georgia, lately mustered out, will enlist with the Thirty-first Michigan, Col. Gardiner and Col. Lawton of the two regiments having recently had some correspondence on the matter.

National Guardsman Dies from Fever.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Thomas D. Gill, a private in Company D, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, died to-day of fever contracted at Camp Alger. He was thirty years old, son of Policeman John Gill, and had been a National Guardsman for seven years.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Walter Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum" Produced at the Oratorio Society's Concert.

The first concert of the Oratorio Society's season took place last night at Carnegie Hall. There had been no public rehearsal, as was the custom in old times, that function being reserved for the second concert, when "The Messiah" will be offered. The feature of last night's concert was the first performance on any stage of Mr. Walter Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum," a musical thanksgiving for the triumph of our arms in the late war with Spain, and most especially for the epoch-making victory of that splendid seaman, commander, and statesman, George Dewey.

Since Mr. Damrosch elected to abandon his practice of conducting concerts and decided to devote himself chiefly to the work of composition, it ought to be a matter for congratulation that he should so soon have come upon a subject of inspiring greatness. Before Manila there was not anything for which this entire Nation could have joined in so important a hymn of praise since Lord Cornwallis handed over his sword at Yorktown, and in these days of Anglo-American love we have decided to say as little as possible about that.

The performance of the "Te Deum" was made an occasion of military and naval display. Flags were flung out in various parts of the building, and in the group at the rear of the stage the blue field and white stars of a Vice Admiral in command were conspicuous. Many officers of the army and navy had been asked to attend the concert, and as some of them came in uniforms, the blue and gold of Uncle Sam's livery were seen here and there among the sombre black of civilian life. To add further to the interest of the occasion, some seamen of the crew of the Yankee, who in ante-bellum days were basses in the Oratorio Society, had laid aside the chain hook and the squilgee for the book of the score, and were assisting with all their hearts and voices to praise Heaven for the victory of our ships in the amazed Orient.

The Chorale from "Die Meistersinger," Frank Van der Stucken's "Festival March" for orchestra, and Handel's "See the Conquering Hero Comes"—sung twice by demand of the audience—preceded the chief composition of the evening. And here the reviewer might with great comfort to himself stop with the mere record of the fact that at the close of the performance there was much enthusiasm, and Mr. Damrosch repeatedly bowed in acknowledgments from his box. But lest it be supposed that the enthusiasm was all aroused by "The Star-Spangled Banner," which Mr. Damrosch has introduced with contrapuntal treatment as the close of his work, something further must be said.

There are not many "tunes" in the "Manila Te Deum." Mr. Damrosch has aimed at producing his effects chiefly by massive combinations of voices and instruments, by rich and complex harmonies, and by huge climaxes. His contrapuntal writing shows high musicianly skill. He has in one chorus used two themes for separate pieces of polyphony, and afterward worked them together in double counterpoint with admirable mastery of his material.

Again he has made harmonic sequences of the most unexpected and eloquent sort, as, for example, in the closing cadence of his first chorus, where, in writing in D major, he passes through the keys of E flat, A major, A minor, C major, (tonic and dominant alternated,) E major leading to A major, and so back to the original key. The effect is really fine, and there was hearty applause at the close of this chorus.

Then follows a solo quartet, "To these all angels cry aloud," leading to a chorus, "The heavens and all the powers therein." The quartet is beautifully accompanied, a violin obligato making a conspicuous feature. The figuration of the chorus is excellently contrasted with the suave style of the solo quartet, and the two lead to what, it must be admitted, is the one really spontaneous and original conception in the work. This is the treatment of the cry, "Holy, holy, holy."

It is a poor task to try to describe music on paper, but perhaps some idea of this passage may be gathered from the statement that the sopranos and altos, each in two parts, sing alternate short runs, from the tonic to the fifth, to an accompaniment of violins in the high register and horns in the treble, all sounding the tonic, while the solo quartet repeats its former passage at the same time. The choral tenors and basses are gradually introduced and the accompaniment enriched, so that a crescendo of really extraordinary character is obtained and the tone of a vast multitude singing finely simulated.

Of the next two choruses it is not possible to say much in high praise. They are intricately made and show great musical skill, but they did not make any effect last night. They are extremely difficult, and the solo quartet parts which move independently were not always audible. Indeed, it would take a much bigger voice than that of Emma Juch to give the proper power to the solo soprano part. It may be added that Mr. Van Yorx, the solo tenor, sang false most of the time. Miss Stein, the contralto, and Mr. Meyn, the basso, did their work creditably. The chorus sang fairly, but with its usual lack of balance of tone, and Mr. Frank Damrosch conducted with fine skill.

On the whole, Mr. Walter Damrosch's "Manila Te Deum" has some of the most familiar traits of occasional works. It is well made, shows a masterful command of the forces employed, and has one or two spontaneous pages. But much of it shows the result of earnest and ambitious effort rather than of inspiration.

TWO OPERA PERFORMANCES.

"Tannhauser" in the Afternoon and "Marta" at Night.

The first matinée of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House was given yesterday afternoon. The opera was "Tannhäuser," which it was the intention of Mr. Grau to give with the same cast as that of the opening night, and the audience was a typical matinée assembly. The orchestra stalls were all occupied and their occupants wore nearly all women.

Boxes were filled with ladies of social prominence, who in a few instances were accompanied by the younger men of the smart set, and who promenaded in the corridors in the entr'actes and were just as effusively glad to see one another as they always are, in spite of the fact that they are rarely out of each other's sight more than twelve hours at a time. The upper parts of the house were well filled with people of no importance except to the progress of the world at large, and Mr. Grau in particular.

Although the manage of the Opera House had hoped to give a repetition yesterday afternoon of his opening performance, the fates were not in his favor, and there were two changes in the cast. One of these was made at a sufficiently early hour to admit of its appearing in the programme, but the other was so late as to compel the posting of those hurried extra-mural announcements which used to mean sore disappointment.

Mr. Van Dyck, who, it appears, was not quite himself on Tuesday night, was unable to sing the title rôle of Wagner's drama yesterday afternoon, and his place was filled at very short notice by Andreas Dippel. As this tenor was to have made his début some time in the near future as Siegfried, it showed a kindly disposition on his part to rush into the "deadly, imminent breach" yesterday afternoon. Pleasant memories of Mr. Dippel linger within the walls of the Metropolitan. On Nov. 26, 1890, he made his début in this country and had the amazing courage to sing Asrael in Franchelli's opera of that name on the first night of the season, in the first production of the work in America, for the first time in his life.

M. Dippel was at that time recognized as a young tenor with little experience, an earnest ambition, and a fresh, vibrant voice of moderate power and range. Since the season of 1890-91 he has sung a large repertory of principal tenor rôles in various parts of Europe, and has acquired much valuable experience. It is not necessary, nor would it be quite just, to report fully to the readers of THE TIMES his merits and defects as shown in an unexpected appearance. It is sufficient to say that his voice is unimpaired, that he has gained in knowledge of his art and in acquaintance of the routine of the operat stage, and that he showed himself yesterday afternoon to be a singer and actor of temperament.

M. Plançon was also unable to appear. In fact, he was not himself on the previous evening. His place as the Landgrave yesterday was taken by Lempriere Pringle, an English basso, who sang with Mr. Grau's company at Covent Garden in the Summer season, and who made his first appearance in New York yesterday. Mr. Pringle will probably become familiar to us as a variety of high priests. He has the sacerdotal walk and manner for the kind of men once associated with such parts. It is all admirable voice, but Mr. Pringle could not possibly have learned to sing so badly anywhere else than in Germany.

The other members of yesterday's cast were the same as on Tuesday night. There is nothing to add to what was then said except to call attention to the growing ability displayed by Mme. Kames in the expression of emotion. In the duet with Tannhäuser and the finale of the second act she did work of a very high order. Again, too, it must be noted that Signor Mancinelli conducted the opera in a manner calling for nothing but the most pronounced condemnation.

Last night Flotow's tuneful little work, "Marta," was given. "Marta" is a most agreeable opera for those who do not desire to think, but who hold that the ultimate end of dramatic art is to amuse. This opera is amusing. The principals engaged in its performance last night were Miss Engle, as Marta; Mme. Mantelli, as Nancy; M. Salignac, as Lionel; Edouard de Reszke, as Plunkett, and Signor Carbone, as Tristram. Signor Bevignani conducted for the first time this season and demonstrated that in "Marta," he was thoroughly at home.

Miss Engle sings the music of "Marta" delightfully, but it would not be hard to imagine a more sprightly Lady Henrietta. Mme. Mantelli, who was heard for the first time this winter, was a satisfactory Nancy. M. Salignac sang the music of Lionel with lyric grace and M. de Reszke repeated his familiar and notably fine performance of Plunkett. Signor Carbone was a capital Tristram.

HERR ANTON VAN ROOY HERE.

The Baritone Will Make His First Appearance Next Week.

Anton Van Rooy, the baritone whom Maurice Grau engaged in London last Summer, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Louis. Herr Van Rooy comes to this country for the first time to sing some of the leading rôles in the "Nibelungen Ring," and will make his first appearance as Wotan in "Die Walkure" on Wednesday evening, Dec. 14. During his stay in this country he will only be heard in Wagnerian rôles, but hopes on his return next year to appear in the opera in which he made his big success, "Hans Heiling."

Herr Van Rooy is six feet tall, and takes great pride in the strength he possesses in his fingers. One of the remarkable feats he does is to hold outright five billiard cues, grasping them by the tip ends between his forefinger and middle finger. He is a native of Rotterdam, where he was born in 1870. As a boy he sang in the church choir, and he followed commercial pursuits for a time. At the age of twenty-one he went to study under Prof. Jules Stockhausen, the famous baritone. His first appearance was made in concert in Germany, and while singing Wotan's farewell at Heidelberg he attracted the attention of Frau Thode, the daughter of Frau Wagner. This led to his engagement for the part of Wotan at Baireuth in 1897.

NEW OPERA FOR THE CASINO.

Miss Lillian Russell Will Sing in "The Loves of Cyrano."

George W. Lederer yesterday concluded arrangements by which Miss Lillian Russell, Miss Pauline Hall, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, and John E. Henshaw, and possibly Miss Della Fox or Miss Edna Wallace Hopper, who will play a soubrette rôle, will appear in a new French comic opera which is being translated by Louis Harrison and Cheever Goodwin. The music is by Louis Varney.

A number of operas have been under consideration by Mr. Lederer and his associates for the past week, some of which were "Marechal Chandron," by P. Lacome; "Les Demoiselles des St. Cyriens," by Louis Varney, and others that Miss Russell brought from Europe with her. After careful consideration the Casino management decided upon the opera by Varney, which is to be renamed "The Loves of Cyrano." In this work the principal male character is a baritone rôle. It also has a capital part for a prima donna, a good boy's part, a soubrette rôle of prominence, and a broad comedy character.

The present attraction, "A Dangerous Maid," will go on the road, closing its engagement at the Casino Jan. 7, and openin at the Park Theatre, Boston, the following Monday. On Jan. 9 the new comic opera will be produced for the first time.

W. H. Crane's New Play.

William H. Crane will give no public performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre tomorrow night in order to devote the evening to a dress and scenic rehearsal of "The Head of the Family," the new Fitch and Ditrichstein comedy that is to be presented Tuesday night for the first time. "Worth a Million" received its final performance last night as far as this city is concerned.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Sada, the child violiniste, a pupil of Ysaye, who has met with considerable success abroad, arrived here yesterday on the St. Louis. The young violiniste will make her appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House on Dec. 11, after which she will make an extended tour of the country.

The performance of "Zasa" will mark Charles Stevenson's return to polite drama, with which he was prominently identified before he devoted himself particularly to melodrama and supported his wife, Kate Claxton, for a long time. He will play the part of Bernard Dufrene in the production, which is one of the leading rôles.

After considerable cable correspondence, Manager Alfred E. Aarons of Koster & Bial's has succeeded in inducing Miss Cissie Loftus to anticipate the date of her engagement at Koster & Bial's Music Hall. Miss Loftus sailed from England yesterday and will be the principal feature of the very strong bill announced for the opening of the regular Winter season at this house on Dec. 19.

When Charles Frohman produces "Romeo and Juliet" next May, with Miss Maude Adams as Juliet and William Faversham as Romeo, he intends to make it one of the most elaborate productions of the year. The play will be presented for thrity nights, fifteen of which will be in this city, and the remainder divided among the principal cities as far west as Chicago.

MR. CLEVELAND AT FT. MONROE.

Ex-President Returning from His Duck Shooting Expedition.

FORT MONROE, Va., Dec. 3.—Former President Cleveland arrived in Hampton Roads this morning aboard Commodore Benedict's yacht, the Oneida, from the South Carolina ducking grounds. The yacht put in here to land Capt. Robley D. Evans, who was one of the gunning party.

Despite the disagreeable weather and high waves, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Benedict accompanied Capt. Evans ashore. They spent a part of the time at the cottage, and then went to the Chamberlin Hotel to call on Joseph Jefferson.

The former President said that he had enjoyed excellent sport, going into the blinds at 3 o'clock each morning. The Oneida has several hundred ducks and brant aboard.

River Commission Leaves St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 3.—The Mississippi River Commission left St. Louis to-day for its semi-annual inspection trip down the river. The commission is composed of Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, President, New York City; Robert S. Taylor, Fort Wayne, Ind.; B. M. Harrod, New Orleans; Lieut. Col. Amos Stickney, St. Louis; Major Thomas Hanbury, St. Louis; Henry L. Marinden, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Ockerson, St. Louis, and Capt. Mason M. Patrick, Secretary of the commission, of St. Louis. The trip will be made on the Government steamer Mississippi and will occupy ten days or two weeks.

Milwaukee Bank Benefit.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—Receiver Frank S. Thompson of the Commercial Bank, which failed several years ago, has begun action against twenty-three defendant stockholders of that institution to be required to pay the receiver a sum not to exceed $100,000 in relative amounts as may be found equitable. The plaintiff relates the resumption agreement on which the stockholders agreed to put up the $100,000 in case there was a shortage of assets. On the strength of the agreement new subscribers to stock were secured, and the receiver alleges the defendants failed to keep their agreement. The receiver charges that there is a shortage of $50,000 in the assets of the bank.

Cruiser New York Sails for Havana.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 3.—The cruiser New York sailed to-day for Havana under orders received yesterday from the Navy Department.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Composers, Singers, Players, and Managers Are Doing in Many Places.

The first week of the opera season at the Metropolitan Opera House, which came to an end yesterday, revealed two important facts. The first was that Mr. Maurice Grau had recognised in the constant demands of the newspapers for better scenery, costumes, and stage management a reflection of public opinion. It was needful only for the impresario to realise this to induce him to meet the requirement. Unfortunately, Mr. Grau is not the only person who sometimes fails to discern that newspaper comment is not merely the grumbling of restless or fated minds.

The new stage management seems to have the germs of life in it. No doubt the credit must be given to Mr. Paul Schumann, who is the only new-comer connected with this department of the house. Mr. Schumann is the husband of the contralto Mme. Schumann-Heink, and is by profession an actor. His wife always insists that her contracts shall include an engagement for her husband. The only possible use for an actor in an opera company is in the department of stage management. Mr. Schumann's presence in the company is welcome. We shall, perhaps, get rid of some wearisome conventions which tradition had fastened upon the mind of the former stage manager.

The other fact demonstrated by the week was that the large part of this public which loves opera was glad to see the season opened. The houses were large. That of the first night was sold out a week in advance, and the number of persons who stood up during the performance was greater than it had been since the "Carmen" furore. Speculators asked $15 for each orchestra chair on Monday, but dropped a little on Tuesday. No empty seats were discoverable, and so the speculators must have reaped a harvest. On Wednesday night audience showed a falling off, but the house was still a large one. Mme. Sembrich achieved an extraordinary success in the lesson scene of "Il Barbiere," but it remains to be shown whether this public can appreciate the musical finish of the cantilena.

The programme for the coming week is as follows: Monday, "La Traviata," Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Sauermeister, Miss Rouder, Messrs. Campanari, Salignac, Dufriche, and others; Wednesday, "Le Nozze di Figaro," Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, Messrs. E. de Reszke, Lempriere Pringle, Dufriche, and Campanari; Friday night, "Tannhäuser," with the same cast as on Tuesday last, except that Mr. Bispham will sing Wolfram; Saturday afternoon, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," with the same cast as before, and Saturday night, "Il Trovatore," with a strong cast—Mme. Nordica as Leonora, Signor Ceppi as Manrico, Mme. Mantelli as Azucena, M. Albers as the Count, and Mr. Pringle as Ferrando.

Mme. Patti's Third Marriage.

Mme. Adelina Patti's marriage with Baron Rolf Cederström will, according to present arrangements, take place in Wales in the beginning of February, either at Craig-y-nos Castle or at Swansea. As Mme. Patti belongs to the Roman Catholic faith, the marriage will be first celebrated according to the rites of this Church, but it is the wish of both parties to have a second ceremony performed according to the Swedish-Lutheran ritual. There are some difficulties in the way, because, for a Swedish wedding to take place in the Swedish and Norwegian Legation in London, both parties must be Swedes or Norwegians. The same applies to a wedding in the Swedish Church in London. It is thought, however, that the legal difficulties will be overcome, and the chaplain of the Swedish and Norwegian Legation, the Rev. J. Palmer, will, in that case, in all probability go to Craig-y-nos to perform the Lutheran ceremony. It will be remembered that on the marriage of Prince Oscar Bernadotte, King Oscar's second son, the Lutheran ceremony was performed at Bournemouth in a non-consecrated Anglican church.

Baron Rolf Cederström belongs to a Swedish family that was ennobled in the year 1684 and raised to the rank of Baron in 1731. One branch of the family has the title of Count. Baron Rolf's father, who resides at Stockholm, was formerly an officer in the Swedish Royal Horse Guards, and his mother (née Märta Lejonhufvud) is also of noble birth.

Baron Rolf himself is a young, handsome man of military appearance. He has for some time been director of a Swedish gymnastic institute in London. He made the acquaintance of Mme. Patti at Cannes last year, and was invited to spend a month at Craig-y-nos Castle this Summer.

A New Opera by Kienzl.

Wilhelm Kienzl's new opera, "Don Quixote," has been produced at the Royal Opera, in Berlin. Herr Kienzl is the composer of the well-known "Der Evangelimann." He has a growing reputation throughout Germany, and his "Don Quixote" was looked forward to with the utmost curiosity in musical circles. A crowded house gave the opera a splendid reception, but it is questionable if the work is marked by anything greater than remarkable talent. The opera is full of melodious passages, which strongly remind one of Mozart; indeed, Herr Kienzl himself confesses that he is more under the influence of Mozart than of any other master.

For years Kienzl had been revolving the story of "Don Quixote" in his mind as one suitable for operatic treatment. In selecting it it was not his intention in any sense to break new ground. He calls it a "tragic-comic opera." The libretto, which is also Kienzl's work, verges on burlesque, but all through the opera the Knight of La Mancha is represented as the dreaming idealist oblivious of the mockery of the crowd. Kienzl does not make of him a ridiculous figure, but a pathetic one, striving amid ridicule after all that is knightly and ideal, and this he endeavors to express in the tragedy of the music. The soul of Don Quixote weeps while the multitude on the stage laugh and launch their burlesque jokes at him. The music, Kienzl explains, is the echo of Don Quixote's soul, the tragic element, while the libretto is intended to show the comedy. It is in the working out of this conflict that the interest of Kienzl's opera lies.

Richard Strauss's symphonic poem on "Don Quixote" is to be produced here this Winter by Emil Paur.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Bangor has a musical prodigy in Arthur Joseph Beaupre, the nine-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Beaupre of 133 Date Street. This small boy, who has had less than a year of professional instruction, plays Mozart's Fantasia or Chopin's waltzes or Nevins's pastoral scenes in the "In Arcady" collection, or compositions of Greigg. The tastes of the young musician are most classical, his favorite studies being sonatas of Mozart and Beethoven.

Franz Kneisel has been conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the illness of Mr. Gericke, and has been highly successful. One paper says of his directing of Paul Gilson's "The Sea": "The performance under Mr. Kneisel was excellent throughout; the whole composition was mounted by him—for the performance under Mr. Nikisch could have had little effect upon the players at this distance of time—and to him belongs the credit of a singularly fine and exhaustive rendering."

Chicago still leads the world, as this item from one of her newspapers proves: "If the proposals of a certain genius of Chicago are approved by the proper authorities, the spectacle of the production of grand opera without a living conductor may soon be witnessed. This genius has perfected a device which renders the employment of a high-salaried gentleman to wield the baton wholly unnecessary. He has an automatic conductor which is guaranteed to do the work neatly, skillfully, and accurately."

The Washington Choral Society recently began the study of Verdi's "Requiem." Some of the members wished to give the work with English text, and others opposed the idea. The officers wrote to leading choral conductors and music critics and asked for expressions of opinion. They one and all condemned the use of anything but the Latin text. The matter was then put to vote by the club, and Latin won by a large majority.

Josef Reiter, the horn player, brother of the noted Xaver Reiter, is now a member of Mr. Van der Stucken's Cincinnati Orchestra.

Mme. Scalchi has been singing in Canada with great success.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Giordiano, the composer of "Andrea Chenier," produced his "Fedora," founded on Sardou's play, at the Teatro Lirico, Milan, early in November. A London paper says:

"With praiseworthy regard for conciseness the second and third acts of Sardou have been fused by Colautti into one, and in this we have a ball in Fedora's palace in Paris, the confession of Loris, the scene where Fedora writes the letter of betrayal, and the final scene in which love proves stronger than vows of vengeance and hatred, too late, alas! This wealth of episode is treated with the greatest felicity and a resourcefulness which would have done honor to so experienced a master of similar difficulties as Massenet. The act opens with a charming waltz, the rhythm of which is adroitly hidden so as to avoid the trivial monotony of three in a bar; then over a patchwork of various themes pass before us fragments of conversations—here a polonaise of Chopin wittily parodied to introduce a Polish pianist; there an amalgam of Russian folk-songs used with remarkable ingenuity for the apologue of the Russian woman; there, again, a spafilding tune to comment the exact value of a boulevardier—and so the symphonic web proceeds until we reach the most effective situation of the act. The Polish pianist plays a nocturne, and then an allegro, and to this accompaniment of a pianoforte solo Fedora and Loris sit to discourse first of love and afterward of Vladimir's assassination. It must be said that this device is the most novel and certainly the boldest in the whole of our modern repertory. The words exchanged during the duologue would seem to require some energetic, if not downright violent, instrumental accompaniment, and instead of this we have the dreamy phrases of an adagio and the sparkle of an allegro to serve as basis to the impassioned phrases of Fedora and Loris. The surprise at an effect obtained by reversed means is as great as the impression produced is legitimate.

The last act is an idyll in its opening and a tragedy at the finish, but here again the librettist, by adding a scene of rustic charm, has helped the composer, who can relieve the shadows of Fedora's death by a glimpse of sunshine, and the device is very simple, a mere repetition of a sirvente sung in the distance, while Fedora dies saying:

* * * Datemi tutti i fiori,
Ecco il sonno che viene, la notte, la gran notte.
* * * Dammi le tue mani....e le labbra
Le tue labbra adorate. Loris, mio,
Loris...t'amo!

But for the sweet song of the Savoyard the scene would be almost too heartrending. A delightful trio divides the dramatic importance of this act in two, and a song in praise of the bicycle might well be called the 'Marseillaise of the bike.'"

Otto Hegner has been giving piano recitals in London with much success. The Pall Mall Gazette said after his first: "He is certainly an extremely brilliant young artist, whose achievement has hitherto certainly justified his promise, and yesterday we thought that at times his accomplishment was quite wonderful."

The twenty-first anniversary of the production of "The Sorcerer" was kept recently with great eclat at the Savoy Theatre, London, where the first of the long series of what are now called "Savoy Operas" has been running for some little time, together with "Trial by Jury." The librettist and the composer were called for after each opera, and both appeared. The enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds, and encores were the rule rather than the exception. A very interesting souvenir was presented to every member of the audience in the shape of a book of photographs of the performers in the three productions—viz., in the original cast in 1877 and the two revivals of 1884 and the present year. It is unparalleled in the history of the drama that the works of two collaborators should have held the stage in London or the provinces for twenty-one years continuously, and it is estimated that over 6,000 performances of these operas have taken place in London, and between 20,000 and 30,000 in the provinces, under Mr. D'Oyly Carte's direction, besides many thousands of performances, authorized and unauthorized, in all parts of the world.

M. Jean de Reszke has replied with refreshing candor to the questions addressed to him by a Parisian paper, Les Annales. He says that he spends his holidays in Poland, in the country with his sister, for that he loves his native soil, and his money is invested in land there. His favorite amusements are riding, shooting, and tennis, and his chief hobby is breeding two-year-olds for the races at Warsaw. Asked whether he is inclined to flirtation, he replies, almost regretfully, "Tempi passati!" And although he lives a lazy life, he can never get away, mentally, from the stage. Also, he confesses that he does read the papers, and he prefers to sing mystical parts.

The production of young Siegfried Wagner's new comic opera, "Der Barenhäuter," is again postponed. It is now fixed for on or about Jan. 10 at the Hof Theater, Munich. It is, by the way, practically decided that Herr Siegfried Wagner shall conduct both cycles of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at Baireuth next Summer.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Paur popular concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"La Traviata," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Spiering Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—"Le Nozze di Figaro," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Musical Art Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:30 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Paur Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Tannhauser," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:50 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Il Barbiere di Sevigila," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Il Trovatore," Metropolitan, 8 P. M.
Paur Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Four recitals of chamber music will be given at Sherry's on Sundays, Dec. 18, Jan. 22, Feb. 26, and March 26, at 4 P. M., by Arthur Whiting, the pianist, assisted by members of the Kneisel Quartet and Gertrude May Stein. Subscriptions are received at Schirmer's.

At Carnegie Hall to-night Mr. Paur will give his fifth popular concert. The programme will be as follows:

Overture, "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Aria from Tannhauser, "Dich theure Halle" ..... Wagner
Mme. Rathbone.
"Ave Maria," for hautbois, with orchestra. ..... Schubert
Mr. Eller.
Waltz, "Southern Roses" ..... Johann Strauss
"L'Enterrement d'Ophélie," poem for orchestra ..... Bourgault-Ducoudray
b. Rhapsodie Espagna ..... Chabrier
Concerto in C minor ..... Gabriel Pierné
Mme. Danziger-Rosebault.
Songs, a. "In the Twilight of Life" ..... Frederick Coit Wight
b. "The Blackbird" ..... Victor Harris
Mme. Rathbone.
Polonaise ..... Liszt

The programme for to-night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows:

Ouverture, "Métry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Aria, "Hérodiade" ..... Massenet
Sig. Campanari.
Polonaise, "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Mme. Marie Engle.
Aria, "Freischutz" ..... Weber
Mons. Plancon.
Concerto No. 1, E flat ..... Liszt
Herr Moritz Rosenthal.
"L'Arlésienne Soute" ..... Bizet
"Come, Live with Me" (first time) ..... Minetti
Sig. Campanari.
Couplets du Myrrol "La Perle du Bresil" ..... David
Mme. Marie Engle.
"Carneval de Vienne" ..... Rosenthal
Herr Moritz Rosenthal.
Marche, "La Damnation de Faust" ..... Berlioz

The Spiering Quartet of Chicago will give a concert at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme will consist of Herzogenberg's quartet in G major, Opus 42, No. 3, (first time here;) Beethoven's quartet in E flat, Opus 74, and Schumann's quartet in A major, Opus 41, No. 3.

The second Paur symphony concert will take place on Saturday night at Carnegie Hall, preceded by the rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme is this:

Symphony No. 3, in G major, "Harold in Italy," Op. 16 ..... Berlioz
Concerto for piano, "Pathetique" ..... Liszt
"Russia," poem symphonique, (first time) ...
Overture, "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana

The concert of Sousa and his band at the Harlem Opera House to-night will be the only appearance of John Philip Sousa in New York this season, and to admirers of his stirring military music this will be the only opportunity of hearing the band for a year to come. Mr. Sousa has recently been seriously ill, and his return to the direction of his musicians is a matter of congratulation. The appearance of De Wolf Hopper as the principal soloist of the evening gives additional and varied interest to the concert.

The principal number on the programme arranged by Mr. Bispham for his recital in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, 15th inst., is Schubert's "Müllerlieder," which will be sung on this occasion for the first time in New York. The poems to which Schubert wrote the music, when twenty-six years old, were written by Wilhelm Müller, who was born in Dessau Oct. 7, 1794, and died, in the prime of life, Sept. 26, 1827. He was the father of the celebrated Prof. Max Müller of Oxford University.

The Musical Art Society announces that the first concert of this, its sixth season, will be given at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening next, Dec. 8, at 8:30. The work of this society has created a love for the best and purest music, and its concerts are the most important events of our musical season. The concert on Thursday evening promises to be of unusual interest. The second part of Bach's Christmas Oratoria will be given, with the assistance of an orchestra and a chorus of 900 from the People's Choral Union. The programme is as follows:

"Adorando Te" ..... Palestrina
"O Magnum Mysterium" ..... Vittoria
"Joseph, Lieber Joseph Mein" ..... Calvisius
"Es ist ein Ros' Entsprungen" ..... Praetorius
Christmas Song ..... Herzogenberg
Christmas Oratorio, Part II ..... J. S. Bach
"Ring Out, Wild Bells" ..... L. Damrosch
German Folk-Song, Arranged by ..... Wellnet
Four Quartets, Op. 92 ..... Brahms

To-morrow night, at the Broadway Theatre, "The Jolly Musketeer" enters upon the fourth and last week of its metropolitan engagement.

In Puccini's "La Bohème" the Castle Square Opera Company has scored the success of the season of opera in English at the American Theatre. For their commendable enterprise in affording local music lovers the first opportunity to hear this opera sung in the vernacular, the management has received the rewards of critical and popular approval. The public desire to witness the musical novelty of the season, joined to the request of the theatre's regular subscribers for a repetition of the thoroughly enjoyable performance has caused the management to postpone the proposed revival of "The Bohemian Girl" and to present "La Bohème" for an additional week. On Dec. 12 the Castle Square Opera Company will present "Faust" in English.

AN OPERA SINGER'S START.

How Bertha Waltsinger Met Henry Clay Barnabee and the Outcome of the Meeting.

One day while the Bostonians were rehearsing in Boston a pretty and petite little d

AS THE OLD WORLD SEES US

Views Our Expansion with Anger and Alarm, Says W. T. Stead.

WAS DISPOSED TO INTERFERE

"Calm Audacity" of an American Minister Said to Have Prevented a Combination of the Powers.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mr. William T. Stead, writing from Rome under date of Nov. 21, says:

"The answer to the question what does the Old World think of the new New World has never been made with greater emphasis than in the Eternal City. The oldest Old World regards the newest New with feelings of anger, disgust, and alarm almost too great for words. The sentiment of indignation differs in intensity. But it is universal. There is no sympathy for the United States either among whites or blacks. In fact, dislike of the American seizure of the Philippines and a conviction that the humanitarian enthusiasm which made the war possible was a mere mask of cant assumed in order to facilitate conquest, are almost the only sentiments shared in common by the rival camps of the Quirinal and of the Vatican.

"With the King's men the sentiment is comparatively mild. They do not believe in the least in the disinterestedness of the American war of liberation. The American declarations are almost universally derided as hideous examples of a worse than English hypocrisy. Uncle Sam, they say, determined in all things to surpass John Bull, has outdone him even in pharisaism and cant.

"The friends of America wring their hands in unaffected grief over the fall of the United States under the temptation of the lust of territorial expansion. Her enemies shout out the lips and shriek in derision over what they regard as the unmistakable demonstration which the demand for the Philippines affords of American cupidity, American bad faith, and American ambition. 'We told you so,' they exclaim. 'That is what the unctuous rectitude of the Anglo-Saxon always ends in. He always begins by calling heaven to witness his unselfish desire to help his neighbors, but he always ends by stealing his spoons!'

"It is unpleasant for the Anglo-Saxon to hear this on every side, but since the peace negotiations have developed a demand for the complete cession of the Philippines, Americans will do well to recognize that some such statement as the above represents the current opinion of almost every one in Europe who pays cursory attention to what is going on abroad. The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, absolutely ignorant of what has happened. Intent on their daily toil, they neither know nor care what occurs in another hemisphere. But the Europeans who read newspapers, who form what may be described as the public opinion of the Old World, are practically of one mind on the matter.

NO BELIEF IN OUR SINCERITY.

"Outside England, I have met no non-American who did not dislike the expansion of America, nor do I think I have met one European who did not receive my protestations as to the genuine sincerity with which the American people entered into the war with more or less mocking incredulity.

"'It is all very well,' they say in effect, 'to dissemble your love, but why did you kick me down stairs? It was all very well to proclaim your disinterestedness, but why should you seize the Philippines?'

"'Mere national brigandage, markedly obvious Pharisaism,' is a phrase which roughly represents the judgment of the Old World on the recent developments of the New. From which may be learned once more the old truth that the mass is the judgment of his neighbor's motives as we see the mirror of his own character. For the most part they express no surprise; they expected nothing better from these English of the New World. They are true to their ancestry.

"But there is in every country a minority of thoughtful men who, having for all their lives been the staunchest friends of the American Commonwealth, are now confounded and utterly put to shame at what is universally regarded as the apostasy of the United States, the abandonment of their national policy, and the adoption of the Old World policy of conquest.

"When I listened, as I have been listening for months past, to the alternate taunts and lamentations of the fair friends of America, the Babel of voices seemed at last to merge into one scornful chorus.

"'Hell from beneath is moved for thee to meet thee at the coming; it stirreth up the dead for thee, even all the chief ones of the earth: it hath raised up from their thrones all the Kings of the nations. And they shall speak and say unto thee, Art thou also become as weak as we? Art thou become like unto us? How are thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!'

"You may argue, protest, and rage as you please, the Old World has made up its mind on the subject, and nothing that can be said or done in the United States will alter its judgment. The American Government has come out of the ring fence. It has thrown its hat into the arena for the world. It is launched on a career of conquest which will be all the more predatory because it is masked by humanitarianism.

"The American Commonwealth, they hold, has succumbed to the malady which has so long plagued the Old World. A bright hope for the human race was extinguished when the one non-militarist power which eschewed all schemes of aggression and annexation enrolled itself among the common herd of conquering States.

"So men talk everywhere in Europe. Whether they regard to old-American ideal with sympathy or with contempt, they all agree in believing that it has been abandoned, and that forever.

"The seizure of one of the Philippine Islands may seem but a small thing, but it is decisive. When Eve ate the apple it was but the act of a moment. But it barred against her forever the gates of Paradise. What the Old World says is that the New World has now eaten of the forbidden fruit, and that the flaming sword which turned every way will prevent all return to the peaceful tradition of the fathers of the Republic.

DISPOSITION TO INTERVENE.

"In the course of my tour, I am now compelled to admit, I found proof of the existence of a disposition on the part of the powers to intervene on behalf of Spain, which might have been very serious had it not been checked in the bud by the knowledge that England would have nothing to do with it. When I was in Paris I was positively told that no proposal had ever been made to intervene, and that therefore England had never had the occasion or opportunity to put her foot down on the anti-American coalition.

"That, no doubt, was true as far as overt action on the part of the Government was concerned. But it is not less true that immediately after the war broke out a diplomatic representative of the powers communicated to an American Minister at a European Court in plain and unmistakable terms the displeasure of the powers and their desire to express that displeasure publicly and forcibly.

"These communications were sufficiently serious for the contingency of the use of the allied forces of the European nations for the coercion of the United States to be frankly discussed between the two diplomatists. The result of that discussion was to put a summary stop to all notion of European intervention.

"'If you intervene,' said the American Minister, 'it means war.'

"'Yes,' rejoined his visitor, 'and the forces of the great European powers, acting in alliance, would overwhelm any opposition which America could offer.'

"'No doubt,' said the American, 'but you would have to bring forces across the Atlantic to the other hemisphere and keep them there for the rest of your natural life. For the New World is not going to submit to the Old World any more. No, Sir, not any more than it submitted a century since when the odds were far worse.'

"'And remember,' he added, as a clincher, 'that when you were hurrying your armies and your navies across 3,000 miles of sea to fight America, you would have to count with England, who is certainly not friendly to your enterprise.'

"This put an extinguisher on the proposal. Nothing more was heard of the contemplated intervention. It never got so far as to be submitted to England. The whole design was checked at the very outset by the calm audacity with which the representative of America played his cards, including the trump card of the Anglo-American entente, which henceforth will play a leading part in all the dealings of the English-speaking people with their jealous and suspicious neighbors.

"I am very glad to be able to set forth the actual facts as they actually happened. They were told me at first hand by the person most immediately concerned, and you can absolutely rely upon the accuracy of the above statement.

"If the Old World regards American growth and expansion with unconcealed alarm, the British Empire, which is seated both on the Old World and the New, contemplated the new departure with unaffected sympathy. The relations between the embassies of Great Britain and America at Constantinople and at Rome could hardly be closer and more cordial if there had been a hard and fast, cut and dry, signed, sealed, and delivered treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the two powers.

"If things go on as they are going now, every English-speaking man will feel as I have felt throughout this war—that he has not one Ambassador, but two, in every capital in Europe, and that behind him wherever he goes he is shielded by the might, not of one empire, but of two, a combination beneath whose shadow the whole world may yet learn to rest in peace."

FRENCH VIE WITH KITCHENER.

Are Also Raising Funds to Establish Educational Institutions at Khartoum and Fashoda.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—M. Deloncle, the former Deputy, has written a letter to the Temps, saying that a body of Frenchmen, jealous of maintaining French prestige, has decided to start educational establishments at Khartoum and Fashoda.

He adds that most of the funds necessary have already been secured, and concludes with pointing out that Khartoum and Fashoda are in Egyptian territory and therefore under the régime of the capitulations which give France equal privileges with Great Britain.

Queen Decorates Soudan Wounded.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Queen Victoria visited Netley Hospital this afternoon and presented medals to the invalid soldiers who took part in the recent Soudan campaign. Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum accompanied her Majesty and introduced the wounded soldiers to her. The Queen was wheeled through the various wards in a chair, and she addressed a few words of sympathy to each recipient of a medal.

Hooley Gives £50 to Kitchener Fund.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—An amusing feature of the appeal of Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum for funds to found a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum is that £50 of the money subscribed came from Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, who had such a startling experience with "guinea pigs."

ROYAL VISITS TO ENGLAND.

Emperor William and King and Queen of Italy Expected Next Summer—Kaiser May Go to Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—There has been a flutter of expectation among society people over the announcement that Emperor William of Germany has allowed the fact to become known that he will pay a visit to England next Summer, unless unforeseen circumstances arise.

The better relations between Great Britain and Germany which have recently been established have sponged out to a great extent the "anti-Kaiser" feeling which existed in Great Britain since the Emperor's notorious dispatch to President Krüger of the Transvaal congratulating him upon the suppression of the Jamison raid, and there is little doubt that he will receive a welcome rivaling that of his former visits.

On his arrival here, which is timed, according to report, for July next, Emperor William, who will remain until the middle of August, purposes to visit a few of the leading industrial centres, and, it is added, His Majesty may also cross over to Ireland.

This imperial visit, coupled with the fact that the King and Queen of Italy also harbor the idea of coming to England next year, has opened a vista of brilliant society functions for the London season of 1899.

WANT TO WELCOME OUR SHIPS.

British Looking Forward to the Visit of Our European Squadron.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A newspaper of Portsmouth, which cabled to Secretary Long asking for definite information regarding the current report that an American squadron is to visit Portsmouth, received a reply yesterday, in which the Secretary said:

"I have to say at present that the date of the formation of a European squadron is undecided. When this action is taken it will be made public. Thanking you for your assurance of a hearty welcome to the United States fleet," &c.

People here deduce from this reply that an American squadron will be sent to Europe, and that Portsmouth will be visited.

BAZAAR IN AID OF SPANIARDS.

Stalls at Downshire House in London Kept by Society Ladies.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Countess Casa Valencia's bazaar, at Downshire House, in aid of the Spanish sufferers by the war, has been a brilliant success. It was opened by Princess Henry of Battenburg, and Duchesses and Countesses kept the stalls.

The Princess herself did a brisk trade in Spanish guitars, fans, &c., and she also bought a number of articles, including a water color by Garcia Mercia, representing a Spanish gypsy, in behalf of the Queen.

Several contributions were presented by the Pope, the Queen Regent of Spain, ex-Queen Isabel of Spain, the Queen of Servia, and Princess Ludwig of Bavaria. They fetched high prices.

THE INDIAN FRONTIER RISING.

Mad Mullah's Advance Partly Checked by the Khan of Robat.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The unpleasant news from the Indian frontier, where the Mad Mullah is again on the warpath, has caused considerable apprehension among the Indian authorities, though the latest advices show that his victorious march has been partly checked by the friendly Khan of Robat, who by a timely move has saved the British lines of communication with the garrison at Chitral, which the Mad Mullah endeavored to cut.

The fanatical movement, however, has taken a strong hold among the Swatis, and there is a prospect of another "little frontier war." A British force of nearly 7,000 men is now held in readiness for movement to the front.

The followers of the Mullah are variously estimated to number from 3,000 to 6,000, and their numbers are growing daily. The outcome of the rising will probably be an effective British occupation of the whole of the Swat Valley and another big hole in the Indian budget.

Threatened Famine in Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Advices from Russia say the reports of the threatened famine there are growing more gloomy every day. Count Leo Tolstoi has petitioned the Government for permission to form relief committees to cope with the distress, and the Czar himself has contributed half a million rubles to the Red Cross Society to aid the starving peasants.

Stubborn Lock Delays Gold Shipment.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A curious incident prevented the shipment of thirty-two cases of gold to New York on Wednesday's steamer. On the arrival of the train at Holyhead, the door of the bullion car could not be unlocked, and an attempt which was made to force an entrance into it failed, consequently the bullion had to be left behind.

Lady Curzon's Vicegal Wardrobe.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Lady Curzon has prepared her Vicegal wardrobe for her Indian home. She passed a week in Paris selecting dresses. Her orders to the Worth house alone reached $15,000.

Colombian President May Retire.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 3.—Dr. Manuel San Clemente, recently elected President of the Republic of Colombia, has relinquished his office for a period of sixty days. It is thought most likely that he will not again undertake the cares of government, owing to his extreme age. Senhor Marroquin, Vice President, will assume the duties of Chief Executive.

TOPICS ITALY DISCUSSES

General Rejoicings at the Birth of Prince Amadeo.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES

Agitation to Secure Release of Prisoners Condemned by Wholesale in Lombardy, Tuscany, and Naples.

FLORENCE, Nov. 18.—Court circles in Italy have been astir with felicitations the last few weeks over the birth of a Savoian Prince, son of the Duke of Aosta, and therefore a second presumptive heir to the throne. When telegrams were sent from Turin on Oct. 22 announcing his arrival salvos resounded the length and breadth of the peninsula. Thirty guns were fired from every fortress and warship, the regulation salute of welcome to a new Prince of the House of Savoy. Every private abode, loyal enough to possess Italian colors, as well as public buildings, promptly floated the red, white, and green from roof, window, and tower. The genuine spontaneous rejoicing of all classes in cottage and palace, town and country, proved the strength and prevalence of the monarchical sentiment in the land.

On Nov. 5 the infant Prince was baptized with befitting pomp and circumstance at Turin. His grandmother, the Countess of Paris, and his greatuncle, King Humbert, stood as sponsors. A long list of names was provided for him, but the one by which he is to be called is Amadeo, in memory of his dead grandfather, brother of the present King.

The importance attached to the advent of the Aosta-Savoia Prince aroused lively hopes of an amnesty for many of the prisoners, suffering from the hasty and rigorous sentences passed by the Military Tribunals last Summer. The prisons are filled with men and women, against whom a civil court could have found no cause of proceeding. Lombardy, Tuscany, and Naples were kept under military jurisdiction for more than three months for the express purpose of accomplishing these wholesale convictions, justified by alarmists, who firmly believed that most drastic measures were necessary to save the monarchy.

As to the reality of this danger there is still bitter controversy, but it is certainly well over at the present moment. The dynasty has a deep hold upon the affection of the people, who know that they owe to the House of Savoy their resurrected life as a nation, and know also that whatever may be the ills afflicting the country, none are due to their sovereign. The Italian Constitution restricts monarchical authority within extremely narrow limits, and no ruler respects those limits with more scrupulous fidelity than King Humbert. The governing power lies chiefly with the Ministry and with that indeterminate force known as "bureaucracy," so usurping in its dominance on the European Continent.

The birth and naming of the little Prince Amadeo are not to be associated with an "act of grace and justice," because the Ministry has not deemed it advisable to the King to grant an amnesty. Meanwhile an agitation is increasing throughout the country to obtain an assertion of public opinion in favor of a general pardon. Meetings are permitted by the authorities and addressed by influential men presenting the case of the prisoners and their claim to justice as well as to mercy. The wildest enthusiasm prevails in these assemblies. A writer who affirms that the mass of the Italian people are too untrained to be capable yet of the united effort necessary for crystallizing their desires into the defined weight called public opinion, nevertheless acknowledges that the populace at this moment know what they want and are demanding it in unmistakable terms.

Committees have been organized in all sections of the Peninsula, collecting signatures to a petition urging not only pardon for all implicated in the May riots, but the adoption of more humane standards in the treatment of prisoners in Italy, conformable to the demands of advanced civilization. Subcommittees of women are working with great ardor in the cause, and with signal success. Two hundred and ten thousand signatures were reported as obtained at the last count. More and more are volunteered every day, thus amounting to large volumes, which are to be incorporated in a memorial and presented to Parliament on the 30th of November. Members of every party share in the movement, and increasing numbers among the most conservative ranks recognize the perils of excessive repression.

The Ministry has at last so far yielded to public sentiment as to cause a division of the prisoners into two categories—the political offenders and the common malefactors—thus initiating the possibility of according special privileges to the former. At present men of high character and culture who have committed no offense but advocacy of reform are doomed to solitary confinement in the unwholesome dungeons of Finalborgo or the Milan Castello, receiving the same treatment as the roughest criminals. Within the last month the daughter of Prof. Lombroso (one of the most eminent men in Italy) has been condemned to three months' imprisonment for two articles pleading the cause of the working classes. Signorina Lombroso has consecrated her life to charity and to the relief of the suffering, and whatever lack of judgment may be ascribed to her championship of their claims, such appeals could not constitute a treasonable offense from any Anglo-Saxon standpoint.

The second session of the Twentieth Legislature has been anticipated with more than ordinary interest, and many have been flocking to Rome to be present at the "royal session," where the attention centres in the discourse from the throne. On Nov. 16, as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, the streets were lined with troops from the Quirinal to Montecitorio. The entrances to both palaces were guarded by mounted carabineers. Troops of cavalry were on duty in the squares and long lines of infantry were drawn up on each side of the street in the Corso and Via Nazionale. At 9:45 heavy guns gave the signal that the royal cortège was starting from the Quirinal. The state carriages, with coachmen, lackeys, and outriders in scarlet liveries, were an enlivening spectacle, in the glow of the Autumn sunshine. Bands played the royal march, cannon thundered, and finally the historic bell of Montecitorio rang peals of welcome as the Queen and Crown Princess entered the royal tribune in the Hall of Parliament, and also when, a few minutes after, the King and Crown Prince, attended by the Dukes of Genoa and Aosta, entered one side of the hall simultaneously with the Premier and Cabinet Ministers, who appeared at the opposite door. The King saluted the Queen, who arose and bowed in response.

When the applause which greeted the Sovereigns had finally subsided, the Premier stepped forward and pronounced the accustomed words, "Gentlemen, his Majesty, the King, begs you to be seated."

Amid profound silence the King in a clear voice began the "message." This is the first session in the present reign when an inaugural address has had to deal with a disturbance that could be termed "antipatriotic." The passages which excited the liveliest cheering were allusions to the success of the Turin Exposition and to the purpose of strengthening the navy. The somewhat perfunctory mention of the Disarmament Conference was received with contrasting indifference. In regard to the crucial subject of past disorders, the King spoke with much feeling. After paying a tribute of praise to the army, he added that the time had now arrived for removing every cause of fresh grievance and for granting to all minds the consideration which is the best guarantee of public order.

"My heart is impatient," he said, "for the moment when I may exercise the most precious of the privileges conferred upon me by the Constitution, that I may restore to their families those misguided souls who were victims of fallacious doctrines disseminated under the guise of humanity. To hasten the day, I turn to my people for their co-operation in healing the wounds from which the country is still suffering."

The bravos which resounded through the hall at these words indicated the sentiment of the House as wholly on the side of clemency.

Among the Deputies was observed Signor Macola, whose presence was noted with great curiosity, as his trial and sentence to a year's imprisonment has been one of the latest sensations in Rome, and he is only at liberty pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. The unfortunate distinction now attached to his name is derived from the fame of the man who died by his hand in the tragic and notorious duel of last March. Felice Cavallotti, poet, politician, and journalist, the daring modern knight-errant, whose life was a perpetual tourney, then met his death. It was said to be Macola's fifteenth duel, and the record ascribed to Cavallotti is variously given from thirty-one to forty-five. His habitual impetuosity of onslaught, which generally counted against his adversaries, became in this last combat the cause of his fall. A storm of unreasoning abuse fell upon Macola in the first weeks after the tragedy, but the lapse of seven months has calmed the fury of resentment, and the postponement of the trial undoubtedly secured a fairer hearing.

Article 229 of the Italian Penal Code punishes manslaughter by duel with imprisonment of six months to five years. In the present instance the seconds have been acquitted, and Macola's sentence, of a year's detention, is more an admonition against irresponsible journalism as provocative of tragedy than a verdict of unfairness in the encounter.

Macola is thirty-seven years old, a Paduan by birth, but of noble Greek origin. For a number of years he edited The Nineteenth Century of Genoa. Not long ago he became director and proprietor of The Venice Gazette. In Parliament he represents the Moderate Party for the Venetian Commune of Castelfranco, and is known as one of the "Crispi Crew," against whom Cavallotti had fought so fiercely and incorruptibly.

The latter's name is again on many lips, now that Parliament opens. Again and again men speak of the difference his passionate eloquence would make in strengthening the cause of Constitutional and individual liberty. Friends and enemies alike recall his scorn of opportunism and his fearless devotion to every principle he upheld. The lyric fervor of his verse, his vivifying touch of classic story, won for him numberless readers, and his romantic, adventurous spirit endeared him to all Italy.

M. S.

KAISER ANGRY WITH BERLIN.

It Is the Least Patriotic of All the Towns in Germany, He Says.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Emperor is in no way pleased at the reception he met with from the Berliners when he came here on Thursday last to review the Guards Corps. The cheers came chiefly from the soldiers along the route. His Majesty noticed this, and is said to have remarked to the Empress, loud enough to be overheard by the crowd:

"This town is the least patriotic of all the towns in Germany. A nice reception they are giving me!"

In addition to this, not one of the Berlin papers suggested decorating the city or otherwise celebrating the home-coming of the imperial couple.

A significant fact was that the French flag was hoisted at the French Embassy on the occasion of the Emperor's entry into Berlin, and it was emphasized by the fact that the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Noailles, watched the procession from the balcony of the Embassy. This is exceptional, and was regarded as being significant of the French Government's desire to be on friendly terms with Germany just now.

A similar compliment was paid to the Emperor by the United States and Russian Embassies, which are situated on the Unter den Linden.

The North German Gazette says the Empress intends to publish a volume of the photographs taken by herself in the Holy Land, the profits to be devoted to charity.

Mr. Knaak Still in Jail in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Frank Knaak of New York, who has been imprisoned on the charge of treason in referring to Emperor William as a "calf's head," is still in jail, in spite of the efforts of the United States Embassy and of his counsel to bring about his release on bail. His liberation has been refused on the ground that his trial will be expedited. It will occur before Christmas. Mr. Knaak denies that Emperor William was the person he designated as a calf's head, and his lawyer has evidence that Mr. Knaak, on former occasions spoke in complimentary terms of Emperor William, and it is also claimed in the prisoner's behalf that he was intoxicated at the time the alleged offense was committed.

Insurance Companies in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A bill has been drafted by the Government for introduction into the Reichstag as soon as the Federal Governments have approved of it, regulating private insurance companies and providing for an imperial bureau in Berlin. The measure, if adopted, will take the control of the American and other foreign insurance companies out of the hands of Prussia and the other separate States and place it in those of the empire, which would be a great improvement for American interests, as it would also lead to common regulations for the whole of Germany.

German and American Navies.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Cologne Gazette, in an article comparing the navies of Germany and the United States, says that in 1901 the American Navy will be larger than the German Navy, and it urges the Government to push the present shipbuilding scheme, so as to get on equal terms with the United States.

SLEIGHING AT LAKEWOOD.

Guests at New Jersey Resort Enjoy Uncommon Sport.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 3.—The sound of sleigh bells has been heard this week in Lakewood for the first time since the blizzard of ten years ago. In other years a few flakes of snow have occasionally passed the pine forest barrier, but hardly enough to cover the warm, sandy ground for more than ten minutes. The storm has produced some very picturesque effects, which the local photographers have taken advantage of. All the sleighs and sleds in the surrounding country—many of them relics of forgotten years—were gathered together for the benefit of the guests of the Lakewood Hotel. Some of the jolly sleighing parties were caught by the camera fiends, so that proof now exists that there has been such a thing as sleighing at Lakewood.

Among the recent arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel are F. H. Wilkins, Stewart Rayner, Henry F. Shoemaker, F. F. Ames, W. F. Carey, Thomas S. Holmes, P. C. Grening, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Keefe, W. H. Taller, G. E. Coleman, Mrs. P. Moller, Mrs. C. S. Steiner, Mr. and Mrs. William Brunner, and Arnold W. Brunner, all of New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Fitch, Mrs. William B. Fitch of Kingston, N. Y., and A. P. Clapp of Brooklyn.

KYLE OPPOSES EXPANSION.

He Declares the Senate Will Not Ratify the Peace Treaty.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—"President McKinley can never get the members of the present Senate to ratify the treaty soon to be signed at Paris by Peace Commissioners of the United States and Spain," said Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who stopped here yesterday on his way to Washington.

"The United States, the victor, should not be bound," he said, "to pay $20,000,000 to the vanquished Spain. Such a payment establishes a dangerous precedent, to say the least. Then do not believe that we want the Philippines at all. One island with a good harbor would be of use as a naval station, but whatever can we do with a lot of islands with such a cosmopolitan population as that of the Philippines?

"Say we make colonies of them. There is no place in general policy for colonial possessions. And by taking them we must discard the Monroe doctrine, for how can we object to Europeans interfering in American affairs now that we attempt to meddle in the politics of another hemisphere?"

McKINLEY'S GIFT TO WAH LEE.

Vice President Hobart's Laundryman Made Proud and Happy.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 3.—Wah Lee, a laundryman, was the proudest Chinaman in this city to-day. This was because he had received a fine photograph of President McKinley. Wah Lee has Vice President Hobart as a customer. While President McKinley was the guest of the Vice President last Summer, the Chinaman, who happened to be at the Vice President's house, met Mr. McKinley and asked him for his picture.

Nothing was heard from the President until last evening, when the photograph arrived. Underneath the pictures was the signature of the President. The photograph occupies the place of honor in the laundry and all Chipatown has viewed it.

Olga Nethersole Wins a Lawsuit.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Olga Nethersole has won her case against Moss, an actor, who sued her for damages, claiming breach of contract. The suit turned on the interpretation of the word "season," for which Moss was engaged.

Leonard Outram Secures a Divorce.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Leonard Outram, the actor and dramatist, author of "True Blue," who is now in America, has secured a divorce from his wife, whose stage name is Frances Ivor.

SEIZURE OF GOODS AT SEA

New York Chamber of Commerce Memorial to the President.

MR. McKINLEY IS SYMPATHETIC

Address Suggests a Convention to Provide for Protection of Non-Combatants' Property in War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—By direction of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, its Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws called on the President to-day and presented the memorial adopted by the Chamber at its last meeting, urging him to convene an international congress at Washington to consider the question of making private property on the sea free from capture in time of war.

The committee consisted of Gustave H. Schwab, Chairman; James McCreery, Stephen W. Carey, Everett Frazar, James Speyer, and W. Bayard Cutting. The committee was accompanied by Charles Henry Butler. Mr. Schwab, in presenting the memorial, said:

"The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York considers the time most opportune for the action that is proposed. It believes that the United States should now lead in an invitation to the nations of the earth to combine for the purpose of putting a stop to the legalized robbery that is now permitted in time of war on the sea by international law.

"When the subject was under discussion in the Chamber thirty-eight years ago the sentiment was a pronounced one in favor of the legalization of the humane principle that is now advocated, but circumstances then were such that no favorable action could be taken. President Buchanan drew the attention of the Chamber to the danger to which the country would be exposed if it should agree to deprive itself of the services of privateers, which the President regarded as partaking of the character of the militia of the ocean. He stated to the Chamber that the country might with equal propriety agree to abandon the militia system, and to trust only to the small regular army for defence of its territory.

"This consideration alone prevented the accession of the United States to the Declaration of Paris, but President Buchanan, as well as his predecessors, strongly favored the exemption of all private property upon the ocean from seizure in time of war, and the summoning of a convention at Washington for the purpose of discussing and adopting this principle would only carry out the views entertained by this Government for nearly 100 years. As the country has shown its prowess under arms it should now show its readiness and desire to lead in the paths of peace and an enlightened civilization.

"On behalf of the Chamber our committee expresses the sincere and confident hope that you will favorably consider the memorials that have been addressed to you on this important subject."

The President expressed himself as heartily sympathy with the spirit of the memorial and said that he would give the matter careful consideration. After leaving the White House the committee called on the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Following is the text of the memorial:

"To the President of the United States:

"The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York respectfully represents:

"That the persons and property of private citizens, while protected on the land in time of war by universal usage among civilized nations, are deprived of such enlightened protection and exposed to violence, detention, and seizure when on the sea.

"That this babarous principle, by which private individuals are deprived of their liberty and are robbed of their property when on the sea, is still recognized by international law.

"That this country has, since an early period in its history, consistently favored the adoption, in time of war, of the same principle on the sea as applies, by the consent of all civilized peoples, on the land, and in its intercourse with other nations has uniformly urged the acceptance of this rule.

"That the adoption of such a rule, providing for freedom of private property from capture on the sea, can only be secured by a general treaty, entered into by all the maritime powers, and that the successful negotiation of such a rule will entitle you to the gratitude of the whole civilized world, and will be reckoned among the greatest achievements of your administration.

"And your memorialists therefore pray that you will favorably consider the memorial which has been presented to you, urging that you invite the maritime powers of the world, through the proper channels, to attend an international congress for the purpose of considering and adopting rules providing for the freedom from capture of private property on the sea, whether belonging to neutrals or non-combatant citizens of belligerent nations, except in the case of contraband of war or violation of a blockade."

HAS CHANGED HER RELIGION.

Miss Burritt of Bridgeport, Conn., Becomes a Catholic.

Miss Annie Burritt, a leading member of society in Bridgeport, Conn., and a prominent worker in Trinity Episcopal Church, in that city, was received into the Roman Catholic communion in the Church of the Paulist Fathers, in this city, a short time ago by the Rev. Father O'Keeffe, C. S. P. Miss Burritt was accompanied by her friend and sponser, Miss Hecker of Bridgeport, a niece of the late Father Isaac T. Hecker, the founder of the Congregation of Paulists, when she made her submission.

The conversion of Miss Burritt to the Roman Catholic Church created a sensation among her friends in Bridgeport. For many years she had been a member of Trinity Episcopal Church there, of which the Rev. Louis Norman Booth is the rector, the most ritualistic church in that place, and had identified herself with the work of the industrial school connected with the parish and with labors among the poor of the city. It was the wish of Miss Hecker that Miss Burritt should be received into her new faith in the church founded by her own uncle, Father Hecker.

THE BRIARDENE ARRIVES.

Capt. Johnson Explains Why He Ignored the British Admiralty.

Capt. Johnson of the British steamer Briardene, which arrived here in ballast yesterday to C. B. Richards & Co., told of an exciting time he had while in Queenstown to escape from the British Admiralty officers there. His ship had hardly dropped anchor in Queenstown Harbor, on Nov. 16, when the Admiralty officers seized her.

In looking at the paper handed to him, the Captain found out that through a mistake the name of the ship stated in them was the Brerdene, and on consulting a lawyer, the latter advised him that there was no necessity for him remaining in port, and that he could sail at once.

He found that steam had been kept on the vessel, and when he told the officers that he was about to start he says they lost no time in getting over the side. When the vessel reached the entrance to the harbor she was hailed by a pinnace that put out from one of the torpedo boats, and told to heave to.

"I'll see you again!" shouted back Capt. Johnson, "now I'm bound for New York." The pinnace was soon distanced, and gave up the chase.

The Briardene is owned by the Briardene Steamship Company, and arrived in Philadelphia on Dec. 2. It is understood that she was seized on an old claim against one of her former owners. Capt. Johnson says that he is going to Queenstown again as soon as the ship is loaded.

Signal Service for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Col. H. H. C. Dunwoody of the Signal Corps of the army will be sent to Havana at an early day to assume general charge of that branch of the military service in Cuba. Because of the long civil war in the island the telegraphic service and equipment are far from good, and much work will be necessary to bring the service up to a reasonable degree of efficiency. Greely, the head of the Signal Service, has established a depot of supplies at Savannah, from which necessary shipments will be made.

Signalmen Ordered to Macon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Sixteenth Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, under command of Capt. S. S. Sample, now at Anniston, Ala., with the Fourth Army Corps, has been ordered to Macon, Ga., with the First Corps.

RAILROAD MEN QUOTE ST. LUKE.

Biblical Weapons Used in Telegraphic Controversy Between Messrs. Martin and Daniels.

Some time ago the trunk lines, which were allowed a differential fare to Western points, learned that the standard lines had put into effect lower rates from Buffalo to the Pacific Coast, and had requested Western connections to so arrange their rates as to make them the same as the rates enjoyed by the differential lines. The steps were taken somewhat secretly and the differential lines did not learn of the change until some time after the circulars had been sent out.

A meeting was held in New York last week by the differential lines to discuss the matter. David B. Martin, Manager of Passenger Traffic of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was chosen Chairman, and Charles S. Lee of the Lehigh Valley, acted as Secretary. After some discussion a telegram was sent to George H. Daniels of the New York Central, A. J. Smith of the Lake Shore, O. W Ruggles of the Michigan Central, J. R. Wood of the Pennsylvania Railroad, E. A. Ford of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and E. O. McCormick of the Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and to representatives of the Pacific Coast lines for their information. It was in part as follows:

"We learn with regret that at this most inopportune time, without conference or advice, you have arbitrarily reduced regularly established fares. We deprecate such arbitrary action as tending to demoralize and calculated to provoke retaliatory measures and unnecessarily reduce the revenues of all lines.

"We therefore request an immediate restoration of rates to those in effect Nov. 1, 1898, and ask that your prompt reply be addressed to D. B. Martin, Baltimore, Md."

One of the first replies received by Mr. Martin was from Mr. Daniels of the New York Central. It read as follows:

"I think it would be an opportune time for you to read the forty-first verse of the sixth chapter of the Gospel according to St. Luke."

Mr. Martin found the verse, which reads as follows:

"And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but perceivest not the beam that is thine own eye?"

Mr. Martin did a little Biblical research of his own and wired Mr. Daniels as follows:

"Your telegram received. We have been guided through life by the teachings of St. Luke, and fully concur that his sixth chapter is very appropriate to the case in point and for your personal application would advise reading last half of verse immediately following."

The half verse recommended to Mr. Daniels reads as follows:

"Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to pull out the mote that is in thy brother's eye."

Obituary Notes.

Superior Court Judge RHODES BORDEN of San Francisco died suddenly yesterday of hemorrhage, caused by an excessive flow of blood to the head. He had just been re-elected to the San Francisco bench.

JOHN SCHUMACHER, who lived at 261 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday. He was seventy-three years old, and was born in Germany. He had been employed for many years in the United States Sub-Treasury, in this city.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HOWE, a resident of Pomona, Cal., died Friday at Phoenix, Arizona. She was seventy-seven years of age and the widow of Brig. Gen. James Howe of Illinois. She was one of the five women who founded the Woman's Relief Corps of America.

EDWARD OLMSTEAD, aged seventy-four years, died at Wilton, Conn., Friday night. He was born in New Haven Nov. 22, 1824, and was graduated from Yale in the class of 1845. After leaving college he became assistant rector of the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven, and in 1849 became rector. In 1853 he reopened the Wilton Academy, which was established by his father in 1817, and had conducted it ever since.

ZOPHAR BRUSH, a brother of Senator George W. Brush, died on Friday at the home of his niece, Mrs. Luke Eldert, 718 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. He was fifty-three years old, and was a native of Huntington, L. I. He was engaged in mercantile pusuits all his life, and when the Wallabout Market was opened fifteen years ago established himself there as a wholesale commission merchant. Mr. Brush was a members of the Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church, having been for many years Superintendent of the Sunday school. The funeral will be held at the church this afternoon.

Lansing's Condition Critical.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 3.—The condition of Tom Lansing, the pugilist, who was stricken with paralysis several days ago as a result of a blow from the glove of Jack Root in a fight at Chicago, is more serious to-day than it has been at any time since his illness. It is feared softening of the brain has begun. He has been delirious now for twenty-four hours and has been removed to St. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital for treatment. Dr. Turner Andreson, his physician, says it is doubtful if he will recover.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Permit no substitution. Insist upon having Carl H. Schultz's, the only pure and correct mineral waters manufactured.

Piles—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d. No cutting. Book free. City references. Pay when cured.

The new collar. E. & W. "SAC." E. & W.

MARRIED.

KALBFLEISCH—QUIMBY.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at residence of groom's parents, 588 Clinton Av., Brookiyn, by the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel, D. D., Cynthia Payson, daughter of Edward E. and Cynthia Emaign Quimby of Orange, N. J., to Albert Courtney Kalbfleisch.

DIED.

BARROW.—At his residence, Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Saturday, 3d inst., Henry Barrow.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORNELL.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, Dec. 1, George F. Cornell.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral

ENORMOUS WHEAT OUTPUT

Receipts at Duluth, Minn., Far Exceed Anything Ever Known.

RAILROAD RESOURCES TAXED

One Full Train of Cars Leaving Every 40 Minutes of the 24 Hours—600,000 Bushels Shipped Per Diem.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 26.—The grain trade at this point far exceeds anything ever known. It is expected that this week's receipts of wheat alone will foot up to 4,000,000 bushels, an average of over 600,000 bushels for every week day. Last week the receipts were 3,750,000 bushels, which exceeded any preceding seven days on record. The month will probably foot up a total of 15,000,000 bushels, which is about 500,000 bushels above October, when all preceding records were smashed. The only thing that prevents even greater receipts is the lack of cars and of motive power to move such an immense tonnage on the railways.

Receipts of 600,000 bushels a day means about 1,000 carloads, or one full train every forty minutes of the twenty-four hours. All these cars have to be inspected by the State grain force, weighed into the elevators, unloaded, and then taken out and delivered to coal or other docks for return loads, or immediately run west empty. Then, to make matters still more lively, the same grain has at once to be inspected out of the elevators, weighed into ships, and started on its voyage to Buffalo, for so enormous is the demand from the East and from Europe that the receipts are not permitted to remain here longer than necessary for handling, but are more often than not sold for export before they arrive in this city. The State Inspection Department is busy nights, days and Sundays, the roads are running their freight train crews forty and fifty hours at a stretch without sleep, and it is almost impossible to get men enough to handle the business. The vast elevators hum continually with the whirr of machinery and glow nightly with the light of hundreds of electric lamps.

There were more than 9,000,000 bushels of wheat sold here to-day, to arrive within the next fourteen days, and it is feared the roads cannot bring in grain fast enough to fill these sales. Still, the sales to arrive go on as heavily as ever, often amounting to three quarters of a million bushels a day.

This is a very different class of transaction from the sales of wind wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade, for every bushel sold here means from 65 to 70 cents in cash and not a few fractions as a margin. For every bushel of grain sold here there is somewhere between here and Liverpool a draft and warehouse receipt representing just that much cash. Vessel room for about 6,000,000 bushels is contracted for here, shippers not daring to take as much room in vessels as would be required by the full amount of the grain they have bought, for fear of delay in receipts. Nearly all the A1 tonnage on the lakes is turned here for grain, and from now till the 10th of December the outrush will be something tremendous. At that date insurance expires and renewal premiums are prohibitive. On all tonnage but the highest class, insurance expires Dec. 1, but the construction of the newer, large, and stanch boats of the present forced insurance companies to extend their limits, and will continue to so operate in the future, till there is navigation for that class of ships as late as the connecting canals will permit them to travel.

This port is thus more tahn ever before building up a direct export trade with Europe not subject to the intervention of New York houses. On some days as high as 500,000 bushels are worked direct with Liverpool and Holland markets. A few years ago this was impossible. While a dozen or twenty firms are heavy receivers on the Duluth board, the bulk of the shipping and export trade is in the hands of two houses, whose connections with the other side are close and profitable.

To such an extent does machinery operate in the handling of grain and other commodities that the business of the port is done with no more hands than were a few years ago required, when there was not half so much to be done. Wheat is unloaded from cars by machinery, weighed in, cleaned, raised to the great bins, weighed out, and loaded into the ships all with a few men standing by to watch that everything goes right. Coal is unloaded from the cavernous holds of ships, cleaned and screened, weighed, shifted about the docks, loaded into cars, all by machinery that oes the work better, more quickly, and more accurately than man could. Electrically operated belts, screws, conveyors, elevators, dumps, and the like make the work practically automatic. Iron ore is raised from the mines, loaded on cars, dumped into the high docks, slid into the holds of enormous carriers, transferred down the lakes, and lifted from the ship's holds, all with machinery, man scarcely touching it at all from the commencement of its journey to the end. And now the mining companies are experimenting with a machine that will load the cars at the bottoms of the shafts and levels underground, with a view to replacing men there also. So far, however, this problem has happily proved a poser. Where coal is loaded on ships it is taken up by the full freight carload and dumped bodily into the vessel by steam, the hand of men being required only to operate the levers that move the machines. Thirty tons in this way are handled as easily and almost as quickly as one ton could have been five years ago. Costs are continually decreasing and men steadily replaced by steam and electricity.

COAL MINED FROM WASTE HEAPS

Thousands of Tons Daily Being Reclaimed in the Anthracite Regions.

READING, Penn., Nov. 27.—Between 20,000 and 25,000 tons of coal are being taken each week from the great coal-dirt piles in the anthracite regions of Schuylkill County, Penn. These immense deposits of what was at one time considered utterly worthless matter are to-day "panning out" rich for the men operating the coal washeries, and from 3,500 to 4,500 tons of very good coal are daily separated from the matter which is useless.

Up to about fifteen years ago few collieries were equipped with the appliances necessary to prepare all sizes of coal, and thousands of tons of the very best fuel, of the smaller sizes, were dumped out weekly on the banks as refuse. Then again, during the civil war, when the demand for the very largest sizes was something enormous, and that for the finer grades insignificant, the mine owners were not inclined to trouble themselves much as to what became of the small-size coal, and it was thus these enormous culm banks grew at all collieries. Modern inventions, however, have changed all this, and there is practically no waste in this respect at any mines to-day, as screens have been so constructed as to catch everything in the shape of coal that is marketable.

In the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Lackawanna hard-coal regions it is estimated that millions of tons of good coal now lie buried in these banks, all of which will be reclaimed. There is not a colliery, including the abandoned mines, in the great Pennsylvania coal belt where water is plentiful at which washeries have not been erected, and each of these coal reclaimers is to-day turning out from 250 to 300 tons of fuel a day, when operated.

This reclaimed coal is in various sizes, from rice to nut. It is of excellent quality and sells readily. Of late years the demand for the smaller sizes of anthracite coal has become very great, and the coal companies have frequently experienced some trouble in supplying the market. This is because the smaller sizes are cheaper than the larger grades, and because grates for burning the very smallest sizes have come into more general use.

With this increased demand for small coal the question of reclaiming the great quantities deposited in the waste piles was considered, and machinery for performing this work economically built.

Among the extensive washeries now in operation are those at Gilberton, Mahanoy Plane, Girardville, Locust Gap, Ashland, and many others, and at least a dozen new ones will be started within the next year. It is said it will take at least fifty years to take out all the good coal now buried in these great dirt banks.

Typewriting in Evening Schools.

Assistant Superintendent Matthew Elgas who is in charge of the evening schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, has announced that the preparations for introducing typewriting into the classes where stenography is taught have been completed, and that this branch of instruction will be started during the coming week. The instructors in these classes will be persons who have had experience in the use of these machines, and who will teach typewriting practically rather than theoretically. The classes will be started to-morrow night.

Special for Monday

A very attractive lot of Rubber Dressing Combs—8 and 9 inch sizes—the quality that is not sold regularly anywhere for less than 50c., to-morrow for *25c.*

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

Special for Monday

With each purchase of Babeskin Soap, a handsome aluminum blotter, suitable for "my lady's desk," FREE.

Babeskin Soap, special for Monday, per cake, *9c.*

The Holiday Store and a Few Facts and Figures of Interest.

In these days, when not less than twenty stores will advertise the possession of the largest assortment of Christmas Goods this side of the planet Jupiter, a few facts concerning The Big Store may not be out of place. We have a habit of reducing things to figures, so that any one who cares may prove them. The Big Store, firstly, is an absolutely fireproof edifice—so far as we know the only fireproof structure devoted to retailing in New York. In the days of great crowds that's a matter you want to remember. We have seven great floors—within a fraction of fifteen acres of space—now practically converted in its entirety into a holiday bazaar, and if New York holds its equal we don't know it. Take Toys, for instance. Two-thirds of the second floor, 70,000 square feet—is its present size. Have you ever seen its equal? Jewelry alone occupies 10,000 square feet on the main floor. Where else can you gaze upon such an expanse of glittering gold and diamonds? And so we may continue ad libitum through sixty-eight sections of the store. There's nothing to compare with them, much less equal them, in New York City. But it's not only in size we excel—price and quality are equally superior. Assortments, good taste, reliable workmanship, all received the painstaking attention of the foremost specialist in the various lines. And so we may safely leave the "tooting of the horn" to others, relying solely upon the sound judgment of the purchasing public to select for its trading place the store best suited to supply its wants.

The Glitter and Sparkle of **Christmas Jewelry**

The costliest as well as the most modestly priced products of the goldsmith's art are amply represented. There are novelties from all over the world. That which you will see in the most exclusive jewelry store you will find here. There will be a difference, but in price only. As in everything else, we offer in jewelry and silverware better goods for the same money, or the same goods for less money, than any other store in America. Come in and ask our prices; it's a little education in jewelry values that may be of use to you. We offer you Monday some very special bargains:—

$40.00 Diamond Rings $19.75

You will remember our recent statement of a phenomenal diamond purchase. Here is lot No. 2, more attractive, if possible, than lot No. 1. Only 23 of these beautiful solitaire Diamond Rings, in solid 14 carat Tiffany settings, weighing ½ carat each, actually worth up to $40 00. Any stone will be reset free of charge in our own workshop on the premises.

DIAMOND EARDROPS, WEIGHING UP TO 1 CARAT. *39.75*

Stop to consider one moment what we offer you. The quality of these diamonds is of that flashing white which ever distinguishes the genuine diamond. Nineteen pairs only, ten pairs in swinging drop settings and nine pairs in ear screws. Every mounting is warranted heavy 14 carat gold. The weight of each pair is warranted, and not one pair in the lot but is worth 50 per cent. more than to-morrow's price.

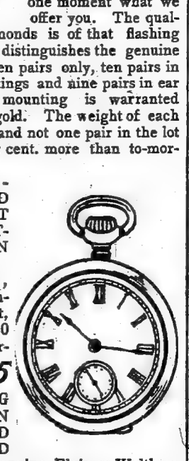

MEN'S WALTHAM SOLID 14 CARAT GOLD HUNTING OR OPEN FACED WATCHES, heavy, substantial and elegant, worth up to $35.00 choice to-morrow, *23.75*

MEN'S HUNTING OR OPEN FACED GOLD FILLED Watches, with genuine Elgin or Waltham movement, the genteel thin model style, to-morrow *5.95*

WOMEN'S 14 CARAT GOLD FILLED WATCHES, smallest Waltham Watch made, hunting style, accurate, elsewhere sold for $12.00, to-morrow *7.95*

A $20.00 TEA SET FOR 12.50.—The Knickerbocker, 5 pieces, handsomely hand engraved, modeled after a popular sterling silver style, worth every cent of $20.00, to-morrow *12.50*

A $6.50 MERIDEN BRITANNIA BAKING DISH FOR $3.75, the best ware this famous firm produces, and one of their new models, actually worth $6.50, to-morrow, *3.75*

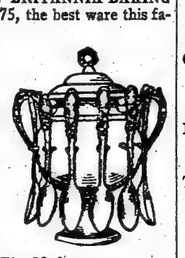

QUADRUPLE PLATED SUGAR BOWL, with 12 Rogers Teaspoons, to-morrow at $2.75. The Bowl alone is worth $2.00. The 12 fancy spoons sell for $1.90. Complete at *2.75*

24 PIECES OF ROGERS SILVER PLATED WARE, consisting of 6 12 dwt. Knives, 6 Rogers Fancy Forks, 6 Rogers Fancy Teaspoons, and 6 Rogers Fancy Tablespoons, all to-morrow, in case, *4.95*

ANSONIA MARBLEIZED IRON CLOCK, with bronze trimmings, cathedral gong, strikes hour and half hour, with large figure to match, 8½ inches high, 9 inches long, choice at *5.25*

ANSONIA BRONZE CLOCK, 8-day, visible escapement, fine cathedral gong, strikes half hour, 14 inches high, 16 inches long, to-morrow at *11.25*

The Grand Toy Bazaar

on the second floor is a veritable fairyland. It looks as though Santa Claus had unloaded his entire stock there. You can't give the youngsters a greater treat than to bring them here. You will find a larger collection of toys than in any store in New York, and, we may mention incidentally, also the very lowest prices.

Dolls, the jointed kind, 12 inches long, glass moving eyes and flowing hair, regular value 30c., to-morrow . . *19c*

Kid Body Dolls, 23 inches long, full jointed, glass moving eyes, made from the best material, fitted with shoes and stockings, regular value $2.00, to-morrow *1.25*

Fully Dressed Dolls, 17 inches long, jointed bodies, glass eyes, flowing hair, strongly made, prettily dressed, regular price $1.25, to-morrow . . *85c*

Boys' Express Wagons, the largest size, 26x13 inch body, iron axles, hub caps, best wheels, with riveted tires, high back seat and whip, the $1.25 kind, to-morrow *98c*

Toy Hook and Ladder, the real large kind, strongly made, stand a good deal of knocking about, handsomely finished, complete with gong, &c., to-morrow *1.45*

LEAD SOLDIERS, "The Rough Riders," 35 pieces in a box, size 11x14 inches, regularly sold at 50c., to-morrow *35c*

CHILDRENS' DESKS, made of hardwood, handsomely finished and strongly made, size 21x13 tops, regularly sold at $1.00, to-morrow *69c*

Horse and Dray of malleable iron, 15 inches long, nicely painted and correct model, worth 50c., to-morrow . *35c*

The 50c. Games, size of box 13x22 inches, such as Seal Hunting, Battle for the Flag, Tiger Hunting, Troublesome Donkey, Yale, Harvard, and Robber Kitten, &c., to-morrow *35c*

Table Croquet, large size, complete with all the paraphernalia, 50c. kind, to-morrow *40c*

Rubber Dolls, 14 inches long, prettily dressed in assorted garments of all colors, the $1.00 kind, to-morrow . . *65c*

China Tea Sets, 25 pieces in a box, size 24x19, prettily decorated with novel designs; worth $1.00, to-morrow *63c*

Ten Pins, made of hardwood, 7 inch size, prettily striped and finished; worth 25c., to-morrow . . . *15c*

Hook and Ladder of malleable iron, 22 inches long, two horses, nicely painted and very durable; the 75c. kind to-morrow *39c*

Children's Arm Chairs, very prettily painted with red, 26 inches high, seat 11x12 in., very durable; sell regularly at 50c., to-morrow special . . *35c*

Trick Boxes, 7x9 inches, filled with an assortment of various tricks, &c.; the 25c. kind to-morrow . . *15c*

Transparent Slates, 11x13 inches, with the usual amount of pictures; worth 25c., to-morrow *15c*

Magic Boxes, with the dancing figures and various other articles for the amusement of children; the 35c. kind, to-morrow *18c*

Steel Launches, the clock work style, good mechanism, 7 inches long, warranted to float and move in water; the 50c. kind to-morrow . . . *35c*

Tree ornaments in vast quantities and great assortment: Soldier Suits, Electrical, Magnetic, Steam and Clock Work; Toys in abundance; Noah's Arks and Sleighs for the thousands.

Do you want a doll? If so, we have the bodies, heads, arms, legs, wigs, &c., &c.; also dresses of all kinds, parasols, jewelry, underwear, shoes and stockings, toilet sets, &c.; in fact, everything for dolls and dolls' outfits.

See the large assortment of Doll Houses; in fact, come and see the largest, grandest and most varied Toy Department that is and that ever was in existence.

Holiday Handkerchiefs

What shall we say about this ocean of dainty Handkerchiefs?—we cannot do it justice. Last year the handkerchief business of the Big Store rose to an almost unprecedented height, and this year's is to eclipse it. Preparations on a scale undreamed of heretofore in retail circles place before you an array of handkerchiefs that will be a revelation to you.

1,500 dozen Men's Initial Handkerchiefs, 1½ inch hem, choice of two large openwork initials, 1.20 dozen; each, ... *10c.*

Men's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 10c. to 75c. each, ⅛ inch to 1½ inch hem, from the regular to the very largest sizes.

We quote three leading grades, with hand embroidered initials, the texture and initial regulating the prices; all are new designs:—

½ dozen in a box, *1.50;* each *25c.*

½ dozen in a box, *2.00;* each *35c.*

½ dozen in a box, *2.75;* each *50c.*

Men's Japanese Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, openwork initial, cheap at 35c. . . . . *23c.*

All kinds of Men's Silk Handkerchiefs here, plain and with fancy borders.

Silk Mufflers in profusion, black, white, blue and fancy combinations; our line of twill and brocade Mufflers starts at *48c.* and goes up to *5.00.*

98c. for values for which you would expect to pay $1.50, comprising heavy twill polka dots and brocades; large size black and bandanas for elderly gentlemen have not been forgotten.

We have never before shown such values in Ladies' Lace Edge and Embroidered Handkerchiefs; hundreds of patterns to suit all tastes, at *12½c.*

Lace Edge and Embroidery and plain Lace Edge or Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in practically unlimited variety, at *17c.* and *25c.*

For only *10c.* we supply a pretty Handkerchief Box.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs, initial, in pure linen, each . *8c. to 65c.*

Ladies' Plain Handkerchiefs, in pure linen, from . . *10c. to 50c.*

Ladies' Lace Edge and Embroidered Handkerchiefs . *5c. to 5.00*

Ladies' Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched *13c. to 50c.*

Ladies' Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs, white and colored, embroidery and reveres *10c. to 2.50*

Children's Handkerchiefs, plain white and colored borders, all kinds, in plain and fancy boxes, one-quarter dozen in a box, a box *10c., 13c. and 25c.*

2,500 dozen Children's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs to-morrow at, per dozen. . . . . *25c.*

Fine China.

The Christmas shopper makes a bee-line for goods of this sort—we don't need to urge their adaptability. A word regarding prices, however, will not be out of place. We'll make it short—they can't be equalled.

Parlor Lamps, with artistic wrought iron stands and handsomely enamelled red iron body, centre draught burner, complete with rich globes; actual value $5.00, to-morrow at . . *2.75*

Utopian Ware, similar to the "Rookwood," with a depth of glaze which gives the finest polish, decorations all free hand and artistic, the bodies are mellow and blended colors, which makes them the highest class of pottery. We have on sale some 2,000 pieces at prices below cost. You will find nice pieces to-morrow at the low price of *1.00*

Liquor Sets, 10 pieces of beautiful Bohemian glass in rich colors, beautifully decorated with rich gold designs, complete with decanter, glasses and tray; regular price $5.00, to-morrow *3.00*

Beer Steins, a great assortment of decorations, shapes, sizes and colors, with covers of the real pewter, handsomely finished in every respect; value up to $3.50, to-morrow at . . *1.45*

Great Reduction in Prices of Dinner Sets.

Theodore Haviland's finest French China, decorated in the most artistic designs in colors and real gold, an opportunity to get fine Christmas presents at small prices:—

Eleven sets of 113 pieces, were formerly $45.00, to-morrow *29.50*

Seven sets of 113 pieces, were formerly $60.00, to-morrow *29.50*

Four sets of 143 pieces, were formerly $41.75, to-morrow *29.50*

Seven sets of 113 pieces, were formerly $46.75, to-morrow *29.50*

Two sets of 137 pieces, were formerly $36.25, to-morrow *29.50*

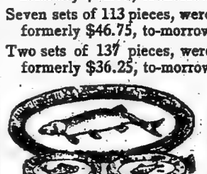

Fish and Game Sets, of fine Carlsbad China, 14 and 15 pieces, with fish and game decorations, artistically executed in colors and gold, $6.00 and $7.50 sets, to-morrow *5.00*

Carlsbad China Tea Sets, of finest quality, beautifully decorated with 3 designs in colors and gold, 56 pieces, were $7.00, to-morrow . . *4.45*

Wine and Liquor "Specials."

Puritan Port and Sherry Wine, made from selected grapes of choicest California soil, per gal., $2.00; per bot. *45c*

Very choice California Zinfandel and Burgundy, superior table Claret, per gal. *90c*

California Claret, sound, fruity table wine, per gal. . . . *68c*

Chazaletti Vermouth, per bot. . *44c*

Guckenheimer's Whiskey, 1892, per gal., $3.25, per bot. . . *95c*

The Bookworm's Mecca.

This part of our store is most fascinating. Here you will find the fruits of the greatest brains—light books, serious books, books for amusement, books for study, books for children, books in all modern languages. The assortment is always magnificent, but the holiday season has swelled it to overflowing. It is a most excellent place to look for Xmas gifts, and you'll find that a dollar here will go considerably further than it will in any other book store. For Monday's buying we shall offer you:—

The Historical Romances of Henryk Sienkiewicz, Quo Vadis, With Fire and Sword, The Deluge, and Pan Michael, authorized and unabridged translations; bound in cloth; publisher's price $4; our price *2.55*

Poe's Tales, illustrated with 12 photogravures; 12mo, cloth, gilt top; publisher's price $4.00; our price *3.00*

Tales from Foreign Tongues, Memories, a Story of German Love; Graziella, a Story of Italian Love; Marie, a Story of Russian Love; Madeline, a Story of French Love; Marinella, a Story of Spanish Love; Cousin Phyllis, a Story of English Love; Karine, a Story of Swedish Love; seven volumes; bound in cloth, gilt top; publisher's price $7.00; our price *5.25*

Over the Teacups, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, holiday edition, 2 volumes; publisher's price $3.00; our price *1.25*

Great Composers—Famous Singers. Two volumes beautifully bound in cloth, illustrated with rich photogravures and half-tone portraits of the leading figures of the world of music; publisher's price $3.00; our price *2.15*

Shakespeare's Complete Works, large octavo volume, good print and paper; publisher's price $1.00; our price *79c*

Complete Works of Robert Browning, new uniform edition, 9 volumes, cloth; publisher's price $20.00; our price *7.50*

The Canterbury Poets, bound in flexible leather, assorted colors, gold edge all around; this series makes a very pretty, dainty and inexpensive Xmas gift, well worth $1.25 a volume; to-morrow, special at *80c*

A few of the titles follow:—Shakespeare's Songs and Poems, Marlowe, Poe, Milton, Wordsworth, Byron, Praed, Herrick, The Painter Poets, The Christian Year, Southey, Ramsey, Burns, Mackey, Heine, Irish Minstrelsy, Jacobite Songs, Leigh Hunt, Hood, Pope, Shelley, &c.

We carry a complete line of Episcopal and Catholic Bibles and Prayer Books, Pocket Bibles, Reference Bibles, Teachers' Bibles, Family Bibles and Testaments at extremely low prices:

Bagster's Comprehensive Teacher's Bible, large clear type, bound in flexible leather, Divinity Circuit; choice at *1.00, 70c,* and *65c*

Bagster's Art Bible, profusely embellished with full page half-tone illustrations, fine Divinity Circuit binding, extra large type, fine paper; references and concordance; our price only *2.00*

Episcopal Prayer Books and Hymnals, from 80c. to *5.00*

New Testaments, leather binding, from 20c. to *1.50*

Catholic Prayer Books, from 12c. to *5.00*

Popular Series of Poetry.

Bound in Louis XIV. binding, full cloth, gilt side and back; publisher's price, per volume, $1; our price, per volume *75c*

Aurora Leigh. Browning, Mrs. Browning, Robert. Bryant. Burns. Classical Authors. Eliot. Faust. Goethe. Favorite Poems. Golden Treasury. Lady of the Lake. Scott. Lalla Rookh. Moore. Laureates, The. West. Longfellow. Lowell. Lucile. Meredith. Maud. Tennyson. Milton. Poe's Poems and Stories. Pompeii. Bulwer. Princess. Tennyson. Scarlet Letter, The. Hawthorne. Tennyson. 2 vols. Treasury of American Verse. Learned. Water Babies. Kingsley. Whittier.

For Boys and Girls.

A new series of the popular favorites for boys and girls. Printed on fine paper, good, large type, profusely illustrated, each volume containing four full page colored plates. Bound in a new style of cloth, with beautiful designs, in colors. Publisher's price, 50c.; our price *25c*

Robinson Crusoe. Black Beauty. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Child's Life of Christ. Swiss Family Robinson. Arabian Nights Entertainments. Andersen's Fairy Tales. Grimm's Fairy Tales. Lives of the Presidents. Wood's Natural History. Mother Goose Rhymes. Aunt Martha's Corner Cupboard.

Child's Story of the Bible.

By Mary A. Lathbury. With introduction by Bishop Vincent. An entirely new story of the Bible, told in simple language, with many full-page and other illustrations and twenty-four elegant colored plates. Bound in a new style of cloth, with beautiful cover designs, printed in chromo-lithography. Publisher's price, $2.00; our price . . *1.00*

Notions---Cut Prices.

These prices plainly indicate that we need room and are willing to buy it at any reasonable cost:—

Frilled Silk Elastic Side Supporters, with heavy nickel plated button clasps in pink, blue, red and black, your choice *21c*

Frilled Silk Elastic Garters, with jewelled or plain buckles, all colors, choice at *21c*

Women's Patented Selected Wool Soles, per pair *15c*

Men's Patented Selected Wool Soles, per pair *18c*

Children's Wool Bound Soles, to-morrow, special *7c*

Heavy Mohair Tubular Shoe Laces, 1¼ yards long, per dozen . *8c*

Marble Figures and Pedestals.

You will be surprised to see the low prices we have made on these tables. They are all popular subjects, of best materials, and the prices are below the cost of importation. If you are looking for something of this kind it will pay you to inspect our display before purchasing.

Bohemian and Austrian Glass Vases, in colors and gold, beautiful and graceful in design and handsomely decorated, height up to 17 inches, and worth from $3.00 to $5.00; to-morrow, *1.50*

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

BROADWAY, GRAHAM, AND FLUSHING AVENUES, BROOKLYN.

DOLLS AND TOYS.

Our departments are now ready for your inspection. These goods represent all the newest as well as the best of the old favorites. Trashy and unreliable grades find no place here. See our line of "Heinrich Handwerck's" Ball Jointed Dolls, also Kestner's Kid Dolls. Dolls Fixings in a great assortment. We feel positive you will find here just what you want in the Toy line, and at a neat saving in price. Early selections are advisable while our stocks are most complete.

DRESS GOODS.

New and Stylish Dress Goods put up in Dress Patterns for Christmas Presents.

550 Full Dress Patterns, containing 7 yards silk-mixed fancies, we offer each pattern for $1.26; positively worth $2.75 to $3.00.

275 Full Dress Patterns, handsome styles, latest colors, choice $2.88 per pattern; positively worth $5.50.

500 Dress Patterns, of very fine all wool imported dress goods, at $3.60, $4.20, $4.50, $5.00, $5.75, $6.50, $8.00, $8.75, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00 per pattern.

Plaids. Plaids.

50c. Quality 38-inch All Wool Plaid Flannels, now 25c. per yard.

100 pieces New Bright Plaids, at 39c. per yard.

56 pieces Silk-bar Plaids, choice combinations, only 49c. per yard.

Silk and Wool Plaids, at 69c. to $1.25 per yard.

Ladies' Cloth.

Another lot of 163 pieces 36-inch All Wool Ladies' Cloth, in all shades, including blues and reds, the 29c. quality, for this sale, 19c. per yard.

Black Goods.

Always a Desirable Gift for Christmas Presents.

400 Full Dress Patterns, containing 7 yards black silk, finish brilliantine, at, per pattern, $2.03, $2.73, $3.50, $4.13, $5.53, $6.23, $7.00 and $8.75.

Black Cashmere.

260 Dress Patterns, Fine All Wool Imported Cashmere and Henriettas, at $2.03, $2.45, $3.00, $3.54, $4.14, $4.74, $5.34, $6.00, $6.60, $7.50 and $8.94 per pattern.

Silks! Silks!

Extra Special Bargains.

3,750 yards All Silk Colored India Fancy Silks, fancy taffeta, choice, 25c. per yard; former price 40c. to 58c.

2,600 yards All Silk Brocaded Satins, in evening shades, fancy taffeta and stripe silks, choice 39c. per yard; former prices, 59c. to 90c. See bargain table.

Black Silks.

Very Fine Black Gros Grain Silk, wear warranted, 98c. and $1.25 per yard.

Black Satin Duchesse, 69c., 95c., $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.

Men's Furnishing Dept.

Two Special Items in Underwear.

One lot of Men's All Wool Double-breasted Shirts, with drawers to match, in natural wool and camel's-hair. These are goods worth $1.25 and $1.50, Monday 98c.

One lot of Men's Wool Fleeced Shirts and Drawers, in natural and camel's-hair color; also, wool shirts and drawers in camel's-hair. These are extra good qualities and worth 98c.; Monday 69c.

Men's Cardigan Jackets.

One lot of Men's Warranted Fast Black and Seal Brown Cardigan Jackets, made full size and warranted all wool, and formerly sold at $3.50 to $4.50; Monday $2.98.

GLOVES. GLOVES.

Men's Heavy Ringwood and Scotch Wool Gloves, in plain and fancy colors, all sizes, 25c., 39c., 49c.

Men's Fur Top and Plain Kid Gloves, lined, in black and colors, 59c. and 69c.

Complete assortment of Dress, Walking, and Driving Gloves.

Ladies' and Children's Glove Department.

One lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves, in tans, blacks, reds, grays, etc., formerly sold at $1.00; 79c.

Ladies' Fine Pique Kid Gloves, with two clasps, in tans, reds, modes, oaks, etc., 98c.

Large assortment of Two-clasp Kid Gloves, with plain and fancy two-toned embroidery, in all the newest colorings, and made with metal and pearl clasp, $1.25.

Special lot of Ladies' Mittens, in black, put up one pair in a box and worth 50c.; Monday, 39c.

Complete assortment of Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cashmere Gloves and Mittens, in black and colors, 25c., 35c., 49c. and up.

Ladies' Jackets & Capes

Cold weather garments for little prices. Manufacturers are crowding us to take their stocks at our own prices. Last week we found an exceptionally fine lot of Jackets. We own them now at about what the cloth cost alone. We intend to close every one out this week at a price that no one need be without a stylish Jacket or Cape.

LOT 1.

Ladies' Tight Curl Astrakhan Cloth Jackets; also, grey cheviot and black kersey cloths, box fronts, coat back, at $3.98; worth $6.00.

LOT 2.

Ladies' Jackets, of fine imported melton cloth, box fronts, notched collar, stylish coat backs, at $2.98; worth $5.00.

LOT 3.

Ladies' Jackets, including colors in kersey, cheviot and boucle cloths, handsomely lined with silk, shield or box fronts, at $5.98; worth $10.00.

LOT 4.

Ladies' Capes, of black French kersey cloth, appliqued with straps of same material, full sweep, at $3.49; value $5.00.

LOT 5.

Ladies' Heavy Curl Boucle Cloth Capes, lined with fine serge, edged on collar and down front with fur, at $3.69; value $6.00.

LOT 6.

Ladies' English Silk Seal Plush Capes, neatly trimmed with jet and braid, lined with fine silk, at $6.98; value $9.50.

LOT 7.

Ladies' Silk Velour Capes, every one imported, sample garment, lined with silk, elaborately trimmed with jet and braid, at $15.49; value $25.00.

LOT 8.

Ladies' Silk Velour Jackets, box fronts and lined with heavy silk, the newest styles, at $14.49; value $22.00.

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Underwear.

200 dozen Ladies' Fine Imported Cotton Hose, with ecru double soles and double heels and toes, made to sell at 25c.; Monday 17c.

Children's Heavy Cotton and Cashmere Ribbed Hose, with white feet, double knees, heels and toes. These are fine imported goods and worth 25c. to 50c.; Monday 19c.

Ladies' Heavy Wool Ribbed Vests and Pants, in white and natural; shirts made with patent gusset in sleeves, and drawers with side or string band. These goods are well worth 50c. to 75c.; Monday, 39c.

Children's Wool Vests, Pants and Drawers, in natural color, all sizes, at the following reduced prices:

Sizes	16, 18, 20	22, 24, 26	28, 30, 32, 34
	29c.	39c.	49c.

Children's Coat Department.

2d Floor.

Sizes 2 to 6 year Coats, in boucle and plain cloths, made with large fancy collars and plaited backs, cut extra full, and formerly sold at $2.98, $1.98.

Sizes 2 to 6 year Coats, in fine plain cloth of red, navy, green, also boucle with large collar, trimmed with braid, etc., worth $3.50 to $4.00, $2.98.

Sizes 2 to 6 year Coats, in fancy mixed weaves and all wool eiderdown, made with large circular and square collars, and trimmed with braid, cut extra full size, and formerly sold at $4.98, $3.98.

Large assortment of Children's Aprons, in cross-bar and lawn, made with waist and yoke effects, trimmed with lace and embroidery, 49c.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

DINNER SETS.

Our stock in this line is now complete and our prices are always the lowest.

Dinner Sets, English Porcelain, neat underglaze border pattern, your choice of two colors; a complete set, value $7.00; special for Monday, $4.49.

Dinner Sets, in thin American Porcelain, neatly deccrated in pink sprays and gold trimmed, a complete set, value $12.00; special for Monday, $8.98.

Dinner Sets, English porcelain, an entirely new style of decoration in two colors, very neat and attractive, a complete set, containing all large pieces and full dozens, value $16.00; special for Monday, $12.98.

Dinner Set, Carlsbad China, a very large and well selected line, both in spray and border decorations, with and without gold. Pretty greens and yellows. A complete service for twelve persons. You will wonder why we don't ask $20.00 or more for these goods, and they are worth it. Monday they go at $14.50.

TO SERVE THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Rev. W. T. Haven Chosen to Succeed the Late Rev. Dr. Hunt.

The managers of the American Bible Society have selected for Secretary, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hunt, the Rev. William Ingraham Haven of Brookline, Mass. The three denominations which support the society most liberally furnish the three Secretaries, respectively. The man now chosen represents the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a son of the late Bishop Gilbert Haven of the same church, and is now pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the largest in Massachusetts.

The Rev. Mr. Haven is a graduate of Wesleyan College and of Boston University School of Theology, and has spent his whole ministry in and around Boston, as member of the New England Conference. He married, a few years since, a daughter of Alden Speare of Boston. He was one of the organizers of the Epworth League, and has been since identified with it, having been from the beginning one of its cabinet officers. It is considered likely that he will accept the position. He is a little past forty, and the salary of the place is $5,000 a year. The men who were, without action on their part, favorably considered in connection with the place were the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Church, Manhattan, and the Rev. D. A. Noble, Superintendent of the Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn.

Reaping the Crop.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"What do you mean," said the father, "by carousing around this way at night?"

"I'm sowing my wild oats," replied the chipper young man.

"Oh, that's it, eh?" continued the parent, disclosing a whip. "Well, here's where we do some threshing."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Open Every Evening.)

STERLINGS
ARE
POPULAR

They have always been
POPULAR,
but they are more popular to-day, because they are better than ever before, and can be bought at
POPULAR PRICES
AND ON
POPULAR TERMS.

STERLINGS
are invariably the
MUSICIAN'S CHOICE,
for they fulfill every demand of the professional or the amateur.

There are many distinctive features about our new Upright Grands which no other pianos contain.

Our patent Grand Scale is a perfect reproduction, in upright form, of the old-style cumbersome Grand Piano, reproducing the same volume and tone quality, and containing a genuine Grand action, which insures artistic execution, because it is mechanically correct.

SPECIAL OFFERING
For the Holidays.
30 BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT GRANDS

Made especially for our Brooklyn store. All have rich carved and plain cases of Fancy Mahogany, Italian Walnut, Rosewood and Hungarian Ash, and contain every modern improvement and our patent practice attachment.

FOR SPECIAL REASONS

We are going to offer the entire lot at Special Cash Prices, or on 3-Year Monthly Payments. Call and investigate.

UPRIGHT BARGAINS:

1 Second-Hand Upright	$65
1 Second-Hand Upright	95
2 Good Uprights	125
4 New Uprights, modern improvements, good make	175
1 Very Fine Grand	250
2 Nearly New Uprights, worth $425, for	275
2 Very Fine Squares	60
4 Good Squares	40
2 Small Squares	25
2 Large Cabinet Organs	25

CASH OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

REGINA MUSIC BOXES.
Just the thing for Christmas. 50 Styles, 1,000 tunes.

Prices, **$7.00** to **$300.**

THE
STERLING PIANO CO.,
MANUFACTURERS.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL WAREROOMS,
536 Fulton St., Brooklyn,
Opp. Montauk Theatre.

SMOKY FIREPLACES
MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE
Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
198 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1813.

INSURANCE POLICY ENFORCED.

An Important Decision Covering the Question of Double Insurance by Different Persons.

The Court of Appeals has just decided some important questions of fire insurance in the case of De Witt vs. the Agricultural Insurance Company, brought by Theron G. Strong of this city, to collect a policy on property of George H. Nichols in Greenwich, Conn., which was totally destroyed by fire in January, 1893. After five years' litigation, the company has been held liable. The policy was originally issued to a Mr. Lockwood, but the property insured, having been sold to W. E. Smith, an indorsement of Smith, as owner, loss, if any, payable to Lockwood, mortagee, was made on the policy. Subsequently Smith contracted to sell to Nichols, and Nichols took possession for the purpose of making extensive alterations, and obtained a policy to cover the same in the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. Lockwood, under the mistaken supposition that a sale and transfer of ownership from Smith to Nichols had taken place, had an indorsement of ownership in Nichols placed on the policy. The property was burned before the transfer of title from Smith to Nichols occurred, and when several days after the fire the deed was delivered, and Lockwood's mortgage was paid off by Nichols, and the policy held by Lockwood was transferred to Nichols, he and Smith discovered for the first time that Lockwood had had Nichols indorsed as owner. Nichols then, assuming the indorsement was correct, furnished proofs of loss and demanded payment. The company refused payment and resisted suit, claiming that Nichols, having been indorsed on the policy as the owner and insured, must be considered to be such, and that the policy was void, because he had violated the condition of the policy against double insurance by obtaining another policy on the same property without its knowledge or consent, and that in any event, under the conditions providing for contribution in case of double insurance, there must be a pro rata reduction of the policy. It also contended that if the indorsement was not enforced as made, Nichols had no right to furnish proofs of loss, but they should have been furnished by the insured, as required by the conditions of the policy. Chief Judge Parker, delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals, now decides that the indorsement of ownership in Nichols was procured by Lockwood to protect his rights and cannot be used to destroy them, and as it was made under a mistake of Lockwood's, and without the knowledge or consent of Smith or Nichols, it could not operate to change Smith's rights under the policy, or bring Nichols into it in order to invalidate it. Also that the conditions as to double insurance and contribution pro rata apply only in cases where the insurance is on the same interest, and that Nichols's interest insured under the Liverpool and London and Globe policy was not the same as Lockwood's and Smith's. As to the proofs of loss, the court decides that, although Nichols was not the proper person to furnish them, not being the insured, yet the defendant having received and retained the proofs with the knowledge of the facts, had waived its right to insist that the proofs were not properly furnished.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The United States Fire Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to the State of Arkansas.

John McCausland of Kingston, N. Y., has been appointed Superintendent of Agencies for the Eastern Department of the Union Casualty and Surety Company of St. Louis.

The Chamber of Deputies of the Argentine Confederation has passed an act reviving the tax of 10 per cent. formerly imposed upon the premium income of foreign fire insurance companies.

Commissioner Cutting of the Massachusetts Insurance Department has issued a license to the Whiting Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which has been organized to transact a dwelling-house insurance business upon the factory mutual plan. The company intends to begin underwriting about Jan. 1.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has established a new schedule of special rates for fire-proof dwellings of approved construction, as follows: Buildings, one-half of the present minimum rate for brick dwellings; contents, 12 cents per $100 of insurance for one year, 25 cents for three years, and 37 cents for five years.

The amount of business replaced by fire insurance brokers yesterday to procure the benefit of the reduction of 25 per cent. in suburban rates fell far short of the expectation of the different offices, and it is now thought that the reduction may not have been sufficient to compensate the brokers for the trouble entailed by replacing the bulk of their preferred business.

Fire underwriters say that their losses for the month of November have far exceeded the November losses of any previous year for a considerable period, and the increase is partially attributed to the absence of a tariff association, a portion of whose work is the improvement of risks, which is forced by the discrimination in rates in favor of the specially protected hazards.

The special committee appointed by the Newark Board of Fire Underwriters to confer with the Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department consists of D. Smith Wood, G. Lee Stout, and William F. Ryerson. It will present its report to-morrow in regard to the situation created by the rate cutting and overhead writing of the New York offices of several of the board companies, and an effort will be made to prevent open demoralization.

The New Amsterdam Casualty Company, which was recently incorporated with $200,000 capital and a net surplus of $100,000, has completed its organization by the election of the following officers: President—E. V. Loew; Vice President—W. D. Chase; Second Vice President—F. B. Mandeville; Treasurer—George M. Hard; Secretary—Charles T. Hopper. The selection of a Board of Directors will be made in the near future. The company will transact a liability, personal accident, and burglary insurance business, and will probably operate outside of the compact.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee will receive at its meeting to-morrow a report from the sub-committee which has been working upon the question as to the proper means of regulating the up-town branch offices of the companies, and some decision in regard to the matter is likely to be attained within the next few days. The committee expects that the real obstacle to the organization of another tariff association and the re-establishment of fire insurance rates in this city will prove to be the inability to obtain the cancellation and revocation of foreign reinsurance treaties held by American companies.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

HOLIDAY GIFTS
in endless profusion, to meet all demands for all ages. Special attention is called to our finely equipped
BOOK AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENTS,
where all the LATEST PUBLICATIONS will be found as well as all STANDARD WORKS. It is hard to mention a want that we cannot supply, at our usual low prices.

Dress Goods.
An extraordinary opportunity to select Dress Patterns for a useful Holiday Gift at less than half former prices.

One lot of Mordaunte Crepon Suitings, two-color effect, will sell 75c. pieces, 39c. quality, at 19c. per yard.

American and Foreign Novelty Suitings, value from 50c. upwards, 200 pieces, at 29c. per yard.

All Wool Cashmeres, all shades, 29c. per yard.

All Wool Cloth Suitings, 36 inch, all colors, 25c. per yard.

40-inch Foule Cheviot, all shades, 39c. per yard.

Drap d'Ete, a cloth-black cashmere, Henrietta finish, formerly $1.25; 50 pieces marked to sell at 59c. per yard.

50-inch All Wool Cheviots, all colors, 59c. per yard.

The $1.00 Broadcloth, all shades, special at 89c. per yard.

Imported Broadcloth, $1.50 grade at $1.25, $1.75 grade at $1.50, $2.25 grade at $1.75 per yard.

All Wool Plaids, for children's wear, bright colorings, were 50c., at 39c. per yard.

Silk and Wool Poplin Plaids, special at 49c., 59c., 79c. per yard.

Velour Plaids, 39c. and 49c. per yard.

Arlington Plaids, cotton warp, worsted filling, were 39c., at 29c. per yard.

OUTING FLANNELS.
In the Annex.

Linwood and Southdown Outing Flannels, heavy weight, light and dark styles, 5c. per yard.

Night Robe Outing Flannels, also skirting and dress styles, heavy weight, wool finish, 6½c. per yard.

Outing Flannels, extra heavy, soft wool finish, 9c. per yard.

Cotton Eiderdown, for bath robes, etc., 12½c. per yard.

WASH FABRICS.
IN THE ANNEX.

Dress Patterns, of cotton fabrics, now ready, put up in attractive shape, full patterns, at 59c., 75c., $1.00 and $1.25.

Tartan Plaids, new styles, bright colorings, 12½c. per yard.

36-inch Percale, new line of 1899 styles, 12½c. per yard.

Apron Ginghams, best make, 5c. per yard.

Good Dress Ginghams, mill remnants, 5½c. per yard.

Cotton Plaids, bright styles, 5½c. per yard.

Printed Cashmere Twill Flannelettes, fleece back, 8c. per yard.

Ladies' Neckwear.
Just received for the holiday trade, a line of fancy fronts made of liberty silk in all colors and styles, at 98c., $1.19, $1.39, $1.59 and upward.

Fancy Ties, some of net, others of chiffon, liberty silk, chenille and ribbon, trimmed, at 79c., 98c., $1.19, $1.25 and upward.

Black Neck Ruffs, full soft effects, worth $1.75, $1.98 and $2.25; special at $1.39, $1.59, $1.89. These are exceptional bargains.

Plaitings and Rufflings, in popular styles and prices.

SILKS.
China Silks, 29c. per yard.

23-inch Plain Japan Silks, taffeta finish, evening and street shades, 39c. per yard.

Colored Satins for art work, 19 inch, 38c.; 24 inch, 59c. per yard.

Fancy Taffeta Silks, also, Stripes and Checks, various 69c. and 75c. lines, at 59c. per yard.

$1.25 Plaid Silks, all the newest styles, 98c. per yard.

$1.00 Plaid Silks, special at 85c. per yard.

All Silk Satin Duchesse, street and evening shades, 79c. per yard.

Black Brocade Satin, $2.00 grade, a few good styles, at $1.25 per yard.

Satin Moire Stripe Duchesse, latest novelty, usual retail price $1.75 or $2.00; here at $1.50 per yard.

24-inch Satin Duchesse, at 79c., 89c., 98c. per yard.

19-inch Satin Duchesse, 49c., 59c., 69c. per yard.

Cashmere Gros Grain Silks, best American make, 98c., $1.25c., $1.50 per yard.

Peau de Soie, $1.00, $1.25, $1.75 per yard.

Astrakans, Seal Plushes, Cloakings.
Black Astrakans, all the new curls, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50, $6.50 per yard.

Gray Astrakans, $1.50, $2.50, $3.00, $3.75 per yard.

Children's Cloakings, 54 inch, 49c., 69c., 98c., $1.25, $1.50 per yard.

Beaver and Kersey Cloakings, $2.00 and $2.50 per yard.

Plaid Back Cloakings, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75 per yard.

American Seal Plush, $3.00, $3.75 per yard.

English Seal Plush, if landed to-day would cost $7.50, at $4.50 per yard.

LACES.
The latest novelties in Embroidered Chiffons, Mousseline de Soie and Taffeta, embroidered with chenille, gilt or ribbon.

Taffeta Tucking, all the newest shades, at $1.59 per yard.

Chantilly, cream and black, oriental cream and white, also other fancy cotton laces for fancy work or dress trimming, 3 to 6 inches wide, special at 10c. per yard; worth from 15c. to 25c.

CHINA.
Fancy Fern and Nut Dishes, were $1.25; now 59c.

56-piece Decorated China Tea Set, $8.00 kind, at $5.75.

Decorated Toilet Sets, new effect in decoration, $4.00 kind at $2.98.

56-piece Decorated American Porcelain Tea Set, was $4.50; now $3.25.

300 different decorations. Our Cup and Saucer Table is the talk of the town. No such values, no such decorations, for the money.

A. D. Coffees, 7c. per pair.

Tea Cups and Saucers, 10c. per pair.

Chocolate Cups and Saucers, 19c. per pair.

Mustache Cups and Saucers, 19c. per pair.

Decorated China Chocolate Pots, were 89c.; now 45c.

Oatmeal Dishes, 7c.

CUT GLASS
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

A Special Deep Cut Water Bottle, value $4.50; now $2.49.

8-inch Bowl, nice design, value $4.25; now $2.98.

Cut Tumblers, $2.00 per dozen.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston Street and Smith Street.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.
BROOKLYN.

We Are Ready as Never Before to Help Make It Merry.

The economical helpfulness of this store was never better demonstrated than in our present offerings of the immense stocks of Holiday merchandise which we've gathered the world over. Never was the choosing of desirable gifts so easy, never could a little money buy so much as here and now.

And this is not only an economical store, but it's a comfortable one—the most comfortable shopping place in Greater New York. The broad aisles, the pure and continually freshened atmosphere and the superior and rapid service — are some of the features that make it so.

A word about your Holiday purchases—Don't put off buying till the last moment, but choose now and we'll hold your goods for delivery till you want them. Here are three strong reasons why early buying is desirable:

1—The assortments are at their best now.

2—Prices are as low now as they'll ever be this season, because they're at rock bottom now—So there's no advantage in waiting on that account.

3—You can buy with more comfort and get better attention now than will be possible, even with our unequaled facilities, when the inevitable rush of the late comers begins.

Suppose you begin your Holiday shopping to-morrow.

Women's $30 Jackets at $19.75 and Other Inducements.
This offering forms a fitting climax to the succession of Jacket bargains we've given this season. It concerns three items only, but they're the best three values of the year.

Any one of these Velvet Jackets would find a ready sale at $30.00, for they're as handsome and stylish as any woman could wish for. They're elaborately trimmed with jet and braid and they're lined throughout with heavy satin. But we secured them at about one-third below the usual cost and you can buy them at the same reduction, for our price is . . . **$19.75**

Here's an excellent Jacket of black kersey that is just as good value. It's made with double breasted front with the French dip, round or square corners and storm or notched collar. It's splendidly tailored and it's lined throughout with plain or fancy silk. **$12.50**

The other item of this matchless trio is a black kersey Jacket at **$5.98**
Made in 4 button effect with box sleeve and storm collar, and it's lined with satin serge. It's a stylish, serviceable garment that would be cheap at a half more than our price.

Temptingly Priced Furs for Men & Women.
Alaska Seal Coats at $150.00.

We've 10 more of the Genuine Alaska Seal Coats, 26 in. long—made from Rice's London dyed skins, lined throughout with heavy seal brown satin—style the latest, fit perfect—for selling at **$150.00**

Collarettes.

Alaska Sable Collarettes, 10 in. deep, fancy silk lined, full large storm collar, value $18.75, at **$14.95**
Extra fine Electric Seal Collarettes, with Persian yoke, made with large, full roll collar, value $11.50, at **$8.75**

Neckwear.

Alaska Sable Neckpieces, finished with cluster of 8 tails, value $10.75, at **$8.75**
Genuine Stone Marten Neckpieces (shaped), finished with cluster of 8 tails and claws, value $17.50, at **$13.95**

Muffs.

Alaska Sable Muffs, full size, feather stuffed, at **$5.50**
Electric Seal Muffs, full size, feather stuffed, at **$2.98**
Mink, Stone Marten, Alaska Seal, and Fox Muffs, at prices less than quoted elsewhere.

Men's Fur Lined Overcoats.

Men's fur lined Overcoats, castor Loutre trimmed and Musquash lined, value $65.00, at **$54.50**
Unplucked otter trimmed and castor Loutre lined, value $95.00, at . **$84.00**
Unplucked otter trimmed and mink lined, at . . . . . **$110.00 & $130.00**
Men's Alaska seal Driving Gloves, at **$7.50 & $8.75**
Large assortment of Sleigh and Carriage Robes, from . . . . . **$7.75 to $25.00**

Infants' Garments.
Here are some strong incentives for paying a visit to our Infants' Wear Department. You can choose any of these Coats or Bonnets and save a third of the usual low price:

Children's Coats of plain and fancy materials in a variety of attractive styles, with deep capes prettily trimmed with braid, sizes 1 to 4 yrs., at . . . **$3.88** ea.
Children's Coats of plain cloths trimmed with fur, braid and ribbons, in yoke and cape effects, sizes 1 to 4 yrs., at **$6.98**
Close fitting Caps with gathered capes, trimmed with ribbon and fur, all colors . . . . . **79c.** ea.
Large Poke Bonnets in all colors, with shirred sides and deep capes, at. . **$1.29**
We have a full line of Women's and Children's Leggings in worsteds, jersey, broadcloth, corduroy, and velvet, in all styles and colors, at **48c., 69c., 98c., $1.75** pr.

Blankets & Comfortables.
Closely Priced.

11-4 (72x84 inches) strictly all-wool California Blankets . . . . . **$6.50** pair
Down Comfortables, full size, figured silk one side, sateen the other—new patterns . . . . . **$8.50** each

Fine Corsets at Half Price
Here are two first class Corsets for about half their usual prices.

One is the R. & G. extra long waisted Corset, of white and grey sateen, prettily flossed with silk and trimmed with fine embroidery—It's the regular $2.75 grade, but we've 150 to sell at . . **1.29** ea

The other is our own peerless "Marquise"—the best shaped and best fitting Corset in the world—We've 70 of them, long waisted, in two very desirable styles—They're made of figured broche, with genuine whalebone, and they've never before been sold for less than $10.50—But we're going to replace them with newer models, and so we'll close out these 70 at . . **5.98** ea
Second floor

Another Sale of Women's $3.00 & $3.50 Shoes, at $1.85 per Pair.
The third and last instalment of our purchase of the Faunce & Spinney $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes has just reached us. There are 2,000 pairs in this lot and they'll be ready for selling to-morrow at the same unapproachably low price as the others,

$1.85 pr.

Over four thousand pairs of these shoes were sold during the past two weeks and every Woman who bought a pair will indorse our statement that better value was never given. We ourselves sell such shoes regularly at $3.00 and $3.50, and our prices, as you know, are always lower than those of any other store.

These shoes are made of box calf and fine glazed kid skin, with cloth and kid tops. All have welted and stitched extension soles. They come laced and buttoned in a variety of the newest toe shapes, and they're just right for street or dress use.

Dress Patterns of Colored Dress Goods.
1,000 Dress Lengths of colored dress goods, including nearly every desirable weave and fabric at prices fully one-quarter to one-half less than their actual value. A splendid opportunity to secure a dress at a nominal price for personal use or a holiday gift. These items are typical of the values offered.

8 yds. of Cheviot Mixtures, for . . **$2.00**
8 yds. of Imported Fancies, for . . **2.32**
7 yds. of Camel's Hair Suiting, for **2.03**
6 yds. of Imported Jacquards, for. **2.94**
6 yds of All Wool Storm Serge, for **2.94**
7 yds. of Imported Wool Granite, for **3.43**
6 yds. of Diagonal Wool Suiting, for **2.94**
7 yds. of Imported Tailor Cheviot, for **4.13**
6 yds. of Silk and Wool Novelties, for **4.14**
6 yds. of Silk & Wool Novelties, for **4.50**

These patterns are worth from $3.20 to $7.50 each.

500 Remnants, enough for a skirt or waist, have been marked at equally low prices.

Laces at Lessened Prices.
We've secured from one of the leading manufacturers a complete line of all silk black Drapery Nets, in short lengths, some skirt lengths, others long enough for waists, 22 in. and 45 in. wide. These goods have an exceptionally high lustre and are worth 75c. and $1.25 yd.; they go on sale at . . . . **39c.** & **79c.** yd

We've also secured another lot of those extra quality black spangled Nets, regularly sold at from $1.98 to $4.50, to go at
$1.48, $2.25, $2.48 & $2.75

Our Oriental Room.
Our Oriental Room, on the third floor, cannot be described—it must be seen to be appreciated. There's nothing like it in America, and we doubt if in the Orient you could find anything more magnificent. It's brimful of ideas for home beautifying — all of which you're free to use—for the room has been constructed for your benefit and enjoyment. But with all its artistic splendor the room hasn't escaped the bargain spirit that pervades the store—all the things in it are for sale, and for sale at the most moderate prices. This fact emphasizes the real purpose of the room, which is to show how pretty decorative effects can be secured at a small cost. Of course you're coming to see it, and if you come to-morrow you'll find an additional attraction in the shape of the following special values in pillows:

Heavy gold embroidered Satin Pillows, filled with good down, each, ... **$4.75**
Damascus cotton striped covered Down Pillows, each . . **$2.50**

Lace Curtains.
White Nottingham Lace Curtains in reproductions of Irish Point, Tambour and Renaissance . . **$1.00** to **$4.00** pair
White Irish Point Lace Curtains, new designs, heavy work, full length and width, special . . **$3.98, $4.98** a pair
White Arabesque Lace Curtains, very similar to Irish Point, but finer, **$9.75** to **$12.50** a pair
Real Renaissance Lace Curtains, net centres . . . . . **$8.98** to **$13.48** a pair
Real Irish Point Lace Bed Sets, spread and two shams . . . . . **$12.00** set
Nottingham Lace Bed Sets, spread and two shams, Renaissance design. **$5.00** set

Sofa Pillows and Mantel Draperies.
Another lot of uncovered down filled Sofa Pillows, in sizes ranging from 18 inches to 26 inches, goes on sale to-morrow at the following prices:

18x18 in.	31c. ea
20x20 in.	43c. ea
22x22 in.	53c. ea
24x24 in.	65c. ea
26x26 in.	79c. ea

We will also place on sale a lot of 24 inch silk covered Pillows, with 5 inch ruffle, at . . . . . **$1.85** ea
Also a lot of gold embroidered Mantel Draperies in Japanese effects at **$1.98** ea
Art Embroidery Dept.—Second floor.

Men's $40.00 Suits to Order at $25.00.
The fabrics that are comprised in this offering are those from which we have been making suits all season at $35.00 & $40.00. This means that they are the usual $50.00 suitings. The reason for the price drop is because there are sixteen patterns of which there's only a small quantity left, enough for three or four suits. They consist of fine velour cassimeres and fancy worsteds in the handsomest and most fashionable effects of the season. Choose any of them, and we'll make it up into a suit for you in the same faultless manner as we've been charging $35.00 & $40.00 for—at

$25.00.

Surely this chance to save $10.00 to $15.00 on a price which was in the first place 25% lower than that generally prevailing for such suits is not going to be missed by any man who needs clothes. This is a limited opportunity, remember; so come quickly.
Second floor.

Holiday Hints in Housefurnishings.
Don't overlook the Housefurnishing Department in the basement in your search for Christmas gifts. Usually this department is side-tracked during the holiday season and very little attention is paid to it. But household wares are getting better and more attractive each day and there are so many things in this line suitable for presents that we've determined to make a feature of them, and so our housefurnishing Department swings into line with the rest of the holiday stocks, and is ready with a host of hints for all tastes and every degree of expenditure. Of course practical presents for the housewife predominate, but there are plenty of pretty and useful things for every member of the family besides.

These are some of them:

Canaries and Their Care.

We place on sale to-morrow several hundred fine Hartz Mountain Singing Canaries—birds that usually cost $3.00 in the bird stores—at . . . . . **$1.45** ea

If you come here this week you can consult Miss Virginia Pope of Philadelphia, the well known expert on the care and treatment of singing birds, etc. She will be with us all week to introduce the Philadelphia Bird Food Co.'s preparations for Dogs, Birds and Fishes, and she will gladly give you whatever information you may desire regarding the welfare of your household pets.

Fancy French and German Baskets
In endless variety, our own importation, dainty, attractive, and useful articles for the housewife.
Table Work Baskets, **17c., 19c., 24c., 39c.**
Letter Racks . . . . . **17c., 29c.**
Knitting Baskets **14c., 17c., 27c**
Newspaper Racks **$1.15, $1.33**
Hair Receivers **15c., 19c**
Standing Work Baskets, **$1.19, $1.69, $1.89**
Music Stands **98c**
Linen Hampers **$1.69, $2.49**

"Bisfeli's" Carpet Sweepers.
"Bissell's" "Grand Rapids," cyco bearing sweeper, finished in fancy woods, with the new anti-ravelling cap. **$2.50**
"Bissell's" "Standard," formerly known as the "Grand Rapids" **$1.50**

"Stransky" Steel Enameled Kitchen Utensils.
The highest grade of imported enameled goods made.
Covered Cooking Kettles, bail handles, **98c**
Low, wide, flat bottom, covered Saucepans, with long handles, fit firmly on stove **75c**
Oatmeal or Farina Boilers **98c**
Tea and Coffee Pots, body made of one piece, no seams, cannot leak . . . . . **93c.**

French Papier Mache.
Toilet Pitchers, in pink or blue **87c**
Basins, in pink or blue **59c**
Round Keelers, in pink or blue **69c**
Infants' Bath Tubs, in pink and blue, **$2.95**

Gas Radiators.
25 full nickeled plated, heavy, fancy cast base and top Radiators, four tube size, full height, powerful burners, value, $3.75 . . . . . **$2.75**

Very Interesting Values in China Clocks & Lamps.
Just three Items, but they illustrate the advantages of buying these goods from us.

Decorated Limoges China Chocolate Sets, consisting of Chocolate Pot, 6 Cups & Saucers one Tray, regularly worth 15.00, go at . . . . . **9.97** set
French Clock Sets—Clock & and pair Candelabras, finished in rich gold and porcelain panels, worth 22.00, at . . . . . **15.97** set
Decorated Lamps & Globes, large size & rich decoration, worth 6.00, go at . . **3.98** complete
(Basement, New Building.)

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Interesting Events in Week Marked by Improved Conditions.

NOTEWORTHY BROADWAY SALES

Latest Sales by Brokers — Important Leases—This Week's List of Offerings — Mortgages Filed.

As the Fall season advances, there is every indication that the hope for what may really be called an active market is in a fair way to be realized. Certain it is that no recent week has produced realty dealings which in importance or general interest can be compared with those chronicled during the last few days. The final settlement of the question as to who was the buyer of two Fifth Avenue block fronts and the sales of two valuable Broadway properties are but the more important features of a week which has been marked by generally improved conditions.

The first of the Broadway deals, involving the property at the northeast corner of Tenth Street, should be gratifying to those who are continually clamoring for an investment purchase, for this transaction certainly has every appearance of belonging to that class. The nature of the plot, moreover, partly fee and partly leasehold, and the restriction against building on its most valuable part, made the deal in many ways unique. The sale of the fifty-foot frontage just south of Bleecker Street to Henry Corn is noteworthy principally upon account of the contemplated improvement of the plot—an undertaking which may not have the support of those who have claimed that this section is already overbuilt. The fact is, however, if agents may be believed, that the vacant lofts in the modern business buildings in the district north of Prince Street are not numerous. At least three firms report that the renting season is the liveliest in several years, with any changes in rentals in the form of an increase.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the far-reaching effects of Mr. Carnegie's Fifth Avenue purchase. Not very long ago nobody would have ventured to put the limit of the fine section of Fifth Avenue as far north as Ninety-second Street, and it may be hazardous now to fix it at that point, but it would seem that the top of the hill at that point, besides being sort of a natural boundary, bids fair to become the arbitrary one between the "millionaires' colony" on the south and the less pretentious dwellings and flats opposite the northerly end of the Park. Owners of near-by property, it is needless to say, find cause for congratulation in that Mr. Carnegie's last purchase fixes to a large degree the character of the neighborhood, and their ideas of the value of their holdings have increased accordingly.

The activity in vacant property in the section between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive above One Hundredth Street again showed itself last week in the shape of sales of plots in One Hundred and Fifth, One Hundred and Sixth, and One Hundred and Ninth Streets. Two more Boulevard corners changed hands, one at Ninety-ninth and the other at One Hundred and Second Street, with the announcement that a seven-story apartment will be erected on each site.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Mary Hennessy has sold to Gustavus L. Lawrence the six-story building, southeast corner of Waverley Place and Christopher Street, 38.11 by 73, taking in part payment the old building 29 Frankfort Street.

Teichman & Potter have bought from Somm Brothers, for improvement, the plot on the north side of Ninety-first Street, 120 feet west of Central Park West, 57 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Dr. C. L. Thompson for about $35,000 the four-story dwelling 54 East Sixty-ninth Street, 18 by 100.

Maximilian Morgenthau reports the purchase by Herman and Martin King of the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, 24.10 by 80.

Henry Pasinsky has bought the old buildings 127 and 129 West Third Street, 43 by 100.

It is reported that Mrs. Alfred C. Clark has bought the five-story dwelling 331 West Eighty-ninth Street, 19 by 75, adjoining the large plot on the Riverside Drive corner, on which her new residence is in course of construction.

Frieda Hart has sold the three five-story double flats 368, 370, and 372 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, each 25 by 80 by 100, taking in exchange six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, east of St. Ann's Avenue.

Max Hart has sold to Mary J. Sullivan for about $34,000, the five-story brick flat, 26 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27 by 89 by 100.

Cohn & Newborg have bought the four-story tenement 213 Chrystie Street, 28 by 100 and irregular.

Kempner Brothers have sold the plot southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, 40 by 100. The buyer will erect a seven-story apartment house on the site.

De Blois & Eldridge, in connection with H. R. Drew, have leased the dwellings 35 Madison Avenue and 114 East Thirtieth Street, the former to Charles M. Oelrichs for three years and the latter to Prescott Lawrence for the season.

Frederick Southack & Co. have leased for Philip and Louis Phoenix to Hannah Freud for ten years, at $21,000 a year, the entire five-story building 22 West Twenty-third Street.

The same firm has also leased to the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company for four years, at $9,000 and $10,000 a year, the store 931 Broadway; also, to Asiel Putzel for four years, at $10,000 a year, the store and basement of 584 and 586 Broadway.

Nicholson & Co. have leased for the Spofford estate to E. R. Durkee & Co. for fifteen years, at an aggregate rental of $300,000, the ten-story building at Laight, Washington, and West Streets, being part of the building formerly used by the Government for the Appraisers' Stores.

The Auction Room.

The most valuable offering of the week in the salesroom, the building formerly occupied by the New York Athletic Club, served only to cause disappointment among the large crowd which always gathers around the stand of an auctioneer who is selling a valuable parcel. This result, however, was hardly unexpected, and the sale of the property would have been more of a surprise than was its withdrawal. The only bid heard, which was too low to be entertained by the auctioneer, was evidently based on the value of the lots, and there were a number of operators who, it is safe to say, would have taken a hand in the bidding on such a basis, but who, it is equally certain, regarded the building as an "elephant." The event only emphasizes the fact, which has been pretty conclusively shown by several other offerings during the year, that hotels, theatres, clubhouses, and other properties of special utility stand a poor chance in the auction room.

Aside from this, the results of the week were more encouraging. Three flats in Sixteenth Street, near Seventh Avenue, were sold at executor's sale by Auctioneer Meyer after spirited bidding, and buyers were found for the other voluntary offerings with few exceptions. The foreclosures also fared better than usual, outsiders in a number of instances carrying the bids to figures satisfactory to the plaintiffs.

Any further adjournment of the sale of the Hotel Gerlach is not probable. The sale, which has been adjourned four times within the last few weeks, and is down for Tuesday, is to satisfy a judgment of about $413,000. A subsequent mortgage amounting to about $183,000 has been foreclosed, and in satisfaction of this claim the sale of the property is listed for to-morrow. The eight-story building 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street will also be sold under foreclosure to-morrow.

Executors' offerings for Tuesday include the dwelling 156 East Eighty-first Street, the tenements 413 West Fifty-fourth Street, and the building 22 Wooster Street. An adjourned volume sale covers forty lots on Claremont Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and on Wednesday Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at public auction the four and two-story brick buildings, 2 to 10 Seventh Avenue, extending through to Greenwich Avenue.

The foreclosures for the week are a varied lot, showing a little of everything from a 75-foot frontage at 20, 22, and 24 Pell Street to vacant property at Riverdale, in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The Hoffman leasehold, 53 West Forty-second Street, sold last week at private sale; 113 and 115 Mercer Street, and a plot on Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-third Street are among the more valuable parcels.

There were recorded last week 404 mortgages for $5,837,481, of which 145, for $2,053,112, were at 5 per cent.; 172, for $1,537,169, were at more, and 87, for $2,047,200, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 360 mortgages, for $5,354,511, of which 144, for $2,334,344, were at 5 per cent.; 158, for $1,545,667, were at more, and 58, for $1,474,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 5.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee, 200 Avenue A, east side, 77.6 feet north of Twelfth Street, 25.9 by 96, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $23,961.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Regnal W. Woodward, referee, 73 and 75 Gold Street, west side, 24.10 feet south of Spruce Street, 25.4 and 25, respectively, by 25, four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $26,250.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick apartment house, known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $183,329; subject to another judgment for $413,905.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Mellius, referee, 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 49.7½ by 92, eight-story stone-front building. Subject to other mortgages for $117,500.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, referee, 180 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 77.2, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $18,856.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, 352 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, Audubon Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 76.7 by 100; three-story brick dwelling, and vacant; King's Bridge Road, east side, 94.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, abutting on the foregoing, 26.2 by 122.8 by 25 by 114.3, vacant. Due on judgment, on the former parcel, $12,621; on the latter, $3,674.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 2,283 and 2,295 Southern Boulevard, west side, 180.6 feet south of Freeman Street, each 25 by 100, two three-story frame flats.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 156 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 230.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 19.9 by 104.4, three-story brown-stone front dwelling.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Gustave S. Drachman, referee, East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,987; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 307 Cherry Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Gouverneur Street, 20.8 by 64 by 30 by 65.6, four-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $18,135.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 53 West Forty-second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.5 by 100.5, Hoffman leasehold, six-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $11,293.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 413 West Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 115.4 by 25.2½ by 118.4½, four-story brick tenement with a three-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick apartment house, known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $413,905.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Claremont Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and opposite Claremont Place, four lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 102.6 feet to 115.3 feet.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, First Street, Wakefield, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 80 by 87.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,433.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 22 Wooster Street, east side, 121 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick building.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delahanty, referee, Third Avenue, west side, 104.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 33.6 by 109.6 by 33.5 by 105.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,866.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Seventh Avenue, west side, 23.10 feet north of Greenwich Avenue, runs north on Seventh Avenue 103.2 by northwest 25.6 by southwest 100 to Greenwich Avenue, by south 90 by east 18, four-story and two-story brick buildings, together with title and interest of the said seller in the triangular plot 23.10 by 17 by 18, included by Greenwich and Seventh Avenues and the foregoing parcel.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, runs north 34 by northwest 40.6 along the Port Morris Branch Railroad by south 67.2 by east 25.8½, three-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,252.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr., referee, 1,381 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 17.4 by 70, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,904; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 86 Lenox Avenue, east side, 100.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,414; subject to another mortgage for $26,068.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 102 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,554.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 108 Greenwich Street, west side, 52.8 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.3 by 92.11½ and irregular, three-and-a-half-story brick building. Due on judgment, $52,488.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.—By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 20, 22, and 24 Pell Street, north side, 223.2 feet west of the Bowery, runs west along Pell Street 73.10 cy north 91 by east 25 by north 8.4 by east 48 by south 75, six-story brick tenement, with stores on 20 and 22; three-story brick building on 24. Due on judgment, $22,160; subject to another mortgage for $45,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, plot of 9.4 acres lying between Bettner's Lane and the Hudson River, in the Riverdale section of the Twenty-fourth Ward, about 600 feet south of the Mount St. Vincent Station, together with right to about 3½ acres of land under water; also a plot of 9.35 acres, extending from Bettner's Lane to Hudson River, adjoining the foregoing on the south. Due on judgment, $72,519.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 404 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of First Avenue, runs east 25 by north 100.5 by west 25 by north 5.4 by east 5.10 by north 8 by west 5.8 by north 87.1, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,458.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 430 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.6 by 99.11 by 20 by 99.11, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling; 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 51.11, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $1,992; subject to mortgages, on 140, for $10,000; on 142, for $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, H. Spowden Marshall, referee, 164 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 210 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,365.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 57 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 17 by 77.1, four-story brick dwelling, excepting thereout a strip two inches in width extending back from St. Nicholas Place along the northerly line a distance of 64 feet 6 inches, which will be sold as a separate parcel. Due on judgment, $17,201.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 113 and 115 Mercer Street, west side, 150 feet north of Spring Street, 50 by 100, two five-story stone-front buildings, with stores. Due on judgment, $100,128.

FRIDAY, Dec. 9.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,717.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 49 Sheriff Street, west side, 100 feet north of Delancey Street, 20 by 90, six-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $9,420.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, Lot 144 on map of land of William Powell in Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the east side of King's Bridge Road, extending through to Bathgate Avenue, 71 by 194 by 50 by 145; Lot 145 on same map, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 61 by 128 by 50 by 94, two two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,762.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 253 feet east of First Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 37.8 by 87; Adolf Weidhopf of 2,068 First Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,000.

Houston Street, north side, 35.11 feet west of Hancock Street, for three six-story brick flats, 26 by 86; Lanrowitz & Fine of 307 East Seventy-fourth Street, owner; G. Fred Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $84,000.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 103 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 34, Charles Bjorkegren of 2,083 Courtlandt Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost, $3,500.

Penfold Avenue, east side, 225 feet south of Suburban Place, for a two-story frame stable and a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 20 and 19 by 47, Frank A. Wahlig of 815 Union Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Brook Avenue, for six four-story brick flats, 27 and 27.4 by 85, Charles Wahlig of 978 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $150,000.

Taylor Street, west side, 275 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 16 by 30, Charles Anderson, owner; cost, $2,000.

Rose Street, northeast corner of Third Avenue for two five-story brick flats, 24.4 by 37.10 and 25 by 95.2, Frederick W. Ware of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway, to a four-story brick store and lofts, 52 by 200; estate of George B. Brown, owner; George H. Streeton of 289 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 10 Greene Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of Thomas Lewis of 290½ Broadway, owner; F. Bloodgood of 8 York Street, architect; cost, $250.

No. 327 Pearl Street, to a six-story brick and iron printing house; Harper & Brothers, owners; Marc Eidlitz & Son of 189 Fifth Avenue, builders; cost, $700.

No. 156 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Laimbeer & De Forest of 118 East Thirty-fifth Street, owners; cost, $550.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 3.

ALEXANDER AV, e s, 50 ft n of 132d St, 150x206.6x irregular; Fifth Avenue Bank of New York to George M. D. Kelly..... 60,000
BROOME ST, 133, s s, 20x60; Abraham Wolff and wife to Julius Weinstein and another 1
CEDAR ST, n e corner of Cauldwell Av, 52x167; Mary A. Deitsch to George E. Fowler 100
DELANCEY ST, 236, 25x100; Minnie Katz to Abram Kling 159
GROVE ST, 15 and 21, n s, 46.1x70.8x irregular; Albert E. Wesslan and wife to George J. Wesslan, ½ part..... 23,000
LOT 274, Block G, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Mary Ryan to H. P. Rose 1
LOT 316, Block L, amended map of Hudson P. Rose; Louis Rousseau and wife to Lauren Redfield..... 1
LOT 316, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate; Lauren Redfield to Hudson P. Rose 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 180th St, runs e to line of Bathgate Av x n 35.9x w —x100; Florine A. Eeveson to Theodore E. Finucane..... 50
MADISON AV, n w corner of 180th St, runs e to line of Bathgate Av x n 35.9x w—x100; Thomas E. Finucane to Catharine Cox..... 1
MULLER PLACE, 37, 117, w s, 25x100; John McSweeney to Annie McSweeney..... 1
ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 249.1 ft s of centre line of 153d St, 75x200 to Edgecombe Av x 75x200; Peter Somers and wife to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.... 1,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 114th St, 118.4x89.3x100.11x131.2; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Emily L. Felt..... 20,000
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x168; Harry B. Davis and another to Cecilia Hirschbach 1
1ST AV, 2,232, e s, 27.7x94; Marie Steindler to Vincent Garofalo..... 1
4TH ST, n s, 906 ft w of Avenue B, 100x108; Martha Tyrrell, executor, to Edward J. Shalvey..... 1,950
6TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of Avenue B, 25x70.10; John Roth and others to Emanuel Spiegel 29,000
34TH ST, 345 West, 20x98.9; Cochrane Esther and another to Frederick C. Dexter ..... Exch.
49TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Richard B. Burchell and others to Max Eschwege..... 18,012
73D ST, s s, 173 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; James T. Malone, referee, to Robert W. B. Elliott..... 8,500
115TH ST, 233 East, 21.2x100.11; Sigmund Ettinger and wife to Babette Blumenthal ..... Exch.
180TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, as opened, 36.11x60.2x35.9x64.11; Thomas E. Finucane to Catharine Cox..... 100

Recorded Leases.

GROSS, Benjamin, and another to Jake Ardelberg; 176 and 178 Ludlow St; 1½
LESSIE, Malvina, and another, executors, to John Reilly; 2,481 8th Av, 5 years.... 2,340
WINTERS, Byram L., to James Brennan; 838 3d Av, 4½ years..... 1,500
WILCOX, Thomas H., to P. Ashkenas; 78 Eldridge St, 2½ years..... 2,040
5 years 5,270

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n e s of 14th St, 263.6 ft s e of 3d Av, 5 years.. 25,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Sigmund and Hatty Ettinger; 233 East 115th St, 3 months 500
BORNEMAN, George, to Peter Otten; 209 East 4th St, leasehold, installments..... 2,000
BRUSH, John J. and Emily L., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 154, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 5 years..... 475
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; e s of St. Nicholas Place, 249.1 ft s of 153d St, 75x200 to Edgecombe Av, 3 years..... 40,000
FELT, Emily L., to Frederic G. Potter; s e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 114th St, 1 year..... 26,700
FELT, Emily L., to Allen L. and Benjamin L. Felt; n e corner of St. Nicholas Av and 114th St, 1 year..... 3,300
FOWLER, George E., to George Stark; s e corner of Cauldwell Av and Cedar St, 3 months..... 9,250
FOWLER, George E., to Mary A. Deitsch; s e corner of Cauldwell Av and Cedar St, 1 year..... 9,000
FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 3 years.. 31,000
FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to John C. Barth; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, demand 11,000
FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to John C. Barth; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, 1 month..... 4,848
FRIEDLINE, Albina B., to the William Bryan Corporation; e s of Columbus Av, 50.5 ft n of 60th St, demand..... 1,950
GRORALD, Vincent, to Marie Steindler; 2,282 1st Av, 3 years..... 3,500
JARDINE, Joseph, to Equitable Life Assurance Society; s s of 124th St, 187.6 and 168.9 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years, 3 months..... 15,000
METZ, Katharine and Otto, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n e s of Evelyn Place, 150 ft s e of Grand Av, installments..... 2,500
MORAN, Joseph, to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 141st St, 100 ft e of Willis Av, installments..... 3,000
O'GRADY, Peter, to Peter Doelger; 183 East 123d St, saloon lease, demand. 4,000
PATRICK, Helen, to John H. Decker; s e corner of Eagle Av and Cedar St, 1 year 150
SALZMANN, Henry J., and Louis Freitag to Kaspar Hartmann; e s of Stebbins Av, 303.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years 700
SPIEGEL, Emanuel, to John Roth and Michael Wielandt; 606 East 6th St, installments 2,325
STOLZ, George, to Louis Bossert; n s of 141st St, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, secures contract 3,045
THE NEW YORK INFIRMARY FOR Women and Children to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; e s of Livingston Place, 27.6 ft n of 15th St, 1 year..... 50,000
WESSELL, Nickel & Gross, a corporation, to Emma C. Gross, executrix; s s of 45th St, 100 and 175 ft e of 10th Av, installments 65,000
WESSELL, Nickel & Gross, a corporation, to Emma C. Gross, executrix; 636 and 638 10th Av and 455 West 45th St; also 45th St, n s, 125, 175; and 200 ft e of 10th Av, and 46th St, s s, 60 ft e of 10th Av, installments 65,000
WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to John Belzer; 29 Lewis St, 5 years 25,000
WEINSTEIN, Charles L., to David Lippmann; 29 Lewis St, demand..... 4,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLARD, Treffle H., to J. C. Julius Langbein $900
BARRETT, John D., administrator, &c., and others to Knickerbocker Trust Company 18,000
BROWN, Harold, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 20,000
HATTING, Peter A., to J. C. Julius Langbein ..... Nom.
HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Morris Mayer 10,000
JENCKS, Francis M., to William N. Crane and another, executors ..... Omitted
LOISELLE, Louise A., to J. C. Julius Langbein 125
MARTIN, George W., to Emma Kaufmann. 8,000
OESTERLEIN, Justus, to J. C. Julius Langbein ..... Nom.
THOMSON, John W., to Ernest A. Thomson ..... Nom.
THOMSON, Ellen L., to Ernest A. Thomson ..... Nom.
THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY to Joseph Souder ..... Nom.

Lis Pendens.

BEAVER ST, 26; Conrad L. Peters against Louise Offelsmeyer and others, (partition;) attorneys, Levinson, Kohler & Schattman.
CHRISTOPHER ST, 26 to 30, and 159 and 161 Waverley Place; Albert B. Price against Edward Dougherty and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.
IRVING PLACE, 63; John L. C. Cleaveland and others against Harris Mandelbaum and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Babcock.
PEARL ST, 273; Charles H. Becker against Annett M. Baker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend, Dyett & Levy.
STEBBINS AV, e s, 128.9 ft n of Westchester Av, 37.4x80; Stebbins Av, e s, 184.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 93.10x83; the Union Stove Works against Louis B. Jessurun, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
WEST ST, 294 and 301; Houston St, s s, 75.9 ft w of Crosby St, 25.3x76.4x24.9x79.11; Hudson St, s w corner of Great Kill Road, 80.9x62.8x 37.10x71.10, at Greenwich, New York City; also property in Sullivan and Ulster Counties; Emma S. Richardson against Elizabeth S. Amsdon and others, (partition;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.
20TH ST, 438 West; John Ryan against Ellen Ryan, individually and as administratrix, and others, (partition;) attorney, J. Hardy.
27TH ST, 337 to 347 East; Department of Buildings against the Manhattan Brass Company, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
39TH ST, s s, 124 ft e of 6th Av, 23x98.9; Prescott H. Butler and another, trustees, against Helen A. Bissell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Evarts, Choate & Beaman.
50TH ST, n s, 153.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x100.4x16.8 x100.5; Charlotte Von Mandrich against Marie Behring, (action to enforce vendee's lien;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.
119TH ST, s s, 212.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children against Thomas R. Loughran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.
130TH ST, n s, 294 ft e of 5th Av, 16x99.11; Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees, against Stella L. Sherman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

Mechanics' Liens.

4TH AV, 80 and 82; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Joseph H. McKennee, owner and contractor..... 863
367TH ST, 32 East; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Juliet P. Morgan, otherwise Hamilton, owner; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor... 139
85TH ST, s e corner of Park Av, 20x100; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Hulda Wittner, owner; James M. Fraser, contractor 114
85TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 94.8 x20.6; the Pelham Hod Elevating Company against the New York Turn Verein, owner; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor 540
120TH ST, 301 and 303 West; Frank J. Brueser against Elbert D. Howes, owner and contractor 75

FINE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

A Recent Gift to the McGill University of Montreal.

From The Electrical Engineer.

Since Prof. R. B. Owens went to take charge of electrical work at McGill University, the munificence of Mr. W. C. McDonald has again been extended with the object of increasing the facilities of that institution in that branch of engineering study. The new equipment has been purchased, to the extent of $30,000, and it will include the following apparatus: One one hundred horse power high-speed single cylinder side-crank engine, 200 11 E. chloride cells, one m. p. 75 k. w. 125-volt direct current dynamo, one m. p. 40 horse power 125-volt direct current motor, two m. p. 25 horse power 125-volt direct current motors, two m. p. 20 horse power 125-volt direct current motors, two m. p. 15 horse power 125-volt direct current motors, two m. p. ten horse power 125-volt direct current motors, (the motors are compound wound, with shunt and series turns to vary degree of compounding, and with shunt rheostat to vary speed;) one six-pole 25 k. w. 220-volt revolving field a. c. generator, arranged to deliver single, two or three-phase current; one two-phase 20 k. w. inductor alternator, one single-phase, 15 k. w. inductor alternates two single-phase induction motors, one 15 k. w. rotary converter, one capacity set, one ten horse power induction motor, arranged to be used either as two or three-phase machine, with secondary provided with collector rings, so that the motor can be used as a frequency changer, three 3 k. w. potential regulators, two 5 k. w. two-phase, three-phase transformers, one-phase shifter, one 1 k. w. constant-current transformer, five current transformers, one special transformer for a. c. ammeter testing, one two horse power two-phase induction motor, one 200,000-volt testing set, one motor dynamo with double field for battery charging, one motor dynamo with double field for instrument calibration, two small synchronizing motors, one electric welding outfit, one electric plating and typing outfit, four electric speed indicators, one laboratory standard voltmeter, one laboratory standard ammeter, one continuous rheostat, one potentiometer, ten standard cells, thirty voltmeters, ammeters, and wattmeters, for general laboratory use; thermometers, one photometer and attachments, one conductivity bridge, two standard resistances, one standard condenser, one hysteresis tester, and various fittings and attachments.

The principal laboratories are: Dynamo laboratory, standardizing laboratory, laboratories for advanced investigation. A 75 k. w. direct connected unit will be installed in the service plant for current supply, and a 75 k. w. hour storage battery in three sections in the battery room, adjoining laboratory. The switch will be a distributing board for thirty-six circuits. It has been decided to abolish shafting in the dynamo laboratory; every machine will have a separate motor for driving. None of the machines will be fixed permanently in place, but will be mounted on testing blocks, so that they may be readily moved from place to place, for which purpose the laboratory will be equipped with traveling cranes. The low voltage a. c. machines will supply two and three phase currents. Permanently wired testing tables will be used to facilitate work. The standardizing laboratory contains all instruments necessary for the accurate measurement of electrical and magnetic quantities. The new equipment is expected to be in working order on the reopening of the college after the New Year vacation, although a longer period will be required to thoroughly complete the work.

SHEEP IN NEBRASKA.

Rapid Increase in the Industry in the Past Two Years.

From American Wool and Cotton Reporter.

Mr. Robert Taylor, who has established a sheep ranch of 10,000 acres seven miles northwest of Grand Island, is said to own more sheep than any other man in the United States. He has established large breeding ranches in Wyoming, and now owns 90,000 head of sheep, most of them thoroughbreds. His ranch in Nebraska County is fitted to handle 20,000 head of sheep, most of which are now on hand. To get this ranch in shape to handle such an immense business Mr. Taylor has just expended $30,000 in buildings and incidentals for the business. This includes a feeding shed of 120 by 280 feet, and another 68 by 112 feet, with numerous small buildings; a double crib, 84 by 220 feet, with a capacity of 40,000 bushels of corn; a storage house of 84 by 200 feet, with a full-sized basement, which he will fill with beets for the sheep, and a number of other storage houses of less importance. Besides these there are large houses, water tanks, dipping tanks, and conveniences, constituting one of the most complete sheep farms in the world. Certainly there has been nothing attempted in the West on such a scale. All the buildings are as light and airy as their substantial nature will permit. Forty men are employed on the ranch, and a large number of milch cows and many horses and mules are incidental to the care of the sheep. The intention of the owner is to seed the entire 10,000 acres to alfalfa. This year he had 50 0acres in alfalfa, and about 10,000 tons of the season's cut is stowed for Winter use.

A feature of the business which is also new to the Western sheep industry is the insurance of the whole plant and contents. The policy was written by a big Eastern company for $80,000, a premium of $1,300 being paid. This is believed to be the largest premium of the kind ever paid.

Just across the line in Buffalo County is another ranch, where a large number of sheep were fed last year. Now arrangements are being made to purchase 150,000 head from the further western range for feeding there this Winter. The net profit on a transaction of this sort is figured at 40 cents a head for the season, which lasts five months.

BABY WAS PROVIDED FOR.

An Incident Picked Up in a Department Store in the Capital.

From The Washington Post.

It was in one of the big department stores. Two women stood near each other before a counter where the belongings of very little children are sold. Both looked with wistful yet widely different expressions at the tiny garments displayed. The one woman asked to be shown knitted undervests for a baby. The saleswoman drew out a box and took from it some absurdly small garments, soft, creamy, fleecy, the most delightful combination of silk and wool. The woman—a young woman she was, almost a girl—took them in her hands with evident delight.

"How much are they?" she asked.

The saleswoman named a price that was twice the size of the tiny shirts.

"Apiece?" asked the would-be customer, timidly.

"Yes," answered the saleswoman.

The customer put down the little garments. She looked tired and weak and bitterly disappointed. It's heart-breaking not to be able to buy what you want for your baby.

"Show me something—something cheaper," she said, swallowing a lump in her throat.

The other woman, who had been looking into the showcase, had seen it all. She spoke to the saleswoman brusquely.

"I can't wait any longer," she said. "Tell me the price of that bonnet over there."

The saleswoman hurried to obey. One doesn't keep a chinchilla collar and an imperious manner waiting if one knows one's business. There was a moment's whispering and the saleswoman returned to her waiting customer. From another box she produced some garments precisely similar to the too expensive ones.

"Here's some shirts," said she, "that we've marked down to close out. We have only a few left. They're only ——." And the "only" was exactly half the price she had named before. It wasn't cleverly done, but it deceived the tired woman. She went away with the wistful look gone from her face. The chinchilla collar went down in the same elevator with her, and the face above the collar wore a look almost of envy added to its wistfulness, I fancied—though it's folly, of course, to imagine that women with chinchilla collars and imperious manners ever envy tired little women who have to ask for something cheaper.

L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS.

Not a Personal Question—Elucidation of How and Why It Is Disrupting France.

Paris Letter to The London Mail.

And all this time, what about the Affair Dreyfus?

You must not ask me, for I know nothing at all

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The Carlisle Indians have closed their football season and are now playing lacrosse and basket ball. The football season was a financial success, and the boys are well pleased with their showing. They made the best score of any college team against the Harvard team. Next year the team will be very much changed. Instead of Cayou, Rogers, and Hudson, who are going to Dickinson College, and Bemus Pierce and Metoxen, who will return to their homes, new players will be seen on the team. There is plenty of good material at Carlisle to draw from.

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The Knickerbocker and New Jersey Athletic Clubs, that are to be consolidated as soon as the plans are completed, will give an indoor athletic meeting in the Madison Square Garden during January. Efforts are being made to get all the best athletes in the country together, and the meeting will doubtless be one of the best of the indoor season.

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The pigeon shooters are very active just now. All the gun clubs in this vicinity have their weekly shoots, and matches are being made that will be decided shortly. Tom Morfey, who a few years ago won the Great American Handicap, has made a match at 100 birds with Aaron Doty of Paterson, N. J. The match is to be decided at Singac, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 14, and is for $100 a side. This is the first individual match Morfey has made for some time, and it is expected that Doty will make him kill ninety birds or better to win. Doty has been shooting well for more than a year, and he has every confidence in his ability to defeat Morfey.

A match has been arranged between J. Fleming and Melrose Hayes, which has aroused considerable interest among the New Jersey shooters. The match is to take place on the grounds of the Forester Gun Club, Newark, at 10 A. M., on Jan. 1, and will be at 100 targets, expert rules, for $25 a side. Five dollars forfeit was posted by each man with the stakeholder, H. E. Winans, on Thanksgiving Day.

The contest for the New Jersey target championship will be decided on the grounds of the Bergen County Gun Club, at Hackensack, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 7. This contest is open only to members of the clubs that are enrolled in the New Jersey State Sportsmen's Association.

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The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has applied to the Amateur Athletic Union for permission to hold the gymnastic championships at its clubhouse. No date has been fixed yet for these events. The programme includes parallel bars, long horse, side horse, swinging Indian clubs, rope climbing for speed, tumbling, horizontal bar, flying rings, and all-round standing apparatus championships. In each of these events it is proposed to award the die medal of the Amateur Athletic Union to the best man.

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Yale tactics are being introduced at Harvard this Winter. Two men from each of the three upper classes have been given the task of canvassing the college for the purpose of discovering material for the 'varsity crew. These canvassers are J. F. Perkins and R. F. Blake, from '99; G. O. Clark and F. L. Higginson, from 1900; H. Peyton and J. S. Lawrence, from 1901. They are looking for strong, enduring men who have little or no experience in rowing. As fast as men are found they are sent to the boathouse and put to work on the machines in the gymnasium and in the pair-oared tubs on the Charles.

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Frank Butterworth, the well-known Yale football coach, is ill with typhoid fever, and in consequence the proposed trip of ex-Yale men to the South to give exhibition games of football has been abandoned. For two years now some of the Yale men have made up a team and arranged exhibiton games that were played during the Christmas holidays. The receipts from the games usually pay the expenses of the players, who are thus given a nice trip. Butterworth was the chief mover in the scheme, and, among other men who had intended going, were Frank Hinkey, James O. Rodgers, Fred Murphy, Phil Stillman, J. Greenway, and possibly Heffelfinger. Of this season's squad now in college several were to go with the graduates to fill the places that would be vacant. Among these graduates were Substitute Quarter-back Louis Stoddard, Half-back Wear, and Half-back Benjamin. Others had been invited to make members of the party, but the whole proceeding was summarily dropped when it became known how serious Mr. Butterworth's illness is. It is not improbable that some sort of consolidated eleven may make the trip with stars of lesser magnitude in the personnel

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It is expected that the star match of basket ball this season will be between the teams from Yale and Cornell. The game will be played in this city, and the gymnasium of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has been suggested as the best place for the contest. Yale's team opens the season at Waterbury with a game against the Young Men's Christian Association on Dec. 10.

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The intercollegiate chess tournament will be held in this city from Dec. 26 to 31. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia will be represented by teams.

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The Harvard Club has invited the fourteen men who played against and defeated the Yale football players at New Haven two weeks ago to dine at the club on Saturday, Dec. 10. The invitation has been accepted.

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A jet black squirrel was killed by some sportsmen while hunting at Dillsboro, Ind. The squirrel is exactly like the common fox squirrel in all respects except color.

Wild Canadian geese have made their appearance on Long Island earlier than usual this year, and their early arrival is taken by sportsmen as an indication of an early and severe winter. The birds only remain a day or so, and do not in consequence afford much sport.

Ducks, which are plentiful just now in the Great South Bay, are fickle in their habits. It is hard to tell just where good shooting can be had, but little mistake will be made if Babylon, or points near there, are chosen by hunters as their stopping-off place.

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The fifth annual Sportsmen's Show, under the auspices and management of the National Sportsmen's Association, (incorporated,) will be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, March 2 to 11, 1899. Secretary J. A. H. Dressel has been working for some time past to add new features and interesting attractions to the coming show, and without any question it will be the finest exposition of its kind ever seen in this country.

The Directors of the National Sportsmen's Association are: Charles Latham, President; J. Von Lengerke, Vice President; Charles Daly, Charles H. Luscomb, P. G. Sanford, Frank W. Sanger, Directors, and J. A. H. Dressel, Secretary Treasurer. The Board of Managers are Dr. Heber Bishop, George O. Shields, James C. Young, Elmer E. Shaner, J. A. H. Dressel, Frank W. Sanger, Samuel Armstrong Nelson, Harry Cornish, J. E. Sullivan, and others, to be announced later.

The advance circular which the association is sending out contains the following information:

It is the intention of the management to give a genuine sportsmen's show, abounding in features and demonstrations of life in the woods. Prominent among the most interesting features are the following:

Artificial lake, 75 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, containing 200,000 gallons of water, for the purpose of holding water polo, swimming contests, and other competitive matches of interest to sportsmen, as well as for the exhibition of launches, ducking boats, canoes, and yachts.

The water sports will be under the supervision and management of Mr. J. E. Sullivan, President of the New Jersey Athletic Club, and Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union; Mr. Harry Cornish of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Mr. Samuel Armstrong Nelson, who have been prominently identified with athletic sports for many years.

Log cabins and tents, presided over by experienced guides and hunters properly equipped, portraying life in the woods.

Sportsmen's camps will be represented by their owners, who will entertain their friends.

Indian camps, occupied by families of Indians engaged in building canoes, snowshoes, bead work, and basket making.

Revolver and rifle ranges will be under competent management, who will arrange matches and tournaments.

Bowling alleys will be under the management of experts.

Association championship and other events at inanimate targets will be held on the roof of the Madison Square Garden, under the skillful management of Mr. Elmer E. Shaner, who is recognized as the manager of this class of sport.

Big game park, inclosing in a miniature forest live specimens of buffalo, moose, caribou, elk, deer, antelope, and other large game animals mostly prized by sportsmen.

Native game birds, live specimens from all parts of the country.

Native game fish will form a very attractive exhibit.

It is the intention of the management that the decorations will be in conformity with a sportsman's ideas. There are many other features under consideration that will make this show probably the best one that has ever been held in this country; it certainly embodies features that have never been attempted at any other show, and will be the only sportsmen's show in this country in 1899.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The lead keel for the new yacht that is to be built by Herreshoff as a possible cup defender will be cast about the 10th of this month, and after that the yacht will soon begin to assume shape and the public will learn what form the boat is to take. Just now there are a very few who can give any information about this craft, and they are guarding their secret well in order not to give Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger, any chance to build a similar boat or to copy anything from the American design.

At Bristol great care is being taken that nothing about the yacht gets outside the works. The draughtsmen are at work on the plans, but each man has only a small part to draw, and he can hardly form an idea of the yacht from his part because the plans are cut up so and no one part tells anything until fitted with the others. Lots of material have been received at the yard, but even this is smuggled in quietly, and no one seems to know anything about what it is to be used for. It is generally thought, though, that the new boat will be an out and outer very much like the thirty-footers, with such modification of the hull as will do away with the possibility of its not steering well. The material will probably be bronze, with aluminium frames and topsides, as the Defender was.

Work on the Defender is progressing fast. The braces and deck frames have nearly all been taken out. It was hard work to remove the rivets, and in order not to dent the plate many of them had to be bored out. Some were found to be very much corroded, as were some of the braces, and new ones will have to be put in their place, but, on the whole, the yacht was not in such bad condition as was expected.

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A new shop is being erected in the Herreshoff yard. It will be 100 feet long by 50 feet wide and three stories high. The ground floor is to be used as a small boat shop. The next floor will be used as a storeroom and rigging loft and the upper floor as a sail loft. This extra room was necessary in order to make the sails for the new boat.

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The members of the New York Yacht Club will tender a reception to Rear Admiral Schley at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, Wednesday evening, Dec. 7.

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The schooner Ingomar has been sold by John D. Barrett to M. F. Plant. The Ingomar was designed by H. C. Wintringham and built by Lawley of Boston in 1896. Her dimensions are 88 feet over all, 66 feet on the load water line, 18 feet 6 inches beam, and 8 feet draught of hull. She is a very roomy and serviceable craft.

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The fifth regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will be held in the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, Tuesday evening, Dec. 6. This meeting was to have been held on Election day, but there was not a quorum present. In order that meetings of the club shall not be held on holidays in future, an amendment has been proposed which provides that when the date set for a meeting falls on a legal holiday the meeting shall be held on the succeeding Tuesday. The first meeting of the Winter's navigating class was held last Thursday. These meetings will be held each week during the Winter months. The instruction is free, and all members of the club and their friends are invited to attend.

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The schooner Ariadne, owned by the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram, has been let to an American gentleman for a prolonged cruise to the South Pacific. The Ariadne was built by Camper and Nicholson for the late Capt. Charles Thellusson, and is the largest sailing schooner at present afloat. Capt. Thellusson named her Boadicea. She had the longest masts ever put into a sailing vessel, but they were cut down after her famous match with the yawl Latona, from Torquay around the Eddystone, in a gale of wind, in 1876. She took part two years ago in the first match for the German Emperor's Helgoland Cup, and won a prize. At the time he had her built, Capt. Thellusson was Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club.

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The Uvira, cutter, C. V. Brokaw, has been sold to Robert Doremus of New York. Mr. Brokaw has purchased the steam yacht Althea of Charles Sooysmith.

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Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma is at the yards of the Clydebank Engineering and Shipbuilding Company at Glasgow having some slight alterations made and being overhauled and painted. She is to be fitted out for a cruise in the Mediterranean, and will be there by March 1.

The 2,000-ton steam yacht designed by G. L. Watson for Anthony Drexel will not be ready as soon as Mr. Drexel expected. The order has not been placed yet, because there is such a boom in shipbuilding on the other side that no firm will agree to finish the yacht in the time that Mr. Drexel sets.

The Shamrock, it is now said, will be built by Yarrow at the Poplar yards, near London. The yacht will be constructed of nickel steel, which will make her lighter and stronger than any vessel that has come over for the cup. The Yarrows have had lots of experience in building lightly constructed vessels. Their torpedo boats are known all over the world, and no vessels are more lightly constructed than these.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club has withdrawn their Victoria Cup from competition. The Navahoe raced for this cup and lost, and the Vigilant challenged, but did not race.

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The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Knockabout Association, held on Nov. 25: Frank Brewster re-elected President, J. J. Souther Secretary and Treasurer, and F. Elliot Cabot official inspector; T. E. Jacobs, J. P. Loud, and H. H. Buck as a Board of Judges for association races. It was voted to make no change in existing rules and restrictions for the classes controlled by the association. A change was desired in the racing rules so that a boat fouling a mark should at once withdraw and leave a clear field for the others, and a committee was appointed to suggest the change to clubs giving races for association classes, particularly for the raceabouts. If it is found that the clubs do not care to take action the association is likely to incorporate such a rule in its own rules.

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The Chicago yachtsmen intend to make their trip to Lake Ontario next Summer for the international races a cup-hunting expedition. There are several cups on the lakes that are subject to challenge, and efforts are to be made to win some of them. The one most desired is the famous Fisher Cup. Recently while in Buffalo as a delegate to the Yacht Racing Union meeting, W. R. Crawford made inquiries as to the present location of the cup and the necessary formalities incident to a challenge. A challenge for this cup, the race to take place about the same time as the international affair, is now regarded as one of the coming events. The Fisher Cup is now held by the Rochester Yacht Club. It was given in 1883 to the Chicago Yacht Club by Commodore "Archie" Fisher. The sloop Atalanta of the Toronto Club challenged for the prize, and the race was sailed off Chicago on Aug. 5, 1883. The Chicago sloops Cora and Wasp were chosen for defenders. Cora was first by time allowance, but Wasp also defeated the visitor. The Canadians immediately challenged again, and the second race was sailed Aug. 9. Atalanta that day won and took the cup. The Chicagoans immediately challenged again, but Atalanta departed suddenly and took the cup. This aroused considerable feeling at the time, and the owners of Atalanta were accused of unsportsmanlike conduct. Atalanta took the cup to Belleville and held it until September, 1884, when it was lost to Norah. The latter successfully defended it twice, but on Sept. 9, 1892, lost it to Onward of the Rochester Yacht Club.

Another challenge cup is the one the schooner Priscilla of Cleveland won from Idler at Milwaukee three years ago. Idler was manifestly out of condition when placed in that race, and it has always been a sore place for Chicago yachtsmen to have the lower-laker's victory mentioned. It is believed that the owners of Priscilla will be willing to arrange a race.

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE BRONX.

Residents of the Borough Impatient at Prolonged Delays.

There is a vast amount of uncompleted public improvements in the Borough of the Bronx that seriously retards the progress and welfare of the district. The North Side Board of Trade, realizing this fact, at a recent meeting ordered its Secretary, Otto G. Angle, to make an investigation in the matter and visit the heads of the various departments. The result of this investigation showed that work had been stopped or was progressing slowly on many of the sewer improvements, which left the streets and avenues in a chaotic state, while bills for bridges and other important improvements, on which bond issues had been authorized, had been pigeonholed.

The following report of Secretary Angle will be discussed at the meeting of the Board of Trade to-morrow evening, when a plan of action will be decided on with regard to having the old contract completed and securing the improvements to which the borough is entitled by law. In his report Mr. Angle says:

"The plans for the bridge over the New York and Harlem Railroad and Bronx River at Eighth Street, between William's Bridge and Woodlawn, have been submitted to and approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and a bond issue authorized, but so far no attempt has been made to begin work on the structure. The bill for a viaduct or bridge at Two Hundred and Thirty-third Street, connecting White Plains Avenue with Woodlawn at the Woodlawn Station, was presented to the Legislature some time ago and hung up or pigeonholed, and nothing has been heard of it since. It is very important that this matter be attended to, as the west side, at Woodlawn Station, has been graded, leaving a high bank near the railroad crossing, while nothing at all has been done on the east side, the result being a dangerous crossing, at which accidents are continually occurring a man being killed there a few days ago.

The attention of the board is also called to the very bad and impassable condition of a number of streets caused by the stoppage of work on sewers by contractors, owing to non-payment by the city, the contractors preferring to stop rather than complete the work, it being more profitable to them. The lower end of Main Street, West Farms, where a large trunk sewer was in course of construction prior to the stoppage of the work for non-payment, is useless. Consequently traffic by way of Main Street and Westchester Avenue into West Farms is entirely cut off, and business men and property owners are deprived of proper egress from their places of business and dwellings. In one spot the sewer and earthwork are fifteen or eighteen feet above the present level of the adjoining property, and spread nearly to the full width of the street, leaving but a single narrow wagon track, which is now impassable on account of the snow and mud. The contract for a bridge at City Island to take the place of the present dilapidated structure has been let for some months past, but work has not yet been started.

"Another important matter is the depression of the tracks of the Port Morris branch of the Harlem Railroad from Whitlock Avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, at which place the streets and avenues are in an impassable condition owing to slow work."

James L. Wells, President of the board, says that he fully realizes that they cannot obtain for the district all the needed improvements, but that the board intends to make a determined fight for the most important of them, and demand that all old contracts be completed without further delay.

The Memory of Soldiers and Sailors.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 3.—A monument to the memory of the soldiers and sailors from the Oranges who died in the civil war will be unveiled in Orange on next Decoration Day. The monument is to be erected in Military Common, and is the work of Uzal Dodd Post, G. A. R., which some time ago started a subscription fund for the purpose. The memorial is a heroic figure of a color bearer, 14 feet in height, upon a granite base 13 feet high. The figure and pedestal are the work of W. Granville Hastings of New York, and the memorial will be a striking and conspicuous ornament to the park.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.12	.13	Julia	.01	.01
Alpha Con.	.05	...	Justice	.17	.18
Andes	.08	.08	Kentuck Con.	.05	...
Belcher	.33	.24	Mexican	.29	.31
Best & Belcher	.39	.39	Occidental Con.	.65	.65
Bullion	.04	.05	Ophir	.69	.70
Challenge Con.	.16	.18	Overman	.03	.03
Chollar	.26	.26	Potosi	.26	.27
Confidence	.70	.70	Savage	.19	.19
Con. Cal. & V.	1.35	1.35	Sierra Nevada	1.30	1.30
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Standard	1.70	1.70
Crown Point	.18	.19	Union Con.	.27	.28
Gould & Curry	.16	.16	Utah Con.	.14	.12
Hale & Norcr.	1.55	1.55	Yellow Jacket	.18	.19

Silver bars, 59½; Mexican dollars, 47½@47⅝; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
Alamo	4⅝	5	4⅞	5⅛
Anaconda	58½	60	56	59
Anchoria	90	92	90	96
Argentum	39⅜	41½	40¼	41
Battle	42¼	43	43	43½
Columbine	15	15½	15¼	15½
Consolidated	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8½
Elkton	93	94	92½	93
El Paso	12	12½	12½	12⅝
Findley	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅜
Gibson	26	27½	27	28½
Golden Fleece	29	30	30	40
Golden King	80	81½	80	81½
Gold Coin	145	149	148	149
Garfield	12½	13½	12¼	13
Isabella	26⅜	26¾	26¾	26⅞
Independence	59½	61	69⅝	60
Jackpot	24¼	24½	23⅜	23⅞
Jefferson	6½	6½	6	6¼
Lillie	500	600	500	600
Matos	32½	33	12¼	12¼
Moon Anchor	118½	119¼	119	120⅝
Portland	142	143	141½	142
Pharmacist	3⅜	3⅞	3⅝	3¾
Rawlings	43	47	43½	47
Rosa	19⅝	20	19⅜	20
Union	19⅜	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
Vindicator	102½	103	102⅝	103½
Work	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅝

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

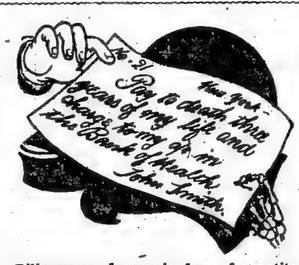

Biliousness, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, nervousness, headache, giddiness and drowsiness, wind and pain or fullness of the stomach after meals, cold chills and flushings of heat, shortness of breath—these are the blank cheques of physical bankruptcy. Take them to a physician and he will fill them up with the name of some more or less serious disease. Every time that you carry one of them to him you draw out some of your funds in the Bank of Health. Keep it up, and there will soon be no funds in the treasury.

The man who suffers from these disorders and neglects them will soon be in the relentless grasp of some fatal disease. If he is naturally narrow chested and shallow lunged, it will probably be consumption; if his father or mother died of paralysis or some nervous trouble, it will probably be nervous exhaustion or prostration, or even insanity; if there is a taint in the family blood, it will be blood or skin disease; if he lives in a new or a low, swampy country, it will be malaria; if he lives a life of exposure, it may be rheumatism. There is just one safe course for a man to follow who finds himself out of sorts and suffering from the symptoms described. It is to resort to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This medicine makes the appetite keen, corrects all disorders of the digestion, renders assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, purifies and enriches the blood and builds firm, healthy flesh and nerve tissue. It cures almost all diseases that result from insufficient or improper nourishment of the brain and nerves. Bronchial, throat, and even lung affections, when not too far advanced, readily yield to it.

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M. Picard, Director General of the Paris Exposition of 1900, has arranged a transportation or freight tariff with the six large railroads that do nearly all the carrying in France for the transportation of exhibits from the seaboard to Paris. All goods or articles to be exhibited at the Universal Exposition in 1900 will be carried to Paris on these railroads at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the regular rates and returned from Paris to seaport towns at 75 per cent. less than current rates. According to the rules of the Exposition the necessary water, gas, steam, and motive power are to be supplied exhibitors free of charge. The United States National Association of Manufacturers, of which Mr. C. A. Moore of 111 Liberty Street this city, is Vice President, is looking after the interests of its members on all matters pertaining to their exhibits, such as transportation, installation, and care of displays.

Coal Fund for the Worthy Poor.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor acknowledges the receipt of $300 from "A Friend" for its fund for supplying coal to the worthy poor. Last Winter the association spent $3,500 for this purpose, and it is expected that the amount required this year will be even larger, as the cold weather has commenced earlier. The applications for relief have been very numerous since the snowstorm, the cold forcing many to ask for help who would otherwise have cared for themselves.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEVARD, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector—Services 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12 noon; 4:15, (choral evensong,) and 8 P. M.

FRIENDS' MEETING, FIFTEENTH ST. AND Rutherfurd Place.—Prof. Lavergne F. Gardner of Poughkeepsie will attend the meeting for worship this morning at 11 o'clock. All cordially welcomed.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 4th, at 11:15 A. M.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler, who will deliver the fifth lecture of the course on "The Essentials of Morality" at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Special subject: "Spiritual Unity." All interested are invited. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St.

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HOW TO GET RAPID TRANSIT

Two Courses Open to the Board, President Orr Says.

WANTS PRESENT LAW AMENDED

Either New York County or Private Capital Must Build the Road —Legal Opinions.

The Rapid Transit Commission, through President Alexander E. Orr, made public yesterday a statement of the decision reached at last Thursday's meeting of the board. This decision is to ask the Legislature to pass an act at its next session permitting the commission to build the road as a public work of the County of New York, the debt for its construction being incurred by the county alone and the road to be an asset of the county alone, or an act permitting the commission to sell the franchise to private parties, or an act giving the commission its choice of these alternatives. In the statement Mr. Orr says:

At the meeting on Thursday the Rapid Transit Board took under careful consideration the situation created by the inability of the enlarged City of New York to borrow a sufficient sum of money to construct the Rapid Transit Railroad in the manner required by the rapid transit statutes, and as the result of the conference the Commissioners reached the unanimous conclusion that unless the powers of the board should be enlarged by further legislation it would be impossible now, and for many years to come, to proceed with the construction of the railroad. * * * The new City of New York has already, under its charter, assumed or created debts vastly in excess of the Constitutional 10 per cent. It is supposed that 10 per cent. of the net increase of realty valuation in 1899 will, in addition to making good the present deficiency, provided a new debt-incurring capacity of only a comparatively small amount. This in itself will involve an enormous increase of assessed values, which must mainly fall upon the County of New York, and it is very certain that such new debt-incurring capacity will not be sufficient to permit a new debt for a single purpose as great as the $30,000,000 needed for the rapid transit railroad. The same thing may probably be said for 1900, and probably for several and perhaps for many years to come.

COURSES OPEN TO THE BOARD.

Under existing conditions, the statement says, two courses only appear to be open to the board. These are:

First—A request for legislation making the rapid transit road an asset exclusively of the County of New York, (Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx,) and, correspondingly, making the debt incurred for its construction a charge exclusively upon the county; and.

Second—A request for legislation enabling the Rapid Transit Board, in its discretion, and if, for any reasons construction by the county is found to be impracticable, to frame and sell to private capitalists a charter for the road.

The statement further says that "authority to adopt both of these courses, or to adopt either one of them, in the discretion of the board, might well be embraced in a single scheme of legislation." With regard to the practicability of the plan for the construction by the county it is said:

The counsel of the board, Messrs. Edward M. Shepard and Albert B. Boardman, have advised the Commissioners in most positive terms and without any reservation whatever that there is no constitutional limitation upon the power of the county to incur a separate debt, if empowered by appropriate legislation, provided always that the debt incurred by it shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of its real estate. It would appear, therefore, that if the wise general scheme of the original statute is to be adhered to, and if the public is to retain this enormously valuable franchise for its own ultimate benefit, by constructing the road at its own expense, the only resource which is available, or which will be available for many years to come, is the borrowing capacity of the County of New York. The Legislature could repeal the provision of the Greater New York charter making the Rapid Transit Road an asset of, and a charge upon, the greater city, and restore the road to the position originally intended for it, and approved by popular vote, of being an asset and a charge solely upon the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx constitute New York County, and New York County could issue its bonds to provide the cost of the road. The present debt-incurring capacity of New York County, even if all the debts of the former City of New York existing on Dec. 31, 1897, and still existing, be reckoned as county debts, may be assumed to be sufficient to permit the incurring of a debt sufficient to build the rapid transit road.

The rapid transit road is the only public construction within the County of New York which has been ordered by the vote of its people. There is reason for relieving the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond of this burden. Just as there is reason why the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx should exclusively own the corresponding asset. Municipal construction was authorized by popular vote of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. There has never been popular assent to such municipal construction by the Borough of Brooklyn, Queens, or Richmond. We believe that it would never receive such assent. The latter three boroughs not only will derive no immediate direct benefit from the proposed road, but it is unquestionably believed by many intelligent persons residing in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Richmond that they would for a time, and, perhaps, a long time, be materially injured by its construction.

By making the lease of the rapid transit road a charge upon the county the people within the county would retain, as I have said, all of the wise provisions of the original act and would be enabled to reap the benefit of the municipal ownership of the franchise for which they voted by such an enormous majority in 1894. It must be borne in mind—it cannot be too often pointed out—that under the scheme of the law the work of construction, although paid for by the county, would be conducted by a private corporation, which would be compelled, as a part of the contract, not only to construct the road, but to lease it when constructed at a rental which would suffice to pay the interest on the bonds issued by the county, and in addition to create a sinking fund which in the course of a period of years would pay off the bonds themselves. The result would be, therefore, that upon the termination of the lease the road would have paid for itself and it would revert to the county as an enormous valuable asset, without having cost the taxpayers of the county one cent.

And it must also be remembered that the county would be protected against loss during the period of construction by a bond of $14,000,000, required to be furnished by the contractor, in addition to a cash deposit of $1,000,000, and that after the road was completed the contractor would still be compelled to furnish abundant security for the payment of the rent. It seems to me, therefore, that by making the road a county charge and also a county asset, the taxpayers in this county will reap an enormous advantage without incurring anything more than a technical liability, and my own judgment and that of my associates, therefore, inclines toward the scheme of legislation first suggested.

POWER TO SELL A FRANCHISE.

In discussing the alternative plan President Orr says that a bill to give the commission the power to create and sell a franchise would be comparatively simple. Provisions of that character are already in the rapid transit law. The new bill would need simply to permit the Rapid Transit Board to avail itself of those provisions, notwithstanding the vote for municipal construction. This alternative is not open to the board under the law as it stands. He continues:

It must, however, be remembered that if recourse is to be had to private capital to build the railroad it may quite possibly be necessary to enter once more upon the long and expensive process of obtaining the consents of property-holders, or the substituted consent of the court, as well as the consent of the municipal authorities.

Moreover, the adoption of this latter alternative would involve the abandonment of the entire plan of municipal construction, and the relinquishment of the great ultimate benefit which would flow to this county from the ownership of the road. Personally, I am, therefore, opposed to it unless it shall prove impossible to obtain the needed relief in any other manner. Indeed, I believe that it would be better to suffer the inconvenience and loss of further delay than to deprive the county forever of the benefit to be derived from its ownership of this franchise. The enormous profits derived by the private corporations to which the city has in the past granted franchises in the streets abundantly justify the belief of our board that the city should not part with this great franchise if by any means it can itself reap the benefit of owning it.

Rapid transit is absolutely essential to the development of the upper portion of this island and to the Borough of the Bronx. With it the development of the northerly portion of the city will be enormous and immediate. Without it, all further development of that district must cease.

The elevated railroad has been of great benefit to the public and the city, but it cannot afford and cannot be made to afford the measure of relief demanded. The management of the surface lines has of late years been wonderfully far-sighted and efficient, but they and the elevated railroad are unable to handle the present traffic. The transportation system within the city has become wholly inadequate to meet the reasonable demands of the people, and at certain times of each day the congestion and delay upon all of the systems are almost intolerable. Indeed, it must be apparent to us all that the transportation system within the city has fallen far below the standard set by the city in its other lines of development.

I find no cause for discouragement or surprise in the delay which has attended our efforts to help the situation. The necessary and inherent difficulties of so large and so novel a public enterprise were very great, and from the first it might have been foreseen that the board would have to overcome the obstacles interposed by purely selfish interest, and also the conservative prejudices of perfectly honest people, who were not familiar with the subject. The lapse of time, and the object lesson furnished by the success of the Boston tunnel system, have alike combined to remove the obstacle interposed by honest doubt or mere prejudices, and so far as the mere selfish opposition to the plan is concerned, it has already been in part overcome, and can be wholly defeated if the community shall be arrayed in support of the enterprise. Even with the proposed legislation, I can still foresee the possibility of further difficulties and delays, but adequate rapid transit is bound to come, and it will be obtained speedily, if the earnest and generous support which has heretofore been afforded to the plan shall be continued.

OPINION OF BOARD'S COUNSEL.

Messrs. Shepard & Boardman, in their opinion referred to by Mr. Orr, in which they hold that the cost of the proposed railroad can be made a county charge by appropriate legislation, enter into an elaborate argument to show that there is no Constitutional provision forbidding such legislation. Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution, adopted in November, 1894, provides as follows:

Whenever hereafter the boundaries of any city shall become the same as those of a county, the power of the county to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county at that time existing shall not be included as a part of the city debt.

The lawyers say that in November, 1894, and on Jan. 1, 1895, when the new Constitution took effect, the boundaries of the City of New York, as it was then constituted, were the same as those of the County of New York, and had been the same for many years before. "They remained identical until the abolition of the city by the Greater New York charter, which incorporated the County of New York into the new city as a part and only a part thereof. The boundaries of the City of New York have not, therefore, become the same as those of the County of New York since the Constitution of 1894 went into effect. Nor are the boundaries of the greater city of New York the same as those of the County of New York. It would seem to be clear, therefore, that the constitutional provision does not prohibit the County of New York from incurring a debt. That this is the understanding of the Legislature is clear from the fact that in 1897 it proposed to the people of the State to amend this section of the Constitution by adding these words:

"Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included in such city to become indebted shall cease.

"This was intended to apply, and, in fact, if adopted it would apply, only to the Greater New York, that being the only city which includes within its boundaries more than one county. This amendment will probably be voted upon next November."

The history of the Constitutional provision of 1894 is then recalled to show that the Constitutional provision in question was intended to apply to Brooklyn, a bill having been passed by virtue of which the town of Flatlands was to be taken into the City of Brooklyn, whose boundaries would thereby become coterminous with those of Kings County. Referring to the wording of the Constitutional provision the opinion says:

The expression clearly means identity of bouadaries and does not include a case where a county is either larger of smaller than a city. No argument as to the supposed reason of the constitutional provision can make it doubtful that the boundaries of the present, and now the only, City of New York are not the same as the boundaries of the County of New York.

Nor does the annexation of the remainder of the Towns of Westchester, East Chester, and Pelham by Chapter 934 of the Laws of 1896, seem to us to affect the question. By that law, which has been declared constitutional by the Court of Appeals (147 N. Y., 1) the portion of those towns which had not heretofore been annexed to the late City of New York was thereby so annexed in like manner as if such territory had been included in the Twenty-fourth Ward of New York by the provisions of Chapter 613 of the Laws of 1873, and the laws amendatory thereof. The act of 1895 was passed, it is true, after the Constitution of 1894 took effect. But any suggestion that the effects of such annexation of territory to both the City of New York and the County of New York, whose boundaries were then the same, was to make the boundaries of the city thereupon "become the same as those of" the county would seem to us to be unreasonable or even absurd. The identity of the city and county boundaries had existed before the annexation, and it continued after the annexation. The annexation did no more than to enlarge the identical boundaries of both the City and County of New York. It did not create identity.

It may well be open to argument that, even if after the Constitution of 1894 took effect, the boundaries of the City of New York had become the same as those of the County of New York, the constitutional power of the county to become indebted, although ceasing for the time, did not then perish forever; but that, if thereafter the identity of the boundaries should cease, as happened when the new and greater City of New York was created, the constitutional prohibition would no longer be operative and the power of the county would revive. We do not need, however, to avail ourselves of this support to our conclusion, which, without it, is clear.

In our opinion the constitutional power of New York County to incur debt will, so far as hereafter permitted by legislation, continue until the pending constitutional amendment to which we have referred or some other like constitutional amendment shall be adopted.

If it be complained that the result would, in substance, be to make the debt limit of the County of New York 20 per cent. instead of 10 per cent., the answer is that the Constitution is to be interpreted as meaning what it says. In the case of the East River Savings Institution, (136 New York, 52,) the Court of Appeals decided that the City of Brooklyn, which then constituted all of the County of Kings excepting four towns, and contained an enormous preponderance (in the proportion perhaps of 40 to 1) of the population, wealth, and assessed valuation of the county, could incur debt to the limit of 10 per cent. of its value; and that, in addition, the County of Kings could incur debt to the limit of its valuation, although its valuation included the Brooklyn valuation. So the town debts and school district debts of any county would not be included. The Court of Appeals held that the Constitution was to be interpreted according to its text.

MAN'S BODY IN THE STREET.

Police Thought It Was Murder, but Later Heard He Had Been Run Over.

The body of an unknown, poorly dressed man, apparently about thirty-six years old, was found by Policeman Schlott of the Oak Street Station, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, lying near the car tracks in front of 4 Chambers Street. The left side of the man's face was crushed in, and the body was lying in a pool of blood that spread over the pavement for several feet. When found the body was cold, and Dr. McNider of the Hudson Street Hospital decided that life had been extinct for some time.

From the nature of the wounds on the body, the police concluded that the man had been murdered by some of the "panhandlers" and thugs who infest that part of the city early in the morning, and Detectives Hahn and Armstrong were detailed on the case. Later in the day, however, M. F. Carr of 123 Essex Street, a conductor on a street car, called at the Oak Street Station and told the detectives that on his first trip in the morning a passenger boarded his car, and said that he had seen a man run over and killed by a newspaper delivery wagon. The wagon, the passenger said, struck the man on the shoulder, causing him to fall under the wheels. The driver of the wagon whipped up his horses and disappeared up Park Row. Carr neglected to ask his informant's name, but he said he would be able to identify him.

A large bruise on the dead man's shoulder confirmed Carr's report, and the police at once discarded the murder theory. The body was removed to the morgue.

Opposed to Bridges Against Schools.

President Guggenheimer of the Council declared yesterday that he intended to oppose any appropriations for construction of bridges over the East River, if it is found that such appropriations are going to interfere with the building of schoolhouses. "What the city needs most of all," he said, "is more school room." The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which Mr. Guggenheimer is a member, has already appropriated $100,000 for preliminary work toward the construction of the two proposed bridges over the East River.

Wants $1,000 for Law Library.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has granted a peremptory writ of mandamus on the application of the Law Library of Brooklyn, requiring Controller Coler to pay over to the library $1,000, which was allowed it by the Board of Estimate for 1898.

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LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSFER TAX.—The amount of transfer tax to be paid to the State Controller from the estate of Harriet Sherar, in Franklin County, N. Y., was fixed, by order of the Surrogate, in June, 1895, upon the supposition that the property of the estate amounted to $4,750. Surrogate Beman has now directed a refund of $191.88 of this tax, holding that the provisions of the tax law of 1896, as amended in 1897, afford a Surrogate power, on notice to the State Controller, to refund a transfer tax which has been erroneously exacted from an executor. Such an application for relief, it was held, need not be made within two years, as the only limitation of time applicable to the matter is, by statute, that no application for such refund shall be made after one year from the reversal or modification of the decree fixing the tax.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE BANKING LAW.—In an action brought by Jacob Hirshfeld, as a creditor of the Madison Square Bank, on behalf of himself and all other creditors, against Lawrence J. Fitzgerald and others, as stockholders of the bank, the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Haight, recently decided that by the provisions of Section 52 of the banking law of 1892, making the stockholders of every banking corporation individually responsible, equally and ratably, for all contracts and debts of the corporation to the extent of their stock, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount invested in such shares, it was not intended that one creditor should be preferred and paid to the detriment of other creditors, but that the stockholders should contribute equally and ratably toward the payment of the whole indebtedness of the bank, and that an action brought by one of the creditors against the stockholders should be a representative action. The plaintiff in such action was held not to be a trustee for the other creditors to such an extent as to require him to carry on the litigation in their interest after having settled his own claim before judgment and before any other creditor had come in or been made a party plaintiff. The plaintiff in such a suit was held to have the right to control the action and might continue, compromise, abandon, or discontinue it at pleasure, until a creditor similarly situated had procured an order to be made a party to the action, or had served a notice of motion to be brought in, or until interlocutory judgment was entered. By this decision the decision of the Trial Court is affirmed, and that of the Appellate Division reversed.

An all-round orthodox remedy for a cold is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Yellow Fever on Steamship Laughton.

The British steamship Laughton, which arrived Friday night from Cay Frances, Cuba, reported the death from fever of one of the mates, who was buried at Cay Frances. There had also been several other cases of fever on the voyage. The vessel was visited by the Health officer yesterday morning, who after a careful examination decided that the disease was yellow fever. The Laughton will be detained at Quarantine for a thorough disinfection.

Manhattan Is the News Centre.

Mayor Van Wyck sent letters to the Presidents of the five boroughs yesterday informing them that the main offices of the departments were those of the Borough of Manhattan, and that important reports for publication must be given out from them. The letters were sent because Bridge Engineer Martin's report on the safety of the bridge was given out in the office in Brooklyn.

Sunday
Dec. 4-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

TIPS AND FOGS OF LONDON

Odd Things Seen by a Stranger in the British Metropolis.

AN EXPERIENCE IN THE FOG

Confusing Irregularities of London's Streets—American Girl's Tribute to General Gordon.

They told me to wait until I saw "London Town." The big steamship was gliding between the white cliffs of Lisbon Bay, and the next place was "London Town." We plowed our way through the waters of the Bay of Biscay and the River Thames, and for breakfast, luncheon, afternoon tea, dinner, and dreams I heard of nothing else but the glories, the wonders, and the people of "London Town."

"Why, your City of New York is a mere village compared with it. We could put New York in Piccadilly Circus and then not see it." It was an Englishman who spoke—one of the many of the type who believe that there is nothing on this earth outside the shores of Great Britain.

I waited until I saw "London Town." My first impression was that it was anything but a town. It is simply a great area covered with little houses, full of people who are continually looking for tips. If tipping Londoners broke Mr. Hooley, one can imagine what the pernicious custom would do to people with ordinary peanut incomes. But there is no acceptable alternative in London. It is tip or jail.

I approached London from the dock where I left the steamship, leaning out of the window of that British abomination, a railway compartment carriage, and as the train pulled into the station at the rate of three miles an hour, a guard ran up to each door. There were at least twenty-seven doors to the train, likewise twenty-seven guards, and as each passenger plied out he was greeted with a large open hand and a bland smile, and if he didn't leave something that looked like money in the hand, he was asked for it. We all gave up reluctantly, out of sheer gladness that we were on land again, but no sooner had the guards been tipped than we were passed on to a brigade of Inspectors, and each Inspector had to have his sixpence. After the Inspectors came the station masters, then the porters, the baggage clerks, and the police. By the time we managed to get away from the station, a few people had sufficient left to buy dinner, but I know of some who dared not enter a restaurant because they were afraid they could not afford to tip the waiter.

London has a street nomenclature common to all English cities, which is as misleading as it is ludicrous. It has no method unless it is method in the mind that leads to madness. The man who designed the plan of its thoroughfare must have had some massive mystic maze in mind, or he must have taken a keen delight in doing something in life that would serve to keep his memory forever green. If the latter, he accomplished his feat nobly. One gets lost in the confusing irregularities of its "courts" and "roads" and "lanes" and "circuses" a hundred times a day. None of the streets is numbered, and a single thoroughfare has from six to ten different names in a distance of three blocks. Fancy Broadway having eight separate titles from Twenty-seventh to Thirtieth Street. And such names! Some time in the history of the place, there must have been prizes given to the men who could think of the worst.

"Ludgate Circus" has no circus within its limits. "Lincoln's Inn Fields" is a field of cobbles. "Trafalgar Square" is as round as the moon. "Cheapside" is just as expensive as any other place. "High Holborn" contains some of the lowest places in the city. "Bowling Green Lane" has nothing green in it save an occasional wanderer, and "Rotten Row" is a beautiful, well-kept boulevard. The people of London claim to have over 2,500 miles of crooked streets, and glory shamelessly in saying that it would take a man twenty years to pass over them. No wonder. In all my wanderings I never saw anything that would resemble even a Saugerties horse car. Nothing but a funeral of buses.

In this great wide city, which is called the hub of all the earth by those who have not traveled, one sees more that is disappointing and overestimated than in any other part of the world. First and foremost is that "object of interest," St. Paul's Cathedral, whose gray and lichen-covered walls look so majestic in pictures, but in cold reality anything but picturesque. There are dozens of buildings in New York to which it cannot be compared, and the cathedrals of Italy are architectural triumphs beside it. The interior is not blessed with pews. The worshippers are escorted to ordinary wooden chairs. All through the services the ever-peering tourist treads up and down the aisles, with a cane in one hand and a guide book in the other. With the one he points to the statue of Gen. Gordon, and from the other reads to his children of the valorous deeds of Lord Nelson, whose time-worn bronze rests in another corner of the church. It is opera bouffe indeed when one hears the words of the Gospel coming from the pulpit, and the description of the wrong statue at one's elbow.

Then there is the fog. The English love that fog just because it envelops London, but if it were unknown to London and they met it in any other city in the world they would do nothing else but curse it. It is the simplest thing to get lost in London on a clear, bright day when the sun is shining gloriously; but it is only a matter of a breath when there is a fog. One has only to step out of one's door, take half a dozen steps, and then if he should come to a stop and stand still until the fog lifted he would find himself in his neighbor's backyard or in the middle of a park or standing in a sewer. So thick is this London fog that many years ago it won a comic almanac title and people called it "pea-soup fog," but "porridge fog" or "plum-pudding fog" would be more appropriate.

Still it is no joke. It is so thick that business has to be suspended, that pedestrians cannot see an object two feet away, that street lights are reflected in such a way as to become totally misleading. The only way to make any headway through the street is to take a cab, but even this necessitates the employment of a man to lead the horse, and he makes his headway by means of a lighted torch.

Often it is impossible to see the torch, but if it is a large one it generally appears to the right or left of the horse and not at his head. This is one of the peculiar phenomena of lights in heavy fogs. If a man stands directly under an electric light, so close that the big arc is directly overhead, and he can put his arm around the pole, the light will be seen glowing about four feet to one side of him. Then, if he moves about four feet from the pole the light will appear directly overhead. In front of the large hotels and theatres of London the electric lights have a bewildering effect on foggy nights. They often appear directly in front of one; some seem to be merged together in a single bunch, and many are invisible. The queer reflections are due, it is said, to the light showing out more plainly in spots where the atmosphere is thinnest.

An old Londoner and I walked out of a hotel on the Strand which had an unusually wide entrance. He led me by the hand to a point across the street directly opposite the hotel entrance. Then he bet me the equivalent of $25 that I could not find my way back to the hotel in thirty minutes, he promising to be at the entrance in that time. I took him up in a breath and started back, expecting to be in the hotel in less than three minutes. But I walked and walked, stumbling against men and over street signs, groping through that great white darkness like a man who is blind, feeling my way with slowness and care, up steps, down cellars, into areas, over piles of granite debris, and through countless puddles of mud until after an hour of continuous tramping I ran into the side of a building with a force that jarred me through and through. I tried to feel my way past this building, but it was impossible. Up and down I walked, rubbing my hands over its brick sides, scratching them on nails here and there, but there was no opening. Then I thought it best to retrace my steps and take a new turning, but I had not gone more than twenty feet when I came into collision with another object that seemed like a wall. I was as high as my waist, and as I leaned over and felt about I suddenly thrust my hand into water. I felt my way along this wall, and it, too, seemed to have no ending, and all I had to do was to put my hand over it, and still the water was there. For fully fifteen minutes I walked along this wall, making an occasional jab now and then to see if the water had not vanished or something more magical had not occurred until exhaustion made me stop. There I stood silent and alone, not able to see my open hand when I held it before my eyes. Then for the first time I realized that I had lost my bet and my way. I resolved to stand in that one spot until the fog lifted. This happened in two hours' time. Then I found that I was in Trafalgar Square, not five minutes walk from the hotel where I had started. I was standing between the wall that borders Victoria Square, which I had mistaken for the side of a building, and one of the big fountains, which accounted for the mysterious water. Incredible though this tale may seem, it is true. I did only what thousands upon thousands of other strangers did in a London fog—started from a certain point with the intention of walking in a straight line, and, inadvertently took a circuitous route, winding up near the place of starting.

People go into their homes out of a London fog with the thick atmosphere clinging to their clothes, giving them the appearance of having been frozen in a cake of ice. I knew of one occasion where so many people entered a London theatre with the fog sticking to their clothes, that even the air in the building became thick, and extra calciums had to be used to enable many to see the stage.

But among the thousand odd and funny things that I saw in London, in the whirl of the tip-taking waiters, the abundant fog, the slow, lumbering busses, the vice-fringed walks of Piccadilly, the glittering saloons of the Strand, where women drink with the same abandon as men, and the never-ceasing, gayly-dressed streams that pour in and out and round the corners of the countless crooked streets, there was just one little sight that made me stop and think of the old saw about blood being thicker than water. It was on the day that Lord Kitchener led the troops to Fashoda and finished in glory the great work that Gen. Gordon had begun. There is a big bronze statue of Gen. Gordon in Trafalgar Square. It stands on a pedestal fully six feet square. Hundreds of people, who had never paid any attention to its existence before that day, stood before it in admiration and envy. It was the one object of interest in the whole gamut of English heroes, who, turned to metal, adorn all London.

Long before the sun had set a pretty American girl came along with a wreath of red carnations and roses in her hand. I knew she was American because of the style of her dress, her manner, and her face. You can never mistake an American girl in all the wide world. Her style is distinctly and completely her own. Well, she went up to Gordon's statue, took a piece of white string from her pocket, and bound the wreath around the massive pedestal. Then she opened her purse and took from it a tiny piece of paper which she pinned to the wreath. And then she walked away.

Something stronger than curiosity forced me to find out what was on that piece of paper. It fluttered nervously in the breeze, but I held it tight for a moment, and read aloud to the other curious ones that had followed me, that immortal verse of Longfellow's:

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time.

Great Britain should be proud of that.

R. M.

12TH NEW YORK IN GEORGIA.

Ideal Winter Quarters Established at Americus—In Striking Contrast to Chickamauga.

AMERICUS, Ga., Dec. 1.—The Twelfth New York Regiment is now comfortably established in its new camp here, having left Lexington, Ky., over a week ago. To any one who had visited Camp Thomas, at Chickamauga Park, last Summer, and formed his opinion of army life from what he then saw, the present encampment would prove a revelation. Board floors raised several inches from the ground have been placed in every tent in camp, and mess halls with neat and commodious kitchens attached have been built for each of the twelve companies. Improved cooking outfits for indoor use have been issued, and no longer are the company cooks wrestling with the difficult problem of how to feed over 100 hungry men, with the rain pouring in torrents over the smoldering logs in their exposed buzzacott field ovens.

The sanitary arrangements are now all that can be desired. Disinfectants can be obtained easily and in sufficient quantities, and are freely used. A large and well-equipped hospital tent in charge of Surgeon Major Chalmers has been provided, but as yet has received only some half dozen cases of a trifling nature the health of the camp being excellent.

The tents of the officers are provided with comfortable stoves as are also those of the senior non-commissioned officers, but as yet have been used but little, except at night, the weather still remaining warm and pleasant. Drills of one hour are held in the morning and afternoon and dress parade at sundown.

The regiment is now practically recruited up to its full strength On Thursday Capt. Alfred A. Mitchell, late of the Eighth New York Volunteers, arrived in camp with seventy recruits from that regiment who were desirous of continuing in the service. Capt. Mitchell will remain as an officer of the Twelfth Regiment, having been appointed First Lieutenant of Company K.

Capt. Downs of Company M has resigned, and First Lieut. James W. S. Cleland has been promoted to fill the vacancy. Capt. Connell has returned from Puerto Rico, where he has been since last July, serving in the Quartermaster's Department, and has assumed command of his company.

The fine weather has developed a healthy interest in field sports, and great interest is manifested by the visitors to camp in the daily games of football between the different companies. The camp grounds are situated on the outskirts of the Town of Americus, the centre of which is but little more than a mile away.

Notwithstanding this tempting fact to the soldiers, the streets are always orderly and quiet. A provost guard consisting of one company from the Eighth Massachusetts, which is brigaded here with the Twelfth New York, patrols the streets, but so far has found very little to do, the few arrests made being confined for the most part to men absent from camp without the necessary leave. Upon arriving here the men of the Twelfth had found that a queer reputation had preceded them. Some one had circulated the report that the organization consisted mainly of a very turbulent and disorderly lot of men, not amenable to discipline or controlled by their officers. Their surprise was great at the appearance and conduct of the men, and now, as if by way of amendment, nothing seems to be too good for any one who wears the figure 12 upon his campaign hat. Already many warm friendships have been made between the soldiers and the townspeople, and Americus will always be pleasantly thought of by the soldiers upon their final return to New York, whenever that may be.

Active preparations are being made for an early start for Cuba. The old Springfield rifles have been turned in, and the new Krag-Jorgensens issued. Canvas uniforms will be issued to every man in a few days, together with a three months' supply of underclothing, shoes, &c. The regiment will occupy the town of Cardenas, on the north coast of Cuba, east of Matanzas, and the final orders for embarkation, which will be at Savannah, are eagerly awaited by officers and men alike, as all are anxious to see foreign service before returning home.

DISDAINS THE COUPE NOW.

Pokerny Offered One, but Mrs. Pokerny Will Not Return, So He Sues.

John J. Pokerny, a saloon keeper of Astoria, has, through his attorney, F. J. Nekarda, brought suit against his wife Bertha, for separation, alleging desertion as the cause. Pokerny is about sixty years of age. Six years ago, being a widower with seven children, he married Mrs. Bertha Parcel, thirty years of age.

Two weeks after the marriage, Mrs. Pokerny returned to her mother, at 349 East Fifty-first Street. Six months later Pokerny discovered her whereabouts and asked her to return. She consented, but insisted that he must engage a coupé, so that she could return in a style befitting the young wife of a well-to-do saloon keeper. The coupé was provided.

In his application for a separation, Pokerny declares that this sudden disappearing act has been repeated every year since their marriage, but that his wife always consented to return when he provided a coupé. About a month ago, however, Mrs. Pokerny disappeared again, and has refused to return, even though he has offered to provide the usual conveyance.

Mrs. Pokerny, when informed that the suit for separation had been commenced, declared that nothing would induce her to return to Astoria.

KELLER PRAISES TAMMANY

Defends Its Method of Making City Appointments.

HE DISLIKES "BUSINESS MEN"

Arraigns Previous Administration of Department of Public Charities and Answers Questions.

Commissioner John W. Keller talked in an informal way yesterday morning to the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, explaining the workings of the Department of Public Charities and giving his views as to how far politics may properly be introduced into the management of public institutions. He also answered a number of questions addressed to him by Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, Alderman Homer Folkes, and others.

Mr. Keller enumerated the various institutions under the charge of the department, and declared that the one beautiful thing about the Public Charities is that it is the refuge of every one who cannot obtain aid elsewhere. No one is turned away. There is no need for any person to starve, to go cold, or to suffer for lack of medical care. Nothing New York does or possesses, he said, so challenges the admiration of everybody as the care she extends to the needy—her superb charity. Mr. Keller said he did not agree with the idea recently advocated by Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council, that the city should make special provision for certain classes of the needy, such as those who had seen better days, &c. The class idea has no place in America—certainly none in charity. A millionaire reduced to poverty is entitled to no more consideration than the day laborer. There could be no objection, he thought, to private citizens organizing for the relief of pauper college Presidents or reduced millionaires, but the burden of special provision for them should not be imposed upon the taxpayer.

"There are two theories of politics as applied to public institutions," said Mr. Keller. "One is to stand up so straight as to fall over backward. By this I mean to give office to your political enemies lest you be suspected of being influenced by your friends. That is the Mugwump idea. The other theory is that, all things being equal between two men, it is right and proper to give the office to your friend, not to your enemy. Now, it seems to be an opinion held by some, and no doubt there are persons here to-day who believe, that no Tammany office holder is honest. If you go into Tammany circles you will find a singular unanimity of opinion that all reform officials are thieves. In the years that have come and gone there must have been a thieving to have created the prevailing and widespread impression of the rascality of politicians.

"The chief trouble I find is in combating the idea that a political appointment means a personal sinecure. That idea applies everywhere. A man works hard, his party wins, and he wants his reward in a share of the spoils. That often at first takes the shape of an appointment to office, provided the man has passed an examination and is on the eligible list. I assure every one I appoint that he must give a quid pro quo in the way of service, and I have made many dismissals from among my own appointments because of the dereliction of incumbents."

Mr. Keller said he believed in the principle of the civil service law when properly administered, but gave an example of its workings which he declared to be ridiculous. He appointed two women to work for the Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor. Their appointment was temporary. After working for a time and proving to be capable and efficient, they were examined, marked unfit because of certain unchewed questions that had no relation to their work, and had to be dismissed.

Speaking of the Tammany theory of management, Mr. Keller said: "When the Mayor appointed me he told me that I would have to give up all other business and devote my entire attention to the affairs of my department. In talking subsequently with Richard Croker about my office, that gentleman said to me: 'I advise you to run that business just exactly as if it were your own. Don't let any one take advantage of your department. The same rule should apply in your relations to Tammany Hall. If you get any Tammany man in there who is not up to the standard, turn him out.'

TAMMANY METHODS.

"Now, as to the methods of appointment. Tammany Hall is a great machine. In the distribution of patronage, a district leader makes application to me for a place. Having assured me that his man is a good man and that he is on the civil service eligible list, I say 'All right. Send him here and I'll appoint him.' But if that man proves to be unfit he is dismissed and I send to the leader for another man. I always try to get a Tammany man. And I want to say that if, at the end of my term, I do not show a better result and leave the department in a better condition than ever before known, I'll turn civil service reformer.

"The politician does not bother me. I can get along with him all right. My pet abhorrence is the so-called business men. If there were ever a set of thieves on earth, it is the business men of New York who deal with the public institutions. I feel ashamed of human nature whenever I come in contact with these men."

After explaining the system of bids for proposals and the legal obligation to award contracts to the lowest bidder, Mr. Keller said: "A man will come in and bid on the specifications, and his bid be so low that everybody knows he cannot make money out of the contract. Now, what does he do? The very first thing is to violate the specifications and attempt to bribe inspectors to accept goods of a grossly inferior quality. Ceaseless vigilance is necessary against attempts of this kind. The other day it was intimated to me that it would be worth $500 to let a certain thing be done.

"The so-called reform administration built a heating apparatus for the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. Last Winter it froze up, and we had to put in stoves to keep the paupers from freezing. Repairs had to be made at a cost of $20,000. A cowhouse was built on Randall's Island, and no connection made with the sewerage system. A boiler plant was put in Bellevue Hospital, and it is all cracked open. A laundry was put in Bellevue, and it does not work. Two new pumping houses were built, the cellars were flooded because the flooring was laid over a water main, which froze and burst. In the new Morgue they put radiators on soft asphalt, which melted and let them sink, disarranging the steam connections. I do not say the reform officials were dishonest; I don't believe they were. But the specifications in the bids for this work were not carried out, and somebody made money because of that fact. This is the sort of thing I have to fight all the time. Under the present system of letting contracts by cities any man who bids at prices where he cannot make money expects to do dirty work, and is a thief. Men of this kind are my enemies, and I am theirs, and I expect finally to down them."

BELLEVUE AND ITS WORK.

Mr. Keller next spoke of Bellevue Hospital, of the history and work of which he said he was proud. The chief building, he said, is so old, so bad, and so ill-equipped that he thought it ought to make way for a modern building. He said he had saved $40,000 from his salary account, and intended to spend the money on repairs. He intended to put in a drainage system. Bellevue grounds have never yet been drained, he declared. He proposed to build good roads about the grounds and to please the eye of the convalescent inmates with a garden. Mr. Keller concluded by saying the death rate among the foundlings under the care of the city this year had been reduced to 20 per cent., from 96 per cent. in 1894-5-6.

The first question asked of Commissioner Keller when he had placed himself at the disposal of the company, was as to the advantage and disadvantage of the separation of the Departments of Charities and Correction. The great advantage, he said, is that the way was paved to keep prison labor out of the hospitals. The greatest disadvantage was the fact that for other labor he had to apply to the Department of Correction, and had no control over such labor. He said he did not want to employ any prison labor, and he thought the two departments should be separated absolutely.

Alderman Folks asked if Mr. Keller could suggest any better system than the present one for letting contracts for supplies, &c. Mr. Keller replied that he thought it would be better to leave it to the Commissioner to let the contracts on a basis fair to the city and to the bidder. Then the city would pay for what it gets, and get what it pays for. He said a dishonest Commissioner can cheat the city under any system.

Mr. Keller was asked if he could entertain a reasonable belief that he knew exactly what is going on in the various institutions under his charge. He explained his demands upon his various Superintendents and their subordinates, and said he sometimes had his doubts. He had recently been led to suspect that the census of a certain institution had been padded, and that he had been oversupplying it. The institution is now under a strict investigation.

Mrs. Lowell asked: "Mr. Commissioner, if you had the best men and women who could be furnished by the civil service law—persons of the kind who do not now apply for examination because they know they cannot receive appointments except upon recommendations of district leaders—do you not think you could accomplish better results?"

This question gave rise to an animated colloquy between the Commissioner and Mrs. Lowell and others, Mr. Keller maintaining that he got his appointees from the civil service eligible lists, and that he could not for a moment countenance the supposition that all the honesty and ability were to be found outside of the Tammany men. Mrs. Lowell and her supporters insisted that the fact that appointments depend upon recommendations of leaders prevented the best class from trying for places on the eligible lists. In reply to questions from Alderman Folks, Mr. Keller said he would under certain circumstances appoint and promote persons not recommended by Tammany district leaders. And after the subject had been discussed by several members of the league, Mr. Keller admitted that the matter of sparating the decent poor from the dregs was a subject for studious consideration.

POPULISM DEAD IN KANSAS.

Indications that State Ticket Will Never Again Be Named—Greed of Leaders to Blame.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 3.—The indications are that never again will a Populist State ticket be named in Kansas. The inordinate greed of Populist leaders has brought about the annihilation of that party. In 1892 the Populists were as bitter in their denunciations of the Democrats as they were against Republicans, in their enthusiasm believing that reform would sweep the State unaided. Pitted alone against their ancient enemy, the Democratic Party of Kansas saw the opportunity to wipe out the brutal majority that so retarded its growth, therefore, in spite of the attitude of the Populists, aided that party and gave it a success that it could never have attained unaided. In 1894 there was still a disposition to ignore the Democrats, who had made victory possible, hence the defeat that followed. In 1896 there was a little more judgment shown by the Populists, and the election of Gov. Leedy and the Populist State ticket followed. This year the Populists determined to go it alone. This determination was the beginning of the end, but out of the wreck will come a Democratic organization that will prove to be stronger than that party ever had in Kansas. There will be a repetition of the events that followed the dissolution of the old Greenback Party, which at one time added so much to the then weak State organization of the Democrats.

There will be rebellion on the part of Populist leaders loath to give up power, but they will eventually wheel into line and be found working in Democratic harness. Originally Republicans, they will never return to the party they abandoned when driven from it by the political rottenness that made them the purifiers of our social system. In casting aside Republicanism they made it impossible for them to ever return to that party by denouncing all its principles. Having shown their incapacity to manage a party, especially one founded upon impractical ideas, they will naturally drift into the Democratic Party which has retained its organization all these years.

The old Greenback Party of Kansas was formed wholly of those who had formerly been Republicans. The Populist Party, following the same sloughing off, was formed entirely of men who had assisted in giving Kansas 82,000 Republican majority.

The years passed and the members of the new party were forced to recede from the teachings of the alliance leaders, abandoning theories that were spun from the brains of impracticable men, they came closer and closer to the Democratic Party, guided by men who looked to the future, content that the recruiting thus done should produce results after the craze had worked itself out. Although apparently surrendering its identity, and merging itself into the Populist Party, the Democrate leaders have never given up their organization, nor surrendered a single member of the party to their allies, allies merely for the defeat of the Republicans.

The utter incompetency of the Populist administration just ending, the lack of political sagacity shown by its leaders, and the rapid disintegration of that party is so apparent to all that the Democratic recruiting officers are finding their work more than half done, and they but have to record the results by the admission of the recruits to full fellowship. The present leaders will make as strenuous efforts to secure concessions as have the Spaniards, and to the same effect. It will not be for the benefit of their party that they will ask these favors, but for their own personal aggrandizement. They are strongly in favor of retaining such political power as has come to them from a party that adopted as a basic principle the withholding of office or rule from those who sought it. These men will hold out for a time and affect to make a fight upon "consolidation," but they will yield before the time comes for another campaign. All of them will be found in Democratic ranks, working for Republican defeat. Having destroyed the prophets who led them out of the Republican wilderness, they will long and hope for the Messiah, whom, in turn, they would destroy after his mission had been fulfilled. Organized as a party of reform, it has been clearly demonstrated that the Populists comprised a party of destruction. This has been no reason for the apathy shown by the Democrats during the late campaign—an apathy that caused the defeat of the unlamented State ticket that sought in vain for indorsement.

During past years the abuse of Democrats by Populists was merely political policy, designed to keep in the ranks those who had been gathered there through the alliance lodge rooms—men who believed that in the formation of their party had been found a remedy for the evils that had come through Republican maladministration, and some of them included the Democrats. Hence the leaders, even while accepting Democratic aid, abused that party, though their words seldom had the fire in them that was to be found when attacking the "octopus" or the "great red dragon." The hope that sustained these men was that a National party would be formed that would eventually absorb the Democratic Party. That hope now gone, there remains nothing but the search for a new political home. Having almost unconsciously assimilated Democratic ideas, and having found a shelter on the porch of that party, there remains nothing else for the Populists to do than to enter the house and become in fact members of the party. Otherwise they would be merely mavericks, unbranded animals, subject to the branding iron of the first campaign orator who came along and be taken into a herd of which they knew nothing.

It is a noticeable fact that while claiming their ability to win in 1900, the leading Populists now numbered among the State officials are preparing to leave the State as soon as their successors are sworn into office. They have hopes of ultimate success, but they are preparing to flee from the results. In the meantime the leading Democrats are consolidating their forces and are already preparing for the campaign two years hence, when a full Democratic ticket will be put in the field. These old-time leaders are shrewd enough to provide for representation on the part of the extinct party, but such representation will be from among those to whom will be given the proper name of Democrats. Seeing the utter hopelessness of going before the people with a ticket in opposition to the Democrats and Republicans, the Populists will yield to the inevitable and try for success as members of the old party that has suffered many defeats but never received a mortal wound. There will be a nominal retention of party organization on the part of the Populists, but no attempt will ever again be made to elect a State officer or a Congressman.

The causes for the meteorlike party in Kansas can be found in Republicanism as expounded by the bosses who owned and controlled that party. It will be the efforts of these old-time bosses who are seeking to regain power that will to a large degree effect the consolidation of the Democratic and Populist forces in Kansas, a consolidation that will leave in the State only a Democratic and a Republican Party. It is true there are a few Prohibitionists and Socialists, but they count no more than do the little bands of enthusiasts in the religious world who seek to establish new religions.

CHICAGO'S BEST AND WORST

The City Never More Interesting, More Benevolent, or Dirtier.

CAT SHOW ATTRACTS SOCIETY

"Business" Cats Rub Shoulders with "Society" Cats—Indictments to Follow Republican Club Shooting Affray—Season of Skating.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Chicago's cat show is an extremely entertaining affair. It is under the direction of Mrs. Leland Norton of Drexel Boulevard, the President of the Chicago Cat Club. Beautiful, historic, and noted cats are being collected and exhibited. "Any man or woman interested in catology is eligible to membership" in the Cat Club. "Mr. Toots," Frances Willard's pet cat, is there; so is "Christopher Colon," the Spanish cat—who likes Americans—who was rescued from the ship whose name he bears. There is an official cat with the city motto, "I will," hung from its handsome neck. Mrs. Potter Palmer's Angoras are to be exhibited; so are some of the pets of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. Mrs. P. D. Armour's magnificent Persian cat is to be on exhibition. The exhibition is being taken quite seriously by those interested in it. Mrs. Norton said the other day, in a very democratic tone of voice:

"The exhibit will not be confined to society cats. Business cats will be welcomed to the show. Our club is making a list of the most prominent business cats."

An explanation was asked.

"By business cats," said Mrs. Norton, "I mean those connected with commercial life. In Chicago, I dare say, there are hundreds of cats who live down town, cats that know nothing of home life. There is the Post Office cat and the Auditorium cat and the Board of Trade cat—oh, quite a number, I assure you. But, naturally, I am not acquainted with them personally."

Mrs. Wilmarth, the wife of Prof. Wilmarth, the distinguished archeologist, was commended warmly the other day at a luncheon at which ladies were present.

"A wonderful woman," said the guest of honor to the young writer who sat next her. "So benevolent and large-minded! And so scholarly! She has done a great deal for Chicago!"

"She has, indeed," said the young writer, "her work in educational lines and for charity——"

"Ah," said the guest of honor, "she is indeed intellectual and kind-hearted. But did you never hear of the present she made the Chicago Egyptian Society? She brought the mummy of a cat home from Thebes and placed it in the museum where any one, even the poorest, can see it!"

A cat assisted Mr. Morenhause, a civil engineer, to the solution of a difficult problem in his week. Over in the new Columbus Coliseum burned a chimney, 130 feet tall, has been standing alone in the midst of the ruin, menacing the lives of all who passed along the street. It has, in fact, been the custom to avoid the neighborhood in a windstorm. The company which bought the bricks and iron of the burned and ruined building was under contract to raze this lofty pile, but the problem was difficult, and various plans were proposed, even to the attaching to it of traction engines which should pull cables in different directions and shatter it. The other morning Mr. Morenhause saw a beautiful cat eating a turkey bone at the base of the chimney, and as he entered the room at the base of the structure the cat ran up the ladder inside. She went to the very top, and Mr. Morenhause, being in an adventurous mood, followed. Standing at the apex with the cat, who had ceased to flee, but was purring about his feet, he suddenly conceived the idea of demolishing the chimney from the inside, and plans are now being perfected by which the bricks will be pushed from their places by rams used on the inside of the building. The cat was taken to the home of Mr. Morenhause, where it will be assisted in its civil engineering proclivities—for the engineer gives his white friend credit for his inspiration.

Speaking of animals—and it is always pleasant to speak of them—fire truck 2 of this city has lost Santa Claus, a dog which has lived at the station for eight years, and which is a trained fire-fighter famous not only among firemen, but among the citizens. Thanksgiving Day, when the men were having their turkey feast, Santa Claus came as usual for his share. But he had been a bad dog that morning, and, in spite of reproofs, had annoyed the horses. So Marshal Campion told the boys to pretend that they did not hear Santa Claus as he begged for his bone. They steadily ignored his piteous pleading, and at last he slunk away, as the men supposed, into a corner. When he was gone his friends relented and called him, but he did not reply. They rang the fire gong, at the sound of which he was in the habit of springing out, hair erect, to leap upon the engine. But he did not appear. Search was made, but his soft bed was empty, and his little door stood open. He had gone off in a fit of sulks. All evening the men looked and whistled for him. But he was wounded past consolation, and has disappeared, not impossibly, his friends think, in the river. Marshal Campion said of him: "He's as good a fireman as any one who walks or rides."

The firemen were kept out of a burning building the other day by the tradition that a huge octopus, with arms that would entwine the leg of any red coat was writhing about the basement of the Booth Oyster House. Men brave enough to dare the terrors of any conflagration refused to encounter the monster, till Marshal Horan, a gallant and famous fire-fighter, appeared. His men begged him to keep away from the clutches of the devil fish, but he made his way through the smoke, axe in hand, prepared to afford material to any current Victor Hugo who might make his adventure immortal. At the end of half an hour, however, he was able to invite the men to look upon a tank labeled "Octupus Bairdii," in which a frightened fish, the size of Horan's big hand, floated around in some rimey water.

The official count of the thirty-four wards in the City of Chicago and of the Town of Cicero has required thirteen days. It is the longest canvass known to the Board of Election Commissioners. The average number of names and votes read by the board was 17,388 a day. During the session 1,127 precincts were canvassed. The county cast, in all, 296,514 votes, and the official count proves the Republican victory to be less sweeping than it was supposed to be. The total vote for George Trude, Democratic candidate for Superior Court Judge, has been increased, and as a result he will file a protest. Judge Trude received 140,416 votes, and it is claimed that a recount will give him many more. The official canvass shows that the Democratic Republican candidate for State Treasurer, carried Cook county by 602 votes over Dunlap, his Democratic opponent. The complete returns disclose the fact that James J. Gray's (Democrat) lead in Chicago over James Wilson (Republican) for Assessor overcame the latter's vote in the country and elected Gray by a plurality of 679. Congressman Mann, the Republican, is re-elected in the First District by a plurality of 15,856 votes over Organ, the Democratic candidate. Congressman Lorimer did not receive so large a plurality in his district, defeating his Democratic rival, C. Porter, by only 2,370 votes. In the Third Senatorial district, McCloud, Republican, received 17,862 votes, against 10,744 cast for Bowes, while Humphrey, the Republican, received a plurality of only 317 over O'Neill.

Much sympathy is felt here for the fearful disasters which have attended the recent storm upon the Atlantic coast. Nothing but the infrequency of sailing upon the lakes at this season has prevented equally fearful results upon the lakes, and even as it is the loss of life and the damage to shipping has been most exceptional. The autumn has been a tragic one upon the waters.

The social season has opened in Chicago with unusual brilliancy, and the city was never more splendid and more squalid, more exuberant and more terrible. Wealth is fairly flaunted; the streets are menaced with hoodlums; robberies are frequent, luxurious vice has crept up into the most exclusive streets, in spite of the efforts of the police to put it down, and the town is at its worst and best. It was never more interesting, more benevolent, more dirty, or more terrible.

The Auditorium is exciting at present with the great bazaar of the Young Men's Hebrew Charity Association and the United Hebrew Charities of Chicago. The rotunda and lobby of the Auditorium and the balconies and boxes are all made into a labyrinth of booths and kiosks, where useful and ornamental things are sold and raffled for and guessed at or exhibited for the benefit of charity. The draperies are gorgeous, the exhibits valued at $2,000,000, some of the best pictures in the city have been loaned, and everybody—Jew and Gentile—is going. The Mayor opened the bazaar with one of his felicitous but somewhat boyish speeches. He is a pleasing and ingenuous young man, is Mayor Harrison—and it is estimated that $100,000 will be returned to the bazaar in profits before the end of the week.

The shocking political feud on the west side which has ended in the death of Charles Latimer, candidate for Vice President of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Club, and in the wounding of William Mahoney, a policeman; John Landers and L. J. De Sourek, laborers, and Jack Prince, a janitor in the County Building, is destined to cost the State much money. A number of indictments will follow, including that of Coroner Berz, who is accused of firing one of the shots. The miserable fracas is destined to fill the public prints, to consume a great quantity of the time of the Grand Jury and the Court, and to assume an undue importance in the minds of the people, who think they suffer quite enough at the hands of politicians, without having them kill each other, and the expensive murder trials upon a community which needs its money for something else.

The ponds are frozen over in the parks, and evenings by moonlight—aided with electricity—hundreds of skaters make merry. The Volunteers of America in this city are completing plans for a Hope Hall for the consolation of discharged convicts. Mr. John G. Shortall, President of the Humane Society, is favoring the whipping post for criminals and loafers of a certain character. Jane Addams of Hull House opposes the scheme, saying that these men can more easily be reclaimed by consideration and mental training than by corporal punishment. Prof. Herron of Iowa College, the famous Christian Socialist, is giving Monday noon lectures in the Woman's Temple which are creating the greatest interest and calling together crowds which cannot be accommodated. All of the child-saving societies of the city and State—and there are many—are to be united under one organization.

R. B. P.

GIFT TO THE BRICK CHURCH.

D. H. McAlpin Buys a Building for Use as an Industrial School.

David H. McAlpin has bought and presented to the Brick Presbyterian Church the four-story dwelling 224 West Thirty-fifth Street. The property has been transferred to the church by the heirs of John P. T. Rooney for a consideration of $16,500.

About two weeks ago the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke called the attention of his congregation to the need of a building which could be converted into an industrial training school for the members of the branch Sunday school at 226 and 228 West Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. McAlpin offered to buy the adjoining property and present it to the church. It is proposed to establish a girls' club and a boys' club. There will be classes in cooking, general housework, sewing, and typewriting. Part of the building will probably be refitted for a gymnasium.

Mr. McAlpin's gift is intended as a memorial to his son, John Randolph McAlpin, who died about two years ago, and a name for the club embodying this idea will doubtless be adopted.

RIBBONMAKERS MAY UNITE.

More Talk of Consolidation, but No Definite Action Taken.

Manufacturers of silks and ribbons were talking yesterday regarding several persistent reports to the effect that the ribbon makers having factories in Paterson, N. J., were contemplating a consolidation of interests. It is said that the small profits of the last season have prompted various manufacturers to renew the attempts for a combination that were made about three years ago.

The first movement to organize such a union of ribbon makers was started by the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, but not enough manufacturers would then agree to the proposition to assure success. The matter has been brought up several times since—the last time a few years ago. From what was learned yesterday, it appeared that the proposition had not yet taken definite shape, though it seemed evident that some one had started a new movement in the direction of consolidation.

The man in charge yesterday at the Spring Street salesroom of L. Erstein & Brother said that it was quite possible that such a combination was being urged, but was positive that no definite steps had yet been taken. Mr. Levy of A. & M. Levy declared that there was no such movement on foot at present. "We have one of the largest factories in Paterson," he said, "and we have heard nothing of it. If such an attempt were being made we would know of it."

Mr. Watson of the Paterson Ribbon Company said that his firm was not contemplating a union with any one else, but he was not prepared to deny that a combination of manufacturers might be in prospect.

WOULD NOT SET WOMAN FREE.

Judge Lacombe Says Immigration Commissioners Are Autocrats.

Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court yesterday dismissed the writ of habeas corpus obtained Friday for Nina Ashoff, the Strasburg immigrant, who arrived on La Normandie Nov. 21. The Immigration Commissioners held the woman on the ground that she was likely to become a public charge.

Mr. Gottlieb, who appeared for the woman, said that she had relatives in this city who would see that she did not become a public charge, and he declared that the woman ought to be set free. Judge Lacombe said that the Immigration Commissioners had decided that she should be deported, and that he could do nothing in the case.

"If the Commissioners," he said, "wish to order an alien drawn, quartered, and chucked overboard they could do so without interference."

"But she has money," protested Mr. Gottlieb.

"That makes no difference," said Judge Lacombe; "not even if she had $100,000. If Baron Rothschild came over here in the steerage as an immigrant and the Commissioners decided that it was likely that he would become a public charge they could deport him. The courts have decided that over and over again. The only thing for you to do is to apply to the Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. Gott

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Manifest Disposition of Congressmen to Postpone Matters.

WEIGHTY THOUGHT IS URGED

Heavy Demands Upon the House Appropriation Committee Expected—Self-Support of the "Colonies."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—All the incidents that present themselves about this time each December of the "short session" of Congress are being generally repeated as the third session of the Fifty-fifth Congress is about to be convened.

Since the last session of Congress everything has happened. We have fought the war, swept the Spanish Navy from the sea, demonstrated the difficulty, even with a million veterans of the rebellion, to make a "wall of fire" behind the typhoid-stricken camps, of getting a peace Nation, which would not prepare for war in advance, upon a war footing in six weeks. We have islands that some of the statesmen of the Republic would be glad to burn.

There are problems to be met, and every statesman who is arrested on his arrival here and asked to talk, at once tells you that these problems must be weighed, not hastily disposed of, or disposed of in a narrow spirit, and if he is a Republican it is ten chances to one he will at once tell you that the question of the currency, which many men in the United States consider quite as important a problem as the Philippines, will be kept for campaign use in 1900. Of course, he does not say so in just those words, but he might as well.

A few men, who have not been "posted," admit that if an effort was made it would be possible to obtain currency legislation before March 3. But the Republicans who have consulted with the sages of the party know that they believe the currency question the most potent one for use after the Philippine glow is over, the Cubans put in the way of governing themselves or asking for annexation, the Puerto Ricans dealt with as it may please Congress, and Col. Bryan popping up to ask that he and his problems be permitted once more to occupy public attention.

The Congress will come back to hear what the President has to say on many subjects concerning which he has managed for several months to be only an absorber of information and opinion. For two or three days he has been run down by visitors, so that it was intimated at the White House that he would be crowded in writing his sketch of the proceedings of the Paris Commission. He will probably manage, however, to be ready for the opening of the Congress on Monday.

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There is no doubt that the President will make some recommendations that the Appropriation Committee of the House will regard as quite as difficult to meet as the other question of what to do with the Philippines. Secretary Alger's request that the army be increased to 100,000 men, partly to be of foreigners, in the West Indies and in the Philippines, will call for greater expense than has been hitherto incurred for an army. Secretary Long's plan that the navy be increased by the addition of fifteen new vessels, six of them to be of the highest types, will require the expenditure of a large sum of money, not, of course, at once. The income for the year promises to be less than the expenditures, at least for six months, at the rate of $200,000,000 the year.

These figures, it is believed, will admonish Congress of the desirability of maintaining the acquired territories on a basis that will assure their self-support. The fear of their exhaustion of the Treasury will possibly prevent legislation that will take them out of a dependent condition. This idea, clear enough to the Administration before the meeting of the Paris Commission, is getting into the heads of members of both houses who were acquiring no light at home, by study of the encyclopaedias, to prepare them to talk wisely on annexation and a colonial policy.

The President may have some suggestions to make touching increased revenue, but if he has he seems to be better off even than Mr. Dingley, who appears to be quite satisfied with the operations of his tariff law and less satisfied with the policy of expansion. Unless the President has a surprise in store for his party, it is expected, owing to the hints thrown out by men who have intimate acquaintance with him, that he will offer only a programme that can be carried out in three months without really doing any great thing. The chance for a session full of excitement is not good, but it would not be safe to predict that the Winter will not furnish some instances of animated discussion in both houses.

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Visitors to Washington to see the opening of the session of Congress will not find many changes in the exterior or interior of the Capitol building. As this is the beginning of a short session, the floors of the two chambers will retain the carpets used at the last session, and when the new Congress comes here, somewhat later, depending upon whether the President asks for an extra session, whether it shall be a month or ten months after the Fifty-fifth is dead, the carpets will be brand new, each Congress managing to kick through or soil a carpet so that it has to be replaced.

The Senate is not so destructive as the House of Representatives in this respect, but it is a good deal more luxurious in its requirements, demanding more comforts, more room space, more soap and apollinaris water, although the appollinaris is used only as an interior wash, and little of the soap is ever applied to Senatorial persons. The public has been a good deal bundled about in its efforts to get up and down stairs at the Senate end of the Capitol without getting in the way of august Senators, so that a separate elevator, intended to be for public use exclusively, has been provided at the Senate east front, and those who use it need have no fear that they will be obliged to wait in the hall on account of the hurry of Senators when they are in something of a hurry themselves.

Over at the House side it will be discovered that there has been a rearrangement of the gallery spaces, so as to make it easier for doorkeepers to regulate the crowds seeking card admission, while the press lobby is protected against the stray visitor who has been in the habit of wandering into it to suffer the annoyance of being immediately expelled.

Unless the sightseer is very determined to find some traces of the recent explosion and fire in the Supreme Court section, he will meet with no marks to suggest the accident. As a matter of fact, the Supreme Court chamber and neighboring rooms look rather better than ever.

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Those persons who get the impression that the Government has a great many large buildings here, and that it can be scarcely possible to fill them with employes and material, will be surprised to find that Uncle Sam pays rent in Washington for so many properties that the annual bill was last year $176,000. It would appear that one can make the Government a tenant of almost any sort of property. It rents offices, residences, halls, lofts, churches, and an alley. Secretary Bliss's department pays rent for space outside the Interior Department Building to the extent of $47,280 a year. Two floors in the Union Building are stored with Patent Office models, the space costing $13,000 a year. For the quartering of the Geological Survey $11,000 is expended. That curious adjunct of the Government, the Bureau of Education, which seems to be habitually behind time in getting out publications which are too much delayed to interest many persons, goes on in a building costing $4,000 a year.

Until a few days ago the city Post Office was in the Union Building, put up to catch these Government tenants, at a yearly rental of $20,000. Altogether, the Post Office Department pays $54,000 for outside premises. The Inter-State Commerce Commission, ever since its organization, has been an occupant of three floors in a fine building on F Street, at an expense to the Government of $11,780 a year. It has been occupied for the same purpose for many years, and the Government has paid the interest on a very heavy investment in order to make a private property profitable. When the quadrangle, or double quadrangle, in which the State, War, and Navy Departments are lodged, was projected, it was considered too large for the branches to which it was to be devoted. Now, each of the departments is paying rent for outside rooms. It is estimated that the Government is paying in rentals 4 per cent. on $4,400,000. And it will probably keep on paying about as much for years.

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About the last publication into which one would look to find entertaining reading matter is the volume of Treasury Decisions, issued here every week. It is for the most part a record of the disputes between the Government as a tax assessor and the citizen as a taxpayer who desires to get out of all the taxes he possibly can. Most of the decisions were until last Summer from the Assistant Secretary in charge of customs, but the war taxes to be collected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue led to many controversies that bring out decisions with the signature of the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Sometimes there is a Treasury decision that looks humorous at first glance, like that rendered by Assistant Secretary Howell on the appeal of importers of live plants, advanced for value 50 per cent., and accordingly seized. The importers were not permitted to see these live plants, which were only worth $122 after they had been increased in valuation 50 per cent., thus promising income to the extent of $30.64. Not being able to reach their property, the importers could not judge of their worth, but in order to prevent death in the hands of the Government, Mr. Howell released them, after payment of the appraised value.

Commissioner Scott, in trying to explain internal taxes, discovered a brand of cider in Alabama that he felt called upon to denounce. It was made of apple cider extract, with valerianate amyl, oil of apple, oil of apricot, oil of pear, acetic ether, previously dissolved in alcohol, and also caromel and carmin solution. While the makers of this beverage were informed that they need not pay tax on it if the barrel did not contain alcohol enough to bring it within the internal revenue laws, it was declared to be not cider, and there was danger that those who sold it would get into trouble with the revenue officers for selling spurious liquors.

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Somebody has ascertained that 80 per cent. of the Government employes in Washington are in favor of Mr. Tawney's bill to provide for the compulsory retirement for age of Government clerks and for the voluntary retirement of those who have served twenty-five or thirty years, have become disabled, and are without vicious habits. The advocates of this retirement bill insist that properly it is not a pension that Congress is asked to permit, as the fund with which to retire clerks is to be collected from the employes, at the rate of 3 per cent. of their salaries each month.

But, as it is estimated that there are 4,000 persons now in the service who would at once be retired under the provisions of the law, it is obvious that the fund would not meet the demand upon it at once. It is stipulated that the annuity upon retirement shall not be less than 60 per cent. of the salary received by the employe while in office. There is need enough for some arrangement to get the 4,000 eligibles out of the departments, although not one of them will admit that the Government and the people are not bound to keep him in office as long as he can reach it to claim his place and salary, so warped and mistaken comes to be the view of the office holder of the purpose of creating offices.

Back of these decrepit, invalid, or habitually incapable clerks, many of whom reached their positions in the days of influence and before the rude civil service system made it impossible to get in such cases unless "sneaked" under the canvas, is a large number of others, mostly the product of the merit system—1,500 of them—waiting promotion for efficiency. It seems a pity, from one point of view, to keep the old men and old women in office when they seem fitter for hospital or home, and there has been no Administration so strictly businesslike and cruel as to deal with them as any sound business man would be compelled to do or speedily get into the hands of a receiver.

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To the individual who fancies he ought to be worried about the cigarette habit "in our midst," the Commissioner of Internal Revenue supplies some statistics that may be encouraging. In the year 1897-8 there was a very considerable abstention from the burning of tobacco wrapped in paper as compared with the year before that. To be precise, there were smoked in the last fiscal year just 382,587,200 less cigarettes than were smoked a year earlier. The whole number of cigarettes smoked runs into the billions. On the other hand, there was an increased consumption of the cigar, the increase—335,623,612—suggesting the fearful possibility that the cigarette fiend had smoked almost an entire cigar for each little cigarette he had declined to smoke. However, there were put into cigarettes just 17,477,452 pounds of tobacco. In preparing tobacco for its various uses there were used in the year more than 35,000,000 pounds of licorice and nearly 28,000,000 pounds of sugar.

The department has no statistics to show the consumption of chewing gum.

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Ex-Representative Culberson of Texas, who is commonly called "Judge," has had his say about the propriety of a Democratic acceptance of the policy of expansion. Some Democrats asked him what the Democrats ought to do about it. The Judge reflected a moment and then replied:

"Seems to me we done expanded."

E. G. D.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

A great deal has been said and written upon the subject of "National Guard reorganization," and frequently by some who know very little as to its workings, the many difficulties to contend with, and the many sacrifices made by the citizen soldiery. Some of the extremists seem to forget that the Guard was never organized to be a regular army, nor can any process ever make it so, and it must always remain a State force. Brig. Gen. McLeer of the Second Brigade recently made the following remarks on Guard reorganization:

"I do not believe the National Guard is demoralized or in need of reorganization, though we hear of it from some directions, and that it needs more rigid discipline. Let us consider what the National Guard is composed of, and what is its purpose. It is a military system, organized and supported by the State and not by the Government. The cost of maintaining it is infinitesimal compared to the good it does. Had Congress done its duty, the President of the United States at the beginning of the war with Spain would have been relieved of embarrassment. The question of the President's right to order the militia into service was not raised in 1861, and New York had seventeen regiments in the first and second months of the war; so it was in the following years when State troops marched to the National defense. If the President had called the various National Guard organizations into service for three months and issued a call for 300,000 volunteers during the three months that the militia was engaged in the coast defenses, the volunteer army could have been drilled for a vigorous campaign in the early Fall, and the serious results from diseases would have been reduced to the minimum. The National Guard is composed of self-supporting young men, who give their time, except when called into active service, free and cheerfully, without pay, and you can't make regular soldiers out of the National Guard—cannot do it with safety to the institution."

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The military event of the present week will be the review of the Seventh Regiment at its armory, next Wednesday night, by Brig. Gen. William S. Worth, United States Army, retired. The detail for the guard on that evening is officer of the day, Capt. William J. Underwood; officers of the guard, Lieuts. James Wotherspoon and Henry Von L. Meyer. "The review to Gen. Worth," says Col. Appleton, "is intended as a mark of esteem and as an expression of the regard in which he is held by the regiment for his efforts to improve its efficiency during the period of his command at Governors Island. Gen. Worth took command of the post in December, 1894, with three companies of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and in his numerous courtesies to this regiment he was aided by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of that gallant battalion, many of whom were killed and wounded during the operations incident to the capture of Santiago de Cuba, where Gen. Worth was severely wounded in command of a brigade; and Capt. J. Fornance was mortally wounded on the firing line. Capt. B. H. Gilman died from disease contracted in the trenches which he declined to leave when ordered to the rear." Invitations have been sent to the surviving officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the battalion of the Thirteenth Infantry which left Governors Island in May for the front, to be the guests of the regiment on the evening of the review.

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Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, will review the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, at its armory on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20.

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In regard to the question that has been under consideration of allowing officers of the National Guard serving in provisional regiments in a grade higher than that held in their old organization to return to their former rank instead of being placed on the supernumerary list when their old organizations were again re-established, Major Gen. Roe has issued the following orders:

The new organizations being of a temporary nature, such of their officers as have held commissions in the corresponding old organizations and did not enter the volunteer service, but accepted commissions in new organizations, shall have the privilege to return under their former commissions to the organizations in which they held such commissions at the time of their accepting commissions in new organizations, provided they resign their new commissions, such resignations to take effect on the muster-out of the new organization. All other officers and those who do not desire to take advantage of this privilege will be rendered supernumery.

The officers of old organizations temporarily serving with new organizations shall be relieved from duty with the latter and return to duty with the former upon the muster-out of the new organization they are serving with.

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Lieut. Col. W. H. Kipp, Seventh Regiment; Major H. G. Ridabock, Eighth Regiment, and Capt. E. B. Bruch, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, have been appointed a board to meet at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to-morrow night to investigate the loss of State property from the armory.

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Capt. E. F. Austin of the Seventy-first Regiment has been appointed Engineer Officer on the staff of Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade, and Battalion Adjutant H. B. Fisher, also of the Seventy-first, has been appointed Quartermaster. The newly appointed officers, who will each have the rank of Major, have passed the examining board.

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At the last meeting of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment there was formed what is styled "A permanent association of the Board of Officers of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, N. G. N. Y." The organization is for social purposes, and its object is to perpetuate the bonds of comradeship that have existed since the regiment came into existence. A committee, consisting of Col. Eugene K. Austin and Capt. George Livingston Baker, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be presented at the next meeting, on Monday, Dec. 5.

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Major George D. Russell, who has been authorized to restore and reorganize the Thirteenth Regiment, has assumed command of such companies of the organization as are at present in existence. In order to recruit the respective companies to the minimum strength, and pending the election of officers, Major Russell has made the following assignments: To command Company A, Lieut. Charles O. Davis; Company B, Capt. John T. Jennings; Company E, Capt. C. W. Smith, and Company H, Lieut. A. S. Farwell. The members of the war battalion that served with the Twenty-second Regiment have been divided up among the several companies to form a basis of organization, and these with the men of the Thirteenth, rejected by the surgeons at Camp Black, and who have already been transferred to the new command, will give the work of organization a good start. There are also something like 100 applicants for enlistment. Major Russell desires the co-operation of all ex-members of the Thirteenth, as well as others interested. The battalion will give an entertainment at the armory on Wednesday evening, Dec. 28, entitled a "Day in Camp," the men appearing in the uniforms they wore while in the United States service. There will also be a drill and review, which will be followed by a dance.

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Capt. Clayton of Troop C will receive a report from a committee at the armory to-morrow night as to how many of the members who served in the volunteers desire to continue in service in the National Guard.

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Lieut. Alfred T. Ives of the Third Battery, recently elected, has passed the brigade examining board.

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In the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment a bicycle corps has been organized, with First Sergt. Saunders of Company C temporary commander. The corps, it is intended, shall later in the season give an exhibition somewhat after the fashion of the mounted exercises of Squadron A, in so far as "cutting at heads" and "riding double" are concerned. The corps will drill in the armory regularly, and in the Spring will hold some outdoor drills and rides. Private Canfield is Treasurer and Sergt. Suiges is Secretary. A meeting of the organization will be held next Tuesday.

Col. Denny has appointed Lieut. Edward G. Schermerhorn Regimental Adjutant. He was formerly Battalion Adjutant. Sergt. Godfrey has been appointed First Sergeant of Company C, and Corp. Lieberman of the same company has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. Both are old-timers in the regiment, and hold records as sharpshooters. Frederick A. Ware, Assemblyman-elect from the Twenty-fifth District of Manhattan, is a member of Company F.

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Two very successful battalion drills were held at the armory of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment during the past week, Col. McCarthy personally taking charge of the drills. The turnout was excellent, something like 300 men parading in each battalion. Col. McCarthy is keeping up the discipline established in the command by Col. Smith, now Brigadier General.

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A member of the Twelfth Regiment, writing from Camp Gilman, Americus, Ga., Nov. 28, says: "We have again changed our camp, and are now comfortably settled here, where we arrived some three weeks ago from Lexington, Ky. We left Lexington while the rain was pouring down on us, soaking everything more or less. When we reached here the weather was a little more favorable, just enough to give us a chance to get our tents up, when the rain again made its appearance and kept up continually for four days. We found the grounds here in pretty good shape, sinks having been built and floors already made, besides the camp laid out by stakes. They are now putting up the poles for electric lights. Our mess sheds and kitchens are all built in one—one for each company, and things in general are much more comfortable than we've been used to. However, I don't know how long it will last, as the prospects are we'll soon be in Cuba. We expect to get Krag-Jorgensen rifles this week, and a rifle range is being built about half a mile away.

"The surrounding country is very nice here. Our camp is situated on a broad tableland, just as level as though it were made so—like Peekskill, but about five times as large. The soil is sandy. Cotton plants, as well as many flowers, are still in bloom. Sugarcane and sweet potatoes and peanuts grow all around us; all we have to do is to go out to the fields and gather them in.

"Americus is about a mile away from camp. The population is about 7,000, they say. They have a fine City Hall, and a fine big hotel taking up the whole block. There is a small theatre here, too. The houses are all small; few are more than two stories high."

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Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Army, will review the Twenty-third Regiment at its armory on Monday evening, Dec. 12. Great preparations will be made for the event, and following the review Gen. Shafter will hold a reception at the armory, after which he will be entertained at the Union League Club, Borough of Brooklyn, by the officers of the regiment. The members of the Twenty-third and its friends are highly elated that so distinguished an officer as Gen. Shafter has accepted the invitation to review.

THE GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

Land Owners, Awarded Increased Damages, Still Not Satisfied.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The Gettysburg battlefield land owners' appeal from the award of a jury of view appointed to appraise the land condemned by the Government for the opening of avenues through the line of battle occupied by the Confederate forces, which has been on trial nearly all week before Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit Court, ended to-day with a verdict adding $1,653 to the amount awarded by the jury.

There were five different tracts of land, consisting of about 106 acres, involved in the suit. The jury of view had awarded $9,268.50 to the owners, and the court jury to-day increased the award to $10,822.50. This latter amount is also apparently unsatisfactory to the land owners, as their counsel filed a motion for a new trial. The reasons for the motion, however, have not yet been presented to court.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

An electrically operated aerial railway has been suggested in Germany on which the work of construction has actually begun. Some method of transportation was found necessary connecting Elberfeld and Barmen, two cities situated about eight miles apart. Owing to local circumstances and to the topography of the country, apparently the only available route was over the bed of the River Wupper, but strenuous objections being raised against any obstruction of the river to navigation, the building of an aerial railway was determined upon. With this idea in view, inclined structural steel girders are being placed in either bank about sixty feet apart, and will be held in position by means of longitudinal beams and trusses to which the rails will be attached. The structure will necessarily be quite high, as a number of bridges have to be passed over and a headway of sixteen feet is required between the bottom of the conveyance and all bridges. The cars will be hung from two rails, the axles of the wheels being supported on movable trunnions. Access to the cars, which will have a seating capacity of fifty, will be had at given points by means of iron stairways leading up to platforms. The motive power will be electricity, which it is expected will prope the cars at a rate of speed of twenty-five miles an hour. There will be a double track along the whole length of the line, and every possible precaution will be taken in providing automatic devices with a view to eliminating all chance of danger should a car through any mishap become disabled. The work of construction is now progressing so rapidly that it is thought that by Spring this novel railway will be in operation.

M. Dussaud, who some time ago brought out a phonograph for the deaf, has now introduced a sort of cinematograph for the blind. The figures are in relief on the traveling slip (or "film") of the cinematograph, and they are passed under the fingers of the blind person quick enough to let him form a good idea of the movements of the object. Thus a blind person can get his mind enlarged by correct notions of movements, such as the sway of a branch, the flight of a bird, the roll of a wave, and so on.

In Norway the traditions of tapestry weaving have descended from mother to daughter since the days of the Vikings. In all the mountain farmhouses of the present day in Norway weaving is still carried on as part of the regular housework, and girls are employed to do nothing else. In the early days it was the work of the Vikings' wives and daughters to make large tapestries telling the conquests made by their family heroes. These were hung in the great hall of every home, together with the war weapons of the husband and the sons, and the tapestries are said to have been very beautiful. Only vegetable dyes were used, and, while they lacked brilliancy, they made up for it in durability. A castle in Denmark contained a few of these rare specimens till a few years ago, when it was burned down. The weavers of Norwegian tapestries usually work out from memory any pattern desired. The main body is of some geometrical design, with a border of zigzag lines or blocks. Certain characteristics of these rugs and tapestries remind one of those made by the Navajo Indians. Is this due to the intercourse between Norway and America in the days before Columbus?

According to M. Chastrey, the true manna of the Scripture is the thallophyte, known to botanists as "Canona esculenta" and "Lichen esculentus." The nomads of the Sahara and South Algeria call it Ousseh-el-Ard. It is also found in Persia, Arabia, and Mesopotamia. It is grayish, about the size of a small pea, and farinaceous inside. Some say the spores are brought by wind and develop with dew. Others think it leaves a germ, or seed, behind it when it perishes. It should be collected in the morning of its appearance, because it dries in the sun and is lost in the sand. It can be preserved in a closed vessel. This lichen does not cling to any foreign body, but lies on the sand in a layer sometimes nearly an inch thick, and can be collected easily. It is rather sweet in taste. The Arabs, whose lives it often saves, boil it in water, and thus get a gelatinous paste, which they serve in various ways. To preserve the manna they dry it in the shade, or they wrap the paste in skins. Analysis shows that the lichen contains 16 parts of water, 14 of nitrogenous matter, 29 of non-nitrogenous matter, 5 of mineral matter, 32 of sugared and amylaceous matter, and 4 of fats. The Arabs of Chaambra and the Algerian douars never fail to gather it after dews and rains as a welcome addition to their diet and a gentle laxative.

The friends of Nobel, who contested the rights of his bequest to found scientific prizes, have been satisfied with a share of the money, amounting to 3,800,000 Swedish crowns, (about $1,000,000,) leaving 25,000,000 crowns for the prizes. These are to be awarded annually to persons who make the best contributions to physics, chemistry, physiology, and medicine. There will also be a literary prize for a work on physiology or medicine. Each prize will be worth about $37,000.

An important discovery, which may revolutionize lighting by electricity, has just been made. This is incandescence in air. The patents covering this invention have been taken out, in various countries, by the firm of Ganz, of Budapest, who are now actively engaged in perfecting this new mode of lighting. An aluminium tube, three-twelfths of a millimeter, receives the current through two small platinum wires, the tube becoming effulgent on the passage of the current. No glass bulbs are needed, and the light, it is claimed, is much more effulgent, while the cost of manufacture is appreciably less. Aluminium tubes have undergone incandescence during a period of 700 hours without showing any physical or chemical changes. The only difficulty was that aluminium is not a conductor of current in its cold state. The difficulty has, however, been overcome by the heating of the tube, which is run automatically. A small coil of platinum wire is brought into touch with the aluminium tube, and as soon as the current passes, this coil immediately becoming heated, communicates its warmth to the tube, from which it is released automatically. It seems, from the experiments which have been made so far, that the new system is satisfactory.

In response to the reward offered by the French Government for a substitute for yellow phosphorus in making matches, MM. Sevene & Cohen have submitted their matches. These matches contain phosphorus sesqui-sulphide and chloride of potash. The sesqui-sulphide is a grey-yellowish substance, which is prepared by heating amorphous (non-poisonous) phosphorus and sulphur. The substance is very stable; Lemoine, who studied it in 1864, kept it for fifteen years exposed to the air without noticing any change. Its latent heat is low; it ignites at 95° C., (203° Fahr.,) and can be, therefore, lighted by rubbing, like ordinary phosphorus. The mixture, with chlorate of potash, burns quietly, while the mixture of amorphous phosphorus, which takes fire at 200° C. only, and chlorate of potash is really explosive. For this reason inert substances are added to the chlorate in safety matches; but occasionally safety matches spit unpleasantly. The new matches are not likely to contain other impurities than amorphous phosphorus and water. They have become popular during the few months they have been obtainable. In appearance the new matches resemble the old; they may have a faint smell, more a sulphide than a phosphorus smell, however. The sesqui-sulphide has such a faint smell, but the employes in the works are said not to complain about it. The new matches do not phosphoresce even when rubbed energetically, but they are poisonous to a very slight degree.

In a pamphlet on temperance, Dr. Archdall Reid discusses from a biological point of view, and argues that alcohol, being a "harmful narcotic," mankind tends to become "immune" to it. Thus the southern people of Europe, long used to it through the grape, are not so drunken as formerly, whereas the northern people, not so well accustomed to it, are more drunken. He even goes as far as to imply that before we can become "immune," and thus settle the drink question, we must have an abundant supply of it. Prohibition then is not the right way to stop intemperance, but rather to promote it. Races must become "thoroughly drunken before they can hope to become thoroughly sober." Everybody should have free access to drink, and the innate drunkard when found out should be treated as a lunatic, and isolated from the rest. In this way the race will become immune to alcohol. Let us add that if things go on as they are going the race will also become immune to sensational hypotheses.

CAMP LIFE IN ALABAMA

Stories from the Tents of the Soldiers at Huntsville.

RECEIVED MOST CORDIALLY

Series of Dances to be Given During the Winter—Some Weary of Service.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 3.—After a series of wanderings from camp to camp, through American and Cuba, the army, or a large part of it, at least over ten thousand, finds itself here at Huntsville, and from the various preparations being made, mess and cook houses being built, tents being boxed, it looks very much as though Winter quarters were being prepared.

All of the troops have been paid within the last two weeks, and the soldiers have been enjoying their pay in town to such a degree that the commander of the First Division has issued an order that no soldier will be given a pass allowing him to leave camp unless his good conduct is vouched for by his commanding officer. One disorderly soldier attempted to set fire to the courthouse recently. The provost guard very promptly takes charge of all that are the least disorderly, and the recruits find themselves in the guardhouse with a fine of several dollars following. This money goes to the support of the Old Soldiers' Home at Washington. Each pay day the home finds itself far richer than it was the day previous.

The provost guard is now a company of the Eighth Infantry. They have their camp in the heart of town, and their civilian neighbors are becoming quite familiar with the various bugle calls. All of the other camps are outside of town.

Among the soldiers are a number who enlisted only for the war, and now that there is no longer any prospect of active service are very anxious to leave the army and go back to their former occupations. This, however, is rather a difficult matter to accomplish until the treaty of peace is signed, though some have succeeded through political influence. One soldier is a member of the senior class of the Harvard Law School, and if he does not return to the university ere long will lose an entire year. Another is assistant inspector of public highways of one of the largest cities in the Union, and he, too, is anxious to return to his occupation.

Most of the regiments have been supplied with Sibley stoves, little conical affairs, which keep the men very comfortable when the tents do not leak, as many of them do. During the recent hard rains the inmates of the leaky tents became as drenched as though they were out of doors. Chills and fever were the result. Even in sickness the regular soldier shows his love of all discipline. This was illustrated the other day when an officer sent an orderly to tell a certain soldier that he wished to see him. The orderly returned and reported: "Jackson cannot come now, Sir; he is having a chill; but he says he will come, Sir, as soon as his chill is over."

Before the Fifth Cavalry left for Puerto Rico, carrying its band, that camp was a popular resort Thursday afternoons, when the realistic drill was given. Since then various other regiments have been making bids for popularity. The First Infantry, which has recently come from Anniston, gives a band concert every afternoon, as does also the Tenth Infantry and Second Cavalry. This latter is thought to have the best of all the bands, and is much in demand for entertainments. Probably it has more practice than most of the others, for it begins at reveille with two selections and plays several other times during the day. Occasionally there is a band concert at the hotel, and usually each General on arriving is given a serenade.

The Seventh Cavalry, so famous in many Indian campaigns, is to be the next of the regiments to leave for foreign parts, at least it has its orders, but most people who know—conclude that that is the very reason it will not go. However, it has had no active part in this campaign, and for that reason it has great hopes of seeing foreign service now. During the Santiago days Capt. McCormack was with the Rough Riders. He joined them in order to be at the front.

At all posts of any size hops are frequently given during the Winter; following the same plan, a series of hops is planned for Friday nights during the Winter here. Twickenham Club has offered the use of its club rooms, and it is expected that these hops will be very successful. The club rooms seem available for a variety of purposes, as a bird supper was given there a few evenings ago. The host of the evening was Major G. S. Anderson, and the entertainment was in honor of his promotion to a Majority. His guests were all of the officers of his regiment, (the Sixth Cavalry,) and all of the officers now here who had been in it. Major Anderson has an extensive acquaintance, as for a number of years he was in command of Yellowstone Park, and, as "Czar of Wonderland," entertained all of the notables that visited that land of natural wonders.

There are more beautiful old homes here than one would find in the majority of Southern towns, old homes that are falling to decay, the massive pillars blackened with age, the old boxwood hedges covered with cobwebs. Still there is the air of Southern aristocracy still clinging to them.

One meet some very interesting local characters, the most interesting to us Northerners being the old negroes, who still think that they would like to be slaves again. There is something pathetic about these ignorant people, who know their age only because their masters have told them that they think they are about a certain age. They all tell us the same story, that since their old masters died they have had no one to look out for their comfort. One old negro told me the other day that he "was in the rebel army and is a rebel yet."

Mrs. Clay Clopton, "the Confederate Queen," is claimed by Huntsville people to be the most famous woman in the South. Senator Clay, her first husband, represented this part of Alabama in the United States Senate in the thrilling period just preceding the civil war, and took part in some of the most heated discussions of that time. Later he was Jefferson Davis's Secretary of State. At both Washington and Richmond he and his wife were prominent figures, and though after his death she married Judge Clopton; she was too proud of his name to drop it entirely, so is called Mrs. Clay Clopton. Although never in society, she is active in mind and body and takes a prominent part in social affairs. In appearance she is distinguished, and very entertaining in conversation.

Miss Howland Wheadon is an artist of ability, and strangers are always taken to see her beautiful work. Of late she has made a specialty of negro heads. She has just published a little book of dialect poems, illustrated with sketches of well-known Huntsville uncles and mammies.

Huntsville is very largely represented in the army, and it was at the instance of Gen. Wheeler, its representative in Congress, that this was selected as a camp. Gen. Wheeler's home is really at Wheeler's Station, but he is almost claimed by Huntsville; consequently his son, young Joe Wheeler, now Major Wheeler, is also claimed.

Lieut. Hinds of the artillery spent his boyhood within twenty miles of this town. His father is a prominent physician. Lieut. Reeves is also from near-by. Lieut. Reed, now on detached service at St. Paul, lived here formerly, and the old homestead—a beautiful old mansion—is now Gen. Wheeler's headquarters. Dr. Banister, the Episcopal minister, has two sons, both Surgeons in the regular army. Capt. Echols, Assistant Professor of Mathematics at the United States Military Academy, was a Huntsville boy; his old home is one the most beautiful here.

There is an Indian legend which runs that an old Indian, weary and famished, came to the spring which now supplies the town with water, and sinking down by its side, said "Alabama," which means, "here we rest." There are others in connection with the mountains, but I tell this one only, as it gives the origin of the name of the State.

DOROTHY STANHOPE.

A New Church to be Dedicated.

The new church of the Evangelical Association, West Fifty-fifth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, will be dedicated to-day. Bishop S. C. Breyfogel of Reading, Penn., will officiate and preach morning, afternoon, and evening. Services will be held at 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. The dedication services will take place in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. The new church of this congregation, which worshipped formerly in West Fifty-third Street, is a handsome edifice, built in Gothic style. The services will continue during the week.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.

125th Street—West.

Holiday Presents.

This Great Store—a strictly fire-proof and up-to-date structure—most conveniently located to the homes in Manhattan and Bronx—with none of the discomforts of the congested down-town districts—invites Holiday Shoppers to inspect its magnificent and immense assortment of useful and ornamental articles suitable for presents; seven floors (each 20,000 square feet) brimful of suggestions, and prices at the lowest possible margin. Do not fail to view our artistic Window and Interior Decorations—unique and novel—interesting to young and old.

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Here are acres of Furniture—a serviceable gift is always welcome and is a lasting remembrance. The variety of our stock is a wonder to visitors and the economical prices are a delight to every purchaser. Holiday Furniture may be selected now and stored until wanted—

Rockers, Easy Chairs, Dainty Parlor Chairs, Parlor Suits, Curio and Parlor Cabinets, Bookcases, Tabourettes, Jardiniere Stands, richly Inlaid Desks and Tables, &c., &c.

Upholstery Department

Special attractions for Christmas. Elaborate assortment of dainty Home Furnishings and priced to win your favor.

JUTE VELOUR TABLE COVERS in beautiful color effects:

Size 1 x1 Yard, were $3.50, now 2.50
Size 1½x1½ Yard, were 4.75, now 3.25
Size 2 x2½ Yard, were 12.50, now 6.98
Size 2 x3 Yard, were 16.50, now 8.98

JAPANESE SILK EMBROIDERED MANTEL DRAPERIES, all the new colorings, full size,

Were $3.25, $4.50, $6.50, 8.00
Now $2.25 $3.25 $4.75 $6.25

Rugs for Presents.

A magnificent collection, pronounced by connoisseurs equal to any in this city; artistic floor coverings are always appropriate presents; here are a few specimen values:

EXTRA HEAVY QUALITY AXMINSTER RUGS, choice colors and designs, size 9x12 ft., elsewhere $22.50, at $18.00

BEST GRADE SMYRNA RUGS, new designs and colorings, size 9x12 ft., elsewhere $35, at $28.50

Dress Patterns.

A beautiful selection of black and colored Dress Goods, put up in Dress Patterns and Skirt Lengths, comprising:

Cheviots, Armures, Diagonals, Storm-Proof Serges, Surah Twills, two-toned Fancies and Novelties, and marked at one-third off regular prices; also

Cotton Dress Patterns, neatly done up in boxes, comprising:

Ginghams,
Seersuckers,
Percales,

prices ranging from 75c. to 1.75 per pattern.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.

125th Street—West.

Ladies' Petticoats.

LADIES' SKIRTS of good quality Taffeta Silk, with 3 ruffles and corded umbrella flounce, pretty shaded colors, also black, regularly $7.75, at $6.49

LADIES' SKIRTS of Brilliantine, Moreen, also Sateen with Taffeta Silk ruffle and fancy sateen in corded and umbrella flounce, excellent value for $2.75, at $1.98

LADIES' PLAIN PINK AND BLUE FLANNELETTE UNDERSKIRTS, deep flounce, with insertion and ruffle of torchon lace, well worth $1.00, at . . 79c

Dressing Sacques.

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES of French Flannel, yoke front, 3 box plaits in back, entire sacque finished with silk embroidered edge, others with plaited satin ribbon and fancy scalloped edge, colors red, blue, pink and black, all sizes, regularly $3.75, at $2.95

LADIES' DRESSING SACQUES of good quality eiderdown, yoke effect, box plaited front and back, finished with satin ribbon bows, colors pink, blue, lavender or red, all sizes, elsewhere $2.00, at $1.59

LADIES' WAISTS IN FLANNEL, brilliantine, cashmere, velvets and corduroy, the balance of our extraordinary offer of last week at fully 1-3 BELOW REGULAR VALUES.

Stationery.

Holiday anticipations in this department are illustrated by the large and comprehensive line of exquisite articles for the Library or Escritoire.

INKSTANDS in Onyx and beautiful enamelling . . . $4.98

INKSTANDS in pretty bird designs, flowered base . . $2.98

PEARL DESK SETS in exquisitely inlaid designs . . $2.35

SEALING WAX SETS, containing seal, paper cutter and holder . $1.59

IMPORTED PORTFOLIOS, silk and leather lined $1.81

IMPORTED LAP FOLIOS in green and gold Fleur-de-Lis design . 49c

IMPORTED METAL CALENDARS, 25c. to $1.50

GOLD PENS, FOUNTAIN PENS, SILVER PAPER CUTTERS, STERLING SILVER INK STANDS BLOTTERS, STAMP BOXES AND MUCILAGE BOTTLES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

CALENDARS FOR 1899, dainty floral and figure designs of unending variety, at 10c. to 75c

China, Glass Lamps, Art Pottery.

Now, as always, only the choicest goods made. In assortment and prices the advantages offered in this department are evident to all who come.

Cabin

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

MR. WILLARD IN ERROR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 21, under the heading "The City's Young Criminals," in an address delivered by him at the Broadway Tabernacle, David Willard, a teacher at the City Prison, is quoted as saying:

"At the Catholic Protectory, in Westchester County, there have been committed in the past year 1,100 of these boys. Boys are being sent to Elmira every week, to Randall's Island, the penitentiary, and to the Houses of Refuge. The Public Education Association, in order to help these boys, established the Tombs School. From 30 to 50 boys are sent to the prison every day from the different police courts, most of them being under eighteen years. They are sent for all sorts of crimes, varying from petty larceny to murder, and are confined for from one day to six months. There had been practically no account taken of them until this school was formed. The class is a heterogeneous one. Out of 100 boys in it last week, 5 were negroes, 10 Italians, 15 Germans, 20 Jews, 40 Irish, and only 8 real, genuine native Americans. This ratio of about 8 natives to 90 foreigners is a fair one. But we have to deal with many other nationalities. There are Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Swedes, Danes, English, Scotch, French, and Cubans; in fact, pretty nearly every nationality is represented."

As a constant reader of your excellent paper and an admirer of your fair treatment of all subjects I will ask you to make room for the correction of a few errors in the above. From the official records of the New York Catholic Protectory I find that 1,115 persons were sent to that institution during the year ended Sept. 30, 1898. Of this number 376 were committed for destitution, (238 boys, 138 girls;) 147 were pronounced ungovernable, (120 boys, 27 girls;) truancy, 33, (27 boys, 6 girls;) vagrancy, 7, (6 boys, 1 girl;) burglary, 13 boys; assault, 2 boys, (fighting;) petty larceny, 128, (120 boys, 3 girls;) disorderly, 413 boys. This last item is made up of boys who received sentences of from one to ten days for playing in the streets, or who were guilty of some slight infraction of the law. One-half of the last class were non-Catholics, and none could be classed with criminals. This statement proves there were no 1,100 boy criminals sent to the protectory in one year.

A large proportion of the boys committed by the police courts are guilty of no greater crime than poverty, and are committed for destitution. I have never in my many years of experience known the boys' prison to receive as many as 100 boys in a single week. For many years missionaries from all denominations have interested themselves in the boys and have done very good work. During the week ended Nov. 19 (the week quoted by Mr. Willard) there were 58 boys confined in the Tombs Prison. Of these 33 were born in the United States, 4 in Ireland, 4 in Russia, 3 in Italy, 1 in Greece, 2 in Germany, 2 in Austria, 1 in Roumania, 1 in Asia, 1 in Finland, 1 in Canada, and 1 in Scotland.

For the six months ended Nov. 19, 1898, there were 843 boys in the Tombs, 397 were assigned to the boys' prison, 446 to the old and new prison. The ages ranged from fifteen to nineteen years. The nativity ranged as follows: United States, 464; Greece, 89; Italy, 103; Roumania, 9; Russia, 34; Ireland, 12; Germany, 33; Canada, 1; Bohemia, 1; Austria, 16; Scotland, 4; West Indies, 2; Belgium, 2; China, 2; England, 11; Asia, 1; Finland, 1; Hungary, 5, and France, 3. It will be seen that the above statistics, which are official, vary from those quoted by Mr. Willard.

If the offenses of all the above were to be analyzed it would be surprising to find that a very large number should not be classed as criminals at all, many being confined for selling goods without license. I write this because I think it is not wise to exaggerate the bad side of society, no matter how laudable the motive.

THOMAS M MULRY,
President Particular Council, Society St. Vincent de Paul.
New York, Nov. 29, 1898.

THE CELTIC PEOPLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 27 Richard Henebry, Professor of Celtic Languages in the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., has a letter concerning Gaelic literature. He endeavors to show why it is desirable to revive the ancient tongue of the Irish in their country. In the paragraph he numbers "Fifth," the Celtic language is spoken of as one of the tongues of the four great culture-folks of history, the other three being, he states, Sanskrit and those of the Greeks and Latins.

The Celts are a branch (or were) of the great Indo-European (Aryan) family, as were the Latin, Greek, and Germanic peoples, and also those speaking Sanskrit. The cultured folk of the ancient world were the Greeks, Latins, and Phoenicians, and later the Persians and Egyptians under the Ptolemys. If at any time the Celtic peoples of Gaul or elsewhere were regarded as cultured, (excepting a few who may have become Romanized in the cities of Gaul,) I have never learned of it. The only prominence in history attained by the Celts was in the mixed race now called French, but the Franks (a Germanic tribe) conquered and ruled all of that country, and the only reason their tongue was superseded by modern French is to be traced to the Christian church. The Franks became Christians; as that time the Church contained all the cultured and learned men of the world, at least of Europe, and in the chaos of society of that time the so-called barbarians (the Germanic races who had conquered all Europe) tried to adapt themselves to the older civilization of the Roman Empire. In England for a short time the Celtic people as priests of the Roman Church taught that religion in parts of England, then being conquered by the Germanic races from the Romans and the Celts. But at no period in history can I find that the Celtic tongue was considered as the language of a leading cultivated people.

If I am wrong, I would like to have the learned professor enlighten me. Before the Romans and the Germans all of Europe west of Russia was settled by the Celts, but nowhere did they arrive at civilization, or leave any monument of their advancement. On the contrary, all writers (not of Celtic blood) seem to unite in the conclusion that the Celts have nowhere of themselves accomplished a thing that is noteworthy. W. F. P.

New York, Dec. 2, 1898.

THE MILLS HOTEL QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A communication over the signature of Stephen G. Williams in your issue of Nov. 30, on "Magistrate Cornell's harsh treatment of the Mills Hotels," seems to seek to shift attention from the merits of the case to the irrelevant question of "value" of your opinion on the one hand and that of the aforesaid jurist on the other. We do not know what, if any, action is contemplated by the conductors of this admirable movement, so unexpectedly assailed, but we doubt their willingness to allow the question to either rest where it is or to descend to mere barren personalities. If, as is of course possible, defects, either inherent or parasitic, have come to light, friendly aid would seem in better taste than railing accusations. That, in days of smoldering anarchy—and widespread lawlessness, such a humanizing agency should be denounced from the seat of justice seems to the plain, law-abiding layman almost grotesquely inopportune. That "ye have the poor always with you," and that Magistrates are "for the punishment of evildoers" are as true of our own time and place as of Judea eighteen centuries ago, but modern jurisprudence, it seems, is too much occupied with the evildoers to have any time left "for the praise of them that do well." Inasmuch as for the social fabric generally so, luckily for hotel enterprises in particular, the great majority of patrons, alike in the more humble and in the more pretentious establishments, are law abiding. Nevertheless, as Widow Gummidge used to say, "we are all poor critters," and it is impossible that even the blandishments of a Mills hotel have their victims. What, however, seems much more probable is that adventurers of the baser sort may occasionally take advantage of "the open door" for every wayfarer, which the inn makes obligatory on every hostelry. We can imagine the amusement of such snake on the hearth at seeing the judicial arrow miss his wicked head to bury itself in the bosom of his inoffensive landlord. Does Magistrate Cornell claim that offenders caught in a Mills Hotel were law-abiding citizens when they became its guests? A frequency of arrests, overtaskings a New York police court, is not necessarily a public calamity. It may easily come from unwonted activity in the detective service or simply because offenders were more easily detected or more promptly denounced than they could be in their accustomed lurking places. Happily for English-speaking communities the world over, their judiciary still remains the one governmental department which stands absolutely unimpeached, and no one doubts that any action brought before Magistrate Cornell will be adjudicated in strict conformity with his judgment of the law and facts. And it will, perhaps, be claimed that the remark imputed to him (and not disavowed) was a mere obiter dictum, which should not be taken too seriously, but will the lay reader draw these nice distinctions, or fail to construe this utterance of "the Court" as a grave arraignment of the establishments referred to? At any rate, the imputation goes either too far or not far enough, and calls for either judicial action or judicial recantation and apology.

Any one can criticise; only an exceptionally few ever create. We all are apt to accept without thought benefits which come to us without mental or other labor of our own, and, in conformity with this human idiosyncrasy, beneficent ventures like that of Mr. Mills are taken as a matter of course, without regard to the multitude of costly failures which led up to them, or to their influence in abating, even if they can never wholly supersede, the dismal role of criminal procedure. JUNIUS SECUNDUS.

New York, Dec. 2, 1898.

THE MILLS HOTELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Magistrate Cornell used the words attributed to him they would have greater force and effect if he had said that his knowledge was gained by personal observation and experience at the Mills Hotels. First, as to the "bums and cranks" and "nuisance." Some six months after the opening of Hotel No. 1, in Bleecker Street, a veteran boniface visited it with the writer, and after a careful inspection of the lodgers as well as the building, remarked: "Its very excellence has defeated Mr. Mills's laudable philanthropic purpose. There are not, if one may judge from the 500 guests (then in the hotel, engaged in eating, reading, writing, &c.,) an individual here who, from his clothing and general appearance, could be classed as a pauper, beggar, tramp, or bum. All would favorably compare with the patrons of second-class hotels. I am simply astonished."

Such was the exclamation of a man who for forty years has managed hotels, and what say those who in hundreds live there permanently? Does Magistrate Cornell know that from the day and night of its opening the place is filled to its capacity—1,500—and often scores turned away? "Good wine needs no bush," and the Mills Hotels have no occasion to defend such a foolish statement as that made by Magistrate Cornell. Again, where did he get his facts? Will he kindly call at the hotel and, after ten minutes' enjoyment of its absolute cleanliness, good fare, and orderly, respectable company, then retract his statement, as a gentleman always cheerfully does when he has made a mistake?

"S. E. A." says in her letter that her brother wrote that the men of his company neglected to buy extra supplies at Tampa while they had the chance. Instead of that they used what money they had to bribe servants to steal food for them which the foresight of their officers provided.

I cannot think that the cruel ingratitude of the men of the Seventy-first that has injured for life the feelings and the reputation one of New York's greatest clergymen, one who risked his life to do all he could for them, sprang from men who were near him through the war. The Seventy-first Regiment Armory has had to harbor many recruits of its own and of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, who were picked up off the streets almost for the sleeping place the armory afforded, and who never saw Ireland, Erin, Gaul, or Cuba. These men naturally will go to any ends to find amusement, no matter who suffers, and no doubt among them are men of a different religious faith from that of Dr. Van De Water, (or doubtless of no belief at all,) and who therefore are glad to have him resign. The appointment of his successor will show whether there is any basis for this suggestion. Hereafter will not those who seek to ruin the character of a man who believes he has done his duty have manliness enough to sign their names when they bring such charges?

THEODORE G. WHITE.

New York, Nov. 21, 1898.

THE NATIONAL GUARD TROUBLES

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Veteran's" letter in a recent issue, in which he treats of the National Guard, suggests a few impressions to me. He finds the returned National Guardsman filled with disgust at his treatment not by the Government, but by his own officers. The critical public must bear in mind that there is a vast difference between a "regular" and a "guardsman." The former is content in peace or war to exist on a paltry $13 per month, thus showing that his ambition is small and probably likewise his patriotism. Those placed over him are men of high and technical education, and therefore there is a social dividing line between them over which neither may pass. Not so with the guardsman. His enlistment without remuneration proves his patriotism. From among his fellows one is elected to command, perhaps because of popularity, or perhaps because of his special fitness. In time of peace he is content to mingle with those who have elevated him, and this fraternizing in no way interferes with his discipline or efficiency. He realizes that his social and financial conditions are on a par with those of his men. But what a change war has made!

"We must conform to the usages of the regular army," said an officer to me. And the guardsman found himself placed on the plane of a laborer and his one-time associate elevated on a pedestal of unearned pride. One starved while the other feasted. One endured privation, the other prosperity. Said Col. Roosevelt to the investigating committee, "I could obtain no beans at Siboney until I had promised that they would go to the officers only, and not to the men." Said a friend of mine while at Chickamauga, "I was almost starved, and in passing a kitchen I saw some French fried potatoes which I promptly stole. They had been prepared for an officer, who afterward caused my arrest and court-martial." From a daily paper in May: "The disturbance was witnessed by the officers of the regiment, who were eating their supper at the Garden City Hotel." From another daily paper: "The men at Camp Black complained bitterly of the quality of their food." And so it goes.

And now may I ask what is the difference between the stomach of an enlisted man and that of an officer? Some may say, "Well, the officer paid for all his extras." Then I say the conditions are wrong where one man receives enough pay to escape privation and the other does not. No greater blow has fallen on the National Guard than the "caste" system inaugurated by its officers during the late war. How long will it take the Guard to recover its former strength and popularity? I fear very long.

ANOTHER VETERAN.

New York, Nov. 26, 1898.

COL. INGERSOLL ANSWERED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report of his lecture on Sunday Mr. Ingersoll propounds the question, "If you had the power to create the world, would you make it exactly such a world as this?" He further "hopes that some orthodox minister would have the courage to answer," though he adds, "There isn't an intelligent clergyman in the country that would, and if he says he would he is insane."

I am a humble minister in one of the most orthodox of churches, and I am deliberately and freely orthodox myself, and so I think I am eligible to reply. I also count myself fairly intelligent. I reply to Mr. Ingersoll's question with a plain and positive Yes. I do not reply for the sake of Mr. Ingersoll, but for the sake of the readers of the paper. Assuming that there is a God, and that He is a free personality, there were two possibilities before Him in the creation of the world:

1. He could have made a perfect world, according to the perfection that Mr. Ingersoll hints at. He could have exercised His own sheer force in every detail, and have let nothing in all the universe gone contrary to His arbitrary will. The result would have been a splendid thing. He could have launched into the sea of time as perfect a mechanism as is the Wisconsin, that went sliding into the Pacific Ocean a few days ago.

2. But there is something better and even more perfect than one of our fine battleships. There is something better than any sort of mechanical perfection, and that is a world of free personalities. That is the kind of a world God chose to make. He put into men, made in "His own image" of personality, the power to make their own ethical characters. Instead of exercising His own sheer force in every detail, He let the free wills of men play about in the world, and the result is the manifold sin and suffering, the imperfections of the present world. All this is the absolutely necessary condition of established ethical character. If God had made the other kind of a world there could have been no greater perfection in it than the perfection of pink coral or sunshine. In such a world Mr. Ingersoll could have been nothing higher than a bluejay.

Mr. Ingersoll, with all his intellectual and spiritual rebellion against his Creator, is a more desirable object than a million bluejays or a thousand square miles of "perfect" sunshine. I, myself, would rather struggle through threescore years and ten in the very worst condition of this life, and emerge at the end a free personality with an ethical character, than be a piece of pink coral with no suffering, or even a beautiful white polar bear. The alternatives are, a world of mechanical perfection with no suffering, and a world of free persons with established characters with great temporary suffering. Which would Mr. Ingersoll have created—the world of bluejays or the world of saints?

The future life, with its perfect adjustment of destinies according to absolute justice, will be a more than full recompense for all the temporary suffering and injustice of this world. This is the "insane" creed that makes me face this big, dark world with courage and hope. I would respectfully advise Mr. Ingersoll to study a course in modern metaphysics and theistic philosophy, that he may no longer put such stuff in his lectures as his conception of a machine universe, in which no miracle is possible. He grounds his whole thinking in his faith in the uniformity and continuance of a world-machine. I ground my whole thinking in my faith in an Infinite Agent back of all this world. We may choose our God—machine or Person. A. D. BERRY.

Madison, N. J., Nov. 28, 1898.

TO OPEN SCHOOL PLAYGROUNDS.

A Plan Providing Safe Amusement for Children on Saturdays.

The Outdoor Recreation League has petitioned the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx to open the playgrounds of the schools during Saturdays, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., in order to provide safe places of amusement and recreation for the pupils of the schools and for the poor children of the city on the days that the schools are not in session. It was also asked in the petition that the use of certain rooms in school buildings in the crowded neighborhoods be given or arranging reading rooms and branch libraries. The idea is to provide suitable persons to care for these places, those in charge of the reading rooms and libraries to be paid the same as evening school teachers, and the attendants at the playgrounds to receive a salary equivalent to that paid to substitute teachers. This matter was referred to the Committee on Sites and Buildings, which submitted it to Dr. Seth Stewart, who is in charge of the school playgrounds, for special report. Dr. Stewart has reported favorably on both the suggested plans, and through Superintendent Jasper it will be presented for consideration to the School Board at its next meeting.

Souvenirs on 4th Floor at Kris Kringle's Home—Music by the Royal Hungarian Band. Write for our Illustrated Holiday List of Bargains.

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SIXTH AVE. 23RD. ST.

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IN
Cloaks, Suits & Furs

Rare Bargains in Furs.

98c for $1.50 Russian Seal Muffs.
1.48 for $2 French Seal Muffs.
1.98 for $2.75 River Mink Muffs.
2.98 for $4.50 Electric Seal Muffs.
10.50 for $15.00 Mink Muffs.
7.50 for $12.50 Alaska Sable Muffs.
$1.98 for $2.50 River Mink Scarfs.
$2.98 for $4.50 Electric Seal Scarfs.
$3.98 for $5.00 American Sable Scarfs.
$4.98 for $6.50 genuine Mink Scarfs.
$12.50 for $17.50 Blue and Sable Fox Scarfs.
$4.50 for $6.50 Electric Seal Collarettes.
$6.75 for $9.75 Seal and Krimmer Collarettes.
$9.75 for $15.00 Alaska Sable Collarettes.
$9.75 for $15.00 ASTRACHAN FUR CAPES, 21-inch length.
$29.75 for $37.50 ELECTRIC SEAL JACKETS.
$37.50 for $50.00 ASTRACHAN FUR COATS.

The largest and most comprehensive stock of MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FUR SETS in all New York at lower than usual prices.

2.98 for Ladies' $4.98 Separate DRESS SKIRTS. More of those figured black serge skirts, lined with a superior quality of percaline; perfect hanging and most serviceable. The last lot of 75 went in a few hours. Take the hint.

5.75 for Ladies' $7.50 Separate DRESS SKIRTS of heavy black and blue cheviot serge; panel front, very stylish, percaline lined; thoroughly made and finished; all lengths.

12.50 for Ladies' $18.50 WALKING SUITS, all tailor made. Several styles in handsome dark mixtures. Fly front, also tight-fitting Jackets, all satin lined. Deep circular flounce Skirts, tailor stitched and percaline lined. Stylish in every particular.

8.50 for Ladies' $12.50 GOLF CAPES, all the best colors and plaids, plain and fancy—all bright, fresh, up to date styles.

14.75 for Ladies' $22.50 ULSTERS, all the rage. In all colors, with and without flounce; lined, and with double-faced cloth; quick for pick.

9.75 for Ladies' $15.00 VELOUR PLUSH CAPES, handsomely braided and jetted, trimmed all around collar, down fronts and around the bottom with real Alaska sable fur; marvelous value.

15.00 for Ladies' $22.50 VELOUR PLUSH CAPES, twenty-six inch length, inverted plait at back, magnificently braided all over; beautifully lined and edged all around collar and down front with Alaska sable fur.

2.98 for Misses' $4.50 REEFER JACKETS, in dressy "Acme" cloths, large sailor collar, tastefully trimmed with cloth straps and military brass buttons; sizes 6 to 14 years.

14.95 For Ladies' $22.50 COATS. Beautifully made of very fine black Kersey, lined all through with a fine quality of black Taffeta Silk; double-breasted jaunty box-front, with four very large and rich pearl buttons; extremely stylish.

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1. Jessica's First Prayer and Jessica's Mother.
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6. Prodigal Sons. Published at $2.00.

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DOLPHIN SERIES. Nicely Bound, 6 Vols., Ill.

1. Crew of Dolphin
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Oriental and Persian Rugs.

Oriental and Persian Rugs. Every kind of Rug and Carpet suitable for sensible gifts—Serebert Shiraz Rugs, Khorassan Rugs, Persian Rugs and Carpets, Herez Rugs and Carpets, Feraghans, Kiz Kilims, Anatolian, Iran, Antique Georges, Camel's Hair, Shirvan, Kurdish, Hamadan, Kermer, Cabistan, Cashmere, and Kazak.

Here are a few of the best bargains in these Oriental Goods:

2.98 for silky antique Bokhara MATS; to each customer.
4.25 for RUGS that should be $10; average size 4x2.
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5.98 for antique rare color KIZ KILIMS large variety to select from.
15.50 up for silky antique and modern large Genjen and Kazak RUGS, worth $25.00 to $35.00.
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Also we show immense quantity and a large variety of JEJIMS and BAGDADS, in 5 and 6 stripes, to select from.

Trustees' Sale—For Bank Creditors
—OF—
Fine Jewelry at Public Auction

By order of STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys.
JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,
47 Liberty Street.
Sale To-morrow at Noon. - Seats Reserved for Ladies.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 65 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

a.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Atlantic City, N.J. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap, $3up
Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Baltimore, Md. . . The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Florida, Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p. Opens Dec. 5th. A. E. DICK, Mgr.
do Magnolia Spgs., Magnolia Spgs Hotel, ap, $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
London, Eng ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, St. Ermin's. Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do ..... Royal Hotel des Etrangers
do ..... Hotel des Londres
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York ..... Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way) ap. $1up
do... (W. Leland, Jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
Philadelphia. Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1:50; ap. 3.50up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 10, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD, *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
*A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM | *F. Bismarck, Jan. 4, 11 AM
†Ka. W. H., Dec. 17, 11 AM | †Ems, Jan. 14, 11 AM
†Aller, Dec. 31, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 21, 11 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg resumed in March.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, De. 10, 1:30 PM | Palatia, Dec. 24, 2 PM
Penn'vania, Dec. 17, 8 AM | Pretoria, Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis..... Dec. 7 | St. Louis..... Dec. 28
Paris..... Dec. 14 | Paris..... Jan. 4
St. Paul..... Dec. 21 | St. Paul..... Jan. 11

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Noordland..... Dec. 7 | Friesland..... Dec. 21
Aragonia..... Dec. 14 | *Southwark..... Dec. 28
*These steamers carry only Second and Third class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE SCENES OF THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
BY THE AMERICAN LINE TWIN-SCREW UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
S. S. NEW YORK
(U. S. AUXILIARY CRUISER HARVARD)
SAILING FROM NEW YORK SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1899, for HAVANA—SANTIAGO—SIBONEY—DAIQUIRI—GUANTANAMO—SAN JUAN—PONCE—THE WINDWARD ISLANDS, AND JAMAICA.
DURATION, 31 DAYS.
International Navigation Company, Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

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BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $430 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
MARQUETTE..... December 10
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MESABA..... December 24
MANITOU..... December 30
ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. SALOON RATES, $50 UP. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST. AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
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PEKING, via Honolulu..... Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
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CHINA, via Honolulu..... Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..... Jan. 17, 1 P. M.
NIPPON MARU, via Honolulu..... Jan. 25
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Jan. 2, Mch. 27, May 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Jan. 30, Apl. 17, June 19
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Feb. 27, May 8, July 10
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia.
MIOWERA..... Dec. 15 | WARRIMOO..... Jan. 12
For rates apply 353 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. Saturday, at 12:15 noon.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad"
NEW YORK CENTRAL.
Trains leave Grand Central Station:
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.
8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.
10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.
1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL, Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—Stops at important stations.
5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only
6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.
6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.
7:30 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS AND MONTREAL daily.
8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.
9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.
9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner palace cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway; 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "2760 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.
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WEST SHORE R.R
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15th, later from foot of W. 42d St.:
12:45 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next morning. Dining Car.
5:45 P. M. (30m. later foot W. 42d St.) Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:30 P. M. Daily, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.
8:45 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
Time table at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott's Express.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, N.Y.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 20, 1898.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.
CHICAGO, (**4:30 A. M. from Liberty Street only,) *1:25 P. M. and *12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, (*4:30 A. M. from Liberty Street only,) *5:55 P. M., *12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *9:55 A. M., *5:55 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *9:55, (Diner,) *11:25 A. M., (Diner,) †12:55 P. M., *1:25 (Diner,) *2:55, "Royal Limited." Exclusive Pullman Train.) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:10 night. NORFOLK, *12:55 P. M.
All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,244 B'dway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL, Hudson & Coxsackie boats leave foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.
5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.
7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.
7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.
8:22 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 (Dining Car) A. M., (3

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations can be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Pierson, (Susan A. Rhodes,) Dec. 9, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, (Laura Low,) Dec. 5, 1855.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, (Eliza L. Wilks,) Dec. 8, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, (Emily T. Vanderbilt,) Dec. 10, 1872.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant F. Morris, (Ellen J. Van Buren,) Dec. 10, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, (Eleanor C. Jones,) Dec. 10, 1862.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, (Isabella Gillette,) Dec. 7, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Henderson, (Hildegarde Oelrichs,) Dec. 8, 1887.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paton, (Miss Rawle of Philadelphia,) Dec. 9, 1886.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Edgar Kissel, (Caroline Thorn,) Dec. 9, 1884.

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The season is now in full swing. The opera has begun, the first of the coming-out receptions and the more informal at homes and teas which always mark December have been held, there is a constant succession of fairs and charitable entertainments in progress or in process of arrangement, and the fashionable restaurants are crowded at the dinner and supper hour. Fifth Avenue and the adjacent streets are filled with carriages, hurrying to and fro, and there is that sense of life and movement in the air which is only felt in uptown New York during the few short weeks of the Winter season.

***

The opera, which comes almost as a novelty after last year's lapse—for, although there was a season of opera at the Metropolitan last Winter, it did not have the brilliancy which seems to pertain to those seasons when the Metropolitan company is here—continues to be the most attractive social feature. The first night, on Tuesday, saw the usual crowded house and display of gowns and jewels in the boxes. The distinctive features of this season's first night were the many changes among the box holders in the second or grand tier, which brought many new faces to the front; the further adoption by the fashionables of the parquet seats, and the opera wraps or cloaks which the new fashion has made this year superlatively rich in material, trimmed with the most costly furs, and exceedingly effective and becoming. The gowns and jewels worn on the first night and again on Wednesday and Friday nights were not, on the whole, as remarkable or as rich as those of past first nights. The pompon of two years ago, which then reached absurd proportions, is fortunately beginning to disappear in favor of the smaller and more becoming aigrette. Another noticeable feature of the opera thus far has been the comparative absence of flowers worn or carried by the women. True, there have been no large dinners or balls on opera nights thus far, where the women would wear flowers, so that they could bring them to the opera, but the almost total absence of even violets has been remarked.

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It is not necessary to repeat this morning descriptions of the more striking jewels and furs worn by the grand dames and jeunes filles on the opera's opening night. Mrs. Astor, Sr., Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mrs. Gerry were, as always, the most beautifully dressed among the older matrons, while Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Orme Wilson, and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., attracted the most attention among the middle-aged and younger matrons for their gowns and appearance. The débutantes were not out in force, but Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Marion Fish, and Miss Kane represented them, and were very simply dressed in white, while of their older sisters, Miss Mintrop, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Virginia Fair, Miss Elsie Clews, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Kate Bryce, Miss Van Nest, and Miss Jackson were the most strikingly gowned. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., wore the handsomest opera cloaks seen, and that of Mrs. Twombly, which was of violet silk, embroidered in silver, made a mild sensation among the women present.

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The second snowstorm of this Winter, which very inopportunely arrived on the opera's first night, made the scenes in the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Street lobbies and in the streets outside very picturesque and lively, especially at the close of the opera, when the jam of carriages and the difficulty of getting them forced people to wait in the lobbies often for an hour. The time was employed in chatting and in studying gowns and cloaks, so that the usually bare lobbies had the effect and atmosphere of an evening reception. The presence of the Earl of Strafford, who is soon to marry Mrs. Samuel Colgate, with his fair fiancée, in Mr. Heber Bishop's box on Tuesday night, and the return to society of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, were the incidents most generally discussed in the boxes and in the parquet on Tuesday night. The Wednesday night audience, while large and fashionable, was not as representative as that of the opening night. This is always the case on the opera's second night, but it was especially so this year, owing to the storm and delay in getting home of Tuesday night, which so wearied many that they were unable to attend the opera the next evening. Mrs. George Gould wore the most conspicuous gown of Wednesday evening. It was of peacock-blue velvet, with a low corsage, which was held up by sleeves of seed pearls. Ropes of pearls, interspersed with diamonds, were worn by Mrs. Gould. Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Frank Witherbee, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, and Mrs. Frederic Benedict were the other women whose gowns and jewels attracted most attention on Wednesday night. The house on Friday night, when "Romeo and Juliet" was sung, with Mme. Melba as Juliet, was again a beautiful sight. The word "brilliant," which best describes it, has become too hackneyed for further use.

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This week will bring again the opera, and to-morrow morning the first of the annual series of morning musicales at the Astoria, organized by Mr. A. M. Bagby, and which have become a fixed and popular feature of the Winter season among the women of New York society. Mme. Nordica will sing to-morrow an aria from a Hungarian opera, and several other selections from native and foreign composers, and the Kaltenborn string quartet and the Schumann quintet will play. Miss Suzanne Adams will sing for the first time in New York at Mr. Bagby's second morning, Dec. 12, and Mme. Sembrich will be the star at the third morning, Dec. 19. A number of luncheons have been arranged to be given at the Astoria following the musicale on Monday. The subscription list for these musicales is larger than ever before, and this would prove that morning entertainments are more popular than ever, especially among the fair sex.

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The first Assembly ball, which will take place at the Astoria on Thursday, Dec. 15, and for which the invitations are already out, will be the next important event of the Winter season. There was some foolish talk a month or two ago, due to the sailing for Europe of Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, who, with Mrs. Bayard Cutting and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, constitute the Executive Committee on these balls, that they might be abandoned this Winter. This was never contemplated for a moment by the women who have been most actively interested for some years in these functions. The assembly balls, which, until the abandonment of the Patriarchs, were aptly called the Matriarchs, now remain the only large subscription balls at which all the various little sets of New York society can meet on common ground. They are the only balls in consequence at which many mothers feel their daughters can be properly introduced, and are the only distinctive balls at which distinguished strangers can gain an idea of the general scope and atmosphere of that indefinite aggregation of individuals known as New York society. Their abandonment would therefore be a social misfortune. It is pleasant to be able to state that the rumors of the early season as to the abandonment of these balls were not well founded; that they will be continued with the same care as to appointments, decorations, and supper as ever, and that they promise to be even more successful than at any time in their history.

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At the first assembly ball the débutantes of the Winter will be marshaled for the coming campaign. Not only those buds who have come out at the teas and receptions of last week, but those who are to make their bow during the Winter, will be present. The leader of the cotillion will probably be Mr. Worthington Whitehouse. The officers who have charge of the balls are Mrs. Astor, Chairman; Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Treasurer; Mrs. Charles A. Post, Secretary; Miss Whitney, Committee of One on Strangers' Invitations, and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Executive Committee.

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The fifty subscribers to the Assembly balls, and who are really their patronesses, are Mesdames Thatcher Adams, William Astor, John Jacob Astor, Edmund L. Baylies, Frederic Bronson, Lloyd Bryce, James A. Burden, Henry A. C. Coster, William S. Cowles, Brockholst Cutting, W. Bayard Cutting, Frederic de Peyster, Richard Derby, F. H. d'Hauteville, Butler Duncan, Stuyvesant Fish, Frederic Gallatin, Elbridge T. Gerry, John Hone, Adrian Iselin, Jr., John Kean, Hamilton Fish Kean, Luther Kountze, Lorillard, Ward McAllister, Charles H. Marshall, John Minturn, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert B. Minturn, Newbold Morris, Richard Mortimer, Levi P. Morton, Almeric Paget, Henry Parish, Jr., Charles A. Post, Moses T. Pyne, Geraldyn Redmond, Beverley Robinson, Schermerhorn, Sheldon, William Watts Sherman, William D. Sloane, James Russell Soley, Henry A. C. Taylor, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Arthur Welman, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Louise L. Kane, and Miss Whitney.

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Of these patronesses Mrs. Brockholst Cutting is still in mourning for her son, and Mrs. Arthur Welman is in mourning for her father, Mr. Strong. Mrs. Lorillard has not gone out now for two or three seasons, and although in New York, it is doubtful whether she will attend the ball. Mrs. Ward McAllister never goes out, and is rarely seen, even by visitors in her own house. Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne is the newest comer among the Assembly patronesses. She is the wife of the present head of the Pyne family, the eldest grandson of the late Moses Taylor, and was Miss Margaretta Stockton, daughter of the late Gen. Robert F. Stockton of Trenton, N. J. Her mother was Miss Potter of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Pyne have recently bought Mrs. old historic Gov. Olden place, near Princeton, N. J., and have rebuilt the Colonial mansion and greatly improved the place. They spend the Spring and Autumn months at Princeton and travel during the Summer.

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The arrangements for the ball will be about as usual. The handsome Astoria ballroom, in the opinion of many people, is better left unadorned by the usual decorations of flowers and evergreens, but the Assembly managers will probably make little bowers in the corners of the room at least, and whatever decorations they decide upon will be simple and effective. It is understood that there are to be favors, and the supper, always a feature of these balls, will be carefully planned and arranged.

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The entertainment to be held in the Astoria ballroom on the night of Dec. 14, that preceding the Assembly ball, for the benefit of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and at which the ever-popular "In a Persian Garden" will be again sung, and Mme. Sembrich and other artists will appear, promises to be a fashionable as well as financial success. The affair has been twice postponed from Nov. 1, the anniversary of the opening of the Waldorf, for which date it was originally set.

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The number of fairs and charitable entertainments which are now being held at the leading hotels and restaurants is almost bewildering. So many of these are for the benefit of hospitals that the well-known Du Maurier illustration and caption have been recalled to many people, that when he makes one belle say, "Are you going to the 'Throat and Nose' this evening?" and the other reply, "No; we are going to the 'Eye and Ear,' and may take in the 'Cancer and Diphtheria.'" Last week brought the bazaar of the Professional Woman's League and a Bazaar of All Seasons for the benefit of St. Luke's Home, and a fair of the Daisy Fields Guild for Crippled Children, at Englewood, N. J., at the Astoria, and the first of two afternoon teas and sales in the Decorative Art Society rooms. This week there will be held the annual fair of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Throat and Nose Hospital in the Astoria ballroom, the fair of the Sunbeam League for the Babies' Ward of the New York Post Graduate Hospital, to be held at Miss Robb's, 23 Park Avenue, on Friday, and the afternoon sale and tea of St. Mary's Guild, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Polk, 7 East Thirty-sixth Street. The probable reason for the holding of these numerous fairs and entertainments at this time is to serve the double purpose of giving charitably disposed people an opportunity to purchase their Christmas presents and at the same time aid worthy objects. There is such a thing, however, as this charitable entertainment business being overdone, and it is rather a mistake to crowd so many fairs into so short a space of time.

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The arrangements for the portrait loan exhibition which is to open at the Academy of Design on Dec. 17 are now about completed. The list of patronesses is a long one, and contains the names of almost every woman of prominence in New York society. The pictures thus far promised, and which have met with the approval of the jury, have been mentioned in this column from day to day. The opening reception, on Dec. 14, for which a special admission fee of $5 is to be charged, will probably be one of the most interesting events of the season. Each patroness has been asked to purchase two tickets for this reception, so that the income from the patronesses alone for this opening reception will probably exceed $1,000.

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The date of the wedding of the Earl of Strafford and Mrs. Samuel Colgate has not yet been made public, if, in fact, it has been decided upon. It is now thought that it will be celebrated at the town residence of Mrs. Colgate, 4 West Sixteenth Street. When celebrated, it will be very quiet, and only Mrs. Colgate's immediate relatives will be present. The wedding of Mr. Francis Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, and the famous Baltimore beauty, Miss Adele Horwitz, will be celebrated in Baltimore on Tuesday, and will be attended by many New Yorkers. The wedding of Mr. Calvin Burr and Miss Mabel Hayden will be celebrated at the bride's residence, 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, on Wednesday next. Mr. William Morton Grinnell of this city and Miss Elizabeth Lee Ernst, daughter of Brig. Gen. Ernst, will be married at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., on Dec. 8, and on Thursday, Dec. 14, Mr. John R. Livermore and Miss Josephine W. Brooks will be married in Trinity Chapel. Mr. George Kidder Davis and Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin in St. Thomas's Church, and Mr. George Minturn Betts and Miss Jessica Watkins at the Church of the Transfiguration, in this city, and on the same day Mr. Charles Edward Dickinson of this city and Miss Alys Kent Tinsley, daughter of Mrs. John Brown Tinsley, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married in Richmond, Va. December's other weddings of importance will be those of the Rev. John R. Serson and Mrs. Mary Louisa MacDonald, daughter of Mr. Charles MacDonald of this city, at Gananoque, Canada, on Dec. 27; of Dr. William K. Draper and Miss Helen Hoffman, daughter of Mr. Richard Hoffman, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Dec. 28, and of Mr. Wilfred Buckley of Birmingham, England, and Miss Bertha L. Terrell, daughter of Mr. Herbert Terrell, in the Church of All Angels, on Dec. 21. There are a number of weddings to take place in January. Among these will be that of Miss Elizabeth King and Mr. Davis. This will be a very quiet affair, as Mr. and Mrs. John Alsop King, the bride-elect's father and mother, are in mourning. It will be celebrated at Calvary Church early in the month.

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The Winter's dances have begun, and the past week brought the first meeting of the Snedeker class at Sherry's on Thursday, and the first of the De Coverley dances for the younger set at Delmonico's on Friday evening. The first junior cotillion will be danced at Sherry's on Monday; the first of the Fortnightly dances, organized by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and other ladies, will take place at Sherry's on Tuesday evening; the first of the Wednesday Cotillions will be danced at Sherry's on Wednesday; the first of Les Cendrillons at Sherry's on Thursday, while Mrs. Phoenix Ingraham's dancing class will meet for the first time this season at the Astoria on Friday evening, and Mrs. Philip Sand's class will meet at Delmonico's on Saturday evening.

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Notice was made in this column on Friday of the coming-out receptions of Miss Marguerite Chapin and Miss May Young on Thursday. Yesterday afternoon Miss Lucy Bond Forbes-Morgan was introduced by her grandmother, Mrs. John Robinson; Miss Agnes C. Adams by her mother, Mrs. Charles Henry Adams; Miss Augusta Robbins by her mother, Mrs. Henry Walcott Robbins, and Miss Champney by her mother, Mrs. J. Wells Champney. Of these receptions, the largest and most fashionable were those at Mrs. Chapin's on Thursday, and at Mrs. Robinson's and Mrs. Robbins's yesterday. This week will bring the coming-out receptions of Miss Maxwell, who will be introduced by her mother, Mrs. Horace Maxwell, of 7 East Seventy-fourth Street, on Tuesday; of Miss Betty Metcalfe, who will be introduced by her mother, Mrs. George Bird, of 202 Madison Avenue, on Thursday, and of Miss Marie Brinckerhoff Perkins, who will be introduced by her mother, Mrs. Henry Clarke Perkins, who was Miss Elisa M. Seymour, of 42 West Forty-sixth Street, on Saturday. Mrs. Frank Dupignac will give a luncheon at Delmonico's to introduce her daughter, Miss Eleanor Du Pignac, on Tuesday.

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Receptions of the week other than coming-out ones, were those given by Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling, 27 East Tenth Street, and Mrs. Edson Bradley, 802 Fifth Avenue, Friday afternoon. This week will bring receptions to be given by Mrs. William Robison, 23 East Fifty-seventh Street, on Dec. 6; Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, 16 East Tenth Street, Dec. 9, and second teas by Mrs. Alfred Conkling and Mrs. Edson Bradley on Friday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cudleigh-Thorne, the young English couple, who arrived in New York on Monday on their trip around the world, have been seen at several receptions of the past week. They were in a box at the opera on Friday night, where Mrs. Thorne's fine figure and blonde beauty attracted much attention. She wore an extremely simple, but remarkably effective gown of gray silk trimmed with silver spangles. Her wrap was one of the most remarkable seen. It was of rose-pink silk, and was lined throughout with ermine. Mr. Cudleigh-Thorne, who, with his wife, brought letters to several well-known people in New York, has been put up at two of the clubs.

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There is a report in circulation at Newport to the effect that if Congress appropriates a sum to carry out the proposed complete defense of Newport, some of these defenses will be erected on the famous cliffs. The fortification of Newport harbor and the approaches to Narragansett Bay have occupied the War Department officials for some time. The harbor and its western approaches are well fortified, but there is still much work to be done. The south end of Newport Island, where there are so many valuable estates, would be at the mercy of the guns of an enemy's fleet in case of war. It is now asserted that Congress will be asked for an appropriation to fortify this southern portion of the island.

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Contractors, builders, and mechanics at Newport are condemning the action of many of the cottagers who, when having additions and improvements made to their estates, give this work to out-of-town builders, who do the work with their own mechanics and for the most part bring their own material. Commodore Gerry and Mr. O. H. P. Belmont employ Newport mechanics, and use local material whenever it is possible to do so. The Ordinance Committee of the Newport City Council is now at work revising the city ordinances, and cottagers will be pleased to learn that the Police Department will receive special attention, with a view to increasing the night force along Bellevue Avenue, Ochre Point, and Castle Hill.

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The great risk to the lives and property of Newport residents living in the Ochre Point, Harrison Avenue and Castle Hill sections of the city, by the absence of proper fire and police protection, has resulted in preparation of a protest in New York, which will be forwarded to the City Council for its action in the matter. The fires this Autumn and in past Autumns demonstrate this lack of proper fire and police protection. Two years ago $10,000 was appropriated by vote of the taxpayers for the purchase of a site and for the erection of a fire station on Coggeshall Avenue, but the location selected was on an estate that was and is still unsettled, and therefore this delay has been caused. The city has furnished the gardeners of the Summer residents with an antiquated hose carriage, and these men without pay have done excellent service at the various fires in the Summer colony for the past two years. The Chief Engineer has recommended that this new fire station when completed should be supplied with a combination chemical and hose wagon, and manned by a permanent company of firemen, and that the engine company known as No. 7 be made a hook and ladder organization, and its engine taken to the new fire station to be ready for emergency purposes.

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The storm of Saturday and Sunday nights shut Newport out from the rest of the world in a manner never before experienced. Great was the damage done to the telephone, electric light, and telegraph companies' plants, while the fishermen lost many of their boats and considerable apparatus.

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Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson of Baltimore spent last week in New York. Miss May Handy was with them. Miss Handy is always claimed by Baltimore, although she has spent the greater portion of her time in Richmond. Her mother was a Baltimorean, and she was born there. Mr. and Mrs. Lee Taller of New York will visit Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson in Baltimore this week. The Tysons will spend December at their country home, Cylburn, and will not move into Baltimore until after Christmas.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Schenk will visit Baltimore in January for a while. Mrs. Schenk was formerly Mrs. Hillen of Baltimore, neé Sophie Frick. A number of Baltimoreans spent a few days in New York last week. They came on to the wedding of Miss Emily Trevor Howell and Mr. Harry Wilkens, which took place in Grace Church Chantry on Tuesday. Mr. Robert Garrett was best man. There were no bridesmaids, though several of the bride's girl friends were at the wedding. Messrs. John W. Garrett and I. W. Williams were ushers. Mrs. James McLane of Baltimore is again entertaining there in honor of her young daughter, Miss Frederika McLane, whose coming out a year ago was postponed on account of her mourning for her sister, Mrs. Willie Lee of New York, who had been, before her marriage, Miss Katherine McLane. A reception was given last week at the McLane house in Baltimore, and there will be several luncheons in December given for Miss Frederika McLane, who is already a great favorite in society. Dinner dances are to be the features of this Winter's entertaining in Baltimore. A club has recently been started there by the parents of the débutantes. The John Gills, the Boykin Lees, the McLanes, Mr. Skipwith Wilmer, and Mrs. James Thompson are among those who have joined. It is proposed to give a series of dinners on Thursday evenings to be afterward followed by a dance.

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The Baltimore cake walk of last week was an impromptu affair, and was not generally known in that city. In fact, Baltimoreans first heard of it through outside papers. The affair was one in which only intimate friends participated, and was decidedly amusing. It was given by the Frederick Gotlebbs, who are in with the artistic set in Baltimore and are members of the Charcoal Club. The Swann-Deford wedding was the event of the week in Baltimore. Everybody who was invited, and many who were not, were present at the church on Wednesday noon, but only the elect were at the breakfast which followed at the Deford home, on Madison Street. Mr. Swann is a well-known clubman, and has lately gone into politics. His wedding, which was to have taken place a month ago, was postponed on account of his illness with typhoid. The bridesmaids, with one or two exceptions, were all much older than the bride, but were well selected for their good looks. They were Miss Achsah Preston, Miss Bertha Gilmor, Miss Lulie Jenkins, Miss Mabel Bonsal, a last year's débutante; Miss Charlotte Latrobe, who is not yet out, and Miss Sloan of Philadelphia, with Miss May Mordecai as best girl. The Swanns will live with Mr. Swann's father on their return from their wedding trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Brookes, well known to New Yorkers at Narragansett, are entertaining débutantes in Baltimore this season. They will give a dinner on Dec. 8 in honor of their young niece, Miss Eleanor Johnston. The Brookes have always been in the dinner-giving set, but as a rule their invitations are confined to the married and the old. Débutantes in families, however, cause new departures. Mrs. Thomas Hepburn Buckler has sent out cards for Wednesdays in December. The Bucklers, who spent last Winter in New York, have returned this year to Dr. Buckler's old home in Baltimore.

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Cairo and Egypt are getting ready for the Americans who take the trip down the Nile this Winter. The Potter Palmers are slowly approaching the land of the pyramids, and many will go over from Italy, the Riviera, and England. There are three new hotels in Cairo this Winter, which will more than rival the old-time Shepheards'. There are a number of Americans now in Rome, and among those registered at the Bank of Sabasti and Reali are Mrs. and Miss Romaine, Mr. Gibson Fahnestock, and Mrs. Elizabeth Daughtry Key, who is a sister of Mrs. David Stewart of Baltimore. At Pau among the late arrivals are Mr. Frederick J. Sheldon and Mr. and Mrs. Higgins of London, formerly Mrs. William Breese, and born Miss Parsons of Columbus, Ohio.

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London, notwithstanding Autumn and fogs and everything disagreeable, seems to be en tête. The restaurant dining habit has become a craze. Everybody dines at restaurants, and private dinners are few and far between. People want to see and be seen. One of the dinners last week included among its guests the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Colebrooke, whom a correspondent says is very good-looking, with dark eyes and hair, and a glowing complexion, (this last hardly describes the Lady Colebrooke of last Winter, who, while very handsome, was always pale,) and who was wearing flowered muslin, with a fichu of white chiffon and a bunch of lilies of the valley. The party afterward went to the play. The Duchess of Marlborough was looking very pretty and fraglie in a dress of gobelin blue, with embroidery on moonlight paillettes, and a twist of the same gray-blue satin in her soft dark hair. Mary, Duchess of Sutherland, was also at the play. She wore no jewels, but a mauve orchid-colored cloak and a roll of green-blue tulle in her hair. In the park on the Sunday following, although misty and raining, all London turned out, and many of the débutantes appeared. Miss Paget, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Paget, was one of these, in red, with a rich red hat. She is described as being very pretty. Miss Jeanne Langtry was walking with M. de Soveral and her cousin, M. le Breton.

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At Hot Springs, West Va., this week were Mr. Roderick Terry and Mr. Roderick Terry, Jr., Mr. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. J. Raymond, who are on their wedding tour; Mr. and Mrs. Strother Jones, and Mr. A. J. Morgan.

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The Badminton Club has issued its annual circular, stating that the games will be held at the armory in the Berkeley School building, 20 West Forty-fourth Street, on Saturday afternoons, from 3 until 6 o'clock, commencing Saturday, Jan. 28, 1899. The Executive Committee consists of Mr. Amory S. Carhart, Barclay Ward Kountze, Howland Pell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, John T. Wainwright, and J. Norman de R. Whitehouse. The club gave this Autumn $250 to the Red Cross Society toward the fund for helping the sick and wounded in the Spanish war. In the circular giving the dates of the games this little item is included:

"The following members of the club served in the army or navy of the United States during the Spanish war; Lieut. J. Philip Benkhard, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Percy M. Burrill, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry; Corp. J. Langdon Erving, Troop A, First New York Volunteer Cavalry; Lieut. D. McRae Livingstone, Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, and aid de camp to Gen. Frederick D. Grant; Lieut. Robert L. Livingstone, Eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, and aid de camp to Gen. Sanger; Lieut. Philip Van Horn Lonsdale, United States steamship Alert; Seaman Stephen H. Pell, United States steamship Yankee; Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and aid de camp to Gen. Francis V. Greene, and Capt. S. Schieffelin Stebbins, Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry. The club congratulates its members on their safe return."

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Among the passengers who arrived from Liverpool yesterday on the Campania were Muller-Ury, the artist; Mrs. James Elverson of Philadelphia, J. B. Taller, the brother of Mrs. Breck Trowbridge, who returns from a sea voyage for his health after his experiences at Santiago; Miss Onativia, Wylys Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Brook Trowbridge, Mrs. J. D. T. Hillhouse, and Miss Hillhouse, Franklin Singer, and Sir Fielding and Lady Clark.

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Mrs. William H. Taller of 14 East Seventy-second Street, and Mrs. Charles Frederick Watson her mother, have cards out for a tea on Thursday, Dec. 8, to meet Mrs. Wesley Watson, Mrs. Taller's sister, who will sail within a short time with her husband for Europe.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is due in this city to-morrow. He has been in the West and Southwest for some weeks, making a tour of inspection of the Lake Shore and Big Four Railroad systems and their connections, in a special train. Mr. Vanderbilt will entertain this Winter at his Fifth Avenue residence, which has been thoroughly renovated during his absence.

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European marriages seem to be a fad with American women. It is now stated that Miss Pauline Astor, daughter of William Waldorf Astor, will marry the young Duke of Roxburghe, whose name is Henry John Inness-Ker. He is a very wealthy young nobleman, and one of the best catches in England. And now comes the intelligence that the much-talked of Strafford-Colgate nuptials will take place on Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. Colgate, 4 West Sixteenth Street.

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The first Wednesday cotillion for the season 1898-9 will be given on the evening of Dec. 7 at Sherry's new ballrooms. The following patronesses will receive: Mesdames William L. Trenholm, William Barbour, Samuel Spencer, Robert Nicol, George L. Nichols, Oliver Livingston Jones, and John Burling Lawrence. The following Reception Committee of men will assist in receiving: George H. Sullivan, James L. Johnson, H. Hope Norton, Henry M. Brookfield, Minturn Post Collins, Gano S. Dunn, T. C. Kinny, Dr. J. Clifton Edgar, Julien J. Mason, Francis T. A. Junkin, H. Snowden Marshall, John C. Breckenridge, George Gordon Battle, and Heth Lorton. The cotillion will be led by Mr. Arthur S. Wily of Virginia, dancing with Miss Lee Van Nostrand Marvin.

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The following ladies are among those who have been asked to be patronesses at the annual Junior Ball of Columbia College, which will take place Dec. 27: Mrs. Waldo Hutchins, Jr., Mrs. J. Grant Wilson, Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. James Scott, Mrs. Sedgwick Bangs, Mrs. George A. Dixon, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Edward V. Loew, Mrs. William Gray Park, Mrs. A. N. Lawrence, Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mrs. Henry C. Tinker, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. Walton Oakley, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Wetherill, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Charles Whitney Carpenter, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Nelser, Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. Charles Tracy Barney, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. George De Forest, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. John R. Harris, and Mrs. Newbold Edgar.

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A fair for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Dec. 6, from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. The managers of this worthy charity beg once more to call the attention of the public to the work done at the four kitchens, from which nourishing food is dispensed to the sick poor as an invaluable aid to the physicians of the dispensary districts, on whose requisitions the food is given. Six thousand and forty dollars were paid for milk alone during the last year, and 292,661 pints were given out; 2,020 pints of beef tea and 57,884 portions of rice were also given out, the whole cost of running the kitchens being $8,320.61. Three kitchens are given without rent, and only one is paid for. The salaries of the matrons amount to $160 a month, and they visit the families of the sick patients in the afternoon to verify cases and to give aid by making known those who appear to be deserving. Thus, money contributed to the Diet Kitchen goes directly to the recipients of aid. The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. Henry Villard; First Vice President—Mrs. William H. Wickham; Second Vice President—Mrs. William Wagner; Secretary—Mrs. Henry K. Pomroy; Treasurer—Mrs. Joseph W. Tilton. At the fair all sorts of fancy and useful articles will be on sale, besides home-made cakes, and toys suitable for Christmas gifts. There will be no charge for admittance.

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The annual reception of the friends of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital will be held at the hospital on Thursday, Dec. 8, 1898, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The Board of Supervisors requests the honor of your presence at the exercises and to inspect the establishment: Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss C. de Forest, Mrs. Charles de Rham, Jr., Miss E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. Henry Marquand, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Grace Howard Potter, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Roland Redmond, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, and Miss Whitney.

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The first of the de Coverley series of dances took place last evening at Delmonico's, and celebrated, at the same time, the third anniversary of their existence.

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Mrs. John A. Robinson of 15 East Twenty-second Street introduced her granddaughter, Miss Lucy Bond Forbes-Morgan, at a tea yesterday afternoon. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. George H. Warren, Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Admiral Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Parsons, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Jared Flagg, and Mrs. George Bird.

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Miss Augusta Robbins was introduced yesterday by her mother, Mrs. Horace W. Robbins, 56 East Fifty-seventh Street, the occasion being a tea. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. G. P. Robbins, and the Misses Robbins, Mary Robbins, Niles, Alice Agnew, Marie Perkins, Ethel Jacquelin, and Isabel Curtis. The débutante's numerous bouquets added charming bits of color to the drawing rooms. Among the many guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perkins, Edward Parish, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Jesup, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Mrs. George Dodge, Miss Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Valentine, Mrs. Miles Carpenter, Miss Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Whittredge, Henry Dudley, the Misses Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jacquelin, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Darrell, and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

***

Miss Agnes Crittenden Adams also made her début yesterday afternoon at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. Charles H. Adams, 16 East Sixty-seventh Street. Miss Adams, who was gowned in gauze over white satin, with a bouquet de corsage of wild roses, was assisted in receiving by the Misses Eleanor Keyes, Lucy Call, daughter of ex-Senator Call of Florida; Rita Minton, May Marriott, and Bertha Spier of Philadelphia. Palms and chrysanthemums formed the decorations. In the back drawing room a screen of palms concealed the musicians.

***

Miss Isabel Audrey Townsend was another of the many débutantes of yesterday. Her celebration of this event in the form of a reception took place at the home of her sister, Mrs. William Riker, Jr., 158 East Thirty-seventh Street, and was given by their mother, Mrs. Frederic R. Townsend.

***

Mrs. Henry B. Platt of 356 West End Avenue gave a tea yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Maybelle Grace Platt. The young women who assisted in receiving were Miss Reed, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Pennypacker, Scranton, Penn.; Miss Louise Platt, Poughkeepsie; Miss Barron, and Miss Filer. Mrs. Platt followed the reception with a box party at the Broadway Theatre to the young women who received with her.

***

Mrs. J. Wells Champney, 96 Fifth Avenue, gave the second of her teas yesterday for the purpose of welcoming home her daughter, Miss Marie Champney, who has just returned from a two years' stay abroad, where she has been studying art. The young women who assisted in receiving were Miss Edith Brander-Matthews, Miss Mae Rogers, Miss Grace Hodson, Miss Erben, Miss Fanny Foote, Miss Grace White, Miss Amy Moeran, Miss Beth Inness, and Miss Margaret Wilder. Miss Champney wore an effective gown of pink satin trimmed in gold plattes and cream lace. She carried a large bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Champney was in a soft costume of pearl-gray cloth, ornamented with lace.

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THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

A review of last week's theatricals must begin and end with Julia Arthur's first appearance as Rosalind. There was nothing else both new and good enough to deserve consideration. Miss Arthur's Rosalind is beautiful to look upon, and is the central figure in many lovely pictures. Homer Emens's imagination and his skillful brush have created a new Forest of Arden for the new Rosalind, and no fault reasonably could be found with the result. To be sure, Miss Arthur is not permanently established at Wallack's, and she cannot produce there those fine pictorial effects which are only possible when stage managers, scenic artists, electricians, and mechanics work together in the closest sympathy and every bit of canvas is moved, every light raised or lowered at precisely the right second.

But the painted scenes and the dresses are all admirable, while the spirit in which the revival seems to have been conceived is also praiseworthy. The aim seems to have been to ignore the traditions and read anew the text, to shun the old stage "business," but to have the actors bear themselves in a manner that seemed to the producer of the play (Miss Arthur, or her stage manager, Mr. Lothian) both natural and appropriate. In the new "business" there are some hints of ingenuity and many indications of good sense. Touchstone's old "gag" over the prostrate Charles, "My lord, he says he cannot speak"; Audrey's supply of turnips in various pockets of her apron, the "imitations" that used to illustrate the Seven Ages speech of Jaques, the comic "business" of Rosalind and Touchstone about supporting tired Celia, the second fainting fit of Rosalind at the close of Act IV., and many other tricks and devices, some of very questionable value, long familiar to the habitual theatregoer, are done away with. Indeed, Miss Arthur's production of the comedy is even more noticeable for its avoidance of the traditions than Mr. Daly's was.

Upon some of Miss Arthur's fellow-players (or workers) the effect of this suppression of old ideas, however, has been merely to deprive their portrayals of whatever force and briskness they might otherwise have possessed; but no more words need be devoted to the acting of this company, which has been already treated more generously here than in other printed comments upon the performance, except the few necessary to make clear one's opinion that Shakespeare, in this fag end of the nineteenth century, to draw paying audiences, must have the best the stage can afford in his interpretation. The old methods of traveling stars cannot be successfully revived.

Miss Arthur's Rosalind is, indeed, charming, much gayer and brighter than I expected it would be, very delicate in expression, and, by this time, doubtless, fairly adequate in every mood of this loveliest of heroines. But I doubt very much if the people who understand and admire her most are crying now, like the inspired child's elders in Bliss Carman's poem:

Give us the good old simple things instead,
Our fathers used to hum.

I doubt very much if, in spite of their reverence for Shakespeare, and their appreciation of the great beauty of this tender drama of exile and love, they would not rather have Miss Arthur sing new songs for them. There are other Rosalinds now, and the dim corridors of Time echo with the voices of countless others. We know only one Mercedes, one Clorinda Wildairs, and the actress who gave vitality, passion, and eloquence to Mr. Aldrich's betrayed Spanish girl and Mrs. Burnett's transformed madcap will not be especially remembered as the Ganymede of the Forest of Arden or as Maria Lovell's Parthenia.

Still, Miss Arthur's essay with Rosalind is not to be despised or passed over with slighting comment. Assisted by an Orlando, a Jaques, a Touchstone, and Celia of the same degree of comparative merit it might make "As You Like It" a very profitable play once more, and so do its part toward building up a new set of traditions to surround Rosalind in the minds of playgoers of the next generation. As it is, this daughter of a fat but banished Duke is a rare and radiant creature, and she moves, now blithely, now dejectedly, through sylvan scenes so real in their verdure, so entrancing in their beauty, that to quote again the young Canadian poet, one, as he looks on them, fancies he may—

—hear the golden thrushes
Flute and hesitate by turns.

As for Miss Arthur's treatment of the text it is all clear and tasteful. Her voice does not seem to possess great variety of tone in the passages of verse, but its quality is delightful. I noted Monday night that she discarded the needless emendation of old Nicholas Rowe (a fool of a Shakespeare editor, if there ever was one) and most of the "prompt books" and said "child's father" instead of "father's child." In this she has the authority of the fountain head of Shakespearean text, the First Folio, of the learned and sensible Theobald, who found the phrase a perfectly natural and not indecent Elizabethanism, and of all the modern critical editions. Pretty good authority, too. The best plan, in reviving Shakespeare's plays, is either to stick to the accepted text or to omit the objectionable passage.

Miss Rehan's forceful and splendid Portia is not to be superseded at Daly's, according to the announcements, by any new portrayal for some weeks yet. This short season at Daly's is to have no long runs, because "Mme. Sans Gêne," "Adrienne Lecouvreur," "Henry IV.," and other plays are to be produced, and seats are already on sale, I believe, for their first performances. But the handsome production of "The Merchant of Venice" is to hold the stage for at least a fortnight longer. Miss Rehan's portrayal of the lady of Belmont has been cordially praised by everybody who has seen it. She is particularly at home in the old repertory. Her breadth of style exactly fits Shakespeare, and in the embodiment of some of his heroines—Katherine the Shrew and Viola, for instance, and the Helena of "The Dream"—she has had no equal among her contemporaries. Her Rosalind, too, is a fine portrayal. She has the sympathy, the experience, the habit of mind, the quality of voice, the presence and manner that enable her to newly create the heroines of the old repertory. Her Portia will always rank well among her best impersonations.

Tom Wrench in "Trelawney" is an entirely new figure on the stage. The dramatists have not neglected the dramatists, to be sure, since the halcyon days of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and Mr. Bayes; but no humble playwright, living on dreams, ever before has been so convincingly brought face to face with golden reality in a play. Poor Triplet's sudden triumph, through favor not merit, in "Masks and Faces" never seems real. And what matters it if one of his tragedies is to be acted at the Theatre Royal? We know it must fail if it is as grotesquely bad as his portrait of Woffington, as turgid as his eulogy, as feeble as anything he does is sure to be. But Tom Wrench and his triumph seem reality's self.

That makes you wonder if he ever had, actually, a counterpart in real life; for his alleged "original," Thomas W. Robertson, was an acted dramatist, if an unappreciated one, long before "Society" was produced by Marie Wilton, and a new epoch of English drama ushered in. Wrench is "general utility" in a poor suburban theatre, ridiculed for his supposedly bad acting and his positively queer costumes, whose gentle, sympathetic heart is possessed by a hopeless passion for a merely nice girl who scarcely gives him a thought; whose superior mind revolts against the false sentiment and logic of the "popular" repertory. This revulsion and this hopeless love, too, presumably, lead Tom into the dreary and obstructed path of play writing, and he gradually accumulates a cupboard full of pieces founded on his own observations of life and his own imaginings, in which the characters talk and act like rational human beings. Tom is never a moper. He bears his disappointments cheerfully and his keen sense of humor compensates for many petty afflictions.

Mr. Pinero has never given to the stage a more graphic piece of portraiture than Tom Wrench. He is worthy of either Thackeray or Dickens, and he has traits which suggest both, though he closely resembles no personage in their novels. Mr. Morgan's portrayal of Wrench at the Lyceum is to be commended for its fine sincerity and picturesqueness. Another capital portrayal is Mr. Boniface's Telfer, in which, in spite of the temptations the character offers, there is not a touch of caricature. The pathos in both of these characters, if not of a melting sort, is irresistible, and the actors do not miss it in the performance.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MR. CRANE'S CHANGE OF BILL.

"The Head of the Family" from the German of L'Arronge.

A comedy by L'Arronge is the basis of the new play, made for him by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein, which William H. Crane will produce at the Knickerbocker Theatre Tuesday night. The German plot and characters have been adapted to an American environment. Interest in the play will be enhanced by the repute of Mr. Fitch's recent success with "The Moth and the Flame" and "Nathan Hale." Mr. Dietrichstein, his co-laborer, is a popular and skillful actor, who has been associated with Mr. Fitch in the adaptation of other plays. The new comedy is in three acts, and is thus described by Mr. Crane's agent:

"The chief character is a professor, who is a lovable old man. He is a quiet old chap, who is content to allow his wife to do as she pleases and to run his household as long as he is left alone with his books and his flowers. The professor's greatest wish in life is to travel, but he is never able to get away from the city. Looking forward constantly to the possibility of being called upon suddenly to take a journey, he studies maps and railroad time tables to that degree that he knows more about trains, their equipment, average speed, and all that sort of thing than do most experienced travelers. The professor is just the kind of a man who, if he had to take a train leaving at 8 o'clock in the evening, would arise at 6 o'clock to prepare for the journey, go to the station at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then fall asleep and not wake up until five minutes after the train had gone. This is just what the professor does when the time comes for his first railroad journey. He has three daughters, and his wife undertakes to see that they marry advantageously. She marries off one daughter, but things do not go right, and in arranging for the marriage of a second daughter the mother threatens to create trouble. The professor's eyes are opened to the state of things, and the mild-mannered, easy-going old gentleman determines to become a number and not a cipher in his household, and wrests the reins of government from his strong-minded wife. Then, with a little diplomacy, he smooths away the troubles of his daughters, and everything ends as it should."

The cast will include, besides Mr. Crane as the Professor, Walter Hale, Boyd Putnam, Frederick Truesdell, William Boag, W. J. Dupont, Kate Lester, Ysobel Haskins, Percy Haswell, Gladys Wallis, Olive Oliver, Frances Stevens, and Leila Bronson.

Marshall P. Wilder goes "into the vaudevilles" this week. He goes into very good company, because many competent dramatic artists, including J. H. Stoddart, Rose Coghlan, Mme. Janauschek, and Felix Morris, to say nothing of Minnie Dupree and Frederick Bond, either are or have been recently in "the vaudevilles," with no detriment either to their artistic skill or their good repute. Both money and fame are to be secured in "the vaudevilles." Marshall hitherto has done his "turn" either in drawing rooms or at special entertainments of a select sort. But he has just the gifts that ought to pay him well in the first-class music halls. He is a raconteur and mimic, with a large experience of the tastes and prejudices of audiences, quick perception, and an ample repertory of jest and anecdote. He has an army of stanch friends, who will make an "event" of his first appearance at Proctor's Theatre to-morrow.

Francis Powers, author of "The First Born," that picturesque Chinese drama, which made so strong an impression last year, is the author of a new comedy called "The White Rabbits," which will be produced in the Borough of Brooklyn to-morrow night. It is said to treat, from the point of view of comedy, of the Spanish-American war. The white rabbits are "chappies," who enlist as privates. Mr. Powers and his wife, Leonard Grover, Jr., and Florence Thropp will be in the cast.

MRS. POTTER'S TRYING ORDEAL.

A Performance of "Romeo and Juliet" Before the Emperor of Japan.

The physical collapse of Mrs. James Brown Potter just at the moment of her great artistic triumph as Miladi in Beerbohm Tree's production of Sydney Grundy's "Three Musketeers" has occasioned much genuine regret among her professional friends in this city. Few women of the stage have established themselves more firmly in the affections of their associates than this gracious American. Tales of her kindness, courtesy, and generosity are recounted by the score. Universal is the sentiment that her affliction is the more to be regretted as she had just secured a firm foothold in the centre of the English-speaking theatrical world after many wanderings.

Mrs. Potter's quest of fame and fortune has led her to many countries not usually visited by stage celebrities. America, Australia, Africa, Asia, and Europe constitute possibly the most remarkable of routes. She has made Shakespeare known to the inhabitants of almost every corner of the globe. Naturally many amusing episodes have marked her progress, and it has always been her custom to entertain the favorite members of her company with recitals of these occurrences.

Miss Maude Hosford, who figures prominently in the production of "Red, White, and Blue," was for several years associated with Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, and she has a goodly store of these anecdotes of their careers. Mrs. Potter's experiences in Japan, Miss Hosford says, are worth while recounting. The Japanese are great students, and when the Emperor heard of the presence in his domain of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew he commanded them to give a reading of Shakespeare. Upon their arrival at the Royal Theatre they discovered that the performances began at 7 o'clock in the morning and concluded at 10 P. M. Mrs. Potter explained that "Romeo and Juliet," the play selected by the royal host, would not be long enough. She was reassured that this circumstance made not the slightest difference. They could play it over again and again until the time was consumed.

The order of the performance was unique and was as follows: First an English secretary read the act in English; then a Japanese interpreter read it in the home language, and finally Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew played it in English. During the performance a difficult problem arose concerning the moons, which play an important part in the balcony scene, and after considerable deliberation the "moon man" of the theatre solved the problem. On a long bamboo pole he swung eight moons, ranging in size from the smallest possible crescent to an enormous ball. When Juliet entered the moon man followed, accompanying her every change of position. As the love scene at the meeting of Romeo and Juliet becomes interesting, the moon man would exhibit moons indicating the precise stage of their passion by an increase in size. His continued presence on the stage, and the fact that at every movement of Mrs. Potter she narrowly escaped stumbling over the squatting figure of the "moon man," caused her to become intensely nervous. At the conclusion of the balcony scene Mrs. Potter instructed the interpreter to inform the "moon man" that his services were no longer required. The latter expostulated, explaining that were he to cease operations in the middle of a performance it would injure his artistic reputation. His contract called for an entire production and it must be fulfilled. Mrs. Potter, irritated by the man's persistence, said that they must choose between Juliet and the moons. This threat proved effective, but during the rest of the performance the "moon man" sat on a corner of the stage, with his moons around him, weeping bitterly over the wreck of his career.

Between the acts the audience swarmed on the stage and surrounded the bamboo cage used as a dressing room. Many of them stood upon stools and calmly gazed over the top of it. Mrs. Potter sent for the interpreter and requested him to ask the people to move away. He explained to her that it was the custom, and that the audience would not mind her undressing at all." Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew were in consequence compelled to play the rôles without a change of costume. Another peculiar custom in that country is the manner employed by the spectators to show their appreciation for the artists. While the players were resting between acts their admirers, forbidden to gaze upon them in their dressing rooms, showered them with flowers, candles, and small preserved fishes, the latter a much prized offering, but of unsavory odor. Mrs. Potter invariably alludes to her Japanese Juliet as the most trying, and at the same time most amusing of her stage experiences.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"Lost in Siberia," the melodrama, will be the attraction this week.

SAM T. JACK'S.—A number of new features will be added to the olio, and there will be a new curtain-raiser.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company offers for this week "The Three Guardsmen" as the attraction.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Miss Annie Russell and her company, in "Catherine," are playing nightly to large and enthusiastic audiences.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Sign of the Cross" will be seen this week, presented by William Greet's London company, headed by Charles Dalton.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Manager Brunelle announces for this week's attraction the melodrama of "The Lost Paradise," with its great strike scene.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—De Wolf Hopper and his company presenting Souza and Klein's new comic opera, "The Charlatan," will be the attraction this week.

CASINO.—"A Dangerous Maid" is drawing excellent houses. Christmas souvenirs will commemorate the fiftieth consecutive performance on Dec. 23.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—The fiftieth performance of "On and Off" will be celebrated to-morrow night, when souvenirs will be given away.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Miss May Irwin, who will begin the fifth week of her engagement in "Kate Kip," to-morrow evening, continues to play to crowded houses.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen in "The Christian," from all indications, will continue at this house for many weeks. The advance sale of seats extends beyond New Year's Day.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" is doing just as well as it did at Daly's Theatre. Its lively and picturesque movements and tuneful score are thoroughly appreciated by the crowds who attend the performances.

EDEN MUSÉE.—The entire wax collection has been remodeled and rearranged and many new figures added. Every other hour during the afternoon and evening a panorama of the war is shown by the cinematograph.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" still draws large audiences and manages to keep them laughing. The one hundred and twenty-fifth performance takes place Monday, Dec. 19.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—The success of "The Village Postmaster" has prompted Manager Rosenquest to retain it for another week. To-morrow night will be the seventy-fifth performance, and in recognition of the occasion souvenirs will be distributed.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The management have added another new feature to their long list of attractions this week in the shape of a newly imported European novelty—Lane and Suzinette, cannon-ball jugglers. Millie Uno will continue to charm snakes, the female barbers will exploit their skill, and the tribe of Indians will portray life in the West.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The second week of the revised production of "Hotel Topsy Turvy" begins to-morrow evening, when the management will distribuate souvenirs to commemorate the seventy-fifth performance in the shape of a satin-lined jewel box, with the half-tone portraits and autographs of Miss Dressler and Edwin Foy on the lid.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Having scored a success with "The Vagabond," Felix Morris will continue for another week presenting "A Game of Cards." Others in the bill will be Charles Case, the three Polos, and Paulding and Dooley, comedy bicyclists, who will make their début in this country under Mr. Keith's management.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The most recent importation of the management is the sisters Rappo, Russian dancers, who furnish a genuine terpsichorean sensation. This week will witness the American début of Willy Ozeola, an equilibrist. Another newcomer to thi country is Servais le Roy. Others in the bill are Williams and Walker, Monroe and Mack, the Four Abras, Mlle. Jane Delorme, and others.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—With the exception of the two days' illness of Mr. Drew, which caused the closing of the theatre for as many performances during the past week, there has been no interruption in the business. Manager Charles Frohman is now negotiating with Col. Sinn of Brooklyn for the release of Mr. Drew from a contract made for his appearance in that borough during Christmas and New Year's week.

PROCTOR'S.—Marshall P. Wilder will make his vaudeville début here this week. Another feature in the programme is the appearance of Burr McIntosh, who will also make his début in vaudeville on this occasion. He will present a new and original comedietta, entitled "The Colonel's Christmas Eve." Other capable entertainers in the bill are Georgia Gardner and Edgar Atchison-Ely, Wills and Loretto, Tom and Lily English, C. W. Littlefield, and Romalo brothers.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—The military spectacle representing the battle of San Juan Hill has proved the most successful production made by Mr. Proctor for some time, and in the short half hour which it occupies not less than 200 persons figure in the spectacle. The vaudeville part of the programme this week includes Miss Lillian Burkhart and her company, Charles R. Sweet, Giacinta della Rocca, Joe Welch, Dixon, Bowers, and Dixon; John D. Gilbert, the Gypsy Quintet, Patterson brothers, and the Morello troupe.

SPOILED SAM SING'S SHIRTS.

Two Boys Arrested for a Snowball Charge on the Chinaman's Laundry.

Sam Sing had a complaint to make. He stood before Magistrate Olmsted yesterday morning in Jefferson Market Court and gazed with Oriental hatred at two boys who had offered grievous affront.

"Spoil shirtee!" exclaimed Sam laboriously to the Court. "Tlow um-um big, oh—a—wha' you say; oh—a—dlirt; oh—a—all same as lis."

And Sam Sing, in pantomime, indicated the process of a boy making a snowball and throwing it.

"You mean a snowball," suggested the Magistrate.

"Lat's um," answered Sam gravely; "lat's um. Tlow ballee on clean shirtee, go swash; make Sam wash um all ovah agien."

"Hum," said Magistrate Olmsted, looking severely at the boys. "You mean, Sam, that these boys threw snowballs into your laundry and some shirts and other apparel were rendered unpresentable?"

"Oh—a," assented Sam eagerly. "Lat's so; make um dlirt shirtee. Man he clome in foh laundly. I say lookee, dlirt shirtee, lung dievil tlow um, oh—a wha' you say um—"

"Snowballs," put in Policeman Ridder, who had made the arrest.

"Tlo um slo' ballee," went on Sam, waving his arms like pumphandles, in trying to get out the words. "No can give. Me wash um agien 'n he say hellee damee no gottee Slunda' shirtee putee on. He say hellee damee slome mo' 'n go way. Wha' I do?"

The Court suppressed a smile. Sam glared at the boys, and the boys laughed aloud.

"Silence!" thundered the Magistrate. "Step up here." The boys stepped lively, thoroughly cowed.

"The officer says," he went on, "that you two, among other boys, were throwing snowballs of dirty snow at pedestrians and at store fronts, and that you spoiled an entire wash in Sam Sing's laundry, at 123 Varick Street, by throwing them through his front door. Anything to say?"

"Nothin'," answered both boys at once.

"Your Honor," put in the policeman. "Me and a bicycle squad man chased a gang of about twenty of these chaps, and all but Dan Donnelly and John Thompson got away. We found out afterward that they had dug burrows in the big snow piles and slid in when we went for 'em. They're nuisances."

"Three dollars for Thompson and $2 for Donnelly," charged the Magistrate.

Sam lost his seriousness. His face broke into a beatific smile.

"Tlee dolla'! Tloo dolla'!" he repeated as he started to leave the dock, and casting a benovolent look at the boys, 'Slo ballee cos' heap eash."

NEWS OF THE NAVY YARD.

The Brooklyn to Join North Atlantic Squadron—May Go to Europe Later.

Capt. Cook, commanding the cruiser Brooklyn, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, received instructions yesterday to have his ship in readiness to sail for Hampton Roads upon receipt of orders from Washington. These orders, it is expected, will be issued to-day or to-morrow. The Brooklyn is to take part in the contemplated manoeuvres of the North Atlantic Squadron, which will rendezvous at Hampton Roads. The battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, which are at the Brooklyn yard, may also be ordered to Hampton Roads to participate in the manoeuvres.

The Brooklyn, Indiana, and Massachusetts have been at the Brooklyn yard ever since they came north after the cessation of hostilities. All three vessels have been completely overhauled and are now in spick and span condition. The Brooklyn, in her present trim, is perhaps the handsomest looking craft in the navy. She wears a new coat of glistening drab paint, and inside and out she is as tidy and trim as her proud crew can make her. There is a feeling at the yard that immediately after the manoeuvres at Hampton Roads, the Brooklyn and several other vessels will be sent to European waters, visiting Portsmouth and Continental ports on the other side.

The hospital ship Solace left the navy yard yesterday, and proceeded to the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, to take on a supply of medical stores. She will probably sail for Santiago to-morrow.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE FUNDS

$102,000 from the Late Charles P. Wilder Insures $17,500 More.

The announcement of the receipt of a gift of $102,000 by the Trustees of Mount Holyoke College was made yesterday at a meeting of the alumnae of the college, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The gift was in the form of a bequest made by the late Charles P. Wilder of Wellesley Hills, in memory of his wife, Mary E. Wilder, who was graduated from the institution in the early years of its history.

The meeting was the twenty-fifth semi-annual reunion of the Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New York City. About 100 members and guests were present. Mrs. Charles A. Savage occupied the President's chair. The business session was followed by a reception in the hotel parlors and then by a luncheon, after which came the speeches.

The first of these was made by Miss Charlotte Morrill, once President and now a Trustee of the college. The climax of Miss Morrill's address was reached when she told of the surprise to which the Trustees were treated at their meeting at South Hadley on Founder's Day, when a check for $102,000, the amount of Mr. Wilder's unexpected bequest, was placed in their hands. This, she explained, insures an additional $17,500 from Dr. Pearsons, already a generous benefactor of the institution. Miss Morrill urged the establishment of a Chair of Pedagogics at Mount Holyoke.

Prof. C. A. Young of Princeton talked with "Hold fast to the old lines and spread out e new" as his text. Richard Watson Gilder spoke of "The Relation of the Colleges to Literature." Miss C. I. McCall discussed "College Settlements," and Mrs. Field, President of the Woman's Club of Orange, told about the meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Denver. A song by Miss Florence Wilcox and a whistling solo by Mr. Wurtz of the Yale Glee Club completed the programme.

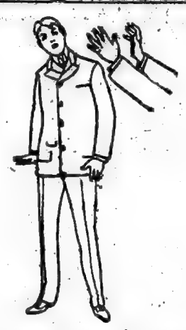

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Lecturer Rev. Thomas H. Malone.
"They are excellent. They reproduce the features, the gestures, the movements, the life of the Pope and the Vatican with extraordinary exactness."—Sun.
ARCHBISHOP MARTINELLI,
APOSTOLIC DELEGATE.
Sale of seats and boxes opens Wed., Dec. 7.

KNICKERBOCKER
B'WAY & 38TH STREET.
AL. HAYMAN & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.
CLOSED TO-MORROW, MONDAY NIGHT ON ACCOUNT OF A DRESS REHEARSAL.
BEGINNING DEC. 6. TUESDAY NIGHT. FIRST TIME!
Wm. H. CRANE
IN A NEW COMEDY, FREELY ADAPTED FROM THE GERMAN OF L'ARRONGE,
THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY
By CLYDE FITCH and LEO DIETRICHSTEIN.

AMERICAN 42D ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
THIS WEEK
THE NOVELTY AND SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
PUCCINI'S NEW OPERA,
LA BOHEME
(THE BOHEMIANS.)
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
"Well Sung in English."—Journal.
"Excellent."—Sun.
"Particularly Picturesque."—Herald.
"Lively, Spirited."—World.
"Company Displayed Commendable Capacity."—Tribune.
EVG'S 8:15. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Nothing Higher.
MATS. Wed. Sat. 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats 25c.
General Admission Everywhere, 25c.
Dec. 12, Spectacular Production, FAUST in English

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
....ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF....
PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY,
Trelawny of the Wells.
Daniel Frohman desires to state that the public can secure their choice of seats 3 WEEKS in advance; that a very limited number of seats are placed at a few of the principal hotels—ONE WEEK in advance—from which the management receives no emolument or consideration whatsoever, but are placed there merely as a convenience to hotel guests and strangers; and places are assigned at the box office strictly in the order of application.
Extra matinées Mon., Dec. 26, and Mon., Jan. 2.

HUBER'S 14th ST. MUSEUM. 10c. To All.
BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
COME When You Please. STAY As Long as You Like.
BIG SENSATION. First appearance in America, LANE and SUZINETTA, Cannon Ball Jugglers; acclaimed all over Europe. Challenge the world to produce their equal. TWO daring snake charmer; handles any kind of snake. Best collection in existence. Woman of beauty, nerve, and power. LADY BARBERS. Two professional female tonsorial artists. Come and get a free shave or hair cut. Takes only 7 minutes. PRINCE ALEX C. LAVA, Original Fire Eater; Masanda Ben Hadji, only female whirling Dervish; Odelesqua, Arabian athlete; CHIEF WHITE MOON. Indian tribe; practical illustration of life, manners, pleasures, pastimes of the Red Men.
THEATRE. Big Bill. 2 Co.'s. 2 Continuous Shows. Kennedy & James, Mason & Mason, Powers & Freed, Parvos, May Bohee, Siren Navaro, Anna Hoffman, Milton, Joe Buisley, the Fentons; others. SUNDAY CONCERTS.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Ev'g., 8:15. Mats 33d St. & B'way. Wed. & Sat.
FOURTH MONTH OF ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
FUNNY FRENCH FARCE,
THE TURTLE
"You Must See It."—The Herald.
125TH TIME. TURTLE SOUVS. DEC. 19.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat every day, 25c. 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c.
THIS Week—"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."
To-night Carnegie Hall Paur and Orchestra 25 50 75 Cents

TRANSFER STATIONS COMING.
Union Railway Company Will Put Waiting Cars at Junction Points.
Edward A. Maher, President of the Union Railway Company, which operates the trolley lines in the Borough of the Bronx, has informed the Board of Health that his company will comply with the request of that body to establish transfer station and waiting rooms for passengers at the various terminals and junction points. Mr. Maher said that he had already placed waiting cars at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, High Bridge, Bedford Park, Unionport, West Farms, and Mount Vernon.
"It was our intention to place cars for the accommodation of waiting passengers at some other points," said Mr. Maher last evening, "but so many of our cars were destroyed in our recent fire that we are now actually short of rolling stock. However, we hope eventually to have waiting rooms of some kind at all the points where they are desired. We have arranged for a waiting room at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Jerome Avenue, and will have cars at the terminus of the Westchester Avenue line and at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Third Avenue."

MARRIED HER SICK LOVER.
Miss Quimby Wanted to Nurse Mr. Kalbfleisch Back to Life.
The marriage of Miss Cynthia Payson Quimby, daughter of Edward E. Quimby of Orange, N. J., to A. Courtney Kalbfleisch, grandson of ex-Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch of Brooklyn, which took place Thursday, caused something of a surprise to Brooklyn society people. It was generally expected that the wedding would not take place until next month. The bridegroom, however, was stricken down with typhoid fever early last week, and his illness caused a change in the arrangements.
Miss Quimby, who was visiting at the house when he became ill, expressed the wish that the marriage take place immediately, that she might, as a wife, be by her husband's side to nurse him back to health. Mr. Kalbfleisch seconded his sweetheart's appeal, and the parents of both yielded to their wishes.
The ceremony was performed at the home of the bridegroom, Clinton and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, in the presence of the members of the two families.
Mr. Kalbfleisch is very ill, but it is believed that he will recover.

TROOPS TO SAIL SOON FOR CUBA.
Second Division Seventh Army Corps to Leave Savannah This Week.
SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—The Second Division, Seventh Corps, is expected to get away for Cuba by the middle of next week. The division is composed of the Second Illinois, Sixty-first Indiana, First North Carolina, Fourth Virginia, Forty-ninth Iowa, and Sixth Missouri. It is in command of Gen. S. V. Greene, who is now in Cuba selecting camp sites. The Second Division Hospital, Major Russell B. Harrison, Provost Marshal, and six companies of the Provost Guard will go with the division.
There are three transports now in the harbor—the Minnewaska, the Michigan, and the Panama. These can carry about one regiment each.
Gen. George W. Davis, who is to be Military Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio, will sail on the Minnewaska. He is now here.

PLEASURE PALACE Continuous Performance Refined Vaudeville, 58th St., 3d Av. 25c. 50c.
3d Triumphant Week OF THE VAUDEVILLE SENSATION of the SEASON
"Battle of San Juan!"
200 Real Soldiers Actual Participants! Spirited Horses, Accurate Uniforms, Guns, Etc.! Instructive, Patriotic and Thrilling! Largest Stage in the World!
In Addition, Usual Big Vaudeville
LILLIAN BURKHART & CO., JOE WELCH, CHAS. R. SWEET, GIACINTA DELLA ROCCA, JANE WHITBECK, DIXON, BOWERS and DIXON, MANY OTHERS. SPLENDID SHOW!
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES: 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S 23d Street Theatre. Continuous P'f'mance 25, 50c., Ref'd V'd'lle
ANOTHER SPLENDID BILL!
First Appearance on Any Vaudeville Stage of Merry Little
Marshall P. Wilder.
"Prince of Entertainers and Entertainer of Princes."
Début in Vaudeville of
The Famous Southern Character Actor
BURR M'INTOSH
in his own comedietta,
THE COLONEL'S CHRISTMAS.
GEORGIA GARDNER and EDGAR ELY, MORTON and REVELLE, the WARGRAPH, 30 OTHER FEATURES. A GREAT BILL!
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES: 25c., 50c.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Mat. Sat. Gen. Adm., 50c.
American Début THE LATEST Sensation from Paris,
THE DARTOS
Direct from the Folies Bergere.
Last Week SISTERS RAPPO
From the Fantasie Theatre, Moscow.
MLLE. VIRGINIA ARAGON Queen of the Silver Thread.
SERVAIS LEROY, Illusionist.
American Début WILLY OZEOLA, From the Olympia, Paris.
MONROE & MACK—4 ABRAS—
AND
LAST WEEK WILLIAMS & WALKER
and Their Own Company, and Others.
DEC. 19TH, CISSIE LOFTUS Direct from her European Triumphs.
Admission 25c. Sundays.

THE WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
ALL THE WAR HEROES.
CINEMATOGRAPH. New Subjects, at 3 P. M.
From Tampa to Santiago.
Battle of San Juan Hill. Red Cross on the field. Surrender of Toral at Santiago.
Hungarian Gypsy Music Aft. and Eve.
NEW FIGURES AND GROUPS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Proprs. & Mgrs.
THEATRE. Big Bill. 2 Co.'s. 2 Continuous Shows. Kennedy & James, Mason & Mason, Powers & Freed, Parvos, May Bohee, Siren Navaro, Anna Hoffman, Milton, Joe Buisley, the Fentons; others. SUNDAY CONCERTS.
PRICES, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
A melodrama with an interesting story, mammoth and realistic scenes and situations.
SPORTING LIFE.
Management Jacob Litt.
IN THE CAST ARE
Elita Proctor Otis, Jeannette Lowrie, Joseph Wheelock, Frank Burbeck, Frazer Coulter, R. A. Roberts, R. Paton Gibbs, Chas. Gotthold, Adeline Adler, and Robert Hilliard
20 HORSES AND 200 PEOPLE.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve., 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinée, 2:15.
Charles Frohman.....Manager
2D MONTH.
"'THE LIARS' HAS CAUGHT ON HERE AS IT DID IN LONDON."—HERALD.
Mr. Charles Frohman Presents
MR. JOHN DREW
In Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy
THE LIARS.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
9TH WEEK IN NEW YORK.
VIOLA ALLEN
IN HALL CAINE'S GREAT PLAY,
THE CHRISTIAN.
Seats Selling 3 Weeks in Advance.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
2D ENORMOUS MONTH.
75TH PERFORMANCE DEC. 19, SOUVENIRS.
Charles Frohman Presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
and great cast, presenting
CATHERINE.
"An indisputable success."—Herald.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., nr. B'way.
50th Performance To-morrow, Monday, Evening, Handsome Silver Souvenirs. Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat.
Charles Frohman Presents
ON AND OFF.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St.
EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
Every Eve. at 8:10. Mats. at 2.
Augustin Daly's Musical Company
IN
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Virginia Earl, Adele Ritchie, Mabelle Gilliman, Paula Edwards, Cyril Scott, and James Powers.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2
LAST WEEK
JULIA ARTHUR.
Direction A. H. Canby.
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Dec. 12, Pygmalion & Galatea, & Mercedes.

MAY IRWIN IN KATE KIP.
HER GREATEST SUCCESS AT THE, BIJOU
Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.

UNHEARD OF 4TH WEEK.
"IM WEISSEN ROESS'L"
Enters its 4th Week at the
Irving Place Theatre.
Simply Marvelous. Unbelievable.

The Great Duel! 4th Wk! IN A Dangerous Maid!!
At the CASINO!
Gen. Adm., 50c.
Christmas Souvenirs!
50TH TIME—DEC. 23.

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AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

A GREAT VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

We presume many business men will be surprised by Bradstreet's statement that 1898 has been a record year, showing "an aggregate volume of business done considerably in excess of any former year." Even during the Fall months, when bank clearings, railroad earnings, the expansion of loans, and the correlative decrease in the amount of idle money held by the banks as surplus reserve gave unmistakable evidence of a great volume of business, men were often heard to ask when "prosperity" was going to "set in." In fact, this failure to observe that prosperity was already here was due to the fact that the long period of depression had begotten a sort of dull despair; men had come to believe that hard times were to be a permanent condition. In the main, however, business men were looking for a great and visible sign of the advent of prosperity, something in the nature of a "boom," to be seen, if not heard, of all men. We pointed out recently that in this part of the country nothing of that kind can any longer be expected. Business has grown to such proportions that it cannot, even at the coming of prosperity, suddenly become bigger and better. The business of the country has been developed to the point where an increase that thirty years ago would have constituted a "boom" is now recorded in percentages that, while they gratify, do not thrill the experienced student of liabilities, while the average business man, yes, even the average banking man, misses their glad import altogether.

The bank clearings of $6,473,734,355 for the month of November, a month of only twenty-four business days, are high-water-mark figures. They have never been equaled, and the average monthly clearings of the eleven months, $5,592,977,781, surpass all previous records. The returns of railroad earnings and reports from nearly all branches of business confirm the impression these figures give, that the country is not only at the present moment prosperous, than it is not only doing more business than it was doing last month or last year, but more than it ever did before. The bank clearings of the past eleven months exceed those of 1897 by 20 per cent., and are 10 per cent. larger than for the same period in the great business year 1892, although prices are appreciably lower than in that year.

The Financial Chronicle believes that "we have entered upon an industrial revival which is as yet in its incipient state"; "we have no more than touched its opening phases." This is a pretty buoyant prophecy. If it be true that we are now only in the opening stages of business revival we shall assuredly go to tremendous heights before the culmination is reached. Of that future expansion we may be confident; we are sure of the present condition, and undoubtedly it is a condition of great business activity.

SECRETARY ALGER'S REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of War gives no evidence of what is the most interesting fact about it. That fact is that the author is under indictment by public opinion. Even that is too mild a way of putting it. It would be more accurate to say that he has been convicted. Every blunder that disgraced the conduct of the war is traceable directly to the War Office. The Secretary and the group of heads of bureaus who surround him and who have become so much more politicians than army officers, have mismanaged the war in a way that has thrown away more lives than Spanish soldiers took. This mismanagement, if our enemy had not been reduced to the last stage of weakness, would have been disastrous. As it is, it was mainly disgraceful.

But the load of responsibility which would have crushed a more sensitive organization does not seem at all to oppress the cheerful ALGER. He even spreads upon the record that very typical instance of those methods of his, which have done as much as anything could do to break down the morale of the United States Army, in which the War Department told the General commanding an expeditionary force that the General commanding the army was about to join him, but that he need not mind what his superior said. By this rascally dispatch, which the Secretary again, in his official report, promulgates, without any consciousness of its rascality, the War Department did its utmost to provoke trouble, trouble which was averted only by the good sense and loyalty of Gen. SHAFTER and the decisive and unmistakable assertion of his rank and its rights by Gen. MILES.

But this belongs to the past. What we are concerned about is the future. It is very wonderful that WILLIAM MCKINLEY should imagine he can continue to carry, in the absurd person of ALGER, a weight that would have broken the back of GEORGE WASHINGTON. The cheerful ALGER evidently relies for his vindication upon the collusive investigators chosen by himself, and by himself provided with whitewash. Although we note, with satisfaction, that some of them think that a probe is a more appropriate utensil for an investigator than a whitewash brush, it is quite out of the question that Congress shall imagine that its report does away with the necessity of a real investigation, undertaken by that body for its own satisfaction and that of the country.

What is most to the purpose in the Secretary's report is the suggestions which he has the face to make about the reorganization of the army, and this for the paradoxical reason that they are not to the purpose at all. The chief bungler and marplot of the Spanish war is not the person to whom the country will look for counsel how to avoid the repetition of his blunders. The machinery by which he has been enabled to commit these blunders is evidently and necessarily very poor machinery with which to promote the efficiency of an enlarged and reorganized army. The investigation of Congress into the conduct of the Spanish war should be connected with an inquiry into the best mode of organizing the larger army that we shall need. And upon that point no attention whatever should be paid to the opinion of the Secretary of War. As an expert witness, he is hopelessly discredited in advance.

THE "JUBILEE" OF FRANCIS JOSEPH.

There could not be anything more humanly affecting, in the jubilee of a monarch, than the circumstances in which the Emperor of Austria-Hungary celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne. When Queen VICTORIA celebrated hers, in 1887, her bereavement was already almost a quarter of a century old. But in this case, as the cable dispatches tell us, the recency of the Emperor's bereavement, by a frightful crime, has tinged with a tragic cast what would otherwise have been a singularly cordial and unanimous celebration. Because there is no doubt that the personality of the Austrian Kaiser and his popularity have been the principal factors in welding together the "mutually repellent particles" of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. One can scarcely imagine any other condition than the survival of the well-liked and now aged Emperor that would have secured, for another decade, the continuance of the Austro-Hungarian "Ausgleich." And doubtless it is true that the consideration, throughout the populations of the dual monarchy, of the forlorn condition of its chief, robbed of his heir and first-born through one cruel tragedy, robbed of his consort through another yet more cruel, has done very much to appease those mutual bickerings and recriminations of which we have seen so amazing examples within the current year. "There are tears for events, and mortal things touch the mind."

But the mere fact of this "jubilee" is, for the purpose of touching the mind, more than any of its accessories. FRANCIS JOSEPH, half a century ago, succeeded to the diadem of what was then one of the leading powers of Continental Europe, and one of the great powers of the world. Austria had inherited the great and vague tradition of the Holy Roman Empire, which was not the less but the more impressive for being vague. The Emperor of Austria was, by the fact of his position, one of the arbiters of the world, and a competitor with France for the leadership of Continental Europe. Thirty-nine years ago, and in the crisis of the campaign of Solferino and Magenta, LOWELL recognized the conspicuousness of Austria as equal with that of France among the reactionary forces of Europe:

> Wait a little; do we not wait?
> LOUIS NAPOLEON is not Fate—
> FRANCIS JOSEPH is not Time—
> There's one hath swifter feet than Crime.

It is curious to recall this estimate, now that it has become so exaggerated. The comparative population of Austria and Prussia and Italy, the three powers of the present Dreibund, was then about what it is now, when Austria proper has twenty-two millions, and Prussia proper has thirty, and Italy has twenty-eight, but when Prussia has become the German Empire and wields the force of fifty millions, and has obtained the primacy, and Austria and Italy fall into line behind her, and are almost equally negligible in the comparison.

It is very melancholy, very tragical. It is not without significance that the newspapers should contain, on the same day, the accounts of the sad celebration of the newly made widower's jubilee in Vienna and of the newly published memoirs of OTTO VON BISMARCK. For this was the man who deposed Austria from her primacy of the German-speaking nations and put Prussia in her stead. Such are the achievements of human energy. The representative of the strength, of the unscrupulousness, of the brutality of the German-speaking peoples has triumphed over the representative of their grace, of their attractiveness, of their charm. The Prussian "junker" has triumphed and the Austrian gentleman has been defeated, though the triumph of the Prussian junker was, in his own lifetime, embittered by the succession of a Prussian more "junkerish" and more Prussian even than himself. It has been the sad fate of FRANCIS JOSEPH to lead his Austria for half a century, with unmoved dignity, placidity, and kindliness, steadily down hill. The vanquished cause was pleasing to the gods, if one may say so, the victorious commended itself to "OTTO." That is what, even more than his fresh bereavement, makes the "jubilee" of FRANCIS JOSEPH so affecting!

"Sunt lacrimae rerum et mentem mortalia tangunt!"

THE PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S article on the personnel of the navy in the current number of The North American Review is naturally the most interesting contribution to the "symposium" of which it forms a part. It may attract attention chiefly on account of the present conspicuousness of the writer. But it deserves and will repay attention on account of its intrinsic interest and importance. The energy which the author brought to the discharge of his duties as Assistant Secretary of the Navy no doubt had very much to do with the complete preparedness of the navy at the outbreak of the war. Such a man in the War Department, if he could have chloroformed his chief into a beneficent inactivity, would have been of perhaps even greater value. But, after all, it is possible that Mr. ROOSEVELT will be longest and most gratefully remembered in the navy by the efforts, resulting in the bill reorganizing the personnel of the navy, for healing the immemorial feud between staff and line.

It is familiar that the real feud is between the line officers and the engineers, not between the line officers and the doctors or the paymasters, and it is no more official than it is social, perhaps not so much. A naval officer is, ex officio, a gentleman, and an engineer in charge of a steamer is not so, ex officio. He may be, of course, in education and manners, but he may not be, and may still be perfectly competent to his special work. The engineer does not, for example, dine in the cabin of a liner, and preside over one of the tables, as the purser does, or as the doctor does, and his claims to equal rank in the navy are really resented as claims to equal social position.

But, in fact, as Mr. ROOSEVELT points out, the modern naval officer is not a sailor man so much as a "fighting engineer." In the old days he was a sailor—that is to say, a man skilled in the handling of sails. In a ship with military masts, unless he be an engineer, he is not an expert at all except possibly as a fighting man. If he were not required to know anything about the machine which he commanded, he would be in the position of the English land officer afloat, who took command of fighting ships in CHARLES II.'s time, and excited the derision of their sailing masters and their crews by ordering them to "wheel to the left," instead of changing the course so many points to port. The position of English naval officers in the seventeenth century is that of Spanish naval officers to-day. The commander of a ship knows nothing about the machine which he commands, but leaves all that base mechanical knowledge to an inferior order of hirelings who are not officers at all. Hence, when the pinch comes, a Spanish cruiser cannot make half her trial speed, and when something goes wrong with the engines, a Spanish Admiral has to telegraph as intelligible an account as he can of the trouble to the Italian builder, and request telegraphic information what to do about it!

If it be recognized that naval officers are and must be engineers, some detailed to the engine room and some to the deck, the feud between them dies at once, since they are the same people, of the same education and the same associations. That is the notion at the bottom of the bill which Mr. ROOSEVELT advocates, and which it is to be hoped that Congress will pass. It seems clear that in no other way can be secured the most complete efficiency in a modern man-of-war, and that harmony, entirely compatible with the most rigorous discipline, which is so important an element in that efficiency.

COLONIAL PROFIT AND LOSS.

Not all colonies are gold mines. Skill and energy in administration may do much to augment their natural value, but the element of good or bad luck must be reckoned with, too.

England is the ablest colony manager among the nations, but since the sugar business went to pieces her West Indian colonies have been a group of poor relations, always begging for help. Yesterday's London dispatches told us that the home Government had just made a grant of $200,000 to Barbados and $125,000 to St. Vincent, besides authorizing a loan of $250,000 to each from the imperial exchequer.

The people of Holland are about the most skillful merchants in the world, and their colonial system is often referred to as the source of the mother country's wealth. But while Java and the other East Indian possessions of Holland are usually a source of revenue to her, Surinam and Curaçao, her New World colonies, are poverty-stricken, like their British neighbors, and have to be helped. The average contribution of Holland to the support of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, for the last three years has been 300,000 guilders, about $120,000. This is the colony for which Holland swapped New York in her treaty with England in 1667. Curaçao makes a smaller but pretty constant demand on the mother country. Even the Dutch East Indies have of late years shown an annual deficit in their local budget.

Of course the general advantage and profit of trade with colonies may be considerable even when direct revenue is lacking. But colonies that have to be helped are manifestly not prosperous and cannot be considered valuable possessions in the commercial sense. Indeed, Holland's trade with her East Indian colonies represents only 14 per cent. of her imports and 4 per cent. of her exports.

Puerto Rico and the Philippines have got so accustomed to being skinned by Spain that they will easily get along without money bounty from us, no doubt. That will not be enough. In order to justify our venture in taking them we must develop their resources, build up their trade, and, Yankee fashion, make them pay. That may not be so easy as some of the expansionists who holler much and think little have imagined. But we must do it; we must make the dependencies pay or we shall quickly find expansion a failure and imperialism played out.

PLANS FOR RAPID TRANSIT.

The chief criticism to be passed upon the opinion of Mr. SHEPARD and Mr. BOARDMAN as counsel to the Rapid Transit Commission, to the effect that since the city debt limit stands in the way, the tunnel road may be built by the County of New York, is that it evades the spirit of the Constitutional prohibition. In forbidding municipalities to incur debt in excess of 10 per cent. of their real estate valuation the Constitution seeks to protect cities against profligacy and the holders of their bonds against default. The real estate of New York County is identically the same as that of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, constituting the former City of New York. County bonds issued now would rest upon the same security as bonds of the city which we are now forbidden to issue. This looks like getting around a Constitutional prohibition on a technicality. But it happens that the Court of Appeals in the East River Savings Institution case did not take that view. It held to a strict construction of the Constitution. It might be expected, therefore, that a law authorizing the County of New York to issue bonds for a rapid transit road would have the approval of the courts unless it were defective in other particulars. As Mr. ORR points out, the precedent would not be dangerous, as the Constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people next Fall, if adopted, will forbid the issue of such bonds in the future.

It is a conspicuous merit of this plan that it fully meets the objections of the present City Government, which has opposed the plans of the commission on the ground that the city could not borrow the money to carry them out without exceeding its debt limit. No doubt the City Government is now aware that a policy of opposition to the immediate construction of the urgently needed public work is unpopular. It ought to welcome and we presume will welcome any proper opportunity to withdraw its opposition and to co-operate heartily in the efforts of the commission to meet the public demand.

There can be no doubt that an underground rapid transit road is now beyond all comparison the most important and urgently needed public work which could be suggested or undertaken in this city. The people demand it for their comfort and for the convenient transaction of their business. The city needs it for the development of its real estate values, particularly at the north end. Notwithstanding the marvelous development of surface road capacity, the number of passengers now demanding accommodation in this city every day is far greater than all the surface roads and the elevated roads can carry. There must be an increase of facilities. Not to provide it is to arrest the development of the city in addition to subjecting its people to almost intolerable discomfort. Since the failure of the Rapid Transit Commission and the Manhattan Company to come to an agreement, it is evident that the underground road is the only hope of the people. By their votes they long ago demanded its construction, by their daily struggles, delays, and tortures they give proof that the refusal to obey their command subjects them to loss and injury. The demand will presently become so vehement that no prudent public officer will venture to disregard it.

Private construction is possible, as Mr. ORR says, but it is less desirable than the other plan, which would leave the city the owner of the road. But in one way or the other, in some way, a way to the building of the road will have to be found.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Germany's great War Lord poses before the camera so often, and the resulting pictures of himself in various uniforms and of his mustache at various elevations are scattered over the world in such prodigious numbers, that in sheer self-defense one is forced to seek in their minor details relief from the weariness caused by the involuntary contemplation, frequent though brief, of the terribly familiar central figure. Resorting to this expedient in the case of two fine specimens of photographic art that have just reached this country, one showing the Kaiser as he was about to dismount from his horse on first arriving in Jerusalem, and the other taken after he had touched the pavement and had arranged his white burnoose in statuesque folds about him, we were rewarded by discovering in both a most curious article of furniture. It was a combined stepladder and table, obviously brought all the way from Berlin to the Holy City, and, as evidently, designed to facilitate the War Lord's ascent to and descent from his charger's back. At first sight this feature of the pictures suggested an almost irreverent allusion to the fact that most great warriors are hoisted into and out of the saddle by means of a block and tackle. A moment's reflection, however, was sufficient to show the impropriety of discussing this table-ladder with levity. But is it possible that the Kaiser cannot see the unwisdom of allowing himself to be photographed close to a thing so out of harmony with his manner of acting and speaking? These pictures will be seen by people who are neither friendly nor courteous, and such people will make comments on them painful to him both as a sovereign and as a man.

—Judging from the expressions of mingled horror and astonishment with which the Continental press is now discussing the treatment of Spain by the United States, we should assume that the journalists and statesmen of the present generation over there have been kept in complete ignorance of both ancient and modern history. Either that assumption must be made, or else we must doubt the complete sincerity of these so exclamatory persons, and the very idea of such a suspicion is too painful to be entertained for a moment. No, it is evident that [illegible] European jour- their attention [illegible] nation enforcing [illegible] on and compelling the si[illegible] treaty at the point of the ba[illegible] Let similar cases have not been wanting in the past—they have even been numerous, and the abhorrent tyranny has repeatedly been exercised in just those capitals whence now rise so many wails of indignant sorrow. How, pray, have the changes in the map of Europe that every decade has seen usually been made? Have France, Germany, Italy, Austria, and Spain, to say nothing of the lesser States, always been boundlessly magnanimous in victory and supernaturally fortunate in defeat? Have huge slices of territory always been handed over with a pleased smile by the former owners, and have vast indemnities always been forced upon the conquerors against said conquerors' will? The historians deal with all these points at some length, and, so far as we have noticed, war has always been war, and compliance with the demands of the strong has always been the price paid for peace by the weak. "Take it or leave it" is a phrase that may shock our foreign contemporaries extremely, but they are strangely mistaken if they think that the European air has never vibrated to those words before.

—Complete and invincible skepticism in regard to "Christian Science," and the innumerable other pseudo-religious and pseudo-philosophies, closely related but bitterly hostile, which the success of "Christian Science" as a money-making scheme has recently brought into existence, is a far from sufficient protection against the demoralizing influence of these gross and patent deceptions. Cynics may laugh at the heaped-up absurdities of these cults, and sober reasoners may view them with disgust and indignation, but cynic and reasoner alike, if curiosity or professional duty leads to a careful investigation of the old-new methods of coining credulity into gold, will inevitably be impressed by the extreme ease and simplicity of the transmutation. The great army of faith dupes is of no particular interest, as it presents no features either novel or attractive to anybody not a predestined member of it. Decidedly and dangerously interesting, on the contrary, are the commanders and exploiters of that army. Ill-educated or altogether uneducated, with no mental strength except that which comes from cunning and effrontery, they yet are able to eat well, dress well, and live well—all without work of any kind. There is temptation in these facts when they come to one who has few material results to show for long years of daily toil, and who can without appreciable conceit consider himself the mental superior of these diamond-wearing, real-state-owning practitioners of arts ludicrously far from mysterious. This is a phase of the subject that hitherto has received, perhaps, more of attention than of discussion. The ordinarily decent man or woman is not moved to envy by the occasional hauls made by the gold brick or green goods dealers, but these less vulgar confidence operators—well, their game is frightfully easy and horribly profitable. Anybody, almost, could play it.

—Some of the very worst and most saddening consequences of indiscriminating, uninvestigating charity are now on exhibition in Central Park—are giving, as it were, a continuous performance there. The squirrel is naturally an industrious, energetic, self-respecting animal, thoroughly able to provide for his own wants and those of his family, and scorning either to ask or to receive assistance from his friends or compassion from his enemies. Endowed with sharp teeth, swift feet, and a provident, economical mind, the squirrel of real fields and real forests deserves and receives the admiration of all, because he knows his business and attends to it cheerfully and successfully. How different are the Central Park squirrels! Poor victims of misdirected kindness, they have become just what human beings become when supplied with unearned food—professional and habitual beggars, shameful but unashamed. It is really terrible. Nobody, even though a member of the Charity Organization Society, can pass along the Park walks nowadays without getting "touched," and occasionally almost "held up" by these sturdy little vagrants, four-footed hoboes with bushy tails insted of bushy whiskers, tramps in everything except the substitution of cheek pouches for tomato cans. Of course, it's more fun to throw nuts to the squirrels, or to allow them to pick your pockets, than it is to give dimes to the loafers in Mail Street and Park Row, or to hand stale bread and discouraged mince pie out of area doors, but is it any more wise, any more moral, any less certain to corrupt the receiver of your alms?

—ALFRED AUSTIN has earned his £72 this year, for a fact, and not an English taxpayer will complain, we are sure, if to the modern Laureate's fee is added the butt of malmsey that used to be the governmental versifier's more inspiring wage. "Pax Britannica," which THE TIMES and many another American paper gladly print, is only a tribal lay, perhaps, but it is constructed in one of those sixty-nine ways, of which it has been said that "every single one of them is right," and in very far from the least admirable of the sixty-nine ways at that. Some of us, in the past, have jested, even jeered, at Mr. AUSTIN'S muse. These vigorous, resonant, truthful lines make some of us repent of our too hasty wit, our too fierce disdain. "Pax Britannica" is poetry; which is the same thing as saying that "Pax Britannica" is good, and very good. Possibly the poet's idea could have been expressed in less than twelve stanzas; possibly the artful aid of apt alliteration was invoked more often by once or twice than is judicious; but the superfluous stanzas are hard indeed to find, and alliteration is dear to every heritor of Saxon speech. The song rings true. There be folks whom its vibration will displease, but among those folks no more of Americans than of Englishmen will be numbered. In the Poet's Almanac there is, or should have been, set down this prognostication: "About this time, Mr. KIPLING was heard to remark, in the language of the States, 'There are others!'"

THE NEW YORKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with considerable interest that I read in THE TIMES of Saturday morning that "New Yorkers are far from being a morose, or even a reserved, set of people." I heartily indorse the statement that "there is nothing incredible in the tale" that a man "had lived eighty years in one house * * * and yet was not known by his nearest neighbors." During fifteen years' experience as a commercial traveler, in as many different States, I have had some opportunity to note that there are communities in which the inhabitants are more "distinctly easy of approach" than are those in the Borough of Manhattan.

My first impression of the New Yorker was unfavorable; he seemed to be more thoroughly saturated with the doctrine of "every man for himself and the devil take the hindermost" than any other specimen of the genus homo I ever had opportunity to observe. I may say in passing that not only is this true of him at home, but he also takes himself very seriously when he travels. There is a saying in the West that you can tell a New York drummer as far as you can see him. He is often uncommunicative and unsociable with his fellow-drummers, and has been known to rush in and attempt to do business when merchants were already engaged with other travelers. I can say this without fear of criticism on account of "professional" jealousy, since I have never met a New York traveler in my own line of business.

My work keeps me in New York from one to two months every year. Only two years ago I had an experience which illustrates the situation perfectly. I was staying at my hotel on the American plan, and found at my table three men who had evidently been living there some time. They were all older than myself, were there before me, and I naturally waited for recognition from them. After a week had passed and neither of them had noticed me by even a nod, I began to be a little amused, and was curious to know how long they would continue to sustain the reputation of New York for exclusiveness. One evening at the end of four weeks one of them came in to dinner, and while conversing with his companions, picked up the evening paper which I had laid down between us. It struck me as rather strange that he should so far recognize me as to borrow my paper, with or without asking permission. When I had finished my dinner I looked for my paper. The man had his arm on it, and it was evident from his manner that he thought it was his own. Under ordinary circumstances I should simply have called his attention to the fact that the paper was mine, and taken it with me, but we had met twice a day for four weeks, sat side by side at breakfast and dinner, and as I expected to be there a week longer, I was curious to know if it could happen anywhere in the United States that a stranger could sit at the table with three men for five weeks without a word being spoken to him, not even a "good morning." So I left him in possession of my paper.

Of course, this is an extreme case, but it goes to show that some New Yorkers, at least, are not "distinctly easy of approach," and that the stranger who is not presented to the natives of Manhattan through the regular social channels ought not to be too severely criticised if he gets the impression that the New Yorker is animated by the spirit of selfish indifference toward people whom he "does not know." Acquaintance once formed, the stranger is treated as kindly and generously here as in other large cities, but the ice is thick and hard to break, and many get the impression that the pool of human kindness in New York is frozen to the bottom. PEDDLER.

New York, Nov. 27, 1898.

THE FILIPINOS AS PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you to notice that in the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, given in 1820, which you quote in your leading editorial of to-day, the statement is made that the powers and limitations regarding taxes and duties, &c., "extends to all places over which the Government extends"? Is it not a very special pleading to claim that people who have appetites, desires, and passions as well in Cuba and the Philippines as in New York State or Alaska are to be considered "property" in order that the Supreme Court shall deny to them the rights supposed to be assured by the Constitution, which depends upon the "consent of the governed" as its fundamental warrant?

Will not the Government of the United States be the "Government" which is to control the actions of the people in the Philippines, and can it be claimed that the Government will not extend to Puerto Rico and elsewhere where we propose to adopt a policy of expansion?

If this expansion is worth doing, and is proper, is it not worth while and well to amend the Constitution, and not to get around it? If that is difficult, is not that a reason and a sufficient one to divest ourselves of a responsibility claimed to be put upon us by Dewey or others, and which is to result in holding millions of human beings and their lands and houses and welfare and comfort as "property"? Why is not that human slavery in large as the final outcome of the Republican Party's action in ending private ownership of human beings as property—an action which I approve as essentially democratic, but not the above-suggested outcome.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

New York, Nov. 30, 1898.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are earning and deserve to earn the gratitude of one portion of Christendom for your courageous treatment of the "Christian Science" delusion. I say courageous, for there has been a strange backwardness in facing it as an enemy to the Christian religion and common sense. Its work and capacity for evil have been underestimated in our churches, and our ministers have been culpably silent in regard to it. We hear sermons on superstition, on the impostures of the mediaeval ages, or the "Lourdes" of to-day. But who hears anything from the pulpit of this modern stupendous fraud, which is undermining the faith of many and leading captive silly women and men?

Our ministers say it should be gently dealt with; that it is only an "excess of faith," pardonable in pious temperaments. It is the identical argument which justifies the use of "winking madonnas" and the exhibition of fake relics. It is an excess of faith, an ultra-fidianism, which caricatures the teachings of the Saviour and which stands directly in the way of the development and intelligent application of His religion. You have said very little of this view of it. Perhaps you have thought it beyond your sphere. You have bravely shown how it conflicts with common sense and treated it, in spite of protests, as the common fraud it is. You have also shown how great are its dangers and how little to be trusted are its adherents, who live in our families and to whom the care of our sick may suddenly fall. But this note is written to express the hope that your words will open the eyes of Christian people to its pernicious effects upon religion and stimulate our clergy to speak with some emphasis and clearness upon the mischief it is doing. R. D.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1898.

GERMANY AND JUSTICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the newspapers we read nearly every day about possible "German intervention" and of comment by the German press unfavorable to the United States, charging it with "excessive greed," "indecency in its demands," &c. It is amusing to see these expressions in the press of a country that time and again has proved its international politics to be not only unjust, but surely indecent to the very core. It reminds me of the war between Germany and Denmark in 1864. Without any provocation from that peaceful little country, Denmark, the Germans brought on that unfortunate war that resulted in the surrender of two-fifths of the Danish Kingdom to the German Empire. The blood still boils in the veins of every Dane at the thought of this unjust steal. Since the time of peace, in 1864, the subjects of the surrendered part of Denmark have been fighting against German sovereignty, but of course without avail. Germany has used all possible means to subdue the stubborn Danes, for Danes they are still, although they have been German subjects for thirty-four years. To-day Germany uses the most severe methods to subdue these most unwilling subjects. Every day people are expelled from "Southern Jutland," the country in question, by the hundred. They are ordered to leave their property, their homes, their birthplace, within twenty-four hours. No reason is given, no explanation made, except that they are objectionable, and out they have to go.

It is amusing to see the German Emperor go to Jerusalem as an advocate of Christianity and in front of the altar renew the vow of his ancestors, "I and my house will serve the Lord," and then turn his eyes to his own empire, where injustice is rampant. For instance, a poor widow and her dying daughter were directed to leave their home within twenty-four hours, all pleading without avail. The widow arrived in Denmark, the child dying on the train from brain fever. This is only one case of many. I am sure these cases are never mentioned by the German newspapers. They should not, however, throw stones at the United States, for they live in a flimsy glass house. It is well that the United States is such a great, powerful country. If it was not Germany would long ago have poked her nose in this country's and Spain's affairs in order to get a slice of the cake.

JULIUS NEERGAARD.

Brooklyn, Nov. 30, 1898.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday week I read with much interest the lucid and businesslike extract you published of Gen. Abbot's remarkable paper in The Forum concerning the Panama Canal. A friend of mine called my attention this morning to a disparaging article published in last Sunday's Sun about the canal, which it calls "de Lesseps's big ditch." It is true that the mismanagement and useless expenditure of money by de Lesseps's company have no parallel or equal in the history of the world, not even here, and the only thing that may be said in favor of M. de Lesseps and his son is that, if they did not stop the stealing of other people, they at least did not do any stealing on their own account. Their two families have always been in moderate circumstances, even during the Panama Canal boom, and are still so. This might not be said of many of our own promoters.

But The Sun, involuntarily of course, makes a very important admission. I quote from its article: "The sum of $268,000,000 was spent in building one-fourth of the Panama Canal. Competent engineers say that the same work, barring accidents from rising of the Chagres River, could be done to-day for $35,000,000." The natural and reasonable inference that may be drawn from the above statement of The Sun is that if one-fourth of the canal could be constructed for $35,000,000, the cost of the remaining three-fourths would not exceed $100,000,000, as the new canal company claims. Perhaps The Sun did not intend to convey that impression, but it does it, all the same. GOG

New York, Nov. 29, 1898.

WASHINGTON'S PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Washington's Admonitions" seems to me to contain about as much if not more stretch of the imagination than Dr. Van Dyke's address that you criticise. You assume to declare that Washington spoke only for us in our youth as a Nation. Will you kindly demonstrate this by quotations from his writings or speeches? This, we imagine, you will have some difficulty in doing. As a matter of fact, Washington's address generalized for all time. He says: "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens,) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government." Could anything be more positive as a formulated line of conduct for us as a Republic? Again: "The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations to have with them as little political connection as possible." Please note the words "the great rule."

Washington spoke without one reservation in laying down a rule of conduct for us for all time. Of course, it is very convenient to throw aside his dictums when they interfere with our plans and to question his infallibility. The "Tyranny of the Dead" that you raise such a cry against may be good or bad. Principles, good and bad, are always tyrannous, and the tyranny of good principles is the salvation of the race. The principles laid down by Washington should guide us now in the same way as do the principles laid down by Christ, their tyrannical force notwithstanding.

G. W. THOMPSON.

Brooklyn, Nov. 27, 1898.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The comments of THE TIMES on Dr. Henry Van Dyke's illogical assumption that we are practically calling Washington a fool by proposing to adapt our foreign policy to the condition that "confronts us" were very pertinent. By applying electricity to uses which Franklin might have thought dangerous or impracticable, Edison does not practically nor by inference call Franklin a fool. Wise precepts for guidance under conditions existing when uttered are not in binding force for all time. "Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis," and another ancient saying might be added, "Tempori parendum." The times forces us to yield to them.

Among the many absurd and mischievous fallacies exposed by old Jeremy Bentham, and ludicrously applied by Sydney Smith to events transpiring in his time, is one on the wisdom of our ancestors. Dr. Van Dyke's criticism might be applied in rebuke of the pert young miss that presumed to show her grandmother "how to knit," and yet the knitting machine has some claims for consideration.

The reverend humorist puts the subject in this light: Those who came first (that is, our ancestors) are the young people, and we of the present day are the old folks with gray hairs and head full of wisdom derived from experience and later knowledge of the circumstances and environments of the case under consideration, and thus better able to form correct conclusions as to the proper course of action. "We are not disputing with our ancestors the palm of talent, in which they may or may not be our superiors, but the palm of experience, in which it is utterly impossible they can be our superiors." S. B. K.

Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1898.

His Grammar Faulty, but His Heart All Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Weeks past THE TIMES, as Well as other Yellow Journals, have been engaged in steady, denunciation in the Strongest of Vindicitave language of what they and you have Called Algerism—meaning the incompency of the high officers of the government particularly Secretary Alger in the arrangement and plans made for conducting the late war against Cuba. If Such Charges Were true and they were responsible for all the disasters, delays, Sickness and deaths—then why not be fair and charge all the delays in the running of Street Cars, the Cleaning of Streets from Snow Slush and Mud, the discomfort, to passingers caused by Cold Cars, the delay in the running of Cars. . the inability of putting out fires all the other uncomfortable things that have and are Now happening in New York to the true Cause Crockerism—Crockerism in insufficiency. in means. Crokerism in the application of What Means they have—and Crockerism generally as the Cause of all the uncomfortable things that have occured in New York Since Saturday last. If Algerism Was at fault. Why Not Crockerism—If you felt it it a public duty to denounce one Why Not equally so. the other. Why Not be fair if you Mean to be honest.

CHAS O NEWTON

Homer, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Keep It from Papa.

He—I am intoxicated with your beauty.

She—Mercy me! Don't let Papa hear of it. He is a strict Prohibitionist.—Ohio State Journal.

Reason Enough.

Maud—What made her change her wedding day?

May—It was bargain day at Roller's.—Jewish Comment.

Where Ideals Are Cheap.

"What is your notion of an ideal woman?"

"One who can look like a Princess in a three-dollar suit."—Indianapolis Journal.

Very Necessary.

We are not surprised at the report that there is an active volcano in Alaska. At this season of the year anything in Alaska has to be active to keep warm.—Chicago Post.

AS UNCLE JABEZ SEES IT.

Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

This world ain't what it used ter be,—
No, nowhere nigh;
The good old times we used ter see
Have all gone by;
Fer all these modern fellers spout
"Progressiveness," and tell about
How airth has jest begun ter sprout;
'Tween you and I,
The old dirt ball is all played out
And bound ter die.

Now, see the gals,—they're all so plain
That, I declare!
Yer can't find one like Betsy Jane,—
Not anywhere;
She's older now, but take her when
She picked me out from all the men,—
By jinks! if yer'd a-seen her then
She'd made yer stare.
They'll never make that kind again;
Sich eyes and hair!

There's cookin', now—jest take mince pie
An eight-inch slice
Of mother's style wa'n't more 'n a try
Ter taste the spice!
But nowadays if I jest take
A bite of this new kind they make
I'm doubled up, in ha'f a shake,
Jest like a vice,
And have a kind of stomick-ache
That isn't nice.

Take weather, too—now there's the snow!
Ma used ter let
Me wade in drifts waist-deep and, sho!
'Twa'n't cold er wet;
But now the stuff that falls,—gee whiz!—
Don't make no odds how light it is,
It soaks me and I'm almost friz;
And don't I get
The chilblains and the rheumatiz?
Well, you jest bet!

That's why I say, 's I said afore,
This old dirt ball
Ain't what it used ter be no more;
It's on the fall.
All this "progression" 's in a horn;
I see myself airth's old and worn
And gettin' wusser every morn
Fer large and small.
I pity them that's jest been born,
By gum!—that's all.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

Forebodings that the Triple Alliance May Soon Dissolve.

VON THUN CAUSES AN ALARM

Meaning of the Czar's Manifesto in His Majesty's Own Words.

Belief that Dreyfus Will Be Examined in Paris—Courage of the Cour de Cassation Severely Tested—Minor Foreign Notes.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Dec. 3.—The week has provided a sensation in the shape of a question which has suddenly rung and reechoed through Europe, Is the Triple Alliance breaking up? The occasion of the question was the speech of Count von Thun, the Prime Minister of Austria. Germany has not only expelled the Danes from North Schleswig, but also the Bohemian and Polish laborers from Saxony. Denmark can only protest. But Count von Thun promptly declared that Austria would defend her subjects, with every possible emphasis, and adopt a policy of reprisals against Germans in Austria. The London Times's correspondent in Vienna telegraphed that the whole country was ringing with this utterance. The Times's Berlin correspondent telegraphed that the speech had fallen upon Berlin like a thunderbolt. The New Freie Presse, the Austrian semi-official organ, frankly remarked that such a tone was only conceivable on the assumption that it was intended to prepare for the termination of the Alliance. The German press broke out in invective remonstrance.

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Bismarck as a Prophet.

Nothing could alarm Europe more than such a prospect. The Triple Alliance has been the chief prop of European peace for nearly twenty years. No official account of it has ever been published, but it is known that it was signed Oct. 7, 1879, between Germany and Austria, and joined four years later by Italy. It is also generally accepted that Roumania, the most powerful of the Balkan States, gave qualified adhesion to it a few years ago. Bismarck's "Autobiography" affords a striking commentary on this alarm. He frankly admits that he did not expect the Austro-German alliance to endure permanently, and said: "We cannot abandon Austria, but neither can we lose sight of the fact that the policy of Vienna may, willy-nilly, abandon us."

Moreover, he expected that Catholic Austria would once more gravitate to the side of France, when the latter became again a Catholic monarchy, as he believed would be the case. Every diplomatist therefore is now asking whether the moment thus foreseen by the wisest head of the century is at hand. Everybody knows that Austria and Russia have recently drawn closer together than for many years. A definite agreement is existing between them as regards the future of the Turkish Empire, while, on the other hand, Kaiser Wilhelm has, either by accident or by design, totally departed from Bismarck's and his father's lifelong policy of remaining on good terms with Russia at any cost, for Russia regards the Kaiser's friendship with the Sultan and his ambitions in Asia Minor as directly aimed against her interests. Furthermore, the Germans of Austria are gravitating fast toward the Fatherland since it has become evident that the Austrian Government is yielding to the demands of the Slav peoples.

The Triple Alliance has been already thrice renewed formally, and expires, unless again renewed, in 1901; but, as Bismarck says, "All contracts between great States cease to be unconditionally binding as soon as they are tested by the struggle for existence." Therefore, although word has now been passed to minimize Count von Thun's speech, diplomatists have had a scare the effects of which will certainly become more and more evident.

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Germany's New Army Scheme.

On the top of this comes the news that Germany has decided to add no fewer than 40,000 men to her army, on peace footing, by 1903, the very year in which the Trans-Siberian Railway is to be completed and Japan's enormous scheme of naval and military expansion matures. It is all very well to talk about raising needless alarms, but these are facts, and it is ridiculous to bury one's head like an ostrich and ignore them. The one word employed lately by all the most serious Continental correspondents is "unrest." It is beyond question to state that Europe can only be thus described.

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More Bismarck Revelations.

In one other direction, too, Bismarck's autobiography has set every diplomatic tongue in Europe wagging. The entire book was translated from the German sheets and issued in less than three weeks. Ten translators worked under Dr. Butler, each doing four to eight pages daily, and receiving payment of $2.50 per page of 320 German words. The manuscript was finally handed by Bismarck to the publishers in August, 1893. Although lovers of sensation are disappointed at the absence of piquant revelations, students of foreign affairs find among the contents several points of the deepest interest. For example, Russia had been denounced for a quarter of a century for perfidy in seizing the opportunity, when Germany was deeply engaged in besieging Paris, to repudiate the clause in the Treaty of Paris forbidding her to fortify her Black Sea ports. The British Ambassador was hastily sent to see Bismarck before Paris and learn what action Germany proposed to take. Bismarck replied that the action of Russia was a complete surprise to him, but Germany would not oppose it. Therefore the English, being isolated, had to yield. It now appears that Bismarck deliberately suggested this breaking of the treaty to Russia in order to divert her from helping France.

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The Czar and the Peace Problem.

W. T. Stead, who, for many years, has been the most earnest English advocate of an Anglo-Russian understanding, was twice received by the Czar during a recent trip, but, of course, on the usual condition that under such circumstances not a single word was to be published as coming from imperial lips. This condition he scrupulously observed, but has been the victim of a breach of confidence in a private conversation at a friend's house in Paris, being quoted in a Paris paper and copied into The Times here. The importance of the views, however, cannot be exaggerated. The following, says Mr. Stead, is the Czar's peace scheme in his Majesty's own words:

"Suppose that two nations were on the brink of war. What I would like is that they should proceed as in a duel. When two men are on the point of coming to blows, before anything else, they discuss the importance of the offense, the conditions of the fight, and each man chooses his seconds. Sometimes these seconds appeal to an arbiter. Very well; it would be the same for the powers. For instance, take the Fashoda affair now just settled. England would have taken as second the United States, France would have taken Russia. The United States and Russia would have heard the reasons and explanation of the two parties. The two seconds would have examined and weighed them in their prudence and justice, and then given their verdict. If by chance they did not come to an understanding they would have had recourse to an arbiter, the Emperor Francis Joseph, for instance. He would have given the casting vote. Perhaps the verdict would not always be accepted; perhaps in spite of all efforts war might ensue. But, in any case, while the seconds were dicussing the affair a certain period of time would have elapsed, and the two parties in the dispute, calculating on the consequences of hostilities, would finally lean toward peace rather than war."

Upon this statement I would make one comment. Russia is undoubtedly increasing her forces, especially in Turkestan, having now for instance 42,000 men between the Caspian and Samarkand, who threaten India. She has yet, however, about 14,000,000 rubles assigned for an increase of the navy, but not yet spent. The crucial test of the Czar's sincerity will be whether this is spent or not. If not, then England, unless new dangers develop, will not spend the money she voted as a counter stroke. If yes, then all this talk about the cessation of armament may be dropped.

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Nicholas II.'s Sincere Aim for Peace.

Since cabling the above I have received a letter from Mr. Stead, in which he declares himself as being absolutely certain as to the passionate determination of the Czar to remain at peace himself, to secure the success of the peace conference, and to prevent by all the means in his power any further partition of China. Mr. Stead says that the American Ambassador in St. Petersburg, Mr. Hitchcock, who is an old China merchant and knows both Russia and China, was, of all the diplomatists whom he met in his travels, the most enthusiastic about the peace conference and most confident as to the future of China. Mr. Stead adds: "The conference may fail, although through no fault of the Emperor, unless the English and American people seize the opportunity of asserting at once the unity of their race and their devotion to peace by demonstrating in a practical fashion their determination to support the Czar.

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The British West Indian Question.

Time will soon show in the British West Indies that a constant and painful reminder of colonial activity has sometimes its very dark side. Between the failure of the sugar, owing chiefly to foreign bounties, and the overwhelming hurricane, the colony has been reduced to bankruptcy and despair. The Imperial Government came to the rescue at the last session of Parliament with a grant of £120,000. It now announces two loans of £100,000 and another grant of £65,000. The Lord Mayor's fund reached £44,000. Thus the old country has altogether helped the islands to the extent of more than $1,500,000. This, however, does not touch the root of the evil, and the Government is looking to Sir Thomas Lipton to save the islands.

Some misapprehension prevails regarding Lipton's willingness to help. He is ready to invest £1,000,000 in a complete reorganization of the sugar industry upon the most modern, scientific basis, and the news gives general satisfaction and relief. But the public have not yet realized what guarantees Lipton must obviously demand. He cannot help requiring the imperial guarantee of interest on invested sums for long terms of years. Moreover, he must certainly have the assurance that the British Government will retaliate if the foreign bounties are increased; perhaps, even, that the Government will immediately threaten countervailing duties unless the bounties are abolished. Nothing but the latter can save the sugar industry. Such a course is in reality only insistence upon the principles of free trade. England, however, regards free trade in the narrowest interpretation as the Ark of the Covenant which it would be sacrilege to touch. The solution of the West Indian problem is therefore yet afar off.

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The Dreyfus Case Clearing.

From the maze of mystery and passion lies the result of the Dreyfus affair, now fairly clear. The French Government made a cowardly, disingenuous attempt to undermine the position of the Cour de Cassation by suggesting that the latter should demand the Picquart dossier, and thus postpone the Picquart trial. Naturally this lofty tribunal declined such a paltry manoeuvre. Despite all anticipatory threats of refusal the Court has demanded the entire secret dossier of the Dreyfus case, which will be given on Monday, when Col. Picquart's prolonged examination has been concluded. These mysterious documents will be examined then. As I learn from an undoubted source of authority in Paris, Dreyfus will be summoned to appear before the Court, to give evidence, and probably to be confronted with other witnesses. The result is a foregone conclusion. The only uncertainty remaining is whether the Court will have the courage to demand the prosecution of a number of prominent soldiers whose criminal acts are now common knowledge. M. Zola will live to enjoy an enthusiastic ovation from the fickle populace of Paris.

Two examples of the inconceivable straits into which French statemen have been reduced are worth quoting. M. de Freycinet recently promised the Chamber that the Cour de Cassation should throw full light upon the affair. But when his speech was published in the Official Record a clause was found to be added to the statement minimizing the effect of the promise. Yesterday Senator Fabre indignantly announced that, though in full sight of his colleagues he had voted a white ticket in the recent critical division, the urn was found to contain one white ticket and two blue ones bearing his name, with the result that his vote was recorded on the opposite side.

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Kitchener's Triumph at Home.

Lord Kitchener's successive triumphs at home almost equal those of his Egyptian campaigns. Never in my time has any individual soldier enjoyed such great and varied popularity. Wherever he goes he carries all before him. Yesterday he promised that the railway to Khartoum would be completed by this time next year, when tourists can freely visit what was once the inaccessible capital of the Mahdi. For this a large Parliamentary grant will be asked. The Sirdar's scheme for the Gordon Memorial College has been practically secured. In less than a week over £60,000 has been subscribed out of the £100,000 asked. Among the subscribers are William Waldorf Astor, £5,000; Lord Rosebery, £1,000; Col. Gouraud, £1,000; J. S. Morgan & Co., £1,000; Sir Thomas Lipton 500 guineas, and Cecil Rhodes, £500.

Lord Kitchener on being again pressed to write an account of his campaign, replied: "No, let us have at least one General who has not written a book." He sits next week to Caton Woodville for his portrait in a painting of the memorial service held in Khartoum on the spot where Gordon was murdered, which the Queen has commissioned. He then returns to Khartoum to hunt for the Mahdi's treasure, which is understood to be buried somewhere in the vicinity of the city.

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Mr. O'Connor Again.

T. P. O'Connor having withdrawn his action for libel is replying to Barry O'Brien in his paper by narrating what he calls one of the saddest chapters in the history of Ireland and "in my own." He describes O'Brien as "my personal and political enemy who has made wanton misrepresentation of my conduct at the turning point of Irish history and supported the attack by conversations which never took place and by motives which had no existence."

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Latest Foreign Advices.

The rapidly growing importance of the Far East in the Government's policy is shown by the fact that two examinations will be held yearly in the Chinese language for official, naval, and military candidates. A special increase in pay will be allotted for proficiency.

It is rumored here that a new and extensive Italian naval programme has been prepared for 1899, for no fewer than twenty-seven vessels, including ten first-class battleships and twelve first and second class cruisers.

The Saturday Review says that however incredible the story may sound, it learns that the original letter of Gordon replying defiantly to the Mahdi's demand to surrender and embrace Islam has been picked up by a soldier in a street of Khartoum.

The Spectator's first editorial article today says: "We must just say what we have to say. If any one accuses us of sensation mongering, we must put up with it, until events prove or disprove the accuracy of our forebodings. It is our sincere belief that a great event is immediately at hand in France." The event, The Spectator proceeds to explain, is a military coup d'état.

It is believed that the Empress of Austria left an enormous sum invested in England, the bonds being deposited in the Bank of England.

A German syndicate representative named Shiffner has just returned to Berlin with a concession from Argentina for the construction of a network of railways amounting to 2,000 miles, serving the whole capital province as far as the Bahia Blanca.

Great satisfaction is expressed that the splendid triumph of the Spanish-American war is so quickly followed by an equal triumph of peace, and that American co-operation is so ready and generous.

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An Important Social Note.

The engagement of Lewis Harcourt, the eldest son of Sir William, to Miss Mary Ethel Burns, daughter of the late Walter Burns, the American partner in the Anglo-American banking house of Morgan, is the social event of the week. Mr. Harcourt is one of the most familiar figures in London society. The man has charming manners, great ability, intimate knowledge of the inside of domestic politics, and has acted as his father's private secretary for many years. With the most affectionate devotion, the match gives the greatest pleasure to the parents of both sides. After the marriage Mr. Harcourt and his wife will reside in London, and, possessing wealth and innumerable friends, their house will doubtless be one of the most interesting social centres. Both father and son will thus have married Americans.

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Of Interest to Bookmen.

"Omar Khayyam" enjoys a vast popularity in America, but probably few readers have realized that Fitz Gerald's wife, who was Lucy Barton when he married her in 1849 out of friendship for her father, who left her penniless, was still living as a deaf, house-ridden Quaker lady in second childhood. The marriage was a total failure, though she never ceased to cherish the hope of a reunion. She died in Croydon last Sunday, aged ninety. It is believed she has bequeathed to the British Museum the large collection of letters written by Charles Lamb to herself, her husband, and to her father.

Messrs. Methuens issued last week a book by Mr. Bennett, the correspondent of The Westminster Gazette in the Soudan, called "The Downfall of the Dervishes," and at an hour later they withdrew all copies from newspaper offices on the ground that the volume had been discovered to be probably libelous. It was reissued yesterday with the doubtful passages modified. It is interesting to know what happened to the American edition.

The Daily Chronicle is about to issue a Christmas number dealing humorously with the so-called Louis de Rougemont, whose bogus adventures the editor recently exposed. The number will be largely illustrated by Phil May and will contain a pantomime by Barry Pain, "The Little House in a Row."

No. 8 Howard Place, Edinburgh, where Stevenson was born, is advertised for sale, with the above association prominently attached. He left there when two years old.

Messrs. Downey anounce a novel by Charles Lever, entitled "Gerald Fitzgerald, the Chevalier," which appeared serially in The Dublin University Magazine forty years ago, and was never reissued, as the volume deals with the career of the son of Prince Charles Edward.

The Berlin papers announce that the Kaiser will write a book upon his journey through the Holy Land.

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For Financiers.

American financial circles will be interested to know that A. J. Wilson, the editor and proprietor of The Investors' Review, and a financial authority of the very highest reputation for personal probity and technical knowledge, has ceased to be the financial editor of The Standard after filling the post for fifteen years. He will probably join another daily paper in the same capacity.

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The Drama.

Pinero's new comedy will be produced at the Globe Theatre by Mr. Hare, who has engaged Miss Fortesque.

Frederick Kerr's farce "On and Off" is an instant success, and Mr. Jones's "Manoeuvres of Jane," reduced to two hours and played as a frank farce, has now caught the public ear.

Mr. Crockett's "Red Axe" is being dramatized by Edward Rose.

HENRY NORMAN.

AMERICAN FOOD IN GERMANY.

Meat Inspection Bill Found to Seriously Affect the Agrarians Themselves—Indemnity Clause Demanded.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Imperial Meat Inspection bill, which was introduced in the Reichstag early in the session, is now taking a surprising turn. The Agrarians themselves, for whose special benefit the bill was intended, now strongly object to it unless, as they assert, it is greatly altered. They find that the bill in its present form cuts them nearly as much as it does the American meat importers, inasmuch as it provides for a rigid inspection of their own meat when it is brought to market, and for its rejection or confiscation if it is found to be diseased.

Therefore, since there is an enormous amount of disease in German cattle and swine, as shown by official statistics and the regular publications of the Reichsanzieger, all this will hit them very hard, unless the Government agrees to reimburse the owners of confiscated or rejected meats.

Very strong pressure has been brought to bear on the imperial Government to insert a clause in the bill providing for the indemnification of domestic owners, and over this clause a wrangle is now proceeding between the various German Governments. Prussia favors a moderate indemnification, while the other German States are nearly all against it.

Agreement on this important point appears to be extremely doubtful, and, therefore, there is a very strong possibility of the bill not reaching the Reichstag this season. It is also quite certain that the Centre, without whose votes the bill cannot pass, is divided on the subject. The majority, representing the industrial districts of the Rhine and Westphalia, refuses to vote for any such bill.

In the meanwhile, the Agrarian press continues its warfare on all American meat, its main organs, the Deutsche Tage-Zeitung and the Hamburger Nachrichten, advocating the total exclusion of all American canned meats and sausages.

In strange contrast with this is a memorial about the meat famine, drawn up by the municipality of Berlin, which proves that the German breeders do not raise enough cattle and pigs to satisfy the needs of the nation, and that the systematic exclusion of foreign cattle and swine has decidedly lowered the quality of the meat brought to the market, and has heightened the price to such an extent that horse, and even dog's meat, has become staple with the poorer classes in certain districts, and notably in the large cities.

The memorial also proves that the meat consumption of Berlin has decreased since the rigid exclusion of foreign meats.

The German Agrarian press, on the other hand, publishes alleged official statistics to show that the import of American pork increased enormously during the current year and may reach the figures of 1897.

One of the largest Berlin wholesale dealers writes to the Vossiche-Zeitung saying that the statement in the Agrarian press that much of the imported American flour is adulterated is utterly untrue. He adds that not a single case of adulteration has been discovered in the Berlin market. German dealers in America have also forwarded to the Imperial Hygienic Bureau a protest against these prejudicial statements.

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THUN-HOHENSTEIN'S THREAT.

His Speech Against the Expulsion of Austrians from Prussia the Political Sensation of the Day.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 3.—The speech of Count Thun-Hohenstein, the Austrian Premier, when he protested in the Reichsrath against the expulsion of Austrian subjects from Prussia, and threatened reprisals, continues to be the political sensation of the day.

Francis Kossuth notified the Hungarian Premier, Baron Banffy, to-day of his intention to interpellate the Government as to whether the speech had previously been approved by Count Goluchowski, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and of the imperial house for the whole monarchy, and as to whether the Government perceives danger to the cohesion of the Dreibund in "the unusual and menacing language employed by Count Thun-Hohenstein, in spite of the promise of Germany to stop the grievances complained of."

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The German newspapers are highly indignant over the recent speech of Count Thun-Hohenstein, the Austrian Premier, in which he threatened in the Reichsrath, at Vienna, to retaliate against Prussia's expulsions of Austrians from the frontier provinces. Emperor William, however, is said to be very dissatisfied at the "want of tact" shown by the Prussian officials, and many of them may be replaced.

The action of the Austrian Premier, however, is considered very serious, as it is regarded as indicating the attitude of Austria. It is pointed out that Count Thun-Hohenstein's speech was intended to please the Czechs and the Poles, who detest the idea of an alliance with Germany, which is bound to suffer by such an incident. Indeed, the idea prevails here that the days of the Dreibund are numbered. Several of the Berlin papers express this conviction.

GREAT FIRE IN SPAIN.

Several Buildings in the Government Dockyard at Ferrol Destroyed.

FERROL, Spain, Dec. 3.—A fire which occurred in the Government dockyard at this place last night, gutted several buildings, and before the flames were extinguished a number of bombshells exploded.

The loss is estimated at 4,000,000 pesetas. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The vast arsenal and dockyard at Ferrol was founded by Charles III. They cover nearly twenty-four acres and comprise many magnificent docks and storehouses.

ESTERHAZY WRITING TRASH

Paris Spurns His Book of Alleged Dreyfus Revelations.

FASHODA INCIDENT IS CLOSED

But France Expects Complications in Connection with General African Problem—Paris Literary Notes.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Major Esterhazy has published, through MM. Fayard, the first portion of his Dreyfus revelations, which, to judge from the almost total silence maintained toward them by the press, are in the nature of a disappointment and a deception. MM. Fayard are the great publishers here of popular literature, issued as a rule in a serial form, and have about the same standing as the house of Appleton in New York. By the way, Major Esterhazy offered the American rights of his book to Messrs. Appleton some months ago, but was informed by the London representative of that firm that his story would not be accepted even as a gift.

There are only two revelations which Major Esterhazy can make of a character to interest the French public. They concern his authorship of the bordereau and the circumstances under which the two telegrams, "Blanche" and "Speranza," destined to compromise Col. Picquart and to further vamp the charges against Dreyfus, were forged by Esterhazy and his mistress, Mme. Pays. All the rest of the Major's story is the merest trash, and the Matin expressed this view very clearly yesterday when it described Esterhazy as a "poseur de lapin," which is French slang for the perpetrator of a bilk. M. Henri Rochefort, who has taken up a very positive attitude against Dreyfus and whose bona fides is beyond dispute, however mistaken he may be as to the ultimate issues of the question, says nothing whatever in favor of the rampant "rastaguouère" whose rubbish is now being spread in a sort of pink wave over the bookshops of the Paris boulevards. The wretched forger's style is too terrible for words. In its impertinence and vulgarity it suggests the atmosphere of a jail. As a Frenchman said to me to-day: "Every phrase is handcuffed."

The great sensation of the day is the terrific explosion which took place on Sunday afternoon at Champeaux's restaurant, in the Place de la Bourse. This is one of the oldest resorts of Parisian gourmets, is immediately opposite the Exchange, and is a favorite lunching place for the great financial personages who frequent that antique Latin temple which figures so largely in Zola's novel "L'Argent." Unlike other restaurants in the same neighborhood, it is also a great dining place. It was here that the world-famed beefsteak à la Châteaubriand was invented. That is half a century ago. At that time Châteaubriand, of whom we again hear so much, was Minister of Public Instruction. The original Champeaux conceived the idea of a beefsteak which was made in the following manner: A thick piece of filet was laid between two equally thick pieces of rump steak. The upper and lower portions yielded their juices to the middle bit, and when the cooking was complete the filet alone was served, the rest being thrown away. An economical age has gradually dispensed with this extravagant method, but the old name still survives.

At first it was thought that the explosion, which resulted in one immediate fatality, was due to an Anarchist plot. There is little doubt, however, that gas laid on, in defiance of modern principles, had been percolating into the cellars of the establishment for months past, and that when the sommelier, or butler, went down to fetch up a bottle of the old Burgundy for which the house is famous, the flame of his candle caught the escaping gas and the catastrophe ensued. The sommelier was blown from the cellar to the first floor, and so seriously injured that he may not recover. An iron shutter flew through the plate-glass window of the restaurant and killed an elderly woman who was walking in the Place de la Bourse, outside. The whole surface of the great square which surrounds the Bourse was covered with débris—broken glass, smashed rafters, twisted tables, and chairs. The waiting staff of the restaurant especially suffered, and over twenty people were conveyed to the hospital in a more or less dangerous state. For once, however, the Anarchists are not thought to be to blame. Paris is honeycombed by old cellars, most of which formed centuries ago the basements of suppressed convents, monasteries, and mediaeval public buildings. They are the brothers and sisters of the catacombs, which the Anarchists still look to with a certain measure of hope as a means of blowing up one of these days the entire town. But still then!

The political situation in Paris is relatively calm. Very little bitterness has been left behind by the forced evacuation of Fashoda, but complications may certainly be expected in connection with the general African problem resulting from it. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, has a perfect horror of Major Marchand, whose personal contact with the Sirdar after the victory of Omdurman so nearly led to international complications. M. Delcassé was Minister of the Colonies when Liotard was sent to Bahr-el-Ghasal to establish a certain number of posts in that region of Africa abandoned, temporarily at any rate, by the Egyptian Government and more or less under the domination of the Mahdi.

The only orders which Major Marchand received from M. Delcassé were to visit and revictual the garrisons of these outposts. He was not asked to push forward to Fashoda, and the fact that he did so can only be attributed to subsequent and secret counsels given to him by M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Guillain, the successor of M. Delcassé at the Colonies. This is the explanation which M. Delcassé, who at present governs the foreign policy of France, is perpetually making with insistence and apologetically to England's Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, and he naturally refuses to accept responsibility for any orders other than those which he himself gave and repudiates all independent action on the part of Major Marchand.

"All I fear," said M. Delcassé a short time ago in a confidential moment, "is that the Sirdar will send me Marchand back again dying of hunger."

The personage to whom this remark was made replied: "But you know Marchand. He is incapable, a man of no tact and no brains." "A qui le dê'tes-vous?" said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, throwing up his arms.

So far, then, as Fashoda is concerned, the mind of the French Ministry is made up. But there remains to be solved the much wider problem of Bahr-el-Gazal. This is one of the richest territories in the whole of Africa, not only for its natural wealth, for its products principally consist of ivory, (it is one of the few spots still remaining where the elephants are plentiful,) but on account of its dense population, which is exclusively Mussulman. Egypt, which only contains a million inhabitants, will be evacuated by England sooner or later, in spite of all that you may hear to the contrary, for Egypt is, comparatively speaking, worthless as a market for English goods. But the Bahr-el-Gazal contains over twenty million inhabitants, all of whom are Mussulmans and who clothe themselves from head to foot in cloth and linen raiment. They constitute, therefore, a magnificent sphere of custom for English textile manufactures. Lower down in the Belgian Congo, which is limitrophe with Bahr-el-Gazal, the natives are black savages who hardly clothe themselves at all. That is why England allowed Belgium to take possession of the Congo Free State. It was no loss to her, but the possession of Bahr-el-Gazal is vital to her prosperity in Africa, especially when she has finished the railway now projected between the Red Sea and the White Nile which opens up to her this great native market.

In the literary and dramatic world two important facts have to be signalized. M. Karl Yoris Huysmans, the famous author of "La Bas" and "En Route," has decided to retire into the country and spend the rest of his days in the shadow of an old Benedictine monastery. Certainly for the last ten years the rumor has been spread that M. Huysmans was to become a monk. But "En Route" and "La Cathedrale" were sufficient contradictions of this report, and those who love literature for literature's sake will hail the author of "A vau l'eau," the collaborator of Zola in the "Soirées de Médan" would never quite cease to be an artist. M. Huysmans has been for the last twenty years an employe at the Ministry of the Interior—a rond de cuir, as Courteline would say—surrounded by the green-backed dossiers of his bureau, and in front of him the green lawn of the Ministerial Garden, as the vistas of his reveries. He does not wish to be quite a monk, this ecclesiastic bohemian; he would like to wear a beretta, but it must have a flat brim. Theology is only palatable to him when it alternates with a free consumption of "bocks," and, between a wafer and a "choucroute" he has an artistic hesitation. M. Huysmans, however, is a writer of genuine power, and there is every reason to hope and believe that his semi-monastic retirement may result in more powerful works from his brilliant pen.

Another figure that voluntarily disappears is that of M. Goblet, who has been Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, indeed, Minister of everything, from time to time, for nearly a quarter of a century. He was a brilliant speaker, very diminutive in height, a politician of scrupulous honesty, a man of no tact and excessively irritable temper, the typical "prud'homme" of France. When all was said and done, a sentimentalist and a genius also. When I say he was—he is—but he has abandoned his political career—a spotless one, by the way—and now it is his intention to plant cabbages in the Department of the Loire.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

WILL DREYFUS BE EXAMINED IN PARIS?—A careful reading of the Parisian journals recently received in this city shows that it is the general opinion that the Cour de Cassation has under serious consideration the advisability of having ex-Capt. Dreyfus brought from the Ile du Diable to Paris for examination. It is supposed that the work of the Cour de Cassation in examining the many witnesses which make up the lists for the Government and for the defense will not be completed for fully three months. In these circumstances, it is pointed out, it would be almost futile to send a special commission to Guiana, as, although it might depart from Paris primed with the latest novelty in evidence, fresh revelations in France might make its examination of the prisoner in South America awkward. It is the consensus of opinion that only the following alternative can be successful, both from a popular and legal point of view: Either a succession of interrogatory commissions must be dispatched at regular intervels or Dreyfus must be brought back to France. It is suggested by those who favor the return of Dreyfus, whether antagonistic to this course or not, that the necessary secrecy demanded by the investigation of the court could be maintained properly with Dreyfus in Paris. If the ex-artillery officer were taken to the Conciergerie he might be conducted by way of indoor passages to the Cour de Cassation without meeting any one.

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THE PROSECUTION OF URBAIN GOHIER FOR HIS BOOK ON THE FRENCH ARMY.—It was announced by cable the other day that the Chamber of Deputies, after a lively and exciting debate, brought out by M. Fournier in an interpellation to the Government concerning the prosecution of Urbain Gohier for his libels on the French Army, contained in "L'Armée Contre La Nation," had decided not to interfere in the prosecution of the author. The book, which in English means "The Army Against the Nation," has been widely read within the last month, and really contains nothing that has not already appeared in the principal Dreyfussard organs. Moreover, M. Gohier quotes freely from the reports of various Ministers of War and of the Navy to confirm what he says. The author says in the preface of his book, that the pride in France of "l'Armée" is a deceiving shibboleth, which has been monopolized by a set composed of names around which there is no genuine lustre of patriotism. He adds: "Among them are the partisans of hidden procedure. 'Vive l'Armée!' The arguments used in camera are positive insults to the army. We do not dare to pronounce the word Germany. We quake lest William II. should frown. Our twenty-eight milliards of military expenditure, the Russian alliance, and other specious shams concerning the martial revival in France or the reconstruction of our army, are worthless. Notwithstanding all that has been said, we are not free. We are not our own masters at home. We are vainglorious over our defeats. * * * We are merely ridiculous." French barrack life is thus described in speaking of the true soldierly spirit: "The barrack do not give it; they are schools of every filthy vice, of idleness, of sneaking and lying, of unclean debauchery, moral cowardice, and drunkenness. The surpassing vitality and progress of every section of the Anglo-Saxon race requires no ingenious explanation. It arises in part from the fact that it escapes the degradation and corruption of 'la caserne.'" In a word, M. Gohier reveals to the people of France the fact that the sons of her people sent to garrison towns in the freshness and strength of youth, return to their homes soiled, vitiated, and stupid. In closing, the writer incidentally quotes the following, written by the late Gen. Faidherbe, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor: "The First Republic ordered all commanding officers to be shot who dared to revolt against the civil power. In such cases no indulgence and no pity could be admissible. Where would France be if she tolerated excesses of this kind? There would soon be neither army nor fatherland left."

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COALS OF FIRE ON ENGLAND'S HEAD.—Le Petit Journal of Paris tells its readers that the history of England is a series of crimes and exactions. The English, it says, brought about the death of Czar Paul for having in concert with Napoleon projected a descent upon India. Radoma, King of Madagascar, requested the assistance of France, and he was assassinated. M. Lambert, the French Consul of Aden, desired to create out of an Arabian post a French settlement, and he, too, met his death by British machinations, as English guineas were found in the pockets of his assassins. The French meanwhile, continues Le Petit Journal, have heaped coals of fire upon the head of John Bull by fighting for him in the Crimea, in China, and in Mexico, and by staving off bankruptcy by coming to his aid in 1802 with an advance of 65,000,000f. to the Bank of England. La Libre Parole voices these sentiments and pretends to show how Russia has been made the humiliated victim of the soft-heartedness of the French toward England. The Czar's Government, it is said, in the late Fashoda dispute, volunteered five times to intervene in favor of France, and in the end the Russian Foreign Office even went so far as to promise to stand by France, no matter what course she might pursue. The telegrams exchanged were duly edited and were to appear in the Yellow Book recently published. Some traitor, however, the Parole says, got wind of the matter and informed the British Ambassador. Sir Edmund Monson rushed off to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and entreated M. Delcassé not to publish those five dispatches. At the end of an hour Sir Edmund finally won over M. Delcassé, and the French Minister said, in giving in: "I make this concession just to prove to you that the French Government harbors no warlike schemes against England."

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ATTEMPTED LEGISLATION TO STOP DUELING IN AUSTRIA.—There is said to be a strong movement among the Catholic members of the Austrian Reichsrath to introduce measures which shall put an end to the scandals of dueling between Deputies. In Austria dueling is a criminal offense punishable by the articles in the code defining homicide. Yet the men who are intrusted with the making of laws habitually settle personal disputes by an appeal to arms. The whole of the Left sympathizes with the Catholic members, and there is a majority in the Reichsrath in favor of enforcing the law against dueling. It was first proposed to bring pressure to bear on the Public Prosecutor to take action against Deputies who accept challenges to duels. It is believed, however, that in order to carry out the anti-dueling scheme it will be necessary to resort to legislation on the subject, as the difficulty in taking action against delinquents of the Reichsrath arises from the immunity enjoyed by the Deputies in their official capacity. The Arbiter Zeitung says on the subject: "The Kaiser Francis Joseph believes in dueling. The Count Badeni asked permission to fight Herr Wolff. The Emperor told him that no other course was open to him. The admiration which the Kaiser has for this relic of barbarism restrains the authorities from suppressing it with a firm hand. Were it not for the Emperor dueling would be abolished in Austria to-morrow."

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AN ARMY REPORT CONCERNING CARRIER PIGEON SERVICE.—Capt. Rénaud of the headquarters staff of the French Army, who last Summer conducted a series of experiments from the vessels of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, with a view of establishing connection with the shore by means of carrier pigeons, has just issued a report concerning these trials. On the whole the Captain concludes that they were satisfactory. In the first trial, which took place from La Bretagne, a ship was spoken within a few hours in response to one of the messages, which a carrier pigeon had taken on board. A few days later, in midocean, seven pigeons were let loose. One of them landed on a German and another on a British vessel. The five others were lost. Capt. Rénaud points out that had the vessels been in distress, the desired help would have been obtained. Then thirty-two pigeons were flown off the Scilly Islands in bad weather. Six of these reached France on the same day, and more than half eventually arrived home. Capt. Rénaud says that he has established the fact that pigeons can be thoroughly trusted to fly home a distance equivalent to two days' run of the vessel from either the French or American coasts. The crossing usually taking eight days, there are four blank days, and in case of a vessel being in distress, it is pointed out that the pigeons can be let loose and generally trusted to find another vessel. The French Government has ordered Capt. Rénaud to continue his experiments next Spring, and is asking advice as to the best method of breeding in order to improve the staying power of the birds.

THE LIPPE-DETMOLD AFFAIR

Resume of the Kaiser's Squabble with Lesser German Princes.

A BROTHER-IN-LAW AT STAKE.

The Emperor Will Make One More Heroic Attempt to Reinstate His Sister's Husband in Detmold.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—As the controversy between the Kaiser and the Count-Regent of Lippe-Detmold is likely to remain some time on the tapis, a short recapitulation of the affair seems in order. It will be remembered that the ancient family of Lippe exists at the present day in four separate lines, the princely branch of Lippé-Detmold, the Counts of Lippe-Biesterfeld, the Counts Lippe-Biesterfeld-Weissenfeld, and the princely branch of Schaumburg-Lippe, the seniority among them being in the order named. Soon after the death of Prince Waldemar of Lippe-Detmold, in 1875, his brother, Charles Alexander, who is unmarried, showed signs of approaching insanity, and is now an inmate of an insane asylum. A regency having become necessary, the head of the next eldest, but not princely, branch of the family, Count Ernst of Lippe-Biesterfeld, claimed the regency and eventual succession, a claim which was opposed by Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, the Kaiser's brother-in-law. Prince Adolf at once assumed the regency in Detmold, but Count Ernst having protested energetically, the matter was referred to a commission presided over by the King of Saxony, the result of which was that the claims of Lippe-Biesterfeld were upheld, and Count Ernst made a triumphal entry into Detmold at one gate, while Prince Adolf, in spite of his illustrious brother-in-law, went out crestfallen from the other.

Now William II. is an intensely human man, and it is therefore by no means surprising that he was extremely enraged at this turn of affairs. Very likely he only consented to the marriage of his sister to such a petty Prince as Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe because it was taken for granted that the Prince of Schaumburg would unite the two principalities and thus be able to lay out a race course without hiring some of the territory of adjacent sovereigns, and go a-hunting without being in danger of shooting over his frontiers and hitting the cows of the Duke of Brunswick or the King of Prussia. Just now, however, there seems a strong possibility, if not probability, that Schaumburg-Lippe will never reign in Detmold, and hence these tears. The impression that has got abroad that Prince Adolf would, in case the two principalities were united, himself reign over them is incorrect, for he is the youngest brother of the reigning Prince, who has five sons, all of whom are entitled to reign before Prince Adolf. These five boys are, however, all minors, while, of the two other brothers of Prince Adolf, Prince Hermann seems to be a complete nonentity, and Prince Otto is out of the game on account of his morganatic marriage with Frau Julia von Koeppen. The Kaiser is, therefore, fighting at very most for the short regency of Prince Adolf until his nephew and namesake, the hereditary Prince Adolf, shall come of age, which will now be in a few years. Of course, the relationship of Prince Adolf to the Kaiser is the factor in the case which is stirring up so much bad blood, for it is well understood that his Majesty would not excite himself to such an extent on account of any petty prince who did not happen to be his brother-in-law.

It is difficult to see what his Majesty can do in regard to placing the Schaumburgs on the throne of L

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

There are Mme. and Mr. Mantalinis now as in the days of Dickens, but the modern Mme. Mantalini is a somewhat different woman from the elegant and susceptible lady who yielded so readily to the appeals of her fascinating spouse. The Mme. Mantalini of to-day is a very nice little woman who does a flourishing business up town, and thereby supports a more ornamental than useful husband with more or less of good grace.

Although Mme. Mantalini may not object to furnishing food and clothes for her indolent better half, there is a time when she draws the line. One of these times came last Summer, when the pair—Mme. Mantalini's business being so dull during the hot weather while her patrons were away that she felt justified in taking a little vacation herself—left town for a few weeks. She did not leave, however, until she had her house rent, amounting to $55, in hand ready to pay when it should fall due upon her arrival in the city again. She handed it over to her husband for safekeeping, and started off with a light heart. The vacation was everything that could have been desired, and the little business woman returned with her husband to the city ready to take up her duties with renewed zeal.

"Now, John," she said to Mr. Mantalini, when they were unpacked and settled down in their own rooms again, "if you will give me the rent money I will send it around to the landlord."

There was some little hesitation on John's part, which Mme. Mantalini, wholly unsuspicious, did not notice, and it was with feelings of dire wrath that she saw him draw from his pocket 50 cents and lay it upon the table, every cent that he had remaining from the $55. She expressed her wrath in vigorous and unmistakable language.

"I am afrai l," said Mr. Mantalini ruefully, as he listened to her expressive words, "that you do not love me any more." But Mme. Mantalini was a business woman through and through, and she was not softened by this grave charge.

"If you think," she said with unabated fervor, "that love is going to pay our house rent, you are mistaken," and she left the room with an air which implied that never again would Mr. Mantalini be utilized as a banker.

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A bright woman who gave a birthday party the other day for her little daughter gave much thought to making it as bright and as original as possible. There were any number of pretty games and surprises, and the most delightful one of all was the pie of the nursery rhyme in which four-and-twenty blackbirds were baked. In this reproduction of the famous culinary feat there was an enormous pie which cast the original entirely in the shade, for there were not four-and-twenty blackbirds in it to begin to sing when the pie was opened, but sixty goldfinches, each in its small wicker cage, one for each little guest to take home.

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A man going into a down-town lawyer's office the other day discovered unwittingly the way of winning the high esteem of the young lady typewritist. It was late in the afternoon, perhaps 5:30, rather later than most business offices are kept open, and he was agreeably surprised to find that he was not too late to get some papers he wished. The office boy being away for the moment, he delivered his message to the young woman at the machine, not giving her a second thought. She received his communication in a curt, businesslike way, and hurried back to her work. As he waited for his papers he remarked, still with the thought in his mind that he had been fortunate in getting in: "You keep long hours here."

The girl, who up to that time had been rattling away at her machine as if to beat time, heard his remark evidently with great pleasure. The papers coming out then, she handed them to the man, with a noticeably affable manner, and in the sweetest and most interested tones possible asked if there was not something else she could do for the gentleman. There are strings in the human heart!

***

At one of the hospitals where there are still remaining a few convalescent soldiers a woman, who has been visiting the hospital all Summer, now has for the chief part of her work the supplying of home-made delicacies, which even the best of hospitals cannot supply. There is one article which she brings at intervals and which is particularly enjoyed by the men. This is brown bread—the regular Boston brown bread—with raisins in it. Each man has a slice for dessert, and over it is poured a quantity of rich, thick cream. It is delicious, and a simple, healthful dish. The men take hearty dinners in the middle of the day and their breakfasts and suppers are comparatively light.

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Women who have been wheeling up to this last snowstorm have been wearing wash blouses, and under them long-sleeved flannel underwaists which come for that purpose. Many young women wear the thick underwaist only when going out, as a heated house makes the thin waist quite comfortable without it.

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Different people run to different fads in china and silver. A woman belonging to one of the old families in Albany, whose name is familiar to any one who knows the old names, has a great fancy for silver baskets. In her silver cellar she has them of all sizes, from tiny bon-bon dishes up to large receptacles which are used for fruit and other purposes. It is a pretty fad, quite an unusual one, but so expensive that it is not likely to become popular.

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Miss Elsie De Wolfe was at the matinée of "Trelawny" at the Lyceum last Thursday, and women who like to know what a clever woman of the stage thinks of wearing hats in the theatre will like to know what Miss De Wolfe did in that direction. This is what she did. She left both her hat and her coat in the dressing room on the lower floor and came up without either, and was not annoyed by having them in her lap during the afternoon and did not annoy any one who sat behind her by even so much as a coil of hair upon the top of her head.

For a gown Miss Wolfe wore a black satin skirt with a bodice of black, trimmed with jet and illusion and close around her throat, at the top of her high collar, a string of large and beautifully matched pearls, probably of the value of an ordinary girl's wardrobe for a year or two.

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The ordinary woman who patronizes the theatre has apparently only one word to describe her favorites behind the footlights. That is not strange, perhaps, for the ordinary woman is not possessed of a large variety of adjectives.

"Is that Miss De Wolfe?" asked one woman of another, who saw her in the dressing room.

"Yes," was the reply with an air of enthusiasm, "isn't she sweet?"

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"Trelawny of the Wells" is winning its way into the hearts of the girls in an unmistakable fashion. There is no telling how long it will be before Trelawny curls will be all the rage. It is hard to tell which are the prettiest, the two curls that Miss Mannering wears on either side of her face, hanging over her shoulders; the fluffy little blond curls of Miss Tyree, or the long, light curl of Miss Spong. Even the hair in a net has attractions, though there might be objections to it by the athletic girl of to-day. But there is certainly a great fascination in that white-beaded net worn by Miss Spong, who wears the biggest "bun" of all, as, being an English girl, she may; the black-dotted one of Miss Tyree, and that bright blue one that is such a conspicuous feature in Miss Mannering's first pretty costume of white and blue.

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But if the Trelawny curls do not appear for every-day wear, there is a chance that they may have a special appearance on one great social occasion. It may not materialize, but some bright New York girls are thinking already of giving a Trelawny party. The one great objection to this is the one great attraction—the crinoline. The crinoline needs to be managed with great decorum to present a dignified appearance, though the need is somewhat modified when all the wearers and spectators are upon the same level. Then there is the difficulty of getting the crinolines and whether they should be ordered from the costumer, made up at home, or unearthed from some old-time attics. These attics, unfortunately, are not easy to be found, but if the party is decided upon, the crinoline difficulty will be overcome. For convenience, except in the case of two or three young women who are sure they can find a genuine old hoopskirt and are not going to a Trelawny party unless they can wear gowns absolutely up to date, the crinolines will be a little smaller than the Trelawny article.

The great difference in appearance that the crinoline gives to the wearer is causing the originators of the project to seriously consider whether the masquerade party shall not be given. In masquerades usually, no matter how well the wearers of fancy dress are disguised, it is only necessary to see them walk once across the floor to identify them. The hoop, with its wavering, undulating motion, will hide the disguise of the women excellently.

Notwithstanding the fact that the fashions of the sixties are considered particularly ugly, it would seem that there were never so many pretty and becoming costumes on the stage as there are in Trelawny. That white muslin gown of Miss Mannering's, the waist trimmed with blue velvet ribbons, the little wrap trimmed with the same, the white hat with its white plume and little knot of blue velvet in front, and the dark blue net. It is a pretty regard to having everything match, or one line of color to run through each costume, that causes Miss Mannering to wear a little blue ring with that white and blue suit.

The lavender silk of Miss Spong's, trimmed with black velvet ribbon, with its apparently quite modern Eton jacket, red rose in the fluffy white vest to match that in the front of the little round turban; the little gown worn by Miss Tyree in the same act, with its patches of black velvet trimming around the bottom of the skirt, are both charming. Miss Spong's gown, with its bright red skirt trimmed with black velvet, silk overdress, beautiful velvet jacket, and hat with bright red feather to match the skirt, are delightful, and so is her bonnet with bright green plumes and gloves to match. Miss Mannering's suit of maroon in the last act is pretty and becoming, and the light silk of Helma Nelson's, with its fluffy green trimming, is lovely.

These are some of the more elaborate gowns, but if the Trelawny party materializes there will be as much demand for the simple gowns, the plain, brown cloth trimmed with rows of velvet, the funny little apron worn by Mrs. Whiffen as landlady, Miss Mannering's simple little gray gown, which denotes her lowered spirits and altered financial conditions, and there are even girls who have decided that they might be attractive as Sarah, the maid, with her smutty arms and rolled-up sleeves.

There is also a great demand for the part of Miss Trafalgar Gower by every girl who has a mamma or grandmamma with a beautiful old cashmere or camels' hair shawl. And Miss Gower's bonnet, with its single rose in the surprised-looking, standing-up rim, is viewed with admiring envy and longing. Even Bessie Tyree's little blue dressing sack and queer little skirt find admirers who expect to imitate it.

The shoes will be a trouble, but many of the girls are going to make those themselves, with soft leather for soles and silk or cloth tops. The bonnets, too, are to be home-made, with the straw covering of tea boxes for the foundation, and there is a great search going on for discarded bright-colored plumes and old hats to use for the foundation of turbans.

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The Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company, in reckoning the good its recent issue of free tickets would do, took into consideration the economy of woman's nature in one direction, but neglected in the other to estimate the frugality of her disposition when she feels that money is being taken out of her pocket and some other woman is profiting thereby. When the company issued free tickets to the feminine public, it did not consider the effect it would have upon the women ticket sellers at the various stations. These young women, who were not getting the bargains, siding with the company by which they were employed, felt that they themselves were losing money every time a woman appeared with a miring envy and longing. Even Bessie Tyree ticket, and they looked with unutterable disdain upon the woman who presumed to offer one. But there was no help for it at first, and they were obliged to accept the tickets with the best grace they could command. But they had their innings later.

At the bottom of every free ticket that was issued was printed, "Good until Nov. 30," but of course no woman who received a ticket noticed it, and after the first pleasure of getting a bargain ride, she put her little red tickets safely away, thinking she would use them later. There were a good many of these women who decided to use a red ticket on Dec. 1. That was the time for the disgruntled young woman ticketseller. Here is an example of the way one of them, an ordinarily amiable young woman who presides over the ticket window at the station at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street treated one woman patron who offered a free ticket after date.

"That ticket is not good," she said with a most disdainful air as it was handed to her. "Only good until Nov. 30."

The passenger's face grew very red, and she fumbled in her purse for change. A woman has a somewhat cheap feeling to use a free ticket anyway, and then to be told it is no good is humiliating. But that would not have been so bad if, after she had paid her fare and started off, the scornful young woman behind the grating had not called to her in tones that could be heard by every one in the waiting room, "Come back and get your ticket; it's no good to me."

The woman did go back, and this time her face was very red. She picked the ticket off the little ledge and dropped it on the floor, went out on the platform murmuring to herself: "I did intend to use the elevated again, but if I ever patronize it now it will be because I am obliged to."

And this undoes all the good work the company intended to do, and all because it did not know that a love of economy in a woman's nature works two ways.

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"It is a funny thing," said the woman in an introspective tone, "but do you know that at the picture galleries they would make a great deal more out of me if they would only charge 25 cents admission. I don't like to pay 50 cents. I may run in two or three times and pay 25 cents each time, but 50—well, I am very apt to stay away altogether.

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"I have made a discovery," said the cooking teacher. "I had a great quantity of cream on hand the other day, and as I knew it would sour before I had a chance to use it, and in order not to waste it altogether, I scalded it. 'I wonder,' I said the next day to myself, 'if that cream would whip. I'll try it anyway.' 'Why, Mrs. Blank,' said my maid reproachfully, 'you a cooking teacher and trying to whip scalded cream!' But I did try it, took it out into a cold room, and really, to my great surprise, I found that it whipped beautifully. It had a different flavor to be sure, but I made charlottes of it, and my family thought them very good.

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The dog show is only a memory now, but there are a good many interesting things to remember about it. The most interesting feature to the visitors who were not dog experts was the almost human jealousy of the dogs. Those who were tied in their stalls apparently cherished a most vindictive feeling for the fortunate animals that were at liberty. To see a meek little Japanese spaniel led past a number of black and tan terriers was one of the most humorous things of the show. There would be a whole line of the terriers, each with his eyes on the spaniel, each straining at his rope and barking frantically, and so fiercely, that it was apparent that if even one dog could get loose that spaniel would be shaken like a rat. Meantime the little spaniel was entirely oblivious of the excitement he was creating, and trotted after his master with a mild, but aristocratic expression on his face.

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The greatest trouble with the humanity part of the show was the lack of chairs. Every woman who exhibited a dog wanted to sit beside it to be sure that no harm came to her darling. This was particularly so with the toy dogs, though these little mites were all of them in cages or houses of some kind. There were a few chairs, but not an eighth as many as there were women who wanted to sit in them.

"I never saw such a place," said one woman who left her seat for a moment. "You can't leave a chair five minutes without having it taken away from you."

"There's a chair," said an interested visitor pointing to one that stood in front of a little house where another toy dog was enshrined.

"No, indeed," said the disgruntled one. "Nothing would induce me to take that woman's chair."

It is hard for loving mistresses to stand beside their pets for two whole days, but if they get each a chair apiece another year it will be hard to tell where the visitors will come in.

A TRYING QUESTION.

If turkeys were tall as telegraph poles
And ten times broader and fatter,
Who'd do the carving
To keep us from starving,
And what could we use for a platter?
ANNA M. PRATT in Youth's Companion.

FEMININE FRILLS.

"My," said the girl in the bonbon shop the day before Thanksgiving, with a weary sigh, "I am all worn out stuffing turkeys." The bonbon box for the holidays may be a turkey—in all sizes, from a turkey chick to an almost fullgrown gobbler—a duck, a goose, or even a chicken pie. Little pumpkins and other things that appeal to the gustatory sense and are reminiscent of Thanksgiving and suggestive of Christmas come as receptacles for goodies for the holidays.

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The woman who does not know what to give her husband for a Christmas present—something handsome that he will really appreciate and that will also be an adornment to her house and a pleasure to her own housewifely soul—a way of killing two birds with one stone that every good wife has—should look at Rookwood. A beautiful cider or beer pitcher of dark brown, with mugs to match, each showing quaint, serious, and jolly darky faces, is beautiful, and possesses a constant charm.

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The Snake Show had an effect upon the market, and jewelers' windows are reminiscent. In one of the finest shops is a serpent brooch. The body of the serpent is enameled in shades of gray, which represent perfectly the real animal. It is coiled, and makes an oval brooch through the centre of which comes the head, also natural and ugly, with jeweled eyes and a larger jewel on the top of the head. Women are showing their inherited fondness for the serpent, but most of them would prefer to have the jeweled variety than the genuine article, which some realists admire and have for pets.

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One of the most charming hats of the season is of a beautiful shade of lavender, heliotrope, or violet, whatever the individual prefers to call it, but anyway a beautiful, soft, light shade of velvet. It has a moderately wide rim over which the velvet is plaited, and around this is a cluster of two rows of asters, the upper row of the soft purple to match the velvet, but with that shaded effect to be seen in some blossoms, while the row below, which rests on the velvet, is of a soft pink, which blends into rather than contrasts with the darker color. The hat turns up at one side, where there is a mass of the pink and lavender asters.

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The fur toques which are so popular this year have the rims and sides solid with fur, the soft crown in many showing so little that it is hardly noticeable. Many of them are trimmed with either one or two ostrich plumes passing from the front to the back of the hat. They are usually of some shade of soft gray or brown, those indescribable shades neither light nor dark, but dull in effect, and which have new names each year, which this season blend with the fur of the toque, which seldom has flowers upon it to brighten it.

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A handsome chinchilla collar has a straight round cape of blue velvet, embroidered with cut steel, for a foundation, while the chinchilla falls over it in points, the standing collar being of the fur. It is a handsome collar, though no one pretends that any combination could be more beautiful than a simple, fine fur. However, the combination is a fad of fashion, and makes for change.

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Gold bracelets are in big round bands, as large as the jade bracelet, set, at regular intervals, with big knobs formed of jade, amethysts, or effective semi-precious stones. They are stylish.

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A short jacket of fawn colored cloth with a satin finish has a heavy broad collar and lapels of Alaska sable, mink, or some dark fur, and is most effective.

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Mademoiselle, who is tired of pulling her watch out from the inside of her gown—usually pulling a bunch of underwaist ribbons with it—who objects to a clumsy bracelet, and is afraid of losing a watch set in her purse, and doesn't believe in having a chatelaine, now wears a buttonhole chronometer. It is really too tiny to be called a chronometer, for the watch part is about the size of the small compass once popular with men as watch charms. This is the button part, which she puts through the buttonhole of her coat, while beneath it the under side of the button is as large as a quarter dollar, and prevents the little watch from slipping through.

***

A pretty white scarf for the neck is of the finest and sheerest mull, hemstitched across the ends and down the sides with a narrow hem. On each end, for a few inches up, is a pattern of conventionalized violets, lightly embroidered, all in white.

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A striking gown of brown, made with the plain back, and fastened across just below the waist with two oblong buttons or pins of gold, had orange velvet let into the front of the jacket in a square, zigzag pattern. A bit of orange velvet was in the brown hat.

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A fur hat with white lace draped around the edge and a mass of white tulle bows and ends at one side is a bit of typical headgear.

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A pretty girl who wears a bright red ribbon high and tight around her throat wears over it a pretty piece of lace which she ties in a bow at the front. The lace is softening, and the whole is stylish and pretty. This lace is white, but different effects can be made with black lace. The woman can now get out her short, narrow lace "barbs" that she wore some years ago and utilize them in this way or loan them to her daughter. There are a good many pretty pieces of real lace, in the form of "barbs," neatly packed away with the family lace, which it has been thought from the ugly, conventional appearance could never be utilized. Now is the time for them.

***

Instead of tucks down the chiffon blouse or vest run strips of very narrow dark fur, and the effect will be rich, charming, and unique. Wherever a bit of fur can be tucked into anything of tulle, chiffon, or net this year it is stylish.

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Grebe has returned to favor once more, and a hat composed almost entirely of the pretty, delicate feathers is charming. Feathers showing the blue and green peacock tints combined are also to be seen. Blue and green of the right shades are always charming, and when combined under Madame Nature's direction they are unexcelled.

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The prettiest things in the way of silver knick-knacks come from a shop where all sorts and kinds of pieces of Dutch silver are to be found, and among them little Dutch shoes. They are a representation of the wooden shoes that the pink and white Dutch damsels of Holland wear. These little silver ones are one and a half or two inches long, with a little ring in one end to attach to a chatelaine. They are particularly attractive, and cost $1.50.

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Little collars of fur are made sailor shape, round, and are fastened in front with velvet tied in a sailor knot; chinchilla fur, with blue velvet, makes a pretty combination.

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A pretty gown worn by a pretty girl the other day had the bodice of dove gray silk tucked lengthwise with fine tucks, the sleeves were tucked across. The guimpe was of pale yellow velvet; the silk below it was edged with a little shirred gray velvet ribbon, which ran down the opening of the blouse, which was at the side. The guimpe was appliqued with white lace. Around her neck the girl wore a string of big gold beads.

BETTER THAN RICHES.

Little girl 'at lives next door
Never plays wive me,
'Cause she says 'at I don't move
In society.

She wears jes' the finest clothes—
Cost a lot, I guess—
While the bestest gown I has
Is a gingham dress.

She has the most b'u'ful hats—
My! but they is fine;
An' her shoes—I guess they cost
A dollar more than mine.

She has ponies 'at she drives
Almost ev'ry day;
An' they goes so fast—oo-oo-ooh!
Takes your bref away.

She is rich, but I jes' bet
'At she envies me.
'Cause her name is Maggie Smif
An' mine is Althea Penelope d'Arcy Lee.
—LOUIS B. COLEY in The Criterion.

RELICS OF NAPOLEON.

A Collection of Them for Sale at the Woman's Exchange.

There are some interesting Napoleonic relics in New York just now which are attractive enough to claim the attention of every antiquarian. They are at the Woman's Exchange, on Thirtieth Street, and the most interesting has already been sold, though it is still there. This is a beautiful wide bracelet formed of eleven strings of small, beautifully matched pearls. The clasp for this bracelet is a large, round, hand-painted miniature which may be detached and worn as a brooch. The miniature shows a young man rather gayly arrayed, and is said to be a portrait of young Beauharnais, the son of Josephine by her first husband. The miniature is quaintly set in silver, and directly around the portrait is a circle of large rose diamonds. It was sold for only $100.

In addition to this there are two hair bracelets made from the hair of Napoleon's mother. One of these has four gold scallop shell links and a scallop shell pendant, also in gold. On the under side of the pendant there is a little glass inclosing a lock of Napoleon's hair. The other bracelet is linked together by engraved rolls of gold, and has three pendants shaped like small army buttons, the flat surface of each being set with glass beneath which are locks of hair from members of the Bonaparte family. These bracelets are each $50.

A beautiful brooch is a shell cameo showing a cut design. It is an oval brooch in a very rich gold setting. That is $25, and the last of the relics, a little gold locket containing the hair of Napoleon's sister, is $15. The pearl bracelet is exceedingly beautiful, the cameo is beautiful and suitable to wear, and all the relics are interesting.

The woman who is disposing of them guarantees that they were bought at a private sale of Napoleonic relics in London in 1847 by a woman antiquarian, from whom they came into her possession.

The exchange is now holding its Christmas sale, with all sorts of beautiful embroidery, dolls, and fancy work of all kinds. A special feature is a big goose, which has grab bag proclivities for children's entertainments.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

TALK ON LAUNDRY WORK

Miss Hoch of Brooklyn Tells How a Washing Should Be Done.

SHE WAS TAUGHT IN GERMANY

She Paid to Go to a Laundry for Three Months and Worked Often Ten or Twelve Hours a Day.

"What would a girl in America think to come out of boarding school and go right off to work in a laundry?" said Miss Emilie S. Hoch, who has charge of the big laundry in the Bureau of Charities, on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, in a talk about laundry work, how it should be done and how she came to know all about it, the other day.

"A girl in Germany comes home from school and then goes to a laundry to study laundry work; she goes out to learn to sew, and she will go into a hotel to learn to cook. Think of a young lady here going to the Hotel St. George and standing beside the chef over the hot range, learning to cook everything there is to cook in the place. They have cooking schools, but the hotel is the best, because there they learn from practical experience.

"That was the way it was in Germany when I was there; it may not be so now, for things change so quickly. There had been a great many changes when I went back in 1892. And think of the numerous changes there have been since I have been in Brooklyn—the elevated road and the Brooklyn Bridge only just opened. But the girls were taught in that way when I was living in Pforzheim, Baden.

"I did not go to learn to cook in Germany—my mother taught me that—but I went to sew and learn to do laundry work. When I learned to sew we made the shirts all by hand, and I had to pull the threads and then backstitch the seams. I was three months in the laundry; it was a regular laundry, and I was very glad to get a chance to go. I had to pay what would be equivalent to $5 here for three months' instruction, and it was not easy to get in then, for the woman where I went always had five or six names ahead.

That was the very nicest time in my life. I worked three months, sometimes from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night when we were busy, going home in the middle of the day for luncheon; when the work came in it had to be done. The first four weeks we did only the lightest part of the work, the handkerchiefs, and never thought of touching a bosom shirt. Everything about the laundry in Germany is different from the way the work is done here, and they do not think of a laundrywoman there as people here do. She would be thought as much of as a dressmaker.

"The washing is only done every three months, and it is a great occasion. Small pieces are washed every week, but everything else is left, and the washing and ironing take two or three days. The people who do not send out their washing have big set boilers for their clothes, and the rich people will have two or three people in to help, and after the washing and ironing are done, then a seamstress comes in to do the mending. The German woman prides herself upon her linen closet, and all good housekeepers have clothes enough to last more than three months. The poor people have to wash every week, just as some of the poor women here have to wash their children's clothes that they change often because they have not enough to last over. It is hard work when the three months' washing comes, but then there is a long rest after it.

"I don't like that way as well as the American custom of washing every week. It does not seem nice to have the soiled clothes stand in the house so long, and then they are not as easy to wash, for the dirt is hardened in. I don't believe in having so many things on hand. I had an old aunt who had a great linen closet full of linen that she had cherished all her life, and when she died and the things were taken out they dropped to pieces.

"The first thing to do in beginning laundry work is to sort the clothes, putting the flannels together, the calicoes, the bed linen and table linen, and keeping the body linen by itself. In the Winter I begin with the flannels or they will not dry. Yes, I always put them out doors when it is possible. They are worn next the skin, and it seems better to have them go out in the fresh air, where they can freeze dry. I should not dry them in the house, anyway, when I could help it, unless there was a special drying place. The water runs down into the ends while they are drying around the stove, and it is not so good for them.

In the Summer I should begin with the fine pieces—the baby dresses, men's shirts, and delicate handkerchiefs. After those have been washed I put them in the boiler, and while the water is coming to a boil—it never wants to boil, only come to a boil—I wash my table linen. I have put some fine pieces of soap in the boiler; if they are very small pieces I tie them up in a small cloth and put them in. The clothes should be always perfectly clean before they are put into the boiler. Some people say they put them in to boil the dirt out, but that is not the way.

"When I have taken the first clothes out of the boiler I pour the water in the boiler over the table linen—the latter only need to be scalded. If it was necessary, I should use perfectly clean water to wash my table linen. I have to use my own judgment about that, only I always have the water clean.

"I wash all the clothes in lukewarm water—in Summer only a little warmer than it comes from the faucet. You know, if you submit anything that is soft to the action of the heat it will bake it hard. Four boiling water into a cake dish and it will cook the dough in it. So, if you pour very hot water on the clothes it cooks the dirt in. If you are going to soak clothes, you will soak them in lukewarm water. Some people put all the clothes to soak—the clean and the dirty together. This should never be done. The dirt from the soiled clothes gets into the clean ones and makes them grimy.

"After the clothes come from the boiler they must be rinsed in two or three waters to get the soap out thoroughly, and then I take the ball blue and make bluing water the shade I want, and then the clothes are ready to hang out. I hang out one lot, but before I do that I put the lot I am going to wash next in the water to be softening. I am very careful to toss the clothes up and down well in the rinsing water to get the soap out. The body clothes are ready to be washed next, and so the work goes on.

"For the flannels I am particular to have every water through which they pass of the same even temperature. I have a good lather made for them by cutting up pieces of soap or using a good soap powder. They are rinsed thoroughly and then put in water in which there is a little blue. It makes them soft to hang out doors, I think. Iron them on the wrong side as soon as they are taken down from the line, a little damp if possible. Pull them a little before ironing. Some people never iron their flannels, but others think they feel better to the skin if they are ironed.

"In washing, never more than six pieces should be in the tub at once, and when those are taken out put six more in.

"Silk should be handled a little more carefully than other clothes, and silk handkerchiefs ironed while they are damp. Colored silks are washed as flannels are. I never let flannels lie any time in the water, and I would not have my calicos stand in water. With some I should put salt in the water to keep the color, and with others, say a dark blue, I should put in a little vinegar instead of the salt.

"Clothes should be put out on the lines in order, the sheets and the table linen each together, the body linen and the flannels. I see lines sometimes with a napkin and then a sheet and then an apron and perhaps a skirt, and then a sheet on table-cloth. That shows the way the people wash their clothes, without regard to which should go first or what pieces together. The clothes will be much easier to iron if they are rolled smoothly, and the different pieces together, so that those that need hotter and those that need cooler irons will be together. Calicos should always be ironed on the wrong side.

"Heavy damask table linen will not need starch, but for thin linen a little thin starch will be an advantage. New irons should stand on the stove, some time before they are used, to get off the outer coating of black. If they are rusted they may be cleaned with some fine scouring soap, and when stored away, kerosene or vaseline should be put over them."

THE BABY WENT TO BOYLAND.

He sat on my knee at evening,
The boy who is "half-past three,"
And the clear blue eyes from his sun-browned face
Smiled happily up to me,
I held him close as the twilight fell
And called him "my dear little son";
Then I said, "I have wondered for many days
Where it is that my baby's gone.

"I'd a baby once in a long white gown
Whom I rocked just as I do you;
His hair was as soft as yellow silk,
And his eyes were like violets blue;
His little hands were like pink-tipped flowers—
See, yours are so strong and brown—
He has slipped away and is lost, I fear;
Do you know where my baby's gone?"

Did my voice half break as the thoughts would come
Of the sweet and sacred days
When motherhood's first joys were mine?
Was a shade of regret on my face?
For close round my neck crept a sturdy arm,
And the boy who is "half-past three"
Said, "The baby—he went to Boyland,
And—didn't you know?—he's me!"

DEVOTEES OF THE SADDLE.

A Unique Organization of Women That Flourishes in Chicago and Has But One Rival.

From The Boston Journal.

The Garfield Equestrian Club of Chicago is a unique organization among women's clubs With the exception of a club in Kansas City, it is, so far as is known, the only equestrian club in the United States which confines its membership exclusively to women.

It is a flourishing and prosperous organization, whose membership includes thirty-eight of the best horsewomen in town. Each and every one of them is devoted to the sport and scorns the bicycle. "Our sport is the grandest exercise known," declares Mrs. H. E. Argo, the President of the club. And then she added, to show the superiority of the equestrienne over her less fortunate sister who rides a bicycle, "We never have to return home on account of a puncture."

The club celebrated its third anniversary in June. The club charter was secured by Mrs. Clotilda F. Chapman, Mrs. Josephine A. Fitzpatrick, and Mrs. Sadie E. Argo. The object of the organization was stated therein to be for the purpose of promoting equestrianism in the west division of Chicago, and for other social purposes. In each of these the club has been successful. It is estimated that the number of women who ride horseback is now three times greater than it was three years ago, the example of the club members having awakened a desire in other women to indulge in the fascinating exercise. There are others who would like to ride, but they are deterrd by the expense. The bicycle has one advantage over the horse, it doesn't cost as much to feed, and there is no expensive board bill.

As for the social feature upon which the members of the club laid stress in their application for a charter, that has been constantly kept in view. The West Side has probably not a body of women who enjoy themselves more than do these horsewomen. When the club was organized it was predicted that the women would not be able to manage or control such an organization without friction. This prediction has not been verified. Indeed, it would be strange if women who were able to control their spirited horses, and that is not an easy matter, were unable to control themselves.

Twice a week the fair equestriennes take part in their club rides, Wednesday evening and Sunday morning being the times devoted to this purpose. The Wednesday evening ride is only a few hours, but on Sunday long country excursions are often made. Three picnics a year are also held. Every now and then some of the members take long rides into the country. Only recently Mrs. M. Stott and Mrs. Mattie Thompson rode together to Baraboo, Wis., a distance of 250 miles, and after spending four or five days there, made the homeward journey on horseback. Last year Mrs. Stott made the trip alone.

Men are not barred from association with the members of the club. They ride with them and attend the socials, for, as Mrs. Argo frankly confesses, "We would find it monotonous without them at times." Indeed the Captain of the club is a man—Congressman Mills. He has held the proud post for three years, it being believed that a man would be of great advantage to the club on its long rides. But Congressman Mills has really held this position only in theory, for most of the time he has been in Washington, and the command of the organization upon its trips has fallen upon the shoulders of Mrs. D. M. Stott, the Lieutenant. The members believe it is now time to do without men altogether, and when a new election of officers is held, the resignation of Congressman Mills, which has been offered, will probably be accepted, and Mrs. Stott or some other equally as skilful rider will be chosen as Captain.

LOVING CUP FOR MRS. SAMPSON.

Gift from Officers of Rear Admiral's Squadron Nearly Completed.

Tiffany & Co. have nearly completed the silver loving cup designed by them for presentation to Mrs. William T. Sampson, wife of Rear Admiral Sampson, by the commanding officers who served under him in the late war. The cup is twelve inches in height, and of a nautical shape. The handles are composed of dolphins, in connection with which, floating on the sea, are two mermaids, the one holding the laurel wreath of victory, the other proclaiming the same with the musical pipes of the sea. On one side of the cup is etched the battle of Santiago, with the cruiser New York and other men-of-war. On the other side is etched the inscription of presentation, which reads as follows:

Presented to Mrs. William T. Sampson by commanding officers serving under her husband, Rear Admiral Sampson, in 1898, during the war between the United States and Spain, which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Cervera, off Santiago, Cuba, on the glorious 3d of July, 1898, as a token of their high regard and esteem for Admiral Sampson's professional qualities as a commander in chief, and in loving remembrance of the uniform kindness, consideration, and courtesy which characterized his bearing toward them in all their official intercourse.

The foot or base upon which all this rests is surmed of miniature representations of the bows of the four Spanish men-of-war, the Oquendo, Vizcaya, Maria Teresa, and Cristobal Colon.

Bibles for the Puerto Ricans.

The Rev. A. J. McKim, agent for the American Bible Society, sailed yesterday for Puerto Rico with 1,000 copies of the Bible and portions thereof for distribution among the inhabitants of that island. Mr. McKim's visit to Puerto Rico will be the first that has ever been made with the purpose of introducing the Protestant Bible among the people there. All of the books carried by Mr. McKim for circulation among the Puerto Ricans are in the Spanish language, and have been printed on the Bible House presses.

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Never sold for less than $12.00.

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Reduced from $6.00.

Ladies' handsome imported novelty plaid Silk Waists, in rich bright colorings, large range of patterns,

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Silk Hat Brushes . .	1.50
Hair Brushes	1.35
Shaving Brushes . . .	1.35
Nail Polishers	.95

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Velveteen Jackets . .	$7.85
Tricot Cloth Jackets .	3.50
Blanket Bath Gowns .	3.75
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All very much below prevailing prices.

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50 inches,

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SPECIAL—Ladies' hemstitched, embroidered and lace trimmed handkerchiefs,

25c. each.

Value $4.00 per dozen.

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The Ideal Iron Tonic,
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50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Serenade.

Who is it sings the Gypsies' song to-night
To muted strings,
Deep in the linden shade, beyond the light
My casement flings?

Can it be Death who sings? Ah, no, not he,
For he is old—
His voice is like the murmur of the sea
When light grows cold.

Who is it sings once more, once more again
The gypsy song?—
Song of the open road, the starry plain
Estranged so long:

"Come to the woods, come, for the woods are green,
The sweet airs blow.
The hawthorn boughs the forest boles between
Are white as snow. * * * "

The wet leaves stir; the dim trees dream again
Of vanished Springs;
Out in the night, out in the slow, soft rain,
My lost youth sings.

—ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON, in Harper's Magazine for December.

Former Disasters in the Soudan.

From The Saturday Review.

It was found at the very outset, when Osman Digna first arrived in the Suakin district as the Mahdi's apostle, that the dervishes were not men who could be fought in the manner customary to civilization. It was not a matter of manœuvring, or "coming into action at 1,000 yards," or anything of that kind. The dervish method of fighting was something much more simple. The enemy being sighted, banners are raised, swords are drawn, spears are poised, and the whole force goes straight at him. That was what Mahmud Pasha Taher and Commander Moncrieff had not realized when, on Nov. 4, 1883, they took 550 Egyptians from Suakin toward Tokar. One hundred and fifty dervishes completely routed them. Moncrieff was among the killed. Suakin was paralyzed, stiff with terror. Then poor Valentine Baker, our former dashing Colonel of Hussars, was commissioned by the Khedive to retrieve this disaster. His Egyptians were slaughtered at El Teb like sheep; they fled, they knelt on the desert, raising their hands in prayer, stretching forth their necks to the sword. There was no quarter for Egyptians or English; their heads rolled in the sand; their bodies were smitten through and through with spears. Hicks had perished with a great army in far-away Kordofan. It was the same there.

England was roused. The armies led by English officers had suffered complete defeat, in one case annihilation. Gerald Graham was sent out, and now for the first time the English private soldier joined battle with the dervish now for the first time he learned what manner of fighting man was the fuzzy-wuzzy. And from that time must be dated the "unwritten chapters" of Soudanese warfare. From that time Tommy Atkins became familiar with slaughter in a form new to him—the slaughter of women and the slaughter of wounded men. It sounds terrible. All warfare is terrible; Soudan warfare is a horror beyond words.

Palmerston and Religion.

From Chambers's Journal.

The most methodical of men in all things which were to him business, he was as careless as the younger Pitt himself in his private money affairs. It is a perfectly true story that a London tradesman—I believe a coachbuilder—exasperated by his customer's neglect, actually took steps toward putting an execution into Cambridge House. One of the best rejoinders ever credited to Palmerston—which I happen to know to be authentic—must close these Palmerstoniana. Always vain of his appearance and proud of his belles fortunes, he never quite gave up his flirtations with young married ladies. Remonstrating with him on this habit, one of his devout relatives, a lady, began by describing it as ungentlemanly; it was also, she said, contrary to all religion; finally, she urged, "it can never answer." Then came the incorrigible reply of the gay veteran: "As to the first point, that is a question of opinion. I think it most gentlemanly. As to religion, I admit the practice of the churches differs. As to its not answering, your ladyship misapprehends the facts, for it never fails."

What Is a Signature?

From The Homiletic Review.

When Constable was requested to put his signature to one of his pictures, he answered: "Why, my dear Sir, it is signed all over." Let the preacher preserve his personality and his sermon also will be "signed all over." A number of Thackeray's pen-and-ink sketches were sold not long since in London, and although they bore no monogram or signature, no one disputed their genuineness. A true preacher also cannot be hid.

That which John had seen and with his own hands handled of the Word of Life could never be to any other person just what it was to him. A preacher who puts himself into his sermon is as readily detected in his sermon as anywhere else. Even his apprehension of truth, his way of looking at it, his fashion of delivering it, is all his own. Let us repeat it: his sermon will be "signed all over."

The Albatross.

From The Spectator.

Out of the blue void the albatross comes unhasting on motionless pinions, yet at such speed that, one moment a speck hardly discernible, turn but your eyes away, and ere you can again look round he is gliding majestically overhead. Nothing in nature conveys to the mind so wonderful an idea of effortless velocity as does his calm appearance from vacancy. Like most of the true pelagic birds, he is a devourer of offal, the successful pursuit of fish being impossible to his majestic evolutions. His appetite is enormous, but his powers of abstinence are equally great, and often for days he goes without other nourishment than a drink of the bitter sea. At the Gargantuan banquet provided by the carcass of a dead whale, he will gorge himself until incapable of rising from the sea, yet still his angry scream may be heard as if protesting against his inability to find room for more provision against hungry days soon to follow.

Despite his incomparable grace of flight when gliding through mid-air with his mighty wings outspread, when ashore or on deck he is clumsy and ill at ease. Even seated upon the sea, his proportions appear somewhat ungainly, while his huge hooked beak seems too heavy to be upheld. On land he can hardly balance himself, and the broad silky webs of his feet soon become lacerated. Thus his visits to the lone and generally inaccessible rocks which are his breeding places are as brief as may be, since even conjugal delights are dearly purchased with hunger and painful restraint. A true child of the air, land is hateful to him, and only on the wing does he appear to be really at home and easeful.

Juliet's House.

From Lippincott's.

It stands on the Via St. Sebastiano, and the sculptured hat, "Cappello," the ancient cognisance of the Capulets, seen over the gateway of a poor, second-rate inn, alone marks the home where dwelt one of the "two households, both alike in dignity," whose feud afford the staple of Shakespeare's tale. Tall houses had covered every foot of Capulet's garden. One could not say with Juliet,

"The orchard walls are high, and hard to climb,"

for no garden, no orchard, no walls were there to be seen on either side. Fronting on the street, surrounded by shops and dwellings, nowhere was the spot where followed thick and fast the scenes of the "fearful passage" of that "death-marked love" which the great dramatist describes.

We ventured into the open inclosure, and lingered for a while amid the squalid surroundings of this wretched tavern. Some quarrelsome inmates were busied in a corner of the court yard in settling their disputes; amid the war of words we remembered that no one in modern days "hath forbade this bandying in Verona." There were one or two wagons at one side, from which the jaded steeds had been unharnessed; near the entrance, and in the only decent part of this old ruin two women sat, one knitting. The other answered our inquiries and pointed out our way to the next object of our quest.

There was a dog, like the family and the estate, decayed and shabby, though formidable enough with his show of ugly teeth to keep one at a distance from his lair.

Abyssinia.

From The Spectator.

The resources of Abyssinia are well known and probably overrated, but it seems admitted that nearly every Abyssinian has a rifle and can dispense with a commissariat. Menelek, it is certain, does not want to fight any Europeans; he is perfectly aware that they do not court his alliance for his advantage; and he is set upon welding together that loose-jointed feudal State into a solid monarchy. If he lives twenty years and can educate a successor, Abyssinia may become a power that can exist next to civilized neighbors. But as things are, his northern province, Tigré, is out of hand, and the pagan Gallas of the south, among the fiercest and bravest of African tribes, are very little under control.

Menelek may be a useful ally to England one day; but he is too powerful to be allowed to become a thorn in our side, and the next few years may see, though we devoutly hope they may not, another Abyssinian campaign.

Theatrical "Props."

From Chambers's Journal.

Props comprise all the portable articles required in a play. Guns and pistols —which too often fail to go off at the critical moment—are props; loaves of bread, fowls, fruit, all made of a rough papier maché, are also props. We may also include those wondrous gilt goblets, only seen on the stage, which make such a non-metallic thud when they fall and bounce upon the boards, as among the achievements of the property man. But it is at pantomime time that that individual is at his busiest. Big masks and make-believe sausages and vegetables, without which no pantomime would be complete, are mingled with fairy wands, garlands of artificial flowers, basket-work frames for the accommodation of giants, and other articles too numerous to mention. How the right things are forthcoming at the right moment is one of those mysteries only known to property men. Had one of these useful members of the theatrical world the ability and inclination to write a book, what an entertaining volume could he turn out!

A Highland Deer Forest.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

A Highland deer forest is not, of course, a vast, densely wooded park. As a Highlander said to an Englishman who wondered that trees were wanting there, "Who ever heard o' a forest with trees?" There may happen to be trees in the forest; natural birch woods may cling to the sides of a glen, or the lower slopes of the hills around the lodge may be clothed with modern plantations of fir and larch. But these are merely ornamental fringes of the forest. The forest itself is a great waste of mountainous moorland, treeless, brown with heather, or gray with coarse grass—a wilderness sacred to the red deer, from which human dwellings are banished.

The many hundreds of square miles of bleak, high-lying moors now devoted to deer forests never could have maintained a large population. There have been farms and crofts in the green patches in the glens, and in the old times the cattle were driven in the Summer to the shellings high up among the hills. Now the only people who live in the forest throughout the year are the forester and his family at the lodge, with perhaps an under keeper there, and one or two other keepers at the opposite side of the forest, some dozen miles away.

Greeting.

Many years have sped
Since first I saw your orange covers;
And with them youth and strength have fled,
Old friends are gone, and youthful lovers.

But, even as in days gone by
You came to bless my scanty leisure,
Still in your pages I descry
A welling fount of quiet pleasure.

Go on, old Friend; and as of yore
You bid us company with sages,
Walk with them still, as heretofore,
And may no evil mar your pages.

And when Death's deep forgetfulness
Has closed for me all earthly pleasure,
May Chambers still remain to bless—
Those who come after—in full measure.

—M. L. S., in Chambers's Journal.

Wagner's Method.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"Parsifal" took twenty-five years to pass from latency to life. And the most extraordinary part of it is that these various works were all simultaneously present in Wagner's mind. "The Ring of the Nibelung" was not finished till the Autumn of 1874, but we have fragments of the poem and of the music identical with those of the work in its final shape which reach back into the forties. The score of "Parsifal" was not finished till January, 1882, and the poem is dated Feb. 23, 1877; yet the "Enchantment of Good Friday" was sketched, in words and music, on Good Friday of the year 1857, and anybody who knows the work will admit that this fragment contains the whole essence of the drama. As far as I am aware, this mental phenomena is unique in the history of art.

The other remarkable feature, the wonderful rapidity of composition, will be more readily paralleled. "Rheingold," for example, the longest piece of symphonic music in the world, was written in two months. The complete, detailed sketch of the score of "The Walküre" was begun and ended within five months. But the most astounding feat was the composition of "Tristan and Isolde," which, from the first sketch to the completion of the whole detailed score, took barely—and in spite of interruptions—one year and three-quarters. The mere manual work of copying the thousands and thousands of notes would occupy almost that time.

Caucasian Watering Places.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The circlet of Caucasian watering places does not perceptibly differ from watering places all the world over. Their only peculiarity is that they seem so out of place. Jelyesnovodsk, the most easterly of the series, lying on a separate line up a valley, is approached through hilly country, partially wooded with oak and ash, elm, beech, and acacia—the furthest outpost of the Caucasian range. Its waters are chalybeate, some of the sources having the unusually high temperature (for ferruginous springs) of 51 degrees centigrade. A quaint little station, overshadowed by a tree whose trunk comes up through the floor and pierces the roof, a most modern well-appointed pumproom with adjoining baths, self-contained houses with foundations of travertine—such is Jelyesnovodsk.

The season lasts from May to October, but in June and July the scene is brightest —and saddest. There are several German colonies in the neighborhood; their neatness and compactness date from the time of Catherine the Great. Behind the constituent cottages, whose harled walls and tiled roofs betray their non-Caucasian origin, are the vine-clad acres that support the colonists. They still retain many of their ancient privileges, and in one instance the Government pays 300 rubles annually for the right to exploit a mineral spring that happens to be on Teutonic territory.

A Lady of Tender Age.

Ladies, where are your bright eyes glancing,
Where were they glancing yesternight?
Saw ye Imogen dancing, dancing,
Imogen dancing all in white?
Laughed she not with a pure delight,
Laughed she not with a joy serene,
Stepped she not with a grace entrancing,
Slenderly girt in silken sheen?

All through the night from dusk to daytime,
Under her feet the hours were swift,
Under her feet the hours of playtime
Rose and fell with a rhythmic lift;
Music set her adrift, adrift,
Music eddying toward the day,
Swept her along as brooks in maytime
Carry the freshly falling may.

Ladies, life is a changing measure,
Youth is a lilt that endeth soon;
Pluck ye never so fast at pleasure,
Twilight follows the longest noon.
Nay, but here is a lasting boon,
Life for hearts that are old and chill,
Youth undying for hearts that treasure
Imogen dancing, dancing still.

—"The Island Race," by HENRY NEWBOLT.

Capping Verses.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

On going into the rooms of one of his friends, who was absent, Dr. Mansel saw on the table the opening lines of a poem, in the following lofty style:

The sun's perpendicular heat
Illumined the depths of the sea;

and, taking up a pen, he completed the stanza in the following witty way:

The fishes beginning to sweat,
Cried, Hang it, how hot we shall be!

Dr. Watson, Regius Professor of Divinity, had at once time been tutor of Trinity, and when he was made Bishop of Llandaff, an honest publican in Cambridge, who kept an inn called the "Bishop Blaise," out of respect to Dr. Watson, changed his sign, and replaced the head of Bishop Blaise by that of Bishop Watson. This transfer drew from Mansel, who probably had some grudge against the late tutor, the following epigram:

Two of a trade can ne'er agree,
No proverb ere was juster;
They've ta'en down Blaise, you see,
And put up Bishop Bluster.

The French Spy System.

From The Saturday Review.

Now we are beginning to grasp the threads of this complicated mass of corrupt elements in her social and political constitution. Each fresh fact that comes to light shows more clearly the rotten foundation upon which the national existence of France rests. The whole system is being more and more plainly revealed as a hideous engine of organized espionage. The President of the republic, the Cabinet Minister, the Judge or other officer of State, are mere names—the figureheads that symbolize authority. It is the spy who governs France. Foreign relations, national defense, civil and criminal jurisdiction—all are in the hands of the degraded agents whom the French allow to be the dispensers of justice and the stakeholders of their country's honor.

That France, of all nations in the world, with her noble traditions and the splendid achievements of her great men, should have permitted her institutions to sink into such a slough of base and vulgar intrigue is almost incomprehensible. But it is, perhaps, the greatest proof of her virility and genius that she has survived a number of blows any one of which might have laid another power in the dust of humiliation. There is no political crisis through which she has not passed. In one century she has overturned four thrones; her last republic has witnessed more changes of ministry than it has lasted years. And yet no one can say of France that the lustre of her greatness has suffered more than a transitory dimming.

The past has shown of what great things she is capable; and now that she has, in ordering the revision of the Dreyfus case, once more set her face toward the light, no one can foresee what she may not yet accomplish in the future. But it is indispensable that the first act of enlightened France should be to stamp out the iniquitous system which is mainly responsible for the deplorable condition of her affairs. Let her proceed as remorselessly against the spy as she has hitherto upheld him. Then, and then only, will the French Republic recover her own self-respect and the confidence of other nations.

Near Tangier.

From Good Words.

Quail on migration crouch in their hundreds in the waving barley, their grating note sounding within half a dozen yards of your horse's feet. Yet it is all but impossible to put them up, unless a dog used to the work is available. Another novelty is furnished to the visitor from the north in the shape of tortoises, though their numbers are so great that they cease, after the first outing or two, to attract attention. Somewhat more interesting than the common land species, already familiar on London barrows, are the long-necked water tortoises basking on the muddy bank of every wayside ditch and stream, apparently dead, yet far too wakeful to be caught.

Still more attractive than these half-torpid creatures are the wild swine, of which there is, given suitable conditions, a plentiful supply throughout the country. Those in the immediate neighborhood of Tangier, which keep pretty close to the district of Chaf-la-kab, are, by arrangement with the Moorish Government, preserved by the legations for sticking, so the visitor must keep his gun at half-cock and ride on should he, as recently happened to myself, gallop suddenly and without warning pell-mell into the midst of a large troop of these fearsome brutes.

Aristotle, I think it is, who somewhat loosely divides earth's mammals into two classes, those which, like the boar, have tusks, and those others that have not, and any one who has come thus abruptly on wild swine, even in peaceful mood, will in all probability, not quarrel with nature's provisions for limiting the brand. Not alone are the trim kitchen gardens of the Spartel lighthouse keeper raided by these omnivorous animals, but there is another offender in the shape of wild porcupines, one of which he has recently succeeded in domesticating.

Gunpowder in Hunting.

From Pall Mall Magazine.

A curious feature about this evolution in methods of hunting was the hesitation with which gunpowder was taken up by the great nobles. Not only did it take quite a century to familiarize hunters with it, but the evidence that has come down to us shows that the humble classes were the first to use it for shooting game. Maximilian, ardent sportsman that he was, tells us himself that he could shoot further and with greater accuracy with his crossbow than his keeper could with the fire-tube. To prove this he tells us the well-known story of a certain chamois standing at a distance of 200 fathoms, which, after being pronounced as too far off by his henchman, who was armed with one of the first sporting firearms mentioned in print, comes tumbling down, pierced at the first attempt, by the Emperor's bolt.

From other sources we learn of strict measures being adopted to prevent poachers and "woodloafers" using firearms, and this at a period when Princes still used the cumbrous crossbow and spear. It was only in the last quarter of the sixteenth century that firearms had ousted other weapons for certain forms of the chase, the deer-battue being among the latter.

French Colonies a Failure.

W. Alleyne Ireland in The December Atlantic.

France has obtained little honor and less profit from her colonial ventures. Her ambition has been to achieve in the tropics what England has achieved in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and her other non-tropical colonies—the founding of hardy dependencies, populated by a race mainly of the home stock, and bound to the mother country by all the ties of affection and loyalty—dependencies which in the hour of need would prove a source of strength to the nation.

The failure of France is due rather to the fundamental difficulties of tropical colonization than to the evil effects of maladministration; for it is doubtful whether even any of England's tropical possessions, loyal as they undoubtedly are, would prove a source of strength in time of war. Frenchmen have not emigrated to the French colonies, because to most white men the tropics offer little inducement as a home. The absence of all those conveniences and luxuries which form so large a part of our daily life becomes unendurable as soon as the novelty of a strange land has worn off.

Huxley and the Porter.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Old Alexander, the porter of the institution, and quite a distinguished character among the members of the society, was assisting the professor to hang the diagrams. The screen on which the diagrams were hung was not very large, and Huxley, do as he would, could not succeed without the blank corner of one diagram overlapping the illustration of another one on which he placed great importance. What was to be done? The Professor asked Alexander to bring a pair of scissors. The scissors were brought, but, as the joint was somewhat loose, the professor was not able to cut the paper, and he threw the scissors down in disgust, adding that they were useless. "Vera guid shears, professor," said Alexander. "I tell you they won't cut," said Huxley. "Try again," said Alexander; "they will cut."

The professor tried again, and, not succeeding, said somewhat angrily, "Bring me another pair of scissors." Lord (then Sir William) Armstrong stepped forward and ordered Alexander to go and buy a new pair. "Vera guid shears, Sir William," persisted Alexander, and, picking up the scissors from the table, and placing his thumb and forefinger into the handles, he stepped forward and asked Huxley how he wanted the paper cut. "Cut it there," said Huxley somewhat tartly, at the same time indicating the place with his forefinger.

Alexander took hold of the paper, and, inserting the scissors, pressed the blades together and cut off the required portion as neatly as if he had used a straight-edge; then, turning to the professor with a rather significant leer and twinkle of the eye, said, "Seegncé an' airt dinna ay gang thegither, professor!" Huxley and all present collapsed. Huxley put his hand into his pocket, and, taking out a sovereign, gave it to Alexander, adding at the same time, "You have done me." The same evening Alexander related the story with great gusto over a glass of whisky to a friend. When asked how he dared make so free with such a distinguished man, he replied with great emphasis, "Lord, mon, they bits o' professor bodies ken naething at a' except their bulks!"

Vixi.

I have lived and I have loved;
I have waked and I have slept;
I have sung and I have danced;
I have smiled and I have wept;
I have won and wasted treasure;
I have had my fill of pleasure;
And all these things were weariness,
And some of them were dreariness.
And all these things—but two things
Were emptiness and pain:
And Love—it was the best of them;
And Sleep—with all the rest of them.

—L. S., in The Sydney Bulletin.

Whitefield and the Actor.

From The Homiletic Review.

The best sketch of Whitefield's preaching I have found in the Memoirs of Cornelius Winter, who was a faithful companion and assistant of the immortal evangelist. Mr. Winter tells us that a famous comedian of the day, by name Shuter, often attended Mr. Whitefield's ministry. One of his famous stage characters was known by the name of Ramble. The biographer tells us that during the run of the performance of "Ramble" Shuter attended service on Sabbath morning at Tottenham Court Chapel and was seated in the pew exactly opposite to the pulpit. "While Mr. Whitefield was giving full sally to his soul, he fixed himself full against Shuter with his eye upon him, adding to what he had previously said: 'And thou, poor Ramble, who hast long rambled from Him, come you also—oh, end your rambling by coming to Jesus!'"

This was the whole tone of Whitefield's ministry. He preached the Gospel as if it were a message to every human soul: the worse the soul the more emphatic and direct the Gospel.

Street Arab and Chaplain.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

A poor little street arab was brought into the hospital by the police. He had been run over by an omnibus, and was badly injured. The Chaplain was sent for, as it was thought improbable that the boy would live many hours. With little tact the Chaplain began the interview thus: "My boy, the doctors think you are very much hurt. Have you been a good little boy?"

Boy (much bored)—You git aout!

Chaplain (shocked)—But I am afraid you are not a good little boy, and you know you may perhaps be going to die.

Boy (anxious to end the interview)—Well, t'ain't none o' your business, any'ow. Wot's me death got to do with you? 'Ave you got a pal in the coffin line?

It is pleasant to be able to relate that the boy finally recovered.

Beam Trawls of the North Sea.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Although the beam trawl is still very extensively used by both sailing and steam vessels, it is rapidly being superseded by the beamless trawls. These have a greater spread of net, and therefore an increased catching capacity, and as the latest form has two separate bodies in the net, one may still be fishing when the other has been torn away by sunken wreckage or rough ground. The successor to the trawl beam is a "shutter," as it is technically termed. Four shutters are carried by a screw trawler, two on the port and two on the starboard side. Over the pulley on the block suspended from the centre of the "shutter" runs a warp, or stout rope, fastened to one end of the mouth of the net; and another warp runs from a similar "shutter" forward. So with the other side of the vessel. With this, as with the beam trawl, the gear on only one side of the vessel at a time is employed, that on the other being a reserve.

By means of a small vertical boiler the heavy work of getting up the trawl on board sailing smacks is now done—a great advance on the old days when this laborious work was done by hand. Smacksmen are not specially clever engineers, and sometimes when the boiler and engine go wrong they do not know quite what to do. Then their native resource asserts itself, and they make ready to grapple with the enemy. If a boiler is obstructed, they argue, the thing to be done is to remove the obstruction. Cases have been known in which this has been accomplished by firing up for every ounce of steam the boiler is worth, then retiring to the most remote part of the bows until the pressure has done its work. As a rule this rough but dangerous method is successful, but sometimes there are nasty accidents on board the smacks through explosions.

Mary Had a Little Lamb.

Bernard Shaw in The Academy.

It was, I hold, manifestly iniquitous of Mary. My own case offers probably the best example of the advantages that Mary might have known had she abstained from her hideous and hateful carnivorous habits. There are certain questions on which I am, like most Socialists, an extreme individualist. I believe that only upon a vegetarian regimen can good work be done. Had I, like Mary, taken a lamb, even a "little" lamb, (although nothing but a cowardly, essentially rotten system of society could descend to this paltry attempt at palliation,) I could never have risen to the eminent place I now occupy. Vegetarianism is the foundation of the finest intellectual triumphs.

I wrote "Mrs. Warren's Profession" on lentil soup, "You Never Can Tell" on beans, and "Candida" on potatoes; for although as an Irishman I can pretend to patriotism neither for the country I have abandoned nor the country that has ruined it, I retain the national love for the potato. To resume, the "Quintessence of Ibsenism" was written on cabbage, and "The Perfect Wagnerite" (due in the course of a week or so, and the most masterly exposition of Wagner that will ever appear) on savory pie. And these are great works. Has Mary, I ask, done anything of the kind? I will wager that she has not. And why has she not? Because her intellect is dulled, her sight dimmed and rendered abnormal, her sympathy blunted, her logical faculty bemused, by this infernal lamb.

The Chinese Chopstick.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

With the evidences of Asiatic contact supposed to be so strong in Central America, one might have imagined that so useful a device as the simple chopsticks would have secured a footing. These two sticks, held in one hand and known in China as "hasteners, or nimble lads," are certainly the most useful, the most economical, and the most efficient device for their purposes ever invented by man. Throughout that vast Asian region, embracing a population of 500,000,000, the chopstick is used as a substitute for fork, tongs, and certain forms of tweezers. Even fish, omelet, and cake are separated with the chopsticks, and the cook, the street scavenger, and the watch repairer use this device in the form of iron, long bamboo, and delicate ivory.

The bamboo chopstick was known in China 1,000 B. C., and shortly after this date the ivory form was devised. Their use is one of great antiquity in Japan, as attested by references to it in the ancient records of that country. One may search in vain for the trace of any object in the nature of a chopstick in Central or South America. Knitting needles of wood are found in the work baskets associated with ancient Peruvian mummies, but the chopstick has not been found. Curious pottery rests for the chopsticks are exhumed in Japan, but even this enduring testimony of its early use is yet to be revealed in this country.

PAX BRITANNICA.

Alfred Austin in London Times.

I.

Behind her rolling ramparts England lay,
Impregnable, and girt by cliff-built towers,
Weaving to peace and plenty, day by day,
The long-drawn hours.

II.

In peace Spring freed her flocks and showered her grain,
Summer sate smiling under peaceful leaves,
And Autumn piled on the unwarlike wain
Her sickled sheaves.

III.

And white-winged keels flew fluttering to her shore,
Laden with Eastern bale or Southern fleece;
And from the fields of far-off labor bore
The spoils of Peace.

IV.

Then, seeing Her within her waves so blest,
The jealous nations, panoplied alike,
Said, "Look, She wears no armor on her breast:
What if we strike?"

V.

But She, of their base greed and armed array
Haughtily heedless, moated by her main,
Still across ocean plowed her peaceful way,
In strong disdain.

VI.

Then each to other muttered, "Now at last
Her splendor shall be ours, and we shall slake
Our envy. She is pillowed on her Past,
And will not wake."

VII.

Slowly as stirs a lion from his bed,
Lenethens his limbs, and crisps his mane,
She rose.
Then shook out all her strength, and, flashing, said,
"Where are my foes?"

VIII.

Thus to herself She did herself reveal,
Swiftly yet calmly put her armor on.
And, round her Empire sentineled in steel,
Like morning shone!

IX.

From field and forge there thronged embattled hosts,
And that one struck the anvil, this the lyre,
And from the furnaces of war her coasts
Were fringed with fire.

X.

Dazed and dismayed, they veiled their futile vow;
Some fain would be her friend, and some would nu se
Their hate till they could curb the might that now
They could but curse.

XI.

But they who watch from where the west wind blows,
Since great themselves, proud that their kith are great,
Said, "See what comes when England with her foes
Speaks at the gate!"

XII.

Then back to loom and share her people poured,
Chanting peace-paeans as they reaped and gleaned,
While, gazing worldward, on her undrawn sword
Watchful She leaned.

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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Members New York Stock Exchange,
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24 Broad St., New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
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Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
" of the N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
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Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
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Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
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BANKERS,
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R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 New Street, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Orders Executed for Investment or on Margin.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

ENNIS & STOPPANI,
34 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale.
STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON,
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Write or call for DAILY MARKET LETTER giving INFORMATION OF ESPECIAL VALUE. FREE upon application; also monthly table showing prices Stocks, Cotton, and Produce. Telephone "365 Broad."
BRANCH OFFICE.
For the accommodation of customers we have opened Branch Office at
No. 1,300 BROADWAY, cor. 34th St.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS SECURED ON PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, MD., (MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,) issue of December 1, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates for redemption on December 1, 1898, at the Office of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, or of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, / JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1896, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
JOHN K. COWEN, / OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

American Air Power,
Tin Plate,
Continental Tobacco,
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
4835 & 4836 CORTLANDT.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE &CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Activity on the Stock Exchange during the last week did not much lessen. Quotations did not fall. For the most part advances were scored. Not many gains of consequence are to be reported, but on an average the tendency was toward better prices. There is more significance in this than on the surface appears.

The Wall Street situation seems to have resolved itself into about this: People who own stocks have confidence that they are bound toward better values, and acting on this confidence they refuse to sell, waiting to reap the advantages of the further advances upon which they count. This optimistic sentiment has been increasing so much recently that it has proved to be controlling in the security market in the face of tremendous sales for the account of important interests hitherto carrying hit and miss collections of stocks and bonds in waiting for a market upon which to unload.

The average man who owns stocks now expects to get from 20 to 50 per cent. more for them soon than now is the offered price. Indications of this sentiment show on every side. It is the theory of the average owner of stocks now that present prices are showing strength in the face of depressing influences manifold; and these theorists commit themselves to the belief that from this time forward advances will be much easier than has been the rule up to this time, handicaps till now having been heavy. Further than this—so the argument runs—they who so far have been aggressively bearish are now whipped over to the bull side, anxious to help values toward a higher level. If this be a fair representation of what the situation is, higher quotations ought to be made without much difficulty.

Stocks in Wall Street are being pyramided. The average trader, having made money on the long side, has already once or twice doubled his line, and is now ready to double again if quotations but run smoothly somewhat higher. This situation is representative. Not one or two traders or a few groups are in performances like this, but such performances make the rule. Optimism is controlling. Few doubters appear anywhere, no operator of consequence is fighting the market's betterment. Nine out of ten influences showing on the surface of the market are helping advances.

It will require something more than the disclosure of ordinary bad factors to disturb or disorganize. Market values cannot be upset by anything short of trouble exceedingly serious, sudden, and unexpected.

If some catastrophe should, however, intervene, knocking down quotations materially, there might be enforced liquidation on a large scale; but anything short of such unhappiness can hardly be expected to do damage of consequence.

The public temper is confident, enthusiastic. Market values are keyed to calculations based exclusively on cheerfulness over the business situation. They will have to be bad breaks which induce contrary theories, contrary influences.

Standard railway stocks have throughout the week been strong. Increases in earnings are helpful. What is of consequence, too, is that inside interests have been buying securities confidently right along, expecting apparently a showing which will indicate that current dividend disbursements are smaller than they shoul be.

But it is in the trust stocks that Wall Street just now is most active. It is regarding such "securities" that Wall Street is doing most dreaming. Among the older industrial stocks manipulative contests proceed on a scale more interesting than ordinarily is the rule. In Sugar and in Tobacco especially there seems to be progressing an exceptional fight. The Sugar Trust, confronted by record-breaking competition, is losing money, its 3 per cent. quarterly dividends hardly being now one-half earned. During the coming week official action is to determine whether unearned dividends will or will not be paid by the Sugar Trust. Wall Street is persuaded that the regular 3 per cent. quarterly dividend will be distributed, and on this theory the professionals of the Stock Exchange have been buying Sugar Trust shares heavily, a large speculative holding of such stock being now more in evidence than at any time for years past. During the past week Wall Street has been filled with representations that the Sugar Trust was about to absorb outside and independent refineries, and reports of this sort have been helpful to the campaign for advancing prices; yet, as a matter of fact, nowhere is there any real warrant for forecasting what Sugar Trust Directors may do. That action, when it does take place, may be, however, exceedingly influential. If the regular dividend be declared it is improbable that much of a market fluctuation will celebrate the accomplishment; but if for any reason whatsoever there should be reduction from the 3 per cent. quarterly divident it is certain that there would be recessions in price—even sensational recessions. In the end, of course, whatever a corporation earns must measure what its market value should be, but, as in the Sugar Trust case, manipulation may be effective and temporarily set aside normal rules. But on one thing agreement is held among all conservative men in Wall Street, that such a trade fight as is now waging in the Sugar Trust quarter cannot proceed without imposing severe losses, and it is impossible to find in calculating circles anywhere one single warrant for the theory that the present fight is, or to any extent can be, helpful to Sugar Trust stock. The competition confronting the Sugar Trust is real.

In Tobacco Trust the Sugar Trust situation is practically duplicated. Competition is aggressive. Dividends earned in the past are not at all certain of maintenance. Profits hitherto easily gathered in are now being reached for by outsiders.

In practically every one of the trust stocks there has developed or is developing a trade situation inimical to monopoly—providing effective competition, reducing net profits, threatening much that is commercially hurtful. For a time stock market manipulation may help sustain Sugar Trust quotations, Tobacco Trust quotations, Cotton Oil quotations—so maintain quotations for the stocks of all the manipulated trusts, big and little—but unmistakable is the warning that such manipulation as has recently been in evidence cannot be permanently a sufficient prop.

Meanwhile in a hundred quarters are indications that it is the controlling view in financial circles that the time is ripe for combinations and consolidations and trusts of all sorts. Not less than a score of new trusts have been entered upon the Wall Street list within the last month, and the prospectuses of twoscore more are in view. Tin plate and silver plate, pianomaking and clock manufactures, oyster catching, and beeswax making—the list is too long for recitation; almost in every Wall Street office are to be found promoters of some combination, proposing to extinguish competition, proposing to make profits for anybody with a dollar to invest. Such things are being overdone.

Strength in the Wall Street market is contributed more by easy money than through any other factor. Funds continue here plentiful, though stringency increases throughout Europe. Gold imports which recently seemed promising are now not likely soon to begin.

Almost the only bear feature in the situation is that the rank and file in Wall Street are heavily loaded—that most commission houses are now carrying twice and four times as many stocks as for a long time past they have averaged.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was less active than those of recent Saturdays, and, except in some industrial shares and specialties, was lacking in interest. Scant attention was given the usually conspicuous railroad shares, speculation shifting to the specialties, many of which showed new strength and activity. The general market was ragged and inclined to be soft, although but few of the losses made during the day were large enough to be considered of consequence. Stocks were not so much under pressure as on Friday, but the general market did not enjoy any great support.

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London operations in this market were small, the arbitrage houses trading in only 7,000 or 8,000 shares of stock, the bulk of which was sold. In Atchison common and one or two of the other lower-priced international shares, however, London continued a buyer.

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Sugar Trust, the Federal Steel stocks, Metropolitan Street Railway, Pacific Mail, the Southern Railways, and Tennessee Coal and Iron were the most active stocks. Shorts in Sugar Trust covered to some extent, and among the professional traders there seemed to be a disposition to bull the stock, because no further cuts in refined sugar prices were announced. The buyers also went back to predictions of the regular quarterly dividend on Sugar Trust as a bull argument. Federal Steel stocks were also features of the industrial group, the preferred making a fractional gain, while the common dropped back and closed with a loss. Inside interests were steady buyers, and commission houses were also active in the preferred stock. The purchase by Flower interests of a heavy block of Federal Steel preferred was responsible for a generally bullish feeling on the property.

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Tennessee Coal and Iron was bulled aggressively on reports that it is to be taken into the Federal Steel Company and on general iron trade improvement. The Pacific Mail strength was explained by vague gossip of developments shortly to be announced. Talk of Metropolitan Street Railway stock going on a 7 per cent. basis in the near future was responsible for that stock's activity, while the stories regarding outside interests having announced their willingness to build the underground road were used as a bear point on Manhattan Elevated. In the Granger list there was a little activity, and the Street gave but little attention to the group. Chicago Great Western preferred A came in for some of the bull talk, because of the meeting next week of the company's Directors, at which a semi-annual dividend is to be declared on the stock.

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On many properties which have not as yet attained to much conspicuousness or activity there was yesterday continued favorable talk. Ontario and Western interests were talking bullishly on their stock and in conservative quarters Pennsylvania Railroad seemed to have gained great favor. Wheeling and Lake Erie people talked confidently of developments after the new company takes control of the road, and pointed out the marked improvement in the property since the receivership. August and September figures showed a substantial balance for the second preferred stock after payment of proportionate charges on the funded debt and proportionate and 4 per cent. dividends on the first preferred.

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The feature of the weekly bank statement was an increase in loans of $6,327,000. Deposits increased nearly $6,800,000. Surplus reserve showed a decrease of $1,259,000. The banks gained nearly $5,000,000 in cash holdings. New York associated banks now have a total reserve of nearly $215,000,000, which is more than $17,000,000 beyond legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating about $790,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $697,000,000.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $10,500 3s, coupon, at 106.

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In State bonds, $55,000 Virginia deferred 6s trust receipts, sold at 7@7¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	½	Laclede Gas pf.	1¼
Am. Tobacco	½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Central Pacific pf.	½	Morris & Essex	4
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Pacific Mail	1⅞
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	⅝	Southern Pacific	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	½	U. S. Express	4
Ft. W. & D. C. sta.	2½	U. S. Rubber	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits pf.	½	Internat. Paper pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	⅞
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	¾	Manhattan Consol.	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit Co.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Pennsylvania R. R.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	½	Reading 1st pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Great North. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Illinois Central	¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1	Ore. S. L. con.	1½
Green Bay deb., A.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st,	
Kings Co. El. 1st.	1	Tenn. Div.	1
Mex. Cent. con. 4s.	½		

Bond Declined.

Colorado, Hocking Valley & Tol., $35 paid. 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $173,988,718; balance, $9,611,855; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $604,388.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞@4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long, and 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as followst Chicago—5c discount. Boston—8@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE PROSPEROUS WEST.

Mr. Percival Kuhne of the Stock Exchange banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne returned last week to the city after a visit to several of the Western States. Mr. Kuhne comes back convinced of the high degree of prosperity in the Granger communities, and he regards their present condition as a most remarkable illustration of the rapid conversion of an important section of the country from heavy indebtedness into a prosperous and money-depositing centre. Mr. Kuhne saw numerous evidences of the awakening of speculative enterprise in the West, and he believes the outlook for Winter crops is so bright as to insure the American agriculturist another year of large profits—strengthening his already satisfactory position. Mr. Kuhne yesterday gave his views—the result of his observations—to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Although the evidences of brightening times have for some time past been well reflected here, it was nevertheless an agreeable surprise, during my recent visit in the West, to see the unusual and actual prosperity of the farmers in our principal Granger States—Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas. A few years ago, during the time of depression, the farmers in these States were heavy sufferers; they were compelled to mortgage their farms, became heavily in debt, and were altogether in a bad financial condition. This state of affairs was naturally much felt by the banks, upon whom the burdens of the farmers largely fell.

"To-day, with two successful years of crops behind them, particularly with the benefits derived by them through the Leiter boom, they are rapidly paying off their mortgages, and in some instances are lenders of money. Formerly where they with the greatest difficulty secured loans on their farms, paying 7 to 9 per cent. for the accommodation, they to-day can easily procure such loans at 5½ and 6 per cent.

"It is a well-known fact that when the farmer has money and is prosperous trade correspondingly improves, and should no disturbing element intervene there is every reason to believe that this country will enjoy great prosperity during the coming year. The outlook for the coming Winter crop is encouraging, and it is confidently expected that a third good year will further increase the prosperity of our Western friends.

"The great revival of commercial and industrial activity has, of course, had a most decided effect upon the business of the Western banks. The large amount of cash realized by the farmers for their products has enabled the banks, through the increase in their deposits, to turn many of their inactive assets, which they were carrying on real estate, into live assets. This, of course, places the banks in a position to liberally aid their customers in the development of the enlarged business opportunities offered. In many instances, in fact, the banks informed me that they were compelled to place their money in the East, having more funds at their disposal than they could profitably employ in sound paying enterprises at home.

"A conservative spirit is reigning side by side with the natural awakening of speculative enterprise, engendered by our large and growing resources from farm and industry.

"It is to be hoped that the settlement of the currency question will be soon undertaken and brought to a successful issue. With this one cloud removed, which at present appears to be the only one hanging over us, prosperity, which is already felt in industrial and commercial circles, will further continue."

NO FEAR OF TIGHTER MONEY.

Views expressed recently by men prominent in financial circles regarding the probable course of the money market have presented substantial unanimity on the point that no reason exists for any material stiffening of money rates. In some quarters, however, it has been feared that, as the coming disbursement season approaches, a different sentiment may become manifest. President Frederick B. Schenck of the Mercantile National Bank, who is regarded as a conservative and thoughtful student of matters relating to the financial situation, is one of those who do not think that any material change will be brought about in the money market on this account. Mr. Schenck views the general business situation with cheerfulness and looks for an enlarged export field for American products. Speaking to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on current business and financial conditions, Mr. Schenck said:

"There is little change to be noted in the business and financial situation. Reports from mercantile concerns show fairly good business, and every expression of opinion that is to be heard regarding the outlook is of an encouraging nature. There has been a large increase in investment property values, not to be called too great an increase, however, and the higher values appear to be warranted by the condition of these properties.

"Everywhere there is a surplus of money. This is shown on all sides. In the West particularly there is a plethora of it. I understand that Western banks have come to New York and invested in commercial paper at as low a rate as 3 per cent. It will be remarked that it is rather significant to see the West looking to the East for a market for its surplus funds. There is a large amount of money in every part of the country available for loaning purposes.

"Preparations are now in order for the large disbursements to be made in January. It is not at all likely that the contraction of loans usual around disbursement time will cause any stringency in the money market. With the vast sums of loanable money now on hand, it is exceedingly improbable that rates will be materially affected by reason of these coming disbursements. The money plethora is a condition that exerts an effective influence.

"In the industrial lines much more is to be heard regarding amalgamations, consolidations, and extensions than new enterprises. But the volume of general trading continues to grow, and business is now freer from impending uncertainties than it has been for two years past. During that time there constantly has been something ahead of the business world that produced timidity and tended to retard or hinder industrial operations. It now seems as if these obstacles to development in many directions were largely, if not altogether, removed, and that little is in the way of healthy, prosperous business.

"The people, to all appearances, have plenty of money to spend. I am told by some of our merchants that their collections have never been so good as in the past month. They say that a larger percentage of accounts is being paid. This is conclusive evidence that their customers have the money to give.

"What is going on in the field of exportation of American products is certainly satisfactory. We are producers of such enormous quantities of merchandise more than we need that we are compelled to find all the time new markets for it. American merchandise is now in demand abroad, where but quite recently our business men had no opportunity to dispose of their goods. Markets this year have been found for the overproduction of American merchandise that were closed to us in previous years. Exports of manufactured articles are larger now than they ever were before.

"One merchant remarked to me recently that he could not tell where his goods went to that were shipped abroad. It seemed, he said, that they were being put into a big hole that could never be filled. When, not long ago, a traveling representative of another concern telegraphed his first order from abroad it was so large that the firm concluded a mistake had been made, and before executing it they wired a message to verify the order. This house manufactures an article which pays a duty on the raw material, but when the goods are exported they obtain a rebate, and they are thus enabled to compete with the other side. Their export trade is becoming so extensive that the firm is considering the advisability of enlarging its factory in order to supply the demand. Another manufacturer with whom I was talking, the maker of a product of cotton, also spoke of what he termed a most gratifying enlargement of the export business they were doing. There are, no doubt, many other instances of this kind.

"In the American business situation there are more favorable factors showing at present than have been known at any time within two years, and there are many indications of growing prosperity around us."

COTTON MILL STOCKS.

An indication of the improving state of the American cotton trade—a significant straw showing progress in one great industry—is the fact that present prices of New England cotton mill shares are higher than have prevailed for years, and that their recent upward course has shown a steadily increasing disposition among investment interests to favor the shares of textile concerns. For quite a long time the cotton manufacturing industry in New England was seriously depressed, owing to the falling off in the demand for mill products generally, and to the grave difficulties so frequently presented by labor problems and the competition of Southern mills paying lower wages. In a situation full of improvement everywhere else, and during a period of restored confidence in business circles throughout the country, the New England mills alone afforded comfort to the pessimist and the bear.

There has, however, been a satisfactory settlement of all labor troubles in that section, better demand for textile fabrics has appeared, and Southern competition, at one time expected to become a permanently dangerous opposing force, is not now regarded with apprehension and anxiety. A better general tone is prevalent in the cotton manufacturing districts of the East, as the natural outcome of more favorable conditions, and the investing public has shown a quickening of pulse and an eagerness to take up the mill stocks at prices representing substantial advances.

Buyers of these industrial stocks seem especially desirous of securing New Bedford and Fall River mill securities. In the former city the shares of a spinning mill which pays a 6 per cent. annual dividend have risen to $145, while those of another New Bedford concern which were offered at auction within the past fortnight were withdrawn in the face of a bid of $135. In half a dozen other instances similar developments have been taking place in these industrials. When the selling price of the shares of representative cotton manufacturing properties shows a tendency so strongly upward, the mill business of New England may be said to have outlived its depression and to be again attaining a strong position. Purchasers of such shares at big advances can hardly be inclined to the opinion that unsoundness exists in the New England industrial situation. And while the disposition to buy mill stocks spreads, holders only let go at good profits.

Coincident with this confidence and betterment in the Eastern manufacturing localities comes the news of strikes in Southern cotton mills. A short time ago the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Association proposed a reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages of operatives, this reduction to go into effect immediately. Business, it was said, did not warrant a continuance of the scale of wages ruling. The wage workers have organized, and will not agree to any reduction, and from the mills of Augusta, Ga., alone 3,000 of them went out on strike. In other mills over 30,000 operatives are watching the contest, and stand ready to tie up the mills if the dispute is not soon arranged. It is not believed that Southern mill owners, who have been enabled by existing cheap labor to accept contracts at low prices, will emerge from any such contest in a better position than they now occupy, so far as competition is concerned. According to the annual report on the cotton manufacturing industry, made by the State Statistician of North Carolina last month, the average length of the working day of cotton operatives is eleven and three-quarters hours.

Regarding cotton manufacturing in the South, a New England authority states that the question of output under cheap labor is a strong deterrent to the erection of branch cotton mills in the South by Northern manufacturers. He adds:

"There is no profit in having high cost machinery turning out only a minimum amount of product with the fixed charges as large as though the product was one-third more. This has been considered by every practical cotton manufacturer who has thought of locating in the South, and whenever Northern manufacturers have erected a mill in any Southern locality it has been in the belief that eventually the machinery must be speeded up so that its capacity would be as great as the same class of machinery in the North.

"That this is possible is not denied, but now that it is being done, a very important factor in the cheap production of cotton cloth is likely to be eliminated, as the help are insisting upon an increase in their wages commensurate with the extra exertion needed to operate the looms and spinning frames under the new conditions. The help in the South give every promise of being most efficient mill workers, as they grasp readily the ideas relating to their business and soon become adepts at it. In this regard they are not behind the employes in our New England mills, but not having been required to work at more than a moderate pace, they are not as yet as well adapted to swift-running machinery.

"With time, this will come, however, but when they are able to do the same work I think they will be getting practically the same wages that are being paid for similar work in the North."

Attention is, therefore, being directed by New England cotton manufacturing interests to permanent improvement of local conditions and thus placing the industry in a position to secure every possible contract. Southern competition causes less uneasiness than formerly.

Investments in the cotton industries some years ago brought immense profits. With those returns the present dividends compare unfavorably; seem insignificant, in fact. It is, however, realized that investment conditions have changed everywhere, and that but a moderate return from capital is to be expected. It is also appreciated that the present earnings from such investments are obtained with a minimum of risk. The situation is summed up by a New England cotton manufacturer in this way:

"In my opinion, our cotton mills have seen their worst days, the cotton-cloth business is in a healthier condition now than for a long time past, we are giving some attention to exporting goods, and best of all, the South, from which so much was feared, is coming up to our level as regards the hours of labor, wages paid, and the restriction of child labor within reasonable limits."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The local and Chicago wheat markets closed dull but steady yesterday, while the post-market curb dealings showed a tendency to easiness. The passing of the December future into delivery stage was without incident because of the easy liquidation and the switching into May. At the close of transactions December wheat was but a shade lower in Chicago than it was a week ago, while May was ⅜c. higher and ¾c. above December. In New York, December was ½c. higher than on Nov. 26 and May ½c. higher, but 2¼c. under December. Cash wheat was 76¾c., or ⅜c. over the price of Nov. 3 last. The long interest on the Produce Exchange was last evening confident that the weak element had been shaken out and that an 80c. cash basis would be reached before Dec. 31.

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The course of the leading futures at Chicago and New York during the week is shown in these tables of actual closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Nov. 26.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.
December	65⅝	66¼	65⅝	65¼	66	65¼	65½
May	65⅞	66¼	65⅞	65¾	66¾	66½	66¾

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Nov. 26.	Nov. 28.	Nov. 29.	Nov. 30.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 2.	Dec. 3.
December	73¼	73⅝	73¼	72⅝	73¾	73⅝	73⅝
May	70⅝	71¼	71	70⅞	71⅝	71¼	71½

The week was one of large export dealings, the banner day being Thursday, with clearances of 1,100,000 bushels of wheat and 121,300 barrels of flour, equivalent in the aggregate to about 1,650,000 bushels of wheat. Corn helped to steady the wheat market by its firm position on the estimate of a 1,800,000,000-bushel crop and doubt that more than three-fifths of it is merchantable on the strict European standard. Nothing received from Argentina warrants the estimate that the export surplus of the Republic's 1898-9 crop will exceed 40,000,000 bushels. News of our Winter's wheat crop is about balanced between failure and promise, with the element of increased acreage a bear factor on prices.

***

There is no evidence that there has been any replenishing of stocks either here or in Europe. The Liverpool market should be a gauge of the general European stock condition, and this table is instructive:

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	Dec. 1, '98.	Nov. 1, '98.	Dec. 1, '97.
Wheat, centals	319,000	368,000	1,799,000
Corn, centals	327,000	479,000	582,000
Flour, sacks	46,000	41,000	62,000

This is about half of this mart's requirements. Our exports are at the rate of European consumption alone. Without data as to our invisible supply and a correct idea of what is left of the Winter and Spring crops of 1898, and what we need for home consumption, seeding, and stocks, it is difficult to form judgment on how much more we can spare for the needs of our transatlantic customers. In such circumstances there should be activity one way or the other in the December delivery this week, and its position ought to be reflected strongly in the May deal. Much will depend on Western receipts and their absorption. The grading of the corn crop and the demand for it will be another factor.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¼, to 9⅛, and Atchison, ⅛, to 17⅛. Declined—Pennsylvania, 1, to 61⅜; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 114⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 77⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 122, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝. St. Paul at 117¾. Louisville and Nashville at 65, Union Pacific preferred at 71⅝, and Erie first preferred at 36⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110 7-16, for money and were unchanged, at 110⅝, for the account. The Bank of England lost £261,000 bullion on balance.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand, decrease, 7,600,000 marks; Treasury notes, decrease, 440,000 marks; other securities, decrease, 15,380,000 marks; notes in circulation, increase, 24,680,000 marks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	234½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway com.	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	390	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	54	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¾	95½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38	38½
Union Ferry	43½	44½
Union Ferry bonds	102	108

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76¼
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	33	36
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29	29¼
Amsterdam preferred	67¾	68½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¼	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15½	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105¼
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	320	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	138	141
Standard Gas pf.	153	158
Standard Gas, New York 1st

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS. NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

The Mechanics' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

33 WALL STREET.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1810.

DIRECTORS:

HORACE E. GARTH, PRESIDENT. | ALEXANDER E. ORR, VICE-PRES.
HENRY E. NESMITH. | HENRY HENTZ.
CHARLES H. ISHAM. | CHARLES M. PRATT.
LOWELL LINCOLN. | HENRY TALMADGE.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

STATEMENT CONDITION DECEMBER 1, 1898.

Capital Stock - - - - $2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits - - - - 2,071,100.00

DEPOSITS:

Banks, . $4,547,500.00
Individuals, 10,384,600.00 14,932,100.00

$19,003,200.00

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

COMPARATIVE CONDITION OF THE

Tradesmens National Bank,

PHILADELPHIA.

Compiled from reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

RESOURCES.

	Dec., 1896.	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1898.
Loans and Discounts	$1,194,180.62	$1,776,127.05	$2,333,745.11
U. S. Bonds	500,000.00	450,000.00	655,000.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	93,436.62	15,000.00	65,995.04
Stocks, Securities, etc.	680,119.08	598,524.51	432,790.28
Furniture and Fixtures	17,500.00	17,420.50	17,420.50
Real Estate and Mortgages	62,967.64	61,703.13	49,227.28
Due from Other Banks	350,685.83	610,952.38	696,761.48
Due from Reserve Agents	361,034.27	565,489.98	489,341.90
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	358,156.70	681,070.90	1,326,770.59
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer	18,000.00	20,250.00	19,577.50
	$3,636,080.76	$4,796,538.45	$6,086,629.68

LIABILITIES.

	Dec., 1896.	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1898.
Capital	$500,000.00	$500,000.00	$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits	217,233.00	225,580.56	241,069.75
Circulation	274,000.00	399,687.50	391,500.00
Deposits, Individual	1,453,678.57	2,684,241.81	3,623,998.68
Deposits, Banks	841,169.19	987,028.58	1,116,061.30
Deposits, U. S. Government	Nil.	Nil.	214,000.00
Bills Payable	350,000.00	Nil.	Nil.
	$3,636,080.76	$4,796,538.45	$6,086,629.68

[No. 3415.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 1st, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,526,632.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	170,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	700,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	98,560.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	59,524.97
Stocks, securities, &c.	947,016.76
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	534,412.70
Due from State banks and bankers	71,102.29
Checks and other cash items	10,963.19
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,259,619.54
Notes of other National banks	35,115.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	331.92
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $1,830,456.35	
Legal-tender notes 1,051,055.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 210,000.00	
	3,091,511.35
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	7,650.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)	10,000.00
Total	$15,522,439.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	107,237.48
National bank notes outstanding	188,290.00
Due to other National banks	$5,698,808.08
Due to State banks and bankers	2,541,774.47
Individual deposits subject to check	4,410,327.84
Demand certificates of deposit	23,873.00
Certified checks	777,798.76
Cashier's checks outstanding	366,830.29
United States deposits	657,500.00
	14,476,912.39
Total	$15,522,439.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. F. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1898.

W. K. CLEVERLEY, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

S. G. BAYNE,
DANL. O'DAY,
STUART G. NELSON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK

of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 1st, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$68,785,089.07
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	281.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	22,479,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand	401,890.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,671,725.28
Stocks, securities, &c.	7,086,660.85
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,167,003.59
Due from State and bankers	249,250.46
Checks and other cash items	446,992.74
Exchanges for Clearing House	13,360,490.91
Notes of other National banks	15,830.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	368.25
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Gold $24,872,158.00	
Legal tenders 3,638,669.00	
	28,510,827.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	40,500.00
Total	$142,315,319.55

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)	4,281,116.51
National bank notes outstanding	757,500.00
Dividends unpaid	1,390.00
Provident reserve fund	$10,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	65,807,083.02
Demand certificates of deposit	20,601.25
Certified checks	5,688,924.40
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,816,700.77
	$74,143,264.44
Due to other National banks	$20,873,259.08
Due to State banks and bankers	8,545,589.52
	29,418,848.60
United States deposits	22,201,200.00
	125,763,813.04
United States bond account	10,512,000.00
Total	$142,315,319.55

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

Correct—Attest:

SAMUEL SLOAN,
WILLIAM DOUGLAS SLOANE, } Directors.
JAMES H. POST.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of December, 1898.

GEO. H. COREY, Notary Public, New York County.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $1,259,625. The banks now hold $17,097,950 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.	Changes.
Loans	$691,419,800	$697,747,400	*$6,327,600
Deposits	782,729,300	789,525,800	*6,796,500
Circulation	16,830,900	16,489,200	*108,300
Legal tenders	53,558,400	56,017,100	*458,700
Specie	158,481,500	158,482,900	*119,200
Reserve	214,039,900	214,479,400	*439,500
Res. required	196,682,325	197,381,450	*1,699,125
Surplus	18,357,575	17,097,950	†1,259,625

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,700	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,606,450	59,143,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,686,450	53,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	26,726,800	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,525
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,361,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	36,726,800	47,668,575	17,006,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,941,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	44,493,475	47,003,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,800
June 11	53,911,475	47,801,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,289,150	21,917,825
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,875	22,287,275
July 16	49,325,450	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,351,725	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,722,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	35,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,106,350	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,617,700	8,886,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,875	10,454,375
Sept. 24	2,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,748,600	13,485,500	15,559,200
Oct. 15	19,661,550	14,614,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,904,700	14,960,900
Oct. 29	26,091,550	24,271,800	17,463,225
Nov. 5	19,023,050	21,181,225	14,510,975
Nov. 12	15,011,800	27,765,150	23,503,925
Nov. 19	16,687,375	23,408,250	29,305,575
Nov. 26	18,357,575	22,560,925	31,411,625
Dec. 3	17,097,950	28,122,950	32,464,400

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$17,097,950	1893	$76,098,900
1897	22,122,950	1892	8,493,750
1896	32,464,400	1891	13,863,625
1895	21,294,275	1890	*2,429,650
1894	52,220,900	1889	703,100

*Deficit.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 3, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$827,149,396	$635,871,730	+30.1
Boston	98,659,960	89,990,421	+ 9.6
Philadelphia	67,625,865	69,180,408	— 2.2
Baltimore	13,143,949	14,986,553	+21.2
Chicago	106,013,897	99,571,824	+ 6.5
St. Louis	29,847,549	29,408,629	+ 0.8
New Orleans	11,904,774	11,721,077	+ 1.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,190,145,190	$950,710,442	+21.9
Other cities, 5 days	190,018,463	170,018,946	+11.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,349,168,653	$1,120,729,388	+20.4
All cities, 1 day	298,988,807	248,678,030	+20.2
Total, all cities, for week	$1,648,152,460	$1,369,407,418	+20.4

Complete returns for the week ended Dec. 3 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 21 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 36 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 86 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 10.6 per cent., compared with 1896 a gain of 20.8 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 17.1 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $7,258,886. The imports of specie were $196,028, and the exports of specie $1,120,007.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 3, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	50	Adams Express	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	.....
30⅜	31½	125	American Malting Co	31	31	31	31	.....
82½	84	371	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	.....
34½	34⅝	630	American Cotton Oil	34	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅛
88	88½	335	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
143	148	20	American Express	143	143	143	143	.....
12¾	12¼	2,130	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
36	36⅜	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
127½	127⅝	27,344	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128½	128¾	128½	127⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	34	1,365	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	33⅝	34	33⅝	34	+ ¼
96	97½	155	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜	.....
136	136¼	3,420	American Tobacco	135½	136⅜	135¼	136¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	16⅝	2,010	At., T. & S. F.	16½	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
46¼	46½	4,140	At., T. & S. F. pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46½	46½	— ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	500	B. & O., all in. pd.	58½	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	.....
45	45½	100	B. & O., when iss.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
4⅜	4½	2,560	Bay State Gas	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
68⅞	69	4,860	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68⅝	69¼	68⅝	69	.....
54⅜	54½	400	Canada Southern	54	54⅜	54	54½	— ⅛
85	85⅞	100	Canadian Pacific	85⅜	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝	+ ⅛
33½	33⅝	3,850	Central Pacific	32½	34⅛	32½	33⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	24½	2,203	Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
119½	119½	200	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119½	119¾	119½	119¾	+ ⅛
58½	59	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	59	59	59	59	+1½
110⅜	111	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	— ½
14⅞	15	1,580	Chicago Great West.	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	.....
48¼	48⅜	155	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ⅛
79¼	79⅜	300	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	78⅞	79⅜	78⅞	79⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
31	32	137	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31½	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
114	114½	5,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	114	114¼	114	114⅜	— ⅛
162⅜	162⅝	30	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	163½	163½	162⅝	162⅝	.....
129¾	130⅛	350	Chicago & Northw.	129¾	130¼	129¾	129¾	+ ⅛
108⅞	108⅝	835	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108	108¼	107⅞	108¼	+ ⅛
31	32	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
41¼	41⅜	200	C., C., C. & St. L.	41½	41¼	41¼	41½	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅜	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
40	45	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
24	25	1,540	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23	25½	23	25¼	+2¼
19	20	51	Colorado Midland pf.	19⅜	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	.....
48½	48⅝	110	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	48¼	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	18¾	620	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
193½	194	975	Consolidated Gas	194½	194½	193¾	193¾	—1⅝
44½	45½	100	Consolidated Ice	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
89	93	38	Consolidated Ice pf	93	93	93	93	.....
99⅞	100	700	Delaware & Hudson	99½	99½	99¼	99½	.....
144½	145½	805	Del., Lack. & West.	145	145	145	145	.....
62	62½	750	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	62	62½	61⅞	62	— ⅛
15⅝	16½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
168	175	730	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	165	170	165	170	+1
13⅝	13⅞	200	Erie	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	.....
35½	35⅝	612	Erie 1st pf	36	36	35½	35½	—1½
31½	31⅝	2,880	Federal Steel	31⅞	32¼	31⅞	31½	— ⅜
77⅞	77⅝	12,292	Federal Steel pf.	77	77¼	77	77⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	18¼	310	Flint & P. M.	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Ft. W. & D. C., std.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+2½
84⅜	85	3	General Electric	84½	84½	84½	84½	.....
137	138	200	Great Northern pf.	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	— ⅛
111½	111⅝	601	Illinois Central	111⅝	111⅝	111¼	111½	— ⅛
59½	59½	110	International Paper	59¾	59½	59¼	59¼	— ¼
91½	92½	162	Int. Paper pf.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	—1
20⅜	21	2,025	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf.	21	21⅛	20	21	— ¼
53	53⅛	710	Laclede Gas	53	53	53	53	.....
92	96	125	Laclede Gas pf.	96	96	96	96	+1½
15	15½	100	Lake Erie & West.	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
63½	64½	270	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
63⅜	63⅝	6,710	Louisville & Nashville.	63¼	63¼	63⅛	63⅜	— ⅛
97⅞	97¼	5,680	Manhattan Con.	97⅛	98	96⅝	97¼	— ⅛
183⅞	184	6,329	Metropolitan St. Ry.	182½	184½	182	184	+2¼
28	28½	400	Minn. & St. Louis	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
61½	62	625	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	61	61⅞	61	61⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	12	10	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12	12	12	12	.....
34⅝	34⅞	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
37½	37½	2,200	Missouri Pacific	37½	37½	37	37¼	.....
176	179	100	Morris & Essex	179	179	179	179	+4
45⅞	46½	500	National Biscuit	48	48⅛	46	46	— ½
36	36⅞	400	National Lead Co.	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36¼	.....
12⅞	13	2,530	National Linseed Oil.	12½	13⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
93	94	200	New Jersey Central.	93½	93¾	93½	93½	.....
100	100½	50	New York Air Brake.	98	98	98	98	.....
118½	118¾	410	New York Central	118½	118¾	118¼	118¼	— ¼
13¼	13⅜	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
34	36	200	N. Y., S. & L. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	—1
55½	55½	1,432	Norfolk & Western pf.	55½	55⅝	55½	55½	— ¼
7⅝	7½	700	North American	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	.....
40⅞	40⅝	3,380	Northern Pacific	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
75⅞	75⅝	413	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	76⅝	75⅞	76⅝	.....
15⅞	16	250	Ontario & Western.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
50	55	50	Oregon R. & Nav.	52	52	52	52	.....
75	77	45	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	75	75	75	75	.....
42	45	70	Pacific Coast	44	44	43½	43½	.....
76	80	50	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	79	79	79	79	.....
40¼	40½	15,365	Pacific Mail	38⅝	40⅜	38⅝	40¼	+1⅞
119½	119⅞	1,902	Pennsylvania R. R.	120	120	119⅜	119⅞	— ⅛
109⅛	109⅜	645	People's Gas, Chicago.	109½	109¾	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
139	139½	325	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	139	139	139	139	.....
18¾	19½	120	Reading 1st pf	18½	18¾	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
44¾	45	610	Reading 1st pf	45	45	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
127	...	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	127½	127½	127½	127½	.....
52	55	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	— ¼
13¼	14	160	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	14	14	14	— ⅜
8⅜	8½	400	St. L. & San Fran.	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	.....
66⅜	68	604	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68	68	67	67	—1½
32	32½	2,202	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33	32½	32½	—1½
5⅝	6	100	St. Louis Southw.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
14⅞	14⅜	360	St. Louis Southw. pf.	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	.....
95	97	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
28½	29	500	Southern Pacific	29	29	28⅜	28⅜	+1
10⅜	10½	4,370	Southern Railway	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	6,968	Southern Railway pf.	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅛
7⅛	7⅜	200	Standard R. & T.	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
31⅜	31⅝	13,695	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	30½	31⅞	30⅜	31⅝	+1½
15½	15½	150	Texas Pacific	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	38	7,825	Union Pacific	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
69⅜	69½	2,462	Union Pacific pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	13½	400	U. P., D. & G. 2d ln.pd.	13	13	13	13	.....
55	57½	983	United States Express.	53	56	53	56	+4
6½	6⅝	130	United States Leather.	6	6¼	6	6¼	.....
68⅛	68⅝	535	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68⅝	68⅛	68½	+ ⅛
46½	46⅔	3,195	United States Rubber.	46¼	46½	46	46½	+ ⅛
108½	108¾	665	U. S. Rubber pf.	108¼	108½	108	108½	.....
21¾	22¼	280	Wabash pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
4¾	4¾	500	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
21¼	21¾	210	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	21⅝	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Sales		194,597						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		Mo Pac trust 5s		Pitt, Shen & L E 1st	
5,000	84½	5,000s20F	114	10,000	84	10,000	111
4,000	84¾	Erie gen lien 4s		Mob & Ohio gen 4s		St L & S F, G M 5s	
1,000	85	35,000	74¼	20,000	81	4,000	107½
Am Tob Co scrip		Flint & P M 5s		4,000	81½	St L & S F, G M 6s	
5,000	94⅝	5,000	98⅝	Mobile & O, Mont div 5s		10,000s20F	122⅝
Atch, Top & San F adjustmt 4s		Flint & P M 6s		6,000	104½	St L Southw 1st	
10,000	74	1,000	73⅞	N Y, O & St L 4s		6,000	81⅞
1,000	73⅞	30,000	73¾	2,000	106	24,000	81⅞
30,000	73¾	Flint & P M, Port Huron div 5s		N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s		24,000s20F	81⅞
10,000	73⅝	10,000	100	20,000	97	15,000	81⅞
11,000	73⅝	Green Bay & Westn deb, A		Registered		10,000	81⅝
3,000	73½	5,000	49	10,000	96½	12,000	81¾
Gen 4s		Deb, B		Mich Cent col 3½s		St L Southw 2d inc	
50,000	98⅝	8,000	6	20,000	96	10,000	36
8,500	98¼	12,000	6¼	2,000	95¾	San An & Ar P 4s	
2,500	98¾	43,000	6⅜	N Y, O & W ref 4s		15,000	75
11,000	98⅝	G, H & San A, Mex & Pac div 5s		10,000	103¼	3,000	75½
7,000	98¾	10,000	98½	4,000	103⅝	19,000	75¼
Austin & N Wn 1st		G, H & San A 2d		N Y, O & W con 5s		3,000	75
15,000	88½	5,000	102	8,000	105⅞	1,000	75⅝
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		H & T Cent gen 4s		N Y, S & W G M		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
50,000	96⅜	10,000	85¾	5,000	91¾	5,000	100
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued		3,000	85⅞	5,000	92	2,000	100½
100,000	96⅝	Ill Cent, St Louis div 3½s		5,000	91⅞	So P of Ariz 1st	
75,000	96⅞	3,000	95	5,000	92	12,000	111½
Brook Rp Tr 5s		Louis div 3½s		5,000	91½	So P of Cal 5s	
1,000	105¼	2,000	95¼	N & W Ry con 4s		con stamped	
B, R & P G M 5s		Iowa Cent 1st 5s		500	86⅝	10,000	104⅞
5,000	107½	1,000	103⅝	Nor Pac Ry pr ln 4s		10,000	104⅝
B, C Rap & N 5s		Lake Shore 2d 5s		2,000	101¾	South Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	106½	1,000	102¾	10,000	101⅝	5,000	104½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Lehigh & W-B con, assented		10,000	101¾	6,000	104⅝
23,000	89¼	1,000	98¾	500	102½	Standard R & T 6s	
20,000	89⅝	Manh Ry con 4s		N P gen lien 3s		5,000b3	79½
142,000	90	2,000	95	5,000	67	Tenn C, I & R R 6s	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		1,000	95	Ore R & Nav 4s		Birm. Div 1st	
25,000	39	Met St. Ry 1st		10,000	90½	3,000	99
Ches & O gen 4½s		11,000	118	Oregon Short Line		Tenn. Div 6s	
15,000	89¾	Met Cent cons 4s		1st con 5s		22,000	95
3,000	89½	1,000	65½	1,000	111	5,000	95½
4,000	89¾	Met Inter 1st 4s		2,000	110½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Chic, M & St P gen 4s, Series A		10,000	80¾	10,000	110⅝	10,000	46¼
5,000	107⅝	Mich Cent 5s, 1902		2,000s20F	110⅝	16,000	46½
Chic & Northwn gen 3½s		1,000	104½	11,000	111	10,000	46
10,000	102¼	M, L S & W Ext 5s		Inc A 5s		Union Elev 1st 6s	
C, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	119	33,000	84¼	Trust Co Certfs	
86,000	105¼	2,000	119½	People's G & C, Chi 1st cons 6s		6,000	92
43,000b3	105½	Mo, K & East 1st		1

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Eugene Leigh to Have Seventy Colts in Training Next Season.

HIS STABLE AT LOUISVILLE

Infirm Thoroughbred Mares to be Removed from the Turf—A New Rival for Sloane and Maher.

Eugene Leigh will have the largest racing stable in America next year. He has engaged stable room at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky., for seventy horses, and by the first of the new year he will have his entire string quartered at that place. There will be only ten three-year-olds in the big string, the remaining sixty being two-year-olds, which Mr. Leigh secured this year at the yearling sales throughout the country. Turfmen regard Mr. Leigh as one of the best judges in America of a yearling, and he is known to be one of the most successful trainers the Eastern or Western turf has known, so that it is likely he will have some of the wonders in the two-year-old division if any develop next season. Frank Kelly will have charge of one division of the string, and "Benny" Leigh and another trainer not yet selected will handle the two-year olds. Eugene Leigh will exercise a general supervision over all, and Jockeys Turner and "Tip" Leigh will do the saddle work.

The two-year-olds are entered liberally in stakes throughout the East and West. Mr. Leigh's undertaking is a large one, but he is confident that he will bring it to a successful termination, and that he will win many of next season's races. He will need to win many a race, for the expenses of running such a stable will be in the neighborhood of $50,000 a year.

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Now that the Bennings meeting, which closed on Wednesday, is over, the legitimate racing season in the East is at an end, and Eastern racing men will have a long time to consider the lessons taught them by the racing season of 1898. The racing of the year, except that at Bennings, was an improvement over last year's sport, and the interest in the turf has increased materially. Every association has made money, and some of them never made so much before. The Coney Island Jockey Club probably had the best financial returns, for its meeting was attended with splendid racing weather, and the attendance each day was very large. Morris Park and Gravesend came in for a fair share of the profits of the season, as did Aqueduct and Brighton Beach. At these two tracks the larger part of the profits will be spent in making improvements. There was considerable inconsistency in the form of the horses on the metropolitan tracks, but there was no great scandal. The vagaries of form were seen in earnest at the Bennings meeting, and many who went to Washington to attend the meeting came back wiser but sadder and poorer.

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One of the most unique plans ever thought out by horsemen for the improvement of the breed of thoroughbreds is that in which the Breeders' Protective Association is now interested. In Lexington, Ky., last week, this association collected by subscription more than $1,000 to start a fund for the purchase of thoroughbred mares, infirm and of scant pedigree, to be cast out of the thoroughbred world. The organization of the association has met with favor wherever mentioned to turfmen.

The association will ask The Jockey Club and the Western Turf Congress to co-operate with it by adopting rules which will outlaw all mares branded by the Breeders' Protective Association, and which will bar their produce from registration. The association has already forty mares in its corral in Kentucky, and they and all other mares secured will be branded and then shipped to the South or West to be used in breeding mules. It is a well-known fact that the best mules are the produce of thoroughbred mares, and because of this, it is thought that the cast-off thoroughbreds should bring good prices.

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A story of wifely sacrifice is going the rounds in turf circles in the South, where Col. and Mrs. James E. Pepper are better known than they are in the North. Mrs. Pepper was formerly Miss Ella Offutt, and was a social favorite in Lexington, Shelbyville, Louisville, and other large Southern cities. Like her husband, she is very much attached to thoroughbreds, and during the past season her stable, which was a formidable one, netted her quite a sum of money. Eugene Leigh had charge of her stable, but when the season closed she took her horses from the trainer's hands and had them sold at auction.

Col. Pepper at the time was endeavoring to get together enough money to obtain a controlling interest in a large business enterprise, and Mrs. Pepper sold her horses, and, combining the receipts and the money she won in stakes and purses, turned the sum over to her husband as her share toward the fund which he was collecting.

***

Few people realize in how many different ways horses are shod. The following is taken from The Horseshoers' Journal: "In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes, which in their cases are tied around the ankle with straw rope and are made of ordinary rice straw, braided so as to form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a half-penny a pair. In Iceland horses are shod with sheep's horn. In the valley of the Upper Oxus the antlers of the mountain deer are used for the same purpose, the shoes being fastened with horn pins. In the Soudan the horses are shod with socks made of camel's skin. In Australia horseshoes are made of cowhide. A German not long ago invented a horseshoe of paper, prepared by saturating with oil, turpentine, and other ingredients. Thin layers of such papers are glued to the hoof till the requisite thickness is attained, and the shoes made are durable and impenetrable to moisture."

***

Jockeys Tod Sloane and "Danny" Maher have found in the midget Jockey McCue a formidable rival, for at Bennings on Wednesday McCue rode five of the six winners, and finished second on his mount in the other race. It was a creditable performance, especially when the conditions are considered. McCue is a little mite of humanity, scarcely big enough to carry a saddle, and he was riding against Maher and some of the best jockeys on the turf. He did not always have the best horse, but landed some of his mounts first past the judges by sheer good judgment and horsemanship. Tom Healey, who has the lad under contract, made a lot of money with him during the season, and there is a promise of more for him next season, for McCue will probably rank among the crack lightweights.

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There is a probability of a legal fight for the services of "Tommy" Burns, the Western lightweight jockey, because of two contracts, one made by himself with the consent of his parents, to J. W. Schorr & Sons, and another made by his parents to E. F. Simms, without the jockey's knowledge or sanction. Burns is popular in the South and West, and on one or two occasions in the East last season showed his ability as a crack jockey. His performances in the East, however, taken on the whole, were not calculated to make him a favorite here, for he threw away many a race that he should have won, and he had a bad habit of not riding out for the place when he saw his mount was beaten for first money.

***

There is a threatened storm brewing in the horse show camp as a result of the organization during the recent horse show in Madison Square Garden of the Horse Show Exhibitors' Association. At the beginning the promoters of the Exhibitors' Association, asked only that they be accorded justice and for a set of rules by which all matters of difference between exhibitors and the management of the horse shows might be amicably settled. According to the gossip in horse show circles during the past week, however, the association seeks to widen the scope of its usefulness, and to boycott any show that refuses to recognize its rulings. Up to date, however, the association has not put itself on record as fighting the Horse Show Associations.

***

The Earl of Minto, Canada's new Governor General, is a great admirer of the thoroughbred, and is himself a thorough horseman. In his youth he was one of the crack amateur jockeys of England and an enthusiastic fox hunter. He rode Defense into fourth place in the Liverpool Grand National Steeplechase in 1874, and the same year, at Auteuil, he won the Grand National Steeplechase of France on Miss Hungerford. He was always to be found wearing silk and spurs in the hurdle races and steeplechases in which amateur jockeys took part in England twenty-five years ago, and at the Lincoln Spring meeting in 1875 he won on five mounts.

***

It is probable that there will be a complete change in the management of the Hawthorne track, Chicago, next season, and that the constant bickering of Ed Corrigan with the other members of the club will be at an end. It is said that there is a fair prospect that a racing bill will be passed in Illinois before the racing season opens next year, for without such a law the track will remain unused. If, however, the bill is passed, a number of Southern racing men will combine with A. S. Trude and a number of Chicago men, and will secure control of the property.

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The prices brought at the recent Fasig sale of speed in Madison Square Garden show that the best blood in the land is being offered to the public at auction sales, and it is a fine commentary that the sons and daughters who have the standard lines in their veins are being eagerly gobbled up by both foreign and domestic buyers. The coming speed sale at Chicago, which runs from Dec. 12 to 17, will probably see the same prices prevail, as the best blood from the stock farms of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys are consigned to it. Such a veteran judge of the light harness horse as John Splan says he never before saw such a choice lot shipped to any public sale.

***

H. A. Fleischmann has bought from Messrs. Bowerman Brothers, Lexington, Ky., the following mares, which he will export to Austria and use for breeding purposes: Bay mare Minnewaska, by Hanover, dam Alice May, by imp. Glengarry, for $500; from Ireland Brothers, Paris, Ky., Donatello, chestnut stallion, by Fonso, dam Slipaway, by Longfellow, for $1,500; Spellbound, bay mare, by imp. Rapture, dam Rebecca, by imp. Australian, for $500—she has a brown weanling colt by her side by Newton; Sita, chestnut mare, by Algerine, dam Springlet, by imp. Australian, for $500—she has a brown weanling filly by her side by Newton; Fanny Fonso, chestnut mare, by Fonso, dam Sita, by Algerine, for $300; Bessie R., bay filly, by Donatello, dam Lady Crafton, by Fellowcraft, for $300.

***

J. E. Madden's profit on his ventures during the racing year from Jan. 1 to Nov. 26 is estimated at about $100,000. His sales of horses amount to $75,650, and he places his winnings in stakes and bets at $56,000, which includes his campaign in the East and West. His gross earnings amount to $123,650, from which he deducts $25,000 for expenses.

***

J. J. McCafferty has sold to Dr. E. S. Carr and J. B. Malone, Gallatin, Tenn., Gotham, chestnut horse, foaled 1892, by Iroquois, dam Trade Wind, by imp. Great Tom, out of Sue Wynne, by Vanda, &c., on private terms. Gotham was a high-class racehorse, and in the stud should be eminently successful. He comes from producing families on both sides, and his prestige as a race horse should make him a popular stallion.

***

Sydney Paget continues to buy horses in training, as well as stock thoroughbreds, and is getting together one of the largest stables and breeding establishments in the country. At the Lexington sale recently he purchased, among others, Flitaway, a splendid brood mare, a full sister to Carrie C. The latter is the dam of Jean Beraud, both mares being by Sensation-Ferida, by Glenelg. Ferida is out of La Hencoe, by Lexington-Kitty Clark, by Glencoe, so that Flitaway's blood is of the best and she should produce good race horses.

***

The Fleischmanns offered W. P. Burch, the owner of Gen. Mart Gary, $2,000 for the colt last week, but the offer was refused. Gen. Mart Gary is a fair colt, as his victory over Lady Lindsey showed, but he does not look like a world-beater, nor does he show a disposition to go further than a sprinting distance. Horsemen generally consider the offer of the Fleischmanns a liberal one, and wonder that Burch did not accept it.

ANNUAL BASEBALL MEETING.

Important Matters Will Be Discussed When the Magnates Convene Next Week.

Matters pertaining to the future of baseball will be discussed at the annual Fall meeting of the National League, which will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Dec. 12. The magnates are fully aware that something must be done to place the game on a firm footing again after last season's disastrous campaign, when all but three clubs lost considerable money. The situation here after last season's decline has set the out-of-town magnates thinking. They know that the League can hardly be successful if New York does not set the example, and to accomplish this something in the nature of a winning team must be placed in this city. The team that represented New York last year is not of the kind to boom the game, and the question now uppermost in the minds of the public is, Where can the New York Club get its material to organize a winning team? The club, they claim, cannot afford to begin a season by developing players. Developed players are needed, and unless the other clubs that have the welfare of the game at heart decide to sell or transfer players this city bids fair to again finish in an unimportant position in the League race of 1899.

There have been rumors galore about deals to bring certain players to this city, but President Freedman will neither deny nor affirm them. He only says: "Everything will be done to get a winning team."

The future of Manager Joyce is also a matter of conjecture. The patrons of the game in this city have condemned his methods, and there is only one way open to the management if it still adheres to the statement to the effect that the patrons would get nothing but clean baseball.

The controversy between B. S. Muckenfuss, receiver of the St. Louis Club, and "Chris" Von der Ahe, will be aired at the coming meeting. The former was deposed as President, and both will be here to represent the St. Louis Club.

Several amendments to the playing rules will be offered, including one that will compel the catcher to play up close to the plate at all times. This, it is thought, will cut down the playing time considerably. Nearly fifteen minutes is lost in some games through the catcher coming up close to the plate to adjust a mask, and invariably he takes his time in doing this. It will also be decided on what lines the schedule for 1899 will be compiled; whether the old two-trip schedule will again be adopted, or the four-trip schedule introduced last season, be continued. There is a diversity of opinion among the club owners on this question.

The "Brush rule" will also be discussed. At least two clubs have expressed a willingness to go back to the old rule of fining players, but it is not likely that anything more than a few modifications to the rule will be made.

The future of the Cleveland club is another important matter that will come up at the meeting. A recent report says that President F. De H. Robinson has refused a $75,000 offer from President Vanderbeck of the Detroit Club for the Cleveland franchise, and that the Cleveland team will remain where it is for another year at least.

The New York club will play at the Polo Grounds for ten years more at least. The lease was renewed with J. J. Coogan, representing the Lynch estate. Manhattan Field is also included. The latter place remained unused all last season. It will be placed in shape for the out-door horse show.

Husband Held on Wife's Charges.

William J. Harmon, a clerk, who says he lives at 2,226 Second Avenue, had two charges brought against him yesterday by his wife in the Harlem Police Court. One charge was for abandonment and the other for misappropriating $2,658.64 of her money. Mrs. Harmon was the daughter of Brig. Gen. Oliver L. Shepherd, who died four years ago, leaving $30,000, of which her share was the amount mentioned above. She says her husband persuaded her to let him become the executor, instead of her brother, and as soon as the papers were made out he turned her out of the house and has not since supported her. Magistrate Pool held him for examination.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Six Days' Race to Begin at Madison Square Garden To-night.

THIRTY-TWO RIDERS ENTERED

Many of Last Year's Favorites Will Be Among the Starters—Short-Distance Runs to Be Held.

At five minutes past midnight to-night Eddie Eald will start thirty-two riders on their long journey in the 142-hour race at Madison Square Garden, for glory and, incidentally, a major portion of the $8,500 purse. There will be very little rest for the contestants during the race, as nearly all those entered are veterans at long-distance racing, and to expect a good share of the purse a rider will have to remain in the saddle at least twenty-one hours each day.

Strenuous efforts were made by the League of American Wheelmen to have the local authorities take a hand in the matter and compel the riders to lay off a stipulated number of hours each day, but no restrictions have been placed on the riders in this race, although an ordinance may be passed in the future prohibiting continuous riding in a long-distance race. The management has made sure that the track is not short, as was the case last year. It has been built to measure ten laps to the mile, instead of nine. Spectators will not have to cross a bridge to reach the inclosure, but will be admitted through a passage under the track.

Nearly all of last year's favorites, including Miller of Chicago, who won first prize; Rice, Waller, Hale, Stephane, and Schineer, will be among the starters. Fredericks, the famous Swiss rider, and Cistac of Australia have both made excellent records in long-distance races, and are expected to be in at the finish next Saturday night unless something unforeseen occurs. There are entered ten representatives of America, nine of Germany, three of Sweden, three of Ireland, two each of France and Switzerland, and one each from England, Canada, and Australia. The correct list of starters is as follows: Cartwright, Gross, Neal, Rafferty, Burke, Lawson, Aaronson, Julius, Pierce, Kiaz, Grimm, Waller, Forster, Schineer, Miller, Hale, Joyeux, Pilkington, Frederick, Nawn, Cistac, Stephane, Monachon, Fallon, Bitven, Albert, Turville, Leslie, Stevens, Bacon, Rice, and Smith. The Garden will be opened at 8 o'clock to-night and there will be a concert until about 10:30, when several exhibition paced races will be held to fill in the time before the big race starts.

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Short-distance races are to be held during the coming week. "Jimmie" Michael will be among the contestants, as well as a number of well-known amateur racers who will ignore the edict of the League of American Wheelmen and become professionals.

It seems to be an assumed fact that cycle racing will pass from under the control of the League of American Wheelmen at the annual meeting to be held in Providence in February. Sterling Elliot of Boston, a former President of the league, says that there will be very little discussion and only those members who are financially interested in race meets will oppose the abolition of the control of races. The general feeling is that the organization should devote all of its influence in the interests of the members who ride wheels for the benefits to be derived therefrom. Mr. Belding recently returned from an extensive trip and has seen many prominent members of the league on the subject. He has also communicated with many others, and in all but one case the answers read "Drop racing" and look after other interests, such as legislation for good roads.

The membership of the League of American Wheelmen has fallen off considerably, particularly in this State, and Milo M. Belding, Chief Consul-elect, when the New York State Division holds its annual meeting in Rochester on Dec. 17, will propose an amendment to the constitution which will do away with a State Racing Board and substitute a Committee on Cycle Paths. Good roads, he claims, will do more to bring back the membership of the league to its former standing than anything else.

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Another amendment that will be offered at the meeting in Rochester, and one that is likely to cause a clash, is to break the perpetuity of the office of Secretary and Treasurer, and make it an elective one. Until 1896 the office was an elective one, when it was changed so that the Secretary and Treasurer should hold office until removed by the Board of Officers. The reasons for this were obvious. The Secretary and Treasurer practically conducts all the business of the division, and the change in the Constitution was made because, if a new man was elected each year, it would take nearly six months to get fairly acquainted with his duties, which would naturally impede progress. The fact that the combined office is a salaried one is the real cause of the proposed change.

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The National Cycle Racing Association will be formed when the League drops racing from the constitution. Indeed it appears at present as though the association will be organized before the meeting of the League of American Wheelmen. The new association will confine itself to racing only. A meeting will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Dec. 8, when the first steps toward organizing will be taken.

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Col. Pope, who recently returned from a trip abroad, where he has been studying the trade, had the following to say regarding the bevel-gear chainless wheel:

"The maker or dealer who expects to prosper must take up the chainless bicycle. The high price asked for it prevented its being very largely sold last year. The conditions have been entirely changed, and the chainless wheel will stand as the exponent of all that is best in cycle building."

The various dealers intend to bring the price of the chainless wheel within the reach of everybody. Some well-known makes have been reduced to $75, while last season the same make sold for $125. Makers of the so-called cheap wheels are planning to offer the public something for their money. The wheels will be equipped with high-priced pedals, tires, saddles, and handlebars.

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Dr. and Mrs. McIlrath, who recently arrived in Chicago, completing a trip around the world, showed by their cyclometers that they had covered 29,000 miles. From New York to Chicago they were entertained in almost every town through which they passed.

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The storm of last week was a sad blow for the wheeling public, as it will be some time before the roads are again in condition for cycling. The academies are well patronized, and some of the larger places offer an excellent opportunity for lovers of cycling who want to enjoy a ride.

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A little care taken when storing away a wheel for the Winter will find the machine in good order when the riding season begins again. The chain, bearings, and tires are among the important parts that call for attention. The chain and bearings must be thoroughly cleaned, and to insure an easy-running machine when the time arrives to take it out, the bearings should be packed in vaseline. This keeps them from rusting. Great care should be taken in removing the bearings. To take them out, loosen the nut axle on the side of the wheel opposite the adjusting cone, then loosen the other nut and slide the wheel out of the frame. Then unscrew the bearing cones. These balls are very evasive and care should be taken that they do not roll away. It is absolutely necessary that the nuts and washers be put back on the side where they belong.

The spokes and frame can also be kept from rusting by smearing a little vaseline on these parts. The tires are thought to be safer from injury if about half inflated, but should not be allowed to rest on the ground. The wheel should be covered with a cloth and hung up in a place not too cold. It is not necessary to take the machine apart if all these parts are properly looked after.

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Nearly a hundred booths have been provided for the first annual Cycle Dealers' Exhibition, which will open at the Grand Central Palace, March 31. When the show was first proposed, arguments were advanced that the season would be too far along to hold a local trade show, but as more than 60 per cent. of the dealers have already favored the plan, satisfactory results are anticipated, both in interesting old riders and creating new ones.

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C. Paquin, an amateur rider of Fall River, Mass., on Nov. 23 broke the 200 miles road record of 13 hours 4 minutes and 47 seconds, held by Frank Waller. Paquin, who rode a chainless wheel, is reported to have ridden the distance in 12 hours and 53 minutes. He started from Stoughton, Mass., at 6:30 in the morning, and over a muddy course rode the first 100 miles in 5 hours 56½ minutes. After a short rest he started on the second century. He lost a great deal of ground on account of darkness. He followed the pace of a number of fast riders tandems over the various parts of the course.

WORKING ON NEW DEFENDER.

Keel of the Boat Will Probably Be Cast During Next Week.

Preparations are being made at the Herreshoff yards at Bristol to cast the keel for the new yacht to be built to defend the America's Cup against the Shamrock. The lead for the casting has arrived at Bristol, and is stored in one of the shops at the yard. It is expected that the keel will be cast next week, and after that the work of setting up the frame will be pushed along. The plans for the new boat are being carefully guarded, and not the slightest inkling of what the new boat will be is allowed to get outside the Herreshoff works. Several draughtsmen are now busy making plans for the different parts of the vessel, but even these men have but a very slight idea of the form the new boat will take. It is generally thought that the boat will be more of a fin than the Defender is, but how far "Nat" Herreshoff will go is not given out yet.

The Defender is now in the south shops and a force of steel workers is at work on the steel plates and braces. Some of the rivets that fasten the braces were so firmly fixed that in order to avoid the risk of denting or marring the plates they were drilled out. In some instances the parts of the aluminium braces that joined the under part of the deck were found to be corroded. New braces will be substituted for these. The aluminium plates are on the whole in good condition, but around the stern new ones will have to be put in.

A new three-story building is being erected in the yard. It will be 100 feet long by 50 feet wide when completed. The ground floor is to be used as a store room for boat-building material, the next floor will be a rigging loft, and the upper one will be a sail loft.

Several twenty-six-foot steam launches for use in Cuban waters are being built at the yards for the Government. The second one was completed last week.

Fair in Aid of a Day Nursery.

A fair in aid of the Bloomingdale Day Nursery, 146 West Ninety-ninth Street, will be held at Diamond Hall, 401 Boulevard, on Dec. 13, 14, and 15. During the past year the nursery has cared for 3,972 children. Contributions in money or articles for the fair may be sent to the President, Mrs. Francis M. Burdick, One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive.

Dr. Alexander to Talk on Gambling.

The third address of the series under the auspices of the Silver Cross Order will be given at the Church of the Holy Communion next Thursday at 8 P. M. The speaker will be the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church, and his subject will be "Gambling."

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

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Holiday Life! Buy your Presents now and have them laid aside until needed.

Just at this time everybody is apt to say that their stock is the biggest and best, but that doesn't make it so.

Everything is and should be judged by comparison, it takes so much to make the biggest and best.

We don't claim to have the biggest stock on earth, but we do claim to have a stock that will satisfy the wants and needs of those who want good things.

We have no unworthy goods, but we have a collection of things from London, Paris, Vienna, Dresden, China, Japan, and Russia which is unexcelled by any and equalled by but one or two. It contains innumerable dainty, serviceable, useful things not to be found elsewhere.

We know that our stocks are worthy of the inspection of the most critical. The fact that they are in a dry goods store should not belittle them. Our goods in many instances are the same and come from the same makers as those shown by specialty houses.

The Shoe Chance of the Year.

$2.25 for Our Regular $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes.

These Shoes are taken from our regular stock, and that means that there's nothing better made; five kinds of our best $3.50 and $4.00 shoes, all marked to sell at $2.25.

Here's a saving of $1.25 and $1.75 a pair on as perfect shoes as have been offered for sale. A full assortment of sizes, and this list will give you an idea of the styles.

All kid buttoned, hand turned sole, Dress Boot, patent leather tip.
All kid buttoned, hand turned sole, common sense shape, no tip.
Cloth top, kid foxed, button, patent leather tip, dress Walking Shoe.
All kid button Walking Shoe, patent leather tip, full round toe.
All kid buttoned Walking Shoe, patent leather tip, full round toe, broad sole.

ALSO AT $4.00 INSTEAD OF $7.00.

Fifty-nine pairs of our regular $7.00 hand turned Dress Shoes, opera toe, medium, no tip, at $4.00. Of course this is a light shoe and not the most modern shape, but it is a full $3.00 saved for those who buy it, and a bargain at that. When all are gone everybody will then want this style shoe.

Tempting Things in Women's Overgarments.

They are some Jackets and Capes whose price will disappoint you—agreeably, we mean. Stylish, of course, tailor made, up to date, and latest patterns. The opportunity is unusual.

AT $8.75 INSTEAD OF $12.75.

Kersey Cloth Jackets, in black, reefer effect, with French "Dip," lined with black satin.

AT $9.75 INSTEAD OF $13.50.

Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, strapped seams, reefer effect, inlaid velvet collars, satin lined.

AT $13.25 INSTEAD OF $17.50.

English Kersey Cloth Jackets in black, reefer front, buttoned high to neck, storm collar, fancy taffeta lining.

AT $12.50 INSTEAD OF $17.75.

Seal Plush Capes, 27 inches long, full sweep, trimmed with opossum sable fur, lined with satin.

All left of our imported Garments, also Velour du Nord Capes, elaborately embroidered and trimmed with jet, braid and furs, are now marked from $22.50 to $85.00. Former prices were $31.00 to $105.00.

Furs! And at Unseasonable Prices.

Just such Furs as last a lifetime—that is, the very best and most reliable to be found, and in fact at these prices they are an investment.

Sealskin Jackets, guaranteed Alaska, Rice's London Dye, containing all the newest features of this season, 24, 25 and 26 inches long, $150.00.

Hudson Bay Sable and Blended Marten Neck Scarfs, with cluster of tails, $31.00, $42.00, $52.00 and $59.00.

Stone Marten Cluster Tail Scarfs, $14.25 and $18.50.

Blue Fox Animal Scarfs, full length, $13.75.

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, with cluster of fur tails, $4.25, $6.50 and $8.25.

Fine Alaska Sable Muffs, down bed, and lined with satin, $5.50.

The Finest Jewellers' Jewelry

At a discount of 25 per cent.

This is the sort of jewelry that you will find only in the hands of the finest Jewellers. You will look in vain for it in any Dry Goods store. You may buy it of us with the same confidence that you would from the best specialist in New York. The only difference will be that you will pay us just about one-half what the specialist would ask. The collection consists among others of Brooches, Scarf Pins, Rings, and Sleeve Buttons, for men and women. The diamonds are of the finest obtainable, and the enamels of the very highest class.

Prices from $12.00 to $180.00, less 25 per cent.

WATCHES.

The "Rex," a good substantial watch for a boy, nickel, full open face, with second hand, $2.75.

Silver Chatelaine Watch, Swiss movement, engraved case, good time piece, $2.98. The same with fancy dial and second hand, $3.75.

Gun Metal Chatelaine Watches, Swiss movement, $2.98.

Solid Gold Chatelaine Watches, 11-line polish or engraved cases, $8.75.

At Home with the Dolls.

See the Life-Sized Clowns and Their Piano.

Pen fails to describe the jolly family of Dolls on the second floor, all so natural that each doll almost speaks a welcome, and their merry faces brighten to sound of the popular Music from the Clever Clowns with their piano. You can find a big doll, richly dressed, down to the very smallest one ready to tax the little seamstresses' skill in making clothing for it. These are price hints only.

Extra quality Jointed Dolls, with hand-sewed wigs, fine bisque heads, moving eyes and jointed bodies, in 8 sizes, 98c. to $2.19.

Fine quality Jointed Doll, bisque head, with shoes and stockings, moving eyes, says Mamma and Papa, 20 inch 98c., 22 inch $1.19.

Jointed Baby Doll, dressed by us, with long slip made of white lawn, trimmed with embroidery, $1.98.

Among the Toys in Basement.

You should see these toys, it's an education; the most unromantic and matter-of-fact man that ever lived couldn't resist the influence of these ingenious things. He will be made young again, and do his duty to the children He would have no excuse, at all events, with such tempting prices to lead him on.

A Sensation in Jardinieres.

The $1.25 to $1.75 Kind for 75c.

IN THE BASEMENT.

These are a lot of three hundred very attractive and useful Jardinieres in many styles, and several kinds that are sold ordinarily for $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75, and we place them on sale to-morrow at 75c. each.

The quantity being only three hundred, it means that early comers only can be served.

GOLF SNOW RULES DEFINED

Originality of Ideas Is Being Shown in Their Interpretation.

SOME RESTRICTIONS NEEDED

Easy and Curious Methods Adopted—Snow Postpones Lakewood Events —Southern Links Opening.

An unusually early quietus has been put upon golf by the recent heavy snowfall, and even at Lakewood, where the delusion is sometimes entertained that there is a freedom from the customary Winter conditions in this locality, the links remain buried under snow and the golfers are eager for rain. Never before since golf became one of America's popular sports has a cessation been put upon its activity so early in the season. While the season of big tournaments ends with the Thanksgiving event at Lakewood, most of the neighboring courses remain in good condition for practice up to Christmas at least, and Saturdays throughout December have generally seen a number of club competitions.

Several belated tournaments on local links have been indefinitely postponed, and the golfing gayeties at Lakewood will probably not be apparent until Christmas week at least. The opening of the Ocean County Hunt Club's links, which was to have been celebrated by a three days' mixed four-some tournament last week and the first of a series of open handicaps yesterday, has been abandoned until the Christmas holidays, although, if possible, the handicap series will begin on the earliest Saturday that the links are in playing condition. The postponed and tie matches from the open event of Lakewood Golf Club will be a long settled. Waller J. Travis has decided to play the chief trophy in the isolation final will un-ger postponement. day agreed upon Jr., and James A. g the sandy soil of snowfall will prevent y without rain and several

The usual conditions of playing golf in the snow, which gave such a comical side to Thanksgiving tournament of the Lakewood Golf Club, brought up again very prominently the question of snow rules. As at present understood, snow rules is a technical way of saying that you may do about as you please, provided you exercise sufficient tact so as not to incur too much opposition from your partner. Snow rules, speaking broadly, in the minds of many players mean a casting aside of every orthodox golf rule and employing any and all methods that will enable you to hole out with the utmost expedition. The memorable Lincoln Day tournament some time ago on the Ocean County links is still recalled in golf circles for the remarkable exhibition of originality in golf rules which it called forth. Some players made themselves famous, and many more have tried since then to emulate their success.

It is a good thing in Winter to have in your bag of clubs a cleek with a fairly sharp edge. When snow and ice are encountered on the green it is a beautiful sight to see what a delightfully narrow and accurate groove may be made over the frozen surface, leading straight from the ball to the hole. A gentle put is sure to send the ball in, and this clever play may give you the low figure of four or five strokes for the hole. When the snow is soft some players prefer to plow a track to the hole with their shoe. It must not be imagined that these novel devices are destitute of skill. There is a certain finesse about it which only the expert can do readily.

The main point is to accomplish the purpose quickly. Too much time in making the impromptu alley may call forth loud opposition from your partner and it may keep back the players behind you, and at the close of the game they may regard your score card with unpleasant suspicion. Of course you can always politely remind your partner that he may do the same, but then he may be a duffer, and not as skillful in formulating his own rules as you are. The temptation to drop a stroke now and then when the snow prevents an otherwise able play is also very strong and requires a golfer of unimpeached moral foundation to be proof against its allurements.

It is unquestioned that snow rules are taken an undue advantage of many times. Others, seeing a few do unblushingly what hitherto they have considered as incompatible with sportsmanlike or gentlemanly golf, are induced to do the same. It is the old system of "If he does it, I guess I can, too," and when that idea prevails to any extent the game ceases to be golf. Many of the players at Lakewood during the recent tournament expressed the idea that the club should adopt certain snow rules explaining definitely just what freedom would be allowable and fixing penalties for those who are disposed to take things too easily.

The request is a good one, for some definite ruling upon the subject is absolutely necessary. Snow is always to be found at Lakewood to some extent in the Winter, and many tournaments are played there in the snow. It cannot be imagined that golf under the ordinary conditions can always be played at that resort during the Winter and yet the officers of the club realized the necessity of making any snow rules from which the ridiculous features will be eliminated. It cannot be that any club is waiting for the United States Golf Association to act. Golf in snow is golf under unusual conditions and does not enter into the province of the association's duties. Snow rules will be similar to local rules, and are clearly in the province of the club that arranges to hold tournaments in Winter.

Many of the popular Southern links will resume their customary Winter activity this month, but it will be about the middle of January before all the Florida golf courses are open for play. The St. Augustine golf course, however, is already in use, being the first to open, and members have been playing on the links for nearly three weeks. The Palm Beach links will open Dec. 24, the Miami links Jan. 10, and the Ormond links Jan. 14. The Nassau golf course, which has become quite popular in Bermuda, will begin its Winter activity during the first week of the new year, and early in January the Palmetto Golf Club, at Aiken, S. C., will begin its season of members' tournaments. Willie Weir, the Morris County Club professional, will go to Summerville, Ga., in a few days, and will remain in charge of the links there during the Winter.

Golf at Staten Island has been continually progressing for the last three years, and the latest evidence that the game has not yet attained its full growth there comes in the news that the Staten Island Cricket Club has closed a lease for ten years for a tract of over 100 acres on the famous Fox Hills, pronounced by experts as an ideal golfing ground. A full 18-hole course, nearly 6,000 yards in circuit, is to be laid out at once, and it will be ready for use early in the Spring. The present course of the cricket club is laid out over a few acres belonging to the Sailors' Snug Harbor.

The members simply have a nominal use of the land, and are required to permit the pasturage of cows there and allow the grass to grow for hay. The members have free use of the grounds and understand the conditions perfectly, but the growing golf interest in the club has demanded a larger and more serviceable course, and the outlook for this hopeful condition is now very bright. Several changes are being made to the Harbor Hill golf course, and tournaments will be held whenever possible during the Winter. A members' event has been scheduled for Monday.

The new 18-hole course which the Rockaway Hunt Club is laying out upon its property at Cedarhurst will be 5,713 yards around the eighteen holes. The longest hole will be 435 yards from the tee and the shortest 120 yards. The distances are all well regulated.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Tournament for Championship of America to Begin To-morrow Night.

The competition for the amateur billiard championship of America will begin at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to-morrow night. The committee of the Amateur Athletic Union decided to divide the amateur experts into two classes, each to play separately without handicaps. This seemed imperative, because W. C. McCreery of St. Louis, M. Mullin of Cleveland, C. E. Ellison of Chicago, and W. P. Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., had attained such acknowledged proficiency as practically to make a class for themselves. The tournament is for other players than the "big four," which constitute Class A. The tournament for the latter will begin at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club on Feb. 13. The winner of the tournament which begins to-morrow night is eligible to enter the Class A competition, as is also the contestant who equals C. E. Ellison's grand average of 73¼, when he won the amateur championship of Illinois. The games will be played in the theatre, where about 1,000 persons can be accommodated. Edward McLaughlin will referee the games.

Frank Ives does not know anything of a match with Jacob Schaefer, the report of which was circulated in Chicago early in the week. Ives, however, is ready to meet Schaefer in a five nights' match at the balkline or cushion carrom game, and will not object to playing in Chicago if Schaefer can secure backing. He says that it does not pay in Chicago to play for gate receipts.

Slosson and Ives will not meet unless the latter consents to play five nights, which proposition Ives refused to entertain. Slosson claims that in a five nights' match, if the game is close, the public will say that the game is not being conducted on its merits. Ives, however, says that if he gets a chance to meet Slosson in a continuous match the public will not have an opportunity to cry "fake."

Poggenberg's victory over the best amateur in the city makes him a strong favorite for the honors in the tournament beginning to-morrow night. His average of more than 12 in the last game of his match with Dr. L. L. Mial gives him the championship of the metropolitan district.

Billiard Tournament This Week.

The Class B billiard tournament under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Union will begin at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club to-morrow evening. The contestants are all star players, and represent five different States—New York, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Illinois. The game will be at the 14-inch balkline. The winner of this tournament will be eligible to enter in the Class A tournament, to be held in February. Edward McLaughlin has been selected as the referee for next week's tournament, and the winner will receive a toilet set consisting of twenty pieces of sterling silver. The second and third prizes consist of loving cups, one of silver and the other of cut crystal mounted with silver. Medals presented by Alfred Brennan will be given to those who make the best grand average and the best single average, and a special prize is offered by W. H. Myers for the player who makes the highest run.

DEC

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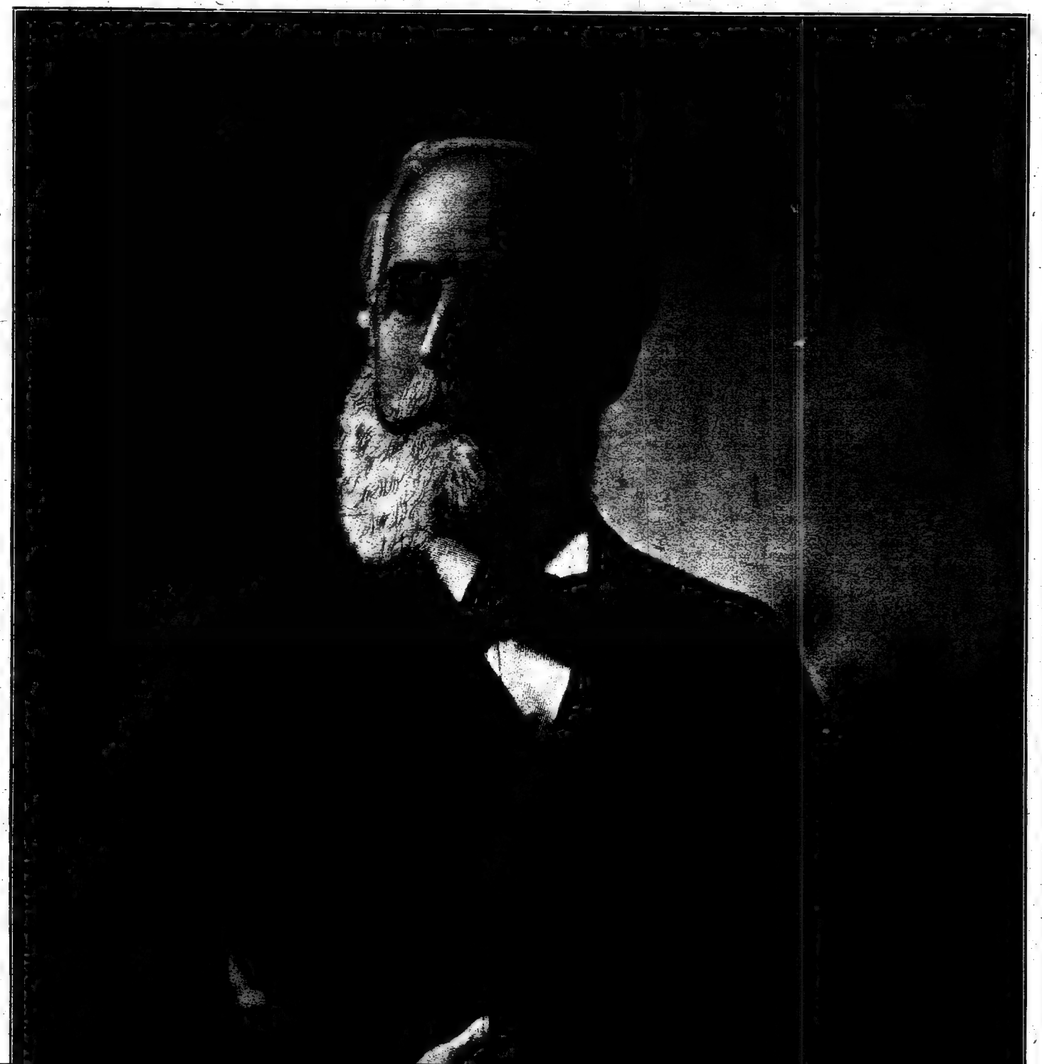

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
DECEMBER 4, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Bangor is a city in the State of Maine. If rumor be true, she has lately entered the lists in the speedy divorce contest with the Dakotas. "Case called, notice proved, default entered, testimony heard, divorce decreed, and certificate issued, in just eight and a quarter minutes," is the report of her most expeditious performance to date. We tremble lest the example of Bangor should be followed by other New England towns. Time would indeed be out of joint, and the flow of divorce émigrées would turn eastward. There is a good deal of latent energy in all New England cities, and we do not doubt that close, eager competition would cause Bangor to reduce her time to seven, possibly to six minutes. In the meantime she should not be praised over much. She has not yet showed that she is superior to the Dakotas by the number of cases handled simultaneously. Should Boston not enter the field the opportunity may arrive before long.

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Now that Christmas is approaching, it is well to remind aesthetic persons that the late Philosopher Emerson's theory that a gift should be a portion of the giver should not be taken too literally. Of course, it gives a certain pleasurable emotion to carry around something over which a friend has toiled and fashioned for your own sake. But there should be a limit set. Somehow or other, the handiwork of friends has not advanced with the requirements of the times. Long ago men wore embroidered slippers, carried embroidered dressing cases, wore embroidered smoking caps and jackets, napkin holders, and other things that female art had contrived and female artlessness had bestowed. But they don't do so any more. Still, these articles continue to be turned out, and the fair donors are evidently not aware of the fate of their handiwork. Examine any bachelor's chiffonier, and there, neatly done up in tissue paper parcels, will be found what has caused many hours of weary toil. Why cannot somebody invent fixtures that women can make that will be of real service to the male recipient?

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Quite the wickedest man in all England, according to the Peterborough police, is a poet named William Onion, colloquially known as "Spring Onions." He was arrested at Peterborough the other day as he was on his way from London to the northern provinces. He was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. While awaiting trial the Peterborough Chief Constable telegraphed to London for information concerning the prisoner. Word came from the metropolis that there had been about 500 charges preferred against Mr. Onion, chiefly for drunkenness and breaking windows. The man's case is a peculiar one. Onion writes poems on temperance, which he sells at revival meetings.

CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN.

On a commanding site a little north of the high grounds occupied by the buildings of the New York University, between Morris Heights and Fordham, stands a substantial square mansion with broad verandas overlooking sloping lawns. This is the home of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, the Chancellor of the university. Its exterior has a hospitable look, which its interior amply substantiates. It is an abode of inviting domesticity and quiet comfort; of artistic tastes and intellectual suggestions. From its numerous windows far-reaching and picturesque views are obtained, including glimpses of the glistening spires and pinnacles of the more crowded section of the metropolis.

One of the interesting features of this comfortable home is a large library, in which the scholarly Chancellor spends much of his leisure time. Book lovers have, on different occasions, expressed great admiration for Dr. MacCracken's fine private library. Nobody, however, has a more keen appreciation of good literature than himself. In his home, as in his office at the university, Chancellor MacCracken's personality at once commands confidence as well as respect. Naturally of an amiable disposition, his manners are the perfection of gentle courtesy. He has a commanding presence and a countenance indicative of alert intelligence and forceful purpose. He impresses one as being well fitted to be the executive head of a great educational institution.

Graduates of the New York University proudly speak of their Alma Mater as both durable and great. It has 10,000 alumni, 1,500 students, and 150 professors and instructors. With the completion of the imposing library and other structures now planned, University Heights will have a group of college buildings that will be an additional source of pride to the friends of this old institution, and an honor to the City of New York as well.

Henry M. MacCracken came to the New York University in 1884 with the prestige of very pronounced successes in Western fields of labor. He had won a local reputation as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Toledo, Ohio, and subsequently had developed strong capabilities as an instructor as Chancellor of the Western University in Pittsburg. So deeply rooted was he in the affections of his congregation in Toledo that when he tendered his resignation to go to Pittsburg the members of the church gave him a manifestation of the sincerity of their regard for him by unanimously voting to allow him to name his own successor and to continue in his relation as their pastor until the installment of that successor. This quality of making strong and abiding friendships has always been one of Chancellor MacCracken's characteristics.

It was early in 1881 that Dr. MacCracken went to the Western University, and three years later he was, without previous notice of such intended action, elected to the Chair of Philosophy in the University of the City of New York, as the institution of which he is now Chancellor was then called. A correspondence ensued between Dr. MacCracken and members of the Council of the university which resulted in his coming to New York for the purpose of talking the matter over. It was speedily made apparent that a mere professorship of philosophy would not afford sufficient opportunities for the development of his personal and professional powers. He felt that he would like to be in a position to introduce and to lead in carrying out any measures of reform in the university's system which might suggest themselves to his judgment after a better acquaintance with the institution.

In order to secure to the New York University the benefit of Dr. MacCracken's ability and progressive ideas without displacing the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who held the office of Chancellor at that time, the Council created the position of Vice Chancellor and gave to that new office such character and scope as would make its incumbent practically the executive officer of the Council. This Vice Chancellorship, together with the Chair of Philosophy, was accepted by Dr. MacCracken, and without delay he took upon himself the responsibilities of the application and development of the university's system of education. With careful deliberation the new executive set about the task of ascertaining and meeting the needs of the university. He found, and it was admitted by friends of the institution, that for divers reasons its field of usefulness had been narrowed and its hold upon public confidence weakened.

A work of reconstruction was entered upon, and, with the steadfast support of the Council, plans for a radical reform of the whole educational system of the university were gradually developed. New and more efficient opportunities for teaching, as well as for learning, were introduced, and, although the results appeared slowly, they became more and more in evidence as time progressed, until all persons interested in the welfare of the institution could see clearly the practical improvements in methods and the marked increase in the number of students. Both the classical and scientific departments were brought into entire harmony with the Vice Chancellor.

After Dr. MacCracken had by his efficient work compelled recognition of his intellectual and professional abilities and executive powers, the Rev. Dr. John Hall voluntarily withdrew from the position of Chancellor, and the title was immediately conferred upon the actual executive head of the institution. The great problems of removal and expansion were thoughtfully considered by Dr. MacCracken and the University Council for a long time before the critical step was taken. The ultimate advantages of exchanging the restricted quarters for new and larger ones were apparent to all of the friends of the institution, but the question of ways and means involved serious and complicated points. By dint of adroit and energetic efforts, coupled with an admirable business sagacity, the important change was made in a most satisfactory manner. The picturesque old university building, facing Washington Square, was replaced by a fine, revenue-producing business block, an extensive and beautiful plot of land was purchased above the Harlem, and modern buildings, perfectly adapted to the work of the various departments of the university, were planned, and some of them have been completed. The new locality was named University Heights, and it already wears an animated college appearance. It takes about seventeen minutes' time to reach Morris Heights on the New York Central Road from the Grand Central Station, and a brisk pedestrian can walk from the railway station to the university buildings within ten minutes.

Generous friends of the New York University, and of Chancellor MacCracken personally, have contributed in different ways toward the successful development of this great university scheme. Two handsome dormitory buildings have been contributed by individuals. Charles Butler, one of the founders of the university, for many years the presiding officer of its Council, provided for the erection of one of these residence halls prior to his death, and Miss Helen Miller Gould gave the Gould Hall in memory of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Gould. This last mentioned dormitory cost $180,000, and is planned to accommodate 112 students. The splendid library building on University Heights is now in process of completion.

Chancellor MacCracken is about fifty-eight years of age. Besides being a constant and discriminating reader of current literature, Dr. MacCracken wields an industrious pen. In years past he has published some important works. His "Lives of the Leaders of the Church Universal," which was in part translated from the German, was published in 1879 by eleven denominational publishing houses. His "Bibliography of Church History" is regarded by competent judges as an unsurpassed work of its kind. His inaugural address delivered to the New York University on the occasion of his accession to the office of Vice Chancellor, on "Universities and Cities," was widely published at that time.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Henry M. MacCracken by the Wittenberg College of Springfield, Ohio, in 1878, and the degree of LL. D. was conferred in 1887 by the Miami University, from which he was graduated in 1857.

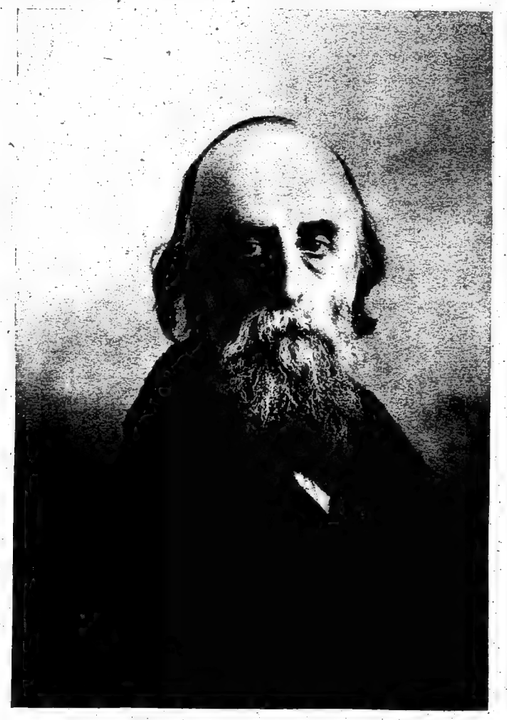

THE REV. LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.,
Who Has Resigned the Pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

His Dilemma.

From Harlem Life.

Jack—I'm in an awful dilemma.
Dick—Engaged to two girls, I suppose.
Jack—No; to one.

THE REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's resignation of the pastorate of Plymouth Church calls to mind again the storm of adverse criticism among orthodox churchmen which greeted his exposition of liberal religious doctrines and the fearless way in which he has given them utterance. Yet he is generally recognized, even by those who differ from him most radically, as one of the most intellectual men in the Christian Church.

Coming of a family which was endowed with unusual literary genius, he has, perhaps, inherited that power of thought and expression which enables him to think so succinctly and express himself so forcibly. His father, Jacob Abbott, well known as the author of stories for boys, wrote about 200 books during his life, and an uncle, John S. C. Abbott, who was a preacher and historian, was the author of a "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" and a "History of the Civil War." Lyman Abbott himself and his three brothers, Benjamin V., Austin and Edward, all but the last named of whom are now dead, won public recognition as authors. Abbott's "New York Law Digest" and Abbott's "Forms," books which have become almost indispensable to the lawyer, are the works of the Abbott brothers.

Dr. Abbott has had a literary career. He was for several years the editor of the Literary Records of Harper's Magazine, and during this time became a valuable member of the staff as a critic. Subsequently he became editor of The Illustrated Christian Weekly, and when Henry Ward Beecher wanted an associate editor of The Christian Union he chose Dr. Abbott. The Christian Union is now The Outlook, and Dr. Abbott is its senior editor. A controlling interest in the magazine is owned by Lawrence F. Abbott, Dr. Abbott's son, who married the daughter of the former publisher and owner, and upon the latter's death became a beneficiary under his will. Many of the editorials of this paper are written by Dr. Abbott, and often he contributes book reviews and short articles. With his brothers, Benjamin and Austin, he wrote two novels, "Cone-cut Corners," 1855, and "Matthew Caraby," 1858. He has also written a "Life of Henry Ward Beecher" and some works on theology.

The life of Dr. Abbott has been such as to make him liberal minded. He has been a lawyer, a journalist, and a literary critic. In all three vocations he manifested ability, and would no doubt have attained as great eminence in any if he had remained in it as he has in the pulpit.

Having spent his boyhood in Massachusetts and Maine, he came to this city and entered the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated. Later he joined his brothers, who were practicing law. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted to the bar. He practiced for a short time, and with his legal work did some reportorial work for THE NEW YORK TIMES. The legal notes of THE TIMES were contributed by him.

At this time—during the later fifties—Lyman Abbott was a regular attendant at Plymouth Church, and it was while listening to his predecessor, Henry Ward Beecher, who was then preaching eloquently in behalf of the anti-slavery cause, that he first thought of being a preacher. The desire grew, and he finally determined to abandon the legal profession to study for the ministry. He completed his studies in 1860, and was ordained a Congregational minister in that year. For nine years he was engaged in pastorate work, and at the end of that time he resigned his charge as pastor of the New England Church of New York to devote his time and energy to journalistic and literary work. He continued this work with Harpers', The Illustrated Christian Weekly, and The Christian Union, as has been stated, until 1889, when upon the death of Beecher he was called to succeed him.

As pastor of Plymouth Church, Dr. Abbott has accomplished far more than was ever expected of him, and his worth is fully appreciated by his parishioners. It is not an exaggeration to say that Plymouth Church is more a unit to-day in its indorsement of Dr. Abbott's doctrines of a modern religion than it was in the support of Beecher when he was championing the cause of anti-slavery. There are on record some incidents which showed that some of the prominent members of Plymouth Church before the civil war were quite opposed to Beecher's views, and upon one occasion when the pastor was in Chicago Wendell Phillips was refused the privilege of delivering an address in Plymouth Church upon the subject of slavery. Not a single voice has been raised in opposition to Dr. Abbott's policy of preaching doctrines which controvert much of the old orthodox faith.

As in all his intellectual work, Dr. Abbott is scientific in his methods, so in his daily habits he is systematic and regular. All day Monday is spent by him at the office of The Outlook, 13 Astor Place. This is his hardest day. The rest of the week until Saturday is spent in general reading and study or lecturing. Saturday is his weekly holiday, and only the most imperative of duties will break in on the recreation and rest he schedules for that day. In the afternoon he often attends the theatre, or, in Summer, enjoys nature at his country home on the Hudson. Not until Sunday morning does he prepare his sermon. Sometimes he chooses a subject during the week, but oftener it is that on Saturday while reading a novel, enjoying a theatrical play, or strolling through the woods and hills that the Sunday morning theme is suggested to him. Arising at an early hour Sunday, he begins work on his sermon. Breakfast is served him in his room, from which he does not come until he is ready to go to church.

1898

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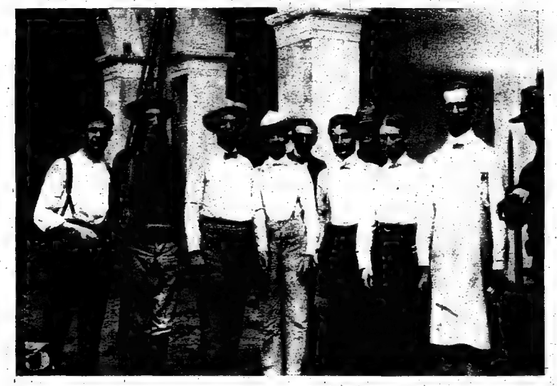

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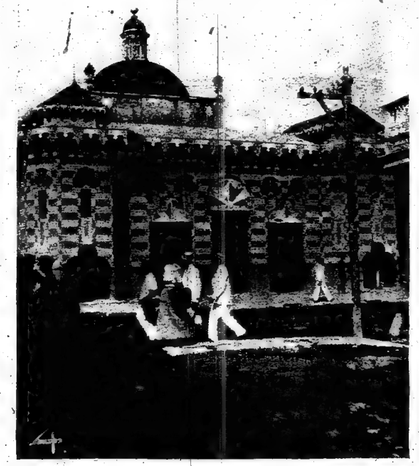

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THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

JUST before Richard Croker left for Europe on his last trip it was decided that the Democratic Club should have a new home. Previous to this the club had purchased the old home of the New York Athletic Club, on Sixth Avenue, intending to refit it as the home of Democracy, but the desire of the ruling spirits in the organization to have a house on Fifth Avenue brought about the abandonment of the New York Athletic Clubhouse rejuvenation, and the decision was reached that the house at 617 Fifth Avenue, where, after the success of Tammany in the last municipal election, Mr. Croker had gathered about him the adherents who flocked under his victorious banner, should be so remodeled as to fittingly care for the enormously increased membership of the club. Meetings were held at which appropriations were made to cover what changes were supposed to be necessary, but before the matter was entirely arranged Mr. Croker set sail for England. Those of his associates on the committee who remained to look after the changes decided on what was supposed to be a sufficiently large appropriation to cover what was necessary in the matter of improvement, and the architects and decorators were put to work. Meanwhile the club's quarters were removed to the Hotel Savoy and the Fifth Avenue house was given over to an army of workmen, and in a short time not a vestige but the walls of the original building remained.

The architects as well as the decorators were during this time greatly hampered in their work by the smallness of the appropriation made, and although repeated requests were made to the committee to effect an increase in the amount allowed nothing in this line was done until the return in August of Mr. Croker, and it is owing to his opportune return at that time that the Democratic Club is to-day housed in one of the most gorgeous clubhouses in this country. As soon as he reached these shores the question of an increased appropriation was at once placed before him. His ambition to have the club which he had practically formed housed in the best manner possible was well known, and it was impossible to carry out such ambition on the basis of the amount allowed. He at once threw himself into the breach, with the result that in a few days the decorators were given almost carte blanche to make the new house all that it should be in appropriateness and beauty. When it is known that positive orders were given that the clubhouse must be ready for occupancy by Oct. 1 the gigantic task before Horgan & Slattery, the architects, and H. F. Huber & Co., the decorators, will be in a measure understood. To-day the vestibule and foyer, on the first floor are wainscoted in Japanese green and royal vert antique marble, which was not included in the original plan, and which was brought to the house, set up, and finished in eight days. To within an hour of the opening on Saturday night, Oct. 1, nearly 200 workmen were busy putting on the various finishing touches, and when the members took possession not even the most carping could find anything that was not sumptuously done.

When Mr. Croker took hold of the Democratic Club during the campaign of two years ago it was a struggling organization that was said to have gone to seed, and was overshadowed by the Manhattan Club, then the leading Democratic social organization of New York. The membership of the latter was composed largely of men who were not in sympathy with the views expressed in the Chicago platform, and who were hostile to Bryanism. The new social adjunct of Tammany Hall was designed largely as a silver men's organization, and it was said at the time that in forcing those who wished to ally themselves to him to become members of the new club, Mr. Croker was at the same time seeking the disintegration of the Manhattan Club. At any event, many members resigned from the latter to join the Democratic Club, and there was said to be much feeling between the two organizations. Although silver was supposed to be the dividing line, ex-Gov. Flower remained as President of the rejuvenated Democratic Club, and continues in that position until to-morrow, when at the annual election Perry Belmont, another Gold Democrat, will be elected President, Mr. Flower having declined to further serve. Another board of officers and Directors, some new and some re-elected, will also be chosen to-morrow.

It was after the victorious Van Wyck campaign of last year that men who hoped to be remembered by the victors in the apportionment of campaign spoils fairly fell over one another to have their names enrolled as members of the new club. Nearly all of them were members of the political end of Tammany, and many were also members of that other social adjunct of Tammany, the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, whose history dates back to the early days of the Republic. With such a following the membership of the Democratic Club increased enormously. To be considered as of the dominant party it was almost as necessary to be a member of the social organization as to be a member of Tammany Hall. Hundreds of names were added to the roll every week, and the organization grew apace. The treasury filled and the café did an enormous business. On many evenings there was such a crush that comfort was out of the question, and as still hundreds desired to show their allegiance by the presence of their names on the rolls, the building of a new or enlarged clubhouse became imperative.

To those who were accustomed to the aspect of the old interior of the clubhouse it seemed on Oct. 1 as if a fairy had passed through the place and with her magic wand transformed everything. Backed by unlimited capital, decorators and builders have quite as potent powers as we were wont to ascribe to the fairies of our youthful days, and these were the sprites that Mr. Croker and his committee called into being, and who waved the magic wand of transformation. They have given the "Tiger" a silken lair, for that the Democratic Club is really Tammany is evidenced by the fact that the tiger is everywhere dominant. His massive head, with gleaming fangs and curled tongue, is carved in marble mantel and over pilasters, while rugs of his skin are thrown about in profusion. If there is much in the new house to remind one of Democracy, there is more to remind one of the handsomest clubhouse in New York City. Tammany. In the Democratic Club the two are one.

From the time Mr. Croker landed in this country in August last he has spent nearly all of his time in the clubhouse directing the builders, architects, and decorators. Justice P. Henry Dugro of the Supreme Court, who is Chairman of the Building Committee, directed much of the work of decoration and furnishing, for, as proprietor of the Savoy, Justice Dugro has had much experience along these lines, and much of the decoration is modeled after that in the famous hostelry.

To the right of the entrance to the clubhouse, a massive double brownstone building, is the main parlor. The walls here are hung in crimson brocade and paneled in gold, and all the massive furniture of the room is upholstered in crimson velvet. The carpets are of the same prevailing tint, and there are many rich gilt ornaments. On the other side of the hall is the reading room, a cozy and substantial-looking room in brown and silver leather. All along the hallway and the foyer there is a high paneled wainscoting of Japanese green and royal vert antique marble. Supporting the paneled ceiling in the foyer and café are green marble columns, with gold capitals formed of tiger heads. The foyer is a reproduction of the palace of the Duke of Colonna in Rome, and the floor is in Italian mosaic of rich grays and yellows. Over the massive bronze mantelpiece in the foyer is the famous portrait of Richard Croker by Benziger. It is the dominant feature of the entranceway, and is so lighted as to give it strong prominence. In the foyer is the office, and directly back of it, sunk in the wall, is a tablet with the following inscription:

DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Roswell P. Flower, President.
Edward F. O'Dwyer, Vice President.

Remodeled Oct. 1, 1898.

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

P. Henry Dugro, Chairman.
Richard Croker, William J. Fryer,
Andrew Freedman, John F. Carroll,
John Fox, T. E. Crimmins,
Thomas J. Brady Peter F. Meyer.

Directly in the rear of the foyer and occupying the space which was formerly the yard attached to the house is the café. The walls here are high-paneled and wainscoted in oak, the pilaster capitals being the inevitable tiger heads. The frescoing is on tapestry, and the ceiling of stained glass is framed in oak paneling. To the right of this room is a massive fireplace of white Caen stone, magnificently carved. The supporting figures of the mantel represent a Pan and Satyr, and in the centre over the mantel is an immense carved tiger's head.

The ladies' parlor, at the head of the staircase on the second floor, is a gem, and there is probably no finer room of its kind in the city. It is in the style of Louis XVI., and is hung in cerise moiré damask, with furniture upholstered in Aubisson tapestries. Magnificent Sèvres vases adorn the mantel, and all the other ornaments of the room are in strict harmony with the dainty and beautiful furnishings. Massive walnut folding doors shut off this apartment from the one adjoining it in the rear. The walls of this apartment are hung in green stamped leather, and there is an electric chandelier in the centre of the room the light from which is reflected on a round table covered with green baize cloth, standing beneath it. Across the hall from the ladies' parlor is the library and Board of Governors' Room, the green leather furnishings of which make it the most substantial-looking room in the house. In the rear on this floor are also the private dining rooms, one hung in gold and the other in crimson brocade. Here on the opening day was displayed the $2,000 Sèvres dinner service purchased by Andrew Freedman, and which, as the lights from the massive chandeliers were reflected on it, presented a magnificent appearance.

On the floor above are the private apartments of Mr. Croker and Andrew Freedman, two of the handsomest rooms in the house. Mr. Croker's room is as dainty as a "bud's" boudoir, and is furnished with exquisite taste. The woodwork is of white and gold, in the style of Louis XVI., and the walls are hung in old rose brocade. The ceiling is handsomely frescoed with garlands of flowers and cherubs, and rich lace curtains and heavy tapestries adorn the windows. Adjoining it is Mr. Freedman's room, the walls paneled in red and gold brocade and adorned with rich paintings and engravings. The furniture is of massive mahogany, and the whole tone is as dark as that of Mr. Croker's room is light. The two rooms form a charming contrast.

The main feature of the house is the dining room on the top floor, and for quiet elegance this is said to be not surpassed by any room in the city. The walls are paneled to a height of eight feet in selected San Domingo mahogany. The furniture is of the same beautiful wood, and the walls are decorated in soft shaded greens and ivories. The crowning feature of the room, as well as of the house, is the elaborate relief ceiling containing Arthur Thomas's fresco, "The Triumph of Democracy." To receive this massive work of art, for the fresco is a painting in oils on canvas, afterward placed on the ceiling, the architect carried up the walls of the double brownstone house so as to form a high-domed ceiling, with a heavy, profusely decorated cove. In this dome, covering a space 24 by 35 feet, is Mr. Thomas's heroic allegorical painting.

Besides its value as a work of art, the painting is the largest stretch of canvas in America in use as a frescoe. It is set on the ceiling in soft asbestos, and required sixty men working at one time to put it in place. Its weight was 1,800 pounds, and to set it evenly and rapidly on the bed prepared for it, which is slightly concave, the entire force of men had to work rapidly smoothing the canvas.

For these improvements the Democratic Club has paid $125,000, about $40,000 of which is represented in furnishings and decorations.

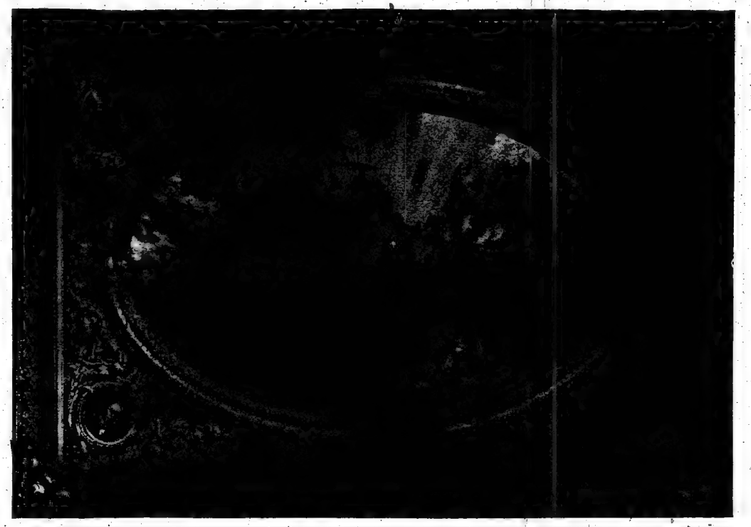

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CEILING OF THE DINING ROOM IN THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

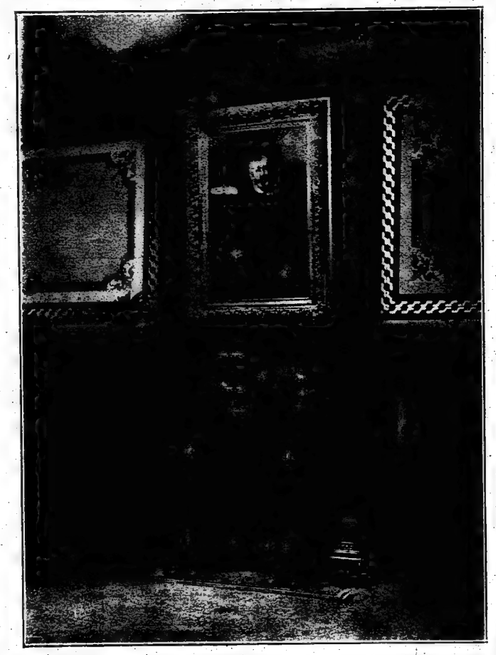

FOYER OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.
Showing Benziger's Portrait of Richard Croker.

1898

CORNER OF THE LADIES' PARLOR AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

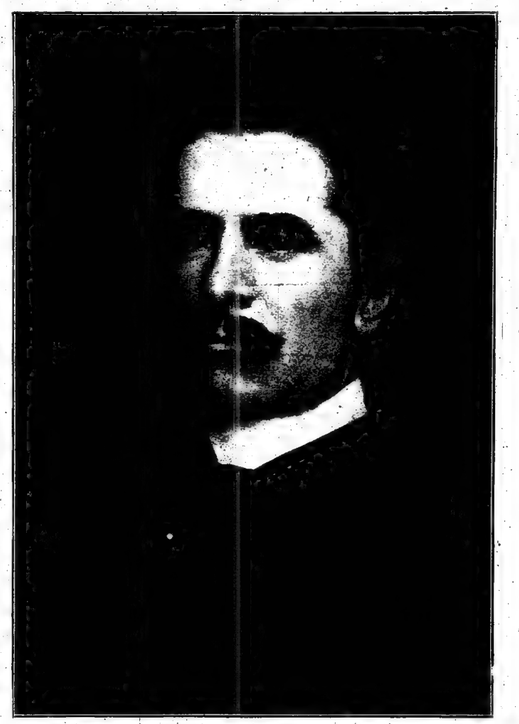

PERRY BELMONT,
Who Has Been Nominated for the Presidency of the Democratic Club.

A CORNER OF RICHARD CROKER'S BEDCHAMBER.

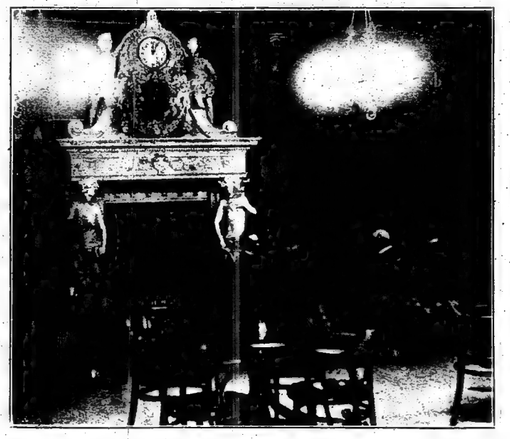

THEODORE W. MYERS, JOSEPH BLUMENTHAL, CLARENCE D. LEVY, AND J. E. ACKLEY IN THE CAFE OF THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

FRANK EDWIN ELWELL, SCULPTOR.

To a certain extent the American public measures the merit of a sculptor by the number of public statues in parks and public ways to which he can point as evidence of his ability. They may be ever so bad—as the majority of them are—and yet the mere fact that by hook or by crook they have been accepted and have got a place in bronze where the passers-by may see appears to be proof sufficient to most people that the sculptor is great. "He designed a statue now in Central Park" seems to be the final blow in every argument.

There are great sculptors who do fine things that are not calculated to ornament public parks and streets, and I might go further, and say that, of their very nature, the best things in sculptural art are not good to adorn a public way. Delicate, poetic fancies in stone, all the rare decorative sculptural compositions, and, indeed, everything that does not pertain to some great public event, looks best indoors. Not even the sanctuaries of public institutions are reserved enough for the delicacy of some sculptural compositions, and for these only the home will do—the private mansion of the family. An instance of this is the work of Bessie Potter, which is of the first order of merit, and yet of such a nature as to be in place only in the home. It is too delicate to relate to the private phases and emotions of the home life to appear beautiful anywhere outside the home.

Still another instance of this is the decorative work of Karl Bitter, a man whose ideas of what constitutes art are most distinguished. Herbert Adams is another, and yet both of these men have very little to point to in a public way—very little.

The subject of this sketch is one of these, an American, who with less public recognition has done more quiet artistic work than many another. He is Frank Edwin Elwell, and he has what Prof. Davidson would describe as "the ability to do quiet, effective labor without thought of applause." He is a sculptor-poet, just as much as Dante Gabriel Rossetti was a painter-poet, and his most careless compositions challenge the heart with a fine poetic word. They are fair and delicate, lightened with spirit and grace, and in every way beautiful as things to look at and to think about. They are done not primarily for money, not with an energy which is hankering after fame, but slowly and with a keen personal satisfaction in the doing.

Mr. Elwell has money, so that it is not for that he works. He has recognition from the most desired sources, so that it is not that which he craves overmuch. He has a fine studio, equipped with every convenience for perfect work, and yet he does not stand idle. Some men, with these things to clog the heart and imagination, would float around and do nothing at all, but Elwell is molded of finer stuff. His mind runs on the subject of the infinite, on what constitutes the meaning of life and wherefore it is beautiful, and, brooding so on these things, he labors to express himself. The result is a number of poetic sculptural compositions which are beautiful, in the sense that a great poem is beautiful, or a painting or an outdoor reality. In short, Mr. Elwell is a poet.

One day I entered his studio and found him busily tinkering away at some metal thing, with a forge, which is a part of the equipment of the studio, in full blast. There were a number of partially completed objects in the room, splendid sculptural compositions. One was a large work of clay, representing the spirit waking into life out of death, and another was a beautiful representation of an Egyptian goddess. Neither was completed, and one naturally supposed that he was about the labor of finishing them up. I suggested as much, but the question went without answer. Instead, he came forward, holding between his thumb and finger a most exquisitely wrought representation of a flower in metal. "See what I have been about to-day," he said.

"I never knew that you worked in metals," I said. "What is it?"

"A lotus, of course. I like to do it for a change."

"Then you have been neglecting these things"—waving toward the works in clay.

"Not at all; thinking about them and filling in the time for my hands."

"It's genius," I said.

"It's rest," he answered.

Such metal-wrought objects as he can conjure up at his modest forge are art objects of the first order of merit, which the great dealers are only too anxious to secure. The trick of forging, shaping, and coloring them is at his fingers' ends, and he loves to do it. They are decorative pieces which sell for encouraging prices, but with him it is a pleasurable diversion, and it is only when tired of other things that the sculptor turns smith, and the forge fire blazes anew.

If his "iron flowers" are poetic compositions, his sculptural works are inspirations. Last year (1897) his "Egypt Awakening" was the subject of enthusiastic comment among the sculptors, for he had sent it to the sculpture exhibition, where it had been given the place of honor. The sculptor Kelly was one of those who first brought it to my ears.

"Have you seen Elwell's 'Egypt'?" he said.

"No."

"A most poetic thing. Do you know Elwell?"

"Only by reputation."

"If you want pleasure, call and get to see what his studio shows."

With many others, I went to see the "Egypt," which is a symbolical work of rare beauty. It will be noticed that below the knees the legs are not formed, but are in a solid block, as if dead. They represent Egyptian art—the dead past. From the knees to the waist is symbolized the merging of Egyptian to Grecian art, showing beauty of form. As the artist proceeds toward the head, he adopts a modern realism under which Egypt is beginning to feel the thrill of a new life. This strengthening and awakening is prophesied by the eyes of the goddess, which look as though but newly opened to the light. What the reawakened Egypt will do is also shown. She offers the lotus flower to the world, commanding sincerity and truth from all who take it.

This work is intimately bound up with Elwell's ideas of art; his past system of art education, and what he desires to do in the future. When he was completing his art education years ago he naturally looked about for a plan or an object, and to catch his drift. He realized that his work must stand for something, must be beautiful in a way that would make the world yearn more for beauty as time rolls on. Seeing that at that time some of the American artists had drifted toward the Renaissance and those showy forms which mean little, he saw the necessity of returning again to simple, strong ideas. He looked up the sources from which great art has sprung, and found that in the almost forgotten Egyptian works rested the spirit of real beauty and sincerity. He found himself believing that Egyptian art is of a grand, spiritual character, and in it he found room for his poetic labors. He would restore Egyptian art. He would revive the simplicity, the spiritual symbolism, the beauty. And he has done so.

This particular statue is the result of five attempts to model the same thing. The work covered a period of almost as many years. What seemed so simple to accomplish was really most subtle and difficult—to reach in any high degree the spiritual and intellectual character of the Egyptian work. Mr. Elwell made his statue in Paris, and it was exhibited in the Salon of 1896 and was favorably placed. It was then bought by a distinguished Frenchman, M. Gabriel Goupillat, who has now the statue in his beautiful home in the Avenue d'Jena. A plaster copy of this statue was exhibited at the Art Club, in Philadelphia, where it won the gold medal, and it was then sent to the Sculpture Society exhibition of New York, where it received such unqualified approval.

This is but one of Mr. Elwell's many compositions, however. He has done a bronze called "The Orchid," which for flowerlike suggestion is unrivaled in the history of sculpture. It is the figure of a slip of a maiden, dressed in a flowing tunic, dancing. The poise is a suggestion of almost fairy motion. There is a wavelike whirl to the hem which suggests the graceful cup of an inverted flower. The arms outstretched give one the sense of unspeakably beautiful branches, and in one hand, as well as in the folds of the hair, are caught metal flowers, the art of Mr. Elwell as a metalworker. It is wholly poetic, a mere thing of beauty, which has

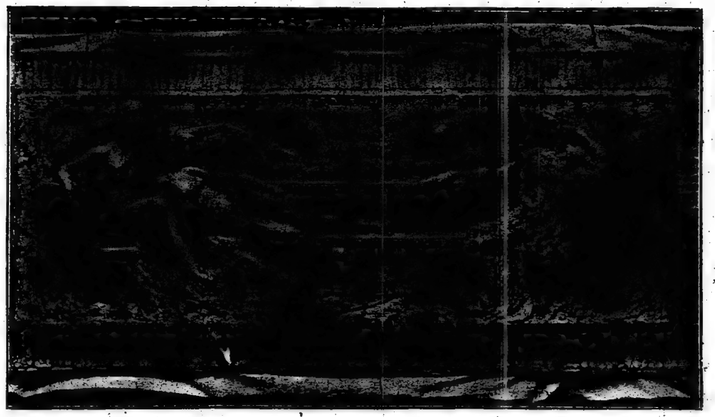

"SONG," BY F. EDWIN ELWELL.
Bas-Relief in the House of George Alfred Townsend.

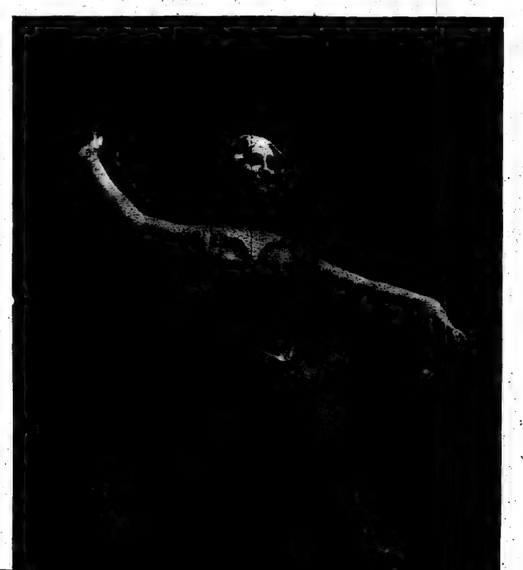

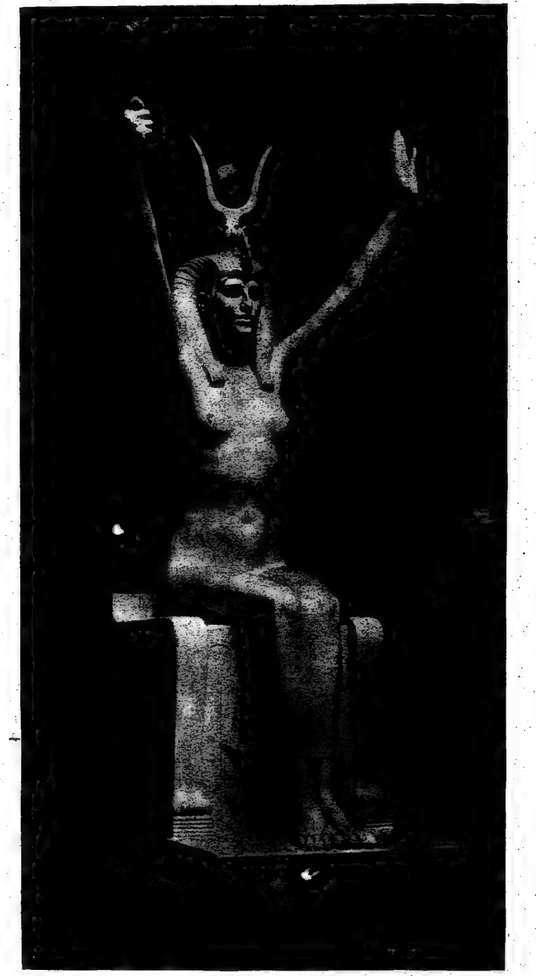

"EGYPT AWAKENING," BY F. EDWIN ELWELL.

right to eternal preservation as a permanent contribution to the joy of life.

One other of Mr. Elwell's delightful works is his "Nathan Hale," a small bronze which is now owned by some New Yorker. It is interesting to consider it, because MacMonnies has done the same subject, and the statue now graces City Hall Park. The first difference is favorable to Elwell, because his Hale is historically garbed—dressed exactly as Hale was—while the MacMonnies is not. This dress of the young patriot lends to the beauty of his fine defiance. MacMonnies's Hale has been accused of too much elation for the condition confronting him, but no such charge could be made against this work of Elwell's. It is a calm defiance—no elation, no enthusiasm, but neither any quavering. Strong, lithe, still, the young patriot gazes out and seems to wait the inevitable with the real spirit of the hero shining through on every side.

Of all his work, none has evoked more admiration than his statue of Dickens's "Little Nell" which was once exhibited at the Art Club, Philadelphia, and bought by the Fairmount Park Association of that City. This also is a slip of a girl, simply clad, with a face which is innocence and sweetness personified. When the statue was in preparation, I am told, there came a period when it seemed almost impossible for the artist to continue his work. He had been unable to find a face from which to draw his inspiration—one that should convey the tenderness, patience, and love of the famous original. The sculptor calmly put the thing aside as a subject which might wait forever if no inspiration offered, and went about other affairs. It was all solved for him by a concert, however, statue of Gen. Hancock for the Gettysburg field. They had a test set of questions, beginning with "What do you know about an equestrian statue?" in answering which almost all the young artists had taken the opportunity to express their views on the subject. When the direct question was put to Elwell, he simply replied, "Asolutely nothing, Sirs."

The humor of the thing and his subsequent remarks led to his receiving the prize, and the work of the artist proved to be one of the most acceptable statues ever modeled in America.

The answer is characteristic of the man, however, for he has a fine artistic preference for work which expresses his own ideals rather than the set plans of some other individual. Everything remarkable he has done so far is exactly on this line—an original, unorthodox composition. His marble statue of "Intellect Dominating Brute Force," which is now in the gallery of the modern masters in the Art Institute in Chicago, is one of the best things of this order. It was one of the few statues that were placed in the rotunda of the Palace of Fine Arts at the Chicago Exhibition.

Similarly, his Aqua Viva, which is now the property of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in Central Park; his "When Sleep Comes Down," "The Death of Strength," "Dawn," "Strength and Love," and the decorative panel entitled "Song," now in the home of George Alfred Townsend, are of this entirely free, poetic order. They relate to no public affair, any more than Keats's "Endymion" relates to business.

For all his idealistic tendencies Mr. Elwell owes much to the atmosphere in which he was raised. He was born at Concord, Mass., in June, 1858, at a time when that village was the centre of intellectual America. His youthful days were spent with a grandfather, who was the friend of Emerson, Alcott, Thoreau, and Channing, and it was the atmosphere created by these great minds which largely molded the youth. He came in contact with the best thoughts, and soon acquired a taste for the noblest and highest in art and life. To-day he cherishes tenderly the memory of Louisa M. Alcott, one of that excellent company, who became his friend long before he knew the meaning of the word, and remained so until her death. She it was who took the place of a mother, his own being taken from him when he was only four years old, and many traits of his character can be traced to the influence of this noble, helpful woman. Miss May Alcott presided over a little art class in Concord, and young Elwell, being invited to join, learned from this talented teacher and artist the comprehensive view for which an artist should strive. This instruction was followed by work in the studio of Daniel C. French, the sculptor, who was then a Concord neighbor, and to these two teachers is due the grounding in art principles on which he built later on.

For five years or more Mr. Elwell tried to make his life entirely one of business, but, finding the attempt useless, began in earnest the life of an art student. He decided on Paris. The Hon. Levi P. Morton secured him admission to the Ecole des Beaux Arts, where he became a popular student, then Vice President of his class, and finally a private pupil of Jean Alexander Falguiere, the great sculptor, who liked him for his originality. During his student life he exhibited, sold some, began to get a reputation, fixed upon his ideal, and came home. To-day he is nearer than ever to true greatness. His art is better, richer, and more undefiled; his poetic aspirations and his individual technique are clearer. He is doing great things in an unobtrusive way, and American art is much the richer for him, whether the billboards announce it or not.

THEODORE DREISER.

IN A GERMAN VALLEY.

The shepherd wanders with his crook
Adown the fields. His lambs are shorn,
Their skins are white; to sunny nook
He leads them—they are so forlorn.
The shepherd sun above the hills
Spreads his broad heat along the vale,
The mown fields lined by narrow rills
Through grass all short and thin gleam pale.
The shepherd winds his lambs at night
Within the pen. By pine and bay
Closed round beneath the stars' white light,
The new-mown fields await the day.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Making Herself Popular.

From The Yale Record.

"How do you like my washerwoman?"

"Mighty well. I came out three collars and two handkerchiefs long last week, and she has just taken to sending me your pink flannel shirts."

One on the Magazines.

From Puck.

Grimshaw—Pensmith, who writes so much magazine poetry, doesn't look like a poet does he?

Teller—No.

Grimshaw—Well, he isn't.

The Hon. Simeon B. Chittenden.
Founder of the Library at Yale University.

of things like that happen. The first model of 'Egypt Awakening,' which I had worked on for years, fell down just when I had completed it and went all to smash."

"What did you do," I ventured.

"Made it over."

The real drama of this incident is told better by those who know the artist better. When it fell, the man who had been assisting him for years broke down almost to the verge of tears as he beheld the many fragments. It merely brought the sculptor out of his introspective mood long enough to say, "There! Don't feel bad, John. Now we shall have a good statue."

This is but one instance out of many. The subtle genius once went to Harrisburg at the request of a committee of Generals who were selecting an artist to model a

"THE DEATH OF STRENGTH," BY F. EDWIN ELWELL.

THE DRAMA

George Shelton.

WITH Pinero's exquisite comedy, "Trelawny of the Wells," an uppermost topic, because of its fine performance by the actors of Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre company, some sort of interest must attach to old Bagnigge Wells, once a pleasure resort in Islington, now a neighborhood in London with which the old name is still associated, like Greenwich Village, Chelsea, and Bloomingdale, in the big Borough of Manhattan. Mr. Pinero uses the name of Bagnigge Wells to adroitly suggest, rather than to conceal, the identity of his suburban stock theatre of the "early sixties," with Sadler's Wells, which in the olden time was, like Bagnigge, a pleasure resort, where bowling alleys, gaming tables, and dining pavilions clustered around the mineral springs. The graphic picture of social gayety at Bagnigge Wells in the era of the American Revolution is taken directly from an old print, by way of The London Sketch.

Mrs. Whiffen, who in "Trelawny" plays Mrs. Mossop, the affable landlady of the theatrical lodging house, in those storied "early sixties" was known as Blanche Galton, and used to sing contralto and mezzo-soprano rôles in the English opera troupe of which her sister, Susan Galton, was prima donna. She married a young tenor singer in the company, Thomas Whiffen, who was not much of a tenor singer, but developed in time into an exceedingly popular comedian. Folks who have no memories at all of the sixties, early or late, can well remember Mr. and Mrs. Whiffen as Sir Joseph Porter and Little Buttercup, in "H. M. S. Pinafore," at the old Standard Theatre, in 1879-80. While contemplation of the grotesque fashions in dress of the "sixties" is in order, the two quaint cartes de visites of Blanche Galton, herewith reproduced, cannot fail to interest.

The scene in "Trelawny" pictured is the climax of Act II., Rose, (Mary Mannering,) having retired from "the Wells" and the stage, has been an inmate, on probation, of the house of an irascible old Vice Chancellor, (Charles Walcot,) whose grandson (Harry Woodruff) she is going to marry. The dullness palls on her. She fears that she may, like Agnes in "The Spectre of St. Ives," expire "in the fourth act, painfully, of no recognized disorder." One night, when there is a fierce shower, she discovers four of her old friends of "the Wells" out in the rain, and deliberately invites them in to the abode of Strict Propriety. The result is disaster, and Rose Trelawny goes back to "the Wells." Besides the actors mentioned, Edward J. Morgan as lovable Tom Wrench, William Courtleigh as Ferdinand Gadd, C. W. Butler as Colpoys, Elizabeth Tyree as Avonia Bunn, Ethel Hornick as Miss Trafalgar Gower, H. S.

Photo by Ye Rose Studio, Providence, R. I.

James K. Hackett.

Taber as the Dundreary-like Captain de Foenix, Helma Nelson as his young wife, and W. B. Royston as Charles the sympathetic footman, appear in the picture.

The scene of "Im Weissen Rössl" represented is in the third act. Anna Braga as the comely hostess of the Tyrolean inn,

Photograph by Miss Ben-Yusuf, New York.

SCENE IN "TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS," AT THE LYCEUM.
The Vice-Chancellor and His Unbidden Visitors.

has just dismissed her Headwaiter (G. v. Seyffertfitz) from his office and accepted him as husband. The young counselor of Berlin (Julius Strobl) and the romantic daughter of the lamp manufacturer (Ada Merito) have just plighted their troth, and Haenseler as "heavy father" beams upon them. In the other corner are Senius as the bald-headed lover, Elly Collmer as the lisping ingenue, and Kierschner as the old pedant, while in the background the peaks of the Salzkammercut are reflected in the placid waters of the little lake. E. A. D.

Meredith as a Dramatist.

At last George Meredith, in his old age, honored in his own land and elsewhere as poet and novelist, is to make his début as a dramatist. His own stage version of "The Egoist" will be brought out in London with Johnstone Forbes-Robertson as Sir Willoughby Patterne and Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Clara, that "dainty rogue in porcelain."

Bjornson's New Play.

Björnstjerne Björnson's new three-act play, "Paul Lange and Thora Parsbury," translated by H. L. Braekstad, will be one of this season's productions of the New Century Theatre, London. The theme of the play is political; indeed, it represents with almost punctilious faithfulness a tragic incident in Norwegian political history of some ten years since. The dramatic interest is very strong. The translation will be published in England and America by Messrs. Harper.

The Essence of Beauty.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The Foolish Virgin—If I had a fortune I'd give it all to be beautiful. The Other Virgin—I'd keep it.

Blanche Galton Whiffen.
In the Early Sixties.

BAGNIGGE WELLS IN 1778.

Blanche Galton Whiffen.
In the Early Sixties.

MUSIC

Rossini.

MR. Maurice Grau once propounded the theory that the plot of an opera is of no importance, because only the music counts for anything with the people. He cannot, therefore, be suspected of an attempt at veiled satire in opening the season of grand opera (in various languages) at the Metropolitan Opera House with Wagner's "Tannhäuser." If Mr. Grau were open to such flattering suspicion, it might be possible to credit him with a desire to preach a sermon to the distinguished ladies and gentlemen who graciously display themselves in the boxes. But Mr. Grau possibly does not know the story of "Tannhäuser," or, at any rate, has certainly never troubled himself about the ethical lesson which it loudly inculcates with the aid of violas, bassoons, and other implements.

This music drama of Wagner contains a deep and potent ethical teaching. Indeed, there is a strong ethical element in all Wagner's works, and this has led the apostles of the master to talk so much about his moral creeds that one would think there were no ethics in any other opera. But of course that is not true. There are ethics in "Faust" and "Lucia" and the rest of them. Even "Dinorah" preaches, like "Fanchon," that a young woman should never dance with a shadow.

The ethical teaching of Messrs. Barbière and Carré's "Faust" plainly is that if a good young woman goes wrong the devil is to blame for it, and not she. It used to be customary to open the opera season with "Faust," but although Mr. Grau did not stake much on plots, he did finally substitute "Romeo et Juliette." This opera teaches us that despair and destruction await any young woman who marries a man not in her set. "Romeo et Juliette" continues to be very popular with the fashionable operagoers. It is an opera to which any society mother can advantageously take her daughter.

"Lucia" teaches us that any young man who desires to marry a girl in spite of the wishes of her family should not go on foreign tours lest he come back and read in the morning papers the notice of her marriage to the other man. "Les Huguenots" teaches us that it is possible for a man with a bass voice to be neither a King nor a father, and yet not a villain, nor a priest. The subsidiary moral of this highly ethical work is that you should never judge by appearances.

Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Sevigila" teaches us that love laughs at locksmiths, and Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" teaches that a barber is a man and brother, and not necessarily only a buffo. Flotow's "Martha" instructs us that simple tunes are best for simple hearts, and "Cavalleria Rusticana" preaches that very old moral that it is well to be off with the old love before you are on with the new. "La Bohème" shows us that a homely face can win a man's love in the dark, and "Carmen" teaches us to beware of women who wabble when they walk.

Thus it is easy to go through all the operas and find that they have their morals. Wagner was not the only preacher. He no more monopolized the morals of the operatic stage than Hall Caine does those of the dramatic. Of course he seemed to think it necessary to be particularly ethical in all his works, and sometimes his embodiment of this belief leads toward soporific scenes. "Das Rheingold" teaches very plainly that any god who lies has disqualified himself as a professor of divinity. But you may notice that Wagner takes a good deal of time to reiterate that in 'Die Walküre." He even gets Fricka to tell Wotan so. And then Wotan tells Brünnhilde about it, and the whole family is forced to admit that as gods and goddesses they have been irrevocably damaged by Wotan's early faux pas.

The drama of "Tannhäuser" may be regarded as teaching several things. One of them is that dissipation is ruinous to a singer. But of course that particular moral has significance only for the professional performers engaged in the presentation of the work. Any one who wishes to seek for the public moral will not have far to look. It plainly is that a man should keep cool in an argument, lest he say things he may regret. All Tannhäuser had to do was to keep quiet and let old Biterolf think he had really loved. It did not hurt Tannhäuser and it pleased Biterolf.

But no; Tannhäuser had to get excited and begin to brag. He was the only man in the set who really knew what love was. The rest of them had been feeding themselves on cheap delusions. If they had been with him, well, he would have shown them what love was! And then he began talking about his experiences. That was enough. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Why, Tannhäuser let the cat out of the bag right before Elizabeth and the whole Court. Of course, after that the Landgrave had to declare the engagement with his daughter off, and tell Tannhäuser to take a tour of travel.

"A little nonsense now and then." But to be serious for a moment. "Tannhäuser" comes near to being the most significant tragedy that Wagner wrote. The struggle of man against the flesh is the most portentous struggle of humanity. In all this world there is nothing more pregnant with misery than the mastery of a man's soul by the false love. As for the mode of salvation which Wagner prescribes, the pure love of a pure woman, it is the only one, and Wagner himself preaches the enormous power of a good woman's love in almost all of his works. He took for his text Goethe's words, "The woman-soul leadeth us ever upward." He preached that in the "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," and "Der Ring des Nibelungen" with eloquent force.

But the ethics of the opera do not deeply influence the average operagoer. Neither does its art. How many operagoers really know the words to which their favorite airs are set? How many of them can tell whether the music fits the text or not? How many of them care?

One thing is certain. Very few of those who sit on the first three floors of the Opera House ever trouble their heads about these things. But away up in the balcony and the gallery are hundreds who take it all very seriously. They understand the meaning of every scene, the purport of every musical phrase. They are the true music lovers. But they have no influence in the Metropolitan Opera House, where the plots of operas are not regarded as matters of moment.

Glory be to the tenor and the soprano and the baritone. "Bow, bow, ye lower middle classes! Bang the drum and sound the brasses." Lift up your voices in praise of Van Dyck, and Dippel, and Saleza, and Salignac, and Ceppi, tenors, and of Melba, Sembrich, Nordica, Eames, De Lussan, Engel, and Saville, sopranos. Never mind Wagner and Gounod and Verdi and that lot. Most of them are dead, and none of them could sing. Let us go and sit in the temple of song and pour out the blood of our worship at the feet of the priests and priestesses, for the gods themselves are away yonder behind the clouds.

W. J. HENDERSON.

ERNST VAN DYCK, TENOR, AS LOHENGRIN.

MAUD HOLLINS, JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS, VAN RENSSELAER WHEELER, AND HARRY MACDONOUGH, In "The Jolly Musketeer."

Heartless.

From Puck.

Jones—Burglars are an unfeeling set!

Brown—What's happened, old fellow?

Jones—One broke into my house last night and went off and left the gas burning full tilt!

His Course.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Are you aware, Sir," said the good man, "that you are going straight to perdition?"

"Am I?" asked the wicked one, as he stopped, balanced himself unsteadily, and looked half incredulously at the other. "Then th' feller I met back there on nexsh cornersh blame liar! He said I wash wabblin' all over th' shtreet."

LOWER BROADWAY.

IT was not a very appreciative man who is alleged to have made the remark that "nobody but tramps and immigrants ever see Bowling Green and the Battery." Probably he was a Chicago man instead of a New Yorker who made the offensive remark in question. But the immigrant and the tramp undoubtedly appreciate these pleasant little parks more than the other party, for the simple reason that they stop to look at them. The true New Yorker rushes past these city breathing spots and sees them as one sees a near-by landscape from a fast express—sees that the scenery is there, and that is about all.

But historic Bowling Green used to be more popular than at present. Since it saw the youth of the town competing with each

The Broadway Canon, From the Bowling Green Building.

other in athletic sport, and since the balls broken from the tops of the same fence now around the park were returned to British troops from the mouths of Revolutionary cannon—since then, many a historical incident has been enacted at Bowling Green—unchanged in itself, but overtopped by marble palaces that, towering to the skies, in vain try to overawe their lowly neighbor.

From the roof of the loftiest down-town

One of the Finest.

structure, which, aptly enough, takes its name from its unpretending neighbor, the park, an effect may be observed which can be equalled only by the wonderful natural formations of the West—the cañons of the Colorado River. The appearance of the "Broadway Cañon" is but faintly portrayed by the engraving. It must be seen in all its impressiveness in order that even a faint conception may be formed of that wonderful view up Broadway, from the roof of the Bowling Green Building.

All along Broadway the sky-piercing buildings have made their way, and even the once lofty spire of Trinity is closed to view. Up Wall Street is now the favorite view of old Trinity Church, and it was with difficulty that the view "Trinity and Wall Street" was not underlined "Praying and Gambling!" so close is the proximity of the two.

Two well-known landmarks meet the eye from Fulton Street, and the Astor House and the Post Office stand like grim sentinels upon either side of the thoroughfare. But past these once remarkable architectural effects, and how different the view! At the City Hall and Post Office, across the park, how well the features of the view harmonize with each other! The dinginess of the ancient stone vanishes in the photograph, and only the pleasing view remains. Then at Murray Street, gazing up town, what a different effect meets the eye! It is no less pleasing, but the picture is so different that the most careless observer cannot fail to be impressed by the views when once he stops to see them.

But turn from the lofty marble palaces and the towering monuments to literature and trade, to the panorama of humanity in its ever-passing, ever-changing flow. How they differ in appearance and action! Truly, the adage that "variety is the spice of life" is never more emphasized than when looking down upon the great panorama of life itself, as exemplified on Broadway every day in the year. Here, too, the doctrine of "character influenced by environment" may be studied, and living examples seen every day. Environment affects even "One of the Finest," as is evident from the delicate care with which he assists the pretty woman across the busy street, and then with stolid face and wooden-arm

BOWLING GREEN, THE BEGINNING OF BROADWAY.

VIEW FROM MURRAY STREET, SHOWING THE STEWART AND DUN BUILDINGS.

gesture, points the way for the plain woman without moving from his tracks.

THE SUPPOSABLY SPORTING BISHOP.

A certain Bishop, in traveling through his diocese, relates a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, had occasion to change at a wayside junction. While waiting for his train, he seized the opportunity of making friends with the station master. One of the kindest-hearted men, he was very fond of trying to enter into the varied interests of those with whom he came in contact. However, on this occasion he did not find it easy to discover the exact topic in which his new friend was interested. So reluctantly he fell back on his particular "shop," i. e., the traffic. "I suppose, with the race meeting taking place to-day, there has been some very heavy traffic on your line?" Inadvertently the Bishop had indeed touched the station master's weak point—not the traffic, but racing. So for the next quarter of an hour he listened in his kindly way to the various merits of the horses engaged in the St. Leger, and their chances of success.

At last, to the Bishop's great relief, it must be admitted, the train arrived, and, shaking hands with his racing friend, he got into a carriage. He had not traveled very far, however, when, the train having pulled up, he heard the station master's voice asking if the Bishop of —— was in the train. Hastily the Bishop declared his presence. Of course, his fellow-passengers in the third-class carriage (it was the Bishop's boast that he always traveled third) were on the qui vive to know what the station master wanted with the Bishop, while quite a little knot of spectators gathered round the carriage window.

Up comes the official, making a prodigious

Trinity Church and Wall Street.

salute to the great ecclesiastical dignitary. "I've just received a wire, my lord, from the station master at ——, asking me to tell your Lordship that Donovan won the Leger." The Bishop's astonishment and chagrin at his friend's kindly thought of him can be better imagined than described, especially when he heard the titter from those assembled on the platform, and noticed the increased interest with which he was regarded by his companions for the rest of the journey.

Patriotic to the End.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Ah!" said the murderer, mounting the scaffold and examining the noose; "Manila rope, I see. That's good. I like to encourage American industries."

THE STORY OF THE WEST.

ABOUT a century ago Thomas Jefferson said that it would take 100 years to settle the vast country lying between the Alleghanies and the Great Rivers, and that the time of opening up the great country beyond the Missouri and the Mississippi could not even be calculated, because of its remoteness. Thomas Jefferson was mistaken. He foresaw neither the steamboat nor the steam railway, and hence could not even dream of the effect upon the then impenetrable West of these engines of civilization. The development of the West has been conducted along distinct lines, each very separate one from another, each with its own motives, industry, and types of workers, and yet all in the end achieving a peculiarly successful and forceful civilization, which needs only a few generations of intercourse with older and more reposeful communities to develop a culture that is strong and vigorous, healthful and moral. This culture will be characterized by an artistic spirit whose proportions will be fashioned upon the broad ideas of its life and National character. The beautiful buildings of the Chicago Exposition were simply the initial expression of what may come.

The history of the West for the last half century may be best illustrated by a series of genre pictures. Literary form to these pictures has been given by D. Appleton & Co.'s "Story of the West Series." Already four distinct pictures have been presented in book form, and others are in preparation. "The Story of the Indian" is told by George Bird Grinnell, "The Story of the Mine" is by Charles Howard Shinn; E. Hough has written "The Story of the Cowboy," and Cy Warman has just completed his "Story of the Railroad." And the stories of the trapper, of the soldier, and of the explorer are shortly to follow. Each volume, which is adequately illustrated, is by an expert in his own department. The series is edited by Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, a gentleman who, although known to a certain class of the public through his books on art subjects, has nevertheless written much on the development of the Great West with which he is intimately acquainted.

In his preface to "The Story of the Railroad" Mr. Hitchcock writes: "'The Story of the Railroad,' as Mr. Warman has sketched it in his graphic pages, is not a history of proselyting, of finance, or of politics, or of the scientific side of construction. Very naturally, these topics and other essential phases of this great subject are touched upon, but in large part this book is the story of the strange life which began with and accompanied the building of a transcontinental highway. Armies of men under thousands of officers shared this life, had vanished when their work was done, leaving the ashes of their camp fires and unnumbered nameless graves. Surveyors, engineers, superintendents, foremen, bosses, track layers, shovelers on the dump, and their companions of rank high and low, all toiled together to clear a way across the buffalo preserves of the Indians and through the secret places of the mountains. It was a series of titanic labors, man pitted against Nature in the instant shock of contest, and it is here, I think, that we find the typical figure in the engineer who sought out the way and built the road."

According to Mr. Warman, Mr. Asa Whitney, a New York merchant, was the pioneer in transcontinental railway construction. "Between 1830 and 1835, while in China, Mr. Whitney read of the wonderful experiments in railroad building in England, and began at once to reflect upon the enormous changes the new invention made possible. It would be an easy matter to cross the American Continent and connect Europe with the Orient by way of the Pacific. As the dream grew upon him, he began to gather statistics concerning the trade of China, Japan, and India. He seems to have devoted months, if not years, to this work, coming to America full of figures and faith in his great scheme."

The result of Mr. Whitney's efforts found expression in the first report presented to Congress on the construction of a railroad to the Pacific, made in 1846 by the Hon. Sidney Breese, Chairman of the Committee on Pacific Lands. The appropriation for the first survey was made by Congress in 1853. Mr. Warman describes the initial steps toward surveying, as well as the work of the engineers in the field, and the men who traveled the route after them—the men who made the roadbeds and laid the rails. Of the surveyor he writes:

"A man with one leg over a fence listening for a dog—that's the engineer. He wants to locate the line across the farmer's field, but he does not know how the farmer and the dog are going to take it. When night comes on the pathfinder will sleep where his path pinches out, and he will not be welcome. When he has passed out of hearing of the school bell and the bulldog, wild animals and Indians will block his trail, for there is no civilization beyond the end of the track. All the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific he has been forced to fight, leaving along his new-made trail heaps of bleaching bones that tell of his trials, and marvelous feats of engineering that speak of his skill.

"We have seen him climbing mountains over cogways and switchbacks. Caught in a rising cañon, he doubles his trail, 'loops' his line and goes ahead again. When a narrow pass pinches out, he climbs to the top of the canon wall, lets himself down by means of a long rope, and writes on a rock what he would put on a stake if he were able to drive one. * * * His honor, his loyalty—his life, if need be—is pledged to his employer. He takes himself seriously, never underestimating the importance of his work."

In a like manner Mr. Warman describes other ranks and conditions of men who worked to build the great Western railways. But in describing them he gives a history of the roads themselves—the Union Pacific, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Denver and Rio Grande, the Northern Pacific, the Canadian Pacific—and this history is told from the Directors' office as well as from the camps pitched where the rails end.

In Mr. Shinn's "The Story of the Mine" we have another genre picture, but it is from all his chapters descriptive of the various mines, but the following paragraph, which introduces a chapter on "A Land of Precious Metals," is suggestive:

"As it happens, there is one place in America where mining for the precious metals has been carried on upon so grand a scale and under such stupendous difficulties that the results of the struggle with Nature's forces have greatly affected the mining interests o the world. Whether we consider the Comstock vein of Nevada from the standpoint of its mineral yield, or study the dramatic elements in its strange history, the group of mines along its course is typical, in the most complete sense, of the dangers and vicissitudes of mining life. The term 'Comstocker' is known in every country and in every language; the Comstock miner is everywhere recognized as a post-graduate among miners of other camps. World-famous mining engineers have taxed their utmost skill in the service of the Comstock; the greatest geologists have given laborious days to the study of its marvels; travelers have gazed upon its mighty engines and threaded its vast underground cities; metropolises have been stirred to their profoundest depths by mining news from Comstock bonanzas."

One of the most entertaining chapters in this book is entitled "The Sutro Tunnel." It appeals particularly at this time, as only a few weeks ago the great projector of the enterprise breathed his last in his beautiful home near San Francisco. What Mr. Sutro tried to do and how he accomplished it in the face of the greatest political opposition that was ever banded against private enterprise is well told.

After dwelling at some length on the

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THE HORSE-HERD.

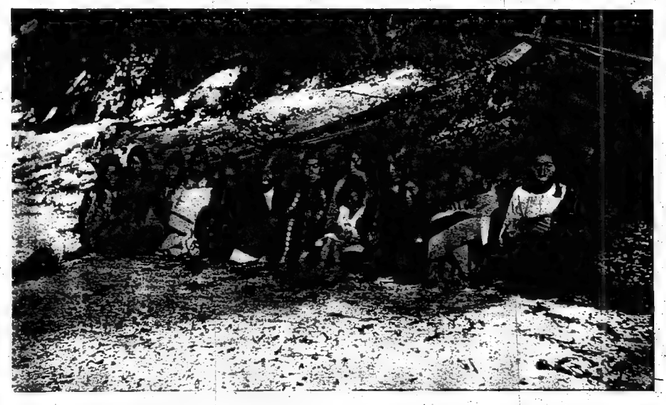

From "Story of the Indian." Copyright, 1898, by D. Appleton & Co.

GROUP OF SAPALELLE LA TETES, WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND.

From "Story of the Cowboy." Copyright, 1898, by D. Appleton & Co.

A CONTEST OF RACES.

comparatively recent discoveries in Michigan, in Utah, and in Arizona, the author closes with these pertinent words, which have all the characteristics of a certain prophecy, particularly as they were written before the Klondike discoveries: "So promising are recent developments that it would not surprise mining authorities if the annual gold yield of the United States, British Columbia, and Alaska reached the hundred-million-dollar mark by the close of the century; nor does it seem unlikely that the total yield of different countries will add to the world's gold stock within the next ten years more than $2,500,000,000. A period of higher property values and of larger business prosperity is clearly indicated by this astonishing revival of mining interests, [in 1896.] Evidently the story of the miner and his mines will go on for ages to come."

Walcott Le Clear Beard, in a little tale recently published in Scribner's Magazine, gives a characteristic sketch of the Indian and his passion for gambling. The story is called "Rouge et Noir," and the red man, having beaten the white man by fair and foul means, at last succumbs to the naïve intrigues of the negro. In the career of the chief actor is typified the development and fate of his race. The author of "The Story of the Indian," however, does not carry the red man's development so far. He pauses after the wiles of the red man have overcome the strategy of the pale-face, and the sorry and transitory victories of the latter's civilization have worked their best over the customs of the savage—but there is no third dramatis persona. Possibly he may never arrive in fact. Mr. Grinnell writes in his introduction:

"Long association with Indians enables a white man ultimately to share their thought and feelings; and he who has reached this point understands the Indian. He understands that the red man is a savage, and has savage qualities, yet he sees also that the most impressive characteristics of the Indian is his humanity. For in his simplicity, his vanity, and his fear of the supernatural, he is a child, and acts like one."

The tribes of the great West and their life and manners are revealed to the reader, who must find something of great human interest in it all. And many popular fallacies are corrected. According to Mr. Grinnell, the squaw is not always the despised creature her white sisters believe her to be. "The Indian woman, it is usually thought, is a mere drudge and slave, but, so far as my observations extend, this notion is wholly an erroneous one. It is true that the women were the laborers of the camp; that they did all the hard work, about which there was no excitement. They cooked, brought wood and water, dried the meat, dressed the robes, made the clothing, collected the lodge poles, packed the horses, cultivated the ground, and generally performed all the tasks which might be called menial, but they were not mere servants. On the contrary, their position was very respectable. They were consulted on many subjects, not only in connection with family affairs, but in more important and general matters. Sometimes women were even admitted to the councils and spoke there, giving their advice. This privilege was very unusual, and was granted only to women who had performed some deed which was worthy of a man. This in practice meant that she had killed or counted coup on an enemy or had been to war."

Much Indian lore is contained in Mr. Grinnell's pages, and it is shown that in the distant and partly obliterated past, before the coming of the white man, the tribes dwelt in peace with one another, and that their civilization was passing through stages of eager intellectual development, which might have become great and permanent.

With the story of the religion and customs of the redman is given much information concerning what might be called culture developed in certain tribes to no inconsiderable extent. The Indians' picture language is described, a language which might have become as important a mode of communication as the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians if only the great wars and the white man had not arrived.

Mr. Grinnell also presents a valuable chapter on the status of tribes past and present, with the location of their homes and a carefully arranged census.

And now the cowboy. This theme shall be brief. In November, 1898, his character needs no vindication or rehabilitation. A ten-line dispatch from before Santiago de Cuba last Summer is a fitting confirmation of what Mr. Hough tells in "The Story of the Cowboy":

"Never was any character more misunderstood than he; and so thorough was his misrepresentation that part of the public even to-day [1897] will have no other way of looking at him. They see the wide hat and not the honest face beneath it. They remember the wild momentary freaks of the man, but forget his lifetime of hard work and patient faithfulness. They insist upon the distorted mask, and ask not for the soul beneath it."

Why this should have been so "The Story of the Cowboy" relates.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

From "Story of the Cowboy." Copyright, 1898, by D. Appleton & Co.

The Cowboy.

"THE CLARIA SONATA."

BY EDITH CHARLTON-ANNE.

It was a small room and was very cheerfully lighted. Away in the distance the hum of the big city made itself heard, but here it was barely perceptible, and the crackle of the logs on the hearth and an occasional movement in an inner room were the chief things which attracted the ear.

Claria von Stromberg lay back in a low easy chair, and opposite to her on the hearthrug stood her fiancé, Dr. Hans Breit, who, as all the world knows, was one of the cleverest men of his profession in the whole of Europe.

Hans was only young then, and a fine fellow—broad, strong, and comely to look upon.

Claria von Stromberg was, perhaps, the most beautiful woman in the whole kingdom, but it would be dangerous to say more than that in this age, when so many women are beautiful.

Claria was also a celebrity. At this moment she was the idol of the hour, for those who ought to know had said that she was the musician of the day.

Hans Breit looked down at her from his great height on the hearthrug, and smiled.

"The whole city is electrified," he said. "Even on 'Change—as our American friends say—the talk is all of Claria! You and your movements, your wonderful personality, your marvelous music, appear to be the one thought and talk of every one. They say that the Grand Duke is positively bewitched. You have much to answer for, little woman."

"The Grand Duke is a good man," murmured Claria. "I wish all the personages I have met had treated me as he always has done. I admire, I revere him."

"They say that to-night is to be the greatest gala they have ever had in Princenburg. About twenty-five royalties are coming to the theatre, and I could not enumerate the number of grandees who will follow in their train. And it is all for you, really, though they talk of a jubilee. The theatre looks like fairyland, all garlanded with roses sent from the South of France, at enormous cost, and across the proscenium 'Claria,' in huge letters composed entirely of white lilies on a background of laurel, is the most striking feature in the whole place."

"How absurd!" ejaculated Claria. "I wish people would not lose their heads over so little."

"It was done at the Grand Duke's express command. And, after all, it is most beautiful—like yourself." His tone changed suddenly, and he crossed the little space between them and dropped onto his knees beside her. "Oh, my sweetheart, you are looking like an angel to-night, in that pure white gown. How well it becomes you!"

Claria laid one hand tenderly on his shoulder, and smiled sweetly into his eyes.

"I am glad you like it. You know, Hans, that I dress, and play, and live only for you. The rest of the world seems, oh, so far away from us two when we are together, and when you are away I always feel so terribly alone."

Hans Breit did not answer, save by taking her in his arms. The love between these two was so deep and true that they seldom used words to express it, deeming them too poor.

Claria, however, seemed inclined this evening to say more than usual on the subject.

"You know, Hans, that if anything happened to you I should leave the world. I mean I should go away into some house where I never saw people again, and there I should wait and pray until the moment came when we should meet again."

Hans laughed.

"Why should anything happen to me?" he cried, happily. "I am strong and healthy, sober, and only a very small smoker. Besides, I ride my bicycle with a great deal more prudence than the average man. No, please God, nothing will happen to divide us." Then, with a sudden break in his voice, he ended: "It would be too cruel, too unjust, when we love each other as we do."

Claria sat up and looked at him gravely. She took his great hand and stroked it.

"She Had Surpassed Herself."

"And yet—" She paused and looked away into the glowing fire, and seemed to muse for a few moments. Then she let her gaze fall again on the handsome, radiant face beside her. "I feel as though something awful were going to happen to-night! You know what I mean? A presentiment, that is all. It has come to me again and again all day long, and I have put it from me time after time. Supposing there should be a fire, like that in Paris, when nearly all the noblest there were burned! Or, supposing there should be a dynamite explo—"

"What nonsense are you talking, little woman? Supposing there should be a dynamite explosion, or supposing the world should come to an end! You are nervous and overexcited. Come, pull yourself together, and throw off this morbid fear of something which is only a chimera, an absolutely groundless fancy of your foolish little brain."

Claria smiled.

"Supposing," she said again, "that I should suddenly lose my memory in the very middle of the sonata and break down! You know, I have had the influenza!"

Hans jumped to his feet. He looked at his watch.

"We shall have to start for the theatre in about twenty minutes."

"Do not let us arrive too soon, Hans. I always get nervous if I have to wait too long after my arrival. I am to appear exactly at 10:30, and I should like to get there so as to go straight on the stage after I have thrown my wraps aside."

A gentle-faced woman, with silvery hair just then came into the room from the one beyond.

"I am quite ready," she said. "We shall have to start soon, for it will not do to keep royalty waiting. Oh! I have forgotten my smelling salts."

"WHAT DID IT ALL MEAN?"

And she disappeared again.

Claria stood up.

She was very tall, with a lithe, willowy figure, and when she was at Hans Breit's side it was difficult to say which was the taller.

"Then, Claria," he said, suddenly and passionately, drawing her again to him, "you are sure that nothing, nothing, nothing will ever come between us—not even a Grand Duke?"

Claria raised her eyes and looked long and gravely into his.

"You may trust me, Hans. Nothing will ever come between us, ever—except death."

"My darling!"

She suddenly twisted herself out of his arms and crossed the room swiftly to where her violin lay, and took it up.

"I have a fancy to play the sonata through just once more before we start, Hans. It will give me courage, and—no, it will not tire me at all. I will play it for you alone—for your very own self!"

She tuned the instrument a little. Her mother came into the room again and sat down, looking inquiringly at the doctor as she did so.

He nodded at her.

"There is plenty of time," he said in reply to the question her eyes asked. "Claria wants a final rehearsal."

Then Claria began.

It was a marvelous performance. The two who listened were soon completely under the spell of her music. Claria herself seemed transported. Her whole frame thrilled, her eyes shone with a fire that betrayed the fever of art that was consuming her. On, on went the heavenly, all-absorbing strains.

The maids below heard it and crept noiselessly up the stairs and listened at the door, which they pushed open a little way.

Claria's music was not earthly that night. It brought visions of other worlds into her listeners' minds; it drove all evil away, and created only good in their hearts. Hans Breit could scarcely breathe, and he stared fixedly at Claria with an ever-growing horror and a vague sort of dread in his heart.

Claria was beyond herself, even that night.

What did it all mean? What did it all mean?

Frau von Stromberg sat and shivered visibly. Her eyes closed and she appeared to be half fainting.

On went the music, soaring upward and sinking down, now wailing with the passion of a broken and despairing heart, then changing into a veritable song of triumph.

On, on it went. See the multitude of warriors, see banners waving, listen to the people's joyous shouts. Mark the wealth of color, the gold, the silver, the jewels. Look at the uniforms of the cavalry, look at the proud dancing and caracoling of the noble horses. Here come a bevy of Princes, gorgeous in their splendor—truly, never was such a sight seen before. Now come fair women; oh, how lovely and how fair! And after them, surely angels, with a curious, tender rustling of their wings which seems to keep time with the music. Hush, hush! she is coming; the queen of song, the queen of the whole world—Claria herself!

The music ended with an overwhelming burst of bewildering triumph. Claria had reached her zenith.

There was an intense silence for five seconds.

Claria's and Hans's eyes held each other spellbound. Then her arms dropped to her sides, and she fell suddenly forward on her face, and so lay, stretched at full length.

Hans flew to the motionless form of Claria. He raised her tenderly in his arms.

Neither Frau von Stromberg nor he spoke.

They looked at each other and their lips parted slightly.

* * * * * * *

It was just half-past ten. In the great theatre thousands of expectant people waited. The place was a blaze of light, a wealth of color, a sight which was so gorgeous and so complete that it fairly dazzled those who looked upon it.

All round the grand tier sat the royalties. Diamonds flashed in many tiaras; orders and ribbons seemed to have become quite common property.

Far above the name "Claria" triumphed in white lilies. And the young Grand Duke looked up at it and smiled a little to himself, and murmured the word over and over again to himself under his breath. And the Princesses on either side of him voted him dull, and smiled and nodded at each other, and then at the stage. But he did not see them do this.

Then there was a murmur which ran all through the mighty crowd.

The stately white figure moved slowly across the stage until she came to where she should stand. And then the crowd raised a shout. It was a wildly, turbulently, overpoweringly glad shout. It was always her people's welcome to Claria. At first it had frightened her a little, but that had been long ago. Now she only loved it. But to-night she did not smile. Her face, habitually pale, looked sad. Her eyes seemed to look beyond the crowd.

The Grand Duke bent forward, but she did not see him.

Then she began her sonata.

It was the same thing over again, only this time she had her thousands to listen to her, instead of three or four spellbound souls in a tiny dwelling. No other sound but that of the wonderful violin could be heard throughout the whole great building.

But as she neared the end Claria's mood seemed to change. Instead of working up to her song of triumph as she had ever done, the music seemed to wander away into the minor, and become slower, and sweeter, and sadder. And so it died away, weirdly, tenderly, ravishingly. It went on and on to the end, but always more softly, more delicately, more enthrallingly sad, till it died away altogether.

Hundreds of women were weeping, a few fell into hysterics, and shrieked aloud. Men mopped the perspiration from their brows and drew deep breaths, and dug their finger nails deep into their palms, and looked at each other. And all asked the same question with their eyes, which dilated with wonder.

"What has she done? What has she done?"

She had surpassed herself.

Then the throng rose as a man, and people waved and shouted as though they would burst their lungs. And Claria was overwhelmed with flowers—great wreaths and baskets from the rich, bouquets, small and large, from many others, for hardly a soul there but had brought a tribute. As they brought or threw them she stood all the while as though in a trance, looking like a beautiful white statue. But her eyes had met those of the Grand Duke, and she was smiling faintly. And he remained like one transfixed.

That was Claria von Stromberg's last appearance.

She turned and slowly left the stage.

The audience called again and again for her. The Grand Duke, as well as the other Princes present, joined in the calls.

But Claria did not return.

Presently the impresario came before the footlights and made excuses for the non-return of the great Claria. She had returned home, being a little indisposed, so he said, and he appeared rather agitated.

So the programme was proceeded with.

But the Grand Duke was annoyed.

As soon as he could frame an excuse sufficiently important he left the front of the theatre and made his way to the artists' rooms.

"What was the matter with Fräulein von Stromberg?" he cried on catching sight of the manager.

The great man, with many bows, explained that the lady had only arrived, as she had said she would do, just in time to play her sonata. And when it was over—he shrugged his shoulders apologetically—why, she went away immediately, so quickly, in fact, that it chanced no one had even seen her go. But she must have gone, since her coupé was not to be seen at the side door, though some one had run very fast to try and detain her.

The Grand Duke was angry.

"She is beginning to give herself airs," he thought, "though she is the sweetest and best and most beautiful woman in the world."

Then he ordered his carriage to be brought at once, and drove hastily to Claria's little home.

* * * * * * *

Claria lay on her bed in the inner room. She was still dressed in her wonderful white gown, but her golden hair was unbound and fell across her shoulders and down far below her waist, and her hands were crossed upon her breast.

Claria's lips still smiled, for she was dead.

At one side of the bed her mother knelt in silent prayer. Hans Breit stood on the other. He was too stunned and too broken-hearted even to pray.

Presently a maid came hurriedly into the room, and in a scared voice whispered that the Grand Duke was there.

And even as she spoke the Grand Duke stood in the doorway, carrying to Claria his offering of lilies which he had never put out of his hands. He stared at Claria's beautiful dead face with falling jaw and widened eyes. Then he made a movement with his hand toward the doctor. Hans Breit came to his side and bowed, remembering he was the Grand Duke. He therefore also waited for him to speak.

"When did this happen?" the young Prince asked in a hoarse whisper. "She surpassed herself to-night. It was marvelous—heavenly. But she can only have been home some half an hour."

Hans Breit staggered a little, and his face grew very gray.

"Surpassed herself? Yes—true, she did. But, Sir, you were not here to hear her."

The young man looked astonished.

"I mean at the theatre," he answered, in a rapid whisper. "Never has such a triumph been before. She was electric—superb!"

The doctor motioned to the Grand Duke to go into the outer room, and he followed.

When they faced each other, Hans Breit said very simply: "Claria died at about ten minutes or a quarter past ten to-night. She had just played her sonata through when she fell—dead. I loved her," he went on, wildly, and with something of defiance in his tone. "She was to have been mine in a few weeks."

"I know it," he said, sadly. "But I—loved—her—too."

He held out his hand, and the doctor grasped it.

Then the Prince spoke to Hans and said, in a fearful voice: "It is not to be accounted for."

"No, it is not to be accounted for. It is one of those things which are best not spoken of, since they only lead to vain discussion."

"The world must never know," said the Grand Duke.

And though the world heard next morning that Claria was dead, it never knew the actual truth. Claria's triumph was supposed to have killed her. Only the Grand Duke and the doctor knew that she had reached her zenith—and passed beyond—with only her mother and lover to bear witness to the fact.—The Ladies' Field.

1898

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER OF CHINA.
After a Chinese Water Color Sent to Le Monde Illustre by M. Le Play of the French Legation in Pekin.

THAT elderly lady the Empress Dowager of China is not the mother of the secluded young Emperor, as is generally supposed, but the wife—the common law wife, some say—of his uncle and later on the Emperor's step-mother. She is described as of middle height, with extremely long, angular, almond-shaped eyes, of sallow complexion, and a face that becomes animated or expressionless by turns. About two years ago the Emperor came into power, but the Empress Dowager did not entirely retire from influence. Her first aim was merely to prevent the Emperor from being educated in foreign, civilized ideas. She had amassed a great fortune by diverting the funds designated for the navy and public works into her own purse. But the young Emperor, who showed an ambitious, enterprising spirit, soon saw how much harm his aunt's policy was working on the country. Naturally, he rebelled. She remained insinuating and firm, however, and he threatened to abdicate. This was exactly what she did not desire. She preferred to be the power behind the throne, but not usurp the supreme power herself. She seemed to yield. This was a year ago. The Emperor at once placed himself in a position to receive advice from the British Legation and from British Commissioners, and he made great plans, which, if carried out, would undoubtedly have been to the benefit and advancement of his country. But the Emperor, under the pressing influence of Kang-yu-Wei, sought to work out his reforms too suddenly. He was on the point of inquiring into the different budgets that had been in charge of the Empress Dowager's favorites, and the latter took fright. She planned a coup d'état and the arrest of the reform Ministry, Kang-yu-Wei barely escaped by getting on board a British ship at Tien-Tsin. Many of his colleagues who were arrested have disappeared. As the situation now stands, the Empress Dowager is ready at any time to retire, provided the Emperor will pursue a conservative and hence corrupt, policy, for she knows well that she is in a position that would cause her death or banishment should the Emperor's party ever gain the upper hand. Those who know her best say that she is a woman of slight education and of very little ability. She has, however, the quality of selfishness and an inordinate desire to amass all the wealth possible, with no particular aim in view.

THE CONSUL GENERAL AT HONOLULU.

Our Consul-General at Honolulu, William Haywood, is among those who have found their responsibilities greatly increased through the late war with Spain. Not only has he had to administer his office in conformity with Hawaii's new relationship with us, but there has also been thrust upon him the supervision of the several expeditions to the Philippines while the ships were in the port of Honolulu. This entailed principally the coaling of the vessels, demanding clear-headed management and the utmost dispatch.

An example of some of the problems he had to solve occurred when a fleet of vessels arrived in the harbor loaded with coal with no place to unload it in. With it came instructions from Washington to erect extensive coal sheds on the docks at Honolulu. Mr. Haywood immediately set about drawing plans and had men at work on the sheds within two days. Eighteen days later the sheds were completed.

Frequently during the last Summer Mr. Haywood has been called from his house at all hours of the night to attend to pressing duties. In fact, his work increased to such an extent that he was obliged to ask for a man to take charge of some departments of the Consulate. An experienced man, one familiar with Consular work, was essential. Lieut. Powell of the Illinois National Guard, formerly aide to Gen. King, had just arrived at Honolulu on his way to Manila. Mr. Haywood forthwith made arrangements with Lieut. Powell and placed him in charge of the coal sheds, the coaling of the vessels, and the discharging and weighing of the cargoes of coal. With these two men in charge the Consulate should be managed in a thoroughly efficient manner.

William Haywood,
United States Consul General at Hawaii.

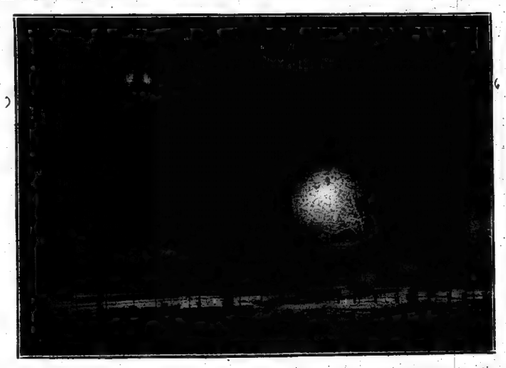

THE FIRST SNOW STORM OF THE SEASON.
Photograph Taken in City Hall Park, New York, at Midnight, Thursday, Nov. 24. Ten Minutes Exposure.

Instead of a String on His Finger.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Williams," said Flint, who had been in a brown study for several minutes, "what is the name of that British General they have been making so much fuss over?"

"Kitchener, isn't it?" responded Williams.

"That's it!" exclaimed Flint, delightedly. "Kitchener! That brings it up all right. I know now what it was my wife asked me to attend to this morning. She wanted me to advertise for a cook."

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WILL DO FIFTY PER CENT. MORE WORK THAN AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF SCOURING OR SAND SOAP.

A CURIOUS DUCK.

This singular-looking creature was sold as a four-winged duck, but it has not really four wings. The extrusion of the primaries is due to some malformation of the bones at the extremity of the wing, the nature of which could only be ascertained exactly by means of a post-mortem, which the owner does not wish to take as long as it remains as happy and lively as it is at present. It was found difficult to photograph till one of its legs was held; hence the reason of the sitting position.

The "Four-Winged Duck."

From Phil May's Sketch Book, Published by R. H. Russell, New York.

CHARACTERISTIC.

"So kind and thoughtful of you to send me this little puppy. So like you."

THE "POI" COCKTAILS.

Every visitor to Hawaii, according to Frank Leslie's Weekly, is expected to become acquainted with "poi," the Kanaka's staff of life. The taste for this national dish is undoubtedly acquired, and even after many trials often fails to come at all. This thick, pastelike mixture is made from the taro plant (Colocasia antiquorum,) from which originates the "poi" cocktail. In name it is quite as deceiving as the "oyster" cocktail, and those desiring it merely for the name are sadly disappointed on finding that the only liquid it contains is milk.

The "poi" cocktail is prepared by diluting the paste with milk, then adding sugar or salt, and serving ice cold. This drink is found to be very beneficial to dyspeptics and those recovering from fever.

A GOOD OLD KING.

From Chambers's Journal.

The old Emperor William was announced to pay a visit to Baden-Baden, says a writer in Chambers's Journal, while I happened to be staying there in 1879. Shortly before his arrival he must have accomplished a feat in a railway carriage which a "change artist" at a music hall might have envied. Only a few minutes before the train actually stopped I had at a point on the line seen him in the costume of an old gentleman en voyage. When the station was reached the Kaiser stepped forth on the platform blazing in a magnificent and bejeweled uniform. A little later on the same day his Majesty, once more in unofficial costume, was inspecting on foot the pretty things in the shops of the Baden Kursaal, rather suggestive, as they are, of a section of the Paris Palais Royal.

Two peasants from the neighboring Black Forest, evidently a young man and his sweetheart, wistfully eyed some little object, timidly asked the price, and on hearing it almost tearfully turned away. The grand and kind old Kaiser had noted it all. The peasant pair had just reached the exit from the inclosure, when one of the people of the shop came up to them, placed a packet in their hands with some such words, murmured low, as, "By the will of the Kaiser."

Speaking from Experience.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"Don't you believe that poets are born?" asked Miss Gushly.

"Very few, Miss; very few," replied the veteran editor.

Friends One Meets.

From The Adams (Mass.) Freeman.

Ethel—Do you meet many people while wheeling?

Tom—Oh, yes; I run across a friend occasionally.

INDIAN NATIVE CAVALRY.

When a man wishes to enlist in a silladar cavalry regiment he must provide himself, says a writer in Chambers's Journal, with a horse, saddlery, a lance, (if his regiment are lancers,) a sword, his uniform, and his transport; or else he must be employed as a rider by some other person who is the happy possessor of all these necessaries. In the former case he is called a silladar, or the owner of an assami; and in the latter case a bargir, and his employer his silladar.

A silladar draws pay for his assami and also for his own services. Thus, if a man owns two assamis, he draws two lots of horse pay and one lot of pay for himself, a corresponding amount to this last being paid to the man who rides his second horse—that is to say, to his bargir.

In some regiments, until comparatively recently, it was quite usual for one man to own ten or twelve assamis, or even an entire troop. More than this, it was not unusual for an assami to be left by will to a man's wife or infant child, in which case the executors employed a substitute (awas kidmat) to ride for the woman or child, thus enabling the owner to draw horse pay. This practice is still common in some native Hindustan States.

A New Bit of Enterprise.

From The Glasgow Evening Times.

An ironmonger in the Trongate has affixed to a bicycle in his window a placard bearing this inscription: "The net cash price of this warranted bicycle was £9 10s. To-day it is £7. It will be reduced 2s. a day till it is sold."

A Demonstration.

From The Chicago Post.

"I don't believe," said the millionaire's wife, regretfully, "that our son-in-law has any business ability."

"Business ability!" exclaimed the millionaire. "Huh! He married our only daughter, didn't he?"

Uncle Eben on Foresight.

From The Washington Star.

"Dah is sech a thing," said Uncle Eben, "as too much fo'sight. Some folks gits fer figgerin' so hahd on what might happen year aftuh nex' dat dey lets de fire go out and catches dah def o' cold right whah dey sits."

Another "Typ."

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I was much annoyed at a typographical error in your paper this morning, Sir."

"I am very sorry. What was it?"

"I told your reporter I was an old plainsman. I am described in your paper this morning, sir, as an old, plain man."

PERHAPS YOU NEED A WIG?

Most people who need one think it wouldn't look well. They're afraid that it won't fit. That it would be easily detected. Perhaps it's so with some wigs, but it's different with ours.

Our WIGS Fit.

They are made by skillful workingmen. They fit so well that detection is impossible. We have made wigs for 30 years. That fact speaks for itself. Call at our store. We can be of service to you.

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They know it's the best in the world and that you have done all that is possible to please them. It is the only strictly high grade Sour-Mash Rye on the market. Buy only of reliable dealers.

H. B. Kirk & Co., Sole Bottlers, New York.

Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

WHAT

MAXINE ELLIOTT

SAYS:

"I am a faithful believer in JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

It improves my appetite and digestion, and gives a healthy color to the skin."

Maxine Elliott

JUNIUS M. HALL, M.D., Inspector, Chicago Board of Health, writes: "I have been acquainted with the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT for some time and have prescribed it frequently in my practice. In slow convalescence, after acute diseases, I have found it especially valuable, and have been well pleased with the results."

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THE LEADING HOUSE FOR HAIR GOODS
HAIR DRESSING
Hair Ornaments

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Not in His Set.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Did ye vote, Molke?"

"Oi did not."

"And phy not?"

"Begorra, Oi don't like to mix in wid the gang o' furriners thot's at the polls."

An Unnecessary Question.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Ma, is there any pie left in the pantry?"

"There is one piece, but you can't have it."

"Ma, I've had it."

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
Heavy rain or snow; northeasterly hurricanes.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Both the Spanish and the American Peace Commissioners expressed the hope yesterday that within a week all the issues between them will have been adjusted and the treaty duly signed. Judge Day sent similar assurances to President McKinley. Continued fighting is reported from the Philippines between the insurgents and the Spaniards, and it is said the insurgent guns are trained on the City of Iloilo, in the Visayas Islands. President Zelaya of Nicaragua has appointed his new Cabinet, and the Government as an independent nation will be resumed since the failure of the new republic of which Nicaragua was a State. The United States gunboat Helena arrived yesterday for coal at Gibraltar en route to join Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila. Col. Piquart has asked the Court of Cassation to decide whether he is amenable to a civil or a military court for a hearing upon the charges for which he is imprisoned.—Page 7.

Page 2.

Col. Roosevelt passed through the city yesterday bound for home from Boston. Chairman Odell left for Washington.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Kerr, pastor, has resulted in a scandalous story being circulated, which will be investigated by the New York Presbytery.

A meeting of prominent members of the Royal Arcanum was held in this city yesterday, to arrange for the presentation of a sword of honor to Admiral Schley.

Page 3.

Vessels arriving in port brought tales of death and destruction at sea.

A landslide on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad near Swartswood, N. J., yesterday caused the wreck of a freight train. Three men were badly injured.

Commissioner McCartney employed many more carts than usual yesterday in hauling away snow, and the rain helped in the work. Good results were noticed on many streets, but the work was not finished.

Page 4.

The closing session of the Fifty-fifth Congress will open at noon to-day.

President Iglesias of the Republic of Costa Rica returned to this city from Washington last night.

Samuel Colcord's reply to Col. Ingersoll at a meeting yesterday in Chickering Hall was frequently interrupted by the Colonel's admirers in the audience.

The United States Brewers' Association has called a meeting of brewers, to be held in this city Wednesday, to take action to secure the repeal of the war tax on beer.

Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, yesterday, at the Broadway Tabernacle, addressed the class in present-day problems on the subject of "The Standard of Living."

Page 5.

Arnolda Premi, an artist, died yesterday after taking a dose of medicine procured for him by a friend.

Mrs. Margaret Hammer, dying of old age and want, and her insane son were taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday in the same ambulance.

Controller of the Currency Dawes has submitted his report to Congress. He opposed the plan of securing bank notes by their general assets.

William Griffin, six years old, who lived at 53 East One Hundredth Street, was poisoned yesterday by opium pills which he ate under the impression that they were candy.

The work of repairing the damage caused by the explosion in the fireroom of the steamship Alamo on Saturday was commenced yesterday. Chief Engineer Canning was released on bail.

Crowds gathered at Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, in expectation of seeing the Rothschild building collapse, but were disappointed. The structure has been strengthened by the Building Department.

Thurlow Weed Barnes has brought suit against the China-American Development Company for $1,000,000, for services rendered in securing concessions in China said to be worth from $12,000,000 to $24,000,000.

Because she would not marry him Louis Hutzler yesterday cut the throat of Mrs. Dietrich, proprietress of a boarding house at 43 Bartlett Street, Williamsburg, where he lodged, and then gashed his own throat. Both are likely to succumb to their wounds.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday a letter was read from the Central Labor Federation in which the suggestion that the two organizations consolidate was favorably received. A committee was appointed to endeavor to effect the desired result.

Page 8.

Benjamin H. Hill of Atlanta, Ga., the attorney for Mrs Fayne Moore, said yesterday that there was no truth in the report that she would turn State's evidence to-day at the trial of her husband.

Page 10.

The Brooklyn League is about to begin a fight for the equalization of assessments in Brooklyn with those in Manhattan.

Page 12.

The Rev. Father MacErlane will erect a sanitarium in Jersey City for the cure of drunkenness.

The damage wrought by the fire in St. Agnes's Church early yesterday morning was estimated at $100,000. Valuable works of art were destroyed.

During the trip of the Ward Line steamer Seneca, which arrived here on Saturday from Cuban ports, an insane passenger leaped overboard, but was rescued.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh said yesterday that he would probably start for Cuba on Thursday to reorganize the Havana police force. He will go to Albany to-morrow to ask for leave of absence.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Real Estate.—Page 11.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central in Kentucky yesterday morning has moved to Southeastern Pennsylvania, increasing markedly in intensity, a pressure of 29.18 inches being reported from Philadelphia, which is a fall of .88 of an inch in twelve hours. An easterly gale of sixty miles an hour is reported in this city.

Warnings for hurricane winds and heavy snows were sent to New England and Eastern New York yesterday morning, and for hurricane winds on the lower lakes. Easterly hurricane winds will occur in New England and Eastern New York, with heavy snow in the northern portions of New England and New York, and rain or snow in the southern portions of New England and New York. The weather will clear in New York to-day with a decided fall in temperature to-night.

Fair weather, with a moderate cold wave, may be expected in the lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States. Generally fair weather with slowly rising temperature is indicated from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and generally fair weather in the Ohio Valley and Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1897.	1898.
3 A. M.	30	38	41	43
6 A. M.	31	39	42	42
9 A. M.	32	41	42	42
12 M.	35	41	43	43
3 P. M.	37	40	41	41
6 P. M.	38	41	42	42
9 P. M.	46	45	46	46
12 P. M.	42	50	50	50

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1897	30
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 50 degrees at 11 P. M. and the minimum was 38 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 94 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 100 per cent.

Tampa Bay Hotel opens to-day. For particulars address Plant System, 261 Broadway.—Adv.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SKY-SCRAPERS

Flames Wreak Havoc in the Home Life Building.

POSTAL STRUCTURE AFIRE

Edifice Occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co. in Utter Ruin.

LOSS OVER $1,000,000.

High Wind Fans the Blaze While Firemen Work—Large Throng Watches and Cheers the Spectacular Sight.

In the drenching rain and driving wind of the storm last night a blaze that illuminated the entire lower end of Manhattan Island was started at the corner of Broadway and Warren Street, and when it ended at least a million dollars' worth of property had been destroyed and two imposing buildings had been turned into wrecks. Bare and empty walls, ragged and shaggy, stood where one of the largest office buildings and one of the best-known clothing stores in the city had formerly been, in the centre of New York's business section.

It was at 10 o'clock that the fire, which began in the clothing store of Rogers, Peet & Co., was discovered simultaneously by two policemen of the Sixth Precinct. At that hour the storm was at its height, and the rain and wind were driving pedestrians from the streets, and making even Broadway empty. Yet, as if by magic, within twenty minutes after the first flash of flame leaped from the windows of the store, the street was tenanted by an eager crowd of sightseers, and within an hour every avenue leading to the scene of the fire was filled by a crowd such as never, even in the busiest hours of the day, shoulders its way through Broadway and City Hall Park.

The fire quickly extended from the establishment of Rogers, Peet & Co. to the sixteen story structure owned by the Home Life Insurance Company. The first building was reduced to ruins in an incredibly short space of time, and at midnight it was evident that only the most strenuous exertions could save even a part of the Home Life Building, while the energies of the Fire Department were focused on the difficult task of saving the Postal Telegraph Building, adjoining the Home Life.

A PICTURESQUE BLAZE.

A more picturesque blaze has seldom been seen in New York, even when it was confined to the five-story building of Rogers, Peet & Co. That building, a big one in bygone days but a pigmy in this era of "sky scrapers," was a wreck before the first flash had come from the windows of its tall neighbor. Every window in the building was alive with flame, and the driving wind, shifting in eddies and darting from every point of the compass in turn, drove the great masses of flame and smoke here and there, as if in whimsical caprice.

One of the most thrilling incidents of the early part of the fire was the rescue of the United States Life Insurance Company Building, on the northwest corner of Warren Street and Broadway, across the street from the clothing store. The high winds which raged drove the flames across the way, and at first it seemed certain that they would reach and burn the building. Indeed, the outlook for this structure was at one time more serious than for the Home Life Building adjoining.

The firemen were obliged to expend utmost labors on saving the building, and once it seemed that their work was in vain. A red light shot up from the corner, and it was evident that the building was on fire. This promised something more sensational than even the first fire, for it looked as if the next block, ranging from Warren to Chambers Street, might go down, and there was no telling how far the fire would spread in that case. The firemen exerted all their strength, and a perfect deluge was thrown on the United States Building. After a long suspense the incipient blaze died out and the building was safe. Its owners and occupants, however, are heavy losers by damage from water.

The fire darted upward and downward, driven by the wind, and made such rapid havoc that an hour after the alarms had been turned in by the two policemen a big section of the Warren Street wall fell with a tremendous crash. At the same time a slender tongue of flame leaped out from the windows of the big building next door. By this time the crowd had grown to tremendous proportions, shwing that there is a midnight New York, and that the lower end of the island is not the barren waste which up-town residents suppose when they have gone to their rest in the northern districts. Broadway was so jammed that it took the utmost efforts of the police to prevent an invasion of the fire lines. Every side street was impassable. City Hall Park was a great black mass, and the snow-covered precincts where "keep-off-the-grass" signs reign in Summer were invaded by the crowd without a murmur from the police.

CROWD SEEMED TO ENJOY IT.

It was a curious, interested crowd. It gazed on the big blaze as on a play, and made the criticism of the gallery god on each effective scene. At 11:30 o'clock a loud report was heard from the Home Life, followed by a series of explosive cracks, and there was a clapping of hands and a procession of "Ahas!" as at the ringing down of the curtain on a thrilling climax. A storm of cinders and little torches of fire, some of them a foot in length, swept down on Broadway from the upper windows of the Home Life. It was a beautiful sight—a snowstorm in flames.

"A box of matches," said a bystander, in the expressive metaphor of the East Side.

There was a lull. The five-story building was an impressive mass of ruined and blackened walls. Two steady streams from the building across the way were playing on it. Aside from this, and a sullen flame on the roof near the fallen wall, with a slow fire in one of the Broadway windows, it resembled a ruined building such as one sees in popular engravings. There will be nothing impressive in it to-day—nothing but a black and ugly skeleton—but with the faint yellow light upon it, the clouds of steam and smoke arising from the street, turned into pink and red by the blaze, and the great burst of flames from the building above, in contrast to its sullen and ruined walls, it had a grand and impressive appearance then.

"There'll be clothing cheap in the morning," said another east sider, and somebody laughed feebly.

FREAKS OF THE FLAMES.

Suddenly there was an outburst of flame. A window on the thirteenth story of the Home Life, black and solemn till then, burst forth in a blaze that eclipsed all the others. Two black piers barred a great red flame picture on the Warren Street side. The sullen flame on the roof of the clothing store, as if taking courage, roared into a blaze. Fire broke forth again from the windows of the desolated store, and a yellow color suffused Warren Street, in contrast to the fiery red of the sky above. The two streams of water were now mere gray shadows in the great red cloud.

Another fiery storm swept down from the building. Over in the windows of the Stewart Building there was a flame that startled spectators for a moment, and they turned their eyes in a frightened stare toward that structure, in a momentary belief that it, too, was burning. It was a mirage. The reflected flames from the doomed buildings were playing their part over again in the windows of the Stewart Building, and the men who lounged idly in those windows, gazing comfortably at the conflagration, seemed for a moment to be victims of another fire.

The storm of sparks, driven by the wind, swept like a fiery blizzard along Broadway for two blocks. At the Chambers Street side of the park a rough-looking young man was turning to a companion to make a jesting remark about the fire, when a cinder, or rather a small-sized torch three inches in length, grazed his face, scorched its way down his overcoat and dropped, an incandescent rebuke of levity, at his feet. He shrieked, there was a cry of fear from his companion, and in a moment the fireline was preserved as the police had not yet been able to keep it.

The wind was dying down now. Midnight approached, and the blaze from the windows of the Home Life was as splendid as ever, but it burned steadily now, and the great masses of flame poured upward, capped by clouds of smoke, instead of driving wildly down the streets for a second and then soaring suddenly on high. The clothing store was nothing but four walls—the fourth wall broken and destroyed. The fire was almost out there, but it raged as before in the windows of its giant companion. It now burst forth in a window on the top story, and a gasp went up from the crowd, for there was now the narrowest space imaginable between the surging flames and the untouched building of the Postal Telegraph Company.

In every window of this building pale electric and gas lights were trying feebly to vie with the immense play of color next door, and the two globes on the first story, on Broadway, were unmaintaining their tranquil light as if nothing was going on, except when a great rush of smoke drove down the street toward Murray Street and blinded them for a moment.

POSTAL BUILDING ABLAZE.

The Postal Telegraph Building was on fire now, in spite of all the efforts which the Fire Department had made to save it. In a few minutes flames were shooting forth from three of its stories, though by no means with the same terrifying volume of the huge flame volleys which were perpetually dashing from the windows of the Home Life. Fire had caught the Postal Telegraph Building early in the history of the big blaze, but had been kept under, and Chief Bonner hoped to save it entirely until this hour. As it was, he succeeded in keeping the fire down to these three stories, and it was evident that the building as a whole would be safe.

The flames cast their gigantic length down the sky for miles. The public buildings across the way were lighted as if by electricity, but the crowd standing below them formed a dense, black, unlighted mass. In the windows of the Court House, more brilliantly lighted than it had ever been at night, men lounged and smoked with their feet up, carrying out the strange impression that the thing was all a "show," and that they had orchestra seats.

Down below men were huddled together in an unrecognizable, undistinguishable mass, exchanging scientific information about "fireproof buildings," and ribald comment about "cheap clothing," and "Spaniards blowing up the stores." In this midnight crowd were multitudes of women; young girls, coming with their escorts from entertainments, or from visits in Brooklyn and Jersey City; business women, with rolls of music under their arms, or books or pages of typewriting, and other women, painted and frizzled, who had no escorts, and who stared at the fire in bold, nonchalant indifference. It was a curious midnight crowd; a cosmopolitan crowd; a typically New York crowd.

The fire had blazed for more than two hours when Chief Bonner announced that it was under control. The building occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co. was a ruin; half of the Home Life Building was gone, but the Postal Telegraph Building was comparatively safe, and the Fire Department was pleased.

Up to 2:45 o'clock this morning the only person reported injured during the fire was one fireman, whose hand was slightly burned.

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

Explosions Heard by Policemen First Gave Warning—The Struggle of the Fire Fighters.

How the fire originated and where may never be known, for the building first attacked is now a heap of ashes and twisted iron beams and broken brick. It was discovered at 10 o'clock by Policemen James O'Brien and John Finn.

While they were standing at Broadway and Reade Street nearly an hour before that time they were startled by a sharp explosion, but could not immediately ascertain from what direction the sound came. They started to investigate and, when they reached the five-story building at Broadway and Warren Street, occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co., tongues of flame were seen coming from the basement at the forward part of the building on the Warren Street side.

It seemed already that part of the floor was crumbling rapidly. While they were still there the two windows near the mouth of the raging furnace below fell out with a crash, and the flames leaped outward and upward with a blinding flash.

The policemen ran in two directions and turned in alarms, and as they did so a second explosion was heard, sharp and distinct as the bark of a six-pounder rifle. When the first engine arrived less than five minutes later, the entire lower part of the building was a mass of flames, and the structure was doomed.

The basement and first and second floors of the building were used by Rogers, Peet & Co., and were filled with clothing and furnishing goods, making excellent material for the flames to feed upon. The third floor was occupied by the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, while the upper floors were used as offices by a large number of tenants.

The building extended westward on Warren Street till it touched a five-story brick building, 7 and 9 Warren Street, which was occupied entirely by Rogers Peet & Co. Although occupied by the same firm the two buildings were not connected, except on the first floor, where the heavy connecting doors were closed. Owing to this fact the Warren Street building was saved from destruction.

Adjoining the burned building was the big Home Life Insurance Company's sixteen-story building, and adjoining that towered the Postal Telegraph Company's structure. Within ten minutes all these buildings were threatened, and one alarm after another was sent until six calls had been responded to, and fire engines and trucks were rattling in from far up town.

The Rogers, Peet & Co.'s building burned like tinder, and the strong east wind fanned it into a white heat furnace, which shot its flames a hundred feet into the air, carrying thousands of great brands, which fell in meteoric showers for many blocks distant. White flames, seemingly impelled by some fierce draft from within, shot directly across Warren Street and set fire to many of the window ledges of the United States Life Insurance Company's building.

A blinding torrent of rain which was falling at the time was converted into steam by the fierce heat, and the gale mocked the first efforts of the firemen. By 10:30 o'clock, so rapidly and fiercely did the flames make progress that there was nothing but the blazing shell of the Rogers-Peet Building left. There was a warning shout from the firemen, and the wall of the building on the Warren Street side swayed and then fell outward with a terrible crash, heaping the street with white-hot brick and iron.

The Warren Street side of the United States Insurance Company's Building, blistered by the heat, now burst into flames at almost every window ledge, and for a time the building was seriously threatened. Many offices in the building facing the street were wrecked by the flames. The firemen turned two streams upon the building, and the fires in these offices were put out or kept under control, while the main body of the firemen directed their attention across the street, for there a greater disaster threatened.

After this the United States Company's Building was used by the firemen as a vantage point from which to carry on their greater battle, for the stubborn walls of the Home Life Building that had been constantly exposed to the consuming breath from the furnace beneath were beginning to yield at last.

The glass in every one of the many windows facing the burning building had long before snapped out, and showers of broken glass, caught by the high winds, were sent like so much paper scattering over the street a block away.

At 10:35 o'clock a great sheet of flame appeared to detach itself from the lesser building and sweep up the side of the skyscraper. Instantly flames burst forth from a half-dozen windows on the twelfth floor and at regular intervals thereafter windows on that floor broke each into a red glow as if lighted methodically by the same unseen hand.

The spectacle was terribly beautiful, and the reserves from a half dozen police stations fought and struggled with many thousands of spectators, who pressed forward as if fascinated, while the rain beat down in their faces in torrents.

Scores of additional firemen rushed into the Home Life Building, trailing hose, and began the killing climb to the top of the big structure. There was no vantage ground whence they could fight this fire.

There was nothing for it but to climb up into the very teeth of the flames and make a hand-to-hand battle of it. Doors were battered in on all sides, and even in the street below the eager spectators could hear the crash and din and roar far above them.

One by one, with appalling rapidity, the windows on successive stories glowed, then emitted vicious tongues of flame, until by 11:15 o'clock seven of the upper floors of the building were on fire, and the firemen were being slowly but surely driven downward step by step, contesting every inch as the hail of brands dropped around and upon them.

There was comparatively little smoke. The wind which swept in at the front windows made veritable blowpipes of the hallways, converting the interior into a white-heat furnace, eating up woodwork in an instant and warping the great steel girders until the floor beneath waved open, dumping tons of white-hot steel and brick on the floors below, there to renew the crumbling, all-consuming process.

While the fire raged next door, the elevator in the Home Building continued to make trips up and down under the cool hand of Peter Nelson, the elevator man, who remained at his car carrying the firemen and tenants of the building, who sought to save all their valuables possible.

When the flames caught the building which he was in, and showers of blazing or glowing brands fell down the elevator shaft and cracked and sputtered on the top of his car, Nelson remained at his post, cheered on by the firemen. Three upper floors were on fire.

Still the elevator made its trips through the smoke and flames. Nelson was still willing to continue taking the firemen up and down when they told him to stop. The flames had reached the machinery of the elevator at the loft close to the roof. Then Nelson helped at the hose.

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s Building, at 7 and 9 Warren Street, adjoining the burned structure, withstood the terrible heat well, and although big pieces of the walls were torn out by the heat, a deluge of water turned upon it saved it from destruction.

BLAZE IN POSTAL BUILDING.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth Stories Catch Fire and Telegraph Service Stopped Temporarily.

Hardly had the fire got the Home Life Building in its clutches when the attention of the thousands of spectators was attracted to the adjoining Postal Telegraph Building, which is fourteen stories high. The flames bursting and leaping up the air shaft between the two, heated the walls and window panes, and a detachment of firemen was sent post haste to protect the structure, and Chief Bonner personally directed their efforts. While the firemen strung hose, pulled them in windows from Broadway and connected them to the building plugs, occupants of the offices on the twelfth and thirteenth floors began to prepare for moving out.

At 11 o'clock the staff of the Standard News Association, which furnishes news of suburban points to the New York papers, were driven from the third floor, and hastily moved down to the Associated Press offices in the Western Union Building. The men in the telegraph offices on the thirteenth floor still worked away with perspiration dripping from their faces. At 11:15 o'clock, however, it was decided to move out, and the night manager, W. E. Todd, ordered the office closed, after the operators had sent along their wires the announcement that the offices were burning and no more messages would be sent. There were twenty men and boys working at the time, though the ravages of the wind storm had left only four or five connections. The employes took their typewriters and overcoats and dashed for the elevators.

Lines of hose were now strung down the halls of every floor. Some of them pulled in the windows at the fourth and fifth stories were laid up flight after flight of stairs until the high stories were reached. Other lines had been connected with the building pumps, and streams were poured upon the Home Life Building from many windows. At a few minutes to 11 o'clock the rear of the thirteenth story of the Postal Building caught fire. Despite the efforts of the firemen the flames spread to the fourteenth story, occupied by the Hardware Club, and two stories, at least, were thought to be doomed. The water that was turned upon the flames here ran in rivulets down the stairs and halls, and poured down the elevator shafts. No one was allowed above the ground floor except the firemen, who were carried up load by load by the elevator boys, now drenched to the skin by the shaft cataracts.

The telegraphic service of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company's service all over the world is interfered with, as the burned-out offices were used for a big relay station. The chief operator said that nothing could be done about it, and the relay work would be temporarily stopped as far as the New cataracts. They succeeded in extinguishing the fire soon after midnight.

The company resumed business at 1:45 o'clock this morning, and a few minutes afterward had several wires working.

The heaviest damage was done to the Postal Telegraph Company's operating room and to the quarters of the Hardware Club, on the fourteenth floor. The company's switchboards and all the elaborate system of wires and instruments, said to be the newest and most complete in the United States, were completely ruined. Night Manager Todd placed the damage to the switchboards alone at over $1,000, but the loss of business and other damage to property will amount to many thousands more. It was impossible last night during the excitement to get more than an approximate estimate of the loss.

The loss to the Hardware Club will be heavy. This is one of the richest of the down-town lunching clubs. It had recently, it was said, been refurnished at great expense, part of the fittings consisting of several valuable oil paintings. The furniture was itself of the most expensive kind, and this, together with all the appurtenances, were completely ruined. The amount of insurance carried could not be ascertained.

In the Postal Building are about 360 occupants of offices. Many of these will suffer from damage to office fittings by water, but below the twelfth floor it was not believed that much damage had been wrought.

THE FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

It Was Not Subdued in the Higher Stories, but Burned Itself Out.

Firemen never worked harder to get water to a fire, yet their efforts to check the flames in the upper floors of the Home Life Insurance Building were well nigh futile. Lines of hose were dragged through neighboring buildings and streams thrown through the windows and from the roofs. So fierce was the heat, however, that the firemen were driven back from these points of vantage and forced to work from a distance.

When it become apparent that the Home Life Building could not escape, the firemen dragged hose through the windows of the seventh floor of the Postal Telegraph building, and carried them up through the halls of that structure to any place whence they could direct water on the flames. The downward pressure of the water, resulting from gravity, meeting the upward pressure from the engines, caused an intense strain in the hose and one after another they burst.

From the United States Life Insurance Building a dozen streams were directed toward the flames. As long as only the building of Rogers, Peet & Co. was afire these streams were effective, but as far as the upper stories of the Home Life Building were concerned they were of practically no value. In the Postal Telegraph Building hose lines in the corridor were made ready for use, but fortunately they were not needed below the thirteenth floor. These appliances were also distributed through the Home Life Insurance Building, but they could not be used on the upper floors, where the fire gained headway rapidly.

Hopeless indeed was the task of the firemen who were ordered to confine their attentions to the Home Life Insurance Building. As one of them said: "We are just allowing it to burn down. When you can't get water above the eighth floor you can't expect to put out a fire on the ninth."

The pressure was inadequate to carry the column of water above the eighth floor, and the firemen were constrained to watch the flames eat their way downward until they had exhausted themselves. Hose lines bursting every few minutes soon rendered the efforts of the firemen useless, and the most vigorous work of the steamers was unequal to the task of raising the streams to the desired level.

On the building occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co. the work of the firemen was not hampered by the lack of water. Twenty streams were drenching the building an hour after the fire broke out, but if the flames continued to blaze wickedly it was because the heat was so intense that the water turned to steam before it reached its mark. These streams, directed from roofs of buildings across Warren Street, and from Broadway, eventually accomplished their task and enabled the firemen to give their entire attention to the other buildings.

At 12:20 this morning Chief Bonner said he had the flames in the Home Life Building under control. They were then pouring from the windows of the building floors. Chief Bonner afterward corrected his statement, and said he could do nothing with the fire until it had exhausted itself down to the eighth floor, for the engines could not pump higher than the eighth, and as the Chief expressed it: "The fire has got to burn itself like a candle to that point."

Long tongues of flame were then shooting out over Broadway, and frequent sharp cracks like the report of a revolver, followed by the falling of the overheated stone, principally from the copings, which were red hot, made even the firemen careful, and would have kept the crowd, had it not been held in check by the police, at a safe distance. Indeed, at this period there was thought to be some danger that a part of the Home Life's walls would fall, and in consequence a sharp watch aloft was kept.

From the Warren Street side the attack on the Home Life building was practically abandoned at this time. Rogers, Peet & Co.'s building had then burned itself out and was a mass of ruins. Two streams were kept playing on the smoking mass, one by a company of firemen perched on a fifth story fire escape of the United States Insurance building across the street. The main attack was now directed from the Postal, and from the lower floors of the Home building. The upper stories still burned fiercely in front. At 2:30 o'clock it could be seen from the roof of THE NEW YORK TIMES building that the force of the flames was spent.

There was fear felt that in the burning out of the ninth floor of the Home Life Building a great loss had befallen the city. The offices of the Rapid Transit Commission were on that floor. It is believed that the plans with which the Commission had been working for years have all been destroyed.

Chief Bonner's forces at the fire were twenty-five engines and five hook and ladder companies. All engines stationed in houses below Twenty-third Street were called out by five alarms.

FINAL SCENES AT THE FIRE.

Parts of the Rogers-Peet Building Fall—Dome of the Home Structure Burns.

At 2 o'clock this morning the scanty groups of watchers in Broadway were a bit startled by the sudden fall of the remnant of another floor in the Rogers, Peet & Co. building. At this time the outer edge of this building, fronting on Warren Street, was bulging a foot or a foot and a half outward at the top. Deputy Chief Cruger, who was in charge of work on the building then, called the attention of bystanders to this, and warned them out of the dangerous locality, where, however, the firemen, continued to stand, nonchalantly playing a stream of water on portions of the dismantled building.

There was a huge gully in the street near the sidewalk where a quantity of the collapsing wall had struck, and the force of the fall had broken or pulled out the gas supply pipe which connected the store with the gas main. The gas at this break had caught fire, and was still blazing cheerily away and the firemen every now and then turned the hose cheerfully on it.

At 2:05 A. M. the tower of the Home Life Building had caught fire, the blaze starting on the Broadway side.

Fire Marshal De Molignon was watching the progress of work, having come down in the interest of the Fire Marshal's office. He said that it was impossible at that time to give any details as to the cause of the fire, but commented freely on the splendid work of the firemen in cutting off the flames from the westerly portion of the Rogers, Peet & Co. stores in Warren Street.

He thought it a remarkable feat and one that prevented what might have been a conflagration extending along the Warren Street block to Church Street. Chief Bonner laid it to the close attention the firemen gave to saving this portion of the store that the flames got such headway on them on the Home Life Building.

The Chief was well satisfied with the work done by his department. He had had no trouble in getting sufficient water, he said. He was able to supplement the service of the street hydrants by using the water pipes in the building, and these worked satisfactorily.

Fire Commissioner J. J. Scannell was at the fire, and expressed himself plainly on the subject of fireproof buildings. "There are no such things as fireproof buildings," said he. "This is plainly seen whenever a fire in one of these so-called fireproof buildings occurs. The firemen have just as hard a time with it as with any other building."

The crowd had begun to thin away largely on the City Hall plaza by 2:30 A. M., but a thick line was still held in check by the police over by the County Court House.

SCENES ON THE STREETS.

Crowds Braved a Fiery Hail of Cinders and Resented Police Efforts to Force Them to Safety.

As the engines dashed into Broadway from all corners and the flames burst from the inferno in the basement of Rogers, Peet & Co., thousands of people rushed to the point of the conflagration. They came from the cars, from the Brooklyn Bridge, from the elevated trains at Park Place station, and from the cable cars of Broadway, which began to line up as their progress was blocked by the hose lines being stretched across the thoroughfare.

Policeman O'Brien was the only officer on the spot. He found it impossible to keep back the swelling crowd which was running across Printing House Square, floundering through the McCartney slush in their mad desire to get to the fire. The flames were illumining the whole of Printing House Square. Ten minutes after the flames burst out fully 2,000 people had congregated. The fire had gained wonderful headway in a very short time, and before Inspector Brooks and his big squad of officers had arrived people were standing dangerously close to the burning building.

Cinders and pieces of burning wood were dropped among the crowd, yet no one seemed to mind the shower of fiery missiles, until one woman, struck by a piece of wood, shrieked with pain. This caused something of a commotion, and at this juncture the police began to force the people back. The officers lined up as a solid phalanx, and with drawn clubs, succeeded after ten minutes of shouting, pushing, and club punching in clearing Broadway, and securing the crowd inside the wire fence that surrounds Printing House Square. No one was allowed below Chambers Street on the north, and Park Place on the south. Finally, as the fire spread, and the surrounding buildings became ignited, Inspector Brooks gave orders to clear Printing House Square.

This order was rendered necessary by the fact that the wind was carrying full panes of glass with it, which fell to the ground and were shattered. One big pane from the top floor of Rogers, Peet & Co. fluttered through the air, fell on the statue of Nathan Hale, and was smashed to a thousand bits.

It was slow work clearing Printing House Square. Many people protested, but the officers were obdurate. They succeeded in moving the mass of humanity as if it were a unit, and had just got it at a safe distance when the Warren Street wall of Rogers, Peet & Co.'s building fell crashing to the street.

Broadway as far south as Bowling Green and as far north as Houston Street was lined with cable cars unable to move. After the exact nature of the fire became known the Metropolitan Railway Company did not run any cars south of Franklin Street, and many of those which had gone below that point on the south-bound track were pushed back by the men to the Franklin Street switch, so that they could be transferred to the north-bound track to resume their running.

One car was stopped directly in front of the building of the Home Life Insurance Company. It was not long before it became blistered by the heat and had to be deserted by the gripman and conductor. It remained in a nest of bursting hose, while cinders and burning planks fell on it, crashing in the windows. It was impossible to move it, as the tracks around it for a hundred feet or more were blocked with hose.

The officers had a tough time with men and women of all ranks demanding admission inside the lines on the pretense that they were newspaper reporters. One man walked down Broadway escorting two women and ordered the Chambers Street officers to let him pass, saying that he was a newspaper man. When refused the women began to make loud complaint. They claimed to represent local papers, and threatened the officer with all sorts of consequences if he persisted in his refusal to let them pass. He persisted. Hundreds of men tried to work the dodge with a piece of paper and a pencil, but failed ignominiously.

On the west side of the fire the thousands of people gathered equaled in numbers and interest the City Hall and Broadway throngs. The fire lines were extended back to Church Street on the west, and from there almost to the Hudson River the street was filled with wet people. Umbrellas were useless, and hundreds of them were wrecked by the wind or burned by flying firebrands, which fell in numbers along West Broadway, Warren Street, Park Place, and the streets in the neighborhood. Scores of ruined umbrellas were cast aside, and the spectators stood in torrents of rain and showers of sparks and firebrands watching the destruction.

Each elevated train on Sixth Avenue that arrived at the Park Place station was loaded with people who had seen the glare up town. Squads of policemen also came from the up-town stations. Several times it looked as if the wood work of the elevated road would catch, and men were stationed with buckets of water to extinguish the brands as they fell on the cross ties and boards.

At 10 o'clock the firebrands fell so thickly in the vicinity of Warren and Church Streets that the crowds moved back far beyond the fire lines. When it seemed that some of the buildings west of Broadway must catch from the red hot tin and burning embers the clouds saved them by letting down a veritable torrent of rain.

ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES.

An Insurance Man and Chief Bonner Place Them at $1,000,000.

At 1 o'clock this morning little could be learned of losses. An insurance man roughly estimated the damage as follows:

Rogers, Peet & Co., building and stock, and losses to other tenants in the building, total	$350,000
Home Life Insurance Company Building, and losses to other tenants in building, total	500,000
Postal Telegraph Company Building and losses to other tenants of the building, total	100,000
Losses to surrounding buildings besides those mentioned	50,000
Total	$1,000,000

Chief Bonner also thought this figure as close could be estimated.

No definite information could be obtained regarding insurance.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S BUILDING.

Part of the Hoffman Estate and a Historic Structure.

The Rogers, Peet & Co. building belonged to the Hoffman estate, and is one of the historic buildings of Broadway. It was erected about thirty-five years ago, and for twenty-five years the ground floor was occupied by Devlin & Co., tailors. It is said that during their occupancy of the building they paid an annual rental of $45,000. The building has a double basement, the lower cellar being the opening of the old tubular railway company, which ran across Broadway to Mail Street. The construction of this tunnel was the beginning of the underground railway system idea in New York. The tunnel was constructed about twenty-five years ago. After the underground railway idea was abandoned the tunnel was used for a shooting gallery.

The occupants of the Rogers, Peet & Co. building were: Rogers, Peet & Co., clothiers; Brown & Sheehan, lawyers, (ex-Judge Brown and John C. Sheehan;) John O'Brien, contractor; L. T. Smith, architect; Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE HOME LIFE BUILDING.

Points of Interest Regarding the Company and the Structure.

The Home Life Insurance Company was organized in 1860 by a number of Brooklyn capitalists whose names have been connected with financial and commercial growth of that borough for many years. It has always held to a conservative policy, and while it has not attained the magnitude of some other New York companies, its solidity has never been questioned. Its capital is $125,000, its assets over $7,500,000, and its surplus over $1,500,000. Its officers are: President—George E. Ide; Secretary—Ellis W. Gladwin; Directors—Lemuel H. Arnold, William A. Read, J. Warren Greene, Cortlandt P. Dixon, George E. Ide, William G. Low, Thomas H. Messenger, Henry E. Pierrepont, Thomas T. Barr, Charles W. Ide, William A. Nash, John F. Praeger, John E. Borne, Martin Joost, William M. St. John, Ellis W. Gladwin, John S. Frothingham, E. Le Grand Beers, and A. A. Raven.

The company maintains agencies at all important cities throughout the country. It issues all forms of life and endowment insurance and annuity bonds.

The company's building was regarded as one of the architectural curiosities of Broadway. Its construction was begun in 1892. In order to secure the best results from an architectural as well as from an investor's point of view the company invited leading architects to submit plans in competition, the decision being left to Prof. William R. Ware of Columbia. The designs selected were those of Napoleon Le Brun & Sons.

Because of the fact that the lofty structure stood against the Postal Telegraph Building, its uncommon proportions did not impress the casual observer as they might otherwise have done, especially in years before the multiplication of down-town skyscrapers. The building—which was sixteen stories in height, surmounted by a high red roof, the summit being 208 feet above the sidewalk—had a frontage of only 30½ feet on Broadway. The cornices of the building were 167 feet in height.

The first story had a ceiling height of 18½ feet. The second, in which were the general offices of the company, was 23¾ feet in height on the Broadway front and

CITY IN A 75-MILE GALE

Local Weather Records Broken—A Wind from the East.

SEVERE ALL ALONG THE COAST

Shipping Men Predict Great Distress, Though Warning Was Given —Heavy Rainfall.

The wind blew seventy-five miles an hour in New York yesterday, while rain turned the snow filled streets into morasses of slush, or running torrents. A big storm, which on Saturday night was central over Tennessee, had moved east till Philadelphia was its centre yesterday, and its path reached far to the south and out into the western part of this State, and into Ohio. A wind greater than that which accompanied the recent snowstorm, laid wires low to the west and south of us, and few particulars of damage done could be learned. The Weather Bureau received but meagre reports, and none from Washington up to 11 P. M. It was snowing at Oswego, Buffalo, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg, while it was raining along the coast as far north as Massachusetts. North of that it was snowing.

The temperature here, which had been 38 degrees at 3 o'clock A. M., rose steadily till at 11 P. M. it was 50 degrees. Rain began to fall at 1:55 P. M., and at times it was very heavy, although intermittently falling lightly or not at all. Eighty-four hundredths of an inch fell in all. The wind blew with great velocity all the afternoon, and water-front men predicted greater disasters at sea than had been caused by the gales of Nov. 26 and the four days following. Shipping had not been without warning, however, as storm signals were set on Saturday all along the coast from Cape May, N. J., to Eastport, Me.

It was blowing a whole gale all along this coast. The wind was from the northeast during the afternoon, blowing between fifty and sixty miles an hour here in the city, a rate rarely recorded at the Weather Bureau. But it continued to increase, and at 5 o'clock had attained a velocity of seventy miles. It hauled to the east at 6 o'clock, and still waxing stronger it reached its maximum of seventy-five miles between 9:30 and 9:35 o'clock. The local weather clerk said he did not think as high a velocity had ever before been recorded by the bureau in this city.

Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock had reported fifty-two miles and at Long Branch sixty. After the terrific outfly, the wind gradually fell off, indicating that the centre of the storm was reaching us. By 11 o'clock it had fallen to thirty-six miles.

At Philadelphia, which reported the lowest barometric pressure, indicating that the storm was central there, at 8 o'clock the glass measured 29.18, while here, at the same time, it was 29.48. Then as the centre moved this way the glass fell, reaching 29.26 at 11 P. M.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's chief operator here said last night that their wires were crippled both South and West.

The first effects of the storm in the city were due to the rain. In streets where the snow had not been removed the roads and crossings were turned into slush and the gutters were turned into running streams that overflowed culverts. In the lower part of the city, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-first, Fifteenth, and Centre Streets and the Bowery were examples.

Glancing next at the sidewalks, the effects of the wind were manifest. The wrecks of umbrellas were everywhere. A number of accidents were reported. Signboards were whipped from their fastenings and sent rolling and rattling along the streets, and pedestrians had to run for their safety. One was knocked down and had his ankle broken at Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway by the falling of a sign. He was Jason N. Tilley of 304 East Twenty-first Street. He was taken in an ambulance to the New York Hospital.

The heavy electric illuminated sign of S. N. Wood & Co., tailors, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirtieth Street, fell with a crash during the evening and several pedestrians had narrow escapes. Clinton Ross of 49 West Thirtieth Street, a writer, was hit on the head by a corner of the sign. He was knocked down and suffered a severe scalp wound, besides several cuts about the face from falling glass. He was attended by an ambulance surgeon and taken to his home.

In the streets adjoining Union Square, policemen, assisted by citizens, got ladders and removed a number of threatening signs.

Over in Jersey City the gale blew down an unfinished two-story frame building at Garfield Avenue and Van Nostrand Place. A big billboard on top of a three-story building at Newark Avenue and Montgomery Street was blown down. It fell on the trolley and electric light wires, breaking both. The lights in the lower part of the city were extinguished, and trolley traffic on Montgomery Street was suspended for half an hour. A shed used as a carpeter's shop at the City Hospital was also blown down, as was a chimney on the women's ward of the institution.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY SUFFERS

Atlantic City in Comparative Darkness—High Winds and Seas.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 4.—Throughout Southern New Jersey there were heavy winds and a steady fall of rain which did much but not serious damage.

At Atlantic City great damage was caused to wires. The city is in comparative darkness to-night. Many of the large hotels which have not their own electric plants have been forced to use lamps and candles for illumination. The wind reached a maximum velocity at 10 o'clock this evening of about sixty miles, stirring up a high sea both on the beach and meadows. Several residences on the meadows were completely surrounded by water, compelling occupants to use boats in going to and from the buildings.

THE WIND'S HAVOC IN NEWARK.

The City Almost in Darkness and Trolley Car Service Stopped.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 4.—The windstorm caused great damage here to-day. The city is in almost total darkness as a result of the blowing down of the electric wires. All trolley cars are at a standstill from the same cause and power has been shut down in most sections of the city because of the danger. Buildings everywhere have been unroofed.

Several alarms of fire were turned in during the early part of the evening, owing to the grounding of the high-power electric wires. The fires did not amount to much up to a late hour, but every fire house in the city was ordered to keep the men on the floor all night in readiness for emergencies.

The salvage corps has been on the run all the evening, and at 10 had to get new horses, the regular ones being tired out. Their work was principally confined to covering up goods in buildings where the roofs had been blown off or damaged.

There was almost a panic in St. Vincent Academy late to-night. The building stands on Wallace Place and was exposed to the full force of the wind. About one hundred of the girls attending the academy were asleep in the building when the roof was half blown off. They were seized with panic and started to rush out, but the Sisters of Mercy, in charge, managed to check them. Later shelter was obtained in an adjoining building.

Millville, N. J., in Darkness.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Dec. 4.—This city is in total darkness as a result of the storm. The electric plant is totally disabled through the blowing down of the wires. The streets in the lower section of the city are flooded. The telephone service is interrupted, but the telegraph wires are still working.

A GALE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Storm Reports from Many Points, Including the Delaware Shore.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—A heavy rainstorm, which began here yesterday, continued all of to-day with increased violence, accompanied by a gale. The wind blew from the northeast the greater portion of the time, but late to-night it veered to the southwest and moderated. Shortly before midnight there was a clear sky. At its maximum the wind blew 42 miles an hour.

Telegraph wires from this city south were rendered almost useless on account of the heavy winds. Trees, swinging signs, and chimneys were blown down, but no great damage resulted.

A few dispatches received at the Maritime Exchange told of a very heavy northeaster prevailing at the Delaware Breakwater and at other points along the South New Jersey coast. At many points the tide rose to the highest point it has reached in years. No news of disasters to vessels has been received.

Reports from Eastern Pennsylvania indicate the prevalence of heavy winds and rain, accompanied in some instances by a light fall of snow. At Shenandoah, where snow fell, many small buildings on the outskirts were blown down. Telegraphic communication also was crippled.

In the mining regions of Northeastern Pennsylvania the snowfall has in some places reached a depth of six inches, with no signs of abatement. Traffic has been seriously impeded.

TRAIN WRECKED AT PECKVILLE.

Ran Into a Signal Pole That Had Been Blown Upon the Track.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 4.—A heavy wind to-night blew down a signal pole on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad at Peckville.

A few minutes later a passenger train that was hurrying to this city through the blinding snowstorm crashed into the pole. The locomotive and tender left the track and rolled down an embankment.

The fireman, whose name was Davis, was killed. The engineer, Reuben Lewis, was uninjured. The passenger coaches remained on the rails, and all the passengers escaped with slight bruises.

GALES SWEPT BALTIMORE.

Hundreds of Houses Unroofed and Great Damage Generally Resulted.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The most severe wind and rainstorm that has visited Baltimore for many years prevailed to-day and did thousands of dollars' damage. The day throughout was wet and blustery, but not until late in the afternoon did the wind reach its highest velocity. Sixty miles an hour is the record given out by the Weather Bureau, the highest for nineteen years.

The fury of the wind was not long continued. For eight minutes its velocity varied between 55 and 60 miles. But this was long enough to do great damage. Fully 800 houses in the city and vicinity were unroofed, chimneys innumerable were blown down, trees uprooted, and poles leveled. Telegraph, telephone, electric light, and trolley poles were blown down like so many tenpins. Large sections of the city are in darkness to-night, and the telegraph and telephone systems are badly wrecked.

During the height of the hurricane a large gas supply tank located at the corner of Scott and Ostend Streets exploded and created a panic in the neighborhood. No damage was done. The British steamship Orthia, which sailed to-day for Glasgow, was blown aground in the channel. She was assisted off to-night and will proceed to-morrow. No casualties have been reported.

Gale on the New England Coast.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Another heavy northeasterly gale swept the New England coast to-night. The gale will have a serious effect upon some of the vessels driven ashore in the storm of last week, and which with good weather it might have been possible to float.

STEAMBOATS BREAK AWAY.

Matteawan and Howard Carroll Adrift in the Bay.

The steamboats Matteawan and Howard Carroll of the Starin Company broke from their piers at the foot of Ferry Street, Port Richmond, last night, and drifted away. They have not yet been recovered.

A watchman is supposed to be on each boat.

FRANCE AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Decision That Probably Ends the Republic's Suit for Damages.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—An opinion handed down in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday probably put to an end the case of the Republic of France vs. The World's Columbian Exposition Company, which so long had engaged public attention.

The opinion, which was given by Judge Showalter and concurred in by Justice Harlan and Judge Woods, reverses a former decision, given by Judge Grosscup, by which a judgment of $75,760 was awarded the plaintiff for damage to exhibits in the Manufactures Building in the fire of Jan. 8, 1894. The opinion handed down from the Circuit Court of Appeals remands the cause to the United States Circuit Court, with directions that the plaintiff be required to file a new declaration within a time fixed by the Court.

Inasmuch as the Judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals found that the declaration failed to show that the plaintiff had any cause of action, Attorneys Edwin Walker and Arthur Eddy regard the case as finally disposed of.

ROOSEVELT HOME FROM BOSTON.

State Chairman Odell Leaves for Washington.

Governor-elect Roosevelt passed through the city yesterday on his way home from Boston, where he lectured on Saturday night. He did not linger here, but hastened on to Oyster Bay, where he spent the rest of the day in quiet. William J. Youngs, his private secretary-to-be, who called to make report of his visit to the Executive Chamber at Albany, was his only visitor.

State Chairman Odell was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a few minutes yesterday before leaving for Washington, but except for his call Republican headquarters were deserted.

The Ten-Hour Bill for Drug Clerks.

Within the next two weeks it will be decided whether the Ten-Hour bill for drug clerks shall be again presented to the Legislature as a local measure or its scope enlarged. Members of the City Club who are taking an interest in the measure favor a general law. The Legislative Committee of the City Club will take some action at its meeting this week, and the Executive Committee of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours will have a special meeting on Wednesday.

TRIED TO CORNER THE TURKEYS.

A Chicago Commission Man Comes to Grief in a Business Venture.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—B. J. Hamm, Treasurer of the Village of Evergreen Park, has failed in a big attempt to make a corner on turkeys for the Thanksgiving holiday trade.

Until recently he was engaged in the produce commission business on South Water Street. He solicited trade in turkeys at ruinous figures in the hope that his corner would raise prices where he could make a handsome profit.

Now he is under bonds to appear before United States Commissioner Humphrey Dec. 12 for a hearing on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, or in furtherance of a scheme to defraud.

He began last June collecting a list of shippers of turkeys all over the West and as far south as Texas. He offered telegraph operators and station agents commissions to turn shipments toward him. He then offered shippers 11 cents a pound for this year's birds, picked, he to pay the freight. Hundreds of crates of birds arrived. One Illinois shipper sent, he says, $1,500 worth of turkeys.

Hamm's effects were attached Nov. 25. The deal was too big for him to swing.

Spanish Guns on the Port Victor.

The United States transport Port Victor, Capt. Brickley, from Santiago and Ponce, arrived here yesterday morning and anchored off Liberty Island. She brought 120 passengers, most of whom were soldiers on furlough. The officers aboard were Capt. T. H. Sharpe, Capt. J. C. Simpson, Capt. Harrison, Lieut. E. L. Woodside, and Lieut. W. O. Maloy, all of the Fifth United States Infantry. She had in her cargo 6,000 Mauser rifles and seven cannon taken from Morro Castle at Santiago. The transport left Santiago Nov. 23, and Ponce Nov. 28. On Dec. 3, while north of Cape Hatteras, she met a heavy easterly gale, which she weathered safely.

PUERTO RICANS COMPLAIN.

They Hear It Will Be a Year Before a Scheme of Administration Will Be Established.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 4.—A report put in circulation here that the United States Government will take no definite action to establish a comprehensive scheme of Puerto Rican administration for at least a year has provoked considerable adverse comment. A meeting was held recently by local business men, Americans and Puerto Ricans, to protest vigorously against any delay in reforms which, it is alleged, are absolutely necessary to prevent the continuance of serious abuses.

The same meeting condemned the action of the American authorities in collecting arrears of Spanish taxes since 1883, and called for the application of American laws and the establishment of free trade with the United States. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions adopted by the meeting, which will be submitted to the American authorities.

Major Gen. Brooke has abolished the so-called "royal dues" on the transfer of property by sale, gift, or inheritance.

A thorough examination is being made of the harbor of San Juan with a view to determining the best site for a naval station.

SWORD OF HONOR FOR SCHLEY.

Royal Arcanum Members Meet to Arrange for Its Presentation.

A meeting of prominent members of the Royal Arcanum was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Quill Club of Wheelmen, at 120 Nassau Street, to arrange for the presentation of a testimonial in the shape of a sword to Admiral Schley, the Past Regent of Farragut Council 660 of Washington. There were present Charles Hagendorp, Grand Regent of Maryland; W. A. Griffith, Grand Vice Regent of New York State; J. A. Reardon, Past Grand Regent of New York State; F. D. Westcott, Grand Treasurer of New York; M. McBride, Grand Guide of New York State, and Isaac W. Caulfield of the Supreme Council.

The call, which was issued on Oct. 30, for subscriptions was read, and it was reported that eleven designs of the proposed testimonial had been examined.

The sword is cost about $1,500, and it is to be of the finest Damascus steel. On one side will be an inscripton of the presentation, and the other side will have a representation of the battle of Santiago reproduced from the Navy Department drawings. The guard will be of eighteen carat gold, and will have the Royal Arcanum button on the top. The Admiral's monogram will be in diamonds. The scabbard will be of polished steel, and will be ornamented with the Past Regent's jewel and the Admiral's dolphins. The sword will be attached to a belt made of alternate strips of gold bullion and blue enamel.

The testimonial will be ready by January, and the presentation will be made in Carnegie Hall soon after.

ORIGINAL "JIM BLUDSOE" DEAD.

The River Boat Captain, William P. Lamothe, Has Passed Away.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 4.—William P. Lamothe, the Mississippi River boat Captain and the original "Jim Bludsoe," is dead. Nobody knows just when Col. Hay first met the river Captain or where he had a chance to observe him. Indeed, Lamothe never admitted that he was the original of the poem, nor did he deny it, but secretly both his friends and he were proud of the characterization. On the night Lovejoy was murdered he came to Alton, and here he had liver ever since.

It was in 1840 that he built and operated his first steamer, the Eagle, forerunner of the Eagle Packet Line. Then he bought the Luella, the pride of his heart, known as the fastest boat ever operated on the Mississippi. The Luella was burned between here and St. Louis, and from that incident Col. Hay is generally believed to have derived his material for "Jim Bludsoe."

Between 1840 and 1875 Lamothe owned as many as half a dozen first-class river boats and largely controlled the business between Cairo and Burlington. With the fortune he acquired he bought in 1875 1,000 acres of rich farming land on the Missouri side of the river opposite this city, and there he lived the rest of his life.

G. G. GILLETT IN MEXICO.

The Kansas Cattle Plunger to be Arrested—Detectives Watching Him.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, Dec. 4.—Grant G. Gillett, the missing Kansas cattle plunger, whose sudden disappearance startled the financial world, arrived in Chihuahua Nov. 23 and left the next morning for Durango, where it is stated that he deposited a large sum of money in the bank.

He remained only a short time in Durango, when he bought a return ticket to Chihuahua. At Jiminez he was met by his attorney, C. R. Troxel, and the two remained together until they reached Chihuahua. They arrived here last Monday. Troxel left Thursday on the stage for the west.

Gillett is still in the city, but his whereabouts is unknown except to the detectives who are closely shadowing him. Gillett will be arrested immediately upon the arrival of the authorities from the States.

A $10,000,000 MINING DEAL.

Capt. De Lamar Admits He Has Sold His Properties to Englishmen.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 4.—On the arrival here to-night from New York of Capt. B. De Lamar, confirmation was given of the sale of his gold mines in Southern Nevada and the Golden Gate property at Mercur, Utah, to the London Exploration Company. The consideration is said to be $10,000,000. B. M. Clement of London, who is associated with John Hays Hammond, the noted mining engineer of Johannesburg, came with De Lamar and will become general manager, vice Hastings A. Cohen, resigned.

SAYS HE IS HALL CAINE'S COUSIN

Man in Evanston, Ill., Arrested for Running a "Blind Pig."

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—While the residents of Chicago were feasting Hall Caine at the Auditorium last night John Caine, who says he is a second cousin of the noted author and that he had been invited to the festivities, occupied a cell at the Evanston police station.

The charge against Caine was that of conducting a "blind pig" in Evanston. Recently he was fined $500 for dealing in liquor, and payment was suspended upon his agreeing to leave Evanston. He did not go and he again was arrested.

CHICAGO BAD BOYS SPANKED.

Innovation in a Public Institution Which Works Well.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Unruly boys at the John Worthy School, in the Bridewell, are now spanked with a leather paddle by the Superintendent of the Bridewell. Formerly they were punished by incarcerating them in the dark cell, but this was not found to be effective. Now they are held by an assistant while the Superintendent paddles them into a state of obedience. Their conduct has improved greatly, and the new process is considered a success. It has been approved by the Bridewell physician and President Shortall of the Humane Society.

A WHITE MULE AS BEST MAN.

Bride-Elect Insisted that Bridegroom Should Ride Forty Miles for Her.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 4.—Henry Stone passed through the outskirts of the city to-day astride a white mule and destined for Greensburg, forty miles southeast. Through a matrimonial agent he had begun correspondence with a young woman at Greensburg. They exchanged photographs and their acquaintance ripened into love.

The young woman informed Stone that if he would secure a white mule and ride to Greensburg within forty-eight hours from a given time, the animal not being allowed to move faster than a walk, she would become his bride.

Danbury Pastor Resigns.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 4.—The Rev. Albert F. Pierce, pastor of the First Congregational Church, announced his resignation this morning, to take effect Jan. 1. He will assume the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in Brockton, Mass. Mr. Pierce has been pastor here for seven years.

THE SIX-DAY RACE BEGINS

Thirty-one Men Start in the Bicycle Match at the Garden.

MANY FOREIGNERS ON HAND

Frederick Leads at the End of the Second Hour—Shineer Two Laps Behind.

Score at 2 o'Clock.

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Frederick	44	3	Neal	41	3
Schineer	44	1	Monachon	40	8
Miller	44	0	Smith	40	4
Waller	43	7	Teslie	40	1
Stevens	43	7	Bliven	39	4
Pierce	43	6	Aronson	39	2
Nawn	43		Pilkington	39	2
Jurville	43		Stephane	39	0
Gimm	42	9	Beacom	38	2
Julius	42	9	Gross	37	4
Hale	42	7	Kinz	36	8
Forster	42	2	Fallon	36	8
Albert	42	1	Burke	35	6
Lawson	42	1	Sistac	33	6
Joyeux	42		Rafferty	31	7
Rice	42				

Thirty-one men started shortly after midnight this morning to ride until the end of the week for cash prizes offered by the American Cycle Racing Association. They represented the best long-distance riders in the world, and have come here from France, Iceland, Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland to meet the cracks of this country.

It was shortly before midnight when the men made their appearance on the track in the Madison Square Garden, and prepared for their long journey. They were attended by their trainers and handlers, and every man seemed to be fit to ride the race of his life.

They gathered in a group at the starting place on the north side of the garden, with "Teddy" Hale, the winner of the race of 1896, in the front and Miller, last year's winner, next. "Eddie" Bald, the champion cycle rider of this country, looking spic and span in a frock coat, silk hat, and suede gloves, was ready to send the contestants off, and when all was ready at 12:08 o'clock he gave the word "Go!" and the thirty-one men started on their long journey.

A big cheer from the 5,000 persons assembled in the Garden exhorted the racers to do their best, and for a few minutes there seemed to be a determination on the part of each man to take the lead. Frederick, the Swiss representative, was the successful rider at the start, and, darting into the lead, he made the first lap first. Miller was second and Hale third.

Round and round they went, and soon Miller worked into the front place and finished the first mile in 2:37 4-5. He was closely followed by Fredericks and Schineer. Miller was going like a steam engine, and, keeping the lead, soon had another mile to his credit.

They could all be distinguished by the colors they wore, and as they started off the track, as one looked down on it, looked like a huge chameleon. The riders rode around rapidly, and the changes in the hues and tints were made with startling rapidity.

The effect, though, was very pretty. First would come a red and like a flash it would change to blue, and then resolve itself to a white. The next moment sombre black would loom up and as quickly disappear, and the tricolors of France for a time would be prominent, only to give way to the green of old Ireland. Yellow, pink, red, white, and black for Germany, and blue and yellow for Sweden would all flash by, but prominent among all were the colors of the Stars and Stripes, which were worn by "Fred" Forster, and which were cheered by the crowd each time he flashed by.

At the five-mile mark Miller was just a lap ahead of Schineer and the time was 12:46. These two, with Fredericks, raced together for the next five miles and passed the ten-mile post together. The time was 25:34 2-5. After riding two more miles, Miller retired to change his wheel, and Schineer gained two laps on him, passing the fifteen-mile post in 38:48. The order was just the same at the end of twenty miles. The record at the end of the first hour's riding was:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Schineer	21	7	Albert	20	8
Miller	21	6	Neal	20	6
Frederick	21	5	Forster	20	5
Pierce	21	5	Monachon	20	3
Jurville	21	5	Beacom	20	2
Lawson	21	5	Aronson	20	1
Stevens	21	3	Fallon	20	
Julius	21	2	Bliven	19	9
Waller	21	2	Stephane	19	4
Nawn	21	1	Kinz	18	8
Rice	21	1	Gross	18	2
Gimm	21	1	Burke	17	5
Leslie	20	9	Cistac	17	3
Hale	20	9	Pilkington	16	9
Joyeux	20	8	Rafferty	14	9
Smith	20	8			

Miller's record for an hour in last year's race was 23 miles, 1,279 yards.

The riders in the race, their distinguishing numbers, and town or country from which they come, follow:

1. Frederick Michel, Switzerland.
2. Teddy Hale, Ireland.
3. Etienne Stephane, France.
4. Ulysses Monachon, France.
5. Theodore Joyeux, France.
6. Frank Cistac, Australia.
7. Charles W. Miller, Chicago.
8. Fred W. Schineer, Chicago.
9. James W. Nawn, New York.
10. Burns W. Pierce, Canada.
11. Henry Pilkington, Ireland.
12. Frank Waller, Boston.
13. Fred Foster, New York.
14. Louis J. Kinz, Bloomfield, N. J.
15. E. C. Smith, Saratoga.
16. Edward Beacom, New York.
17. Oscar Julius, Sweden.
18. Earl D. Stevens, Buffalo.
19. Magnus Cross, Brooklyn.
20. Charles Neal, New York.
21. James A. Rafferty, New York.
22. Jack Burke, New York.
23. John Lawson, Minneapolis.
25. Oscar Aronson, New York.
26. Stephen Fallon, Jersey City.
27. A. G. Bliven, Jr., New York.
28. Frank Albert, New York.
29. Louis Grimm, Pittsburg.
30. Charles Turville, Philadelphia.
32. Bert Leslie, Chicago.
33. Joe Rice, Wilkesbarre.

Hale, Shineer, and Miller have each won six-day races, and Rice has been second in two races of this kind. The other men have nearly all won fame in long-distance races either in this country or in their native lands. There were thirty-two entries for the race, and only one—George Cartwright from England—withdrew. He says in excuse that he is saving himself for the six days' go-as-you-please race that is to be held in the Garden in the Spring.

The doors of the Garden were opened at 8 o'clock, and very shortly after that the galleries of the big building were filled. As the time for the start of the race drew near, the reserved seats and boxes filled, and at midnight the Garden was fairly well filled.

Sporting men were conspicuous in the crowd, and "Tom" Sharkey, the prize fighter, received an ovation when he entered the Garden with some friends. There were a few clubmen present, and some women, who seemed to take a great interest in all that was going on and to know all the riders as soon as they appeared on the track.

Hale, Miller and Pierce seem to be the favorites with the betting men, but there is not much betting being done yet. Those who want to wager will wait until after to-morrow.

During the week while the big race is going on there will be additional attractions in the shape of short distance races, for which many of the fastest riders in the country have been engaged.

Passengers on the Gascogne.

The French liner La Gascogne arrived yesterday and reported an unusually rough passage. Among her passengers were Miss Hulda and Miss Emila Apeztiguia, on their way to Havana to join their father, Marquis Apeztigula, a member of the Spanish Government in Cuba. At one time he was delegate from Havana to the Cortes. The children were met at the pier yesterday by friends of the family. Louis Delpietro, Louis Rochat, and Mlle. Juliette Rive and Mlle. Adelaide Millani, French dancers, were also among those on board.

Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 4.—Dr. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State, will speak on "Greater America" at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester Thursday evening next. Dr. Hill was formerly President of the University of Rochester. Other speakers will be Gov. Shaw of Iowa and Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University, who recently declined the offer of the Presidency of the University of Rochester.

Rochester Clearing House Dinner.

Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank of this city, will speak at the annual dinner of the Rochester Clearing House Association on Thursday, Dec. 15.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

IN THE SEASON'S CHOICEST SHADES.

Made by Trefousse & Co., exclusively for

B. Altman & Co.

CHRISTIAN WORKMEN MEET.

The Rev. S. McComb's Views of the Duty of the State to Workingmen.

The Rev. Samuel McComb, pastor of the Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, spoke yesterday before the joint semi-monthly conference of the Catholic and Protestant Workingmen's Clubs in Amity Hall, in Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue. His subject was "The Relation of the State to the Workingman."

The State the speaker defined as society organized for political purposes. Every man had his moral rights, and the State existed to defend and protect his rights and personality.

"In ancient Rome and Athens," continued the speaker, "only a few thousands were regarded as persons with rights, while the great masses were looked upon simply as means to produce wealth for the few. This has been altered in theory, but it still exists as a working principle and is put into practice every day. Many capitalists act as though the workman was an impersonal piece of machinery, a wheel among the thousands of wheels in a factory, to produce wealth for them and then to be cast aside as soon as their strength for further production fails.

"This is why the labor problem exists, and the workingman is awakening to a consciousness of it. The condition of the workman in many parts of this country and England is little short of an appalling tragedy. The essence of manhood is starved and so crushed as to become animal."

The speaker contended that it is the duty of the State to supply the workingman with adequate opportunities for self-development, to see that he gets a fair share of the fruits of his activity.

"The State," he continued, "should see that the hours of labor be shortened, so that he should have the opportunity for thought and the development of his personality, and thus contribute to the development of the National life. At present his time is divided up into working, eating, and sleeping, and he has no time for reflection and the cultivation of his soul. It is impossible for a man to cultivate himself if he is crushed by long labor.

"Educational opportunities should also be provided free for workingmen. Universities now are reserved for a few, for an insignificant fraction of the people. The best culture of the universities should be brought to the workingmen's doors, and professors should be paid by the State to teach them.

"The State should see that sick and aged workingmen should have pensions. All I ask is that the experiment which has been so successful in Germany in getting up a pension fund for aged workers be tried not only to carry out the ethical functions of the State, but to inspire workers with hope."

THE COW AND THE SQUIRREL.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A large Cow was contentedly grazing in a Meadow one November day, when a Squirrel whisked into View and engaged the Bovine in Conversation.

"Why do you Crop of that dried Grass?" asked the Squirrel, "when Chestnuts are ripe and are just now truly Succulent?"

"I don't care for Chestnuts," answered the Cow.

"Don't they agree with you?" asked the Squirrel.

"I never Ate them."

"Then you are illogical," retorted the Squirrel. "How can you say you don't like them if you never tried them?"

"That's true, too," responded the Cow. "They are a Trifle indigestible," said the Squirrel, "unless the one who Eats them leads an active life."

"Don't bother on the Score of indigestion," said the Cow with some show of Pride. "I have four Stomachs."

"Good," responded the Squirrel, "you are expressly built for Chestnuts. The Tree directly back of me has the finest Chestnuts in this Wood. We will Gather some from the Ground."

Just then the report of a Sportsman's gun was heard. "Pardon me," said the Squirrel, hastily. "I have an Engagement," and he immediately disappeared in the Wood.

The Cow, her Curiosity aroused, found an Opening in the Fence and made her way to the Chestnut Tree. Seeing a large, fat-looking Burr on the Ground she immediately swallowed it Whole.

The Burr not only Tickled the Cow's palate, but extended its prickly Usefulness to other Portions of the Bovine's Anatomy. In fact, such an exhibition of ground and lofty Tumbling as was given by that Cow had never before been witnessed in the Wood.

After the Cow had stood on her Head several times, had run around in a Circle a while and had attempted the execution of numerous Somersaults, all in vain effort to Rid herself of the objectionable Burr, she made a Bee line for the Barn, where she remained in much Torment and suffering for Three days.

Meeting the Squirrel sometime afterward the latter remarked: "How did you like my friends the Chestnuts?"

"Not at All," said the Cow, darkly; "I don't think I can Stomach your Friends. The Burr is too aggressive—he's too much of a Stickler."

"You didn't take my friends the Chestnuts right," said the Squirrel, warmly. "You should remove the Burr—it is the only objectionable Thing about them."

"Well, the objectionable feature was the First and only thing that struck me," answered the Cow, "so I cut the Chestnut family's acquaintance from now on."

And the Moral of this Tale is—a man has only himself to blame if folks "don't take him right."

Secondly: Don't have friends for whom you must continually apologize.

A Fine Snake Story.

From The Pineville (Mo.) Democrat.

We are not much on the snake story business, but on last Friday evening we, with perhaps fifty other people in Pineville, saw a sight almost incredible. For months past the hens' nests on the premises of J. N. Taylor, on Little Sugar Creek, have been systematically robbed. Early in May the owner placed in the nests, with the shank end down, white door knobs for nest eggs. Soon these began to disappear from the nests, being found some distance away, but one disappeared entirely. Last Friday Mr. Taylor's boys were out hunting and the dog treed a big black snake about a quarter of a mile from the house, and Jay shot it. It looked queer to the boys, and on examination they found it had swallowed the missing door knob, and that the shank had worked through the side of the reptile, after passing back just two feet from the head. The shake was five feet long, and had swallowed the knob in May. How it lived with this hard substance in its intestines, and especially after the iron shank had worked out through the side of its body, is a mystery that we are not snakeologists enough to solve.

Wisconsin Man Disappears.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 4.—Charles Hoffman, Assistant Professor in Chemistry in the University of Wisconsin, has disappeared in a mysterious manner, and the police are looking for him. Hoffman was an inmate of the Minnesota Insane Hospital before coming here, having been seriously injured in a dynamite explosion in Butte, Mont., in 1895. Just before his disappearance he received a check from Germany for $1,000, and started to cash it. It is feared he experienced one of his insane attacks and was robbed and murdered.

Death of Brother of the Bey of Tunis.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The death is announced of Sidi-Mohamed Taieb Bey, brother and heir presumptive of Sidi-Ali, Bey of Tunis. He was in his seventy-eighth year.

Postmaster of Belfast, Me., Dead.

BELFAST, Me., Dec. 4.—Postmaster Henry L. Kilgore, aged fifty-seven years, died to-day from the effects of a fall down stairs.

Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar Dead

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A dispatch from Stuttgart announces the death there yesterday of Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, née Lady Augusta Lennox, daughter of the Fifth Duke of Richmond and Gordon and sister of the present Duke.

RESIGNATION OF REV. DR. KERR.

A Scandal Is Unveiled Which the New York Presbytery Will Investigate.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Kerr, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, at Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue, which was recently accepted by the congregation, has caused to be unveiled a scandal, which, it is said, will result in an investigation by the New York Presbytery when that body meets one week from to-day.

For six years, or since the old building in Thirty-fourth Street was abandoned for the new edifice at Ninety-first Street, there have been bickerings and dissensions in the congregation. One faction, of which Dr. Kerr was the head, was anxious for the removal, while another, to which some of the most influential members of the church belong, felt that the removal was unnecessary and beyond the resources of the church. Dr. Kerr's faction, however, carried the day, and the new church, one of the most pretentious on the west side, was built. The debt incurred in making the change amounts to $38,000, though the property is valued at something over $240,000.

Whether or not these factional disturbances have been the cause of exposing the later scandal is a question that will have to be determined by the Presbytery. Dr. Kerr's adherents say that they have, and express confidence that the pastor can prove his innocence.

All the officers of the church were extremely reticent about the affairs of the church yesterday, but one of them, Peter G. Jeffrey of 228 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, said last night that a report which became public yesterday was correct. This story was to the effect that for some time Dr. Kerr had not been attending the Wednesday night prayer meetings. From this and other reasons the Trustees came to the conclusion that there must be something wrong with Dr. Kerr's private life, and accordingly private detectives were engaged to follow the pastor and report on his doings. The detectives continued at work for several weeks. Finally, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, the trailers reported to the officials of the church that if they desired to secure evidence against the pastor they should be ready that night.

On that afternoon a telegram from Dr. Kerr was sent to his home saying that because of an important engagement down town he would not be able to get home that night. A member of the church session also received a telegram from Dr. Kerr informing him that the pastor would not be able to lead the prayer meeting that night. Three of the church Trustees and one elder met the detectives that night. The detectives left the church to go to a Broadway hotel, where Dr. Kerr was said to be. Through the efforts of a bellboy the detectives and church officers obtained admittance to the room on the excuse that the gas fixture needed repairs. After some delay the door was opened and Dr. Kerr was found in the company of a young woman.

Dr. Kerr pleaded for clemency, but the Trustees were adamant and demanded his resignation. In accordance with that demand, Dr. Kerr, on Nov. 27, announced his desire to retire from the pastorate, and on the following night, at a meeting of the congregation, he asked for the appointment of a committee to go with him before the Presbytery on Dec. 12 and ask for the severance of the pastoral relations between Dr. Kerr and the church. There was no debate on the pastor's request, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Elgus, McCullagh, Hovey, McDonald, and Cameron, was appointed.

John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, one of this committee, declined last night to say anything on the matter, but said that later he would have a statement to make. He will not be at the meeting of the Presbytery, as he will leave the city on Thursday for Havana.

Wallace D Barkley of 342 West Eighty-fourth Street, who was until February last the President of the Board of Trustees, said last night that he knew the story, that the published report was correct, and that ex-Chief of Police McCullagh was in possession of the facts. Mr. Barkley further said that the woman in the case was unmarried and employed in a Broadway store.

One of the Trustees last night denounced the action of his colleagues in employing detectives on the case. He said that the majority of the board felt that there was an animous against Dr. Kerr on account of his efforts to have the church removed up town. He was unable to say whether the church or any member of it would prefer charges against Dr. Kerr which would affect his standing in the ministry.

Dr. Kerr was at home all day y

TALES OF WRECKS AT SEA

Arriving Vessels Bring News of Death and Destruction.

SHIPS ON FIRE ABANDONED

One Captain's Experiences the Worst in Thirty-one Years of Seafaring —Ritter's Crew Saved.

While another gale was brewing yesterday which, coming from the northeast, boded no good to the mariner, the sea gave up some of the stories of wreck and death wrought by the recent storm. Nearly every vessel coming into port brought a tale of its own or a report of wrecks sighted—dismasted, waterlogged craft or lighting, up the ocean with flames, showing that before abandoning the crews had applied the torch.

One steamer which put in in distress had also aboard the crew of a schooner that met disaster; a schooner came in with a report that, after lying by a craft in distress over night, to rescue the crew, the crew had disappeared in the morning, having apparently taken to their boats and been lost. A brig which arrived reported that her mate had been swept overboard. Other arriving vessels had simply sighted abandoned wrecks.

The little Nova Scotian schooner Walleda from Gonaives came in safely yesterday, but after an experience which her skipper, Capt. Kemp, described as the roughest of the many years he has been going to sea.

"I have never seen such weather on the North Atlantic," said he. "The wind came howling down upon us from the northwest and the seas broke clean over us. We ran into it on Nov. 26. I did everything to keep the craft going, but my decks were swept of everything that could not be lashed down. Our boats were stove and made useless.

"During the height of the hurricane on Nov. 28 in latitude 36.22, longitude 72.30, we sighted a dismantled schooner of about 700 tons, flying signals of distress. It was nearly dark at the time, and her crew could be seen on the decks gesticulating frantically for assistance. We bore down, and got close under their lee and hailed. They shouted that the vessel was sinking and asked to be taken off. I told them that my boats were stove and useless. They said they would come to us in their own boats. We laid to, but found that we were drifting rapidly to leeward. We went about on the other tack, and after several tacks managed to cross the bow of the wreck, and again drifted down to a leeward position. We hailed, but got no answer.

"In the meantime another three-masted schooner had come to our assistance, and assumed a position to the windward of the wreck. Both of us stood by until daylight—we to the leeward, the other schooner to the windward. When morning broke the wreck was seen to be deserted and the boats gone."

It is supposed that the unfortunate men had attempted to launch their boat during the night and that it capsized, and that all hands were lost. Capt. Kemp said that it would have been impossible for them to get to the schooner to windward of them, owing to the terrible seas.

"The wreck was very low in the water," said Capt. Kemp, "and we were unable to distinguish her name. Finding that we could do nothing further we put our vessel on her course. The gale continued throughout the 28th and moderated on the 29th, when, after abating for six hours, another gale sprang up and blew harder than ever from the same quarter. During this gale, on the 29th, in latitude 37.35, longitude 71, we ran in among a quantity of yellow pine timber about 12 to 18 inches square, and had considerable difficulty in getting clear."

THE CARIB'S EXPERIENCES.

The little American half-brig Carib, which sails between New York and Central American ports, arrived yesterday from Honduras. Capt. Montgomery said that in the thirty-one years of his experience in this trade he had never encountered such terrific wind and seas as on the trip just completed. The wind came from the northwest Nov. 26, and continually increased until he was forced to run before it, and his little ship sped away at a ten-knot clip under bare poles. Fleet as she was, the following seas swept over her counter and made it dangerous to stay at the wheel. On Nov. 27 a sea swept over the vessel, and when she had straightened herself out the mate, Robert Quiry, was missing. The man at the wheel saw him go, but was unable to give assistance, as the craft was steering badly, and it required all of his skill to keep her from broaching to. Quiry was a native of New York, and was about forty years old.

The gale continued without abatement; in fact, reached the force of a hurricane. The men got their meals as best they could. It was impossible to make a fire. The day the mate was lost the wreck of a schooner was sighted in latitude 37 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 70 degrees 30 minutes. It was a three-master, painted white, and there were two names on her stern, not distinguishable, but the hailing port was made out to be New York. The fore and aft mizzenmasts had gone by the board, and the mainmast was broken off about twelve feet from the deck. She lay deep in the water, and her starboard anchor was overboard. The stern davits were empty, the falls hanging with blocks in water.

The gale subsided on Monday, the 27th, and the Carib was put back on her course.

The British freight steamer Angiers, Capt. Morton, of Ipswich, put into this port yesterday in distress. She had not only a tale of her own to tell, but she brought in also the crew of the American schooner Harry B. Ritter, which had been dismasted in the storm and was abandoned in a waterlogged condition on Nov. 29. The Angiers was here two weeks ago, and sailed for Norfolk to load flour for London. She sailed from there Nov. 25, and three days later made out the Harry B. Ritter, with signals of distress flying, in latitude 37 degrees 58 minutes, longitude 74 degrees 11 minutes.

The schooner's crew came on board her in their own boats. They were Capt. A. W. Clark of Machias, Me.; First Mate H. M. Clark and Steward Arthur S. Clark, brothers of the Captain, and a crew of five—Charles Smith, an American; John Ludros, a Swede; Luigi Kosta, an Italian; William Provost, a Frenchman, and J. J. Murphy, who completed the racial list. Capt. Clark said that the Ritter hailed from Philadelphia, where she was owned by Charles T. Magee. She measured 643 tons gross. She sailed from Fernandina, Nov. 19, laden with yellow pine for New York.

High winds and heavy seas confronted her from the start, and on Saturday, the 26th, the spring a leak. The crew was sent to the pumps, and worked all day, but the water gained on them and the gale became fiercer. It was blowing from the southeast on Sunday morning. The men kept at the pumps, but Sunday afternoon found her with decks awash and wallowing in the seas, that made a clean breach over her.

Time and again it seemed that she would roll over, and to ease her the main and mizzen mast were cut away. A bit of canvas was rigged on the foremast to steady her, but this was soon whipped off and the waves, continuing their onslaught, smashed her bulworks and washed over her deck load of lumber. The men sought shelter in the after deck house, but the seas found them there, and they stood in water up to their waists. All the provisions were destroyed and the water casks had been carried away, save one small one, which had been secured in the deck house. The water was now coming through on them with such force that they had to lash themselves.

Monday morning the gale was worse and the foremast broke off three feet above the deck. The lumber in the hold alone kept the craft afloat.

ONE SMALL BOAT REMAINED.

They were thankful for one thing, that one small boat in the lee of the deck house remained to them. Then there was the little water in the cask, and finally when hunger began to gall them, two cabbages and a turnip, which had been washed away, were washed back into the deck house, split in various fragments, which the men eagerly grasped and devoured. That was on Tuesday and there had been nothing to eat since the preceding Saturday. That same morning the Angiers bore down and rescued them.

The Angiers resumed her course for London, but made bad weather of it. Constantly the gale increased in force and the seas their vicious onslaught. The night of the 30th the waves were sweeping over the steamer's decks. Two of the lifeboats were stove, the bridge was damaged, ventilators carried away, skylights demolished, and the water flowed through into the engine room, stoke hole, after hold, and into the cabin, which it flooded. Waist deep, the water was thrown violently around with the lurching of the ship, wrecking tables, chairs, and china, and flowing through into the lazaret, destroyed the provisions. The wheelhouse forward was also wrecked, as were the donkey engines, windlass, and steam pipes on deck. Such provisions as were not destroyed were washed away, and the ship's crew and the rescued men of the Ritter were forced to fall back on the cargo of flour for their only food.

Two men were injured by floating wreckage, a carpenter, Christianson, and a seaman, Brenner. To lighten the vessels 200 tons of flour were thrown overboard. The vessel had listed to an angle of 30 degrees, and Capt. Norton decided to bear up for New York, 290 miles distant. He shaped his course this way on Thursday, and it took nearly three days to make the run.

The steamship Dalecarlia, which arrived yesterday from Santos, struck the gale on Nov. 30, the wind shifting from west to south-southwest and hauling to west-northwest. It blew a whole gale and threw up seas which swept the decks, smashing ventilators and steam pipes, and doing other minor damage about decks.

At 7 P. M. on Dec. 2 the Dalecarlia sighted a vessel on fire. Her course was altered and she bore down, reaching her at 9:30 o'clock. She found another steamer painted white, with two yellow funnels, apparently a North German Lloyd steamer, standing by. The Dalecarlia steamed twice around the vessel at a distance of two ship's lengths, but could see no signs of life on board and no boats in the vicinity. The craft was apparently deeply laden, and was burning from stern to foremast. The Dalecarlia then proceeded. The position of the wreck was latitude 37 degrees 46 minutes, longitude 70 degrees 52 minutes. It is believed that the steamer standing by was the Fulda or Werra, which left New York last Friday, bound for Havana to embark Spanish soldiers.

The steamer Coloradio, from Hull twenty-four days out, reported a heavy gale encountered Nov. 23 in latitude 50 degrees, longitude 15 degrees, blowing from the north-northwest, with tremendous seas, which washed away the cattle fittings on the starboard side. Fine weather followed to Dec. 1, when she ran into a strong gale from the west, with high seas, lasting twenty-four hours.

LANDSLIDE WRECKS A TRAIN.

Three Men Seriously Injured and the Tracks Blocked in the Mountains Near Swartswood, N. J.

NEWTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—A landslide caused by the melting of snow and the falling rain caused a wreck on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad near Swartswood early this morning. Three trainmen were badly injured, and the road probably will be blocked to all traffic until to-morrow. Dynamite will have to be used to clear the wreck.

The road skirts the side of a mountain at the point where the accident occurred. On one side the mountain rises steeply from the rails, and on the other it falls away with equal abruptness. The thaw of Friday night and Saturday caused a section of the mountainside above the tracks to work loose, and when the snow started to slide down, the earth went with it, as well as great rocks that are beyond the power of the cranes of the wrecking cars to move.

The mass, which is about 15 feet high, extends along the tracks for about 50 feet. Into this the midnight freight bound for Jersey City plunged at full speed. The engine plowed into the mud and snow at the end of the blocked section and then shot to one side and rolled down the side of the mountain until brought to a stop by trees and rocks. Fourteen loaded freight cars were piled in a heap of wreckage against the obstruction on the tracks. Fortunately most of the train crew were on the rear end of the train or in the caboose, and they escaped with a shaking-up.

Herbert Wayne was engineer of the train and Jerome Posten was his fireman. Both live in Jersey City. At the moment the crash came the fireman was in the tender. He was thrown out over the hillside or rolled down with the tender, and landed in the stream at the foot of the hill, with his left leg badly crushed and suffering from internal injuries. He had difficulty in keeping his head above water while he dragged himself out of danger. He thinks he was unconscious when he struck the water, but that its coldness revived him. When he reached the bank he could go no further, and from where he lay could hear the cries of the engineer for help.

Wayne was caught between the side of the cab and the throttle when the engine went over. The crash had broken the lever lock, and his left leg was held fast. Steam poured out upon him, and he was fearfully scalded before he managed to work his leg free, after the engine had brought up, and suffered terrible agony while waiting for relief.

William Emmett of Stroudsburg, Penn., was riding on one of the cars that now forms part of the heap of wreckage. Some of the railroad men say he was a brakeman; others that he was not employed by the road and had no right to be on the train. Both his legs were crushed under portions of the débris.

The three injured men were sent to St. Francis Hospital, at Paterson.

Superintendent McKelvey arrived on the scene early this morning with a wrecking car from Jersey City and one from a point west. A big gang of laborers has been at work since daylight trying to get the track clear. The rocks bent the tracks and destroyed the roadbed, and some of them are so large they will have to be blasted before they can be removed.

FIERCE STORMS IN OHIO.

Great Damage to Telegraph Lines—Railroads Suffer Severely.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 4.—All day terrific storms have raged all over the State, particularly in the northern part. Rain and sleet have fallen here all day, and the streets have been deserted.

A dispatch from Lima says the severest storm in years has prevailed there to-day, doing many thousands of dollars' worth of damage to telegraph, telephone, and electric light companies. Poles have given way under the weight of the wet snow, and hundreds of wires are down and crossed so as to make them useless and dangerous.

The city is in darkness to-night. Trains on all roads are late. A rear end collision between Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton trains took place on account of the blinding storm.

A dispatch from Findlay says: "The heaviest snowstorm known in years has raged all day. Street car traffic is entirely suspended and all railroad trains are very late."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—The snowstorm of last night was followed to-day throughout the Ohio Valley by rain and sleet and high winds. Telegraph lines and steam and trolley roads are badly crippled. The rain and sleet continue, but it is turning so cold that the storm will soon be over.

ANOTHER PORTLAND VICTIM.

The Body of Oren Hooper Cast Upon the Seashore.

ORLEANS, Mass., Dec. 4.—The heavy surf of last night and to-day brought in this morning the body of one more victim of the ill-fated Portland, that of Oren Hooper of Portland.

Each of Mr. Hooper's sons has been on the Cape from Tuesday to yesterday, one relieving the other, in the hope that they might carry home all that was mortal of their father.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—All the bodies of the victims of the Portland disaster thus far recovered have been identified, twenty-five in all. The two bodies brought up from the Cape, yesterday, which up to last night had not been recognized, were to-day given in charge of friends, they having proved identification.

These bodies were at the North Street Morgue. One was that of Samuel H. Smith, a saloon man, and the other of Charles C. Cholera, porter on the Prince Edward of the Dominion Line. The latter was on his way to Portland to visit his mother. The body earlier identified as that of Quartermaster Ansel Dyer was shown to be that of John Dillon, an oiler, the latter's widow of Portland claiming the body, while Mrs. Dyer declined to receive it.

Bad Weather on Lake Erie.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 4.—The worst storm on Lake Erie this season is in progress. A heavy snow has nearly cut this city off from the outside world. Wires are now down in every direction. Dozens of boats are in the bay, and fears for the safety of many of them are entertained. The wind is blowing a gale over the lake.

An Exact Estimate.

Bobby—Popper, what is a respectable fortune?

Mr. Ferry—One big enough to make its owner's opinion on any subject entitled to respect.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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Figures, Groups, Vases, Plates, Cups, &c.

Choice Pieces. Great Variety.

Fifth Avenue and 30th St.

RAIN AIDS MR. M'CARTNEY

Fierce Onslaughts on New York's Snow Banks Continue.

SOME HEAPS DEFY ELEMENTS

Many More Carts than Usual Are Employed, However, and Good Results Are Noted.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, aided and comforted by a downpour of rain, yesterday continued his fierce onslaughts upon the snow banks of New York.

The Commissioner, as far as could be definitely ascertained, did not lead his white phalanxes in person. It was stated by the janitor of the building in which his offices are situated that Mr. McCartney had not been seen there during the day. The offices were in utter darkness. It was stated that several officials had spent the forenoon there, but had gone home when the rain began. Mr. McCartney's contention that if it would only rain long enough and hard enough New York's snow problem would solve, or rather dissolve, itself, was partially borne out by facts yesterday.

Some of the huge piles of snow and garbage towering above the city's streets were more or less affected by the rain, but in different ways, according to the nature of their ingredients. Some took on a decayed and shrunken appearance, and from the sides were beginning to show in bas relief such articles as old shoes, tin cans, orange peels, barrel staves, &c. At Washington and Carlisle Streets the frieze on the side of one snow bank contained the outlines of a cat, which had perished in the great storm. Some of the snow peaks, despite the rain, however, maintained their original contour, merely changing from a molasses color to an ebony hue, while some of the great heaps defied the elements altogether, merely becoming more flinty, and causing the Street-Cleaning Department to keenly feel the need of more men with picks instead of shovels.

The great snow battle began simultaneously throughout the city, according to a plan of attack prepared the day before by Commissioner McCartney. A list of several hundred streets had been prepared, and the order went forth that every available cart should be immediately secured and put into service.

The comparative freedom of the streets from traffic was seized upon as offering a fair field for the annihilation of snow. The plan of battle as laid out did not provide for a general attack. The Commissioner's army was ordered rather to close with the enemy in a series of fierce skirmishes, and as a result small bodies of determined "white wings" went into the fray in various side streets. These skirmish parties rarely numbered more than twenty men, and ten on any given street. At times a trio of men and a cart would attack a thoroughfare and occasionally one lone man could be seen struggling with a gigantic snow peak and scattering its contents over the street where the rain could do the rest.

It could not be learned yesterday just how many men and carts were engaged throughout the city, nor the exact number of streets that had been cleaned. Snow Inspector Bradish stated, however, that the number engaged heretofore had been largely increased, "and," added the Inspector, with conviction, "they are doing devilish well."

The district Superintendents will not make their reports until this morning, but it is estimated that about one-third more men and carts were employed than on Saturday. It was stated at the office of the Snow Inspector that the Superintendent of the First District reported that under normal conditions he expected to have the snow removed by to-morrow night. This district extends from the bridge to the Battery on both sides of the town and as far north as Broome Street, on the west side of Broadway. This will be the first district completed. The Superintendent of the Second District, which takes in a large part of the east side, hopes to finish his job by Thursday or Friday, and the officials would not hazard a guess to predict the date when the entire city will have been cleared of snow.

It was stated, however, that the snow in the majority of the city's streets had been piled, which virtually amounted to an utter absence of snow. An inspection of the streets of the First District yesterday showed that the Superintendent, who is to have it cleared by Tuesday night, has much work on his hands. West Street was full of gigantic peaks and mounds of snow and garbage. Washington Street had scarcely been touched. Pearl Street was a snowy waste. Franklin Street, North Moore Street and a dozen other contiguous thoroughfares appeared as if a series of excavations were being made throughout their entire length.

In fact, throughout the entire west side not a single street could be found that had been cleared throughout its length. The snow and mud and refuse of every conceivable description had simply been piled up in great brown and black heaps, and even if the rain should finally meet the snow the mounds will be scarcely less in size, for their composition is largely of unmeltable matter. On the east side it was difficult to discover a street where any snow had been removed, and on many of the narrow streets no attempt whatever had been made to even pile it.

In most of the up-town residence streets the snow had been piled, but there was little evidence that it would be carted away during the present Winter.

Mysterious rumors were floating about the office of the Snow Inspector yesterday to the effect that a snow melter of gigantic proportions and with an inordinate appetite for snow was operating somewhere about the streets. It was hinted that this machine was constructed on an entirely new principle and was expected to revolutionize matters.

It was said to have been built in Paterson, N. J., and the inventors, it was said, had no snow left from the recent storm in New Jersey and had come to New York to test their machine. The wonderful contrivance could not be found. It was suggested that it had become buried in some of the big drifts on the up-town streets.

It was also rumored yesterday afternoon that Commissioner McCartney and Deputy Commissioner Gibson were traveling through the various districts, urging their men on and predicting more rain. It was learned definitely that some snow had been removed during the day from Pearl Street, Water Street, Peck Slip, Cedar, Greenwich, Washington, West, Murray, Warren, Desbrosses, and Ann Streets, West Broadway, and other thoroughfares in the First District.

In the Second District, snow was cleared from Houston and Broome Streets, east of the Bowery as far as the river; also Division Street, Chatham Square, Reade Street, Duane Street, Worth, Franklin, White, Walker, Lispenard, and Howard Streets. University Place, Bleecker Street, Prince Street, and other streets in the Third District were also worked at.

Third Avenue, from Sixth Street to Thirty-fourth Street; Fifth Avenue, from Twentieth to Twenty-third Street, and Thirty-fourth Street, from Fifth Avenue to Park Avenue, were some of the streets in the Fourth District in which an effort was made to remove the snow. Further up town the department directed its attention to Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, the Boulevard, and Columbus, Amsterdam, St. Nicholas, Eighth, Madison, and Lenox Avenues.

Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Quinn of Brooklyn has requested the Presidents of the several trolley roads to meet him at his office in the Municipal Building at 1 o'clock this afternoon. His intention is, if possible, to make some arrangement whereby the railroad companies shall share in the expense of cleaning the snow from their tracks. He says that they have not complied with the law requiring them to remove the snow, not only from their tracks, but from a space two feet on either side, and to cart the snow away. The only exception, he says, is the Coney Island and Brooklyn Company, of which John L. Heins is President. The city has done practically all the cleaning, he says, and it is only fair that the companies should pay part of the cost.

RUSSIA EXPECTS A WAR

Firm Belief that the English Are Bent on Fighting Somebody.

GUN MODELS FOR PARIS FAIR

No Truth in the Rumor of Strained Relations Between the Czar and Pope—A Russian Bear Hunt.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 21.—The prevailing impression in St. Petersburg is that all danger of a general European war is far from being over. The Russians are convinced that the English are bent on fighting. As for the Russian Army and Navy, they have long been anxious to measure themselves with the British forces. Although the treaty of alliance between France and Russia makes no provision for the eventuality of a war between the English and the French, the unanimous opinion among Russians is that the Czar's forces would, sooner or later, be dragged into the contest. Though war has, for the present, been averted, the Russians firmly believe that the day must come when they will be compelled to fight the English.

In the meantime the Russian War Department is busily making preparations for participation at the Paris World's Fair of 1900. Among other interesting exhibits of the War Department will be a series of plans en relief, and of pictures illustrating the history of Russian fortifications from mediaeval times down to the present day. There will be, notably, a reproduction of the fortifications erected before Plevna, of the retrenchments erected on the Col de Schipka, and around Sebastopol. What is commonly known as the "geographical section" of the War Department, will send, among other interesting specimens, to the exhibition a strategical map of contemporaneous Europe, spoken of as a masterpiece in its line. The foundries of Toula, the cartridge factories of Longane, the arsenals of Kieff will send exhibits of reduced models of the various Russian artillery and field pieces. The suggestion was received made to send a whole regiment of Russian cavalry to manoeuvre at the exhibition. If carried out, this would probably prove to be the real "clou" of the World's Fair.

Though Russia is steadily marching forward on the road to modern progress, she is still far behind the times in many departments of modern practical inventions. The telephone system, for instance, throughout the empire is very incomplete, and does not measure over 19,000 miles all told. The Russian merchant marine is, likewise, very insufficient, and only includes, in European seas, 391 steamers. The Black Sea has but 144 merchant vessels flying the Russian flag, and the Baltic thirty-five vessels. This explains why the Russians are still, to a great extent, dependent upon the German, English, and Swedish merchant fleets. In case of war with England, the Russians would certainly organize privateering on a large scale, since their own merchant vessels would have little to fear from the British, who, on the other hand, would be entirely at their mercy.

Another great advantage of Russia is that she has no widely dispersed colonies to protect. Her colonies, if colonies they can be called—Siberia, Turkestan, are far from being a source of weakness. Her only really vulnerable point is on the Pacific Coast; but the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is nearing completion, will permit of reinforcements being conveyed thence in ten days, whereas it takes England fifty days to provision her fleet in Chinese waters. The Russian military forces in Port Arthur are, moreover, considerable, numbering about 30,000 men. The naval forces are likewise greater than is generally supposed. At Port Arthur there are stationed two first-class cruisers, the Dimitri-Donskoi and the Rossia; a second-class cruiser, the Zabiaka; a torpedo boat, the Sivontch, and two second-class battleships. First-class cruisers and torpedo boats are also stationed at Vladivostok, at Taku, and at Genzan.

Various incidents have of late taken place to give color to the belief that a cooling-off in the relations between Russia and the Vatican was once more imminent, and this, owing to the supposed resentment of Cardinal Rampolla, as a result of the recent measure taken in Poland against the clergy and Catholic "seminarists." This question of the Polish Roman Catholics is not a new one, but the religious and political questions in Poland are almost identical; and Catholicism is one of the most popular means for the Polish people to give vent to their feelings of patriotism. The original rupture between the St. Petersburg Government and the Vatican was the result of intrigues on the part of the Polish clergy against Russian rule. The Polish priests have always been noted for their intolerance of other creeds, and more particularly of the Russian Orthodox Church. Not only did these priests strictly forbid their faithful from having any contact with orthodox Russians, but also with Poles converted to the Russian faith! All those who disobeyed these commands were at once excommunicated in the same manner as in mediaeval times. The Vatican upheld the Polish clergy in their action, and hence the rupture with the Czar's Government.

This conflict had, however, been settled since 1894, thanks to the Pope's Encyclical enjoining the Polish Bishops to obey their legitimate sovereign, the Czar. The relations between Russia and the Vatican have consequently been most friendly in the past four years.

But the opposition of the Polish Church, particularly among the lower clergy, to Russia has steadily increased in the meantime, and, as a result, the Russian Government has redoubled its repressive measures. Finally, the upper clergy, thoroughly aroused by these measures, appealed to the Vatican for protection and advice. The Polish Bishops, under the leadership of Mgr. Niadzeikowski, went to Rome, and were received by the Pope, who, however, in answer to their complaints, reminded them of the Encyclical commanding them to obey their sovereign.

The failure of the Niadzeikowski mission soon became known in St. Petersburg, and resulted in the maintenance of the friendly relations between the Czar's Government and the Vatican. The rumors of a cooling off in these relations are, therefore, entirely false.

As a matter of fact, the fanatical excesses of the Polish clergy have made a most painful impression upon Leo XIII. and Cardinal Rampolla. A number of Polish priests carry their religious intolerance so far as to furnish, by flogging, those of their parishioners who are in friendly relations with members of the Russian Orthodox Church! Some of these priests have recently been arrested for having flogged and even tortured mene, women, and children of their congregations, guilty of disobedience!

Not only have these excesses disgusted the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla, but there are other reasons why the Vatican wishes to remain on good terms with the Russian Government, chief among these being the preponderating influence wielded by Russia in the Far East.

Consequently the Holy See feels inclined to make great concessions to the Czar's advisers, not only because of the feeling that English and German influence will always be antagonistic to the Roman Church in China, but also on account of the conviction that Russia is the strongest power in the East, and that to antagonize her would mean the ruin of Roman Catholic interests in China.

The Poles have, therefore, nothing to hope for from the Pope, and whatever interest he may show in them will be in the rôle of a mediator and not of a champion of their cause against Russia.

The Poles have recently received another warning from Russia. At the unveiling of the statue erected at Vilna in memory of Michael-Nicolaiwitch Mouravieff, father of the present Russian Foreign Minister, who, owing to his bloody repression of the Polish revolt of 1863, acquired the surname of "The Butcher of Poles," the speech made by the Governor of the province, Gen. Trotzkij, was of a kind to destroy the last hopes of the Poles so far as their national independence is concerned. The erection of a monument to Mouravieff was, however, a gratuitous insult to the Polish Nation. Appointed Governor, with unlimited powers, by Alexander II., Michael Mouravieff used the most barbarous means to repress Polish aspirations toward independence. The glorification of this Russian Gessler was, in itself, a sufficient mortification to the Poles, but the extraordinary pomp given to the inauguration ceremony at the unveiling of the statue plainly gives the Polish people to understand that, under Nicholas II., the policy of the elder Mouravieff is still to be followed.

The favorite, and by far the most fashionable, sport of the St. Petersburg "upper ten thousand" at the present moment, during the long Winter months, is bear hunting. Bear hunting has always been the favorite sport of Russians, and is, indeed, the national sport, in which all classes of society indulge, from the Czar down to the humble moujik. In every Russian city or town there are hunting societies devoted exclusively to the pursuit of bears. The most important of these clubs is the Moskovskoe Obshestivo, which boasts of over 300 members. Every year the great landed properties and noblemen organize bear hunts on a large scale, and such hunts are considered the greatest honor that can be given a foreigner visiting Russia. Of late years, as was to be expected, the number of these bears has considerably decreased, owing to the influx of English and German hunters. Formerly a bear skin was only worth from between 40 and 50 rubles, if the animal was of average size, but to-day, whatever may be the size, a bearskin is worth at least 150 rubles. The animals are hunted either by beaters up or (and this is by far the most dangerous manner) by lying in waiting for them.

Like his grandfather, Alexander II., the Czar, Nicholas II., is a great sportsman, and never loses an opportunity to go bear hunting. He recently shot a male bear seven years old, which measured over two meters from head to toe.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

KITCHENER AT CAMBRIDGE.

From The London Mail.

Among the many enthusiastic welcomes accorded to Lord Kitchener of Khartoum since his return from the Soudan, that which he received at Cambridge will be remembered in the front rank.

Town and gown between them gave him a very busy time, for he was no sooner well away from one function than he found another waiting him.

He arrived at Christ's College about 10:30 o'clock, and proceeded to the Guildhall, where he was presented with the freedom of the borough. In acknowledging the address, he expressed his sincere thanks for the honor done him, and said his family had been so long associated with Cambridge—with the colleges and elsewhere—that he felt it an additional honor to come.

Afterward the Sirdar lunched with the Vice Chancellor of the University at Downing College Lodge, the Council of the University also being present.

At 2 o'clock the scene was changed to the Senate House, which was filled by undergraduates, who, as the Sirdar made his appearance, dangled a life-size effigy of the Khalifa from the balcony, and alternately cheered and sang such ditties as "Tommy Atkins," "Soldiers of the Queen," and "A Little British Army Goes a —— Long Way."

Dr. Sandys, the Public Orator, in presenting Lord Kitchener, said Ireland and East Anglia had vied in claiming him, and Great Britain at large might be proud of him. The incidents of the Nile campaign were alluded to, and reference was made to the dignity and modesty of the Sirdar in claiming no credit for himself, assigning it all to his comrades and his soldiers.

By the aid of such brave warriors as these, a new Sullivan had been given to the ancient oracle of Jupiter Ammon declaring that all the land watered by the Nile was Egypt, and by the unanimous voice of England the world had once more realized that the Valley of the Nile was synonymous with Egypt and ought not to be exposed to the incursions of foreign nations.

Needless to say the orator's task was not accomplished without considerable interruption. The moss-grown "Read the funny parts slower, sir!" was heard again, and in addition there were:

"The sands of time are speeding!"

"Now give Dr. Kitchener a chance!" and the appeal to the Sirdar—

"Say, why don't you tickle Sandys up with those spurs?"

At the conclusion of the oration the Vice Chancellor conferred the honorary LL. D. degree upon the Sirdar, and the students sang lustily, "For he's a jolly good fellow."

The next function was in the debating hall of the Cambridge Union Society, the galleries of which were filled with sweet girl graduates from Girton and Newnham. Here the Sirdar was elected an honorary member of the society, and in returning thanks said, among other things:

"This very warm and enthusiastic welcome shows that a soldierly spirit and enthusiastic patriotism exist in the generation that is growing up to hold the old country together. [Loud cheers.] I only wish I had had some of you with me in the Soudan." [Tremendous cheering.]

This brought the public function to a close, and Lord Kitchener drove off to get a little well-earned repose at Christ's College, the members of which he met at an "at home" after dinner.

At night a large party of students kindled on the market hill a huge bonfire, which they replenished with all sorts of things, including garden fences, tradesmen's shutters, and a barricade erected by the corporation three years ago.

Lady Curzon and Her Gowns.

From The Hartford Courant.

To be clothed and in one's right mind is comfortable. To be rightly clothed and in one's right mind is satisfactory. To have the appropriate clothes for every possible occasion is the dream of fair women.

Lady Curzon of Kedleston, who was Miss Leiter and then Mrs. Curzon, is going to have clothes to burn, and clothes that will be a revelation to the Anglo-Indian women.

The philosophy of clothes has been enunciated by a great man. It is an undeniable fact that clothes are a necessary adjunct to the members of human kind who do not dwell in hot countries. But for clothes as works of art one must go to Paris. Paris is the Mecca of those few members of the gentler sex who really care for dress. Lady Curzon is one of the good Americans who go to Paris before they die, and she has out-Americaned the Americans. Paris stands agape. The Gaulois Paix is crowded with people who want a glimpse of the "creations." The establishments of the late M. Worth, of the late M. Doucet, and of the ever-present Jollivard are incumbered by sightsee.s.

As far as clothes go, the rest is assured, America is to be well represented. No Russian Princess has ever placed such orders in Paris as Lady Curzon has. The list of her gowns fills the minds of French women with envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. There are to be forty dresses, and some of them are to cost $2,500 apiece.

The whole bill for clothes, excluding frou frouing fluffiness and jewels, will amount to $50,000—and it was a bad year on the Chicago Produce Exchange at that.

The viceregal court at Calcutta is familiar with the blazing diamonds in which the Maharajahs, plain Rajahs, and dependent Princelings are wont to array themselves. But it is said that the erstwhile American girl, if not able to compete with the blazing splendor of the rulers of Kooch Behar and Hyderabad, will at least surpass in the magnificence of her costumes any previous hostess at Government House.

The Viceroy's wife has no easy task before her. A great deal depends upon her possession of good judgment and tact, on her ability to say or do the right thing at the right time. She will be subject to much searching and jealous criticism. It is well to know that her mind will be free from worry about her clothes. Her only anxiety in that respect will be as to which one of her numerous costumes she will wear at a particular time. She will certainly "dress her part" to admiration; London, Washington, and Chicago are agreed that she will act it to admiration, too.

A War Story Via England.

From The London Naval and Military Record.

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle is credited by a contemporary with the following story of what may be described as purely personal "naval tactics." It is the story of a Yankee, who was giving his experience of what had happened in the war recently finished. He had been in command of a battleship. A lady said to him: "Oh, no doubt you always were inside the turret?" "No, ma'am," he replied, "I was not inside the turret." "Oh, really!" she inquired of him, "then where did you get to?" "Well," was the reply, "we were generally attacking forts, and I got to the lee side of the turret, so as to have two thicknesses of armor to protect me instead of one."

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

THE MERIDEN CO.,

Silversmiths.

Desire to call attention to the obvious advantages to be derived in making an early selection of Holiday Presents. Articles purchased now can be reserved for future delivery.

THE MERIDEN CO.,

Sterling Silver, Gold and Silver Plate. Madison Square, 208 Fifth Avenue.

ACTRESS ACCUSED OF LARCENY.

New York Bicycle Dealer Has Adele Leclair Arrested in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 4.—Miss Adele Leclair, a New York actress, was arrested here yesterday to await the arrival of a warrant from New York charging her with the laceny of $230 from Joseph Brown, a New York bicycle dealer.

Brown came here last Wednesday and, finding her, reported the matter to the police and returned to New York to swear out a warrant for her arrest.

The police kept her under surveillance, and yesterday morning, when she was apparently going to leave town, arrested her. She demanded a hearing, and last evening as no warrant had arrived from New York, Justice Jackson ordered her released.

Miss Leclair immediately left town—for New York, she said. Shortly after her departure Detective Barrett of New York arrived with the warrant.

The Prince's Recovery.

From The London Lancet.

It is with much satisfaction we are enabled to inform our readers that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has now made an excellent, and, we may really say, complete recovery from the severe accident which he met with in July last, and after the interval which has elapsed of more than four months the cure may be reasonably considered permanent. It will be remembered that while descending a spiral staircase the Prince missed his footing, and the extreme effort which he then made to recover his balance caused a rupture of the insertion of the left quadriceps extensor muscle, which tore away with it at the same time the upper portion of the patella. At present the nature of the union which has taken place leaves little or nothing to be desired. The fragments of bone were separated by a considerable interval which gradually became reduced, and the gap is now completely filled with strong, fibrous material, which shows no sign of stretching, and has throughout been carefully prevented from yielding. Massage of the limb and passive movement of the joint were begun at a very early stage, and have been followed by the happiest results. The knee readily bends to considerably more than a right angle, and the power of active extension at the joint is very good indeed. The Prince can readily go up and down stairs, and can walk with ease and comfort and with a scarcely perceptible halt, which is, moreover, only due to the slight embarrassment to the joint movement caused by the slight splint which he is wearing, and will continue to wear for a few weeks longer as a matter of precaution. So far as the injured limb is concerned his Royal Highness will be able to use it in all his many occupations as well as he did before he met with an accident, which is not infrequently followed, as we know, by serious consequences to the usefulness of the extremity.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...5:09	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises..11:37	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:37	Gov. Isl'd..10:04	H. Gate...11:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd..12:05	H. Gate....1:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Scottish Prince, Rio Janeiro, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Sobranense, Barbados, Para, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 6.

Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Flaxman, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

Britannic, Queenst'n and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Last Saturday's Revelation

THE happy throng at the Wanamaker Matinee on Saturday made it evident that the Holiday season is fairly inaugurated. More than this;—it proved that New York and Wanamaker's are thoroughly *en rapport;* that the great stocks of splendid merchandise are appreciated, and that the task before us is to supply a store service that will equal the public demands. Prodigal expenditure upon carefully planned organization marks our preparation;—try us.

The Mousseline de Soie of 1899 A first showing this morning of the 1899 styles in Mousseline de Soie;—summery, shimmery, diaphanous and exquisite. They make a delightful glow in the Rotunda, their shining tints intensified by the general background of the duller-colored winter fabrics.

A beautiful showing. Fifty cents a yard for a choice among sixty styles.

Holiday Cut Glass and Baccarat Pieces The Christmas collection is ready. We present the stock to the attention of Our Public with the assurance that it is not surpassed in extent or character or price advantage, in the whole country. We court comparison with the largest and best collections.

We have certain powerful advantages in the cut-glass field, and have used them to your benefit. As a general rule, our prices are one-fourth below the prevailing retail figures. Savings of one-third are frequent. We are showing several new cuttings that will compel admiration.

Fur Rugs and Sleigh Robes Shown on the third floor, a splendid assortment in each. The rugs are a regular thing with us, but the stock has been enlarged and freshened for the holiday demand. Some beautiful specimens of tiger and leopard skins among them. The sleigh-robes are a departure,—an addition to our regular lines, made in response to an obvious demand. Mostly in fur:—marten, grizzly bear, beaver and cub-bear. Some in plush, fur lined. Prices right.

Cheaper Silks We have cut the prices again, and we will cut the silks fast enough, when you know about them.

The qualities are not fairly represented by the figures given. As a matter of fact, they are a little better than you would think, even at those figures:—

At 65c. yd.—720 yds. black all-silk grosgrain; 2 designs; new Bayadere effects; the 85c. grade.

At 75c. yd.—600 yds. rich all-silk black fancy Bayaderes; gros-grain grounds; a good dollar value.

At $1 yd.—2,000 yds. Lyons colored wool-filled Bengaline silks for street and evening wear, in grays, turquoise, lilacs, black, navy blue, vieux rose, heliotrope, reseda. The $1.50 grade.

Rotunda.

A Low Price on Silk Linings Most women understand the value of a good lining. They certainly understand the expensiveness of a poor one.

Here are the best of 21-inch Pekin striped silk linings, at the cost of the cheapest. About half price. Ten colorings:—

Navy Blue, Lavender, Maizé, Havana Brown, Heliotrope, Nile Green, Burnt Orange, Gray and Blue, Tan and Mode

Regular price, fifty cents a yard. Take these at

31c. a Yard.

Rotunda.

Two Lots Dress Stuffs The former owners of these goods expected to get just about twice as much for them as they ultimately received. Consequently you will get them for just about one-half what you really ought to pay, if all goodness received its deserts.

French Velour Cord Mixtures, in nine popular color mixtures of blues, castor, greens and blues; 44-in. wide; 50c. yd.; imported to sell at $1.

All-wool Covert Cloth, in six popular mixtures of blues, gray, brown and green; 50 in. wide; 45c. yd.; made to sell at 65c.

Fourth avenue.

Holiday Handkerchiefs We show in the handkerchief store, first floor, and on a special counter in the Bazaar, fifth floor, more than 2,500 styles in handkerchiefs.

We take second place to no store in all the world on the handkerchief question. Especial strength is given to the very important line of Embroidered handkerchiefs for women. We have them from 8c. to $75 each.

Pretty Silver Desk Things Here is a really remarkable assortment of silver things for desk use.

The ingenuity of the silversmith has gone to its full limit. Every article that the mind of man could imagine as of service to one's correspondence, or for ornament to one's writing desk, is here, and in silver.

All the things have been carefully chosen,—are shown in many patterns, are thoroughly reliable, are the prettiest that the market can show, and are priced as they should be priced,—and that means as low as they can be.

Here is a partial list,—what will *you* choose?

Pen Wipers, Penholders, Inkstands, Paper Cutters, Pencils, Fountain Pens, Desk Blotters, Pin Cushions, Visiting Lists, Envelope Openers, Memorandum Books, Engagement Tablets, Engagement Books, Address Books, Prayer Book Marks, Stamp Cases, Ink Erasers, Book Marks, Seals, Pen Trays, Silver Calendars, Mucilage Cups, Sponge Cups, Paper Racks, Desk Calendars, Sealing Lamps, Bill Files, Card Holders, Paper Weights, Paper Folders, Postage Stamp Moisteners

Broadway.

Diamonds Our bijou Jewelry Store claims larger notice than heretofore by reason of its greater stock of exquisitely mounted diamonds and rubies.

Many diamonds of great value can be shown in a very small space, and it is not luck but beauty and brilliance that marks this announcement.

These exquisite pieces vary in price from $22.75 to $1,000.

Diamond Brooches, $113 to $850.

Rings, diamonds and other gems, $22.75 to $415.

Scarf Pins, with pearls, at $4, to others, with diamonds, $180.

Other sorts of jewelry in variety so vast that contiguous stocks have loaned great holiday spaces for their accommodation.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Jackets Not only the best, but the cheapest, and this time we use the word with its proper signification. Our kind of cheapness is a matter of price,—never of quality or looks

These suggestions:

At $10—Of navy blue and black cheviots; double-breasted; reefer front; stitched seams; coat back; black satin or fancy figured satin lining.

At $15—Of black, navy blue and castor kersey; double-breasted; reefer front; plaited back; stitched seams; lined with fancy striped taffeta.

At $18—Of black, navy blue and tan kersey; 21 in. deep; new box front, showing two smoked pearl buttons; strapped seams; inlaid velvet collar; bell sleeves; lined with colored satin.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats Put up in pretty boxes, especially for holiday gift-making. These are all in the very newest styles; of handsome, dependable taffetas—mostly of various changeable silks. Some of them:

At $4.50—Of pretty changeable taffetas with deep Spanish corded flounce; lined with percaline and velveteen bound.

At $5—Of heavy taffeta; deep corded umbrella ruffle; also dust ruffle.

At $9—Of changeable extra heavy taffeta; deep umbrella ruffle, with four narrow ruffles; French band.

Others up to $21.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Parlor Cabinets About one hundred styles are shown. That's enough to make your choosing delightfully complicated.

We thoroughly enjoy collecting pretty things, and we have taken much pride in this collection. Very strong in the fine finishes: Vernis Martin, Gold, Marquetry and solid Mahogany. If these do not interest you there are others, cheaper, but scarcely less handsome.

Here are some:—

At $32—Of solid mahogany; 5 ft. high, 22 in. wide, 15 in. deep; swell front; French legs; fancy inlaid lines; mirror back and plate glass shelves.

At $37.50—Of solid mahogany; 5 ft. high, 26 in. wide, 15 in. deep; decorated front; cast brass mounts; mirror back; plate glass shelves.

At $40—Of green vernis martin finish; 4 ft. 6 in. high, 30 in. wide, 15 in. deep; swell front; serpentine ends; mirror back; plate glass shelves; cast brass mounts.

At $59—Of solid mahogany; 5 ft. high, 29 in. wide, 17 in. deep; beautifully inlaid with French marqueteries; swell front; paneled sides beautifully inlaid; mirror back; glass shelves.

Fourth floor.

Hartz Mountain Canaries for Holiday Gifts They're beautiful birds, from the Hartz Mountains, Germany, strong and hardy, and good singers. $1.75 each. Not exchangeable.

Basement.

Men's Furnishings This store is for humanity — women, children and men. At the holiday time, women ask where the best in Men's belongings are to be had. And the answer rings quick "HERE."

The richest silk squares that London can show are here, price $4.50; from some of them scarfs and ties are made at prices proportioned to quantity used. Also the best variety of Neck wear at 50c. Comprehensive!

We can show you Mackintoshes from Hamburg, best in the world, $22.50; and can sell you a good Mackintosh at $5. Comprehensive!

In Dressing Gowns, London's elegant best at $25; and others neat and simple, at prices low enough to please the most economical. Comprehensive!

Pajamas from London—silk—$12.50; and good ones, made here, $1. Comprehensive!

"Absolutely comprehensive" may be written over all the Wanamaker stocks; but letters of brilliant gold on a background of glorious blue are needed for their use over the Men's Furnishing Goods.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Made-to-Order Overcoats You wish to be well-fitted, of course. And that, without considerable outlay, no doubt. Then come in, and let us show you what we're able to do for you. A host of particular men have been pleased with their treatment here, and, besides, have pocketed substantial savings over exclusive tailors' prices. These as suggestions:

At $25—Of black and Oxford frieze; satin lined. A handsome coat at a little price.

At $30—Of imported black and Oxford rough cheviot; satin lined. Warm and stylish.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Lace Curtains Cleaning up some loose ends and broken lines. That will interest you because it brings bargains as surely at the sun brings light.

These are all bargains. You save dollars.

In Renaissance Lace Curtains seven attractive patterns are shown at $5.85 to $16.25.

In white and Irish Point Lace Curtains, there are twelve patterns at prices beginning at $3.85 and running up to $9.25.

Odd pieces of Irish Point and Renaissance Curtains, at one-half usual prices.

Third floor.

Two Remarkable Dinner Sets Mentioned as leaders, and they certainly deserve a prominent position. You cannot match either in price-for-quality nor quality-for-price.

The first is a 101-piece set in Austrian China, to be sold at $15. The fair price would be five dollars more. Four beautiful patterns.

The second is a 100-piece set in Haviland China at $20. If you can get as good a set as this for $27.50 after these are gone, we advise you to do it. But you will do better to get one of these.

Basement.

Velvet Carpets Richer choosing was never so cheap. Seventy-five of our own patterns, new this season, that have heretofore been selling at $1 a yard, and worth more if careful selection is worth anything, are now marked

80c. a Yard.

Handsomest colorings, light and dark shades, large and small patterns. Variety enough to suit all tastes and cheap enough for anyone. Many stair and hall carpets are included in this lot.

Better choose to-day.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Two Thousand Will Play Euchre.

All committees in charge of the big euchre party to be given at the Grand Central Palace next Wednesday for the benefit of the St. John's Hospital in Long Island City, met at the Palace yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Reports from the committees showed that there would be 2,000 players. Manager Henry J. Heidenis has appointed fifty women captains, each of whom will have charge of the ten tables. The prizes for the best 150 players are handsome pieces of jewelry. Three thousand tickets have been sold and thirty-six of the thirty-eight boxes.

Fair to Aid the Floating Hospital.

The Loving Link Club will hold a fair on Saturday in the Argyle Building, Pierrepont Street, near Fulton Street, Brooklyn, in aid of the New York floating hospital, which during the Summer carried down the bay over 60,000 children and mothers from the tenements of New York and Brooklyn. In the evening, John P. Faure, Secretary of St. John's Guild, will deliver an address, illustrated by stereopticon views, upon the work and needs of the floating hospital.

McCadden Memorial Institute.

Sylvester L. Malone, a lawyer and nephew of Father Sylvester Malone, was appointed manager of the new McCadden Memorial institute, on Berry Street, Williamsburg, the property of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the institute yesterday afternoon. Mr. Malone is the editor of several Catholic publications. The fourth course of lectures of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be given in the new institute.

N. Y. Times—"The width and scope of volumes are immense—the illustrations from the masterpieces of classical and modern art."

The Wanamaker Store

Current Literature—"Each page is a step in the winding staircase of the ages—the staircase forms the literary history of mankind."

Sir Walter Scott: An Example

SCOTT, one of the most prolific writers the world has produced, wrote 118 prose works and 326 poems, many of the latter so long that they are printed in two volumes. If you read seven hours a day for two years you can scarcely read them all—and how much will it cost you?

For thirty-six years Scott wrote all kinds of poetry and prose, but only in one kind does he excel. In the romantic, Scott has embalmed his very soul and mind.

Scott cannot carry you into the peasant's cottage, like Crabbe or Cowper; not at home in the severe and majestic style of Milton, nor in the composition of Pope; nor in the elaborate elegance of Cowley; nor in the redundant diction of Southey; but place in his skilful hands knights, outlaws, nuns, minstrels, secluded damsels, love lovers, and he dazzles you with the richness and variety of his genius.

Andrew Lang, the Greatest Judge of Scott's Works,

naturally made the Scott selections for the International Library. Scott's English publishers selected him to edit the famous Border edition of the "Waverley Novels"—the authoritative edition—an honor of which any living literateur would have been proud. From the vast writings of Scott Mr. Lang has selected these scenes as the best: The Tournament, from "Ivanhoe"; Richard and Saladin, from "The Talisman"; Quentin Durward's Initiation; Mary's Escape Foiled, from "The Abbot"; the Wild Huntsman; Elizabeth and Amy Robsart, from "Kenilworth"; Lochinvar; Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu; the Battle of Flodden; Sketches of Eighteenth Century Life.

A full-page illustration of Scott from the great painting of Kramer; another of his home and library; another of Roderick Dhu's Watch Tower. A comprehensive, but succinct biography.

You see what the LIBRARY gives from Scott. He is only *one* member of *one* branch of that great family—Literature.

The Library Gives the Great Writers of All Time

As with Scott, so it is with all great writers. Each has an environment in which he is the happiest; life-scenes, incidents and characters which are his very life; a style and diction in which he is natural.

The INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY gives you the greatest productions of all time, those most typical of each author's peculiar art, style and genius—those that will live forever—from the first writings of Egypt to the successes of this year. The choosing is by the most prominent literary judges of the two hemispheres.

You may examine the 20 volumes at your home for ten days. If you prefer to read at random, return the books and your dollar is refunded. We mail free a specimen book, but advise examining the set.

Through the Wanamaker Club, if you do not delay, you secure the set at half the publishers' price.

Club Fee, $1—then 15 monthly payments from $2 to $6, according to binding. The supply is limited—more than one hundred sets go every day. It will not last long, for it seems to be the thing for Christmas.

"Books are of two classes, those of the hour, and those of the lifetime." Ruskin.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

"Some books are to be tasted, others swallowed, a very few chewed and digested."—Bacon.

CONGRESS TO MEET TO-DAY

Legislative Programme Excludes Everything That Can Wait.

EXTRA SESSION NOT WANTED

Appropriations Will Be Hurried—Also Army Reorganization and Hawaiian Government Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The closing session of the Fifty-fifth Congress will begin at noon to-morrow. The war and the fruits of the American victory carry in their wake many problems which the National Legislature must solve. But though many questions may press for solution, the brief space covered by this session, which will expire by limitation March 4, precludes the possibility of much being accomplished beyond the passage of appropriation bills, legislation for the increase of the regular army, which the Administration deems necessary to meet the obligations imposed upon the country by the result of the war, and probably the enactment of a law to give a permanent Government to the Hawaiian Islands. These are about all the important legislative measures which the Congressional leaders expect to see enacted at this session.

It is almost the unanimous sentiment of the leaders that no attempt should be made at this session to legislate concerning the possessions acquired by the war with Spain. There are earnest advocates of the Nicaragua Canal bill, who will strive to secure its passage in this session of Congress, and they possibly may be successful, but either it nor any of the measures like the Pooling bill, Anti-Scalpers' bill, &c., which have strong friends, will be allowed to interfere with the bills, the passage of which is deemed absolutely necessary to prevent an extra session.

The leaders at both ends of the Capitol have put their heads together, and the work of the session is to be entered upon with the idea of avoiding an extra session. With this purpose in view, the appropriation bills are to have the right of way at both ends of the Capitol, and will be pressed through with all possible haste.

Two sub-committees of the Appropriations Committee of the House have been at work for a week. The Deficiency bill, to meet the extraordinary expenses of the army and navy during the six months from Jan. 1, to July 1, 1898, is ready for submission to the full committee to-morrow, and the regular District of Columbia Appropriation bill will be ready by the end of the week. It is necessary that the first-named bill should become a law before the holiday recess, which this year is to be shorter than usual, and Chairman Cannon hopes to see the bill through the House and into the Senate before the end of the week.

The Democrats of the House have not disclosed their position, but it is not believed they will seek to obstruct an appropriation bill necessary for the maintenance of the army now in the field. Should there be a disposition to open up and prolong a debate upon the conduct of the war upon this bill, it is safe to assume that the Committee on Rules will be invoked to bring in an order to close debate.

Intense interest is manifested in the President's message, which will be submitted to Congress to-morrow, on account of the great importance of the many questions it will have to deal with, and no Presidential message in years, it is safe to say, has been listened to with the eagerness and interest with which the reading of President McKinley's message will be heard to-morrow. The reading of the message will occupy probably two hours.

The first thing after Speaker Reed calls the House to order to-morrow will be a call of the roll to determine the presence of a quorum. Concerning this there is little doubt, as the members are arriving by every train, and the hotel lobbies already are thronged. A quorum having been developed, committees will be appointed to wait upon the President and the Senate to inform them that the House is ready to proceed to business.

Pending the arrival of the President's message, several new members elected to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignations will be sworn in, and immediately after the reading of the message is completed, the House will adjourn out of respect to the memory of Messrs. Love of Mississippi and Northway of Ohio, who died during the recess.

Tuesday or Wednesday, at the latest, the House will plunge into its work. Chairman Cannon will have the Deficiency bill ready, and it will occupy the attention of the House to the exclusion of everything else until it is disposed of.

Senators express a determination to take up the work of the session vigorously in the beginning, with the hope of having it well advanced before the holidays, and they are counting upon taking up the appropriation bills at an early date for the purpose of preventing an extra session due to the failure of any appropriation bill to become law. It is expected the Deficiency bill will reach the Senate this week, the understanding at the north end of the Capitol being that the House will dispose of the bill within a few days after assembling. The Committee on Appropriations will bring the bill in early for the double purpose of having it passed quickly and of testing the feeling of Senators on questions connected with the war.

The first day's session will be given up almost entirely to the President's message. After the reading of the message the Senate will adjourn until the next day. All plans for legislation of general scope will await the promulgation of the President's message, and as a consequence one hears far less than usual of measures to be introduced.

It is impossible to say what matters will occupy the week after the disposal of the message, but it is probable some speeches may be delivered upon the policy indicated in the message, and also that the calendar may be taken up. There are many measures which have been reported and there will be no difficulty to find employment if the Senate is disposed to settle down to routine so early in the session.

In the closing days of the last session Senator Morgan gave notice of his intention to call up the Nicaragua Canal bill at the beginning of the next session. Undoubtedly he will carry out his intention, and doubtless would seek the first opportunity to call it but for the possibility of change of sentiment in favor of having the Government undertake the entire responsibility of building the canal.

Opposition is developing in the Senate to the bill which the Hawaiian Commission will bring in, and for which early consideration will be asked. There is a considerable contingent in the Senate opposed to constituting the islands into a territory because of the apprehension that they may be converted into a State.

CONGRESS OF BREWERS CALLED.

Representatives of $400,000,000 Capital Moving to Have War Tax Repealed.

The United States Brewers' Association, with headquarters at 109 East Fifteenth Street, has issued a call for a meeting of representatives of the brewing interests of the United States, to be held Wednesday afternoon, at Arion Hall. Resolutions will be passed calling upon Congress to abolish the war tax on beer. The resolution will recite that the tax falls, not upon the brewers, but upon the retailers and consumers.

Manager Gallus Thomann of the Brewers' Association says that the members of the association are a unit for the repeal of the tax. He says members of the association will be present from nearly every State in the Union. It is expected that the delegates will represent a capital of over $400,000,000. C. William Bergener of Philadelphia, the President of the association, will call the congress to order. The association has invited brewers not connected with the association to attend the meeting.

Just what action will be taken in support of the resolutions has not been decided yet. It is likely, however, that a delegation will be sent to Washington to ask the President to recommend to Congress the abolition of the war tax.

It is expected the pure beer question, which has been raised by Senator Platt, will be discussed. The brewers assert that Gov.-elect Roosevelt is opposed to a Pure Beer bill that will permit brewers living outside the State to undersell New York brewers.

Manager Thomann said yesterday: "This tax affects the farmer as well as the brewer. A number of men have been thrown out of employment on account of the war tax. We have called this congress of brewers for the sole purpose of hearing the opinions of the people at large on this subject. At the time the tax was placed on beer we were promised by the authorities that it would be abolished as soon as the war was over. Now the peace treaty is about to be signed, and the first thing that should be done to relieve the people is to abolish this tax."

PRESIDENT IGLESIAS IN TOWN.

Members of His Party Say He Enjoyed His Trip to Washington.

President Rafael Iglesias of the Republic of Costa Rica, who has been in Washington for the past ten days, returned to this city last night. He was accompanied by Secretary Quesada, Col. Bonilla, and Dr. Giustiniani of his personal staff, and by Col. Carter of the United States Army, who is acting as the representative of President McKinley in the entertainment of the distinguished visitor. The party took rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

President Iglesias was inaccessible to interviewers last evening, but members of his party were unstinted in their praise of the treatment they have received while in this country. The President, they declared, had been overwhelmed with hospitalities, had seen everything worth seeing at the National capital, had met everybody of importance there, and had greatly enjoyed his experiences.

Not the least pleasant of these, it was said, was his accidental meeting with Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson on the train coming from Washington yesterday. The young naval constructor was introduced to President Iglesias simply as "Lieut. Hobson." "What, of the Merrimac?" he inquired, with interest.

President Iglesias and his party will sail for Havre on La Gascogne on Saturday.

INGERSOLL MEN INTERRUPT

Samuel Colcord's Reply to the Agnostic Given Under Fire.

THE MEETING IN CONFUSION

The Speaker's Friends Resent Hostile Cries from the Audience—His Address Historical.

There were lively times in Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon. Samuel Colcord, theologian and business man—who was called "Lucky Sam" Colcord some fifteen years ago, when he gave up the ministry and made a fortune in west side real estate—began a series of lectures on the "Fallacies of Ingersoll," in which he intends to combat the theories with which the great agnostic has for years been assailing the Church militant.

Mr. Colcord appeared before an audience which completely filled Chickering Hall, but there were a good many persons present who did not agree with his views, and he was interrupted many times. Those who objected to the interruptions gave vent to their feelings in a manner that was anything but gentle, and on several occasions the hall was the scene of great confusion.

Mr. Colcord was not in good health. In fact, he spoke against the wishes of his physician, but for two hours he talked of Col. Ingersoll's lecture on the "Liberty of Man, Woman, and Child" without exhibiting the effects of the strain. He began by saying that he had not come to establish the grounds of the Christian faith, or to deliver a lecture on the evidences of Christianity. He did not intend to unravel the mysteries of Divinity or solve the deep, unsearchable things in the Bible. "I address you simply as a layman and a business man," continued Mr. Colcord, "as one of yourself—"

"Go on and answer Ingersoll," shouted a man in the back of the gallery.

"I will answer him in a few minutes," said Mr. Colcord. "You will hear all that you want to about him."

"Answer him now," repeated the gallery man, who had been reinforced by a few others.

Mr. Colcord saw that trouble was brewing. He raised his hand, and for a moment there was silence. Then he said:

"I have attended many of 'Bob' Ingersoll's lectures, and I never knew a Christian to interrupt the Colonel."

In an instant there was a demonstration of sympathy with the speaker. Men rose and cheered, and women waved their umbrellas and pointed at the unknown man who had caused the trouble. They hissed as they pointed, and some one went for a policeman to put the disturber out. Before the policeman arrived, however, the man had climbed over the backs of the chairs and made his escape.

When Mr. Colcord was able to resume he said: "Col. Ingersoll is himself a product of the Christian religion, and I am glad he is, for I am one of those who believe that he is doing a great deal of good in this world by making men think, and when men think they will come out right. It would take the day and the night to call the great names in the Christian list. All of the great men who made history were Christians."

"How about Tammany Hall?" shouted another Ingersoll supporter in the gallery.

Mr. Colcord made no reply to this, but started in to name Christians who had made history. He spoke of Washington, Henry, Lincoln, Garfield, and Bismarck, and was just about to tell of the Christianity of Henry Clay when again he was interrupted by a man who called out "Alger."

Then another yelled "Mark Hanna's a Christian!" and from a remote point in the gallery came a voice saying: "How about Weyel? Does Croker go to church?" and "Is Roosevelt a Christian?"

This started another general tumult, and the Ingersoll and Colcord factions seemed to vie with one another as to which could make the more noise. The speaker stood it bravely, and did not move until his audience had become quiet again, when another man with Ingersoll tendencies wanted to know if Mr. Colcord hadn't anything to say about the Christianity of the foreigners. This man was so noisy and vehement that two ushers had to threaten him with ejectment if he did not keep quiet.

Mr. Colcord closed by paying a tribute to Gladstone. He had come to the end of his list of great men, when one listener called out the name of the dead Englishman, and Mr. Colcord said that he was just about to speak of him. He referred to Gladstone as "the greatest statesman that ever lived." This evidently pleased every one, for the applause which greeted the remark was loud and long.

Mr. Colcord will deliver his next lecture on Jan. 10, 1899, and will charge 25 cents admission.

A SUPPOSED CRANK'S LETTER.

He Dictates a Message to "Miss Helen Vanderbilt."

There was a peaceful meeting being held in Cooper Union on Friday night, when the affairs of the Cooper Institute were being discussed. In the midst of the reports and amendments the meeting was interrupted by the unannounced entrance of a young man of rugged complexion and curly hair and about twenty-four years old.

He seated himself quietly at the clerk's desk. For many minutes he remained in deep meditation, and then suddenly turned to a newspaper reporter. "I want you to do some writing for me," he sadly said. "It is only a few lines. It is to a girl on a matter of business.

"I have an engagement to act with Miss Vanderbilt at the Star Theatre," he added, "and she has failed to keep it. I have been several times at her house on Fifth Avenue, and have seen her, and the stableman told me I had better write to her, as I could not get a chance to talk to her."

Then he followed up his remarkable statement by saying that he had met "Miss Vanderbilt" several weeks ago, and that the engagement to act with her was a matter of friendship.

An effort was made to persuade the young man to postpone writing for another day, as no young lady could venture out to keep an engagement in such weather, but he insisted upon dictating the following letter:

New York, Dec. 2, 1898.

Miss Helen Vanderbilt: I have failed to see you this four or five weeks, yet I would like to meet you at the present time. I have been to your house twice, and, though I got satisfaction, we failed to meet. If I am not mistaken, I have seen you a couple of times down where I live, at 62 East Fourth Street. I am not living there any more; I am now living at the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Broome Street and the Bowery, for a week. Address any letter to me there, care of Mr. John Ellis. If you would like to see me there, I will certainly be in at 6 o'clock on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain your sincere friend.

DAVID WILLIAMS.

After reading the letter carefully over, Williams folded it, placed it in an envelope, and sealed it himself, remarking that he would get a drug clerk to address the letter for him and would get a stamp from him.

John Ellis, Assistant Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 254 Bowery, said that he knew the man, whose actions, he said, clearly showed that he was mentally deranged.

THE STANDARD OF LIVING.

Subject Discussed at Broadway Tabernacle by Edward T. Devine.

The class in present-day problems at the Broadway Tabernacle discussed yesterday "The Standard of Living." Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, was the speaker for the occasion.

"First among the essentials to a proper standard of living," said Mr. Devine, "I should put the labor organization movement, with its persistent agitation for shorter hours, better conditions of factory and railway employment, restrictions of woman and child labor, sick and out of work benefits, and, best of all, the cultivation of the spirit of fraternity and industrial solidarity. No doubt it has endangered social peace and alarmed conservative people, but it has brought vastly more of good than of evil, and its bearing upon our subject of the standard of living it would be difficult to exaggerate.

"It is not so much the number of laborers directly affected, although in England and America the aggregate number is great. But whether affecting directly all trades or not, it has set up a definite standard to be striven for, a standard not always of money wages, but often of a time for leisure, a protection from accident or fraud, a freedom from degrading competition with which all thoughtful people must at once sympathize."

Organ Recital for Charity.

Prof. I. Warren Andrews will give an organ recital on the new memorial organ at the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, at 8:15 P. M. Thursday, in aid of the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm.

DR. SCHERMERHORN ON INGERSOLL.

Says the Agnostic's Arguments Are Ridiculous Claptrap.

"The fool hath said in his heart there is no God," was the text of a discourse delivered last evening by the Rev. Dr. M. K. Schermerhorn of Boston in All Souls' Church, in Madison Avenue. Dr. Schermerhorn's address was in reply to the recent lecture of Col. Robert Ingersoll on "The Superstition of Giving Thanks to God." Dr. Schermerhorn said:

"Mr. Ingersoll, as the papers report him, declared we have nothing to thank God for; that God, if there be such a being, is a monster of cruelty, guilty of all the sufferings and sorrows of the world; that all the comfort and happiness mankind enjoys is obtained by its own efforts in spite of Almighty God, who is probably a fiction and not a fact. In closing, the lecturer challenged ministers to answer his arguments.

"The lecturer's so-called arguments appear to be for the most part made up of a glittering and shrewd combination of irreverent, ridiculous, logical bombast, and rhetorical clap-trap.

"As an example of logical bombast I cite one sentence: President McKinley asked us to give thanks to God for our victories over Spain, but forgot to include the yellow fever. This is a most culpable confusing and confounding of mere physical sufferings with lofty ethical aims and results. Goethe long ago answered all such coarse materialisms when he exclaimed of the Lisbon earthquake, 'I am persuaded that no mortal calamity can injure an immortal soul.' Bodily diseases, like earthquakes and all other physical occurrences, result from the natural operation of essential physical law, and physical law is mankind's 'schoolmaster' to teach foresight, courage, wisdom, and such as shall secure everlasting ethical results."

Red Cross Supply Committee Meeting.

The Red Cross Supply Committee will hold a meeting on Friday at Sherry's, at which the Executive Committee will report on the work that has been done during the war. Nearly $500,000 has been expended. A feature of the meeting will be an address by Bishop Potter. He will be followed by Cleveland H. Dodge, Chairman of the Supply Committee, who will tell what the distributing department did in New York, and then Howard Townsend will speak on behalf of the agents who were at the different camps. Miss Clara Barton has been invited to attend the meeting.

St. Nicholas Society Banquet.

The annual banquet of the St. Nicholas Society will be held at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. Among the speakers will be President Raymond of Union College, the Rev. Mr. Slicer, Gen. Shafter, Chauncey M. Depew, and Col. Huntington, United States Marine Corps.

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RAILROAD SYNDICATE SUED

Thurlow W. Barnes Asks $1,000,000 from China-American Co.

SAYS HE HAD CONCESSIONS

Claim Is for Services, and Mr. Barnes Accuses Calvin S. Brice and Others of Bad Faith.

Trouble has arisen between Thurlow Weed Barnes and the remaining members of the China-American Development Company, which recently obtained concessions from the imperial Government in China, through Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, to build railroads in that country. The concessions are said to be worth in profits to the company anywhere from $12,000,000 to $24,000,000. They are the most valuable ever given by the Chinese Government to any syndicate of foreigners seeking investment in the Orient.

Mr. Barnes's cause of complaint is that, as he says, after being solely instrumental in obtaining this grant, he has been frozen out by the other stockholders, and that, instead of large profits being in sight for him, there is an organized effort to prevent him from getting a single cent. He therefore brought suit last week against the company for $1,000,000 for services, and has made the fifty-odd stockholders defendants.

Mr. Barnes's chief resentment is against ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, who he says is the prime mover in the syndicate and is mainly responsible for his being left in the lurch. According to a statement made by Mr. Barnes at the Metropolitan Club last night, the attempt to get valuable railway and other commercial concessions has extended over a term of years. In fact, owing to the density of the population in China, and the chances for fabulous profits in development of the immense resources there, the idea has been in the minds of English and American capitalists for upward of twenty-five years, but the efforts of the China-American Development Company, just brought to fruition, extended from 1895 to April 14 of the present year.

From the fact that a number of English capitalists are interested in the American company, the case is considered one of international interest, and its trial will be watched carefully by financiers in Europe and America.

A THOUSAND-MILE ROAD.

The concession obtained by the American company contemplates a trunk line road from Hankow south to Canton, a distance of about 1,000 miles. It will run through the richest and most fertile region of China. The population of that section of China is more than 100,000,000. From Hankow north to Peking, runs a proposed railroad, the concession for which was obtained by a Belgian syndicate. From Peking northwest runs a short road owned by China, which will connect with the trans-Siberian railroad, built by Russia, giving the American company through connections with this road. The syndicate's road is expected to cost about $40,000,000. Mr. Barnes says that bonds for 10 per cent. more than the total cost are to be guaranteed by the Imperial Chinese Government. Here is a profit of $4,000,000 to begin with. The bonds are to be paid in gold, to run fifty years and to bear 5 per cent. interest. The Chinese Government also agreed to pay the American-China Company 7 per cent. on the total cost of the road for superintending the construction. In addition the Chinese Government agreed to pay 20 per cent. of the net profits of the road in the form of debenture bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest and running forty-three years. After paying all expenses of the road, including the redemption of all bonds, the road is to become the property of the Chinese Government. The Chinese Government has the right to redeem the debenture bonds at par and the 5 per cent. gold bonds at 102½ in the first twenty-five years, and at par thereafter.

RIGHT TO MINE COAL.

The concession includes the right to mine coal along the lines of the proposed road, and also gives the company the privilege of taking the Belgian syndicate's concession if that should be cancelled, which is not at all improbable. The American company, Mr. Barnes says, through him secured the right to build the road without interference from Chinese officials, and furthermore the company will maintain a school for the instruction of Chinamen in railroad operation, so that when the Chinese Government finally secures control natives can conduct it.

To ex-Senator Brice the birth of the present enterprise is due. It was in 1895 that Mr. Brice, after a study of the conditions in China and the prospects of development, formed a project then known as the Chinese Railroad Concessions Project, after much negotiation with moneyed men in this country and England. Mr. Barnes said last night that he was one of the first to join this combination, and at that time each member contributed a certain sum of money, amounting to $100,000, for the preliminary work. Some of the men interested were Anthony N. Brady, James H. Benedict, Andrew Carnegie, L. H. Harvie of the Arbuckle Refineries, Frederick P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company; William A. Read of Vermilye & Co., F. E. Randall, President of the Southern Trust Company; Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Moore & Schley, Thomas F. Ryan, Senator Platt, James Stillman, Clarence Cary, James McNaught, counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad; John R. Hegeman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Richard J. Cross of Morton, Bliss & Co., Hartley & Graham, firearms manufacturers; Gen. Samuel Thomas, James P. McDonald, railroad contractor, George R. Sheldon, banker; Charles H. Coster, the Vanderbilts, and, more latterly, John D. Rockefeller, Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, C. A. Griscom of the International Navigation Company, Arthur Sewall of Maine, and many others.

SECURING THE CONCESSIONS.

When the company became fairly organized a commitee headed by Clarence Cary of Cary & Whitredge went to China and St. Petersburg to negotiate for the concessions. In December of last year the company had achieved. Mr. Barnes says, no success whatever, and the fund was then exhausted. Mr. Brice then secured the services of ex-Senator W. D. Washburn of Minnesota, Mr. Barnes says, who was thought to have firm friends among the high Chinese officials.

"But," continues Mr. Barnes, "Mr. Washburn would not go ahead until he had been promised by Mr. Brice one-quarter of the net profits on any concessions he might secure and the further promise of a position worth $25,000 a year. Mr. Washburn failed in his mission. Mr. Brice wanted me to take up the matter, which I did, and I was known as the managing member of the Committee of Concessions. I had lived two years in China, and had made many friends there. I began my work last January, and the correspondence which passed between the Chinese officials and myself and between Mr. Brice and Mr. Cary and myself will show that I got the concessions for which $1,000,000 is little enough."

Mr. Barnes said that he knew the Chinese Minister well, and that by cable correspondence he got the Chinese Cabinet to confer upon Wu Ting-Fang power to make any concession to which he might agree with the syndicate.

"I drew up the draft of the concession," continued Mr. Barnes, "and it was accepted, John W. Foster acting for the Chinese Minister in an advisory capacity. The work was very difficult. I made a strong argument for the concession on the ground that we were a peaceful Nation; that we were not a Nation of land grabbers like the others, and I think this had as much to do as anything in getting what we wanted. Then, again, I argued that in building we should desecrate no Chinese graves, an important point. As luck would have it, our navy blockaded Havana right after the concession was signed, and the Chinese did not like the looks of that. They thought we might be land grabbers after all. However, our company was to pay $100,000 as an earnest of our good intention, and for several days it looked as if the concession might be withdrawn, as this sum I could not obtain from New York bankers on account of the war.

ENTERTAINED THE MINISTER.

"The Chinese Minister came on here and I entertained him at the club and did all I could to reassure him. The concession was ratified by the throne on April 20. Mr. Brice had nothing to do with it. I notice in a recent magazine article, the information for which was furnished by Mr. Brice and the proofs revised by him, that he uses his name in connection with mine in having obtained this concession. He did nothing of the sort. He never was in China, and as a matter of fact he does not know the Chinese Minister.

"Soon after the ratification Mr. Brice went abroad and arranged with some of the wealthiest bankers in England to float the gold bond issue. Fourteen Londoners are engaged in the scheme, and half the stock is held here and half there. Soon after Mr. Brice's return I went to him and tried to come to some agreement as to my compensation. Let me say here that the subscribers to the original fund each held $1,000 shares. They were admitted into the syndicate by paying $4,000 more, the shares of the company being held at $5,000. It was understood that my stock was to be exchanged for the $5,000 shares on account of my services.

"When I broached the subject of compensation to Mr. Brice he said he would give a sum, mentioning a few thousands of dollars. I said, 'I will accept that as an advance.' 'Oh, no,' he replied; 'that is for everything.' I told him that that was not right, and there had been no such agreement. The matter was not settled for some time. On Oct. 6 I received a note from Secretary Beatty of the company saying a resolution had been passed that no claim of mine for services would be allowed. Thus I was frozen out. No more than $300,000 have been subscribed altogether, and on this the syndicate expects a profit of from $12,000,000 to $24,000,000. I know of two items alone which will net a profit of $14,000,000. This is one of the biggest projects ever floated, and the men now behind it represent hundreds of millions of money. But I have not got through with them yet; they will hear from me frequently."

Mr. Brice said last night that he had no answer to make to Mr. Barnes, and refused to answer any question pertaining to the suit.

NEXT YEAR'S RACING STAKES.

Entries for the June and Autumn Meetings of the Coney Island Jockey Club Open.

The Coney Island Jockey Club is ready now to receive entries for the stake races and handicaps which will be run at its June and Autumn meetings next year, the entries to which close on Jan. 3. Subscriptions to the Futurity of 1901, which will be run at the Autumn meeting, will also close on Jan. 3. To this stake $8,750 is added, of which $3,750 will be divided among the breeders of the first three horses. The estimated value of the stake is $50,000, and the conditions are as follows:

By subscription of $20 each, or only $10, if the money be sent with entry, for mares covered in 1898, and a further subscription of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by July 15, 1900; or $100 unless struck out by July 15, 1901. All starters to pay $250 additional, all of which shall go to the second and third horses as further provided. The Coney Island Jockey Club to add eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, ($8,750;) the second to receive $1,000 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting money; the third $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money. The breeders of the winner, of the second horse, and of the third horse, namely the owner of the mare at time of entry, to receive $2,000, $1,250, and $500 of the added money, respectively, whether they be the owners of the horse when the race takes place or not.

Colts, 122 pounds; fillies and geldings, 119 pounds. Winners of $2,500, 3 pounds; of two races of $2,500, or one of $4,500, 7 pounds; of four of $2,500, or two of $4,500, or one of $9,000, 12 pounds extra. The produce of mares or stallions which have not produced a winner prior to Jan. 1, 1899, allowed 3 pounds; of both (mare and stallion) 5 pounds, said allowance to be claimed at time of entry. Maidens allowed 10 pounds, which allowance shall not be cumulative. Mares may be entered by persons not their owners, the owner having the prior right. If a mare in this stake drops her foal before the first of January, or if she has a dead or more than one foal, or is barren, the entry of such mare is void and the subscription, if paid, will be returned.

By filing prior to July 15, 1900, with the Coney Island Jockey Club an accepted transfer of the produce with its engagement in this stake, accompanied with all forfeits to date the original subscriber will be released from any liability as to the engagement of the produce. Should a subscriber or transferee die before the race the entry shall not be void provided it be assumed by the then owner of the horse; notice in writing to that effect accompanied by the payment of all accrued liabilities being given within three months after such demise. Futurity course (170 feet short of six furlongs.)

Among the stakes for next season are the Suburban, of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a quarter; the Advance, of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and three-quarters; the June Handicaps, of $5,000, at increasing distances, for three-year-olds and upward. The Swift and Spindrift, of $1,000 each, for three-year-olds; the Great Trial, of $20,000; the Double Event, of $10,000; the Zephyr and Vernal, of $1,000 each, all for two-year-olds, as well as the Great Eastern, of $5,000; the Flatbush and Autumn, of $3,000 each, for two-year-olds, and the Flight and September, of $1,250 each.

Janowski-Showalter Chess Match.

In the seventh game of the Janowski-Showalter chess match yesterday Showalter was in good form, and scored his second victory. The opening was a Queen's Gambit, Showalter having the move. Janowski declined the pawn, and the game proceeded on regular lines. The middle game found a very complicated position, which was made more difficult by Janowski's offer of a piece for a pawn. Showalter declined the offer, and from that on the American had the better game. Janowski had to sacrifice his queen for a rook to avert a mate, and then gave up a rook for a bishop. In the end game Janowski resigned after thirty-nine moves. The score is now, Janowski 3, Showalter 2, drawn 2.

ROTHSCHILD BUILDING SAFER.

People Who Expected to See It Collapse Yesterday Were Disappointed.

The condemned Rothschild Building, at Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn, disappointed a lot of curious people yesterday by failing to tumble down. Crowds assembled all day in the vicinity of the big structure and waited patiently for the crash that did not come. The officials of the Department of Buildings felt confident yesterday that they had succeeded in so strengthening the building that it would not collapse. A big gang of men worked all day yesterday on the building, and every precaution was taken to keep the public at a safe distance. It is probable that the Building Department will order that the four upper stories be taken off. The ground floor is occupied by the Union Clothing Company. On Saturday night several rival establishments on Fulton street took advantage of the company's predicament and issued all sorts of circulars calling attention to the safety of their own buildings.

"You don't have to have your life insured when you come into our store," read one circular.

"Our building is not tumbling down, but our prices are," ran another.

"There's nothing flimsy about our building, or about our goods, either," was set forth in a third circular.

France's New Field Gun.

From The Paris Messenger.

M. Pastoureau de Labesse, Chief of the Squadron, and belonging to the Ninth Regiment of Artillery, now at Castres, read a paper at Rodez last Tuesday evening before a meeting of the officers of the garrison concerning the new gun which he claims to have invented. As officers of the garrison were alone admitted only a general idea of the new gun has been obtained. The inventor claims that his gun will fire 25 shots a minute on an average. This number can be increased to 33, if the gunners are skilled men at their work, and the number has never gone below 20 shots a minute. This result is obtained by means of an apparatus which prevents the gun from "rearing" on being discharged, in the manner of the German guns, and it is owing to this drawback that the German guns can fire only four shots a minute. Every projectile contains the equivalent to 500 shots from a gun, and can be scattered in every direction, at the will of the man in charge of the gun. The gunners are protected by a metal shield, which is proof against the Lebel shot fired at a distance of 112 yards. Thanks to this new gun the French Artillery will henceforth be able to produce a "squall" among an enemy's troops, such as can scarcely be conceived. M. de Labasse informed his hearers that experiments had been made with his invention at the chief army manoeuvres at Moullins in presence of the President of the Republic, and that for some time to come the adoption of this gun in the French Army would materially increase its effective strength.

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DRANK MEDICINE AND DIED.

Myster in the Poisoning of Arnolda Premi, an Artist—Friend Procured the Dose.

Arnolda Premi, thirty-eight years old, of 107 East Fifteenth Street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital as the result of poisoning. How the poison was taken neither the physicians who attended him nor the police have been able to learn. Premi, who was an artist, lived with his wife in comfortable apartments. His wife said he had been suffering from a bilious attack for a couple of days, and, acting under the advice of a friend, had allowed the friend to report his symptoms yesterday to Dr. A. Fanoni of 66 West Tenth Street and get a prescription.

This prescription was taken to the drug store of A. Watling & Co., 114 University Place, and filled. There were four ounces of a dark-colored liquid. According to directions, Mrs. Premi says her husband took the first dose in his coffee at 11 o'clock A. M. He was to have taken a second at 2 o'clock. After taking the dose, she says he threw himself down on the bed to read the papers. Soon she noticed that he appeared ill. When she asked him what the trouble was, he motioned to her to keep away. She saw he was in agony and called in a policeman. The policeman sent a hurry call to Bellevue Hospital and Dr. Barbour answered. Without delay he had the patient taken to the hospital. Premi died twenty minutes after he was received there.

The police took charge of the bottle of medicine and the written prescription. Dr. Barbour of Bellevue read the prescription and said it was entirely proper for biliousness. He said that Premi had cetainly been poisoned.

Dr. Fanoni, when asked about the case, said:

"I was very busy in my office this morning, when a man came to me saying that his friend, Premi, had been taken ill. He described the symptoms of one suffering fom acute indigestion, and said Premi had fainted. I told him I could not go with him and advised him to call some American physician. He would not do so, and I then satisfied him by writing out a simple prescription to cover the symptoms described. That is all I know of the case."

At the drug store of A. Watling & Co. the prescription was filled by two clerks. They said it was altogether impossible for them to err, as under their system one clerk checks the other.

The friend who went to Dr. Fanoni is José Cassani, also an artist, who lives in the Premi apartments as a boarder. After the death of her husband Mrs. Premi became hysterical in the hospital and had to be cared for by a physician. Later she recovered sufficiently to be taken home in a cab by Cassani.

Premi was said to have been employed on a daily newspaper. He was also engaged in preparing scenery for a play soon to be produced.

BOY POISONED BY OPIUM PILLS.

Little William Griffin Thought He Was Eating Candy.

While his parents were making preparations yesterday to move from their flat on the top floor of 53 East One Hundredth Street William Griffin, six years old, got hold of a box of pills compounded largely of opium and under the impression that he had found some candy swallowed some of them.

It was not until half an hour later that his mother, busy with the packing of furniture, noticed that the boy had become strangely quiet. Looking around she found him apparently asleep in his little chair. She called to him, but he did not answer, and growing alarmed she shook him, but could not rouse him.

Dr. Sandgree, the family physician, was summoned, and saw that the boy was suffering from opium poisoning. Then it was that the mother remembered the pills, which had been prescribed for her some weeks before by Dr. Sandgree. It was found that the child had eaten all but two, enough opium to kill several men. Dr. Sandgree and a physician from the Harlem Hospital did everything possible for him, but the little patient died an hour later.

Mrs. Griffin was completely unnerved by the accident, and was obliged to take to her bed.

MOTHER AND SON IN BELLEVUE.

Aged Woman Dying of Want—Her Insane Son's Devotion.

In the same ambulance, Mrs. Margaret Hammer, eighty-seven years old, and her son, Andrew Hammer, sixty-seven years old, both living at 502 West Forty-seventh Street, were taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon, the mother suffering from the debility of old age, the son afflicted with insanity. As the ambulance backed into the hospital yard the son was bending over his mother, who was in a state of coma, imploring her to speak to him. The hospital attendants gently removed him to the waiting room, while the woman was lifted out of the ambulance and placed on a stretcher. Dr. Joy said the woman's condition was the result of neglect and want. As she was about to be removed to a ward the son, who had been intently watching her from his seat, could no longer be restrained, and, jumping up, rushed to where his mother lay on the stretcher and broke out into loud wailings.

"Mother, dear mother," he cried in German, "speak to me. I am your only son, your own boy." He wildly appealed to the attendants to be allowed to accompany his mother, and burst into a passionate fit of tears when his mother was taken away. She was attended by Dr. Lee, who said that she was likely to die. Strong remedies were administered, and she slowly revived. Her first question of the nurses was about her son. When told that he was near her and in good hands, she gave a sigh of relief and sank back on the pillow.

Dr. Robertson said the man was suffering from dementia, and ordered him taken to the insane pavilion. He is tall and gaunt. The mother is small, with emaciated body and features. Mrs. Hammer is a widow, and came to this country from Germany thirty years ago. The attention of the police was called to her condition yesterday.

THE SEA GHOST'S CREW.

Her Two Survivors Tell a Frightful Story of Murder and Cannibalism.

From The London Mail.

The Australian mails, via San Francisco, contain accounts of the killing and eating by South Sea Island cannibals of the greater portion of the crew of the trading cutter Sea Ghost.

The Sea Ghost left Queensland early in September for the island of Baku, in the German Solomon group.

The crew consisted of Capt. Kohlshon, two white mates, and seven natives.

On arriving at Baku Capt. Kohlshon went up the rigging to guide the vessel to a safe anchorage, one of the white mates having the wheel. The vessel had barely come to an anchorage when native boats came off, the occupants bearing palm leaves as tokens of their good will. They had no sooner got on board, however, than they whipped out knives from beneath their belts and fell on the crew.

The latter were taken unawares, and seized pieces of wood or anything else that would be means of defense. The fight was a desperate one, but the crew were terribly outnumbered, and three of them soon lay dead on the deck.

One man jumped overboard and swam ashore, but he was seized and bound a prisoner and thrown on the beach. The two mates made a desperate resistance, and the captain, who was still in the rigging, had been terribly wounded by spears thrown at him. Eventually the two white mates and all the natives but one were killed. The surviving native was bound.

Kohlshon then came from the rigging, and with an axe stretched out two of the natives on the vessel's deck, but as more boats with natives had arrived and joined in the attack the skipper, too, was soon a corpse.

With the bound native prisoner and the dead bodies, both white and black, the islanders went on shore. The native was thrown on the beach beside his comrade, who had swum ashore.

When the islanders had prepared the bodies of the massacred crew for the feast they returned to the vessel and in the galley found a keg of rum. At this they were wild with delight, and in less than an hour they were all stupidly drunk.

The two prisoners then managed to unloose the ropes which bound them, and getting possession of a small boat put out to sea. They were two days and nights in this open boat, when they were picked up by the trading steamer Moresby and landed in Queensland.

This is the story they gave of their wonderful adventures, escape, and the tragic fate of their comrades.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

REPORT ON THE CURRENCY

Controller Dawes Makes His Annual Statement to Congress.

REFORM MEASURES DISCUSSED

Objection to Proposed Plans of Banking Because They Do Not Safeguard Depositors' Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, has sent his annual report, for the year ending Oct. 31, 1898, to Congress. He devotes the greater portion of his report to a discussion of reform in the currency. He states that he does not purpose to review in their details the plans for the modification of the currency and banking systems now being widely discussed throughout the country, but to touch on the general principles underlying all of them, as they seem to ignore the interests of bank depositors with whose protection he is peculiarly charged.

The Controller considers these plans as based on the following propositions:

First—That the disproportion between outstanding currency liabilities of the Government payable in gold and the gold held for their redemption should be lessened by a contraction in the amount of these demand currency liabilities.

Second—That the void in circulation caused by such contraction should be filled by an extension of the circulation of national banks, which circulation, redeemable in gold, is ultimately to depend for its chief security upon a first lien upon the commercial assets of the issuing banks.

He states that the more prominent of the plans "look to the ultimate displacement of Government credit money with bank credit money, the latter eventually being secured by a first lien upon the assets of the issuing banks, and by a 5 per cent. redemption fund created in the first instance by taxation upon solvent issuing banks and thus maintained." These plans, he adds, also give note holders of insolvent banks which issued currency a first lien on assets, and if this does not pay note holders in full the solvent banks must be taxed to make up the deficiency. The Controller says two assumptions underlie these plans:

First, that unless we have a currency contraction, some extension of bank note issues is necessary to adjust the amount of greenbacks to the gold reserve; second, that this is the way to get elastic currency.

Having thus formulated and analyzed the monetary plans currently discussed, the Controller proceeds to attack them. The gist of his argument is that to secure notes by a first lien on bank assets is to give to noteholders a preference over depositors, which is not only normally unjustifiable, but would have obviously bad effects. He begins his polemic by making two assumptions of his own—first, that our finances are not to be so bad a shape as to justify changes in National banking laws, which "would not be considered wise if the interests of the community, irrespective of Government finances, were alone considered"; second, that if such changes are against public policy, our resources are such that, by revenue laws and adopting amendments suggested in the President's last message, we can get a safer ratio between greenbacks and gold reserve, and maintain the currency upon a sound basis without contraction.

The Controller then points out that as the note-issuing function of a bank is really of secondary importance, we must, in considering these proposed changes, study carefully their effects on "the relation of the bank to its depositors and borrowers." He then says that "the proposed preference of the noteholder over the depositor, which is a fundamental basis of all these plans, is not only inherently wrong," but would "bring about the most injurious conditions in the general business of the country." When banks are solvent, he argues, deposit credits and banknotes are recognized as expressing liabilities essentially similar. Why are these liabilities considered dissimilar as soon as the banks fails? It is not, he says, as sound in principle for a bank to issue banknotes as to take deposits, when, in case of insolvency, the noteholder must be paid in full before the depositor gets anything. Under the proposed plans the dollars of both creditors "would be redeemed on demand without question by the solvent banks." Why, then, should the depositor get nothing from the assets of an insolvent bank until and unless the noteholder's claim is entirely paid?

The claim that this difference can be justified on the assumption that the depositor is in direct touch with the bank and can watch his investments, while the noteholder has not this advantage, the Controller emphatically disputes. The depositor, as a class, he says, has come to be so confident in the system as to be comparatively indifferent to the need of watching his bank, and often has to depend upon the agency of banks at a distance, in which case he cannot investigate. He points out that the proposed lien on bank assets is radically different from the present system, by which the noteholder is primarily secured by the United States bonds deposited for his benefit and only secondarily by the general assets of the bank, this secondary security to the noteholder being usually not needed. Under the present system a bank's note issues and general business are "almost entirely separate." The Controller adds: "If under any new system the noteholder and the deposit holder come into similar relations to the bank, their rights against the common assets, to which their money has alike contributed, should be equally sacred." Then he queries:

"Does public policy demand, in the interest of the common good, that such a preference should be given in order to establish a banknote system which will give banks such a profit that to secure it they will relieve the United States Treasury of the burden of gold redemption and afford the country a circulating medium having alleged advantages over that now in use?"

HOW DEPOSITORS WOULD SUFFER.

The Controller then presents a lengthy series of tables, based upon the showing of 195 solvent national banks, whose affairs have been finally closed under the present system, and showing how their various depositors would suffer under the system proposed, which gives noteholders preference. In these tables he assumes that the bank officers would, under the proposed system, lose the same proportion of the commercial assets in which the notes issued were invested, "that they actually did upon the assets in which the deposits and capital of the banks were invested." The proportion of the note-securing assets which would be saved he adds to the good assets those insolvent banks really had, and from this total subtracts 95 per cent. of the note issues (the par value of the notes less the 5 per cent. redemption fund held by the Government.) This leaves the amount which would then go to the depositors and other unsecured creditors.

The tables give these results bearing upon the interests of depositors in banks according to geographical sections and according to the following classifications of capital: $50,000, $100,000, $200,000, $300,000, $500,000, and banks with a capital exceeding $500,000.

These tables, which are elaborate and lengthy, show noteworthy results. For instance they show that—

The depositors of 44 insolvent banks, having a combined capital of $9,122,000, nominal assets $24,153,212, and with cash dividends paid depositors of $7,996,983, or 71.61 per cent., situated in the Middle States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, would have lost, by preference of the note holders with 100 per cent. issue, 39.70 per cent. more than under the present system, or 55.44 per cent. of their dividends; with an 80 per cent. note issue, 31.76 per cent. more, or 44.35 per cent. of their dividends; and with a 60 per cent. issue, 23.82 per cent. more, or 33.26 per cent. of their dividends.

As compared with the rate of loss to the New England depositor through the preference of the note holders in cases of insolvency, the issues of uncovered notes being either 100 per cent., 80 per cent., or 60 per cent. of the capital, the depositor in the Eastern States will lose at a rate of nearly two and one-half times as great; the depositor in the Southern States at a rate nearly three times as great; the depositor in the Pacific States at a rate four times as great; the depositor in the Middle States at a rate over four and one-half times as great, and the almost obliterated depositor in the Western States at a rate over seven times as great.

The Controller adds:

It is evident that from the depositors in smaller National banks of from $50,000 to $100,000 capital, and from the depositors of the newer sections of the country, the greater amount of the cost of this radical experiment in currency must be collected. Thus, upon those depositors least able to endure loss must the heaviest losses fall.

THE "UNCOVERED CURRENCY PRIVILEGE."

The Controller takes up the argument that the "uncovered currency privilege" would be availed of in places where money is scarce, remarking that just in such places most bank failures occur, and therefore where depositors have previously suffered most would they be subjected to still greater losses under the proposed system. When the tendencies of the system were perceived by the public, people would hoard instead of depositing money, and, instead of circulation being increased, it would be diminished by the lessening of deposits, which the banks now loan out in ordinary business. The Controller adds:

Those locations where deposits are smallest, and therefore, where there would be the greatest incentive to the taking out of increased circulation, are those where the depositors would suffer the most severe losses, because of this unjust prior lien of note holders upon the assets of insolvent banks.

The measure will stimulate in still greater degree the tendency of the money of the country to flow to the great money centres, where to fewer institutions, as time and competition progress, would pass the management and control of the savings and capital of the country.

We cannot agree to the wisdom of any measure which accelerates the centralization of capital in the great cities, and by separating in location those who lend from the many who use money will encourage the growth of commerce only in the form which has a tendency to crush out general business individualism.

The Controller says that in only one foreign country, Canada, are noteholders preferred to depositors in case of insolvency. He summarizes his views on plans partly as follows: No bank system preferring noteholder to depositor is fair. The necessity of the preference under any such system in this country to give security to the notes demonstrates that it is the depositors of the country, and not the banks, upon whom the great weight of the note issue must fall.

The tax upon the solvent banks for the currency privilege should not be limited, but should be made sufficiently large to provide for the deficit, whatever it should prove to be. If under such a system the tax upon the solvent banks would be so large as to render the issue of such currency unprofitable and unattractive to the banks, it would be a demonstration of the radical difference in the condition of our banking system and those of Europe, and the fact that under the proposed legislation, while the banks would take the profits upon circulation, the depositors would take the bulk of the losses.

The Government is not in such straits as to have to sell the banks valuable currency privileges for assistance in meeting its obligations payable in gold. If we need reforms it is better for the Government to pay an exact cost direct than to try to evade by giving these privileges to banks which must reimburse themselves from the community and the depositor class for any cost they may incur in assuming the burden of gold redemption.

ELASTICITY OF THE CURRENCY.

The Controller discusses the question of elesticity, and contends that the volume of "bank-credit" currency checks, drafts, and bills of exchange, expands and contracts with the demands of trade enough except in times of business panic. He recommends that the existing bank-note system be not now abandoned, but that, to provide for times of panic, a small amount of uncovered notes, in addition to the secured notes, be authorized under the following limitations: they should be taxed so heavily as only to be available in times of emergency; the tax on solvent issuing banks should be large enough to assure the redemption of notes without discriminating against depositors in insolvent banks, and to force this currency into retirement as soon as the emergency passes.

The Controller recommends the trebling of the annual fund provided for bank and bank-note plate examiners; legislation compelling the safe and proper distribution of loans of larger banks, and says that under the present system larger banks can loan a much smaller proportion of their resources than small ones. He reports the nominal value of assets of insolvent National banks under his direction as $48,000,000, and in this connection approves second assessments on stockholders, when necessary, in cases of insolvency. He advises the legalizing of domestic branch banking in communities of less than 2,000 inhabitants, and also discusses at length the necessity for the establishment of international and intercolonial branch banking.

The Controller shows the disadvantages, as compared with foreign trade, under which American export and import trade now labors as a result of inferior banking facilities, and shows that these same disadvantages are a serious hindrance to the adjustment of our trade relations to the new advantages afforded by territorial expansion. He adds:

While it is questionable whether Congress should legalize the establishing of foreign or colonial branches by National banks transacting business under the present law, that it should at least pass laws authorizing, under proper restrictions, the general incorporation of banks organized to carry on international and intercolonial banking, as distinguished from domestic banking, admits of no reasonable doubt.

Unless some such legislation is provided the American exporter and importer, in his trade with America's own colonies, will be compelled to endure all the disadvantages under which, in all South American markets and in many other markets of the world, he now labors in his competition with foreigners enjoying superior banking facilities.

The Controller recommends legislation authorizing incorporation of banks to do international and intercolonial business. With respect to the condition of National banks during the year as shown by the five reports required from the banks, the report contains the following:

Notwithstanding that the number of banks in operation on Sept. 20, 1898, is less than at any date of report since Dec. 13, 1893, the amount of individual deposits, loans, and discounts, and total resources is greater than at any time during the existence of the National banking system. On Sept. 20, for the first time, the aggregate resources reached and exceeded the four-billion-dollar mark, the increase since Oct. 5, 1897, being $298,377,337.16." A comparison of the last returns with those of Oct. 5, 1897, indicates an increase during the year of $104,952,189.74 in loans and discounts, $79,194,393 in Government securities on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulating notes and public deposits and the amount held by the banks, $57,304,827.34 in specie and legal tenders. The reduction of $25,405,000 in the amount of United States certificates of deposit for legal tenders results in a net increase of lawful money of $31,839,827.34. On Oct. 5, 1897, the deposits aggregated $1,853,349,128.50, and on Sept. 20, 1898, $2,031,454,540.29, the increase being $178,105,411.79. The balance due other banks and bankers shows an increase of $52,627,388.09 and United States deposits of $59,023,019.27.

FRENCHMEN NEVER BOAST.

But Marchand Quotes a Sultan Who Says Marchand's Men Were Lions.

The Paris Vie Illustrée publishes the following letter from its correspondent in Cairo: "According to the instructions of the Government, and, in our opinion, very wisely, Major Marchand refused to be interviewd by any one. But in the course of the very cordial reception which we gave him, he gave a vivid account of the various incidents of his journey across Africa. I noted down one of his experiences. Here it is as he narrated it:

"The story of the engagement which we had with the dervishes before the arrival of the English has been somewhat distorted. It has been said that after the battle of Omdurman a boat filled with fugitive dervishes advanced upon Fashoda, and was received with rifle shots. That would have been odious. This is the truth: The Sultan of the Shillooks, though he received the mission cordially enough, had but a very slender idea of the value of my hundred Senegalese. Accordingly, his people thought it their duty to inform the Khalifa of our arrival at Fashoda. On receipt of the news, the Khalifa sent down 1,300 of his best soldiers to drive out the white men. We let them attack us. Our forces amounted to ninety-eight men. Firing commenced at 7 in the morning. By 9 700 dervish corpses were strewn over the banks of the river, or were being carried down by the stream. Two barges laden with troops were sunk. A steamboat, leaking all over, only managed to escape thanks to the current. The ninety-eight Senegalese performed prodigies of valor.

"The day after the Sultan came to see me and said: 'You are a hundred and your men are lions. They are a hundred men worth a million. Give me your protection and bestow on me the insignia of a French officer.' It was under these circumstances that the treaty was signed eight days before the battle of Omdurman."—Reuter.

Perish the Thought.

First Golfer—I believe I could make some money getting out a cheap golf dictionary.

Second Golfer—Don't do it, man; don't do it. Do you want the sacred language of the game to become common?—Indianapolis Journal.

A Work of the Imagination.

"You are not looking at my face now at all," said the sitter.

"No," observed the painter. "I'm putting in the expression now."—Chicago Tribune.

CUT HIS LANDLADY'S THROAT.

Hutzler Tried to Murder Mrs. Dietrich Because She Would Not Marry Him, Then Attempted Suicide.

Louis Hutzler, a baker, forty years old, yesterday cut the throat of Mrs. Bertha Dietrich, proprietress of the boarding house where he lodged at 43 Bartlett Street, Williamsburg, and then slashed his own throat. Both are in a critical condition, and the doctors entertain no hope of their recovery. Hutzler's crime was prompted by Mrs. Dietrich's refusal to marry him.

Mrs. Dietrich, whose husband died last September, is sixty-eight years old, and owns the house in which the tragedy occurred and another house in the same street. Hutzler had boarded with the Dietrichs for six years, and until Mr. Dietrich's death was steady. Then he became lazy, it appears, and began to make advances to Mrs. Dietrich, who sought to discourage him. Hutzler threatened that if she would not marry him he would kill her and himself.

On Saturday night he again proposed, and was again rejected. He left the house and did not return till noon yesterday. About twenty minutes later Miss Susie Kraemer, who lives with her mother on the opposite side of the street, saw Mrs. Dietrich stagger from her house and sink to the ground. Miss Kraemer and her mother ran to her assistance and were horrified to find that the widow's throat was cut almost from ear to ear.

A crowd quickly gathered, and Mrs. Dietrich was carried into her home. Hutzler was sitting on a chair with his throat gashed and the razor in his right hand. When he saw his victim he raised himself from his chair and made another lunge at her with the razor. As he did so two dogs belonging to Mrs. Dietrich sprang at him, and one of them gripped the baker's trousers, restraining him. In the meantime Policemen McLoughlin and Landman of the Clymer Street Station had been summoned, and sent a call to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. The dogs sprang at the policemen as they entered the house, and were beaten back with difficulty.

When Surgeon Hancock arrived Mrs. Dietrich was insensible, while Hutzler was scarcely able to speak. The woman subsequently revived long enough to give an account of the crime.

"When Hutzler entered the house," she said, "he once more asked me to marry him, declaring that it was the last time. We were alone in the place, and when I refused to listen to him and ordered him to leave the house he exclaimed: 'Since you won't marry me you will die with me.'"

Mrs. Dietrich said Hutzler then drew the razor and began to attack her. The dogs went to her assistance, but Hutzler kicked them and tried to use the weapon on them. He then seized her, pulled her head back, and drew the razor across her throat.

Ambulance Surgeon Hancock found that she had bled nearly to death. The flow of blood was stopped and the wound bandaged. When the surgeon wanted to remove her to the hospital she begged to be permitted to remain at her home and die where her husband had passed his last days. She was put to bed and lapsed into insensibility again. Neighbors are caring for her. The doctor then turned his attention to Hutzler, and after dressing his wound removed him to St. John's Hospital.

AT WORK ON THE ALAMO.

Mallory Liner Damaged by Explosion May Be Delayed Till Thursday—Canning Released on Bail.

The work of repairing the damage caused by the explosion in the fireroom of the steamship Alamo Saturday evening was commenced yesterday. About two feet of the eleven-inch copper pipe, the main steam pipe which runs from the boiler, and which burst at the flanges connecting it with the steamchest, were removed, as was also the flange where the explosion occured. The flange will have to be repaired, and possibly a new one will be needed. A new piece of pipe will have to be prepared to take the place of that cut away.

It was expected that the work would be completed in time for the Alamo to sail to-morrow, but it may be Wednesday or Thursday before the steamer will be able to leave her pier.

Capt. Hix and Chief Engineer Canning were aboard the steam

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CONGRESS.

It is the general expectation that at the short session of Congress, which opens to-day, there will be no legislation of consequence except that connected with the appropriations.

These will give both houses of Congress quite all that they will take time properly to attend to, since at least two of the regular bills, that for the army and that for the navy, will include provisions for large expenditures, and necessarily for the plan on which they are to be laid out. In the case of the navy the recommendations of the Secretary can safely be followed, so far as the condition of the Treasury seems to permit. As to the army the advice of the Secretary of War not only can carry no authority, but will inevitably be deeply discredited by the proof he has given of his incapacity, weak judgment, and unworthy motives. The Army Appropriation bill will, therefore, require unusual care.

As to all appropriations, the immediate future of the Treasury, in the light of the Secretary's explanation and advice, will demand the most serious discussion. There is no use in mincing matters: By the end of June, 1899—which is the period for which Congress at this session will legislate—the present enormous accumulation in the Treasury will have been completely exhausted if the current rate of revenue and expenditure is continued. While the return of peace will permit the reduction of expense in some directions, the increase in the army and navy, and the added cost of administration involved in our new responsibilities in the Antilles and the Philippines, may largely offset this reduction. There will be no provision for more revenue at this session. All that Congress can do will be in connection with the appropriations. It will be a very important and very difficult task.

Outside of the appropriations, it is to be expected that either the House or the House and Senate through joint committee will undertake an investigation of the policy and conduct of the War Department which have made the army camps far more fatal to the lives and health of our troops than the most sanguinary battles of the war. How searching this investigation will be, who can say? Mr. ALGER, with—we say it with profound regret—the help of Mr. MCKINLEY, has "made himself solid" with many members of Congress of each party, and is quite capable of further achievements. But it may be that popular feeling will overcome private interests.

No effort at currency legislation is likely to be made. We believe that with energetic pressure of a legitimate sort from the Administration such an effort might be made successful. But many Republican leaders openly avow their purpose to keep the issue alive if possible. In 1900 they will "need it in their business."

COMMISSIONER KELLER ON PATRONAGE.

Mr. KELLER, the Commissioner of Charities, probably makes as good a defense for using public employment as partisan patronage as the case admits. Undoubtedly that system under a gentleman like Mr. KELLER is better than the most strict competitive system in the hands of a corrupt scamp. So much we admit in order to meet the argument—which Mr. KELLER evidently thinks a strong one—the argument of relative results.

The Commissioner's theory, which he says he practices, is that appointments should be made from the eligible list provided by the civil service examinations, but that the appointees should be taken only on the recommendation of the district leader of Tammany. This he defines as the principle that "all things being equal, it is right to give the office to your friend, not to your enemy."

There are several things involved in this theory that are worth considering. One is that it practically destroys the open and equal competition for public employment required by the Constitution. It is of no use to keep the examinations open to all, if appointments are given only to those of one party. Competitors of the other party only lose their time and trouble in taking the examinations. Indeed, even those belonging to the party in power may compete in vain unless they enjoy the favor of the party district leader. It would be much more logical and honest to abolish the pretense of open competition and send the favorites of the politicians to stand a pass examination only severe enough to insure the lowest requirements now enforced. Of course, applicants are not so stupid that they cannot see how the present system is worked, and if Mr. KELLER's methods prevail far enough and long enough there will be only Tammany men on the eligible list.

Another consideration is the effect this way of treating public employment as party patronage may have on both the appointing officer and the appointees. Mr. KELLER says that he turns out a man no matter what his "pull" if he is not efficient, and we shall not dispute with him as to his absolute fidelity to a high standard and his perfect unselfishness. But he will admit that a weaker or less scrupulous man would be subject to great temptation. A Commissioner who gets his place from the machine and makes his appointments to suit the machine may not be ready to risk his own interests for the public good. On Mr. KELLER's own statement the public good is not the sole motive, and a Commissioner less heroically virtuous than Mr. KELLER might not make it the controlling motive. On the other hand, the appointees who know that their "pull" got them in might very well rely on it to keep them in, and might not be disappointed. Mr. KELLER's theory may be the best now practicable under Tammany; it is plainly not without its grave risks.

Finally, whatever may be said for this system, it is grossly undemocratic. The great body of the city employés come from the poor or very moderately prosperous class on whom the burden of taxation rests more heavily than on any other. The chance to make a living by honest work for the city should be open to all in proportion to their fitness. To confine it to Democrats or to Republicans—for the system works both ways—is to create a privileged class as much as it would if all Catholics or all Protestants, all Irish or all Germans, were excluded from public employment. On that side the system is unjustifiable, and if Mr. KELLER will believe that we mean no personal offense to him it is, in this day and in this country, contemptible.

THE LESSON OF A CENTURY.

It is not to be denied that very many Americans look upon the immediate future of our country with grave concern and upon its remoter prospect with something like terror. Among these are some of the most intelligent and patriotic of our citizens, men experienced in public life, students of affairs, whose counsel is entitled to a respectful hearing and is by no means to be dismissed as the foreboding of the aged and timid. Standing on the threshold of a new century, with wide opportunities, untried difficulties, and great and undefined responsibilities, it will be well for us—the cautious as well as the confident—to look back to the beginning of the present century, to form some idea of the situation at that time of the young Republic, of the work that lay before it, and the resources, material and moral, which it could command, and to try to understand what was the essential and efficient force by which it achieved the results that we all know and that even the most conservative must concede to be of great value to the Nation and to the world.

At the opening of the nineteenth century the people of the United States were about 5,000,000 in number, of whom 1,000,000 were slaves. They occupied a narrow strip along the Atlantic Coast from New England to Georgia, with less than half a million pioneers fighting their way desperately beyond the Alleghenies. They had few roads and none of them good. Washington, the new capital, was, in time, as remote from the settlements beyond the mountains as it is to-day from Manila. There was practically no trade by land between the States, and the coastwise trade was less than that of one of our smaller lake ports at present. Manufactures were almost non-existent. The clothing of the people was of homespun or imported goods. Foreign trade was in the exports of two or three agricultural staples and imports of necessaries and luxuries. There were almost no schools outside the four seaboard cities; the total number of pupils in all the schools was probably less than those of a single city of the fourth class to-day, and the best college was inferior to a modern grammar school in the range and quality of instruction.

The politics of the country was confused, bitter, passionate, and, to a degree probably far greater than today, corrupt. The authority of the National Government was in various States and from different motives disputed and often covertly or openly resisted. Virginia and Kentucky had declared the right of every State to nullify Federal laws which its Government deemed unauthorized by the Constitution. New England men in Congress and out of it were constantly claiming equally subversive rights and threatening to exercise them. The Bank of the United States, which had been devised as a means to consolidate the commercial interests of the country on the side of the Union, was the object of intense animosity on the part of the leaders of the majority, and was unquestionably conducted in a manner that would now be regarded as intolerably arbitrary and unscrupulous, so that its influence, if not disintegrating, was not harmonizing. The Federal Judiciary, at the head of which Chief Justice MARSHALL had been placed under conditions that would now be sharply condemned, was regarded by the greater number both of the leaders and the members of the dominant party with jealousy and fear, and there was every prospect that its powers would be restricted and its authority impaired. The army had been put in process of reduction looking toward practical extinction, and the navy was stronger in the spirit of its commanders than in the favor of the Government or the support of the people. Abroad the young Republic was regarded with mingled apprehension and scorn. Of the three great powers, England was sore with the humiliation of the war of independence, France had been alienated by the quarrel during JOHN ADAMS's Administration, and Spain was a jealous and suspicious neighbor on the Southwestern border.

Judged by all the known facts, in the light of the history of the past, the future of the American Nation was obviously precarious and might well be deemed gloomy. Not even its most ardent statesman dreamed of the possibility of the preservation of its unity and such extension of its population and domain as would ever give it one-half or one-fourth the strength it now possesses. Its safety, to say nothing of its prosperous growth, depended on drawing to itself from Europe an immigration great enough to subdue its vast wild territory and capable of integration and assimilation.

This precisely was its achievement, and the essential and efficient force that made this achievement possible was the then unprecedented freedom offered to the individual. The immigrant from whatever country of Europe faced the hardships, toil, and danger of the new life with the indomitable courage born of unrestrained hope. The land, stubborn and wild as it was, he could make his own, and neither it nor what he wrested from it paid tribute in which he had no voice. For himself, perhaps, for his sons and their sons more surely, there was the chance to "get on," and the way opening before them was at no point visibly barred. Perfectly reasonable observers prophesied that this liberty would breed license and anarchy, and there was nothing in history to show that it would not. But the event showed that free men found the safety of their own rights to depend on substantial respect for the rights of others. It was this principle, slowly and painfully acquired, that made practicable the development of our National life, with the results we now know. Material conditions greatly aided, especially the application of steam and electricity to manufactures, transportation, and communication. But material conditions are now at least not less promising. Will the vital social and moral principle be adequate to the new problems? Comparing the task of the beginning of the century and the means for performing it with the task before us and the means we now have, we at least cannot "despair of the Republic."

NOT A MODEL FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Alaska is sometimes referred to in a vague way as a model of the kind of government we shall establish in the Philippines. It is not credible that those who cite the government of Alaska for guidance in the Far East have any idea what that government is.

Our territories in general, such as New Mexico and Arizona, are inchoate States. The act of Congress which creates them is their organic law, taking the place of a Constitution. That act gives to their people legislative power for local government, establishes courts, and brings into being the civil machinery. But Congress may legislate directly for a Territory.

Alaska is not a State in embryo. It is not a Territory. The act of 1884 declares that it shall constitute a civil and judicial district. The President appoints the Governor and four Commissioners, with the duties and powers of United States Circuit Court Commissioners. There is a District Court, with the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the United States District Courts. The general laws of Oregon then in force (1884) are declared to be the law in Alaska. The Secretary of the Interior is charged with the duty of providing schools for the education of children. Much of the legislation in regard to Alaska relates to the sealing industry.

We have no such simple problem in the Philippines. The population of Alaska is small, and its people are mostly Indians. It has not much trade and practically no foreign trade. The problem in the Philippine Islands, with their 7,000,000 people, their complex industries, their large foreign trade, and the perplexing social and racial questions that confront us, is very much more difficult than the Alaskan problem, which we have met satisfactorily by erecting a civil district and borrowing the laws of one of the States.

There was once a wise old teacher who wrote to a pupil about to take upon himself the duties and powers of great office: "Only continue to be what you are: let your government commence in your breast; and lay the foundation of it in the command of your passions. If you make virtue the rule of your conduct and the end of your actions, everything will proceed in harmony and order." THEODORE ROOSEVELT is not a Trajan, but the words of PLUTARCH are not even now without pertinence.

Advices from Madrid are that the Carlist movement is spreading; that the agents of DON CARLOS are active in the military; that heretofore loyal provinces are showing signs of discontent, and that even in one district a premature Carlist manifestation is being quieted by the gendarmes. All this would seem to prophesy a revolution at an early date, were it not for the fact that the Carlists are without any tangible, practicable programme. The DON himself is irrevocably committed to a policy of annihilation against the United States, launched several months before SAGASTA's declaration of hostilities. He did not follow it up, however. It passed from him. It is now too late. CERVERA and other patriots proved that such a policy was untenable. If the Spaniards were to receive nothing in return for the Philippines, DON CARLOS might put up a respectable rebellion. As it is, no Spanish commissioned officer would care to hazard his portion of the spoils of defeat by supporting a dead issue. But ignorant peasants in Navarre, Guipuzcoa, and Biscay are doubtless disappointed in the DON. Hence the isolated disturbances. We may, of course, be mistaken, but it is hardly conceivable that DON CARLOS, having failed most lamentably as a Curtius, should be successful in making Spaniards believe he is a Lycurgus.

It is undoubtedly true, as L'Aurore of Paris remarks, that the pro-military party over there are publishing the anti-Dreyfus sentiments of Commandant MARCHAND for political purposes. Not even the fiery manifestos of the Duc d'ORLEANS, the Bourbon-Orléans pretender, or the whining, sentimental "open" epistles of his cousin, the explorer, suggest so impressively the supposed mental condition of the people whom they are intended to influence. ERNEST JUDET, the same JUDET who last Spring tried to attack EMILE ZOLA by infamously libeling the latter's father, recently published one of the Commandant's letters in Le Petit Journal, with comments calculated to stir French blood. The Commandant had written in regard to the first news that he had received from Paris concerning the turbulent state of affairs there, that "the ten French officers trembled and wept. It was then that we learned that the Dreyfus affair had been reopened, with its horrible campaign of infamies. And for thirty-six hours no one was capable of uttering a word." "Can any Frenchman," dolefully asks M. JUDET, "read this letter, so simple and so vibrating, without suffering, without shedding tears?" Poor MARCHAND, his letter, like his expedition, arrived too late. M. JUDET's commentary is likely to cause quite as much tribulation to the brave officer as did that of M. DELCASSE on the Fashoda incident. Some kind friend of the Commandant should write to the wanderer and explain matters. The name of MARCHAND has lately been grouped with honorable significance with that of ex-Col. PICQUART. It would be a pity for the Commandant to allow his Parisian comrades to make a miniature Boulanger out of him.

Lord SALISBURY, as Premier, has of course been the recipient of many remonstrances from foreign sources. Those from the Sultan of Turkey, which must be quite numerous, have, it is said, particularly appealed to him through their simple and childlike spirit. A couple of years ago ABDUL HAMID remonstrated with the Premier for the latter's unfriendly tone toward Turkey. It is now said in Downing Street that the Sultan has ordered his Ambassador in London to inquire whether in using the words "decaying nations" in a recent speech Lord SALISBURY referred to Turkey. ABDUL HAMID is said to have ordered the Ambassador to point out to his Lordship that if he did mean Turkey he has the honor to inform him that Kaiser WILHELM has a different opinion. If this story be true, it is quite evident that the German Emperor has caused more trouble during his recent sojourn in Constantinople than had been anticipated. The Sultan with only his own degenerate traditions to influence him was bad enough. But if the Kaiser's subtle Prussian flattery has made an impression on him the peace of Europe is likely to feel the influence of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Perhaps because of the natural tendency of controversies not immediately settled to increase in warmth, perhaps for other reasons, Dr. RICHARD HENEBRY, Professor of Keltic Languages in the Catholic University at Washington, has taken up the discussion started by Secretary BALFE of the Gaelic Society, and has enlivened—not to say embittered—it by discovering, in our objections to the keeping alive of Irish as a living tongue, the evidence of our complete and decidedly disgraceful ignorance of linguistic conditions and prospects. Now, if Dr. HENEBRY had been content with claiming for himself superior knowledge as to the character and value of existing Keltic literatures, it would not have troubled us at all, for it is the business of the specialist to know more about his specialty than other people do, but some irritation is excusable when the specialist preserves his haughty air after leaving his classroom. The propriety of talking Gaelic and of refusing to learn or to use English is a matter upon which the merits of certain poetry and prose have no bearing at all. It was quite beside the question, therefore, for Dr. HENEBRY to inform us that elsewhere than in Ireland are successful efforts making to build high walls around little groups of people. We may or may not have been aware of that fact, but, anyway, we know it now, and—what difference does it make? We have no hesitation in saying that the Welshman who shuts himself up in his doomed and dying language is as unwise as the Irishman who does the same thing in his. We have no hesitation in saying that there is nobody in the whole world who will not broaden his intellectual life and increase his material advantages by learning English. We have no hesitation in saying that the Irishman, the Cornishman, the Scotchman, or the Welshman who is unable to think, speak, and write good English anchors himself in a slowly circling eddy and deprives himself of the pleasures and profits of voyaging in the swift current of events. As our correspondent well says, "language is nationality." Does he prefer a great and growing nationality, or one that is small and waning? One needs not be a Professor of Keltic, one needs be only an observing American, to know absolutely that in England or the United States, or in any possession of either, the man who lacks facility in English lives with chains on his hands and his feet.

—"When we say man," declares The Richmond (Va.) Times, "we mean the white man." That is a decidedly startling statement, when literally interpreted, and it forms part of an editorial article which, though it may have been written as well as published this week, certainly reads strangely like the editorial articles which those of us who are really old fellows remember as coming from about the same latitude in the earliest of the sixties. "When man was created," begins this reminiscent Virginian—and it must be admitted that he takes a good start—"when man was created, the Lord GOD gave him the earth, with the command that he subdue it and have dominion over all things, and man has obeyed that injunction." Then are set down several of the triumphs—not all of them, fortunately—that man has achieved as an agriculturist, a metallurgist, a mechanic, and an animal tamer, and, after the list is ended, there comes the impressive phrase first quoted. Next arrives the minor premise: "The negro has subdued nothing, but has been subdued himself from the beginning until this day by the white man. He was not even able to hold his own continent, which was seemingly set apart for him, but the white man went in and occupied it, using the black man for his slave, and it is only by the voluntary act of the whites that the negro to-day is a free man." And last—naturally, in an essay so logical—appears the conclusion: "In view of these things, it is not possible that the white man will permit the negro to rule over him. Nor will the white man permit the negro to be forever a disturbing factor in his government." The bearing of these remarks is probably in their application to local politics, but they make interesting reading, none the less, for people living some distance from Richmond.

—It is a really notable fact that all the communications which have passed between the American and Spanish Commissioners in Paris were written, not by hand, but on a machine. Diplomats are supposed to be the most conservative of people, the most punctilious in regard to niceties and formalities of conduct and manner, and yet in this case—which is probably not exceptional—they have consulted convenience and common sense instead of precedent and etiquette. Curiously enough, they have moved faster than many practical business men, for not a few of the latter still scorn to use the typewriter, and waste their own time and money, and try the patience of their correspondents by sending forth only communications made with old-fashioned pens. These they regard as more dignified, more indicative of personality and care. Perhaps they are right, but the rightness is one that attends to trifles and ignores essentials. Now that even the Spanish diplomats have caught up with the typewriter, surely business men have no excuse for lingering in the rear.

—According to a correspondent whose letter appeared in THE TIMES our West Indian problems can best be solved by making the autonomous constitutions granted by Spain to Cuba and Puerto Rico the foundation of the new régime. "Spanish laws," kindly added our adviser, "were never so badly framed as you believe in this country." The cool assumption that Americans have never taken the trouble to inform themselves in regard to the quality of Spanish laws illustrates the suave and courteous way in which Continental critics—especially those from that part of the Continent where this particular critic was born—are accustomed to argue with citizens of the United States. That is an immaterial point, however, and has nothing to do with the merits or demerits of our correspondent's interesting suggestion. The important question is whether or not there exist some well-devised Constitutions immediately applicable in the two islands. With all due respect to Teutonic and other authorities, we must assert that it required something very close to an intentional misuse of words to speak of the documents under consideration as "autonomous Constitutions." When those precious instruments were first published, they were carefully analyzed, not only in Cuba and Puerto Rico, but in this country. The islanders rejected them promptly and decisively as concessions that conceded nothing, and as reforms that would reform nothing. Here, those who opposed American intervention were no less emphatic than the advocates of that policy in declaring that the new Constitutions left all real power exactly where it had always been—in the hands of the Spanish Ministry. As home-rule schemes they were simply ludicrous or simply abominable, according to the point of view. Of what value are they, then, in the present circumstances? As to the excellence of Spanish laws in general, it is safe to admit that they are all extremely well written, and that not one of them is avowedly framed to facilitate corruption or tyranny. But we know by experience the interpretations of which they were susceptible and the sort of government that went on under them year after year. Santiago exemplifies to-day the results of abandoning Spanish methods, Havana those of perpetuating them.

—Extreme unkindness marks the explanation which Representative LORENZO DANFORD of Ohio gives of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE's hostility to "expansion." Other people have been more than disposed to credit Mr. CARNEGIE with a sincere regard for American interests, as he sees and understands them, but this Buckeye Congressman throws reverence and even consideration aside, for to a deeply grieved reporter of The Washington Post he has recently said: "Mr. CARNEGIE is making more fuss by the expression of his fears as to our competency than anybody else, and I suspect that if Mr. CARNEGIE's doubts were analyzed it would be found that his anti-expansion views grow out of his dislike to seeing England, Germany, France, and others admitted to equal trade privileges with the United States in the Philippines. If he could get a shade of advantage for the sale of his steel products over these, I think, he would be as good an 'imperialist' as any." This is a rather grave accusation, but its chief interest lies in the fact that its basis is a clear realization, in Mr. DANFORD's mind, and if he is even generally right though specifically wrong, in the minds of all Republican opponents of "imperialism," that the acquisition of outlying territory means the end of protectionism. And it is a fact that our neighbors in the tower across the street are much worried lest people should get that impression. Such anxiety is almost confession that the new policy looks like protection's deathblow.

SANITARY IGNORANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent revelations of neglect in camps and hospitals afford painful evidence of the prevalent ignorance and apathy in regard to health matters. It is now twenty years since the "sewer-gas" scare in New York led to improved building regulations, the licensing of plumbers, and other improvements, which have been copied in most American cities. A new generation has since grown up who care little about such matters; witness the prevalence of typhoid fever, caused by polluted drinking water in Philadelphia and in certain New Jersey cities, with epidemics due to contaminated milk at Plainfield, Paterson, Montclair, and Stamford. One finds intelligent people sleeping with closed windows, even in mild weather, and vast numbers see no harm in living over a damp cellar. I recently came upon a score of clerks and typewriters in the basement of an old office building which was redolent with foul odors, yet their employer was surprised that sickness had incapacitated half of the force.

In an exclusive Summer cottage community, drinking water was until lately served "a-la-cart," and the odors from drains were a constant source of complaint. Soaring office buildings darken our streets and frequently have no means of ventilation excepting by opening windows, while steam radiators in hotels and apartment houses slowly roast their inmates and fit them to take cold at the slightest exposure. Many large buildings are placed in charge of steam engineers who know nothing of plumbing, yet who are allowed to patch and alter traps and drains at their own sweet will, often with serious consequences. A costly filtering plant recently provided in a large building was not properly cleaned for over a month, because of the engineer's stupidity, while in a children's institution, for the same reason, the filtered water was found to contain twice as many bacteria as the Croton, and in consequence an epidemic resulted.

I might also point to the famous Daly raids on the Croton water shed; to the years of waiting before completing the Mulberry Bend Park under Mayor Gilroy; to the amazing proposition of Gen. Collis to convert part of Central Park into a plaza for public parades, and to the interminable delays in finishing the small parks and recreation piers under Mayor Strong, and lastly to the appointment by Mayor Van Wyck of a ward politician to be President of the Board of Health of Greater New York as an indication of the widespread indifference regarding sanitary matters. It is a far cry from Prof. Chandler, a scientist of the first grade, to the "Honorable" Mike Murphy. Yet not a word of protest was heard at the time of his appointment.

Forty years after Florence Nightingale's achievements in the Crimean War we ought to feel ashamed of the conditions at Chickamauga and Montauk. A typhoid epidemic should disgrace any civilized community. This is the era of the bargain counter. Good plumbers complain that it is useless to compete against the numerous "jerry" builders who take "lump" contracts, and then sublet the plumbing to any ignoramus. Tenants and buyers are satisfied with sham and show. I am constantly asked by clients to recommend a "cheap" plumber, yet they would despise a cheap doctor or dentist.

My only hope of a reaction is through the marked interest which womens' clubs all over the country are taking in sanitary questions. This I trust will bring about a sanitary revival and extend the knowledge of the science of prevention to counteract the prevalent apathy.

CHARLES F. WINGATE.

New York, Nov. 28, 1898.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While a constant reader of your esteemed paper, I have not presumed to trespass on your valuable space. The letter of "H. H. E.," however, is so misleading, so palpably incorrect, and shows so little thought, that I ask your leniency. "H. H. E." is a Westerner—so one would think—and he has evidently imbibed in his youth the pernicious teaching that was up to eight years ago in some of the school text books, viz.: that England was our hereditary enemy. And, for example, about eight years ago, on July 4, the Principal of one of the best schools in Cook County, Ill., twitted the young son of an Englishman that so many years ago "We whipped you English, did we not?" The small boy answered, "Never; but the free-born English in the colony here whipped the hired Hessian troops sent against them by that imbecile King George III." How different in English schools. There they taught William Pitt's words when he, protesting against the unjust taxation here, said it would cause war, and, if so, it would be a blot on English history that could never be effaced.

Having lived in the West fourteen years in active business, and having made yearly business visits to England for eighteen years, I know something about the feeling existing in the two countries, and on neither side among thinking business men or the traveling public has there been anything beyond a little commercial jealousy or differences in social etiquette. Naturally our constantly changing tariff has caused considerable comment pro or con. Any American who goes there having entrée to any class of society can prove the respect and warm feeling toward Americans. The poorer class have a lively respect for the superior 'cuteness of the American. The merchant recognizes them as the most reliable Nation to do business with—as also their most dangerous competitors—and holds them in the greatest respect and with the utmost friendliness. The aristocracy, who are mostly very wealthy, have broken down the barriers of their reserve, and prefer alliances with American families to the oldest patrician families of other nations in Europe. This does not seem much like false pretense.

To me, and logically so, one great reason of antagonistic feeling that has existed here against England, and has perhaps made certain English residents here resentful, is that class of people (fortunately in the minority) who style themselves Irish-Americans. They have not become Americans, and never can. They are like the witches in "Macbeth," forever stirring up strife in a pot of wickedness. Ambition to rule, without ability or honesty, is their make-up. Their only fear now is that in a union of the English-speaking people it will make null and void all their harpings and discords, which are only done for political and selfish purposes. I want to be understood that I do not speak of the Irish people generally, but that faction who tried once, and would so do again if they dared, hoist the Irish flag with the Stars and Stripes.

May I ask this question: Why should there be any prefix of any people before the word American? When any one takes an oath of allegiance to this country he forswears his lealty to the place where he came from. Therefore a declared citizen of this country has no right to have anything more than a passive interest in the country that he has forsworn. Out upon any man who prefixes his former country to that of American. Instead of telling plain people that black is white, statesmen (not politicians) of both countries have succeeded in dissipating the trivial differences that have existed between the two countries; have placed them in a position of mutual friendliness and good understanding, and are making (for permanent peace and prosperity) the interests of both identical, and when this is fully accomplished I venture to say that we will hear of no other national prefix before that grand and honored name American.

To be understood, I apprehend the difference between a politician and statesman as follows: The latter works for his country's good; the former works his country for his own good. S. S. S.

Brooklyn, Nov. 27, 1898.

LET THEM GOVERN THEMSELVES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that it is definitely settled that we are to have Spain's colonies permit me to give my humble opinion as to how we shall govern our new possessions. The best way to govern them is to let them alone, that is, let them govern themselves; and I submit the following reasons therefor:

First—For us to begin governing foreign territory is inconsistent with our National character, and it would be the beginning of the end of the American Republic, as a republic, for a republic is incapable of governing distant provinces.

Second—It is not government with the consent of the governed, and we could hope for no better success at governing a mongrel race than we now have in governing 8,000,000 negroes and Indians—the former by lynching, the latter by extermination. The war was begun to free one people, not to enslave another.

Third—It violates the very principle upon which our Government was founded, and is antagonistic to our free institutions.

Fourth—It would create a precedent and inaugurate a policy which would cause inevitably "entangling alliances," international jealousies and quarrels, retard progress toward international disarmament and universal peace, and destroy the influence of the Monroe doctrine which has long been our pride and our protection and security against foreign wars.

Fifth—It marks a dangerous change in our traditional policy of non-participation in the general politics of the world, and destroys our position of mediator between Europe and Asia given us by our geographical position.

Sixth—We are totally unprepared for imperialism with its awful responsibility and immense danger, and we could not hope to govern territory as well as little Holland, or even Spain.

Seventh—History shows that a career of conquest usually ends in a career of decay, and for us to go half way round the world to annex a people entirely foreign to us in habits, character, environment, education, language, &c., means constant demands and uprisings of an ill-governed people, then government by the sword.

Eighth—It will be another step toward a monarchical form of government, whither Republican policies are so fast leading us—the dangerous Hamiltonism against the successful Jeffersonism—centralization of power against democracy.

Ninth—It would necessitate the maintenance of an immense navy and standing army; would advance fearfully militarism; and be a constant expense and drain upon our National resources.

Tenth—It is undemocratic, un-American; it would mean imperialism abroad and despotism at home. "Manifest destiny" and "never haul down our flag where it has once floated" is not argument; it is sentimental nonsense. Why release Cuba—why consider her desire to govern herself?

Eleventh—True, it would give us the benefits of free trade, but why not establish a protectorate and prepare our new "brothers" for self-government, then obtain treaties of reciprocity?

Twelfth—It is easily the most important question that ever confronted the American Republic, and should be submitted to a vote and not left to the discretion of one man, King McKinley. Our people would not rush into such danger and responsibility after mature deliberation, though the heat, passion, and glamour of our recent military victory have turned the head of many of our best men already. We have squandered already too much gold in our ravenous policy of greed and grab. Let us now exhibit the true Christian spirit and give to these poor creatures on the opposite side of the globe what our forefathers gave to us in 1776. EUGENE V. BREWSTER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1898.

THE COST OF THE ARMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the course of an interesting editorial article in to-day's issue on our National income and expenditure you write:

"On a peace footing the army cost about $5,000,000 annually." Do you not inadvertently omit a cipher in the above estimate?

Some weeks ago in preparing a statement for publication, showing the annual cost of maintaining various armies, I set our military establishment down as costing us in round figures, if my memory serves me, $49,000,000 during 1897.

It is perhaps necessary to say that this sum does not include the maintenance of the National Guard regiments of the different States, nor, it should be unnecessary to add, the money needed to meet a pension pay roll aggregating over $140,000,000.

It simply represents the cost of maintaining our regular army, War Department, forts, and the like—say 27,000 officers and men—on a peace footing last year.

In some quarters it is proposed to augment our army by 100,000 men, most of whom are to be employed in our "dependencies." What it will cost to keep them in order is problematic, since some of their inhabitants seem to be hankering after independence, but we shall unquestionably have to pay the shot for many a long year to come.

This year's War Department expenditures promise to be over, rather than under, $300,000,000, with no very material reduction in sight in the near future, though when order is restored in the Islands referred to, it is to be hoped a more economic system of policing will be devisable.

It may interest some of your readers to learn that in the course of my investigations I came across records showing that some Spanish Captains are paid less than 60 cents a day, whereas an infantry Captain in our army of ten years' standing, receives over $5.60 for his daily services.

GERALD GAIR.

New York, Dec. 2, 1898.

[Our correspondent is correct as to the omission of a cipher. The amount should have been $50,000,000 annually.—ED. TIMES.]

Keep the Ballot from the Ignorant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accept thanks for your editorial on refusing the ballot to the ignorant in our new possessions. We of the South know the burden of carrying the suffrages of our vast uneducated negro population. It was a big mistake of "reconstruction" times. Time does not improve it. The burden grows more burdensome!

JAMES CALLAWAY.

Macon, Ga., Nov. 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Not Always "A Pay Streak."

Tenant—You call our flat the Klondike because they are so cold in Winter and so hot in Summer, I suppose. Ha, ha!

Landlord—No; because there's no such money in them as people think.—Detroit Journal.

Ready for Settlement.

"That Harkins will case which has been in the courts for several years will soon be settled now," said Lawyer Habeas.

"Yes," assented Lawyer Corpus, "I understand the property is about all gone."—Ohio State Journal.

Her Suggestion.

"Do you know what is the best way to kill time in the Winter, Dick?" said an Allegheny girl to her steady company.

"I know several ways, but which is the best way?"

"Sleigh it."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A Deadly Insult.

"What's the matter with the magpie?" said the cuckoo. "She looks very much cast down."

"Why," replied the robin, "she heard somebody make that remark about women talking like magpies, and then peeked in on an afternoon tea."—Philadelphia North American.

Quieting Her Doubts.

A lady, selecting a hat at a milliner's, asked cautiously: "Is there anything about these feathers that might bring me into trouble with the Audubon Society?" "Oh, no, madame," said the milliner, who was from London; "these feathers, madame, are the feathers of a Howl; and the Howl, you know, madame, is more of a cat than a bird."—Boston Transcript.

THE MINOR POET.

WITH ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO MR. KIPLING.

T. W. H. Crosland in Springfield Republican.

I went into a publisher's as woeful as a hearse,
The publisher he ups and says: "Why will you chaps write verse?"
The girl behind the Remington she tittered fit to die,
I outs into the street again and to myself says I:

Oh, it's verses this and verses that, and writing 'em is wrong;
But it's "special type and vellum," when you hit on something strong,
You hit on something strong, my boys, you hit on something strong,
Oh, it's "signed large paper copies," when you hit on something strong.

I calls upon an editor—a very nice young man—
Says he: "Send in your stanzas and we'll use 'em if we can."
Of course I sends 'em to him in the usual bloomin' way,
Of course he keeps and keeps 'em, and he's got 'em to this day!

And it's verses this and verses that, and verses for to burn;
But they set 'em up in pica when the tide begins to turn,
The tide begins to turn, my boys, the tide begins to turn,
Oh, it's "Two-twelve-six a sonnet" when the tide begins to turn.

I prints a little book and puts it round like, for review,
Which—when you come to think of it—'s the proper thing to do;
"We have upon our table Mr. Blanky's 'Leaves That Fall,'"
And "Another little ship of song! Wants ballast,"—that was all.

And it's verses this and verses that, and "par" to say you've sinned;
But it's fine, fat, full-page notice when you hit 'em in the wind,
You hit 'em in the wind, my boys, you hit 'em in the wind,
You're a 'owlin', 'eavenly Milton, when you hit 'em in the wind.

We ain't no 'eavenly Miltons, nor we ain't no idiots, too,
But plodding men with "families," and a pile to make, like you;
And all the time you see us down-at-heel and looking weak,
We're a-casting of our bread upon the waters, so to speak:

For it's verses this and verses that, and things run pretty rough,
But there's bullion in verses if you only write the stuff,
If you only write the stuff, my boys, if you only write the stuff,
Oh, it's yachts and rows of houses if you only write the stuff.

WILL SIGN TREATY SOON

Peace Commissions Hope to Complete the Work Within a Week.

CONFIDENT OF AN AGREEMENT

Reports of Differences Among the Members, and Renewal of Spanish Claims Are Vigorously Denied.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The United States and Spanish Peace Commissions held private sessions to-day. Afterward representatives of both bodies predicted confidently that the treaty would be signed within a week unless unforeseen complications arose.

The American Commissioners assert that there is no foundation for the reports, circulated in the United States and cabled back here, that President McKinley has forwarded to the American Commissioners fresh instructions to insist unyieldingly upon a coaling base in the Carolines, and that the Spaniards are endeavoring to renew their opposition to a cession of the Philippines. Both commissions recognize that the latter question is settled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Advices from Judge Day of the Paris Peace Commission, received during last night's Cabinet meeting, are gratifying in character and hopeful of signing the peace treaty within a reasonable time. Members of the Cabinet express satisfaction at the progress made and say negotiations are progressing smoothly. There are various details, however, concerning which the Chairman desires to learn fully of the President's wishes, and it was an inquiry of this character which formed the burden of the latest communication with Paris.

BITTER DISSENSIONS IN SPAIN.

Strict Censorship Prevents Publication of News of the Carlists.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Biarritz:

"The censorship is so severe that the Spanish newspapers are prohibited even from contradicting Carlist news published abroad. There have been numerous arrests of Carlists at Barcelona and elsewhere in Catalonia. The Carlist General, Isasi, and several colleagues have disappeared."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Conservative Party and Señor Silvela, through their organs, have suddenly made peremptory bids for power. Señor Sagasta treats the matter calmly, ridiculing the smallness of Señor Silvela's following, and declining to hasten the assembling of the Cortes, to be prevented in January or at the conclusion of the peace negotiations."

BILBAO, Spain, Dec. 4.—The local papers report the discovery here of 396 rifles carefully secreted under ground. A number of Carlists have been arrested on charge of being connected therewith.

OUR RIGHT TO COLONIES.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Right Hon. James Bryce, Liberal member of Parliament for South Aberdeen and author of "The American Commonwealth," in reply to a question whether, in his opinon, the United States Constitution permitted the holding of colonies, said:

"I should think that, notwithstanding the language used by the United States Supreme Court in a famous case more than forty years ago, the means may be found whereby the United States can hold the recently acquired territories without violation of the Constitution and without conferring upon them the privileges of States or Territories, for which they are obviously unfit.

SPAIN PERPLEXED BY DEBTS.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—The Government has not reached a full decision regarding the Philippine and Cuban debts; but the Official Gazette to-day publishes an announcement that the drawing for the redemption of the Cuban bonds will occur on Dec. 10. The speculation in the Cuban and Philippine debts on the Bourse has seriously displeased the Cabinet. The rise in those securities is attributed to the report that the Government will devote the indemnity received from the United States to the colonial indebtedness, regarding which no decisive resolutions have been taken by Ministers.

Deaths of Soldiers at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The War Department to-day received the following report from Gen. Otis of the deaths among the troops in the Philippines:

Manila, Dec. 4.

Following deaths since last report: Nov. 29, Otis W. Drew, private, Company B, Second Oregon, smallpox, Nov. 30, Silas J. Willett, musician, Company F, First South Dakota, dysentery; J. James E. Link, private, Company I, First South Dakota, dysentery; John J. Mahoney, private, Company K, First South Dakota, typhoid fever; Clyde D. Pitts, private, Company L, Third Artillery, acute melancholia; Charles F. O'Donnell, musician, Company F, First Idaho, dysentery; Frank Temple, private, Company I, First California, smallpox.

Fighting in the Visayas Islands.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—An official dispatch from the Visayas Islands, in the Philippines, announces that the insurgents are redoubling their attacks upon Iloilo. The Government's advices say: "The rebels now have their guns trained on the city and fire on the defenses nightly. Our troops maintain a spirited defense and have killed large numbers of the enemy."

Nicaragua's New Cabinet.

MANAGUA, Nicaraugua, Dec. 4.—President Zelaya's new Cabinet, which will take the oath of office to-morrow, is made up as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs—Joaquin Sanson; Minister of the interior—Fernando Abaunze; Minister of Public Works—Ramirez Mairena; Minister for War—José Estrada; Minister of Finance—Feliz Zelaya.

Gunboat Helena at Gibraltar.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 4.—The United States gunboat Helena, Commander W. T. Swinburne, which left Bermuda on Nov. 10 for Madeira, has arrived here and is coaling. The Helena is on the way to join the United States squadron under Admiral Dewey at Manila.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PICQUART.

Defendant Inquires Whether His Trial Will Be Civil or Military.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—Col. Picquart, now in custody and awaiting trial on a charge of having communicated to his counsel documents that had come into his possessions in the military department of secret service, has applied to the Court of Cassation, now engaged with the Dreyfus affair, to declare whether he is amenable to military or civil jurisdiction.

His application is based upon various articles in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Gen. Porter and the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—M. Henri Rochefort, editor of Intransigeant, having declared in that paper that Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, recently said England had financed the Dreyfus syndicate with a view of dividing and weakening France, Gen. Porter, on being shown the paper, replied that M. Rochefort's statement was a fabrication, pure and simple.

Seven Persons Burned in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 4.—Seven persons were burned to death to-day in a fire which broke out in the small hamlet of Exenthal, near Sonneberg, Saxe-Meiningen, about twelve miles northeast of Coburg.

Decrease in French Vintage.

PARIS, Dec. 4.—The French vintage of 1898 is officially estimated at 32,282,000 hectoliters, which is 68,000 hectoliters below the vintage of last year.

Earl of Buchan Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—David Stuart Erskine, thirteenth Earl of Buchan, died yesterday in his eighty-fourth year. He is succeeded in the title and estates by Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, Lord Cardross, now in his forty-ninth year.

HE ENTERTAINS ROYALTY.

Our Representative at London Gives an Enjoyable House Party.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Ex-Empress Frederick of Germany drove from Windsor Castle today to Wilton Park, near Beaconsfield, where he lunched with Mr. Henry White, United States Charge d'Affaires, and Mrs. White.

Mr. and Mrs. White's house party includes, in addition to Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston and Gen. Kitchener of Khartoum, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers; the Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl of Rosebery, Viscount Cranborne, eldest son of the Marquis of Salisbury, and Viscountess Cranborne.

Arthur Stirling, the Actor, Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Mr. Arthur Stirling, the well-known actor, is dead.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE UPPER NILE COUNTRY TO BE PLACED DIRECTLY UNDER BRITISH CONTROL, IT IS SAID.—The Cairo correspondent of Le Temps of Paris affirms that the British Government is preparing to administer the affairs in the country lately conquered by Lord Kitchener directly from London. The commissioners bearing crown appointments will be Sir George Taubman Goldie, the founder of the Royal Niger Company and probably Sir Harry Johnston, who has been commissioner for British Central Africa since 1897 and is also the present Consul General in Tunis. These two men will act in conjunction with Lord Cromer. As a part of the programme for opening up Central Africa through the Nile country a scheme for a railway from some convenient point on the Nile, probably at the sixth cateract, to Lake Chad, has been seriously discussed by an English syndicate, as is also a plan to continue this line westward to the Niger country. Concerning this scheme, The Pall Mall Gazette of London says: "A line of communication between Hausaland, otherwise Sokoto, and the Nile for the commercial mussulmans of the Niger country has long been desired by them, and such a direct communication between the Niger and the Nile would be much more easy of accomplishment than a route between Dongola and Ouadai. "Concerning the extensive plans being formed in London for the purpose of expanding the British sphere even beyond the actual Nile Valley, Le Temps says: "There is every reason to believe that the British Colonial Office is making elaborate preparations for commercial and political expansion in the direction of the Chad Basin (Lake Chad marks the boundary between the French Soudan and British Central Africa) and Benoue on the west. France and England will thus find themselves at odds for the third time in the African business. The first quarrel was over the respective spheres of the two countries in the Niger country; the second was the Fashoda dispute, and the third may be known as the Lake Chad question.) At this moment it is well to recall the recent words of Admiral Colomb: "I believe that if we were more frank with France at the very beginning of each difficulty, she would loyally perform half the work before we had really determined upon it."

PRINCE HENRI D'ORLEANS ABANDONS HIS AFRICA EXPEDITION.—Prince Henri d'Orleans recently addressed a long, open letter to M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he makes some revelations concerning his two expeditions in East Africa, and his intention to give up the one that was about to set out from Marseilles. Prince Henri first acknowledges that all his missions were connected with the Marchand expedition. Prince Henri requested the French Government in 1894 to let him act in conjunction with Col. Monteil. Their object was to be the occupation of Fashoda by French forces coming from the east and west. The death of President Carnot caused the temporary abandonment of the scheme. Prince Henri repeated his request in 1896, at the time that Marchand was setting out. Prince Henri, "encouraged by words," started too. He writes: "I was so simple as to think that French interests of the utmost importance would not be sacrificed to personal interests. Why the mission which I had undertaken without the assistance of the Government did not entirely attain its object, why those of M. Borchamps and of Capt. Clochette failed, will be known some day. I do not care to fasten the responsibility on any one just now. What I can say is that it is no fault of the Emperor Menelek that we have not long been installed on the White Nile with boats, and that we have not been in communication with Djibouti by means of a service of messengers and of a supply service as well. At the beginning of 1898, having had bad news of the Bonchamps mission, I asked to be permitted to proceed to its assistance. The reply came from high quarters that it was in excellent condition, and I was compelled to bow to this precise information. After starting with M. de Leonardi, I, on the White Nile in view, I deemed it necessary to leave my companion, after an understanding with Menelek and his advisers, in order to solicit of the Government, for the fourth time, the means—and they were not much—of meeting the Marchand mission and of connecting it with Abyssinia. This time I was listened to and helped. I thank you for this, Monsieur le Ministre. But while I was making fresh preparations the Nile Valley became the theatre of serious events." The Prince says in closing: "As for me, you will approve of my abandoning the journey which I had undertaken with a patriotic object, and for which there is now no need. I shall remain, as I have been always, and wherever I may be, the zealous servant of my country's interests."

THE STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE OF RAHEITA.—Raheita, a strip of land on the Red Sea under the nominal protection of Italy, is just now said to be coveted by France and Russia, while in Rome it is asserted that English influence is being brought to bear upon the Italian Government to part with it to the British Empire. The other day, as was told by a cable dispatch, a party of French marines landed there and only withdrew after several sharp messages had passed between Rome and Paris. Raheita is said in official circles in London to be of as much importance to England as to Italy. This is recognized as a fact in Rome. The territory lies half way between the French settlement of Tadjura and Obok, and the Italian colony of Assab, forming the western coast of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It is believed that in hostile hands in the case of war it might neutralize the importance of the Island of Perim, which, as a possession of Great Britain, represents the key to the Red Sea from the Indian Ocean. With the exception of this possible strategical importance, Raheita is recognized in Paris as well as in Rome, but perhaps not in London, to be next to worthless. The coast is almost completely deserted. Ten miles to the north of the point opposite Perim there is a small and inconvenient bay, where only small ships can enter. Thence a path, about five miles long, leads to the village known as Raheita, capital of the region, and the only settlement of any importance. Prof. Giuseppe Sapeto, the representative of the Rubattino Steamship Company in the Red Sea, was the founder of the Italian possessions in this part of Africa, as he purchased for Italy the territory of Assab, and was intrusted later on with the task of enlarging it. Dec. 18, 1880, acting on behalf of the Italian Government, he signed with Berehan, the self-styled Sultan of Raheita, the treaty by which the latter accepted the Italian protectorate, receiving in exchange a yearly money compensation. Not long ago the question of Raheita was brought up in the British House of Commons when the rumor got abroad that Menelek, whose vassal the "Sultan" of Raheita is, had ceded the territory to Russia. Since the defeat of the Italians by the Negus, three years ago, their traders have practically abandoned that part of the coast.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF COMMANDANT MARCHAND.—All the popular journals of Paris unite in praising Commandant Marchand, and there is a reaction against the Government, which, they say, has treated him very shabbily. Stories are told about the absent explorer and letters from him are widely circulated, and intimations are made that were he in Paris he would be the man of the hour for the pro-military party. M. Clémenceau's paper, L'Aurore, says that the pro-military party is bringing M. Marchand's anti-Dreyfus sentiments into prominence for political reasons, and that M. Marchand will be run as a sort of minor Boulanger as soon as the Government allows him to return from Africa. Le Petit Journal and other papers of its class print long accounts of the dramatic manner in which the Commandant received at Ismailia from Capt. Baratier the news that he was ordered to retire from Fashoda. "Tears rolled down the face of Baratier, while Marchand, after embracing him, became gloomy and silent, and clinched his fists until the finger nails dug into the flesh and blood flowed."

THE DEATH OF LORD LATHOM.—Lord Lathom, who died the other day in Ormskirk, England, was sixty-one years of age, and succeeded the first Baron Skielmersdale in 1853. In 1880 he was created a peer, with the title of Earl of Lathom. It is said that he never recovered from the shock of the tragic death of his wife, who was the second daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and who, last Summer, was driving a party of ladies to a meet of the hounds, when the vehicle overturned, and her ladyship's dead body was recovered from beneath the conveyance. Lord Lathom is succeeded in the peerage by his eldest son, Lord Skielmersdale, who was born in 1864, and married in 1889 Lady Wilma Pleydell Bouverie, the only daughter of the fifth Earl of Radnor. Lord Lathom enjoyed several Court appointments.

THE NUMBER OF JOURNALS IN PARIS.—M. Henri Avenel in his recently published almanac dealing with the press of France states that the total number of journals and other periodicals published in Paris is 2,587, as against 2,327 last year and 2,291 in 1896. Out of this large number 144 are classed as political journals, 206 as medical, 195 as financial, 162 as reviews, 113 as fashion gazettes, and 102 as educational. Illustrated journals were 122, as against 134 in the previous year, while of the 2,587 papers 141 were daily, 80 of these being political. In the provinces the total of French journals published this year is 3,825, as against 3,493 last year, and of these 1,131 are classed as Republican and 417 as Royalist.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Emil Paur in a Chamber Music Concert at the Aschenbroedel Verein.

Yesterday afternoon was given at the clubhouse of the Aschbrödel Verein the first of the seventh season of the unique and delightful concerts of chamber music for which the music lovers who are privileged to hear them are so much indebted to the unselfish labors of Mr. Sam Franko. The programme was noteworthy for the combination of Beethoven's quintet for piano and wind instruments, opus 16, and Schumann's more famous and familiar quintet for piano and strings. The occasion was signalized by the first appearance in New York of Mr. Emil Paur as a pianist, the new conductor taking the piano part in both selections.

It might have been expected that Mr. Paur would not have consented to appear before the most critical audience that New York possesses unless he had been entirely equal to the demands upon him of the compositions selected. His technical competency might have been taken for granted. In ensemble playing more especially, the technical proficiency of the player ought to go without saying, and not to attract attention for itself, but to be so clearly adequate that the consideration of it does not interfere with the weightier matters of musical feeling, tact, and subordination. All these things were gratefully in evidence. Mr. Paur is without doubt an excellent ensemble player—one of the best.

Mr. Eller, Mr. Scheck, Mr. Winkler, and Mr. Dutschke were his colleagues in the Beethoven quintet, taking, respectively, the oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn. The names will be recognized as those of the most eminent of resident performers upon their respective instruments. By reason, perhaps, of imperfect rehearsal, there was a serious slip or two in the first movement, promptly and tactfully covered by the pianist, but the slow movement and the concluding rondo were very well played. The work has been done before at these concerts, we believe, with Mr. Scharwenka at the piano. While the instrumental parts are sufficiently "grateful," the work is not characteristic, having been composed before the author had "forced his handwriting" in chamber music. In sentiment and in handling it is more Mozartean than Beethovenlen, a character which is intensified by specific reminiscences of Mozart in the themes.

The "little symphony" of Schumann, which has been described as "the best piece of chamber music since Beethoven," takes on colossal proportions in comparison with the immature work of Beethoven. The performance of it on the par of all fine players was triumphant. Mr. Sam Franko, Mr. Hermann Kühn, (suddenly substituted for Mr. Boegner, who was to have taken the second violin,) Mr. Nathan Franko, and Mr. Schutz make up a string quartet the like of which we are not in the habit of hearing from local players. The work was played with almost perfect accuracy and finish, but these qualities were lost sight of in the fire and energy that the performers brought to it. The scherzo and the finale were taken at an unusual and very exacting speed, with no loss at all of precision, and with an immense gain in effectiveness. It was a very memorable performance.

Between the two quintets Mr. Heinrich Meyn, admirably accompanied on the piano by Mr. Frank Lauser, sang two songs of Brahms in a good baritone voice, and with a sensitive musical intelligence, the result of which was marred by an excessive and incessant tremolo.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

First Entertainment of the Sunday Series at the Metropolitan.

If it had not stormed the Metropolitan Opera House would undoubtedly have been uncomfortably crowded last night. The first of the customary series of Sunday evening concerts, planned for the edification of those who do not care to sit through operas, was given, and the audience was one that by its size paid a flattering tribute to the artists. To those who take music seriously these Sunday night concerts are not a source of delight.

The old-fashioned operatic concert, made up of scraps from various operas, was probably the most inartistic form of entertainment ever devised, and some of its worst features are preserved in the Sunday night affairs. The singers treat the audience to operatic excerpts which have no meaning when taken out of their surroundings, and then follows the inevitable encore, which usually brings out a cheap ballad. And there is nothing so bad that it cannot win an encore at a Sunday night concert.

So much for the critical point of view—to which, perhaps, should be added the statement that the singers almost always sing badly at these entertainments, and are encouraged to be careless. But it goes without saying that the low prices enable many who could not well afford opera stalls to hear the singers of Mr. Grau's company. The singers who exhibited themselves last night were Miss Marie Engle, soprano; Giuseppe Campanari, baritone, and Lempriere Pringle, basso. Miss Engle was down on the programme for the polonaise from "Mignon" and the couplets from David's "Perle du Bresil." The pleasure which the soprano gave to the ear was not as large as that which she offered to the eye.

Signor Campanari's programme numbers were an aria from Massenet's "Herodiade," and a ballad entitled, "Come, Love, with Me," by Minetti. He was not in good voice and sang with evident effort, but with skill and taste. Mr. Pringle sang an air from "Der Freischiltz," and the customary encore. The most interesting part of the entertainment was provided by the famous pianist, Moriz Rosenthal, who, in spite of a wretched orchestral accompaniment, played the E flat concerto of Liszt superbly. His treatment of the finale was simply magnificent in its clearness, power, and brilliancy. For an encore he played the Chopin "Berceuse." His second programme number was his own bewildering fantasia on Strauss waltzes, called "Carneval de Vienne." Signor Mancinelli conducted the orchestra very picturesquely, but otherwise not in an especially interesting manner.

THE PAUR POPULAR CONCERT.

Mme. Laura Danziger-Rosebault the Principal Soloist.

The storm had its effect, of course, upon the people who in such large numbers have been making the Paur popular concerts at Carnegie Hall so profitable, and there were many vacant seats on the main floor last night. But nearly all of the boxes were occupied, and those who braved the weather were well rewarded. The orchestral selections included the "Mignon" overture, which operagoers have rarely heard so well played; a Strauss waltz, "Southern Roses"; "L'Enterrement d'Ophélie," "poem" for orchestra by Bourgault-Ducoudray; "Rhapsodie Espagna," Chabrier, and the Liszt "Polonaise."

The principal soloist was Mme. Laura Danziger-Rosebault, pianist. Both the "Gondoliera," by Liszt, and the Bach gavotte were well suited to exhibited the delicacy and refinement of her style, and her uncommonly large measure of poetic feeling. In the Bach selection, too, the breadth and dignity of her playing were most gratifying.

Mme. Nina Rathbone sang two songs, namely, "In the Twilight of Life," by F. C. Wight, and "The Blackbird," by Victor Harris, to the manifest pleasure of a large part of the audience. She also attempted the "Dich theure Halle" air in "Tannhäuser," not very wisely at this particular moment. The other soloist was Joseph Eller, oboe, who played, with the orchestra, the Schubert "Ave Maria."

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

How the Scheme Is Worked in the Antipodean Home of New Ideas.

From The London Chronicle.

At the Robert Browning Hall, Walworth, recently, Mr. W. P. Reeves, the Agent General for New Zealand, described the new act which has been passed by the New Zealand Legislature, which provides a pension for all poor persons over sixty-five years of age in the colony. Mr. Herbert Stead presided, and among the audience were Mr. George Barnes, Secretary A. S. E.; Mr. P. W. Clayden, Mr. A. Clayden, Prof. Wyckoff, Iowa University; Mr. Herrick, California, and Mr. Alderman Dew, L. C. C. A letter from Mr. Charles Booth was read explaining that a previous engagement kept him away from the meeting.

Mr. Reeves began by saying that in New Zealand they had learned to labor, but they had got tired of waiting. Not getting much encouragement from economists and philosophers, they had gone on without them, and he was glad to say that in spite of all the experiments they had made, New Zealand was more prosperous than ever. As to the Old-age Pensions act—it was no longer a bill—he did not claim for it that it was a final settlement of the question. It was only a beginning and nothing but a beginning. It was no ideal scheme for providing the best possible pensions for old people, but simply an effort to guarantee bare justice for the old soldiers in the industrial battle. The system was briefly: That every man and woman in New Zealand who has reached the age of sixty-five years and is poor, and has lived twenty-five years in the colony, has the right to 1 shilling a day as long as he or she lives. The loafer, the criminal, and the habitual drunkard were shut out of their pension act—and they were obliged to put the time limit in, as New Zealand could not pretend to support all the aged from other parts of the empire. There were in the two curious little provisos in the scheme. One was that the Chinese were excluded; not because they had any particular animosity to the Chinese, but because they did not want the yellow man in New Zealand.

That was their scheme; it might not be a perfect one, but he claimed that its advantages would outweigh its disadvantages. Dealing with objections, Mr. Reeves said the one mostly used was that old-age pensions struck at the roots of thrift. He might point out that 1s. a day was not looked upon as a luxury in New Zealand. If a person had £52 a year invested when he was sixty-five years of age, he was not entitled to a pension. He was in favor of thrift, but not of unreasonable thrift. How could a man on 40s. a week bring up a family properly and save up enough to provide himself with an old-age pension? He looked upon this thrift argument as the weakest phamton ever put forward. Dealing with the real difficulties of the scheme, Mr. Reeves said the first was the financial one. As far as the deserving aged poor was concerned the State had to keep them somehow, and he could not see the difference in making paupers of them, and in supporting them honestly and in decency. Then there was another difficulty, and that was the danger of imposture; but this could not be taken as a final objection to any scheme.

If they wanted to see real imposture successfully carried out, they must go to a very much higher class. He did not say this on the authority of a low agitator like his friend, Mr. Barnes, but on the authority of the Lord Chief Justice, who told the Lord Mayor that investors lost £28,000,000 last year. He thought that would make a nice little sum with which to begin an old-age pension scheme. Then a good many people in England who were not poor by any means got old-age pensions. Then, again, the nation spent £40,000,000 on armaments. The matter, concluded Mr. Reeves, rested in the hands of the democracy. When the democracy made up its mind to have old-age pensions it would soon get them and not before.

Mr. P. W. Clayden and Mr. George Barnes addressed the meeting. The latter said the dry-as-dust experts in this country had opposed old-age pensions. He was, therefore, the more glad to hear from Mr. Reeves that the experts in New Zealand had condemned the great social reforms, and that New Zealand had had the good sense to disregard their prophecies of disaster.

HOW TO GET RAPID TRANSIT.

Go to Work at It, According to the Example London Sets.

A fully illustrated article in The London Young Man for December deals with the making of the Great Central Railway—the new trunk line to London. The first sod of the new railway was cut at Alpha Road, St. John's Wood, by the Countess of Wharncliffe, the wife of the Chairman of the company, on Nov. 13, 1894. On its completion the work will have taken just over four years. It is hoped that the new line will be ready for passenger traffic at the beginning of 1899.

If 1,045 different properties, twenty-five streets, and two large squares had been destroyed by fire in London there would have been tremendous excitement. But because those places were requisitioned to make room for a great London terminus their destruction excited no particular attention.

The vast area which has been cleared for the London station lies north of Marylebone Road, and between Lisson Grove and Upper Baker Street. The Marylebone Road frontage is now occupied by a magnificent hotel, 203 feet long and 315 feet deep, which has a covered courtyard in front. Behind this is the station, measuring 1,000 feet by 155 feet, a huge goods warehouse which covers an acre and a half, and the other buildings of a great terminus.

But London was not the only place where buildings were pulled down wholesale to make room for the iron road. Leicester and Nottingham suffered vase clearances, though great improvements have resulted. At Nottingham 921 houses, including twenty public houses, were pulled down. A workhouse which had 1,400 inmates, St. Stephen's Church, and a ragged school were also demolished, while a recreation ground had to be turned to practical use.

Even the strong room in the basement of a bank in Nottingham was not safe, for the railway had to tunnel through it, and the bank had to find quarters elsewhere. While tunneling at Nottingham, too, the navvies made a way into a printing office, but soon beat a hasty retreat. Part of a pawnbroker's establishment had to be taken down, to the great alarm of the neighbors, who thought that their valuables would never be seen again.

Not only had large numbers of houses to be moved, but something like 12,000,000 cubic yards of earth had to be excavated from all parts of the line, and more than 300 bridges, viaducts, and tunnels had to be constructed to make the hills low, and to raise up the level places. A cubic yard of earth weighs one ton and a quarter, and the enormous mass of at least 15,000,000 tons of earth had to be lifted in making the line.

Steam navvies were used for this purpose. The average work of a steam navvy is to excavate 600 tons in ten hours. It would therefore have taken one steam navvy something like seventy years to shift the 15,000,000 tons of earth. But an army of steam navvies made short work of it. A human navvy is reckoned to excavate eight cubic yards a day. A steam navvy, therefore, does the work of sixty men.

The Creek Nation Frauds Exposed.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Dec. 4.—In the United States court at Wagner yesterday Ellis Childers, ex-Treasurer of the Creek Nation, was convicted in the fraudulent Creek warrant case, and was brought to Muskogee and placed in jail by United States Marshal Bennett. The issuing of fraudulent warrants of the Creek Nation to the amount of $93,704 was charged against Childers and his associates. Similar charges are pending against James Eagan and Burrell Cox.

Religious Movement in Army Camps.

Evangelist Dwight L. Moody has issued a circular letter from his home at East Northfield, Mass., appealing for funds to maintain the religious movement in the army camps. It is proposed to send evangelists with the troops under orders for Cuba, and Mr. Moody says there is still a great demand for them in the camps at home.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The first Sunday of the season was windy, gusty, stormy, and dreary, and everything that was disagreeable, and consequently the usual church and afternoon Fifth Avenue parades were omitted. Here and there were people who had braved the elements, Mrs. William R. Travers, Miss Atherton Blight, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Townsend Burden, and Miss Burden were on the avenue in the early afternoon before the rain began. Richard Croker, in one of the new English, tight frock coats, a red flower in his buttonhole, and a cravat of scarlet, walked slowly up during the early afternoon toward the Democratic Club. Shortly afterward the rain began. There were a few fashionables scattered through the audience at the Metropolitan Opera House, and Delmonico's, Sherry's, and the Waldorf were the scenes of some smart little dinners.

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Mrs. Samuel Colgate gave a farewell family dinner at Sherry's last evening, at which were present the Earl of Strafford, whom she is to marry next Tuesday; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, and Mr. Andrew Smith. Mrs. Colgate wore a gown of black net over gray satin, covered with moonlight paillettes, and a large picture hat with ostrich plumes. Mrs. Kessler was also in black, with a picture hat with blue plumes, and Mrs. Sidney Smith wore sage green, with a green hat and plumes. Also dining at Sherry's were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mr. Bourke Cockran, who were together, Mrs. Fish wearing a very becoming gown of gray, with a gray toque to match; Mrs. Neilson, who has just returned from the Virginia Hot Springs; Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCreery, and Mrs. George Monroe (formerly Miss Martha Otis) of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice and Miss Remsen, and Señor Julian Hidalgo and Señor Guillermo Zeldo, the Havana bankers. Mr. Bourke Cockran, who has one of the Sherry apartments, entertained Mrs. Colgate and her party and Mr. and Mrs. Fish after dinner.

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At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, 6 East Forty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon Henry Graef Trevor, Jr., aged three months, was duly received into the Church militant. Mrs. Trevor was Miss Margaret H. Schieffelin, and at the christening there assembled the members of the large Schieffelin family connection, including the infant's great-grandmother, Mrs. Delaplaine; Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, and his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin; Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, and Miss Constance Schieffelin.

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Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell has leased the house owned by Mr. and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, 40 East Twenty-ninth Street, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer will go South very shortly, not to return until Spring. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Van Rensselaer are not abroad, as has been stated, but have taken an apartment in the Hanover for the Winter.

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To-morrow will bring the annual dinner of the St. Nicholas Society at Delmonico's, which will be unusually elaborate this year. At this dinner the long-stemmed pipes with the Dutchman bowl heads, specially made for the society, and which bring so much joy to the children of so many households, are given out. Among the speakers will be Dr. Depew and the Rev. Dr. Huntington.

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This morning the day will begin with the first musical cocktail of the season—the Bagby musicale at the Waldorf-Astoria. This initial musicale is always a social event, and all the boxes and seats will be filled. Among those who will be present are Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Miss Louise McAllister, Mrs. Frederick Pierson, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Miss Carola de Forest, Miss May Callender, Mrs. George R. De Forest, Mrs. George R. Blanchard, Mrs. Louis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Mrs. Van Ness, Mrs. Calvin Brice, Miss Brice, Mrs. George Gould, and many others. As already announced elsewhere, Mme. Nordica will sing and the Kaltenborn quartet will play.

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The junior cotillion at Sherry's to-night will be a very smart dance, and at it will appear many of the débutantes of the season. It will be the first occasion upon which society will assemble in the new ballroom. The favors will be pretty, and Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead, with Miss Caroline Sands. The evening at the opera will be also very brilliant, and society will be out in force, many of the mammas with young daughters afterward going to the junior cotillion.

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The morning will also see the second meeting of the Skating Club at the St. Nicholas Rink. These meetings occur comparatively early, leaving ample time for luncheon and the social duties of the day. Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Sloane, and Miss Fair are the leading spirits at the club.

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To-morrow the long talked of wedding of Mrs. Samuel Colgate to the Earl of Strafford will take place. As announced in another part of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday the decision as to the date was only reached at a late hour Saturday. However, it had been announced in this column that it would be no later than Wednesday, and there was some talk of to-day last week. Bishop Potter, of course, performs the ceremony. This is rather a hard blow for Wappingers Falls and the little country church of Zion of which a son of ex-Secretary Evarts is rector. Only Mrs. Colgate's relatives will be asked to the ceremony. Her mother, who has been stopping at the Hotel Marlborough; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith and Mr. Andrew Smith are those expected to be the wedding guests at Mrs. Alfred Kessler's. Mrs. Colgate's sister, where the ceremony is to take place. The present from the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, Victoria, will be the customary India shawl and autograph letter, possessions which are treasured in every British household as precious heirlooms.

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Mrs. Astor is taking unwonted interest in society this Winter. She is giving any number of dinners, and she will also give a ball on Jan. 9, which will be on quite a large scale and her list will include many of the old set, as well as the flower of the new. A dance at Mrs. Astor's means everything to New York society. Both doors to houses will be thrown open and a cotillion danced after supper. As was stated yesterday, Mrs. Astor has also consented to receive at the first assembly ball on Dec. 15. Her State dinners will begin the week before Christmas.

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The first of the fortnightly dances which have been arranged by Mrs. Louis Livingston Delafield will take place to-morrow evening at Sherry's. These dances have a number of very fashionable patronesses. In the afternoon a luncheon will be given at Delmonico's by Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac of No. 60 West Seventy-first Street in honor of her debutante daughter, Miss Eleanor Dupignac. The decorations will be American Beauty roses. Mrs. Horace Maxwell of No. 7 East Seventy-fourth Street will give a tea to introduce her daughter, Miss Maxwell, and there will be several large dinners.

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This week will also take place the farewell bachelor dinner given by Mr. John R. Livermore to his best man and ushers. The guests will include Mr. Henry O. Havemeyer, Jr., Henry Payne Whitney, Roger Winthrop, Milton Barger of this city, and Amos Lawrence of Boston.

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The Hon. Michael Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, who was Miss Belle Wilson, have gone to Cannes for a few weeks before settling in Paris for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana have sailed for New York after a short trip abroad. Mrs. George Parrish, Mrs. Edward King, and Miss King are at Cannes. M. Carolus Duran will arrive in New York in January and remain here until May, and M. Boutet de Monvel has already sailed for this country.

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The famous Philadelphia Assemblies, to which New York society goes frequently, almost en masse, will take place on Friday, Jan. 6, and Friday, Feb. 10. The patronesses who will receive are Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. de Grasse Fox, Mrs. James Logan Fisher, Mrs. S. Pemberton Hutchinson, and Mrs. Frances Edward Bond. These dances are experiences not to be forgotten. The sight of the old Academy of Music, and the quaint Philadelphia customs, the rows of débutantes sitting on the steps, the terrapin, and the magnums of champagne are not among the least of these.

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One of the entertainments of the week in Philadelphia, according to a correspondent, was a small but very handsome luncheon given at the Bellevue on Thursday in honor of Mr. Perry Tiffany of this city. The host and hostess were Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and Miss Minnie Fell. The decorations were choice roses, and Mr. Perry Tiffany was the guest of the Drexels at the opera on the previous evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bourne are the happy parents of a little daughter, who made her début into the world four days ago. Mrs. Bourne was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin. Mr. and Mrs. Bourne will reside this Winter at the Chapin residence, 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, where they were married last year. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have gone to Tampa, Fla., for the Winter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James S. Boardman.

James S. Boardman, for many years a merchant in this city, died at the Sturtevant House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, early last evening, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was born in Albany, this State, Jan. 12, 1812, and when about sixteen years of age, came to this city and entered the employ of a hardware firm. He remained here nearly fifteen years, when he removed to Richmond, Va., and engaged in the same business. Returning to New York in 1850, he aided in organizing the firm of Osborne, Boardman & Townsend, which subsequently for many years conducted a business as importers and dealers in jewelry, bronzes, fancy goods, &c., at the corner of Broadway and Spring Street. Mr. Boardman continued an active member of the firm for fifteen years, when he retired with a comfortable fortune. Of late years he had resided in this city and in Florida during the Winter months, and passed the Summer at various resorts in the Northern and Eastern States.

James G. Lindsley.

Ex-Congressman James G. Lindsley, Superintendent of the Newark Lime and Cement Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at his home in Kingston, N. Y., in his eightieth year. Mr. Lindsley represented the Seventeenth New York District, consisting of Ulster, Greene, and Delaware Counties in the Forty-ninth Congress. He was President of the old Village of Rondout when it and Kingston were merged into the City of Kingston in 1872. He was the first Mayor of the new city, and served several terms afterward. Mr. Lindsley was a well-known geologist, having lectured at several of the largest colleges in the country.

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MRS. MOORE WON'T CONFESS

Benjamin H. Hill Says She Will Not Turn State's Evidence.

HE HOPES TO SET HER FREE

If He Does, She Will Return to Her Mother in Atlanta, Ga., and Sue for Divorce.

Benjamin H. Hill of Atlanta, Ga., who came to this city to represent Mrs. Fayne Moore, indicted with her husband, William A. E. Moore, on charges of robbery and blackmail; said yesterday at the Imperial Hotel that the published report stating that Mrs. Moore would turn State's evidence was absolutely without foundation.

"This report," said Mr. Hill, "is to the effect that Mrs. Moore will take the stand to-morrow morning and admit that the alleged robbery of Mahon was a conspiracy, and that it was conceived by her husband. She will do nothing of the kind, and she has never intimated such a thing. I do not believe that she will ever go on the stand, but if she does she will tell the truth, no matter what the truth is.

"I was surprised to see the District Attorney's office take any steps regarding the report that the Moores had stolen silver from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. To me it looks like wholesale persecution to order an indictment by the Grand Jury on such a report, and especially when the hotel people have been satisfied that the silver found in the Moores' trunk was not taken from the hotel by them. It looks to me as if the prosecution can see that the present case aginst the Moores is falling through, owing to the very uncertain and contradictory evidence given by Martin Mahon on the witness stand, and wants to get hold of something that will keep them in prison.

"Mr. and Mrs. Moore lived at the Waldorf-Astoria about one month before moving to the Grenoble. After they had been at the Grenoble a few days one of the clerks of the Waldorf-Astoria sent Mrs. Moore a bouquet of roses and a vase, with a note saying that she was to keep the vase. It had the Waldorf-Astoria stamp on it; and I suppose Mrs. Moore believed that the clerk knew what he was doing when he sent it. It is unfair on the part of the District Attorney's office to make public such a statement, as it cannot but help to influence the jurymen, who are allowed to separate and read the papers. If this case were being tried in Georgia the defense could appeal for dismissal, and get it on such grounds.

"If Moore is convicted on the present charge a strong appeal will be made to the District Attorney to withdraw the charges against Mrs. Moore. If he is acquitted I believe that no effort will be made to try her. I want to get her free as soon as possible, and take her home to her mother."

Mrs. Moore has told her several lawyers that her only wish is to go back to her home in Atlanta, and that as soon as she does she will sue her husband for divorce. This is said to be the wish of her guardian, Chief Justice Simmons of Georgia. Since their meeting, which occurred about two years ago at a ball given in Dublin, Ireland, by the Lord Mayor, her life has been a wild one, and it has terminated in such a way as to make her long for the seclusion of home life. She told Mr. Hill on Saturday that she was suffering intensely from her life in the Tombs. "I have been charged with being brazen and bold in my conduct in court," she said, "and certain papers have remarked that I was too cold-blooded to cry when the testimony relating to my character was given. The fact was I was too mortified and chagrined to cry, and I heard so many lies told and saw so much curiosity on the part of the people that I was dumfounded."

Mrs. Moore spent a long, tiresome Sunday yesterday within the gray walls of the old Tombs. She had no visitors, as even lawyers are excluded from the Tombs on the Sabbath. She spent the day moping about in a good-sized cell, for she has not had the liberty that certain journals claim she enjoys. Her only companions were the newspapers, and her only conversant the matron. She is penniless, although her jewels are valuable.

When the case is called this morning the first witness will be Capt McCluskey, Chief of the Detective Bureau, to whom, it is stated, Moore partly confessed that he had robbed and assaulted Mahon after he had been arrested. After that Moore will take the stand in his own defense. It was reported yesterday that an extra force of officers would be detailed to Recorder Goff's court to assist in handling the crowds that attempt to gain entrance.

STRUCK BY TRAIN IN DARKNESS.

Colored Woman and Child Lost on New York Central Tracks.

Mrs. Charlotte Rose, colored, of 224 West Twenty-eighth Street, accompanied by her daughter Bertha, eight years old, visited Saturday night some friends who live on the line of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, at West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street. She remained until near midnight. After leaving her friends she evidently became bewildered, and instead of taking the south track toward home she walked north with her little girl.

The railway track at this point lies close to the Hudson River. On both sides of the tracks were high banks of snow, and between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Inwood, a distance of three miles, there runs a bluff 150 feet high. Mrs. Rose and her little girl coiled along the track until One Hundred and Seventieth Street was reached, about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. They made an attempt to climb the bluff at this point, but were baffled by the darkness and the ice and snow. They were obliged to return to the tracks. Just then the whistle of an approaching train was heard. It was a north-bound train, which came rushing along through the night. Mrs. Rose and her daughter stepped to one side to allow the train to pass, but took the wrong side, and the next moment the train was upon them.

The side of the engine struck Mrs. Rose, who was hurled insensible into a snowbank. The girl escaped injury, and set up a wild cry for help. Policeman Lennon of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station heard the child's cries, and went to the rescue. He scrambled down the rocky bluff at the risk of his life, and managed to reach the spot where the child was moaning over her mother. The policeman calmed the child, and started back for assistance. A call at the nearest telephone station brought an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Surgeon Goeltz, with the policeman and the ambulance driver, brought Mrs. Rose to the top of the bluff, where it was found that three of her left ribs and her collarbone were broken. She also suffered internal injuries. She was taken to the hospital, where she was said to have a chance for life. The little girl was taken home by Policeman Lennon.

Artists' Excursion to Pittsburg.

It is proposed to have a New York Artist Day at the International Exhibition now in progress at the Carnegie Galleries, Pittsburg, Penn. The Pennsylvania Railroad has offered to place a special Pullman car at the disposal of New York artists, with a round-trip rate of $16.50, one-half the usual fare, and next week is suggested as a good time for the excursion. William Macbeth has offered to open a bureau of registration at his gallery, 237 Fifth Avenue, where New York artists who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity can leave their names.

Church Cornerstone Laid in Brooklyn.

The cornerstone of the new Christ English Evangelical Lutheran Church, on Lafayette Avenue, near Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of several hundred people, by the Rev. H. Knabenschuh, pastor of the church. Despite the weather, the congregation attended and remained in the downfall of rain until the exercises were completed. "The Churches' One Foundation" was sung by the congregation. This was followed by another hymn, and then former Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, through whose generosity the church is being erected, was among those who delivered addresses. The structure will cost about $30,000.

A Doctor Found Dead in Bed.

Dr. L. L. Metzger, thirty-five years old, who had an office at 680 Humboldt Street, Williamsburg, was found dead in bed yesterday by the housekeeper. He had not been feeling well for several days, and when the housekeeper went to his room yesterday to give him medicine she found that he had expired. An autopsy, performed by Dr. A. C. Henderson, showed that death was due to kidney trouble.

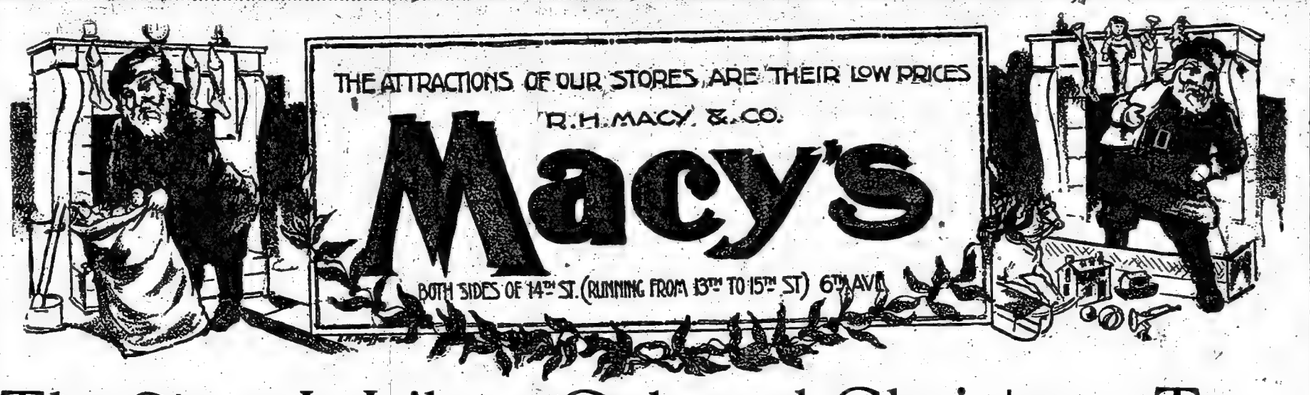

The Store Is Like a Colossal Christmas Tree.

Every aisle is radiant with hundreds of tokens and emblems of the festival season. Fixtures and counters are decked with the brilliant regalia of holiday merchandise. The displays appeal to your sentiment and thrift. You are invited to come and enjoy all the beauty and novelty. Remember, a visit implies no obligation on your part to buy. Go sight-seeing through both our buildings. The freedom of the Macy stores is yours, and you'll not be urged or importuned to spend money. However, prices are so persuasive that it's difficult to resist them.

Toys, Dolls and Other Christmas Presents Galore.

1ST AND 3D FLOORS OF MAIN BUILDING.

Our buyers invaded the Toy and Doll centers of Germany, France and Austria. The vast collection they secured out-sized the capacity of the third floor. The overflow is on first floor. Unless you visit both, you'll only see a fraction of our Christmas preparations. Each is a fairy realm for the little folks. Their delight is contagious—diffusive. Enough Toys and Dolls to supply ten hundred thousand nurseries.

Juvenile Books.

Melodies of Mother Goose loom up in red, yellow, green and black. In many twilights to come, as in many twilights past, mothers will hold their children spell-bound with the pathetic stories of Little Betty Pringle, Jack and Jill, Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son, and the legends of Bo-Peep and the Little Crooked Man. No Greek disbelieves the marvelous history of Agamemnon or Achilles, nor does any normal baby doubt the adventures of Jacky Horner and the Cow that Jumped Over the Moon. The child-mind accepts each as literary and lyrical art. A brilliant jumble of rhymes and jingles, fairy tales, stories of war, travel and adventure—firmly bound, pictorially embellished and low priced.

Gollywog at the Seaside $1.19
Further Doings of Three Bold Babies $1.08
Adventures of Two Dutch Dolls 66c
Zig Zag Fables, 81c
Red Riding Hood's Picture Book 88c
The New Mother Goose in Picture $1.08
Mother Goose Rhymes Set to Music, $1.02
The Littlest One, by Maud Humphrey, $1.21
Old Youngsters, by Maud Humphrey, 74c
Baby Folk, by Maud Humphrey, 74c
Favorite Fairy Tales, 46c
Bilberry Boys and Girls—Swett, 78c
Pauline Wyman—Sophie May, 88c
Among the Lindens—Raymond, 96c
An Independent Daughter—Amy Blanchard, 88c
The Young Puritans in King Philip's War—Mary P. Smith, 88c
Margaret Monfort—Laura Richards, 88c
The Story of the Big Front Door—Mary Wright, 91c
Irvington Stones—Mary Mapes Dodge, 81c
A New Book of the Faries—Beatrice Harraden, 91c
Elsie on the Hudson—Martha Finley, 54c
Twixt You and Me—Grace Le Baron, 98c

Church Books.

Oxford Edition of Teachers' Bibles, tastefully bound in fine leather, divinity circuit edges, $4.69, $2.49, $1.49, $1.19
Special in Teachers' Bibles, substantially bound in fine leather, fully illustrated, containing maps, concordance and all necessary worker's helps, at 69c
Episcopal Prayer Books and Hymnals, combination sets, $3.57, $2.82, $1.81, $1.69
Roman Catholic Prayer Books, $2.16, $1.21, 81c., 74c., 49c
Testaments. 57c., 38c., 22c
Imitation of Christ, 72c., 54c

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Musical Instruments.

The influence of music is ennobling. That's why these instruments are humanizers and civilizers.

The Straus Piano is a success—its price is a boon to thousands. Before its advent the demand for a beautiful and perfect Piano at moderate cost was ignored.

Sympathetic retailing comprehended the need and proceeded to supply it.

Straus Pianos of Mahogany, Walnut, and Rosewood. We guarantee excellent workmanship and best material in our pianos; they are 7 1-3 octaves, Boston full board, full swing music desk, nickel plated continuous hinges, handsomely carved panels and trusses, three unisons, overstrung bars, practice pedal, French grand action and an extra fine grade of hammer. We guarantee these instruments for 5 years and keep them in tune for one year. Our price $123.68

The Straus Piano in same woods, but more elegantly finished and finer works, at $148.68
Mandolins, $3.99, $3.54 and $1.49
Guitars, $4.61, $3.67 and $2.74
Banjos, $6.44, $4.57 and $3.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

The "Nodark" Camera.

A developing Camera. Clean, complete, convenient. All objections and annoyances removed from amateur photography. No dark room, no muss. Charged to take twenty-six positive pictures, developed and finished at the time and place of taking. The only developing camera on the market. The greatest novelty in photography in twenty years. Sold exclusively by us. $4.98

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Diamonds.

Diamond bargains. A large purchase just consummated gives you choice of many beautiful Brooches, Pendants, Rings and Ear Screws, ranging from a few dollars up as high as you care to go. All are exceptional, unprecedented values.

Rose Cut Diamond Cluster Rings, with centres of all colors, large size, $9.38
Men's Diamond Studs, extra large size, finely cut brilliants, $18.49
Solitaire Diamond Rings, fine brilliants in plain settings, $22.49

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

For the Men

Night Robes, Bath Robes. There you are! Two easy ways of solving the Christmas-present puzzle. Either will inspire intense gratification. We save money for the donor and supply elegance for the recipient. Has any store ever offered greater values than these? Read, then come and see.

Men's Bath Robes, made of Terry Cloth, large assortment plain colors and fancy effects, $4.21, $3.91 and $3.31
Men's Bath Robes, made of all-wool California Blankets, light, medium and dark colors, very neat designs, $8.44 and $5.94
Men's Night Robes, genuine novelties, made of China silk and best French sateen, light blue, salmon, pink, cerise and white, collar, cuffs and bosom trimmed with embroidered pique, honeycomb, Madras and embroidered silk, sizes 15 to 19; these garments are very artistic and very great values at 94c., $1.24, $1.41, $1.72, and so on by small rises up to $4.43

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Shoes and Slippers.

You may buy Shoes and Slippers of equal grace and goodness at scores of stores. We recite no claims to the contrary. But quality for quality and style for style our prices range materially lower than anywhere else in town. The character of our Footwear—its excellence and serviceableness—is beyond criticism.

Women's fine Kidskin Button Shoes, hand sewed soles, medium round toes, straight patent leather tips; worth $3.50, our price, $2.49
Men's black and Chocolate Goatskin Slippers, lined with kid or chamois, patent leather and kid trimmings, $1.49
Men's black and colored Kidskin Romeo Slippers, lined with softest kid; flexible, comfortable, $1.69

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Smoking Jackets.

This department has just been enhanced by the arrival of many handsome imported garments. They are made of Brocatelle, Velour, Matelasse, swell Scotch Cheviot Plaids and other rich fabrics. Of course, you'll find our prices about a third less than others ask.

Smoking Jackets, made of fine tricot, quilted lining, full satin facings, satin bound, satin cuffs and pockets, silk frogs, all colors, $4.49
Tuxedo House Coats, the very latest novelty, made of all wool fancy black velour finished cloth, with reversible collar and cuffs and satin finished all around edge of coat, pockets, collar and cuffs, silk frogs, $6.24
Imported Smoking Jackets, made of fine Kersey cloth, lined with fine Farmer's satin, satin edging on cuffs, collar, pockets and entire edge of coat; silk frogs, $8.99

(IN ANNEX)

Mackintoshes.

They are here—for men and women. Both kinds were selected with care and skill. Came direct from a maker who was keen and anxious for an order. His eagerness lessened prices. These garments are shapely and stylish. Not the clumsy, bulky, graceless affairs that the word "mackintosh" usually suggests. Ours are dressy—impenetrable, as well. Shed rain, turn rain, defy rain.

Women's Mackintoshes of wool cashmere, double texture, plaid lining, velvet collar, one cape, very full and and double breasted, at $3.99
Women's Mackintoshes, of wool cashmere, double texture, silk lining, two capes, velvet collar, $5.49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Men's Mackintoshes, of all wool tan covert cloth, double breasted, silk velvet collar, all seams strapped, sewed and cemented, would be good value at $6.00. $3.98
Men's Mackintoshes, of English Melton cloth, double breasted, silk velvet collar, best make and finish, $12.59

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Women's Outerwear.

Every garment shows the skill and finish, the accurate workmanship, the fit and style that only expert tailors can produce. Customers tell us that similar Suits and Skirts and Capes and Coats offered by many other houses are sold at much higher prices than we ask.

The goods we offer to-day are nobby and fashionable, and remarkable cheapness is manifest.

Women's English kersey cloth Jackets, in black, with box front effects, strapped seams; with bows of stitching around entire coat and taffeta silk lined throughout; they were $9.99, now $5.98
Women's tailor-made Jackets, of imported melton cloth in the new six button box style, seams double stitched and lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk, colors blue and black; were $14.99, now $9.99
Women's Capes, of fine quality black Venetian Cloth, full sweep, 30 inches long, with double box plaited back, with top collar and front edges of black marten and lined with heavy quality satin; were $16.49, now at $12.49
Women's Ulsters, latest style flounce, with double breasted shield front, high rolling collar, finished with lap seams and made of English double faced cheviots, were $22.49, now at $18.74
Women's tailor made Suits in fly front and fitted styles, of cheviot and Oxford materials, a majority with coat and skirt lined throughout with colored taffeta, others with coat silk-lined and skirt percaline lined, worth $19.50, our price, $13.97
Women's Dress Skirts, of wide-wale cheviot, in new style panel effect, also of cheviot serge in flounce style, with five rows of braid around flounce and three rows finishing same, percaline lined, $7.16

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Muslin Underwear.

No worthier garments were ever offered. Good materials, fine workmanship, careful finishing, exquisite trimmings. Don't come here for the mean, trashy stuff that floods the market. Poor Under-muslins can't sustain the well-known Macy guarantee. Be you a modest Maud Muller or a sumptuous Mme. Recamier you may choose from our stock and save money. These are all hand-made, imported direct through our Paris office.

Women's Nainsook Night Gowns, with hand-made tucks, trimmed with Pointe de Paris or Valenciennes lace, $2.79. Women's Nainsook Night Gowns, cut square, with fine tucks and insertions, wide collar, $7.99
Women's Nainsook Chemise, with embroidered insertions, feather stitching, beading with ribbon, $1.99. Women's Nainsook Chemise, shirred front, with fine tucks, lace insertions and ribbon, $5.99
Women's Nainsook Drawers, with wide ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and edge, with embroidered and lace insertion above, $2.24. Women's Nainsook Drawers, with umbrella ruffle, trimmed with hand-embroidered insertion and fine torchon edge, $5.49
Women's Nainsook Corset Covers, low neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, beading with ribbon, $1.49. Women's Nainsook Corset Covers, low neck, trimmed with embroidered insertions, tucks and fine torchon edge, $3.49
Women's Lawn Walking Skirts, with fine tucks, two lace insertions and ruffle, $5.99. Women's Lawn Walking Skirts with lace insertions, feather stitching and lace ruffles, $8.99

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Ribbons.

The shine and shimmer of Ribbons charm all who pass their counters. Look at them all a-row. The display is opulent. Such colors! Bright, soft, clear, strong, prismy, mellowy. Ribbons for dresses; for decorations—they flutter a welcome to all.

All Silk, Satin and Gros-Grain Ribbon, in Cardinal, Pink, Light Blue, Orange and Nile, 7-8 inch wide. All silk Gros-Grain, Satin and Moire crown edge, in all the bright shades suitable for fancy work, one inch wide. All silk Moire Taffeta Ribbon, fancy shades, one and a quarter inches wide, all at 4c., 5c. and 6c.
All Silk, Satin and Gros-Grain Ribbon, suitable for fancy work, cushions, &c; colors White, Cream, Pink, Light Blue, Cardinal, Navy, Brown and Olive; 4½ inches wide; sold elsewhere at 29c. the yard, 22c.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Pictures.

One of the present, immediate, supreme needs of many homes is—Pictures. Not tawry, floridly ornate, awe-creating, grotesque daubs, but artistic pictures of delicate fancies that please the eye and exalt the mind. Our display makes that part of the store look like an Academy of Fine Arts. And your appreciation is not diminished because the Pictures are treated as merchandise and sold at low prices.

Platinotypes, popular subjects, mounted in two-inch gray oak frames, very artistic, 20x24 inches, $1.69
Pastel Landscapes, ¾ inch plain gilt frames, Florentine corners, 14x27 inches, $2.98
Photo Life Studies, hand colored, green mount, 2½ inch lacquered gilt frames, 25x29 inches, $4.69
Pastel Fruits, suitable for dining rooms, four inch quartered oak frames, also in four inch maple frames, with fancy brass ornaments, 27x36 inches, $9.98
Water colors, by Mulholland, landscape and marine subjects; two inch lacquer and gold frames, 21x33 inches, $19.98
Pastel Landscapes by Brewerton; very choice, handsomely framed in five inch lacquer and gold, 33x44 inches, $41.49

Upholstery.

We organized this department to win. It has won. Took capital, experience, energy, skill and artistic discrimination to develop this part of the business. If you need Portieres, Draperies and related decorations to embellish a room, a suite of rooms, or an entire house, come here---we have everything, and, best of all, prices are scrupulously kept at the popular notch.

Beautiful Japanese Lambrequins, embroidered with tinsel, finished with knotted fringe; our price only $3.98
Printed Satin Mantel Lambrequins, very fine quality, heavily fringed, worth $11.00; our price $7.18
Hand painted Tapestry Wall Panels, exceedingly artistic, large variety at $9.74 and $3.98
Reversible Frou Frou Table Covers, heavy, full fringe, exquisite designs and colorings, $10.63, $8.13 and $5.49
Extra heavy French Jute Velour Table Covers, figured centres, prices regulated by size, $14.69 down to $2.48
Sofa Pillows—a profusion of them—novelty and richness, elegance and economy; hand painted, Turkish embroidered, Oriental effects—ruffled and beribboned—as high as $22.74; low as $4.98

Sketches and estimates of cost submitted for cosey corners and all kinds of interior drapery work.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Furniture.

Explore our Furniture floors. You'll discover much of artistic, practical, and economic interest. A veritable mint of values that will make you marvel. The elegancies and pricings are irresistible arguments for you to buy now. Pass our doors and you pass a privilege to save money. Indicative items—a mere iota of the infinite variety.

Gilt Reception Chairs, beautiful twisted post and legs, seats upholstered in remnants of high grade damask, $5.99
Solid Mahogany Tea Tables in fifteen designs, inlaid mahogany top, ranging in price from $7.56 to $16.99
Vernis-Martin circle pedestal Cabinets, glass shelves, beautifully decorated and brass trimmed, real value $32.00, now $24.99
Parlor Cabinets, of solid mahogany, beautifully inlaid with French plate mirror back and glass shelves, $27.49
Ladies' Desks, of handsome quarter-sawed oak, in golden finish, and ranging in price from $7.49 to $39.99

(IN ANNEX.)

Umbrellas.

Have you seen our assortment of Umbrellas for men and women? Canopies of best materials. Every kind of handle—jade, tortoise, shell, ivory, horn, pearl, gold, silver, snakeskin, enamel, Dresden, boxwood, furze, bamboo, agate, crystal, Arabian vine, Congo, thistle. That's enough to mention—but there are others. All at prices that can't be matched round.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Handkerchiefs.

Fair methods—Macy methods—in Handkerchief selling. They came like a surging tide straight from our Belfast factory to our New York counters. Linen Handkerchiefs hold a charm for most women—so sheer, so dainty, so pat for presents. Scores of pretty styles—hemstitched, embroidered, revered, lace-edged, initialed, scalloped, and others, and others, and others. NOW is the time to buy for THEN.

Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, special values at 10c., 12c., 14c., 18c., 24c. up to 18c
Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered initials, special values at 8c., 12c., 15c. and 24c
Women's Swiss embroidered, hemstitched, scalloped edged Handkerchiefs, special values at 8c., 12c., 14c., 19c. and 24c
Women's all linen embroidered, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, special values at 16c., 19c., 24c., 39c., 46c. and 59c
Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, trimmed with dainty Valenciennes lace, special values at 11c., 19c., 24c., 46c. and 66c
Women's Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, half dozen in a box, special values at $1.49, $1.21 and 96c
Children's Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes; three in a box, for 18c., and six in a box, special values, at 74c., 46c. and 32c
Men's all linen, hemstitched Handkerchiefs; remember PURE LINEN; special values at 14c., 18c., 24c., 29c, up to 94c
Men's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initials, special values at 17c., 22c., 24c. up to 44c
Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs; hemstitched, special values, 19c. to 99c. with initials embroidered, 24c. to 64c

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Rudolstadt Art Pottery.

"The Peer of Royal Worcester at half the price."

We place the artistic production of this world-famous pottery directly before the public without any middleman's profit, thus giving our customers far greater value than it is possible to obtain elsewhere.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Decorated Toilet Sets.

Below market value we have just secured a line of manufacturers' sample Toilet Sets, forty distinct styles, including some very rich body colors, border patterns and floral studies.

They are appropriate for presents and we offer them very low.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Amateur Decorating.

An extraordinarily fine line of Fancy White China at much lower prices than elsewhere.

China bought of us fired free of charge.

Quadruple Platedware.

There is a new pattern, a richly embossed daisy design, the die work upon which is the best shown for a long time. It is by one of the best Meriden makers, which insures its quality. We have the exclusive sale of these goods in the city. They are much more serviceable than the cheaply made sterling goods.

Hair Brushes, each $1.66
Soap Boxes, " 1.33
Misses' Brushes, " 1.66
Jewel Cases, " 2.27
Mirrors, " 2.13
Military Brushes, " 1.59
Puff Boxes " 2.81
Combs, " 48c
Velvet Brushes " 1.07
Cloth Brushes, " 1.59
Whisk Brooms, " 69c
Bonnet Brushes, " 1.21
Hat Brushes, " 1.07

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Clock and Bronze Department.

In our Clock and Bronze Department we have many high grade pieces, comprising Onyx Clock Sets, Marble and Onyx Clocks and Pedestals, and Bronze and Onyx Cabinets, which under our rule of not carrying goods from season to season "are booked to go," and have been marked at less than half their regular value. Also the following special values:

Cuckoo Clocks, French carved wood, perfect timekeepers, sold by regular jewellers at $7.50, for $4.67
China Mantel Clocks, large size, handsomely decorated in quaint blue designs, fancy dial, run 8 days, strike half hour, were sold in the beginning of the season for $7.49, now $3.19

Italian Marble Statuary.

We are making a special display of Italian Marble Statuary, principally Busts, this season's importations. They are marked one-third less than last year's prices.

(2D FLOOR, MAIN BUILD.)

The Carpets.

Everybody should learn our Carpet resources. There's profit in knowing them. Knowledge of our facilities will save you time and money. Our aim has been to excel. We've succeeded grandly. That's the opinion of unbiased judges. We make buying elsewhere costly for you. How? By maintaining the Macy maxim of always underselling competition. Spare a few minutes and look at these:—

All wool best extra super Ingrain Carpets, full yard wide, selected styles, should be 75c.; our price, 59c.
Smith Co.'s choice Axminster Carpets, handsome patterns and rich colorings, sold elsewhere at $1.25; our price, 79c.
Body Brussels Carpets, products of best mills, effective styles for halls and stairs, borders to match, really worth $1.20; our price, 94c.
Highest quality Linoleums, made for hard wear, usually sold at $1.00 a square yard; our price, 81c.

(IN ANNEX.)

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

REPUBLIC OR EMPIRE?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There have appeared in the history of every nation, from the earliest times to the present, certain great crises upon which the rise or fall of that nation has hinged.

Our own Nation has been no exception. After a century and a half of progress and development as colonies of Great Britain came the first crisis, based upon the claim that taxation without representation was unjust, and extending from the meeting of the Stamp Act Congress, in New York, in October, 1765, to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. Then immediately came the second crisis, what should be done with our new found independence? In 1781 we adopted the Articles of Confederation, a mere temporary expedient, and so considered by the leading men of the day—by none more so than by their very author, John Dickinson, the "Farmer of Pennsylvania." The various discussions and meetings held throughout the country on the subject of a stronger Government finally ended by the meeting of the Federal Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia on the second Monday of May, 1787, and the framing of our present Constitution, under which George Washington was inaugurated as our first President, Aug. 30, 1788, and we commenced our existence as a Nation.

In less than a quarter of a century we had to face the third crisis, culminating in the war of 1812 and the treaty of Ghent, by which we asserted our rights to our just share of the world's commerce without let or hindrance upon the part of England or any other nation.

The election of Abraham Lincoln brought us face to face with the fourth great crisis—the question of slavery and the secession of the Southern States, the first settled by the genius of Lincoln in his emancipation proclamation in January, 1863, and the second by Grant at Appomattox, in April, 1865.

Now we are just facing the fifth and what promises to be the most momentous crisis in our entire history as a Nation.

The late war with Spain has ended with very substantial additions to our National domain, a result that was inevitable, as I clearly showed in my letter of Nov. 11. But, may I ask, Sir, will we stop there; will our ambition rest satisfied with this; will we not look forward eagerly to the day when the Stars and Stripes should float over every inch of territory from the Isthmus of Darien to the Arctic Ocean?

This is no mere Utopian dream or vision. Let us ask ourselves the momentous question. Are we prepared, under our present system of government, to grapple successfully with the many problems that are sure to arise under such a scheme of National aggrandizement? Would it not necessarily involve the bestowal upon the General Government of far greater power than it now possesses under our present Constitution?

Could such a vast empire safely endure the necessary political upheaval every four years which attends a Presidential election? And if it did, would a single term of four years, or, at the most, one re-election, give any man, no matter what his ability might be, a chance to become more than merely acquainted in a very superficial manner, with his vast domain and its complicated necessities and requirements; the local peculiarities of each of its component parts, its vast commercial and industrial business, the support and maintenance of a great standing army and powerful navy to maintain order within his domain, and due respect from the nations of the earth, but, above all, to solve the serious race problems that are sure to arise and confront him at every step? Have we managed the Indians of the West and the negroes of the South so successfully as to warrant us in assuming new burdens and responsibilities of that character? In fact, should we not be compelled to change our Republic to an empire with a permanent head?

We Americans have a happy faculty of working ourselves into an intense state of excitement and "highly virtuous indignation" in every important election, and consigning our blessed country per the demolition bow-wows in event of this or that party being successful, yet the very next day after the election we meet and bow and smile as cordially as if nothing whatever had happened, and each goes quietly about his own business, and "God reigns supreme, and the Government at Washington still lives." But could we trust the various mixed and Latin races in our newly acquired territory to behave as philosophically? Let us reflect ere we make the irrevocable change.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Nov. 28, 1898.

REFORMS THAT ARE NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As your paper is read by all good moral citizens, and you give your readers an opportunity to express their opinions, I beg space for mine. Col. Roosevelt will soon be preparing his message to the Legislature, and Senator Platt and the legislators-elect will be framing new laws or making amendments to the charter, which are much needed, to take the administration of the city department out of the gang of "pothouse" Commissioners who now rule the city.

A law should be passed making every Commissioner in New York an elective officer, and to be elected in 1899 for three or five years, to be removed for cause by the Mayor, with the approval of the Governor. If the Commissioners were elected you would have a superior class of men. The City Chamberlain should also be elected. There should be a clause in the bill that no liquor store keeper or one interested in liquor stores should be elected. Poor men are robbed going into the liquor stores of district leaders, Aldermen, and Councilmen.

The corrupt rings of families of which Tammany is composed can never be broken while one man has the power of filling those important places with incompetent men. Not a half dozen leaders in New York would be elected in the districts they rule, and not one of those Right Honorable Commissioners would be elected, as they are unfit for the positions, and ignorant of the duties. Croker's name and friendship is their pull.

If the power of appointing Commissioners is left with the Mayor, let there be a "competitive examination," held by a non-partisan civil service board, composed of three honorable men—one Republican, one Democrat, and one labor advocate. The municipal civil service to-day is one of the greatest humbugs that ever existed in the city. Tweed's way of spending money was honest compared to the amount of money wasted on such a farce. The officials in the office may be all right, but the bosses, leaders, and the Right Honorable Commissioners will not allow them to hold certain examinations, in order to keep the family pets in office. The terms of the Aldermen and Councilmen should be only one and two years, respectively. No Commissioner should get more than $5,000 per year, and the shoemakers and brigadiers who are appointed deputies one-half that amount. Competent men can be obtained for less money.

I am positive that you will hear from 100,000 good Democrats who will support my suggestions to the Governor-elect and the Republican Party in the city. Gen. Tracy told the truth when he said that he could save many millions if he was Mayor. The working classes who support the city and pay the taxes indirectly get but very little of it. The principal part goes to pay high officials and their fathers, brothers, sons, daughters, and other relatives which they place in sinecures. Every good honest citizen would be thankful to Col. Roosevelt and his party if they use the pruning knife to the present city department. The police are taken from the positions for which they were appointed, and the streets and citizens are left to the mercy of roughs and thieves. There are about 100 detailed to the Street Cleaning Department who do nothing but sit in the different offices all over the city. They are detailed in many other departments as well, to show the leader's pull. I hope this may induce some one more competent than I am to give his ideas on the necessary changes in the city departments. REFORM DEMOCRAT.

New York, Dec. 1, 1898.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the question of police reform has come to the front and there is the possibility of a radical change in the near future, a few words by way of suggestion may be appropriate. While a single-headed Police Commission will not be a remedy for every evil, it will at least prevent many unnecessary and often unseemly discussions. It will also fix the responsibility for wrongdoing on the proper party. Would it not be wise to alter or amend the law which authorizes the courts to compel the head of the Police Department to reinstate an officer who has been tried and found guilty of some serious offense and dismissed from the force, and who, after being out for six months or a year, is reinstated and receives all his back pay and is made eligible for advancement the same as before his dismissal? This system tends to destroy the discipline of the force and is a setback to the head of the department. It is hard to see why a Judge should have any more right to reinstate a policeman than he has to reinstate a bank cashier or a clerk in a dry goods house who may have been discharged for unworthy conduct. With such a nefarious system as this, it will ever be a difficult matter to keep up a proper standard of morality in the department.

Again, a vast amount of money is annually paid out for police pensions. Why should a policeman be entitled to a pension? He receives a good salary while he is in the service, and ought at the end of twenty years to have saved sufficient to keep him through the remainder of his life, if he has been in some degree careful and prudent. This large sum might be utilized to increase the number of men on the force and perhaps shorten their hours of duty. In some precincts the number of men on duty is so small that one man has a post exending for nearly, if not fully, three-quarter of a mile. The question has often been asked as to where one would find a policeman in a case of an emergency.

One more suggestion: Any legislation affecting the Police Department ought very clearly to define the duty of the police in regard to enforcing the law. The idea prevails that a policeman has no right to worry or interfere with those who habitually violate the law unless there is a number of complaints from citizens about such violations. One of the greatest statesmen of the present century said, "Law makes it hard to do wrong and easy to do right," and the policeman, who is the representative of the law just as much as the Magistrate, should make it hard for those who disregard and defy the law.

M. R. BIRNIE.

New York, Nov. 30, 1898.

THE REAL RACE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial to-day on the "Colonizing of Cuba," THE TIMES incidentally referred to the black Republic of Liberia "as being a political, social, and industrial failure," as implying that if similar schemes were advocated they would reach the same result. I only want to say a word about Liberia, and that is this: The aim of the "black republic" was established to be a place of refuge for the American negro long before the civil war. As colored people migrated thither, they went poor and penniless. They had to become agriculturists, and it has remained so until this day. There is some truth in the homely adage, "Variety is the spice of life," and if the black republic had a "variety" of industries, even on a small scale, the republic would be on a healthier condition. This, then, leads us to inquire, How came the people in this condition, the natural resources are not developed, and have they any capital? No; the people are poor. They went there poor, hence no money with which to set the wheels of industry a-going. And the capital has not gone thither.

One of my college classmates wrote me from the "black republic" on this subject a few years ago, and said: "A concession has been lately granted to an English trading company to gather rubber within our bounds, they to pay £20,000 and a certain percentage on exports." For the development of a nation, capital and foreign civilization must be introduced. So that the real cause of the dereliction of the black Republic of Liberia is the lack of commercial and industrial interests, and nothing else. But if negro colonies be established in Cuba, would it be to "abandon the island to retrogression and ultimate sloth and commercial extinction" provided the 10,000,000 colored people, with more than $300,000,000, would go with them? Then, again, it takes time for a race or nation to develop. I don't see how the colored people of the South are an "objectionable population," when they were made a part of the Republic's population against their own will.

If our country has an "open door" for the oppressed of European emigrants, why not allow the colored race to pursue his peaceful calling in this, "the land of the free (?) and home of the brave"? All the American colored man wants is a chance and opportunity to work. Don't bar him out of places when it is a question of bread and butter. Colored men and women are admitted to nearly all the schools, colleges, and academies in the land, where he can develop his mental faculties. Colored people have access to all the various churches for the development of his spiritual nature. Why, then, are the colored boys and girls debarred from the shops, mills, foundries, and factories, and where they should be permitted to develop their industrial nature? This latter is the real race problem.

JAMES BODDY.

Troy, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1898.

THE CHAPLAIN'S WORK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your interesting paper of the 23d I read, with astonishment and pain, the trivial "charges" which the privates of the Seventy-first are going to "establish" before the commission. I fear the popularity they enjoyed while in Cuba will all be frittered away by their petty insubordination since we received them in New York. Surely this cannot be the old Seventy-first! Not to specify further, Chaplain Van De Water left a most luxurious position, as the world esteems it, to be with the regiment of his care and love. That alone marked him as a manly man. I do not know whether a Chaplain is expected to be on the line of fire, but the papers at the time abounded in notices of his bravery and devotion during the hours of battle. Now they are going to prove that he, an officer and a gentleman, was guilty of—"using a tent"! How horrible! Gentlemen and Christians honor their officers, and not the least their Chaplain. They should have insisted upon their officers being under shelter. I respect labor of head or of hands, but it is a matter of fact that, as a rule, officers would suffer more from exposure than the hardy private. Let us use our common sense in judging of the situation as it really was.

I say beforehand, unless they bring with them the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association who donated those tents "for the privates"! to declare that they would refuse one to Chaplain or officer, that their "case" will lack an essential link. I believe the Christian people who sent the tents are specially gratified that the self-sacrificing Chaplain could have enjoyed the needed rest and refreshment afforded by one of them. They have expressed their sentiments of admiration for the Chaplain by formal resolution. Finally, a Chaplain is spiritual adviser to a regiment; but in his Christian zeal he is more—he is Postmaster, for example. Did those "privates" want their mail soaking wet from almost constant tropic rains? So he takes charge of their boxes and express matter, is often hospital assistant, and in every way tries to make the "men" comfortable. Now, I ask these chronic grumblers, How could a Chaplain perform all those varied little yet important services out in the mud and storm? What do "the privates" expect? I cannot think the Seventy-first unanimous in this rough and fanatical persecution. Let us hear the story as told by "the other side," that I cannot but believe must exist. T. M. THORPE.

New York, Nov. 28, 1898.

AN OFFER IGNORED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed "U. S. A. Tack" in your issue of the 24th inst. makes the desire almost peremptory to give to the public the experience of a well-trained army officer, filled with the desire to serve his country in our late contest, that has been brought to my personal attention. Here it is, without embellishment:

The officer in question is a man under forty who resigned from the army a few years ago when our country was at peace with all the world. He is a graduate of West Point; was considered so good a tactician that he served two tours of duty at the Military Academy as instructor of tactics; had the experience of six or seven years on the plains in command of his own company of Indian scouts, engaged constantly in guerrilla warfare; was twice mentioned in General Orders for gallantry in action; understands the Spanish language thoroughly, and, besides, is an immune.

He never doubted, long before war was actually declared, that his services would be needed, and he at once offered them to the President, Vice President, Secretary of War, and Adjutant General, receiving, in turn, acknowledgments of his letters, proving that they had been received. He gave no evidence of political strength in quoting his fitness, basing his application simply on his record. He was never called. So strong was the pull for "heelers" and men of that stamp that there remained little room for absolutely trained officers—men who not only knew how to "Forward, march!" and "Shoulder arms," but who had been educated to care for the comfort of their subordinates, see that they, their real ammunition, were kept in order, to be ready for use when required.

Knowledge reached him of the elevation to Colonels of regiments of bakers and butchers in one of the cities of the Union—men who understood the alignment of loaves of bread or rows of steaks, but who had never attempted the movements of men further than to marshal them in brigades to vote the proper ticket. Another instance was brought to him of a man who had been earning $8 a week in a laundry who was made Captain of a company. He also had a political following; small, to be sure, but it was there.

We are all realizing the terrible results of this personally selfish game, and we are beginning to understand that for the aggrandizement of a mere handful of men this holocaust of our brave and loyal patriots was offered up. It was the cause of more than half the decimation that occurred in the ranks. Had President McKinley, like a wise General and true father of his people, answered such applications as did Frederick the Great, "that his camp was no place for amateur students of military science," we would have fewer tears to wipe away, fewer broken hearts to comfort. BUGLE.

New York, Nov. 27, 1898.

ANNEXATION OR PROTECTORATES?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some citizens hold that our duty toward ourselves and the islanders will be done if we do not drop them until they are firmly established; while others hold that it is a duty, and would be a profit, to revolutionize our National policy by annexing them without their consent.

The latter class urges that annexation would advantageously increase our foreign commerce. If, to shut out the competition of the rest of the world, we should include our "new possessions" within the limit of our "protective" tariff wall, and revert to the colonial methods of countries like Spain, individual citizens might make money at the expense of our wards. It would, however, naturally put us in bad odor with our wards and at odds with the rest of the world.

If we give the "open door"—a tariff for all the world and for revenue, not one expressly devised to shut out the merchandise of other nations—to the islanders, and not to ourselves, we shall be in competition with countries enjoying scientific tariffs; and to obtain a full share of the trade of the islands we must promptly put ourselves on an equal footing with England and other countries by adopting a scientific system of taxation that will provide the necessary revenue with the least possible interference with our trade; but then we would lead the world in trade in the islands, as well as elsewhere, whether our flag floated over them or not, so long as there was law and order there.

In short increase of our trade will not depend upon annexation, but on the "open door" and law and order. It seems our duty, now that we have meddled with the islanders, to insure their enjoying both in future; but this cannot be done without cost to ourselves. We must maintain a larger army and navy; we can at best hardly avoid fighting, sickness, and death. Even if we could escape the Philippines, for the great majority of the citizens of the United States one consequence of our successful war will be increased taxation without compensation.

If we decide on annexation, it would assuredly make trouble with the islanders and with foreign nations that would prolong the increased taxation; to the "protection" spawned corruption fund that is poison to the lifeblood of our Nation would be added the corruption fund; Asiatic germs would be given a fresh impetus, and at such long range would be more than ever difficult to combat; if we govern the islanders autocratically, we must tend to make our home government autocratic; if we make them citizens, power will be in unfit hands; and we shall have broken faith with our principle of "government with the consent of the governed" and our declarations that this was a war for humanity.

If we decide on protectorates, to continue only until the islanders can take care of themselves, while avoiding many of the evils we can obtain the advantages of annexation. The increased taxation of ourselves would be lessened unless with annexation we disgraced ourselves by adopting Spain's methods; we could obtain equal advantages in trade; we would escape the dangerous question of citizenship or autocracy; our military position would be stronger without oversea possessions to defend, and we would be true to ourselves.

The logical conclusion is that if we decide on temporary protectorates we would be a greater world power a hundred years hence than if we yield to the temptation of annexation. Compact, homogeneous, lightly taxed, prosperous, powerful, gallant, unselfish, high-minded, our Nation would be the most influential of all the great nations in the world's congress! Are we going to lose our heads over our success in war and, land hungry, sell our birthright for a mess of pottage?

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Morristown, N. J., Nov. 29, 1898.

STATUS OF THE VOLUNTEER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A question that is of much concern to those of our volunteer soldiers who have not yet been mustered out of the military service, is whether they can be retained as a part of an army of occupation after the termination of the war with Spain. It is almost universally believed that the enlistment of the volunteer "for two years unless sooner discharged," would authorize his retention for so much of the two years as expediency might require, whether or not the war were at an end. As a matter of fact, when a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain shall have been signed and ratified, the legal existence of the volunteer army will cease, and should it not be discharged forthwith, its members could obtain their release upon writs of habeas corpus issuing out of the United States courts. This conclusion is drawn from the following consideration:

The Constitution vests in Congress the power "to raise armies," and under this authority Congress has the exclusive right to determine when a volunteer army shall be raised and when it shall be discharged. Hence the legislation in force at the time the present volunteer army was raised is alone to be considered in deciding when the existence of that army will become illegal.

An act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war, and for other purposes," went into effect April 22, 1898, one day before the first call for volunteers was issued. Section 4 of this act provides: "That the volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of war, or while war is imminent, and shall be raised and organized only after Congress has or shall have authorized the President to raise such a force or to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States; provided that all enlistments for the Volunteer Army shall be for a term of two years, unless sooner terminated, and that all officers and men composing said army shall be discharged from the service of the United States when the purposes for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished, or on the conclusion of hostilities."

The provision for the discharge of officers and men "when the purposes for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished, or on the conclusion of hostilities," is to be interpreted consistently with that part of the section which forbids the maintenance of a volunteer army except during a war or while a war is imminent. So the section, in effect, declares that volunteers must be discharged, at all events, upon the termination of the war for which they were enlisted.

The war for which the present volunteer army was enlisted is designated in the joint resolution of Congress, approved April 20, 1898, and the act of Congress, approved April 25, 1898, by virtue of which respectively the calls for volunteers of date April 23, 1898, and May 25, 1898, were made. The joint resolution was "for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters," and authorized the President "to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect." The act of April 25 was a declaration of the existence of war "between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain," and authorized the President "to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry this act into effect." Neither act relates to war with any other power than Spain or authorizes the retention of the volunteer army after peace with Spain shall have been established.

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.

New York, Nov. 28, 1898.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Dec. 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 1 P. M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.

2099—U. S. vs. Voss & Stern.
2704—U. S. vs. Alexander Murphy & Co.
1243—U. S. vs. H. Boker & Co.
1244—U. S. vs. H. Boker & Co.
2645—Thomas Irwin & Sons vs. U. S.
2272—Bour & Bouillon vs. United States.
1145—Schuyler L. Mackie vs. United States.
1901—Schulze-Berge & Koechl vs. U. S.
1844—U. S. vs. E. Pougera & Co.
2134—Oppenheimer vs. United States.
1514—Sehlbach & Co. vs. United States.
2467—Belcher vs. U. S.
2338—U. S. vs. Van Blankensteyn.
2156—Park & Tilford vs. United States.
2538—Rosenstein Bros. vs. United States.
2541—Goldenberg Bros. & Co. vs. U. S.
2707—Sam'l Thompson's Nephew & Co. vs. United States.
2827—Hills Bros. & Co. vs. United States.
390—J. Loewenthal & Co. vs. United States.
2459—U. S. vs. H. Boker & Co.
2469—U. S. vs. Kursheedt Mfg. Co.
2227—Johnson vs. J. S. Johnson & Co.
2478—A. Murphy & Co. vs. United States.
2551—Martin Co. vs. U. S.
2586—Volkmann, Stollwerck & Co. vs. U. S.
2816—U. S. vs. Hugo Reisinger.
2815—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
2596—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. vs. U. S.
2641—Oelschlager Bros. vs. United States.
2436—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
2437—James Pedlow vs. United States.
2120—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2145—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2676—Am. Sug. Ref. Co. vs. United States.
2689—Same vs. U. S.
2688—United States vs. Morewood & Co.
2770—United States vs. Rosenstein Brothers.
2642—L. Hummel & Co. vs. United States.
2644—Hammel, Rigland-er & Co. vs. U. S.
2042—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2045—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.
2471—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2817—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2163—The Keen Sutterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2749—Fleming vs. U. S.
1849—Perrin Freres Co. vs. United States.
1906—Passavant & Co. vs. United States.
2618—The Hills Bros. Co. vs. United States.
2474—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2509—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
1974—Billweller Brothers vs. United States.
2650—Moses Gutman vs. United States.
2572—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2180—Samuel Schiff & Co. vs. United States
2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2598—Same vs. U. S.
2656—Same vs. U. S.
1273—L. Cohen & Bro. vs. United States.
2647—Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2358—Toplitz & Co. vs. United States.
2166—H. S. & B. Hillfelder & Co.
2634—Koscherak Bros. vs. United States.
85—Schulze-Berge & Koechl vs. U. S.
2617—Jas. P. Smith & Co. vs. United States
2560—U. S. vs. Naday & Fleischer.
2562—Naday & Fleischer vs. United States.
2583—O. G. Hempstead & Co. vs. United States
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
2558—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States.
2690—A. Vantine & Co. vs. United States
2740—Hensel et al. vs. United States.
2694—Sylvester Giglio vs. United States.
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
1792—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
361—J. B. Locke & Potts vs. U. S.
362—A. Harden & Co. vs. United States.
363—B. C. Robbins vs. United States.
364—Thomas Black vs. United States.
367—Story, Mapes & Co. vs. United States.
442—B. C. Robbins vs. United States.
441—W. Gribbon vs. United States.
442—H. Metier vs. U.S.
444—S. W. Richardson vs. United States.
447—Thomas Black vs. United States.
452—Dougl.s, Berry & Co. vs. United States
455—J. Fullman & Co. vs. United States.
860—John Clendenning & Co. vs. U. S.
1492—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
1493—D. Carlisle vs. U.S.
2151—Oberndorf & Frank vs. United States.
2218—Dunham, Buckley & Co. vs. U. S.
2629—R. McBratney & Davis vs. U. S.
1516—F. Meyer vs. U. S.
1353—J. B. Locke & Potts vs. U. S.
2385—B. C. Robbins vs. United States.
3135—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States
1478—United States vs. Bogle & Scott.
2139—Strauss & Co. vs. United States.
1950—Einstein, Wolf & Co. vs. United States
2389—Erlanger, Blumgart & Co. vs. U. S.
2395—A. Murphy & Co. vs. United States.
2680—L. Gandolfi & Co. vs. United States.
2550—Dana & Co. vs. U.S.
2716—U. S. vs. R. C. Hahn.
2739—U. S. vs. Stern Brothers.
2691—U. S. vs. Calhoun.
2614—Lewis & Conger vs. United States.
2769—Wing Wo Chong vs. United States.
2442—United States vs. C. A. Johnson.
1945—A. Steinhardt & Bro. vs. U. S.
2322—U. S. vs. Merck & Co.
2524—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2040—Lehn & Fink vs. United States.
2006—Lehn & Fink vs. United States.
1979—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1973—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1987—Schering & Glatz vs. United States.
1999—Same vs. same.
2051—Same vs. same.
2082—Same vs. same.
2137—Same vs. same.
2171—Same vs. same.
2036—McKesson & Robbins vs. U. S.
2037—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1998—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2061—Wells, Fargo & Co. vs. United States.
1490—A. Harden & Co. vs. United States.
1494—John Fullman & Co. vs. United States
1495—Glendenning et al. vs. U. S.
1496—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
1498—Black vs. U. S.
1499—Gribbon vs. U. S.
1500—Robbins vs. U. S.
2424—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
2430—Same vs. same.
2381—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. U. S.
2642—Slazenger & Sons vs. United States.
2730—Same vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Ceriw vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
2—Capps vs. Lyon.
3—Emerald vs. Hiddenite Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
4—In re Maclay.
5—Hartman vs. Hartman.
6—Ricketts vs. Seall.
7—Hardy vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
8—Kinken vs. U. S. Trust Co.
9—Parker vs. Mairs.
10—Smith vs. Smith.
11—Storck vs. Zelleweger.
12—In re McGibbon.
13—In re Cedarhurst Stable Co.
14—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
15—In re Gillespie.
16—Brady vs. Rothschild
17—McLaughlin vs. McLaughlin.
18—Hoffmann vs. Jacobs.
19—Mendel vs. same.
20—Kaufman vs. Hartling.
21—Pulitzer vs. Nat. Life Association.
22—In re O'Connell.
23—People, &c., vs. Am. Steam Boiler Ins. Co.
24—Fitzgerald vs. Commissioners of Taxes.
25—Howell vs. Jayne.
26—De Goode vs. Sexton.
27—Theiss vs. Travelers' Ins. Co. of H., Conn.
28—Adler vs. Felocco.
29—Hoffman vs. Scharsmith.
30—Produce Exch. Trust Co. vs. Quintard.
31—Robins vs. Robins.
32—Stauberg vs. Morrison.
33—Hover vs. Hover.
34—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.
35—Talks vs. Goldblatt.
36—Grenner vs. Grenner.
37—Blair vs. Fuller.
38—Costello vs. Costello.
39—Samuels vs. Samuels.
40—Tim vs. Berrick.
41—Uhlfelder vs. Shapiro
42—Abramson vs. Abramson.
43—Fontaine vs. Reynolds.
44—Kommel vs. Plath.
45—Druckleb vs. Brownley Mfg. Co.
46—Budner vs. Budner.
47—Lester vs. Pomeroy.
48—White vs. Cruikshank.
49—Bridgford vs. James.
50—In re Boothe.
51—In re Rothschild.
52—Savin vs. Savin.
53—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
54—In re Fairmount Pl.
55—Bowden vs. Edison Electric Ill. Co.
56—Deane vs. Deane.
57—Philips vs. Dimon.
58—In re Kramer.
59—Bridgford vs. James.
60—Société, &c., vs. Prince.
61—Walker vs. Walker.
62—Keller vs. Worden.
63—In re John Stephenson Co.
64—Doerflinger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
65—Eisert vs. Gilbert.
66—Cook vs. Hineke.
67—Siegel vs. Monahan.
68—Goldstein vs. Man. Ry. Co.
69—Ledwith vs. same.
70—Burger vs. same.
71—Nasher vs. same.
72—Bowden vs. Edison Electric Ill. Co.
73—In re English Enam. Paint Co.
4—Diradoorian vs. Diradoorian.
75—Burnet vs. Mitchell.
76—Bartlett vs. Brown.
77—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
78—Bosh & Greenfield Co. vs. Legg.
79—Quinn vs. Quinn.
80—Fuch vs. Simon.
81—In re Cannon.
82—In re Bischoff.
83—Brilliant vs. Brand.
84—In re Florence.
85—Benjamin vs. Sagan.
86—In re Brand.
87—McGraw vs. Bates.
88—Arkenburgh vs. Arkenburgh.
89—Hoch vs. Hoch.
90—Turber vs. Bower.
91—H. Herman Lumber Co. vs. Williams.
92—Lehmaier vs. Buchner.
93—In re Lyman.
94—Vietor vs. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
95—Raymond vs. Cunningham.
96—Goldberg vs. Lewine.
97—Miller vs. Edison Elec. Ill. Co.
98—Vietor vs. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
99—Furbush vs. Segal.
33—Same vs. McClenahan.
34—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.

Demurrers.

881—Moss vs. Lindbloom
882—O'Brien vs. Beattie
883—Lindenthal vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
884—Wilber vs. Conn Indemnity Assn.
885—Baudoine vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
886—Goll vs. Delesdemiers.
887—Maxwell vs. White.
888—Manuel, Kranich & Co. vs. J. Single Paper Co.
889—Ahrens vs. Jones.
890—Price vs. same.
891—Perez vs. Flint Eddy & Co.
892—Jay vs. Kirkpatrick.
893—Higgins vs. Gedney.
852—Kolel Am. Vatiferes Jerusalem vs. Ellach.
894—Moran vs. City of New York. Preferred causes.
2085—Gibson vs. Mick.
2086—Same vs. same.
2236—Sutphin vs. Feltner.
2237—Fitzpatrick vs. Williams.
2148—Ruge vs. Edwards.
2145—Strauss vs. Bendheim.
2135—Flynn vs. City of New York.
2235—Schultze vs. Klotz.
2203—Fletcher vs. Porter.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions:

1—In re East 189th St.
2—Colahan vs. Colahan.
3—Manh. Ry. vs. Barker.
4—Weissmann vs. Weissmann.
5—In re Grand Boulevard.
6—Whiting Mfg. Co. vs. Feitner.
7—Lurrs vs. Raffloer.
8—Watson vs. Stillman.
9—Manh. Ry. vs. Barker.
10—Same vs. same.
11—Warrendorff vs. Steinway.
12—Manh. Ry. vs. McClenahan.
13—Tilden vs. Tilden.
14—Elias vs. New York Mannerchor.
15—Buckley vs. Conlin.
16—McGovern vs. Goldstein.
17—Taylor vs. Feltner.
18—Duncan vs. Sire.
19—Lainer vs. Rosenstork.
20—Brugnelli vs. Wittner.
21—Same vs. same.
22—Carr vs. Ives.
23—Matthews vs. Plock.
24—Foster vs. Feltner.
25—Warrendorff vs. Steinway.
26—Hohlweck vs. Lathers.
27—McDonald vs. Leiser
28—Smith vs. Scannell.
29—In re Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
30—In re Nelson Av.
31—Van Dolsen vs. City of New York.
32—Manh. Ry. Co. vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1623—Bigelow vs. Wolfram.
162—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
1245—Boyd vs. Boyd.
310—White vs. Cruikshank.
584—Moses vs. Hoffman
655—Hallahan vs. Webber.
821—Am. Credit Indem. Co. vs. Jonas.
826—Reilly vs. Zabrinski.
841—Frethey vs. Durant.
976—Darling vs. Darling.
1072—Kenny vs. Devine.
1483—W. U. Tel. Co. vs. Sheppard.
1701—Franko vs. Ruppert.
747—Kayser vs. Lehman.
1146—Birrell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1431.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal term)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Blumenthal for the People.

1—William Heinkel.
2—Joseph Mullen.
3—Patrick J. Reilly.
4—Emil Guzman.
5—Joseph Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Cases on.

6966—Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7040—Hoffman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
7173—Yarchover vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R.
6919—Pryor vs. Canavello.
6504—Rose vs. Whitehead.
4962—Edgar vs. Mass. Benefit Life Ass'n.
5934—Hoes vs. Walker.
6771—Nat. Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Michaels.
6617—Fillmore vs. N.Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
7414—Veith vs. Wohle.
6201—Lyman vs. True Friends' S. & L. Club.
6980—Same vs. Plym'th Social Club.
6981—Same vs. Unity League.
7053—Same vs. Y. M. Cosmopolitan Club.
5339—Halstead vs. Kraus

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3374—Carolan vs. N. Y. Bldg. Loan & B. Co.
3513—Ireland vs. Bennett.
808—Coulahan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3624—Sproul vs. Conklin.
3626—Pieron vs. Goetchius.
3720—McCabe vs. Bachman Brewing Co.
3728—Cohn vs. Teft.
3743—Wood vs. Myers.
3758—Rawitzer vs. Herman.
3800—Delafield vs. McKenzie.
3801—Theobold vs. Heller.
3352—McKeever vs. Schnugg.
1709—Am. Lucol Co. vs. Blanchard.
2152—Same vs. Fish.
2153—Same vs. Caldwell.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

2435—Winters vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3673—Smith vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn.
3766—Richardson vs. same.
3400—Krey vs. McDonald.
2404—Fay vs. Union Ry.
2451—Petrie vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3460—Dugan vs. Hayes.
3464—Shipley vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
3492—Wilenshik vs. Korn.
2161—Hepner vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
3514—Golde vs. Garfunkle.
3574—May vs. Levy.
3474—James vs. Bacon.
3638—Melle vs. Levering
3648—Saranac & L. P. R. R. Co. vs. Arnold.
3035—Bauemer vs. S. L. Kts. &

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $3,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Detroit & Lima Northern Railway Co.
AND THE
Lima Northern Railway Co.

The undersigned have been requested by the representatives of a majority of the holders of the Bonds of each of the above-described issue, to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of the Bondholders, and to formulate a plan for the reorganization of the property. Owing to the fact that suit is now pending for the foreclosure of the mortgages, in which Receivers of the property have been appointed, and that an issue of Receiver's Certificates has been authorized by the Court, part of which have already been issued, it is deemed important that action should be promptly taken for the protection of the interests of the Bondholders.

An agreement has accordingly been prepared and lodged with the **COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY** (of New York City) under which Bondholders are invited to deposit their Bonds with said Trust Company at No. 220 Broadway, New York City, **ON OR BEFORE THE SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1898,** after which date the Committee reserves the right to reject all further bonds or to receive the same under such penalties and conditions as it may prescribe.

Copies of the Agreement can be had on application to the Colonial Trust Company or to any of the undersigned.

Dated New York, Nov 22d, 1898.

A MAJORITY OF THE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE COMMITTEE UNDER THE AGREEMENT ABOVE REFERRED TO.

JOHN E. BORNE,
President Colonial Trust Co.
JULES S. BACHE,
J. S. Bache & Co.
EUGENE A. MERRILL,
President Minnesota Loan & Trust Co.
PHILIP LEHMAN,
Lehman Bros.
EDWARD L. OPPENHEIM.
E. L. Oppenheim & Co.
FREDERICK J. LISMAN, Sec'y, 30 Broad St.
SAMUEL UNTERMYER.
CHARLES N. HASKELL.
Counsel to the Committee.

The Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mtge. Six per cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of the Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1896, guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and Receivers, and secured by equipment mortgage dated June 25th, 1896, are hereby notified that on the next interest day, January 1, 1899, each and all of said bonds will be redeemed and paid in exercise of the right therein reserved. Interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

JOHN K. COWEN, Receivers,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Balto. & Ohio R. R.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., (of Chicago.)

54 Wall Street, New York, November 26th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of determining the number of shares to be offered to each Stockholder of this Company at par, under the plan for the increase of the Capital Stock from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of $100 each, the stock transfer books will close in New York, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., December 10th, and reopen at 10:00 o'clock A. M. December 15th, 1898.

It is proposed to issue now 37,500 shares, of the aggregate par value of $3,750,000.

To the Stockholders of record at the close of business December 10th will be mailed application forms upon which they may apply for the additional stock so issued, to the extent of 15 per cent. of their holdings.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

American Air Power, Tin Plate, Continental Tobacco,
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET.
4835 & 4836 CORTLANDT.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS SECURED ON PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, MD., (MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,) issue of December 1, 1898, are hereby notified to present their certificates for redemption December 1, 1898, at the Office of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, or of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, }
JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1898, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
JOHN K. COWEN, }
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
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MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE VALUE

OF A GOOD REPUTATION IS WORTH MORE IN THE STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS THAN IN ANY OTHER. THE WALL ST. DISTRICT IS LIKE A LITTLE GOSSIPY VILLAGE, AND IT QUICKLY BECOMES KNOWN WHAT HOUSES ARE GIVING FRANK, HONEST OPINIONS OF VALUE, PLACING THEIR BUSINESS ON THE EXCHANGES, AND THOSE WHO ARE MISLEADING THEIR CUSTOMERS FOR THEIR OWN PERSONAL GAIN. A TRIP THROUGH OUR OFFICES WILL QUICKLY CONVINCE YOU AS TO WHICH CLASS OUR HOUSE BELONGS.

OUR MARKET LETTERS HAVE FOR A LONG TIME BEEN REGARDED AS THE MOST ACCURATE THAT LEAVE WALL ST., AND OUR CUSTOMERS HAVE BEEN ADVISED AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH UPWARD MOVEMENT WHAT WOULD BE THE LEADERS IN THAT MOVEMENT. IN THIS MANNER THEY FIRST BOUGHT C., B., Q. & ST. PAUL, THEN L. & N., THEN THE U. P. STOCKS, PL'S. GAS, AND LATER SUGAR, SECURING VERY LARGE PROFITS OUT OF EACH IN TURN. THIS IS THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE LARGE PROFITS IN WALL STREET.

How different this manner of trading is from dealing in some office where you receive at best only a rehash of the past day's market, or where you are simply put into one or two stocks that do not move 3 points in as many months. The speculator in Wall St. is not doing an investment business, he is willing to take moderate risks in order to make, if the market goes his way, five and ten times the amount of his deposited margins, and with this to build up a fortune by getting on the right side of stocks at the right time.

With this idea in front of us we have endeavored to give in the Market letters that we issued at the opening of the market each day advices as to what stocks would lead on that day. This we consider of value to our customers, but those letters written after the market only tell you what you could have done.

This letter, written at 10 A. M. daily, can be found in our N. Y. offices, and by 10:30 it is in our offices in Corcoran Bldg., at Washington and the Drexel Bldg., at Philadelphia.

OUR NEXT LETTER WILL BE ON "THE BUYING POWER IN THE PRESENT MARKET." Write for it, also our "HOW TO SPECULATE ON MARGINS."

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
(Consolidated with M. May, McElwee & Paine,)
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Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established an office at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in CUBA and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, and to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, and to hold in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.
Physical and Accounting Examinations.
In addition to accounting examinations, the charter of The Audit Company of New York authorizes it to examine and report upon the physical condition of steam and street railroads, manufacturing and other plants, and to appraise their values.
Physical and accounting examinations combined afford a correct basis for corporation financing and for valuation of corporate securities or partnership interests.
INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the deed of trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 22, 93, and 40, for $1,000 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1899.
New York, December 1st, 1898.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

"WALL STREET ORACLES."
The financial pages of the daily press are teeming with prophetic utterances of 11, 53, 99 point "movements" up and down. Brokers glory in their "bullish" or "bearish" oratory, which has as much influence on the manipulators as the "barking of a dog at the moon." Intelligent speculators who invest 60c. (one dollar elegantly bound) in a book entitled "The Secret of Success," gain fifteen years' Wall Street experience. Ready for delivery Thursday. Address AUTHOR, Box 150 Times Office.

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DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
MILLS BUILDING.
New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there was declared from the net earnings a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ending December 1st, 1898, same to be paid December 5, 1898, to the holders of record of the Preferred Stock at the closing of the transfer books on November 10th, 1898.

For the purpose of such dividend, the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET.
New York, Oct. 7, 1898.

The above dividend of one per cent. will be payable on December 5th, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on November 10th, 1898, on the books of the Voting Trustees for certificates of Preferred Stock of the Northern Pacific Railway Company. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for Preferred Stock will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on November 10th, 1898, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on November 25, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 Wall Street, New York, November 17, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable December 10th, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1898. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from December 1st to December 10th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, Dec. 2nd, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 6th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 10th, at noon, and reopen on Thursday, December 22nd, 1898.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.—ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Roundout, N. Y., on TUESDAY, Dec. 6th, 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M.

H. C. SOUTHWORTH, Secretary.
Rondout, N. Y., Nov. 21st, 1898.

The Peoples Bank,
of the City of New York.
November 28th, 1898.

ELECTION.—The Annual election for Directors of this Bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on TUESDAY, December 13th, 1898, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, 257 Broadway, New York, on Monday, the 5th day of December, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time an election will be held for five trustees, in place of those whose term of office will expire on that day.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	76¾c.
Corn, No. 2 mixed	41c.
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31¾c.
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	5⅝c.
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¾c.
Sugar, granulated	5¼c.
Molasses, O. K. prime	32c.
Beef, family	$10.50
Beef hams	18.00
Tallow, prime	3 7-10c.
Pork, mess	$8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4⅞c.
Lard, prime	$5.40
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	22½@23c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Flour steady; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.65; straights, $3.15@$3.30; Spring specials, $4@$4.10; Spring patents, $3.30@$3.60; straight, $2.90@$3.10. No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@65c; No. 2 red, free on board, 70c. No. 2 corn, 33⅞@34½c; No. 3 yellow corn, 34¼@34¾c; No. 2 oats, free on board, 27⅛@28¼c; No. 2 white, free on board, 30¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 29½@29¾c; No. 2 rye, 53½c. No. 2 barley, free on board, 41@52c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 prime. timothy seed, $2.20; mess pork, per bbl, $7.90@$7.95; lard, per 100 lb, $4.95@$5.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@$4.95; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $5.89; granulated, $5.39.

COTTON.—The cotton market made two positive movements Saturday. The first resulted in a decline of 10@5 points, the other an advance to a net gain of 1@3 points on Friday's closing prices. The early weakness was the result of disappointing cables, which led to liquidation and to selling for short account. Soon after the opening the market developed decided strength. Wall Street buying became a feature. Weather reports were bad; these alarmed the shorts. A general buying movement set in. Investment demand was a feature. Prices advanced rapidly. The market closed steady at about the highest point of the day. A few positions had made a net gain of 4 points, but a little realizing took the edge off. Fall River sent very favorable reports, showing heavy transactions in white goods. The South sent reports of well-sustained export demand for spot cotton. This was the class of news reaching here at the close of 'Change, following which gossip was bullish and indicated an expectation of strong English cables Monday morning.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.33	5.39	5.25	5.41@5.42
January	5.35	5.44	5.35	5.42@5.43
February	5.46	5.46	5.46	5.43@5.45
March	5.41	5.47	5.40	5.45@5.46
April	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.49@5.50
May	5.50	5.56	5.49	5.54@5.55
June	5.53	5.55	5.53	5.57@5.58
July	5.56	5.62	5.57	5.60@5.61
August	5.60	5.66	5.59	5.64@
September	5.59	5.59	5.59	5.62@5.63
October	5.62	5.66	5.62	5.64@5.66

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Cotton—Spot, quiet; prices unchanged; American middling, 3½d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 bales were for speculation and export, and included 6,400 bales American. Receipts, 48,300 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, December, 3 2-64d buyers; December and January, 3 1-64d buyers; January and February, 3 1-64d buyers; February and March, 3 1-64@3 2-64d buyers; March and April, 3 2-64d buyers; April and May, 3 3-64d sellers; May and June, 3 3-64d@3 4-64d buyers; June and July, 3 4-64@3 5-64d sellers; July and August, 3 5-64d buyers; August and September, 3 5-64@3 6-64d sellers; September and October, 3 5-64@3 6-64d sellers; October and November, 3 5-64@3 6-64d buyers.

FUTURES.
NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73½	73 13-16	73¾	73½
May	71 3-16	71¾	71⅛	71⅞
Corn—				
December	39¼	39¼	39⅛	39¼
May	39⅝	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	65⅛	65⅞	65⅝	65½
May	66⅜	66⅝	66 3-16	66¼
July	64⅝	64¾	64½	64½
Corn—				
December	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33¼
May	34⅛	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
July	35	35⅛	35	35
Oats—				
December	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
May	26 9-16	26¾	26½	26½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The wheat market was very dull all day, with news, aside from the record-breaking clearances, rather discouraging to higher prices. Liverpool was ½@¾d lower on the idea that heavy shipments from this side would soon swell arrivals over there, and foreign houses were inclined to sell May wheat at the opening, and the export trade was a disappointment after recent activity. There were orders in the market, it was understood, but at figures prohibiting negotiations. Northwest receipts were 1,432 cars, and helped along the weakness, although St. Louis exporters claimed that Europe had bought enough wheat to more than absorb receipts for the next 30 to 60 days. Deliveries of about 100,000 bushels were put out on December contracts without affecting the market materially, and closing prices were ½c net lower. Continental markets were all weak and lower, led by Paris wheat, with a decline of 25@30 points. No. 2 red was quoted to-day 3¼c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern Duluth 2½c over, free on board, afloat. On the curb May ranged from 71 to 71⅛, closing at 71 1-16c at 1 o'clock.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 69c; December, 65½c; May, 66¼c bid. No. 1 Northern, cash, 65½c; December, 63½c bid; May, 65½c bid; No. 2 Northern, 62½c; No. 3 Spring, 59½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 3.—No. 1 Northern, 67@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 3.—Wheat—December, 62¾c; May 64¼@64¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 64½c; No. 1 Northern, 63½c; No. 2 Northern, 61¾c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 41c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 31½@32c; No. 3 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 32½c; track mixed, 31½@33c; track white, 33@37c; No. 2, white clips, 34c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59½c, free on board, afloat, 55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 55@56c; cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 55@60c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—53@54c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.75@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.30@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.60@$1; to arrive: Buckwheat flour, $2@$2.10. Rye flour, $2.90@$3.35. Cornmeal, kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag meal, fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95@$1; coarse, 75@77c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.50@$13.25; sack to arrive, $13.50@$14; fine, $12.50@$13.50; coarse Winter bran, $14@$15; middlings, $15@$18; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, $14.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 3.—Flour, first patents, $3.65@$3.75; second patents, $3.45@$3.55; first clears, $2.60@$2.70.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.75@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India, mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$18. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¼c; 180-lb, 4¾c; 160-lb, 4⅝c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 4½@4⅝c; 10-lb, 6c; 12-lb, 5⅝c; 14-lb, pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, inactive; quoted, 7@7¼c; Western, green, 6¼c; Western, S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3 7-16c; country, 3¾@3⅝c. LARD—$5.40; city lard, $5.05; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.60; Brazil, kegs, 3⅞@4c; compound, 3⅝@4c; Western, 4@4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5@5½c; city lard stearine, 5¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Beef—Extra India mess, steady, 67s 6d; prime mess, steady, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, steady, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, steady, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 35s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lb, strong, 33s; long clear, middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, firm, 29s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, firm, 29s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, firm, 27s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white, firm, 46s; do, colored, firm, 47s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 20s 3d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool, refined, dull, 14s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, firm, 29s 6d. Resin—Common, steady, 4s 3d.

COFFEE.—There was a steady, but slack market for Brazilian coffee futures yesterday. Trading was almost entirely of a local character, and the market scarcely varied 5 points during the session, as European and Brazilian cables were of indifferent purport and local influences were not of a character to change preconceived ideas regarding the significance of the general bearing and the outlook. Local traders were very conservative; especially the selling contingent, the latter being governed by the small average of daily receipts at Rio and Santos. Deliveries have been running light for several days past, but the longs claimed that this fact was only a temporary check, due to the snow embargo. The bears claimed that this obstacle no longer can be said to explain the small distribution; and they maintain that jobbers throughout the country are pretty well supplied, leaving the 1,000,000 bags American visible supply to remain a burden on the market.

The market for Brazilian coffee futures closed easy, net unchanged, to 5 points lower. Total sales, 11,250 bags.

Contract prices closed as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.35@5.40
January	...	...	...	5.45@5.50
February	...	...	...	5.55@5.60
March	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.65@5.70
April	...	...	...	5.70@5.75
May	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.85@5.90
July	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
August	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95@6.00
September	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.00@6.05
October	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
November	...	...	...	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market holiday; Hamburg, unchanged; Havre, unchanged; January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 38.75; April, 39; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.50; August, 39.75; September, 40; October, 40.25; November, 40.25; June and July, 3 Rios, No. 7 Rio, No. 7@8c; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.30, and in bulk, $4.80; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.25, and in bulk, $4.75; refined, cases, $8.05; crude naphtha, cargoes, $8; deodorized, $8.50; cottonseed oil, prime, crude, 17½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@14c; prime Summer yellow, 21@22c; off Summer yellow, 19½@20c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 26½@27c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28c; linseed, American raw, 37@38c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 42@44c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.50; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $10.37½; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $7.20; lake copper ingot, $12.82½; tin, $18.15; lead, $3.62½; spelter, $5.20.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.60; spirits turpentine, 39½@40c, asked; resin, common to good strained, $1.45; E, $1.50@$1.55; F, $1.60; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.85@$1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.20; W G, $2.90; W W, $3.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3.—Turpentine firm at 37c asked. Resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 3.—Spirits of turpentine, 36¾c. Resin—A, B, C, D, E, $1; F, $1.05; G, $1.10; H, $1.25; I, $1.25; K, $1.50; M, $1.60; N, $1.70; W G, $2; W W, $2.25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 3.—Spirits of turpentine, 34½c. Resin, 97½@$1.02½. Crude turpentine, $1.85, $2, and $2. Tar firm.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Firm. CALVES—Veals, common to fair, $4.62½@$7; 147 grassers and Westerns unsold. City-dressed veals, 8@11½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, common to prime, $2.50@$4.35; "culls," $2; lambs, $5@$5.80; "culls," $4.50. HOGS—$3.35@$3.75.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS. NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

COMPARATIVE CONDITION
OF THE
Tradesmens National Bank,
PHILADELPHIA.
Compiled from reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency.

RESOURCES.

	Dec., 1896.	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1898.
Loans and Discounts	$1,194,180.62	$1,776,127.05	$2,333,745.11
U. S. Bonds	500,000.00	450,000.00	655,000.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	93,436.62	15,000.00	65,995.04
Stocks, Securities, etc.	680,119.08	598,524.51	432,790.28
Furniture and Fixtures	17,500.00	17,420.50	17,420.50
Real Estate and Mortgages	62,967.64	61,703.13	49,227.28
Due from Other Banks	350,685.83	610,952.38	696,761.48
Due from Reserve Agents	361,034.27	565,489.98	489,341.90
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	358,156.70	681,070.90	1,326,770.59
Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer	18,000.00	20,250.00	19,577.50
	$3,636,080.76	$4,796,538.45	$6,086,629.68

LIABILITIES.

	Dec., 1896.	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1898.
Capital	$500,000.00	$500,000.00	$500,000.00
Surplus and Profits	217,233.00	225,580.56	241,069.75
Circulation	274,000.00	399,687.50	391,500.00
Deposits, Individual	1,453,678.57	2,684,241.81	3,623,998.63
Deposits, Banks	841,169.19	987,028.58	1,116,061.30
Deposits, U. S. Government	Nil.	Nil.	214,000.00
Bills Payable	350,000.00	Nil.	Nil.
	$3,636,080.76	$4,796,538.45	$6,086,629.68

THE FOURTH STREET NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA.
December 1, 1898.
RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$15,119,445.94
Due from banks	709,069.87
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,458,847.46
Cash and reserve	5,914,766.14
	$23,202,129.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,246,648.94
Circulation	675,000.00
Deposits	19,780,480.47
	$23,202,129.41

R. H. RUSHTON,
Vice President.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 2, 1898	$7,258,886
Week ended Dec. 3, 1897	6,425,507
From Jan. 1, 1898	389,997,658
From Jan. 1, 1897	448,713,553

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Nov. 29, 1898	$9,022,460
Week ended Nov. 30, 1897	13,985,380
From Jan. 1, 1898	422,275,223
From Jan. 1, 1897

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee, 200 Avenue A, east side, 77.6 feet north of Twelfth Street, 25.9 by 96, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $23,961.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Reginal D. Woodward, referee, 73 and 75 Gold Street, west side, 24.10 feet south of Spruce Street, 25.4 and 25, respectively, by 25, four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $26,250.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick apartment house, known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $183,320; subject to another judgment for $413,905.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 49.7½ by 92, eight-story stone-front building. Subject to other mortgages for $117,500.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1898,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF THE

Estate of William H. Gray, deceased,

The 5-story brick building, with lot, ,

NO. 22 WOOSTER STREET,

between Canal and Grand Streets.
Maps, &c., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN BELT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—

56 East 76th St.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE DWELLING HOUSE. HANDSOMELY DECORATED AND RENOVATED THROUGHOUT. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY ON PREMISES.

Can Be Seen Sundays.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE WELLINGTON.
Southwest Cor. 92d St. & Madison Av.
Now open for inspection. Adjoining private residences, view of Park; modern apartments, consisting of 7 large rooms and bath; electric light; elevator running to tiled roof; parquet floors; tiled bathrooms, with shower and all latest improvements.

No. 76 West 85th St.

Seven rooms and bath; hardwood floors; hall service; electric lights; $375. Apply on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—A small furnished office; cheap; in first-class down-town building. Possession at once. Address L. V., Box 101 Times Down-Town Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By competent chambermaid or parlormaid; can be seen on Monday, at present employer's, 37 West 47th St.

Cooks.

COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced; for institution, club, or private house; highest references. Store, 508 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a French cook; understands her duties; in first-class private family; best city references. Mr. Didier, 344 West 25th St.

COOK, &c.—By a young respectable girl as cook and assist with washing in a small family. 229 East 46th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress; good city reference; willing and obliging. 456 West 49th st., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Refined French dressmaker, alone in the country, wishes more work by the day in private families. Mlle. Broté, 201 West 27th St.

DRESSMAKING.—$4 to $6. French dressmaking, English tailoring; cutting, basting, 50c., glove-fitting. Mme. Roome, 68 East 49th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid in private family; best city and country references. M., 1,334 3d Av.

Lady's Maids

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her maid and seamstress, to whom she highly recommends; willing to travel. 52 West 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-rate laundress; some work to do at home; works for private families only; highest city references. Mrs. Nicholas, 307 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first class laundress; washing at home; references. 234 East 76th St., Mrs. Greiner.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; good laundress private family; will assist with chamberwork, good reference. 244 West 38th St.

Nurses.

WET NURSE.—By a young healthy woman as wet nurse. 184 East 2d St., Toostal.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—As first-class parlormaid in private family. Call at present employer's, 137 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing; also repairing dresses, finishing, and alterations. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—An unusually good beginner. Miss Prompt, 154 6th Av., Box 240.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Or would go out by the day to private families; specialty, take full charge of receptions and clean silver. Service, Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly English-trained servant; best references from present and last employers. Butler, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By experienced butler; twelve months' personal reference; single; good appearance. Y., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman having turned out horses wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can thoroughly recommend in every respect. A. B. Martin & Merlin, 235 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Competent; English; just disengaged; several years' reference from present and former employers; can be seen. Eden, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to place his coachman; a total abstainer and thoroughly competent. Care of last employer, 255 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—By generally useful man; Swiss; thoroughly understands horses, carriages, driving, furnaces, garden, and housework; can milk; highly recommended. Swiss, 460 Pearl St.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands his business; willing to be useful; good reference; country preferred. Dempsey, 339 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for coachman, married, aged 34, whom he can highly recommend. Albert, 130 East 75th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Take charge of private estate; thoroughly experienced in every detail connected with indoor and outdoor gardening; understands management of farm and stock; first-class references from former and last employer; married; no children. 37 East 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK.—By a recommendable man as cook; capable in all branches of cooking and pastry; in boarding house or table d'hote restaurant. Cook, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

ELECTRICAL WORK.
Electrician, 16 years' experience; telephones, bells, &c.; construction, and repairing; all work warranted. E. David, 25 East 14th St.

STABLEMAN, &c.—By young Irishman as stableman; also understands care of cows; city or country; best reference. 167 East 35th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18; GOOD PENMAN; best reference. A. B., 769 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

WANTED—One or two educated and refined gentlemen to interview and write up prominent citizens. Call 2008, 150 Nassau Street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

CALL OR WRITE FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED catalogue (postpaid) of the famous Hardman piano; prices and terms to suit the times; renting pianos, city or country, a specialty. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Mfrs., 138 5th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX WEST TWENTY-ninth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM H. COLLINS, plaintiff, against LILLIAS H. MATTHEWS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue, running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly, parallel with Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

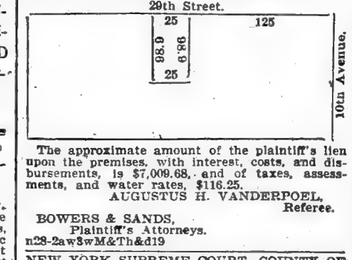

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,009.68, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $116.25.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n28-2aw3wM&Th&d19

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, (now the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, distant five hundred and fifty-six feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and running thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and thence easterly, along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning,—the easterly and westerly walls of said building being party walls,—be said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known by the street number 259 West 121st Street.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.
EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 259 West 121st Street.

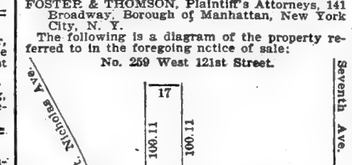

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fee and expenses of sale, is $11,069.00 and interest thereon from November 21st, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property, is as follows: Taxes for 1898, $170.85, and water rent for 1898, $10.05.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
n28-2aw3wM&F&d19

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES H. KLINGE, plaintiff, against PAUL LOCHMANN, defendant. —Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1898.

OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Paul Lochmann, the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the nineteenth day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Yours, etc.,

OLNEY & COMSTOCK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
n21-1aw6wM

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 15th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN GREVE and OLDENBUTTEL & GREVE, lately carrying on business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and State of New York, under the firm name and style of Oldenbuttel & Greve, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, William C. Hartmann, the duly appointed assignee of the said John Greve, individually, and as surviving partner of the firm of Oldenbuttel & Greve, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Mr. James Forrest, No. 289 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January, 1899.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

WILLIAM C. HARTMANN, Assignee.
JAMES FORREST, Atty. for Assignee.
n21-1aw6wM

MURPHY, LAVILLA M.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAVILLA M. MURPHY, lately living in business in Westchester, New York City, Borough of the Bronx, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Lavilla M. Murphy, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 150 Nassau Street, Room 1,823, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1898. CORNELIUS L. LA COSTE, Assignee. ARNOW AND CRYZER, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)
d5-1aw6wM

Bridgeport, November 30, A. D., 1898.
ALDINA MONTEVERDE vs. RAMON MONTEVERDE.—Order of Notice.—State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, ss.:

Upon the complaint of the said ALDINA MONTEVERDE, praying, for reasons there in set forth, for a decree of divorce returnable to the Superior Court in and for Fairfield County on the first Tuesday of January, 1899, it appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that Ramon Monteverde, the said defendant, is absent from this State, residing at parts unknown,

Therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City and State of New York, three times successively, commencing on or before the 5th day of December, A. D., 1898.

WM. R. SHELTON, Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County.
FREDERICK M. HUBBARD, Greenwich, Conn., Plaintiff's Attorney.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

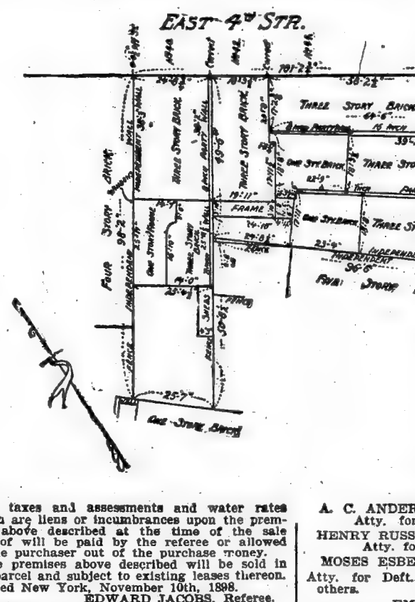
EAST 4th STR.
THREE STORY BRICK
THREE STORY BRICK
BOWERY
FOUR STORY BRICK
FRAME
FRAME
FRAME

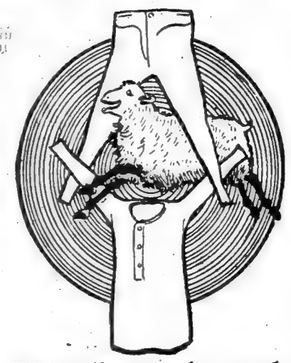

We've discovered an underwear paragon, or rather the paragon has discovered us: Harderfold is it's name. Harder is the inventor: fold describes the underwear, made of two separate folds or layers.

It is warmer than the heaviest wool underwear, yet is comparatively light.

It is made from wool, but a wool the most delicate skin fails to notice.

It is made from wool, yet the careless washerwoman can't shrink it.

It is made in natural colors only so as to avoid the poisonous dyes.

It is made for boys and men. And if we can't fit you from stock we'll fit you from the mill—we'll make to order.

All this the maker tells us and we believe he's telling the truth; at any rate we're going to test it.

Your money back if you test it and find it wanting.

N. B.—12:30 A. M.—Our Warren St Store is now blazing fiercely; but we have still standing two other complete stores and to them we invite our Warren St. patrons.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ST. AGNES'S CHURCH FIRE

Flames Wrought Destruction of Valuable Works of Art.

THE LOSS MAY BE $100,000

Beckwith's Painting, the Marble Altars, and the Organ Seriously Damaged and Perhaps Ruined.

Ten thousand parishioners were grieving yesterday over the loss by fire in the morning of their place of worship—St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, in Forty-third Street, near Third Avenue. But the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, rector of the church, and his three assistants, the Rev. David Murray, the Rev. Thomas Donlon, and the Rev. James D. Lennon, did not forego the usual Sunday services, and masses were held at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11 o'clock A. M. An improvised altar was set up in the large hall of the parochial school of the Sisters of Charity of the church, which is immediately in the rear of the burned building and fronts on Forty-fourth Street. Last night benediction was held in the same hall. Three or four thousand people attended these services.

The cause of the fire, which was discovered by Patrolman Anthony Muldoon about 1 o'clock in the morning, is a mystery. Muldoon, as well as several persons living in the neighborhood, says that he heard an explosion. The flames were confined at first to the Sunday school room in the basement, and they had apparently started at the base of a large wooden pillar near the front of the building on the Third Avenue side. This pillar and about a dozen more in different parts of the edifice extended from the floor of the basement to the top of the balcony in the church above and supported the slate roof. The first alarm was turned in at 1:06 o'clock, and when Chief Bonner of the Fire Department reached the scene a few minutes later he immediately turned in two more alarms, as the flames had made great headway.

It is thought that the whole block might have been consumed but for the fact that there was an alley way on each side of the church building, which allowed the firemen to attack the flames to advantage. The firemen soon had several streams playing on the blaze, and an hour later the fire seemed nearly subdued, when it broke out with added force in the large auditorium above. The blaze had eaten through the floor and crept up the large wooden pillars, which were hollow and contained electric wires. Thus when the fire was first seen in the church proper it was burning fiercely in a dozen places. The firemen were now deprived of their earlier advantage, since they could not gain such ready access to the fire from the sides. It took them nearly two hours longer to entirely extinguish the blaze.

DETAILS OF DAMAGE DONE.

When a survey could be taken the damage was estimated at something over $100,000. The three large altars in the rear of the church, which were worth about $30,000, were smoked, charred, and chipped by the heat. It will take a more careful examination than was made yesterday to determine whether they can be repaired. The large new organ in the front of the room, which was valued at $15,000 and only recently purchased, appeared to be a wreck. A fourth altar, called the "Sacred Heart Altar," in the northeast corner, which had just been completed, and was surmounted by a valuable painting of "The Sacred Heart," was ruined and the picture destroyed.

The most valuable and most cherished article in the church, and the one probably most susceptible to destruction by fire, was the large oil painting of "Christ in the Temple," the work of Arthur Beckwith, the English artist, which hung across the rear of the church above the three altars. This painting was a gift from the late "Barney" Williams, the actor, who presented it to the church about twenty years ago. Its value has been said to be about $50,000. How seriously it was damaged could not be ascertained yesterday, but a hole several inches in diameter was seen in the lower part near the frame. Otherwise the painting seemed to be simply smoked.

Part of the roof fell in during the fire, and pieces of it and parts of the side windows above the balcony were falling yesterday as the wind and rain pelted them. One large window frame, black and charred, fell suddenly with a crash in the afternoon, and one of the party of firemen that worked in the building all day barely got out of the way upon warning from his companions.

There were numerous paintings in various parts of the church, but most of them were so placed in alcoves and recesses of the walls as to be partially protected. One of these, however, a portrait of St. Francis Xavier, was seriously damaged. The Beckwith painting was surmounted and shaded by a large stained glass and metal canopy, which, it is hoped saved it from destruction. The canopy, which was itself a valuable piece of property, was completely ruined, and shreds of broken glass and metal were hanging from the framework yesterday, hiding portions of the picture.

The most valuable of the altars, which were all of Italian marble, onyx, and gold, was St. Agnes's altar in the centre. It was worth something over $15,000, and had been paid for by the parishioners. On either side of it were the Blessed Virgin altar on the west and St Joseph's altar on the east. These two were presented to the church a few years ago by James F. Boyle, the sexton.

The "Everlasting Lamp," in front of the altars was ruined. The two most cherished memorial windows, "The Annunciation" and "Our Saviour," were in protected places not far from the altars, and were saved.

IMPROVEMENTS JUST FINISHED.

The entire building had just been redecorated, the new organ, pumped by electricity, put in; the fourth altar added, and other improvements made, in readiness for the celebration of the Twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the church. The ceremonies were to take place on Jan. 22, and elaborate preparations were making for an extensive celebration, for the church has enjoyed remarkable prosperity for the last few years. The church was founded in 1874 and the cornerstone of the present building was laid on June 13 of that year. The structure was completed in 1876. The Rev. Father Henry C. McDowall organized the church, and was its pastor until his death on Jan. 1, 1890. He was a native of Washington, D. C., and was ordained in Rome in 1867. After his death the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann was called from St. Elizabeth's Church, in West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to take charge of the parish. Dr. Brann found the church with a debt of something over $90,000 hanging over it, and it is now no larger, although much property has been acquired and costly improvements made, amounting in all, it is estimated, to about $120,000. Dr. Brann is a cousin of Police Magistrate Brann.

The theories advanced yesterday as to the cause of the fire were numerous. Some suggested that a bomb had been placed in the Sunday school room, but no evidence could be found to support this theory. Others suggested that electric light wires may have become crossed. There was no furnace or boiler in the burned building, the heat being supplied from the parochial school adjoining, since that building was erected, in 1893. John O'Brien, the janitor, left the building between 10 and 11 o'clock as usual, he says, on Saturday night, and everything was then in apparent good order.

Many messages of condolence and many calls of sympathy were received by Dr. Brann yesterday from Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, priests of the diocese, and prominent laymen. Among the callers was a Protestant clergyman, who came to offer his sympathy and his check for $11 in the emergency. His name was not disclosed.

The church will not long want a place of worship. Sexton Boyle stated yesterday that the insurance would doubtless cover all loss, and that it was certain that the work of rebuilding and repair would be begun at once. Meanwhile several places had been offered to the parish free of cost or at nominal rents. The place likely to be accepted, he said, was the Grand Central Palace, which had been tendered free.

Evangelical Church Dedicated.

The new church of the Evangelical Association, at 344 and 346 West Fifty-fifth Street, was dedicated yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Bishop Breyfogel of Reading, Penn., assisted by the pastor of the church the Rev. D. Schnebel, and Presiding Elder P. Theodore Beck. The congregation of the new temple, formerly known as the Second Church, heretofore worshipped at 342 West Fifty-third Street. This property was sold last January, when work was begun on the gothic structure dedicated yesterday. It cost $45,000, and has a parsonage over the church.

Leo House for German Immigrants.

Archbishop Corrigan has appointed the Rev. F. W. Wayrick to take charge of the Leo House for German Roman Catholic immigrants in State Street. Father Wayrick fills the place of the Rev. John W. Schwinn, who goes to the Church of the Assumption, in West Forty-ninth Street, to fill the vacancy caused by the apointment of the Rev. John C. De Krom as acting pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Mount Vernon, the rector of which, the Rev. Michael J. Reinhart, is ill.

Cheap Edition of the Bible.

The American Bible Society, with the object of placing the Bible within the reach of even the poorest, has decided to issue a well-printed edition at 15 cents per copy. The price of all the editions of the Scriptures printed in English will also be reduced. At the last meeting of the society, a resolution of regret at the death of Caleb T. Rowe, who, for nearly half a century, was the general agent of the society, was placed upon the minutes.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

HOLIDAY SILK SALE.

RICH NOVELTY SILKS:
A complete assortment—New Broché effects on Satin and Taffetas grounds, Satin Pekins, Warp Prints, Ombré stripes, Plaids and Moiré Antiques,
Suitable for Street and Evening wear,—per yard, $1.50, $2., $2.50, $3., $3.75.
7000 yards Fancy Taffetas Silks,
75 cents per yard; Reduced from $1.50.

RICH BLACK SILKS:
Plain and Fancy Weaves. 2000 lengths in Dress Patterns of sixteen yards and less;
Satin Damas, Broché Taffetas, Pekins, Moirés, Barrés, Peau de Soie, Peau d'Ebène, Gros Grain,
Taffetas Perfection, Armures, Rhadames, Satin Liberty and Satin Duchesse,
$1.00 to $3.50 per yard; Formerly $1.50 to $4.50.

This Sale includes recent large transfers of expensive Novelties from a Wholesale stock.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

West 14th St
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

THE CHRISTMAS PENDULUM

started by Kris Kringle's touch is industriously swinging here. Now it swings toward our magnificent collection of "Reliable" carpet bargains.

Wilton Velvet Carpet
85 cts. a yd.
(former price, $1.25.)

Then the pendulum gravitates toward the furniture novelties, which are also at lowest prices.

"Long Credit" subtracts from the Christmas problem the inconvenience of immediate payment.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores, Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

CHRISTMAS SALE OF DRESS PATTERNS.

IN THE BASEMENT:
Serges, Cheviots, Whipcords, Henriettas, Mixed Goods, Fancy Suitings, Shepherd Checks, Covert Cloths, and other goods at prices, according to material,
From $2.00 to $5.00 Per Dress Pattern.
All reliable fabrics, the regular goods of the house.
Added to these are the season's accumulated remnants of the finest goods; lengths sufficient to make skirts, waists, golf capes and children's dresses, at reductions of one-half.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SUPT. McCULLAGH'S PLANS.

He Will Start for Havana Probably on Thursday—Goes to Albany To-morrow.

State Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, who has been commissioned by the President to reorganize the Havana police force, said yesterday that he expected to leave for the Cuban capital on Thursday of this week. He will go by rail to Tampa, stopping over in Washington to confer with the President and the military authorities there about his new duties. Mrs. McCullagh will accompany him as far as Tampa.

Speaking of the new task which has been intrusted to him, Superintendent McCullagh said that he did not expect that it would be an especially difficult one. "Of course," he remarked, "it is a big job, but not a hard one. It ought not to be any more difficult than, for instance, the reorganization of the police forces of the various municipalities which were consolidated into the Greater New York. That was a pretty big undertaking itself, when you come to think of it, but it was accomplished almost in the twinkling of an eye and without any disturbance. Naturally, there will be new and unusual conditions to be confronted in Havana, but if the man who has the job is allowed full power it will be a beautiful opportunity."

Mr. McCullagh said that he expected to go to Albany to-morrow to see Gov. Black, and that while there he would arrange for his leave of absence in Cuba. All the evidence and papers in the cases of alleged illegal registration and voting collected by his bureau have been turned over, the Superintendent said, to the District Attorney, so that his presence here was no longer necessary on that account.

MADMAN RESCUED AT SEA.

Exciting Experience of the Steamer Seneca's Crew During Her Trip from Cuban Ports.

The trip of the Ward Line steamship Seneca, which arrived yesterday from south Cuban ports, will be remembered for some time by the ship's company. The special occasion for this is the fact that she had for a passenger an insane man, who tried to run everything on the ship, and who succeeded in monopolizing a good deal of attention.

The stricken man was W. H. Seymour, who had been engineer's yeoman on the Government refrigerating steamship Glacia. His insanity followed a severe illness from fever. He boarded the steamer at Santiago in care of Dr. Burns of the navy, and an attendant, who were to take him to the Government's Asylum for the Insane at Washington. Leaving Santiago on Nov. 21, the Seneca stopped next at Manzanillo.

One day out from Santiago, Seymour became violent, and the doctor ordered that he be put in irons. Nov. 23 found the Seneca leaving Manzanillo. Seymour that morning was permitted to go on the afterdeck for an airing, and he was lying in a hammock, under the eyes of his attendant, when the pilot was put off near Cape Cruez. About the middle of the forenoon, the vessel being then between three and four miles off shore, Seymour suddenly flung himself out of the hammock, and eluding the attendant, jumped over the rail into the sea.

Hardly had he touched the water when a steward, who had heard the attendant's cry of alarm, told Chief Officer Reed, who was on the bridge, that a passenger was overboard. The Chief Officer signalled the engine room to stop and back, ordered the starboard quarter lifeboat lowered, and sent for Second Officer Parker to relieve him on the bridge.

In a jiffy the boat was in the water with the first officer and four of the crew, Frederick Hansen, George Thompson, Christ Knudson, and Louis Larsen. They had to pull nearly a mile, and the steamer made stern way after them. Seymour, a powerful big fellow, was swimming on his back toward shore. He had handcuffs on, but the foot irons had been removed that morning, and he was working his feet for all he was worth, and making good time ot it, too. The boat overhauled him, returned to the ship, and was hoisted aboard with all hands. From the time the alarm had reached the bridge to the time the steamer was again under way, just fifteen minutes had elapsed.

Second Officer Parker, in telling about it yesterday, said that he was asleep in his stateroom when word reached him from the bridge to relieve the Chief Officer, but before he got his clothes and reached his station, the Chief Officer had made the rescue and was back again.

Seymour on being picked up remarked: "They wouldn't give me a bath any other way and I thought I would take one."

It was a curious fact that from that time Seymour was very civil to the Chief Officer and Mr. Reed was the only one could handle him. He practically became his keeper from that time, and he saw to it that the engineer's yeoman got a bath every day.

PRIEST TO CURE DRUNKENESS.

Father MacErlane to Build a Sanitarium in Jersey City.

The Rev. Father J. C. MacErlane, pastor of St. Bernard's Church, Jersey City, has purchased a site on Jersey City Heights for the erection of a sanitarium for the cure of drunkenness. His plan has the support of many leading Roman Catholic clergymen and laymen of Jersey City, including Bishop Wigger. The institution will be non-sectarian in its work. Work on the building, which is to cost $75,000, will be begun early next Spring. Father MacErlane is now colecting funds for its erection.

Father MacErlane is the author of several scientific treatises dealing with the effects of alcohol. He said yesterday: "The treatment of the drink habit is no longer theoretical. After years of close study of the various remedies for the disease, I have devised a method of physical treatment which has proved most efficacious in removing the desire for drink. If we but had a suitable home, such as we propose to erect, the extent and efficacy of the treatment would be felt far and wide."

Clergymen of many creeds are encouraging Father MacErlane in his work, and financial aid is being given by temperance advocates in all parts of the United States.

Injured by a Dynamite Cartridge.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 4.—James E. Lester, about fifty years of age, a foreman for the Mack Paving Company of New York, at its stone crushing works at Hook Mountain, north of here, attempted to pull a dynamite cartridge from a blast which would not explode at the time intended yesterday. The cartridge exploded, blowing off one of Lester's hands and so injuring one of his eyes that undoubtedly he will lose the use of it. He was sent to Roosevelt Hospital in New York.

O'Neill's.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

An immense assortment to choose from here, including all the choicest novelties in

Lamps, Bric-a-Brac, Brass and Onyx Goods, Framed Pictures, Art Furniture, Rugs, Fine China and Cut Glass, Clocks, Bronzes, Statuettes, Jewelry, Leather Goods, Bicycles, Cameras, Sewing Machines, Etc., Etc.
LOWEST PRICES.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

With our Holiday Opening of Oriental Rugs, we are offering 100 Extra Quality Persian Carpets, which are worth and cost about double the price of regular Turkish qualities, at 70 cts. per square foot, which is much less than the cost of importation.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W MARK
THE BEST MADE

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A BIT OF DUTCH HISTORY.

It was the Dutch who brought to the New World more domestic refinements and comforts than any other people. In England, for instance, domestic comfort, to say nothing of elegance, was unknown until Charles II. taught his people what he had learned in Holland.

Some of the Dutch furniture of these times was so comfortable, so charming in its quaintness, and, withal, oftentimes so elegant in line, that we have reproduced it.

Here are chairs—rush-seated, broad, "squat," sturdy—the very epitome of quaintness; and in comfort,—well, they are "delightful old-shoes of chairs." Here are tea-tables—bandy-legged, claw-footed, perchance with movable top;—imagine them keeping merry with Delft tea-cups. Work-tables, wonderfully handy;—the Dutch wives were famous needle-women. Card-tables, desks, cupboards—all at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

OUR SECRET SERVICE ABROAD.

Agents Had Minute Information Regarding Spain's Defenses.

At the close of an anonymous article in The Cosmopolitan for November, the editor publishes an "editorial comment" in which he says: "The article given here proves, however, that the public was right and that thorough disorganization, if not folly, was the characteristic of our secret service during the war with Spain. It would have been easy to keep twenty capable agents, Frenchmen, Englishmen, and Germans, within the Spanish border. The expenditures would have been a mere nothing in comparison with the worth of information that was so essential. But the author of this article, who is a gentleman of high standing and reliability, assures us that he was the only representative of the United States south of the Pyrenees, (the author does not say that he was the representative of the United States, but this is to be inferred,) and that his mission was undertaken only after the destruction of Cervera's fleet."

In connection herewith, the author of "A Dangerous Mission to Spain," writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES as follows:

"I am sorry that injustice should be done through any inadvertence of mine. I certainly never intended to give the editor of The Cosmopolitan the impression that there were no agents of the United States in Spain before my arrival in that country, (I have never stated publicly that I was in the employ of the Government,) and in justice to our Bureaus of Intelligence, particularly that of the Navy Department, I hasten to state that this was not the case. I know of three others—one, I believe, a Swede, one a Frenchman, and the third a Mexican who turned out to be a rascal. I was, indeed, the only agent in Spain of American birth and citizenship.

"Our Government hesitated to employ Americans in such a capacity, as summary execution would have been their lot if detected, while agents of other nationalities would still have had a good chance for their lives. It is obviously impossible for a Government to acquaint the public, even superficially, with the details of secret service in war time. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," and I can only say that, had it been necessary for us to attack the Spanish coast, our Admiral would have found himself in possession of the most minute information in regard to Spanish defenses and ships, as well as public feeling and politics in general. In view of this fact, it seems unjust to criticise the organization of our secret service."

TROUBLES OF THE 71ST.

Rumored Second Statement of Captains Considered Unlikely.

Some of the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment who are strong supporters of Capts. Bleecker and Meeks in the action they took in making a public statement in relation to the campaign of the regiment in Cuba favored getting up a second statement and making it public, provided all the anti-Smith and Whittle officers would add their signatures to it.

It is now said to be certain that no such statement will be prepared, as most of the adherents of Capts. Bleecker and Meeks are of opinion that such a course would be ill-advised.

Failing in their purpose, some of the officers who favor a sensational move regardless of consequences will, it is said, try to use their influence to bring about a demonstration by the enlisted men. It is considered likely the men who served under Capts. Meeks and Bleecker may meet and pass resolutions of sympathy for their accused officers, and that pending the trial, they will not resume their service in the regiment, as under the orders issued by General Headquarters the men of the regiment who served as volunteers need not remain in the regiment unless they so desire, even though they have not completed their enlistment.

AMUSEMENTS.

3 BRUNELLE'S 3RD AV COR. 31st ST. THE LOST PARADISE Prices 10, 20, 30, 50c. Mats. Daily
MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat every day, 25c. 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c. THIS Week—"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

Great Jacket Sale! | Great Jacket Sale!

O'Neill's,

A THOUSAND LADIES' JACKETS at January Prices!

We place on sale this morning a special purchase of Ladies' Jackets, all of this season's make, new fly front walking shapes, also a number with the dip front. Many are richly braided, others in the plain tailored effect. Every garment is lined throughout with satin satin rhadame or rich taffetas.

Regular Price 14.00 to 25.00,
8.98 and 10.00 each.

Fur Collarettes and Neck Scarfs!

Ladies' Fur Collarettes, Persian paw yoke and electric seal, ten inches deep, full circular sweep . . . 12.00
Electric Chinchilla Collarettes, nine inches deep, full circular sweep, lined with fancy Silk . . . 10.00
Neck Scarfs, of genuine American marten, finished with eight tails and two heads . . . 5.00
Stone Marten Neck Scarfs . . . 16.98
A complete line of LADIES' MUFFS and CHILDREN'S SETS at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES

A Sale of Dress Goods,
with $1.00 and $1.25 Qualities at 50c. yard.

Beginning this morning we will sell several thousand yards of All-Wool Mixed Granite Cloth, 50 inches wide, and All-Wool Imported Navy Serge, 45 inches wide.

50c. yard.

In connection with this sale we will also offer,

Two Thousand Dress Patterns,

in All-Wool Poplins, Broadcloths, Serges, Henriettas, Figured Berber Cloths, Covert Cloths, Whipcords, Mohairs and Mixed Tweeds, six to eight yard lengths,

1.50 to 5.95 each.

SIXTH AVE., 20TH TO 21ST ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every Evening at 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy. MERCHANT OF VENICE. A Positive Triumph. MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
"A wonderful performance." "Luxury unprecedented!" "Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage." "Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career." "She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled." "The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage." "Miss Rehan's embodiment of Portia—stately, tender, and true in ideal, and growing rounder, fuller, and firmer in its artistic method with every repetition—thus affords a new proof, if any such proof were needed, of the mental discrimination that underlies her acting, together with the brightness of spirit, the warmth of heart, the scope of imagination, and the personal beauty and charm that are its pervasive and decisive attributes, endearing her equally to those who think and those who feel." Seats secured 2 weeks ahead.

KNICKERBOCKER B'WAY & 38TH STREET. AL. HAYMAN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:15.
CLOSED TO-NIGHT (MONDAY) ON ACCOUNT OF A DRESS REHEARSAL
BEGINNING DEC. 6, TO-MORROW NIGHT FIRST TIME!
WM. H. CRANE IN A NEW COMEDY, FREELY ADAPTED FROM THE GERMAN OF L'ARRONGE,
THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY
By CLYDE FITCH and LEO DIETRICHSTEIN.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... 8:30 sharp. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY,
Trelawny of the Wells.
Daniel Frohman desires to state that the public can secure their choice of seats 3 WEEKS in advance; that a very limited number of seats are placed at a few of the principal hotels—ONE WEEK in advance—from which the management receives no emolument or consideration whatsoever, but are placed there merely as a convenience to hotel guests and strangers; and places are assigned at the box office strictly in the order of application.
Extra matinées Mon., Dec. 26, and Mon., Jan. 2.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
LA BOHEME THE SEASON'S SUCCESS. SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS. Ev'gs 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. seats, 25c. Next Week—FAUST, (in English.)

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
75th Performance TO-NIGHT! HANDSOME SOUVENIRS for all the ladies. "Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.
75th Perf. December 19. Souvenirs.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées Wed. & Sat.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH
Hear the Gypsy Music
The Late War from Tampa to Santiago

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
JULIA ARTHUR LAST WEEK AS YOU LIKE IT.
Dec. 12—Pygmalion & Galatea and Mercedes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way
TO-NIGHT 50TH PERF.—SOUVENIRS.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday
ON AND OFF.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 58th St. to 11 and 1:30 P.M. to 2 A.M.
THIRD BIG TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF THE THRILLING MILITARY SPECTACLE,
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN
200 Real Soldiers, Actual Participants! Spirited Horses! Largest Stage in the World.
IN ADDITION, USUAL BIG VAUDEVILLE.
Lillian Burkhart, Joe Welch, Charles R. Sweet, Giacinta Della Rocca, Jane Whitbeck, 25 others.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES: 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 23d St. 25c, 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
GRANDEST BILL EVER OFFERED
First appearance in vaudeville of
Marshall P. Wilder, Entertainer.
Vaudeville Début of Burr McIntosh.
Georgia Gardner and Edgar Ely, Morton and Revelle, Tom and Lily English, Wills and Loretto, "Pop and Foxie," C. W. Littlefield, Romalo Bros., Wartgraph, Harlan and Yost, many others. Splendid Bill!
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES: 25c., 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8, LA TRAVIATA. Mme. Sembrich, MM. Campanari, Pringle, Salignac.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 7, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 9, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Mesic, Meffert, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 10, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich and Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, Vanni, Meux, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 10, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli, MM. Albers, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $2.00, $1.50, & 75c. Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30. Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS.
By Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange.
Monday, Dec. 12, for One Week, Broadway Theatre | The Opera Co., Highwayman.
Dec. 12th, 300th Performance.
SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS. Made by Gorham Co., Silversmiths.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT SAT. ADM. 50c.
The Latest Sensation from Paris.
American DEBUT | THE DARTOS
Last Week | SISTERS RAPPO
Virginia Aragon, Williams & Walker and their own Company, and Foreign Vaudeville.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TUESDAY E'VG, Dec. 6, at 8:15. The Spiering String Quartet
Reserved seats $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Manager ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
NOON TO 11 P. M.
FELIX MORRIS & CO., "A Game of Cards." 3 POLOS, CHARLIE CASE, VILONA SISTERS, PAULTON & DOOLEY, European Bicyclists, THE BIOGRAPH, and a Splendid Bill.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Stars culled from foreign climes.

A FAIR IN AID OF THE HOME FOR THE Destitute Blind will be held at the Waldorf Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, December 7th and 8th, from 2 until 7 o'clock. Dolls and Christmas gifts a specialty. Entrance, 33d St.

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15. 2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun: Mat. Wed. and Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT, 75th (Souv.) Perf.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 20 Horses. 200 People. SPORTING LIFE. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33rd & B'way. 4th Big Month. The Turtle.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
4th Wk. at the CASINO! Gen. Adm., 50c. Xmas Souvs. Dec. 23. New Buffet From. 7:30-12.

"IM WEISSEN ROESS'L"
Enters its 4th week at the IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Simply marvelous, unbelievable.

COLUMBUS LOST IN SIBERIA.
Grand OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. and Sat. TO-NIGHT, THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
HARLEM Opera | DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 3.....	2,676,695
Same week last year.....	1,825,098
Stocks to date this year.....	98,125,114
Corresponding date last year.	72,119,412

Bonds for the week.....	$25,115,900
Same week last year.....	15,714,250
Bonds to date this year.....	804,702,490
Corresponding date last year..	495,239,990

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

AS TO MOTIVE POWERS.

New York and Chicago's Elevated Railway Operations—Comparison of Their Cost.

The question of equipping the Manhattan Elevated Railroad with electric motive power is one in which Wall Street has long been much interested. Recently, as the proposed electric equipment has been more and more talked about, Wall Street's interest has grown more keen and discussions as to the propable saving through electric operation of the system have been general. From a comprehensive article appearing in the December issue of The Street Railway Journal on elevated railway operation by electricity in Chicago as compared with steam in New York, we take the following statement of comparative costs of conducting transportation, as it is in this department that the chief differences due to motive powers appear:

		Per Car Mile. Steam, 43,181,582 Car Miles. Cents.	Electric, 43,181,582 Car Miles. Cents.	Electric, 50,000,000 Car Miles. Cents.
Maintenance.				
Of way and structures	$464,039	1.1	1.2	1.04
Of rails and ties	55,393	0.1	1.2	—
Of locomotives	237,872	0.5	0.5	0.47
Of passenger cars	237,432	0.7	0.7	0.57
Of miscellaneous	115,951	0.3	0.3	0.23
Total maintenance	$1,160,687	2.7	2.7	2.32
Conducting Transportation.				
Engineers and firemen	853,904	2.0	1.3	1.12
Train service	936,536	2.2	2.2	1.87
Superintendence and other transportation wages	697,254	1.6	1.6	1.39
Fuel, water, oil, tallow, waste, and other supplies for locomotives	844,184	2.0	1.2	1.25
Train and station supplies and expenses and telegraph service	232,077	0.5	0.5	0.46
Injuries and damages	42,702	0.1	0.1	0.08
Other transportation expenses	197,149	0.5	0.5	0.39
Total	$3,803,806	8.9	7.4	6.56
General expenses	337,859	0.8	0.8	0.67
Total operating expenses	$5,302,352	12.3	10.9	9.55

The cost to the Manhattan Company of engineers and flagmen, The Street Railway Journal goes on to say, amounted in 1897 to 2 cents per car mile, and of conductors and guards to 2.2 cents per car mile, a total for train wages of 4.2 cents per car mile. The wages per hour paid to the present train force of the Manhattan Company is as shown in the following table, and in comparison with this may be placed an estimate of the wages which would be paid an electric train force operating the same number of passenger cars:

	Steam Train Wages, Per Hour.	Electric Train Wages, Per Hour.
One engineer or motorman	22.2 cents	
One fireman	38.8 cents	38.8 cents
One conductor or chief gateman	23.0 cents	23.0 cents
Three gatemen	45.0 cents	45.0 cents
Total	$1.220	$1.068

As a matter of interest in this connection it may be said that the transportation expenses of the South Side Elevated Railway in Chicago for July, August, and September, 1897, when steam locomotives were employed, were 2.8 cents per car mile, while in the same months of 1898 they were 1.9 cents per car mile, a saving of nearly nine-tenths of a cent, or 33 per cent.

The cost of fuel, water, oil, tallow, waste, and other supplies for locomotives amounted to 2 cents per car mile for the steam system, including steam for heating the cars, but excluding lighting. Now the principal corresponding expense in electric service is the power station charge, and here Chicago experience will help us to form a judgment as to probabilities. The Lake Street consumption throughout ten months was approximately 2.53 kw. hours per car mile. The Metropolitan power consumption compares very closely with these figures. In round numbers, it may be said that 3 kw. hours per car mile will be required for driving, heating, and lighting elevated cars of the Manhattan pattern the year round, with the greater grades of the New York road.

Now the Manhattan Company can undoubtedly manufacture and deliver electric current in large quantity in New York City for four-tenths of a cent per kw. hour at least, and probably for less. This would point to a cost per car mile for power of 1.2 cents, which would be a saving over the equivalent cost for locomotive power of eight-hundredths of a cent.

Summing up the above, it would seem that had the Manhattan Company operated the same car mileage at the same schedule speed in 1897-8 by electricity instead of by steam, it would have saved about 1.4 cents only per car mile in operating expenses. Suppose, however, that the same number of trains had been run at an increased speed such that they would have made a total car mileage of 50,000,000 instead of 43,200,000 in the same number of hours. The total operating expenses would have been very little changed from the above electric estimates, and the operating expenses would have been brought down quite closely to 9.55 cents per car mile. On the other hand, the receipts per car mile would probably have kept well up, owing to the greater popularity of the improved service.

Now suppose that the electrical equipment of its lines would have cost the Manhattan Company $10,000,000 (a very large estimate) and that this sum would have been raised by an issue of 5 per cent. bonds, the stock remaining the same. The old and new statements of the Manhattan Company would, therefore, stand about as follows:

		Steam, Actual, 1897-8. 43,181,582		Electric, Estimated. 50,000,000	
Car mileage					
	Total.	Per Car Mile. Cents.	Total.	Per Car Mile. Cents.
Gross receipts (operation)	$9,163,743	21.2	$10,600,000	21.2
Operating expenses	5,302,352	12.3	4,800,000	9.5
Net earnings	$3,861,391	8.9	$5,800,000	11.6
Other income	180,277	.4	180,000	.4
Gross income	$4,041,668	9.3	$5,980,000	12.0
Deductions—				
Taxes	820,171	1.9	950,000	1.9
Interest	1,896,846	4.4	2,387,000	4.8
Net income, all sources	$1,334,651	3.1	$2,643,000	5.3
Per cent. on $30,000,000 stock	4.45		8.81	

In other words, the earning power of the Manhattan stock in 1897-8 would have apparently been almost twice as great had 50,000,000 car miles been run by electricity at a schedule speed of fifteen miles per hour, as was the actual earning power of 43,181,582 car miles operated by steam. It does not follow, however, that such an improved gross and net earning power could have been kept up in the following year when the surface lines in competition with the elevated went into operation by electricity and gave to the public so perfect a service as to make unexampled inroads upon the Manhattan Company's business. To-day the latter appears, by its last quarterly statement, to be actually unable to earn the quarter's fixed charges.

British Bank Reserves.

The Bank of England's ratio of reserve to liabilities has risen to 54⅝ per cent. At this time last year the reserve, now £33,000,000, stood at £22,324,000, from which it declined to £19,885,000 by the beginning of January; it then recovered to £24,454,000 by the end of February, owing to an inflow of cash from the country in payment of taxes; but with the Spring demand for cash for the country and some outflow of gold to the United States it declined to £18,351,000 in the middle of April, when the bank rate was raised to 4 per cent. In the next few months a somewhat similar but perhaps accentuated movement may occur.

MONEY'S ABUNDANCE.

All Over the Country There Is Continuing Ease in the Loan Market.

Records are broken, indeed, when Southern banks feel it necessary to notify depositors that they are so crowded with money that interest cannot be paid on balances. Just that is what is happening now—not at one or two exceptional centres merely, but in almost every part of the South.

In the West similar conditions have prevailed for months past. Two conspicuous Western States have officially announced that "school funds," hitherto much competed for by borrowers, must now be kept unused because the legal rate required by statute cannot be obtained, so great has become money abundance with corresponding lowering of interest charges—the Western borrower being now crowded with offers of all the money that can be used at 3½ and 4 per cent.

Indeed, they who formerly were largest of Western borrowers have become lenders.

Such are the wonders that attend rich crops and good commodity prices. And the changed record is coincident with a larger use of money, better business activity, than has been known in a decade.

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Professional Wall Street has heard the chronicles of this revolution not with interest only, but to some marked extent with skepticism—a fact somewhat denoted by a letter of inquiry sent to correspondents throughout the country by a Stock Exchange firm, asking: "Are the times really better in your section? Is money plenty, is business extending, are the people prospering—as represented?"

From over a score of answers to this inquiry the following specimen statements are shown to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Minneapolis—In every business way we have advanced—some gains being simply phenomenal. We have funds to spare. There is no longer known here any such thing as having to pay a broker a share to get accommodation on a safe proposition.

St. Paul—Our bankers are lending money in the East to the extent of millions.

Duluth—All bank exchange records are broken here and throughout the whole Northwest. Over $5,000,000 money owed here to the East a year ago at over 7 per cent. has been taken up by loans made by home capitalists at 5.

Denver—The First National Bank, Messrs. Kountz, and other local bankers are lending money in Europe, and in big amounts.

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Transformation this. Marvel on marvel is piled in such a record. Good times are much more than mere theory when so certified.

Converted Foreign Critics.

One of the notable features in every British financial calculation now takes cognizance of the great amount of money due by England to the United States. This is not as it used to be. The change has come rather suddenly. It was not altogether a welcome realization for the British financial critic; he had become so used to inveighing against the dangers of putting capital into American enterprises that such cynicism was almost second nature. But overwhelming international trade balances are not to be sneered aside; and finally even the bitterest anti-American critics have openly to recognize what are the facts and what the facts signify.

BANK OF SPAIN'S REPORT.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows: Gold in hand unchanged; silver in hand, increase, 2,594,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 5,655,000 pesetas.

THE GERMAN CRISIS.

Berlin's Overspeculation and the Resultant Stringency of Money.

For some months past Germany—or, rather, Berlin—has been the cynosure of all financial eyes. A crisis there has disturbed the money markets of all the world, New York not escaping the effects. Few Wall Street people, however, have known much of Berlin's troubles, the heavy sales of American securities by German interests having been vaguely attributed to some sort of a "money panic" at that centre which now, according to the popular Wall Street idea, is disposed of.

The action of the Imperial Bank of Germany in raising its rate of discount to 6 per cent., writes a British financial authority, shows very clearly that the stringency in the money market is not abating, and it proves, moreover, that the Imperial Bank is resolved to compel speculators to reduce their commitments. Overtrading has brought about the present crisis, and as the advance, first to 5 per cent., and then to 5½ per cent., has not stopped the overtrading, the bank seems to have made up its mind to force cur ailment. Apparently the Imperial Bank considers that this is all the more necessary because the overtrading has been so largely conducted upon money borrowed abroad. Speculation by means of borrowed money is always exceptionally dangerous. But it is more so where the money is borrowed outside the country. At all events, that would seem to be the view of the Imperial Bank. And if its action is understood rightly, it is prepared to go further even than 6 per cent. if that does not suffice to stop the overtrading.

As bearing upon the stringency in the German money market, and partly explaining it, it should be remembered that Germany during the past eighteen months or so has lent very large sums abroad, especially to Russia and to China. It will be recollected that she took an equal part in the two last Chinese loans, amounting together to £16,000,000—an enormous sum for a country in the economic condition of Germany. Moreover, her loans to Russia are estimated by an excellent authority at from £20,000,000 to £24,000,000. A small portion, no doubt, was kept in Germany, for the Russian Government always keeps a considerable balance in Berlin. But far the greater part was remitted to London and Paris, and probably a portion was sent to St. Petersburg. The borrowings, therefore, by two single Governments within eighteen months or so have amounted to at least £35,000,000, and possibly to £40,000,000.

While all this was going on our readers will recollect that trade in Germany itself was exceedingly prosperous. There was a very rapid formation of new companies, a still larger expansion of existing establishments, and in addition there was a very active speculation. To withdraw £35,000,000 or £40,000,000 from a country such as Germany while trade was so active inevitably led to an advance in the value of money, and consequently to the stringency that now exists. On the other hand, it is no doubt true that Germany has sold a considerable amount of foreign bonds formerly held there. For example, there seems to be no doubt that she has sold on an immense scale her Austrian and Hungarian bonds. Probably she has also sold Italian securities on a considerable scale. As was pointed out in these columns a few weeks ago, she has, moreover, been obliged to reduce very considerably the accommodation she formerly gave to merchants abroad, especially in the Scandinavian countries, in Russia, and in Austria. The sales of Austrian and Hungarian securities were, no doubt, largely stimulated by the strife of the nationalities going on there. But the sales of Italian securities were probably prompted by the rise in the value of money at home; while it is certain that the restriction of accommodation to merchants abroad was entirely the result of the difficulties in the home money market.

Mr. Sage and His $100,000,000.

Rumors circulate anew that Russell Sage, veteran of Wall Street veterans, is to retire from business activity. This time the report is based not on the old theory that Mr. Sage feels his old age, but on the representation that he is to fulfill a vow to give up work whenever his fortune should reach $100,000,000—an accomplishment said to have finally been reached.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 3, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Dec. 3. Bid.	Closing Sat. Dec. 3. Asked	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 3, 1,870,695.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Dec. 3. First.	Week Ended Dec. 3. High.	Week Ended Dec. 3. Low.	Week Ended Dec. 3. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Dec. 3, 1898.
*187¾ February 10.	*97¾ April 23.	103	110	— ..	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	2	108	108	108	108	158	572
38 August 16.	24 May 6.	29½	30	— ¼	American Malting Company	12,150,000			21¾	21¾	21	21	---	974
87¾ August 16.	76⅜ May 6.	94	95	.. ..	American Malting Company preferred	12,840,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	82¾	82¾	82	82½	---	1,216
43¼ July 9.	25¼ September 14.	35⅞	36	+ ⅜	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000			33¾	34	33¾	34	---	7,878
92½ July 9.	77½ August 27.	80½	81	+ ⅜	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	89	89¼	88¾	89¼	---	2,188
36⅜ August 26.	15½ March 25.	34⅝	34¾	+ 2⅞	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	32	34¾	32	34¼	22¾	11,665
90⅝ August 22.	66 March 14.	88	88½	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,156,600	Dec. 1, '98.	3	87	88	87	88	75	2,102
*121 November 26.	*121 November 26.	..	..	.. ..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,726,800	Sept. 6, '98.	3	121	121	121	121	..	30
150 November 8.	*117½ January 3.	144	146	— ½	American Express	20,000,000	July 1, '98.	3	145	150	145	150	118½	811
15⅝ July 9.	6¾ January 20.	12⅞	12¾	— ⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,594,500			13¼	13	11¾	12½	7¾	16,520
41⅞ August 26.	16 March 26.	36	36½	+ 1¾	American Spirits Mfg. Company preferred	6,068,000			37¾	38	37¾	38	19	1,680
146⅝ August 26.	107⅞ March 28.	127¾	127⅞	+ 1¾	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,600	Oct. 5, '98.	3	122	126¾	121¾	126¾	139¾	344,853
116 January 3.	103 March 19.	112	114	— 1¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	35,968,000	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	111	113¾	112	113¾	134	797
*98 September 16.	*83 March 29.	96	97¼	— ½	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '98.	1¼	92½	95¼	93¾	95¼	91½	128
115¾ September 19.	83¾ January 4.	108	109	+ 1⅜	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	2	132	139	132¾	136¾	136¾	74,304
135 August 23.	*112 January 20.	125	127¼	.. ..	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	127¼	129¾	127¾	128	110¾	992
40¾ February 7.	34 January 4.	36	39	— 1	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			34¼	39¾	39	39	30¾	350
21 November 22.	14¾ April 20.	15¾	16⅝	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			16⅛	16⅝	16	16⅜	12¾	38,300
47⅜ November 22.	22⅞ March 12.	46¼	46⅞	.. ..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000			47	47¾	45¾	46½	28⅜	156,196
59¾ November 26.	30½ September 14.	56⅝	58⅝	.. ..	Baltimore & Ohio, all instalments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	59	59¾	57¾	58¼	---	14,219
46 November 26.	31 October 10.	45	45½	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued	.....	.....	..	45¾	46	44	45¼	---	11,060
75⅝ November 14.	66 October 12.	74	74½	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	74½	75¾	74¼	74½	---	11,997
7¾ February 3.	4½ November 11.	6⅝	7½	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	9,070,700	.....	..	6¾	7⅛	6¾	7¼	5¾	4,157
5⅝ November 14.	2⅜ March 21.	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	5¾	23,410
79¾ December 2.	55 March 12.	69	70	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	..	69¾	70¼	69⅝	69⅞	51⅜	30,682
130 November 17.	106 March 26.	127½	129	+ 1¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	3	127	129	127	129	118¾	1,385
14 June 6.	7½ October 4.	10¾	11	.. ..	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	..	8¼	11⅜	9	11	---	2,390
76⅝ September 7.	*61 May 2.	66¾	75	.. ..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	70½	70¾	70¼	70¾	60	25
67⅝ February 5.	44½ March 12.	54⅜	54½	— ⅝	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	54½	54⅞	54	54¾	54½	1,237
90¾ January 20.	72 April 1.	85	85⅝	+ ⅛	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	85¾	85⅞	85⅝	85¾	80¾	100
54¾ December 2.	11 April 23.	32½	33⅝	+ 5⅝	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	28	34⅜	28	32⅝	11	68,210
29 August 17.	17¼ March 26.	24⅞	24¾	.. ..	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,532,400	.....	..	22	25¾	22	24½	22	36,338
167 November 14.	*150 March 14.	164	164	+ 1½	Chicago & Alton	18,764,800	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	162¾	166¾	161	163¾	..	2,614
*175 November 28.	*106 March 24.	175	..	.. ..	Chicago & Alton preferred	9,479,500	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	175	175	175	175	..	10
120⅜ November 29.	85¾ March 26.	119¼	119½	+ ⅛	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,262,700	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	119½	120¾	119½	120¾	96¾	43,719
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	58½	59	— 2	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	61	61	57½	59	..	2,480
113⅛ February 1.	102 January 7.	110¾	111	— ¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	8,830,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	111¾	111¾	110¾	110¾	94½	1,340
15 August 22.	9¾ February 24.	14½	15	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western	21,220,300	.....	..	15¼	15¾	14¾	14⅞	7¾	22,295
49⅜ November 16.	28 March 15.	45½	45¾	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,254,600	.....	..	45	45⅞	45	45⅝	26	3,286
32 November 16.	20 April 21.	28½	30	— ⅜	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	30	31⅜	29¾	29⅞	21¼	2,850
79⅛ December 8.	*71 August 4.	77¼	79¾	+ 5⅝	Chicago Great Western debenture	15,527,000	July, '98.	2	75	79¾	75½	79¾	..	2,232
11 July 27.	*8¾ April 4.	7⅞	8	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	8	7¾	7¾	7¾	9¼	732
38⅜ July 27.	22 April 23.	33	33	— 4¾	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	36	36¾	31½	31½	29¾	1,539
115¼ November 29.	83¼ April 21.	114	114½	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,154,200	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	113	115¼	113¾	114¼	93¾	115,333
163 October 27.	140 April 23.	152½	163⅝	.. ..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	33,236,900	Oct. 21, '98.	1¾	163	163	163	163	142	720
142 November 21.	113¼ March 12.	139¼	139⅞	— 1½	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	140	141	138¾	139½	122¾	14,190
191½ November 16.	163 January 3.	182	189	.. ..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,304,600	Oct. 6, '98.	1¾	189	189¾	184	184	165	19
109¾ November 22.	80 March 25.	103½	109⅝	— ⅛	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	108	109¼	107⅝	109¼	89¾	48,177
5⅝ March 3.	4¾ January 3.	7⅛	8⅝	.. ..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	15,000,000	.....	..	8	8	7¾	7¾	..	92
87⅞ August 29.	22¾ January 3.	31	32	.. ..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	32	32¾	31⅞	32	..	1,025
47⅞ August 16.	26 March 12.	41¼	41¾	— ⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	August, '93.	1¼	41	42½	41¼	41¼	34	3,140
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000	.....	..	15⅝	15⅞	15¾	15¾	..	1,900
53½ September 8.	*40 August 15.	40	45	.. ..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	43	43	43	43	42	300
29⅜ January 11.	17 March 12.	24	25	+ 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	23	25¼	23	23¾	21¾	1,842
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	6	7	— ⅝	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	7	7	7	7	..	167
20¾ November 20.	14 June 23.	19	20	.. ..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,779,800	.....	..	19¾	20¾	19	19	..	2,040
8⅝ December 1.	6¾ November 26.	7⅞	8¼	+ 1⅛	Colorado Southern, when issued	.....	.....	..	7¾	8⅜	7½	8⅛	..	1,295
49 December 1.	43¾ November 22.	45¾	48⅜	+ 2⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf., when issued	.....	.....	..	48¼	49	47½	48¾	..	9,486
19¼ December 2.	14½ November 22.	15⅝	18⅝	+ 2⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf., when issued	.....	.....	..	16	19¼	15⅞	18¼	..	13,888
7 August 22.	4½ July 5.	4½	5¾	— ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	..	100
6¾ February 10.	2½ November 1.	3⅝	4¼	.. ..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,636,300	.....	..	3¾	5¼	3¾	4	5¾	8,742
27⅞ February 10.	16 December 2.	16	21	+ 3¼	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	18	19¾	16	16	..	572
206½ June 9.	164 October 3.	196½	194	+ 5¼	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	188	197½	187¾	193¼	165¼	18,920
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	44½	45½	— 1	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Nov. 21, '98.	1	47	47	45½	45½	35	790
94 December 1.	*81 March 25.	89	93	+ 2	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	93	94	92¾	94	..	845
114¾ February 3.	98 November 21.	99⅞	100	+ ½	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	100	100⅝	99	99½	109¾	6,580
159 February 2.	140 October 19.	144½	145¾	+ 1	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1½	144	145	144	145	155	2,390
18¾ November 17.	10 April 26.	15⅞	16	— ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	16¾	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	..	2,030
63¼ November 28.	40 April 21.	62	62¼	.. ..	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	62¾	63¾	61⅞	62¼	44⅞	12,386
20 June 10.	8¾ April 21.	15⅝	16½	.. ..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..	300
67 September 16.	45 April 20.	59	60	.. ..	Detroit Gas	1,646,700	.....	..	61	61	60	60	..	600
179 December 3.	*115 April 20.	168	175	+20	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	9,200,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	150½	150¾	150	170	125	2,500
16¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	14	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14¼	7,645
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	35½	35⅝	— 1½	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	37⅜	37⅞	35½	35⅞	36¾	4,219
21⅜ February 11.	15¾ April 22.	18	18⅜	+ ⅜	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	18¼	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	19½	940
34 September 24.	*29 February 17.	30	32	+ 1⅞	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, '93.	7½	31	33	30	30	..	400
70 September 24.	*37 April 13.	61	63	.. ..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	61	61	61	61	..	55
18⅜ November 28.	*9¾ April 15.	17⅞	18¼	.. ..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,238,200	.....	..	18⅜	19⅜	18	18¼	12⅜	2,026
44 November 29.	*27 March 26.	43¾	44½	+ ½	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	5,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	½	44	44	43	43	46	350
28 March 15.	*15 November 28.	..	..	.. ..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	.....	..	17½	22¼	17¼	22¼	15	449
83¾ November 11.	29 October 17.	31½	31⅝	.. ..	Federal Steel Company	46,483,300	.....	..	31¾	32¼	31¼	31¼	..	17,924
79¾ November 11.	39¾ October 19.	77¼	77⅝	+ ⅞	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,767,800	.....	..	77	77¾	75¾	77⅜	..	54,741
85¼ December 1.	76 September 15.	84⅜	85	+ 2½	General Electric	18,276,000	.....	..	82¼	85½	82¾	84⅜	..	13,239
140 June 30.	122 July 1.	137	138	— 1⅝	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	135¾	139¼	137⅜	137⅞	..	2,061
115 September 6.	96 April 21.	111¾	111⅝	— ½	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	112	113⅝	111¾	111¾	106½	4,498
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	59¼	59¾	.. ..	International Paper Company	13,040,300	.....	..	59½	61⅝	59	59¼	..	9,813
93¾ November 28.	86 September 27.	91⅞	92½	+ ¾	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	92	93¾	91¾	91¾	..	7,787
10½ April 22.	7¼ March 28.	9¼	9⅝	.. ..	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	..	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	..	870
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	34	36	.. ..	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April., '93.	1	35	35	35	35	33¼	130
6⅞ January 2.	5⅝ October 11.	6	6½	— ⅛	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	.....	..	6	6¾	6	6	..	306
25½ December 1.	15 April 16.	20¾	21	+ 3¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	20,000,000	.....	..	18	20¼	18	20	23¼	37,336
54⅝ August 9.	37¾ March 25.	53	53½	+ 3¾	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	49½	54	49½	53	43⅝	8,471
96¾ August 8.	86 March 12.	92	96	+ 1½	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	96	96	96	96	92¼	187
23⅛ August 22.	12 October 11.	15	15½	+ ⅛	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,600	.....	..	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	16	830
83 August 19.	53 October 19.	63¼	64¼	— 1	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	66	66¾	64	64	69¾	1,825
50½ August 10.	40 January 10.	47	52	.. ..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	48	48	48	48	..	493
64½ December 2.	44 April 14.	63⅝	63½	+ 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	62½	64¼	62¼	63⅜	85¼	103,182
120¼ January 14.	90 October 3.	97⅞	97¾	+ ⅞	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	97½	98¾	97¼	97¼	104	57,870
*53 June 10.	45 March 28.	47	52	.. ..	Maryland Coal preferred	1,876,000	July 1, '98.	2	50	50	50	50	..	50
184¼ December 3.	125¼ March 26.	153⅞	184	+ 7¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	176½	184¼	176½	184	118½	49,787
114⅞ February 8.	99¼ March 12.	105½	110	.. ..	Michigan Central	18,735,000	July 29, '98.	2	110	110	110	110	104⅝	150
70 December 1.	*30 January 29.	..	..	.. ..	Michigan Peninsular Car preferred	5,000,000	Sept. 30, '98.	2	70	70	70	70	..	100
30⅝ February 15.	24 March 11.	28	28½	.. ..	Minncapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	28	28⅜	28	28⅜	26	1,800
36 December 2.	*80 April 11.	94	95	.. ..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	94	95	95	95	88½	227
63 June 8.	46 March 26.	61½	62	+ ⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	61	61¾	61	61¾	57¾	225
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	11⅝	12	+ ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	12	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞	13	1,860
41 January 28.	28⅜ March 12.	34⅝	34¾	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	34	35¼	33¾	34¾	34¼	14,390
39¾ August 11.	22 March 12.	37¼	37½	+ 1	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	36½	38¾	36¾	37¾	31½	72,198
179 December 3.	*167½ January 4.	176	179	.. ..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	179	179	179	179	171½	100
59⅜ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	36	36¼	+ ¾	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	34⅞	37¼	34⅞	36¾	34½	12,749
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	111¼	112	+ ¾	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	111¾	112½	111¼	112¾	104½	871
21⅞ May 23.	2¼ September 17.	12⅝	13	+ 6¾	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	5	6¾	13½	6¾	12⅞	..	44,250
48¾ November 29.	30⅝ August 1.	45⅞	46½	+ 2¼	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	.....	..	44½	48¾	44¼	46	..	15,224
103⅜ December 2.	94½ August 1.	103	106	+ 3⅝	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	.....	..	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	100	103⅜	100	103⅜	..	1,297
9 February 10?	3¾ November 17.	4	4½	.. ..	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	..	4	4	4	4	6	100
96½ January 8.	83⅜ October 17.	93	94	+ 1¼	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	93	94¾	93	93¼	85⅝	3,289
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	100	100½	— 4	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	102	102	99½	100	..	2,660
120½ August 8.	105 March 26.	115¼	115¾	— ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	115¼	115¾	113	113½	107	8,187
195⅞ August 22.	*178¾ January 7.	195	198	.. ..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,865,900	Sept. 30, '98.	2	195¾	196¼	195	195	180	23
15⅝ January 31.	*11 October 11.	13¼	13¾	.. ..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅝	250
40¼ January 29.	28 March 25.	34	36	— 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	34	34	34	34	34	200
*128 November 11.	*120 April 20.	..	..	.. ..	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	127	128	127	128	121¾	88
18⅞ February 2.	13¾ April 25.	15⅞	16	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	16⅜	16½	15⅞	15⅞	15½	5,915
56⅜ February 7.	42½ March 12.	55¾	55¾	.. ..	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	55⅝	56¾	54½	55¼	42¼	11,457
7⅜ December 2.	4¼ January 15.	7⅜	7½	+ ⅝	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	7	7⅜	6¾	7⅜	4¼	22,240
43 November 11.	19 February 24.	40⅜	40⅝	— ½	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	..	41⅜	42	40	40¾	20	76,381
70⅞ September 6.	56⅜ March 12.	75⅜	75½	— ½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '98.	1	76½	76⅝	75¼	75⅝	56¼	16,723
6¾ December 1.	*3 March 8.	6	7½	.. ..	Ontario Mining	621,900	Dec. 1, '97.	75c	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾	3½	150
61½ August 22.	35¾ January 7.	50	53	+ ¾	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July '98.	2	52	52	52	52	36	220
78 November 11.	65½ March 29.	75	77	+ ⅞	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	76	76	76	76	60	185
38¾ December 1.	19⅜ January 3.	36	38	+ 6¾	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	33	38¼	33	37⅝	19	4,210
46⅞ September 21.	34½ July 20.	43	45	.. ..	Pacific Coast	6,869,600	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	43	44	42	42	..	460
97 June 28.	*78 November 23.	76	80	.. ..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	79	79	79	79	..	50
40⅜ December 3.	21 April 21.	40¼	40¾	+ 2⅞	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1½	37	40⅜	36¾	40¼	31	49,835
120⅝ February 7.	104 March 12.	119½	119⅝	+ ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,393,250	Nov. 30, '98.	2½	113¾	119½	113½	119⅜	113¾	14,381
112 November 22.	86½ March 28.	109½	109⅝	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 25, '98.	1½	110	110⅜	107¾	109¾	94½	42,644
2¾ May 23.	⅜ January 7.	1¼	1½	.. ..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	100
47½ May 2.	38¾ January 5.	45	45½	+ ¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	35	275
73 November 29.	57 March 25.	72¼	73	+ 1	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	72	72	72	72	68	1,825
216 July 15.	132 November 2.	139	139½	— ½	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	2	139¼	139¾	139	139	173	2,045
7 August 22.	5 June 2.	6¾	8	.. ..	Quicksilver	4,291,300	1891.	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	100
23¾ Jandhry 6.	15¼ March 26.	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛	Reading	89,900,000	.....	..	18⅝	19⅛	18¾	18⅝	21⅝	10,693
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	44¾	45	— ¼	Reading first preferred	28,099,000	.....	..	45¼	46⅛	44¾	44⅝	47¼	27,540
29 January 6.	17⅜ October 17.	20½	20¾	— ¼	Reading second preferred	22,000,000	.....	..	21¼	22	20⅜	20½	27⅝	6,853
69¼ August 27.	50¾ March 15.	63	64	.. ..	Rio Grande Western preferred	8,500,000	Nov. 1, '98.	¾	62	63	62	63	..	290
*127¾ November 23.	*116¾ March 26.	127	..	.. ..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	127½	127½	127½	127½	121¼	363
8¾ Feoruary 11.	5¼ March 7.	6	6	— ⅛	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,000,000	.....	..	6¼	6½	6	6	8	400
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	52	55	— 3¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,401,000	July 15, '98.	2½	57¼	57½	54¾	54¾	49¾	958
23¼ June 11.	13¼ April 25.	13½	14	.. ..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	15½	15½	14	14	16¾	1,560
9¼ November 29.	6 March 26.	8⅜	8½	.. ..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	8¼	9¼	8⅜	8⅜	7¾	18,733
70 November 28.	52½ March 12.	66¾	68	— 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	68	70	67	67	57½	3,009
35 November 28.	22½ February 24.	32	32¼	— 1⅞	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,338,700	July 6, '98.	1	31½	35	32¼	32¼	23	19,207
6¼ August 10.	3⅜ January 24.	5⅝	6	.. ..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	5⅞	6	5⅜	6	4⅜	1,050
14⅞ November 17.	7⅝ March 12.	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	14½	14⅝	13⅞	14⅜	10	8,620
27 August 11.	*17½ July 9.	25¼	26	+ 1⅛	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	.....	..	25½	26	25½	26	20	220
97 November 28.	78 April 20.	95	97	.. ..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,703,100	.....	..	97	97	96	96	81¾	600
175 November 11.	*121½ January 6.	168	172	.. ..	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	.....	..	160½	173¾	160½	173½	..	147
87½ November 23.	65 March 12.	85	85¾	— 2	St. Paul & Omaha	21,493,200	.....	..	85½	86¾	84¾	85	73¾	3,987
20½ December 1.	12 April 13.	20	20½	+ 3	Southern Pacific	108,232,200	.....	..	20¾	21⅝	20¾	21	..	12,012
10½ December 2.	7 April 21.	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	10⅜	10½	10	10½	9¼

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 3, 1898.

BONDS.	Week Ending Dec. 3. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sales Week End'g Dec. 3..$25,115,900					
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	1
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 7s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
American Spir ts Manufacturing 6s	84½	85	83¾	85	67
American Tobacco scrip	93½	95	93	95	150½
Ann Arbor 4s	90	90	90	90	22
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	97⅝	98¾	97⅝	98¼	1,092½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	74½	74¾	73½	73½	782
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r.	60	60	60	60	1
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	89	89	89¼	89¼	35
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	96⅞	97	96¾	96¾	209
Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, tr. rects	117	118	117	118	51
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	96⅞	97	96¾	96⅞	844
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st, inc. B.	11	11	10½	11	78
Balt. & Ohio Southwestern 1st gtd. 4½s	106	106	105	105	1
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	91½	92	91½	92	10
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	7
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105½	106	105½	105½	34
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	3
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	91¾	92	91¾	92	8
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	5
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	106⅛	106½	106¼	106½	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110	109⅝	109⅝	7
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼	7
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	91	91	89	89	22
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	89	90	88⅜	90	72
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	37	39	36⅞	39	171
Central of Georgia 2d preference income	12	13	11½	13	28
Central of Georgia 3d preference income	5	5⅝	5	5⅝	20
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114¾	114¾	114	114¼	23
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	5½
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	15
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	88⅝	89¼	88⅝	89¼	975
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	118½	118½	118½	118⅞	2
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	116	116¼	116	116	7
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s, reg	115	116	115	115	50
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	106	106	105⅝	105⅝	27
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 2d consol. 4s	97	97	97	97	10
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	118¼	118¼	118½	118½	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Neb. ext. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	102⅝	103⅝	67
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	120¾	121⅜	120	120	49½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117¼	117½	117¼	117¼	9
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	102⅜	102⅝	102½	102⅜	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	6
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref'd. 6s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	7
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	134	134	134	134	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s, Memphis Div	100½	100½	100½	100½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	91½	92	91½	92	328
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	121	121	121	121	2
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	70	70	70	70	10
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	98¾	98¾	98	98¾	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. 1st 7s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	140	140	140	140	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	72¼	74½	72¼	74½	32
Colorado Midland 2-4s	65	66¼	65	65½	279
Colorado Fuel & Iron 6s	103	103	103	103	5
Colorado Southern 4s, when issued	86½	86¾	84¾	86	1,106
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid.	70	70	70½	70½	60
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s	50½	50½	50½	50½	1
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122½	123	122¼	123	11
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	99¼	100	99¼	100	81½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	95½	95¾	95½	95½	2
Detroit City Gas 5s	96	96	96	96⅞	79
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	18¾	20	18	20	333
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	113	114	113	114	44
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107¾	107¾	107¼	107¼	4
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	5
Erie Telegraph & Telephone 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	15
Erie funded 7s	142½	142½	142½	142½	5
Erie 1st extended 4s	114	114½	114	114½	4
Erie 4th mortgage 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	1
Erie prior lien 4s	96¾	97¼	93¾	93¾	105
Erie general lien 4s	73½	74½	73½	74	337
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	97⅞	97⅞	97	97	29
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 6s	94	94	94	94	10
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	97	98⅝	97	98⅝	46
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	118½	119	118¼	119	20
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron Div. 6s	99	101	99⅝	100	92
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	79¼	79⅝	77	77¼	104
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 2-4s	63½	63½	62½	62½	29
Gal., Har. & San An., Nex. & Pac. 5s	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	79
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	98	98	98	98	10
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio 2d 7s	102	102	102	102	5
Green Bay debenture, A	50	50	48	49	15
Green Bay debenture, B	6¼	6¼	6	6⅝	230
General Electric debenture 5s	109	109	108	108	6
Georgia, Carolina & Northern 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	7
Houston & Texas general 4s	85½	85⅞	85	85⅞	92
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	94	94	94	94	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102	102	102	102	20
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	6
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	95	95¼	95	95¼	34
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	81	83	81	83	33
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	95	95	95	95	3
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st refdg. 5s	104	104	104	104	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	11
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¾	13
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	89	89	89	89	6
Iowa Central 1st 5s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	630
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	74⅜	76½	74⅜	74⅜	15
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	92	92½	89½	89½	291
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	65¼	65¾	65	65⅛	14
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	108½	109½	108½	109¼	50
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	50	53	49¾	53	1
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	29
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 6s	106	106	105½	106	18
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	118	117¾	117¾	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	37
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	107	107	107	107	6
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	27
Lake Shore 3½s	107¼	107¾	108	108	4
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	110	110	110	110	11
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	100	100	98¼	98¼	6
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	18
Long Island general 4s	97½	97½	97	97	2
Louis., Evans. & St. L. consol. 5s, tr. rects	50½	50½	50	50	22
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	20
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash. & Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	103¼	104	103¼	103¼	4
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mob. 1st 6s	127	128	127	128	5
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	120	121	120	120½	20
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	94¾	95½	94¾	95¼	180
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	116	116½	116	116½	5
Manhattan consolidated 4s	94½	95	94½	95	68
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	5
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102	102	102	102	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117⅝	118	117½	118	57
Mexican Central consol. 4s	65½	65½	65	65¼	1
Mexican International consol. 4s	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¾	90
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	10
Michigan-Peninsular Car 5s	97½	98	97½	98	10
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. & imp. 5s	119	119½	119	119½	7
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	109	109¼	109¼	109¼	3
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	85	85	85	85	10
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108¾	111	108¾	111	4
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	104	105	103¾	105	32
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	77½	77½	77	77½	79
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	83¼	84	83¼	84	14
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	104	104½	103¾	104½	18
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	81½	81½	81	81½	21
Morris & Essex 7s of 1871	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	142½	142½	142½	142½	2
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	104½	105	104½	104½	76
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	132½	132½	132½	132½	23
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 7½s	98¾	98¾	97	98¼	220
New York Central, Lake Shore coll 3½s, reg.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	14
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	95½	96	95	95¾	90
New York Central 3½s	110	110	110	110	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106	106	105¾	106	15
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	140½	140½	140½	140½	21
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certfs	162	162½	162	162½	12
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106¼	108½	106¼	106¾	87
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	38
N. Y., O. & W. refdg. 4s, registered	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	89	92	88	91¾	142
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	95½	97	95½	96¾	204
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	116	116	116	116	3
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67	67¼	67	67	114
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101⅝	102	101⅝	101⅝	200
Northern Railway of California 5s	104½	105	104½	105	33
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1
Northwestern coupon gold 7s	116	116	116	116	2
Northwestern general 3½s	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	10
Northwestern consol. 7s	144	144	144	144	1
Northwestern 30-year debenture 5s	116	116	116	116	2
Northwestern sinking fund 5s, registered	108½	108½	108¼	108¼	5
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101	101¾	99¾	99½	87

BONDS.	Week Ending Dec. 3. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	130¼	131	130	130	35
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	100¼	111	100¼	111	141
Oregon Short Line Income A	80	85	80	84½	332½
Oregon Short Line Income B	61⅜	67½	61⅜	66¾	1,032
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	15
Pacific of Missouri 1st extended 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Pennsylvania guaranteed 4½s	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	5
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	117⅜	118¼	117⅜	118½	8
People's Gas, Chicago, refdg. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	77½	79	77½	79	124
Peoria & Eastern income	19	20	19	20	41
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	113½	113½	113⅛	113⅛	20
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s	95⅜	96½	95⅜	96½	184
Reading general 4s	84⅞	85	84⅞	84⅞	502
Richmond & Danville 6s	125	125	125	125	5
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	73	75	73	73	39
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90¾	91	90	90	32
Rock Island general 4s	105	105¼	105	105½	256
Rock Island 6s, registered	133	133	133	133	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	84	84½	84	84	17
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	98¼	101	97	100½	965
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped gtd	98	98¾	98	98¾	3
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	122½	122¾	112¼	112¾	146
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	81½	84	81⅝	83½	684
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114	114	114	114	10
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class C	114	114	113½	114	18
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	107	107½	107⅞	107½	24
St. L. & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	96	96	96	96	36
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	80¾	82	80¾	81¾	698
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	35¼	36¼	35¼	36	387
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	119	119	119	119	5
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120	120½	120	120½	5
St. Paul 1st, La Cross & Davenport 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
St. Paul consol. 7s	161	161	161	161	2
St. Paul 1st, Wisconsin & Minnesota 5s	118	118	118	118	5
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅞	8
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Milwaukee 7s	161	161	161	161	10
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota extended 7s	162	162	162	162	15
St. P., Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	7
St. P., Minn. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	113½	113½	113½	113¾	4
St. P., M. & M., Dakota extension 6s	123	123	123	123	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	137	137	137	137	4
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	74¾	75½	74	75⅝	289
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	94	94	94	94	17
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	100	100¼	100	100½	32
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112	112¼	111½	111½	57
So. Pac of California 5s, consol, stamped	104¾	105	104½	104⅝	56
Southern Railway 5s	103¾	104⅝	103¾	104⅜	201
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	79¾	70⅞	79½	79½	28
Standard Rope & Twine income	20¼	21	20¼	21	52
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	98	99	96	99	22
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	94½	95½	94½	95½	23
Terminal R. R. of St. Louis consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¾	21
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	103⅝	103⅝	107	107	32
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	47¼	47⅝	45½	46	778
Third Avenue 5s	126½	127	126½	127	11
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	76¼	78¼	76¼	78¾	11
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r	90½	91	89⅝	90	57
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	6
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	91	92½	91	92½	43
Union Pacific new 4s	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	645
Union Pacific coll. tr. 4½s, tr. rects	85	85	85	85	30
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 6s, tr. r	85¼	86¼	84½	86¼	862
United States Leather Co. 6s	116	116½	116	116½	25
Virginia Midland general 6s	108½	109½	108½	109½	6
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped gtd	108½	109½	109½	109¾	5
Wabash 1st 5s	111⅞	112	111½	112	69
Wabash 2d 5s	91½	91¼	90¼	90½	52
Wabash debenture, Series B	34¼	34½	33	33	248
West Shore 4s	111¾	112½	111¾	112	48
West Shore 4s, registered	111	111½	110½	111½	33
Western New York & Penn. gen. 5-4s	54	54	54	54	4
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	14	14½	14	14½	7
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	109½	110¼	109½	110¾	12
Western North Carolina 6s	118¼	118¼	118¾	118¼	20
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113	113¼	113	113½	18
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	96½	98½	95	95	9
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	62	63¾	62	62¾	179
Total sales					$24,445,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 3, 1898.

District of Columbia 3-65s	118	118	118	118	1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127½	127⅝	127½	127⅝	30
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127½	127⅝	127½	127⅝	30
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112¾	112½	112⅝	112½	10
United States 3s, coupon	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	350½
United States 3s, small	105½	106	105½	105½	*63
United States 3s, registered	105⅞	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛	60½
Total sales					$488,300

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 3, 1898.

Alabama, Class C	104	104	104	104	3
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	93½	93¼	93¼	93½	*6
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7	7½	7	7½	145
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	81	81½	81	81½	3*
Total sales					$182,600
Grand total					$25,115,900

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98⅝	Nov. 9	93	Apr. 4	98⅝	Nov. 9
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111½	Nov. 25
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	112½	Dec. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129¼	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127⅞	Dec. 1
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅜	Apr. 19	127⅞	Dec. 2
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	108¾	May 2	112	Nov. 22
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112¼	Nov. 28
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106½	Oct. 29	104	July 23	106	Dec. 3
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106	Oct. 31	104⅜	Oct. 12	106½	Dec. 2
United States 2s, 30-20, 1918, reg	106¼	Nov. 30	104¼	Oct. 5	106½	Dec. 1
District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 28	115	Mch. 28	118	Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

Alabama, Class A	103	May 14	103¼	Mch. 8	103⅝	Nov. 19
Alabama, Class A, small	103	Aug. 10	103	Aug. 10	103	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105¼	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30	98	Aug. 5	104	Nov. 30
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¼	Nov. 10	100	May 14	106¾	Nov. 19
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	106½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 8	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	Nov. 7	101	Jan. 6	104	Nov. 7
Tennessee settlement 3s	94½	Nov.19	87	May 10	94	Nov. 25
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	94½	Nov.19	87	May 25	93½	Nov. 29
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	81½	Nov. 29	65	Apr. 22	81½	Nov. 30
Virginia, deferred 6s, trust receipts	9¼	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7½	Dec. 3

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

America	370	Nov. 25	350	Jan. 25	370	Nov. 25
American Exchange	176	Mar. 11	167	June 13	172	Dec. 2
Butchers' & Drovers'	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	Oct. 31
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 27
Comherce	212	Nov. 23	200	May 9	212	Nov. 23
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	275	Nov. 7	275	Nov. 7
Fourth National	190	Nov. 28	180	Nov. 28	190	Nov. 28
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	460	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	232	Dec. 2	225	Oct. 18	230	Dec. 3
Market & Fulton	288	Mar. 4	220	Feb. 16	253	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	100	Oct. 26	100	Oct. 26
Merchants'	151	Sept. 28	146	Mar. 8	146	Nov. 25
New York	235	Apr. 14	225	Apr. 14	226	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 8	90	June 15
North America	140	Nov. 28	135	June 4	140	Nov. 28
Park	286	Nov. 23	263	Jan. 26	263	Nov. 23
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Oct. 18
Republic	183	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	89½	Jan. 20	99¼	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	175	Dec. 2	145	Mar. 30	175	Dec. 3

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway 242	Nov. 19	Gallatin 310	Aug. 19
Chemical 4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis 475	April 21
Citizens' 132	Nov. 19	New York County 300	March 26
East River 140	Nov. 26	Seaboard 170	May 19
Fourth National 195	Nov. 30	Third National 85	March 14

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Dec. 3, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	98½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	91	Nov 4	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	90½	Nov 15	81	Apr 25	90	Nov 30	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	96½	Nov 11	85	Apr 29	96¼	Dec 3	96¼	96½
Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	75	Nov 15	54½	Mar 12	73½	Dec 3	73¾	74
Atlantic & Pacific income	..	¾	Jan	7	¾	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	82½	Feb., 96
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	101	Nov 14	95	Jan 5	101	Nov 14	100	103
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118¾	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	115¾	Sep 9	111¾	Sep 13	115	Nov 7	113	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	118¾	Aug 11	99	Jan 12	115	Oct 5	..	..
Do., registered	113¼	Jul 18	103¾	Jun 17	113¾	July 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	118	Nov 29	90	Jan 25	118	Nov 29	117½	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	92	Feb 4	111¾	Aug 1	..	..
Do., extend. 4 ½s, 1935, tr. receipts	128	Nov 18	117¾	Oct 24	120	Nov 18	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	113¾	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	115¾	Sep 7	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116	Aug 23	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	118¾	Oct 29	97	Apr 6	119¾	Oct 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	99	Sept 28	103½	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	104¾	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	106½	Nov 29	99	Jan 27	108½	Dec 2	108¼	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	..	..	..	..	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105	Nov 3	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	..	..
Pitts & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 26	105¾	Jun 24	107¾	July 28	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	106	Sep 26	98¾	Jan 17	105	Nov 30	106¼	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	90	Nov 28	76	Sep 13	90	Nov 26	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27¼	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	12	Nov 23	6¼	Oct 27	11	Dec 2	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122¼	Jul 22	122¼	Jul 22	122¼	July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 13	100	Oct 27	100	Oct 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105¼	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105	Nov 21	105	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	..	..	..	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	116½	Nov 28	112	Jul 1	116¼	Nov 28	116½	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	104¾	Nov 26	101¾	Nov 4	104¾	Dec 1	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	94¼	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	92	Dec 2	92	92½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	43	Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86	June 27	85	..
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	..	..	..	..	70¼	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	92½	Dec 3	91½	93
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106⅝	Sep 22	91	Apr 2	105¼	Dec 3	105	106
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	..	..	..	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104¼	Jan 18	107½	Dec 3	107	107½
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	128	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	125	Nov 3	122	Jul 16	125	Nov 4	122¼	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 97
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Feb., 96
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	108½	Dec 3	108	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	108½	Sep 23	100	Apr 23	107	Oct 4	108	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	..	..	..	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R. Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	106¾	Nov 25	105¾	Nov 25	105¾	Nov 25	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109¾	Dec 2	107¾	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	110½	Dec 2	110¼	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106	Jan 20, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	91¼	Nov 12	80	Dec 2	89	Dec 2	89	..
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93¼	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½	June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	110¾	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¾	Jan 22	84½	Dec 2	90	Dec 2	89¾	89½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Jan 6	35	Nov 15	39	Dec 2	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	16¼	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	13	Dec 2	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	5¾	Jan 21	4¼	Jul 26	5	Dec 2	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	91	Oct 14	92	Oct 24	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	86¼	Sep 6	86¼	Sep 6	86¼	Sep 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul 6	85¾	Jan 19	99	July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 1	102¼	Jan 3	103	Nov 11	102¾	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112½	Sep 24	112	Nov 17	112	Nov 17	112½	..
Do., conv deb. 6s, 1903	110¼	Feb 15	110	Jn 21	110	July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109¾	Apr 27	114¼	Dec 1	114¼	114½
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	111¾	Dec 2	111¼	112¼
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	96¾	Dec 3	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91	July 20	..	90
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 28	115¼	Nov 30	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	..	..	..	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer cts.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103¼	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	103	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	104	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	103	Oct 20	101¾	May 5	103	Oct 20	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	101	Oct 3	102½	Oct 13	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	..	..	..	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100¼	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	103¼	Nov 23	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98	Aug 6,97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	105	Dec	100	Jan	106	Dec 2	101	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb	2	40	Feb	2	40	Feb 2
Ches. & Ohio pur. money fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan	7	101¾	Jan	7	101¾	Jan 7
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120¼	Feb	14	118	Oct	5	118½	Dec 1
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121½	Sep	25	115½	Apr	20	119	Nov 14
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117¾	Nov	15	111	May	2	116	Dec 1
Do., do., registered	116	Oct	19	113	Jan	3	115	Dec 1
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug	16	73¼	Mar	26	88¾	Dec 3
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105¾	Nov	10	99	Apr	25	105¾	Dec 1
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	97	Dec	2	90¼	Jul	29	97	Dec 2
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	96¼	Feb	7	95	May	24	95½	May 27
Elizabeth, Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan	13	97½	Apr	11	102	Nov 22
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113¾	Apr	21	111	Sep	10	111	Sept 10
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan	7	107	Mar	23	108	June 15
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul	20	107	Jul	20	107	July 20
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	..	..	..	104¾	Mr 25, 97	106	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½	Oct., 95	100½	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¾	Jul	30	105	Mar	25	108¾	Nov 22
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun	28	113¾	Apr	20	117¼	Dec 2
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb	24	101¾	Nov	7	101¾	Nov 7
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111	Oct	11	104¾	May	16	109¾	Dec 2
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121¼	Aug	26	104½	Mar	25	120	Dec 2
Do., Iowa sink fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug	23	109½	Feb	17	110¾	Dec 1
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb	4	98	Apr	4	100¾	Nov 22
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep	23	97	Apr	1	102	Oct 19
Do., 4s, 1921	101	Nov	11	99	Jun	15	100	Nov 14
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	107½	Jan., 96
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	103¾	Oct	12	95	Mar	25	103⅜	Dec 2
Do., do., registered	97½	Mar	19	97	May	9	97	May 9
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan	29	119	Mar	9	121½	Nov 29
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	117½	Oct	31	114½	Jul	15	117½	Nov 5
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug	26	112	Apr	19	129	Nov 7
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun	10	101¼	Jan	11	108½	Dec 2
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun	7	101	Jan	4	103½	Nov 18
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb	11	100¾	Jan	14	105	Sept 12
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	116¼	Dec	1	112	Feb	25	116½	Dec 1
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug	24	80	Mar	12	91	Nov 5
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug	23	90	Mar	29	106¾	Dec 1
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	103⅝	Oct	26	140	Jan	29	160	Nov 7
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	102½	Sep	28	137½	Jan	3	152½	Sept 28
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	160½	Nov	16	140	Jan	3	153½	Sept 28
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	161	Nov	19	138	Jan	4	161	Nov 30
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	162	Dec	1	138¾	Jan	5	162	Dec 1
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan	19	116	May	13	119¾	Nov 17
Do., 1st La C. & Dav. 5s, 1919	115½	Nov	30	110	Mar	14	115½	Nov 30
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb	8	114¾	Apr	20	120¼	Dec 1
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¾	Jan	15	128	Aug	15	129½	Oct 11
Do., do., 5s, 1910	109	Oct	26	100	Oct	20	109	Oct 26
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121¾	Nov	15	118	Mar	11	121¼	Nov 15
Do., 1st C. & Fac. W. g. 5s, 1921	119¾	Nov	22	111	Apr	28	119	Nov 29
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Dec	1	109	May	23	115½	Nov 7
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan	17	107	Jan	5	109½	Apr 16
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113¾	Mar	2	112	Apr	21	112	Apr 21
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	118	Nov	30	111	Apr	28	118	Nov 30
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb	7	111	Apr	1	113¾	Nov 17
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127½	Jan	27	127½	Jan	5	127½	Jan 27
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	..	..	..	108¾	Jul 9, 98	125	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun	21	108	Apr	7	112	Oct 31
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107⅞	Dec	3	102	May	3	107½	Dec 3
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb	19	104¾	Feb	21	103½	Feb 19
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan	15	102	Mar	15	120	Oct 13
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb	7	115	Apr	30	123	Oct 13
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan	10	138	May	6	144	Dec 1
Do., gold 7s, 1902	110½	Feb	15	113	Apr	27	116	Nov 28
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb	15	112¼	May	27	116	Nov 15
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug	26	113¾	Jun	23	117½	Nov 28
Do., do., registered	117¾	Oct	24	114	Jun	14	117½	Oct 24
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep	29	106	Apr	2	109½	Nov 14
Do., do., registered	108¼	Dec	2	107½	Jul	13	108¼	Dec 2
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	120	Oct	6	114	May	23	120	Oct 6
Do., registered	119	Feb	21	117	Mar	8	117	Mar 8
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb	9	107½	May	18	108¾	Nov 16
Do., do., registered	109¼	Mar	19	109½	Mar	19	109½	Mar 19
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Sep	26	111	May	9	116	Dec 2
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb 7
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb	4	104	Mar	8	105¾	Nov 2
Do., registered	103	Jun	10	103	Jun	10	103	June 10
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103¼	Aug	10	99	May	16	102¼	Dec 3
Do., do., registered	103	Nov	19	103	Nov	19	103	Nov 19
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May	26	106	Apr	21	107¾	May 26
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr	19	101½	Jan	3	102¼	Apr 12
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	Au 17, 96
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan	12	117	Jan	12	117	Jan 12
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar	3	109	Mar	3	109	Mar 3
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr	22	105	Apr	22	105	Apr 22
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	108	Oct	21	108	Oct	21	108	Oct 21
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan	6	132½	May	21	137	Nov 19
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	..	..	..	..	..	105¼	Fe 24, 97
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	119½	Dec	3	113½	May	26	119½	Dec 3
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	135	Nov	9	133	Mar	22	135	Nov 9
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb	28	133	May	19	133	May 19
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr	21	112	Apr	26	112	Apr 26
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr	21	129¾	Jul	28	132	Nov 2

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., do., registered	133	Nov 29	123	Apr 2	133	Nov 29	130	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107½	Feb 3	104¾	Mar 25	107	July 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105¼	Aug 11	102¾	May 7	105¼	Dec 3	105¼	106¼
Do., do., registered	105¼	Aug 13	103¼	May 11	101	Sept 23	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95½	Nov 30	85	Jan 15	95½	Nov 30	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	90	Nov 17	89¾	Jan 10	90	Nov 17	79	79
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	..	..	..	96	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109¾	Dec 1	105	Apr 21	109½	Dec 1	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om., con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	126¾	Apr 26	134	Dec 2	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	136	Oct 1	125	May 13	135½	Oct 6	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan 29	126	Apr 16	132½	Nov 19	131¼	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	..	..	..	106	Jul 22, 97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122¼	Feb 17	117¼	Apr 1	121	Nov 30	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	92	Nov 11	79½	Mar 28	92	Dec 3	91¾	92¾
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	95¼	Nov., 98	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	130	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112	Oct 25	107½	May 10	110¾	Nov 17	110½	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	105¾	April, 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts for 1st 5s, 1917	74½	Oct 21	63	Sep 19	70	Dec 2	71	73
Clev., Cin., Chi & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	95	Nov 19	82	May 13	95	Nov 19	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep. 21	88	Jun 8	91¾	Sept 21	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	98¾	Dec 3	98	99
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88¼	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87	Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	96	Oct 4	89	Feb 27	92¾	Nov 3	92½	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	95¾	May 17	101½	Nov 14	101½	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	107¼	Feb 14, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	78	Dec 3	75½	79
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep	6	14	May	7	20	Dec 3
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar	5	101¼	Nov	2	101¾	Nov 30
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	140	Nov	25	131¼	Jun	4	140	Nov 28
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	132¾	Nov	26	127¾	May	11	132¾	Nov 26
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¼	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108	Nov	17	100	Mar	18	108	Nov 17
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep	9	121	Sep	9	121	Sept 9
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	66¼	Nov	29	50	May	26	65¾	Dec 1
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	74½	Dec	3	65	Aug	8	74½	Dec 3
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	88¼	My 15, 97
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $85 paid	80	Nov	16	76½	Dec	3	76½	Dec 3
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb	14	50½	Nov	29	50½	Nov 29
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 96
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan	15	122	Apr	4	124	Nov 7
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	128	Jul	22	125¼	Jan	3	126	July 23
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan	4	137¼	May	21	145¼	Nov 29
Do., 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	Nov 23, 97
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb	28	107	Apr	21	100¼	Nov 30
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May	28	138	Apr	18	139	June 30
Do., registered	140	Oct	26	140	Oct	26	140	Oct 26
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¾	Jan	20	136¾	Jul	8	137	Sept 19
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	118½	No 17, 97
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug	1	108	Aug	1	108	Aug 1
Pel. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep	13	143	May	7	146	Sept 13
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	143	May 4, 97
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan	25	120½	May	6	121¼	Dec 1
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan	27	110	Apr	21	116¾	Dec 1
Do., do., registered	117	Nov	21	113¼	Nov	17	117	Nov 21
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep	27	147	Sep	27	147	Sept 27
Do., do., registered	145	Feb	18	141	May	6	141	May 6
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	100	Dec	2	89	Apr	8	100	Dec 2
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¾	Aug	22	108	Apr	8	106¾	Nov 23
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	98	Nov	7	85½	Jan	3	98	Nov 7
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	108¾	Nov	25	106½	Oct	12	108¾	Nov 25
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	102	Oct	3	97	Jan	6	102	Oct 26
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. g. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	20	Dec	2	16	Oct	20	20	Dec 3
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	May	9	104	Jan	3	106¼	Dec 2
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb	11	92¼	Feb	11	92¼	Feb 11
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep	9	101	May	2	112½	Oct 27
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb	2	112½	Jan	4	114¼	Dec 1
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug	2	116½	May	20	119½	Aug 2
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug	22	108	Apr	11	112	Nov 11
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118¼	Nov	29	113	May	23	118¼	Nov 29
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s 1928	105	May	23	104½	Feb	21	104½	June 3
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb	11	133	May	6	144½	Nov 21
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan	13	140	May

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	106⅝	Feb 24	101¼	Apr. 6	106⅝ Dec 8	105½	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	109½ July 18	109	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	104	Dec 1	87½	Apr 5	103¾ Dec 2	106½	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	103½	Nov 23	94	Feb 5	103¼ Nov 23	105	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91 Sept 28	..	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar. 9	109 Dec 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	109	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr. 13	95 Dec 3	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 6	117¾ Dec 1	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	101	Jan 26	101	May 5	102 Dec 1	101¾	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	118	Nov 28	108½	Apr 28	118 Dec 3	117¾	118
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122⅝	Nov 21	114½	Apr 25	122⅝ Nov 21	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123½	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	123 Nov 29	122	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¾	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	123 Dec 2	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	60	Nov 2	65½ Dec 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¾ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	80⅝	Dec 2	70⅝	Feb 10	80⅝ Dec 3	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅜ No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	15 Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Jan 31,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143 Oct 13	143¼	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	109¼	Oct 26	100½	Apr 26	109¼ Dec 1	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125 Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼ Au 31, 97	122½	130
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	101¼ Nov 3	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼	Nov 28	82⅜	Apr 25	90 Dec 2	89¾	90
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	65½ Dec 3	65⅜	65⅝
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88 Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	85 Dec 3	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	70¼	Oct 28	74 Nov 19	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	94¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	81½ Nov 18	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102½	Nov 12	93½	Apr 1	101 Dec 1	100½	101½
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	105 Dec 3	104¾	105
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	103¼	Apr 26	111 Nov 29	111	111¾
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	84 Dec 3	83	84
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	69	Apr 28	77½ Dec 3	76	80
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May. 3	105¾ Nov 30	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	103½	Sep 20	108 Nov 26	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107	Nov 15	107½ Nov 16	107⅞	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	106½ Nov 25	106⅞	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	107½ Nov 16	..	106
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g.5s,1931	100	Dec 2	86	Apr 6	100½ Dec 3	100½	100¾
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 28	98⅜ Dec 3	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125½	Nov 14	118½	May 24	125½ Nov 14	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119 Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	82	Nov 23	70	Apr 26	81¼ Dec 3	81	82
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	104½	Dec 3	97½	May 27	104½ Dec 3	104	104½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 98	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133	Nov 2	128	Apr 4	132½ Nov 30	131	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	106	Nov 18	100	Apr 8	106 Nov 22	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al. 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	103½ Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	118 Nov 17	116	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113¼	Apr 20	118 Nov 11	116	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	111⅜ Nov 25	109	..
Do., do., registered	111⅜	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅜ Nov 2	109	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108⅝	Feb 19	103½	Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	109	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106⅛	Oct 29	102	Apr 8	106½ Oct 29	104¾	..
Do., do., registered	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	104⅞	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Oct 14	100¼	May 6	105 Nov 14	103¼	..
Do., registered	106	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104⅜ June 30	103½	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	110	Dec 2	105¾	Jul 22	110 Dec 2	108½	..
Do., do., registered	108	Nov 12	104⅞	Jul 6	108 Nov 12	108	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	96	Dec 3	91½	Jun 23	95⅝ Dec 3	..	..
Do., do., registered	93	Nov 2	91	Oct 17	93 Nov 2	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	97	Nov 10	94	Jun 23	97 Dec 3	..	..
Do., registered	96½	Dec 3	94	Aug 8	96⅛ Dec 3	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	112½	Nov 28	102	Apr 25	112 Dec 1	112	..
Do., registered	111½	Dec 1	101¼	Apr 29	111½ Dec 1	112	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108	Nov 5	108	Nov 5	108 Nov 5	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser. A.1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95 July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	106¼	Feb 3	105¾	Nov 9	106¼ Nov 23	105⅝	..
Do., do., registered	104½	Jan 27	104½	Oct 3	106½ Dec 1	105⅝	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	101½	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	130	Nov 18	119½	May 12	130 Nov 25	129	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107 Aug 13	110½	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	128	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123½ Nov 29	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121 Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102¾ Nov 21	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar	106¾	Aug 3	107 Nov 7	106¾	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Feb	106½	Jun 30	107 Dec 1	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	117 Aug 31	115¾	..
Do., do., registered	119½	Mar	115¾	Nov 29	115¾ Dec 1	115¾	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107⅜	Nov 29	102	Apr 7	106 Dec 2	105¾	106½
Do., do., registered	107½	Nov 28	103	Mar 29	107½ Nov 28	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108½ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	121 Oct 24	120	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112 Nov 18	..	112
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102¼	May 25	104¾ Dec 2	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	122
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121½ June 21	126	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	106 Dec 3	105¾	106
Do., do., registered	104	Nov 22	104	Nov 22	104 Nov 22	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	162½	Nov 29	145	Jan 6	162¾ Nov 29	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	160	Oct 26	145	Jan 6	160 Oct 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	120½	Aug 26	120½	Aug 26	126¾ Aug 26	125¼	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125¾ Feb 8, 97	115¾	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Nov 14	119	Feb 11	121½ Nov 26	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	Oct. 21	113¾	Jul 19	115 Oct 21	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	105¾ Dec 3	105¼	105¾
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	103¼	Nov 14	98	Mar 16	103⅜ Dec 3	103¼	103⅜
Do., do., registered	101½	Nov 30	101¼	Nov 30	101¼ Nov 30	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¼	Feb 9	112	Mar 22	117 Dec 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	118	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	117 Oct 25	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	133½ Oct 13	130	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124¾	Jun 15	130 Sept 28	128	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	102¼	Nov 11	90¾	Apr 21	101⅞ Dec 3	101⅝	101¾
Do., registered	101¾	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100¾ Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 21	67 Dec 3	67	67½
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88 Nov 1	88	94
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	116	Nov 14	104	Jan 5	116 Nov 30	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102 June 27	99½	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	123 Sept 12	120	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	128	Nov 25	118	Mar 17	128 Nov 25	126	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅜	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½ Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	106	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	94	Oct 5	82	Apr 14	94 Dec 2	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	87 Dec 2	86½	86¾
Ogden. & L. Chain. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¾ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	95 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 18	84 Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	14⅜	Jan 20	8¼	Sep. 7	8¼ Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	76	Aug 11	80 Nov 30	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st ak. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114 Oct 25	114	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	101½	Nov 14	89	Apr 28	99½ Dec 3	99¼	99½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	131	Dec 1	118	Apr 16	130 Dec 2	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121 June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	111	Dec 3	98	Apr 27	111 Dec 3	110¾	111½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	85	Dec 2	58	Jan 5	84½ Dec 3	84	85½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	87¼	Dec 2	59	Jan 4	86¾ Dec 2	85¼	86½
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	107½	Nov 28	102	Jun 23	107½ Nov 29	104½	105
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	115¾	Nov 17	108	Apr 21	115¾ Dec 1	115½	116
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110 July 8	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cets, 1937	102	Nov 4	102	Nov 4	102 Nov 11	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	113¾	Nov 28	109¼	May 13	113½ Nov 23	113¾	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	111¾	Nov 28	108	May 4	111¼ Oct 19	113¾	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	113	Nov 23	113	Nov 23	113 Nov 23	108¾	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	104½	Sep 22	101	Sep 22	104 Nov 16	106	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 16	106¾	Mar 1	108 June 6	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾ Ap 26, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 10	141 Nov 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 4	141 Nov 10	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107 May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¼ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 14,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¼	Feb 14	115¼	Feb 14	115¼ Feb 14	115½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 19	99 Nov. 23	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 28, 97	..	..
Do., do., gu. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	95¼	Oct. 7	95¾ Oct 7	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 3d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 22	15	May 19	17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¼	Jun 2	18¼	Jun 2	18¼ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120 May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90 Sept. 22	85	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107¼	Oct 28	107¼	Oct 28	107¼ Oct 28	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	121	Nov 26	121	Nov 26	121 Nov 26	120	122
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	133	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 10	90	Oct 10	90 Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	111¾	Nov. 5	104	Apr 2	111 Dec 3	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	89¾	Dec 3	79¼	Apr 28	89¾ Dec 3	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1897-1941	97	Dec 1	80	Jan 12	86½ Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	87⅜	Oct 4	87⅜	Oct 4	87⅜ Oct 4	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛	Feb 3	77⅜	Apr 28	84½ Dec 3	84½	84⅝
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 19	78½	Apr 25	90 Dec 3	90	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91 June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	75	Dec 1	54	Feb 2	75 Dec 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	94¾	Nov 23	68¼	Apr 29	84 Dec 3	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¾	Feb 9	111	May 2	114 July 20	113½	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 7	111¾	May 6	114 Dec 2	113½	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114 Dec 3	113¼	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	122¾	Nov 29	114	Apr 20	122⅝ Dec 2	122½	122¾
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	107⅛	Dec 1	98¼	Apr 25	107½ Dec 3	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1937	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100 Nov 10	97	100
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	83½	Dec 2	69	Apr 26	83½ Dec 3	83⅜	83¾
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	96 Nov 30	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	52	Dec 2	37	Apr 26	51¾ Dec 3	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	38¼	Dec 2	25	Mar 25	36 Dec 3	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Nov 5	117½	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	108 Nov 18	107½	110
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121¼ Oct 11	122	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118½	Mar 25	123 Dec 1	122	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	137	Nov 28	128	Jan 5	137 Dec 2	125	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	112	Nov 5	105½	May 10	112 Nov 5	112	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	103¾	Nov 18	94½	Jan 10	103¾ Nov 20	103	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¾	Jan 3	122¼	Jan 3	122¼ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	130 Oct. 27	130	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112¾	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112¼ Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110 Nov 15	112	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 23	113	Aug 26	113 Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100¼ Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜	Feb 5	104⅜ Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80 Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	100⅛	Nov 14	92	Apr 29	100⅛ Dec 3	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris., & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 21	107	Jan 20	107 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 1	100	Jan 17	102 Dec 3	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99½	Oct 3	92	Jan 4	98¼ Dec 3	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112	Sep 14	107½	May 25	112 Nov 28	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112 Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	85¾	Nov 26	76¾	Apr 2	85 Dec 2	85	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 28	127	Feb 26	127 Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	93⅜	Nov 23	75	Jan 11	93¾ Nov 23	93	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	76¾	Nov 15	55¼	Apr 25	75⅝ Dec 3	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	115¼	Nov 14	110	Mar 17	115¼ Nov 14	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106½ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103½	Nov 1	96¼	Jan 4	103½ Nov 30	101	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	112½	Nov 23	100¼	Jan 4	111½ Dec 3	110	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	109½ Oct 27	111	112
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102⅜	Sep 2	92¼	Jan 5	102⅜ Nov 11	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1906-37,stpd	105	Nov 25	105	Dec 1	104⅜ Dec 3	104	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	89	Nov 30	81½	Jul 25	88½ Dec 3	88	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	113⅝	Nov 23	105½	Jan 5	113⅝ Nov 23	113	..
Southern Ryway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	104⅜	Dec 3	87	Apr 28	104⅜ Dec 3	104⅛	104½
Do., do., registered	98	Oct 31	98	Oct 31	98 Oct 31	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	102⅜	Nov 21	98	Jan 19	102⅜ Nov. 21	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30	118 Sept 30	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 16	105½	Jul 14	107½ Dec 2	107	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	117	Nov 18	112¾	Feb 28	116½ Nov 25	116½	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	114¼	Oct 20	107	Apr 16	114 Dec 2	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 5.

Boston and Lowell Railroad—Books close.
Buffalo Street Railway—Books close.
East Mahanoy Railroad—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets Cross-Town Railroad—Annual meeting.
Union "L" Chicago—Annual meeting.
William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company—Books close.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

Bank of the Manhattan Company—Election.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Books open.
Chicago Telephone Company—Books open.
Ulster and Delaware Railroad—Annual meeting.
Union "L," Chicago—Books open.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

American Steel Casting Company—Books close.
American Tobacco Company—Special meeting.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Annual meeting.
New Central Coal Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, Dec. 9.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books open.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

American Strawboard Company—Books close.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stocks.
Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common stock.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Company, Philadelphia—Books close.
Lamson Consolidated Store Service Company—Books close.
Little Miami Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Company—Books close for dividend on common stock.
Welsbach Commercial Company—Dividend payable.

THE WEEK'S NET CHANGES.

Net changes in stock quotations of 1 per cent. or more for the week were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	Kansas City, P. & G.	3¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Laclede Gas	3½
Am. Express	5	Laclede Gas pf.	1¼
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	7¼
Am. Steel & Wire	2	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit	2¼
Am. Sugar Refs.	5	Nat. Biscuit pf.	3½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	1¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	9½
Am. Tobacco	1½	N. J. Central	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	1	Oregon Short Line	6¼
B'klyn Union Gas	1¼	Pacific Mail	2½
Central Pacific	1½	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	1¼	St. P. & Duluth	¼
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	3½	Southern Pacific	3
Chi., M. & St. P.	2	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	U. S. Express	10½
Colorado Southern	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Col. Southern 2d pf.	2¼	U. S. Rubber	3½
Consolidated Ice pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
Consol. Gas Co.	5½	Wheel. & L. E.	4th
Del., Lack. & West.	1	assessment paid	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	20	Wheel. & L. E.	4th
General Electric	2½	assessment paid pf.	3½
Great Northern pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Ann Arbor pf.	1	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Chicago & N. W.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	2
Consolidated Ice	1	Standard Distilling	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1½		
Evans. & T. H.	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	1	Mich. Pen. Car 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Mo. Pacific con.	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	2½	Mob. & Ohio, Mont. Div. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf., inc.	2	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	3¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	1½	N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore 3½s, reg.	1
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	1½
Chi. & Northwest con. 7s	1½	N. Y., S. & W. gen. 4½s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	3	Ore. Sh. Line con. 5s	2
Col. Mid. 2-4s	1½	Ore. Sh. Line inc. A 5s	4
Detroit City Gas 5s	1½	Ore. Sh. Line inc. B 4½s	2
D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s	2	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Flint & P. M. con. 6s	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1½
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3s	3	St. L. & I. M. gen.	2½
Kings Co. El. 1st	3	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	1
Keok. & D. M. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. Div.	1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1½	Union El. 1st	1½
L. & N., N. F. & S. 5s	1½	P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1½
		U. S. Leather 6s	1½
		West Shore 4s, reg.	1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Louis., Ev. & St. L. con., t. r.	2½
Col., H. V. & T. 5s, tr. r., $35 pd.	1½	Texas Pacific 2d	1½
Green Bay deb. A.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5¼ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £787,880 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 54.60, became 49.50 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,400,000f gold and 4,025,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market steady to firm. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅞, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅝, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York Exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—50@60c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium, over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 6s	110¾	114
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	110	116
Atlantic Avenue Imp. 5s	103	105
Bleecker St. & F. Fy stock	82	88
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	108
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	116	
Brooklyn City R. R.	234	254½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	58
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols.	112¾	114
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	
Central Crosstown	260	
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	79	80¾
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	101	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	78½	79½
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	260	
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	106	107
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. cifac.	101	
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	69
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	98	101
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	101	103
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
D. D., E. B'way & B. 5 p.c. scrip	101	104
Eighth Avenue	380	400
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	
42d St. & Grand St.	380	
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Kings County Incomes	8	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St. Ry pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	73	77
Ninth Avenue	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	14½	16
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	104	105
Second Avenue stock	178	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115¾	116¾
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	156	161
Twenty-third Street	380	
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	27	30
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	101	104
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	99	
West End (Boston)	88	88½
West End (Boston) pf.	109	110
Worcester Traction common	11	13
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	54	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38	38½
N. Y. & Brooklyn 5s	94¾	95¼
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	83
N. Y. & E. River Ferry 5s	99	101
Union Ferry	43¼	44½
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	172½	177½
Atlantic	147½	155
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	200	
Brooklyn	370	390
Central	1400	1415
Colonial	255	
Continental	200	
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1000	
Fifth Avenue	300	
Franklin	240	245
German-American R. E.	15	25
Guaranty	400	
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	290	
Knickerbocker	280	
Lawyers' Surety	105	110
Lawyers' Title Insurance	148	152
Long Island Loan & Trust	227½	
Manhattan	175	
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	240	
Mercantile	400	
Metropolitan	300	
Nassau	165	190
National Surety		
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1200	
People's	250	265
Produce Exchange	210	220
Real Estate Trust Co.	220	
Standard	130	
State	190	200
Title Guarantee & Trust		290
Union	1125	
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	280	290
United States	1275	1300
Washington	240	

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	115
Commonwealth	97	107
Continental	495	
Eagle	230	245
Empire City	87	100
Farragut		100
German-American	450	
Germania	280	295
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	165	
Home	197	205
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	
New York	103	115
Niagara	175	190
North River	135	
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Peter Cooper	115	125

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Rutgers	70	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	120
Westchester	225	
Williamsburg City	410	

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	370	
American Exchange	170	172
Astor National	310	
Astor Place	225	
Bowery	280	300
Broadway	225	230
Butchers & Drovers'	70	75
Central	165	175
Chase	300	
Chatham	295	305
Chemical	4,000	4,200
Citizens'	130	
City	1100	
Colonial	150	
Columbia		155
Commerce	212	214
Continental	128	
Corn Exchange	280	290
East River	6	9
Eleventh Ward	225	
Fifth Avenue	2500	
Fifth National	225	
First National	2500	
First Nat. of Staten Island		165
Fourth National	150	
Fourteenth Street		165
Gallatin	315	325
Gansevoort		100
Garfield	1050	
German-American	113	117
Germania	350	
German Exchange	235	
Greenwich	165	
Hamilton	120	
Hanover	500	
Hide & Leather	90	100
Home		145
Hudson River	100	
Importers & Traders'	460	475
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	170	
Liberty	150	
Lincoln	750	
Manhattan	225	235
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	175	185
Mechanics & Traders'	175	101
Mercantile	170	
Merchants' Exchange	121	
Merchants'	152½	
Metropolis		400
Mount Morris	100	
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	
National Union	245	
New Amsterdam	290	
New York	230	235
New York County	1200	
New York National Exchange	95	
Nineteenth Ward	100	110
Ninth National	70	80
North America	140	
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	175	185
Park	355	365
People's	200	
Phenix	90	
Plaza	330	
Produce Exchange	115	
Republic	165	175
Riverside	190	
Seaboard	170	
Second National	450	
Seventh National	135	160
Shoe & Leather	98	103
Sixth National	300	
State of New York	106	
Twelfth Ward	125	
Twenty-third Ward	100	
Union Square	175	
Western	165	175
West Side	275	
Yorkville	185	

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Beech Creek	100¼	102
Boston & Providence	233	
Cayuga & Sus.	190	
Columbus & Xenia	200	
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	
Erie & Pittsburg	138	
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	192½	
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	193¾	195
Mahoning Coal	120	
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	
Naugatuck	245½	
New York & Harlem	360	
N. Y., Lack. & West.	125	127
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	208
Old Colony	193¼	195
Oswego & Syracuse	206	210
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	
P. Ft. W. & Chi. special	175	
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	140
Providence & Worcester	220	
Rome & Clinton	125	
Troy & Greenbush	140	
Utica & Black River	165	
United N. J. R. R. Co.	259	261
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	39¼	40½
American Bank Note Co.	38	40
American Brake	107	111
American Grocery 1st pf.		9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Traction		5
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	42	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Tin Plate subs.	114	116
Am. Typefounders, new stock	47	50
American Graphophone	132½	135
American Graphophone pf.	142½	150
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	62½	
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	117	125
Carter-Crume pf.	53¼	
Celluloid Company	75	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	108	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	188	186
Consolidated Car Heating	35	40
Consolidated Fireworks com.		30
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	
Continental Tobacco	34¾	35¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	79½	79¾
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	79	80
Diamond Match Company	144	144⅛
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	⅞	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	100	110
Erie & Western Trans.	76	80
Electric Vehicle	17½	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	68	72
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	64¾	64¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	107½	108
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Great Falls Ice	115	121
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	48	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91¾	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	
Hudson River Telephone	75	80
International Paper 6s	109¼	110½
International Silver	33⅝	34½
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
J. B. Stetson com.	45	
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.		25
Journeay & Burnham pf.	50	60
Knickerbocker Ice	48½	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80¾	81½
Lanston Monotype	77½	82½
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock		5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	50	55
Mergenthaler Linotype	193	195
Michigan Pen. Car com.	17	17½
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	72	73
Mosler Safe Co. pf.		100
Nations. Wall Paper deb. stock	55	70
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	141	145
Nicaragua Construction	9½	11½
Northwestern Telegraph	116	
Old Dominion Steamship	87½	92½
Otis Elevator	2¼	2½
Otis Elevator pf.	83	85
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	115	
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	23½	24
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	1½	
Pratt & Whitney com.	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	103	105
Simmons Hardware com.	122	128
Simmons Hardware pf.	110	113
Singer Mfg. Co.	415	430
Standard Oil	419½	420
Susquehanna Coal 6s	117	
Swift & Co.	98¼	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106½	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	35	45
Union Switch & Signal	68	72
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
United States Envelope pf.	88	92
United States Envelope 1st 6s	106	107
U. S. Glass common	23	24½
United States Glass pf.	½	75
Wagner Palace Car	160½	170½
Westinghouse Air Brake	332	
Worthington Pump	34	40
Worthington Pump pf.	99	101

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated		64
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110½	
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	92	92½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15½	16
Central Union Gas bonds	104¾	105¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102½	104½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105½	107
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	103	
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	116¾	
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	106
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	36	40
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	77	80
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	103	105
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	94	97
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	101½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	86	87¼
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.		55
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s		73½
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	102
Mutual of New York	330	350
New Amsterdam	29	29¼
New Amsterdam pf.	87¾	88½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101½	102
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	138	141
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	153	158
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 5s	80	85
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	88	90
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	104	106
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Nov. 26. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July, 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 30, 1898	50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898	5	120	Oct. 25	120	Oct. 25	*120	Oct. 29, 1898
..	40	American District Telegraph	38,450,000	Nov. 15, 1898	1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40	Sept. 12, 1898
14	15½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	15	15	Feb. 3	*10¾	Aug. 8	*14½	Nov. 21, 1898
100¼	102	Beech Creek	5,500,000	Oct., 1898	1	100	Oct. 31	100	Oct. 31	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	**Boston Air Line pf**	1,426,000	July, 1898	2	108¾	Oct. 19	*105	Mar. 9	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in, paid	13,283,600	.....	..	28	Aug. 22	24½	Sept. 28	24¼	Sept. 28, 1898
27½	35	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	30	Oct. 26, 1898
85	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898	2	*78	Oct. 19	*65	Mar. 10	*78	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
87	90	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Oct. 20, 1898	1½	90½	Aug. 16	77¾	Mch. 9	*89¾	Nov. 18, 1898
172	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Dec. 1, 1898	1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*163½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
½	1½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....	..	1¾	Nov. 14	⅞	April 7	1	Nov. 17, 1898
1½	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	1⅞	Oct. 26	1⅞	Oct. 26, 1898
..	..	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	77	Nov. 16	65	Aug. 8	77	Nov. 16, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1¾	180	July 12	160	July 15	*180	July 15, 1898
47	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	46	Oct. 25	40	May 17	46	Oct. 25, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	2,000,000	July 15, 1898	1¾	99½	May 24	99¼	May 24	99¼	May 24, 1898
80	90	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf**	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898	6	..	.....	..	.....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2¾	3½	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	3	Sept. 20	*2¼	Nov. 12	3	Nov. 14, 1898
6¾	7½	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.....	..	8¾	Aug. 23	5	April 4	7⅛	Nov. 22, 1898
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	86	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157	July 23, 1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Oct., 1898	3½	*302½	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*302½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	4,800,000	May 16, 1898	1	*74½	Nov. 15	*74½	Nov. 15	*74½	Nov. 15, 1898
13½	14½	Forth Worth & Rio Grande	3,105,000	.....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	*14½	Nov. 25, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	October, 1898	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Nov. 22, 1898
89½	92	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,820,100	Oct. 15, 1898	1½	94	Aug. 26	*87¾	June 20	*89	Oct. 15, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,900	Nov. 1, 1898	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,046,050	Oct. 1, 1898	2	*362	Oct. 14	*320	Jan. 5	*352	Oct. 14, 1898
49	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	61	Nov. 19	15¾	April 22	*49¾	Nov. 23, 1898
57	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Nov. 25, 1898	50c.	*61	Nov. 7	43	April 2	*61	Nov. 7, 1898
100	..	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898	2	*101	Nov. 16	*94	Feb. 2	*101	Nov. 16, 1898
..	..	Illinois Steel, t. r., stamped	.....	.....	..	102	Nov. 9	90¾	Oct. 11	102	Nov. 10, 1898
..	..	**Keely Motor**	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	..	5½	June 14	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1898	90c.	18½	June 14	15	May 12	15	Sep. 27, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	5	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	5	Nov. 17	2	May 19	5	Nov. 17, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore certs**	.....	.....	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
3	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Jan. 27	2	Aug. 31	2	Oct. 26, 1898
5	5¼	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mch. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
5	7	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	6¾	Jan. 8	4½	June 15	5¾	Nov. 21, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	38,250,000	.....	..	1½	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car Co	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	15½	Nov. 4	15¼	Nov. 4	15½	Nov. 4, 1898
..	..	Minnesota Iron, t. r., stamped	.....	.....	..	142½	Nov. 11	122	Oct. 12	*140¼	Nov. 14, 1898
5	10	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	10	Oct. 19	6¼	Mar. 11	10	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.....	..	23	Oct. 19	23	Oct. 19	23	Oct. 19, 1898
27	28	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,900	Feb. 28, '98	1	32½	Feb. 4	24	Nov. 3	27½	Nov. 25, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98	1	*72½	Nov. 21	60	June 1	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
52	76	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1893	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	65	Oct. 17, 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1893	3	30	Jan. 27	12½	Oct. 31	12½	Nov. 1, 1898
38	42	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	2	43	Sept. 13	40	Oct. 18	40	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	..	.....	..	.....	*250	Nov. 16, 1897
60	65	New York, Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	*70	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
60	65	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, '98	1	65	Jan. 28	*60	Nov. 26	*60	Nov. 26, 1898
14½	15½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	17	Feb. 7	*11	Oct. 19	15½	Nov. 22, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,300	.....	..	*10	Oct. 19	7	Mar. 5	*9	Oct. 24, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*340	Oct. 8, 1898
3	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*2¾	Oct. 26	*3	Oct. 27, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct., 1898	2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
174	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, 1898	1¾	175½	Oct. 28	*168	Feb. 25	175½	Oct. 28, 1898
1¾	2	**Quicksilver Mining**	5,708,700	.....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	1⅝	Sept. 30	2	Nov. 9, 1898
183½	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1898	4	*185½	July 27	*182	Jan. 26	185	Nov. 25, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	2	32	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	*27½	Oct. 7, 1898
168	170	**St. Paul & Omaha** pf	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1898	3½	170	Nov. 17	*148	Jan. 5	170	Nov. 17, 1898
..	..	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	.....	..	80¾	Sept. 8	56	May 5	80¾	Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	3½	..	.....	..	.....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1¼	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	4	100	Aug. 28	*80	Aug. 17	*98	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,940,400	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25	Sep. 21, 1898
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	48	Oct. 19	*27	Aug. 29	48	Oct. 19, 1898
27	30	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	30¾	Sept. 2	19¾	April 14	30	Nov. 18, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	¼	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898	3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1898	3½	*174	Nov. 11	*174	Nov. 11	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1898	1¼	102¾	Jan. 8	87¼	Apr. 25	99¼	Nov. 2, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	18,000,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7¾	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	.....	..	*68¾	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.....	3½	17	Jan. 17	7	Nov. 10	11½	Nov. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.....	..	17	Jan. 8	5	Feb. 15	17¾	Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par. §Seller 20. ¶Seller 3.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 3d day of December, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$138,430,060.48		
Gold bullion	139,074,137.82		
		$277,513,198.30	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,901,049.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,623,340.00		
		35,277,709.00	
			$242,235,489.30
Standard silver dollars			
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,085,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,113,202.00		
		392,972,302.00	
			6,713,733.00
Silver bullion		.....	863,115.03
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,564,429.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	92,602,851.00		
		$97,167,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	97,167,280.00	
United States notes		$35,057,094.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$20,790,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	590,000.00		
		20,200,000.00	
			14,767,094.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,211,932.00		
National bank notes	4,587,319.68		
Fractional silver coin	6,589,509[illegible]24		
Fractional currency	44.86		
Minor coin	571,974.82		
Deposits in National banks	53,868,503.51		
Bonds and interest paid	247,821.12		
		$107,056,895.73	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,085,295.88		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,333,974.07		
Disbursing officers' balances	57,680,893.72		
Post Office Department account	3,486,699.81		
Miscellaneous items	2,283,545.21		
		79,890,208.69	
			27,176,687.04
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$291,756,121.37

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$583,205.95	$1,532,284.91	$80,813,799.42
Internal revenue	981,407.79	2,809,658.51	118,582,679.47
Miscellaneous	82,781.50	483,423.77	9,985,984.64
Total receipts	$1,646,493.24	$4,825,367.19	$209,382,463.53
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	115,000.00	577,000.00	44,634,316.20
War	100,000.00	610,000.00	128,522,244.35
Navy	100,000.00	250,000.00	32,335,753.74
Indians	50,000.00	209,000.00	4,965,930.81
Pensions	686,000.00	2,868,000.00	62,309,989.86
Interest	.....	.....	18,598,364.25
Total expenditures	$1,051,000.00	$4,512,000.00	$292,328,504.22
Excess of receipts over expenditures	615,493.24	313,367.19	†82,946,040.69

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	56,250.00	109,800.00	5,192,349.60
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	30,050.00	161,510.00	7,144,177.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$32,498,935.00	$82,139,693.00	$615,683,523.00
This fiscal year	5,677,428.00	554,975.00	6,942,406.00
This month	145,361.00	1,240.00	146,591.00
This day	25,792.00	420.00	26,212.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany	$3	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 11
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Nov. 30	Dec. 6
Chi., Bur. & Q. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 28
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1½	.....	.....	.....
Chi. & Northwest. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
Chi. & Northwest. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 16
Eastern of New Hampshire	1½	Dec. 15	.....	.....
East Mahanoy	2½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Little Miami	$1	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Dec. 10
Lowell & Andover	4	Dec. 6	.....	.....
Maine Central (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 10	Nov. 25
Pacific Coast	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Phil., Wash. & Balt., Series A	4	Jan. 3	Nov. 29	Jan. 3

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Buffalo City Railway (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Chicago City	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 16	Dec. 21
West End Street (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Dec. 31

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Express	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Strawboard Co. (quarter)	1	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 24
American Steel Casting pf	3½	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	Dec. 21
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$10	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Chicago Telephone (monthly)	1	Dec. 5	Nov. 30	Dec. 6
Consol. K. C. S. & R. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Consol. K. C., S. & R. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Equitable Ill. Gas Light pf., Philadelphia	4	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
General Electric pf	$17.50	Dec. 22	Dec. 12	Dec. 23
International Paper	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 7
Lamson Consol. Store Service	4	Jan. 4	Dec. 9	Jan. 2
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)		Dec. 17	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)			Nov. 23	Dec. 16
Osceola Con. Mining			Nov. 18	Nov. 25
Southern Cotton Oil			Nov. 28	Dec. 15
Standard Oil (quarter)			Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)			Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Tamarack Mining			Nov. 30	Dec. 12
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)			Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Welsbach Commercial (quarter)			Nov. 30	Dec. 10
Welsbach Light (quarter)			Dec. 14	Dec. 15
William Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building (quarter)		Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Coal Company	17	Dec. 30	Dec. 29	Annual
American Tobacco	.....	.....	Dec. 8	Special
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	Nov. 5	Dec. 9	Dec. 8	Annual
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Election
Metropolitan Street Railway	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Annual
New Central Coal	Dec. 8	Dec. 14	Dec. 13	Annual
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	Nov. 26	Dec. 26	Dec. 26	Annual
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Cross-Town R. R.	.....	.....	Dec. 5	Annual
Ulster & Delaware	.....	.....	Dec. 6	Annual
Union "L" Chicago	Nov. 14	Dec. 6	Dec. 5	Annual

Investments.

Massachusetts State (Gold)	3¼s
Medford, Mass.	4s
Belmont, Mass.	4s
Malden, Mass.	4s
Taunton, Mass.	4s
Westfield, Mass.	4s
Concord, N. H.	3½s
Contoocook, N. H. (Gold)	4s
Warner, N. H.	4s
Haverhill, N. H.	4s
Woodsville, N. H.	4s
Stowe, Vt.	4s
Johnston, R. I., School	4s
Jersey City, N. J. (Gold)	4s
Fresno, Cal. (Gold)	6s
San Diego, Cal. (Gold)	4½s
Denver, Colo., School	5s
Columbus, Ohio	5s
Washington County, Me.	4s
Pierce County, Washington (Gold)	6s
Boston Terminal Co.	3½s
Concord & Montreal R. R.	4s
Rutland R. R. (Gold)	4½s
Baltimore & Ohio 1st Mort.	4s
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern (Gold)	5s
Greenfield & Turners Falls St. Ry.	5s
Los Angeles Traction Co.	6s
New York & Penn. Tel. Co.	5s
Penn. Tel. Co.	5s

Send for December list giving full description and price.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS,
19 Milk Street, Boston.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 4.—The market shows no relaxation in the strength which has characterized it during the last fortnight, though new business is necessarily restricted by the limits of producing capacity within a reasonable time. The Far East is still a buyer of good shirtings, dhoties, jaconnets, and various finishing cloths, prices tending to be higher and common and heavy goods strengthening. The miscellaneous markets continue fair buyers, with upward margins. Weaving and spinning are satisfactory, and it is believed that the spinners are well covered with cotton, indicating an advance, which will bring a reduced activity in spot transactions in Liverpool. Germany is heavily engaged in yarns, while Rouen is again active, with better prices for yarns and cloth.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61⅛c per ounce.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¼d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅜c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.13 ounces of silver bullion.

DEC

1898

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

The Mechanics' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

33 WALL STREET.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1810.

DIRECTORS:

HORACE E. GARTH, President. | ALEXANDER E. ORR, Vice-Pres.
HENRY E. NESMITH. | HENRY HENTZ.
CHARLES H. ISHAM. | CHARLES M. PRATT.
LOWELL LINCOLN. | HENRY TALMADGE.
JOHN SINCLAIR.

STATEMENT CONDITION DECEMBER 1, 1898.

Capital Stock - - - - -		$2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits - - - -		2,071,100.00
DEPOSITS:		
Banks, .	$4,547,500.00	
Individuals,	10,384,600.00	14,932,100.00
		$19,003,200.00

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald,	Chauncey M. Depew,
John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Henry B. Hyde,	George J. Gould,
Eugene Delano,	A. J. Cassatt,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Henry G. Marquand,	James McCreery,
C. C. Cuyler,	Rudolph Ellis,
George L. Rives,	Henry M. Alexander,
John E. Searles,	James H. Hyde,
Edward D. Adams,	Charles H. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb,	John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Slocum,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
George Coppell,	Henry C. Deming,
John J. McCook,	L. C. Weir,
Oliver Ames,	Henry B. Ely.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. E. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine,	Forrest H. Parker,
Henry H. Cook,	Charles Scribner,
Walter S. Johnston,	Charles L. Tiffany,
Joseph N. Hallock,	George W. White,
Edwin A. McAlpin,	Percival Knauth,
Andrew Mills,	Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
J. R. Frobst,	Edward R. Poor,
Henry Sloane,	Anson G. McCook,
George W. Quintard,	R. A. C. Smith,
Thos. F. Ryan.	

$50,000

5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.

SECURITY LOCAL FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Price and particulars on application.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

H. AMY & CO.,

BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

$500,000

GEORGIA AND ALABAMA RAILWAY

First Mortgage Consolidated Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

DUE 1945. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY IN NEW YORK.

Coupon Bonds, $1,000 Each, with Privilege of Registry as to Principal, at the Office of the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., Trustee.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE ABOVE BONDS, AT 100 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

(reserving the right to advance the price at any time, without notice,) and confidently recommend them to conservative investors, as being probably the most attractive bonds of their class now on the market, yielding full 5% on the amount invested.

Application will be immediately made to have these bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Georgia & Alabama Railway is the most important independent Railway in the South Atlantic or Gulf States not connected with one or another of the larger systems. Its main line extends from Montgomery, Ala., to Savannah, Ga., a distance of 340 miles, with branches to Columbus, Ga.; Albany, Ga., and Ocilla, Ga., making the total mileage operated 458 miles. This mileage is all owned by the Georgia & Alabama Railway, except 58 miles between Lyons, Ga., and Meldrim, Ga., which is perpetually leased, and 17 miles trackage from Meldrim to Savannah, but the Georgia & Alabama Railway is about to build its own line from Meldrim to Savannah, abandoning the present trackage arrangement.

We respectfully invite attention to the following letter from the President of the Georgia & Alabama Railway, giving pertinent facts and particulars in regard to the property:

GEORGIA & ALABAMA RAILWAY, Office of the President, RICHMOND, Va., December 1st, 1898.

ROBERT C. DAVIDSON, Esq.,
President Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., Baltimore, Md.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, making various inquiries in regard to the affairs and finances of the Georgia & Alabama Railway, which it gives me pleasure to answer in full.

As you are probably aware, the Georgia & Alabama Railway constitutes the shortest line by about 74 miles between Montgomery and Savannah, and is also part of the shortest and most direct route from Birmingham, the rapidly growing mining and industrial centre of the South, to the Atlantic seaboard. It also offers THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT LINE FROM THE GRANARIES OF THE WEST, KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS, &c., TO THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, being shorter from the points mentioned, to Savannah, than either the Chesapeake & Ohio to Newport News, the Norfolk & Western to Norfolk, or the Pennsylvania Railroad to Philadelphia and New York. It is about as short between St. Louis and Savannah as the line by the Baltimore & Ohio from St. Louis to Baltimore, and is shorter from Kansas City to Savannah than the Baltimore & Ohio, or any other line, from Kansas City to Baltimore.

Heretofore this line has been greatly handicapped by the lack of independent terminals at Savannah, and for this reason has not, until the present time, been in a position to share with New Orleans and Galveston in the enormous business in grain and Western products which are now finding their way to market through Southern ports.

TERMINALS AT SAVANNAH.

Within the past few months parties acting in the interest of the G. & A. Ry. have secured on the Savannah River, directly opposite the City of Savannah, about one mile of water front and nearly one thousand acres of land, admirably suitable for Terminals. A company, known as the Georgia & Alabama Terminal Company, has been organized for the purpose of owning the terminals and for carrying out their development on a large scale. The entire capital stock of the Terminal Co. will be owned by the G. & A. Ry., which latter Company guarantees the bonds issued by the Terminal Co. for this development.

According to estimates carefully prepared by our Traffic Department, the possession of independent terminals at Savannah, after the first year or so, may very certainly be expected to increase the Company's net revenues, after paying the additional fixed charges involved in the purchase of land and the construction of terminals, by more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. The Terminal development at Savannah is now under way, and, it is hoped, will be completed by the opening of the next cotton season.

With its own independent terminals at Savannah, the Georgia & Alabama Railway will be able to secure a larger proportion of the Coal and Iron business from the Birmingham region, having heretofore been cut off from this business almost entirely, owing to the want of adequate terminals at Savannah.

By the extension of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad into Montgomery, the Georgia & Alabama Railway is given a new connection with St. Louis and the West, which is likely to be a source of much additional revenue to the Company. The Georgia & Alabama Railway owns at Montgomery, Ala., nearly sixty acres of land in the business portion and suburbs of the city, sufficient to afford it all necessary terminal facilities at that point.

SAVANNAH AS A PORT.

The importance of Savannah as a port has recently been emphasized by its selection by the Government as the port of mobilization and debarkation of the army of occupation destined for Cuba and Porto Rico. At the present time an army from fifteen to twenty thousand strong is encamped at Savannah, awaiting orders to embark. Vessels drawing 26 feet of water can load and unload at the wharves at Savannah. The commerce of the port will naturally receive considerable impetus as business relations with our new West Indian possessions develop. The Georgia & Alabama Railway is a first-class road built within the past few years. It has had the benefit in its construction and development of modern appliances and low prices. It traverses a fertile and steadily growing district; forms the short line between important centres, and will soon have the benefit of its own magnificent system of terminals at the most important South Atlantic seaport. Under such conditions a steady expansion in business and earnings can, we believe, be confidently expected.

BONDED DEBT.

The First Mortgage Consol. Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage upon the entire property of the Georgia & Alabama Railway, subject only to an issue of $6,500 per mile of Preference Bonds. The total indebtedness of the Company outstanding, including both the Preference and the Consolidated Bonds, is only about $16,000 per mile of main line of road owned. The bonds issued under this mortgage are limited to $15,500 per mile of road, and can never exceed $10,000,000. Besides the $14,000 per mile of bonds now outstanding, the Company holds in its treasury $515,000 of the Consol. Bonds, and has practically no floating debt.

On October 1st, 1900, under the terms of the Mortgage, the Company has the right to redeem its issue of First Mortgage Preference Bonds at 105 and accrued interest, and can then issue in their place a like amount of First Mortgage Consolidated Bonds reserved for this purpose, but the holders of First Mortgage Preference Bonds have the right to exchange their Preference Bonds for Consolidated Bonds, dollar for dollar, should they so desire.

Upon the retirement of the Preference Bonds these First Mortgage Consolidated Bonds become an absolutely first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company.

EARNINGS.

The road has always earned considerably more than the interest on all of its outstanding bonds. For the year ending June 30, 1898, the net earnings of the Company, after the payment of operating expenses and taxes, amounted to $350,460.04; interest on First Mortgage Preference and First Mortgage Consolidated Bonds for the same period, $241,116.61; rentals, $61,900.00; balance over fixed charges, $47,443.44.

The increase in the Company's business and receipts since its opening to Savannah in April, 1896, has been almost unprecedented, and this increase in business and revenue goes steadily on month by month, although for about two years past, or since January 1st, 1897, there has been practically no increase in the mileage operated. The following figures illustrate the remarkable growth of the Company's business in the last three fiscal years ending June 30:

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Average mileage operated.....	330	404	458
Gross Earnings.....	$623,061.27	$1,021,838.91	$1,226,387.45

Increase in earnings per mile 1898 over 1896, 42%.

The Company's gross earnings from July 1, 1898, to November 30, 1898, (November approximated,) amount to $567,422, being an increase of $54,637 over the corresponding period last year, on the same mileage.

The Company's net earnings for the past three years have increased even more rapidly than its gross earnings.

PHYSICAL CONDITION.

The road is in excellent physical condition. The bridges are all of steel and iron, the curves are easy and the grades light, enabling the use of long trains and a low cost of operation.

COUNTRY TRAVERSED.

The main line of the road between Savannah and Montgomery traverses some of the richest and most rapidly developing agricultural sections in the Southern States. It is a matter of historic interest that the country along the line of this road from Abbeville, Ga., westwardly toward the Chattahoochee River, was known during the Civil War as the "Granary of the Confederacy," on account of its having been credited with furnishing more stores to the Confederate cause than any other like area in the South. There is a constant flow of immigrants from various parts of the country, especially from the West, to different points along the line of the road; one colony on the road, started scarcely three years ago, claiming a population to-day of from six to eight thousand active and prosperous people. Yours respectfully,

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, President.

C. SCHUMACHER & CO., 50 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y. THE BALTIMORE TRUST & GUARANTEE CO., Baltimore, Md.
THE RICHMOND TRUST & SAFE DEPOSIT CO., Richmond, Va.

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; colder; northwesterly gales diminishing.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,259. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1898.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The last session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was convened yesterday at noon. Several new members took the oath in the House of Representatives. After listening to the reading of the President's message both houses adjourned until to-day.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Judge Day, Chairman of the American Peace Commission, replying to the contentions of the Spanish Commissioners yesterday, remarked that a treaty of peace can contain anything the victors put in it. This had the effect of speeding the work before the joint session, and many minor matters were adjusted concerning the withdrawal of Spain from sovereignty in the territory she has consented to release. A meeting of the Patriotic League, the most violent anti-Dreyfus organization in Paris, broke up in disorder last night and the members started to the prison where Col. Picquart is confined. They were driven back by the police, but made an attack upon a meeting of revisionists with revolvers. One man was wounded. Fifteen persons were killed in the Russian city of Vilna by leaping from the windows of a burning building. The Empress Dowager of China has given a written assurance to the Department of State at Washington that it is the purpose of the Chinese Government to protect all missionaries and foreigners generally in that country.—Pages 1 and 4.

Page 1.

Showing how widespread the recent storm was, vessels arriving yesterday brought reports of much damage done at sea.

The American Savings Bank of Charleston, S. C., was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday.

United States Senator Kenney's second trial for alleged frauds upon the First National Bank of Dover, Del., began yesterday.

By midnight last night the telegraph companies had re-established communications with the South and West interrupted by Sunday night's storm.

Page 2.

Ex-Judge William H. Robertson is dying at his home in Mount Kisco.

Underwriters last night estimated the insurance loss by the Broadway fire Sunday night at $600,000.

It is believed in Chicago that a movement toward consolidation of the packing interests of the country will be started in the near future.

Page 3.

Col. Roosevelt yesterday moved to town for a week to facilitate his political conferences.

Toronto admirers of Governor-elect Roosevelt are about to present him with a bicycle of Canadian manufacture.

The New Jersey Supreme Court yesterday declared the Squier Trolley bill of last Winter to be constitutional.

The American Linseed Oil Company filed articles of incorporation yesterday at Trenton, N. J. The capital authorized is $33,500,000.

A number of friends of Joseph H. Choate will call on President McKinley and urge him to appoint Mr. Choate Minister to England.

At the annual election of the Democratic Club Perry Belmont was chosen President. There were 1,166 votes cast against 17 last year. It is proposed to extend the influence of the club all over the country.

The jury in the case of W. A. E. Moore disagreed at 12.35 this morning after being out for seven and one-half hours. Seven stood for conviction and five for acquittal. The case will be called for a new trial on Monday morning next.

Justice Keogh yesterday delayed signing the order for Mrs. Wilmerding's release from Bloomingdale Asylum on the application of Lawyer John B. Gleason. The matter will come up for argument this morning.

Two discharged colored teamsters of the American Quartermaster's Department and two Spanish soldiers engaged in a shooting affray in Havana on Sunday. One of the Spaniards was wounded and one of the negroes was arrested.

Caleb B. Leach of Middletown, Conn., has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court, asking for an investigation of the affairs of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, against which he makes serious charges, which are, however, denied.

Page 4.

The Mexican Government has decided to raise the Mexican Mission at Washington to the rank of an embassy. Turkey will probably soon follow Mexico's example.

William T. Stead, in a letter from Constantinople, tells of the great work of American colleges and missionaries in the Ottoman Empire in teaching the principles of independence and democratic methods in government.

Page 9.

Mrs. G. E. Sawyer died from the effects of wood alcohol, taken in mistake for medicine.

A runaway horse dashed into a trolley car in Brooklyn yesterday and had its leg cut off by the wheels.

Capt. Bradford of the Naval Bureau of Supplies and the officers of the cruiser Brooklyn are at variance over a tablecloth.

Frank J. Gould, son of Jay Gould, was twenty-one years old yesterday and received the $10,000,000 left him by his father.

The transport Mississippi, which arrived from Santiago and San Juan, Puerto Rico, yesterday, is detained at Quarantine for fumigation.

The Bowery Savings Bank has decided to lower the rate of interest allowed to depositors from 4 to 3½ per cent., beginning next Monday.

Dr. Arthur Beaumont, formerly a successful practitioner of dentistry, killed himself with a revolver at his home yesterday, as a result of drink and financial worry.

Albert L. Johnson has cut short his trip to Europe to see that "a lot of people" do not "steal the Nassau Road." He defends his new cars, and is ready to fight the politicians.

Page 11.

The First New York Regiment is expected to arrive at San Francisco from Hawaii to-day.

Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner to Cuba and Puerto Rico, left Santiago yesterday on his return to the United States.

Chief Surgeon O'Reilly and Lieut. Weston have been ordered to Jamaica to make a thorough investigation of the British method of caring for troops in tropical climates.

The annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union was held at the Hotel Savoy last night and elicited applause for the policy of imperialism. Gen. Woodford said that the question of expansion had been settled for all time.

Page 16.

The rain washed away nearly all the snow in the city, and Commissioner McCartney feels easier.

There was an interesting discussion on the "Training of Emotions" by Mrs. Bourne and others before Sorosis yesterday.

Brooklyn lawyers have petitioned the Mayor and Municipal Assembly to establish a Municipal Court near the business centre.

G. Reusens of this city has just received a favorable decision in a Virginia court affecting the boundary line of property purchased by him from the heirs of "Light-Horse Harry" Lee.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company the old Board of Directors was elected. H. H. Vreeland was made President. A quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent., making the annual dividend 7 per cent., was declared.

A board of inquiry is investigating the loss of property of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., which, it is alleged, is missing since the time the Seventy-first Volunteers occupied the armory prior to being mustered out. Major Smith is still preparing his charges against Capts. Bleecker and Meeks.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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RAVAGES OF THE STORM

Telegraph Companies Suffer, but Lines Are Re-established.

CONEY ISLAND'S CLAM CROP

Jersey City Woman Crushed to Death by Falling Fence—The Starin Steamboats Found.

The high wind of Sunday night had partially subsided yesterday morning. The rain had ceased at midnight. Along the coast the breeze was yet too fresh for anything like comfort, though the sea had fallen somewhat. The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies had linemen out all along their lines early in the day. The greatest damage to the telegraph lines in this vicinity was in the Jersey meadows. Here many poles were blown down and communication with the West and South was badly hampered. Night Manager Cummings of the Western Union said that the facilities for handling business were limited south of Baltimore and west of Buffalo during the day, but the damage had largely been repaired, and at midnight the wires were restored to a normal working basis. The Postal Telegraph suffered similarly.

At the Weather Bureau Local Forecaster Emery said yesterday that a careful inspection of the wind gauge showed that the wind during the worst of the storm reached a velocity of between eighty-three and eighty-four miles an hour. The storm, he said, was central yesterday over Northern New York and in New England. The highest velocity reached yesterday was fifty miles an hour, with the wind blowing in a northwesterly direction. At 5 P. M. there was a twenty-eight-mile breeze, with falling temperature.

The few people who winter at Coney Island had a rough time Sunday night. The eighty-three-mile breeze pounded the frame buildings along the coast so that at times it seemed as if some of them would be scattered far back on the island. When morning broke, it was discovered that considerable damage had been inflicted. However, it is an ill storm that blows up no clams for Coney Island, and one of the results of Sunday night's fury was the turning up from the sands for some miles of thousands of clams. Dozens of residents with great baskets were on the beach early and gathered up all the bivalves they could carry away.

Many small bathing houses were blown to pieces and are now floating out at sea. The Concourse for fully 300 feet was undermined, broken, and ruined, blocks of asphalt being ripped from the street and thrown quite a distance inland.

The most serious damage was in the blowing down of electric light wires, leaving the locality in darkness. The depot of the Culver Road was set on fire, inflicting a loss of several hundred dollars. The tide was unusually high, and the waves washed over the Concourse east of the Smith Street trolley line on to the Boulevard. The water extended as far back as Van Beuren's Hotel, several hundred feet from the beach, but did no particular damage there. At the big Summer hotels east of the island no damage was reported save a few washouts.

The men running on the trolley lines to the island had a particularly hard time. Some of the motormen on the Smith Street line were blown from their platforms. One car coming up from the city ran through several feet of water on the bridge over Coney Island Creek. A quarter of a mile down the road the motorman started at top speed in order to gather headway. He shut off the power just before the bridge was reached. The car struck the water, throwing up great waves, which drenched the motorman and invaded the car almost up to the seats. One or two crews of the Nassau line had similar experiences.

A woman was killed in Jersey City Sunday night, but the fact was not discovered until 10 o'clock yesterday morning. She was Bridget Costello, twenty-five years old, employed as a servant in the family of James Field of Grand Street and Bramhall Avenue. She went to visit her mother, who lives at 589 Grand Street, Sunday evening. She started to return just before 9 o'clock. At 9:15 o'clock a high board fence that extended fifty feet in front of the vacant lots at Garfield and Summit Avenues fell with a crash that was heard several blocks away. The fact was reported to the police, but when they found that with the exception of one portion the fence lay flat on the sidewalk, it was decided not to remove it until morning. Hundreds of persons walked over the fence yesterday morning until a man who stopped to look at the wreck saw a piece of cloth through a crack between two boards near the inside of the walk. Then Bridget Costello's body was uncovered. The dead woman was in a sitting posture, her head being crushed down into her lap. Her skull was crushed and her back broken.

A number of unfinished frame buildings in various sections of Jersey City were demolished.

The two Starin steamboats Matteawan and Howard R. Carroll, which broke away from their moorings at Port Richmond Sunday night, were found early yesterday morning. They drifted up the Staten Island Sound for about a quarter of a mile, and brought up against another Starin pier. They suffered little damage.

The wind got under the roof of Gebhardt's Pavilion at South Beach, S. I., and lifted it into the air, taking stanchions and parts of the flooring with it. The whole affair floated off into the air like a parachute. It sailed over the corner of the big hotel on the beach, a two and a half story building, and finally settled 250 feet from where it started. A corner of it bumped into the edge of the hotel, and a beam was driven through the boards of the hotel and still sticks there.

The storm did considerable damage along the New Jersey coast. At Ocean Grove, between Atlantic Avenue and Ocean Pathway, the boardwalk was ripped up and left upon the drive. Thirty bathhouses were found floating yesterday in Fletcher Lake. Atlantic City was entirely cut off from communication, and many small buildings were blown down.

The docks at Perth Amboy were almost under water. The ferryboat Warren, while crossing from Staten Island, was blown out of her course near the Perth Amboy slip and crashed into a steam lighter. Both were slightly damaged.

The steeple of the Presbyterian Church at Cranbury gave way before the blast. At New Brunswick many trees and small buildings were blown down. A barn was blown over the tracks of the Bound Brook division of the Brunswick Traction Company.

The long iron pier at Long Branch was badly damaged. A section 166 feet long is gone, but 300 feet of the ocean end remain.

The grounds of the New Jersey Jockey Club, at Elizabeth, suffered severely. The fence about the grounds is down. The glass sides of the betting ring collapsed, and the roof of the ring was lifted and landed in the meadow. Some of the old stables were demolished. Nixon's ship yard at Elizabethport suffered, the big derrick being broken and a portion of the roof of the wood-working shop ripped up.

The roof of the Excursion House at Sea Isle City was blown off. The roof crashed against the side of the Tivoli Hotel, shattering it. The Sea View House was wrecked by the wind and the roof of half a dozen cottages were blown off. The board walk was torn up by the waves.

LIMPING INTO PORT DAMAGED.

Reports of Incoming Vessels of Disasters on the Atlantic.

Incoming steamers, of which there were a large number, yesterday continued to bring in reports of the violence of the stormy weather at sea. A number reported that they had been compelled to lie outside the Hook because of the stiff blow of Sunday night. Smaller craft which had anchored were compelled to put out to sea.

The British steamship Sahara, from Calcutta, twenty-one days out from Gibraltar, on Surday passed the derelict, waterlogged, and dismasted schooner D. K. Baker, whose crew was rescued and brought in last week. The position of the wreck was latitude 37 degrees 43 minutes, longitude 71 degrees 32 minutes.

The Hamburg-American Line steamship Ambria, Capt. Frolich, which sailed from Baltimore Friday bound for Hamburg, was sighted off the Highlands yesterday morning, displaying signals that she was not under control. She, however, reached the bar shortly before 1 P. M., and signaled that she wanted a tug. The tugs Pulver and Millard were sent to her assistance. They returned later and reported that the steamer's steering gear had become deranged during the heavy weather. It was too rough to attempt to tow her in yesterday afternoon, and the tugs left with instructions to return this morning. The Ambria is a twin-screw vessel, and reached this port by steering with her screws.

Cap. Boroughs of the schooner Clara E. Bergen, from Brunswick, Ga., reported speaking the British bark La Escococa, from Iquique for New York, on Nov. 29, in latitude 37 degrees 13 minutes, longitude 74 degrees 30 minutes. She signaled that her master, Capt. Evans, had died at sea, Sept. 22. She lost her fore and mizzen topgallant masts, her sails, and yards Nov. 25, and was making ready new sails. Meantime she was holding her course under jury canvas.

The Fulton Market fishing smack Mary and Carrie was the only one of the fishing fleet which suffered in the storm. She was anchored twelve miles off Fire Island when the storm set in Nov. 26. Her anchor cable parted and she was driven off shore forty miles. The cabin was battered in, the galley demolished, sails carried away, bulwarks smashed, and both boats lost. She was driven first to the south and then to the east, and finally, on the abating of the gale she was able to round Montauk Point. She reached New London on Saturday and returned thence to this port.

It remained for the British steamship Indravelli, from Yokohama, via the Suez Canal, to report an entirely new feature of the storm. She encountered variable winds from Gibraltar, but on Sunday, as she drew near this port, she passed through a thunder-storm, with lightning and heavy rain. She is the first vessel to report thunder and lightning.

Drowned Under His Snow Cart.

Patrick Laddone of 303 East Ninety-seventh Street, the driver of a snow cart, was dumped into the East River at the foot of Eighty-sixth Street yesterday afternoon by his horse becoming unmanageable and backing the cart over the stringpiece on the pier. The cart overturned in the river and imprisoned Laddone under it. His body came to the surface two hours later. Laddone had a wife and ten children.

THE STORM UP THE STATE.

Heavy Fall of Snow and High Winds Cause Damage in New York Towns.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—A snowstorm accompanied by a gale set in here yesterday afternoon and has continued almost incessantly since, and the indications are that it will continue during the night with increasing winds. A hurricane signal is flying over the signal station for the first time in Buffalo. Telegraph communication with the east is badly handicapped, and with Canada is entirely shut off. The snowfall has been very heavy, reports from surrounding towns showing a fall of from 1 to 2 feet up to this morning. So far as reported, railroad traffic on the through lines has not been seriously impeded, but on some branch lines traffic is at a standstill.

GENEVA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The snow and windstorm which struck this city early last evening and prevailed all last night continues with unabated violence to-night. All telephone and telegraph wires have been rendered useless, and trains, especially those from the west, are late. The street cars are run only with the greatest of difficulty.

NEWBURG, Dec. 5.—During Sunday night's storm the flagman's shanty on the West Shore Railroad near the Storm King was blown into the river, carrying Flagman George White with it. He was drowned. The wind did great damage here. Houses were unroofed, telephone and telegraph wires disturbed, and many boats were sunk or damaged.

GENESEO, Dec. 5.—The vicinity of Geneseo was visited last evening by the heaviest snowstorm of the season. The snow, which is very heavy, is about eight inches deep on the level. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in many places.

SIGHTED THE PENTAGOET.

Missing Steamer Was Seen Nov. 26 North of Cape Ann.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—Capt. Pye of the steamer Halifax, which runs between Boston and Halifax, reports that he passed the freight steamer Pentagoet, from New York, for Bangor, at 6 o'clock Saturday night, Nov. 26, north of Cape Ann.

Barges Lost Off Cape Elizabeth.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 5.—The steamer Katahdin, from the great lakes for Boston, which arrived to-day, reports that at 5 o'clock this morning, thirty-miles off Cape Elizabeth, she lost her tow of three barges—the W. D. Becker, Thomas Parker, and W. H. Alverson.

WRECKED ON BLOCK ISLAND.

Captain and Mate of the Schooner Vamoose Are Drowned.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Dec. 5.—The three-masted Nova Scotia schooner Vamoose, loaded with soft coal, went ashore at Clay Head about 1 o'clock this morning. The Captain and the mate were drowned. Two members of the crew were able to reach shore in safety, and four others were taken off by the life-saving crew in the breeches buoy. The vessel will probably be a total wreck.

The wind blew a hurricane during the night, reaching a velocity of seventy-six to eighty miles an hour. Considerable damage was done on shore. All wire communication was cut off and the only means of getting news to and from the island is by boat.

PORTLAND WRECK INQUIRY.

Congress Asked to Direct a Treasury Department Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts to-day introduced in the House a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the circumstances in connection with the recent disaster to the steamer Portland, "to determine whether due care and vigilance were exercised by the officials of the company owning and controlling that steamer in allowing her to proceed to sea on the evening of Nov. 26, and to make particular inquiry in regard to the character of the lifeboats and life preservers used upon this steamer."

Another Portland Victim's Body Found

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 5.—The body of a passenger of the Portland was washed up on the shore near Old Harbor Life Saving Station early this afternoon. This makes the twenty-sixth recovered. The body is that of a man fifty years of age, 5 feet 4 inches in height, and almost bald. What hair there is is black. The victim wore dark side whiskers and mustache. The clothing is a dark blue suit, russet shoes, stand-up collar, and a Masonic pin is in the necktie. The easterly gale of last night is being followed by a southwesterly blow, which makes the prospects good that bodies will come ashore to-night or to-morrow.

Vessels Driven on the Maine Coast.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., Dec. 5.—The heavy blow late yesterday afternoon and last night drove several vessels ashore at various points along this section of the coast. The schooners Edward Trevoy of Gloucester and Romana of Patchogue, L. I., are ashore on McKown's Point. The Fannie Hayden of Boothbay and the Vanguard of Southwest Harbor are ashore at West Harbor, and two unknown vessels are aground at the north end of McKown's Point, some distance from the Trevoy and Romana. As far as known, no lives have been lost.

TORONTO WIRES LIKE ROPES.

Snow and Ice Impede Telegraph and Telephone Service in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 5.—This city is nearly isolated from the outside world, as far as telegraph and telephone communication is concerned. Yesterday morning a heavy fall of rain began. In the afternoon it turned to wet snow, and by night wires were as thick as rope with snow and ice and a strong gale was blowing. During the night telegraph poles fell rapidly, and by morning communication was for a time completely cut off. West, north, and south there was not a wire working, the only outlet being to the east, by way of Montreal and Boston, to New York.

Reports from London say that the storm there was very severe and that the streets in some sections of the city are rendered impassable by the mass of débris dragged down by the telegraph and telephone poles. Trolley wires are also lying on the roadways and the street-car system is completely tied up. Large gangs of men are at work trying to straighten out the tangle of wires, but the wreck is so complete that it will be several days before full communication is restored.

Trains on all the railroads are from two to ten hours late. The snow in country districts is piled six and seven feet high, and, being very wet, has packed almost like stone.

Woman Dies of Fatigue in the Storm.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Samuel Eldridge, sixty years old, of Burnett Street, Newark, was overcome by fatigue while walking to the railroad station here late last night and died. With her husband she had been visiting at the home of Mrs. Smith, in Lafayette Street, this city. The storm had stopped the trolley cars, and the Eldridges were obliged to make the walk to the station. There were numerous trees, pieces of fence, roofs of small buildings, and other wreckage on the streets, and Mrs. Eldridge became so exhausted struggling over them in the high wind that she sank down in East Grand Street. She was taken into a house, but was dead in five minutes.

Detroit in the Storm's Grasp.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—The greatest snow and wind storm known here has kept communication by wire from this city practically at a standstill since last night. Street-car traffic has been blocked almost completely and generally business is demoralized. Hurricane signals were displayed for the first time in the history of the lower lake region. There has been a number of accidents and much damage to property as a result of the blizzard, but no loss of life. The storm came from the northwest.

Schooner Johanna Swan Abandoned.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Capt. Windlass of the British steamship Edinburgh, which arrived to-day from Sunderland, reports that on Dec. 3, 230 miles east of Cape Henry, latitude 36 north, longitude 71.20 west, he sighted the schooner Johanna Swan, dismasted and waterlogged. There was no sign of life aboard the derelict. The Johanna Swan hails from Machias, Me.

Old Orchard Pier Wrecked.

OLD ORCHARD, Me., Dec. 5.—The outer end of the ocean pier at Old Orchard was carried away during last night's storm. A section 150 feet in length was wrecked, carrying with it the big pavilion at the end. The pier was built last Spring. The loss will be $20,000. Covered by insurance.

Destructive Storm at Fair Haven, Vt.

FAIR HAVEN, Vt., Dec. 5.—A fierce rain and wind storm swept over this place from 11 P. M. till 3 o'clock this morning, doing considerable damage. The Knight Block, which was being rebuilt, was blown down; sections of the spires of St. Mary's and St. Louis Churches, and about ninety chimneys also were wrecked.

Amherst College Damaged by Wind.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 5.—A severe windstorm visited Amherst between 1 and 3 o'clock this morning. Chimneys were blown down, trees snapped off or uprooted, and the building of Amherst College damaged to the extent of $500.

Cold Weather in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 5.—A phenomenally cold spell of weather prevails. The thermometer went down to 24 degrees last night, and all day has been at the freezing point. It is the severest weather for this period of the year in several years. There has been more cold weather since Oct. 1 than all last Winter.

Wind Blows Down a Mine Breaker.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 5.—During a fierce snow and wind storm last night the breaker of the Enterprise Colliery was blown down, causing $100,000 damages. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

MR. KENNEY AGAIN ON TRIAL.

The Delaware Senator Appears to Answer the Charge of Defrauding a Bank in Dover.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 5.—United States Senator Richard R. Kenney of Delaware was to-day placed on trial in the United States Circuit Court for the second time on charges growing out of the looting of the First National Bank of Dover by its cashier, William N. Boggs. Since the disagreement of the jury in Senator Kenney's first trial upon the charge of aiding and abetting Boggs in misappropriating the bank's funds, the charge of conspiracy has also been laid against him.

The discovery of a shortage in the bank came in May, 1897, when Cashier Boggs suddenly left Dover. The bank was found to have been defrauded out of $107,000, or a little over its capital stock. President Richardson of the bank came to the rescue and saved the institution from failure. Boggs subsequently gave himself up and admitted his defalcation, at the same time making statements which led to the arrest of Senator Kenney. Boggs pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentence.

THE FAYERWEATHER WILL CASE

Supreme Court Decides in Favor of the Beneficiary Colleges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the matter of the petition of Emma S. Fayerweather for a writ of mandamus and a restraining order to be directed to the Circuit Court of the Southern District of New York, the United States Supreme Court to-day refused to make the order. The case involves the bequest of the late Daniel B. Fayerweather to a number of educational institutions. To-day's opinion is in favor of the colleges.

The educational institutions named by Mr. Fayerweather as beneficiaries under his will, which was filed in December, 1890, and the amounts bequeathed to each, were as follows: Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., $100,000; Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., $100,000; Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., $100,000; Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., $100,000; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., $100,000; Yale College, New Haven, Conn., $300,000; Columbia University, New York City, $200,000; Union Theological Seminary, New York City, $50,000; Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., $100,000; University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., $100,000; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., $200,000; Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., $50,000; Lincoln University, Lower Oxford, Penn., $100,000; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., $100,000; Hampton University, Hampton, Va., $100,000; Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., $100,000; Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, $50,000; Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, $50,000; Wabash College, Crawfordville, Ind., $50,000, and Park College, Parkville, Mo., $50,000.

JULIAN RIX'S PAINTINGS.

Owing to the great interest shown in these paintings, now at Schaus' Art Gallery, the exhibition will continue until Thursday evening.—Adv.

JUDGE DAY TO SPANIARDS

"A Peace Treaty Can Contain Anything the Victors Put Into It."

THIS SPEEDED A SETTLEMENT

Many Issues of Minor Importance Discussed and Practically Agreed Upon by Both Commissions.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The history of the document which will certify the passing of the oldest colonial power in the world and the advent of the newest was epitomized by Judge Day this evening in a single sentence: "A peace treaty can contain anything which the victors put into it."

The Americans had listened for hours with their usual patience to the technicalities convoked by the Spaniards with their customary shrewdness and persistency against every proposal making for the dismemberment of their empire. Darkness had come on, and the liveried attendants mobilized by the French authorities had placed a tiny lamp at the elbow of each Commissioner. Senator Frye, whose unconcealed contempt for diplomatic quibblings excites the astonishment of the punctilious Castilians, had stalked home, his patience exhausted.

The burden of the Spanish arguments was that matters outside the bare cession and evacuation of the conquered territories, which the Americans proposed to cover by the treaty, were beyond the legitimate and customary scope of a peace treaty. Behind this bulwark Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, fortified himself, bombarding his opponents with a supply of arguments and precedents which inspired the freely expressed admiration of the Americans.

Finally Judge Day summarized the American position in the foregoing memorable utterance. It was given and taken in good spirit, and from that moment the proceedings were entirely friendly.

The session accomplished much. Eight open questions were canvassed, seven being practically settled without noteworthy friction.

The Commissioners decline to say what conclusion was reached; but the bargain for a coaling station in the Carolines was not cemented, and, according to present prospects, it is likely to fail. The temper of the Americans in this matter is: We made you a good offer for an island. You may take or leave it.

The Spaniards seem disposed to leave it. The Americans do not regard it as a prize which they can demand as one of the natural fruits of the war, while the whole policy of the Spaniards is to confine the negotiations as narrowly as possible to the letter of the proctocol signed in Washington and to exclude all extraneous matters. The result of this policy may be the leaving of many details involved in the change of sovereignty over the various possessions to settlement by the regular diplomatic processes when normal relations between the two Governments have been resumed.

The Spanish Commissioners insisted at the previous meeting that the settlement of the status of Spaniards who remain in the colonies was a problem so closely akin to cession that it could not be logically separated from the latter, but should be considered next to the question of cession and before such matters as coaling stations and religious toleration. They appealed to the Americans, having gained all the great points, to be generous on the minor ones. Accordingly, the American Commissioners were conciliatory to-day on the order of procedure as to the status of Spaniards remaining in the lost colonies.

The Spanish Commissioners continue fighting tooth and nail to procure every possible pecuniary and other concession. The Americans had already promised to guarantee the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos. To-day Señor Montero Rios proposed that the United States should pay the expenses of shipping them to Spain, arguing with his customary ingenuity that this was a duty of the Americans, as a matter of course. The American Commissioners thought the request unreasonable, and a good deal of time was consumed in discussing the question.

Another problem entailing long debate was the disposition to be made of the Spanish munitions of war in a number of military posts outside Manila which the Americans have not captured. The Spanish Commissioners contended that Spain should be permitted to ship such munitions home. The Americans replied that, as the United States had conquered the Philippines, these munitions were spoils of war. The Spaniards finally waived their quibble.

They appear resigned to the inevitable, and seem to realize that their best policy is to save as much from the wreck as their keenness in raising technicalities can secure for them. The question of the status of the Spaniards in the West Indies and the Philippines who wish to remain there was nearly settled, as well as certain commercial questions involving the rights of shipping under the Spanish flag, which will be given advantages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The impression prevails here that the results of the negotiations at Paris will be embodied in two or more treaties instead of one. There will be one actual peace treaty, embodying nothing more than the protocol points relating to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba and the Spanish West Indies, Guam, and the Philippines with the single exception of the proviso for the release of prisoners. All the other matters—those relating to the renewal of the commercial treaties, the acquisition of cable and coaling stations, and, in fact, all those extraneous matters that have been mentioned as likely to be incorporated in the peace treaty—will form the subject of a special treaty. This course is likely to be adopted, in order to hasten the conclusion of peace, for which there is a great necessity, if for no other season than to secure the release of prisoners and the restoration of trade between Spain and the United States.

There has been no evidence of any friction between the American Commissioners. It is supposed, in fact, knowing that in their own sessions they have differed about some points and have discussed these at length, but whenever it came to the point of action on the joint commission the Americans were united. The last report received from them at the State Department was unanimous, bearing the signature of every member of the commission.

SAGASTA WILL ASK APPROVAL.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Immediately after the signing of the treaty of peace Señor Sagasta, the Premier, will submit to the Queen Regent a question of confidence. It is thought probable that her Majesty will ask Señor Sagasta to remain in power, in which case the Cortes will be convoked for Jan. 7.

From the declarations of Gen. Weyler it is believed that a union of the followers of Señors Sagasta and Romero Robledo and Gen. Weyler will be effected as soon as peace is signed. Gen. Weyler, in an interview, has pronounced against the Conservatives, declaring that Cuba was the only question which separated him from the Liberals. He considers the internal crisis grave, in view of the attitude of Great Britain, which, by encouraging civil war, desires to do with Spain what the United States has done with her colonies."

Under these circumstances, Gen. Weyler added, he considers that a Sagasta-Robledo Cabinet would be the most able to cope with the situation.

THE POPE IS NOT OUR FOE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, who has just returned from the Vatican, gives an unqualified denial of all stories representing that the Pope is hostile to the American policy regarding the Philippines. On the contrary, his Holiness is ready to co-operate with the United States in restoring order there.

NEW YORKERS BUY A QUARRY.

C. B. Taintor & Co. Purchase the Melvin Granite Plant in Maine.

HOLLOWELL, Me., Dec. 5.—C. B. Taintor & Co. of New York have bought of George F. Whitten of Lewiston his large granite industry here. The plant is one of the largest in New England, and is known as the Melvin Quarry. The quarry includes sixty acres of land. It has never been fully developed. The stone from this quarry has been used in building many buildings in Maine and other States, including the State Capitol at Augusta.

The late Gov. Bodwell at one time leased the quarry, and some of the stone used at the State Capitol, Albany, N. Y., came from it. The new purchasers will erect a number of sheds on the land and will employ 500 hands.

RIOTS RENEWED IN PARIS.

The Patriotic League, an Anti-Dreyfus Organization, Attacks Revisionists with Revolvers.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—At a meeting held to-night under the auspices of the Patriotic League, the most violent anti-Dreyfus organization in Paris, MM. Millevoye and Derouledе declared that the time had arrived to pass from words to acts.

The audience thereupon started to march to the Cherche-Midi Prison, where Col. Picquart is confined. The police interfered, whereupon the "patriots" made for a meeting being held by the advocates of revision.

A collision occurred, revolvers were fired, and one man was wounded. M. Derouledе's frantic followers continued the parade, shouting "Vive l'Armée" and "Conspuez Dreyfus," until they reached the Strasbourg Monument, where they were finally dispersed.

BANK FAILURE AT CHARLESTON.

The American Savings Bank Placed in the Hands of a Receiver.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 5.—The American Savings Bank of this city was placed in the hands of a receiver to-day by Judge J. H. Simonton at the instance of the Hanover National Bank of New York. The latter bank holds notes of the former to the amount of $22,000.

W. M. Connor, late President of the American Bank, was made receiver by the Court. He said to-day that he was unable to say at this time what would be the amount of either the assets or the liabilities. He assigned the hard times as the cause for the failure.

The capital stock of the bank was $150,000, and its deposits amounted to $100,000.

CHICAGO'S WAR ON CIGARETTES.

The Council Committee Raises the Tax from $100 to $500.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5.—The Committee on Licenses of the City Council to-day voted practically unanimously to increase the annual tax on cigarettes from $100 to $500. Alderman Fick was the only dissenter. The matter will come before the Council next Monday. The action has caused great excitement among the retail cigar dealers. They held a largely-attended meeting to-day and voted to fight the ordinance.

It developed at the meeting that out of the 5,500 cigar dealers in Chicago only 225 were able to pay the present license fee of $100, and it was declared that if the tax was increased, as proposed, none but the department stores would be able to pay it. The action of the Council committee was laid to spite, the Aldermen being angry because the cigar dealers had been taking an active hand in politics lately.

TOBACCO GROWERS COMBINE.

Kentucky Organization Which Proposes to Checkmate the Trust.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 5.—About 200 representative tobacco growers, nearly all of whom are land owners, met in convention here this afternoon for the purpose of devising means for fighting the Tobacco Trust, which they believe is responsible for the low prices of tobacco. W. B. Hawkins of Fayette County was permanent Chairman, and W. J. Lisle, Secretary. Nearly every tobacco-growing county in the State was represented.

While the committees were formulating their reports Col. Tobias Gibson of Woodford County, brother of the late Senator Gibson of Louisiana, made a speech practically advocating the destruction of tobacco beds, begun last Spring. He said turnpike raiders had succeeded in freeing nearly all the public roads in Kentucky, and that, while it might be unlawful, similar means would prevent the Tobacco Trust from buying any tobacco in Kentucky next Winter. His utterances were not indorsed by the delegates.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions recites the fact that Kentucky grows 62 per cent. of the tobacco product in the United States, and declares that permanent organization of tobacco growers must be effected to prevent the trust from destroying the industry. To-day's organization was made permanent, and provision was made for organizing leagues in each voting precinct in the State.

Growers are advised to hold their tobacco until living prices could be obtained. Other States were invited to form leagues to co-operate with the Kentucky league. The Kentucky organization's quarters will be in Lexington, and the work of organizing minor leagues will be begun immediately.

Determined Suicide at Malone, N. Y.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Alexander Bishop, nineteen years of age, took a large dose of morphine Sunday night and went to the home of a relative and told what he had done, at the same time refusing an antidote. The drug not taking effect as quickly as he wished, Bishop took another dose and jumped from a window to the street below. He got to his feet, however, and rushed into the house of a near-by neighbor, where he soon became unconscious, in which state he remained until this afternoon, when he died.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Sunday night in Southeastern Pennsylvania has moved to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and has caused hurricane winds in New England and the lower lake region. Eastport reporting seventy-two miles an hour in the last twelve hours and Cleveland fifty-six miles. Rain or snow has fallen in the lake regions and the North Atlantic States.

A trough of low pressure extends from Texas to Lake Superior. A marked high pressure area has moved from the North Pacific Coast to Southern Idaho, and has caused a fall in temperature of 24 degrees in twenty-four hours at Cheyenne. The temperature has also fallen in the lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States; it has risen in the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Southwestern States.

Snow may be expected in the lake regions and generally fair weather elsewhere. North to northwest gales will be experienced in New England and eastern New York, diminishing at night with a fall in temperature. The temperature will rise in the lower Ohio Valley and Gulf States, except a fall in northern Texas. It will grow decidedly colder in Southern Colorado and western Kansas.

Storm signals are displayed on the lower lakes from Cleveland to Oswego, and on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware breakwater to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | —Weather Bureau— | | TIMES. |

never supposed that they were needed. It is impossible to say whether we would have escaped had they been in use."

FIRE CHIEF BONNER'S OPINION.

As against this, however, is the opinion of Chief Bonner and other Fire Department officials, who are opposed to the erection of tall office buildings. Chief Bonner has expressed his opinions on various occasions, and he said yesterday that the events of Sunday night had in no way changed them.

"I hold to the opinion," he said, "that the limit of height for buildings in the city should be 170 feet. The impossibility of coping successfully with a fire in one of the high buildings has been demonstrated. It is impossible to get a stream of sufficient force to be useful at these extreme heights, and it also takes a long time to reach the upper parts of these buildings." Regarding modern fire-proofing, the Chief said:

"While the thick cement floors on the upper stories of both buildings effectually confined the fire to the floors in which it caught, the need for less woodwork about the windows and elevator shaft was clearly shown. The independent fires which caught on the upper floors originated in every instance either on the wooden trimmings about the shaft or from the effect of the outside heat on the window casings. Many thousands of dollars' worth of property might have been saved by the use of iron trimmings in these places.

"This fire again demonstrates the necessity of auxiliary pipe lines. The engine pipe lines cannot do effective work at a height exceeding 125 feet. The ordinary engine stream is practically worthless against a good blaze, and is only useful in putting out smoldering cinders. With six or seven engines concentrating their force on the water tower, we do effective work, but with an auxiliary pipe line and powerful fire tugs pumping the water, we could have dozens of such voluminous streams, and could use them whenever and wherever we cared to. Then we would stand a show of getting the best of a fire. With the auxiliary pipe system we could do better work at greater heights, get greater volume to our streams, use the river water, and still have the same facilities that we have now to help us out."

Fire Commissioner Scannell, who was on the ground, expressed himself as much pleased with the work of the department. On the question of high buildings the Commissioner said:

"What I have long anticipated happened last night. I do not believe that there is a strictly fire-proof building in the city. The department is seriously handicapped in fighting fire in the upper floors of these buildings, by the fact that we cannot get the water up there. The great pressure bursts the hose and the stream is not effective. There seems to me to be a lesson in this fire."

Battalion Chief Kruger, in whose district the fire occurred, said that ten alarms were turned in within 10 minutes after the discovery of the flames. "Two years ago," he said, "we ordered the Hoffman estate, which owns the Rogers, Peet & Co. building, to put iron doors on the landings at the elevator shaft and on the windows and doors opposite the shaft on the Warren Street side. We had some trouble to make them do this, but we insisted, and it's lucky we did. Those iron doors saved the adjoining buildings on Warren Street. There was one time during the fire that I would not have given 10 cents for the chances of the adjoining buildings. It did not seem possible to save them."

SHORING UP THE TOWER.

Contractor Rutherford began work yesterday to strengthen the upper portion of the Home Life Building. He made a thorough examination of the burned portion, with the result that it was decided to shore up the structure from the fifteenth floor, in order to support the tower, which was in great danger of falling and carrying with it part of the walls. Mr. Rutherford is authority for the statement that the iron girders of the burned portion are not injured, as they were incased in fire-brick.

"This fire demonstrates," said he, "that fireproof buildings such as the Home Life are not a failure. Changes will undoubtedly be made in the building laws, the most important of which with reference to buildings of this class, should be the prohibition of wooden floors. If there had been no wooden floors in the Home Life it would have escaped. Then, again, there should be iron shutters where windows open near the roofs of buildings like the one Rogers, Peet & Co. occupied."

Ellis W. Gladwin, Secretary of the Home Life Company, said that he had been through the floors used by the company and that, so far as its effects were concerned, there had not been a cent's worth of damage. "We could go right on with our business there now," he said, "were it not for the fact that the place is cold and damp. In fact, there has been no damage done below the eighth floor. My opinion is that it will cost the company $150,000 to repair the building." The company yesterday opened temporary offices on the third floor of the Postal Telegraph Building, and the officers said that business had not been seriously interrupted.

One of the quickest recoveries from the effects of the fire was in the case of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, whose offices were on the ground floor of the Home Life Building. Vice President Apgar and Assistant Cashier Gamble came down at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and at that time the full force of clerks was on hand to help. The officers at once opened the vaults and found the cash and papers in good condition. These were at once carried next door to the third floor of the Postal Building, where several offices had been secured, and there boards were rigged up on boxes and barrels and the banking business went merrily on. An hour later the bank was ready for business, and its exchanges were ready for the Clearing House.

C. S. Bruch, Assistant General Manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, said the loss to the company was trifling. There was no truth in the report, he said, that two of the switchboards had been burned out. He said that the storm had done more damage to the wires than had the fire. The only considerable damage sustained in the Postal Building was by the Hardware Club.

TALK OF INCENDIARISM.

The members of the firm of Rogers, Peet & Co. refused to be interviewed yesterday and referred inquirers to their adjuster, John R. Waters of 54 Franklin Street, who was authorized to speak for them. He had not yet completed his examination, he said, but he thought that the stock in the Warren Street annex, which had been damaged by water, would yield a salvage of 20 per cent.

Mr. Waters said that he was very busy and could not be interviewed at length, but he gave it as his positive opinion, although he said he had no direct evidence to base it on, that the fire was the work of an incendiary. "Only a few days ago," he said, "I made an inspection of the basement, and found it in first-class order. The floors were cemented and clean, and no inflammable stuff was allowed to accumulate. The boiler was new, and seemed to be working all right. The only way we can account for the fire is that it was of incendiary origin. Some Anarchist or discontented person must have crept into the building with combustibles and set it on fire. That is all I can say now." Mr. Waters said he knew of no employe discharged lately who might be suspected.

None of the Fire Department officials will venture any opinion as to the origin of the fire. The Anarchist idea they denounced as "rot."

Mr. Waters was asked whether there had been a night watchman in the building. He said he did not know positively what were the facts in this regard, but he thought there was no permanent watchman in the building. Ex-Senator O'Sullivan, whose law offices were on the fourth floor of the building, said he was quite sure that there was no watchman. There was a colored janitor, who went home, he thought, at about 8 o'clock, and after that the building had no special surveillance.

"I never heard of a watchman, so far as I can remember," said Mr. O'Sullivan, "and when there is one the tenants usually find it out. I was luckier than some of the rest, however, for on Saturday night I took some wills and valuable papers home with me to look over. There are some effects of clients, bank books, &c., in a safe that is in the ruins, but of all the cases on which I have been employed and which were in the course of preparation I have only a memory left."

This is the experience of nearly all the lawyers who had offices in the buildings. Their papers were, as a rule, kept in filing cases, and those on the upper floors of the Home Life Building have been totally destroyed. This is evidenced by a view of the burned portions of the building had from the windows of the Postal Building. Floors and partitions are burned away, desks are destroyed, and great heaps of charred and water-soaked papers are everywhere.

The wind blowing through the windowless building wafted many of these papers into the street yesterday, and a number of lawyers standing on the edge of the fire lines picked up some of these, recognizing in them remnants of the briefs in cases they were about to try in court. It is likely that there will be a serious interruption in this account of the business of the courts, as many of the actions will have to go over until new papers in the cases can be prepared from those on file.

Among the tenants in the Home Life Building was the Rapid Transit Commission, whose offices, on the ninth floor, are a wreck. Lewis L. Delafield, the Secretary of the commission, said yesterday that even assuming that the destruction was total, the pecuniary loss to the commission would not be over $500.

"I am glad to say," said Mr. Delafield, "that the indirect loss and inconvenience is very slight. My impression is that none of the papers of the Rapid Transit Board having any permanent value were destroyed. So far as the records of the board are concerned, I have in my own private office what I believe to be complete copies of everything of value."

HORSE CARS IN LOWER BROADWAY.

The fire caused a serious interruption of traffic on Broadway during the day, and the lower section of that thoroughfare was treated to the unusual sight of horse cars carrying passengers. This was made necessary on account of the unsafe condition of the part of the front wall of the Rogers, Peet & Co.'s building still remaining standing, and also because of the fact that the front of the Home Life Building was thought to be in a dangerous condition.

Ropes were stretched across Broadway from the upper side of Warren Street, and the cable cars were switched there to the up town tracks. Passengers were transferred at that point and had to walk through City Hall Park and down to Murray Street, where the horse cars were in waiting to take them down town. No cable cars were used on the southern end of the line.

At five o'clock yesterday morning the handsome marble balcony extending from the thirteenth floor of the Home Life Building fell, carrying down with it part of the coping on one of the lower floors. They made a tremendous crash when they struck the street, but no one was injured, although pieces of stone weighing several hundred pounds split into fragments when they struck the ground, and hurled dangerous missiles for a considerable distance. The Building Department then took matters in hand, and made the fire lines danger lines beyond which no one was allowed to pass, even though he was armed with a fire badge.

The employe of the Building Department who was posted at the lines played no favorites. During the morning Richard Croker and Andrew Freedman attempted to pass through the lines in front of the City Hall Park, but they were stopped, and fire badges and argument did not avail. Just as they were about to make the usual detour around the block Chief Croker hove in sight and piloted his uncle and Mr. Freedman through the lines and across the park.

Later in the day the Building Department sent men up to the thirteenth and fourteenth floors of the Home Building to remove some of the dangerous stonework. For a while they threw huge blocks of marble to the street, but at noon the Water Department interfered, for the reason that two twelve-inch water mains were exposed just in front of the building, where the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had dug a trench, and it was feared that the stone, falling from such a height, might break these pipes and cut off the water supply of the lower part of the city.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a part of the Warren Street wall of Rogers, Peet & Co.'s building fell, and there was a scrambling of workmen to get out of the way. Later in the day the walls still standing were put in shape for tearing down, and these were demolished during the night.

INSURANCE MEN DOLEFUL.

All day large crowds of people gathered in City Hall Park and in the adjacent streets as near as they were permitted to come and viewed the devastation wrought by the fire. Among them were many insurance men, who dolefully figured up the losses that will fall on their companies. The consensus of opinion as voiced by one insurance man was that "you cannot put out fifteen-story fires with a seven-story Fire Department."

It was said by some of these agents that the fire was one of the most significant in years, and that it would undoubtedly have an important bearing on the adjustment of rates for so-called fire-proof buildings. It was said also that guess work to a large extent governed the making of rates on risks of that sort, and that no reliable data were at hand on which to base calculations. Heretofore these risks have been regarded so favorably that the companies were willing to take them at from 10 to 15 cents per $100 of insurance for five years.

Engine Company No. 6 did a daring thing at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when the fire started for a second time on the ninth floor of the Home Building. Chief Bonner had given orders before he left, it being then thought that the fire had been subdued, that no firemen should go into the upper floors of the building. Notwithstanding this order, No. 6 rushed in when there appeared to be a demand for its services. It seemed impossible that men could live in that furnace, but soon jets of hot water were spurting from the windows and falling on the firemen in the street. A few minutes later the fire died down, and then those who worked below, in an agony of suspense for the safety of their comrades, knew that the brave fellows had conquered. Up to the present time there has not been an accident to life and limb growing out of the great conflagration.

Detectives Mulcare and Donoghue yesterday arraigned, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, Joseph Cantor, twenty-one years old, of 47 Henry Street; John Murphy, thirteen years old, of 36 Chambers Street, and Joseph O'Connor, twelve years old, who lives at the Newsboys' Home, on a charge of picking pockets in the crowd on Warren Street on Sunday night. They were held in $1,000 bail each.

The detectives said the boys belonged to an organized gang of pickpockets which had given them much trouble. Charles Byrnes of 209 Sixth Avenue, who was arrested at the fire on Sunday night by Detectives Rynders and Cooper on suspicion of having stolen goods from the burning buildings, was arraigned in Centre Street Court yesterday and remanded to Police Headquarters.

TENANTS OF THE HOME LIFE.

The following is the list of tenants in the burned portions of the Home Life Building:

Eighth Floor—T. Neuberger, David Neuberger, Samuel Cohen, Coles & Green, Edmund T. Cole, Alfred T. Taylor, Freeman & Greene, Elliot Danforth.

Ninth Floor—Robert Mazet, William R. Page, Everett H. Astor, Commercial Credit Company, T. G. Butterfield, Charles K. Temple, Charles V. Gabriel, W. S. Fearing, C. P. Holbrook, Elon S. Hobbs.

Tenth Floor—Lixer-ce Machine Company, Lobdell Carwheel Company, Oval Brick Beam Company Oliver Iron and Steel Company, Cleveland Grade and Crossing Company, Charles M. Geddings, Stephen P. Barrett, L. T. Buckley, M. S. Thompson, Thompson & Koss, Damascus Bronze Company, Detroit Steel and Spring Company, Wallace A. Downs, Howe, Brown & Co.

Eleventh Floor—T. S. Johnson, J. D. McIntosh, S. D. Lesley, Perry L. Klock, E. R. Rollins, W. H. Ridge, C. W. Nisbitt, New York Mutual Savings and Loan Association, A. F. Seymour, William O. Campbell.

Twelfth Floor—Illustrated Advertising Company, Merchants' Safe Guard, Louis Levy, Mayer Cromacher, T. A. Kilpatrick, T. H. Parker & Co., Charles J. Fleck, Register Isaac Fromme, Fifth Wheel Manufacturing and Pipe Bog Company, T. K. Ackerson.

Thirteenth Floor—William H. Tanes, Jones & Laughlin, Jones & Warren, Guarantee Development Company, Allan Carruthers, George W. Caspars, American Surface Union, T. X. Arossmena, H. S. Brophy, Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, American Investment Guarantee Company, Allison Manufacturing Company, Charles Vosburg, W. A. Tompkins, Z. E. Turbell, Arthur S. Salmon, John E. Green, William H. Grey, W. W. Bowers, Hoggatt & Caruthers, H. F. Hollaway, Julius Crowell.

Fourteenth Floor—Hutchinson & Coswell, J. C. Kerr, F. Katerstroth, T. W. Coolbaugh & Co., J. R. E. Criswell, O. F. Gins, C. H. Boaz, Sheddsoule, Sterlington Railway Supply Company, George H. Ahrens, T. W. Greene, Miss H. N. Flannery, F. W. Dana, Jr., Detroit Graphite Manufacturing Company, John A. Hill, and W. F. Hutchinson.

Fifteenth Floor—Locomotive Engineering, Frank Richards, G. H. Reynolds, Peerless Typewriting Company, F. H. Colvin, Angus Sinclair, American Machinist, A. L. Taylor, Clarence P. Day, F. A. Halsey, J. Albert Hawkes, E. Herman, and Clara Honeywell.

Sixteenth floor—Charles G. Kess.

The following were tenants in the Rogers, Peet & Co. building: A. Vischer & Co., Edward Scharrar & Co., Gun Bore Treatment Company, Frank Nowicke Civiale Remedial Company, R. T. Albertson, Edwin S. Babcock, W. W. Charles & Co., Manhattan Drug Company, Varnet Penman, E. Reichert, Excelsior Economizer Company, L. Lewis, Thomas W. Harris, C. B. Strong & Co., C. Massingal, A. Garcia, J. C. Van Vlenthen, E. S. Mayo, Cycle Checking Lock Company, Lutz & Scheinkman, Richard W. Reimmel, and F. W. Gobling.

Again to the front for the Holidays

The World-Renowned Appetizer and Invigorator.

DR SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

(From South America.)

The only genuine. No Christmas Table Complete Without It.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

INSURANCE LOSS ESTIMATED.

Underwriters Place It at $600,000, but It May Be Greater—Distribution of Risks.

The amount of the insurance loss caused by the Broadway fire on Sunday night will be in doubt for some time, although a preliminary meeting of adjusters was held yesterday. The general estimate of the loss including the comparatively slight damage to the Postal-Telegraph Building, was roughly placed by the underwriters last night at from $575,000 to $600,000. This estimate is, however, based upon the assumption that the fire has caused no structural weakness in the Home Life Building and whether this assumption is warranted can be ascertained only by a careful examination by expert engineers. The underwriters generally agree in the belief that the light shaft of the Home Life Building was converted into a flue by the flames, and if this is shown to be true, they say that the methods of fire-proof construction will be materially affected.

The aggregate amounts of insurance upon the principal risks involved are as follows: Home Life Building, $350,000; Hoffman estate building, $100,000; Gerry estate building, $150,000; stock of Rogers, Peet & Co., $310,000; P. Ansorge, $20,000, and Postal-Telegraph building $400,000. The insurance was distributed as follows:

On building of Hoffman estate, 258-25 Broadway, which was occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co.—German-American, $45,000; Royal, $15,000; Eagle, $10,000; Fire Association, $10,000; Germania, $10,000; North River, $10,000. On rents—Sun, $10,000; Commercial Union, $10,000; Pennsylvania, $10,000.

On building of the Home Life Insurance Company, 256-257 Broadway—Royal, $90,000; Continental, $70,000; Sun, $50,000; North British and Mercantile, $40,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $40,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $40,000; German American, $80,000.

On stock of Rogers, Peet & Co.: Liverpool and London and Globe, $20,000; Royal, $20,000; Palatine, $15,000; Western of Toronto, $10,000; Aetna, $10,000; American of New York, $10,000; London Assurance, $10,000; London and Lancashire, $10,000; New York Underwriters', $10,000; Phoenix of London $10,000; Sun, $10,000; Traders' of New York, $10,000; Commonwealth, $7,500; Firemen's Fund, $7,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $7,500; American of Philadelphia, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Franklin of Philadelphia, $5,000; Greenwich, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Magdeburg, $5,000; National of Hartford, $5,000; Norwalk, $5,000; Philadelphia Underwriters', $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; Queen, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Citizens', $4,500; Hanover, $3,000; Caledonian American, $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Mechanics' of Philadelphia, $2,500; Norwich Union, $2,500; Thuringia, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500; Union of Philadelphia, $2,500. On fixtures and improvements of Rogers, Peet & Co.: Liverpool and London and Globe, $30,000; Continental, $10,000. On rents of Rogers, Peet & Co.: Scottish Union and National, $10,000.

On H. P. Ansorge's, 256-7 Broadway: Royal, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; Atlas, $2,500; Law, Union, and Crown, $2,500; Manchester, $2,500; Union of London, $2,500.

On building of the Louisa F. Gerry estate, 261-4 Broadway: Eagle, $50,000; Insurance Company of North America, $50,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $50,000. On offices of United States Life Insurance Company: Liverpool and London and Globe, $16,000. On Thomas Cook & Sons': Queen, $5,000; Norwich Union, $1,000. On C. J. Godfrey's: Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; American, $5,000; Spring Garden, $2,500. On Elizabeth Mahrenholz's: Imperial, $4,000. Merchants' of Newark, $2,500; Capital, $1,000; John B. Snook's, Pacific, $4,000; Greenwich, $2,000. On Brown & Seward's: American of New York, $1,250.

On Liberty Cycle Company's, 4-6 Warren Street: Traders' of New York, $5,000. On building at 11 Warren Street: Liverpool and London and Globe, $30,000. On rents at 11 Warren Street: Liverpool and London and Globe, $4,900.

On Postal-Telegraph Building: Continental, $100,000; Queen, $50,000; Royal, $50,000; North British and Mercantile, $50,000; Norwich Union, $40,000; Union of London, $25,000; Palatine, $25,000; Commercial Union, $25,000; German-American, $25,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000.

APPEAL FROM UNDERWRITERS.

Their Arguments for High-Pressure Water Supply Recalled by Sunday Night's Fire.

A communication sent last June by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters to the Board of Public Improvements contained arguments in favor of an increased water supply for the city, which were recalled yesterday by a number of persons at the City Hall while discussing Sunday night's big fire.

The fire underwriters declared in their communication that an increased water supply was a necessity. They said that petitions from fire underwriters and others representing many millions of dollars in property values had been presented to the Sinking Fund Commissioners in September, 1895, urging the necessity of securing high pressure service in addition to the Croton water system. The underwriters quoted Judge T. Hope as telling the Sinking Fund Commissioners in 1883 that the net assets of all the fire insurance companies of the world were far below the amount at risk at that time in that small section of this city known as the dry goods district, and that because of the inadequate supply of water at that time for fire purposes, more than $150,000,000 of insurance in the city was refused every year.

"The demand for relief has been continuous," said the underwriters. "New York has outgrown its water supply. It is inadvisable to extend any pumping system. The water supply of the city should be furnished wholly by gravity; not only because of the greater cost of pumping, but for the more important reason that a gravity supply affords better security against fire, and it should be drawn from that available source having the greatest elevation.

"We should have a supply, if it is possible to obtain it, from an elevation that would (if its entire pressure were utilized) give a head sufficient to carry the water to the tops of our buildings by gravity, thus affording an ever-ready means for the immediate extinguishing of fire, from pipes, within or attached to the buildings, from which the water could be drawn instantly upon the discovery of a fire.

"It was the great fire of 1835 which aroused the people of New York to the necessity of a water supply sufficient for their protection then, and resulted in the introduction of the Croton system, which, at that time—in 1842—forced the water above the roof of the tallest building in the city. Under present conditions another conflagration, vastly more disastrous to local and National interests than that of 1835, is always possible. We should not wait for its occurrence before taking the action necessary to secure us against the possibility of a disaster so appalling.

"The Board of Underwriters say, in their address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in 1895, above referred to:

"'We need hardly say, after presenting these petitions, signed by merchants, bankers, owners, and agents of real estate and fire underwriters, that we feel the situation is more grave than any one is not fully informed can be expected to appreciate. We are intensely in earnest because we believe that a speedy solution of the problem we have outlined is necessary to ward off the liability of a disaster, to the city and to the country at large, that a quarter of a century of subsequent prosperity would not repair, because we feel that New York should not be handicapped for want of water which can most assuredly be obtained under pressure from some quarter if the city wants it.

"'Let it be distinctly understood that it is not the modern high buildings—the "skyscrapers," so-called—that we appeal for; such buildings are, for the most part, as near fireproof as they can be made, and they are a far greater menace to the city in case of a general conflagration (when they, with all others, would burn) than they are by themselves.'"

CHICAGO BOASTS OF SAFETY.

Fire Marshal Claims Her Buildings Are Better Than New York's.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Chicago has gained much in experience and lost but little in the way of material things by the great New York fire of Sunday night. The experience was gained by the officials of the Fire Department and by the owners, builders, and architects of the great office buildings. Chief Fire Marshal Swenie said to-day:

"There could be no such losses in Chicago as were suffered by the fire in New York. In the first place, our buildings in Chicago are better constructed—that is, from the standpoint of a fireman. There are few such narrow light shafts in our office buildings, such as the one which acted as an airshaft and drew the flames to the top of the Postal-Telegraph Building. Then, too, there could be no unfortunate occurrence such as a failure to reach the upper floors of a building with water.

"Every Chicago office structure has its own standpipe to which the pumps of the building or the fire engines can be attached and sufficient pressure applied to force water to any height. In most cases Chicago owners have also provided lengths of hose on every floor so that all we have to do is to send a few firemen to the upper floors in the elevator and the fight is an easy one.

"Are the skyscrapers fireproof? I should say that they are nearly so. The only danger can come from the outside. There is hardly enough inflammable material stored in any office building to consume the structure. We have had exemplifications of that many times. The danger lies where, I understand, it did in the case of this latest New York blaze in the exposure to adjoining non-fireproof buildings.

"The fire seems to have spread from the Rogers-Peet store to the office buildings by means of the light shaft. The flames were sucked up this shaft, and every office the windows of which opened on the shaft were soon ablaze. Had there been shutters on these exposed windows, and had there been an adequate stand pipe supply, I believe the loss would have been much less.

"Here in Chicago we insist upon stand pipes, plentiful supply of hose and shutter equipment as far as possible. That is the reason why we have never had a serious fire in any of our high buildings. The tests have been numerous. The Old Colony and the Manhattan Buildings were severely tried a few months ago, and but little damage was done to them."

Destructive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Fire which broke out in the wings of the Lincoln Theatre at 11:30 o'clock last night gained such rapid headway that it seemed impossible to save the building. The Westminster Hotel, next door, seemed doomed to destruction, too, at midnight, and the guests began to hurry into the street, carrying such effects as they could grasp in their haste to gain a place of safety. The fire is still raging, and threatens to consume the entire block.

EX-JUDGE ROBERTSON DYING.

MOUNT KISCO, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Ex-Judge William H. Robertson is dying. He has been ill for a year with paralysis of the brain and his condition is now critical. To-night his death seems a question of hours, although he has several times rallied from almost similar sinking spells.

ST. LOUIS STREET RAILWAYS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—The Republic to-morrow will say: "Negotiations for a general consolidation of all the street railways in St. Louis are in progress in this city and New York. Indications of the successful consummation of the deal are stronger than on either of the two previous occasions when the consolidation was undertaken.

"Brown Brothers of New York, one of the strongest firms of financiers in the country if not in the world, are to finance the deal, which involves millions of dollars, being one of the greatest consolidation schemes ever undertaken in American street railways.

"A price has been put on the stock of the Lindell Railroad system, the Union Depot system, and the Missouri Railroad lines, and it is understood the Hamilton lines and the Southern Electric are ready to be turned over at an advanced price."

CHICAGO SCHOOL TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—During the greater part of the day the report was current that Superintendent Andrews of the public school system, who recently came here from Brown University, had offered his resignation, though to-night the story was denied.

For some time there has been trouble between Superintendent Andrews and the Board of Education over the matter of appointments, each desiring to possess the power of making them.

There seems to be no doubt that a letter of resignation was actually written by the Superintendent, but that it was intercepted by friends before reaching the board officially, and the matter was amicably adjusted. Both sides have at last signed the protocol giving the coveted power to Superintendent Andrews, and it is believed the formal treaty of peace will be made binding by to-morrow.

Precautions for Checking Carlism.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Señor Groizard, Minister of Justice, has called the attention of the Papal Nuncio to the conduct of the clergy in the country districts near Barcelona, Saragossa, Pampeluna, and Madrid in the pulpit. The Government has ordered increased precautions for the protection of railways in the Carlist districts.

A Yale Professor Honored.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University, who last year was awarded by the French Academy of Sciences the Cuvier prize of 1,500 francs for the most remarkable work in the department of paleontology during the three years then ended, has been elected correspondnt of the Academy of Sciences.

Prince Henry of Prussia's Ailment.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—According to a special dispatch from Berlin, Prince Waldemar, eldest son of Prince Henry of Prussia, Emperor William's brother, was recently attacked by a serious throat trouble. Prof. von Bergmann, the specialist, who was summoned to attend him, decided that an operation was necessary, and this has been successfully performed.

Body of Alfonso XII. Mummified.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The body of the late King Alfonso XII. was solemnly transferred last week in accordance with custom from the vault in the Escurial, where the bodies of the Spanish Kings are left for thirteen years to mummify, to a magnificent permanent vault, after an elaborate ceremony of formal identification.

Michigan Concern to Borrow $1,000,000

DETROIT, Dec. 5.—The Michigan Portland Cement Company to-day filed a mortgage for $1,000,000 in favor of the Central Trust Company of New York. The mortgage covers all the lands and goods of the company, and is filed for the purpose of facilitating a proposed issue of bonds.

Eleven Drowned on the Algerois.

ALGIERS, Dec. 5.—The French steamer Algerois has foundered near Bona, a fortified seaport town of Algeria, near the mouth of the River Seibous. Eleven persons were drowned.

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Suggestions

—(I)—

Bronze Busts:

Washington, Lincoln, Gladstone, Goethe, Beethoven, Shakespeare and many classical subjects suitable for the library. Height, 11 1-2 to 30 inches. $22, $45, $55 to $200.

Small busts for cabinets: Homer, Mozart, Diana, Hermes, Daughter of Eve, Juno, La Sibylle, etc. $5 to $18.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK

PIERCE LEADS CYCLISTS

Ahead of the Record Up to One o'Clock This Morning.

MANY CONTESTANTS RETIRE

The Leader Rode 461 Miles and 5 Laps in the First Twenty-five Hours of the Race.

Score at 1 O'Clock.

Name.	Miles.	Laps.	Name.	Miles.	Laps.
Pierce	461	5	Turville	384	7
Miller	459		Julius	378	5
Waller	456	2	Monachon	360	
Nawn	445	1	Joyeux	353	6
Stevens	442		Forster	354	5
Gimm	442	5	Bliven	335	2
Lawson	419	6	Fredericks	307	2
Albert	418	2	Kins	306	5
Hale	408	6	Fallon	270	1
Anderson	393	5	Gross	255	6
Schineer	389	6	Cistac	251	6
Pilkington	389	4	Rafferty	188	

Burns W. Pierce of Canada is leading in the six days' bicycle race, and he has established some new records for twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four hours' riding. He started out early yesterday to take the lead, and after a good, hard fight with Waller and Miller, managed to get in the front, and then continuing on, he equaled the world's record a little before 10 o'clock.

At the end of the twenty-second hour his record was 419 miles 1 lap, or 350 yards ahead of the distance made last year in the same time by Waller. At the end of the twenty-third hour he was 540 yards ahead of the record, and at midnight he was 1,106 yards ahead. At 1 o'clock this morning he had beaten the record by 1 mile and 337 yards.

The contest all day long between the three leaders was very close. Miller led in the forenoon, but retired for about half an hour, and when he came on the track again he had fallen to third place. He started out at once to cut down this lead, and succeeded in passing Waller just before 11 o'clock last night, but then he went off again, and Waller by midnight had gained a lead of seven miles.

Seven of the thirty-one riders who started in the six-day bicycle race withdrew yesterday. Some had decided that they were outclassed, and others had to withdraw because of not being in proper physical shape to continue the contest.

One man, E. C. Smith of Saratoga, had to withdraw because of injuries received in a fall early in the morning. While riding around the ring he became faint and had an ugly fall. He was taken to his quarters by his trainers, and Dr. G. R. Elliott of 48 East Twenty-sixth Street was summoned. Dr. Elliott said that Smith had fractured a rib and received a concussion of the spine.

For three hours Smith remained in his quarters, and then to every one's surprise he came on the track again and insisted on being allowed to ride. He mounted his wheel, and in thirty-five minutes rode thirteen miles. The managers of the race consulted Dr. Elliott, and, learning that Smith was unfit to continue, ordered him off the track. He had ridden 154 miles.

The first man to quit the race was "Bert" Leslie of Chicago. He retired at 8:45 A. M. with 51 miles to his credit. Much to the surprise of every one "Joe" Rice of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who has finished second in two big races, retired at 4:56 A. M. He had ridden 89 miles. "Jack" Burke of this city was the next one to quit. He went out at 6:12 A. M., having ridden 90 miles.

Edward Beacon retired at 7:45 A. M., having ridden 75 miles. Charles Neal retired at noon, having ridden 191 miles, and Stephanie, the Frenchman, went out at 8 o'clock last night with 197 miles to his credit.

Only one day of the six that the men have to ride is finished, and already many of them look pretty well battered. There have been several tumbles, and as a result some of the riders have cuts and bruises. Sistac has the worst cut.

It is on the left eyelid and cheek. It was the result of a fall early in the day. Gross and Fallon went down through Fallon's wheel slipping on some water a trainer had spilled on the track. Both men were bruised but they continued in the race.

Schineer and Gimm went down together and Schineer got a bad bruise on the head. His wife, who is assisting in his handling, was very much concerned at the accident, but she soon had her husband riding again.

Schineer, it is said, trained for the contest by walking up and down 38,000 steps a day. He took exercise in the Chicago Masonic Temple, and in order to give the muscles of his legs all the exercise possible he used to walk down the steps backward. This is a new way of training for a long race, and the work of Schineer will be watched carefully.

One of the worst falls of the day was in the evening. McDuffee, the champion rider, had started to give an exhibition, five miles, paced by tandems. The six-day men were told to keep near the inner rail and let McDuffee have the track clear.

All went well for a few laps, and then some of the six-day men tried to race with McDuffee. The result was a collision with the tandem, and half a dozen riders went down.

Among these were McDuffe, Forster, and W. H. Hicks, who rode in the lead on the tandem. Hicks had a deep cut on the head and McDuffe had his thumb dislocated. A doctor dressed the wounds of the injured men.

Jimmy Michael, who arrived from England on Saturday, rode an exhibition mile in the evening. He rode in 2:16. At the end he passed his pacers, and for his work was heartily cheered.

Miller is being encouraged in his work by the presence of his fiancée, Miss Genevieve Hanson of Chicago. She sat in a box on the north side of the Garden all day yesterday and smiled at the rider every time he passed around the track. Miller says he is in fine condition, and he expects to win the race, and then he will retire from the race ring for a time, get married, and settle down with his wife in Chicago.

An effort is being made by the managers of the race to have Miller and Miss Hanson married in the Garden next Saturday evening after the race is over. Miller is willing, but Miss Hanson has not agreed to the proposal yet.

The attendance at the Garden all day yesterday was very large. In the evening the big amphitheatre was well filled, and the tired riders were followed all around the ring by thousands of eyes. When any spurting was done the cheering was tremendous.

THE ROLLER POLO GAME.

New York Players Defeated by the Men from Bridgeport.

The New Yorks were defeated by the Bridgeports in the roller polo match at the Grand Central Palace last night. It was a regularly scheduled game in the Southern New England League, and is the third game lost by the local team this season. The play throughout was rough, and Purcell, the local centre, was compelled to retire because of an injured wrist. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Bridgeport.
Tarrant	First rush	Hackett
Schofield	Second rush	Shea
Purcell, Holdredge	Centre	Williams
Malone	Half back	Tobin
Berry	Goal	Abercrombie

FIRST PERIOD.

Team.	Caged by	Time.
New York	Schofield	13:50

SECOND PERIOD.

Bridgeport	Hackett	7:30
Bridgeport	Williams	4:00
New York	Schofield	1:00
New York	Schofield	2:00

THIRD PERIOD.

Bridgeport	Hackett	5:00
Bridgeport	Hackett	9:00

Score—Bridgeport, 4; New York, 3. Referee—Mr. Martin.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

6:15 A. M.—Grand Central Station; no damage.

12:05 P. M.—66 Seventh Avenue, John Welsh; damage, $25.

4:50 P. M.—205 East Eighty-sixth Street, Edward Thomas; damage, $25.

6:15 P. M.—107 Chrystie Street, Max Schroeder; damage slight.

9 P. M.—31 Stone Street, E. Slipman; damage, $25.

"You must order in advance to be sure of getting the New York Times's Review of Books and Art next Saturday; 100 best holiday books classified and reviewed as a guide for purchasers. Special articles have been arranged for from Russell Sturgis, the eminent writer on art; Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews; Elliot Gregory, ("An Idler,") author of "Wordly Ways and By Ways;" Hamilton W Mabie, associate editor of the Outlook; John Kendrick Bangs, and Joel Benton. At least 32 pages. Price one cent. (Regular news pages included.)—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Have especially prepared a variety of the best styles of Trimmed Millinery, including Velvet Toques and Round Hats, the regular values of which are from $15.00 to $22.00, and which will be placed on sale to-day (Tuesday) at

$10.50 $12.00 $14.50

(THIRD FLOOR.)

Particular attention is given to Mourning Millinery, the best styles being offered at moderate prices. . . . . .

PACKING CONCERNS MAY UNITE.

Believed in Chicago that a Move for Consolidation of the Principal Companies Will Soon Be Made.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The war of competition which has been raging between the meat packing concerns of Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. for some months suggests the probability of a move in the near future toward a consolidation of the packing interests of the country.

During the past few months, while the demand for beef and hog products for consumption has been almost unparalleled, owing to the war and other causes, prices have ranged so low that there have been no profits to speak of to be made in the packing business, and at times losses were suffered, owing to prices for the cured product being relatively lower than prices of live stock.

The G. H. Hammond Packing Company reported less than $5,000 earned above interest charges during the fiscal year; the International Packing Company confessed its inability to meet its debenture bond interest; according to rumors the annual report of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company is such that the Directors do not deem it advisable to make it public in America.

Those who are expecting a proposal for a consolidation of the packers also support their opinion by pointing to the organization last August of the West Virginia concern known as the Chicago Catt

MISTRIAL IN MOORE CASE

Jurors Disagree After Deliberating Seven Hours and a Half.

SEVEN WERE FOR CONVICTION

Recorder Goff Sets Another Trial for Monday—Mrs. Moore Ordered from the Courtroom.

The jury in the case of William A. E. Moore, charged with robbing and assaulting Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, retired at 5:07 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 12:35 this morning the jury returned and announced that they were unable to agree. Seven stood for conviction and five for acquittal. Recorder Goff dismissed the jurors and stated that the new trial would be held immediately.

Attorney George Simpson, representing Abraham Levy, said that it was impossible for Mr. Levy to appear for the defendant before Monday next, owing to the number of cases that he had on hand. Recorder Goff said that he did not like to continue the case for a week, but on the plea of Mr. Simpson agreed to set the case for Monday next at 10:30 o'clock A. M., when a new jury will be impaneled.

Moore was dissatisfied with the result of the trial. He said that he expected to be acquitted. Mr. McIntyre said that he had no statement to make.

All day yesterday the members of the jury listened to the long, earnest pleading of Abraham Levy, to the powerful, eloquent summing up of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, to the placid, conventional charges of Recorder Goff, with patience and interest. When the twelve men took the case into their own hands it was the general opinion that a verdict would be quickly reached, and many in the great crowd that thronged the court-room lingered about the hallways awaiting the news of the fate of the prisoner.

At 7:10 o'clock no decision was reached, and it was then thought that the jurors would not arrive at a conclusion without hours of deliberation. The pangs of hunger had begun to tell on them, and so they were taken to the Astor House, where a goodly repast was laid out, and returned to the jury room at 8:30 o'clock.

Before the jurors went to dinner a vote was taken, and the result showed that half were for acquittal and half for conviction. At 10:36 o'clock a communication was sent to Recorded Goff by Foreman Henry Cohen stating that the jurors wished to hear again the testimony given by Detective Robert McNaught. The court was convened for that purpose and the testimony read by the stenographer. This was done for the purpose of learning about the two notes for $2,500 each, which Mahon testified that he was forced to sign at the point of a pistol. These notes, which were not introduced at the trial, are supposed to be in the keeping of the lawyers for the defense. McNaught testified that he ordered Moore to bring them to Police Headquarters with him when arrested, and Moore replied that they had been turned over to his lawyers.

No witnesses were called when the session when the case opened yesterday. Mr. McIntyre announced that the State would rest. Abraham Levy announced that the defense was ready to present its case to the jury, but first asked to have Martin Mahon recalled. The permission was granted, and Mr. Levy handed the complainant the confession which he and Mrs. Moore had signed on the night of the affair at the Hotel Grenoble. He testified that the signature was his, but that when he had penned it he was very nervous.

Just as Mahon was leaving the stand Mrs. Moore entered the court, more gaudily arrayed than at any previous time in the course of the trial. She wore a black velveteen dress, new and stylish, with a very conspicuous Marie Antoinette collar of dove-colored astrachan. She looked as if she was ready for a shopping tour on Broadway, and her appearance evidently did not please Recorder Goff, for he gave her a very stern look, and, turning to the lawyers, said:

"I permitted this co-defendant to be present during the taking of testimony, but I do not think it necessary that she should remain during the summing up. Her presence only excites morbid curiosity. Let her be taken back to prison."

Mrs. Moore was then escorted back to the Tombs.

Mr. Levy addressed the jury for an hour and fifteen minutes. He directed all his energy and eloquence to tearing to shreds the character of Martin Mahon. He ran the gamut of abusive epithets in quick order, and said that if Mahon had lied or even perjured himself like a gentleman we could have some respect for him." He went over the minutest details of Mahon's associations with Mrs. Moore, and so cutting and pointed were his words that Mahon wept and finally left the court room.

Mr. McIntyre handled Moore mercilessly. He spoke for two hours, during which time he reviewed at length the story of the alleged attempt to rob Mahon, and accused Moore in the most open terms of being the direct perpetrator of the crime. All through McIntyre's address Moore listened with unflinching face. During the fiercest condemnation of the prosecuting attorney he did not seem to be the least bit disturbed.

Among the spectators in the courtroom during the afternoon was Jules de Meitri Alexandrovich, Comte de Agreness, who said he was a brother-in-law of the Comte de Novach, an officer in the Imperial Guard, at St. Petersburg. The Comte de Agreness said that he had just arrived from San Francisco to see the Moores. He had read the story of the trial in the papers. He also said that Moore was the man who, with Fayne Strahan Moore, had swindled the Comte de Novach at the Hotel Continental, Paris, in February last. The Comte escorted Mrs. Moore to the hotel, he says, and, after entering her room, was interrupted by Moore, who secured 10,000f. and two notes for 75,000 gulden from the nobleman. The matter was reported to the Russian Ambassador residing at Paris, and payment on the notes was stopped.

In the absence of Judge McMahon, the December Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday morning, in Part I. of the General Sessions, by Judge Newburger. Sixty-three cases await the action of the Grand Jury. The first to be presented was that of William A. E. Moore and his wife, charged with stealing silverware, the property of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. They were indicted on the charge of grand larceny in the second degree.

LOUISVILLE FIRM FAILS.

Simonson, Whiteson & Co., Clothiers, Make an Assignment.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—The retail clothing firm of Simonson, Whiteson & Co., proprietors of the "New Mammoth," the largest clothing house in this city, made an assignment this afternoon to the Fidelity Trust Company.

The attorney of the firm states that their liabilities and assets are about equal, and will reach each $150,000. The belief, however, is that the failure is a serious one, and that the creditors will not get anything near the full amount of their claims. The creditors are chiefly Eastern manufacturers and jobbers.

The firm is composed of D. G. Simonson, I. Whiteson, and Leo. Stern. All came here from the East. The house was started two years ago in a field already well occupied.

STONE REFUSES YALE'S OFFER.

Chicago Athletic Association's Director Will Not Come East.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Physical Director Frederick Stone of the Chicago Athletic Association rejected to-day an offer that he received some days ago from Yale. The complete charge of the training of Yale's track and field athletes for the Spring campaign, at a handsome salary, was promised him.

The Cherry Circle Director, however, is under contract to the Chicago Athletic Association, and it would be a difficult matter to break, even if he should so desire. Aside from that, though, he says he has become attached to Chicago, and has grown enthusiastic over the work of the Chicago Athletic Association athletes, and would not care to cut those ties.

Some few days ago Stone was visited by a representative Yale alumnus, who came all the way here to induce the Chicagoan to think well of the proposition. Stone practically refused at the time, and to-day he returned a positive answer that he could not accept.

EVANS' ALE
Is the very essence of nature.—Adv.

A Pretty Gift
for the holidays.
Lundborg's Vio-Violet,
or Rose of Arden.

MRS. CODY LOSES HER TEMPER.

Declares that She Is Made a Scapegoat —The Trial for Blackmail Nearly Over.

ALBANY, Dec 5.—The fifth day of the trial of Mrs. Cody on the charge of blackmail was resumed in the County Court to-day, with Mrs. Cody again on the stand under the cross-examining fire of DeLancey Nicoll.

Mrs. Cody appeared much brighter than she did on Thursday and Friday of last week, and her nervous condition had improved perceptibly. Mr. Nicoll handed her a book containing the baptismal record of a church in Cooperville, Clinton County, in which was a record of the baptism of a child, the parents of which purported to be Jay Gould and Mrs. Angell, under her maiden name of Sarah Ann Brown, and asked her if she had ever seen the record. She replied in the negative.

The counsel stated that the names of the parents of the child had been erased and those of Jay Gould and Mrs. Angell substituted.

The only other important question asked by Mr. Nicoll before the court took the noon recess was:

"Did you not promise Mary Ann Shealds that you would give her $5,000 if she would swear that she was a witness to the marriage of Jay Gould and Mrs. Angell?"

To this Mrs. Cody replied:

"I never did."

During the afternoon session Mrs. Cody was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Nicoll, and lost her temper for the first time since the trial began. She exclaimed pettishly:

"You put all the questions to me, don't you? and I am the scapegoat for the whole dirty crowd."

On the redirect examination she swore that she had never had in her possession at any time a marriage certificate showing that Jay Gould was married to Mary Ann Brown.

The case will no doubt go to the jury to-morrow, as Mr. Dugan has but one witness yet to call, and Mr. Nicoll two in rebuttal. The prosecution expects to prove some startling things by Mr. Carvalho, an expert in chirography, relative to the baptismal record in the Catholic Church at Champlain, which, it is declared, looks very much as if it had been tampered with.

REPLY TO CHAS. A. SCHIEREN.

T. B. Eagan of Cincinnati Says the Manufacturers' Association Will Not Become an Export Bureau.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Thomas B. Eagan of this city, who was President of the first convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, has written an open letter addressed to the manufacturers of the United States, in the course of which he says:

"A New York newspaper publishes an interview with Charles A. Schieren, Esq., who advocates the removal of the main office of the National Association of Manufacturers, to New York, and gives as one of the reasons that he considers the association as merely an export company, and claiming that 95 per cent. of the members are exporters.

"To those of us who organized the association and were in it at its birth, this is great news, but unfortunately facts do not bear this out.

"From Cincinnati and the State of Ohio exports are very large, but many of the members of the association who are exporters do not depend upon the association in that particular.

"There are many other broader and more National views set forth in the original formation of the association.

"Mr. Schieren ought, as a matter of fact, to issue some statement correcting the impression that he, as Treasurer of the association, is undertaking to have it located in New York, to become simply an export bureau.

"The main office must be where the President resides, and if New York elects the next chief she will be entitled to the office, but the membership of the West will never submit to have the great and high aims of the association simply dwindle to an export bureau and lose its National character which the original organizers formulated with such patriotism and spirit, and these aims must be carried out and adhered to.

"Any city in the United States is eligible for the main office, and New York has no advantages not duplicated here in Cincinnati. In fact, the central position of Cincinnati, being almost the centre of population, would give it special advantages for executive meetings."

H. L. APPLEGATE SENTENCED.

Lawyer Pleads Guilty to Twelve Charges and Gets Fifteen Years.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—H. Leroy Applegate, the lawyer, was arraigned before Judge Woodruff in the Mercer County Court to-day to answer twelve charges of forgery and embezzlement against him. He was accused of having raised money by forging the name of the County Clerk to bogus deeds and mortgages. He pleaded guilty to the entire twelve charges against him and threw himself on the mercy of the court. It was admitted that he secured $20,000 by his methods.

Judge Woodruff decided to sentence him on three of the charges, and on each he received a sentence of five years, making fifteen in all. The other charges against him were quashed.

NEW LINSEED OIL CONCERN.

American Company Incorporated with $33,500,000 Authorized Capital.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The American Linseed Oil Company filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The capital authorized is $33,500,000. This is to be divided into two classes, one-half common and the remainder preferred stock bearing 7 per cent. guaranteed interest.

Adrain H. Larkin, Arthur H. Van Brunt, and Francis L. Patten, all of Jersey City, are the incorporators named. The company is understood to be formed to take in all the existing linseed oil works and to control the product and output.

A MURDEROUS MOONSHINER.

Alabama Marshal Shot to Death by a Man in Hiding.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 5.—James H. Holcomb, Marshal of the town, was assassinated at Horse Creek last night by an unknown man, supposed, however, to be Joe Marino, a moonshiner, whose arrest Holcomb had been trying for some time to effect. Holcomb was in the depot warming himself at the operator's fire. The operator started to the coal bin, just behind the depot platform, to get some coal, and Holcomb accompanied him.

Just as he stepped from the platform he was shot twice by a man under the platform. He died immediately. The murderer fled, leaving a rifle behind. A posse is in hot pursuit. Holcomb leaves a wife and children. He was a fearless officer.

SQUIER TROLLEY BILL LEGAL.

New Jersey Supreme Court Declares the Act Constitutional.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The Supreme Court to-day declared to be constitutional the Squier Trolley bill of last Winter, under which the Union County Board of Freeholders disposed of a trolley franchise over the road from Elizabeth to Plainfield to John Kean for $250,000, the money to be used for widening and improving the road. The act was attacked by interested property owners.

Fatal Fire in Indiana.

FRANKTON, Ind., Dec. 5.—In a fire here to-day Newton Wallace was killed and Dan Bradley fatally injured. The Commercial Block, containing six business houses and the Opera House, was destroyed. Loss, $100,000.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB VOTES

Perry Belmont Becomes President of a Very Prosperous Body.

ITS SCOPE TO BE ENLARGED

Under the New Regime It May Become a National Organization—Ex-Gov. Flower's Speech.

There were 1,166 votes cast last night at the annual election of officers of the Democratic Club, and the clubhouse on Fifth Avenue was fairly packed with members. Even election night failed to bring out such a crowd. The large number of votes cast was not brought because of a contest, for the ticket headed by Perry Belmont for President, which was placed in nomination last month, was the only one in the field.

This ticket was as follows: President—Perry Belmont; First Vice President—Edward F. O'Dwyer; Second Vice President—Cord Meyer; Treasurer—Theodore F. Hascall; Secretary—William E. Wyatt; Corresponding Secretary—Adrian T. Kiernan; Members of the Board of Governors (terms to expire in December, 1899)—P. Henry Dugro, Andrew Freedman, Asa Bird Gardiner, and James McCartney; Members of the Board of Governors (terms to expire in December, 1900)—James Shevlin, John F. Carroll, William F. Grell, and M. Warley Platzek; Members of the Board of Governors (terms to expire in 1901)—Richard Croker, John Fox, Thomas E. Crimmins, and John W. Keller.

All these candidates received the full number of votes cast except Andrew Freedman and M. Warley Platzek, each of whom received 1,165.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, the retiring President of the club, called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock. "It gives me great pleasure, gentlemen," he said, "to call this meeting to order. The Democratic Club is in a prosperous condition.

"For a long time the club's prospects were not so bright. In fact, a few of us were compelled to go down in our pockets to keep it running along. But Mr. Croker [applause] came along, and has changed all that. Now the club has an annual income of $100,000, and is in every way prosperous.

"I want to call your attention to the fact that the time has come when there is need of a President and members of a Board of Governors who can give more of their time and attention to the affairs of the club. I live up in the country, and, though I wished it, I could not give the club matters the attention they deserved. We Democrats are not cast down by the last election. In fact, we consider the vote cast in this city was a great surprise to the Republicans. We can look upon and we do look upon this vote as a great victory for the party in the city. There is every outlook for a prosperous existence for this club, and the members are to be congratulated on that outlook."

Theodore F. Hascall, Treasurer of the club, and William E. Wyatt, Secretary, read their reports for the year, and then three tellers were chosen for the election. The tellers were Edward C. Sheehy, Edward Cahill, and George W. Plunkett.

The balloting took place in the Governors' room on the second floor, where the polls were kept open from 5 to 10 o'clock. After the vote was counted Justice O'Dwyer rapped for order in the front parlor down stairs, and Mr. Sheehy presented the tellers' report. Resolutions were then adopted tendering the thanks of the club to ex-Gov. Flower and the other retiring officers, and to Mr. Croker and the other members of the Building Committee.

Among those present were Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, Justice-elect David Leventritt, Street Cleaning Commissioner James McCartney, Perry Belmont, Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller, John F. Carroll, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, and President Thomas L. Feitner of the Department of Taxes.

Perry Belmont, the newly elected President of the club, has more than once been prominently mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor. He is a close friend of Richard Croker, but he is not a Tammany man. He votes in Suffolk County. Mr. Belmont resigned from the Democratic State Committee as soon as the New York delegation returned from the Chicago Convention that nominated William J. Bryan for the Presidency. Later he helped at Indianapolis to nominate Palmer and Buckner, supporting them on the stump in New York and in West Virginia. Mr. Belmont has been elected to fill a position, which, according to current rumor, is to be one of considerable importance hereafter in the Democratic politics of the State. For nearly a month stories have been in circulation that it is Mr. Croker's ambition to enlarge the scope of the club so that its influence will be felt throughout the country. It is no longer to be merely a city institution.

Mr. Belmont has served four terms in Congress, and was Minister to Spain under Cleveland in 1888. He joined the club in 1875, when it was strong in its sympathies for Tilden. In 1876 the club sent a special committee to support Tilden at the St. Louis Convention. The membership of the organization, as shown by last night's reports, is 1,921. Last year only seventeen votes were cast at the annual election of officers.

ROOSEVELT MOVES TO TOWN.

For a Week He Will Make His Headquarters Here—Talk of Appointments.

Governor-elect Roosevelt yesterday moved his political headquarters temporarily from Oyster Bay to 689 Madison Avenue, this city. The change is for this week only, and is made for the benefit of the numerous persons who have asked to see the Governor-elect and for whom the trip to his country home would be a serious inconvenience.

Col. Roosevelt came to town yesterday afternoon and went directly to the home of his brother-in-law, which was his own home when he was serving on the Police Commission. Among those who called on him there between 4 and 7 o'clock were Dr. Alvah H. Doty, whom the Governor-elect expects to reappoint Health Officer of the Port; J. J. Higginson, a broker of this city: Dr. Alexander Lambert, whose visit was purely personal; Senator Frank Wayland Higgins of Cattaraugus, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the last Senate, and Justice William N. Cohen.

Judge Cohen's call, it was understood, was in relation to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench which will be caused by the resignation of Justice O'Brien, and which Col. Roosevelt may be called on to fill. It has been announced by close friends of the Colonel that he has made up his mind to appoint Justice Joseph F. Daly to the place, if the making of the appointment falls to him, but this decision does not meet the approval of the local organization, which is bringing all the pressure it can summon to bear in favor of Justice Cohen. President Quigg of the County Committee, Edward Lauterbach, and other prominent members of the local machine insist that Justices Daly and Cohen are practically in the same boat, and that it is the duty of a Republican Governor to appoint the Republican Justice if one of the two is to be taken. They allege that when Justice Cohen retires there will not be a Republican on the Supreme Court bench for this department, and that for Col. Roosevelt to fill the first vacancy with a Democrat would be unfair to the party.

E. P. North, who was Consulting Engineer of the City Department of Public Works under Mayor Strong, and who served the Canal Investigating Commission in the same capacity, is to have a conference with Col. Roosevelt on Thursday. Mr. North's name is under consideration by the Governor-elect for the place of Superintendent of Public Works. He is urged, it is said, by many of the most prominent independents, ex-Mayor Strong, Elihu Root, and William Brookfield being named among his indorsers. His expert knowledge of the engineering problems presented by the canal management is urged as the strongest reason why he should be selected as Aldridge's successor. Among organization Republicans, however, it is still believed that Francis Hendricks will be the Governor-elect's final selection for that place.

Col. Roosevelt will go to Boston to-morrow to deliver another of his Lowell Institute lectures, and on Saturday he will wind up the series, a consummation to which he looks forward with intense pleasure. With the exception of these two trips out of town, the remainder of this week will be devoted to receiving callers at 689 Madison Avenue, and talking over appointments and prospective legislation with Republicans of all ranks and every faction.

CANADIANS' GIFT TO ROOSEVELT.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—A group of admirers of Governor-elect Roosevelt of New York in Toronto are about to present him with a bicycle of Canadian manufacture. The inscription on the bicycle is as follows:

"From Ontario to New York: A Tribute of Admiration of Governor Roosevelt."

The presentation will be intrusted to Erastus Wiman of New York, with Col. Sewell, United States Consul at Toronto, and Editor E. E. Shepherd, who leave to-night for New York with the wheel.

CHOATE FOR BRITISH MISSION.

It was stated yesterday by close friends of Joseph H. Choate that several well-known Independent Republicans of this city would probably go to Washington this week to urge the President to appoint him as Ambassador to England. These men would go, it was said, not as a delegation, but separately and as individuals, and in advocating Mr. Choate's selection, they would antagonize no other candidate for the place, and would make no fight on Mr. Platt.

Senator Platt, is was said yesterday, is so strongly opposed to Whitelaw Reid's appointment, to which the President is believed to lean personally, that he would gladly consent to Mr. Choate, although Elihu Root is his candidate for the place.

The belief remained strong among the Republicans about Fifth Avenue yesterday that Mr. Choate is to get the Ambassadorship.

Enrollment of Parties in Kings.

Secretary Neal of the Board of Elections in Brooklyn has prepared a table showing the enrollment of Republicans and Democrats on the registration days. The total registration was 201,816, and the total vote for Roosevelt and Van Wyck 183,928. Of the registered voters 123,293 enrolled. The Republicans enrolled 45,174 and the Democrats 78,119. In every ward except the First, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Wards the Democratic enrollment exceeds the Republican.

Nassau County Election Contest.

The dispute over county offices in the new County of Nassau came before Justice Dickey in Long Island City yesterday. The court granted a mandamus returnable Dec. 9 for the Supervisors to show cause why alleged defective ballots should not be counted. Edward Cromwell, Republican candidate for District Attorney, who lost by 14 plurality, and the defeated Republican candidate for County Clerk asked for the mandamus.

Soldier Vote Delays Canvassers.

The Board of City Canvassers met in the City Hall yesterday to hear reports from the Boards of County Canvassers and to declare the result. The board took a recess until Dec. 23, as the votes of the soldiers and sailors had not been canvassed.

The Nebraska Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Assistant Secretary Melklejohn in a letter to W. T. Thompson of Central City, Neb., states that he is not a candidate for the United States Senate.

A LOAN ASSOCIATION SUIT.

The Mercantile Co-operative Bank and Its Directors Are Asked to Make an Accounting.

Suit for an accounting has begun in the United States Circuit Court against the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of 132 East Twenty-third Street, by Caleb B. Leach of Middletown, Conn., who claims to be a stockholder in the institution. The Directors named in the suit are John W. Newbery, President; Archibald M. Pentz, Treasurer; Augustus L. Chatterton, Secretary; William A. Hemphill, Charles Claghorn, George H. Amsdell, Benjamin Brown, and John Frankenheimer, Directors. The concern is a building, mutual loan, and accumulating fund association, organized eight or ten years ago, and having a capital of $3,000,000.

Mr. Leach, in the complaint he has filed, alleges that he holds 190 shares of stock of the bank, which have a maturing value of $19,000, and for which he has paid $9,500. The President, he declares, has obtained almost absolute control of the association and is guilty of malfeasance in office, together with the Directors. The complainant asserts that he has endeavored to surrender his stock and to receive its value in money, according to his right under the by-laws of the bank; but that the defendant Directors have refused to permit him to withdraw his money, on the ground that the by-laws have been changed.

Mr. Leach further alleges that President Newbery has caused a large salary to be paid to himself, and that, with the Directors, he has invested the bank's money in unsafe ventures in which those men are financially interested. He declares also that the bank's by-laws have been violated by the advancement of loans on second mortgages. The operating expenses, he says, are expensive, amounting last year to more than $30,000. He alleges that unearned dividends have been paid, while the corporation is on the verge of insolvency, the assets not being equal to the liabilities.

Misrepresentations have been made to the stockholders, Mr. Leach also alleges, in relation to the condition of the bank. The defendants, he says, have organized a corporation known as the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New Jersey, to which they have devoted the money of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank.

The complainant, in citing examples of the alleged misrepresentation by the Directors, asserts that the total earnings of the association in 1897 were reported by the defendants to the Bank Department to be $83,219.24, and the amount due depositors $458,320.95, while to the stockholders the following figures were given: Earnings, $104,008.86, and amount due stockholders, $1,044,801.71.

Mr. Leach requests that an examiner be appointed to investigate the management of the association's business, and that the President and Directors be restrained during the hearing of the case from paying out any money.

Archibald M. Pentz, the Treasurer of the association, and who is also an officer of the New York Savings Bank, when seen last night at his home, 124 East Fifty-seventh Street, said that he had not heard of the suit and did not know Mr. Leach.

"It does not amount to a row of pins," he declared. "The Mercantile Co-operative Bank is a perfectly solid institution, and is in excellent financial condition. It owns a large bank building in Red Bank, N. J., free and clear of all incumbrance, which it has recently acquired, in addition to much other property. I distinctly remember signing a check within a week to pay for an examination of the institution which had just been made by State officials. This shows that no accounting is necessary."

Paper at Columbia, S. C., Suspends.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—The Columbia Daily Register has suspended publication. The Register was the oldest newspaper in the city. It was changed in July from a morning to an afternoon issue under new management. But it still continued to sink money, and its New York backers on Saturday terminated their support, and this caused the suspension.

Only 17 more business days before Xmas.

Gems
Perfect Specimens
Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, and Sapphires
Inspection Invited
Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue
New York

TYPHOID IN THE BRONX

Between Fifty and Sixty Fever Cases at High Bridge.

RAPID SPREAD OF DISEASE

There Are Also Several Ill in West Morrisania—Report Made by Dr. Monaghan.

By a thorough investigation made yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, it was ascertained that there are at present in High Bridge, Borough of the Bronx, between fifty and sixty cases of typhoid fever. The epidemic has spread with alarming rapidity during the last week.

The disease made its first appearance about two weeks ago, and in four days several cases had developed. Since then, family after family has been visited by the dread disease, and in many households nearly all are now ill.

Dr. Eugene Monaghan, the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent in the Bronx, began an official investigation, and yesterday made out his report, which he mailed about noon to the Department of Health.

Dr. Monaghan declined to make any statement regarding the contents of this report, but said that there were not so many cases of the disease as some newspapers had reported, and that the severity of the epidemic had been exaggerated. He refused to give any information as to what he thought was the cause of the numerous cases of illness.

Residents of the locality said that many of the cases had been traced to the use of milk sold by a certain dealer of High Bridge, whose name they would not disclose.

Dr. J. S. Ferguson of Lind Avenue was not at-home when the reporter called, but his wife said that he now had twenty-five cases of typhoid fever in his charge. The residents seemed to be pretty thoroughly frightened by the rapid spread of the disease, and many were fumigating their houses yesterday.

There are about 5,000 or 6,000 persons living between High Bridge Station and Morris Dock, between which two points most of the illness has occurred so far.

There are no flats in that neighborhood, all the people living in small cottages. Last Spring there was a similar epidemic, though not so serious, and then bad water was said to be the cause.

There are also several cases of typhoid in West Morrisania. Dr. Emil Huel of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Willis Avenue, who has four or five cases under his care, says that the water is bad in West Morrisania—in fact, all over that district.

There have been numerous complaints about the water from residents living along Alexander Avenue. Magistrate Simms lives there, and two weeks ago he lodged a complaint at the water station.

Men were sent up there and all the hydrants in the locality blown off. The water was found to be very foul and muddy, and eels, both dead and alive, came out of the pipes.

President of the Department of Health Michael C. Murphy, when seen at his home in Broome Street last night, said that he had as yet received no report from Dr. Monaghan in relation to typhoid in Bronx Borough.

Baltimore Artist Commits Suicide.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—James G. Harwood, an artist, was found dead in bed at his home in Baltimore County this morning. A bullet hole was in his right temple, and the supposition is that he committed suicide. Mr. Harwood was twenty-five years old, and was a son of the late James Harwood and a brother of the late Harry Harwood, the gentleman jockey, who was killed in a horse jumping contest several years ago. He was also a brother of Mrs. Charles W. Segrave, who died last Summer. The deceased had traveled extensively abroad, and was estimated to be worth $150,000. The family has always been prominent socially.

Nitro-Glycerine Kills Five Men.

PINOLE, Cal., Dec. 5.—The nitro-glycerine house of the Hudson Powder Company blew up at 3:30 this afternoon, killing Superintendent Kennedy and four Chinese, the only workmen in the building at the time. Four tons of nitro-glycerine exploded, completely demolishing the building. The same house was badly damaged by an explosion six weeks ago and two Chinese were killed. Superintendent Kennedy was overlooking the mixing when the explosion occurred. It is probable that the cause of the explosion will never be known, as no one who was in the building escaped death.

Mr. Voorhis Hands Over $1,800.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 5.—Officials of the Board of Health devoted the entire day yesterday to auditing the accounts of Isaac H. Voorhis, the Treasurer of the board, who resigned in response to the demand of Mayor Hinchcliffe. It was found that Mr. Voorhis's total deficiency amounts to $1,947. This morning Mr. Voorhis sold his property on Fair Street to Sheriff Peter H. Hopper for $12,000 cash, and later in the day his lawyer handed City Treasurer Baldwin a check for $1,800 as part payment of the deficit.

Creek Nation Forgers Sentenced.

MUSKOGEE, Oklahoma Territory, Dec. 5.—In the United States Court at Wagoner, Judge Springer passed sentence upon three persons convicted of complicity in the floating of over $97,000 of fraudulent warrants of the Creek Nation. Ellis Childers, ex-Treasurer of the nation, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and fined $10,000, to be paid into the Creek treasury. Burrell Cox and James Egan, two of Childers's accomplices, were sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Senator Allen to be a Judge.

MADISON, Neb., Dec. 5.—It is announced here that Gov. Holcomb will appoint United States Senator Allen Judge of this district next March, when Judge Robinson will resign to represent the district in Congress.

Congressional Notes.

Representative Dingley has called a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee for to-day for the purpose of distributing to the various committees the subjects treated in the President's message. A programme for the session probably will be outlined by the committee.

Superintendent Green has presented to Congress a report on the Congressional Library Buildings and grounds. The visitors during the eleven months ended Dec. 1 numbered 548,852.

A Race Against Fire.

After a ten days' fight to avoid death, the crew of a steamer from Spain recently arrived in Baltimore. In mid-ocean it was discovered that flames were raging in the vessel's hold. For ten long days the crew bravely fought the flames. If men would fight as persistently against disorders of the stomach and digestive organs, there would be fewer premature deaths. The best weapon for such a fight is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It is the greatest of tonics, and the best of remedies for kidney, liver, bladder, and blood disorders.

MRS. WILMERDING NOT FREE.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The case of Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding came up again to-day in the Supreme Court, Justice Keogh presiding. Lawyer L. Levy, for Mrs. Wilmerding, made a motion before the Judge for her discharge from Bloomingdale Asylum, which was recommended by the commission appointed to inquire into her mental condition.

Lawyer John B. Gleason, counsel of the committee of the person who put her there, objected, and moved that the habeas corpus proceedings under which the litigation started be dismissed on the ground that the commission had found that she was not entirely cured. Judge Keogh denied the motion, and said he would sign an order at once for her release.

Lawyer Levy then said he would prepare the order. It took some time to do so, and when he asked for the signature of the Judge the latter told him that Mr. Gleason asked as a right to have notice of settlement of the order served upon him. The Court granted this, and gave him until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when he would have the opportunity to argue against it.

Albright College Student a Suicide.

LEBANON, Penn., Dec. 5.—Harry S. Irvine of Glen Rock, York County, Penn., a preparatory student at Albright College, Myerstown, this county, and a son of the Rev. A. H. Irvine, Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District of the United Evangelical Church, committed suicide to-day by taking strychnine. The cause of the suicide is not known.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Sun rises...7:10	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises.....

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...12:30	Gov. Isl'd...12:54	H. Gate....2:45
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook...12:24	Gov. Isl'd...12:54	H. Gate....2:45

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 6.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:30 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Flaxman, La Plata	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

Andes, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Queenst'n and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —— Puerto Rico & Santiago		10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Alabama, Jamaica	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
Seneca, Nassau and South	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cuba	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
A. Victoria, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Dalecarlia, Brazil and La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY, 6:30 P. M. Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 8 at 7 A. M., 11 and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 6.

Caspian, St. Lucia, Nov. 24.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
Friesland, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Gottfried, Schenker, Gibraltar, Nov. 17.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Nov. 19.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 3.
Obidense, Para, Nov. 20.
Oeverum, Oporto, Nov. 24.
Restormel, Cadiz, Nov. 20.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7.

Concho, Galveston, Nov. 30.
L. P. Holmblad, Antwerp, Nov. 23.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 4.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 5.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Nov. 25.
Weimar, Bremen, Nov. 26.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

Manitoba, St. Lucia, Dec.

The Wanamaker Store

A Christmas Argument

THE Christmas touch is on everything. Six selling floors are rich with it. Its influence is seen in the character of this wonderful and wonderfully beautiful stock. It has transformed the Rotunda.

The mysterious coverings that have veiled the operations came down last night, and you can see what we have been working upon so long. "A City Christmas."

Scene:—A city residential street. *Time*:—Christmas Eve. *Dramatis Personæ*:—The children, the parents, and St. Nick. *Argument*:—The sweet old fiction over again; the story of Santa Claus and the Children.

And, to further carry out the convention of a play-bill, we may add that the properties and scenery are by our own staff, and that the organ in the mise-en-scene whose notes you will hear in religious, choral and orchestral numbers is an "Imperial Symphony" kindly loaned us by Messrs. Wilcox & White, 146 Fifth Avenue. With this magnificent instrument, and with the tower chimes and the choir, we hope to make the show as enjoyable to the ears of adults as it will be delightful to the eyes of children.

This elaborate musical tableau is only one of the things that The Christmas Store will provide for the casual visitor. Other features will be announced from day to day.

5,000 Christmas Rugs

We have bought up all the high-grade Smyrna rugs that will come to sale this year. A little over thirty-six thousand dollars' worth. We start selling New York's share to-day.

The Smyrna rug, as you probably know, is *not* an Oriental production, but some of them are very nearly equal to the most costly of the Turkish. There are any number of makes of Smyrnas,—three of which are always and equally good. The lot we offer is composed exclusively of those three makes. There is no low-caste stuff present. The higher grades will wear as well as the Orientals,—that is to say, there is no wear-out to them.

The saving is material, as may be seen by this comparison with last week's prices.

SIZE.	VALUE.	PRICE.	SIZE.	VALUE.	PRICE.
18 x34 in.,	$1.25	95c.	6 x 9 ft.,	$17	$12.50
21 x45 in.,	$1.75	$1.35	7½x10½ ft.,	$27	$19.50
26 x54 in.,	$2.50	$1.90	9 x12 ft.,	$35	$26.50
30 x60 in.,	$3.25	$2.30	9 x15 ft.,	$48	$35
36 x72 in.,	$4.50	$3.40	12 x15 ft.,	$64	$46
48 x84 in.,	$7.50	$5.50	12 x18 ft.,	$85	$60

There has been no such sale as this within years, and it isn't likely to be duplicated, although it may be imitated.

Holiday Dress Goods These boxed gift-patterns serve a double purpose. You not only give the materials, but you save the time of selecting them. Neither do you take much of that annoyance on yourself, for we have done most of the choosing for you, and chosen the trimmings, too.

Here's a hint or two:

At $2.50 a pattern—8 yds. fancy Cheviot, with braid garniture.

At $2.75 a pattern—8 yds. Jacquard Suiting, with velveteen garniture.

At $3.50 a pattern—6 yds. Diagonal Cheviot, with braid garniture; or

6 yds. check cheviot, with braid garniture; or ½ yds. Cheviot for skirt, and 2½ yds. fancy plaid for waist.

At $4.25 a pattern—6 yds. Drap D'Ete, with fancy silk garniture; or

6 yds. Whipcord, with embroidered velveteen garniture; or

6 yds. Granite Suiting, with embroidered velveteen garniture.

At $4.50 a pattern—12 yds. French printed Challis; dress patterns, neatly banded for gift-giving, in cheviots, serges, covert cloths, jacquards, poplins, diagonals, ranging in price from $1.25 to $8.

Black dress goods in patterns, neatly banded, in figured and plain mohairs, cheviots, crepons, serges, granites, jacquards and poplins, ranging in price from $1.75 to $9.

DRESS PATTERNS OF PRINTED COTTONS, neatly banded.

At 50c a pattern—10 yds. Indigo blue prints.

At $1.25 a pattern—10 yds. of yard-wide Percales, in 1899 patterns.

At $2.50 a pattern—10 yd. lengths of fancy plaid Ginghams.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Women's Capes In choosing a garment you wish exclusiveness, of course. In this great stock of imported capes, there are some duplicates, but it's practically an assortment of one-of-a-kind styles. All the desirable materials are represented, all the best styles are shown.

Handsome capes of velour, beautifully trimmed with various furs, coque feathers, richly cut jet, and many handsomely embroidered, are $20 to $150.

Capes of silk, of escole matelasse, of kersey and melton cloths, in black and all the wished-for colors, and in the most approved styles, are $18 to $96. The new flounce effect predominates in this line, and is in great favor. Domestic capes as low as $5.

Second floor, Broadway.

Some Bedding Bargains This relates of mattresses, pillows and bolsters of our own make—of good, carefully selected materials, and put together honestly and strongly. Comparison of our prices with market values is given below. Note the saving:

At $15 each—A mattress made of pure South American gray hair; covered with best ticking; in one or two parts; 40 lbs.; value $20.

At $12.75 each—A mattress made of fine quality black mixed hair; covered with best ticking; in one or two parts; 40 lbs.; value $15.

At $11.25 each—A mattress made of a good black mixed hair; covered with best ticking; one or two parts; 40 lbs.; value $14.

At $1.90 each—A pillow made of extra selected live geese feathers; 20x30; 2¼ lbs.; value $2.15.

At $3.80 each—A bolster; 20x56; 5 lbs.; value $4.30.

At $1.50 each—A pillow made of specially selected live geese feathers; 20x30; 3 lbs.; value $1.80.

At $2.50 each—A bolster; 20x56; 5 lbs.; value $3.

Fourth floor.

A Few Preferences You prefer the heart of the celery—the tenderloin of the beef—the loin of the lamb.

You prefer cream to milk;—one good suit that fits to a dozen cheap ones that don't.

You prefer the best ministers, the best operas, the best plays.

You will prefer the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY to a great miscellaneous collection of books for it contains the best of every famous historian, poet, dramatist, orator, philosopher, novelist from the first writings of Egypt to the successes of this year. Every incident, essay, poem given is good interesting reading—each complete in itself.

You get the "Library" at half price by joining the Wanamaker Club—10 days' examination of it at home—your dollar refunded if you prefer desultory reading. It is an elegant Christmas present. Specimen book and full information free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Men's Overcoats We wish to interest still more of the great army of well-dressed men hereabouts, in the advantages offered in this clothing store. About overcoats for instance. Good styles, good qualities, good fit, and good values, whatever the price. We think these below are exceptionally good values:

At $10—Of blue and black kersey; $12 kinds.

At $12—Of blue kersey; wool-lined and satin shoulders; velvet collars; raw edge seams; the usual $15 kinds.

At $15—Of black and Oxford frieze; wool-lined; satin shoulders; velvet collars; raw edge seams; a coat of equal quality will be hard to find at this price.

At $25—Of special imported basket pattern Oxford mixed cheviot; 37 in. long; full back; cuffs on sleeves piped with velvet; silk-lined; velvet collar.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Gold Chairs Perhaps you know of a corner that would be made brighter with one of these. Choosing is easy in a stock like this. About fifty styles are shown. Some at $3, and others up to $80, and these, among many, at between prices:

At $5.25—Gold corner chair; close woven cane seat and fancy turned spindled back.

At $5.75—Gold chair with fancy decorated porcelain in back; upholstered seat covered in silk damask.

At $10—Gold reception chair with round back; upholstered seat, covered in fancy silk damask.

At $12—Gold corner chair; carved back; tufted upholstering; seat covered in fancy silk damask.

At $17—Gold corner chair with round back; nicely carved; seat covered in fancy silk damask.

Purchases will be held for future delivery at your convenience.

Fourth floor.

The Japanese Store There is more prettiness for less money to be found here than you would imagine until you looked it over. Hundreds of gift things in the characteristic Japanese manufacture, at the characteristic Japanese much-for-little prices.

At 10c.—Porcelain bon-bon boxes, unique ash trays, cups and saucers, vases, metal trays, Tokonabi jardiniere, hand-painted doylies on gauze, fire screen fans.

At 25c.—Fancy metal pen trays, match boxes, assorted shapes in card trays, fancy hair pin trays in porcelain, Tokonabi vases, fancy lacquer boxes, napkin rings in metal, chocolate pots, cracker jars, and a varied and beautiful line of cups and saucers, fancy plates, bread and milk sets (3 pieces), fancy lanterns.

At 50c.—Bamboo corner and straight shelves for bath-rooms, etc., fire screen fans, tea sets (5 pieces), fancy plates, cups and saucers, metal paper cutters and novelties, lacquer boxes, trays, sugar and cream sets, pitchers and jardinieres, attar of rose perfume.

At 75c.—Large showy vases, fancy novelties in metal, India novelties in hand-worked brass, lacquer boxes, bamboo tabourettes, fancy dishes, 3-fold hand-embroidered fire screens, fancy cracker jar, chocolate pots, dishes.

At $1—Bronze vases, cloisonne jars and vases, fancy china oblong trays, fancy vases, jardinieres, metal placques, bronze gongs (sets of 3 pieces), hanging bamboo book and fancy bric-a-brac shelves.

Basement.

Cut Glass We take second place to no store in this country in the matter of cut glass. There may be two or three assortments as large as this;—there is none larger and none better. And, finally, to cap the argument, there is none so fairly priced.

We have a strong position in the cut-glass field, and we are strengthening it daily. Much of this superb collection is priced at a *third* below the prevailing figures. The average saving all through will be found to be one-fourth.

We are showing several new cuttings that you will admire. In connection with this cut-glass exhibit, see the collection of Baccarat Glassware. These gleaming, golden, gorgeous pieces are here in a profusion to astonish you, and not priced higher than such goods must be.

Basement.

Baking Fancy Cakes We have started a bakery in a small but first-class way. We bake nothing but fancy things, and bake them very well. Macaroons, *petits fours*, eclairs, Charlotte russe,—that about covers the kinds, but the variety under that general classification is very wide.

Fresh and fresh, every morning, baked by ourselves from materials pure as pure can be. Sixty cents a pound for most of the cakes,—about a third less than the regular price. You'll find them in the restaurant.

Fifth floor.

Books in Sets—Special Editions The Wanamaker Illustrated Library Editions are works of standard authors, attractively printed and bound to our special order. The illustrations are fine etchings, and steel and wood engravings. There are two styles of binding—handsome silk cloth and half calf, both with gilt tops. These strike a happy medium between the very expensive editions and the cheap, carelessly-put-together editions, and are very moderately priced.

Bulwer, Edward (Lord Lytton.) A complete edition of the novels and tales. 13 etched frontispieces, and 77 full-page illustrations. 15 vols., $9.75; half calf, $16.50.

Carlyle, Thomas. Complete works. Illustrated. 10 vols., $7; half calf, $11.

Cooper, James Fenimore. Novels and Tales. Illustrated. 32 vols., bound in 16 vols., $9; half calf, $10.

Dickens, Charles. A complete edition. 300 illustrations on steel and wood, from designs by Cruikshank, Phiz, Barnard, and others. 15 vols., $9; half calf, $15.

Dumas, Alexandre. Romances. 12 etched frontispieces and 48 full-page illustrations from original designs. 12 vols., $8.50; half calf, $13.

Eliot, George. A complete edition of her works. 8 etched frontispieces, and 52 full-page illustrations. 8 vols., $5.50; half calf, $8.

Guizot, M. "History of France," from the earliest times. Translated by Robert B. Black, M. A. 8 steel plates and 192 wood engravings. 8 vols., $6; half calf, $9.

Pepys, Samuel. Diary and Correspondence. With a life and notes, by Richard Lord Bray Brooke. Deciphered with additional notes by Rev. Mynors Bright, M. A. 5 vols., $3.40; half calf, $5.50.

Ruskin, John. Complete works. Nearly 1,000 illustrations in the set. 13 vols., $9; half calf, $15.

Scott, Sir Walter. A complete edition of the famous "Waverley Novels." 24 full-page engravings. 12 vols., $8.50; half calf, $12.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

AMERICA'S WORK IN TURKEY

Graduates of Robert College Go Forth to Teach Our Methods.

REFORMS HAVE BEEN STARTED

Quietly and Without Ostentation This Country Is Gradually Ingrafting the Doctrines of Independence.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Writing, under date of Nov. 14 from Constantinople, Mr. William T. Stead says:

"Judged by results, the Spanish war has made mighty little return for a prodigious expenditure compared with the returns already realized and to be realized from the peaceful campaign which America is waging in the Ottoman Empire. By an expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars, the sacrifice of over two thousand men, the United States has succeeded in ousting the moribund sovereignty of Spain from a couple of islands near her own shores and of raising a question as to her continued dominion in the Philippines. The results achieved by the infliction of hideous suffering upon the unfortunate islanders, whose relief was the main object of the war, small though they be, represent probably the best and quickest dividend ever earned by modern war.

"Compare this result with those achieved by the Americans, who for the last thirty years have been patiently, silently laboring in the regeneration of that compost of wrecked kingdoms, principalities, and nationalities called the Ottoman Empire. Thirty years ago a couple of Americans, Christian men, with heads on their shoulders, settled in Turkey and set about teaching American methods to the rising youth of the East in an institution called the Robert College. They have never from that day to this had at their command a greater income than $30,000 or $40,000 a year. They have taken no hand in politics.

"They have abstained from identifying themselves with any sect, nationality, or party. They have stuck to their appointed task, and they are still sticking to it. They have insisted that every student within their walls shall be thoroughly trained in the American principles, which, since they were imported by the men of the Mayflower, have well-nigh made the tone of the world.

"They taught all these students five languages, but they never hesitated to proclaim that, though they spoke with all the tongues under heaven, it was but foolishness, unless the moral and spiritual character of the student was trained and molded by religious men. Moral development, spiritual discipline, is the more essential part of education. The true object of college education is the development of the faculties and the formation of character. That was their line, and they have stuck to it now for thirty-four years.

"With what result? That American college is to-day the chief hope of the future millions who inhabit the Sultan's dominions. They have 200 students in the college today, but they have trained and sent out into the world thousands of bright, brainy young fellows who have carried the leaven of the American town meeting into all the provinces of the Ottoman Empire. Robert College men are turning up everywhere. If the good work goes on the alumni of this American institution will be able to supply the personnel of the civilized administration which must some day supersede the barbaric horror that is at present misnamed the Government of Turkey.

AMERICAN IDEAS FREED BULGARIA.

"The one great thing done in the making of States in the last quarter of the century was the creation of the Bulgarian principality. But the Bulgarian principality, the resurrection of the Bulgarian nationality, although materially achieved by the sword of the liberating and avenging hordes of Russia, was due primarily to the Robert College.

"It was the Americans who sowed the seed. It was the men of Robert College who took into Bulgaria the glad news of a good time coming, when Bulgaria would be free. When the Turks, scared by the propaganda of liberty, descended in savage wrath upon the helpless people, with sword and flame and worse than bestial lusts, to eradicate the new-born national aspirations, it was the Americans who brought the whole horrible truth to the light of day. Mr. Disraeli, then Premier of England, lied about it in his place in Parliament, not even scrupling to falsify dispatches and betray the confidence of his own representatives in order to shield the Turk.

"All was in vain. The Robert College men were on the spot. Their chief was in constant communication with the Ambassadors and journalists of Constantinople. They found in Mr. Pears, an English barrister of high standing, a correspondent of The Daily News, a man fearless and capable enough to stand the brunt of the awful exposure. What followed is a matter of history. The revelation of the truth about the Bulgarian massacres shattered as by dynamite the traditional policy of England.

"Mr. Gladstone sprang into the field. The Russian people, moved to its depths by the stories of the sufferings of their brethren, could not be restrained. The Czar-Liberator carried the Russian arms in triumph to the very gates of Stamboul. Nor did they return till, by the treaty of San Stefano, they had created that Bulgarian principality which had been dreamed out on the astral plane by the students of the American college.

"When the Russian army of liberation returned home after the peace was signed, they passed down the Bosphorus, and as each huge transport, crowded with the war-worn veterans of the Balkan battlefields, steamed past the picturesque crag of Roumeli Husai, on which the Robert College sits enthroned, they one and all did homage to the institution which had made Bulgaria possible by cheering lustily and causing the military bands to play American airs. It was the tribute of the artificer in blood and iron to the architects on whose designs they had builded the Bulgarian State.

WORK OF COLLEGE GRADUATES.

"But the influence of the American college did not stop there. When the Constitutional Assembly met at Tirnova to frame the Constitution for the new-born State, it was the Robert College graduates who succeeded in giving the new Constitution its extreme democratic character, and when, after the Russians left, the Bulgarians began to do their own governing, it was again the American-trained men who displayed the spirit of independence which baffled and angered the Russian Generals.

"From that time to this day, when one Robert College man is Prime Minister of Bulgaria and another is Bulgarian Minister at Constantinople, while a third one of the ablest of them is Bulgarian Minister at Athens, the Robert College has been a nursery for Bulgarian statesmen. So marked indeed has been the influence of this one institution, there are some who say that of all the results of the Crimean war nothing was of such permanent importance as the fact that it attracted to Constantinople a plain American citizen from New York.

"The influence of the United States in the East is by no means confined to Robert College. There are other institutions founded by Americans at Constantinople which are working quite as well as Robert College, but as they educate girls instead of boys they will not make their political influence felt until the sons of the students come to men's estate. But it is not only at Constantinople that the Americans are at work. They are at the present moment almost the only people who are doing any good for humanity in Asiatic Turkey.

"The German Kaiser has fraternized with the assassin, and arm in arm with the infidel has proclaimed his divine mission to protect the Christians of the East whom his friend and host has been massacring by the thousands for the last four years. But the only protection the poor unfortunate Christians receive is from English-speaking men.

"I grieve to say it, but it is for the most part quite true that until the other day England did nb good to any one in Asia Minor. Of late the English people have waked up, and are now spending scores of thousands of pounds in charity in that country. But the only real good which the English did in these regions for many years was confined to this: Our British Consuls helped the American missionaries when they got into difficulties. People speak as if the Anglo-American alliance was a peaceful dream to be realized in the remote future. If they lived in Asia Minor they would discover that it is a very practical working factor in the daily life of millions of men.

"How many American citizens, I wonder, are aware that from the slopes of Mount Ararat all the way to the shores of the blue Aegean American missionaries have scattered broadcast over all the distressful land the seed of American principles? The Russians know it, and regard the fact with anything but complacency. When Gen. Mosseloff, the Director of the Foreign Faiths within the Russian Empire, visited Etchmiadzin, on the confines of Turkish Armenia, the Armenian Patriarch spread before him a map of Asia Minor which was marked all over with American colleges, American churches, American schools, American missions.

"They are busy everywhere, teaching, preaching, begetting new life in these Asiatic races. No one hears of them. They eschew politics. They stick to their Bible and their spelling book, but every year an increasing number of Armenians and other Orientals issue from the American schools familiar with the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the fundamental doctrines of the American Constitution. And so the leaven is spreading throughout the whole land.

"Of course, such heavy new wine cannot be poured into the very old bottles of Turkish provinces without making itself felt. The Armenians, a vain and clever race, soon become swell headed. What Bulgarians had done they thought Armenians could do. As the Robert College man had created an independent Bulgaria, they in their turn would show they could create an independent Armenia. So they set to work; but, alas! although they did their part of the work bravely, Russia this time was in no mood to come to their rescue. So the Sultan fell upon them in his wrath and delivered them over to the Bashi-Bazouk and the Kurd. What followed is written in letters of blood and fire across the recent history of the East.

MISSIONARIES NOT DISCOURAGED.

"But the end is not yet. The American missionaries who took no part in the abortive insurrection were not as a whole much molested. They are working on, teaching, preaching, sowing the seed day by day, creating the forces which will in time overturn the Turkish Empire and regenerate the East. The Turk knows it, and gnashes his teeth, longing for the time to come when he may have it out with the cursed Giaour from beyond the sea. But behind the American missionary stands the British Consul, and the Sultan fears to give the signal for extirpation. Even as it is, the American missionaries have not come off scot free.

"Mr. Oscar Straus, the United States Minister, has to collect some $100,000 due as compensation for the destruction of American property during the recent troubles. The money is yet to be paid. It cost the Sultan $3,000,000 to entertain his friend the Kaiser. How can he spare $100,000 to compensate the pestilent American?

"I shall never forget the intense conviction with which a fanatical friend of the Sultan once declared to me that there would never be a solution of the Eastern question until an American missionary was impaled and his wife and daughters were flung into a Pasha's harem. He spoke more truly than he knew. Because within one month of such an outrage becoming known to the American people the warships which swept the fleets of Spain from the sea would have forced the Dardanelles and exacted reparation at the cannon's mouth from the Assassin of Stamboul.

"And perhaps in the possibility of such a contingency happening at any day lies the highest hope that humanity has for the extinction of the devastating despotism of the Turkish horde."

MEXICO TO HAVE AN EMBASSY.

Ministers Romero and Clayton to be Made Ambassadors—Turkey May Follow Mexico's Lead.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Señor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Minister to Washington, has returned to this city from the City of Mexico. He called at the State Department to-day to pay his respects to Secretary Hay and the Assistant Secretaries, and in the course of his visit took occasion to inform them that his Government had determined to advance the Mexican Mission here to the rank of an embassy.

As the law provides that the United States Government may advance to the rank of Ambassadors any of its Ministers when the country to which they are accredited takes the first step in that direction with their own representative, Mr. Powell Clayton, at present the United States Minister to Mexico, will become Ambassador of the United States to Mexico just as soon as the necessary formalities can be gone through with.

These promotions, it is intimated here, will be soon followed by a like change in the status of the diplomatic representatives of Turkey and the United States. Mexico will be the sixth country to seize the opportunity to be represented by an officer who may call personally upon the President; Turkey may be the seventh.

The very fact that the report concerning Turkey is revived suggests the confidence of the Turkish Government in the amicable and satisfactory conclusion of negotiations now pending, and which Minister Straus has strong hopes of bringing to a close that will satisfy the United States. However, until it is certain that Turkey will yield our demand that something like $100,000 be paid as indemnity by Turkey for destruction of missionary property during the Armenian disturbances of two years ago, it is not likely that any suggestion about an Ambassador will be encouraged.

There is no inclination on the part of the Administration to vex or unnecessarily annoy Turkey, but there is a determination to insist upon acceptance of the obligation to bear responsibility for failure to protect American interests, persons, and property.

Minister Straus, as the President says in his message, was especially charged to press for settlement of these missionary claims. If he can convince Turkey that she should pay up and retain American good will, the Sultan may show his appreciation of the services of one of his subjects by making him Ambassador to the United States; and if he desires to manifest his reported good opinion of Minister Straus he can give that opinion no higher form of expression than by affording the President a chance to promote him.

As has been already stated in a recent dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, if unfortunately Turkey shall obstinately refuse to listen to Minister Straus's arguments for the contention of the State Department, the time may come, which will be when Minister Straus announces that further diplomatic effort is useless, when the United States will send ships to the Mediterranean to impress Turkey with a sense of our earnestness in this matter, and of the Government's determination not to be ignored as Turkey has ventured to ignore other powers having like claims pending.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS FREE.

Woman Charged with Causing Death of Harold Frederic Discharged.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Miss Kate Lyon of the household of Mr. Harold Frederic, the late correspondent here of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who died on Oct. 19, after having been under the care of Christian Scientists, was discharged from custody to-day. She had previously been arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Mr. Frederic.

Mrs. Athalie Mills, the Christian Scientist, who attended Mr. Frederic and who was also charged with manslaughter, was also discharged. The prosecution withdrew the charge against Miss Lyon on the ground that the manner in which she had acted during the illness of Mr. Frederic was due to affection for the deceased.

ACTION NOT NECESSARILY FINAL.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The discharge of the two persons was ordered by the Magistrates after an hour's consultation. The Magistrates, in explanation of their action, said that the Treasury could still, if they so desired, prosecute the accused persons on the Coroner's warrant.

CHINA TO SHIELD FOREIGNERS.

The Empress Declares that Missionaries Will Be Fully Protected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of State has received a copy of a decree recently issued by the Empress of China having for its object the better protection of foreign residents in that country. The decree says, in part:

"From the opening of ports to foreign trade to the present time, foreigners and Chinese have been as one family, with undivided interests; and since missionaries from foreign countries are living in the interior we have decreed, not three or four times, but many times, that the local officers must protect them and that the gentry and people of all provinces must sympathize with our desire for mutual benevolence; that they must treat them truthfully and honestly, without dislike or suspicion, with the hope of lasting peaceful relations."

Russians Killed Leaping from a Fire.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Post from Vilna, a city of Russia and capital of the Government of the same name, says that during a fire in the Bloch hosiery factory at that place the flames spread so rapidly that a large number of women and girls employed in the establishment were forced to jump from the windows on the second story, resulting in fifteen of them being killed and fifty others dangerously injured.

The Hungarian Dispute Not Ended.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 5.—Dr. E. de Josipevics, Minister for Croatia, Esklavonia, and Dalmatia in the Hungarian Council of Ministers, has resigned, as the outcome of the recent obstruction in the Hungarian Parliament in connection with the proposal to remove the Hentzi monument.

Marchand at Fashoda Again.

CAIRO, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Fashoda announces the arrival of Major Marchand, who left Cairo for that point on Nov. 13, accompanied by Capt. Baratier.

A French Diplomat Dead.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Former Senator Hugues Marie Henri Fournier, who represented the Department of Indre-et-Loire, is dead. He was born in 1821, and was formerly French Ambassador at Constantinople.

AMATEUR BILLIARD MATCH.

J. De M. Smith of St. Louis Wins the Opening Game for the 14-Inch Balk Line Championship.

J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis defeated George E. Hevner of Philadelphia in the opening game for the amateur billiard championship of America at fourteen-inch balk line at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night by a score of 300 to 280. There are seven contestants in the tournament, who, according to the classification of the Amateur Athletic Union, are in class B, and the winner, as well as the contestant, who equals C. E. Ellison's grand average of 7⅞, made in the tournament for the amateur championship of Illinois, will be eligible to compete in the tournament with the class A players—W. C. McCreery, M. Mullin, C. E. Ellison, and W. P. Foss, who are known as the "Big Four." Last night's competition therefore was really the beginning of the championship tournament which will be decided next February.

The theatre at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, where the games are being decided, is fitted up to seat about 1,000 persons. Nearly half that number was present last night when the game began. Although long-drawn out, the play was by no means uninteresting, and the result was in doubt until the last point was counted. As is usually the case on the first night of a competition of this kind, the players displayed a little nervousness, but this wore off as the game progressed, and the crowd witnessed some very good billiards.

Smith, the St. Louis man, showed himself to be an apt student at the game. He has a wonderful stroke for an amateur. Like Frank Ives, he displays beauty and grace in execution of his shots, and showed rare judgment of speed when driving for position. If anything, he was a trifle careless last night, which caused the game to be long drawn out. In the thirty-fourth inning he gave a rare exhibition of "nursing," and was in a fair way to beat the amateur high run record when he failed to count on an easy single cushion carom while the "ivories" were in excellent position, after scoring 64.

Hevnor outplayed his young opponent at cushion play, he counting off four and five cushions with almost apparent ease. He also used rare judgment when compelled to drive for position, and made a grand uphill fight. His two hundred and sixty-first point, which counted off four cushions, when the "ivories" were apparently safe, was the prettiest shot of the night. It took Smith from the fifty-seventh to the sixty-fifth inning to make five points, merely because Hevnor managed to leave the balls in "spread" whenever he failed to count. In the fifty-third inning Hevnor seemed hopelessly beaten, but in the last nine innings he counted seventy-one points and came dangerously near winning.

J. A. Hendrick of New Haven and Alexander Taylor of Chicago will play this afternoon, and F. Foggenburg of the Liederkranz and Alexander Taylor will play tonight. The other contestants in the tournament are A. B. Miller and J. B. Stark of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The scores:

SMITH.—5 4 0 0 1 1 8 0 16 29 1 16 5 1 0 4 0 0 2 1 2 1 2 2 1 1 1 0 0 14 18 0 1 84 11 0 3 0 16 0 1 0 1 8 0 11 14 0 0 0 1 4 9 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 3 0 1. Total, 300. Average, 4 8-13. Highest run, 64.

HEVNER.—5 5 4 0 1 0 2 5 4 0 0 5 7 0 3 5 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 6 3 3 20 2 4 10 0 5 0 8 0 5 17 2 1 1 22 17 0 2 0 0 4 001 3 1 2 0 26, 10 9 6 0 0 5 1 14 0. Total, 280. Average, 4⅝. Highest run, 26.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

Isaac B. Potter Not a Candidate.

Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, issued a statement yesterday in which he said that he was not a candidate, and would not be a candidate, for re-election, as he desired to give his full attention to his business.

Captain of Pennsylvania's Eleven.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Thomas Truxton Hare, the left guard of the University of Pennsylvania football team, was to-night unanimously elected Captain of next year's eleven.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; maidens. Five furlongs. Silver Beaux, 100 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, won; Peter Weber, 103, (Davine,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Miss Reel, 103, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅛. Abano, Bromo, Fermo, Racivan, Rose of Peru, Dun Praise, Alhaja, and Rear Admiral also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Novia, 104 pounds, (I. Powell,) 3 to 1, won; Torriboo, 104, (Spencer,) even money and 2 to 5, second; Ruskin, 107, (Sutter,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14⅛. Majesta, Don Luis, Nonsuch, Beaumonde, and Baliverso also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Obsidian, 117 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, won; Limewater, 112, (Piggott,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Los Medanos, 112, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:20½. Martello also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, seven furlongs. May W., 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, won; Rosinante, 104, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; San Venado, 107, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:26½. Osculation, Storm King, and Imp. Mistral II. also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Topmast, 110 pounds, 7 to 10, (Spencer,) won; Dr. Bernays, 95, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Gray,) second; Myth, 104, 15 to 1, (Turner,) third. Time—1:47⅘. Frohman, Greyhurst, Oar Climate, Highland Ball, and Red Glen also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Sport McAllister, 117 pounds, 3 to 1, (Spencer,) won; Good Hope, 89, 2½ to 1 and even, (J. Ward,) second; Pat Morrissey, 114, 8 to 5, (Freeman,) third. Time—1:10½. Feversham, Chihuahua, and Belle Ward also ran.

MASSACHUSETTS LAND TITLES.

Torrens System of Registration Inaugurated Yesterday in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The first session of the Land Court for the Registration of Titles under the Torrens system in Massachusetts was held here this morning, when the Court of Registration passed upon two petitions for a registered title.

At 10 o'clock, the hour set for the hearing, Judge Leonard A. Jones, Assistant Judge Charles T. Davis, and Recorder Clarence C. Smith took their places on the bench and called the cases. As the petitions were uncontested, the proceedings were of little interest.

The event marks the first degree under a system which is a radical departure from methods heretofore employed in this State.

Girl Assaulted at Kingston, N. Y.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—John Coles, an ex-convict, was arrested and lodged in jail at Wilbur, a suburb of this city, to-day for a brutal attack on Miss Kate Conlon, aged nineteen. Coles seized the girl in a deserted street. She struggled with him for some time, pounding his face severely with a stone. A Miss Dunn, passing near by, heard the struggle and went to Miss Conlon's assistance, whereupon Coles ran away. The girls notified the police and a posse went in search of Coles. Samuel Conlon, a brother of the girl, however, succeeded in catching the man and dragging him to jail. He admitted his guilt.

EFFECTS OF THE BLIZZARD

What People Have Endured and What They May Expect to Endure.

The terrible snow blockade throughout the country and in the cities has been disagreeable enough, but the present discomfort is nothing compared to what we may still expect. We have had blocked streets and impassable roads, which are bad enough in themselves. All these conditions bring a terrible strain upon the human system. There are probably more colds, more coughing, and more sneezing now than have been for years. And what is worse, all these things may lead to grippe. They may lead to the ruination of the life.

Why will you permit it? Upon the first signs of a chill, a cold, or grippe, counteract it at once, if you would not suffer for weeks. Take the greatest of all known remedies for all such troubles, the only medicinal whiskey—Duffy's Pure Malt. This is a certain safeguard. It will counteract the effects of the blizzard, the beginning of a cold, the start of pneumonia, and it will do it promptly. Myraids of the best temperance women in America are using it to-day, strictly as a medicine, and they are receiving the benefit which it always confers. They are being restored to health.

Imperial Russian Crown Sables.

One of the largest and finest collections in the world. Those from the Yakutsk district of Eastern Siberia are decidedly the handsomest ever imported.

Per skin, $40, $75, $125, $200, $250.

Hudson's Bay sable skins, $10, $15, $25, $35 and $50. It takes 2 or 3 skins for a muff, according to size, and 2 for a fashionable neckpiece. Tails, Russian, $2.50 to $5; Hudson's Bay $1.50 to $4.

Capes, Victorines, Neck Pieces and Muffs, newest styles, in stock or to order without extra charge.

NOTE—I do not recommend blended sables. The process of darkening injures the fur; they fade in spots, look dull, and are a poor investment at any price. I will not sell them.

Up-to-date styles in Seal, Persian Lamb, Stone Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, Ermine, Fox, etc.

Sleigh Robes, Men's Fur-lined Overcoats, Coachmen's Outfits.

Tiger, Leopard and other fashionable fur rugs at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

C. C. SHAYNE,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,

42d St. West, Bet. Broadway & 6th Ave.

The firm name is a guarantee of reliability.

Not a Medicine—

but a Tonic Food and Restorative.

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

are not medicinal in the sense that they cure any particular disease. They fill the blood with iron, which in turn feeds every tissue of the body, establishing a sound physical condition which helps to withstand and overcome sickness of any nature.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

2.97

These are 4.00 Shoes. We are selling them at 2.97 because we are overstocked and want to clear our shelves.

They are Winter Russet, Black Calf and Patent Leather. The Shoes are fresh and the styles are the latest.

Men's Christmas Slippers, Genuine Alligator, 1.98 pair.

EX-COLLECTOR KEOUGH SUED.

City of Holyoke Claims $505,000 for Taxes Not Collected.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5.—The City of Holyoke has brought four heavy suits against James C. Keough, ex-Tax Collector of that city, the papers being filed late this afternoon in the Court House by City Solicitor Callahan of Holyoke. The suits aggregate $505,000, this amount covering what Mr. Keough failed to collect in taxes for the city.

Mr. Keough will probably be released from the local jail to-morrow on $40,000 bail, that figure having been fixed this morning by Justice Dewey, instead of the original figure of $115,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster M. McM. Ramsay has been ordered to duty as assistant general storekeeper at the Washington Navy Yard Dec. 15.

The resignation by Paymaster's Clerk H. C. Reisingers of duty at the navy yard at Pensacola has been accepted.

Paymaster's Clerk J. A. Morrison is ordered to assist in settling accounts at the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Cassius sailed from Barbados for St. Thomas Dec. 3.

Scorpion sailed from Port Royal for Tompkinsville Dec. 3.

Supply sailed from Brooklyn for Tompkinsville Dec. 4.

Hist sailed from Caimanera for Gibara Dec. 4.

Culgoa arrived at Manila Dec. 4 and was placed in commission.

Helena arrived at Gibraltar Dec. 4.

Glacier arrived at Caimanera Dec. 4.

Marietta arrived at Port Barrios Dec. 4.

Peoria arrived at San Juan Dec. 5.

DEMAND THE "SEAL BRAND"

Hunyadi Matyas

The Best Hungarian Aperient Water

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Opening of the Session Attracts Many Interested Spectators.

DESKS LADEN WITH FLOWERS

Distinguished Visitors in the Senate Chamber—An Ovation Given to Gen. Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The last session of the Fifty-fifth Congress was convened today at noon under circumstances of more than usual interest and in the presence of a throng of spectators greater in numbers than is ordinarily seen upon such occasions at the Capitol.

The scene within the great hall of the House of Representatives was animated, brilliant, and picturesque. The sea of desks within the brass rails which cut off the lobbies, spreading in semi-circular lines from the Speaker's rostrum like waves from a centre, formed a veritable flower garden. Above the encircling galleries were banked to the doors with people. The public seemed to feel that this was to be an epoch-making session, and for hours before noon a steady stream of people debouched from the corridors into the galleries. Even the private galleries were crowded an hour before the hour for convening, and they contained many people distinguished in social and official life. The dainty creations of the milliner's art and brilliantly superb gowns gave color to the picture.

The members began arriving shortly before 11, and the hall soon commenced to buzz as they exchanged greetings, congratulations, or condolences. For those who had gone down at the November elections there were expressions of sympathy; for those who had been victorious words of felicitation. Some of the members held regular levees as they appeared. This was markedly true of W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, Mr. Sayers of Texas, and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee, each of whom was chosen Governor of his respective State at the recent election. Here and there through the throng was an officer in full uniform, an unwonted figure on the floor, and a vivid reminder of the war. The floral tributes which the scurrying pages bore into the hall and to the desks for which they were destined were much more numerous than usual. Some of them were of gigantic size, completely concealing the recipients. There were huge baskets of roses, anchors, horseshoes, and floral pieces of many designs.

At 11:45 the floor was cleared of all those not entitled to the privilege. The leaders, as a rule, were late in arriving, but as they appeared they were surrounded and cordially greeted. Mr. Hitt of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, one of the members of the Committee on Rules, and Mr. Henderson of Iowa of the same committee each received an ovation. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, and Mr. Bailey, the minority leader, came in simultaneously from the lobbies of their respective sides. Mr. Bailey went immediately to his seat, and Mr. Dingley, as soon as he could disengage himself from the friends who crowded about him, crossed over to the Democratic side and shook hands with his political adversary.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate galleries were filled early, many of the spectators being visitors to Washington who had embraced the opportunity to witness a Congressional opening. On the Senate floor the scene presented was unusually brilliant. The desks of the members were loaded with magnificent specimens of the florist's art. Nothing more beautiful or elaborate in floral displays has been seen in the Senate for many years. It was a veritable chrysanthemum show, with rare roses and cut flowers of every description mingled with the chrysanthemums, and all formed into elaborate designs.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama was the first Senator to enter the chamber, and closely following him came Mr. Morrill of Vermont. One by one the members dropped into the chamber, and the floor soon presented a scene as animated as that afforded by the galleries. Above in the diplomatic gallery, just before the Senate convened, appeared Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and party; Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, and attachés of his legation, and some other members of the Diplomatic Corps. On the floor, Lord Herschell, the chief representative of Great Britain on the Anglo-American Commission, came, accompanied by T. Jefferson Coolidge of Massachusetts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Louis Davies, and Mr. C. Charlton, members of the commission, were also on the floor.

THE HOUSE OPENS.

In the House of Representatives exactly at noon Speaker Reed's gavel came down with a sharp crack, the great ebony mace entwined with silver and surmounted by a silver eagle, was lifted into place upon its green marble pedestal, the spreading folds of the American flag were broken to the breeze above the brilliant stained glass ceiling, and the House entered upon the closing session of the memorable war Congress.

A moment the Speaker waited with every eye riveted upon him. Every member rose to his feet and many of those in the galleries.

"The Chaplain will offer prayer," announced the Speaker in low tones.

Heads were bowed reverently as the Chaplain in eloquent words invoked the divine blessing, giving praise for the victory that had attended our arms and the peace which had come, and asking for strength and wisdom to meet the new problems which confronted the nation.

At the conclusion of the Chaplain's prayer the Speaker announced that the first business in order would be a call of the roll to determine the presence of a quorum. While the responses were being made Gen. Wheeler of Alabama came in and took his seat in the row immediately in front of the Speaker's rostrum. He was instantly surrounded by half a hundred members, and received the ovation of the day. He arrived last night from the camp in Alabama where his troops are stationed. Gen. Wheeler said he probably would resign from the army, but his plans were not yet definitely fixed. He expects to confer with the President and Secretary of War, and then will determine on his course.

"If there is to be any more fighting I want to stay in the army," said the General, "but if the fighting is over I prefer to return to civil life."

The roll call developed the presence of 267 members, 179 being a quorum. Three new members were sworn in. Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) presented Charles Dick, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Northway. Mr. Allen of Mississippi introduced Thomas Spight, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sullivan, who was elected to the Senate, and Mr. Grow (Penn.) submitted the credentials of William H. Graham, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Stone, elected Governor of Pennsylvania. With uplifted hands they took the oath.

Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, offered the customary resolution for the appointment of a committee of three to join a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication he had to make. It was unanimously adopted, and the Speaker appointed Mr. Dingley, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Bailey. A resolution was also adopted instructing the Clerk of the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. The House then took a recess until 1:30 to await the arrival of the President's message.

THE MESSAGE RECEIVED.

When the House reconvened after the recess the committee appointed to wait upon the President appeared and reported that it had discharged its mission and that the President had said that he would communicate with Congress immediately in writing. Mr. Dingley had hardly made this report before Major Pruden, the President's executive clerk, appeared and announced the message of the President. The seal of the envelope in which the message was contained was broken by the Speaker himself, and it was immediately laid before the House. The members on the floor and spectators in the gallery settled themselves in their seats and gave the reading their most earnest attention.

The President's review of the causes leading up to the war, the manner in which the preparations for hostilities were made, and the succession of victories on land and sea, were listened to with attention. The other portions of the message were followed with almost as much interest. There were no expressions of approval or disapproval through the reading. As soon as the reading was concluded, on motion of Mr. Dingley, the message was ordered printed, and then, at 3:50 P. M., the House adjourned.

PRAYER FOR SPAIN AND ENGLAND.

Promptly on the stroke of 12 o'clock Vice President Hobart entered the Senate Chamber, and, ascending to his desk, rapped for order. The Rev. Mr. Milburn, the venerable blind Chaplain, in a profoundly impressive manner, returned "devout and reverent thanks for God's godness to us as a Nation, and for His care of us since we last gathered in this chamber."

"By Thy good Providence," the Chaplain prayed, "triumph has crowned our arms by land and by sea; so that peace has come to us through the council chamber. Let Thy Grace be the portion of our people, and may their hearts be rendered in service to Thee and to all men. We pray that Thy blessing may be with the Queen Regent of Spain and her young son, and on her nation. May Thy heavenly grace come to secure and uplift and uphold that stricken people. Grant that all good may be given to us, to our mother land, and to all nations, and may we walk hand in hand with our brethren across the sea to the heights of Christian civilization."

A call of the Senate developed the presence of sixty-seven members. The usual resolutions were offered and adopted. Mr. Cullom (Ill.) offered the motion to appoint a committee to inform the House that the Senate was ready to transact business; Mr. Hale, (Me.,) the resolution fixing the hour of daily meeting at 12 o'clock noon, and Mr. Morrill, (Vt.,) the motion to appoint a committee to notify the President that the Senate was awaiting any communications he might desire to make. Mr. Morrill (Vt.) and Mr. Cockrell (Miss.) were named by the Vice President to join a like committee of the House of Representatives to call upon the President.

Mr. McBride (Ore.) presented the credentials of his newly elected colleague, Mr. Simon, to whom the Vice President administered the oath of office. Pending the receipt of the President's message, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Allison, (Ia.,) took a recess of thirty minutes. At 1:25 P. M. the committee appointed to wait upon the President reported the performance of its duty and announced that the President would communicate with the Senate in writing. Immediately afterward Major Pruden, Executive Clerk of the President, entered the chamber and presented the message. Vice President Hobart laid it before the Senate at once, and its reading was begun at 1:28 P. M.

The reading of the message occupied two hours and eighteen minutes. Many persons remained in the galleries throughout the reading, but, as is usual, little attention was given to the presentation of the message, either in the galleries or on the floor, after the first few pages. Many of the Senators, who had been provided with printed copies of the message, retired either to the cloak rooms or to the committee rooms to read the document at leisure. Not the slightest demonstration occurred during the reading of the message.

When the Clerk had concluded the reading Mr. Mason (Ill.) presented a telegram from Mr. Pritchard, (N. C.,) announcing that illness prevented his attendance at the opening of the session.

At 3:46, on motion of Mr. Platt, (Conn.,) the Senate adjourned.

HONORS TO MISS GOULD PROPOSED.

Gen. Wheeler Wants the Thanks of Congress and a Medal for Her.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Wheeler of Alabama to-day introduced in the House, through Representative Stallings, a resolution providing:

"That in recognition of the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevolence of Miss Helen Miller Gould to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain, the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered her, and Congress hereby authorizes and directs that a gold medal with appropriate designs be prepared by the Director of the Mint and that said medal be presented to her by the President of the United States at such time and in such manner as he may determine."

CURRENCY ISSUES SHUT OUT.

Speaker Reed Believes There Is Nothing Wrong and Opposes Changes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It is difficult to find members of the House who favor the attempt to try currency legislation. The men who would vote for a currency bill are many, but the Speaker does not approve the suggestion that there is anything the matter with the currency, and the Speaker, more particularly in a short session of ninety days, is not at all likely to exert his great power to assist in what he probably considers would be an academic discussion and no bill.

Chairman Walker has called a meeting of the House Committee on Currency and Banking for Wednesday, which is expected to ascertain the opinions of the committee on currency legislation. Mr. Walker is not sanguine of anything being done at the present session, as he considers the time too short for the consideration of so comprehensive a subject.

ARMY AND NAVY IMPROVEMENT.

Measures to be Introduced in Both Houses Immediately.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Propositions for improving the efficiency of the army and navy will be brought forward almost immediately in both houses, as they must if anything is to be done for the army and the navy before December, 1899.

Representative Boutelle, who will be relied upon by Secretary Long to give form and effect to the recommendations of the Secretary, will not say what the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House will do. He considers the plan of the Naval Board of Construction to provide fifteen vessels of three high types a big one, but he does not dispute the great popularity of the navy and the probable willingness of the country to have liberal expenditures incurred to improve it. Other members of the Naval Affairs Committee are more sanguine, and there is a more hopeful feeling than ever before that the personnel bill for the reorganization of the line will be law before the end of the session.

Much has been said about the Hull bill that is to be offered to authorize a standing army of 100,000 men. When Speaker Reed was asked what he thought of the bill, and was told that it had been prepared at the War Department, he made the altogether doubtful remark:

"That was very kind of the War Department."

Since the Hull bill was first talked about there have been intimations that another bill would be introduced. This is to embody some views of Gen. Miles as to reorganization. It will call for an army of 100,000 men, but it is understood that it will also recommend a General, two Lieutenant Generals, and a general staff, with other changes not indicated.

Representative McClellan, who was formerly a member of the Military Committee, and who is much interested in military matters, said to-day that the question of an increase in the size of the regular army was one that would have to be met, and which he was disposed to favor. But he said that it ought to be brought up and passed with care. If too much in the way of reorganization was attempted and the success of the main features of an increase bill was made to depend on a few features of special interest to individual officers he feared that the whole business might fail.

NATIONAL EXPENSES FOR 1900.

Secretary of the Treasury Informs Congress that the Government Will Need $593,048,378.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In conformity with the requirements of law, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, as furnished by the several executive departments. These estimates, including permanent annual appropriations, aggregate $593,048,378, as against $802,875,513, the amount of the appropriations, including deficiencies and miscellaneous, for the fiscal year 1899, and $462,647,885, the amount of the estimates for 1899.

Following is the total recapitulation, cents omitted:

	Estimates for 1900.	Estimates for 1899.
Legislative establishment	$4,476,995	$4,465,532
Executive establishment	22,206,112	20,925,434
Judicial establishment	707,020	687,620
Foreign intercourse	1,833,728	1,850,428
Military establishment	145,119,431	24,620,042
Naval establishment	70,114,652	29,929,539
Indian affairs	7,069,316	7,375,617
Pensions	145,233,830	141,257,750
Public works	56,927,080	73,364,134
Postal service	4,266,888	6,048,112
Miscellaneous	37,314,208	35,187,402
Permanent annual appropriations	128,678,220	117,636,220
Grand total	$593,048,337	$462,647,885

The appropriations for the military establishment for the fiscal year 1900 amounted to $237,841,446, and for the naval establishment $107,816,468. For the military establishment, estimates for the year 1900, covering the more important items, together with the increase in each item over the estimates for 1899 are given as follows:

Contingencies of the army, $450,000; increase, $432,000. Pay, and subsisting expenses of the army, $35,430,909; increase, $11,443,842. Subsistence of the army, $17,682,437; increase about $16,000,000. Regular supplies quartermaster's department, $14,800,000; increase, $12,000,000. Incidental expenses quartermaster's department, $3,900,000; increase, $3,300,000. Transportation of the army and supplies, $29,818,875; increase about $27,300,000. Clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $14,744,451; increase about $13,000,000. Barracks and quarters, $2,500,000; increase, $1,750,000. Medical and hospital department, $2,200,200; increase, $1,975,000. Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, $1,755,000; increase, $1,150,000. Manufacture of arms, $800,000; increase, $400,000.

Under the War Department.—For improvements at Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, $96,240; for gun and mortar batteries, $4,410,000; sites for fortifications and seacoast defenses, $300,000; torpedoes, for harbor defenses, $100,000; for armament of fortifications, $7,171,998. The total amount asked for for fortifications and other works of defense is $12,151,898. For buildings and grounds at West Point Military Academy, $238,773; for construction of buildings at military posts, $1,000,000; for Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Parks, $60,000; for Gettysburg National Park, $75,000; for Shiloh National Park, $75,000.

For the naval establishment the following are the principal items:

Pay of the navy, $13,226,440, increase about $4,500,000; increase of the navy, $10,192,402, increase about $1,750,000; outfits for naval apprentices, Bureau of Navigation, $112,600, increase $73,750; ordnance and ordnance stores, $1,875,000, increase $864,000; steam lighter for League Island Navy Yard, Penn., $30,000, (new;) machinery for Ordnance Building, League Island Navy Yard, $40,000, (new;) naval magazine, Yorktown, Va., $27,500, (new;) equipment of vessels, $2,225,490, increase $741,827; naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., $45,000, (new;) provisions, $3,000,000, increase $1,595,000; construction and repairs, $3,000,000, increase $500,000; repairs to United States steamer Constitution, $150,000.

Among the items under the head of public works are the following:

Building for laboratory, Marine Hospital service, $50,000; Post Office Building at Buffalo, N. Y., $231,000; Mint Building, Philadelphia, $600,000.

For improvements at navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., $306,000; at navy yard, Boston, $387,000; at navy yard, Brooklyn, $612,062; at League Island Navy Yard, Pennsylvania, $755,767; at Washington, D. C., Navy Yard, $206,000; at Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, including concrete and granite dry dock $2,000,000; dredging at naval station, New London, Conn., $25,000; improvements at naval station, Port Royal, S. C., $145,000; at naval station, Key West, including purchase of additional land, $112,520; improvements at Mare Island Navy Yard, California, $851,750; for repairs at navy yards and stations, $450,000; for improvements at Naval Academy, Annapolis, $2,120,000.

Following are the most important items submitted by the lighthouse service:

For a steam fog signal at Little Riverhead, Maine, $10,500; for light and fog signal stations as follows: At Buckle Island entrance to York Narrows, Maine, $14,000; to mark channel through Pollock Rip Shoals, off coast of Massachusetts, $80,000; near State Ledge, Boston Harbor, $42,000; near Black Ledge, New London Harbor, Conn., $45,000; Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, R. I., to replace light vessels, $35,000; at Green's Ledge, Norwalk Harbor, Conn., $60,000; at Peck's Ledge, Norwalk Harbor, Conn., $10,000; Hooper Island, Maryland, $30,000; near Ragged Point, Potomac River, Virginia, $20,000; on Chapman Shoal, St. Lawrence River, $25,000; on Middle Island, Lake Huron, $25,000; for eleven lighthouse tenders, at an average cost of about $85,000 each; improvements at Tompkinsville, N. Y., $50,000; lighthouse depot, Buffalo, $50,000.

The total amount asked for continuing or completing improvements of rivers and harbors is $28,523,778, the larger items being as follows:

Boston Harbor, $163,751; Buffalo Harbor, $485,498; harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay, $587,500; breakwater at San Pedro, Cal., $400,000; Providence River and Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, $400,000; removing obstructions in East River and Hell Gate, New York, $100,000; improving Harlem River, $200,000; improving Hudson River, $100,000; improving Delaware River, $300,000; improving Potomac River at Washington, $100,000; James River, Virginia, $150,000; improving harbor at Boston, Mass., $100,000; harbor at Gloucester, Mass., $100,000; harbor at Newburyport, Mass., $100,000; harbor of refuge at Sandy Bay, Cape Ann, Mass., $250,000; harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I., $100,000; breakwater at New Haven, Conn., $100,000; continuing improvement New York Harbor, N. Y., $300,000; Tonawanda River and Niagara River, New York, $100,000; Raritan Bay, New Jersey, $100,000; Wilmington Harbor and Christiana River, Delaware $195,780.

The Postmaster General estimates the deficiency in the postal revenues for 1900 at $4,265,888.

The estimate for army and navy pensions is $144,000,000; cost of pensions service, $1,233,830; total, $145,233,830.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE.

First Measure of the Session Presented by Representative Cousins.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Cousins of Iowa has the honor of introducing the first bill in the House at this session of Congress. It is entitled "A bill declaring the standard of value in the United States," and provides that the standard of value in the United States is hereby declared to be and is the standard gold dollar at twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of standard gold 900 fine.

Other bills were introduced in the House as follows:

By W. P. Brownlow of Tennesee, to provide for the redemption of any coupon of any interest-bearing bond of the United States which coupon is accidentally destroyed after having been detached.

By Mr. Sulzer of New York, to re-establish the American merchant marine and to regulate international trade and transportation.

By Mr. Brewer of Alabama, to repeal the act providing ways and means to meet war expenditures approved June 13, 1898.

By Mr. Meyer of Louisiana, to appropriate $12,000,000 for the construction of a wide, deep channel from deep water of the Mississippi River to deep water of Gulf of Mexico via Southwest Pass. The channel, by the terms of the bill, is to be 500 feet wide and 35 feet deep, and conforms, so Mr. Meyer says, to the recommendations of the board appointed last Winter by the War Department under a resolution of Congress.

By Mr. Moody of Massachusetts, two bills to amend the War Revenue act by providing that the "express and freight" clause in Schedule A shall be changed so that express companies doing an annual business of less than $100,000 shall pay an excise tax of 1 per cent. of their earnings in lieu of the stamp tax. Express companies earning more than the amount named shall continue to be subject to the stamp clause.

Mr. Bromwell of Ohio introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to supply information concerning alleged outrages committed upon the person of Bishop Earl Cranston and other American citizens at Peking, China, and what steps have been taken to secure redress.

WHITE HOUSE CEREMONIES.

Programme of Receptions and Dinners During the Coming Season.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following programme of receptions and dinners at the Executive Mansion during the season of 1899 has been announced:

Jan. 2—Monday—President's public reception, 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.
Jan. 4—Wednesday—Cabinet dinner.
Jan. 10—Tuesday—Diplomatic reception.
Jan. 13—Friday—Diplomatic dinner.
Jan. 18—Wednesday—Judicial reception.
Jan. 25—Wednesday—Army and navy reception.
Feb. 1—Wednesday—Supreme Court dinner.
Feb. 8—Wednesday—Congressional reception.
Feb. 14—Tuesday—Public reception.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New-York offices: Paris, A. W. Burritt; South Alabama, H. B. Moore.

No Prosecution of Lasars Probable.

The indictments against Max Lasar and E. J. Lasar and wife for smuggling diamonds and against Lee Reichman for assisting have not yet been quashed. United States District Attorney Baldwin, who prosecuted the seizure case, said yesterday that the criminal indictments against the Lasars would probably be dropped.

"Reichman's case, however," he said, "stands on its own bottom, and every effort will be made to have him punished. The Government has been placed at a disadvantage in regard to prosecuting the Lasars, anyway, because we have found that it will be impossible to obtain two important witnesses from Europe whose testimony would be necessary for a conviction."

An Old Indictment Dismissed.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the recommendation of District Attorney Gardiner, dismissed the indictment found on May 27, 1892, against David C. Robinson of Elmira. The prosecution was instituted by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, which charged Mr. Robinson with being party to a deception practiced upon the corporation by overestimating the value of property in the City of Elmira, upon which Robert W. Bush obtained a loan, Robinson being a Trustee of the company at the time. Subsequent to this transaction Mr. Robinson became involved in litigation with the insurance company. He alleged when indicted that his indictment was the result of malice.

OPINIONS ON THE MESSAGE

Praise and Criticism by Senators and Representatives.

CONSIDERED AN ABLE REVIEW

Avoidance of Discussion of the Future of Newly Acquired Territories Generally Accepted as Wise.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—No one in Washington expected a sensational message from the President, and no one is disappointed. The message is everywhere talked of, but, as usual, a large proportion of the members of each House desire more time in which to consider the statements before venturing opinions. As most of the message is a narrative of what has been done, a brief of reports already printed, the request for opportunity to form opinions suggests unfamiliarity with its contents.

The President's avoidance of discussion of the future of the territories newly acquired is accepted by nearly all Republicans and not a few Democrats as wise and likely to prove acceptable everywhere.

Members of both branches of Congress before their arrival here appear to have learned in some way that the policy of the Administration for governing Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines has not been fully shaped, and that Congress will be depended upon to refrain from shaping it until the President is supplied with information upon which he and his party can act with reasonable expectation of a satisfactory result.

It is already plainly indicated by the private utterances of Democrats that the opposition will not be united in any attempt to denounce the President, either for permitting expansion or for the blunders and mismanagement of the war.

One prominent Democrat has been heard to say within a day or two that he held March 8, 1898, in such high esteem as a day of legislation that he would have that date printed in all calendars in red. "For on that day," he said, "we were all Americans, and gave the President our confidence and $50,000,000 of money, to be spent as he saw fit in the National defense. And I want to say that he has not abused the great confidence we had in him."

This may not be agreed to by all Democrats, but if comes from a strong man, and suggests a disposition to resist any mere idle and partisan line of criticism.

VIEWS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Following are some of the opinions expressed by members of Congress upon the message:

Representative Hitt, (Rep.,) Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs—"The President has summarized and solved in an able and felicitous manner many of the questions in men's minds everywhere touching the immense and rapidly succeeding recent events and the situation in which the Nation finds itself. His simple proposition to let the new possessions alone under just and firm governments by the military arm, which conquered them, gives us time for plenty of discussion of all the propositions for their permanent government. The problem of governing the Cubans he deals with gently and hopefully, and everybody will wish that his forecast of stable government there will be realized sooner than ever yet has happened to a Spanish-American population."

Representative Walker, (Rep.,) Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency—"I am asked what I think of the currency and banking features of the President's message. I do not see that it has any such features. I have not been able to detect any. It contains only one recommendation as to the currency, repeating that of a former message, to change the United States legal-tender notes into gold certificates, which would have no effect on the banking and currency situation, but to add to the burden of taxation without in any degree favorably affecting the general banking and currency situation."

Representative Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio)—The message is not along beaten paths. It is not incumbered with platitudes and is written in a very attractive style. The contribution to history in the elaborate recitation of the events of the war are in good taste and devoid of boasting or vanity. The comment upon the incidents of the war and the valor of our men—naval and military—and the fine work of all our seamen and artificers will be found fully justified by the facts. The views of the President upon the question of currency reform will meet the intelligent sanction of sound money men of all parties. The message, on the whole, is able and eminently satisfactory, and, I believe, will be generally indorsed at home and abroad.

Gen. Wheeler (Dem., Alabama)—It is a clear and comprehensive résumé of events which transpired during an eventful period of our country's history. It will be referred to as one of the noted State papers.

Representative McMillin (Dem., Tennessee)—On the most important question confronting the Nation—what shall we do with our newly acquired possessions?—the President's message reminds me of the caption of the last chapter of Johnson's "Rasselas." "The conclusion in which nothing is concluded."

Representative Bland, (Dem., Mo.)—The message so far as the currency question is concerned is very brief, and contains nothing new and nothing beyond former recommendations. I might remark that on the great leading issue—which is and will be the paramount question—the free coinage of silver, the message is ominously silent, but no proposition on the money question can be considered without at the same time considering this question.

Representative Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.)—It is a clear, concise statement of facts without speculation, suggestion, or recommendation. I have an idea that the real message will be sent in hereafter.

Chairman Dingley (Rep., Me.,) of the Ways and Means Committee—The message is an excellent résumé of the important events of the last year, with a clear presentation of the existing situation and valuable suggestions that will aid materially at the proper time hereafter in solving the different problems before us. It is to be noted that the President states that our revenue laws are working well, with no suggestion of any needed modification. The message, although lengthy, is so valuable a recital of the history-making events of the last year that it will be read with unusual interest.

Representative Richardson (Dem., Tennessee)—The President makes the most interesting and satisfactory review of the Spanish war, but it is disappointing that he failed to tell us what we are to do with the new possessions. It is just as appropriate now as it will be after the treaty of peace for him to tell us what is to be the future of the new territory. It might help to get the treaty ratified if he had solved that problem. It is interesting to note the fact that three-fourths of the message relate to foreign affairs and less than one-fourth to home matters. Banking and currency and all official reform legislation so properly promised in 1896 get no mention, and our condition in respect to these matters is to be left unchanged.

Representative Bingham (Rep., Pennsylvania)—A brave, clear, and comprehensive message. Strong as the President is in the confidence and esteem of the people, his message will insure greater confidence, if possible, and strengthen his recommendations to Congress in carrying out a wise and Christian policy in connection with the many obligations the war has forced upon us.

Representative Bailey of Texas, the Democratic floor leader, was called from the House by the illness of his son and asked to be excused from expressing his views on the message.

WHAT SENATORS THINK OF IT.

Many Senators excused themselves from expressing an opinion at length upon the message on the before-mentioned ground that they had not been able to give careful attention to all the details. Republican Senators were, however, willing to express themselves in a few general words of commendation.

Senator Cullom regarded it as "a painstaking, entertaining, and accurate historical review."

Senator Platt of New York commended the expression of a determination to increase the standing army and to maintain order in Cuba until the Cubans can take care of themselves.

Senator Wolcott said it was an admirable document.

Senator Lodge characterized it as able and excellent.

Senator Foraker thought it was a good presentation of facts generally, but a little indefinite on the question of Cuban independence.

Senator Proctor expressed the belief that it was a good American paper.

Senator Perkins declared it to be an able résumé of the situation and of the facts leading up to the war.

Senator Teller said there would be disappointment over the failure of the President to outline a government for the Philippines. On the recommendation in regard to currency Senator Teller remarked that the friends of bimetallism, either National or international, would find no encouragement from anything that the President says in his message.

The Democratic Senators were even more averse than the Republicans to discuss the paper. Senator Jones of Arkansas was an exception. He found in the message a number of points which did not accord with his views. One of these was the proposition to continue the volunteer army in existence until the standing army can be increased.

"Some of us do not favor the increase of the standing army," he said, "and the President has no right to assume that a majority stands with him on that proposition."

The Arkansas Senator also questioned the President's right to hold the volunteers in service beyond the time of signing the peace treaty saying on this point:

"There is no war in existence, and none is imminent. The law requires one or the other condition, and the threat of the President to hold the volunteers in the service until the standing army is increased beyond what the consciences of Senators and members dictate looks to me like a menace and an effort to dictate, which I consider an outrage and unpardonable."

Senator Jones interpreted the President's expression upon the finances as a pronouncement for the gold standard and for the retirement of the greenbacks, and said he did not believe that anything like a majority of the American people would indorse him in this respect.

The Senator also announced himself as opposed to a subsidy to vessels connecting the United States with Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines; as opposed to legislation for construction of the Nicaragua Canal as at present costemplated, and expressed the opinion that the President was inclined to go further in the matter of the government of Cuba than the resolution of intervention had called for.

"We declared," he said, "in favor of taking them to that point at which they could maintain a 'stable government,' and I do not see how we can go beyond that. To go to the extent of insuring, as the President recommends, a complete tranquillity, might prove a pretext for a military government and permanent occupation never to be ended. I do not indorse any such an undertaking."

Senator Jones finally expressed surprise at the absence of any recommendation concerning the Philippines.

Senator Pasco also commented upon the absence of any reference to "points concerning which we most desire information." He observed, however, that the message was a valuable historical paper, and would be convenient for future reference.

CUBAN VIEW OF THE MESSAGE.

Mr. Quesada Says the Commission Is Well Satisfied with It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mr. Quesada, speaking for the Cuban Commission this evening concerning the President's message, said:

"The President's message is regarded as very satisfactory. Its publication at this time will do good, counteracting reports that have been spread in Cuba by people who have not the real interests of the country at heart.

"We have full faith in the United States and in the just intentions of President McKinley, and the men who have made the revolution in Cuba are aiming to work with the United States to establish a Government that will have the respect of nations.

"Gen. Garcia is well satisfied with the interviews he has had with American officials. The information he is giving and gathering will aid greatly in the work of regeneration we have in hand."

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

Great Satisfaction Expressed at the President's References to Anglo-American Relations.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Much having been expected, there is a certain tone of disappointment in the morning paper editorials on President McKinley's message. Its non-committal character is attributed to the fact that the negotiations of the Peace Commissions at Paris are not yet finished. Considerable satisfaction, however, is expressed at the references to Anglo-American relations and at the coldness displayed toward Russia.

The Daily News complains of the "ambiguity of the message on commercial and currency matters," and "the conspicuous absence of any allusion to free trade."

The Times says:

Discussing the message approvingly in detail and referring to British rights in Nicaragua, under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, The Times says:

"If the freedom of the waterway is secured to ships of all nations, as in the Suez Canal, we shall not need to stand strictly upon claims which originated when the circumstances were altogether different."

The Daily Chronicle also pays a tribute to the "sober, sound common sense and straightforward language" of the message, pointing out that President McKinley's reference to the military occupation of Cuba virtually outlines a policy "precisely the same as that of Great Britain in Egypt and likely to have the same effect.

"It is creditable to both the dignity and good sense of the American people that a message, announcing the victorious ending of a great war, the acquisition of territory, and the initiation of an imperialist policy, is sober in tone and moderate in recommendations. The war has finally healed the half-closed wounds left after the Titanic conflicts of the secession, and we hope it has exercised a healing influence to be felt even more widely and deeply in another direction.

"Not since England recognized the United States Government as an independent power has an American President alluded to the mother country in language so cordial and friendly as Mr. McKinley."

Commenting upon "the President's surprising language concerning the Nicaragua Canal, which utterly ignores British treaty rights," The Daily Chronicle says that "this matter will arise ere long in a more acute form." The editorial highly approves Mr. McKinley's references to China and Great Britain.

Success in Life

is hardly possible without good health. And if success is attained it cannot be enjoyed unless you are strong and well physically.

Is your blood in good condition?

Are your nerves strong?

Is your appetite good and your sleep restful?

If not, you should take

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

It will bring you back to good health. It will furnish the elements which are lacking to make you well and strong. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is to-day as it was half-a-century ago, the world's greatest tonic and strength giver. Get the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and you will not be disappointed in results.

Johann Hoff: NewYork, Berlin, Paris

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Cut Glass, China, Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac.

We depend upon the influence of strict truth to win your preference. The advertising is modest and conservative when it refers to some interests of the Macy stores. However, the foregoing stocks justify the strongest statements it is possible to formulate.

Take the Straus Cut Glass, for instance. It has achieved an international reputation. Judges awarded it a medal at the World's Fair. The Czar of all the Russias bought several pieces, which are considered the richest specimens in the imperial palace. Best of all, thousands of sovereign Americans—men and women with taste, artistic knowledge and nice discrimination—prize it above every other kind. It is sheer exaggeration, a mere diaphanous expediency to obscure conscious inferiority, for competition to claim facilities equal to ours. Compare our display with any other in the city, and you'll realize how rash and unwarranted is such a boast. Right here, on the premises, we have a Cut Glass factory. It is full of interest. You are invited to visit the workrooms and witness the peculiar and difficult processes of cutting and polishing these dining-room diamonds.

We supplement the advantage of largest variety with the advantage of lowest price. Just as we excel at one point, so we excel at the other. Macy's resources in this department are unequaled. We offer the most brilliant effects and the most exquisite shapes at much lower prices than they can be secured elsewhere.

In addition to our enormous array of Straus Cut Glass, we show the best and newest of other factories.

The holiday show of Art Pottery, Bric-a-Brac and China brightens the second floor with a regular searchlight glow.

These quotations are like focusing the beams of X rays on you right where your pocket book lies.

Cut Glass Sugars and Creams; shapes that are entirely new and extremely pretty; our price per pair, $1.49

Cut Glass Berry, Fruit and Salad Bowls; the design is rather novel and very artistic; our price is only $2.97

Cut Glass Celery Trays, several graceful patterns, among which is a new shell shape that all like; our price is only $3.97

Cut Glass Berry, Fruit and Salad Bowls, 9 inches in diameter, variety of cuttings; have been sold elsewhere from $10 to $12; our price $4.97

Cut Glass Berry, Fruit, Flower and Salad Bowls, made with sterling silver mount. Ten distinct designs. All prices up to $37.66; low as $6.87

Cut Glass Berry Spoons, sterling silver bowls, Cut Glass handles to match almost any pattern; our price $6.47

Cut Glass Whiskey Jugs, large assortment of cuttings not to be found elsewhere, shaped like old English Flagons, $11.39 and $9.87

Cut Glass Claret Pitchers, thirty designs, made with sterling silver mount, prices range from $29.97 down to $6.89

Cut Glass Cigar Jars, sterling silver cover. We show them in all the most beautiful patterns; $9.43 and $7.63

Cut Glass Ice Cream Trays, twelve perfectly new shapes, unusually rich patterns; prices range from $23.49 to $9.33

Cut Glass Loving Cups, heavily mounted in sterling silver; prices range from $22.49 for a large one down to a small one at $5.83

Cut Glass Punch Bowls, American Beauty style; 13 inches in diameter; rich Cut Glass stand to match, $37.41

Cut Glass Punch Bowls, the celebrated Czar pattern, heavily mounted in sterling silver; the price is $89.61

Cut Glass Service, new flanged shape, exclusive design—60 pieces—12 each of goblets, champagnes, wines, clarets and cordials, $88.31

Gold Table Glass

The variety is larger than we've ever shown before. In this, as in other lines, we have surpassed our own past. Here are figures that indicate the character of the values we offer.

Glass Service, plain, gold burnished border and foot lines; 12 goblets, $2.97; 12 champagnes, $1.97; 12 clarets, $2.39; 12 wines, $1.97; 12 cordials, $1.73; complete set of 60 pieces, $10.93

Glass Service, in rich paste gold, Empire decoration; 12 goblets, $11.97; 12 champagnes, $7.97; 12 clarets, $10.47; 12 wines, $9.47; 12 cordials, $8.97; complete set of

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

He Reviews the Cause and Progress of the War.

NO COLONIAL POLICY PLANNED

The Taking of the Hawaiian Islands by this Country.

A Review of the Country's Finances with Suggestions as to Redemption in Gold—The Nicaragua Canal.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity, evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Manufacture has been productive, agricultural pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in all fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the Treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authors, the finances of the Government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank, while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the National spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country.

A review of the relation of the United States to other powers, always appropriate, is this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have arisen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms and involving far-reaching consequences which will require the earnest attention of the Congress.

In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the Government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection as being by far the most important problem with which we have been called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded or practically inadmissable, the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party, and forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country, as well as to those of Cuba, and so repugnant to the universal sentiment of humanity.

The ensuing month brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomous administrations set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants, or to be able to extend their influence to the large extent of territory held by the insurgents, while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policies of the government that had preceded it. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados despite the reiterated protestations made in that regard and the amount appropriated by Spain to that end. The preferred expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory; indeed, no less practical nor more delusive promises of succor could well have been tendered to the exhausted and destitute people stripped of all that made life and home dear and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessitous than themselves.

By the end of December the mortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over 40 per cent from the time Gen. Weyler's decree of reconcentration was enforced. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions raised in this country and distributed under the direction of the Consul General and the several Consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort throughout the organized agencies of the American Red Cross. Thousands of lives were thus saved, but many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of aid.

The war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start. No alternative save physical exhaustion of either combatant, and therewithal the practical ruin of the island, lay in sight, but how far distant no one could venture to conjecture.

HOW THE WAR WAS PROVOKED.

At this juncture, on the 15th of February last, occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will—a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the Nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguished our National character that this shocking blow, falling upon a generous people already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to an instant desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed by whomsoever wrought. Yet the instinct of justice prevailed and the Nation anxiously awaited the result of a searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the Naval Board of Inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external, by a submarine mine, and only halted, through lack of positive testimony, to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

All these things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the naval court, that a crisis in our relations with Spain and toward Cuba was at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief Executive suggestion to the Congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war, and the remarkable, almost unique, spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both houses on the 9th of March, appropriating $50,000,000 "for the National defense and for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President." That this act of prevision came none too soon was disclosed when the application of the fund was undertaken. Our coasts were practically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased ammunition and supplies and even numbers to cope with any sudden attack from the navy of Spain, which comprised modern vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitions. The details of the hurried preparation for the dreaded contingency is told in the reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, found our Nation not unprepared to meet the conflict.

Nor was the apprehension of coming strife confined to our own country. It was felt by the continental powers, which, on April 6, through their Ambassadors and envoys, addressed to the Executive an expression of hope that humanity and moderation might mark the course of this Government and people, and that further negotiations would lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, would afford all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba. In responding to that representation, I said I shared the hope the envoys had expressed that the peace might be preserved in a manner to terminate the chronic condition of disturbance in Cuba, so injurious and menacing to our interests and tranquillity, as well as shocking to our sentiments of humanity; and, while appreciating the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication they had made on behalf of the powers, stated the confidence of this Government, for its part, that equal appreciation would be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which had become insufferable.

EARNESTLY SOUGHT PEACE.

Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiations to this object continued actively with the Government of Spain, looking to the immediate conclusion of a six-months' armistice in Cuba, with a view to effect the recognition of her people's right to independence. Besides this, the instant revocation of the order of reconcentration was asked, so that the sufferers, returning to their homes and aided by united American and Spanish effort, might be put in a way to support themselves, and, by orderly resumption of the well-nigh destroyed productive energies of the island, contribute to the restoration of its tranquillity and well-being. Negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers by the Spanish Government which could not but be regarded as inadequate. It was proposed to confide the preparation of peace to the insular parliament, yet to be convened under the autonomous decrees of November, 1897, but without impairment in any wise of the constitutional powers of the Madrid government, which, to that end, would grant an armistice, if solicited by the insurgents, for such time as the General in Chief might see fit to fix. How and with what scope of discretionary powers the insular parliament was expected to set about the "preparation" of peace did not appear. If it were to be by negotiation with the insurgents the issue seemed to rest on the one side with a body chosen by a fraction of the electors in the districts under Spanish control, and on the other with the insurgent population holding the interior country, unrepresented in the so-called parliament and defiant at the suggestion of suing for peace.

Grieved and disappointed at this barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practicable solution, I felt it my duty to remit the whole question to the Congress. In the message of April 11, 1898, I announced that with this last overture in the direction of immediate peace in Cuba, and its disappointing reception by Spain, the effort of the Executive was brought to an end. I again reviewed the alternative courses of action which had been proposed, concluding that the only one consonant with international policy and compatible with our firm-set historical traditions was intervention as a neutral to stop the war and check the hopeless sacrifice of life, even though that resort involved "hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement." The grounds justifying that step were the interests of humanity, the duty to protect the life and property of our citizens in Cuba, the right to check injury to our commerce and people through the devastation of the island, and, most important, the need of removing at once and forever the constant menace and the burdens entailed upon our Government by the uncertainties and perils of the situation caused by the unendurable disturbances in Cuba. I said:

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smolder, with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain that it cannot be, extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is in the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and the duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."

CONGRESS WAS CALLED ON.

In view of all this, the Congress was asked to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquillity, and the security of its citizens as well as our own, and, for the accomplishment of those ends, to use the military and naval forces of the United States, as might be necessary; with added authority to continue generous relief to the starving people of Cuba.

The response of the Congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the proposed action with a formal recognition of the Republic of Cuba as the true and lawful Government of that land—a proposition which failed of adoption—the Congress, after conference on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the Senate, and 311 to 6 in the House of Representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution declaring:

First—That the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination when that is accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

This resolution was approved by the Executive on the next day, April 20. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish Minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible, and asked for his passports, which were given him. He thereupon withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the French Ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian Minister. Simultaneously with this communication to the Spanish Minister here General Woodford, the American Minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the Government of Spain, with the formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom, coupling this demand with the announcement of the intentions of this Government as to the future of the island, in conformity with the fourth clause of the resolution, and giving Spain until noon of April 23 to reply.

That demand, although, as above shown, officially made known to the Spanish envoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. After the instruction reached Gen. Woodford on the morning of April 21, but before he could present it, the Spanish Minister of State notified him that upon the President's approval of the joint resolution the Madrid Government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its Minister in Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries, and ceasing all official communication between their respective representatives. Gen. Woodford thereupon demanded his passports and quitted Madrid the same day. Spain having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were at once used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between sovereign States. On April 22 I proclaimed a blockade of the north coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda, and the port of Cienfuegos, on the south coast of Cuba; and on the 23d I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution. By my message of April 25 the Congress was informed of the situation, and I recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The Congress accordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st day of April, and re-enacted the provision of the resolution of April 20 directing the President to use all the armed forces of the Nation to carry that act into effect. Due notification of the existence of war as aforesaid was given April 25 by telegraph to all the Governments with which the United States maintain relations, in order that their neutrality might be assured during the war. The various Governments responded with proclamations of neutrality, each after its own method. It is not among the least gratifying incidents of the struggle that the obligations of neutrality were impartially discharged by all, often under delicate and difficult circumstances.

In further fulfillment of international duty I issued, April 26, 1898, a proclamation announcing the treatment proposed to be accorded to vessels and their cargoes as to blockade, contraband, the exercise of the right of search, and the immunity of neutral flags and neutral goods under enemy's flag. A similar proclamation was made by the Spanish Government. In the conduct of hostilities the rules of the Declaration of Paris, including abstention from resort to privateering, have accordingly been observed by both belligerents, although neither was a party to that declaration.

THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Our country thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency. The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 25 for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 26, 1898.

The enlisted force of the navy on the 15th day of August, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the Government, one leased, and the four vessels of the International Navigation Company—the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York, and Paris—were chartered. In addition to these the revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders were turned over to the Navy Department, and became temporarily a part of the auxiliary navy.

The medium effective fighting force of the navy during the war, separated into classes, was as follows: Four battleships of the first class; nine battleships of the second class, two armored cruisers; six coast-defense monitors, one armored ram, twelve protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, eighteen gunboats, one dynamite cruiser, eleven torpedo boats; vessels of the old navy, including monitors, fourteen. Auxiliary—Eleven auxiliary cruisers, 28 converted yachts, 27 converted tugs, 19 converted colliers, 15 revenue cutters, seven lighthouse tenders, and 19 miscellaneous vessels.

Much alarm was felt along our entire Atlantic seaboard lest some attack might be made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the State militia, infantry, and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer force. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established for observing the approach of an enemy's ships to the coast of the United States, and the life-saving and lighthouse services cooperated, which enabled the Navy Department to have all portions of the Atlantic Coast, from Maine to Texas under observation.

THE AUXILIARY NAVY.

The auxiliary navy was created under the authority of Congress, and was officered and manned by the naval militia of the several States. This organization patroled the coast, and performed the duty of a second line of defense. Under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, submarine mines were placed at the most exposed points. Before the outbreak of the war permanent mining casements and cable galleries had been constructed at nearly all important harbors. Most of the torpedo material was not to be found in the market, and had to be specially manufactured. Under date of April 19, district officers were directed to take all preliminary measures, short of the actual attaching of the loaded mines to the cables, and on April 22 telegraphic orders were issued to place the loaded mines in position. The aggregate number of mines placed was 1,535, at the principal harbors from Maine to California. Preparations were also made for the planting of mines at certain other harbors, but, owing to the early destruction of the Spanish fleet, these mines were not placed.

The signal corps was promptly organized, and performed service of the most difficult and important character. Its operations during the war covered the electrical connection of all coast fortifications, the establishment of telephonic and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago, and in Puerto Rico. There were constructed 800 miles of line at ten great camps, thus facilitating military movements from these points in a manner heretofore unknown in military administration. Field telegraph lines were established and maintained under the enemy's fire at Manila, and later the Manila-Hongkong cable was reopened.

In Puerto Rico cable communications were opened over a discontinued route, and on land the headquarters of the commanding officer was kept in telegraphic or telephonic communication with the division commanders on four different lines of operations.

There was placed in Cuban waters a completely outfitted cable ship, with war cables and cable gear, suitable both for the destruction of communications belonging to the enemy and the establishment of our own. Two ocean cables were destroyed under the enemy's batteries at Santiago. The day previous to the landing of Gen. Shafter's corps at Caimanera, within twenty miles of the landing place, cable communications were established and a cable station opened, giving direct communication with the Government at Washington. This service was invaluable to the Executive in directing the operations of the army and navy. With a total force of over 1,300, the loss was by disease in camp and field, officers and men included, only five.

The National defense fund of $50,000,000 was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in the reports of the several Secretaries. It was a most timely appropriation, enabling the Government to strengthen its defenses and make preparations sorely needed in case of war.

This fund being inadequate to the requirements of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the Congress provided the means in the War Revenue act of June 13, by authorizing a 3 per cent. popular loan not to exceed $400,000,000, and by levying additional imposts and taxes. Of the authorized loan $200,000,000 were offered and promptly taken, the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over, while preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded $5,000. This was a most encouraging and significant result, showing the vast resources of the Nation, and the determination of the people to uphold their country's honor.

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war that followed the Spanish declaration of April 21, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate.

HISTORY OF THE WAR.

The first encounter of the war in point of date took place April 27, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnoissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts, and demolished several works in course of construction.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in marine warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hongkong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued, and the customary twenty-four hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs Bay, near Hongkong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine Islands under telegraphic orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May the American force entered Manila Bay, and after a few hours' engagement, effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific Ocean and completely controlling the Bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement the Congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors permanent and substantial reward.

The effect of this remarkable victory upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of the war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Major Gen. Merritt and firmly established within sight of the capital, which lay helpless before our guns.

On the 7th day of May the Government was advised officially of the victory at Manila, and at once inquired of the commander of our fleet what troops would be required. The information was received on the 15th day of May, and the first army expedition sailed May 25, and arrived off Manila June 30. Other expeditions soon followed, the total force consisting of 641 officers and 15,058 enlisted men.

Only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city, and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group. The insurgents meanwhile had resumed the active hostilities, suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces invested Manila from the northern and eastern sides, but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt from attempting an assault. It was fitting that whatever was to be done in the way of decisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone. Obeying the stern precept of war, which enjoins the overcoming of the adversary and the extinction of his power wherever assailable as the speedy and sure means to win a peace, divided victory was not permissible, for no partition of the rights and responsibilities attending the enforcement of a just and advantageous peace could be thought of.

PLANS FOR THE INVASION.

Following the comprehensive scheme of general attack, powerful forces were assembled at various points on our coast to invade Cuba and Puerto Rico. Meanwhile naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. On May 11 the cruiser Wilmington and the torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas, a gallant Ensign, Worth Bagley, and four seamen falling. These grievous fatalities were strangely enough among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict.

Meanwhile the Spanish naval preparations had been pushed with great vigor. A powerful squadron, under Admiral Cervera, which had assembled at the Cape Verde Islands before the outbreak of hostilities, had crossed the ocean, and by its erratic movements in the Caribbean Sea delayed our military plans, while baffling the pursuit of our fleets. For a time fears were felt lest the Oregon and the Marietta, then nearing home after their long voyage from San Francisco of over 15,0000 miles, might be surprised by Admiral Cervera's fleet, but their fortunate arrival dispelled these apprehensions and lent much needed reinforcement. Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, about May 19, was it practicable to plan a systematic naval and military attack upon the Antillean possessions of Spain.

Several demonstrations occurred on the coasts of Cuba and Puerto Rico in preparation for the larger event. On May 13 the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de Puerto Rico. On May 29 Commodore Schley's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any material result. It was evident that well ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decisive advantage.

The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen, but the world, by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June 3, Lieut. Hobson, aided by seven devoted volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel under a fierce fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards. It is a most gratifying incident of the war that the bravery of this little band of heroes was cordially appreciated by the Spanish Admiral, who sent a flag of truce to notify Admiral Sampson of their safety and to compliment them on their daring act. They were subsequently exchanged July 7.

By June 7 the cutting of the last Cuban cable isolated the island. Thereafter the invasion was vigorously prosecuted. On June 10, under a heavy protecting fire, a landing of 600 marines from the Oregon, Marblehead, and Yankee was effected in Guantanamo Bay, where it had been determined to establish a naval station.

This important and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba.

The position so won was held despite desperate attempt to dislodge our forces. By June 16th additional forces were landed and strongly intrenched. On June 22 the advance of the invading army under Major Gen. Shafter landed at Daiquiri, about fifteen miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties but with marvelous dispatch. On June 23 the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth Cavalry and the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Gen. Young's brigade of Gen. Wheeler's division, partipated, losing heavily. By night fall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was won. The advantage was steadily increased. On July 1 a severe battle took place, the forces gaining the outworks of Santiago at the El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy co-operated by shelling the town and the coast forts.

THE NAVY AT SANTIAGO.

On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, the 3d of July, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish ships were destroyed, the two torpedo boats being sunk, and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya, and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish Admiral and over 1,300 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some 600 perishing. On our side but one man was killed, on the Brooklyn, and one man seriously wounded. Although our ships were repeatedly struck, not one was seriously injured. Where all so conspicuously distinguished themselves, from the commanders to the gunners and the unnamed heroes in the boiler rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astounding victory for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be invidious to single out any for especial honor. Deserved promotion has rewarded the more conspicuous actors—the Nation's profoundest gratitude is due to all of these brave men who by their skill and devotion in a short hours crushed the sea power of Spain and wrought a triumph whose decisiveness and far-reaching consequences can scarcely be measured. Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements of our builders, mechanics, and artisans for their skill in the construction of our warships.

With the catastrophe of Santiago, Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased. A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to send her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Suez Canal.

The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut off all relief on that side. After a truce to allow of the removal of non-combatants protracted negotiations continued from July 3 until July 16 when, under menace of immediate assault, the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th Gen. Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the entire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendering was 22,000, all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States. The story of this successful campaign is told in the report of the Secretary of War which will be laid before you. The individual valor of officers and soldiers was never more strikingly shown than in the several engagements leading to the surrender of Santiago, while the prompt movements and successive victories won instant and universal applause. To those who gained this complete triumph, which established the ascendency of the United States upon land as the fight at Santiago had fixed our supremacy on the seas, the earnest and lasting gratitude of the Nation is unsparingly due. Nor should we alone remember the gallantry of the living, the dead claim our tears, and our losses by battle and disease must cloud any exultation at the result and teach us to weigh the awful cost of war, however rightful the cause or signal the victory.

With the fall of Santiago the occupation of Puerto Rico became the next strategic necessity. Gen. Miles had previously been assigned to organize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago, where he had arrived on the 11th of July with reinforcements for Gen. Shafter's army.

With these troops, consisting of 3,415 infantry and artillery, two companies of engineers, and one company of the Signal Corps, Gen. Miles left Guantanamo on July 21, having nine transports convoyed by the fleet under Capt. Higginson, with the Massachusetts flagship; Dixie, Gloucester, Columbia, and Yale, the two latter carrying troops. The expedition landed at Guanica July 25, which port was entered with little opposition. Here the fleet was joined by the Annapolis and the Wasp, while the Puritan and Amphitrite went to San Juan and joined the New Orleans, which was engaged in blockading that port. The Major General commanding was subsequently reinforced by Gen. Schwan's brigade of the Third Army Corps, by Gen. Wilson with a part of his division, and also by Gen. Brooke with a part of his corps, numbering in all 16,973 officers and men.

On July 27 he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, from which he thereafter directed operations for the capture of the island.

With the exception of encounters with the enemy at Guayama, Hormigueros, Coamo, and Yauco, and an attack on a force landed at Cape San Juan, there was no serious resistance. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor, and by the 13th of August much of the island was in our possession, and the acquisition of the remainder was only a matter of a short time. At most of the points in the island our troops were enthusiastically welcomed. Protestations of loyalty to the flag and gratitude for delivery from Spanish rule met our commanders at every stage. As a potent influence toward peace the outcome of the Puerto Rican expedition was of great consequence, and generous commendation is due to those who participated in it.

THE CLOSING OF THE WAR.

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila—its starting place. On Aug. 15, after a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered unconditionally. The casualties were comparatively few. By this the conquest of the Philippine Islands, virtually accomplished when the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's victory of the 1st of May, was formally sealed. To Gen. Merritt, his officers and men, for their uncomplaining and devoted service and for their gallantry in action the Nation is sincerely grateful. Their long voyage was made with singular succes, and the soldierly conduct of the men, most of whom were without previous experience in the military service, deserves unmeasured praise.

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war with Spain were: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 280. Officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464; total, 1,577. Of the navy: Killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6; total, 91.

It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in two great battles and in numerous minor conflicts in blockade and bombardment, and more than 50,000 of our troops were transported to distant lands and were engaged in assault and siege and battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, we lost in both arms of the service a total of 1,668 killed and wounded, and in the entire campaign by land and sea we did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport, and, with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

On Aug. 7, forty-six days from the date of the landing of Gen. Shafter's army in Cuba and twenty-one days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home, and our entire force were returned to the United States as early as Aug. 24. They were absent from the United States only two months.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although eager to be ordered to the post of greatest exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty, and like their comrades at the front have earned the gratitude of the Nation. In like manner the officers and men of the army and of the navy who remained in their departments and stations faithfully performing most important duties connected with the war, and whose requests for assignment in the field and at sea I was compelled to refuse because their services were indispensable here, are entitled to the highest commendation. It is my regret that there was no provision for their [illegible] it is a pleasure for me to [illegible] cordial appreciation [illegible] ork of the American [illegible] th in relief measures [illegible] mpaigns, in sanitary [illegible] of the camps of assembly, later, under the able and experienced leadership of the President of the Society, Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the front in Cuba. Working in conjunction with the governmental authorities, and under their sanction and approval, and with the enthusiastic co-operation of many patriotic women and societies in the various States, the Red Cross has fully maintained its already high reputation for intense earnestness and ability to exercise the noble purposes of its international organization, thus justifying the confidence and support which it has received at the hands of the American people. To the members and officers of this society and all who aided them in philanthropic work the sincere and lasting gratitude of the soldiers and the public is due and is freely accorded.

In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for His watchful care over us and His safe guidance, for which the Nation makes reverent acknowledgment and offers humble prayer for the continuance of His favor.

THE MAKING OF PEACE.

The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, having brought to the Spanish Government a realizing sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggle now become wholly unequal, it made overtures of peace through the French Ambassador, who, with the assent of his Government, had acted as the friendly representative of Spanish interests during the war. On the 26th of July M. Cambon presented a communication signed by the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish Minister of State, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. On the 30th of July, by a communication addressed to the Duke of Almodovar and handed to M. Cambon, the terms of this Government were announced substantially as in the protocol afterward signed. On the 10th of August the Spanish reply, dated Aug. 7, was handed by M. Cambon to the Secretary of State. It accepted unconditionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and an island of the Ladrones group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippine Islands. Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be practical nor profitable, I directed that, in order to avoid misunderstanding, the matter should be forthwith closed by proposing the embodiment in a formal protocol of the terms upon which negotiations for peace were to be undertaken. The vague and inexplicit suggestions of the Spanish note could not be accepted, the only reply being to present as a virtual ultimatum a draft of protocol embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in our note of July 30, with added stipulations of detail as to the appointment of Commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of the Spanish Antilles. On Aug. 12 M. Cambon announced the receipt of full powers to sign the protocol so submitted. Accordingly, on the afternoon of Aug. 12 M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain, and the Secretary of State, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed a protocol providing—

Article I.—Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

Article II.—Spain will cede to the United States the Island of Puerto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States.

Article III.—The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay, and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.

The fourth article provided for the appoint of joint commissions on the part of the United States and Spain, to meet in Havana and San Juan respectively, for the purpose of arranging and carrying out the details of the stipulated evacuation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish islands in the West Indies.

The fifth article provided for the appointment of not more than five Commissioners on each side, to meet at Paris not later than Oct. 1 and to proceed to the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty of peace, subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

The sixth and last article provided that upon the signature of the protocol hostilities between the two countries should be suspended, and that notice to that effect should be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation of Aug. 12 suspending hostilities on the part of the United States. The necessary orders to that end were at once given by telegraph. The blockade of the ports of Cuba and San Juan de Puerto Rico was in like manner raised. On the 18th of August the muster-out of 100,000 volunteers, or as near that number as was found to be practicable, was ordered.

On the 1st of December 101,165 officers and men had been mustered out and discharged from the service, and 9,002 more will be mustered out by the 10th of this month. Also a corresponding number of general and general staff officers have been honorably discharged the service.

The military commissions to superintend the evacuation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the adjacent islands, were forthwith appointed: For Cuba, Major Gen. James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson. Major General Matthew C. Butler; for Puerto Rico, Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brig. Gen. William W. Gordon, who soon afterward met the Spanish Commissioners at Havana and San Juan respectively. The Puerto Rican joint commission speedily accomplished its task, and by the 18th of October the evacuation of the island was completed. The United States flag was raised over the island at noon of that day. The administration of its affairs has been provisionally intrusted to a Military Governor until the Congress shall otherwise provide. The Cuban joint commission has got yet terminated its labors. Owing to the difficulties in the way of removing the large numbers of Spanish troops still in Cuba, the evacustion cannot be completed before the 1st of January next.

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol, I appointed William R. Day, lately Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, and George Gray, Senators of the United States, and Whitelaw Reid, to be the Peace Commissioners on the part of the United States. Proceeding in due season to Paris, they there met on the 1st of October five Commissioners, similarly appointed on the part of Spain. Their negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the Senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

OUR COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

I do not discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until the Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military governments which have existed since our occupation, and give to the people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to its people to form a Government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with this people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people, and assist them to form a Government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent, and humane Government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry, and prosperity, and promote peace and goodwill among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new Government. Until there is complete tranquillity in the island and a stable Government inaugurated military occupation will be continued.

With the one exception of the rupture with Spain the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign States adjusted or presenting no serious obstacle to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

THE CHILEAN BOUNDARY.

A long unsettled dispute as to the extended boundary between the Argentine Republic and Chile, stretching along the Andean crests from the southern border of the Atacama desert to Magellan Straits, nearly a third of the length of the South American continent, assumed an acute stage in the early part of the year, and afforded to this Government occasion to express the hope that the resort to arbitration, already contemplated by existing conventions between the parties, might prevail despite the grave difficulties arising in its application. I am happy to say that arrangements to this end have been perfected, the questions of fact upon which the respective Commissioners were unable to agree being in course of reference to her Britannic Majesty for determination. A residual difference touching the northern boundary line across the Atacama desert, for which existing treaties provided no adequate adjustment, bids fair to be settled in like manner by a joint commission, upon which the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres has been invited to serve as umpire in the last resort.

I have found occasion to approach the Argentine Government with a view to removing differences of rate charges imposed upon the cables of an American corporation in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay and Brazil, of through messages, passing from and to the United States. Although the matter is complicated by exclusive concessions by Uruguay and Brazil to foreign companies, there is strong hope that a good understanding will be reached whereby the most direct channels of commercial communication between the United States and the Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination.

INTERNATIONAL USES OF CABLES

In this relation, I may be permitted to express my sense of the fitness of an international agreement whereby the interchange of messages over connecting cables may be regulated on a fair basis of uniformity. The world has seen the postal system developed from a cong

and with the sole view to an impartial composition of the matter in dispute, I could not but feel deep concern at such a miscarriage, and, while unable to accept the Colombian theory that I, in my official capacity, possessed continuing functions as arbitrator, with power to interpret or rewise the terms of the award, my best efforts were lent to bring the parties to a harmonious agreement as to the execution of its provisions.

A naval demonstration by Italy resulted in an engagement to pay the liabilities claimed upon their ascertainment; but this apparent disposition of the controversy was followed by a rupture of diplomatic intercourse between Colombia and Italy, which still continues, although fortunately without acute symptoms having supervened. Notwithstanding this, efforts are reported to be continuing for the ascertainment of Colombia's contingent liability on account of Cerruti's debts, under the fifth article of the award.

A claim of an American citizen against the Dominican Republic for a public bridge over the Ozama River, which has been in diplomatic controversy for several years, has been settled by expert arbitration and an award in favor of the claimant amounting to about $90,000. It, however, remains unpaid, despite urgent demands for its settlement according to the terms of the compact.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the universal exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the world's chief marts.

The preliminary report of Mr. Moses P. Handy, who, under the act approved July 19, 1897, was appointed special commissioner, with a view to securing all attainable information necessary to a full and complete understanding by Congress in regard to the participation of this Government in the Paris Exposition, was laid before you by my message of Dec. 6, 1897, and showed the large opportunities opened to make known our national progress in arts, science, and manufactures, as well as the urgent need of immediate and adequate provision to enable due advantage thereof to be taken. Mr. Handy's death soon afterward rendered it necessary for another to take up and complete his unfinished work, and on Jan. 11 last Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary of State, was designated to fulfill that task. His report was laid before you by my message of June 14, 1898, with the gratifying result of awakening renewed interest in the projected display. By a provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation act of July 1, 1898, a sum not to exceed $650.000 was allotted for the organization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and installation of American exhibits and the display of suitable exhibits by the several executive departments, particularly by the Department of Agriculture, the Fish Commission, and the Smithsonian Institution, as representatives of the Government of the United States.

Pursuant to that enactment I appointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck of Chicago Commissioner General, with an assistant Commissioner General and Secretary. Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his success in enlarging the scope and variety of the United States exhibit has been most gratifying. Notwithstanding the comparatively limited area of the expcsition site—less than one-half that of the World's Fair at Chicago—the space assigned to the United States has been increased from the absolute allotment of 157,303 square feet, reported by Mr. Handy, to some 202,000 square feet, with corresponding augmentation of the field for a truly characteristic representation of the various important branches of our country's development. Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you. In my judgment its recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least one million dollars in all, so that not only may the assigned space be fully taken up by the best possible exhibits in every class but the preparation and installation be on so perfect a scale as to rank among the first in that unparalleled competition of artistic and inventive production, and thus counterbalance the disadvantage with which we start as compared with other countries whose appropriations are on a more generous scale, and whose preparations are in a state of much greater forwardness than our own.

Where our artisans have the admitted capacity to excel, where our inventive genius has initiated many of the grandest discoveries of these later days of the century, and where the native resources of our land are as limitless as they are valuable to supply the world's needs, it is our province as it should be our earnest care, to lead in the march of human progress and not rest content with any secondary place. Moreover, if this be due to ourselves, it is no less due to the great French nation whose guests we become, and which has in so many ways testified its wish and hope that our participation shall befit the place the two peoples have won in the field of universal development.

The commercial arrangements made with France on the 28th of May, 1898, under the provisions of Section 3 of the Tariff act of 1897 went into effect on the 1st day of June following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are now pending under Section 4 of the same act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other Governments, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the tariff act. I hope to be able to announce some of the results of these negotiations during the present session of Congress.

GERMANY AND OUR PRODUCTS.

Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile no effort has been relaxed to convince the Imperial Government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation, and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the Department of Agriculture will be recognized as a guarantee of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

I transmitted to the Senate on the 10th of February last information touching the prohibition against the importation of fresh fruits from this country which had then recently been decreed by Germany on the ground of danger of disseminating the San José scale insect. This precautionary measure was justified by Germany on the score of the drastic steps taken in several States of the Union against the spread of the pest, the elaborate reports of the Department of Agriculture being put in evidence to show the danger to German fruit-growing interests should the scale obtain a lodgment in that country. Temporary relief was afforded in the case of large consignments of fruit then on the way by inspection and admission when found non-infected. Later the prohibition was extended to dried fruits of every kind, but was relaxed so as to apply only to unpeeled fruit and fruit waste. As was to be expected, the alarm reached to other countries, and Switzerland has adopted a similar inhibition. Efforts are in progress to induce the German and Swiss Governments to relax the prohibition in favor of dried fruits shown to have been cured under circumstances rendering the existence of animal life impossible.

OUR RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN.

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, her Majesty's Consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring effort during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

In the early part of April last, pursuant to a request made at the instance of the Secretary of State by the British Ambassador at this capital, the Canadian Government granted facilities for the passage of four United States revenue cutters from the great lakes to the Atlantic Coast by way of the Canadian canals and the St. Lawrence River. The vessels had reached Lake Ontario and were there awaiting the opening of navigation when war was declared between the United States and Spain. Her Majesty's Government thereupon, by a communication of the latter part of April, stated that the permission granted before the outbreak of hostilities would not be withdrawn provided the United States Government gave assurance that the vessels in question would proceed direct to a United States port without engaging in any hostile operation. This Government promptly agreed to the stipulated condition, it being understood that the vessels would not be prohibited from resisting any hostile attack.

It will give me especial satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this Government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in our relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

The Government of Greece strongly urges the onerousness of the duty here imposed upon the currants of that country, amounting to 100 per cent. or more of their market value. This fruit is stated to be exclusively a Greek product, not coming into competition with any domestic product. The question of reciprocal commercial relations with Greece, including the restoration of currants to the free list is under consideration.

The long-standing claim of Bernard Campbell for damages for injuries sustained from a violent assaut committed against him by military authorities in the island of Haiti has been settled by the agreement of that republic to pay him $10,000 in American gold. Of this sum $5,000 has already been paid. It is hoped that other pending claims of American citizens against that republic may be amicably adjusted.

THE TAKING OF HAWAII.

Pending the consideration by the Senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the islands, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union, was adopted by the Congress, and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the United States ship Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu, and intrusted to his hands this important legislative act, to be delivered to the President of the Republic of Hawaii, with whom the Admiral and the United States Minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply but impressively accomplished on the 12th of August last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the Government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands. Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution, and in exercise of the authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the civil, judicial, and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until Congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. The President, officers, and troops of the republic thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of the annexed territory until Congress shall otherwise enact.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution, I appointed the Hons. Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, John T. Morgan of Alabama, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii, and Walter F. Frear of Hawaii, as Commissioners to confer and recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The Commissioners having fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day. It is believed that their recommendations will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of those mid-Pacific lands to our home Union as will benefit both in the highest degree, realizing the aspirations of the community that has cast its lot with us and elected to share our political heritage, while at the same time justifying the foresight of those who in the quarter of a century have looked to the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation, in harmony with our needs and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions.

The questions heretofore pending between Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty immigrants, were, I am pleased to say, adjusted before the act of transfer, by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution the existing Customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The Consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States Consul at Honolulu is maintained for all appropriate services pertaining to trade and the revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign Consuls in the Hawaiian Islands should receive new exequaturs from this Government.

The attention of Congress is called to the fact that our Consular officers having ceased to exist in Hawaii, and being about to cease in other countries coming under the sovereignty of the United States, the provisions for the relief and transportation of destitute American seamen in these countries under our Consular regulations will in consequence terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation should be enacted upon this subject, in order to meet the changed conditions.

EXTRADITION RIGHTS FROM MEXICO.

The interpretation of certain provisions of the extradition convention of Dec. 11, 1861, has been at various times the occasion of controversy with the Government of Mexico. An acute difference arose in the case of the Mexian demand for the delivery of Jesus Guerra, who, having led a marauding expedition near the border with the proclaimed purpose of initiating an insurrection against President Diaz, escaped into Texas. Extradition was refused on the ground that the alleged offense was political in its character, and therefore came within the treaty proviso of non-surrender.

The Mexican contention was that the exception only related to purely political offences, and that as Guerra's acts were admixed with the common crimes of murder, arson, kidnapping, and robbery, the option of non-delivery became void, a position which this Government was unable to admit in view of the received international doctrine and practice in the matter. The Mexican Government, in view of this, gave notice Jan. 24, 1898, of the termination of the convention, to take effect twelve months from that date, at the same time inviting the conclusion of a new convention, toward which negotiations are on foot.

In this relation I may refer to the necessity of some amendment of our existing extradition statute. It is a common stipulation of such treaties that neither party shall be bound to give up its own citizens with the added proviso in one of our treaties, that with Japan, that it may surrender if it see fit. It is held in this country by an almost uniform course of decisions that where a treaty negatives the obligation to surrender the President is not invested with legal authoity to act. The confirment of such authority would be in the line of that sound morality which shrinks from affording secure asylum to the author of a heinous crime. Again, statutory provision might well be made for what is styled extradition by way of transit, whereby a fugitive surrendered by one foreign Government to another may be conveyed across the territory of the United States to the jurisdiction of the demanding State. A recommendation in this behalf, made in the President's message of 1886, was not acted upon. The matter is presented for your consideration.

The problem of the Mexican free zone has been often discussed with regard to its inconvenience as a provocative of smuggling into the United States along an extensive and thinly guarded land border. The effort made by the joint resolution of March 1, 1895, to remedy the abuse charged by suspending the privilege of free transportation in bond across the territory of the United States to Mexico failed of good result, as is stated in report No. 702 of the House of Representatives, submitted in the last session, March 14, 1898. As the question is one to be conveniently met by wise concurrent legislation of the two countries, looking to the protection of the revenues by harmonious measures operating equally on either side of the boundary, rather than by conventional arrangements, I suggest that Congress consider the advisability of authorizing and inviting a conference of representatives of the Treasury Departments of the United States and Mexico to consider the subject in all its complex bearings, and make report, with pertinent recommendations, to the respective governments for the information and consideration of their Congresses.

The Mexican Water Boundary Commission has adjusted all matters submitted to it to the satisfaction of both governments save in three important cases; that of the "Chamisal," at El Paso, Tex., where the two commissioners failed to agree, and wherein, for this case only, this Government has proposed to Mexico the addition of a third member; the proposed elimination of what are known as "Bancos," small, isolated islands formed by the cutting off of bends in the Rio Grande from the operation of the treaties of 1884 and 1889, recommended by the Commissioners and approved by this Government, but still under consideration by Mexico; and the subject of the "equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande," for which the Commissioners recommended an international dam and reservoir, approved by Mexico, but still under consideration by this Government. Pending these questions it is necessary to extend the life of the commission, which expires Dec. 23 next.

The coronation of the young Queen of the Netherlands was made the occasion of fitting congratulations.

The claim of Victor H. McCord against Peru, which for a number of years has been pressed by this Government and has on several occasions attracted the attention of the Congress, has been satisfactorily adjusted. A protocol was signed May 17, 1898, whereby, the fact of liability being admitted, the question of the amount to be awarded was submitted to the Chief Justice of Canada as sole arbitrator. His award sets the indemnity due the claimant at $40,000.

The Government of Peru has given the prescribed notification of its intention to abrogate the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded with this country August 31, 1887. As that treaty contains many important provisions necessary to the maintenance of commerce and good relations, which could with difficulty be replaced by the negotiation of renewed provisions within the brief twelvemonths intervening before the treaty terminates, I have invited suggestions by Peru as to the particular provisions it is desired to annul, in the hope of reaching an arrangement whereby the remaining articles may be provisionally saved.

RUSSIA AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.

His Majesty the Czar having announced his purpose to raise the Imperial Russian mission at this capital to the rank of an embassy, I responded, under the authority conferred by the Act of March 3, 1893, by commissioning and accrediting the actual representative at St. Petersburg in the capacity of Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. The Russian Ambassador to this country has since presented his credentials.

The proposal of the Czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated to this Government, with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His Majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this Government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal, and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. The active military force of the United States, as measured by our population, territorial area, and taxable wealth, is, and under any conceivable prospective conditions must continue to be, in time of peace, so conspicuously less than that of the armed powers to whom the Czar's appeal is especially addressed, that the question can have for us no practical importance save as marking an auspicious step toward the betterment and good will among them; but in this view it behooves us as a nation to lend countenance and aid to the beneficent project.

The claims of owners of American sealing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Behring Sea are being pressed to a settlement. The equities of the cases justify the expectation that a measure of reparation will eventually be accorded in harmony with precedent and in the light of the proved facts.

The recommendation made in my special message of April 27 last is renewed, that appropriation be made to reimburse the master and owners of the Russian bark Hang for wrongful arrest of the master and detention of the vessel in February, '98, by officers of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. The papers accompanying my said message make out a most meritorious claim and justify the urgency with which it has been presented by the Government of Russia.

Malietoa Laupepa, King of Samoa, died on Aug. 22 last. According to Article I. of the General Act of Berlin, "His successor shall be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa."

Arrangements having been agreed upon between the signatories of the General Act for the return of Mataafa and the other exiled Samoan chiefs, they were brought from Jaluit by a German war vessel and landed at Apia on Oct. 4 last.

Whether the death of Malietoa and the return of his old-time rival Mataafa will add to the undesirable complications which the execution of the tripartite General Act has heretofore developed remains to be seen. The efforts of this Government will, as heretofore, be addressed toward a harmonious and exact fulfillment of the terms of the international engagement to which the United States became a party in 1889.

The Cheek claim against Siam, after some five years of controversy, has been adjusted by arbitration, under an agreement signed July 6, 1897, an award of 706,721 ticals, (about $187,987.78,) with release of the Cheek estate from mortgage claims, having been rendered March 21, 1898, in favor of the claimant by the arbitrator, Sir Nicholas John Hannen, British Chief Justice for China and Japan.

An envoy from Siam has been accredited to this Government, and has presented his credentials.

THE RED CROSS AND ITS WORK.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the war with Spain the Swiss Government, fulfilling the high mission it has deservedly assumed as the patron of the International Red Cross, proposed to the United States and Spain that they should severally recognize and carry into execution, as a modus vivendi, during the continuance of hostilities, the additional articles proposed by the international conference of Geneva, Oct. 20, 1868, extending the effects of the existing Red Cross convention of 1864 to the conduct of naval war. Following the example set by France and Germany in 1870 in adopting such a modus vivendi, and in view of the accession of the United States to those additional articles in 1882, although the exchange of ratifications thereof still remains unaffected, the Swiss proposal was promptly and cordially accepted by us, and simultaneously by Spain.

This Government feels a keen satisfaction in having thus been enabled to testify its adherence to the broadest principals of humanity even amidst the clash of war, and it is to be hoped that the extension of the Red Cross compact to hostilities by sea as well as on land may soon become an accomplished fact through the general promulgation of the additional naval Red Cross articles by the maritime powers now parties to the convention of 1864.

The important question of the claim of Switzerland to the perpetual Cantonal allegiance of American citizens of Swiss origin has not made hopeful progress toward a solution, and controversies in this regard still continue.

OUR PLANS WITH TURKEY.

The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman Porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by reason of the destruction of the property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justness.

He is also instructed to seek an adjustment of the dispute growing out of the refusal of Turkey to recognize the acquired citizenship of Ottoman-born persons naturalized in United States since 1869 without the imperial consent; and in the same general relation he is directed to endeavor to bring about a solution of the question which has more or less acutely existed since 1869 concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in matters of criminal procedure and punishment under Article IV. of the treaty of 1830. This latter difficulty grows out of a verbal difference, claimed by Turkey to be essential, between the original Turkish text and the promulgated translation.

After more than two years from the appointment of a consul of this country to Erzeroum, he has received his exequatur.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of Feb. 2, 1897, between Great Britain and Venezuela to determine the boundary line between the latter and the colony of British Guiana is to convene at Paris during the present month. It is a source of much gratification to this Government to see the friendly resort of arbitration applied to the settlement of this controversy, not alone because of the earnest part we have had in bringing about the result, but also because the two members named on behalf of Venezuela, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer, chosen from our highest court, appropriately testify the continuing interest we feel in the definitive adjustment of the question according to the strictest rules of justice. The British members, Lord Herschell and Sir Richard Collins, are jurists of no less exalted repute, while the fifth member and President of the tribunal, M. F. De Martens, has earned a world-wide reputation as an authority upon international law.

The claim of Felipe Scandella against Venezuela for arbitrary expulsion and injury to his business has been adjusted by the revocation of the order of expulsion and by the payment of the sum of $16,000.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state that the Bureau of the American Republics, created in 1890 as the organ for promoting commercial intercourse and fraternal relations among the countries of the Western Hemisphere, has become a more efficient instrument of the wise purposes of its founders, and is receiving the cordial support of the contributing members of the international union which are actually represented in its board of management. A commercial directory, in two volumes, containing a mass of statistical matter descriptive of the industrial and commercial interests of the various countries, has been printed in English, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, and a monthly bulletin published in these four languages and distributed in the Latin-American countries as well as in the United States, has proved to be a valuable medium for disseminating information and furthering the varied interests of the international union.

During the past year the important work of collecting information of practical benefit to American industries and trade through the agency of diplomatic and Consular officers has been steadily advanced, and in order to lay such data before the public with the least delay the practice was begun in January, 1898, of issuing the commercial reports from day to day as they are received by the Department of State. It is believed that for promptitude as well as fullness of information the service thus supplied to our merchants and manufacturers will be found to show sensible improvement and to merit the liberal support of Congress.

WAR EXPENSES AND GENERAL FINANCES.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceful trade and commerce. It is true, we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. We should be our object, therefore, to minimize so far as practicable this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably best be accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea as exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States Government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle, and is now in position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the Executive be authorized to correspond with the Governments of the principal maritime powers with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including $64,751,223 received from the sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to $405,321,335, and its expenditures to $443,368,682. There was collected from customs $149,575,082, and from internal revenue $170,900,641. Our dutiable imports amounted to $324,635,479, a decrease of $58,156,896 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $291,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of $90,524,068. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $24,212,067.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $92,546,999; on manufactured tobacco, $36,230,522, and on fermented liquors, $39,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $1,231,482,330, an increase of $180,488,774 from the preceding year.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be $577,874,647, and its expenditures $689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of $112,000,000.

On the 1st of December, 1898, there was held in the Treasury gold coin amounting to $138,441,547, gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545, silver bullion amounting to $93,359,250, and other forms of money amounting to $451,963,981.

In the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in Treasury holdings was $1,886,879,504, an increase for the year of $165,794,966. Estimating our population at 75,194,000 at the time mentioned the per capita circulation was $25.09. On the same date there was in the Treasury gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545.

The provisions made for strengthening the resources of the Treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the present standard, and has established more firmly than ever the National credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the Treasury. Its net gold holdings on Nov. 1, 1898, were $289,885,162, as compared with $153,573,147 on Nov. 1, 1897, to $300,238,275 Nov. 1, 1898. The present ratio of net Treasury gold to outstanding Government liabilities, including United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, silver certificates, currency certificates, standard silver dollars, and fractional silver coin Nov. 1, 1898, was 25.35 per cent., as compared with 16.96 per cent. Nov. 1 1897.

NOTES REDEEMABLE IN GOLD.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows: That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are reemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the Government he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand, and for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt.

This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard, and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

In my judgment the present condition of the Treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required, on the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it.

The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard, related as our money standard now is to that of our commercial rivals, is generaly recognized.

The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe and yet be so adjusted as to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of the Congress.

PROBLEMS OF OUR NEW ISLANDS.

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by the United States. There should be established regular and frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States, under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about $2,000,000 steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets as well as with trade centres of the home Government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities, under National control, for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable, and liberal.

The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a National necessity and should be encouraged in every Constitutional way.

Details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to which the attention of Congress is respectfully invited.

In my last annual message I recommended that Congress authorize the appointment of a commission for the purpose of making systematic investigations with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever. This matter has acquired an increased importance as a result of the military occupation of the Island of Cuba and the commercial intercourse between this island and the United States, which we have every reason to expect. The sanitary problems connected with our new relations with the Island of Cuba and the acquisition of Puerto Rico are no less important than those relating to finance, commerce, and administration. It is my earnest desire that these problems may be considered by competent experts, and that everything may be done which the most recent advances in sanitary science can offer for the protection of the health of our soldiers in those islands, and of our citizens who are exposed to the dangers of infection from the importation of yellow fever. I therefore renew my recommendation that the authority of Congress may be given, and a suitable appropriation made, to provide for a commission of experts to be appointed for the purpose indicated.

OUR INCREASED STANDING ARMY

Under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the President in his discretion, "under a declaration of war by Congress, or a declaration by Congress that war exists," I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000, authorized in said act.

There are now in the regular army 57,862 officers and men. In said act it was provided "that at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer in the same arm of the service or absorption by promotion or honorable discharge, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, of supernumerary commissioned officers and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men; and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorising the permanent increase of the commissioned or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by the law in force prior to the passage of this act, except as to the increase of twenty-five Majors provided for in Section 1 hereof."

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is therefore manifest, and the recommendation of the Secretary of War for the purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time, and probably for some time in the future, 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. In all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the President to enlist that force if in his discretion it should be necessary; and the further direction should be given him to recruit for the army within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands with the government of which we are charged.

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice, and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY INTERESTS.

In my last annual message I stated: "The Union Pacific Railway, main line, was sold, under the decree of the United States court for the District of Nebraska, on the 1st and 2d of November of this year. The amount due the Government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, $31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness $58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the Government, principal and interest."

This left the Kansas Pacific case unincluded. By a decree of the court in that case, an upset price for the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the Government only $2,500,000 upon its lien. The sale, at the instance of the Government, was postponed, first to Dec. 15, 1897, and last to Jan. 15, 1898, upon the application of the United States, was postponed to the 16th day of February 1898.

Having satisfied myself that the interests of the Government required that an effort should be made to obtain a large sum, I directed the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act passed March 3, 1887, to pay out of the Treasury to the persons entitled to receive the same the amounts due upon all prior mortgages upon the eastern and middle divisions of said railroad out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Whereupon the Attorney General prepared a petition to be presented to the court, offering to redeem said prior liens in such manner as the court might direct, and praying that thereupon the United States might be held to be subrogated to all the rights of said prior lien holders and that a receiver might be appointed to take possession of the mortgaged premises and maintain and operate the same until the court or Congress otherwise directed. Thereupon the Reorganization Committee agreed that, if said petition was withdrawn and the sale allowed to proceed on the 16th of February, 1898, it would bid a sum at the sale which would realize to the Government the entire principal of its debt, $6,303,000.

Believing that no better price could be obtained, and appreciating the difficulties under which the Government would labor if it should become the purchaser of the road at the sale, in the absence of any authority by Congress to take charge of and operate the road, I directed that upon the guaranty of a minimum bid which should give to the Government the principal of its debt, the sale should proceed. By this transaction the Government secured an advance of $3,803,000 over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the upset price and which the Reorganization Committee had declared was the maximum that they would pay for the property.

It is a gratifying fact that the result of these proceedings against the Union Pacific system and the Kansas Pacific Line is that the Government has received on account of its subsidy claim the sum of $64,751,223.75, an increase of $18,997,163.76 over the sum which the Reorganization Committee originally agreed to bid for the joint property, the Government receiving its whole claim, principal and interest, on the Union Pacific, and the principal of its debt on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Steps had been taken to foreclose the Government's lien upon the Central Pacific Railroad Company, but before action was commenced Congress passed an act, approved July 7, 1898, creating a commission consisting of Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Interior and their successors in office, with full power to settle the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bonds in aid of the construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific bond-aided railroads, subject to the approval of the President.

No report has yet been made to me by the commission thus created. Whatever action is had looking to a settlement of the indebtedness in accordance with the act referred to will be duly submitted to Congress.

I deem it my duty to call to the attention of Congress the condition of the present building occupied by the Department of Justice. The business of that department has increased very greatly since it was established in its present quarters. The building now occupied by it is neither large enough nor of suitable arm for the proper accommodation of the business of the department.

The supervising architect has pronounced it unsafe and unsuited for the use to which it is put. The Attorney General in his report states that the library of the department is upon the fourth floor, and that all the space allotted to it is so crowded with books as to dangerously overload the structure. The first floor is occupied by the Court of Claims. The building is of an old and dilapidated appearance, unsuited to the dignity which should attach to this important department.

A proper regard for the safety, comfort, and convenience of the officers and employes would justify the expenditure of a liberal sum of money in the erection of a new building of commodious proportions and handsome appearance upon the very advantageous site already secured for that purpose, including the ground occupied by the present structure and adjoining vacant lot, comprising in all a frontage of 261 feet on Pennsylvania Avenue and a depth of 196 feet.

In this connection I may likewise refer to the inadequate accommodations provided for the Supreme Court in the Capitol and suggest the wisdom of making provision for the erection of a separate building for the court and its officers and library upon available grounds near the Capitol.

OUR POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postal Service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within twenty years both the revenues and the expenditures of the Post Office Department have multiplied threefold. In the last ten years they have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of $100,000,000 a year, numbers 73,000 Post Offices, and enrolls 200,000 employes. This remarkable extension of a service which is an accurate index of the public conditions presents gratifying evidences of the advancement of edition, of the increase of communication and business activity, and of the improvement of mail facilities, leading to their constantly augmenting use.

The war with Spain laid new and exceptional labors on the Post Office Department. The mustering of the military and naval forces of the United States required special mail arrangements for every camp and every campaign. The communication between home and camp was naturally eager and expectant. In some of the larger places of rendezvous as many as 50,000 letters a day required handling. This necessity was met by the prompt detail and dispatch of experienced men from the established forces by directing all the instrumentalities of the Railway Mail and Post Office Service, so far as necessary to this new need. Congress passed an act empowering the Postmaster General to establish offices or branches at every military camp or station, and under this authority, the postal machinery was speedily put into effective operation.

Under the same authority, when our forces moved upon Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, they were attended and followed by the Postal Service. Though the act of Congress authorized the appointment of Postmasters where necessary, it was early determined that the public interests would best be subserved, not by new designations, but by the detail of experienced men familiar with every branch of the service, and this policy was steadily followed. When the territory which was the theatre of conflict came into our possession, it became necessary to re-establish mail facilities for the resident population, as well as to provide them for our forces of occupation, and the former requirement was met through the extension and application of the latter obligation. I gave the requisite authority and the same general principle was applied to this as to other branches of civil administration under military occupation. The details are more particularly given in the report of the Postmaster General, and, while the work is only just begun, it is pleasing to be able to say that the service which has come under our control is already materially improved.

PLANS FOR THE NEW NAVY.

The following recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to the increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

1. Three sea-going sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $3,600,000 each.

2. Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,000,000 each.

3. Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons trial displacement, to have the highest possible speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

4. Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons trial displacement, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,800 each.

I join with the Secretary of the Navy in recommending that the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

I earnestly urge upon Congress the importance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census. This is necessary in view of the large amount of work which must be performed in the preparation of the schedules preparatory to the enumeration of the population.

There were on the pension rolls on June 30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number on the rolls on the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of Dec. 22, 1896, for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year of 1898 was $140,000,000. Eight million seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents was appropriated by the act of March 31, 1898, to cover deficiencies in army pensions, and repayments in the sum of $12,020.33, making a total of $148,082,892.79 available for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1898. The amount disbursed from that sum was $144,651,879.80, leaving a balance of $3,431,012.99 unexpended on the 30th of June, 1898, which was covered into the Treasury. There were 882 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, making a total of 6,486 pensioners by Congressional enactments since 1861.

The total receipts of the Patent Office during the past year were $1,253,948.44. The expenditures were $1,081,633.79, leaving a surplus of $172,314.65.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The public lands disposed of by the Government during the year reached 8,453,896.92 acres, an increase of 614,780.26 acres over the previous year. The total receipts from public lands during the fiscal year amounted to $2,277,995.18, an increase of $190,063.90 over the preceding year. The lands embraced in the eleven forest reservations, which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897, again became subject to the operations of the procl

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IT DISAPPOINTS THE PEOPLE.

In declining to "discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain," President McKINLEY renounces that leadership of public opinion which our great Presidents have cherished as the noblest of their privileges. "Such discussions," says the President, "will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified." No. That will be too late. They are appropriate now, in order that the people may form and express their opinions before the Senate takes up the consideration of the treaty.

The President's theory would befit an oligarchy where the head of the State and his Council exercised all powers and were irresponsible. In a republic, where public opinion is the real chief of the State, the fundamental principle demands that momentous changes of policy shall be discussed unless publicity would be prejudicial to the public interest. If publicity would be fatal, a strong President takes the full responsibility, and then wins public opinion to his support, as JEFFERSON did in the Louisiana purchase. But at this juncture the Administration has nothing to conceal. Its policy has been revealed at Paris. We have forced Spain to give up the Philippines. And now the President declines to discuss our new responsibilities, declaring that such discussion would be appropriate later, which leaves us to understand that in his judgment it would be inappropriate now.

We dissent from this opinion. We think the American people expected a full and frank exposition of the President's policy upon the most important of all the questions he had to treat in his annual message. They will be disappointed that he has put them off. We shall be disappointed if his ill-judged silence does not augment the opposition to colonial expansion which has already manifested itself among the conservative men of the Nation.

We are quite at a loss to interpret the President's silence unless it proceeds from sheer timidity and unreadiness of mind. Mr. McKINLEY ought by this time to be in a position to know whether the American people want him to take and keep the Philippines. But apparently he was afraid to put the question squarely to them in the Congressional campaign. He missed the important opportunity of the elections, and now he seems to know no better than he knew in August what the people think about expansion. The newspapers, the clergy, the politicians, and the people are discussing this Philippine question. They all think it is appropriate now. The President's position is not only weak but ridiculous. If he is afraid public opinion would condemn expansion if he now presented it for their consideration, he is most rash in proceeding to carry the policy into execution. They may condemn it when condemnation of the policy involves condemnation of him.

"THE PRESIDENT'S IMMEDIATE ENACTMENT."

The position of the President with regard to the currency is sound in principle, and the "immediate enactment" urged by him would be of incalculable value to every interest, general or individual, of the Nation.

The legislation to which he gives this prominence, and on which he speaks with such unqualified emphasis, is that recommended a year ago. His statement is so brief that we reproduce it here:

"That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold, and gets it from the Government, he should not receive back from the Government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States note—a non-interest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way, they may return again to be followed by another bond issue to redeem—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a non-interest-bearing debt.

"This recommendation was made in the belief that such provisions of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard, and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country.

"In my judgment, the present condition of the Treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold."

This policy has several distinct and great advantages.

1. It is a formal and continuing recognition of the gold standard. The United States notes are now redeemable in "coin" and may be reissued for any disbursement authorized by law. Their redemption in gold depends on the requirement of the act of 1890 renewed in the act of 1898, that the parity of gold and silver shall be maintained. The law of which the President urges the "immediate enactment" would provide beyond all question for the constant exchange of gold for United States notes at the option of the holder.

2. The law could be carried into effect without any drain upon the available resources of the Government. The gold now constituting, by uniform practice and by a provision of law which is only indirect, the "redemption reserve" would more than meet any demands that would be made upon it if it was determined by law that notes once presented for gold could not be got out of the Treasury except for gold.

3. It would fix the maximum amount of outstanding United States notes, for the redemption of which the Treasury must provide at the amount outstanding when the law went into effect. And this provision having been made, the regular operations of the Treasury could be carried on without reference to any possible requirements of redemption.

4. Finally, what is of the greatest importance, the demand for redemption would not be affected by the condition of the Treasury. It would make no difference to the note-holders how much the revenues might shrink or the expenditures increase. They would know that they could at any moment have their gold if they wanted it; that having got it, the Treasury would be just as strong, so far as redemption was concerned, as before, since the notes could not be put out to be presented again and again; the panic notion of "first come first served" would not prevail; the Treasury would not be forced to provide gold for any extraordinary demand.

It is as certain as anything well can be in the complex operations of finance, that if this law were enacted the present amount of United States notes would remain permanently in circulation until their retirement for a more rational credit circulation should be provided for. They are extremely convenient; they are uniformly and would then be absolutely safe, and any motive for their voluntary permanent exchange for gold would arise with great rarity, if at all.

The other recommendations of the President as to the currency are less definite. We reserve discussion of them until it can be made in connection with what the Secretary of the Treasury may have to say.

A CANAL BETWEEN THE OCEANS.

It is clearly the judgment of the President that Congress should take definite action concerning an isthmian canal during the present session. He makes it equally plain that in his belief "our National policy now more imperatively than ever" calls for the control of the canal by this Government. And reading the language of the message by the light of past and recent events, it is not to be doubted that the Administration favors the plans of the Maritime Canal Company and would be well pleased if legislation could be had which would lead to an energetic prosecution of the work under the concession granted to that company.

The bill before Congress provides for an issue of bonds not to exceed one hundred millions, guaranteed by the United States, a large and controlling amount of the stock of the company to be turned over to the Government. If the concession holds good the Government might elect to build the canal itself, or it might favor the passage of the bill in the shape it took at the last session. Government control in some form is held to be essential. It is pretty well understood that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty will present no obstacle, as the Government of Great Britain would now be well content to see the canal constructed and controlled by us.

The matter most seriously in doubt is that of the concession. The Government of Nicaragua has recently granted a new concession, taking effect next October, when the concession of the Maritime Canal Company expires. It will be observed that the President speaks of this as an "optional concession." The persons to whom it was granted do not regard it as optional, but as final; and the Maritime Company of course regard it as hostile to their interests.

However the complication may ultimately be resolved, it is evident that the Administration looks with disfavor upon the action of Nicaragua in granting a new concession during the lifetime of the old one. It would not surprise the public to learn that it had made representations to the Government of Nicaragua on the subject, though it does not appear that the right of that Government to issue a new concession to take effect only from the death of the existing grant can be contested. The President's conviction is that expediency and international policy require the maintenance of the status quo—that is, the treatment of the Maritime Company's concession as valid and binding until Congress has "the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session."

The way between the oceans must be opened. Our commerce demands it all of the time. The Oregon's voyage gave to our people a vivid demonstration of our great need of it for National defense. We do not think there can be any doubt that public opinion approves and demands its construction. The subject has been before Congress for years, and both parties have indorsed the project in their convention platforms. The spirit of the age demands it. Congress will have no need to fear that it will run counter to the popular wish if it takes the definite action the President urges, although of course there may be room for choice between plans, and the report of the Walker Commission is not yet to be made public. The recommendations of that commission will be important and may be conclusive.

PRIVATE PROPERTY AT SEA.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has reason to be well satisfied with the results of its efforts to enlist the President in favor of the policy of exempting private property at sea from capture in time of war.

Mr. McKINLEY adopts in his message substantially and almost exactly the arguments for that policy embodied in the memorial presented to him last week by a committee of the Chamber. He points out burden and waste inevitable from war, and the natural desire of most civilized nations to reduce the damage sustained by peaceful trade. He cites the advocacy by the United States for many years of this "humane and beneficial principle," and suggests that we are now in a particularly favorable situation to urge its general adoption "without the imputation of selfish motives." And he asks for authority to correspond with the principal maritime powers with the purpose to secure its incorporation in "the permanent law of civilized nations."

It is worth recalling, at this time, that the first treaty made by the United States after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, embodying the principle of "free ships, free goods," which is a more restricted form of the principle now advocated by Mr. McKINLEY, was made in 1795 with the Government of Spain. A like agreement had been made, under the Confederacy, in 1785, with Prussia, but was purely academic, Prussia not being a maritime power at that time.

IS IT IMPEACHABLE?

An interesting question, which there has not yet been time to have formally raised, must have spontaneously arisen in many minds since the President's message became public property yesterday afternoon.

Section 3 of that article of the Constitution which defines the powers and duties of the President sets forth that "He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." This language, as the lawyers say, is not permissive but mandatory. There never was a time when the Congress stood in more need of information of the state of the Union than it does now, and certainly never one when it stood in more need of authoritative recommendation as to necessary or expedient measures. It receives neither "information," nor "recommendation," within the meaning of the Constitution. Is not the failure of the President either to convey information or to submit recommendation a violation of constitutional duty?

The point is not well taken. The President does convey some information, albeit information of which Congress was already in full possession, about the origin, progress, and sequel of the Spanish war. He does submit two precise and specific recommendations. True, this is not about the "disposition, control, and government" of our new acquisitions, nor about the defects shown by the war to exist in our military system, nor about the legislation needed to remedy those defects. One is about the currency and the other is about the Nicaragua Canal. Neither is "information about the state of the Union," although the President went West on purpose, as it is supposed, to acquire it, and might have imparted it to the Congress in the form of "Reisebilder." But it is all which the President judged "necessary and expedient," and it is to his judgment that the Constitution expressly commits the amount and kind of the information, the number and nature of the recommendations, he should convey to the Congress.

Decidedly this omission is not impeachable. The only thing to be said is that the framers of the Constitution evidently expected that the Presidency of the United States would always be administered by a man of "light and leading."

THE HIGH BUILDINGS.

The fire of Sunday night is the severest test to which any of the modern steel "sky-scrapers" have thus far been exposed in New York. It is hard to imagine a test more severe. A pile of combustibles five stories high was placed against the side of the Home Life Building and set on fire. The flames very soon mounted to such a height that they could not be subdued until they had devoured all the aliment within their reach. They were aided by a gale of hurricane force, which acted as a blowpipe, driving them in upon the tall skeleton structure as well as fanning them. The result was that everything that was combustible in that building took fire, catching from the woodwork of the windows. But it does not yet appear that the actual structure of the building underwent any distortion or suffered any injury. For all that yet appears, the replacement of the floors and other woodwork and of the architectural veneer, which is also a fire-resisting envelope, is all that is needed to put the building in as good a condition as before the fire.

Meanwhile the lessons of the fire are very plain. The combustible material in a fire-proof building should be reduced to a minimum. This means that the window-casings should be of metal and the floors of tile or cement. That done, there would be only the doors and the furniture to burn, and these could do little harm. In European cities these precautions are so efficacious that a fire originating on one floor is confined to that floor. That is not the case here on account of the elevator shaft, which is in fact a flue under forced draught in a conflagration and conveys the flames up or down, to whatever they can find to devour. Evidently the staircase should be quite independent of this flue and should contain nothing combustible. There ought also to be an automatic fire-extinguishing apparatus above the level that the firemen can reach. But even if the fire that happily happened on Sunday evening should have broken out during business hours on a week day there is no reason to suppose that any lives would have been lost in the modern building. The building was too slow-burning and the notice too ample.

Of course the ultimate moral is that buildings should not be carried higher than the firemen can get at them to the top. That means about 125 feet, or ten stories. The necessity of taking precautions against fire is only one of many reasons for the restriction. The Mayor, it seems, has been driven by the fire of Sunday night to sign a building bill providing for the appointment of a commission of inquiry. But that is all time-consuming nonsense, so far as the safety of the tall buildings is concerned. The facts are all available already. The things to be done is to take action upon them.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Writing to The Medical Record, Dr. F. R. DAY, a member of the Hawaiian Board of Health, enters an energetic protest against the continued circulation of statements about the islands and the islanders which, while true enough years ago, are now, he says, entirely unwarranted by facts. Dr. DAY declares, in the first place, that no basis whatever exists for the general impression that diseases regarded as more or less trivial in Europe and America are terribly fatal among the native Hawaiians. It is true, he admits, that when measles, whooping cough, and like maladies were introduced among the islanders they caused an appalling mortality, but this was because of complete ignorance as to the proper treatment of these ailments, and not because of any physical idiosyncrasies of the natives. Sufferers from measles and whooping cough would die in any country as fast as the Hawaiians did in 1849 if, like the latter, they bathed in chill mountain brooks and committed daily a dozen other hygienic crimes. The smallpox epidemic of 1853 slew thousands, partly because of similar acts, and chiefly because smallpox always slays its thousands in communities unprotected by vaccination. In the past twelve years at Honolulu, adds Dr. DAY, "I have seen epidemics of measles, whooping cough, the grippe, dysentery, cholera, and enteric fever sweep over the place, and can truthfully say that the mortality has been no greater, if anything less, than it is from the same diseases elsewhere. During the past five months quite a general epidemic of measles has prevailed, brought here by United States troops. Only two persons have died of the disease, one in August and one in October—not a very high mortality." General vaccination, according to this authority, has now made smallpox as little dangerous for Hawaiians as for New Yorkers or Londoners, and as for leprosy, the policy of segregation is fast doing its perfect work. That policy is now enforced much more strictly than ever before, and yet the number of removals annually to Molokai is constantly decreasing. In 1893 the number of victims discovered and sent away was 211. The totals for the next four years were 138, 106, 143, and 123, and in the first ten months of 1898 the number was 75.

—One of our correspondents, after commending THE TIMES cordially for the "courage" it has displayed in denouncing "Christian Science" as a vulgar fraud, and its practitioners as infamous combinations of ignorance and greed, expressed regret that we have not dwelt more often and at greater length on the religious aspects of this monstrous delusion and the incalculable harm which it is doing in the churches of almost every creed. It seems to us that our friend should have recognized clearly, instead of mentioning incidentally, the natural field and proper aims of a secular newspaper. Whether or not it took "courage" to attack these squalid miracle-mongers is not a matter of any great consequence. We have to be sure, received more than a few letters threatening us with loss of readers and of advertising patronage if these attacks did not cease, but such letters simply cast more, not new, light on the minds and morals of the self-styled healers and lent added energy to the chase. Of course, nobody but a scoundrel would suggest, as a good argument against the revelation of a crime or the ventilation of an abuse, that silence would be more profitable. Courageous or not, the attacks continued, and, as yet, we have no reason to complain about the effects upon circulation or advertising patronage. That THE TIMES, in dealing with "Christian Science," has confined its attention chiefly to its grotesque absurdity as a system of medicine, and to the grossly mercenary spirit of its priests and priestesses, is quite true. By so doing, we kept well within our province and left to other and competent hands the task of assailing the cult as a blasphemous perversion of religious faith. There are church papers by the score and pulpits by the thousand to undertake that part of the work. Far be it from us to doubt their "courage" or to explain the silence which several of them have preserved while this slimy fungus has been spreading over the country.

—Keen pain is felt by the manufacturing chemists of the United States, and it is a pain which none of their own merchandise can assuage. The cause of their agony is the peculiar nature of our patent laws, the result of which, they assert with loud wailings, is that American invalids are forced to pay enormous prices for certain drugs. People familiar with the habits of medicine makers and dealers may utter a cynical exclamation or two at just this point, and therefore must we hasten to explain that the woe of the chemists is personal as well as altruistic, and that it is the emptiness of their own pockets about which they complain, rather than about the emptying of the public's pockets. Under our laws, anybody, a foreigner as well as a citizen of this country, can take out here a patent on a new food or a new medicine. And the patent covers both product and process! In most other lands it covers only the process, and whoever is able to produce the desired result in a different way is allowed to do it. Now it happens that certain Germans have invented certain useful poisons—phenacetine, sulfonal, trional, and a hundred or two more—and they have patented them here. Consequence? We pay $1 an ounce for phenacetine, the Canadians 25 cents; we pay $1.35 an ounce for sulfonal, the Canadians 20 cents; and so on for many, many lines. This, The Bulletin of Pharmacy thinks—and we are disposed to agree with it—is an unpleasant state of affairs. If the Germans had been allowed to patent only a process, which is all they can do at home, our own chemists would long ago have found out ways to make these new and other useful poisons, and competition would have brought prices down in this country, as everywhere else. Also, synthetic chemistry would be advancing here as it is in Germany, and everybody would be happy—everybody, that is, except the German manufacturers. The pharmacists of America want the patent laws changed.

—It is well known that the actual participant in a battle is far from likely to understand the manœuvres in which he takes part, and that he is competent to describe only the very small portion of the exciting spectacle which comes under his own observation. Hence has the sensible portion of the public suspended judgment in regard to the charges of cowardice brought by two subordinate officers in the Seventy-first Regiment against two of their superiors. The accusers may be sincere and truthful men, and yet be wrong; the accused may have been absent from this or that spot, at this or that time, and still have performed their whole duty. The terrible issue has been raised, however, and it should be settled. But to court-martial the accusing officers on the purely technical charge of violating the regulation which forbids criticism of superiors by subordinates will settle absolutely nothing of real importance. Such a trial might be very legal and dignified, but it would also be very absurd, and, after the inevitable end, a conviction, the city, and the whole country, for that matter, would ask—and much more loudly than now—"But were the charges of cowardice true or false?" It seems to us that the officers of the Seventy-first Regiment are making several mistakes. The Colonel and the Major are not such great men that they can afford to be silent, while the Captains are not such small men that they can afford to draw a quibbling distinction between criticism and description. The public wants the facts, and has a right to them.

—Thanks to the rain, New York has again come to the surface in several places, and can reasonably hope soon to be altogether above water, or, more literally, above snow and mud. But what a frightful week it was, and what a fierce indignation still smolders in the city's collective heart. One storm overwhelmed us, another came to our rescue, and the rescue, everything considered, is rather more humiliating than was the original calamity. We are become the helpless creatures of chance and meteorology, free agents no longer, without control or voice in our own fate. This is unpleasant.

THE ISTHMIAN CANALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much has been said of late by partisans interested in the competing routes crossing the Isthmus of Panama that it may be opportune to take a dispassionate review of their relative merits.

It is an engineering axiom that the line of least resistance will prove to be the best and in general the cheapest; hence that location should be chosen wherever the physical obstacles are found to be the least. Panama would seem to be the best so far as the mere distance across the isthmus is concerned, as it is but 45 miles as compared with about 180 at Nicaragua; hence its advocates allege that it is only one-fourth as long, but they neglect to state that it is all canal, while at Nicaragua less than thirty miles would be in canal proper, while the remainder of the distance is on a wide river and lake; also that for commerce between northern latitudes the northern route is about 400 miles shorter than the other, thus saving nearly two days each way between terminals.

But distance is not the only factor; the elevations to be surmounted are of still greater import. At Panama the divide was 299 feet above sea level, while at Nicaragua it is but 146 feet, or less than half, and as both projects contemplate a summit level at about 100 feet more or less where a sufficient water supply must be stored, it will be seen that while in one case nature has made ample provision for such storage by means of a lake covering 3,000 square miles or more, in the other it must be supplied by expensive artificial works, adding greatly to the cost and risks.

Again, it is claimed that Panama has good natural harbors, while Nicaragua has none. Navy Bay (Colon) opens to the north, and is so turbulent that in heavy storms vessels are obliged to weigh anchor and put to sea, while at La Boca, on the Pacific side, the Bay of Panama is so shallow that it is necessary to cut a channel through rock and earth for over three miles to reach a landing wharf which has been built out into the bay at a cost of over $1,000,000. This cut is only between 30 and 40 meters wide, (98 to 131 feet,) while the canal is only 25 meters at bottom (82 feet) in width.

At Nicaragua, on the contrary, the distance from shore to the seven-fathom curves (42 feet) is less than half a mile, both at San Juan and Brito, so that by short jetties a safe entrance can readily be effected to capacious interior harbors which can be created for the mere cost of dredging sand and mud, there being no rock, while the canal will be from 100 to 200 feet wide.

It is likewise objected that "at least one dam is demanded, quite without precedent" at Nicaragua, whereas it is proposed to build an earth dam at Panama 93.5 feet high, "founded on a compact bed of clay believed to be diluvial." At Nicaragua the dam proposed is to be of rock, founded upon rock, and rendered impervious by an ample backing of clay and earth.

The climatic conditions at Panama are such as greatly to increase the mortality over the death rate at Nicaragua, and thus make labor more expensive and less efficient. This is a matter of record. The work at the Culebra cut is so extensive and the dumping ground so remote that the annual output is limited to only 1,000,000 cubic meters. The amount already expended is over $260,000,000, probably half of which was applied to useful work, while the canal is not half finished, and the more expensive construction, regulation works, and dam remain to be executed, so that the cost of completing this project, even from its present stage, will no doubt greatly exceed the estimates for the Nicaragua Canal entire.

Moreover the concessions for the Panama Canal are held by foreign powers, and it is inconsistent with our international policy to encourage Continental aggressions on the Western Hemisphere.

The advantages of the Nicaragua route over the Panama may be summarized as follows:

It is the line of least resistance—having much less actual canal to cut, and less than one-half the elevation to surmount.

It has a summit level of unfailing water supply in a lake of 3,000 square miles in extent, while at Panama a storage has to be created at vast expense and involving perpetual risk of operation.

It will have much better and safer harbors, more secure dam foundations, has vastly better climate, will cost less money, is by 400 miles a shorter route between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States, is out of the Colon "doldrums," and in the line of the trade winds.

Finally, the passage of the bill now before Congress, based upon the concessions and charter of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, is the only way by which to obtain an American canal under American control.

The cupidity of man has been the greatest obstacle to the construction of this most important work, and in view of the complications that may arise in case the Government fully to improve its opportunity it is earnestly to be desired that the building and control of this "open door" to the Pacific will be authorized before the adjournment of the closing sessions of this Fifty-fifth Congress.

PROGRESS.

NEMESIS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are taught to believe that the Bible, as the divinely inspired Word of God, is the greatest book ever penned by man—an opinion acquiesced in to-day by some 300,000,000 human beings. But is there not another book, not penned by man, whose pages are ever open to our vision, day and night—whether in the crowded streets of the great city, or alone in the sands of the desert, or the measureless depths of the vast wilderness, or on the trackless bosom of the mighty deep—a book that he who runs may read—the "Book of Nature"?

In this sublime book which covers the earth's surface with its pages—nay, even reaches up to the starry depths of the heavens, we are taught two grand cardinal truths. First, there is, and always has been from the very beginning of creation, a supreme power of good, call it God if you will, and a supreme power of evil, which the Church calls the Devil, and the striving of the two for the mastery of the world is clearly revealed on every page—nay, in every line of every page, in this greatest of books. Second, that there is a divine law of compensation and a divine law of retribution, and that by these two laws everything human, be it the individual or be it the nation, is inexorably judged, and from whose immutable decrees there is not, there cannot be, any appeal.

No more striking example of the effect of these grand truths can be offered than the once proud empire of Ferdinand and Isabella and Charles V. For four long centuries she has persistently violated every obligation, civil and moral, that she owed to her unfortunate subjects in the vast domain discovered and conquered by the genius of Columbus, Cortes, Balboa, Ponce de Leon, De Soto, and Pizarro. One by one these blood-stained pearls have dropped from her imperial diadem, until at last she has been forced by the mighty "Republic of the West," the champion of human rights and liberties, to release from her failing grasp the last three she owned—Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. She has "sown the wind and reaped the whirlwind."

WHARTON DICKINSON.

New York, Dec. 5, 1898.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A relative of mine residing in New York sent me a copy of your esteemed paper of Nov. 10, and I confess that its reading was a real delight to me. Indeed, during my residence in New York, from 1880 to 1886, I was a constant reader of your paper, and if I do not subscribe for it since my return to my native country I am only prevented by lack of time, since the perusing of a single copy of your valuable paper takes at least six times as much time as that of even the largest Berlin German daily. However, I have made arrangements to have a copy of your paper sent regularly to me at least once a week.

There is only one thing in the issue mentioned which I confess has mispleased me, and that is your apparent sharing in the belief that in Germany there should prevail any unfriendly feeling toward the United States. This is assuredly not the case, and I might produce dozens of important and influential German papers who have strongly refuted the reckless denunciations of our "yellow" press which indeed took sides with the Spaniards during your late war. At the same time it is only fair to say that the influence of these our chauvinistic papers is very insignificant, and you may rely on the vast majority of Germans siding with American sentiments in every issue of any international importance. Obviously it would be incomprehensible were it otherwise.

Not mentioning the hundreds of thousands who, like myself, have had the pleasure of studying American liberty in your own Republic, it should not be forgotten that the American population embraces millions of citizens of German descent, who, although they may have Americanized in language and customs, still retain a natural partiality for the native country, and are keeping up connection with the relatives they left behind in the old country. I wish sincerely that this fact be recognized more vividly by the more erudite American press, of which THE NEW YORK TIMES is so noble an exponent, as the time is sure to come in which the whole Anglo-Saxon race, that is, America, England, and Germany, will have to combine in order to fight the ever-daring brutal monster in the East, who is striving hard to attain the end which has been decreed by the notorious testament of the Czar, Peter the Great.

Berlin, Steglitz, Nov. 24, 1898. O. W.

Who Is the Typical New Yorker?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading with interest as well as amusement the letters recently published in your columns criticising New Yorkers. But, in all fairness, who is the typical New Yorker? Is he the old Knickerbocker, the more modern descendant of the English; is he the German New Yorker, the Irish New Yorker; in short, who will tell us just who he is?

GOTHAM.

New York, Dec. 5, 1898.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading your very excellent article in THE TIMES of to-day, in which you write that the so-called "Christian Scientists are just now in a state of very natural trepidation lest an aroused public sentiment should set the machinery of justice in motion and put a summary and decidedly humiliating end to their profitable branch of the trade," I would like to add that if THE TIMES will be the instrument by which these charlatans will get their death blow it will add another noble deed to its list, and there will be thousands to give thanks and to bless you for it. It has done grand work already. I know many who were rather inclined to the cult, not knowing of course what a cursed thing it was, and have, since your exposure of it, cast it from them as so much filth, and are now doing good work against it.

The "Scientists" say they are being persecuted. Can a set of thugs be persecuted? And yet because they have Christian tacked to their name, and have a lot of gayly-dressed women sitting around their reading rooms ready to be sent out to rob and to kill, people must sit quietly and let them do their devilish work. If money were not their chief object how long would the thing last? Not one day. We would then see how much "love" and "Christianity" there was in it.

The Eddy woman has forbidden one of them to give a treatment for nothing, giving as her reason: "You will lose your power, and your work will come to naught." Is that the work of Christ? Did He ever barter for money or lose His power because a handful of gold was not placed in His palm?

A lady friend of mine went to one of their reading rooms a short time ago. On entering a man healer came up and asked if she was one of them. She answered: "No, I have come to ask some questions about healing and the cost attending it."

He asked: "Is it for yourself?"

She said: "Yes."

"Well," he replied, "it will be $5 a treatment."

"Whew! That's rather steep for a work of love. Can you promise to cure me?"

"Certainly. I am sure I can."

"How can you be so confident?"

"Because, (putting on his sanctimonious face,) I am doing Christ's work, and Christ said, 'He that believeth on Me, the works that I do shall he do also, and greater works than these shall he do.'"

"Do you mean to say you can do greater works than Christ?"

"Yes," he answered, "and we have."

This was too much for any Christian to stand, so she rose to go, saying: "Your fees are entirely too large. It would be a great waste of money when one has no faith in it."

"Oh," he replied, "we will do it cheaper rather than lose you."

Suffice it to say he came down to $1 before she left, but she would not have taken a treatment had they given it for nothing. She saw what a set of impostors they were, so shook the dust from her skirts and left in disgust. Would that every one who went into their shops might see through them as this lady did! They would not have many added to their cult if they did. Just think of a civilized nation not only allowing such a thing to exist, but protecting a gang who are doing nothing but bringing suffering, death, and disgrace to the land.

CARYLL SEAGRAVE.

New York, Dec. 3, 1898.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CULT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with your article in a late issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES upon the death list of to-day and Christian Science, let me quote to you a couple of sentences from the speech of ex-Judge Talman of Brooklyn before a legislative committee at Albany. Mr. Talman said in favor of Christian Science:

"The infallibility of the physician is disproved by the reports from our Boards of Health, our well-filled cemeteries, and the records of their absolute inability to heal and to ward off death in so many cases." And, "Of late the profession is asking too much. It has asked to close the dispensaries so that the poor will be compelled to employ a regular physician."

The latter assertion is certainly not true, as every one knows, and the former is something very like slander by insinuation. No doubt there are many good, tender-hearted, religious, but not strong-minded, women who believe in Mrs. Eddy's religion. (She is sole proprietress.) To them:

They know not how, they care not why,
Her music sets their souls at ease,
And melts their spirits' mortal cry,
In satisfying symphonies.

But to the ordinary student of medicine her book is a collection of deceit, slander, ignorance most profound, and assumption of powers not equal but far greater than Christ's. One wonders before she has read much of it whether it is a case of Christ and Mrs. Eddy or Mrs. Eddy and Christ. Nor was her condition of mind when she wrote that book either unique or singular. The curious can see just such cases of mental exaltation any day, and most physicians have seen such cases frequently. Cases of this kind are, however, generally sent to asylums to be taken care of.

There is a certain feature of this new cult that so far has not been taken notice of. Why is it that so many Christian-Science-teaching institutes are being established all over the United States? (Thirty-eight at present.) Mrs. Eddy passed through her hands in seven years 4,000 students; this is her own statement.

In Frances Lord's book "Christian Science Healing," London,) you will find the following statement: "Mrs. Eddy's fees were certainly too high for any ordinary person to attend her course. She charged:

Primary course, twelve lessons.....$300 or £60
Normal course, six lessons.....$200 or £40
Theology, six lessons.....$200 or £40
Obstetrics, six lessons.....$200 or £40

Did the English lady mistake $3 or $30 for $300? No; for she studied Christian Science in this country, and she states the cost as above, both in dollars and pounds. Now, if your mind is still carnal, you will no doubt let it run in the direction of multiplication. But let us be fair as well as just. Her fees may not have been so high at first. Well, let us deduct the first 1,000 students and calculate for 3,000. Then, possibly, they did not all take a full course. Let us say 3,000 took the primary course and one extra course, and, as Col. Sellers said, "Still, there's millions in it."

"But the Son of man knew not where to lay his head."

CLYDE.

Brooklyn, Dec. 4, 1898.

Filipinos and Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I answer "Missourian's" plea that we cannot tax the (savage and semi-barbarian) Filipinos without granting them "representation" (suffrage) by saying: When we fought in 1776 we did not confer these privileges on our own American Indians, nor do we yet, as a rule. We do not naturalize Chinese here. Why there? But it is useless to specify further. T. M. THORPE.

New York, Nov. 25, 1898.

THE RACE PROBLEM.

From The Galveston News.

Slavery is a thing of the past. We are all glad of it. We have now the race problem to settle, and it is to be hoped that the free discussion of the question may lead fair-minded men of all sections of the country to unite in this work. Great injustice has been done the white man of the South. The typical master with his slaves was no worse and often much better than men of his kind in New England or elsewhere. He has been written down as a soulless tyrant, his property taken from him by force, placed under political control of his former slave and Legrees sent down upon him, backed by the bayonets of his destroyers. Other campaign documents, some of them published in The Congressional Record from time to time, have been sent forth to discredit the white people of the South, and to promote the interests of designing demagogues. The people of the North and East have been easily misled. Sectional prejudice has been strong within them. They have sympathized mostly with the negro of the South. They have manifested no care for the Southern white man. They have misunderstood him and misrepresented him to the world. One thing is certain. The race question can never be settled fairly until the best people of all sections unite in an honest effort to lift it out of politics, and to treat it without prejudice or passion. In order that this may be possible it is gratifying to observe that broader and fairer views are being taken by the people of the North and East. Many of them are apparently coming to realize for the first time that much of the trouble lies at their doors. In the excitement of political campaigns, stirred by able and unscrupulous demagogues, resenting in many instances slanderous flings from stumpers of the same stripe in the South, they have been led to gulp down heroic doses of fiction, the poison of politics and passion, and the bitterness has been in their blood for generations. It is hardly necessary to explain that Southern people have also had in them a full share of acid and bitterness. They have not asked any quarter or sued for any sympathy. The recent war with Spain has tended to bring the sections together for a fairer conference. The fact that recent attacks on negroes have occurred in Northern as well as Southern States has tended to broaden the question for fairer consideration. Cooling time has helped to deprive hot heads here and there of much of their influence for evil. The negro question is being considered on broader lines than ever before. It is to be hoped that this method may be pursued until some general plan is devised under which the citizen of color may be liberated from the unscrupulous manipulators who have used him for more than thirty years and be protected by law in all of his rights.

Bunkoed by Hawaii.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, (Ind.)

Some special attention should be given to Attorney General Griggs's astonishing remark that the whole question of Asiatic expansion was settled by the annexation of Hawaii. If that be true, the annexationists, led by the Administration, of which Mr. Griggs is a part, bunkoed a lot of good Christian people in beautiful style. Senator Hoar, for example, finally voted for Hawaiian annexation without the remotest thought that it would logically involve annexing parts of Asia. And how earnestly those who opposed annexation as a dangerous first step were told that no further movement westward could ever be contemplated. So far and no further, was the annexationist cry. Then there was Capt. Mahan, the philosopher of sea power, whose advocacy of the acquisition of Hawaii on military grounds probably carried the day for annexation. What has become of Mahan? The Captain was wont to say that we needed only Hawaii to "round out" our strategic coast line and fortify our marine line of defense. And now Griggs says that the whole case was decided with Hawaii. Bunkoed is a mild word to use in this connection if the Attorney General speaks the truth.

NUGGETS.

Length and Breadth.

Mrs. Billus—Well, I'm glad we went. Foreign travel does broaden one's mind so!

Mr. Billus—And shortens his bank account.—Chicago Tribune.

A Bad Sign.

Marie—Does your Papa approve of the attachment between you and Charlie?

Ethel—I'm afraid not. He still banks the furnace at 8:30.—Cleveland Leader.

Guessed It the First Time.

She—Why do they call a battleship "she," do you suppose?

He—I suppose because there are so many arms about her.—Yonkers Statesman.

His First Step in Crime.

"Is this your first robbery?" asked the Magistrate.

"No, your Honor," answered the prisoner, bent on making a clean breast of it. "I used to sell opera librettos."—Chicago Tribune.

Improved His Appetite.

His Next Friend (in restaurant)—Are you hungry?

Alderman (just back from health resort)—Hungry? I can eat everything on the menu from soup to the printer's ink.—Chicago Tribune.

KNEW THE MAN.

From The Chicago Record.

Say, wimmin's curious critters—hey?
Why, drat my mug if I ain't knowed
A gal no bigger nor a hen
Who kept a whole townful of men
Scart most to death fer fear she'd growed
To like some feller best, and they
Jest watched each other constant—it
Kept growin' worse until they fit.

A regler tryin' out, that wuz,
And one slim cuss, and weak, he got
Jest clean et up, and tuck down sick;
And, do you know, that little chick—
The gal—she nussed 'im, and, great Scott!
When he got well, spiced 'im! "Bekus
He needed love and care," she said.
Why, that jay wuz a muttonhead!

Well, after marryin' her he tuck
A brace and sorter plugged along,
And bought a house and lot, and she
Seemed jest as happy as could be
And filled his home with light and song.
Now wasn't that surprisin' luck?
That jay ain't worth her time of day;
I know, bekus—I'm that there jay.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Mme. Sembrich Sings Violetta in "La Traviata."

NEW PLAYS IN OTHER CITIES

Sothern Appears as d'Artagnan, and "Phroso" Is Produced by the Empire Theatre Company.

Perhaps when the music reviewer of this journal on the morning after Marcella Sembrich's first appearance this season at the Metropolitan Opera House wrote in words of the warmest enthusiasm about her dazzling performance of Rosina in Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" there were some who thought that he was suffering from youthful excitement. If such there were, let them prepare to read more praise of the same sort. Last night Mme. Sembrich sang Violetta Valery in Verdi's opera "La Traviata," and achieved such a triumph as no colorature singer has won in this city since Adelina Patti was in her palmy days at the Academy of Music. And it must be added that not Patti, nor Gerster, nor Marimon, nor Parepa-Rosa, nor any other colorature singer who ever delighted this town ever equaled Mme. Sembrich's delivery of "Ah fors e lue." The audience waited until after the "Semper libera" to let locse the torrent of its enthusiasm. Then there was a scene of joyous tumult indeed. Even the occupants of the boxes applauded as if they had never heard a singer before, and the house resounded with cheers and cries of "Bravo!" The soprano was called out half a dozen times, and finally compelled to repeat the "Semper libera," after which she was again called out several times.

After that she had no opportunity in Verdi's opera to dazzle her auditors, but she touched their hearts in the pathetic passages, and that is something that only Gerster ever succeled in doing with his superficially melodious music. In the face of such singing comment seems almost impertinent, but the readers of THE TIMES must know what is going on. The singing of Mme. Sembrich last night was notable for many things, but chiefly for its authoritative certainty. She knew precisely what she wanted to do, how to do it, and when to do it. She gave an exhibition of sustained, musical cantabile singing, in which every phrase was absolutely perfect in itself and in its relation to the melody as a whole. Further than that, she filled the music with the heart of a great artist. She sang her soul into it and gave to the well-worn measures a new life.

In the one opportunity which she had for the display of brilliant coloratura work she was simply bewildering. Her ease, dash, certainty, and apparently reckless, but absolutely artistic attack of difficulties of the most formidable sort were such as to fill every lover of good singing with unadulterated delight. When she repeated the "Semper libera" she took a clear, mellow E flat in alt. In short, last night Mme. Sembrich was a great artist, the highest exponent of the art of bel canto now on the stage, at the maturity of her culture and rejoicing in her own powers.

The other persons in the cast did creditable work. Signor Campanari as Germont was the most satisfactory of them. The part is not one in which a baritone has opportunity for the display of real dramatic power, but Signor Campanari sang the music excellently and won hearty applause with his "Di provenza." M. Salignac was in poor voice, and was unable to do himself justice in the first act. He sang flat in the duet with Mme. Sembrich, but in the second act he did better work. Nevertheless, his voice slid down several times in the third act.

Mr. Lempriere Pringle was acceptable as the unfortunate nobleman who enjoys the society of Violetta in the ballroom scene only. Miss Maud Roudez made her first appearance as Flora. The part is a small one, and no estimate of the young woman's ability could be formed from it. She appeared to have a good voice of some power. However, she is young, and has the future before her. It is hardly worth while to comment on the work of the chorus and orchestra in "La Traviata." Signor Bevignani conducted, and it is unnecessary to say that the beating of time was accurate.

MLLE. CALVE NOT COMING OVER.

Prima Donna Says Her Health Will Prevent Her Singing This Winter.

Maurice Grau yesterday made public the following letter which he has received from Mlle Calvé, and which sets at rest all doubts as to the prima donna's plans for the future:

Biarritz, Nov. 19, 1898.
Hotel du Palais.

Dear Mr. Grau: It is with great sorrow that I am compelled to tell you that you must not count upon me this Winter. My physician has sent me here to avoid the damp climate of Paris, as my nervous ailment still continues and causes me much suffering. I will remain here as long as the bad weather does not drive me away. You have always been so kind to me, dear friend, that I grieve to thus disappoint you. On the other hand I have so much affection for America and the dear public over there that I especially feel a veritable pang at not being able to return this year. You may believe in my sincerity, and rest assured that I expect to take my revenge in the Winter of 1899 and return with you to make the projected tour. I earnestly wish this for both our sakes.

They will say to you, and it will be said in the newspapers, that I have signed with the Opera for "Hérodiade," "Aida," &c. There is not a word of truth in it. I have promised M. Gailhard, the director of the Opera, that I would give twelve performances in "Hamlet" there in the Spring if I felt well enough, and that is all. Au revoir until Spring. I will see you in London, where you may count upon me, if God is willing, for I am going to take such care of myself that I hope to be the healthiest, as I am the most devoted, of your pensionnaires.

EMMA CALVE.

Mr. Grau said that Mlle. Calvé's decision not to visit America this season would not to any great extent alter his previous plans. It would in two cases only prevent him from presenting two operas which the prima donna was to have appeared in—"The Queen of Sheba" and Massenet's "Sapho." As for the other operas, such as "Aida," "Les Huguenots," and "Faust," in which Mlle. Calvé was to have made her appearance, Mr. Grau said he had other prima donnas who would fill the roles. Arrangements had been made with the Ellis Opera Company by which Mlle. Zelie de Lussan would sing the title rôle in "Carmen" and other operas.

"PHROSO" ON THE STAGE.

The Empire Theatre Company Presents a New Play in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—"Phroso," a play made by Edward E. Rose and H. V. Esmond from Anthony Hope's novel of that name, was produced by the Empire Theatre Company to-night, to the pleasure of an audience which filled the Hollis Street Theatre. The story of the play, as is well known, is that of a young Englishman who goes to take possession of an island near Greece which belongs to him, and falls in love there with the Queen of the island, who is finally persuaded to run away with him. They barely escape a Turkish man of war, and have withal an exciting time as well as a picturesque one.

The playwrights and the scenic artists have done their work well, and the stage pictures and costumes were extremely effective. Mr. Faversham was the easy, graceful, and rather lazy lordling, and Miss Millward played the barbarian Queen's rôle. The play was received with great favor.

SOTHERN AS D'ARTAGNAN.

"The King's Musketeer" Well Received in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—"The King's Musketeer" had a satisfactory production at the Broad Street Theatre to-night before an audience of moderate size and much enthusiasm. It was handsomely mounted, ran smoothly, was well acted by all the company, and by Mr. Sothern especially, who carried the rôle of D'Artagnan with spirit and grace. There is scarcely a weak member in the considerable company of thirty-three persons. The favor of the audience was so heartily extended that the play will probably be successful. There were four other new productions, and the opera to-night to divert attention from it.

"The King's Musketeer" is a new English dramatization by Henry Hamilton of "Les Trois Mousquetaires."

ROMANCE AT THE MURRAY HILL.

"The Three Guardsmen" Revived by the Stock Company.

With two or three new stage versions of the famous "Trois Mousquetaires" of Dumas père, running in England, and Mr. Sothern doing one of them here, and the air full of gossip about other possible d'Artagnans, what could be more natural than the revival by the "popular price" theatres of the old dramatizations. We used to have "The Three Guardsmen" with us frequently. The names of Athos and Porthos were household words with theatregoers. All the old romantic actors, Jordan, Barrett, Davenport, "Jim" Wallack, Shewell, and Mayo, were esteemed in the rôle of d'Artagnan.

Most of these old dramatizations were but rough examples of workmanship. Lester Wallack made one of them, and acted in it as d'Artagnan, at the old Bowery, in the late forties. The play Alexander Salvini revived in his starring tour a few years ago was as crude as any of them. Charles Rice was its author, and he managed to retell in theatrical form the best part of the thrilling romance in a coherent, if somewhat violent, manner.

This is the play which Mr. Donnelly has set forth this week at the Murray Hill Theatre with a clean and serviceable if not splendid equipment of scene and dress. The performance is really worth much more than the price charged for a good seat to see it—that is, if one is fond of romantic drama with its dash and verve and hair-breadth escapes. Robert Drouet plays d'Artagnan in a breesy American way. William Redmund as Athos, Mrs. Thomas Barry as the adventuress, Walter Allen as Richelieu, Hannah May Ingham as Anne of Austria, and Sandol Milliken as Constance are all efficient.

Theatres and Music Halls.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The melodrama "Lost in Siberia," with an elaborate scenic display, was the attraction presented last night to a large audience.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Wilson Barrett's pathetic story, "The Sign of the Cross," picturing the martyrdom of the Christians of Nero's time, was presented last night before a large audience.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Felix Morris is the star attraction this week with his old play, "A Game of Cards." Other attractions are Charles Carl, in monologue; the three Polos, acrobats, and Paulton and Dooley, comedy bicyclists.

EDEN MUSEE.—Nearly every wax group and figure has undergone repairs and changes in preparation for the holiday season. New and interesting cinematograph views have been secured and were exhibited last night, in addition to the war panorama.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Mr. Brunelle's newly formed stock company presented "The Lost Paradise," the late H. C. De Mille's clever adaptation of one of Fulda's plays, twice yesterday at "popular prices." There is still plenty of vitality in this interesting piece, which is a happy combination of "problem play" and pictorial melodrama, with an effective love story and a skillful commingling of pathos and humor. Mr. Brunelle's troupe of players contains none of note, but the performance is intelligent and spirited.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.—The heavy smoke from discharged firearms which marred the beauty of the earlier productions of "The Battle of San Juan Hill" has been eliminated by the use of smokeless powder, so that now the military spectacle is more picturesque than ever. The vaudeville end of the performance is interesting, the programme presented yesterday being an entirely new one. Among the entertainers were Miss Lillian Burkhart, Charles R. Sweet, Joe Welch, Giacinta della Rocca, Bowers and Dixon, Jane Whitbeck, Patterson brothers, and the Morellos.

PROCTOR'S.—Two débuts gave character to the programme yesterday, Marshall P. Wilder and Burt McIntosh making their first appearances in vaudeville. The diminutive jester, Wilder, never had a more appreciative audience. Mr. McIntosh was capital in his impersonation of Southern character in his new sketch, "The Colonel's Xmas Eve." Considerable amusement was found in the skit, "A Funny Mistake," presented by Gardner and Ely. The other entertainers were Thomas and Lily English, Smith and Loretto, C. W. Littlefield, Romalo Brothers, Byron G. Harlan, and Fox and Foxie.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Conried announces the engagement of Willy Faber, formerly of the Hof Theatre, in Dessau. For heavy leading rôles Mr. Conried has engaged Eugen Schady of the Stadt Theatre, in Bresslau.

Miss Jeanette Lowrie, who plays the part of Nora in "Sporting Life" at the Academy of Music, and who was compelled to retire from the cast a fortnight ago, rejoined the company last night much improved in health.

On Thursday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre the annual benefit of the B. P. O. No. 1, New York Elks, will take place. The benefit will be for the charitable fund of the order. For this affair the managers have arranged a programme far exceeding any yet presented by them.

The Knickerbocker Theatre was closed last night, owing to the fact that Mr. Crane and the members of his company were giving a dress rehearsal of the new comedy, "The Head of the Family." The piece was rehearsed much to the satisfaction of its sponsors, and will be presented to the public for the first time to-night.

James A. Herne closed his starring tour on Saturday night in Boston, where he made his farewell appearance as Nathaniel Berry in "Shore Acres." Mr. Herne gave up his "Shore Acres" work to come to this city for the purpose of giving personal attention to the organization of the company that is to present his new play, "Rev. Griffith Davenport," at the Herald Square Theatre on Jan. 30.

LESS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Bowery Savings Bank Lowers the Rate from 4 to 3½ Per Cent.

The Bowery Savings Bank is to lower the rate of interest heretofore allowed to depositors from 4 to 3½ per cent. This new rate of interest was formally determined upon at a meeting of the bank Trustees held yesterday afternoon. The reduction was decided upon informally some time ago, and the meeting yesterday was simply for the purpose of giving the official indorsement to the new move. The 3½ per cent. rate is to go into effect next Monday.

This decreased interest rate, it is said, will not come in the nature of a surprise to the savings banks' officers of the city, as it was generally known in banking circles that such a step had been under consideration for some time. It is in line with the policy of the State Association of Savings Banks as expressed at the last annual convention.

Acting President John D. Hicks of the Bowery Savings Bank said yesterday that the reduction in the rate of interest had been brought about by the almost unfavorsally low interest rate now to be obtained on investments which banks of this character were permitted by the law to make. While the bank could easily continue the 4 per cent. rate of interest for a long while with real estate mortgages and the comparatively cheap investments made in former years which they now had in hand, it was deemed advisable to make the reduction, as the percentage of surplus to the aggregate deposits was constantly decreasing.

Mr. Hicks said that at this time the investments made by savings banks would scarcely accrue 3½ per cent. on the average. The banks are limited by law to investments in United States bonds, which are selling on a 2½ per cent. basis; first-class municipal bonds of this and certain of the other States, yielding about 3 per cent.; certain New York State railroad bonds, yielding about 3½ per cent., and mortgages upon real estate, yielding from 4 to 4½ per cent.

It is understood that other savings banks of this city will follow the lead of the Bowery Bank, among them the German Savings Bank, Irving Savings Institution, and others with large deposits.

Indictment Against Gleason Quashed.

Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court, in Queens County, yesterday dismissed an indictment for malfeasance in office against ex-Mayor P. J. Gleason of Long Island City. Gleason had been indicted with Commissioners Levy, Moore, and Green of the Water Department, because they destroyed Pumping Station No. 2, in North Beach. They took the ground that the water was impure and its use detrimental to public health. District Attorney Youngs asked that the indictment be quashed. He told the Court that the Grand Jury which found the indictment had been dismissed at the time by Justice Maddox as prejudiced. Mr. Youngs further said that as Long Island City had passed out of separate existence the case could not be tried.

For a New Building Code.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday signed the resolution of Alderman McCall, providing for the appointment of a commission to revise the building code. The resolution was passed by the Board of Aldermen two weeks ago, after a stormy session. The Council passed it last week. Sunday night's big fire, it was said, did not hasten the signing of the resolution.

NASSAU ROAD NOT FOR SALE.

Its President Back from Europe to Help His Brother Fight Its Enemies and the Politicians.

Albert L. Johnson, President of the Nassau Railroad, who returned from Europe on Saturday, said yesterday that he had come home earlier than he had intended because of the fights which the company has on hand.

"I came home," he said, "because a lot of people are trying to steal the Nassau Railroad. All I've got to say is they may try it. I am here to see that the road is not sold. My brother is in charge of that matter, and I have confidence in him. I don't think they will catch him napping, but if anything is to be done I want to be around.

"I also came home to see if anybody could order us to take any of our cars off the road. I heard there was a great cry raised against the combination car, and I also heard of the meeting in Borough President Grout's office, and I thought I had better be at home. No politician can force us to take those cars off. Nothing short of a Court of Appeals decision will stop them. If we are compelled to remove them we shall have to fall back on the old box cars, seating only twenty-four people.

"I want to ask if Mr. Grout's treatment of the complaints was just. Suppose he did receive complaints, would it not have been proper for him to give the railroad a hearing first?"

RUNAWAY HORSE'S LEG CUT OFF.

The Animal Dashed into a Trolley Car, Scaring the Passengers.

A spirited horse belonging to Bernard Aronson of 794 Grand Street, Brooklyn, became frightened yesterday afternoon at Tompkins and Willoughby Avenues and ran away. Aronson, who was driving the animal, was thrown from his buggy to the street. At Myrtle and Willoughby Avenues the frightened animal plunged into Trolley Car No. 1,912 of the Ralph Avenue line, of which James Brown was the motorman. The horse fell, and its right foreleg was cut off by the wheel of the car. The force of the collision was such that the front of the car was broken.

The car was filled with passengers, and the crashing of window glass caused a panic. One man was cut and all rushed from the car. An agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals shot the suffering horse. The buggy was demolished. Horse and vehicle were valued at $400.

DEATH OF MRS. G. E. SAWYER.

While Ill She Took a Dose of Wood Alcohol in Mistake for Medicine.

Mrs. Genevieve Trust Sawyer, wife of G. Edwin Sawyer, of the commission firm of Dresser & Co., died yesterday at her home, 329 West Eighty-second Street. She had been ill for some time with a cold and heart trouble. Saturday night she got up from her bed in order to get some medicine, and by mistake drank a quantity of wood alcohol which was in a bottle in a closet in her room. Mrs. Sawyer was at once seized with severe pains, and Dr. A. Jacobus, the family physician, was sent for. He treated her, and did not think at the time that she would suffer any serious consequences from her error. Sunday evening she did not seem to be any worse, but at midnight she suddenly became very ill and died at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, before medical aid could be summoned.

Dr. Jacobus said yesterday that in his opinion she would not have been seriously affected by the alcohol had she not been ill from other causes and greatly weakened through suffering.

Mrs. Sawyer was born in Baltimore twenty-seven years ago, and her family is well known in that city, where she married Mr. Sawyer five years ago. She leaves, besides her husband, one child three years old. The funeral will be at Baltimore on Thursday.

A DENTIST KILLS HIMSELF.

Dr. Beaumont, Once Successful, Driven to Suicide by Drink and Worry.

Dr. Arthur Beaumont, a dentist, whom drink and financial worry had driven to despair, ended his life with a pistol shot through the heart in his home, the Nebraska apartment house, at 80 West Eighty-second Street, yesterday morning. He leaves a widow and four children—three girls (the eldest of whom is eight years old) and a two-year-old boy.

Dr. Beaumont, who was fifty years old, came to this city about three years ago from Georgia. He stood high in his profession, and built up a large practice, keeping it until about six months ago. Trouble reached him in the form of malaria, and malaria drove him to drink. He also smoked cigarettes incessantly. These seemed his only faults. He was a good husband and father.

But the drink habit meant professional decadence. Some of his patients fell away; others at times he had to turn away. To add to his woes he failed to collect many of his bills. He was four months behind in his rent, and he feared dispossession. "If I have to go out of this flat," he said a few days ago to his wife, "I'll go out in a coffin."

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while his wife was in the dining room preparing the little ones for school, Dr. Beaumont rose, and, dressed in trousers and undershirt, walked to the bathroom. Immediately afterward his wife heard a pistol shot. She felt in an instant that her husband had carried out his threat, but fearing to rush into the room where he was, pressed a push-button in the dining room and summoned the janitor, who found the dentist lying on his back with a gaping bullet wound right over the heart. The revolver with which he had shot himself was lying not far away.

The family physician, Dr. John Aldrich of 106 West Eighty-first Street, was hastily summoned, and he notified the Coroner.

Dr. Beaumont was born in England, and came to this country when eleven years old. He was a graduate of the New York Dental College.

A TABLECLOTH A NAVAL ISSUE.

The Officers of the Brooklyn and Capt. Bradford at Loggerheads.

The Secretary of the Navy will soon have before him for decision the important question, Shall the cruiser Brooklyn have a tablecloth? Capt. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies in the navy yard, says she shall not, or rather hints that she has one too many already. The officers resent the insinuation, and claim to be wholly tableclothless.

The Brooklyn left everything portable that she did not absolutely need at Hampton Roads when she went South to carry out Capt. Evans's famous proposition to make Spanish the official language of a certain unpopular Summer resort. She has since had a hard job in getting needed articles, and the officers say that it is Capt. Bradford's fault. They allege that when they ask that austere official for articles of furniture he places their requisitions on file and thinks it over.

The tablecloth is a particularly sore point. There was only one tablecloth on board, and the united exertions of the officers could not move the Bureau of Supplies to increase the quantity. On some occasions the tablecloth was washed, but this was only when the official Chinaman needed something to occupy his mind. It was regarded as dangerous to wash it, for it had become so brittle that when taken hold of abruptly it parted in spots. The various accretions of landscape which time had planted on it were of many patterns, and the disgusted officers declared with vehemence that moss was forming on it.

On Friday the tablecloth disappeared mysteriously. Great was the rejoicing on the Brooklyn, and a requisition on the Bureau of Supplies was promptly made. The hostile Bradford listened apathetically and sent an investigating commission. The commission inspected the bare boards whereon the officers of the Brooklyn found their viands, and sympathetically reported that the Brooklyn needed a tablecloth. The alert Bradford crossed the recommendation out of the report and sent it on to Washington.

The officers are angry, not merely because their request has been denied, but because of the covert sneer conveyed. They say that Capt. Bradford thinks they have suppressed or made away with the tablecloth in order to have an excuse for another, and that this insinuation is unfounded. To sequester or destroy a moss-grown tablecloth for such a purpose, they say, would be unworthy of an officer and a gentleman.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Earl of Strafford and Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate will be married at noon to-day in the chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. Dr. Huntington will perform the ceremony. The wedding will be extremely quiet. As the Earl of Strafford himself has stated, "owing to the recent lamented death of the Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, his first cousin, the invitations have been limited strictly to the nearest relatives of the bride's family." The Princess of Saxe-Weimar was Lady Augusta Catherine Gordon-Lenox, the daughter of the fifth Duke of Richmond. Mr. Andrew W. Smith, the bride's eldest brother, will give her away. Her younger brother, Mr. Sydney Smith, will be best man for Lord Strafford. After the ceremony the Earl and Countess of Strafford will drive to the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Alfred Kessler, 26 West Thirty-ninth Street, where there will be breakfast for the bridal party. Later in the afternoon Lord and Lady Strafford will leave the city for Washington, to remain a few days. Lord Strafford only succeeded to the Earldom on the death of his brother the early part of the present year, and still retains his position as Senior Equerry to Queen Victoria.

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The following little sketch of Lord Strafford, who is to marry Mrs. Colgate to-day, appears in one of the English magazines, and contains much information which is new and that possibly will be of interest to Americans. "Lord Strafford," it says, "is a very nice-looking man." The Queen, be it observed, almost invariably has good-looking men in her household. The bridegroom-elect is no longer young, being, indeed, a grandfather. He has been a devoted and faithful servant, friend, and adviser to her Majesty for many years. As has been said above, he is Senior Equerry to her Majesty, and on the first vacancy occurring will be made Lord in Waiting. He has no heir, and in case of his death without male issue the title and estates would go to a collateral branch of the family. He is a lonely man, as both of his fine young sons died unmarried and both of his daughters are married. The elder is Lady Normanton and the youngest, who is one of the Queen's maids of honor, is the Countess de Manny-Talvand. Lord Strafford's first wife was Danish by birth, although she was the niece of the first Marquis of Ailsbury. Her father was Count Christian Danneklold Samsoe. She was a tall and handsome woman. Lord Strafford's daughters are both nice looking, with fine figures. Lady Normanton has two little girls. Her marriage is a very happy one, although she is not much in society. She goes out very little without her husband, who is afflicted with lameness.

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Mr. Robert Ralston Crosby and Miss Emily Petit, daughter of the late Jules Petit and a sister of Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, whose engagement was first announced in this column a few weeks ago, will be married on Monday afternoon next, Dec. 12, at the residence of Mrs. Clarkson, 137 West Fourteenth Street. Mrs. Clarkson, who was Miss de Peyster, and who lives in the old de Peyster homestead with Mr. Henry de Peyster, Miss Emily de Peyster, and the Misses Edgar and Wilson de Peyster, is a cousin of Miss Petit's. The wedding will be a very quiet one, and will be only attended by Mr. Crosby's and Miss Petit's immediate relatives and intimate friends. Among these will be Mrs. Robert R. Crosby, mother of the bridegroom, who was Miss Livingston; Mr. Edward Nicoll Crosby, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, sister of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey P. Anderson, the Misses Livingston, and Mrs. Rudolph Schack.

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In order to settle the estate of Mr. James Otis, who was so prominent a figure for many years in the New York social world, and who died at Belport, L. I., last Summer, there was an auction sale of his furniture and belongings at his late residence, in West Tenth Street, a few days ago. At this auction, which it was not generally known to Mr. Otis's friends would be held, a number of articles were disposed of. The estate is now nearly settled, and Mrs. George Munroe, formerly Miss Martha Otis, who lives in Paris, and who came over to aid her sisters in settling the estate, will soon return home.

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The first of the Bagby morning musicales, which have been such a feature of the Winter season during the past few years, took place in the Astoria ballroom yesterday morning. The attendance was large, and in the audience were numbers of the more prominent and better known women in New York society. The musical feature of the morning was the singing of Mme. Nordica, who gave by request a Hungarian aria by Erkel and four songs by McDowell, Hahn, Bachelet, and another composer. The Kaltenborn string quartet also rendered delightfully Tschaikowsky's "Chant Sans Parole" and Froelich's "Slumber Song," among other well-played selections. Next Monday, at the second musicale, Miss Suzanne Adams will make her metropolitan début. After the musicale a number of luncheons were given in the Astoria palm garden. The furs, which are such a feature of the Winter's fashions, were the feature of the costumes worn, which, as the morning was windy and cold, were rather subdued.

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Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood will give a women's breakfast of some fifty covers on Wednesday, Dec. 14, in honor of Mrs. Seabury Ford of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Ford has become known in New York through her singing in the cantata "In a Persian Garden." At this breakfast there will be several unique features. The table will be set in the form of a horseshoe, in whose centre electric fountains will play. There will be music, and Mr. Beltknap will recite.

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Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, who has taken Mrs. De Neufville's house, 103 East Fortieth Street, for the Winter, for the purpose of introducing her daughter, Miss Caroline Hunter Kane, has issued cards for Tuesday afternoons in December. Mrs. William Walton Rutherford, 57 East Fifty-third Street, will also receive on Tuesdays in December. Mrs. Harold Herrick, formerly Miss Annie Lawrence, and her sister, Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, will give a reception at their residence, 45 East Twenty-ninth Street, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17, to introduce Mrs. Herrick's daughter, Miss Herrick.

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Miss Martha Washington Beckel was married yesterday afternoon to the Baron Burkhard von Muenchhausen of Schwoebber, near Hanover. The wedding took place at half-past four in the afternoon at the bride's residence, 59 West Sixty-ninth Street, and was only witnessed by relatives of the family. A few invitations to intimate friends were sent out by telegraph in the morning. The wedding was quite a surprise to the bride's friends. The Baron von Muenchhausen and Miss Beckel have been engaged for some time, and were to have been married late in the Spring, but family affairs called the Baron back to Germany, and the sudden wedding was arranged only on Saturday. The Baron will sail immediately for Germany. His bride will not accompany him. She will remain in this country with her father until family affairs are settled, when she will join her husband and live permanently in Germany. She will give, however, a bridal reception after the departure of the Baron, to which all of her friends will be asked. The bride yesterday afternoon wore a white satin gown and a white lace veil. The Baron von Muenchhausen has been in this country for some time, and is quite well known in the Beckel set.

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Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, and other Philadelphia fashionable women, who have been interested in the early hour movement, have fixed half-past seven as the latest time for dinner invitations. A number of dinners will be given on the evening of Dec. 19, before the meeting of the first dancing class, and all of these have set half-past seven as the hour. One o'clock is the time fixed upon for disbanding a dance.

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Among the passengers who arrived from Europe yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Webster, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Van Wart, Mrs. Eads Hazzard of St. Louis, Miss Grennelle, Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Barclay and Miss Barclay, Mr. Muller Ury, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. P. Trowbridge, and Mr. James B. Taller.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan have arranged to pass the Winter abroad. They will close their house at Westbury to-morrow and sail, with their family, on Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., have also closed their house at Hempstead and have gone to Aiken, S. C., for the Winter.

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This afternoon in Baltimore Miss Adele Horwitz, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz of that city, and Mr. Francis Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, will be married at the home of the bride's parents, in Cathedral Street. The wedding will be a very quiet one, and only relatives and intimate friends will be present at the ceremony. The Rev. Arthur Howell, rector of Grace Church in that city, will officiate. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens will make their home in New York.

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A fair will be held in the Waldorf ballroom this afternoon and evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening for the benefit of the Home for the Destitute Blind. These fairs were, ten years ago, an annual event in the world of fashion and charity. The home for the blind was one of the pet charities of the late Mrs. August Belmont, Sr., the first Mrs. John Hecksher, and Mrs. Charles Berryman. In those days the Hecksher girls and the beautiful "Carrie" Berryman were the belles of the town, and their charms went a long way toward making the fairs in which they were so much interested one of the features of the season. Since the death of Mrs. Belmont and Mrs. Hecksher, ten years ago, there has been but one fair given. This year it was decided that it was necessary to bring the charity again before the public. Mrs. Berryman has the management of the fair largely in her hands, and everything augurs for its success. The other women who are working with Mrs. Berryman are Mrs. Edward Delafield, Mrs. H. A. Coster, Mrs. F. de Peyster, Mrs. William Folsom, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Valentine Hall, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Hooker Hammersley, Mrs. Le Roy Jones, M. George Kingsland, Mrs. Charles Lee, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmett, Mrs. W. A. Duer, and Mrs. Ladenburg.

The home is non-sectarian, and is really the only one there is for the destitute blind, for the State Blind Asylum does not take care of any one over forty years of age. With all the elements socially and charitably that it represents, together with the quantities of attractive things that will be offered, including a table devoted to the work of the blind, which is marvelous in its daintiness, the fair should prove to be one of the events of the week.

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Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac will give a luncheon to-day at Delmonico's for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Dupignac. The twenty-five covers will be laid on five small round tables, four of these being placed to form corner-pieces for the fifth. Different colored ribbons will be used to distinguish them. At the violet table there will be seated Mrs. Dupignac, Miss Bussing, Miss Tobey, Miss Stevens, and Miss Eddy; at the yellow table, Miss Dupignac, Miss Hawkins, Miss Swift, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Janeway; at the centre table, which is white, the débutante, Miss Eleanor Dupignac, Miss Plummer, Miss Robinson, Miss Comstock, and Miss Peck; at the green table, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Sampson, Miss Connover, Miss T. Eddy, and Miss Williams, and at the blue table, Miss Flower, Mrs. Williams, Miss Rowan, Miss White, and Miss Clark.

***

The Executive Committee of the Midwinter Club will meet at Sherry's to-day to discuss the question of whether or not the club will continue this Winter. Among the members of the committee who will be present are Mrs. Sheldon, Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. Di Zerega, Mrs Winthrop, Mrs. Short, Mrs. White, and Messrs. Edward N. Taller, William E. Shepherd, and Theodorus B. Woolsey.

***

The first of the Junior Cotillions took place last evening in the large ballroom at Sherry's. There were a number of the débutantes present, and the dance was a merry one. The hours were early. The cotillion began at 10 o'clock and dancing ceased at midnight. Mr. Alexander Hadden led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Caroline Edgar. The usual pretty trifles were given as favors. Among the débutantes present were Miss Marian Fish, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Iselin, Miss Peabody, Miss De Coppet, and Miss Charlotte Miller. The patronesses included Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs. Benjamin Aymar Sands, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, and Mrs. Alexander Van Nest. Among those who are also subscribers are Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Henry Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. John N. Bowers, Miss Bowers, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Miss Ruth Sands, Miss Alice Sands, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Miss Hard, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Miss Gallatin, Mrs. and Mrs. Horace Gallatin, Mr. Gallatin, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Jeannette Henderson, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Miss Dix, Miss Soutter, Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Mrs. Stephen Rensselaer, the Misses Elizabeth and Matilde Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. George Eggleston Dodge, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Miss Elizabeth Jackson, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, and Miss Thompson.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Denied that There Is an Option on the Chicago and Alton or that the Road Has Been Sold.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—John K. Mitchell, one of the largest stockholders in the Chicago and Alton Railroad, denies that there is an option on that railroad or that it has been sold.

"There is not a word of truth in the report," said he to-day, "at least so far as I know, and if there were I would know it. By that I mean, if the controlling interest of the Alton Road had passed into new hands, I would be promptly informed of it. The controlling interest is for sale, of course, if any one will pay the price asked."

What that price was Mr. Mitchell would not say.

"Has any one an option on the road?" he was asked.

"No; most emphatically, no," was the reply, "and, what is more, no one ever will," ply, "and, what is more, no one ever will have."

"Has there ever been a bid for the controlling interest?"

"Yes; there was, but it was not a satisfactory one. As I said before, the stock is for sale if we are paid what we want for it. The bid was made to the Illinois Trust, with which my nephew is connected. Any deal made at present would be through that company, but up to Saturday night there was none."

"Did the Kansas City and Pittsburg people, through President Stillwell, meet the bid?"

"No," said Mr. Mitchell, impatiently, "there never was anything in that."

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 5.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held at noon to-day, and an adjournment taken for thirty days.

WIFE DEAD, HUSBAND WOUNDED

Quarrels of a Young Couple at Indianapolis End in a Tragedy.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—A mysterious shooting affray occurred at 539 East Georgia Street shortly after 11 o'clock this morning. May Lindeman, the wife of Harry Lindeman, a young man of nineteen years, was found dead with a bullet through her heart. Lindeman rushed out of the house, shot in the knee.

He was placed under arrest, charged with the murder of his wife, but denied his guilt and claimed that his wife shot him and then shot herself.

The couple had not lived peaceably together, and it is thought the shooting was due to jealousy.

Falling Tree Starts a Fire.

Eugene Thorn's house on the shore of Little Neck Bay was destroyed with its contents by fire at midnight Sunday night. The loss is about $20,000. The fire was caused by a tree crashing into the kitchen roof and upsetting a lighted lamp. The house was occupied by Daniel Usher and his wife and William Rapelyea, an aged hired man. All barely escaped with their lives. The house had just been refurnished. Nothing was insured.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward Kilpatrick.

Edward Kilpatrick, one of the best-known builders of this city, died last night at his home, Ninety-ninth Street and the Boulevard, from paralysis. Mr. Kilpatrick was born at Killea, Ireland, about sixty-nine years ago. At an early age he came to this city, and learned the carpenter's trade. Later he began to build houses, and many of the residences in the Murray Hill and upper west side districts of the city were built by him. Among the public buildings erected by him are the Edison Building, in Broad Street; the Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventy-sixth Street, and the Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Kilpatrick was a close friend of Horace Greeley's, at whose request he escorted Frederick Douglass safely through this city and on to Rochester during the riots of 1863. He testified before the Lexow Committee on the subject of the relation of the Police Department to the building business. The first Sunday school of the Cornell Memorial Church, now one of the largest in the city, was formed in his carpenter's shop. Mr. Kilpatrick was a member of St. Paul's Methodist Church. He leaves a wife and one son.

Henry Barrow.

Henry Barrow, a retired merchant of this city, died on Saturday at his home in Chappaqua, Westchester County. He was sixty-nine years old, and was born in this city. When a young man he entered the firm of Barrow & Prior, of which his father was the senior partner, and continued the business after his father's death until 1871. He was a Director in several financial institutions, and a Trustee for a number of estates, but gradually retired from active business affairs. He, however, continued his connection with the Bowery Savings Bank, of which he was one of the oldest Trustees, and his father had been a Trustee of the same institution before him. He attended regularly to his duties here until the Summer of 1896, when he had an attack of paralysis. He leaves a son and three daughters.

Rob

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Hanover National Bank
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9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
Norfolk and Western Railway Company,
Room 1,103 Lord's Court Building,
40 Exchange Place, New York.
December 1st, 1898.

To the Holders of the Southside Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage Third Preferred 6 Per Cent. Bonds, Maturing January 1st, 1899:

The Norfolk and Western Railway Company has arranged with the ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 William Street, New York, to extend the above bonds, maturing January 1st, 1899, until July 1st, 1900, the extended bonds to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable in gold. Holders desiring to extend their bonds age referred to the annexed circular of the Atlantic Trust Company.

The coupon due January 1st, 1899, will be paid by The Mercantile Trust Company, upon presentation at its office, at No. 120 Broadway, New York. Interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

WM. G. MACDOWELL,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William Street, New York,
December 1st, 1898.

Referring to the above notice of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, we offer to the present holders of the Southside Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage Third Preferred 6 per cent. bonds, maturing January 1st, 1899, who present their bonds at our office prior to December 31st, the privilege to extend the same, as above stated, upon the payment to us of a premium of ¼ of 1 per cent.

On and after January 1st, 1899, we will purchase at par at our office any of the above bonds not so presented for extension.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, President.

The Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mtge. Six per cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of the Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1896, guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and Receivers, and secured by equipment mortgage dated June 25th, 1896, are hereby notified that on the next interest day, January 1, 1899, each and all of said bonds will be redeemed and paid in exercise of the right therein reserved. Interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Balto. & Ohio R. R.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS SECURED ON PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, MD., (MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,) issue of December 1, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates for redemption on December 1, 1899, at the office of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, or of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.
JOHN K. COWEN, }

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1896, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, }

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M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Activity fell off somewhat on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and there was some attending weakness. Neither upon the bull nor the bear side was there much professional work in evidence. The day's recessions seemed chiefly to come as the result of profit taking on the part of miscellaneous holders.

Sober observers have for some time had a clear understanding of the fact that the market was overbought, accounts having been pyramided freely by most of the lesser traders of the Street. People who ordinarily trade in hundreds of shares at a time have recently been doubling and quadrupling their ordinary lines, trading in thousands. Under such conditions the market has naturally shown exceptional strength, and they who have bought have been able to answer criticisms by showing handsome profit accumulations. In the proceeding, however, there has been a disappearance of the effective argument that stocks are largely owned outright; that they are not carried on margins in Wall Street—for Wall Street margin accounts have during recent weeks multiplied tremendously. This has meant activity and handsome earnings for commission brokers, but has hardly added in any material way to the underlying elements of market strength.

***

Aside from the technical drawback of the market's overbought condition, nothing of consequence has appeared anywhere to discourage believers in current Wall Street betterment. From every quarter good news comes. Business expansion shows in almost every commercial and industrial department; and the effect of easy money is not merely a matter of record in the Stock Exchange district, but is exerting influence throughout the whole country—the South as well as the West exemplifying forcibly the new and improved situation.

Railway traffic returns increase, and net gains are relatively better than has been the average showing for years. It is true that in many parts of the country railway rates are being cut senselessly; but there are indications that remedies are being prepared for some of this wastefulness, and it need not be surprising if announcements are made before New Year's of arrangements which will be helpful.

***

Among the industrial stocks, manipulation continues flagrant, but little else than professional trading appears among such stocks now, and whatever happens there little damage will be done to the general public, though strenuous efforts to help along unloading schemes are attended by the setting of some very cleverly baited traps.

***

Government bonds were steady. There were sales of $13,000 3s, coupon, at 106@106½@106, and $1,000 do, small, at 105⅝, and $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127¾@128.

***

In State bonds, $51,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 81@81¼@81.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	¾	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	⅞
Chicago & Alton	1⅜	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1¼	Rome, W. & Ogden.	¾
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	½	St. L. Southw. pf.	½
Consol. Ice	½	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	1¾
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment paid	½
Erie 1st pf.	½		
Manhattan Con.	⅛		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	5	Federal Steel pf.	⅞
Am. Malting Co.	1	Great Northern pf.	¾
Am. Malting Co. pf.	½	Internat. Paper Co.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Long Island	2
Balt. & O., all in. pd.	½	National Biscuit	½
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	1	National Linseed Oil	2½
Balt. & O. pf., w. i.	¾	N. J. Central	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	N. Y. Central	½
Brunswick City	½	Oregon R. & N. pf.	1
Central Pacific	1⅛	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Standard Dist. pf.	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Southern Pacific	⅝
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Union Pacific	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	¾	U. S. Express	1
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1¼	U. S. Rubber	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1½	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1¼
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1⅝	Green Bay, deb A.	1
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Long Island con. 5s	4
Cleve. & C. 1st, t. r.	1¼	Rio Grande So. 1st	1
D., M. & M. l. g.	3½		2

Bonds Declined.

Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	1	Ore. S. L. inc. B.	1½
Lit. R. & M. 1st, t. r.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $96,802,325; balance, $5,899,095; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $155,239.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝@$4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80½ @$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅝ less 1-16 for long, and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ½c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 115; New York Central, ¼, to 122; Atchison, ⅛, to 17; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 36⅜, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 61½. Declined—Erie, ⅜, to 13⅞; Canadian Pacific, ⅜, to 87⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 64⅞; Reading, ¼, to 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅝, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 71⅜. St. Paul sold at 117½. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 5-16, for money and to 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £6,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 82½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 32½c.

NORTHERN PACIFIC FIGURES.

Regarding the strictures that have been made on the Northern Pacific's last statement of earnings, a leading official of that company makes the following statement to The Minneapolis Tribune:

"We keep operating charges as a separate account from operating expenses, for prudential reasons, and anybody knowing our system of keeping accounts, which is by no means complicated or mysterious, should have no trouble in analyzing our statements. Many Western companies charge improvements to capital account. Our item 'operating charges' includes taxes, rentals, and improvements that add to the value of the property. Such improvements do not include repairs. It is untrue that we have adopted this system to make a big showing of net earnings. Our statements are complete and speak for themselves, except to certain professional bear newspapers."

AWAITING THE DIVIDEND.

Sugar Trust stock sold up within a slight fraction of 129 yesterday, and closed under 127, about 20,000 shares being traded in. So far as surface indications went, little significance attached to the day's trading, some profit taking upon the part of Stock Exchange traders contributing largely to the day's recession.

The fact that official action is now at hand as to the trust's next dividend payment excites especial interest, speculators who have been recent heavy buyers of the stock counting confidently on the usual 3 per cent. declaration, which would enable them, so they argue, to make a market upon which to realise handsome profits. Nowhere in Wall Street is there any expectation that anything less than the regular 3 per cent. dividend will be declared. But it still remains true that no outsider knows anything whatsoever as to what Mr. Havemeyer and his colleagues in the Board of Directors will do until they themselves have made formal announcement of action completed.

METROPOLITAN & MANHATTAN.

Metropolitan Street Railway stock climbed up yesterday to within the barest fraction of 189, a higher figure than ever before was scored. Taking into account recent scrip dividends and other distributions to shareholders, yesterday's quotation approximates 250. Of news affecting the property none comes out, though the promised advance in the dividend to a 7 per cent. basis was yesterday made.

Coincident with the strength of Metropolitan, there was strength also shown in Manhattan Elevated. The two stocks were traded in to about the same extent of 15,000 shares apiece. Wall Street, however, turns a deaf ear to new representations that the Metropolitan people are after the control of Manhattan.

STRIKING SOME SNAGS.

Chicago and Alton was one of the strong stocks in yesterday's market, advancing between one and two points, but Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf shares were not similarly strong, Wall Street turning a deaf ear to Chicago insistence that the latter property has its grip upon the Alton control. A company of conspicuous Western railroad men and bankers are now in New York doing what they can to advance the fortunes of the Gulf Road in carrying out its ambitious plan of buying the Alton property. Since their arrival here, however, there have been some secessions from the Eastern group of capitalists some time ago inclined favorably toward helping along the scheme.

STILL EXPECTANT.

Chesapeake and Ohio shares attracted attention yesterday with activity which contributed strength enough to put the market quotation higher than it has been since last August. Coincidently there was strength in the Three C's stock, and Wall Street theorists have it that the long-mooted deal between these two properties is finally approaching its last stages.

AFTER NEW YEAR'S.

Philadelphia endeavors to bull the coal stocks do not accomplish much, though yesterday Delaware and Hudson showed exceptional strength, advancing a point and a half in the face of the generally weak market. Other coal stocks did not follow the Delaware and Hudson's lead, however. It is now stated that the plan for helping anthracite coal trade conditions will not be made public until after the first of the year.

AN OLD STORY REVIVES.

Over 20,000 shares of Bay State Gas were dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, though no change was brought about in the quotation. There is a revival of former representations that Standard Oil millionaires are in control of the property, and that remarkable developments are close at hand.

CHICAGO CONSERVATISM.

"Ordinarily this is a dull month in the stock market, and weakness usually is coincident with dullness. For those who have profits in many securities it would perhaps be the wisest course to convert paper into cash. Compared with the prices which have prevailed since 1890 values are high. In some issues prices have advanced more rapidly than in others, and, except in those cases where prospects and actual conditions are unusual, the present quotations may with some reason be said to be too high. In view of all these facts it is likely the general course of the market may be somewhat lower this month. Ultimately, however, values must be established on a much higher basis."—A. O. Slaughter & Co.

THE TOBACCO TRUST FIGHT.

Kentucky commercial circles are interested in indications shown variously of the approaching contest for supremacy between two trusts in the tobacco field. The following is from The Louisville Courier Journal:

"The publication that the Union Tobacco Company was seeking a site in Louisville causes a great deal of comment among the tobacco men. The fact that the company was taking steps to establish a factory was the first tangible evidence that the company was in earnest. The publication, coming together with the news that the Directors had been elected, indicated that the Union Tobacco Company was something more than a charter. It was also noted that P. A. B. Widener was one of the Directors of the new company.

"It is also being noted that the buyer of Scotten has been dealing heavily in leaf on the 'breaks,' and that he has been buying in competition with the American Tobacco Company. This leads the leaf men to suspect that Scotten is not in the Continental Trust. Scotten was one of the most difficult the promoters of the big company had to handle, and it has never been assured that he was in."

GAS STOCKS IMPROVE.

David Pfeiffer, an active broker in outside securities, writes as follows:

"The local gas shares have sprung into prominence again through the reports that the Consolidated Company had bought a controlling interest of the Mutual Gas Company's stock. The stock of the former company rose nearly 15 points. Rumors were also spread that the Consolidated Company had purchased control of the Edison Electric Company of this city, as the stock of this company also enjoyed an advance as large as Consolidated Gas. This rumor could not be confirmed, and parties interested in Edison believed the advance was due to an increase in the dividends. Amsterdam stocks shared in the improvement, and the preferred sold up to 70 and the common to 29¾, a rise of nearly 8 in the former and 2 in the latter. Standard Gas common was scarce in offerings and sold above 140, while the preferred was bid for at advanced figures, but hardly any stock was in the market for sale. Quotations for Mutual were also higher. The situation has no doubt improved, and it is generally hinted that the differences between the companies are about settled and a general consolidation is not far off.

"In the out-of-town gas stocks there was quite some activity, especially in Western Gas stock, which sold fractionally above 90. The buying for investment in this stock has been what is generally called good. A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. is payable in January, and the company is earning over 7 per cent. The stock yields a good return at present prices. Weakness in Buffalo Gas stock was caused by the sale of a block of stock by a certain interest which was disappointed at the failure of the plan for consolidation with the competing company. There was a meeting of stockholders last Monday, at which a committee was appointed to proceed with another plan to effect the combination, and in the past day or two the stock has been much firmer, and active bidding for round lots has taken place. Grand Rapids was not as active as heretofore, but there was a fair request for the low-priced dividend-paying stocks like Madison, St. Paul, and Binghamton. In St. Joseph stock the demand was greater than for some time past, in the expectation of dividends to be paid early in the coming year. In the Indiana group the trading was chiefly confined to Indianapolis bonds and Lafayette bonds, which commanded slightly better prices. The other issues were neglected and dull."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Increase of $74,204 in Denver and Rio Grande's surplus for October, making an increase of $179,056 since July 1.

Increase of $311 in Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf's net earnings for October, making an increase of $271,790 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $104,325 in "Big Four's" surplus for October, making an increase of $389,866 since July 1.

Oversubscription eighteen times for the Newark Consolidated Gas Company's 5 per cent. gold bonds.

Increase of $635,600 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

Increase in Metropolitan Street Railway's quarterly rate from 1¾ to 1¾ per cent.

Increase of $482,456 in Southern Pacific's net earnings for October, making an increase of $47,245 since July 1.

Total production of gold in the Cripple Creek district for the month of November, $1,488,100.

Directors of Minneapolis and St. Louis to meet next week to declare dividends on the first and second preferred stocks.

Increase of $110,637 in Mexican Central's net earnings for October, making an increase of $229,648 since July 1.

Increase of $66,997 in Lehigh Valley's surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Decrease of $117,746 in Nassau Electric's surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Stockholders of Edison Illuminating of New York offered the privilege of subscribing at par to 9 per cent. of holdings.

Application to Stock Exchange to list International Paper Company $10,000,000 first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company $1,800,000 additional capital stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in November showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$496
Canadian Pacific	33,000
Flint and Père Marquette	73
International and Great Northern	18,179
Iowa Central	393
Kanawha and Michigan	17,311
Louisville and Nashville	42,140
Mexican Central	21,515
St. Louis and San Francisco	7,541
St. Louis Southwestern	15,615
Wabash	50,663
Total increase, eleven roads	$206,926
Increase previously reported	52,919
Total increase, fifteen roads	$259,845

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The following showed decreases:

Chicago Great Western	$4,016
Colorado River	2,572
Denver and Rio Grande	4,800
Lake Erie and Western	4,310
Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis	204
Minneapolis and St. Louis	7,866
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	60,609
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	1,044
Pittsburg and Western	4,334
Toledo and Ohio Central	1,991
Wheeling and Lake Erie	362
Wisconsin Central	28,274
Total decrease, twelve roads	$120,782
Decrease previously reported	7,694
Total decrease, fourteen roads	$128,476
Net increase	$131,369

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, is as follows:

	Nov. 26.	Dec. 3.	Changes.
Loans, discounts, investments	$62,384,500	$62,276,000	*$108,500
Circulation	1,615,000	1,616,200	†1,200
Net deposits	69,583,500	69,497,500	*$86,000
Dep. with C. H. agents	8,227,800	8,586,400	†$358,600
Leg. ten. & bank notes	4,249,100	4,407,200	†158,100
Dep. banks and trust companies	3,789,400	3,741,100	†1,700
Specie	3,418,300	3,514,000	†95,700
Total reserve	$19,634,600	$20,248,700	†$614,100
Reserve required	17,395,875	17,374,875	*21,500
Surplus reserve	$2,238,725	$2,874,325	†$635,600

*Decrease. †Increase.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	108
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	234½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79¼	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf.	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	54½	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110¾	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¾	95½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38	38½
Union Ferry	43½	44½
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29	29½
Amsterdam preferred	67	67¾
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	101¼	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15¾	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	99½	99½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105¼
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	330	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (Int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	135	139
Standard Gas pf.	155	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	108

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Cortinental Tobacco common	34¾	35¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	79	79¾
Glucose common	62½	63½
Glucose pf.	107½	107½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	2½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	49	51
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	91¾	93
International Silver Plate	33¾	34½
Knickerbocker Ice common	49¼	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80¾	81¼
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	17	17½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	97½	98½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9½	11¼
Otis Elevator	24½	25½
Otis Elevator pf.	83	85
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	422	423
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	98	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1
Electric Vehicle common	17½	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	66	72
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¼	23¾
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59 11-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.50, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 1,000 Iron Silver at .80, buyer 60; 500 Mexican at .35, 100 Mount Rosa at .19, seller 10; 15 Ontario at 5.00, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05, 1,700 Phoenix at .10.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.90	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.70
Belcher	.24	Kingston & Pemb. L.	.18
Best & Belcher	.35	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.90	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.11	Little Chief	.16
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.50
Challar	.20	Ophir	.65
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.14
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.30	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.17	Savage	.17
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.37	Standard Con.	1.75
Father De Smet	.18	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.16	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.16

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ontario	4.50
Adams Con.	.08	Ophir	.65
Belcher	.20	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.35	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Breece	.55	Potosi	.25
Brunswick Con.	.13	Quicksilver	1.75
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	5.50
Challar	.20	Savage	.15
Crown Point	.15	Sierra Nevada	1.20
Chrysolite	.13	Standard	1.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Small Hopes	1.05
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Con.	.25
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.15
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.05	Yellow Jacket	.16
Catalpa	.10	Argentum Juanita	.32
Deadwood Terra	.45	Alamo	.04
Eureka Con.	.20	Anaconda	.50
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Gould & Curry	.16	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.04
Hale & Norcross	1.45	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	.25
Iron Silver	.74	Mollie Gibson	.25
Julia Consol.	.01	Mount Rosa	.18
Kingston & Pemb.	.17	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.14	Portland	.35
Leadville Con.	.09	Specimen	.63
Little Chief	.20	Union	.17
Mexican	.25	Work	.10
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Gold	.008	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Gold Magnet	.00½	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.75	Isabella	.26½
Japan	.50	Jefferson	.08
Pilgrim	.002	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.01½	Mollie Gibson	.20
Waldorf	.006	Mount Rosa	.19
Yukon	.10½	Old Gold	1.02½
Carbon Hall	.06	Portland	1.02½
Copper Rock	.06½	Sentinel	.001¼
Elkton	.96	Work	.12½
Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	1.40		

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	375	Lincoln National	750
American Ex.	170	Mechanics'	170
Broadway	220	Mercantile	170

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Sp Mfg Co 6s 3,000 ..... 84½ / 4,000 84
Am Tob Co scrip 20,000 ..... 94¾ / Am Dock & Imp 5s 1,000 ..... 115½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 89½
Atch, Top & San F Adjustmt 4s 10,000 ..... 73½ / 5,000 ..... 73⅝ / 5,000 ..... 73⅞ / 2,000 ..... 73⅞ / 2,000 ..... 74 / 2,000 ..... 73¾ / 14,000 ..... 73⅝ / 15,000 ..... 73⅜ / 300 74
Col Midland 1st 4s 8,000 ..... 73⅝ / 5,000 ..... 73¾ / 1,000 ..... 73⅜ / 500 ..... 74 / 1,000 ..... 73⅝ / 63,000 ..... 73¾
Gen 4s 28,000 ..... 98⅜ / 500 ..... 98⅞ / 130,000 ..... 93¾ / 4,000 ..... 98⅜ / 20,000 ..... 98⅝ / 500 ..... 98½
Austin & N W 1st 5,000 ..... 88½ / 7,000 ..... 88⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued 25,000 ..... 96⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued 55,000 ..... 96⅞
Balt & O Southwn 1st inc, Ser B 2,000 ..... 10½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 4,000 ..... 92½ / 5,000 ..... 92¾ / 15,000 ..... 93 / 5,000 ..... 93⅛
Brklyn, Qns Co & Sub con gtd 5s 1,000 ..... 104½ / 18,000 ..... 104⅜ / 2,000 ..... 104⅞ / 1,000 105
Brklyn Un Gas bonds 2,000 ..... 114½
Brklyn W & W Co 6s 1,000 92
Canada So 1st 5s 2,000s20F ..... 110½ / 5,000 ..... 110¼
Canada Southn 2d 2,000 111
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 5,000 ..... 91½ / 20,000s15F ..... 91½ / 2,000 ..... 91¾ / 14,000 ..... 91⅝ / 6,000 ..... 91¾ / 2,000 ..... 92 / 25,000 ..... 92¼ / 10,000 ..... 92⅛ / 20,000 ..... 92 / 5,000 ..... 92¼ / 26,000 ..... 92 / 5,000s20F ..... 91¾ / 20,000 ..... 91¾ / 25,000 ..... 92 / 9,000 ..... 91⅞ / 19,000 ..... 91¾ / 10,000 ..... 91⅞ / 30,000 ..... 91¾ / 5,000 ..... 91⅞ / 20,000 ..... 91⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 40,000 ..... 40 / 40,000 41
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc 25,000 ..... 13 / 4,000 ..... 12½ / 17,000 ..... 13¾
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc 1,000 ..... 6 / 14,000 ..... 6½
Cent of N J con 5s 15,000 ..... 114½ / 10,000 ..... 114½ / 6,000 114
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 89¾ / 19,000 ..... 89¾ / 1,000c ..... 89¾ / 2,000 ..... 89¾ / 54,000 ..... 89¾ / 20,000s3 ..... 89¾ / 49,000 ..... 89¾
Ches & O con 5s 2,000 ..... 116½ / 4,000 ..... 116⅜ / 5,000 ..... 117 / 1,000 ..... 116⅞
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s 31,000 ..... 80 / Deb B 25,000 ..... 6½ / 27,000 ..... 6⅝ / 37,000 ..... 6¾ / 8,000 ..... 6⅞
Chic & Alton S F 3,000 ..... 110¼ / C, B & Qy con 7s 2,000 ..... 117¼ / Chic, B & Qy, Neb Ext 4s 8,000 ..... 102⅞ / Chic & E Ill gen 5s 6,000 ..... 108½ / C, M & St P, Dak & Gt So 5s 5,000 ..... 114 / C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A 2,000 ..... 107⅛ / 4,000 ..... 107¼
Total sales $7,080

Int & Gt North 2d 10,000 ..... 91 / 2,000 ..... 91¼
Ill Cent, Louis div 3½s 5,000 ..... 96½ / St L div 3½s 2,000 ..... 82⅝ / St L div 3½s 5,000 ..... 96 / 1,000 ..... 95½
H & T Cent gen 4s 10,000 ..... 85½
Int & Gt North 3d 500 59
K C, F & G 1st 20,000 ..... 74 / 12,000 ..... 74½ / 23,000 ..... 74⅜ / 7,000 ..... 74¾ / 1,000 ..... 74⅞ / 5,000 ..... 74¼
Lit Rock & M 1st, Trust Co certfs 2,000 83
Long Island con 5s 5,000 ..... 123½ / 5,000 124
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s 35,000 ..... 95⅜
L, N A & Chic 1st 2,000 117
Manh Ry con 4s 28,000 95
Met St Ry gen 5s 1,000 ..... 117⅜
Mex Inter 1st 4s 6,000 ..... 80⅝ / 19,000 81
Mich Cent cons 7s 2,000 111
M, L S & W 1st 2,000 137
M, L S & W Ext 5s 2,000 119
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 34,000 ..... 90 / 500 90
Mo, K & T 2d 5,000 ..... 65¼ / 25,000 ..... 65½
Mo, K & T of T 5s 4,000 ..... 86 / 3,000 ..... 85½
Missouri Pac con 25,000 ..... 105 / 5,000 ..... 105¼ / 12,000 ..... 105¼ / 4,000 ..... 105⅜ / 5,000 ..... 105⅞ / 13,000 ..... 105⅞
Mo Pac 1st col 5s 5,000 ..... 77 / 35,000 ..... 76½ / 5,000 ..... 76⅜ / 15,000 77
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 6,000 ..... 81½ / 10,000 ..... 81⅜
N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s 500 59
N Y, L E & W 1st 20,000 ..... 74 / 12,000 ..... 74½ / 23,000 ..... 74⅜ / 7,000 ..... 74¾ / 1,000 ..... 74⅞ / 5,000 ..... 74¼
N Y, O & W con 5s 51,000 ..... 46 / 10,000 ..... 46½ / 5,000 ..... 46½ / 15,000 ..... 46⅝ / 10,000 ..... 46½ / 15,000 ..... 46¾ / 26,000 ..... 46⅞
N Y, O & W ref 4s 25,000 ..... 103½
N Y & R Beach 1st 1,000 98
N Y & W G M 10,000 ..... 91½ / 10,000 ..... 91⅝ / 5,000 ..... 91⅞
N Y, W & B con 5s 4,000 ..... 88⅞ / 17,000 ..... 89⅞ / 11,000 ..... 89⅝ / 3,000 ..... 89⅜
Northern Ohio 1st 7,000 ..... 100⅜
N P gen lien 5s 24,000 ..... 67½ / 30,000 ..... 67⅜ / 55,000 ..... 67⅝ / 42,000 ..... 67⅞ / 30,000 ..... 67⅝ / 20,000 ..... 67⅛
N P Ry pr ln 4s 24,000 ..... 101⅞ / 17,000 ..... 101⅞
Ore R R & Nav 4s 6,000 ..... 99½ / 13,000 99
Ore Short Line 6s 3,000 130
Oregon Short Line 1st gen 5s 2,000 ..... 110½ / 5,000 ..... 86⅝ / 3,000s20F ..... 110½ / 4,000 ..... 110½
Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s 5,000 ..... 83⅜
Inc B & col tr 5,000 ..... 64⅞ / 25,000 ..... 65 / 1,000 ..... 65¼ / 65,000 65
Peo & Eastern 1st 22,000 ..... 79 / 2,000 ..... 79½ / 28,000 112
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Trust Co certfs 12,000 ..... 98¼
Pac Coast 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 104½

Peo & Eastern inc 24,000 20
Reading Co gen 4s 6,000 ..... 84⅝
Rio Grande So 1st 5,000 76
Rio Grande & W inc 5,000 ..... 89⅝ / 22,000 90
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 2,000 ..... 83⅝
St L & I M 1st Ext 4½s 3,000 108
St L & I M gen 5s 15,000 ..... 100½ / 10,000 ..... 100⅝ / 15,000 ..... 101 / 4,000 ..... 100⅜ / 5,000 ..... 101 / 11,000 ..... 100⅞ / 4,000 ..... 100⅜ / 5,000 ..... 101 / 20,000 ..... 100⅝ / 40,000 ..... 100½
St L & San Fran 4s 10,000 ..... 83½ / 45,000 83
St L & S F G M 4s 5,000 ..... 122⅝ / 5,000s20F 122⅜
St L & S F G M 5s 5,000 ..... 107½
St L Southwn 1st 53,000 ..... 81¾ / 40,000 ..... 81⅞ / 12,000 ..... 81½ / 5,000 ..... 81⅝
St L Southw 2d inc 15,000 ..... 36¼ / 10,000 ..... 36 / 15,000 ..... 36½ / 10,000 ..... 35⅞
St Paul & Dul 2d 2,000 110
San A & Ar Pass 4s 15,000 ..... 75½ / 10,000 ..... 75⅝ / 56,000 ..... 76 / 7,000 ..... 75⅞ / 9,000 ..... 75½
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 100½ / 2,000 ..... 100⅞ / 2,000 ..... 100⅞
Standard R & T inc 5,000 21
Tenn C I & R 5s, Birm Div 1st 16,000 ..... 99 / 4,000 ..... 99½
Tenn div 6s 4,000 ..... 96 / 10,000 ..... 96½ / 5,000 96
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 24,000 107
Tex & Pac 2d inc 51,000 ..... 46 / 10,000 ..... 46¼ / 5,000 ..... 46½ / 10,000 ..... 46⅜ / 4,000 ..... 46¼ / 5,000 ..... 46½ / 15,000 ..... 46⅞ / 26,000 ..... 46⅝
Tol, Peo & Wn 4s 7,000 ..... 78½
T, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs 15,000 ..... 90½
Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs 80,000 93
Union Pacific 4s 11,000 ..... 101⅝ / 500 ..... 101¾ / 102,000 ..... 101⅝ / 500 ..... 101¾ / 24,000 ..... 101⅞ / 36,000 ..... 101⅞ / 57,000 ..... 101⅝
Un Pac col tr 4½s, Trust Co certfs 2,000 65
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs 10,000 ..... 86¼ / 10,000s3 ..... 86¼ / 17,000 ..... 86⅜ / 17,000 ..... 86¾ / 10,000 ..... 85⅞
Wabash 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 111⅞
Wabash 2d 5s 49,000 ..... 91¼ / 10,000 ..... 91⅞ / 9,000 91
West Shore gtd 4s 20,000 ..... 112 / Registered 28,000 112
Wn U col trust 5s 8,000 ..... 113½
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs 20,000 63
$5,133,000

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,458,500	$229,800	$48,000	$296,100	$105,000	$2,850,300
Colonial	100,000	734,800	13,500	76,800	97,500	.....	825,300
Columbia	300,000	1,889,000	140,000	127,000	183,000	35,000	1,995,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,230,900	59,400	88,800	284,500	.....	1,528,700
14th Street	100,000	700,800	61,700	68,100	214,400	.....	925,000
Franklin Nat	200,000	565,000	61,700	11,000	75,000	.....	456,000
Gansevoort	200,000	708,000	22,700	54,600	34,000	56,700	506,400
Hamilton	200,000	1,167,100	47,700	76,100	110,300	.....	1,210,500
Hide and L Nat	300,000	2,100,000	205,200	163,900	188,800	.....	1,652,500
Home	100,000	518,900	52,500	40,600	29,100	27,500	545,800
Hudson River	200,000	1,127,000	28,000	77,000	102,000	.....	1,154,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,489,200	67,000	107,800	43,300	295,800	1,565,400
Mutual	200,000	883,800	26,800	115,200	261,200	1,600	1,005,800
19th Ward	100,000	658,300	16,500	105,300	98,900	900	869,000
Riverside	100,000	714,000	9,500	122,300	10,700	.....	1,400,000
Riverside	100,000	711,000	9,500	42,700	63,200	.....	696,600
State	100,000	1,623,000	69,000	34,000	131,000	275,000	2,050,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,153,100	16,200	155,200	131,000	141,300	1,603,400
23d Ward	100,000	800,400	26,000	101,700	110,000	197,000	1,141,300
Union Square	200,000	2,019,600	113,400	251,800	144,000	.....	2,485,400
Yorkville	100,000	1,160,000	94,800	89,000	102,700	62,500	1,286,000
Astor National	300,000	2,040,300	228,500	249,700	107,700	.....	2,212,500
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,056,300	30,600	85,000	144,100	85,000	1,197,500
Broadway	100,000	1,427,300	21,300	121,600	145,900	.....	1,549,800
Brooklyn	300,000	1,101,400	87,500	47,700	203,100	148,000	1,287,000
Eighth Ward	100,000	264,000	11,900	22,700	37,100	5,200	223,900
Fifth Avenue	100,000	501,600	23,800	19,200	42,100	40,700	465,400
Fulton	200,000	948,500	57,000	40,200	129,300	.....	778,800
Kings County	150,000	630,000	39,000	27,600	78,400	.....	587,900
Manfrs' Nat	252,000	2,108,200	281,000	268,400	470,900	.....	2,731,700
Mechanics'	500,000	2,255,100	108,800	133,700	160,200	.....	2,234,200
Mech. and Tdrs'	100,000	845,100	51,100	54,000	119,100	79,300	938,800
Nassau National	300,000	3,727,000	171,000	147,000	559,000	84,000	4,003,000
National City	300,000	2,302,500	180,000	360,000	411,000	271,000	2,963,000
North Side	100,000	733,800	13,300	61,900	290,800	100,000	1,014,900
People's	100,000	826,800	42,300	30,400	85,800	40,500	881,700
Q. C. (L. I. City)	100,000	1,755,500	70,800	103,700	387,400	67,200	2,181,600
Schermerhorn	100,000	458,700	16,900	21,300	145,600	.....	494,700
17th Ward	100,000	406,500	8,200	45,700	57,500	99,200	402,500
Spraguo Nat	200,000	1,050,100	109,300	10,000	270,000	13,000	1,000,000
26th Ward	100,000	351,700	13,100	10,000	144,100	1,200	411,200
Union	100,000	276,700	6,400	12,700	40,100	48,000	290,700
Wallabout	100,000	504,100	13,100	35,500	54,000	127,400	660,300
Other Cities:							
1st Nat, J C	400,000	4,108,200	149,500	236,300	536,700	870,400	5,370,300
Hud. Co. N. J. C.	250,000	1,921,100	97,100	62,400	204,500	116,200	1,761,300
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,373,000	76,800	52,500	362,400	.....	1,268,400
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	931,000	82,700	71,000	98,800	19,000	817,700
1st Nat., Hoboken	100,000	1,618,600	116,900	23,000	201,000	257,100	1,698,600
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	807,700	42,900	37,000	79,600	69,400	811,400
Bank of Stat. I.	25,000	397,700	18,300	35,300	79,500	700	484,000
1st Nat. Stat. I.	100,000	601,100	19,500	26,700	91,200	.....	580,100
Total	$9,012,000	$62,276,000	$3,514,000	$4,407,200	$8,586,500	$3,741,100	$69,497,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Coton Oil	34½	34½	34½	34½
14,170	Am. Sug. Refs	127½	128⅝	126½	126⅝
30	Am. Spirits Mfg. 1st	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1,350	Am. Tobacco	137	137½	135⅝	135
2,410	Bay State Gas	5	5	4½	4½
30	Balt. & Ohio	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
400	Brooklyn R. T.	69⅜	70⅝	68⅞	68⅞
600	Central Pacific	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
600	Ches. & Ohio	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	24⅝
4,090	C., B. & Q.	118¾	119⅛	118⅛	118½
5,550	C., M. & St. P.	113⅝	114	113⅜	113⅝
740	C., R. I. & P.	106⅜	107⅜	106⅜	107⅛
20	Chi. Gt. West. 1st	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
30	Del. & Hudson	100¼	100½	100	100⅛
80	Federal Steel	32	32	31¼	31½
410	Federal Steel pf.	77⅞	77⅞	76⅞	76⅞
200	Gen. Electric	84⅞	84⅞	84½	84½
10	Ill. Cent., leased	21⅜	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛
6,350	Louis. & Nash	63¼	64	62¾	63⅞
7,500	Manhattan	97	98⅜	97	98⅛
520	Mo. Pacific	37¼	37⅝	37	37⅛
20	N. Y. C. & W.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1,050	Nor. Pacific	40¾	40¾	40	40⅛
230	Nor. Pacific pf.	75½	75½	74¾	75
400	Pacific Mail	40⅜	41⅜	40⅜	41⅛
1,010	People's Gas	108¼	109¼	108¾	108⅞
60	Reading	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¼
300	Reading 1st pf.	42	42⅝	42	42⅛
270	Southern pf.	42	42	41	41
820	Tenn. C. & I.	32½	32⅞	31¾	31½
780	Union Pacific	37⅞	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝
620	Union Pacific pf.	80⅞	80⅞	80	80
200	U. S. Rubber	46¼	46¼	46	46⅛
80	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68⅜
20	Wabash pf.	22	22	22	22
800	West. Union	94½	94⅝	93½	93¼
37,080					

BONDS.

$25,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	73¼	73⅝	73¼	73⅜
3,000	M., K. & T. 1st	90½	90½	90½	90½
20,000	Tex. Pac. 2d	46	46	46	46
23,000	U.P., D. & G.1st	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
$73,000					

Henry Watterson on Expansion.

Henry Watterson will address the Patria Club at its first meeting of the season, to be held at Delmonico's next Friday evening. Mr. Watterson will speak of "Colonial Expansion," which he favors. Owing to the expressed desire of many persons to hear the Kentucky orator on this subject, the Patria Club has departed from its custom in regard to guest tickets, and will place a limited number of them on sale.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Nov	$164,507	$164,011	$130,391
Month	600,700	592,197	470,825
From July 1	3,096,055	2,864,592	2,574,193
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,678	6,547	6,444
4th week Nov	$758,000	$725,000	$593,000
Month	2,457,000	2,567,000	1,935,000
From Jan. 1	23,400,363	21,728,841	18,745,979
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
4th week Nov	$133,602	$137,678	$86,323
Month	475,771	472,541	323,027
From July 1	2,453,743	2,392,311	1,979,539
COLORADO RIVER—			
4th week Nov	16,970	19,542	.....
Month	81,196	83,753	.....
From Jan. 1	887,599	885,664	.....
COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO—			
Mileage	346	346	346
Month Nov	$303,059	$293,815	$258,951
From Jan. 1	2,491,865	2,270,978	2,274,983
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
4th week Nov	$247,700	$252,500	$176,700
Month	831,600	784,900	590,600
From July 1	8,949,100	8,590,800	8,681,894
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—			
Mileage	197	197	190
Month Nov	$138,285	$98,156	$98,401
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE—			
Mileage	665	655	637
4th week Nov	$72,860	$72,907	$55,398
Month	264,163	242,883	184,150
From Jan. 1	2,768,580	2,528,411	2,356,280
FITCHBURG—			
Month Nov	726,717	727,161	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Nov	$148,898	$130,715	$130,404
Month	574,517	420,143	380,632
From July 1	1,950,205	1,721,614	1,685,067
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
4th week Nov	$53,652	$53,259	$34,700
Month	183,800	167,386	126,219
From July 1	927,694	815,745	686,120
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
4th week Nov	$14,087	$12,700	$10,397
From July 1	254,651	237,340	182,664
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
4th week Nov	$36,564	$30,874	$29,016
Month	282,992	275,883	240,581
From Jan. 1	3,161,190	3,122,149	3,053,799
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
4th week Nov	$41,719	$41,923	$32,085
Month	139,825	136,739	116,904
From Jan. 1	1,425,541	1,337,190	1,380,840
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,986	2,986	2,975
4th week Nov	$815,805	$573,165	$500,327
Month	2,983,435	2,841,650	1,741,812
From July 1	9,801,690	9,148,587	8,787,940
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,861
4th week Nov	$381,703	$376,182	$261,320
Month	1,221,626	1,105,338	867,900
From July 1	12,196,348	11,597,907	9,173,872
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	366	366	370
4th week Nov	$52,370	$60,236	$41,736
Month	216,324	217,799	170,194
From July 1	1,017,732	1,072,355	982,723
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
4th week Nov	$341,534	$402,143	$292,716
Month	1,261,309	1,414,304	1,096,947
From July 1	5,717,667	5,960,114	5,407,956
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
4th week Nov	$23,885	$24,229	$19,451
Month	75,242	73,918	64,858
From Jan. 1	811,217	829,879	780,585
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
4th week Nov	$82,380	$87,214	$67,074
Month	278,122	253,447	217,992
From July 1	1,415,489	1,390,875	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,262	1,162	1,328
4th week Nov	$190,535	$191,997	$146,062
Month	668,696	633,021	509,494
From July 1	3,087,990	3,071,986	2,617,297
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Nov	$180,601	$164,986	$141,745
Month	629,255	559,131	479,738
From July 1	2,596,513	1,359,971	2,176,553
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
4th week Nov	$51,241	$53,122	$41,186
From July 1	819,926	704,868	739,833
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,055	1,936
4th week Nov	$361,655	$310,992	$248,224
Month	1,212,456	1,061,297	905,940
From July 1	5,176,727	5,765,571	5,168,682
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
4th week Nov	$43,068	$43,430	$26,857
Month	186,632	146,473	92,102
From July 1	658,685	564,341	528,141
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
4th week Nov	$94,960	$128,234	$94,980
From July 1	2,238,011	2,211,663	1,928,867
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for October—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$1,325,216	$1,297,581	$1,152,762
Op. expenses	945,900	1,022,403	886,412
Net earnings	379,319	275,178	266,350
Fixed charges	237,330	237,517	230,550
Surplus	141,986	37,661	25,800
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	5,181,245	4,386,343	4,465,182
Net earnings	1,505,760	1,116,382	1,068,967
Surplus	544,172	154,303	161,906
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for October—			
Gross earnings	893,372	791,957	722,224
Op. expenses	512,686	476,002	404,060
Net earnings	385,685	315,953	318,164
Pro. ex. to gross	57	60⅛	56⅞
Total income	386,011	316,359	318,164
Taxes, insurance, and rentals	201,172	205,724	200,036
Surplus	184,839	110,635	118,128
Renewal fund and bond conversion fund	15,000	.....	.....
Balance	169,839	110,635	.....
For the four months ended Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,206,668	2,906,383	2,592,143
Net earnings	1,367,560	1,199,743	1,072,197
Balance, after net	833,670	704,814	290,322
Surplus	833,670	404,814	.....
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD LINES in New York State for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,628,478	1,523,763	1,588,067
Op. expenses	994,781	1,005,988	984,114
Net earnings	633,697	547,775	606,953
Charges	269,178	270,188	256,957
Surplus	344,584	277,587	352,956
THE MEXICAN CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	1,238,907	1,085,182	903,326
Operating ex	787,543	746,455	628,618
Net earnings	449,364	338,737	279,718
From July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	12,276,722	10,491,974	8,304,472
Net earnings	3,372,164	2,742,516	2,310,651
NASSAU ELECTRIC for the quarter ended Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	635,523	633,041	551,041
Operating ex	391,247	342,218	308,953
Net earnings	294,066	290,823	242,088
Total income	295,593	291,861	260,744
Charges	220,729	198,495	177,388
Surplus	75,252	92,999	82,866
SOUTHERN PACIFIC lines for October—			
Gross earnings	5,556,725	4,430,934	5,179,912
Operating ex	3,211,632	2,568,297	2,857,942
Net earnings	2,345,093	1,862,637	2,321,970
For four months ended Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	20,098,223	16,761,303	17,624,210
Net earnings	8,088,721	7,999,476	7,090,067
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for October—			
Gross earnings	168,050	186,989	146,683
Operating ex	109,495	121,767	112,668
Net earnings	59,404	65,232	34,015
Proportion ex. to gross	64⅞	65⅛	77⅛
Total income	59,797	65,573	34,257
Charges	39,223	38,432	39,428
Surplus	20,574	27,141	*5,171
Kanawha & Michigan—			
Gross earnings	54,405	50,033	41,935
Net earnings	18,138	18,594	11,902
Surplus	6,977	1,174	1,707
*Deficit.			
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for October—			
Gross earnings	391,815	400,168	346,310
Operating ex	202,699	211,803	194,129
Net earnings	189,176	188,365	152,181
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,109,551	2,857,121	2,517,118
Net earnings	1,036,041	764,310	540,232

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. state that the Newark Consolidated Gas Company 5 per cent. gold bonds, for which the subscription books were opened at 10 A. M. this morning and closed immediately, were oversubscribed for eighteen times.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: National Park, Irving National, Hanover National, Merchants' National, Lincoln National, Central National, the Importers' and Traders' and the Liberty National, the National Union, the Garfield National, Mechanics' National, the Bank of New York, N. B. A., National Bank of America, the Seventh National, the New York National Exchange, the New York County National, the National Bank of the Republic, Franklin National Bank of New York, Western National, Gallatin National, American Exchange National, National Bank of Commerce, National Broadway Bank.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, December 7,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

33 shs. New Jersey Zinc.
57 shs. Morris & Essex R. R. Co.
10 shs. Utica, Shenango and Susque. Valley R. R.
6 shs. Albany and Susquehanna R. R.
$4,200 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1914.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 7 p. c. Constn. Bds., 1901.
$1,000 City of Louisville (Ells. and Paducah R. R.) 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$1,000 Michigan Central R. R. 7 p. c. Bd., 1902.
$2,000 Warren R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$15,000 N. Y., Ontario and Western R'way Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1939.
$1,000 N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bd., 1903.
$1,000 Chic. and Northwest R. R. Consld. Skg. Fund 7 p. c. Bd., 1915.
$2,000 Col., Hocking Valley and Toledo 30-year Extnd. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., T. R.
$2,000 Chic., Rock Island and Pacific R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1917.
$2,000 Col., Hocking Valley and Toledo 30-year Bds. (J. P. Morgan Trust Receipts.)
$200 N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R. 4 p. c. Convt. Deb. Ctfs.
6 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
1 sh. Pullman Palace Car Co.
4 shs. N. Y., New Haven and Hartford R. R.
5 shs. N. Y. Fire Insurance Co.
5 shs. National City Bank of N. Y.
4 shs. Bank of America.
3 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
7 shs. Market and Fulton National Bank.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 1, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 1st, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$39,990,991.48
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		787.13
U.S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		413,692.14
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,064,250.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		24,937.22
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		791,908.22
Due from State banks and bankers		853,109.22
Checks and other cash items		15,355.79
Exchanges for Clearing House		10,691,650.70
Notes of other National banks		15,400.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,001.14
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$13,080,423.50	
Legal-tender notes	1,531,447.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	700,000.00	
		15,611,870.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		40,000.00
Total		$69,577,183.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		742,297.36
National bank notes outstanding		44,097.50
Due to other National banks	$20,110,604.95	
Due to State banks and bankers	7,338,355.99	
Dividends unpaid	670.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	35,255,983.56	
Demand certificates of deposit	114,272.69	
Certified checks	849,960.27	
Cashier's checks outstanding	620,799.52	
		64,290,646.98
Liabilities other than those above stated, tax reserve		141.70
Total		$69,577,183.54

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. S. HICKOK, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898. OTTO WALTER,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y.

Correct—Attest:
FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
CHAS. STERNBACH,
HERMANN OELRICHS, } Directors.

[1370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 1, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$13,751,940.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		179,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		864,467.32
Due from State banks and bankers		206,704.54
Checks and other cash items		33,980.43
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,907,432.06
Notes of other National banks		24,754.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		597.13
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,135,337.80	
Legal-tender notes	1,091,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	150,000.00	
		4,376,337.80
Total		$23,481,170.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		574,893.31
Due to other National banks	$9,248,362.73	
Due to State banks and bankers	3,374,311.71	
Dividends unpaid	1,979.25	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,149,500.36	
Demand certificates of deposit	869.00	
Certified checks	840,600.33	
Cashier's checks outstanding	695,653.72	
		20,406,277.10
Total		$23,481,170.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898. W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
R. M. GALLAWAY, } Directors.

[No. 2598.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on December 1, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,126,789.98
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		181.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		258,145.75
Other real estate and mortgages owned		189,196.78
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		276,876.09
Due from State banks and bankers		9,989.04
Checks and other cash items		24,538.78
Exchanges for Clearing House		237,860.27
Notes of other National banks		5,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		14,514.86
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,428,764.00	
Legal-tender notes	483,654.00	
		1,912,418.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		16,000.00
Total		$8,122,280.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		800,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		71,827.98
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks	$714,127.79	
Due to State banks and bankers	192,674.49	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,016,251.31	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,697.51	
Certified checks	49,621.82	
Cashier's checks outstanding	28,060.44	
		7,005,432.86
Total		$8,122,280.84

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, RUEL W. POOR, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898.
OWEN WARD, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. H. GELSHENEN,
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
J. H. BRESLIN, } Directors.

[No. 1,398.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF NEW YORK, N. B. A.,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$18,074,683.17
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,023.54
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		39,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,182,574.47
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		846,341.10
Due from State banks and bankers		314,284.62
Exchanges for Clearing House		12,163,780.93
Notes of other National banks		80,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		786.61
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,200,000.00	
Legal-tender notes	831,755.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	10,000.00	
		4,041,755.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		203,000.00
Total		$32,183,491.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		879,094.55
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Due to other National banks		4,390,786.15
Due to State banks and bankers		2,292,858.69
Dividends unpaid		2,690.00
Individual deposits subject to check		13,006,033.39
Demand certificates of deposit		442,072.17
Certified checks		3,070,291.27
Cashier's checks outstanding		45,675.02
Total		$32,183,491.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named, bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898.
HANSON C. GIBSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
E. S. MASON. } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 376.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 1st, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,208,155.21
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		11,246.07
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		60,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S deposits		710,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		29,580.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,476.50
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,064,591.57
Furniture and fixtures		37,457.47
Other real estate and mortgages owned		218,679.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$2,123,538.40	
Due from State banks and bankers	270,997.20	
Checks and other cash items	205,656.10	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,419,785.57	
Notes of other National banks	25,351.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	184.35	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,703,181.80	
Legal-tender notes	838,010.00	
U. S. certifs. of deposit for legal tender	20,000.00	
	3,561,191.80	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	2,700.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% redemption fund)	14,062.50	
		7,628,500.06
Total		$20,991,586.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		400,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		96,544.07
National bank notes outstanding		54,000.00
United States bond loan account		500,000.00
Due to other National banks	$6,788,249.96	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,285,567.44	
Dividends unpaid	2,515.16	
Individual deposits subject to check	9,066,091.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	17,680.98	
Certified checks	181,992.44	
Cashier's checks outstanding	82,290.31	
United States deposits	500,000.00	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	77,114.03	
Liabilities other than those above stated	550.00	
		18,941,042.11
Total		$20,991,586.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, C. S. YOUNG, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898.
WILLIAM H. CHAPMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
COURTLANDT D. MOSS,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
EDWIN LANGDON, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 1, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,007,425.80
Overdrafts		4,624.18
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure deposits		10,807,880.00
U. S. bonds on hand		923,640.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		570,281.43
Stocks, securities, &c.		184,200.00
Banking house		1,350,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		19,710.00
Due from other National banks		1,818,438.96
Due from State banks and bankers		910,415.88
Checks and other cash items		25,650.33
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,546,501.26
Notes of other National banks		14,790.00
Nickels and pennies		113.55
Specie		10,423,811.00
Legal-tender notes		2,163,680.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		45,000.00
Total		$61,856,162.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		240,790.21
National bank notes outstanding		900,000.00
Dividends unpaid		3,661.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$9,500,263.86	
Demand certificates of deposit	3,353.69	
Certified checks	2,464,897.15	
Cashier's checks outstanding	696,579.08	
		12,964,593.78
Due to other National banks	$22,992,238.37	
Due to State banks and bankers	10,496,921.90	
		33,489,155.27
United States deposits		10,700,000.00
United States bond account		507,962.13
Total		$61,856,162.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JAS. T. WOODWARD, President of the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. T. WOODWARD, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898.
WM. M. BURNS, Notary Public,
New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES STILLMAN,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
SIGOURNEY W. FAY, } Directors.

[No. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 1st, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,296,593.80
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		185.22
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		124,701.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		545,798.92
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		513,027.89
Due from State banks and bankers		65,038.09
Checks and other cash items		240,441.44
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,242,249.87
Notes of other National banks		10,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		288.74
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,149,340.00	
Legal-tender notes	276,403.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	440,000.00	
		3,865,743.00
Total		$18,980,705.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,042,883.95
Due to other National banks	$3,652,071.06	
Due to State and bankers	817,849.94	
		4,469,921.90
Dividends unpaid		5,423.38
Individual deposits subject to check	$8,417,444.46	
Demand certificates of deposit	22,828.89	
Certified checks	1,944,544.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding	77,648.12	
		10,462,461.24
Total		$18,980,705.47

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GRANVILLE W. GARTH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of Dec., 1898.
C. E. LANGDON,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN SINCLAIR,
HENRY HENTZ,
HENRY TALMADGE, } Directors.

[No. 4,898.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL UNION BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 1, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,999,715.57
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,394.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		400,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		239,100.00
U. S. bonds on hand		1,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		51,950.62
Stocks, securities, &c.		761,167.50
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		876,096.02
Due from State banks and bankers		309,135.75
Checks and other cash items		41,128.29
Exchanges for Clearing House		4,239,969.45
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		115.05
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,107,218.15	
Legal-tender notes	341,640.00	
		3,448,858.15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		27,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		25,000.00
Total		$23,622,721.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,200,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		264,218.75
National bank notes outstanding		540,000.00
Due to other National banks		5,473,898.59
Due to State banks and bankers		1,286,870.15
Individual deposits subject to check		12,068,893.28
Demand certificates of deposit		1,000.00
Certified checks		1,625,298.06
Cashier's checks outstanding		196,482.35
United States deposits		226,530.00
Liabilities other than those above stated, U. S. bond account		40,000.00
Total		$23,622,721.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. O. LEECH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. O. LEECH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898.
D. NEVIUS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. P. OLCOTT,
RICHARD A. McCURDY,
JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 4,651.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
in New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 1, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,739,403.91
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,165.71
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		350,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		940,700.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		17,800.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		84,000.13
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,133,440.65
Other real estate and mortgages owned		5,349.08
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,732,942.97
Due from State banks and bankers		323,004.38
Checks and other cash items		19,054.44
Exchanges for Clearing House		500.00
Total		$19,673,073.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$700,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		55,813.89
National bank notes outstanding		300,000.00
Due to other National banks	$8,313,322.05	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,671,427.97	
Dividends unpaid	821.10	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,297,690.28	
Demand certificates of deposit	77,375.10	
Certified checks	587,712.32	
Cashier's checks outstanding	275,335.34	
United States deposits	893,575.00	
		18,117,259.16
Total		$19,673,073.05

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of Decembar, 1898. A. H. GRAHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. C.

Correct—Attest:
W. F. HAVEMEYER,
W. VAN NORDEN,
A. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.

[No. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NAT'L BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, December 1st, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,217,910.64
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,700.85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		325,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		91,348.88
Stocks, securities, &c.		491,480.39
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		266,559.06
Due from State banks and bankers		178,390.34
Checks and other cash items		19,054.44
Exchanges for Clearing House		27,279.20
Notes of other National banks		353,101.48
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		347.76
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,991,455.43	
Legal-tender notes	5,285.00	
		1,996,740.43
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		15,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		500.00
Total		$19,673,073.05

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		348,557.94
National bank notes outstanding		449,997.50
Due to other National banks	$1,639,965.66	
Due to State banks and bankers	527,299.47	
Individual deposits subject to check	2,329,019.11	
Demand certificates of deposit	5,026.12	
Certified checks	50,459.13	
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,724.72	
United States deposits	550,000.00	
		5,104,494.21
Total		$6,403,049.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898. CHAS. W. RIECKS,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
DUMONT CLARKE,
E. C. CONVERSE, } Directors.

[No. 3700.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 1, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,582,297.62
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		173.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		800,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		150,602.22
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,090,735.31
Other real estate and mortgages owned		665,125.74
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,356,603.44
Due from State banks and bankers		110,553.05
Checks and other cash items		9,663.52
Exchanges for Clearing House		13,701,524.15
Notes of other National banks		5,606.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		244.74
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$7,229,674.34	
Legal-tender notes	1,118,440.00	
		8,348,114.34
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		149,000.00
Total		$53,970,242.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,100,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		804,888.83
National bank notes outstanding		888,040.00
Due to other National banks	$12,774,953.27	
Due to State banks and bankers	6,726,359.07	
Dividends unpaid	5,952.95	
Individual deposits subject to check	26,812,157.29	
Den and certificates of deposit	146,580.68	
Certified checks	1,344,344.75	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,520,623.67	
United States deposits	799,332.24	
		50,127,313.92
Total		$53,970,242.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. A. SMITH, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898. IRA HARRIS,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
THOS. H. HUBBARD,
BRAYTON IVES,
VALENTINE P. SNYDER, } Directors.

[No. 1357.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 1st, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,191,500.76
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		811.72
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		47,500.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		7,120.63
Stocks, securities, &c.		158,179.75
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		130,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		17,859.25
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		583,968.87
Due from State banks and bankers		124,962.36
Checks and other cash items		22,521.94
Exchanges for Clearing House		392,645.29
Notes of other National banks		7,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		480.22
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$404,310.50	
Legal-tender notes	425,408.00	
		829,718.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, (other than 5 per cent. redemption fund)		12,226.00
Total		$5,703,195.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		127,899.51
National bank notes outstanding		210,620.00
Due to other National banks		847,338.41
Due to State banks and bankers		446,262.63
Dividends unpaid		127.63
Individual deposits subject to check		3,446,214.91
Demand certificates of deposit		183.49
Certified checks		47,688.49
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,280.82
Total		$5,703,195.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, J. DENNISON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. DENNISON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898. W. G. KING,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES F. MATTHAEI,
HENRY KROGER,
E. H. Downing, } Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

[No. 1,000.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 1, 1898;

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$15,143,137.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		34.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,250,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		72,222.06
Premiums on U. S. bonds		210,750.04
Stocks, securities, &c.		687,554.13
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		637,684.16
Other real estate and mortgages owned		20,300.00
Due from National banks	$2,489,681.59	
Due from State banks and bankers	490,774.29	
Checks and other cash items	89,106.55	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,206,298.87	
Notes of other National banks	49,364.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	153.68	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,801,990.00	
Legal-tender notes	510,595.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	90,000.00	
	5,402,585.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	56,250.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	19,840.00	
		10,759,108.98
Total		$29,790,791.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		316,946.26
National bank notes outstanding		1,096,500.00
Dividends unpaid		17,788.00
Due to other National banks	$14,415,661.92	
Due to State banks and bankers	4,346,402.84	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,224,947.23	
Demand certificates of deposit	166,603.29	
Certified checks	940,712.53	
Cashier's checks outstanding	267,729.56	
United States deposits	897,500.00	
		26,359,557.37
Total		$29,790,791.63

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of December, 1898. A. S. HOUGHTON,
Notary Public N. Y. County.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES PARSONS,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
OLIVER S. CARTER, } Directors.

[No. 1231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y.,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$25,478,152.81
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		860.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,446,990.78
Due from State banks and bankers		83,437.35
Checks and other cash items		115,366.37
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,242,153.44
Notes of other National banks		17,800.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		420.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$4,607,600	
Legal tender notes	776,640	
		5,384,240.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		29,000.00
Total		$34,186,370.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		707,202.37
National bank notes outstanding		41,160.00
State bank notes outstanding		5,082.00
Due to other National banks		11,563,403.37
Due to State banks and bankers		4,055,688.45
Dividends unpaid		11,091.00
Individual deposits subject to check		10,822,941.72
Demand certificates of deposit		51,300.00
Certified checks		326,445.42
Cashier's checks outstanding		101,456.42
Total		$34,186,370.75

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898.
CHAS. H. BECKER,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES R. PLUM, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Dec. 1, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,882,754.26
Overdrafts		47.31
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		2,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,200,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		164,010.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,676,716.92
Real estate		2,274,800.00
Due from National banks		2,225,966.70
Due from State banks and bankers		166,705.94
Checks and other cash items		90,739.45
Exchanges for Clearing House		9,350,639.18
Notes of other National banks		80,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,053.74
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,015,307.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,704,058.00	
		4,719,365.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		90,000.00
Total		$43,923,789.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,679,467.37
National bank notes outstanding		1,800,000.00
Due to other National banks		5,512,823.31
Due to State banks and bankers		6,863,741.44
Dividends unpaid		5,672.00
Individual deposits subject to check		14,933,028.42
Demand certificates of deposit		5,500.00
Time certificates of deposit		380,000.00
Certified checks and acceptances		3,682,174.85
Cashier's checks outstanding		540,269.74
United States deposits		1,188,761.20
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		62,351.17
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
U. S. bonds borrowed		780,000.00
Total		$43,923,789.50

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIAM C. DUVALL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of December, 1898.
WARREN C. FRENCH, Jr.,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
W. W. SHERMAN,
CHARLES LANIER,
JOHN S. KENNEDY, } Directors.

[No. 345.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Dec. 1, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,288,998.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,381.57
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		210,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		9,104.76
Stocks, securities, &c.		113,191.56
Furniture and fixtures		6,000.00

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

East River Water Front Property Reported Sold—Foreclosure Sale of the Gerlach.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for a Mrs. McCallum, for $42,000, the five-story apartment house 205 West Eighty-fourth Street, 27 by 87 by 100.

It is reported that Peter Kane has sold for about $100,000 the plot on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, extending from First Avenue to the East River, 295 feet on the street by 100.11 feet on the avenue.

The Quentin McAdam estate has sold the four-story brownstone-front flat, 112 West Sixty-first Street, 30 by 100.5.

Albert B. Hilton has sold for John W. Wieshaer and Mary Schumacher the old buildings 223 and 225 East Third Street, 46 by 96, to Harry Fischel, who will erect six-story tenements on the plot.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold the new five-story flat, 25 by 80, at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, and the similar property at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventieth Street.

After numerous adjournments the Hotel Gerlach was sold in foreclosure yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly. The sale was held to satisfy a second mortgage amounting to $182,775. Bids were taken over and above prior incumbrances of $468,827, and the property was knocked down for $600 over this amount to Harry E. Mooney, who said that he was not acting as representative of the mortgagee. The property has been advertised for sale to-day in foreclosure of the first mortgage of $413,905, held by the Peabody Education Fund, but it is probable that some agreement between the interested parties will be reached so that it will not be necessary to offer the parcel again. The Gerlach is known as 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, and covers a plot 100 by 98.9.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to H. L. Toplitz, for $27,050, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 200 Avenue A, 25.9 by 95 by 25.9 by 96.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, John Vincent, referee, 180 West Seventy-sixth Street, south side, 25 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 77.2, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,356.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, 362 East Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 125 feet west of First Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Julius H. Seymour, referee, Audubon Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 76.7 by 100; three-story brick dwelling, and vacant; King's Bridge Road, east side, 54.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, abutting on the foregoing, 26.2 by 122.3 by 25 by 114.3, vacant. Du on judgment, on the former parcel, $12,621; on the latter, $3,974.

By William M. Ryan, public auction sale, 2,293 and 2,295 Southern Boulevard, west side, 180.6 feet south of Freeman Street, each 25 by 100, two three-story frame flats.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 156 East Eighty-first Street, south side 230.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 19.9 by 104.4, three-story brown-stone front dwelling.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Gustave B. Drachman, referee, East Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 800 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,987; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 367 Cherry Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Gouverneur Street, 36.8 by 64 by 30 by 65.6, four-story brick tenement with store. Due on judgment, $14,135.

By D Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester H. Ward, referee, 53 West Forty-second Street, north side, 125 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 20.8 by 100.5, Hoffman leasehold, six-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,293.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 413 West Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 115.4 by 25.2½ by 118.4½, four-story brick tenement with a three-story brick tenement at the rear.

By Solomon De Walltaarsa, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, 49 to 55 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 100 by 98.9, ten-story brick apartment house, known as the Gerlach. Due on judgment, $413,906.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, Claremont Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and opposite Claremont Place, four lots, each 25 feet front and varying in depth from 102.6 feet to 115.3 feet.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, First Street, Wakefield, south side, 285 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 80 by 87.6, vacant. Due on judgment, $3,433.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 22 Wooster Street, east side, 121 feet south of Grand Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick building.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 27 by 85 and 28 by 86.8; John Acker of 119 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $120,000.

Ninety-fourth Street, north side, 79.9 feet east of Second Avenue, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 20.3 by 78; John W. Rapp of 138 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; L. D. Watson, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 133 Cannon Street, for a two-story brick stable and wagon house, 20 by 98; Joseph Weber, owner; Julius Bockell & son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, and Lawrence Street, north side, 250 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a four-story brick stable and storage house, 28.2 by 130.7 and 117.7 Kertcher & Co. of 630 West Twenty-fourth Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 142 and 144 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Theresa Friedman, owner; N. Langer of 276 Madison Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 22 West Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick photograph gallery and store; Phillips Phoenix of 3 East Sixty-sixth Street, owner; Robert Maynicke of 725 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 43 and 45 White Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; estate of James C. Ayer of 35 Wall Street, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 11 Pitt Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Webb & Levy of 242 East Broadway, owners; F. C. Zobel, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Third Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling; J. J. Gleason Company of 208 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; Charles Money, architect; cost, $4,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 5.

BROOME ST, s s, Lot C, map by Laidlam, March 10, 1818; 25x76; George Harold and another, executors, to Joseph Spivack 16,720

CRIMMINS AV, w s, 287.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x80; Bernard P. Olbney, executor, to Bernard P. Olbney and others 1

CROTONA AV, n s, 327 ft e of Prospect Av, 75x96.7x75x96.5; Pauline Pfaehler to Louis Beer ..... Exch

CROTONA PARK South, s w cor Franklin Av, 122.5x23.3x122.5x23.5; Mary Brown to Benjamin Vlau 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 50x125; Nellie Haag to August Jacob ..... Exchange

EAILE, St, s w corner of Gilbert Place, runs s 110xw irregular to Hunt's Point Road x n 21.3 to Gilbert Place; Faile St, e s, 200 ft n of Lafayette Av, 214.6x203.8 to Bryant St, 203.2x200; Bryant St, n s, corner of Lafayette Av, 464.6x203.8 to Longfellow St x503x200; Longfellow St, n e corner of Lafayette St, runs n 50x n 100x s 150 to Whittier St x irregular; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Nathan S. Hart and others, trustees, &c 26,075

GROVE ST, s e corner of Bedford St, 28.1x100; David B. Cocks to Gustav J. Dohrenwend and another 1

HANCOCK ST, w s, 206.3 ft s of Columbus Av, 18.9x100; Josephine B. Rezzano and another to John Lindstrom 1,600

LINCOLN AV, e s, 75 ft n of 135th St, 75x100; Mary A. Troy, trustee, to James E. Troy and another, quit claim 1,008

LENOX AV, 446 and 444, n e corner of 132d St, 50x80; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Henry Menken 100

LISPENARD ST, 44, 23x94; Lispenard St, s s, Lot 161, map Anthony Lispenard, 21x94; Lispenard St, s s, part Lot 160, map Anthony Lispenard, 2x94; Samuel Weil and wife to A. B. Dunn 1

LISPENARD ST, 44, 23x94; Lispenard St, s s, Lot 161, map Anthony Lispenard, 21x94; Lispenard St, s s, part Lot 160, map Anthony Lispenard, 2x94; Henry Hess to Samuel Weil 1

LOTS 355 and 356, Block J, amended map of Maples estate; Charles Knauf to Anna M. Schulze 2,850

INTERIOR LOT, gore, 94 ft e of German Place and 88.4 ft n of 168th St, runs e 47.6x n w 48x s 7.2 to beginning; Adolph M. Bendheim to Mary T. Upington 1

JACKSON AV, 758, 26x87.6; Alexander C. Campbell to Fannie Schwartz 6,300

PEARL ST, 284 and 286, s cor Beekman St, 40.2x82.6x irregular; William R. Wellcox to William F. Havemeyer 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 65.3 ft n of 158th St, 22.11x152.6x — x —; German Place, e s, 109.9 ft n of 158th St, 4.3x95.3x18.6x96.2; Marie T. Upington to Adolph M. Bendheim, exchange 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 95.3 ft n of 158th St, 22.11x182.6x—; German Place, e s, 109.9 ft n of 158th St, runs n 4.3x e 95.3x s 18.7, gore; Frank McGoey to Marie T. Upington, release mortgage 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 130th St, 26.10x100; Annie Jacobs to Charles A. Yost, exchange and 1

SIMPSON ST, w s, 172.10 ft s of Lyon St, 50x100; Henry Stelts to Martin Graham 2,000

UNION AV, w s, 305 ft s of 151st St, 50x100; Eugene H. Hammond to Winslow E. Busby 1

UNION AV, w s, 305 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; Winslow E. Busby to John E. Scott 6,000

UNIONPORT ROAD, w s, Lot 25, map of the estate of George W. Hunt, 29.3x88.4x52.3x119; John H. Clapp, referee, to Mary J. McGuire 190

UNIONPORT ROAD, w s, Lot 26, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to Mary J. McGuire 120

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 140th St, 16.8x60; August F. Nickel and wife to Francis A. Curry 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 70th St, 25.5x100; John C. Schawe to Annie Brown 60,000

WHITTIER ST, s w corner of Lafayette Av, 99.9x200x95x200; also Longfellow St, s w corner of Lafayette St, 200x101.2x200.2x92.9; Bryant St, n w corner of Lafayette Av, 105.6x46.2x irregular; Augustus C. Brown, referee, to Edward A. Rollins 7,700

1ST AV, n e corner of 63d St, 25.5x81; Henry Menken to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 1

2D AV, 1,413, w s, 25x87; Mary E. Doran to Emanuel Hoohheimer 1

4TH ST, or Avenue D, s s, 406 ft w of 4th Av, or St, 25x114, Wakefield—Ida B. Lamphear to Harriet C. Fuller 1

11TH ST, n s, 133 ft w of Avenue C, 25x103.3; Franz J. Grein to John Sack 15,000

81ST ST, 5, 7, 9 East, 65.7x98.9x44x98.9; City Bank to Field to William F. Havemeyer 1

82D ST, s s, 135 ft w of Madison Av, 21.10x98.9; John S. Reid to William F. Havemeyer 1

85TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 80x100.5; Dennis J. Harrington to New York Telephone Company 10,000

69TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 171x101.8x155.7x100.5; Annie Brown to John C. Schawe 37,000

74TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 59.8x102.2; Elias Lampner to Salomon Marx 66,000

75TH ST, 39 West, 20x102.2; Samuel D. Styles to Caroline O. Bogert 100

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100.8; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Kate C. Brown 1

100TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Sophie Goff to Annie Jacobs 1

110TH ST, 62 and 64 East, 50x100.11; Mary E. Dempsey to Julius Lochman 1

112TH ST, n s, 215.2 ft w of 2d Av, 20x½ block, Henry Menken to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 1

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x110.11; Charles A. Yost to Sophie Goff ..... Exch.

114TH ST, 242 and 244 East, 42x100.11; Julius Lockman to Mary E. Dempsey 1

114TH ST, 242 and 244 East, 42x100.11; Mary E. Dempsey to Alvina Gross 1

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Sophie Goff to Annie Jacobs 1

131ST ST, 76 West, 16.8x99.11; Eben Hatfield to George F. Fish 100

131ST ST, 76 West, 16.8x99.11; Emma A. Sheldon to Eben Hatfield 100

134TH ST, s s, 327.6 ft e of Trinity Av, 37.6x103.9x37.6x103.6; Peter Goets to Theodore J. Dengler 3,750

136TH ST, n s, 96 ft w of Willis Av, 40x100; Henry A. Hoyt to Henry Muller 8,000

145TH ST, 415 West, 14.10x99.11; Annie B. Roe to Joseph B. Roe 1

143D ST, 307 West, 25x99.11; August Jacob to Nellie Haag and another 1

161ST ST, 563 West, 18x99.11; Julia Schwartz to Morit: Zwicker 16,000

2D AV, e s, 75 ft n of 80th St, 25x100; Louis McConnell against Moses Bolomon, owner and contractor 160

13TH ST, 535 and 537 East; Mattie Liquori against Arthur McQuade, owner; Diehl & Walgen, contractors 186

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Frank Boyle & Sons against John V. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor 4,435

56TH ST, 53 East; Nason Manufacturing Company against Laura Weller, owner; Frank M. Weller, contractor 315

56TH ST, 55 East; Nason Manufacturing Company against Laura Weller, owner; Frank M. Weller, contractor 194

62D ST, Nq 223 West, Nathan Sussman against Ida R. Baker, owner; John E. Baker, contractor 180

64TH ST, s s, 255 ft e of 3d Av, 68x100; United States Mortar Supply Company against the Baron de Hirsch Fund, owner; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor 256

85TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 94.2x100; Emil A. Holmberg against the New York Turn Verein, owner; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor 31

126TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 3d Av, 72x99.11; Philip Braender against Frank Hardy and E. Schile, owners; Webster White, contractor 37

132D ST, 24 West; Carmine Gagnuano against Frederick T. Balschun, owner, Alexander Frascalla, contractor 28

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 145.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; Metropolitan Trust Company as guardian, against Bertha Strauss, executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

1ST AV, s w corner of 32d St, 50x65; Theodore F. Hascall, administrator, &c., against Samuel Ramsfelder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wyatt & Trimble.

18TH AV, 165 ft w of White Plains Av, 18 x114; Frances S. Watson against Robert W. McIntyre, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. W. Seaman.

34TH ST, n s, 520 ft e of 7th Av, 80x98.9; Edmund Lawrence Williams C. Jackson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

42D ST, 55 West; Department of Buildings against New York Improvement Company, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Ottenbourg.

110TH ST, 62 and 64 East, 50x100.11; Mary E. Dempsey to Julius Lochman 1

112TH ST, n s, 215.2 ft w of 2d Av, 20x½ block, Henry Menken to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 1

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 31.6x110.11; Charles A. Yost to Sophie Goff ..... Exch.

114TH ST, 242 and 244 East, 42x100.11; Julius Lockman to Mary E. Dempsey 1

114TH ST, 242 and 244 East, 42x100.11; Mary E. Dempsey to Alvina Gross 1

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Sophie Goff to Annie Jacobs 1

131ST ST, 76 West, 16.8x99.11; Eben Hatfield to George F. Fish 100

131ST ST, 76 West, 16.8x99.11; Emma A. Sheldon to Eben Hatfield 100

134TH ST, s s, 327.6 ft e of Trinity Av, 37.6x103.9x37.6x103.6; Peter Goets to Theodore J. Dengler 3,750

136TH ST, n s, 96 ft w of Willis Av, 40x100; Henry A. Hoyt to Henry Muller 8,000

145TH ST, 415 West, 14.10x99.11; Annie B. Roe to Joseph B. Roe 1

143D ST, 307 West, 25x99.11; August Jacob to Nellie Haag and another 1

161ST ST, 563 West, 18x99.11; Julia Schwartz to Morit: Zwicker 16,000

Recorded Leases.

CONNELL, George F., to Philip Barbey; 804 6th Av, 3 years $540

JACOBS, Samuel E., and another, executors, to Adam Bacher; 111 Avenue A, 3 2-3 years 1,100

SULZER, Elizabeth, to Jacob Bittschieir and another; Jerome Av, new line, 94.7 ft n of 213th St, 150x87x irregular, 15 years ..... $1,800 to 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ARMSTRONG, Lillie L., to John F. Steeves; s s of King's Bridge Road, 222.2 ft e from monument marked "L. 1. 124," in said road, 1 year 1,200

BROWN, Kate eC., to Metropolitan Improvement Company; n s of 95th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 30,000

BROWN, Kate C., to Metropolitan Improvement Company; n s of 95th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, demand 40,000

CAMPBELL, Alexander C., to Annie L. Stark; 758 Jackson Av, 3 years 4,000

COHEN, Harris and Abraham, to Henry W. J. Blacknall 63 James St, 5 years ... 24,000

CURRY, Francis A., to Frank M. Walsh; 298 Willis Av, 5 years 6,000

DEUTSCH AMERIKANISCHER TURN Verein to John and Mathias Hoffen; s s of 158th St, 250 ft w of Elton Av, demand 9,000

DONGAN, Herbert, and Garrett M. Taylor to the German Savings Bank; s s of 83d St, 104 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year ... 85,000

DONIGAN, Thomas J., to John E. Purdons and another; n s of Centre St, 54.5 ft s w of Pearl St, leasehold, 3 years 3,500

DOWNES, William J., and Charles W. to Josephine Dorn; e s of Pitt St, 204.9 ft n of Stanton St; 2 years 1,800

DUNN, Alfred B., to Sophia R. C. Furniss, as trustee, &c.; 44 Lispenard St, 5 years 35,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Harris Middelmann and another; 37 Gouverneur St, and Gouveneur St, w s, 49 ft s of Madison St, 1 year 3,000

GIBNEY, Bernard P., and others to Elizabeth A. Jennes; w s of Crimmins Av, 287.4 ft n of 141st St, 3 years 1,800

GLEASON, Michael and Sarah J., to Edward P. Schell and another, trustees; s e corner of Webster Av and 175th St, 8 years 6,500

GORDON, Louis, and others to Emilie J. Murray; 274 and 276 Mott St, 5 months .. 5,000

HATFIELD, Eben, to Martin Weiss; 76 West 131st St, 2 years 1,000

HATFIELD, Eben, to Pauline Matheslus; 76 West 131st St, 3 years 9,500

KEMPNER, Elias, to Adolph Kuttroff; s s of 74th St, 40 ft w of Park Av, 2 years .. 35,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Adolph Kuttroff; s w corner of 74th St and Park Av, 2 years .. 29,000

KENNY, Sarah A., to Abbie L. Henshaw; lot at City Island, begins at land of Elizabeth King and Henry Bischoff, runs w to Main St, &c., 3 years 300

KREMSER, Gretchen, to Oswald Eifer; s e s of Catharine St, south half of lot 297, map of village of East Tremont, 5 years 1,600

McGARRY, Frank, to Isaac P. Smith; Lots 12 and 13, Block B, map of Lester Park, 3 years 1,000

NODINE, Lena, to Charlotte B. Waldo; 3d Av, s w corner of 21st St, 1-40th part, 2 years 300

NOELLE, James W., and Frederick Gauss to Globe Realty Company; n s of 33d St, 341 ft w of West End Av, 1 month 5,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Emma B. Levin; 1,959 Anthony Av, 3 years 3,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Emma B. Levin; 1,961 Anthony Av, 3 years 3,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Emma B. Levin; 1,963 Anthony Av, 3 years 3,000

O'NEILL, Nannie, to Adelaide B. Stilwell; s e corner of 156th St and Eagle Av, 3 years 3,000

PARKER, Sarah J., to United Dime Savings Institution; 6 Renwick St, 5 years.. 2,500

PATCHEN, Abbie H., individually and as executrix; and another, to Charles E. Whitehead; 1 to 10 Patchen Place, 141 to 149 6th Av, 1, 2, 3, and 4 Mulligan Place, and 113 West 10th St, ½ part of all, supplemental mortgage 15,000

POMEROY, Eugene H., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 46 West 55th St, 1 year. 18,000

REDDIN, John, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Emmet St, 160 ft n of Union Av, 1 year 3,000

ROBERT, Julia, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; n e corner of Columbus Av and 75th St, 5 years 300,000

SACK, John, to Frans J. Grein; n s of 11th St, 133 ft w of Avenue C, installments.. 11,000

SCHEYER, Philip, to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees, &c.; 1,887 Madison Av, 3 years 15,000

SCHAWE, John C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s s of 69th St, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 1 year 17,500

SCHWARTZ, Fannie, to Martha C. Lavelle; 758 Jackson Av, 5 years 1,700

SCOTT, John E., to N. Y. Building Loan Banking Company; w s of Union Av, 306 ft s of 161st St, installments 5,487

SHEA, Margaret L., to the trustees of New York Fire Department Relief Fund; lot 86, map of Fordham, and lot 97, map of Benjamin Berrian Farm, Fordham, 3 years 4,000

SPIVACK, Joseph, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of Broome St, Lot C, map of estate of James Delancey, 3 years .. 13,000

SPIVACK, Joseph, to Peter Otten; s s of Broome St, Lot C, map of estate of James Delancey, 1 year 1,000

STEWART, Robert S. and Jane, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e corner of 163d St and Forest Av, 1 year 6,000

WARE, James E., to William H. and Frank T. Earle, as trustees; 1,286 Madison Av, 3 years 17,500

WEIGEL, John and Augusta, to John Schilling; w s of Clinton Av, 46 ft n of Oakland Place, 1½ years 575

Assignments of Mortgages.

COBB, Edward B., to E. Benedict Cobb.. Nom.
COBB, Edward B., to E. Benedict Cobb.. Nom.
GOFF, Charles A., to Hudson River Bank. Nom.
GORDON, Louis, and others to Emilie J. Murray $4,000

LUSK, William C., administrator, to William Kant and others, trustees 19,499

MURPHY, Sylvester A. and Edward S., to Josephine Schwarz 1,500

ROYS, Thomas F., to Charles A. Goff, (re-recorded) 3,500

STOLZ, George, to John F. Steeves 1,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alice Maddock 6,000

WIRTH, Pauline, as administratrix, to Phillipina Gommel 15,928

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 78th St, 102x100; Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company against Dora and James L. Osborne, owners and contractors 3,868

BOND ST, 12; Louis Bossert & Son against Martin L. Strauss, owner; G. C. Newell, contractor 140

CHURCH ST, 1 to 7 Building—Lot Banking Company; w s of Union Av, 306 ft s of 161st St, installments 5,487

SHEA, Margaret L., to the trustees of New York Fire Department Relief Fund; lot 86, map of Fordham, and lot 97, map of Benjamin Berrian Farm, Fordham, 3 years 4,000

SPIVACK, Joseph, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of Broome St, Lot C, map of estate of James Delancey, 3 years .. 13,000

SPIVACK, Joseph, to Peter Otten; s s of Broome St, Lot C, map of estate of James Delancey, 1 year 1,000

STEWART, Robert S. and Jane, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e corner of 163d St and Forest Av, 1 year 6,000

WARE, James E., to William H. and Frank T. Earle, as trustees; 1,286 Madison Av, 3 years 17,500

WEIGEL, John and Augusta, to John Schilling; w s of Clinton Av, 46 ft n of Oakland Place, 1½ years 575

Assignments of Mortgages.

COBB, Edward B., to E. Benedict Cobb.. Nom.
COBB, Edward B., to E. Benedict Cobb.. Nom.
GOFF, Charles A., to Hudson River Bank. Nom.
GORDON, Louis, and others to Emilie J. Murray $4,000

LUSK, William C., administrator, to William Kant and others, trustees 19,499

MURPHY, Sylvester A. and Edward S., to Josephine Schwarz 1,500

ROYS, Thomas F., to Charles A. Goff, (re-recorded) 3,500

STOLZ, George, to John F. Steeves 1,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to North River Savings Bank 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alice Maddock 6,000

WIRTH, Pauline, as administratrix, to Phillipina Gommel 15,928

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SOUTH OAK DRIVE, e s, Lot 55, map of Bronxwood Park, 50x118.11; Gustaf E. Thoren against Allan G. Macdonell, owner and contractor 104

WASHINGTON SQUARE, s e corner of Macdougal St, 56.6x123.3; the Manhattan Cement Company against Mary A. Chisholm and Margaret W. Hamersley, owners; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor 378

WILLIAM ST, 73 to 77, and 45 to 49 Cedar St; Hubert Krants against the Dudley Company, owner; S. May, contractor 290

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

106, 169, and 170.—The Territory of New Mexico, appellant, vs. the United States Trust Company of New York et al.—Appeals from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. Decrees affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

41—R. Harkrader, Sheriff and keeper of Wythe County jail, Virginia, vs. H. G. Wadley.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded, with directions to restore to the custody of said H. G. Wadley to the Sheriff of Wythe County, Va. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

8—A. A. McCullough, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia.—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia. Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brewer. Dissenting, Justice Peckham.

Original Ex-parte—In the matter of Emma S. Fayerweather and another, petitioners. Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus denied. Announced by Justice Harlan. The Chief Justice took no part in the determination of this motion.

Original Ex-parte—In the matter of Emma S. Fayerweather and another, petitioners. Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus denied. Announced by Justice Harlan. The Chief Justice took no part in the determination of this motion.

20—The United States, appellant, vs. Ranlett & Stone.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana reversed and cause remanded to that court, with a direction to enter a decree in conformity with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the Court:

56—The United States, appellant, vs. Daniel Van Iderstine.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed by a divided court.

422—Benita Barnett, appellant, vs. Joseph Barnett.—Motion for leave to file intervening petition of George W. Johnston and Thomas A. Fineal denied.

468—Dean Linseed Oil Company, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

595—The Lake Street Elevated Railway Company, petitioner, vs. William Zeigler et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

233—Howard M. Holden, plaintiff in error, vs. A. E. Watson et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas. Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff in error.

397—R. M. Manley, executor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. M. E. Larkin, Sheriff, &c. Motions to dismiss or affirm postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

921—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Moses Fallowell; 322—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Emiline Mackey; 323—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Daniel S. Leaderwood; 324—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Robert Carter; 325—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Charles H. Hittson; 326—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Mary Scroggins; 327—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Fleming P. Jennings; 328—The United States et al., appellants, vs. David P. McCracken, and 329—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Brice Woody.—Two weeks' additional time granted for counsel in which to file opposition to motions to dismiss or affirm herein, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellants.

448—Marcus A. Spurr, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument Jan. 9, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the respondent.

92—The Chappel Chemical and Fertilizer Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Sulphur Mines Company of Virginia.—Postponed to be heard with No. 90 as one case, on motion of Thomas C. Chappel for the plaintiff in error.

91—The Chappel Chemical and Fertilizer Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Sulphur Mines Company of Virginia.—Postponed until No. 90 is reached and all questions reserved on motion of T. C. Chappel for plaintiff in error.

115, 116, and 117—J. J. McCook et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. A. F. Miles, administrator, &c.—Death of A. F. Miles suggested and appearance of George R. Wood, administrator, &c., as defendant in error filed and entered on motion of A. H. Garland in behalf of counsel.

8 of October Term, 1897)—The United States, appellant, vs. Earl B. Coe.—Resubmitted on briefs on file, on motion of Frederic D. McKenney, in behalf of counsel.

622—Citizens' Bank of Tina, petitioner, vs. George Adams et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit submitted by F. A. Riddle in support of petition, and by Mason B. Loomis in opposition thereto.

80—Henry W. Scott, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Submitted by T. J. Campbell for the plaintiff in error, and by Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error.

72—The Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the First National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio.—Argument continued by A. E. Hervey for the plaintiffs in error, by N. C. Abbott for the defendant in error, and concluded by John H. Ames for the plaintiffs in error.

73—The Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Coldwater National Bank of Coldwater, Mich.—Argument commenced by A. E. Harvey for the plaintiffs in error and continued by L. C. Burr for the defendant in error, and concluded by John H. Ames for the plaintiffs in error.

Call for to-day: 74, 67, 70, 77, 78, (and 68 and 69,) 79, 81, 82, 83, 67.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 194 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

1—Butler vs. Fayerweather.

Preferred Causes.

85—Sarlehner vs. Neilson.
88—Same vs. Eisner & M. Co.
87—Same vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
88—Same vs. Gies.
89—Same vs. Marquet.
110—Fayerweather v s. Ritch.

General Calendar.

21—Steinwender vs. the Mexican Prince.
31—Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co. vs. Rogers.
32—Gannon vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
33—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
34—U. S. vs. E. L. Goodsell Co.
35—First Nat. Bank of Chi. vs. Mitchell.
40—Lilienthal vs. Druckleib.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 45 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

178—Baker vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
183—Noonan vs. same.
185—Exposito vs. Man. Railway.
201—Kennedy vs. Grace, Hyde & Co.
202—Tenney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. Co.
206—Mullan vs. Met. St. Railway.
210—Germano vs. Third Av. R. R.
181—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
153—Lasala vs. same.
154—Lasala vs. same.
211—Moore vs. Met. St. Railway.
212—Hull vs. Internat. Nav. Co.
213—McDonald vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.
10—Britner vs. Lehigh & Hudson R. Ry.
31—Dick vs. Janeway.
9—Carey vs. Fearing.
11—Schenck vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Assn., No. 1.
15—Same vs. Press Pub. Co., No. 1.
19—Woolston, Jr., vs. Spengler.
20—Bradley vs. Met. St. Railway.
22—Crabtree vs. Macy.
23—Sabatar vs. Press Publishing Co.
30—Hill vs. Matthews.
32—Sigbold vs. Met. St. Railway.
35—Bristol Bk. & Trust Co. vs. Marston.
46—Schenck vs. Morning Journal Ass'n.
52—Same vs. Bennett.
56—Moore vs. N. Y., Sus. & West. Ry.
61—Stewart vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.
62—Kunkle vs. Dry Goods Chronicle Co.
117—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
127—Loewenthal vs. Nat. Credit Ins. Co.
176—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry.
180—Miller vs. U. S.
214—Grumby vs. Met. St. Ry.

Preferred Causes.

2035—Gibson vs. Mick.
2036—Same vs. same.
2145—Strauss vs. Bendheim.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 606 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

177—McGregor vs. S. S. Catharine Whiting.
178—Reid vs. same.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
25—Hyll

PRESBYTERIANS AT DINNER

Listen Approvingly to Declarations for a Policy of Imperialism.

STEWART L. WOODFORD SPEAKS

He Says that the Chapter in Our History Relating to Expansion Has Been Closed for All Time.

The Presbyterian Union of New York held its annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night, both men and women being present, and by its enthusiasm testified to its vitality as an organization. The after-dinner speakers, notably Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, stirred the auditors with the topic of imperialism. In fact, the expansion of the Nation seemed to rival Presbyterianism itself as a topic of interest to the minds of the diners, and they applauded it with practical unanimity whenever they got a chance.

The President of the union, James Yereance, presided at the dinner, and shortly after 9 o'clock introduced the first speaker, the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington, D. C., who is Moderator of the General Assembly. Previous to this Mr. Yereance announced that letters of regret had been received from Major Gen. Miles, Admiral Schley, Commodore Philip, Dr. Depew, and Governor-elect Roosevelt.

Dr. Radcliffe dwelt on national imperialism, and treated it as an opportunity for the development and extension of Presbyterianism. The keynote of his speech was the sentence: "I believe in imperialism because I believe in foreign missions!" He said in part: "Imperialism to-day is in the air. The Republic in the last 100 days has advanced more than in 100 years. Our Republic is no longer provincial, but cosmopolitan. We are moving forward under laws as inevitable as the laws of nature. We are marching along the eternal route of humanity from the East to the West, and will continue in it until, with all good influences co-operating, the United States of America and the United States of Europe encircle the earth with the white girdle of Christian civilization.

"Imperialism has its first expression in self-consciousness. The American is beginning to be aware of itself. As never before he is now conscious of himself. He is not going about Europe very much this year begging pardon for not having been born in London. Presbyterians need self-consciousness. The Presbyterian nowadays does not know what is good in himself. There is too much mongrel worship and emasculated theology among us.

"America has lately been doing business in her own way. We have run counter to old prejudices and old conventionalities. We have taken lessons from abroad. We've been teaching them a thing or two. We have brought forth suddenly the mighty army and the conquering navy. We have in this work illustrated in war, as no other nation before has ever done, the practice of the words, 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him.'"

Dr. Radcliffe said a revival of Eldership was needed in the Presbyterian Church. He stirred his hearers by the statement that Calvinism was not dead. "It's funeral has been appointed time and again," said he, "but the corpse was never ready." (Laughter.)

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, then spoke on "What I Know About Presbyterianism," from the standpoint of a Congregationalist. He said there was an alarming tendency of the men of his Church to become Presbyterians. He spoke of sacerdotalism, militarism, and commercialism as "the three devils from the pit which have always wrecked the spiritual life of man."

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook of Philadelphia then told of his experiences as a chaplain at the front. He spoke of the devotion of women nurses, and praised the work of Miss Annie Wheeler, Miss Clara Barton, and Miss Helen M. Gould, even suggesting toasts to them.

Gen. Woodford, whose wife and daughter were also present, then spoke on "The War and Its Results." Said he: "The war has left results which will last through the ages. It has led to the recognition by us that the complete nationality of the Republic had come. I do not believe that the Spanish war produced that nationality. Forces had been at work for long years since the civil war binding up sectional differences. But we never realized until this war came that the Nation had become one.

"Every man, North or South, from New England and from the far Southern States, the fatigues against expansion based on argument on the idea that to expand the Republic is to destroy the principles on which it is built and endanger its nationality. All who believe in expansion base their beliefs on the broader idea that the Nation should be given the full stature of manhood which God meant it to have. Either argument is equally drawn from the nationality of the Republic.

"Another result of the war is that which comes from this enormous expansion of territory. Tell me, my friend, who is opposed to expansion: Is it not wiser and better to make peace now under existing conditions and terms than to reopen the war and make it necessary to take the Canaries and the Ladrones also? Will not peace to-day be at least a temporary limit on possible expansion?

"That chapter in the history of our Republic was closed when the Spanish Commissioners accepted the terms of our Commissioners. The treaty which gives us the Philippines and Puerto Rico and a temporary control of Cuba will probably be ratified by the present Senate. If not, it is certain to be ratified by the next Senate, elected after March 4, as that to-morrow's sun will rise. That chapter has been closed for all time.

"We are standing now as our fathers stood when they landed at Plymouth Rock. Behind us is the sea, which can never be recrossed, before us the wilderness, the savage, the unknown, the future. The Republic must do the best it can under strange conditions. We must believe in ourselves, believe that the pulsation in our veins is that of a nation which never was conquered, and, God helping us, never shall be conquered, until the belt of its civilization has encircled the entire world!"

WILL STUDY BRITISH METHODS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Lieut. Col. R. M. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon, and Lieut. Weston will start in a day or two on the hospital steamer Bay State from New York for Kingston, Jamaica, to make a thorough investigation of the British method of caring for troops in tropical climates. Surgeon O'Reilly is to be the Chief Surgeon at Havana under the temporary occupation. The scope of his investigation in Jamaica is detailed in the following order just issued by Surgeon General Sternberg:

You are expected to make a careful inquiry with reference to the methods now in use in the island of Jamaica for protecting soldiers of the British Army stationed upon that island from fatal infectious diseases and from the deleterious effects of climatic influences. You should ascertain as far as practical the results attained by improved methods which have been adopted as the result of experience, and full details as regards the housing, clothing, and feeding of British soldiers in semi-tropical and tropical climates, also the methods found most satisfactory for the disposal of excreta and for the protection of troops from infectious diseases and especially yellow fever, dysentery, camp diarrhea, and the malarial fevers. The measures of prophylaxis adopted and the results of such measures should be fully investigated.

Especial attention should be given to the question of rations and clothing which have been found suitable for the climate of Jamaica, also as to the construction of barracks found by experience to be most suitable and conducive to the health of soldiers in garrison; also to everything pertaining to camp equipment and the sanitation of camps, as of practiced and as required by army regulations and orders.

You are expected to make to the Adjutant General of the army a full report upon these subjects.

Upon the completion of the investigation at Kingston, Dr. O'Reilly will proceed to Santiago to land some medical supplies for that department, and thence repair to Havana, where the Bay State will remain under Dr. O'Reilly's orders for permanent duty. This vessel has been purchased by the Government from the State of Massachusetts, and is equipped as a hospital and relief ship. From her light draught (only eight feet) she is admirably adapted for service in the shallow Cuban harbors, and it is the purpose to employ her in distributing medical supplies and in transporting sick soldiers to the large hospitals and home ports.

The big hospital ship Missouri is now ready for sea, and Surgeon General Sternberg has given orders for her to proceed to Savannah to take on an additional quantity of medical supplies, and then to go to Havana. She will remain in Havana Harbor as a floating hospital and depot and supply ship and serve as a base of operations for the Bay State.

The Medical Department feels that these two vessels will be of great value in caring for the American troops who will garrison Cuba.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is the best remedy for bronchitis. It relieves the troublesome cough at once, effects an easy expectoration and cures in a few days. Price 25c. at all druggists.

ANOTHER WAR INVESTIGATION.

Representative Sulzer Introduces a Resolution Providing for a Congressional Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Sulzer of New York, ranking Democratic member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has introduced a resolution "Authorizing and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the War Department and the conduct of the Spanish-American war." The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and the same hereby is authorized and directed to investigate the war Department and the conduct of the recent war between Spain and the United States and report all of said proceedings, with their findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the House of Representatives with all convenient speed.

That said committee is hereby authorized and empowered to send for books, documents, papers, and persons, examine persons under oath, sit in any part of the United States, employ a stenographer, and that the Sergeant at Arms is hereby directed to attend said committee and carry out its directions.

That the necessary expenses of the investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

TENTAGE AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Chief Quartermaster Lee Before the War Investigating Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, testified before the War Investigating Commission to-day regarding the tentage facilities at Chickamauga. Col. Lee insisted that the supply of all kinds of tents was fully adequate and that requisitions for hospital tents were filled as made, though other requisitions for the regular tents for officers and men were sometimes cut down, owing to the indiscriminate and extravagant way of calling for tentage supplies.

Col. Lee recalled the complaint of Surgeons of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment that Col. Lee refused to give them a mess tent stored in his headquarters and absolutely necessary for the sick. The private tent, he said, could not be issued, because it necessitated tearing up a storehouse containing the supplies of seventy-one regiments. Col. Lee referred to Gen. Beaver's published remark that for this the Pennsylvanians "should have taken him [the witness] by the neck and thrown him out."

"No, not that," interrupted Gen. Beaver, "but that they should have taken you by the neck. If I had been in command of a regiment and my sick were in need of shelter, I certainly would have got a tent."

"Do the regulations," Col. Lee was asked, "permit the issue of hospital tents to officers for living in or messing?"

"No."

Pressed on this point, he testified that Gen. Brown had brought such tents with him from Chicago for his headquarters; Gen. Wade, he said, got his from Tampa in some way, while Gen. Breckinridge received them by issuance from the witness. He admitted that he had no right, under the regulations, to issue such tents to Gen. Breckinridge, but he believed he acted under special instructions.

Major Ira C. Brown, Surgeon in Charge of the General Hospital at Montauk camp, denied, so far as he was informed, complaints that soldiers were buried nude and some other stories, which he said had nothing in them. He denied any knowledge of negligence in disinfection and said there was no time in the history of the camp when there were not sufficient drugs for proper care of the sick.

CONDITIONS IN SPAIN.

Bankruptcy and Ruin Give Birth to All the Ill Results of Discontent—Revolution Threatened.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"According to trustworthy news from Madrid, Spain is seething with sedition born of bankruptcy and ruin. One of the best-informed men in the kingdom assures me that the chances of revolution are increasing by leaps and bounds. Carlism exists in three provinces only, but the disaffection toward the present Government is co-extensive with the entire Spanish race."

SPANISH WARSHIPS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The Admiralty officials have announced that the Spanish war vessels will sail hence in the following order:

The cruisers Alfonso XII., Infanta Ysabel, and Conde de Venadito will leave on Dec. 11, and will go direct to Spain; the transport Rapido, with the transport Filipinas in tow; the torpedo boat Vincento Yanez Pinzon, and the cruisers Hernan Cortes and Conde de Ensenada will sail on Dec. 13 and proceed for Martinique, and the transport Meteoro, carrying Admiral Manterola and his staff, and the cruisers Diego Velasquez and Marques de Molina will depart on Dec. 25, and will also go to Martinique.

Thence the fleet will proceed for Spain, going by way of the Cape Verde Islands.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—A dispute occurred yesterday afternoon in a low resort on Egido Street between two discharged colored teamsters of the American Quartermaster's Department and two Spanish artillery soldiers. Blows were exchanged, and these were followed by pistol shots, one of the Spanish soldiers being seriously wounded.

One of the colored men named Gregor was arrested and taken to the artillery headquarters in Compostela Street. His companion succeeded in making his escape.

Understanding that Gregor belonged to the United States Army, Señor Emanuel Giranta, the secretary of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, went to the Trocha Hotel, at Vedado, the headquarters of the American commission, and offered to place the prisoner at the disposal of the Americans. The latter, however, refused to take charge of Gregor and said he should be tried and dealt with by the Spanish courts in the same manner as another prisoner. Gregor was then taken to jail to await his trial.

The negro, it seems, is not an American, but is an English subject, born in Jamaica. He says he has never claimed the rights of an American citizen, and does not intend to do so.

ROBERT P. PORTER LEAVES CUBA

SANTIAGO, Dec. 5.—The United States Special Commissioner to Cuba and Puerto Rico, Robert P. Porter, left Santiago for Jamaica to-day on board the Admiral Sampson of the American Mail Steamship Line, en route for the United States.

Mr. Porter gave a farewell luncheon at the Venus Café yesterday, at which twenty-five guests were present. It was a most cosmopolitan gathering, and included representatives of the army and navy, the commercial and mining industries, &c. Among the guests were Gen. Ezra P. Ewers, the British and French Consuls, the Collector of Customs, the Captain of the Port, the son of Gen. Garcia, and the general managers of the iron companies.

The affair was not intended to be anything more than a social gathering, but all the party made speeches, and although none of the speakers absolutely declared in favor of annexation, it was unquestionably apparent that twenty-one of the guests were in favor of the island being annexed to the United States.

Mr. Porter was diplomatic in his utterances and refused to be drawn into any direct statement on the subject under discussion, but the enthusiasm with which every indirect allusion to or mention of the word annexation was greeted plainly showed the sentiment of the party, which practically represented the feeling of a majority of the public in regard to this question.

President McKinley and Queen Victoria were toasted, and every allusion to the good feeling existing between the two countries evoked much enthusiasm.

It is understood that Mr. Porter, during his visit here, was forcibly impressed with the necessity of having no supervision from Havana of the administration of the civil department here. In his opinion, such supervision would considerably hamper the movements of the Governor of the province. His idea is that, while the military authorities should have supreme control, with one head, each civil department should be kept entirely to itself in administration.

In Mr. Porter's opinion, coal should be admitted duty free for some time, in order that the valuable timber which is now used for firewood might be saved, which would be practicable were the duty taken off coal.

Gomez Soon to Visit Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, the commander in chief of the insurgent forces, has ordered that apartments be prepared for him at his residence, in Guanabacoa, now occupied by his niece. The General will come here after the completion of the evacuation.

Gen. Henry Governor of Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 5.—Gen. Guy V. Henry arrived here this morning to assume the post of Governor. He came from Ponce on the transport Berlin, which is bound for the United States with the First Kentucky Regiment. This afternoon Gen. Brooke and Mrs. Brooke and Gen. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan, with the members of Gen. Brooke's staff, went on board the Berlin, on which they will proceed to the United States.

Ponce Policeman Wounds Soldiers.

PONCE, Puerto Rico, Dec. 5.—There was considerable excitement here on Saturday. A native policeman shot at some of our soldiers and wounded two Kentuckians. As it was feared the soldiers would retaliate, the regiment was confined to quarters, the native police were withdrawn from duty, and double patrols of regulars were detailed to police the town.

W. A. Lennox Dies in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Gen. Brooke reported to-day from San Juan that W. A. Lennox, Company B, First Engineers, died Saturday of typhoid.

AMERICANS HELD BY REBELS.

MANILA, Dec. 5.—Dr. Beasley and Dr. O'Gorman, with a third American who recently arrived here, accompanied the Captain of the United States transport Zealandia up the Nivcn in a launch. Yesterday they were arrested by the insurgents at Pueblo, on the Pasig, for carrying cameras and arms. Although Dr. Beasley had only a revolver, he was taken to Santiago, where he was detained for six hours.

The Second Battalion of the Nebraskans went into camp about five miles up the river to-day for the purpose of establishing an outpost. But the movement was not connected with the Beasley incident. The rest of the regiment will probably follow.

Private H. M. McCowall of Company M, of the Colorado Regiment, is dead. He had been in the hospital for two months.

FIRST NEW YORK'S RETURN.

Regiment Expected to Arrive at San Francisco To-day from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 5.—The steamship Australia is expected to reach port to-morrow afternoon with 600 men of the New York Regiment from the Hawaiian Islands.

The men will not stay over in this city, and arrangements have been made to forward the soldiers east by special train.

202d New York Embarks for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 5.—The Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment and Gen. George Davis and staff boarded the transport Minnewaska to-day, and the vessel is anchored in the stream, ready to go to sea to-morrow. She is destined for Marainao, in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

A MAN LOST.

Lost! No man understands the full meaning of that word like the man who has been lost. He will tell you: "I was in the woods going ahead steadily when I realized I'd missed the trail. With a cry of 'Lost!' I broke into a run heedless or ignorant of the direction I was going."

The first impulse of a man lost in the woods is to run. The only safe thing is to sit right down and reason out the position.

Sometimes a business man gets up at the usual hour, breakfasts, kisses his wife and starts for the office. He has for sometime seen signs that he was off the trail of health. To-day the signs multiply. His brain is dull and dizzy, his heart does not beat right, his breathing is difficult, his limbs feel tremulous. He is scared. He realizes that he's far away from the trail of health, and suddenly like a panther from a tree, the thought leaps on him, "You are a lost man." The first impulse is to run for help, though the way is honey-combed with pitfalls of quackery. But the rational man faces the facts, sits down and thinks over the position and its probabilities.

That is the man we want to talk to. Disease in almost any form is generally accompanied by the failure of the organs of digestion and nutrition. Re-establish these organs in healthy action, the blood is at once enriched, the body nourished and the general health restored. This result is invariably accomplished by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a stomach-strengthening, nerve-nourishing, muscle-making, blood-purifying medicine. It has cured thousands who thought their health entirely lost. The "Discovery" is not a stimulant and contains no alcohol or whisky. Sold at all medicine stores.

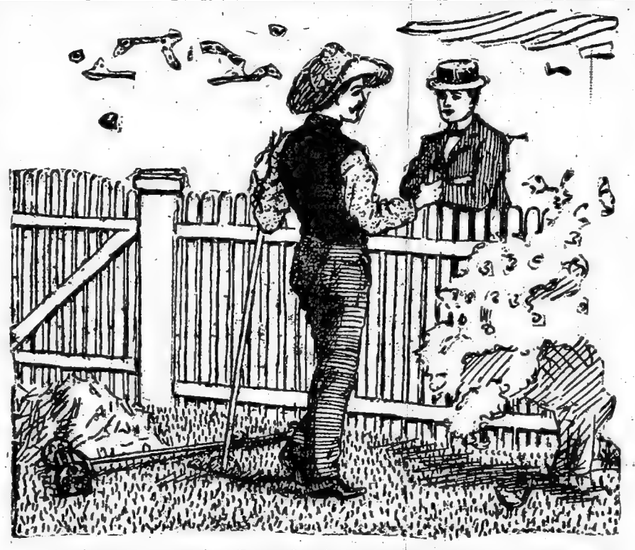

A gentleman living in a Pennsylvania town says: "I had to give up my business on account of my poor health, and just attend to the work on my small lot, and that was more than I felt able to do. For several years I have had indigestion and liver complaint, and been very much troubled with constipation. I employed different physicians and tried different kinds of patent medicines, but only received temporary relief. Early in the summer I saw an advertisement of Ripans Tabules in the Bucks County *Intelligencer*. I did not have much faith in them, but finally decided to give them a trial, and on July 23d I purchased a box and commenced taking them. Before I had taken half of the Tabules I began to improve, and by the time I had taken all of them I was so much improved that I felt like another man. I have continued their use, and I am gaining daily in health and strength. Now I can do the work on my lot with ease, where it used to be a burden to me. I can speak only in praise of the Tabules, and I would recommend them to all persons who are ailing."

WANTED—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-AN-S. 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

A Single Fact is Worth a Shiplead of Arguments

We have facts to burn in regard to our

OLD CROW RYE

Viz.:

The best spring of water,
The best formula,
The best grain,
The best rules as to cleanliness,
The best storage to mature whiskey,
The best quality and best reputation,
The largest sales.

Buy only of reliable dealers.

There are numberless brands of Scotch Whiskeys in the market, admitted to be blends of this, that, or the other.

Why should we have blends?

Is not a fine, well matured, strictly pure article, the product of the best distillery in the Glenlivet district, as good as can be? All this blending tomfoolery is done to cheapen. As men nearly a half century in the business we do not believe that anything is as good as the straight article. Our oldest, the BONNIE BRIAR BUSH, is the best we ever saw. The SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND is from same distillery; not as old. For sale in bond or in store.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

69 Fulton St., Also Broadway & 27th St., N. Y.

Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

HAMILTON HOTEL

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Open December Until May

Electric lights and all improvements.

MEAD & BROOKS, Managers

New York Office, 3 Park Place.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Comfortably furnished large, also single, rooms, with board; parlor dining room; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

119 EAST 27TH ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen, large and small.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Central Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Addess T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine Diamonds, watches; no trash. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Bridgeport, November 30, A. D., 1898.

ALDINA MONTEVERDE vs. RAMON MONTEVERDE.—Order of Notice.—State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, ss.:

Upon the complaint of the said ALDINA MONTEVERDE, praying, for reasons there in set forth, for a divorce returnable to the Superior Court in and for Fairfield County on the first Tuesday of January 1899, it appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that Ramon Monteverde, the said defendant, is absent from this State, gone to parts unknown,

Therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City and State of New York, three times successively, commencing on or before the 5th day of December, A. D., 1898.

WM. R. SHELTON,
Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County.
FREDERICK A. HUBBARD, Greenwich, Conn., Plaintiff's Attorney.

SIELKEN, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order made the 18th day of November, 1898, by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN A. SIELKEN, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the name and style of John A. Sielken, to present the same, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to George Heyman, the assignee for the benefit of creditors of said John A. Sielken, at his place of transacting business, care of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of February, 1899.

GEORGE HEYMAN, Assignee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
n22-law6wTu&Ja3

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER O. PORTHEIM and EMIL M. NEUFELD, co-partners, lately doing business under the name of PORTHEIM & NEUFELD, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Walter O. Portheim and Emil M. Neufeld, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January, 1899.—Dated November 21st, 1898.

ANDREW DICKINSON, Jr., Assignee.
I. B. RIPIN, Attorney for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York. n22-law6wtu

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.—We, Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, whose names are severally undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, do make, sign, and acknowledge the following certificate, to-wit:

First—The name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Gillis & Geoghegan," and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the manufacture and sale of steam heating and fitting and hot water heating and ventilating apparatus and machinery and other apparatus and machinery for steam power appliances and other purposes.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said partnership and business are Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, all of whom are of full age, the said Stephen J. Geoghegan being a general partner, and his place of residence being No. 20 East Seventy-third Street, in the City, County, and State of New York; the said Charles A. Geoghegan being also a general partner, and his place of residence being No. 228 Central Park West, in the City, County, and State of New York, and the said Frederic S. Gillis being a special partner, and his place of residence being No. 128 East Twenty-fourth Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Fourth—The amount of capital which the said Frederic S. Gillis, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in cash.

Fifth—The time at which the said partnership is to begin is the 1st day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and the time at which the said partnership is to end is the 28th day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 31st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[10c. Internal Revenue stamp.]

STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN,
CHARLES A. GEOGHEGAN,
FREDERIC S. GILLIS.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 31st day of October, 1898, before me personally came Stephen J. Geoghegan, Charles A. Geoghegan, and Frederic S. Gillis, to me known and known to me to be the same persons described in, and who executed the foregoing certificate, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

JOHN F. DEVLIN.
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the general partners in the new limited partnership firm of Gillis & Geoghegan, named in the foregoing certificate, and that the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock of said firm by Frederic S. Gillis, the special partner in said firm therein named, as capital, has been actually and in good faith paid in cash by said special partner to said firm.

STEPHEN J. GEOGHEGAN.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1898.

JOHN F. DEVLIN,
[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON BRENTANO, Arthur Brentano, and August Brentano, as copartners, composing the firm of "Brentano's," lately doing business at Number 31 Union Square, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, William R. Rose, who was heretofore duly appointed the receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of the said firm, at his place of transacting business, viz.: The office of Gibson Putzel, Number 9:10 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898. WILLIAM R. ROSE, Receiver. GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n17-3wTu,Th,Sat.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—MAX ERLANGER, plaintiff, against LEWIS SCHIELD and Anna Schiele, Grace M. Sheldon, Ollie S. Burnham, Michael Wineburgh, Joseph Kleb, John M. Marvin, William S. Pardee, Fanny Pardee, and Nancy Pardee, doing business as Marvin & Pardee; Abraham Steinam, William R. Rose, Henry Rosenblatt as assignee for the benefit of creditors; Emile Heidenheimer, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1898.

WALLACH & COOK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Emile Heidenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fifth day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in his office at the County Court House in said county, in said State, the complaint having been filed therein on the 24th day of September, 1898.

WALLACH & COOK,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York. d6-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as substituted trustee of the trust created by the last will and testament of William Starr Clark, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET S. FERRIER, JAMES FERRIER, and CHRISTINA WISHERT, defendants.—Summons.

To the defendant Christina Wishert:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 13, 1898.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office address, No 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

To the defendant Christina Wishert:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated November 19, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n22-law6w&Ja3

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Dec. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 28, Noon
Majestic, Dec. 14, Noon | Britannic, Jan. 4, Noon
Cymric, Dec. 14, 3 P.M. | Majestic, Jan. 11, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 21, Noon | Cymric.....Jan. 17

Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....December 10
MENOMINEE.....December 17
MESABA.....December 24
MANITOU.....December 30

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. SALOON RATES, $50 UP.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

JAPAN-CHINA

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.

Steamers leave San Francisco.

PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 15, 1 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 24, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 17, 1 P. M.
NIPPON MARU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 25

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.

JAPAN, CHINA, and PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

EMPRESS OF INDIA...Jan. 2, Mch. 27, May 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Jan. 30, Apl. 17, June 19
EMPRESS OF CHINA...Feb. 27, May 8, July 10

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia.

MIOWERA.....Dec. 15 | WARRIMOO...Jan. 12

For rates apply 358 Broadway and 65 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA. The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.

Steamers leave Pier 29 East River, 3 P. M.

IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Dec. 7
COMANCHE.....Friday, Dec. 9
CARIB.....Saturday, Dec. 10
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Dec. 13

For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Gt. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston, S. C. & F. Fast Fr'ght & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Eger, G. A., 375 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Dec. 6, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 10, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM
KaiserWm.der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
*A. Victoria, Dec. 10, 11 AM	*F. Bism'ck, Jan. 4, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Dec. 17, 11 AM	†Ems, Ja... 14, 11 AM
†Aller, Dec. 31, 11 AM	†Werra, Jan. 21, 11 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg resumed in March.

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Dc.10, 1:30 PM | Palatia, Dec. 24, 2 PM
Penn'vania, Dec. 17, 8 AM | Pretoria, Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis.....Dec. 7 | St. Louis.....Dec. 28
Paris.....Dec. 14 | Paris.....Jan. 4
St. Paul.....Dec. 21 | St. Paul.....Jan. 11

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Noordland.....Dec. 7 | Friesland.....Dec. 21
Aragonia.....Dec. 14 | Southwark.....Dec. 28

*These steamers carry only Second and Third class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE SCENES OF THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

BY THE AMERICAN LINE TWIN-SCREW UNITED STATES MAIL

S. S. NEW YORK

(U. S. AUXILIARY CRUISER HARVARD)

SAILING FROM NEW YORK SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1899, for HAVANA—SANTIAGO—SIBONEY—DAIQUIRI—GUANTANAMO—SAN JUAN—PONCE—THE WINDWARD ISLANDS, AND JAMAICA.

DURATION, 30 DAYS. $150 AND UPWARDS.

International Navigation Company. Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

LEGAL NOTICES.

JORALEMON, NICHOLAS H.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 16th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and all persons having claims against NICHOLAS H. JORALEMON, as surviving partner of the firm of Demarest & Joralemon, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, on or before the 6th day of February, 1899, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said copartnership, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Number 287 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1898. BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Assignee. STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys for the Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARING, SUSAN CARTER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harold Herman John Baring, Godfrey Nigel Everard Baring, Constance Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, Muriel Ursula Baring, Richard Combe Ahdy, Barre Algernon Baring, Richard Combe Ahdy, Barre Algernon Highmore Goldie, Anna Mary Quicke, Edith Penrose Quicke, Edith Minturn Phelps Stokes, Elizabeth Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, the younger; Dorothea Deane, John Thompson, George Turner, Sophia M. Clark, Rose Harknet, Alice Harknet, Harriet Dring, Mrs. Kemrick, cook; Alice Jennings, Nancy Baxter, Rebecca Tomlin, Mildred ——, matron; James Banks, Charles Jones, Harry Mears, —— Reed, gardener; Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; the first names of said Mrs. Kemrick, cook, and —— Reed, gardener, and the last name of Mildred ——, matron, cannot be ascertained, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN CARTER BARING, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert S. Minturn, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

H. D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Atty. for Anc. Ex'or, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City. n15-law6wTu

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBERIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague York City. n15-law6wTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix. FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-law6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-law6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n15-law6mTu

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-law6mTu

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.

ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor. GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City. n22-law6mTu

STEIN, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Maurer, Jacob Stein, Margaret Stein, Albert Moores, Ida White, Frank Moores, Ernest Moores, Lodie Maurer, executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Stein, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Louis Maurer, as surviving trustee for Catherine Stein under the last will and testament of JACOB STEIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County and City, at the City of New York, the 7th day of [L. S.] November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE WITT LOCKE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 88 Nassau Street, New York City. n15-law6wTu

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.

ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND, MARY T. WHITE, Executrices.

CHARLES J. TOWNSEND, J. H. TOWNSEND, Executors.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WEST, JOSEPH I.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph G. West, Adelia R. Reed, James O. West, Emily Augusta Johnson, Florence Josephine Johnson, Francis E. Johnson, Jr., Joseph West Johnson, Stephen S. Johnson, Wallace C. Johnson, Frederick Percy West, William Norman West, Joseph L. West, James O. West, Jr., Rodney Lugar West, Emily Augusta Vanderbilt, and Mary R. Reed, formerly Mary R. West, and to all persons interested in the trusts created by the last will and testament of JOSEPH I. WEST, late of the City of New York, deceased, Hugh A. McTerm, special guardian, as creditors, beneficiaries, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis E. Johnson and Josephine A. Johnson, as trustees of the trust created by and under the codicil of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of [L. S.] New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE WITT LOCKE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 88 Nassau Street, New York City. n15-law6wTu

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBERIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague York City. n15-law6wTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix. FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-law6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-law6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n15-law6mTu

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-law6mTu

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.

ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor. GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City. n22-law6mTu

STEIN, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Maurer, Jacob Stein, Margaret Stein, Albert Moores, Ida White, Frank Moores, Ernest Moores, Lodie Maurer, executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Stein, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Louis Maurer, as surviving trustee for Catherine Stein under the last will and testament of JACOB STEIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County and City, at the City of New York, the 7th day of [L. S.] November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE WITT LOCKE, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 88 Nassau Street, New York City. n15-law6wTu

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.

ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND, MARY T. WHITE, Executrices.

CHARLES J. TOWNSEND, J. H. TOWNSEND, Executors.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WEST, JOSEPH I.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph G. West, Adelia R. Reed, James O. West, Emily Augusta Johnson, Florence Josephine Johnson, Francis E. Johnson, Jr., Joseph West Johnson, Stephen S. Johnson, Wallace C. Johnson, Frederick Percy West, William Norman West, Joseph L. West, James O. West, Jr., Rodney Lugar West, Emily Augusta Vanderbilt, and Mary R. Reed, formerly Mary R. West, and to all persons interested in the trusts created by the last will and testament of JOSEPH I. WEST, late of the City of New York, deceased, Hugh A. McTerm, special guardian, as creditors, beneficiaries, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis E. Johnson and Josephine A. Johnson, as trustees of the trust created by and under the codicil of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk in the Surrogate's Court.

66-law6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to all creditors and all persons claiming to be creditors of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, and all other persons holding or claiming to hold a lien by judgment docketed against decedent before his decease, and all other persons, if any, the occupants of decedent's real property and interest in real property within the State, and the occupants, if any, of No. 482 West End Avenue, Nos. 1,798 and 1,800 Third Avenue, Nos. 71 and 73 East 116th Street, No. 57 East 120th Street, the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, Nos. 159, 185, 161, and 157 West 98th Street, No. 26 West 135th Street, and No. 1,829 Third Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and all next of kin of Sara Lipman, deceased, their names being unknown; John H. Jones, Jefferson K. Hoffman, the name Jefferson being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Hoffman being unknown to the petitioners; Eric Strauss, the name Eric being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Strauss being unknown to the petitioners; Andrew Taylor, and others whose names are unknown to the petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, trading under the name of Andrew Taylor & Co.; Charles Gouldy, John Berrang, and John Zacharies, the Christian names John being fictitious, the true names of said Berrang and Zacharies being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of Berrang & Zacharies; Henry Paul, the name Henry being fictitious, the true Christian name of the said Paul being unknown to the petitioners; Douglass Dungam and Chatterton Dungam, the names Douglass and Chatterton being fictitious names, the true Christian names of said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of D. & C. Dungam; Henry Pittenger, Alfred S. D. Leigh, the name Alfred being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; John Doe and Richard Roe, the names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who cannot after diligent inquiry ascertain the same, they being persons trading under the name of F. H. Bradley & Co.; John Edward and Matthew Roe, the names John Edward and Matthew Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who after diligent inquiry cannot ascertain the same, they being the persons trading under the name of Edward & Co.; James Cassey, Frank A. Scofield, Livingston A. Hart, the name Livingston being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; Charles H. Evarts, assignee; James S. Boyan, Lena F. Boyan, Samuel R. Howley, John Hendell, George Hendell, Henry B. D. Hendell, Jeremiah G. Mohn, Richard Mohn, John G. Mohn, Nelson Griffen, Edward Shethar, Charles M. Rosenfelt, Jacob Parr, Leopold Parr, Jacques P. Solomon, Thomas J. Mossman, Valerian A. Litke, Thomas A. Ridpath, James R. Ridpath, James Levenson, Herbert G. McKinney, Albert J. Smith, Frederick Henle, David Black, Emil F. W. Eisenman, Edward Eisenman, The Illinois Watch Company, a corporation; Marcus Bohl, the name "Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, and Marcus Schulz, the name "Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of the said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, the said Bohl and Schulz being now or formerly occupants of No. 93 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York; Madison Martin and Madison Smith, the names "Madison Martin and Madison Smith" being fictitious names, the true names of said respondents being unknown to the said petitioners, who cannot, after diligent inquiry, ascertain the same, said respondents being the persons trading under the name of Martin & Smith; Vinicius Weber, the name "Vinicius" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 99 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Jefferson Wilson, the name "Jefferson" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 103 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Sampson Dewey, the name "Sampson" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 105 Third Avenue, in said Borough; Christopher Boyle, the name "Christopher" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 22 East 102d Street, in said Borough and City; The Asbury Park Harness Co., Henry Steinbach, Oscar T. Eisenman, Justus Wertheimber, Henry W. Taft, executor of Ephraim E. Hitchcock, deceased; Simon W. Rosendale, Michael Hesberg, John Allen, send greeting:

Whereas, Ellen Lagowitz, Mary Meissel, and Abraham Jacobi of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York for a decree directing the disposition of the real estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, specified in Section 2,749 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or so much thereof as is necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, or if so decreed for the payment of any judgment liens existing upon such land or some portion thereof at decedent's death by the mortgage, lease, or sale, at public or private sale thereof, and for a citation to the necessary parties to show cause why such decree should not be made; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our said County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why such a decree should not be made. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 25th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

n29-law6wTu&ja10

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENGNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'trx., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-law6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-law6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

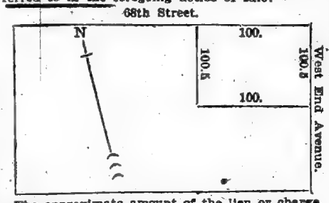

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($21,836.50,) with interest thereon from the twenty-first day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to three hundred and sixty-five ($365.00) dollars, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is three hundred and sixty-one and 50-100 dollars ($361.50,) with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first blanket mortgage of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00,) bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, the interest having been paid up to the first day of December, 1898. The said mortgage is overdue. Subject also to four mortgages, to secure the aggregate sum of sixty-nine thousand dollars ($69,000.00,) and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which there was due on November twenty-second, 1898, the sum of twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and 67-100 dollars ($22,981.67) for principal, and four hundred and two and 23-100 dollars ($402.23) for accrued interest; and the interest runs from that date. The premises will be sold subject, likewise, to the encroachments, if any, of the walls of the premises to the south and west.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JAMES D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the fifth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet; thence westerly, part of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street, forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

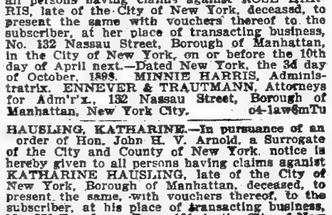

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $62,397.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $336.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale, the approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,151.60, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of April, 1898, at five per cent. per annum; and a mortgage of $20,000.00 upon the same premises for $20,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $37,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisance affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 282, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. F. 420, and to leases upon said premises.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, Dec. 19th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

STRUVE, ANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Josephine Kugler, Jurgen Struve, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the husband and an heir and next of kin of ANNA STRUVE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Francis Joseph Bumiller of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Struve, formerly known as Anna Bumiller and also as Anna Wagner, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 16th day of [L. S.] November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

n22-law6wTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.

s11-law6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kentelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Frank T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-three to forty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive, plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William F. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, November 23d, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien, upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $83,428.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,583.06.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

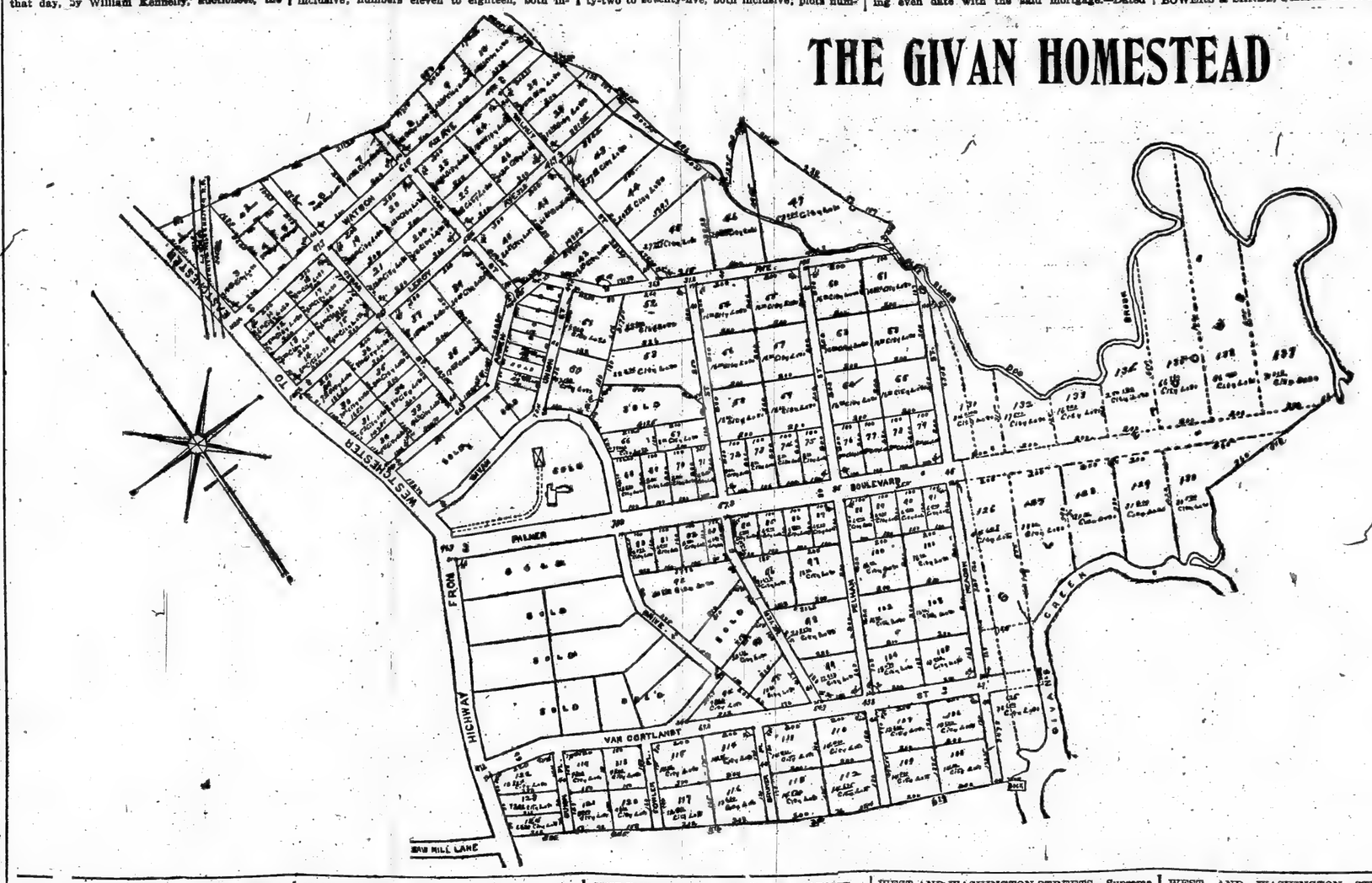

Ever gone to business and found your business gone? One doesn't know just "where they're at": but we'll tell you to-morrow, we hope.

Now if any of our good friends are looking forward to a big fire sale just let them look up at the sketch above; it's from "life!"

Annex though is still intact, saved by the double walls separating it from main building—heat couldn't get in. Our new Harderfold underwear, advertised yesterday, is made on the same principle, two separate folds—heat can't get out.

Warren Street salesmen are all at Prince Street, and they'll try to make Warren Street customers feel at home; the stock is identical with what was at Warren Street; it's again duplicated at 32nd Street.

It means every good kind of suits, overcoats, shoes, hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway;
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WANT BETTER FREIGHT BILLS.

Produce Commission Merchants Ask the Railroad Companies to Correct Certain Evils.

The Fruit and Produce Trade Association of this city and the New York branch of the National League of Commission Merchants have issued a circular addressed to the transportation lines throughout the country, asking them to correct certain evils that exist in the matter of making out freight bills. "Every bill presented for collection," says the circular, "must give the full name of the shipper, the original point of shipment, the number of packages and marks thereon, and the rates per package and gross charges.

"The blank forms which you furnish the agents and employes of your line and connections provide (in the main) for such information, and the failure to fill out these forms properly and as suggested causes endless friction, unnecessary work, delay in returns to consignors, and in the adjustment of accounts between receivers and transportation companies. A large percentage of the freight bills furnish all indispensable facts, and with some transportation lines the number of defective bills is small, but the aggregate of the bad from all sources is sufficient to produce endless trouble and an excessive amount of work that we cannot longer submit to. Even after we have straightened out these bills as best we can, and placed the freight where we believe it belongs, there is no assurance of it correctness. If the remedy was within our reach, if those who slur over these freight bills were in our employ or subject to our control, we would not issue this appeal, but as you require payment without question and without hesitancy, and have absolute control over those who make out these bills, we do insist that they furnish sufficient details to enable us to make correct and prompt returns.

"In our appeals to your agents and collectors for more exact information, we are always met with 'We gave you all the facts in our possession; our local agents and connecting lines do not furnish us the facts you require.'

"We, the receivers, claim that you have the power and right to demand them, and without them you have no right to demand payment. The commission merchant is a 'fiduciary' agent and bound to furnish on demand proper vouchers for charges made against the goods of the consignor, and he is in many cases powerless to do so with such freight bills as are frequently forced upon us. It will not do for the New York lines and transportation companies in general to continue to plead the failures of connecting lines and their local agents to furnish names of shippers, original point of shipment, marks, rate per package, and gross amount; the collect the whole charges and we are very sure that they can require all the needed facts upon which the charges are based.

"We now respectfully urge that in the interest of the shippers, transportation companies, and receivers you take up this subject with your agents and traffic managers of connecting lines, and demand that they furnish such necessary details as will enable the New York agents of your line to give the commission merchants such freight bills as the proper conduct of the trade requires. We shall request and urge all shippers to furnish all details to their local agents and to accept no receipts unless 'essentials' for correct returns are embodied. If we believed these troubles were unavoidable and beyond your control we would not offer a word of complint, but we attribute it to carelessness, indifference, or insufficient help to do the work as it should be done. We know that all the facts we require can be obtained; then why not give them when the bills are presented for collection? They always come forth in disputed claims and delayed returns. It is the custom and the practice of local agents generally to take the name of the shipper, number of packages, kind of goods, marks, &c., and we should not be made to suffer for the negligence of those who fail to do their duty."

FASTING AND COMMUNION.

Dr. Stoddard Says Enough Should Be Eaten to Sustain the Body.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church Bulletin, Jersey City, which is edited by the Rev. Dr. Edward L. Stoddard, rector of the church, in its issue of yesterday contained a notice to the effect that members of the church who purposed to receive communion on the days appointed for that sacrament need not fast. "A cup of tea," said The Bulletin, "can be made with an alcohol lamp or over the gas in three minutes, and this will prevent headache or sickness. No service is so delightful if one prepares for it. Come to the early communion by all means, but not fasting.

"There is no rule of the church," said Dr. Stoddard, when spoken to about the matter, "that the communion shall be taken fasting. That is merely a fad with High Churchmen. There is no warrant for it. It causes weak women to take long walks cold mornings on empty stomachs. The result is that they suffer from headaches, and in many instances faint from sheer weakness. It is a perfect nuisance to have women keel over in their pews every Sunday morning because they have overexerted themselves while fasting. It is not right. It is not in accord with the laws of nature that such things should be. I do not recommend that a hearty meal should be eaten before communion, as much food leaves a person in a gross, unspiritual condition. I do say, however, that enough food should be taken to sustain the body."

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

begin to-day a sale

of

Overcoats,

at $9.00,

(incomplete lots, but including all sizes.)

Marked down from $12 & $15.

Blacks, Browns and Grey Mixtures, made from prevailing styles of material.

THREE STORES:

BROADWAY and 13th ST. BROADWAY and CANAL ST.
BROADWAY near CHAMBERS ST.

Blanket Department.

Main Floor.

250 pairs fine quality Blankets,—double bed size, $3.50 and $5.00 per pair; Value $5.00 and $6.50.

Down Comforters, for double beds, $3.75 Each; Value $5.00.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

Tuesday, Dec. 6th.

Sale of

500 pair full size

White Blankets,

$4.50

per pair,

value $6.50.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

USEFUL BEAUTY.

Says Socrates, "The beautiful cannot help being the useful." So St. Nicholas every year looks more and more coldly at the useless things and warmly greets useful beauty.

Suggestions of things he is choosing:

Burgomaster chairs—genuine Dutch affairs; rush-seated, broad-armed, rail-backed—as picturesque as ever you saw, and most comfortable you ever sat in. Capital for the owner of a den.

Colonial "steps" (such as our great-grandmothers used for displaying their treasured bits of china)—alone, or with the quaint "high-boy" underneath them, if you choose. Delightful for curio-hunters and china-lovers.

Toilet glasses (for the dressing-table top); inlaid and carved beauties in Louis XV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, Colonial, Empire styles. Each has its mirror—with rich frame and supports. Not a fastidious lady in the land but would be charmed with such a gift.

BUY OF THE MAKER

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

TOILET AND DESK ARTICLES.

Sterling Silver mounted—at manufacturers' prices.

Hair Brushes, large size, heavy top, $2.50 & $3.75; Original price $3.75 & $4.75

Military Brushes, large size, heavy top, $5.00 per pair; Former price $6.50 & $7.50

Cloth Brushes, large size, heavy top, $2.50; Original price $3.45

Rim Hat Brushes, $1.75; Original price $2.45

Velvet and Bonnet Brushes, heavy top, full brushes, 75 cts. and $1.25; Original price $1.00 & $1.75

Mirrors, (Ring handle) border design, $4.75; Original price $6.50

Mirrors, (Ring or long handle) extra heavy, $6.50; Former price $8.00 to $12.00

Powder Boxes, Cut Glass, silver top, gold lined, $1.75; Former price $2.50

Salve or Cream Boxes, Cut Glass, silver and gold filled tops, 95 Cents; Original price $1.25 to $1.75.

Salve or Cream Boxes, Cut Glass, silver top, 65 Cents; Original price 85 cents

Manicure and Embroidery Scissors, best steel, 75 Cents; Original price $1.00 to $1.50

Nail Files, Cuticle Knives, Boot and Glove Hooks, Darners, Paper Cutters, Erasers, 35 Cents; Former price 60 cents to $1.00

Ink Wells, (large size), Cut Glass, silver and gold filled tops, $1.75; Former price $3.00 to $5.00

Vinaigrettes and Smelling Salt Bottles, silver and silver-gilt tops, $1.25; Former price $1.50 to $3.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

UMBRELLAS.

FOR MEN.
28-inch, All Silk, Natural Wood Handles;
Union Taffetas, with Sterling Silver Trimming on Natural Wood, Knob or Crook Handle, $1.95 Each.

FOR WOMEN.
26-inch Union Taffetas, Silver Trimmed Natural Wood Handles, Pearl Hook or Imported 7-inch Dresden Handles, $1.95 Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Initial Handkerchiefs in sizes for Men and Women, our own special line, $1.50 per Half Dozen; In Box.

Women's Handkerchiefs, embroidered hemstitch and embroidered with lace edge, 50 Cents Each.

A very large lot, with embroidered hemstitch, embroidered edge or lace edge, 25 Cents Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

OLD KRIS KRINGLE

has claimed many of our furniture pieces for his most favored friends. We know you want a share, so we offer special bargains.

SHAVING STANDS

$4.50

(reduced from $6.25.)

Mahogany finish, with drawer and bevel mirror.

Our stock of "Reliable" Carpets and Rugs, furniture, curtains, draperies, pictures, lamps, and clocks cannot be excelled, for quality, style and low prices.

"Long Credit" says, "You need not pay till convenient."

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores, Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

O'Neill's.

Substantial Christmas Gifts in FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES.

Gilt Reception Chairs.

Over fifty designs to select from, both in decorated or plain finish.

THREE SPECIAL VALUES.

They're covered in Silk Damask and are neatly upholstered:

3.98, 5.48 and 7.98 each.

Parlor Tables.

Mahogany, Antique Oak and Bird's Eye Maple Tables, 24x24 inch top, French carved legs, highly polished, Regular price 3.50.

Special, 2.45.

Morris Chairs.

In Mahogany finish or Antique Oak, all hair cushions, high grade finish. Two specials for this week,

9.98 and 11.98.

Ladies' Desks.

A splendid variety of them in Mahogany inlaid, Golden Oak and Bird's Eye Maple. Three specials for this week's selling that are worthy your consideration,

6.35, 7.75 and 9.75.

A Sale of Sideboards.

Fourteen styles in highly polished Oak to select from; all handsome designs. Three prices that deserve attention:

The 40.00 Grade for 27.00.
The 30.00 Grade for 21.00.
The 20.00 Grade for 14.98.

Chiffoniers.

Solid Oak Chiffoniers, thirty-three inches wide, with five drawers, nicely carved frame and bevelled mirror. Three styles, and all splendid values:

6.75, 9.75 and 12.50.

Book Cases.

Book Cases with the Desk Combination all new styles and finish.

The 12.00 Grade for 9.48.
The 15.00 Grade for 11.98.
The 20.00 Grade for 14.98.

Scores of New and Beautiful Designs in

Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Curio Cabinets, Shaving Stands, Inlaid Chairs, Tabourettes, Tables, Etc.,

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

All paid purchases, except bicycles and sewing machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE PLEASURE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 to 11 P.M. 58th St.

THIRD BIG TRIUMPHANT WEEK OF THE THRILLING MILITARY SPECTACLE,

BATTLE OF SAN JUAN

200 Real Soldiers, Actual Participants! Spirited Horses! Largest Stage in the WORLD. IN ADDITION, USUAL BIG VAUDEVILLE.

Lillian Burkhart, Joe Welch, Charles R. Sweet, Giacinta Della Rocca, Jane Whitbeck, 25 others.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES: 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 23d St. 25c, 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.

GRANDEST BILL EVER OFFERED

First appearance in vaudeville of Marshall P. Wilder, "Prince of Entertainers."

Vaudeville Début of Burr McIntosh.

Georgia Gardner & Edgar Ely, Morton & Revelle, Tom & Lily English, Wills & Loretto, "Fox & Foxie," C. W. Littlefield, Romalo Bros., Wargraph, Harlan & Yost, many others. Splendid bill!

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES: 25c., 50c.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way and 38th St.

AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. FIRST TIME! WM. H.

CRANE

in the comedy freely adapted from the German of L'Arronge,

The Head of the Family

By Clyde Fitch & Leo Ditrichstein

First Mats. To-morrow and Sat.

SEATS NOW ON SALE.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every Evening at 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday, Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy, MERCHANT OF VENICE. A Positive Triumph. MISS REHAN as PORTIA.

"A wonderful performance." "Luxury unprecedented!" "Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage." "Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career." "She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled." "The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage."

Seats secured two weeks ahead.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!

THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. By Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange. Monday, Dec. 12, for One Week. Broadway Theatre Co., Opera Co., Dec. 12th, 300th Performance. SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS. Made by Gorham Co., Silversmiths.

JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS. The Highwayman.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT. ADM. 50c.

The Latest Sensation from Paris. American DEBUT Last Week THE DARTOS SISTERS RAPPO

Virginia Aragon, Williams & Walker and their own Company, and Foreign Vaudeville.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42nd St. AND 8th AVE.

LA BOHEME THE SEASON'S SUCCESS.

SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.

Ev'gs 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 Res. seats, 25c. Next Week—FAUST, (in English.)

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. NOON TO 11 P. M.

FELIX MORRIS & CO., "A Game of Cards." 3 POLOS, CHARLIE CASE, VILONA SISTERS, PAULTON & DOOLEY, European Bicyclists, THE BIOGRAPH, and a Splendid Bill.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... 8:30 sharp. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.

PINERO'S NEW COMEDY, TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!

4th Wk. at the CASINO! Gen. Adm., 50c. Xmas. Souvs. Dec. 23. New Buffet Prom. 7:30-12.

Grand OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. and Sat. TO-NIGHT, THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.

Wed. Evg., Dec. 7, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.

Fri. Evg., Dec. 9, TANNHAUSER, Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Sat. Mat., Dec. 10, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich and Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Camparari, Carbone, Vanni, Meux, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.

Sat. Evg., Dec. 10, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli, MM. Albers, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.

Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $1.50, & 75c. Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30. Sunday Evg., Dec. 11, Second Sunday Concert. Soloists: Eames, Mantelli, Bispham, Plancon, and Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sunday Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, & 1.50. Boxes, $8 & $14

Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

Musical Art Society

CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS,

FRANK DAMROSCH ..... Conductor (Sixth season.)

First Concert, Thurs. Ev. Dec. 8 at 8:30

Songs by Palestrina, Brahms, Herzogenberg

2nd Part, Bach's Christmas Oratorio, with an orchestra and chorus of 900.

Box office at Carnegie Hall now open. Res. seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $40.

CARNEGIE HALL.

PaurSymphonyOrchestra

Ninety Musicians ... EMIL PAUR ... Conductor

Second Public Rehearsal Fri. Aft., Dec. 9, at 2:30.

2nd Symphony Concert Sat. Ev., Dec. 10, at 8:15.

Soloist, BURMEISTER, Pianist.

Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, now ready at box office.

500 Res. Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.

Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.

To-night at 8:15. The Spiering String Quartet

Reserved seats $1, at Schuberth's and box office. Manager ..... HENRY WOLFSOHN

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.

76TH TO 82D PERFORMANCE OF THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS

EDEN MUSEE

Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

The Late War from Tampa to Santiago

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST.

2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Stars culled from foreign climes.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.

JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.

JULIA ARTHUR LAST WEEK AS YOU LIKE IT.

Dec. 12—Pygmalion & Galatea and Mercedes.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evgs., 8:15.

75th Perf. December 19, Souvenirs.

ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées Wed. & Sat.

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15. 2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n

"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. MATINEES WED. & SAT., 2:15.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. 20 Horses. 200 People. SPORTING LIFE Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33rd & B'way. 4th Big Month. Enormous Hit. The Turtle.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday. ON AND OFF.

HARLEM Opera House DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN.

COLUMBUS LOST IN SIBERIA.

IM WEISSEN ROESS'L Enters the 4th week at the Irving Place Theatre.

3 BRUNELLE'S 3RD AVE COR. 31st ST. THE LOST PARADISE Prices 10, 20, 30, 50c. Mats. Daily

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat every day, 25c. 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c. This Week—"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

GRAND JURY REPORT.

Recommendations Made by the Jurors Who Have Been Discharged.

The Grand Jury which has been in session for the last two weeks was discharged yesterday by Recorder Goff. Before the jurors left the room they presented a report to the Court, in which they recommended that the Legislature be asked to pass a law providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the management of the Tombs, and

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Snow, probably clearing; much colder at night; high winds.

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,260. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York? Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¾c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The report of the commission charged with devising a system of government for the Hawaiian Islands was presented to Congress yesterday. In the House the Army and Navy Deficiency bill was presented. It is understood consideration of the bill will begin to-day. The House transacted no business, adjourning early, as a tribute to the memories of deceased members. The Senate gave some attention to the bill amending existing law relating to registry for foreign-built ships wrecked in the United States and purchased by citizens of this country. Senator Vest introduced a resolution declaring that the United States could not, under the Constitution, acquire territory with the idea of holding it permanently as a colony.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Speaking last evening at the Silver Jubilee banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce Ambassador Sir Edmund J. Monson praised the part taken by this country in helping to shape the "new diplomacy" which is said to have come into fashion during the past year, and appealed to France to desist from her pin-prink policy toward Great Britain. France has sent an ultimatum to China demanding the release within ten days of a French missionary held prisoner by rebels in Sze Chuen Province. The German Reichstag was opened by Emperor William yesterday in the White Hall of the Royal Castle at Berlin. Princess Frederick of Wurtemberg, mother of William II., King of Wurtemberg, died yesterday. Two British officers and twelve native soldiers have been massacred by tribesmen in Niger territory, in West Africa.—Page 6.

Page 1.

Jacob Ruppert will build an ice plant in the Bronx capable of producing 1,000 tons daily.

Sister Mary Angelo, while at prayer in the Immaculate Virgin, Mount Loretta, Staten Island, was burned to death.

A wealthy Indiana man has been sued by two neighbors for $1,000, which they say he promised them for saving his wife from drowning.

The drying room and the saw mill of the Continental Match Company, at Passaic, N. J., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Yale last evening won the annual debate with Princeton. The question was "Resolved, That the United States should annex Cuba."

At the joint session of the Peace Commissions in Paris yesterday all the big questions were settled, and Judge Day says the treaty will be signed in three or four days.

Four men were killed by the explosion of a mine yesterday on Castle Island, in Boston Harbor. Three were completely annihilated, not even fragments of their bodies being found afterward.

At the trial of Mrs. Cody for blackmail, in Albany, yesterday, David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, testified that the original entry of the birth of the child in question had been tampered with.

Stewart W. Bunker, who registered at a hotel in Matteawan as Jerome Armour and said he was a nephew of Philip D. Armour, was arrested yesterday on the charge of giving worthless checks in payment of bills.

An accident to an elevator in the Manice Building yesterday afternoon resulted in the instant death of Walter H. Griffen, Secretary of the United States Fire Insurance Company, and probably fatal injuries to Thomas W. Cauldwell, a Director of the company.

Page 2.

Brooklyn Republicans are considering the advisability of introducing a bill to repeal the consolidation act

It was learned yesterday that President McKinley desires to appoint Whitelaw Reid Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Nearly all the cases of typhoid in the Bronx have been traced to milk sold by a dealer whose wife and child were among the first victims.

Major Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment yesterday sent forth his charges against Capts. Bleecker and Meeks on their way to the Governor.

Col. Roosevelt received many prominent Republicans yesterday at 689 Madison Avenue. The conferences related mainly to appointments.

Page 3.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of the First Department have decided to wear gowns after Jan. 1.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association began its annual session yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Underwriters believe that the Sunday night Broadway fire will result in a stiffening of premium rates on some classes of risks.

One man was killed and twelve men were nearly asphyxiated by the explosion of an ice machine on board the hospital ship Bay State yesterday.

Architect Le Brun of the Home Life Insurance Company's Building said yesterday that it had not been damaged structurally by Sunday's night's fire.

Frank W. Savin, Sr., the broker, is being sued by his son, Frank W. Savin, Jr., for an accounting of a legacy he claims to be due him. The plaintiff came of age Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie B. Walker has applied for alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of an action for divorce from her husband, Frank B. Walker, whom she accused of treating her cruelly and spending $5,000 on theatrical women.

Judge Keogh signed an order committing Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding to the care of the committee of her person for thirty days to discover if she can act in a rational manner before agreeing to her final release from Bloomingdale Asylum.

The jurors in the W. A. E. Moore case are angry because Assistant District Attorney McIntyre stated yesterday that they had been fixed. Benjamin H. Hill, counsel for Mrs. Moore, stated yesterday that he had advised her to testify for the State against her husband, but she replied that she preferred to take her chances of the penitentiary rather than to commit perjury.

Page 4.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was submitted to Congress yesterday.

Page 5.

The Episcopal ministers of Trenton, N. J., have asked their Representative to oppose the seating of Roberts of Utah.

The President yesterday transmitted to Congress the report of the Hawaiian Commission, together with bills framed with the purpose of giving the islands a government as a Territory of the United States.

Page 6.

The Brooklyn School Board yesterday elected three Associate Superintendents, filling its quota.

Companies A, C, D, I, and L of the First New York Regiment arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Honolulu in good condition. Only four men were sick.

The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the abandonment of the Infanta Maria Teresa during the storm of Oct. 29 reported yesterday that there was no fault or negligence on the part of any naval officer.

Page 7.

The wedding on Nov. 22 of Charles Albert Lopez and Miss Mary T. Kean was announced yesterday.

Ex-Judge William H. Robertson died at his home, in Katonah, early yesterday morning from paralysis of the brain.

Gen. Miles has submitted his army reorganization bill to Secretary Alger, who is expected to send it to Congress.

Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate was quietly married at noon yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church to the Earl of Strafford.

James McGee, manager of the Devoe Works of the Standard Oil Company, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. William McKinley, wife of the President, arrived in the city last night to do her Christmas shopping. She telephoned to her husband on her arrival at the Windsor Hotel over a private wire.

Page 12.

Herman Warszawiak, the missionary, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with total liabilities $29,302, and no actual assets.

The Municipal Council yesterday passed a resolution requesting suggestions as to how to remedy the inadequacy of teachers' salaries.

Collis P. Huntington is sanguine that the visit of English capitalists to Newport News will result in the foundation of a monster gun plant.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Health Protective Association Mrs. Trautman, the President, deplored the loss of Col. Waring to the city.

Commissioner McCartney has had prepared an ordinance to compel the street railroads to remove the snow from off their tracks. It will be introduced in the Municipal Assembly.

The steam yacht Oneida, on which ex-President Cleveland was the guest of Mr. E. C. Benedict, was run into by Float No. 1 of the Harlem Transfer Company off the Battery. The damage was slight.

At the meeting to-night of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade a committee will report the draft of a bill to reduce telephone rates in this city. Resolutions concerning the Philippines will be presented.

The United States Automatic Telephone Company has been incorporated to put into use a radically new telephone apparatus as a rival to the Bell system. The inventor says he can give better service at half the current rates.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
United Service.—Page 5.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

SUBMARINE MINE EXPLODES.

Four Men Killed in Boston—Three of Them Are Blown Into Irrecoverable Fragments.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Four men were killed and several seriously injured at Fort Independence, on Castle Island, in Boston Harbor, this afternoon, by the explosion of a mine which had been removed from the channel. Those killed were Sergt. Morris McGrath, Hiram Vaughn, Private Brennan, (a diver,) and a man named Ryan.

The accident occurred about 2 o'clock. Vaughn, Brennan, and Ryan had placed the mine on a cart, and started to take it to the place where the other ammunition was stored, when from no apparent cause the mine burst. The horse and cart and the three men were blown to fragments. Sergt. McGrath was standing fully twenty feet away. He was instantly killed by the concussion. His body does not bear a mark of any sort.

As soon as possible after the explosion a careful search was begun by Lieut. Raymond, who had charge of removing the mines, but not a fragment of the three men or their clothing could be found. Lieut. Raymond says that he cannot explain how the explosion occurred. He says that since the order was issued from Washington hundreds of mines have been handled in precisely the same way as was this one, and transported over the same road, and no harm had resulted.

Ryan was a civilian, assisting in the work. Vaughn was a member of the Engineer Corps. Sergt. McGrath was the keeper of the island, and was well known throughout Boston and its vicinity.

LIVED HIGH ON BAD CHECKS.

Man Who Said He Was P. D. Armour's Nephew Arrested at Matteawan.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Chief of Police Mosher at Matteawan last night placed under arrest Stewart W. Bunker. The young man registered at the Dibble House, Matteawan, in September as Jerome Armour, claiming to be a nephew of Philip D. Armour. He wore good clothes, bought wine, and became acquainted with the best families.

A pickaninny band from the Southern Orphan Asylum gave a concert at Matteawan. Armour was present and contributed a check for $10 on a Chicago bank. It afterward proved to be worthless. He also gave Landlord Dibble a check for $85 on the same bank in payment of his bill. This, too, proved worthless, but before it was returned Bunker had left town. He will be arraigned to-morrow.

Bunker's father is a New York business man.

ASK $1,000 FOR SAVING LIFE.

Indiana Men Sue a Wealthy Neighbor After Rescuing His Wife.

MARION, Ind., Dec. 6.—David Highley, a wealthy man of this county, is defendant in a most peculiar suit. Last Spring Highley, with his wife, was driving across a bridge that spans Pipe Creek. A storm was raging at the time, and a flash of lightning frightened his horse, which jumped off the bridge into the swollen stream, dragging Highley and his wife into the torrent.

Highley swam out and ran down the bank, where he found his wife lodged in the limb of an overhanging tree. From a house near by he secured the assistance of two men, who rescued his wife. The men claim that Highley offered them $1,000 if they would rescue his wife, and that he has never paid them. They now bring suit to recover that amount.

SILVER COIN AS LEGAL TENDER.

Michigan Court Decides a Test Case in the Affirmative.

PONTIAC, Mich., Dec. 6.—The test case brought here to decide the status of silver coin as legal tender for the payment of debts has been decided affirmatively by Judge Smith. The circumstances under which this decision arose were as follows:

Stephen A. Baldwin owns a farm in Bloomfield valued at $3,000 upon which Frederick A. Baker holds a mortgage for $330. The mortgage was obtained by assignments from its original holders Dec. 13, 1897, and there was due in interest and principal upon the mortgage $364. In payment Baldwin tendered Baker 364 silver dollars, which the latter refused to accept. Baker at once began steps to foreclose the mortgage. Baldwin filed a bill in chancery asking that the mortgage be discharged, inasmuch as he had tendered payment to Baker.

Mr. Baker filed a lengthy answer in reply, covering all the points of the coinage laws. In it he quoted the statute passed by Congress Feb. 12, 1873, providing that the standard gold dollar should be the unit of value." On this basis he argued that he was not being paid the full value of the mortgage, as a silver dollar's market value was but 58¼ cents. Judge Smith's decision was that the tender of the silver in payment of the mortgage was good, and accordingly ordered the mortgage discharged as paid.

The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court of Michigan, and from there it is expected that it will go to the United States Supreme Court.

Found Dying Embracing a Corpse.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 6.—Dying in the embrace of the dead, his arms about the corpse of his wife, his ears filled with the chattering talk of a parrot perched near his bed, Charles T. Wilcox has been found in his home in this city. Wilcox was unable to speak. His wife had been dead a week at least, and he could not unveil the mystery surrounding her demise. Three hours later the man was dead, whether from poison or starvation is not known.

A Mortgage for $1,000,000.

TORRINGTON, Conn., Dec. 6.—The Torrington Company has placed a mortgage of $1,000,000 on its property. The mortgage is held by the New England Trust Company of Boston, and covers all the real estate and factory buildings owned by the company. The Torrington Company is the old Excelsior Needle Company, which increased its capital a few months ago and assumed the new name. The filing of this document is a part of the proceedings incident to the formation of the new concern.

Christmas Holiday Rates for Students.

Pennsylvania Railroad will sell round trip tickets to Instructors and Students at reduced rates from December 15th to 24th, good returning until January 10th. For information apply No. 1,196 Broadway, or at any Pennsylvania R. R. Ticket Office.—Adv.

ENDING THE PEACE DEBATE

All Big Questions Settled by the Joint Commissions.

TREATY SOON TO BE SIGNED

Judge Day Says that the Negotiations Will Be Concluded in Three or Four Days.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Peace between the United States and Spain is practically an accomplished fact. When the Commissioners emerged from the Foreign Office this evening after another long joint session, Judge Day, President of the American Commission, announced that all the big questions had been settled and that the treaty would be signed in three or four days.

The essential features of the treaty, which will be embodied in the following eight articles:

First—The customary preface of treaties in the nature of an expression of amity and of hope for perpetual peace.

Second—The relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over Cuba.

Third—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops.

Fourth—Relinquishment by Spain of sovereignty over Puerto Rico.

Fifth—Spain's cession of the Philippines.

Sixth—The withdrawal of the Spanish troops there.

Seventh—Payment by the United States of $20,000,000 for the Philippines.

Eighth—The provision for the "open-door" commercial policy in the Philippines.

The rough draft of the treaty, which may be considerably changed, covers these proposals. It makes a long document, which Senator Cushman K. Davis of the United States Peace Commission says will be found to be one of the most interesting papers of its character ever written. So completely are the details of the evacuation of the Philippines stipulated that a commission such as arranged for the Spanish withdrawal from the West Indies will be unnecessary.

Among the questions not yet settled, however, are the coaling station and religious freedom in the Carolines, the Spanish Commissioners not having replied to the American offers. The Americans have agreed to transport the Spanish prisoners home, including the garrison and sailors at Manila captured by Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, as well as the soldiers and civilians held by the Filipinos, whose return the Americans have guaranteed. As compensation Spain promises to liberate all Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Philippine political prisoners. Spanish soldiers electing to remain in the colonies may do so, but it is more a matter of economy for the Americans to return the others, as these must be fed as long as they are kept, and Spain is unable to bear the expense of the repatriation.

The Americans have rejected Spain's request for free shipping for ten years in Cuban and Puerto Rican waters, but they have given the Spanish Commissioners such poor consolation as the latter may derive from the permission to reapply, when diplomatic relations have been renewed, for shipping concessions under the reciprocity scheme of the Dingley law, for which the Spanish Minister was negotiating in Washington when the war broke out.

There are still under discussion eight secondary subjects which the Spanish Commissioners broached last week, including the status of patents and copyrights. The American Commissioners to-day handed Señor Montero Rios a writen reply covering these questions.

There will probably be no joint session to-morrow, as the Spaniards desire time to consider this document.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The Correspondencia, semi-official, says the American Commissioners insist upon the discussion of matters which are not connected with the treaty of peace—namely, extradition, commercial and literary conventions, &c. The Spanish Government, it adds, is unable to yield, and is determined that such matters shall be discussed between the Cabinets of Madrid and Washington.

In conclusion, the Correspondencia remarks:

"The Americans are seeking to profit by their victory in order to improve their own conditions on all subjects."

Germany Not After the Carolines?

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Deutsche Warte says it learns on high authority that Germany will not acquire any of the Caroline Islands.

The Pope and the Carlists.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "In response to appeals from the Spanish Government the Pope has sent to the Papal Nuncio at Madrid categorical instructions to remind the Spanish clergy that it is their duty to oppose Carlism."

EX-EMPRESS ON THE WAR.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, wife of the United States Peace Commissioner and Senator, had an interview today with ex-Empress Eugénie, widow of Emperor Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who is living incognito at the hotel where the United States Peace Commissioners are residing, while on one of her periodical visits to Paris.

The Senator's wife left her card as a formality. The ex-Empress promptly sent an attendant to request Mrs. Davis to call in person. The latter complied, and was received, she said afterward, by a stately, white-haired, sad-faced woman, having little of the appearance of the invalid which the public suppose her to be.

The ex-Empress seemed to be pleased at being addressed as "your Majesty," and said she had the deepest regard for the Americans, "because for my escape from Paris at a perilous time I was chiefly indebted to an American," the reference being, of course, to the late Dr. Evans.

Although Mrs. Davis studiously avoided mentioning the Hispano-American War, remembering that the ex-Empress is a Spaniard, the latter broached the topic, saying:

"After the destruction of the Maine, war was inevitable, although I do not believe any Spaniard was responsible for that sad calamity. I am sure any nation would have done in the circumstances as the United States did."

When Mrs. Davis, on retiring, kissed her hand, the ex-Empress seemed deeply touched, and exclaimed, "I am most grateful."

HEBREW UNION IN COUNCIL.

RICHMOND, Dec. 6.—The sixteenth annual council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations met here in the hall of the House of Delegates to-day. There were representatives present from all over the country. President Freiburg delivered his annual address. Mayor Taylor welcomed the union. A permanent organization was effected by electing Julius Strauss of Richmond, President; Mr. Teller of Philadelphia, Vice President; Lipman Levy of Cincinnati, Secretary, and Sigmund Levy of Buffalo, Assistant Secretary.

President Freiburg's address was devoted largely to tracing the history and development of the union and to advocacy of encouragement of the Union Hebrew College at Cincinnati.

The feature of the afternoon session was an oration by Simon Wolf of Washington, in the course of which he reviewed the work done by the union during the last twenty-five years, and made an earnest plea for co-operation on the part of American Jews. He closed with a caustic criticism of Zangwill's recent remarks anent American Judaism.

To-night the delegates were entertained at a ball given in their honor by the Jefferson Club.

CHICAGO'S HEBREW BAZAAR.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Hebrew Charity Bazaar, which ends with the ball to-morrow night, has proved to be the most profitable affair ever given in the name of charity in Chicago. Its features were the most novel and original ever seen, and the attendance has been so large that the immense auditorium has been crowded nightly.

The ball of to-morrow night promises to be a brilliant success. As, to the fair itself, it was a success far beyond any previous event of that character, as it was promised it would be. Including the proceeds so far from the great charity ball, to be held to-morrow night, the receipts were $115,000, which already leaves a profit of $100,000. This was the work set by the promoters of the affair. Half of the proceeds will go to Michael Reese Hospital.

INDIANA RABBITS DISEASED.

They Seem to be Afflicted with Something Like Whooping Cough.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 6.—Though hundreds of rabbits are being killed there is some trouble in marketing them here this year, because of a disease which has broken out among them.

From Crawfordsville it is reported that the rabbits in the western part of the State are afflicted with the whooping cough or something like it, and are dying in great numbers. The demand for rabbits has ceased since the reports of disease have been confirmed.

TO BUILD 1,000-TON ICE PLANT.

Jacob Ruppert Hopes to Have It Operating Next Summer.

Jacob Ruppert, a brewer, and President of the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine Company of Port Morris, is to establish an ice plant in One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, near Alexander Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, which will have a capacity of 1,000 tons a day.

For some days an engine has been kept at work on the proposed site for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of water which can be obtained by pumpng from driven wells.

Mr. Ruppert said yesterday that the building would be about 200 feet square and four stories high. He hopes to have the plant in running order by the first of next June.

THE BERTRAM N. WHITE LOST.

Jonesport Schooner Wrecked at Sea—Seven Men Probably Drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The British steamer Gallina, Capt. Frankland, which arrived here to-day from Teneriffe, brought news of the total loss at sea of the well-known Jonesport schooner Bertram N. White, whose crew of seven men is missing.

The White was passed in latitude 39.10 longitude 65.30, on the morning of last Saturday. Part of her cargo of lumber was still on deck; also the small boat, which was stove in. The main and mizzen masts were broken off near the deck. There was no sign of life on board or in the vicinity.

The Bertram N. White, in command of Capt. Kelly left Jacksonville with about 400,000 feet of lumber for this port on Nov. 20. She was 490 tons register, 145 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 12 feet deep. E. J. White of Jonesport was her owner.

SHIP W. H. STARBUCK BURNED.

Destroyed on Its Way to South Africa —One or More Lives Lost.

HONOLULU, Nov. 29.—The steamer Maunaloo reports that the ship W. H. Starbuch was burned to the water's edge on Nov. 5, in latitude 13.10 north, longitude 131 west. She was bound from Port Blakely to South Africa with 1,000,000 feet of lumber. Capt. McDonald's boat, with his wife, first mate, nine of the crew, and three babies, landed at Hookena on Nov. 26.

The vessel was out nineteen days from Port Blakely when fire was discovered in the hold. The fire raged fiercely, and the Captain and crew were forced to take to their boats. The boats remained together for three days, when the first mate's boat capsized, the cook being lost. A storm came up several days later, and during the rough weather the second mate's boat was lost sight of, and has not been seen since.

More Bodies of Portland Victims.

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 6.—The heavy easterly surf of the past two days has brought in seven more bodies of victims of the Portland. These, with the one recovered off Race Point to-day, bring the total number which have come ashore from the wreck up to thirty-three. Of the seven recently recovered three were identified, the one at Race Point being that of Lewis J. Metcalf of East Auburn, Me.; the one at Orleans a woman identified as Mrs. Walter L. Bemis of Lewiston, and the third, that of William Comer, the colored barber of the Portland, picked up at Chatham. There remained four unidentified, and these, with the remains of Capt. Dunbar, and C. A. Tinkham, were all sent to Boston on the afternoon train.

The Snowstorm in Canada.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Dec. 6.—The snowstorm of Sunday night did great damage. The losses sustained by the telegraph, telephone, and electric railroad companies amount to $500,000. The Bell Telephone Company's loss alone is estimated at $100,000.

BAY STATE CITY ELECTIONS.

Municipal Officers Chosen and Votes Taken on Licensing Liquor Sellers.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Elections were held today in a large number of Massachusetts cities, resulting as follows:

NEW BEDFORD—Charles S. Ashley, Independent Citizens' candidate, was re-elected Mayor over Samuel E. Bentley, Citizens' and Republican candidate. License vote: Yes, 4,093; no, 2,523.

FALL RIVER—Amos M. Jackson, Republican, for Mayor, 5,681; John S. J. Clarke, Democrat, 5,653. License: Yes, 6,304; no, 4,110. Last year: Yes, 6,579; no, 5,345. The Aldermen will stand: Republicans, 6; Democrats, 3. Common Council: Republicans, 17; Independent Republicans, 1; Democrats, 8; Independents, 1.

TAUNTON—Mayor Nathaniel J. W. Fish was re-elected, but his plurality was reduced 690 votes from last year. License vote: Yes, 2,292; no, 1,527. Last year: Yes, 2,429; no, 1,595.

MARLBOROUGH—A victory for the Democrats and an indorsement of the workingmen's side of the present labor controversy in the shoe industry; Edward J. Bankett, Democrat and citizen workingman's candidate, was elected over Walter Morse, Republican, by 1,471 to 1,197. License: Yes, 1,539; nays, 1,021; last year, Yes, 1,516; Nays, 982.

FITCHBURG—The Citizens' Temperance Party carried the city, electing Samuel Anderson by a large majority over Edgar F. Balding, the Independent candidate, and four out of six Aldermen. The city voted "no license" for the sixth consecutive year.

NORTHAMPTON—Ex-Mayor John L. Mather defeated Joseph L. Fowler by only 21 votes. The city went license by a majority of 80, while last year the majority was 304.

SPRINGFIELD—The vote for Mayor: Dwight O. Gilmore, (Rep.,) 3,423; David Power, (Dem.,) 2,620; license, yes, 3,912; no, 2,274.

GLOUCESTER—L. W. French, (Rep.,) for Mayor, by 324 over David I. Robinson, (Rep., Ind.) License vote—Yeas, 1,814; nays, 1,529. Last year—Yeas, 2,173; nays, 1,295.

QUINCY—A Republican victory, but Mayor Sears was defeated, though he carried four wards of the six. License vote—Yeas, 1,191; nays, 2,124. Last year—Yeas, 1,194; nays, 2,047.

Embalming Examiners Appointed.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—Gov. Black to-day appointed the Board of Embalming Examiners of the State of New York, as authorized by Chapter 555 of the Laws of 1898. The appointees are William J. Phillips of Albany, Cornelius E. Burns of Troy, H. T. Selfridge of Poughkeepsie, J. Charles Burnton of New York City, and John T. Gallagher of Brooklyn. The law creating this board provides that no person shall hereafter practice embalming in this State unless he shall have passed an examination of fitness, which is to be prepared by the State Board, and has received a certificate of qualification from the board.

THE CODY BLACKMAIL CASE

David N. Carvalho, the Handwriting Expert, Gives Testimony.

THE BIRTH RECORD CHANGED

He Says the Names of Mary S. Brown and Jay Gould Were Forged to the Entry.

ALBANY, Dec. 6.—At the trial of Mrs. Cody for blackmail here to-day, after Mrs. Cody had been cross-examined, David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was placed on the stand. He had made an investigation of the book containing the baptismal record of the child which was reputed to be the child of Jay Gould and Mrs. Angell, whose maiden name was Brown. He testified that the original entry of the birth of this child had been tampered with.

"What did your investigation amount to?" asked De Lancey Nicoll.

"I found that the names of Mary S. Brown and Jay Gould were forged to the entry."

Mr. Nicoll then asked Mr. Carvalho to tell the jury what he discovered.

Witness said that there had been an erasure of names and others were written over them. The "ll" had been also erased from in front of the word "illegitimate" so as to make it read "legitimate." Mr. Carvalho had taken photographs of the entry as he found it, and Mr. Nicoll furnished each juror with a photograph, which showed plainly the alleged changes.

On cross-examination by Mr. Dugan witness said he had first seen the record on Friday of the week before last. The operator had used iron ink, and the iron composed in that ink had not yet come back to its metallic state. Therefore he judged from that that the forgery had been committed within the past five years, as it generally took about that period for the ink to return to its metallic state.

Father Charbonneau was called. He said he understood little English, and the services of Father Constantine were required as interpreter. Mr. Nicoll asked the witness if he remembered meeting Mrs. Cody at Rouses Point in the Spring of 1895. He said he did.

The witness recollected taking a carriage ride with Mrs. Cody to Champlain to look for a record. It was something about a marriage of Jay Gould. She did not ask him to examine any record for her at Champlain.

"Mrs. Cody has sworn in this case, Father," said Mr. Nicoll, "that a short time after your trip to Coopersville you brought to her a paper purporting to be a record of the baptism of a child of Mary Brown and Jay Gould. Is that so?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Did you examine the record yourself at the church in Coopersville after Mrs. Cody had told you about its existence?"

"Yes, Sir; with Father Thomas."

"Who asked you to make the second examination?"

"Mrs. Cody; she asked me whether there would be means to look and find it."

"When you looked the second time did you find the record of the baptism of the child of Mary S. Brown and Jay Gould?"

"Yes; the first time he did not find any such entry, but the second time he found one."

"Did Mrs. Cody promise to give $2,000 to you or to the church for your services to her in case of a settlement with the Goulds?"

Mr. Dugan objected, but was overruled.

"To me she did not promise any money, to the church, yes, but when she presented Mrs. Angell's promissory note for $2,000 I threw it into the fire."

"Did Mrs. Cody write you this year for a certified copy of this baptism?"

"Yes."

"Did you write to Father Constantine and obtain a certified copy of it, which you afterward sent to Mrs. Cody?"

"Yes, Sir."

"Is this it?" asked Mr. Nicoll, producing the paper.

"Yes, Sir," said the witness glancing at it.

The cross-examination of the priest did not shake his testimony in the least.

There was quite a stir among the lawyers and spectators when the name of John Angell was called by Mr. Nicoll. On cross-examination by Mr. Dugan, Mr. Angell said he had left his wife at home in care of a boy, as she was sick.

"Don't you know, as a matter of fact, that your wife is now in Canada?"

"I do not."

"Then, why is your house locked up?"

"I cannot say."

The witness deposed that his wife had told him that when she joined the Catholic Church she had changed her name from Sarah Brown to Mary Brown.

"You say, Mr. Angell, that Mrs. Cody called on your wife the next day. Were you present at the second interview?"

"I don't remember, but I think I was in the yard chopping wood at the time."

"Weren't you interested upon hearing that your wife had a daughter living?"

"Oh, she had told me some time previous that she had a daughter living in the West, and she went on one occasion to visit her in Missouri. She said the girl was bound out when young, but she never told me who her father was."

Witness did not recollect about all that happened on the second visitation.

"Weren't you told to forget it by the lawyers?" asked Mr. Dugan. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dugan announced that the defense rested, and court was adjourned until 10 o'clock, at which time the case will be summed up and given to the jury.

A FAMOUS DOG POISONED.

Champion Dick Swiveler of San Francisco Is Found Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Poison caused the death Saturday last, in this city, of one of the most famous Irish setter dogs in the United States, Champion Dick Swiveler, owned by A. B. Truman of 1,425 Steiner Street. The dog was found dead, and an examination revealed unmistakable evidences of poisoning.

Champion Dick Swiveler, as a bench show dog, was doubtless the most famous of this breed ever shown in this country. The dead champion was by Champion Bruce, out of Leigh Doane III., and had won first prize wherever shown. He was whelped Aug. 5, 1887.

INDIAN OUTLOOK IS BETTER.

The Cherokee and Creek Tribes May Yet Negotiate Treaties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary Bliss has received dispatches from the Indian Territory, indicating a change of sentiment on the part of some of the Indian tribes with which the Dawes Commission has been negotiating treaties.

The dispatches state that the Creek Indian Council is to meet in special session on Dec. 12, to consider the holding of a new election, looking to the adoption of the Dawes treaty, which has been once rejected at the polls, and that the Cherokee Nation has just provided for a commission to treat with the Dawes Commission.

Both of these Indian tribes heretofore have steadily held out against an agreement with the Government, but Secretary Bliss now believes that satisfactory treaties will be negotiated within a short time.

YALE WINS DEBATE ON CUBA.

Third Victory Over Princeton in the Series of Annual Contests.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—Yale this evening won the fifth of the annual debates with Princeton, making the third victory for Yale in the series thus far held.

The decision of the judges was unanimous after a consultation of scarcely ten minutes. Throughout the opening or set speeches the forensic contest was even, and it would have been a very difficult matter to decide which side had the better of the argument, but Yale's superiority was evident in the rebuttals, especially in the case of Messrs. Walcott and Kitchel.

The question was, "Resolved, That the United States should annex Cuba." Princeton had the affirmative side.

The judges were Prof. John B. Clark of Columbia University, New York; Charles B. Hubbell, and George L. Rives of New York.

A SISTER BURNED TO DEATH.

While at Prayer in Her Room at Mount Loretta, Staten Island, Her Clothes Caught Fire.

Sister Mary Angelo of the Immaculate Virgin, Mount Loretta, Pleasant Plains, Richmond Borough, met with a tragic death at 11 o'clock Monday night by being burned while engaged in spiritual devotion.

Sister Angelo, occupied a cozy little room in one of the smaller buildings of the institution where she with eleven other sisters have charge of 100 boys, who occupied the same building. Sister Angelo only a short time before made a through tour of the domitories and tucked the little urchins in their beds. She then retired to her room for the night.

Before retiring she knelt in prayer before she shrine which ornaments her room. While thus engaged her clothing came in contact with one of the candles, and a minute later she was enveloped in flames. Her cries for help were scon heard by the other sisters who rushed to her side, and, tearing the blankets and quilts from the bed, covered the burning woman with them and quickly extinguished the flames, but not before she had been frightfully burned about the head and body.

Dr. Joseph Coffey, the attending physician, was hastily summoned and he at once announced that the wounds were of a fatal nature. She remained conscious to the end, and the last rites were administered before she died, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Sister Mary Angelo was forty years of age and had been attached to the sisterhood at Mount Loretta for twenty years. Her name in civil life could not be ascertained.

HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Minister for Croatia Threatens to Resign—Premier May Retire.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—A Cabinet crisis is imminent in Hungary. Dr. D. de Szilagyi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Dr. L. Lang, one of the Vice Presidents, have resigned.

Dr. E. de Josepocics, Minister for Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia in the Hungarian Cabinet, explains that he cannot remain in a Ministry which would be compelled to employ unconstitutional means to retain office. This refers to the intention of Baron Banffy, the Premier, to carry on the Government next year by decrees.

It is believed now that Baron Banffy will resign.

JUMPED FROM A FOURTH STORY.

Nyack Mother Leaps with Her Child from a Burning Flat.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 6.—Mrs. William L. Eckert of this city was badly injured early this morning by jumping from the fourth story of the apartment house in which she lived.

A fire started about 6 o'clock, and before the inmates of the house could make their escape the way was blocked by smoke and flames. Mrs. Eckert took her two months' old baby in her arms and leaped from the window of their flat. The infant was unhurt, but the mother broke her hip and one ankle, and received serious internal injuries.

The father and another child escaped from the front window by an extension ladder which was run up by the firemen.

The damage to the flat house will amount to about $8,000.

GOULD'S FACTORY ABLAZE.

Two Buildings of the Continental Match Factory Destroyed.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 6.—A fire broke out this morning in the drying room of the Continental Match Company, the property of Edwin Gould. It was discovered by the watchman, who summoned the employes of the company, who have a fire department of their own and they started to fight the fire. The men did not make much progress, and the flames communicated to the saw mill.

The fire alarm had been sounded in the meantime, and when the Pasaic Fire Department and policemen responded they were refused admittance to the works. Both were informed that the employes could extinguish the flames. The firemen refused to depart, and with axes cut down some of the fence about the factory. Lines of hose were dragged into the yard of the factory, and the city firemen went to work. After a struggle of three hours they succeeded in putting out the fire, but the drying room and saw mill had been completely gutted.

During the fire George Wagner of Second Street, an employe of the company, fell from the roof of the factory. He was fighting the flames and was knocked off. Wagner landed on the ground, a fall of forty-five feet, and broke one of his legs.

The fire is said to have done about $10,000 damage.

Railway Mail Official Killed.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 6.—Samuel P. Flint, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, was struck by a locomotive at Fourteenth and Franklin Streets yesterday and received injuries which proved fatal. Mr. Flint had been long in the Government employ and was well-known throughout the Pacific Coast States.

The San Francisco Fire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Workmen engaged in clearing away the débris of the Baldwin Hotel to-day found the body of John J. Carter, the well-known Eastern racing judge. This brings the list of dead up to five.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Monday night over Lake Superior has moved to Lake Ontario, increasing in intensity, and has caused snow in the lake regions. The temperature has generally fallen between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, Amarillo reporting a fall of 26 degrees in twenty-four hours. An area of high pressure covers the whole country west of the Mississippi River, except a slight depression off the southern coast of California.

Snow will occur in New England and New York, followed by clearing and much colder weather. Rain or snow is indicated in the early morning in the Middle Atlantic States, followed by clearing and much colder at night. Generally fair weather will prevail in all other districts, with colder weather in the upper lake region, the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, and West Gulf States.

Storm signals are displayed at all lake stations, except Chicago and on the Atlantic Coast from Cape May to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	35	37	41
6 A. M.	35	35	40
9 A. M.	35	36	40
12 M.	36	42	43
4 P. M.	42	35	40
6 P. M.

Dyspepsia

Makes its presence known by many unmistakable signs. Distress after eating, dull pains, belching of wind, heartburn, nausea, are some of them. But when you take Hood's Sarsaparilla all these symptoms disappear, because this medicine tones and strengthens the stomach and effects a permanent cure. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine for Dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

PIERCE STILL IN THE LEAD

The Canadian Rider Continues to Beat Records at the Garden.

RIDING FOR HIS SICK WIFE

He Hopes to Win Enough Money to Send Her to Florida—Miller Is Second.

Score at 1 O'Clock.

Pierce	5
Miller	1
Waller	6
Stevens	3
Albert	1
Gimm	7
Hale	3
Nawn	2
Lawson	5
Aronson	5
Forster	5
Schineer	5
Pilkington	6
Monachon	7
Julius	2
Joyeux	3
Turvill	4
Kinz	1
Frederick	4
Fallon	9
Elliven	9
Gross	6
Sistac	4

Pierce, the Canadian bicyclist, is still leading in the six-day bicycle race. At 11 o'clock last night he had ridden 804 miles and 3 laps, and was then 11 miles 528 yards ahead of the record.

Up to that time he had only been off the track twice during the day. He was off for twenty-nine minutes at noon and for fifty minutes at 7 o'clock in the evening. He declared that he did not want any sleep, and insisted on going on with the race.

After 11 o'clock, however, he retired again, and when the 12 o'clock score was announced he was only a mile and 507 yards ahead of the record. While he was off Miller spurted, and cut down the Canadian's lead very much. At midnight last year's winner was only four miles behind the leader.

The race during the day was a hot one, and the leaders rode as though they had only just started, instead of being on the second day of the journey. Pierce had the lead, and he seemed determined to keep it, and Miller and Waller were fighting hard for second place.

Miller lost some ground through taking an hour's sleep during the morning, but when he came out again it was seen that the short rest had greatly refreshed him. Pierce passed the 700-mile mark shortly after 4 o'clock. Miller was second and Waller third.

At the end of the forty-fourth hour, or at 8 o'clock, Pierce had 755 miles to his credit, Miller 745 miles, Waller 739 miles, and Albert 733 miles. Waller then took a short rest, and Albert, who is plodding along just as he used to do in the six-day walking races, passed him and took third place.

Of the other men Hale, the winner of the race in 1896, is plodding along, and will not spurt for any one. He looks a little tired, but he looked that way when he won. Gimm is by far the freshest-looking man in the race, and many think that the hot pace set by the leaders will tell on them, and that Gimm will then come to the front.

One or two romantic stories were told in the Garden yesterday, in which some of the riders figured conspicuously. Pierce received a telegram stating that his wife, who has been ill for some time, was no worse. It was at his wife's suggestion that he entered the contest, and the telegram made the plucky Canadian ride faster than ever.

Mrs. Pierce had been ordered to go to a warm climate during the Winter months, but her husband had not much money and could not afford to pay the expenses of such a trip. He hopes to make enough money out of this race to enable him to send his wife to the South, and to enjoy a part of the time she is there, resting after his arduous work. This accounted for the renewed efforts he made on receipt of the telegram.

Miller's fiancée was in the box opposite the trainers' stands all day yesterday. She has not yet decided whether her marriage to Miller shall take place in the Garden next Saturday night, but if she does consent, the managers of the race have promised to give the bride a handsome present.

Mrs. Waller is attending to her husband's wants, and he will not take food from any one but her. Waller is getting a little cross, and yesterday asked for a cigar and a cup of coffee. His wants were not gratified. Mrs. Schineer is at the track all the time and personally looks after her husband.

President Murphy of the Health Board yesterday said he had ordered Sanitary Superintendent Charles F. Roberts to assign a corps of Inspectors to the Garden to see that the occurrences of last year's races are not repeated. "Before I will see the scenes of last year's exhibition repeated," said Col. Murphy, "I shall cause the entire affair to be closed."

The Inspectors will examine the riders, and if any of them show signs of illness or unusual fatigue, they will be taken from the track at once and allowed to resume racing only when found to have fully recovered. If a rider's condition be found weak, he will be forced to withdraw from the race altogether. No resistance on the part of the management will be tolerated.

President Patrick T. Powers of the American Cycle Racing Association said, when asked about this, that he had heard that physicians from the Board of Health had been assigned to visit and inspect the race, but that he had not been officially notified or had any of the physicians appeared, so far as he knew.

The association's own physicians had examined the men and declared them fit to race, and they were keeping their eyes on every racer. He was glad the Board of Health would make an examination, also, as their word would reassure the people generally that there was nothing dangerous or brutal about the bicycle race.

Exhibition rides were made during the day by Michael and Bald. Michael rode a mile in 2:08 and Bald rode a half mile in 1:05 3-5. This afternoon "Teddy" Edwards will start on a century ride at 2 o'clock, and during the rest of the week such well-known riders as Bald, McDuffee, Cooper, Michael, Butler, and others will meet in short races.

There were several falls yesterday, but no one was seriously hurt, and every one was able to remount and continue in the race. Stephane, the Frenchman, who had to withdraw from the race after he had made 199 miles in ten hours, returned to the track at midnight. He says he will ride continuously for seventy-two hours.

FINE AMATEUR BILLIARDS.

Taylor of Chicago Defeats Poggenberg in the Championship Tournament.

Nearly every seat in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was occupied last night when F. Poggenberg of the Liederkranz and A. Taylor of Chicago began their game in the National amateur fourteen-inch balk line billiard tournament. Taylor won rather easily from the local expert by a score of 300 to 209. His safety play was almost too much for Poggenberg, and accounts for the latter's many failures to count. Poggenberg was not at his best, at times playing very carelessly.

Taylor gave a splendid exhibition in the twenty-ninth inning, which demonstrated his skill. He counted forty-two, on mostly all open work, his driving of the balls into position evoking round after round of applause. His last shot in this inning was a bank to the long rail, the stroke ball having been "frozen" to the red ball. In the thirty-ninth inning he counted off three cushions, having to cut the one object ball very fine to get the proper angle. It was one of the prettiest shots of the night, as it brought the two object balls together near the long cushion in the centre of the table. The score:

Taylor—0 0 28 14 0 25 0 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 8 1 0 0 0 13 20 12 9 1 4 2 1 10 0 3 6 7 0 0 1 22 18 1 0 0 0 0 0 9 25 0 18—Total, 300. Average, 18-7. Highest run, 42.

Poggenberg—1 1 4 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 41 4 3 26 18 16 5 8 0 1 1 0 5 18 11 0 3 5 1 0 1 0 5 0 0 0 13 0 0 0—Total, 209. Average, 4 5-51. Highest run, 41.

The contestants in the afternoon game were A. B. Miller of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and John A. Hendrick of New Haven, the amateur champion of Connecticut. Hendrick was in the lead through the first part of the game, but then Miller settled down to work and soon overtook the visitor. From that point to the end Miller had matters pretty much his own way, winning easily. The score:

Miller—12 2 16 1 4 0 4 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 4 2 5 5 2 6 8 1 3 0 5 0 0 1 16 7 1 13 0 1 2 19 0 10 2 0 2 0 0 5 2 0 8 3 2 2 22 10 0 1 4 0 0 8 20 22 12 8 2 2. Total, 300. Average, 4 8-13. Highest run, 23.

Hendrick—0 14 12 7 0 0 0 22 4 2 0 2 2 0 0 8 2 2 11 1 2 4 0 0 14 1 0 0 1 2 0 1 2 1 1 10 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 11 1 3 0 1 4 0 2 3 3 5 7 0 2 0 0 2—Total, 210. Average, 3 3-13. Highest run, 22.

This afternoon Stark will play Hendrick and to-night Taylor will meet Miller.

A NEW NATIONAL CHESS CLUB.

A meeting of representatives of leading chess clubs was held at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday. Judge Lesser of the Boston Chess Club was in the chair, the other delegates being W. P. Shipley, Philadelphia; Capt. O'Farrell, Washington; Stanley H. Chadwick, Brooklyn, and Col. Morse, Manhattan. A letter was received from Sydney P. Johnston, the Chicago representative, stating that he could not be present, but indorsing the plan.

It was finally decided to form the organization under the name of the Chess Association of the United States, all clubs to be invited to enter and to elect delegates in the ratio of one to every twenty-five club members; each club to pay annually 10 cents per capita on its membership; individual members to be received on payment of $1 per year, but without voice or vote. The delegates to elect six officers and five representatives who will form a Governing Board.

A Long Battle in Chess.

Janowski had the move in the eighth game of his chess match with Showalter yesterday and opened with a Ruy Lopez. In the middle game the positions were very complicated, both men playing very deep chess, but neither could show any advantage. The game was stubbornly fought for eight hours, and finally adjourned at midnight after sixty-two moves. Showalter has a pawn to the good in the adjourned position, and it is thought that he has winning chances. The score is now: Janowski, 3; Showalter, 2; drawn, 2. The game will be finished to-day.

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

An adjourned meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held at the clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, last evening. The challenge issued and accepted by the club to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club of Montreal was ratified. This challenge was issued by the Racing Committee of the club late in the Fall and is for a match with the Royal St. Lawrence Club for the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup. The date will be arranged later.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ABROAD.

What the Leading Newspapers in the Various European Capitals Think About It.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The afternoon newspapers here express satisfaction at President McKinley's message to Congress, with the exception of his allusion to the Nicaragua Canal, which, they consider, does not show sufficient appreciation of British treaty rights.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"In language of studied moderation, but which leaves no room to doubt its meaning, the President foreshadows the fixed determination of the Government to stand by the policy of the 'open door' in the East. That declaration brings the United States in a line with us, if ever the time comes to speak with enemies in the 'open-door' way."

Referring to the Nicaragua Canal The Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"While fully admitting the validity of the President's claims for the complete protection of the commerce of the United States, we may be permitted to point out that British interests are no less entitled to consideration, and that the Government at Washington is already bound by definite obligations We are convinced, however, that when it comes to business there will be no disposition in the United States to question the position of friendly equality of the two countries in this matter."

The St. James's Gazette says:

"The message will be read with pleasure. The President faces new issues in a broad-minded way, and suggests the solution of their problems on large and generous lines."

The St. James's Gazette interprets the references to the Nicaragua Canal and the friendly relations with Great Britain, as meaning that President McKinley recognizes the binding character of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and adds:

"It would be strange if the opportunities just now afforded by the Canadian negotiations do not result in the near future in a comprehensive understanding between the two great branches of the English-speaking race, not merely on the broad, general lines of common commercial interests, but on such closely related details as the creation and guarantee of the interoceanic waterway."

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The Liberté, referring to President McKinley's message to Congress, says:

"The message, which under the circumstances was awaited with natural impatience, satisfies all curiosity. It constitutes a true manifesto of the new imperial policy of the United States. The American Republic, which has hitherto been voluntarily isolated, enters with wings fully outspread into the concert of the powers, and intends henceforth to be heard, and will make its intentions felt wherever it seems good to it."

The Journal des Débats welcomes President McKinley's hope that a Franco-American understanding will shortly be reached, "as evidence of the friendship which was doubtless promoted by the important rôle recently enacted by the French Ambassador at Washington." It adds:

"Not a power interested in the Far East is disposed to deny America the practical and reasonable demands of President McKinley."

The Temps thinks that after perusing the message no one will be the wiser in regard to what can be hoped from the friendship of the United States or feared from her enterprises.

"As regards Cuba," continues the Temps, "it may be remarked that the President's declaration is absolutely identical with the declaration of Great Britain when that country entered Egypt, and where she still remains."

The most interesting point of the message, according to the Temps, is the fact that Great Britain's warm words of fraternization are not loudly echoed in it.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The National Zeitung, touching on President McKinley's message to Congress, says:

"The message generally is couched in moderate terms, and does not indicate an anticipated intention to force an entry into international politics."

The Vossische Zeitung expresses itself as being disappinted at not finding in the message the programme of the "newly initiated colonial policy."

The Tageblatt points out the contrast between the President's message and the "prolific demonstrations of the British statesmen," and says the message "only cursorily refers to the Anglo-American understanding."

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The semi-official Liberal regards President McKinley's message as "an additional affront by a discourteous conqueror," and adds:

"The whole country will protest against the repetition of the calumny in regard to the Maine."

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MANY CALL ON ROOSEVELT

He Holds an All-Day Political "At Home" in This City.

APPOINTMENTS ARE DISCUSSED

Strong Opposition Develops to Justice Daly's Retention—The District Attorneyship in Kings.

Republicans of all degrees of regularity and independence made pilgrimages yesterday to Governor-elect Roosevelt's temporary headquarters, at 689 Madison Avenue, where they discussed appointments and legislation at length and from varying points of view. Col. Roosevelt began his work early, the first of his callers arriving by appointment immediately after breakfast, and he kept it up all day long, desisting only to attend a private dinner given in the evening by his sister, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, with whom he is staying while in town. So numerous were the engagements he had made for the day, that the Colonel was obliged to decline to see anybody except those with whom he had appointments.

The appointment of a successor to Justice O'Brien, in case the vacancy occurs after Jan. 1, was one of the subjects of conference. Col. Roosevelt's advertised determination to appoint Justice Daly has raised what threatens to become a storm of opposition about the Colonel's ears. Local organization Republicans have taken such strong ground against it, and the Governor-elect clings so closely to his original determination, that the prediction is freely made that a rupture of the harmony that now reigns between the Executive-to-be and all factions of the party is bound to follow if Justice Daly is named. Abraham Gruber called yesterday in the interest of Justice Cohen, while Wheeler H. Peckham and Bourke Cockran had words of approval for Col. Roosevelt's expressed intention to appoint Justice Daly.

John E. Milholland saw the Governor-elect on behalf of Engineer Edward P. North's candidacy for State Superintendent of Public Works. While Mr. North is recommended by men whose indorsement commands Col. Roosevelt's consideration, it is not believed by those best informed in the matter that his selection is at all likely. Mr. North is no longer a young man, it is urged, and while he is an expert engineer, it is contended that what is wanted in Superintendent Aldridge's successor is not so much an engineer as a business man with executive ability and nerve. These are the qualities which the men who are urging Frank Hendricks of Syracuse declare that he possesses in a high degree.

Commissioner Silas W. Burt of the State Civil Service Board and George McAneny, Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, were among the morning callers on the Governor-elect. Others who saw him between breakfast and luncheon were Archibald D. Sanders, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Genesee; Harvey F. Remington of Rochester, Edward H. Fallows, Assemblyman-elect from the Twenty-first District of this county, and John J. McCook.

The Governor-elect was the guest at luncheon at the Manhattan Hotel of Ralph Trautmann. The others present were ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn, Paul Siegel, Jacob H. Schiff, Hubert Cillis, and Frederick W. Holls, all prominent representatives of the German-American element.

Seth Low, accompanied by Willis L. Ogden and James McKeen of Brooklyn, talked with Col. Roosevelt during the afternoon about the vacant District Attorneyship in Kings County which will be caused by Mr. Marean's elevation to the Supreme Court. Mr. McKeen has been mentioned as a possible successor to Mr. Marean, but friends of his said yesterday that he would not accept the place, and that he, with Mr. Low and Mr. Ogden, had called on the Governor-elect to urge the appointment of Hiram R. Steele.

Col. Roosevelt will start this afternoon at 1 o'clock for Boston, where he will lecture to-night. His conferences will be resumed to-morrow and continue through Friday.

Senator Platt will come up from Washington on Friday, and it is probable that Col. Roosevelt will have a long talk with the Senator and Chairman Odell of the State Committee Friday night.

Mr. Odell reached here unexpectedly from Washington at 10 o'clock last night, on his way to his home, at Newburg, whither he had been suddenly summoned on an urgent business matter. He will go to Newburg early this morning, and will not return to the Fifth Avenue headquarters until Friday.

CHOATE'S SELECTION IN DOUBT.

Said That McKinley Desires to Appoint Reid Ambassador to Great Britain.

Authentic private information received in this city yesterday from Washington tended to throw doubt on Joseph H. Choate's appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. According to these advices, President McKinley wants to give the place to Whitelaw Reid, who is said to have the backing of Secretary of State Hay. The President is at the same time loath to displease Senator Platt, who is violently opposed to Mr. Reid's selection, and who has been induced, it is said, to indorse Mr. Choate for the place only with a view to keeping Mr. Reid from getting it. Elihu Root being his first choice.

The relations between Senator Platt and the President are particularly cordial at this time, it is known, and, according to the freshest information from Washington, the President counts on this and on the power of the unusual amount of patronage which he will have to distribute as the result of the country's expansion, to eventually reconcile Senator Platt to Mr. Reid's appointment.

A Republican high in Senator Platt's confidence, and familiar with the situation at Washington, said yesterday:

"I believe that the President will yet have his way and name Reid. He will simply wear out Platt's opposition. The Senator is against Reid, and he would regard his appointment as a slap in the face for him. But he would not fight it. Platt is not as young as he was when he resigned from the Senate with Conkling for a similar cause. He is on the best of terms with the President, and before he would have a break with him he would let Reid's nomination go through."

Meanwhile strong influence in behalf of Mr. Choate is being applied to the President from this city. It is stated on excellent authority that nobody outside of New York is being considered by the President for the London Embassy.

TO REPEAL CONSOLIDATION ACT.

Brooklyn Republicans Making Ready to Introduce a Bill.

The Republican organization and the members-elect of the Legislature in Kings County are considering the advisability of introducing a measure to repeal the act consolidating New York and Brooklyn. The Republicans count upon the support of the Brooklyn Democratic members of the Legislature, but are uncertain and apprehensive as to the attitude which Governor-elect Roosevelt will assume.

Walter E. Atterbury, Chairman of the Republican General Committee, said yesterday that he was in favor of the repeal of the consolidation act, as were also a majority of the members of the organization. He did not know, he said, who would introduce the bill, but had no doubt that it would be introduced.

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LONDON. NEW YORK. PARIS.

Republicans Win in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 6.—The charter election was held here to-day, and resulted in a complete victory for the Republicans. George Rockfellow was elected Mayor by 400; James A. Martin Collector by 400, William R. Runyon City Judge by 450, the Rev. William R. Richards School Commissioner by 50, and the following Aldermen: First Ward, R. I. Tolles; Second Ward, G. P. Mellick; Third Ward, Frank Corlell; Fourth Ward, Frank Smith.

TYPHOID TRACED TO MILK.

The Cases in the Bronx Supposed to Emanate from One Source—A Milkman's Misfortune.

Acting upon instructions from President Murphy, a report was submitted to the Board of Health yesterday by Eugene Monoghan, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, relative to an outbreak of typhoid fever in the Borough of Bronx. The district affected is situated between Mott and Walton Avenues, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets.

Dr. Monaghan's report was to the effect that a thorough investigation had been carried out, during which 138 houses of all classes had been visited. During this inspection seventeen cases of typhoid fever were discovered, also a number of cases of malarial fever.

The report goes on to explain that various inquiries were made in families where a member was found suffering from the fever in regard to the source whence milk was obtained. It was found that in all the cases with the exception of four milk was either furnished by Horace Seybolt, a dealer in dairy supplies at 555 Walton Avenue, or purchased from retail dealers supplied by him. Among the other four cases, two were contracted at Camp Black. Six cases were also reported from the neighborhood of High Bridge by Dr. Ferguson. It was ascertained that each family had purchased milk of the same dealer, whose wife and child had been stricken with the disease. Theirs were the first cases in the neighborhood. Mrs. Seybolt was taken ill on election day.

In addition to Dr. Monaghan's personal investigations, examinations were conducted by the analyst of his department, Mr. Hirshman, who found that Seybolt obtained his milk from two localities—Copake and Mount Kisco, N. Y. The milk was forwarded both in loose cans and in bottles. Upon being received at the Westchester and Brook Avenue Station of the Harlem Road, according to the dealer's statement, it is placed upon his wagon and immediately distributed among his customers.

In concluding his report Dr. Monaghan says: "If it be believed that the numerous cases of typhoid fever specified occurred as a result of infection from the milk furnished by Mr. Seybolt it is to be determined whether the source of infection is:

First—Impure water used in washing cans or mixed with the milk at any of the farms from which milk is sent to the creamery at Copake.

Second—Impure water used for the same purpose at the creamery at Copake.

Third—Contamination at the milk shed, which is situated between two stables, the same person handling all the milk and doing the work about the stables.

Fourth—Infection from possible, though not proved, washing off of bottles at the house where the disease exists.

Mr. Seybolt said last night that he was at a loss to know of any reason why the milk delivered by him should be affected or impure. He had been getting his milk for years in glass bottles from W. H. Collins of Copake, Westchester County, and in cans from a farmer in Kensico. He did not receive the milk in cans direct from the farmer, but through an agent named James Carter, at the Melrose Station on the Harlem Road. The only utensils he used at his stables, corner of Cedar Lane and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, were a dipper and a pail. He delivered about 200 quarts each morning to about 150 customers.

The Board of Health Inspectors had made three visits to his stables, had examined them thoroughly, and had found everything clean there. He never washed cans or bottles there. He added that this suspicion about his milk had nearly ruined his business, and that his wife, who was one of the first people to be stricken with typhoid fever, was in a critical condition.

Dr. Eugene Monahan, Sanitary Inspector of the Borough of the Bronx, said that the epidemic had been checked and that no new cases had been reported up to 6 o'clock last night. He said also that the majority of the cases already reported were very light attacks of typhoid fever.

MAJOR SMITH PREFERS CHARGES

Capts. Bleecker and Meeks May Now Be Court-Martialed.

Major Clinton A. Smith, commanding officer of the Seventy-first Regiment, yesterday completed the draft of his charges against Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker and Capt. William F. Meeks. They are on their way to the Governor.

The charges are two in number, as follows:

Charge 1—Violation of Paragraph 7, Military Regulations, which reads: Deliberations or discussions among military men conveying censure toward others in the service and all publications of a personal nature are prohibited.

Charge 2—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The specifications accompanying each charge recite the circumstances of the joint publication of the two Captains, dwell on the subversion of discipline they encouraged, and the injury done personally to the officers whose name figured in the alleged censure.

The charges as forwarded by Major Smith will necessitate a court-martial, if approved by the Governor. Such a court would consist of five officers. The penalty following conviction may be reprimand, a dishonorable discharge, or a fine not exceeding $100, or all three combined.

Major Smith, when seen last night, would not discuss the matter.

Raines Law Clubs' Sureties to Appeal.

Four judgments were rendered yesterday in the Supreme Court against four Raines law clubs and against the surety companies that gave bonds for the clubs' observance of the law. Each judgment was for $1,000, being double the amount of the license paid by each club, together with costs, which will in each case exceed $200.

The licenses of the clubs had previously been canceled. The Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland and the American Surety Co. which were on the clubs' bonds, will appeal the cases.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—1,472 First Avenue; A. Krustig; damage slight.

2:30 A. M.—1,116 Third Avenue; J. Judson; damage slight.

7:20 A. M.—1,564 Avenue A; Fred Deeman; damage, $1,500.

8:50 A. M.—170 Rivington Street; E. Nosbigh; damage, $100.

10:15 A. M.—Army Building; no damage.

12:45 P. M.—65 Suffolk Street; William Rosen; damage, $50.

2:35 P. M.—59 Forsyth Street; J. Eisenburg; damage, $50.

4:45 P. M.—389 Second Avenue; Edward Benjamin; damage, $2,000.

5 P. M.—204 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Harry Carr; damage slight.

7:35 P. M.—321 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Louise Catt; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Metropolitan Traction Company conduit; damage slight.

THE ST. NICHOLAS DINNER

Society Has Its Sixty-third Anniversary at Delmonico's.

OVATION TO DR. VAN DE WATER

He Is Heartily Cheered—Gen. Shafter and President Raymond of Union Among the Speakers.

For the sixty-third time, the St. Nicholas Society sat down last night to its anniversary dinner. About 400 of the 650 members were present at Delmonico's, where the feast was held. The decorations were American and British flags and yellow streamers. There were colored lackeys dressed in the quaint yellow, black, and blue costumes of the early days.

During the dinner a wooden rooster of quaint pattern, which once surmounted the Stadt House on the lower part of Manhattan Island was carried up the centre of the room, preceded by a trumpeter, amid the cheers of the diners and placed upon the centre of the speakers' table.

The reception given to the Rev. Dr. Van De Water was one of the features of the evening. It was a most enthusiastic demonstration of sympathy in view of his recent troubles with the regiment he served as Chaplain, and was interpreted by him and replied to as such.

The President of the society, J. Frank Stanton, presided. At the speakers' table were Gen. Shafter, the Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College; the Rev. Dr. Slicer, J. R. Planten, Consul General from the Netherlands; G. R. Massey, President of the St. George's Society; John Reid, President of the St. Andrew's Society; Justice O'Brien, Julien S. Davies, F. J. de Peyster, and Judge Van Hoesen of the Holland Society.

The Rev. Dr. Slicer responded to the toast, "St. Nicholas; Our Childhood's Friend, Our Manhood's Saint." The Rev. Dr. Raymond followed with the toast of "Our Country: Among the Nations Bright Beyond Compare."

"One year ago," he said, "this was a neat little subject, but now, alas!—or hurrah, (cheers)—but who knows what is meant by it now? I sent to Washington for a map the other day, and they said they hadn't finished making it for this month. They said any old map would do; that I might cut it up as I liked, except the possessions of Great Britain. (Cheers and laughter.) Now, that was considerate, but it left some things unsettled.

But the pressure of obligations in this territorial expansion, he said further, had led some to say that our present National disease was deep-seated; others had said it was only skin deep, while still others had referred to it as a pronounced form of kleptomania, and they prescribed the Ten Commandments. [Laughter.] Our officials at Washington had diagnosed the case as growing pains. [Laughter.] Dr. Raymond then proceeded:

"America has put forth her strength not for herself but for others, and her flag waves to-day over Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines as a sign to the world that injustice and cruelty have no sovereign that humanity will longer respect.

"We do not need more territory; we do not want it, but if to take it under control, with all that it involves of danger to ourselves, of constant sacrifice of money and life, is the price we must pay to carry through for humanity's sake that which we began in humanity's name, we will not shrink from the danger or the sacrifice.

"No thoughtful man can regard the future without a measure of anxiety. It is true that Democracy is still on trial, and we may well pause before the test of new and unknown conditions; but it is also true that there are times in the life of a nation, as of a man, when to shrink may mean to shrivel; when unwillingness to accept greater responsibilities may indicate a loss of self-confidence prophetic of failure in the narrower sphere. So that it is possible that the future well being of our Republic hangs upon the decision to be recorded in Paris."

Dr. Raymond added that failure to move forward might easily result in confusion and discord at home more threatening to the life of the Nation than all the perils and perplexities of our new foreign policy. His conclusion was that even if we had no experience in colonization, right and duty should be the watchword of America in the new departure.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew arrived somewhat late, with the excuse that he had just dined with Governor-elect Roosevelt. His toast was "Our City," but he confined himself to the war and expansion.

Gen. Shafter followed with a brief response to "The Army," in which he spoke of its efficiency and of the large dependence of the Nation on the volunteers in time of war. Col. Huntington of the Marine Corps was to have answered to "The Navy," but he was unable to be present.

When Dr. Van De Water rose to speak the diners rose and cheered him with unmistakable enthusiasm, waving napkins and handkerchiefs. Dr. Van De Water said: "I have always been glad to be present at the dinners of the St. Nicholas Society, but never before so glad to be here as to-night. I appreciate at its full value your unusual greeting, and wish you to understand that I know what it means.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart. There is an old saying that the test of friendship is the day of adversity. There are times when one speaks of himself in full confidence that he will not be misunderstood, conscious of integrity and of official righteousness. Thus conscious, I say that you have taken no risk in standing by me."

Here the auditors interrupted the speaker by rising impetuously again, waving their napkins as before and bursting into enthusiastic cheers.

In the latter part of his speech Dr. Van De Water favored the retention of the Philippines.

SCHLEY HONORED IN BROOKLYN

Admiral Schley has never faced a more enthusiastic audience than when he rose to address the Oxford Club of Brooklyn last night. They were holding a dinner in his honor, and their patriotic fervor was so great that every one of the Admiral's manly and modest sentiments was rewarded with the wildest cheering. Capt. Cook of the cruiser Brooklyn, Flag Lieut. Sears, and Gen. Woodford got greetings hardly less fervent when they told stories of the war.

Col. George A. Price, President of the club, was toastmaster. His speeches were two minutes each in length. He introduced Admiral Schley as the first speaker. He told of the work of "the peerless Dewey" and "our magnificent army," which displayed, under conditions that were chilling and exhausting, "a splendor of courage that was truly worthy of America." Then he spoke of the victory over Cervera's fleet in the battle of Santiago Harbor, and said:

"So far as my part in the victory is concerned, it was only as a sharer with other brave men. [Cheers.] And if I were entitled to one-millionth part of the acclaim which has come to me for that part, I feel that I could share that fraction with all my comrades and have enough left for a lifetime of satisfaction.

"On several occasions during that contest, when officers came to me and asked me to take a less exposed position, my reply was that if the men went to their guns and fought them as American seamen they would give me the best protection that I could possibly have." (Great cheering.)

Then the Admiral bespoke their share of the credit for his subordinates. When he mentioned Capt. Cook and Lieut. Sears, he had to wait for a long time before the cheering subsided.

In conclusion Admiral Schley said: "I think we all feel a little prouder as Americans. I think the old flag looks a bit brighter and more beautiful to us, and I think it looks a bit more portentous to others. Th war taught us three lessons:

"The first was to know ourselves. The second was that other nations should know us. The third was that every trace of sectionalism was absolutely and entirely obliterated. It was a beautiful sight-to see men who had formerly fought against the flag standing up under its beautiful folds feeling that it was as good a flag to die for as any they had ever served under." [Applause.]

Capt. Cook followed the Admiral, and told of his first meeting with him in the Naval Academy in 1868, and then said: "Thirty years later I stood upon the deck of the Brooklyn with that same officer after the victory of Santiago, and he said to me, 'I am satisfied that this is a victory which is large enough for all of us.'"

Gen. Woodford, the next speaker, told the story of the Spanish Government's trick when the ultimatum was sent, by which that paper got to the Ministry before it did to Woodford, and how he turned the tables by refusing to deliver the ultimatum. The other speakers were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the Rev. J. G. Bacchus, and Lieut. Spears.

You must order in advance to be sure of getting The New York Times's Review of Books and Art next Saturday; 100 best holiday books classified and reviewed as a guide for purchasers. Special articles have been arranged for from Russell Sturgis, the eminent writer on art; Albert Shaw, editor of The Review of Reviews; Eliot Gregory, ("An Idler,") author of "Worldly Ways and By Ways"; Hamilton W. Mabie, associate editor of The Outlook; John Kendrick Bangs, and Joel Benton. At least 32 pages. Price, one cent. (Regular news pages included.)—Adv.

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AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Col. Drury Lowe, England.

CAMBRIDGE.—Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Rhode Island.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College; Col. George W. Hooker, Brattleborough, Vt.

GILSEY.—E. L. F. Cragin, Chicago; William Garrett, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN.—Judge W. J. Wallace, Albany; S. D. Rogers, San Francisco.

HOLLAND.—Don Alexander, Cincinnati; Hector Mackenzie, M. P., Montreal; H. M. Hanna, Cleveland.

IMPERIAL.—Carmen Zola, England.

MURRAY HILL.—Ashley W. Cole, Albany; R. L. Malcolm, Sydney, N. S. W.

SAVOY.—Silas Peavey, Boston.

WINDSOR.—Mrs. William McKinley, wife of the President.

WALDORF.—Barclay Warburton, Philadelphia; Victor Equiguren, Washington.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; E. W. Goodnow, domestics, dress goods, and housefurnishing goods; 48 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; R. W. Sumner, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bean, Ladue & Tate; W. A. Bean, furnishing goods; J. T. Ladue, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Blass, Gus, & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, notions, clothing, and furnishing goods; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, notions and furnishing goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Briscoe, D., Brothers & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; P. J. Briscoe, notions; P. J. Briscoe, Jr., fancy goods; R. H. Montcastle, notions and fancy goods; 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, neckwear; H. W. Sweeney, millinery, laces, and ribbons; 2 Walker Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Hillbrun, cloaks and suits; Hotel Vendome.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. Clark, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; R. P. Webster, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Frear, William & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; J. A. Goodson, dry goods, &c.; St. Denis Hotel.

Hislop, J., & Co., New London, Conn.; J. Hislop, notions and furnishing goods; 388 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece go

KILLED ON HOSPITAL SHIP

An Ice Machine on the Bay State Bursts with Fatal Result.

TWELVE OVERCOME BY FUMES

Nearly All the Hospital Corps Were in Danger of Asphyxiation—Risked Their Lives for Comrade.

An explosion of the ice machine on board the hospital ship Bay State, lying at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, killed one man, seriously injured another, and twelve others were more or less overcome by the fumes of ammonia which spread to all parts of the ship.

The man killed was Robert Twist, an expert, who was in charge of the machine. Charles Whitlock, an oiler, was nearly asphyxiated, besides being much bruised. The other men affected are: J. E. Murray, hospital steward, and these members of the hospital corps: Clarence E. Jones, Marshal N. Cole, Mitchell Edwards, H. J. Parsons, R. C. Shutt, I. B. Cantor, George M. Carpenter, Ernest R. Frick, and John Muench, and Frank Carson, a civilian.

The accident occurred at 10:30 o'clock. The ice plant is built two-thirds the way aft, and was separated from the engine room proper by a partition of five-eighths inch iron extending directly across. On the port side is a door. The men were engaged in cleaning the coils of the machine by driving steam through the pipes when the ammonia drums exploded, first with a sharp cracking sound and then with a louder report, which startled every one in the vicinity. Twist was standing by the door leading into the ice-plant room. Near him were John J. Crowley, second engineer; Frederick Brooks, third engineer, and John Carr and Charles Whitlock, oilers. Ten or a dozen of newly arrived hospital corps men were between decks thirty men in all being scattered in various parts of the ship.

In an instant the engine room, and, in fact, most of the ship, was filled with the dense white fumes of ammonia and escaping steam. Twist caught the full force of the explosion, was hurled against the ship's side, and instantly killed. The other men in the engine room had been standing several feet behind him. Crowley escaped by reaching the deck through the fireroom, and the first sign of life the frightened men on the upper deck saw were the four men as they came up the ladders from below gasping for air and nearly dead from the pungent fumes that then filled every nook and corner of the spaces between decks. Following them from various corners 'tween decks came men of the hospital corps, choking and almost blinded. The men from the engine room had groped their way past the machinery through the blinding fumes, and it was only through their familiarity with its passage ways that they were able to get out. Whitlock, who was the last up, reached the deck, bruised, bleeding, and blinded.

As soon as the atmosphere had cleared a little, Capt. Stark, in command of the Bay State, called for volunteers, as in the excitement he thought many of his men had been killed below. George Wiley, a fireman, was the first one to volunteer. He had wanted to go down before, but cooler heads restrained him. He was followed by Crowell Hatch, an engineer. The men tied sponges saturated with vinegar over their faces. Three times they went down, and the last time Wiley succeeded in catching up Twist's body while Hatch led the way with a lantern carried it up two flights of steep ladderway.

In the meantime ambulances had been sent for from three city hospitals, but the injured men were taken to the hospital ship Relief, lying in a nearby slip. Frank Carson, a butcher, had been found on the starboard side of the ship unconscious from the fumes. He was at first thought to be in a serious condition, but after working over him for a time the physicians said he would be out to-day. None of those taken to the Relief is seriously hurt, and some were discharged last night.

The ship, with the exception of several broken steam pipes, was not thought, in the superficial examination that could be given to it yesterday, to be very badly injured, but it will take time to make repairs.

The Bay State had been ordered to Santiago and came to this port for supplies, expecting to sail for Cuba on Friday.

Robert Twist lived in New Jersey, but his residence could not be ascertained yesterday.

MEETING OF TROTTING MEN.

Board of Review Convenes to Pass on Cases in Dispute.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, which passes on all cases in dispute which occur during the season on the trotting tracks under the jurisdiction of the National Trotting Association, began its annual session yesterday in the main parlor of the Murray Hill Hotel. The evidence in several cases was heard, but no decisions were announced.

Most of the old members of the board were present, but Col. William Edwards of Cleveland, Ohio, who was for years a prominent member of the board, was missing. He died recently, and at the evening session yesterday his memory was eulogized in a set of resolutions by the men who were his companions for years.

In all there are 220 cases on the docket to be reviewed, and of these a large number are appeals from decisions rendered at last year's assembly.

HORSES SOLD BY. COL. YOUNG.

Pierre Lorillard, W. C. Whitney, and L. Elmore & Co. Make Purchases.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 6.—Pierre Lorillard has bought the following fillies of Col. Milton Young: Brown filly by Lamplighter-Valkyrie II., chestnut filly by Hanover-The Tigress, bay filly by Hanover-Beatrice, brown filly by Lamplighter-Miss Olive, and a bay filly by Onondaga-Glenole.

These youngsters were shipped to-night, and in the same car with them is a chestnut Lamplighter-Gratitude filly going to William C. Whitney, and the following animals consigned to L. Elmore & Co. of Sheepshead Bay, just purchased of Col. Young: Strathconan, chestnut colt, two years, by Strathmore-Zuhlan; chestnut colt, yearling, by Hanover-Philura; chestnut colt, yearling, by Onondaga-Bad Luck; brown colt, yearling, by MacDuff-Thrifty; bay colt, yearling, by Strathmore-Squeeze; brown colt, yearling, by imported Pirate of Penzance-Wrong, and a bay filly, yearling, by Onondaga-Annette.

McBride to Captain Yale's Eleven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 6.—Malcom Lee McBride of Cleveland, Ohio, was unanimously elected Captain of the Yale football eleven this evening, to succeed Capt. Chamberlain. McBride has for two years played full back on the Yale eleven, and in his freshman year played tackle on his class eleven. He is twenty years old and a member of the class of 1900.

"Mysterious Billy" Smith Won.

At the Lenox Athletic Club last night there was a twenty-round bout between "Joe" Walcott of Barbados and "Mysterious Billy" Smith. The fight was a fast one throughout. Smith got the decision on points at the end of the twentieth round.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Elizabeth R., 100 pounds, (Gray,) 2 to 1, won; Limatus, 103, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fuga, 100, (Bullman,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:55. Engea, Santa Flora, Wood Robin, and Cozenza also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; Futurity course. Cardwell, 110 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 4 to 1, won; Jack o' Lantern, 107, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Brown Prince, 107, (Powell,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:12½. Santa Lucia, Peixotto II., Sierra Blanco, Edgemont, Schnitz, Joan, Morano, and Paul Kruger also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; selling. Rainier, 87 pounds, (McCarthy,) 6 to 5, won; Guilder, 110, (Spencer,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Prince Blazes, 100, (C. Sloan,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. San Augustine, Uim, Zarro, and McPryor also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. La Goleta, 104 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Napamax, 104, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5 and out, second; Cromwell, 112, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:40.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-fourths of a mile. Midlight, 100 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 10, won; Mamie G., 104, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Libertine, 107, (J. Reiff,) third. Time—1:14. Rose Maid Ballister, O'Fleeta, and Ricardo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Bernardillo, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, won; Go to Bed, 95, (Holmes,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Whitcomb, 104, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47¼. Colonial Dame, Inverary II., Tenrica, Lady Hurst, Benamela, and Shasta. Water also ran.

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JUSTICES TO WEAR GOWNS.

They Believe the Solemnity of Trial Proceedings Will Thereby Be Increased.

The Justices of the First Department of the Supreme Court, which comprises New York County, have decided that on and after Jan. 1 they will wear gowns while on the bench. This conclusion was reached only after a long consideration of the matter, and while two of the Justices voted against the garb, it is not believed that they will continue to oppose the plan by refusing to wear the gowns.

The question as to whether the Justices should wear robes is by no means a new one. It arose when, in 1896, the Court of Common Pleas and the Superior Court were consolidated into the Supreme Court. It was then decided that the members of the Appellate Division should wear gowns. The Justices of the Special and Trial Terms, however, continued to sit without the robes. From time to time the matter has been discussed in an informal way among the Justices, but no definite action was taken until recently, when the matter was revived by a suggestion that a vote be taken and the question permanently settled. When the vote was taken it was found that Justices Lawrence and MacLean alone were in the opposition.

Justice Lawrence said last night that he opposed the plan because he believed it to be a departure from the traditional simplicity of the bench. Gowns were not found necessary in the earlier days of the court, and he could see no reason why they are necessary at this time. Justice MacLean declined to talk about the matter.

One of the most enthusiastic advocates of gowns is Justice Bischoff, who said, in reference to the decision: "I am glad we have decided to wear gowns. I think too much solemnity cannot be thrown around our courts, especially in our trial courts. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Appellate Division wear gowns. If those court appeals are heard, and there are but few persons present except members of the bar, who are well dressed and who act with decorum. Gowns are not so much needed in those courts as in the trial courts, where all classes of litigants, witnesses, and other persons appear. Priests wear gowns, soldiers wear uniforms, and other men wear tokens of their office, and it is eminently proper that Judges, whose office calls for respect, should do so. There has lately seemed to be a great lack of respect on the part of those whose duties bring them into court. This, I think, will be remedied to a great measure by the use of robes.

"Some time ago a man rushed into my courtroom in a flushed condition, wearing knickerbockers and with his negligee shirt thrown wide open. I mention this only as an illustration. The dress suit worn by men is worn on certain occasions when it is deemed proper, according to the usages of society, and if the wearing of gowns tends to increase and preserve respect for the tribunal I shall think it a vast improvement and calculated to aid in the due administration of justice.

"I would go further. I would have the Police Magistrates wear gowns, as the position they occupy is one in which it is most necessary to inspire respect."

A question has been raised as to whether this rule will affect Justices from other departments who are assigned to this department by the Governor. As no such rule applies at present in their several departments, it is believed that the Justices in New York County have no power to compel country Justices to wear gowns. Justice Davy of Rochester, who is serving in the First Department, said yesterday that he thoroughly approved of the decision to wear gowns.

A FATHER SUED BY HIS SON.

Frank W. Savin, Jr., Comes of Age and Demands an Accounting.

The domestic troubles of the Savin family have taken a fresh turn, and developed a new lawsuit. Frank W. Savin, Sr., the broker, has been sued by his son, Frank W. Savin, Jr., for the recovery of nearly $6,000 of a legacy which he claims is due him, and which, he says, his father has been holding in trust for him.

Mr. Savin, it will be remembered, recently made an unsuccessful attempt to prevent the sale at auction of a quantity of pictures by his wife, claiming that they belonged to him, and got out an injunction for this purpose, which was vacated, and the sale took place. Mrs. Savin is legally separated from her husband, and lives with her son and her daughter, Mrs. di Zeremba, at the Hotel Grenoble. Frank W. Savin, Jr., attained his majority on Sunday, and previous to that date had been freely discussing the measures he purposed to take when he came of age, and which took shape yesterday in the serving of a complaint on his father in the suit now begun.

In 1888 Mrs. Savin's mother, Mrs. Charlotte Wheat, died, leaving $10,000 equally to Mrs. Savin, her son, and daughter. Frank W. Savin, Sr., was appointed executor. His son now wants his share with interest for ten years. Mrs. di Zeremba signed a release for the amount of her share in return for $1,200 some time ago, when she wanted some ready cash. It is not known what settlement Mrs. Savin has made with her husband. Savin, Sr., maintains that he has spent the amount of the legacy on the legatees, for food, clothing, tuition, or other desirable things, and owes them nothing. The son insists that the father should have provided these things anyway, and wants an accounting.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee will meet again to-day and discuss the question of regulating the relation of the brokers to the companies.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association yesterday only routine business in the way of completing the reorganization of the association was transacted.

The appointment of Andrew Freedman as receiver of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company of New York has been made permanent by Justice Russell of the Supreme Court upon the petition of a majority of the stockholders of the company for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $300,000.

The Electrical Committee of the Underwriters' National Electrical Association held the first session of its annual meeting at the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday. Few changes in what is known as the National electrical code are anticipated, and the work of the committee was confined yesterday to the improvement of electrical fittings, such as switches, cut-outs, flexible wire, and transformers. Among the outside organizations represented were the Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Association, the National Electric Light Association, the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the National Association of Fire Engineers, the American Institute of Architects, and the American Street Railway Association. The committee will meet again to-day.

A meeting of marine underwriters will be held to-day to discuss the relation between the results of the recent storm and future rates, and also some other questions, arising from the large losses off the coast. The companies are less reticent in regard to their losses upon the great lakes, upon which all navigation will close next Monday. The lake losses have been largely incurred upon cargoes, especially lumber cargoes. Owing to the severe competition the rates upon hulls have been so low that six or seven of the English marine companies have confined their underwriting almost exclusively to cargoes. A large proportion of the hulls have been written by the McCurdy syndicate, which consists of the Indemnity Mutual, North America, National Standard, St. Paul, British and Foreign, World Marine, Detroit, Greenwich, and English Lloyds.

Lasar Pays $38,000 Duty on Diamonds.

M. J. Lasar yesterday settled the forfeiture claim on the diamonds he was charged with smuggling into this country in November, 1897, by paying the $38,000 due on them. The jury in the suit for forfeiture had declared that the portion of the duty on the diamonds not paid by Lasar might be paid and that he might then claim the diamonds.

MOORE JURORS VERY ANGRY

Incensed at McIntyre's Statement that They Were "Fixed."

HILL TALKS FOR MRS. MOORE

He Advised Her to Testify Against Her Husband, but She Replied She Would Not Perjure Herself.

The members of the jury that disagreed on the trial of W. A. E. Moore resent the statement made by Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre that certain members had been "fixed" by the defense. Mr. McIntyre said on Monday night, while the jury was deliberating, that if Moore was not convicted he would conclude that some crooked work had been done.

Yesterday morning he was even more explicit in his charges. He said that the door of the juryroom had been left open; that two of the jurymen "had been tampered with," and that he intended to bring the whole affair to public notice. Later in the day he said: "I am unable to press the matter and am sorry that I cannot. The evidence I have is only of a moral kind. It would not be legal proof, and consequently there would be no prosecution. I will not say that the jurors whom I suspect were approached with money tenders, but I will assert that nothing would have induced them to vote otherwise than they did. The only thing I will now say is that I regret that the jury was not locked up from the time of its formation."

The five members of the jury who voted to acquit Moore are Asa L. Simpson, Zachary T. Aldrich, Murray Apple, Charles W. Rabb, and Henry Cohen. The men who voted for acquittal are all of American birth, and those who stood out for conviction are naturalized citizens. It was the opinion of these five men that the testimony of Martin Mahon was not truthful. They would not believe that Mahon had signed the two notes, and therefore the claim of extortion fell through. The robbery question was shattered by the failure of Mahon to prove that Moore took the money. The assault on Detective Cuff was cast aside, because that officer had placed himself in a position to be assaulted.

Mr. Aldrich said: "Mahon was not, to my mind, a credible witness. Where his testimony could not be credited in one place, I did not care to take the chance of its being credited in another."

Abraham Levy, who defended the Moores, said: "While I regard Mr. McIntyre as an able lawyer and a personal friend, I must say that I never heard such unfounded charges as those which he brought against the jury. He is playing the part of the injured man, and is sore at defeat. He is simply squealing to attract public notice. I would dearly like to see him bring his jury-fixing charges before the Grand Jury."

Benjamin H. Hill, the special counsel for Mrs. Fayne Moore, left for his home in Atlanta, Ga., last night. He was seen at the Imperial Hotel by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter before his departure and made the following statement in regard to Mrs. Moore's position in the case:

"I notice in several of the morning papers the statement that the District Attorney had refused to accept Mrs. Fayne Moore as a witness for the State in the pending case against her husband and herself for the alleged robbery of Martin Mahon. I represent Mrs. Moore, having been retained by her mother, who lives in my city, Atlanta, Ga. In simple justice to her and her husband, I desire to state that this publication is wholly without foundation. On the contrary, Mrs. Moore has declined to testify against her husband, although advised by her lawyer that to do so would, in his opinion, insure her release, and would save her from the ordeal of a trial, both on the charge of robbery and on the new charge made against her of alleged larceny from the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria.

"I advised her if it was the truth and she could conscientiously become a witness for the State, that she ought to do so. She has declined, on the ground that she could not truthfully give any testimony which would tend to incriminate her husband, and she preferred to take her chances of the penitentiary rather than to commit perjury in any case, but especially where such perjury might result in the conviction of an innocent man, and that man her husband."

When the case is called on Monday next it is presumed that Mr. and Mrs. Moore will be tried together. It was stated yesterday by the attorneys of both sides that this would probably be agreed on before the week was over. Mrs. Moore will admit her associations with Mahon, and will testify that she was made to write and sign the confession at the point of the pistol in the same manner that Mahon was forced to sign. Mr. Levy will cross-examine witnesses and Mr. Hill will address the jury.

Moore, after hearing the latest story that they had swindled the Comte de Novach in Paris last year, which was made public on Monday by ex-District Attorney Daniel O'Reilly, wrote the following statement through his counsel:

"The statements appearing in the New York papers regarding Mrs. Moore and myself as badgering or blackmailing a Russian Count, I brand as a malicious and diabolical lie. We never saw or heard of such a man. In regard to the Chicago and Brooklyn stories, they belong in the same category. All are absolutely false and without the least foundation, and only published with the view of prejudicing our case, both in the minds of the public. A few words about my trial: By advice of my counsel I saw fit to offer no defense at this time, and the prosecution, so bitterly and vindictively conducted, was unable, in spite of perjured testimony, to secure a conviction. I leave the public to judge whether I am being persecuted or not."

Abraham Levy said: "I put the so-called Count to a severe test, and I discovered that he was a barber from the Bowery. I must say that some of the steps taken by the District Attorney's office to produce evidence against the Moores have been wholly unprofessional." At the District Attorney's office it was stated that the man who called himself Comte de Agreneff presented himself without solicitation, and that his story was accepted as being creditable.

Martin Mahon said that he had nothing to say regarding the verdict. When asked if there was any truth in the report that he would not take the stand again, he replied that that was his own business.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore were arraigned before Judge Newburger in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday morning on the charge of grand larceny. This new charge is the taking of silverware from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The indictments against the Moores were returned by the Grand Jury on Monday. Through their attorney, Abraham Levy, the Moores pleaded not guilty.

FRANK B. WALKER'S WIFE SUES.

Says Husband Threatened Her Life and Spent $5,000 on Stage Women.

Mrs. Jennie B. Walker has applied to Justice Cohen, in the Supreme Court, for alimony and counsel fees pending the determination of an action for divorce from her husband, Frank B. Walker. Mr. Walker is a member of the real estate firm of Petty, Soulard & Walker. He is a well-known clubman. Both he and his wife are members of families of social prominence. They were married on Nov. 17, 1893, in Jersey City, Mr. Walker's first wife having procured a divorce from him in this State. The couple have no children.

Mrs. Walker in her complaint alleges that her husband for more than a year has been drinking heavily, and when intoxicated has frequently threatened to kill her. She further alleges that on Oct. 12 last, when they were boarding at 40 East Twenty-sixth Street, he went to live at the Gilsey House, and has since lived apart from her and ceased to provide for her. She was forced to leave the boarding house for want of funds, and has since been living with friends and relatives. She alleges that her husband has frequently admitted to her that he and his partners owned $100,000 worth of real estate in this city.

She further alleges that on several occasions she has seen her husband in company with women members of a theatrical company called the "Monte Carlo Girls' Variety Troupe," that in company with this troupe he has traveled extensively through this State, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; that she has conversed with some of the members of the troupe who have recognized her husband as their "angel"; that since last June he has spent $5,000 in cash upon these girls. In the complaint two women named Adams and Swineburne are named.

Walker has entered a general denial of the allegations.

Silverware
Attractive and Original in Design
We have a Large Stock that contains many pieces suitable for the Holidays.
THE MAUSER MFG. CO
Sterling Silver Only
14 E. Fifteenth St. West of Broadway New York

THE BIG FIRE IN BROADWAY

Home Life Architect Says Building Is Structurally Unhurt.

MUST REBUILD MARBLE FRONT

Chief Croker Takes No Stock in the Theory of Incendiarism—Re-opening Broadway.

The theory advanced by John R. Waters, insurance broker and adjuster for Rogers, Peet & Co., that the fire at Broadway and Warren Street Sunday night was the work of incendiaries has caused much discussion among insurance men and Fire Department officials. Mr. Waters said again yesterday that he had nothing on which to base his theory except that some days before the fire he had made an examination of his clients' building, and that he had been impressed with the care which was exercised and the precautions that were taken against fire. Mr. Waters, in reply to a question, said that there had been no watchman or janitor in the building from the time it closed on Saturday night until the fire was discovered.

Chief Croker, who has been almost constantly on the scene, thought Mr. Waters's theory of no value. "All I know of it," said he, "is that when I arrived on the scene four minutes after the alarm was turned in, the whole ground floor was a mass of flames. There is not a particle of evidence left to show what caused the fire."

There was a move yesterday to reopen Broadway to travel. Workmen were engaged in erecting a massive shed in front of the Home Life Building, so that persons can pass in front of it in safety. As soon as this is constructed the Home Life will begin to make the necessary repairs to the building. It has been decided that the handsome marble front will have to be entirely rebuilt above the eighth floor. As the stones are removed they will be sent down stairs in elevators. No more stones will be thrown into the street.

For a time yesterday traffic was resumed on Broadway. But when at noon a part of the cornice of the Rogers, Peet & Co. building slid out of place, the lines were at once drawn again, and horse cars on Lower Broadway became again the order of the day. Later this cornice was removed, and the cable cars were allowed to resume their through trips.

The walls of the Rogers, Peet & Co. building were torn down last night by John A. Dooner, Superintendent of Buildings, assisted by a force of twenty-eight men. The Broadway cars were not run below Franklin Street after 11 o'clock in order to give Mr. Dooner an opportunity to perform the work, to stretch cables from the walls across Broadway. The street was closed from Park Place to Chambers Street. The water tank, which was still resting on the corner of the Broadway walls, was first removed. It was sent crashing into the débris. The Broadway wall was then loosened, and fell into the mass of bricks and mortar. At 1 o'clock this morning the wall adjoining the Home Life Building was forced from its foundation.

It has not yet been decided by the Building Department whether it will be necessary entirely to rebuild the top floors of the Home Life Building. Architect Le Brun and President Ide of the company went through the building again yesterday, and authorized the statement that there had been absolutely no damage done to the structural parts of the building, and that all that would be necessary would be to rebuild the interior. Secretary Gladwin of the company said that everything was being done to arrange matters so that the tenants in the saved portions of the building could return to their rooms. In the offices of the Home Life all the clerks were at work yesterday. There is not a sign of damage in the company's offices, the walls and ceilings being as dry as a bone, in spite of the fact that a hose was still pouring water into the top floors where there were some slight smoldering evidences of the fire.

A look over the burned portions of the Home Life Building showed that in no instance did the fire eat its way through the floors. In every instance it caught on the window frames and was blown into the rooms by the strong wind. The walls facing out on the light shaft, through which the flames ascended, are cracked and split by the intense heat. Some radical changes, the Building Department says, will have to be made there.

President Moore of the Continental Insurance Company, who is known among his associates as a construction expert of the insurance business, said yesterday: "I have been through the Home Life Building from top to bottom, and can safely say the amount of damage has been greatly overestimated. The floor arches are intact and uninjured except in two places—one where a heavy safe fell through and was caught and sustained by the arch of the floor below. Another place, perhaps five feet by fifteen, may have been broken out by the firemen intentionally. The fire clearly indicates, I think, that no building should be constructed over 125 feet high.

"What has been very clearly demonstrated ought to have needed no demonstration—that the office furniture and fixtures and all woodwork, books, and papers in a fire-proof building will be as effectually and thoroughly consumed in case of fire as would the combustible contents of a stove."

The Board of Governors of the Hardware Club announced yesterday that the club rooms in the Postal Telegraph Building will be open to-day and service resumed as usual. Although the women's reception room was destroyed, the privileges of the club will be accorded to women visitors as heretofore.

INCREASE IN FIRE RATES LIKELY.

The down-town Broadway fire Sunday night has done much to stimulate the desire of fire underwriters to obtain the restoration of insurance rates. Before the tariff break last April the Home Life Building was rated at 13 cents on each $100 of insurance for one year. After the disruption of the tariff association the risk was placed at 10 cents for five years.

In addition to the difference in the premium rate, the amount of insurance carried has decreased. The tariff association required a co-insurance clause on policies, compelling the assured to carry a full amount of insurance, so that in case of fire he might not be able to share his loss with the companies to the extent of the value of the uninsured portion of the risk. Since the demoralization of the rate market this clause has not been placed upon policies, and the assured in many cases has insured his property, especially if it consisted of buildings, only to the extent of probable loss in the event of fire. The result is that the companies fear a total insurance loss upon several risks involved in the Broadway fire, when the property loss is anything but total.

President George P. Sheldon of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn said yesterday:

"The Broadway fire will undoubtedly bring about some increase in rates upon certain classes of risks, regardless of whether a tariff association is formed at once or not. The companies will demand a higher rate, and if they do not obtain it will go off the lines."

It was the general opinion of the underwriters yesterday that the estimate of the insurance loss in Broadway and in Warren Street, when taken in the aggregate, would exceed first expectations, and it was believed that the final settlements would approximate $750,000.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters, through John H. Washburn, Chairman of its Committee on Water Supply, sent a letter yesterday to Mayor Van Wyck, calling to his attention the inability of the Fire Department to fight fire above the seventh and eighth stories of buildings, reminding him of the declaration in his annual message as to the necessity of an additional water supply, and suggesting the opportuneness of the present for securing such a supply.

MRS. WILMERDING'S RELEASE.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 6.—The proceedings to get Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding out of Bloomingdale Asylum were again before Justice Keogh to-day. Lawyer Lewis P. Levy handed to the Judge the order for the Court to sign releasing Mrs. Wilmerding from the asylum on the recommendation of the commission which has been investigating as to her sanity, and which reported that she was so far recovered that her longer detention in the asylum was not necessary.

Lawyer John B. Gleason, representing the committee of the person and property of Mrs. Wilmerding, objected, and asked to have the report of the commission in full confirmed, which meant her release on parole for thirty days to see if she behaves herself in a rational manner. Finally Judge Keogh made an order that "the said Marie F. Wilmerding be discharged from Bloomingdale Asylum in accordance with the report of the commission." This means that she be dismissed on parole for thirty days to see whether she possesses that self-control which she thinks she has.

Lawyer Levy had a copy of the order made and served it on Superintendent S. B. Lyon, expecting to have Mrs. Wilmerding surrendered to him, but Dr. Lyon said that as the order was in the nature of a parole, he could only give her back to the committee of her person, Franklin Allen and John Wallace, who placed her there. He telegraphed them that he would give her back to their custody. He could not say when they would come to take her away.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:11	Sun sets	4:33
Moon rises	12:39		

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:25	Gov. Isl'd	1:45	H. Gate	3:34
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:25	Gov. Isl'd	1:48	H. Gate	3:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 7.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Andes, Fortune Islands, &c. ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Britannic, Queenst'n and Liverpool ..... 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
Ems, Naples, &c. ..... 7:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c. 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp ..... 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston ..... 2:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
*9:00 A. M.
U. S. transport Port Victor, Puerto Rico and Santiago ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

Advance, Colon ..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
*1:00 P. M.
Alabama, Jamaica ..... 3:00 P. M. 5:00 P. M.
Flaxman, La Plata ..... 5:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
Seneca, Nassau and South Cuba ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:30 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

Comanche, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexican ports. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick .. .. 3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Santo Domingo ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:30 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

Alene, Jamaica, &c. ..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:30 A. M.
A. Victoria, Naples, &c. 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp .. ..
Carib, Charleston .... 3:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown 9:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
and Liverpool ..... *10:30 A. M.
Concho, Havana ..... 10:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Delcarlia, Brazil and La Plata ..... 11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c. 10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
*10:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre ..... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Lecra, Galveston .... 3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans. .... 3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London .... 9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas ....
Phoenicia, Hamburg .... 1:30 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam .. 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland ..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 7.

Aragonia, Antwerp, Nov. 28.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Nov. 30.
Gottfried, Schenker, Gibraltar, Nov. 17.
L. P. Holmblad, Antwerp, Nov. 23.
Majestic, Liverpool, Nov. 30.
Oevenum, Cporto, Nov. 24.
Restormel, Cadiz, Nov. 26.

THURSDAY, DEC. 8.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 5.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Dec. 5.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Nov. 25.
Weimar, Bremen, Nov. 26.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 4.
Kansas City, Savannah, Dec. 6.
Manitoba, St. Lucia, Dec. 2.

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

Critic, Dundee, Nov. 26.
Flower Gate, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Heathfield, Hull, Nov. 28.
Paris, Southampton, Dec. 3.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 3.

SUNDAY, DEC. 11.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Nov. 30.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 3.
Lan'pasas, Galveston, Dec. 5.
Myrtledene, Shields, Nov. 27.
Pantona, Bordeaux, Nov. 26.
St. Leonard's, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

Ethionia, Glasgow ..... Dec. 1.
Menominee ..... Dec. 1.
Penguin ..... Nov. 30.
Tauric .....

SS ..... Demerara Nov. 25, wi... ...—vessel to A. E. Ou... ...t the Bar at 8:30 P. ...
S. ... ...son, Yokohama, &c., Sept. ... to Irwin, McBride, Catherwood & ... at the Bar at 9:20 P. M.
SS Ca... Prince, (Br.,) Couil, Vera Cruz Nov. 17 via ... ...wport News Dec. 5, in ballast to John C. ...ager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.
SS Pe... Melborne, (Br.,) Smith, London Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 5th.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Schlerenhorst, Rotterdam Nov. 21, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M., 5th, and anchored.
SS Evelyn, Hutchinson, Dunkirk Nov. 12, with mdse. to Barger & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M., 5th.
SS British Trader, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp Nov. 19, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.
SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Coverley, Marseilles Oct. 27, Genoa Nov. 4, Leghorn 7th, Messina 9th, Palermo 11th, Naples 15th, and Gibraltar 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.
SS Cyrus, (Br.,) Simmons, Sourabaya Sept. 10, Tjilatjap 22d, Port Said Oct. 28, Gibraltar Nov. 8, and St. Michaels 16th, via Delaware Breakwater Nov. 21, with sugar to the American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.
SS Marquette, (Br.,) Gates, London Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:15 A. M.
SS Douglass Hill, (Br.,) Evans, Barry Nov. 19, in ballast, anchored in Lower Bay at 10:15 A. M. for orders; received same for Philadelphia and proceeded.
SS General Whitney, Hawthorn, New Orleans Nov. 29, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville Dec. 3 and Charleston 4th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Tallahassee, Jenkins, Savannah Dec. 3, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Nov 30 and Key West Dec. 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.
SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Savanilla Nov. 22, Greytown 25th, Port Limon 29th, Kingston Dec. 1, Fortune Island 2d, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:35 P. M.
SS Eddystone (Pr.,) Thompson, Blyth Nov. 15, in ballast to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
Auxiliary steam schooner Mars, (Dan.,) Neilsen, St. Croix Nov. 16, in ballast to Furness, Withroy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M., 5th.
Brig Acacia, (of Port Medway,) Hart,

The Wanamaker Store

Of Diverse Interest

IF you care for such things, you can enjoy here one of the most delightful sights known to human eyes:—the sight of little children (and some big ones, too), in a state of excited happiness and ecstatic awe. They regard our musical tableau "A City Christmas," precisely as you would look at the sudden and concrete realization before your eye of your dearest dream.

It is not only the children,—we think you will like the scene yourself, time hardened adult though you may be. There's no one so old or so careless that hasn't the child's spot in him somewhere,—and all the better for it.

The holiday stocks are practically complete, and will speak for themselves. Further additions to the store-feature, of interest to the casual visitor, are about to be announced.

Handkerchiefs for Both Sexes Something of our astonishing handkerchief selling is undoubtedly due to these two reasons:

First—Everything here is either all-linen, all-silk, or silk-and-linen interwoven. That promise saves you worry.

Second—We divide the selling space. If the counters on the main floor are too crowded, try those on the second or in the Bazaar on the fifth floor. That saves you time.

Nothing like such a choice as is offered in handkerchiefs here has ever been given you before, by us or anybody. Some hints:

Men's plain white hemstitched laundered linen handkerchiefs, at $1 doz.; some also at 12½c. each and 25c. each.

Women's hand and machine-embroidered linen handkerchiefs, at 12½c. each; others at 25c. each, and a particularly fine sort at 50c. each.

Children's handkerchiefs in boxes, at 25c., 35c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., $1, $1.15 a box.

Some Silk Underwear for Women The richest and daintiest, and, unfortunately, the costliest of all undergarments. We show a splendid assortment and have given our whole strength to getting the prices down as far as they would go without crossing the trash-line.

This detail will tell something of the price story, but tell nothing of the delicacy of color, the lustrous surface, the beauties of the embroideries and trimmings:

At $3.50 each—Pure silk vests; white, pink, sky blue and black; neck and shoulders exquisitely embroidered with silk.

At $9 each—Swiss ribbed pure silk vests; white and pink; V-shaped neck front and back; handsomely embroidered.

At $12 each—Hand-crocheted pure silk ribbed vests; white, pink and sky blue; deep hand-crocheting at neck, front and back.

Basement.

Shoe Choosing for Women When you buy shoes, you fit the foot and please the eye;—the rest is faith. Not one in one hundred can tell the difference between good leather and bad. Polish, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. You seldom know what is underneath the blacking.

In buying at our shoe store, you do not need to inquire. Unworthy shoes are not here;—we detest them. We know the shoe business well, and cannot be deceived. We *do* know what is under the blacking. Furthermore, we tell the truth about it.

Consequently when we say to you that here are $3 shoes that are equal to the usual $4 sorts, it is a statement of importance and value. The rest of the story is:—

Stout welted soles,
Flexible turned soles,
Kid or patent leather tips,
Buttoned or laced in blunt and round toes,
Nine styles to pick from.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Flannelette Wrappers Mostly in prettily figured warm goods, and made in new effective styles, and tastefully trimmed. In the numerous kinds here is one at $1.50. It's of figured flannelette, with yoke front and back and breteiles. The sleeves and collar are trimmed with cord. Other kinds at $1.75, $2 and $2.25.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Music Cabinets We think the variety we show unequaled,—more than seventy styles. The prices are right—lower than are usual for high-grade goods such as these. They begin at $5.25 and end at $52. These styles as suggestions:

At $5.25—Mahogany finished; 35 in. high, 18 in. wide, 13 in. deep; 4 shelves; open front.

At $6—Mahogany finished; 38 in. high, 19 in. wide, 14 in. deep; fancy inlaid line front and back; 3 shelves.

At $7.25—Mahogany finished; 38 in. high, 20 in. wide, 14 in. deep; inlaid front and top; 4 shelves.

At $8.50—Mahogany finished; 40 in. high, 21 in. wide, 15 in. deep; French bevel plate mirror in door 14x14; shelf below.

At $9.75—Mahogany finished; 42 in. high, 20 in. wide, 14 in. deep; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror in door 14x15; oval French bevel plate mirror in top 7x13; 2 shelves.

At $10.50—Mahogany finished; 40 in. high, 20 in. wide, 14 in. deep; fancy shaped French bevel plate mirror in door 14x20 in.; 5 portable shelves.

At $11—Mahogany finished; 42 in. high, 20 in. wide, 15 in. deep; inlaid front and top; 1 drawer and 4 shelves.

At $12.50—Mahogany finished; 38 in. high, 21 in. wide, 16 in. deep; swell front; carved claw feet; 7 shelves.

Fourth floor.

An Authority Upon the Library "Considered from the popular point of view—from that of the man of average education, who wishes he could read everything worth reading, yet knows he cannot, the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY is very attractive.

"The comparatively unlearned man and the most cultivated scholar will find in every volume something of interest to him, and the average citizen would in time read all the work contains with pleasure.

"The Library merits only praise."

These are only a few of the good things which that most conservative and acknowledged authority on books, the *Boston Transcript*, says.

If you are looking for a big Christmas present for little money—an elegant and appropriate gift; one sure to please—look at the

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SECRETARY GAGE'S REPORT

Annual Statement of the Nation's Finances Sent to Congress.

CURRENCY REFORM IS URGED

Defense of National Bank Issues—Suggestions for the Development of Our Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage was submitted to Congress to-day.

REVENUES.

The revenues of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, were:

From internal revenue	$170,900,641.49
From customs	149,575,062.35
From profits on coinage, bullion deposits, &c	4,756,469.71
From District of Columbia	3,698,282.98
From fees—Consular, letters patent, and land	2,339,750.54
From tax on National banks	1,975,849.28
From sales of public lands	1,243,129.42
From navy pension and Navy Hospital funds	1,446,590.41
From miscellaneous	1,007,352.96
From sinking fund for Pacific Railways	781,986.83
From sales of Indian lands	576,687.41
From customs fees, fines, penalties, &c	576,487.50
From payment of interest by Pacific railways	526,286.13
From immigrant fund	306,992.86
From sales of Government property	224,331.32
From deposits for surveying public lands	113,049.08
From Soldiers' Home, permanent fund	107,612.49
From donations	102,394.87
From sales of lands and buildings	99,273.95
From sales of ordnance material	94,688.59
From reimbursement for cost of water supply, District of Columbia	93,086.98
From depredations on public lands	29,154.30
From sale of Kansas Pacific Railroad	6,303,000.00
From sale of Union Pacific Railroad	58,448,223.75
From Postal Service	89,012,618.55
Total receipts	$494,333,958.75

EXPENDITURES.

The expenditures for the same period were:

For the civil establishment, including foreign intercourse, public buildings, collecting the revenues, District of Columbia, and other miscellaneous expenses	$86,016,464.75
For the military establishment, including rivers and harbors, forts, arsenals, seacoast defenses, and expenses of the Spanish war	91,992,000.29
For the naval establishment, including construction of new vessels, machinery, armament, equipment, improvement at navy yards, and expenses of the Spanish war	58,823,984.80
For Indian Service	10,988,687.70
For pensions	147,452,388.61
For interest on the public debt	37,585,056.23
For deficiency in postal revenues	10,504,040.42
For Postal Service	89,012,618.55
Total expenditures	$532,381,201.35
Showing a deficit of	38,047,247.60

In addition to the revenues collected during the year and the amounts received from the sale of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads, the cash in the Treasury was increased by the following sums: From National bank fund deposits under act of July 14, 1890, in excess of bank notes redeemed, $6,034,510, and from the issue of 4 per cent. bonds in liquidation of interest accrued on refunding certificates converted during the year, $2,340, making a total of $6,036,850. The securities redeemed on account of the sinking fund amounted to $40,100.

The revenues of the Government for the current fiscal year are thus estimated upon the basis of existing laws:

From customs	$195,000,000.00
From internal revenue	270,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	20,000,000.00
From postal service	92,874,647.37
Total estimated revenues	$577,874,647.37

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

For the civil establishment	$93,000,000.00
For the military establishment	250,000,000.00
For the naval establishment	60,000,000.00
For the Indian service	12,000,000.00
For pensions	141,000,000.00
For interest on the public debt	41,000,000.00
For postal service	52,874,647.37
Total estimated expenditures	$689,874,647.37
Or a deficit of	$112,000,000.00

It is estimated that upon the basis of existing laws the revenues of the Government for the fiscal year 1900 will be:

From customs	$205,000,000.00
From internal revenue	285,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources	20,000,000.00
From postal service	100,958,112.00
Total estimated revenues	$610,958,112.00

The estimates of appropriations required for the same period, as submitted by the several executive departments and offices, are as follows:

Legislative establishment		$4,476,095.86
Executive establishment—		
Executive proper	$239,980.00	
State Department	157,820.00	
Treasury Department	9,661,040.00	
War Department	2,378,866.00	
Navy Department	502,280.00	
Interior Department	4,890,284.00	
Post Office Department	950,190.00	
Department of Agriculture	3,127,722.00	
Department of Justice	231,950.00	
Department of Labor	172,980.00	
		22,308,112.00
Judicial establishment		707,620.00
Foreign intercourse		1,833,023.76
Military establishment		145,119,431.51
Naval establishment		30,114,852.08
Indian affairs		7,069,316.41
Pensions		145,233,830.00
Public works—		
Legislative	$7,500.00	
Treasury Department	5,844,739.97	
War Department	42,852,991.20	
Navy Department	8,913,599.00	
Interior Department	113,250.00	
Department of Justice	95,000.00	
		56,927,080.17
Miscellaneous—		
Legislative	3,811,095.30	
Treasury Department	13,252,376.28	
War Department	5,589,299.00	
Interior Department	2,429,613.20	
Department of Justice	5,001,012.00	
District of Columbia	7,230,808.07	
		37,314,203.85
Postal service, including $4,265,388 deficiency in postal revenues		105,224,000.00
Permanent annual appropriations—		
Interest on the public debt	$40,400,000.00	
Refunding customs, internal revenue, &c.	5,422,000.00	
Collecting revenue from customs	5,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous	24,356,220.00	
		75,678,220.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund		$641,006,490.64
Or an estimated deficit of		$30,048,378.64

OPERATIONS OF THE TREASURY.

Referring to the operations of the Treasury, the Secretary says:

The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year, under warrants as shown by the report of the Treasurer of the United States, were $738,549,255.20, and the disbursements, $827,588,124.80. There was consequently a decrease of $89,038,269.60 in the General Treasury balance, which stood at $864,790,237.71 at the opening of the year, and at $775,751,368.11 at the close. Besides the ordinary revenues, there were receipts on account of the public debt which swelled the total income available in the fiscal operations of the Government to $481,612,255.20, while corresponding additions to the ordinary expenditures brought the total on this side of the account up to $343,561,104.80, and created a deficiency of $61,948,849.60 as the net result. These figures, however, do not include any part of the loan of $200,000,000 the proceeds of which had begun to come in before the close of the year, though none were formally covered into the Treasury until afterward. On the side of the receipts is included the sum of $64,751,223.75, realized from the sale of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads, while, on the other hand, the expenditures are increased by $29,250,952, disbursed in the redemption of Pacific Railroad subsidy bonds.

In the character of the assets, the Secretary says, there was such an improvement as to constitute a substantial gain in strength. The changes were an increase in gold and in deposits with National banks, while the losses were in silver and Treasury notes. With insignificant interruptions the free gold, which stood at $139,867,158.57 at the beginning of the year, continued to increase until it reached $181,240,388.81 on May 4, 1898. After this, the war expenditures, together with the depletion of the other forms of cash, compelled the use of gold in current disbursements and drew down its reserve by June 18 to $163,474,057.32. After that the proceeds of the loan began to afford relief, and the reserve expanded until, on Oct. 7, 1898, it reached $245,063,795.51, the highest point this fund has ever attained. Since then it has been necessarily diminished, but, Mr. Gage says, only to an insignificant extent.

The first proceeds of the popular loan of $200,000,000 were received on the 14th of June, and from that date forward the inflow of money from this source has been rapid and constant. The total amount received up to Nov. 1 was $195,444,187.62.

With the object of averting the possibility of financial stringency, as the result of the drain upon the currency in circulation, the payment of the interest due Oct. 1 on the 4 per cent. loan of 1907 was anticipated, the maturing coupons being made payable on Sept. 10, while the checks for the interest on the registered bonds were sent out Sept. 20. Like anticipation was also made in the case of the interest falling due Nov. 1. The total amount of the payments thus advanced was $9,815,118.85. With like purpose, the Pacific Railroad bonds, which will fall due on Jan. 1, 1899, amounting to $14,004,560, were made payable, principal and interest, in full, with a rebate of one-half of 1 per cent. It was also directed that a large share of the proceeds of the popular loan be deposited in National banks, so that these funds, while at all times available for use, might, until needed, remain in the channels of trade. The deposits in National banks were thus increased by $66,775,610.88 between May 31 and Oct. 31.

The effect of these measures has proved in all respects satisfactory.

GOLD AND SILVER QUOTATIONS.

The bullion value of the United States standard silver dollar at the highest price for the year, according to the report of the Director of the Mint, was $0.47040, and at the lowest $0.40055, and at the average price, $0.44607. The commercial ratio of gold and silver at the average price was 1 to 35.84. The number of fine ounces of pure silver that could be purchased with a United States silver dollar was 1.73.

The net imports of gold during the fiscal year were $104,988,476, as against $44,608,841 for the fiscal year 1897. The net silver exports were $24,822,146, as against $32,636,835 for the previous fiscal year.

The value of gold and silver consumed in the industrial arts by the United States during the calendar year 1897 was: Gold, $11,870,231; silver, coining value, $11,201,150; a total of $23,071,381.

SILVER COINAGE.

The amount of silver obtained last year from gold deposits through the only provision of law now existing by which any increase in the stock of fractional currency can be made, was 184,595.39 fine ounces, which would be sufficient to coin about $255,000 of our fractional coin. This is wholly inadequate, the Secretary says, to meet the demand. For the last ten years the country has been absorbing the Treasury's surplus stock at the rate of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 per year, and this year the demand has been exceptionally strong. The amount of fractional silver coin held by the Treasury July 1, 1897, was $16,201,950; on July 1, 1898, $12,070,690. This stock had, Nov. 18, been reduced to $7,122,500, much of which is so worn as to be unfit for circulation.

Further provision, Mr. Gage suggests, should be made to add to the stock of fractional coin, and to that end it is recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to use any silver bullion now in the Treasury for coinage of such denominations as may be required from time to time to meet the demands from the different sections of the country. With an ever-increasing population, which will be added to in the near future by the acquisition of additional territory, the demand for fractional silver coin, the Secretary thinks, will be such as to make it essentially necessary that the stock should be increased.

CURRENCY.

The changes in the amounts of the several kinds of money in the United States, outside the Treasury, between Nov. 1, 1897, and Nov. 1, 1898, are shown in the following table. The estimated population of the United States Nov. 1, 1897, was 73,461,000, and the per capita supply of money outside the Treasury was $23.23. The estimated population and per capita supply of money Nov. 1, 1898, were 75,059,000 and $24.87, respectively.

Changes in Currency Circulation.

	In circulation Nov. 1, 1897.	In circulation Nov. 1, 1898.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin	$529,273,953	$649,846,727	.....	$110,572,774
Standard silver dollars	60,196,778	63,437,255	.....	3,240,477
Subsidiary silver	68,432,929	68,878,952	.....	5,446,023
Gold certificates	36,814,109	35,338,909	$1,475,200	.....
Silver certificates	372,838,919	391,177,575	.....	18,338,656
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890	101,759,955	96,569,780	5,190,175	.....
United States notes	228,996,998	306,801,020	.....	47,804,022
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872	48,285 000	20,055,000	28,230,000	.....
National bank notes	225,134,263	234,969,964	.....	9,835,701
Total	$1,706,732,904	$1,866,575,782	$34,895,375	$194,738,253
Net increase				$159,842,878

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The foreign commerce of the fiscal year 1898 in many respects has been phenomenal. The grand total of exports was the largest ever recorded. Of our domestic exports, the value of agricultural products was $853,083,570, surpassing by $54,855,338 the highest record ever before made, that of 1892. The exports of manufactures also made a record with $290,697,354. The total exports of the year were twice as great as the total imports. Nearly all branches of manufacturing industries shared in this increase. Particularly manufactures of iron and steel, leather, boots, shoes, and mineral ores, the principal exception being cotton goods, the demand for which was somewhat reduced. Nearly all classes of the great agricultural products made their highest record of experts in the past year. Exportation of wheat and flour exceeded any previous year except 1892; the exports of cotton, corn, and oats surpassed in each case that of any previous year, as did those of meat and dairy products. The prices realized on nearly all important articles of export were higher than in the preceding year, the notable exceptions being cotton and mineral oils.

In importations the year has shown an equally remarkable record, the value of foreign imports being less than in any previous year, with a single exception, 1880, though the population has increased 50 per cent. since that time. The total imports were but $616,049,954 in value, against $764,730,412 in the preceding year, and $779,724,674 a year earlier. The falling off was almost entirely in manufactures and articles of food.

The year's record of the imports and exports of the precious metals was also an unusual one. The importations of gold were greater than in any preceding year in the history of the country, and the exports smaller than in any year in the present decade, making the net importations the largest ever known. The total imports of gold were $120,391,674 and the exports $15,406,391, the net imports being $104,985,283, the largest in any preceding year being $97,466,127 in 1881, while on only twelve previous occasions since 1850 have the year's imports of gold equaled the exports. The importation of silver, most of which comes into the country in lead ore and base bullion, amounted to $30,927,781 in value, against $30,533,227 in 1897, and $28,777,186 in 1896, while the exportation of the year amounted to $55,105,289 in value, against $61,946,638 in the preceding year.

Our total exports to Europe increased $160,420,601, while our purchases from that section of the globe decreased $124,258,514; and to all the great divisions, except Oceanica, there was an increased sale, and from all, except Asia and Oceanica, decreased imports. Our exports to Asia show a gratifying gain, those of 1898 having been $44,707,791, having quadrupled since 1890, and nearly doubled within two years.

OPERATIONS OF THE TARIFF.

Domestic industrial enterprises are unquestionably benefited by the Tariff act of 1897. During the first four months of the fiscal year, 1898, the receipts from customs (exclusive of the duty on tea provided by the war revenue law) amounted to $62,776,080, which is $4,633,026 in excess of the receipts for a similar period in any year since 1892.

A reciprocal commercial agreement has been entered into between the United States and France, under the provisions of Section 3 of the Tariff act of 1897, and negotiations with a similar object in view are in progress with other countries.

The Secretary invites the attention of Congress to the recommendations of the Commissioner General of Immigration that the head tax be increased from $1 to $2; that the present system of examination at Canadian ports of immigrants destined to the United States be abandoned, and that certain points on the Canadian border shall be designated as ports of entry, at which corps of Inspectors shall be stationed, and where alone immigrants through Canada may be admitted into this country.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

The total number of Chinese persons admitted to the United States in the last fiscal year was 7,195. Of this number 5,273 were of the exempt class, principally merchants, students, &c.; 425 were so-called artists, actors, artisans, and laborers, admitted for the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, and 1,497 were returning registered laborers. There were also 865 who passed through the United States under bond in transit to other countries. Two hundred and eighty Chinese were refused admission.

The number of Chinese persons arrested for deportation because unlawfully in the United States was 756. Of this number, 22[illegible] were deported, by due process of law, at a total expense of $24,132.94. The aggregate expense incurred in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law was $84,458.74.

The Secretary says:

It is believed that many Chinese laborers have gained unlawful admission by representing themselves to have been born in the United States. The enactment of a law requiring Chinese claiming to have been born in the United States to establish that fact by evidence other than that of Chinese is, in my opinion, advisable in order to prevent evasion of the exclusion laws by persons claiming to have been born here of Chinese parents.

NAVIGATION.

Upon the subject of navigation, Mr. Gage says:

War with Spain and the annexation of the Hawaiian archipelago, which have changed the political and commercial relations of the United States not only with Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, but also with the continents between which and North America those islands are stepping stones, require the prompt adoption of an affirmative maritime policy by the United States.

It is not to be expected that the Government of Spain will long continue its support of the mail steamship lines which have connected its lost possessions with the rest of the world. Whether, then, the military occupation of former Spanish possessions by the United States shall lead to their independence or to their control by this country ultimately, at present it is clear that American vessels must be established in part in the carrying trade of the islands or we must allow Great Britain, France, and Germany to fill entirely the place as a carrier which Spain is about to vacate.

The relatively undeveloped navigation between the United States, the islands of the Pacific, and Asia, and the partially developed navigation to South America and Africa, will certainly be lost to us if indifference to present political and commercial rivalry is now left undisturbed.

Great Britain, Germany, and France have consistently pursued for years the policy of contributing liberally from the public funds to establish steamship lines as a political measure, regarding such lines as National necessities rather than as commercial investments. This country is now so placed that the same motive must at least be fully considered in deciding upon our course of action.

The method recommended for the development of our merchant marine and of domestic shipbuilding adjusted to our special needs and based on the prevalent conditions of competition in the ocean-carrying trade are specifically set forth by the Secretary in the following propositions:

First—A remodeling and extension of the act of March 3, 1891, relating to the carrying of ocean mails in American steamships, so that it shall meet requirements which have arisen since the law went into operation.

Second—The establishment of a system of graded bounties upon the mileage navigated by registered American vessels while engaged in the foreign carrying trade as compensation for the training of seamen available for the National defense, the system to have regard also to the construction of vessels which may be promptly and economically converted into cruisers, troopships, colliers, and supply ships for the use of the Government. Special provision should also be made for vessels and men engaged in the deep-sea fisheries.

Third—Extended application of the principle of the act of May 10, 1892, by virtue of which the St. Louis and St. Paul were constructed in this country upon the registry of the foreign-built ships New York and Paris, this extension to continue for a short term of years, and to be so guarded as to preserve the coasting trade to American-built vessels.

Fourth—A moderate increase in the rates of our tonnage taxes, equalizing them with the corresponding charges at present imposed at London, Liverpool, and Hamburg.

Fifth—The restriction of the trade between the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, and the coasting trade of those islands to vessels of American registry.

CURRENCY AND BANKING REFORM.

The Secretary says he feels it his duty to impress upon Congress, as best he may, the important subject of currency and banking reform. After remarking that, in his judgment, the arguments against the substitution of bank issues for Government notes are due to a failure to comprehend the true philosophy of a paper currency, he proceeds:

The power of the bank note * * * will always be restored in full upon the call of industry. The power of our present currency, on the contrary is not suspended. It is inevitably misdirected. It artificially stimulates speculative activity in securities at the centres. It periodically absorbs the credit powers at times when they should be made serviceable to the whole country. It ministers to the speculator, it prejudices the producer, the merchant, and the manufacturer, though, at last, all suffer from its deranging influences.

These are the reasons, the more important reasons, why our banking system should be reformed and made effective to commercial and industrial needs; and these same reasons, with others not here set forth, call for the elimination, in a safe and proper way, of the injurious interference in our currency system by the legal-tender paper money of the Government.

If it be conceded that the legal-tender money issued by the Government does not possess the qualifications to make it a proper factor in the country's exchanges of products and manufactures; if the fact also be admitted that it is a deranging and disturbing factor in its relation to industry and commerce, then the time has come to substitute for it a currency which will adequately, economically, and safely meet the ever-growing needs of the country, rapidly developing, as it is, in the power of production, in the number of its people, and the importance of its domestic and foreign trade.

The total circulation of failed banks outstanding at the time of failure, up to Oct. 31, 1897, was $20,893,827. The loss upon these notes, if the security for them had been limited in the same degree as the security for other liabilities, would have been $5,379 165, or an annual average of about $163,000. This loss would have been made good by a tax of about one-twelfth of 1 per cent. per year upon the circulation of the solvent banks. A tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent. upon the average circulation of the National banks since the foundation of the system would have paid such losses up to Oct. 31, 1897, amounting to $5,379,165, and left a surplus of about $1,000,000 in the guaranty fund.

Whether preference be given to the note holder, as in Canada, or ne be made to take his share of the risk with the depositor, as in Germany, France, and Scotland, or whether the note holder shall be protected by the special pledge of security as now provided in our National Banking act, these considerations affect the question relatively, not absolutely. Under either of these conditions provisions may be made which will furnish to the country a paper money adequate to commercial needs, economical to the people, and safe in its general workings.

In the nature of things the banker is the proper agency for operating this important function. He must have motive for his action or he will not exercise it. Given this motive he will, like the laborer, the merchant, or the professional man, be diligent in the employment of his powers. That this motive must be the motive of gain does not differentiate the banker from other working forces of society whose actions are healthful and helpful to the social whole.

In my last report I ventured upon specific recommendations. These recommendations, if adopted and formulated into law, would, in my opinion, be exactive of the evils herein pointed out. In House Bills Nos. 10,289 and 10,833 are embodied a series of measures in some respects more meritorious. The measures therein proposed are the result of careful study by expert and experienced men. With some modifications—the reasonable fruit of full discussion—they would, I believe, meet the country's needs. I commend the subject to the early and earnest attention of Congress.

The report concludes with a reference to the War Revenue act. Secretary Alger says that the estimate of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that $100,000,000 would be realized from this source seems fairly justified. He suggests that some verbal amendments be made to make more clear the intentions of Congress.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE REPORT.

Alarm at the Proposed Restriction of Our Colonial Trade.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily Mail, commenting editorially this morning on the report of Lyman J. Gage, United States Secretary of the Treasury, says:

"England cannot complain of the American proposals for building up a merchant marine. America's action will be a precedent for Great Britain to follow closely, if our merchant service, which is our empire's bulwark, is seriously threatened by American competition. The American export figures are so prodigious as to confound free traders, and the time has arrived for England to consider her whole economic position. The imposition of a tariff upon non-American imports in the West Indies must be taken as a final proof that American support of the 'open door' in the Far East cannot be counted upon."

The Standard says:

"Are we to understand that a British vessel would not be permitted to land her cargo at Hawaii? If so, we imagine Mr. Gage may find it necessary to modify his proposals before submitting them to Congress. He appears to have adopted the seventeenth century system of dealing with colonies, which England long since abandoned."

SHANGHAI TO HAVE A TRAMWAY

Consul Fowler Urges Attention from American Contractors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The first street railway in China is just about to be built at Shanghai, and United States Consul Fowler at Chee Foo, in reporting the fact to the State Department, expresses a hope that United States manufacturers and contractors will give this their best attention. Shanghai is a great emporium for all Asia, where the officials go to get their ideas of foreign enterprises, so that if Americans can build this road it will be a valuable advertisement.

In 1896 an American syndicate was defeated in an attempt to secure a concession to build a tramway in Shanghai, because the scheme was American. But, Mr. Fowler says, things have changed since then, and he does not anticipate any opposition on that ground. The railroad is to be twenty-three miles long, operated by the trolley system.

Colombia and the Panama Canal.

COLON, COLOMBIA, Dec. 6.—The local newspapers here, referring to the alleged antagonistic attitude of the United States toward the Panama Canal, say they console themselves with the idea that the "far-sightedness so characteristic of Americans will eventually entomb the Nicaraguan scheme."

William H. Cloonen Drops Dead.

William H. Cloonen of 137 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, dropped dead from heart disease yesterday afternoon, while about to board a car at Boerum Place. Mr. Cloonen, who was sixty years old, had been engaged in the provision business on lower Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, for forty years, and was one of the pioneers of the old Atlantic Market. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

B. Altman & Co.

WOVEN TAPESTRY PANELS.

A large and very interesting stock of WOVEN TAPESTRY PANELS is shown in a variety of designs and sizes, several styles sufficiently large to cover entire walls; they include artistic reproductions of Flemish and French Gobelin Tapestries, appropriate for furnishing Dining Room, Foyer or Library.

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Several Hundred Tapestry Panels, suitable for Wall Decorations, representing Market scenes, time of Louis XV.; size 38x57 inches, ... $1.90

Reduced from 4.75.

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FUR TRIMMINGS,

	1-inch wide, Per Yard.
Alaska Sable,	$1.10
Persian Lamb,	90c.
Minx,	95c.
Blue Fox,	1.90
Chinchilla,	2.95
Stone Marten Edging, ½ inch wide,	95c.

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Have made decided reductions in the prices of

WOOL DRESS FABRICS,

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A large variety of Dress Lengths of Cotton materials at attractive prices.

Is your house safe to live in?

We make a Sanitary Inspection of a house of ordinary size in Greater New York, reporting findings and remedies, for $25.

For larger houses, schools, etc., or houses out of the city, prices will be given on application.

We recommend only work necessary to make a house healthful.

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LOW PRICES.

Special This Week:

"SEA SHORE AT HOME" SAND TABLE VERY COMPLETE WITH FORMS, MOULDS, &c., AFFORDING ENDLESS AMUSEMENT. OUR PRICE, $5.00.

GEO. F. LANGENBACHER,

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BROADWAY & 12TH ST.
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FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

study what you drink, and be careful of fiery, impure and immature liquors. They will do more harm than good to your constitution. There is nothing but healthy satisfaction in the purity and delightful flavor of

OLD VALLEY WHISKEY,

a special blend from the best Rye Whiskies distilled. None better, none purer. Perfectly matured and fit for the most fastidious. Recommended by physicians solely on account of its wholesome purity and strength.

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cures all forms of skin disease from dandruff to eczema; heals all kinds of skin injuries, from the slightest burn to the most serious contusion; and cleans *thoroughly* every inch of the body from the crown to the sole—including the teeth and mucous membranes. Sold by leading druggists.

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make beautiful coiffures. One of our wavy Switches coiled with your own hair will make you look attractive. We can match any shade of hair, having a large and varied stock to select from.

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For Constipation USE Hunyadi János NATURAL APERIENT WATER AND BE Sure YOU GET THE GENUINE

GOVERNMENT FOR HAWAII

President McKinley Submits the Commission's Views to Congress.

NEW TERRITORY IS PROPOSED

Natives of the Islands Placed Upon a Higher Plane than Puerto Ricans or Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress the report of the Hawaiian Commission, consisting of Senators Cullom and Morgan, Representative Hitt, President Dole, and Justice Frear of Hawaii, together with the text of bills drawn by the commission for the government of the islands as a portion of the United States.

The preliminary portion of the report is mainly descriptive of the Hawaiian Islands, the inhabitants, the existing institutions, the public domain, productions, climate, harbors and shipping facilities, and various conditions of general interest. The remaining portion is principally devoted to a discussion of the legislation proposed by the commission, giving in the appendix the various reports of sub-committees and copies of the bills suggested.

Three bills are formulated for the consideration of Congress. The first and principal one outlines a general plan of government and the other two deal with subordinate questions. Of the main bill, the Commissioners express the opinion that it will prove "such a measure for the government of the Hawaiian Islands as will best promote the interests of their people at the same time that it promotes the interests and maintains the sovereignty of the people of the United States."

It provides for the erection of the islands into a Territory of the United States, to be styled the Territory of Hawaii. The bill contains provisions for the government of the Territory, giving it executive, legislative, and judicial officers. A Governor, a Secretary of the Territory, a United States District Judge, a United States District Attorney, and a United States Marshal are to be appointed by the President, and an internal revenue district and a customs district are created. The offices of President, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, Minister of Public Instruction, Auditor General, Deputy Auditor General, Surveyor General, and Marshal are abolished.

The elective officers of the Territory proposed under the new régime are an Attorney General, with similar powers and duties as are now possessed by the Attorney General of the Republic of Hawaii, with a few exceptions; a Treasurer, with similar powers and duties to the present Minister of Finance and such powers and duties regarding licenses, corporations, and companies and partnerships and registration of prints, labels, and trade-marks as are now possessed by the Minister of the Interior, except as changed; also a Superintendent of Public Works, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, an Auditor, and a Deputy Auditor, a Surveyor, with the powers and duties of a Surveyor General, and a Chief Sheriff to succeed to the duties of the Marshal of the republic, all to be appointed by the Governor.

CITIZENSHIP DEFINED.

Probably the most important portion of the bill is Section 4, defining citizenship, which provides that "all white persons, including Portuguese, and persons of African descent, and all persons descended from the Hawaiian race, on either the paternal or maternal side, who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii immediately prior to the transfer of the sovereignty thereof to the United States, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Provision is made for a Legislature composed of two houses; a Senate, to consist of fifteen members, as at present, and a House of Representatives, consisting of thirty members, double the membership of the House under the Hawaiian Republic. The members are to be elected at a general election, to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1899, and biennially thereafter. The Supreme Court is to be the sole judge of the legality of election to a seat in either house, in case of contest. No member of the Legislature is to be eligible for appointment or election to any office of the Territory, and no officer or employe, Notary Public or agent of the territory is to be eligible to election as a legislator.

There is also a provision that no person who, having been entitled to qualify and vote prior to October, 1897, and since July, 1894, failed to register as such voter, shall have a vote, unless he shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The sessions of the Legislature are limited to 60 days in duration, and each member is allowed $400 as salary and 10 cents a mile for traveling expenses.

A Senator is required to be a male citizen of the United States, thirty years of age, to have resided in the territory three years, be the owner in his own right of $2,000 worth of property, or to have during the preceding year received $1,000 income. Representatives must be twenty-five years old, male citizens, must have lived three years in Hawaii, and must either own $500 worth of property or have an income of $250 a year.

Voters for Representatives are required to be male citizens, twenty-one years old, and of one year's residence in the Territory; to have registered, to have paid all taxes due the Government, and to be able understandingly to speak, read, and write the English or Hawaiian language. To be qualified to vote for Senators, a person must possess all the qualifications and be subject to all the conditions required for voters for Representatives, and, in addition, own in his own right real property worth $1,000, upon which valuation legal taxes shall have been paid for the year preceding that in which he offers to register, or shall have actually received a money income of not less than $600 during the previous year. Five registration districts are provided, and the Governor of the Territory is authorized to appoint registration boards with the advice of the Senate.

DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.

The bill also provides for the election of a delegate to the House of Representatives in Congress by voters qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, this delegate to possess the same powers and privileges now accorded to other delegates in Congress.

The Governor is to appoint a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Circuit Court, the members of the Board of Health, Commissioners of Public Instruction, Prison Inspectors, Boards of Registration, Inspectors of Election and other public boards that may be created by law, and all officers whose salaries exceed $2,000 per annum.

Other provisions of the bill are as follows:

The Governor is to possess the veto power, but his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature.

The Legislature is authorized to create town, city, or county municipalities.

Foreign goods and articles imported into the islands after July 7, 1898, are, if afterward brought into the United States, to pay the same duties charged upon like articles when imported from any foreign country.

The existing laws of Hawaii, not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws of the United States or this act, continue in force subject to repeal or amendment by the Legislature of Hawaii or by Congress. The laws of Hawaii relating to public or Government lands continue in force until changed by Congress, but no leases of agricultural lands are to be granted, sold, or removed for a longer term than five years, unless Congress shall direct.

The laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture and forestry are continued in force, except as they may be modified by Congress or the Legislature, and the Secretary of Agriculture is charged with the duties of examining the laws of Hawaii relating to agriculture, forestry, public lands and public roads, and reporting thereon to the President.

FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR EXCLUDED.

The bill also provides that the Constitution and laws of the United States locally applicable shall have the same force and effect in the territory of Hawaii as elsewhere in the United States. This is the usual provision found in the acts of Congress providing for the establishment of territorial governments in the United States, but the Commissioners regard the provision as exceptionally important in this bill for many reasons, among which they mention the continued importation of coolie labor into Hawaii. Remarking upon this point, they say:

If it has been the policy of the Government of Hawaii, both since and before the establishment of the republic, to import men under labor contracts for a term of years, at the expiration of which they are to return to the countries from which they came. Those brought in are mainly from China and Japan. Since the act of Congress annexing Hawaii was passed prohibiting Chinese immigration, the Hawaiian sugar planters have seemed to be making an unusual effort in securing the importation of Japanese laborers, fearing trouble and embarrassment on account of insufficient labor for the care and carrying on of their sugar plantations.

Of course, it becomes necessary to extend our labor laws over the islands, so as to prohibit all kinds of foreign contract labor from coming to the territory, first, because it is the policy of the country to keep out all kinds of cheap foreign labor, including coolie labor, and thereby prevent such labor from interfering with the wages of American labor, and, secondly, to protect our manufacturers' products from competition with manufactured goods produced by cheap alien labor. The general laws of the United States will place the people of the territory on the same footing with the people of the States and of other territories of the United States in regard to foreign labor.

The question whether white labor can be profitably utilized in the sugar plantations is yet a problem; but the planters are preparing to give such labor a trial, and some of them believe it will prove superior to the labor of either Chinese or Japanese.

NOT CREATE A PRECEDENT.

The Commissioners express their united opinion that the plan outlined for the Government of Hawaii cannot be regarded as a precedent for Puerto Rico and the Philippines, saying on this point:

Much has been said to the effect that the policy or scheme of government for the Hawaiian Islands will be taken and accepted as an index or precedent to be followed in the plan of government for Puerto Rico and the Philippines. In view of this apparent expectation or belief on the part of many good people in the United States the commission deems it proper to say that the people of Hawaii are capable of self-government, and have proved this by the establishment of the Republic of Hawaii and the adoption of a constitution and code of laws which will compare favorably with those of any other government, and under such legislation and laws have maintained a stable government for several years, worthy of a free people.

The people of these islands are more or less familiar with the institutions and laws of the United States, while the laws of the little republic are largely taken from the laws of this country. It cannot be said that either the Puerto Ricans or the Filipinos are at all familiar with our system of government, or with any other based on the principles of liberty. The underlying theory of our Government is the right of self-government, and people must be fitted for self-government before they can be trusted with the responsibilities and duties attaching to free government.

These remarks are made to negative the idea that because the people of the Hawaiian Islands can, in the judgment of the commission, be consistently given self-government to an extent almost equal to that given the people in the States, it can be safely inferred that other insular possessions which the United States have or may acquire by the treaty with Spain can be granted equal freedom in government.

The report is unanimous except upon one point, on which President Dole makes a minority recommendation. This recommendation is for a board of advisers to the Governor of the Territory, and he recommends that the Treasurer, the Attorney General, the Superintendent of Public Works and the Commissioner of Public Lands shall be constituted special counselors of the Governor, to be consulted by him concerning all matters of public policy. Mr. Dole gives as his reason for his recommendation the fear that without some such provision the Governor may arrogate to himself greater power than is contemplated. Outlining his reason for this position, he says:

While with some misgivings I have assented to the provisions of the majority report which place the executive power of the Territory in the hands of one individual and do away with the Executive Council, I am unable to accept those which confer upon the Governor the appointment of all subordinate officers and while giving him the appointment of heads of departments, with the approval of the Senate, permit him to remove them without such approval, a power not enjoyed by the President of the United States. Nor can I agree to the absence of any provisions whatever limiting or checking the Governor's executive power under the laws excepting as to the approval of the Senate required in certain appointments.

The weight of these objections will be better understood in view of the recommendations of the Commissioners that the Legislature shall hold regular sessions but once in two years as heretofore, which circumstance would furnish the Governor with the opportunity, if he should choose to seize it, of removing any or all heads of departments immediately after the termination of the regular session of the Legislature, and filling their places with persons whose commissions would be valid until the end of the next session of the Senate, which might not occur for nearly two years. By this means a Governor, acting within his authority, could substantially evade the provisions requring these appointments to be approved by the Senate.

The performances of like character under the monarchy are too fresh in the minds of the Hawaiian community to permit them to contemplate without dismay the possibility of a repetition thereof. The Governor under the provisions of the act recommended by the commission will have less check to his administration of affairs than was the case with the sovereigns under the monarchy excepting only in the matter of tenure of office.

The majority, in their report, express the opinion that the precaution is not necessary, saying that "the history of the Territories of the United States, covering many years of experience, has not, in the opinion of the commission, shown a necessity for the creation of any number of advisers."

CURRENCY AND POSTAL SAVINGS.

Of the other two bills, one relates to Hawaiian silver and Treasury notes, and the other to postal savings banks in Hawaii. The first provides that unmutilated Hawaiian silver coins shall be received at par value in payment of all dues to the Government of the Territory of Hawaii and of the United States, and shall not again be issued, but shall on presentation in sums of $500 to either Government be purchased and recoined as bullion at the United States Mint at San Francisco. All Hawaiian silver certificates are to be redeemed by the Territory of Hawaii on or before Jan. 1, 1902.

The other is a bill which repeals the Hawaiian laws establishing postal savings banks, and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the amounts on deposit in the postal savings banks in Hawaii to the persons entitled thereto, terminating the interest on all deposits on the 1st of July, 1899, and forbidding further deposits after that date.

The report contains an inventory of the public property of the republic which now inures to the United States, which is of an estimated value of $10,418,740, distributed as follows: Government or public lands, $4,147,700; Government lots, sites, &c., $1,481,800; department property, $4,789,240.

The report gives considerable data in regard to duties collected, showing that under the Dingley bill the amount would have been much greater than it was. This comparison shows that the collection for 1897, which was $548,483, would have been under the American law $902,706. The report recommends the construction of a cable to the Islands, to be under the control of the United States, which, it says, "is demanded by the military condition existing or liable to exist at any time."

Speaking of the character of the population of the Island, and referring especially to the recommendation for conferring citizenship upon the Portuguese and failing to confer it upon the Chinese and Japanese, the report says:

The Americans, although in such a small minority, practically dominate the governmental affairs of the country, and with the British and Germans and part-blood Hawaii-Americans, together constitute the controlling element in business. The Chinese and Japanese do not now possess political power, nor have they any important relation to the body politic except as laborers. The Portuguese are largely immigrants from the islands and colonies of Portugal in the Atlantic, and have never been very closely tied to their mother country. With the certain attrition which is bound to exist between them and the Americans in Hawaii, and under the influence of the existing public school system, which makes the study of the English language compulsory, they promise to become a good class of people for the growth of republican ideas.

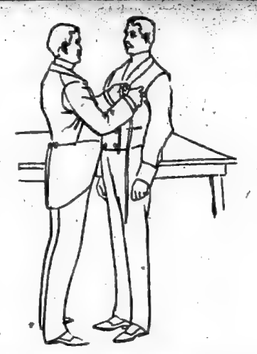

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WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

MR. VEST OPPOSES "COLONIES"

Resolution Introduced in the Senate and Notice of a Speech Soon to Follow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Vest (Mo.) offered the following joint resolution, which he asked might lie on the table, as he desired to speak on it at an early day:

That under the Constitution of the United States no power is given to the Federal Government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies.

The colonial system of European nations cannot be established under our present Constitution, but all territory acquired by the Government, except such small amount as may be necessary for coaling stations, correction of boundaries, and similar governmental purposes, must be acquired and governed with the purpose of ultimately organizing such territory into States suitable for admission into the Union.

Consideration of bills on the calendar was then taken up. A measure reported favorably at the last session, amending existing law relating to the issuing of American registry to foreign-built ships wrecked in the United States, purchased by citizens of the United States and repaired to the extent of three-fourths of their value, was discussed. The bill provides that if such a wrecked ship be employed in the coastwise trade it shall be subject to forfeiture.

Mr. Vest, a member of the Committee on Commerce, expressed his opposition to the bill, principally because it afforded protection to the coastwise trade, which needed no protection, our general carrying trade. Mr. Vest believed, needed protection. Under the present system of navigation laws this trade had decreased from 75 per cent. to 11 per cent., and this country is now paying $150,000,000 annually to foreign shipowners for carrying trade that ought to be carried in American bottoms. This condition of affairs, Mr. Vest declared, was "a scandal and disgrace." He said he had been amused at the suggestion of the President, made in his message submitted yesterday, that our carrying trade be encouraged by the payment of subsidies.

"In other words," said he, "it is proposed to substitute for the present vicious system of navigation laws a scheme of subsidies that is even more vicious than is the evil it proposes to remedy."

"Under the proposed policy of the Administration," continued Mr. Vest, "we are to build a great navy. We are to cease to be a nation of traders, and, under the impulse of the policy of expansion, become a nation of warriors. It would appear to me to be better first to build up our carrying trade. I would also let our people, through the beneficent effects of such trade, buy where they can buy cheapest."

Mr. Caffrey, (La.,) also a member of the Committee on Commerce, opposed the bill. Finally it was made a special order for next Monday.

After the passage of some minor bills the Senate at 1:30 P. M., on motion of Mr. Aldrich, (R. I.,) adjourned.

MONEY FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

Unexpended Balances Far in Excess of the Funds Needed After January 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The first of the appropriation bills, covering deficiencies for war expenses, was reported to the House to-day. It carries for the War Department and military establishment, $60,711,539; for the naval establishment, $5,568,853; total, $66,280,392.

This amount, however, is a reappropriation of funds heretofore allowed, but not available after the close of the present year. The unexpended balances of these war funds are estimated at $94,816,165, of which the War Department balance is $61,216,261 and the navy balance $33,652,903. The balances, therefore, are considerably more than will be reappropriated. The main items of the bill, as reported, are:

War Department—Temporary employes, $300,000; contingent expenses of army, $200,000; increased force of regular army, $3,992,822; volunteer army, (based on an army of 100,000,) $15,155,623; subsistence, $11,876,025; Quartermaster's regular supplies, $5,646,200; Quartermaster's incidental expenses, $1,350,000; horses for cavalry and artillery, $292,500; transportation by land and water, $12,254,225; clothing, camp and garrison equipage, $6,401,614; Medical Department, $2,300,000; Signal Service, $174,000; Ordnance Department, current expenses, $50,000; small-arm ammunition, $200,000; ordnance stores, $62,500; various ordnance equipments, $60,000; arms for National armories, $275,000.

The naval establishment receives the following main items:

Emergency fund, to meet unforeseen contingencies constantly arising, $1,000,000; Bureau of Navigation, $120,000; ordnance stores, $300,000; Bureau of Equipment, $385,804; construction, repair, and completion of war vessels, $1,500,000; yards and docks, $245,000; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $1,000,000.

Consideration of the bill will begin tomorrow. An early adjournment of the House was ordered to-day, as a mark of respect to the memories of Mr. Northway of Ohio and Mr. Love of Mississippi, whose deaths during the recess were announced by their colleagues.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

That of Ambassador to Mexico in the List Sent to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President to-day sent to Congress the nomination of Powell Clayton of Arkansas to be Ambassador to Mexico.

Señor Romero, the former Mexican Minister, having been raised to the rank of Ambassador, Minister Clayton's promotion followed under an act of Congress.

The President also sent to the Senate a number of appointments made during the recess. They include those of Secretary Hay, Assistant Secretary of State Hill, the Hawaiian Commission, the Paris Commissioners, and a number of Consuls.

CHURCHMEN OPPOSE ROBERTS.

Episcopal Ministers Want the Utah Representative Unseated.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 6.—The Episcopalian ministers of Trenton to-day adopted resolutions protesting against the seating in Congress of Representative-elect Brigham Roberts of Utah.

The resolutions recited that the seating of a man who practices polygamy would violate Christian civilization. Representative Gardner of this district has been memorialized to oppose the seating of Roberts.

To Commemorate Maine Victims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Senator Hale today introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to erect a monument in Havana, Cuba, to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the Maine. The bill is recommended by the Navy Department.

Congressional Notes.

Soon after the Senate was called to order yesterday ex-Vice President Morton appeared on the floor. He received a cordial greeting from his friends among the Senators.

Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) gave notice in the Senate yesterday that on Tuesday next he would address the Senate in favor of the bill to provide a building for the United States Supreme Court.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) presented a petition from the Legislature of Vermont, asking for the revival of the grade of Admiral and recognition of Rear Admiral Dewey. Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) presented a bill to revive the grade of Admiral and Vice Admiral.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) offered a resolution in the Senate yesterday, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information concerning the region south of and adjoining the Yellowstone National Park, and concerning the preservation of the game in that region.

The credentials of Nelson W. Aldrich (Rep.) for a new term as Senator from Rhode Island for six years from March 4, 1899, were presented in the Senate yesterday. They were signed by Elisha Dyer, "Governor Captain General, and Commander in Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantation."

In the House yesterday Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.,) a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House what towns in the Islands of Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines will require to be garrisoned by soldiers of the United States, and how many soldiers will be necessary for each town, and how many soldiers will be required for the United States. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Freedom from Freckles

and from all such disfigurements and blemishes, follows the use of the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It clears and freshens the skin wonderfully—takes away that dull and mottled look that comes from stomach derangements. Even in chronic and stubborn cases of skin disorders, like eczema, it is the prescribed remedy.

Insist upon the genuine imported, *natural* Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is evaporated from the Sprudel Spring at Carlsbad, and bears the seal of the city and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

ST. LOUIS STREET LINES SOLD.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—The largest street railway deal in the history of St. Louis is practically closed. By the transaction Corwin and Spencer and other stockholders of the Southern Electric Railway Company will become owners of all the lines and equipment of the National Railway Company, better known as the Hamilton Syndicate, organized under the Illinois statutes in 1889. D. G. Hamilton of Chicago is President and principal stockholder. For the past three years the company has declared 6 per cent. dividends on its stock of $2,500,000.

The report of the sale is confirmed by Mr. Spencer, President of the Southern Electric Company. He preferred to withhold the figures representing the purchase price at present. The property sold includes the Northern, Central, Cass Avenue and Fair Grounds, Union, Citizens', Baden, and Southwestern lines, all electric, and the St. Louis line, or Broadway cable. They represent 95.04 miles of track, of which 80.37 miles are electric and 14.67 miles cable.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department:

Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon General, is relieved from duty in charge of the medical supply depot at San Francisco, and from duty as Chief Surgeon of troops in the field, and will repair to Washington and report for duty to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Col. William H. Forwood, Assistant Surgeon General, is relieved from duty as attending Surgeon at the Soldiers' Home near Washington, and will proceed to San Francisco and report to the commanding General, Department of California, for duty as Chief Surgeon of that department, to relieve Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, upon his retirement from active service.

Major Louis A. Lagarde, Surgeon, is relieved from further duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will report to the Governor of the United States Soldiers' Home for duty as attending Surgeon.

Major John D. Hall, Surgeon, is relieved from duty pertaining to the muster-out of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and will proceed to San Francisco and assume charge of the medical supply depot at that place, relieving Lieut. Col. Johnson V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General, from temporary charge of the same.

William H. Arthur, Chief Surgeon United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Nov. 30.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence; Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General; Lieut. Col. Justus M. Brown, Deputy Surgeon General; Major Daniel M. Appel, Surgeon; Major John W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster.

Capt. John McE. Hyde, Assistant Quartermaster, will report to Col. Charles A. Woodruff, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Building, New York City, at such time as he may be required by the board for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

Major Salem Hellman, Surgeon Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Capt H. S. Chadwick, First North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 2.

First Lieut. James Wood, Assistant Surgeon Twenty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from further duty in Harrisburg, Penn., and will proceed to join his regiment without delay.

Major John W. Summerhayes, Quartermaster, is honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States as Major and Quartermaster, to take effect Dec. 2.

Leave of absence to include Jan. 15 is granted First Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, Eighteenth Infantry.

Capt. Elias H. Parsons, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will assume charge of the Quartermaster sub-depot, St. Asaph, Va.

First Lieut. John D. Madden, Fifth Infantry, will report to Col. Ames S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster, New York City, for duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the hospital shop Bay State.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Peter W. Davis, Twenty-second Infantry, is further extended to include Dec. 31.

Capt. William G. Bates, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31.

Capt. Theodosius Botkin, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 31.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Aristo A. Wiley, Fifth Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Roy T. Taylor, Thirty-fifth Michigan Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, now at the Dupont Powder Works, Wilmington, Del., will make one visit to the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., in connection with special tests of smokeless powder for the Ordnance Department.

Major Ira C. Brown, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Savannah and report to the commanding General, Seventh Army Corps, for duty.

Capt. William M. Coulling, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Philadelphia and take passage on the transport Mobile, making one trip thereon, with a view to inspecting and reporting any deficiency that may be found on said ship.

First Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed three visits each week during December and January from Baltimore to North Point, Md., on official business pertaining to the inspection of seacoast gun carriages.

Capt. Matt R. Peterson, Commissary of Subsistence, now at Savannah, will proceed to Matenzas, Cuba, for duty as Purchasing and Depot Commissary at that place.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. Edward Hunter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for three days is granted First Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, Fifth Artillery.

First Lieut. George S. Squier, Third Artillery, upon his discharge from the Volunteer Army of the United States as Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, Dec. 7, will continue on temporary duty in Washington under the instructions of the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. John C. Raymond, Sixth Cavalry, is extended one month.

Capt. James C. Read, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Commissary on the transport Massachusetts and will proceed to Cramps' shipyard for duty as Commissary on the transport Mobile.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Major James M. Lancaster, Fourth Artillery, is extended one month.

Major Winfield M. Clark, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers, accompanied by his authorized clerk, will proceed to such points in Pennsylvania as may be necessary to assist Major Harry L. Rogers, Paymaster, in the payment of the several companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now on furlough.

The leave of absence granted First Lieut. Clarence E. Dentler, Eleventh Infantry, is extended seven days.

Major Frank Heath, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Sandy Hook Proving Ground to Watervliet Arsenal to inspect and report upon such tools as are now worn out and unserviceable.

Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ordnance Department, now on duty at the Dupont Powder Works, will make one visit to Frankford Arsenal in connection with the subject of charging shells.

Col. William L. Alexander, Subsistence Department, Assistant to the Commissary General of Subsistence, will proceed to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department.

First Lieut. Ernest S. Olmsted, Battalion Adjutant Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted First Lieut. E. S. Paxson, First Montana Volunteer Infantry, is extended to include Dec. 2. He is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 2.

The following officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Col. John D. Eddy, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. H. C. Clark, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Jerry C. South, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry; Second Lieut. H. A. Lett, Twenty-third Kansas Volunteer Infantry.

Second Lieut. Paul D. Mills, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, is relieved from duty as aide de camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. O. H. Ernst, United States Volunteers, and will proceed without delay to Philadelphia for muster out of the service.

Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. James W. Smith, First Texas Volunteer Infantry.

First Lieut. F. W. Woodring, Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, will report to Lieut. Col. J. B. Bellinger, Depot Quartermaster at Savannah, for temporary duty under his direction in the Quartermaster's Department.

The following-named officers are honorably discharged the service of the United States: Capt. W. E. Hopkins, Third Mississippi Volunteer Infantry; First Lieut. F. L. Albritton, Assistant Surgeon, Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Upon the adverse report of a military board Capt. Hubert A. W. Mebane, Third North Carolina Volunteer Infantry, is discharged the service of the United States, with one month's pay and allowances.

First Lieut. William H. Wright, Second Infantry, (Captain and Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers,) will report without delay to Lieut. Col. Thomas M. K. Smith, Tenth Infantry, President of the examining board appointed to meet at Huntsville, Ala., for examination as to his fitness for promotion.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. John A. Perry, Eighth Infantry, is still further extended two months.

Major Wallace Neff, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Jan. 5.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Egbert B. Savage, Eighth Infantry.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. A. W. Brewster, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers.

The leave of absence granted Capt. John E. Tayloe, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Millhoff will proceed from Johnstown, Penn., to Washington and report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, for assignment to duty.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps: Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, Assistant Chief Signal Officer, will proceed as early as practicable to Havana, and there take station and carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, Signal Corps, upon the completion of his special duties in the Department of Santiago, will proceed to New York City and report to the commanding General, Department of the East, for duty as Signal Officer of that department, to relieve Second Lieut. Walter L. Clarke, United States Volunteer Signal Corps. Lieut. Clarke, upon being relieved, will proceed to Huntsville, Ala., and report to Lieut. Col. Richard P. Strong, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, Chief Signal Officer, Fourth Army Corps, for assignment to duty.

Major Harry E. Wilkins, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, now at Des Moines, Iowa, will proceed to Washington and report to the Commissary General of Subsistence for instructions prior to his assignment to duty.

Leave of absence for one month is granted Major John R. Lynch, Additional Paymaster, United States Volunteers.

The following-named officers are relieved from duty pertaining to the muster-out of New York Volunteers, and will proceed to join their respective regiments: Major Charles A. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry; Major Jesse C. Chance, Fifth Infantry, and First Lieut. John J. O'Connell, Twenty-first Infantry.

Capt. Martin L. Hellings, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, will proceed from Key West to Havana, where he will carry out such special instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Capt. James C. Read, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the transport Massachusetts, and is assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Quartermaster on the transport Mobile, and will perform that duty in addition to his duty pertaining to the Subsistence Department on that transport, relieving Capt. Arthur Thompson, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Volunteers. Capt. Thompson, upon being relieved, will proceed to New York city and report to Col. Amos S. Kimball, Depot Quartermaster at that place, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport Massachusetts.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, and will report to the commanding officer, Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for assignment to duty.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harold W. Cowper is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Myer, and will report to the commanding officer Columbus Barracks, for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Capt. William A. Tucker, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is extended two months.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieut. Frank A. Wilcox, First Infantry, is further extended one month.

Major John C. Muhlenberg, Paymaster, will proceed to Richmond and such other points in Virginia as may be necessary to pay on muster out the Second Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

Major Charles E. Stanton, Additional Paymaster United States Volunteers, is relieved from duty in New York City and will proceed to Manila, reporting en route to the Paymaster General of the army for instructions, and to the commanding General and Chief Paymaster, Department of California.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Preble, Me., and will proceed to New York City and report to Major Alfred E. Bradley, Brigade Surgeon United States Volunteers, in command of the hospital ship Relief, for assignment to duty thereon.

Major Ezra Woodruff, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Trumbull, Conn., and will proceed to New York City and report to Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, United States Volunteers, chief mustering officer, State of New York, for duty pertaining to the mustering out of the New York volunteers.

First Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will proceed to New York City and report to Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, President of the board of officers appointed to meet at the Army Building to consider the question of the adoption of a uniform calibre for small arms, &c.

Major Henry S. Kilbourne, Surgeon, having reported to the Quartermaster General of the Army for duty as Medical Superintendent of Transports, will proceed from Washington to Philadelphia, on public business pertaining to the transport service, and thence to New York City, where he will take station.

First Lieut. Harry A. Smith, Fifth Infantry, upon his muster out as Major, Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry, will proceed to join his regiment.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect upon his muster out as Major, Twenty-first Kansas Volunteer Infantry, is granted First Lieut. Harry A. Smith, Fifth Infantry.

The assignment to duty in Washington Nov. 7 of First Lieut. Percival G. Lowe, Eighteenth Infantry, is announced.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Robert H. Beckham, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, is further extended two months.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Richard R. Steedman, Eleventh Infantry, is extended two months on account of sickness.

Capt. William Gadsby, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States.

Leave of absence for two months from Dec. 10 is granted Capt. Richard B. Levy, Third Texas Volunteer Infantry.

Navy.

Commander H. E. Nichols is detached from the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to command the Monadnock.

Ensign G. G. Mitchell is detached from the Alliance and ordered to the Constellation.

Ensign C. D. Stearns is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Saratoga.

Ensign C. L. Smith is detached from the Alliance and ordered home.

Ensign G. I. Middleton is detached from the Alliance and ordered home.

Naval Cadet C. P. Nelson is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Buffalo.

Naval Cadet W. H. Tardy is detached from the New Orleans and ordered to the Buffalo.

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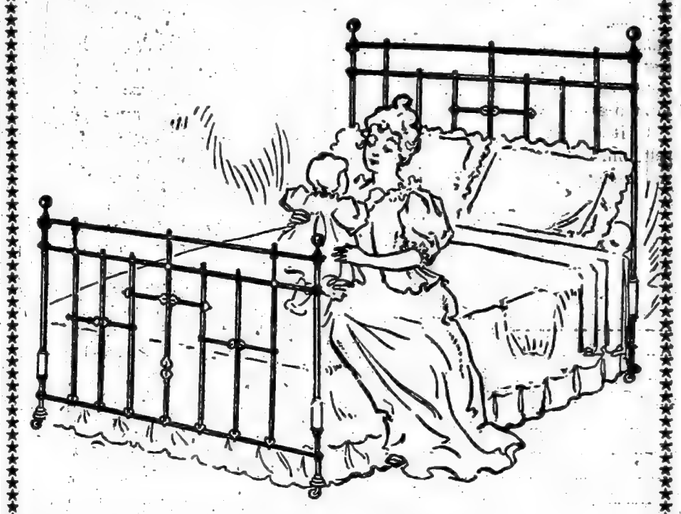

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THE TREATY AND THE CANAL.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain, ratified July 5, 1850, contains the following provisions:

"Preamble: The United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity which so happily subsist between them by setting forth and fixing in a convention their views and intentions with reference to any means of communication by ship canal which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the way of the River San Juan de Nicaragua and either or both of the lakes of Nicaragua and Managua to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean * * * have agreed to the following articles:

"Article I.—The Governments of the United States and Great Britain hereby declare that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain nor maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal.

"Article VIII.—The Governments of the United States and Great Britain having not only desired in entering into this convention, to accomplish a particular object, but to establish a general principle, they hereby agree to extend their protection, by treaty stipulations, to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway, across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and especially to the inter-oceanic communications, should the same prove to be practicable, whether by canal or railway, which are now proposed to be established by the way of Tehuantepec or Panama."

It was long ago recognized that this is for us an unfortunate agreement. President BUCHANAN tried both by an appeal to Congress and by diplomatic negotiation to secure its abrogation. He was outwitted by British diplomacy; and when Lord NAPIER informed him that his Government would consent to abrogate the treaty only on condition that the status quo of 1852 be restored, which would establish Great Britain's claim to British Honduras, the Bay Islands, and the Mosquito Coast, BUCHANAN desisted from the attempt.

Secretary BLAINE succeeded no better. Congress by joint resolution on April 16, 1880, had requested the President to take steps for the abrogation of the treaty. To Mr. BLAINE'S earnest arguments and appeals Lord GRANVILLE replied that the principles upon which they were based were "novel in international law," and that "her Majesty's Government rely with confidence upon the observance of all the engagements of that treaty."

Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN took up the argument where BLAINE left it, and with no greater success. He argued that the treaty could refer only to canal projects in existence at the time of its ratification, and that the treaty had become void by the acts of Great Britain. Lord GRANVILLE denied all his positions, and declared that his Government saw no need of modifying the treaty, which it considered to be still of binding force.

If the negotiations of BUCHANAN, BLAINE, and FRELINGHUYSEN had any effect, it was to strengthen the position of Great Britain. When we let the matter drop after so much argument and effort, we practically admitted the validity of the treaty.

Nevertheless, President MCKINLEY in his annual message makes declarations of policy which are wholly in conflict with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The language he employs gives the impression that the United States has as free a hand on the isthmus as if the treaty never existed.

In urging Congress to take "some definite action" at this session in respect to the Nicaragua Canal project, the President says:

"That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce in the Pacific, and that our National policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which I doubt not the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon."

Very naturally the English press, in its comments upon the message, expresses surprise at the President's language. We are surprised, in our turn, by the moderation of its comments; for in the absence of any explanation that the two Governments have reached an understanding about the treaty this paragraph from the President's message might well astonish the diplomatic world. It would beyond doubt give her Majesty's Government ample occasion to ask for an explanation of the expression "control by this Government," so evidently in conflict with the terms of the treaty. It is only because we are at present upon terms of unusual amity with Great Britain that the press and the public see no sinister import in this declaration.

Some time ago THE TIMES learned from a source where the truth was likely to be known that Great Britain would be well satisfied to see our Government undertake the construction of a canal across the isthmus, and that she would offer no objection to its exclusive control by us—that is, that she would not stand upon the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The unrestrained freedom with which the President speaks of the control of the canal by our Government confirms our information. It is not credible that Mr. MCKINLEY would choose this moment to propose the open violation of a treaty with Great Britain. We are forced to conclude that, so far as it applies or has been considered to apply to the Nicaragua Canal enterprise, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty has by some friendly understanding been got out of the way as an obstacle to our control of the canal.

THE TREASURY OUTLOOK.

Mr. GAGE'S estimates of receipts and expenditures for the current fiscal year and the following one strike us as being exceedingly hopeful. They are not specific enough to admit of very precise analysis, but we cannot resist the impression that they do not sufficiently allow for demands which the Treasury is practically sure to have to face.

At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1898, there was a net deficit of $38,000,000. Had the Government not received some $65,000,000 from the sale of the Pacific roads the deficit would have been $103,000,000. For the current fiscal year, which has seven months yet to run, the Secretary estimates a deficit of $112,000,000. He seems to have made no allowance for a deficit in the postal revenues, which was $10,500,000 last year and is estimated at $4,250,000 for next year. With that deficit included next July would probably find the Treasury behind hand $120,000,000. This results after adding $45,000,000 to the customs and $100,000,000 to the internal revenue. The latter is reasonable; the former seems extremely sanguine in view of the fact that customs this year yielded $27,000,000 less than last year.

Entering the next fiscal year with this large deficit, the Secretary estimates that it can be cut down in the year following (to June 30, 1900,) to a little over $30,000,000. To do this he must get $10,000,000 more from customs than the above sanguine estimate for the current year, $15,000,000 more from internal revenue, and $8,000,000 more from the postal service, or increased revenue in all of $33,000,000. On the other hand, the expenses of the Government must be reduced by $49,000,000. It is not possible from the figures given by the Secretary to ascertain exactly where these reductions are estimated to be made, but they are doubtless chiefly in the military establishment and the naval establishment, and in the former in larger measure than in the latter. How far this will be feasible, with the increase of the army and navy recommended by the President, and with the expenses imposed by the results of the war, it is now impossible to say. The Secretary does not go into these calculations. The prospect in its most hopeful aspect, then, is this: Between Dec. 1, 1898, and June 30, 1900, the deficit will amount to $100,000,000, provided the large increase of revenue and reduction of expense take place. The Treasury had, above the gold reserve, on Dec. 1, an available balance of $175,000,000. There is, of course, no likelihood that this will not be sufficient. But it is plain from the Secretary's figures as it was from those we presented and analyzed on the eve of the meeting of Congress, that at the next session the question of revised and increased taxation will be a pressing one.

MR. GAGE ON MARITIME DEVELOPMENT.

In his annual report Mr. GAGE argues with much enthusiasm for Government aid to American shipbuilders.

He recommends, in substance, three forms of direct and indirect aid—bounties in one or another form; increase of tonnage tax on foreign vessels to equal the rates charged in London, Liverpool, and Hamburg; the restriction of trade between the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, and the coasting trade of those islands to vessels of American registry—that is, to American built vessels.

We should say that increased taxation in this country in aid of any one form of business would be, at the present time, and in the actual condition of our finances, about as inexcusable as any piece of favoritism that could be devised. The arguments in favor of this policy are specious. There is no reason why public money should be spent to promote the carriage of freight from our shores that is not equally strong for the spending of public money to lessen freight charges from the interior to the seaboard. The great lines like the New York Central or the Pennsylvania Railroad are just as much entitled to a bounty on their business as would be the steamship lines that take their business when it reaches the coast. It is demonstrated, moreover, by facts perfectly well known, that our shipbuilders, so far as they are concerned, can build vessels in open competition with all the world. If after these vessels are built they meet in competition other vessels sustained by bounties, that may be a ground for countervailing taxes on their competitors coming to our ports, but even such countervailing taxes should be withdrawn when reciprocity can be secured. With the heavy burden of taxation imposed by the recent war, and which there is no reason to think can soon be lightened, Congress has no moral right to impose new taxes for the benefit of a particular industry.

The proposition of the Secretary to apply to Hawaii and to Puerto Rico the obsolete navigation law which forbids all trade with them except in American vessels is amazing in a man of Mr. GAGE'S general intelligence and business experience. As this proposition is submitted without objection from the President, we are forced to conclude that the order as to Puerto Rico, already made, was the deliberate policy of the Administration and will not for the present be modified. It is a policy strangely inconsistent with the only principle on which expansion can be justified, or on which it can be made anything but costly. The only hope of securing the material and political progress of our new dependencies is in developing their trade in the greatest vigor, variety, and freedom. How can we do that if we begin by shutting out all the shipping of the world from the trade between their ports and ours? If we are to treat them as Spain has treated her colonies for three centuries, and try to get from them all the exclusive advantage we can grab, we shall check their growth, and in the end get less advantage than we could obtain in open competition. It is astonishing to find an able business man like Mr. GAGE pleading for the adoption of a backward policy with arguments more fitting to the sixteenth century than to the eve of the twentieth.

"PATRIOTISM" IN PARIS.

It is evidently much to be wished that a time should somehow be gained in Paris for silence and reflection. The late THOMAS CARLYLE used to declare, in his whimsical way, that it would be a great thing for the world if a single generation of men could pass from the cradle to the grave "with their tongues cut out" and access to writing materials also denied them. That drastic and extreme measure would not be approved by anybody but its proposer. But it is plain that an absence of all reference in Parisian conversation or in the "journals of the boulevard," say for a fortnight, to the Dreyfus case would be a beneficent measure.

For one thing it would bring home to the members of the "Patriotic League" what asses they have been making of themselves. That eminent boulevardier, or, as we might say, blatherskite, M. DEROULEDE, is a leading yellow journalist of Paris. He has this disadvantage, as compared with our own yellow journalists, that he seems to have the unenviable faculty of convincing himself of what he says in his paper. That may to some extent "let him out" morally, but to what a tremendous extent it lets him in intellectually! He seems to have convinced himself at last, by his own "bottom articles," that it was his duty to head a party, in the interest of "the honor of the French Army," to lynch the officer of that army who has shown himself more conspicuously sensitive to its honor than any other, and who has refused to be a party to the conspiracy of forgery and perjury that has disgraced the army. Baffled by the police in the amicable and patriotic intention of lynching Col. PICQUART, the great journalist next attempted to break up a Dreyfus meeting. Here he was again thwarted by the minions of the law, and his band of patriots "dispersed." Something more than dispersion was desirable. The Parisian equivalent of "ten days on the island" would have done M. DEROULEDE a world of good in enabling him to view himself from the outside and to "revient" himself accordingly.

THE COLUMBIA DORMITORIES.

The recent action of the Trustees of Columbia University in deciding that the university shall have dormitories as soon as the money can be secured will afford very great satisfaction not only to the alumni, but to all who are interested in making Columbia a centre of scholarship. The conviction is general among college-bred men that the associations and culture which come only from living as well as working in college are among the most important results of a college training, and the failure of Columbia in the past to offer these advantages has unquestionably operated to retard her growth and influence. The adoption of a new policy at the present time is therefore most opportune, and if the alumni sentiment which has strongly demanded the change manifests itself in the form of gifts of buildings, a powerful stimulus will be afforded to the university spirit, which has become a noticeable feature since the removal to the new site.

The committee that has had the matter under consideration points out in its report that a dormitory system can be established under the most favorable conditions upon that portion of the new grounds which they have designated as "The Green," a name that revives memories of the old college when it stood upon its original site on Park Place.

The Green comprises about one city block, between the Boulevard, Amsterdam Avenue, and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, to the north of Havemeyer and Schermerhorn Halls, and it is proposed to erect four dormitories in this space, forming three sides of a quadrangle, reserving a large interior area, planted with trees and grass. It would be difficult to find a more beautiful place of residence than the one which will thus be afforded to the students of Columbia, or one better calculated to develop that university atmosphere which is born of the community of scholars. In every aspect, educational, social, and financial, the establishment of dormitories will be an important step for Columbia, and if the generosity which has provided other universities with dormitories finds expression on Morningside Heights, the Green and its resident students will soon become a new element of strength and vigor in the resources and life of the university.

MISS HELEN GOULD.

It is very like Gen. JOE WHEELER to have been the member of Congress to introduce, on the first day of the session, a resolution offering the thanks of Congress to Miss HELEN GOULD, and providing that durable expression be given to the National gratitude in the form of a medal of honor. Everybody knows how valuable Miss GOULD'S services have been during the war. Nobody knows it better than Gen. WHEELER, and nobody else in Congress knows it so well. It is fit and right that services so exceptional should be recognized in an exceptional manner. The precedent will be a good one. It is true that Miss GOULD, having no vote, does not much more appeal to the sympathies of politicians as such than if she were a regular army officer. But it is also true that public opinion, when it is strongly enough pronounced, impresses itself upon Congress. And public opinion is as distinct upon the point that Miss GOULD was, if we may say so, a heroine of the war as that LAWTON and HAWKINS and CHAFFEE and other soldiers of no political influence or account were its heroes.

They won victories in spite of the dreadful incapacity of the War Department, which embraces the politics of the army. She did her utmost to mitigate Algerism when it was exhibited in the neglect of sick and wounded soldiers. We must not forget that Miss GOULD owed the opportunity which she so eagerly embraced and so judiciously employed of doing good to an exceptionally great private fortune. This fortune, moreover, was accumulated, and by its founder administered, in an entirely and frankly selfish spirit. But what an immense public advantage this great private fortune has been found to be when it has been administered in a public spirit. Multi-millionaires are reported to be exercised upon the question how to diminish the popular envy of great riches. Let them learn from the example of Miss GOULD what may be the public use of private fortunes when they are under the direction of a warm heart and a cool head. If all great fortunes were administered in the same spirit we should hear less of "a graduated income tax."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—El Avisador Comercial, a Havana paper of Spanish sympathies, but evidently edited by a man who is rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the difference between facts and emotions, prophesies the complete and speedy substitution of American for European manufactures in the stocks of Cuban dealers, and advises its readers to submit to the inevitable with such grace as they can command. "Following," it says, "a war into which we were drawn by inexcusable greed, and out of which we came forth defenseless without fighting, it is not illogical that we should feel somewhat sad and unnerved. Against this state of things commerce should struggle decidedly for existence, but with prudence and tact, considering that there is no remedy for the late happenings, and that the principal cause of our misfortune is not Yankee greed, but the negligence of our own Government, because every people and each individual have the right to seek aggrandizement, while the apathy, negligence, and inaptitude of our men in power are unpardonable." This is neither accurate nor consistent, as a whole, but it will do as a beginning, and even the nonsense about "Yankee greed" can easily be overlooked. The Spanish writer explicitly recognizes that Cuba's chance of prosperity, for the present at least, depends on an inflow of American capital, and an approximation to American methods of doing business, and he advises the Havana merchants to invite the former and to adopt the latter at once and cordially. He is a Spaniard who will make a good Cuban—in time.

—"Christian Scientists," no doubt, will exult loudly over the discharge from custody of the two women who between them achieved the death of HAROLD FREDERIC, and they may pretend to find in the present outcome of the attempt at prosecution a vindication of their doctrines and consolation for some of their recent troubles. As a matter of fact, the case is not closed yet, and even if, as is not unlikely, no further action is taken against Mrs. MILLS and Miss LYON, the status of "Christian Science" is very far from what it was before this tragedy, for almost the first time, forced sane and intelligent people to study and judge the manners, methods, morals, and motives of the self-styled healers. Whether the law here or in England can be successfully invoked for the punishment of individual "scientists" is a question of no great moment. Whether or not Judges and jurymen are disposed to give anything bearing even the name of religion the benefit of numerous doubts is a conundrum equally unimportant. What really counts, both for the friends and the foes of this wretched delusion, is the fact that it has been dragged out into the light where all can see it. This exposure, we believe and hope, will be fatal to the protean monster. It is a feeble creature, though voracious, utterly helpless against attack, and safe only when ignored. Nobody is crying for the life of Mrs. MILLS, or even for her liberty. She is but one of many ignorant and canting quacks, and her escape from what would inevitably have been described as martyrdom is possibly as fortunate for the public as for herself.

NUGGETS.

Needs Something Else.

Bill—The under dog in a fight gets all the sympathy.
Jill—Yes; but, unfortunately, that isn't all he gets.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not Unreasonable.

Mrs. Homspun (indignantly)—Here's an article says that in Formosa a wife costs $5.
Mr. Homespun (thoughtfully)—Wal, a good wife is wuth it.—Spare Moments.

On the Brink.

"Jobson tells me he is on the brink of matrimony."
"Jobson is so lacking in energy. All he needs is a little push."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Nerve Shatterer.

Footlight—Were you ever troubled with stage fright?
Sue Brette—Yes, once—when I heard the manager had run off with the box office receipts.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Wise Physician.

"Dr. Jigsaw is the only man on our street who doesn't clear the snow from his sidewalk."
"He knows the commercial value of wet feet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE WRECK.

From The Sydney Bulletin.

Across the night a gray moon fell
Through bars of shifting cloud, to set
Where iron reef and white wave met
Suddenly at the doors of hell.

It saw the great ship's dying throe
As one with dim, drawn face, who sees
A dumb beast in its agonies,
And may not help, and cannot go;

And peering still from wind-wrought caves
It watched amid the swirl and strife
Unlovely atoms, each a life,
Tossed on the uproar of the waves.

Sick to the heart with fear untold
Of that mad slaughter half-descried,
It crept behind a cloud, and died.
Then the black night was icy cold.

Last, out of chaos calmly bright,
Day dawned; and, with a greeting roar,
Triumphant Ocean flung to shore
His broken playthings of the night.

GERMAN REICHSTAG OPENS

Speech from the Throne Delivered in the Castle at Berlin.

CZAR'S PEACE PLAN INDORSED

National and International Events Reviewed and an Anti-Strike Bill Recommended Among Other Things.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Emperor William today opened the Reichstag in the White Hall of the royal castle here in the presence of the members of the Bundsrath, the Generals, and other military officers, who were grouped around the throne, in front of which the Reichstag Deputies assembled. The Empress sat in the Grand Balcony and the members of the Diplomatic Corps occupied the adjoining gallery.

His Majesty, who arrived at noon, was accompanied by his sons and by the Persian Prince Mirza.

After the Centrist leader, Lingens, had called for cheers for his Majesty, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, handed the speech to the Emperor, who read it in a loud voice.

One of the first bills mentioned was an anti-strike measure, providing for the punishment of those who intimidate non-strikers, but not interfering with the workmen's right of coalition.

After announcing the completion of the organization of the army, the Emperor said that Germany's relations with all the foreign powers continued to be friendly and that the principal object of his policy would be to contribute to the maintenance of peace. Therefore, his Majesty hailed with warm approval the Czar's magnanimous proposal for the furtherance of that object.

Continuing, the Emperor referred to the assassination of the Empress of Austria as being a savage and ruthless act, which had caused him deep pain and which had evoked the most sincere sympathy throughout Germany.

Referring to the anti-Anarchist conference at Rome, the Emperor said the readiness with which the invitation had been accepted by the powers justified the hope that its deliberations would have practical results.

Alluding to the war between Spain and the United States, his Majesty said Germany's neutrality was conscientiously and loyally observed toward both belligerents.

Then, dealing with colonial affairs, Emperor William pointed out the measures taken for the economic development of Kiao-Chau, declaring that, while conscientiously respecting the well-acquired rights of third parties, the German Government would direct its efforts to the further promotion of its economic relations with China, which are yearly growing more important.

There was a special passage in the speech devoted to the inspection of meat, on which subject his Majesty said:

"In order to avert the dangers involved in the traffic of unexamined meat, whether of home or foreign origin, intended for humans, the question of the general introduction of a system of inspection both of meat and of cattle intended for the slaughter-house is being considered. The Federal Governments's bill regulating the subject will, I hope, occupy your attention during the present session."

The Emperor, in conclusion, said it was with deep emotion that with the Empress he had visited spots rendered dear to the whole of Christendom by the sufferings of the Saviour, and added:

"The anxious desire of my three predecessors on the throne of Prussia was to erect there a place of worship of the evangelical confession. That is was granted to me to fulfill this desire and hand over the Redeemer's Church at Jerusalem to the service of the Lord is a fresh incentive to me to further employ the power vested in me by the grace of God in behalf of the eternal and fundamental truths of Christianity.

"Guided by such sentiments it afforded my heart a special satisfaction to fulfill the long-cherished wish of the German Catholics by the acquisition of property on Mount Zion, sacred to them by hallowed reminiscences. I cherish the hope that my stay in the Turkish Empire and the brilliant reception accorded me by the Sultan and the Turkish people everywhere will prove to be of permanent benefit to German prestige and the national interests of Germany."

His Majesty's speech was repeatedly cheered.

Count von Lerchenfeld, the Bavarian Plenipotentiary, then called for three cheers for the Emperor, after which Emperor William and his sons left the hall, and the Deputies proceeded to the Reichstag, where Herr Lingens took the chair as senior member.

In the Reichstag the Imperial Budget was formally submitted with the estimated revenue, expenditure, and balance for 1898-99.

The estimated revenue is 1,554,530,650 marks.

Of the ordinary expenditure 79,893,688 marks will be devoted to the army, 30,431,500 marks to the navy, and 8,500,000 marks to salaries, harbor works, armaments, and defences at Kiao-Chau, in the Province of Shantung, China. Of the extraordinary expenditure 44,606,689 marks will be devoted to the army and 33,879,000 marks to the navy.

The total expenditure will exceed that of the present fiscal year by 112,952,042 marks. The increased expenditure on the army will necessitate a loan of 89,921,189 marks.

A bill increasing the peace effective of the army was also submitted. It provides for a gradual increase from Oct. 1, 1899, until by the year 1902 the peace effective reaches a total of 502,506 for the rank and file. This will comprise 635 battalions of infantry, 482 squadrons of cavalry, 574 field batteries, 38 garrison batteries, 26 battalions of pioneers, 11 battalions for the maintenance of communications, and 23 transport battalions.

Another bill, which will come into force on March 1, 1899, deals with the reorganization of the army. It provides that the peace effective hereafter shall consist of twenty-three army corps, of which Bavaria is to raise three, Saxony two, Wurtemburg one, and Prussia and the other States of the empire seventeen.

The preamble of the bill says that "Germany is still menaced in consequence of her geographical position, while neighboring States do not cease their systematic war-like preparations." It continues in this vein:

"There is no doubt that the Czar's manifesto furnishes a pledge that, at present, attack from that side is not contemplated, but disarmament has nowhere occurred, and, in present circumstances, it can scarcely be anticipated."

The Hispano-American war is then cited as furnishing a proof of the "dire consequences of a neglect to make proper preparations for war." Special attention is drawn to the military preparations of France and Russia, and the preamble concludes by declaring that "a strong and well-organized army is the surest pledge of peace."

It is regarded as certain that the Army bill will be passed by a large majority.

Passionate debates are expected over the Strikes bill. Emperor William's reference to this measure is interpreted in some quarters to mean that he will dissolve the Reichstag if the bill is rejected.

Considerable surprise is expressed at the omission from his speech of any reference to the agreement with Bavaria about military judicial procedure or to the alleged new understanding with Great Britain.

The evening papers note that the Emperor spoke of the Czar as his "dear friend," and of Emperor Francis Joseph as his "faithful ally." They argue, therefore, that the trend of foreign policy is unchanged and that the Triple Alliance is still in existence.

FRENCH ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

Missionary Held by Rebels in Sze-Chuen Province Must Be Released Within Ten Days.

PEKING, Dec. 6.—The French Minister, M. Gérard, has sent an ultimatum to the Tsung-li-Yamen, (Chinese Foreign Office,) threatening that unless the French missionary now held a prisoner by the rebels in the Province of Sze-Chuen be released within ten days a force of French troops will be ordered to cross the frontier.

A dispatch from Peking on Oct. 14 announced that the French Minister had urged the immediate necessity of obtaining the release of a Frenchman who was then in the hands of the Sze-Chuen rebels, and it was added that he had threatened, in case of non-compliance with his representations, to take strong measures, which were to include French troops crossing the frontier.

The missionary referred to in the dispatch from Peking is presumably the Frenchman meant by the French Minister in his previous representations.

NEW LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

Earl of Hopetoun Succeeds the Late Earl of Lathom.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, has been appointed Lord Chamberlain in succession to the late Earl of Lathom.

Lord Hopetoun, who has been Paymaster General since 1895, is in his thirty-ninth year.

The new Lord Chamberlain was a Lord in Waiting in 1885-86, was Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1887-89, and Governor of Victoria from 1889 to 1895. For several years he has been President of the Institution of Naval Architects.

BRITISH OFFICERS MASSACRED.

Perish with Twelve Native Soldiers in the Niger Territory.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British Foreign Office has received news that Lieuts. Keating and Gale and twelve native soldiers were massacred in October last, while parleying with tribesmen of the Niger territory, between Jobba and Ilo, in West Africa.

Position of French Cables Changed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 6.—The French cable repair ship Contre-Amiral Courbet has been working on the Grank Banks for the last two weeks in changing the position of the French transatlantic cables, thereby reducing the liability of the cables to be destroyed by a foreign power in the event of hostilities.

Anti-Italian Sentiment at Panama.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 6.—Admiral Candiani, the Italian naval commander who recently enforced the collection of the Cerutti claim, was burned in effigy at Panama during the Independence celebrations there.

King of Wurtemberg's Mother Dead.

STUTTGART, Dec. 6.—Princess Frederick of Wurtemberg, mother of William II., King of Wurtemberg, is dead.

2,000 SPANIARDS LEAVE CUBA.

President of the Evacuation Commission Among Those Who Sailed from Havana Yesterday.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Gen. Gonzales Parrado, who was President of the Spanish Evacuation Commission, and Gen. Valderrama, with about 2,000 Spanish troops, sailed this afternoon for Spain on the Werra. The Spanish soldiery to-day evacuated Regla and Puentes Grandes, suburbs of Havana.

The following towns in the Province of Havana have been evacuated by the Spanish troops and occupied by Cuban troops at the request of and under the supervision of the respective Mayors: Jibacoa, Santa Cruz del Monte, Selba de Agua, San Antonio de los Banos, Guira de Melena, San Antonio de Rio Blanco, and San Pablo Bano, and Casiguas, on the Isle of Pines.

A dispatch from Puerto Principe says the Cuban General Lopez Recio will enter that city at the head of his troops, who will then lay down their arms and be dismissed.

Gen. Recio has furnished to Brig. Gen. Carpenter, the American commander at Puerto Principe, a list of his best soldiers, with the view of their being employed in police duty.

ABANDONMENT OF THE TERESA.

Court Declares There Was No Negligence by Any Naval Officer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The findings of the Court of Inquiry concerning the abandonment of the Infanta Maria Teresa during the storm of Oct. 29 were made public to-day. The contents of the report are summed up in the statement that the court finds the abandonment was not due to any fault or negligence on the part of any officer of the navy, and that the court does not think any further proceedings should be instituted.

The vessel was pronounced to be in fit condition for the voyage to the United States in reasonably fair weather, but could not be called seaworthy in a gale. It was stated that Commander Ira Harris did not take charge of the Teresa until after the decision of Capt. Chittenden of the Merritt Wrecking Company to abandon her. This settles the contention advanced before the meeting of the court that Commander Harris exceeded his authority in taking charge of the cruiser.

The transfer of the ship's company from the Teresa to her consort, the Merritt, is characterized as a skillful accomplishment in view of all the circumstances. Lieut. Harris's conduct under the trying conditions is to be commended.

FALSE IDEA AS TO SANTIAGO.

Records Show that Yellow Fever Is Not Common There.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 25.—There has been during the last few months a good deal talked and printed regarding yellow fever in Santiago. In all the history of Daiquiri and Siboney, the former having over 500 resident miners, it is said, there has never been known a case of yellow fever, yet within three days of the landing of the American troops contract surgeons, and even regular army doctors, pronounced them to be suffering from yellow fever. Had such been the case it would not have been 90 per cent. that recovered, as it was, but 90 per cent. that would have died.

With regard to the City of Santiago itself, local doctors who have lived there for years say that during all of last Summer there were not more than twenty authenticated cases of yellow fever. Robert Mason, the British Vice Consul, who for the last thirty years has been associated with the late Mr. Ramsden in the firm of Brooks Brothers, says that in over twenty years no British subject has died in Santiago of yellow fever, the last case being that of a sailor of Her Majesty's ship Niobe, in 1873.

Medical men say that the average number of deaths from the disease for years has been under thirty, although Spanish soldiers dying of any disease whatever were generally reported to the home authorities as having died of yellow fever because there was an increase of pension on that account for the widows.

THE CUBAN CAPITAL FILTHY.

United States Officials There Make Discouraging Reports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Advices received in official quarters here from United States officials in Havana depict the state of the Cuban capital as filthy and unsanitary in an almost inconceivable degree. This is true especially of the poorer quarter of the city, and it is apparent that the task of cleaning up the whole city is going to be of the greatest magnitude. Unfortunately, the reports express the belief that frost will not come this season to relieve the situation. An illustration of the conditions there is afforded by the fact quoted that the death rate per day in the suburbs of Guanabacoa now equals the entire annual death rate.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The following warning has been placarded at the corners in various streets recently cleaned: "I, the Marquis Esteban, Mayor of Havana, do hereby make known that this street has been cleaned and disinfected at the expense of the United States of America. All persons who throw or deposit dirt or refuse of any kind here will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

SPANIARDS IN CUBA INSULTED.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The Separatist papers continue to publish articles insulting the Spanish residents, telling them to leave the island or else prepare to be hanged. Many Spanish families are leaving the interior towns, fearing that the insurgent forces will take possession before the arrival of the American troops.

A committee representing native troops who fought under the Spanish flag against the insurgents has called at the headquarters of the United States Commission, saying these men were anxious to return to their homes, but were afraid to do so on account of threats in some Cuban newspapers. The committee requested the American Commissioners to adopt measures to guarantee the lives of these former soldiers of Spain. The Americans listened attentively to the representations made to them, promised their visitors that the lives of the men referred to would be protected, and advised them to return to their homes.

A Thousand Smallpox Cases.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The latest advices from Holguin say there are over 1,000 cases of smallpox there and at Gibara.

MONSON WARNS FRANCE

British Ambassador's Speech in Paris Startles London.

LAUDS AMERICAN DIPLOMATS

Says We May End by Improving Those of the Old School Off the Face of the Earth.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—At the silver jubilee banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce here this evening, the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, referring to the "new diplomacy" which is said to have come into fashion during the past year, said it was chiefly due to the enterprise of the press, but also it was in a measure due to "mother country innovations, and to the originality of the American mind—ever restlessly watching to improve everything—which will perhaps end by improving the diplomatists of the old school off the face of the earth."

The Ambassador added:

"I am quite ready to acknowledge that there is much good in the particular innovation occupying my mind at the present moment. America has invariably sent to England the finest representatives of her intellect and culture, and I think we may attribute in no little degree the happy development of the friendly feeling between Great Britain and the United States to the manner in which those representatives performed their tasks, especially in their public utterances on both sides of the Atlantic.

"I wish I possessed the facility of expression and the command of appropriate language which distinguished Col. Hay, the late Mr. Bsyard, and their eminent predecessors at the Court of St. James. Such oratorical gifts I have not. But I feel the strongest desire to say a few words which may work toward the end for which a British Ambassador is sent abroad. It has not been without much reflection and anxiety that I decided to depart on this occasion from the traditional limits by which a diplomatist is hampered."

Sir Edmund Monson then proceeded to dilate on the recent remarkable outburst of public feeling in Great Britain, provoked by the Fashoda incident, and said he ventured to express the hope that the idea of Great Britain being unduly squeezable and prone to make graceful but impolitic concessions is thoroughly exploded.

After referring to the "mischief often wrought by reckless journalism, which is too apt to forget it can never be so accurately informed as the Foreign Minister," Sir Edmund eulogistically referred to the Paris Exhibition of 1900, which he describes as "one of the most significant factors in restraining the combative elements now menacing the peace of the earth."

He appealed to France to disabuse herself of all suspicion of unfair intention upon the part of Great Britain, to try to believe there was no general animosity in England toward France, and to meet England on every question at issue with an honest desire for an equitable arrangement.

Sir Edmund Monson concluded as follows:

"I would earnestly ask officials in power and unofficial exponents of public opinion to discountenance and abstain from a continuance of the policy of pin pricks, which, while it can only procure an ephemeral satisfaction to a short-lived Ministry, must inevitably perpetuate across the channel an intolerable irritation.

"I would entreat them to resist the temptation to thwart British enterprise by petty manoeuvres, such as the proposal to start colleges as rivals of Gen. Kitchener's projected institution in the reconquered Soudan. Such ill-considered provocation might have the effect of converting Great Britain's present policy of forbearance in Egypt into the adoption of measures at which, I presume, French sentiment is not aiming."

MONSON'S SPEECH CRITICISED.

London Papers Regard It as an Unfortunate Indiscretion.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sir Edmond Monson's remarkable speech in Paris last evening has created a sensation here. Most of the papers regard it as an unfortunate indiscretion, pointing out that the American Ambassadors he referred to, despite their leanings to the new diplomacy, would never have addressed such a warning to Great Britain.

The Times, which is almost alone in expressing approval of Sir Edmond Monson's utterances, goes so far as to regret that he did not add to his excellent speech an explicit restatement of the fact that the principle of the Fashoda evacuation will govern the Bahr-el-Ghazal Basin.

The Daily News, which puts the matter pithily, says:

"Sir Edmond Monson's speech was either a great indiscretion or a deliberate move in the diplomatic game. If it was the former, the situation will become graver. If it was the latter, the situation is already graver than it seems."

There is little doubt that the speech will be deeply resented in France, especially as it was evidently carefully prepared, and was read in the delivery.

1ST NEW YORK MEN LANDED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The steamship Australia arrived in port to-day from Honolulu with 520 officers and men of the First New York Regiment. The returning soldiers consisted of Companies A, C, D, I, and L, and were under command of Col. Barber, who was accompanied by his staff.

The New Yorkers, with a few exceptions, were in splendid condition, and the sea voyage of seven days had worked wonders with them. Many friends of the returning soldiers were on hand to receive them, and Col. Barber allowed his men half an hour's freedom on the dock. They are now encamped at the Presidio.

Only four cases of sickness were on board, one of typhoid fever and three suspects.

Out of the full strength of the regiment, 1,300 officers and men, it has suffered a loss of thirteen in the ranks from various causes. The balance of the regiment will arrive next week on the Alameda, and these combined companies will go on to New York to be mustered out. Some of the officers and men are eager to remain in the service, but the majority of the regiment favors the return to civil life.

HONOLULU, Nov. 29.—Two companies of the New Yorkers that went to Hilo have left twenty men sick there in the hospital. Three deaths have taken place at the Military Hospital since last advices. The dead are Private L. M. Beardsley, Private A. C. Weller, and Private E. A. Bailey, all of the First New York.

Movement of Seventh Army Corps.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 6.—The movement of the Seventh Corps to Cuba will begin at once. Some of the troops will go on board the transport Roumanian to-morrow. Others will follow on the Michigan and Mobile. Gen. Lee and his staff expect to leave on the Panama Friday. The farewell review of the Seventh Army Corps before its departure for Cuba took place in Forsythe Park to-day.

The 202d New York Sails.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 6.—The transport Minnewaska, with Gen. Davis, and staff, and the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment, went to sea this afternoon bound to Marianao, Cuba.

The Raleigh Recalled from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—In accordance with the programme laid down at the time the Helena was ordered to Manila, the Navy Department cabled Admiral Dewey to rel

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mr. Crane Produces a New Play Taken from the German.

"THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY"

It Was Cheerfully Received at the Knickerbocker Theatre—Yesterday's Music.

Mr. Crane produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night a new play called "The Head of the Family," taken from the German of Adolph L'Arronge by Clyde Fitch, author of "The Moth and the Flame," and Leo Dietrichstein, the actor. The original is, of course, a comic and not too subtle study of social conditions in a small German town. The personages are representatives of a frugal, homekeeping, narrow-minded, but extravagantly punctilious and ceremonious people. The influence of the little club, the little opernhaus, the Kaffeeklatsche, and the routine of every-day life is doubtless more or less faithfully represented. It is all domestic and unpoetical, but it is often droll and sometimes touching, and it is true to the life it aims to depict.

These sound qualities in the original of Messrs. Fitch and Dietrichstein's new adaptation are still to be observed through the new guise they have placed upon it, in their effort to transplant its naive humor and old-fashioned pathos and its simple characterization, without its raison d'être and its graphic study of social conditions and manners, to a new and vastly different environment. They have tried bravely to make the play metropolitan without escaping its provincial atmosphere, to make it American without successfully avoiding its inherent Teutonism.

Thus the splendid mansion from which fashion goes forth to ride dashingly to hear "Siegfried" at the Metropolitan Opera House is vaguely confused with the humble, well-ordered home of folks in decent circumstances, who send maidservants to walk home with women visitors at night. And once the mistress of this bewildering establishment is compelled to explain that both her maids have a "night out," and to ask a male visitor to escort a lady home in the very presence of a manservant in livery.

Thus we are asked to believe that a man of supposed learning and paraded wealth, living in New York City, a short distance from the Grand Central Station, in a fine house with a splendid conservatory attached, has never been on a railroad train in his life; that when he is compelled to go to Utica he prepares as for a voyage to the Antarctic; and, also to believe that there are no trains running between New York and Utica until 4:30 P. M., and then not another for three hours.

This untranslatable Teutonism is the chief, probably the only, fault critical playgoers not given to faultfinding for its own sake will find in Mr. Crane's new play. The scene might better have been kept in Germany for the sake of verisimilitude and logic. But Mr. Crane is a New York actor, identified throughout the country with New York types, and when he cannot find New York types here in the metropolis he imports them. His old wife, his "Wife's Father" and "The Fool of Fortune," and maybe we will do quite as well with "The Head of the Family."

The play was cheerfully received last evening by the customary large audience. Its fun provoked much laughter, its few touching scenes received the tribute of sympathetic tears.

As Prof. Holden Mr. Crane clearly has a congenial part and one which exhibits briefly the serious side of his art as well as his ample fund of personal humor. In his support Gladys Wallis is particularly effective as a pert and slangy girl, who has been spoiled in the bringing up, and yearns to act Pauline Deschapelles, but learns, in the climax, how to cook potatoes. Mr. Fitch's hand is clearly discernible in the development of this rôle.

As a whole, the new play is well acted, and it is sumptuously mounted and costumed, too. The whisky with foam on it, used in one scene, was perhaps imported from Germany along with L'Arronge's plot.

Thomas Holden	William H. Crane
William Parker	Walter Hale
Horace Drake	Boyd Putnam
Douglas Winfield	Frederick Truesdell
Ned Borden	William Bonx
Port	William J. Dupont
Laura Holden	Kate Lester
Kate Parker	Ysobel Haskins
Amy Holden	Percy Haswell
Josie Holden	Gladys Wallis
Mrs. Madison	Olive Oliver
Miss Morrison	Frances Stevens
Maid	Lelia Bronson

THE SPIERING QUARTET.

A Pleasant Chamber Music Concert at Mendelssohn Hall.

Last Winter the Spiering Quartet of Chicago paid a visit to New York, gave a concert, and made a favorable impression. Encouraged by that and perhaps also excited by the reports of a growing fondness in this city for chamber music, the Spiering players came again and gave a concert last night in Mendelssohn Hall. And great was the absence of the public thereat. The audience was a very small one, indeed, and it was sadly diminished by a large exodus after the second number on the list of three.

Yet it must not be thought that the playing of this quartet deserved either the poor attendance or the early departures. The audience was not a representative assemblage of New York chamber music lovers, and that seems to signify that people who love chamber music here have grown to associate it with the four men from Boston. Our local quartets, of course, have their own following, but visitors, it seems, must come from Boston.

The programme last night consisted of Herzogenberg's quartet in G major, Opus 42, No. 3; Beethoven's E flat quartet, Opus 74 and Schumann's quartet in A major, Opus 41, No. 3. The first of these was announced as new to New York. This may be true, but it will hardly become old and threadbare here. The minuet is melodious and well made, but the other three movements are only good capellmeister music. The Spiering Quartet played the number musically, and they gave to the Beethoven quartet also an appreciative and intelligent performance. There is plenty of earnestness and vigor in their work, and their tone, while not noble, is strong and well balanced. Their playing is deficient chiefly in elegance and refinement, and at times there is a lack of precision.

But this quartet deserves encouragement. There can be no doubt of the musical sincerity of the four players, and they are preaching the gospel of good chamber music with unflagging zeal in a territory where much of the seed must fall on stony ground. The members of the quartet are Theodore Spiering, first violin; Otto Roehrborn, second violin; Adolf Weidig, viola, and Herman Diestel, 'cello.

Conductor Gericke Recovering.

It has been reported recently that Wilhelm Gericke, the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was suffering from typhoid fever. The fact is that, after he had conducted the fifth public rehearsal in the series by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Music Hall, Boston, on Friday, Nov. 18, he had a sudden attack of the grip, which has confined him to his house ever since. A high temperature for several days made his physicians fear an attack of typhoid fever, but Mr. Gericke is now on the road to recovery.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Word has been received from Old Point Comfort that since Joseph Jefferson's arrival there his health has improved sufficiently to allow him to rejoin his company next Monday in Washington, D. C., where he will be seen in "Rip Van Winkle."

Miss Eloise Morgan, formerly prima donna of the Bostonians and the Duff Opera Company, will return to the stage as a member of the Castle Square Opera Company. Her first appearance with this organization will be made next Monday night as Marguerite in "Faust," at the American Theatre.

The managers of the Herald Square Theatre announce that Miss Della Fox and her company will present her new comic opera, "The Little Host," for three weeks, beginning Dec. 26, at that theatre, to partly fill in the time between the closing of the "Hotel Topsy Turvy" engagement on Dec. 24 and the opening of James A. Herne's new play on Jan. 30.

The production of the dramatic version of Marie Corelli's novel, "Sorrows of Satan," on Dec. 19 at the Broadway Theatre, under the management of F. M. Chapman, promises to be an elaborate one. One scene in the third act will show a garden illuminated by hundreds of electric lights and decorated with flowery arbors and fountains. In this scene Lucio, the evil spirit, disguised as a nobleman, summons his servants, who appear in the shape of bats, vampires, and imps. The second act will show the Grand Hotel, London, and the fourth a yacht on fire, tossed about on the sea.

EX-JUDGE ROBERTSON DEAD.

Passed Away Yesterday Morning at His Home in Katonah—His Long Political Career.

Ex-Judge William H. Robertson died at his home, in Katonah, early yesterday morning from paralysis of the brain. When news of his death was received at the Custom House the flag on the building was placed at half mast.

On his father's farm, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, this State, William H. Robertson was born Oct. 10, 1823. He received such education as the Union Academy, in his native town, was able to give him, and subsequently taught school in order to get money to enable him to study law. He began the study of his chosen profession in the office of Robert S. Hunt, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1854 he formed a law partnership with Odle Close, under the firm name of Close & Robertson, and they continued together in practice at White Plains until a few years ago. For a great part of his life Judge Robertson lived at Katonah, which is in the town of Bedford. He served successively as Superintendent of Schools and Supervisor, and was twice chosen as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors. In 1848 he was elected a member of Assembly for the first time, and was re-elected the following year. He was chosen State Senator in 1853, and in 1855 his Westchester constituents elected him County Judge, an office which he held for three terms. Judge Robertson was a member of the Electoral College in 1860, and in 1862 was appointed by Gov. Morgan as Chairman of the Military Committee to raise and organize State troops.

As a member of the National Republican Convention in 1864, Judge Robertson was an active and influential advocate of the nomination of Lincoln for re-election. In 1868 he was elected to the Fortieth Congress. He married in 1865 Miss Mary E. Ballard, daughter of Horatio Ballard of Cortland County.

In 1871 Judge Robertson was returned to the State Senate from his home district, and he was re-elected four consecutive times. Many of the most powerful Republican leaders in this State selected Judge Robertson as their candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1872. He went, as usual, as a delegate to that convention, but, feeling confident that he would be nominated, he concluded to take not part in the proceedings. He left the convention hall, and after he had gone George W. Clarke unexpectedly presented the name of Gen. Dix, who was nominated.

It was in 1880, however, that Judge Robertson became a conspicuous figure in National politics. For some time prior to 1880 he had been in antagonism to Roscoe Conkling, the leader of the Republican organization in this State. He was one of the delegates from New York to the National Republican Convention, held in Chicago in June of that year. Conkling had caused the entire Convention to adopt a resolution instructing the New York delegates to vote as a unit. The distinguished leader was at the head of the movement to nominate Gen. Grant for a third term. Judge Robertson refused to obey the instructions. He was for Blaine, and in the National Convention he led an effective bolt of New York delegates, thereby incurring the bitter enmity of Senator Conkling.

Garfield was the nominee of the Republican Party in that year, and the campaign was memorable for the prominent part that Grant and Conkling took in it. They rallied the "Stalwarts" to the support of Garfield, and it was Conkling's earnest belief ever after that the work of the "Stalwarts" turned certain defeat into victory. Therefore, when Garfield turned to Mr Blaine as his adviser and appointed William H. Robertson Collector of the Port of New York Conkling was so incensed that he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and his colleague, Thomas C. Platt, did the same. The two New York Senators then confidently appealed to the Republican State Legislature to rebuke the Administration by re-electing them to the positions which they had resigned, but they were badly defeated by the Legislature that Conkling had supposed to be under his control.

For an uninterrupted period of more than twenty years, Judge Robertson was a member of the Republican State Committee. An act of his in that capacity will ever be associated primarily with the extraordinary public career of Grover Cleveland. When the State Committee met in Saratoga, just prior to the Republican State Convention, in the Summer of 1882, there were the same discordant factions of "Stalwart" and "Half-breed" that had fought over Conkling and Platt in the Legislature. Gen. Arthur was President at that time, and his friends on the State Committee were anxious to organized the State Committee in the interests of his Administration. Collector Robertson, being a Government officer, but not an "Arthur man," discreetly kept away from Saratoga. Stephen B. French presented at the meeting of the State Committee what purported to be Robertson's proxy, and voted it in favor of the machine policy. Correspondents of THE NEW YORK TIMES discovered the trick and exposed it. Judge Robertson promptly repudiated the proxy, but French and his associates had carried their point and got control of the convention. Charles J. Folger, Arthur's Secretary of the Treasury, was nominated for Governor. The "forged proxy" became the dominant issue of the campaign, and, in spite of Folger's eminent abilities and irreproachable character, he was buried by an avalanche of popular indignation and Grover Cleveland was seated in the Governor's chair.

After his retirement from the Collectorship, Judge Robertson was sent back to the State Senate by his Westchester neighbors, until advancing age and the desire for a well-earned rest impelled him to retire voluntarily from public office. He figured in recent years as referee in the Sheriff Tamsen case, and was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1896. He also acted in a legal capacity in the matter of the appraisal of lands taken for the aqueduct.

Stevens—Horwitz.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—Miss Adele Horwitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Horwitz, was married at noon to-day to Francis B. Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, rector of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, officiating. Theodore Stevens of Hoboken, the bridegroom's brother was best man, there being no other attendants.

A breakfast followed the ceremony, which was attended by hundreds of guests, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens, the father and mother of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, C. B. Alexander, A. Alexander, Edwin Lewis, E. P. C. Lewis, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Chapin, all of Hoboken; Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Sharpless, George Quintard Horwitz, Miss Coxe, Mr. and Mrs. Howell Robert, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Chew Tilghman of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Stilson Hutchinis, Prince Troubetsky, Miss Edes, Frederick May of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. G. B. Lounsbury of New York, and Miss May Handy of Richmond.

The bride, on her mother's side, is a graddaughter of the late Dr. Samuel D. Gross, a noted surgeon of Philadelphia, in whose memory a statue was erected in Washington by an act of the last Congress. She has always been regarded as a belle and beauty of Baltimore, and has been much admired at Narragansett and other Northern resorts. Mr. Stevens is a grandson of the late Commodore Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, the founder of Stevens Institute, and one of the founders of the Union Club of New York.

CORNER IN BROOM CORN BRUSH.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 6.—Robert Findlay & Co. of Sterling, and C. R. Lee of Lincoln, Neb., have purchased all the available broom cornbrush in Kansas and Oklahoma, comprising the principal growing districts of the United States, and have pushed the price up $15 per ton. They paid $40 to $60 per ton for the product, but yesterday refused $75 per ton.

Broommakers now know that Kansas and Oklahoma are the principal brush-growing districts in this country, and the shortage of the crop enables these men to run a corner. The deal involved the purchase of over a hundred cars of brush yesterday, and the shortage in the crop places the purchasers practically in control of the available supply.

"The soil around Sterling, one of the most productive portions of Kansas, seems particularly adapted to the growing of broom corn and thousands of crops are grown there each year. The farmers have become familiar with the process of preparing it for market, and much attention has been paid to cultivation of the crop.

The men who cornered the stuff will, on profits already accrued, clear $100,000.

MILES'S NEW ARMY BILL

Congress to be Asked to Provide for 100,000 Men.

LEADER TO BE A GENERAL

Two Lieutenant Generals Also Suggested—Plans Include Reorganization of the Staff Departments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The measure which will serve as a basis for the legislation of Congress this session looking to the increase and remodeling of the regular army has been completed by the commanding General of the army, and to-day was handed by him to Secretary Alger, who will transmit it to Congress, probably through the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Representative Hull, after he has had an opportunity to make such changes as he may deem desirable.

The explanation of the broad general principles of the bill (one feature of which provides for the creation of three new offices, a General and two Lieutenant Generals of the army, in accordance with the practice of modern military nations) is disclosed in a letter from Gen. Miles to Secretary Alger, in which the former says that the rehabilitation measure is based on "a strength of one soldier to 1,000 of the population of the United States and two soldiers to 1,000 of the population of the dependent colonies, approximately 100,000 men."

The bill provides for fifteen regiments of cavalry, fourteen regiments of sea coast artillery and two of field artillery, two regiments of engineers, and fifty regiments of infantry. The cavalry regiments are each to have 1,000 enlisted men, besides the necessary officers; sea coast artillery regiments 1,200 enlisted men, field artillery 1,032 enlisted men, and infantry regiments 1,200 enlisted men, divided into three battalions of four companies each. The infantry arm is to be organized upon the basis of two army corps of three divisions of three brigades of three regiments each.

The bill proposes the appointment of a General of the army, two Lieutenant Generals, six Major Generals of infantry, one Major General of Cavalry, one Major General of artillery, eighteen Brigadier Generals of infantry, two Brigadier Generals of cavalry, and two Brigadier Generals of artillery. The Adjutant General is to have the rank of Major General, and is to have two assistants, with the rank of Brigadier General, three with the rank of Colonel, six with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and twelve with the rank of Major. Provision is also made for twenty-six Adjutants General, with the rank of Captain, (mounted.) Details to fill vacancies in this list and in other branches of the general staff of the army are to create vacancies in the corresponding grades of the arms of the service from which the appointments are made.

The Inspector General is to have the rank of Major General; one Assistant is to rank as a Brigadier; three as Colonels, nine as Lieutenant Colonels, and five as Majors. Provision is also made for a Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Brigadier; two Assistants ranking as Colonels; three as Lieutenant Colonels, and twelve as Majors. The Quartermaster General is also to rank as a Brigadier, and is to have eight assistants ranking as Colonels, sixteen as Lieutenant Colonels, twenty-eight as Majors, and ninety as Captains, (mounted,) with a military storekeeper ranking as a Captain.

The Commissary General of Subsistence, under the proposed law, would rank as a Brigadier, and would have the following assistants, four ranking as Colonels, three as Lieutenant Colonels, twelve as Majors, and thirty-five as mounted Captains. The Chief of Ordnance would also rank as a Brigadier General, and six ordnance officers, it is proposed, shall have the rank of Colonels, eight that of Lieutenant Colonel, sixteen that of Major, twenty-six that of Captain, and twenty-six that of Lieutenant. The enlisted force of the Ordnance Department is to consist of 500 men.

The bill contemplates a Surgeon General with the rank of Brigadier General, 20 assistants ranking as Colonels, 30 as Lieutenant Colonels, 175 as Majors, 120 as Captains, (mounted,) and 250 as Lieuterants, (mounted.) The Medical Corps is to consist of 250 hospital stewards and 2,000 privates. The Engineer Corps is to include a Chief of Engineers, ranking as a Brigadier General; 10 Colonels, 18 Lieutenant Colonels, 42 Majors, 42 Captains, (mounted,) 46 First Lieutenants, (mounted,) and 42 Second Lieutenants, (mounted.) The Paymaster General is to rank as a Brigadier General and is to have 5 assistants ranking as Colonels, 8 as Lieutenant Colonels, and 50 as Majors. The Signal Corps is to include 1 Chief Signal officer, with the rank of Brigadier General; 2 Signal Officers ranking as Colonels, 2 as Lieutenant Colonels, 3 as Majors, 12 as Captains, (mounted,) 18 as Lieutenants, (mounted,) and, in all, 610 enlisted men.

It is proposed that the corps of cadets shall consist of one from each Congressional district, one from each Territory, one from the District of Columbia, two from each State at large, and forty from the United States at large. They are to be appointed by the President, and, with the exception of the forty cadets appointed at large, actual residents of the Congressional or Territorial districts or of the District of Columbia or of the States, respectively, from which they purport to be appointed.

MRS. McKINLEY HERE.

The Wife of the President Arrives from Washington to Do Her Christmas Shopping.

Mrs. William McKinley, the wife of the President, arrived in the city last night on the Congressional Limited in the private car of President Thomson of the Pensylvania Railroad. She was accompanied by Mrs. Stephen Rand, wife of Paymaster Rand, U. S. N.; Mrs. Abner McKinley, and Miss Katherine Endesley, sister of Mrs. Abner McKinley. The party went to the Windsor Hotel, corner of Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue. Mrs. McKinley comes here to do her Christmas shopping.

The rooms which Mrs. McKinley occupies at the hotel are decorated in shades of robin's-egg blue, a color to which she is particularly partial. When the party arrived at the hotel the carriages were drawn up at the Forty-sixth Street entrance. Mrs. McKinley entered leaning on the arms of Warren F. Leland and Abner McKinley. She was followed by the other members of her party and Col. Wilbur C. Bronson of Fostoria, Ohio.

Mrs. McKinley's rooms were elaborately furnished in honor of her arrival. A new bed was ordered, and this was covered with an eiderdown counterpane of blue and white soft silk. A picture of the President was placed on a gilded stand near the bed. The walls were of a robin's-egg blue shaded with gold, and were adorned with one large painting entitled the "Birth of the American Flag." There was a table at the foot of the bed, covered with a heavy cover of blue and gold. On it stood a vase filled with roses. The Stars and Stripes were draped in graceful folds over the mirrors, and other vases filled with fresh roses were artistically arranged in various parts of the suite.

The private dining room which Mrs. McKinley will use during her stay in the city is also decorated in robin's egg blue and white, and yesterday it was filled with the choicest of fruits and flowers. She will dine from a new service of the finest china, touched with crimson and gold. In the waiting room is a beautiful clock of beaten gold, on each side of which rest two vases of her favorite colors—robin's egg blue and gold. In this room is a private telephone, connecting with a wire which runs direct to the White House in Washington.

As soon as Mrs. McKinley arrived last night she called up her husband and waited for an instant with the receiver at her ear. A smile spread over her face as she heard the voice of the President. Then she said: "Just arrived safe and sound. Pleasant journey. My rooms are filled with fruit and flowers, which make me feel refreshed already."

The President answered from Washington: "I am glad to know you had a pleasant trip. Take good care of yourself."

Mrs. McKinley then said to her friends that she was very tired, and retired for the night. She announced that her visit here had no official connection, but that she did not know what was in store for her.

Steamer Atlantic Disabled at Sea.

Capt. Thompson of the British steamship Eddystone, which arrived last night from Blyth, reported that he had the British steamer Atlantic, from Swansea for Delaware Breakwater, in tow during Sunday and Monday. The Eddystone towed her about eighty-five miles, and she left her about forty-five miles south-southeast of Montauk Point. As she was in the track of incoming transatlantic steamers, Capt. Thompson thought that she would soon be picked up.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Fifth Avenue was en fête yesterday. There were many fashionable people Christmas shopping, driving, walking, and a few who were going to the Colgate-Strafford wedding. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was seen on the avenue for the first time since her return from the Southwest, where she has been passing the last few weeks with relatives. Mrs. Harriman created a mild sensation with her magnificent Russian sables, which are among the handsomest ever seen in this city. Her gown was of black velvet, and she wore a large picture hat. Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry drove through the avenue, stopping at different shops. She wore a black gown and a black jacket faced with white, with a black and white toque. Miss Evelyn Burden and Miss Atherton Blight were walking together. Miss Burden was in electric blue, with a high blue hat of velvet and silver fox furs. Mrs. Ogden Mills drove down the avenue in purple velvet, in her landau. Among other well-known people out were Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Miss Sloane, and Miss Morton. The driving of the Earl and Countess of Strafford up the avenue after the wedding was one of the incidents of the day. The coachman and footman wore great buttonholes of lilies of the valley, and there were wedding favors on the harness.

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W. Bourke Cockran sails to-day on the St. Louis for Europe. His departure is quite sudden. It is said that he will not be absent for a long period, as he has just taken a handsome apartment at Sherry's for the Winter, where he has promised to entertain on quite a lavish scale. Among the other passengers on the St. Louis are Mr. M. T. Grace and Miss Grace, Mrs. Charles F. Berwind and Miss Berwind, Mr. Thomas Slidell, Rear Admiral Lester Beardsley and Mrs. Beardsley, Miss Alice Churchill, and Mrs. D. O. Clark.

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There were a few weddings of interest to New Yorkers celebrated yesterday in neighboring cities. At New Haven, Conn., Miss Ann Farnham Whitney, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eli Whitney, was married to Mr. Thomas McElrath Debevoise of this city, and in Baltimore were married Miss Adele Horwitz and Mr. Francis Stevens of Castle Point. This evening, besides the opera, there will be the first of the Wednesday cotillions at Sherry's. There are a number of people in this set, and there will be at least 200 couples dancing in the cotillion, which will be led by Mr. Wiley of Richmond.

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The death of Mr. William Redmond at his residence, 6 Washington Square north, yesterday puts in mourning another prominent family, and one which has been connected with the social history of New York for over a century. Mr. William Redmond was an old member of the Union Club. He lived at the old house in Washington Square with his sister, Miss Emily Redmond, and his brother, Mr. Goold H. Redmond, who is one of the older beaus in New York society. The interment will be at Newport, R. I., where the Redmonds have a family plot, and where Roland Redmond, who married Miss Bulkley, the sister of Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Mrs. Reginald Rives, is buried.

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Among New Yorkers at present visiting neighboring cities are Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, who are in Philadelphia and who were the guests on Monday evening of Mr. Frank Thompson at the opera. Mr. Barry Frank B. Griswold, Miss Robinson, and Mr. Lawrence Martin were the guests on Monday at the Bachelors' Cotillion Club in Baltimore.

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The first of the fortnightly dances arranged by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, and which have 300 members, took place last night at Sherry's. The cotillion was led by Mr. Russell Landale. There were the same number of débutantes at the dance as were present at the Junior Cotillion the evening preceding. The favors for the women were different colored ribbon bows for the hair and Christmas calendars. Those for the men were boutonnières, ribbons, bows, and other fancy articles. Among those present were Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Miss Julia, Mazie, and Emily Delafield, Misses Josephine Drexel, Harriet D. Fellowes, Louise Gallatin, Josephine Roe, Lucille Stevens, Ethel Stebbins, Mary A. Van Nest, Grace Henop, Edith Jay, Mary Jay, Catherine Lapsley, Marion Lowe, May Lowe, Marguerite Nicholl, Josephine Ogden, Grace Parker, Helen M. Peabody, Frances Pell, Eleanor Russell, May Riker, and Messrs. Benjamin H. Adams, Walter Alexander, Thomas B. Arden, Lawrence Atterbury, David Banks, Jr., Henry Batcheller, Donn Barber, Wyllys Pomeroy Baxter, George S. Baxter, Jr., Austin Baldwin, Putnam Bates, T. Towar Bates, Seavey Battelle, William Benjamin, H. Wilmerding Biddle, Louis Bishop, William B. Blackwell, T. Bache Bleecker, Beverley Bogert, Reginald Bonner, James Brookfield, Gardner Brown, James Robinson, Douglas Bushnell, J. Nelson Carpenter, G. Cyril Cassels, Edward H. Childs, Julius I. Chamberlain, Charles D. Cleveland, Alexander Hadden, Lyman Dyer, Bradish Johnson, and Mesdames Charles E. Sands, Edward R. Biddle, Alexander D. Shaw, John C. Jay, Henry Lewis Morris, Charles R. Huntington, Denning Duer, L. Jacquelin Smith, Gustav Schwab, Thomas S. Young, and A. A. Lowe.

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Mrs. Wesley Watson gave a large ladies' luncheon in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club yesterday. Mrs. Watson will sail with her husband for England on Tuesday next, and this luncheon was to return the many courtesies which have been extended to her during her visit here. To-morrow afternoon Mrs. Watson will be the guest of honor at a reception given by her sisters, Mrs. William Tailer and Mrs. Charles Watson, at Mrs. Tailer's residence, 14 East Seventy-second Street.

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The Executive Commitee of the Midwinter Club met at Sherry's yesterday at noon, and after some discussion voted not to continue the club this winter. This will be a decided disappointment to the many members of the club, who found its meetings last Winter agreeable and enjoyable events. The inability of several members of the committee to serve again this year, with the prospect of an extremely gay and crowded Winter, were the chief reasons for the decision not to revive the club.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Ellery O. Anderson, a son of Mrs. Edward H. Anderson, who was Miss Josephine Allen, and a nephew of Mr. E. Ellery Anderson, the well-known lawyer, and Miss Millicent Duryea, a daughter of Gen. Hiram Duryea and a sister of Miss Ann Duryea and Mr. Chester B. Duryea, who married Miss Nina L. Smith.

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Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer from Tuxedo and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard from Newport are at the Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned from Newport to their city residence, 3 East Seventy-first Street. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence will come from Newport this week to 114 East Thirtieth Street, which they have leased from Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Bradford. Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs will also return from Newport this week, and will occupy a house on upper Madison Avenue, which they have rented for the season.

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At an entertainment for the benefit of the New York Home for Convalescents, to be given on Dec. 15 in the small ballroom of the Waldorf, and which is to be entitled "The Christmas Rood-Screen," Mrs. John H. Flagler, formerly Miss Alice Mandelick, will sing, Miss Jean Kissam Allen will tell a story of Twelfth Night in Rome, and Miss Grace A. Dobson will recite to the accompaniment of music "The Countess sign" and other military poems, by Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley.

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The afternoon tea and sale for the benefit of St. Mary's Guild, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. Polk, 7 East Thirty-sixth Street, took place yesterday and was a very successful affair. The rooms during the afternoon were crowded with friends of the guild, who made generous Christmas purchases of the many pretty articles which were for sale. Among those who were present were Mrs. Gustav Schwab and Miss Schwab, Mr. Dwight Townsend, Miss Alice Milnor, Mrs. Frederick Lefferts and Miss Lefferts, Mrs. George De Witt, Mrs. Alfred De Luze, Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, Mrs. L. Bayard Smith, and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull.

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The fair for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen, held in the small ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday, was very largely attended and was financially successful. Among the patronesses present were Mrs. William H. Wickham, Mrs. Charles Watrous, Mrs. Alanson Cary, Mrs. Edward Tuck, Mrs. Samuel Q. Brown, Mrs. Walston H. Brown, Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, Mrs. Robert F. Weir, and Mrs. S. H. Thayer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Haines have been entertaining most elaborately in Paris in their suite of apartments at the Hotel Castiglione. Mrs. Haines, it will be remembered, was a sister of George Law, and first married a Mr. May. Her residence on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, is a specimen of the old-fashioned New York mansion of years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Haines, before they left for their beautiful home on the Lake of Comó, gave a dinner and musicale. The table decorations were of orchids and pink roses, and bouquets of orchids for the ladies and carnation boutonnières for the men. The hostess wore a gorgeous toilet of vieux rose brocade, made in Louis XIII. fashion, the front being of point lace, and her ornaments were diamonds and pearls. Mrs. George Law was in red—a high Princess dress of embroidered taffeta, and in her dark hair was one huge pink rose. Mrs. Jameson Cotting, a recent bride from New York, wore a vaprous white gown, with touches of sable, and a quantity of magnificent jewels, a diamond dog-collar necklace being especially noticed. Lady Hodges wore white lace over pink. Among the other guests were Marquis de Luberzac, Mr. Frank Bicknell, M. de la Gandara, the well-known Spanish painter; Mr. Cotting, and Mr. Holman Black.

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Mrs. F. J. Dupignac celebrated the coming-out of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Dupignac, yesterday by a luncheon at Delmonico's. There were twenty-five covers, and American Beauty roses were effectively arranged on the five small tables.

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Mrs. William Robison of 33 East Fifty-seventh Street gave the first of the two December receptions yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by her niece, Miss Carrie Duncan Leverich, who was gowned in white mousseline de soie, draped over yellow silk. Mrs. Robison was in light green satin.

MRS. COLGATE A COUNTESS.

She and the Earl of Strafford Quietly Married in the Chantry of Grace Church.

Mrs. Samuel J. Colgate was quietly married at noon yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Huntington, to the Earl of Strafford. There were present only the relatives and close friends of the bride. The Earl, accompanied by Sydney J. Smith, the bride's younger brother, arrived at the church shortly before noon and passed through the chantry into the vestry room. He wore a large boutonnière of white Roman hyacinths on a black frock coat.

Before the ceremony, the organist, J. M. Helfenstein, gave the following musical programme: Sonata in E flat, Barberie; overture, "Tannhäuser," Wagner; march fantasie, Bargial; selections, "Aïda," Verdi; wedding music, "Lohengrin."

To the strains of the Lohengrin Wedding March the bride entered with her brother, Andrew Smith, who afterward gave her away. She was attired in an exceedingly effective gown of silver gray. The skirt was of cloth, trimmed in bands of velvet, with bands of the same designed in scallops. The velvet coat worn over this was tight fitting and elaborately embroidered in silver. The large revers in front were covered with lace and edged with two narrow bands of sable placed slightly apart. A jabot of rich cream lace fell directly in front, and the high Marie Antoinette collar was also edged with sable. Her toque was of black velvet, ornamented with two tips and rhinestone buckles. She carried a modest bouquet of violets.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, to the strains of the Mendelssohn March, the bridal couple attempted to pass from the chantry directly into the church to sign the register, but for some reason this was impossible, and they were compelled to proceed to the exterior and undergo the gaze of the curious crowd which was packed about the gates and doors, restrained, however, in a measure, by six policemen.

The altar was massed with palm leaves. Two large bunches of white chrysanthemums were placed in front of the altar just back of the small railing, which was covered with the same flowers. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mrs. Alfred Kessler, sister of the bride, 26 West Thirty-ninth Street. Six small tables were used for this, each being ornamented with vases of pink and white chrysanthemums, while smilax was used about the rooms.

There were present at the church and house Mrs. Samuel Smith, the bride's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate, William Colgate, Mrs. Thomas H. Maghee, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, the Misses Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Wood, Miss Melza Riggs Wood, Robert Colgate Wood, Prescott E. Wood, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Mrs. Kessler, who closely resembles her sister, was gowned in black, with the exception of the light-blue velvet waist ornamented with lace, which was slightly revealed by the open front of the black velvet coat, with its revers of handsome sable. The satin worn with this was trimmed from the waist with long points of silver passementerie. Her black velvet toque was similar to that worn by the bride. Mrs. Sydney Smith wore a long smart coat of black velvet trimmed in sable, with large hat to match and a muff of the fur. The gown concealed by this garment was of light-green cloth, finished with wide bands of sable.

The Earl and Countess of Strafford left for Washington, D. C., in the afternoon. They expect to sail on the Majestic next week, reaching England in time for the Christmas festivities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Earl and Countess of Strafford, who were married in New York to-day, reached here to-night on their wedding trip. They are staying at the Shoreham, and will remain in the city until Saturday.

LOPEZ-KEAN WEDDING.

The Sculptor and the Soprano Were Married on Nov. 22.

A pretty and quiet wedding, which took place on Nov. 22 at St. Francis Xavier's Church, was only announced yesterday. The bridegroom was Charles Albert Lopez, the sculptor, and the bride was Miss Mary T. Kean, or Marion Kean, as she is known, the soprano and composer, and the daughter of Thomas Kean, who for forty-five years was connected with the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.

Mr. Lopez is the son of Capt. Pedro Lopez, the Cuban patriot, who was banished for participating in the insurrection in Cuba, but was pardoned through the intercession of the wife of the American Minister at Madrid. His uncle is the famous Narcisso Lopez, who in 1848, with Gens. Prim and Serrano, placed the Infanta Isabella on the throne of Spain in opposition to the Carlists. Gen. Lopez was afterward sentenced to death for starting a revolution in Cuba.

Charles A. Lopez was recently the winner of a contest held under the auspices of the National Sculptors' Society for a design for a sun dial, and is now engaged upon a statue of Mohammed for the building of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Lopez have gone to housekeeping in a little story-and-a-half studio at 249½ East Eighteenth Street.

Miller—Peavey.

Miss Reba Peavey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Peavey of 1,219 Madison Avenue, was married last evening at Sherry's to S. I. Miller of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Wise. The bride, who wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace, was attended by Miss Helen Field, the maid of honor, who wore white mousseleine de soie and carried a bunch of bridesmaid roses. Miss Ethel Harris acted as flower girl and Master Clarence Harris as page. The best man was George Hougwitz. The couple will make an extended tour through the South.

American Dies in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Nov. 29.—George Edward Beckwith is dead at Haikum Maui. Mr. Beckwith was born at Great Barrington, Mass., seventy years ago. He was educated at Williams College, where he was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. In the same chapter with President Garfield, Associate Justice Field, and Lieut. Gov. Bross of Illinois.

Full-page portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury and other attractive features in next Sunday's New York Times Illustrated Magazine. Henry Norman's London cable letter every Sunday.—Adv.

DEATH OF JAMES McGEE.

He Was Manager of the Devoe Works of the Standard Oil Company.

James McGee, manager at 28 Broadway of the Devoe Works of the Standard Oil Company, died suddenly yesterday morning at his home, Washington Park, Plainfield, N.J., in his seventy-second year. Mr. McGee was in his office in the Standard Oil Building as late as Monday

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 Broad St., 231 East German St.,
New York. Baltimore,
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Cotton and Coffee
Want to buy or sell Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Penna. R. R. Co.
Bonds issued by the Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.
Bonds of Street R'ys in the State of Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

The Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mtge. Six per cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of the Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company's Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1st, 1896, guaranteed by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company and Receivers, and secured by equipment mortgage dated June 25th, 1896, are hereby notified that on the next interest day, January 1, 1899, each and all of said bonds will be redeemed and paid in exercise of the right therein reserved. Interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Balto. & Ohio R. R.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

Cramp Ship & Engine Building Co.
STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON BASIS TO PAY 6¼%.
Dividends payable quarterly at rate of 5% per annum.

Clarence H. Wildes & Co.,
36 WALL STREET.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, SECURED ON PROPERTIES IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE, MD., (MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,) issue of December 1, 1898, are hereby notified to present their certificates for redemption December 1, 1898, at the Office of the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, or of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, }
JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.

BALTIMORE, Md., November 28, 1898.
NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS DATED JUNE 1st, 1896, are hereby notified to present their Certificates for redemption December 1st, 1898, at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York. ON THAT DATE INTEREST UPON SAID CERTIFICATES WILL CEASE.
JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

Newark Consolidated Gas Co.
5% Gold Bonds
DEALT IN.
Sutro, Scholle & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Newark Gas 5s
DEALT IN.
Stephen C. Millett,
36 WALL STREET.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,600,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

6% investments, principal and interest guaranteed; dividends payable quarterly. For particulars address E. A. MACLAIRE, 14 Wall St., N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Some further shrinkage was shown yesterday in Stock Exchange business, total transactions falling about 30,000 shares below the aggregate of Monday and considerably more than that below what has been recently the ruling average. Generally the market did not show many interesting features. Net changes for the day were largely fractional. A few of the higher-priced, exclusively investment shares fell off sharply—Manitoba and Northwest preferred over four points apiece—while in other parts of the market there was substantial betterment, notably in the anthracite coal stocks, all of which rose.

Bull sentiment continues. Practically every man of consequence in the Stock Exchange district can be quoted as taking optimistic views of the business outlook.

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The phenomenal money market situation exerts more influence than any other factor. Ease in Wall Street, supplemented by ease at practically every business centre throughout the country, counts effectually in favor of the security market. Significance attends the fact that every new issue of good securities is subscribed for over and over again, and that not only banks of deposit but savings banks are recognizing changed conditions by taking official action lowering their valuation of current funds.

When money goes down securities must go up. In this is a business see-saw not escaped once in a hundred times. And on the basis of what past records have almost uniformly been, cool calculators in Wall Street are founding cheerful expectations. The amount of money now awaiting investment, tremendous as it is shown to be, will at New Year's be supplemented by an outpour beyond all records of recent years. And for such crowding of funds investments must be found.

The bond market is practically swept clear of bargains. It is becoming difficult to get sure 4 per cent. net returns on gilt-edged issues. What this means any observer can readily figure. What is, moreover, a matter beyond dispute is that Europe is so heavily indebted to the United States that if any concerted action whatever were undertaken our bankers could bring gold here in almost unprecedented volume—bring it not by borrowing it, but by simply collecting what is our National due.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $82,000 3s, coupon, at 106¼@106; $4,900 do, small, at 105¾@105⅝; $300 4s, 1907, registered, at 110⅞, and $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝.

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In State bonds, $2,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 95, and $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 81@80¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Mexican Central	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	¾	N. J. Central	1½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1¼	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Bay State Gas	½	Ore. R. & N.	1
Central Pacific	2½	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	⅝	Reading	¾
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	½	Southern Ry., pf.	½
Consol. Ice	1	Union Pacific	½
Delaware & Hudson	3½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	2	U. S. Express	2
Met. Street Ry.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	⅝	Federal Steel pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Flint & P. M. pf.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1	Iowa Central	⅝
Chicago & Alton	⅞	Laclede Gas	½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	4½	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Col. South., w. i.	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅝
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	2	National Biscuit	1
Consol. Gas	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Ed. Ill. of N. Y.	¾	St. Paul, M. & M.	6

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1¼	5s, t. r.	3¾
Fulton Elev. 1st	4	N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	3⅜
L., Ev. & St. L. con.	3	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Ev. & T. H. gen.	1	Rio Grande. So. 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills' receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $195,560,043; balance, $7,993,285; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $250,416.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16@3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81¼ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long, and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94½@94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—12½@3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 65⅝; St. Paul, ⅜, to 117⅜; New York Central, ¼, to 121¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 17; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 71⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 77⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ½, to 61¼, and Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 36¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 87½, Illinois Central at 114¾, Erie at 13⅝, and Reading at 9⅜. British consols were firm at 110 5-16, for money, and 110⅝ for the account.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $11,448,027, against $9,022,468 in the preceding week, and $10,357,740 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $483,723,253, against $382,503,220 in the corresponding period of last year.

DECEMBER WHEAT LIQUIDATION.

There is a bogey man in the wheat pit, and his name is liquidation. If there has been as much December wheat liquidated within a week as a good many say there has, it must originally have been purchased in some other market than this one, the amount being placed anywhere from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, and, if we are to believe what we are told, it is not yet through with. The record has been for several weeks that trade in the pit has been slow, generally of the scalping kind, hence very largely closed up each day. Where or when anybody or everybody had accumulated as much long December wheat as suggested above—providing it was accumulated, which it certainly was not—is a mystery on the kind of market we have had. Moreover, if somebody or other was long this amount, somebody or other must have been short of it. It is largely mythical—the bogey man knew the crowd was afraid, as it always is at the close of a long option, of liquidation playing a part, and by selling short quite freely strengthened not only this idea, but his bank account. The crowd has beaten itself, or allowed itself to be beaten, by allowing its imagination to run away with its common sense. The load was certainly not a very heavy one.—Chicago Chronicle.

CHANGED CONDITIONS.

December is often a hard month for the stock market, but if expert predictions are of value, the present month is to be one of the exceptions. A Boston banker, while discussing the liability of reactionary markets in December, said, "What is the use of trying to figure things out in the old way when we are in the midst of exceptional times? Why, the United States has just been discovered, or at least, Europe thinks so!" And there is more truth than at first appears in that statement. Europe is examining and studying us as never before. Not only the war with Spain and our entrance into the circle of "world powers," but our immense increase in exports of manufactures, cause Europe to regard us as its foremost competitor. All the great manufacturing nations over there suffer keenly as they watch our enormous growth as a manufacturing people.

Formerly the bulk of our exports consisted of farm products, but now, one has only to look up the record of exports of manufacturers for the year 1898, to realize the great strides we are making in this direction. And no one with a modicum of reasoning power will deny that this great activity in our shops and factories means prosperity for us, large railroad earnings, and a large increase in the purchasing power of the masses.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

SAVINGS BANKS' RATES.

Managements of important savings banks in Greater New York are at present giving much consideration to the subject of interest payments on the moneys deposited with them. It is being recognized that returns from investments in general are smaller than they were a few years ago, and announcement is expected to be shortly made of a reduction in the rate now paid to depositors in other institutions than the Bowery Savings Bank, which has just cut down its figure. A representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday obtained an expression of opinion on this matter from President James McMahon of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. It will be remembered that the policy of this bank was much criticised when about a year ago it took the initiative in lowering the interest rate on deposits as well as the rate charged for mortgage loans. Mr. McMahon said:

"The conditions governing money investments during the last few years have not been such as to warrant the payment of 4 per cent. interest by savings banks. Of course, banks with a good surplus might continue paying that rate for some time to come, but upon the merits of the investments they have been making during the last few years growing banks cannot now pay a rate in excess of 3½ per cent.

"The laws of New York State make it permissible for savings banks in this State to use as surplus 15 per cent. of their deposits. Very few banks, however, avail themselves of this privilege, being content, as a rule, with a surplus of about 10 per cent. This surplus is designed to underwrite the money of the depositors, so that in the event of loss occurring from any investments the depositor shall not suffer.

"When this bank reduced its rate of interest to depositors it was in the firm belief that the tendency was toward cheaper money, and that in the near future we should be obliged, in order to keep our investments in mortgage loans, to reduce our rate to 4 per cent. on such loans. This we did last January. The wisdom of this course has been justified by subsequent events.

"It would seem that there is a movement on foot in many of our States in the direction of bringing about a lower legal rate of interest upon all lines of investments and in the dividends of savings banks. I think that the banks of this State, from their thoroughly good condition, will be enabled to continue paying 3½ per cent. for many years. I regard 3½ per cent. as an excellent return for money, and it is only through savings banks that a result can be had which would warrant the payment of this very liberal rate of interest. Taking savings banks as a whole, they are most economically administered, so that the depositors receive in full every mill they are entitled to."

The Board of Trustees of the Seaman's Bank for Savings will meet to-morrow and discuss the advisability of reducing the rate of interest on deposits from 4 to 3½ per cent. It was said yesterday that the officers of the Irving Savings Bank would meet next Tuesday to consider a similar reduction, and that the German Savings Bank and the Brooklyn Savings Bank would also take up the question soon.

The Bowery Savings Bank, which decided upon a reduction on Monday, had about $63,000,000 of deposits on Jan. 1 last, and if these do not decrease, the bank will save about $315,000 a year on interest paid to depositors.

SUGAR TRUST'S DIVIDEND.

Professional Wall Street's expectations were fulfilled yesterday when the Directors of the Sugar Trust met and declared the regular quarterly 3 per cent. dividend on the common stock. Although for some time past there has been more or less talk regarding the probability of a decrease in the rate, hardly any one in the Street has really believed that there would be a cut.

It has been semi-officially stated that the trust's earnings for the quarter show only 1½ per cent. for the common stock, because of the aggressive and expensive trade war in which the Sugar Trust is now engaged. Upon this and upon President Havemeyer's understood opposition to the payment of anything more than was earned have been based the intimations that the Trust Directors were likely to make a smaller dividend than heretofore. But at the meeting yesterday, it is understood, the question of the current quarter's earnings was ignored, and the fact that the Trust shows for the year beyond 12 per cent. on the stock was considered good reason for keeping up the 12 per cent. rate.

Sugar Trust was generally expected to boom on the announcement of the declaration of the regular dividend. It did not. After a feeble spurt it developed weakness, selling down below 126, and closing there with a loss of a full point net for the day. Some belated shorts covered when the dividend announcement came out, but their buying was not long effective against the heavy liquidation that immediately set in.

COAL STOCKS BUOYANT.

Next to Sugar Trust yesterday the anthracite coal shares were most conspicuous in the market. Under the leadership of Delaware and Hudson that group showed noteworthy strength, many of its shares making substantial gains. In Delaware and Hudson talk of Vanderbilt control was somewhat effective, but sentiment on the coal stocks generally has been much improved by the talk of a "gentlemen's agreement" between the several interests, and of the probability of a 50-cent advance in coal prices on the 1st of January. Wall Street gossip also says that the bituminous trade is to be whipped into line, as well as the anthracite. The short interest in the coalers has been large, and recent bullish talk has led to much covering.

Delaware and Hudson got up to 105 yesterday, and closed with a gain of between 3 and 4 points. Lackawanna sold at 147, gaining 2 points. Jersey Central, which was the least active of the coalers, gained between 1 and 2 points, while Reading first preferred got up close to 47, and the other Reading stocks made fractional advances. There was much talk of Morgan buying in the latter stocks.

NORTHERN PACIFICS ACTIVE.

Both Northern Pacific stocks yesterday took on new life and made substantial advances during the day. About 17,000 shares of the common changed hands and it sold above 41. The preferred was much less active, but it, too, advanced, selling as high as 76. Morgan brokers were steady buyers and were helped to some extent by London houses.

Seeing the new activity and buoyancy of the Northern Pacifics, Wall Street immediately began to talk about a settlement of the snarls among the Pacific roads, and before the day was out it was positively asserted in many quarters that the Morgan-Hill quarrel had been adjusted. There was, however, no confirmation of these stories. In conservative quarters more stress was laid upon the fact that the time for dividend action upon Northern Pacific common is approaching than upon the other stories. The Directors are expected to meet on the 13th or 14th of this month and to declare a 1 per cent. dividend on Northern Pacific common. What most concerns Wall Street is as to the period which that dividend will represent.

THE HUNTINGTON ROADS.

The Huntington stocks continued conspicuous yesterday, Central Pacific running up sharply to 84¾, while Pacific Mail rose above 42, and Southern Pacific sold close to 29. These Pacific stocks are steadily coming more and more into favor in Wall Street, where for many years past they have been looked upon with suspicion. Heretofore it has been hard to find any friends of the Huntington properties among the rank and file of the Street, but in the past two or three months there has been a notable change in sentiment upon them. Inside interests have been recently conspicuous as buyers of the group, and in all of them developments of importance are promised at an early date.

TRACTION SHARES FIRM.

Local traction stocks were again strong yesterday. Metropolitan Street Railway, with between 9 and 10 points to its credit, got up to 187 again, and closed at that price, with a net gain of 1¼ points. Manhattan Elevated sold at 98⅝, and made a fractional gain, while Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which was traded in to the extent of about 7,500 shares, was also firm.

In Metropolitan Street Railway there was considerable profit taking, but all stock offered found a ready market. Traders continued openly bearish on Manhattan, but they found it well supported at all times. In Brooklyn Rapid Transit there were further indications of a disposition on the part of insiders to accumulate the stock.

MORGAN BULLISHNESS.

Many stocks with which the name of Mr. J. P. Morgan is identified showed significant strength in yesterday's market. Not only did the Street believe in Morgan buying in the Readings and the Northern Pacifics, but it looked upon the strength of the Three C's, of Chesapeake and Ohio, and of Southern Railway preferred as indicative of Mr. Morgan's bullishness.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Official estimate of the amount of anthracite produced in November put at 4,800,000 tons.

Formal announcement by Rock Island that, commencing Dec. 21, it will refuse to exchange business with the Chicago Great Western, owing to trouble over freight matters.

Increase of $698 in Laclede Gas Light Company of Chicago's net earnings for the month of November, making an increase of $73,654 for the fiscal year.

Increase of $12,126 in Long Island Railroad system's surplus net earnings for October, making an increase of $80,928 since July 1.

Increase of $120,206 in Rock Island's surplus net earnings for October, making an increase of $575,287 since April 1.

Resumption of dividends on the preferred shares of the Chicago and Milwaukee Breweries Company.

Increase of $2,426,559 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $1,090,287 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $69,001 in Mexican National's net earnings for October, but decrease of $138,130 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $4,635 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for October, but decrease of $71,800 since July 1.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list the following securities of the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago: $2,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, $3,000,000 preferred, and $4,000,000 common stock.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	108
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	234½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	380	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	118	119
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	3½
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s. (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	54½	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110¾	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N.Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¾	95½
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry	43½	44½
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	78¼
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106¼
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	23¼	29
Amsterdam preferred	66¾	67½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101¾	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15¾	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92¼	105¼
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	50
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	21
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	87½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	350
Mutual of New York	330	64
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	108
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	111¾	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	38
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	93
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	52
St. Paul Gas stock	80	84½
St. Paul Gas bonds	93¼	139
Standard Gas, New York	135	158
Standard Gas pf., New York	153	118
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	15
Syracuse Gas stock	13	85
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	80	90
Western Gas	88	106
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	34¾	35¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	79¾	79¾
Glucose common	63	63¼
Glucose pf.	107¾	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	74	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	98
International Silver Plate	33	34
Knickerbocker Ice common	49½	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80¾	81½
Lombard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	17	17¼
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	97½	98½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9½	11½
Otis Elevator	21	25
Otis Elevator pf.	81	85
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	423	424
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	98	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pa'd	⅞	1
Electric Vehicle common	17	17⅞
Electric Vehicle pf.	66	72
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1⅛	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¼	24
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in November showed increases:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$39,729
Chicago and West Michigan	6,538
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	4,525
Evansville and Terre Haute	3,043
Kansas City Suburban Belt	1,658
Rio Grande Southern	2,476
Southern Railway	66,307
Total increase, seven roads	$124,274
Increase previously reported	259,845
Total increase, twenty-two roads	$384,119

***

The following showed decreases:

Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	$3,526
Evansville and Indianapolis	823
Missouri Pacific	28,000
Missouri Pacific, Central Branch	12,000
Texas Pacific	10,408
Total decrease, five roads	$54,757
Decrease previously reported	128,476
Total decrease, nineteen roads	$183,233
Net increase	$200,886

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59 11-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝c.

***

On the Stock Exchange, 700 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Anaconda sold at .64, 500 Best and Belcher at .45, 100 Iron Silver at .77, 400 Mount Rosa at .18, 200 Phoenix at .10, 200 Standard at 1.85, seller 10 flat, to 1.85; 400 Utah at .19, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .20@.22.

On the Mining Exchange, 3,000 shares of American Gold sold at .006⅝, 500 Lagonda at .35@.37½, 500 Rocky Mountain at .02, and 200 Justine at .02.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Father De Smet	.16
Alta	.10	Horn Silver	1.10
Best & Belcher	.32	Iron Silver	.70
Breece	.85	Kingston & Femb. I.	.13
Brunswick	.11	La Crosse	.08
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Leadville	.07
Chrysolite	.12	Little Chief	.17
Comstock Tun. Co.	.38	Phoenix Gold	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Plymouth Con.	.08
Deadwood	.38	Standard Con.	1.80
Enterprise M. Co.	.37		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.60
Adams Con.	.08	Occidental	.61
Best & Belcher	.34	Plymouth	.08
Breece	.85	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.03
Brunswick Con.	.13	Potosi	.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.75
Chollar	.22	Quicksilver pf.	5.50
Crown Point	.16	Savage	.15
Chrysolite	.13	Sierra Nevada	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Standard	1.80
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.15
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Consol.	.23
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.17
Crescent	.01	Vindicator	1.00
Catalpa	.20	Yellow Jacket	.18
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.31
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.58
Gould & Curry	.16	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	1.40	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.04
Homestake	60.00	Gold & Globe	.03
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.24
Iron Silver	.76	Isabella	.25
Julia Consol.	.15	Mollie Gibson	.24
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Mount Rosa	.17
La Crosse	.14	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.00	Portland	1.35
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.03
Mexican	.28	Union	.18
Ontario	4.50	Work	.11

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Gold	.008¼	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Gold Magnet	.00½	Garfield Con.	.12
Havana	.75	Isabella	.26
Japan	2.50	Jefferson	.06
Pilgrim	.002	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.11½	Mollie Gibson	.26
Waldorf	.005	Mount Rosa	.18¼
Yukon	.10½	Old Gold	.002½
Cannon Ball	.003	Portland	1.40
Copper Rock	.00¾	Sentinel	.001¼
Elkton	.05	Work	.12½
Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	1.45		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
4th week Nov.	$323,634	$283,902	$247,530
Month	1,010,866	1,007,505	875,035
From July 1	5,118,255	4,909,964	4,339,711

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage	581	581	581
4th week Nov.	43,079	36,543	33,154
Month	156,906	138,358	115,238
From Jan. 1	1,783,135	1,648,496	1,493,701

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—October—

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$2,104,779	$1,999,822	$161,957
Op. ex. and taxes	1,222,529	1,150,527	79,392
Net earnings	922,950	840,295	82,655
Prop. ex. to gross	57¼	58	¾
Total income	943,029	842,471	100,558
Fixed charges	322,852	342,500	*19,648
Surplus	620,177	499,971	110,206
From April 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	12,718,550	11,416,068	1,302,482
Net earnings	4,450,263	4,088,579	361,684
Surplus	2,471,895	1,896,608	575,287

*Decrease.

LONG ISLAND system for October—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$410,075	$380,796	$333,444
Operating ex.	298,776

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		C, R I & P gen 4s		Mo, K & T of T 5s		St L & San Fran 4s	
2,000	103¾	90,000	105¾	2,000	85¼	7,000	82¾
Alb & Sus cns 7s		Colorado South 4s,		5,000	85	6,000	82¾
1,000	122	when issued		Mo Pac 1st cons		29,000	82½
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		10,000	86¼	5,000	105¾	10,000	82¾
28,000	84	2,000	86¼	21,000	105⅞	St L & S F G M 5s	
Am Tob Co scrip		40,000	86¼	Mob & O 1st ext 6s		8,000	107¼
22,000	94½	46,000	86⅞	1,000	116	8,000	107½
10,000	94¾	36,000	86¾	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s		18,000s20F	107½
1,000	94¾	Den & R G 4s		20,000	104¾	10,000	107⅝
55,000	94	10,000	99¾	2,000	105½	28,000	107½
Atch, Top & San F		D & R G 1st 4s		N Y C & H, Lake		St L & S F G M 6s	
adjustmt 4s	95¾	2,000	95¾	Sh col 3½s		1,000	122¾
15,000	73¾	Detroit City Gas 5s		84,000	97	10,000	122¼
5,000	73¾	10,000	95	Mich Cent col 3½s		5,000s5F	122½
500	73¾	Det, Mac & M L G		2,000	96	St L Southw 2d inc	
20,000	73⅝	1,000	22½	1,000	96¼	28,000	36
23,000	73⅝	10,000	22¾	4,000	96	19,000	36½
500	73¾	Dul & Iron R 1st		N Y & N E 1st 6s		10,000s20F	36¾
5,000	73¾	5,000	106½	2,000	116	70,000	36¾
11,000	73¾	East Tenn, Va & G		N Y, O & W ref 4s		10,000	36¾
15,000	73⅝	con 5s		25,000	108	25,000	36½
15,000	73⅝	2,000	114½	N Y, S & W con 5s		10,000	36¾
2,000	73¾	E Tenn, V & G 1st		1,000	105¾	54,000	36¾
1,000	73⅝	2,000	107¼	N Y, S & W 1st ref		4,000	36⅞
1,000	73⅝	Edison Elec Ill Co		5s		12,000	36¾
500	73⅝	of N Y 1st 5s		1,000	110	7,000	36⅞
23,000	73¾	4,000	111¼	N & W Ry con 4s		7,000	36¾
Gen 4s		Erie gen Ren 4s		39,000	87	35,000	36¾
87,000	98¾	50,000	74⅝	11,000	87¼	41,000	36⅞
1,000	98¾	7,000	74⅜	Mo Pac gen lien 4s		5,000	37
500	98¾	20,000	74½	3,000	67¼	15,000	36⅞
3,000	98⅝	Evans & T H 1st		1,500	67¼	St P, Min & Man,	
500	98¾	2,000	123	500	67⅜	Mont Ext 4s	
36,000	98⅝	Ev & T H gen 5s		5,000	67¼	3,000	102¼
8,000	98½	5,000	96½	5,000	67⅜	San A & A Pass 4s	
Austin & N W 1st		5,000	96	N P Ry pr lin 4s		3,000	75⅞
10,000	89	Flint & P M 6s		64,000	101⅜	16,000s20F	75⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s,		5,000	119	10,000	101¼	10,000	76
when issued		Flint & P M, Port		5,000	101⅜	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
25,000	96¾	Huron div 5s		10,000	101½	6,000	101
10,000	96⅞	2,000	99½	Nor Ry of Cal 5s		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
7,000	96¾	12,000	100	11,000	105	10,000	111¼
Balt & Ohio 4s,		Ft W & D C 1st		Ore R R & Nav 4s		So Pac of Cal 5s	
when issued		4,000	78½	10,000	99¼	con stamped	
49,000	96¾	10,000	78⅝	12,000	99⅛	1,000	104⅝
3,000	96⅝	50,000	79	Oregon Short Line		Southern Ry 1st 5s	
25,000	96¾	25,000	79¼	inc A 5s		4,000s20F	104⅜
Balt & Ohio Southw		10,000	79⅝	40,000s20F	83¾	8,000	104½
1st inc, ser B		29,000	80	5,000	83¾	Standard R & T 6s	
11,000	10½	5,000	79⅞	5,000	83¾	3,000	79¾
Brooklyn City 1st		10,000	79¾	20,000	84	2,000	79½
1,000	116½	5,000	79½	10,000	83⅞	Stand R & T inc	
Brooklyn Elev 1st,		Ft W & R G 1st		12,000	83¾	5,000	20⅞
Trust Co certfs		5,000	112½	100,000	84	50,000	21
2,000	93	Fulton Elevated 1st		31,500	84	Tex & N O con 5s	
18,000	93¾	12,000	44	Inc B & col tr		10,000	103¼
5,000	93½	Green Bay & West		10,000	64¾	5,000	103½
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		deb A		Pac Coast 1st 5s		Tex & P 1st 5s	
10,000	105¼	1,000	49¾	3,000s3	104	8,000	107
8,000	105¾	Deb B		1,000	104½	2,000	107½
Canada South 1st 5s		23,000	6⅞	Peo & Eastern 1st		1,000	107
1,000	110¾	2,000	7	5,000	79¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
1,000	111	18,000	6¾	2,000	80	25,000	46
Canada South 2d		6,000	6¾	P, C & St L 4s,		2,000	46⅝
21,000	110½	24,000	6⅞	Series D		2,000	46
Cent Br'ch U P 1st		5,000	6¾	50,000	106	20,000	46¼
10,000	89	Pitts & Wn 1st 4s		Pitts & Wn 1st 4s		10,000	46⅛
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		5,000	96	3,000	96	2,000	46¼
3,000	91⅞	H & T Cent 1st 5s		Reading Co gen 4s		3,000	46¼
10,000	92	6,000	112½	7,000s3	84½	Tol & O Cent 1st	
40,000	91¾	H & T Cent G M 4s		1,000	84¾	5,000	105½
100,000	92	9,000	85¾	20,000	84¾	Tol, Peo & Wn 4s	
25,000	91⅞	Ill Cent 4s, 1952		4,000	84¾	11,000	78½
10,000s3	92	3,000	104	62,000	84¾	Union Elev 1st 6s,	
30,000	91⅞	Ind, B & Iowa 1st		25,000	85	Trust Co certfs	
11,000	92	1,000	104½	40,000s3	85	2,000	93¼
30,000	91⅞	Int & Gt N 2d mtge		10,000	85	5,000	93½
20,000	91¾	6,000	91½	50,000s3	85	Union Pacific 4s	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Iowa Cent 1st 5s		152,000	85	20,000	101⅞
10,000	40¾	2,000	103⅝	58,000	85¼	2,000	102
1,000	40¾	3,000	103½	55,000	85¼	6,000	101⅞
2,000	41	K C, P & G 1st		10,000	85⅜	2,000	102
10,000	40¾	15,000	74	41,000	85¼	7,000	101⅞
10,000	40⅝	5,000	73⅞	25,000	85¼	5,000s5F	102
5,000	40¾	11,000	74	20,000	85¼	10,000	102
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		Kings Co Elev 1st		Rio Grande So 1st		500	102⅛
4,000	13¼	9,000	53	50,000	75	1,000	102
5,000	14	L S & M So 2d coup		Rio Grande Wn 1st		U P, Den & G 1st,	
3,000	14¼	5,000	115¾	5,000	90¼	Trust Co certfs	
8,000	14	1,000	115⅞	5,000	90⅝	25,000	86
6,000	14½	Louis, Ev & St L		Rome, W & O con		1,000	86¼
Cent Ga Ry 3d inc		consol 1st 5s,		1,000	129	20,000	86⅛
3,000	6¼	Trust Co certfs		St J & G I 2-3-4s		68,000	86⅛
Ches & O con 5s		4,000	51	2,000	83	U S Leather Co 6s	
8,000	116⅞	Manh Ry con 4s		1,000	83¼	1,000	116¼
12,000	117	5,000	95¼	4,000	83⅛	4,000	116
Ches & O gen 4½s		5,000	95	10,000	83	Wabash 1st 5s	
25,000	89¾	Met St Ry gen 5s		St L & I M gen 5s		4,000	111⅞
C, B & Qy conv 5s		8,000	117⅝	21,000	100¼	Det & Chic Ext	
2,000	119¼	Mex Inter 1st 4s		16,000	100¼	2,000	107½
C, B & Qy deb 5s		10,000	81¼	St L Southwn 1st		Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000	109¼	11,000	81½	45,000	81⅞	1,000	91¼
Chic, B & Quincy,		Minn & St L con 5s		5,000	81¾	1,000	91
Neb Ext 4s		4,000	108½	1,000	81⅜	5,000	91¼
10,000	103	Mo, K & East 1st		5,000	81¼	Wabash deb, Ser B	
2,000	103½	2,000	101½	5,000	81¼	1,000	33
Chic, B & Quincy,		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		20,000s20F	81¾	45,000	33¼
Iowa div 5s		1,000	89¾	1,000	81⅜	West Shore gtd 4s	
4,000	111¼	2,000	89⅝	15,000	81¾	registered	
C, M & St P gen		500	89¾	10,000s20F	81⅞	17,000	111⅞
4s, Series A		3,000	89¼	10,000s3	82	W N Y & Penn 1st	
4,000	107¾	1,000	89¼	10,000s20F	82	1,000	110
Chic Term Tran 4s		89	89¼	24,000	82	W U col trust 5s	
1,000c	92½	3,000	89¼	1,000	82¼	5,000	114
12,000	92½	Mo, K & T 2d		18,000	82	Wis Cent Co 1st,	
C, St P, M & O con		3,000	65¼	15,000	82¾	Trust Co certfs	
1,000	134¼	2,000	65¼	2,000	82¼	1,000	63
9,000	134	6,000	65⅜	1,000	82	50,000	62¼
Total sales							$4,331,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,470	Am. Sug. Refs.	127⅝	127⅝	125⅜	125⅞
6,560	Am. Tobacco	136¼	136⅝	136¼	136¼
80	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12½	12½	12½	12½
560	A., T. & S. F. pf.	46	46¾	46¼	46¼
880	Bay State Gas..	5	5¼	5	5¼
1,100	Brooklyn R. T.	69¾	69⅞	69	69¼
100	Central of N. J.	92½	94	92½	93¾
600	Central Pacific	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
1,980	C., M. & St. P.	113¾	113⅞	113¼	113¾
2,980	C., B. & Q.	118¾	118¾	118¼	118¾
1,160	C., R. I. & P.	107¾	108	107¼	107¾
630	Ches. & Ohio	24¾	25⅛	24¾	25
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
10	Chi. Gt. West	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
120	Del. & Hudson	101	101	101	101½
60	Federal Steel	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
220	Federal Steel pf.	76¾	76¾	76⅝	76⅝
3,070	Louis. & Nash.	63¾	63¾	63¼	63¼
980	Manhattan	98¾	98¾	98⅜	98½
670	Mo. Pacific	37¾	37¾	37	37
10	N. Y. Central	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
8,170	Nor. Pacific	40¼	41¼	40¼	40⅞
210	Nor. Pacific pf.	75¾	75¾	75¼	75½
1,040	Pacific Mail	41¾	42¾	41⅜	42
200	Penn. Rway	119½	119½	119¼	119¼
160	People's Gas	109¼	109¼	108⅝	109
600	Reading	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18¼
1,910	Reading 1st pf.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46⅝
190	Southern pf.	41⅝	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜
370	Tenn C. & I.	31⅝	32¼	31½	31⅞
550	Union Pacific	37⅛	38	37⅛	37⅝
730	Union Pacific pf.	69¾	69¾	69⅛	69⅝
60	U. S. Rub. & G.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
110	U. S. Leather pf.	68¼	68¼	67¾	67¾
40	Western Union	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
56,260					

BONDS.

$32,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	73¾	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
10,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
34,000	Texas Pac. 2d	40¼	40¼	40	40
15,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
$91,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—At the Clearing House to-day, balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at 8@12½c per $1,000 discount. The exchanges were $22,616,428, against $19,795,078 a year ago to-day. The balances were $2,283,667.

In the stock market about the only marked feature was Butte and Boston, which advanced from 58 to 60¾ on active buying. Montana was up 2, at 237. Other copper stocks were quiet. Business was quiet generally, although prices maintained strength. New Haven and Hartford continued in good demand. Mexican Central was more active than usual, touching 6, with $23,000 first incomes selling at 13. Dominion coal touched 31¾, receding to 31¼. Westinghouse Electric was bought quite freely, gaining ⅝, to 38¼.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	245	247	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	122	123
Bos. & Low.	223		Fitchburg pf.	104¾	
Bos. & Me.	165½	166	Gen'l Tr.	195	
Bos. & Prov.	233		Oreg. S. L.	36¾	37
C. J. & S. Y.	134	135	West End.	89½	89½
			West End pf.	111	112

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4¾	5	C. C. M.	55	60
Arnold	12⅜	13	Osceola	69	69½
Atlantic	32		Pioneer, gold.	4⅞	5
B. & C. C.	35	37½	Quincy	132	135
Bos. & Mon.	237½	238½	Santa Ysabel.	5¼	6¼
Butte & Bos.	60¼	60½	Tamarack	167	170
Cal. & Hecla.	600	610	Tecumseh	5¼	5¾
Centennial	24½	24⅞	Wolverine	31¾	32
Franklin	17				

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	280	282	L. C. S. &	23½	24
Dom. Coal	31¼	31¾	New E. Tel.	43	45
Dom. C. pf.	115½	116½	Pull. Pal. C.	139¼	140
Ed. El. Ill.	195	200	U. S. Oil	23	23½
Erie Tel.	75	75½	U. S. Rub.	45¾	46
Gen. Elec.	84¾	85¼	West. El.	38	38¾
Gen. El. pf.	173		West. El. pf.	59	

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. Gold M.	5¼	5½	Old D. C. M.	32¾	33

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	370	Manhattan	230
American Ex.	170	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	220	Mechanics'	160
Butch. & Drovers'	85	Mercantile	170
Central National	160	Merchants'	150
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exch.	110
Citizens'	150	National Union	245
Commerce	210	New York	231
Continental	128	N. Y. County	1300
Corn Exchange	270	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	91
Fourth National	170	Nat. Bank of N. A.	140
Garfield National	1050	Park	350
German-American	113	Phenix	90
Greenwich	165	Republic	187½
Hanover	500	Seaboard National	179
Hudson River	100	Second National	450
Imp. & Traders'	450	Seventh National	135
Irving	150	State of New York	106
Leather Mfrs.	300	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	160

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of 10 cents per share, payable Dec. 20. Total dividends declared to date, $975,000.

The quarterly statement of the following banks will be found in another column: East River, National Citizens', Citizens' of Baltimore, Fourth National, Ninth National, Butchers and Drovers' Third National, Bank of Boston, and Continental National Bank.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balances	$292,557,614
Gold reserve	242,211,107
Net silver	6,491,026
United States Notes in Treasury	14,459,117
Treasury notes of 1890	960,634
Total receipts this day	1,229,270
Total receipts this month	8,150,420
Total receipts this year	212,707,516
Total expenditures this day	1,374,000
Total expenditures this month	7,468,000
Total expenditures this year	205,254,504
Deposits in National banks	94,603,737
Silver bullion	860,851
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	179,344
Government receipts from internal revenue	497,168
Customs	615,618
Miscellaneous	116,483

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DAVID H. POLLACK.—Schedules of David H. Pollack, dealer in picture frames, artists' materials, and stationery at 529 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities $12,421, nominal assets $5,515, actual assets $3,193.

CHARLES JOHNSON.—Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward Van Orden receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Johnson, who has been in the bonded warehouse business for twenty years at 6 to 10 Bridge Street, on the application of the executors of the estate of Charles H. Kimberly, who obtained a judgment against him on Nov. 7 for $4,803. Mr. Johnson rents the buildings, but owns the plant, which is chattel mortgaged for $3,000, and there is about $1,000 due him from customers. The business has been a losing one for some time past, the warehouses being only half filled, and it ran behind $1,700 in the past six months. The rent is $11,600 a year, and monthly running expenses average $1,000. Mr. Van Orden is bookkeeper for Mr. Johnson.

Out of Town.

LEESPORT IRON COMPANY.—An execution for $31,045.83 was issued in Reading, Penn., yesterday against the Leesport Iron Company. The execution is on a judgment bond given in 1886 to J. H. Sternbergh of Reading, who assigned the bond to John E. Wootton of Philadelphia. The interest was not paid this year.

V. K. & A. H. JONES.—V. K. & A. H. Jones, boot and shoe manufacturers of Boston and Lynn, Mass., yesterday made an assignment to B. F. Spinney. The firm is one of the oldest shoe houses in Lynn and manufactured goods for the Southern and the New England trade. The cause of the failure is said to be inability to collect outstanding accounts and a general dullness in trade. The liabilities are about $130,000, with assets unknown.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Matthew McNamara of 741 Second Avenue, formerly a butcher at that address, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,850 and no assets.

Charles Kalman of 58 Grand Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $22,426, represented by twelve judgments and no assets. Blumenstiel & Hirsch, his attorneys, said that he was formerly a wholesale dealer in silks and velvets at 536 Broadway, and made an assignment on Oct. 12, 1880, with liabilities $46,600 and actual assets $17,000.

Joseph L. Follett has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $30,069 and actual assets $686. Mr. Follett has shares in various companies in which he was interested, but they have no money value now or the money value is unknown. Among them are 4,271 shares Universal Motor Company, pledged to Richard Grant for $16,296 and 50 shares unpledged; 5,987 shares Follett Sewing Machine Company, 2,200 shares Harris-Follett Company, and 385 shares Rotary Sewing Machine Company, pledged to Harry L. Follett for $5,755. He has $2,720 in the Marine Bank, the money value of which is placed at $10. Mr. Follett is a mechanical engineer who was interested in sewing machine inventions. He made an assignment at 695 Broadway on March 8, 1897.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BLAUT, Simon—J. Rutledge	$558
BARTON, Martha O.—C. Potter	108
BINDMAN, Michael—S. B. Kraus	144
BERNSTEIN, Abraham and Charles Miller—The People, &c.	200
BRENNAN, Thomas—J. H. Havens	218
BOCKELMANN, Henry G.—W. H. Duckworth	126
BURCH, Albert W.—R. L. Backhouse and others, trustees, &c.	144
BRADLEY, William—F. Von Raitz	114
CARPENTER, Frederick E.—L. J. Boneface	354
CRAWFORD, George—J. A. Nock	555
CARY, Charles S., and Nicholas V. V. Franchot—J. R. O'Beirne, costs	96
CAFFARA, Giuseppe, and Licurgo de Lorenzo—F. Von Raitz	336
COTTER, John—J. Laird	123
DISBROW, Griffin B.—S. M. Disbrow	4,554
DISBROW, George A.—S. M. Disbrow	2
DRISCOLL, Richard J.—E. D. Depew and others	109
DOERR, Christine—L. W. Mack	71
DIVERS, Agnes—E. Wiadolph	261
DONNELLY, William J.—E. Johnson, costs	77
ERSKINE, David W.—I. Riss	285
EPPERS, Emil—R. Bunke and another	200
FISKE, George G.—M. Recht and another	28
FREEDMAN, Adolph—B. M. J. Jarline	81
FEIST, Simon—H. L. Buck	181
FROEHLICH, Fanny—H. G. Silleck and another, executors, &c.	122
FASANELLA, Antonio, and Thomas F. Casey—The People, &c.	500
GRAUL, John C.—W. H. Van Buskirk and others	145
GRUNDY, Elizabeth F., and John S. Overfield—The People, &c.	1,000
HARDING, John—F. Cutler and others	80
HARRIMAN, Frank W.—S. Rock	312
HUDENER, Nicholas—I. White and another	207
HEMMEL, Arthur E.—F. I. Vanderbeek and others, costs	78
HILLERY, James M.—G. Wiley	796
HERMAN, Louisa—Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company	46
HART, Frieda—Reliance Insurance Company	19
Hamm, J.—Sun Printing and Publishing Association	74
HARLOE, Elizabeth H.—H. Boschen	213
HAMILTON, George, and Abraham Frankel—The People, &c.	1,000
JACOBS, Samuel, and Solomon Cohen—N. Whitman and others	242
JAYNES, John B.—L. Boniface	1,363
KEEGAN, Catharine L. and Vincenzo Miels—The People, &c.	1,500
KEEGAN, Catharine S., and Clara Gilbert —The People, &c.	1,000
KELLY, Peter, and Ellen M. Chambers—The People, &c.	1,000
KOHNSTAMM, Lorenzo J.—Dupert A. Ryley Company	292
KIVLEN, Charles H.—W. T. Sabine and another, trustees—Deficiency	1,485
LANGSHORE, William J., and Jacob Mayer—The People, &c.	1,000
LUCAS, George G.—M. G. Bradford	142
LEE, George A.—H. W. Fox	2,371
LEVY, Jennie—B. M. Cohen and another	679
LEBENSOHN, Abraham—M. Meyers and another	102
MARSH, John F. and Edward M. Tolman —The People, &c.	50
MONTAGUE, Herbert L.—First National Bank of Northampton, Mass.	426
MURRAY, Edward A., as Marshal—H. L. Buck	727
MIGDALSKY, Frank—M. Gross	78
NORDLINGER, Moses S.—E. Greef and others	108
NEUFELD, Harris—E. Hilson and another	890
O'GRADY, David—C. F. Auffordt and others	231
PAZETT, Joseph C.—C. A. Wilson, trustee	33
PRICHARD, George A.—Diehl Manufacturing Company	376
PHYFE, Alice J.—R. Rice	131
PARET, Frank M. and Henry—A. Higinbotham	80
RAYNOR, William H.—Stadler & Falk	512
RISS, Ignatz—A. C. Montgomery, costs	295
ROSSA, Michael—J. R. F. Kelly and another, costs	24
ROGERS, Orris, administrator—R. F. Seiffert	41
ROSENFELD, Joseph—P. & William Ebling Brewing Company, costs	78
SMITH, James, and Anthony Pisciottano—The People, &c.	121
STEVENS, Mark E., Benjamin Sandford, and Charles E. Whedon—G. A. Lamb	543
SOKOL, Henry, and Barnett J.—H. B. Claflin Company	108
SCHLESINGER, Emil—E. Hilson and another	116
SCHLIEP, Louis C.—J. Genorovsky	70
SULLIVAN, John F., and John Lee—The People, &c.	105
SCHNEIDER, Abraham, and Celia Hoffman—The People, &c.	500
SCHNEIDER, Abraham, and Louis Solomon—The People, &c.	1,033
SCHNEIDER, Abraham, and Morris Walach—The People, &c.	234
TILDEN, Samuel J.—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company	512
TAYLOR, Isaac O.—Caledonian Insurance Company	1,000
TURNER, Elzie—J. H. Moore	500
THE CARLETON PRESS—D. G. Garabrant and others	1,000
THE NATIONAL TOILET SUPPLY COMPANY—G. M. Wright, assignee	213
THE E. SEELY'S SONS' BOTTLING COMPANY—W. M. Brasher, deficiency	1,000
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—D. Sheppard	1,000
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. A. Mayer	1,000
THE HIGH POINT INN ASSOCIATION—B. Hauser	1,000
THE WAKEFIELD REED CHAIR COMPANY—J. M. Schuckman	1,000
THE WAKEFIELD REED CHAIR COMPANY and Winfield C. Jordan—J. M. Schuckman	1,000
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George Russell	1,000
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Gillies and another	1,000
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. A. True	1,000
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Radcliffe	1,000
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Peter J. Cass	1,000
THE PERSEVERANCE MANUFACTURING Company—M. O'Meara	1,000
THE JAMESTOWN AND LAKE ERIE Railroad Company—The Midvale Steel Company	1,000
WHITEHEAD, Rupert—J. Rose, Sr.	1,000
WILSON, Mae, and George M. Wheeler—The People, &c.	1,000
WHALEN, Bernard—M. Crane and another, costs	1,000

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	75⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	40¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	5⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¾
Sugar, granulated	5¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	18.00
Tallow, prime	3 7-16
Pork, mess	8.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	4¾
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	20

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, free on board, 68@64¼c; No. 2 red, 68@69c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33⅜@34c; No. 2 oats, 26½@27c; No. 3 white, 27½@28¼c; No. 2 rye, 53c; No. 1 flaxseed, 99½@$1.02½; prime timothy seed, $2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $8@$8.05; lard, per 100 lb, $5@$5.10½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.70; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.90@$5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, $5.95; granulated, $5.45.

COTTON.—Hesitation on the part of all classes of traders was indicated by the course of yesterday's market for cotton. After opening steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points, fluctuations were of unimportant scope, the pros and cons of the situation being about evenly distributed between bulls and bears. Cable news was quite as favorable as expected. The force of this feature was broken, however, by indications of a very heavy movement of cotton at the ports and interior towns for this week. The local bears undertook several times to stampede the market, but failed in every instance, although causing some slight reaction by this means. Local sentiment remained rather bullish, but the heavy movement in the South checked aggressive action on the part of the longs. In the afternoon it was claimed that important short interests for Southern accounts remained uncovered; there the parties were showing misgivings as to the soundness of their positions on the market. These parties, it was asserted, were watching receipts, and will be governed by the movement at initial points rather than by the character of the English advices. The phases of the market this afternoon were not radically different from those of the forenoon. At the close the market was steady at a net decline of 1@3 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.43	5.43	5.40	5.39@5.40
January	5.43	5.44	5.40	5.40@5.41
February	5.45	5.45	5.42	5.41@5.42
March	5.47	5.47	5.44	5.44@5.45
April	5.52	5.52	5.48	5.48@5.49
May	5.56	5.56	5.52	5.52@5.53
June	5.59	5.60	5.57	5.56@5.57
July	5.63	5.63	5.62	5.59@5.60
August	5.66	5.66	5.62	5.62@5.63
September				5.60@5.61
October	5.66	5.66	5.65	5.61@5.63

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Cotton—Spot, good demand and fair business done; prices unchanged; American middling, 3¾d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 11,100 bales American. Receipts, 74,300 bales, including 67,500 bales American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, December, 3 4-64d, buyers; December and January, 3 3-64d, sellers; January and February, 3 3-64d, buyers; February and March, 3 3-64@3 4-64d, March and April, 3 4-64@3 5-64d, sellers; April and May, 3 5-64d, buyers; May and June, 3 6-64d, sellers; June and July, 3 6-64@3 7-64d, buyers; July and August, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, sellers; August and September, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, buyers; September and October, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, buyers; October and November, 3 8-64d, sellers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Plot Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Harry J. Sachs has sold for Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and others the property 122 Fifth Avenue, having a frontage of 39 feet 6 inches and a depth of 110 feet, together with an "L" fronting on Seventeenth Street, 65 by 92. The house which occupies the Fifth Avenue front was formerly the residence of Moses Taylor. The buyer's name cannot be learned, but it is stated that a twelve or fifteen story office building will be erected on the site. The price was about $300,000.

The buyer of the plot occupied by the Fleischmann bakery, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Tenth Street, is W. H. Burgess.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for William W. Hall to Oliver G. Jennings, for about $35,000, the new stable 103 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Tully & Evans to Charles Lowenfeld, for $39,000, the six-story double tenement 44 Gouverneur Street, 25 by 100.

William Rosenzweig has sold the three-story brick dwelling 1,539 Madison Avenue, 16.9 by 70.

Mrs. Mary Brill has sold the three-story brick flat, with store, 2,242 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frederick P. Sands, for $15,000, the three-story brick dwelling northwest corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, on a plot 76.7 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to L. R. Palmer, for $5,500, the plot King's Bridge Road, east side, 54.1 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 26.2 by 1254 by 25 by 114.4; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary N. C. De Brialles, for $15,000, the four-story stone-front flat 180 West Seventy-sixth Street, 18 by 77.2; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Josephine C. Kayes, for $10,075, the three-story brick tenement 352 East Seventy-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to Edmund Coffin, for $19,000, the plot Ninety-eighth Street, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.9.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Annie D. Smith, for $11,500, the six-story stone-front building 53 West Forty-second Street, 20.8 by 100.5, Hoffman leasehold.

William Kennelly sold, at executor's sale, to Patrick Skelly, for $13,100, the four-story brick tenement 413 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 115.4½ by 25.4 by 118.4.

James L. Wells sold to D. F. Wright, for $3,925, the plot First Street, Wakefield, 255 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 80 by 87.6.

The sale of the Hotel Gerlach, advertised for yesterday, in foreclosure of a first mortgage of $113,000, held by the Peabody Education Fund, was indefinitely adjourned owing to an arrangement having been effected between the mortgagees and Harry E. Mooney, who bought the property at the foreclosure sale of a second mortgage on Monday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis B. Delahanty, referee, Third Avenue, east side, 104.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 32.6 by 105.8 by 35.5 by 105.7, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,668.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Seventh Avenue, west side, 23.10 feet north of Greenwich Avenue, runs north on Seventh Avenue, 105.2 by northwest 23.8 by southwest 100 to Greenwich Avenue, by south 90 by east 98, four-story and two-story brick buildings, together with the title and interest of the seller in the triangular plot 23.10 by 17 by 18, included by Greenwich and Seventh Avenues and the foregoing parcel.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Pratt A. Brown, referee, northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, runs north 34 by northwest 40.8 along the Port Morris Branch Railroad by south 67.2 by east 25.8½, three-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,252.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard B. Alderdice, Jr., referee, 1,381 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 17.4 by 70, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,904; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 86 Lenox Avenue, east side, 100.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,414; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 102 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 20 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,354.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 108 Greenwich Street, west side, 52.8 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.3 by 92.11½, and irregular, three-and-a-half-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,488.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

List of plans filed for new structures and alterations:

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, for one-story brick shed, 100 by 90.11; James Everard, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Place, for a one-story frame shed, 18.8 by 11; H. F. Fogerty of 566 Columbus Avenue, owners; John Rau, architect; cost, $800.

Boone Street, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for a two-story frame dwelling and stable, 25 by 50; M. J. Leahy, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick-and-stone office building and banking room; Harlem Savings Bank, owner; Robert E. Rogers of 25 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Nos. 42 and 44 Wooster Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; E. N. Taler, premises, owner; R. T. Lyons of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $4,000.

Madison Avenue, northeast corner of Forty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick-and-stone school, 200 by 57; John S. White of 20 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; Charles C. Haight of 111 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 301 East Thirty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Mrs. S. A. Lott, premises, owner; A. J. Connell, architect; cost, $375.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 6.

ALEXANDER AV, w s, 75 ft s of 134th St, 25x100; Wilhelmine Clauss to Rose Daly 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 796 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 44.10x78.5x39.11x79.10; Irving N. Tompkins, referee, to Henry S. Trenchard 800

CHERRY ST, 233 and 237, s s, 60.4x120.5x 69x120.2; Felix Phillips to Julia Salomon 1

COLUMBIA ST, 88, 25x120; Oscar Marks to Jacob L. Lisner 34,000

GOERCK ST, s e corner of Stanton St, 20.4x59.9x20.4x59.10; Goerck St, s e s, 20.4 ft s w of Stanton St, 40.7x50.8x40.7x 59.10; Anthony McConnin to Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager 28,000

HUDSON ST, 75, w s, 25x91.4x24.6x90.6; Mary H. Sutton and another to John Campbell 1

JACKSON AV, 760, 25x87.6; Alexander C. Campbell to Conrad Mautz and wife 6,300

JACKSON AV, n e corner of Cedar Place, 25x87.6; Sarah Greenebaum to Jennie E. Miller 100

KELLY ST, n s, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x143.8x28.9x irregular; Michael Cowen to William H. Holman 10,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 66th St, 200.10 to 67th St x170; the City of New York to the Mount Sinai Hospital, City of New York 1

LOT 22, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to Adeline Grosman 240

LOT 13, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to Adeline Grosman 610

LOT 19, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to Adeline Grosman 520

LOT 15, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to John J. Powers 365

LOT 14, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to John J. Powers 355

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst; 159th or Waverly St, n s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year 1,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst; 159th or Waverly St, n s, 275 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year 1,500

LOT 19, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to E. B. Levy 400

LOT 20, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to E. B. Levy 430

LOT 21, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to E. B. Levy 250

LOT 3, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to E. B. Levy 240

LOT 2, map of the estate of George W. Hunt; John H. Clapp, referee, to E. B. Levy 175

LOT 1, map of estate of George W. Hunt, 24th Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to E. B. Levy 135

LOTS 4, 5, and 6, map of estate of George W. Hunt, 24th Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to E. B. Levy 90

LOTS 1 to 6, 18 to 21, map of estate of George W. Hunt, 24th Ward; Minnie L. Wright to E. B. Levy, quit claim 25

LOTS 9, 13, 22, map of estate of George W. Hunt, 24th Ward; Minnie L. Wright to Adeline Grossman, quit claim 25

LOTS 14 and 15, map of estate of George W. Hunt, 24th Ward; Minnie L. Wright to John J. Powers 25

LOT 389, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Elizabeth Burns 500

ORCHARD ST, w s, 77.4 ft n of Stanton St, 22.8x87.6; Abe Brumer and another to Abraham Blumberg 32,000

PERRY ST, 81, 27x95.5; Ernst E. W. Schneider and Henry Herter to Anthony McGinnis 40,000

PRINCE ST, 7, n s, 20.5x87.4; Eugene A. Hoffman and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1

STUYVESANT DUYVIL PARKWAY, e s, adjoining the land of James R. Whiting, runs s 549 ft to Butler Av x n w 150 x w 490 ft to parkway x 162; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to George Marinor, executor, &c 2,000

SUMMIT AV, w s, 160 ft s of Cross St, 24.8x143.4 to Sedgwick Av x25.5x149.8; New York Building Company to Charles L. Francisco 3,000

WASHINGTON AV, w corner of 164th St, 100x33.10x100x83.6; William H. Caldwell to Lyman G. Bloomingdale 1

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 183d St, 50x 83.11x45.11x84, (correction deed;) the Northern Improvement Company and others to Eugene T. Woolf 10

2D AV, 2,156, e s, 25x100; Ludwig Kesch, as executor and trustee, to Simon Michel. 19,625

3D AV, n w corner of 148th St, 63x92.11x 51.9x56.11; Katharine Bruckner and others to Michael J. Naughton 33,000

3D AV, e s, formerly s e corner of Spring St, 15x76; Mary J. Smith and wife to Adella A. Bunnell, ½ part 1

3D AV, n w corner of 148th St, 63x92.11x 51.9x56.11; Michael J. Naughton to August Kuhn 10

4TH AV, e s, easterly ¾ of Lot 611, map of the village of Wakefield, 25x114; Ida B. Lamphear to Elizabeth W. Gwynne ... 3,500

5TH AV, s w corner of 10th St, 92.3x126, with all title to courtyard in front; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c., to Amos F. Eno 250,000

7TH AV, s e corner of 115th St, 151.4x 108.8x177.7x12.9; the Leopold Kahn Company to Leopold Kahn 250,000

7TH AV, 2,142, w s, 23.4x84; Samuel L. Bromberg to August Crakow 1

7TH AV, 2,142, w s, 23.4x84; Samuel L. Bromberg and another, executors, to Augusta Crakow 1

7TH AV, 2,142, w s, 23.4x84; Sarah Stich to Augusta Crakow 1

2D ST, 112 to 128, n s, 198.4x irregular; Mary Van Alen to James J. Van Alen ... 1

10TH ST, n s, 180 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Elizabeth W. Gwynne to the American Investors' Company 3,050

12TH ST, s s, 420.6 ft e of 6th Av, 43x 103.3; 12th St, n s, 425 ft w of 5th Av, 25x103.3; 11th St, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 26.6x45.5x46.8x54.6; 12th St, n s, 496.6 ft w of 5th Av, 21.6x—x—x45, 1-6 part; Ella I. Chase to Elinor L. Chase ... 1

25TH ST, 54 East, 184x98.9; William F. Holcombe to Lileas C. Worl 1

31ST ST, 318 East, 22.6x98.9; Edward G. Black to Richard J. Schults 11,000

38TH ST, 312 to 318 West, 100x98.9; Caspar Heindel to Emily K. Simonson 100

44TH ST, 413 West, 25x100.1; Henry Gunkenburg, as executor, to John J. Fritz... 10,000

54TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 3d Av, 19.11x75.1x 20x75.1; William Kramer to William Huffman and another 9,250

61ST ST, 112 West, 30x100.5; Mary McAdam to Anna Booth 1

61ST ST, 110 and 112 West, 60x100.5; Anna Booth to John C. Schawe 1

61ST ST, 112 West, 30x100.6; Maggie A. Voorhis, as executrix, to Anna Booth ... 20,000

72D ST, s s, 110.11 ft w of Boulevard, 25x 102.2; Jacob H. Rothschild, individually and as trustee, to Thomas H. Wheeler.. 62,500

93D ST, n s, 306.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x 75.8x13.9x74.10, with part of old lane; Jules C. Weiss to Harriet I. Weiss 1

105TH ST, s s, 335.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.9; Adelheid and Hugo F. Mayer to Elizabeth M. Cupeta 8,200

136TH ST, n s, 121 ft e of 7th Av, 21x 99.11; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Albert S. Farnham and another 30,900

138TH ST, new line, s s, at new line of 3d Av, runs s 1x n w 12.3 to new s s of 138th St x e x11.11; the Mott Haven Company to Alonzo T. Carr 600

158TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 50x 99.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Thomas Alexander 6,200

158TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 75x 99.11; Edward E. McCall, referee, to Thomas Alexander 9,300

168TH ST, s w corner of Forest Av, 40x 82; Mary K. Dawson to Ida Taylor 8,625

169TH ST, s s, 19 ft w Stebbins Av, 17x 79.11x19.6x80; Alfred and Elizabeth Ericson to Henry and John Busch 100

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to Christine Schweinfurth; Avenue A, n e corner of 4th St, 2 years $1,600

BRENNAN, Peter J., and another to Charles Detcken; 675 and 677 6th Av, s w corner of 30th St, 5 years 4,910

COHN, Sigmund, to Solomon G. Proops; 429 East 86th St, store, &c, 5 years 900

FREUND, Herman, by attorney to George H. Horstmann; 476 Columbus Av, s w corner of 83d St, 4 years 7 months 2,500

HAUFT, Katie, to Henry Momberg; 122, 7th St, 5 years 312

HOFFMAN, Celia, to Fannie Cohen; 227 East 28th St, 1 year 1,500

SCHERER, Gerard, executor, to Antonio Laforraca; 137 Thompson St, 5 years ... 2,300

VAN NOORDIS, Ida L., and another to M. C. Pessers; 114 Pearl St, 5 years 5½ months 1,080

Recorded Mortgages.

ALEXANDER, Thomas, to Annie S. Greacen; n s of 158th St, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 9,000

ALEXANDER, Thomas, to Tina Prigge; n s of 158th St, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 6,000

AMES, Louise R., to Edmund E. Murphy, executor; e s of Trinity Av, 116.8 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 2,500

AMES, Louise R., to Edmund E. Murphy, executor; Trinity Av, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 2,500

AMES, Louise R., to Edmund E. Murphy, executor; Trinity Av, e s, 183.4 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 2,500

BARNEY, Charles T., to United States Mortgage and Trust Company; Broadway, east side, 26.2 ft s of 44th St; also, s s of 44th St, 69.11 ft e of Broadway, 4½ years 20,000

BLUMBERG, Abraham and Ida, to Abe Brumer and another; Orchard St, w s, 77.4 ft n of Stanton St, installments 3,500

BOLTE, Sophia, to Marcella V. Egan; 11th St, n s, 338.4 ft w of White Plains Av, 5 years 3,000

BUSCH, Henry and John, to Alfred Ericson; 169th St, s s, 19.1 ft w of Stebbins Av, 3 years 1,000

CRAKOW, Augusta, of Frederic J. Middlebrook; w s of 7th Av, 29.11 ft n of 127th St, 5 years 15,000

DALY, Rose, to Wilhelmine Clauss; w s of Alexander Av, 75 ft s of 134th St, 2 years 3,250

DALY, Mary, to the New York Security and Trust Company; s w corner of Central Park West and 95th St, 5 years 35,000

DONOHUE, Alice H., to Kate Murray; 214 East 12th St, 3 years 13,000

FINCK, August, and Henry Schwarzwalder to August Finck; n s of 42d St, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 17,500

FINCK, August, and Henry Schwarzwalder to Louisa A. Schwarzwalder; n s of 42d St, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 17,500

FRANCESCO, Charles L., to Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association; w s of Summit Av, 160 ft s of Cross St, installments 5,000

HOLMES, William H., and Patrick Smith to Michael Cowen; n s of Kelly St, 185 ft e of Robbins Av, demand 1,500

HORSTMANN, George H., to Jacob Rupert; 476 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand 7,489

JOHNSON, Francis E., and others, trustees, to Joseph F. Fradley; 202 West 80th St, 3 years 21,000

JOHNSON, Kate, to Christine Schweinfurth; 58 Avenue A and 187 and 189 East 4th St, leasehold, 5 years 7,500

KAHN, Leopold, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, s w corner of 115th St, 2 years 175,000

KELLER, Frederick K., to North River Savings Bank; n s of 43d St, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 10,000

KENNY, Catharine E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 215 West 27th St, 3 years 6,000

KRAKOWER, Tobias, to Adolph Cohn; 326 and 328 East 12th St; also 1st Av, e s, 23.1 ft s of 10th St, 3 months 8,000

LEVINESS, Charles V., to Charles F. Leviness; Orchard St, n s, adjoining the land of Jacob Ulmer and others, City Island, 3 years 1,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Anthony McConnin; Goerck St, s e corner of Stanton St; also Goerck St, s e s, 20.4 ft s w of Stanton St, 2 years 6,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 7 Prince St, 1 year 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 7 Prince St, 1 year 2,000

MAUTZ, Conrad and Margaret, to Isabella Heimath, a corporation; 760 Jackson Av, 3 years 2,000

McNABB, William, to Charles Strauss; part of Lot 106, map of the village of Mount Hope, 2 years 3,500

MILLER, Jennie E., to Sarah Greenbaum; n e corner of Jackson Av and Cedar Place, ½ year 1,500

NAUGHTON, Michael J., to New York Security and Trust Company; n w corner of 3d Av and 148th St, 1 year 25,000

OTTO, Henry and Clara, to Laura Eichling; 159th St, n e s, 200 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 1,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst; 159th or Waverly St, n s, 19.1 ft w of Stebbins Av, 1 year 365

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst; 159th or Waverly St, n s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year 1,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to Charles Unangst; Washington Av, n e corner of Findlay St, demand 4,000

PORTER, Fannie M., to James A. Trowbridge; 389 East 122d St, 3 years 5,000

PURRINGTON, George F., to Sylvester Pope and others, trustees, &c.; Clay Av, w s, 133 ft n of 174th St, 3 years 8,000

SCHAWE, John C., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 61st St, 190.4 and 220.4 ft w of Columbus Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 40,000

SCHULTS, Richard J., to John C. Meyer; 318 First 31st St, 5 years 7,000

SIMONSON, Emily K., to Augustus F. Holly, trustee, &c.; 312 to 316 West 38th St, 5 years 45,000

SIMONSON, Emily K., to Caspar Heindel; 318 West 38th St, 2½ years 5,000

SPRAGUE, Martha A., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; e s of Avenue A, 51.9 ft n of 11th St, 1 year 15,000

STEVENS, Mark E., to Arthur C. Searles; 99th St, n s, 96.8 ft w of Columbus Av, demand 20,000

TAYLOR, Ida, to Mary K. Dawson; 168th St, s w corner of Forest Av, 5 years 4,125

THE AMERICAN INVESTORS' COMpany to Isabella Sprunt; n s of 10th St, 180 ft w of 5th Av, Wakefield, 1 year ... 750

VAN ALLEN, Isaac C. and Emily, to James A. Deveaught; Main St, w s, adjoining the land of William R. Ruddock, City Island, 5 years 400

WENNINGER, John P. and Caroline, to Eliza B. Downes; Crotona Park North, n e corner of Clinton Av, 1 year 8,000

WENNINGER, John P. and Caroline, to Eliza B. Downes; part of Lot 10, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 3 years.. 4,500

WHITE, John J., to Henry Oppenheimer; n s of 80th St, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 41,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRUNER, Abe, and Morris Goldstein to Bessie Ruth $3,500

BRADY, Charles E., to Charles Unangst.. 100

MAITLAND, Thomas A., administrator, &c., to Thomas A. Maitland, (rerecorded). Nom.

MANNING, Charles C., to Charles P. Hallock 250

ROBBINS, Emma, to Edwin B. Meeks, executor, &c 25,000

ROBBINS, Hilton, to Emma Robbins..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Marion C. and Ada M. Faye... 92,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; James Nolan against Mary E. Larkin and John C. Fejan, owners; McConologue Brothers, contractors 138

BROADWAY, e s, 50 ft s of 44th St, 75x 100; Tice & Jacobs against Charles F. Barney, owner; the Cincinnati Architectural Iron Works Company, contractor.. 72

14TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, 100x108; William Huek against Rachel Greer, owner; C. H. Rice, contractor 33

112TH ST, 9 to 17 West; Roman B. Zalleis against Babetta Blumenthal, owner and contractor 73

128TH ST, 48 West; Nathan Kosovsky against Oscar L. Smith, owner; Alfred Blumenthal, contractor 73

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418 LAWS OF 1897.

186TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 160x100; John P. C. Walsh or Benjamin Berger to David Quigley 1,985

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, 138; Thomas G. and Louis V. O'Connor against Charles Docen and others, (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorney, B. L. Brandner.

47TH ST, 143 East; Samuel B. Sexton against John Kehoe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

190TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 49.8x100.10; 100th St, s s, 325 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100,11; 1st Av, n w corner of 105th St, 100.9x100; Abraham Goldberg against Leon A. and Henle Lieseskind, (action to declare deeds fraudulent, &c.;) attorneys, Manheim & Manheim.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 715.4 ft n of Riverview Terrace, 153.7x165.2x187.11x104.2; Benjamin J. Carr, Jr., against Henry G. Hilton and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. R. Bronk.

BRISTOW ST, w s, 235 ft s of Jennings St, 60x 100; Warren B. Sammis against Louis Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Sammis.

59TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Herman Hoefer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Sherman.

115TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Maria Wood against John Alexander and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. K. Brown.

127TH ST, 74 West; Lilly M. Lochner against John Lochner and others, (action to declare trust, &c.;) attorney, J. J. Gleason.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

30 of October Term, 1897.—Robert Perrin, appellant, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to withdraw original exhibit on motion of John T. Morgan for the appellant.

87—James T. Stark, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States. In error to the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama.—Dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule.

74—Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Coldwater National Bank of Coldwater, Mich.—Argued by A. E. Harvey for the plaintiffs in error and by L. C. Burr for the defendant in error.

75—John W. McDonald, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, and 76—John W. McDonald, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Genesee Fruit Company.—Order of continuance set aside and cases submitted on the record, with leave to counsel for defendant in error to file brief within ten days.

67—The Columbia Water Power Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbia Electric Street Railway Light and Power Company.—Argument commenced by Le Roy F. Youmans for the plaintiff in error and continued by William H. Liles for the defendant in error and by Le Roy F. Youmans for the plaintiff in error.

Call for to-day: 67, 70, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 90, 93, (and 68 and 69.)

Calendar for Wednesday, Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
General Calendar.
21—Steinwender vs. the Mexican Prince.
31—Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co. vs. Rogers.
32—Gannon vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
33—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
34—U. S. vs. E. L. Goodsell Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.
183—Noonan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
195—Exposito vs. Man. Railway.
201—Kennedy vs. Grace, Hyde & Co.
202—Tenney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
210—Germano vs. Third No. R. R.
181—Ryan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
153—Lasala vs. same.
154—Lasala vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 12 M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.
2099—U. S. vs. Voss & Stern.
1844—U. S. vs. E. Fougera & Co.
2134—Oppenheimer vs. United States.
1514—Schlbach & Co. vs. United States.
2467—Belcher vs. U. S.
2338—U. S. vs. Van Blankensteyn.
2156—Park & Tilford vs. United States.
2538—Rosenstein Bros. vs. United States.
2541—Goldenberg Bros. & Co. vs. U. S.
2827—Hills Bros. & Co. vs. United States.
2390—Leventhal & Co. vs. United States.
2459—U. S. vs. H. Boker & Co.
2469—U. S. vs. Kursheedt Mfg. Co.
2227—U. S. vs. J. S. Johnson & Co.
2551—Martin Co. vs. U. S.
2588—Volkmann, Stollwerck & Co. vs. U. S.
2816—U. S. vs. Hugo Reisinger & Co.
2815—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
2596—E. T. H. Anthony & Co. vs. U. S.
2436—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
2437—James Pedloe vs. United States.
2120—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2145—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2676—Am. Sug. Ref. Co. vs. United States.
2689—Same vs. U. S.
2668—United States vs. Moewood & Co.
2770—United States vs. Rosenstein Brothers.
1353—J. B. Locke & Potts vs. U. S.
2365—B. C. Robbins vs. United States.
3125—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2139—Strauss & Co. vs. United States.
1950—Einstein, Wolf & Co. vs. United States
2389—Erlanger, Blumgart & Co. vs. U. S.
2395—A. Murphy & Co. vs. United States.
2630—L. Gandolfi & Co. vs. United States.
2550—Dana & Co. vs. U. S.
2716—U. S. vs. R. C. Hahn.
2739—U. S. vs. Stern Brothers.
2691—U. S. vs. Calhoun.
2614—Lewis & Conger vs. United States.
2769—Wing Wo Chong vs. United States.
2442—United States vs. C. A. Johnson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
166—Hutchins vs. S. S. Cheruskia.
177—McGregor vs. S. S. Catharine Whiting.
160—Conallen vs. S. S. Kensington.
162—Marshall vs. Wiley, Henken & Co.
184—Dailey vs. City of New York.
62—Kingswell S. S. Co. vs. Nor. Am. Transport Co.
11—Jefferson vs. N. Y. & Lake Champlain Transport Co.
35—First Nat. Bank of Chi. vs. Mitchell.
40—Lilienthal vs. Druckleib.
6—Robertson vs. Flutman.
7—Robertson vs. Edelhoff.
9—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 12 M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.
1945—A. Steinhardt & Bro. vs. U. S.
2322—U. S. vs. Merck & Co.
2524—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2042—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2045—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.
2471—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2817—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2163—The Keen Sutterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2749—Fleming vs. U. S.
1839—Perrin Freres Co. vs. United States.
1906—Passano & Co. vs. United States.
2618—The Hills Bros. Co. vs. United States.
2475—U. S. vs. Loeb & Co. United States.
2509—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
1974—Billweiler Brothers vs. United States.
2572—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2180—Samuel Schiff & Co. vs. United States.
2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2598—Same vs. U. S.
2656—Same vs. U. S.
2647—Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2358—Topiltz & Co. vs. United States.
2834—Koscherak Bros. vs. Schulze-Berge & Koechl vs. U. S.
2617—Jas. P. Smith & Co. vs. United States.
2560—U. S. vs. Naday & Fleischer.
2562—Naday & Fleischer vs. United States.
2583—O. G. Hempstead & Co. vs. United States
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
2558—Werthelmer & Co. vs. United States.
2690—A. A. Vantine & Co. vs. United States.
2740—Hennel et al. vs. United States.
2594—Sylvester vs. United States.
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
1792—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
1979—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1972—Merck & Co., vs. United States.
2381—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. U. S.
2842—Slazenger & Sons vs. United States.
2730—Same vs. same.
2795—Eschwege vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
152—Starin vs. tug Howard.
137—Fenner vs. tug De Veaux Powell.
154—Moray vs. tug Florence.
155—Sanborn vs. S. S. Palatia.
156—Neall vs. tug Nathan Hale.
157—McCaldin Bros. vs. schooner Long Island
158—Cook vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

In re will of Gibson.—Motion to amend remittitur granted by inserting after the words "with costs" the following words, "to each respondent appearing in this court by separate attorneys, to be paid by appellant."

Barr vs. Fish, Jr., appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with costs.

Boyd vs. Gorman, appellant.—Motion to dismiss granted, with costs.

Buffalo Cement Company, appellant, vs. McNaughton.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

French, appellant, vs. Seamans.—Appeal dismissed, with costs, on authority of Van Arsdale vs. King, (155 New York.)

The people ex rel. Sweet, appellant, vs. Lyman, Commissioner of Excise; In re Williams, an alleged incompetent; In re petition of Fales vs. Storm.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Ryan, appellant, vs. Pistone.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against the plaintiffs on the stipulation, with costs.

To-day's calendar: 678, 660, 631, 670, 1248, 676, 595, 1220.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
14—Neher vs. Bruckner.
15—McCrea vs. Hopper.
18—Greenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
10—In re Meyers.
11—Miller vs. Leo.
19—Beddiscomb vs. Cameron.
21—King vs. Simmons.
22—Rosenheimer vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
23—N. Y. Bd. of Fire Underwriters vs. Whipple Co.
24—Harris vs. Osnowitz.
16—Sielke vs. Sielke.
25—David vs. Nat. Life Association.
26—Hollister vs. Simonson.
27—In re Solomon.
28—Lyons vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Welch.
2—Broker vs. Doyle.
3—N. Y. & W'chester Water Co. vs. Central Trust Co.
4—Austen vs. Julien El. Car Co.
5—Billipp vs. Zabriskie.
6—Burham vs. Mutual Res. Fd. Life Assn.
7—Lyons vs. Mayer.
8—Clemmons vs. Press Publishing Co.
9—Boorum vs. Loutrel.
10—Merriam vs. Merriam.
11—In re La Fountaine Av.
12—In re E. 202d St.
13—In re College Av.
14—In re East 185th St.
15—In re Whitlock Av.
16—Clausen vs. Schreiber
17—Cohen vs. Cohen.
18—De Berard vs. Prial
19—Dunham vs. Scott.
20—Bach vs. Gottheimer
21—Fisher vs. same.
22—In re Kimball.
23—Chebra Medrash, &c., vs. Makower Chebra, &c.
24—Steeves vs. Jones.
25—Van Brunt vs. Colder
26—Keller vs. Worden.
27—Cooner vs. N. Y. Small Stock Co.
28—Blady vs. Rothschild
29—Theiss vs. Traveler's Ins. Co.
30—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
31—Burnusch vs. Mitchell.
32—Talles vs. Goldblatt.
33—Lavanburg vs. Pfeffer.
34—People, &

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

New York Training School for Teachers.

The second term of the New York Training School for Teachers will begin February 6th, 1899. For those desiring to enter the school at that time an examination will be held January 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1899, in Public School 1, 43 Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Streets, in the rooms now temporarily occupied by this school.

To be eligible for admission to this examination persons must have graduated from some high school or academy whose course of study has been approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Schools in this city having such approved courses of study are as follows:

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

High Schools,	Normal College,
College of the City of New York,	St. Francis Xavier, (Academic Dep't.)
Teachers College,	St. Teresa's Academy,
Barnard College,	Ursuline Convent, Bedford Park;
Manhattan College,	St. Gabriel's Academy for Girls.
Ursuline Academy, Park Av.;	
Mt. St. Vincent Academy,	

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Adelphi Academy,	Boys' High School,
Brooklyn Manual Training School,	Erasmus Hall High School,
Girls' High School,	Nativity Academy,
Packer Collegiate Institute,	Polytechnic Institute,
St. Agnes Female Academy,	St. Thomas Aquinas Academy.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS
High Schools.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND
High Schools.

For further information apply in person or by letter to the Borough Superintendent, John Jasper, 146 Grand Street, or to the Principal, Augustus S. Downing, at the school.

STATE OF NEW YORK.—Civil Service Examination.—Examination for Assistant to the Miscellaneous Reporter.

An open competitive merit examination will be held December 24, 1898, in Albany and other cities, if warranted by the number of applicants, for the position of Assistant to the Miscellaneous Reporter. Salary, $2,000 per annum.

Intending competitors must file applications in the office of the Commission at least five days before the date of the examination. No one will be admitted to examination without an official note (Form 5) from the Secretary of the Commission. Candidates successful in the merit examination will be subject to an examination for fitness on the part of the appointing officer before being eligible for appointment.

Applicants must be residents and citizens of this State, and should be attorneys at law. The examination will be confined to general legal topics, the preparation of head notes, digesting and indexing cases, and the candidates' legal education and experience.

For application blank, address Secretary New York Civil Service Commission, Albany, N. Y.

CHARLES S. FOWLER, Chief Examiner.
Albany, December 5, 1898.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS—THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 170th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, before the first day of January, 1899, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1898, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1899, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, from the first day of January, the third day of October, 1898, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1898 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York in said county, at the County Court House in said county, said city, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final statement of the accounts of Austin Stevens, receiver of the above-named The St. Lawrence Marble Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said receiver's accounts. In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York to be affixed. Witness, Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of our said Supreme Court, the 29th day of November, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

[L. S.] CORNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for the Receiver, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

n30-1aw6wW&Jl1

HAGAN, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS HAGAN, assigned to John McBurnie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, (Part I.,) at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John McBurnie, as assignee of the above-named THOMAS HAGAN, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 22d day of November, 1898.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n23-1aw6wW&Ja4

Bridgeport, November 30, A. D., 1898.

ALDINA MONTEVERDE vs. RAMON MONTEVERDE.—Order of Notice.—State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, ss.:

Upon the complaint of the said ALDINA MONTEVERDE, praying, for reasons there in set forth, for a divorce returnable to the Superior Court in and for Fairfield County on the first Tuesday of January 1899, it appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that Ramon Monteverde, the said defendant, is absent from this State, gone to parts unknown.

Therefore ordered, That notice of the pendency of said complaint be given by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in the City and State of New York, three times successively, commencing on or before the 6th day of December, A. D., 1898.

WM. R. SHELTON.
Clerk of the Superior Court for Fairfield County.
FREDERICK A. HUBBARD, Greenwich, Conn., Plaintiff's Attorney.

ROSENBERG, JOSEPH, AND LOUIS ROSENBERG.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH ROSENBERG and LOUIS ROSENBERG, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Joseph Rosenberg and Louis Rosenberg, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898. J. NOBLE EMLEY, Assignee.

HENRY A. RUBINO, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6wW

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS, plaintiff, against CLARENCE ANDREWS, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of New York.

Dated October 25th, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address: 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, N. Y.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the County Court House in the City of New York on the 22nd day of November, 1898.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office and Office Address 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

ENDORSED.

SUPREME COURT
MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS
vs.
CLARENCE ANDREWS.
SUMMONS
ACTION FOR DIVORCE.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Borough Manhattan.
n28-1aw6wW&Jo4

SUPREME COURT.—HARWAY DYEWOOD AND EXTRACT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JAMES LEGG, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant James Legg: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 17th, 1898.

CHARLES T. DUFFY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 318 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant James Legg: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of November, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES T. DUFFY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 318 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n16-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against FREEMAN D. MARCKWALD, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, Oct. 5th, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City and County, N. Y.

To the defendant: Premises D. Marckwald: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October, 1898, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 1st day of November, 1898, which complaint was originally filed there on the 6th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, November 2d, 1898. Yours, etc.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York. n2-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor.
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-63 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

BRYANT, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of November, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway. n16-1aw6mW

BURR, AARON H.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to SARAH F. MILLER, John L. Miller, Edward H. Holden, John G. Holden, Mary Evaline Nash, Grace P. Holden, Adele C. Paton, Susannah Holden, Eliza Frances Balmford, the heirs and next of kin of AARON H. BURR, late of the City of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Wallace S. Johnson and Lizzie M. Sayre of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated the 12th day of December, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Aaron H. Burr, late of the County of New York, deceased, - therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And in case of you or any of you are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAWSON & SWIFT, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, New York. n2-1aw6wW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET A. CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators. n30-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix.
s28-1aw6mTh.

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898.—GEORGE O. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HENDERSON, MARGARET or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

MERRILL, WARREN M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDWARD M. MERRILL, Oscar Everett Merrill, Warren M. Merrill, Alice G. Merrill, and Edward M. Merrill, with whom they reside; Ethel Underhill, and C. F. Merrill, the person with whom she resides, and Henrietta Merrill, and to all persons interested in the estate of WARREN M. MERRILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward M. Merrill, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DAWSON & SWIFT, Attorneys for Petitioners, No. 20 Broad Street, New York City, New York. n2-1aw6wW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET A. CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators. n30-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robinson, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix.
s28-1aw6mTh.

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898.—GEORGE O. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HENDERSON, MARGARET or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kursman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. ARTHUR KUNZMAN, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899. next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je28-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

TAYLOR, MARY MEYER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MELITINA DE CHRAPOVITSKY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the right of advertisement and real property of which MARY MEYER TAYLOR, deceased, was seized in fee simple at the time of her death, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

A. P. CUMMING, Attorney for Petitioners, 29 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n16-1aw6wW.

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, the referee in transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 88 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER,
Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 88 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.
New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two (2) and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the westerly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet; thence running southerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

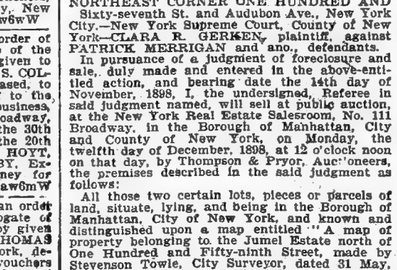

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,533.95, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $463.32.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n19-2aw3wS&W&d10.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY HUYLER, plaintiff, against ALBERT V. HUYLER and Virginia C., his wife, and the said Albert V. Huyler, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Henry Huyler, deceased; Leah E. Huyler, Peter Edwin Huyler, Raymond P. Wortendyke; Joseph W. Craig and Charles E. Blauvelt, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Huyler, deceased; Annie A. Huyler; Byron M. Huyler and Grace E., his wife; John Brown Huyler, Laura Huyler, George Huyler, Marion Palmer, Benjamin Earl Palmer, Harry B. Palmer; Peter Huyler, if living, and Mary, his wife, (if any,) the name Mary being fictitious, and whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and the wife, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Peter Huyler, if deceased, who and whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon the lands sought to be partitioned in this action, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and Ida May Huyler, wife of Henry Huyler, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee to order of this court, dated and entered herein on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1898, hereby require any person, not a party to this action who, at the said date of the order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the ninth day of January, 1899, at my office, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due thereupon. The premises are described in the complaint in the above case as follows:

All that certain dwelling house and lot of land on the corner of Commerce and Barrow Streets, in the City of New York, bounded northerly by Barrow Street; westerly by Commerce Street; southerly by land now or late of Kate Hotchkiss; and easterly by land of I. S. and M. S. Korn; being about twenty-five feet in front and rear and thirty-six feet and eleven inches on the westerly side, and on the easterly side about thirty-seven feet and five inches in depth.—Dated November 25th, 1898. B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Referee.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. n30-1aw6mW&Ja11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES O. TOBIAS and ELLA M. SMITH, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 21st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1,203, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street, distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West 90th Street,) be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr.,
Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 West Ninetieth Street:

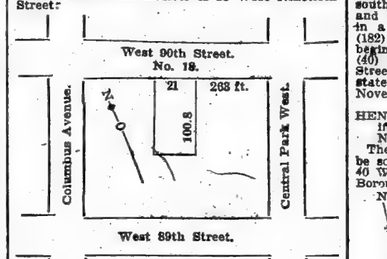

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,073.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $571.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr.,
Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby postponed to Thursday, December 15th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr.,
Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against LOUIS ROUSSEAU et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of a lot known and designated as Lot Number Thirty-six (36) of Block Number Four Hundred and Seventy-four (474) on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 27th day of February, 1883, as Map Number 900, and entitled "Map of the subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c., the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (the same being the southerly line or side of Home Street as shown on said map, and the said Home Street being also sometimes known as Lyon Street,) distant one hundred and seventy-seven feet and ninety-nine one-hundredths of a foot eastwardly from the point of intersection of the said northerly line or side of said block, (said northwesterly line or side being shown on said map as the southeasterly line or side of Stebbins Avenue,) running thence southwardly eighty-seven feet two and one-half inches; thence northeastwardly one hundred feet six and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly and for part of the distance through the centre of a partition wall eighty feet nine and three-eighths inches to the said northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (the same being the southerly line or side of said Home Street as shown on said map as aforesaid,) and thence westwardly and along the same sixteen feet four and three-eighths inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BENJAMIN W. WINANS, Robert B. Currier, and William H. Oakley, as trustees under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, deceased, plaintiffs, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and Mary W. Merrigan, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street," made by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated May 31st, 1882, and filed in the Register's office, in the City and County of New York, as Map 898, by lot number Two Hundred and Ninety-eight, (298,) more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, distant fifty-one and seven inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; and thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet to the easterly side of Audubon Avenue; and thence northerly and along said easterly line twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning;

THE ONEIDA IN COLLISION

A Transfer Float Runs Into E. C. Benedict's Yacht.

MR. CLEVELAND WAS ON BOARD

Accident Caused by a Misunderstanding of the Yacht's Signal—The Damage Done Is Slight.

The steam yatch Oneida, owned by Commodore E. C. Benedict, had her bowsprit carried away and her bow slightly damaged yesterday morning by one of the floats of the Harlem Transfer Company crashing into her off the breakwater at Pier A while she was lying to in order to land her owner and his guests, ex-President Grover Cleveland and G. B. Huntington of the Stock Exchange, at the Battery.

The Oneida arrived from Hampton Roads, Va., yesterday morning shortly before 9 o'clock. While she was swinging around preparatory to lowering the launch, Float No. 1 of the Harlem Transfer Company, towed by the tug George W. Elder, and loaded with freight, appeared a short distance away. The tug and float had come down the North River, and were about rounding the Battery on the way up the East River.

Capt. Fickett of the Oneida signaled Capt. Carroll to keep off, but the latter either misunderstood the signal or miscalculated the strength of the current, for before the yacht, which was at the time headed west, could be swung around the float struck her bow, doing the damage mentioned. Luckily, the tide swung the yacht around, thereby saving her from further harm. As the injury was not serious, the tug and the float proceeded.

At the time of the collision Mr. Benedict, Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. Huntington were at breakfast. The shock caused by the collision was slight, and after ascertaining what had occurred and the extent of the damage, the naphtha launch was made ready, and Mr. Benedict and his guests were landed at the yacht club station. Then the yacht proceeded up the East River to Mr. Benedict's place, at Greenwich, Conn.

Mr. Cleveland, looking rugged and healthy after his yachting trip, presented rather a rough appearance when he landed. He wore a soft brown hat, a long blue overcoat, and a blue woolen shirt, and carried a gun case in one hand and fishing rods in the other. He walked quickly from the yacht landing to a cab, was driven to the railroad station, and went directly to his home, in Princeton, N. J.

Mr. Benedict said later that the damage will not amount to more than $50. During the blizzard of a week ago the yacht was lying off Georgetown, S. C., and the members of his party were off on a shooting trip. They knew nothing of the storm until they returned to the yacht. On the trip North the yacht stopped at Hampton Roads, where Capt. Robley D. Evans, who was one of the party, left, and Mr. Cleveland visited Joseph Jefferson at Old Point Comfort. The heavy storms along the coast and the prospects of heavier to come induced Mr. Benedict to shorten the cruise, and the Oneida left Hampton Roads Monday morning and made the trip to this city in twenty-two hours. At Greenwich the yacht will go out of commission for the Winter.

PRINCETON, Dec. 6.—Grover Cleveland returned this afternoon from his hunting trip. Mrs. Cleveland and her daughters, Ruth, Marion, and Esther, met him at the station. In regard to the collision which Mr. Benedict's yacht had with the railroad freighter this morning, Mr. Cleveland said that no serious injury had been done, and, although the shock alarmed every one on board for an instant, they were quickly reassured.

LEGAL NOTES.

QUESTION OF NEGLIGENCE.—Joseph Connolly, while employed as a car driver by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company on its Thirty-fourth Street line, was driving an east-bound car on Nov. 9, 1897, at 7 o'clock in the evening, when he was struck and killed by a train of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at Eleventh Avenue. The train was backing down the avenue with the engine at the north end pushing nine or ten cars. The night was dark and windy, with uncertain and unsteady lights. The flagman of the defendant signaled that the track was clear, and the horse car driver drove on. In a suit by Mary Connolly, as administratrix, the trial, before Justice Truax and a jury, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $10,000. Defendant's appeal was argued yesterday before the Appellate Division, it being contended on behalf of the appellant that it was not guilty of negligence in causing the death, and that there was absence of proof that the intestate was free from contributory negligence. It was also claimed that the damages were excessive. Decision was reserved.

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INJURED BY RUNAWAY HORSES.—A novel question as to the liability of the owner for injuries inflicted by a runaway horse was involved in a suit recently tried for the fourth time in Kingston, N. Y. It was brought by Mary Benoit against the Troy and Lansingburg Railroad Company, and was recently tried before Judge Clearwater and a jury in the Supreme Court. The company used a team of horses in drawing cars from Troy to Lansingburg and back. On the 9th of December, 1890, while the team was being driven from its stables to be hitched to the cars some schoolboys threw snowballs and the team ran away. The horses were not injured. Ten days afterward when going over the same ground the boys again snowballed and struck the off horse. The team again ran away and a whiffletree struck plaintiff, inflicting injuries from which she suffered severely. Suit brought in her name against the company was first tried before Judge Alton B. Parker, and a recovery in a suit by her father was for loss of her services. Judgment for plaintiff in the first suit was reversed by the Appellate Division. The second trial, before Judge Parker, resulting in a verdict of $3,500, was reversed by the Court of Appeals because of error in the Judge's charge. On the third trial, before Judge Fursman, the jury disagreed, and the fourth trial was before Judge Clearwater. The plaintiff's counsel claimed that the horses having once run away the railroad company kept and used them at its peril, and that the owner of a pair of horses that had once run away was liable for whatever damages might result from running away a second time no matter what caused them to run away, upon the principle that the owner of a vicious dog which has once bitten a person is liable if the dog bites another person and the owner has knowledge of the first biting. Judge Clearwater charged the jury that the rule as to dogs was not applicable to horses. He said the law recognizes the inherent disposition of dogs to bite. If the first runaway was due to the vicious disposition of the horses then the defendant, he said, while at liberty to use them, was bound to use every care to control them, and if in any respect he failed to do so, and because of such failure the plaintiff was injured, the company was liable; but if the first runaway was due solely to sudden fright arising from causes beyond defendant's control, and the second due to similar causes—one of the horses being struck by a snowball thrown by a schoolboy,—then the defendant was not liable unless at the time of the accident the driver of the horses was careless in handling them. The jury failed to agree after deliberating thirty-six hours, standing five for plaintiff to seven for defendant.

To Expand Transportation Club.

The Transportation Club yesterday afternoon by a proxy vote revised its constitution, extending the limit of its membership from 600 to 800, adding 100 each to the resident and non-resident number. Its occupancy of the top floor of the Manhattan Hotel, across the street from the Grand Central Station, suggests that the club's members are railroad men. The roll of the club shows, however, that all the professions enjoy its privileges, and the present move is for the purpose of enlarging its social features.

A Present for Judge Fitzgerald.

In Part III. of the General Sessions Court yesterday morning Judge Fitzgerald was presented with a handsome gavel by his friend Edward P. Hatch, a millionaire member of the firm of Lord & Taylor. Mr. Hatch has an estate on the eastern side of Lake Champlain. During the early part of last Summer he cut down a cedar, and personally carved a handsome gavel for the Judge, under whom he has served several times in Grand Jury duty.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

WOMEN STUDY OUR ALDERMEN.

Listen to an Exchange of the Quip Modest and the Lie with Circumstance.

The Board of Aldermen had a heated discussion yesterday afternoon over the approval of the minutes of the last meeting. Alderman Folks moved to have the minutes amended so as to include a motion made by him to adjourn, which the President had refused to entertain. Several members declared that the motion to adjourn had been ruled out of order, because it was made during a roll call, and that it had no place in the minutes. A vote was taken, and the minutes were approved as prepared by the clerk.

Before the vote was taken Alderman Sherman jumped up and said that the minutes of the last meeting were false.

"If Alderman Sherman or any other man," shouted Clerk Blake, "says those minutes are false he states an untruth. The motion to adjourn was made during a roll call and declared out of order."

After the discussion Alderman Sherman shook hands with Mr. Blake and apologized.

A resolution was offered to expend $5,000 on the Heine Monument, but it was found that there were not enough members present to pass it. The Sergeant at Arms was sent out to hunt up absentees, and a vote of censure was passed upon the members not present. After considerable delay, the Sergeant at Arms succeeded in bringing together enough members to pass the resolution. Then the Sergeant at Arms was instructed to lock the doors and to allow no one to leave the chamber until after the board adjourned.

Several members of the Young Women's Society for Political Study occupied seats in the gallery during the meeting, and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

McCARTNEY AFTER RAILROADS.

Has Prepared an Ordinance to Compel Companies to Move Snow.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney has prepared for the Municipal Assembly an ordinance intended to bring him relief in the work of removing snow from the streets. The ordinance compels the street railway companies to remove from their tracks, and for two feet on each side of the rails the snow that falls during the day or night.

If the snow falls during the day it must be removed, piled up on the side of the street, and carted away before sunset. If it falls during the night it must be removed in the same way before sunrise.

Mr. McCartney says that as soon as the snow falls on the street the companies shovel it off their tracks, and then scatter salt over them. The salt, he says, makes a slush, and it is consequently impossible to keep the sidewalks clean. The ordinance has not yet been introduced.

TO BETTER TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Municipal Council Passes a Resolution with That in View.

The Municipal Council yesterday passed the following resolution, offered by Councilman O'Grady of Richmond:

Whereas, The present officials of the Board of Education of the city state that inadequate salaries are paid to the teachers of public schools, of the several boroughs of the City of New York, and facts are presented by the public press to warrant such statements, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Schools of the Council and Board of Aldermen request the Teachers' Association and other kindred organizations to prepare and submit to the joint committees such suggestions as may be within the power of the Municipal Assembly to remedy the present condition of affairs.

The Council also pased a resolution in favor of holding a peace jubilee in this city, and calling upon the committee of the Council to act with the Mayor's committee to bring it to pass.

MR. HUNTINGTON SANGUINE.

English Interests in Newport News May Add a Monster Gun Factory.

Collis P. Huntington has large interests at Newport News, including the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. He is just now hopeful, almost sanguine, in regard to the future of this property, because of a visit to his plant of the representatives of the gunmaking firm of Vickers's Sons & Maxim of England, as already told in THE TIMES. They are Messrs. Crosley, Dunn & Loewe. Mr. Dunn has been Chief Constructor to the British Admiralty.

Mr. Huntington said that nothing so far had been accomplished, but that he is yet in negotiation with the firm whose idea has been that a gun plant established at Newport News would combine well with the shipyard. Mr. Huntington is careful to say that the shipyard would continue to be an American enterprise, and that he would entertain no proposal looking to its sale.

The latest addition to the shipbuilding plant, shortly to be finished, is a dry dock 850 feet long, with a gate of 100 feet. Other improvements are planned.

For profitable gun manufacture the essentials—fuel, iron, and cheap labor—are at hand.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL SITE.

Lexington Avenue Property Deeded to the Institution by the City.

A deed was recorded in the Register's Office yesterday by which the city gives to the Mount Sinai Hospital a clear title to the ground now occuped by the buildings of that institution, covering the block front on the east side of Lexington Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, a plot 20 feet 10 inches by 150 feet. The transfer of title is made pursuant to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund adopted on June 9.

The Mount Sinai Hospital, like a number of other similar institutions in the city, has enjoyed the use of this land under a perpetual lease from the city. The hospital is now, however, in a position to dispose of the property, and thus realize funds for the improvement of the site acquired by it several months ago, which includes all of the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, One Hundreth and One Hundred and First Streets, with the exception of part of the Madison Avenue front.

LAMENT THE LOSS OF WARING.

Annual eting of the Women's Health Protective Association.

The Women's Health Protective Association met in the Academy of Medicine Building, in West Forty-third Street, yesterday morning, received the reports of its various officers, and conducted its annual election.

The President, Mrs. Mary E. Trautman, reported that the work of the association and its results are spreading over the country, and gave several specific instances of its influence in other cities. She congratulated the association on its success in cleansing the street cars and other public conveyances. Further, she said that as many women have been appointed School Inspectors, it was advisable to suspend the work of the Committee on School Hygiene until occasion should require its renewal. The Abattoir, Stable Refuse, and Gashouse Committees were complimented, and regret was expressed that with the change in administration the Store Inspectors were abolished.

"Our Street Cleaning Committee," she said, "has entered many complaints during the last year. While the city was tolerably clean, the lax manner in which the work was done shows the change in the discipline and that Col. Waring was no longer at the head of the department. Had he been retained, many excellent results would have been accomplished from the many undeveloped plans he had in view, and his life might have been spared for many years of usefulness, which would have been a public benefit. How much more we have felt his loss in the last two weeks the condition of our streets shows, and the effect upon the public health is difficult to contemplate."

The annual election resulted as follows: President—Mrs. M. E. Trautman; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Mary A. Newton and Mrs. Esther Herrman; Recording Secretary—Mrs. J. Crowell; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A. W. Berg; Treasurer—Mrs. A. H. Spencer; Auditor—Miss T. Barcalow; Directors—Catharine M. Young, E. D. Wakeman, Mrs. C. Fendler, Mrs. C. Fiske, Miss Mary Phillips, Mrs. C. L. Holt, Mrs. J. Herbert and Mrs. H. S. Bell.

An all-round orthodox remedy for a cold is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Unlike Nero who fiddled his time away, we have spent ours looking for a new home: 350 Broadway, cor. Leonard St. will shortly be our new downtown address: ready in a day or two.

Ought to know something about "warm" clothing, shouldn't we? We have enough to fill four ordinary stores in spite of their being but two.

Not the warmed-over kind. Fresh from off the fire, not out of it.

Overcoats from the $15 firm, hard kersey to the soft silky $50 coats.

Ulsters from the staunch $15 American frieze to the more staunch $30 Irish.

Suits $14 to $35.

In Broadway shoe windows you now see signs telling about "the new flat last just out": meant to compete with our $5 Model shoe—two months old: but it doesn't compete. Give two cooks the same recipe for making soup and one makes soup and the other a failure.

The good $3 and $3.50 shoes are here as well.

Underwear doesn't make you warm but merely holds the natural warmth of the body.

Air is the best non-conductor known.

Harderfold underwear is made of two separate layers of wool, leaving a layer of air between.

For man or boy.

Our $3 Derby hats proved too good to burn.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

AN AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE

New Corporation Organized to Put It Into Use.

MAY GIVE FIVE CENT "CALLS"

Inventor Ries Says He Can Furnish Better Service at Half the Current Rates.

There is a promise that the demand for cheaper telephone tolls will be satisfied without legislative aid. The United States Automatic Telephone Company, just incorporated at Albany, has been organized for putting into use in this country an "automatic" telephone which is said to contain radically new features. Its inventor, Elias E. Ries, not only claims for it many advantages over the Bell system, but says it will enable him to give service at half the current rates.

The Directors of the corporation are Mr. Ries, Israel Steinhart, H. A. J. Wilkens, Martin Lowenstein, and Henry J. Furlong of Furlong & O'Connell, counsel for the company. The capital stock is $1,000,000, the majority of which, Mr. Ries said yesterday, has been subscribed. The company has offices in the New York Life Building, and will elect officers within two weeks. Mr. Furlong said yesterday that it would be an easy matter to give New Yorkers five-cent "calls" by the use of the Ries apparatus The corporation will organize branch companies in every State in the Union, in direct competition with the Bell system.

The new telephone was on exhibition at the corporation's offices yesterday. It transmits with great clearness, and Mr. Ries declared that for this reason he could talk at much longer distances over his telephone than by the Bell apparatus. "It will cost less than half as much to install it and to maintain it," he said. "I do not want to do more than cut rates in half, because I want our branch companies to make something." The saving in cost, Mr. Ries says, is effected in two ways: the magneto bells in each subscriber's box are done away with, and the work at the central office is performed much more swiftly and easily.

The receiver of the new apparatus is a sealed chamber, which may lie about on one's desk anywhere. It is so weighted as to stand upright. The connections in the receiver are made through a drop of mercury. When the receiver is in an upright position the mercury lies in contact with a tip of iron, and by this connection the "talking" circuit is established. A button in the receiver's top is used instead of a crank for calling central. The current comes from a single generator in the central office, which can serve any number of subscribers, thus doing away with the magneto bell in each subscriber's separate box. This central generator, to supply 5,000 customers, would cost about $100, Mr. Ries estimates, as against a cost of $5 to put in each magneto bell.

When the subscriber has rung up central he lifts the receiver to his ear, reversing its position. The mercury flows to another part of the receiver, making the "hearing" circuit. If while in this position he wants to attract central's attention he merely tips his receiver over and presses his button, and the bell rings in the central office. A bell also rings in his transgetter's box, but it is not a magneto bell. The power to ring it comes from the central generator.

While the subscriber is talking to his friend, the receiver being in a reversed condition, no one can cut in on him by ringing his bell, and even if three or four different subscribers use the same wire none of them can hear conversation except from the man he has called up. The subscriber is not bothered by the question "Are you through?" When he is through he simply lays down the receiver.

The Directors said yesterday that the service would certainly be supplied to this city.

TELEPHONES AND PHILIPPINES.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade to Discuss Them To-night.

When the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade holds its monthly meeting this evening at the Hoffman House the Telephone Committee will report the draft of a bill to be presented to the Legislature providing for reduced rates for telephone service in this city. Resolutions will also be presented with regard to the acquisition of the Philippine Islands and discussion invited to determine what the policy of the board shall be with regard to the governmental questions arising.

The proposed Telephone bill provides that it shall be unlawful in a city of 500,000 population or more to charge a telephone subscriber more than $50 a year for less than 1,000 messages transmitted within the city limits, or to charge more than 5 cents for each single message in excess of 1,000, the act to take effect immediately upon its passage.

Mercantile Co-operative Bank Case.

John W. Newbury, President of the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of 132 East Twenty-third Street, against which suit has been filed in the United States District Court by Caleb B. Leach of Middletown, Conn., said last evening that no papers had been served upon him, nor, so far as he knew, against any officer of the bank showing that suit had been entered. "The allegations made in print," he said, "are ridiculous on their face and utterly false, and have had no effect on the bank's business. It is simply an attempt to obtain money from the bank to which the claimants are not legally or morally entitled."

To Aid New Rochelle's Hospital.

A bazaar in aid of the New Rochelle Hospital, which has cared for many sick soldiers during the past few months, will be held by the women of New Rochelle in the Town Hall at that place four days and evenings this week, beginning to-day. Through the courtesy of Col. Sinclair, commandant at Fort Slocum, the post band of the Seventh Artillery will furnish the music every evening.

Answers to Correspondents.

T. J. DUN.—An innkeeper's duty is, in such cases, only to his guests. Those who are not guests have no rights on his premises.

H. J. SCHEIBEL.—Each House of Congress acts independently of the other. Each may amend a bill introduced. If the two houses fail to agree a conference is had by committees appointed for the purpose.

Linens.

Irish Linen Hand Towels, 12½ cts., value 20c.
H. S. Huck Towels, —Damask border—size 23x42 inches,— 25 cts., value 35c.
Dinner Napkins, $2.50 & $2.65 per dozen, value $3.00 & $3.50.
Pattern Table Cloths, at ⅔ regular value.
Irish Linen Pillow Cases, $1.25 per pair.
Turkish Bath Towels, 25c., 38c. & 50c., —much less than regular prices.—

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Overcoat Opportunity

Overcoats of several incomplete lots, but including all sizes, are now offered at
$9.00 each,
Reduced from $12 & $15.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
SPECIAL SALE
Oriental Osmani Carpets
Averaging from
6x9 ft.—$40.00
to
15 1-2x10 ft.—$87.50.
These are at less than cost of importation to-day. Also fine Turkish and Persian rugs on the same basis.
Desks, chairs, toilet tables, bookcases, everything in furniture for Christmas gifts.
"Long Credit" adds beauty to our homes.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

PROMOTES HEALTH.
Jaeger PURE WOOL CYCLING OUTFITS
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.
RETAIL STORES 16 West 23d St. NEAR FIFTH AVE.
166 Broadway near Cortlandt
248 W. 125th St. Harlem.
Tailoring Dept. 227 Broadway.

O'Neill's
A Great Bargain IN SILKS.
5,000 Yards
Black Satin Duchesse
Extra quality, worth 1.25,
89c. yard.
ALSO
100 Shades of Plain
JAPANESE SILKS
27 inches wide, for Holiday Use,
49c. yard.
6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Daniell & Sons.
Handkerchiefs.
For Men and Women.
Initial Handkerchiefs, all linen, half dozen in box, 25c. each; $1.45 half dozen.
All linen, plain hemstitched, all-width hem, 12½c. to $1.00 each.
Women's embroidered hemstitched, scalloped and lace trimmed Handkerchiefs, 25c. each up.
Women's initial Handkerchiefs, all linen, ½ doz. in box, 75c.
BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
TO DROP INTO YOUR CHRISTMAS STOCKING.
Treasures from the whole world. Every country and time has lent its most artistic styles and colorings and our floors are like the streets of Ormus with the richness of the spoils.
Quaint screens; mahogany tables, exquisitely inlaid; simple Colonial desks, dainty afternoon tea-tables, trays, and muffin stands.
Every library comfort and literary convenience that modern ingenuity can evolve, adorned with quaint Gothic and Renaissance carvings and beautiful inlays,—Aladdin's lamp could not call forth greater luxuries.
Rugs for hangings and floors, saddle-bags for cushions, rich stuffs for draperies, brought from every eastern province, make a brilliant spectacle.
Come and see if Santa Claus ever had so rich a choosing-ground before.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&M MARK
THE BEST MADE

WARSZAWIAK A BANKRUPT.

The Missionary's Liabilities Are $29,302, with No Actual Assets.

Herman Warszawiak, the well-known missionary at 424 Grand Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with total liabilities $29,302, and no actual assets. Of the liabilities, $28,027 are classified as secured, and $1,275 unsecured to six creditors for borrowed money, furniture, and rent.

The largest secured creditor is Aminda Nicolas of San Remo, Italy, $25,952, for money loaned. She is secured by Mrs. Warszawiak's interest in the estates of her father and mother at Lodz, in Russian Poland, the value of the security being placed at $25,952. William C. Conant is a secured creditor for $1,940, the security being a chattel mortgage on Mr. Warszawiak's household furniture at 30 St. Mark's Place, the value of which is put down at $1,940. The assets comprise this furniture, but there is no equity in it over the chattel mortgage.

To Regulate Express Charges.

The Merchants' Association of New York has sent out a circular to merchants, manufacturers, and shippers of this State calling attention to the fact that the association will introduce at the next session of the Legislature a "bill to regulate express companies." The object of the bill is to secure reasonable rates and to relieve shippers of the burden of "exorbitant charges." Those to whom the circular is addressed are asked to pledge their Assemblymen and Senators to support the measure.

Full-page portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury and other attractive features in next Sunday's New York Times Illustrated Magazine. Henry Norman's London cable letter every Sunday.—Adv.

A Special Holiday Offering. | A Special Holiday Offering.

O'Neill's.

A Special Holiday Offering of
Fine China, Table Linens and Cut Glass.

Dinnerware.
Three Holiday Specials from our big stock of Dinnerware:
BLUE DELFT Dinner Sets, one hundred and twelve pieces, 9.48
112 PIECE SETS, handsome green Border pattern, gold lined and traced, 14.23
115 PIECE SETS, blue border pattern, gold lined and traced, 16.35

Fish Sets.
FISH SETS of fourteen pieces, three colors to choose from, Brown, Pink, or Dove, 4.48

Ice Cream Sets.
Scores of pretty designs to choose from—a variety of thirteen-piece sets, 1.29 to 2.98

Cups and Saucers.
A Splendid Holiday Stock, including a large variety of sets in satin lined cases, six cups and saucers in set, exceptional value at 4.98

Jardinieres, &c.
An immense stock to select from. The prices were never so low as now, ranging from 25c. Upward.

Choice Novelties in
Flower Vases, Fern Dishes, Tete-a-Tete Sets and Bric-a-Brac of every description at
Lowest Prices.

Table Linens.
DAMASKS:
Fifty pieces of BLEACHED DAMASK, regular price 70c. yd., 58c
Twenty-five pieces of DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide, worth 98c., 75c

Napkins.
One hundred and fifty dozen ⅝ BLEACHED NAPKINS, regular price 1.25 doz., 98c
Two hundred and fifty dozen ¾ NAPKINS, regular price 1.98 doz., 1.50
Also special prices in Damask Cloths, with Napkins to match, plain and hemstitched.

Holiday Specials in
Cut Glass.
All of them of the very latest cutting.
Bowls, 8-inch, 4.66
Water Bottles, 1.48
Sugar and Cream Sets, 3.48
Olive Dishes, with handle, 2.48
Celery Trays, 4.48
Saucers, 6 inch, 2.25
Nappies, 8 inch, 4.38

Beautiful novelties in Cologne Bottles, Decanters, Pitchers, Punch Bowls, etc.

A Fine Line of Chafing Dishes and 5 O'CLOCK TEA KETTLES at EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

All paid purchases, except bicycles and sewing machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 9, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 10, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich and Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, Vanni, Meux, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 10, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli, MM. Albers, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $1.50, & 75c.
Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30.
Sunday Evg., Dec. 11, Second Sunday Concert. Soloists: Eames, Mantelli, Bispham, Plancon, and Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sunday Prices, 50, 75, 1.00 & 1.50. Boxes, $8 & $12.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTOIRE.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 12, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Melba, Saleza, Ed. de Reszke, Plancon.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, and Dippel. Sale for Next Week begins To-morrow. Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

Musical Art Society
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
(Sixth season.)
First Concert, Thurs. Ev. Dec. 8 at 8:30
Songs by Palestrina, Brahms, Herzogenberg
2nd Part, Bach's Christmas Oratorio, with an orchestra and chorus of 200.
Box office at Carnegie Hall now open. Res. seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $40.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PaurSymphonyOrchestra
Ninety Musicians....EMIL PAUR....Conductor
Second Public Rehearsal Fri. Aft., Dec. 9, at 2:30.
2nd Symphony Concert Sat. Ev., Dec. 10, at 8:15.
Soloist, BURMEISTER, Pianist.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, now ready at box office.
500 Res. Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT. ADM. 50c.
The Latest Sensation from Paris.
American DEBUT Last Week
THE DARTOS SISTERS RAPPO
Virginia Aragon, Williams & Walker and their own Company, and Foreign Vaudeville.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. NOON TO 11 P. M.
FELIX MORRIS & CO., "A Game of Cards."
3 POLOS, CHARLIE CASE, VILONA SISTERS, PAULTON & DOOLEY, European Bicyclists, THE BIOGRAPH, and a Splendid Bill.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S NEW COMEDY.
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
76TH TO 82D PERFORMANCE OF THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's.
Matinées To-day and Sat.

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15.
2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.
MATINEES TO-DAY & SAT., 2:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
JULIA ARTHUR
LAST WEEK
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Dec. 12—Pygmalion & Galatea and Mercedes.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33rd & B'way.
Big Crowds. Mat. To-day.
The Turtle.

COLUMBUS LOST IN SIBERIA. Mat. To-day.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE MATINEE TO-DAY.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St.
Every Evening at 8:10.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy.
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
A Positive Triumph.
MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
"A wonderful performance."
"Luxury unprecedented!"
"Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage."
"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
"She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled."
"The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage."
Seats secured two weeks ahead.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 58th St. to 1 and P.M. 3d av.
THE THRILLING MILITARY SPECTACLE,
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN.
200 Real Soldiers, Horses etc Lillian Burkhart and Company Charles R. Sweet, Joe Welch, 30 other vaudeville features. Prices, 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 23d St.
25c. 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
Marshall P. Wilder, Burr McIntosh,
Gardner and Ely, Morton and Ravelle, 30 other vaudeville stars. PRICES: 25c., 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
LAST WEEK! THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
LAST WEEK! JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS.
By Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange.
Monday, Dec. 12, for One Week,
Broadway Theatre Opera Co., The Highwaymans
Dec. 12th, 300th Performance.
SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
Made by Gorham Co., Silversmiths.

AMERICAN 42nd St. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
Puccini's new Creation, La Boheme Sung in English. Evs., 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats., 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—FAUST, (in English.) Big Cast.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Mats. To-day & Sat.
"GOOD-BY, MARY, I'M OFF FOR UTICA."
WM. H. CRANE in the new comedy,
THE HEAD of the FAMILY,
By Fitch & Ditrichstein.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH
The Late War from Tampa to Santiago

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. To-day & Sat.
MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Mats. To-day and Saturday.
75th Perf. December 19, Souvenirs.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception. Stars culled from foreign climes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
20 Horses. 200 People. SPORTING LIFE Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday ON AND OFF.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
4th Wk. at the CASINO! Gen. Adm., 50c.
Xmas. Souvs. Dec. 23. New Buffet Prom. 7:30-12.

3RD AVE BRUNELLE'S COR. 31st ST. THE LOST PARADISE
Prices 10, 20, 30, 50c. Mats. Daily

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat every day, 25c. 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c.
THIS Week—"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

HARLEM Opera House DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 4TH WEEK of the great success, "Im Weissen Roess'l."

FIVE POINTS MISSION FESTIVAL.

Holiday Event Where Children Entertain—They See a Live Lamb.

At the Five Points Mission yesterday afternoon a festival of holidays was opened under the auspices of the Methodist churches of the city. It will continue afternoon and evening to-day and to-morrow. Six hundred children from the poorest homes in New York were the attraction in the large assembly hall yesterday afternoon. They sang lively school songs, gave patriotic recitations, and went through their gymnastic drill before a large audience, which heartily applauded them. One woman among the spectators was heard to say: "And just think of it, $5 pays for a dinner for one of these children every school day for a year."

The large dining room has been converted into a fair, where booths presided over by women from the various churches are named after the principal National holidays. The proceeds of the sale of exhibits will be devoted to the mission.

A lamb with a bell and blue ribbon tied around its neck in picture-booth mode pleased the children more than the dolls and many pretty things in the booths. One little tot said: "I never seen sheeps before. I do wish the laidies would let me take it home," while one bright-eyed urchin remarked, "I guess it 'ud make good lamb stew." The managers were pleased with the first day's receipts, and predict that the venture will be a success.

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,261. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NEXT SATURDAY'S ISSUE.

The one hundred best holiday books of this season will be classified and reviewed as a guide to purchasers in Saturday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

In addition there will be special articles from Russell Sturgis, the writer on art; Albert Shaw, the editor of The Review of Reviews; Eliot Gregory, ("An Idler,") author of "Worldly Ways and By Ways"; Hamilton W. Mabie, associate editor of The Outlook; John Kendrick Bangs, and Joel Benton.

THE REVIEW will contain at least thirty-two pages, and will be furnished as a supplement to every purchaser of THE TIMES on Saturday.

Combined, the two will make the largest newspaper ever sold for one cent. The price to the purchaser will be less than the cost of the white paper on which it is printed.

To make sure of obtaining a copy of the paper you should order it in advance of your newsdealer.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 75¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 30⅞c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

CONGRESS.—The House passed the Anti-Ticket Scalping bill without amendment yesterday. In the Senate, upon a motion to confirm the Hawaiian Commission in executive session, a long debate upon the propriety of Senators accepting appointments upon Presidential commissions occurred.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—There is continued discontent among the Philippine insurgents over the turn of affairs at Paris, and it was reported from Manila yesterday that the sentiment there is in favor of independence, with the guarantee of a protectorate by the United States. There was no joint session of the Peace Commissions at Paris yesterday, but the members of the Spanish Commission were at work in the effort to adjust many minor issues arising out of the eight principal articles of the treaty which have already been agreed upon. Continued discord was reported yesterday from the Hungarian Diet, the President and several others in the Chamber of Deputies offering their resignations. The German Reichstag was organized yesterday, and a tribute to the memory of Prince Bismarck offered by the President.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fusser was held for trial yesterday charged with roasting her live kitten.

Ex-President Cleveland yesterday said he was ardently opposed to every feature of the annexation and expansion policy.

Mary E. Fox of Harlem is suing a mind reader for $10,000 because he will not tell her what has become of the man she was engaged to

The case against Mrs. Margaret E. Cody, charged with attempting to blackmail George Gould, was given to the jury at Albany yesterday afternoon.

Gideon W. Marsh pleaded guilty in Philadelphia yesterday to indictments charging him with complicity in the Keystone Bank frauds. Sentence will be passed next Tuesday.

George N. Nicholson, turnkey of the Merrimack County Jail at Concord, N. H., was injured early yesterday morning in a struggle with two masked men, who tried to break into the prison.

A dock with a burning pile of 3,000 tons of coal upon it collapsed at West Superior, Wis., yesterday, and four men were carried down with the mass. One was dug out alive, but the others are supposed to have been burned or suffocated.

Robert Williams, Jr., United States Revenue Agent, is investigating alleged shortages in revenue taxes due on documents filed in the office of the Register. He thinks millions of dollars have been withheld from the Government by this means, and hints that there is a deficiency of $100,000 in this county alone. He claims that documents on which insufficient tax has been paid will be invalid. Mr. Fromme explains.

Page 2.

Printer James G. Woodward was yesterday elected Mayor of Atlanta, Ga.

Frank Sherwin, alias 'Cissie" Murphy, a college thief, was sentenced at Middletown, Conn., yesterday to five years' imprisonment.

Charges of disloyalty to Col. Roosevelt in the campaign have been preferred against Abner C. Haight, a prominent member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn.

The packages containing the votes cast by soldiers in the field will be opened at Albany to-day by Secretary of State Palmer and the envelopes sent to the County Clerks of the various counties.

Chairman Odell said yesterday that he thought a Republican should be appointed to succeed Justice O'Brien, but that the organization would stand by Gov. Roosevelt in almost anything he may elect to do.

Page 3.

Magistrate Meade congratulated Mlle. Susimetta for thrashing a man who was rude to her.

Persons said to be concerned in a purchase by the Vanderbilt interests of a controlling interest in Lackawanna yesterday denied the truth of the story.

President Benson Ferris of the Westchester County Savings Bank of Tarrytown was found dead in bed at his home yesterday. Death was due to heart disease.

City Marshal Bryant of McKenzie, Tenn., was shot and killed yesterday morning by a boy named Hugh McCall, who then committed suicide by taking morphine.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Pathfinder was launched yesterday at Nixon's shipyard at Elizabethport, N. J. Many distinguished men witnessed the launching.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch states that Elliott L. Duckworth, who died as the result of a mysterious shooting in that city in June, 1897, was decoyed and murdered by Edward L. Dolling, an alleged embezzler, whom he resembled, and who wished to create the belief that he was dead.

At the meeting yesterday of the Central Board it was said that a probable surplus in Brooklyn will be applied to prevent a threatened deficit in the teachers' salary funds of Richmond and Queens. At a meeting of the Borough School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, President Hubbell said that the schools are short 100 teachers. Teachers are to be drafted from Queens and others assigned as clerks are to be pressed into service.

Page 4.

A bill to carry out the suggestions made by Secretary Gage to revive the American merchant marine will be introduced in the House of Representatives in a few days.

It was said last night that Miss Helen M. Gould and George J. Gould had subscribed the $250,000 to build the new library for the University of the City of New York.

Thomas W. Cauldwell, who was injured in the accident to the elevator in the Manice Building, has an even chance of recovery. Strangers were barred from the building yesterday

Senator Morgan submitted in the Senate yesterday the report of the Senate Committee on the Nicaragua Canal, and an amendment to the Canal bill authorizing the immediate issuance with a guarantee by this Government of $5,000,000 in bonds for the redemption of stock. The report arraigns in severe terms both Nicaragua and the American citizens who secured the new concession.

Page 5.

The President sent to the Senate yesterday his nomination of Sampson and Schley as Rear Admirals.

President McKinley will leave Washington on Tuesday to attend the Peace Jubilee exercises at Atlanta, Ga.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Kerr has transferred to his wife property on West Eighty-seventh Street for the nominal sum of $10.

Fifty-six vessels were captured by the navy during the war with Spain, according to Attorney General Griggs's annual report to Congress.

George Ogle was freed from Sing Sing prison yesterday after having served ten years of a life sentence for a murder of which he has been proved innocent.

Representative Hull introduced in the House yesterday an army reorganization bill approved by the Secretary of War. It is not the measure framed by Gen. Miles, from which it differs materially. Gen. Miles's bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Hawley of Connecticut.

Page 6.

Weyler Street in Havana has been renamed Obispo Street. The removal of the plates bearing the ex-Captain General's name nearly caused a riot in Havana.

Dr. Conner of the War Investigating Commission, while examining a witness in Washington yesterday, declared that there was "a glaring lack" of medicines and supplies with Gen. Shafter's army.

Gen. Henry, the new Governor of the Military Department of Puerto Rico, proposes to effect many radical reforms in the island, and to install American policemen in the towns and American teachers in the schools.

The anniversary of Maceo's death yesterday was observed by the Cubans in Santiago, where a memorial service was held in the cathedral. A body of Cubans parading, armed, contrary to the regulations, fired several volleys with ball cartridges, and several bullets struck Col. Sergeant's tent.

Page 7.

A paper on draperies, telling how sleeping cars are cleaned, written by Dr. Horace Tracy Hanks, was read before the Rainy Day Club.

Mrs. McKinley passed a quiet day yesterday and did not leave the Windsor Hotel except to take a drive. She will begin to do her Christmas shopping to-day.

Page 12.

The Board of Health is investigating the condition of a flathouse at 17 Manhattan Avenue, whose tenants complain that they are overrun with rats and mice.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company will to-day connect its Eighth Avenue line with the Broadway traffic by putting in use the new electric service on Canal Street.

John D. Welch had just signed an affidavit against two men whom he charged with burglary in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, when he was seized with apoplexy and will probably die.

After a careful inspection of the Home Life Insurance Building by Architect Le Brun it has been decided that the steel framework is uninjured, but that it will be necessary practically to rebuild above the seventh floor

A general meeting of the brewers of the United States was held yesterday in Arion Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, to take action looking to the repeal of the war tax on malt liquors. A committee was appointed to draw up a memorial to Congress. There were about 450 delegates at the meeting.

The suit for slander brought by ex-Police Captain Anthony Wood of Long Island City against ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason was put off for the term yesterday by Justice Dickey, in the Supreme Court. The ex-Mayor is sick, and the doctors appointed by the Court to examine him report that he is suffering from heart disease.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 3.

ROASTED HER LIVE KITTEN.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fusser Made Her Neighbors Angry and Fought Gerry's Men.

Mrs Elizabeth Fusser of 137 West Thirty-seventh Street was held for examination by Magistrate Mott, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday, charged by Agent Evans of the Bergh Society with roasting a live kitten.

Some time ago Mrs. Fusser found a kitten, which she tried to rear on milk, but it became more sickly. Yesterday she dropped the kitten into a stove against the protest of many people. The neighbors reported the matter to the Bergh Society, who sent Agent Evans to investigate. He had a lively time arresting Mrs. Fusser, who is a stalwart woman. She had to be taken away in a patrol wagon.

SECRETARY ALGER'S SON HURT.

Went Over an Embankment on a Toboggan and Injured His Spine.

GRAND MERE, Quebec, Dec. 7.—Russell A. Alger, Jr., son of the American Secretary of War, and manager of his father's pulp company here, was badly injured on Sunday by being thrown from his toboggan.

The toboggan, carrying Mr. Alger, shot over an embankment, dropping twenty feet. His companion fell on top of him. Mr. Alger's spine was injured, and his physicians say it will require a couple of weeks for his recovery. At present he is confined to his bed.

TRIED TO BREAK INTO A JAIL.

Turnkey at Concord, N. H., Injured in a Struggle with Two Masked Men.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7.—Two masked men attempted to force an entrance into the Merrimack County Jail in this city early this morning.

George N. Nicholson, the turnkey, was awakened by hearing them walking on the piazza roof just outside his room. He threw up his window and grappled with one of the men, but was knocked off the roof to the ground by the other man. On the ground all three engaged in a rough-and-tumble encounter, during which the turnkey was struck three times on the head with a piece of hose pipe, was kicked in the abdomen, and had the little finger of his left hand shot off.

The men managed to break away and disappeared. It is supposed that the object of the men's visit was to liberate a prisoner.

FRANK A. LAPPEN LOCATED.

Merchant Who Fled from Milwaukee Said to be in London.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7.—Information has been received here showing that Frank A. Lappen, who in 1893 was the proprietor of a large dry goods store in this city, and whose failure at that time precipitated the downfall of the Plankinton Bank, has been located in London.

During the panic of 1893 Lappen disappeared, leaving a large number of creditors, and since that time has never been heard from. There are seventeen indictments pending against him in this city. It is now discovered that he settled in Acton, a western suburb of London, under the name of F. J. Measures. He leased a fashionable residence from Baron Rothschild and lived there in style until recently, when he once more disappeared, leaving a fresh lot of creditors.

It is doubtful whether any effort will be made to extradite him.

WORK OF HARVARD OVERSEERS.

Women Appointed on the Visiting Committees of the College.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—At a special meeting of the Harvard College Overseers this morning it was voted to place women upon the visiting committees of the departments of the college.

President Eliot, after the meeting, announced that Mrs. Henry W. Draper of New York, an expert on astronomy, who has given $10,000 a year to the Observatory, had been appointed a member of the Committee of Visitors of the Observatory. Mrs. Potter of Boston will serve on the committee which visits the Veterinary Department of the college, and Miss Ware, daughter of the late Mrs. Charles Ware, will be a member of the committee which visits the Botanical Gardens and Museum, of which Mrs. Ware was a patron. The daughter has continued her mother's work.

Augustus Seabury Gardner was named a graduate member of the committee on the regulation of athletic sports for one year from Sept. 1, 1898. George Washington Cram will be a member of the Administrative Board for 1898-9.

Poland Spring Water Sold
recommended by eminent physicians for its purity and medicinal qualities. "Poland," 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

BURIED IN BURNING COAL

Three Men Under 3,000 Tons of It at West Superior, Wis.

CHARRED DOCK COLLAPSED

Victims Were Helping to Fight Fire in the Immense Pile—Another Man Dug Out Alive.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 7.—While fighting a disastrous coal pile fire on the dock of the Lehigh Coal and Coke Company this afternoon four laborers were buried under a slide of 3,000 tons of coal. One has been dug out alive, but the other men are believed to have been smothered or burned to death

The men under the direction of Foreman James Love had a line of hose near the top of the pile of coal which they were flooding. The flames had eaten away the floor and piling of the dock, and without a moment's warning the dock collapsed, carrying the men down with the burning coal. A fifth man clung to the line of hose and escaped.

A hundred laborers of the coal company, all that could be worked to advantage, together with the city firemen, have been at work ever since trying to get at the men. One of them could be heard calling at intervals, and was able to say that he was down in the icy water among the coal; another could be seen by Theodore Rudolphson, who volunteered to go under the burning dock at the risk of his life to aid the men.

Rudolphson says he got a small rope to one man, but he was too far gone to tie it around him, and was also caught and pinioned by coal, so that he could not be gotten out. Rudolphson nearly lost his life in the attempt.

At the end of four hours' hard work John Malinowski, who is thought to be the man Rudolphson had the rope around, was dug out. He was unconscious but living, and is now in the hospital with a possibility of recovery. All calling from other men has long since ceased.

The coal company claims to be unable to tell who the missing men are, because so many new laborers had just been taken on, and the accident occurred at about the time the crews were changed. Foreman Love and Fire Chief Kellog, however, say they saw four men buried. Malinowski was surrounded by burning coal and was rescued in the nick of time.

The fire started by spontaneous combustion in soft coal belonging to the Great Northern Railroad. It was assuming serious proportions this morning when the city fire department and two fire tugs were summoned. In a few hours the fire was beyond control, and it is now the most serious which has occurred here in years.

At this time it looks as though 400 feet of the dock would be destroyed, or so badly damaged as to require entire rebuilding, and that 25,000 tons of coal will be burned, causing a loss on coal alone of $60,000. Firemen are cutting the dock into sections to prevent the spread of the fire.

Capt. L. R. Dorty of Chicago is President of the Lehigh Company. All is fully insured.

CLOSING UP PEACE WORK.

Eight Principal Articles of the Treaty Fixed—A Few Minor Issues to Adjust.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—There was no joint session of the Peace Commissions to-day, as the Spaniards are still occupied in translating the Americans' answer to their proposals in regard to the status of Spanish subjects in the annexed territories.

The eight principal articles of the treaty are settled, and all that remains for the commissions to attend to is the settlement of the minor points of the treaty. The latter will probably be signed on Saturday next, for the Spaniards are as anxious as the Americans to finish the work in hand.

Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish Commission said to-day: "It is very painful for us to remain here haggling over details, since the main points have been settled and we have been obliged to relinquish our colonies. All the work will be finished this week. The commercial treaty between the United States and Spain will be negotiated upon the re-establishment of diplomatic relations, and the question of Spanish ships and products in Cuba and Puerto Rico will be included therein."

GERMANY AND THE CAROLINES.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, who denies that Germany is negotiating for the acquisition of the Carolines, says: "A certain sentimental desire exists in the public mind on the subject, but the Government has not yet ascertained the views of the United States regarding it, and will do nothing until it knows the final form of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain."

SPAIN'S VIEW OF THE MESSAGE.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, who contrasts the indifference of the majority of Spaniards to President McKinley's message with the anxiety felt regarding his declarations foreshadowing war, says:

"Only in political and official circles is any interest in the message displayed, and there it takes the form of bitterness and indignation at Mr. McKinley's allusion to the destruction of the Maine. The press does not hide its satisfaction at the indications in the message and elsewhere that American colonizing will be fraught with difficulties and expenditure. The prediction is made that the Nicaragua Canal will lead to trouble between the United States and Europe."

DISTRUSTS ENGLAND'S MOTIVES.

German Woman Says We Should Profit by Her Country's Experience.

A resident of this city has received a letter from his sister in Ottersberg, Germany, in which she gives her opinion about the proposed Anglo-American alliance and of the late war with Spain, as follows:

"In regard to the talk about the alliance which the Americans propose to make with England, I would say that after that country has used them for fodder for cannon and as a buffer, as it formerly used Germany, they will be wiser. The last war which America had with the Spaniards was in reality no war at all. The starved Spaniards and a country that had been reduced to a state of starvation held out altogether too long against the Americans. But we will leave the discussion of these politics to the newspapers."

A SHIP FROM BARCELONA.

Captain Reports in Philadelphia that Spanish Merchants Are Friendly.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The first cargo to reach Philadelphia from a Spanish port since the outbreak of the war with Spain came in to-day in the Norwegian steamer Kingswood, from Barcelona. The Kingswood carried a light general cargo. Capt. Halvorsen says the business men in Barcelona regard the United States in a friendly light. "They lay all the blame for the war," he stated, "upon their own Government, and express the intention of doing all that is possible to repair the breach between the nations.

"These men are not without patriotism, but they feel more anger toward other nations for not helping them than toward this country for declaring war. They are glad to again secure the markets over here for their wines, and I look for a larger commerce between the nations than ever before."

MR. CLEVELAND ON EXPANSION.

The ex-President Opposed to All Annexation, from Hawaii to the Philippines.

PRINCETON, Dec. 7.—Ex-President Cleveland was interviewed this afternoon on the new policy of the United States, and dictated the following for The Associated Press:

"Without going at all into details, I wish to say that I am ardently opposed to every feature of this annexation and expansion policy. The public ought to know pretty well what my convictions are from the Hawaiian question during my Administration. I have not changed my mind, and remain opposed to all this annexation, from Hawaii to the Philippines."

VEST OPPOSES EXPANSION.

Says It Will Be Bad Policy to Take the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Vest is believed to have miscalculated the effect of his resolution against the acquirement by the United States of the Philippines. Democrats who agree with him in objecting to colonial expansion were of the opinion that the Paris Commission would kill time in the discussion of controverted points until some vote had been taken on the question here, and would then be influenced in its course by the turn of the vote.

Mr. Vest says he had no such sinister motive as this report suggests and no expectation that a vote would be reached, or that it would affect the turn of negotiations at Paris. He fully expected that the commission would insist upon the cession of the Philippines, but he hopes to see the policy of retention of the islands abandoned after the embarrassing problem has been more thoroughly considered and understood.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE.

Ex-Secretary Sherman Writes Encouragingly to the Boston Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League's Executive Committee this afternoon a letter was read from John Sherman, making interesting statements regarding the acquisition of the Philippines and closing as follows:

"My hope is that the Senate of the United States will reject the treaty and leave the people of the islands free from the shackles of Spain and the distant domination of the United States. I sympathize with Aguinaldo in his ambition to found a republic in the China Sea near the equator, and hope he may become the Washington of a new nation absolutely free from European and American influence."

Bishop Potter of New York and James C. Carter of New York were added to the list of Vice Presidents of the league. More than 500 petitions protesting against an imperialistic policy regarding Spain's conquered possessions have been received at the Washington and Boston offices of the league, each petition bearing many signatures, and it was decided to-day to begin at once presenting the petition to the Senate.

$10,000 FOR HER BETROTHED.

Mary E. Fox Begins Suit Against a Mind Reader for Spiriting Away John Smith.

Mary E. Fox, a hairdresser of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has brought suit for $10,000 damages against Barnin L. Behrendt, alias Prof. Abdullah, a mind reader of 72 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for spiriting away one John Smith, who was, or is, the woman's betrothed husband. Herman L. Roth is Miss Fox's counsel.

Miss Fox's tale begins in her hairdressing shop in Harlem, passes through Cuba, has now reached the court stage, and the end is not yet. According to the woman, John Smith, an electrician with a tendency to baldness and a plethoric pocketbook, called on her in July for treatment, and in August they became engaged. Early in September Smith's visits ceased, and he was seen in Harlem no more. For several weeks Miss Fox had heard of the fame of "Abdullah," so she consulted him, taking with her a photograph of Smith before she began to treat him for baldness. Having paid the professor the customary fee of $2, she asked him where Smith was at that moment. "Abdullah" gazed long and intently on the picture, and then said, "You'll never see that man again alive."

Miss Fox called twice afterward, and finally the professor said Smith had died from yellow fever in Santiago, Cuba. Now Miss Fox contends that Smith was foully dealt with. In support of this, her only argument, or the only one she has advanced, she said she knew something was wrong, else how could "Abdullah" tell her so much and Smith so far away?

"Prof. Abdullah," who is a short, fat Swiss, admits having given the woman the information. He further admits that it was all a "bluff." "She came to me," he said, "and showed me a man's picture, and asked where the original was. She also said he was an electrician. Now, I'm a professor of common sense. I assume the rôle of a fakir to straighten out the affairs of the unfortunate. Miss Fox said to me that the man had gone to a new field of work, and she wanted to locate him. Now, any one with common sense could see that the only new field for electrical development would be in Cuba, so I told her he was there. I had read of a new electrical concern locating there. One of the things I have discovered is that when people die their portraits fade. This photograph was faded, so I broke the news to her gently, and told her that she would never see him alive again. When she became persistent and called again, I told her that Smith was dead. When she asked how I knew, I answered, 'Ah, that is my power.' From that day until this I've never heard of her until I received a summons in this suit."

"Abdullah" declares that he knows nothing of Smith's whereabouts. Mr. Roth, counsel for the woman, declined to talk on the matter.

HAD $400, STARVED TO DEATH.

De Mott, Who Lived Alone, Was Taken Sick and Unable to Leave the House.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 7.—Sidney De Mott, who lived alone in a cottage some distance from the village, was found dead today. Death was due to starvation. Mr. De Mott was subject to asthma, and it is supposed that some days ago he had an unusually severe attack, and as a result was unable to leave the house.

His nearest neighbor was some distance away, and the sick man had no means of attracting attention. In his helpless condition, being without food and unable to obtain any, his death resulted from starvation. A bankbook showing that he had $350 on deposit was found. Fifty dollars in cash was also found in the house.

Women's National Indian Association

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—The two days' annual meeting of the Women's National Indian Association began here to-day. The following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Amelia S. Quinten, Philadelphia; Vice President at Large—Mrs. Walter R. Brooks, New Jersey; Eastern Vice President—Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, Connecticut; Southern Vice President, Mrs. E. John Ellis, Louisiana; Western Vice President—Mrs. John Bidwell, California; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Eliza W. Jones, New Jersey; Recording Secretary—Mrs. William H. Laird, New York City; Treasurer—Miss Helen R. Foote, Philadelphia.

Graphophones for Christmas presents. From $10 up. Greatest of pleasure makers. COLUMBIA PHONOGRAPH CO., 145 or 1,159 Broadway.—Adv.

JURY TAKES THE CODY CASE

Instructed that Jay Gould's Marriage Is Not in Issue.

THE CONCLUDING ARGUMENTS

Mr. Dugan Declares the Baptismal Record Was Mutilated by Persons in the Prosecutors' Interest.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—The case against Margaret E. Cody, charged with attempting to blackmail George Gould, was given to the jury at 4:40 o'clock this afternoon. A verdict has not yet been rendered.

After arguments by Mr. Dugan for the defendant and Mr. Cook for the prosecution, Judge Gregory charged the jury. He briefly rehearsed the evidence, and read the testimony of Judge Brown relative to the interview between Mrs. Angell and Mrs. Cody, wherein the former affirmed that she had never married Jay Gould. The Court called the attention of the jury to the baptismal record, which, the Judge said, was an important factor in the case, as the question arising was who was interested mostly in changing the record. Continuing, Judge Gregory said:

"Even supposing that Jay Gould was married to Sarah Ann Brown, and that Mrs. Pierce was their daughter, Mrs. Cody, if she asked for silence money in the letter she wrote to George Gould, was guilty of blackmail."

In his speech in behalf of the accused, Mr. Dugan this morning declared that never in the history of the world had there been more plotting, cruel and inhuman schemes perpetrated than during this trial. He read the letter written by Mrs. Cody to George Gould, and said:

"This is the letter from which all the other facts brought out on this trial emanate. What was the intent? Was it blackmail? You will notice that in this letter no reference is made as to money, or no claim made upon Mr. Gould. Not even a suggestion that she would drop out of the case if she was well paid. This letter, in order to bring its writer within the pale of the law, must show that threats were used.

"The indictment was found in May last in Albany County. Under the section of the code, the County of New York had jurisdiction to try this case where all the parties are better known than in this county. George Gould received the letter in New York, and that is the place where this trial should have come off. Why, gentlemen, even the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. McCormick, was ashamed of the tactics pursued by the prosecution and withdrew from the case. The array of distinguished lawyers from the New York bar brought here to prosecute this poor old woman are not paid by Albany County, but they are to be recompensed out of the Gould millions. You must take into consideration that if Mrs. Cody was guilty, why this array of legal talent?

"I deny that Margaret E. Cody is a criminal," resumed Mr. Dugan. "Mrs. Cody is not to be condemned because she became connected with this case. Her lawyers firmly believed it, and both Parker and Speer urged her on at first and subsequently basely deserted her. Her efforts were really laudable, because she was endeavoring to give to an unfortunate child the rights of legal parentage. Mrs. Cody did succeed in finding the mother of Mrs. Pierce—that is conceded—and then the lawyers took hold of the case. And it is said to their shame that they afterward turned over all the papers and correspondence in the case to the prosecution. At what price, God only knows!

"There is no evidence here, no, not a particle of evidence, to show that Mrs. Cody ever tampered with the church register or ever had the book in her hand. Who tampered with it then, gentlemen? I'll stake my life on it that this entry was mutilated by those representing the Gould interests in this matter. Would any one be so stupid as to expect such an entry as this one would pass muster as an official record? That record ought to brand this case with suspicion from beginning to end. If you find Mrs. Cody guilty of this crime of blackmailing, then you brand Mr. Leighton, the clergyman who performed the ceremony; Mary Ann Shields, a witness to it, and Mr. Cogan, proprietor of the Massachusetts House, who assisted Mrs. Cody in getting traces of Miss Shields, as parties to this crime."

Mr. Dugan then carefully went through the great mass of evidence submitted, none of which, he said, tended to criminate his client. Resuming, Mr. Dugan said:

"Where is Mrs. Angell? I say, where is she? If she had been produced here she would tell you the truth and bear out Mrs. Cody's testimony. The Sheriff goes up there and cannot find her. Here is a woman who swears that she is the wife of Jay Gould, then makes a confession to the effect that she never married Jay Gould. Yet she is allowed to go. She is to-day as free as the air. Then why is this case pressed? It looks to me as if this prosecution was brought to deter Mrs. Cody and others from bringing honest claims against the Gould estate."

After the recess John T. Cook summed up for the people. He said in part:

"When this woman wrote the letter in February, 1896, did she endeavor to extort money? If she did, then it is one of the most heinous crimes, because she not only attacked the memory of the dead but the legitimacy of the living. Money is the objective point in all schemes of this kind. Did you ever hear of any one attempting to blackmail a poor man? Mrs. Cody and the others were looking for Gould money.

"She claims she entered upon this business at the request of Mrs. Pierce. Is that supported by the evidence? She says she read a newspaper article, and then started on the benevolent errand of finding Mrs. Pierce's mother. She entered into a contract with a Denver woman, who advanced money for her. She took the job as a speculation. She knew her business. She had been engaged in this kind of work before.

"There has been nothing offered here by the defense that tends to shake the People's case one iota. The undisputed evidence shows that Mrs. Cody egged on Theodore Leighton to secure from his aged father, the Rev. Mr Leighton, a certified copy of the alleged marriage of Gould and Brown, promising him if he succeeded in his designs a reward of $20,000 would be forthcoming. But Mr. Leighton refused to do so unless he first saw Mary Ann Shields, one of the alleged witnesses, so as to refresh his memory as to the marriage.

"If the prosecution had had in its possession the letters which Mrs. Cody has produced during this trial, then other schemers in this case would have been indicted with her.

"The only question that confronts this jury is: Did Mrs. Cody on Feb. 11, 1896, write to George Gould, knowing full well that what she stated in that letter was absolutely false? Can any one on this jury believe that this old woman, when she wrote to George Gould, Feb. 11, 1896, was honest in her intentions?

"Is there any one here who believes for a minute that this noble, patriotic, charitable woman (pointing to Miss Helen Gould) "is here for the purpose of prosecuting this old woman? Such is not the case. Miss Gould and her brother are pressing this suit in order to clear their father's name from all calumny. It was only a few years ago that Miss Gould was playing about her father's knee. Another incentive for pressing this charge is that others who feel so inclined to blackmail wealthy families may be deterred by the predicament in which Mrs. Cody finds herself."

REFUNDING A COLLEGE DEBT.

Northwestern University Arranges to Borrow $475,000 at 3½ Per Cent.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The Trustees of the Northwestern University have completed their arrangement to refund a debt of $475,000, thereby effecting a clear saving of over $2,300 a year in interest charges. Notice has been given to the Equitable Life of the intention of the university Trustees to pay the loan for this large sum Jan. 1, 1899. Chicago money has been secured by the university at a low rate of interest, in the nature of a straight loan without commission for a period of twenty years, and this is what the Trustees of the university regard as a very important feature.

Recent financial transactions at the Evanston school have been pleasing to the men who are conserving the interests of the college. They point with pride to the securing of the big loan without commission and at the rate of 3½ per cent. as a sign of the great esteem in which the educational institution is held.

FIGHT IN A PARIS THEATRE.

The Picquart Case the Source of Enthusiasm Which Caused a Clash of Factions.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—An exciting incident took place to-night at the opening of the new Opéra Comique, which replaces the structure recently destroyed by fire. The house was inaugurated with a performance of "La Dame Blanche," in the presence of a brilliant audience, including M. Felix Faure, President of the republic, members of the Cabinet, Senators, Deputies, Russian Grand Dukes, and all the leading diplomatic, artistic, and literary notabilities in Paris.

President Faure's arrival was signalized by shouts of "Vive l'Armée!" which were answered by shouts of "Vive Picquart!"

The rival crowds came into collision and there was some fighting.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 7.—M. de Pressense, foreign editor of the Temps, addressed a large meeting here this evening on the Dreyfus affair, pointing out the necessity for revision. A number of collisions and fights took place, and some twenty persons were slightly injured. The police made several arrests.

Interview with Col. Picquart.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "I had an interview to-day with Col. Picquart in the Cherche-Midi prison, with a grating between us, and in the presence of an official. He appeared cheerful and told me he was well physically, mentally, and morally."

Fighting Renewed in the Swat Valley.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.—Fighting has been renewed in the Swat Valley between the Mad Mullah and the forces of the Mawab of Dir. Forty were killed on each side.

G. W. MARSH PLEADS GUILTY.

Claims He Never Profited by the Keystone Bank Frauds—Sentence Deferred Until Next Tuesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—Gideon W. Marsh, former President of the looted Keystone National Bank, the failure of which institution was publicly announced March 20, 1891, to-day pleaded guilty before Judge Butler, in the United States District Court, to indictments charging him with conspiracy with Cashier Lawrence in misapplying the funds of the bank and making false reports of the bank's condition to the Controller of the Currency. He was remanded for sentence until Tuesday next.

After Marsh had entered his plea of guilty his counsel asked the Court's permission to present a statement of his client which would show mitigating circumstances in connection with the commission of the acts to which he had pleaded guilty. Counsel informed the Court that the statement would show that, after Mr. Marsh had assumed the Presidency of the bank, he found that there existed a deficiency in the bank of over $1,000,000. He had, no doubt, erred in covering this deficit, but the load was too much for the bank to carry, and finally resulted in its failure. Counsel said the defendant had never profited $1 through the bank's losses, and that when Marsh fled, over seven years ago, he had not with him $1 of the bank's money.

Judge Butler informed the counsel that he would receive no statement except matter pertaining directly to the indictment and the defendant's plea thereon. He would not permit a statement to the Court which did not bear directly on the acts of the defendant, and which had no other interest than that of the gratification of public curiosity. He would merely listen to counsel's statement relative to the defendant's acts, with the object of determining the extent of punishment to be imposed.

LOSS OF THE VAMOOSE.

Captain Mistook a Block Island Light for Point Judith.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Dec. 6.—The British tern schooner Vamoose of St. Johns, N. B., from Sydney, Cape Breton Island, loaded with coal for her home port, which struck the northeast part of Block Island among the rocks under Clay Head Bluffs during a terrific southeast gale last Sunday night, had encountered the gale of Nov. 26 and 27 off Cape Sable, and had subsequently weathered another similar one, being driven off her course until last Sunday at 10:30 A. M., when the vessel made South Shoal Lightship, at 8 P. M.

The course the Vamoose was steering would have taken her by Block Island, but the Captain mistook the North Light for Point Judith and hauled up to a west one-half south course, and at 10 P. M. struck. The first sea that boarded the Vamoose carried Capt. Knowlton overboard, and his body has not been recovered. He leaves a wife and three children in St. Johns, N. B. A little later First Officer Brooks, who had taken refuge in the mizzentop, was carried overboard by the mizzentopmast, which went by the board. He was probably instantly killed by the spar. His body has been recovered. He leaves a large family of children in Weymouth, N. S. Second Officer Adams and the rest of the crew, five in number, were compelled to descend from the mizzen rigging, where they had taken refuge, and make themselves fast to the afterdeck and the spanker boom.

Meanwhile the schooner had broken in two just aft the mainmast, and a little before daybreak two of the sailors made a rude craft from four deck planks, and lashing themselves to it, cut loose from the wreck, and under its lee succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The four that remained were taken off with great difficulty in the early morning.

A Rich Iron Miner Very Ill.

NILES, Mich., Dec. 7.—H. A. Chapin, owner of the immense iron mines in the northern part of Michigan and the richest man in the State, is not expected to live. He is eighty-five years old.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm Tuesday night over Lake Huron has moved to the mouth of the St. Lawrence and has given light snow to the lake regions. The pressure still remains high over the whole country west of the Mississippi River, except a slight depression in Southern California. The temperature has fallen in the Middle and Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Light snow may be expected in the Missouri Valley and it will be generally fair elsewhere. Slight changes in temperature, if any, may be expected over the whole country.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	33	32	39
6 A. M.	35	37	38
9 A. M.	36	35	37
12 M.	41	39	38
4 P. M.	42	39	40
6 P. M.	43	37	38
9 P. M.	39	35	37
12 P. M.	38	34	35

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....37
Weather Bureau.....36
Corresponding date 1897.....38
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 65 per cent.

**Royal Lim

document offered for record does not invalidate the instrument nor prevent it from being read in evidence, but makes the party guilty of a violation of the law liable to punishment as for a misdemeanor by imprisonment or fine or both. I call attention to the decisions of the Court of Appeals on the constitutionality of the war revenue law of 1864 in so far as it attempted to:

1. Prescribe rules of evidence for State courts.

2. Affect the validity of conveyances of property within a State.

As to the first point—People ex rel. Barbour vs. Gates, 43 N. Y., 40., (1870.)

"The objection that the indenture could not be read in evidence for want of a stamp as prescribed by the United States Internal Revenue act, was not tenable; that in so far as it prescribes a rule of evidence is operative only in the Federal courts and has no application in the State courts. (97 Mass., 452.) It is not claimed that the instrument (apprenticeship) was void for want of a stamp." 2. As to validity of conveyances. (Moore vs. Moore, 47 N. Y., 467, (1872.)

In this case partition was resisted on the ground that plaintiff's title was derived through an unstamped deed, and therefore void. The Court of Appeals says:

"We now hold that it is not in the Constitutional power of Congress to prescribe for the States a rule for the transfer of property within them. Without denying that it is within the power of taxation conferred upon it for Congress to lay an excise tax upon the business operations of communities, and to collect that tax by means of stamps to be placed upon the written instruments exchanged between contracting parties, and to enforce the observance of the law to that end by the imposition of penalties for its non-observance, we are of the opinion that it is without the power to declare that a contract or conveyance between citizens of a State affecting the title to real estate is void for the reason that such observance has been omitted."

The authorities which I have cited hold good in the case of the present revenue law, because as to the rules of evidence and the validities of documents on which stamps are omitted the decisions above quoted make the law for this State.

As far as mortgages are concerned, I am very sure the cases where omissions to stamp these documents occur will be found very few. In all other cases where stamps have been omitted it will be found that the parties guilty of the omission have been so either negligently or through ignorance of the law, (which of course is no excuse;) because the law is so clear that the stamps required must be regulated by the value of the property, no matter what the consideration or the amount or value of the equity. The value of the property is the criterion and the basis for stamping deeds and other documents. It is the duty of the Register to record all deeds, mortgages, or any other papers for record provided they are properly executed, signed, sealed, delivered, and acknowledged and the proper fee paid, and as a public official to extend every facility to the United States Government to examine the records in order to ascertain what, if any, violations have been committed by parties leaving papers for record.

Register Fromme denies that any obstacles have been placed in the way of Col. Williams's Inspectors. Col. Williams says his men were delayed for a week, but now everything is running smoothly.

ROBBED A POLICE INSPECTOR.

Brooklyn Pickpockets Fly at High Game on the Force.

Police Inspector Rhoades of Brooklyn no longer possesses the massive and valuable gold watch which has been his pride for so many years. He was robbed of it on Tuesday night while riding to his home at 133 Milton Street, Greenpoint, in a crowded car of the Cross-Town line.

When he first got on the car he was obliged to stand. Later he secured a seat, and when he alighted from the car at Manhattan Avenue and Milton Street there was a crowd on the rear platform. The Inspector was pushed and jostled, and he believes that this was the time when the watch was taken. He didn't miss it until he reached his home, and then he hastened to the Greenpoint Avenue Police Station, where he reported the robbery.

RECEPTION TO ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

A Dinner Precedes His Entertainment at the New York Club.

Admiral Schley was entertained last evening at the New York Club. Preceding the reception, at which about 400 attended, Admiral Schley attended a dinner at the club, at which twenty guests were present. William A. Lottimer, President of the club, presided, and during the dinner the Admiral gave the history of the Santiago campaign and the events leading up to it.

The reception began at about 9 o'clock and was held in the billiard room of the club. Among those present were Gen. Miles, Capt. Cook of the Brooklyn, Capt. Gilman, United States Army; Stevenson Constable, Judge Pryor, George W. Ely, Commissioner W. T. Jenkins, John Jurgensen, Judge Truax, Roger Pryor, Jr., F. G. Myer, H. H. Barnes, Dr. Fred Danne, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. M. Ceballos, Frank Sturgis, Dr. W. A. Pryor, Willis Stow, E. D. Rogers, Jr., Walter Watson, Jr., Theodore Price, E. A. Fachini, A. R. Blount, R. H. Bissenger, J. L. Mott, and many others.

SUES FOR MAGOWAN'S STOCK.

Charge of Conspiracy Made in a Suit to Recover Valuable Shares.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 7.—Gen. William H. Skirm, County Clerk Barker Gummere, and Major Thomas S. Chambers are made defendants in a suit instituted in Chancery to-day by John E. Clancy to secure possession of 1,048 shares of the stock of the Empire Rubber Company, which stock was formerly the property of ex-Mayor Frank Magowan.

Clancy some time ago was appointed receiver of the Magowan property in supplemental proceedings brought against Magowan, and as such receiver he brings to-day's suit. The 1,048 shares were originally assigned to Gen. Skirm by Magowan as collateral for indorsements, and were subsequently sold and bought in by Gen. Skirm. Gummere and Chambers have since become part owners of the stock.

The bill filed to-day charges a conspiracy between Skirm and Magowan to defraud the latter's creditors, and it is asked that the sale of stock to Skirm be set aside and the stock used to meet Magowan's debts. Reimer and Meyers of New York, judgment creditors of Magowan, are back of to-day's proceedings.

FOR CHEAPER TELEPHONE TOLLS.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade Drafts a Bill.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade met last night at the Hoffman House. President C. C. Shayne presided. Several resolutions were passed. One was to urge upon Congress the making of lower postal rates for parcels and the establishment of better facilities for handling this class of matter. The board favors a system based on the parcels post of Great Britain, which allows the shipment of parcels weighing eleven pounds and three feet six inches long by three feet in girth. Under the British system an eleven-pound parcel costs 26 cents postage, while in this country it would now cost $1.76.

The Telephone Committee, of which R. M. Walters is Chairman, reported the draft of a bill to be submitted to the next session of the Legislature, making it unlawful in any city of this State, containing a population of 500,000 or more, to charge any single telephone subscriber more than $50 a year for any number of messages less than 1,000 transmitted within the corporate limits of such city, or to charge more than 5 cents for each message in excess of 1,000, persons or corporations overcharging to forfeit $100, to be recovered with the excess charges by the person paying the overcharge, if action is begun within one year.

The board also passed a resolution introduced by J. A. Heckman, favoring the retention of the Philippine Islands, and urging upon the Senate that the treaty of peace be confirmed.

Another resolution was passed looking to establishing what are to be known as suburban days, during which the merchants will offer their best bargains, the railways their lowest rates, and the theatres their best attractions, in order to draw crowds into the city. Mr. Shayne was clothed with full authority to use whatever means he thought best fitted to accomplish the purpose in view.

President Shayne named the committee that will look after the arrangements for the annual banquet of the board, which will be given in a few weeks.

$25,000 Fire in Brooklyn.

A fire of unknown origin was discovered last night at 8 o'clock in the one-story frame building at 1,620 Broadway, Brooklyn, occupied by Thomas Ferrand. The building was one of a row of six frame structures, all of which were destroyed. Emil Engel occupied 1,614 as a saloon, with living rooms on the second story. He was absent at the time of the fire, and his wife and children were rescued by the police. Several ties on the elevated tracks were burned, and traffic on the elevated and surface roads was delayed for more than two hours. The damage is estimated at $25,000.

MILLER NOW IN THE LEAD

Chicago Man Nearly 17 Miles Behind His Last Year's Record.

PIERCE GOES TO THIRD PLACE

More Than 15,000 Persons Visit the Garden to See the Riders—Three Men Drop Out.

Score at 2 o'Clock A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Miller	1,162	9
Waller	1,154	2
Pierce	1,152	6
Albert	1,151	6
Stevens	1,121	6
Grimm	1,046	7
Lawson	1,031	4
Hale	1,027	7
Nawn	1,023	7
Aronson	1,016	4
Forster	974	1
Schineer	955	5
Joyeux	946	3
Jullus	929	2
Monachon	893	9
Turville	883	0
Pilkington	867	2
Fredericks	777	0
Kinz	760	7
Cistac	645	0

Charles Miller of Chicago took the lead in the six-day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden. At midnight he had gone 1,142 miles and a half and was ten miles and five laps ahead of Waller, who passed Pierce about 11:30 o'clock. Pierce was third.

It was not a day for record breaking. Pierce, who had been pushing things hard during Monday and Tuesday, had to take some rest, and so the records for the third day stood. At the end of the seventy-second hour in last year's race Miller had ridden 1,159 miles, so that he was nearly 17 miles behind the record.

If the riders did not beat any records the managers of the show did. More than 15,000 persons visited the Garden yesterday, and in the evening there was hardly standing room in the house. The total admissions are far in excess of last year's race, in spite of Sunday night's house being comparatively small.

Three men had to retire during the day. They were Fallon, Gross, and Bliven. Gross quit because he said the race was too hot, but the other men were ordered out of the race by the doctor who is watching the riders for the managers of the show.

The chief interest in the day's racing was the contest between the three leaders. Miller took the lead from Pierce when he reached the 904-mile mark. Pierce had retired to take a needed rest, and Miller, keeping, on, took the lead. He only held it for a short time, however.

Pierce, as soon as he came on the track, started out to cut down the lead, and then Miller had to go off, and at 11 o'clock Pierce was once more in the front. Pierce made his 990 miles in 54 hours 31 minutes.

Miller, soon after he returned to the track, wore down his rival's lead, and kept in front until 7 o'clock in the evening, when he rested for three-quarters of an hour, and Pierce once more went to the front. Later in the evening Miller passed Pierce, and shortly before 11 o'clock Waller, who had been riding well all day, took second place.

All the men seem to be in good condition. They look tired and haggard, of course. They can still reel off the laps at racing speed when they want to, and when they do the crowd shows its appreciation by cheering enthusiastically.

About 11 o'clock last night Forster, who had for several hours been wheeling aimlessly around the track, suddenly seemed to wake up. The band was playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and Forster darted off at a 2:30 clip. Round and round he went, quickly passing the other riders.

Then Waller woke up and joined with Forster, and then Miller and Stevens took part in the quick race. They kept this pace up for about two miles, and then quieted down again. The burst of speed shown by the men seemed wonderful when it is considered that they had been riding almost continuously for seventy hours.

"Doggy" Stevens, the youngest rider in the race, took his first rest yesterday. He is only nineteen years old, and by many is regarded as a dangerous man. He is in fine condition, but has had some trouble with his trainers, and yesterday had to make a change.

This change may hurt his chances of finishing prominently in the contest. Albert, the old-time walker, is riding well. He plods on and never sprints for any one. "Teddy" Hale is another of this class, but he is a long way behind the leaders.

Miller passed the 1,000-mile mark after riding 61 hours 5 minutes and 30 seconds. He is now confident of winning, and says he will stay in front until the race is over. So far his food has consisted of cereals and beef tea. He frequently retires from the track for a few minutes and will reappear in another costume, which always has an American flag on it somewhere.

Additional interest was added yesterday by "Teddy" Edwards riding a century. He started at 2 o'clock and finished his task in 5 hours 43 minutes 40 seconds. E. C. Bald rode two exhibition half miles in 1:02 2-5 and 1:03 4-5.

Elkes, the champion hour rider, rode two miles in the evening paced by Fournier on the petroleum motor cycle. The pace set was a hot one, and the time for the two miles was 4:15 2-5.

"Jimmy" Michaels rode an exhibition mile paced by a tandem. He trailed behind until the last lap and then shot ahead and finished nearly a half lap ahead of his pacers. The time was 2:09 3-5.

In the evening there was a heat race between Jay Eaton, known as "the Indoor King," and Harry Terrell, who is called "The Wanderer." Terrell won in straight heats in 2:30 4-5 and 2:38 2-5.

A mathematical fiend startled those who were watching the riders from the eastern end of the Garden last night. He stated that Miller was riding a wheel geared up to 96.

This means that one revolution of the pedals will send the bicycle 8 feet. The track on which the men are riding is 528 feet in length, so that to go around once Miller has to make 66 revolutions of the pedals. Up to midnight he had made 754,116 revolutions.

The leaders in the race, however, have ridden more than they receive credit for. The track is measured eighteen inches from the edge.

The slow riders can hug this edge, but the fast riders, to pass them, have to go further out, and so have to ride several feet more than those who are on the inside.

SCORE AT 1 O'CLOCK A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Miller	1,150	0
Waller	1,146	7
Albert	1,140	0
Pierce	1,138	2
Stevens	1,108	6
Grimm	1,039	1
Lawson	1,018	1
Hale	1,012	6
Nawn	1,009	1
Aaronson	999	9
Forster	958	8
Schineer	944	1
Joyeux	934	4
Julius	906	3
Monachon	892	5
Turville	867	4
Pilkington	857	2
Kinz	760	7
Cistac	620	6

NEW BRONZES FOR BROOKLYN.

MacMonnies's Quadriga and Proctor's Panthers Placed in Position.

Frederick MacMonnies's bronze quadriga has been put in position upon the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial Arch in the Park Plaza, Brooklyn. The quadriga was placed in position without ceremony of any kind. The artist took four years to complete the work.

The two bronze panthers, created by A. R. Proctor, have also been placed in position on the pedestals at the Third Street entrance to Prospect Park. The figures are said to be the most natural reproduction of these animals extant.

Crushed by an Elevator Door.

Albert Hirsch, a printer, twenty-one years old, of 23 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, was probably fatally injured last evening by the heavy door of an elevator falling on his head at the New York Life Insurance Company's Building, No. 61 Elm Street. He was descending to the basement from the sidewalk elevator when in some way one of the heavy iron and glass doors which close the shaft fell on him. At the Hudson Street Hospital, where he was taken, the surgeon said he is in a serious condition.

New York Indian Agency Moved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day ordered the removal of the agency for the Indians in New York State from Olean to Salamanca.

WOVEN TAPESTRY PANELS.

B. Altman & Co.

A large and very interesting stock of WOVEN TAPESTRY PANELS is shown in a variety of designs and sizes, several styles sufficently large to cover entire walls: they include artistic reproductions of Flemish and French Gobelin Tapestries, appropriate for furnishing Dining Room, Foyer or Library.

$3.75, $7.50, $13.75, $19.00 & $25.00.

Several Hundred Tapestry Panels, suitable for Wall Decorations, representing Market scenes, time of Louis XV.; size 38x57 inches.

$1.90

Reduced from $4.75.

MRS. WILMERDING RELEASED.

She Chooses to Come to the City with Her Lawyer Instead of Her Uncle, Franklin Allen.

Mrs. Marie F. Wilmerding was released yesterday afternoon from Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, where she has been confined since last February, and returned to this city. She was released on parole for a month to see if she possesses that control over herself which she says she does. She left the asylum at 12:45 o'clock, accompanied by her counsel, L. P. Levy.

Lawyer Levy arrived at White Plains at 10 o'clock, and as he had been refused on Tuesday the custody of Mrs. Wilmerding on the order of the court, he was about to prepare papers to submit to Justice Keogh which would place the Superintendent of the Asylum in contempt, and oblige him to surrender Mrs. Wilmerding. While Mr. Levy was preparing the papers, Dr. S. B. Lyon, Superintendent of the Asylum, appeared at the Court House and had a talk with Judge Keogh, after which he told Lawyer Levy that his client would be surrendered as soon as Franklin Allen, her uncle, who is one of the guardians of her person, arrived from New York. Mr. Allen arrived at 11:30 o'clock, and he and Mr. Levy had another consultation with Justice Keogh, in which Mr. Allen wanted to know his status in the case. He said that while he, together with John Wallace, another uncle of Mrs. Wilmerding, had technical custody of her, still he saw how she might be taken from them and removed from the State and their jurisdiction.

Judge Keogh replied that he had made his order on the report of the commission appointed to inquire into Mrs. Wilmerding's mental condition at the present time. As to who was to take charge of her he had nothing to do. He advised Mr. Allen and Mr. Levy to go to the asylum and let Mrs. Wilmerding chooses which one she would go with. The advice was taken, and as a result Mr. Levy accompanied his client to this city, while Mr. Allen came alone.

Mrs. Wilmerding looked the picture of health. She wore a black tailor-made gown and black hat. Her baggage consisted of a satchel and a square box, and these Mr. Levy took care of. The lawyer guarded his charge jealously, refusing to allow any one to speak to her. Arriving in this city, Mrs. Wilmerding went to the offices of her lawyer. It could not be learned last night where Mrs. Wilmerding was or where she would live during the one month parole granted by the Court.

John Wallace said last night that he had no idea where Mrs. Wilmerding was at the time or what her future plans were. "She seems to have been taken entirely out of our hands by the Court," said he, "and given in charge of Mr. Levy. I do not know the man. I certainly think myself and Mr. Allen were the proper persons to take charge of Mrs. Wilmerding, and we certainly expected such an order from the Court."

Mr. Allen, who lives at the Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn, refused to be seen.

COLLEGE THIEF SENTENCED.

Frank Sherwin Sent to Prison for Five Years at Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 7.—Frank Sherwin, alias "Cissie" Murphy, believed by the police to be a professional college thief, was to-day found guilty of robbing the Psi U. Chapter House at Wesleyan University, and sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

Inspector of Police Murray of Cambridge, Mass., reached here to-day and identified Sherwin as "Cissie" Murphy, who had served a term of imprisonment for robbing students of Tufts, and he has also served a sentence in the Massachusetts State Prison for burglary.

A bag owned by Sherwin was located in the railroad station at Hartford last night, and in it were found many pawn tickets, representing articles stolen from students at Yale on Nov. 4.

TYPHOID SCARE DECLINING.

No New Cases Reported and Those Affected Are Improving.

The people of the Bronx have become alarmed since the typhoid fever scare began, and many have stopped purchasing milk. Milk dealers, especially the small ones who serve regular routes, are the worst sufferers, and they fear that the trouble will ruin their business.

Dr. Eugene Monaghan, the Sanitary Inspector of the Borough of the Bronx, when seen at his office, 1,237 Franklin Avenue, yesterday, said that the epidemic had been checked effectively, and that no new cases had been reported since Monday. When asked if there had been any fatal cases he said: "There have been one or two deaths in the neighborhood where the epidemic occurred, but they could not be traced directly to typhoid.

"The most plausible theory of the evidence is that the cans which contained the milk were washed in water that contained typhoid germs, and some of this water remained in the cans when they were filled, affecting the milk." The wife of H. Seybolt of 555 Walton Avenue, the milk dealer to whose milk the germs were traced, who is seriously ill with typhoid, was somewhat improved yesterday.

Manly to Publish His Paper Here.

A. L. Manly, the negro editor from Wilmington, N. C.—where he published The Record—will resume the daily publication of his paper in this city. This was the announcement made yesterday by prominent members of the Society of the Sons of North Carolina, whose guest Manly has been for several days. There are living in New York two or three thousand colored people who formerly lived in North Carolina, and it is with the leaders among these that he has been working. He has also consulted with friends in New Jersey to the same end, and it is said has received most flattering pledges of support.

Senator-Elect May Be Ineligible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Washington Post to-morrow will say that the question of Senator-elect McComas's eligibility will be inquired into on the ground that he was not a resident of the State of Maryland when his election occurred.

Alabama Mine Explosion Kills Three.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 7.—An explosion of gas occurred in the Zoneida Mines, fifteen miles south of here, in Shelby County, to-day, killing three men and perhaps fatally wounding three others.

A Postal Treaty with Chile.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A parcels post treaty between this Government and Chile was concluded to-day by Postmaster General Emory Smith and Señor Vicuna, the Chilean Minister. It is still subject to ratification by the Chilean Congress.

P. A. Russell & Co., Chicago, Assign.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—P. A. Russell & Co., sash and door manufacturers, assigned to-day. Assets, $40,000; liabilities, $45,000.

OPPOSED TO JUSTICE DALY

Chairman Odell Says No Democrat Should Succeed O'Brien.

HE WILL STAND BY ROOSEVELT

Says the Organization Will Back the Next Governor in Almost Any Course.

Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee said yesterday that the question for the Governor of this State to consider in naming a successor to Justice Morgan J. O'Brien was whether he should appoint a Democrat when he could find a Republican competent to fill the place satisfactorily. This was said in answer to a question as to the probability of the appointment of Justice Daly to fill the expected vacancy on the Supreme Court bench.

It is generally understood among politicians that the next Governor will name Justice Daly. Col. Roosevelt, it is said, will do this because he feels that the Republican victory last month is largely to be attributed to the feeling aroused by the refusal of Tammany to renominate Justice Daly. The organization is strongly against this course, and will, it is said, urge Col. Roosevelt not to name a Democrat. Chairman Odell said yesterday morning just before leaving for his home at Newburg:

"A Republican should not appoint a Democrat to public office as long as a Republican can be found who is competent to fill that office. I do not know what Col. Roosevelt intends doing in the matter, and I want to say that he will be the Republican Governor and that I will back up what he does; but if I were Governor, I should not choose any Democrat, no matter how good he might be, as long as a competent Republican was at hand."

When asked if the organization would urge the appointment of Justice Cohen, who is a Republican, or accept without protest the appointment of Justice Daly, he said:

"The Republican organization will stand for almost anything that Gov. Roosevelt may do. We are determined to act in strict harmony. Every good Republican will, of course, support a good Republican Governor.

"I do not think it will take long to find a good Republican for this place. We should not have to search far. Now, I don't want to be understood as criticising Col. Roosevelt. If he wants to appoint Justice Daly, I shall stand by him. But I cannot speak for him. I have not talked with him about this matter, and do not know his determination. I do not think, however, that a good Republican should be overlooked for a Democrat."

The Chairman would not say what, if any Republican, he had in mind, but he added:

"I do not think Justice Daly did so much to aid us in the election. The vote of this city fails to reveal any great or effective charge in sentiment because of the refusal of the Democrats to renominate him."

Mr. Odell will return to the city to-morrow to meet Col. Roosevelt.

The Governor-elect received a large number of visitors yesterday morning at the home of his sister, at 689 Madison Avenue. Among them were Senators John Ford and George W. Brush, Henry Purroy, and Meyer S. Isaacs. Col. Roosevelt said that these and other visitors had not discussed matters of public interest.

When asked if he knew anything of the report that the Republican organization of Kings County was starting a movement to restore the City of Brooklyn to its former status, he said:

"I know no more about that than I do about the Donnelly cipher or the Kegly motor."

He left for Boston at 1 o'clock in the afternoon to deliver another Lowell Institute lecture, and will return to the city this morning.

Mrs. Roosevelt Visits Mrs. Black.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was the guest of Mrs. Frank S. Black at the Executive Mansion in this city to-day. Mrs. Roosevelt's visit was in response to an invitation from Mrs. Black, which was tendered in order that the Governor-elect's wife might look over her home to be, and ascertain for herself what was necessary in the way of furnishings and other household equipment to make the house agreeable to herself and suitable to the requirements of her family. Mrs. Roosevelt left for New York on an afternoon train.

RAINES ELECTION BUREAU BILL.

Provides Bi-Partisan System for Inspection and Canvass of Returns.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Senator Raines has the Bi-Partisan State Election Bureau bill practically complete.

It will not include the Force bill feature which went through at the extraordinary session last Summer, but will provide a bi-partisan system for the inspection and canvass of election returns.

It will not be cumbered by the State Constabulary bill, of which so much has been heard.

MAYOR-ELECT SETTING TYPE.

Printer J. G. Woodward Chosen as Municipal Executive of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 7.—James G. Woodward, a printer, was elected Mayor of Atlanta to-day. In the primary Woodward defeated Edmund W. Martin, a prominent and successful lawyer of this city, all through his influence with the laboring element. But success did not turn his head, and he is at work at his case on The Atlanta Journal as usual.

The new Mayor, who will go into office with the beginning of the year, is popular, and promises his supporters an excellent administration.

UNION LEAGUE MAN ACCUSED.

Member of Brooklyn Club Charged with Disloyalty to Roosevelt.

Dr. Thomas L. Wells, one of the Board of Governors of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, has preferred charges of disloyalty against Abner C. Haight, a prominent member of the club, for opposing the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt in the late campaign.

The charges, which have caused considerable of a stir in the organization, have been referred to a special committee. Mr. Haight contends that the club has no right to discipline him for his action, and threatens, it is said, to carry the case into court if necessary.

SOLDIERS' VOTES ALL IN.

Packages to be Opened in Albany To-day and Envelopes Distributed.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Secretary of State Palmer has arrived at the conclusion that all the votes that have been cast by soldiers in the field are in his possession, and the packages containing the votes will be opened to-morrow at noon in the presence of Mayor Van Alstyne and William Barnes, Jr., of this city, who will act as the representatives of the Democratic and Republican State Committees.

The ballots proper are in individual envelopes, with the address of the soldier's election district at his home in this State. Secretary of State Palmer will not count the soldier vote, as has been incorrectly stated many times. His duty is merely to open the packages, sort the envelopes, and send them to the County Clerks of the various counties.

The County Clerks, in turn, will distribute them to the Boards of Election Inspectors of the districts to which they belong, and these Election Inspectors will open the individual envelopes and deposit the ballots in a box without looking at them. When all ballots have been thus deposited they will be then counted in the regular way.

Puerto Rico Mail Service Contract.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Postmaster General to-day awarded to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company the contract for carrying the mails three times a month from New York to San Juan and once a week around the island. The contract is for one year, and the compensation $43,000. The company will put on three steamers on the main line, and one on the line making the circle of the island. The service begins Jan. 1.

Full-page portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury and other attractive features in next Sunday's New York Times Illustrated Magazine. Henry Norman's London cable letter every Sunday.—Adv.

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Suggestions

— (II) —

Silver Table Ware:

Lettuce Forks, each $5 and $6.
Individual Salad Forks, doz. $28 to $47.
Berry Forks, doz. $16 to $24.
Chocolate Spoons, doz. $14 to $26.
Poached Egg Servers, each $6.50 and $7.50.
Pastry Forks, doz. $28 upward.
Fruit Forks, doz. $22 to $60.
Grape Scissors, $5 upward.
Hors-d'Œuvre Forks and Spoons, each $2 upward.
Jelly Knives, each $5 to $9.

UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.

THE HEBREWS OF AMERICA.

The Union of Congregations in Session at Richmond Discusses the Zionistic Movement.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 7.—At to-day's session of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in convention here, the chief interest centred in the reports of the committees on the Hebrew Union colleges and the Zionistic movement. The former committee, after recognizing the labors of the Board of Governors of the colleges and of Dr. Wise and his assistants of the Faculty, and making an appeal for more financial support for the institution, recommended that the age of admission to the college be raised to sixteen years, and to announce that the college cannot undertake to pay for the secular instructions at the high school and university. The first recommendation was referred to the Board of Governors. The second recommendation was amended as to simply say "secular instruction," leaving out the names of the schools. The report as a whole was then adopted.

The report on the Zionistic movement was submitted as follows:

The union of American Hebrew congregations in convention assembled, in view of the active propaganda being made at present for the so-called Zionistic movement, deem it proper and necessary to put itself on record as follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to political Zionism. The Jews are not a nation, but a religious community. Zion was a precious possession of the past—the early home of our faith—where our prophets uttered their world-subduing thoughts and our Psalmists sang their world enchanting hymns. As such it is a holy memory, but it is not a hope for the future.

"America is our Zion and Washington our Jerusalem.

"Here, in the home of religious liberty we have aided in founding this new Zion, the fruition of the beginning laid in the old. The mission of Judaism is spiritual, not political. Its aim is not to establish a State, but to spread the truths of religion and humanity throughout the world."

The report precipitated a heated discussion in which nearly all the delegates took part. Finally Dr. David Philipson said that the report had aroused so much interest and so many requests had been made that the committee had determined to make the following addition and change:

"While we are aware of and deplore the abject condition to which many of our brethren are subjected in foreign lands, and that have naturally, but unfortunately, aroused in some of them a yearning for a re-establishment of Zion, yet we delegates of the Union—"

Then follows the original resolution, with the words "and Washington our Jerusalem" stricken out. The report was further discussed and then adopted.

The report of the Committee on Accounts showed that at present ninety-one congregations constitute the union.

TO EDUCATE YOUNG CUBANS.

The Plan for Free Education in Colleges and Academies Growing.

The Cuban Educational Association of the United States has been organized for the purpose of accepting and carrying out the offers made by American colleges, in response to Gen. Wheeler's suggestions that these colleges should each give free tuition to two or more reputable Cuban students.

The association announced yesterday that the responses received from Cubans desiring to accept these offers are numerous, but that allotments now being considered include only the young Cubans who can care for their own board and incidental expenses. No young men will be allotted who do not promise to make their home in Cuba after their education in the United States. Testimonials as to good character will be exacted from each student.

There are, however, being presented to the association the names of young men of special merit as students whom the revolution in Cuba has left without a dollar with which to help themselves.

There are also coming in applications from Cuba for academic tuition for young lads whose parents ask that their sons be taken and placed in school in this country, and the association hopes that the academies will follow the lead of the colleges and grant free tuition scholarships to proper candidates. The cost of board and incidentals for young Cubans in the educational institutions in the United States will vary from $100 to $250 per annum.

The association makes an appeal for funds for the maintenance of Cuban students who are unable to support themselves, and announces that the following have agreed to receive subscriptions: Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Huntsville, Ala.; Gen. Calixto Garcia, Cuba; Alexander E. Orr, President Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau Street; Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor Review of Reviews, 13 Astor Place; William H. Baldwin, Jr., President Long Island Railroad, 32 Nassau Street, and Gilbert K. Hatfield, Treasurer Union College, 289 Fourth Avenue.

Nevada Governorship Is Contested.

CARSON, Nevada, Dec. 7.—William McMillan, the defeated Republican nominee for Governor, will contest the election of Reinhold Sadler, Fusionist, on the ground that the apparent majority credited to Sadler is based upon a sufficient number of illegal votes to change the result of the election. Some sensational allegations are anticipated.

Etiology of Malaria.

From The Medical Record.

The Rome correspondent of The Lancet writes that the Italians have long been working steadily and silently on the subject of the etiology of malaria, and have obtained results only now becoming known. Profiting by the experience of Laveran, if not by that of Manson and Ross, Dr. Amico Bignami, privat-docent in pathological anatomy at the university, had in 1896, by observation and experiment, convinced himself that malaria was a "disease of inoculation." The same year, working in concert with Dr. Dionisi, also of the Roman school, he experimented on the possibility of engendering malarial fever by means of the punctures of mosquitoes. Their experiments yielded no positive result, but were repeated in August and the first half of September, (still in 1896,) once more with a negative response. Dr. Bignami and Dr. Dionisi had failed to satisfy themselves, among the numerous tribes of mosquitoes, as to that one which had relations, mediate or immediate, with malaria. However, Dr. G. B. Grassi succeeded last Summer in completing a series of observations by which he ascertained and determined the mosquito tribes which had power to convey the disease. Italian medicine, already distinguished in the malarial field by the studies of Tommasi-Crudeli, Baccelli, Golgi, Celli, Marchiafava, and others, chiefly of the Roman school, expects to establish a claim to having made out the special tribes of malaria-conducting mosquitoes—tribes three in number, and found exclusively in the fever-infected localities. Dr. Dionisi has discovered in bats a malaria infection due to parasites, closely resembling those found in the blood of malarious man.

POLICEMAN'S TRIAL FOR THEFT.

Mrs. Merrill Says Krekel Admitted Robbing Alexander.

The trial of Policeman Henry Krekel, of the Charles Street Station, charged with complicity in the drugging and robbing on Nov. 10 of James Alexander, a Scotchman, was resumed yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part IV. of General Sessions. Alexander told of meeting Krekel, becoming friendly, and drinking with him in many saloons. He noticed a bitter taste in his whisky. Krekel advised him to rinse his mouth out with seltzer water. He did this and lost consciousness. When he came to his senses he found that he had been robbed of his money and jewelry valued at $500.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill of 49 Greenwich Avenue was next called to the stand. Mrs. Merrill has several times been arrested, once on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. It was after her acquittal that she charged Acting Capt. Petty of the Charles Street Station with attempting to extort money from her. The charge fell through. Mrs. Merrill said:

"It was about 1:30 in the afternoon of Nov. 11 (the day after the alleged robbery) that Krekel came to my house. He rushed in excitedly and said, 'I am in trouble.' He told me he had just been accused of robbing a man and that he wanted me to send my daughter Evelyn away. 'She was with me,' he said. I refused to send her away and told him he ought to be in prison, and that I would do all I could to send him there. I then communicated with Agent Burr of the Parkhurst society.

"Krekel admitted to me that he had robbed Alexander and that he had fixed the Captain, the Sergeant, and the Roundsman, and that he was going to make Gandy, the bartender, stand for the whole trick."

Mrs. Merrill said that Krekel had told her that her daughter and Jessie Blackwood, who, she said, had been with him, must be kept away. If they were not, he would get twenty years.

Annie Fitzgibbons, who lives with Mrs. Merrill, said she had heard Krekel say: "I didn't turn the trick in Flannery's, but I did in another place." She said she also heard Krekel say: "If you don't keep the children away from the trial I'll get twenty years."

Capt. Moynihan testified that he had not been able to prove that the Scotchman had lost any money or that Krekel had got any.

Krekel, who has been on bail, was ordered locked up in the Tombs. The case will be resumed to-day.

TWO MONTHS STORM TOSSED.

The Schooner Mildred Reached Port After a Hard Voyage.

Capt. Tibbett of the small American schooner Mildred, which arrived yesterday from San Blas with a cargo of cocoanuts, said that in his forty years' experience he had never encountered such a succession of hurricanes and heavy seas as had battered his vessel during nearly the whole of her voyage, which began Oct. 12. Twice he had gotten as far north as Barnegat, only to be driven far back over his course by head winds and high seas.

The day after leaving San Blas the vessel ran into a series of gales. Off Cape Hatteras her sails were blown away, and her cutwater split and her rail went by the board. Other sails were fitted up, and after several weeks' buffeting the vessel was off Tucker's Beach. She there lost both her anchors and nearly stranded. Then provisions began to fail, and portions of the rail and the food lockers had to be used as fuel. The water also gave out, but the Captain found an agreeable substitute, for he ordered the hatches opened and the men drank cocoanut milk with their beans and peas, all they had left to eat. The vessel took to leaking, and the men were kept at the pumps until some of the West Indian negro seamen almost collapsed from cold. The Captain and mate had to alternate between wheel and pumps.

On Tuesday morning the Captain spoke a British tramp steamer and asked to be towed. The tramp steamed round the vessel and then continued on its way. The tug Protector came along next, and Capt. Tibbett at once engaged her to tow him to New York. Capt. Tibbett says the only reason the little Mildred lived through such heavy weather was because she rode the waves with great ease.

Injured in a Crusher.

John Sewark, forty-four years old, of Rockland Lake, N. Y., and Steven Bauschura, thirty-four years old, of the same place, Hungarians, were brought to Roosevelt Hospital last night from Nyack, suffering with severe and perhaps fatal injuries. The men were employed by Conklin & Force, contractors, to operate a crusher in their quarry. The machine broke down, and in an attempt to repair it the men got inside. It started, and they were caught in the cogs. Sewark had his left leg so badly crushed that it was amputated below the knee and his right leg is fractured. Bauschura's ribs are all crushed in and his scalp was almost torn from his head.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

A Deer Hunter Three Days Without Food and Well Used Up.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A little over a week ago a party consisting of Oliver Cookson, Frank Norton, Randall Goodwin, and Albert Cookson left Newport for a hunting trip. They went to a camp about sixteen miles from Costigan, and the experiences of the party while away were such that the members are not likely to soon forget them. The light snow that fell about the time that they commenced hunting enabled the members of the party to track deer readily. Albert Cookson was left at the camp to look after the things, being lame and not able to get through the woods like the other members of the party. Wednesday while alone at the camp a large deer came up within a short distance of the place, and Mr. Cookson tried his luck with the rifle. The deer was wounded, but had vitality enough to, make good speed in getting away from the spot. Cookson followed in the hope that he would have something worth while to show the others on their return. He followed the deer for several hours as best he could, but the animal kept out of his way, and as dark

THE PATHFINDER LAUNCHED

Finely Equipped Steamer for Coast and Geodetic Survey.

BUILT AT NIXON'S SHIPYARDS

Distinguished Guests Witness the Vessel's Plunge—Designed Especially for Work Off Alaska.

The new Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer Pathfinder, by far the largest of her kind ever constructed for the United States Government, was launched yesterday afternoon at the Crescent Shipyard of Lewis Nixon, at Elizabethport, N. J. There was present at the launching an unusually large gathering of distinguished Federal and State officials and others, headed by Secretary of the Treasury Gage.

Unusual interest attached to the launching of the vessel by reason of the vast field of operations opened to the Coast Survey Service through the acquisition of the West Indies, Hawaii, and the Philippine Archipelago. The impersonal name of the new vessel was chosen by Secretary Gage as appropriate for the duties to which she will be assigned. The name was bestowed with the breaking of a bottle of champagne by Miss Ruth Crandall of Evanston, Ill., a niece of Mrs. Gage.

The occasion of the launching was made almost a general holiday in Elizabethport and Elizabeth. The shipyard was gay with flags and filled with enthusiastic residents of the vicinity, while on the bunting-covered stand built around the steel gray prow were grouped the distinguished guests and their wives and daughters. A special train arrived at Elizabethport at 1:30 o'clock, having on board the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage, Assistant Secretary Spaulding, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Crandall and Miss Ruth Crandall, Governor-elect Stone of Pennsylvania and Mrs. Stone, Governor-elect Voorhees of New Jersey, H. S. Pritchett, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; Prof. Langley, Director of the Geological Survey; Senator and Mrs. Colom, Senator and Mrs. Pettigrew, Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, and Miss Greely; Capt. R. B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, United States Navy; Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau; ex-Postmaster General Gary, President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Miss Harris, Secretary J. C. Sims of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Prof. Ogden of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Congressmen Dalzell, Pugh, Bell, and Sherman of New York, and various other officials with members of their families.

The delegation from New York included ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Richard Croker, and Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carroll, and Lieut. John C. Fremont, United States Navy, a son of the late Gen. John C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder."

At 2:30 o'clock Miss Crandall, arrayed in a gown of steel gray, with cape of black and white astrakhan and a picture hat, stepped upon the little bunting-covered dais at the prow of the vessel. She carried a huge bunch of American Beauty roses in one hand, and in the other the bottle of wine. Behind her stood Secretary Gage and Mr. Nixon, the builder. While the fast chock holding the vessel in the slippery ways was being removed, Mr. Nixon read a dispatch from President McKinley expressing best wishes for a successful launching. The prow began to move, the beribboned bottle was deftly smashed, and amid the cheers of the multitude the vessel glided gracefully out into the waters and floated there in perfect trim.

After the launching the guests were entertained at luncheon by Mr and Mrs. Nixon in the shipyard offices.

The keel of the new vessel was laid Aug. 22, and in a little over 100 days she has been nearly completed. She is a steel screw steamer, with large sail power, 196 feet in length over all, 33½ feet beam, nearly 20 feet in depth, and with a displacement of 875 tons on 11 feet mean draught. She will have a speed of 12 knots and a steaming radius of about 7,000 miles. She will have a light brigantine rig, spreading 4,500 square feet of canvas. She was designed especially for surveys along the Aleutian Islands and shores of Alaska. She is the first up-to-date, scientifically equipped steamer built for surveying purposes alone. She is designed with extensive chart rooms, ample room for stores for long periods, great coal endurance, and speed sufficient to stem the currents sweeping through the passes and into the inlets of the Alaskan coast. She is well supplied with boats, motor launches, sounding apparatus, and instruments to carry on at the same time work in hydrography, topography, triangulation, determination of latitude and longitude, base measurement, &c. She is built strong enough to resist ice pressures and is furnished with an elaborate water-tight compartment system as a safety arrangement in case of striking rocks or shoals, always a possibility in surveys in unknown waters. A portion of the bottom is double.

ST. LOUIS MYSTERY EXPLAINED?

Elliott L. Duckworth Said to Have Been Decoyed and Murdered by an Embezzler.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—The Post-Dispatch to-day throws light on a mysterious shooting that occurred in St. Louis on June 14, 1897, and resulted in the death of Elliott L. Duckworth at Kansas City, Kan., some time after that.

According to the story Duckworth came to St. Louis from Springfield, Mo., to meet Edward L. Dolling, an Indiana bank cashier, who in a letter had offered the former a remunerative position. Before meeting Dolling, Duckworth, who had registered at the Planters' Hotel, strolled out to Forest Park, where he was later found on the same day badly wounded, with a bullet hole in his head and a revolver lying beside him. It was apparently a case of suicide. In the wounded man's pocket was found a card bearing these words: "I am Edward L. Dolling of Terre Haute, Ind. In case of accident—"

Dolling, it appears, was at that time wanted for embezzling $30,000 from a bank in a small town near Terre Haute, Ind. He disappeared about the time he wrote the letter to Duckworth making the St. Louis appointment with the latter. Dolling and Duckworth, who were not acquainted personally, resembled each other to a remarkable degree. The story goes on to say that Duckworth was decoyed to this city by Dolling and fatally shot, a card put in his pocket with the latter's name on it, and the wounded man passed off on the police and the public as the missing embezzler. Duckworth was taken home by his sister, Mrs. Eva C. Hutchinson of Hutchinson, Kan., he having revealed his identity. The wounded man denied that he had attempted to commit suicide, and he said he remembered nothing of the shooting.

Dolling, it is said, is still at large, and the police of the Indiana town and those of St. Louis are searching for him, one on the charge of embezzlement and the other for murder.

Mrs. E. W. Textford of Springfield, Mo., a sister of E. L. Duckworth, makes public the following letter, which forms an important connecting link in the circumstantial evidence in the case:

To Elliott L. Duckworth, Springfield, Mo.:

Dear Friend: I have a good position for a young man of your age in St. Louis. You have been recommended to me by a friend, who says he thinks you will fill this position admirably. If you think you would like a good position, one in which you would be given an opportunity, I will talk with you. If you decide to investigate my offer, meet me at the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 14. Write me, addressing me care of the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis. Hoping for a favorable answer, I remain your sincere friend and well-wisher. E. L. DOLLING.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 8, 1897.

Mr. Duckworth died on Nov. 18 at the Bland Institute, in Kansas City, Kan.

BOY MURDERER KILLS HIMSELF.

Shoots the City Marshal of McKenzie, Tenn., Then Takes Morphine.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 7.—At 1:30 this morning City Marshal A. D. Bryant of McKenzie was shot in the back of the head three times and almost instantly killed while seated in the telegraph office there. The murderer was a boy of McKenzie named Hugh McCall.

McCall fled to his home and committed suicide by taking morphine. The cause alleged for the murder was that Bryant arrested McCall last Saturday for drunkenness and city law violations.

Christmas Silverware

GORHAM

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

All Concerned Deny the Story of the Purchase of Lackawanna by Vanderbilt Interests.

Talk about anthracite coal interests has been rife in Wall Street for months. Recently acute interest has been exhibited. Yesterday rumors current ten days ago crystallized into the positive statement that William K. Vanderbilt had acquired all of President Samuel Sloan's holdings of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad stock, so that Vanderbilt interests would control Lackawanna, which would in a certain sense come into the New York Central system. This assertion was supplemented by a story that Mr. Sloan and Vice President E. R. Holden of the Lackawanna would early in 1899 retire to make room for Vanderbilt officers.

President Sloan listened to this programme for himself and his system last evening, and said of it: "There is no truth in that story, absolutely no foundation for it. What holdings I had in Lackawanna, I still hold. As to the retirement of myself and Mr. Holden, there's no foundation for that."

Charles H. Coster of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. said: "I know and have heard nothing in regard to this matter."

Chauncey M. Depew said at his home last night: "There is nothing in it. Mr. Vanderbilt bought a block of the Lackawanna stock about three years ago, and has purchased none since. There have been no negotiations, and there is none in prospect. Mr. Vanderbilt is buying no more properties than what he now owns."

Vanderbilt interests have at different times acquired Lackawanna stock. The most important of these holdings was that of the late Moses Taylor, bought six years ago. With President Sloan's holdings, the Vanderbilts would control Lackawanna. Assuming that this had been accomplished, those who spread the story to this effect said that the result would be J. Pierpont Morgan, in control of the anthracite coal trade, with the Reading, Lehigh Valley, New York, Susquehanna and Western, and Erie systems hand in hand with Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Central of New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Coal men of conservative views said yesterday that until quite recently it was evident that something would have to be done or to happen to improve the anthracite situation. The happening came with the storm of Nov. 26. Since then the condition of hard coal affairs has improved everywhere with prospects of a sharp demand and steady and better rates for accumulations and the output for this month, estimated at 4,900,000 tons. The trade, however, is in such shape that no matter what may be the improvement this Winter, steps will be taken to put it on a better footing for 1899. The annual meeting of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is next February, and some changes in the Directorate may be looked for.

MORE ST. LOUIS LINES SOLD.

New York Syndicate Buys Street Roads for $8,500,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—Negotiations which have been proceeding for over three months have resulted in the sale to a New York syndicate, represented by Brown Brothers of the Lindell and Missouri Street Railway systems of St. Louis, for $8,500,000.

The papers consummating the transaction have been signed by Edward S. Whittaker, President of both the Lindell and Missouri Companies, and the actual transfer will be made within a few days of the receipt of the agreement by Brown Brothers in New York. The purchase price paid is on the basis of $174 a share for Lindell stock and $192 for the Missouri.

Nearly every part of the western and southwestern portions of St. Louis are reached by the Lindell system. The Missouri Railroad Company's property comprises the Olive Street cable line and the La Clede and Market Street's electric lines.

WAR OF WESTERN RAILROADS.

President Stickney on the Boycott Against Chicago Great Western.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 7.—The following cable dispatch was received by President A. B. Stickney to-day from London:

Reported here that Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Rock Island and Pacific have given notice of boycott against Chicago Great Western Railway. Is it true, and what will it amount to?

Mr. Stickney's answer was as follows:

Their last boycott increased the west-bound business to Kansas City of the Chicago Great Western from less than 4 to over 10 per cent. Too early to say how profitable the present boycott will be.

Seaboard and Roanoke Inquiry.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Pursuant to a resolution passed at the Directors' meeting of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railway Company, John A. Tompkins of Baltimore and Hamilton S. Corwin of New York, expert accountants, were to-day appointed by the special committee of stockholders and Directors, of which De Courcy W. Thom is Chairman, to examine into the condition of the company. James F. Ryan of New York charged at the stockholders' meeting, held in Portsmouth on Oct. 4, that there were irregularities in the management of the company. The appointment of the committee and accountants is made to investigate these charges.

DEATH OF BENSON FERRIS.

The Tarrytown Bank President Succumbs to Heart Disease.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—President Benson Ferris of the Westchester County Savings Bank of Tarrytown was found dead in bed at his home in this village this morning. Death was due to heart disease. He had been prominent in banking circles for many years, and had been President of the Westchester County Savings Bank for nineteen years. Last night he attended a meeting of the Trustees of the institution, and appeared to be in good health.

Mr. Ferris was born here on July 10, 1825. His father, Benson Ferris, sold to Washington Irving the ground which became known as "Sunnyside." Mr. Ferris's early education was obtained in the old schoolhouse, and afterward he attended the Tarrytown Institute. After leaving that place he acted as assistant for two years at the Pauiding Institute. He opened the first store in Irvington, but in 1856 returned to Tarrytown, and in 1859 engaged in the hardware business, in which he continued until 1867.

Mr. Ferris became connected with the Westchester County Savings Bank in 1865, when he was elected a Trustee, and subsequently was chosen Secretary and Vice President. In 1879 he was made President of the bank, when Frank Vincent retired. He was one of the organizers of the Tarrytown National Bank, formed on March 9, 1864, and had always been a Director. He was also President of the Tarrytown and Irvington Union Gaslight Company, and one of the sixteen citizens who in 1855 organized the Republican Party in Westchester County.

Prisoners Pardoned by Gov. Black.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Gov. Black has pardoned Michael Callahan, an Allegany County man serving nine years for burglary and escaping from jail, and Thomas Greely, an Elmira transfer, serving a maximum sentence of five years for receiving stolen goods.

There will be more than 1 cent's worth of white paper in each copy of next Saturday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which will be sold for 1 cent. The news pages will be accompanied by a thirty-two page edition of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, a special feature of which will be a list of 100 best holiday books, classified and reviewed, as a guide for purchasers. Among the special contributors will be Eliot Gregory, Hamilton W. Mabie, John Kendrick Bangs, and Joel Benton. Order in advance to be sure of getting the Saturday edition from your newsdealer.—Adv.

AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOLS

Deficit Feared in Salary Funds of Queens and Richmond.

BROOKLYN SURPLUS MAY APPLY

Manhattan and the Bronx Short 300 Teachers—Clerks Pressed Into Service.

The Central Board of Education, the Borough School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx, and the Trustees of the College of the City of New York held executive sessions yesterday afternoon at the Board of Education's building. The Central Board meeting had been called for the purpose of considering the opinion of the Controller regarding the preparation of pay rolls of teachers. President Leavitt of the School Board of Queens offered a resolution authorizing the Auditor of the Board of Education to certify the pay rolls for Queens for the month of October at the September salary rate, it being understood that the School Board of Queens guaranteed that if necessary such reductions should be made on the pay rolls for succeeding months as would limit the liabilities incurred or to be incurred to the amount of the fund applicable thereto. The resolution was passed.

A similar resolution was then offered by President Perlet of the School Board of Richmond. Mr. Burke, Treasurer of the Richmond Board, said that if the decision pending in the Court of Appeals in the case of Brooklyn's claim for a larger apportionment be in Brooklyn's favor, it would mean a deficiency for Richmond of about $17,000, and if the old salary schedule remained in operation the deficit would approximate $13,000. With a deficit of $13,000, Mr. Perlet said, the schools could not be kept open in December.

In reply, President Hubbell said that in the event of there being any unexpended money in Brooklyn as the result of an increased apportionment, the President and Committee on Finance of Brooklyn will relinquish the money, and say that the same is not required. It will then be subject to the disposition of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and will undoubtedly go to the relief of Queens and Richmond. The resolution offered by President Perlet also prevailed.

Commissioner Kelly introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the board be directed to transmit to each School Board a copy of the communication from the Controller indorsing the plan looking to the prompt payment of salaries of teachers, and that the several boards be requested to take steps to place the plan in operation from and after Jan. 1, 1899. The resolution was passed.

The meeting of the City College Trustees was brief, and only routine business was transacted.

At the meeting of the Borough School Board the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation reported that as only $125,000 had been apportioned for corporate schools for 1898 the fund should be divided on the basis of the average attendance of the corporate schools for the year ending July 31, 1898. A resolution to this effect was passed.

On Sept. 11 last William Doane and William M. Kitchell two attendance officers, were discharged for alleged incompetence without the hearing to which they were entitled under the Consolidation act. The matter was taken before the courts by Doane and Kitchell. At the meeting yesterday it was announced that the board had been mandamused to reinstate Doane and Kitchell and to pay to them salaries, with interest, at the rate of $1,200 a year from Sept. 11, 1898.

The Committee on Teachers offered a resolution that all Principals of elementary schools, subject to the approval of the Borough Superintendent, be directed to assign to regular class rooms or departments, each teacher now acting as a clerk or assistant to a Principal; also, that the Committee on Supplies be authorized to apply to the Civil Service Commission for a sufficient number of junior clerks (women) to care temporarily for the clerical work of the schools, at salaries not to exceed $50 a month. President Hubbell explained that this action was necessary because of the scarcity of eligible teachers in Manhattan and the Bronx. "There are needed today," he said, "300 teachers whom we cannot supply." The resolution was passed.

It was also decided to arrange for the immediate transfer of available teachers from the Borough of Queens to Manhattan and the Bronx.

POLICE TO WATCH FOR TRUANTS.

Chief Devery Orders Them to Take Note of Boys in Streets.

Chief of Police Devery last night issued an order to precinct commanders instructing them to co-operate with the officers of the Board of Education in the apprehension of boy truants from school. The order is as follows:

The Board of Education, through John Jasper, Superintendent of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, has asked the co-operation of the Police Department in the work of the attendance officers relative to boys between the ages of eight and sixteen years, truants from school. The request is made that the police on post be requested to make a note of the names and addresses of any boy apparently between eight and sixteen years of age who may be found wandering about the street or public places in the city during school hours with special reference to boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years who make a pretense of working when they are really idle.

CHARLES GALLAGHER ACCUSED.

An Aged Man Charged with Securing Witnesses to Swear Falsely Against Corporations.

Charles Gallagher, sixty years old, was arrested at 10:30 o'clock last night at his residence, 234 West Thirteenth Street, on a charge of subornation of perjury brought by Assistant District Attorney Gerald Hull Gray. Detective Campbell of the Centre Street Precinct made the arrest. Gallagher was locked up in the Twentieth Street Police Station.

Mr. Gray has been collecting evidence to use against Gallagher for some time. Gallagher is known to the District Attorney's office as one of the class of men whose occupation in the passing diction of the day is to "chase the ambulance"—that is, he has secured false witnesses to appear against the street railway companies and other similar corporations to testify for people who were injured in accidents.

The warrant for Gallagher's arrest was issued by Magistrate Wentworth, before whom he will be arraigned this morning.

Mr. Gray says that Gallagher has met with success in his work, but has lately grown careless in his methods, and has even allowed strangers to hear him while he coached witnesses. He also says that Gallagher's case is only one of the many that he has in charge, all of which will be vigorously prosecuted. These subornation of perjury cases are prevalent in all accident cases against street and other railroads and corporations.

Edward Gallagher, a son of the prisoner, called at the West Twentieth Street Police Station last night to see his father. Neither son nor father would discuss the case. The elder Gallagher appeared to be much overcome by his situation, and wiped his goldbowed spectacles disconsolately. He is well known to all connected with police court circles.

THE WOMAN WAS HIS MATCH.

Magistrate Meade Congratulated Her for Her Prowess.

Mlle. Malle Susimetta, the cannon-ball lady, who performs in a dime museum, was publicly congratulated by Magistrate Meade yesterday in the Yorkville Court on her ability to take care of herself. She had had an encounter with Henry James of the Putnam House, which led them both to court, James with a discolored left eye, which he tried to hide with a handkerchief. James was the complainant.

Mlle. Susimetta is a tall woman, weighing about 190 pounds, and is rather pleasant-looking. She said:

"I have an engagement on the stage, and ever since the beginning of it this man has been annoying me. He tries to talk to me wherever I go. After some dumbbell exercise yesterday afternoon, I went out for a walk, and at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street this man stuck his nose in front of me. I just—"

The woman smiled at the Magistrate as she said this. Magistrate Meade arose from his seat and shook hands with her, saying: "I am pleased to shake hands with a woman who can take care of herself. I've been waiting years to find such a woman."

Mlle. Susimetta smiled again, and James turned away, walking out of court.

NOVEL NAVAL ADVICE.

A French Expert Recommends Slow Warships, and Gives His Reasons.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Friday.—I send you a few points from a conversation with M. Normand, the noted constructor of war vessels, especially torpedo boats, for the French Government, of which class he has several on hand. M. Augustin Normand remarked that undoubtedly France was inferior to Great Britain in number of warships, but that it was useless to attempt to decide beforehand the result of a modern naval war. It could however, be accepted as a principle, both as to naval fighting as well as warfare on land, that different tactics must be adopted by the weaker from those employed by the stronger power. For the weaker side to imitate the methods of the stronger must lead to disaster. To continue to compete with England on the same lines, but with less money to spend on naval armaments, France, having a large army to maintain, would lead to her being reduced to a position of importance on the water.

The experienced constructor recommends, in order to insure a chance of success, the employment of a different strategy, opposite tactics, and dissimilar weapons from those adopted by the adversary. It is of no use for France to build one ship when England is building three, copying at the same time British types of vessel. The only thing in which to imitate the navy of Albion is in its numbers. He recommends a general reduction in the speed of French vessels in order to increase their numbers, with also at the same time an increase in their defensive powers. A lesser fleet of very rapid vessels would be fatal; they would be of no use against the enemy's merchant ships, which would sail under a neutral flag. They could only use their speed to escape from superior numbers.

So much is this question to the fore that the Government has actually ordered M. Normand to build two armored seagoing torpedo boats, which are now being constructed in his yards, in addition to others in the Mediterranean arsenals. The business of battleships is to fight under the most favorable conditions, therefore number and strength are for them more important than speed. Cruisers are for these reasons not so useful as flotillas of torpedo boats, because cruisers cannot fight battleships nor capture merchant steamers under another flag. The speed of torpedo vessels, as well as of the vessels that escort them, should be great, and of course the scouts. All the other fighting ships should possess a comparatively low rate of speed.

These are the views of a French expert, given for the benefit of his countrymen.

ANIMALS' QUEER APPETITES.

Strange Things Taken from the Stomachs of London Pets.

From The London Daily Mail.

The novel operation mentioned in our yesterday's issue of the removal of over six inches of hatpin from the neck of a kitten is not altogether without precedent.

A Daily Mail representative, in the course of some brief interviews with several leading veterinary surgeons yesterday, heard of many strange accidents that befall domestic pets, and of how science has on many occasions given painless and complete relief.

Kittens and puppies, and cats and dogs, it was stated, are frequent sufferers from a lack of discrimination in swallowing things never intended for consumption. Hatpins, meat skewers, knitting needles, and ordinary needles and pins are among the articles they have been known to swallow. Only recently a tiny fox terrier was submitted for professional examination on what was supposed to be an abscess in the side. The surgeon, however, decided that a foreign body was present, and nothing could, of course, be done without the merciful aid of chloroform, for it is both interesting and gratifying to know that even the least painful of operations is never attempted until the animal to be operated on is placed temporarily beyond the reach of pain. The results of this operation disclosed the presence of a wooden meat skewer in the terrier's stomach, with the point projecting between its ribs. The obstacle was successfully removed, and to-day the tiny pet is as frisky as ever it was.

Another small spaniel paid the penalty of its avaricciousness with its life, mainly owing to the fact that its owner was a comparatively poor man. One morning the dog entered the bedroom, and, bounding upon the dressing table, lapped up a diamond stud worth 5 or 6 guineas. Ordinary emetics had no effect, and unfortunately under chloroform on the operating table the surgeon was unsuccessful in dislodging the stud. At the wish of the owner, a further supply of the drug was given, and a post-mortem revealed the missing gem. It is attributed to some cats that they show an intemperate inclination for wine corks, and frequently swallow them. Others swallow needles, which gradually work out through their skin, and there is a case on record of an omnivorous goat that swallowed a packet of small needles, and for some months afterward, owing to its porcupine exterior, was a terror to the small boys who attempted to take a goat ride on its back.

Pet white mice, guinea pigs, tame rabbits, and hedgehogs are also included in the veterinary surgeon's patients. Most of their ailments are, however, medical troubles, and their complaints are very little different to those of their youthful owners, in whose eyes, however, the invalid's state is a momentous matter. Dogs with false legs and false teeth have been mentioned previously in The Daily Mail, and it is only recently that the wife of a well-known millionaire had a handsome leg constructed of vulcanite and silver, with steel springs, fitted on to her toy spaniel, whose forepaw had been amputated. This false attachment cost nearly 20 guineas, but of course this was for a canine aristocrat.

The false leg for the more plebeian poodle is usually a socket of leather filled with horsehair, costing a few shillings. Glass eyes for cats and dogs are quite common, and are said to fit them especially for the duties of dispersing rats.

The Democracy of Education.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Oxford University is a great leveler, after all. We are reminded by a correspondent of The Times that out of seven natural science scholarships awarded at Oxford in the last six months three have fallen to boys from the East London Technical College, People's Palace, an institution, chiefly supported by the Drapers' Company. Successively, a natural science postmastership at Merton College, a demyship at Magdalen, and a scholarship at Christ Church have fallen to these boys who have been recruited to the East London College from the public elementary schools. The chances which the Oxford scholarships give to these boys of comparatively humble origin place the fortunate holders on the same plane with the sons of those of gentler birth; they provide the very best means for encouraging whatever native genius may be in them, and provide them with the opportunity of applying their constitutional aptitude to their own benefit and to the benefit of science, at the same time giving them the fine polish which the university alone can give. And all this is immeasurably superior to the mischievous superficiality of the University Extension movement.

To Make Diplomacy Interesting.

From The London News.

In "Our Note Book" in this week's Illustrated London News, Mr. L. F. Austin puts in a plea for the lighter treatment of diplomatic questions—for an infusion, so to say, of the saving grace of humor into threatening subjects. It is pointed out, for example, that if the Czar had adorned his rescript with an entirely new Russian anecdote, he would have made a deeper impression on Europe, while if France had a greater familiarity with English novels she would not be now lamenting:

I never loved a Bahr-Ghazel,
To glad me with its nice White Nile,
But when I came to know it well
It proved a British crocodile!

May we make tne further suggestion that perhaps the better plan would be to turn our humorists into diplomatists and to bid our diplomatists try their hands at humor?

To Irrigate South Alberta.

Winnipeg Dispatch to The Toronto Mail and Empire.

A wealthy irrigation company, of which E. T. Galt, Lethbridge, is the head, has decided to carry out the project of irrigating 500,000 acres of land in Southern Alberta. Half a million dollars will be expended in constructing ditches at once. George Anderson of Denver, Col., has been appointed consulting engineer. The climate of Southern Alberta is comparatively mild, and it is thought that a vast territory can be turned into a veritable garden by means of irrigation. At present the country is unfit for general agriculture owing to the lack of rainfall. Galt's company will probably buy a large tract from the Government.

"Ale" sans sediment. Clair et brillant comme le Champagne. EVANS'.—Adv.

A Suggestion

for the Holidays—
Lundborg's Perfumes,
Toilet Waters, Cologne
and Sachet Powders.

AMATEUR BILLIARD MATCH.

Alexander Taylor Defeats Dr. Miller by a Score of 300 to 198—Hendrick Loses to Stark.

Alexander Taylor, the young Chicago expert, won his second game last night in the National amateur billiard tournament, at the 14-inch balk-line game, in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, defeating Dr. A. B. Miller of this city by a score of 300 to 198. Taylor did not warm up to his work until after the twenty-seventh inning, when he played consistently. He secured the lead in the thirty-second inning, and from then on gradually drew away from his opponent. Unlike most amateurs, Taylor never displays nervousness, and plays shots that seem almost too difficult for an amateur. Invariably when the balls are spread he manages to drive them into position. On several occasions he drove one of the object balls to six cushions to get position, and his style of play has already made him a big favorite with the crowd that attends the games. Dr. Miller counted on several pretty all around the table shots. The score:

TAYLOR—0 1 1 9 2 9 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 21 0 4 13 0 10 0 0 2 2 8 7 1 14 1 0 0 19 9 2 19 6 19 6 16 0 0 2 0 28 4 11 0 4 1 12 14 12 0 0 2. Total, 300; average, 5 5-59; highest run, 28.

MILLER—4 7 3 26 4 11 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 8 0 2 8 8 0 0 0 2 1 0 6 2 2 5 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 10 8 0 2 16 1 10 0 0 9 4 6 0 1 2 2 0 0 14 3 0 11. Total, 198; average, 3 12-29; highest run, 26.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

In the afternoon J. B. Stark won an interesting game from J. A. Hendrick of New Haven. The winner's average of 6 12-23 was the best made thus far. Stark's rail play was a feature, Hendrick outplaying him in cushion work. The score:

STARK—4 0 0 4 34 0 2 1 14 29 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 10 0 0 11 0 8 15 0 5 4 6 18 2 14 1 1 32 4 5 1 13 26 9 2 0 0 1 1 18. Total, 300. Average, 6 12-23. Highest run, 34.

HENDRICK—0 0 0 0 14 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 9 0 0 15 2 0 3 3 30 6 25 5 3 2 0 3 19 0 0 24 5 0 12 11 0 6 0 2. Total, 208. Average, 4 12-45. Highest run, 30.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

Poggenburg and Hevner will meet this afternoon, and Stark and Smith will play to-night. Edward McLaughlin will give an exhibition of fancy shots after the game.

The following is the standing of the contestants:

	Won.	Lost.	High Run.
Taylor, Chicago	2	0	42
Stark, New York	1	0	34
Smith, St. Louis	1	0	64
Miller, New York	1	1	26
Hevner, Philadelphia	1	1	26
Poggenburg, New York	0	1	41
Hendrick, New Haven	0	2	30

WING SHOTS AT HACKENSACK.

L. H. Jappel of Newark Wins the Championship of New Jersey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 7.—The tournament decided at the Bergen County Gun Club's grounds here to-day under the direction of Edward Banks attracted many expert wing shots. The main event was for the championship of New Jersey and the championship cup, which had been relinquished by Frederick Vandyke on account of ill health. The new champion is L. H. Jappel, Captain of the Outside Gun Club of Newark, who broke forty-seven out of fifty targets. The score was remarkable in face of a high wind.

The other contestants and their scores were: I. W. Morfey, 28; C. C. Beveridge, 32; George Piercey, 30; Harold Money, 39; E. Everett, 32; C. W. Billings, 27; J. J. Fleming, 35; Edward Taylor, 40; Neaf Apgar, 45; Oscar Hesse, 41; Irving Joy, 30; C. R. Wise, 34, and J. Van Noordt, 32. Morfey challenged the winner for the championship, and they will shoot at Newark on Jan. 5.

EASTERN BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Resignation of the Buffalo Club Accepted at the Annual Meeting.

The resignation of the Buffalo Baseball Club, which has secured a franchise in the Western League, was accepted at the annual meeting of the Eastern Baseball League at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The mater was referred to the National Board of Arbitration of the National League for ratification, so that a precedent may be established permitting a club which has fulfilled its obligations to make such a change if it so desires. The League did not transact any other business. The meeting was adjourned until next Thursday, so that the League may take up matters discussed by the National League at its meeting on Tuesday.

President Powers said that the resignation of the Buffalo Club would not affect the league, and that more than twenty applications had been received to fill the vacancy. He would not say what cities would comprise the circuit next season, but it will probably be made up of Springfield, Providence, Hartford or Troy, Syracuse, Utica, Montreal, Toronto, and Newark.

BOARD OF REVIEW MEETING.

Case of the Alleged "Pulling" of the Mare Leola Comes Up.

The case of W. T. Abbott, Edward Gillies, Frank Burnham, and a number of others, who applied for reinstatement after having been suspended at Saugus, one of the Boston suburbs, last Fall, came up for consideration yesterday before the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association. W. T. Abbott, the owner of the mare Leola, 2:19¾, Gillies, who drove the horse, and W. Mayo, who backed the mare heavily, were among those suspended, and were examined yesterday by Lawyer Wesley Paul. It looked at one time as if some of the witnesses who had to submit to Mr. Paul's cross-examination would make matters lively when they were asked such questions as "Is it not true that you wanted your horse pulled?" or "Would you not have made more by pulling the horse than by winning with her?" but there was no trouble, other than an exchange of bitter glances.

Leola, it was claimed, was pulled by Driver Gillies at a meeting at Saugus on Sept. 7, in order that Bertolus, who was backed heavily by Mr. Mayo and his friends, might win. In the charge, the parties concerned were accused of having arranged a deal to get all the money turned into the pool boxes on the race, and all bets were declared off. The evidence was taken by the board, and a decision will be rendered later in the week.

New Captain of Harvard's Eleven.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 7.—William A. M. Burden, 1900, was elected Captain of the Harvard football eleven this afternoon. He played left guard.

Cornell's Football Captain Resigns.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Cornell's newly elected football Captain, Daniel A. Reed, resigned from the position this afternoon. It is probable that he will not return to the university next Fall. His successor will soon be chosen by the team, and E. R. Sweetland, right tackle, is spoken of as the most likely candidate.

The Chess Game a Draw.

The eighth game of the Janowski-Showalter chess match, which was commenced Tuesday at the Manhattan Chess Club, after two adjournments and ten hours' play, was declared a draw, seventy-one moves being recorded. The score is now: Janowski, 3; Showalter, 2; drawn, 3. The ninth game will be played Saturday.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Clarendo, 100 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Correct, 108, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Tiburon, 105, (Houck,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Petal, Bonibel, Nora Ives, Ojal, and Diara also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Dun Praise, 98 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1, won; Ulm, 98, (H. Martin,) even and 1 to 3, second; Pat Murphy, 112, (Dean,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Oraibee, Spry Lark, and El Venado also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Selling. Crossmolina, 103 pounds, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1, won; Magdalene S., 105, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Heneca, 106, (Hennessy,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:01¼. Faversham, Anchored, Rio Chico, and Jerry Hunt also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Our Climate, 104 pounds, (Rutter,) 7 to 10, won; Velose, 101 pounds, (I. Powell,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; McFarlane, 101, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Little Cripple and Unacolorado also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Novia, 109 pounds, (I. Powell,) 2 to 1, won; Chihuahua, 109, (Pigott,) 4 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Imperious, 109, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Mocorito, Stan Powers, and Bonnie Ione also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Alicia, 101 pounds, (E. Jones,) 15 to 1, won; Myth, 105, (N. Turner,) 7 to 10 and out, second; New Moon, 105, (I. Powell,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Losette, Highland Gall, Dolore, and Lady Hurst also ran.

Cubans Damage a Spanish Club.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 7.—A band of Cubans on horseback entered the premises of the Spanish Club here this evening and broke several lamps with their machetes. The United States authorities acted promptly. As a result of the outrage at least half the police force will be discharged.

The Cruiser New York at Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 7.—The United States armored cruiser New York, which left Newport News on Dec. 3, arrived here this afternoon. Crowds assembled on the wharves to view the cruiser.

Hobson Is Now Going to Manila.

Assistant Naval Constructor Hobson expects to leave on Dec. 20 for Manila to superintend the raising of the sunken Spanish vessels. He will visit his home in Alabama, but will only remain there four days. He has not yet given up hopes of raising the Colon, but it is uncertain whether the Navy Department will go to further expense in this work.

McCullagh Off for Havana To-morrow.

Superintendent of Elections McCullagh announced yesterday that he would not go to Washington as he intended before starting for Havana, but would leave for the Cuban capital to-morrow on the Southern Express, and return here by Christmas. He visited Gov. Black in Albany Tuesday, and was told by the Governor that he could go to Cuba.

The Buffalo Off to Dewey.

The cruiser Buffalo left her anchorage off Tompkinsville about noon yesterday for Manila. She had on board 700 men for Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila who are to replace those whose time has expired, and she also takes ammunition and supplies for Admiral Dewey's ships.

Unknown Asia Revisited.

From The London Chronicle.

Dr. Sven Hedin proposes to start on his next journey of Asian exploration about the middle of next year. According to The Stockholm Dagblad, Dr.

The Wanamaker Store

Of Certain Exploded Theories

TIME was, before we put our strength into things other than merely dry-goods, that certain lines of merchandise were considered things apart and savoring of a sort of mercantile sacredness. Jewelry, for instance, and bicycles, and silverware, and some other things.

We have changed that. The theory is exploded. We have shown that the same expert knowledge, the same liberality in expenditure, the same experience and accuracy in business dealings, were as valuable to you in these so-called "exclusive" matters, as they had proved to be in matters of silks and dress-goods and cotton stuffs.

There are stores in which certain lines are justifiably regarded with a lift of the eye-brows. Not ours. There is nothing here that can be marked with an interrogation point.

Take everything that we offer *seriously*. We promise you to do nothing by halves. You know that in most cases we do things larger and better than they have been done. That is our best reason for existence. It isn't a brag,—it is business.

We offer you silverware seriously. We offer you diamonds and rubies and jewels of all kinds, seriously. We sell candies very seriously. We are probably the largest retail candy sellers in America. And so it goes. Whatever is here is here in honest purpose and to good and effective and serious purpose.

The Jewelry Store is an excellent demonstration of the point of this;—not the only one here, either.

Gloves as Gifts Gloves are beautiful, elegant and useful, therefore pleasant to give, agreeable to accept. There is exceptional fitness for Christmas gifts in our three great lines of Women's. Each is unmatched in its sphere of price.

Our blunders in glove buying are all in the past. Dearly bought experience enables us to present the perfect glove stock.

The Princess May—
The best real kid glove ever sold for *One Dollar*. A steady increase in the demand shows that popularity is the proof of excellence. Both glace and suede for women and girls.

A special holiday station for the sale of Princess May gloves has been established on the second floor.

The Royale—
Also the best and cheapest glove at $1.50, and its relative position in the glove trade is the same as the Princess May. Both glace and suede for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

The Victoria—
This glove is unique as the best beyond comparison in the entire market. The price is $2. Small lots of similar quality have been shown heretofore in a little Paris shop. This is the first time that a complete stock has been offered. Six months have been expended upon the assembling of the collection now shown. Glace and suede for Women and glace for Men.

Details of colors and finish are not needed. The assortment is perfect.

Jackets and Capes of Velour There seems to be a passionate admiration for the velour garment. Right! These we show are the handsomest and richest things that we have known in some years of garment experience.

Paris sends most, but not all of the best. New York has styles in the showing that put Paris herself to the test.

French and American, they are all here. This is the kind of choosing that we feel pride in presenting.

Here are a few, as examples:

Rich velour capes, handsomely trimmed, at $25, and up to $140.

Velour jackets, beautifully trimmed, at $25, and up to $110.

Some plain velour jackets, at $15, $22.50 and $30.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Dresses At Half Prices More cleaning up of stocks, and consequently the open season in bargains.

Good little dresses,—some of them exceedingly good and formerly rather expensive, at one-half their old prices. Only ones and twos of a style, but all sizes for ages 6 to 14 years.

Were $4 to $18
Are $2 to $9.

Women's Room Gowns These are of pretty wash flannelette,—neatly made, warm and little priced. One style at 75c.—double yoke back, loose front, pointed collar. Some at $1, a little prettier and better. Others still at $1.25 and $1.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Christmas Books If you are in doubt, try the Book Catalogue. It will help. It can't fail to help because there is so much of it. There's a hint in every paragraph. Get it, or if you can't come in, write us for it.

Bibles? Plenty of editions. The Bagster Teacher's Bible for example.

Bagster Edition. Minion type. 8x5½ in. 70c.

Bagster edition. Long primer type, with self-pronouncing feature. 8½x6 in. $1.20.

The Bagster Art Bible. Long primer type. Self-pronouncing. Profusely embellished with full-page pictures. $2.

Oxford Edition. Minion type. Selected helps. 8x5½ in. 90c.

International Edition. Minion type. 7¾x5¾ inches. $1.10.

Altogether there are one hundred and thirty-five styles of Bibles told of in this catalogue, besides all the other books, sacred and profane.

ILLUMINATED BIBLES, with a word of the bindings—

Long primer type, embellished with 796 illustrations. 97 pages of concordance, 10x8 inches—

Cloth, marbled edges, $1.75
Flexible morocco, gilt edges, $2.25.
Divinity Circuit, $2.75.

PARALLEL BIBLES—

Nelson Edition, containing the authorized and revised versions in parallel columns. 10x8 in. Bound in cloth. $5. Our price, $1.60.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Many Good Things In the Linen Store Whether it's a big lot or the littlest imaginable lot of linens that you wish, come here with full confidence of getting good value. Our linens are always good linens. A list is appended, but you'll do well to come in and look at the goods mentioned.

At $4 a set—All-white fringed cloth; 62x83, with one dozen doylies to match.

At $5 a set—Knotted fringe cloth, 72x90, with two rows open work; one dozen doylies to match.

At $6 a set—Hemstitched cloth, 66x80, with one dozen napkins to match.

At $9.50 a set—Hemstitched cloth, 67x88, with one dozen napkins to match.

At $3.50 each—Hemstitched satin damask, one with row drawawork embroidered in colored silk; 17x59.

At 25c. each—Hemstitched doylies with drawnwork; 6x6.

At 25c. each—Linen laundry bags.

At 25c. each—Damask tray cloths, 20x30.

At 35c. each—Hemstitched damask tray cloths, 18x26.

At $1.10 to $4.75 each—Hemstitched open-work tray cloths, scarfs and centre pieces.

Irish hand-embroidered linen counterpanes at $10, $12, $15 and $18 each.

French embroidered and knotted fringe towels at $1.50 to $6.50 each.

Fourth avenue.

Oriental Draperies Far from being a fad, this generous use of curious Eastern fabrics, in the furnishing of dens, cozy corners, and smoking rooms, has taken the honorable place of an accepted and valued fashion. A visit to our Oriental Room gives you a wealth of ideas. Arrivals of handsome new styles give practical possibilities. Some prices:

Hazara Phulkarries, 10x5 ft., $11; 10x4 ft., $10; 9x4 ft., $8 each.

Kutch Shirt embroideries, $4.25 each.

Handsome India Prints, curtain sizes, $1.50 each.

There's also a splendid showing of fine embroidered cushions at moderate prices.

Third floor.

Tapestries in Oil These include well-known subjects and are the work of a very superior French painter. If they do not appeal to you, we'll paint any subject you may choose. We think that nowhere else are paintings of equal merit obtainable at so little cost. $25 to $75.

Third floor.

AN Example In Multiplication THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY, in the strictest interpretation of the phrase, is "up to date." As an example, the full-page illustrations in one volume are: The Circus Maximus; Francis Marion Crawford; Edward Everett Hale; Edmond About; Gladstone; Gen. Lew Wallace; Napoleon I.; Alice Cary; Louisa M. Alcott; Richard Harding Davis; Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison; Priscilla; Toussaint L'Ouverture; Ceylon; William Black; Sir Walter Besant; The Flight into Egypt; Justin McCarthy; John Bright;—more than one-half the authors represented are living.

Take the selections in the same volume, there are 55, each complete in itself. One-third taken at random are: "The Upper Berth," Crawford; "The Skeleton in the Closet," Edward Everett Hale; "The Outcasts of Poker Flats," Bret Harte; "Cheating the Gallows," I. Zangwill; "Vesta," Edgar Fawcett; "Ethics of the Heroic Age," Gladstone; "The Chariot Race at Antioch," Wallace; "The Song of the Camp," Bayard Taylor; "Jack Hazard and the Chatfords," Trowbridge; "Little Women's Experiment in Housekeeping," Louisa M. Alcott; "A Recruit at Christmas," Richard Harding Davis; "The Insanity of Cain," Mary Mapes Dodge; "The Fight with a Bear," Gilbert Parker; "Toussaint L'Ouverture," Wendell Phillips; "Balacchi Brothers," Rebecca H. Davis; "The Insurrection," Besant; "The Other Wise Man," Henry Van Dyke; "An Encounter with Indians," Mrs. Burton Harrison; "Huldah, the Prophetess," Kate D. Wiggan.

Multiply by three and you have one volume, then again by 20—the number of volumes—and you have an idea of the great International Library.

You get the Library at half price by joining the Wanamaker Club—ten days' free examination of it at home—your dollar back if you prefer desultory reading. More than 100 sets go every day. If you want to make an elegant and appropriate Christmas present, do not delay, for they will not last long. Sample book and full information free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Sealskin Coats We have a limited number of sealskin jackets that we wish to talk about. They are made of Northwest Coast skins;—that means skins of seals that live and move and had their last habitation on the coast and the islands on the southern borders of Alaska. London dyed. Imported and made by Revillon Freres of New York.

Lengths 24 and 26 inches, sizes 36 and 38 bust, only. It's too good a thing for many to share.

One Hundred Dollars Each.

Second floor, Broadway.

To Clothe Boys Well and Cheaply We'll dress your boys in dependable stylish clothing, at little cost. There are substantial savings to be made here at all times.

Take this wool frieze overcoat for instance. It's the regular $7.50 kind, but our price is only $6. 4 to 12 years.

And this lot of English corduroy knee trousers, that are $1 generally, to go at 75c.

Also these offerings, in which will be found exceptional values:

At $4.50—Reefers of blue chinchilla, all wool, fast color; Italian cloth or wool lined; 3 to 16 years.

At $6—Reefers of frieze, in brown, blue or Oxford mixed; wool lined; very serviceable and warm.

At $9—Overcoat of frieze; raw edge seams; velvet collars; Italian cloth lined; 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Umbrellas for Everybody Only worthy goods—no trash. Every new and desirable style of handle. A few kinds taken at random:

FOR MEN

At $3.25 each—28-inch; all silk, black; close-rolling; steel rod; case to match; natural wood handles, silver trimmed.

At $5—28-inch; all-silk, black; Penang hook handles, silver mounted; in various styles; buckhorn hooks, silver trimmed; also ivory hooks and dog's-head handles.

FOR WOMEN

At $2—26-inch; union taffets, black; with handles of various styles; on agate ball; silver caps and Dresden.

At $5—26-inch; all-silk, some in navy blue, garnet and green and a great number in black; handles of the following styles: straight ivory, silver trimmed; also ivory with long silver and gold caps, glass hooks with silver deposits, assorted pearl hooks, silver mounted ivory hooks, and short ivory silver mounted.

FOR CHILDREN—22 and 24 inch.

At $1—Of Helvetia cloth; horn hook and Dresden handles.

At $1.35—Union taffeta, with ivory and horn heads, Dresden and Bellaire hooks.

At $2—All silk, with assorted handles.

Broadway.

White Lawn Aprons You undoubtedly intend to give some of these for Christmas gifts;—this is a good time to get them, and a fine lot to pick from.

With Plaits and Insertions, 25c, each; with more elaborate trimming (endless variety), 50c.

Very fancily plaited and ruffled, large and small, 75c. and $1.

Broadway.

Onyx Tables and Cabinets Beautiful pieces, and of particularly fine quality. The onyx is of the richest, and the castings are of solid brass, gold plated. New designs.

In the interesting showing are onyx tables with top 8x8 in., at $3.50 each; other styles up to $14.50. The latter has top 12x18 in., and shelf same size.

Handsome tables with onyx columns are $18 to $50.

Onyx cabinets with three shelves of onyx at $18. Other styles, with wing shelf and with one or more mirrors, $25, up to $60.

Basement.

Chafing Dishes, Spoons, Forks, etc. Valuable helps in the preparation of a little meal—emergency lunch-preparers. We show many kinds at prices ranging from $1.90 to $21. And these useful articles to go with them, in equally good assortment:

Chafing Spoons, $1. Chafing Forks, $1.
Nickel Baking Dishes, $1.80 to $3.
Five O'Clock Tea Kettles, $1.50 to $15.
Nickel Trays, for serving, 75c. to $3.75.
Nickel Bread Trays, $1 to $2.25.
Coffee Machines, $4 to $8.
Nickel Wine Coolers, $3 to $6.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT

Senate Committee Denounces the New Concessionaires.

NICARAGUA TAKEN TO TASK

Her Course in Granting Another Concession Ascribed to Jealousy of Costa Rica and Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—As a result of the meeting of the Senate Committee on the Nicaragua Canal to-day, Senator Morgan gave notice in the Senate of an amendment to the Nicaragua Canal bill, authorizing the immediate issuance with a guarantee by this Government of $5,000,000 in bonds for the redemption of all outstanding stock except that held by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and the cancellation of all obligations.

He submitted at the same time a report upon the situation with reference to the canal, dealing exclusively with the fact that the Government of Nicaragua granted a concession to construct a canal to another company than the Maritime Canal Company. He deals with this transaction in severe terms, upholding the rights of the Maritime Company for the present and for an extension of its concession for ten years more.

The report arraigns in the most severe terms the conduct of the Republic of Nicaragua, as well as that of the American citizens securing the new concession. It attributes the course of Nicaragua to jealousy of Costa Rica, and says that of the concessionaries is to "obstruct a great national policy in selling out to a transcontinental railroad company for the defeat of a supposed competitor," and continues:

It would be well for the reputation of those concerned in thus dishonoring governments for their personal advantage and using their powers to create jealousies between States if it could appear that their conduct is not also corrupt.

The committee adduces as a justification of the new report the seriousness of the situation, saying on this point:

The serious consequences likely to result to the United States from this unprecedented and unwarranted action of the late Government of Nicaragua and the evident purpose to force our Government into payment of a large sum as compensation for the future consent of the Republic of the United States of Central America to the creation of a maritime canal through the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua, requires the committee to present the grounds on which it insists that this proceeding is without any support in law, justice, or equity, and that it violates the hitherto cordial relations of the United States with Nicaragua.

The report takes issue with the contention that that country owns both banks of the San Juan River, calling attention to the fact that Costa Rica has equal rights since the arbitration of President Cleveland as the owner of one bank of the stream. Attention is called to the fact that in making the concession of right of way granted by Nicaragua no mention was made of Nicaragua's claim rendering it incumbent upon Nicaragua to put the canal company in possession of the channel of the river.

"Here," the committee says, "was a breach of the agreement for which the canal company had paid $150,000, that entitled the company to the return of the money and other damages. It also imposed on the United States the duty of compelling the redress due them if redress had been sought."

It is asserted that in view of the fact that Nicaragua had made the concession, it was her duty to obtain a concession from the Costa Rican Government when the claims of that country were established; but instead of that, it is pointed out, Nicaragua made a formal threat to renounce its concession if any concession was obtained from Costa Rica.

"Thus," the committee concludes, "by conduct equivalent to main force Nicaragua prevented progress in the work of the canal and put a cloud upon the credit of the company of execution that could not be otherwise than disastrous."

The committee contends that the circumstances of the concession point to the fact that the concession provides for a charter to be granted to the United States, and continues:

In this attitude the duties and the responsibilities of Nicaragua are very high if they do not even rise to the dignity of solemn pledges and consequent sovereign responsibilities to the United States whose intervention is sought in the chartering of the corporation.

It is then set forth that Costa Rica's interests in the canal are as great as those of Nicaragua, "and it follows that the action of both republics is essential to the assertion of the right of either to claim the forfeiture of the concession. If Nicaragua claims that the concession it has granted is forfeited, Costa Rica has the equal right to assert that it is not forfeited."

It is then set forth that the United States is a party to the measure of building the canal at the instance of both Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and it is claimed that the consent of this country is also necessary to any proceeding on the part of Nicaragua looking to the forfeiture of the concession. "Nicaragua," the committee asserts, "cannot repeal an act of Congress which dedicates the canal and its concessionary incidents to a corporation chartered for such great purposes."

Attention is then called to the fact that the concession provides for the submission of any dispute to arbitration, and it is claimed that this provision operates to prevent any arbitrary action on the part of Nicaragua.

Dwelling upon Nicaragua's course in the matter, the committee says:

"How this unexampled condition is to be dealt with otherwise than by an express and determined attitude on the part of the United States is a question that carries with it the danger of serious embroilment in the near future. If Nicaragua is not held to the performance of her agreement years will elapse and many dangers will be encountered before even a start can be made toward the construction of a canal."

ENGLAND AND THE CANAL.

Reported that We Will Ask Great Britain's Co-operation.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Washington correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "I have ascertained from the highest source that President McKinley has no thought of ignoring or violating British rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. On the contrary, when the proper time arrives England will be invited to co-operate regarding the Nicaragua Canal."

The Washington correspondent of The Times makes a similar statement.

The Daily Chronicle says editorially: "The assurance given by our Washington correspondent cannot but cause great satisfaction here. Yet there will probably be some division of opinion in England on the question of making the canal with public money. There is no reason why the work should not be done by private enterprise under a governmental guarantee by both nations. Our interest in the matter is only that the canal should be free, neutral, and open to all the world on equal terms."

KINGSTON AS A NAVAL DEPOT.

Jamaica City Striving to Command the Nicaragua Canal Situation.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—As part of the scheme of converting Kingston Harbor into a great naval depot and extensive dockyard, in view of the construction of the Nicaragua Canal in the near future, the Admiralty authorities have just completed negotiations for the purchase of Greek Pond, at the western extremity of the city, where the proposed dockyard will be constructed. It is reported that the work will be commenced immediately. The dockyard, it is said, is to be the largest and best equipped in the British dominions.

A naval authority who has been interviewed on the subject says the intention is to make Jamaica "another Gibraltar to command the canal and be a rallying point for the naval and military forces of the Anglo-American alliance when, by dominating both oceans, it holds the political and commercial balance of power in the hollow of its hand."

MERCHANT MARINE BILL.

Will Be Introduced in Congress in a Few Days—Based on Gage's Suggestion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A bill to carry out the suggestions made by Secretary Gage to revive the American merchant marine is about ready for introduction in the House and will be brought forward in a few days.

Its particular provisions are not divulged, but it is said to be quite unlike Mr. Sulzer's bill, which is described by an official of the Treasury as one calculated to work the practical confiscation of foreign ships if the penalties imposed upon them are borne for six or eight years.

There was some astonishment at the Treasury to-day over the comments by The London Standard on Secretary Gage's references to the trade with Hawaii. There is no idea, it was stated, that British ships would be prevented from unloading cargoes at Honolulu, but it was intended that British ships should no more be permitted to load at San Francisco for Honolulu than they are now to load at San Francisco for any other American port.

The idea of the Administration is to apply the coastwise navigation laws to Hawaiian commerce. The "open door" is to be wide open for the United States, and a little way open for other countries.

NEED FOR A MERCHANT MARINE.

Conclusions of Commissioner Chamberlain in His Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The annual report of Navigation Commissioner Chamberlain is devoted mainly to statistics and facts in support of the project for the creation of the American merchant marine recommended by Secretary Gage.

The report shows that, excluding the great lakes, practically shut off by Niagara Falls from foreign competition, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at seaports of the United States in foreign trade for 1897 comprised 7,248,625 tons American and 32,682,419 tons foreign shipping. If a line be drawn everywhere, 1,500 nautical miles distant from our seacoast, trade between foreign ports inside that zone and the United States comprised 5,175,969 tons American and 5,213,393 tons foreign shipping. In overseas navigation to foreign ports more than 1,500 miles distant, American shipping amounted to only 2,068,656 tons, compared with 27,419,026 tons foreign.

In Mr. Chamberlain's view, only three practical courses, at the present time, are open to the United States:

First—We may retain our laws unchanged, ignore National navigation, and continue to rely on vessels under foreign flags for the transportation of our exports and imports.

Second—We may permit foreign built vessels to register under the American flag, ship crews aboard, and increase National navigation.

Third—We may extend direct Government aid to vessels built in the United States and thus increase National navigation and National shipbuilding.

Discussing these courses Mr. Chamberlain says:

The last named of these three courses is suggested to a very great extent by our new relations to the rest of the world, which expects the United States to become a maritime power. For the first time we now hold and shall doubtless permanently hold inhabited territory beyond the limit of the North American Continent. Our maritime position must correspond to our pretensions, and to attain this result American shipyards and American ships must be increased, and reasonable contributions from the Treasury toward this result should not be begrudged.

Largely through indifference, we have lost the share in transatlantic navigation which was once ours. The growing trade of the Pacific is rapidly slipping away from us. The act of 1891 was designed to secure the largest and quickest steamships in the world for the American service on the Atlantic. Marine construction, however, has already advanced beyond size and speed contemplated when that act was passed. It has proved inadequate for the Pacific.

The obligations we have assumed by taking Puerto Rico and the Philippines, annexing Hawaii, and governing Cuba, require us to make larger appropriations for the merchant marine or to confess our weakness by abandoning navigation to Great Britain, Germany, France, and Japan. We must also take steps for the qualified admission of foreign ships to American registry in order to enter immediately into active competition for Asiatic trade. A relaxation of the registry laws was necessary to establish our transatlantic line, and a similar relaxation is now necessary to meet conditions on the Pacific.

Mr. Chamberlain considers the differences in cost of construction and operation under the American and British flag, and concludes that on the average for cargo steamships now generally in use by foreign nations, this difference amounts to about 1 cent per ton for each 100 nautical miles. He expresses the conviction that by investing the necessary capital, the United States can become a shipbuilding power superior to Germany and a close competitor with Great Britain.

A revision of tonnage tax laws is proposed. Mr. Chamberlain points out that we now charge 30 cents per ton annually on vessels in over-sea navigation, which is much less than the charges of Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, and Norway. A steamship on twelve trips pays 30 cents annually at New York, $1.08 at Liverpool, $1.26 at London, and 98 cents at Hamburg or Bremen.

Our expenditures for maritime safeguards and improvements, he says, are vastly greater than those of any other nation, amounting to $18,000,000 annually for the past decade, toward which shipping has contributed barely 3 per cent. Our principal and most costly improvements are directly for the benefit of foreign shipping, which enjoys over four-fifths of our foreign carrying.

The report also considers legislation for the improvement of American seamen, pilotage charges, seaworthiness of vessels, allotment of wages, and other matters.

GAGE'S POLICY CRITICISED.

London Newspapers Say It Will Seriously Hurt Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Times this morning, protesting editorially against Secretary Gage's "exclusive maritime policy," and expressing a hope that Congress will not indorse it, says:

"We regard with the heartiest feelings of sympathy and without a tinge of jealousy the development of the imperial spirit in the United States; but it must not be supposed that we are prepared to approve the adoption of an exclusive policy in regions in whose destinies we might have claimed a voice."

The Daily News, which takes it for granted that Secretary Gage's "protectionist maritime policy" will be adopted and applied also to Cuba and the Philippines, says:

"His arguments are fallacious, since the era of British supremacy in the world's carrying trade commenced with the abolition of the navigation laws of 1849. We have no right to complain, no ground for alarm; but the idea that the removal of Spanish rule from Cuba and the Philippines is to open fresh and unrestricted channels to British commerce will not survive a perusal of Mr. Gage's report. Politically, as Lord Salisbury says, we may gain by America's influence in China seas. Commercially we shall be much where we were and must take care of ourselves, as we did before."

Yesterday afternoon newspapers take a gloomy view of Secretary Gage's report. The Westminster Gazette's remarks on the subject are a fair sample of the comment indulged in. It says:

"Secretary Gage's programme, if carried out, will be a real disappointment to Great Britain, for it cuts away the practical grounds for co-operation in colonial enterprise between the two countries where territory has been annexed and limits any joint effort in Cuba and the Philippines, where the American status is undetermined."

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

New House Committee Chairman to Begin Work at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the River and Harbor Committee to-day Representative Theodore Burton of Cleveland was elected Chairman to succeed Mr. Hooker of New York. When asked as to the outlook for a River and Harbor bill the new Chairman said:

"We will certainly have a River and Harbor bill at this session of Congress, and the committee will begin work on it at once. Doubtless there will be some opposition, but I am hopeful we will get through a fair and moderate bill."

The committee will direct its chief attention to those pressing items for maintenance of works already completed or under way which may be seriously injured by lack of attention. In addition to this it will take up several of the more important new projects which have been recommended.

Seventh Regiment Reviewed.

The Seventh Regiment, under command of Col. Appleton, was reviewed last night in its armory by Brig. Gen. W. S. Worth, United States Army, retired. The review was held in honor of Gen. Worth, in recognition of his long friendship for the organization and in acknowledgment for the many courtesies extended to members when they visited Governors Island during the term of his command there. Eight hundred and fifty men turned out in full dress uniform.

Sixty members, non-commissioned officers and privates, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, survivors of the battalion which left Governors Island in May for Santiago, witnessed the review. The non-commissioned officers of the regiment entertained the privates and non-commissioned officers of the Thirteenth at dinner, and officers of the Seventh entertained all visiting officers at another dinner, both of which were served in the armory.

Impudent Schoolboys.

From The London Chronicle.

Some years ago, at Winchester, a notice was put up that "Mr. So-and-So (one of the masters) will give a lecture on 'Our Eyes, and How We See Through Them.'" Underneath this some boy wrote: "Or our pupils, and how they see through us."

The Usual End of high living is death by some kidney or liver trouble. Uric acid generated by the excessive use of wines, liquors, or rich food, is the slow poison always at work undermining the constitution.

Londonderry Lithia Water

is a revelation to high livers! Science and a century of constant use have demonstrated its wonderful power to dissolve and drive out this poisonous acid. Endorsed and prescribed by the most eminent physicians, and sold everywhere.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY FUND.

Members of the Gould Family Said to Have Subscribed $250,000.

It has been learned that the gift of $250,000, which was made to put up a library building for New York University, a few years ago, came from a portion of the Gould family. It was reported yesterday that Miss Helen Miller Gould was the donor, but the indications are that the gift came jointly from her and her brother, George J. Gould. None of the Goulds could be found in the city yesterday.

When the gift was made Chancellor MacCracken and all who knew of the donor were pledged to secrecy until the building should be completed. This will not be for some time. The gift was the direct outcome of the wish of the late Jay Gould to make a substantial donation to the university. Mr. Gould expected to live much longer than he did and planned before his death to give the university a large endowment fund. The gift of his children of money to put up a library building was intended in some way to fulfill the plan he had cherished.

Chancellor MacCracken declined last night to acknowledge that the gift came from the Gould family or any part of it. "I am pledged not to reveal the name of the donor," said he, "till the building is erected. This will probably not be till next Summer. The sum donated was not sufficient in itself to defray all the expenses."

MRS. MOORE'S HOPES ARE HIGH.

Writes to Her Mother from Prison that She Must Soon Be Free.

William A. E. Moore and his wife, Fayne Moore, spent a quiet day in the Tombs yesterday, and refused to see any callers except their attorneys, Abraham Levy and George Simpson. Mrs. Moore wrote a long letter to her mother, Mrs. Strahan, in Atlanta, Ga., in which she told of the many incidents in which she had figured during the past week, and said she hoped to be at home soon, saying that her freedom could not be far off.

The charges made by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre regarding the fixing of two of the jurors who disagreed on the trial of W. A. E. Moore, have been dropped. The District Attorney says that there is nothing but hearsay on which to base the charges. Mr. Levy yesterday repeated his statement that he would be glad if the Grand Jury would investigate the matter.

It has not yet been decided whether Mr. and Mrs. Moore will be tried jointly at the new trial, but it is generally believed that they will. Benjamin H. Hill will return from Atlanta immediately and will confer with Mr. Levy in regard to this point, so that it can be settled before Monday.

Mr. Levy said yesterday: "Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Moore cares to evade this matter now without a fair trial. Both are confident that the public mind has turned in their favor, and they wish it to be shown that they were falsely charged and persecuted."

T. W. CAULDWELL MAY LIVE.

Owners of the Building Where the Elevator Accident Occurred Reticent.

Thomas W. Cauldwell, the lawyer and Director of the United States Fire Insurance Company, who was hurt in the accident to the elevator in the Manice Building, at William and Pine Streets, on Tuesday afternoon, is still in a critical condition in the Hudson Street Hospital. He has sustained a fracture of the base of the skull, and in addition to this he is suffering from a broken shoulderblade and collarbone. He had periods of consciousness yesterday, and has, in addition to the services of the hospital staff, his own physicians. They are of the opinion that he has an equal chance to live. Coroner Hart has set the date of the inquest in the case of Walter H. Griffen, the Secretary of the insurance company, who was killed in the accident, for Dec. 15.

Lynde Belknap of the Otis Elevator Company said yesterday that this was the first accident of the kind in the experience of the company. He thinks the rods holding the weights in place buckled, and the weights were precipitated through the shaft. These counter-balance weights, Mr. Belknap said, were secured only by the side rods and their own weight, and this arrangement had always been considered safe. He admitted that a rod passed through the weights and secured at the top and bottom by bolts would have made the accident impossible, and said also that, in the light of this recent experience, some such appliance would in the future be used on the weights.

A Great Game Season.

From The American Field.

From nearly every section of the country come reports that game of all kinds has not been so plentiful for years as this season, and the large quantity of game that has already found its way to the city markets is prima facie evidence of the truth of these reports. And what has made game so abundant? First, the season has been especially favorable; second, better game laws prevail in nearly all of the States than in years gone by; third, the sportsmen of the country have been taught to respect the close seasons better than heretofore, and last, though by no means least, the game laws are being more strictly enforced, and those who ordinarily would pay little attention to the laws have been made to respect them. If these conditions continue to prevail, game will continue to increase, until it will be plentiful everywhere and the sportsman will have good shooting without traveling hundreds of miles and spending large sums of money to gratify his desire for a little pleasant recreation with dog and gun in forest and field. There is really no good reason why there should not be game enough for all if the men who hunt will only be moderate in their demands upon the supply and the laws are respected and thoroughly enforced everywhere.

It's a Good Case

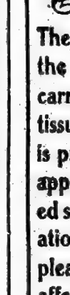

For a householder to have in his cellar—good for him, good for his friends, but he must be sure that he has the right brand of

Mount Vernon
Pure Rye Whiskey

We bottle and case it at the distillery where it is made and aged. We have the exclusive privilege, and every bottle that we sell bears the guaranty label of the Hannis Distilling Company duly numbered.

Other brands of Mount Vernon Whiskey have no such guarantee, and are liable to be adulterated. If you bought any of these it might turn out to be "a bad case." You'll make no mistake buying ours in square bottles.

All reputable dealers sell it.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.
Sole Distributors NEW YORK

Disease Attacks

the weak usually; blood poverty makes weak. To keep the blood in prime condition eat

FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS

They fill the blood with iron, the vital constituent which carries nourishment to every tissue of the body. Their effect is promptly apparent in better appetite, ruddy cheeks, increased strength, and general restoration of good health. They are pleasant to take, and do not affect the teeth.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

In all stages of

Nasal Catarrh

there should be cleanliness. Experience proves that

Ely's Cream Balm

is a cleanser, soother, and healer of the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and a cold in the head vanishes quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane, and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50c. by mail: Trial Size, 10c., at Druggists' or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

State Control of Salt Springs.

From The Syracuse Herald.

The project for the purchase of the State salt lands and structures is revived. It is made by the Mutual Pipe Line Company, of which John J. Hallock is the principal, and anticipates the closing of the State's superintendence and the salt manufacture under it. The State will soon go out of the salt business and valuable properties will be put upon the market.

The Hallock proposal, made to the Land Commissioners, meets with opposition from the salt manufacturers, who are unalterably opposed to the properties going into control of a private company. The manufacturers ask that the State shall continue to furnish brine and allow the manufacture to be kept up without trammel from a monopoly. They have gone through the long season of depression on close business, and now see ahead a chance for doing business at a fair profit.

The future of the salt springs is a matter of large concern to the City of Syracuse. The salt business has been the basis of the city's prosperity, and there may yet be a valuable future in it. There should at least be concerted measures by the business interests to shape that future for the community's welfare.

English in Puerto Rico.

From The Mexican Herald.

The English language is marching triumphantly on in San Juan, Puerto Rico, as will be seen by the following announcement of an amateur dramatic club:

To the Public: Again comes the "Gira Artistica Juvenil," to proportion the greatest watchfulness to the gallant public of this capital being pleased by the good reception of the anterior times, gladly to offer new spectacles lyricals dramaticals.

DEMAND THE
"SEAL BRAND"
Hunyadi Matyas
The Best
Hungarian Aperient Water

Trustees' Sale--For Bank Creditors
—OF—
Fine Jewelry at Public Auction
By order of STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys.
JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,
47 Liberty Street.
Sale Daily at Noon. - - Seats Reserved for Ladies.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

House Passes the Anti-Ticket Scalping Bill.

AMENDMENTS NOT ADOPTED

Long and Spirited Debate Between Friends and Enemies of the Measure — Hawaii in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the Anti-Ticket Scalping bill by a vote of 119 to 101. The debate to-day lasted four hours, and was spirited upon both sides. None of the amendments offered were adopted, and the bill passed as reported by the committee.

When the bill came before the House to-day under the call of committees, Mr. Hepburn, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, had charge of it. Mr. Hepburn offered to make an arrangement regarding the time to be occupied in debating the bill. Mr. White (Rep., Ill.,) said there was opposition to the measure. Mr. Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) who made the minority report, was absent. Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) said he desired to raise the question of consideration, but the Speaker announced that it was too late. Mr. Bland said that an important bill like this should be debated at length, and he objected to the offer of an hour on a side.

All efforts to effect an agreement as to time failed, and Mr. Hepburn was thereupon recognized for an hour. He yielded to Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) who explained that the bill was very similar to the one passed by the House during the last Congress. The changes were mainly restrictive upon corporations. The bill required the carriers subject to the Inter-State Commerce act to provide each agent authorized to sell tickets with a certificate, and made it unlawful for an officer of such carrier to supply tickets to any but authorized agents. It made violation of these provisions a misdemeanor, and provided for the redemption of unused or partially used tickets, and also provided penalties for forging or altering tickets.

Mr. Sherman said this legislation had been repeatedly recommended by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, that it had the support of newspapers and commercial bodies, and that over 3,000 petitions in its favor had been presented to the House during the present Congress. The business communities had come to look upon the ticket-brokerage business as illegal. The amount of fraud practiced, if known, would startle any one unfamiliar with the facts. Mr. Sherman displayed a great mass of fraudulent tickets, which, he said, would give a faint idea of the frauds practiced upon the railroads and the innocent traveling public.

Mr. Brundidge (Dem., Ark.,) offered as an amendment a proviso to the effect that the act should not apply to tickets that are issued by any railroad or other common carrier for the purpose of being transferred. In explaining his amendment, Mr. Brundidge declared that the real purpose of the bill was to prevent certain railroads from placing tickets in the hands of scalpers for the purpose of being transferred. The provision relating to forgery was unnecessary. Every State had statutes against the issue of forged instruments.

Mr. Hepburn, in advocacy of the bill, said there were but two sources of opposition to the pending measure—the ticket scalpers, who made money out of the business, and certain railroads, which succeeded, through the scalpers, in violating the Inter-State Commerce law. He said that there were roads which did 95 per cent. of their business through scalpers, and he appealed to the friends of the bill not to allow the amendment to prevail.

Mr. Mann (Rep., Ill.,) said there were some weak roads which would not be able to compete with their strong rivals, except through the agency of the ticket brokers. For some years, he said, there had been a movement for the passage of a law to legalize pooling of freight rates. This was a bill to authorize the railroads to pool their passenger business. The Supreme Court of New York had decided that a railroad ticket was property which could be bought and sold, and Mr. Mann said the House ought to be very careful about entering upon legislation which might not be upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States, and which undoubtedly would do great injury to certain roads and a vast number of individuals. He asserted that great pressure had been brought to bear in every direction to create sentiment in favor of the passage of this measure. This legislation was in the interest of the largest and strongest railroads.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) said he favored the Brundidge amendment, but was opposed to the bill as a whole. If the amendment prevailed he thought the friends of the bill would lose interest in it. The purpose of the bill was to legalize pooling of passenger traffic, and to take away from the States as far as possible jurisdiction over this subject. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Bootle, (Dem., Mo.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) and Gillett (Rep., Mass.)

Mr. Corliss (Rep. Mich.,) said that this bill would not prevent discrimination. It would simply transfer the right to discriminate from the scalper to the authorized agent. He gave notice of an amendment he would offer to make any authorized agent of a railroad equally liable with an unauthorized agent for selling tickets below published rates.

Mr. Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa,) Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) and Mr. Connelly, (Rep., Ill.,) antagonized the bill in a vigorous manner. Mr. Hepburn, in charge of the bill, replied to its critics. It was not designed to stifle competition, he said.

On a rising vote the Brundidge amendment was defeated, 70—88. The vote was then taken by yeas and nays. The amendment was defeated, 101—122. The vote then recurred upon Mr. Corliss's amendment. It was also defeated, 5—60.

Mr. Adamson, (Dem., Ga.,) Mr. Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Todd, (Fusion, Mich.,) opposed the bill. The bill was then placed on its passage, and was passed, 119—101, the announcement of the result being received with applause. Then, at 4:55, the House adjourned.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

Some Members Think Their Associates Should Not Serve on Presidential Commissions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Senate had a long debate in executive session to-day upon the subject of confirmation of the Hawaiian Commissioners. The debate was started by Senator Hoar, who made a vigorous protest against the practice of appointing Senators upon such a commission. He said these Senators were, when appointed, acting under the direction of and became the duly authorized agents of the President to carry out his ideas and wishes.

What became of their functions as Senators, Mr. Hoar asked, when the report they made, as in the case of the Hawaiian Commission, came before the Senate, a co-ordinate branch of the Government? In the case of the Anglo-American Commission now negotiating a treaty with Great Britain, and the Peace Commission now in Paris, there were, he said, the same objections, but applied with greater force. Senators should hold aloof from such positions, because their acts as Commissioners were to be passed upon by themselves as Senators, a very reprehensible practice in the opinion of Mr. Hoar. He intimated that Senators acting for the President as a commission which, when dealing with a foreign country, had to act as a body, might be placed in the position of supporting a cause which they, as Senators, would reject.

The practice of appointing Senators on commissions was defended by Senators Morgan and Platt of Connecticut, who claimed there was nothing inconsistent in so doing. The debate then became somewhat general, and the Constitutional prerogatives of the President and the rights of the Senate were discussed at length upon the legal and technical phase of the subject. Other speakers in the controversy were Senators Chandler and Bacon, in opposition to the too free exercise by the President of the power of appointing Senators to other positions. They pointed out that there was a law on the statute books inhibiting citizens from holding two offices with pay at the same time, and insisted that such appointments were contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

Senator Aldrich was among those who contended for the right of the President to call into the service of the country the talents of Senators and members of Congress in other lines than those that their offices called for. The contention on this side was to the effect that the practice was an old one, and they cited a Supreme Court decision to show that two offices might be occupied by the same person in cases where the services did not conflict. Senator Aldrich made the point that the position of Commissioner in such duties as those of the Hawaiian Commission and the Paris Peace Commission was not inconsistent with the performance of Senatorial duties. Those positions were, he said, not offices in the usual interpretation of the word, and to prevent the President's calling for their services for such work was to often deprive him of the best assistance available in special cases like those in which Senators Morgan, Cullom, Davis, Frye, and others were engaged.

Senator Vest was among those who attacked the practice of appointing Senators to the place of Commissioners. He said it was especially reprehensible because of the fact that Senators accepting such places were often called upon as Senators to pass upon their own acts, thus placing themselves in the double position of member of the court and a party to the suit on trial.

All Senators making speeches especially disclaimed any intention of personally attacking any Senator occupying the position of Commissioner.

After two and a half hours of discussion the question was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to investigate and report upon the nomination of the Commissioners.

No business of importance was transacted in the open session of the Senate.

The Hawaiian subject did not come up to-day before the House Committee on Territories, as was expected, owing to the absence from the city of Chairman Knox. Messrs. Low and Mesick, members of the committee, said no plans had been formed as to the course of Hawaiian legislation, as it was a surprise to this committee to get charge of this important measure.

Representative Hitt, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a member of the Hawaiian Commission, will continue to exercise considerable influence over the course of the bill before the House. It is his desire to have the bill passed at the earliest possible moment, even before the holidays, if an opportunity offers.

DINGLEY ON WAR REVENUES.

Telegraph and Bank Check Stamps Will Not Be Abolished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Dingley has no expectation that he will be able at this session of Congress to ask for any modification of the war revenue. A report has gained some circulation that the revenues were so abundant that he would feel justified in asking to have the taxes on telegraph dispatches and bank checks dropped at this session, as a step toward additional relief later on.

"Nothing in it," said Mr. Dingley to-night; "the expenses of the war promise to foot up at least $900,000,000 for the fiscal year. They will be close to $200,000,000 at the end of December, and we are to ask for $60,000,000 for the rest of the year for the War Department. The war taxes reach about $9,000,000 a month. It is evident that we shall need all the revenue we are getting. I do not refer to the customs and ordinary internal revenue taxes because they were laid for peace purposes. Then the war expenses will not be cut off at the end of the fiscal year, although they may be greatly reduced.

"Still, with all possible economy, this is to be a year of large expenditures. Coast defenses, a large army, the navy, perhaps the Nicaragua Canal, will require large outlays, and with the approval of the Paris treaty there will be $20,000,000 to be paid out at once. Fortunately, the Treasury cash is large in amount, and it can be safely drawn upon to the extent of $100,000,000 without touching the free gold, or reducing the working balances.

"No, the stamps on telegrams and checks, which are undoubtedly an annoyance, and not a great source of great revenue, will have to be put up with a while longer."

SHIPS CAPTURED BY THE NAVY.

Attorney General Griggs Reports Fifty-six Taken During the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Attorney General Griggs, in his annual report to Congress, makes a statement as to prizes taken by the navy in the war with Spain. Fifty-six vessels were captured, he says. The subsequent proceedings are stated as follows:

Of this number fifty were taken to Key West within the jurisdiction of the Southern District of Florida, four were taken to Charleston, one to Savannah, and one to New York.

All but eight of the fifty cases brought in the Florida District have been heard and decided, those still undecided being cases of capture during the later stages of the war.

The amount realized from the sale of captured vessels and cargoes condemned as prizes is $701,034.

In ten cases appeals have been taken on the part of the claimants to the United States Supreme Court from the decree of the district court and are now pending.

Democratic House Caucuses Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Although efforts have been made to abandon the Democratic House caucus set for next Saturday night in order to avoid possible friction, it was stated definitely to-day by Democratic leaders that the caucus would be held, but that its work would be confined to determining how far caucus action bound individual members. There is no purpose, it is said, to go into questions of general party policy.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of John Hay as Secretary of State.

The resignation of Warren B. Hooker of New York, who has accepted a Judgeship in New York, was laid before the House yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) secured the adoption of a resolution that a committee of seven Senators be appointed to consider that part of the President's message which relates to the celebration of the centennial of the City of Washington as the capital of the United States.

Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives said yesterday that the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which comes up to-day, would not be the text for any concerted discussion of the war. Representative Bailey, the Democratic leader, said any discussion on the conduct of the war would more properly come later on the proposition to increase the regular army.

Senator Perkins called at the White House yesterday, and on behalf of the California delegation in Congress presented to the President a remonstrance against this country's entering into any reciprocal agreement with Greece by which the currants and raisins of that country would be admitted free or at a rate less than at present. The contention is that these currants and raisins come into direct competition with the California product.

The bill to carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference by the incorporation of the International American Bank, at the last session, had been made a special order for the House for yesterday, but in the absence of Mr. Hill, (Conn.,) who has charge of the measure, Mr. Walker, (Mass.,) Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, asked that the bill go over for one week without prejudice, and it was so decided.

Chairman Walker of the House Committee on Banking and Currency says it is not likely the committee will have any further hearings on financial affairs or take further action in shaping currency legislation. A currency and banking bill, framed by a special committee headed by Representative McCleary of Minnesota, is on the House calendar, but some difference of opinion exists within the committee as to the regularity with which this bill was reported and steps have been taken to have it withdrawn from the calendar.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Agent for the Indians of the Sac and Fox Agency—William G. Malin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Collector of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-eighth District of New York—Archie D. Sanders.

To be Major Generals—Brig. Gen. Guy V. Henry, United States Army; Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Volunteers.

Commissioner to examine and classify lands in land grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Missoula land district—Jule M. Hartley of Missoula, Mon.

We Furnish Locomotives for Russia.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The State Department has been informed by Consul General Holloway at St. Petersburg that the Russian Government has placed a trial order through Consul Smith at Moscow with an American concern to equip twelve freight locomotives and 200 freight cars with air brakes at a cost of $25,000. This contract was obtained in competition with French, German, and Russian companies. Another American concern is erecting a plant in Russia to make air brakes, and the Consul General says that if the mechanical difficulties in the adaptation of the air brake to Russian railroads can be overcome, the entire freight rolling stock of 10,000 locomotives and 50,000 cars will be equipped at once at a cost of $50,000,000.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Chichester, William O. Schwarzwaelder; Dwaar Kill, Charles A. Terwilleger; Glenford, T. S. Lennox; Modena, J. E. Hasbrouck; Thiells, Charles H. Smith.

PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

He Will Leave Washington on Tuesday to Attend the Peace Jubilee at Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President and members of his party, who will attend the Peace Jubilee exercises at Atlanta, will leave Washington over the Southern Railway Tuesday afternoon next at 2 o'clock, reaching Atlanta between 8 and 9 o'clock the following morning. The President will deliver an address and attend the banquet on Thursday evening.

The party will leave Atlanta Thursday at midnight, reaching Tuskegee, Ala., the following morning at 9 o'clock. Three hours will be spent there inspecting the Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Booker T. Washington is President. It is expected that the President will make a short address to the students.

The pary will start for Savannah on Friday afternoon, either by way of Montgomery, Ala., or Macon, Ga., reaching Savannah Saturday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. The exercises in Savannah will include a military parade, a public reception, and a banquet in the evening.

The party will spend Sunday quietly, and will start on the return trip just after midnight, reaching Macon, Ga., the following morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. Here several hours will be spent in reviewing Gen. Wilson's command, of which about 8,000 troops are stationed at Macon.

The party will reach Washington early Tuesday morning, the 20th inst.

Besides the President and Mrs. McKinley, the party will include Secretary and Mrs. Gage, Secretary Alger and Mrs. Alger, Secretary Long and Miss Long, Postmaster General Smith and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Bliss and Miss Bliss, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Major Gen. Wheeler, Secretary Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, and Adelbert S. Hay.

WAR HONORS IN THE SENATE.

Sampson and Schley Nominated as Rear Admirals—Contest Over Further Promotion Expected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The nominations of Rear Admiral Sampson and Rear Admiral Schley were sent to the Senate to-day, in the order of precedence in which they are stated, and in the order in which the Secretary of the Navy placed them, after both had been commended for distinguished services. The advancement in numbers to both Sampson and Schley brought them together on the same number. This awkward occupation of a place that could only be held by one or the other was overcome by the direction that Sampson, who belonged two numbers after Schley, should go ahead of him.

It is thought probable that there will be delay in the confirmation of the two nominations. The efforts of the friends of Admiral Schley to prevent what they call unjust discrimination will be assisted by the controversy that will arise over the filling of the grade of Vice Admiral. The proposition to revive the grade of Admiral, made by Senator Morrill and Senator Hale, will unquestionably be approved. The President will lose no time in nominating Rear Admiral Dewey for Admiral. It is probable that the friends of Rear Admiral Sampson will make a strong effort to secure his nomination as Vice Admiral, the same Sampson for a higher grade than that to be offered to Schley, with the probability that Schley will be prohibited by law from reaching the Vice Admiral rank, will, in the estimation of the friends of Schley, look like a determination to inflict upon him the degradation he is assumed by some of the Sampson partisans to deserve.

Rear Admiral Schley's friends in Congress are confident that he will either be the Vice Admiral, or that there must be two officers of that rank if Sampson is to be one. Should the contest be prolonged, every officer who is looking for promotion when the grades are revived, will be willing to see any sort of compromise arranged.

The nominations to-day also include other officers of the navy advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle and officers of the Marine Corps who were brevetted and advanced, as well as regular promotions in the navy, which have heretofore been published.

LIFE CONVICT PROVED INNOCENT

George Ogle Freed from Prison After Serving Ten Years for Murder.

Over ten years ago George Ogle of this city entered Sing Sing prison to serve a life sentence. Yesterday he became a free man with his rights of citizenship restored. That Ogle was not guilty of the murder of which he was convicted has been proved by the confession of one of two men who swore away his liberty.

On Thanksgiving night, 1885, George and Samuel Ogle went to a ball given by the Lindwood Social Club at the Grand Opera House. After the ball the brothers with a party of friends stopped at Tanner's saloon, in Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street. A fight was started, which soon ceased. The party of young men left the saloon. James Brown remained behind. The bartender found that Brown had been stabbed. He died a short time afterward. The police arrested all the men who had been with Brown. Samuel Ogle was held a month before being discharged. About a year afterward two young men accused George Ogle of stabbing Brown. Ogle was arrested, and, it is said, was offered the privilege of pleading guilty. He refused, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh while Chief of Police became convinced of Ogle's innocence. One of the witnesses against Ogle was arrested for a crime. When questioned by Chief McCullagh he confessed that he had perjured himself in the murder trial. McCullagh laid the case before Gov. Black last Spring. In Albany yesterday the Governor gave to Superintendent McCullagh the papers granting liberty and citizenship to the wronged man. Superintendent McCullagh telephoned the good news to Samuel Ogle of this city yesterday morning. The aged father and mother, who had moved to Sing Sing to be near their son, were at once informed. At noon yesterday, when one of Superintendent McCullagh's clerks entered the waiting room at Sing Sing prison the mother was there. She broke down when her hopes were about to be realized, but had to wait an hour for her son.

The young man who carried the pardon to Sing Sing said yesterday to a reporter: "I wished I was somewhere else when Ogle, deathly pale, tried to greet his mother and brother, but was unable to say a word. He was a great favorite both with the officials and the inmates at the prison, and moist eyes were in the crowd by more than one who felt as I did." Superintendent McCullagh seemed to have a tickling in his throat about this time, and bade the reporter good-bye in a tone never heard from him while in command in Mulberry Street.

Sentenced for Life, Free in June.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 7.—William J. Rourke, who was sentenced to life imprisonment, and has been in Sing Sing Prison since February, 1887, to-day received information that Gov. Black had commuted his sentence to twenty years, giving him full allowances for good behavior. The records show that Bourke has been a model prisoner. Not a single charge has ever been entered against him. His allowance on a twenty-year sentence is seven years and eight months, so that he will be released in June next. When Warden Sage informed Rourke of his good fortune the prisoner was greatly affected. Rourke was a member of the New York police force, and was convicted of shooting and killing his Roundsman.

DR. KERR TRANSFERS PROPERTY.

Deeds a House on West Eighty-seventh Street to His Wife.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Kerr, who was until lately pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, West End Avenue and Ninety-first Street, has transferred to his wife a house in West Eighty-seventh Street for the nominal consideration of $10. The property is mortgaged for $8,000 at 4 per cent. interest, and it is understood that Mrs. Kerr has assumed this incumbrance. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are at present living in the parsonage next to the church.

A trustee of the church said last night that he had no idea why the transfer had been made. It could not be learned that the transfer had anything to do with the charges preferred against Dr. Kerr on which he is to be tried before the Presbytery next Monday.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Why cough and risk consumption. This wonderful remedy has cured others and will cure you. It promptly cures throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents.

TWO ARMY BILLS PROPOSED

Measure Approved by Secretary Alger Introduced in the House.

MILES'S PLAN IN THE SENATE

The War Department's Bill Leaves Many Staff Positions Open to Volunteers and Civilians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Representative Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, to-day introduced a bill increasing the regular army to, approximately, 100,000 men. The bill was framed at the War Department, and has the approval of the Secretary of War. It is not the bill framed by Gen. Miles, as this measure does not include the high rank proposed by the Miles bill, and some of the appointments are open to officers of the volunteers or from civil life. It provides for a Lieutenant General, and what is considered a sufficient increase of Major and Brigadier Generals to command an army of 100,000 men scattered from Puerto Rico to Manila.

The artillery arm is reorganized, separating the force into coast and field artillery, but promotion to be by seniority of the whole arm. A decrease of the enlisted men is made so that the arm can be increased by recruits in case of war to full strength. The cavalry is increased two regiments, the infantry five. The enlisted strength of an infantry company is not to exceed 145, so that in case of war new regiments would have to be formed, probably all of which would be volunteer. The bill provides for the three battalion formation. The staff corps are increased about 40 per cent., and, with the exception of the Adjutant General, Inspector General, and Ordnance, are open to appointments from the volunteer service or civil life.

The most noticeable change is in the Medical Department, in which provision is made for a hospital corps of 3,000 privates, with the necessary non-commissioned officers, and a largely increased number of surgeons and assistant surgeons. All officers and men serving in the sub-tropical countries are to have an increase of 25 per cent. in pay. Under the immediate control of the President, inhabitants of the new countries may be enlisted in the organizations there serving. The bill gives a total of 14 regiments of artillery, 12 of cavalry, and 30 of infantry.

Gen. Miles provides for a General and two Lieutenant Generals, while the Hull bill makes no provision for a General, and proposes but one Lieutenant General. Other important differences are: Hull bill, 30 regiments of infantry; Miles bill, 50 regiments of infantry; Hull bill, 12 regiments of cavalry; Miles bill, 15 regiments of cavalry; Hull bill a corps of artillery; Miles bill, 14 regiments of seacoast artillery and 2 regiments of field artillery.

The Hull bill, in its first section, sums up the reorganized army as follows: One Lieutenant General, six Major Generals, twelve Brigadier Generals, twelve regiments of cavalry, a corps of artillery, thirty regiments of infantry, an Adjutant General's Department, an Inspector General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Quartermaster's Department, a Subsistence Department, a Medical Department, a Pay Department, a corps of engineers, an Ordnance Department, a signal corps, thirty post Chaplains, the Chief of the Record and Pension Office, the officers of the army on the retired list, the professors of the Military Academy, the corps of cadets, an army service detachment, band at the United States Military Academy, and "such other officers and enlisted men as may hereinafter be provided for."

The regimental organization of the artillery arm of the army is discontinued, and that arm is designated as the corps of artillery. The distinction between coast and field artillery is similar to that made in the Miles bill, but more elaborate in detail. The Atlantic division of the coast is defined to include the Atlantic and the Gulf seaboards and the coast of the great lakes, "and shall ultimately include the coast line of the West Indian possessions of the United States." The Pacific division is defined to include the Pacific seaboard, "and shall ultimately include the coast line of the various possessions of the United States in the Pacific Ocean."

The corps of artillery embraces 144 batteries of coast artillery and 24 field batteries. Each regiment of infantry consists of 12 companies, organized into 3 battalions of 4 companies each. The company strength, in addition to commissioned and non-commissioned officers, is 112 men. In various staff corps, express provision is made that persons who have served as officers in the volunteer army in the war with Spain and persons in civil life may be appointed to various specified grades.

Section 16 is as follows:

"Organizations serving in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the islands of the Pacific may, in the discretion of the President, be recruited in whole or in part from the inhabitants thereof, to whom the legal restrictions upon enlistments in the army as regards term of service, age, citizenship, and educational qualifications shall not apply and who shall be entitled to such pay and allowances, not exceeding those now authorized, as the President may direct."

Mr. Hawley of Connecticut introduced in the Senate the Reorganization bill prepared by Gen. Miles, the provisions of which were published to-day.

Soldiers' Monument at Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 7.—The four statues on the Confederate Soldiers' monument on Capitol Hill were unveiled to-day. They represent infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the navy. Addresses were made by ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones, as orator of the day; ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert, for the navy; J. M. Falkner, for the cavalry; J. W. A. Sanford, for the infantry, and Benj. Screws, for the artillery. The thirteen Confederate States were represented by thirteen young women, and the four branches of the service by four young women. The statues are impersonal and represent privates in the various arms of the service.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

First Lieut. John L. Sehon, Twentieth Infantry, will proceed to his home and report to the Adjutant General of the Army.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. John B. Lobdell, Second Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted First Lieut. Harry Burgess, Corps of Engineers.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Second Lieut. Walter L. Fanning, First Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, is extended one month.

The extension of sick leave of absence granted First Lieut. Charles O. Brokaw, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is still further extended one month.

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Capt. W. A. Hankins, Sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry.

The sick leave of absence granted Second Lieut. W. A. Huntley, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, is extended to include Dec. 31.

Lieut. Col. Forrest H. Hathaway, Special Inspector, Quartermaster's Department, will proceed from Philadelphia to Jacksonville and thence to such other points as may be necessary to carry out such instructions as he may receive from the Quartermaster General of the Army. Lieut. Col. Hathaway is appointed Special Inspector to inspect such unserviceable Quartermasters' property as may be presented to him at the points visited under this order.

Capt. Solomon E. Sparrow, Twenty-first Infantry, is directed to report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon General, President of the Army Retiring Board appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, New York, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board.

Capt. Don A. Dodge, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, now at Athens, Ga., will proceed to Macon, Ga., and report to the commanding General, First Army Corps, for duty on the staff of the commanding General, Third Brigade, First Division, of that corps.

Leave of absence for fourteen days is granted Second Lieut. Edwin Landon, Second Artillery.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Joseph P. Janda, Eighth Infantry, is extended one month.

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Herbert S. Foster, Twentieth Infantry, is further extended twenty days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon F. Medina Ferrer will proceed from New York City to Savannah and report to Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, United States Volunteers, for duty with troops under orders for Pinar Del Rio, Cuba.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wallace S. Chapman is relieved from duty at the Josiah Simpson United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, and will proceed to Denver for annulment of his contract.

Col. William L. Alexander, Subsistence Department, will proceed to Savannah on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Subsistence Department, Purchasing and Depot Commissary at Havana, will make not to exceed one journey each day, on official business pertaining to the Subsistence Department, to Marianao, Cuba, during the time the United States troops are stationed in that vicinity.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Randolph M. Myers, now on sick leave of absence in Washington, will proceed to New York City and report to the commanding officer of the hospital ship Bay State.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Isaac W. Brewer, now on sick leave of absence, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieut. George L. Byroade, Third Infantry, is still further extended one month.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect Dec. 4, is granted First Lieut. Arthur R. Joyce, Tenth Volunteer Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon John R. Hicks is relieved from duty at the United States General Hospital, Fort Monroe, and will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. Frederick Keye, First North Dakota Volunteer Infantry, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, to take effect Dec. 5.

Navy.

Rear Admiral H. L. Howison was promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral Nov. 22.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) S. S. Robison was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant (Junior Grade) April 30.

Lieut. W. E. Wirt is detached from the Dolphin and ordered home.

Assistant Surgeon J. R. Whiting is detached from the naval hospital at New York and ordered to the Chicago.

Passed Assistant Surgeon R. K. Smith is ordered to the naval hospital at New York.

Assistant Surgeon R. C. Holcombe was appointed Dec. 2 with the relative rank of Ensign.

Naval Constructor F. B. Zahm and Naval Constructor L. Spear were promoted to the grade of Naval Constructor Nov. 1.

Assistant Engineer D. C. Young is detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. L. Wilson is detached from the Mayflower and ordered home to await orders.

Assistant Paymaster H. P. Ash is ordered to the Mayflower.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Mayflower sailed from Tompkinsville for Caimanera Dec. 6.

Wasp sailed from Norfolk for Jacksonville Dec. 6.

Stranger sailed from Norfolk for New Orleans Dec. 6.

Marietta sailed from Puerto Barrios for Port Cortez Dec. 6.

Cassius sailed from St. Thomas for Fort Monroe Dec. 6.

Cincinnati sailed from Caimanera and arrived at Santiago Dec. 6.

Southery sailed from Caimanera and arrived at Santiago Dec. 6.

Glacier sailed from Caimanera and arrived at Santiago Dec. 6.

Essex arrived at Norfolk Dec. 7.

Annapolis sailed from Port of Spain for St. Lucia Dec. 7.

Vicksburg sailed from Port of Spain for St. Lucia Dec. 7.

Philadelphia sailed from Acapulco for Corinto Dec. 7.

Food and its Value

It is not of so much importance how much food we eat as it is how much is assimilated.

Unless your food is properly assimilated it can do you no good—in fact, it is harmful. It over-burdens the stomach and impaires the digestive organs. Food is easily and rapidly assimilated when Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is taken with meals.

Johann Hoff's MALT EXTRACT

greatly aids digestion, and is also a food in itself.

The late Prof. D. Hayes Agnew advised Mrs. Welchaus, wife of Dr. Welchaus, of Lancaster, Pa., as follows: "Get a case of the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, and use it freely and liberally. No small wineglass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BE SURE TO OBTAIN THE GENUINE
Johann Hoff's Malt Extract
ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS
Johann Hoff: New York, Berlin, Paris.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

THE FOLLOWING DESPATCH, JUST RECEIVED, OF INTEREST TO OUR LITTLE CUSTOMERS:—

CHRISTMAS UNION
TEL[illegible]COMPANY.
Utopia,
6, 1898.

M[illegible]er:—
[illegible]rozen seas
of [illegible] and the great
fields [illegible]ted snow has been
a hard journey. I have had
to change my team of sixteen
reindeer as many as sixteen
times, so difficult has it been
to bring your immense load
of presents for the children of
the parents who trade at your
store. But everything is safe
and sound. Having reached
this first telegraph station, I
can now send you word that
I will arrive at your store
positively at 10 o'clock, Dec, 8,
and be there every day, in the
same robes and furs I have
worn on this journey, to distribute presents to the children.

Faithfully Yours,
SANTA CLAUS.

NOTE.—SANTA CLAUS WILL REMAIN IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT, DISTRIBUTING A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT FREE TO EACH OF OUR LITTLE PATRONS, FROM NOW UNTIL CHRISTMAS EVE.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Another welcome herald from the Annex. That's a rich source from which great values continuously flow. Our Clothing has a hold upon the people that tightens daily. We've shattered precedent and established methods that are peculiarly original and attractive. The Macy policy is brightening and lightening the burden of buying for thousands and thousands. You know the fixed principle of the business. It has been stubbornly, unyieldingly adhered to for forty years.

Qualities Must Be Best.
Styles Must Be Newest.
Quantities Must Be Large.
Prices Must Be Lowest.

No condition of markets or efforts of competition permitted to affect our leadership. We sustain our splendid record of the past—overshadow it by offering the following strong items:

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, made of fine all-wool blue and black Kersey cloth, velvet collar, lined with all-wool Clay diagonal or best quality Farmer's satin, satin-lined yoke and sleeves. They show the touch of excellent tailoring, 9.49

Men's Heavy Frieze Overcoats, plaid and worsted lining, velvet collar, lapped seams, satin yoke and sleeves; a stylish and durable garment, 10.74

Men's genuine imported Irish Frieze Ulsters, all-wool lining and satin yoke. This is extraordinary value. Yes, we are selling the real imported Irish Frieze at the same or less money than others ask for the imitation; our price, 18.74

Men's Overcoats advertised elsewhere at $18.00. Made of remarkably fine Kersey, black and blue; lined with all-wool plaids; satin yoke, and sleeves; others lined throughout with heavy satin of guaranteed quality. Shapes that are in the height of style. Acme tailoring. The price is marvellously low, 12.49

Men's Montagnac overcoats, silk velvet collar, corded edges, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, make and finish incomparable for the money, 18.49

Men's Overcoats of highest quality patent beaver cloth, lined throughout with pure dye silk; a handsome, dressy garment, equal to first-class custom work in every detail and offered elsewhere at $35.00; our price, 24.99

Men's Overcoats, made of the finest Kerseys, patent beavers and imported lamb's wool, raw edges, lap seams, silk velvet collars and lined throughout with best quality satin, all hand finished, equal to high grade custom work; sold elsewhere for $35.00 and $40.00; our price, 28.49

Men's Sack Overcoats, made of genuine Sedan Montagnac Beaver, superbly tailored, lined throughout with extra heavy pure-dyed, all-silk twilled-surfaced satin, and interlined with fine flannel, advertised by others at $50.00; we sell them 39.66

SPECIAL: At an additional cost of only $5.00 we will take your measure and make the foregoing Overcoat to order in our merchant tailoring department.

Men's Suits.

Nearly two hundred Men's Suits, strictly all-wool Cassimere and Cheviot Worsted, neat checks and over-plaids, lined with best quality serge and Farmer's satin, handsomely tailored.

Worth $12.00 and $15.00; our price for choice, 6.49

Men's Coats and Vests.

There are two unanswerable arguments why you should buy a Coat and Vest now and here.

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, of Clay diagonal, soft finish, lined with good quality of Farmer's satin, made and trimmed in the best manner, 7.88

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, of very fine Clay diagonal, lined with best quality Farmer's satin, all hand finished and equal to custom made, 11.99

Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of fine undressed Worsted and Vicuna, lined throughout with best quality satin 17.49

Boys' Clothing.

We are not careless in regard to Boys' Clothing. We give it the same thought and study that go into the Men's Clothing. "Just anything will do for the youngster" is not our policy. When you buy here you may be certain of style and quality and price rightness.

Boys' Three-piece Knee-trouser Suits, all wool, blue and fancy cheviots, sizes 11 to 16 years, 3.98

Boys' Two-piece Suits of all wool blue rough cheviot, with broad satin facings, sizes 8 to 16 years, 4.38

Boys' Reefers of navy blue chinchilla, all wool, fast colors and with plaid linings, trimmed with broad mohair braid, in sizes from 8 to 15 years, 4.38

Boys' all wool blue Kersey Top Coats, French facings, tailor-made, excellent workmanship, sizes 4 to 10 years, 4.38

Boys' Overcoats of all wool Kersey, fast colors; well made and finished, lined with Farmer's satin, sizes 15 to 19 years, 6.24

(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

Smoking Jackets and House Coats.

Most women who have hit upon one of these excellent garments as a present for HIM, and most men who have hit upon the plan of buying for themselves, will examine our stock before making final selections. Economy should suggest that

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE OPPOSITION.

What are the Democrats at Washington going to do? Have they a party policy, a line of action thought out and accepted? Or will they content themselves with a guerrilla policy of harrying and nagging?

If they are going to oppose the policy of expansion which the President has adopted but is too timid to explain or defend, have they fortified themselves with arguments, a knowledge of principles, and citations from law and history? Do they know where the people stand on this question? The opposition of the Federalists to JEFFERSON'S Louisiana purchase was barren of principle and sustained by no argument that could stand a moment against the great and manifest advantages of the acquisition. The people paid no heed to JOSIAH QUINCY'S protest that the purchase was "altogether without sanction in the Constitution" and "a manifest and atrocious usurpation of power." That was partisan slangwhanging. They had heard it before. JEFFERSON was sustained and the Federalist Party was extinguished.

We do not believe BAILEY of Texas is any abler as a leader, any better equipped or more fertile in resource than JOSIAH QUINCY. He may be a shade less capable. But whatever his capacities, now is his time. If he pursues a policy of opposition that wins the people to his side, he will be universally recognized as a great man. He may be the next President. But if he cuts no better figure than in his opposition to the war revenue measures last Spring, the country will pay him no heed.

No wise Democratic leader will oppose the taking of the Philippines without presenting a practical alternative. It is too late for anybody to say that we ought to "drop them and run." Moral and international obligations must be respected. We cannot consult self-interest alone. Besides, it may be for our interest to own and hold the islands. That proposition has as yet been neither proved nor disproved.

The Democrats will be on solid ground if they hold the Administration to the highest standards of political and business probity in its treatment of our island dependencies. A policy that has for its object not only the material development of Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Cuba, but the advancement and happiness of their people, will have the hearty support of the American people. No other will.

THE PRESIDENT'S SILENCE.

The Philadelphia Press thinks THE TIMES is illogical and inconsistent in that it advises Congress to attempt at this session no comprehensive plan for the government of our new possessions, yet finds fault with the President for declining to "discuss at this time the government or the future of the new possessions."

Discussion is one thing, legislation is quite another. Now is the time to discuss. A year hence it will be time to make laws if by that time we have made up our minds what kind of laws we ought to make.

If the President has any ideas or convictions on the subject of the Philippines, he ought to communicate them to the public. That would help and might guide the discussion. At least it would exhibit the President as a leader, not a follower of public opinion.

There is another reason why the public should speak. The question of taking or not taking the Philippines must be decided this Winter. We can and ought to defer the enactment of a permanent scheme of government for the islands until we have more knowledge. But the treaty of cession must be acted on at this session. We are of the opinion that the President should have announced and expounded his policy in his message to Congress. The people of the United States are by no means of one mind as to the wisdom or even as to the safety of taking this distant territory under the flag. Some gloomy prophets think they see in it the beginning of the end of the Republic. Others fear the bill of expense will be heavy. Still others, though seeing no escape from taking the islands, are not convinced that they will be good either for our trade or for our morals. Upon all minds thus perplexed it is the privilege and the duty of the President to shed light. The American people might be won over to the policy of expansion by an able exposition of its advantages from the hand of the Chief Magistrate; or after hearing the best argument he could make they might dissent from his conclusions and repudiate his policy. In either case public opinion thus instructed and formulated would have been a useful guide for the Senate when it came to discuss the treaty. It must now act without guidance. It may blunder, it may run counter to public sentiment, it may provoke the resentment of the people. The President should have spoken on the policy of annexation. But Congress ought to wait a year before it attempts to make laws for the government of the dependencies. They will get along very well under military Governors.

THE ARMY AND THE REPUBLIC.

On Oct. 4, 1795, Gen. BONAPARTE rescued the French Convention by pouring grapeshot into the Parisians as they advanced on the Tuileries to overthrow the Directory. With this date began the public career of NAPOLEON and the supremacy of the army in France. Thereafter the Government, whether imperial, royal, or republican, was to exist through the sufferance of the men in military uniform. And the traditions of NAPOLEON'S campaigns were vitalized and made intimate to successive generations through the conscription. The masses, whose Pierres, Félixes, and Gustaves must serve their time, lost the identity of their citizenship in the hallucination of the army fetich. They were the army. The army was France. Whoever attacked the army attacked France, attacked the French people.

Baron PIERRE DE COUBERTIN recently emphasized this point in an article in The Fortnightly Review. The Baron declared that the army was really sovereign, and added:

"It (the army) has served as a regulating force in politics. Whenever the interests of the army have been touched all parties have made truce, in the Chamber as in the street."

But later on the Baron admits that all who are well acquainted with "the intellectual temper of French officers affirm their complete inability to understand civil life and direct it."

Such was the status of the army in regard to the civil authorities when the Zola trial began last February. Generals in gorgeous uniforms appeared in the Palace of Justice. The crowds cheered them. The magistrates made obeisance to them and fashioned judicial procedure to the wish of the military. It was like a scene from a comic opera. In reality it was a tragedy. ZOLA had dared to question the integrity of the chiefs of the army. Therefore he had insulted the army. Therefore he had insulted France. The people felt themselves outraged—these people, many of whom scarcely knew the names of the French Ministry—and they determined to punish the novelist. The Generals were touched by the ovation, and they used extraordinary language in showing their appreciation.

To everybody but to Frenchmen it was evident that the army dictators governed France whenever they found their supremacy in danger. Then came the Henry forgery and the awakening among certain intelligent Frenchmen.

In an interview published in Le Figaro of Nov. 30 M. DUPUY, the French Premier, said:

"For twenty-eight years we have lived under a contradiction. The army and the democracy subsist side by side. The maintenance of the traditions of the army is a menace to liberty, yet they assure the safety of the country and its most sacred duties."

This is a forcible expression of a self-evident fact and one which must do much to set Frenchmen thinking. At present the French Army is like a snake in a bird fancier's shop. It has been caged, to be sure; but the cage is frail and the eyes of the snake have not entirely lost their power to fascinate the little birds.

If the Cour de Cassation, after having rendered a verdict in the case of DREYFUS, shall fix the responsibility for his illegal conviction, the army fetich will be dead indeed in France. A new era having more than the mere name of republican will dawn for the nation. But will the Cour de Cassation have the courage to indict the conspirators? Will the army suffer its humiliation without a struggle?

SIR EDMUND MONSON'S SPEECH.

The French press seems upon the whole to have received with unexpected tranquillity the remarks of the British Ambassador at Paris. Sir EDMUND MONSON had a good deal to say about "the new diplomacy." We do not quite know what he means, even though he intimates that we have something to do with it. There are of course men appointed to diplomatic positions who do not know their business, and who by their ignorance add greatly and needlessly to international friction. We have contributed quite our share to this class, and we are in danger of doing still more serious mischief by making appointments to what may be called our proconsular service as unfit as many that have been made to the consular and diplomatic. As CICERO said of the republic of his time, it is hard to say how much we have got ourselves disliked among foreign nations by the greedy and insulting behavior of those whom we have for years been sending to represent us abroad. "Difficile est dictu, quanto in odio simus apud exteras nationes propter eorum, quos ad eas per hos annos cum imperio misimus, libidines et injurias."

We are bound to say, in justice to Mr. MCKINLEY, that in our proconsular service he has thus far avoided this unpleasant result, and made the best choice open to him by selecting trained officers of the army and navy to represent us in the Antilles and the Philippines. And it seems that even our amateur diplomatists need not blush for a comparison with a veteran of the "old" diplomacy, like Sir EDMUND MONSON, who has spent a lifetime in learning it, and who has attained what in England is regarded as the highest prize in the profession, the Paris Embassy. No American Minister has ever committed a more "blazing indiscretion." Our own Mr. CHOATE, who has been talked of as our Ambassador to London, could not spread more consternation at a Lord Mayor's banquet, not even if he took his celebrated speech at a St. Patrick's Day dinner for his model of airy and graceful persiflage at the expense of his hosts.

It has already been suggested that possibly the indiscretion was one of those premeditated and even instructed indiscretions which it was the pleasant practice of BISMARCK to commit. But this is very unlikely. To suppose that, one would have to suppose that Lord SALISBURY had handed over the Premiership and the Foreign Office to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. In Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S diplomatic style the speech of the British Ambassador certainly is, and it even adopts his phrase of "the policy of pin pricks." Nobody needs to be told that that is not in Lord SALISBURY'S style of discussing international questions. If Lord SALISBURY had decided that the tension of the British relations with France was such as to justify an affront to France he would hardly have selected the speech of the British Ambassador in Paris, at a dinner of the British Chamber of Commerce in that capital, as the medium for making it. If French susceptibility should take the form of a notification that the "diplomatist of the old school" was no longer a welcome person near the Elysée, Lord SALISBURY would doubtless act upon that notification with promptness.

"PROTECTED" AMERICAN SHIPBUILDERS

The report of the Commissioner of Navigation makes it evident that subsidies to American-built steamships constitute an article in the programme of the Administration. It is so refreshing to learn that the Administration has any article of a programme that criticism is almost suspended. But a programme could not have a worst first number. We showed yesterday, in reviewing the report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the revival of American shipping, how costly, ineffectual, and absurd the scheme was. The report of the Navigation Commissioner makes it appear still more absurd.

Consider it for a moment. Up to forty years ago American shipping grew and throve without the slightest reference to the navigation laws, which were in force then as they have been ever since. We built ships and sailed them, in defiance of all rivalry, and took much more than our share of the shipping trade in the open market. Why? Simply because we had better facilities for doing the business than anybody else. The navigation laws no more "protected" American shipping than the tariff protects American wheat. There was no more reason to apprehend that we should have our carrying trade done by foreign ships, if we repealed the navigation laws, than that we should be fed with bread made from the pauper wheat of Europe if we repealed the tariff on wheat. An import duty of 200 per cent., or of nothing, would have made no difference to the American wheat growers. An import duty of 200 per cent., or of nothing, would have made no difference to the American shipbuilders.

Then came the substitution of steel and steam for wood and canvas. Great Britain had the start of us there and used it to good advantage. Now our turn has again come. We can turn out, as we have proved, "manufactures of iron and steel" in competition with the British manufacturers, and win. A modern steamship is a manufacture of iron and steel. Why can we not turn out this particular manufacture, as well as any others, in competition with the British?

The answer is obvious. Our shipbuilders have been protected against the British shipbuilders by a statute modeled upon a British statute of CHARLES II. This statute protects them to the point not merely of actual but of formal prohibition. No American is allowed to buy a foreign-built ship. All experience shows that this prohibitory protection has never been abandoned by those who imagined that they profited by it. We can never know what they will really do until it is taken away from them. Instead of talking, as the President and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Navigation Commissioner talk, about giving additional pap to manufacturers already protected by prohibition, the thing to be done is to allow American citizens to buy their ships where they can buy them cheapest. That would compel the American shipbuilders to "hustle for a living," like all the rest of us. The result would surprise them agreeably. As the most clear-sighted of his representatives agree, it would surprise the British shipbuilder very disagreeably.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Gen. MILES'S plan for the reorganization of the army will be received everywhere, except possibly in Congress, with profound respect. Its author has not only served up to his present rank and had practical experience in two wars; he has also, since he attained his present rank, had an opportunity of inspecting the armies of Europe, and of learning whatever they have to teach us. The general scheme, which he has announced before, of one soldier to every 1,000 of population, is by no means excessive even for the ordinary uses of the army in peace-time. Neither would the adoption of it bring us into any competition in militarism with the military nations of Europe. It is instructive to compare Gen. MILES'S project of an army amounting to three corps for 70,000,000 with the newest German project of twenty-three corps for 50,000,000! Moreover, the addition of 25,000 men for our garrisons in the Philippines and the Antilles is evidently moderate. It is only to be hoped that we may not have to exceed it.

The details of Gen. MILES'S plan are for professional soldiers, and not for civilians, to judge. But one point seems to be clear. With an increase of the home army, about threefold, and of the total army about fourfold, the present number of educated officers is altogether inadequate. Without doubt war is the best school in which to learn war. That is where Gen. MILES got his schooling. But in time of peace the only substitute is that of a thorough military education such as West Point supplies. If we need an army four times as large as we have had, we certainly need four times as many educated officers as West Point has been in the habit of supplying. That would be by no means too many, even if promotion from the ranks were carried far enough, as it should be carried, to make an enlistment the chance of a military career. It is questionable whether military education ought not to be more specialized and differentiated with us, as it is in Europe. But at any rate it seems evident that the proposal for an increase of educated officers in Gen. MILES'S plan is inadequate in proportion to the proposed increase of the army.

A TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN.

Whether the East River Bridge is safe or not, the conditions of travel over it are intolerable. It is overcrowded, even if it is not overloaded. Eliminating "strain" from the problem, there is not sufficient space on the structure to run enough cars to meet present requirements. If this is the present condition, what is to be expected two or three years hence?

Mayor VAN WYCK'S plan for relieving the stress of the situation is—more bridges. Bridges, as we know by experience, will cost at least $15,000,000 each, and one cannot be built in less than five years. A tunnel connecting the City Halls of New York and Brooklyn could be, according to the estimates of the best engineers, constructed in two years at a total cost not exceeding $6,000,000.

If there is any real purpose toward doing something practical an East River tunnel is the thing to which the Mayor, and perhaps the Rapid Transit Commissioners, should direct their attention. And ten tunnels could be constructed for the sum the Mayor contemplates spending on four bridges—$60,000,000. So many would not be required. One tunnel would enable the transportation of 100,000,000 passengers per annum. We need that one.

"Gen. JOHN NEWTON was appointed Commissioner of Public Works in this city by Mayor GRACE in 1887."—The Sun.

Was he, indeed? How did Mayor HEWITT come to let GRACE make his appointments? When you consult a cyclopaedia of biography it isn't necessary to swallow blunders and all.

"Domestic industrial enterprises are unquestionably benefited by the tariff act of 1897."—Secretary GAGE'S report.

Wool growing and the woolen industry, for example. How they pulsate with new life and bulge with profits under the stimulus of the blessed Dingley tariff!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Negotiation by ultimatum is a good deal like argument with clubs, but necessity knows no logic except its own, and when there is only one way to do a thing, and the thing must be done, it is obviously a waste of time to use the one way only after trying a dozen others. Therefore is Judge DAY'S rather startling contribution to the rules of diplomacy—"a peace treaty can contain anything which the victors put in it"—neither as cynical nor as harsh as first thought would indicate. The United States has had many dealings with Spain, but so dissimilar are the ideas and aims of the two Governments that on no point regarded by both as of vital importance have they ever reached an agreement by amicable discussion. Always, sooner or later—and unfortunately it was usually later—the argument of compulsion has finally been employed. A mere threat has time and again simplified or ended an unendurable situation. In April last the menace did not suffice, but the results of that failure decrease materially the chances of a failure in the future. The meetings at Paris would never end if the American Commissioners waited till their Spanish associates were content with the amount of salvage from what was Spain's colonial empire. It is their duty to haggle tirelessly, to claim much, and to refuse any except absolutely final offers. And how are they to know that an offer really is final unless its finality is clearly stated? Such a statement is an ultimatum, and it expedites the proceedings amazingly. For all practical purposes the first meeting in Paris might better have been the last. From the beginning there has been no possibility of decreasing demands which to Americans seemed generous. If our Commissioners, without assistance or suggestion, had written out the treaty they will sign in the end, it would have borne the Spanish signatures weeks ago, and business interests would have profited much.

—That ever-genial newspaper, The Springfield Republican, pays to the President's message the somewhat oblique compliment of calling it a "history of the late war with Spain," and wonders why it is that people won't read a document which, if it had appeared in a magazine, would have been considered both interesting and important. Is The Republican quite sure that nobody but proofreaders consume literature of this sort? It would be surprised, we think, at the result of a little inquiry among business men, for though they may not peruse every word or even many columns of a Presidential message, yet they manage to get the substance of it, and form clear and usually accurate ideas of its merit.

—While the people of the United States are preparing, with emotions somewhat complex, to make the best of an outlying empire or two which they have more or less voluntarily acquired, it seems that the inhabitants of certain other countries are watching the proceeding, not with anger toward us, but with decided envy of our new and not too contented wards. We are not referring to the British West Indies, for, though they have talked a good deal about a desire to cast their lot in with us, everybody knows that this was merely conversation, sincere only so far as it might have an effect on Parliament and the Colonial Office. But down in South America report has it, there is a feeling of new but vigorous growth that annexation by the United States is a far from lamentable fate, everything considered, and that Puerto Rico and the Philippines are going to enjoy advantages not to be secured under the harsh rule of military dictators. This sentiment has taken the form of a real "movement" in Venezuela. The Mexican Herald quotes from a private letter written by a prominent citizen of Caracas: "It is surprising to observe the effect of American expansion among the intelligent and thinking classes here. Many seem to believe it will be but a question of time before this country and the other republics which border on the Caribbean Sea will be annexed. In fact, there is an undercurrent of feeling that such a happening would not be bad, after all. It would not be surprising before long to see open advocates of annexation." This will be the last straw on the already creaking vertebral columns of members of the Ancient Order of Old Grannies, and it may not add appreciably to the composure even of those whose opposition to "imperialism" is the result of something else than constitutional—timidity.

—Officials of high rank in the Fire Department are using the misfortune of the Home Life Insurance Company as the basis of arguments against the construction of buildings more than 125 feet high. Firemen, they say, are almost helpless at greater distances from the ground than that, and therefore should the ambition of real estate owners be restrained by law. This is good reasoning from some points of view, but from others it seems to be slightly flawed. The assertion that firemen cannot do effective work at a greater elevation than 125 feet needs the qualification, "with their present facilities and appliances." But what is to prevent them from improving their methods and their tools? A ten-story building is as much too tall for an old-fashioned hand engine to protect or save as a twenty-story one is for the steam engines now in use. There is no law of nature to forbid the raising of water to any height, while there evidently is at work a law of municipal development that compels the owners of very expensive land to increase the rent-producing power of the structures placed upon it. The architects have solved many difficult problems, and the firemen, if they do not insist on being too modest, can meet the new conditions. That certain pumps are not strong enough to do certain work is no proof that other pumps cannot perform it. Another charge brought against high buildings is that they make unduly dark streets that were wide enough to be light when a third or fourth floor was regarded as close to heaven. Yet streets have been widened before now, and it can be done again. It is even possible to make new streets suitable for new uses.

LESSONS OF THE BIG FIRE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Suggestions can do no harm. The fire in the upper stories of the Home Insurance Building, beyond the reach of the fire engines in the street, gives rise to the following: Why should not each of the "skyscrapers" have its own iron mains leading up from a fire-proof vault, where are located the engines working the elevators, &c., connected with which may be pumps strong enough to raise water to the highest floor with force enough to spare to combat any fire raging at the top? Every such building would then be independent of the Fire Department. Further, why should not all the million-dollar monsters combine and have their water mains connected with a central pumping establishment, which, in case of need, could pump water to the twentieth or thirtieth floor? The saving on insurance would more than pay for this.

Still further, what is the sense of keeping up the old system of perambulating fire engines? Why should not all our street hydrants be connected by strong iron pipes with stationary pumps, distributed over the city, and themselves connected, so that nothing need be sent around but hose and ladder companies? Our fire engines are only a lot of little horse-moved locomobiles. This system is wasteful. The city of the future will concentrate its water-pumping power at a few points, from which will radiate iron pipes carrying water everywhere at pressure far exceeding that producible with our little three-horse affairs, to hydrants in the street at every block, and, in the case of large buildings, the buildings themselves and to every floor of them. Such centralization and gain of power is in the line of progress. Until this is accomplished the only thing to do is for fire insurance companies to charge accumulating rates on every floor beyond the reservoir water line upward.

C. M. W.

New York, Dec. 7, 1898.

PUERTO RICO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a man were to publicly announce that from unselfish sympathy he would institute proceedings to restore to a defenceless neighbor property wrongfully withheld by a stronger hand, and the proceedings resulted in giving him the power not only to do this, but also to restore property to another defenseless neighbor, what would you think of him if instead of so restoring the second property he kept it for his own use?

While we have not, as in the case of Cuba, promised in writing to give possession of Puerto Rico to its rightful owners, by our century-professed principle of government with the consent of the governed and by the declarations of our spokesmen that induced us plain people to accept and support the war with Spain as a necessary sacrifice for the cause of humanity, we are bound to put Puerto Rico (and other islands) on the same footing as Cuba; that is, to give it freedom from Spain and freedom to decide on its future form of government. Why, then, have our leaders taken it on themselves to in the protocol demand that Puerto Rico (and other islands) shall be ceded to us absolutely and so cause us, their fellow-citizens, to break faith with our principles and the spirit of the public assurances they have made for us?

There are many of us who, while quite ready to be taxed in order to leave these neighbors better off than before we began to meddle with them even if it takes years to accomplish the task, cannot but feel wronged and humiliated that our leaders have lowered us all from the level of unselfish philanthropists to that of mere vulgar land grabbers, and we are anxious to see what those members of Congress who are something more than only "law honest" are going to do about it.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 5, 1898.

NUGGETS.

More Than One.

"Has your husband a title?" asked the heiress's friend.

"Yes," she answered, "he's a Duke. But," she added, with a sigh, "that isn't what papa calls him."—Washington Star.

Advantages of Wealth.

"I know he is rich, but it seems to me that I would hate to marry a man who had no original ideas."

"He doesn't have to make his own ideas. He is able to buy them."—Indianapolis Journal.

Hopeful.

Granger—How are you getting along at your house?

Timson—Pretty well, on the whole. We are nearly out of everything but debt, and in time, if things go on as they have been going, we ought to be out of that.—Boston Transcript.

Her Argument.

"I have been told," said the football player to his fiancée, "that you have been engaged before; that I am not the first."

The intensity of his passion made her shudder, but she quickly recovered herself.

"And is it not proper," she demanded, "before playing a match game to try a few practice games with scrub teams?"—Chicago Evening Post.

THE MAN WHO GROWLED.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

He cursed his luck from day to day,
His neighbor's fortune made him frown;
He knew the fates were all in league
To hold him back and keep him down.

He cursed because he lost his job,
He whined because his child fell ill,
He came and went and slouched around,
And kept on sliding down the hill.

One day his uncle died and left
Him half the fortune he'd amassed,
And people thought the man who growled
Had cause to crack a smile at last.

But when they came to shake his hand
The man let many a murmur fall,
And sat around and growled because
His uncle hadn't left him all.

FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES

Filipinos Desire Independence with This Country's Protecetorate.

WANT FREEDOM FIRST OF ALL

Aguinaldo and His Followers Realize that the Islands May Be a Prey of Other Nations.

MANILA, Dec. 7.—The native press continues to advocate independence and a reimbursement to the United States Government of the amount to be paid Spain for the Philippines. The Independencia thinks this course the only just one. It insists that the Filipinos have aided the Americans solely because they believed they were fighting for independence. The paper quotes liberally from President McKinley's last speech in Chicago to support its contention that the Americans are pledged to give the Filipinos independence.

Chief Aguinaldo and his principal advisers fully recognize the importance of a strong protectorate in some form. One of the latter has even ventured the assertion that if the Filipinos were granted independence, in accordance with the demand of the leaders, the United States would be immediately asked to establish a protectorate, as otherwise the Philippines must sooner or later become the prey of a less liberal-minded country.

This statement is borne out by the attitude of the better class of Filipinos in the vicinity of Manila. The numerous stories as to hostility felt and displayed on their part toward the Americans are without foundation. The United States authorities expect on the part of the natives a peaceful acceptance of the inevitable.

The United States transport Newport, bearing Gen. Miller and staff, and the First Battalion Twentieth Kansas Regiment, with the Wyoming Light Battery, which left San Francisco Nov. 8, arrived to-day, closely following the City of Puebla, which arrived yesterday, with Lieut. Col. Childers, 25 officers, and 600 men, including five companies of the First Tennessee, Troop A, of the Nevada Volunteer Cavalry; a detachment of recruits for the Twenty-third Infantry, and a detachment for the First California Heavy Artillery.

To provide for the accommodation of these new comers will necessitate the transfer of a number of United States troops outside the limits of the city proper.

Filipinos to Court Us for Favor.

HONGKONG, Dec. 7.—Gen. Riewedidios and Dr. Losadajiusa, representatives of the Filipino Junta, started to-day for Washington under instructions to "endeavor to remove misapprehension and suspicions and cultivate the friendliest relations with the American Government and people."

Volunteers at Manila to Return.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 7.—The following telegram has been received here from the Secretary of War:

It is proposed to send regular regiments to relieve the volunteers in Manila just as soon as transportation can be arranged. The volunteers will be returned to the United States in the order in which they left.

RUSSELL A. ALGER.

MACEO'S MEMORY HONORED.

Service in Santiago—Armed Cubans Parade and Fire Ball Cartridges—Col. Sergeant's Tent Struck.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 7.—To-day is the anniversary of the death of Gen. Antonio Maceo, and it has been celebrated among the Cubans in Santiago. A memorial service was held this morning in the cathedral, which was crowded. Less than two years ago the same cathedral witnessed a Te Deum sung by the same choir in celebration of Maceo's death. Then the cathedral was draped with Spanish colors. To-day the entire edifice was in black, interspersed with a few Cuban emblems.

Considerable annoyance was occasioned to the United States authorities by the fact that some seventy-five men, Cubans, marched the entire length of St. Thomas Street, armed with rifles and machetes, although all Cubans are well aware that such conduct is strictly against the regulations, armed bodies other than United States troops not being allowed.

The offenders did not ask permission to march armed, and their intention was not made known to the American authorities. Indeed, the cathedral had been reached by the paraders before the fact was reported to headquarters.

Col. Beacom, who is chief in command here during the absence of Gen. Wood, promptly called upon the Mayor regarding the affair, and was by him referred to Col. Garcia, who sent an orderly directing the immediate appearance of the offenders at headquarters.

Meanwhile the armed squad had fired three volleys with ball cartridges. The bullets struck the upper portions of the cathedral and caused the bellringers hastily to desert their posts.

In less than a quarter of an hour an officer from the Fifth Immune Regiment arrived at headquarters with a message from Col. Sergeant, stating that several bullets had struck his tent at different points, and asking information as to the cause. Col. Garcia said he was under the impression that the men used blank cartridges and that the United States authorities had been notified of the intention of a number of men to march armed in connection with the celebration.

Col. Beacom replied that he knew nothing of it, and that the Cubans had evidently done their best to conceal their purpose. He then ordered Col. Garcia not to allow his men to attend the evening procession armed, and said he would permit the continuance of the morning celebrations only on the distinct understanding that there was to be no more firing. The reason the offenders were not arrested was that they were within the cathedral limits at the time.

An overflow meeting was held in the theatre, with music and speeches, none antagonistic to the Americans. A procession of 5,000 people afterward paraded through the principal streets to the house where Maceo was born, and affixed a brass tablet, commemorative of that event.

SCHOOL SQUABBLE IN SANTIAGO.

Mayor and School Board at Loggerheads Over Question of Teachers.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 7.—An interesting contest is now on between Señor Bacardi, Mayor of Santiago, and the School Board of the province. The Mayor recently inspected the city schools and discovered, in one instance, 300 girls with only one instructor. He brought the matter before the School Board, pointing out that it was impossible for the teacher to do justice to the children.

The School Board replied that the matter was their business, and not Señor Bacardi's, they being superintendents of the entire province in educational matters and he representing the city only.

The Mayor replied that, according to the law, each city was entitled to a board of its own, and that he intended to appoint a School Board for Santiago.

To this the School Board retorted that they owed their appointment to Gen. Wood; that they had nothing to do with the Mayor of Santiago; that they defied him, and that if he would accept friendly advice, he would do well to await Gen. Wood's return.

Santiago Shaken by Earthquake.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 7.—Santiago experienced a severe earthquake shock last night. Some of the Americans, not understanding what had happened, were considerably alarmed, and a few terrified people ran into the streets. The shock lasted several seconds. A great quantity of crockery was broken, but no damage to houses has been reported.

Mr. Porter for Reciprocity with Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 7.—United States Customs Commissioner Robert P. Porter arrived here from Cuba yesterday on board the Admiral Sampson, and sailed for home to-day. He says his investigations indicate the desirability of reciprocity between Cuba and the United States, in spite of Louisiana sugar and Florida tobacco. The Commissioner has framed a Cuban tariff which opens the Cuban market to all nations on equal terms. Commissioner Porter considers the Cubans perfectly fit for self-government.

WEYLER STREET RENAMED.

Removal of the General's Name Nearly Caused a Riot in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 3, via Key West.—The name of Weyler Street has been changed to its former name of Obispo Street. It appears that upon motion of the City Council, Gen. Blanco, several days before his departure for Spain, signed an order authorizing the removal of the plates bearing the name of Weyler, which, during the latter's régime, had been fastened at every corner of Obispo Street. Gen. Blanco, in signing the order, however, made an express provision that the change in names was not to be effected until after he had sailed.

The vessel bearing the former Captain General had weighed anchor but a comparatively short time when a gang of workmen, bearing hammers and ladders, was busily engaged in tearing down the Weyler plates amid the shouts, yells, and curses of hundreds of students and passers-by. The crowd of Cubans who gathered to watch the work indulged in uncomplimentary remarks about the man whose name was being effaced from the thoroughfare. This excited the wrath of the Spanish element present, and for a time a riot was threatened.

When the matter was reported to Gen. Castellanos he flew into a rage. He was greatly incensed at what he termed a trick of Gen. Blanco to apparently make him answerable for the desecration of the name of Weyler, his old friend and companion in arms.

Many other streets in different towns of the island now bearing the names of Spanish Generals will also be changed, probably being replaced by the names of prominent Cubans.

REFORMS IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Henry Will Install American Policemen in Towns, and American Teachers in Schools.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Dec. 7.—Gen. Guy V. Henry, the new Governor of the Military Department of Puerto Rico, is beginning energetically. He intends to hold elections for Mayors and Councilmen in every town and if necessary to secure fairness, the elections will be under military supervision.

He will appoint a commission to compel the local courts to bring to trial and punish at once persons now in detention on charges of incendiarism and assault.

Another proposal of Gen. Henry is to send his representatives to the various Mayors to gain their co-operation in his plan for installing several American policemen in every town.

Capt. Lemley of the Seventh Artillery has been detailed to visit the schools, with a view of installing American teachers.

Gen. Henry holds the resignations of the members of the insular Cabinet, to act upon as he sees fit. His policy will be to break up the centralization of power in the Cabinet. The eighteen army posts have been grouped under three main heads, and eventually the same course will be pursued with regard to the Mayors of the insignificant towns, thus eliminating unnecessary civil expenditure and fixing the responsibility of these minor officials on the Mayor of the nearest important place.

Orders have been issued for a thorough patrol of the country, and directing the patrol officers to work in conjunction with the Mayors to bring offenders to trial. Soldiers are no longer to be allowed to obtain exchange at the custom house at 200 per cent., and measures are to be taken to keep the boisterous men under proper control.

Puerto Ricans here are favorably impressed by Gen. Henry's activity in these directions.

The German training ship Moltke arrived here to-day. Salutes and official visits were promptly exchanged.

THE COLON'S COAT OF ARMS.

Trophy from Spanish Warship May Be Exhibited at Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Navy Department has communicated with the Commandant of the navy yard at Norfolk with a view to bringing to Washington for display in the Navy Department, the coat-of-arms of the sunken Spanish battleship Cristobal Colon. This is a splendid specimen of bronze work, and if its size will admit it will be placed upon exhibition in the large reception room of the Secretary of the Navy.

Assistant Secretary Allen, who is directly in charge of the wrecking operations on the Spanish vessels, has been informed that the Neptune Company of Sweden has dispatched a vessel with a number of divers to the wreck of the Colon. They will make a thorough inspection of the hull under water, and upon their report the company will base its proposition to the department to attempt to float the vessel.

Wheeler to be Relieved from Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Major Gen. Wheeler was at the War Department to-day and had a talk with Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin. It is understood that he will be relieved from further active duty, unless there is a recurrence of war, but that he will remain on the active list of the United States Volunteer Army until that army is mustered out of the service. This privilege is accorded to him in recognition of his distinguished services, and will leave Gen. Wheeler free to exercise his functions as a member of the House of Representatives during this session.

Private R. Dawes Dies in Honolulu.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 7.—A letter from Honolulu to Attorney General E. B. Dawes of Kansas announces the death of his son, Private Raymond Dawes of Company C, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, of typhoid fever, in the Honolulu Hospital, Nov. 21. Dawes had received a discharge, and was expected home for Christmas.

WAR INVESTIGATOR ACCUSES.

Dr. Conner Scores "a Glaring Lack" of Medicines and Supplies with Shafter's Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Col. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General, who was one of the witnesses before the War Investigating Commission to-day, said that he did not know why it was that only officers who "hustled" were able to get medical supplies for their men. Any shortage, Col. Alden said he felt sure, arose in the distribution of supplies between the depots and the division and regimental hospitals, for the former had plenty.

Col. Alden was asked why it was that a volunteer organization like the Red Cross could get supplies on the ground ahead of the Medical Department, when the Medical Department had certainly prior information of the coming movement. He said that it was because the Medical Department was dependent upon the Quartermaster's Department, the Transportation Department, and Commissary Department, and it was not supplied with men enough to carry out the plans it knew were necessary.

Dr. Conner, who was prosecuting the examination, became quite emphatic at this point, and asked whether Col. Alden meant to say that the Medical Department was at the mercy of two or three other departments, and this was the reason there was such a glaring lack of medicines, bandages, field transportation, and other supplies with Gen. Shafter's army in the field.

"I think it would be better to put that question in the hypothetical form," said Col. Denby. "You are assuming that this shortage was an actual fact."

"I am trying my best," said Dr. Conner with considerable emphasis, "to find why this condition existed; for that it did exist I am as certain as I am that we had an army in front of Santiago."

Fiske and Porter to Speak.

Amos K. Fiske and Robert P. Porter, the President's Special Commissioner to Cuba, will speak at Cooper Union to-morrow on "Cuba and Puerto Rico." The lecture is one of a series on our new territories arranged by the People's Institute for Friday evenings. The Institute has also arranged a series of discussions on nineteenth century history for Monday evenings, and in this series the next subject will be "France in the Nineteenth Century." Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia University will be the speaker.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S QUIET DAY

She Does Not Leave the Hotel Except to Take a Drive.

RECEIVES VERY FEW VISITORS

Chief Steward Lace Spares No Pains to Make the Menus Attractive—Shopping Tour To-day.

Roses in infinite variety, carnations of a dozen shades, and hundreds of sturdy chrysanthemums, all fresh from New York hothouses, greeted Mrs. William McKinley when she awoke in her apartments at the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning. As if by magic, her rooms had been transformed into a veritable cavern of flowers some time during the night, and by hands that knew well the touches of artistic effect. The flowers were spread everywhere in rich profusion, and were a complete surprise to her.

Mrs. McKinley and her party will remain in New York only a few days longer. Yesterday the mistress of the White House spent her time in idle enjoyment, and today the tedious pastime of Christmas shopping will be commenced in earnest. Mrs. McKinley will not accept invitations, entertain, or attend public amusements during her stay, as she is still in mourning. Her callers yesterday were Mrs. W. L. Strong, wife of the ex-Mayor; Mrs. Fischer Hansen, Mrs. Isaac Brokaw, and Mrs. John Burke.

It was 8 o'clock sharp when Mrs. McKinley arose. Half an hour later she was welcomed in the drawing room by Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Stephen Rand, and Miss Katherine Endsley. She went direct to the telephone, which connects with a private wire to the White House, turned the little crank, and smilingly waited for a reply. The President was evidently awaiting the message at the other end, for in another instant Mrs. McKinley said:

"Yes. It is such a lovely day in New York this morning. The sun is shining brightly, and my rooms are filled with fresh flowers. I would like to stay for a month." The President jokingly announced that Congress was in session, and that it was necessary for all members of the Presidential family to be at home.

Breakfast was served at 9 o'clock sharp. Instructions had been given to Daniel Lace, the chief steward, to spare no pains in making attractive the menus for the Presidential party. Lace is an Ohio man, and he went to every extreme to get the best of hothouse fruits and strip the market of its choicest bits for the distinguished guests. The first meal of the day was served on a table strewn with violet and yellow chrysanthemum petals. The new service of thin China, touched with deep crimson and old gold, was used, and the menu cards, of heavy, dove-colored Bristol board, printed in the ever-predominating robin's-egg blue, contained the following dishes:

——Hothouse strawberries.
Imported Hamburg grapes.
Boiled white fish. Point shirley.
Asparagus omelette.
Broiled chicken on toast.
Potatoes a la Windsor.
Porterhouse steak and fresh mushrooms.
Buckwheat cakes a la McKinley.
Vermont maple syrup.
Coffee. Wafers. Cocoa.

After breakfast Mrs. McKinley and her party went into their private parlor, where they talked and chatted and listened to some vocal selections by Miss Mabel McKinley, the daughter of Abner McKinley. The young woman has just returned from Italy, where she developed a soprano voice of remarkable power. She sang a number of operatic selections and then whistled, accompanying herself on the piano. None of the ladies went out in the morning. They roamed among the flowers until it was time to dress for luncheon, which was served at 1:30 P. M. Besides her own party, Mrs. McKinley had as guests Mrs. Sherwood and Mrs. M. A. Stafford.

Luncheon over, a carriage was ordered and two high-stepping bays took the four ladies from Washington through Central Park. Mrs. McKinley enjoyed the ride hugely. When she returned to the hotel she said that she was delighted with the crisp air and the sunshine, and if it had not been for tiring the horses she would have driven longer. For an hour after her return to the hotel she received one or two callers, and then retired for awhile to rest before the dinner hour.

That meal was served in the most elaborate style. Quantities of Bride roses small and fragrant, were strewn over the table in a manner similar to the decorations at breakfast. Again did Chief Steward Lace endeavor to prepare an elaborate menu. The menu was to contain only eight courses, but each had to be an example of culinary art. When Mrs. McKinley, Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Abner McKinley, and Miss Endsley sat down at the table the following menu, printed on small cards of the favorite color of the President's wife, was presented:

Oysters in the shell.
Bisque of oyster crabs.
Turbans of halibut a la Richmond.
Hothouse tomatoes and cucumbers.
Sweetbreads Jardiniere.
Sherbet.
Canvasback duck roasted.
Windsor salad.
Omelette Soufflé.
Coffee.

During the evening the ladies did not go out. At 11 o'clock Mrs. McKinely again telephoned to her husband.

HOW SLEEPERS ARE CLEANED.

The Rainy Day Club Listens to an Interesting Paper on Draperies.

The Rainy Day Club talked of draperies yesterday, after a paper by Dr. Horace Tracy Hanks had been read by his wife. The first part of the paper discussed germs in the draperies of the home, but by far the most interesting part was when Dr. Hanks got down to the system of cleaning sleeping cars, which he had investigated in the interest of the Rainy Day Club.

"The cleaning station for the New York Central Road, at this end, is Melrose," he said. "The cars are run back there, and I have visited the place and seen the way in which the work is conducted. As soon as the car reaches its destination an army of workmen is turned in and the work of cleaning is carried on systematically, and in a way that would satisfy the most thoroughgoing housekeeper. Everything is portable and moveable. The silk curtains at the windows are taken down and sent to be cleaned, the arm rests, head rests, and cushions are taken out and the pillows and bedding beaten, the pillow boxes are taken out entirely and thoroughly cleaned. The carpet on the floor is taken up after every trip and cleaned over a frame such as is used in a regular cleaning establishment. The stationary woodwork of the seats and upper-berths is wiped off with waste and rags, the wire mattress of the upper berth removed and cleaned, as the woodwork has been. The floor is swept and scrubbed, the chair covers and bed linen laundried.

"A case of invalidism on the car the porter always reports to the conductor, and when there is a suspicion of tuberculosis or any cantagious disease, the car is isolated when it is sent to Melrose, the draperies and entire furnishing spread out, the car is sealed then and fumigated with sulphur. It turns all the metal work in the car a dead black, but no precaution is neglected. The cleaning station at the other end of the line is Buffalo, and the Wagner cars of the West are treated in the same way, with cleaning stations at Oakland, Cal., and St. Louis.

"To recapitulate, I would say that asthmatics should have draperies about the house, the walls of the children's nursery should be bare, and in case of an epidemic of measles, or more serious disease, every woman should be careful in engaging a conveyance, even for a short ride, to take one from a firm known to be as careful of its vehicles as the railroad companies are of the sleeping cars."

Mrs. F. E. Cory gave a short talk upon draperies for the house, and Miss Harriet Sackett of Pratt Institute discused the subject of women's draperies, and how they should be worn.

Druggists to Urge Shorter Hours.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Druggists' League was held last evening at 252 Ninth Avenue to discuss the question of securing legislation in favor of shorter hours for drug clerks. It was decided to report to the league at its meeting on Wednesday next the same bill which was passed by the Legislature last Spring, with the omission of that portion of Section 4, which gave power to the Board of Health to adopt rules relating to the putting up of prescriptions and simply granting power to the board to carry out the provisions of the new bill. It was this provision of the bill which caused Mayor Van Wyck to veto the measure when it came before him for approval.

AN AUSTRIAN STEAMER SUNK.

Collided with an Italian Vessel, but No Lives Were Lost.

TRIESTE, Dec. 7.—The Austrian steamer Istria was sunk to-day in a collision with the Italian steamer Capraia, from Brindisi for Trieste. No lives were lost. The Capraia has arrived at Rovigno. Her bows are damaged.

The Istria sailed from Venice on Dec. 3 for New York. She hailed from Trieste, and was owned by Burrell & Son. Her dimensions were: Length, 325.2 feet; breadth, 38 feet; depth, 26.5 feet. Tonnage, gross, 2,909; net, 2,203. She was built in Stockton, England, in 1882 by M. Pearce & Co. Capt. Suttora was her master.

MONSON ANGERED THE FRENCH.

The British Ambassador's Speech May Cause International Differences.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Paris newspapers today vigorously denounce the speech delivered yesterday evening by the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, at the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce here, as being a commentary and warning in the most offensive form. They say the French Ambassador at London, M. Paul Cambon, will certainly be instructed to ask the Marquis of Salisbury whether it was by his orders that Sir Edmund undertakes to direct France's foreign policy.

The Ambassador's speech has caused a sensation in official and diplomatic circles. The officials here are intensely surprised, and exhibit a certain disquietude, as it is anticipated Sir Edmund Monson's remarks will have a bad effect in the present condition of French sentiment.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

Complaints of Foreign Countries Continue to Perplex the Government.

PEKING, Dec. 7.—The Dowager Empress's anger at Kang-yu-Wei, the Cantonese reformer, is said to have culminated in a secret order sent to the Chinese Minister at Tokio, Japan, instructing the latter to capture Kang-yu-Wei at all costs.

The German Minister here, Baron von Heyking, has demanded of the Tsung-li-Yamen—Chinese Foreign Office—that a German missionary lately maltreated in the Province of Shan-Tung shall be escorted through the district by Chinese officials, and be shown special honors, and that the Mandarin responsible for the outrage be degraded.

The members of the Tsung-li-Yamen are greatly perturbed at the French ultimatum regarding the missionary held prisoner by the Szechuan rebels. They declare it is impossible to comply with the demand of France for his release, as the Szechuanese rebels are beyond control.

THE REICHSTAG ORGANIZED.

Count von Ballestrem Elected President and Pays Bismarck a Tribute.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Count von Ballestrem, Centrist, was elected President of the Reichstag to-day by a vote of 279 to 61. Dr. von Frege, Conservative, and Herr Schmidt, Radical People's Party, were elected Vice Presidents.

Count von Ballestrem on taking the chair paid a tribute to the memory of the late Prince Bismarck, the whole House standing. He described him as "a mighty statesman, whose highest aim was the unification and well-being of the Fatherland." Referring to the bitter conflicts of political parties, the Count said: "These can give no occasion for declining to honor the illustrious dead, for the majesty of his death transfigured everything."

All the members loudly cheered except the Socialists, who had previously left the House. For the first time the Socialists today nominated a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the Reichstag. Their choice fell on Herr Singer, who received sixty votes.

The estimates for the diplomatic service for 1898-9 include items to send additional Legation Secretaries and commercial experts to the United States, Russia, Turkey, and South American States.

DISCORD IN HUNGARIAN DIET.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies Offers His Resignation.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 7.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day some noisy scenes occurred. The letter of Dr. D. de Szilagyi, President of the Chamber of Deputies, announcing his resignation, foreshadowed on Dec. 6, was read, and Dr. L. Lang, one of the Vice Presidents, whose determination to resign was announced at the same time, personally announced his resignation.

Francis Kossuth, in behalf of his party, and Palonyi, for the independents, proposed that no cognizance be taken of Dr. Szilagyi's resignation, whereupon the Premier, Baron Banffy, arose to reply. For a time his remarks were inaudible, owing to the great uproar prevailing. But, finally, the Premier denied that the Government desired Dr. Szilagyi to make illegal use of the rules of the House and employ force. Finally a resolution was adopted requesting Dr. Szilagyi to withdraw his resignation.

The reference to the employment of force in the remarks of the Hungarian Premier apparently refers to the alleged intention of Baron Banffy to carry on the Government next year by decrees, owing to the failure of Austria-Hungary to come to a satisfactory arrangement for the Government of the dual monarchy.

Lord Beresford to Visit Us.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 7.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for York City, who has been in China for some time on behalf of the British Associated Chambers of Commerce, will start on his home voyage early next month, going by way of Japan and the United States. He has received many invitations from Americans to make the return trip by that route.

A Shippers' League in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 7.—It is asserted in a reliable quarter that the Agricultural Society of Peru has received overtures from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company respecting a shippers' league of American companies. Negotiations are also in progress with the Coasting Companies' League. A meeting will be held on Saturday next to give formal approval to the project of the Pacific Mail people.

A New Canadian Transportation Line.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The new Canadian service between Milford and Paspebiac, Quebec, was inaugurated this morning. A through train from London was dispatched to Milford, where the passengers and cargo were embarked on the steamer Gaspesia, late Galicia, for Paspebiac.

Malarial Fever Aboard a Schooner.

NASSAU, New Providence, Dec. 7.—The American schooner Melon M. Atwood, Capt. Watts, bound from Santiago de Cuba for Brunswick, has put into Fortune Island and been placed in quarantine, all on board being sick with malarial fever.

The Prince of Wales Not Coming.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—An official denial has been issued of the report from New York saying the Prince of Wales contemplates attending the centennial celebration of the City of Washington as capital of the United States.

Kitchener Going Back to the Soudan.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, Sirdar of the Egyptian forces, started on his return to the Soudan this morning. A crowd of friends bade him farewell at the railroad station.

Steamboats Collide on the Seine.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Two steamboats plying in the River Seine came into collision to-day, one sinking in three minutes. The accident caused a panic on both vessels, but all the passengers were saved.

Turkish Cavalry to be Increased.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Daily News publishes the following dispatch from Odessa: "It is reported here that the Turkish cavalry will be increased by 25,000 troopers on the advice of Emperor William."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The season is well advanced for so early a date, and Fifth Avenue and the adjacent streets in the fashionable district were gay and crowded yesterday with people hurrying to and fro, shopping, calling, and attending the fairs at the Astoria and the many receptions and "at homes" of the afternoon. Cards for still more receptions, teas, and "at homes" are being constantly received. Mrs. George Gray Ward, Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., and Miss Ward have issued cards for a large reception at their residence, 51 West Fifty-third Street, for Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17. Mrs. William Schall, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grenfell, has issued cards for Wednesdays in December. Mrs. Schall has leased the old Stuyvesant Fish house, 20 Gramercy Park, for the Winter. Mrs. William Temple Emmet, formerly Miss Cornelia Zabriskie, will give two coming-out receptions at her residence, 12 East Fifty-eighth Street, for her sister-in-law, Miss Eleanor Temple Emmet, a daughter of Mr. Richard Stockton Emmet of New Rochelle, on Mondays, Dec. 12 and 19. Mrs. Edward de C. Chisholm of 53 West Forty-eighth Street receives on Wednesday afternoons in December, and Mrs. Franklin A. Chapman, formerly Miss Laura Dater, who resides with her mother, Mrs. Emily Dater, at 71 West Fifty-second Street, will receive on Friday afternoons, Dec. 16 and 23.

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So numerous are the receptions and "at homes" now occurring, or that are about to occur, that society devotees have found it necessary to prepare a special list for each day. The task of attending these receptions and "at homes" grows greater each succeeding Winter, and the old idea of a clearing house where the women of society could settle their social balances by the interchange of cards through trusted employes, even twice a week, is being again discussed.

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The sailing of the schooner yacht Coronet, with her owner, Mr. Frederic Pearson; his family, and Mr. Pearson's mother, for an extended cruise in the West Indies on Tuesday afternoon, was made the occasion of quite a reception at the wharf from which the yacht sailed, and where a number of Mr. and Mrs. Pearson's friends assembled to wish them bon voyage. The yacht's first objective point is Bermuda, whence she will proceed to Santiago; thence back to Bermuda, and afterward to Trinidad. Mr. Pearson's present plans are to visit England in the Coronet in February, and to pass March and April in the Mediterranean, returning to England in May, and sailing back to New York over Summer seas in June. The Coronet, which is the largest schooner in the fleet of the New York Yacht Club, and which was built in 1885, has probably sailed over more water than any sailing yacht of her size in the world. Mr. D. Willis James purchased her after her famous race with the Dauntless to England, about ten years ago. Mr. James sold her to Mr. John D. Wing, and Mr. Wing in turn sold her to Mr. Pearson. The taking of so long a cruise as Mr. Pearson contemplates on a sailing yacht pure and simple has become a novelty in these days.

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The pictures sent in for and approved by the jury on the coming Portrait Loan Exhibition at the Academy of Design have now all been hung and the finishing touches are being put to the decorations, which will be very elaborate and tasteful. The reception, which is to open the exhibition, on the afternoon of Wednesday next, Dec. 14, promises to be a very gay affair. A number of the patronesses, whose names have been already published in this column, will receive, there will be music, and tea and refreshments will be served. Cards of admission to this reception, which will be really a private view of the beautiful and interesting exhibition, given amid delightful social surroundings, can be had at $5 each from Mrs. John Hobart Warren, 101 Park Avenue; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street; Mr. Charles T. Barney, 66 Broadway and 101 East Thirty-eighth Street, and from Mr. Frederic Gore King, Assistant Secretary of the exhibition, at the Academy of Design.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Winthrop McKim, son of the Rev. Haslett McKim, and whose mother was Miss Harriet R. Winthrop, and Miss Rowena Whitmore of Washington, D. C. Mr. McKim was graduated at Yale in the class of '94.

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Mr. William C. Whitney is adding to his already large holdings in real estate at Westbury, L. I., and has just purchased twenty-six acres additional there for $12,900. The condition of Mrs. Whitney does not improve. She suffers little pain, but is confined to her bed, from which, it is feared, she can never rise.

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Among the departures on the St. Louis for England yesterday were Mr. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. John Lawrence, (formerly Miss La Farge,) and Miss Aimée Lawrence, who have been here for a few weeks and are now returning to join Miss Margeretta Lawrence in Paris; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, with their five children, and a retinue of six servants. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have gone abroad for the Winter. They occupied, with their children and servants, six large staterooms on the upper deck of the St. Louis.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Howland, (who was formerly Miss Leonora von Stosch, the violinist,) who have been abroad since their marriage, five years ago, have been visiting Mrs. Julia Schayer, Mrs. Howland's mother, in Washington, and are now in New York for a brief stay. Mrs. Howland plays as delightfully as ever, and in Washington appeared at a church concert, and also played at the White House for President and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. Howland will be heard in concerts here this Winter.

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The Knickerbocker Riding Club has elected as its officers for the coming season Mr. Schuyler Schieffelin, President; the Rev. Braddin Hamilton, Vice President; Mr. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., Secretary, and Mr. Edward R. Thomas, Treasurer. The club will soon begin its weekly rides. Among its members this year are Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Lucy Byrd, Miss Mabel Shaw, Mrs. Everett Macy, Mrs. Wilbur Matthews, Miss Ethel Barclay, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Sarah Thompson, Miss Frances Pell, Miss Bessie Sands, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Miss Grace Henop, and Messrs. Frederic Juilliard, Kenneth Robinson, Robert Barclay, Winthrop McKim, and Wainwright Parish.

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This afternoon, in Philadelphia, Dr. and Mrs. John Madison Taylor will introduce their daughter, Miss Edith Moore Taylor. Mrs. Taylor was the beautiful Miss Emily Drayton, and many New Yorkers who remember her as a girl at Bar Harbor will be surprised to read of her daughter's being old enough to be presented. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peters, Jr., will give a reception at the Stratford, in Philadelphia, on Monday afternoon next, to introduce their daughter, Miss Ethel Conway Peters. Mrs. Peters was Miss Felton. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, who are entertaining largely in Philadelphia this Winter, will give a dinner at their residence, 2,104 Walnut Street, on Thursday, Dec. 22, in honor of Miss Minnie Drexel Fell.

Mr. and Mrs. John di Zerega have left Lawrence Park, Westchester County, where they spent the Summer, and are now at the Martinique, in West Thirty-third Street, for the Winter. Mr. di Zerega's health is greatly improved. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Snelling, formerly Miss Anthon, have also taken apartments in the Martinique.

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Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., will soon sail for Europe to join Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who arrived at Genoa last week. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana are expected on the Paris, due from Southampton on Saturday. Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane have been taking a trip through Switzerland, and were at Geneva late in November. Mr. and Mrs. Higginson of Boston were at Nice last week, and Mrs. Calvin Goddard and Mrs. Woodward Goddard, formerly Mrs. Reginald Woodward of Newport, R. I., are spending the Winter in Florence.

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The Continental papers state that the present dispute between the German Emperor and the Regent of Lippe arises from the fact that Count Leopold von Wartensleben in 1841 married a Miss Mathilda Halbach-Bohlen of Philadelphia. Their daughter Caroline married Count Ernst of Lippe Biesterfeld, the present Regent of the principality of Lippe, and on account of this admixture of the blood of an American commoner with the Lippe-Biesterfeld family Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe has challenged Count Ernst's right to succeed to the throne on the death of the reigning Prince. He declares that this marriage of Count Ernst was practically a morganatic one, and that as the mother-in-law of Count Ernst was an American commoner he has no right to rule. The Emperor has espoused the cause of the Prince Adolph, the result being a conflict with the Regent, which places the Constitution of the empire in jeopardy. Thus is America playing a rôle in an internal German dispute. The maiden name of the woman who seems to have been primarily responsible for the present complications would indicate that she had more German than American blood in her veins.

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The fair for the Home of the Destitute Blind which began in the small ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday was quite largely attended. The tables were in charge of Mrs. Berryman, Mrs. H. A. Coster, Miss Dehon, Mrs. Edward Delafield, Mrs. F. De Peyster, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Ladenburg, Mrs. W. A. Duer, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmet, and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr. The fair will be continued this afternoon and evening.

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Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin, who will be married to Mr. George Kidder Davis of Wilkesbarre, Penn., on Wednesday next, Dec. 14, in St. Thomas's Church, gave a luncheon at the residence of her mother, Mrs. James Gallatin, 58 West Fifty-fifth Street, to her bridesmaids yesterday afternoon. These bridesmaids were Miss Marie Huntington, Miss Elsie Littell, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss Adelia Ireland, Miss Eleanor Patterson, Miss Violetta White, Miss Julia Delafield, and Miss Aline and Miss Jessica Davis. Miss Lucille Stevens, who will be Miss Gallatin's maid of honor, was also present. Miss Gallatin presented each one of her guests with a bracelet set with amethysts.

***

The souvenirs given to the members and guests of the St. Nicholas Society at Delmonico's at the annual December dinner on Tuesday evening were unusually handsome and tasteful and will be highly prized. One was a small plaque with the bust of a Dutchman smoking a pipe in bas-relief, and another was an extremely graceful and dainty little porcelain vase, decorated with the Holland coat of arms and a charming portrait of the youthful Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. These vases were made in Holland especially for this dinner. The dinner itself, in the excellence of its cuisine, the representative attendance of members, the excellent speeches, particularly those made by President Raymond of Union College, Dr. Depew, and the Rev. Dr. Sletcher, who announced that "he was in the business of saint making," and finally the delightful atmosphere of good fellowship that prevailed, was perhaps the most enjoyable in the history of the old society.

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The first of the Wednesday or Southern cotillions, which are peculiarly the dances of the Southern element in New York society, took place in the large ballroom at Sherry's last evening. The patronesses and patrons, who are virtually the same as those of last year, were for the most part present. Among these were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William Trenholm, Mrs. John B. Lawrence, Mrs. Samuel Spenser, and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones. As usual the cotillion, which was led by Mr. Arthur S. Wily of Virginia, dancing with Miss Marvin, preceded the supper.

***

Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, who was formerly Miss Cornelia Stewart Smith, gave the first of a series of receptions to introduce her daughter, Miss Susan L. Butler, at her residence, 22 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Robert G. Ingersoll and her daughters, Mrs. Walston Brown and Miss Maude Ingersoll, gave the first of two Wednesday receptions at their residence, the old Courtlandt-Palmer house, 17 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Ingersoll's sister, Mrs. Clinton P. Farrell, and Miss Farrell.

***

Mr. Rudolf Ernest Gunther gave a tea yesterday afternoon at his apartments, Fifth Avenue and Forty-first Street. The Neapolitan Quartet sang and played. Among the many present were Mrs. Gen. Burnett, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mr. E. Stacy Clark, Mrs. Bainbridge Clark, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood.

***

Miss Pepella de Garmendia and Mrs. de Garmendia are in Paris. Miss de Garmendia will pass the Winter in Paris as the guest of the Infanta Eulalie of Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding de Garmendia will return shortly to this country.

***

The English newspapers, which are very accurate in matters of this kind, unanimously announce in their accounts of the baptism recently of the second son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough that the godmother was Mrs. Vanderbilt of New York. Several state "Mrs. Vanderbilt of New York by proxy." This is significant and follows the entertainment of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt by the Duke of Marlborough last Summer.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Burr—Hayden.

Miss Mabel Hayden, youngest daughter of William B. Hayden of 150 West Fifty-ninth Street, and Calvin Burr were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church. The entire surpliced choir of the church preceded the bridal party to the improvised altar singing the Lohengrin wedding march, and during the ceremony the tenor soloist sang a selection from the oratoria of "Ruth and Naomi." Part of the Damrosch Orchestra furnished the instrumental music. The bride, in a cream satin gown and tulle veil, had her sister, Mrs. Raymond T. French, as maid of honor. She was gowned in a white corded silk skirt, worn with a lace corsage. A long sash of apple green chiffon, a coiffure aigrette of white, and a bouquet of white roses were the finishing touches to this costume. The bridesmaids, classmates of the bride, were Misses Emma Wilder of Rochester, Elizabeth Burr, sister of the bridegroom, of Auburn, N. Y.; Katherine De Ford Thueman, and E. E. Haldeman of Harrisburg, Penn. They wore bodices of cream lace over skirts of apple green silk, and carried shower bouquets of American Beauty roses. Their coiffure aigrettes were of green, and diamond pins of four-leaf clover designs, gifts of the bride, fastened their high collars. Nelson Beardsley Burr was best man. The ushers were John Harold Hayden and Colton Allan Hayden, brothers of the bride; Charles Rufus Knapp, Auburn, N. Y.; Frank Lyon Polk, Frederic Curtis Perkins, and Philip Hamilton McMillan, son of Senator McMillan. The house was elaborately decorated with Christmas holly, chrysanthemums, roses, and palms. The mantel of the hall was a glowing mass of crimson roses, made more pronounced by its darker setting of green palms scattered about. An alcove in the drawing room filled with green foliage, ornamented with clusters of white roses, served the purpose of an altar. A great ball of white roses hung from the ceiling of the second drawing room, which was further beautified with chrysanthemums. Two hundred and fifty guests were present at the ceremony and reception which followed.

Fell—Wilson.

T. Reid Fell and Miss Winifred Wilson were married yesterday evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson, 37 West Eighty-sixth Street, the Rev. Anthony H. Evans officiating. Only the relatives and most intimate friends of the couple were present. The reception which followed the ceremony was a very large one, and being the first time Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have entertained in their new home, was somewhat in the nature of a housewarming. The bride was gowned in white satin, trimmed with point lace. The tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sisters, the Misses Annie M. and Ella Willard Wilson, were her only attendants. The groom was attended by his brother, Herbert N. Fell. The ushers were Henry Allen and James Pomeroy.

Brown—Batjer.

Miss A. Virginia Batjer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Batjer of 11 East Eighty-first Street, and Luther Connah Brown of Passaic, N. J., were married last evening in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith. The bride had her sister, Miss Batjer, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillie Batjer, Miss Smythe, Miss Florence Crulkshank, and Miss Allison. Irving Swan Brown was best man. The ushers were William H. Shelp, A. R. Morrell, Edward W. Barry, C. H. Bickell, and Howard B. Angell. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Paine—Mattingly.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Miss Marie Louise Mattingly, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mattingly, and Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston were married at Epiphany Episcopal Church, in this city, at noon to-day. Bishop Paret performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. McKim of this city.

The bridal party included Miss Genevieve Mattingly, sister of the bride, as maid of honor; six bridesmaids Miss Helen Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; Miss Miles, daughter of Gen. Miles; Miss Deering, Miss Ethel Paine of Boston, sister of the bridegroom, and Misses Mattingly and Somers, cousins of the bride.

George Lyman Paine, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers included Charles Adams, Cameron Forbes, Robert Wolcott, Herbert Lyman, Frank Sears, Richard Sears, and Mr. Kidder, all of Boston, and W. F. Mattingly and Walter Davidge of this city.

DINNER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

Gens. Shafter and Hawkins Tell of the Santiago Campaign.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter and Brig. Gen. Hawkins were the guests of honor at the regular quarterly dinner of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion at Delmonico's last night. Both officers made short speeches relative to the Santiago campaign, and both received warm welcomes. In his address, Gen. Shafter declared that he was glad to be back among men who had been through a war and who knew that privation and suffering could not be avoided in a military campaign. Many of the complaints against the conduct of the war, he said, were without foundation, and he felt that those which did have some foundation were greatly magnified.

Gen. Hawkins was introduced by Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, the Commander of the commandery, as "the man who marched up San Juan Hill at the head of his firing line."

In his speech Gen. Hawkins gave some of his personal experiences and observations on the campaign. He alluded in feeling terms to the death by Spanish bullets of Lieuts. Michie and Ord of his personal staff, and spoke of the valiant work of the regulars during the days when the army was before Santiago.

MONSTER EUCHRE FOR CHARITY.

Two Thousand Players to Aid St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

Two thousand men and women playing progressive euchre in one room were an unusual sight at the Grand Central Palace last night. This monster card party was given for the benefit of St. John's Hospital of Long Island City. The competition lasted for nearly two hours, when three taps of a bell called the fifty women to the platform where the cards were stamped and the prizes awarded. Each of the fifty sections was in charge of a Captain, and the affair passed off most pleasantly.

After the prizes had been distributed there was a dance. It was impossible to learn how much money was realized for the charity, but it is thought that it will amount to over $1,000.

The entertainment was in charge of a large committee, of which J. P. Madden was President, L. F. Lawrence Secretary, Dr. John Melville Vice President, and Philip J. Glascott Treasurer.

"IL BARBIERE" AT THE OPERA.

Illness of Mme. Eames Prevents a Performance of "Nozze di Figaro."

Mozart's ever-welcome opera "Le Nozze di Figaro" was announced for last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, but owing to the illness of Mme. Eames, who was to have sang the rôle of the Countess, the work could not be given, because, curiously enough, Mr. Grau's large company does not contain a substitute for her in this part. In order not to disappoint that large part of the audience which had come to hear Mme. Sembrich, Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" was offered in place of Mozart's opera, in spite of the fact that it had been given a week ago. The audience was a very large one, and it gave every evidence of enjoying the performance, which was in no way inferior to that of the second night of the season.

Mme. Sembrich's Rosina needs no new praise. It is a wholly charming impersonation, and last night it had all of its customary sparkle of action and brilliancy of song. The prima donna won the hearty applause of the audience from the beginning, but it was in the lesson scene, when she repeated the numbers given last week, that she called forth the most unbridled enthusiasm. Then, indeed, the audience testified to its intense enjoyment of one of those displays of vocal virtuosity which only a mistress of the art of colorature singing can give. The other members of the cast were the same as before. Signor Carbone and M. Edouard de Reszke made abundant fun, and Signor Campanari was again an excellent Figaro. M. Salignac was an acceptable Almavive.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The fiftieth performance of "A Dangerous Maid" at the Casino will be commemorated with Christmas souvenirs on Friday evening, Dec. 23.

The engagement of Miss Ethel Winthrope for Julia Arthur's company is announced, and she will make her first appearance next Monday night in the rôle of Cynisca in "Pygmalion and Galatea." Miss Winthrope will also be seen later in other important rôles.

An edition of J. M. Barrie's novel "The Little Minister," bound in white morocco leather, with gilt lettering on the cover and containing illustrations of the various scenes and characters in the play, has been distributed among the prominent members of the profession as a Christmas souvenir from Charles Frohman and Maude Adams.

Manager Jacques Kahn of the Columbus Theatre has again decided to change the form of attraction for his theatre, and beginning with next Monday night a complete vaudeville programme will be presented instead of straight attractions. A number of prominent artists have been secured for next week, including Clara Morris, Richard Harlowe, Marie Jansen, and Bessie Bonehill.

It has not been decided whether Miss Julia Marlowe will produce this season her new play, a dramatization of "When Knighthood Was a Flower," by Charles Major. Mr. Dillingham, who is Miss Marlowe's manager, recently returned from the West, where he went to confer with Miss Marlowe regarding the play. He thinks the play is very strong, and one suited to his star.

The annual benefit of the Elks this afternoon, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is expected to eclipse all former efforts of the New York lodge in this direction. For the first time in many years Augustine Daly will be a contributor, and his company will present an act of "The Runaway Girl." The other volunteers are Jefferson De Angelis, Edward Foy, Julius Steger, Robert Hilliard, Williams and Walker, Miss Laura Burt, Miss Madge Lessing, Miss Sadie Martinot, Miss Marie Dressler, Miss Jane Delorme, and many others.

Considerable progress has been made by those interested in the production of the new Smith-De Koven opera, "The Three Dragoons," toward the formation of the company. Many prominent artists have been practically secured, but the management will not make public their names until the contracts have been signed. They announce, however, that Miss Marguerite Lemon has been engaged to sing the leading prima donna role. The initial presentation of the new work in this city is set for Jan. 16 at the Broadway Theatre.

This Actor Lost $2,100 in Jewelry.

Charles Ross, an actor in Weber & Fields's company, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday as complainant against his former valet, Alonzo Berry, colored, nineteen years old, of 437 Seventh Avenue, whom he charges with stealing jewelry valued at $2,100. Berry waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

William Henkel Gets a Life Sentence.

William Henkel, a laborer, who shot and killed his sweetheart, Teresa Dunn, in Clarkson Street, May 25, was sent to Sing Sing for life yesterday by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was convicted of murder in the second degree.

Contribution for Mrs. Laddone.

THE TIMES has received $1 from "M. D. B." for the widow of Patrick Laddone of 308 East Ninety-seventh Street, who was drowned under his cart while dumping snow from a pier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Independent
50th Anniversary Number

December 8, 1898.

The Independent prints more contributions from the ablest writers than any other paper in the United States.

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In accordance with the terms of the deed of trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
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The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

During the early hours yesterday the stock market was rather sluggish and the trading light, although stocks held well, the whole list displaying much firmness despite bearish aggressiveness on the part of the traders. London buying contributed somewhat to this strength, but much more effective was the bullish attitude of conspicuous commission houses. Toward the close of the day the market picked up in activity, and trading in the last hour was comparatively heavy. With this came new buoyancy, and before 3 o'clock stocks had scored substantial advances. The day's net changes were largely gains.

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Many stocks which have recently been laggard and many in which a short interest has been slowly accumulating, developed new life yesterday. This was especially true of two of the Flower properties—Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Pepple's Gas—both of which advanced sharply. Norfolk and Western preferred, Tobacco Trust, and other stocks not recently conspicuous, came to the front. The trading contingent was again active on the bear side, but its efforts were productive of small success.

***

Daily it becomes more apparent that cheap money and wonderful confidence among holders of stocks are the really dominant influences in the present stock market situation. Undoubtedly there has recently been much selling by large financial interests, as well as profit-taking by a horde of smaller speculators, but sales of all sorts and sizes have been readily taken. When professional speculators have tried to ram the market, they have run against what seemed to be fixed orders to take all offerings—something in recent years unprecedented just at this season.

The public mind seems permeated with the idea that standard stocks at their present level are far from being high when their worth and the conditions influencing them are considered—with the idea that standard stocks are likely soon to be very much higher in market value. And this idea is inspired by one self-evident fact—the phenomenal cheapness of money throughout the country. Savings banks reducing long established interest rates on deposits; banks of deposit notifying clients that hereafter balances will not carry interest; Chicago lending money cheaper than New York, and offering to lend millions here, both for her own account and for that of the far West; St. Paul buying foreign exchange for investment; Denver lending money in London—such are facts not to be ignored; such are facts that must be reckoned with. It is this condition of affairs that controls the stock market. And in it is to be found the setting aside of all precedents ruling at the close of business years.

***

One easy money influence that is now and seems likely to be much in evidence is the acceleration of speculation in over-capitalized trust securities. Manipulators of Sugar Trust, Tobacco Trust, and a score of other blind pool industrial concerns find themselves, with ease in the money market, enabled to command financial resources which in normal times they could not approach. With deposits piling up and the demand for loans lagging, banks grow lax as to collateral—or as to substitutions.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $25,500 3s, coupon, at 106@105⅞ @106¼; $2,040 do, small, at 105⅝@105⅝@ 105⅝, $60,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅛; $7,000 do, coupon, at 112½; $1,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 128, and $20,000 5s, coupon, at 112½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	2	Federal Steel pf	½
Am. Sugar Refs	¾	Illinois Central	¾
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Met. Street Ry	¾
B. & O., all in. pd.	1	Mich. Pen. Car	4½
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	⅞	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Chicago & Alton	½	National Biscuit	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	½
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	5
Chi., Gt. W., deb.	¾	Norf. & West. pf.	2¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Col. So. 1st, w. i.	1	Oregon R. & Nav.	¼
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	⅝	Pacific Mail	1½
Colorado Midland	⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Col. Midland pf.	⅞	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	½	St. L. Southwestern	½
Consu. Gas	2½	St. L. Southw. pf.	¾
Evans. & T. H.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Union Pacific	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	½	N. Y. Central	⅛
Am. Steel & Wire	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & Northwest	⅛	Third Avenue	1½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	U. S. Express	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Consol. Ice	1	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Internat. Paper pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	⅞	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment paid	½
Lake Erie & W. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	1¼	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
Den. & R. G. Imp. 5s	4	St. L. & S. F., S. W.	½
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½	Div. 5s	1⅝
Fulton Elev. 1st	2	St. L. Southw. 1st	1⅜
L. E. & W. 2d 5s	1½	St. L. S. W. 2d	1⅝
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1	S. P. & Dul. 2d	1½
Norf. & West. con. 4s	2	T. C. & I. 1st, T. Div.	1

Bonds Declined.

Kan. C., P. & G. 1st	1	National Starch 1st	1

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Clearing House exchanges, $167,549,898; balance, $11,152,180; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $496,004.

Money on call in London at 2@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. for short and 3⅜ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84⅜ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long, and 5.22½ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c discount. Boston—10½@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 65⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ½, to 72¼; St. Paul, ⅜, to 117⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 78½; Atchison, ⅛, to 17, and Reading, ⅛, to 9¾. Declined: New York Central, ¼, to 122, and Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 86⅞, Illinois Central at 115; Erie at 14⅛, and Pennsylvania at 61⅜. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110⅜, for money and were unchanged at 110⅝ for the account.

CALUMET NOT FOR SALE.

In view of recently published assertions to the effect that the Calumet and Hecla Mine was likely to be taken into the pending big copper combine, and that the Standard Oil people had offered $800 per share for a controlling interest in the company's stock, it is interesting to note what one of the company's large stockholders, who is well informed regarding the company's affairs and policy, says. He denies in the first place, most emphatically, that any such offer has been made, and then adds that a control of the stock could not be secured for $1,000 a share, and it is very doubtful if it could be obtained for twice that amount, for the simple reason that it is not on the market, and consequently unpurchasable. He says Messrs. Agassiz and Shaw control 65,000 shares of the company's stock, and it is far out of reach of any price for which the property could furnish returns. This opinion is generally shared, and tends also to dispel the belief that with all their wealth the Rockefellers can secure a complete monopoly in the field of copper.

MR. KEENE ON PROSPERITY.

Discussing current financial and commercial conditions, and especially considering international trade relationships, Mr. James R. Keene said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"To my mind, the foreign trade of the United States is the fundamental factor in the present situation. Most people have apparently not yet appreciated its significance. The Government figures of foreign trade show:

Excess of exports year ending June 30, 1898	$85,997,983
Excess of exports year ending June 30, 1897	265,621,112
Excess of exports year ending June 30, 1898	615,259,124
Total for three years	$966,878,219
Excess exports July 1 to Oct. 31, 1898, four months	165,799,884

"Here is an addition of over $1,000,000,000 to the wealth of the country from surplus products in a little over three years. There is a persistent and importunate demand for our grain, provisions, cotton, and manufactured products which insures for the fiscal year ending June 30 next another large excess of exports. The total gain to the country in four years will probably be in excess of the enormous sum of $1,500,000,000.

"The trade statement for the three preceding years is important, showing the gradual growth of foreign trade:

Year ending June 30, 1893, excess of imports	$18,735,728
Year ending June 30, 1894, excess of exports	237,145,950
Year ending June 30, 1895, excess of exports	64,076,782

"These net sales of surplus products have to be paid for in some form. Foreign nations did not have $1,000,000,000 gold to remit, but they sent us some gold, and some securities. To-day they owe us in various forms large amounts of money in the shape of various liabilities, as, for example, exchange, the collection of which has been deferred. This debt, moreover, will grow instead of decreasing. We have not demanded money due us by foreign nations, because of the fear of disturbing monetary affairs in England, Germany, France, &c., and because it pays us to leave it at interest.

"A gratifying feature of our foreign trade is the growth in exports of manufactures. In eighteen years these have nearly trebled. Last year they were nearly $300,000,000. There is every prospect that this growth will continue. We have imported fewer manufactured goods because we have learned how to make our own, and with improved machinery, abundant raw material, and skilled and well-fed workmen, we compete with the world in manufactures as never before. The opening of Chinese and other Eastern markets will furnish new and almost unlimited opportunities.

"It is this enormous debt of foreign nations to us which has made money so easy throughout the country, flooded the West with capital, filled Western banks to repletion, and brought Western men in large numbers to invest in our securities.

"Hardly one man in a thousand in the United States realizes this change. The power of $1,500,000,000 increased wealth no one can controvert. The figures are so stupendous and the logic is so irresistible that the student stands aghast. Few have ever seen these figures grouped in this form, and even the financial writers of the press, clever and able as they are, have not seemed to grasp their magnitude and the irresistible investment and speculative momentum they have unquestionably exercised. It must also be remembered that while this increased wealth is from exports only, the country itself has grown richer in even greater proportion. There has been nothing like this foreign trade statement in the history of the commerce of any country.

"As to the material exhibit of wealth, the United States Treasury's monthly report shows that in five years to the first of the present month, the visible supply of gold coin has increased $222,158,543, gold bullion has increased $79,014,062—in all $301,172,665, of which $164,000,000 has gone into circulation and the balance is in the United States Treasury. The currency of the country has been inflated by this large amount, and the inflation is all gold.

"The only conclusion I can reach from these facts is that a higher level of prices for our securities is inevitable. I cannot advise what stocks to buy. Of that investors must be the judge. There are certainly many stocks selling much below their intrinsic and prospective value. There may be others which are selling above it. On the whole, however, there is abundant money, foreign and domestic business conditions are the best in the history of the country, and these can only mean material increases in the value of railroad and industrial securities."

NORFOLK AND WESTERN.

Norfolk and Western was one of the features of yesterday's market, figuring for more than 18,000 shares and selling up to 58, a new high price for the stock. It closed at 57⅝, with a net gain of 2¼ points.

The buying of the stock was excellent, but was of a character that excited surprise and comment. Not only were insiders conspicuous as purchasers, but Pennsylvania Railroad interests were said to be active in that way. One Philadelphia house was a large buyer, and its orders were said to be for Pennsylvania Railroad people. Naturally this led to much conjecture. It has been known for some time that the Pennsylvania Railroad has had in view the acquisition of one of the Southern roads, heretofore believed to be the Southern Railway. The character of yesterday's buying of Norfolk and Western seemed to throw new light on this matter. A Pennsylvania Railroad-Norfolk and Western deal would be effective against Chesapeake and Ohio progress.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

After selling around 69 all through the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit developed strength toward the close yesterday and sold up to 70, one "buyer 3" transaction being made at that price. Flower interests were chiefly responsible for the stock's buoyancy, and were helped by rather general commission-house buying—in fact, it looked as though many orders were awaiting the first show of strength and activity in the stock. No news regarding the property was current, but consolidation talk and reports of progress in the scheme to consolidate Brooklyn Rapid Transit's funded debt were to be heard. It is said that when the refunding plan is made public it will be found to include the Nassau securities as well as those of the other Brooklyn Rapid Transit roads.

PEOPLE'S GAS RIGHTS.

People's Gas sold up to within a fraction of 110 yesterday, and closed with a gain of nearly a full point on transactions approaching 4,000 shares. Insiders were buyers, and among the professional traders there was also some bullishness on the stock because of the approach of the day set for closing the company's books for subscriptions to the new stock. People's Gas books are to close on Friday. Stockholders registered before their close will be given the right to subscribe to 15 per cent. of new stock at par. Calculating People's Gas at 110, these rights are worth 1½ per cent. Recent purchases of People's by insiders, however, are not to be attributed to this, but rather to developments of important character which are likely soon to be made public.

CONSOLIDATED GAS ACTIVE.

Consolidated Gas was quite erratic yesterday, selling as low as 187½, as high as 192½, and closing with a net gain of 2½ points. Early in the day professional selling and stop orders were responsible for the stock's weakness, but when buying orders appeared its scarcity was made apparent. Gossip on the stock was the same as that which has been current for some time past.

IRON TRADE ACTIVITY.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost iron trade authority, will say to-day:

"In spite of the fact that this is usually a dull season, the buying movement in many lines has been exceedingly heavy. The rail trade has quieted down somewhat, the most interesting event having been sales aggregating fully 75,000 tons in Western territory by Eastern mills, with additional business of magnitude pending. As bearing on this and other branches of the steel industry there is significance in the reports that financiers heavily interested in the Federal Steel Company have acquired control of the Cambria Works by the purchase of 'rights,' in which there have been heavy transactions during the past six weeks.

"Our Pittsburg correspondent reports sales of about 150,000 tons of Bessemer pig by the associated valley furnaces for 1899 delivery, at $10 at furnace. We understand that local and Pittsburg steel works were the purchasers of the bulk of this metal.

"In Pittsburg a leading steel plant has sold about 100,000 tons of steel billets, including one block of 40,000 tons to a local hoop mill. The market is firm, and is now quoted at $15.50 for delivery during the first quarter. In the East some of the large buyers are now in the market.

"In rods Chicago has effected sales of 11,000 tons, and there have been a number of smaller transactions in the Central West. There has been a revival of negotiations for the control of rod mills and nail plants by the leading interest, and two works are mentioned as having been acquired.

"The situation in the tin plate trade is attracting widespread attention, but is not quite clear as yet, so far as the relations between the consolidated company and the steel works and bar mills are concerned. Report has it that one large steel plant and its modern bar mill have been purchased outright, and that arrangements have been made with the leading producers of the raw material. In fact, the strength of the new company in this respect is said to have been a powerful inducement to lingering tin plate manufacturers to come into the fold.

"All along the line finished iron and steel the reports are favorable to the rolling mills. The plate mills are very heavily engaged, one Pittsburg mill having secured an order for 20,000 tons from a large local consumer. The car builders have again been heavy purchasers in Chicago and Pittsburg. In structural material the largest contract placed is one for 5,000 tons for bridges.

"With all this activity the fear of being unable to keep plants going at full speed during the Winter months is fading away, and a hopeful feeling is spreading throughout the iron trade. It is an achievement which augurs well for more satisfactory prices later on when values fail to undergo the usual Winter sagging, and some raw materials, on the contrary, display a rising tendency.

"Exporters still complain of high freights, but many of them seem willing to take the chance of selling for future delivery, basing their figuring on the hope of a decline later on."

THE BIG FOUR DEAL.

Again yesterday Morgan stocks were active and strong. Three C's common stock got above 43, the preferred selling at 92. Chesapeake and Ohio, on transactions of over 12,000 shares, sold at 25½. The recent strength of these two stocks has led to a revival of the consolidation talk, and in many quarters there is a belief that something of more than usual importance is going on in the affairs of the two companies.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN A.

Directors of the Chicago Great Western met at St. Paul yesterday and declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preferred A stock; also directing that further surplus shall be set aside for dividend purposes at the next semi-annual period.

By the Directors put Chicago Great Western A up to 49¾. The common stock was also strong, selling at 15.

CRIPPLE CREEK IN NOVEMBER.

Cripple Creek's November production reached a total of $1,448,100, an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 21 per cent. There is a slight decrease from the preceding month—October—though amounting to but 2 per cent. and largely accounted for by the fact that Lillie shipped no ore during the month, while Victor's production was considerably curtailed. In connection with the general subject of gold production, the remarks of Mr. J. L. Hodges, Assayer in Charge, United States Branch Mint, Denver, will be read with interest. Said Mr. Hodges:

"The mint in Denver is one of the mints of the country that is a purchaser of gold; they buy gold in almost any form, providing it comes up to the Government test of 500 fine. The purchases of gold by such an institution as the one here show clearly the condition of the country. This year the Colorado Mint will buy over $20,000,000 of gold, an increase over last year of $12,000,000.

"Every month this year has shown up better than the corresponding month last year, and in two months of the year the purchases were over $2,000,000. The yearly statistics used are those of the calendar and not the fiscal year, so when it is said that Colorado will mine not less than $28,000,000 of gold in 1898 it refers to this year alone.

"This increase indicates a return of good times. There is more mining, more men employed, and more capital invested in mining than ever before. That means more men are getting wages and more money is being put in circulation.

"If the total gold output of Colorado for this year amounts, as estimated, to $28,000,000, it will be only about $1,347,500 less than the value of the silver product of 1890."

MR. ARMOUR IN PROVISIONS.

The provision pit believes that Armour is loading up with product at the yards. He is apparently leaving the speculative market alone, but buying hogs on such an enormous scale as to be getting a line in that way. At the yards they say he bought 77,000 hogs last week, and that his houses killed 17,000 hogs in one day. It looks as if Armour had made up his mind the easiest way to get long without bulling prices was to take the hogs. When he gets his line, if the outsider continues in his present mood, Armour will have merely to appear as a buyer in the pit to start the market boiling. It seems to be the situation in provisions that all the packers are rather bullish, but talking low in order not to disturb the hog market.—Chicago Times Herald.

BONDS REDEEMED.

The Southern New England Telephone Company, a Connecticut corporation, has recently exercised its option to redeem its bond issue of March 1, 1891, and also its bond issue of March 1, 1892, at 102 and accrued interest. The company offers to holders of these bonds the privilege of exchanging them for new fifty-year gold bonds at 109 and interest, the holders paying the difference between 102 and 109. The new issue of bonds is $1,000,000, secured by first mortgage upon the entire property of the company.

It is an interesting fact that the Southern New England Telephone stock, notwithstanding the increased bond issue, has not fluctuated, but is quoted on the New Haven market at 122. Lawyer George P. Ingersoll of 16 William Street has recently made an examination of the mortgage in the interest of investors in the bonds, and has pronounced it an excellent one.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of 4,629 tons in East-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of 57,037 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

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Increase of $21,189 in New York, Susquehanna and Western's net earnings for October, making an increase of $45,147 since July 1.

***

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on Commercial Cable stock.

***

Meeting of Directors of the Chicago Great Western in St. Paul, and declaration of semi-annual dividends on the debenture and preferred A stocks.

***

Plan for the reorganization of the Hocking Valley looked for before the end of the year.

***

Annual meeting of Atchison to-day and acquisition of a controlling interest in the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley expected to be confirmed.

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Reading official quoted as saying that while no changes have yet been made in coal prices, matters are being shaped so as to practically assure an advance at an early date.

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Dividends passed by the Chicago Brewing and Malting Company.

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Increase of ½ per cent., to 2½ in the semi-annual dividend on Maryland Coal preferred stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in November showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$2,009
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	32,873
Mexican National	50,347
Norfolk & Western	2,419
Total increase 4 roads	$88,248
Increase previously reported	384,119
Total increase 26 roads	$472,367

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Decrease:

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	$5,788
Decrease previously reported	183,233
Total decrease 20 roads	$189,021
Net decrease	$283,346

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	234½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	93	96
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2
New Orleans Traction pf	8	11
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	54	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110½	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¾	95¼
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38	37
Union Ferry	43½	44½
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	72	73
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28½	29
Amsterdam preferred	66½	67
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15¾	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	104¾	105¼
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	86	87½
Mutual of New York	330	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	85½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	153	139
Standard Gas pf.	153	158
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	80	85
Western Gas	90	98
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs.	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Barney & Smith pf.	30	80
Continental Tobacco common	35¼	35¾
Continental Tobacco pf.	82	82½
Glucose common	64	64½
Glucose pf.	107¾	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1½	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	56	59
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	33	34
Knickerbocker Ice common	49¾	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80¾	81½
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	19½	20½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	11½
Otis Elevator	21	23
Otis Elevator, pf.	81	85
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	8	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	421	422
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	17	17¾
Electric Vehicle pf.	66	72
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¼	24
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	74
4th week Nov.	$27,398	$25,389	$22,940
Month	104,498	93,527	87,817
From July 1	507,639	456,863	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
4th week Nov.	$402,753	$372,147	$313,708
Month	1,251,472	1,209,478	1,019,842
From July 1	6,432,717	6,095,821	.....
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
4th week Nov.	$193,305	$142,358	$131,030
Month	552,513	473,449	432,922
From Jan. 1	5,673,400	5,460,308	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
4th week Nov.	$218,782	$216,363	$192,233
Month	948,758	881,620	834,286
From July 1	4,849,390	4,764,797	4,364,149
COLUMBUS STREET for November—			
Gross earnings	56,330	49,087	48,077

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Sg Mfg Co 6s		Det City Gas 5s		N Y C & H 3½s		St L & San Fran.	
10,000	84½	10,000	95	8,000	109½	Southn div 5s	
7,000	84	Erie gen lien 4s		N Y, O & W con 5s		1,000	97⅝
5,000	84½	3,000	74⅝	3,000	105⅞	St L Southw 1st	
Atch, Top & San F		Ev & Ind 1st con		N Y C & H, Lake		1,000	82½
adjustmt 4s		3,000	91	Sh col 3½s		10,000s20F	82⅝
1,500	73⅝	Ev & T H gen 5s		50,000	97⅛	10,000s20F	82⅝
2,500	73⅝	5,000	96½	N Y, O & W ref 4s		10,000	82⅞
500	73⅝	5,000	96½	25,000	108	5,000	82⅝
2,000	73⅞	1,000	97	10,000	102⅞	1,000	82⅞
5,000	73⅝	1,000	90¼	N Y, S & W G M		1,000	82⅞
2,000	74	Flint & P M 5s		7,000	91⅞	4,000s10F	82⅞
10,000	73⅞	5,000	99	10,000	91⅞	15,000	83⅛
15,000	73⅝	5,000	90½	13,000	92	75,000	83⅜
25,000	73⅞	Flint & P M, Port		Nor Pac gen lien 3s		9,000	83⅛
22,000	73⅞	Huron div 5s		12,000	67⅝	1,000	83⅛
14,000b3	73⅝	5,000	100	32,000	67⅝	5,000	83⅛
500	73⅝	Ft W & D C 1st		15,000	67⅞	5,000	83⅛
4,000b3	73⅝	10,000	79½	10,000	67⅝	10,000	83⅜
2,000	73⅞	Ft W & R G 1st		N P Ry pr lin 4s		10,000	83⅜
Gen 4s		3-4s		1,000	101⅞	10,000	83⅜
1,000	93⅝	15,000	68¼	500	102⅛	10,000	83⅜
212,000	93⅞	5,000	63½	B5,000	101⅞	5,000	83⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s,		12,000	63⅜	10,000	101⅝	6,000	83⅜
when issued		10,000	63⅜	N & W Ry con 4s		10,000	83⅜
30,000	96⅞	35,000	64	10,000	87⅝	60,000	83⅜
Balt & Ohio 3½s,		10,000	64¼	116,000	87½	St Paul & Dul 2d	
when issued		5,000	64⅛	1,000	87⅝	1,000	111½
165,000	96⅛	5,000	64½	11,000	87½	St P, Min & M, Dak	
Balt & O Southwn		10,000	64¼	20,000	87⅝	Ext	
1st inc, Ser B		15,000	64¼	46,000	87⅝	4,000s15F	124
1,000	10½	Fulton Elevated 1st		500	87½	San A & A Pass 4s	
Brooklyn Elev 1st,		2,000	87½	45,000	87½	10,000	76
Trust Co certfs		1,000	87⅜	5,000	87⅝	3,000	76⅛
3,000	93	67,000	87⅜	5,000	87⅝	12,000	76
4,000	93⅜	G, H & S A, Mex		33,000b3	88	5,000	76⅛
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		& Pac div 5s		2,000	88	4,000	76⅜
8,000	105⅞	10,000	93½	22,000	88⅛	7,000	76⅜
6,000	106¼	Green Bay & West		5,000	88	15,000	76⅛
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		deb A		5,000	88⅛	19,000	76½
10,000	93¾	1,000	50	25,000s20F	88⅞	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
Canada So 1st 5s		deb B		46,000	88¼	10,000	101⅞
5,000	111	10,000	6⅞	5,000	88⅜	5,000	101⅞
Canada Southn 2d		20,000	7	5,000	88⅜	5,000	101⅞
3,000	111	Harl & St Jo con		5,000	88⅝	5,000	101⅞
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		1,000	122	2,500s20F	88⅝	So Pac of Cal 5s,	
17,000	91⅞	H & T Cent 1st 5s		10,000	88⅝	con stamped	
3,000	92	5,000	112½	10,000	88¼	31,000	105
35,000	91¾	4,000s20F	112½	40,000s20F	89	South Ry 1st 5s	
82,000	92	H & T Cent gen 4s		25,000	91⅛	10,000	104⅝
90,000	92⅛	10,000	80½	5,000	89⅞	26,000	104⅝
4,000	92	7,000	85½	80,000	89⅞	Standard R & T 6s	
25,000	92⅛	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		24,000	89½	2,000	79⅝
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		19,000b3	102	6,000	89⅞	2,000	80
28,000	41	Ill Cent, St L div		5,000s20F	89⅞	Tenn C, I & R 6s,	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		3½s		Ore R R & Nav 4s		Tenn div 6s	
3,000	14¼	5,000	95	5,000	99½	9,000	97
Cent Ga Ry 8d inc		Int & Gt North 2d		17,000	99⅜	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
3,000	6¼	5,000	91½	7,000	99½	5,000	107¼
Cent Ga N j gen 5s		15,000	92	10,000	99½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
8,000	113⅝	Int & Gt North 3d		Ore Short Line 6s		10,000	46¼
1,000	114⅛	34,000	59	14,000	130	10,000	46½
Ches & O gen 4½s		5,000	59¼	Oregon Short Line		20,000	46¼
16,000	83⅞	K C P & G 1st		1st con 5s		10,000	46⅜
50,000	83⅞	5,000	73½	1,000	110	10,000	46⅜
78,000	83⅞	9,000	73⅝	Inc A 5s		10,000	46⅝
48,000	90	5,000	73½	12,000	84⅜	10,000	46⅝
10,000	89⅞	5,000	73½	10,000	84½	5,000	46⅞
10,000	90	10,000	73	500	84	5,000	46⅞
Ches & Ohio con 5s		1,000	73¼	5,000	84½	7,000	46⅞
1,000s20F	117	10,000	73	Ore Sh Line, inc B		1,000	46⅞
C, B & Qy deb 5s		Kings Co Elev 1st		& col trust		5,000	46⅞
1,000	109	10,000	53¼	15,000s20F	64⅝	5,000	46½
C, M & St P gen		Laclede Gas L Co		25,000	65	T, St L & K C 1st.	
4s, Series A		of St L 1st 5s		Peo, Dec & Ev 1st,		Trust Co certfs	
5,000	108	2,000	106	Evansville Div		10,000	91
C, M & St P, Chic		1,000	106½	Trust Co certfs		5,000sTF	91
& Mo Riv 5s		L Erie & W 2d 5s		5,000	94	18,000	91
5,000	116	2,000	118	Peo & Eastern 1st		Union Elev 1st 6s,	
H & D div 5s		L Erie & W 2d 5s		6,000	79½	Trust Co certfs	
5,000	100½	1,000	102	Peo & Eastern inc		5,000	93½
C, R I & P gen 4s		Lex Av & Pav F 1st		7,000	20	7,000	93
16,000	103⅝	4,000	123½	Pitts & W 1st 4s		10,000	93¼
Chic Term Tran 4s		Louis & Nash col		15,000	96⅛	Union Pacific 4s	
2,000	92¼	trust 5s		Reading Co gen 4s		12,000	102
20,000	92⅞	5,000	106	10,000	83¼	500	102
48,000	90	Nash, Flor & S 1st		14,000	85⅛	28,000	102
Col Midland 1st 4s		2,000	104	62,000	85	5,000s20F	102
4,000	74	Louis & Nash, Pens		25,000	85⅛	9,500s15F	102
Col Midland 2-4s		& Atl 1st		1,000	85¼	3,000	102
5,000	64⅞	1,000	110	23,000	85⅛	62,000	102¼
10,000	63¾	St L Div 1st		11,000	85⅛	87,000	102⅛
5,000	66⅞	5,000	125	46,000	85⅜	500	102⅜
Colorado South 4s,		Unified 4s		45,000	85⅞	34,000	102⅛
when issued		9,000	93¾	5,000	85⅝	8,000	102¼
3,000	86¼	10,000	90	5,000	85⅛	15,000	102⅜
12,000	86¼	Manh Ry con 4s		16,000s30F	85⅝	Un Pac col tr 4½s	
35,000	86⅝	5,000	95¼	7,000	85⅝	Trust Co certfs	
50,000	86⅞	Met St Ry gen 5s		5,000	85½	1,000	65
5,000	86⅝	10,000	117⅞	Rich & Dany 6s		U P, D & G 1st,	
10,000	86¼	2,000	117⅛	10,000	126	Trust Co certfs	
24,000	86⅞	2,000	117⅛	Rio Grande So 1st		11,000	88¼
77,000	86⅛	3,000	117⅞	5,000	75	5,000	88⅞
15,000	86⅝	Mex Inter 1st 4s		Rio Grande Wn 1st		17,000	88⅞
25,000	86¼	5,000	81½	4,000	90¼	99,000	88⅞
Col, H V & Tol 5s,		11,000	81½	19,000	90⅜	25,000	88⅜
J P M & Co		20,000	82	86,000	90½	10,000	88⅜
ctfs, $35 pd		Mex Nat 2d inc 6s, A		10,000	90½	10,000	88⅜
1,000	75	500	15	5,000	90½	28,000	88⅞
6,000	75¾	Inc 6s, B		1,000	123	20,000	88¼
5,000	75½	5,000	6½	Rome & W con		Wabash 1st 5s	
Col & Ninth Av 1st		Minn & St L con 5s		7,000	129½	70,000	111⅞
10,000	109	4,000	109	St L & I M gen 5s		10,000b3	112
Consumers' Gas Co	23	Mo, K & East 1st		10,000	101	1,000	112
of Chic 1st 5s		2,000	101	5,000	100½	74,000	112½
7,000	106⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		10,000	100½	20,000	112½
Den & R G 4½s		8,000	89¼	5,000	100½	4,000	112⅝
5,000	106⅞	Mo, K & T of T 5s		St L & San Fran 4s		Det & C Ext	
Den & R G Imp 5s		7,000	83½	21,600	83	10,000	108
10,000s20F	101⅛	Missouri Pac con		St L & S F G M 5s		Wabash deb, Ser B	
1,000	101	12,000	105⅞	10,000	107⅝	6,000	38¼
10,000s20F	102	15,000	106	St L Southw 2d inc		Wabash 2d 5s	
20,000	102¼	4,000	105⅞	17,000	37	10,000	91¼
D M & Ft D 1st 4s		14,000	106	20,000	37¼	8,000	91
2,000	96	5,000	106¼	20,000	37½	4,000	91¼
Det, Mac & M L G		Mo Pac 1st col 5s		20,000	37¾	6,000	91⅝
2,000	22	5,000	78	20,000	38	6,000	91¾
3,000	22¼	Mob & Ohio gen 4s		14,000	38⅛	W N Y & Penn 1st	
5,000	22⅞	10,000	81¼	20,000	38⅜	2,000	110
10,000	23¾	5,000	81¼	10,000	38⅜	W N Y & Penn inc	
East Tenn, V & G		Morris & Essex 1st		10,000	38½	5,000	14½
con 5s		1,000	143	20,000	38¼	West Un col tr 5s	
1,000s20F	114⅝	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s		10,000	38½	5,000	114
2,000s20F	115	5,000	105	20,000s20F	38½	Wis Cent Co 1st,	
Erie 4s prior bds		Mich Cent col 3½s		25,000	38¼	Trust Co certfs	
90,000	95⅜	9,000	96¼	15,000	38⅛	20,000	62½
40,000	95⅞	Nat St'ch M Co 1st		10,000	38⅝	2,000	62½
35,000	93⅝	5,000	103	48,000	38½	$5,482,000	
Total sales							

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 29 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59 11-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝c.

***

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Phoenix sold at .13.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Adams sold at .08, 1,000 Alamo at .05, seller 10; 400 Anaconda at .60, 500 Andes at .12, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .05, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 200 Ophir at .70.

On the Mining Exchange 3,000 shares of American Gold sold at .008⅜, 800 Garfield Consolidated at .12½@.13, 100 Mollie Gibson at .26, 100 Work at .13.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.75
Belcher	.20	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.28	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.95	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.17	Little Chief	.17
Caledonia B. H.	.18	Mexican	.30
Challar	.24	Ophir	.60
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.08	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.26	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.42	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard	1.75
Father De Smet	.12	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.22	Utah	.20
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Quicksilver	1.75
American Coal	1.20	Quicksilver pf	5.00
Adams Con.	.08	Standard	1.80
Breece	.85	Small Hopes	.20
Brunswick Con.	.13	Yellow Jacket	.18
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.31
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Alamo	.04
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Anaconda	.55
Deadwood Terra	.40	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.04
Hale & Norcross	1.30	Golden Fleece	.25
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	.25
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.25
Iron Silver	.73	Mount Rosa	.18
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Portland	1.40
La Crosse	.10	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con.	.09	Union	.18
Little Chief	.20	Work	.10
Ontario	4.75		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Gold	.00⅜	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Gold Magnet	.00½	Garfield Con.	.12½
Havana	.15	Isabella	.26
Japan	2.50	Jefferson	.06½
Pilgrim	.002	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.01½	Mollie Gibson	.25
Waldorf	.006	Mount Rosa	.18¾
Yukon	.10¾	Old Gold	.00⅜
Cannon Ball	.00⅞	Portland	1.40
Copper Rock	.00⅛	Sentinel	.00⅛
Elkton	.85	Work	.12½
Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	1.40		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The stock market showed considerable strength today, and under the lead of United Gas Improvement and Union Traction, higher prices were made. The sales of Union Traction were large, and around 30 big blocks of stocks were put on the market. The rest of the street railway stocks were steady to strong. United Gas Improvement was not only very active, but advanced sharply, selling up from 124⅜ to 126⅛, then reacting to 125¾. The rest of the industrial stocks held firm, and generally were higher. While there was not as much interest taken in Cambria Iron as there was in Cambria Steel, both stocks held firm, the latter selling up to 10¼, the highest the rights have ever sold at. The steam railroad stocks were dull, but without much change, although there was an attempt made to rally Lehigh Valley.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Val	21½	22	Elec. Stge	63½	64
N. P. com.			E. Stge. pf	64½	65
t. c.	41¼	41⅜	U. Gas Imp.	125¼	127
N. Pac. pf.	75¾	76	Welsh. Light.	35	35½
Pennsylvania	59⅝	59¾	N. J. Trac.	52	53
Reading	9 3-16	9¼	Maraden	5⅞	6
R. 1st pf.	23 7-16	23 1-16	Choctaw	25½	26
R. 2d pf.	10¼	10 9-16	Choctaw pf.	40⅜	41
St. Paul	113⅜	113¾	Penn Mfg.		
W. N. Y. & P.	2	3¼	5s, paid	22	22¼
Met. rv.	187	188	Cons. T., P.	20¼	21
Phila. Trac.	94¼	94½	Cons. T., P.,		
Balto. Cons.	28½	28⅝	pf	85⅞	86¼
Union Trac.	29¾	29⅞			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Money continues in large supply, with no material increase in demand. It is believed in some quarters that call money, at least, will strengthen slightly as we approach nearer the turn of the year, though a member of one of the largest note brokerage firms says he is placing loans to-day at the lowest rates. Money on call remains easy at 2@3 per cent. Time money ranged 2½@3 per cent. for four months and 3@3½ per cent. for six months on prime collateral. The continued climbing of Butte and Montana, the former to 64⅝, a gain of four points, and the latter to 240, an advance of three points, was the feature of the stock market. The other copper shares fell in a modified degree, bullishness dominating the leaders. This was notably true of Franklin, which pushed up to 18¼. The buying of the Mexican Central securities, which started yesterday on a moderate scale, broadened out materially. Boston Elevated was another feature of the local list, advancing on good buying to 86¾. The late dealings were, outside the specialties, of small proportions, but the closing generally was firm.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	245	247	Fitchburg pf.	104½	..
Bos. & Low.	225	..	Me. Central.	136	..
Bos. & Me.	185	186	Old Colony.	196	..
Bos. & Prov.	283	..	W. Sh. Line.	37	37½
N. J. & S. Y.	134	135	West End.	89½	..
N. J. & S. Y. pf	..	122	W. End pf.	111	112

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5⅛	5¼	Gold Cn. M.	.50	.60
Arnold	12½	12¾	Osceola	71¼	..
Atlantic	32	..	Pewabic (E.)	4⅞	5
B. & C. Cr.	.35	.37½	Quincy	135	136
Bos. & Mon.	238	239	Sta. Ysabel	6	6½
Butte & Bos.	64¾	65	Tamarack	168	170
Cal. & Hec.	605	615	Tecumseh	5½	6
Centennial	23⅝	23¾	Wolverine	31½	32
Franklin	18	18¼			

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	280	282	L. C. S. S.	23½	24
Dom. Coal	32⅞	33	N Eng. Tel.	138½	139
D. Coal pf.	116	117	Pull. P. Car.	..	140
Edi. Ill.	290	295	U. S. Oil	..	23¾
Erie Tel	75¼	75½	U. S. Rub.	44¼	44⅝
Gen. Elec	85	.85¼	West. Elec.	38¼	38½
G. Elec. pf.	172	..	W. Elec. pf.	59	..

Unlisted Securities.

M. Gold M.	5¼	..	O. D. C. M.	33½	33½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Cable stocks, especially the Yerkes sort, were still weak today. West Chicago opened at 103, and after climbing up ½ point for account declined to 101½. There was an improvement at the finish to 103 and a close at 102½ for account. North Chicago opened at 231, and after dropping 2 points stopped at 230½. Chicago City Railway went off a point from the opening, at 304. Biscuit common held its ground between the opening at 44¾ and 45, but closed at 45⅛ after touching 45½. United States Tin Plate opened at 33, and after selling off half a point improved and closed at 33¾. The preferred advanced from 90 to 92, closing there. Biscuit preferred sold off from 103 at the opening to 102½, where it closed. Metropolitan Elevated 6 per cent. bonds brought 67¼ at the start, 10,000 bringing that price, after which 27,000 went for 67. The receipts fetched 3½. Settlement prices to-day:

American Strawboard	34
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	142¼
National Biscuit Co. com.	45
National Biscuit Co. pf.	102
American Steel & Wire com.	35
American Steel & Wire pf.	90½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	3½
Brew. & Malt. pf.	22
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	5
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	20
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	20
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	40
N. Chi. St. R. R.	230
W. Chi. St. R. R.	103¼
South Side El. R. R.	73½
Lake St. Elevated	14⅜
Lake St. El. 1. ctfs.	12½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½

THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Saturday will be the greatest cent's worth ever offered to the New York public. More than 1 cent's worth of white paper will be used in the production of this edition, which will include a thirty-two page number of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, a special feature of which will be 100 best holiday books, classified and reviewed. Special contributors will be Eliot Gregory, Hamilton W. Mabie, John Kendrick Bangs, and Joel Benton. Order in advance to be sure of getting this edition from your newsdealer.—Adv.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10.	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
11,980.	Am. Sug. Refs.	128½	127⅝	125⅞	126⅞
4,570.	Am. Tobacco.	138⅝	140¾	138½	139⅝
1,400.	A., T. & S. F. pf.	48⅝	48⅝	46½	46⅝
4,200.	Bay State Gas.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
4,450.	Brook. R. T.	69½	70¼	69⅜	69⅝
100.	Central Pacific.	34½	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜
20.	C., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
2,250.	C., B. & Q.	118⅞	119⅛	118¾	119⅛
1,890.	C., M. & St. P.	114	114	113¾	114
590.	C. R. I. & Pac.	106	106⅝	107⅛	108⅝
30.	Chi. & N. W.	188½	189¼	188½	189¼
580.	Ches. & Ohio.	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅞
50.	Central of N. J.	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾
30.	Del. & Hudson.	104	104⅝	104	104⅝
50.	Federal Steel.	31¼	31¼	31	31
70.	Fed. Steel pf.	75¾	76⅛	75⅝	76¼
10.	K. C., P. & G.	20½	20½	20½	20½
1,240.	Louis. & Nash.	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝
1,510.	Manhattan.	98⅝	98⅝	97⅞	98⅛
700.	Mo. Pacific.	37⅛	37⅝	37	37⅜
20.	N. Y. Central.	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113⅝
1,520.	Nor. Pacific.	41⅜	41⅜	41	41⅜
80.	Nor. Pacific pf.	75⅝	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛
1,130.	Pacific Mail.	42¼	43	42	43
2,060.	People's Gas.	109½	109⅞	109	109⅝
210.	Reading 1st pf.	46⅝	46⅝	46	46
300.	Southern pf.	42	42	42	41⅞
400.	St. L. S. W.	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
300.	St. L. S. W. pf.	15½	15½	15¼	15½
50.	Tenn. C. & I.	32	32	31⅝	31⅝
990.	Union Pac.	38⅛	38⅝	38	38½
370.	Union Pac. pf.	69⅞	70	69⅝	70
150.	U. P., D. & Gulf.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
380.	U. S. Rubber.	45¾	45¾	44½	44½
70.	U. S. Leather pf.	67¾	67¾	67¼	67¼
10.	Wabash pf.	22	22	22	22
80.	West. Union.	94	94½	94	94⅜
$1,900					

BONDS.

$30,000.	B. & O. 4s, w. i.	97	97	97	97
55,000.	St. L. S. W. 2d.	38½	38⅝	38½	38⅝
55,000.	Texas Pac. 2d.	46½	46⅝	46¼	46⅜
20,000.	U. P., D. & G.	1st 86¼	86⅝	86¼	86⅝
$160,000					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.		Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.12	.12	Julia	..	.01
Alpha Con.	.06	.05	Justice	.18	.17
Andes	.07	.07	Kentucky Con.	.06	.06
Belcher	.24	.21	Mexican	.35	.32
Best & Belcher	.45	.42	Occidental Con	.84	.80
Bullion	.03	..	Ophir	.67	.65
Caledonia	.21	.21	Overman	.03	.02
Challenge Con.	.16	.17	Potosi	.27	.25
Chollar	.23	.23	Savage	.21	.20
Confidence	.68	.62	Scorpion	.03	.02
Con. C. & Va.	1.35	1.30	Sierra Nevada	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Standard	1.80	1.75
Crown Point.	.17	.17	Union Con.	.27	.26
Exchequer	.01	.01	Utah Con.	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.29	.27	Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Hale & Norc.	1.70	1.69			

Silver bars, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 47¼@45¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4⅞	5	4⅝	5
Anaconda	57½	59	58½	60
Anchoria	96	96½	96	96½
Argentum	37	37⅜	36½	37
Battle	39½	40	40	41
Columbine	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	15½
Consolidated	7⅞	8	8½	8¼
Elkton	82½	82⅝	84⅜	85
Fifth Ferguson	11½	12	12	12¼
Findley	15½	15⅝	15⅜	16
Gibson	23	24	25	28½
Golden Fleece	27	30	26	30
Golden King	80	85	80	85
Gold Coin	150	156	155	156
Garfield	12⅜	13½	12⅜	13
Isabella	26½	26⅞	21½	27
Independence	57½	58½	57	58
Jackpot	24½	24¾	24⅜	24⅝
Jefferson	5⅝	6	5½	6
Madona	32	32¼	29½	32¾
Moon Anchor	117	118	118	118¼
Portland	146	147	146¼	146⅔
Pharmacist	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Rawlings	41	42½	42¼	42⅝
Rosa	18½	19¾	18½	20
Union	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼
Vindicator	102	102¼	101⅞	102
Work	11¾	11⅝	11½	11¾

RUN ON A SAVINGS BANK.

Missouri Depositors Learned that the Institution Held Gillett "Paper."

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 7.—A run was made on the Central Savings Bank of St. Joseph yesterday afternoon. Depositors drew out $30,000 in two hours. The run was the result of the failure of Grant C. Gillett, the Kansas cattle plunger. The bank held about $10,000 of Gillett's obligations. This came out in a lawsuit brought by a Kansas City commission firm to gain possession of some of Gillett's cattle that were attached by the bank.

Officers of the bank posted a notice today advising depositors that written notice would be required from those who desire to withdraw funds. The bank's deposits are half a million dollars, and as it has only $70,000 cash on hand, this course was taken to prevent more serious trouble.

IMMENSE TRADE WITH CHINA.

Exports to the Port of Chee-Foo Have Been Vastly Increased.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Consul General Fowler at Che-Foo calls the attention of the State Department to the phenomenal strides made by American trade in that section of China in the past year. He says that when the books for 1898 are closed the value of American merchandise imported there will lead all others. It will possibly equal, if not exceed, the values for all Europe. The American flour imports for six months of this year were $41,393, which was almost as large as the value of the imports of flour for the whole four years preceding.

American ginseng also made its first appearance as an article of import, which the Consul regards as truly remarkable. In the case of drills, the imports for the first six months of this year exceeded those of the entire years of 1893 and 1894, and the imports of all our goods in 1897 were four times as large as they were in 1893. The value of imports into Che Foo in 1897 specified as American were almost ten times greater than those specified as from Great Britain.

The Consul points to the interesting fact that the value of the American imports into the single Chinese port of Che-Foo exceeds the entire value of our exports to any one of forty-one separate countries which he names, including such nations as Guatemala, Peru, Dutch East Indies, Portugal, and Switzerland, and in the Consul's opinion not more than twenty of the eighty-six political divisions of the world's commerce would show a greater value of our exports than this Chinese port of Che-Foo. He said it is also true that the value of American exports to three North China ports, Tien-tsin, Niu-Chwang, and Che-Foo, last year exceeded our combined sales to all the Central American States, while we sold more cotton goods in Che-Foo than we sold in all Europe.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers and at Auction—Reports as to the Deal on Lower Fifth Avenue.

Interested parties refused yesterday to disclose the name of the buyer of 122 Fifth Avenue, sold by the estate of Moses Taylor. A report, however, generally believed among real estate men and which the interested parties would not deny, was that the purchasers are Louis and Samuel Sachs. The Messrs. Sachs already own 124 Fifth Avenue; with an "L" fronting on Eighteenth Street, and by acquiring the Taylor property would control a T-shaped piece, having frontages of about 72 feet on Fifth Avenue and 65 feet on both Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold H. D. Wilcox the five-story three-family apartment house 158 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 35 by 90 by 100.

Alonzo B. Kight has sold, through the same firm, to a Mrs. Dodge, for about $28,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 104 West Eightieth Street, 17.5 by 56 by 100.

Leitner & Marks have sold for Paul M. Herzog, to a Mr. Fox, for improvement, a plot at the northwest corner of Bathgate and Wendover Avenues.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Sarah Dunton, for $45,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 315 Madison Avenue, 21 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to E. Greenbaum, for $5,625, the plot, Third Avenue, east side, 104.10 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 33.7 by 109.7 by 33.4 by 105.7.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Peter Duffy, for $12,000, the three-story brick flat, with store, northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25.8 by 67 and irregular.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William A. Hussey, for $27,300, the five-story brick flat 86 Lenox Avenue, 25 by 75; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Ames Van Wart, for $5,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 102 West Forty-sixth Street, by 98.9.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

To-day's Auction Sales.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 20, 22, and 24 Pell Street, north side, 223.2 feet west of the Bowery, runs west along Pell Street 73.10 by north 54.7 by east 48 by north 8.4 by east 48 by south 75, six-story brick tenement, with stores on 20 and 22; three-story brick building on 24. Due on judgment, $22,160; subject to another mortgage for $45,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, William A. Boyd, referee, plot of 9.4 acres lying between Bettner's Lane and the Hudson River, in the Riverdale section of the Twenty-fourth Ward, about 600 feet south of the Mount St. Vincent Station, together with right to about 3½ acres of land under water; also a plot of 9.35 acres, extending from Bettner's Lane to Hudson River, adjoining the foregoing on the south. Due on judgment, $72,519.

By Solomon De Wallbaum, foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 404 East Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 106 feet east of First Avenue, runs east 25 by south 100.5 by west 25 by north 5.4 by east 5.10 by north 8 by west 5.8 by north 87.1, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,458.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, south side, 430 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 19.9 by 99.11 by 20 by 99.11, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling; 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 22.6 by 51.11, three-story brick and stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $1,992; subject to mortgages, on 140, for $10,000; on 142, for $11,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, H. Snowden Marshall, referee, 164 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 210 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,385.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 57 St. Nicholas Place, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 17 by 77.1, four-story brick dwelling, excepting thereout a strip two inches in width extending back from St. Nicholas Place along the northerly line a distance of 64 feet 6 inches, which will be sold as a separate parcel. Due on judgment, $17,201.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 113 and 115 Mercer Street, west side, 150 feet north of Spring Street, 50 by 100; two five-story stone-front buildings, with stores. Due on judgment, $106,128.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 100.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 85. Louis Lese of 231 East Sixtieth Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

West End Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Sixth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 49 by 123.9 and 150, William H. Picken of 61 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $110,000.

Riverside Drive, east side, 76.2 feet south of Ninety-fifth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 50.4 by 87.5, Peter Talbot of 828 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; John Woolley of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $140,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for three five-story brick tenements, 25 by 87, Clarence A. Lent of Mount Vernon, owner; W. O. Tait of 1,238 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $57,000.

Madison Avenue, west side, block front from One Hundred and Nineteenth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for eight five-story brick flats, 25 by 79 and 25.11 by 95, J. & G. J. Fleischmann of 7 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 303 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $180,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Avenue A, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 90; George and Emanuel Jacobi of 410 East Sixty-sixth Street, owners; Cleverdon & Putzel, architects; cost, $16,000.

Boston Road, east side, 1,000 feet south of Fifth Avenue, East Chester, for a one-and-one-half-story frame carriage house, 15 by 30; John P. Holler, premises, owner; cost, $300.

Melrose Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 21 by 98; James A. Simpson of 130 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $19,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, corner of Jackson Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, 20 by 38.6; Michael J. Cuddy of 896 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 170 Front Street, to a four-story brick warehouse and factory, Sigmund Ashner of 186 Front Street, owner; L. H. Voss, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fortieth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Third Avenue, to a two-story brick studio, Mrs. Julia M. Phyfe of 12 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; George H. Griebel, architect; cost, $500.

Riverside Drive, southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, S. G. Bayne, premises, owner; Frank Freeman, architect; cost, $5,000

No. 211 East Twentieth Street, to a four-story brick school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $300.

No. 115 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling, Albert J. Kramer of 25 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $2,500.

William Street, southeast corner of Cedar Street, to an eight-story brick office building, Germania Fire Insurance Company, owner; Lamb & Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

Plans for Hoffman Hall.

The General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church filed plans at the Building Department yesterday, through Architect Charles C. Haight, for a new hall to be erected at the southeast corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The new structure, which will be known as Hoffman Hall, will occupy a plot 75 feet 4 inches by 102 feet. The building will be two and five stories in height, the former portion being devoted to a gymnasium and the latter to living apartments and a refectory. The style of architecture will be the old English Gothic. The estimated cost of the structure is $100,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 7.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 328 ft n of Burnside Av, 21x110.1x25x115; Anthony Smyth to Michael Neubauer 1

CATHARINE ST, n e corner of Madison St, 24.4x100x24.7x100; Stephen A. Butler to Richard Butler, ½ part 2,000

CHRISTOPHER ST, 26 to 30, s e corner of Waverly Place, 73x38.11; Edward Dougherty to Gustavus L. Lawrence 1

CLINTON AV, n corner of Spring St, being part of Lots 9 and 10, map of Village of Mount Hope; Duncan McGibbon to Isabella Knudtsen, quit claim 1

FRANKFORT ST, 29, 29.2x104.5x25x104.1; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Mary Hennessy. 1

FRANKLIN AV, s w corner of Spring Place, 110x89x100x136; Thomas Darlington to George Schuchman 850

GRANT AV, s s, 25 ft e of Garfield St, 20x100, 24th Ward; August F. Fruhling to Hyman Israel and Simon Epstein 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 189.4 ft s of 166th St, 19.8x72; Herman Ulrich to James T. Barry 7,600

LEXINGTON AV, s s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 50x84; John S. Reid to Laura A. Maclay and others 1

LOT 89, block 1,529, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate, 23d Ward; New York Building Company to Charles L. Francisco 3,500

LOTS 130 and 131, in the block bounded by 147th St, 148th St, Brook Av, and St. Ann's Av, each 25x100; Charles W. McLellan, Jr., and wife to Raphael Danzeger 7,550

PELL PLACE, west corner of Huguenot St, 66.8x100, Wakefield; Margaret M. Cunningham to Isaiah Buchanan 4,600

VERMILYEA AV, w s, 150 ft s of Isham St, 25x125; the Deane Realty Company to Mark L. Kelley 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, 26 to 30, and 159 and 161 Christopher St, 88.11x73; John Kirby to Mary Hennessy, rerecorded 1

WAVERLEY PLACE, 26 to 30, and 159 and 161 Christopher St, 88.11x73; Mary Hennessy to Edward Dougherty, rerecorded 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 311.6 ft s of 177th St, 50x90; Maria A. Wuytack to Charles Stoll 1

WEST END AV, s w corner of 70th St, 25.5x82; John T. Farley and wife to William Bradley and wife 10

1ST AV, 2,046, 25x84; Siegfried Lippstadt to Herman Wendt 1

2D AV, n w corner of 148th St, 68x92.11x51.9x56.3; Christian Ubelhor to August Kuhn, correction deed 1

58TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Belle Weil to Jacob Weil 1

64TH ST, 104 West, 19x100.5; Cora L. Cahn to Herman Cahn 1

69TH ST, 271 West, 25.5x82; John T. Farley and wife to William Bradley and wife 10

70TH ST, 286 and 288 West, 100x100.5x irregular; Cornelius L. Cooke and wife to John T. Farley 1

70TH ST, s s, 82 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.5; John T. Farley and wife to William Bradley and another 10

75TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 26.8x102.2; 75th St, n s, 101.8 ft w of 2d Av, 26.8x102.2; Peter Lorenz to Louis Jerkowski 1

76TH ST, 21 West, 25x102.2; Robert F. Tyson and wife to Charles Edason 1

87TH ST, s s, 220 ft w of 11th Av, 20x100.8; Joseph R. Kerr to Jennie M. Kerr 10

94TH ST, n s, 259 ft w of Central Park West, 16x100.8; John P. Clarke, referee, to Edward Mitchell, individually, and as trustee 18,200

101ST ST, 315 East, 25x100.10; Martha C. Paige to John E. Beggs 1

101ST ST, 315 East; Sidney Blumenthal to H. M. Page 1

110TH ST, n s, 98.5 ft w of Railroad Av, 44x110; Emanuel Heilner and others to William Herz 100

120TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 16x100.11; George Haiss to Katie Haiss 1

134TH ST, 824 East, 25x100; James T. Barry and wife to Herman Ulrich 16,000

147TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x85; Mary L. Kellogg to Julius Rosenfeld 100

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Pratt A. Brown, referee, to Raphael Danziger 7,550

Recorded Leases.

COLEMAN, Maggie A., to A. C. Benedict; 320 West 76th St, 3 years $5,000

DRAPER, Mary A. P., and another, trustees, to Daniel Cass, 8th Av, 457, s w corner of 33d St, 3½ years ..... $3,000 to 3,300

GREEN, Samuel, to Margaret M. Peteler; 1 and 3 East 114th St, part, $2,400 to 3,600

JACKSON, James M., agent, to Henry M. Hall and another; 3 to 7 City Hall Place, 3 years and 1 year extension 2,400

LEVY, Abraham, and another, to Louis Schisky; 250 and 252 Monroe St, all, 5 1-12 years 4,700

MCNAMARA, Joseph, to Simon Altheimer; 1,108 Park Av, 5 years 600

PHOENIX, Phillips, and another, individually and as executors, to Hannah Freud; 22 West 23d St, 10 years 21,000

Recorded Mortgages.

APPEL, Bertha, to Joel S. Mason and another, executors, &c.; s s of 90th St, 136 ft w of Lexington Av, 5 years 17,500

ASKEY, Robert L., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 225 West 27th St, 1 year 20,000

ASKEY, Robert L. and Phebe ——, to Frederick G. Potter; 225 West 27th St. 6,072

BERG, Louis R., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 73d St, s e corner of 4th Av, installments 11,385

BERG, Louis R., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; 73d St, s e corner of 4th Av, 5 years 45,000

BERG, Louis R., to the Collins Building and Construction Company; 73d St, s e corner of 4th Av, 5 months 7,619

BERNHARD, Adolph, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Willis Av, w s, 100 ft s of 140th St, 1 year 8,000

BOISEN, Martin, to Michael Cowen; w s of Wales Av, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, demand 1,500

BOISEN, Martin, to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; w s of Wales Av, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, demand 27,000

BOISEN, Martin, to Josephine Stender; w s of Wales Av, 237.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year 1,500

BROWN, J. Romaine, to Union Dime Savings Institution; w s of Claremont Av, 200 ft s of 122d St, 3 years 8,000

BUCHANAN, Isaiah and Cornelia J., to Margaret M. Cunningham; n w s of Pell Place, Lots 231 and 232, map of the Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 3 years 1,000

BUEK, Charles, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; e s of Riverside Drive, or Av, 62.1 ft n of 76th St, 2 months 67,500

BURNS, Elizabeth, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 389, Block L, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 2 years 435

CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to Joseph Flynn; e s of Morningside Av, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, demand 2,000

CAMPBELL, Joseph N., to George B. Christman & Co.; e s of Morningside Av, 26.4 ft s of 116th St, secures material 1,000

CASEY, Daniel, to Beadleston & Woerz; 437 8th Av, leasehold, demand 5,000

CATLIN, Mary B., to Henry B. Auchincloss, executor, &c.; 120 West 79th St, 3 years 30,000

CRUMP, William R., to Sarah A. Briggs; north 40 feet of Lot 72, map of Olinville, 5 years 1,500

CUPETA, Elizabetta M., to Adelheid Mayer; s s of 105th St, 333.4 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 1,200

DANZIGER, Raphael, to Robert and Henry F. Goodbody; 806 East 148th St, 3 years 14,000

DANZIGER, Raphael, to Caroline L. Macy; s s of 148th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 14,000

DUANE, Catharine, to Mary Brenneman, trustee; Lot 87, map of Westchester Terrace, 2 years 1,000

FONDA, Zachariah F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 29, map of Underclift Terrace, 3 years 3,500

GOLDFLAM, Jacob, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 114th St, s s, 266.8 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 500

HALL, Lucy A., to John A. Todd, executors, &c., trustee; 123 and 125 Cannon St, 3 years 38,000

HENNESSY, Mary, to Gustavus L. Lawrence; 29 Frankfort St, 1 year 6,000

HENNESSY, Mary, to Gustavus L. Lawrence; 29 Frankfort St, 1 year 2,000

HERZOG, William, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 162 Water St, 5 years 12,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Lots 6, 7, 8, and 9 of Carpenter's map of the Village of Morrisania, demand 24,000

MILLER, Jennie E., to Judson S. Todd; e s of Jackson Av, 25 ft n of 158th St, demand 13,500

MILLER, Jennie E., to Judson S. Todd, n e corner of Jackson Av and 158th St, demand 9,500

MILLER, Jennie E., to Charles Reckling; n e corner of Jackson Av and 158th St, demand 2,000

MOORE, Thomas L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n w corner of 10th Av and 26th St, 1 year 27,000

PURCELL, Cornelius J. and Fannie B., and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 589 Broome St, also interior lot opposite w s of above, 1 year 6,000

ROSENTHAL, Clara, to Seamen's Bank for Savings; n s of 93d St, 189.2 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 18,000

SACKETT, States M., to Frederick E. Hyde; 126th St, n s, 212.6 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 1,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to New York Security and Trust Company; 3d Av, s e corner of Teasdale Place; 75.6x irregular, 5 years, (three mortgages) 55,000

SCHMUCK, Herman and Michael Montag to Commonwealth Insurance Company; e s of 3d Av, 75.6 ft s of Teasdale Place, 5 years 16,000

SCHMUCK, Herman and Michael Montag to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 3d Av, s e corner of Teasdale Place, 100.8x irregular, 1 year, (four mortgages) 8,000

ULRICH, Herman, to James T. Barry; s s of 134th St, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 2 years 3,400

Assignments of Mortgages.

BISSELL, Katharine, to Carrie R. Castree $7,000

CARR, William, to J. Campbell Thompson 26,000

CLARK, Elizabeth S., and others, executrices, &c., to Elizabeth S. Clark, (8 assignments) ..... Nom.

DEL PINO, Amalia S., administratrix, to John H. Ives and another, executors, &c., (5 assignments) 57,500

DOELGER, Peter, to Cord F. Schweers. 800

GINSBURZ, Mathilda, to Jacob H. Greenbaum ..... Nom.

GOLDSCHMIDT, George B., and others, trustees, to Richard H. Adams, executor 15,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Sophia Hencken 3,250

REICHBACH & HEITZNER to Samuel Gross 150

RICHMOND, Samuel H., to Etta Forgotston ..... Nom.

ROOSEVELT, James R., and others, trustees, to Henry B. Ely and others, trustees, &c. 17,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Lillie Mayer 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,920; McConologue Brothers against Mary E. Larkins, owner; John C. Fajen, lessee and contractor. $2,216

HAMILTON TERRACE, 39 to 49; Margaretha Lachner, as executrix, against Robert Kelly, owner and contractor 275

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 834 and 836; Patterson Brothers against George Walton and John Cotter, owners and contractors 105

29TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of 9th Av, 33.4x100; Mike Palamie against Leipman & Freeman, owners and contractors 13

34TH ST, 106 to 120 West; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against the Victoria Hotel Company, owner; Michael E. O'Connor, contractor 795

34TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Smith & Lawler against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor 685

101ST ST, n s, 140 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x100.11; Smith & Lawler against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor 700

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; Smith & Lawler against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor 274

129TH ST, s e corner of Madison Av, 35x100; Hugh Colwell against William Gilbert, owner and contractor 460

134TH ST, 608 East; Phelan & Gaddis against Thomas J. McLaughlin, owner and contractor 150

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

99TH ST, s w corner of the Boulevard, 100x100.11; J. Allen Townsend with William M. Hyne, 16 payments $76,000

Lis Pendens.

DUANE St, 137 and 139; 17 to 21 Thomas St; Leonard St, s s, 126.5 ft e of Broadway, 37.8x101; Broome St, 489 to 493; Caleb F. Bates against Charles S. Bates, individually, and as executor, &c., and others, (partition;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

1ST AV, 659 and 661; Gregorio De Quesada against Robert McGill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Coudert Brothers.

3D AV, n s, 51.11 ft n of 85th St, 25.5x100; Walter and Sophia Beech against Magdalena Baecht and others, (partition;) attorney, F. W. Angel.

27TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 88x irregular; Robert Alexander against Ella F. Burnham, (notice of attachment;) attorney, M. B. Patterson.

32D ST, s s, 242 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; Edmund Kelly, trustee, against Mary Meehan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Peabody, Baker & Peabody.

74TH ST, 34 East; Mary A. Gwyer, executrix, &c., against May Stafford and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Douglas.

108TH ST, n s, extends from 2d to 3d Avs, 610x irregular; Julia F. Brown against Therese Cohn and others, (dower, &c.;) attorney, A. Wiener.

137TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Walter L. Tyler against John H., or John Babcock and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 67—The Columbia Water Power Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Columbia Electric Street Railway Light and Power Company.—Argument concluded by Leroy F. Youmans for the plaintiff in error.

No. 70—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. N. Barker.—Argument by L. F. Parker for the plaintiff in error. No brief filed for defendant in error.

No. 75—Thomas Wheeler, appellant, vs. Charles Ridgley McBlair et al.—Argued by C. A. Keigwin and Alphonso Hart for the appellant, and by J. J. Darlington for the appellees.

No. 68—Mary S. Chaplin, appellant, vs. The United States; and Henrietta Fuller et al., appellants, vs. The United States, and 76—The United States, appellant, vs. Mary W. Kidder et al.—Argument commenced by James Lowndes for Chaplin, Fuller et al., and Kidder et al., and continued by George H. Gorman for the United States.

Call for to-day: 68 and 69 and 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 90, 93, 94, 95, and 96 (and 97 and 98.)

Calendar for Thursday, Dec. 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

General Calendar.

31—Wm. Rogers Mfg. Co. vs. Rogers.
32—Gamgon Consolidated Ice Co.
33—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
34—U. S. vs. E. L. Goodsell Co.
35—First Nat. Bank of Chi. vs. Mitchell.
40—Lilienthal vs. Druckleb.
6—Robertson vs. Fluttman.
7—Robertson vs. Edelhoff.
9—Same vs. same.
11—Union Transit Co. vs. Grover.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

183—Noonan vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
195—Exposito vs. Man. Railway.
201—Kennedy vs. Grace, Hyde & Co.
202—Tenney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
210—Germano vs. Third Av. R. R.
153—Lasala vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
154—Lasala vs. same.
211—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
213—McDonald vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.
10—Britner vs. Lehigh & Hudson R. Ry.
176—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
180—Miller vs. U. S.
214—Grumby vs. Met. St. Ry

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.

2099—U. S. vs. Voss & Stern.
1514—Seibbach & Co. vs. United States.
2467—Belcher vs. U. S.
2338—U. S. vs. Van Blankensteyn.
2156—Park & Tilford vs. United States.
2538—Rosenstein Bros. vs. United States.
2541—Goldenberg Bros. & Co. vs. U. S.
2827—Hills Bros. & Co. vs. United States.
390—J. Loewenthal & Co. vs. United States
2459—U. S. vs. H. Boker & Co.
2469—U.S. vs. Kursheedt Mfg. Co.
2227—U. S. vs. J. S. Johnson & Co.
2551—Martin Co. vs. U.S.
2322—U. S. vs. Merck & Co.
2524—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2042—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2045—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.
2471—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2817—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2163—The Keen Sutterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2749—Fleming vs. U. S.
1839—Perrin Freres Co. vs. United States.
1906—Passavant & Co. vs. United States.
2618—The Hills Bros. Co. vs. United States.
2474—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2509—Sachs & Gibb vs. United States.
1974—Billweiler Brothers vs. United States.
2572—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2180—Samuel Schiff & Co. vs. United States.
2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2539—Same vs. U. S.
2656—Same vs. U. S.
2647—Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2358—Toplitz & Co. vs. United States.
2634—Koscherak Bros. vs. United States.
85—Schulze-Berge & Koechl vs. U. S.
2617—Jas. P. Smith & Co. vs. United States.
2560—U. S. vs. Nadav & Fleischer.
2562—Naday & Fleischer vs. United States.
2586—O. Hemstead & Co. vs. United States
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
2558—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States.
2690—A. A. Vantine & Co. vs. United States
2740—Hensel et al. vs. United States.
2594—Sylvester & Gigue vs. United States.
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
1792—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
1979—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1973—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2384—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. U. S.
2642—Slazenger & Sons vs. United States.
2730—Same vs. same.
2795—Eschwege vs. same

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 68 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

177—McGregor vs. S. Catharine Whiting.
160—Conallen vs. S. S. Kensington.
162—Marshall vs. Wiley, Henken & Co.
158—Cook vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
159—Baker vs. Flaherty.
161—Ross vs. Bowring.
164—Dene S. S. Co. vs. Munson.
165—Cossap vs. Milmine.
167—Lombard S. S. Co. vs. Bowring.
168—Phelps vs. S. S. Oakdale.
169—Morgan vs. S. S. Thomas Turnbull.
171—South Shields S. S. Co. vs. Forbes & Son.
172—Marx vs. S.S. Frey.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

22—Rosenheimer vs. Standard Gas Light Co.
28—N. Y. Bd. of Fire Underwriters vs. Whipple Co.
24—Harris vs. Osnowitz.
16—Siefke vs. Siefke.
25—Davitt vs. Nat. Life Association.
26—Hollister vs. Simonson.
27—In re Solomon.
28—Lyons vs. Smith.
6—Goodrich vs. Sanderson.
29—McEntyre vs. Tucker
33—Metcalf vs. Moses.
34—Wilson vs. Wightman.
35—Wallace vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
38—Reardon vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Davies vs. Ficklen.
2—Shipley vs. N. Y. & Westchester Wat. Co.
3—Fruit Auction Co. vs. Lawless.
4—In re Patterson.
5—Pierrepont vs. Cauldwell.
6—White vs. Spaulding.
7—Spaulding vs. Spaulding.
8—Cuthbert vs. Sullivan.
9—Clute vs. Andrews.
10—In re Von Muidon.
11—Naughtin vs. Naughtin.
12—Cox vs. Hamilton.
13—Deutsch vs. Hoe.
14—Cameron vs. Nash.
15—Flynn vs. York.
16—Finch vs. Simon.
17—Stuart vs. Jenkins.
18—Friedman vs. Friedman.
19—Brilliant vs. Brand.
20—Heyman vs. Johnson
21—Fleitman vs. Wellwood.
22—Jay vs. Vredenburgh
23—Bussing vs. Cattaberry.
24—Bodner vs. Bodner.
25—Hinegar vs. Seaman.
26—Fingarr vs. Fingarr.
27—Samuels vs. Samuels
28—Cook vs. Hieneke.
29—In re Jeselsohn.
30—Baker vs. Hirshfield.
31—Keim vs. Keim.
32—Ohleen vs. Equitable Life Assur. Soc.
33—Caesar vs. Klausner.
34—In re 192d St. Park.
35—Wolfer vs. Muller.
36—Acker vs. Smith.
37—C. F. Parkes & Co. vs. Mairs.
38—Stephens vs. Schenck
39—In re Roe
40—Schultze vs. Morris.
41—Montgomery vs. Petry.
42—Sanders vs. Porter.
43—Lewin vs. Kraus.
44—Adler vs. Felocco.
45—In re Barry St.
46—Allen vs. Mayer.
47—Spofford vs. Hungerford.
48—Keller vs. Worden.
49—Von Raven vs. Meyer
50—U. S. Casualty Co. vs. O. J. Gude Co.
51—Bridge water vs. Dempsey.
52—Luckraney vs. Virginia.
53—In re John Stephenson Co.
54—Kitchell vs. Hubbell.
55—Doane vs. Hubbell.
56—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—N. Y. Bldg. L. Bkg. Co. vs. Simon.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Buckley vs. Conlin.
4—Smith vs. Scannell.
5—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Co.
6—Butler vs. Hanretty.
7—Horsfield vs. Black.
8—Burns vs. Roy.
9—In re Worthington Co.

Lis Pendens.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1396—Sheehy vs. McMillan.
1403—Nally vs. Blake.
1417—Mayer vs. Mayer.
1419—Munzinger vs. United Press.
1433—W. U. Tel. Co. vs. Sheppard.
747—Kayser vs. Lehman.
1146—Birrell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1,146.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal term)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, Cowen, and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Emil Guzman.
2—Patrick J. Reilly.
3—Joseph Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Case on.

6617—Fillimore vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
7414—Veith vs. Wohle.
5865—Midnik vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1276—Henevie vs. N. Y., C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
6437—Faust vs. The Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
5758—Henegan vs. Mt. Morris Elec. L. Co.
7010—Pres., &c., Manhat. Co. vs. Haskell.
7011—Same vs. same.
7095—Riverside Bank vs. Salisbury.
7465—Kraft vs. Kraft.
6030—Regener vs. Hutchins.
6064—Same vs. Bellows.
6090—Same vs. Bainbridge.
7474—Bondy vs. Carley.
6667—Hamburger vs. Provident. Sav., Life & Surety Co.
6—Butler vs. Hanretty.
7—Horsfield vs. Black.
8—Burns vs. Roy.
9—In re Worthington Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

1709—Am. Lucol Co. vs. Blanchard.
2152—Same vs. Fish.
2152—Same vs. Caldwell.
878—Brinckerhoff vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1836—Shapiro vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2702—Cheever vs. Pitts. S. & L. E. R. R. Co.
2926—Man. Sav. Inst. vs. N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.
1606—Kearney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2766—Jacobwitz vs. Bachrach.
2522—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Cred. Ind. Co.
1590—Pothemus Printing Co. vs. Hallenbeck.
920—Hoyt vs. Palmer.
2330—Hamill vs. Binan.
2649—Van Brunt vs. Calder.
1908—Sterry vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2823—La Manna vs. Monroe.
3877—Flanagan vs. Salinger.
3009—Mills vs. Harden.
3019—Specker vs. North River Elec. Light Co.
3037—Underwood vs. Cirrito.
3038—Beyer vs. Consol. Gas Co.
3116—Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Co. vs. Hunt.
3111—Same vs. same.
3114—Cousins vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
3115—Laura vs. Ahles.
3120—Rosenthal vs. Byars.
3120—Maxwell vs. Jones.
3159—Liebold vs. Klein.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott,

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—SUSAN L. TIVILAN and JOHN F. PATTERSON, as executrix and executor of and trustees under the last will and testament of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against SARAH CROW, widow of DAVID CROW, deceased; MOSES R. CROW, ELIZABETH H. CROW, his wife, and RUSSELL RANDALL HOES, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire the trial to be in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each one of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1898.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City.

To the defendants Sarah Crow and Elizabeth H. Crow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, November 30, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.

d1-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial New York County.—DAVID STEWART against ISMA SCHREYER, John Graber, and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff, and Walter N. Smith, Louis C. Muller, and Margaret Middleditch.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 10, 1898.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, John Graber and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19, 1898

ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n24-law6wThe&ja4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK County.—ALBERT C. HENCKEN, plaintiff, against GAUDITA CAVINATO, MARIA BRENASTI, Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, and Margaret G. Earle, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, Gaudita Cavinato and Maria Brenasti, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. William N. Cohen, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22nd day of October, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 24th, 1898.—Dated New York, October 24th, 1898.

CHARLES UNANGST, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 175 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. STEPHEN ALLEN, Executor. o3-law6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 S. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898.

STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.

ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-law6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. PHILLIPS ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

o20-law6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC GILLIS, Executor BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-law6mTh

GUTTENTAG, ERHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERHARD GUTTENTAG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of December, 1898. THERESA RAPE, Executrix. LYON & SMITH, Attorneys for Executrix, 54 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

HAYDOCK, GEORGE G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE G. HAYDOCK, late of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Eastman & Eastman, No. 141 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of December next.—Dated New York the 8th day of June, 1898. JOSEPH W. TILTON, EDWARD L. TILTON, ROBERT R. HAYDOCK, Executors. EASTMAN & EASTMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

je9-law6mTh

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

o6-law6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

s22-law6mTh

SEEBACH, FRANK A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Seebach, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Albert Friedland, Maurice Marks, Joseph Solomon, and William Solomon, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made revoking the letters of guardianship heretofore issued to said Charles Seebach on the person and estate of FRANK A. SEEBACH, minor, and why the account of said Charles Seebach, as such general guardian, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

[L. S.]

Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WEIL, WOLF & KRAMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. n10-law6wTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor.

c20-law6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE HON. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, dated the 7th day of November, 1898 notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against the firm of ABE STEIN & CO., lately doing business at No. 97 Gold Street, in the City of New York, said firm having been composed of Abraham Stein, William H. Hildreth, Isaac P. T. Edmands, and Edwin S. Barrett, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, David Wile, who was heretofore duly appointed permanent receiver of all the copartnership property, assets, and effects of said firm of Abe Stein & Co., at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys at law, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York City, November 7th, 1898. DAVID WILE, Receiver, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. n10-law6wTh

CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, Notice is hereby given to all creditors of CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY, a corporation, lately doing business at 743 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, CHARLES B. HOBBS, the assignee of said Chas. S. La Vake & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 58 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York City, November 26th, 1898.

CHARLES B. HOBBS, Assignee.

CHARLES A. WINTER, Attorney for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix; LOUIS NORDLINGER, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 79 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-law6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PATRICK T. BROWN agt. JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPANY, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date on the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thomson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of St. Nicholas Place, twenty-four feet eleven inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and running thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and fifty-third Street, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches; thence southerly, parallel with St. Nicholas Place, seventeen feet; thence easterly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, and partly through a party wall, seventy-seven feet one and one-quarter inches to the westerly side of St. Nicholas Place, and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being divided into two parcels, one of which begins twenty-four feet eleven inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and St. Nicholas Place and runs westerly and parallel with said street, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to a point opposite to the rear of the north wall of number fifty-seven (57) St. Nicholas Place; thence southerly to said rear of said wall, being understood to be about two inches, more or less; thence easterly along the northerly line and wall of said number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, sixty-four feet and six inches more or less to St. Nicholas Place and thence northerly along said St. Nicholas Place to the point or place of beginning, being understood to be about two inches more or less. This parcel is to be sold second and last.

The other parcel being the whole of said first described premises, excepting thereout the strip just or next above described, and being all the ground covered by house number fifty-seven St. Nicholas Place, and also the whole lot first above described, seventeen feet in width extending from the said St. Nicholas Place to the rear of the lot. This parcel is to be sold first.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

CHAS. M. EARLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

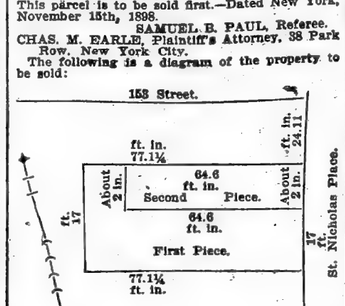

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $16,777.78, with interest thereon from October 31st, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $422.88, together with interest from November 15th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $461.72 with interest.

SAMUEL B. PAUL, Referee.

n16-2aw3wW&8&d8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MOSES NEWBORG et al., plaintiffs, against SOLOMON FEINER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 10th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sale Room, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, or piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, distant four hundred and forty-nine (449) feet and six (6) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Lenox Avenue; running thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Lenox Avenue fifty-one (51) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty-two (22) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.

CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

137th Street.

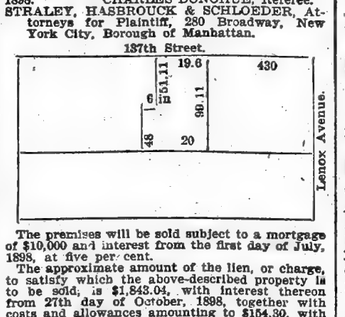

The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $1,000 and interest from the first day of July, 1898, at 5 per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $1,838.07, with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $154.04, with interest from November 2d, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $302.35 and interest.—Dated New York, November 14th, 1898.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

NO. FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX WEST TWENty-ninth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM H. COLLINS, plaintiff, against LILLIAS H. MATTHEWS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly, parallel with Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

29th Street.

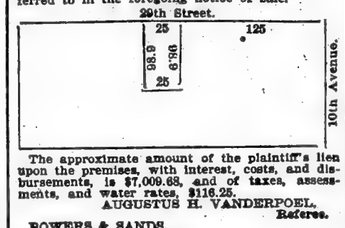

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,009.68, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $116.25.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n26-2awtwMAThd&d9

REFEREES' NOTICES.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against ROBERT A. JOHNSTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 6th day of August, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the said court on August 9th, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and now known by the street Number 89 (eighty-nine) Fifth Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-five feet and three inches; thence westerly and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said premises are twenty-five feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less, and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Fifth Avenue lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 852 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 89 Fifth Avenue:

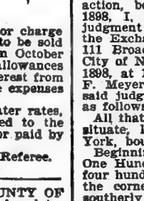

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $88,647 91-100 with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $319 80-100, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,108 52-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of November, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to December 14th, 1898, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, November 30th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d2,5,8,12,14

NO. TWO HUNDRED AND FIVE EAST ONE Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ADELAIDE R. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE M. NICHOLAS, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 22nd day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, distant one hundred and seventeen feet and six inches easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street with the easterly line of the Third Avenue; thence running northerly parallel with Third Avenue and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet; thence easterly to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets; thence running easterly along said centre line seventeen feet and six inches; thence running southerly and again parallel with Third Avenue and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street seventeen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1898.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $12,992.18, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $204.30.

GEORGE W. COTTERILL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. n28-2aw2wM&Th&d19

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 68 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Atlantic City, NJ. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap. $3up
Albany, N. Y. .....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Baltimore. Md. ..The Carrollton. a. p., $2.50 up
Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Florida, Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p. Opens Dec. 5th. A. E. DICK, Mgr.
do Magnolia Spgs., Magnolia Spgs Hotel, ap, $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, St. Ermin's. {Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do .....Royal Hotel des Etrangers
do .....Hotel des Londres
New Orleans, La. ..New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way) ap. $1up
do...(W. Leland, Jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y. .....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. ..Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, Dec. 13, Noon	Britannic, Jan. 4, Noon
Cymric, Dec. 14, 3 P.M.	Majestic, Jan. 11, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 21, Noon	Cymric.....Jan. 17
Teutonic, Dec. 28, Noon	Germanic, Jan. 18, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.	
Campania, Dec. 10 Noon	Etruria, Dec. 31, 8 AM
Umbria, Dec. 17, 9 AM	Auranic, Jan. 7, noon.
Lucania, Dec. 24, noon.	Umbria, Jan. 14, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii... Philippine Islands.
...S. CO.
OCCI... ...TAL S. S. CO.
Betw... ...olulu, Yokohama, Ko... ...Kong, S... at 1 P. M.
PEKI... .....Jan. 17
GAEL... ...MARU, Jan. 25
CHIN... ...AVEIRO, Feb. 2
For ... ...and general information apply at ... ...or 1 Battery Place, Washington Bu... ...d 237 Broadway.

...YDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA. The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.
Steamers leave Pier 29 East River, 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Friday, Dec. 9
CARIB.....Saturday, Dec. 10
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Dec. 13
IROQUOIS.....Friday, Dec. 16
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Gt. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston, P. C. & P. Fast Freight & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Egge, G. A., 375 B'way, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale, Tu., Dec. 13, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Jan. 10, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 31, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.	*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, De. 10, 11 AM | *F. Bism'ck, Jan. 4, 11 AM
†Ka. W. II., Dec. 17, 11 AM | *Bms., Ja.. 14, 11 AM
†Aller, Dec. 31, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 21, 11 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan. and Feb.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N.Y.	Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin Screw Express Steamers during Winter on German Mediterranean Service. Service to Paris, London, Hamburg resumed in March.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, De. 10, 1:30 PM | Palatia, Dec. 24, 2 PM
Pennsylvania, Dec. 17, 3 PM | Victoria, Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

Paris.....Dec. 14 | Paris.....Jan. 4
St. Paul.....Dec. 21 | St. Paul.....Jan. 11
St. Louis.....Dec. 28 | St. Louis.....Jan. 18

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Aragonia.....Dec. 14 | Southwark.....Dec. 28
Friesland.....Dec. 21 | Westerland.....Jan. 4

*These steamers carry only Second and Third class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE SCENES OF THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
BY THE AMERICAN LINE TWIN-SCREW UNITED STATES MAIL.

S. S. NEW YORK
(U. S. AUXILIARY CRUISER HARVARD)
SAILING FROM NEW YORK SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1899, for HAVANA—SANTIAGO—SIBONEY—DAIQUIRI—GUANTANAMO—SAN JUAN—PONCE—THE WINDWARD ISLANDS, AND JAMAICA. DURATION, 31 DAYS.
International Navigation Company. Piers 14 and 15, N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $480 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE.....December 10
MENOMINEE.....December 17
MESABA.....December 24
MANITOU.....December 30

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. SALOON RATES, $50 UP. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
For Old Point Comfort,

BREWERS HATE WAR TAX

Representatives from All Over the Country Attend a Meeting.

WILL FIGHT FOR ITS REPEAL

Committees Appointed to Bring the Subject Up in Congress and to Organize in Every State.

A general meeting of the brewers of the United States was held yesterday in Arion Hall, Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, in response to an invitation of the Trustees of the United States Brewers' Association, to discuss the trade situation brought about by the war tax of $1 a barrel on beer and to take steps to urge the repeal of that tax. Every State of the Union in which the brewing interest amounts to anything was represented, and in all there were about 450 persons present. It was estimated that $500,000,000 of invested capital was represented.

William Bergner of Philadelphia, President of the United States Brewers' Association, called the meeting to order at noon. He said the war tax had both lessened the output of the breweries and curtailed their profits, and that its continuance threatened the very existence of the business.

Herman F. Scharmann of Brooklyn offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the general meeting of brewers of the United States heartily indorses the action of the United States Brewers' Association in regard to the Brosius Pure Food and Drink bill, and that it is the sense of this meeting that this bill, which provides for the establishment of Federal standards of purity for all articles of food and drink deserves and ought to have the active support of every brewer.

Secretary Galton Thomann read a statement which the Trustees had prepared as a basis of discussion. It contained all the points used in his address by the President, and says further that the malt liquor interests are yielding the field to "untaxed domestic wines, untaxed alcoholic cider, and too lightly taxed ardent spirits." It says further:

After comparing the internal revenue system of 1862-66, which embraced every industry and calling, and also included within its compass an income tax, with the system of 1897, one cannot evade the conclusion that not one-third of the available revenue sources have been utilized to meet the extraordinary expenditure of the then pending war. And it is an equally striking fact that of all the beverages which constitute the bulk of the liquor traffic, beer only—the mildest and most harmless drink, a necessary and healthful part of the great mass of the people's daily diet, was selected for an increase of the tax to double its original war rate, while strongly alcoholic ciders and domestic wines were left untaxed, and the tax upon distilled liquors retained unchanged.

A detailed history of tax legislation affecting the brewing business since 1866 is next given, including a comparison of taxes upon beer and upon spirits in the United States and in Great Britain, and such legislation is pronounced unwise. It concludes as follows:

Excessive taxation destroyed the British brewing industry in the past century. Its effects upon the drinking habits of the people and the prevalence of drunkenness are too well known to every student of history to require reiteration. The Governments of other nations profited by their own and this British experience; and hence we find that in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian countries beer is either very lightly taxed or not taxed at all. Our additional tax cannot but result in a still more rapid decrease and will also jeopardize one of the main sources of Federal revenue and change, for the worse, the drinking habits of the people.

In addition to being unjust and inequitable, as compared with the taxes imposed upon all other commodities, the new tax cannot be justified either from a fiscal, an economic, or a moral point of view. Under the operation of an inexorable economic law, the decrease in the production, which was very considerable even before the late war, will inevitably grow until the aggregate increase of revenue derived from the double tax rate will be offset by diminished production. The fiscal object will then be frustrated; the revenue will be as low as it was before the imposition of the new war tax; while the economic result will be the crippling of an important industry which, with its many trades depending upon it, forms an essential part of the Nation's wealth. As to the moral effect, one need but consult the history of our country before the introduction and general use of malt liquors.

Representatives from brewing associations in Brooklyn, New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Baltimore, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Louisville, New Orleans, and other cities were called upon for reports. They all said that their business had been badly crippled by the war tax, and all agreed in the necessity of its repeal. Some of them advocated thorough organization in the various States and the exercise of their political power.

A. G. Ricks of New Orleans presented some statistics of the effect of the war tax upon the brewing interests of Louisiana. He said the sales of beer from July to November, 1897, were 111,675 barrels, while in the like period in 1898 they had fallen to 82,786 barrels; that, while the war tax is recognized as the cause of this decrease, another factor enters into it in Louisiana, whose people are wine drinkers, viz., the astounding increase in the consumption of cheap California wines, which are shipped to New Orleans by the car load, sold at auction in barrels, and retailed in pitchers, cans, &c., thus avoiding all taxation. This wine is sold at 5 cents a quart, with "lagniappe" thrown in in the shape of chunks of ice. From July to November, inclusive, 1897, 14,118 barrels of wine were sold in Louisiana, while during the same months of this year 48,230 barrels were sold. This consumption of wine is spreading in contiguous States, and the brewing business is seriously threatened.

On motion of Mr. Ricks, the President was empowered to appoint a committee of eleven, whose duty it shall be to draft a petition to Congress embodying all the objections brought forward at the meeting.

On motion of James Pilloid of Toledo Ohio, the President was directed to appoint a Committee on Ways and Means to formulate and present to the next meeting of the United States Brewers' Association a detailed plan for strengthening the association by the formation of local associations in the various States.

Theodore Oehmer of Chicago moved that the committee authorized by it should act in conjunction with the Trustees, and it was passed unanimously. Congressman Richard Bartholdt of St. Louis, who was discovered in the room, was called on for a speech. He declared himself in favor of the repeal of the extra dollar tax on beer and advised his hearers that the best way to reach Congressmen is through their home influences. A telegram was read from Congressman R. B. Mahany of Buffalo announcing his sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

HARBOR LINE BOARD MEETS.

Application for Extension of Pierhead Line in East River Heard.

A meeting of the New York Harbor Line Board was held yesterday in the Army Building to hear the application of the Department of Docks and Ferries for an extension of the established United States pierhead line on the New York side of the East River, between Thirty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets. Engineer in Chief J. A. Bensel of the Department of Docks came to represent that department, and among others who came to present their views were L. W. Beasly of the Maritime Exchange, J. J. O'Donohue, President of the Brooklyn and New York Ferry Company, Charles M. Englis of the New York Steamship Company, A. Foster Higgins, representing the Chamber of Commerce, and a number of property owners.

Mr. Bensel made the following statement: "As may be noted on the map, the present location of the pierhead and bulkhead line between East Thirty-third and East Fifty-fourth Streets is identical and the same, and closely follows the present shore line. This shore line being to a considerable extent solid rock, it is practically impossible to develop this section of Manhattan Island by the building of piers in any other way than by having the pierhead line extended outshore. If this extension should be granted, which is an extension of about 150 feet from the present pierhead and bulkhead line, it will be possible for the city to improve this locality, and render fit for commercial use and development a section of the water front now practically of little value and of no commercial use. We think that no detriment to shipping interests using the channel between Manhattan Island and the westerly side of Blackwell's Island would result from the extension of the pierhead line as laid down on the plan."

Mr. Beasley was not in favor of the proposed extensions, and thought that the width of the water between the Man-of-War Rock and the Manhattan shore was not over 450 feet, but Mr. Bensel said the width was 1,000 feet. Mr. O'Donohue thought very well of the project, and there was a personal letter from Chauncey M. Depew, who was also strongly in favor of it.

A report of the evidence taken at the hearing will be sent to the Secretary of War.

ROYAL

The Absolutely Pure

Baking Powder

PLAINTIFF STRICKEN IN COURT.

Welch Had Just Signed an Affidavit When Apoplexy Seised Him.

John D. Welch, seventy-three years old, of 1,187 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday morning while in the Adams Street Court making a complaint against two men, whom he accused of robbing his stable, at 85 Smith Street. Welch had signed an affidavit and was handing it to Court Clerk Earl, when he suddenly threw up his hands and fell back into a chair.

Ambulance Surgeon McLeod of the Brooklyn Hospital was summoned and removed Welch to his home. It was said last night that his chances of recovery were slim.

Mr. Welch has been in the express business in Brooklyn for half a century. On the strength of his affidavit, Bernard Obrig of 244 Bergen Street and Daniel Williams of 80 Smith Street were arrested on a charge of burglary. The prisoners were held for the Grand Jury.

MISS BURNELL'S $50,000 SUIT.

Commission to Take Testimony in Boston Regarding Her Character.

The General Term of the City Court, in an opinion by Justice Schuchman, has affirmed an order of the Special Term, directing that an open commission be issued, at the instance of William F. Coles, in the suit brought against him by Blanche Burnell for $50,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage, to take testimony in Boston, where the plaintiff until about a year ago resided, regarding her character and reputation. Mr. Coles, who resides in this city, recently received a large legacy by the will of his aunt, the late Mrs. W. S. Coles, who gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a large collection of paintings.

The parties to this action first met in August, 1897, at Lake George. They soon became engaged, and the wedding day was fixed for Nov. 23. Three weeks before that day Coles wrote Miss Burnell that because of facts coming to his knowledge from Boston, it was best they should not meet again.

MAY HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Woman Found Dead in a Cellar and Man Arrested on Suspicion.

James J. Murray, a coachman, living at 1,458 Third Avenue, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning rushed up to Policeman Walsh and told him that a woman was dead in the cellar of the above address, and he thought she had been murdered. Policeman Walsh went into the cellar and saw a woman lying on the ground. She was about fifty-five years of age, had gray hair, and was shabbily dressed. He recognized her as Mary McCarthy. Dr. Tucker of the Presbyterian Hospital found finger marks about the throat of the woman, and said she had some of the appearances of having been strangled.

Murray told the police that Tuesday night he saw James McCartland and the woman go into the cellar. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning he had occasion to go into the cellar, when he heard a gurgling sound. Soon afterward McCartland went up the stairs leading into the hallway. At 7 o'clock Murray went into the cellar again and saw the woman lying on the floor. He saw blood coming out of her mouth and notified Policeman Walsh.

Detectives found McCartland in a saloon at the corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. He was arrested and taken to the station house, where he said that he was a hod carrier and lived at 13 East Eightieth Street. At 13 East Eightieth Street there are some buildings in course of erection, and it is supposed that McCartland is a watchman there.

McCartland was taken before Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Police Court, but was too intoxicated to say anything. He was held without bail. The woman's body was taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Station.

LEGAL NOTES.

MECHANICS' LIENS AND BUILDING CONTRACTS.—In December, 1890, Dickinson & Allen contracted with the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund for the erection of a Masonic Home near Utica, N. Y. The contract price of $139,500 was to be paid in twelve installments, the last of which, $28,500, was payable when the buildings were finished and accepted. In February, 1891, before any work had been performed, the contractors assigned to the Salt Springs National Bank of Syracuse the last payment, as collateral security for their existing and future indebtedness to the bank. In May and June following, after notice of the assignment had been given to the Trustees, mechanics' liens were filed by the Utica Planing Mills and others. At the same time further assignment to the Salt Springs Bank was made of all payments then due or to become due on the contract. Then the contractors, being insolvent, abandoned the work. In a suit by Edward P. Bates and others, who had filed mechanics' liens, against the Salt Springs Bank and others, the Court of Appeals, reversing the judgment below in favor of plaintiffs, holds, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that a contractor may assign to his creditor, in payment of his debts, the whole or any part of the moneys due or to become due to him under the contract, and in the absence of anything to the contrary in the contract, the assignee acquires a preference over material and labor men who have filed mechanics' liens subsequent to the assignment. The Court holds that the provision in the contract that no payment should be made by the owner to the contractors until they had obtained a certificate from the County Clerk showing that no liens existed against the premises for labor or materials furnished by the contractors was not available to labor and material men to give them a preference over the assignment by the contractors of a balance due under the contract, where the assignment was executed prior to the filing by the labor and material men of their mechanics' lien. This provision in the contract was held to be for the benefit and protection of the owner only.

***

TAXATION OF FOREIGN CORPORATIONS.—The American Cork Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, which has an office in Murray Street, in this city, and a factory in Brooklyn, sought by writ of certiorari to reduce the assessment made by Edward P. Barker and others, Tax Commissioners, of its capital stock which was invested in this city in 1897. The company had procured the necessary certificates to enable it to do business in this State as a foreign corporation. The Commissioners assessed the company's property here at $342,402.59. The Supreme Court, at Special Term, deducted the notes and accounts in Murray Street and the merchandise there—$152,915.04—leaving for taxation $189,408.96. To this amount the Appellate Division, on appeal, added the Murray Street notes and accounts—$51,463.24—bringing the valuation to $220,872.20. The Court of Appeals, on cross appeals, has now modified the order of the Appellate Division by restoring the assessment to the original amount fixed by the Commissioners. Judge Martin, giving the opinion, says: "The distinction between this case and the cases in 23 N. Y. 242 and the People ex rel. Sherwin Williams Company vs. Barker, (5 App. Div. 216, aff'd 149 N. Y. 623,) in both of which the foreign corporation had only salesrooms here, the proceeds less ordinary office expenses being at once remitted to the office of the home State, lies in the fact that it was the purpose and intent of the relator to establish a permanent and continuous business in the State of New York, which included both the manufacture and the sale of goods manufactured, and in the fact that it designated its principal place for the transaction of such business as 45 Murray Street, in the City of New York. It is true that a large portion of the property sold at the Murray Street house was manufactured in Pittsburg, yet it also sold merchandise manufactured in this State. Under these circumstances we are of the opinion that the Commissioners were justified in holding that the relator had invested in this State an amount equal to the value of the merchandise it had on hand, and that it was invested for the purpose of carrying on a somewhat permanent and continuous business here."

The fabled Phœnix came out of the fire full grown, ready for the regular business of a Phœnix—whatever that may be—before the ashes were cool.

But we've been troubled with growing pains and a lot of them; the Jaffray Building, 350 Broadway, corner of Leonard Street, what we shall hereafter call the Warren Street Annex, is a great big barn of a place; in no wise up to our standard of a store; but the goods inside will be all right, so you'll forget it we hope, just as you forget a homely face when a bright mind is behind.

We'll open just as soon as we can, and tell you just as soon as we know: until then our Warren Street salesmen will be at our Prince Street store.

No lack of stock: no lack of variety, whether at 32nd St. or Prince St.: whether it be suits overcoats shoes hats or furnishings: whether for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

RATS IN A HARLEM FLAT

Tenants Complain to Health Board of Rodents' Incursions.

TALES OF TERROR IN PLENTY

Food Stolen from Tables.—The Rodents Love Fried Oysters.—An Escape Into Matrimony.

When rats invade your household, rob your pantries in broad day, play tag on your floors at night, perch on the crib of your newest baby, and leer at the howling infant, impudently taking chances with your cat and dog; and when schools of mice gambol tamely about you at all hours of the day and night and make efforts to become members of the family—then wouldn't you think it time to complain? This is what the several tenants of the five-story apartment house at 17 Manhattan Avenue have done, and they tell tales of rat and mouse riots, in sober statement, calculated to make timid women shiver and men tie up their trouser legs whenever they come within hailing distance of that locality.

About a year ago the flathouse was built. It is on somewhat low ground, and next is a lot vacant ostensibly, but really a breeding ground. First, the families moved in. For six months they lived like true Harlemites, in quiet content. Then the rats came and presently there were daily excursions and nightly alarums. The rodents set to work industriously and in short time had hewn out avenues and byways and holes, opening up a network of communication like an underground railroad with wide ramifications.

First the tenants complained to the agent, William Lipkin, and the agent gave instructions to the janitor to wage a campaign of extermination. The janitor did nothing, the tenants say, and then the tenants came back to the agent, and the agent accused the janitor and the janitor said the agent was at fault, and finally the Board of Health got word and referred the matter to an inspector. Meanwhile the tenants and their heirs and friends are enjoying a continuous performance by the rodents.

The sufferers tell many stories. Mrs. B. F. Crandall is pointed out as the chief mourner. She lives in the fourth flat with her four children. She has lost nearly $50 in tablecloths, clothing, and food. Last week, Mrs. Crandall says, she prepared a meal for the family and stepped into the front room for a few minutes. When she returned a parcel of rats was just licking up the last of the crumbs. She "shooed," but they weren't in a hurry, and got under cover rather leisurely, one old chap even rising up on his haunches to trim his whiskers before disappearing. Recently they stole a whole cake. The latest considerable peculation happened only a few nights ago. Mrs. Crandall fried oysters for four juvenile and healthy appetites. She stepped into an adjoining room to dress the children.

"And when I returned," said she yesterday, "there were six large rats on the table and no oysters. It's terribly annoying."

Last week Mrs. Crandall's eldest daughter was married. Miss Crandall had intended to wait until Christmas, but the nightly riot of the rodents proved too much for her nerves, and so the marriage was hastened and her husband took her away. He is the rats' sole apologist.

The sizes of the rats differ, according to the imagination of the beholder. Mrs. Crandall's youngest daughter has a large imaginative faculty.

"They're jes' as big-b-i-g as this," and little Miss Crandall indicated with her hands an animal as long as a ferret. "An' they jes' run over the bedclothes and make us scream. My brother woke up th' other night an' there was a rat playing with his big toe. I stucked one with a fork once an' it almost bit me."

Helen Dunbar, an actress, and the wife of Charles McLellan, came home the other night and encountered a gray-whiskered rat that looked to be about the size of a tiger. She screamed and fainted. It was some time before she was revived, and Mrs. McLellan, it is asserted, spent the night nailing up rat holes and standing guard.

Mrs. Samuel Davis, who lives on the first floor, has a baby in arms. The other day Mrs. Davis was frightened almost into hysterics by seeing a big rat perched on her baby's crib eying the infant with a malevolent look. The infant was asleep, but Mrs. Davis's screams woke up the child and some of her neighbors, too. The rat hopped down and ambled slowly to his hole, then boldly sat at the entrance until a well-directed missile caused his exit. Four times the rats have come out on the floor and played like kittens. All the tenants tell tales of being kept awake at night and of going to bed to find, occasionally a sleepy rat resting in the warmest part of the bed.

Mrs. Craven, on the top floor, tells of the gamboling of mice on her floor. "They come right out and play," said she, "and don't seem to mind my presence at all. I'm getting used to them, but they are not pleasant."

Yesterday the talk of some of the tenants was of moving out unless something is done quickly. Two or three of them have withheld their rent awaiting developments. The agent smiles and says: "You shouldn't mind a little thing like that."

About noon yesterday an Inspector from the Health Department went to the house, interviewed the tenants, took mysterious notes, and went away. The rats are too wise to eat poisoned food, and when traps are set play around them, and even perch on top and set off the springs.

"Them's wise divils," explained the janitor, "an' they have me gray. O! I've killed dozens ay 'em, but dom'd ay they don't kape comin' and comin' like the animals out ay the arruk. They do that."

A Pied Piper of Harlem could obtain a paying engagement at this Manhattan Avenue flathouse.

TO YONKERS FOR FIVE CENTS.

New Trolley Route Through West Farms and Mount Vernon.

The Union Railway Company started to run cars Tuesday between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and Yonkers, on which passengers are only charged a fare of 5 cents. The company declares that this is the longest ride to be had in the country for a five-cent fare, the distance being fourteen miles.

To take the ride one should board a West Farms car at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and transfer at West Farms to a Mount Vernon car, transferring again at Mount Vernon to the Westchester Electric Company's cars, which run through to Yonkers. Had it not been for a fire which burned down the Union Railway's powerhouse last week, through cars would now be running from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street to Yonkers. Until the damage done by this fire is repaired the transfer system will be necessary, but it is probable that through cars will be running within a month or six weeks.

DORMITORIES FOR COLUMBIA.

Plans Made for Buildings to Accommodate 460 Students.

Plans for Columbia's new dormitories have been prepared by McKim, Mead & White, and work will be begun as soon as enough money to pay for them has been subscribed. The plans call for four five-story buildings to be erected upon the "green" so as to form three sides of a quadrangle. Each building will be 40 feet in width. The buildings on Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard will be each 156 feet in length, while those on One Hundred and Twentieth Street will be 200 feet long. The smaller buildings will each accommodate 100 students, while the larger ones will house about 130 each. The cost of the smaller buildings has been estimated at $164,000 each. In the same proportion the larger buildings will cost about $210,000 each. All the buildings will be electrically lighted.

The Committee on Dormitories, consisting of Seth Low, William C. Schermerhorn, George G. Wheelock, Frederick Bronson, and John B. Pine, reports that dormitories can be maintained by the university certainly without loss, and probably with a reasonable profit. They believe that the establishment of dormitories will strongly tend to attract students who would not otherwise become students at Columbia.

Pare Forged Check Indorsements.

Joseph D. Pare, arrested in Quebec, charged with forgery, was bookkeeper for the American Ottoman and Hassock Company, at 119 Leonard Street. Pare lived at 479 St. Ann's Avenue. The first week of November he failed to come to work, and investigation developed the forged indorsements of checks on which he collected money. He had moved his family from New York, and was not found until Tuesday. A detective was sent up to Quebec and will bring Pare here as soon as the extradition papers are prepared.

Sale of Emanuel B. Hart's Library.

The library of the late Emanuel B. Hart is to be sold at auction this evening and tomorrow evening at 238 Fifth Avenue. The library comprises valuable documents relating to the City and County of New York, collections of speeches by famous English statesmen and politicians, and other valuable volumes. A unique manuscript by Washington Irving is in the collection.

H. B. Plant Improving.

Henry B. Plant is slowly recovering from his recent severe attack, despite a slight setback several days ago. His physician, Dr. Ghislani Durant, said last evening: "Mr. Plant is improving. He is now sitting up, and I trust that within a month I shall have him in a condition which will permit of his going South to attend to his business."

Benefit for West Side Settlement.

The Young Women's Christian Association of New York has issued invitations to an entertainment for the benefit of the West Side Settlement, 453 West Forty-seventh Street. It will be held at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Trowbridge Martin, 114 East Thirty-sixth Street, next Tuesday from 2 to 7 o'clock.

Full-page portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury and other attractive features in next Sunday's New York Times Illustrated Magazine. Henry Norman's London cable letter every Sunday.—Adv.

Suits.

The balance of our imported costumes, Paris and Berlin models, comprising Tailor-made Suits, Visiting Costumes and Evening Dresses—prices greatly reduced.

Our new tight fitting *Walking Costume*, variety of colorings, silk lined throughout,

$45.00,

—being much below regular price.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Ideas for Christmas Furnishing.

In an old poem satirizing Blenheim, are the lines

"Thanks, sir," cried I, "'Tis very fine,
But where d'ye eat, and where d'ye dine?"

Of many a house besides Blenheim the same questions would be pat. Furnishings of various periods are swept into a room, and "surmounted by something Japanese," without regard to one's needs, until each piece seems to eye its neighbor askance, and there is no rest anywhere.

What a pity, particularly at Christmas, that everybody has not learned that beauty is—comfort!

Our store is ready to teach them! Innumerable examples show how to group colors and styles, how to fit up cozy corners, how to hang draperies so that the Christmas spirit of cheer and welcome will fill every room.

Come if only for ideas.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Our Sale of *Overcoats,* At $9.00,

(Reduced from $12 & $15),

from present indications, will soon be ended.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Sale of *Men's Neckwear.*

Shapes: Imperial, Ascot, Four-in-Hand, Puff and Teck,

65 cts.,

value $1.00 & $1.25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

A VAST ASSORTMENT

of useful and decorative Christmas gifts. We know how difficult it is to select when one is obliged to travel from place to place, so have gathered a large and varied stock and offer special bargains.

Tapestry Bagdad Couch Covers

$2.25 each,

(Reduced from $3.00.)

Six stripes, reversible and fringed all around. Carpets and rugs, rich in their winning combination of utility and beauty. Furniture, lamps, pictures, clocks, etc.

"Long Credit" is an invitation to choose without ceasing and to pay without hurrying.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

O'Neill's.

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OFFER!

Ladies' Persian Lamb Jackets, made in the latest styles and from selected skins,

Regular value 150.00 to 175.00,

100.00.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets,

in Tan Coverts, new shape sleeves, coat back, notched collar, some are half lined, others lined throughout with satin Rhadame,

Regular value 7.50 to 8.98,

SPECIAL 5.98.

Ladies' Dresses,

in Brown, Green and Navy Cashmere, fitted waist, finished with trimmings of Bengaline Silk full skirt,

Regular value 10.00.

SPECIAL 5.98.

Ladies' Fur Collarettes,

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.

Ladies' Gray Krimmer Collarettes, nine inches deep, full circular sweep, high storm collar, and lined throughout with fancy silk,

SPECIAL 12.98.

Ladies' Electric Seal Collarettes, nine inches deep, full sweep, Medici collar, lined with fancy satin,

SPECIAL 6.75.

Children's Sets and Fur Trimmings of every description AT LOWEST PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-morrow Evg, at 8, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 10, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich and Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, Vanni, Meux, and Saugnac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 10, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli, MM. Albers, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $1.50, & 75c.
Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30.
Sunday Evg., Dec. 11, Second Sunday Concert. Solists: Eames, Mantelli, Bispham, Plançon, and Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sunday Prices, 50, 75, 1.00 & 1.50. Boxes, $8 & $12.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTOIRE.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 12, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Melba, Saleza, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, Nordica, Van Dyck, Pringle, Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, Dippel.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich. MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
Sale for Next Week begins this morning.
Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

Musical Art Society
CHORUS OF 60 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
(Sixth season.)
First Concert, To-night at 8:30.
Songs by Palestrina, Brahms, Herzogenberg
2nd Part, Bach's Christmas Oratorio, with an orchestra and chorus of 900.
Res. seats $1 to $2.50. Boxes $40 at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs., Dec. 15th, at 3.
DAVID BISPHAM
Assisted by
Mr. ARTHUR WHITING, Pianist,
in a recital of
SCHUBERT'S "MÜLLERLIEDER."
Direction: Mr. H. M. HIRSCHBERG.
Reserved seats, $1.50. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PaurSymphonyOrchestra
Ninety Musicians....EMIL PAUR....Conductor
Second Public Rehearsal Fri. Aft., Dec. 9, at 2:30.
2nd Symphony Concert Sat. Ev., Dec. 10, at 8:15.
Soloist, BURMESTER, Pianist.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, now ready at box office.
500 Res. Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.
Carnegie Hall. Next Sunday Night.
SIXTH POPULAR SUNDAY CONCERT.
PaurSymphonyOrchestra

KNICKERBOCKER B'way & 38th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
"GOOD-BY, MARY, I'M OFF FOR UTICA."
WM. H. CRANE in the new comedy,
THE HEAD of the FAMILY,
By Fitch & Dietrichstein.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Evs., 8:15.
2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.
Stars culled from foreign climes.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH
The Late War from Tampa to Santiago

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
20 Horses. SPORTING LIFE Prices 25,
200 People. 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

Koster & Bial's. ADM., 50c. MAT. SAT.
THE PARISIAN SENSATION, The DARTOS & VAUDEVILLE.

HARLEM Op. House. DeWolf Hopper in The Charlatan.
Dec. 12—James K. Hackett in The Tree of Knowledge.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 4TH WEEK of the great success, "Im Weissen Roess'l."

Grand OPERA HOUSE. LAST TIMES. THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Next Week—LOST IN SIBERIA.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St.
Every Evening at 8:10.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy,
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
A Positive Triumph.
MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
"A wonderful performance."
"Luxury unprecedented!"
"Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage."
"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
"She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled."
"The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage."
Seats secured two weeks ahead.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 58th St. to 11 and 7 P.M. 3d av
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN.
200 Real Soldiers, Horses, etc. Lillian Burkhart and Company, Charles R. Sweet, Joe Welch, 30 other vaudeville features. Prices, 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 23d St.
25c, 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
Marshall P. Wilder, Burr McIntosh
Gardner and Ely, Morton and Ravelle, 30 other vaudeville stars. PRICES: 25c., 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. | JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS.
By Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange.
Monday, Dec. 12, for One Week.
Broadway Theatre Opera Co., | The Highwayman.
Dec. 19th, 300th Performance.
SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
Made by Gorham Co., Silversmiths.

AMERICAN 42nd St. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
Puccini's new Creation, La Boheme Evs., 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats., 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—FAUST, (in English.) Big Cast.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. NOON TO 11 P. M.
FELIX MORRIS & CO., "A Game of Cards."
3 FOLOS, CHARLIE CASE, VILONA SISTERS, PAULTON & DOOLEY, European Bicyclists, THE BIOGRAPH, and a Splendid Bill.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S NEW COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
76TH TO 82D PERFORMANCE OF
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's.
Matinées Wed. and Sat.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
JULIA ARTHUR LAST WEEK
AS YOU LIKE IT.

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
75th Perf. December 19. Souvenirs.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33rd & B'way.
Big Crowds. Enormous Hit. The Turtle.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday
ON AND OFF.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
at the CASINO! Gen. Adm., 50c. Matinée Sat. Xmas. Souvs. Dec. 23. New Buffet Prom. 7:30-12.

COLUMBUS. LOST IN SIBERIA.
Next Week—High Class Vaudeville.

3 BRUNELL'S 3RD AVE COR. 31st ST. THE LOST PARADISE
Prices 10, 20, 30, 50c. Mats. Daily

MURRAY 42d & Lex. Av. HILL THEA. Mat every day, 25c. Evenings, 25 and 50c.
THIS Week—"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

EX-MAYOR GLEASON IS ILL.

The Suit for Slander Against Him Put Off for the Term.

Ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City won another victory in the Supreme Court yesterday, when his counsel succeeded in having his trial for slander put off for the term. Ex-Police Captain Anthony Wood of Long Island City wants $10,000 damages from Gleason. When the case was called Monday the ex-Mayor's counsel asked that the case go over, as his client was sick. Lawyer Grant, for the plaintiff, objected, and Judge Dickey gave the lawyer permission to have a physician examine the ex-Mayor.

Dr. Sylvester, for Mr. Grant, examined Mr. Gleason and made his report yesterday to the Court. He said that he found the pulse of Mr. Gleason to be under 40, but stated that the chart of his pulse showed that his condition had improved during the week. Lawyer Grant then asked that the trial be set down for next week, but Judge Dickey said it was not wise to push a man suffering from heart disease and removed the case from the calendar.

Gleason's Citizenship Sustained.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday handed down a decision which maintains the validity of the citizenship papers held by ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City. The Government brought suit in the United States Circuit Court to vacate the naturalization papers granted to Gleason by the Superior Court of the City of New York May 24, 1867, on the ground that the certificate was secured by false representation. Ex-Mayor Gleason entered a demurrer, which was upheld by the United States Circuit Court. The Government appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which now affirms the decision of the lower court. Judge Lacombe wrote the opinion.

Answer to a Correspondent.

GEORGE M. LENHART—There is not and never was a premium offered for the coin mentioned, notwithstanding a widespread impression to the contrary.

HOME BUILDING TO BE REBUILT.

Architect Le Brun Decides that the Steel Framework Is Uninjured.

Another inspection of the Home Life Insurance Company's Building was made yesterday by P. L. Le Brun, the architect, and President Ide of the company, and they stated that as a result of the investigation it would not be necessary to interfere with the steel framework in any way, as it was uninjured. Outside of this, however, it will be necessary to practically rebuild the building above the seventh floor. The fire-proofing will have to be renewed, and the fire-brick partitions renewed in every instance. At the most, Mr. Le Brun said, there will be but one or two girders that will need replacing, and these will not in any way interfere with the safety of the edifice.

"We will run the place practically

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; colder; high westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,262. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TO-MORROW'S ISSUE.

The best one hundred holiday books of this season will be classified and reviewed as a guide to purchasers in to-morrow's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES'S REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

In addition there will be special articles from Russell Sturgis, the writer on art; Albert Shaw, the editor of The Review of Reviews; Eliot Gregory, ("An Idler,") author of "Worldly Ways and By Ways"; Hamilton W. Mabie, associate editor of The Outlook; John Kendrick Bangs, and Joel Benton.

THE REVIEW will contain at least thirty-two pages, and will be furnished as a supplement to every purchaser of THE TIMES to-morrow.

Combined, the two will make the largest newspaper ever sold for one cent. The price to the purchaser will be less than the cost of the white paper on which it is printed.

To make sure of obtaining a copy of the paper you should order it in advance of your newsdealer.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40½c; cash cotton, 5⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the Army and Navy Urgent Deficiency bill without division. An amendment in the interest of the volunteers provides that the terms of the law under which they were mustered into the service shall not be affected by the deficiency bill. The Senate made the Nicaragua Canal bill the unfinished business for Monday next and adjourned until that day. The House also adjourned until Monday.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Peace Commissions at Paris have completed their work on the treaty of peace for Spain and the United States, and all that remains to be done is to engross and sign it. Several minor issues have been left unsettled, and these will be adjusted in the ordinary diplomatic dealings. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the British Colonies, in a speech last evening, told of England's relations with other powers in Egypt and China, and congratulated the English people upon the strong ties between all the Anglo-Saxons. The Court of Cassation yesterday decided to postpone the trial of Lieut. Picquart. Mataafa, the newly elected King of Samoa, may be dethroned. Count von Goetzen, who followed the American Army in the Cuban campaign to study our methods of warfare, lectured in Berlin last night on "The Newest Colonial Power," praising the Americans.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

The snowstorm in the western part of New York State caused mails and passengers to arrive in this city from eight to twelve hours late.

Page 2.

State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge called on Governor-elect Roosevelt yesterday. Afterward a number of candidates for office called.

Organization men have warned Governor-elect Roosevelt that the Senate may not confirm the appointment of Justice Daly as the successor of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, even if he appoints him. Col. Roosevelt will see Senator Platt and Mr. Odell to-day.

Page 3.

Mrs. de Lorme Mirabel, widow of a Cuban General, was arrested for shoplifting yesterday.

Mr. Vest introduced in the Senate yesterday a resolution for the appointment of three Senators and five Representatives to investigate charges of corruption in the conduct of the late war.

President Iglesias of Costa Rica was the guest at dinner last night of ex-Mayor William R. Grace. Ex-Mayor Grace last night declined to answer the charges made by Linton Morgan in the Nicaragua Canal report.

Page 4.

Thomas Sharkey and "Kid" McCoy were matched yesterday to meet in a twenty-round bout on Jan. 10 before the Lenox Athletic Club.

The Rapid Transit Commission met in the Chamber of Commerce. It may not return to the Home Life Building. Controller Coler gives his objections to the proposed legislation of separating the city and county debt.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters adopted resolutions yesterday in favor of municipal control of the water supply and the utilization of harbor water for the extinguishment of fires in high buildings.

William H. Lynn, brother-in-law of President Iglesias of Costa Rica, was arrested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday morning by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, on an order issued by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Frank S. Lusk, a Wyoming contractor, for an accounting in respect to profits made out of a railroad contract in Costa Rica. Mr. Lynn deposited $2,500 with the Sheriff and was released.

Page 6.

P. H. Flynn has been awarded the contract to supply Jersey City with water and now only awaits the Mayor's signature to begin work.

Page 7.

Jutaro Komura, the new Japanese Minister to this country, talked yesterday of the influence of our markets abroad and of the affairs of state.

Mrs. McKinley had a busy day yesterday. She received five little children in the morning, whose company she hugely enjoyed. Then she entertained at luncheon, received a number of visitors, and looked over bundles of Christmas gifts which had been sent to her for inspection.

Page 12.

Christopher Hogan, a track walker on the Third Avenue Elevated Road, was struck by a north-bound train and killed.

Percy Hines, a cab driver, while crossing the tracks of the Third Avenue cable line, was thrown from his seat and instantly killed.

In the investigation of the Register's Office Col. Williams's men report that 14 per cent. of the documents filed have not paid the full tax.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting yesterday and spent much of the time in personal remarks not altogether calculated to promote harmony.

The half brother and sisters of Jessie Parsons, who committed suicide a year ago, have brought suit for the third time to secure the property left by her will.

Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, gave a practical demonstration of his artillery in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, yesterday afternoon, and fired hundreds of shots.

The police in the Borough of Queens and the doctors in St. John's Hospital, Hunter's Point, have decided that Michael Krause, who died from injuries at Middle Village, was murdered.

Thomas A. McIntyre, who went abroad to endeavor to effect a consolidation of milling interests, arrived home yesterday. He declined to make any statement as to the success or failure of his mission.

J. B. Bertholf, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was cited before Police Justice Potts yesterday to give evidence as to what he knew about telegrams sent to alleged "green-goods" men in that city.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.

"FAITH CURIST" CONVICTED.

Harriet O. Evans, the Cincinnati "Scientist," Found Guilty of Practicing Medicine Unlawfully.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Harriet O. Evans, the Christian Scientist, under whose treatment Thomas McDowell recently died of typhoid fever, has been tried and convicted of practicing medicine without a certificate. The attorneys of the "faith cure" defendant at once gave notice of appeal from the police court.

PEACE TREATY FINISHED

Judge Day Says Nothing Remains but the Engrossing and Signing.

MINOR QUESTIONS UNSETTLED

Some of the Problems to be Left Open for Diplomatic Dealings—The Maine an Issue Again.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The treaty of peace between the United States and Spain is finished. Judge Day, President of the American commission, said to-day:

"We have settled all the points upon which there is a possibility of agreement. Only the engrossing remains."

There will be a joint session Saturday, when the two commissions will sign the treaty.

The Spaniards have declined to grant most of the requests of the United States which were unsettled at the beginning of the session.

The members of the commissions say the treaty will contain little outside the scope of the Washington protocol and the matters directly based thereon, like the provisions for the evacuation of the ceded territories, the transfer of public property therein, and guarantees of the safety of the property and rights of the Spanish citizens remaining there.

The details of the last class of questions covered by the statement which the Americans handed to Señor Montero Rios at the last meeting were considered to-day, but all the Commissioners refuse to divulge the details of the conference. Several points upon which they were unable to agree were left open for diplomatic negotiations.

The Spaniards refuse to admit that they had failed to respect former treaties guaranteeing religious freedom in the Caroline Islands or that there was a necessity for new guarantees. The conclusion of the work was, according to the Commissioners, marked by politeness and all outward evidences of good feeling and relief at the fact that the task was accomplished.

When all the propositions had been discussed, Judge Day, President of the American commission, remarked: "There seems to be nothing more to do but to engross and sign the treaty."

Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish commission, acquiesced to this, and the Americans bowed themselves out before the Spaniards, according to their custom.

The Spaniards are exceedingly bitter over the result, though observing the forms of friendliness and courtesy to the end. Señor Montero Rios, whose strong and persistent struggle to save for his country every possible asset from the wreck of her colonial empire has commanded the respect and admiration of his opponents, went from the Council Chamber to-day to his bed in a state of complete collapse as the result of the long strain and his chagrin over the small fruits of his efforts. Señor Ojeda has been prostrated since yesterday and was unable to attend the joint session to-day.

The Spaniards charge equal blame upon the European powers and the United States for their downfall. One of the Spanish Commissioners said this evening:

"The European nations have made a great mistake in deserting Spain and leaving her to spoliation by the brute force of a conscienceless giant. They all know that in the Philippines America has taken more than she can digest. She will ultimately sell the islands to England or Germany, and, when the transfer is attempted, it will precipitate general European strife. We have refused to sell any island in the Carolines. We never thought of considering an offer. Nor have we consented to negotiate upon any questions except those directly involved in the protocol signed at Washington."

The American Peace Commissioners entered the joint conference to-day in a nervous frame of mind. They evidently had reasons to believe that a possibility existed, even at this late hour, that there might be a rupture. This feeling of apprehension was based on the temper the Spaniards have displayed lately.

This week the Commissioners of Spain did not conceal the fact that, having failed to gain all the important points, they are indifferent as to whether the conferences result in a settlement of peace by the signing of a treaty by which Spain loses all her colonies. A miscarriage of the negotiations would leave their political prestige at home no worse, if not in a better position than if they signed the treaty. The Americans were anxious not to give the Spaniards any pretext to break off the negotiations or take offense, so far as the exercise of patience and diplomacy could steer clear of protests.

The Madrid papers are disposed to revive the question of the Maine, and excite public opinion against the United States on account of the reference made to this subject in President McKinley's message to Congress. They report that Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish commission, made an impassioned denunciation of President McKinley at the last joint meeting of the commissions. But these reports are practically without foundation.

Señor Montero Rios did refer to the Maine, but in only one calmly worded sentence, expressing regret that the President had spoken, as Spaniards thought, unjustly of them. The Spaniards had already proposed at this conference to have the responsibility of the Maine reported upon by a joint commission of the European powers. The American Commissioners refused to listen to this and permitted Señor Montero Rios's reference to the President's message to pass unchallenged, as a discussion would have provoked debate and bad blood.

Diplomatic circles in Paris predict as one of the results of the treaty a diplomatic contest between France and the United States which may have an important chapter in history. The French Government is reported to have resolved to take up the case of the French holders of Cuban bonds, and it is believed that France will declare that the repudiation of the bonds is the result of the treaty which the victorious nation imposed upon Spain. They argue that through the treaty responsibility has been shifted upon America, and therefore the French Government will endeavor to exact some pledge for the payment or guarantee of the bonds.

THE MAINE AN ISSUE AGAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The Imparcial to-day says the Spanish Government yesterday decided to telegraph to Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission at Paris, instructing him to again protest against President McKinley's reference to the Maine in his recent message to Congress. Continuing, the Imparcial says there is great indignation at the American Commissioners' rejection of Señor Montero Rios's request for a neutral investigation into the cause of the loss of the Maine.

A semi-official note just issued says: "Spain has been treated by the conqueror with unexampled cruelty and is resigned to her fate. But she cannot tolerate President McKinley's accusation, for she is conscious of her complete innocence.

"It is understood that the Government has decided to end the Paris conferences, on the ground that the discussion of secondary questions is impossible."

MADRID IS STILL COMPLAINING.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "The strongest comments are made upon the little disposition the United States have shown to respond to the Spanish demands for a prompt release of the 11,000 Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos and a restitution of private and official deposits now lying in the Colonial, Official, and Judicial Deposit Banks.

"Everything seems to show that the last stage in the negotiations has taken a turn hardly calculated to pacify Spanish public opinion or to facilitate for a long time to come the renewal of friendly relations between the two Governments. Most of the newspapers favor the idea of selling the Carolines and the other possessions of Spain in the Pacific to Germany or to other European nations willing to pay a better price than the United States."

SPAIN RESENTS OUR PRAYERS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News says: "The prayer of the Chaplain of the United States Senate invoking the blessing of Heaven upon Spain is much resented in high circles. Señor Sagasta denies the statement in an interview attributing to him certain sharp remarks on the policy of the United States."

MRS. CODY'S JURY DISAGREES.

No Verdict Reached After 25 Hours' Deliberation—Alleged Blackmailer Remanded to Jail.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—The jury in the Cody blackmailing case, after being out twenty-five hours, has failed to reach an agreement, and has been discharged.

To the question put by the Court, when the jury came into court at 6:20 o'clock this evening, as to whether there was any possibility of reaching an agreement, Foreman Van Bergen said that it was beyond all reasonable consideration. Mrs. Cody was remanded to jail.

The jury took twelve ballots. On the first ballot it stood 8 to 4 for conviction, and on the last 9 to 3 for conviction. Those who held out for an acquittal were Charles Radick and Abram Jansen, farmers of Preston Hollow, and Charles Schade, a roofer of Albany.

FATAL REVOLVER PRACTICE.

An Ohio Man in Teaching His Friend How to Shoot Kills Him.

OTTAWA, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Solomon Wise, a prominent merchant here, has been found dead in his clothing store with a bullet hole through his breast. The indications point to murder.

A. W. Weller, cashier of the A. Broun & Co. bank was arrested on suspicion, and made a confession, saying that he had shot Wise accidentally. He said that he had his revolver in his overcoat and was showing Wise how he could shoot a man without taking his gun from the pocket, when the weapon was discharged, the bullet passing through Wise's heart. Weller purchased the revolver yesterday.

OIL FOR THE TROUBLED WATERS.

A Chicago Man Suggests Its Use for Preserving That City's Sea Wall.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Pouring oil on troubled waters is an old expedient, but its application to the solution of a great Chicago difficulty is new. John B. Huling, the printer, read the newspaper account of the failure of the sea wall of the North Shore Drive to withstand the recent storm on the lakes and he immediately wrote to the Lincoln Park Commissioners and told them the terrific force of the waves could be checked by using oil.

"It is a simple matter," said Mr. Huling to-day. "The trouble up there, to my mind, is caused by the breakers, not by the sea wall. When the waves break they throw themselves with such force on the wall that no stonework can withstand them. Then the breakers make eddies, which suck the sand out from under the wall and weaken the foundations. The crests sweep over the escarpment and destroy the promenades. I suggested that they stretch a short section of pipe, perforated, along a trial section of the wall, and in time of a storm force oil through it. It wouldn't cost much to try that, and it might save them thousands of dollars. They could make the trial by putting oil bags, at a cost of not more than $5, along the wall."

MINISTER'S WIFE ARRESTED.

She Is Charged with Shoplifting in a Department Store.

Mrs. Abbie Long, thirty-five years old, wife of the Rev. Mr. Long of Wassaic, N. Y., was arrested in Siegel-Cooper's store by Special Officer Bernard last evening. She was charged with having stolen $6.93 worth of fancy goods from the counters.

She was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station, where she remained during the night. She insists that her arrest is a mistake; that she did not steal anything, and that the officer mistook her for some one else.

Mrs. Long is employed as the assistant of the Rev. C. J. Young, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

Yesterday she was sent by Mr. Young to make some calls in Mott Avenue. After making the calls she came down town shopping. She visited several stores, and finally went into Siegel & Cooper's establishment. As she was leaving, the store detective informed her that she was under arrest. She seemed dazed and walked to the station house as in a trance. Before she was placed in a cell she gave her address as 156 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a boarding house. There it was said that she is much respected by her acquaintances.

The Rev. Mr. Young, in speaking last night of her arrest, said: "I do not see how it can be possible. There must be a mistake somewhere. Mrs. Long came to me in September recommended by friends of mine in Newark. She has been assisting me in my work ever since.

She was installed as Superintendent of the Primary Department in the Sunday school, and has been an active worker in the church. Her record has been the best. Her husband has been visiting her once a week and is an estimable clergyman."

Mr. Young said he would appear in court to-day in Mrs. Long's behalf.

DIVORCE REVEALS A ROMANCE.

Matrimonial Path of a Cincinnati Lawyer Now Free from Trouble.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—A romance in the matrimonial career of Charles S. Sparks, a leading criminal lawyer of Cincinnati, came to a happy conclusion to-day in the divorce court, when Judge Smith granted a decree separating Martha A. Sparks from her husband, the Charles S. Sparks in question, on the ground of gross neglect of duty.

Mrs. Sparks's troubles have frequently been noticed in the newspapers in stories of her attempts to secure the arrest of Sparks and one Lizetta Parker, to whom he was charged with giving too much attention. It now transpires that there was no such person as Lizetta Parker, and that Sparks, early in 1896, had secured an Oklahoma divorce, and had married a Miss Mary E. Barclay of Brooklyn, a sixteen-year-old schoolgirl, with whom he eloped to Massachusetts. The girl's family afterward became reconciled, but the troubles of the young wife began after she came to Cincinnati, and after the Supreme Court of the United States had declared Oklahoma divorces to be illegal.

The granting of the divorce to Sparks's wife yesterday will open the way out of an unpleasant situation for the other parties concerned. Miss Barclay, or Mrs. Sparks No. 2, is the daughter of J. W. Barclay, a retired merchant of Brooklyn, and is said to come from a distinguished English family. Her guardian was ex-District Attorney Olcott of New York. The conclusion of the case is an especial relief to the couple, as they have a daughter born in April last whose legal status was in some doubt until the divorce decree was granted to-day.

SNOWSTORMS UP THE STATE.

Severe Weather Delays Passengers and Mails Many Hours.

All of the through trains from the West over the New York Central Railroad were behind time yesterday in consequence of a heavy snowstorm in the western part of this State. Trains from Buffalo which were due here early yesterday morning reached here last evening, being from eight to twelve hours late. The limited fast mail, scheduled to leave Buffalo at 11:40 o'clock Wednesday night, and due to arrive here at 10:35 yesterday morning, rolled into the Grand Central Station at 6 o'clock last evening. The trouble was all caused by the uncommonly heavy snowdrifts between Rochester and Buffalo.

The Southwestern special reached this city at 6:45 o'clock last evening, ten and a half hours late. A slower train, which left Buffalo at 6:50 o'clock Wednesday night, reached New York about two hours after the Southwestern special.

A large number of freight cars are stalled on the Buffalo Division of the New York Central. These include a score or more of platform cars heavily ladened with Christmas greens for the New York market. Persons who reached this city over the Central Road from Buffalo last night say that in some respects the storm in the vicinity of Batavia was more fierce than any Winter's tempest that has visited that locality within the recollection of "the oldest inhabitant."

Assistant Superintendent of Delivery J. W. Cave of the New York Post Office, said last night, that the mail from the West, due yesterday morning at 7:50 o'clock, arrived at 8:58 P. M. at the Grand Central Station. The mail due at 11:25 A. M., by the Empire State Express, arrived at 7:15 P. M. The mail due at 2:18 P. M. arrived at 9:15 P. M. Other mails were coming in regularly, though from ten to fifteen minutes late, indicating that the tracks were clear.

The Western Union and Postal officials said that their wires were clear from New York City to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—Trains on all roads are reported from fifteen minutes to two hours late to-night, and it would seem that the trouble with the big snow drifts is not yet over. Large gangs of men are at work in an attempt to clear the tracks, and snow plows are still being used on all Eastern roads. But little freight is yet moving. The weather to-night is mild and the wind light.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—One of the greatest snowstorms that has visited this section in years came to an end last evening. It left the ground covered to a depth of over three feet on the level, while there are huge drifts in many places.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Watertown had its hardest touch of Winter last night. When the people awoke this morning there were over two feet of snow on the ground and drifts of ten feet in many places.

PICQUART CASE POSTPONED.

The Court of Cassation Has Ordered the Court-Martial Proceedings to be Deferred.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Court of Cassation this afternoon ordered a stay of proceedings in the Picquart court-martial.

The anti-Dreyfus papers are very angry over the decision of the court, which they describe as another insult to the army. There were some slight disturbances by students at the close of the Sorbonne lecture this afternon. The opposing sections got to fighting, one student wounded another, and the police were finally called in to disperse them.

It had been the intention of Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, to have ex-Col. Picquart tried before the Court of Cassation should render its decision in the Dreyfus case. Picquart was the principal witness before the court. The Dreyfusard papers, L'Aurore and Le Siècle, have pointed out that the conviction of Picquart before the Court of Cassation had rendered its verdict would tend to discredit the ex-officer's testimony in the revision case. Premier Dupuy was asked to order the postponement of the Picquart court-martial. He replied that he could not interfere with military procedure. This is believed to be the first time in the history of the present republic that the Supreme Court of Appeal in France has dictated to the military terms concerning a court-martial.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "The secret dossier certainly proves a treasonable traffic in documents on the part of officers of the General Staff having access thereto, but no names are indicated, and there is absolutely nothing to prove or disprove that Dreyfus was connected with the traffic. No doubt the dossier cannot be revealed to the public, because it contains reports emanating from certain agents at certain places which it would be dangerous to divulge."

GEN. GARCIA SERIOUSLY ILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Gen. Garcia of the Cuban Army is ill with pneumonia, and two physicians are in attendance on him.

Because of his advanced age, sixty-two years, the outcome is viewed with some apprehension.

WAS HEAVILY WEIGHTED.

The police of the Sixth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, were asked last night to keep an eye out for a "tall, drunken man, with a kitchen stove on his back."

The "tall, drunken man" in question connected with the stove in Lower Fifth Avenue early in the evening. It was on a wagon in front of a store. The "tall, drunken man" spotted the thing in passing, took a liking to it, and, coolly shouldering it, continued happily on his way.

WANTED—"FAT MEN'S COLLARS."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Consul John N. Ruffin, in a report to the State Department, says:

"Owing to the semi-tropical climate of this locality, the people of Paraguay use light weights of cotton and linen goods extensively; and, as there are no factories in the country, the entire supply of these goods comes from foreign parts.

"The kind of collar commonly known as the 'fat man's collar' would be a very desirable article in these 'localities of perspiration.' I have not seen one of this style in all Paraguay. I brought a few from New York with me, and many dealers here have become interested in them. Collars are sold here for between 25 and 30 cents (gold) each. The duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

"Plain-bosom shirts, open in the back, would be favorably received. This style is very scarce. Nearly all are made to open in front. Shirts of any material—cotton, linen, or otherwise—would have a sale. The poorer classes wear the cheapest qualities of plain white cotton. The richer classes purchase the very best qualities."

ILL FROM TOO MUCH VACCINE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The young son of John H. Duncan, note teller of the Hibernian Banking Association, is dying at the Duncan home, 1,212 West Monroe Street, of asceptic fever, resulting from compulsory vaccination in the public schools. Mr. Duncan appeared before the Committee on School Management of the Board of Education to-day and related the whole story. His boy was a pupil at the Cunningham School, of which H. G. Clarke is the Principal.

He said he was strong and healthy up to a few weeks ago. The Duncan family doctor had vaccinated the boy and had given a certificate stating this fact. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Duncan claims that Principal Clarke insisted upon another vaccination by Dr. Matthews of the Health Department, who had been assigned to vaccinate the children of the Cunningham School.

The two vaccinations coming so close together caused the boy to become seriously ill, the ailment resulting in asceptic fever, which will in all probability prove fatal. Mr. Duncan declared that the action of Principal Clarke was outrageous and notified the committee that he would sue the Board of Education for damages.

The Minute Men

were ready for service at a minute's notice, but a second's notice is enough for the gas range. Full power available at the scratch of the match. —Adv.

The best gift. A Graphophone. For $10 and up. Call or send postal. Columbia Phonograph Co., 145 or 1,159 Broadway.—Adv.

Sale of a Celebrated Spring

Water "Poland." Heavy shipments received daily, recommended universally for its purity and medicinal power. "Poland," 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

LONDONIAN SAILORS SAVED

Forty-five Picked Up in a Fierce Sea by the Vedamore.

TWENTY-FIVE MEN WENT DOWN

Rescuers Struggled Two Days in a Storm to Take the Crew from the Doomed Ship.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—Forty-five shipwrecked marines from the Londonian, which was recently reported as foundering at sea, were landed here to-day by the Johnston Line steamship Vedamore. The Vedamore was several days overdue, and fears for her safety were beginning to be felt. Capt. Robert Bartlett is her master.

The Londonian, from Boston for London, with a crew of nearly eighty men, and a cargo valued at about $300,000, including 650 cattle, foundered Nov. 25. About twenty-five of the crew went down and the remaining ones were picked up by the Vedamore

The saved members of the Londonian's crew were Second Officer P. Gittins of London; Second Engineer J. W. Granham of London, Third Engineer F. G. G. Ayres of Scotland, C. Tagan of Hamburg, donkey man; Charles Johnstone of Dunedin, New Zealand, first cook; R. Cross of London, storekeeper; O. F. Fiske of Kleinheimersdorf, Germany, and J. Mason of London, oilers; A. E. Tonge of Dunedin, New Zealand, and Frank Leimke of Waldast, Germany, seamen; Malcolm McGowan E. Suddell, F. Suddell, T. Liss, J. Wild, E. Watts, William Terry, James Clarke, Thomas Bright, H. Bartlett of London, John Foyne of Liverpool, Gilbert Elliott of Dumbarton, Scotland; F. Cupid, colored, of St. Vincent, W. I., firemen and coal trimmers. These twenty-three men were about one-half of the ship's company. All the others are regarded as perished.

In addition, there were twenty-two cattle men saved, including Patrick Ward of Boston, foreman for Swift & Co., who had 263 head of cattle on board, and Daniel Cainan of Somerville, Mass., foreman for Nelson Morris & Co., who had 392 cattle. The cattlemen in the gangs were A. Mungel, John J. Neville of Waterbury, Conn.; Michael Malone of Fall River, John F. Kenny, John Sloan, Frederick Wallace, Thomas Higgins, Henry Welsh, Andrew Smith, John Martin, John Bilboy, George Bell, John Ward, all of Boston; John Potts of Malden; Henry Boucher and Peter Lamont of Lawrence, John Jones of London, H. Panpipian of Armenia, — Meiklejohn of Russia, and William Langley, Jr., of Hallowell. Daniel Coveny of Boston and Thomas McCoy of Worcester, Mass., also cattlemen, are among the missing.

The supposed lost are: Capt. William Lee, Chief Officer Murpay, Chief Engineer Stafford, Third Engineer Slater, and twenty-one other seamen, firemen, and cattlemen.

The ill-fated Londonian left Boston on Nov. 15, and on Nov. 23 in a violent gale her cargo shifted and she almost capsized, finally resting on her beam ends, with big seas breaking over her. Her luckless crew were helpless to right her, and for two days she drifted about at the mercy of the winds and waves. Assistance came at 5 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 25.

The Vedamore hove in sight five miles distant, and as it was still quite dark the Londonian burned signal fires and fired distress rockets. The signals were seen by the officers on the Vedamore's bridge, and reported to Capt. Bartlett, who gave immediate orders that the Vedamore's course be changed. The Londonian was then to run southward of the Johnston liner. It did not take the Vedamore long to cover the five miles that lay between them, and as soon as she arrived alongside she was signalled to stand by.

"Do you wish to abandon the ship?" was signalled from the Vedamore as soon as daylight would permit her signals being seen. Capt. Lee of the Londonian signalled back that he wanted the Vedamore to tow his ship. Capt. Bartlett saw at a glance that this was an impossibility, and refused to attempt it, as it would have endangered his own ship. Capt. Lee then signalled, asking that the Vedamore stand by to render assistance. Soon afterward he signalled: "Will abandon ship," and at noon, in the teeth of a stiff gale, Second Officer Hobbs and a volunteer crew, gallantly launched one of the Vedamore's boats and attempted to reach the sinking Londonian.

For three hours the sturdy Britons battled with wind and wave in a vain attempt to reach her, but were finally forced to return to their ship. Capt. Bartlett then steamed to windward of the doomed steamer and tried to fire rockets with lines attached to the wreck, hoping by that means to establish a connection with her, by which the seamen in peril could be saved. After a number of vain attempts this idea was abandoned, and as night came on several other attempts to reach the Londonian's crew were made, needless to say, in vain. It grew too dark to do anything more, Capt. Bartlett signalled, "Will stand by you until morning."

The piteous signal, "For God's sake don't leave us," came back in reply, and to the mute appeal every man of the gallant crew of the Vedamore pledged his life to rescue the helpless ones. During the night the wind increased, and by morning it was blowing very hard. Then it was that another means of rescue was decided upon. For hours life-bouys with lines attached were floated to the Londonian, and at last her crew succeeded in getting one aboard.

A heavier line was stretched between the two vessels and one of the Vedamore's life boats was improvised as a life-car, to be hauled between the ships. It made a trip successfully and twenty-two half frozen, exhausted men were hauled up over the high side of the Vedamore and given every comfort the ship afforded. As the boat was going back to the Londonian wreck a big sea broke over it and capsized it. Another broke over it and demolished it. The lines were also carried away and the communication broken.

Chief Officer Doran of the Vedamore then stepped up to Capt. Bartlett and volunteered to launch another life boat to attempt the rescue. Another set of brave seamen dropped down into her as she touched the water, and she bounded away on the crest of a big wave like a racehorse. The seas were by this time terrific, and that she lived five minutes is a miracle. It was only owing to the splendid manner in which she was handled that she lived it out. For two hours the boat's crew struggled at the oars but could not get closer than sixty yards to the wreck.

They were at last forced to give up and return to their ship, and in doing so the boat was smashed against the ship's side and lost. They all came near drowning, but were hauled aboard with lines.

Another fearful night of peril and fear passed. The next morning twenty-three of the men of the Londonian succeeded in launching one of their own boats and reached the Vedamore in safety. Their boat was also lost, and all that day was spent in trying to again establish communication with the wreck. The gale was constantly increasing, and all efforts to save others were in vain.

Even after night had fallen the Vedamore was kept cruising about in the vicinity, but when day broke next morning the Londonian had vanished. The Vedamore then proceeded to Baltimore. The wrecked steamer was first sighted in latitude 48:30, longitude 15:10. On Nov. 29, the day after the Vedamore lost sight of her, the steamship King Arthur passed her in latitude 45 longitude 16. She was then abandoned, and all her boats were gone. It is supposed the remainder of her crew attempted to leave her in their own boats and that all hands perished.

Capt. Bartlett was given an ovation by his friends upon his arrival, and his hand was shaken by the people as he passed along the street. Capt. Bartlett took the honors modestly, and said he had done but the duty of one man to another. The survivors of the wreck are warm in their praise of his treatment of them, and say he did everything in his power for their comfort and welfare. His officers are also highly praised.

The Londonian was a fine steel vessel, built at Glasgow in 1896, and registered 5,532 tons gross. She belonged to the Wilson-Furness-Leland Line. Her original name was Idaho, which was changed to the present name about a year ago.

Capt. Lee of the Londonian was formerly chief officer of the Leyland Line steamer Victorian, but had been in command of ocean liners before taking the ill-fated Londonian. Capt. Lee's home is in Brixham, Devonshire, where he has a family. The chief officer's name was Murray, and he at one time held a similar position on the steamer Georgian, and afterward on the Alexandria.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S SPLENDID CHRISTMAS NUMBER

will be issued next Sunday, December 11. In addition to all the news of the world, and the usual Sunday features, it will contain 32 pages of special color and half-tone work by well-known artists, exceeding anything yet issued by a newspaper. Many jolly Christmas conceits in color. You should order in advance. Price as usual.—Adv.

THE EMBASSY TO ENGLAND.

Believed in Washington that Mr. Choate Will Soon Be Asked to Take the Post.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—An intimation is thrown out to-night by a close friend of the President, that an Ambassador to Great Britain will be named soon, and that Mr. Choate will be the man. The President is represented as being desirous that the place shall be filled, and so far as his personal judgment goes would be glad to name Mr. Choate at once. There have been reports that he would prefer to name Mr. Reid for Ambassador, and that Secretary Hay has evinced a preference for Mr. Reid on account of their personal relations and also because of Mr. Reid's diplomatic experience, which Secretary Hay is said to regard as an element of importance just at this time.

Among the New York men here the subject is a more or less mysterious one. Senator Platt does not talk about it, except in a fragmentary and evasive way. The report was published here this afternoon that Mr. Platt went to the White House to-day to present his "ultimatum" to the President. The purport of the "ultimatum" was that the nomination of Mr. Reid, which Mr. Platt had been told might be made, would be opposed by him in the Senate with all the vigor of which he has command. Mr. Platt went to New York this afternoon, so that the report about his business at the White House could not be verified, and Senator Hanna ridiculed the story as absurd, unnecessary, and probably "out of whole cloth," as there was no probability that Mr. Reid would be offered the place.

Mr. Reid's friends consider the chance of Mr. Reid not so improbable, and they account for the delay in the nomination by Mr. Reid's detention with the Peace Commission in Paris. They are very confident that if the commission closes up its work this week the President will send Mr. Reid's name to the Senate early next week, and that the new Ambassador will be able to take his place if Mr. Platt can be induced to permit his confirmation—without taking the trouble to return to this side of the Atlantic.

A DOG AS A WEDDING USHER.

Miss Horwitz's Pet Fox Terrier Takes Part in the Ceremony.

The wedding of Francis B. Stevens, Jr., of Hoboken, N. J., and Miss Adele Horwitz of Baltimore, Md., which took place in Baltimore on Tuesday, had several remarkable features which have set Baltimore society talking. There was neither maid of honor nor bridesmaid, but the bride entered the drawing room accompanied by her pet fox terrier, Jock, around whose collar were entwined orange blossoms, from which streamers of white ribbons flowed. During the ceremony Jock, after viewing the guests, sat upon the floor at the feet of his mistress. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Horwitz gave their daughter diamond clasps for her slippers, and her gown was so arranged that these confections of white Liberty velvet and their jeweled fastenings could be seen by the guests.

After the wedding the friends of Mrs. Stevens paid her back in her own coin for the many practical jokes which she has been wont to play upon the society people of her native city. The carriage which conveyed the bridal couple to the station was decorated with various wedding articles, and created a sensation as it drove through the streets of Baltimore. Long streamers of white ribbon were tied at every possible point of vantage, and placards announcing that the occupants were bride and bridegroom were attached to the sides and rear.

LAUNCHING OF THE CORSAIR.

J. P. Morgan's New Yacht Will Leave the Ways at Newburg Dec. 12.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The steam yacht Corsair, now being built at the yards of T. S. Marvel & Co., Newburg, for Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, will be launched at 11 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 12. Marvel & Co. had a sub-contract to build the hull from the W. & A. Fletcher Company of Hoboken. After launching she will be towed at once to Fletchers' yard, Hoboken, where she will be completed. She will be put in commission probably in May.

The plans for the yacht were drawn by J. Beavor Webb of New York City. Her dimensions are: Length on water line, 250 feet; length over all, 300 feet; breadth, 33 feet; molded depth, 22 feet 6 inches. The Corsair is one of the longest yachts ever built on this side of the water.

A special train for the convenience of the friends of the owner who have been invited to see the launching will leave Weehawken next Monday morning.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central in Assiniboia Wednesday night has moved to South Dakota, increasing in magnitude, Bismarck reporting a pressure of 31.06 inches, and a temperature of 6 degrees below zero, and Cheyenne 10 degrees. The temperatures over the whole country are below the normal, except in Southeastern Florida, and from the Mississippi Valley to the plateau regions they remain 20 to 40 degrees below the normal. Cheyenne reports 45, Denver 37, North Platte 36, Amarillo and Santa Fé 32 degrees below the normal. The temperatures have remained stationary in the lake regions and East Gulf and South Atlantic States, and has fallen elsewhere, with a decided fall in the middle and southern Rocky Mountain region, Cheyenne reporting a fall of 28 degrees in twenty-four hours, Denver and Pueblo 26, Lander 24, Amarillo, North Platte, and El Paso 22.

Snow has fallen in the middle and lower Rocky Mountain region and the Red River of the South Valley, and rain on the Middle and West Gulf Coast. Light snow has also fallen in the lake region.

Cold waves may be expected in the Middle and West Gulf

MILLER IS STILL LEADING

Last Year's Champion Working for New Honors at the Garden.

BEHIND HIS FORMER RECORD

Waller in Second Place, but in Danger of Collapse—Pierce Still a Good Third.

Score at 2 o'Clock A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Miller	1,473	9
Waller	1,470	0
Pierce	1,460	7
Albert	1,425	7
Stevens	1,355	8
Gimm	1,341	6
Lawson	1,331	4
Aronson	1,301	2
Nawn	1,293	7
Hale	1,281	3
Forster	1,234	2
Schineer	1,223	0
Joyeux	1,181	5
Turville	1,125	9
Julius	1,061	7
Monachon	Withdrew.	
Pilkington	Withdrew.	
Clatac	Withdrew.	
Klnz	Withdrew.	

Miller's record at the corresponding hour in last year's race, 1,523 miles 1,178 yards.

Miller was leading in the six-day bicycle race at 1 o'clock this morning. He was over ten miles in front of Waller, and nearly twenty miles ahead of Pierce. He was behind his own record of last year, however.

Never in the history of six-day racing have the leaders on the fourth day been so close as they were yesterday, and those who visited the Garden had all the excitement they wanted. Waller and Miller alternated in the lead all day long.

First one would go to the front, and after holding the lead for a short time would retire for a rest, while the other would work like a beaver to make the best time possible while his opponent was away.

This extra speed would tell, and the sprinter would have to rest and so enable the others to catch up. The Garden, which was well filled all day long, was in a constant uproar, and the two riders were cheered all the time.

At 9 o'clock the two men were even and the score board registered 1,420 miles and 7 laps for each. They went around the Garden together for a while at racing speed, and then Miller had to give way and left the track for a rest.

This enabled Waller to take a lead of three miles o'clock. Miller was not off long, and when he returned he tried to cut down the lead; but Waller was too fast for him, and Miller gradually fell behind, until a few minutes before midnight, when Waller went off and Miller at once set to work to cut down the lead.

The hard work of the four days' racing had told severely on all the men, but particularly so on the leaders. Waller is the toughest looking man on the track.

He has four days' growth of beard on his face. His eyes are sunken, his cheek-bones, which are always prominent, seem to be more so now, and they are a bright red. His jaws are heavy and protrude, and, with his cap pulled way down over his eyes, he looks as though he is ready to fight any one.

He is in an ugly mood, too, and his handlers are having considerable trouble with him. His wife can do more with him than any one, but even she cannot restrain him sometimes.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night he ran into Nawm, causing that rider to fall. It looked as though it was done purposely.

He took stimulants several times during the day. Peppermint was soaked in a sponge and he would ride around the ring holding the sponge in his mouth. Many who have watched the race from the start think that he will go to pieces to-day.

Miller seems to be in fair shape, but he is looking worried. Waller dogged him for several hours yesterday evidently with the intention of trying to discourage the Chicago rider.

Waller can ride faster than Miller, too, when he wants to, and this has had a bad effect on Miller. Miller, however, has plenty of grit, and he rode last night as if determined not to be beaten by Waller or any one else.

Pierce, who led for a good part of the race, is now third. He is looking haggard, and rides as though he were in pain. He cannot spurt, as he did early in the contest, and the record-breaking he did the first three days has told on him.

Stevens, Albert, and Gimm are riding as they have done all the week. Albert is working on a schedule laid out by his trainer, and if he keeps to it will have ridden 1,955 miles by the time the race ends to-morrow night. This will give him a good share of the prize money.

Up to 9 o'clock last night the leaders had rested as follows: Miller, 10 hours 50 minutes; Albert, 12 hours, 18 minutes; Stevens, 15 hours; Pierce, 15 hours 1 minute; Waller, 15 hours 42 minutes.

"Teddy" Hale, the veteran rider, left the track about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. It was said by "Tony" Johnson, his trainer, shortly afterward that Hale was disheartened and was reluctant about going on the track again.

Johnson said that Hale's condition was good, but he became discouraged over the prospect of not getting any of the prizes.

"Teddy" Edwards had a talk with Hale, and finally induced him to make another effort. Plasters were put on his hands, and he again mounted, riding after the others at a good pace. He seemed strong enough to ride many miles yet.

There were several falls during the day. Waller, Miller, Albert, Forster, Hale, Nawn, Stevens, and Lawson all went to the ground while asleep, but were able to go on with the race.

Miss Genevieve Hanson has finally agreed to marry Miller, and the management announced that the wedding would take place in the Garden at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. "Eddie" Bald is to be best man, and Mrs. O'Donnell, Miss Hanson's mother, is coming from Chicago to be present at the wedding.

Several exhibition events were run off yesterday afternoon and evening. M. R. Brown of Passaic, N. J., won the unlimited pursuit race from Walter Torrence of this city. The two started from opposite sides of the track, and Brown caught his opponent in thirteen laps. Time—3:18.

Paced by Henri Fournier's petroleum motor cycle, Arthur Gardiner of Chicago rode a mile in 2:09 and two miles in 4:21, announcer's time. "Nat" Butler of Boston caught "Tom" Cooper of Detroit in ten and a half laps in a pursuit race, starting half a lap, or one-twentieth of a mile, apart. Time, 2:21. "Jimmy" Michael, in a tandem-paced mile, rode in 2:09 4-5. Elkes rode two miles in 4:15 2-5.

The leader at the end of each twelve hours since the race was started and the distance ridden is as follows:

Hour.	Leader.	Miles.	Yards.
12	Miller	236	704
24	Pierce	457	176
36	Pierce	638	704
48	Pierce	812	704
60	Miller	979	1,314
72	Miller	1,142	1,056
84	Miller	1,290	352
96	Waller	1,468	352

The New England Society Ticket.

The Directors of the New England Society held a special meeting last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and appointed a committee which nominated officers for the election which takes place next Thursday night at the regular annual meeting. Ashbel P. Fitch presided. The following is the ticket: For President, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland; First Vice President, William E. Dodge; Second Vice President, Edmund C. Stedman; Treasurer, William Dowd; Secretary, George Wilson; and the following Directors to serve for four years: George H. Sargent, William Skinner, Jr., George W. Cotterill, and Joseph Stokes. Forty-two new members were elected.

Pascal Institute Opening.

The Pascal Institute, at 576 Lexington Avenue, was opened last Monday. Miss Margaret Pickering Pascal has been elected President and Secretary and Mrs. S. S. Packard of 17 West Eighty-second Street Treasurer. The institute will furnish free instruction to young women in manual training, and will be supported by optional donations and annual subscriptions. The formal opening will take place next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when addresses will be made by Bishop Potter, Chauncey M. Depew, Mgr. Mooney, and the Rev. Drs. R. S. MacArthur, Gustave Gotthell, and Charles H Eaton.

Copper Mine Owners Meet.

Thirty owners of copper mines situated in the various Western States are holding a three days' session in this city, at the Windsor Hotel. The object of the convention, it is said, is to talk over ways and means that will advance the interests of manufacturers of copper articles, and to promulgate a scheme for reduced rates in shipping the metal. The men will not make public any of the questions that are discussed at their meetings.

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ADVANCE IN MINERS' WAGES.

Minnesota Companies Getting Back to the Highest Scale Ever Paid.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 8.—The Chandler Mine, at Ely, has announced a 10 per cent. advance in wages, bringing the schedule back to the scale of 1892, the highest ever paid in the lake regions. The increase is caused by the tremendous demand for men from the copper and iron ranges.

A similar raise will be made in all mines on the Vermilion Range, and will make a difference of $10,000 on monthly payrolls. There are 900 miners on the Vermilion, and they are now earning 40 per cent. more than a year ago and three times what they got in the worst panic years.

WAR WITH CARNEGIE PLANNED?

Alleged Negotiations of the Federal Steel Company with That View.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—Various reports credit the Federal Steel Company with negotiating for the purchase of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad and for the acquisition of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Road, and with planning the construction of a new line from its plant at Lorain to Cleveland, a distance of twenty-five miles. None of the reports is confirmed as yet.

The Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling has already extended its line from Cleveland to Lorain, and, in the event of its purchase by the steel company, the building of a new line would not be necessary. The steel company plans, it is thought, by connecting its immense mills with the coal district through which the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling passes, to begin its war with the Carnegie Steel Company.

ADDITION TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Point Park on Lookout Mountain Now the Government's Property.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 8.—After two years' negotiation the Point Park on Lookout Mountain was to-day transferred to the Government, to be included in the Chickamauga National Park. The price paid was $35,000.

The State of New York desired a reservation of 100 square feet on top of the mountain, on which it was proposed that an $80,000 monument would be erected. The reservation was included in the original deed, but it was disclosed to-day that Gen. A. P. Stewart objected to New York erecting a shaft at that place on the ground that no New York troops were engaged in the battle of Lookout Mountain, so the reservation was not made.

It is possible that some arrangement may yet be made by which the monument can be erected.

Boston National Bank to Liquidate.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The stockholders of the Boston National Bank at a meeting here to-day voted to liquidate. More than 8,000 of the 10,000 shares in the bank were represented. Only 12 shares were recorded as unfavorable to the liquidation plan. The Boston National Bank was organized in 1853 and has never passed a dividend. Its owners take great pride in the fact and practically upon the day when it goes out of existence its affairs are so clean that the liquidating bank advances a million dollars to reimburse its stockholders. It is thought that the bank will liquidate $120.

Cincinnati Zoological Garden for Sale.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—Judge Rufus B. Smith of the Superior Court, Thursday morning ordered the sale of the Zoological Garden property by Jan. 15, 1899. Over two-thirds of the appraisement, which is $290,000, will have to be realized in order to pay the debt on the property, which is $90,000, taxes, &c. The garden has been in the hands of receivers for several months. There are a number of creditors of the institution who have large claims for supplies furnished for both the "zoo" restaurant and the animals. The appraisement, made out two weeks ago, fixed the total value at $246,000, of which $220,000 was for real estate, buildings, and improvements, and $21,000 for animals.

Arson and Poison in California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 8.—Several mysterious fires and an attempt to poison the water used by railroad section men have caused much excitement in the little town of Delmar, twenty miles north of here. A vigilance committee has been organized, and William Bennett, proprietor of a hotel which was burned on Tuesday, has been ordered to leave town within forty-eight hours. Mr. Bennett refuses to do so, and defies any one to lay a hand on him. He goes about the streets armed with a Winchester, and serious trouble is feared. Bennett was not in Delmar when the hotel was destroyed.

Church of Annunciation's New Pastor.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The Very Rev. Dean William L. Penny, rector of St. Patrick's Church of Newburg, and Dean of Orange and Rockland Counties, has accepted the appointment of pastor of the Church of the Annunciation, New York City. Dean Penny was born in Rondout, and was educated at Niagara University and St. Joseph's Seminary, Troy. He was ordained in 1871, and became assistant rector of St. James's Church, New York City. In 1875 he became rector of St. Ann's Church, Nyack, and in 1890 was appointed irremovable rector of St. Patrick's and Dean of the two counties.

Ex-Mayor Gilroy's Barns Burned.

FAR ROCKAWAY, Dec. 8.—Two barns owned by ex-Mayor Gilroy of New York, and located near the railroad depot in this place, were burned early this morning. The fire was discovered at 6 A. M. When the firemen got to the blaze one barn had been burned and the other was burning. They did good work and saved the third barn, as well as five cottages of Mr. Gilroy which were threatened. The loss is about $5,000. The fire was either caused by a spark from the locomotive of the newspaper train or was the work of incendiaries.

Supt. McCullagh Leaves To-night.

John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections, who has been appointed to reorganize the police force in Havana, will leave at midnight to-night, going by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by boat to Havana, which he will reach Monday morning. He said last night that he expected to return in time to eat his Christmas dinner at home, and that if his services were required after that at Havana, and for any length of time, he would go again, probably taking his family with him.

Government Buys Another Steamer.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8.—The steamer Hartford of the Hartford and New York Transportation Company was to-day sold to the United States Government. The price is not made public. The steamer was built in 1882, and is a fast double-screw iron boat. The company will put a new boat on the line in the Spring.

Burglaries Near Gloversville.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—J. P. Rosa's clothing store at Broadalbin; Vosburgh's general store, and Vail's mills were looted by burglars last night. Property worth $1,000 was taken. Rosa is also Postmaster at Broadalbin. This is the third time his store has been robbed since he became Postmaster, two months ago.

There will be more than 1 cent's worth of white paper in each copy of next Saturday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, which will be sold for 1 cent. The news pages will be accompanied by a thirty-two page edition of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, a special feature of which will be a list of 100 best holiday books, classified and reviewed, as a guide for purchasers. Among the special contributors will be Eliot Gregory, Hamilton W. Mabie, John Kendrick Bangs, and Joel Benton. Order in advance to be sure of getting the Saturday edition from your newsdealer.—Adv.

BOARD OF REVIEW MEETING.

Mr. Liekart of Indiana Says a "Hoosier Has No Chance in the East"—Important Decisions Announced.

There were more horsemen who had tales to tell of unjust treatment at the hands of racing officials than could be met in a day at a country trotting meeting at yesterday's session of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association at the Murray Hill Hotel. A. W. Liekert, in particular, had a grievance that he told every one he met about. Mr. Liekert is from Indiana, and finding last Fall that more money was offered in the East for trotting and pacing events than in the West, he brought, among others, Sir Alcantara here. In a race at Carrolltown, Penn., on Sept. 22, Sir Alcantara won the second and third heats, and finished second in the first heat. He claims that he was fouled in the first heat, and that the reason the judges could not see it was that they had left their stand because of the rain. The race was awarded to Morela, who, Liekert claims, fouled him, and it was against the award of first money to that horse that he appealed. Liekert was vigorous in his assertion that a "Hoosier has no chance in the East," for he charged all the other drivers in the race to be in league not to tell that they saw him fouled. Liekert's claim was not upheld.

Frank R. Hayden, a professional driver of Boston, who was suspended last May on a charge of "ringing" the mare Kate in a race out of her class at Portland, Me., in October, 1897, asked for reinstatement. He said that he knew the laws in Maine, which makes "ringing" a criminal offense, and that he would not knowingly have made himself amenable to it. Hayden claimed that he had no knowledge or previous racing history, and that he had offended unintentionally. His application was denied.

One of the most important cases that came up for consideration was that of John Frobisher of this city, formerly expert certificate agent of the National Trotting Association at this port. After his term of office expired he was accused of continuing to issue certificates. He was called to explain his connection with the sale in Europe of three horses that had been shipped to England some time ago by Dr. Sneall of Canada. It was claimed that the horses had not been properly certified. Mr. Frobisher asserted his innocence of wrongdoing, and was informed by President Johnson that Mr. Bonner's conclusion, after making further inquiry in the case, would be regarded as the sense of the Board of Review in the matter.

Among the important decisions announced were the following:

Clarence Ware of Mt. Vernon was declared suspended until the recording fee in connection with the entering of Tuckahoe in a recent contest was paid.

It was decided that the money won by John G. at Coxsackie, N. Y., be refunded by J. H Ferro and others interested, to be distributed to those entitled to same.

The application of R. R. Ryerson of Goshen, N. Y., for reinstatement was denied, as was that of E. W. Bowdon of Hartford, Conn.

J. H. Bronson of New Haven, Conn., and the pacer Dan O., suspended in the meet at Medford, Mass., in October last, were released from suspension.

The application for restoration to the turf-trotting fold entered by Mr. Strong of this city, for the release of himself and the mare Cube suspended at Fleetwood Park, in November, 1897, was denied.

ECHO OF THE CORDAGE CRASH.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Mrs. Eliza A. Wall of New York has brought suit against the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, the Boston Cordage Company, Charles H. Parsons of Brookline, Charles Davis of New York, and Edward M. Felton of Montreal to recover $400,000, the alleged value of 4,000 shares of preferred stock of the National Cordage Company. Mrs. Wall is the widow of Charles Wall who, until his death, was the senior member of the firm of William Wall's Sons of New York. Mrs. Wall brings suit as the liquidating partner of the firm, alleging that the stock in question was transferred without her knowledge or consent. The defendants named each had a part, it is claimed, in the transaction. The case came up to-day in the Supreme Court.

SEVENTY-FIRST'S AFFAIRS.

There is apparently no foundation whatever for the rumor that the Seventy-first Regiment will be disbanded in the near future. The regiment will in all probability be reorganized shortly after Jan. 1, when the result of the court-martial is known, but the officers and members do not believe that the disbanding of the regiment has ever been contemplated.

Since the arrest of Capts. Bleecker and Meeks the other officers, as well as the privates in the Seventy-first, have refrained from criticising their superiors. The friends of the accused officers continue to declare that Capt. Bleecker and Meeks cannot be court-martialled, and that after the court convenes their contention of "no jurisdiction" will prevail, and that will end the matter.

When the election for Colonel of the regiment will be held is another subject that is once more causing considerable comment. Major Smith has not as yet issued the call for a meeting of the Board of Officers at which to discuss suitable candidates for the position. What course he will pursue is not known, but it is expected that he will issue the call for the meeting within the next few days.

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS FRAUDS.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—The trial of the case in which W. F. Bechel, ex-Auditor of the Pacific Express Company, is charged with embezzling large sums from that corporation while pretending to be paying the money to members of the Nebraska Legislature to prevent hostile corporation legislation, was continued here to-day.

The first witness was Cashier Wolcott of the express company, who testified that large sums of money were paid on vouchers marked simply "L. A." He declared that these sums were paid in cash to Mr. Bechel in person. This is the point denied by the defense, which depends upon the theory that "Andy" Hunt, Chief Clerk under Bechel, who was arrested with Bechel, but who has since turned State's evidence, received the cash. Though he may have secured it for the alleged purpose of transmitting it to Bechel, the latter's counsel says he spent large sums and later placed them against the "L. A." vouchers in charge of Auditor Bechel.

The whole of the testimony showed extraordinary looseness of detail in the company's system of paying out money, any slip of paper bearing the magic letters "L. A." seeming to have the power to draw out untold thousands from the Auditor's department of the company. The testimony was generally that the clerks understood the "L. A." meant "Legislature expense," and that the money paid out was for the purpose of preventing legislation at Lincoln hostile to the Pacific Company and other corporations.

Offer to Return Stolen Valuables.

WRENTHAM, Mass., Dec. 8.—The Directors of the Wrentham National Bank, which was robbed a few weeks ago, have received a letter signed "John Reed," and dated Providence, R. I., saying that if the bank would send $10,000 by express to a certain address in Providence, all the papers stolen from the bank would be returned. The Directors consider the letter a hoax and will take no notice of it.

State Federation of Women's Clubs.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Women's Clubs held in this city to-day it was decided that the next convention of the organization should be held in Rochester in November, 1899, the date to be fixed later.

South Dakota's Official Returns.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 8.—The official count on Governor was completed to-day. The totals are: Lee, (Fusion,) 37,319; Philips, (Rep.,) 36,949; Lewis, (Proh.,) 891. The vote from several counties was protested on the irregularity of returns.

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LONDON. NEW YORK. PARIS.

MAY DEFEAT JUDGE DALY

His Opponents Exert Pressure on Governor-Elect Roosevelt.

THE SENATE BARS THE WAY

Organization Men Give Warning that Neither Party Will Be Willing to Confirm.

Governor-elect Roosevelt's purpose to appoint Judge Joseph F. Daly in Judge Morgan J. O'Brien's place on the Supreme Court bench, in case the filling of the vacancy falls to him, may be thwarted by the necessity of having the nomination confirmed by the Senate.

The fact that confirmation of the appointment would be necessary had apparently been overlooked by those who have been urging the Governor-elect to make it in spite of the opposition of the organization, until attention was yesterday directed to it by friends of Justice William N. Cohen, who is a candidate for the vacancy. By them it was pointed out that it was exceedingly doubtful whether a Republican Senate would vote to confirm a Democrat for Supreme Court Judge, especially when the Republican candidate for the place had the backing of the organization whose authority every member of the Senate majority acknowledges implicitly. It was further urged that, in view of Judge Daly's relations with Tammany, his nomination would probably be as unacceptable to the Democrats of the Senate as to the Republicans.

Governor-elect Roosevelt has left no doubt in the minds of those with whom he has talked about this matter of his earnest desire to appoint Justice Daly if he was called upon to appoint anybody. He let this purpose be known a day or two after Judge O'Brien announced his intention of resigning. Immediately he began to receive protests from organization sources simultaneously with manifestations of approval from prominent Independents and Democrats. State Chairman Odell, while disclaiming any intention to take issue with the Governor-elect, declared his belief that he ought to appoint a Republican, and not a Democrat.

President Lemuel E. Quigg of the County Committee came back from Washington yesterday and called twice on Governor-elect Roosevelt, in the morning and again in the afternoon, to protest against the selection of Judge Daly, and to urge that of Judge Cohen. It is understood that in these talks attention was called to the difficulty he would probably encounter in getting the Daly nomination confirmed.

To-day promises to be one of the busiest the Governor-elect has spent since his election, and one of the most momentous. It is to mark his first long conference with the heads of the Republican organization on the subject of appointments. Governor-Elect Roosevelt has not been to Republican Headquarters since he came to town on Monday, and although he has talked with scores of other people, he has not seen either Senator Platt or Chairman Odell. He will see both to-day and hear what they have to say about the appointment of Justice Daly.

Chairman Odell has an engagement to take breakfast with the Governor-elect at 689 Madison Avenue this morning. The Colonel was anxious that Senator Platt should also be his guest at breakfast, and as the Senator came in from Washington at 9:30 o'clock last night, he may be there. If not, he is expected to call during the day.

The Governor-elect announced yesterday that hereafter he will be able to see no one without a previous engagement, and that he will discuss no appointments except those which he will himself be called on to make. "It is worse than useless," he said, "for people to come to me about places to be filled by other State officers. I must refuse absolutely to consider any such applications."

To-morrow afternoon Col. Roosevelt goes to Boston to wind up his series of lectures there. Justice W. M. K. Olcott of the City Court will breakfast with him to-morrow morning.

ALDRIDGE VISITS ROOSEVELT.

The Governor-Elect Has a Busy Day Meeting Candidates for Office.

Conspicuous among Col. Roosevelt's callers yesterday morning was State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge. The canal administration, it was admitted, was the subject of their conference, but neither of the principals would talk for publication. It was learned from other sources, however, that the object of Mr. Aldridge's visit was to lay before the Governor-elect his side of the canal matter and to give assurance of his desire for a full and fair investigation. It was said by friends of the Superintendent that he was anxious for the Albany Grand Jury to take up the matter as soon as possible, and that he objected to the tendency to delay it, which is being manifested by the Attorney General.

Edward P. North, Water Purveyor and Consulting Engineer of the Department of Public Works under Mayor Strong, was also a visitor. He is a candidate for Superintendent of Public Works. Controller James A. Roberts, who has been mentioned as a possible successor to Superintendent Aldridge, was the guest of the Colonel at luncheon, which encouraged a rumor that he might be the appointee. The Controller said afterward, however, that he could not under any circumstances accept the place, and that he was heartily in favor of the appointment of Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, who is being backed by the organization.

The Governor-elect received calls during the morning from two of the candidates for State Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Henry A. Weissmann, ex-Secretary of the Bakers' Union, and Charles J. Dumar, ex-President of Typographical Union No. 6. R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman of the Central City Committee of the Citizens' Union, of which Mr. Weissmann is a member, called to urge the claims of that candidate. During the afternoon James P. Archibald headed a delegation of laboring men, who came to ask the appointment of Patrick Egan to the same post.

Col. Roosevelt's busy day closed with a dinner party given by his sister, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, at 689 Madison Avenue, where he is staying, at which the other guests were: Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dodge, and Edmond Kelly.

DELAY IN CANAL FRAUD CASES.

Papers Against Aldridge and Adams Held Over Until January

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—It is announced unofficially from the Attorney General's office that the cases of Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge and State Engineer Adams will not be presented to the Grand Jury of Albany County now sitting.

It is found that the papers cannot be prepared in time for the present jury, and the cases will have to go over until January.

THE EXECUTIVE CANAL UNION.

Committee Appointed to Draft a Canal Bill for Next Legislature.

The Executive Canal Union, composed of representatives of commercial bodies of this State, met last evening in the Arbitrators' room at the Produce Exchange. R. R. Hefford of Buffalo presided. Those who came in answer to the call represented the Produce Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, the Merchants' Association of this city, and kindred societies of Buffalo, Oswego, and elsewhere. The representatives included Franklin Allison, A. Foster Higgins, Senator G. B. Sloan, Erastus Wiman, W. R. Cleary, President of the Erie Canal Boat Owners' Association; F. J. Cassidy, L. W. Beasley, F. S. Witherbee, R. H. Cook, Henry B. Hebert, W. R. Corwine, F. Osgood Lord, E. F. Murray, Louis Windmuller, Ludwig Nissen, W. W. Chandler, E. M. Clarkson, Thomas P. Ryan, E. P. North, L. E. Cooley, and Thomas P. Ball.

There was a general discussion of the canal situation and of past legislative efforts in the direction of its improvement, and a committee of seven was appointed to draft a bill for the next Legislature. The committee will confer with Governor-elect Roosevelt.

COUNTING THE SOLDIERS' VOTES.

4,502 Ballots Were Cast and Only Two Slight Errors Found.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—Secretary of State Palmer to-day opened the packages of soldiers' votes that have been received by his office, in the presence of Mayor Van Alstyne of this city, representing the Democratic State Committee, and Arthur L. Andrews of this city, representing William Barnes of the Republican State Committee.

There were 4,502 votes cast by the soldiers, according to the count when the packages were opened. The ballots in each package were compared with the poll lists of the members of the company voting, and in only two instances were there mistakes found.

Dinner to W. J. Youngs.

Queens County admirers of District Attorney W. J. Youngs, who is to be private secretary to Governor Roosevelt, will tender him a dinner at the Lotos Club, in this city, on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 13. Col. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Chauncey M. Depew, and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee have been invited.

JILTED LOVER KILLS TWO.

Young Woman and Her Escort Shot Dead While Leaving Church Near Missouri City, Mo.

MISSOURI CITY, Mo., Dec. 8.—What will undoubtedly prove to be a double murder was committed to-night in a country church two miles out from Missouri City. Miss Della Clevenger was shot down, mortally wounded, and her escort to the meeting house, George Allen, was instantly killed. The murderer was Ernest Clevenger, cousin to the young woman.

The tragedy occurred immediately after the congregation had been dismissed, as the worshippers were leaving the church. Young Allen and Miss Clevenger were walking out together. Ernest Clevenger, armed with a revolver, slipped up behind them, placed the weapon close to Allen's head, and fired. His victim fell dead at his feet, and at the same moment the assassin turned the weapon upon his fair young cousin, shooting her in the back. She fell across the body of her murdered escort.

The murderer is still at large, though at a late hour to-night many men are out searching for him. The indications are that if Clevenger is caught he will be roughly handled.

The tragedy was due to young Clevenger's insane jealousy of his cousin, and this was intensified by the fact that her father, Joseph Clevenger, had forbidden Ernest to come to their house.

NOT GUILTY OF ARSON.

A Sympathetic Scene at the End of the Trial of Mrs. Reissmann.

For the last three days a weak, trembling little woman has sat a prisoner in Part II. of the General Sessions. She was charged with arson, with setting fire to her own home. During all this time she held a sickly baby in her arms. Sometimes it cried; the woman, in an agony of fear lest she be censured for the noise, rocked it frantically.

Yesterday the case came to a close. The evidence had been to the effect that a fire broke out, under suspicious circumstances, in the tenement at 124 Ludlow Street on Oct. 20. The last witness was the accused, Mrs. Kate Reissmann. She left the sickly baby with a friend and took the chair; then brought out her story when she told her story.

Her husband left her on the morning of the 20th of October to go to work. The house was in a dirty condition, and she took a can of kerosene and was washing the woodwork of a lounge, when there was a crash in the kitchen. Rushing to discover the cause of the noise, she found the lamp had fallen to the floor, and the oil was burning. She ran back into the dining room, intending to give the alarm. Here she found that a candle she had been using had set fire to the oil-soaked floor, which was blazing freely. The firemen arrived. They thought the blaze suspicious, and caused her arrest.

When the woman finished her testimony, both Prosecuting Attorney and lawyer for the defense waived a summing up. The case went into the hands of the jury, which returned, in ten minutes, the verdict "not guilty."

There was a moment's silence as it was interpreted to the woman. She threw her arms around Lawyer Levy's neck, and was led sobbing from the court.

THEIR RESCUER MET DEATH.

Colorado Youth Saved Two Children and Then Was Drowned.

LA JUNTA, Col., Dec. 8.—Arthur and Ella Webster, children of A. W. Webster, while skating at Woodruff Lake, near La Junta, broke through the ice. Frank Toombs, twenty-one years old, rescued the boy, and while assisting in the rescue of the girl was drowned.

Frank Brown, a delivery clerk, succeeded in getting the girl out of the lake. Toombs held her up in the water to catch the rope thrown by Brown, and then disappeared under the ice. His body was recovered this afternoon. The lake is an artificial body of water, and forty deep where the accident occurred.

WIFE-BEATING HIS RIGHT.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Albert Klincek of 79 Dekoven Street informed Justice Dooley to-day that he had a perfect right to beat his wife at any time he saw fit, and when the Magistrate informed him otherwise, Klincek assumed a look of doubt and almost laughed outright. This action irritated the Magistrate to such an extent that he imposed a heavy fine. "Where did you get that law which allows you to beat and abuse your wife at will?" asked Justice Dooley, with surprise.

"From my father," came the quick reply. Ten-year-old John C. Ielak, who lives in the same house, went to the rescue of Mrs. Klincek.

SAILED WITH CREW IN IRONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—With a majority of the crew in irons, having mutinied, the British ship Jane Burrill, Capt. Robertson, from Philadelphia for Santos, with 3,006 tons of coal, passed seaward to-day. Those who know Capt. Robertson say they have no fears but that he will conquer the mutineers. Despite this feeling, there are some who have the idea that blood will be shed on this vessel.

While outward bound, the Burrill anchored at Brandywine Shoals, and while there began to leak, but only slightly. All hands were set to work to pump her out, and while thus engaged decided to protest against going in the ship, on the ground that she was unseaworthy. After a most thorough survey the ship was pronounced seaworthy. This was told the crew, but still they protested. Capt. Robertson sent to Philadelphia for a sufficient number of men to work the ship clear of the capes and went out to-day.

Kicked to Death by a Horse.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—William J. Neal, sixty-five years old, a farmer of Roseboon, was last night kicked to death by a vicious horse. He leaves a wife and five children, one of whom, a son, a member of the First New York Volunteers, is ill in San Francisco.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

A PLEA FOR GREATER AMERICA.

Dr. Hill Denies that Territorial Expansion Is New, and Pictures the World's Destiny.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 8.—The eleventh annual banquet of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce was held this evening in the Mirror Room of Powers's Art Gallery. About 500 persons were present.

Dr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, made the important address of the evening on the subject of "Greater America." He denied that there was anything novel in the idea of territorial expansion, which, he said, had marked every period of our National history. He pointed out that the victorious Colonies in the settlement with Great Britain, had demanded far more territory than they occupied; that the opponents of Jefferson had declared the Louisiana purchase unconstitutional, and that by continued territorial expansion the better part of this continent had become incorporated into the United States. New conditions of existence, he said, had swept away forever "the fears and misgivings which were felt at every thrilling act in this great drama of continental expansion." Dr. Hill continued:

"The destiny of nations is not determined by the individual will, nor can national duties be measured by private standards. Nations grow by obeying the instinct of development, an instinct planted in them by Him who holdeth the sea as in the hollow of His hand. Their greatness is not the breadth of their heritage, nor in the fertility of their lands, nor in the wealth of their mines.

"Little Israel has given the law of righteousness to the ends of the earth; little Greece has shaped the humanities for all time; little Holland, pushing back the sea with one hand, has distributed the wealth of the world with the other; little Switzerland has shone like a star of heaven, guarding her liberties among the snowy fastnesses of her Alpine peaks and glaciers; little New England has nurtured her Puritans and sent forth her teachers of self-government; but it is one mission to prepare the seed, another to scatter it. I cannot believe it an evil for any people that the Stars and Stripes, the symbol of liberty and law, should float over them."

In conclusion, Mr. Hill said:

"A giant's task now confronts the American people, but their history gives the assurance that they will not tremble before it. Amid the din of war and the strife of nations, in the busy marts of trade, and among the distant islands of the sea, dwells an unseen force slowly shaping the destinies of the world. It speaks alike in nature, in the human soul, and in the long drama of history. Witness a nation rising to the full splendor of its responsibilities, and you will see there written in letters of shining light, the august and imperative law of universal development."

Gov. Leslie A. Shaw of Iowa spoke of the necessity of currency reform. The concluding speech was by Prof. Benjamin Ide Wheeler of Cornell University on "Self Government versus Imperialism."

MAY FILL A BALTIMORE PULPIT.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—A committee appointed to select a new pastor for the First Presbyterian Church of this city has agreed to recommend to the congregation for election the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, pastor of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, New York.

The committee was influenced in its selection of Dr. Alexander by the indorsement of Dr. Patton of Princeton University, Dr. Purvis of Princeton Seminary, and other prominent men of the Presbyterian faith. Dr. Alexander preached at the First Presbyterian Church last night, and the congregation was much impressed with him.

While in the city Dr. Alexander was the guest of W. W. Spence, one of Baltimore's most influential citizens and a prominent member of the First Presbyterian Church. The committee includes among its members President Daniel C. Gilman of the Johns Hopkins University.

BURGLARS ROB MAGOWAN.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 8.—Burglars attempted to force an entrance into the house of Allan Magowan, father of Frank A. Magowan, the former Mayor of this city, who is now in Canada. When Frank A. Magowan failed in business he carried down with him his aged father. All that remained of the elder Magowan's property was the residence which was owned by his wife.

The upper part of the mansion has since been rented out as a dormitory for an adjoining boarding school. In the house last night was his granddaughter Florence, daughter of the former Mayor. It was into the room occupied by her and her grandfather's sister that the burglars forced an entrance. Miss Magowan was awakened and leaped out of bed, but the robbers escaped before she could get her revolver. The young woman's bureau had been rifled and her watch and some trinkets are missing.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Henry Sewell, London.

ALBEMARLE—F. W. Cocksedge, Paris; Dr. C. Zimmer, Mannheim.

BUCKINGHAM—L. A. Van Bergen, Paris; ex-State Senator Sloan, Oswego; C. R. Hosmer, President Canadian Branch Postal Telegraph Company, Montreal.

CAMBRIDGE—W. E. Stuart, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE—Robert Treat Paine, Boston; J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; Charles A. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; ex-Congressman George West, Balston, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—Judge C. Hoffer, Pennsylvania.

HOLLAND—I. A. Holdworth, London.

IMPERIAL—R. G. Casey, Australia; S. Ackers Singl

FUNDS FOR ARMY AND NAVY

House Passes the Urgent Deficiency Bill Without Division.

VOLUNTEERS ARE CHAMPIONED

Terms of the Law Under Which They Entered the Service Not to be Affected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Urgent Deficiency bill to provide for the support of the military and naval establishment was passed by the House to-day practically without opposition. A fear had been expressed that the measure might open up a prolonged debate upon the conduct of the war, but the Democratic leaders decided that such a debate would properly come later upon the regular appropriation bills or upon the bill for the reorganization of the army. There was not a word of criticism of the war during the debate.

The only point upon which an issue was raised to-day was as to whether the bill providing as it did for the pay of the volunteers until July 1, 1899, might not be construed as a modification of the law under which the volunteers were mustered into service. Mr. McRae of Arkansas offered an amendment providing that it should not be so construed, and upon it there was a general discussion as to the advisability of mustering the volunteers out before the regular army was increased. Mr. Cannon finally accepted the McRae amendment, and that removed the only shadow of opposition to the bill.

A number of amendments were dopted upon the recommendation of the committee, which received some supplemental estimates after the bill was prepared. The largest of these was an estimate of $3,000,000 for an emergency fund for the War Department and $578,000 for the Ordnance Department, increasing the amount carried by the bill to $69,859,892.

BILL BASED ON ESTIMATES.

The bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole immediately after the reading of the Journal. Speaker Reed vacated the chair, which was assumed by Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said it was difficult, almost impossible, to tell with ordinary certainty how much money would be required during the next six months, but that the bill was based on the best estimates.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) interrogated Mr. Cannon with a view to securing a statement as to the disposition to be made of the volunteer army. Mr. Cannon said the treaty of peace had not been ratified. It might be ratified in January, it might not be ratified for months. No one could tell what was in front of us. We must deal with a situation. The volunteer army might be mustered out and its place taken by the regular army. That was a matter for the future to decide, but he felt confident that the Treasury would be rich enough and Congress wise enough to meet any emergency.

Mr. Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) the ranking minority member of the Appropriations Committee, gave his unqualified indorsement to the bill. It did not affect in any way, he said, the legislation regarding the volunteer or regular armies. It simply made appropriations to support the present military and naval establishments. In answer to questions, he said the bill was based on the theory that the volunteers would continue in the service until Jan. 1, 1899. If they were mustered out, the appropriations would be covered back into the Treasury.

Mr. Livingston, (Dem., Ga.,) in supporting the bill, expressed the opinion that the law under which the volunteers were mustered into service was subject to double construction as to the time when they should be mustered out. That law said they should be mustered out when the purpose for which they were enlisted had been accomplished, or when hostilities had ceased. He believed, if the President was disposed to keep the volunteers in the service until the regular army had been reorganized, this bill appropriating money for their payment would strengthen his hands.

MR. McRAE'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) said there was no purpose on his side of the House to oppose the appropriations in the pending bill, but he did not believe that its passage should be construed as in any way interpreting the act creating the volunteer army. He gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment declaring that nothing in the pending bill should construe, extend, or modify Section 4 of the act of April 22, creating the volunteer army. He said he would not have pressed this amendment had it not been for the President's declaration in his message that he would muster out the volunteer army as soon as the regular establishment was increased.

It was unjust to the volunteers, Mr. McRae said, to hold them in the service when Congress had given a solemn pledge that they should be mustered out as soon as the war ended. Why should they now be held in service a hostage for the passage of an act to increase the regular army? Unless his amendment carried, the War Department, already headed in that direction, would construe this bill as an extension of the fourth section of the act of April 22. He believed it was the purpose of the President to hold the volunteers until a large standing army was provided.

"The army on a peace footing numbers but 26,000," interposed Mr. Cannon. "Does the gentleman and his side of the House stand ready to support a bill to increase that army to meet the necessities of the Government in its present emergency and those which confront it?"

"We will meet that question when it arises," replied Mr. McRae. "We are opposed to a large standing army, and we are opposed to holding the volunteers to perform the duty of regulars, and to be used as a club to force us to create a large standing army. Let reorganization of the army come in the regular way."

Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) contended that, under the law, the volunteers were entitled to their discharge the moment hostilities ceased. He supported the McRae amendment. He did Mr. Bland. Mr. Hemenway (Rep., Ind.,) said he could not understand how gentlemen could desire the mustering out of the volunteers until a standing army was provided large enough to properly govern our new possessions. Certainly no one would contend that 26,000 men would be sufficient.

RETENTION OF VOLUNTEERS.

"Do you favor the retention of the volunteer army in the service until the regular army is increased?" asked Mr. Bland.

"If an increase of the regular army is deemed necessary," replied Mr. Hemenway, "I do. I believe, if necessary, the volunteers should be held in service until their time of enlistment expires."

Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) a member of the Appropriations Committee, differed from his colleague, Mr. Livingston. He did not believe the pending bill could possibly be construed to modify the volunteer act. If any of its provisions did so, a point of order would lie against them. Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) asserted that the volunteers who enlisted did so with the understanding that they would be mustered out as soon as hostilities ceased, and since hostilities had ceased there had been a daily average of 500 applications for discharge. He was opposed to keeping men in the field who volunteered for patriotic purposes. He, as well as his colleagues, received letters every day urging their discharge. If an increase in the regular army was found to be necessary, he stood ready to vote for it. But an increase should not be forced through under the threat that, unless it was granted, the volunteers would be kept in the field.

Mr. Cannon said the advocates of the McRae amendment sought to anticipate the construction to be placed upon the act of April 22. When challenged by Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.,) to give his own construction of that act, Mr. Cannon replied that although and independent of that act he thought the President would place a wrong construction upon it and be subject to the censure of public opinion were he to muster out the volunteer army if Congress should fail to provide an army in excess of 26,000.

WHY MR. CANNON OBJECTED.

Mr. Fleming declared that the volunteers had enlisted under the promise that they would be discharged when the war was over. He could not understand why the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee should oppose the McRae amendment, which simply provided that nothing in the pending bill should construe or modify the act of April 22. Mr. Cannon said he saw no good purpose that would be subserved by its incorporation. It would simply give some gentlemen on the other side an opportunity to flap their wings and proclaim with sound and fury their friendship for the volunteer." [Laughter.]

Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.,) advocated the adoption of the McRae amendment. The President, he said, could not transform the volunteers into uniformed policemen if Congress in its wisdom decided otherwise. The whole question was a mere quibble as to whether the universal understanding of the 100,000 men who had enlisted that they should be discharged when hostilities ceased was now to be abandoned and the volunteers held to do police duty in different parts of the world.

General debate upon the bill was then closed upon Mr. Cannon's motion, and the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Mr. Cannon offered a committee amendment for an emergency fund of $3,00,000 for the War Department. He said it was impossible to foresee what contingencies might and probably would arise in the next six months. An emergency fund of $1,000,000 was provided for the navy in the bill. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. King (Dem., Utah,) offered an amendment to limit the appropriation for the pay of the volunteers to the period prior to March 31, 1899. He thought it the imperative duty of the President to muster out the volunteers as soon as peace was declared. The amendment was lost without division. Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.,) offered an amendment providing that the money appropriated in the bill for the pay of volunteers should not be available longer than three months after ratification of a treaty of peace. It was defeated, 51—71.

On motion of Mr. Cannon several committee amendments were adopted. The appropriation for the current expenses of the Ordnance Service was increased from $50,000 to $100,000; for the manufacture of metallic ammunition, marksmen's medals, insignia, &c., from $200,000 to $400,000; for the purchase and manufacture of ordnance stores from $62,000 to $250,000; for infantry, cavalry, and artillery equipment from $80,000 to $150,000, and for the manufacture of arms at National armories, &c., from $275,000 to $325,000. These increases, Mr. Cannon, explained, had been recommended by the Chief of Ordnance.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., N. Y.,) offered an amendment to allow Chairmen of House committees private clerks in addition to their committee clerks. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order. An amendment to dispense with the services of eighteen extra Capitol policemen was agreed to.

THE BILL PASSES.

Mr. Cannon then accepted the McRae amendment. Without further amendment the bill was reported to the House and passed without division.

Mr. Cannon moved that when the House adjourned to-day it be until Monday next, explaining that the adjournment would give the committees an opportunity to work. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Shafroth (Sliv., Col.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill for the reclamation of arid lands. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) objected. A conference report on the bill relating to the bonds of Consuls, Vice Consuls, and consular agents was adopted. At 4:20 P. M. the House adjourned until Monday.

GEN. MILES TO PRESS HIS BILL.

Will Urge the Importance of Immediate Army Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Gen. Miles expects to appear before the House Military Committee in a few days to set out personally the reasons why he thinks his army bill should be passed. The most urgent is the fact that immediately upon the formal announcement of peace between the United States and Spain, the United States Army may be suddenly reduced almost a third, and at a time when the need for troops for garrison purposes is still pressing.

This statement does not apply to volunteer troops. As stated by the President in his message, they, having enlisted for the war, must all be discharged. But when the War Department, acting under the authority conferred by Congress at the last session, sought to recruit the regular army to a war footing, to stimulate enlistments it pledged itself in a formal order to discharge upon his own application any recruit who wished to leave the service upon the conclusion of peace, although the original term of enlistment was for three years.

Gen. Miles will refer to the present prospect of a conclusion of the negotiations at Paris and the signature of the treaty of peace as an evidence of the necessity for speedy action. He will also urge that provision be made for the fortification of Manila.

INDIAN SCHOOL INQUIRY ASKED.

Petition from Cardinal Gibbons Introduced in Congress Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Cardinal Gibbons, in behalf of himself and the Archbishops of the Catholic Church in America, has submitted a petition to Congress asking that the question of the contract school system be reopened and that Congress again go over the whole subject of Indian education.

The petition sets forth at length the history of the Indian school question and the legislation applying to it, up to the recent provisions in appropriation bills looking to the gradual discontinuance of Government aid to sectarian schools. The petition asks that a Congressional inquiry be made in place of the departmental inquiries, in order that the merits and defects of contract schools and Government schools may be shown and "not kept as a secret of State concealed in the files of any department or office."

The petition was presented by Representative McIntire of Baltimore and was referred to the House Indian Committee, which is now preparing the Indian Appropriation bill. Senator Gorman presented a similar petition in the Senate. Representative Sherman, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, is in favor of granting the prayer that an investigation be made.

New Jersey Borrows a Gunboat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Secretary of the Navy has loaned the gunboat Inquirer to the State of New Jersey for the use of the Camden militia.

PENSION BILLS IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Vest Objects to Their Adoption Without Careful Consideration by a Quorum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate today, as soon as it was opened for business, voted to devote an hour to the consideration of pension bills. Soon after the order went into effect Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) said:

"I do not want to be captious about this pension business, and do not want to set myself up as a reformer, but this thing of passing a lot of pension bills simply by the reading of the titles, and when a quorum of the Senate is not present, has got to be stopped."

After further referring to the methods by which pension bills are passed by the Senate, Mr. Vest said:

"Men of the South have sat here and permitted these bills to be passed, having some delicacy about entering objections to the course of procedure. Recent events have obliterated sectionalism, and we are once more united and are one country and one Treasury. We can, therefore, come here and object to this spoliation—and I use the word advisedly, without fear of having our motives impugned or our words misconstrued.

"We are paying out in round figures $141,000,000 annually for pensions, and it is our duty to find out why it is that, thirty-three years after the close of the civil war, this thing of pension claims shows so enormous a sum.

"I have been criticised by some of my people because I have not taken a more determined stand on this pension question. I want, however, to pay munificently and liberally in pensions. I regard such payment as a sacred duty, but I do object to the passage of these bills without proper consideration and with the same restrictions that are hedged about other measures."

Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) as Chairman of the Pension Committee, agreed with Mr. Vest in his desire to have the pension bills carefully considered. He thought a quorum of the Senate ought to be in attendance when the pension calendar was considered.

A considerable number of pension bills had been passed before the Senators, one or two at a time, began to leave the chamber. Finally, true to his warning, Mr. Vest raised the point of "no quorum." Forty-eight Senators responded to their names, and consideration of the pension bills was resumed. At the expiration of the one hour allotted to the consideration of the pension calendar, twenty-six bills had been passed.

SPANISH WAR PENSIONS.

Bills Introduced in the House—New Laws Not Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The first of the special pension bills growing out of the Spanish-American war to be introduced at the present session is that of Representative Gillett of Massachusetts to pension the widow of Capt. Dickinson, Seventeenth United States Infantry, mortally wounded during the fight at El Caney on July 1 last. Other bills of this character coming over from last session are those to pension the mother of Worth Bagley, the naval Ensign, who lost his life on the torpedo boat Winslow during the bombardment of Cardenas; and to pension the widow of Capt. Gridley, commander of Admiral Dewey's flagship Olympia during the battle of Manila.

All bills relating to the Spanish-American war go to the Pension Committee, as the Committee on Invalid Pension, which handles the great bulk of pension legislation, is restricted by the rules to the civil war. Chairman Ray of the Committee on Invalid Pensions said to-day that he did not look for any general pension legislation growing out of the recent war.

"There is no need of it," said he, "as all our present pension laws apply to those who served in the recent war except the act of June 27, 1890, which applies only to those serving in the war of the rebellion. That act gives $12 to a soldier and $8 to the widow of a soldier, without reference to the cause of disability. But it is noticeable that it was not passed until twenty-five years after the civil war, for by that time there were many aged soldiers and widows of soldiers who were entitled to Government aid without reference to their disabilities. So twenty-five years after the late war there doubtless will be a number of old soldiers who will be regarded with special favor by the Government, and then an act similar to that of June, 1890, will be provided for them.

"But, for the present, every soldier who incurred disability in service comes under the general law, and if one of them dies his widow or children gets the benefit. This apparently meets the conditions of the Spanish-American war until the sturdy young soldiers advance to veterans, although no one will begrudge them any Governmental aid in the meantime if that becomes expedient."

PRESIDENT GRANTS PARDONS.

Mr. McKinley Orders the Release of Many Held for Crimes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President has pardoned the following persons: Amanda V. Grierson, now McCarty, convicted in the Southern District of Ohio, and sentenced to one year in jail at Lebanon for violation of the pension laws; John Cowan of the Indian Territory, convicted of obtaining money under false pretenses; Isaac Youmans, convicted in Colorado of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced for six years; Boyd C. Dunwell of the Indian Territory, convicted and sentenced to a term of one year and four months for the larceny of four hogs; Samuel J. Scharf, convicted in Idaho, and sentenced to prison for a term of two years and to pay a fine for selling liquor to the Indians; Ed. Bailey of Alabama, sentenced to two years and to pay a fine for violation of the internal revenue laws. W. E. L. Price of Texas, sentenced to the penitentiary for six years for robbery.

Leonard O. Partillo, who was convicted in Minnesota of counterfeiting silver dollars, has ben granted a commutation of his sentence from five years to three years.

OUR OLDEST NAVAL FLAG.

Government Gets Possession of Colors Flown by Bon Homme Richard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President and the Secretary of the Navy had an interesting visitor to-day in the person of Harriet P. R. Stafford of Cottage City, Mass., a patriotic old lady who desired to present to the Government the flag worn by the good old frigate Bon Homme Richard during her memorable victorious engagement with the British frigate Serapis, Sept. 23, 1779.

Mrs. Stafford had the historical old ensign in her possession and presented satisfactory evidence that it was the first flag bearing the Stars and Stripes ever hoisted over an American vessel of war and the first that was ever saluted by a foreign naval power. According to the evidence, the flag was bestowed upon her ancestor, James Bayard Stafford, by the Marine Committee of Philadelphia in 1784 "on account of his meritorious services throughout the late war."

She informed the President and Secretary Long of her desire to present the flag to the Government for exhibition in the National Museum and her offer was accepted.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Made Unfinished Senate Business for Monday—Hawaii May Have No Delegate in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—In the Senate today Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) called the Nicaragua Canal bill with a view to making it the unfinished business. He moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill. Instantly Mr. Pettigrew moved to adjourn. On this motion the ayes and nayes were demanded. The vote resulted, 13 ayes, 42 nayes. Mr. Morgan's motion to proceed with the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill was then carried, and after the bill had been laid before the Senate, thus becoming the unfinished business, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Morgan, at 2:25 P. M. adjourned until Monday.

While no disposition is manifested to make any opposition to the Hawaiian bill as a whole, some of the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have indicated a desire to amend it in some particulars. Senator Turpie is among those who show such a disposition. His objection to the bill as reported is on account of the provision for a Congressional delegate. The supporters of the bill have indicated a willingness to strike out this provision, and it seems probable that it will be done.

W. R. GRACE DINES IGLESIAS.

The ex-Mayor Declines to Answer Senator Morgan's Charges.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace gave a dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club to President Rafael Iglesias of Costa Rica. The dinner was an elaborate one, and the menu bore the Costa Rican and United States flags and the names of the respective guests.

There were no set speeches. Word was sent to Mr. Grace asking him to reply to the charges presented by Senator Morgan in the report of the Nicaragua Canal Committee of the Senate, and he sent back to say that he had nothing to say, and that the dinner was purely a social affair. At the table President Iglesias sat on Mr. Grace's right and J. B. Calvo, Costa Rican Minister to this country, was on the host's left. The other guests included D. Ogden Mills, Warner Miller, B. J. Burke, David McClure, ex-Secretary Daniel S. Lamont, Edward Eyre, John A. McCall, John D. Crimmins, E. J. Berwind, Edward F. Cragin, George Westinghouse, Henry S. Kerr, J. F. O'Shaughnessy, Gen. Thomas L. James, Francisco Quezada, Joseph P. Grace, Frank T. Washburn, James D. Layng, E. N. Gibbs, J. T. Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Gen. Samuel Thomas, Stuyvesant Fish, Dr. Ylloa, Dr. Giustiniani, Walter Ingalls, William Harcourt Lynn, and William L. Saunders.

President Iglesias at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The Government steamer General Meigs to-day brought to West Point Don Rafael Iglesias, President of Costa Rica, and his party. The Presidential party was under the care of Col. Carter, United States Army. At the landing they were met by Col. Mills, Col. Hein, and Lieut. Hazzard and a troop of cavalry. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the distinguished guest was shown through all the public buildings. Afterward President Iglesias received and inspected the battalion of cadets. The party returned to New York by train.

To Restrict Senators' Duties.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Vest to-day followed up the debate in executive session of yesterday concerning the appointment of Senators and members of the House to positions on Presidential commissions by the introduction of a bill prohibiting the practice of making such appointments. The bill is very brief, and is as follows:

"That no person while holding a judicial or legislative office under the United States shall be appointed by the President Commissioner or agent of the Government, nor of any department or bureau thereof."

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Mr Caffery, (Dem., La.,) in the Senate to-day, introduced this resolution:

"That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the President enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain for the purpose of abrogating or modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so far and to the extent that the same may be deemed to prevent the United States from owning, constructing, controlling, or operating an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien."

CONGRESSIONAL WAR INQUIRY.

Resolution Introduced in the Senate by Mr. Vest Yesterday Provides for an Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Senator Vest today introduced in the Senate a resolution providing for the appointment of a joint commission to investigate the charges of corruption in the conduct of the war with Spain.

The preamble to the resolution recites that "charges have been made in the public press, over the signatures of responsible parties, that improper and corrupt means have been used to secure contracts from the Government for the purchase of vessels for the navy, and for the furnishing of clothing and other necessary articles for the army of the United States during the war with Spain, at excessive and exorbitant rates."

The resolution calls for the appointment of three Senators and five members of the House, and imposes upon them the duty of "inquiring as to the truth of all such charges and make report by bill or otherwise." The Senators are to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the members of the House by the Speaker of the House.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

The Surgeon General Denies that He Was Hampered by Superiors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Surgeon General Sternberg was the principal witness before the President's war investigating commission to-day. Concerning the relative merits of division and regimental hospitals he said that while experience had taught a good deal, the theories of the department as to medical administration were borne out in the main.

Coming to the history of the Santiago movement, Gen. Sternberg explained that there had been an abundance of medical officers and supplies sent to Santiago, and said the trouble as far as he could judge arose in their landing and distribution. He said emphatically that he could do no more in his office than send supplies where he thought they were needed, and responded promptly to requisitions. All this he declaed most positively had been done. Gen. Beaver asked:

"Were you at any time hampered in the discharge of the duties of your office by any of your superiors in the department?"

Gen. Sternberg hesitated considerably and said:

"No, certainly not to any appreciable extent."

There was a pause at this point, and Gen. Sternberg hastened to add:

"You will understand that one man cannot do everything at once, and there were occasional delays in getting the ear of the Secretary, but nothing beyond this."

"Then," said Gen. Beaver, "we are to understand you had at all times the hearty support and good will of those over you in forwarding the work of your department?"

"Yes," was the reply. "Most undoubtedly."

As to the general condition of troops in mobilization camps, he said the trouble could nearly all be summed up in the two phrases, "neglect of sanitary measures" and "letting the troops remain too long in one camp."

"You have to do one of two things," said he. "You must maintain your permanent camp under the sanitary conditions of civilized life, or you must follow the Indian method and shift your camp when you foul your ground. But you cannot prophesy as to what you can do in any particular case till you find the actual conditions you have to face. I can make rules which, if followed, will insure reasonable immunity from typhoid, but I cannot insure their being followed by the men in the field. Just so, you can boil water for camp use, but you cannot compel men to drink it. This was a frequent experience."

As to a new ration for the tropics, Gen. Sternberg said he had made no specific recommendation yet, but had a competent officer now investigating the methods of the British Army in Jamaica, and hoped soon to be able to make a report.

Touching the subject of female nurses, Gen. Sternberg said seriously, but somewhat sadly, that "they were expensive luxuries." He said the War Department was getting requisitions now for bureaus, rocking chairs, and other things which were unknown under the male nurse régime.

The witness admitted that there was a real deficiency in medical supplies at times. At Santiago the landing was delayed owing to exigency of the times, and railroads failed to get them through in time at other points. He contended, however, that there had been very little lack of medical supplies during the war, the great difficulty being that surgeons frequently preferred other than the "field supply," and an unanticipated typhoid fever outbreak had also considerably taxed the field resources. Purchases, however, had been made largely from hand to mouth, due to lack of storage facilities and lack of time for calling for bids. All the principal drugs had been available for purchase in large quantities on demand.

Gen. Sternberg said he thought it would save time to have medical supplies shipped directly to the surgeon in charge at destination without depedding on the Quartermaster General's Department for transportation as was now necessary. Delays frequently had been caused through want of delivery to the proper medical officer.

MORE WORK FOR HOBSON.

He Will Help Raise the Fairfax and Then Go to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Constructor Hobson has been granted a week's leave of absence by the Secretary of the Navy in order that he may give expert assistance to the owners of the big steamship Fairfax in their efforts to raise that vessel, which was sunk off the Massachusetts coast in the last storm.

Naval Constructor Hobson has been detached from the New York and is under orders to the Asiatic station for duty in connection with raising and repairing vessels captured from the Spaniards.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The President today made the following naval nominations:

Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, Thomas F. Rahm, Lawrence Spear, F. B. Zahm, and G. H. Rock to be Naval Constructors.

Surgeon Nelson M. Ferebee to be a Medical Inspector; Passed Assistant Surgeon I. W. Kite to be a Surgeon.

Citizens to be Assistant Surgeons—D. G. Beebe of Minnesota, C. D. Langhorne of Virginia, J. S. Chafee of New York, F. L. Benton of New York, W. M. Garton of Iowa, F. E. McCullough of California, F. M. Furlong of District of Columbia, G. L. Ageny of Massachusetts, W. H. Bell of Wisconsin, H. C. Curl of California, W. L. Bell of California, and R. C. Holcom of New York.

Paymaster J. Foster to be Pay Inspector; Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Arms to be a Paymaster; Assistant Paymaster J. H. Merriam to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster; Pay Inspector E. Bellows to be a Pay Director; Paymaster T. S. Thompson to be a Pay Inspector; Passed Assistant Paymaster T. H. Hicks to be a Paymaster; G. C. Shafer of District of Columbia to be Assistant Paymaster; T. J. Arms of New York to be Assistant Paymaster.

Passed Assistant Engineers F. W. Bartlett, F. C. Bieg, and H. Gage to be Chief Engineers.

R. E. Steele of Louisiana and C. H. Dickens of New Hampshire to be Chaplains.

A. N. Skinner of Illinois to be a Professor of Mathematics.

J. W. G. Walker of Massachusetts, A. C. Cunningham of New York, H. H. Rosseaun of Pennsylvania, and Fred Thompson of the District of Columbia to be Civil Engineers.

Marine Corps—Second Lieutenant A. R. Davis to be First Lieutenant; First Lieutenant C. A. Doyon to be Captain; Major R. L. Meade to be Lieutenant Colonel.

The President also nominated Postmasters for New York offices as follows:

Eugene Breeland, Dundee; E. Watts Cushman, Hamilton; F. A. Edwards, Holley; J. Dales Tullar, Jordan; George L. Thompson, King's Park; Millard D. McNeil, Oxford; Matthew Laytor, Schenectady.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Powell Clayton of Arkansas, to be Ambassador to Mexico. Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals—Guy V. Henry, United States Army; Leonard Wood, United States Volunteers.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to day:

NEW JERSEY.—Bateville, William A. Struble; Risley, Phillip G. Jaffries.

NEW YORK—Resort, Wesley W. Featherly.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has authorized a favorable report on the joint resolution for the extension of the Mexican boundary treaty for a year. This is in accordance with a request contained in the President's message.

Senator Mitchell introduced a bill yesterday amending the existing law in regard to volunteer soldiers' homes, so as to admit volunteers who were disabled in the war with Spain. The law at present only makes provision for previous wars. About 2,000 men are affected by the proposed amendment.

A joint resolution, introduced by Senator Burrows yesterday, authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to pay to men who were employed in navy yards and naval stations durig the Spanish war 50 per cent. additional for the time spent in excess of eight hours per day.

The Anti-scalping bill, passed Wednesday by the House, was received by the Senate yesterday, and at the request of Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, was laid on the table instead of being referred. A similar bill has been reported by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada; Lord Herschell, Sir Louis Davies, and Mr. James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, members of the Canadian Commission, occupied seats in the gallery of the House yesterday, being the guests of Mr. Dingley. They seemed greatly interested in the proceedings. Mr. Dingley pointed out to them the celebrities of the House.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a meeting yesterday to consider the bill reported by the Hawaiian Commission for the government of the Hawaiian Islands. The bill was only considered in a general way, the committee deciding to postpone the detail work upon it for a week. This decision was reached because the full report of the commission had not been printed.

In the Senate yesterday a bill was passed for the relief of the administrators of the estate of William B. Moses, who was one of the sureties on the bond of Capt. Howgate, a disbursing officer of the Signal Corps, whose defalcation in 1880 created a great sensation. The Government's claim against the Moses estate amounts to $13,476, and the bill relieves the estate of the payment of that sum, in view of the fact that through the efforts of Moses the Government was enabled to realize a considerable amount of its claim against Howgate.

TO EQUALIZE WATER RATES.

The Board of Public Improvements will consider next Wednesday the matter of equalizing the water tax in the five boroughs. It is expected that the rates will be increased, partly so as to provide funds for next year's proposed extensions of water mains. For these extensions $275,000 is needed in Manhattan and Bronx, $225,000 in Brooklyn, and $30,000 in Queens. Just what the increases will be is a matter of doubt; but two classes of rates are proposed—one for actual consumption and another based on the frontage and number of stories of the building where the water is used.

In Brooklyn it is proposed to increase the present rate of 7½ cents per 100 cubic feet to 10 cents, the present charge in Manhattan and the Bronx. In Manhattan and the Bronx it is proposed to advance the frontage rates to those in Brooklyn. The general advance will, according to these propositions, be about 10 per cent. It is proposed also to increase the rate of $2 for every extra bathtub in a dwelling to $3, or, if the owner objects to this flat rate, to allow him to have a meter to register the amount of water consumed and to pay accordingly.

POLICEMAN KREKEL'S TRIAL.

The trial of Policeman Henry Krekel, charged with helping to drug and rob James Alexander, a Scotchman, in a saloon at the corner of Cornelia and Bleecker Streets, was resumed in Part IV. of the General Sessions yesterday morning before Recorder Goff. John P. Flannery, the proprietor of the saloon to which Krekel conducted the Scotchman, testified that he had served several drinks to the men. Evelyn Merrill said she was in the rear room of the saloon and saw the defendant and Alexander, whom Krekel introduced as "his friend from Scotland." Sergeant John P. Donovan then testified about Krekel coming to his desk after midnight and asking to be excused from duty. He gave him half an hour in which to get his supper, and three hours later the complainant appeared and told his story of being drugged and robbed.

Mr. House, who opened for the defense, said that he would prove that Krekel had no opportunity to steal Alexander's property. Krekel was then called and said he had gone to the saloon and had several drinks with Alexander. He left Alexander at the door of the saloon a little after ten o'clock, and the Scotchman then started up Hudson Street, saying he was going to have a good time. That was the last he saw of him until Alexander picked him out at the station house.

He denied that he had gone to Mrs. Merrill for the purpose of making a confession. "Did you say when you called at her house: 'I did not do the turn at Flannery's, I did it at Curley's?'" asked Mr. House.

"No, Sir," was the answer.

The prisoner said he went to Mrs. Merrill's house to explain that he had been seen by her daughter in the saloon, wearing his uniform, which was a violation of the rules of the Police Department. He asked her to prevent her daughter from reporting Krekel made a general denial to everything Mrs. Merrill had said on the previous day.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Honey asked Krekel various questions concerning his previous employment, and made him go over the story of his meeting with Alexander. A letter was then read, which was written by the defendant while in the Tombs, asking Mrs. Merrill to come to his assistance. The trial will be continued this morning.

Society of the Army of Santiago.

The Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba has completed its organization, and Major A. C. Sharpe, the Secretary and Treasurer, has sent out notices to the different commands that "participated worthily in the campaign any time from June 13 to July 17," giving the members who present proper credentials an opportunity to join the order.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

(Third Floor.)

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THIS BRANCH, AND THE CORRECT STYLES WILL BE FOUND IN STOCK OR CAN BE MADE TO ORDER AT ONCE.

PRICES MODERATE.

B. Altman & Co.

ALDERMAN WOODS IN A FIRE.

He and His Family Aroused by an Early Morning Blaze.

Fire was discovered at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the three-story house 534 Second Avenue. John Brocken & Son occupy the store and basement as a bicycle establishment. Over the bicycle store lives Thomas F. Woods, President of the Board of Aldermen, with his wife and three children, and above them John Zimmerman, with his wife and five children.

Policeman Callagy, who was standing at the corner of Second Avenue and Thirtieth Street, heard the noise of breaking glass, and, looking in the direction of the sound, saw a tongue of flame and dense clouds of smoke issuing from the grating over Brocken & Son's basement. The inmates of the house were aroused, and Woods, seizing two of his children, rushed through the hallway to the street, followed by his wife with the other child. Zimmerman and his family also reached the street in safety. Two thousand dollars' worth of damage was done to Woods's and Zimmerman's apartments before the fire was put out.

ARRESTED FOR SHOPLIFTING.

The Young Widow of a Cuban General Held for Examination.

Mrs. de Lorme Mirabel, a young Cuban, whose hair is golden and eyes blue, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, charged with theft. She dresses in black, and cannot speak English, so that the services of an interpreter were necessary. She was arrested in a large store on Twenty-third Street Wednesday afternoon, at the instance of a woman store detective, who said she saw her take articles of jewelry and secrete them in her clothes.

When the affidavit was made out in court yesterday she admitted having taken the goods, but at the suggestion of a lawyer who happened to be present, she waived examination and was locked up. The court officials, in looking over her effects, found more than a hundred pawn tickets.

Mrs. Mirabel wrote a letter to E. H. Gato, cigar manufacturer at 80 Broad Street. Mr. Gato refused to talk on the subject.

When a reporter called at 145 West One Hundredth Street where Mrs. Mirabel lived, and told of her predicament, the occupants were astounded. The house is occupied by a number of Cubans, all of whom said they knew Mrs. Mirabel well, and that she was a great favorite among the prominent Cubans in New York, who would undoubtedly aid her. They mentioned Gato and Dr. Quintana, a druggist on Twenty-eighth Street, as her intimate friends.

Mrs. Figuerola, who lived in the house with Mrs. Mirabel, said: She has a mother and father living in Havana, who were once wealthy, but lost all in the Cuban war. At sixteen she married Col. de Lorme Mirabel of the Cuban army, who died six months later. She then came to New York, and has been working for dressmakers."

Mrs. Mirabel has been in New York two years, and is only nineteen years old.

Shipbuilding Boom on the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 8.—Shipbuilding companies of the great lakes that build steel vessels already have under contract for next season twelve steel vessels, eight of which are modern freight carriers, two passenger boats, and an oil-tank barge and one large tug. These vessels will foot up in value a little more than $2,000,000. The combined capacity of the eight freight carriers will be about 59,000 net tons.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:13	Sun sets...4:33	Moon rises...2:50

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....3:22	Gov. Isl'd...3:36	H. Gate....5:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:35	Gov. Isl'd...3:48	H. Gate....5:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 9.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Matanzas, Mexican ports.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Santo Domingo.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:30 P. M.	

SATURDAY, DEC. 10.

Alene, Jamaica, &c....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
A. Victoria, Naples, &c..	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp..	.....	.....
Carib, Charleston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
and Liverpool.....	*10:30 A. M.	
Concho, Havana.....	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Dalecarlia, Brazil and La Plata.....	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
La Gascogne, Havre.....	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lecra, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	.....	.....

The Wanamaker Store

Things to See

THE Rotunda Tableau, "Christmas in Church and Home," is earning us more kind comment than anything we have ever shown.

The Bench Show of Dogs, fifth floor, of which mention is made below will attract many.

The Holiday Bazaar, fifth floor, is a fine show, with everything arranged for quick picking, and much chance for *rich* picking.

The Art Room, basement, contains more beauty than we can tell about. It took months of hunting the world around to fill it.

There is more to tell, but we'll make another story of that. Meanwhile, *come and see.*

Holiday Dress Goods Never, in all the years behind us, have we been so well prepared to suit your tastes in holiday-giving of dress patterns. Character, quality and low figures, —those are the chief points of advantage. Variety and exclusiveness come in close order.

Here are suggestions galore. Note the savings. There's no holiday "price-boosting" here. If you wish, we will pack any of your purchases in a neat box.

THESE IN COLORS

At 50c. yd., instead of 75c.—All-wool French Granites; 41 in. wide; 9 colorings.

At 50c. yd., instead of $1—All-wool French Velour Mixtures; 44 in. wide.

At 50c. yd., instead of 85c.—All-wool French Whipcords; 47 in. wide; navy blue only.

At 50c. yd., instead of 75c.—All-wool Diagonal Cheviot; 50 in. wide; navy blue only.

At 45c. yd., instead of 65c.—All-wool Covert Cloth; 50 in. wide.

French Drap d'Etes, in a wide range of colorings. At 50c. yd., instead of $1; at 55c., instead of $1.10; at 60c., instead of of $1.25; at 65c., instead of $1.50.

At 65c. yd., instead of 75c.—Two-toned silk-and-wool Suiting; 42 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., instead of $1.25—Mixed Granite Suitings; 46 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., instead of $1.25—Two-toned Worsted Whipcords; 50 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., instead of $1—Two-toned silk-and-wool Armures; 46. in. wide.

THESE IN BLACK

At 25c. yd., instead of 37½c.—Plain Mohair; 36 in. wide.

At 28c. yd., instead of 37½c.—All-wool Figured Serges.

At 37½c. yd., instead of 75c.—Camel's-hair Canvas Cheviot; 40 in. wide.

At 50c. yd., instead of $1.25—Wool-satin Bayadere striped Serges, 48 in. wide.

At 65c. yd., instead of $1—French Crystal Cords; 43 in. wide.

At 50c. yd., instead of 65c.—All-wool imported Henrietta; 38 in. wide.

At 50c. yd., instead af 65c.—All-wool French Surah Serges; 45 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., instead of $1.25—Mohair-and-wool Sicilian; 47 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., instead of $1—All-wool French Poplin; 47 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., instead of $1—All-wool Granite Suiting; 48 in. wide.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Fifty Women's Jackets Here's a lot of 50, in about as many styles. Fine goods, ones and twos of sold-out sorts, and formerly priced at $18.75, $20, $22 and $25. Black, tan and navy blue kersey. Take your choice at

$15 Each

A short story full of "meat." Only fifty, mind you.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Hosiery Did you know that there were some sorts of cotton stockings that cost more than good sorts of silk ones? We have some cotton stockings here at $6 a pair. They are made from the finest cotton made or known. A pair weighs but one ounce. They are silkier than silk itself.

That's only a small part of the hosiery story, however. Here's a little more:—

At 3 pairs for 50c.—Of fast black cotton; seasonable weight; all-black, unbleached feet and split soles; would be cheap at 25c. a pair.

At 38c. a pair, or 3 pairs for $1—Of fast black fine gauge cotton; light, medium and heavy weights; also black with unbleached feet and split soles.

At $5 a pair—French and English pure silk stockings; opera length, with lace ankles.

Broadway.

French Garters Combinations of ribbons and laces, gauzes and velvets, bows and rosettes, many styles in the extensive showing. They've just come to us from a maker noted for his handiwork in this line, and are shown in the "Little French Store." 75c. to $7.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

The Havelock Mackintosh A mackintosh for men, and especially intended for wear over evening dress. Just arrived from a London maker, distinguished for ideas of this sort. Light weight, blue and black, rough-surfaced cloth, made with deep, swinging cape and no sleeves, like an Inverness overcoat.

If you guessed the price, you'd say $25. You'd be ten dollars too high.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

A Dog Show Up on the fifth floor is a Bench Show of dogs. Three-fifths of these are pet dogs;—by which we do not mean merely lap-dogs, but house-broken and highly civilized animals that will come into your home-circle with propriety and honor and credit.

It's a unique show, and one worth seeing if you have a warm side for our four-footed friends. We have tried hard to get the best dogs available. Almost all are long-pedigreed canine aristocrats, of dignified behavior and strong but carefully-bestowed affections. But there are numbers of happy-go-lucky puppies, whose reckless enthusiasm takes little heed of their noble birth, and whose ridiculous behavior is as delightful as their most engaging desire to make acquaintance.

All these dogs are for sale, if you wish to buy. But, primarily, they are to look at and make friends with.

Fifth Floor, Ninth street.

Marbles, Bronzes, Vases The bric-a-brac Art Room in the basement is of unusual interest these days. The best the world produces, and a fair representation of all the best. Thousands of pieces at almost as many prices. From a prettily decorated vase at only 20c. to a Royal Vienna vase at $250.

From a bronze bust at $4 to a fine bronze group at $325.

From a French china plate at 30c. to a Royal Vienna plate at $25.

French mounted vases, Russian enamel, $7.50 to $50.

French mounted vases, sevres effect, $4 up to $225 each.

Royal Vienna vases, newest and richest styles, $4.50 up to $250 each.

Toilet sets, consisting of 4 brushes and mirror, porcelain painted backs, $6 per set.

Royal Bonn vases, new decoration, $1.50 up to $22.50 each.

Mention was recently made of the arrival of an import of Porcelain Placques, handsomely painted and set in Florentine frames. They lasted but a short time and a second shipment has just been opened. $2.50 to $100 each.

Basement.

Austrian China Novelties Bright, artistic, effective articles that closely resemble the finer productions of the French. You'll find it hard to detect the difference—in appearance. In price there's a marked difference. These are priced at about half the cost of French china. Here's a great lot of very acceptable holiday remembrances:

Plates, $4, $5, $6, up to $36. doz.
Chop Plates, $2 and $4 each.
Salads, $2 and $6 each.
Punch Bowls, $3.50 up to $12 each.
Chocolate Jugs, $2 and $3.50 each.
Cake Plates, $2 and $3 each.
Celery Trays, $1.25 and $1.50 each.
Bon-bon Dishes, 75c. to $5 each.
Ink Stands, 60c. to $3.50 each.
Pen Boxes, 75c. each.
Stamp Boxes, $1.25 each.
Ring Trays, 50c. and 60c. each.
Cups and Saucers, 50c., up to $2.25 each.

Basement.

Velvet Chatelaine Bags We have a great many of these, but they're too pretty and too moderately priced to last long.

Some of all velvet, at $1.50 to $2.25.
Some with German silver frames, at $2.75 to $4.50.
Some with sterling silver frames, at $6.75 to $12.

Broadway.

Pocket-books and Card-cases Any thought of these in your holiday planning? In so great and varied a stock as this choosing must be easy —as are the prices. These as an illustration of how low:

At $1—A pocket-book of morocco; calf-lined; mounted with heavy French gray silver. Think you'll see it priced $1.50 in most other stores.

At $1 — Pocket-books of seal, alligator, monkey, morocco and levant; plain sterling or sterling gilt trimmings.

At $3 to $8—Card-cases of imitation cork, plain or mounted.

At $4 to $8—Combination pocket-books of imitation cork.

At $1 and $1.50—Children's tuck or combination pocket-books.

Also a large collection of fine imported pocket-books in the newest shapes.

Broadway.

Three Quotations—Make Your Own Deductions "Writers of novels and romances in general bring a double loss on their readers—they rob them both of their time and money; representing men, manners and things, that never have been, nor are likely to be; either confounding or perverting history and truth, inflating the mind or committing violence upon the understanding."—*Mary Wortley Montagu.*

"No chair is so much wanted in our colleges as that of a professor of books."—*Emerson.*

"He that revels in a *well-chosen* library has innumerable dishes, and all of admirable flavor."—*W. Godwin.*

The INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY is "well-chosen"—the best contributions of the poet, orator, philosopher, novelist, humorist, dramatist, of every age and clime—each complete in itself—the best reading for your every mood. You have neither "time" nor "money" to lose.

The 20 large volumes sent to your home on 10 days' approval. Only $1 down, then 15 monthly payments of $2 each—*just half the publishers' price.* Our special edition is going fast—more than 100 sets a day, for it seems to be just the thing for a Christmas present—so appropriate for all; and then it is such big value for little money, and so much time to pay. Do not delay, for you may be too late.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Shaving Stands We have them at $5.50 each, and up to $30, with about twenty styles at prices between. Some very hand some ones at only moderate cost. Some in new elaborate designs in the higher-priced sorts. They're principally of oak and mahogany; all with mirror tops.

Fourth floor.

Books for Gifts We never did such a book business as this before, and you know there is no larger retail book business in America than ours. The reasons are these. First, we have every wanted book (and you have no idea what that means in stock carried); and secondly, we have them at prices that are fair and reasonable and right.

We are making a specialty of the Wanamaker editions of well-known writers. The right sort of gift-books; —no namby-pamby uselessness but earnest, honest, virile writing of many kinds, prettily bound and low priced.

Other sets are plentiful and other bindings. This list may help you somewhat:—

Victor Hugo's Novels. Large clear type. Nearly 1,000 illustrations. 13 vols. $26. Our price, $7.50.

Henryk Sienkiewicz's Historical Romances, Quo Vadis, With Fire and Sword, The Deluge, 2 vols., Pan Michael—5 vols. in set. Our price, $2.50; cheaper edition, our price, $1.50.

Waverley Novels. Large paper edition. Only 300 sets made. Each volume numbered and signed by the publisher. 25 vols. Octavo. $125. Our price, $37.50.

Alexandre Dumas' Novels. Illustrated. 16 vols. $15. Our price, $6.50.

Captain Marryat's Novels. 12 vols. $15. Our price, $5.50.

George Eliot's Novels. 8 vols. Leather back and cloth sides. Our price, $5.50.

Bulwer Lytton's Novels. 15 vols. Cloth, Gilt top. $3.25.

History of England. By Harriet Martineau. 4 vols. Our price, 70c.

Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, with Supplement. 5 vols. Half Russia, marbled edges. $37.50. Our price, $12.50.

The New National Cyclopedia. 4,000 pages, 3,500 illustrations, 300 colored maps. Publisher's prices, $16, $19 and $22, according to binding. Our price, $8 for either binding while present stock lasts.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Christmas Candies This candy store of ours has much to commend it to the attention of fastidious buyers.

We have sold over 25,000 pounds of candies in a December day, and we expect to sell over *fifteen tons* of candies in one day, this year. And it will all be pure,—every ounce of it. That's why we sell so much.

Societies and churches and people who will use a great deal of candy, will be interested in our special large-order offers at 16c. and 18c. a pound. Being absolutely pure and perfectly good, there will not be a headache nor a regret in the largest quantity.

We furthermore offer small-amount buyers this: Chocolate-covered Marshmallows, Nougats, Caramels, Eclairs, Cream Almonds, Creamed Cherries; Mixed Chocolates and Vanilla Marshmallows, are

Twenty Cents a Pound

in either one or five-pound boxes. And the name on the pretty cover will be an honor, because the candies inside are on honor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Board May Not Meet in the Home Life Building Again.

COLER ON THE BOND QUESTION

He Thinks Separate County and City Debts Might Prove Embarrassing.

Contrary to expectation and reports published earlier in the day, Controller Coler was not present at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, held in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon. But four members of the commission were present: President Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, John H. Starin, and George L. Rives. Secretary Delafield made his appearance after the meeting adjourned, which was not in session more than fifteen minutes.

It was understood, Mr. Orr stating that no business of importance was transacted, that the subject of a place to hold meetings in the future was discussed, and it was decided to hold sessions in the Chamber of Commerce until offices could be secured. It is very probable that the board will not meet in the Home Life Building again. The Rapid Transit Commission, Mr. Orr stated, saved all of its valuable papers in the fire in that building last Sunday night, but the lease has expired, and as the quarters in that building were not exactly suitable, it is more than likely that the lease will not be renewed when the building is again in readiness for occupation.

The next meeting of the board will be held Thursday, when it is expected the proposition of Mr. Orr for the realization of rapid transit will be acted upon.

Controller Coler may prove to be a very serious and inflexible obstacle, it is said, in the path which Mr. Orr has laid out for easy locomotion toward rapid transit. The propositions of Mr. Orr the Controller objects to on the ground that separating the existing county debt from the city debt, by petitioning the Legislature to issue $35,000,000 of bonds on the credit of the County of New York, would be levying a heavy tax on the people, which will incur considerable objection on their part.

When Mr. Coler was asked if the separation of the county debt from the city debt would not increase the borrowing capacity of the city, he said:

"It certainly would, and I am in favor of such legislation, but to allow the county and the city to contract liabilities on their own account might lead to consequences that might prove embarrassing. I am heartily in favor of rapid transit, and I know the present city administration is in favor of it, but I object to the manner in which the Rapid Transit Commission proposes to acquire the necessary funds to accomplish it. It would be in violation of the spirit of the Constitution. I do not think the Rapid Transit Commission has made its intent quite clear enough."

Asked if he would ask the Legislature to reverse itself in the case of that body separating the county and city debt, he replied:

"No. The Legislature has already put itself on record as opposed to the wide-open policy of financiering," the meaning of this being taken that Mr. Coler has his doubts as to whether the Legislature would issue the bonds.

Mr. Coler will probably be present at the meeting of the board next Thursday.

RIVER WATER FOR FIRES.

Underwriters Adopt Resolutions Favoring Municipal Action.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday resolutions were adopted that it is desirable that municipalities, especially of the first class, wherever practicable, should own and control their water supply for the extinguishment of fires. The resolution also recommended a pipe system, with hydrants and signals, for using harbor water for the same purpose, utilizing the power of the fireboats already provided, and added that with 12-inch mains it is necessary to reduce the fire hazard of cities, and that all fire underwriters should urge the immediate installation of such a system.

The resolutions were passed to indicate the belief of underwriters generally in the expediency of municipal ownership and control of the water supply, and as an indorsement of Chief Bonner's plan for utilizing the power of the fireboats for throwing water over the highest modern structures by means of a system of pipes with hydrant outlets at the river front.

President F. C. Moore of the Continental Insurance Company made the following comment yesterday afternoon upon the resolutions and the reason for them at this time:

For several years past Milwaukee, Detroit, and Cleveland have had pipe systems of this character, which have rendered efficient service. Boston has lately laid twelve-inch mains for utilizing her harbor water, and lately, in a fire test, secured, with a fireboat one-quarter of a mile away, 200 pounds' pressure on six lines, with one and a quarter-inch nozzles, throwing over the highest buildings; then, by siamesing or doubling the lines, threw two streams through a two-and-a-half-inch nozzle at the rate of 4,000 gallons a minute, equal to the utmost capacity of six of the best steamers. The loss of pressure between the boat and the hydrant was only five pounds. In Detroit the fireboats threw water with 165 pounds' pressure at the hydrant, more than half a mile from the river, through 1,000 feet of hose, and Milwaukee has thrown two leads from one fireboat with a two-inch nozzle 198 feet through nearly half a mile of line.

It seems remarkable that at a time when parties are urging upon the city authorities a scheme for taking water at a fixed rental from a private corporation, which cannot furnish the water at sufficient head, they should ignore the great natural advantages which the city has in two inexhaustible rivers, by means of fireboats already paid for and provided, through a system of pipes which probably would not cost $100,000 for the lower part of the city. Moreover, the water would be inexhaustible for flushing streets and sewers. In a number of cities in England salt water has been used for sprinkling streets and flushing sewers for years past. If Chief Bonner could have utilized his fireboats in the recent fire in the "sky-scraper" he would not have been obliged to let it burn to the eighth floor before extinguishing.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The insurance upon the property of Henry Vollweiter, at 1,612 to 1,620 Broadway, Brooklyn, which was nearly destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening, was distributed as follows: Lancashire, $4,200; Westchester, $3,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, $3,000. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The receiver of the New England Mutual Fire Insurance Company has authorized the payment of a dividend of 56 per cent. to creditors.

The losses of the Boston marine insurance offices on coal barges in the recent storm reached such a large amount that the underwriters have raised a question as to the advisability of continuing to insure coal in transit at a uniform rate, regardless of whether the coal is in schooners or barges.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee has made considerable progress this week in the work of preparing its report as to the plan of another tariff association, and the experience of the companies in the Broadway fire of last Sunday night is being relied upon to obtain the acceptance of the report when it shall be presented, as many companies do not wish to encounter another loss of that character before rates have been restored.

Big Seizure of Havana Tobacco.

A large consignment of Havana tobacco consigned to merchants here was seized yesterday at the Appraiser's office. The tobacco was invoiced as "filler," and was packed in bales of 100 pounds and 80 pounds. When it reached the public stores the Inspectors probed the bales and found that only the outside of the bales was "filler," while the inside was the choicest "wrapper" material. The Appraiser said that it was a deliberate attempt to cheat this Government out of nearly $4,000, as the duty on "filler" is only 35 cents a pound, while on wrapper it is $1.85 a pound, and the shipment contained about 2,600 pounds.

Electric Locomotives for French Use.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 8.—The General Electric Company has received an order from the company which is constructing the underground street road in Paris for eight electric locomotives and the large quantity of apparatus that goes with them. The contract calls for the expenditure of $200,000, but the officials of the General Electric Company are confident that the present order will be more than doubled, as the Paris railway people will make a number of extensions to their road next season.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Annual Meeting of the Santa Fe Stockholders—The New Line to San Francisco.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 8.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad was held in this city to-day. Chairman Aldace F. Walker of New York, President E. P. Ripley and W. S. Roach of Chicago, and C. K. Holliday of Topeka were elected members of the Board of Directors.

The formal approval of the purchase of the San Joaquin Valley line, by which the Santa Fé will run trains into San Francisco, was made. Mr. Walker, Chairman of the board, said that the company hoped that the addition of this line to the system will result in an increase in business which will be felt over the entire line. Mr. Walker said that the war had opened greater possibilities for the West, and that San Francisco would be a much more important point to the road than it had ever been.

The meeting to-day formally ratified the purchase of the following branch lines: Kansas City, Topeka and Western Railway Company; Leavenworth, Northern and Southern Railway Company; the Southern Kansas Railway Company, the New Mexico and Southern Pacific Railway Company, the New Mexican Railway Company, the Rio Grande, Mexico and Pacific Railway Company; Silver City, Deming and Pacific Railway Company; the Wichita and Western Railway Company, St. Joseph, St. Louis and Santa Fé Railway Company. Ratification was also made of the lease to the company of various lines in Colorado, Kansas and California.

The Directors' meeting will take place in New York at an early date.

BALTIMORE STREET LINES SOLD.

Baltimore and Northern Buys City Passenger Roads for $12,600,000.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—The Baltimore and Northern Electric Railway Company, backed by a syndicate of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore capitalists, to-day purchased the Baltimore City Passenger Railway Company. The purchase price is $12,600,000.

For several weeks the Consolidated Railway Company, the only competitor of the City Passenger, has been negotiating for the purchase of the latter company, but its offer of $85 per share was to-day outbid by the Baltimore and Northern, and $90 is the figure at which the deal was closed. The stockholders of the City Passenger Company will meet in a few days and ratify the sale. There are 140,000 shares of stock, the par value of which is $25. For a number of years the stock has sold at a large premium, and it has proved to be one of the best paying investments in the United States, having for years paid 10 per cent. dividends on its $3,500,000 of capital stock.

The corporate name of the new company has not been decided upon, but it is authoritatively stated that a controlling interest will be held in this city. The new system will have 146½ miles of track, and has the best routes in the city, while its suburban routes are equal to if not superior to the Consolidated Company's.

Chicago Elevated Loan.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—All the details in the matter of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad loan were finally agreed upon to-day when the last of the parties to the transaction signed papers in New York. This means that the work of construction recently resumed will be carried on to completion. In amount, the loan is $4,500,000, inclusive of the $100,000 recently advanced. It is a collateral loan, secured by Northwestern elevated bonds, to run one and a half years, at 5 per cent. Of the total $4,500,000, Chicago banks furnish about $2,000,000.

WILLIAM H. LYNN ARRESTED.

An Accounting Asked in an Alleged Agreement to Construct a Railroad in Costa Rica.

William H. Lynn, brother-in-law of President Iglesias of Costa Rica, was arrested at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday morning by Deputy Sheriff Frank Walgering, on an order issued by Justice Bischoff of the Supreme Court. The order of arrest was procured by Frank S. Lusk of Lusk, Wyoming, a cattle raiser and railroad contractor, who has brought suit here against Mr. Lynn and Francis C. Hatch for an alleged failure to keep an agreement made with him in respect to a division of profits made in constructing a railroad in Costa Rica, and for an accounting.

Mr. Lynn went with the Deputy Sheriff to the office of his counsel, C. H. Winsor, 120 Broadway, where the sum of $2,500 was paid into the hands of the Deputy Sheriff and Mr Lynn was released. Jay C. Guggenheimer, 320 Broadway, is counsel for Mr. Lusk, who has left the city. Mr. Guggenheimer declined yesterday to discuss the case or to give any information regarding his client.

Mr. Winsor, counsel for Mr. Lynn, would not talk of his client's arrest further than to say that he and Mr. Lynn regarded the suit as an attempted blackmail. Gen. John S. Casement, who, Mr. Lusk says, is the contractor procured by him in accordance with his agreement with Messrs. Lynn and Hatch, was one of the party that reached this city on Nov. 22 with President Iglesias. It was said then that he had gone to his home in Ohio.

TOWN A NEST OF SMALLPOX.

200 Cases Discovered in Bedford, Penn., the Inhabitants Ignorant of the Nature of the Disease.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Dec. 8.—Among Bedford's population of 2,800 there are about 200 cases of what is said to be genuine small-pox. This alarming condition of affairs was discovered yesterday, and up to that time there continued an uninterrupted commingling of the citizens of the town irrespective of their physical condition.

Dr. W. B. Atkinson of Philadelphia, Inspector of the State Board of Health, passed through here to-day on his return home from Bedford, where he spent yesterday in diagnosing the disease that prevails from one end of the town to the other. The Bedford physicians disagree, some pronouncing it to be chickenpox, and others a harmless skin disease. Dr. Atkinson, after a thorough examination, says it is genuine smallpox. He counted 130 cases in the town, and believes there are fully 200 in all. Men, women, and children, he declared, with smallpox crusts on their bodies and faces, have been traveling the streets day and night, and visiting from house to house unconscious of the true nature of their affliction.

The rapid spread of the disease was due to the inability of the local physicians to diagnose it, not one of the practicing physicians of the town ever having before treated smallpox.

Drastic measures were taken to-day to prevent the contagion from spreading further. The whole town is closely quarantined, policed, and guarded, and heroic measures will be prosecuted to check the plague. The danger to the whole central part of the State is manifest, as people of Bedford, while infected with the disease, have been traveling far and near.

George Martin, a member of Company A, Fifth Regiment, of Huntingdon, who is afflicted with smallpox, contracted the disease while playing football in Bedford from an opposing player, who at the time showed the crusts of smallpox on his face. The Huntington School Board has ordered compulsory vaccination of the pupils.

CHARLES WARD ARRESTED.

Missing Western Union Collector Found in Alabama.

It was learned yesterday that Charles Ward, formerly market collector for the Western Union Telegraph Company, who has been missing for some time, had been located at Huntsville, Ala., and was arrested there on Wednesday.

The charge against Ward is absconding with Western Union funds. He is well known in the Tenderloin district. At Police Headquarters yesterday it was said that Ward had waved extradition, and would probably be brought on at once, if he did not change his mind and make a fight.

THE AMATEUR BILLIARD MATCH.

Stark Defeats Smith and Hevner Loses After an Exciting Game to Foggenburg.

Every seat in the theatre of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was occupied when J. B. Stark of New York and J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis began their game in the National amateur fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament last night. It was the first ladies' night, and a large number of fair guests were present. Stark defeated his young opponent, completing his string in the fiftieth inning with a splendid run of forty, the best run of the game. Stark led after the fifth inning, and after the twenty-second inning held Smith safe. The score:

J. B. STARK—0 10 0 3 2 26 2 0 0 9 2 6 0 3 0 10 1 3 20 24 15 12 1 4 0 0 18 4 3 20 1 0 0 0 16 0 0 0 8 11 2 0 2 0 1 6 6 9 0 40.—Total, 300. Average, 6. Highest run, 40.

J. DE M. SMITH—2 0 0 0 31 5 0 0 1 1 13 0 0 0 9 1 12 8 2 4 10 1 0 4 0 3 0 25 8 1 1 1 5 10 4 7 2 0 2 0 0 4 9 0 1 10 1 1 2.—Total, 196. Average, 4. Highest run, 31.

The game in the afternoon between F. Poggenburg, the Liederkranz champion, and George E. Hevner of Philadelphia furnished the most interesting contest since the tournament began. Poggenburg for the first time showed some of his true form, and by a grand up-hill fight finished the winner by a score of 300 to 281. Poggenburg's position play was not as good as Hevner's, but his shots were more cleanly executed. The score:

F. POGGENBURG—0 1 0 1 2 3 7 2 0 2 3 0 1 0 15 0 6 13 0 0 0 10 22 6 14 1 7 0 8 28 0 18 0 1 0 2 0 13 0 14 5 0 0 0 0 0 33 1 28 0 15. Total, 300; average, 6; highest run, 33.

G. E. HEVNER—11 6 5 9 6 9 6 1 5 5 1 0 0 1 4 5 0 15 0 11 8 3 4 12 0 0 3 1 19 17 0 2 4 13 0 3 27 5 9 3 29 0 0 6 0 1 1 10 1. Total, 281; average, 5 36-49; highest run, 29.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Miller and Hevner play this afternoon, and Smith and Hendricks will meet to-night.

The following is the standing of the contestants:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	High Run.	Grand Average.
Stark, New York	2	0	40	6.25
Taylor, Chicago	2	0	42	5.40
Smith, St. Louis	1	1	64	4.34
Poggenb'g, New York	1	1	41	5.03
Miller, New York	1	1	26	4.04
Hevner, Philadelphia	0	2	29	4.86
Hendr'ks, New Haven	0	2	30	3.80

SHARKEY AND McCOY MATCHED.

They Will Meet in a Twenty-Round Bout on Jan. 10.

Thomas Sharkey and "Kid" McCoy were matched yesterday to meet in a twenty-round bout on Jan. 10. The bout will take place at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, in the same ring in which the Corbett-Sharkey fiasco was brought off a few weeks ago. By the terms of the articles of agreement they will box with five-ounce gloves for a purse of $20,000, of which 75 per cent. goes to the winner and 25 per cent. to the loser. If the receipts of the club are more than $40,000, the fighters will each receive 25 per cent. of the excess.

It was agreed that the Lenox Athletic Club should post the entire purse with "Matty" Corbett, who has been named as final stakeholder, at 8 P. M. on Jan. 9. "Tom" O'Rourke, the manager of the Lenox Athletic Club, and also the backer of Sharkey, posted his forfeit of $2,500 with the stakeholder as soon as the articles of agreement were signed, and George Forbes, McCoy's manager, promised to post a similar forfeit this morning. "Tim" Hurst, the old baseball umpire, was selected as the referee.

Both the fighters and the managers of the Lenox Athletic Club realize that the unsatisfactory ending of the Corbett-Sharkey affair was almost a deathblow to heavyweight fighting in this city, and in order to avoid a repetition of such a thing it was agreed that if the second or handler of either man imitated McVey's act of jumping into the ring to save his principal the bout would not be stopped, but the offender removed, and the bout allowed to continue. The men will fight according to the Marquis of Queensberry rules, the only stipulation being that they shall break without hitting after coming to close quarters, and there shall be no hitting in clinches allowed.

A GOOD ROLLER POLO GAME.

The Wallingfords Defeat the New Yorks by a Score of 5 to 4.

The Wallingford roller polo team of Connecticut won an interesting game from the New Yorks at the Grand Central Palace last night. Curley, the visitors' goal keeper, played a brilliant game, stopping no less than twenty-seven drives for a goal. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Wallingford.
Tarrant	First rush.	Kennedy
Schofield	Second rush.	Schafer
Purcell	Centre.	Devlin
Malone	Half back.	Jordan
Berry	Goal.	Curley

Referee—Mr. E. Martin.

FIRST PERIOD.

Team.	Caged By.	Time.
New York	Tarrant	0:30
Wallingford	Kennedy	0:20
Wallingford	Schafer	4:04

SECOND PERIOD.

New York	Tarrant	4:40
Wallingford	Kennedy	2:42
Wallingford	Kennedy	0:20

THIRD PERIOD.

Wallingford	Devlin	0:50
New York	Tarrant	5:22
New York	Schofield	7:25

Score—Wallingford, 5; New York, 4.

TO CONTROL BICYCLE MEETS.

The National Cycle Racing Association Organized Yesterday.

The National Cycle Racing Association was organized at a meeting of track owners and managers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. It is the aim of the association to elevate and control bicycle racing, professional and amateur, in all of the States east of the Mississippi River, except Louisiana. An alliance will be made with the Western Cycling Association, the California Association of Cycling Clubs, and the Southern Cycling Association. Those present at the meeting were delegates from the American Racing Cyclists' Union, Manhattan Beach track; J. D. Lasley of Washington, D. C.; J. H. Collingwood of Providence; A. G. Batchelder, N. Salisbury, representing the Ambrose Park track of Brooklyn; W. J. Cochrane, Walton, Mass.; J. W. Murray, Belleville, N. J., and C. D. Bloemcke, Vailsburg, N. J. The Quill Club, and Harlem and Kings County Wheelmen were also represented. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws.

The following officers were elected: President—Charles A. Johnson of Buffalo; Vice Presidents—C. D. Bloemcke of Vailsburg, N. J., and F. House, Harlem Wheelmen; Chairman of Board of Control—A. G. Batchelder of New York; Chairman of District A, embracing all of New England—R. F. Kelsey of Hartford, Conn.; Chairman of District B, embracing New York and New Jersey—W. Wilson of Buffalo; Chairman of District C, embracing the Southern Middle States—J. F. Dasley; Chairman of District D, embracing the Southern States—G. Cahl of Jacksonville, Fla.; Chairman of District D, embracing the Northwestern States—Charles P. Root of Chicago. Tom Cooper of Detroit was elected a member of the board, representing an interest of the American Racing Cyclists' Union. Another meeting will be held in this city on Jan. 4.

WIN TWO GAMES AT BOWLING.

The New York Athletic Club Players Meet Hoboken Men.

The New York Athletic Club bowling team won two games in the Athletic League from the Columbia Club of Hoboken at the former's alleys last night through the fine bowling of Carter and Wilmarth. The scores:

COLUMBIA CLUB.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Third Game.
Kimball	146	172	119
Jaeger	173	176	143
Dergman	173	155	145
Keller	176	168	155
Huesman	168	167	184
Totals	836	838	746

NEW YORK athletic CLUB.

	First Game.	Second Game.	Third Game.
Carter	131	186	171
Legien	124	191	149
Wilmarth	190	192	169
Powell	146	135	157
Bell	152	138	161
Totals	743	842	806

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Peter Weber, 105 pounds, (Devine,) 2 to 1, won; Martell, 103, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Glendaber, 108, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:31½. Cheated, Fermo, Racivan, Limatus, and Sim L. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Don Luis, 109 pounds, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1, won; Chihuahua, 109, (Piggott,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Colonel Dan, 112, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Aluminum, Nonsuch, and Little Alarm also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Libertine, 108 pounds, (J. Reiff,) 6 to 5, won; Imperious, 102, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Sly, 105, (Powers,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:27½. O'Fleeta, Pongo, Lady Britannic, Manzanillo, and Flandes also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Futurity course. Highweight Handicap. Etta H., 118 pounds, (G. Wilson,) 2 to 1, won; Suscol, 110, (N. Turner,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Sport McAllister, 114, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:11. Rosebud, Homestake, Midlight, and Amaza also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Schnitz, 105 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, won; Majesty, 102, (Bullman,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Ricardo, 122, (O'Neill,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:11¾. Ballverso, Defiant, Jack o'Lantern, Gracias, Rose Maid, Roulette Wheel, Durwad, and Jerido also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Mamie G., 105 pounds, (E. Jones,) 5 to 2, won; Zumar II., 110, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Judge Stouffer, 107, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27¼. Be Happy, Inverary II., and Outaway also ran.

Knickerbockers Win at Basket Ball.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club played the Orange Basket Ball Club at the former's gymnasium last night, the Knickerbockers winning by a score of 10 to 2. The visitors missed several chances to score through poor passing of the ball.

FOR FIVE HUNDRED YEARS

and over the whole world has been coming to Carlsbad to be cured. Disorders of the stomach, of the liver, of the bowels, of the kidneys and bladder, gout, rheumatism, diabetes, obesity—all have been sent to Carlsbad.

Here is the very same remedy now, right at your own door; the Sprudel Salt (the water evaporated at the spring). For sale at all druggists. But see that you get only the genuine imported, with the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

The Byck Overcoats.

If you think of having an overcoat made to order, think twice; and between thinks step into one of the Byck stores. We are showing ready-to-wear coats that have the tailor-made look in the general effect and in every little detail.

All the fashionable cloths and colors.

$15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35.

We do not charge hatters' prices for fine hats, nor furnishing store prices for fine gloves.

BYCK BROS

CLOTHIERS.

DOWN TOWN:
Cor. Fulton and Nassau St.

UP TOWN:
East 125th Street, 158 to 164.

Fancy Goods Department.

HAIR BRUSHES
WHISKS
COMBS
POWDER BOXES
in sterling silver mountings

75c. to $2.50.

E. A. Morrison & Son

893 Broadway.

THE IDEAL IRON TONIC. Builds up the System.

FERRATIN "Feed the Blood." TABLETS

FIFTY TABLETS IN A BOX. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

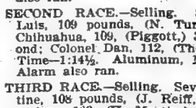

DESKS

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW,

111 Fulton St., N.Y.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal; lowest rates; confidential; no waiting. Potter Bldg., 38 Park Row, Room 201.

Weak Anæmic Women

Dr. M. L. Ravitch, of Lexington, Ky., writes: "I have tried Johann Hoff's Malt Extract and find it to be the best on the market, in fact, I would not take any other. In

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Mens' Walking Gloves.

They will gratify all men who possess taste in matters of dress. We offer these Gloves under very peculiar conditions. They are the products of the best makers in this country. Their name is stamped on the buttons, and on the inside of each Glove, and yet by the terms of purchase we are not at liberty to tell you in the papers who they are. Prixseam style, Paris point backs, all shades of red and tan; a splendid Glove at the regular price, $2.00. Yes, everywhere but here at $2.00. We make the price, $1.34 (IN ANNEX.)

Groceries.

We are very particular about Groceries. All that enter here must be fresh and pure—best that the market affords. That's why the volume of business grows greater each day. Lowest prices, of course. That's the Macy maxim. Never forget it.

English Plum Pudding:—Finest quality fruit and seeded raisins used; free samples on 5th floor, 3 lb. cans, 49, 2 lb. cans, 34, 1 lb.,	19
Fancy Table Nuts, extra large, none better: Brazil, extra large, pound package,	10
Filberts, per pound package,	10
Mixed (six kinds), pound package,	13
Grenoble Walnuts, per pound package,	15
Paper Shell Almonds, per pound package,	24
Layer Raisins, pound box,	13
Layer Raisins, fancy 2 lb. box,	24
Layer Raisins, extra fancy Malaga, 5½ lb. box,	1.49
Prunes, California, extra large French style, fine flavor, 2 pound package,	19
Mince Meat, Condensed, 3 lb. pail 29, pound package,	07
Mince Meat, Lily White Brand, finest quality fruit and seeded raisins used with wine and brandy, 5 lb. jar,	59
Cranberry Sauce, 2 lb. can,	17
Red Currant Jelly, pure fruit and sugar, 10 oz. glass,	17
Cleaned Currants, pound package,	07
Cleaned Currants, extra large, fine flavor, pound package,	09
Loose Muscatel Raisins, extra large, pound package,	09
Seeded Muscatel Raisins, pound package,	08
Seeded Muscatel Raisins, extra large fruit, pound package,	10
Candied Citron, pound package,	10
Glace Citron, strictly fancy, pound package,	14
Molasses, finest quality produced, gallon cans 54c., half gallon cans 32c., quart cans,	19
California Fruit:—Jessamine Brand, extra standard quality, selected large ripe fruit, heavy syrup, 1898 packing.	

	Case.	Can.
Green Gages and Egg Plums,	3.14	14
Apricots,	3.62	16
Bartlett Pears,	3.86	17
Yellow Crawford Peaches and Black Cherries,	4.34	19
Lemon Cling Peaches,	5.29	23
White Cherries,	5.14	22
Blackberries, 2 lb. can, finest quality,	1.94	9
Blueberries, 2 lb. can, finest quality, large fruit,	2.18	10
Bartlett Pears, 3 lb. can,	2.66	12
White Cherries, California, 2½ lb. can,	3.49	15
Lima Beans, extra quality,	1.54	07
Stringless Beans, Jessamine Brand, small, sweet and tender,	2.72	12
California Asparagus, small stalks,	3.86	17
California Asparagus, large stalks, snow white,	5.29	23
California Asparagus, extra large stalks, snow white,		32
Asparagus Tips, large cans,	5.14	22
Fancy Maine Corn, sweet and tender, Jessamine Brand,	1.79	8
Tomatoes, Jessamine Brand, solid cold packed,	2.18	10
Tomatoes, choice quality Jerseys, large cans,		8
Peas: Lily White Brand, finest quality packed.	Case.	Can.
Early June,	2.18	10
Early June, sifted,	2.66	12
Early June, extra sifted,	3.14	14
Petit Pois (extra small),	3.62	16
Rolled Wheat, California, finest quality, 2 pound package,		10
Rolled Oats, Lily White Brand, extra fine, 2 pound package,		8

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Wines & Liquors.

	Gal.	Bot.
Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey	2.49	57
Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey (12 years old),	—	89

When we print "Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey" you may depend upon its being the Jas. E. Pepper Whiskey. Were it otherwise the statement would be a falsehood and the whiskey would be a mere fraud. Such tricks are foreign to the Macy idea of merchandising. They don't blend with the business. The truth all the time—or silence. We never attempt to befool the public.

Old Crow Whiskey (5 years old),	2.74	64
Golden Wedding Whiskey (7 years old),	3.74	84
One Star Whiskey,	3.98	97
Monogram Rye Whiskey (8 years old),	5.38	1.23
Hunter's Rye, original bottling,	—	1.19
Ramsay Scotch Whiskey (6 years old),	4.19	99

(The above prices include the jug.)

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
California Wines—Strictly pure, Selected high grade,		
Claret, case quarts,		2.24
Zinfandel, case quarts,		2.34
Riesling, case quarts,		2.34
Port, Sherry, Angelica, Muscatel, per gallon, 84c.; per bottle,		24
Boshamer, Leon & Co., Bordeaux, strictly high grade old wines, equalled by few, excelled by none.		
Medoc,	5.49	4.49
St. Estephe,	6.49	5.49
St. Julien,	7.49	6.49
Pontet Canet,	10.98	9.98
Sauterne,	8.24	7.24
Haut Sauterne,	10.98	9.98

	Case Pts.	Case Qts.
Moselle Wines:—Gebruder Schleif, Rudesheim,		
Zeltinger,	7.34	8.74
Brauneberger,	7.44	6.84
Rhine Wines:—Ewald & Co., Rudesheim and Rhein, imported in glass.		
Rauenthal, 1884, case pints, 8.34. Rudesheim, case pints, 8.34. Deidesheimer, 1883, case pints,		7.34

(IN ANNEX.)

Fragrant Cigars.

There's no guesswork about these Cigars. Not the shadow of a doubt should interfere with your buying. They were made in our own factory by the highest-skilled and best-paid makers, and we guarantee them to be just as described—equal to those advertised by others at a third more. The Macy theory of retailing is unalterably opposed to misrepresentation. We observe the letter and the spirit of that law. It is supreme in our advertising.

If the Cigars are not up to your reasonable expectation, we'll cheerfully return the money paid. That's fair.

La Madrugada — Finest clear Havana tobacco, Cuban hand made.	
Operas, box of 50,	3.96
Reinas Especiales, box of 50,	4.99
Bouquet, box of 25,	2.99
Perfectos, box of 25,	3.49
Invincibles, box of 25,	4.49
Flor de Bahama—Key West, strictly clear Havana tobacco, Cuban hand made.	
Conchas Especiales, box of 50,	3.24
Comme il Faut, box of 50,	3.49
Puritanos, box of 50,	3.99
Bouquet, box of 50,	4.49
Invincibles Finos, box of 50,	4.49
Rothschilds, box of 50,	4.74
Perfectos Finos, box of 25,	2.74
Perfectos, box of 25,	3.14

Cigars put up in fine Moistening Boxes at a price usually asked for the Cigars alone. They are long combination filler with fine Sumatra wrapper and 4½ inches long. The Moistening Boxes are made of solid oak, metal lined and with lock and key. Our price for the 100 Cigars and Moistening Box, 4.24

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD., AND IN ANNEX.)

Babies' Hospital Wants Funds.

At the Babies' Hospital yesterday afternoon the lady managers celebrated the decennial anniversary of the institution. Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, President of the Board of Directors, presented the annual report. He stated that the Cribside Committee of young ladies had raised $5,000 to build a nurses' home at Oceanic, N. J., and require an additional $500. Dr. L. E. Holt read the report of the Medical Board and Mrs. John Jay Knox read the report of the Board of Woman Managers. All the reports emphasized the need of funds to carry on the work of the Babies' Hospital. The Rev. David H. Greer made a short address, and a reception followed.

Jumped Overboard from Fear.

The Allan-State Line steamship State of Nebraska arrived yesterday from Glasgow, after a very severe voyage. David Page, a second-cabin passenger, was reported as having committed suicide on Nov. 27 by jumping overboard. Page had never been to sea before, and became extremely nervous when the vessel began to roll and pitch. He said that he feared she would be lost. Suddenly, the second day out, in the presence of all the other passengers, he jumped over the rail. The vessel was stopped and a boat lowered, but the man disappeared before the boat could get to him. He was about thirty-five years old and a native of Scotland.

Full-page portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury and other attractive features in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Henry Norman's London cable letter every Sunday.—Adv.

Orthopaedic Dispensary Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital took place yesterday afternoon. A large number of visitors inspected the wards and machine shop. O. Egerton Schmidt, President of the board; Miss Elizabeth Stuart Hamilton, Secretary of the Board of Supervisors, and John E. Parsons made short addresses. The report of Dr. Newton M. Schaffer, chief of the medical staff, stated that 110 patients were treated during the year and 3,420 persons were cared for by the dispensary. A portrait exhibition for the benefit of the hospital will be opened at the National Academy of Design on Dec. 14.

WINTER RESORTS.

MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

MUSICAL.

WANTED.—Boys to learn alto for city church choir; no previous training necessary; references as to character required. H. D., Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT AUCTION. ED. S. HEDGES, Auctioneer.

AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, December 12th to 16th, (DAY AND EVENINGS.) 400 High-bred Trotting Horses.

For Catalogues Address HEDGES, SEAMAN & CO., Broadway and 50th St., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—A refined and educated gentleman with a few hundred dollars to take an active interest in a splendid business where large profits are assured; references given and required. Address T. V., Box 101, Times Office.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—Fine diamonds, watches; no trash. Call or address WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

INSTRUCTION.

HOW TO GET STRONG, reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND CORRESPONDENCE, 101, 103, and 105 East 23d St. Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 and 14 East 49th Street. Classes and private lessons. Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

LEGAL SALES.

SALE OF CHATTELS.—On Friday, Dec. 9th, 1898, at 10 A. M., I will sell at No. 35, West 31st St., Bor. of Manhattan, N. Y. City, three iron beds, and other chattels described in two chattel mortgages executed by Catherine Raubilschek to Jordan, Moriarity and John Moriarity on Dec. 23d, 1895, and Oct. 2d, 1896, respectively. Dec. 8, 1898. JNO. J. SULLIVAN, atty. in fact for Thos. F. Meagher, assignee of John Moriarity and Jordan, Moriarity & Co.

BICYCLES.

HOLIDAY BICYCLES, $12 TO $35. ALL A1 GOODS. ODDS AND ENDS AT COST. JANDORF & CO., 321 B'WAY.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

CALL OR WRITE FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED catalogue (postpaid) of the famous Hardman piano, priced and terms to suit the times; renting pianos, city or country, a specialty. HARDMAN, PECK & CO., Mfrs., 138 5th Av.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

THE GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY HAS REMOVED its New York Offices, in consequence of fire, to Room 1,506, Empire Building, No. 71 Broadway, New York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST or STOLEN—BANK BOOK No. 238,486 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return BOOK to bank, No. 51 Chambers Street.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

HENRY ALEXANDER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HENRY ALEXANDER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 22d, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

FREDERICK HEYMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FREDERICK HEYMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, at 45 Cedar Street; Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York County, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

GEORGE JENKINS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GEORGE JENKINS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 23d, 1898, at 10 o'clock, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

HENRY KAMSLER AND JACOB KAMSLER, TRADING AS H. KAMSLER & BRO., BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HENRY KAMSLER and JACOB KAMSLER, trading as H. KAMSLER & BRO., bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 22, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

JENNIE E. LAMBLEY, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JENNIE E. LAMBLEY, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 27th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

JOHN S. LAMBLEY, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOHN S. LAMBLEY, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 27th, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

HENRY LOWENSTEIN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HENRY LOWENSTEIN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 27th, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

AMELIA NEWMARK, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of Amelia Newmark, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 27th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

CHARLES E. O'HARA, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CHARLES E. O'HARA, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 29th, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

SALO ROMANN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of SALO ROMANN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 27th, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their Bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

MYER ROSEMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of Myer Roseman, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

CLAUDE D. ROWE, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CLAUDE D. ROWE, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 29, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

RICHARD L. SHULHOF, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of Richard L. Shulhof, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 22d, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

EDWARD J. SOLOMONS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of EDWARD J. SOLOMONS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 27th, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

ISIDOR STARK, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ISIDOR STARK, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 22, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes in the Borough of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898, to pay the same to the Receiver of Taxes at his offices, No. 57 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and at 3d Avenue and 177th Street, in the Borough of The Bronx, respectively, before the first day of January, 1899, as provided by Section 919 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897.)

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1898, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected, in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1899, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the third day of October, 1898, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1898 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 916 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Supplemental Citation.

SPEAR, EMMA S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS A. HILL, Mary Ann Hill, Edith Helen Kedy, and Gertrude Louise Yates, heirs and next of kin of Helen Hill, a deceased sister of EMMA S. SPEAR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles A. Spear of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 24, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of EMMA S. SPEAR, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CARRINGTON & DOTY, Attorneys for Petitioners, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court for the hearing of litigated motions, held at the County Court House, New York County, on the 23d day of September, 1898. Present: Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Directors of the Military Club of New York for dissolution of the corporation.—On reading the petition of Thomas Dimond, T. H. Bauchle, F. W. Budd, F. S. Pinkus, F. L. Leland, Gilford Hurry, D. F. Wright, C. E. Beebe, C. F. Roe, D. Comyn Moran, and A. L. Earle, Jr., as Directors of the Military Club of New York, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at 751 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, which petition was duly filed herein on the 15th day of September, 1898, and is dated September 12th, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 12th day of September, 1898, and the notice to the Attorney General with due proof of service thereof on the said Attorney General, and on motion of Charles De Hart Brower, Esq., of counsel to the petitioners.

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Randolph Hurry, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 68 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved. It is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the said 23d day of December, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times newspapers, published in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered.

Enter, P. H. D., J. S. C.

d2-law4wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 23d day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against RICHARD A. WILSON and WILLIAM WILSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, residing in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, and lately doing business at No. 47 East 59th Street, in said Borough, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said firm of Arnold & Wilson, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Smith & Bowman, No. 32 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of February, 1899.—Dated December 8th, 1898.

WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, Assignee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 32 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d9-law6wF

BAILLIE, JAMES.—People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES BAILLIE, assigned to Robert McC. Robinson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., on the 13th day of November, 1898, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Walter K. Barton, as assignee of the said Francis T. Baker, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of said court, and the seal of said court, the 16th day of November, 1898.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

C. GODFREY PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, New York City.

n18-law4wF

TIPPING, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against EDWARD TIPPING, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Edward Tipping, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, viz.: at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Ennever & Trautmann, Number 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1899.—Dated November 17, 1898.

JOSEPH A. KEHOE, Assignee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6wF

LOW, EDWIN H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 7th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against EDWIN H. LOW, Low's Exchange, a West Virginia corporation, lately doing business at 1,123 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Edwin H. Low, Low's Exchange, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1899.—Dated November 17th, 1898. HENRY B. CULVER, Assignee.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. n18-law7wF

BAKER, FRANCIS T.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCIS T. BAKER, assigned to Walter K. Barton, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., on the 16th day of December, 1898, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Walter K. Barton, as assignee of the said Francis T. Baker, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of such account.

Witness, Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of said court, and the seal of said court, the 16th day of November, 1898.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

C. GODFREY PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, New York City.

n18-law4wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

CURTIS, HENRY R., and EDWIN A. GOATER. —In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY R. CURTIS and EDWIN A. GOATER, who have, with Edward D. Burt, now deceased, heretofore composed the partnership of Edwin C. Burt and Company, and have since the death of said Edward D. Burt continued said business, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry R. Curtis and Edwin A. Goater, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 38 Park Row, Room No. 307, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Assignee.

DANIEL DALY, Attorney for Assignee, 38 Park Row, New York City. n18-law8wF

BALKWILL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 17th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BALKWILL, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before the first day of February, 1899, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William H. Balkwill, for the benefit of creditors, at his office No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, November 17, 1898.

ALBERT W. RANSOM, Assignee.

DAVID WELCH, Attorney for Assignee. n18-1aw7wF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, Mary Delaney, Ellen O'Brien, Norah Shannon, Ellen McGee, Ellen Ryan, George Ryan, Michael Ryan, James Ryan, Frank Ryan, Margaret Ryan, William Ryan, George Ryan, Ellen Kellogg, and Catharine Blivett, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 19, 1898.

JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address 39 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, George Ryan, Michael Ryan, and James Ryan: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order for substituted service, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1898. The amended summons and amended complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1898. JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 39 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d2-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNIE A. GARRISON, plaintiff, against LEICESTER HOLME, Grace Nixon, and The United States Trust Company, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 14th, 1898.

CHARLES S. MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 66 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Leicester Holme and Grace Nixon: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1898.

CHARLES S. MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 66 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.—MARIE GIRARD YORK, plaintiff, vs. CHARLES EDWARD YORK, defendant.—Action for an absolute divorce. Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 25th, 1898.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York.

To Charles Edward York: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Wm. A. Cohen, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York dated October 27th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said court, in the new Court House, in the City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on said date.—Dated New York, October 27th, 1898. Yours, &c.

CHAS. H. GRIFFIN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 20 Broad Street, New York. o28-1aw6wF&d9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To JAMES SHANNON, if alive, or to his children if he died prior to the death of the decedent hereinafter mentioned, leaving children, The Lawyers' Surety Company of New York, and to all persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Courthouse, in the City of New York, on the third day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Carrie E. Laird as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 62 William St., N. Y. City. n4-1aw6wF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt. s9-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHIT

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

TELL THE PEOPLE.

Without a word to the people or the slightest attempt to explain and justify his policy, the President has committed the country to the policy of expansion and has contracted an obligation to pay twenty million dollars. The Peace Commissioners at Paris were his agents. They did what he bade them do. It is to him that the people look for some announcement of what he has done and of the reasons which have prompted him to spend their money and add to their domain. He is silent. He treats them as if the acquisition of the Philippines were none of their business.

We think he has made a serious mistake. The taking over of this remote territory and our appearance among the nations of the earth as a colony-holding power are changes of momentous importance in our National policy. The raising of our flag over millions of aliens who are to be governed by us without their consent is a sudden and wide departure from the fundamental principles and established traditions of this Republic. A great part of our people, including many of the wisest, look with grave misgiving on these new imperial fashions. Some of the leading men of the President's own party condemn the policy to which we stand committed by his act. The contract to pay twenty millions to Spain is not to be passed lightly by even in these times of great expenditures. It is the people's money he is spending—the President must not forget that.

President McKINLEY would have been wise to devote a great part if not the whole of his message to the new policy. These are stirring days of great events, but he gives us a perfectly humdrum message. The people do not care for a Presidential recital of the perfectly well-remembered events of the Spanish war; they turn with impatience from a rehash of department reports History is making before their eyes, but their servant who is making it, with their money, renders no account of his work. It cannot be urged in defense of the President that the public interest would have suffered or that the success of diplomatic negotiations would have been put in jeopardy by an official revelation of our policy. The whole world knows it. The President's Peace Commissioners at Paris have given to the press practically a full report of all their important proceedings. We knew weeks ago that we were to take the Philippines. We knew that we were to pay Spain twenty million dollars. Why did not the President tell us his reasons for taking the islands, and for what we are to spend the twenty millions?

We hope President McKINLEY will presently repair this omission by sending to Congress a special message on imperialism. The people want to know what he has to say for his policy. They want to know what reason he can show for adding $20,000,000 to the heavy cost of the war. The treaty will go to the Senate for discussion in secret session. The President ought not to work in the dark. He should take the people into his confidence to the extent of discussing their own affairs with them.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CURRENCY.

Mr. McKINLEY'S Administration has one reason for pressing the reform of the currency which is very important, though its discussion is timidly avoided. The most mischievous feature of our present system is that the maintenance of our great volume of paper currency at par with gold depends on the condition of the Treasury and on the demand for gold which the Government cannot control.

Now, the outlook for the Treasury is very far from clear. No one questions the ability of the country to provide any revenue that may be required, but as a matter of cold fact the present laws fall very far short of meeting actual and probable expenditures. They did not prevent a deficit of $103,000,000 in the last fiscal year; they will not by the Secretary's showing prevent a deficit of $112,000,000 by next July, and it is likely to be more rather than less; and the deficit for the following year can be kept down to $30,000,000 only by an increased yield in the revenue of $33,000,000 and a reduction in expenses of $49,000,000. Where that reduction is to be made we confess we do not see. With the proposed increase of the army and navy, the plan for subsidies to steamships, the building of the Nicaragua Canal, the payment of $20,000,000 for the Philippines, and the expense sure to be called for in our new dependencies there is very little hope of saving a dollar from the current rate of spending. If we cannot save largely, we shall present the amazing spectacle of a great and prosperous country, teeming with wealth and with its productive energies in full activity, running its Government with an annual deficit of over $100,000,000. Such a result would unquestionably involve our currency, with its $700,000,000 of paper resting on the reserve of the Treasury, in obvious and grave risks.

In theory both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury are prepared to meet this situation. The important question is, how far will they use the influence of their offices to put their sound theories in practice? Mr. McKINLEY urges on Congress the "immediate enactment of legislation under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold." This is perfectly well, so far as it goes. He also declares that "there is an obvious demand" for "other legislation relating to our currency." He is a little vague as to what this legislation should be, but pretty clearly has in mind the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury. This embraces, in substance, the bill now pending before the House of Representatives, the object of which is to create a safe bank currency in place of the rigid and arbitrary Government paper, which the banks, under the bill, are to redeem.

Mr. GAGE discusses very clearly and cogently the principle of this bill. His support of it has the greater weight because of his large and successful experience as a business man, and one whose business had been with that part of the country that suffers most from the present clumsy, inadequate, and confused system. If those who are most deeply interested in a reform of the currency by which the rate of interest in all parts of the land shall be brought as near as possible to equality could be united in favor of the Secretary's general plan, we should not wait long for its adoption. For his plan has the supreme merit that it removes all the just cause of that discontent which has been the motive power of all the inflationist movements. It would undoubtedly make the same practical uniformity in money rates between New York and Nebraska that now exists in Canada from Toronto to Manitoba. Above all it would free the business of the country completely from its present dangerous dependence on the condition of the Treasury.

But academic discussion, however able, will not secure legislation. Mr. McKINLEY'S Administration, with the opening of the term of the next Congress in March, will have an influence on legislation unequaled in recent times. It can secure currency reform if it determines to do so, and with the grave situation the Treasury may have to face what higher duty can the Administration have?

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

There are several things to be kept in mind about the enlargement and reorganization of the army. One of them is that any scheme for reorganization that is advocated or supported by Secretary ALGER is, by that fact, hopelessly discredited. The man who has done more than anybody else within human memory to debauch and demoralize the army, to take advantage for his own personally political purposes of the weaknesses of its present organization, and to inject scandals into it, is the last man to whom any attention ought to be paid.

It is to be hoped we have heard the last of the talk about the superiority, or equality, of raw volunteers to regular soldiers. Not even a "Ham" Lewis of Washington, or a Knowles of South Dakota, is likely to repeat, even if he have not the grace or decency to recant, what he said on this subject last April. The Spanish war has confirmed the lesson of the Revolution, of the war of 1812, and of the Mexican war, that raw volunteers cannot be trusted to fight regular troops. That was really the experience of the civil war also, for Gen. SHERMAN said that raw troops with raw officers were not available for a year, and few modern wars have lasted for a year.

We pointed out yesterday a serious defect in Gen. MILES'S bill. That was that it provided no means of professional education, not merely for the two thousand-odd officers whom it proposed to add to the army, but for their successors. The same omission occurs in the Hull bill, which is condemned in advance by the announcement that it is favored by Secretary ALGER. Gen. MILES'S bill is in part discredited by its author's evident purpose to multiply offices of high rank and pay. But that is comparatively a small matter. The fact which ought to secure the prompt condemnation of both bills, as they stand, is that no precautions whatever are taken to enforce the appointment of the new officers by merit. Apparently it is to go merely by favor. That is to say, the choice of two thousand-odd officers is to be a mere piece of "patronage." Of course the result will be a perfect debauch of Algerism. Such a prospect is awful. The people of the United States have been quite sufficiently sickened by the results of Algerism in the Spanish war. To suppose that Congress will consent to confirm and perpetuate Algerism in the enlarged army, and thereby to secure the maximum of inefficiency, is to suppose that it is deaf to the recent lesson of the Spanish war, and insensible to the opinion of the country.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE PENSIONS.

We do not advise the Democrats to oppose the increase of the army to 100,000 men. The country will be very well content with that measure, we think. But if Mr. BAILEY will glance at Secretary GAGE'S estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, he will observe a remarkable and startling relation between the two great items of the account. They are these:

Military establishment	$145,119,434
Pensions	145,233,830

That is, we are paying out in bounties to the soldiers and the widows of soldiers of a war that ended thirty-three years ago $114,396 a year more than the annual cost of our entire army, arms, coast fortifications, &c., even at the immensely increased rate of expenditure entailed by the war with Spain and the new responsibilities resulting from it.

This is appalling. The pensions burden us with a deficit now amounting to more than a hundred millions a year. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates it at $30,000,000 for the next fiscal year. It will perhaps amount to three times that sum. There would be no deficit this year or next if our Government had never granted a pension that was not honest, deserved, and proper. The pension list is a morass of fraud, a bottomless pit of extravagance, the source of burdensome taxation, and the cause of immense annual deficits. It robs, it pauperizes, it demoralizes. It is a public danger, a National dishonor.

Here is a point for attack for the Democrats in Congress. There will be a flood of pension bills for the soldiers of the Spanish war. If we begin to pauperize these veterans as we have pauperized the other veterans we shall quickly get beyond our depth. The people won't stand it, and any party leader who declares at the outset that they won't stand it and fights pensions, new and old, will presently have a great part of the Nation earnestly supporting him.

Now is the time to establish the principle that the only just and honorable pension is a pension for disabling injuries received in actual service.

THE REVENUE STAMP MATTER.

The statement of the United States Revenue Agent in regard to the extent and effect of the evasion of the stamp law is to be set down as important only if true. As it stands it has some of the characteristics of a mare's nest. Col. WILLIAMS himself expresses some reserve as to what further investigation will show. On the face of the facts it is not highly probable that there has been a very large number of deeds or mortgages as to which the law has been deliberately evaded or even carelessly or ignorantly violated.

These documents almost invariably pass through the hands of skilled lawyers, whose particular duty it is to see that in all details they comply with the law. The great body of such documents are now subjected to the examination of some one of the various title guarantee companies, who employ, naturally, the most competent attorneys, and the continual experience of these, as well as their independence of either purchaser or seller, borrower or lender, make their work accurate and thorough. It would certainly be a poor legal adviser who passed a document in a shape that would bring annoyance and delay, if not actual loss, to all parties.

As for the theory that the failure to stamp deeds or mortgages properly can either invalidate the title conveyed or make them unavailable in court, Register FROMME is undoubtedly correct in his judgment that nothing of the sort can happen. And he defines his own duties toward the United States Government and its agents fully when he says that he is simply to "extend every facility to the United States Government to examine the records in order to ascertain what, if any, violations have been committed by parties leaving papers for record." This course he has followed.

"THE POLICY OF PIN-PRICKS."

The indiscretion of Sir EDMUND MONSON has been generally recognized, except, indeed, in England. The views of the British press upon his speech are by no means of so immediate interest as those of the French press, and have therefore not been so freely transmitted. And, on the other hand, there is a general and almost instinctive perception in England that "party differences cease at the water's edge." It is a perception that must be acquired with "imperialism."

Although nobody will defend Sir EDMUND'S language, which was highly undiplomatic, it is not difficult to understand the state of his mind. The thing which especially infuriated him, and which formed the text of the most undiplomatic part of his speech, was the proposition to found and maintain French schools, in honor of MARCHAND, by way of offset, or antidote, to the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum proposed by Lord KITCHENER.

Without any doubt, the French proposal for French schools in the Soudan belongs to "the policy of pin-pricks." Since the days of the Jesuit explorers, "evangelization" has not been an object and has scarcely been an incident of French colonial expansion. The proposal to found French schools in the Soudan is therefore naturally enough interpreted in England as a retort to the British proposal. It is almost equally offensive whether it has or has not any of the "political significance" which Lord SALISBURY declined to ascribe to Major MARCHAND'S appearance at Fashoda. It is either a mere protest and challenge, or else it is an attempt to Gallicize the Soudanese, and to undermine British influence in what in Great Britain is unanimously regarded as its "sphere."

In either case it belongs to "the policy of pin-pricks." In either it is necessarily offensive. We repeat that nobody will defend Sir EDMUND MONSON'S speech, but let not his provocation be forgotten.

THE WAR TAXES.

Mr. DINGLEY is right about the stamp taxes. There is no present prospect that the tax on bank checks, telegrams, express receipts, parlor-car seats, &c., will be repealed. The Government needs the money. It needs more money than it is getting. A sound fiscal policy would probably look rather to the laying of new taxes than to the abolition of old ones.

It may be doubted whether the stamp taxes of the Spanish war will be repealed at all. They all draw revenue from legitimate sources. They may entail some slight annoyance, but they are not burdensome. We do not think the people are impatient of them. The Government must have larger and larger revenues as the years roll by. Some increase will come from lowering tariff taxes to the revenue point. That increase will be secured when Dingleyism is abandoned. But the tendency of our industrial and commercial expansion is to do away with general tariff taxes altogether, leaving the needed revenue for the support of the Government economically administered to be collected from a few groups of imported articles and from internal sources.

There will doubtless be some readjustments of the stamp tax burden. It is not altogether equitable, and remedial amendments will from time to time be proposed. But we think the brewers, who have just held a meeting to protest against the law, will be disappointed if they expect its repeal. Beer is a very proper subject of taxation. If the brewers do not now succeed in transferring the burden from their shoulders to the retail dealer, and if he in his turn cannot yet put it on the consumer, both will soon learn that valuable art. It is a maxim of political economy that the consumer pays all expenses. The consumer pays or will pay for all the stamps called for by the war reserve law. We see no signs that he is unwilling to pay and keep on paying.

The acceptance by the Court of Cassation of the recommendation of its "reporter" secures the suspension at least of the court-martial of PICQUART. This act of the most august tribunal in France is an act at once of justice and of policy, an act of policy because it is an act of justice. It would be due to the high character of the court to assume that it thought wholly of justice, and not at all of policy, or of "politics," if the behavior of some of the courts of inferior jurisdiction had not brought the administration of justice in France into deserved discredit. The so-called trials of ZOLA were, both of them, outrages, not only upon the procedure of civilized tribunals, but upon the elementary and instinctive human sense of justice. The court was in each case openly bullied into doing injustice by the army, which seemed to have the support of the mob. Since those famous, or infamous, exhibitions the mob has been divided. It is not only "the intellectuals" who now view the proceedings of the General Staff with disgust. That view has permeated the unreflective classes, and the other night, in the riot at th Opéra Comique, the anti-army crowd seemed to be as numerous and as noisy as the anti-Dreyfus crowd. The Court of Cassation, in rendering its decision, was enabled to feel that it was supported by a considerable body of public opinion. We may hope that it would have made the same decision if it had no assurance of popular support, but the assurance it did have was very fortunate.

—By some chance extremely lucky for New York, but rather confusing for the Weather Bureau, the snowstorm announced for Wednesday last did not put in an appearance. This pleasing reprieve from deserved punishment for their own unwisdom in the choice of municipal servants is received with devout gratitude by New Yorkers, but in the interval between storms it behooves them to do some solemn thinking. It is a little curious that in the metropolis of the Nation supposed to contain more inventive geniuses than any other the work of snow removal is still performed just as it has been done for hundreds, perhaps thousands, of years. Men with shovels and carts drawn by horses are all we have—except legal friends of the Street Cleaning Commissioner with courage enough to prove by figures that what Col. WARING repeatedly accomplished is a physical impossibility. Strangely few suggestions as to new methods of snow disposition have been made. The melting powers of steam and fire have been tried with small success, and that is about all. A correspondent of The Electrical Review now proposes a scheme, however, which, whether hopeful or not, is at least interesting. He says that for the money which was spent with such poor results after the last storm the city could have obtained a hundred electric traction engines, each capable of towing six or eight ordinary loaded carts at a rapid rate. Half a million dollars would provide enough for these machines to do the work of 5,000 or 6,000 horses, and so obviate the chief difficulty that arises in these emergencies. As much more would purchase carts enough to permit of continuous loading, and the hauling could be done as fast as the carts could be filled. He even thinks that electric devices to do the loading could be made, and then not only would a ten-inch snowfall be removed in a few hours, but large amounts of public money would be saved. He says, too, that the electric automobiles could do municipal work of many kinds all the year round. This ingenious person may or may not have motors to sell, but his ideas have at least the merit of exciting thought on a grave question.

NUGGETS.

Diluted.

Doctor—Can you get pure water at your boarding house?

Patient—No; not always. I frequently detect just a flavor of coffee in it.—Detroit Free Press.

Her Maiden Aim.

Hoax—So young Goldrox has taken a wife. What was her maiden name?

Joax—Her maiden aim seems to have been to marry Goldrox, and she proved an unusually good shot for a woman.—Philadelphia Record.

Sympathy.

"Hasn't she a past?" inquired the gossipy man.

"Yes," answered the sensational actress, "but it isn't of much use to her. Somehow she doesn't seem able to get any of it into the newspapers."—Washington Star.

More Important.

"What would our wives say if they only knew where we are to-night?" remarked the Captain of a vessel boating about in a thick fog.

"I wouldn't care what they said," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."—Chicago News.

THEATRICAL INSTITUTIONS.

From The Washington Star.

'Tis not the star who at the play
Is bent on winning tears,
Who drives the rest of earth away
And holds your spellbound ears;
Who prompts you as your soul rebels
Against life's way perplexed.
It is the man in front who tells
Just what will happen next.

'Tis not the singer with the note
That shakes the chandelier,
Who sets your nervous thrills afloat
Throughout the atmosphere.
It is not joy, alas! but woe
Which fills your being there,
Caused by the girl behind, whose toe
Keeps time against your chair.

CHAMBERLAIN ON UNIONS

British Secretary Speaks of England's Alliances with Other Powers.

OUR FRIENDSHIP IS PRIZED

He Favors Closer Relations with Russia and Germany—Says British Colonies Are Strong.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at a Conservative gathering in Wakefield, Yorkshire, this evening, fully discussed home and foreign affairs and the Government's policy in Egypt, which, he said, depended entirely upon the possibility of reaching an understanding with France, "a thing which is impossible so long as the French pursue a policy of exasperation."

With regard to the relations between Great Britain and Russia in connection with the Far East, he said that, while hitherto the endeavors to reach an agreement had failed, he believed an agreement with Russia was necessary, unless very serious complications were to be encountered. There were, he continued, no insurmountable obstacles to an agreement. On the contrary, it was quite possible to conciliate the reasonable ambition of Russia with the fixed policy of Great Britain to maintain equal opportunities of trade for all nations.

"I am more sanguine of arriving at a settlement," said Mr. Chamberlain, "because it is not for our interest alone. The objects we have in view are shared also by the United States, Germany, and Japan, all of which have identical interests. I dare say you have observed the very pregnant passage in the recent message of President McKinley to the United States Congress, the passage referring to the very important interests of America in the East, in which he declares that these interests shall not be prejudiced by exclusive treatment. That is a very noteworthy passage, and, without being a prophet, I think I shall not be too sanguine if I say that in the future we shall not stand alone as guardians of the 'open door.'"

Mr. Chamberlain then referred to the charge of inconsistency brought against him in boasting of Great Britain's "splendid isolation" and then touting for alliances. He said:

"When I referred to isolation, I meant the isolation of the British Empire, comprising the United Kingdom and our children over the seas, who are well able to defend their own possessions and their own exclusive interests against all attack; but surely, it is not unreasonable to seek an alliance and to expect co-operation where the interests involved are those of others as well as ourselves.

"In the case of Germany we have ascertained by a friendly and frank interchange of opinion that there are many interests regarding which we can assist one another. I think I may hope that in the future the two nations, the greatest naval and the greatest military powers, will come more frequently together and that our joint influence will be used on behalf of peace and of unrestricted trade.

"But if I congratulate you on the development of good feeling between us and a great Continental State, still more do I rejoice at the growth of friendly relations between ourselves and our colonies, between ourselves and the United States. Already the United States, if regarded from the standpoint of potential resources, is the greatest of civilized States—with its immense population of intelligent citizens, chiefly Anglo-Saxons; and if we are assured of the Anglo-Saxon race, whether it abides under the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack, there is no other combination that can make us afraid."

Replying later in the proceedings to a vote of thanks for his address, Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped ere many years had passed to see a federation of the empire, with colonial representatives in the Imperial Parliament. Referring to a personal allusion to his "setting a good example in forwarding the hoped-for alliance with the United States by marrying an American," he said:

"So many Englishmen are following the example that I think it quite possible the alliance may be accomplished without the interference of Governments." [Laughter.]

A GERMAN'S VIEW OF US.

Count von Goetzen, Who Followed the United States Army in Cuba, Lectures on the War.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Count A. von Goetzen, former Military Attaché at the German Embassy [illegible]shington, who was commissioned by Prince William to accompany the [illegible]es army during the [illegible]for purposes of observation, addressed a [illegible]udience this evening in the [illegible]a "The Newest Colonial [illegible]lthough most of his hearers were members of the Colonial Society, there were [illegible]ome 300 military men present.

The lecture, which dealt largely with the war, was illustrated by photographs which Count von Goetzen took personally—views of the embarkation at Tampa, the camps, the landings in Cuba, and of scenes in the fighting around Santiago.

The lecturer spoke sympathetically of the American Army and Navy, except so far as the volunteers were concerned. He said the only good volunteers were the "Rough Riders." He severely condemned the insurgents, who, he said, rendered little or no help to the Americans. He did not see a single white among the insurgents except among the officers.

Count von Goetzen said the dynamite guns proved ineffective because they lacked distance apparatus. He praised Gen. Shafter's treatment of the foreign officers who accompanied his staff. The United States regulars were characterized by the lecturer as "a most excellent body of troops, though small," and their uniform as "practical."

A portion of the lecture was devoted to a description of the extreme difficulty with which both the American and Spanish troops were provisioned. Count von Goetzen prophesied a great future for the new American colonies, because, he said, "the Americans are prime colonists." The lecture was frequently applauded.

HENRI LAVEDAN HONORED.

The Author Elected a Member of the French Academy.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—M. Henri Lavedan, the author, has been elected a member of the French Academy.

M. Henri Léon Emile Lavedan, the French author, was born at Orleans in 1859, and began life as a newspaper writer on the staffs of the Echo de Paris, Gil Blas, and Figaro, paying particular attention to "high life" and boulevard society, which furnished him with material for a dozen volumes. At about the same time he produced in the Théâtre Français a comedy in four acts, entitled "A Family," for which the Thoirac Prize of 4,000f. This was in 1890. Two years later he presented at the same theatre a historical piece in three acts, "The Descendants," the object of which was to depict modern aristocratic families in contrast with the glorious recollections of their ancestors, showing the extent to which modern aristocratic society has deteriorated. But this satirical production was not accepted, and its title was changed to "The Prince of Aurec," and was eventually produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, where it ran very successfully for several months. Among the works of M. Lavedan are "Mam'selle Vertu," "Lydie," "Reine Janvier," "Inconsolables," "Sire," &c.

May Dethrone the New Samoan King.

AUKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 8.—The following advices were received here to-day from Samoa: "The supporters of Mataafa having elected him King, certain chiefs lodged a caveat, which the Chief Justice has decided in their favor. It is now understood that Tamasese will be nominated."

American Coal for French Use.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Consul Skinner, at Marseilles, has informed the State Department that if American coal companies can supply the right kind of coal at the right price, namely, at about $7.72 per ton, delivered into the coal bunkers at Marseilles, they have before them the opportunity for a new and important market. The Consul says that what is desired is a coal resembling the best Welsh, not more than 1 to 7 per cent. ash, developing 8,000 to 8,500 calorific power, and containing the least volatile matter. The high price at Marseilles is ascribed to the shortage in the British output, owing to the strikes.

Japan Has a Budget Deficit.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 8.—The Government has introduced in the Diet a bill providing for increasing the land tax by 14,000,000 yen, toward the estimated budget deficit of 30,000,000 yen. The remainder of the amount required will be raised by other taxation. It is believed these proposals will lead to a rupture of the understanding between the Cabinet and the Liberals.

SPANISH SOLDIERS DUPED.

Irregulars in Cuba Paid in Notes Which Are Heavily Discounted—Spanish Bank Selling Mortgages.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The settlement of the arrears of pay due the mobilized and all the irregular troops offered a brilliant opportunity for masterly financiering on the part of the military intendant.

With money in hand for a full settlement of all pay due to the troops the Quartermaster General devised an ingenious plan. Paying the men off in notes payable in Madrid he offered, through trusted agents, to discount such notes at 20 or 30 per cent. for cash. As practically every one of the irregular and mobilized troops will remain on the island, the men eagerly embraced this opportunity to have their notes cashed, and a handsome profit, therefore, accrued to the astute originator of the scheme.

The first mortgages held by the Spanish bank on municipal property here amount to $6,000,000. Propositions for the acquisition of these mortgages have been made by London, New York, and Berlin bankers. Although the mortgaged property represents a most solid investment, the Spanish bank appears ready to transfer the title to the foreign corporations through a lack of confidence in the stability of the future Government.

One of the most delicate and most difficult problems confronting the Spanish administration in Havana relates to bonds given by civil officials and employes who have ceased to hold office. Many of these are cash bonds furnished years ago, the refunding of which now becomes imperative. All such moneys having been appropriated and spent the Government is, therefore, unable to meet these obligations or to fulfill the guarantees.

TO STUDY CUBA'S NEEDS.

Mixed Commission from the War, Treasury, and Post Office Departments to be Sent to the Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Administration has practically decided to send a commission to Cuba consisting of a representative each from the War, Treasury, and Post Office Departments, and the matter will be brought up for action at to-morrow's Cabinet meeting.

The object of the commission will be to determine and, if possible, execute in a general way what is needed throughout the island in the assumption of the government functions by the United States toward the Island of Cuba. A complete Postal Service is contemplated at the earliest practicable moment, and a Military Customs Service will be perfected.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith had a conference with his four assistants for two hours this afternoon, going over his recommendations for the postal administration. This will be centralized at Havana, and while many details of employes will have to be made from the postal service here, the policy will be to retain a considerable number of natives now in charge of various Post Offices.

PRACTICAL JOKER IN HAVANA.

Statue of Isabel Equipped for a Voyage with Valise and Steamer Rug.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—The statue of Isabel la Catolica, which stands in the middle of Central Park, in this city, was found yesterday morning holding a valise in one hand and a steamer rug in the other.

An immense placard was slung across the back of the statue with the words "Bon voyage" inscribed on it.

BIG MILITARY DOCK NEAR HAVANA.

Structure to be 400 Feet Long and Connect with Railway System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Work is now being prosecuted with the greatest rapidity on what is destined to be one of the largest military docks in Cuba. This is located at Triscornia to the eastward and just across the bay from Havana. The dock will be 400 feet long, which, it is calculated, will give five fathoms of water alongside for the berthing of ships. The outer end of the dock for a length of 100 feet will be clear. Beginning at that point and running shoreward in the centre of the dock will be a large warehouse, to which access can be had from a steamer on either side.

There will also be a double line of railway on the dock. This will turn southeastward, to strike the united lines of railroad at Guanabacoa, and will enable the stores to be landed about five miles from Havana at a point where they can be readily placed on the existing railroad system and carried to almost any part of the city or province. Attention has been paid in the selection of Triscornia to the feasibility of establishing other camps to the eastward of Havana, and it will be easy to find suitable grades for the construction of such auxiliary railroad connections as may be required.

The Quartermaster General has given instructions that no labor is to be employed in these Government works save that of the Cubans wherever it is possible to do so, so that the expectation is that employment will be afforded to a number of the Cuban soldiers, if they care to disband and go to work. It is estimated that the building of the dock will occupy sixty days.

CUBANS EULOGIZE GEN. WOOD.

Hope Expressed that He Be Made a Lieutenant General and Appointed Governor General of the Island.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 8.—There has been great rejoicing to-day in connection with the Fête of Purisima Concepcion. Yesterday's mourning emblems were exchanged for glorious decorations in the cathedral, and sorrowful music gave way to joyous. Abbe Bernardo preached an eloquent sermon to a congregation that crowded the cathedral. He is one of the best preachers in Cuba, and, in inspiring words, breathing the true Christian spirit, he called upon all Cubans to rejoice at the termination of four hundred years of cruelty, extortion, and misery, and to show their gratitude to the United States for the happy consummation. He eulogized Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, saying that he rejoiced to hear that Gen. Wood's name had been sent to the United States Senate with a recommendation that he be raised to the rank of Major General. "And I can only hope," said the preacher, "that Gen. Wood's name will be sent a week later with a recommendation that he be appointed a Lieutenant General and made Governor General of the Island of Cuba during the American military occupation."

The Independencia, an enterprising local sheet, published 500 words of telegraphic résumé of President McKinley's message to Congress, which is the topic of conversation at all the clubs and other centres of interest. With the exception of the Extremists, the party advocating the immediate freedom of Cuba and the establishment forthwith of a Cuban Government, all factions are apparently well satisfied with the promises of the message regarding the island.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Supply sailed from Brooklyn for Key West Dec. 7. The Potomac has sailed from Norfolk for Portsmouth, and the Cassius has arrived at St. Thomas.

Government Work at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 8.—The Government has increased the force of Inspectors on duty at the Carnegie mills, in Homestead. Carpenter E. W. Craig, United States Navy, late of the battleship Texas, has been appointed Inspector of hull material at Munhall, and Chief Engineer Walter E. Worthington, United States Navy, late of the cruiser Brooklyn, has been placed in charge of the construction of steam engineering material in the Pittsburg district. Chief Engineer Daniel P. Jones, who alone has been in charge of this work, will be retired on half pay by the Navy Department.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY.

First of Two Concerts Given at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

It seems a pity that the Musical Art Society cannot give more concerts. No musical entertainments given in this city afford more satisfaction to lovers of that which is highest and purest in music, yet the society finds it practicable to give this season only two concerts. Of these the first took place last night in Carnegie Hall. The audience was one of large size and of the customary brilliant appearance. It was delighted with the performance, as well it might be, for in every way the concert was worthy of the warmest praise.

The principal number on the programme was the second part of Bach's Christmas Oratorio. For the performance of this beautiful excerpt, Mr. Frank Damrosch, the conductor of the society, had brought to his aid 900 voices from his People's Choral Union. This choir was seated in the uppermost gallery of the hall, where it sang the chorales allotted to the congregation. The body of tone which it produced was noble, and the singing of the two chorales in every essential of such work was of the most artistic kind. The applause of the audience showed a quick and deep appreciation.

The solos in the oratorio were sung by members of the trained choir of the Musical Society on the stage. The contralto air was sung by all the contraltos in unison with excellent effect, and the choir as a whole sang particularly well in "Glory be to God." The small orchestra, of strings, flutes, obers and English horn, was capable, and played the "Pastoral Symphony" with finish.

Bach's Christmas Oratorio is too seldom heard. Its beauties are of a kind that all sincere lovers of music must recognize, and its appropriateness to the approaching season of Christian rejoicing makes it a satisfactory substitute for the more cumbersome and much more worn "Messiah." But until the general public learns to love the profound devotional works of the old masters as the members of the Musical Art Society have, we must expect Bach to yield precedence to the more popular Handel.

The numbers sung before the Bach work last night were Palestrina's "Adoremus Te," Vittoria's "O Magnum Mysterium," Calvisius's "Joseph, Joseph lieber mein," Praetorius's "Es ist ein Ros' Entsprungen," and Herzogenberg's "Christmas Song." After the part of the oratorio were given Leopold Damrosch's "Ring Out, Wild Bells," three German folk-songs arranged by Wüllner, and four quartets by Brahms.

Elks Benefit a Success.

The annual benefit of the New York Lodge No. 1 of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon, was very successful. "The Duel," a delightful one-act comedy by John M. Morton, was the curtain raiser, with Annie Sotherland, Helena Horneman and Frank A. Connor in the cast. Misses Adelina and Constance Mullini rendered a cornet det, and the quartet from "'Way Down East" sang some songs, followed by Augustus Thomas's dramatization of Dickens's "Holly Tree Inn." Miss Laura Burt gave some of her specialties and a scene from the second act of "A Runaway Girl" was given by Augustin Daly's company.

Mme. Eames Will Not Sing To-night.

The continued indisposition of Mme. Emma Eames, who was taken ill on Monday night with a cold, has caused Maurice Grau to substitute Fräulein Olga Pevny in the rôle of Elizabeth in "Tannhäuser" this evening. A change was also necessary in the programme for next Sunday evening's concert, as Mme. Eames was to her place, by special arrangement with Charles A. Ellis, Mme. Gadski has been secured. David Bispham will also be included in the programme. Mme. Eames hopes to be well enough to assume her rôle of Sieglinde in the performance of "Die Walküre" next Wednesday night.

J. K. Hackett as Rupert of Hentzau.

"Rupert of Hentzau," the play which Daniel Frohman has selected for James K. Hackett, will be produced for the first time in this city at the Lyceum Theatre for an indefinite period beginning April 1. Mr. Hackett will be seen in Harlem next week and also the week after Christmas in Brooklyn, presenting "The Tree of Knowledge." Mr. Frohman's new play "Rupert of Hentzau" deals mainly with the same characters as were presented in "The Prisoner of Zenda," the action taking place three years later. It requires a cast of twenty-six persons.

Another Prima Donna Arrives.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Saale was Mme. Frances Saville, one of the many prima donnas engaged this season by Mr. Grau. The date of Mme. Saville's first appearance has not yet been decided upon.

LOW PRICES FOR OLD BOOKS.

The First Night of the Emanuel B. Hart Sale Disappointing.

The attendance at the sale of the library of the late Emanuel B. Hart, which was begun last evening at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, was not large, and the prices obtained were disappointingly low. Most of the buying was done by dealers.

The chief attraction of the library was a manuscript note book, written in the handwriting of Washington Irving, during his tour of Switzerland in 1807, 126 pages, 7⅝ by 5 inches, 8vo, vellum. It was sold to J. W. Bouton of West Twenty-eighth Street, for $26. The highest price paid for any book was for a History of the Indian Mutiny, by Charles Ball, 2 vols., large 8vo, half-morocco, which brought $4 a volume. The lowest price was 5 cents a volume for six volumes of "Actors and Actresses, American Actor Series, edited by Lawrence Hutton." Twenty-four volumes of Dickens's works, with original illustrations by Cruikshank, "Phiz," Stone, Leech, and Tenniel, went for 15 cents a volume. These are samples of the lowest prices. In a few instances only were fairly good prices obtained, and these were paid by private individuals interested in the subjects or the authors of the books bought. The sale will be continued to-night.

JERSEY CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

The Street and Water Commission Award the Contract to P. H. Flynn.

The Jersey City Street and Water Commissioners yesterday awarded to P. H. Flynn, the only bidder, the contract for a new water supply to be furnished by gravity. The quantity is to be 50,000,000 gallons daily, maximum, with a storage capacity of 70,000,000 daily, which is to be furnished whenever the city shall need it. The price is to be $36 per million gallons up to 25,000,000 gallons daily, the present estimated consumption. For 30,000,000 gallons daily the city is to pay $32, for 35,000,000 $24, and after that $20. The water is to be drawn from the Rockaway River, near Boonton.

If the city elects it may buy the plant at the end of the first year after it is put in operation for $7,595,000. If it decides to wait five, ten, or fifteen years, the price will be $7,995,000. The contract will otherwise run twenty-five years.

The contract has now to go to the Finance Board for its approval, and then to Mayor Hoos.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund, has received the following additional contributions to the fund:

Joseph H. Choate	$250	R. W. De Forest	25
John J. Emery	200	R. W. Tailer	25
Dodge & Olcott	100	James Timpson	25
T. M. Adams	100	E. H. Emmet	25
Charles Rabt	100	M. Nicholson	25
William Toothe	100	John W. Pirsson	25
Eastman Co.	100	George G. Dewitt	25
Hackett, Carhart & Co.	100	Otto Lowengard	25
Charles F. Dietrich	100	West End Medical Society	25
F. A. Schermerhorn	100	C. H. Tiebout & Sons	20
T. G Shearman	100	Leon N. Adler	10
T. H. Hubbard	100	John A. Fonda	10
J. R. Taylor	50	B. F. S.	5
F. Vietor & Achelis	50	Rush Taggart	5
M. B. Fielding	50	William G. Alger	5
P. H. Butler	50	J. W. Miller	5
W. A. Smith	50	H. H. Truman	5
J. H. Lane & Co.	50	Adolphe E. Borie	5
"From a friend"	25	Anne E. Levy	5
H. F. Taintor Mfg. Co.	25	Arthur H. Ely	5
		J. F. Tapley	5
		W. J. Campbell	2
Previously acknowledged			65,977
Total			$68,089

MRS. M'KINLEY'S BUSY DAY

Inspected Scores of Bundles of Christmas Presents.

GREETED BY LITTLE CHILDREN

She Did Not Care to Venture Out in the Cold, So Had Articles Sent to Her Hotel.

Mrs. William McKinley passed a busy time yesterday. From the time she telephoned to the White House in the morning until she telephoned again at night, which actions mark the beginning and end of Mrs. McKinley's daily life away from Washington—every moment of her time was taken up. She received callers, entertained a number of children, and examined scores of bundles of Christmas gifts which had been forwarded for her inspection.

Mrs. McKinley intended to do her shopping by personally visiting the various stores. But yesterday the temperature settled at 30 degrees, and she thought that it was too chilly to go out-of-doors. So she gave orders to have samples of jewelry, dress goods, and the novelties of the season sent to her rooms at the Windsor Hotel. All day long the elusive boy rushed up to the clerks with dozens of big bundles for "de President's wife."

There was a scene enacted, tender, pathetic, and impressive in Mrs. McKinley's parlor during the morning. With her face aglow with mother love, the wife of the President sat in the midst of a bevy of children who had come to call on her. She played with them in great glee; she told them stories; she took them on her lap, and hugged and kissed them, and listened to the baby chatter of the little ones with as much affection as if they had been her own. The children were James Hill, the grandson of the President of the Great Northern Railway, James J. Hill, and Eleanor, Katherine, and Thayer Hobson, the children of Mrs. Henry Hobson of Denver, Col., who is passing the Winter at the Windsor.

On Wednesday the children expressed a great desire to see the President's wife, and five-year-old "Jimmie" Hill appointed himself a committee of one and aproached Proprietor Leland, with the air of a Congressman, requesting that "Me an' my friends" be allowed to let to see her." Mr. Leland communicated the fact to Mrs. McKinley, who replied that her love and fondness for little ones would not permit her to refuse their wishes.

As they were ushered into the domain of robin's-egg blue and old gold, Mrs. McKinley received them with open arms and tenderly kissed each pair of childish lips upturned to her own.

"Where is the President?" asked little Thayer Hobson, sitting on Mrs. McKinley's knee.

"He is not here, but there is his picture," answered Mrs. McKinley, as she pointed to a large painting of her husband, which rested on a table, almost smothered with roses.

"You must come and visit me at the White House in Washington some day," Mrs. McKinley said to little "Jimmie" Hill, who was leaning against her knee.

"Oh, I was there thirty years ago," came the childish answer, for "Jimmie" was endeavoring to recall a visit which he had made to the capital with his grandfather a few years ago.

Mrs. McKinley had her niece, Miss Mabel McKinley, sing for the children, and when they were ready to go she kissed every one good-bye, and, putting her arms around all five at once, said, "I wish I could call you my own."

Then she told them that she would send each of them a Christmas present of a miniature of her husband. She gave orders to have these miniatures worked on gold.

Mrs. W. L. Strong, wife of ex-Mayor Strong, was the guest of Mrs. McKinley at luncheon. A special menu was prepared for this occasion, and during the night Chief Steward Daniel Lace had labored with dusty tomes of cooking lore to try to produce something particularly new. He succeeded in a new potage of clambroth and whipped cream, served in tiny two-handled cups of the thinnest china, handpainted in blue and gold. The broth was made of the choicest little necks, with a flavoring of chocolate. The whipped cream was floated on the beverage, which was served piping hot. Carnation ice cream was another and a novel dessert. A number of carnations were secured and the petals were removed, leaving nothing but the stems and the calyxes. The ice was frozen in forms to represent the exact size of carnations in different shades. These forms were then frozen into the calyxes, making a perfect ice cream flower. They were served on silver plates covered with serviettes of point lace, the ices appearing as if some one had placed a bunch of carnations on the plate.

The table was arranged with an extravagance of imported maidenhair ferns and La France roses—the roses being banked in the centre, and the ferns forming a thick fringe.

After luncheon Mrs. McKinley spent several hours receiving callers. Among those who met her were Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. M. A. Stafford, Mrs. Isaac Brokaw, Mrs. Warren F. Leland, the Misses Fannie and Helen Leland, Dr. Leland and Mrs. Leonard F. Pitkin, Miss Marguerite Pitkin, Mrs. Evelyn Sloane, the Rev. and Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, and Miss Morgan.

During the afternoon Miss Mabel McKinley sang a number of operatic selections, and Mr. Irving Brokaw rendered a number of banjo selections. Then followed the selection of Christmas presents. Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Stephen Rand, and Miss Katherine Endsley assisted Mrs. McKinley in the task of selecting a number of gifts intended for friends. Mrs. McKinley always makes bounteous Christmas gifts to a number of poor children, but these are purchased in Washington.

Mrs. McKinley said to a TIMES reporter: "I have never felt better in my life than I have during this visit. Everyone has been very kind to me, and I have found pleasure in every moment since my arrival in New York."

JUDGE ROBERTSON'S FUNERAL.

Many Prominent Men Attend the Services at Katonah.

KATONAH, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The funeral of ex-Judge Robertson took place this afternoon from his late residence here. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. A. Babbitt of the Presbyterian Church. The pall bearers were Francis M. Carpenter, James Wood, Henry W. Norton, Albert Hoyt, John Green Clark, and Henry H. Fowler. Interment was in the family plot in Union Cemetery, at Bedford.

Among the prominent men present were: Justice Jacob Patterson, Justice Dykman, Justice Keogh, County Judge Smith Lent, Congressman William L. Ward, Surrogate Silkman, District Attorney George C. Andrews, Assistant District Attorney F. M. Buck, County Treasurer F. M. Carpenter, Henry D. Purroy of New York, President George R. Crawford of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, President Robert A. Patterson of the Tarrytown National Bank, President Carpenter of the Mount Kisco National Bank, E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad; Mayor Preslie Southerland of Yonkers, and Congressman J. H. Ketcham of Dover Plains.

AID FOR THE ATLANTIC.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The ocean tug Storm King was dispatched from here early this morning for Nantucket Shoals, to assist the British steamer Atlantic, which is anchored there with her shaft broken.

The Atlantic sailed from Swansea on Nov. 17 in command of Capt. A. R. Inwood, for Delaware Breakwater, for orders. She was sighted by the Captain of the lighthouse tender Azalea last Tuesday night, and reported that the shaft had broken a week before, and that since that time she had been drifting about the ocean at the mercy of the elements.

Capt. Thompson of the British steamer Eddystone, which arrived at New York Wednesday from Blyth, fell in with the disabled Atlantic, and had towed her some sixty-five miles, when the hawser parted and he lost sight of the vessel. The disabled steamer is of steel, 1,613 tons net register, and is owned by the Atlantic Steamship Company of Sunderland, England.

THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Saturday will be the greatest cent's worth ever offered to the New York public. More than 1 cent's worth of white paper will be used in the production of this edition, which will include a thirty-two page number of the SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, a special feature of which will be 100 best holiday books, classified and reviewed. Special contributors will be Eliot Gregory, Hamilton W. Mabie, John Kendrick Bangs, and Joel Benton. Order in advance to be sure of getting this edition from your newsdealer.—Adv.

JAPANESE MINISTER IN TOWN.

Jutaro Komura Talks of Our Great Markets and Affairs of State.

Jutâro Komura, the new Japanese Minister to this country, who was received by President McKinley a few days ago, is making a short visit to this city to look after certain commercial interests. He is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria, and will remain here until to-morrow, when he will return to his post at Washington.

"In these days," said Mr. Komura, in speaking of the duties of a modern diplomat, "commercial interests are very likely to be political interests also. While our Consul here ably looks after trade matters, it often occurs that in the West, as nearly always in the East, trade and international political relation go hand in hand. Whenever this is the case, I shall, of course, run up to New York to assist our Consul."

Mr. Komura says he is half American, because he learned English here and completed his education at Harvard. He speaks English with just a trace of Oriental accent, and understands the language thoroughly. He spoke of the wonderful growth of New York since he was here in 1880, and said that one of the chief interests he would consider as the representative of Japan will be the growing trade between this country and his own.

"You Americans are now selling us many things, and could sell us many more. You are underselling English merchants in machinery and tools, not only in Nippon [Japan], but even in China and Australia. You make the best locomotives, railway supplies, machinery of every description, and all sorts of tools, that can be bought to-day in any market of the world. You are underselling Russia in our oil market, and we are buying nearly all our refined oil from America. The imports of oil, machinery and tools from America are rapidly increasing, and Japan is anxious to see even a more liberal exchange of trade.

"I observe," said he, "that now and then it is intimated in foreign papers that our new Premier, Marshal Anaga Yamagata, is hostile to outside interests. That is by no means true. The Marquis is not a representative of the old régime of the Samurai, but is a liberal, broadminded, progressive Japanese of to-day and of to-morrow. He stands for progress. Japan will make friends under his guidance, and will advance even more rapidly than she has done within the last half century."

Mr. Komura said that the foreign relations of his country, even with Russia, are entirely satisfactory. He thinks that there is little danger of England, France, and Russia dismembering China. The latter is too great, he said, to be dealt with as Poland was. The Chinese are good fighters, and only need skilled officers and modern weapons. Other stronger nations, he said, will doubtless prey upon her territory, but no coalition of powers, he thought, would undertake the fearful task of partitioning her domain and awakening the old Tartar and Mongol spirit that has slept through centuries of peace. In any developments in the East, he said, Japan "will consult her own interests first."

The Minister has had a long diplomatic and governmental experience. He was Chargé d'Affaires at Peking when war broke out between China and Japan, and soon went to Manchuria with Marshal Yamaji as Civil Governor of the conquered Chinese territory. After this he was Minister at Seoul, Korea, and then head of a bureau in the Tokio Foreign Office. In 1897 he was Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS.

Seaman's Bank for Savings to Maintain the 4 Per Cent. Rate and Others May Follow.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Seaman's Bank for Savings it was decided to maintain the rate of interest for the six months following Jan. 1, 1899, at 4 per cent. per annum. Much interest has been manifested in the decision which has been reached by the Trustees, and while it is admitted by other savings banks that there would be no trouble for the Seaman's to maintain its rate, yet they say that it is impossible for other banks, or at least a great number of them, to pay more than 3½ per cent., and that on some of the late loans this latter rate is being maintained at a loss.

The Trustees refused to discuss the matter except to make the announcement of their conclusions, for, as one of them said, they do not want to be advertised as a 4 per cent. bank, and that at the present being maintained new business will be rather discouraged than sought. There is now in force a rule in the bank that it will not receive from any one depositor more than $500 in deposits in any one month. The bank has a line of old investments that still pay a good rate of interest, but no more money can be invested at like rates. It is said to be only a question of time when the bank will have to reduce its rate to the prevailing 3½ per cent.

During the next few weeks there will be meetings of the Trustees of all of the other banks to fix the rates. In some of these the 4 per cent. rate will be maintained, and the action of the Seaman's may have had something to do with this. The Bowery Savings Bank, however, has announced that its rate will be reduced after January to 3½, and this will be definitely decided on when its Board of Trustees meets.

The East River Savings Institution at 3 Chambers Street is one of the banks that will maintain its 4 per cent. rate. The meeting of the board will be held on Monday next, but President William H. Slocum yesterday foreshadowed its action. This, according to Mr. Slocum, is more a matter of pride on the part of the Trustees than because it can profitably keep up this rate. Mr. Slocum said: "We do this in the interest of the depositors we have, and not in the hope of gaining any others. We do not want new business, and if it does come to us in large volume and we are unable to refuse it in a nice way, the result will be that we will have to cut down our rate probably for the period after next July."

Another of the banks that will probably maintain its present rate of 4 per cent. is the Metropolitan, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street. The board meets on Tuesday next, and Secretary Sherer said yesterday that he did not care to say anything in advance of the meeting, although he intimated that such action was in contemplation. It is also said that the Bank for Savings may take similar action and maintain its rate.

NATIONAL HEBREW CONVENTION

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8.—The committee of the Hebrew Congregations in session here appointed to present the names of candidates for membership on the Executive Board handed in the following names: Isaac N. Bernham, Louisville, Ky.; Bernard Bettman, Cincinnati; Josiah Cohen, Pittsburg, Penn.; Nathan Drucken, Cincinnati; Jacob H. Fleisch, New York; Moses Fraley, St. Louis; Julius Freiberg, Cincinnati; William Goodheart, Cincinnati; Joseph Hirsch, Atlanta, Ga.; Albert F. Hockstader, New York; Samuel Hoerenrich, Detroit, Mich.; Lewis Heinsheimer, Cincinnati; Louis Krohn, Cincinnati; Max Landuer, Milwaukee; Siegmund Levyn, Buffalo, N. Y.; Moritz Loth, Cincinnati; Morris Newburger, Philadelphia; Jacob Ottenheimer, Cincinnati; S. W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; Jacob Rosenberg, Cincinnati; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Alfred Seasongood, Cincinnati; Lazarus Silverman, Chicago; Julius Straus, Richmond; Isaac Strouse, Baltimore; Morris Ullman, Cleveland; Julius M. Wile, Rochester, N. Y.; Julius M. Weis, New Orleans; Emanuel Wertheimer, Pittsburg, Penn.; Samuel Woolner, Peoria, Ill.

The report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Civil and Religious Rights says:

"We urge the importance of making every effort toward the enactment of a treaty between the United States Government and that of Russia, similar to that existing between England and Russia, whereby the rights of American citizens of Jewish birth shall receive equal recognition with those of all others."

It was decided that the next meeting be held in Cincinnati. The Executive Committee unanimously elected Mr. Julius Freiberg of Cincinnati President for the ensuing two years; Mr. Samuel Woolner of Peoria, Vice President; Mr. Lewis Kohn of Cincinnati, Treasurer; Mr. Lipman Levy, Secretary, and Mr. David Levy, Assistant Secretary.

$2,000,000 Bond Issue in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The Northwestern Gas Light and Coke Company, an Evanston corporation, has given a trust deed to the Equitable Trust Company to secure a two-million-dollar bond issue for purposes of extension and improvements. The deed is executed by Rufus C. Dawes, President, and is dated Dec. 1. It bears $999.50 in revenue stamps. There are 4,000 bonds of $500 each, running thirty years at 5 per cent., which are to be used in paying off the present bond issue and other obligations of the company and acquiring other property.

FIRST ENGINEERS DINE.

They Present a Loving Cup to Col. Griffin.

After several months spent in military operations in Puerto Rico, the officers of the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers celebrated their return home by giving a dinner at Sherry's last night in honor of their commanding officer, Col. Eugene Griffin. At the same time they presented to Col. Griffin a handsome loving cup as a token of esteem. Incidental to the dinner, the foundation of an association to be formed of volunteer engineer officers was laid. This was in line with a suggestion made by Col. Griffin in his speech. The First Engineers returned to this city the day before Thanksgiving.

In addition to the officers there were present Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph, Gen. G. C. Sawtelle, Gen. A. S. Webb, C. A. Coffin, and G. H. Mairs. Lieut. Col. Hodges was toastmaster.

After the coffee was served Lieut. Col. Hodges made a brief speech, in which he complimented Col. Griffin on the work accomplished by the regiment which he had raised. He then presented the loving cup, which was promptly filled with champagne and started on its rounds to the strains of "He's a jolly good fellow."

In response to Lieut. Col. Hodges's remarks, Col. Griffin, after speaking of the organization of the regiment, and its work in Puerto Rico, said: "The saddest feature of our experience has been the loss by death of one officer and thirteen men, men who gave their lives for their country as surely as did those who fell at San Juan Hill and El Caney.

"We have had our experience, which I hope will not be without value to each and all of us, and which I believe has taught some useful lessons. It is my deliberate judgment that engineers, including tradesmen, will make better soldiers than any other class of men, and by soldiers I mean all that the word implies, men trained in drill and marksmanship, able to care for themselves in the field, to make long marches, and meet the enemy under all conditions, either offensively or defensively."

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS DINES.

Civil War Veterans Gather at the Fifth Avenue.

The Eleventh Army Corps gave its annual dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. This corps was the German division of the Army of the Potomac, and was known as "the Dutch Corps." According to its historians last night, it fought in more battles than any similar body of troops in the Union armies.

Col. Augustus C. Hamlin, President of the association, presided at the banquet. At the head table were, besides the President and Secretary, Capt. F. Irsch, Gens. W. R. Shafter, John T. Ruggles, Orlando Smith, Horatio C. King, and Egbert L. Viele.

Among others present were: Gen. J. T. Lockman, Gen. L. P. di Cesnola, Gen. Carl Schurz, Gen. Joe Smith, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Gen. George Von Schaick, Gen. Wagner of Philadelphia, Col. McNutt, and Col. John J. McCook.

Before the dinner, at a business meeting, Gen. Ruggles, Gen. King, Gen. H. E. Tremaine, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor of Ohio, and Hiram Hitchcock of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were elected honorary members.

Gen. Shafter spoke of his experiences in the Santiago campaign. Among other speakers were the Chairman and Gen. Orlando Smith.

MEDICAL MEN AT DINNER.

Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Meet at Sherry's.

The alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons held a dinner at Sherry's last night, at which over 200 of the graduates of the college were present. Dr. John G. Curtis, President of the Alumni Association, presided. At the guests' table were President Seth Low of Columbia University, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Dr. Louis Sayre, Dr. Charles McBurney, and Dr. Kennicutt, all of whom made interesting addresses. Among the prominent physicians who were in attendance were Drs. William T. Bull, Francis Delafield, W. E. Carroll, George L. Peabody, J. McC. Wetmore, R. T. Weir, W. Harvis, H. E. Matthews, E. W. Lambert, W. H. Draper, H. A. Henriques, and D. W. Hunter.

Dr. Curtis spoke of the history of the "P. & S," and told of the great assistance it had received from Columbia University. He then introduced President Low, who said that 1898 had been a notable year in the history of the college, and spoke of the twenty-two young students of the institution who had enlisted during the war with Spain. One of the first men to fall on the American side during the conflict, he said, was Dr. John Blair Gibbs, an alumnus of the college, who was killed at Guantanamo. Another graduate of the school, he said, was Dr. Lindheim, who had brought fourteen carloads of fever-stricken soldiers from the South without the loss of a single man, and while saving them, sickened and died himself.

TOPEKA PATRICIDE TRIAL.

Former Sweetheart of John Collins Testifies Against Him.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 8.—The climax of the sensations in the Collins murder trial was reached to-day, when Miss Frances Babcock, the pretty young society leader of Lawrence, took the witness stand to testify against young Collins. For two years John Collins has been desperately in love with Miss Babcock, and, although she denied it on the witness stand to-day, it is current gossip in Lawrence that the couple were engaged to be married and the wedding day had been fixed when J. S. Collins was murdered last May.

So firmly convinced is Miss Babcock that John killed his father that she and her mother refused to have anything further to do with him.

To-day Miss Babcock took the stand, and told of telegrams and letters received from John the day of the murder admonishing her to "tell nothing" how Collins had predicted the murder of his father by some secret enemy; how he had gone to Topeka to buy a glycerine bomb for a friend at Topeka; how he had dropped a loaded revolver from his pocket while out riding with her a few days before the murder; how she reproached him for carrying weapons, and how he impressed upon her that this weapon would be needed for an important occasion. These were things he cautioned her against telling in his telegram on the morning of the tragedy.

Miss Babcock's testimony was the most damaging given during this sensational trial. John Collins wrote her that his love for her was the mainspring of all his actions. Her testimony caused young Collins to break down completely. It caused general weeping among the women in court. Mrs. Babcock, mother of the young society leader, also believes that John Collins is guilty of the crime of murdering his father. More startling than all is the statement that mother and daughter hope he will be convicted because they are in mortal terror of him. Miss Babcock knows the love he bears for her, and believes it has unsettled his mind. She believes that if he is aquitted and she still refuses to see him, that he will do something terrible to her. She thinks he would kill her rather than see her marry another.

HENRY M. PLATT DEAD.

Henry Mortimer Platt, the founder of the first gold and silver refinery in this country, died yesterday at his home, 133 West Thirteenth Street, of pneumonia. Mr. Platt had been an invalid for nine years, and his strength was further impaired by the infirmities of age, so that when pneumonia attacked him on Monday, his decline was rapid.

Henry M. Platt was born on July 7, 1822, in this city, where he received his early education. His father was the late George W. Platt. Mr. Platt as a young man was apprenticed to his father to learn the jeweler's trade. He then went abroad and completed his education in France, giving special attention to chemistry. He became a thorough expert in assaying and refining. He returned to this country, and about 1849 established a gold and silver refinery, the first in the country, with two plants—one in Thomas Street and the other in Liberty Place. The refinery was managed under the name of George W. Platt, Mr. Platt's father. Its scope became enlarged until the refinery handled bullion from all parts of the country, and also did an international business. Mr. Platt remained in the business until 1881, when he retired, leaving it to his son, Charles S. Platt, who now conducts it. Mr. Platt leaves four children—Charles S. Platt, Frank H. Platt of Brooklyn, Miss Platt, and Mrs. F. Stallknecht. The funeral will take place at the home to-morrow at 1 P. M. The Rev. E. W. Stoddard of Succasunna, N. J., his brother-in-law, will officiate. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was devoted to teas and receptions. There was only one large dance of consequence, and that was at Sherry's. It was the first of Les Cendrillons, as the old Cinderella dances are now called. The reception at Delmonico's, given by Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Day to celebrate their silver wedding, and not the debuts of their sons in society, as has been erroneously stated; a large reception given by Mrs. George Bird to introduce her daughter, Miss Bettie Metcalfe; a reception given by Mrs. William H. Taller for her sister, Mrs. Wesley Watson, and several theatre parties were among the entertainments of the day.

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The opera in Philadelphia and the numerous magnificent entertainments given by the entire Drexel connection in honor of Miss Minnie Fell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, have attracted numerous New Yorkers to the Quaker City. In fact, it is considered nothing for any one to go to Philadelphia for luncheon and come back to New York in time for dinner or the opera, or to run over there for the opera and return the same night or the next morning. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont passed Tuesday in Philadelphia, taking luncheon at the Bellevue with a party of friends. Mrs. Belmont wore a gray cloth traveling gown and a large black hat. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, who have been passing their honeymoon in Philadelphia, have just returned to New York. Yesterday there was a tea given for Miss Minnie Fell, and Mr. James Paul will give a large ball in January in her honor. Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Howe will also give a dance on Dec. 15 at Horticultural Hall for Miss Fell. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, who will sail for Europe on Saturday, have also been entertained at a series of dinners.

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Mr. and Mrs. Leiter are yet in Washington, and have not gone to Chicago, as announced, for the Winter. Last evening they gave a large dinner to Lord Herschell and the members of the American Commission. Mrs. Sartoris and her two daughters are passing a week in Savannah visiting Lieut. Algernon Sartoris prior to his departure for Cuba.

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Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have been passing the week at Fern Cliff, their beautiful house on the Upper Hudson, where they have had a large house party. Mrs. Astor and her guests were among the audiences at several of the church charity entertainments given in Rhinebeck this week, to the great delight of the villagers.

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The Bradley Martins are still entertaining large parties at Balmacaan for the shooting. The Prince and Princess Dhuleep Singh have been again their guests, as well as the MacIntosh of MacIntosh and Mrs. MacIntosh, the Viscount and Viscountess Deerhurst, and Lord and Lady Tweedmouth. The amount of game killed has been remarkable, but then it must be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin do not adhere to the rule of shooting parties at English country houses. They allow their guests to shoot all day, with consequent greater bags.

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Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Majestic were Gabriel Mead Tooker, the father of Mrs. Whitney Warren and Mrs. Wadsworth Ritchie; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lippincott of Philadelphia, A. C. Calvert, Mr. Edward Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Toland, Lady Davies, the widow of Sir William Davies, and Heber R. Bishop.

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A small but enjoyable affair was the surprise party given on Tuesday evening to Miss Margaret Chanler by a party of friends chaperoned by Mrs. Douglas Robinson. Miss Chanler has just returned from Puerto Rico, where during the entire Spanish-American war she was a nurse in the Red Cross Society. Miss Chanler is a great-granddaughter of John Jacob Astor, and a great-sister of Mr. William Astor Chanler, Mrs. John Jay Chapman, and Mrs. Temple Emmet. The affair was entirely informal.

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William Rockefeller of Tarrytown and New York has purchased from Mrs. Denton of Greenwich, Conn., a tract of land twenty acres in area adjoining his deer park at that place and about a mile north of the village. The property is considered one of the finest residence sites in Greenwich, and gives a full view of the Sound. It is stated that Mr. Rockefeller intends to build a villa there for either his married son or daughter. Commodore E. C. Benedict is having a private lake built on his property at Indian Harbor, where he and his friends may enjoy skating in the Winter and fishing in the Summer. It is to be stocked with fish in the Spring. There are to be two lakes, the water running over a dam from the upper to the lower one. It is now about half a mile in circumference and from fifteen to twenty feet deep.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Forbes Leith have been giving a large house party at Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire. Among their visitors have been Lord and Lady Basing, Lord Elphinstone, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Colonel Rhodes.

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Sir James and Lady Edgar left Toronto on Monday for a visit to Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Kennedy of 6 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy will give several large dinners in honor of their guests.

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The death in Louisville, Ky., of Mrs. Danforth, the mother of Mrs. H. Victor Newcomb of this city, will cause that lady to recall the cards which have been issued for a reception in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Newcomb, her son and daughter-in-law, who were married in Louisville on Nov. 9. Mrs. Newcomb was in Louisville at the death of her mother.

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The announcement that Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford will visit the United States next month will cause some handsome entertainments to be arranged in his honor in this city. Lord Charles is an elder brother of Lord William Beresford, who married the Duchess of Marlborough, (Mrs. Louis Hamersley of this city.) He is a man of fifty-odd, has had a wonderful career in the English Navy, and besides has served in Parliament for York. He married twenty years ago Lady Minna Gardner. At the time that Lord Beresford will be in New York, Victor Christian William Cavendish and his wife, Lady Evelyn, who is the daughter of Lord Lansdowne, former Governor of Canada, will also be here, as they will sail from Liverpool in January. Mr. Cavendish is the heir of the Duke of Devonshire, and he and his wife will be entertained in New York by Mrs. Ogden Mills, whose sister married a Cavendish-Bentinck, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, whose aunt was Mrs. Cavendish Taylor, both cousins of the Duke of Devonshire. After a short stay in New York Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish will go to Canada, where they will be guests of Lord and Lady Minto at Ottawa.

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A story is printed in another column this morning of the eccentric action of Mrs. Stevens, formerly Miss Adele Horwitz of Baltimore, at her wedding in that city on Tuesday in having her pet fox terrier Jock accompany her to the altar, dressed for the occasion. Mrs. Stevens belonged to a set of young men and women in Baltimore who have become rather famous throughout the country for practical jokes upon each other and amusing pranks. One of the members of this set is Mr. Harry Lehr, who spends most of his time in New York, and another was Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, formerly Miss Morris. It will be remembered that on the day of her marriage to Mr. Gebhard in Baltimore Miss Morris had the entire front of her residence decorated with American flags. Baltimore is also the home of the famous "Brass Band."

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Invitations have been issued for two subscription dances, to be held in the ballroom of the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club on Tuesday evenings, Jan. 3 and Feb. 7. Answers to the invitations, together with a check for $10, the amount of the subscription, should be sent to Mr. Henry S. F. Davis, Metropolitan Club. The patronesses are Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, and Mrs. Henry S. F. Davis.

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Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Miss Clark, daughters of Mr. William A. Clark, who reside with their father in his apartments at 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, have issued cards for a large reception on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 17. Mrs. Culver and Miss Clark will also receive on Tuesdays in January. Mr. Clark was the purchaser of the famous picture by Fortuny, "The Choice of a Model," at the Stewart sale last Winter, and this beautiful canvas, together with many other splendid examples of the modern French and English schools, adorn the walls of Mr. Clark's apartment. The guests at this coming reception are therefore sure of a rare art treat.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Livingston gave a large theatre party, followed by a supper at the Astoria, last evening. The party was in honor of Mrs. Livingston's sister, Mrs. James F. Sullivan of Philadelphia, who with her husband came on especially for the occasion. The party occupied two boxes at the Knickerbocker Theatre, and among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, Mrs. James B. Townsend, and Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson.

Mrs. William H. Taller and Mrs. Charles A. Watson gave a farewell reception to their sister, Mrs. Wesley Watson, at Mrs. Taller's residence, 14 East Seventy-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Watson received with her sisters. She will sail with her husband for England next Tuesday.

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Mrs. Charles C. Worthington of 29 Fifth Avenue will give a reception this afternoon in honor of Miss Mott. The first of the series of musicales arranged by Mr. Francis Fischer Powers and Mr. H. Earle Arnold took place at the Carnegie Lyceum on Wednesday morning. There was a large and representative attendance. Among those present were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Trenor Park, the Misses Furniss, and Mrs. Spencer Trask. The succeeding musicales of this series will be given at the Carnegie Lyceum on Wednesday mornings, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, and March 1.

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Mrs. Edson Bradley will give the second of two receptions in honor of Miss Julia Fay Bradley at her residence, 802 Fifth Avenue, this afternoon. Mrs. Robert W. Rutherford and the Misses Rutherford of 139 East Fifteenth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rutherford.

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Mr. James Brown Potter, it is announced from Newport, has rented the Chanler villa on Cliff Avenue there for a term of years. This announcement is significant and means that Miss "Fifi" Potter will be prominent in the social life of Newport next season.

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The details of the wedding on Monday next of Mr. Robert Ralston Crosby and Miss Emily Petit are as follows: The wedding will be celebrated at 3:30 P. M. at the old De Peyster homestead, 137 West Fourteenth Street, the residence of Mrs. Clarkson, a cousin of the bride. There will be no bridesmaids or ushers. Mr. Edward Nicoll Crosby, the brother of the bridegroom, will be best man. The Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown of St. Thomas's Church will officiate. The bride will wear a gown of white satin, trimmed with old lace, and a veil of lace. There will be no reception and only the relatives of the two families will be present.

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Mrs. George Bird of 202 Madison Avenue introduced her daughter, Miss Bettie Metcalfe, yesterday afternoon. Miss Metcalfe and Mrs. Bird were assisted in receiving by Miss Esther Hunt, Miss Catherine Dix, Miss Derby, Miss Gallatin, Miss Prime of Albany, Miss Iselin, and Miss Carrie Edgar. The débutante wore a gown of white satin and chiffon, ornamented with a string of pearls fastened by a diamond clasp. Mrs. Bird was in gray brocaded silk. Among the guests were Mrs. George H. Warren, Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Edgar Mrs. Levi Morton, Miss Morton, Mrs. Reid, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Kane, the Misses Kane, Mrs. Trenor Park, Mr. and Mrs. Breese, Mrs. F. Webb, Miss Randolph, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Purdy.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Grinnell—Ernst.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Miss Elizabeth Lee Ernst and Mr. William Morton Grinnell of New York were married at noon to-day at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, by the rector, Dr. Alexander Mackey-Smith officiating, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain at West Point Military Academy. The bride who is the second daughter of Gen. and Mrs. O. H. Ernst, was attended by her sister, Miss Ernst, Mr. George Grinnell of New York acting as best man. The ushers were Messrs. G. W. Van Nest and James Fessenden of New York, Frank S. Blake and George Beatty Blake of Boston, Montgomery Blair and Robert Chilton of Washington.

The wedding gown was of ivory white satin, trimmed in the same rare lace worn by Mrs. Ernst on her wedding day. No jewels were worn, although a superb sunburst of diamonds was one of the gifts of the groom.

Among the guests at the ceremony and later attending the breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, on Connecticut Avenue, were Mr. Edward Livingston and Miss Livingston, Mr. John Bigelow and Miss Bigelow, Mrs. Harding and Miss Morgan of New York, Mrs. George Beatty Blake, Sr., of Boston, Mr. Robert I. Jemmeu of Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Ezra Thayer, Mrs. Amory Codman, Miss Codman, and Miss Lathrop of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Hare of Philadelphia, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter and the Misses Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, the Misses Pauncefote, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, and Mrs. Mackey-Smith.

Messiter—Storm.

Miss Edith De Lancey Storm, daughter of the late John Storm, and George Nichols Messiter were married last evening at the Protestant Episcopal Church of All Angels, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Guilbert of Southport, Conn., formerly of this city, assisted by Dean Eugene Hoffman and the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend. The bride had no attendants. She was in white satin and brocade trimmed in old lace worn by her mother on her wedding day, and was given away by her sister, Miss Theodora Storm. She wore a costume of pink silk and carried roses of the same shade. J. Van Vechten Olcott was best man.

The ushers were R. Bach McMaster, Dr. Edward Dix Fisher, Nelson S. Spencer, Bradford W. Hitchcock, George Gibbs of Philadelphia, and Clarence Storm, cousin of the bride. A reception for relatives and intimate friends was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride, 32 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Murphy—Lowe.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 8.—Lieut. William L. Murphy of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry and Miss Pauline Whiting Lowe of this city were married in the Unitarian Church here at noon to-day before a large and fashionable assemblage, and later left for Fort Douglass, Salt Lake City. The bride is the daughter of the late Gen. William Wirt Lowe, one of the pioneers of Nebraska.

Steele—Abbott.

Miss Emma Roberta Abbott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Abbott of West One Hundred and Fifth Street, and the Rev. Dr. James Dallas Steele were married last evening in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, of which the bridegroom is pastor.

SILVER WEDDING CELEBRATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Day Give a Reception and Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Day celebrated their silver wedding anniversary last evening at Delmonico's by a reception and dance in the large ballroom. They were assisted in receiving by a niece of Mrs. Day, Miss Julia Stockwell, who resides with her aunt. Mrs. Day wore an effective gown of white satin, heavily embroidered in silver. A silver butterfly ornamented the left shoulder of the corsage. A necklace of pearls and a bouquet of white orchids completed the costume. Miss Stockwell was in pink satin.

The ballroom was decorated with palms and chrysanthemums. The supper was served upon six tables placed together, producing a scalloped effect. They were each surmounted by four others, in pyramid fashion. Three large baskets of yellow chrysanthemums and twenty candelabra with silver shades ornamented these, while silver tinsel and lace over silver foil around the edges further increased the artistic effect of the whole.

The published announcement that Mr. and Mrs. Day were to unite with this entertainment the introduction of their three sons—Clarence S., Jr., George Parmly, and Julian—was entirely erroneous. Among the 550 guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mr

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $5,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
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ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
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PRIVATE WIRES.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
35 Broad St. 221 East German St.,
New York. Baltimore,
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, &c. Cotton and Coffee
Want to buy or sell Bonds issued or guaranteed by the Penna. R. R. Co.
Bonds issued by the Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.
Bonds of Street R'ys in the State of Pennsylvania.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT
1st Mtge. 6s, due Jan. 1st, 1913.
A majority of the issue has been deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, under the agreement of October 5th, and final notice is hereby given that no deposits will be received after December 20, except at the discretion of the Committee.
December 8, 1898.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
THOMAS DENNY, JR., 62 Cedar St.,
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.
THORNWELL MULLALLY, Counsel.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that on DECEMBER 15, 1898, the privilege of converting the above bonds into 4½% First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, as heretofore offered, will cease.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street, 30 Broad Street.
New York, December 1, 1898.

ALFRED J. E. ENO O AND COMPANY.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, N. Y.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
Correspondence Solicited.
Write for Books on Speculation.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

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5% Gold Bonds
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Sutro, Scholle & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

Chicago Great Western Debenture Stock.
(Guaranteed 4% Dividend)
A limited amount for sale on basis to pay 5%.
Clarence H. Wildes & Co.,
36 WALL STREET.

Gentleman with capital, at present partner in a New York Stock Exchange firm, wishes to form new partnership with a member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Address, L. N., 187, care N. Y. Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

6% investments, principal and interest guaranteed, dividends payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Throughout yesterday the stock market was decidedly strong and was more active than for some time past. Total transactions aggregated beyond half a million shares, and the increase in the trading was well distributed throughout the list. Many standard shares, recently laggard, picked up again both in activity and strength, and the whole market showed renewed disposition to respond to the steadily improving business conditions everywhere apparent.

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Close observers of the market claimed to see a cessation of that liquidation which has been continuously in evidence for some time, and to which has been largely due the hesitation shown by securities for the past fortnight. Liquidation by the more important financial interests seemed to have been concluded some time ago, but since then selling by the lesser lights and the speculative contingent has taken its place. Yesterday this selling was weak. On the other hand, strong people—among them many who were believed to be sellers two or three weeks ago—were credited with heavy purchases of stocks. Brokers often used by the Standard Oil and Flower contingents and by other powerful financial interests were buyers, and their buying Wall Street considered highly significant.

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Commission houses were active on the bull side, and several of the more prominent operators and their following among the room traders were more conspicuously bullish than they have been for some time. The great important factor in the present financial situation is the unparalleled abundance of money, and in this professional stock manipulators find opportunities far beyond the average for campaigns on the buying side. Traders, both little and big, are at present able to take on much longer lines of stocks than they could in ordinary times, being able to use what ordinarily would be considered unstable collateral in their loans.

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One influence of easy money that is now showing quite plainly is the opportunities given newly organized industrial concerns for warfare upon corporations which have hitherto held supreme sway in their respective lines. The present plethora of money gives to the Doschers and the Arbuckles, for instance, resources which in ordinary times would cost dearly—it gives to the new Union Tobacco Company a weapon to be used against the Tobacco Trust which could not have been obtained in recent years. Cheap money leads to trade expansion, and trade expansion means keen competition.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $63,000 threes, coupon, at 106 @106⅛@106; $6,600 do., small, at 105⅞@105½; $11,500 fours, 1907, coupon, at 112½@112⅝, and $2,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 128.

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In State bonds, $2,000 Tennessee Settlement threes were sold at 96.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	2½	Int. Paper Co. pf.	½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Maryland Coal pf.	6
Am. Sugar Refs.	3½	Met. Street Railway	2¼
Am. Tel. & Cable	1¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	2¼	Mobile & Ohio	3½
Chicago & Alton	1	National Biscuit	½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	⅝	Nor. & Westtern	½
C. Gt. West. pf., A.	2½	Penn. Railroad	½
C. Gt. West. pf., B.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	St. Paul, M. & M.	1¾
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	¼
C., H. V. & T. pf.	1½	Standard Dist. pf.	1
Consol. Ice	½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	½
Consol. Gas	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Del. & Hudson	¾	U. S. Rubber	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1½
Flint. & P. M. pf.	1	W. & L. E. pf. 4th ass. pd.	1
General Electric	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	¾
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	⅝
C. Gt. West. deb.	⅞	Pitts. & Western pf.	1½
Cleve., L. & W.	⅝	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	St. J. & G. Island	½
Kan. City, P. & G.	1¼	Union Pacific	⅞
Lake Erie & West	¾	U. S. Express	1
Lake Erie & West. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s.	1	N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s deb. cts.	7½
C. & O. cn. 5s, reg.	1½	N.Y., Sus. & W. gen.	1⅞
C., B. & Q., N.Ex. 4s.	1⅝	Pitts. & West. 1st	2⅞
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1	St. L. Southwest. 1st.	1⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. cn. 6s.	3	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, B.	1
Dul. & Iron R. 1st.	1	W. & L. E. 1st tr. r.	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	2¼		

Bonds Declined.

F. & P. M., P. H. D. 5s.	1	Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $149,138,665; balance, $11,384,910; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $290,443.

Money on call in London at 2@2¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25 for long, and 5.22½@5.22½ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5c premium. Boston—10½@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅛, to 118; New York Central, ¼, to 122; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 65½, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 72½. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 37¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 9½. Atcheson sold at 17, Illinois Central at 115, Erie at 14⅛, and Pennsylvania at 61⅝. British consols were firm at 110⅝ for money and 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The bank lost £50,000 on balance. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £949,000; circulation increased £10,000; bullion decreased £938,000; "other" securities decreased £2,553,000; "other" deposits decreased £2,668,000; public deposits decreased £229,000; notes reserve decreased £769,000; Government securities increased £685,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 49.50 per cent., now stands at 50.60 per cent., against an advance from 48.95 per cent. to 50.02 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 45,450,000f.; Treasury notes current decreased 37,500,000f.; gold in hand decreased 1,975,000f.; bills discounted decreased 96,675,000f.; silver in hand decreased 4,725,000f. The Bank of Bengal has increased its rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent.

PITTSBURG AND WESTERN BONDS.

Pittsburg and Western 4s were notably strong in yesterday's bond market, selling from 98⅝ to 99 on sales of less than $100,000 bonds. Friends of the Pittsburg and Western Road and people who have been giving attention to its affairs have recently been buyers of these bonds, and their wisdom and good judgment are being borne out by the strength of the securities in the market.

A TOBACCO COMPETITOR.

It was reported yesterday that P. A. B. Widener and Thomas F. Ryan have purchased the entire capital stock of the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company for the Union Tobacco Company, in which they are largely interested. The greater part of the Blackwell stock was held by the MacDowell estate. Mr. Widener was in this city yesterday, following a visit of Mr. Ryan to Philadelphia on Wednesday.

Mr. Ryan last night refused to confirm or deny the report. He was asked if the Union Company would make a fight against the Tobacco Trust. He replied:

"No. The Union Company was not organized to fight anybody, but to make money. The field is broad enough for both."

The Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Company has for many years been one of the best known smoking tobacco concerns in the United States. The principal factory is at Durham, N. C.

Tobacco Trust stock got up to 140 yesterday, and then lost its gain before the close. Only 8,000 shares of the stock were traded in, but its fluctuations were quite rapid.

At a special meeting of the trust stockholders at Newark yesterday the plug tobacco plants were transferred to the Continental Company, and at the same time Mr Harrison Drummond was elected a Director, to fill the place of Mr. William H. Butler, who is now President of the trust's competitor, the Union Tobacco Company. The election of Mr. Drummond to the Tobacco Trust Directorate was not unexpected, inasmuch as it has been known for some time that the trust has secured the Drummond concern.

The by-laws were amended to read as follows:

No Director or officer of this company shall, during his term of office, engage directly or indirectly in any business similar to that in which this company is, or is to be, engaged, or in the manufacture or sale of any supplies for or connected therewith, without the consent of two-thirds of the Directors of this company. Any violation of this provision shall be treated by the Board of Directors, after notice to the offender, as a vacation of his office, and his successor will be thereupon elected, and the offender shall in addition be subjected to a penalty of $20 and to such damage as can be collected.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of yesterday's market. Next to Sugar Trust it was the most active stock on the list, transactions in it aggregating more than 55,000 shares. The stock sold up to 72¼, a new high price, and closed, retaining practically all of its gain, with a net advance of 2¼ points. Flower & Co. and the Flower contingent were persistent and aggressive buyers of the stock, and commission houses were also active in it.

There was no definite news regarding Brooklyn Rapid Transit affairs except semi-official statements as to the company's excellent earnings. The stock's buoyancy, however, created a general feeling that something of extraordinary consequence has developed in the affairs of the company, which will have the effect of considerably improving its financial status. The Street is giving much attention to the plans for unifying and refunding the company's funding debt, and important announcements as to this matter are expected shortly.

THE ATCHISON DIVIDEND.

Atchison preferred was sold down yesterday afternoon by traders who affected to be disappointed because no mention as to the proposed dividend on the stock was made at the annual meeting of Atchison stockholders held during the day at Topeka. There was no reason for expecting any dividend announcement, but the fact that there had been an Atchison meeting without any dividend declaration was seized upon as a pretext to hammer both preferred and common stocks. Over 22,000 shares of the former changed hands during the day. On the decline in the last hour inside interests took all offerings, but did not make any efforts to stop the professional selling.

In high quarters there is confidence that Atchison preferred is to go on the dividend list within a very short time. It is also stated that the dividend is likely to be 1 per cent., although the period which it will represent is something which is as yet generally unknown.

COAL TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Anthracite coal shares were again strong, Delaware and Hudson getting up close to 106, Jersey Central selling above 94, and Reading first preferred selling close to 47. All Wall Street seems to feel sure that there is on foot a comprehensive movement looking to the arrangement of coal trade difficulties, so that hereafter profits will be shown where there has been a long record of losses. And, incidentally, it is believed that the several conflicting soft coal properties are being brought into line. If this is true—and recent developments have pointed that way—it will mean as good things for the stocks of the soft coal roads as are now showing in the anthracite shares.

SUGAR TRUST SHORTS.

Sugar Trust figured for something like 100,000 shares in yesterday's market, and was a conspicuously strong feature. From 126⅝ the stock ran up fully 4 points, and closed just under 130, showing a net gain of more than 3 points. Again the campaign against the short interest in the stock was well managed and was successful. Sugar Trust shorts fell over one another in efforts to cover, and in so doing ran the stock up on themselves. Wall Street gossip credited "strong interests" with buying the stock, but there was little to bear out this theory. Above 130 Sugar Trust was at all times in good supply.

BAY STATE GAS ACTIVE.

Over 20,000 shares of Bay State Gas changed hands yesterday, and the stock sold up to within a fraction of 6. Boston advices on Bay State Gas are most enthusiastically bullish, and tell of recent heavy buying by strong people. One Boston story is that the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware has in its treasury quite a large block of Butte and Boston copper stock, which heretofore has been figured as an asset at very much lower figures than it could now be marketed for.

THE ALTON DEAL.

Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf stock sold above 25 only a few days ago, when the purchase of the control of the Chicago and Alton road by the company was said to be assured. Since that time—and probably before—there has been steady liquidation of the stock. Yesterday it sold at 17. In some quarters it is still asserted that the Alton deal is assured, but Wall Street looks upon the weakness of the stock as meaning something very different.

SOUTHERN STOCKS STRONG.

The Southern stocks were not laggard in the general upward movement yesterday. Norfolk and Western preferred was decidedly strong, in the morning touching 58⅝, a new high price. Missouri Pacific, on transactions of some 15,000 shares, got up above 38. Mobile and Ohio sold up to 32, and closed with a net gain of more than three points. The Baltimore and Ohio issues made gains.

LABOUCHERE ON AMERICANS.

In discussing the American financial situation Mr. Henry Labouchère says in London Truth:

"There is no doubt that the position in the United States continues to be very favorable. The farmers have already made large profits and are expected to make still more. The prosperity of the farming industry has reacted favorably upon trade, and now the adoption of a colonial policy will doubtless stimulate business in the States very largely and further increase the prosperity of the Nation, whatever drawbacks it may bring in its wake. These are all favorable facts which I pointed out months ago, when the level of values was much lower, and the rise which has ensued, and by which my readers are benefiting so largely, could really have been predicted with almost mathematical certainty. The railroads, of course, have made large profits by all these various circumstances, and traffics continue on a large scale.

"A good deal of interest will, of course, centre in the October statements, and it is to be hoped that working expenses will show more favorably than they have done in many instances in September. There has been more disposition on this side to operate in American rails, partly on the growing conviction that the silver heresy is dead in the States and that sound money legislation will follow the result of the recent elections. The fact that a settlement concerning the Philippines has now been reached with Spain is also satisfactory, so that the Americans are now reaping the full fruits of their victory."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Election of Messrs. Nathaniel T. Robb and Henry Ivison to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Increase of $223,120 in New York Central's gross earnings for November, but decrease of $617,589 since July 1.

Rumors that important negotiations are going on looking to the sale of the Colorado Midland to one of the large Western roads.

Southern iron mills reported to have almost exhausted their stocks and sold the anticipated output for half of next year.

Extra dividend declared by the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, in addition to the regular quarterly payment.

Increase of $1,448 in Flint and Père Marquette's surplus net earnings for October, making an increase of $40,856 since Jan. 1.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie $6,362,000 consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $10,000,000 capital stock.

Decrease of $86,657 in Houston and Texas Central's surplus for the fiscal year ended June 30.

No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount, but increase in the Bank of Bengal's rate from 5 to 6 per cent.

Increase of $193,355 in San Antonio and Aransas Pass's deficit for the year ended June 30.

Missouri Pacific cleared of its floating debt by a payment understood to have been $1,300,000.

Increase of $293,903 in Great Northern's gross earnings for November, making an increase of $1,147,048 since July 1.

Demand from Germany for gold in the London market.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend on St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred stock, but postponement of consideration of the dividend on the second preferred until February next.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in November showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$6,605
Northern Pacific	16,651
Total increase, 2 roads	$23,256
Increase previously reported	472,367
Total increase, 28 roads	$495,623

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Decrease:

Alabama Great Southern	$16,367
Decrease previously reported	189,021
Total decrease, 21 roads	$205,388
Net increase	$290,235

MINING EXCHANGE'S SCOPE.

Supreme Court Grants Its Permission to Largely Extend the Sphere of Its Operations.

The Mining Exchange of New York may henceforth, under a Supreme Court order, signed yesterday by Justice Bischoff, largely extend the sphere of its operations, and it is possible that it may take the "outside" or "curb" market under its wing. Application for an extension of the corporate powers of the Exchange was made by President A. D. Lamberton, Secretary George D. Hedian, Treasurer J. B. Quin and Directors B. E. Chilton, G. W. Chamberlin, Irwin C. Stump and C. L. Parker. The Court sanctions the purchase and sale by members of the Exchange of industrial stocks, bonds, and other obligations and securities, agricultural and commercial products, and stocks, bonds, and other securities of miscellaneous corporations, not at present listed or traded in on the New York Stock Exchange by and between its members.

President Lamberton, who is a prominent operator on the curb market, said of the new scope of the Mining Exchange: "We may, after a time, get the outside brokers to appreciate and make use of the large facilities we have for trading. At any rate, we extend an invitation to the brokers trading in outside securities to become members of the Mining Exchange for $30, with annual dues of $30, payable semi-annually, on May 18 and Nov. 18, 1899. Of course we want all arrangements to be satisfactory to the Stock Exchange, just as curb trading has been hitherto. Stock Exchange members have been permitted to trade in the outside market in contradistinction to the Consolidated Exchange, simply because of the good faith of the outside market in ceasing to deal in securities the moment they go into the listed or unlisted department of the Stock Exchange. I consider the Mining Exchange, under its new auspices, a good opening for the small industrials which cannot get in the listed or unlisted department of the Stock Exchange, but whose management wants a definite rating for shares."

The curb market may be said to be a relic of prehistoric times. It has always existed and possibly never will cease to exist—in Wall Street. During the booming times of 1879 to 1881 curb business was so prosperous that a fusion of the Mining, Petroleum, and outside securities brokers formed later the Consolidated Exchange. Half a dozen of the outsiders who had trades in New Street, back of the Stock Exchange, remained on the curb, but the dealings languished until three years ago, when there was a revival of speculation in gas securities. The outside market grew apace until it numbered six score operators. Plans to put the outside market in the annex to the Stock Exchange have from time to time been made, but have always been defeated by obstacles put forward by members of the Exchange or the curb brokers. At times the dealings on the curb amount to millions of dollars in a day.

OFFER FOR MUTUAL GAS STOCK.

The National City Bank Will Pay $300 Cash for Each Share.

Confirming the published announcement of the acquisition by Consolidated Gas interests of the Vanderbilt holdings of Mutual Gas Light stock, President James Stillman of the National City Bank said yesterday in a circular to stockholders of the Mutual that the bank would purchase any Mutual stock offered for $300 cash each share at any time prior to Jan. 7, 1899. The sales are to be on proper transfer in blank of the stock certificates. It appears from Mr. Stillman's circular that the price paid for the Vanderbilt stock was $300.

This offer, it was said officially, means simply that investors consider Mutual stock valuable, and that should Consolidated Gas interests control the Mutual Gas Light Company that would not be consolidation, as the Mutual cannot, by the terms of its charter, merge with another corporation.

Russell Sage said yesterday that his Standard Gas Company was attending to its business and its customers, and not engaged in negotiations for consolidation with any company. He added, however, that if "satisfactory" terms were offered he would not oppose consolidation, and that if a rate war broke out the Standard would make a good showing, offensively and defensively.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	375	Leather Mfrs.'	170
American Ex.	170	Lincoln National	750
Broadway	230	Manhattan	280
Butch. & Drovers'	95	Mechanics'	160
Central National	170	Mercantile	175
Chatham	300	Merchants'	154
Citizens'	135	National Union	245
Commerce	212	New York	230
Continental	128	New York County	1300
Corn Exchange	270	Nat. Bk. of N. Am.	140
Fourth National	170	Park	365
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	92
Garfield National	1050	Republic	155
German-American	113	Seaboard National	179
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	500	Seventh National	135
Hudson River	160	Shoe & Leather	96
Imp. & Traders'	475	State of New York	105
Irving	150	Western National	160

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,886,239
Gold reserve	244,088,719
Net silver	6,842,551
United States notes in Treasury	14,972,531
Treasury notes of 1890	1,067,219
Total receipts this day	1,722,405
Total receipts this month	11,839,759
Total receipts this year	216,496,855
Total expenditures this day	2,067,000
Total expenditures this month	11,293,000
Total expenditures this year	299,109,504
Deposits in National banks	96,398,061
Silver bullion	860,649
National bank notes received for redemption	445,506
Government receipts from customs	656,441
Internal revenue	981,232
Miscellaneous	84,731

To Celebrate the Passing of 1898.

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange met last evening, and granted the application of ex-President Henry D. McCord and others for permission to celebrate the passing of 1898. The plan so far as arranged is to give a band concert on the floor of the Exchange on the afternoon of Dec. 31. The intermissions will be filled by operatic selections sung by eminent vocalists. A fund ample for all purposes has been collected among the members. Only subscribing members will have tickets to admit their families and friends.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234½	235
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 6s	88	93
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	28	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	57½	59
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con.	112⅝	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	99	101
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	98	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County Inc.	9	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	11	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6 p. c.	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115⅝	116¼
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Consolidated	11	13
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	54	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	110¾	112
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106	110
N. Y. & Brook. Ferry 5 s. c., with int.	94¾	95¼
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	37	38
Union Ferry	43½	44½
Union Ferry bonds	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	35	37½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam, common	29	29½
Amsterdam preferred	66¾	67¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15¾	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	91	92½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	36	37½
Mutual of New York	330	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	83½	84½
Standard Gas, New York	153	155
Standard Gas pf.	155	162
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	13	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	30	35
Western Gas	88	90
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs.	114	116
American Typefounders	47	50
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	37¼	37½
Continental Tobacco pf.	82¾	83¼
Glucose common	64½	64¾
Glucose pf.	107½	107¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	60	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	34¼	34¾
Knickerbocker Ice common	49½	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80¾	81½
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	22	24
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	9½	11⅜
Otis Elevator	21	25
Otis Elevator pf.	81	85
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	419	419¼
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Co. bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	17	17⅝
Electric Vehicle pf.	68	72
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	46	46½
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	23¼	24
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60⅛. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 29½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59 9-16c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46½c.

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On the Stock Exchange, 300 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .13.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.40, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 400 Mexican at .40, 100 Mollie Gibson at 1.25, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .20, 100 Small Hopes at 1.25, and 200 Yellow Jacket at .22.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,000 shares of Old Gold sold at .002½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.75
Belcher	.20	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.28	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.95	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.17
Caledonia B. H.	.18	Mexican	.30
Chollar	.24	Ophir	.60
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.42	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard	1.75
Father De Smet	.14	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.22	Utah	.12
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ontario	5.50
Adams Con.	.08	Ophir	.60
Belcher	.22	Occidental	.80

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		Den & R G 4s		N Y Cent & Hud, Lake Sh Col 3½s		St L Southw'n 1st	
4,000	84⅞	4,000	100	10,000	97½	7,000	84½
6,000	85	5,000 s20F	100	5,000	97½	18,000	84
Atch, Top & S F adj 4s		1,000	100⅝	N Y Cent & Hud, Mich Cent Col 3½s		10,000	83¾
15,000	73⅜	Den, R Rio G 4½s		5,000	96½	39,000	84
15,000	73⅝	15,000	109	N Y, Chic & St L 4s		2,000	84½
20,000	74	Des M & Ft D 1st 4s		4,000	94	25,000	83⅞
12,000	74½	5,000	96	N Y, N H & H 4s, Cons Deb Certfs		4,000	84
10,000	74	Detroit City Gas 6s		1,000	105¾	10,000 s20F	84
6,000	74½	25,000	95¼	51,000	84	1,000	84½
20,000	75	32,000	95¾	22,000	170	10,000 s20F	84⅞
2,000	74½	2,000	95⅝	500	169½	10,000	84¾
30,000	74½	6,000	95	N Y, Ont & W Ref 4s		25,000	84¾
111,000	74½	Det, Mac & Mar L G		9,000	103⅜	10,000 s20F	85
10,000	74⅝	5,000	23¼	N Y, Sus & W G M		16,000	85
5,000	74⅝	15,000	23½	15,000	93¼	25,000	85½
20,000	74⅝	10,000	23⅜	20,000	93	5,000	85½
10,000	74½	24,000	23	8,000	93¼	5,000	85⅝
1,000	74⅜	Dul & Iron R 1st		Nor & W Gen Mige		4,000	85½
Gen 4s		3,000	107½	1,000	127	5,000	85¾
53,000	98⅝	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		Norf & West Ry Con 4s		20,000	85¾
500	98⅝	3,000	102¼	28,000	83⅝	15,000	85⅞
55,000	98⅝	Erie 1st Con 7s		45,000	39½	2,000	85⅞
28,000	98⅝	5,000	145	10,000	39⅜	10,000	85⅞
4,000	98⅝	15,000	145½	74,000	39⅝	40,000	85⅞
45,000	98⅜	Erie 4s, prior bds		22,000	85⅞	30,000	85⅞
111,000	98⅜	20,000	93⅞	50,000	85⅞	20,000	85⅞
85,000	98⅜	10,000	93¾	10,000	85⅞	5,000	85⅞
20,000 s20F	98⅝	Erie Gen Lien 4s		14,000 s20F	85⅞	10,000	85⅞
5,000	98⅝	2,000	74¼	5,000	85⅞	10,000	85⅞
5,000	98⅝	Flint & P M 6s		10,000	85⅞	30,000	85⅞
5,000	98⅝	34,000	99½	15,000	86	10,000	85⅞
20,000	98⅝	Flint & P M, Port H Div 5s		5,000	85⅞	10,000	85⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s when issued		10,000	90	5,000	86	15,000	85⅞
10,000	96⅞	Ft W & D C 1st		4,000 s20F	86⅛	8,000	85⅞
82,000	96⅞	11,000	79⅝	2,000	86⅛	5,000	85⅞
20,000	97	35,000	80	10,000	86⅜	15,000	84⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s when iss		10,000	80½	Garfield	12⅜	10,000	85
50,000	96⅞	1,000	80¼	Isabella	26⅜	St Paul, M & M Con 6s	
Balt & O Southw'n 1st Inc Series B		1,000	80¾	Jefferson	6	10,000	137½
5,000	104	Ft W & R G 1st 3-4s		Matoa	31	San A & A P 4s	
Brooklyn Elev 1st Trust Co Certfs		25,000	64½	Moon Anchor	116½	1,000	76⅞
10,000	93½	2,000	64½	Portland	146½	20,000	76¾
1,000	93¾	15,000	64⅝	Pharmacist	3⅜	36,000	76¾
Brklyn, Queens Co & Sub Con Gtd 5s		Fulton Elevated 1st		Rawlings	3¾	7,000	76⅞
25,000	104⅜	2,000	45	Rosa	18½	5,000	76⅞
Brooklyn Rap Tr 5s		2,000	46	Union	18⅝	5,000	76⅞
6,000	106⅜	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		Vindicator	101	5,000	76⅞
10,000	106½	1,000	107⅜	Work	11⅜	1,000	76
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s		Green Bay & Western Deb A				5,000	76
9,000	50	9,000	50			So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc		Green Bay & Western Deb B				6,000	101¼
17,000	6⅞	5,000	6⅞			So Pac of Ariz 1st	
40,000	7	50,000	7			10,000	111½
125,000	7⅛	60,000	7⅛			10,000	111¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc		Inc A 5s				South Pac of Cal 5s, Con Stamped	
2,000	7	24,800	7⅛			33,000	105
Cent Ga Ry 2d Inc		Ill Cent 4s, 1952				Southern Ry 1st 5s	
8,000	14	4,500	114⅜			48,000	104⅜
Cent Ga Ry 3d Inc		Ill Cent 4s, 1953				10,000	105
10,000	6⅝	5,000	102⅜			10,000	104⅜
Cent of N J Gen 5s		Int & Gt N 3d Mtge				Standard R & T 6s	
4,000	114	5,000	59½			16,000	80
5,000	114¼	4,000	60			Standard R & T Inc	
Registered		Iowa Cent 1st 5s				10,000	21
10,000	111¾	4,000	104			Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birm Div 1st	
Central N J 1st Consol, 1899		Kans City & Pac 1st				3,000	100½
1,000	102½	3,000	75			Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s	
Cent Pac Ext 5s, Speyer & Co. Ctfs, 1901		Kan C, P & G 1st				5,000	97
1,000	106	4,000	71½			10,000	97½
Ches & O Gen 4½s		6,000	72			Tex & N O Con 5s	
92,000	90	4,000	71½			11,000	103½
10,000	89⅞	3,000	72			7,000	103¾
Chic & Ohio Con 5s		Keokuk & D M 1st				Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	117⅝	6,000	109¾			5,000	107⅝
2,000	117⅞	Kings Co Elev 1st				5,000	107½
1,000	117⅞	5,000	35½			Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
1,000	117⅞	L Erie & W 2d 5s				115,000	46⅜
4,000	118	1,000	102¼			20,000	46⅝
Registered		Lehigh & W-B Cons, Assented				10,000	46⅜
1,000	116½	5,000	99			8,000	43⅜
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s		15,000	98⅛			5,000	46¼
26,000	106⅝	Lex Av & Pav F 1st				5,000	46⅜
6,000	106⅝	1,000	123⅞			Tol, Peo & W 4s	
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s		5,000	123½			5,000	78¼
2,000	120¼	Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st				Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certfs	
4,000	120¼	3,000	110			5,000	90
Chic, Ind & C 1st		Louis & Nash 5s				23,000	90½
Nebraska Ext 4s		1,000	105½			Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
2,000	103⅝	Louis & Nash Unified 4s				2,000	100
30,000	104	15,000	96			Union Elev 1st 6s, Tr Co Certfs	
25,000	104⅜	Manhattan Ry Con 4s				5,000	93½
5,000	104	10,000 s20F	95			Union Pac 4s	
11,000	104⅜	23,000	95¼			20,000	102⅝
C & East Ill Cons		11,000 s20F	95⅜			500	102¼
3,000	132	Marsden	5⅝			10,000	102⅛
Chic, Mil & St P, C & P W Div 6s		Metropolitan Elev 2d				10,000	102⅛
1,000	119½	2,000	102			35,000	102⅛
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s		Met St Ry Gen 5s				5,000	102⅞
3,000 s20F	105¼	8,000	117⅝			10,000	102⅝
2,000	105¼	Mex Cent 1st 4s				11,000	102⅝
28,000	105⅞	47,000	96½			3,000	102⅝
5,000	105⅝	St L & Iron M 2d				5,000	102⅞
1,000	105⅝	10,000	106⅝			3,000	102⅞
1,000	105⅝	St L & M Gen 5s				6,000	102⅞
Chic, R I & Pac 6s		10,000	100¾			400	102⅜
2,000	134	5,000	100½			2,000	102⅜
Chic Term Tran 4s		10,000	100⅝			500	102¼
5,000	93	42,000	100⅝			21,000	102⅜
9,000	93¼	St L & San Fran 4s				U P, Den & G 1st Trust Co Certfs	
23,000	93⅜	25,000	83			10,000	87
8,000	93⅝	20,000	83¼			70,000	87¼
Chic, St L & N O 5s		40,000	83¼			30,000	87½
1,000	65	12,000	83¼			Virginia Mid G M	
5,000	65¼	5,000	83¼			1,000	110
10,000	65⅜	St L & S F G M 5s				Wabash 1st 5s	
6,000	65⅜	5,000	107⅜			24,000	112½
2,000	65¼	5,000	108¼			2,000	112¾
10,000	65¼	5,000	108¼			4,000	112⅞
Chic, St L & Pitts 5s		6,000	108¼			10,000	113
5,000	105	5,000	108			3,000	112⅞
5,000	104⅞	5,000 s20F	108			2,000	113
10,000	104⅞	10,000	108			Wabash 2d 5s	
10,000 s20F	104⅞	10,000 s20F	108			10,000	91¼
Chic, St L & Pitts Div 1st		St L & S F G M 6s				11,000	91½
3,000	113	5,000	122¾			3,000 s3	91½
Chic, St P, M & O Cons		5,000	123			2,000	91½
2,000	134	St L Southw 2d Inc				Wabash Deb, Ser B	
Chic Term Tran 4s		60,000	83¾			5,000	33
5,000	93	20,000	83⅞			15,000	33¼
9,000	93¼	10,000	83⅝			10,000	33⅝
23,000	93⅜	10,000	83⅞			24,000	33¾
8,000	93⅝	5,000	83⅞			20,000	33¾
Chic, St L & Pitts 5s		5,000	83⅞			Wheel & L E 1st Trust Co Certfs	
5,000	105	5,000 s20F	83¾			6,000	103
5,000	104⅞	8,000	39			Wiscon Cent Co 1st Tr Co Certfs	
10,000	104⅞	10,000	39½			15,000	62½
10,000	104⅞	10,000	39⅞			5,000	63
5,000 s20F	104⅞	30,000	39¾				
Chic, St L & Pitts Div 1st		45,000	39				
3,000	113	15,000	38¾				
Chic, St P, M & O Cons		5,000	38⅞				
2,000	134						
Chic Term Tran 4s							
5,000	93						
9,000	93¼						
23,000	93⅜						
8,000	93⅝						
Chic, St L & Pitts 5s							
5,000	105						
5,000	104⅞						
10,000	104⅞						
10,000 s20F	104⅞						
Chic, St L & Pitts Div 1st							
3,000	113						
Chic, St P, M & O Cons							
2,000	134						
Chic Term Tran 4s							
5,000	93						
9,000	93¼						
23,000	93⅜						
8,000	93⅝						
Chic, St L & Pitts 5s							
5,000	105						
5,000	104⅞						
10,000	104⅞						
10,000 s20F	104⅞						
Chic, St L & Pitts Div 1st							
3,000	113						

Total sales $6,430,400

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Am. Cotton Oil	34¾	34⅞	34¼	34¼
90	A. T. & S. F.	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛
2,150	A. T. & S. F. pf.	46¾	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞
83,370	Am. Sug. Refs.	127	130⅝	127	130
2,080	Am. Tobacco.	139⅝	140	138½	139
40	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
2,000	Bay State Gas.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
10,900	Brook. R. T.	70⅜	72⅛	70	72⅛
40	Can. Southern.	55	55	55	55
8,600	C., B. & Q.	119⅜	120¼	119¼	119⅝
4,000	C., M. & St. P.	114⅜	114⅝	114	114⅛
2,240	C., R. I. & Pac.	103⅝	104⅜	103⅝	104⅜
10	Chi. & N. W.	139	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛
230	Ches. & Ohio.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼
120	Federal Steel.	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31½
370	Federal Steel pf.	76½	77¼	76½	77⅜
10	Gen. Electric.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾
4,090	L. & N.	62⅜	62⅜	61¾	61¾
1,720	Louis. & Nash.	63⅜	63⅞	62¼	63⅝
590	Manhattan.	96⅜	96⅝	95⅞	96⅛
3,210	Mo. Pacific.	37⅝	38¼	37⅜	38
20	Met. St. Ry.	189⅝	189⅝	189⅝	189⅝
4,140	N. Y. Central.	116⅜	117⅛	115	115
1,790	Nor. Pacific.	41⅞	41⅞	40¾	41
50	Nor. Pacific pf.	76	76	75⅝	75⅝
50	Norf. & W. pf.	58	58	58	58
1,260	Pacific Mail.	43½	43¾	43¼	43¼
920	People's Gas.	109¾	110	108¾	110
30	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46	46
640	Southern pf.	41⅞	42	41⅜	41⅜
10	Tenn. C. & I.	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
60	Texas Pacific.	15½	15½	15½	15½
480	Union Pacific.	38¾	38½	37⅝	37⅝
580	Union Pac. pf.	70¾	70⅞	69⅞	69
150	U. S. Leather pf.	68	68	67⅞	68
280	U. S. Rubber.	44⅞	45⅞	44⅞	45⅞
10	Wabash pf.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
380	West. Union.	94½	94½	94¼	94⅜
78,400					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$45,000	A. T. & S. F. adj.	73⅜	74	73⅜	74
15,000	Green Bay deb. B.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	46½	46½	46½	46½
$75,000					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.—There were several pronounced features in to-day's market. Cambria Steel receipts, $1.50 paid, boomed to 11½—the highest—and Cambria Iron touched 42¾, on a few transactions. Consolidated New Jersey Traction advanced to 54¾, a new high record. United Gas Improvement reached 127½, also the highest. Pennsylvania Steel shares advanced sharply, and so did the Choctaw issues, especially the preferred. Pennsylvania Manufacturing again lagged. It is now stated authoritatively that the acquisition of the Camden and Atlantic City electric light plants will require a call of $2.50 or less. Welsbach Light advanced to 37 on continued rumors of consolidation with the commercial company. Several important conferences have been held in New York this week by Metropolitan interests. The object is not known, but there is reason to believe an important development is about to materialize.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Val.	21½	Union Trac.	29¾
N. P. c., t. c.	40¾	Elec. Storage	53½
N. Pac. pf.	75¼	Elec. Stor. pf.	64¼
Pennsylvania.	59¼	U. Gas Imp.	126⅝
Read. 1st c.	39	Wels. Light.	36⅞
Read. 1st pf.	23	N. J. Trac.	54½
Read. 2d pf.	10 11-16	Marsden	5⅝
St. Paul	114⅜	Choctaw	26¾
W. N. Y. & P.	37⅜	Choctaw pf.	41¾
Met. Ry.	189	P. Mfg. 5s	22
Phila. Trac.	94¾	Cons. T. Pitts.	20⅞
Bal. Cons.	28½	Cons. T. P. pf.	50

30	42	42⅛	42⅛
10	42	42⅛	42⅛
60	42	42⅛	42⅛
480	42	42⅛	42⅛
150	42	42⅛	42⅛
280	42	42⅛	42⅛
10	42	42⅛	42⅛
380	42	42⅛	42⅛

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The money market shows no indication of firmer conditions. Collections are reported generally good, and although trade is more active, no pronounced demand for money is apparent from any quarter. Call money rules easy from 2 to 3 per cent. Time contracts range from 2½ to 3½ per cent., according to dates and the character of names and collateral. The market for commercial paper continues quiet, with no material increase in the supply; quotations are 3@4 per cent. Factory paper ranges from 2½ to 3 per cent., and cattle paper from 4 to 4½ per cent. At the Clearing House money between the banks was in large supply to-day at 2 per cent. There is quite an active demand for shares of some of the National banks. The movement for bank liquidation has resulted in materially improving the position of the strongest and best-managed institutions.

The stock market was fairly active and very strong to-day. While Butte was the leader, the balance of the copper share list did not sag much. The buying generally was excellent. Arcadian went to 39⅝; Osceola was up 1½, to 73; Baltic reached 18; Franklin went to 15½, Montana to 240, reacting to 238¾; Old Dominion to 34, Centennial to 26, and Tamarack to 171. Lake orders for several of the specialties were more numerous than in some time. The buying of the Mexican Central securities was a feature of the general market. The fours gained 1½, to 67½, but the stock did not get above 6⅝. Bay State Gas came within a fraction of reaching 3. Gossip says that a pool is buying it. Dominion Coal held firm at 33 and a fraction under. Boston Elevated, still in good demand, went to 81½.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	244	246	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	122	123
Bos. & Low.	225	..	Fitchb'g pf.	104½	105
Bos. & Me.	165½	166	Old Colony.	196	..
Bos. & Roy.	263	..	W. Sh. Line.	37	38
C. J. & S. Y.	134½	135½	West End.	89½	89⅞

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5	Old Dom.	24
Arnold	12⅜	Osceola	71½
Atlantic	2¼	Pioneer, (g.)	4⅝
B. & C. Cr.	42½	Quincy	136
Bos. & Mon.	237	Sta. Ysabel	¾
Butte & Bos.	66⅞	Tamarack	170
Cal. & Hecla.	605	Tecumseh	5½
Centennial	25¼	Wolverine	32
Franklin	15½		

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell T.	280	Lamson Store Service	6
Dom. Coal	32⅝	N. Eng. Tel.	138½
D. Coal pf.	116½	P. Tel. Car.	139½
Ed. El. Ill.	200	U. S. Oil	23
Edison Elec. pf.	75½	U. S. Rub.	45½
Elec. Dev.	86	West. Elec.	37½
G. Elec. pf.	172	W. Elec. pf.	59

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G. Min.	5½	..	O. D. C. M.	33½	34

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—Biscuit common took a spurt and touched 46½ after opening at 45¾ to-day, but there was a decline to 45½ at the close. The preferred declined from 103¾ to 103, which were opening and closing prices. Tin Plate common was active and higher, closing at 35, from a beginning at 33⅞. The preferred was decidedly on the up grade, advancing from 92¼ at the opening to 94¼, closing at 94. Cable stocks were feverish and uneven. West Chicago sold largely on account between the opening at 101½ and 100¾ at the close, touching 101⅝ meanwhile. The regular closed at 100½, which was a point below its opening. North Chicago sold at 229, which was off considerable from yesterday. Chicago City Railway dropped from 303 to 300. Metropolitan 5 per cent. bonds continued to climb. They sold easily for 98¾, which is a big advance. The receipts, however, were ½ off, selling at 3. Match advanced from 142½ to 142⅝ regular and 142¾ account, closing there.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	34
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	69½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	142¼
National Biscuit Company com.	46
National Biscuit Company pf.	103
American Steel and Wire com.	35
American Steel and Wire com. pf.	90½
Chicago Brew. and Malt. Company	3½
Chicago Brew. and Malt. Company pf.	22
Milwaukee and Chicago Brew. Company	5
Milwaukee and Chicago Brew. Company pf.	29
Chicago Pkg. and P. Company	20
Chicago Pkg. and P. Company pf.	49
North Chicago Street Railroad	229
West Chicago Street Railroad	100½
South Side Elevated Railroad	75½
Lake Street Elevated	14½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs.	12½
Street's W. S. C. Line	29½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.12	.12	Julia	.01	..
Alpha Con.	.06	.08	Justice	.20	.18
Andes	.07	.07	Kentucky Con	.09	.06
Belcher	.22	.24	Mexican	.33	.35
Best & Belcher	.42	.45	Occidental Con	.02	.04
Bullion	.04	.03	Ophir	.67	.67
Caledonia	.21	.21	Overman	.08	.06
Challenge Con	.18	.16	Potosi	.26	.27
Chollar	.25	.30	Savage	.19	.19
Confidence	.68	.68	Scorpion	.03	.03
Con. C. & Va.	1.30	1.35	Sierra Nevada	1.20	1.25
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Standard	1.75	1.80
Crown Point	.17	.17	Union Con.	.23	.27
Exchequer	.01	.01	Utah Con.	.14	.15
Gould & Curry	.28	.29	Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Hale & Norc.	1.88	1.70			

Silver bars, 59⅜; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47⅝; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4⅜	5	4⅞	5
Anaconda	56	60	57½	59
Anchoria	95	96½	96	96¼
Argentum	36	36⅞	37	37⅝
Battle	39⅝	40	39½	40
Columbine	14	14½	14⅜	14¾
Consolidated	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
Elkton	83	83⅝	82½	82¾
El Paso	11¼	11½	11¼	12⅜
Findley	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝
Gibson	22	23½	23	24
Golden Fleece	26½	30	27	30
Golden King	80	85	80	85
Gold Coin	155	160	150	156
Garfield	12⅜	13¼	12⅜	13½
Isabella	26⅜	26⅝	26½	26¾
Independence	57	58	57½	58½
Jackpot	24½	24¾	24½	24¾
Jefferson	6	..	5½	6
Matoa	31	31¼	32	32¼
Moon Anchor	116½	117½	117	118
Portland	146¾	147	146	147
Pharmacist	3⅜	3⅝	3¾	3¾
Rawlings	37½	41	41	42¼
Rosa	18½	20	18½	19½
Union	18⅜	18⅞	18½	18⅝
Vindicator	101	102	102	102½
Work	11⅜	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CARL F. UNDUTSCH.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday received two claims against Carl F. Undutsch, grocer, at 2,104 Eighth Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, aggregating $839, one an execution for $249, and the other a writ of replevin for $590, and he went to the store to make a levy. Mr. Undutsch has been in business about three years.

PETER H. HYNES.—Stephen H. Keating has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Peter H. Hynes, who formerly kept a liquor store at 278 Seventh Avenue, by Judge O'Dwyer of the City Courts, the application of Lizzie McGovern, a judgment creditor. He was in business there several years, but sold out, it is said, three months ago.

DUNHAM & SCOTT.—Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court decided yesterday to appoint a receiver for the firm of Dunham & Scott, formerly wholesale dealers in coal at 11 Broadway, on the application of Edward R. Dunham in a suit brought against his partner, Lloyd M. Scott, for an accounting. They began business on Jan. 1, 1896, the partnership expired on Oct. 1, 1897, and matters of dispute between them have arisen in reference to the assets. Mr. Dunham has been ill for a year and unable, he stated, to attend personally to the closing up of the affairs of the firm, and he claims there is an amount due him from Mr. Scott.

ADOLPH FRIEDMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received an attachment against Adolph Friedman, dealer in auction dry goods at 8 East Fourteenth Street and 1 and 3 East Thirteenth Street, for $919, in favor of Joseph Ascher, on an assigned claim from Blauner Bros. & Co. for $412. The attachment was obtained on the ground that Mr. Friedman keeps concealed to avoid service of summons. Since the first bill became due on Nov. 15 it was stated that repeated efforts to find him at his store were fruitless, and a clerk was refused admittance at his residence, 130 East Eighty-second Street, on Wednesday morning to serve a summons, and it was said there that he went to Philadelphia on Tuesday night on business. At his store it was said that he had gone to Washington on business. Mr. Friedman has been in the auction dry goods business since 1882, and made a specialty of "fire" sales, and a year ago claimed to be worth over $60,000.

REGULATIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Provisional Rules Promulgated by United States District Judge Addison Brown.

The following provisional rules in bankruptcy, promulgated by United States District Judge Addison Brown, have been posted in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court:

I.

Petitions must state where the debtor has resided, and where his principal place of business, if any, has been during the preceding six months or the greater part thereof.

Petitions, schedules, and other papers filed shall be upon law cap not more than 9 inches wide by 4 inches long.

II.

Petitioners who have made no deposit with the Clerk for the services of officers should be examined by or under the direction of the referee on their appearance before him as regards their means, and if the referee is not satisfied of the bankrupt's inability to make the deposit a report thereof should be made to the Judge.

III.

For the County of New York the Manhattan Trust Company and the Central National Bank of the City of New York are hereby designated as depositories of the moneys of bankrupt estates.

IV.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is hereby designated as the newspaper in which shall be published all bankruptcy notices required to be published in the County of New York.

V.

Notices for the first meeting of creditors shall be in the following form, and published once only unless otherwise ordered:

John Doe, bankrupt—first meeting.

All creditors of [John Doe,] bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of ——, referee, ——, in the City and County of New York, on [Dec. 10, 1898,] at [10] o'clock [A. M.,] for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt, if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, ——, 1898.

——, Referee.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Jacob Gordman of Brewsters, Putnam County, filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, with liabilities $4,177, and no assets. The largest creditor is Joseph Mann, $3,123, for merchandise sold to Mr. Gordman in 1892. He formerly kept a general store.

Louis Rosenblum, wholesale dealer in clothing of 632 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday through his attorneys, Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield. The liabilities are $17,956 and nominal assets $28,456, in outstanding accounts scattered all over the country, which he has been unable to collect. Mr. Rosenblum was closed up by the Sheriff in November, 1897.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against James Tobias, cloak manufacturer of 6 Clinton Place, by Epstein Brothers, representing three creditors—Kahn & Kahn, Adolph Platky, and the William Skinner Manufacturing Company—whose claims aggregate $1,393. They claimed that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Oct. 28 to Jacob Bab. His liabilities are $12,986 and actual assets $2,124.

Jacob A. Stroh, who has a restaurant at 397 Sixth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $4,669, and assets $1,815, principally in the furniture and fixtures of the place and $100 in bonds of the New York Fishing Club. Mr. Stroh, who has been in the restaurant line for twenty-five years, was formerly at 59 West Twenty-second Street, which property he sold in 1893 for $66,000, mortgaged for $25,000. He then opened a place at Sixth Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and moved to the present location in October, 1896. The rent is $4,000 a year, and he owes the landlord $1,213.

George G. Turner of 66 West Eighty-second Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $29,065, and no assets except a note of $500, held by another party for a debt of $261. The principal creditors are George Drakely, $5,547; Archibald Turner, $5,000; I. M. Freese, $3,058; A. P. Wells, $3,584; C. B. Greene, $3,449, and W. C. Elsbie, $3,307. The liabilities are principally for balance due on stock speculative account and for borrowed money. Mr Turner was formerly a stock broker at 72 Broadway, but suspended business in March, 1896. He became a member of

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Business Property on Broadway and Canal Street—Fifth and Madison Avenue Corners Sold.

The report circulated yesterday that 649 to 655 Broadway, extending through to 216 to 222 Mercer Street, 95 by 200, had been sold for $1,000,000 was denied last evening by the owner of the property, Jacob H. Hecht of Boston.

It is reported on good authority that the Carey estate has sold, for about $135,000, the five-story building 411 Broadway, 25 by 100, adjoining the southwest corner of Lispenard Street.

John N. Golding has sold for Louis Stern to Frank W. Woolworth the lot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eightieth Street, 27.2 by 110.

The same broker has also sold for Jonathan Thorne the plot 100 by 210, at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The buyer will improve the property.

Mr. Golding was the broker in the recently reported sale of the plot of twelve lots on the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, extending from First Avenue to the East River.

Holdridge & Ward, together with Horace S. Ely & Co. and A. Lamphear, have sold to an investor the seven-story brick building 224 to 232 Canal Street, running through to Walker Street, 131 by 84.7 by 125.6 on Walker Street by 23.5 on Harry Howard Square.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for E. H. Bailey, for $28,000, the three-story dwelling 137 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20 by 55 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine and Lowenfeld & Prager to William Evans, for $32,000, the old buildings 387 and 389 East Tenth Street, 50 by 94.10. The buyer will erect six-story tenements on the plot.

McVickar & Co. have sold for Gustavus L. Lawrence to James Bowers, for $25,000 each, the three-story dwellings 26 and 28 Hamilton Terrace. The buyer gives in part payment the plot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and the Boulevard, 75 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Henry A. Bade, for $95,250, the six-story brick tenements, with stores, 20 and 22 Pell Street, together with the three-and-a-half story brick tenement adjoining, 24 Pell Street, running west along Pell Street 73.10 by north 91 by east 25 by north 8.4 by east 48 by south 75; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Central Trust Company, for $45,000, the plot of 9.4 acres lying between Bettner's Lane and the Hudson River in the Riverdale section of the Twenty-fourth Ward, about 900 feet south of the Mount St. Vincent station, with right to about 3 1-3 acres of land under water, together with a plot of 9.35 acres adjoining the foregoing on the south.

Solomon De Walltearss sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry Ahrens, for $13,500, the five-story brick tenement, 404 East Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5 and irregular.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary C. Wilson, for $13,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 164 West Ninety-seventh Street, 17 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Gustav Lange, for $12,200, the three-story brick dwelling, 140 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 19.6 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to the same plaintiff, for $13,238, the three-story brick dwelling, 142 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, on a lot 22.6 by 51.11.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Patrick T. Brown, for $10,100, the four-story brick dwelling, 57 St. Nicholas Place, 17 by 77.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smith, foreclosure sale, G. Thornton Warren, referee, 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 235 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,717.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 49 Sheriff Street, west side, 100 feet north of Delancey Street, 20 by 90, six-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $9,500.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas Colston Kinney, referee, Lot 144 on map of land of William Powell in Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the east side of Bathgate Road, extending through to Bathgate Avenue, 75 by 134 by 70 by 145; Lot 145 on same map, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 61 by 128 by 56 by 94, two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $10,762.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, for three six-story brick and stone flats, 45 by 99.11 and 35 by 124.3, and 35 by 114.8; Maurice Polk of 103 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, owner; Janes & Leo of 967 Boulevard, architects; cost, $325,000.

Eighteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, for a six-story brick and stone flat, 50 by 90; Michael Tully, owner; Janes & Leo, architects; cost, $95,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.8; John Fish of 355 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $23,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.8; H. D. A. Bauhahn of 2,154 Second Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $46,000.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 86.8; Eugene Schultz of 213 West Eightieth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $23,000.

West Farms Road, northeast corner of Lincoln Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 21 by 46; Joseph J. Gleason, owner. Cost, $5,000.

Third Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick office building, with store, 43.11 by 74.3; Alonzo Carr of 960 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Harry T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect. Cost, $25,000.

Hughes Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19 by 45; Robert D. Tape of 688 East One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect. Cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northwest corner of Forest Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, 26.6 by 57.6 and 27 by 58.6; Ellen Mulholland of 806 Park Avenue, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects. Cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, owner; Harney & Purdy of 35 Nassau Street, architects. Cost, $500.

No. 1,991 Third Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; William H. Payne of 98 Park Avenue, owner; Julius Munckwitz, architect. Cost, $1,000.

No. 59 West Fifty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Emma A. Danforth of 35 West Fifty-first Street, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects. Cost, $4,000.

No. 697 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Herman Alfke of 665 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner; A. J. Reehling of 722 Third Avenue, architect. Cost, $1,000.

No. 52 West Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; E. W. P. Glasscoe, owner; E. V. Gavigan of 525 East Seventy-third Street, architect. Cost, $3,000.

No. 136 Greene Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Carl Rosenbaum of 136 Greene Street, owner; Robert T. Lyon of 41 Union Square, architect. Cost, $8,000.

To Tradesmen's Bank Sells Realty.

Among yesterday's recorded transfers was one by which the Tradesmen's National Bank deeds to Rudolph Seaman the iron-front building at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and First Street. The building is known as Florence Hall, and part of it is occupied by the Fifth District Civil Court. The consideration named in the deed is $170,000.

More of Lion Park Transferred.

Another section of what was formerly known as Lion Park, the plot 150 feet by 201 feet 10 inches, extending through from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, was transferred yesterday by Max E. Bernheimer and others to Herman H. Snyder. The latter gives mortgages covering the property to Simon E. Bernheimer and Josephine Schmid for an aggregate of $74,125.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 8.

ARTHUR ST, s e corner of Tilden St and Laconia Park; William's Bridge Land and Improvement Company to Cecilia Hirschbach 1

REACH Av, e s, 123.5 ft s of 156th St, 25.6x105.6x25x110.6; Joseph J. Keen and wife to Timothy Donohue. 1

LOT 34, map of Kingsland estate; Victor D. Estephe to Emile Coletti 1

LOTS 306, 307, 310, 326, 327, and 328, map of E. K. Willard, Woodlawn Heights; Emma L. Andrews and others to Herman Scheidebein 6,000

MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 135, and gore Lot G, map of Washingtonville, 68.4x101.10x87.10x100; Frank and Eliza, or Lize, Friedleben to Johanna Butterick. 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 76.2x98.5x irregular; George E. Foster to Charles W. Lindsley 1

ROCKFIELD ST, n s, 350 ft e of Marion Av, 25x127.3; James P. Davenport, referee, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association 2,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 25.4 ft n of 184th St, 25.4x113.2x25x117; Charles P. Daly to Augustus Gareiss 1,550

ST. NICHOLAS Av, w s, 59.3 ft s of 120th St, 29.6x83x25.3x67.6; Edward L. Patterson to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees 17,500

WALKER ST, 48 and 50; Maria Jones to George W. Jones and another 1

WALKER ST, 48 and 50; George W. Jones and others to Fannie Hamlin 1

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 167.9 ft s of 166th St, 25x100.5; Charles V. Hurley to Margaret F. Nebel 4,500

WEST END AV, w s, 62 ft n of 81st St, 20x66; William C. Hanna, Jr., and wife to George Tombs 6,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; Cecilia Hirschbach to William's Bridge Land and Improvement Company 1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 517.10 ft s w of Leggett Av, 50x110; John Connelly to Thomas Nolan 1,000

2D AV, n e corner of 1st St, 81.6x75.9x67.4x84.4; the Tradesmen's National Bank of the City of New York to Rudolph Seaman 170,000

5TH ST, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 16.8x103.3; Mary Kaufmann and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1

27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9; Thomas J. Convey to E. Clifford Potter, (correction of deed) 1

42D ST, n s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; J. Frances Pease and another, executors and trustees, to Janie E. Kirkman 95,000

52D ST, n s, 332 ft e of 2d Av, 21.6x100.5; Ludwig Kisch, as executor and trustee, to Nathan Cohen 11,975

52D ST, n s, 337 ft e of 6th Av, 17x100.4; Sidney F. Wilcox to Emily H. Wilcox.

55TH ST, n s, 162 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.5; George M. Welch to Edwin Welch, one-quarter part 1

55TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of Lexington Av, 18.9x100.5; Albert Welch to Edwin Welch, one-quarter part 1

70TH ST, 38 East, 16x100.5; Frank P. Perkins and wife to Mary Leask 1

76TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of 10th Av, 18x77.2; John Vincent, referee, to Mary N. Chandon and Bridget Collins 15,000

83D ST, s s, 230 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Charles W. Lindsley and wife to George E. Foster 10

91ST, 125 w corner of Boulevard, 58x100.8; William Gunn and Andrew Grant to Eliza M. Pelgram 1

91ST ST, n s, 514.1 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x100.8; Eliza M. Pelgram to William Gunn and Andrew Grant 1

94TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.8; John A. Effray and wife to Nathan H. Heyman 9,000

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; The City of New York to William S. Kane 15,200

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; William S. Kane and wife to Michael A. C. Levy 1

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1.50x20.10 to 107th St; Max E. Bernheimer and others to Herman H. Snyder. 25,000

108TH ST, s s, 143.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22x100.1; Joseph A. Farley to Solomon Weinhandler 41,000

112TH ST, s s, 220.11 ft w of Avenue A, 17.8x100.11; Julia F. Brown to City of New York, quit claim 1

112TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av 136.2x118.5x73.11x100.11; John Vincent, referee, to Daniel Farrell 1

114TH ST, 48 West, 17.8x100.11; Alfred W. Franke to Hattie A. Campbell 1

120TH ST, 102 West, 18x100.11; Charles W. Lindsley and wife to Florence A. Foster 2

133D ST, 155 West, 25x99.11; Hattie A. Campbell to A. W. Franke 10

134TH ST, 30 West, 22x99.11; Violetta A. Calkin to Charles E. Husted 10

154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 41x99.11; Edward F. Robinson and wife to Josiah A. Westervelt 1

203D ST, n s, 750 ft e of Marion Av, 50x126.4 to the land of the Jerome Park Railway Company x50x125.5; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., to Rosalie Boerl 4,700

203D ST, s s, 73.9 ft w of Briggs Av, 25x100; Charles Miller to Ann Jackson.. 2,750

Recorded Leases.

CURRY, Edmond J., to Michael Casey and another; 1,768 3d, Av, 10 years, $1,500 to $1,800

MURRAY, Charles, and others to Benjamin F. Hawes; Broadway, n w corner of Howard St, 9 11-12 years 5,400

O'NEILL, Madeline, and another, by guardian, to Hannah Freud; 366 6th Av, 18 5-12 years 7,000

PECORA, Domenico G., to Nicola Arenella; 411 East 114th St, 10 years 2,450

ROHRICH, Herman J., to Maria Reda; 319 East 114th St, 7 years 380

Recorded Mortgages.

BENNETT, Abraham, to the Dollar Savings Bank, new w s of 3d Av, 99 ft s of 158th St, 1 year 8,000

BUTTERICK, Johanna, to Martha Flynn; lot 135 and gore lot G, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 1,100

CAMPBELL, Hattie A., to Mary J. Oliver; n s of 133d St, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 2,000

CARPENTER, Phebe A. and Henry H., to Catherine M. Hale and another; s s of 119th St, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.. 5,500

CASEY, Angela A., to John Jeroloman and another; 48th St, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, leasehold, 1 year 1,250

CHENOWETH, Catharine R., and Alexander C., to Jonas V. Spero; 41 East 59th St, 1 year 3,000

CHENOWETH, Catharine R., to Jeannette F. Bonner; 35 Columbus Av, 3 years 16,000

COHEN, Nathan, to Edward Brandon, executor, &c.; 522 St, s s, 332 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 10,000

CONKLING, John C. F., to Isabella G. Francis; e s of Villa Av, 585.3 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 2,200

DARRAGH, John E., to the German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 164th St, 1 year 35,000

DARRAGH, John E., to the German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 165th St, 1 year 35,000

DARRAGH, John E., to the German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s, 57.11 ft n of 164th St, 1 year 24,000

DARRAGH, John E., to the German Savings Bank, w s of Amsterdam Av, 27.11 ft n of 164th St, 1 year 24,000

DARRAGH, John E., to the German Savings Bank; w s of Amsterdam Av, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 24,000

DARRAGH, John E., to the German Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, w s, 87.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 24,000

DONGAN, Herbert, and Garrett M. Taylor to Thomas C. Cronmeyer; 83d St, s s, 104 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 14,000

DUER, Anna V. B. and Edward A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 19th St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year. 1,500

EDWIN C. BURT COMPANY to the Washington Trust Company; 92 to 98 Centre St, leasehold, secures bond 125,000

FITZGERALD, Agnes, to the Harlem Savings Bank; n corner of Washington Av and 189th St, 1 year 1,200

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Frederick W. Sauer and others; 5th Av, s w corner of 119th St, 5 years 16,000

HALL, Lucy A., to George M. Weid; 123 and 125 Cannon St, ½ year 3,500

HALL, Lucy A., to John F. Kayler; 123 and 125 Cannon St, 1½ years 3,500

HALL, Alfred B., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; Beech Terrace, n s corner of Crimmins Av, 2 years 9,000

HALL, Alfred B., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; Beech Terrace, n s, 20.1 ft e of Crimmins Av, 2 years 3,000

HALL, Alfred B., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; Beech Terrace, n s, 42.10 ft e of Crimmins Av, 2 years 3,000

HALL, Alfred B., to the Germania Fire Insurance Company; Beech Terrace, n s, 65.7 ft e of Crimmins Av, 2 years 3,000

HAMLIN, Fannie and Frank, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 48 and 50 Walker St, 1 year 70,000

HAMLIN, Fannie, to Herman Wronkow; 48 and 50 Walker St, 1 year 25,000

HART, Frieda, to Louis P. Mahler; s s of 118th St, 33 ft w of Madison Av, demand 1,125

HEYMAN, Nathan H., to John A. Effray; s s of 94th St, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 8,000

JORDAN, John, to the German Savings Bank; Boulevard, s w corner of 125th St, 1 year 45,000

JORDAN, John, to the German Savings Bank; Boulevard, w s, 84.9 ft s of 125th St, 1 year 26,000

JORDAN, John, to the German Savings Bank; Boulevard, w s, 67.11 ft s of 125th St, 1 year 26,000

JORDAN, John, to the German Savings Bank; 125th St, s s, 82 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 13,000

KANE, William S., to Bernard Mayhoff; 102d St, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 4,000

KANE, William S., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 102d St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 14,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; n s of 11th St, 183 ft w of Avenue C, demand 15,000

KELLY, John, and Sophie to Frederick M. St. John; lot 22, map of 211 lots, portion of Downing estate at Van Nest Station, 3 years 1,200

KIRKMAN, Janie E., to J. Frances Pease and another, executors, &c.; n s of 42d St, 240 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 35,000

KNOGGS, Robert L., to Ellen L. Finlay; 130th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years. 19,900

LINDSLEY, Charles W., to George E. Foster; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 94th St, 1½ years 6,000

LINDSLEY, Charles W., to Hamilton Bank, New York; n e corner of Riverside Drive and 94th St, 1 year 15,500

LYON, W. Irving, to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 150th St, 1 year 110,000

LYON, W. Irving, to Burton C. Meighan; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 150th St, demand 8,914

LYON, W. Irving, to James Rogers; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 150th St, demand 8,000

LYON, W. Irving, to Wallace & Cary; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 150th St, demand 2,500

LYON, W. Irving, to James Rogers; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 150th St, demand 20,000

LYON, W. Irving, to James Rogers; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 150th St, demand 20,000

LYON, W. Irving, to the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn.; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 150th St, demand 5,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Sarah E. Rolston; 608 East 124th St, 3 years 13,000

MOORE, Isabel, to Cecelia C. Higgs and Mary E. Cole; n e s of West Washington Place, lot 34, map of T. R. Mercein, one-sixth part, 1 year 1,000

REARSON, Thomas, and others to the Harlem Savings Bank; 8th Av, s w corner of 141st St, 1 year 24,000

ROBINSON, Frederic S., to Cornelia W. Slade; n s of 182d St, (widened,) 166.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 8,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to Percival W. Hall; 739 5th St, 1 year 10,750

SCHLUETER, Minnie, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s s of 91st St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, demand. 2,000

SEWARD, Ellen, to Julia A. Morris; Poplar St, s s, 174.9 ft w of Main St, 3 years 1,500

SHERMAN, Hannah, to George Ehret; 312 West 51st St, 1 year 3,500

SNYDER, Herman H., to Simon E. Bernheimer, trustee; n s of 107th St, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 24,750

SNYDER, Herman H., to Josephine Schmid; s s of 108th St, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 18,500

SNYDER, Herman H., to Josephine Schmid; s s of 108th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 6,175

SNYDER, Herman H., to Simon E. Bernheimer; n s of 107th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 12,350

SNYDER, Herman H., to Simon E. Bernheimer; s s of 108th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 12,350

STOLZ, George and Lena, to J. C. Julius Langbein; Webster Av, e s, 200 ft s of Anna Place, 1 year 1,000

THE NEW YORK STEAM POWER COMPANY to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 57 and 59 Ann St, 1 year 48,000

TOMES, George, to Albert H. Atterbury; w s of West End Av, 62 ft n of 81st St, due 6,000

WAUER, Herman, to Mary E. Bentote; Jackson Av, e s, 118 ft n of 156th St, 3 years 4,000

WAUER, Herman, to Charlotte L. Desmond; Jackson Av, e s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 3 years 4,000

WILL, Ernst, to John Eichler; 1,407 2d Av, 2 years 2,000

WILL, Ernst, to Rosalie King; 1,407 2d Av, 5 years 16,000

WILL, Ernst, to George Ehret; 1,407 2d Av, 1 year 2,500

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE LAND IMPROVEMENT Company to Cecilia Hirschbach; White Plains Road, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year 350

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIRD, Mary E., to Michael Flanagan.... $255

CAFFREY, Peter, to Gustav Grossman.... 2,500

DENNIS, Farnie R., as guardian, &c., to James S. R. Carhart ..... Nom.

EDMONDS, John W., administrator, &c., to Grace and Alice Edmonds 10,152

EHRMANN, Julius, to Jacob Scholle and others, executors 15,000

FRIEND, Banned, to Jacob and Margaretha Schmitt 2,052

HENDRIX, Isaac, to Emma Hendrix ..... Nom.

LAVELLE, Martha C., to Ann E. Lavelle 1,200

LAVELLE, Martha C., to Annie L. Stark. 500

MERRILL, Payson, to Bernhardt Liebstadter 350

MORDECAI, Allen L. and Benjamin, to Henry J. Braker ..... Nom.

MESSENGER, Thomas H., trustee, to Charles C. Gilpnour and another ..... Nom.

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst, (two mortgages) 3,500

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Peter McDowell ..... Nom.

ROBB, Nathaniel T., to John A. Buckingham 20,000

SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to J. C. Julius Langbein 2,300

STERN, Jacob, to Rosalie Corn, individually, and as executrix, &c. ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Abby A. Write 15,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Rachel Mayer 5,500

WALLACE, George J., and Daniel Cary to Burton C. Meighan ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; James McMillan against Mary E. Larkin, owner; McConologue Brothers, contractors $36

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Henry Undutsch against Mary E. Larkins, owner; John C. Fajen, lessee; McConologue Brothers, contractors 63

ELTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 169th St, 50x75; Harry W. Bell against Woodruff & Ohlson, owners and contractors 60

KELLY ST, 1,042 to 1,046; Bennett Sanberg against Charles Tange, owner and contractor 76

ROBBINS Av, s e corner of Crane St, 25x100; Robert D. Hoyt against Anthony McOwen, owner; John Damm, contractor 10

6TH AVE, n e corner of 22d St, 40x100; Luigi Rao against James Hencken, owner and contractor 22

128TH ST, 166 to 170 East; Harry W. Bell against Frank Hardy and John Caldwell, owners; Webster White, contractor 30

128TH ST, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37x99.11; Nathan Kosovsky against Isaac L. Smith, owner; Alfred Blumenthal, contractor 73

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; John Schroeder against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor 28

136TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; William Algie against Patrick H. Cassidy, owner; Francis A. Clarke, contractor 333

138TH ST, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200 to 139th St; Charles A. Meyer & Son against Abe Salomon, contractor.. 20

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

95TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100.6; the Metropolitan Improvement Company with Kate C. Brown, 15 payments $40,000

Lis Pendens.

CONVENT AV, w s, 54.2 ft n of 149th St, 54.3x132.9x57.3x125.11; St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York against Max Marx and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Morrison, Jr.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 78.8 ft s of 151st St, 23.6x116.5x23x111.5; John A. Philbrick against Mollie O. McAllister and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Reed.

12TH AV, e s, 41.5 ft n of 131st St, 58.6x98.10x19.10 to 131st St, x12.10x99.11x100; Thomas Adams, Jr., against James Rogers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Blen.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

68—Mary S. Chaplin, appellant, vs. The United States; 69—Henrietta Fuller et al., appellants, vs. The United States, and 78—The United States, appellant, vs. Mary W. Kidder et al.—Argument continued by George H. German for The United States, and by James Lowndes for Chaplin, Fuller et al., and Kidder et al.

79—The United States, appellant, vs. Andrew J. Matthews et al.—Argued by Assistant Attorney General Pradt for the appellant, and by R. McMahon and George A. King for the appellees.

81—The Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., plaintiff in error, vs. Robert E. Daggs.—Argued by A. H. McVey for the plaintiff in error. No appearance for the defendant in error.

Calls for to-day: Nos. 82, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98.

Calendar for Friday, Dec. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

33—Hohorst vs. Hamburg-Am. Packet Co.
34—U. S. vs. E. L. Goodsell Co.
35—First Nat. Bank of Chi. vs. Mitchell.
40—Lillenthal vs. Druckerlein.
6—Robertson vs. Fluteman.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Johnston vs. Tribune Association.
2—Loeffler vs. same.
3—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. No. Pac. R.R.Co.
4—Russia Cement Co. vs. Katzenstein.
5—Pelzer vs. Spencer.
6—Huntington Dry Pulverizer Co. vs. Newell Univ. Mill Co.
7—Cazo vs. La Compagnie Générale, &c. Cases Noticed.
8—Huntington Dry Pulverizer Co. vs. Newell Univ. Mill Co.
7—Robertson vs. Edelhoff.
9—Same vs. same.
11—Union Transit Co. vs. Grover.
29—Wm. Schollhorn Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.
41—Duggan vs. Slocum.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar

195—Exposito vs. Man. Railway.
201—Kennedy vs. Grace, Hyde & Co.
202—Tenney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
210—Germano vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
153—Lasala vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
154—Lasala vs. same.
211—Moore vs. Met. St. Railway.
213—McDonald vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.
10—Britner vs. Lehigh & Hudson R. Ry.
176—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
180—Miller vs. U. S.
214—Grumby vs. Met. St. Ry.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.

2099—U. S. vs. Voss & Stern.
1514—Sehlbach & Co. vs. United States.
2339—U. S. vs. Van Blankensteyn.
2156—Park & Tilford vs. United States.
2538—Rosenstein Bros. vs. United States.
2541—Goldenberg Bros. & Co. vs. U. S.
2827—Hills Bros. & Co. vs. United States.
390—J. Loewenthal & Co. vs. United States
2459—U. S. vs. H. Boker & Co.
2469—U. S. vs. Kurshedt Mfg. Co.

2227—U. S. vs. J. S. Johnson & Co.
2551—Martin Co. vs. U. S.
2816—U. S. vs. Hugo Reisinger & Co.
2815—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
2596—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. vs. U. S.
2436—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
2437—James Pedloe vs. United States.
2120—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2145—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2676—Am. Sug. Ref. Co. vs. United States.
2680—Same vs. U. S.
2666—United States vs. Morewood & Co.
2770—United States vs. Rosenau Brothers.
2042—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2045—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.
2471—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2817—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2163—The Keen Sutterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2749—Fleming vs. U. S.
1839—Perrin Freres Co. vs. United States.
1906—Passavant & Co. vs. United States.
2618—The Hills Bros. Co. vs. United States.
2474—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2509—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
1974—Billweiler Brothers vs. United States.
2572—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2180—Samuel Schiff & Co. vs. United States.
2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2598—Same vs. U. S.
2656—Same vs. U. S.
2647—Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2358—Toplitz & Co. vs. United States.
2634—Koscherak Bros. vs. United States.
85—Schulze-Berge & Koechl vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

160—Conallen vs. S. S. Kensington.
162—Marshall vs. Wiley, Henken & Co.
158—Cook vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
159—Baker vs. Flaherty.
161—Ross vs. Bowring.
165—Cossap vs. Milmine.
146—In re steamboat St. John.
176—Tully vs. S. S. Catharine Whiting.
2617—Jas. P. Smith & Co. vs. United States.
2560—U. S. vs. Nadav & Fleischer.
2562—Nadav & Fleischer vs. United States.
2585—O. G. Hampstead & Co. vs. United States
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
2558—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States.
2690—A. Vantine & Co. vs. United States
2740—Hensel et al. vs. United States.
2594—Sylvester Giglio vs. United States.
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
1792—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
1358—J. B. Locke & Potts vs. U. S.
2365—B. C. Robbins vs. United States.
3135—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2139—Strauss & Co. vs. United States.
1950—Einstein, Wolf & Co. vs. United States
2369—Erlanger, Blumgart & Co. vs. U. S.
2395—A. Murphy & Co. vs. United States.
2550—Dana & Co. vs. U. S.
2716—U. S. vs. R. C. Bain.
2739—U. S. vs. Stern Brothers.
2691—U. S. vs. Calhoun.
2614—Lewis & Conger vs. United States.
2769—Wing Wo Chong vs. United States.
2442—United States vs. C. A. Johnson.
1945—A. Vanderbilt & Bro. vs. U. S.
2322—U. S. vs. Merck & Co.
2524—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1979—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1973—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2381—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. U. S.
2642—Slasenger & Sons vs. United States.
2730—Same vs. same.
2796—Boschwegen vs. same
3120—Rosenthal vs. Byars.
3129—Maxwell vs. Jones.
3159—Liebold vs. Klein.
3725—McCabe vs. Bachman Brewing Co.
3352—McKeever vs. Schnugg.
7804—Rooney vs. 23d St. Railway Co.
3019—Specker vs. North Riv. Elec. Light Co.
3037—Underwood vs. Cirrito.
3864—Jeter vs. Hubbell.
3824—Sproul vs. Conklin.
1512—Weiss vs. N. Y. & Rock. R. R. Co.
2301—Daly vs. Freed.
2338—Williams vs. Winston.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

2464—Hepner vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
3847—Jacobi vs. Miller.
589—Rouillon vs. Wilson.
3826—Robertson vs. French.
2731—Saugerties & N. Y. Steamboat Co. vs. Verrath.
623—Posternak vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1688—Carraghers vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2785—Mieg vs. Maass.
2878—Molony vs. Engel.
1153—Striechner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2956—Steiner vs. Stevenson

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACHMAN, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON BACHMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1898. SARAH JANE BACHMAN, MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n13-law6mF

BRADY, SARAH M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To HOWARD BRADY, William G. Farrington, Joseph O. Farrington, Mary E. Farrington, Cornelia B. Kip, Adelaide B. Harris, William Gage Brady, Frank T. Brady, Lee F. Brady, William V. Brady, Lottie V. Brady, John M. Prophet, Charles Prophet, Clara B. Brown, Mary Young, Louise Wright, Dr. Isaac L. Kip, Georgianna M. Farrington, the executor and heirs and next of kin of Sarah M. Brady, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas AMELIA BRADY of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument, in writing relating to personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of SARAH M. BRADY, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, n4-1aw6wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFri

DEMARAY, DAVID, JR.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Peter B. Demaray, Magdalina Cadwell, Charles H. Demaray, Edward E. Coolidge, Aline C. Lyon, Josephine E. Demaray, Lyman H. Demaray, Marion C. Diltz, Florence E. Demaray, Caroline Y. H. Demaray, Chauncey H. Demaray, Arthur P. Demaray, Maria Irene Hoyt, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID DEMARAY, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Samuel N. Hoyt and Edward E. Coolidge, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the eleventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, n18-1aw6wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER J. HAHN, Executors. au10-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ju10-1aw6mFri

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. PULLEN, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s23-1aw6mF

HUTCHINS, FRANCIS W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adelaide Wilson, surviving daughter of Helen M. Wilson, and to the unknown creditors, next of kin and legatees of the said Helen M. Wilson, and the unknown creditors, next of kin and legatees of Alexander N. Wilson, deceased husband of the said Helen M. Wilson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William M. Martin, as trustee for the benefit of Helen M. Wilson, under the last will and testament of FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, n18-1aw6mF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Atty. for Trustee, 71 Broadway, New York City.

MORTIMER, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. MORTIMER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898. MARY A. MORTIMER, Administratrix.

JAMES, SCHELL, ELKUS & McGUIRE, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-1aw6mF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa Durruthy Pons, individually and as administratrix of the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, deceased, Felix Fernand Pons, Felix Edouard Pons, Louis Felix Pons, individually and as administrator, or manager, of the estate of Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, a minor; Antoinette Suzanne Faure Pons, Georges Emile Lenarvaulx, "conseil judiciaire" of Louis Felix Pons; Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, and all persons interested in the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Paul Fuller, as Ancillary Administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, n18-1aw6mF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PHILIP SCHRAG.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rose Plochmann, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIP SCHRAG, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, JOHN EBERHARD FABER of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Philip Schrag, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit- [L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Petitioners, 34 Nassau St., N. Y. n25-1aw6wF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898. ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-1aw6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-1aw6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix. No. 180 Pearl St., New York, N. Y. jy1-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the fifth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue said part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898. NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

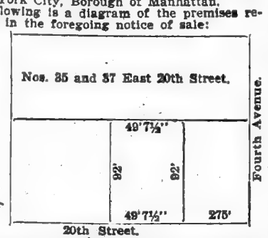

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $62,397.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $386.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,151.60, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of April, 1898, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $20,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $37,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,-000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 282, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases upon said premises. NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, Dec. 19th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898. NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, (now the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York,) bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, distant five hundred and fifty-six feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches; thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, seventeen feet; thence southerly, parallel with Seventh Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning,—the easterly and westerly walls of said building being party walls,—be said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being known by the street number 259 West 121st Street.

Dated New York, November 28th, 1898. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

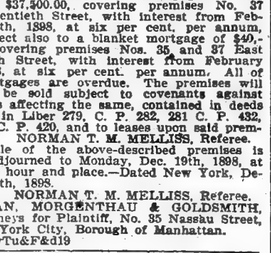

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $11,069.00 and interest thereon from November 21st, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property, is as follows: Taxes for 1898, $170.85, and water rent for 1898, $10.05. EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee. n28-2aw8wTu&F&d19.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennedy, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive, plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, November 23d, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $33,423.88, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $2,533.06.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

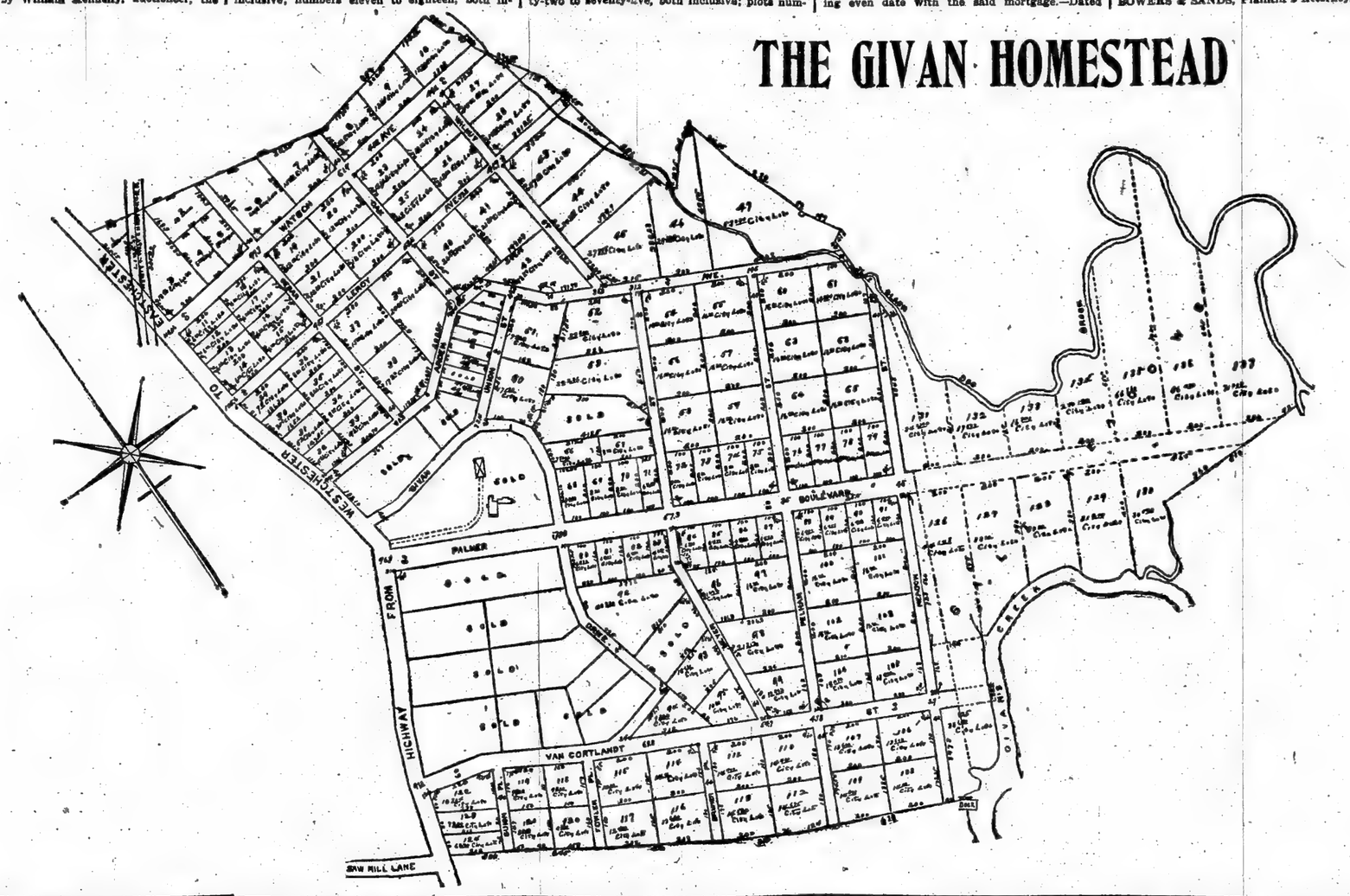

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against CHARLES O. TOBIAS and ELLA M. SMITH, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1,208, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West Ninetieth Street,) be said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898. GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 West Ninetieth Street:

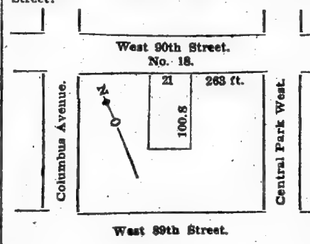

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,073.84, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898. GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby postponed to Thursday, December 15th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1898. GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

124TH STREET, WEST.—Supreme Court, New York County.—LINA P. WEBSTER, plaintiff, against MATHILDA ADDISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated the 30th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-four (174) feet six (6) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the easterly wall of the said building being also a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

124th St.

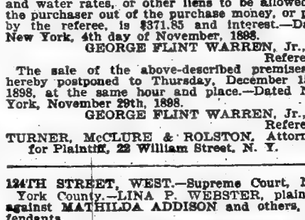

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $10,475.02, with interest from November 29th, 1898, and costs and allowance amounting to $338.15, with interest from November 30th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $177.15.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet adn five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly, along the same, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1898. AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

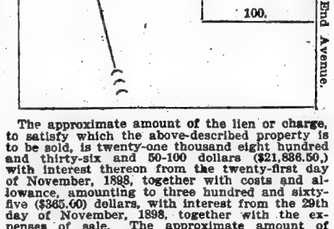

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($21,886.50,) with interest thereon from the twenty-first day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to three hundred and sixty-five ($365.60) dollars, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is three hundred and sixty-one and 80-100 dollars ($361.80,) with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first blanket mortgage of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00,) bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, the interest having been paid up to the first day of December, 1898. The said mortgage is overdue. Subject also to four mortgages, to secure the aggregate sum of sixty-nine thousand dollars ($69,000.00,) and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which there was due on November twenty-second, 1898, the sum of twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and 67-100 dollars ($22,981.67) for principal, and four hundred and two and 23-100 dollars ($402.23) for accrued interest; and the interest runs from that date. The premises will be sold subject, likewise, to the encroachments, if any, of the walls of the premises to the south and west.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee. d6-2aw3wTu&F&d27

124TH STREET, WEST.—Supreme Court, New York County.—W. KINTZING POST, plaintiff, against MATHILDA ADDISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-one feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the easterly wall of the said building being also a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

124th St.

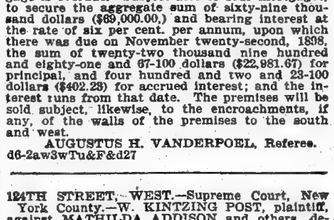

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $10,475.02, with interest from November 29th, 1898, and costs and allowance amounting to $338.15, with interest from November 30th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $178.15.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898. JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY W. GRIBBLE, plaintiff, against ALFRED WAGSTAFF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 9th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain store and lot of ground situate in the First Ward in the City of New York, on the northerly side of Front Street and numbered Thirty-six (36) in the said street and bounded as follows, to wit: In front by the said Front Street and in the rear by the rear part of other land heretofore conveyed to Cornelius Dubois, deceased, and now known as Number Thirty-seven (37) Water Street, and divided thereby along the westerly side of the said last mentioned brick building seventy-eight feet eight inches to the southerly side of First Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of First Street seventy-three feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning; the said five lots being formerly known as Numbers Eighty-one, (81,) Eighty-three, (83,) Eighty-five, (85,) and Eighty-seven (87) First Street and Two Hundred and Ninety-one (291) Houston Street, but now known as Numbers Seventy-seven, (77,) Seventy-nine, (79,) Eighty-one, (81,) and Eighty-three (83) First Street and One Hundred and Eighty (180) East Houston Street.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898. WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 36 Front Street.

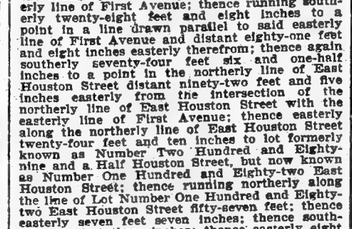

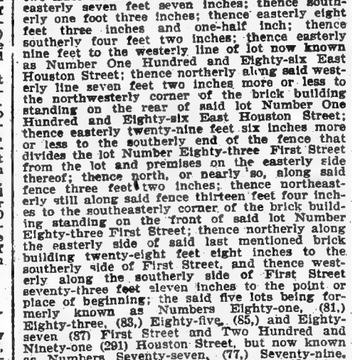

The approximate amounts of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers or which are to be paid by the referee are as follows: Upon No. 36 Front Street, $1,896.15 and interest; upon Nos. 77, 79, 81, and 83 First Street and No. 180 East Houston Street, $2,230.41 and interest.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898. WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough

FIRED MAXIM GUNS IN HALL

Columbia University Students See the Deadly Weapons at Work.

THE INVENTOR THE LECTURER

The Boys Gather in Havemeyer Hall and Become Enthusiastic Over a Unique Demonstration.

The students of Columbia University had a practical demonstration yesterday afternoon in Havemeyer Hall of just what a modern rapid-fire gun is capable of in the way of destruction. The demonstrator was Hiram S. Maxim, and the weapon was one of the smaller patterns of his own invention. The firing, which seemed to be of principal interest to the students, took place just after a lecture to the Engineering Society on guns and aeroplanes. The hall was filled with students, and the deafening detonations of smokeless powder blank cartridges, going at the rate of 600 shots a minute, set them into a frenzy of yells. They cheered Mr. Maxim, and at the same time, unable to restrain their enthusiasm, jumped from their seats as soon as the firing was over and scrambled in mad rush for the discharged shells ejected from the gun. It was probably the first time that field artillery had ever been fired in a students' lecture room. The lecture, with the illustrations that Mr. Maxim gave in connection, was interesting to a degree.

President Low introduced Mr. Maxim, and said that he evolved the idea of the gun while out hunting in the South right after the war, and some years later applied the principle of recoil to practical use.

Mr. Maxim gave a history of his invention, in which he said that it was not until 1884 that he put his idea into practical operation. "In the Spring of that year," he went on, "I constructed the first apparatus ever made in the world in which the recoil of one cartridge would load another cartridge into the barrel and fire it. When it was first reported in London that an American electrician had succeeded in making a gun which had loaded and fired itself, every one was incredulous; they looked upon it as Yankee brag or boast. Many people came to my place and wished to see the gun with their own eyes.

"I had fitted up a place in the basement where a gun could be fired with loaded cartridges, and my visitors increased daily. Everybody, from the Prince of Wales down, came to see what was then considered a nine days' wonder, and it required a very considerable portion of my time to receive visitors and show the arm. I used fully 200,000 rounds of cartridges showing my first gun to visitors. The British Government was the first to give me an order."

Mr. Maxim said that during a test in England, which was witnessed by Li Hung Chang and Kan, a descendant of Confucius, he was firing a gun of an inch and a half calibre. Chang was very much interested, and remarked to Mr. Maxim that he did not think the gun could shoot 300 times a minute, the speed claimed.

"Time it," was Mr. Maxim's reply. Chang held the watch and the gun began to buzz.

"Wonderful," observed Chang after the firing had ceased. "China ought to have a few of those guns."

"What do those little bullets cost?" he asked presently, referring to the shells.

Mr. Maxim mentioned a sum in English money the equivalent of about $2. Chang was silent for a moment as if in deep study, and he said: "Six shillings and sixpence apiece and 300 shots a minute. I think those Maxim guns shoot a little too fast for China."

The King of Denmark, upon observing a test, Mr. Maxim went on, said: "That's a wonderful arm, Mr. Maxim, but it would bankrupt a kingdom in about two hours and a half." But Denmark is using the Maxim guns to-day in spite of the expense. Mr. Maxim in one illustration showing a British soldier in the act of pointing and firing a gun said: "That's the gun that has changed the map of Africa in five years and is likely to change it more yet. It is the only gun that has ever been able to stop the swarms of Arabs rushing down on British soldiers."

"Lord Wolseley," he continued, admitted the superiority of the arm, but said it must have smokeless powder to be of any real service. At that time there was no smokeless powder in England, and I undertook to make some. I was the first man in the world, as admitted by Sir Richard Webster, to make smokeless powder from nitroglycerine and guncotton."

In speaking of the expense of shells, Mr. Maxim related a story of a gunner on the English ship Excellent. "He is the best shot in the world," said he, "and alone has fired off over one million pounds sterling in powder and shell."

One of the illustrations showed a white ash tree, on Mr. Maxim's place in England, seventeen inches in diameter. "I had it cut in two with one of my guns," said he, "in the presence of Kan, the descendant of Confucius. It rather astonished him to see a tree cut down in that way. Then he asked for the privilege of having his picture taken with me, standing by the tree. Kan was one of the finest Chinamen I ever met."

In the beginning of his lecture, Mr. Maxim gave an interesting account of his experiments with a flying machine invention.

THE STAMP TAX QUESTION.

Inspectors Say 14 Per Cent. of the Documents Filed Are Deficient.

Isaac Fromme, Register of the County of New York, holds that he is not legally bound to see that revenue stamps are affixed to legal documents filed for record in his office. Col. Robert Williams, Jr., the United States Internal Revenue agent, who has supervision of the collection of the war tax, says that it is the duty of the Register to enforce the law so far as lies in his power. Both are firmly convinced of the justice of their claims, and there seems to be no common ground on which they can meet and arrange for the full collection of the tax.

Meanwhile, according to the Internal Revenue agents who are searching the records in the Register's office, 14 per cent. of the documents filed are without stamps. Col. Williams said yesterday that he could take no action in the matter beyond making an investigation, which would show to what extent the War Tax law has been violated. He has already reported to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but as yet has had no reply to his communication. It lies with the Commissioner, he said, to interpret the law so as to make it possible for registers of deeds and similar officers to aid in the collection of the tax.

A partial investigation made in Brooklyn shows that similar conditions prevail there. In fact, Col. Williams said, they may be looked for in all parts of the country. Where it was possible to conduct investigations, he said, such would undoubtedly be done, and violators of the law would be duly warned that they were indebted to the Government for the amounts of the stamps left off documents. Who would serve this notice Col. Williams was unable to say, but he felt that it should be done by registers or similar officials.

T. A. McINTYRE ARRIVES HOME.

Will Not Say If He Has Effected a Consolidation of Flour Mills.

Thomas A. McIntyre of the firm of McIntyre & Wardwell returned from Europe by the steamship Majestic yesterday. Mr. McIntyre tacitly admitted that his mission abroad was to endeavor to effect a consolidation of milling interests. He declined positively to make a statement as to his success or failure or to indorse assertions made in this regard by friends or others. He said that before he talked he would look over the field at home.

On the floor of the Produce Exchange opinions on the subject of the consolidation were about divided. Some insisted that if Mr. McIntyre had gained his point with the English shareholders of the Pillsbury-Washburn mills he would hasten to announce it. Others said that it was a significant fact that members of Mr. McIntyre's firm said on Wednesday that he had not by cable informed them if he had been successful, and that no word had come from the Pillsbury-Washburn people. A few members offered to wager that the deal had gone through and that Mr. McIntyre intended to have a little fun in keeping people guessing.

Mr. McIntyre failed in his endeavors at consolidation in the West because of the Pillsbury-Washburn hostility. If he carries his plan through, he will unite interests which have a daily output of 95,000 barrels of flour and which in the twenty-four hours use up 500,000 bushels of grain. The capitalization of the concerns is over $150,000,000.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

PARSONS WILL SUIT AGAIN.

Half-Brother and Sisters Make a Third Attempt to Get Miss Jessie's Property.

In order to determine whether or not Miss Jessie K. Parsons was insane at the time she committed suicide at the Manhattan Hotel, over a year ago, proceedings have just been commenced by her half brother and sisters to have the will left by her set aside and to prevent the distribution of the property as provided for in the will. The plaintiffs in the case allege that Miss Parsons was of unsound mind when she made the will, and the trial of the case will be their third attempt to secure the property left to their half-sister by their father, Dr. William E. Parsons.

Dr. Parsons died about eighteen months ago, and left all his property, amounting to about $100,000, to his daughter by his second wife. The will was contested in the courts at White Plains by his children by his first wife, and was finally decided in favor of the defendant.

But a very short time after the decision was rendered in her favor Miss Parsons committed suicide at the Manhattan Hotel. She was then about twenty-six years of age. Her friends were unable to give any reason for her act, and no note of explanation was ever found. In her will, which was found in the room where she committed suicide, all her property was left in trust to her aunt, Mrs. Louis Pullen of 120 Locust Hill, Yonkers, to be divided at her death between her four cousins—Addie Haight of Mount Vernon, Florence Kellogg and Helen Smith of this city, and Miss Scofield of Yonkers.

During the investigation following the suicide it transpired that her father, Dr. William E. Parsons, had in early life separated from his wife because of a difference in their religion. He settled the greater part of his property on his wife and children and moved to Pound Ridge, N. Y., where he introduced a Miss Kellogg as his wife. It was there that Jessie Parsons was born. Several years ago, his wife having died, Dr. Parsons married Miss Kellogg. After the death of his second wife, Dr. Parsons and his daughter Jessie were inseparable, and after his death it was found that he had left all the property he had accumulated from the time he had separated from his first wife to her. The will was promptly contested, the children of the first wife alleging undue influence, and though Miss Parsons apparently took no interest in the suit, it was decided in her favor.

After Miss Parsons committed suicide a partition suit was commenced by the children of the first wife, who wanted the property divided among them.

Francis L. Wellman defended the suit, and on Wednesday Justice McAdam rendered a decision in favor of the defendants. Yesterday he was notified of the present suit.

AFTER "GREEN GOODS" MEN.

Western Union Operator in Jersey City Called on to Give Evidence.

J. B. Bertholf manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was cited before Police Justice Potts yesterday to give evidence as to what he knew about telegrams sent to alleged "green-goods" men in that city. On Friday last Chief of Police Murphy received a copy of the New Britain (Conn.) Herald. It contained an account of an attempt to swindle J. M. Belden, a merchant of that city. The "green-goods" operator was said to be located at the Pennsylvania Hotel, 31 Montgomery Street. Chief Murphy wrote to Mr. Belden, asking him to forward all the telegrams and circulars he had received. Mr. Belden did so, and from the papers he sent Chief Murphy learned that the "green-goods" man was known as E. F. Garland. A detective who inquired at the Pennsylvania Hotel was told that Garland had secured a room there on Nov. 21, but only remained three days.

Among the instructions sent to Mr. Belden was this telegram, which he was to send if he concluded to buy:

E. F. Garland, 31 Montgomery Street, Jersey City: Tell brother I will arrive.

A. P. ULRICK.

On Tuesday Chief Murphy sent a detective to New Brunswick, N. J., from which place he forwarded the dispatch by the Western Union at 9 o'clock A. M. At noon he went back, and as no reply had been received he asked the operator to query the Jersey City office. Word came back that the telegram had been delivered twenty minutes after its receipt. At 2:30 o'clock he went back to the Western Union office, and was then told that Garland could not be found at the address given.

In the meantime a detective who had been posted to watch the Pennsylvania Hotel, in Jersey City, saw three telegrams delivered to the clerk for Garland, but shortly after a Western Union messenger called and took them away. Chief Murphy says he then went to the Western Union office and asked Bertholf what he had done with the messages in question, and, as he alleges, Bertholf said he knew nothing about them.

When Mr. Bertholf appeared he was accompanied by a lawyer named Taggart. The boy who took the messages from the hotel was first called, but beyond saying that he was employed by Mr. Bertholf, he refused to testify. Mr. Bertholf, Mr. Taggart said, was forbidden by law to give information concerning telegrams. The hearing adjourned until Wednesday next.

A POLICEMAN'S BRAVE ACT.

Patrick J. Muldoon Stops a Runaway Horse on Melrose Avenue.

Policeman Patrick J. Muldoon of the Morrisania Station performed a feat of heroism yesterday that prompted Robert J. Fletcher, a Sewer Inspector, who witnessed it, to write to Capt. Wiegand demanding that Muldoon receive some recognition for his bravery. At 9 o'clock in the morning a spirited horse, attached to a delivery wagon, became frightened at something on Melrose Avenue at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and dashed up the avenue.

Muldoon, who was standing at the corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, saw the runaway and rushed into the middle of the street. As the horse passed him he seized hold of the tailboard of the wagon and began taking flying leaps. He worked his way hand over hand along the wagon until he reached the shafts, the horse going at full speed all the time. Finally Muldoon seized the check rein and succeeded in bringing the horse to a stop at One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street. At the middle of the block between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets there were several carriages in which were women, and had not Muldoon stopped the horse when he did there would probably have been a bad accident.

SHOOTS AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.

An Old Canalboat Captain Shows that He Can Handle a Revolver.

A gang of men broke into the cabin of the canal boat Natalie at the foot of West Forty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon and were looting the Captain's locker, when the owner, Capt. William L. Hare, seventy-three years old, appeared on the scene. When the gang saw Capt. Hare in the doorway, armed with a revolver, there was a rush for safety. One of the men jumped through a window, carrying away glass, sash, and all, and was cut in half a dozen places.

The Captain shouted for them to stop, but they rushed from the boat and were fast disappearing, when he fired twice and one of the men fell, with his left arm fractured and a wound in the groin. He gave his name as James Tyson of 554 West Forty-seventh Street, and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital a prisoner. He denies having been in the gang, and says he was running to see what the trouble was. Capt. Hare, who was arrested, insists that Tyson was one of the men caught in the act of robbery.

Moving Pictures of the Pope.

It is announced that the moving pictures of Pope Leo XIII., taken at the Vatican by W. Kennedy-Laurie Dickson, will be shown in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening. Invitations to be present at the exhibition have been issued to Archbishop Corrigan and the most distinguished clergymen of his vicinity. During the exhibition the Rev. Thomas H. Malone will deliver a lecture.

Getting along nicely, thank you. Saturday morning should find the old Jaffray Building, 350 Broadway, open for business. Only camping out, you know, so don't look for a show place.

Good news for mothers of boys comes from our 32nd and Prince Street stores: good suits shoes hats and furnishings at trash prices.

Short trouser suits, $2.75; long trouser suits sold piecemeal; coats $3, vests 50 cents, trousers $1.50. Boys' merino underwear 35 cents a garment, white or gray. Spring heel black or tan shoes, $1.05; with heels, for bigger boys, $1.25. Black cheviot Tam o'Shanters, gold embroidered, 65 cents.

News for men:
This blowy weather, ulsters give a sort of home-like cosy feeling: here's a generous variety to pick from, $15 to $32.
Overcoats of so many cloths styles and colors that prices must tell the story, $15 to $50.
Suits $15 to $35. Derbys $3. Model shoes $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ALDERMEN'S WORDY SESSION.

They Hold a Special Meeting and Bandy Personal Pleasantries.

The special meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon turned out to be quite an interesting affair; in spite of the fact that hardly any business was transacted. Although most of the recent meetings of the board have been the occasions of fierce discussions, the war of words at yesterday's meeting was somewhat livelier than usual.

Early in the morning Alderman Geiger offered a resolution to compel street railway companies to clean snow from their tracks and for two feet on the outer side of each of the rails, and also to carry the snow away. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways for a public hearing.

Alderman Glick said he thought the resolution should also be referred to the Law Committee. At this point Alderman Bridges of Brooklyn, who is sometimes known as "Brooklyn Bridges," jumped up and propounded the question: "And might I ask what's the use of referring it to the Law Committee when there are no lawyers on it?"

"Yes," came a voice from the rear of the Chamber; "Glick's on the committee."

Mr. Bridges turned fiercely upon Mr. Glick, who happens to be a lawyer, and inquired: "What do you fellows know about law? We know more law than you do."

Mr. Glick insisted that his motion be put to vote, but Vice President Gledhill ruled against him on the advice of Clerk Blake. Mr. Glick then hurried up to Mr. Blake's desk, where he protested to the clerk against the Vice President's ruling.

"Talk to the President," said Mr. Blake.

"I'll talk to you," shouted Mr. Glick, angrily.

"I'm ready to talk to you," the clerk retorted, "anywhere outside this chamber."

Mr. Glick then addressed himself to the board, and protested that the penalty of $5,000 which had been proposed for failure to obey Mr. Geiger's ordinance, was ridiculous.

"What does it matter to you what the railroad companies pay?" asked Alderman Byrne.

To this question Mr. Glick made no reply. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Streets and Highways.

Alderman Velton offered a resolution to compel the street railway companies in Brooklyn to clean the streets of snow from curb to curb.

Mr. Glick left the chamber. After he had gone Alderman Velton's resolution was referred to the Committee on Street Cleaning.

It was then discovered that there were not enough members present to pass any resolutions requiring money expenditures, and the board adjourned.

BANKS MAKE COMPLAINT.

Object to a Brokerage Firm's Use of Shareholders' Names.

Several banks of this city recently made complaints to the Department of Taxes and Assessments that a brokerage firm had come into possession of a list of all the shareholders of banks in the city, and that the shareholders had been annoyed by the firm's business communications. The banks intimated that the firm must have derived its information from the tax department's books.

As a reply to these complaints, President Feitner of the board has sent a letter to all the principal banks, in which he said his department had been informed that Talbot J. Taylor & Co. had obtained from some one a list of shareholders of all the banks. He was certain, he said, that the information had not been given out by the officials at present in the office. Mr. Feitner said yesterday he had been told by a bank clerk that a list got out in 1895, during Mayor Strong's administration.

A clerk in the City Clerk's office said that while the books were open to the public there last July a large man with a black beard had spent three or four days making a list of shareholders of banks, and that the same man had made such a list in 1897.

The Military Order of Foreign Wars.

The annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Foreign Wars of the United States was held last evening at the Brevoort House. David Banks was chosen Commander, and a full ticket elected. An important amendment to the by-laws was submitted, which will be acted upon at the next meeting of the commandery. It provides that any one eligible for membership may apply by filling up the necessary blanks and having them indorsed by two members and presented to the commandery. This proposed change is made so that the officers made eligible for veteran companionship by the war with Spain may more readily secure admission to the order. The fourth annual banquet of the commandery will be held on Jan. 12, at the Hotel Savoy.

Court Officer Mason Dead.

Alonzo L. Mason, an officer of Part III. of the General Sessions Court, died yesterday at his home, 160 East Eighty-second Street. Mason was at different times a foreman in the Department of Public Works and in the Street Cleaning Department. He has also held the position of clerk in the Navy Yard and in the Surrogate's Court.

Full-page portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury and other attractive features in next Sunday's New York Times Illustrated Magazine. Henry Norman's London cable letter every Sunday.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
For Christmas House-Decking.
Cushions.—Blessings on the Orientals who taught us how to make them!!
On corner seat and settles masses of them are needed—On easy chairs, sofas, even the floor,—cushions everywhere, for color accents as well as comfort.
Of the heavier sorts, our finest are those covered with antique Persian saddle-bags, showing a rich sheen, and glorious color combinations, like the Iran rugs themselves.
Of the lighter sorts, beautiful Oriental and modern stuffs, and quaint tapestries which might have been made in the Middle Ages.
Our cushion carnival is full of ideas for Christmas decking.
Our warerooms are full, too, of the latest furniture fancies, at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Boys' Clothing.
Friday & Saturday.
Sailor & Middy Suits,
of plain blue and fancy mixed Cheviot, handsomely trimmed,
$3.95.
2-Piece Suits,
of blue, black and mixed Cheviot and Cassimere,
—6 to 16 years,—
$3.95.
Reefers,
of blue Chinchilla, and blue or brown Frieze,
$4.75.
Boys' Top-Coats,
of Kersey, Frieze and Covert cloths,—sizes 4 to 16 yrs.,—
$5.00.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

A "BUSINESS MATTER."

This Is What Mr. Reynolds Calls His Marriage of a Year Ago.

REYNOLDS—MOFFATT.—In this city, on Oct. 15, 1897, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Little Church Around the Corner, James Reynolds to Jeanette Moffatt.

This notice, which appeared in a morning newspaper yesterday, was the cause of an unusual influx of questions upon the Rev. Dr. George Clark Houghton, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration. He had to protest at frequent intervals that he never knew or saw the bridegroom or bride and probably never would.

"The marriage was performed by Dr. Houghton, my uncle, and predecessor," said he. "I have an impression that the man was a merchant and lived somewhere in Seventh Avenue I don't believe that there was any romance behind it at all. Both of them were out of their teens and presumably knew what they were doing."

Dr. Houghton added that Mr. Reynolds and his bride each had been widowed before embarking together on the matrimonial sea. He thought the delay of the marriage notice for over a year was probably due to a desire to avoid publicity at the time.

Mr. Reynolds was found in a basement shop at 167 Seventh Avenue, where he works as a mason, and admitted the soft impeachment of being a year-old bridegroom. He is a man about forty years old, and when found was busy at work, his task being watched by a woman, who sat with her back to the door.

"Yes, I'm the man," said he. "There was a feller here this morning about that advertisement. It's a business matter, and I ain't goin' to go no further."

His interlocutor attempted to get an explanation of the lapse of months between the ceremony and its formal announcement.

"There ain't no romance about it," ejaculated Mr. Reynolds. "It's purely a business transaction." And he returned to his work while his questioner went out wondering whether the "transaction" referred to the marriage or the advertisement.

A Fireman's Feat of Heroism.

Fireman Charles Schwinbersky of Engine 39, in East Sixty-seventh Street, risked his life yesterday to save the lives of others. A call came in at 9:40 o'clock in the morning for a fire in the house of Police Capt. Schmittberger, at 115 East Sixty-first Street. As the engine rounded the corner to go down Lexington Avenue the firemen noticed a runaway horse, attached to a butcher wagon, coming up the avenue. Schwinbersky noticed that it would reach the corner at the same time as the hook and ladder, which was following the engine, so he jumped off the engine, which was going at full speed, and hurried down the avenue toward the runaway. Schwinbersky jumped for the bridle and caught it, and although he was dragged along the pavement would not let go. The truck then came along and started around the corner, but the weight of the fireman was too much for the runaway, and he was stopped just in time to allow the truck to dash safely past and down the street. Schwinbersky was unhurt. The fire did $50 damage.

Republican Women's Social.

The West End Woman's Republican Association held its monthly social yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Clarence Burns, the Honorary President, had charge of the programme, which included music and recitations. Miss Susanne Leonard, contralto, who is a sister of Lillian Russell, and Miss Julia Sladkins, soprano, both sang effectively, and Miss Carrie Goldberg's piano playing was well received. Mrs. Mercedes Leigh, the reader, gave several recitations in her usual artistic fashion. All were in a light vein.

The Dog Was Luckier than the Cat.

A cat lost his life and a puppy dog was singed in a fire which started at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the Manhattan Popcorn Company's factory, on the third floor of 253 Washington Street. The cat and dog slept together in the factory. After the fire was extinguished the cat's body was found near a window by a fireman. The dog, despite the fact that all his hair had been burned off, was frisking about as if nothing had happened. The firemen are puzzled to know how the dog escaped the fate of his companion.

Sewing Silks Advanced 10 Per Cent.

A resolution was adopted yesterday by the Sewing Silk and Machine Twist Manufacturers advancing the price of machine twist and sewing silks 10 per cent. over present prices. This is due to the recent great advance in the price of raw silk.

Some Small Lots of
Fine Overcoats,
that recently sold at $30—made from a varied assortment of high quality overcoatings, are now
$25.00
while they last.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
CHRISTMAS FISHING.
From the boundless trade ocean we have hooked some magnificent prizes in "Reliable" carpets and rugs, which we offer now at reduced prices.
SMYRNA RUGS.
6 x 9 ft. $10.00
7.6 x 10.6 ft. 15.75
9 x 12 ft. 22.50
All new patterns, both floral and Oriental designs and colorings.
Our expert fisherman also lowered our merchandise net into the vast furniture sea and an unprecedented "catch" is now in our salesrooms. Never before have we fished so successfully nor hooked so many unique beauties in the shape of dainty divans and chairs, tasteful toilet tables, pretty tabourettes and plant stands, and hundreds of other suitable Christmas gifts.
If you like to do a little holiday fishing yourself, our "Long Credit" furnishes you with a strong and sturdy pole.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

O'Neill's.
Useful Holiday Gifts in Our Misses' and Children's Department.
Unusual Values This Week.
Children's Reefers.
Children's Reefers of Fancy and Mixed Cloths, all sizes, formerly 4.98,
2.98
Children's Boucle Reefers, trimmed with fancy braids, all sizes, formerly 4.98,
3.75
Children's Dresses.
Children's Dresses, neatly trimmed, four different styles to choose from, formerly 5.98,
4.75
Misses' Jackets.
Misses' Jackets of Beaver Cloth, navy blue or black, lined with satin,
6.25
Misses' Kersey Jackets in Castor, Tan, Blue or Black, 14 to 18 year sizes, formerly 15.00,
10.00
Misses' Suits.
Misses' Heavy Serge Suits, military effects, formerly 18.00,
10.00
All Paid Purchases, except Bicycles and Sewing Machines, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

KNEW MORE THAN POOL.

Insane Man Tells the Magistrate Something About Gen. Grant—A Clever Prisoner Saves $1.

John Crinnon, who is over six feet in height and weighs more than 200 pounds, was arraigned before Magistrate Pool in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning charged with being insane. Crinnon has been in the Ward's Island Insane Asylum three or four times, and was only recently discharged as being fully cured. He was arrested on complaint of his nephew, and it took four policemen three hours to take him from his home at 551 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the courtroom.

In the courtroom Crinnon was very meek. He told Magistrate Pool that he was a Secret Service man. He told of his playing poker with "Old John" Morrissey, and said that he voted for Grant in 1868. Magistrate Pool said that Grant did not run for the Presidency in 1868, but Crinnon insisted that he did, and offered to bet money on it. When Magistrate Pool was told that the insane man was right he admitted that the latter knew more than he did about Grant. Crinnon was committed to Bellevue Hospital.

Albert Johnson, a pedler, was fined $2 by Magistrate Olmsted in the Jefferson Market Police Court in the afternoon.

"I guess I'll stay in jail until 4 o'clock," remarked Johnson.

"Why?" asked the Magistrate.

"I'll save $1 by it," remarked Johnson.

The Magistrate laughed. All prisoners sentenced and in jail before 4 o'clock have $1 placed to their credit, as it means a day in jail.

CABLE CAR KILLS A MAN.

Percy Hines, Thrown from His Cab, Meets Instant Death.

In attempting to cross the car tracks at Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street last night in front of a rapidly approaching north-bound cable car, Percy Hines, thirty-five years old, of 526 West Fifty-third Street, a cab driver for Samuel Archer of 424 West Forty-second Street, was hurled from the seat of his cab and instantly killed. Gripman James O'Donnell of 128 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, who was arrested, says that Hines started to cut him off and then reined in his horse as if he had changed his mind. O'Donnell, thinking he was to have the right of way, again caught the cable, which he had loosed, and his car started. At the same minute, he says, Hines gave his horse a cut with the whip and the animal jumped forward. The horse managed to clear the track, but the car hit the cab fairly in the middle.

Hines landed head first on the granite blocks, and death was instantaneous. The body was taken to the East Twenty-second Street Station, where it was later claimed by relatives.

Several witnesses of the accident corroborate Gripman O'Donnell's version of the affair.

KILLED BY AN ELEVATED TRAIN.

A Trackwalker Struck by a Northbound Engine on Third Avenue.

Christopher Hogan, fifty-two years old, living at 302 East One Hundred and Third Street, who for twelve years has been a track walker on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, was struck by a north-bound train on the Third Avenue line at Fifty-eighth Street at 5:30 P. M. yesterday and instantly killed. Hogan was walking along the track when he heard the train approaching. It was running at comparatively slow speed, and, according to the engineer, C. E. Herb of 229 Willis Avenue, Hogan might have got out of the way, but he seemed to be bewildered by the proximity of the train. He simply stood still until the train struck him.

The engineer says he blew his whistle a block away from Hogan. Herb and his fireman jumped out as quickly as the train could be stopped and carried Hogan to the platform of the Fifty-ninth Street station. Policemen Lynch and Thomas of the East Fifty-first Street Station called an ambulance from Flower Hospital, and Dr. Riordan, who responded, said that Hogan had been killed instantly. The body was removed to the East Fifty-first Street Station. Hogan's sons called at the station house later and arranged for the removal of the body.

The accident occurred at the rush hour, and caused a blockade of half an hour. Engineer Herb was placed under arrest.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8, TANNHAUSER, Mmes. Pevny, Meisslinger, and Nordica, MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, Fara, Muhlmann, Mora, Meffert, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
To-m'w aft at 2, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mmes. Sembrich and Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, Vanni, Meux, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
To-m'w night at 8, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli, MM. Albers, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $1.50, & 75c. Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30.
Sunday Evg., Dec. 11, Second Sunday Concert. Soloists: Gadski, Mantelli, Bispham, De Vries, Plançon, and Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sunday Prices, 50, 75, 1.00 & 1.50. Boxes, $8 & $12.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTOIRE.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 12, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Melba, Saleza, Ed. de Reszke, Plancon.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, Nordica, Van Dyck, Pringle, Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, Meffert, Dippel.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich. MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 14, at 2.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra AND Willy Burmester. (First app. in America.)
Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Gericke, these concerts will be conducted by Mr. Kneisel.
WED. AFT. PROGRAMME: SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9; PAGANINI, Concerto for Violin in D major; MACDOWELL, Symphonic Poem, "Lancelot and Elaine"; WAGNER, Overture, "Tannhauser."
THURS. EVG. PROGRAMME: TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin; SAINT-SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, Les Preludes.
Tickets at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

Exhibition of PORTRAITS.
Opens Dec. 14, 1898, for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
On Sunday from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PAUR SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Ninety Musicians....EMIL PAUR....Conductor
Second Public Rehearsal This (Fri.) Aft., at 2:30.
2d Symphony Concert Sat. Ev., Dec. 10, at 8:15.
Soloist, BURMEISTER, Pianist.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, on sale at box office.
500 Res. Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

CARNEGIE HALL. Next Sunday Night.
Sixth Popular Sunday Concert
Emil Paur and his Symphony Orchestra.
Sig. G. Tagliapietra.....Baritone
Miss Marion Bentley.....Pianiste
(First appearance in New York.)
Mr. Duczke.....French Horn
Res. seats, now on sale, 25c., 50c., 75c. & $1.
Direction: VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
Puccini's new Creation, La Boheme Sung in English.
Evs., 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats., 1,100 seats, 25c.
Next Week—FAUST, (in English.) Big Cast.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. NOON TO 11 P. M.
FELIX MORRIS & CO., "A Game of Cards," 3 POLOS, CHARLIE CASE, VILLA SISTERS, PAULTON & DOOLEY, European Bicyclists, THE BIOGRAPH, and a Splendid Bill.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
66th St., West, near Columbus Av.,
Open to the Public Daily Except Mondays.
Perfect Ice. Skates Free.

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15.
2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, 2:15.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH
The Late War from Tampa to Santiago

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.
Stars culled from foreign climes.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.
Big Crowds. Enormous Hit. 33rd & B'way. The Turtle.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat every day, 25c.
42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c.
THIS Week—"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

A TRUSTED CLERK FALLS.

Robbed Employes for Three Years, but They Would Not Suspect Him.

A clerk who had been stealing for a long time, but was trusted by his firm so much that they refused to suspect him, was arrested Wednesday night and made a confession yesterday. The man is Abraham Dickheiser of 142 Clinton Street, and he had been employed for eight years by Philip Weinberg & Co., furriers, of 834 Broadway.

Dickheiser is acknowledged by every one, including the detectives, to be a very clever man. He succeeded in throwing every one interested off the track for three years. Five detectives investigated the stealings from the time the furriers noticed that they were losing valuable furs, but it was not until a few days ago that the man was run down. One detective mentioned Dickheiser, but the members of the firm were so convinced of his honesty and trustworthiness that they scouted the idea.

Detectives Kiernan and Preston of the Detective Bureau were the last men on the case, and arrested Dickheiser, who indignantly denied that he had had anything to do with the thefts. Before he was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court, however, he wrote out a confession on four sheets of paper, in which he is said to have told how he got the goods, how he got rid of them, and what he did with the money he obtained. He pawned goods in nearly every pawnshop in the city, from which $9,000 worth of furs have been recovered already.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every Evening at 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy, MERCHANT OF VENICE. A Positive Triumph. MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
"A wonderful performance."
"Luxury unprecedented!"
"Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage."
"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
"She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled."
"The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage."
Seats secured two weeks ahead.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P.M. 3d av
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN.
200 Real Soldiers, Horses, etc. Lillian Burkhart and Company, Charles R. Sweet, Joe Welch, 30 other vaudeville features. Prices, 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 23d St. 25c. 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
Marshall P. Wilder, Burr McIntosh
Gardner and Ely, Morton and Ravelle, 30 other vaudeville stars. PRICES: 25c., 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. | JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS.
By Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange.
Monday, Dec. 12, for One Week,
Broadway Theatre Opera Co. |

ONE CENT.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

ONE CENT.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; continued low temperature; brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,263. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—John Barrett, former United States Minister to China, declares, after visiting Peking and the principal Chinese ports, that American and British interests in China are seriously menaced by Russia. M. de Giers, the new Russian Minister to China, who refused to recognize the Dowager Empress, presented his credentials to the Chinese Emperor yesterday. Dr. de Szilagyi, President of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, has definitely resigned. An explanation, believed to have emanated from the British Embassy in Paris, declares that Sir E. J. Monson's recent speech has been misunderstood, and repudiates any desire on the part of the Ambassador to interfere in the internal affairs of France or to criticise her policy. After a farewell banquet tendered to the new Viceroy of India and Lady Curzon last night by personal and political friends, Lady Curzon left London on her way to India. The Boer expedition against the Bogotos is reported to have been an utter failure, and it is charged that Gen. Joubert's army was guilty of wholesale butchery of women, children, and unarmed men.—Page 9.

Page 1.

Yesterday was the coldest day this Winter. The thermometer was down to 2° degrees.

Great excitement prevails in Chicago over the proposed extension of street railway franchises.

A court-martial will be convened on Dec. 19 for the trial of Capt. Bleecker and Capt. Meeks of the Seventy-first Regiment.

Orders from Washington were received at the navy yard to paint the ships white, showing that peace is assured. The work began at once.

Three men were killed and three injured in two train wrecks which occurred near Portland Mills, Penn., on Wednesday. The invalid mother of one of the victims is not expected to recover from the shock.

Capt. Charles H. Stoddard of Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, entertained his company and Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, at dinner last night at the Marlborough.

Owing to the illness of Señor Montero Rios and Señor Ojeda of the Spanish Peace Commission, the treaty of peace may not be signed before Monday. A formal protest from Spain has been included in the peace records. It declares that she yields to force, comments upon "the insult which has been inflicted upon our nation by President McKinley in his message," and announces that the question of the blowing up of the Maine will be submitted to an international tribunal.

Page 2.

Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell, and Assemblyman Nixon, who is to be Speaker, held a conference last evening concerning Assembly committees.

Governor-elect Roosevelt and Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee held a conference yesterday concerning appointments. After words was announced that Henry Bender of Albany will be made Superintendent of Public Buildings.

Page 3.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in a letter to Representative Dingley, suggests a number of changes in the War Revenue act.

Advices from Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis report a notable improvement in conditions in the Philippines, and the growth of a better spirit among the natives.

Henry Watterson of Louisville, Ky., talked to the members of the Patria Club on expansion. He thought great questions of external policy may increase the patriotic spirit, and said the old parties are dying out.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Albert Swift of 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street was arrested yesterday in a Sixth Avenue department store on a charge of shoplifting. Mrs. Sarah Raymond of 151 West Eighty-second Street was locked up on a similar charge.

Mrs. Abbie C. Long, the minister's wife who was arrested for shoplifting on Thursday, spent the night in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Yesterday she pleaded guilty in Jefferson Market Court, but sentence was suspended. She severed her connection with the Church of the Puritans and left the city, saying she was going to join her husband in Wassaic, Dutchess County.

Page 4.

Thaddeus Moriarty has been appointed a School Commissioner, to succeed Hugh Kelly, who resigned.

A contract for snow removal was awarded yesterday by Commissioner McCartney to Bart Dunn, whose bid was 30 cents per cubic yard.

Price, McCormick & Co. issued a circular yesterday to the stockholders of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company calling a meeting for Dec. 20 to discuss the advisability of winding up the corporation.

F. W. Anthony, a fire insurance broker, with Charles J. Conway, his assistant, was yesterday held for examination in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, charged with collecting premiums on worthless policies.

In an address yesterday before the State Commerce Commission, G. S. Greene, Jr., advocated the improvement of the North River water front between Eleventh and Twenty-third Streets, the deepening of the Sandy Hook channel, and the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

Page 6.

The police have been asked to look for an alleged gang of swindlers that has been operating within a radius of four blocks from 325 Church Street, with numerous merchants as the dupes.

Page 7.

Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs expects that a bill for the reorganization of the army will be passed before the holidays.

United States Senator Kenney, on trial for alleged complicity in defrauding the First National Bank of Dover, Del., testified in his own behalf yesterday.

George Foster Peabody said yesterday that National Democrats and others will urge upon Congress the immediate passage of a measure for the establishment of a sound and satisfactory currency.

The Women's Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church has begun an active campaign to prevent the seating of Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. Other religious bodies are to take action.

Page 9.

Foreclosure proceedings against the Sachem Club, a Tammany Hall organization at 174 East Ninety-third Street, will not be defended. The club will pass out of existence.

Police Inspector McLaughlin was made a Deputy Chief yesterday by a unanimous vote of the Police Board. Capt. Kane was made an Inspector. Reports were current of additional promotions and transfers of police officials.

Page 14.

Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, is closed and for sale. It may be used as a synagogue or a factory.

The teachers, students, and graduates of the Packard Business School held a meeting yesterday in memory of the founder. Many prominent men spoke.

A woman weighing 700 pounds was taken to the Harlem Hospital yesterday. The ambulance corps had to secure reinforcements to assist in moving her.

Somebody wrote the President that the hospital ship Relief was full of holes as a sieve, and a lot of disgusted army and navy officers had to make an investigation.

Mrs. McKinley left for Washington yesterday on the Congressional Limited. She had intended remaining in the city until to-day, but started for home at the request of the President.

The United States Church Army has leased 76 Allen Street and transformed it into an "open-door" rescue mission for women who are made homeless in police raids and who want to begin a new life.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 9.

Development of Poland Spring.
Wonderful purity and medicinal power of its delicious water. "Poland," 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—adv.

FORMAL PROTEST BY SPAIN

Declaration that She Yields to Force Added to Peace Records.

IT ALSO REFERS TO THE MAINE

Says the Question Will Be Submitted to Three Powers—President McKinley's "Insult" Commented Upon.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The American Peace Commissioners held their usual session this morning. They preserve secrecy regarding the terms of the treaty of peace. This is partly through the influence of the three Senators on the body, who represent that it would be discourtesy to the Senate to publish the terms before the treaty is presented to that body by the President.

The protocol of the treaty will almost reach the dimensions of a volume, as it will contain every written statement presented on both sides during the conferences. The Spaniards made a last contribution yesterday on the assembling of the commissions. Señor Montero Rios then presented a vigorously worded protest, in which the Spaniards declared they had yielded to force, but that they invoked the conscience of the nations against the abuse of the rights of nations of which they were the victims.

This protest was for purposes of record and consisted of an argument in support of every concession demanded by the Spaniards, and which the Americans refused, some of them peremptorily and without an opportunity for discussion.

The protest concluded:

"But these concessions, which we are obliged to make, touch us less than the insult which has been inflicted on our nation by President McKinley in his message. We again protest solemnly against the accusation hurled against us in connection with the Maine, and we intend to submit the question to an international tribunal, comprised of England, France, and Germany, to determine who shall bear the responsibility of the catastrophe."

In spite of the secrecy observed by the Americans, it is learned that the treaty, in substance, consists of thirteen or fourteen articles. The principal articles provide for the cession and evacuation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, and the political, administrative, and financial results thereof; the acquirement by the United States of public property, and the relinquishment of archives. The articles of secondary importance determine the status of Spanish subjects remaining in the ceded territories and unfinished law suits and contracts, and guarantees of the same terms to Spanish shipping and merchandise as imposed upon American shipping and merchandise in the Philippine Islands for ten years. The status of Spanish commerce in the West Indies is left to be settled later.

An important provision is the guarantee of religious freedom in the ceded territories in the same terms as the Florida treaty, the Americans having steadfastly refused to incorporate any guarantee of the United States' determination to favor the property of the Catholic Church, leaving it subject to the general laws on the same footing as private property.

The Americans were apprehensive even yesterday that there might be some turn of affairs which would frustrate their efforts at the eleventh hour.

Senator Gray, though well known to be radically opposed to the policy of annexation or "imperialism," will vote in the Senate to ratify the treaty, considering that his signing that document binds him to support it.

MAY NOT SIGN TREATY TO-DAY.

Final Act of Peace Commissions Likely to be Deferred Till Monday Owing to Illness of Spaniards.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, and Señor Ojeda, Secretary of that commission, are still confined to their beds.

The illness of Señor Ojeda delays engrossing the treaty, and it is doubtful whether it will be signed before Monday.

SENOR GARNICA ON THE TREATY.

Commissioner Alludes to American "Cheek"—Consuls for Lost Islands.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Señor Garnica of the Spanish Commission, questioned to-day concerning the treaty of peace, said:

"The exact number of articles is still undetermined. It depends upon how Secretaries Ojeda and Moore divide the treaty. It may be that there will be twelve or twenty articles. The Americans are to pay the indemnity within three months of the ratification. We shall appoint Consuls in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands without delay. The Cuban Consul will be accredited to the powers that be."

Asked why the Spaniards refused to grant the United States a coaling station in the Caroline Islands, Señor Garnica said:

"The Americans could hardly expect that we should agree to discuss matters outside of the protocol, after the lessons we have had from them on this point. When we wished to discuss the Cuban debt they absolutely refused to consider it, and then they ask us for whatever they want. Quelle toupet! ("What cheek!") Yet the Cuban debt remains an important question for settlement."

In regard to the Spaniards' final protest on the subject of the Maine, Señor Garnica remarked:

"That protest now becomes history, as it is embodied in the protocol. We do not wish to remain under an imputation which would perpetuate animosity and hatred against us and which would be a source of constant irritation in Spain. It is neither loyal nor just that this thing should hang over the reputation of Spain. We cannot submit to it. It must be cleared up, in justice to ourselves. There are many other causes to bring hatred between the two nations without the addition of such a one as this.

"As to the future relations of the two countries, that is one of the things history alone can determine. Many nations which have been deadly enemies are speedily reconciled."

Señor Garnica was then questioned as to the future of the Philippine Islands, and he said:

"The United States has inaugurated a policy which will bring it much trouble and many responsibilities. The Americans are not prepared for the work they are about to undertake. Your democratic system must inaugurate an imperialistic and bureaucratic system and you must increase your army and navy, with the result that there will be constant friction between yourselves and the European powers."

Sale of Philippines Not Considered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—An official denial is authorized that the sale of the Philippine Islands to any other nation has ever been considered by this Government, and it is stated that the published statements to the effect that their sale to Japan had been under discussion was altogether false.

SPAIN GLAD IT IS ALL OVER.

Feared Further Demands if Peace Negotiations Were Prolonged.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Señor Montero Rios acted under instructions from the Government when he declined to accede to the American demands concerning the Carolines, and intimated a desire to close the negotiations. Both the Government and the press approve his action, and protest against the conduct of the United States.

"Everybody in Spain is pleased that the negotiations are ended, because all had been apprehensive that fresh pretensions on the part of the United States would be sprung upon the Spanish Peace Commissioners at every sitting."

EXCITED OVER THE MAINE CHARGES

More Violent Comment by The Imparcial of Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The Imparcial to-day publishes another inflammatory article on the subject of the Maine charges. The paper intimates that the explosion was the outcome of the intense desire "upon the part of certain factions in the United States to see the outbreak of the war, which was unpopular with the majority of Americans." The Imparcial adds:

"The partisans of the war realized that something startling was necessary to arouse National sentiment. It was a remarkable chance. Almost all the Maine's officers were on board another ship at the time of the catastrophe. Those who charge the Spaniards with being capable of such a monstrous act are well capable of committing it themselves."

In conclusion the Imparcial says:

"Spain cannot remain under such an infamous charge. It would be preferable to give the world the spectacle of national suicide."

FAR EASTERN PROBLEMS.

London Times Convinced This Country and England Will Unite.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times, dealing editorially this morning with the "evidences of strong opposition to the annexation policy in the United States" and the rumors that America will resell the Philippines, says:

"Despite all this, we believe that the far Eastern interests of the United States and England will be brought into line and be jointly safeguarded by a combination so strong and imposing that no other power or powers could venture to defy it."

The Times thinks the advocacy by The Chicago Tribune and The New York Herald of the joint construction of the Nicaragua Canal significant evidence of the dominance of this feeling, and adds:

"Whether or not such a condominium would be entirely free from objections we hesitate to say, but that it is suggested is a substantial proof of friendly feeling."

WHITE SQUADRON ONCE MORE.

Orders Received at the Navy Yard Showing that Peace Is Assured.

Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was yesterday made aware that peace is substantially assured, for orders to change the dress of the ships at the yard from the dull leaden color of war to white, the hue of peace, arrived. The order was received with delight by the men aboard the ships, all of whom have tired of the sombre drab dress their craft have worn since the breaking out of the war.

The work of painting the vessels white was begun at once. The battleship Massachusetts was the first to be handed over to the painters. Later a gang of men began work on the reconstructed cruiser Chicago. The cruisers Brooklyn and New Orleans will also be repainted without delay. These four vessels are under orders to proceed to Hampton Roads to join the North Atlantic Squadron, and will get away as soon as they have been painted. The Brooklyn, Massachusetts, and Chicago will probably leave the yard to-day for the anchorage off Tompkinsville. When these ships and the New Orleans get away there will be but few warships left at the Brooklyn Yard, and work there will resume its ordinary character.

All of the torpedo boats which have been brought to the Brooklyn yard for the Winter have been safely housed.

REDUCED INTEREST ON SAVINGS.

Cleveland Institutions Can No Longer Pay Depositors 4 Per Cent.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—After Jan. 1 depositors in some Cleveland savings banks will have to accept a lower rate of interest than they are now getting. A number of local savings banks have tried to reduce the interest for over a year, but they lacked the unanimity that would make it a success. Several meetings of bankers have been held, but no definite plan has been adopted. Some bankers say it is impossible for them to keep up the 4 per cent. rate of interest they are paying. If the banks, as a whole, will not fall into line, individual banks will make the reduction, regardless of the others.

There is more money in Cleveland than at any time in the history of the city. On Dec. 1 the local savings banks had on deposit $66,000,000. The National banks had $36,000,000. These deposits are continually increasing. On the money in the savings banks the banks are paying 4 per cent. The banks cannot invest this money, they claim, because securities that pay more than 4 per cent. are scarce.

The banks would have gone to a 3 per cent. rate a year ago if it had not been for the Society for Savings. That institution is a mutual benefit association, and the officials cannot reduce its rate below 4 per cent. The American Trust Company is now paying only 3 per cent. The Cleveland Trust Company is formulating a plan which will only pay 3 per cent. on deposits above $1,000. Another savings bank will decide this week whether it will pay 4 per cent. only on deposits up to $5,000 and 3 per cent. on amounts above this.

TO FIGHT THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Tobacco Growers' League Formally Organized in Lexington, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 9.—The Tobacco Growers' League of Kentucky was formally organized here this afternoon by the Board of Directors electing W. B. Hawkins President, and J. L. Lisle Secretary and Treasurer. Claude M. Thomas was elected State organizer, to establish county leagues.

The league will make a determined fight on the Continental Tobacco Trust, which the growers allege is keeping the prices of their tobacco down below the cost of production.

THREE KILLED IN WRECKS.

Two Accidents in Succession Near Portland Mills, Penn.

DUBOIS, Penn., Dec. 9.—Three persons killed, three injured, and the mother of one victim dying of the shock caused by her son's death, is the result of two wrecks on the Clarion River Railroad, near Portland Mills, in Elk County, Wednesday.

A train loaded with pulp wood was being hauled down the steep grade near Portland Mills, and the rear end was left on the top of the hill, owing to the slippery tracks. While the front end was descending, the rear of the train became unmanageable, and, dashing down the hill, crashed into the front section. Both sections were wrecked and Brakeman Thomas Breshelman on the front section was instantly killed.

A donkey engine with a crew of five men were ordered back to clear up the wreck and bring back Breshelman's remains. The work was completed, and while the train was returning the engine jumped the track and rolled over an embankment. Engineer Harry Carman was fatally injured and died a few minutes after being extricated. Foreman Daniel Myers was rescued and has since died, and three brakemen—Sowers, Cassidy, and McKnight—were all badly injured, McKnight's arm being crushed.

When the news of Carman's death was broken to his invalid mother she lapsed into unconsciousness and her death is momentarily expected.

Tacoma's Trip to Manila Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—The sailing vessel Tacoma, which was to have sailed this week with mules for Honolulu, has again been delayed. Glanders has broken out among the mules at The Presidio. Two have died, and some special medicine has to be secured from Chicago for the others. She will probably get off in a week, taking her cargo to Honolulu, leaving some there and reloading with the mules and horses taken there on her first trip and destined to Manila.

WRECK OF THE LONDONIAN.

Steering Gear Was Fouled by Cotton and She Was Helpless to Resist the Sea.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Forty-three of the forty-five shipwrecked sailors and cattlemen who were rescued from the Leyland Line steamer Londonian by the steamer Vedamore, and who were landed in Baltimore yesterday, reached here to-day. Nearly all the cattlemen belong in this city, but the sailors came from England, and they are on their way home. On their arrival here the seamen were taken on board the Bostonian, on which they will return to England.

Second Officer Gittings of the Londonian, in talking of the disaster to-day, said that the report from Baltimore that after the forty-five men had been taken on board the Vedamore the steamer was soon lost sight of, and that it was supposed that the rest of her crew remained on board, was an error, as the men on the Londonian launched one of her boats and, with the exception of Capt. Lee and Third Officer Cottier, who remained on the bridge of the doomed craft, clambered into it and pulled away from the wreck. The sea was running mountains high, and the boat had proceeded but a short distance when a gigantic wave capsized her and the twenty-three men were thrown into the sea.

The officers of the Vedamore manoeuvred their vessel about in an effort to rescue the men, but, owing to the heavy sea running and the size of the rescuing craft, it was found impossible to get near enough to the men. Capt. Lee and Third Officer Cottier, from their perilous position on the Londonian, threw life buoys to the men struggling in the water, and by this means succeeded in drawing several of them back aboard the vessel. Officer Gittings was unable to state how many were taken on the Londonian from the water, but he believes at least six were rescued at that time. The others were known to have drowned, as nine bodies with life belts attached were counted passing by the Vedamore. Among the bodies Officer Gittings was able to recognize those of Chief Engineer Strafford and Third Engineer Slater.

The Second Officer stated that this left but one small boat on the Londonian, and that boat was seen on the wreck by the King Arthur when she sighted her abandoned, and carried the first intelligence of the disaster to Liverpool.

Mr. Gittings says that the Londonian's cargo did not shift, but that the steering gear became fouled through cotton washing into the mechanism, and that, while disabled from this cause, the Londonian broached to and was struck by a violent sea, which threw her on her beam ends at an angle of 45 degrees, so that her upper bridge was half submerged in the water. All the cattle on the port side and amidships tier were thrown down to the leeward side of the vessel, and this caused her to remain in her listed position. The shock caused the iron stanchions to break, and the stoke holes filled with water.

From that time until the Vedamore arrived on the scene those on board the Londonian had a trying time. The provisions were nearly all under water, and the only food the men could procure was a few biscuits and some water. Nevertheless, for seventy-two hours the men worked for their lives, constantly throwing overboard the cattle and save the ship. Through broken hatches and stokeholes the sea came into the vessel, gaining rapidly in spite of the pumps and men with buckets. At last the Vedamore was sighted, and in answer to signals hove to and came alongside the sinking vessel.

Mr. Gittings states that the accident which primarily caused the loss of the fine steamer was one that is liable to occur under similar conditions to any vessel in the transatlantic trade. The Londonian was equipped with all the modern appurtenances, and was officered by tried men and a thorough navigator.

DELAY IN CAPT. CARTER'S CASE.

The Officer Sentenced to Prison Eight Months Ago Still in the Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—All the rumors current here for months about the Carter case have proved to be mistaken. The President has not passed upon the findings of the court. Capt. Carter is still in the service from which his brother officers sentenced him to be dismissed, and the Captain has not been imprisoned or required to pay the fine imposed upon him.

Nor has the Congress yet asked to know why it is that a court-martial sentence passed eight months ago, and in the hands of the Secretary of War soon after the war with Spain broke out, has not been acted upon. The latest report was that the President had decided to approve the findings and verdict, but to modify the sentence so as to imprison Capt. Carter until he shall pay the fine imposed upon him, together with imprisonment by the court-martial. When a delay occurred in the issue of the verdict from the White House, it was suggested that the delay was to be attributed to a search of the case to ascertain whether the Government could not hold the contractors who operated with Capt. Carter. But it is explained that if the contractors were being sought for by the Government with the idea of prosecuting them, they would be found in the papers, and not by consultation with Secretary Alger.

Congress, in the last session, manifested an interest in this case. Before long, in case it shall be delayed unduly at the War Department or the White House, members of the House may ask for the report, to endeavor to find out why this particular Captain who has fallen under the judgment of his peers, should be treated with such lenity while less serious soldier offenders are being daily sent to the guardhouse and the penitentiary without so much as exciting a murmur of sympathy.

THE BUFFALO IN PORT.

Cruiser Touches at Old Point Comfort En Route to Manila.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 9.—The cruiser Buffalo, which sailed from New York Wednesday with 900 troops for Manila, arrived at Old Point Comfort this afternoon.

The Buffalo came in the Capes about 1 P. M. She was signaled by the flagship Texas and drew up near the battleship and dropped anchor. The Buffalo is on her long voyage to Manila, by way of the Mediterranean and Suez Canal route. Last Tuesday a six hours' trial of her engines was made at Tompkinsville, S. I., and the test showed them to be in perfect working order.

The cruiser is heavily loaded with stores for Dewey's fleet and carries a large number of officers, jackies, and marines for the Admiral's ship. It is probable that she will receive orders to proceed to her destination to-morrow.

A PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Arrangements Being Made to Hold It in Buffalo in 1901.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The Board of Aldermen having acted favorably upon the recommendations of Mayor Diehl with reference to proposed plans for a new Pan-American exposition company, the object of which will be to hold an exposition in the Summer of 1901, the Mayor is now actively engaged in selecting fifty public-spirited citizens as incorporators of the new company.

The old exposition company being willing to cede all rights, the size and scope, as well as the location, of the exposition will be determined by the new company.

Army Hospital Nurses Sue for Pay.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 9.—Twenty-five men who did work as scrubbers at the John Blair Gibbs Hospital, and who have been trying for three months without success to get their money from the Government, are preparing to take active steps to secure it. Their claims range from $25 to $100 each.

THE NEW YORK HERALD'S SPLENDID CHRISTMAS NUMBER

will be issued to-morrow, Sunday, December 11. In addition to all the news of the world and the usual Sunday features, it will contain 32 pages of special color and half-tone work by well-known artists, exceeding anything yet issued by a newspaper. Many jolly Christmas conceits in color. You should order in advance. Price as usual.—Adv.

YANKEE TROOPS IN HAVANA

202d New York Will March Through the City's Streets To-morrow.

IMPRESSIVE ENTRY PLANNED

No Objections Have Been Made by the Spanish Commander—Men Will Have to Make Their Own Camps.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—The first United States troops to march through the streets of Havana will be the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment, which, with band playing and colors flying, will march on Sunday from the San José Wharf, after landing there from the transport Minnewaska, through the heart of Havana to the Western Railroad station. The line of march will be through the Prado and Central Park. These troops will be sent to Pinar del Rio Province. The Minnewaska reached here to-day.

Gen. Davis, with the general headquarters staff and one battalion, will be at Pinar del Rio City, and the general headquarters, and the second battalion will be at Guanajay. The third battalion will be stationed at Mariel, and the Seventy-first Company will be at Pinar del Rio. The [illegible] aboard the Minnewaska.

Gen. Davis and staff landed at noon to-day and called on Gen. Wade. He breakfasted with Gen. Greene. All on board are well.

No objection has been made so far by Gen. Castellanos to the march through the city. The plan at first was to march to-morrow; but the Western Railway Company has not rolling stock enough to move the regiment, with the mule trains, baggage, and stores—in all ninety-seven carloads—at the same time; so that the baggage and teamsters will be sent to-morrow and the regiment on Sunday.

It is intended that the first appearance of United States troops in Havana shall have an impressive moral effect upon the Cubans. To-day a number of Spanish soldiers gathered in the vicinity of San José Wharf to get a look at their late adversaries. Friendly gestures were made on both sides. The Spaniards commented on the large size of the American men.

The regiment will take forty days' rations. Camp sites have been selected, but no work has been done on them, and the men will have to make their own camps.

Until further notice Gen. Davis will exercise the functions of Military Governor of the Province of Pinar del Rio, now completely evacuated. The oath of allegiance will be administered to the Mayors of the towns and other civic officials. The existing authorities are to be continued, with modifications to suit future conditions. Gen. Davis has had a conference with Gen. Wade, who acquainted him in part with the instructions the latter had received from Washington.

The correspondent of The Associated Press called the attention of Gen. Davis to the fact that he would find Cuban troops occupying Pinar del Rio City and asked him what he would do.

"The authority of the United States must be recognized as paramount," he replied; "but I can see no reason why the Cuban troops may not remain organized as militia companies, though, naturally, when the necessity for their remaining in arms shall have passed, I suppose they will disband. I have no apprehension of trouble."

Gen. Davis said he did not intend to disarm the Cubans or to interfere with them unless that were necessary to preserve order.

Capt. Hellings of the Signal Corps reported to the United States Evacuation Commissioners to-day that, under orders from the War Department, he would take charge of telegraphs upon the Spanish retirement. The Spanish Commissioners, on learning of his assignment, issued orders that he be given every opportunity to familiarize himself with the lines.

The United States Evacuation Commissioners have turned over to Gen. Greene hundreds of applications for police appointments. Gen. Greene will await the arrival of Dr. McCullagh, former New York Chief of Police, who is coming to consult regarding police reorganization, before he takes any of the applications into consideration.

A committee of Cubans called on the Commissioners to-day to complain that Spanish officers were tearing miniature Cuban flags from their coat fronts. They were advised by the Americans not to wear these flags during the remainder of Spain's term of sovereignty, or, if they preferred to wear them, to ask Gen. Castellanos for protection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Adjutant Gen. Corbin this afternoon received the following cablegram from Brig. Gen. Davis announcing the arrival at Havana of the Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers:

"Minnewaska arrived. All well. Am discharging cargo at inside pier. Will leave troops on board until tentage and rations are assorted and ready to go with detachment. The general headquarters, hospital, Signal Corps company, and one battalion will be stationed at Pinar del Rio; regimental headquarters of the Two Hundred and Second New York at Guanajay or Mariel, as I may hereafter decide, with one battalion at each place.

TRIAL OF 71ST CAPTAINS.

A Court-Martial Ordered to Convene in the Regiment's Armory on Dec. 19.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—Major Gen. Roe this afternoon issued an order convening a court-martial for the trial of Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker and Capt. William F. Meeks of the Seventy-first Regiment on charges of conduct unbecoming officers, which charges have already been made public.

The text of the order follows:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD,
State of New York,
Albany, Dec. 9, 1898.

Special Orders, No. 127.

By and with the authority of the Commander in Chief a general court-martial for the trial of Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker, Seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, and Capt. William F. Meeks, seventy-first Regiment, National Guard, is hereby convened to meet at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment at 8 P. M. on the nineteenth day of December, 1898.

Detail for the court: Col. Solomon E. Japha, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Ardolph L. Kline, Fourteenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. James M. Jarvis, Eighth Regiment; Major William A. Stokes, Twenty-third Regiment; Major Austin A. Yates, Second Regiment, and Major Edward M. Grout, Judge Advocate, Second Brigade, as Judge Advocate.

By command of Major Gen. Roe.
STEPHEN H. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

CO. E, 71ST REGIMENT, AT DINNER.

Capt. Stoddard Says "It Must Remain the Banner Company.

Capt. Charles H. Stoddard, Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, last night entertained the members of his company and the officers and members of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, with an informal dinner at the Marlborough Hotel. About fifty members of the Seventy-first Company, who were in Major Keck's battalion in the charge up San Juan Hill, and about twenty-five members of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, with their Captain, J. H. Chard, and Lieuts. E. A. Conklin, and C. T. Smith, were present. The dinner was tendered by Capt. Stoddard partly for the purpose of extending congratulations to those present who had recovered from the effects of the fever, but had not as yet been able to appear at the armory.

Though regimental politics was not discussed, the subject of the reorganization of the Seventy-first Regiment was discussed from a company standpoint, and it was the general opinion of those present that the officers and members of Company E should remain together and after the reorganization be the same as when the company was mustered into the volunteer service. In that event Capt. Stoddard will retain the command of the company and the officers of Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, will return to their old positions in his company.

Several privates present attempted to criticise the senior officers of the regiment, but were promptly stopped by Capt. Stoddard, who said: "It is not for us to criticise. Of course we all regret that any member of the regiment failed at any time to put his shoulder to the wheel and work for the good of the regiment. When the reorganization takes place we want to make Company E, every member of which did his duty at San Juan, what it always has been, the banner company of the regiment."

SHAFTER DEFENDS THE 71ST.

Stood Up Well in the Fight, but Their Powder Drew Spanish Fire.

Major Gen. Shafter addressed the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street last night on "The Spanish War and the Battle of Santiago." Gen. James Grant Wilson, the President of the society, introduced him as a comrade of the War of the Rebellion, "who had won undying fame in the last war—the Hero of Santiago." Gen. Shafter was cordially received.

He told of the unpreparedness of the country for war, and of the obstacles that had been surmounted by the gallant men under him. As an instance of the harmony in his command, Gen. Shafter said that from the time the Fifth Corps was organized on May 20 until October, there had not been a quarrel between the general officers, and not a private had been tried by court-martial. He read the telegram sent by Gen. Linares to the Madrid Government telling of the hopelessness of the situation, and also the letter he received from Pedro Lopez de Castillo, representing the rank and file of the Spanish Army, in which his correspondent spoke in the highest terms of the American soldiers.

He said he would not ask his auditors to believe that there was no suffering in Cuba, "for," he said, "the more effective you make yourself, the more you strip down to your best, the greater is the call upon your powers of endurance."

Regarding the criticism that the Seventy-first New York and Second Massachusetts had not stood up well under fire, Gen. Shafter said that the men of these commands, with their old guns, had been forced out of the ranks by the regulars, as their presence was a menace. Wherever a Springfield rifle was fired, there a volley of Mausers was directed, and the regulars considered it a mighty dangerous thing to have men so armed in the ranks.

Mgr. Seton of St. Joseph's rectory, Jersey City, read a paper on "The Setons of Scotland and America," who are descendants of Mary Queen of Scots. Archbishop Corrigan was among those present.

HEART DISEASE KILLS CHILD.

Little Geoffrey Stewart Durr Dies While Out with His Mother.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9.—Geoffrey Stewart Durr, four years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Durr of 95 Chadwick Avenue, fell within a few feet of his home yesterday afternoon. He was picked up unconscious and carried into the house, where he died in a few minutes. Dr. Baldwin, who was summoned, said death was caused by heart disease.

The little fellow had been down town all the morning with his mother and sister. They went through several stores, and the lad appeared to be perfectly well.

A SOLDIER'S COSTLY EMBRACE.

Sent to Prison in Savannah, Ga., for Displaying Affection on the Street.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9.—In the City Court to-day Judge Thomas M. Norwood, former United States Senator from Georgia, fined Private J. E. Moore of Battery A, First Maine Artillery, $500 or six months on the chain gang for embracing the wife of a prominent county official on the street while the soldier was intoxicated. Judge Norwood administered a severe lecture, and characterized the soldier's conduct as that of a heathen.

DEFAULTER RETURNED TOO LATE

Indiana Penitent Found Indictment Against Him Nolle Prossed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 9.—Two years ago Samuel Heiney, Postmaster at Moreland, Randolph County, left for parts unknown, taking with him Government funds to the amount of $476. To-day he walked into the office of the United States Marshal and gave himself up.

After being taken into custody an investigation showed that the indictment against him had recently been nolle prossed at the instance of the District Attorney. Heiney now stands in the position of having sinned, of being willing to expiate his crime, but of being beyond the pale of the law.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from South Dakota to Colorado and covers the whole country, except a slight depression in New England and Southern California.

The temperature has continued below the normal over the whole country, except Southern Florida. Pueblo reports 43 degrees, Denver and Amarillo, 40; El Paso, 38; Abilene, Dodge City, and Concordia, 36 below the normal. The temperature has fallen 14 to 16 degrees in the Middle and West Gulf States, it has risen in the Missouri and Red River of the North Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere: The temperatures in Colorado and Northern Nebraska yesterday morning were lower than ever before noted in the first ten days of December.

Rain or snow has fallen in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and light snow in the lake regions.

The temperature will rise in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and continued cold weather may be expected in the Gulf States and from the Ohio Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Rain may be expected on the Gulf and rain or snow in the interior of the Middle and East Gulf States, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	38	23	29
6 A. M.	37	22	28
9 A. M.	39	27	30
12 M.	45	29	34
4 P. M.	53	32	34
6 P. M.	50	31	33
9 P. M.	48	29	32
12 P. M.	47	28	32

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 8 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31
Weather Bureau	26
Corresponding date 1897	44
Corresponding date for last twenty years	36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 32 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 21 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .66, and at 8 P. M. .73.

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Sachets, always acceptable.

MILLER EXPECTED TO WIN

Close to His Last Year's Record in the Bicycle Race.

WALLER IS 30 MILES BEHIND

Arrangements Completed for Miller's Wedding in the Garden To-day—More Riders Drop Out.

Score at 2 o'Clock A. M.

	Miles.	Laps.
Miller	1,808	2
Waller	1,778	5
Pierce	1,736	8
Albert	1,689	3
Gimfi	1,619	4
Lawson	1,608	5
Aronson	1,559	0
Nawn	1,529	8
Forster	1,500	2
Stevens	1,481	1
Hale	1,384	7
Julius	1,136	6

Miller's record at the corresponding hour in last year's race—1,811 miles 1,047 yards.

Miller, the winner of the last six days' bicycle race held in this city, will in all probability win this year's event. At 2 o'clock this morning he was nearly thirty miles ahead of Waller, who was second man, and it is generally conceded that only an accident can keep Miller from winning.

Miller at 2 o'clock was slightly behind the record. If he can make up the distance to-day, he will receive $200 in addition to the $1,500, which is the prize for the winner of the race.

The second price, which will probably go to Waller, is $1,000, and the next six men will receive sums ranging from $600 to $125 for their week's work.

Those who win some of the smaller prizes will be out of pocket, as the amount they will receive will not pay the expenses of being trained and handled for the race. It cost Pilkington, who retired yesterday, $400 to train for the race.

The fight for first place in the race between Miller and Waller, which was the feature of the contest Thursday, was kept up all night. Miller took the lead shortly after midnight when Waller had retired for some rest and he kept in front until 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when he went off, and Waller at once forged to the front. At 6 o'clock Waller led by four miles and held that lead until 8 o'clock.

At that time both men were racing as hard as it was possible for them to, and in one of the sprints they ran together, and both went down. Beyond getting a severe shaking, which of itself is a serious thing at this part of the race, neither man was hurt, and they mounted and went on with the race.

Shortly after this fall Waller ran off the track at one of the turns, and in trying to get back again his wheel slipped and down he went again. Stevens, who was riding behind him, fell, too. Stevens had to retire for a time, but Waller mounted again and went on.

About 8:30 o'clock Waller had another fall, and this one was serious, because it ruined his chances of winning the race. He was riding around the garden half asleep, and when he reached the east turn he fell off and shot against the inside railing, which separates the scorers from the track. He fell with such force that he broke down the posts that support the railing.

His trainers picked him up and examined him to find out how much he was hurt, but could only locate a few bruises. Waller wanted to go on with the race, and was allowed to do so. Miller had in the meantime taken advantage of these spills, and by 9 o'clock was leading by six laps.

Waller only rode for a short time after his third fall, and then went off to rest and have some of his bruises treated. He was off altogether two hours and forty minutes, and this gave Miller a big advantage. The plucky Chicago rider rode seventeen miles during the first hour of Waller's retirement and fifteen miles during the second hour.

MILLER AHEAD OF HIS RECORD.

Waller when he returned tried to cut down the lead, and Miller taking a short rest enabled him to make up a little of the distance he had lost, and at noon there were twenty-two miles between them.

As soon as Miller returned he started sprinting and made big gains on Waller, who was riding with difficulty. At 2 o'clock Miller was 32 miles ahead. For the rest of the day Miller continued to ride steadily.

Sometimes he would make a fast lap or two, but he seemed to be content with the lead he had, and was just trying to stay in front and by steady riding to beat the record he made last year if he could.

When the day began the record was twenty miles away, but by 10 o'clock last night he was only six miles behind, and at 10:40 o'clock the announcer informed those present that the record had been beaten. This started the crowd cheering, and to please them Miller went off at racing speed and rolled up lap after lap in quick succession.

Five men dropped out of the contest during the day. They were the two Frenchmen, Joyeux and Monochan; the Australian, Cistac, and Pilkington and Kinz. They were ordered out of the race at the suggestion of the doctors who were watching the men.

The men who have taken part in the short races have been expecting to hear from Chairman Mott of the Racing Board of the league all the week. The meeting in the Garden last Saturday night was not sanctioned by the board, and the league was opposed to the six-day race being held.

Word was received from Baltimore in the evening that Mr. Mott had fined the riders competing in the race $50 each and suspended them from the League of American Wheelmen tracks until such fine was paid. Madison Square Garden was taxed $1,000 for permitting the race to be held on its track and suspended from the sanction privilege of the league until the fine was paid.

This news, however, did not cause any one to worry. Instead the men laughed and said that the Racing Board of the League was dead, and that the best men would join the new racing association.

WEDDING THIS AFTERNOON.

All arrangements for the marriage of Miss Genevieve Hansom to Charles Miller have been completed, and the ceremony will take place in the Garden this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Alderman Wentz of Brooklyn is to perform the ceremony, and "Eddie" Bald will be the best man.

"Pat" P. Powers, who has been making all the arrangements, had some trouble yesterday smoothing things over. Miss Hansom informed him that Miller would have to wear a frock coat, and unless he did the wedding would not take place until the race was over.

Mr. Powers tried to induce the riders to take half an hour's rest so that Miller would not be handicapped by stopping. Waller, however, refused to agree to this, and for a time it seemed doubtful if the wedding would take place until after the race.

Miller, however, is now so far in the lead that he can stop for half an hour, put on his frock coat, be married, and then return to the contest without having any fear of being passed by Waller.

The race will end at 10 o'clock this evening, and then the riders will rest. There were several minor events during the day. In the afternoon "Nat" Butler caught Owen S. Kimball in a pursuit race in nine laps, time 2:08.

Harry Elkes, the world's hour champion, rode an exhibition five miles, paced by two tandems alternately, in 11:03 2-5. Weinig won a mile heat race with Winsett in three heats.

"Eddie" Bald sprinted an exhibition half mile in 1:04 2-5. "Jimmy" Michael rode an exhibition mile in 2:11. "Eddie" McDuffie of Boston, who was injured in a bad spill on the track Monday night, sprinted an exhibition two miles in 4:30. His thumb was bandaged, his right eye black, and he showed other marks of his accident.

In the evening "Eddie" Bald furnished a genuine sensation when he rode his half-mile exhibition. He made it in 1:02 2-5, the Garden record for the half-mile, and one of the fastest indoor halves ever made. In a mile race, best two out of three, between J. H. Lake and C. M. Ertz, the latter won the first heat in 2:30 2-5 and the second in 2:28 3-5.

"Eddie" McDuffie rode an unscheduled mile, making it in 2:04 3-5, and Arthur Gardiner rode a mile in 2:05 3-5. Jimmy Michael rode two miles to a tandem pace. He had two tandems to pull him around, and made the first mile in 2:10 3-5, and the two miles in 4:21 1-5.

Fournier rode a mile in 2:32 2-5 on his petroleum motor cycle. He amused the crowd not a little at the start by letting his machine get away from him and then catching it after a ten-yard dash. "Tom" Cooper of Detroit gave a half-mile exhibition with pacemakers, making the distance in one minute.

In an unlimited pursuit race between Nat Butler of Boston and Harry Caldwell of Manchester, N. H., Caldwell won in 10:04 3-5, after a chase of four and one-half miles.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN OHIO.

Result of the Appeal of Harriet O. Evans, Convicted Thursday, Awaited with Interest.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—The result of the appeal of Harriet O. Evans, the "Christian Scientist," who was convicted by a jury in the police court yesterday and was fined $100 for practicing medicine unlawfully in attending Thomas McDowell, who died of typhoid fever while under her care, is awaited with interest, not only by the considerable colony of Christian Scientists which flourishes throughout Ohio, but by the State Health Department, which conducted the prosecution in this instance with the avowed purpose of stamping out the practice of medicine by irresponsible persons.

Miss Evans was a friend of her victim, Thomas McDowell, and had been a member of his household for four years. When he became ill of typhoid fever he called a regular physician, Dr. Wocher, who warned him of the nature of his complaint. When Dr. Wocher called one day he found Miss Evans had been treating the patient. He then dropped the case.

Miss Evans, it appears from the testimony, quarreled with Miss Lulu McDowell, daughter of the patient, who had objected to the apostle of faith cure giving her father plums to eat. Miss Evans resented this and insisted that he had diphtheria and not typhoid. Another quarrel followed that evening, when the daughter said that if Miss Evans and Mrs. McDowell did not allow a physician to be called in they would be arrested. Miss Evans responded that she would be proud to be arrested; that it would advertise the teaching of Christian Science.

Miss Evans said that she had herself been healed by faith nine years ago. Her treatment consisted solely in prayer frequently repeated at the bedside. The Sermon on the Mount, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments were used alike for typhoid or diphtheria, or for any other disease, for that matter. The people treated by Christian Science, she said, always get well, but Mr. McDowell did not because he did not get enough of the treatment. In answer to a query the witness stated that Christian Science, without the assistance of surgery, can cure a broken leg. She declared that she did not believe any sickness contagious. She again denied that she had destroyed any medicine. She said that on Nov. 5 she asked Mr. McDowell if he did not want a physician.

Prosecutor Luerers, in his speech to the jury, was very severe on the defendant, saying:

"If I had my way the charge against the defendant would be manslaughter."

The jury was out less than half an hour. The courtroom was crowded with Christian Scientists, and several male followers of that sect walked away with Miss Evans after the trial.

JENNIE O'N. POTTER IN TROUBLE.

Elocutionist Charged in Chicago with Disorderly Conduct.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—A charge of disorderly conduct against Jennie O'Neill Potter, the well-known elocutionist, was dismissed this morning in the Harrison Street Station, there being no one to appear against her.

Her last appearance here in vaudeville was not a success; in fact, she was dismissed before the week was out. She was next heard of when the police were called to remove her from the Hotel Morrison, where they found her unconscious. At the Annex Station her trouble could not be ascertained, and she was dismissed.

Then she returned to the Hotel Morrison, and last Saturday appeared at the First Precinct Station. No one could tell then what was the trouble with her. She talked incoherently and angrily, as though she wished to prefer a charge.

She had to be escorted to the Annex once more. The City Physician examined her, and Inspector Hartnett had a charge of disorderly conduct preferred against her, so that she could be released on bail.

In an afternoon newspaper she is quoted as saying that she is engaged to marry Walter Beverly Crane, a cousin of Stephen Crane and a nephew of Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.

Miss Potter gained some prominence in this city about ten years ago as an elocutionist. She used to recite at the various summer resorts, notably Saratoga and Long Branch, and being of a bright, vivacious disposition, won many friends in society circles. For many years it was considered the vogue to have Miss Potter deliver her monologues and recitations. Her rendition of the poem, "How Salvator Won the Suburban," was especially successful. In a monologue entertainment by Robert Morris, entitled "The American Girl as Maid and Matron," Miss Potter also made a hit. She was clever, too, in giving imitations of well-known actresses.

Three years ago she became ill and began to be missed from the scenes of her former triumphs. A year ago she was sued by the management of Carnegie Hall for the non-payment of rent due for a studio, which she had opened in that building. Six months ago she disappeared altogether from New York, and her friends could not tell where she had gone. Nothing further was heard of her until the telegram announcing her arrest was received from Chicago last night.

Another Boston Bank Liquidates.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Without a dissenting voice the stockholders of the Columbian National Bank voted to-day to put the bank into liquidation.

Heavy Winds in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—A heavy storm raged all over the Pacific Coast last night and to-day, and was one of the most severe ever recorded by the Weather Bureau. It extended from the northern border down to Texas, and from the Pacific as far east as Nebraska. In this city the wind attained a velocity of forty-five miles an hour, and at Point Roye, in the teeth of the gale, the wind swept along at ninety-six miles an hour. Considering the great velocity of the wind, the damage done to shipping was very slight.

Barge Sunk by a Ferryboat.

The tug Ellis, with the Atlantic Dredging Company's barges, Nos. 16 and 17, was in collision with a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat off Cortlandt Street, North River, last night. Barge No. 17 had a hole stove in her side and after filling sunk in the channel off Liberty Island. The Ellis and the remaining scow went to Red Hook and docked there. The Merritt Wrecking Company will raise the sunken barge.

Ohio Murder Law Held Valid.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 9.—The new Ohio law giving to juries the option to impose either death penalty or life imprisonment in murder cases was pronounced Constitutional to-day by Judge Davis, in the Common Pleas Court. The decision was rendered in the case of Harry Jones, colored, convicted of murdering Anna Johnson, and sentenced to life imprisonment by the jury. A motion for a new trial was overruled.

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UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

HANGMAN'S ROPE WAS WEAK.

Broke When the Trap Was Sprung Under Cook Andersen of the Schooner Olive Pecker.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 9.—John Andersen, the condemned murderer of Mate Saunders of the schooner Olive Pecker, was executed in the city jail this afternoon. At 3:06 the trap was sprung and Andersen shot downward. The rope parted just inside the knot and his body fell to the cobblestones.

A thrill of horror ran through the crowd. Officers and witnesses rushed to the body and snatched the cap from his head to find blood oozing from mouth, nose, and eyes. A doctor was called, and soon Andersen opened his eyes, and it was said began to breathe. He was carried, feet foremost, up the stairs to the platform, and laid down until a chair was obtained. He was then placed in this, but never spoke.

Preparations for rehanging him were hurriedly made. The other end of the rope was adjusted around his neck. He was raised to a standing posture and the straps again placed on his limbs. While being supported by the officers, the trap was again sprung. In twenty-three minutes life was pronounced extinct. Nine minutes elapsed between the first and second drops. Andersen's neck was broken, supposedly by the last drop.

Marshal Treat refused to turn the body over to the Virginia Anatomical Society, and it was placed in a handsome casket and buried in the Seamen's Lot in Elmwood Cemetery.

When the rope broke, there was a cry from some one in the crowd:

"Telegraph to the President."

Andersen's crime has attracted widespread attention, being a sea tragedy of singular romance and atrocity. The schooner Olive Pecker sailed from Boston laden with lumber for a point on the River Plate, Brazil. When 150 miles off the coast of Brazil, Andersen, a Swede, had an altercation with the Captain. When the latter retired to the cabin, Andersen followed and shot him dead.

Then he armed himself heavily and went on deck, where he mounted the forecastle and terrorized all on board. The mate, who was aloft, was called down, and while pleading for his life was shot four times. Then the crew was ordered to throw the dying mate overboard, and on protesting that he was not dead was assured that he "was dead enough." This done, the crew was marched below at the point of a pistol and ordered to threw the Captain's body overboard. Then Andersen directed that oil be thrown over the lumber, after which the oil-soaked ship was set afire and the crew took to the boats. Andersen was apprehended at Bahia, Brazil, and sent north on the United States gunboat Lancaster.

FLOUR TRUST IS NEARLY READY.

Combination of Millers with a Capital of $30,000,000.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—In an interview here to-day, Clement B. Stern of the Atlas Flour Mills of Milwaukee stated that he expected the big flour combination would be in operation shortly. The concern will have a capitalization of $30,000,000.

A syndicate of English and American capitalists has been negotiating with the owners of the mills looking to the formation of a trust for some time past. Mr. Stern said that the Atlas Flour Mills would be included in the new organization.

A cablegram has just been received, it is stated, from an agent of the proposed combine, who has been in London for some time past arranging the deal, which says that all negotiations will be closed up within four weeks.

"If flour goes up," said Mr. Stern, "it will not be the combination that is the cause of the advance. The combination will include practically all the Spring wheat mills in the country."

BODIES BLOWN 100 YARDS.

Fatal Explosion in the Dupont Powder Works at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 9.—Three men were killed and eight injured, three of them probably fatally, by the explosion of a press mill and four grinding mills in the Hagley yard of the Dupont Powder Works a few minutes after 10 o'clock to-day.

The dead are Robert McIlhenny, John Wright, and John Moore. The following were injured: Thomas McCann, John Mulhern, Samuel Stewart, Thomas Knox, James McLaughlin, and Michael Maloney. Of the injured men, Stewart, McCann, and Mulhern are in a serious condition. Immediately after the explosion the telephones were brought into service, and every Wilmington physician who could be communicated with was summoned to the scene of the explosion to fender aid to the wounded.

The explosion occurred in the press room of the Hagley or lower yard works. A carload of powder that was being wheeled into the room was accidentally overturned, and the car wheels running into the loose powder caused a friction that set the powder afire. The explosions quickly followed, all the powder that was in the press room going off in the five successive detonations. The press mill was wrecked.

The force of the explosion carried portions of the bodies across the Brandywine Creek, a distance of 100 yards from the mill.

A Fatal Quarrel of Mill Hands.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 9.—Timothy Nuichla, who was recently discharged from Perkins's gristmill here, this forenoon shot James Madden, foreman of the mill, with probably fatal effect, and then shot R. A. Cole, a clerk, who came to Madden's assistance. The shooting followed a quarrel between Nuichla and Madden, whom the former blamed for his discharge.

The Missouri Savings Bank Run.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 9.—Secretary of State Leseur came here to-day to examine affairs of the Central Savings Bank, which closed Tuesday on account of a run precipitated by a report that the bank held $80,000 of Grant C. Gillett's paper. Secretary Leseur appointed D. L. McDonald receiver, to serve until Monday, when the bank will resume business.

Honorably Discharged from the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The following named officers of the navy have been honorably discharged: Naval Cadets P. M. Rixey, J. P. V. Gridley, B. P. Lamberton, H. A. Herbert, son of ex-Secretary Herbert, and J. W. Fesler, and Ensigns P. T. Coyle and J. Cottrell.

Jumped from a Train to Death.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Harry Mead, nineteen years old, and his brother, Merritt, twelve years old, sons of a prominent resident of Guymard, Orange County, jumped from a moving freight train last night in front of a push engine. Harry Mead was killed and Merritt had both legs cut off.

In view of the largely increased demand for an absolutely Dry ("Brut") Champagne, we take pleasure in announcing that after December 10th, 1898, the price of

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ODELL SEES ROOSEVELT

They Discuss Appointments for an Hour and One-half.

BENDER WILL GET A PLACE

To be Made Superintendent of Public Buildings—Roosevelt Firm for Daly and Andrews.

The promised conference between Governor-elect Roosevelt and Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee was held yesterday according to programme at 689 Madison Avenue. It lasted for an hour and a half, and was devoted entirely to the discussion of appointments. At its conclusion it was announced that the one additional appointment finally decided upon was that of Henry Bender of Albany to be Superintendent of Public Buildings in place of Frederick Easton.

As to the other important offices he will have to fill, Col. Roosevelt, it is said, is still holding himself in a receptive frame of mind. He has announced that he will reappoint Dr. Alvah H. Doty Health Officer of the Port of New York and Frederick D. Kilburn Superintendent of Banks. It is understood by the organization that Charles A. Wieting, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Daniel O'Leary, State Factory Inspector, will also be continued in the offices they now hold.

For Superintendent of Public Works, the indications all point to Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, who is the choice of the organization. Mr. Hendricks arrived in the city last night and is expected to call on the Governor-elect to-day. Col. Roosevelt is at present inclined toward him, and their interview to-day will probably decide the matter.

Major Avery D. Andrews is the personal choice of the Governor-elect for Adjutant General. He is opposed by the organization on the ground that, though he voted and worked for Roosevelt, he is a Democrat. The organization is not disposed to press its opposition, however, and Andrews's selection is regarded as highly probable.

For the Commissionership of Labor Statistics, Charles T. Dumar, ex-President of Typographical Union No. 6, is believed to have the best chance of appointment. John McMackin, present Deputy Commissioner, and Patrick Egan are also in the race, and much of Col. Roosevelt's time was occupied yesterday in listening to the representations of delegations for and against these candidates. One delegation called to urge Dumar, there was one delegation for McMackin, and one against him, and one delegation for Egan to three against him.

Col. Roosevelt still adheres to his expressed intention to appoint Justice Daly in Justice O'Brien's place, in case he has the vacancy to fill. This proposed appointment, like that of Avery D. Andrews to be Adjutant General, is opposed by the representatives of the machine, on the ground that the appointee should be a Republican. It was asserted on high authority yesterday, however, that, much as the organization would regret to see the Governor name a Democrat for this place, it would not use the power it has to prevent his confirmation by the Senate.

The organization, it was said, does not propose to have a fight with the Governor at the very outset of his administration, and if he insists on Daly and Andrews, those appointments will not, it is declared, be held up by the machine. Representatives of the organization admitted yesterday that it looked as if the Governor-elect would have his own way in both instances, though the selection of Mr. Bender for Superintendent of Public Buildings on the recommendation of William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, was cited as proving that the machine would get its share of the appointments within the Governor's gift. Mr. Bender is at present Deputy Treasurer of Albany County. He came down from Albany yesterday and called on the Governor-elect in the afternoon in company with Mr. Barnes.

A delegation of colored ministers called at 688 Madison Avenue during the morning to urge the claims of their race on the Governor-elect, who told them to pick out the place and name the man, and he would see what could be done about it.

Col. Roosevelt had as his guests at breakfast, in addition to Chairman Odell, Judge W. M. K. Olcott, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, and Albert Dicey of Oxford, England. At luncheon he entertained Justice William Rumsey, Gen. Anson G. McCook, John Proctor Clarke, and George Clinton of Buffalo, Chairman of the Canal Investigating Commission. Among the prominent men in the throng of visitors who crowded the parlors at the temporary headquarters of the Governor-elect during the day were Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Henry D. Purroy, Hamilton Fish, Gen. Horatio C. King, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and Col. Daniel Appleton.

Contrary to expectations, Senator Platt did not see Gov.-elect Roosevelt yesterday. He did not go up with Chairman Odell to take breakfast with the Colonel, nor did he seek his presence later in the day. It was announced last night, however, that the Senator would call on Col. Roosevelt at his Madison Avenue temporary home this morning.

This will be the last opportunity they will have for an extended conference, since Col. Roosevelt will leave for Boston at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and on returning will go direct to Oyster Bay, where he expects to spend the rest of the month in the preparation of his inaugural address and message to the Legislature. His lecture in Boston to-night will wind up all the work he has to do in that line. The magazine articles he contracted to write before his nomination are practically out of the way, and the Governor-elect is impatient to begin the preparation of his first official paper, in which he will set forth the principles and policies of his administration.

ROOSEVELT HEARS OF CANALS.

Commercial Representatives Call Upon Him to Urge Importance of State Waterways.

Representatives of commercial bodies in the different cities in the State met yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Hotel, for the purpose of organizing prior to a conference with Governor-elect Roosevelt. This conference had been arranged for the purpose of giving Col. Roosevelt an opportunity to meet the friends of the State canals and to hear what they had to say on the subject of canals. The meeting organized by electing ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego Chairman, and William R. Corwine Secretary.

Frank S. Witherbee of the Port Henry Board of Trade, through whom the conference had been arranged, introduced the representatives to Col. Roosevelt, who received them at 5 o'clock at the home of his sister, 680 Madison Avenue. The delegation was made up as follows: Ex-Senator George B. Sloan, George Clinton, and R. R. Hefford, representing the Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo; Franklin Edson and A. Foster Higgins, representing the Chamber of Commerce; A. R. Smith and J. A. Heckman, representing the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade; Darwin R. James and G. Waldo Smith, representing the Board of Trade and Transportation; Erastus Wiman, representing the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce; W. W. Chandler and William R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association; Frank Brainerd, Henry B. Herbert, and Abel E. Blackman, representing the Produce Exchange; Thomas S. Coolidge, representing the International Paper Company; L. W. Beasley, representing the Maritime Exchange; Frank S. Witherbee, representing the Port Henry Board of Trade; Ludwig Nissen and J. Sherlock Davis, representing the Manufacturers' Association of New York; Robert H. Cook, representing the Whitehall Board of Trade; William E. Cleary and E. M. Clarkson, representing the Canal Boat Owners' and Commercial Association of the State of New York.

After the members had been introduced to Col. Roosevelt, ex-Senator Sloan briefly stated the object of their call, and asked George Clinton to inform Col. Roosevelt of the ideas of the delegation. Mr. Clinton said that all present were warmly interested in the future of the canals, believing them to be an important factor in the development of the State, as well as of the commerce of the port of New York, and that they felt that they would like to meet Col. Roosevelt personally and emphasize, by their calling their desire that everything possible that could be done for the canals should be done.

Col. Roosevelt responded briefly, stating that he did not at this time care to go into details on the canal subject; that he had given attention to the decline of commerce at this port and had watched somewhat the action of the people of Canada in their attempts to expand their commercial interests by enlarging their waterways. He also said that he was not unmindful of the importance of the subject, but that whatever he might say would be on general lines. He called upon each person present to aid him in his work by pointing out to him any failure in the performance of duty by any official, and assured his callers that he would esteem it a personal favor if they would call to his attention any matters which, in their judgment, ought to be attended to.

GOV. BLACK AND JUDGE OLCOTT.

The Judge Silent Concerning Reported Legal Partnership.

Judge William M. K. Olcott declined yesterday to deny or confirm the report that he would soon form a law partnership with Gov. Black. According to this report, Gov. Black is to make his home in New York City at the expiration of his term of office and become a member of Mr. Olcott's legal firm. When asked about the accuracy of the rumor, Judge Olcott said:

"When I have anything to say to the public regarding my personal and private affairs, I shall make the announcement myself."

Republicans Urging Enrollment.

The attention of the Republican voters of the city is being directed by the County Committee to the fact that those who failed to enroll for participation in the party primaries during the last period of registration can have their names entered on the party rolls at any time during the present month. All that is necessary for such an elector to do is to file with the custodian of primary records of his election district a declaration of his party affiliation accompanied with a statement that he registered on one of the four days of registration but did not enroll, and asking to be specially enrolled.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES.

Platt, Odell, and Nixon Hold a Preliminary Conference.

The distribution of committee places in the next Assembly was the subject of a long conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening between Senator Platt, State Chairman Odell, and Assemblyman Nixon of Chautauqua, who is to be Speaker. The work was preliminary in nature, and no final decisions, it was stated, were reached in any case.

Governor-elect Roosevelt has given the party leaders to understand that he does not care to trouble himself about committee assignments either in the Senate or the Assembly, and that work is being attended to entirely by Messrs. Platt and Odell.

It is regarded as probable that Robert Mazet of this city will get the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee in the Assembly. E. C. Brennan of Kings may get the Insurance or Railroads Committee. The contest between Assemblymen Allds of Chenango and Kelsey of Livingston for the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee is still held open, and Mr. Kelsey came down yesterday to urge his claims on Senator Platt.

SACHEM CLUB WILL DIE OUT.

No Defense to be Made in the Foreclosure Proceedings.

Foreclosure proceedings were begun in the Supreme Court yesterday against the Sachem Club, 174 East Ninety-third Street, a Tammany Hall organization in the Thirty-second Assembly District, to satisfy a mortgage of $2,000 held by Mrs. Ida L. Darling. The proceedings were instituted because the club failed to pay the semi-annual interest of $60 when it fell due.

John J. Ryan, President of the Aqueduct Board and the Tammany Hall leader of the Thirty-second Assembly District; Ambrose O. McCall, Clerk of the Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court; W. G. Hennessey, and William Schwenkle, who negotiated the mortgage, are made co-defendants with the Sachem Club. The foreclosure proceedings will not be fought, and when the decision is rendered by default the property will be sold. The Sachem Club will then pass out of existence.

The club was organized several years ago, and was one of the handsomest and best-furnished district clubhouses in the city. The meetings of the General Committee in each district were invariably held there. Later on, however, when the General Committee secured permanent headquarters in many districts, the attendance at the clubhouses fell off. Then, when the Democratic Club became so popular the membership of the Sachem Club dwindled to such an extent that the handsome clubhouse was deserted, excepting for a few of the older members. According to one of the members the clubhouse is kept open for the benefit of not more than a dozen of the members.

About the time the clubhouse was opened the property was mortgaged to the Dry Dock Savings Bank for $7,500. On Feb. 5, 1896, a second mortgage was executed, and Mrs. Darling advanced the club $2,000 at 6 per cent. interest. The interest was regularly paid until August.

Ambrose McCall said yesterday: "The foreclosure proceedings are not a surprise. What with the General Committee establishing headquarters in the districts and the popularity of the Democratic Club, the membership of the Sachem Club has dwindled to such an extent that the clubhouse is too large for them."

Camerden & Forster

HOLIDAY GIFTS

LINKS, STUDS, LONG CHAINS, LORGNETTES, CHATELAINES, 14 AND 18 KARAT GOLD.

273 Fifth Avenue,

Opposite Holland House, between 29th and 30th Sts.

Christmas Silverware in Gold and Silver Plate and Sterling Silver

Made by the
Meriden Company,
Silversmiths,
208 Fifth Avenue.
Madison Square, West.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

PROPER BUSINESS METHODS.

Address by James G. Cannon Before the Baltimore Branch of the National Credit Men's Association.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—At the second annual meeting of the local branch of the National Credit Men's Association, held here to-day, James G. Cannon of New York, President of the National Association, made an address, the subject of which was "Successful Methods in Business." In the course of his address he said:

"Honesty and fair dealing are now the rule rather than the exception in business enterprises. The commercial world seems to have realized at last that honesty is really the best policy, and that there is now manifested a stronger disposition to consider a man honest until he proves himself the contrary, and when a man has once shown a lack of integrity he is cast out from business circles.

"There is also a growing disposition among merchants to consider character as among the strongest assets a man can have, and the time is not far distant when a man who makes a dishonest failure will find it difficult to rehabilitate himself in business, as the mercantile community is growing less and less anxious to sell merchandise to this class of men.

"The enactment of a National bankruptcy law is a great step forward and demonstrates the fact that a large majority of business men desire equity, justice, and fairness in dealing with their debtors, and do not wish to take an undue advantage of other creditors.

"While improper use may be made of this law by some few evil-minded persons, I venture the prediction that the number of fraudulent failures will be far less during the next ten years than ever before, and that the placing of all creditors upon the same basis, in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent debtor, will not only directly work a great benefit to all, but will indirectly exercise a salutary influence over credits generally.

"The National Association of Credit Men stands to-day for honest purposes, honest business, honest goods, honest salesmen, honest advertisements, honest statements to creditors, honest payments for that which is owing and for no more, honest profits, and no speculations on the one hand or traps for the unwary on the other, honest competition, and honest laws."

THEFTS FROM ARMY HOSPITAL.

Carload of Government Property Missing from Camp Hamilton, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 9.—In settling up accounts a carload or more of Government property is reported lost from Camp Hamilton hospital, Quartermaster's Department. Nobody seems to know where it is. In issuing supplies for the hospital wards, it is claimed, paper receipts were taken, but that one by one blankets and all kinds of property were missed, and it was declared they were stolen.

In a farmhouse near the hospital, up under the roof, nearly a wagon load of blankets, guns, buckets, and clothing have been found. The missing property is worth over $5,000.

Philadelphia Klondiker Drowned.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 9.—News has been received here from Edmonton, Alberta, that Capt. J. H. Mason, who was the leader of a party of Philadelphians heading for the Yukon, was drowned while fording the Nelson River on the 24th of August last.

Lake Schooner Icebound.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—Capt. Little of the schooner Mont Blanc, which arrived here to-day, reported sighting the schooner Ganges, owned by W. H. Oades of Detroit, frozen fast in a great field of ice off Bar Point, Lake Erie.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Benjamin T. Fairchild, Pelham, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—William Barnes, Jr., Albany; Senator Pettigrew, South Dakota, and M. Viscuddia, Siamese Minister, Washington.

HOFFMAN—James P. Armitage, Mirfield, England, and Richard H. Williams, Mexico.

HOLLAND.—H. T. Walcot, London; T. H. Hepburn, England.

IMPERIAL.—F. H. Firth, London, and Judge E. P. Coyne, Geneseo.

MANHATTAN—E. S. Pillsbury, San Francisco, and T. A. Roche, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. W. P. McPartland, United States Army.

PLAZA—Arthur R. Brown, Kookney, B. C., and Walton Ferguson, Stamford, Conn.

SAVOY—Sir James and Lady Adgar, Toronto.

WALDORF—A. T. Drexel, Philadelphia; Dr. R. Hanna, Cleveland, and Azig Bey, Turkish Legation, Washington.

WINDSOR—Sir T. Fowke, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barney, S. S. & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. Horstmeyer, domestics, 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions, 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; R. A. Williams, silks; Hoffman House.

Dismukes, S. C., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; S. C. Dismukes, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; S. H. Abernethy, upholstery goods; W. H. Lusk, white goods and linens; 115 Worth Street.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn., M. Galland, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. C. Lindsay, wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. M. Tibbs, notions and furnishing goods, 338 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Sydemore, toilet articles, Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. P. Wasson, silks; 335 Broadway.

Williams, Hood & Co., Charlotte, N. C.; C. A. Williams, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

9:55 A. M.—542 West Broadway, Peter Campaneon; damage, $5,000.

10:10 A. M.—239 Seventh Street, Mrs. Delchman; damage, $25.

12:50 P. M.—201 East Ninety-seventh Street, N. Hinchelstein; damage, $25.

2:15 P. M.—Thirty-fourth Street and First Avenue, Thomas Blake; damage, $1,500.

3:25 P. M.—26 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, L. Briggs; damage, $50.

4:25 P. M.—173 West Ninety-ninth Street, N. Keller; damage, $10.

7:10 P. M.—308 East Thirty-sixth Street, Allen Farrelly; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—141 St. Ann's Avenue, Joseph Stamp; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—415 West Thirty-sixth Street, William Kohler; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—132 West Thirteenth Street, Abraham L. Slaight; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 9.—The fire in the works of the Standard Oil Company has burned itself out, the entire property being consumed. The total loss is estimated at $225,000.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Early this morning fire was discovered in the office of Dr. O. E. Tritts, adjoining his residence, in this city. Besides ruining his home and office furniture, the fire destroyed a large number of valuable surgical instruments. The cause

CHANGES IN THE WAR TAXES

Amendments Proposed by the Internal Revenue Commissioner.

MANY INTERESTS ARE TOUCHED

Authority for the Examination of National Banks by Revenue Officers Is Sought.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee has received a letter from Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott recommending a number of amendments to the act of June 13, 1898, known as the War Revenue act. The recommendations cover changes of an administrative character under Schedules A and B, also for the monthly payment of excise taxes on sugar refineries, and for a penalty for failing to stamp parlor and sleeping car tickets. Further provisions are suggested as to the examinations by internal revenue officers of articles subject to internal revenue taxes.

Mr. Scott's recommendations are as follows:

In Paragraph 1, Section II., relative to bankers, insert in the proper place the following:

Undivided profits shall be considered as surplus in estimating the tax due from banks, the amount to be estimated by taking the average for the preceding year, provided that the word "capital" shall not be understood to mean money borrowed or received from time to time as deposits in the usual course of business from any person not a partner of, nor interested in, the bank, association, or firm.

As to Paragraph 4, Section II., relative to "Commercial brokers," Mr. Scott says:

The Supreme Court held, in the case of Lack versus Tucker, 23 Wall, 321, that persons who receive into their possession any goods or merchandise and sell them on commission cannot be regarded as commercial brokers. This relieves many persons who would otherwise be liable. There is no tax imposed on commission merchants, auctioneers, or real estate agents, or brokers. There seems no special reason for singling out commercial brokers and requiring a special tax from them, especially as the tax falls, in the main, on a poorer class of people. I recommend, therefore, that the tax on commercial brokers be repealed, or that other classes of business shall, as commission merchants and real estate agents, be required to pay special tax.

Concerning Paragraph 8 of Section II., the Commissioner recommends:

Lectures where illustrated by stereopticon or otherwise should not be regarded as exhibitions and shows and should be exempt from payment of special tax, as should also local clubs or amateur performers charging a price of admission to their entertainments only for the purpose of meeting their expenses and not for pecuniary profit.

Add to the paragraph in Schedule A, relative to bank checks, the following:

Provided, that papers in the nature of receipts or otherwise, used as bank checks or orders for the payment of money, shall be taxable as checks except in the case of withdrawal of funds from savings banks by a depositor on presentation of his bank book; provided, that any instrument purporting on its face to be a statement of weights or rates of merchandise, when cashed as a check or order for the payment of money, shall be held liable to stamp tax the same as a check.

Under the head of "Express and Freight," in Schedule A, add the following:

And provided, also, that no stamped receipts or stamps shall be required for any bale, bundle, box, article, or package transported for the United States Government, nor for such bales, bundles, or packages as are transported by such companies or persons which charge thereon.

Also amend the paragraph by providing distinctly who shall affix and pay for the stamp required on receipts or bills of lading.

"The stamp tax on mortgages or pledges, Schedule A, should, in my opinion, be removed; also on the assignment or transfer of mortgages, leases, policies of insurance, renewals of agreements, &c.' As there is a tax on promissory notes, the tax on mortgages is double taxation and falls on the debtor class. If thought best not to repeal this tax, I suggest, in order to relieve parties from double taxation, a provision of this kind:

No stamp duty shall be required on any power of attorney accompanying a bond or note or pledge or certificate of stock when such bond or note or pledge or certificate of stock shall have affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp duty shall be required to be placed on such papers, Provided, that the stamp duty placed thereon is the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them.

Insert in the proper place a provision that no stamp shall be required on deeds of release.

Strike out, under the head of contracts the provision taking a broker's note or memorandum of sale of goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate, or property of any kind issued by brokers or persons acting as such, 10 cents. If brokers pay the special tax required that should be deemed sufficient.

The provisions for taxing sales of stock, products, and merchandise in the first and second paragraphs of Schedule A should be amended so as to remove doubts and ambiguities.

Repeal the paragraph in Schedule A imposing a tax of 10 cents on "certificates of any description required by law," because of the difficulty and uncertainty of determining what certificates are taxable. This provision has occasioned more difficulty in its construction and application than any other provision in this schedule.

Amend the paragraph imposing 1 cent on telegraphic dispatches so as to make it definite and certain as to who is to affix and pay for the stamp, the telegraph company or the person who sends the dispatch.

Amend Section 2 as follows: Beginning with "Provided," strike out all the rest of the section and substitute the following:

The taxes provided for in Schedule B of this act shall apply to all patent, trademark, or proprietary medicinal articles, and to all medicinal articles which are put up in style or manner similar to that of patent, trade mark, or proprietary medicines in general, or which are advertised on the package or otherwise as remedies or specifics for any ailment, or as having any special curative merit, or to any particular advantage in mode of preparation, quality, use, or effect: Provided that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any medicinal drug or mixture of drugs sold to, or for the use of any person when prepared for sale persons according to the written receipt or prescription of any practicing physician or surgeon, by a druggist or pharmacist selling at retail only.

The effect of this amendment will be to eliminate from Section 20 the provision that no stamp tax shall be imposed upon any uncompounded medicinal drug or chemical.

At the close of Schedule B add:

Provided further that articles taxable under Schedule B of this act may be removed in bulk for sale in the United States from the place of manufacture or importation without stamps and afterward repacked and stamped under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It has been found impossible in the administration of the law under Schedule B to deal with articles sold in bulk without imposing great hardships on the manufacturer, which this amendment will enable this office to remove by regulation.

Amend the provisions of Section 27, imposing excise tax on persons, firms, companies, and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar so as to require the tax to be assessed and paid monthly.

Amend Section 28, relative to stamp tax on parlor car and sleeping car tickets, by providing a penalty for failure to affix stamps. No penalty is provided as the law stands, as the tax is not imposed under Schedule A, where it properly belongs.

Add to Section 29 fifth Subdivision 2:

Provided that when a person entitled to a legacy, or beneficial interest in such property, is an alien, or has resided outside of the United States for a period of five years, the tax or duty upon the share of such person shall be at the rate of $5 for each and every $100 of the clear value thereof, without regard to any degree of consanguinity that may exist.

Repeal the last proviso in Section 17, Act of March 1, 1879, prohibiting allowance in any manner, "for documentary stamps other than those of the denomination of 2 cents," provided that adhesive stamps may be redeemed when presented in amounts of not less than $5. As the law now stands, this office is prohibited from redeeming 2-cent documentary stamps which have been spoiled, destroyed, or rendered useless, or unfit for the purpose intended, or for which the owner may have no use.

I make the following recommendation in regard to Section 10 of the Act of July 24, 1897, viz.: That Section 3.394 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by acts of Congress, be made to read as follows:

None of the packages of smoking tobacco and fine-cut chewing tobacco and cigarettes prescribed by law shall be permitted to have packed in, or attached to, or connected with them, any articles or thing whatsoever other than the manufacturer's wrappers and labels, the internal revenue stamp, and the tobacco or cigarettes, respectively, put up therein, on which tax is required to be paid under the internal revenue laws; nor shall there be affixed to or branded, stamped, written, or printed upon such packages or their contents any promise or offer of, or any order or certificate for any gift, prize, premium, payment, or reward.

Amend Section 3,163, Revised Statutes, as amended by Section 2 of the act of March 2, 1879, so that it will read as follows:

Every Collector within his collection district and every internal revenue agent shall see that all the laws and regulations relating to the collection of internal taxes are faithfully executed and complied with, and shall aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of any frauds in relation thereto. And such officers shall have the right of examination of articles and objects subject to internal revenue taxes and of books and papers relating to the same, and also of inspection of articles which have been stamped, including bank checks, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are properly stamped and the stamps canceled: the provisions of Section 5,241, Revised Statutes, to the contrary notwithstanding. And it shall be the duty of every Collector and of every revenue agent to report to the Commissioner in writing any neglect of duty, incompetency, delinquency, or malfeasance in office of any internal revenue officer or agent of which he may obtain knowledge, with a statement of the facts in each case and any evidence sustaining the same. The Commissioner may also transfer any inspector, gauger, storekeeper, or storekeeper and gauger from one distillery or other place of duty, or from one collection district to another.

"The reason for this amendment," Mr. Scott says, "is to authorize the examination of National banks by revenue officers, to ascertain whether the law is being complied with in regard to checks and other papers or documents, which is now questioned."

B. Altman & Co.

LADIES' NECK WEAR.

Colored Taffeta Silk Stock and Bow trimmed with Satin Ribbon, each. . . $1.25

Paris Novelty Marabout Neck Boa, Marabout Tail Ends, $2.25 Each.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

MINISTER'S WIFE ARRESTED.

Mrs. Albert Swift Accused of Shoplifting—Mrs. Sarah Raymond Locked Up on a Similar Charge.

A woman, who gave the name of Mrs. Sarah Raymond, and said she lived at 151 West Eighty-seventh Street, was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station last night on the charge of shoplifting. A detective in a Sixth Avenue department store charged her with stealing a bottle of perfumery valued at $1. The same detective brought a woman to the station, who gave the name of Mrs. Laura Swift. She said she lived at 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. She was accused of stealing several small articles valued at $7. Both women were well dressed.

Mrs. Swift is the wife of the Rev. Dr. Albert Swift, the Secretary of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues, and until about a year ago the assistant pastor of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Smith, his wife, and several children live in an apartment at 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. When Dr. Swift received a telegram last night informing him of his wife's arrest he was dumfounded. He called in Mr. Millington, a neighbor and consulted with him. Acting on his advice, Dr. Swift at once went to the station, and after some time secured his wife's release on bail.

The neighbors of Mrs. Swift speak most highly of her and say she is a woman of unblemished reputation, an active church worker, and a most dutiful wife and mother. Dr. Swift said his wife had gone down to the store in question to exchange a pair of children's shoes which he had purchased. He was sure there must be some mistake.

Russell Raymond lives at 151 West Eighty-seventh Street in a house of his own, which he bought last December for $20,000. With him live his wife and a son and daughter. The son answered the bell last night, but declined to give any information about the family. He first admitted that "Mrs. Raymond" lived in the house, but almost immediately denied all knowledge of such a woman, and shut the door.

MRS. LONG GOES FREE.

Wife of Dutchess County Minister Pleads Guilty of Shoplifting.

Mrs. Abbie C. Long, wife of the Rev. Dr. Long, the pastor of a church in Wassaic, Dutchess County, N. Y., who was arrested Thursday evening in a Sixth Avenue department store, charged with shoplifting, pleaded guilty when arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Sentence was suspended.

She had been acting as an assistant to the Rev. C. J. Young, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Puritans, in One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, near Fifth Avenue, doing charitable work in order to help her husband, whose remuneration in the Church in Wassaic is very small.

The suspension of sentence and her discharge from court were obtained through the efforts of Mr. Young, Alexander Reed, the Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Church of the Puritans, and F. L. Hall, a lawyer who lives at 156 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, where Mrs. Long lived.

Mrs. Long spent all of Thursday night in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and when arraigned in court made this statement at the time she pleaded guilty:

"I did not mean to take the articles; indeed I did not. I had money, and I could buy them. Oh, this will be a deep disgrace on my husband and myself. To think that I, the wife of a clergyman, should do such a thing. I did not do it. I could not have done it."

It was the belief of the people of the Church of the Puritans that Mrs. Long was suffering under an aberration of the mind. But when she made her statement in court she talked lucidly and did not appear to have any mental trouble.

Immediately after she had been set free Mrs. Long severed her connection with the Church of the Puritans. She also in the afternoon left her boarding house, saying she was going to join her husband in Wassaic. She and her husband, it is said, have always been on the best of terms, and he has been coming down to see her every week since she came to this city, a few months ago.

At her boarding house she was held in the highest esteem. The boarding house keeper thought Mrs. Long probably had not entirely recovered from a recent illness when she took the goods, which were of trifling value.

His Preference.

"My boy," they said to him warningly, "she's too smooth. She'll fool you every time. She's one of those sweet, clever little women who know just how to manage men. If you marry her, she'll be the boss."

"Well," he replied slowly, "from what I have seen of matrimony it is a question of being handled with a club or with taffy, and for my part I prefer the taffy."

And their engagement was announced shortly afterward.—Chicago Post.

Diamonds

In making selections from our extensive assortment of Fine Diamond Jewelry, purchasers are assured of superior quality at moderate prices.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son

JEWELERS

56 West 23d Street

MOURNING MILLINERY.

(Third Floor.)

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THIS BRANCH, AND THE CORRECT STYLES WILL BE FOUND IN STOCK OR CAN BE MADE TO ORDER AT ONCE.

PRICES MODERATE.

B. Altman & Co.

BIGAMY ADDED TO FORGERY

Lawyer on Trial for Swindling One Woman Accused by Another.

"MRS. HAYNE" HERE FROM IOWA

Says Hallen Married Her Under an Assumed Name in Florida, Taking Her $25,000.

Lawyer James D. Hallen, against whom twelve indictments for forgery have been filed, was arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Hallen was arrested last October after a search of three years through Europe, South and Central America, and the United States by numerous detectives. The charge on which he is being tried was made by Mrs. Florence Caldwell, who says she gave him $16,500 to invest and that he returned to her forged deeds and mortgages. Since his arrest the lawyer has been confined in the Tombs. When arraigned before Judge McMahon yesterday Hallen informed the court that he would conduct his own case. While the jurors were being examined, Mr. Hallen had several sharp arguments with Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Gordon. The case was adjourned until Monday.

The charges of Mrs. Caldwell are not the ones against Hallen made by a woman. Mrs. Julian D. Hayne, as she calls herself, and her son, A. L. Brush, have come to this city from their home in Osage, Iowa, with the intention of making accusations of bigamy and forgery against him. Mrs. Hayne and her son arrived here Thursday night, and took rooms at the Grand Union Hotel. Yesterday they visited the court where Hallen was on trial, and recognized him as the man they were seeking.

Mrs. Hayne's son, who is cashier of the First National Bank in Osage, said last night that Hallen had defrauded his mother of about $25,000, and had also married her while he had another wife living.

"It's a long story," he said, "and it would take a good while to tell it all. In 1892 and 1893 my mother, then Mrs. Sarah A. Brush, was a Winter resident and property owner in Melbourne, Fla. It was there that she met Hallen, who was going by the name of Julian D. Hayne. He was a fascinating sort of man, and when he made love to her she fell into the snare, suspecting nothing of what was to follow. They were married in that place in September, 1894, by the Rev. W. C. Barnes, an Episcopalian minister. In January, the following year, they went to San Francisco, and after a short stay there sailed for Honolulu.

"In that place Hayne published The Hawaiian, a monthly magazine. An injunction restraining him from publishing the paper there was obtained against him on the ground that he had his printing done in San Francisco. He then returned to this country with my mother, and published his magazine in San Francisco until May, 1896. Then he and my mother came East.

"They took up their home in Osage, where he tried to make a masterstroke of finance by selling her interest in the bank of the town. He sold her out in it for several thousand dollars. The amount was paid to him in non-negotiable certificates of deposit. He and my mother went to Chicago the next day, and then he tried to negotiate the certificates. He was partially successful, realizing about $5,000. All this transaction was without my mother's knowledge.

"They then came to Sharon Springs, N. Y. Later he left my mother at a sanitarium in Dansville, and went to Elkhart, Ind. There in 1896 he sent a telegram to my mother, telling her he was sick. My mother went to him, but found that he had left Elkhart, and had gone, no one knew where. She then discovered that the telegram to her had been sent not by him, but by his first wife, Mrs. Hallen, of whose existence my mother had known nothing until that time.

"Before Hayne disappeared he had managed to get hold of nearly all my mother's property. How much he got I won't say, but it was at least $25,000. He got most of this by getting her to sign blank checks, which he would fill out for any amount he desired. He would first tell her that he had a plantation in the Hawaiian Islands or some other part of the world; that the crop was not sold, and that he was short of ready money to carry on his business affairs.

"My mother did not see him again after losing track of him at Elkhart. I went in search of him, however, and traced him to the Plaza Hotel, in this city, and finally to Spring Lake, N. J., where I confronted him with his crimes. I found, however, that he had the best of me, and that the proofs I had with me were not sufficient. I therefore did not have him arrested, but returned to Osage.

"For a long time after that we heard nothing of him, but a while ago we learned that there was a man answering his description cutting quite a figure in the City of Mexico."

"Neither I nor my mother has yet seen him to speak to, although I think he recognized us when we were in court to-day. We will not prosecute him on our charges unless he is acquitted of the present charge against him. We will wait for the result of his trial."

WINTER CAMPS IN THE SOUTH.

Efforts to Prevent a Repetition of the Conditions That Prevailed During the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Surgeon General Sternberg has issued a detailed letter of instruction to Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, who has started for Savannah on a general tour of the large Winter camps in the South. The inspection is intended to guard against a repetition of any of the evils arising from defective food, quarters, or medical attendance, such as gave rise to criticism of the department during and after the Spanish war.

Col. Greenleaf is directed to report to the Surgeon General on the condition and wants of the troops in the field and at military posts and in hospitals, and on the efficiency of the medical officers and the civilian employes of the department. He is especially directed to report on the quantity and quality of medicines and hospital supplies at the various points visited, and whether these are promptly distributed on requisition as they are required.

Attention also will be directed to the diseases most prevalent among the troops, the causes of such prevalence, and the best methods for eradicating them. Col. Greenleaf is directed not only to communicate with the department on this subject, but to make his recommendations verbally and in writing to the officers commanding the military posts and districts involved. Inquiry also will be directed to the class of medicines most in use and in the field, and those desired by the medical officers, with a view to making any necessary changes in the department's supply tables.

Col. Greenleaf is expected to give especial attention also to diet kitchens and to seeing that they furnish the sick soldiers suitable light diet during sickness and convalescence and whether the fund provided for this purpose is properly and economically administered.

Attention also will be paid to the supply of ambulances, stretchers, &c., for use by the hospital corps, and to whether the members of this corps are suitable men and properly disciplined and instructed for the discharge of their duties.

Full-page portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury and other attractive features in next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE. Henry Norman's London cable letter every Sunday.—Adv.

OUR POLICY IN PUERTO RICO

Prisoners Without Specific Charges Against Them to be Released.

AN APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM

Gen. Henry Asks Mayors to Send Delegates to a General Council to Discuss the Needs of the Island.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 9.—Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Governor of the Department of Puerto Rico, in a series of letters to the Council, gives further details of the policy which the Mayors are urged to maintain in the interest of public health and order. He points out that their responsibilities have increased with the increase of their field of action.

No person is to be imprisoned without specific charges being preferred; all persons now in prison without such charges against them are to be freed; customs duties and money values must be regulated by the United States Congress, but the towns are to be improved by the adoption of American standards, with a view of educating the people in patriotism and self-reliance; resort to military power is to be had only when absolutely necessary, and soldiers who do not respect the civil authorities are to be severely dealt with. Gen. Henry appeals to Puerto Ricans to smother their political differences and to unite in behalf of their country.

In a second letter the Military Governor says:

I am anxious to have the people feel that they can be directly represented here for the purpose of complaints, grievances, and recommendations. At present there seems to be a feeling that the island is ruled by one-man power, which is a relic of the Spanish system. I desire to learn, so far as possible, the views of the people, and I therefore invite the Council to inform the Mayors that they may send here on or before Dec. 19 two delegates from each Mayoralty, one Liberal and one Radical, to be chosen by the respective municipal councils. In the case of a town where the two political parties do not exist, or where one does not, its Mayor and Council may choose nonpartisans in their best discretion. The object is to enable me to come into direct contact with the people. I reserve to myself absolute right to act as I see fit on the recommendations of such delegates and shall not be influenced regarding them by men now in office. I shall listen to the voice of the people through their delegates and shall examine and consider what they lay before me, particularly the complaint that an unnecessary number of officers are now connected with the various Councils.

It being evident that the civil courts cannot or will not act with sufficient promptness against bandits, firebugs, and murderers—there not yet having been a single conviction for either of these offenses, though many have been committed—an immediate example is necessary, and Gen. Henry has appointed a military commission to try cases of this character when properly presented.

A REPORT ON PUERTO RICO.

Mr. Vanderlip Writes to the Secretary of the Treasury—Need of a Coasting Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who is expected to arrive in the United States from Puerto Rico next Monday, has made a preliminary report to Secretary Gage of his observations in that island. Under date of the 27th ult. he writes that the military authorities are getting along fairly well with customs collections. Everything received has been deposited with Deford & Co., financial agents of the Government, and the amount now on deposit aggregates more than $100,000. Spanish customs officials have been put to work at the various ports, and this system works satisfactorily. The men, he writes, are honest, and it is thought by prominent military officials that the Government is getting everything it should.

The military authorities have been especially active in capturing some organized bands of bandits, and it is regarded as an especially good omen that the natives are rendering their aid in ferreting out these people. A number of bandits are confined in prison, and they will receive civil trials. Possibly some of these cases may result in the execution of the offenders, and, in fact, our military authorities are inclined to believe that if this sort of punishment is ordered at the opening trials little more of this kind of disturbance will occur in the island. The American troops on the whole have been well behaved, and have, according to the testimony of commanding officers, given practically no trouble at all.

The American commanding officers have been withdrawing guards from the sugar plantations, and they think this is going to have a good effect. The condition of affairs, it is stated, was worse than slavery at some of these plantations. The work was done by peons, who received 55 pesetas a day on an average, and were then subjected to the very worst type of "country store." These stores give short weights in everything sold. Among several hundred alleged pound packages of rice weighed by American officials there was not one which weighed over three-quarters of a pound. Our officers made the owners of the plantation show some sort of fair treatment to the peons, refused the request for guards, and have heard nothing further about riots. It is thought that the withdrawal of the guards from the plantations will work a great improvement, and that has now been accomplished practically throughout the island.

The report closes by saying:

"I learn that there is a great demand here for a boat for the coasting trade around the island. There is only one small boat engaged in the trade, and she has freight from here away beyond her capacity, so that her owners refuse all shipments, except small ones, upon which they can get the highest rate. A small steamer would undoubtedly make good profit in the coasting trade."

GEN. BROOKE AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Arrived Yesterday on the Transport Berlin from Puerto Rico.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 9.—The United States transport Berlin arrived here this afternoon from San Juan. On the transport were Major Gen. Brooke, his staff, and the First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. John B. L. Castleman.

Deaths from Malaria in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Gen. Henry, commanding at San Juan, Puerto Rico, has notified the War Department of the following deaths from pernicious malaria: Private Patrick McDonald, Company K, Forty-seventh New York, and Private William E. Connors, Eleventh Infantry.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis Report a Notable Improvement—Question of Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Admiral Dewey summarizing the existing conditions at Manila and such points in the Philippines as have been visited by his officers. Advices also have been received from Gen. Otis, the commandant of the United States military forces in the islands, and they both go to show a notable improvement in conditions and the growth of a better spirit among those factions of the natives which promised to give trouble.

This fact is particularly gratifying, as the United States Government is already giving consideration to the best means to redeem the pledge it will be placed under by the treaty of Paris to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Philippine natives.

There are about 500 clerical prisoners, and the Government is confident that their captors will deliver them up on proper representations from Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey, made possibly through Consul Wildman. It may be necessary to call the navy into service in this matter, for the reason that some of the prisoners are held in captivity on other islands than Luzon, which can be reached best and most effectively by Admiral Dewey's ships.

Besides these clerical prisoners, the Americans themselves hold nearly 15,000 Spanish soldiers as prisoners, men captured at the fall of Manila. These are actually on parole about the city.

The brothers Cortez, wealthy Filipinos, who have just arrived in Washington from Manila, called at the State Department today and were received by Secretary Hay, who listened with interest to their statements of events and conditions in the Philippines.

The callers brought with them letters from Gens. Merritt and Otis, Consul Wildman, and other American officers at Manila, speaking in terms of high praise of the valuable services rendered to the United States troops and navy by these men, and telling of the heavy sacrifices made by them to assist our forces.

They seek as a measure of recognition the gift of American citizenship by special act in advance of other Filipinos.

Christmas Silverware

GORHAM

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

LATEST NEWS FROM MANILA.

Transport Pennsylvania Arrives—Army and Navy Club Organized.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Dec. 9.—The United States transport Pennsylvania has arrived here from San Francisco.

The Kansas volunteers landed to-day from the transport Indiana. Private Fred Bancil of the Twentieth Kansas died of typhoid fever on board the transport. He was buried ashore.

The Army and Navy Club has been organized, with Col. Smith of California as President.

The French transport Cachmire has arrived here for the purpose of repatriating Spaniards.

Troops from Manila Reach Spain.

BARCELONA, Dec. 9.—The Spanish steamer Buenos Ayres, Capt. Grace, from Manila on Nov. 7, arrived here to-day with repatriated troops on board. There were sixty deaths on the steamer during the voyage.

MAIL FACILITIES IN CUBA.

Postmaster General Smith in Consultation with the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Postmaster General Smith was in consultation with the President almost the entire afternoon, talking over the scheme of postal administration of Cuba. There are two projects considered, one to establish a United States system similar to that now operating in Puerto Rico under direct administration and full control of the United States. The other plan is to give the Cubans an independent postal system, to be established and equipped by the United States Government, but to be operated and administered and all expenses paid by the Cubans, this Government merely furnishing equipment at cost prices and assuming only a supervisory connection with it. A decision on this point will be reached shortly.

The New Tariff for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Cabinet to-day talked over an elaborate tariff measure for Cuba, which is now in preparation here, to go into force, as now planned, contemporaneously with the entire relinquishment of the island by the Spanish on Jan. 1. This tariff measure, it is said, will show an average reduction all along the line of about 50 per cent. from the Spanish tariff rates. The understanding now is that there will be no export duties and that in other ways the burden of taxation will be reduced.

CUBANS VIOLENT IN SANTIAGO.

Newspaper Extols the Spanish Club Outrage—Officers Blamed for the San Luis Affray.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 9.—The extremists of the Cuban Republican Party seem anxious to assume the responsibility for the outrage at the Spanish Club Wednesday evening, when Juan Castillo, a former Cuban officer, accompanied by two negro subordinates, rode into the club rooms, and with their machetes smashed several lamps and did other damage. El Porvenir, the organ of this faction, claims that the act of Castillo "represents the feelings of a long-outraged, but now sovereign, people."

Vice President Barbarossa of the San Carlos Club has asserted that if Castillo had not been promptly released from custody 10,000 Cubans would have known the reason why. But such expressions must not be taken as representing the views of the best Cuban element, which is really very strongly in favor of annexation. Gen. Leonard Wood's strong hand is much missed here, and his return, which is expected early to-morrow, will be doubly welcome.

To-day Col. Beacom had before him Lieut. Cranshaw of the Third Immune Regiment, who repeated a conversation he had had with Capt. Bickham of the Ninth Immunes, which throws considerable light upon the recent drunken affray of negro soldiers at San Luis and goes to show that the affair was premeditated and that the officers were more guilty than the men.

Chief of Gendarmerie Vallento has now ready 1,300 men, from among whom Gen. Wood will choose a sufficient number to constitute the force of gendarmerie which he purposes establishing. Most of them, Chief Vallento says, were good soldiers during the war, but many have since been virtually bandits, out of sheer hunger, as they could not get rations because they were armed and refused to disband. He believes that they would make efficient gendarmes.

The local lawyers are preparing a statement to be laid before Gen. Wood asking him to repeal his recent regulation regarding the foreclosure of small mortgages, claiming that it makes a big difference in their fees.

BEDFORD SMALLPOX SCARE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Dispatches received here say that great indignation prevails at Bedford, this State, as a result of the statement of Dr. William B. Atkinson of the State Board of Health, that there are over 200 cases of smallpox there, and that victims of the disease are walking unrestrained about the streets.

While it is conceded that seven mild cases exist, the assertion is made that the patients are isolated and that there is no danger of an epidemic. A town meeting was held this afternoon, say the dispatches, and a committee of prominent citizens, health authorities, and local Councilmen drew up resolutions denouncing Dr. Atkinson's statements as falsehoods.

On the other hand, Dr. Atkinson to-day made a formal report in this city to the State Board of Health substantially repeating his declarations, and the board will take active measures in the matter without delay.

DRANK ACID IN THE STREET.

Lena Zeltz, eighteen years old, who lived with her parents at 305 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide early last night by swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid at the corner of Bradford Street and Kenmore Avenue. An ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital took her to that institution, where she died a few hours later.

The girl's mother told the police that a young man, whose name she withheld, had promised to take her daughter to Madison Square Garden last Sunday night. He had failed to keep the engagement, and the girl had been despondent ever since. Yesterday she had quarreled with her mother because the latter had reprimanded her for not doing her housework properly. The girl then threatened to commit suicide, and left the house. She procured the acid at a drug store in the vicinity and took it in the street.

Railroad Trains to Run Slower.

Railroad officials claim that it is very expensive to run their lightning express trains, and are talking about reducing the speed. It is likewise expensive to the health to rush and struggle and compete in business affairs as men do nowadays. The brain, the nerves, the muscles, the whole system gives out. For restoring strength after business worries, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper remedy It is an ideal tonic for the tired, the run-down, and the weak.

WATTERSON ON EXPANSION.

Great Questions of External Policy May Lure the American Spirit Away from Money Worship.

In a talk to the members of the Patria Club in Delmonico's last night, on "Our Country; Its Dangers and Its Hopes," Henry Watterson of Louisville, Ky., said that never was there a war whose consequences were so disproportionate to its origin and its development, as in the case of the late war with Spain. A revolution in American sentiment had been brought about. If Dewey had only sailed away from Manila after destroying the Spanish fleet a very different condition of affairs would confront this country now. By planting the American flag in the Philippine Islands Dewey had imposed upon this country great responsibilities which could not be shirked.

It was easy to find reasons against the policy of expansion, continued Mr. Watterson. Anti-expansionists were fruitful of warnings against undertaking to govern remote colonies of alien peoples from the seat of this Government at Washington. Some of the objections to expansion were undoubtedly founded on an honest respect for the practical experiences of the past. But it must be remembered that a new order of things exists.

Conditions are at hand which were not dreamed of by the most enthusiastic extremist of the days of Washington and of Hamilton. The most serious danger that now confronts this country is overproduction. We must find markets for that overproduction in order to avoid the imminent dangers from the growing dissatisfaction among the laboring classes. To the average American who has grown up with the traditions of his forefathers deeply rooted in his soul, the necessary political changes that are now fast developing seem like chaos come again. Such changes, however, must go on. It is beyond the power of any man to stop them.

Mr. Watterson said that he was not one of those who could see nothing but danger in the policy of expansion. There were dangers nearer home. Money was the pivotal fact of the world. It was the one thing universally used and abused. "I never was really unhappy in my life," said Mr. Watterson, "until I came into the possession of a considerable income, which brought me increased wants and a friendly acquaintance with that seductive thing called credit." Money was the most material thing to the individual, and territory was the most material thing to the growing Nation.

"These great questions of National expansion will settle themselves," said Mr. Watterson, "but the great danger that hangs over this country comes from the relations existing between money and the moral sense of the people."

The brains and genius of this country were no longer engaged in honorable patriotic endeavor, or in the pursuit of scientific and literary fame, but even human effort was strained to the utmost in the accumulation of money. There was now no such thing as honorable poverty. Money was the measure of social position.

With the money standard so high and the moral standard so low the pessimist might well ask whether there was any hope for this country in the future. Mr. Watterson thought there were crying internal evils—political as well as financial—which needed to be cast out of this country, and it might be that the impending external questions would arouse a spirit of reformation—a broader and better National spirit. As increased responsibilities often expanded and steadied the character of an individual, so it might be with this great Nation.

The war with Spain had already effected radical changes in the sentiments of the American people. It had wiped out all sectional distinctions between the North and the South, and it had undermined the old political parties. "As an American citizen who has outgrown his interest in partisan politics," said Mr. Watterson, "I wish to say that the historic Democratic Party has already become a thing of the past; and the historic Republican Party will soon be a thing of the past. New conditions compel a remodeling of the principles on which political parties must stand."

Seven Years for Forger Becker.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Karl Becker, known to the police all over the country as the Prince of Forgers, was sentenced to serve seven years in San Quentin to-day for defrauding the Nevada Bank of this city out of over $20,000 by means of a raised check which he and three others presented to the bank for payment.

Gen. Garcia's Condition Alarming.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Gen. Garcia's condition seemed somewhat improved, but he grew worse later in the day, and to-night his condition gives cause for alarm.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	7:14	Sun sets	4:33	Moon rises	4:09

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	4:18	Gov. Isl'd	4:32	H. Gate	6:21
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hock	4:41	Gov. Isl'd	4:48	H. Gate	6:37

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 10.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
A. Victoria, Nanles, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Delcarlia, Brazil and La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Handel, Rio Janeiro, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lecra, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:30 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC.

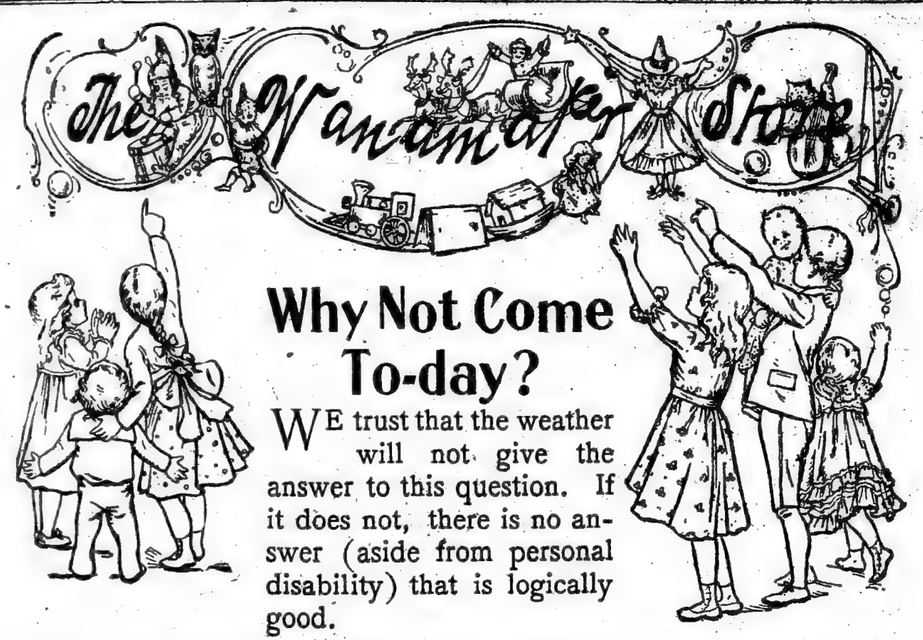

Why Not Come To-day?

WE trust that the weather will not give the answer to this question. If it does not, there is no answer (aside from personal disability) that is logically good.

The store was never brighter nor better nor fuller of fun. The children's merriment in Toyland rings antiphonal to the chimes in the little church in the Rotunda tableau. There is life and laughter everywhere.

Moreover, we are better able to serve you to-day than we will be later. Why deny or seek to gloss an obvious and admitted truth? The time is *now*. Later will not be too late, but it will be less comfortable.

So come to-day. Come in, anyway, whether you are shopping or not. There is plenty to see.

The Princess May Gloves We must give the Princess May more room to hold her Court. You will find this world's best dollar glove for women on sale in three points:—the regular counters, at a special table in the main aisle and another in the Cloak and Costume Room, second floor.

We couldn't accommodate all the Princess May's admirers around the usual counters.

For Men—Saturday These customary Saturday offers have some gift-suggestions among them. There are no ethics that we know that preclude your getting your gift at a bargain.

One hundred $5 House Coats at $3.75.
One hundred $8 House Coats at $5.
One hundred $7.50 Mackintoshes at $5.
One hundred dozen $1 Scarfs at 50c.
One hundred dozen $1 Gloves at 50c.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Overcoats Correct Styles Only We like to talk of good style. It's a subject we've studied and understand, and our regular patrons know that fact. We wish good dressers generally to appreciate it. You get fashionable clothing here that is dependable as well, and there's no additional cost for either stylishness or reliability. Four illustrations in overcoats:

A decidedly stylish coat; distinctly new in cut, 44 in. long; of Oxford mixed cheviot; lined throughout with black satin; interlining of soft wool. The coat here is $22.50. Clothiers generally would charge no less than $28.

Here's another—Ask the first-class merchant tailor the price of a Carr's treble milled Melton overcoat. He'll say $65 to $75—perhaps more. Here are coats of sumptuous Melton, genuine Carr, at only $30. They'll stand the test of long wear. In black or Oxford mixed; lined with pure dye silk; interlining of soft wool.

Overcoats of best American Montagnac (black); lined throughout with pure silk; edges piped with velvet; $35.

And at $50—Genuine Sedan Montagnac overcoats (black); lined throughout with extra heavy silk edges, piped with silk velvet; you may pay your tailor $100 for no better.

Cutting Down The Cost of Men's Clothing Can't tolerate small lots. Don't want to say "out of that size" very often. And so there come three lines of men's suits,—still complete in all sizes, but not extensive enough, quite,—that are so marked as to ensure quick disposition:

At $15—Suits of fine worsteds and fancy cheviots; single-breasted sack coats; made and trimmed in the best manner; formerly $18 to $25.

At $12—Sack suits of fancy cheviots and worsteds, that were very good values at $15, $18 and $20.

At $10—Suits of cheviot, black or blue; double-breasted sack coats; were good sellers at $13.50.

Becoming Clothing for Boys There can hardly be a present for the little fellow more acceptable than a stylish suit. Satisfaction, too, in the thought that style and serviceability go hand-in-hand with low price here. The clothing below are particularly good values. Low prices have been made still lower:

At $3—Sailor suits of blue flannel and serges; trimmed with silk soutache in various colors; 3 to 12 years; were $3.75 to $4.50.

At $3.75—A lot of sailor suits in which their values run up to $5.

At $3—Brownie suits of navy blue and fancy cheviots; handsomely trimmed; these have been $3.75 and $4.50: $5 sorts are now $3.50.

At $5—Boys' ulster collar reefers of all-wool blue chinchilla; lined with red flannel. $6.50 kind.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Gift Slippers Typical and acceptable gifts since slippers were made. Year-long reminders of the giver, with an invariable association with warmth and content and comfort. And here, as nowhere else that we know is slipper-choosing easy and pleasurable. It will be only the making of your mind between conflicting desirabilities. Big, wide, easy slippers for weary feet; natty trig-pointed slippers for the semi-neglige; dainty combinations of satin and fur for the boudoir; felt slippers, party slippers,—all kinds.

And, best of all, more with the purchase price than you have ever had before. This is a great slipper store,—especially *now*.

FOR MEN

At $1.25—Black and brown kidskin; extra fine quality; with kid linings and firm, turned soles; opera style.

At $1.50—Same in Romeo style, with elastic sides; equal qualities have been sold at $2—quantity limited—but all sizes.

FOR WOMEN

At $1.25—Of fine Dolge felt with fur trimming; leather soles and heels; black, green, red and tan.

At $2—Satin quilted, high cut, Romeo; fur trimmed; leather soles; French heels; blue, red and brown. A handsome house shoe.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs This is a strong note from the Handkerchief Store. Right in the middle of the holiday demand come some *half price* bargains on excellent goods. There is no reason for their not bringing just double these figures, except the very good reason that we bought them at half-worth. Consequently:—

Men's Handkerchiefs, with correct styles of colored borders, 12½c.

Women's Handkerchiefs, neatly embroidered, full 25c. worth, 12½c.

Broadway.

Dressing Sacques The full dress of the lazy days at home,—serviceable, comfortable, and generally becoming. Is it a Christmas hint for someone?

Try these:

At $2.50—Of solid colored French flannel; pink, blue, gray or cardinal; full front, fitted back; edges finished with crochetted silk; bow of ribbon at neck.

At $3.75—Of French flannel; solid colors; loose front, with full back and silk drawing cord around waist; sailor collar; cuffs and edges trimmed with three rows of braid; bow at neck.

At $5—Of Striped French flannel; "Geisha" silk yoke back and front; edges and sleeves trimmed with wide silk.

At $3.50—Of solid colored cashmere; round yoke back and front; full front with back plaited from yoke to waist; ruffle around yoke; yoke, ruffle and sleeves elaborately trimmed with ribbon.

At $4.25—Of solid colored cashmere; square yoke back and front; back plaited from yoke to waist; yoke, collar and front elaborately trimmed with lace and insertion.

French Flannel Petticoats Beautifully hand-embroidered underskirts of fine French flannel, cut very wide, and elegantly made. The styles are as attractive as they are numerous. $5 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sofa Pillows There's a splendid stock of these on view to-day. Look them over. Many beautiful ones are shown. Maybe the question: "What shall I get for," etc., will be answered here. You can hardly have too many pillows in a home, you know. Some in these coverings:

Marie Antoinette, $12.50, $25.25, $27.75.

French Tapestry, silk and tinsel, corded, $8, $10.75, $12.75, $15.25.

Silk Damask, fancy figures, with cord, $6, $8, $9.50, $9.75, $10.50.

Silk Damask, fancy figures, with satin ruffles, $9, $15.75.

Third floor.

Reading Maketh A Full Man A well-read man need not be a *much* read man. It is the quality, not the quantity of his reading that affects his conversation, his diction, his writing, and, to an extent, his manner.

You cannot read everything, nor even all of everything that is good. You cannot do that even with the aid of the International Library. But you can select from the published works of all great writers the *best* and *most characteristic* books of each, and if you can afford the time and money, enjoy and profit greatly.

It will take you between six and eight years, and will require more than six thousand dollars in money to do this even passably well.

Or, you can get the International Library and find this work of selection done for you by people who have spent their lives qualifying themselves for such a task. You will find in the 20 volumes exactly the best work of every great writer the world has produced.

Don't you think it would pay you to look into this? It costs nothing. You may have the books for ten days' inspection. Write us to learn how.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Children's Dresses and Wraps These values come on account of the values that have gone. We have sold so nearly out on these lines that we make these new prices and a finish:

GIRL'S REEFERS

48 very handsome garments, collected from a lot of ones and twos and broken lots. Sizes for ages 4 to 14 years. Made of kersey and cheviot and include about all of the highly popular styles of the season. All good ones and high-class ones,—many are silk-lined throughout.

Choose at $5 and $7.50,

but you must choose early. Former prices were $6.75, $7.50, $10 and $12.

GIRL'S JACKETS

25 of these, in eight or ten styles; 14, 16, and 18 years. Garments that we have been getting $12 and $15 for. All silk lined.

Choose at $10.

GIRL'S DRESSES

At $1—One-piece suits of serge, in plaids and checks, in reds, greens and browns; trimmed with materials of contrasting shades; braid-finished; percaline lined; sizes 6 to 14 years.

At $1.25—One-piece suits of granite plaids, in blue, red and brown; blouse front, revers and belt; prettily trimmed with cloth of contrasting shades; percaline lined; sizes 6 to 14 years.

Various other sorts of one and two-piece suits, in sizes 6 to 14, that have been $4 to $18, are now $2 to $9.

Second Floor, Broadway and Ninth street.

Some Handsome Screens We are showing beautifully printed tapestries in four subjects, — copies from Mucha's "Four Seasons." These we put into screens that sell very readily at this holiday season.

2-fold oak, $10 2-fold mahogany, $12
3-fold oak, $13.50 3-fold mahogany, $15

Many other handsome sorts, in oak and mahogany frames, with silkoline, denim, cretonnes or leatherettes, $1.25 to $10.50.

Third Floor, Fourth avenue.

Corset Talk An item of interest is the sale of R. & G. Corsets—the $1.25 kind—at 75c. They're of imported coutil, with long waist, medium bust and short hips; lace-trimmed top and bottom. "397 model."

And just a word or two about "The Lillian" corset—the best we ever knew. Comfortable, perfect-fitting, elegant. $1.25 to $22. In various models and of finest qualities of all materials.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

G. S. Greene, Jr., Argues in Favor of Port Improvements.

MORE PIERS IN NORTH RIVER

Should Accommodate Largest Vessels —Deeper Channel at Sandy Hook —Enlargement of Erie Canal.

The State Commerce Commission held its eighth public hearing at the City Hall yesterday afternoon, to take testimony in connection with its investigation of the decline of the commerce of the city. The witnesses who appeared before the commission were G. S. Greene, Jr., formerly Engineer in Chief of the Dock Board; Edwin Einstein, ex-Dock Commissioner, and John Monks. Mr Greene delivered a carefully prepared address, in which he argued in favor of improvements by the city on the water front between West Eleventh and West Twenty-third Streets, the deepening of the channel at Sandy Hook by the National Government, and the enlargement and improvement of the Erie Canal for the convenient transportation of breadstuffs and provisions from the interior. He said:

For many years the port of New York has enjoyed a notable supremacy in the foreign trade of the United States. In 1877 New York had 53.7 per cent. of the whole value of the foreign trade, including both imports and exports, and this percentage has varied in different years since then, reaching its maximum of 57.9 per cent. in 1882, and falling to 52.7 per cent. in 1890; again rising to 54.8 per cent. in 1896, and falling to a minimum of 51 per cent. in 1897, the average for twenty-one years having been 53 per cent. The reports of the Chamber of Commerce show that the particular decrease in 1897 from 1896 was due to the diversion to other ports of the country of some $23,000,000 in value of cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions.

During this period of twenty-one years not only have additional facilities for transportation of produce from the interior to the seaboard been made to other ports, and ports previously unadapted for handling and exporting grain been furnished with the necessary facilities for such trade, but new ports with such facilities created. All this was done in the natural and reasonable progress and development of the country, and undoubtedly the brains and capital of New York merchants were largely employed in such developments, and New York City has reaped some of the profits and benefits due to such employment of her people and their means. It is unreasonable to suppose under such circumstances, of new competitors in the foreign trade who have natural advantages improved and adapted to the purpose, with strength and ability in their managers, of which differential rates and discriminating rates are evidence, and with the aid and assistance of New York means and skill, that the port of New York should occupy the same relative position of supremacy in the foreign commerce of the whole country that it has in the past, but, as shown above, the variation is not large.

After referring to the extent of "the port of New York," with its water frontage of 88 miles, of which about 55 miles have been improved; its 120 miles of wharfage room, as compared with the famed docks of Liverpool and Birkenhead, the next largest port in the world, with but 40 miles, Mr. Greene proceeded:

Railroads from all parts of the continent have been built to the shores of the harbor. Most of the railroads have their termini at the water's edge of the harbor, and instead of building tracks along the shore to different points about the harbor, place the cars upon "floats" or vessels of barge-like construction, capable of carrying from eight to twelve cars, and transport them to any point on the shores of this harbor, whether directly alongside of vessels where the merchandise is unloaded from the cars directly into the ships, or vice versa, or alongside of piers where the same operation is performed, or to yards in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx, where the cars are taken ashore and loaded or unloaded. This method, in fact, is a continuation of the railroads over a roadbed which has cost nothing for right of way and nothing to build, and costs nothing to maintain, and avoids the necessity of occupying immense areas with tracks, and obstructing and damaging streets with them, which would otherwise be necessary to give the same facility of receipt and delivery of merchandise at such a multitude of points.

The undesirability of tracks upon piers is shown by the fact that whereas all the piers between Canal and West Eleventh Streets, fourteen in number, could at any time within the last twenty years have had spur tracks connecting with the New York Central Railroad on West Street laid upon them, only two have done so.

An erroneous impression obtains to some extent that the charge for this service of delivery and transfer is very high and that it is 3 cents or more per 100 pounds, but such is not the case. Probably the foundation for this impression is that in proportioning the freight rate to the various terminals, railroads, &c., through and over which the freight passes, some of the roads make a deduction of 3 cents per 100 pounds before prorating the remainder of the total charge or rate according to trackage and other elements of cost of transportation and delivery. That is, the total rate being fixed is divided among the different factors of transportation according to their judgment, and the rate is the same to the shipper, however it may be divided and apportioned among the different roads, terminals, &c.

Mr. Greene described in some detail the system of elevators and warehouses in use, and then took up the methods of the Dock Department. He continued:

Between the Battery and West Eleventh Street on the North River is a section of water front which is in great demand because of its proximity to business centers in the city, and because the piers upon it are generally the largest and most commodious in the city, and where the advantages are considered so great by users of the water front that they have offered high rentals for the piers upon it, while northerly of this section, on the Hudson River, and also upon the East River, piers rent for much smaller sums. It is analagous to rentals of houses in different parts of the city, which vary according to locality, desirability, and demand. Under existing laws all the revenues of the Dock Department are pledged to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the city debt, and therefore it is the plain duty of the Dock Commissioners in their fiduciary capacity to obtain fair going rates or market rates of rental for piers really determined and fixed by the demand for them by the users of the water front. The Dock Department has a revenue (1897) from the leases and wharfage of the water front of the city of $2,000,000 per annum, of which less than $500,000 is paid by steamship lines engaged in foreign commerce, and of this latter amount less than $300,000 is derived from such lines on this section of the water front between the Battery and West Eleventh Street, and these lines are largely engaged in passenger transportation.

The rentals on this section are sometimes spoken of as detrimental to the commerce of the port, but the total value of the exports and imports of the Port of New York for 1897 was $1,036,000,000, and the total rentals paid by steamship lines engaged in foreign commerce to the City of New York for piers, &c., is less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of such value, and the amount of rental paid by such lines on this particular section of the water front is still less; that is, it is less than one-thirtieth of 1 per cent. of such value. If, therefore, by any means and without injustice to the city's creditors these rentals could be abolished the effect would be small upon the whole commerce of the port, though greatly beneficial to those few lines that could obtain the free piers.

A plan for the improvement of the water front from West Eleventh Street to West Twenty-third Street, on the North River, provides for piers which will accommodate the largest vessels now building or proposed, and will tend to relieve the crowded condition of the water front on the North River to the southward of it as well as furnish room and facilities for the ever-increasing commerce of the port. To execute it a large amount of private property must be acquired by due process of law, which will take several years. In addition to the time required for the work of construction, and even if there is at the present moment no loud clamor for the immediate use of the new large piers to be built, there need be no fear that by the time the plan can be executed there will be any lack of demand for leases by users of the water front.

Among the notable changes in methods of carrying on commerce is the constant increase in the size of vessels and their draught of water. In 1883 the draught of the largest vessels running to and from this port was 27 feet. The draught has increased until now 29 feet may be called the ruling depth, and vessels have already left the port drawing 30½ feet. Furthermore, vessels are now building which will have 32 feet draught.

It is obvious that as these large ships are the cheapest ocean carriers they should be afforded not only proper wharves and piers, but also a sufficiently deep entrance to the harbor, to prevent delays and avoid danger in their comings and goings, by making a depth of 35 feet at low tide in the channel across the bar at Sandy Hook. This channel has already been deepened from 24 feet to 30 feet, and the United States Engineers have made their plans and estimates for making a depth of 35 feet, and the matter simply awaits the action of Congress.

The loss of trade to the port in 1897—export business—is shown by the Chamber of Commerce reports to be chiefly, if not altogether, confined to the items of cotton, breadstuffs, and provisions, particularly to breadstuffs and provisions, and the enlargement of the Erie Canal, always a prominent feature in the prosperity of New York, especially if it is done to such an extent that the vessels or barges traversing the canal can also be used in lake navigation, would doubtless tend greatly to increase the percentage of exports in those commodities from New York.

In view of the foregoing statement of facts showing that the decrease to New York in percentage of the foreign trade of the country is only about 4 per cent. from the average of twenty-one years; that the natural advantages of the port are very great, and have been improved to a certain extent; that a large and extensive system of warehouses exists, and that an excellent system of receipt and delivery of freight in all parts of the harbor is well established and doing efficient service, it does not seem to me to be advisable to seek for other and very expensive methods of receipt and delivery of freight, and of warehousing and transferring it, but rather that such improvements as those from West Eleventh to West Twenty-third Street, which must be done by the city, and the deepening of the channel at Sandy Hook, to be done by the General Government, should be urged and pushed forward to the utmost as matters of vital importance to the foreign trade of the port, and that the State of New York should be induced, if possible, to enlarge and improve the Erie Canal so that the transportation of breadstuffs and provisions from the interior to this port may be cheapened and facilitated.

Mr. Einstein said that the progress of the commerce of the city depended upon the proper condition and accommodations of the water front, but that the affairs of the water front would never be administered with a maximum of success until the manner of the appointment of the Dock Commissioners and their relations to the Government were changed. The Dock Board was too "transient or changeable" a body to work effectively. There was nothing but politics in the board now. The city should have a non-partisan board to start with. Three Commissioners would probably be enough, and their terms should be limited only by their good behavior and efficiency. His personal preference would be for a single Commissioner, with an assistant, but that might be objected to as dangerous. It would be a position of enormous responsibility, as the revenues were several millions a year; but one able, upright, businesslike Commissioner, with a long term, could accomplish work of great benefit to the city. As things were now, it was simply ridiculous.

Chairman Schieren said to Mr. Einstein that he desired him to bear in mind that the Commerce Commission was not there to investigate the Dock Board or to criticise any department of the City Government. Mr. Einstein was then put through a long examination, in the course of which he made no further criticism of the Dock Board.

Mr. Monks read a paper in which he offered a number of suggestions for the betterment of dock facilities. He opposed the policy of extending the pier line in the East River and contracting the channel, but favored the acquisition of property for a distance of 200 feet back from the building line of South Street so as to lengthen the slip room and give an adequate marginal street. On the North River he advocated a marginal street and series of large piers between Tenth and Twenty-third Streets.

CONTRACT FOR SNOW REMOVAL.

Awarded to Bart Dunn at 30 Cents a Cubic Yard.

Bids for the removal of snow and ice were opened yesterday in the office of Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney, and, with the sanction of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the contract was awarded to Bart Dunn, who offered to remove and dump the bothersome white material for 30 cents a cubic yard. This will be the lowest price for which snow has ever been removed since the contract system came into vogue.

A bond of $100,000 will be required, which can be forfeited in case the work is not done to the satisfaction of the department. As soon as the sureties are approved, Mr. Dunn will be in a position to be called on by the department at any time. The other bidders were: National Contracting Company, 30 1-3 cents; American Transfer Company, which had the contract last year, at 36 cents, 33 cents; Herbert Tate, 37½ cents; Edward Shafer, 38 cents.

MORIARTY ON SCHOOL BOARD.

Appointed to Succeed Hugh Kelly, Who Resigned.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday announced the appointment of Thaddeus Moriarty as School Commissioner, in place of Hugh Kelly. Mr. Moriarty was a member of the School Board for a number of years, and was removed by Mayor Strong. Mr. Kelly resigned last Thursday, owing, he says, to the fact that urgent business will cause him to be absent from the city for the remainder of his term.

Mr. Moriarty was first appointed by Mayor Ely in 1878. He was twice appointed by Mayor Grant and once by Mayor Gilroy. Mr. Moriarty's term will expire at the end of this year, but it is understood that he is to be reappointed for a full term of three years.

$605,903 for School Buildings.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday authorized the issue of $605,903 of bonds for the erection of schools and the purchase of sites. A school is to be built in One Hundred and Fourth Street, between First and Second Avenues, to cost $200,444; another in Hubert Street, to cost $293,931. $81,527 is to be spent for additions to School No. 98. The Mayor announced yesterday that this work is to be begun at once.

INSURANCE BROKER ACCUSED.

Anthony Said to Have Collected Premiums on Worthless Policies.

F. W. Anthony, the fire insurance broker, who is under indictment for misuse of the mails, and Charles J. Conway of 262 Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, were arraigned before Magistrate Nostrand yesterday in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, upon charges of larceny. They were held for examination, which was set down for next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in default of $2,500 bail each was committed to the Raymond Street Jail. They were charged with collecting premiums upon fire insurance policies, which are alleged to be worthless.

The complainant is J. W. Shelley, an insurance agent of Putney, Vt., who came to this city on Monday in company with L. S. Hayes, an insurance adjuster of Bellows Falls, Vt., for the purpose of recovering $120 paid as a premium for three policies of insurance upon the woodworking establishment of Herbert E. Cox of Bellows Falls, Vt. The policies were issued on Aug. 23 of this year for a period of one year, at a premium rate of 3 per cent., and aggregated $4,000 in amount. They purported to be the policies of the Great Britain Insurance Corporation, the British and American Exchange Association, and the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of Wilmington, Del. The first two companies have little more than a nominal existence in England, and are not authorized to write insurance in the United States. The Commercial of Wilmington was enjoined by the Delaware courts in June from transacting business. The injunction was granted upon the application of the Delaware Insurance Department, which declared the company to be insolvent.

A note for sixty days was given Sept. 9 by Herbert E. Cox, the assured, in payment of the premium of $120. Mr. Cox met the note upon Nov. 1 at the Vermont National Bank, at Brattleborough, Vt. The note was returned, bearing the indorsements of J. W. Shelley, who procured the insurance for Cox, and Addie W. Anthony, the wife of F. W. Anthony. Hayes and Shelley, who succeeded in obtaining the arrest of Anthony and Conway, hoped to ascertain within a few days to whom the money on the note was paid. It is said that Conway acted as the assistant of Anthony.

WOULD WIND UP HANOVER FIRE.

Price, McCormick & Co.'s Circular to Insurance Company's Stockholders.

Price, McCormick & Co. issued a circular yesterday to the stockholders of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company calling a meeting on Dec. 20 to consider the proposition made by Price, McCormick & Co. to wind up the business of the insurance company and place it in voluntary liquidation for the purpose of realizing upon the assets of the corporation. The circular says:

Our purpose in requesting this meeting is to arrive at the sense of the stockholders in regard to the liquidation of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and we shall then propose that a stockholders' committee sufficiently large to be fully representative shall then be formed by those present, with a view of determining whether it is in the best interests of the stockholders to continue the business of the company or to liquidate it, and if such liquidation shall seem advisable, whether it is wisest and most profitable to have the company itself go into liquidation for account of the stockholders, or to sell the stock for cash, either to our firm or any other parties who are willing to buy it.

The management of the insurance company, which is endeavoring to defeat the efforts of the brokerage firm, states that assurances of sympathy and support have been received from the largest stockholders, and that the proposition of Price, McCormick & Co. has been made simply as a speculation, and may not succeed, despite all of the schemes devised in its favor.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

It was reported yesterday that the Baltimore fire insurance agents had begun to cut rates on sprinkled risks, a stock of clothing having been written at a rate of 19 cents per $100 of insurance. Several managers, however, discounted the likelihood of a rate war in Baltimore.

The differences between President Teall of the Chicago Underwriters' Association and the members of the Executive Committee have been settled by the passage of apologetic resolutions. Mr. Teall has pronounced the action of the committee satisfactory and has promised to resume attendance at its meetings.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee will hold three meetings during the coming week, and it is reported that a number of the members of the committee expect the work of these meetings to practically complete the plan for another tariff association. In that event, the report of the committee might be put in final shape for submission to the companies before Jan. 1.

The Ohio Supreme Court has handed down a decision against the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company in the quo warranto proceedings brought by the Attorney General to compel the company to show cause why it should not be barred from the State on the ground that it is a party to an alleged trust. The company is directed to file a brief in the matter before Jan. 20.

The fire insurance managers have begun to discuss the possible lines of attack which will probably be followed by the Legislatures of several States in discrimination against foreign companies. One foreign manager said yesterday that the attitude of the authorities of several States toward this class of fire insurance companies could be best described by the phrase of Sir Edmund Monson, "the policy of sticking pins."

As a direct result of the Broadway fire of last Sunday night, a large local company which has been plunging in the open-rate market has made a proposition for the reinsurance of its entire liability upon fireproof buildings. The company which received the offer is said to have refused to entertain it. One strong British company has begun to cancel its existing policies upon this class of risks, and most of the offices have begun to insist upon appreciably higher rates and the attachment of the coinsurance clause for all such policies to be issued by them.

BRISK FIRE IN PEARL STREET.

Active Firemen Save the City from Another Big Blaze.

A defective flue in the kitchen of the restaurant and saloon of Matthew Makasek in the basement of 551 Pearl Street last night caused a blaze that burned out the place and two stories above occupied by I. P. Frink, wholesale reflector manufacturer. The loss is about $5,000.

Next door, at 549 Pearl Street, is the saloon and hotel of Theodore Zeltner. The saloon is in the basement and the hotel above, and in the rear are a number of carpenter shops and small box factories. There are a number of people stopping in Zeltner's Hotel, among them an invalid woman, who became frightened and was assisted to the saloon below by her husband. A couple of young women occupy rooms in the third story, but they were not driven to the street or terrified, though the smoke from the adjoining building filled the halls.

Had the fire been on Broadway, with the brisk wind that was blowing, instead of on a narrow street where the active firemen worked, there might have been a repetition of Sunday's fire.

W. & J. Sloane

Special Christmas Offering.

500 Karabaghs, Guendjies and Daghestans, at $5.00 to $7.00.

1000 Shirvans and Daghestans at specially low prices.

250 India, Turkish and Persian Carpets below cost of importation.

AMERICAN SMYRNA RUGS.

5000 of Imperial quality
At under manufacturer's prices.

Broadway & 19th Street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PUT AN ANCHOR TO WINDWARD.

The season for colds, coughs and all the attendant evils is at hand.

"Old Crow Rye" Whiskey

should be in every household, and at the first symptoms use it. It is the purest stimulant in the world and will not disappoint you.

The water, the grain, the James Crow formula (worth a king's ransom), the cleanliness observed, the hand-made, sour mash process, all go to assure a product that has never been equalled. The

Old Crow Rye

for nearly a century has stood at the head.

THE STEADY ADVANCE

in amount of sales goes on, weekly, monthly, yearly.

It is the quality of the goods, and it is a gratifying result, fully verifying our long-cherished belief that the public know more about the quality of goods than is generally supposed.

Buy only of reliable dealers.

An interesting HISTORY OF JAMES CROW AND "OLD CROW RYE" will be mailed to all readers of The Times, together with a price list, if desired.

The country is flooded with

SCOTCH WHISKEYS,

Mostly blends or vatted.

They are usually fairly good brands, blended profusely with common low-land grain spirits, making a combination that is not desirable for the stomach. The distillers of the "BONNIE BRIAR BUSH" and the "SOUVENIR" of Scotland do not take out any compounder's license, therefore their goods are straight, honest WHISKEY. We have them for sale, in casks, in bond, or in quantities to suit, from store. As we import them direct from the distillers, having no middlemen to pay, we are selling them less than the "blended or vatted," while they are vastly better for the human system. No blended WHISKEY can be as wholesome as the straight article.

RUMS.

We have RUM that we bought in 1858, and it was old when received; also Rum, crop of 1852, '58, '66, '72, '80, '85, '90. Old RUM is a very wholesome distillation, will induce perspiration more effectually than any other liquor.

BRANDIES

THAT ARE old, and reliable, are rather scarce in consequence of the almost total failure for a series of years, of the vintage in the Brandy districts, over 20 years past. We fortunately secured large lines from the London Docks years ago, at a time the market was fully supplied.

SHERRY WINE.

The great diversity in SHERRY WINES is somewhat confusing to the majority of buyers. There are the common grades, only fit for cooking; the light bodied dry, or semi-dry, a good, honest wine, very wholesome and reasonable in price (imported in cases or casks); thence advancing in easy stages to the grand wines, which command prices beyond the reach of the multitude. We can suit all tastes and purses.

PORT.

We have good, honest Ports as low as $3.00 up to $8.00 per gal., also imported in bottle from VERY RARE OLD, good value, at $5.00 per bottle down to $1.00 per bottle, also very old American Ports, good honest Wines.

MADEIRAS,

A good, honest table wine, at 75c. per bottle, to fine old 1840, '44, bottled in '71, including the Blue Ribbon of the COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

OUR STOCK

also includes old BURGUNDIES, fine CHATEAU CLARETS, favorite vintages, also LA ROSE PONTET CANET, ST. JULIEN, MEDOC, well matured, in bottle.

THE INGLENOOK CALIFORNIA WINES, red and white, of sterling quality, absolutely reliable, bottled at the vineyard. None bottled until five years old; one year in bottle before shipping.

THE PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Steuben Co., N. Y., send out honest CHAMPAGNES at less than half the price of imported. Its excellence has crowded out the foreign to the extent of placing it fourth on the list in amount of sales.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

(Established 1850).

69 FULTON ST., ALSO BROADWAY & 27TH ST., NEW YORK.

Insomnia Is Fatal

In its results unless taken early in hand. Sleep is imperative — the body and brain demand it. Like a piece of machinery, the system must receive proper care or sooner or later it will break down.

A wineglassful of

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

taken with meals and before retiring, will banish insomnia by removing its causes. Sound, healthful sleep is certain to follow its use. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a great aid to digestion, helps the food to properly assimilate and promotes good appetite.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is the pioneer and standard—has been sold since 1847. Beware of imitations, which are merely malt extracts in name and have nothing but their cheapness to recommend them. Johann Hoff: New York, Berlin, Paris.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

"HOW ARE THE MIGHTY FALLEN"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There was a time, about 125 years ago, when we resolved on showing the world that this American Nation would cut loose from the notions and traditions of old England. That, instead of being "subjects" we would be "citizens," that taxation without representation was tyranny, and that we could no longer be governed without our consent. We fought for our liberty and won it. That done, we settled down to work, and peace and plenty followed apace. Doing as we wished to be done by, we minded strictly our own business, avoided alliances and complications, and were jealous only when other nations touched our interests. We were liberal to all comers and settlers, and we were also watchful that the weeds of society should not grow faster than we could help it. I mean classes, whether of wealth or of undeserved honors, or through the mimicry of royalty and courts. At the same time we ran fortunately short of such heroes and men of genius as will ruin in order to rule. And if thus we, in the course of a century, made but little history, and that not very interesting, neither made we that noise, that pomp, and that glory for self and family which in Europe people produced by means of wars, conquests, colonies in countries black, white, yellow, or brown, dictatorships, revolutions, and similar dramatic incidents. And thus it arose that never in the world's history had there existed before a democratic republic as numerous, as peaceful and prosperous, and as steadily advancing in mental and material development as this Republic of the United States of North America.

We stood high in our own esteem, and we took pride in what we rightly called the true and only course. The poor nations of Europe had reason enough to envy us. They, too, would if they could. But they labored heavily under vested rights, a low average of education, a scantiness of soil, with relatively few natural resources; also under monarchical institutions such as courts, nobility, clergy, and—last, not least—standing armies and floating navies which ceaselessly drained their blood and kept them poor in brain, brawn, and money. Well might old Europe envy young America. Sum it up: In a single century of liberty and democracy, wisely instituted and wisely maintained, has young America got abreast with old Europe in the matter of civilization and acquirements—in fact, in most things worth having. Such was our chance.

But how are the mighty fallen! What demon possesses us? What blight is there settling on this rich and great country? Certainly we were rich, unquestionably so, and every man could sit down under his fig tree as independent as a sovereign, and with plenty to eat. No tenants then on farms; no flats, either, in our cities; no sties and dens for American citizens. No syndicate factories with their thousands of automata, no mines worked by a race of men, brutally treated, kept on starvation pay. Nor were there such cares for a living. If the worst came to the worst, there was "the West." Evidently we grow poor as a nation. A few, the select few, select by dint of their smartness and the want of it in the rest, are rich, and their millions breed wonderfully fast. But the poor rest? Do they not get out of all proportion lean? Labor unions floundering to the right, while to the left Protection, that wily gospel, robs twenty Pauls to feed one Peter. And yet no end of natural wealth below the soles of our feet. These be problems, my masters.

We also grow poor in spirit. Mutterings of the franchise to be curtailed, endeavors to restrict immigration when there is room for several hundred millions. The spectre of Socialism rousing the desire for a strong Government—that is, one with a strong cudgel in the hands of police or soldiery, not by any means strong in fairness, in humanity, in "the greatest happiness for the greatest number."

And now colonies and expansion is the cry. Admitted we are a young nation of little experience, does that justify us in being green and fresh? Then let us open our history books, and we can see that colonies mean the subjugation of one man by another, (Fathers of our Revolution, do ye not blush to hear it?) mean armies and navies, that to foster the lust of conquest, whether in the "Far East" or in the near West Indies, mean nurseries of aristocracy and instruments of coming monarchy.

England will sincerely love us when we take that course. No blame to her, either. Grist to a joint stock concern of a mill. Other nations will vilify us, seeing us do wantonly things which they are forced to do for want of space at home. As to ourselves, we would go down in our own esteem, and that is about the worst that can befall a nation.

Let us then eschew temptation, let us keep our course, let us fulfill our mission. I have pointed out the problems facing us. Solve them—there is our glory. Let us advance civilization, uncover the chances of a decent living for all our citizens, poor and rich, but in particular those still poor, exterminate the causes of involuntary poverty—these tasks demand our strength, our care, our united wisdom. Away with the demons of valinglory, greed, and gray, and let us not give our children cause to say of us, "How are the mighty fallen!" S. M.

New York, Dec. 7, 1898.

EXPANSION AND ETHICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of the wisest men of this country are opposed to expansion, upon principle and from the highest motives. Are they spending their energies to the country's best advantage? Would they not do better were they to accept expansion as inevitable and unite their forces to procure the wisest course of action for ourselves and for the countries to be taken? If they form themselves into an opposition, they will not be consulted at all.

These opponents to expansion speak as if the question were open and were in the hands of the President or of the Senate. History seems to contradict them. Our expansion is a movement of people, prompted and controlled by the like causes that sent the old Northern peoples rushing over Europe, apparently wherever they listed, but really along as definite tracks as those of the New York Central Railroad. Marius was able to turn back the Cimri and Teutons; Julius Cæsar stopped the Helvetii; but Mr. McKinley, with all his Roman will, cannot stop the money-seeking migrations of the people of the United States. Our people already think that money is not got easily enough; making money requires too much self-denial, toil, forethought, eternal vigilance. Already laborers are out of work in New York, Chicago, San Francisco; farmers of Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, find it very difficult to make the two ends meet; men of business from Maine to Texas, from Texas to Washington, receive 5 per cent., and are eager for 10 per cent. All the motives for money getting are pricking on individuals all over this country, robbing them of quiet, urging them to be up. One man wishes to lay by a competence in ten years instead of twenty; this man to send his son to college, that to send his daughters to Europe; another to give up his house in Harlem and live on Murray Hill. All of such men, as water rolls downhill, are bound to rummage over the world until they discover investments with 10 per cent. increase. To them the markets of the East are the Eldorado of to-day; Cathay is the same magnet as of old; the needles point thither willy-nilly. These people jump about like molecules in a gas; they cannot be stopped. They form no club, no confederation, no society upon which doors can be shut, keys turned, and injunctions served. The anti-expansionists might as well "blind the odor to the lily" as try to keep these men at 5 per cent. returns when their imaginations are ablaze with 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. The stay-at-homes encourage the adventurers, laborers say the "demand for us will be greater, our wages will increase;" business men anticipate less competition; everybody feels dollars swelling in his pockets.

What can Marius-Cæsar-McKinley do, even with our Roman Senate at his heels, to prevent this movement of a people?

Then can the thoughtful and prudent do nothing? They can do much. You cannot "tackle" a galloping horse, get hold of the reins behind, and a turn of the wrist will keep his hoofs in the highway. Ethical considerations can never control the great movements of people, the struggle of race with race, the competition of nation with nation; they cannot belly out the sails of the ship of State, but they can turn her rudder a fraction of an inch; that will be enough. Ethics in the most civilized countries ought to affect the policy of the nation about 4 per cent. What is 4 per cent.? Little, if it be opposed to 96 per cent. But 4 per cent. is a fair return on capital; 4 per cent. difference in relative numbers of births would change the relations between men and women; 4 per cent. advantage turns the scale of every even struggle.

Let the anti-expansionists put their 4 per cent. influence in the right place. Let them follow the example of Lord Kitchener, and raise $500,000 for schools to teach the Filipinos the English language, the carpenter's craft, arithmetic, drainage. Let them found scholarships at Harvard, Yale, and Columbia for young men who intend to make a career in the civil service of the United States; let them see that those colleges provide special courses for such students; let them persuade the President of the United States to declare, if lawfully he may, that appointments and promotions in the civil service of the United States for newly acquired territories shall be made for merit and fitness and that the spoils system shall not prevail. Let them look to it that the law require the President so to act.

Let the wise men guide. Refinement determines in what way the hands shall take food to the mouth, but the stomach insists that the process of feeding shall go on.

H. D. SEDGWICK, JR.

New York Dec. 6, 1898.

QUESTIONS FOR COL. INGERSOLL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I understand it, Col. Ingersoll argues that it is absurd to supp se that God has concerned Himself at all about our prayers during the late war, as both Spaniards and Americans have been praying for victory and both could not have it. I also understand that he challenges any clergyman to answer his argument. I am not a clergyman, but I am a mother, and I should like to ask Col. Ingersoll if, as a father, he ever doubted his own love for his children, because, in his superior knowledge of what was best for them, he did not respond to all their requests? Surely he must have wished his little children to have that confidence in his affection which would prompt them to come to him with all their small wants and requests, while at the same time he would have de med himself a cruel fa.h.r if he hau given to his baby boy the shining pocket-knife which he thought it right to bestow upon his twelve-year-old son. If we would think of God from the standpoint of the best and wisest Father that we ever knew we should not have so many hard thoughts of Him.

Again I appeal to Col. Ingersoll from the consciousness of his own fatherhood. Suppose, for the sake of argument, we grant that Christianity is a delusion. Well, it is the joy and comfort of countless lives which would otherwise be filled with doubt and despair. Why not leave them in peace with their delusions, since he has nothing more comforting to offer them? Would Col. Ingersoll destroy the sick fancies of his own little daughter if they were pleasant, bright delusions that made her hours of pain more easy to bear? Would he not be really angry with any one who said to the child: "These pleasant dreams of yours are all nonsense, all your bright anticipations are foolish; there are no such bright fields and flowers as you think you see. It is all fancy and delusion"? "No," he would say, "let the poor child alone, she has enough to bear; let her get all the comfort she can out of her dreams. You shall not disturb her nor cause her pain." And yet, Col. Ingersoll, this is the cruelty which you are practicing on the child of some one else. Is it worthy of one who knows what it is to love his own children? Is it manly? Is it noble?

L. T. B.

New York, Dec. 4, 1898.

RELIGION AND LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in one of your recent issues a report of Col. Ingersoll's lecture on "Superstition." May I rid myself of a few reflections thereon, for the lecture raises many questions which will not down? What are the conditions of the Church that it invites the bitter attacks not only of the doughty Colonel, but also of even greater philosophers than he? What, truly, is religion as expounded by Christ, and do the Colonel's blows reach that religion or a something which to-day, retaining but a faint semblance, usurps its place? We discover on examining the terms "religion" and "law" that they are closely allied in meaning. Religion means literally to "bind back"—to restrain, manifestly, from doing injury to another. "Law" is a rule of action which in a democratic government is enacted by the people as productive of the greatest good for the greatest number.

Religion comes first. In the past largely compounded with superstitious fear, yet the still small voice inevitably forced upon men's minds the alternatives of good and evil, resulting in laws "line upon line, precept upon precept." And laws making possible social organization will be good in proportion to the earnestness and intelligence with which religious thought is expounded by those in whom is vested that authority or duty. The command "Thou shalt not kill" is alone made effective by our laws, which impose heavy penalties upon the transgressor. Later Christ astonished the Pharisees of his time by telling the people "He that hateth his brother is a murderer." Now, do our laws tend to abolish enmity between man and man, class and class, nation and nation, and do not such inquiries suggest study worthy of Christ's ministers for the furtherance of Christ's kingdom here on earth?

To me the statement needs no proof that the Church should acquire an intimate knowledge of those fundamental economic principles upon which laws should be based, for the reason that laws are the logical and concrete expression, the practical formulae, so to speak, of a nation's religion. The economic forces at work to-day make it impossible for a man to prosper without participating directly or indirectly in wrong and robbery shielded and upheld by laws which are based upon fundamental injustice. While there are ministers who appreciate the solemn responsibility of their calling and possess the inspiration to study the analogy existing between natural, divine, and human law; yet, as an institution, the Church has lost its moral control and the commanding position it should hold as a factor in the law-making power of the nation because it has lost, and justly, its respect and veneration. It fails to pioneer the Nation's ethical advance, with the result that statesmanship is supplanted by ignoble and thieving policies; each religious sect wrangles over dogma and superstition, has its pet hobby, and projects its own peculiar theological structure beyond human comprehension, with the result that the poor, who were Christ's special care, suffer wrong and robbery. The Church's "hireling" pastors set up false standards of respectability and cater to wealth and social position. Is it surprising, then, that the religion of to-day or its manifestation, invites the scathing attacks of skeptics, that the poor turn from it with sullen indifference, and the thoughtful with contempt? H. H. L.

North Pelham, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1898.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read your paper because I admire its democratic principles, its advocacy of liberty, its cleanliness. Perhaps on this account you may grant me permission to reply to "S. S. S." I write as an American citizen, without prefix. As an American citizen I have a right to and I do sympathize with the negro seeking equal rights, the Cuban struggling for liberty, the Armenian fighting for life, and would shed my blood and that of my boys, and would vote for war revenue, if called upon, to further these great causes. There is very active interest applied to absolute strangers, which your correspondent must allow I have a right to exercise. Yet he would allow me but a passive interest in my birthland, Erin, "with the tear and the smile in her eye," in her sufferings, her struggles, and her rights. This letter gives evidence of much more than a passive interest in England. I fear this "passive" principle is for application to poor, powerless Ireland alone, who can never become an enemy of this country, and must not be applied to the new-fangled alliance with England, rich, powerful, and capable of becoming a dangerous foe of this great land of mine. In the gushing language of the day we are all Anglo-Saxons—70,000,000 from Atlantic to Pacific, from Oregon's boundary to Florida's groves. I am content that we be called Americans, and to record the fact that this so-called Anglo-Saxon blood is largely made up of ancient British, modern German, Celtic, Dutch, Scandinavian, and negro, not to refer to certain taints of Latin and robber Norman-French origin. And one of the great "gushers" of the day, W. T. Stead, now claims also that American principles were imported by the men of the Mayflower. Really, "it is to laugh."

I admit much goodness in the present-day English political system; I agree that Englishmen personally have solid, healthy, noble characteristics. A few years ago, when the great Gladstone sought to lead his fellow-countrymen out of the bondage of their prejudices, I forgot all Ireland's wrongs, and that I had hated and despised England on that account, and joined with my new-found English Liberal and Radical friends to preach peace and to bring about the brotherhood of man on one small spot of the earth. So would I do again if England would clean her hands. But your correspondent's reference to Macbeth reminds me of a certain "d—d spot" that would not get out. England's hands are red with guilt, and I know not if her governing classes have been converted and chastened. They must free their minds of cant, must rid themselves of the belief that they are the "lords of human land," must humbly admit that the great God above has some little interest in others of his creatures besides the Englishman. This for the man. As to the nation, let her see to it that her laborers be not pauperized in old age; her workingman be not robbed of his vote because compelled to move around, and that her Parliament be open to the representation of the poor. Let her give to Ireland as much political liberty as Canada, Australia, the Cape; let her secure the Boers in their right of self-government; let her countless millions in India be allowed to live, not starve. Then, indeed, might I love to see America and England join together to proclaim the gospel of liberty and equal rights for all men, though I could wish that we at home first cleared our own land of trusts and Algerism and canal steals and other abominations.

But, after all, I take my stand under the Stars and Stripes, without addition of Ireland's green, or England's red, or of any other flag—simply our own immortal red, white and blue—and I ask you, Mr. Editor, whom must we fight now that we need an alliance? But whom has England not to fight? Is it not remarkable that all European nations hate England? Whom have we to fight? But if we had to fight, I venture to assert that one "Jackie" or one "soldier boy" of Irish birth or extraction, fighting for Uncle Sam, would be worth more than all the cheap talk and tawdry eloquence of English politicians and statesmen. These men, while cooing gently across the ocean at us, have fulminated against France, against Russia, against all Europe. How do we come in here? And how does England come in? The London Globe partly answered the latter question when it suggested the cession to her by us of the Sulu group of islands as a graceful tribute to England's disinterested interest in America. Is this the proverbial straw, and where next shall the blow? England, indeed, may see her interest, but again I ask, where do we come in as the friend of England and the foe of her foes?

Expansion does not scare me, though not with a light heart would I see Columbia enter the stormy sea of Far Eastern colonization. Not expansion, but entangling alliances; these would I guard against. Refuse not the proferred hand, but see that it be clean, and, above all, see that the other hand be not that of the assassin. Albion may not be, as Greece of old, to be feared when making presents, but it behooves us to beware. JOSEPH LOMAN.

New York, Dec. 6, 1898.

THE MOORES WERE MARRIED.

Abraham Levy Secures a Copy of the Certificate to Produce in Court.

A copy of the marriage certificate of William A. E. Moore and Fayne Moore, whose second trial for alleged robbery and assault will be heard before Recorder Goff on Monday next, was secured by their attorney, Abraham Levy, yesterday from the Bureau of Records. The certificate states that the couple were married in this city on April 9, 1897, at 66 West Eighty-fourth Street, by the Rev. R. T. Homans.

Moore gave his birthplace and residence as Cleveland, Ohio, and his age as thirty-four. His father was Capt. Smith Moore and his mother Sedate Wilber. The bride gave her name as Fayne Strahan, born in Albany, Oregon, and a resident of Atlanta, Ga.; age, twenty years. Her father's name was Reuben Scott Strahan, and her mother's Sarah Wilson.

This copy of the certificate will be produced at the trial on Monday. Efforts were made by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre at the last trial to show that the prisoners were not man and wife. It was Mrs. Moore's wish that the certificate be brought into court, and she will be the first witness Mr. Levy will call to the stand to swear to its legality.

Moore has made a statement at the Tombs through his attorney, Abraham Levy, denying the report that he had a wife living in New Jersey before he married Fayne Strahan of Atlanta, Ga. Moore said: "It is a falsehood so base and mean that I do not care to say anything about it beyond declaring it an untruth."

A NEW JESUIT CHURCH.

St. Ignatius Loyola Edifice to be Dedicated To-morrow.

The new Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius Loyala, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, will be dedicated to-morrow. Archbishop Corrigan will consecrate the edifice at 10:30 A. M. Mgr. Martinelli will celebrate the Pontifical mass, and the Right Rev. Bishop McQuade of Rochester will deliver the dedicatory sermon.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn will officiate at the vesper service at 7:30 o'clock. The sermon of the evening will be delivered by the Rev. William Pardow, S. J., of Washington, D. C. Other prominent clergymen will assist at the services.

This parish was founded in 1866 by the Jesuit Fathers. Its rector is the Rev. Neil N. McKinnon, S. J. The church is not yet entirely finished, only one permanent altar being in position.

MEMORIAL TO DR. JOHN HALL.

A New Chair to be Endowed in Union Theological Seminary.

A committee has been named to secure funds for the establishment of a new chair in the Union Theological Seminary. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard has offered a large gift of money on condition that a sufficient further amount can be raised to make the endowment of the chair $100,000 and its income $5,000 a year. The establishment of this chair met with favor in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, as the purpose is to make it a memorial to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and to have as its first occupant his son, the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall.

A member of this committee said yesterday that considerably more than half the entire fund had been raised, and did not doubt that it would all be raised within a short time.

NEW UNIFORMS FOR VOLUNTEER

Changes Made to Have a Greater Contrast to Salvation Army Dress.

The second annual meeting of the Grand Field Council of the Volunteers of America, which has been in session for the past three days, finished its labors yesterday. A change was made in the rules pertaining to delegates to the Grand Field Council. Hereafter each post will have the right to send a lay delegate to the council, which will give the members of the organization a direct voice in the affairs of the Grand Field Council.

The cadet blue uniform now worn by the women will give place to the cadet gray color. The trimming will be of black braid for the privates and silver for the Majors and Colonels. The Russian blouse, which will have close-fitting sleeves, has been substituted for the Norfolk waist. In warm weather a white waist will be worn with a gray skirt. A gray straw hat trimmed with black will be worn, and to further distinguish the bonnet from that of the Salvation Army it will be smaller, with the top rolled backward. These changes were made to have a greater contrast in the dress of the rival armies.

From to-day Ballington Booth will be designated as General Booth, as it was decided that the title would be more in keeping with the military organization of the Voluntcers. The report of the National Treasurer showed a cash balance of $345 89. The receipts for general work were $15,226.84, and for social or prison work $7,715.34, all of which was expended. The reports of other officers showed that 70,000 meetings were held during the year, and that over 2,000,000 persons attended the armory meetings. More than 15,000 conversions were reported.

A Lecture on the Jew.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will lecture in the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and Sixty-eighth Street, on Tuesday evening next, on "What the Jew Has Done for the World." Dr. Peters has spent much time gathering historical facts not generally known. He will consider the Jew as a patriot, philanthropist, statesman, physician, musician, educator, and scientist.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Pastors Chosen for Two Important New York Pulpits.

FOUR OTHERS ARE NOW VACANT

Dr. Johnston of Chicago and Dr. Mackay of Newark Called to Manhattan Churches.

Of the six prominent pulpits now vacant in Manhattan all but one of which are Presbyterian, arrangements have practically been completed for the filling of two. These are those of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and the Fifth Avenue Reformed Church.

The Madison Avenue Church, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson to become Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, has a committee empowered to extend a call and fix the salary for a pastor. This committee has unanimously chosen the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, pastor of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, Chicago. The Rev. Dr. Johnston was here during the last week, and expressed his intention of accepting the call. Under the usual custom, a formal call will now be extended to Dr. Johnston by the congregation. The details, however, are regarded as disposed of, and it is expected that the new pastor will begin work about the middle of January.

Dr. Johnston is a graduate of Lane Theological Seminary, and succeeded the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall (son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall) when he was transferred from the Forty-first Street Church to the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Chicago.

The Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Church, through its committee recently appointed for the purpose, formally extended on Thursday last a call to the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of the North Reformed Church, Newark, to become a minister of the Collegiate Church of New York, with the understanding that he will be assigned to the pastorate of the Fifth Avenue Church. It is said that everything points toward Dr. Mackay's acceptance of the call, though as yet he has it merely under consideration. Dr. Mackay, in the event of his acceptance, will succeed the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, who, it is announced, will assume the many duties devolving upon the senior minister of the Collegiate system.

The North Presbyterian Church, Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, is now without a pastor, owing to the continued illness of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, who accepted a call last May, but has never been installed. It is now announced that he will return the call to the Presbytery at its meeting Monday. In the event a congregational meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next, to appoint a committee to select a new pastor. Under the arrangement by which the call was extended to the Rev. Dr. Paxton, it was understood that he was to do the preaching only, and to undertake no pastoral work.

President Patton of Princeton University will preach to-morrow at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church and the Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. A member of the Session of the Fourth Avenue Church said yesterday that nothing had recently been done in regard to calling a new pastor. It is said that the Rev. Alexander Connell of the Regent Square Presbyterian Church, London, is the one most favorably considered for the pastorate, but it is known that he has written to members of the Fifth Avenue Session that he cannot consider a call to this or any other church in America.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 18.

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SUBJECT.—The captivity of Judah.—Jeremiah, lii., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—Ye shall seek Me and find Me, when ye shall search for Me with all your heart.—Jeremiah, xxix., 13.

When Jehudi cut with his penknife the Word of God, as given by the prophet Jeremiah, and when Jehoiakim and his Princes looked on with complacent satisfaction as they saw the roll burning in the fire, they evidently thought that then they were perfectly safe. It appeared to be a masterly argument: if they destroyed the law then the law could not possibly destroy them. Many a man since that time has thought the same thing.

Jeremiah, however, as we saw last week, was not disturbed by the action of the King. He promptly secured another roll, and by direction of the Lord not only wrote again all that had been destroyed, but he "added besides unto them many like words." Moreover, he was directed to say plainly and boldly to Jehoiakim himself, "Thus saith the Lord, thou hast burned this roll. Therefore, thus saith the Lord of Jehoiakim, King of Judah, He shall have none to sit on the throne of David; and his dead body shall be cast out in the day to the heat and in the night to the frost. And I will punish him, and his seed, and his servants, for their iniquity; and I will bring upon them all the evil that I have pronounced against them; but they hearkened not." (Jeremiah, xxxvi., 29-32.)

For four years—or until within three years of his overthrow (II. Kings, xxiv., 1)—it appeared as if the Word of the Lord was nothing but an empty threat. The King still sat upon his throne undisturbed, and if Jeremiah continued his ministry, he appears to have been utterly ignored. Probably, however, he was absent the greater part of this time in Babylon, completing his parable of "The Marred Girdle." (Jeremiah, xiii., 1-7.) Then the power of Egypt, which had placed Jehoiakim on the throne, was broken by that of Nebuchadnezzar—or Nebuchadrezzar, as he is called by Jeremiah—and the King of Egypt came not again any more out of his land, for the King of Babylon had taken all that pertained to the King of Egypt. (II. Kings, xxiv., 7.)

For "three years" Jehoiakim was under tribute to Nebuchadnezzar; "then he turned and rebelled against him." This brought into the land not only the forces of Nebuchadnezzar, but "bands of the Syrians, and bands of the Moabites, and bands of the children of Ammon." (II. Kings, xxiv., 1, 2.) "Jerusalem was forced to open its gates to Nebuchadnezzar. Heavier terms than before were exacted, and Judah had to bear the supreme indignity of seeing the richest of the sacred vessels carried off from the temple to adorn the house of the conqueror's god at Babylon. The seventy years of Judah's bondage had begun." (Geikie.)

Among those carried away in this—the first captivity—were Daniel and his companions. (Daniel i., 1-6.) Josephus says that in this assault, Nebuchadnezzar not only "did not observe the covenants he had made, but he slew such as were in the flower of the age, and such as were of the greatest dignity, together with their King, Jehoiakim, whom he commanded to be thrown before the walls without any burial." Thus the prophecies of Jeremiah were literally fulfilled. (Jeremiah xxii., 18 19; xxxvi., 30.)

JEHOIACHIN'S REIGN.

When Jehoiakim died, he was succeeded by his son Jehoiachin. One account says that he "was eighteen years old when he began to reign." (II. Kings, xxiv., 8.) Another account says he was only "eight years old." II. Chron., xxxix., 9.) There is no way of knowing with certainty which statement is correct. In the genealogy of our Lord, he is said to have been born "about the time they were carried away to Babylon." (Matt., i., 11.) But this does not fully settle the matter. As his "wives" were carried with him to Babylon (II. Kings, xxiv., 15,) however, it is not likely that he was a mere infant when he ascended the throne three months before. In I. Chron. iii., 16, he is called "Jeconiah," and appears to have been the first-born son of Jehoiakim. He is also known in the Scriptures by the name of "Coniah." (Jer., xxii., 24.) His mother's name was "Nehushta," and she was the daughter of "Elnathan," (II. Kings, xxiv., 8,) who was sent by Jehoiakim, her husband, to Egypt to bring back the prophet Uriah, that he might kill him. (Jer., xxvi., 20-23.)

If Jeconiah was born before his father ascended the throne—when he was eighteen years old, as seems most probable—he must have been perfectly familiar with all the condition of affairs under his father, and with all the earnest words of Jeremiah and other prophets. At the time when his father burnt the roll he must have been a lad of about eleven years of age, and probably admired it as a very bold and independent act. If would most likely be so considered by most of the young princes of his father's Court. At all events, the only record concerning his character is, "He did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, according to all that his father had done." (II. Kings, xxiv., 9.)

Probably when he ascended the throne, or perhaps not long before, Jeremiah had returned to Jerusalem. Again, he was declaring the judgments of God against the King and the people. Their persistency in rebelling against Him and refusing to repent had become almost unbearable. "As I live, saith the Lord," exclaimed the prophet, "though Coniah, the son of Jehoiakim, King of Judah, were the signet upon My right hand, yet would I pluck thee thence; and I will give thee into the hand of them that seek thy life, and into the hand of them whose face thou fearest, even into the hand of Nebuchadrezzar, King of Babylon." (Jer., xxii., 24-28.)

THE SIEGE OF JERUSALEM.

In "three months and ten days" (II. Chronicles, xxxvi., 9,) this prophecy was fulfilled. Then Nebuchadnezzar "came up against Jerusalem, and the city was besieged." (II. Kings, xxiv., 10.) What led him to do this is not explained in the Scriptures, but it was evidently from some want of confidence in Jeconiah, as described by Josephus. Apparently without offering any resistance Jeconiah surrendered. One record is simply "Nebuchadnezzar sent and brought him to Babylon." (II. Chronicles, xxxvi., 10.) Another is he "went out to the King of Babylon—he and his mother, and his servants, and his Princes, and his officers—and the King of Babylon took him in the eighth year of his reign. And he carried out thence all the treasures of the house of the Lord and the treasures of the King's house, and cut in pieces all the vessels of gold which Solomon, King of Israel, had made in the Temple of the Lord, as the Lord had said. And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the Princes, and all the mighty men of valor—even ten thousand captives, and all the craftsmen and smiths—none remained save the poorest sort of the people of the land. And he carried away Jehoiachin to Babylon—and the King's mother and the King's wives and his officers and the mighty of the land—those carried he into captivity from Jerusalem to Babylon. And all the men of might, even seven thousand, and craftsmen and smiths a thousand—all that were strong and apt for war, even them the King of Babylon brought captive to Babylon." (II. Kings, xxiv., 12-16.) This was the second captivity, and among the captives was the prophet Ezekiel. (Ezekiel i., 1, 2.)

Then Jeconiah, as thus deposed, not his "brother," (II. Chronicles, xxxvi., 10,) but "his father's brother," (II. Kings, xxiv., 17,) or rather his father's half-brother, having the same father but not the same mother, was made King. He was the third son of Josiah, (I. Chronicles, iii., 15,) and Hamutal, (II. Kings, xxiv., 18.) His name originally was "Mattaniah, the gift of Jah," and Nebuchadnezzar changed it to "Zedekiah," or Zedek-Jah, "Jah is might." (Young.)

He must have been nine or ten years old when his father died, and, as he was now a young man of twenty-one, he must have been well acquainted with all the good work done by his father, and with the evil work of his brothers, and also with the warnings and denunciations of Jeremiah and other holy men of his time. But, like many others, he hardened his heart against every good influence, and "did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord, according to all that Jehoiakim had done." (II. Kings, xxiv., 19,) (II. Chronicles, xxxvi., 12,) (Jeremiah, xxxvii., 2.) So the doom of Judah came on apace.

During all of the eleven years of Zedekiah's reign, Jeremiah appealed to him by the most earnest exhortations, the most severe denunciations, by signs and symbols, to turn to the Lord and obey Him. To the captives in Babylon he wrote with affectionate interest, urging them to accept their captivity as from God, to build houses, make homes, and to pray for the peace of the land, and assuring them that in due time God would visit them with mercy and restore them to their own land. (Jeremiah, xxix., 1, 32, 51; lii., 64.) Sometimes his countrymen listened with apparent interest, sometimes with pronounced rage. But as years passed on they became more and more unwilling to even hear the word of the Lord from his lips. As in many more modern cases, it only angered them, and the prophet's life was often in danger.

KING ZEDEKIAH'S OATH.

When Nebuchadnezzar made Zedekiah King he "made him swear by God" (II. Chronicles, xxxvi., 13) that he would be a loyal and true vassal. For a time he observed this oath to the earthly King, while he remained just as rebellious as ever against the King of Kings. At last, however, he forgot his obligation even to his earthly lord and rebelled. This was strongly denounced even by the captives in Babylon, and its lamentable results clearly predicted. (Ezekiel xvii., 12-20.) The very day on which Nebuchadnezzar would make his descent upon Jerusalem, Ezekiel also foretold. (Compare Ezekiel xxiv., 1, 2, with II. Kings xxv., 1.) In this vision also he saw Nebuchadnezzar "at the parting of the way," stopping to determine by divination with "arrows bright," and by looking "in the liver" whether he should go against Tyre first or against Jerusalem. (Ezekiel xxi., 18-27.) The decision was for Jerusalem, and so his army appeared before her gates "in the ninth year, tenth month and tenth day of the month" of Zedekiah's reign.

When the army of Nebuchadnezzar approached the city, Zedekiah was filled with great alarm. Like many another in like circumstances, he at once sent for Jeremiah to inquire what would be the result, and to beg him to pray for them. The answer was faithfully given. It declared a complete overthrow, and it counseled an "unconditional surrender" to avert it. (Jer., xxi., 1-10.) But they "did not hearken to the word of the Lord by Jeremiah." (Jer., xxxvii., 2,) because, as Josephus declares, they could not reconcile Ezekiel and Jeremiah, the one saying that Zedekiah should be taken to Babylon, (Jer., xxi., 7; xxxiv., 4,) and the other that he should not see it. (Eze., xii., 13.) This has never ceased to be a stumbling block to many; the difficulty of reconciling the Scriptures as they read them.

Then the army of Pharaoh, King of Egypt, appeared upon the scene, and caused the army of Nebuchadnezzar to withdraw for a season. False prophets took great encouragement from this withdrawal, but Jeremiah told the King plainly that it was only temporary, and that Nebuchadnezzar would certainly "burn the city with fire," even though there should remain nothing but wounded men in his army. (Jer., xxxvii.)

The party of the Princes, however, did not understand him or believe his message. They saw in him only a traitor, weakening the people by his prophecies. They therefore sought to kill him, and he was put into a deep, miry pit to die of starvation. One of the King's eunuchs, however, moved with pity for his condition, interceded with the King and was permitted to give him more comfortable quarters. Then the King, greatly perplexed—anxious to obey the prophet, and yet fearful of displeasing the Princes—again sought consolation and advice privately. But he always received the same simple yet positive answer: "Obey, I beseech thee, the voice of the Lord; so it shall be well with thee, and thy soul shall live." (xxxviii., 20.) It is the only answer that the Scriptures ever give to the impenitent sinner.

The King, however, hesitated, and the siege grew worse and worse for eighteen months. Then famine was added to war. These horrors are graphically depicted in Lam., iv., 4-10, and were clearly foretold several years before by Ezekiel, (Ezekiel, iv.) They were also symbolically taught the captives in Babylon long before, under the figure of the prophet's moving, (Ezekiel, xii., 1-10.)

Then the final catastrophe took place. On the ninth day of the fourth month, in the eleventh year of Zedekiah, the host of Babylon broke through the walls, and six of Nebuchadnezzar's officers were reported as sitting "in the middle gate," (Jer., xxxix., 3,) "with all the residue of the Princes of the King of Babylon." When this was reported to Zedekiah, at midnight, he and his household and Princes undertook to escape toward Jericho. They were, however, pursued, captured, and taken to Riblah before Nebuchadnezzar himself. There judgment was pronounced. His children were slain before his eyes, then his own eyes were put out, and he was led captive to Babylon. Thus he learned by bitter experience how the words of Jeremiah and Ezekiel could both be true, that he should go to Babylon, and yet not see it. (Jer., xxxix., 1-7.)

The overthrow of Judah was complete. For seventy years the land was desolate, "to fulfill the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed her sabbaths; for as long as she lay desolate she kept sabbath, to fulfill threescore and ten years," (II. Chron., xxxvi., 21.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What conclusion did Jehoiakim, and his princes draw from the burning of the roll prepared by Jeremiah?

What did Jeremiah do, and what message was he commanded to deliver?

What happened during the next four years, and where, probably, was Jeremiah?

How long was Jehoiakim tributary to Nebuchadnezzar, and what was the result of his rebellion?

Who were among the captives at this first captivity, and what is said of Jehoiakim's death?

Who succeeded Jehoiakim, and what is said of his birth, name, youth, and character?

What is said of Jeremiah's word to him, and how soon was the prophecy fulfilled?

What were the circumstances of the second captivity, and who was among the captives?

Who succeeded Jeconiah, and what is said of his name and character?

What did Jeremiah do during the eleven years of Zedekiah's reign, and how were his messages received?

How did the captives in Babylon look upon his rebellion, and what is said of Ezekiel's prophecies?

What was the effect of the approach of Nebuchadnezzar's army, and why did not the people listen to Jeremiah?

What caused a temporary withdrawal of Nebuchadnezzar's army, and what was its effect?

How did the princes treat Jeremiah, and what was his repeated message?

What is said of the final overthrow, and of the duration of the captivity?

Dr. Rylance Goes to Europe.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, formerly rector of St. Mark's Church, accompanied by his wife, will sail to-day for Europe. He goes to build up his impaired health. In regard to his successor, Dr. Rylance said that, while it would probably be several months before any one was selected, the Rev. Richard Cobden of Larchmont, formerly curate of St. Mark's, would undoubtedly succeed to the vacant rectorate.

A New Pastor Appointed.

The Rev. Luke Evers of St. Theresa Church, Tarrytown, has been appointed pastor of St. Andrew's Church, in City Hall Place. Father Evers was ordained in 1882, and is thirty-nine years old. He was for many years assistant pastor of the Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, in this city, and left there to assume the pastorate at Tarrytown.

Church Notes.

"The Conversion of St. Paul" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder's discourse to-morrow morning at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.

"The Prince and the Pauper" will be the subject of the Rev. George P. Eckman's sermon to-morr

POLICEMAN SAMPSON WINS.

Court Holds that the Charge Upon Which He Was Dismissed from the Force Was Incredible.

The proceedings of Bernard York and others, as Police Commissioners, in dismissing, by a majority vote, Patrolman John B. Sampson from the police force have been annulled by the First Appellate Division, on a writ of certiorari to review the conviction and the policeman has been ordered to be reinstated. The charge against him was that, at about 4:30 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 23, 1897, at First Avenue and Seventy-third Street, he accosted one Michael Hennessey, who, in company with two friends, was on his way to work, "grabbed the said Hennessey" and conveyed him from First Avenue to the dump at the foot of Seventy-third Street, where he fired a shot at him, compelling him to jump into the river.

The Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that in this class of cases, where the only question was whether there was sufficient evidence to warrant a finding that the relator was guilty of the act with which he was charged, the Court was bound to consider, in the first place, the nature of the charge and the source whence it originated. "The charge itself," Justice Rumsey says, "is one which upon its face is improbable, not to say incredible. The act, if performed, was one of sheer wantonness, and it is hardly possible to concede, in view of the probable consequences to the man driven into the water and the possible result to the policeman himself, that anything of the kind would be done.

"The complainant and his witnesses were conceded to be persons of bad character, who had a standing feud with the police, and were at all times under their surveillance; and it is not unlikely these relations may have tended to some extent, to bring about the making of the charge." After reciting the evidence on either side, Justice Rumsey says, in conclusion: "It was not disputed on the morning of the day in question it was snowing, and it appeared from the testimony of the relator's witnesses, who went to the pier after Hughes had been sent there from the Seventy-eighth Street Station, that they examined the location and found no footsteps or anything to indicate that anybody had been there that morning before they made the examination. It was hardly possible, if that be the fact, that there could be any truth in Hennessey's story, because, as he stated, at least six men went down to the pier and stood there for a considerable time.

"It also appears from the testimony of the watchman on the pier that he had there several fierce dogs, accustomed to bark violently whenever anybody came there; that the dogs were perfectly quiet and made no alarm at any time in the morning until Sampson and Hughes came there, after Hughes had been sent to investigate, when he was aroused by the alarm which they then gave. He testified positively that the dogs were taught to give the alarm when anybody came upon the pier; that they gave no alarm that morning until these two men came, and that he heard no pistol shot, which he clearly must have heard had anything of the kind occurred.

"Several other witnesses who were in the neighborhood testified that they heard no pistol shot, and it is almost incredible that if anything of the kind had occurred at that hour in the morning some of these men, who were in the vicinity, would not have heard it and their attention been attracted by it. There was considerable other testimony which it is not now necessary to recapitulate tending to corroborate Sampson and to contradict Hennessey."

WILL NOT REINSTATE TERRY.

Appellate Division Affirms an Order of the Special Term.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, in its opinion in the Terry mandamus case, gave extended consideration to the question passed upon affirmatively by it last June in the Leet case, as to whether the Greater New York charter establishes a distinct system of municipal civil service for this city, and, holding that the civil service provisions of the charter are not repealed by the law passed by the last Legislature "to regulate and improve the civil service of the State of New York." The present decision is made upon appeal by John W. Terry from the Special Term's refusal to grant him a mandamus requiring the Commissioner of Public Charities, John W. Keller, to reinstate him as Superintendent of the Almshouse. The decision of the Special Term was affirmed.

"We are therefore presented," says Justice Ingraham, who wrote the opinion, "with the distinct question as to whether, by the amendment of the act of 1883, passed in 1898, the provisions of the charter referred to were repealed. I suppose that the intention of the Legislature in the passage of the act of 1898 is to be ascertained by the application of the settled rules for the construction of statutes generally, and certainly this court is not justified in applying other rules in determining the effect of this statute than those that have been the settled law of this State and have been applied again and again by the Court of Appeals.

"It is the general rule applied in the construction of the statutes, and which has been applied without a single exception to which our attention has been called, or of which we have knowledge, that a special and local statute providing for a particular case or class of cases is not repealed by a subsequent statute, general in its terms, provisions, and application, unless by the language used the intent to repeal or alter is manifest, although the terms of the general act are broad enough to include the cases embraced in the special law. (59 N. Y. 86; 63 N. Y. 209; 91 N. Y. 231; 50 N. Y. 493; 5 Hill 221; 66 N. Y. 1; 80 N. Y. 523.)

"If the Constitution had required all persons holding positions under the City Government to be appointed after competitive examination, the express provisions of Section 13 of the Act of 1883, would have applied to Leet, as well as to this relator, as no rules made by the Civil Service Commissioners making his position not one to be filled after competitive examination would be of any force if that provision of the Constitution required a competitive examination for the appointment of officers."

NO CONCERN OF THE REGISTER.

Court Decides that He Has Nothing to Do with a Failure to Comply with the War Revenue Law.

An important decision in reference to the affixing of stamps, under the war revenue law of 1898, upon documents presented for filing or record at the Register's office, was rendered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. The Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited, presented to Register Isaac Fromme, on July 2 last, the statement required by the law of 1898 to be filed in order to extend and validate a mortgage, after the expiration of one year from its filing, and tendered at the same time the ordinary legal fees, and also an amount in payment of the tax for a certificate, under the revenue law.

The Register refused to accept the statement for filing, claiming that the company should pay an amount equal to the tax required on the mortgage. An application by the company for a peremptory writ of mandamus was denied, and that decision has now been reversed. Justice O'Brien, in giving the unanimous opinion of the Court, said:

"A failure to comply with the war revenue law is a matter with which the Register has nothing to do. The duty of the Register is to record or file in his office those instruments or papers which by the laws of the State are entitled to be recorded or filed. Whether in the making or execution of such instruments the parties thereto have made a valid instrument or not is not his province to determine. In Moore vs. Moore, (47 New York, 467,) a case arising under the revenue law of 1891, it was held that it is not in the Constitutional power of Congress to provide for the State a rule for the transfer of property, and that a deed is valid to prove title, though not stamped, and in People ex rel. Barbour vs. Gales (43 New York, 40,) it was held that Congress cannot make rules of evidence for State courts.

"It is true that by Sections 14 and 15 of the revenue law of 1898, it is provided 'that hereafter no instrument, paper, or document required by law to be stamped, which has been signed or issued without being duly stamped, or with a deficient stamp, nor any copy thereof shall be recorded or admitted, or used as evidence in any court, until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of tax, shall have been affixed thereto, as prescribed by law'; and that 'the record, registry, or transfer of any such instruments, upon which the proper stamp or stamps aforesaid shall not have been affixed and canceled as aforesaid, shall not be used in evidence.'

"It is apparent that these regulations apply only to records pursuant to United States Statutes, and to evidence admissible in courts of the United States. As has already been decided by the Court of Appeals of this State in regard to provisions of the previous revenue law, the Congress of the United States cannot control the rules of evidence in courts of this State, nor the legality of contracts made, executed, and to be performed within its borders, except such contracts as relate to subjects over which the United States have jurisdiction.

"The responsibility of seeing that the proper stamp is affixed rests upon the parties to the instrument, and the Register is no more required to determine the validity under the United States revenue law of an instrument offered for record than he would be to determine whether a deed offered for record contravened some statute of the State or was offered for the purpose of defrauding creditors, or for any other reason was invalid and void. To hold that such a duty rested upon the Register would be to constitute him a judicial instead of a ministerial officer. The relator having complied with the provisions of the law of this State as to the statement which he desired to have filed, and having tendered the necessary fees for such filing, it was the duty of the Register to accept the same for recording."

THE PUBLIC OPENING OF BIDS.

City Officials Have No Right to Waive Requirements of the Law.

The decision of the Supreme Court, at Special Term, denying a motion made on behalf of William H. Rodgers for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to act upon a report made to him by the Commissioner of Street Improvements in reference to awarding contracts made upon bids after proposals had been advertised for, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. The Court holds, by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that it was the intention of the Legislature that there should be no relaxation of the requirement that all bids or proposals should be publicly opened by the officer or officers advertising for them. There was no such public opening in this case.

"These provisions are salutary in their nature," the Presiding Justice said, "and intended to prevent the manipulation of bids before they come to the hands of the officer who is to report the same to the Controller; and, there being no provision for action in the absence of certain officers, procedure without their presence is manifestly irregular and contrary to law. Under the conceded facts, therefore, the opening of the bids in the case at bar was a nullity.

"The provision of law were not complied with, and the subsequent action of the Commissioner of Street Improvements was entirely without authority. He had no power to waive the requirements of the statute and to make that legal which was clearly prohibited by the provisions of law." The court holds also that the objection can be taken by the Controller at the present time; that city officials cannot be called upon to do any act in furtherance of procedure which had no legal inception.

CASE OF MAJOR THROCKMORTON.

Judgment in Favor of Evening Post Publishing Company Affirmed.

The judgment rendered in favor of The Evening Post Publishing Company on the second trial of an action brought by Major Charles B. Throckmorton for damages alleged to have been sustained by him in the publication of two articles in The Evening Post in January, 1895, in reference to his army experiences was yesterday unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The case was twice tried, and this was the second appeal.

On the first trial, the court dismissed the complaint as to one cause of action, and the jury, on the second cause of action, gave plaintiff a verdict. The judgment thereupon entered was reversed last March, and a new trial was ordered because of error in the admission of evidence. On the second appeal it was claimed on behalf of the Major that the court erred on the second trial in the admission of evidence and in the submission of the case to the jury. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion yesterday, holds that the publication referred to in the first cause of action, which was claimed to have been improperly excluded, could not be offered in evidence because, by the adjudication on the first trial, it was adjudged to be true and that determination stands unreversed and without modification.

"But it is said that the Court," the Presiding Justice says, "made use of expressions and language which may have misled the jury and induced them to render a verdict for the defendant when, possibly, they might otherwise have rendered a verdict for nominal damages for the plaintiff. The attention of the Court was not called in any way to the language used by it, and undoubtedly it would have been corrected if erroneous, had such attention been called to it. But a judgment will never be reversed, even if there were an exception, in order to give the plaintiff nominal damages."

"Huckleberry Road" Sustained.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., against Commissioner Haffen. The suit attacked the validity of the charter of the Union Railway, but the complaint was dismissed. That judgment the Appellate Division affirmed.

McCullagh Starts for Havana.

Ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh, who has been appointed by President McKinley to reorganize the police force of Havana, left at midnight last night over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Miami, Fla., where he will take a steamer for Havana, reaching the Cuban capital on Monday. He will be accompanied as far as Florida by his wife and his sister-in-law, Miss Hamill.

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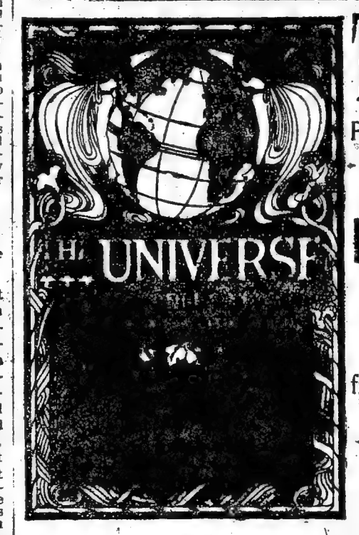

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THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Col. Hecker Denies that Abner McKinley Influenced the Purchase of Ships for the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The transportation to Spain by the United States of the Spanish prisoners surrendered at Santiago was taken up by the War Investigating Commission to-day, and Col. Hecker, who made the contract for the United States, was recalled to testify on this point. He said there had been a combine of New York shipping concerns which would have caused an outlay of $1,400,000, while the actual outlay made was $513,000.

Col. Hecker read a long statement, signed by one William E. Ryan, detailing the alleged methods of the Transportation Bureau in connection with the attempted sale of certain ships to the Government. Col. Hecker said he did not know Ryan. Several members of the commission said they would be glad to summon Ryan if he could be found.

Asked if he was ever approached by Abner McKinley relative to the purchase of ships, Col. Hecker replied:

"Never but once. He spoke to me once about a water barge, for which there was no use at the time, and I so informed him. I never had any other communication from him, either directly or indirectly."

"What part did the firm, of which Abner McKinley is a member, play in the sale of ships?" asked ex-Gov. Woodbury.

"None at all as to the army," replied Col. Hecker. "I do not know as to the navy."

Asked as to Ryan's charge that there was a subordinate in Col. Hecker's office who exercised much influence and could be "approached," Col. Hecker replied that the negotiations were conducted directly, and that no subordinate in the office could have exercised any influence. That was the first direct charge of corruption he had seen against himself, as he considered himself responsible for what went on in his office. He should, he said, like to be confronted with Ryan. The commission decided to summon Ryan if he could be found.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

President Ristine Denies that the Colorado Midland Is to be Sold—Rumors About the Road.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 9.—President Ristine of the Colorado Midland Railway to-day denied the reports from New York that his road was to be sold to some Western trunk line.

Notwithstanding his denial, however, it is believed that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, which for some time has enjoyed a close traffic relation with the Midland at Colorado Springs, will soon absorb the latter. The Rock Island does but little business out of Colorado, and to increase its power has for some time been looking for an outlet to the Pacific Coast business. The Midland would put it to Grand Junction, and from there to Salt Lake City would be an easy matter.

Another substantial rumor is that S. T. Smith of the Florence and Cripple Creek Company is now in New York, and will purchase the Midland Terminal. His company will then connect the terminal with the South Park at Platt River, thus making an air line between Denver and Cripple Creek.

NOT BOUGHT BY FEDERAL STEEL.

Rumors Regarding the W. and L. E. and C. L. and W. Railroads Denied.

President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company authorized yesterday a complete denial of a story that the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company had passed into the control of his company. This denial disposes of another story that such change of ownership was the beginning of a war with the Carnegie Steel Company, but Judge Gary said that all steel-rail interests are just now very busy with orders on the twenty-dollar-a-ton basis, and there is a comity of interest among the manufacturers. A story that the Federal is negotiating for the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway was denied by the same authority.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 9.—The reported prospective sale of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad to the Federal Steel Company was denied to-day by Receiver Bleckenscerfer of the road. He stated that there is absolutely nothing in the rumor, neither would the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling be sold to the Steel Company.

Resignations of Railroad Officials.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 9.—Charles E. Webster, for fifteen years Chief Civil Engineer for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, has resigned, the resignation to take effect on Jan. 1 next. The resignation of Superintendent McKelvy of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, is also announced.

THE ST. LOUIS RAILWAY DEAL.

Elkins and Widener Said to be Behind the Consolidation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 9.—The Republic to-day says:

"From a source which renders the information almost official The Republic learns that the persons behind the scheme to bring about a consolidation of the street railroad lines of St. Louis are W. L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia, Sullers McKee of Pittsburg, and the financiers who control the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York and the Philadelphia Traction Company. The firm of Brown Brothers, which is managing the deal, is known to be acting on the instructions of the Elkins-Widener syndicate, as the backers of these tremendous street railway enterprises are familiarly known.

"The deal is working out to the satisfaction of the persons most directly interested, and it is thought that within the next ten days every share of stock in the Lindell and Missouri properties will be turned over to the New York representatives of Elkins and Widener. It is said that the franchise of the Central Traction Company of this city has been turned over to Brown Brothers by Sullers McKee of Pittsburg, its present owner, at a valuation approximating $1,000,000."

The Wall Street banking firm of Brown Brothers, who managed the deal by which the Lindell Railway and the Missouri Railroad street car lines of St. Louis, Mo., passed into the control by full purchase of a New York and Pennsylvania syndicate, decline to talk of the affairs of their clients. The price paid for the systems is reported at $8,500,000, and the assertion that the new control includes Thomas F. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, H. Sullers McKee, and others identified with large transactions of the sort, is neither denied nor confirmed. Another rumor is that further consolidation of St. Louis street railroad interests is planned.

Of the sale of the Lindell systems The St. Louis Globe-Democrat gives the following details:

"It was decided that not less than $160 was to betaken for the Lindell stock, and not less than $182 for that of the Missouri Railroad Company. The minimum prices set at this meeting were far exceeded in the transaction closed yesterday. The purchase price paid is on the basis of $174 a share for the Lindell stock and $192 for the Missouri. These prices are higher than were ever paid for the stocks in the open market, and were secured only after Mr. Whitaker, Capt. H. C. Haarstick, and C. D. McClure, who visited New York as a special committee, convinced the prospective purchasers of the splendid condition and undoubted value of the property of the two roads."

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SWINDLED BY CLEVER MEN.

Merchants Mourn the Flight of Goods Sold to Charles Pollock.

Within a radius of four blocks from 325 Church Street there are a number of merchants who are mourning the flight of goods which they several months ago intrusted, it is alleged, to one of the cleverest gangs of swindlers that has operated in this city for many a day. The police have been asked to look for the members of the gang, but so far they have met with no success.

Early in September a man representing himself as the senior member of the firm of Cohen & Co. called on Victor Levy, a real estate agent at 323 Church Street, and rented three floors of the adjoining store at 325 Church Street for business and manufacturing purposes. At the same time Charles Pollock opened a cloak and suit establishment at 905 Steinway Avenue, Astoria. Pollock came over to the New York market as a buyer.

Naturally the first question asked was about references, and Lewis at once referred to Cohen & Co., whose establishment in most instances was just around the corner. Merchants who went there found the well-equipped office and an air of general prosperity, and when they inquired about the standing of Pollock the suave member of the firm of Cohen & Co. used the almost invariable formula: "Pollock of Astoria? Oh, he's all right. Worth money and property, and we sell him ourselves. Always found him prompt, and would trust him any time to about $500. He owes us about that amount now."

Cohen & Co.'s air made an impression, so the goods were shipped to Pollock on thirty days' time. It appears now that as soon as the goods reached the store of Pollock in Astoria they were at once reshipped to this city, in most instances to the auction house of Charles Jacobs & Co. of 72 and 74 Lispenard Street. Here the goods were sold and the receipts handed over to Pollock.

Matters went on in this shape for a month, when the bills became due, and the merchants made demands. Then it was discovered that Pollock's place in Astoria was closed, and none of the firm of Cohen & Co., who, though not liable, were still in line for explanations, could be found. A few days later the rent was due in the Cohen place, and when it was not paid Mr. Levy took possession.

The firms who have lost goods have formed an association to protect their interests, and have placed their claims with a lawyer for collection. Detective Gargan has charge of the case for the police.

A Grand Hunt in Colorado.

DEBEQUE, Col., Dec. 9.—One hundred and fifty hunters have assembled here to participate in a grand hunt for mountain lions, bears, and other wild beasts that prey upon the live stock of the ranchers in this vicinity. The hunt, which will continue three days, is under the auspices of the Western Slope Hunting Association.

ARMY BILL MAY SOON PASS

Chairman Hull Expects Legislation Before the Coming Holidays.

SOME OTHERS NOT CONFIDENT

Secretary Alger to be Asked for an Itemized Statement of the Force Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The House Committee on Military Affairs began consideration to-day of the important measures for the reorganization and increase of the army to meet the conditions arising out of the war. Such progress was made that Chairman Hull said at the close of the meeting that he expected not only to report the bill to the House before the holidays, but also to pass it by that time.

In order to expedite the work, daily committee meetings will be held, beginning next Monday. Gen. Miles and Gen. Schofield, the present and the late commanding officer of the army, will be invited to be present on Monday to offer suggestions and recommendations. Following them the various heads of staff bureaus, the Adjutant General, the Commissary General, the Quartermaster General, &c., will be heard.

The bill immediately under consideration to-day was the Hull bill, introduced by Chairman Hull, and having the approval of Secretary Alger. The Miles bill probably will be introduced in the House on Monday and referred to the Military Committee so as to be taken up when Gen. Miles is heard.

Representative Hull's confidence in his ability to pass a bill increasing the army is not shared by some other Republicans, although there is a common opinion that a measure to simply increase the enlisted force will have a better chance of success than one like that offered by Gen. Miles, and introduced by Senator Hawley for a reorganization of the army.

The chief complaint made against Congress by elders in the army is that the habitual neglect of the army, the niggardliness of appropriations for it, the treatment of it as if it were to be always an encumbrance and never a necessity, has contributed to the lack of alertness shown in the service at the beginning of the war. Some part of this inefficiency is ascribed to "the feebleness and small politics of the head of the service," and a share of it to the system followed in the War Department of avoiding the expense incidental to practice operations of the troops, something never contemplated in regulations.

Gen. Miles believes that much of the lack of efficiency complained of in the army is to be attributed to the system upon which it is conducted, and that another war would develop more of the faults inherent in the organization. He will explain this when he goes before the Military Affairs Committee to support his bill in opposition to that made at the War Department under the eye of Secretary Alger, and with the advice of Adjt. Gen. Corbin. This War Department bill will not provoke the opposition of any of the officers now in the service in high positions. The bill of Gen. Miles will provoke opposition, and from the men who have been most severely censured for alleged inefficiency during the early war period.

Gen. Steele of Indiana, formerly of the Military Affairs Committee, does not feel at all sure that any bill will get through, but the most he looks for is a measure that will permit the enlistment of 100,000 men in the regular army, some of them to be natives of the countries appropriated by the United States.

"It is not likely," Gen. Steele said today, "that we shall have time enough to prove to the House how necessary is a competent general staff, how valuable it would have been in the last war, and how reasonable other nations are in providing such an organization to harmonize the operations of armies, and thus contribute to their efficiency. I shall be surprised if we get such an imperfect bill as that sent to the House with Gen. Alger's approval."

The House Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to report favorably a resolution offered by Mr. Hay of Virginia, asking the Secretary of War as to what towns in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will require to be garrisoned by United States troops, the number required for each town, and what number will be required within the United States proper.

OPPOSING MORMON ROBERTS.

Organizations of Women All Over the Country to Work to Prevent His Being Seated.

The women have taken up the cudgels in opposition to Representative-Elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah, and a movement of National scope is on foot to prevent him from being sworn in on March 4 next.

The Women's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church recently sent the Rev. William R. Campbell to Utah to investigate Mr. Roberts's record and collect evidence upon which to contest his seat in Congress.

Mr. Campbell has now returned to this city and reports among other things that he has convincing evidence that Mr. Roberts has married three women now living and has three families. The line of attack in contesting Mr. Roberts's seat will be that he is an advocate of polygamy and Mormonism and is himself a polygamist.

Miss Sarah F. Lincoln, Treasurer of the Women's Board, which has initiated this movement, was seen last night at her home, 46 Bank Street. "Our opposition to Mormonism," she said, "is not new, but it was stimulated by the election of Mr. Roberts to Congress. We determined at once to protest against his being seated, and with that end in view sent out a circular letter to all the Women's Home Missionary Societies, urging them to prompt, concerted action to arouse public sentiment against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts.

High ecclesiastic bodies have protested against Mormonism. The Brooklyn Presbytery condemned Mormonism at a meeting held Oct. 3, and its action was subsequently indorsed by the Long Island Baptist Association and the Methodist Ministers' Association of New York City.

Miss Lincoln said that the Women's Presbyterian Board had something over 100,000 members in the country. She insisted that the movement against Mr. Roberts becoming a Representative was not entirely one of women. "We hope to arouse public sentiment against him," she said. "The women will influence their husbands and their husbands will bring political influence to bear on their Representatives in Congress. It would be an outrage to public decency should Roberts be allowed to take his seat."

The Women's Home Missionary Societies of other denominations have begun to discuss the propriety of taking up the fight. Those of the Baptist Church will discuss the question soon, and women of the Congregational Church will discuss it at a meeting to be held at the St. Denis Hotel in January.

The Presbyterian Women's Board will hold an open meeting on Dec. 20, in the assembly room in the Presbyterian Building. Mrs. Darwin R. James will preside.

Among the prominent women mentioned as being identified in the movement in this city are Mrs. S. B. Brownell, Mrs. H. C. Olin, Mrs. J. Cruikshank, Mrs. L. D. Bulkley, Mrs. Calvin B. Walker, Mrs. Howard Duffield, and Mrs. W. D. Buchanan.

TO RESTORE OUR SHIPPING.

Provisions of the Marine Industrial League's Bill Introduced by Representative Sulzer.

Capt. Charles Campbell, Chairman of the Marine Industrial League, on behalf of that organization is enlisting support for the bill introduced in the House on Monday by Representative Sulzer to re-establish the American merchant marine and to regulate the international trade and transportation of the United States. The bill provides that the present law in respect to importations shall be supplemented by certain provisions, the first two of which Mr. Campbell describes as being substantially those contained in the Elkins bill providing for discriminations in favor of American bottoms.

The first section of the new bill provides for a 10 per cent. ad valorem addition to the regular duties on goods brought here in foreign vessels, or coming from a contiguous country, not the product of that contiguous country, and for a 10 per cent. duty in such cases where no duty is at present provided.

The second section provides for a 15 per cent. duty or additional duty to that now provided on merchandise imported in ships or vessels not of the United States and not of the country of which the goods are the product.

The third section provides that, in addition to the above-provided discriminating duties, an additional 10 per cent. shall be imposed where goods are brought here by a foreign bottom not of the country whence it comes, except the goods be the product of a country contiguous to the United States; and goods imported in vessels not of the United States, admitted to storage in bonded warehouse, with lawful duties unpaid for a period of more than ten days, shall pay an additional duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem.

The fourth section provides that foreign vessels entering a United States port, with or without cargo, passengers, or mail, from a country to which they do not belong, though they but land, received passengers or mail en route at a port of such country, shall pay a duty of 50 cents a ton on the gross admeasurement, in addition to the duties imposed now on the net tonnage, unless such vessels shall have been built in the United States.

Section 5 provides for 10 cents per ton "light money" on all foreign vessels at each clearance, unless they are of American build or clear in ballast.

The provisions of the bill which Capt. Campbell thinks should win for it a wide support provide for a Government bounty on exports shipped in American bottoms.

Section 6 provides for bounties varying from 1 per cent. on the valuation of shipment for a voyage between 70 and 150 miles distant from ocean or gulf or other tidal boundary of the United States; 2 per cent. for a voyage of between 400 and 500 from port of departure, and 3 per cent. for voyage of between 950 and 1,000 miles from port of departure, and an additional 1 per cent. for each extra 1,000, or fraction not less than 950 miles, but not on any distance over 10,000 miles.

A mail subsidy is provided requiring that after Jan. 1, 1899, contracts for mail going to foreign ports shall be made with none but American vessels, except Congress gives special authority. It also gives the President authority to use United States vessels for mail carrying when private enterprise fails to undertake the service at the lawful rates of remuneration.

The bill also provides for a head money tax for each passenger on a foreign vessel not to the country whence the vessel comes, and also for the abrogation of all laws, treaties, &c., in contravention of its provisions.

Capt. Campbell says that the advantage of the bill over the legislation recommended by the Commissioner of Navigation lies in the fact that its provisions are so broad as to benefit the greatest diversity of interests, while the recommendations of the Commissioner, if carried out, would simply benefit certain American ship owners or the foreign stockholders of American corporations operating steamships under the American flag.

PRIVATE MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Source of Supply of Army Officers Pointed Out by the Inspector General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—An interesting feature of the annual report of the Inspector General of the Army is his remarks about military colleges. Except for the interruption of military instruction by the withdrawal of regular army instructors during the war, 15,000 students are being annually trained in practical and theoretical military science in private and public schools and colleges.

The Presidents of forty-six of these colleges, whose military departments numbered 7,100 students, reported that twenty-nine of these regular students and fifty-nine alumni had been commissioned in the regular army, and 157 students and 296 alumni in the volunteer army, a total of 541 officers, or enough for about twelve regiments. Further, 1,084 students and ex-students joined the army as non-commission officers or privates. Accepting these statistics as a fair average, it would appear, says the report, that the regular and volunteer armies secured from the students annually instructed by regular army officers at the various colleges enough officers for twenty-four regiments.

In conclusion on this subject the Inspector General says that some substantial recognition should be accorded the students who spend a large part of their school life in military study, and he recommends the selection of some of the best of these students for appointment annually in the army. Such a policy, he says, would benefit both the students, the colleges, and the Government.

COLLEGE CHUMS, DIED TOGETHER

Similarity in the Life Histories of Two Martyrs of San Juan Hill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Some interesting history is attached to two bills recently introduced in the House by Mr. Underwood for Gen. Wheeler. The bills are to grant pensions to Mrs. Margaret Shipp, widow of Lieut. William E. Shipp, who was killed at the battle of San Juan Hill, and to Mrs. Louise Smith, widow of Lieut. William H. Smith, who was killed at the same place.

There was a remarkable similarity in the history of these two soldiers. They studied together at West Point, were graduated together, and, after leaving the Academy, both rose to the rank of Lieutenant. They met their deaths in the same battle within fifteen minutes of each other, and finally these bills to pension their widows were introduced in Congress simultaneously.

MORE GENERALS OF VOLUNTEERS

Eight Nominations Sent by the President to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President sent to the Senate yesterday all the army appointments made during the recess. The appointments include the promotions in the regular army, as well as promotions and appointments in the volunteer service; also a large number of Second Lieutenants appointed from civil life. Some of the men in the regular army have been retired since the regular appointments were made, and many in the volunteer service have been honorably discharged. The more important which have not been heretofore announced are:

To be Brigadier Generals of Volunteers—Col. Samuel Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry; Col. Charles McC. Reeve, Thirteenth Minnesota; Col. Irving Hale, First Colorado; Col. Richard Comba, Fifth Infantry; Col. Edgar R. Kellogg, Sixth Infantry; Lieut. Col. E. P. Bowers, Ninth Infantry; Lieut. Col. G. S. Carpenter, Seventh Infantry, and Lieut. Col. John W. Clous, Deputy Judge Advocate General.

NAVAL JUDGE ADVOCATES.

Bill Approved by Secretary Long to be Sent to Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—With the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, the draft of a bill for the organization of a corps of Judge Advocates has been prepared at the Navy Department for submission to Congress. Secretary Long advocated this matter in his last annual report. In his opinion, the time has come when the subject is of so much importance as to justify the creation of a small corps of the character indicated upon a basis of organization corresponding to that now existing in the army.

"The efficiency of such a corps," says Secretary Long, "would be materially promoted if it were provided that appointments might be made from the service or from civil life, at the discretion of the appointing power, persons only being eligible who are learned in both civil and military law, promotions to be made according to relative seniority as vacancies occur.

"The duties which devolve upon the office of the Judge Advocate General of the navy are of great importance to the department. He is the legal adviser of the Secretary of the Navy, has the drawing up and making of all contracts for the construction of vessels, the manufacture of armor, &c., and has direct charge of all matters involving the administration of justice in the navy. The work of the office of the Judge Advocate General has steadily increased, and is of such an important nature and so efficiently performed as to merit the approval of the department."

TO URGE SPEEDY CURRENCY REFORM

National Democrats and Others Want Present Congress to Act.

George Foster Peabody said yesterday that the National Democrats and all others interested in sound financial legislation and the establishment of a stable and satisfactory currency in this country will urge upon Congress the immediate passage of the bill that has been introduced by the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

"So far as I know," said Mr. Peabody, "there is no concerted action on the part of the friends of sound finance, but there is widespread dissatisfaction with the present status of our currency. We hope that Congress will pass at this session the bill now before the House Committee on Banking and Currency. It has been said that it is hardly possible for it to do so, but that is not true. If the Administration wishes to have such a measure enacted, it would be found entirely practicable. It could pass it just as readily as it could pass a tariff measure.

"We shall certainly urge upon Congress the advisability of such legislation at the present session. If it is found that it is not possible or practicable to enact a sound financial measure at the short session, we shall then urge upon the President the calling of a special session for this purpose. We think the public interest demands such action by Congress and would warrant the reconvening of the National Legislature to this end."

"Is it true," he was asked, "that the Gold Democrats contemplate serving notice on the Administration that they will not longer support a party that refuses to fulfill its pledges to establish a sound currency?"

"I know nothing as to that," he said. "There would certainly be some protests if the Administration and Congress should refuse to do something toward bringing about the establishment of a satisfactory and sound system of National currency. I do not know how far such protests would go, or whether there would be anything that might be called 'serving notice' on the Administration. We expect Congress to enact some good law along the lines of this bill, and we shall be deeply disappointed if it fails to do so. The bill now before the House Committee on Banking and Currency is a good measure, and we shall urge its passage."

Chicagoans Eager for Gold Standard.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade has adopted resolutions urging President McKinley to call a special session of Congress for the enactment of legislation for the permanent adoption of the gold standard.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT.—Avon, Oliver T. Bishop.
NEW JERSEY.—Cedar Grove, Edwin E. Taylor.

BOARD OF REVIEW DECISIONS.

Three Members of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture Are Expelled.

A large number of decisions in cases that have been heard by the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association since it went into session on Tuesday at the Murray Hill Hotel were rendered yesterday, and as a result the trotting turf will next season welcome back some of its habitues who have been under suspension or the ban of expulsion, while a new crop of outcasts has been created to take the places the fortunate ones leave. There was a morning session, at which a number of cases of minor importance were heard, and later the board went into executive session.

It was announced when the open session was continued that the temporary reinstatement of George Carville of St. John's, N. B., had been made permanent. William Brannigan of Tiffin, Ohio, who was expelled for driving on a Western race track while under suspension, was restored to membership, with the proviso that he meet all past financial claims filed against him.

On complaint of Frederick Seahtem of Portland, Oregon, the board expelled the President, Vice President, and Secretary of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture, but refused to tell the names of the men so expelled.

Thomas Greenwood of Great Barrington, Mass., and James A. Stevens of the same place were expelled for fraud. The evidence showed that Greenwood had been suspended for non-payment of entrance fees, but had subsequently started his horse under the management of Stevens, who won a race at Bridgeport in October. It was further decreed that the horse be suspended until its unlawful winnings were returned.

The application of Edward Gilles, the driver who was accused of having pulled the pacer Leola at Saugus, Mass., on Sept. 7, and who asked that the sentence of expulsion made out to him at the time be removed, was denied, and W. T. Abbott of Boston, the owner of Leola, who was expelled at the same time as Gilles and a number of others, was reinstated. A. Mayo, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., who refused to settle the poolbox bets he made on the race, had the penalty of expulsion modified, the board finding that "the proof merely showed a very reprehensible effort to intimidate the judges," who fined him $100. C. A. Valentine of Grove City, George Byers of Ohio, and the bay mare Chilcolta were expelled for "ringing" and a similar fate befell E. H. Rollins. C. F. Layton, and the horse Black Ralph.

In its investigation of the charge of "suppression of time" preferred against the State Fair Association of Wheeling, West Va., the board decided that the association played no part in the illegal acts of the timekeepers who were expelled. They are J. G. Dilton, Wheeling, West Va.; Charles N. Hanchcar, Wheeling, West Va., and A. A. Wheet, Wheeling, West, Va. The board, too, disqualified the following-named horses: Berthalie, Dandy B., and Daisy Elder.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; Futurity course. Faversham, 108 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Silver Beaux, 105, (Bullman,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Gilt Edge, 105, (H. Turner,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:11½. Crutch, Folka, and Dunpraise also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; one mile. Recreation, 100 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 10, won; Rose Ormond, 100, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Guilder, 100, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Bonnie Ione and Alvero also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Sam McKeever, 108 pounds, (I. Powell,) 3 to 1, won; Limewater, 108, (Piggott,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Olinthus, 101, (J. Reiff,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Malay, Gauntlet, and Anchored also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; one mile and an eighth. Napamax, 95 pounds, (J. Woods,) even money, won; Morellito, 103, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and even money, second; Hugh Penny, 104, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:53¾. Topmast also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; Futurity course. Rubicon, 115 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Miss Rowena, 111, (Piggott,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Bellicoso, 115, (G. Wilson,) 8 to 1, third. Time —1:10. Wood Robin, Ballister, and Dollie D. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Mount McGregor II., 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Fly, 109, (Powers,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Cardwell, 112, (C. Sloan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Mellarth, Reina de los Angeles, Colonial Dame, Beaumonde, McFarland, and Ricardo also ran.

MEETING OF YACHTSMEN.

Changes Recommended by the Long Island Sound Racing Association.

The Executive Committee of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound convened in the town house of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, 19 East Twenty-second Street, last night, and discussed the new measurement rule for nearly four hours. As a result of the protracted debate it was decided to adopt the Stephens table of scantling as a basis for a rule to be submitted on Monday evening next, at which time the regular meeting of the main body will be held. It was also decided to recommend the two knockabout classes, viz., twenty-one and twenty-five foot water line, which proved to be so popular during last Summer, as regular classes instead of special classes, as they have been scheduled heretofore.

A recommendation to be presented on Monday evening that will be of especial interest to racing yachtsmen refers to the classification of regular and racing divisions of the regular classes, the regular classes being composed of yachts that conform to the table of scantling that will be presented, and all other yachts not eligible under that table to be classed as racing machines pure and simple. Charles T. Pierce of the Riverside Yacht Club presided, owing to the absence of Oliver E. Cromwell, the permanent Chairman, and the other members of the council present were Frank Bowne Jones, Indian Harbor Yacht Club; Oscar H. Chellborg, Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle; Clinton H. Crane, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, alternate for Chairman Cromwell; W. P. Stephens, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and Charles P. Tower, New Rochelle Yacht Club.

THE AMATEUR BILLIARD MATCH.

Smith Defeats Hendrick and Dr. Miller Wins a Close Game from Hevner.

In the game last night in the National amateur fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament between J. De Mun Smith and J. A. Hendrick, which the former won, there was no high average made, but the game was decidedly interesting, both men making a number of brilliant shots. The St. Louis player led from the start, but did not show to an advantage until the thirty-seventh inning. From the thirty-ninth to and including the forty-eighth inning he averaged a fraction less than ten. He counted thirty-nine in the forty-first inning. Hendrick received well-deserved applause for a difficult massé, the object balls being spread, with the stroke ball about ten inches off. The score:

SMITH—1 1 14 3 7 6 17 0 0 0 0 2 2 15 6 3 2 1 0 0 1 4 6 6 4 5 3 0 0 14 12 3 0 0 3 0 9 6 14 4 39 1 8 6 2 3 15 19 3 4 1 0 17 10—Total, 300. Average, 5 30-54. Highest run, 39.

HENDRICK—0 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 5 3 0 0 2 13 1 0 2 0 0 23 0 0 4 1 19 0 5 0 2 2 0 0 19 0 7 10 0 1 0 0 3 2 15 12 2 0 0 0 0 6 1 0 19 4—Total, 214. Average, 4 52-54. Highest run, 23.

Dr. A. B. Miller of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club won his game with George E. Hevner of Philadelphia in the afternoon after a close fight. Dr. Miller led throughout, although at the conclusion of the fifty-seventh inning there was only a difference of 1 point. The score:

MILLER—2 1 0 23 0 7 8 16 6 13 7 0 2 1 5 6 8 10 1 1 2 2 0 0 8 0 0 0 5 3 1 12 3 0 5 0 3 1 0 13 4 15 0 6 0 0 10 6 9 2 1 20 1 0 0 1 27 9 5. Total, 300. Average, 5. Highest run, 27.

HEVNER—1 11 0 0 0 5 1 0 9 18 4 1 7 0 9 1 2 0 13 3 6 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 5 6 8 11 5 0 1 2 1 12 2 1 4 5 1 10 4 2 14 5 7 0 13 1 18 13 1 2 2 2 17. Total, 271. Average, 4 41-59. Highest run, 18.

Referee, Edward McLaughlin.

Hendrick and Hevner will play this afternoon, and Poggenburg and Miller will meet to-night.

The following is the standing of the contestants in the tournament:

	Won.	Lost.	Grand Average.	High Run.
Stark, New York	2	0	6.25	40
Taylor, Chicago	2	0	5.40	42
Miller, New York	2	1	4.36	27
Smith, St. Louis	2	1	4.73	64
Poggenburg, New York	1	1	5.03	41
Hevner, Philadelphia	0	3	4.87	29
Hendrick, New Haven	0	3	3.85	30

THE QUAY CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Ex-Judge Gordon and John Wanamaker Subpœnaed by the Defense.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—Counsel for Senator Quay in the conspiracy charges for which he is to be tried next week, to-day subpœnaed ex-Common Pleas Judge James Gay Gordon and ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker as witnesses for the defense.

This news is interesting in view of the known opposition of both of these men to Senator Quay politically, and in view of the charges recently made by Senator Penrose, in which he stated that the charges against Senator Quay were the result of a conspiracy to defeat him for re-election to the United States Senate and in his place name a person favorable to Messrs. Wanamaker and Gordon. Subpœnas were also served upon several persons in Judge Gordon's law office.

STRONG MEN OF YALE.

Value of the University's Course of Gymnastics Demonstrated.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9.—Preparatory to the work of taking the records in the competition to determine the champion strong man of Yale University, the directors of the gymnasium have taken the statistics of the freshman class. The results are very satisfactory, and prove the value of the course of gymnastics that has for two years been compulsory on the freshmen.

At the beginning of the college year every man in the class who is not in active training with one of the athletic teams does preliminary work, and he is put through a test without any coaching whatsoever, as that would vitiate the data. The test consists of the "push up" on the parallel bars, and the "pull up" on the horizontal bar. His weight there is multiplied by the number of times he has raised himself one foot, thus giving the strength in foot pounds, the present unit of measurement.

Two hundred and sixteen men have taken this test, and Dr. Seaver is now engaged in completing the tests by the other method adopted by the American College Association.

SENATOR KENNEY TESTIFIES.

Denies that He Aided Teller Boggs to Defraud the First National Bank of Dover.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 9.—United States Senator Kenney, who is on trial in this city for alleged complicity in frauds perpetrated upon the First National Bank of Dover by William N. Boggs, its defaulting teller, testified to-day in his own behalf.

The Senator pronounced as absolutely false all the important incriminating statements sworn to by Teller Boggs. He said he first met Boggs between 1881 and 1883, and was first consulted by him professionally some time prior to 1893. It was in 1894 and not 1895, he said, that Boggs told him he was in trouble at the bank. He never mentioned the amount nor the names of others who had aided him in looting the institution. Senator Kenney said he advised him then to see his relatives and have his deficit made good, so as to avoid publicity. The matter, he said, was never again referred to until Boggs's flight in May, 1897.

Coming down to the period named in the indictment, the last eight months of 1896, when Boggs appropriated so much bank money, the witness said he knew, as counsel for Boggs, that the teller had legitimate resources amounting to over $4,000, irrespective of his bank salary, from the Fall of 1895 to February, 1897. He denied that he ever knew Boggs was withholding witness's checks at any time, or that he was similarly carrying Thomas S. Clark, Col. Cooper, and others.

Touching upon a certain purchase of stock on margin in conection with Boggs, for which the latter said he paid in $1,000 of bank funds, the Senator said:

"It was the first stock I ever bought. It was a fad in the State to buy Bay State Gas, but it had no influence over me. Boggs and Col. Cooper induced me to buy, saying they were 'on the inside,' and had made a great deal of money out of it. We carried 350 shares, 100 of which were Boggs's. It was bought at 26, and steadily declined. I wanted to close out at a small loss, but Boggs insisted that it was going to 45. The losses I paid on my check, and my understanding was that the $1,000 was deposited by Boggs to my credit from his funds."

Senator Kenney admitted depositing drafts for over $9,000, and that they were returned to the bank, but denied that the purpose of the drafts was to tide over any investigation of the books. He said he had believed in their genuineness, and that, upon being notified that they were dishonored, he at once made the amounts good. He denied Boggs's statements in reference to conversations about Boggs's flight to Cuba and the discussion of possible new treaties to shield the teller from arrest. He also denied having written letters to Boggs about carrying checks or that he had ever added such words as "destroy this" or "burn this" to any letters to Boggs.

Senator Kenney will be cross-examined to-morrow.

MIGHT GET A CENTURY IN JAIL.

Judge Aspinall's Hint Had No Terror for Frank Larkin.

Frank Larkin, alias John Phillips, colored, who is said to be one of the Flatbush gang of burglars, pleaded not guilty yesterday to three indictments in the Kings County Court. The first was for burglary in the second degree and grand larceny in the first degree at the house of Col. Timothy Roberts, the second for the same offenses at the house of John Kramer, and the third for the same offenses at the house of Magistrate Alfred E. Steers.

"If you are convicted of these offenses," said Judge Aspinall, "you may be sentenced for 100 years."

Larkin grinned with the calm audacity which he has preserved ever since his arrest, and replied:

"I don't think I shall live so long."

TUG SUNK IN A COLLISION.

A collision occurred between the Pennsylvania Railroad tug America and the brig Plover under the Brooklyn Bridge just before noon yesterday. The tug was towing alongside a railroad float, and was headed down the river bound from Williamsburg for Jersey City. The brig was going up the river in tow of the tug R. S. Carter, bound for Hunter's Point, and was near the Brooklyn shore. The America signaled that she would keep to the right, and the Carter responded with one whistle, meaning that she would keep to her course. At the same time she slowed down. The America and her tow were then carried in by the tide and narrowly escaped the Carter. The brig meantime, trailing 200 feet astern, swung out as the hawser slackened, directly against the America, sweeping off the pilot house, carrying away her smoke stack, and demolishing the rail. Her port bow was also stove below the water line, and some of her steam pipes broken.

Engineer Jackson Yonkers was scalded. Capt. Palmer and the crew escaped to the float, which with the damaged tug was taken to the Mediterranean Stores, foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, where the tug sunk in twenty feet of water. The Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company is at work raising her. She is valued at $25,000.

The brig with headgear in disorder, bowsprit gone, and cut-water damaged, was towed to Greenpoint.

ATLANTA'S PEACE JUBILEE.

Promise of One of the Most Imposing Spectacles Since the War.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—With the peace jubilee still five days off, the Executive Committee is assured of the presence in Atlanta on the 14th and 15 of all the invited guests. Attorney General Griggs is the last to send his acceptance, and has notified the committee that he will come with a party of New Jersey men, including Adjt. Gen. William Stryker, the Hon William Hancock, State Controller, and Col. Oliphant, aide to Gen. Stryker. In the matter of distinguished men who have accepted the invitation to be present on the occasion, it is believed the jubilee will surpass the celebrations held recently in the North and West, and the fact that the treaty of peace will probably be signed to-morrow gives to the event an additional interesting feature, in the fact that it will be the first real peace jubilee. Gen. Lee has notified the committee that he will be in attendance and from this it is inferred that the commander of the Seventh Corps does not expect to leave Savannah for Cuba for at least one week.

The parade of Thursday will be the spectacular feature of the celebration, a large number of organizations from all parts of the South having announced their intention to be present. Gen. Joe Wheeler has expressed his willingness to ride at the head of his old cavalry. The staff of Grand Marshal West includes James Swan and the Hon. Edward A. Sumner of New York. Col. Henry L. Turner, who commanded the First Illinois Regiment at the battle of San Juan; Alexander H. Revall, the Hon. C. U. Gordon, Postmaster; and John J. Badenoch, former Chief of Police, all of Chicago, and Bluett Lee, son of Stephen D. Lee upon a certain purchase of stock

The ladies of Atlanta are taking an active interest in the affair, and many receptions have been arranged for the ladies of the Presidential party and other prominent women who will be present. The Army and Navy League has sent out a large number of invitations. Among the acceptances received is one from Miss Helen Gould. The floral parade, set down for the afternoon of the 14th, has assumed large proportions. Apartments for the President and members of his party have been reserved at the Kimball.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Gen. Joseph Wheeler was at the White House to-day, and the President informed him that he would make a brief visit to Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, during his Southern trip next week, stopping from 3 until 5 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Death Sentence for a Train Robber.

ELDORADO, Kan., Dec. 9.—Sam Smith and Tom Wind held up a "Frisco" train and robbed the express car in June last at Andover. Several citizens attacked the robbers, and William Belford, one of the posse, was shot and died from his injuries. Smith has been on trial here for three days, and the jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree. He will receive a death sentence, which in Kansas means life imprisonment, as no Governor in recent years has signed the necessary written order of execution. Tom Wind, Smith's partner, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree and received a twenty years' sentence in the penitentiary.

Uric Acid Diathesis,
Gout, Rheumatism, Lithaemia, etc.

JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, A.M., M.D.,

Professor of Therapeutics and Materia-Medica, and Clinical Professor of Skin Diseases in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, etc., etc., in an article published in the "New York Medical Journal."

REPORTS EIGHT CASES RELIEVED BY

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AS FOLLOWS:

Confirmed Gout.

CASE I.—"Mrs. Q., aged 60 years, complained of pain and tenderness in her fingers and toes, which were much deformed by gouty deposits. In this case the large joints were also stiff and painful on motion. Her general nutrition was poor, and she had cardiac hypertrophy with increased arterial tension. The arteries showed atheromatous thickening and there was a systolic murmur indicating aortic valvular disease, but without marked stenosis. She was ordered a suitable diet and recommended to change her residence to a more appropriate climate, where she could spend much of her time in the fresh air. In the meantime she was to take four to five ounces of

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from five to six times a day. The latter treatment was attended with the best results, the pain disappeared from the joints and the swelling around them was materially lessened. She felt so much better that she could not be induced to take the other part of the prescription which called for a change of climate, since she found herself so much benefited by the water, that she did not consider it necessary to leave home."

Chronic Gout.

CASE II.—"Mrs. W., aged 33 years, a victim of inherited gout, complained of muscular pains and neuralgia in different parts of the body. Her digestion was poor, and she was inclined to acidity of the stomach. The same treatment as in the preceding case afforded prompt relief."

Gout of the Feet, with Eczema.

CASE III.—"Mr. R. R., aged 49 years, had **Chronic Gout** in the feet; also an **eczematous eruption** around the flexures of the thighs and on both arms. He was ordered from one to two pints of

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daily. His diet was restricted, and a mild aperient given three or four times a week, or every day if necessary. As much exercise in the open air as could be taken was insisted upon, which was not much at first, but soon increased, so that he spent most of his time out of doors. This treatment enabled him to **overcome the Gout and to get rid of the Eczema** as well, in the course of three months."

Sub-Acute Gout in the Fingers and Toes.

CASE IV.—"Mr. R. S., aged 53 years, a merchant, presented himself with gouty deposits around the small joints of his fingers and toes. In the affected articulations there was also impairment of motion and a moderate degree of inflammation, with pain and tenderness. There was no fever. He had never had an acute paroxysm of gout, although of gouty family. He was ordered an aperient now and then with a restricted diet and

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the latter in five ounce quantities four times a day. This was followed by the disappearance of all the symptoms of gout, at least for the present."

General Articular Rheumatism.

CASE V.—"William B., aged 17 years, working in a dry goods store, and who had been exposed to cold and wet, had an attack of articular rheumatism, especially affecting the knees and ankles. He was given three or four ounces of

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every four hours, with hot drinks to increase the action upon the skin. The case gradually improved and made a good recovery. No salicylates or coal-tar preparations were employed in this case. He made a good recovery without any complications."

Acute Rheumatism in a Lithæmic Patient.

CASE VI.—"Fannie S., aged 13 years, a school girl. This patient was in bed with swollen knees and ankle joints, fever, and in fact the usual clinical appearance of acute rheumatism. As there was a gouty tendency in the parents, I gave her

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in two ounce doses, every two hours, the interval increased to three hours as the symptoms subsided. This was followed by relief from all the symptoms, with free action of the skin and kidneys, and in the course of this first week she entered an easy and rapid convalescence."

Lithæmic Diabetes in Eczema.

CASE VII.—"Lizzie C., aged 44 years, had a **chronic eczematous eruption** upon different parts of her body; also **acidity of the stomach. Her urine contained considerable proportion of sugar.** She was directed to live principally upon green vegetables, poultry and fish. Fresh-air exercise was insisted upon. Three or four glassfuls of

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were directed to be taken every day. **All the symptoms were alleviated,** and she steadily improved. When her stomach was in a condition to bear it, she was given ergot and iron, and the disease has thus been kept in abeyance."

Periodic Attacks of Gravel.

CASE VIII.—"Julius R., 52 years of age, a commercial traveler, complained of passing **gravel,** lumbar pain, and a slight increase in temperature. **The urine contained crystals of Uric Acid with urates,** and a small amount of **albumen.** No casts detected. He had been subject to similar attacks for four or five years, probably connected with irregularities in eating. He was given two ounces, afterwards four, of

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every two hours, with ordinary attention to diet. **This gave immediate relief, followed by recovery."**

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SPAIN AND THE MAINE.

Spanish susceptibilities are beyond American understanding. Particularly unintelligible is the Spanish protest against the reference in the President's message to the destruction of the Maine. That reference might seem to have been framed especially in order to avoid the wounding of Spanish susceptibilities. It came in in the course of a recital of the events that brought on the war. Every American knows that the decisive event was the destruction of the Maine. That it was which made certain and precipitated the conflict. It could not possibly have been left out of such a historical review. It could not well have been treated with more circumspection and consideration. The "horror" and the "suspicious nature" of the explosion, says the President, "stirred the Nation's heart profoundly." He might have expressed it differently, but could he have said less?

Perhaps it is the phrase "suspicious nature" that has excited Spanish sensibility. Perhaps it is the subsequent statement that "the finding of the Naval Board of Inquiry established that the origin of the explosion was external." Yet both these declarations are sustained by abundant evidence, some of it recent. We know by what happened to three or four Spanish armored cruisers on the 3d of July what are the results of an internal explosion, and that they have so little in common with the evidence left by the wreck of the Maine as strongly to corroborate the finding of our board of inquiry. That finding was made after a most careful and exhaustive investigation. It was adopted at once by all the people of the United States, or at least with such exceptions only as were sufficient to prove the rule. Spaniards may possibly object to the statement that an external origin of the explosion was "established." But the President was not merely technically bound to say that in accepting the report of his own investigators. He had the right to say it in view of all the facts brought to light, including the Spanish official report. The superficial and "à priori" conclusions of the Spanish report in fact had much to do with the exasperation of the American people to the point of war. In comparison with the conclusions of the American report, founded on thorough investigation, the Spanish conclusions from no premises seemed like impudent trifling.

There is no doubt that the destruction of the Maine was the proximate cause of the war. Hence it had to be included in an account of the origin of the war. The President was careful to go no further than he had warrant for going. He did not accuse the Spanish Government of destroying the Maine. Neither do the American people. But they do accuse the Spanish Government of failing to protect her and of allowing her to be destroyed. She has been paid for a good many times over, and the account is closed. But Spanish protests are futile as well as surprising. They are not more surprising, however, than the incidental dictum delivered the other day in the course of a magazine article by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, that the weight of scientific authority leaned to the theory of the accidental destruction of the Maine from an internal explosion. It would puzzle Mr. SMITH to adduce one jot of evidence of that theory in the face of the overwhelming evidence on the other side. The Maine was treacherously blown up in the Harbor of Havana while she was under the protection of the Spanish authorities, in circumstances that made the neglect of any precaution whatever for her protection not only an international offense but a crime. That is the belief of the American people. That, they have no doubt whatever, will be the verdict of history.

DEMOCRATS AND VOLUNTEERS.

The Democrats in the House are displaying the consequences of their unfortunately acephalous condition. If they had a leader as trusted and as trustworthy as the Speaker is on the Republican side they would not have made the blunder which they did on Thursday, in rallying around Mr. MCRAE's amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill.

Mr. CANNON accepted the amendment, apparently upon the theory that it could make no practical difference. But that acceptance by no means relieves the Democrats who supported the amendment. The President had already, in his message, promised to muster out the volunteers as soon as Congress provided for an increase of the regular army. That is to say, they will be discharged from the garrison duty which is all that there now is for them to do as soon as there is somebody to take their places. The demand to which the Democrats in the House committed themselves is that they shall be discharged whether there is anybody to take their places or not.

How can these representatives expect to defend such a proposition as that before the country? Our regular army is now, by law, only what it was before the war, for the increase in it which was provided for the war, was, by law, to terminate with the war. What one of the speakers in the House referred to as the "universal understanding" of the volunteers that they should be discharged when the war was over was an express agreement with the regular recruits. Any one of them can demand his discharge any day.

The army, without the volunteers, being of the same size as before the war, has four or five times as much work to do. It must garrison Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines. Of course volunteers cannot do this duty or any other military duty as well as regulars. Count VON GOETZE, who made the campaign of Santiago with our troops, has just been publicly saying in Berlin that while our little army was of admirable quality, the only regiment of volunteers that amounted to anything was the Rough Riders. That is what every competent and disinterested observer says who made the campaign. As for the inefficiency of the volunteers for garrison work, we have had abundant evidence from the camps at home, and we have had evidence also in loud and general complaints from Cuba, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. But the question is not whether the volunteers can do this work as well as regulars. It is whether they can do it better than nobody at all, for the choice is, for the time, between them and nobody at all. It is at this juncture that the Democrats in the House declare that the volunteers shall be mustered out at once, whether or not there is anybody to take their places. This position seems to have been taken with the sole view of embarrassing the Administration at the risk of doing grievous injury to the country. Nothing could be more factious or unpatriotic. Nothing could be surer of public condemnation.

THE REAL PORT OF NEW YORK.

Mr. GEORGE S. GREENE, Jr., former Engineer in Chief of the Department of Docks, yesterday made a report to the Commerce Commission, at their request, on the handling of freight in this port, as affecting its commerce. The substance of it will be found in our news columns.

Mr. GREENE, whose long experience gives him both a broader and more accurate outlook than most men who treat the subject can command, does not take a gloomy view of the commerce of the city, and does not think that its future requires very radical or highly experimental measures. He points out that the recent decline in our share of foreign commerce is only to 4 per cent. below the average of the last twenty-one years, and that to such relative increase of trade as has taken place at competing ports the capital and brains of the business men of New York have contributed. He makes a careful and precise statement of the advantages now possessed by the city in the various matters of water front, improved wharfs, warehouses, and in ease, cheapness and promptness of freight transfers, and the resources, still unimproved, that await development. And he indicates three general lines of action—by the city, by the State, and by the Federal Government—which will meet the demands of the future. The city should extend dock improvements such as are now making between West Eleventh Street and West Twenty-third Street, giving ample accommodation to the largest steamers; the State should enlarge and improve the Erie Canal; the United States should deepen the channel at Sandy Hook from thirty to thirty-five feet. These measures "should be urged and pushed forward to the utmost as matters of vital importance to the foreign trade of the port."

One feature in the actual situation of foreign trade in New York on which Mr. GREENE dwells with emphasis and speaks with authority is the facilities for transferring inland freight to ocean-going vessels, and vice versa. This is of greater importance, and has given rise to most earnest discussion. Mr. GREENE describes briefly but very clearly the system of railway car floats by which freight reaching any point on the shores of the harbor can, without breaking bulk, be readily and at small cost transferred to any other point. "This method," he says, "in fact is a continuation of the railroad over a road bed which has cost nothing for right of way and nothing to build, and costs nothing to maintain, and avoids the necessity of occupying immense areas with tracks and of obstructing and damaging streets with them, which would otherwise be necessary to give the same facility for receipt and delivery of merchandise at such a multitude of points." This is a somewhat impressive statement. We know no reason to doubt its accuracy.

Any one who reads with care Mr. GREENE'S report will, we think, have a different idea from the one prevailing as to what the real port of New York is and what it may, without extraordinary or untried policies, be made. It will be noted that Mr. GREENE touches only lightly on the question of the charges for handling freight in the port of New York as distinguished from the cost of the operation. That by the system actually in use the work can be done very cheaply, far more cheaply than through any practicable extension of land lines, there is no doubt. Whether there are not discriminations, acting as hindrances to the growth of the commerce of New York over which the city has no control is another question—and a very important one.

RAILROADS IN CUBA.

Secretary ALGER said in his report that it would be necessary to make a large appropriation immediately to relieve the destitute in Cuba. "Many Cubans," he declared, "have no means of support, no homes, little clothing, no animals or farming tools, and no seed for planting."

The Secretary's plan for affording some more permanent form of relief to the destitute in Cuba is set forth in his report, from which we quote:

"Would it not be wise economy for the Government of the United States to construct a substantial railroad, practically the whole length of the Island of Cuba, with branch roads leading to the leading cities on the coast? Such a road would, of course, cost a large sum, perhaps $20,000,000; but it would give employment to the people of Cuba, teach them habits of industry, be an inducement for them to cultivate their farms, and thus furnish supplies for the laborers and for market when the road is constructed. This, in my judgment, is absolutely essential to the pacification and development of that great island. It will bring its minerals, lumber, and agricultural products to market and open up communication with all parts of the island with the least possible delay. The road would be a good property, and when it has served its purpose for the Government could be sold for its cost. If such an improvement is not made, the Government will no doubt expend fully that amount in charity."

If the Government undertook to build a twenty-million-dollar railroad for charity it would provoke a great storm of criticism. But the relief of the destitute is not the only purpose to be accomplished, though a good deal might be said for the plan on that ground if there is any probability that we shall have to spend twenty millions in taking care of the Cubans before they learn how to take care of themselves. It is hard to gainsay the proposition that if we must spend the money it would be better to have something to show for it besides an approving conscience.

The real and solid justification for railroad building in Cuba is that it will pay. That paradise of fertility will never reach a tithe of its possible development until the mule gives place to the locomotive. The two things most widely and positively known about Cuba are that its soil is immensely rich and productive and that its roads are the worst in the world. There are railroads, chiefly built with English capital, in Pinar del Rio and Matanzas, in the western end of the island. These connect many of the coast cities with Havana, but they furnish no such network of transportation lines as fruitful tillage and an affluent civilization demand; while the eastern end of the island is practically without railroads. The tobacco, sugar, fruits, lumber, and minerals of Cuba are going to require railroads for their transportation if we succeed in breathing the breath of life into the industries that Spain so nearly extinguished.

American capital will before many years find very profitable employment in Cuba. It is attracted already by the opening promise of the island. It will control the industries and trade of the Cubans, it will make them prosperous if they are sensible enough to be orderly and industrious. Very likely Secretary ALGER'S plan of a Government railroad may prove to be unnecessary because of the opportunities for employment which private capital will furnish to the Cubans. Undoubtedly the Government should do everything it legitimately may to bring the industrial possibilities of Cuba to the attention of American capitalists. It ought to encourage the development of the island. That is the way to give permanent relief to the destitute Cubans. It is for our interest and for their interest that the sugar and tobacco plantations be restored to their former productiveness and that their island throb with new life from Cape San Antonio to Cape Maysi. Prosperity in agriculture and commerce will furnish the best basis for their political education.

PETTIGREW'S PLAN.

Senator PETTIGREW is undoubtedly the greatest statesman of this or any other age. Where can any man put his finger on an act or a policy of BISMARCK, of GLADSTONE, of THEMISTOCLES, of King DAVID, or of FRANK S. BLACK, and say this beats PETTIGREW'S plan for seizing all the railroads and operating them at Government expense?

The plan is not altogether new. Others have approached him in fertility of suggestion, but nobody ever equaled him in daring. His bill provides that the Government shall turn the Inter-State Commerce Commission over to the Post Office Department and that the Postmaster General shall then lease all the railroads in the country on the basis of the earnings of 1897. Employés are to work not more than eight hours a day. Fares are to be cheap, 5 cents for any distance under fifteen miles for ordinary accommodation, 25 cents for forty miles, and so on. The culpable luxury of a "palace" car will be punished by an appropriate increase in the charge. Sleeping-car rates and freight charges are reduced in a marked and sensational manner. Letter postage comes down to a cent, and a parcels post is to drive the express companies out of business.

It cannot be denied that Dakota and Kansas Populists will find these reduced rates enticing. They will no longer be compelled to stay at home and howl. They will converge on Washington in legions and we shall see them in Wall Street. Their chief joy will spring from the consciousness that they are traveling at the expense of the Government. President CLEVELAND in the Texas Seed bill veto laid down the principle that while the people must support the Government the Government ought not to support the people.

The Populist creed is the direct opposite of that. Most of the railroads can barely "skin along" at their present charges for passengers and freight. When the Government operates them at much lower rates and on the eight-hour plan there will be a deficit of some hundreds of millions in the Railroad and Post Office Department. That will be the Government's contribution to the support of the people, particularly of the traveling Populists. Of course the deficit would be met by an issue of non-interest bearing bonds on the Coxey plan.

PETTIGREW is a very great man.

THE TIMES TO-DAY.

We venture to ask the readers of THE TIMES to-day to study it in detail and as a whole with more than usual care. It will repay them.

They will probably wonder how so much reading matter, so varied in subject, and of such general interest and value can be supplied to them at one cent, which is less by a considerable margin than the cost of the white paper on which it is printed. They will, we think, agree with the expert critic whose remark we recently cited. "THE NEW YORK TIMES is cheaper than ignorance."

The secret of the achievement is not far to seek. It lies in the principle which is working apparent miracles in all modern industry, that extensive business makes low prices at once possible and necessary. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, with its thirty-two pages, the quality of which we may safely leave our readers to appreciate, is made feasible by the conditions of the great market which it supplies. Without invidious comparison we may say that it has given a distinct and substantial stimulus to the trade of book-publishing and book selling, and that fact is recognized by those who can judge best and have the greatest interest in judging correctly. On the other hand it has become very useful and even necessary to the readers who wish to keep reasonably informed of what is going on in the world of letters and art. We believe that no single publication surpasses it, or, the price considered, approaches it.

As this edition of THE TIMES will be entirely sold out by the dealers our readers will find it desirable to have the paper regularly delivered at their homes.

The Republican machine is trying to dictate appointments to Gov. ROOSEVELT three weeks before he takes office.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"In nowise due to fault or negligence of any officer of the navy" is the Board of Inquiry's verdict on the loss of the Maria Teresa. This decision will be accepted as final, but though the question of responsibility is settled, the circumstances in which the Spanish cruiser was abandoned remain legitimate topics of discussion. Absence of fault and negligence does not preclude the possibility of an error in judgment, and recognition of facts involves no reflection upon men whose devotion to duty and competence to perform it are beyond reasonable suspicion. The facts in this case are that the Maria Teresa, though abandoned as in a hopeless state, and on the point of sinking, remained afloat for many hours and drifted until her voyage ended, not at the bottom of the ocean, but on a sandbank thirty-five or forty miles away. The Naval Board says that the vessel's more serious leaks seem to have closed as soon as the attempt to force her through mountainous seas straight into the teeth of a howling gale was given up. Any sailor would have prophesied at least a part of the good effects that followed the change of course and the consequent decrease of strain, and it would be absurd to suppose that the trained naval officers and experienced wreckers who had charge of the Maria Teresa did not consider a probability so familiar to all seafarers. But events show that they did not give this probability the weight they should—or might. In other words, they made a mistake of judgment. To say that the cruiser was lost because of that mistake would be carrying logic altogether too far, but it would seem to be true that one more attempt to save her could have been, and was not, made. Now many and many a merchant Captain has taken to farming soon after the commission of an error like this—good Captains, too.

—An interest that in some cases is slightly tinged with apprehension is shown by the Massachusetts papers in the fact that at the recent municipal election Haverhill chose a Socialist for Mayor, three Socialists to be members of the Board of Aldermen, and the same number to seats in the Common Council. It seems that none of the seven belongs to the Social-Labor Party, all being followers of the faction known as the Debs Social Democracy—"a very different stripe of cat," says The Boston Transcript in an article designed to be reassuring to its peculiarly nervous constituency. This sort of Socialism, it tells them, is "without the Social-Labor Party's malevolent spite," and Haverhill puts Social Democrats in office because they are "constructive rather than destructive." All things considered, The Transcript is not alarmed by this latest development in Massachusetts politics. Indeed, it is rather glad that a mild form of Socialism is to have a chance to show what its theories are worth in practice. "The Socialist," we read, "is very much like other men. Give him the opportunity to speak freely, but to men who are not disposed to regard him as an oracle, and give him responsibility, and it is not long before he begins to weigh his words and to be careful of his actions." Also, that elevation to office will reveal to the Socialists that criticism and administration are different, and so make eminently safe and conservative citizens out of dangerous economic heretics. Well, there is something in these arguments, but our beloved contemporary will get into deep water if it extends their application to militant Anarchists and other reckless riders of hobby horses both swift and strong.

—Lieut. HOBSON'S story of the sinking of the Merrimac, judging from the first installment of it, printed in this month's Century, is going to take high rank, and perhaps first place, as a piece of literary work, among the numerous accounts from professional sources of episodes in the war with Spain. Lest anybody should suspect the existence of a trace of sarcasm in this statement—for it has been made very evident of late, both in and out of official reports, that our officers, as a rule, fight much better than they write—we hasten to assert in all sincerity that the Lieutenant's narrative is exceedingly well told, in language not less correct than simple and direct, and that modesty is far from being the only admirable quality of his style. Perhaps he has given us a few more technical details than were absolutely necessary in a magazine article, but he has kept far below the maximum limit established by the inerrable author of "The Ship that Found Herself," and therefore is he safe from criticism on that score as on most others. One of his figures of speech, however, struck at least one of his readers as a bit queer for a man of the sea describing the things of the sea, and distinctly naval things at that. The Lieutenant writes that "Admiral SAMPSON * * * went post haste to the nearest coaling station." Now, the phrase "post haste" is all right in its way, though a trifle worn, even for use ashore, but when applied to the movements of an Admiral, it inflicts upon sensitive ears much the same shock as does, say, the insertion of modern English slang in a translation of Petronius Arbiter. Congruity, like consistency, is a jewel, and—well, we don't believe that Admiral Sampson went post haste.

—That remarkable person, Surgeon General STERNBERG, rose to a height of remarkability never before attained even by him when he told the War Investigating Commission that as yet he had no suggestions to make in regard to rations for soldiers serving in the tropics, but that he would take the subject under consideration as soon as a man recently sent to Jamaica got back with a report on the food supplied to the British troops there! This is simply amazing—no, it is maddening as well as amazing. While the delegate from the Medical Bureau is seeking in Jamaica for information which every studious army officer already possesses, and which is printed in scores of easily purchasable English Army reports, our volunteers in the Philippines are eating beans and bacon, and we are daily sending troops to Cuba similarly equipped. It is with these rations as it was with smokeless powder. Until we are dead sure of having the very best, we must get along as we can—or can't—with the very worst. Red tape is sacred and the slaves thereof helpless.

NO TYPICAL NEW YORKER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The answer to Gotham's query as to "Who is the typical New Yorker?" must at present be: There is none.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his story of New York, referring to the year 1775, says: "Strangers complained then, as now, that it was difficult to say what a typical New Yorker was, because New York's population was composed of various races, differing widely in blood, religion, and conditions of life. In fact, this diversity has always been the dominant note of New York. No sooner had one set of varying elements been fused together than another stream has been poured into the crucible. There probably has been no period in the city's growth during which the New Yorkers whose parents were born in New York formed the majority of the population; and there never has been a time when the bulk of citizens were of English blood."

A rapid glance backward at the history of New York's curious population is interesting. At the beginning the Dutch were in the ascendency. French Huguenots soon began coming to the colony, and were gradually absorbed. There were also many English and some Germans. After the English took possession of Manhattan Island in 1664 a considerable number of immigrants from England and Scotland arrived, followed by Germans and Irish. About the yea. 1783, at the end of the Revolutionary War, all these different peoples were using the English tongue and were fast assuming the character of one people, although most of them were non-English. New Englanders began to come about this time in considerable numbers, and for a while English blood predominated. All these different elements were before long fused together, and New York was in a fair way to possess a type of its own, when, in 1820, began the great immigration of Irish and Germans, the former predominating. The native Americans now occupied third place. After 1860 the German population began to gain, while at the same time Italians, Poles, Bohemians, Russian Jews, and Hungarians added their diverse characteristics to the population. At present four-fifths of New York's inhabitants are of foreign birth or parentage and hardly a tenth are of the old Revolutionary American stock. It is not suprising, therefore, that there is at this moment no typical New Yorker.

The typical citizen must have one or more characteristics in common with all his fellow-citizens. The most potent, indeed, the essentially fundamental, is love of city, and this love is primarily engendered by an acquaintance with the history and development of the city and its institutions. In this respect, marked and growing educational influences are at work. The public schools, the free lectures of the Board of Education, introduced by Prof. Leipziger, and the free classes established by the City History Club are doing creditable work. It is safe to say that never at any previous period was so much attention devoted to the history of the city as at present. These efforts are sure in the end to bear fruit and awaken among the people a sentiment that will eventually evolve the typical New Yorker.

ALFRED ULMANN.

New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

PHILANTHROPIC IMPERIALISM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days, when many good and unselfish men feel it a duty to revolutionize our policy and expose our country to unknown dangers, both from within and from without, in order that we may improve the political condition of some millions of aliens in the West and East Indies, it may be well to be reminded of the precept "first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

Travel and many books of travel have in these modern times made us better acquainted with our foreign "brothers," and have lessened National conceit, so that nowadays even missionary work is sometimes justified not by the old statement that the sins and needs of the foreign heathen are greater than the sins and needs of the home heathen, but instead, simply by the need of our obedience to the divine command "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," and the question of relative merit is humbly left to the judgment of a higher authority.

But is there not a little of the old conceit left when so many of us calmly take it for granted that our proposed attempt to improve the political condition of others is certain to benefit them? Would the kind of municipal government that exists in some of our great cities be much of an improvement on Spanish methods? Would an unscientific tariff and silly currency laws be likely to add greatly to the happiness of any one? Would Algerian administration wean from selfish and unpatriotic habits? And there are other queries that might be added.

It is not my meaning that we do not owe a duty to less advanced races, but I do mean that our first duty is to better fit ourselves for any National attempt to improve others, and with Dr. Adler I believe that the improving can be best done by giving the world the object lesson of the prosperity and happiness of an upright, unselfish, brave, free people, not by trying to impose our preferences on others by our brute strength.

Even if at the present juncture the war has made attempts to directly reform others unavoidable, it will obviously be wiser as well as more worthy of us to make these attempts with the assent and good will of friendly people under our helpful protection than to try to force reforms on unwilling victims of an annexation that was against their wishes.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Morristown, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1898.

WASH AWAY SNOW WITH WATER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thinking over the question of the disposition of snow in this city, it occurs to me that water might be used to considerable advantage. An attempt to use heat directly has to meet the great difficulty of the production of the enormous amount of heat required by any substance in changing from solid to liquid or liquid to gaseous form. As the season of the year when snow is troublesome is the time when Croton water is most plentiful, it might be used to considerable advantage in clearing off the snow, either by attaching hose to the hydrants directly or by making use of the fire engines. I do not know the temperature of the hydrant water, but it cannot be below 40 degrees, if as low as that, but even at that degree its melting power on snow would be great. If an engine hose (attached to a hydrant) were placed at the foot of a grade on any block, and water squirted against the snow, so that the melted and loosened snow would run away from that to be cleared, while the water would not melt all of it, it would, no doubt, melt enough to loosen more, and both would run down to the sewer, where all would be quickly disposed of.

Such an operation, I believe, would cost far less than the usual method, and the result would be a thorough cleaning. It is true that the fire engines are not subject to the Street Cleaning Department, but their temporary use would be a matter of mere formality, without interfering with the service of the engines if called to a fire. If the exhaust of the steam cylinders were so arranged as to send part of the steam, or may be the whole, into the water in the hose, it would help the snow melting.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Dec. 9, 1898.

A STREET CAR PATRON'S WOES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you not lend a helping hand to sufferers from the many abuses daily inflicted upon those who are compelled to use the cars of the Metropolitan monopoly system? Possibly elaborate rules are now in existence for the regulation of the service, but I very much doubt if any official of the company ever concerns himself about their enforcement. Meanwhile life is a burden and safety often endangered to those at the mercy of uncontrolled and ruffianly public servants. I refer to the unnecessary and prevalent manner in which the gripman starts and stops his car—the full power of the motor in the one case, and of the brake in the other being applied so abruptly as to actually throw one down if compelled to stand by reason of the excessive overcrowding—in itself an outrage which should not be permitted.

Again, I frequently see a drunken man sprawling about among gentle women and men, but I have never seen one ejected from a car. To-day I saw a woman with two children pay one fare and take possession of three seats, while several ladies were consequently forced to stand, the conductor being absolutely indifferent and evidently not considering it his duty to see that the rights of passengers are respected. Further, he is usually in such a hurry to reach the end of the line that only an acrobat can be sure of entering or alighting without the risk of serious injury. Finally, it may not be out of place to suggest that passengers owe each other a measure of consideration, the observance of which would be a mitigation of the general distress, for it seems almost a matter of course to look for more or less rudeness under such conditions. I am seldom disappointed and never surprised. W. T. DAWSON.

New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

THE NEW DIPLOMACY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appearance of the United States on the European diplomatic board and the likelihood of our becoming, tacitly or by formal understanding, a co-partner of England in the further partition of China and other Far Eastern problems, is perhaps the most momentous political event of the day. Indeed, it is not difficult to perceive that English statesmen and diplomatists are fully alive to the tremendous import of the new stand we have taken since the successful close of the war with Spain, in regard alike to the problems affecting the Old World and the New, and your very able editorial in to-day's issue on Sir Edmund Monson's speech is not only timely but instructive as well. Our English cousins, fortified by the close amity now existing between us, are ready to fling the gauntlet of defiance at the feet of France or any other European power which may feel disposed to thwart the beneficent work of Great Britain in Africa or elsewhere, and one is reminded of the glorious leadership of Deborah and Barak in the consummate wisdom shown in the policy followed by the Queen and her political advisers in our recent conflict with Spain, which practically demonstrated to us that, with the exception of the grand old mother country all Europe was opposed to us. Thus the animosities and jealousies which for over a hundred years had smoldered between England and the United States, often ready to be kindled into fierce flames, as in the Venezuelan affair, were forever and completely extinguished. In this mighty reconciliation we see an augury of the future peace of the world and the harmonious blending of the only two powers whose principles of government and ideals of character are a guarantee of progress and civilization throughout every clime. It is the consciousness that as a colonizing power in the Philippines or elsewhere we shall follow in the footsteps of the mother country, and give liberty and justice—those fruitful parents of peace and prosperity—to all the races which may fall under our sway, that inspires and strengthens us for the new policy of expansion we have undertaken in and outside of our own hemisphere. Indeed, it is just possible that with our higher and broader conception of our world mission we shall place colonizing, as a principle, on a plane which even England has not attempted in the case of inferior races. We may so educate and elevate the various races contained in the Philippines that even now the time when they will be fitted for self-government may not be so far distant, and a republic established so well sustained by these United States that it shall become the seat of republican institutions, whose influence will permeate and leaven the entire Farther East.

It is because of the lofty tasks and sublime opportunities now laid at our feet that it behooves us to ponder well the responsibility resting upon us, as upon the wisdom of our course may depend the future peace and wellbeing of the world. We have at length burst our swaddling bands, and now we appear before the world as a Nation fully conscious of its high birth and divine mission to bring peace and happiness to mankind through the diffusion of the gospel of equal opportunity to all men, whether Turk or Greek, Jew or Gentile, bond or free. The bells of Christmas, 1898, may well ring right merrily at the initiation of this august era.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

A VICTORY FOR CHARACTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Popular appreciation of Col. Roosevelt's character should reconcile us to much that is distasteful in present conditions. It is rare to find a man in public life who, accepting a nomination for office, refuses to descend to the usual arts—who, being honest and capable, is also independent—so much the stronger will be the attachment of the people to Gov. Roosevelt, who, resolute in the performance of duty, will win to his support not alone the citizens who trust him, but the politicians who discover that there is a change in the atmosphere.

After the Grant Administration, with its train of unfortunate scandals affecting the President's family and Cabinet, the stern integrity and simplicity of the Hayes officials, including Mr. Evarts and Mr. Schurz, encouraged the belief that the American people had changed their point of view. Shoddy seemed to have disappeared, as the unhappy consequences of the panic of 1873 exposed the absurdity of an aristocracy or social leadership dependent only upon money.

Indeed, up to this time, "the best people" had not given a cordial reception to the "newly rich," as the successful speculator had not become an object of adoration.

Again and again since 1878, the Napoleon of Finance had proved a delusion and a snare, and Ward at Sing Sing was as wholesome a reminder of what should be avoided as Tweed, a hunted convict, had been in 1873. Nevertheless, times change, and, while in 1882 there were men in Wall Street who would not sit at the same board with Jay Gould, there are apparently few instances of declinations of alliance or co-operation with the wildly successful speculators in 1898.

All signs point to a period of prosperity which will enable the great operators to win their bets. But—

What of the young men starting in life who desire and demand success? As they appear to require an idol to worship, rather than to possess principles upon which to rely—will they study Roosevelt or the successor to Ferdinand Ward?

Wealth has wondrous powers of fascination. And yet in a crowd of successful people one is not often attracted by a cheerful and inviting personality. The rush, the hustle, the tremendous hazard, affect mind and body. The men who age gracefully are Dwight of Yale, Gilman of Johns Hopkins, Howells, Mabie, and other educators, who are successful in their important departments, and who are thinking of something besides money making. The capitalist who studies and practices philanthropy has provided for himself a captivating and useful career when the mere acquisition of more money becomes distasteful and needless.

Young men would have a higher incentive to stand by principle if merit, fidelity, and industry were permitted to be the determining factors of success. A radical substitute permeating affairs is the substitution of "pull" for patient merit. Professional men with ideals comprehend this when they encounter unfair competition.

Is it too sanguine a view of affairs to presage a change for the better as the Roosevelt administration dwarfs the pretensions, the unworthy ambitions, the "insolence of office" prevalent in municipal politics, whatever party predominates?

LAWYER.

New York, Dec. 1, 1898.

THE IRISH AMERICANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In accordance with your customary fairness, I trust you will allow me to enter a protest against the extraordinary charges made against Irish-Americans by "S. S. S." in your issue of Sunday last, when he stated that "ambition to rule, without ability or honesty, is their make-up." His magnanimous qualification, that he refers only to a faction and not to the whole Irish race, is puerile, because he clearly had in mind those of that nationality who are unalterably opposed to the system of British "government" that has depopulated and impoverished their country and to the growth of the influence of that Government in this country, and this includes the whole Irish people, for so far as this is concerned there are no factions. It is hard to deal patiently with a man who would make such a monstrous charge as that, embodying, as it does, the assertion that the various Irishmen (who believe in liberty for their own people as well as for Americans) who occupy positions of trust and responsibility in the United States to-day, including a large number of our Judges, are dishonest and incapable. Every respectable newspaper and most of the respectable lawyers of this city recently expressed a very different opinion of a New York Judge who is a fair type of the professional classes of that nationality.

Almost all of the statements and assertions of "S. S. S." are as illogical as the above charge is unjust. I will not presume to trespass upon your space by taking them up in detail, but, with your permission, I would ask him where the Illinois boy obtained his information that the War of the Revolution consisted of a fight between the "freeborn English" on the American side and the Hessians on what we heretofore thought was the English side; whether he can explain in what way the Irish-Americans have been in the past and are at present less loyal to America than American citizens born in England; what he means by a "union of the English-speaking peoples," and whether citizens who forswear allegiance to foreign potentates, but particularly to the Queen of England, are true to their oath when they advocate such a union; what way such a union could possibly benefit America, seeing that she has got along remarkably well without and in spite of England.

"S. S. S." would also apparently have the school books misrepresent the historical fact that England has always in the past been the enemy of this country. If, as in the case of the Revolution, he would have us believe that it was the English sovereign and not the English people who were at fault, then where is the boasted English freedom if the sovereign can dictate the policy of the country? Your correspondent strongly objects to the term "Irish-American," which has the merit of being at least ethnologically correct, as applied to American citizens of that nationality, but he fails to record his objection to the absurd term "Anglo-Saxon" which some of his friends seek to have applied to the whole American people.

The feeling of enmity and intolerance displayed toward the Irish people by men of the stamp of "S. S. S." brands them as being un-American. If they were imbued with American patriotism, one of their first objects should be the promotion of good feeling between all classes of American citizens.

IRISH-AMERICAN.

New York, Dec. 7, 1898.

A Reader's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not know what value you attach to the gratuitous commendations of your readers, but I feel constrained to say that THE NEW YORK TIMES occupies a higher place in my regard than any other journal that reaches me. It is satisfactory as a newspaper. Its news is abundant and trustworthy, and, I may add, "fit to print." It is satisfactory in its high literary character. It is never slipshod or careless of sense and grammar in its most inconspicuous parts. Its editorials are timely, well written, and scholarly. It is satisfactory in its high moral tone and its evident regard for the greatest good of the greatest number. I could say much more about it, but I will refrain, lest THE TIMES be suspected of printing a disguised advertisement as a letter of commendation. The managers of the journal have set a high ideal before them of a fearless, non-partisan, and able American newspaper. It is cheap only in one sense, and herein is the only apprehension its readers have in regard to it. Independent character and rigid morality are more costly than they ought to be. But success to THE TIMES! I have read it for many years; but it was never in its best days before, quite what it is now.

EDMUND ROWLAND.

Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 6, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Explosives.

"At present," said the statistician, "there are over a thousand explosive compounds known, not to mention two prima donnas in one opera company."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not Exactly What She Meant to Say.

He—What would you do, dear, if I should forget myself some time and tell you to go to the devil?

She—I would go right home to mamma.—Philadelphia North American.

Tested, and Found Wanting.

Mrs. Matchmaker—Marie, do you think Mr. Slowman is in earnest?

Miss Matchmaker—I'm afraid not, mamma. I mentioned diamonds last evening and he only yawned.—Jewelers' Weekly.

A Narrow Escape from Sorrow.

Mr. Weddeman—The poet says pearls are angels' tears.

Mrs. Weddeman—It's lucky you aren't an angel, Arthur. If you were, I wouldn't let you do anything but weep.—Jeweler's Weekly.

OLD AGE.

From The London Chronicle.

Yer wornts a job, yer dew,
And you're only sixty-tew!
Thenks, we've all the parylytics as we're needin' withart you.
This ain't no bloomin' 'orsplital, this factory is not;
We tikes on men thet's young an' smawt an' strong an' on-the-spot,
And thet is whort yer ain't, my friend, nort by a tidy lot.
It ain't no yoose ter try,
So tike an' pawss awye;
Thur's the young 'uns close be'ind yer, and you're bockin' up the wye.

And whur are yer ter go?
'Ow the dickens shud I know?
Thur's no one 'ungrin' fur yer when you're sixty-tew or so.
Yer 'as a fust-clawss chericter, yer don't go on the booze,
Yer've got a bit o' strength still left as you'd be prard ter yoose,
But ev'rywhur yer awsks fur wuk yer finds as they refoose.
And ev'rywhur you're told,
You're art, right art, clean bowled.
Aye, the sin thet's pawst furgivin' is the sin o' bein' old.

And thur's nutthink as yer'll get,
Penshing schemes is ort, yer bet;
Thur mye be thet good time comin', but it ain't a-comin' yet.
With the growth of thrifty 'abits it is wrong ter interfere,
Likewise we 'asn't got no twenty millying parnds a year,
And one thing is too differcult, and toether thing's too dear.
Old age 'as done your trick,
So jest you mawch off quick;
Thurs the work'ouse an' the eme'try—yer've only got ter pick.

RUSSIA'S GRASP ON CHINA

Situation Critical, Says ex-United States Minister Barrett.

OUR INTERESTS IN DANGER

Immediate and United Action by the American and British Governments Is Imperative, He Declares.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 9.—John Barrett, formerly United States Minister to Siam, has returned here after visiting Peking and the principal Chinese ports. He says the situation in China is of the most critical nature, and that Manchuria is no longer Chinese, but Russian territory.

He asserts that Niu-Chwang, the chief northern port for the movement of American products, is also practically Russian, and is liable to be closed any day.

The only permanent safeguard to the paramount American and British interests, Mr. Barrett says, is immediate and united action by the interested Governments to defend the integrity of the Chinese Empire, to enforce reforms in the Government, to prevent further cessions of ports and provinces, and to insist upon the "open door" policy in all ports of China, including the spheres of influence claimed by Russia, Germany, and France.

Otherwise, Mr. Barrett contends, the impending partition of the Chinese Empire will seriously curtail the field of trade by disastrously affecting American and British influence in Asia.

NEW RUSSIAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

Refused to Present His Credentials to the Dowager Empress.

PEKING, Dec. 9.—The new Russian Minister, M. de Giers, presented his credentials to the Emperor to-day. The Emperor appeared to be weak and sickly.

The Dowager Empress was not present. M. de Giers, on his arrival here, refused to present his credentials to the Dowager Empress.

Cruiser Boston Bound for Shanghai.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Boston sailed to-day from Taku for Shanghai. She went to the mouth of the Pei Ho River to send up marines to Tientsin, and thence to Peking, if necessary for the protection of the United States Legation. Whether or not she brought these marines away, Capt. Wildes did not report to the Navy Department.

BOER EXPEDITION A FAILURE.

Gen. Joubert, Ill, His Forces Demoralized, Is Returning to Pretoria—Accused of Wholesale Butchery.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail forwards a dispatch which the Transvaal Government had refused to allow The Daily Mail's correspondent at Johannesburg to forward from that point.

He says that the campaign recently instituted by the Boer Government against Chief M'pefu of the Magatos tribe in the Zouttans Berg District has proved a complete fiasco. The chief has outmaneouvred the Boers, and is now in the splendidly fortified mountain stronghold which he has long occupied as a centre of operations, and where he has assembled a large army.

Gen. Joubert, the commander of the Boer expedition sent against the chief, is ill, and, with his forces in a state of semi-mutiny, is returning to Pretoria. The Boers have been guilty of wholesale buchery of women, children, and unarmed natives.

AMBASSADOR MONSON EXPLAINS.

No Intention to Criticise France's Policy, Inspired Note Declares.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—An explanation, evidently emanating from the British Embassy here, has been published, declaring that the speech recently delivered by the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, has been misunderstood, and repudiating any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of France or criticise her policy.

Moreover, it is added, the whole attitude of the Ambassador contradicts the supposition of malevolent intention.

LADY CURZON OFF TO INDIA.

Leaves London After Farewell Dinner Tendered to Her and the Viceroy.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—At the Hotel Cecil this evening a farewell banquet was tendered to Baron Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lady Randolph Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Warwick, Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires, and Mrs. White; Baron Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Henry Asquith, and other personal and political friends.

At the conclusion of the banquet Lady Curzon started for Plymouth to join the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Arabia, on which her children embarked to-day at London. Lord Curzon will join the steamer at Marseilles, where she is due on Dec. 16, en route for Bombay, via Brindisi.

HUNGARY'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

Dr. de Szilagyi, President of the Lower House, Definitely Resigns.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 9.—Dr. D. de Szilagyi, President of the lower House of the Hungarian Diet, who formally resigned on Dec. 7, but who was requested to withdraw his resignation, has now definitely resigned his office.

Dr. de Szilagyi's resignation was also made through the medium of a letter, in which he adhered to the declarations contained in the previous communication to the Lower House, announcing his withdrawal from office.

The Chamber was densely crowded and the reading of the letter was received with cheers by the Leftists.

The House accepted Dr. de Szilagyi's resignation and adjourned after the leaders of the Opposition had expressed grave anxiety as to the future.

Destructive Flood in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 9.—The River Neva suddenly rose 9 feet last night, inundating the lower quarters of the city, where communication is now carried on by boats. The inhabitants were panic-stricken, and there was great loss of property, though no loss of life has been reported. The flood is now subsiding.

Russian Bark Helsingfors Wrecked.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Russian bark Helsingfors, which sailed from Shields Nov. 30 for Dartel, has been totally wrecked near Helsingfors, on the Gulf of Finland, her home port. The Helsingfors was built in 1856 and registered 717 tons.

Lippe-Detmold Succession Question.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—The National Zeitung announces that the Federal Governments have agreed that the Bundesrath should recognize the right of the Diet of Lippe-Detmold to settle the succession question.

Shot While Seeking His Wife.

Angelo Sparra, forty-one years old, an Italian barber of 218 Seventh Avenue, was shot three times last night with probably fatal effect at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Marco Ialo, 150 Cherry Street. Sparra last week discharged Charles Martino, one of his barbers, because of Martino's attentions to Mrs. Sparra. Mrs. Sparra next day took her little girl and went to live with her sister, Mrs. Ialo. Sparra went last night to try to induce her to return home. While he was waiting for her Martino rushed at him with a revolver, which he discharged three times. Martino made his escape. The police arrested Mrs. Ialo, Mrs. Sparra, Mrs. Ialo's husband, and Marion and John Farace. The child was sent to the Gerry society. The Faraces were taken to the station house to act as interpreters, and, the police say, told so many lies that both were held as suspicious characters.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Mr. Paur's Symphony Rehearsal at Carnegie Hall in the Afternoon.

Emil Paur's series of symphony concerts at Carnegie Hall is proceeding with artistic interest. The public rehearsal yesterday afternoon prefatory to the concert which is to be given to-night was attended by an audience of fair size. There was warm applause for the feature which was most interesting, and there was considerable apathy over those features which were not. The programme consisted of Hector Berlioz's "Childe Harold" symphony, Liszt's "Concerto Pathetique," Ernst Chausson's symphonic poem "Vivian," and Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride." The Liszt number, which was composed for two pianos, had been arranged for one piano and orchestra by Richard Burmeister, who played the piano part.

This programme looked promising on paper, but it transpired that in these days only two of the four numbers were of the kind to arouse an audience. The "Harold" symphony of Berlioz sounds feeble and soporific in the extreme. It requires a considerable effort on the part of the imagination of an adult music lover to recognize the personality of Byron's reflective wanderer in the melancholy platitudes of the solo viola part, which was very well played by Nahan Franko, and only the march of the pilgrims seems really to justify the ambitious title placed over the movement by its composer.

The other number, which failed to reach the significance of its title, was Chausson's "Vivian." The Arthurian legends have been the source of inspiration of some very good music, but this symphonic poem is a very dim and uncertain piece of orchestral impressionism. The figures of Merlin and Vivian are not discernible at all, though it does seem as if the aged seer struggling in the toils of the enchantress might furnish almost any composer with inspiration. Mr. Chausson, however, has found in the situation nothing but orchestral color. He has sated himself with strained harmony, according to the fashion of his day. It is the fancy of musicians now to write what used to be regarded as inadmissible disorder, and to trust to peculiar instrumental combinations to make them palatable. This is, of course, not a subject for censure. All our familiar dissonances were at some time condemned, and the future may enjoy the new discords and find them "chic, like lemons and rum," as Ouida says. In his instrumentation Chausson uses all kinds of devices from harmonics tremolo to stopped trumpet. But fine feathers do not always make fine birds even in music. A few pregnant thematic ideas would be worth a great deal to Chausson. It is not always wise to try to make pictures with colors alone.

Mr. Burmeister's arrangement of the Liszt "Concerto Pathetique" is excellently made. The work is very effective in its new guise, and ought to find a place in the répertoires of many pianists. The work itself is one of the most praiseworthy products of a mind of unquestionable though somewhat erratic talent. Mr. Burmeister's arrangement has made an admirable orchestral score of the second piano part. The proportion between the solo instrument and the orchestra is finely preserved, and there is plenty of variety in the color. The pianist played the solo part delightfully. He gave to the music an interpretation full of musical feeling and his technic was adequate to all the demands which he made upon it.

The orchestra yesterday was in excellent form, and throughout the afternoon played with fire and with rich tone. Mr. Paur conducted with his customary skill and firmness.

"TANNHAUSER" AT THE OPERA.

A Good Performance of Wagner's Third Opera at the Metropolitan Last Night.

Wagner's "Tannhäuser" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, to the evident delight of a large audience. It seems as if the familiar work had taken a new lease of life. It certainly has not in recent seasons drawn such crowds as it has this Winter. The performance last evening enabled the public to renew its acquaintance with Ernst Van Dyck, the tenor, who has been indisposed since the first night of the season. It cannot be said that last night's performance materially altered the impressions gained at Mr. Van Dyck's first appearance. His voice is not a great one, and his tone formation is often faulty. On the other hand, everything he does is instinct with artistic feeling. He phrases with skill and accentuates dramatically, and he acts with unfailing poetic vigor.

David Bispham appeared for the first time this season, singing Wolfram, a part in which he has made himself a favorite. He was in excellent voice, and it is hardly necessary to say that in that case he sang the music of Wolfram beautifully. Olga Pevny sang Elizabeth in place of Emma Eames, who is still too ill to appear. Miss Pevny has a powerful voice of hard quality and apparently somewhat worn. She sang with tragic force, but without much finish. M. Plancon resumed the rôle of the Landgrave, and gave distinction to every measure of the music allotted to him. His clear enunciation of the German text is very commendable.

Mme. Nordica was again the Venus. Her work was, as it always is, full of evidence of a complete understanding of the intent of the composer, and she sang with plenty of voice. The smaller parts were in the same hands as heretofore. Signor Mancinelli conducted, but not to the satisfaction of the judicious. Credit for the improved stage management in "Tannhäuser" has been given through misinformation to the wrong person. It should be awarded to M. Bauda, the regisseur general of the house.

Jean de Reszke Will Start Next Week.

Edouard de Reszke received a cablegram from his brother Jean yesterday, in which the tenor said he had arrived in Paris from Italy, and was enjoying the very best of health. He said he would leave Southampton on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm next Wednesday. Other members of Mr. Grau's company coming on the same steamer are Mme. Lilli Lehmann and M. Victor Maurel, and when they arrive the organization will be complete.

SUNK IN PELEE PASSAGE.

Damage to Lumber-Laden Vessel by Ice in Lake Erie.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 9.—The Middlesex, with a cargo of lumber from Ashland to Ohio ports, was cut through by the ice while passing through Pelee Passage, Lake Erie, and sunk. The members of her crew managed to effect their escape over the ice and are now safe.

The Middlesex was in tow of the steamer J. H. Prentice, also lumber laden. The two boats passed down at Detroit at 1:15 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 7, and have been fighting a way through the ice ever since. The schooner Halsted, the other consort of the Prentice, suffered a similar fate while going into Ashland. Her bows were cut so badly that, although she did not sink, it was necessary to leave her at Ashland for the Winter.

REBATE ON SWISS IMPORTS.

Collector Bidwell to Act on a New Order from Washington.

Collector Bidwell will act on this circular, issued by Secretary Gage Dec. 5:

This department having been advised by the Secretary of State that it was understood by the contracting parties that Articles VIII. and XII. of the treaty concluded Nov. 25, 1850, between Switzerland and the United States secured to the products of the respective nations the benefit of the lowest rates of duty which either should thereafter grant, by treaty or otherwise, to any other country, you are hereby authorized and directed to impose and collect on the products of Switzerland exported to the United States from that country, similar to those enumerated in the reciprocal commercial arrangement made with France and proclaimed on May 30, 1898, in pursuance of Section 3 of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, the rates of duty imposed and collected on such merchandise imported from France under said reciprocal arrangement. All entries of such products imported from Switzerland on and after June 1, 1898, which have been otherwise liquidated, will be reliquidated in accordance with the above ruling.

Harbor Postal Steamer's Trial Trip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger left here to-night for New York where, with Postmaster Van Cott, he will receive a number of invited guests on the trial trip of the New York Harbor postal transfer steamer, the Postmaster General. Some prominent New York officials have been invited to witness the event by Gen. Howard Carroll of the Starin Transportation Line, which has had the vessel built specially for the quick transfer of mails from the ocean liners.

When you "feel a cold coming" you can shorten its stay with frequent little doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

TWO SUCCESSFUL FAIRS.

The sixth annual fair of the Women's Auxiliary of the New York Throat and Nose Hospital was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. It was decidedly the largest and most brilliant of any entertainment of its kind that has taken place this season. Nearly 200 young women proved able assistants to the numerous matrons in charge. The large room was well filled with gayly colored tables laden with pretty wares. The palmist feature, which is a standing accompaniment to all bazaars, at present, was one of the most lucrative attractions. The surprise package table was particularly noticeable. It was decorated entirely in red, white, and blue crêpe paper. The packages for women were wrapped in blue, those for the men in red. Dancing was indulged in during the evening. Mrs. Edward J. Bermingham, President of the Auxiliary, presided over the fair. She was ably assisted by Mrs. Henry Griffen, Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, Mrs. Charles Walton Sanders, and Miss Elise King. The following women were in charge of the different tables: Miss Clara H. Thomas, art and literature; Miss Florence Gildersleeve, how to make a butterfly; Mrs. Charles Walton Sanders, the gypsy corner; Mrs. Abner L. Ely, doll and toy table; Mrs. Charles S. Crossman, general table; Mrs. Hamilton J. Meeks, fancy table; Mrs. George Evans, confectionery table; Louise Button, surprise package table; Miss Kate Bermingham, general table; Miss Cecile Louise Castegnier, toilet articles; Mrs. J. Anthony Wilkens, fancy table; Mrs. Andrew Shiland, flowers; Mrs. Thomas Lewis, fancy table; Miss Elise King, gentlemen's goods and smokers' articles; Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, tea room.

The active members of the auxiliary are Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, Mrs. Stephen C. Bedell, Mrs. Edward J. Bermingham, the Misses Bermingham, Miss Fanny Augusta Bolton, Mrs. Henry D. Brewster, Mrs. J. Romaine Brown, Miss Louise Button, Mrs. George Castegnier, the Misses Castegnier, Mrs. George T. Chase, Mrs. J. Edward Cowles, Mrs. Charles Crossman, Mrs. William B. Dillon, Mrs. Robert N. Disbrow, Mrs. Abner L. Ely, Mrs. George Evans, Miss Jean L. Faulkner, Miss Florence Gildersleeve, Mrs. Henry Griffen, Mrs. Benjamin Haight, the Misses Hallock, Mrs. Charles F. Haydock, Miss E. N. Hearne, Miss Alice Hedges, Miss Elise King, Mrs. Thomas Lewis, Miss Lilian McCabe, Mrs. E. I. Mathewson, Mrs. Robert C. Morris, Mrs. Charles E. Pell, Mrs. E. Benjamin Ramsdell, Mrs. Charles W. Sanders, Mrs. Andrew Shiland, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Snedeker, and the Misses Thomas.

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The Sunbeam League gave a fair for the benefit of the babies' wards of the Post Graduate Hospital, at the residence of Miss Robb, 23 Park Avenue, yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and an appreciative one, as the despoiled tables testified at the close of the entertainment. The fancy table was presided over by Miss Robb; the book table, filled with autograph volumes, by Mrs. W. Purrington and Miss Brander Matthews; the silver table, by Miss Mary Hayden; the useful table, by Mrs. E. Franklin; the flower table, by Miss Mabel Schenck and Miss Thurber; the tea table, by Miss Frances C. Challenor, and the doll table, by Miss Carlie Schenck. The flower table was a wealth of American Beauties.

The officers of the league are: President—Miss Carol Dudley Eidlitz; Vice Presidents—Miss Mabel Schenck and Mrs. Edmund Dwight, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Jefferson Hogan; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Brander Matthews; Treasurer—Miss Frances C Challenor; Chairmen of Committees—Miss Louise De F. Haynes, Miss Robb, Miss Mary P. Hayden, Miss Amy Mills, and Miss Carlie Schenck. The patronesses are Mesdames John Jacob Astor, William D. Barbour, Elihu Chauncey, Robert Clarkson, E. P. Dickie, Frederick Edey, Elisha M. Fulton, Jr., Valentine G. Hall, James A. Harriman, H. J. Hayden Henry Parish, Jr., Walden Pell, Charles E. Pellew, Gertrude Parsons, J. Hampden Robb, H. Casimir de Rham, and Victor Sorchan, and Miss May Suydam Palmer, Miss Cram, and Miss Russell.

Among those present were Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Mrs. Elihu Chauncey, Miss Ethel Cram, Mrs. H. J. Hayden, Mrs. Gertrude Parsons, Miss Ella E. Russell, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggins Riggs, Miss Blodgett, Miss May Harper, Miss Susie Valentine, and Miss Eleanor Patterson.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CUTS RATES.

Fares from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Eastern Points Reduced.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Excitement was caused to-day in railroad circles by the announcement that the Canadian Pacific's "Soo" Line had made a great slash in the passenger rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to points in the East.

The announcement made by the "Soo" line is that it had decided to put in effect holiday rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to all points in Canada, New England, and New York, including Boston, Albany, and New York. The round-trip rate to New York is $44.50, while the regular one-way rate via the Chicago-St. Paul lines is $31.50. The "Soo's" round-trip rate to Boston is $45 and to Albany $38.50.

The new rates are a little less than one and one-half times the regular one-way fares.

BROOKLYN BANK WINS.

Referee Crane Reports in Favor of Decreasing Its Tax Assessment.

Frederick E. Crane, as referee in certiorari proceedings brought by John G. Jenkins and others, holders of 3,000 shares of stock of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, to review the assessment on the capital stock of the bank for 1897, yesterday filed his decision in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

In May, 1897, the bank filed a statement, giving assets and liabilities for that year, and the Board of Assessors fixed the taxable value of each bank share at $393. From the evidence before him, Referee Crane finds the value of each share to be $248.06. Exceptions to the report were filed by Corporation Counsel Whalen, and an appeal will be taken to the Appellate Court.

The suit was a test case as a result of the dissatisfaction of many of the Brooklyn banks with the tax-rate fixing on their shares. The Bankers' Association selected the First National Bank to bring the first suit, which will probably be followed by others.

ATLANTA IRISHMEN INDIGNANT.

Snubbed Justin H. McCarthy for His Views on English Alliance.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 9.—The Hon. Justin Huntly McCarthy, Irish leader, who arrived in New York a few days ago for the purpose of delivering a series of lectures throughout the United States, has been openly snubbed by the Irishmen and Irish organizations of Atlanta, where he appeared last night in a lecture under the auspices of the Atlanta Lecture Association. A reception had been announced for an elaborate scale and committees had been named composed of prominent Irishmen of the city, but all social entertainments were declared off as the Irish learned of Mr. McCarthy's views on the subject of an English-American alliance. Mr. McCarthy is heartily in favor of an alliance between the two countries, and makes this the basis of the lectures he is now delivering in this part of the country.

Mr. Walter Gillespie, Assistant Cashier of the Atlanta National Bank, and one of the most prominent Irishmen of the city, declined to serve on the committee. He says: "I am bitterly opposed to Mr. McCarthy's ideas of an English-American alliance, for England's present predicament is Ireland's opportunity. I know in this declaration I voice the sentiments of every true Irishman in the city.

"When Mr. McCarthy arrived in this country he was interviewed on the alliance, and the views of an Irishman in favor of the alliance, being so unusual, the interview was extensively copied. This information was a surprise to the Atlanta Irishmen, and especially coming from the son of such an illustrious and beloved Irishman as the Hon. Justin McCarthy, who has worked and suffered for his country during the better part of his life.

"The Irishmen of this country are a unit against the much talked of alliance. They see that England is on her knees begging for it, and it has always been the motto of patriotic sons of Ireland that England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity.

"No Irishman in this country would oppose anything that would be to the benefit of their adopted country. I am firmly convinced that it would not be for the welfare of this country that an alliance take place. The advice handed down to us from Washington and others was to steer clear of entangling alliances, and this policy is as good to-day as when first advanced."

M'LAUGHLIN, DEPUTY CHIEF

Police Board Votes Unanimously to Promote Him.

CAPT. KANE MADE INSPECTOR

Rumors Are Current of Additional Promotions and Transfers—Mr. McLaughlin's Varied Experiences.

William H. McLaughlin was promoted yesterday by the Police Board from the position of Inspector of Police to that of Deputy Chief. In making this promotion the Police Commissioners voted unanimously. The Police Board also advanced Capt. James Kane of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station to the rank of Inspector.

The promotion of Inspector McLaughlin came in the nature of a surprise to the general police circles, although it is said that the proposed action had been discussed quietly for some time by the Commissioners and high police officials.

The New York charter provides that there shall be five Deputy Chiefs of Police—one for each borough—and one of these positions has been vacant ever since the promotion of Chief Devery from Deputy Chief several months ago. The fact that the Commissioners have considered it advisable to make McLaughlin a Deputy Chief caused it to be reported that Chief Devery has several transfers in view, for it was not considered likely that Deputy Chief McLaughlin would be sent to Richmond, the only borough in which a vacancy now exists.

McLaughlin has had a varied experience on the police force since he joined it as a patrolman thirty years ago. He is a man of much force and unusual intelligence, and his strong character was noted when he combatted so forcibly and successfully the charges made against him by the Lexow Investigating Committee. His courage and cleverness, shown first soon after he became a patrolman, attracted the attention of his superior officers and brought him rapid promotion.

Another man who often showed similar qualities, it was remarked yesterday, was his friend and schoolmate Lieut. George De Long. Lieut. De Long lost his life several years ago while on a trip to the arctic regions. Both of these men were students in "the fifties" at the old William Street School.

McLaughlin was born on Dec. 14, 1846, in the old Sixth Ward. After he left school he went into the trucking business. At one time he invented a switch, patented it, and made considerable money. He was appointed a policeman on Nov. 26, 1868, was made Roundsman for meritorious conduct Oct. 31, 1870, and became a Sergeant on Feb. 20, 1884, after making some important captures while detailed to the Detective Bureau.

When Inspector Byrnes became head of the Detective Bureau McLaughlin was his right-hand man. On the retirement of Superintendent Murray, Byrnes became head of the force, and then McLaughlin ran the Detective Bureau. For meritorious services he was made Captain on July 1, 1889, being passed at the head of the civil service list, with a percentage of 99.82.

As Captain he was in command of the Old Slip, Eldridge Street, and "Tenderloin" Stations. After he was made Inspector he was placed in full command of the Detective Bureau and remained there until the Lexow investigation. As a result of the inquiry Inspector McLaughlin was indicted on the charge of blackmailing Builder Seagrist while he was the Captain in command of the Old Slip Station.

He was tried before Justice Barrett and the jury disagreed. Upon a second trial he was convicted. His lawyers at once secured a stay of execution and took the case to the Court of Appeals. There the decision of the lower court was reversed. Pending the criminal proceedings against him the Police Board on March 19, 1895, suspended McLaughlin, and on June 10 following, immediately after his conviction, the board dismissed him from the force.

When McLaughlin's lawyers secured the stay of execution the Police Board rescinded its action of dismissal and placed the Inspector under suspension. Following the Court of Appeals decision Inspector McLaughlin was on May 5, 1897, restored to the force and placed in command of the Fifth Inspection District, and remained there until yesterday.

As McLaughlin and Kane are both Democrats, and both live in the Borough of Manhattan, it is said the Captains will probably be Republicans, and that Brooklyn will be recognized in their selection.

Inspector Kane is a protégé of John F. Carroll, the Tammany leader. He was made a policeman on Sept. 28, 1883; a roundsman on Dec. 20, 1889; a Sergeant on Jan. 19, 1892, and a Captain on Jan. 14, 1898. He will be placed in command of the Fifth Inspection District this morning by Chief Devery.

The report that more Captains are to be made caused considerable speculation yesterday as to what men were likely to be selected, but nothing of a definite nature was reached. Besides the promotion of Capt. Kane, vacancies have been caused by the deaths within a few months of Capts. John R. Groo, William Meekim, and John M. O'Keefe.

Soon after their promotions yesterday the new Deputy Chief and Inspector appeared at Police Headquarters and were sworn in by the Commissioners. They were besieged by their friends anxious to congratulate them upon their good fortune, and it was not long before florists' wagons appeared with great floral tributes from friends and admirers.

Capt. Early Wants to be Retired.

Police Captain Early of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn, yesterday made application to the Police Commissioners for retirement. Capt. Early was born in 1850, and was appointed to the force in 1872. He was made a Roundsman in January, 1883; a Sergeant in May, 1884, and a Captain in 1889. During his twenty-six years of service no complaint has ever been made against him. He is a familiar figure in Brooklyn, as he is very short and weighs over 300 pounds.

WOMEN SUPPORT THE PASTOR.

They Make a Demonstration of Force at Mount Olivet Baptist Church.

The congregation of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, 161 West Fifty-third Street, has been in a turmoil ever since the pastor, the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, from the pulpit urged the male members of the church to vote for Justice Van Wyck for Governor. No one of Mr. Wisher's friends had ever suspected him of being lukewarm in his Republicanism, and when he joined the colored Tammany organization he created a sensation which has culminated in charges being brought against him for making statements and then repudiating them, and also for accusing the Deacons of the church of having "stabbed him in the back."

The Deacons of the church did not care so much that Mr. Wisher had changed his political coat, but they feel that when Mr. Wisher, on Nov. 6, repudiated statements he is said to have made on a previous occasion, he had stepped over the line between consistency and truth. For "stabbing him in the back," every one knows how touchy certain pople are as regards the use of edged weapons. On the whole there was nothing to do but to formulate charges, and even Mr. Wisher could not complain of the elaborateness of the indictment. The only mistake the Deacons made was in setting the time for considering the charges against the pastor—but that is another story.

Wednesday night is the regular prayer meeting night in the church, and last night, when the Board of Deacons were to have considered the charges, the attendance was far larger than usual. The men were outnumbered five to one by the women. It looked as if the preacher's friends had decided to make a demonstration of force, and the Deacons, who stood in the vestibule while the devotees were arriving, appeared to have suddenly changed their views about the necessity for considering the charges at that time.

The prayer meeting in the body of the church was well under way before the deacons finally entered their room. One after another of them endeavored to bring up the charges, but the majority felt that there was other business of more urgency to be considered, and the evening was about over, without anything having been done, when the sounds of the closing hymn were heard. As the worshippers straggled out into the street the Deacons plucked up heart and were about to begin the discussion of the charges, when some one opened the door and the Deacons saw a number of the women, who are, as they said, "willing to spill the last drop of our blood in defense of our pastor." These women were standing about in the vestibule or sitting on the stairs, and the sight cooled the ardor of the Deacons. So they decided that the best thing to do in an unpleasant matter was to put it off as long as possible. They will take up the charges at their next regular meeting. The women say they will be there.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The somewhat sensational stories that have been published recently relative to the obtaining of a divorce by Mrs. William Gould Brokaw from her husband in Providence, R. I., and the filing of suit for divorce from her husband by Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall in the same city, have been read with decided surprise, not to say amusement, by many people. Neither incident is in any way a surprise, for it was known at least three years ago that Mrs. Teall had decided on obtaining a divorce, and it was openly announced a year ago last Summer that Mrs. Brokaw, formerly Miss Coralie Coudert, had determined to apply for a Rhode Island divorce on the ground of desertion, and that her husband, the well-known yachtsman, would not contest her application. Both stories are old ones, both divorces are to be regretted, but both are accepted facts, and there is nothing new in either.

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Mr. and Mrs. John D. Cheever, formerly Miss Gertrude Youngs, who have not been seen in society for some years, are now going about, and Mrs. Cheever, who has been very ill, with her husband, who was for so many years so prominent in the Rockaway hunting set, are being warmly welcomed by a host of friends.

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The programme for the concert to be given in the Astoria ballroom on Tuesday evening next in aid of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, has been finally arranged. Mme. Sembrich will sing, as will also M. Plancon. Mrs. Louis Howland, formerly Miss Leonora von Stosch, the violinist, will play, and Mr. Victor Harris will conduct the always popular cantata "In a Persian Garden," which will be sung by Mrs. Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. MacKenzie Gordon, and Dr. Carl Dufft. Reserved seats may be procured at the Astoria at $5 each, and boxes may be obtained from Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, 20 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, who omitted their series of musicales, which were such a feature of two or three Winter seasons last year, are to resume them this Winter in their beautiful apartments at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street. It is understood, however, that Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will limit the number of their guests this season to some two hundred people, and that the invitations will not be as general as formerly. They had planned to give the first of the musicales on Monday evening next, but owing to the illness of Mme. Eames-Story, who was to have sung at it, this has been postponed until Tuesday evening, Jan. 3. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will give a "thé dansante" on the afternoon of Dec. 29 for Miss Young, a daughter of Thomas Young, who made her début last week.

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The death of Dr. Gouverneur Mather Smith at his residence in this city on Thursday evening has removed a gentleman of the old school, and a man who kept up the traditions of old New York. Dr. Smith was an encyclopedia of genealogy and New York City history, and was never happier than when attending the meetings of the Societies of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, War of 1812, and particularly the New York Historical Society. He was deservedly proud of his ancestry and of his war record. He came of a family of physicians, and began his professional life as a physician in the De Milt Dispensary in 1856. In 1866 he succeeded his father as attending physician in the New York Hospital. He was a bachelor, and lived with an unmarried sister, to whom he was sincerely devoted. A man of most formal and precise manners and conversation, he was nevertheless most generous and kind-hearted, and will be greatly missed. He was almost the last leaf upon the tree which bore the old bachelor beaus of New York society.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel were at the opera last evening, having come on from Philadelphia on Thursday. They sailed to-day in the Auguste Victoria for an extended trip abroad. The last week has been one of dinner giving in Philadelphia, at which Mr. and Mrs. Drexel were the guests of honor.

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The Campania and Auguste Victoria today will take away a large contingent of well-known people who are to pass the Christmas holidays on the Continent and in England. The Count and Countess Muccioli are among the returning visitors. The Countess Muccioli came over with the body of her dearest friend, Mrs. August Belmont, at whose bedside she was when she died. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Lawrence and Mrs. Rylance go to pass Christmas with relatives. On the Auguste Victoria will sail also Mr. Joseph Jenkins Lee of New York and Baltimore, a nephew of the late Mrs. Adrian Iselin. Mr. Lee was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, and distinguished himself in the action at El Caney. His health was much broken by the campaign in Cuba, and for several months he has been slowly recuperating at the Lee country seat, at Needwood, Md. Mr. Lee goes to Italy and from there to Paris and England, where he will be the guest of his cousin, Mrs. "Jack" Beresford, and of his friend, Mr. E. Valpy, who sails with him to-day.

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Mrs. George Munroe is a passenger on the Campania. Mrs. Munroe has been visiting her sisters, Mrs. Frederic Edey and Mrs. Parsons. Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart sails with her young son and daughter. She will be abroad for quite a time. M. Tissot, the French-English painter, also goes on the Campania. On the Auguste Victoria, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Rylance, Mr. Lee and Mr. Valpy, will sail Mr. and Mrs. Ernest H. De Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Longfellow of Boston, Col. Hubert S. Brown of the University Club, Judge Charles Allen and Miss Allen, Maxwell and Reginald Norman, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bird. Miss Pauline Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wheeler of Philadelphia, J. W. Wetmore, and Miss Mary Wetmore are also passengers on the same ship.

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Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells are at the Virginia Hot Springs, where they will remain some time. Mr. Richard Harding Davis has arrived at the Homestead Hotel at that place, and will stay there until after the holidays. Among other New Yorkers also at the Homestead are Mrs. L. G. Warren, Mr. Theodore K. Gibbs, Mr. Arthur S. Cox, Mr. Henry L. Kip, Mrs. H. D. Babcock, Miss A. W. Babcock, Miss E. M. Post, Mrs. W. G. King, Miss Alice Turnbull, Mr. G. Tracy Van Dusen, and Mr. B. F. Saxton.

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Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore are at the Manhattan Hotel, where they will remain until January, when they will go to Aiken, S. C., and take possession of the new cottage which is being built for them there. Mr. Dinsmore's health is much improved.

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The wedding of Miss Elizabeth Lee Ernst and Mr. William Morton Grinnell, which took place on Thursday in Washington, brought a great many New York people to the capital. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter gave a dinner in the evening, at which were present Mr. John Bigelow and Miss Grace Bigelow, Mr. Edward Livingston and Miss Livingston, Mrs. Harding, and Miss Pierpont Morgan, all of whom had come to attend the wedding. Mr. Van Nest and Mr. Fessenden of this city were among the ushers, and at the wedding also were ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton, and Mrs. John Davis and Miss Davis.

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A reception will be given on Dec. 17 by Dr. and Mrs. Gill Wylie to introduce their two daughters. Dr. and Mrs. Gill Wylie have a box at the opera this Winter, and their house on Fortieth Street, opposite Bryant Park, is admirably adapted for entertaining.

***

Miss Grace Lee Schmidt, the daughter of the late Mr. William H. Lee of this city, was formally introduced at a large reception given on Wednesday at her father's residence, 307 West Eighty-third Street. The débutante, a very attractive girl, wore white mousseleine de soie and carried two large bunches of pink roses. The drawing room was decorated profusely with pink flowers. Mrs. William H. Lee, Mrs. Maitland Fuller Griggs, Miss Schmidt, Miss Grace Lee, Miss Alice Clark, Miss Madeleine Warren, Mrs. James Bayne, and Miss Lambert assisted Mr. and Miss Schmidt in receiving. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Clark, Mrs. Hicks Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Salem H. Wales, Mrs. Elihu Root and Miss Root, Mr. Amos Eno, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Aldrich, Mrs. Eno and the Misses Eno, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner, Mr. Frank Bishop Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hemingway, Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Elizabeth Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Youngs, Gen. and Mrs. Jackson and the Misses Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, Jr., Miss Stokes, and Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Houghton.

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Mrs. Charles C. Worthington of 29 Fifth Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Mott. Mrs. Daniel Chester French and Miss Elizabeth Hedden assisted in receiving. The affair was informal, invitations having been issued only a few days before to a limited number of Mrs. Worthington's friends.

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Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn of 16 East Tenth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by her sisters, Mrs. James King and Mrs. Harry Cooper. Mrs. Pruyn wore an effective gown of sea foam green, elaborately trimmed in cream lace. Mrs. Edson Bradley gave the second of her two receptions yesterday afternoon at her residence, 802 Fifth Avenue. She was assisted in receiving by her daughter,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
Daily market letter furnished on application.
Correspondence Solicited.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upward receive special attention.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

Northern Pacific Railway Co.,
35 WALL STREET,
New York, October 1, 1898.

To the Holders of the
Northern Pacific Railroad and Land Grant
General First Mortgage
Sinking Fund Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Holders of bonds of the above issue are hereby given an opportunity to convert the same into prior lien 4 per cent. Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, on the basis of

$1,150 Prior Lien Bonds for each $1,000 General First Mortgage Bonds.

Accrued interest on the General First Mortgage Bonds from July 1st to October 1st, 1898, will be paid in cash at time of conversion.

The right is reserved to withdraw this offer at any time without notice.

General First Mortgage Bonds for conversion should be deposited with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., cor. Wall and Broad Sts., New York City.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. S. MELLEN,
President.

New York, November 15, 1898.

On and after December 15th, 1898, coupon bonds only will be accepted for conversion.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
By C. S. MELLEN, President.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1899, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105% with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

136	309	390	446	530	583
265	367	395	461	576	586
305	375	410	489	578	

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice Prest.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., (of Chicago.)

54 Wall Street, New York, November 26th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of determining the number of shares to be offered to each Stockholder of this Company at par, under the plan for the increase of the Capital Stock from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, by the issue of 50,000 additional shares of $100 each, the stock transfer books will close, in New York, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. December 10th, and reopen at 10:00 o'clock A. M. December 15th, 1898.

It is proposed to issue now 37,500 shares, of the aggregate par value of $3,750,000.

To the Stockholders of record at the close of business December 10th will be mailed application forms upon which they may apply for the additional stock so issued, to the extent of 15 per cent. of their holdings.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
L. A. WILEY, Treasurer.

Newark Consolidated Gas Co.
5% Gold Bonds
DEALT IN.
Sutro, Scholle & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the deed of trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 22, 98, and 40, for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1899.

New York, December 1st, 1898.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS.
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

6% investments, principal and interest guaranteed; dividends payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Considerably more than half a million shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the market throughout was characterized by strength. The buying was better distributed and of more confident sort than for a fortnight and more. In many quarters where there has been apathy and even bearishness for two or three weeks, renewed bullish enthusiasm showed, and buying was carried on aggressively. Again, however, it was a market in which the real buoyancy appeared in spots; the greater number of the standard railroad shares were only firm, fluctuating over narrow ranges and being decidedly dull.

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Brokers believed to be acting for strong financial interests were buyers, commission houses were buyers, shorts were buyers—the latter being most aggressive and furnishing the market with its sensational features. It was a notable fact that those stocks in which the short interest has been most extended were the strongest. In many parts of the market recently the short interest has grown to dangerous proportions, and in addition to this there has been increasing disappointment among sold-out bulls over the failure of stocks to react to where they could be purchased. From these sources came the greater part of yesterday's aggressive buying.

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Sensational upward movements in Tobacco Trust and Sugar Trust showed how effective was the nervousness among the shorts. In both of these properties the bull contingent had only to make some show of confident buying to bring about a veritable panic in quarters where there were outstanding short contracts. The same was true of Leather preferred, Lead, and other industrials, as well as of many stocks in the railway list.

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The day was devoid of news developments. London's operations were not influential, the arbitrage houses trading on both sides of the market, their transactions aggregating something like 25,000 shares. Sterling exchange was firmer. No railroad statements of importance were made public, but after the close of the day came St. Paul's most remarkable showing for the first week of December—gross earnings of $802,823, an increase over the corresponding week of last year of $140,221.

***

A noteworthy development of the day was the increased activity and strength shown in the investment securities department, where there were more than $7,000,000 bonds traded in. Many issues made substantial gains, some of them reaching new record prices. Such bonds as Wabash seconds and debentures, Texas Pacific second incomes, all of the Missouri Pacific bonds, St. Louis and San Francisco 4s, St. Louis Southwestern firsts, and many others of that class were notably strong and active. Missouri Pacific first collateral 5s advanced from 80 to 86.

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Missouri Pacific jumped to the front as a leader of the railroad group on talk of a refunding scheme. Rock Island, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and other stocks with which the Flower name is identified were buoyant, largely because of inside buying. Metropolitan Street Railway, Manhattan Elevated, Northwest, Chicago and Alton, were other conspicuously strong features. Again easy money influences were everywhere apparent—this is the real bull factor.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $1,500 threes, registered, at 106¼; $85,000 do., coupon, at 106⅝, and $3,000 do., small, at 106.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	1	Great North. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	4	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	½	Lake E. & W. pf.	1½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	Manhattan Cons.	1¼
B. & O. pf., w. i.	½	Maryland Coal pf.	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1¼	Met. Street Ry.	3
Brook. Union Gas	1½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Brunswick City	1	Missouri Pacific	3⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Nat. Lead Co.	⅝
Chicago & Alton	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
C., B. & Q.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Ont. & West.	½
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Pullman Car.	½
Chi Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	1	Reading 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	2½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅜
Ed. El Ill. of N. Y.	⅝	West. Union Tel.	1
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	¾	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	⅝
Federal Steel pf.	½		1⅜
Gen. Electric	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire	⅝	Consol. Ice pf.	3
Ann Arbor	1	Den. & Rio Grande	½
B. & O., all in. pd.	⅝	Morris & Essex	½
B. & O. w. iss.	½	Penn. Railroad	⅛
C. Gt. W. pf. A	1	St. Paul & Dul.	1
Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	½	Stand. Distilling	⅝
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., I. & L. ref. 6s	1	Peo. & East. 1st	1¼
Clev., Lor. & W. 1st	1	Pitts., S. & L. E. 1st	1½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	1¼
Col. M. d. 2-4s	1¼	St. L. & I. M. 5s, sta.	1¼
Evans. & Ind. con	2	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1
H., E. & W. Tex. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M. 4½s	1⅝
L. & Nash. con. 7s	1⅜	S. Pac. of Cal. 4s	1
Mich. Cent. con. 7s	1	S. Pac. of Cal. 5s, sta.	1
Mo. Pacific con	2¾	Wabash 2d	1½
Mo. Pac. trust 5s	5½	Wabash deb. B	1¼
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	7½		

Bonds Declined.

C., H. V. & T. 6s	4½	K. C., P. & G. 1st	1
Fulton El. 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼@3½ per cent. for indosed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $154,964,273; balance, $8,254,432; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $446,362.

Money on call in London at 2¼@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼@3 5-16 per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25@5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long, and 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—12½@8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 72⅛, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 117⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 61⅝; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 114⅜; Erie, ¼, to 13⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 65; Atchison, ⅛, to 16⅝; New York Central, ⅛, to 122, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 37. Canadian Pacific at 86⅝, Reading at 9⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred at 78. British consols sold at 110¼ for money and 110½ for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,466,779, against $1,452,151 last week and $1,534,862 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,467,325, against $1,471,145 last week and $1,350,355 in the same week of last year.

DENIALS FROM MR. HILL.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern, whose supposed quarrel with Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan over Northern Pacific affairs is one of the matters in which Wall Street is vitally interested, was out in Spokane, Washington, a few days ago, and while there submitted to an interview at the hands of a reporter of The Spokesman-Review of that city. Mr. Hill's replies to questions as to his controversy with Mr. Morgan and his attitude toward Northern Pacific stock were as follows:

"'What is the truth of the reported break between yourself and J. Pierpont Morgan?'

"'It has not even the merit of truth in its foundation. Some good stories have a grain of truth at the bottom of them, but this has not that. It is false entirely.'

"'It was asserted that you and your friends sold your Northern Pacific stock with the intention of breaking the market.'

"'It was false. I do not know the name of a man who has sold Northern Pacific stock.'

"'You have sold yours, have you not?'

"'No. As I said, I do not know the name of a man who has sold Northern Pacific stock.'

"'It is reported in New York that you are buying Union Pacific.'

"'That report is as false as the other.'

"'Then neither you personally nor the Great Northern as a corporation is buying Union Pacific?'

"'Certainly not. The Great Northern corporation is not buying the stock of any railroad.'"

ENORMOUS ST. PAUL FIGURES.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week of December were made public last night. They aggregated $802,823, and show the following comparisons with the previous six years:

Increase over 1897	$140,221
Increase over 1896	255,899
Increase over 1895	142,175
Increase over 1894	226,505
Increase over 1893	188,534
Decrease from 1892	4,806

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of November to-day will cover seventy-eight roads, and will show 2.16 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Alab. Gt. Southern	$45,628	$16,367
Ann Arbor	34,887	$566
Atlantic & Danville	9,322	67
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	164,507	496
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	98,923	2,293
Bur., C. R. & North.	113,363	11,736
Canadian Pacific	758,000	33,000
Central of Georgia	185,917	6,905
Ches. & Ohio	323,631	39,729
Chi. & East Illinois	91,108	4,850
Chi. Great Western	133,661	4,017
Chi., Ind. & Louis	75,749	5,788
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	904,909	48,844
Chi. Terminal Transfer	27,398	2,009
Chi. & West Mich.	43,079	6,536
Clev., Akron & Col.	22,933	207
Clev., Can. & South.	18,663	367
C., C., C. & St. L.	405,021	32,873
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	41,600	3,526
Col., Sand. & Hock.	20,929	7,713
Den. & Rio Grande	247,700	4,800
D., G. R. & West.	35,126	4,523
Dul., S. S. & A.	37,179	964
Evans. & Ind.	7,449	323
Evans. & T. H.	29,266	3,043
Flint & Pere Marq.	72,380	73
Ft. W. & Den. City	38,900	5,183
Fort W. & Rio G.	20,553	3,089
Georgia & Alabama	29,906	416
Grand Rap. & Ind.	51,937	859
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	10,447	310
Traverse City	1,088	22
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	2,842	159
Grand Trunk } Chi. & Gd. Trunk. } Det., G. H. & M. }	620,958	8,545
Inter. & Gt. North.	148,898	18,179
Iowa Central	53,632	393
Kan. & Mich.	14,097	1,297
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	118,330	17,233
K. C., M. & Birm.	40,646	431
Kan. City & Omaha	4,581	2,007
Kan. C., P. & Gulf	92,009	1,233
Kan. City Sub. Belt	13,030	1,658
Lake Erie & Western	86,564	4,310
Louis., E. & St. L.	41,719	204
Louis., H. & St. L.	14,120	993
Louis. & Nash.	615,306	42,140
Mexican Central	391,703	21,615
Mexican National	193,305	50,947
Minn. & St. Louis	52,370	7,866
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	127,661	1,564
Mo., Kan. & Texas	241,534	60,609
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	326,000	28,000
Central Branch	21,000	12,000
N. Y., Ont. & West	111,429	1,216
Norfolk & Western	218,752	2,419
Northern Pacific	808,903	16,651
Ohio River	16,970	2,573
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	133,387	2,019
Peo., Dec. & Evans	23,886	1,044
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	33,535	8,388
Pitts. & Western	82,332	4,834
Rio Grande Southern	14,233	2,476
St. J. & Gd. Isl.	22,800	6,461
St. L. & San Fran.	199,538	7,541
St. Louis Southw.	180,601	15,615
Sher., Shrev. & South.	20,008	7,113
Southern Railway	662,647	66,397
Texas Central	16,468	265
Texas & Pacific	297,829	10,408
Tol. & Ohio Central	51,241	1,891
Tol., Peo. & West	23,016	1,577
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	59,103	2,014
Wabash	361,655	50,663
West. N. Y. & Penn.	84,200	8,800
Wheel. & Lake Erie	43,063	362
Wisconsin Central	94,960	17,224
Total (78 roads)	$11,575,836	$507,960 $262,980
Net inc. (2.16 p. c.)	244,980	

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"During the week which elapsed since our last review of the 2d inst., our exchange market has been weak and most inordinately depressed, owing to continued large receipts of commercial bills pressing on the market.

"The legitimate trade demand being out of all proportion to this large supply, a serious decline must have resulted but for the investment demand, which was very conspicuous this week, having absorbed enough of the surplus to keep the rates of all classes of bills pretty much the same as a week ago, until to-day, (Friday,) when the demand actually so far exceeded the supply as to cause an advance of 1-32 per cent. all around.

"There being no abatement yet visible in the export movement of grain and of cotton, it will be necessary for our investors in exchange to further largely increase their holdings if present rates are to be maintained. As the stock of exchange so far accumulated in investors' hands is already very large, it is doubtful if there is room for much more. There is no prospect, moreover, of the legitimate trade demand overtaking the supply before next Spring; therefore the present accumulations can hardly show the profit which such operation should yield, unless carried by repeated renewals through the next five or six months. Much of this exchange matures within the next thirty days, and must all, or most of it, be renewed, since to dump it into a market like the present would cause a most serious decline and a consequent loss to the investor.

"The only way of preventing this is by renewing the operation as each bill matures. Money here is low enough to permit this—particularly after New Year's, when money always becomes very easy in consequence of the returns from all points of the interior of the funds sent there during the Autumn to facilitate the moving of the crops."

EUROPE'S ABUNDANT HARVESTS.

It is remarkable that with such abundant harvests as Europe is credited with the demands on America for wheat should be not only enormous, but urgent, as they have been ever since our crop was ready for market. If they have so much at home, why do they come so many miles and for such large amounts? European stocks, so far as America is advised, are increasing very slowly and are very low in comparison with all ordinary years. Russia is and always has been a low-priced wheat country, and for this reason the suggestion that she is asking prohibitive prices sounds absurd. It is dollars to peanuts that if she is as flush in wheat supplies as the world is being told she is, she would not ask prohibitive prices, but underbid America by enough to insure her the business. Beerbohm says stocks are increasing at Black Sea ports, while Azof ports are practically bare of supplies. There is something incongruous and untenable in the whole situation. The English visible was said to have decreased 422,000 bushels the last week. A year ago it increased 909,000 bushels.—Chicago Chronicle.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Negotiations for the consolidation of the electric light companies of Baltimore declared off under the original proposition, but new plan expected.

No plan for the readjustment of the Central Pacific debt yet agreed upon, but a number of propositions said to be under discussion.

Increase of $11,742 in Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf's surplus for October, making an increase of $194,164 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31.

Reduction of interest from 4 to 3 per cent, Jan. 1 by Cleveland savings banks and trust companies.

Decrease of $3,582 in Detroit and Mackinac's net earnings for October, making a decrease of $3,269 since July 1.

Western roads complaining of the scarcity of cars, and likelihood of a car famine in case the amount of business offering keeps up to its present rate.

Hints from Chicago of another conference of executives of east-bound railroads at which freight rates will be advanced.

Increase of $14,628 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $68,083 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for sixty days' sterling bills.

Denial by Federal Steel officials of report that that company is negotiating for the purchase or control of the Wheeling and Lake Erie.

Confirmation by the courts of the sale of the Little Rock and Memphis Railroad.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The most significant thing this week has been the entire absence of the customary nervous fright before or after the meeting of Congress, the President's message, and the Treasurer's report. No one showed the least alarm, and nobody could find occasion for any. Money and stock and grain markets moved on exactly as if the Government were automatic, certain to do or say no more than the people had already decided and expected, and so the gradual betterment since October continues. There is a larger demand for products in nearly all the great industries, larger export demand for foreign needs, a more healthy domestic demand since seasonable weather arrived, and a comforting conviction that November business, the biggest ever done in this country in any month, was but a step toward something better.

"Cotton shared in the export movement fully, and nevertheless has risen three-sixteenths in price, with a feeling that estimates of yield may have been excessive. At the extremely low price yet quoted, foreign buyers do not stop to calculate commercial and mill stocks on hand. The consumption in this country is not very large, being but little changed by troubles about wages at the South, though more by voluntary curtailment in New England, but the demand for goods is better, and has lifted the price of print cloths an eighth, and of some other goods a shade.

"Woolen goods have been in much better demand, and many of the smaller mills have been buying after concessions secured by the larger. The much broader market is more healthy and promises far more for the industry, and sales of 10,655,200 pounds in two weeks past at the three chief markets, against 10,852,700 pounds in the same weeks of 1892, are quite in line with demand in prosperous years. Prices yielded about half a cent in November, according to 100 quotations by Coates Brothers, and from Philadelphia dispatches appear to be about a cent lower this week.

"Sales of boots and shoes from the East were smaller for the week than in most other years because of the storm, but wholesalers here were at work night and day, some for six and eight days running until midnight for orders, and retail trade throughout the country is greatly improved.

"The rupture of the incheate rail combination, it appears, resulted in lower prices and larger sales in the first week of sharp competition than were realized a week ago. Prices were made in some transactions much lower than were then or are now quoted, and while $17 at Pittsburg is now named, special orders are said to command lower figures. The purchase of 150,000 tons of Bessemer pig at $10 at Valley furnaces, and 100,000 tons of billets for Pittsburg works at $15.50, of which 40,000 tons went to a hoop mill, with 11,000 tons of rods at Chicago at $22, and 22,000 tons of plates for one concern at Pittsburg, besides enormous orders for bars and plates in car and ship building and a steamship contract on the Delaware, and a contract for 5,000 tons for bridges at Chicago, give some idea of the heavy business coming forward, just when the works usually expect a season of idleness and waiting. Pig iron has risen at the East to $11.50, and quotations average for pig throughout the country a shade higher than at any time this year, although prices for finished products have recently been declining, and are lower than in the early months of the year. Tin is weaker at 18 cents, with November stocks in this country reduced about 500 tons, though stocks elsewhere increased about as much, and copper is weaker at 12.85 c.a.f., with exports of 11,415 tons in November. Lead is dull at 3.60 cents, though the first step for consolidation of producers is reported.

"The volume of business, domestic and foreign, is very heavy. Exports from New York for the week were 11 per cent. larger than last year, and for five weeks 28 per cent. larger, while imports were 3 per cent. larger, and for five weeks about the same. Payments through the principal Clearing Houses for the first full week of December were 22.4 per cent. larger than last year and 14.8 per cent. larger than in 1892, a fact especially significant after the heavy excess of last month."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Business conditions continue of a most encouraging character. A very satisfactory feature, and one full of encouragement to all wholesale lines of trade, is the activity shown in retail trade in nearly all markets. Reports received as to the holiday trade proper, too, point to the present year constituting a record maker in this respect. The importance of the early arrival of real Winter weather to the retail distribution of heavy clothing and similar seasonable goods can hardly be overestimated. In the wider domain of general trade and industry, perhaps the most notable feature has been the continued activity at advancing prices shown for most classes of iron and steel, but particularly pig iron and steel billets. So pronounced has this demand become since the placing of the first large rail orders, that what is ordinarily regarded as a dull period in this industry has given place to exceptional activity, and the stimulating effect already imparted to values seems likely to be added to rather than diminished, so far as the outlook for the coming year can at present be foreshadowed.

"Business failures in the United States this week number 237, as against 212 last week, 292 in this week a year ago, 381 in 1896, 313 in 1895, and 383 in 1894.

"Bank clearings are next to the largest ever reported in any single week, coming second only to the total reported for the week ending Nov. 17, and aggregating $1,631,666,967, a gain of 6 per cent. over last week, of 21 per cent. over this week a year ago, 53 per cent. over 1896, 60 per cent. over 1894, and 12 per cent. over the corresponding week of 1892, a year of very heavy clearings. Gross railroad earnings, too, furnish their contribution to the long list already given, indicating unchanged trade, total earnings of 75,000 miles of road for November showing an increase of more than 5 per cent. over the corresponding month a year ago, while for the eleven months the showing is an even better one, the increase over 1897 being in the neighborhood of 8 per cent.

"Activity in holiday goods, Winter clothing, iron and steel, and carbuilding are salient features of Chicago's business this week, and St. Louis gives a similarly favorable report. In the Central West, as a whole, the report is one of industrial activity, brisk retail trade, and good collections. At most Southern points, and particularly Memphis, New Orleans, and Galveston, the tone of advices is a cheerful one. At New Orleans lumber is active in export inquiry, and there is a good demand for cotton and rice, but the results of the sugar campaign are disappointing, owing to the poor yield of this year's cane. At Birmingham iron is firm and tends upward, in good export demand and general outlook. On the South Atlantic Coast trade is fair, but collections are slower than anticipated. At Eastern markets lumber is firmly held. A heavy contract for yellow pine has been placed at New York, bituminous coal is more active at Philadelphia, iron and steel are higher, while there is more doing in wool at Boston, though at concessions. In the Northwest the continued cold weather has furnished the one possible additional stimulant needed to help trade this year, and trade and collections are reported good. Active trade in holiday goods is reported on the Pacific Coast. Portland reports two-thirds of the wheat crop still unmarketed. Tacoma and Seattle report export trade active, while San Francisco states that continued dry weather will hurt business, and that a line of steamers to run to Manila and Asia has been started.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 6,758,952 bushels, against 7,483,959 bushels last week, 6,266,159 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897, 4,222,714 bushels in 1896, 2,458,323 bushels in 1895, and 2,536,290 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 102,967,094 bushels, against 114,204,698 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,388,535 bushels, against 4,628,988 bushels last week, 3,125,554 bushels in this week a year ago, 3,541,288 bushels in 1896, 2,391,184 bushels in 1895, and 292,277 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 69,026,828 bushels, against 67,251,565 bushels during the same period a year ago.

"Heavy deliveries at primary points have more than offset liberal exports of wheat, and would seem to indicate that the pressing demand at the interior to replenish exhausted wheat supplies has been measurably satisfied. The outlook, with good weather, therefore, favors a continuance of the more rapid accumulations in domestic stocks shown during the month of November. For the month just closed American and Canadian wheat stocks increased 14,725,000 bushels, against a gain of only 10,000,000 bushels in October, making a net gain of 37,646,000 bushels from the low point reached on Sept. 1 this year, against a gain a year ago of 32,000,000 bushels. In three months, however, primary receipts have exceeded those of a year ago by over 20,000,000 bushels. The total American stocks on Dec. 1 this year were 52,210,000 bushels, 4,600,000 bushels smaller than at this time a year ago, 30,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1896, 43,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1895, and 75,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1894, and, consequently, the lightest stock held at this time for at least ten years past. European stocks have gained at a slower rate, but the quantity in and afloat for Europe on Dec. 1 was 57,690,000 bushels, 10,600,000 bushels larger than on Nov. 1, while 12,000,000 bushels smaller than at this time a year ago, and 32,000,000 bushels smaller than in 1896. The aggregate world's supply of wheat, embracing European, American, Australian, and Argentine wheat stocks, on Dec. 1 was 111,933,000 bushels, 25,000,000 bushels larger than on Nov. 1, but 16,000,000 bushels smaller than on Dec. 1 a year ago."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	234	234½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	93
Brooklyn El common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	59½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Railway con	112¾	114
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	58	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	98	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	360	400
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	74	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	99	101
Kings County inc	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	11	13
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consols	115¾	116
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92¼	92¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95½	95½
Brooklyn Ferry	38	39
Union Ferry	43¾	52½
Union Ferry bonds	104	64

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	86½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104¾	106½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	83	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	51	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	70	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	51	53
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	70	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29	29½
Amsterdam preferred	66	67
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¼	102⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15⅝	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106
Columbus Gas	77	80
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	87½	113¾
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & S. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Jo

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s 4,000 ..... 104½
Am Spirits Mfg Co Gs 4,000 85
5,000 ..... 84½
Am Tobacco Co scrip 1,000@8 84
1,000 ..... 93¾
Atch, Top & S F adj 4s 50,000 ..... 74¾
54,000 ..... 74⅝
11,000 ..... 74¾
35,000 ..... 74⅝
6,000 75
5,000 ..... 74⅜
10,000 ..... 74⅜
4,000 ..... 74⅝
14,000 ..... 74⅜
2,000 ..... 74⅛
3,500 ..... 74⅜
2,000 ..... 74⅜
20,000 ..... 74⅜
6,000 ..... 74⅜
10,000 ..... 74⅜
22,000 ..... 74⅜
1,000 ..... 74⅜
17,000 75
500 75
500 75
5,000 ..... 74⅜
1,000 ..... 74⅜
73,000 ..... 74⅜
20,000 ..... 74⅜
General 4s 40,000 99
1,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99¼
5,000 ..... 99⅛
81,000 99
24,000 ..... 99⅛
4,000 ..... 99⅜
3,000 ..... 99⅝
82,000 99
27,000 ..... 99⅛
Austin & Northwest 1st 10,000 95
5,000 ..... 94½
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued 65,000 97
Balt & O 4s, when iss'd 10,000 ..... 95¾
20,000 ..... 96⅜
25,000 ..... 96⅞
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 13,000 92
Trust Co certfs 5,000 ..... 93½
Brooklyn, Queens & Sub con gtd 5s 90,000 ..... 104⅜
Brooklyn Rap Tran 5s 5,000 107
Cent Ga Ry con 5s 16,000 ..... 92½
15,000 ..... 92⅜
5,000 ..... 92⅝
12,000 ..... 92⅜
25,000 ..... 92¾
4,000 ..... 92½
20,000 ..... 92⅝
84,000 ..... 92½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 20,000 41
Cent of N J gen 5s 6,000 ..... 114⅜
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 96,000 100
23,000 ..... 99¾
21,000 ..... 99¼
3,000 ..... 99⅛
61,000 ..... 99⅛
17,000 ..... 99⅝
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s 15,000 ..... 106½
2,000 ..... 120½
Chi, Bur & Qy, Neb ext 4s 5,000 ..... 104½
Chi, Bur & Qy con 7s 2,000 ..... 117½
Chi, Bur & Qy Iowa Div 4s 15,000 ..... 106½
Chi, Bur & Qy con 5s 2,000 ..... 113½
Chi, Bur & Qy deb 5s 4,000 ..... 108¼
Chi & East Ill gen 5s 1,000 ..... 108¼
9,000 ..... 108½
Chi, Ind & Louis ref 6s 10,000 107
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s Series A 7,000 ..... 108¾
Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s 24,000 ..... 105⅞
15,000 ..... 105⅞
25,000 106
Chicago Term Tran 4s 5,000 ..... 93⅝
9,000 ..... 93⅞
1,000 ..... 93⅞
Cleve, Lor & Wheel 1st 6,000 109
Col Midland 1st 4s 30,000 ..... 73½
5,000 ..... 73½
10,000 74
13,000 ..... 74⅛
1,000 ..... 74⅜
3,000 ..... 74½
Col Midland 2-4s 1,000 67
1,000 ..... 66½
1,000 67
14,000 ..... 66⅝
15,000 67
5,000 ..... 67⅛
2,000 ..... 67⅛
11,000 ..... 67½
8,000 ..... 67⅛
Colo South 4s when iss 5,000 ..... 84⅝
42,000 87
20,000 ..... 86⅞
10,000 87
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $85 paid 5,000 75
2,000 ..... 75½
2,000 75
1,000 ..... 75¼
Col, H Val & T gen 6s 2,000 56
Del & Waco 1st 5s 5,000 ..... 82¼
Det, Mack & M L G 5,000 ..... 23½
1,000 23
Den & Rio Grande 4s 2,000 ..... 100½
3,000 ..... 100½
5,000 ..... 100½
3,000@20F 100¾
Detroit City Gas 5s 5,000 ..... 95¼
Evans & Ind 1st con 1,000 96
5,000 96
Erie gen lien 4s 1,000 ..... 74¼
Erie 4s, prior bonds 50,000 ..... 93⅞
Flint & Pere Marq, Port Huron Div 5s 2,000 99
2,000 ..... 99¼
3,000 100
2,000 ..... 99½
Fort Worth & D C 1st 6,000 ..... 80¼
Ft W & R G 1st g 4s 5,000 ..... 64½
8,000 ..... 64¾
25,000 65
6,000 ..... 65½
50,000 ..... 65¾
1,000 ..... 65¼
5,000 ..... 65⅞
Fulton Elevated 1st 7,000 45
Gal, Har & San An 1st 2,000 ..... 99½
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & P Div 5s 15,000 90
Gr Bay & West deb B 5,000 7
14,000 ..... 6¾
Hous, E & W Texas 5s 20,000 90
5,000 90
11,000 89
3,000 ..... 89½
2,000 ..... 89½
1,000 ..... 89½
15,000 89
5,000 ..... 89¾
Illinois Cent 4s 3,000 110
Ill Cent, St L Div 3½s 8,000 ..... 95¾
Louis Div 3½s 5,000 ..... 95¾
5,000 ..... 95¾
12,000 ..... 95⅝
Int & Gt Northern 2d 1,000 ..... 92½
Int & Gt Northern 3d 4,000 ..... 71½
Kan City, Pitts & G 1st 1,000 71
5,000 70
9,000 71
11,000 ..... 71½
5,000 ..... 71½
4,000 71
Kings Co Elevated 1st 10,000 55
2,000 56
Lake E & West 1st 6s 10,000 118
Lake E & West 2d 5s 1,000 ..... 102½
5,000 103
Lake Sh & Mich So 3½s reg 10,000 106
Leh & W-B con ass'ted 10,000 ..... 99½
Leh Val & Pav Ferry 1st 2,000 105
Louis & Nash, Nash, Flor & S 1st 1,000 ..... 104½
Unified 4s 10,000 ..... 96⅜
25,000 ..... 96⅜
Louis, N A & Chi 1st 3,000 ..... 116½
Manhattan Ry con 4s 2,000 ..... 95¼
2,000 ..... 95¼
10,000 ..... 95¼
10,000 ..... 95¼
Metropolitan Elev 2d 15,000 102
Met St Ry gen 5s 20,000 ..... 117¾
40,000 118
Michigan Inter 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 82½
19,000 ..... 82¾
10,000 83
Mich Central con 7s 8,000 112
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s 11,000 89
1,000 89
3,000 ..... 89¼
500 ..... 89¼
2,000 ..... 89¾
1,000 ..... 89¾
15,000 89
5,000 ..... 89¾
4,000 85
15,000 86
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d 10,000 ..... 65¾
5,000 65
5,000 ..... 65¼
3,000 ..... 65¼
5,000 ..... 65¼
Mob & Ohio gen 4s 15,000 ..... 82¼
50,000 ..... 82½
10,000 ..... 82¾
15,000 ..... 82½
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s 5,000 105
Missouri Pacific con 15,000 107
15,000 ..... 107¼
5,000 ..... 107¼
5,000 ..... 107⅛
14,000 ..... 107¼
90,000 108
55,000 ..... 108¾
25,000 ..... 108½
10,000 109
20,000 ..... 109¾
50,000 ..... 109¾
20,000 ..... 109¾
Mo Pacific 1st col 5s 51,000 80
10,000 81
20,000 ..... 81½
1,000 81
10,000 ..... 81¾
2,000 ..... 81⅞
1,000 ..... 81½
10,000 82
5,000 ..... 82¾
10,000 ..... 83¾
25,000 ..... 82⅞
21,000 ..... 82⅝
15,000 ..... 82⅞
10,000@3 ..... 83½
10,000 84
2,000 ..... 84½
40,000 85
10,000 ..... 85¼
10,000 ..... 85½
10,000 ..... 85¾
20,000 ..... 85⅞
46,000 86
5,000 ..... 85⅞
44,000 86
10,000 ..... 85⅝
10,000 ..... 85½
20,000 85
10,000 ..... 85½
Mo Pacific trust 5s 13,000 85
32,000 86
2,000 ..... 86¼
10,000 87
15,000 ..... 87½
20,000 ..... 87¾
65,000 88
5,000 ..... 88½
11,000 ..... 88¾
5,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 ..... 89¾
Nor Pac Ry of Calif 5s 10,000 105
Ore R R & Nav 4s 10,000 ..... 90½
15,000 ..... 90¾
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 10,000 ..... 110¾
Ore Sh Line inc A 5s 6,000 ..... 84½
500 84
5,000 ..... 84½
Inc B & col trust 25,000 ..... 64½
2,000 ..... 64¾
Peoria & Eastern 1st 10,000 ..... 80¼
10,000 ..... 80⅞
1,000 ..... 80¼
85,000 ..... 80¾
30,000 ..... 80⅞
25,000 81
15,000 ..... 81⅛
Peoria & Eastern inc 15,000 20
8,000 ..... 20½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 3,000 ..... 112½
Pitts & West 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 93½
10,000 99
5,000 ..... 99⅛
20,000 99
Reading Co gen 4s 68,000 92
20,000 ..... 92¼
40,000 86
16,000 ..... 85⅞
10,000 86
5,000 ..... 85⅞
1,000 86
15,000 ..... 83⅞
3,000 88
2,000 ..... 85⅞
125,000 86
Rio Grande Western 1st 15,000 87
14,000 ..... 90½
St L & Iron Mt, Arkan Branch ext 5s 1,000 106
St L & Iron Mt 2d 8,000 ..... 106½
St L Southwest 2d inc 6,000 39
10,000 ..... 38¾
20,000 ..... 38⅜
St P, Min & Man con 6s 10,000 138
Reduced to 4½s 15,000 ..... 113⅝
5,000@20F 113⅝
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 5,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000c 104½
19,000 ..... 104¾
2,000 ..... 104½
16,000 ..... 104⅝
9,000 ..... 104⅞
20,000 103
10,000 ..... 104⅜
Standard R & T 6s 10,000 80
Standard R & T inc 10,000 ..... 20½
8,000 21
Tenn, Coal, Iron & R 6s Birm Div 1st 7,000 100
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 107⅞
4,000 108
Texas & Pacific 2d inc 20,000 ..... 46¼
21,000 ..... 46⅜
1,000 ..... 46½
50,000 ..... 46⅜
5,000 ..... 46¼
1,000 ..... 46½
40,000 ..... 46⅝
25,000 ..... 46⅝
50,000 ..... 46¼
12,000 ..... 46⅝
8,000 ..... 46¼
77,000 ..... 46½
10,000 ..... 46⅜
10,000 ..... 45⅞
Tol, St L & Kan C 1st, Trust Co certfs 10,000 80
5,000 ..... 90¼
5,000 91
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 2,000 100
Union Elevated 1st 6s Trust Co certfs 5,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93⅝
2,000 ..... 92½
Union Pacific 4s 15,000 ..... 102⅜
75,000 ..... 102⅝
6,000 ..... 102⅝
5,000 ..... 102⅝
10,000 ..... 102⅜
Un P Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co certfs 10,000 88
5,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87⅞
13,000 ..... 87½
25,000 ..... 87¼
Wabash 1st 5s 30,000 113
Det & Chicago ext 15,000 108
Wabash 2d 5s 7,000 ..... 91¼
2,000 ..... 91¼
68,000 92
20,000 ..... 92¼
9,000 ..... 92¼
2,000 ..... 93⅞
1,000 93
20,000 ..... 93½
3,000 ..... 93⅜
Wabash deb, Series B 1,000 ..... 33¼
15,000 ..... 33½
21,000 ..... 33½
35,000 ..... 33¼
25,000 34
45,000 ..... 34⅛
20,000 ..... 34¼
75,000 ..... 34½
10,000 ..... 34¾
20,000 ..... 34½
West Sh gtd 4s reg 1,000 112
43,000 ..... 112¼
West N Y & Penn 1st 2,000 ..... 110½
Wisconsin Cent Co 1st Trust Co certfs 1,000 ..... 62¼
5,000 ..... 62½

$7,037,300

Total sales.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48¾c.

***

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at .04.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 800 shares of Alamo sold at .06, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 200 Hale and Norcross at 1.90, 100 Iron Silver at .80, buyer 30; 500 Phoenix at .09, and 1,000 Utah at .18.

On the Mining Exchange, 1,000 shares of Old Gold sold at .003¾, and 100 Waldorf at .01.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.10	Iron Silver	.75
Belcher	.20	Kingston & Pemb, I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.25	La Cross	.10
Breece	.95	Leadville	.08
Brunswick	.10	Little Chief	.17
Caledonia B. H.	.18	Mexican	.30
Challar	.20	Ophir	.80
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.08	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.16	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.42	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard	1.75
Father De Smet	.14	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.22	Utah	.12
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.17

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.60
Adams Con.	.08	Occidental	.80
Best & Belcher	.40	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.85	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Brunswick Con.	.13	Potosi	.24
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.50
Challar	.23	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Crown Point	.18	Savage	.18
Chrysolite	.13	Sierra Nevada	1.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Standard	1.75
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.10
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Consol.	.21
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.17
Crescent	.10	Victor	.10
Catalpa	.20	Yellow Jacket	.16
Deadwood Terra	.25	Argentum Juanita	.31
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.05
Gould & Curry	.18	Anaconda	.55
Hale & Norcross	1.60	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Homestake	50.00	Creede & Cr. Ck.	.04
Horn Silver	1.15	Gold & Globe	.02
Iron Silver	.73	Golden Fleece	.25
Julia Con.	.01	Isabella	.25
Kingston & Pemb.	.14	Mollie Gibson	.07
La Crosse	.14	Mount Rosa	.17
Leadville Con.	.09	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.40
Mexican	.32	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.17
Ontario	5.50	Work	.10

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00¾	Garfield Con.	.12½
Pilgrim	.002	Isabella	.26
Rocky Mountain	.01	Jefferson	.05
Waldorf	.01¾	Justice	.01½
Yukon	.01	Mollie Gibson	.23
Cannon Ball	.00⅞	Mount Rosa	.18¼
Copper Rock	.00¾	Old Gold	.004
Elkton	.85	Portland	1.40
Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	1.40	Sentinel	.00½
Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50	Work	.11

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Tin Plate started in bravely to-day at 35, and even sold to 35¼, declined to 34, and wound up at 34½. The preferred was stronger, advancing from 94½ to 95, and closing at 94⅞. Biscuit common was in demand from 45⅞, where it opened to 46 and then had a fall to 45, closing at 45¼. Cables had a tumble under the anti-franchise excitement. West Chicago sold down to 99½ and closing at par; North Chicago dropped to 228, from 230. National Railway advanced to 119, from 118, and Chicago City Railroad sold for 303. Settlement prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Strawboard		33¼
C. & Cal. C. & D. Co.		61
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.		142¼
National Biscuit Co. com		44⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf		103
American Steel & Wire com		32¾
American Steel & Wire pf		90¼
Brew. & Ma't. Co.		3½
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf		22
Mfl. & Chi. Brew. Co.		5
Mfl. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf		20
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.		20
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf		40
N. Chi. St. R. R.		229
W. Chi. St. R. R.		100
South Side El. R.		25½
Lake St. Elevated		14
Lake St. El. t. ctfs		12¼
Street's W. S. C. Line		20⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.—The market today did not respond to the strength displayed in New York. It was not weak, neither was it strong; it might be called an irregular market. Cambria Steel, although neglected, was steady. Pennsylvania Manufacturing weakened to 21, on disappointment aroused by the rumored early call for more money and reports of friction in the management. The stock rallied half a point late in the day. Consolidated Traction of Baltimore advanced to 31½, the highest price. Lehigh Valley improved to 22⅞. The official statement of the Choctaw Company for the fiscal year, showing $158,518 earned on the common stock, explains the further advance of the preferred stock, which now occupies the position of a substantial investment. Schuylkill River East Side 5s reached 110—only ½ below the price which they commanded before the default.

There was a further sharp advance in Welsbach Light, accompanied by reports that that company and the Welsbach Commercial are to be consolidated. There was buying to-day of Metropolitan by friends of the management. They were told to buy, but got no intimation as to why they should do so. As has been repeatedly stated in these dispatches, important developments are pending, the details are being arranged, but the scheme is on a big scale, and requires time to be worked out. It is probable, however, that its consummation is no longer in doubt.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Val.	22⅝	22¾	U. Gas Imp.	127	127½
N. P. com.			Welsb. Light	34⅜	35
N. P. pf.	40⅞	41	N. J. Trac.	54⅜	55¼
N. Pac. pf.	75⅞	76	Marsden	5⅞	6½
Pennsylvania	59⅝	59⅞	Choctaw pf.	42¼	42½
Rdg. t. c.	9 5-16	9 7-16	Penn. Mfg.		
Rdg. 1st pf.	23¼	23⅝	6s. paid	21	21¼
Rdg. 2d pf.	10¾	10⅞	Phila. Trac.	94¼	94½
W. N.Y. & P.	2⅞	3	Balto. Cons.	31¼	31½
U. Trac.	17½		Met. Ry.	102	
pd.	20⅝	20¾	Cons. T., P.	21	21¼
Elec. Stge.	53	53⅝	Cons. T., P.		
Elec. Stge. pf.	63	64	pf.	56	56⅞

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—The money supply will be considerably augmented as soon as the liquidation of banks has been completed. These large transactions necessarily have concentrated funds. Call money may work higher near the first of the year, but we are too far off now to feel any effects, especially as there is such an abundance of capital seeking employment. Money on call is easy at 2@3 per cent.; time money is unchanged at 2½@3 per cent., according to dates and character of names and collateral. Business in mercantile paper is very quiet. There is a great scarcity of choice names; quotations range from 3 to 4 per cent. At the Clearing House, money between the banks was in large supply today at 2 per cent.

The early dealings in the stock market were of good proportions, but they dwindled as the day went on, until the list during the last hour was actually dull. Mexican Central stock was pushed up to 6⅞. Boston Elevated was in demand up to 84½ on talk about an increased dividend rate, but this talk, to say the least, is premature. The stock closed off at 83. A considerable business was done in Federal Street securities, and the talk on them was bullish. Bonanza advanced to 185. Bay State Gas still held firm at a fraction under 3. The close was quiet but firm, at these bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	246	247	C. J. & S. Y.		
Bos. & Low.	225	228	pf	122	123
Bos. & Me.	166	168½	Maine Cent.	136	..
Bos. & Prov.	283	..	Old Colony	196	..
C. J. & S. Y.	135	136	Or. Sh. Line	36	38
Fitchburg pf.	104½	105	West End	80¼	89¼

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5 1-16	5¼	G. Coin M. .50 .60
Arnold	12½	13	Osceola 70¾ 71
Atlantic	22	22½	Pioneer, (c.) 5 5¼
B. & Cr. Cr.	40	50	Quincy 136 139
Bos. & Mon.	235	237	Santa Ysabel 6 0
Butte & Bos.	68¼	67¾	Tamarack 169 171
Cal. & Hecla.	610	620	Tecumseh 5¼ 5¾
Centennial	25¼	25¾	Wolverine 32 32½
Franklin	18½	18¾	

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	230	232	Mex. Tel. 80 1.00
Dom. Coal	32⅞	33	N. Eng. Tel. 138 139
Dom. Coal pf.	116	117	P. Pal. Car. 139½ 139¾
Ed. El. Ill.	196	..	U. S. Oil 23 23½
Gen. Elec. pf.	172	..	U. S. Rubber. 45¼ 45⅝
Erie Tel.	75½	76	West. Elec. 37⅜ 38
Gen. Elect.	86¼	86¾	W. Elec. pf. 59 ..
L. C. S. S.	24	24½	

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G. Mg.	5	5½	O. D. C. M.	33½	33½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Chemical National Bank, Second National Bank.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANK W. GILBERT.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed Sheridan S. Norton receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank W. Gilbert, builder, on the application of John J. Bell, a judgment creditor.

THE MACNAUGHTAN COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts has received an execution against the Macnaughtan Company, wool dealers at 260 West Broadway, from Brooklyn, for $5,079 in favor of the National City Bank of Brooklyn.

D. G. YUENGLING, JR., BREWING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an execution yesterday against the D. G. Yuengling, Jr., Brewing Company for $17,849 in favor of John Weber for principal and interest on bonds of the company issued on Nov. 11, 1887, and payable Jan. 1, 1893.

COLUCCI & GRANIERI.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received a writ of replevin against Colucci & Granieri, wholesale and retail dealers in leather and findings at 2,084 Second Avenue, from Hastings & Gleason for $4,800 for leather sold to the firm by the United States Leather Company. It was alleged that nine vanloads of stock were removed from the store, at 2,084 Second Avenue, on Wednesday night and Thursday morning and taken to a leather dealer on East Houston Street. They have been in business since April 1, 1894, and in September last claimed to have assets in $22,400 and liabilities of $3,000. The Sheriff found some of the goods in the Houston Street store.

ADOLPH FRIEDMAN.—Adolph Friedman, dealer in auction dry goods and fire sales at 8 East Fourteenth Street and 1 and 3 East Thirteenth Street, who was attached on Thursday on the ground that he was keeping concealed to avoid summons, was at his store yesterday and was very much surprised over the attachment. He placed his affairs in the hands of Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, attorneys, who said that matters were precipitated by the attachment, which must have been obtained under a misapprehension, for the fact was that he had to go to Camden on a fire case, which was his regular business, and he returned home Thursday night and was at his place of business yesterday. The attorneys said that they could not tell what the outcome would be. Deputy Coroner Hitman received a writ of replevin from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner yesterday against Mr. Friedman for $6,200 in favor of the H. B. Claffin Company.

Out of Town.

MOSES HENOCKSBURG.—An injunction was served yesterday upon a constable who was about to sell the stock of Moses Henocksburg, a coak dealer at Syracuse, upon a chattel mortgage given to Clara Henockesburg. The proceeding to restrain the sale was brought under the United States Bankruptcy act. The injunction was granted by Charles L. Stone, referee in bankruptcy, upon the petition of Reuben, Wile & Co. of New York. The matter is returnable in the United States Court next Tuesday, at Utica.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

William Decker, harness dealer of Kerhonkson, N. Y., filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, with liabilities $1,255 and nominal assets $103 in worthless accounts. He was too poor to pay the fees.

Two hundred petitions in bankruptcy have been filed thus far in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court here since the Bankrupt act went into effect last July. They have all been referred to the various referees.

Herbert E. Rider, formerly in business as the X-Ode Company, at 19 Union Square, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $14,148 and no available assets. The liabilities are principally for advertising in various papers throughout the country and also for merchandise. The principal creditors are Lord & Taylor, $1,500; Boston Post, $1,000; Hilton, Hughes & Co., $755. Henry D. Williams, his attorney, said that the X-Ode business had gone up some time ago. Mr. Rider dealt in electro-medical appliances.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 237 failures in the United States during the week, against 212 for the previous week and 292, 381, 313, and 383 for the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1894. The Middle States had 70, New England, 44; Southern, 27; Western, 63; Northwestern, 11; Pacific, 12; Territories, 10; Canada had 29, against 25 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLETON, George J.—A. Poindexter	$154
BREWSTER, Oscar, and Edward S. Corbin —J. Callan	98
BROWN, William E.—J. W. Wittner	60
BOWLES, Henry S.—Robert I. Brown	424
BOWLES, Annie S.—Robert I. Brown	576
BEHSMAN, George—G. R. Waido	504
BECKER, George—Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter	161
BISEL, John J.—B. Moliter	322
BENZE, John J.—M. J. Constant	161
CONNERY, Thomas F.—J. Gottschalk	221
COFFIN, Joseph W.—First National Bank of Philadelphia	2,059
COFFIN, Joseph W.—First National Bank of Philadelphia	403
CLARKE, Francis J.—H. Landeback	312
COOPER, Hoffman, John—F. Kaufman	248
CORNWELL, Jacob S.—C. A. Winans	377
COMMERFORD, Thomas F.—N. Ulman and others	382
DOBSON, John and James—Society par la Filatura del Cascamide Seta, Milano	5,707
DAVISON, Charles G.—S. E. Bennett	100
DOUGLASS, John L.—C. H. Hoffman	84
DROUGHT, William—D. T. Smith	430
EPSTEIN, Morris—J. Kulla	128
ELWELL, John D.—Manhattan Chess Club of New York, costs	98
FLANAGAN, Richard and Thomas—United States Mortar Supply Company	385
FLANAGAN, Richard and Thomas—F. A. Errington	46
FEICKERT, Caroline, or Caroline—P. Hornickle	264
GROSS, Hyman—J. Roth	27
GORTA, Robert—S. B. Frost	100
GROGAN, Thomas H.—Dimock & Fink Company	242
HART, Max—D. Meyer and another	75
HERMAN, Herman—A. Rawitser and another	6,521
HARRIS, Harvey R.—J. Biddle	99
HARGH, Frederick, and William O'Connell—Harder & Co.	165
HART, Frieda—H. Boessneck and others	196
HALL, William T.—B. Goetz Manufacturing Company	261
HORN, Mary—M. Baumgarten	127
HUNT, Jane A.—Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company	3,757
HUNT, Jane A.—Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry Company	6,181
HUNTER, Joseph—Eleventh Ward Bank	76
HIRSCHBERG, Solomon C. and Abraham —J. L. Brown, costs	105
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Herman Behlen and another	709
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—S. S. Zarek	1,026
HAYSTEAD, Olivia—P. Knab	78
KNIGHT, Frank E.—Western Union Telegraph Company	152
KRULEWITCH, Philip and Samuel—D. B. Brigham and others	1,041
KRONE, Abraham—T. Alfieri	10
LAWLER, Thomas J.—The Power Publishing Company	722
LEVY, Irwin—H. S. May	636
LE BEHAN, Charles—J. Hamill	194
LUCAS, Silas T.—Richardson Silk Company	106
MORRIS, Frederick T.—J. Brooding	573
MUEHLKER, John H.—T. E. F. Randolph and others	1,419
MAHONEY, Malachy—H. Held	298
MILLER, Alfred J. G.—Stettiner Brothers	192
MULLER, Alfine—Stettiner Brothers	370
MITCHELL, Silas—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, costs	38
MENDOLFO, Angelo, and Joseph Rosenfeld—Acker, Merrill & Condit	482
McNULTY, Michael J.—I. Steiner and another	173
NEWTON, Harris G., executor—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	118
NEWSCHAFFER, Rudolph—Colonial Bank	522
PATAI, Charles E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	449
POLOWSKY, John S.—W. S. Ahrens and another	291
RYER, Daniel D.—A. C. Brown and another	115
ROSENFIELD, Joshua—National Gramaphone Company	75
REEH, William and Edward—Cook & Bernheimer Company	827
ROBINSON, Horace B. C.—F. C. Leubuscher	233
TAYLOR, Georgiana—K. Carr	101
THOMAS, Frank P.—G. Gennert	133
TOSTEVIN, Henry M., individually, and Peter L. P.—Eleventh Ward Bank	742
THOMPSON, Percy—American Union Life Insurance Company	657
TAMAGNO, Oscar—W. Gasten	306
TOPLITZ, Emil—A. Offenberg	472
THE GENERAL REPAIRING AND CONstruction Company—Edward Smith & Co.	104
THE MANHATTAN CONCRETE COMpany—Masons' Supplies Company	1,024
THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHing Association—G. W. Smith	471
THE UNITED LOAN AND INVESTment Company—Louis Casavant	1,072
THE UNITED LOAN AND INVESTment Company—Louis Casavant	1,021
VAN HORN & ELLISON—Park & Tilford	441
THE MACNAUGHTON COMPANY—National City Bank of Brooklyn	5,079
THORNTON, John P. and William—C. A. Bruhus	32
THE CRESCENT EMORY MILLS COMpany—J. S. Whitney	90
ALPHA COMBINED HEATING AND Lighting manufacturing Company—P. Fraser, costs	97
THE D. G. YUENGLING, JR., BREWing Company—J. Weber	17,849
WEBER, Ernst—W. L. Hauptman	48
ZITTEL, C. Florian—F. E. Mendes	248
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Busby, $520.80; J. Johnson, $209; E. Bellman, $62.40; H. Kells, $87.78.	

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

101—Sarah Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Georgia. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

93—Seigle Beckner, appellant, vs. Walter Scott, Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for appellant.

82.—The United States, appellant, vs. William F. Ingram.—Argued by George H. Gorman for the appellant and by Russell Duane for the appellee.

83—The Washington Market Company, appellant, vs. the District of Columbia.—Argument commenced by William Birney for the appellant.

Call for Monday: 93, 90, 94, 95, 96, (and 97 and 98,) 99, (and 91 and 92,) 100, 402, 405, (and 4 original,) and 177.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: 664, 683, 684, 690, 691, 646, 688, 677.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

Mary Harris vs. William C. Leaster, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.

Agnes E. Stevenson, respondent, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Ferdinand Bohmer, jr., appellant, vs. Louis F. Haffen, as Commissioner, et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. The Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, appellant, vs. Isaac Fromme, as Register, &c., respondent.—Order reversed and application granted, without costs in this court or in the court below.

Elizabeth Emmerich, appellant, vs. Jennie Thorley and another, respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Anna S. Hill, respondent, vs. Samuel Wine et al., appellant.—Judgment reversed and complaint dismissed, with costs.

Charles B. Throckmorton, appellant, vs. Evening Post

RED CROSS AGENTS REPORT

The Executive Committee Hears of the Work Done in the War.

NO QUARREL WITH ARMY MEN

Glowing Tributes to the Women Who Gave Up Comfort to Tend the Sick and Dying.

The American Red Cross National Relief Committee held a meeting last evening at Sherry's to hear the report of its Executive Committee and agents upon the work of relief and succor during the war.

There had been a rumor that some of the members of the committee would criticise the Government officials and officers for blunders and neglect, but practically no criticism was made. The agents generally testified as to the harmony that existed between the army surgeons and the Red Cross surgeons, and only a passing reference was made to a Colonel of the old school at Camp Wikoff who did not favor the presence of female nurses in military camps on account of the probability of flirtations between the nurses and the sick warriors.

The auxiliary Red Cross Societies were well represented, and most of the delegates were women. Bishop Potter, the Chairman of the Relief Committee, in opening the meeting, remarked that the finest grace of the sex that predominated in the room was patience, because they had to deal so much with men. He called attention to the work of the Red Cross in the United States during and since the war and explained the origin of that organization.

William T. Wardwell, Vice Chairman, paid a tribute to the women who went to the war and the camps in this country where sickness raged and exposed their health and sacrificed their lives in the pursuance of patriotic duty.

Stephen E. Barton expressed regret that Miss Barton was not present, and his gratitude to Mr. Wardwell and other members of the committee who had labored so hard to provide the money and goods. Then he briefly reviewed the history of the Red Cross International Society since its organization in Switzerland

Dr. A. M. Lesser spoke of his experiences in Cuba, and testified to the harmonious cooperation of the Red Cross nurses and the army surgeons. The speaker said that of the many camps through which he passed he noticed that Col. Roosevelt's was in the best shape. At the same time he came to the conclusion that Col. Roosevelt himself had the least comfort in the camp. "One day Col. Roosevelt came to us and said he feared some of his men would get sick. He was given two big bags, and was told to send for them. To our surprise he slung the bags over his shoulder and carried them two miles to his camp."

Howard Townsend, who had acted as agent at Camp Wikoff, thought that that place was a medium between the Garden of Eden, as it was called by some, and a charnel-house, as spoken of by some newspapers. Those who were least sick were put out to make places for other soldiers who were again attacked with fevers.

The trained nurses in the camp, Mr. Townsend continued, did very efficient and excellent work. A Colonel, who was of the old school, said that there was no need of women in the camp, as their presence would only lead to flirtations. Mr. Townsend informed the old soldier that those nurses had already run the gauntlet of corps of senior physicians, and that he could safely trust them with the rank and file.

"Most of these nurses," continued Mr. Townsend, "were among the best in America. They had been earning $25 a week, and they went into camp to work at $30 a month, and were not only cheerful but also courageous and enthusiastic. First came the heroism and patience of the rank and file of the line, and next came the devotion and self-denial of the nurses, and we had difficulty in getting the Government to accept them. Things were not as bad as they were made out, nor as blissful as others represented them."

C. P. Barnes, the field agent in Puerto Rico, spoke of the work done in that island, and paid a tribute to the courtesy and politeness of the Spanish commanders and officers with whom he had come in contact.

John B. Jackson of Pittsburg spoke of the First Red Cross Auxiliary of Pennsylvania. The churches of Alleghany County combined, many auxiliaries were formed, $24,000 was spent by the committee, and 24,000 articles of clothing were made by the ladies of Pennsylvania, and street railways and stores gave part of their profits. Field Agent M. C. Smith of Chickamauga told of the work of the trained nurses at Sternberg Hospital, Camp Thomas. Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn also spoke.

Bishop Potter remarked that when it was suggested that Kiralfy had offered to give a benefit for the Red Cross work some one remarked that it was that gentleman who had produced the Black Crook. Then the Bishop observed that he was probably the only one in that gathering who had not gone to see that show.

After the meeting adjourned the members partook of a luncheon.

The Treasurer's report of the receipts of the Relief Committee and of its expenditures from May 9 to Dec. 1, this year, is as follows:

Total receipts	$305,220.66
Office supplies	$5,117.89
Food supplies, groceries, milk, fruit, &c.	46,067.95
Cots and equipments	24,946.09
Medical supplies, wines, liquors, &c.	11,557.23
Clothing and dry goods	1,413.43
Miscellaneous supplies	16,051.14
Account nurses	17,718.24
Ambulances and mules	1,782.56
Ice	27,666.14
Yacht Red Cross and maintenance	34,057.16
Cash to General Committee, account of camps	59,913 02
Laundry plants	1,230.10
Freight, express charges, towing, transportation, &c.	4,283.05
	277,604.28
Balance on hand	$27,625.38

Windstorm in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 9.—This section was visited by a severe windstorm last night, which did considerable damage. Between this city and Ogden a loaded freight car on the Oregon Short Line was blown from the track while the train was in motion.

Real Winter in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The weather throughout this State and Mississippi during the past twenty-four hours is the worst experienced in December in many years. Specials from the territory named report rain, sleet, snow, and high winds, followed by freezing weather.

Railroad to Increase Wages.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9.—It is authoritatively stated that the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway on Jan. 1 will increase wages 5 per cent., thus placing the wages of the operatives on the same scale they were two years ago, when a cut of 10 per cent. was made. A 5 per cent. advance was made last Summer.

Mrs. Hitchins Indicted at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 9.—The Grand Jury of Fayette County has indicted Mrs. Lisbeth B. Hitchins of Glen Falls, N. Y., for robbing the poolseller, Frank Herdic, of $1,500 during the October trots in this city. Mrs. Hitchins went to New York immediately before Herdic discovered his loss and was extradicted.

Express Company Fights War Tax.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Wells, Fargo & Co. have filed an answer to a suit recently filed to compel the company to bear the expenses of war stamps on packages transmitted by the company, in which it admits the allegations of the complaint, but deny that it is violating its franchise or acting in any way not according to law. It contends that an adverse decision would compel the company to pay $510 a day for war stamps, and that it would be unjust were it compelled to do so.

An Important Thinking Part.

"All the world's a stage," remarked the citizen with a mania for old sayings.

"Yes," replied Mr. Stormington Barnes, "and England's quiet influence is calculated to make us have more respect than we used to for the actor who stands around and doesn't say much."—Washington Star.

A HOAX ABOUT THE RELIEF.

Naval Constructor Bowles, who is attached to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was a much disgusted man yesterday. Several days ago somebdy wrote to President McKinley, communicating the rather startling intelligence that the hospital ship Relief, lying at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was as full of holes as a sieve and was kept afloat only by the hawsers which held her to the dock. It would be madness, the President's correspondent wrote, to send the ship to sea in such a condition.

President McKinley called the attention of the War Department to the matter. Secretary Alger as promptly appointed a Board of Inquiry, composed of officers stationed at the Army Building in New York, to investigate. The Navy Department, which was also called upon, detailed Naval Constructor Bowles to assist the board in its inquiries. Yesterday the board visited the Relief.

Constructor Bowles gave the ship a thorough examination and found her as tight as a drum. Mr. Bowles's disgust was due to the fact that he had supervised the work of converting the ship, which was formerly the steamer John Inglis into a hospital boat during the war. The Relief is the ship which Miss Helen Gould fitted out.

After More Mexican Dollars.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The people of Mexico are just now greatly interested in the coming to this country of Mazzantini, the famous bullfighter of Spain. He left Coruna, Spain, for Vera Cruz, several days ago, and is expected to arrive in this city about Dec. 6. He is accompanied by his troupe of bullfighters, and they will give exhibitions of their wonderful skill in all of the principal cities of the country. Mazzantini and his troupe made a tour of Mexico two years ago, and in a few weeks they made a net profit of over $500,000 out of the bullfighting business. Mazzantini is one of the wealthiest men in Spain. He will not give a bullfighting performance unless he is absolutely guaranteed a profit of at least $5,000.

Pride of Birth.

Miss Brown—Whut foah's Lize Jackson puttin' on sich airs?

Miss Johnsing—Hain't yo' done heerd dat her flashuns was descended frum dem Filypeens whu Mars Dewey done captured?—Philadelphia North American.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales by Brokers—Good Variety of Properties Involved—Dealings in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Charles Tyson for about $70,000 the four-story dwelling 21 West Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 60 by 102.2.

The same firm has also sold for Danzig & Feuchtwanger and others a plot fronting 102 feet 10 inches on the circle at the northeast corner of Central Park, 11 inches on Fifth Avenue, and measuring 100 feet on its northerly line, 50 feet on the easterly line, and 13.9 feet on the southerly line.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold for the Colby estate the five-story building 97 Franklin Street, southeast corner of Church Street, 25 by 74.10. The same firm also effected the lease of the Jaffray Building, at Broadway and Leonard Street, to Rogers, Peet & Co.

Martin Metzger has sold to Builder Arthur Moore the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 75 by 100.

Myer Hellman is the buyer of the plot, 100 by 210, at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Madison Avenue.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Draper to a client, for improvement, the lot southeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Sixth Street, 27.4 by 79.8.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has bought through L. J. Phillips & Co. from Mrs. Kate Cohen the plot on the east side of King's Bridge Road, 100 feet south of Emerson Street, 50 by 141.

Leitner & Marks have sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the plot northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue, 89.9 by 100, to Samuel Shorofsky and Elias Feldman, who will erect thereon five-story flats, with stores. The corner building will be 33.9 feet front, and the adjoining two each 25 feet.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Sheldon Collins the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 65 East Sixty-sixth Street, 18 by 100.5.

Randolph Guggenheimer and Samuel Untermyer have sold a plot on the south side of One Hundredth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. It is reported that a Columbus Avenue corner is given in exchange, but further details are withheld by those interested.

Norton & Co., contractors, have bought the lot 516 West Fifty-third Street. The buyers bought two adjoining lots last Summer.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Isaac Mannheimer the five-story brownstone-front flat 71 West One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the United States Trust Company, for $7,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 19 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Solomon Felner, one of the defendants, for $5,150, the six-story brick building, with stores, 49 Sheriff Street, 20 by 90.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John R. Platt, trustee, for $3,000, Lot No. 144 on the map of land of William Powell, in Fordham, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the east side of King's Bridge Road, extending through to Bathgate Avenue, 71 by 194 by 50 by 145, together with Lot 145 on the same map, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 61 by 128 by 50 by 94.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Decatur Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Cole Street, for three two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21 by 52; Marshall & Flagg of 984 Intervale Avenue, owners; G. W. Flagg, architect.

Alterations.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 50 feet west of Webster Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; Mervyn Wolff of 249 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 31 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; Frederick Ayer of Lowell Mass., owner; H. E. Ficken of 10 West Twenty-second Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 420 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mrs. M. T. Sweeney and others, owners; cost, $200.

No. 61 Beekman Street, to a seven-story brick and iron office building; H. L. Goodwin of 247 Fifth Avenue, owner; Farnsworth & Miller of 111 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 27.11x100; John E. Darragh to M. D. Fink 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 27.11 ft n of 164th St, 30x100; John E. Darragh to Henry Hirschberg 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; John E. Darragh to J. W. Luke 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 164th St, 27.11x100; John E. Darragh to John Reed 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 57.11 ft n of 164th St, 30x100; John E. Darragh to Patrick Conlon 1

ARCULARIUS PLACE, s s, 380.7 ft e of Gerard Av, 19.39x101.11x158.7; Arthur G. Schlemmer to Ernest Harvier 15,000

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 25x100; Rudolph F. Emmerich and wife to Frederick Vonderlehr 5,000

BROADWAY, or King's Bridge Road, e s, 100 ft n of Academy St, 50x150.7x 50x151.3; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Aaron R. Altmayer 1

COMMONER PLACE, w s, 162.2 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Mary E. Clark to John P O'Neill 2,815

CRESTON AV, e s, 124 ft n of 184th St, 150x100; Ryer Av, w s, 344 ft n of 184th St, 30x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Louis Cohen 100

CRIMMINS AV, w s, 287.4 ft n of 141st St, 25x80; Joseph F. Gibney to John P. Gibney 150

DELANCEY ST, 225, 25x87.6; Patrick H. Whalen, referee, to Harris Mandelbaum and another 22,050

GOUVERNEUR ST, 44, 24x102; Michael Tully and others to Charles Lowenfeld.. 1

GREENWICH ST, 546, w s, 25x80; Emma Blanck to Elizabeth Ohrtmann 5,000

HAVEN AV, w s, 250 ft s of 170th St, 75x103.4; William E. Patch to Louise S. Colton 4,125

LOT 89, Block 2,523, map of 272 lots of the Kemp estate; New York Building Company to Charles L. Francisco 3,500

LOT 235, map of the Village of East Tremont, West Farms; Jane H. Banks to Mary J. Crotty, quit claim 1

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 27.10 ft s of 101st St, 54x100; William Rankin to Eugenia M. Moore 1

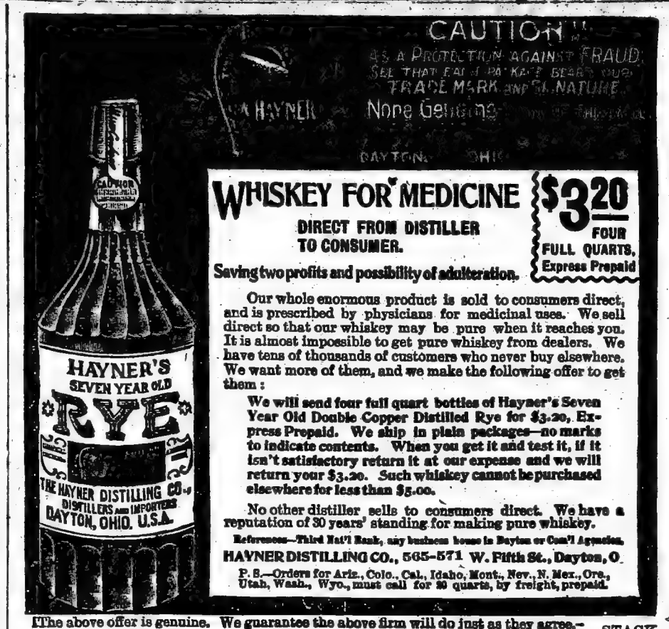

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DIRECT FROM DISTILLER TO CONSUMER.

$3.20 FOUR FULL QUARTS, Express Prepaid

Saving two profits and possibility of adulteration.

Our whole enormous product is sold to consumers direct, and is prescribed by physicians for medicinal uses. We sell direct so that our whiskey may be pure when it reaches you. It is almost impossible to get pure whiskey from dealers. We have tens of thousands of customers who never buy elsewhere. We want more of them, and we make the following offer to get them:

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

No other distiller sells to consumers direct. We have a reputation of 30 years' standing for making pure whiskey.

References—Third Nat'l Bank, any business house in Dayton or Com'l Agencies.

HAYNER DISTILLING CO., 565-571 W. Fifth St., Dayton, O.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Colo., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts, by freight, prepaid.

The above offer is genuine. We guarantee the above firm will do just as they agree.—STACK.

PARK AV, w s, 52.2 ft n of 81st St, 52.2x 100; Richard W. Buckley to Isaac Meinhard 1

PARCEL on City Island, adjoining lands of grantor and of the Methodist parsonage, &c.; Frances Scofield to Stephen D. Horton 500

PELHAM AV, s w corner of Cambreling Av, 25.6x142.5x25x147.4; Rufus B. Cowling, jr., referee, to Frank W. Dykeman. 2,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 17x77.1; Samuel B. Paul, referee, to Patrick T. Brown 10,100

S E PART of Lot 18, map of Woodstock; Mary De Groot and others to William B. Stones and others 1

UNION AV, s w corner of 149th St, 100x 200 to Beach Av x175x irregular; Caroline S. Reid to Ellen Eden 1

WEST ST, n e s, Lot 2, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, to Benjamin A. Jackson 1,625

WEST END AV, 832, e s, 61.5 s e of 91st St, 19x100; Jacob Lawson to John Forsythe 30,000

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.10x35.11x irregular; Morris Mandelstein to Eva Mandelstein 1

7TH AV, widened, s e corner of 115th St, 151.4x108.8x177.7x15.9; Leopold Kahn to Leopold Kahn Company 250,000

11TH AV, s s, west half of Lot 559, map of village of Wakefield, 25x114; Noble H. Briggs to Peter W. and Amelia Wagner. 1,000

10TH ST, n s, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 94.8; Augusta Lilienthal to Cornelia A. Lefkovics 22,000

21ST ST, 30 and 32, s s, 350 ft w of 4th Av, 50x110x irregular; Michael Fennelly to Edmund Coffin 110,000

35TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 98.9; Anton Fergg, individually and as executor, to Babetta Fergg 1

38TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.2x—x101.1; Clarence F. True to John Stewart 100

61ST ST, 53 East, 18.9x100.5; Caroline C. Lindley and another, executors and trustees, to Joanna M. Kelly 25,000

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Eugenia M. Moore to William Rankin 1

75TH ST, 14 East, 25.2x102.2; Louis Harris to Charles A. Gould 57,000

77TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Thomas L. Watt to Grace Watt 100

104TH ST, s s, 83.6 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80.11; Orville B. Ackerly, trustee, to John Stewart 1,000

104TH ST, s s, 83.6 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80.11; John Stewart to Clarence F. True 1

115TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of the Boulevard, 50x100.11; Jacob Lawson to Edward Oppenheimer and another 100

115TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of the Boulevard, 50x100.11; John Forsythe to Jacob Lawson 23,000

122D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 19.3x100.11; Ida Bockover to Levia A. Smith 22,000

125TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 81x100.11; Eugene C. Potter to Charles Naarden 1

127TH ST, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, 60x99.11; Emeline S. McIlhargy to Jonathan W. Full 1

130TH ST, n s, 491.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Robert E. Ford to Isaac N. Hebberd 14,750

142D ST, 734 East, 16.8x118.3x16.8x116.8; Harry B. Guentzer to Emilie J. Lichtenstein 1

159TH ST, n e s, 375 ft n w of Elton Av, 25x100; James F. Tierney to Lucy M. Tierney 1

161ST ST, 571 West, 18x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to Bertha Feldman 100

161ST ST, 569 West, 18.11x99.11; Mary T. Quirk to Lena Greenherger 100

179TH ST, n s, at e line of Lydig estate, runs e 0.1x s 0.1x w 0.1x n 0.1; Jennie M. Tompkins to Edward M. Nelli and another, executors, &c. 1

Recorded Leases.

BURKE, Tobias H., to Adolph L. Kerker; 2,120 3d Av, 10 years ..... $5,500 to 6,000

LOHMAN, John H., estate of, to Charles H. Ohlan; 255 Clinton St, 6½ years ..... 900 to 960

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Matteo De Vito; 202 Elm St, 4 years 420

MORRIS, Alice P., to Max Gold; 210 and 212 Henry St, 3 years 7,000

SPERB, William, Jr., to W. H. Oakley; 346 West 87th St, 11 months and 2 years, renewal 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BACHRACH, Louis, to Robert Offenbach, as trustee; 200 Eldridge St, 5 years 26,000

BLOCH, JACOB & MAYER to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 9th Av, n w s, 59 ft s of 42d St, 1 year 13,000

BREY, Adolphine and Frederick W., to East River Savings Institution; 66th St, s s, 316.8 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 2,600

BUIST, Charlotte and John P., to John A. Murray; 145th St, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, collateral $900

CANNON, Mary A., to J. Frederic Kernochan; s s of 153d St, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 27,000

COHEN, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; s s of 2d St, 210.6 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year 4,000

COHEN, Louis, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of Creston Av, 124 ft n of 184th St; also, w s of Ryer Av, 344 ft n of 184th St, 1 year 19,250

COHEN, Louis, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; e s of Creston Av, 124 ft n of 184th St, building loan 18,900

DARRAGH, John E., to Henry S. Greenburgh; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 165th St, 1 year 7,232

DARRAGH, John E., to Henry S. Greenburgh; Amsterdam Av, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 4,855

DARRAGH, John E., to Henry S. Greenburgh; Amsterdam Av, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 4,855

DARRAGH, John E., to Henry S. Greenburgh; Amsterdam Av, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 4,855

DARRAGH, John E., to Dimock & Fink (Co.; 165th St, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, ½ year 6,000

DARRAGH, John E., to Bradley & Currier 168th St and Amsterdam Av, s w cor of 165th St, ½ year 2,600

DYKEMAN, Frank W., to Charles J. Hardy; Union Av, s w corner of Cambreling Av, 3 years 2,000

EDEN, Ellen, to Caroline S. Reid; Union Av, s w corner of 149th St, 1 year 39,000

ELIAS, Robert F. and Henry F., to Bernard Frank; 31st St, 101, n w corner Lenox Av, 5 years 16,000

FRANCESCO, Charles L., to Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Devoe St, s s, 71.5 ft n e of Lind Av, installments 4,000

GLUCKMAN, Morris, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 265 Bowery, 3 years 24,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, Morris Rosenberg to Henry De F. Weekes; 56 and 58 Roosevelt St, 2 years 6,000

GROZCKI, Sarah and Abraham J., to John H. Knox and another, executors, &c.; 102 East 109th St, 3 years 8,000

HUNTER, Henry W., to Margaret E. Seaman; 3d Av, s w corner of 21st St, 2 years 300

KATZ, Max, and Frederick Hough to Nathaniel Wise; n s of 118th St, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, demand 2,000

KELLY, Joanna M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 53 East 61st St, 3 years 15,000

KLEIN, Francis, to Michael Mahoney; s s of 104th St, 313 ft e of 1st Av, leasehold; 3 years 600

LAWSON, Jacob, to Francis M. Jencks; e s of West End Av, 61.6 ft s of 91st St, ¼ year 2,000

LEFKOVICS, Cornelia A., to Augusta Lilienthal; n s of 10th St, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 10 years 13,000

LEEKOVICS, Cornelia A., to Augusta Lilienthal; n s of 10th St, 95.6 ft e of Avenue A, 4 years 5,000

LEONHARDT, Jacob M., to Atlantic Trust Company; s s of 23d St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 35,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of Delancey St, 50 ft w of Willett St, 1 year 3,000

MILLARD, Ella L., to Charles H. Dederer; Old Boston Post Road, or White Plains Road, adjoining Bronx Wood Park, and land of Charles D. Shirmer, containing 34 acres, 1-6 part ..... secures 5,000

McCAHILL, Thomas J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 161 and 163 Lexington Av, 1 year 33,000

MOORE, Ida E. and H. M., to the United States Life Insurance Company; 141 to 147 West 111th St, (four mortgages,) 3 years 160,000

MOORE, Ida E., to Henry Raabe, Jr.; n s of 111th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.. 4,000

HOTELS.

HOTEL EMPIRE.

BOULEVARD AND 63D ST.

EXCLUSIVE—MODERN—FIREPROOF

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Perfect Cuisine, Efficient Service

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Sherman Square Hotel,

Boulevard, corner West 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

MUNCK, Jacob, to Anna M. Boss; 1,700 Madison Av, 5 years 17,000

MURRAY, Rachel, to Austin F. Riggs; n s of 35th St, 285.8 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 8,000

NESBIT, Maud, to Frederick Brandt; 107th St, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, demand 5,000

OHRTMANN, Elizabeth, to Manley A. Raymond; 546 Greenwich St, and strip adjoining in rear, 5 years 5,000

OHLAN, Charles F., to Beadleston & Woerz; 255 Clinton St., leasehold, demand 3,000

PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst; 135th St, s s, 25 ft e of Brook Place, demand. 2,000

RANDELL, Annie, to Edmund Hendricks; r s of 56th St, 92 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years 1,000

ROSENTHAL, Martha, to Thomas G. Field, executor, &c.; 74th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, installments 20,000

ROSENTHAL, Martha, to Julia A. Moore; n s of 71st St, 268.4 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 13,000

RILEY, Mathew F., and Patrick Meehan to Honenne F. Douglas; w s of Union Av, 286 ft s of Boston Av, 3 years 5,500

RUFF, August and Mena to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 52 St. Mark's Place, also strip in front, 25x8, 1 year 12,500

SCHEER, Dora, to Lambert Suydam; 328 Madison St. and 27 Scannel St, ¾ year .. 2,000

STEWART, John, to Clarence F. True; 38th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years 2,500

STONES, William B., and Mary A. Sheeran to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors; Tinton Av, w s, 397.9 ft s of 165th St; Forest Av, s w corner of 163d St, 98.8x175 to Jackson Av, and Jackson Av, s w corner of 163d St, 5 years.. 17,000

THOMAS, Katherine C., to Michael Browne; 209 West 71st St, 3 years 2,000

WAGNER, Peter W. and Amelia, to Noble H. Briggs; westerly ½ of Lot 559, map of the Village of Wakefield, 3 years. 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BOHN MANUFACTURING COMPANY to the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn $8,000

BERGER, Morris, to Adolf Prince ..... Nom.

COLLINS BUILDING AND CONSTRUCtion Company to Frank A. Barnaby .... Nom.

EMMERICH, Rudolph F. and Lewis O., executors, &c., to Frederick Vonderlehr.. 2,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 13,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Corn Exchange Bank; recorded 19,393

PRINCE, Adolf, to the State Bank ..... Nom.

PUTNAM, Tarrant, executor, &c., to Tarrant Putnam, trustee ..... Nom.

SEEGER, John A., to the Bohn Manufacturing Company ..... Nom.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND Trust Company to S. Franklin Stanton.. 23,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Elias Kempner 21,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Newburg Savings Bank 6,000

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK to Bettie Heine ..... Nom.

VAN CURA, Joseph C., to Thomas H. Borden ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; John Shea against Mary E. Larkins, owner; John C. Fagen, lessee, and McConologue Brothers, contractors 44

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Charles Kauzler against Mary E. Larkins, owner; John C. Fagen, lessee, and McConologue Brothers, contractors 160

COLUMBUS AV, 1,284; Henry Arnstein against C. M. Hyman, owner and contractor 60

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 58th St, 94.3x91.6; Hyde and Goad Manufacturing Company against New York Turn Verien, owner; Jacob M. Leonhardt and John Weber & Sons, contractors 560

WEBSTER AV, e s, extends from 179th St to Alden Place 2100; Adamant Manufacturing Company of America against Samuel H. Vanderbeek and Alpheus J. Goddard, owners and contractors 1,793

53D ST, 4 West; John J. Roberts against Francis G. Lloyd, owner; George Vassar's Sons & George Mertz's Sons, contractors 13

65TH ST, 234 West; George Mackenzie against Adele Galliker, owner; Charles H. Galliker, contractor 172

86TH ST, 329 West; Samuel Deutsch against Charles A. Betts, owner and contractor 113

150TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100; Tony Altieri against Raffaele Avalone, owner and contractor 178

191ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Bathgate Av, 54x100; Janes & Kirtland against William Burnett, owner and contractor 96

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAP. 317, LAWS OF 1897.

CRESTON AV, e s, 124.1 ft n of 184th St, 150x100; Ryer Av, w s, 344 ft n of 184th St, 30x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company with Louis Cohen, 10 payments $18,900

168TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100; Martin Metzger with Arthur E. Moore, 10 payments 33,000

Lis Pendens.

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lots 29 and 30, map of the Briggs estate, William's Bridge, 115x118x110x 110; James W. Burton against John Muller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

LOT begins 240 ft n of 157th St, and 150 ft w of Myrtle Av, runs s 55x w 157.8 to e s of Webster Av, x n 49.9x e 157.6 to beginning; Mabel O. Carremore against Mary Dugan and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Reeves, Todd & Swain.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 247.11 ft n of Home St, 25x 100; Henriette Gahrung against Anette A. Olsen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, O. W. Beals.

12TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 19.9x103.6x 22.3x103.6; 3d Av, e s, 77.11 ft s of 136th St, 51.11x188.4 to Lincon Av x50x172.3; Joseph Spears against Hattie S. Spears and others, (partition;) attorneys, Sackett & Lang.

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 17x102.2; Tarrant Putnam, trustee, &c., against Moses Lasker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morgan & Mitchell.

93D ST, s s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.8; Ida L. Darling against the Sachem Club and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Wright.

119TH ST, s s, 161 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Mary J. Sinclair against Joseph C. E. Poynton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

126TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 20x99.11; Edward B. Cobb against Theresa Abraham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

126TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of 4th Av, 20x99.11; Augustus G. Cobb against William Eisenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Clute.

132D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 16x 99.11; Peter Moller, jr., and others, trustees, &c., against Ella Graybill and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Rutte.

150TH ST, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x100; Ferdinand V. Morrison against Ellen McDevitt and others, (foreclosure of six mortgages;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.

187TH ST, n s, 21.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 66x72.7, three actions; Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees, against Mary J. O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. RESIDENCES.

A Superb New Riverside Drive Mansion

The most complete home for sale in New York, No. 42, between 76th and 77th Streets; 40½ feet wide, 5-story American basement, magnificent hall and dining rooms, 24 other rooms, 5 baths, electric elevator, &c. Price only $110,000, less than an inside Fifth Avenue lot.

A BARGAIN.

Who wants it? No. 59 West 70th Street, not an American basement, but only a solidly built, well arranged 4-story and basement box-stoop house, 20x60x102. Pantry and bathroom extension, 13 rooms, 2 modern baths. Price reduced to $39,000, mortgage $25,000 at 4½ per cent.

INVESTMENTS.

Two very fine corner apartments, each 50x96x101. Marble and iron halls and stairs, 3 apartments on each floor. Guaranteed rental, $9,500.00 each. Price $100,000 each; mortgage $60,000 at 4 per cent.

New 9-story fireproof manufacturing store and loft building. Electric elevator, steam heat. In every way up to date. Rental, $10,000. Price only $125,000; mortgage $75,000.

Particulars on premises as above or of owner,

CHARLES BUEK,

No. 109 West 42d Street.

BEAUTIFUL NEW RESIDENCES

For sale.

BUILT BY DAY'S WORK in the most substantial and attractive manner, and are charmingly situated at CATHEDRAL HEIGHTS, north side of 113th Street, 85 feet from RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Always open. Descriptive pamphlets mailed by "OWNER," 111 Broadway, Room 90.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. AGENT, AUCTIONEER. 1 MADISON AVE. BROKER, APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

ST. JOHN,

WAVE CREST and

CEDARHURST,

35, 37, 39 & 41 EAST 50TH ST.

Elegant, well-lighted and ventilated and handsomely decorated apartments, containing seven rooms and bath; equipped with every modern convenience; steam heated and hall service; rents, $40 to $65 per month.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

JULIUS ABLOWICH, ALFRED ABLOWICH, AND ISRAEL ABLOWICH, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JULIUS ABLOWICH, ALFRED ABLOWICH and ISRAEL ABLOWICH, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 22, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

LOUIS BRICK—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS BRICK, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 23rd, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

LOUIS BUSH, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS BUSH, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 20, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

CHARLES E. CALLAHAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CHARLES E. CALLAHAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

MAX CHASE—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MAX CHASE, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

DAVID F. DAVIDS—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of DAVID F. DAVIDS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 20th, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

LOUIS BRICK—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS BRICK, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 23rd, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

SELIGMAN HIRSCH, ADOLPH HIRSCH, AND SOLOMON HIRSCH—BANKRUPTS. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of SELIGMAN HIRSCH, ADOLPH HIRSCH and SOLOMON HIRSCH, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

HOADLEY & CO., BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of RUSSELL H. HOADLEY and CHESTER C. MUNROE, (trading under the firm name of Hoadley & Co.,) bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 21, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

CALMON HURWITZ—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CALMON HURWITZ, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

GEORGE JENKINS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GEORGE JENKINS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on December 23d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

MARTIN KAHN—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MARTIN KAHN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

FERDINAND KASSLER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FERDINAND KASSLER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 20, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

LAZARUS KAHNER—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LAZARUS KAHNER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 20th, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

ERNEST KROM, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ERNEST KROM, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 20, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

JAMES MACNAUGHTON, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JAMES MACNAUGHTON, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 21st, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

GEORGE JENKINS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GEORGE JENKINS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 23d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

MARTIN KAHN—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MARTIN KAHN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

FERDINAND KASSLER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FERDINAND KASSLER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 20, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ANTHON REVES—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ANTHON REVES, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, City and County of New York, on December 23d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9, 1898.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

MEYER ROSEMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MEYER ROSEMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, in New York County, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, to fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

WILLIAM W. PALMER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of WILLIAM W. PALMER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 20, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

CASSIUS M. RICHMOND—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CASSIUS M. RICHMOND, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

HENRY M. JACOBSON AND JOSEPH MATTISON—BANKRUPTS. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HENRY M. JACOBSON and JOSEPH MATTISON, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 21st, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

FREDERICK W. SEYBEL, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FREDERICK W. SEYBEL, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 23, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

HANNAH SCHWEITZER—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HANNAH SCHWEITZER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9, 1898.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

EDWARD D. SOULE—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of EDWARD D. SOULE, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

SEIGMUND WEISSBLATT, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of SIEGMUND WEISSBLATT, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 20, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.

GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se17-law6mS

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK N. DU BOIS, plaintiff, against CHARLES HARRIS, George W. Harris, and D. Sheldon Frost, receiver of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Bldg.,) City of New York, N. Y.

To George W. Harris: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

Dated November 25th, 1898.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n26-law6wS&Ja7

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, plaintiff, against IKE STEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

GOULD & WILKIE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

To Ike Stein, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated November 28th, 1898.

GOULD & WILKIE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—JULIET M. BURDICK, plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit and Market and Fulton National Bank, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19th, 1898.

HENRY M. RUSSELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 39 Broadway, New York City.

To John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, defendants: the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.

GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se17-law6mS

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK N. DU BOIS, plaintiff, against CHARLES HARRIS, George W. Harris, and D. Sheldon Frost, receiver of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Bldg.,) City of New York, N. Y.

To George W. Harris: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

Dated November 25th, 1898.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n26-law6wS&Ja7

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, plaintiff, against IKE STEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

GOULD & WILKIE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

To Ike Stein, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated November 28th, 1898.

GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

n19-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—JULIET M. BURDICK, plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit and Market and Fulton National Bank, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 19th, 1898.

HENRY M. RUSSELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 39 Broadway, New York City.

To John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, defendants: the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.

GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se17-law6mS

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK N. DU BOIS, plaintiff, against CHARLES HARRIS, George W. Harris, and D. Sheldon Frost, receiver of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October 5th, 1898.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Bldg.,) City of New York, N. Y.

To George W. Harris: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

Dated November 25th, 1898.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n26-law6wS&Ja7

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, plaintiff, against IKE STEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

GOULD & WILKIE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

To Ike Stein, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated November 28th, 1898.

GOULD & WILKIE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

n19-law6wS

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against LOUIS ROUSSEAU et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 31 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of a lot known and designated as Lot Number Thirty-six (36) of Block Number Four Hundred and Seventy-four (474) on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 27th day of February, 1852, as Map Number 900, and entitled "Map of the subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c., the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northeasterly line or side of said Block Number 474, (the same being the southerly line or side of Home Street as shown on said map, and the said Home Street being also sometimes known as Lyon Street,) distant one hundred and seventy-seven feet and one-hundredths of a foot eastwardly from the point of intersection thereof with the northwesterly line or side of said block, (said northwesterly line or side being shown on said map as the southeasterly line of the property of Stebbins Avenue,) running thence southwardly eighty-seven feet two and one-half inches; thence northeastwardly seventeen feet six and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly and for part of the distance through the centre of a partition wall eighty feet nine and three-eighths inches to the said northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (being the southerly line or side of said Home Street as shown on said map as aforesaid,) and thence westwardly and along the same sixteen feet four and three-eighths inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

REUBEN MAPPELSDORF, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.

Home Street.

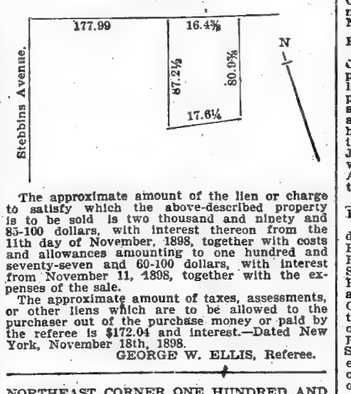

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand and ninety and 85-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 11th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred and seventy-seven and 60-100 dollars, with interest from November 11, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $172.04 and interest.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryer, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two hundred and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet; thence running southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,583.95, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $462.32.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against LOUIS ROUSSEAU et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 31 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, being part of a lot known and designated as Lot Number Thirty-six (36) of Block Number Four Hundred and Seventy-four (474) on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 27th day of February, 1852, as Map Number 900, and entitled "Map of the subdivision of the property of Henry D. Tiffany, in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, being part of the Fox Estate," &c., the premises hereby conveyed being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northeasterly line or side of said Block Number 474, (the same being the southerly line or side of Home Street as shown on said map, and the said Home Street being also sometimes known as Lyon Street,) distant one hundred and seventy-seven feet and one-hundredths of a foot eastwardly from the point of intersection thereof with the northwesterly line or side of said block, (said northwesterly line or side being shown on said map as the southeasterly line of the property of Stebbins Avenue,) running thence southwardly eighty-seven feet two and one-half inches; thence northeastwardly seventeen feet six and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly and for part of the distance through the centre of a partition wall eighty feet nine and three-eighths inches to the said northerly line or side of said Block Number 474, (being the southerly line or side of said Home Street as shown on said map as aforesaid,) and thence westwardly and along the same sixteen feet four and three-eighths inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

REUBEN MAPPELSDORF, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 237 Broadway, New York City.

Home Street.

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,583.95, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $462.32.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n19-2aw3wS&W&d10

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BELCHER, GEORGE H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gerald N. Stanton, Grace H. Stanton, Elizabeth H. Stanton, (the younger;) John Harper, Margaret Sammon, and George Carter, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE H. BELCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as legatees or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elizabeth H. Stanton, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ROBERT F. LITTLE, Attorney for Executrix, 63 and 65 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n26-law6wS

BEBUS, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898.

JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

o1-law6mSa

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

o29-law6mSa

CORNWELL, JACOB WEEKS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Millard Fillmore Cornwell, one of the heirs and next of kin of Jacob Weeks Cornwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles H. Ostrander of the City of Mount Vernon, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JACOB WEEKS CORNWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, and

Whereas, You are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

JOHN C. O'CONOR, Attorney for Plaintiffs, Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-law6wS&Ja7

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, plaintiff, against LOUIS ROUSSEAU et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 31 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected

MRS. M'KINLEY GOES HOME

Leaves for Washington at the Request of the President.

HER DEPARTURE UNEXPECTED

She Hurriedly Finishes Her Christmas Shopping and Starts on the Congressional Limited.

Mrs. McKinley's visit to New York is over. She left for Washington on the Congressional Limited yesterday, accompanied by her guests, Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Stephen Rand, Miss Kate Endsley, Miss Mabel McKinley, and Master James McKinley. The private car of President Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company carried the party to its destination. Shortly before Mrs. McKinley arrived at the station the car had been filled with roses and chrysanthemums, proving a pleasant surprise to the departing visitor.

Mrs. McKinley's departure yesterday was not expected. She did not intend to leave until to-day, as she had a number of Christmas presents to purchase, but when she telephoned to the President in the morning he asked her to leave for Washington as soon as possible. Then she made all haste to depart, and hurriedly selected from the great mass of samples lying in her room a sufficient number of presents to make up the number of her long list of relatives and friends.

Mrs. McKinley arose at 8 o'clock. She went to her drawing room half an hour later, where she was greeted by Mrs. Rand and the President's nephew, James McKinley. Breakfast was served at 9 o'clock, the table being decorated with deep-red carnations, with cover to match. After breakfast Mrs. McKinley went to the private telephone and called up the President.

"I'm feeling perfectly well and cheerful this morning," she said.

"I'm very glad," answered Mr. McKinley. "Don't you think you had better come home to-day?"

Mrs. McKinley hesitated for a minute, and then replied: "Yes, I will go home to-day. I will leave on the Congressional Limited."

Mrs. McKinley then hung up the receiver and hastened to the private parlor, where a dozen servants were engaged in opening Christmas parcels, from which she selected a number of pieces of jewelry, several fans, and some books. After that Mrs. McKinley received Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Mrs. Ralph C. Capels, and Mrs. Norman C. Raff. Miss Mabel McKinley and Mrs. McCook sang for Mrs. McKinley. During the morning many bunches of flowers were sent to the rooms by Mrs. McKinley's friends.

Luncheon was served at 1:15 o'clock, Mrs. M. A. Stafford being Mrs. McKinley's guest. At 2:30 o'clock Mrs. McKinley was ready to depart. She left her private parlor and walked to the entrance on Forty-sixth Street, leaning on the arms of Mr. Leland and Abner McKinley, and joined in a carriage Mrs. Rand and Mrs. Abner McKinley, who had preceded her. Miss Endsley, Miss Mabel and Master James McKinley were in a second carriage. Both carriages started down Fifth Avenue at a good clip, and at Twenty-third Street headed for the Pennsylvania ferry, where they were driven on to the boat.

When Mrs. McKinley arrived in Jersey City she took a seat in the centre of President Thomson's car in a reclining chair, and as a few friends dropped in to say "good-bye," remarked that her visit had been a pleasant one, and that she hoped to be in New York soon again. Just as the train was leaving she wished all her friends a merry Christmas. Then she gathered a few pink roses from the bunches that filled the car, seemingly to hold in her hand during the journey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Mrs. McKinley, who has been visiting in New York, arrived home to-night. She was accompanied by several friends, and was met at the station by the President.

FACTORY GIRLS IN A PANIC.

Flames in a West Broadway Building Cause Much Excitement.

A five-gallon can of kerosene, used in the manufacture of artificial flowers, caught fire yesterday morning on the third floor of the six-story brick building 542 and 544 West Broadway, and started a blaze which did $5,000 damage. Nearly fifty women in the building were thrown into a panic. Twenty-one of them were caught on a fire escape, from which they were taken by firemen.

The fire started in the shop of P. Camponenori. The pot of kerosene was in the centre of the room near a stove. It fell over, and the oil, lighting, spread over the floor, burning rapidly. It was nearly 10 o'clock, and all employes were at work. On the fourth and fifth floors is a glove factory, where twenty-one girls were at work, and on the sixth floor a capmaking establishment, where eighteen girls are employed. All the girls in the building managed to reach the street by the stairway except those in the glove factory. They started toward the rear windows, and huddled together on the fire escape, no one daring to go down. The smoke was coming out of the windows of the artificial flower establishment, where the fire started, and girls, thinking that escape was cut off, shrieked in terror. The firemen arrived then and mounted the fire-escape ladders. One young woman was induced to start down, and the rest followed, all reaching the ground in safety. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the third floor.

S. S. PACKARD MEMORIAL.

Prominent Men Eulogize the Late Founder of Business Schools.

A meeting in memory of the late S. S. Packard, the founder and until his death, which occurred on Oct. 26 last, the President of the Packard Business School, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, was held at the school yesterday morning. It was under the auspices of the teachers and pupils of the school and was attended by many of the graduates. The main assembly room of the school was crowded with the relatives and friends of the students. Mrs. S. S. Packard and Miss Ella Packard were present, as were also a number of their friends from the Ohio Society and the Union League Club.

Gen. Wager Swayne presided and delivered the opening address.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe of the Church of the Eternal Hope also delivered the eulogy. He said that the success of the business school was entirely due to the efforts of Mr. Packard, who treated not only the students, but the teachers as well kindly at all times and under all circumstances. His business principles were transmitted to the students, and they were taught, above all things, to be honest in all their dealings with whomsoever they might meet in business. Said many of the graduates of the school owe their success in life.

Other addresses were made by Gen. H. L. Burnett, Prof. G. W. Brown of Jacksonville, Ill., the manager of the business school system in Illinois, and C. M. Miller, the present manager of the school.

$750,000 Warehouse Incorporation.

The New York and New Jersey Warehouse Company was yesterday incorporated at Trenton, N. J., with a capital of $750,000, half of which is preferred stock. Among the incorporators are Vice President A. Trowbridge of the Bank of North America, Charles H. Platt, W. Wheeler Smith, and Lucius H. Bigelow. The company's charter gives generous privileges. It is intended to build a warehouse in Jersey City, where New York merchants may find various economies.

Sale of German Steamers.

Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Line yesterday confirmed the report that the steamships Fulda and Werra, now under charter to the Spanish Line for transporting troops from Cuba to Spain, had been sold to the Canadian Steamship Company (Limited) of London. The price is not stated.

ROYAL
The Absolutely Pure
Baking Powder

PASSING OF WALHALLA HALL.

The Old East Side Landmark Soon to Lose Its Identity—It May Be a Synagogue or a Factory.

Old Walhalla Hall, in Orchard Street, between Grand and Hester Streets, which has undergone so many vicissitudes with the changes in the population of the east side, will soon be a thing of the past. In fact, its fame and notoriety have already passed into history, and the gray old building, that occupies three city lots, stands dark and empty, with its doors closed and signs of "To Let" hung all over the front.

The east side belles and their rough-and-ready partners will no longer brush up and tumble over each other in the mazes of the dance. The stalls for the goats that were used in the initiation of applicants to secret societies have been abolished. The voices of the leaders of striking tailors and cloakmakers will not be heard in the meeting rooms. The small politicians who leaned against the bar and discussed the affairs of the ward have had to seek new fields, for never again will a glass of beer be sold there. Its future will be as a factory, or a publishing house, or a synagogue.

Walhalla Hall has steadily lost prestige even as a dance hall for several years past, and the best social organizations of the east side have long ago deserted it, going to other halls.

Walhalla Hall twenty-five years ago was a reputable place of meeting for the east side. Then a solid respectable German population lived in the district. It was used as a music hall, and some good German societies held their balls there. It was the meeting place of the Manhattan Historical Society, of the American Order of Red Men, of the Foresters, and of several Masonic societies. "Dinny" Sullivan organized here a Grand Army post, of which it was said he was the only member who had seen actual service. Many political mass meetins were also held here.

The building of the elevated railroad caused thousands of the east side residents to move further up town, to Harlem and Morrisania, above the Harlem Bridge. Then the reputation of Walhalla Hall began to decline, and what it afterward achieved was notoriety, often unenviable notoriety, at that, for it became the resort of the rougher elements. One lessee after another assumed charge of the place, but did not succeed in making money. Some fell in arrears with their rent and were dispossessed, and this was the case with the last lessee, Joseph Kempner, who had leased it two or three years ago at an annual rental of $4,500. He had a hard time in making money. During the great strikes of the tailors and the cloakmakers those people made their headquarters at Walhalla Hall. The building was crowded with the strikers day and night, but they were very poor people and could not pay the rent. Mr. Kempner said that they still owe him about $2,000 for rent which he will never get.

Some of the balls that were given there in later years were so boisterous that the police repeatedly threatened to make raids, and when a Trilby contest was about to be given, in the Summer of last year, Capt. Titus and a number of policemen appeared and forbade the exhibition, under threats of arresting all the participants. The lessee tried to retrieve the reputation of the place by changing its name to New Prospect Hall, but the old odor clung to it under the new name. Mr. Kempner fell behind with his rent, and asked for a reduction, which was refused, and last week he was dispossessed. He took away all his belongings to a new place.

The property belongs to Mrs. Elizabeth Hertfelder, a very wealthy widow, and she was recently offered $62,000 for it. Cyrille Carreau, the real estate dealer who is now in charge of the place, said yesterday that the price demanded is $75,000. He said that several parties were considering whether they will buy the property. One is the congregation of a synagogue, another a large bakery company, a third a Jewish publishing concern, and two others were manufacturers who thought of converting it into a factory.

BALLETTI GUILTY OF ARSON.

Witness Fainted in Court When the Prisoner Glared at Her.

In Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday Antonio Balletti was convicted on a charge of arson, before Judge Cowing. The entire proceedings did not last over an hour, but during that time remarkable testimony was brought out, and the courtroom was the scene of considerable excitement.

Balletti was an organ grinder, and lived with his wife and child at 202 Wooster Street. He made his daily rounds with a hand organ and a monkey, and, according to the neighbors, acquired a comfortable living. The witnesses explained, however, that he spent nearly all his money for whisky, and frequently came home intoxicated. On Aug. 27 Balletti sold the monkey, and used the proceeds to go on an unusually heavy spree. He went to the tenement in the evening, carrying a bottle of kerosene oil. Pouring the oil about his door he threw a number of matches on the floor, and executed a dance on the spot, which ignited the matches and set the oil on fire. At this stage of the proceedings Balletti was interrupted by Alexander Franklin, janitor of the building, who pulled him by the collar and threw him down stairs.

Mrs. Franklin was the last witness for the prosecution, and when called to the chair seemed to at once arouse the wrath of Balletti. Half rising from his chair he glared at her savagely, and with a wild cry she fell, face forward, in a faint. She was carried from the room and the case went on.

When the defendant took the chair he grinned and ran his fingers through his hair. He said that his actions on the night of the fire were prompted solely by a spirit of fun. Judge Cowing charged the jury, and it reached a verdict in ten minutes. Balletti will be sentenced Monday.

PUMPED THE STRANGER DRY.

He Told Sergt. O'Reilly He Had Taken Poison, and Suffered for It.

Sergt. O'Reilly was nodding drowsily at the desk in the Gates Avenue Station early yesterday morning when a seedy and dejected looking man shuffled in.

"Sergeant," he said with a gloomy air, "I have tired of living, and I've taken a big dose of poison to end it all. Please let me die here, will you?"

"Not on your life, I won't!" gasped the astonished Sergeant, hurriedly sending in a call for an ambulance.

The gloomy visitor flopped down in a chair and began to writhe as if in mortal agony. Pretty soon Surgeon Daffield of St. John's Hospital arrived with a big stomach pump. At sight of the pump the supposed dying man gave a howl of disgust. He made a bolt for the door, but three big policemen grabbed him and held him while the Surgeon went at him with the pump. Daffield pumped like a sailor on a sinking ship, and relieved the stranger of a good deal of beer and free lunch, but no poison came to view. When the surgeon had pumped the stranger dry the Sergeant locked him up for intoxication.

In the Gates Avenue Court later he gave his name as William Brown, thirty-eight years old, homeless, and unemployed. Magistrate Lennon sent him to jail for two days to think it over.

Reward Offered to Church Thieves.

The Bedford Park Congregational Church, in Two Hundred and First Street, was broken into on the night of Nov. 23 and a silver-plated communion service of eleven pieces and a baptismal bowl were stolen. The thieves broke a window pane, raised the sash, and pried open the chest containing the silver. Detectives made the rounds of the pawnshops, but not having found any trace of the articles, told of the robbery yesterday. Each piece bore engraved inscriptions and the name of the church. The Trustees believe that the silver is being held for a reward and have offered one. The communion service was given to the church by the conductors and brakemen of the Harlem Railroad.

Full-page portrait of the Marquis of Salisbury and other attractive features in next Sunday's New York Times Illustrated Magazine. Henry Norman's London cable letter every Sunday.—Adv.

Yes, to-day is the day that we throw wide open the doors of 350 Broadway. Most certainly you are welcome, whether you buy or not. Come and talk about the fire.

Despite a somewhat gloomy exterior, a more or less dingy interior, the stock of suits, shoes, hats and furnishings for both man and boy is in every detail as good as the one at 32nd or Prince St.—that means as good as goods can be.

But we want to lay especial stress upon overcoats and clothes for evening wear, because we're especially proud of our especially large variety.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

NEW EAST SIDE MISSION

"Open-Door" Shelter for Women Established in Allen Street.

NOTED RESORT TRANSFORMED

A "Cafe," Closed by the Police, Fitted Up by the United States Church Army as a Rescue Mission.

A small, swinging sign, inscribed "Temporary Post, Open Door, of the United States Church Army," was hung over the door of the old Raines law hotel at 76 Allen Street yesterday, and cleaners and carpenters were at work transforming a notorious abode of evil into a rescue and relief mission. Within the past year this place has been a typical east side café, a resort for the vicious and dissolute of both sexes. It has been the scene of more than one police raid, and Capt. Chapman practically closed it up a few days ago, after securing evidence that gambling, as well as other unlawful practices, was carried on there.

It is the purpose of the Directors of the United States Church Army to establish at 76 Allen Street a place of shelter, and possibly reformation, for unfortunate women who may be dispossessed from time to time by police raids on disorderly houses. The recent rapid development of the so-called "café" evil on the lower east side of the Borough of Manhattan is constantly enlarging the field of police surveillance and visitation and multiplying the number of raids on unlawful and objectionable places. On recent occasions, when police raids have driven women into the streets, complaints have been made by the unfortunate ones that no chance to lead respectable lives was afforded them. Some of these women, after being dispossessed from their old haunts, would manage to get into respectable tenements, but their associations and habits would remain unaltered, and, in consequence, the tenements were polluted.

For the purpose of helping such of these outcast women as really desire a chance to lead better lives, the Directors of the United States Church Army propose to try the experiment of the "Open Door." The clerical Directors of this army are the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, and the Rev. William M. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Redeemer in Morrisown, N. J. The immediate supervision of the practical operations of the army is in the hands of Col. Henry H. Hadley, as lay Director.

When the plan of the "Open Door" was first considered, Col. Hadley sought the advice and co-operation of the police. He conferred first with Chief Devery, and, after explaining the desire of the army to establish a practical rescue mission for unfortunate women on the east side of the lower part of this island, asked for suggestions as to the best locality for such a mission. Inspector Cross and Capts. Chapman and Diamond of the Eldridge and Fifth Street Stations, respectively, were called into consultation. The closed "café" at 76 Allen Street, near Grand Street, was suggested as being well situated for just such a scheme as was proposed. It is in the heart of a district that is sorely afflicted with this evil.

Encouraged by the assurances of the police officers named that they would support him heartily in his efforts, Col. Hadley secured a lease of the entire building and purchased from the proprietor of the former "café" all of the permanent fixtures and furniture in the place except a new saloon outfit that had just been put in on the ground floor. The bar and its appurtenances were removed yesterday. Church Army workers expect to have a part of this new mission in condition to receive visitors by 7:30 o'clock to-morrow night. After that hour the "Open Door" will be accessible uninterruptedly, improvements and additional comforts being added as opportunity and financial means will allow.

All of the money necessary to buy out the former occupant of the place and pay three months' rent was supplied by an up-town merchant, who requested that his identity should not be disclosed. After making the trifling alterations necessary to open the mission, the Directors of the United States Church Army will have in hand less than $10 to be devoted to this purpose. The success of the "Open-Door" scheme will depend upon the generosity of philanthropic persons, and largely upon the promptness with which that generosity is manifested. The Treasurer of the Church Army is ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank.

There will be at least one new feature about this rescue mission. The chief object of the movement being to give unfortunate women a practical entrance to reform, either the matron of the "Open Door" or a representative will accompany the police on their raids for the purpose of persuading the dispossessed women to accept the hospitality of the institution. The matron of the "Open Door" will be a woman of education, refinement, and long experience with the St. Barthomew Mission. She will have absolute supervision of the place, men being peremptorily excluded. A woman physician will be in attendance whenever required.

It is believed by Col. Hadley and his associates that ample room will be afforded by the building at 76 Allen Street for the kind of work marked out for this shelter and rescue mission. Should the need arise, as the means be forthcoming, other similar places will be established. There will be nightly rescue services for women on the plan of the Florence Mission, and in addition there will be frequent special mission services. Above the ground floor the building will be suitably fitted up for the temporary accommodation of women who may desire to avail themselves of the "chance for a new life" offered them by the "Open Door." There are ten small rooms and one large one on the three upper floors. These rooms will undergo a thorough cleansing before the Directors of the mission permit any of its visitors to occupy them.

A few New York business men who have heard of this "Open-Door" project of the United States Church Army have extended their cordial approval to the movement, and have promised substantial aid. Freeborn G. Smith, the piano manufacturer, telephoned to Col. Hadley yesterday that he would send a piano to the place for use during the mission services.

The proprietor of a large factory in which several hundred women and girls are employed said to Col. Hadley a day or two ago: "Whenever you find any woman or girl willing to work for an honest living, send her to us. As long as we have room we will take them, and from the day they enter our doors their past shall be as a sealed book. No person shall know whence they came, and they shall have an opportunity to begin a new life."

Chief Devery has taken much interest in this "Open-Door" movement. He says that it is a very practical proposition on the part of a religious organization to help the police solve the east side "café" problem. He has promised to give the project his heartiest co-operation.

FRIEND NOT HER HUSBAND.

So Mrs. Johnson Was Not Allowed to Carve Mrs. Anderson.

"Yo' wouldn't cut me, would y', niggah?" demanded Louisa Anderson during a friendly tiff with her bosom chum at her home, 247 Navy Street, Brooklyn.

"Huh!" retorted Lizzie Johnson. "I cut my husband whenever he gits skittish. I guess what's good 'nuff for him is good 'nuff for a no-'count niggah like yo'."

Then Mrs. Johnson reached for her husband's razor. Mrs. Anderson, resenting the idea of being treated like a mere husband, eached for the latter dish and swung it with unerring aim. It struck her friend over the eye, and temporarily retired her from business. Mrs. Johnson then gave up the idea of treating her friends in the same playful way that she did her husband, and had Mrs. Anderson arrested for assault.

"I jes' wanted to show her she couldn't treat me like no husband, explained Mrs. Anderson yesterday to Magistrate Bristow, in the Myrtle Avenue Court. The Magistrate, who is a married man, dismissed the charge.

KIDNAPPED AND FORCED TO BEG.

Boy Says He Was Stolen from Roanoke, Va., by Tramps.

A bright-faced boy, in tattered garments, who said he was William Moore, fourteen years of age, and lived in Roanoke, Va., was a prisoner in Yorkville Police Court yesterday charged with vagrancy. Detective McGinty arrested the boy in the lion house of the menagerie at Central Park Thursday afternoon. He was with two tramps, who acted suspiciously and who escaped.

Moore told the Magistrate that two weeks ago, while on his way home from school in Roanoke, he met two tramps, who ordered him to come with them. He ran away, but they caught him and threatened to kill him if he attempted to escape again. They forced him to walk along a railroad track until night, and then all slept in a barn. The next day they got to Lynchburg, Va. There one of the tramps, who called himself Joseph Grimes, got a crutch and a pair of blue glasses and forced Moore to go with him and beg, Moore impersonating the pretended blind man's son. They tramped to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other cities, where they begged and sold songs.

They reached this city Wednesday and slept in a Bowery lodging house. The next day they went to Central Park, where Moore was arrested. Moore said his father worked in the Norfolk and Western machine shops. Magistrate Meade committed the boy to the Gerry society, which will investigate his story.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Fund, has received the following additional contributions to the fund:

W. C. Schermerhorn	$500	F. L. Smidth & Co.	25
Simon Borg & Co.	100	Nelson Taylor	25
L. & C.	100	Harry E. Seal	25
Percy R. Pyne	100	Simpson, Spence & Young	25
W. H. Tilford	100	Paul Schwarz	25
W. L. Turner	100	Arthur N. Milliken	25
George Ehret	100	Sherman Evarts	10
J. B. Bloomingdale	100	Wm. F. Taussig	10
Percival Knauth	100	Calvin Tomkins	10
Neidlinger & Sons	100	Mrs. X.	10
G. Macculloch Miller	100	C. Robinson Smith	10
Smith & Kaufman	60	M. D. Howell & Co.	10
Louis C. Tiffany	50	Cash	10
E. F. Booraem	3	H. Bigelow	50
Jas. H. Thomson	5	W. H. Martin	25
Previously acknowledged	68,089		
Total	$70,002		

Misses' and Children's Coats.

Misses' & Children's Jackets, Reefers & Long Coats, at reduced prices.

Long Coats,
—sizes 4 to 10 years.—
Reefers,
—sizes 8 to 16 years.—

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEVIES OF TABLES.

According to Dr. Holmes, beautiful tables are one of the "few" indispensables. If you would know the best, you should see our new small tables. Gay tables and sober; but refined, vivacious and altogether bewitching,—as useful for the intrinsic beauty as for convenience. Vernis Martin Nest Tables, $19.00. Solid mahogany parlor tables, $5.75. Inlaid mahogany tea-tables from $5.25.

One mahogany table has the oblong top in an unrolled scroll, incised with a spray of blossoms. The only inlay is pearl, in two fairly delicate Japanese scenes; the slight, carved legs are claw-footed, and strengthened at the top by intricate fret brackets. Another oblong table overrun with tendrils of daintiest hairline inlay, and two corners are pearl inlaid. The beauty possible to elaborate inlay is also shown. Tops filled with rarest of white and brown woods and pearl. Simple, but sturdy oak library tables, $8.00. Card tables from $2.25.

The more quiet Dutch and Colonial styles, and gayer French, and stouter Flemish,—who but you shall say which is prettiest? But all say

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROTECTION FROM CHILL.
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RUGS, BLANKETS, SHAWLS, ETC.
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Tailoring Dept., 227 Broadway.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

send a piano to the place for use during the mission services.

The proprietor of a large factory in which several hundred women and girls are employed said to Col. Hadley a day or two ago: "Whenever you find any woman or girl willing to work for an honest living, send her to us. As long as we have room we will take them, and from the day they enter our doors their past shall be as a sealed book. No person shall know whence they came, and they shall have an opportunity to begin a new life."

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Several lines of our high grade Overcoats have sold too slowly to please us. Cut, style and quality, we know to be right, we attack the price, and our patrons get the benefit.
$35, $34 & $32, for
$25.00.

Have you looked at our Overcoats at
$9.00,
down from $12 & $15.

HOUSE COATS, double-faced, richly colored fabrics, lined with Scotch golf plaids, forming collar, lapels and cuffs. Tuxedo shape, $5, $7.50 & $10.

BATH ROBES, handsomely figured, and in new patterns of light-blanket goods. Elegant gifts, $5, $7.50 & $10.

GLOVES, Imported and American, Tans $1.85, Gray Suede, $1.50, The "Paraqua" tan Gloves, our own, $1.

SCARFS, English styles, large square shapes, Roman and Plain Effects, $1.

Open Late This Evening.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

Daniell & Sons
BLACK DRESS SILKS
FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
The good old Taffetas like Grandma used to wear.
Our specialty for 40 years.
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COWPERTHWAIT'S
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"RELIABLE" CARPETS
"Now I Am In a Holiday Humor."
—As You Like It.

Our show rooms are in a holiday humor now. Scores of new and tasty suggestions for every gift-giver.

Piano Stools - - $1.75
Music Cabinets - 6.50
(Mahogany finish and highly polished.)

Any chosen bit of daintiness and comfort, from our stock of carpets, rugs, furniture, or bric-a-brac, will prove a bit of lasting goodwill to its recipient.

"Long Credit" allows the payments to wait till the New Year ship comes in.

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COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

700 POUNDS OF SICK WOMAN.

Harlem Hospital Corps Summons Reinforcements to Assist in Moving a Patient.

The Harlem Hospital authorities yesterday had the most difficult task they ever undertook in the way of moving a patient to the hospital for treatment. The patient is Mrs. Hannah McKenzie. She weighs 700 pounds. She lives on the fourth floor of 185 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Early in the morning a friend went to the hospital and said that Mrs. McKenzie was ill. The man warned the hospital authorities that it would require several men to get Mrs. McKenzie into the ambulance. The hospital people thought three men would be enough.

When the hospital men reached the apartment [illegible] took at the woman they knew [illegible] her wouldn't do. So the[illegible] of long and heavy pla[illegible] laborers to help th[illegible]ts of stairs with th[illegible] moving a piano. Th[illegible] strained under the mou[illegible]n, and finally got to the sidewa[illegible]re a great crowd had gathered. In [illegible]ng to get the woman into the ambula[illegible] one of the boards slipped, and it required the strength of seven men to keep the sick woman from rolling over to the ground. When the woman was loaded into the ambulance the springs of the vehicle sagged several inches.

After getting Mrs. McKenzie into the ambulance all was easy sailing until the hospital was reached. The services of six street employes were then called into requisition, and with the aid of a hospital truck the woman was taken into the hospital. She was perfectly helpless. She is the largest patient ever admitted into the hospital.

Mrs. McKenzie is fifty-eight years of age. She said that when she was eighteen years old she weighed only ninety pounds, but began to grow fat seven years later. She married a man who did the cabinet-disappearing act in a dime museum, and when she grew very large she too went into a museum. She kept getting fatter and fatter until she weighed 750 pounds. Her husband became an expert in the disappearing act that two years ago he disappeared altogether and left her alone.

Last Summer she was visiting some friends in Jamaica. In the yard of the place she was visiting there was a cistern which was covered with planks. One day it suddenly caved in when she stepped on it, and she went down twenty-five feet, and was immersed in five feet of water. It required several men, a derrick, and a horse to get her out. Since that time she has been suffering from partial paralysis.

Contribution for Mrs. Laddone.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $1 from "Laj" for the widow of Patrick Laddone of 303 East Ninety-seventh Street, who was drowned under his cart while dumping snow from a pier.

O'Neill's.

Useful Christmas Gifts.

Choice Novelties in Neckwear,
Gloves, Umbrellas and Canes,
Handkerchiefs, Silk Mufflers,
Feather Boas, Smoking Jackets,
Bath Robes, Mackintoshes, etc.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE
B'WAY & 38TH STREET.
AL. HAYMAN & CO., Proprietors.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinees To-day and Wednesday.

"Crane finds a good play."—PRESS.
"Never since Mr. Crane first led a company of his own has he secured so congenial a role in so good a play."—SUN.
"Mr. Crane acted with much genuine feeling, and throughout the play made a distinct success."—HERALD.
"Crane, as the good old father of the family of girls, lost among his flowers and his conservatories, is an enjoyable person."—JOURNAL.
"Produced with results satisfactory to Mr. Crane's reputation as an actor and to the pleasure of the large audience present."—WORLD
"Its fun provoked much laughter; its few touching scenes received the tribute of sympathetic tears."—TIMES.
"'The Head of the Family' will please Mr. Crane's admirers. It's very good."—WORLD (Evening edition).
"'The Head of the Family' is an amusing piece."—TELEGRAM.
"The reception accorded the performance was very cordial."—POST.
"It is an unusually good comedy."—COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.
ALL OF THESE PLEASANT THINGS WERE PRINTED ON WEDNESDAY ABOUT

WM. H. CRANE
and the production of the new Comedy, by Clyde Fitch and Leo Ditrichstein,
THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY,
Which will be continued during Mr. Crane's engagement, terminating Saturday, Dec. 31st, and for which seats may now be booked.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This afternoon at 2, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA: Mmes. Sembrich and Bauermeister, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Carbone, Vanni, Meux, and Saligmac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
To-night at 8, at Popular Prices, IL TROVATORE. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli, MM. Albers, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi. Conductor, Sig. Bevignani.
Prices for Sat. nights—$2.50, $1.50, & 75c. Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Boxes—$10, $15, & $30.
Sunday Evg., Dec. 11, Second Sunday Concert. Soloists: Gadski, Mantelli, Bispham, De Vries, Plançon, and Met. Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sunday Prices, 50, 75, 1.00 & 1.50. Boxes, $8 & $12.
NEXT WEEK'S REPERTOIRE.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 12, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Melba, Saleza, Ed. de Reszke, Plancon.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, Nordica, Van Dyck, Pringle, Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, Meffert, Dippel.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich. MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 14, at 2.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra AND Willy Burmester (First app. in America.)
Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Gericke, these concerts will be conducted by Mr. Kneisel.
Wed. Aft. Programme: SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9; PAGANINI, Concerto for Violin in D major; MACDOWELL, Symphonic Poem, "Lancelot and Elaine"; WAGNER, Overture, "Tannhauser."
Thurs. Eve. Programme: TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin; SAINT-SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, Les Preludes.
Tickets at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

Exhibition of PORTRAITS.
Opens Dec. 14, 1898, for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
On Sunday from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.

TO-NIGHT At 8:15. Carnegie Hall
PaurSymphonyOrchestra
Ninety Musicians....EMIL PAUR....Conductor
Soloist, BURMEISTER, Pianist.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, on sale at box office.
500 Res. Seats in Balcony, 50 Cents.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

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EDEN MUSEE CINEMATOGRAPH
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The Late War from Tampa to Santiago

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76TH TO 82D PERFORMANCE OF
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

HERALD SQ. THEA. 35th St. & B'way. Ev., 8:15.
2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & TO-DAY, 2:15.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinees To-day and Wednesday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE,
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Mock Turtle. A Warm Reception.
Stars culled from foreign climes.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. To-day & Wed.
MAY IRWIN in her greatest success | KATE KIP

3 BRUNELLE'S RD AVE COR. 31st ST. THE LOST PARADISE
Prices 10, 20, 30, 50c. Mats. Daily

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat every day, 25c. 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c.
THIS Week—"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 4TH WEEK.
To-day, Matinée, (pop. prices,) and evening.
The great success, "Im Weissen Roess'l."

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St.
Every Evening at 8:10.
Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy,
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
A Positive Triumph.
MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
"A wonderful performance."
"Luxury unprecedented!"
"Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage."
"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
"She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled."
"The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage."
Seats secured two weeks ahead.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 to 11 and P.M. 58th St. 3d Av.
BATTLE OF SAN JUAN.
200 Real Soldiers, Horses, etc. Lillian Burkhart and Company, Charles R. Sweet, Joe Welch, 30 other vaudeville features. Prices, 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance 23d St.
25c, 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M
Marshall P. Wilder, Burr McIntosh
Gardner and Ely, Morton and Ravelle, 30 other vaudeville stars. PRICES: 25c., 50c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
LAST MATINEE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.
THE JOLLY MUSKETEER. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS.
By Julian Edwards and Stanislaus Stange.
Monday, Dec. 12, for One Week,
Broadway Theatre Opera Co., The Highwayman.
Dec. 19th, 20th Performance.
SOLID SILVER SOUVENIRS.
Made by Gorham Co., Silversmiths.

CARNEGIE HALL. Next Sunday Night.
Sixth Popular Sunday Concert
Emil Paur and his Symphony Orchestra.
Sig. G. Tagliapietra.....Baritone
Miss Marion Bentley.....Pianiste
Carrie Bridewell.....Contralto
H. Dutschke.....French Horn
Res. seats, now on sale, 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $5.
Direction: VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

AMERICAN 42ND ST AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1898. THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

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Books and Authors.

Books Received.

BEST 100 HOLIDAY BOOKS.
Introduction by HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE.

I. History.
II. Biography.
III. Art and Other Illustrated Books.
IV. Essays.
V. The War with Spain.
VI. Travel and Adventure.
VII. Poetry.
VIII. Natural History.
IX. Fiction, by Familiar Hands.
X. Fiction by Newer Writers.
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BEST HOLIDAY BOOKS AND EDITIONS:

Bismarck. By Dr. Moritz Busch.
The Philippine Islands and Their People. By Dean C. Worcester.
Four Footed Americans and Their Kin. By Mabel Osgood Wright.
The Story of the Revolution. By Henry Cabot Lodge.
Historic Towns of New England. By several authors.
South London. By Sir Walter Besant.
Fashion in Paris. By Octave Uzanne.
The Great Salt Lake Trail. By Col. Henry Inman and W. F. Cody, (Buffalo Bill.)
Home Life in Colonial Days. By Alice Morse Earle.
My Scrapbook of the French Revolution. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer.
Where Ghosts Walk. By Marion Harland.
Francis Parkman's Works. A new edition.
The Whitefoord Papers. Being the Correspondence and other Manuscripts of Col. Charles Whitefoord and Caleb Whitefoord.
The Story of the Railroad. By Cy Warman.
Recollections of the Civil War. By Charles A. Dana.
Emin Pasha: His Life and Work. By George Schweitzer
The True Benjamin Franklin. By Sydney George Fisher.
Tennyson: His Homes, His Friends, and His Works. By Elizabeth Luther Cary.
Personal Sketches of Recent Authors. By Hattie Tyng Griswold.
The Life of Benjamin Franklin, Written by Himself.
Ave Roma Immortalis. By F. Marion Crawford.
Great Composers. By Louis C. Elson.
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Gainsborough, His Life and Works. By Walter Armstrong.
The Cathedrals of England. By Dean Farrar, Canon Newbolt, and others.
A Hundred Fables of Aesop. Edited by Kenneth Grahame.
Christ and His Mother. Introduction by Canon Eyton.
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Selected Art Centres, from "Truth." By several artists.
Literary Haunts, and Homes of American Authors. By Theodore F. Wolfe.
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Canon and Camera. By J. C. Hemment.
In the Forbidden Land. By A. H. Savage Landor.
China in Transformation. By Archibald R. Colquhoun.
The Adventures of Capt. Bonneville, U. S. A. By Washington Irving.
An American Cruiser in the East. By Chief Engineer John D. Ford, U. S. N.
Through Persia on a Side Saddle. By Ella C. Sykes.
Through Asia. By Sven Hedin.
Barrack-Room Ballads and Departmental Ditties. By Rudyard Kipling.
Cyrano de Bergerac. By Edmond Rostand.
The Eclogues of Virgil. Translated by J. W. Mackail.
Bachelor Ballads. Illustrated by Blanche McManus.
Love Songs of France.
Mandalay. By Rudyard Kipling.
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Siegfried and Beowulf. By Zenaide A. Ragozin.
Pauline Wyman. By "Sophie May."
The Round Rabbit. By Agnes Lee.
And others.

The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year

MEN OF ACTION AS AUTHORS.

One can draw many lessons from the number of magazine articles that are appearing over the signatures of heroes of the war. The people's suddenly awakened martial taste, the rapidity, thoroughness and exhaustive repetition, from various slightly different points of view, with which modern history is written—these are some of the revelations of this flood of articles. But several of the heroes, grasping pens in hands that once bore swords, are plunging yet further into authorship; and, having acquired a taste for ink as well-paid contributors to the periodicals, are marshaling their ideas for an advance into the bookmart itself, where is waged the thickest of the literary fight and where many a promising young skirmisher has fallen unnoted among the pen wielders of more experience, skill, and higher rank than he. The advance upon the magazines and their capitulation to the champions of gun and sword was to be expected. Even the cordial invitation which was extended to the conquerors by the ingratiating periodicals to come and conquer them was not surprising. But the event has a little literary significance all its own, and one which is made more emphatic by the announcements of books whose recommendation is that soldiers or sailors wrote them.

The phenomenon indicates the spread of education and the common ability to set forth plainly in writing the thoughts that are in one's mind; it means that the possession of the knowledge of talent for doing this is become of less moment than the having of something to say. The old glamour which used to make a little god of the man who had really written books in the days when spelling was a matter of private opinion and handwriting often a mere signing of the name, has now quite passed; and, except in very rare cases, more is thought of what one writes than of how it is written. It is conceivable that the old idea must have been shocked by the lack of reverence with which one nowadays sees the muses wooed, with the obliteration of lines of caste and the frank confession of financial attraction in the "marriages of convenience." Soldiers write on camp tables, and sailors take no pains to get the tar from their hands. There is even a notion that the muses smile more kindly on the lover whose address bears the scent of the powder or the salt sea's breath; and if it be that his story is told with straightforward simplicity, we are ready to vote him the crown for which painstaking poets labor in vain, and to throw to him the golden purse which dilettante finesse has missed. We admire old masters still, but we talk a good deal about the art which conceals art and think less than we once did of literature as a clever game in which clauses must balance nicely, words must be in their proper places, and each move be made with precision. Self-consciousness and stilted phrase are not to be endured any more, and we will give up a deal of manner so long as we have good matter.

It would be interesting to know how large a part the newspapers have played in bringing us to this opinion. It is not so true that the newspapers are becoming literary as that literature is becoming journalistic. This applies to the literature both of the magazines and the bookshelves. The former boast as proudly of "special correspondents on the spot" as do the enterprising newspapers, and if a book can be the extended report of such an eye-witness it is highly esteemed, though it be poor stuff simply as literature. The modern conception of an author is coming to be that of a very enterprising young person, with a gripsack or a shotgun or a disguise or uniform, which has brought with it a chance for making rare observations. Considered from a purely literary standpoint, this may be a decadent tendency, but it is not in the direction usually indicated by the term. In fact, with all acknowledgment of the value of the careful, puttering artist, one likes the sturdy, rugged, practical manliness of the present-day authors. As they file in review before the mind, you see that here are men who write, not because they merely think, but because they know; who do things rather than dream of them. What a company they make! Soldiers, with stars and medals; sailors, with keen eyes and steady hands; explorers, who have sought the pole or wandered far into Africa; hunters, who have killed big game; workers, who have lived among the workers—these are the authors of to-day, the present's substitutes for Grub Street's dreamy eyes, lank forms, and pallid faces.

BEST 100 HOLIDAY BOOKS.

A Classified List Restricted to Books of This Half Year, Each Book Noticed.

THE BOOKS OF THE SEASON: AN ESSAY.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Hamilton Wright Mabie,
Author of "My Study Fire," "Essays in Work and Culture," &c.

The books of the season is a phrase which may have much or little meaning, for seasons in the production of books are as capricious and uncertain as in the production of crops. The phrase has become so familiar that it seems by mere force of repetition to stand for something fixed and definite instead of being a mere colloquial convenience; a ready way of classing together the publications of a given four months. So accustomed have we become to this semi-annual output of books that to many it seems, no doubt, a beneficent provision of nature, and the appearance of the greater part of the output between September and December is taken as an evidence of design in the Butlerian sense. This annual floodtide in the publishing world is not always interpreted, however, in this serious fashion; on the contrary, there are scoffers who see only the working out of a commercial impulse in the regularity of the rising tide, and who find it in their hearts to point out the difference between the books of the season and the books of all seasons.

That there is such a difference is evident enough upon the most superficial examination of the volumes which come teeming from the press during the time of the falling leaf. One may select from among a great mass of novels, for instance, the three or four which are likely to be read next year, or to recall their readers to a second perusal.

The books of information are many, the books of insight are few; so it has always been, so it will be in all probability to the end. In the most fortunate times literature in the exact sense of the word bears a very small proportion to the total output of the publishers.

There is nothing to occasion misanthropy or that pervasive depression which seems to rest like a cloud on many critical minds when this subject is discussed. There is a vast mass of writing, which is entirely creditable to writers and readers, but which is not and does not pretend to be literature; which aims to convey knowledge or to furnish wholesome entertainment. Nor is there anything detrimental to the interest of literature in such an ordering of publication as brings it into line with the seasons. These are the mere accidents of bookmaking, the purely mechanical conveniences which experience has evolved from a long series of practical dealings with the subject. There are aspects of the publishing side of bookmaking which doubtless affect the quality of books; the eagerness of publishers to lay hands on literary ability whenever and wherever it appears, and to stimulate it to hasty or injudicious activity by generous returns is one of them; but the mechanical and commercial side of bookmaking is, in itself, no more unnatural or demoralizing than the commercial side of painting, teaching, or preaching. The artists who sell themselves are few in number, in spite of the cynicisms about the corruption of art by commercialism.

One may regard the books of the season, therefore, with a philosophic mind. It is as legitimate to instruct and entertain men, if it be honestly done, as to inspire and stimulate them, and books of information and entertainment do not bar the way against the books of insight and power. The real book always selects its readers; they exist for it by virtue of their temperament and quality of mind, and are not kept from it by the multiplicity of lesser books, nor drawn to it by skillful advertising. It is one of the saving facts which the pessimists overlook that no amount of advertising will give a book wide currency; if it has no element of vitality in itself it cannot be galvanized into life. No publisher, however energetic and inventive, has yet discovered how to make a dead book sell. The present methods of book distribution are imperfect and will doubtless be improved as time goes on, but no one who knows anything about the history of English literature can doubt that, both for the writer and the reader, books register a vast advance since the days when Dr. Johnson was doing odd jobs for Mr. Cave.

There is a disposition to find in external conditions the causes for the presence or the absence of creative power in the arts, but there is reason to believe that these conditions have very little to do with the originative impulse. When great writers are conspicuous by their absence it is probably because that particular kind of ability does not happen to be in existence at that particular time. To hold the commercial spirit or the urgency of publishers responsible for the non-appearance of Shakespeare's successor is a convenient way of relieving the race from the necessity of explaining its own sterility. When the tide of poetic production

visibly ebbs it is because the creative impulse has taken another direction; wherever there are poets in the world there will be poetry; spiritual conditions doubtless have a good deal to do with the appearance or non-appearance of the poet at any given time, but the conditions of bookmaking and bookselling have very little relation to the matter. In Fanny Burney's time there were grave apprehensions for the future of English literature. It was said that the reading of magazines was seriously interfering with the reading of books, and that the world was rapidly going to the bad as the result of the spread of interest in newspapers and periodicals of all kinds. Since that day, however, a number of good books have been written and have been read as well. Scott, Byron, Tennyson and Thackeray had no reason to find fault with the literary tastes of English and American readers. Turgeniev, Tolstof, and Ibsen apparently find their way to elect minds the world over; and the floodtide of magazines and current books does not hinder their access to their natural constituency.

The history of literature is full of prophecies of the decay of the art of writing; and our own age has been overshadowed by these dismal predictions. The newspapers, the magazines, and the publishers are always with us, to be belabored when topics are few and the tide of original force runs low. It is an old saying among lawyers that where one has no case the best policy is to abuse the other side; it seems to be an established habit among some critics, when subjects fail and nothing presses for expression, to point out the causes of the decay of literature and to predict its speedy disappearance. This has been done more than once at the very moment when a fresh and magnificent expression of literary genius was at hand.

The greater part of this kind of speculation is utterly worthless. It is mere activity of the pen, without real insight or any adequate perception of the great forces which lie behind literature. He who has a deep feeling for literature will be slow to write dogmatically about its immediate or remote prospects. The movement of the great tides in the life of the race is beyond our observation. It is safe to say, however, that whenever the great writer appears he will find his way to his readers, and his readers will recognize and rejoice in him. Let us be frank with ourselves; if we are not masters of the mighty line let us look into our own natures for the cause and not lay our failures at the doors of the newspapers, the magazines, the publishers, the methods of book distribution or the reading public. If a man has anything to say there never was a time more eager to hear the new word or honor the great artist than this much-abused, grossly misrepresented, and intensely interesting present. HAMILTON W. MABIE.

I.
HISTORY.

THE STORY OF THE REVOLUTION. By Henry Cabot Lodge. With Nearly 200 Illustrations. Two Volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $9.

Interest in American history, which a few years ago experienced a healthy revival, is by no means on the wane, and the events of the past few months have had a direct tendency to intensify the American historical trend. The story of the Revolution can never become a hackneyed or a trite subject to the true American who possesses a just pride in the growth of his country. With a volume such as Senator Lodge has just written a fresh interest is imparted to that well-known struggle which meant so much not only for this country, but for the entire world. It is a story which every American should know, and as he understands it better he will appreciate more correctly both the human frailties and the grand and heroic natures of those men who guided this Republic in its days of weakness to a position of permanent stability.

The spirit that controlled patriotic Charles Carroll, who, when signing the Declaration of Independence, insisted upon adding "of Carrollton" after his name so that he could be found readily to answer, if necessary, for his temerity, was the sentiment that pervaded hundreds of our forefathers, and it is well to remember them and their times even in the midst of hustling modern activity.

Senator Lodge knows the art of making history interesting. To do so, however, he has neither departed from the truthfulness of facts nor attempted to give an unnecessary romance to particularly tragic or stirring incidents. His description of the battles is clear, stirring, and vigorous, he condenses the mass of chargeable and perplexing movements into an orderly arrangement and tells it all so lucidly that it requires no effort of a skilled historical student to grasp the entire meaning. The political differences of the period and the somewhat tedious acts of Congress and various committees are bereft of all unnecessary features and a clear understanding is given of the relation of these events upon one another.

Every important event shows the result of careful study to arrive at the decorate facts, and no one can read these two volumes without gaining an instructive and clear conception of the great struggle for independence.

HISTORIC TOWNS OF NEW ENGLAND. Edited by the Rev. Lyman P. Powell. With an Introduction by George Perry Morris. 100 Illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

New England and its history will never be uninteresting. The casual sojourner can hardly find a town that does not possess some famous landmark that is associated with this country's history. And apart from these visible reminders of stirring deeds there are the birthplaces and homes of well-known authors, poets, statesmen, and others who have made their influence felt on American life. The interest of this volume lies in its presentation of New England episodes. Prominence is given to the leading towns, (most of them would prefer to be called cities,) and the prominent events that have happened within their limits are related in a delightfully attractive manner that will serve to make the memory of those places more deeply cherished.

The history of each town is told by a different author. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Edward Everett Hale had no easy task to condense the multitude of incidents that have made Boston venerable in American history, but they have succeeded in giving a wonderfully interesting account, and none of the more important events has been omitted. The quaint Cape Cod towns, that are little visited and have clung tenaciously to their old-fashioned ways, are described with a characteristic vividness by Katharine Lee Bates. Susan Coolidge writes about Newport. Cambridge is done by Samuel A. Eliot, and the other towns described are Portland, Rutland, Salem, Concord, Plymouth, Deerfield, Providence, Hartford, and New Haven.

The volume is more than a guidebook, but it will be found a valuable help to visitors who make a New England town pilgrimage for the first time. The large number of illustrations are well chosen and lend a heightened interest to the historical and biographical features of the volume.

SOUTH LONDON. By Sir Walter Besant. A Companion to the Author's "Westminster" and "London." Profusely Illustrated. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Gilt top. $3.

London, with its wealth of historical lore, covering hundreds of years, and with its wonderfully active modern life, comprising something of nearly everything in the civilized world, will always possess an attractive interest for the student alike of old and modern social conditions. The present volume is written in Walter Besant's most agreeable descriptive style, and his pictures of the manners and customs of the South London populace make delightful reading.

The conditions of life among similar classes in all large cities agree in certain respects, but there are always characteristic differences due to environment, race, and generations of past training. Problems of crowded cities have pushed themselves into the foreground prominently within recent years. They demand solution, for each individual need affects a score of others, and every help, when wisely given, is additional and in the right direction. While Sir Walter Besant's volume does not attempt to solve any city problems, his insight into some of the modern conditions is keen and penetrating. He also deals pleasantly with some of the historical incidents that have made South London famous. The illustrations are excellent, and to the artist, Percy Wadham, the author pays the tribute in his introduction of having faithfully and cunningly carried out the task committed to him.

FASHION IN PARIS. The Various Phases of Feminine Taste and Aesthetics from 1797 to 1897. By Octave Uzanne. Translated by Lady Mary Lloyd. With 100 Full-Page Hand-Colored Plates and 250 Illustrations by François Courbin. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $15.

Old fashion plates have a certain charm and quaintness that are irresistible both to the every-day observer of affairs and the student of the ever-changing social conditions which different years bring forth. Of late there has been a more noticeable tendency to bestow greater attention upon the curious pictures of obsolete dress, and collectors have carefully scanned old books for their typical fashion illustrations of the time.

France, as the land from which new ideas in feminine dress usually originate, and which are accepted by the "beau monde" as the correct thing, is naturally the place to which one should turn for a proper understanding of the dictates of fashion. The various political changes have been characterized by distinct varieties of style, and in not a few cases these revolutions in government have stamped their names upon the fashions of the time. These radical changes in dress of the Directory, the First Empire, the Restoration, the days of Louis Philippe and Napoleon III., down to to-day, are all illustrated in an excellent manner, and the plates are happily devoid of much of that stiffness generally seen in the ordinary fashion plate. The pictures are a history in themselves of a century of French life, besides being an entertaining study of the vagaries in woman's style of dress.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE TRAIL. By Col. Henry Inman and the Hon. William F. Cody.

It is well that the Northern trail should be described as carefully as the Southern, and this book is as romantic in its way as "The Old Santa Fé Trail." The religious side of the story is less picturesque, for nothing can conceal the absurd aspect of Mormonism; but the scout and the express rider, the hunter and the explorer, the sturdy pioneer and the superb Indian fighter, are at least as fine in the North as in the South. Col. Cody relates part of his own story, long misapprehended, thanks to the writers who endowed him with such attributes as their readers demanded, creating a personage equally compounded of Italian brigand and Mohawk chief, and the chapters containing his narration are among the most valuable in the volume. Col. Inman leaves his reader to find the historical lesson of his book and to unearth its revelations as to the real nature of the Indian; his business is to tell good stories, and he tells them. Eight full-page pictures by Mr. F. Coman Clarke and initials and tailpieces by Mr. Thomson Willing grace the volume, which is issued in the same form as "The Old Santa Fé Trail."

HOME LIFE IN COLONIAL DAYS. By Alice Morse Earle. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

To describe the life of our fathers as it really was is to redouble our pride in their virtue, and Mrs. Alice Morse Earle's inventories and quotations from wills and letters reveal an existence so stripped of nearly all that passes for the necessaries of these days that we can understand how those who led it endured Indian captivity; they probably found it an agreeable change. With very little pottery, except in the form of baking vessels; with one spoon for each person and none for the dish; with boards laid upon trestles for a dining table, and two long, backless forms as substitutes for chairs, and with a pleasing prospect of wooden trenchers and pewter platters to be scoured into satin smoothness or silver lustre, the housewives of those days sat at dinner, and this was their good moment. The rest of the day and much of the night was a long round of varied toil, hindered by wretched fires and a perennial water famine, and matters could not have been much worse in the wigwam. Mrs. Earle has carried her researches into every branch of domestic economy, and in her pages one may follow the colonist from his cradle to his grave and wonder how he managed to make the passage between the two so long.

MY SCRAPBOOK OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. Illustrated with 29 Full-Page Half-Tone Portraits. 8vo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Cloth, $2.50; half calf, gilt top, $4.75; half morocco, gilt top, $5.

For a history of that most tragic period, the French Revolution, there is, of course, Taine; but that work, being in many volumes, requires a long and careful study. Perhaps for a perfect comprehension of France as it exists to-day the precedents of that country have to be comprehended. Mrs. Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer's "My Scrapbook of the French Revolution" describes in a graphic manner all the peculiar phases of those troublous times. Much of the material is derived from sources which are by no means easy of access. Particular pains have been taken to refer to the narratives of eye-witnesses. The volume is a handsome one, fully illustrated.

WHERE GHOSTS WALK. The Haunts of Familiar Characters in History and Literature. By Marion Harland. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Who does not love ghost stories? And who, even now, however old he or she may be, when reading a stirring ghost story, properly filled with harrowing incidents, does not feel something akin to that tingling of the nerves and creepy sensation experienced in younger days, when the telling of blood-curdling tales formed an intensely interesting twilight diversion? Ghosts die hard, even in this advancing age of practical thought and wisdom, and while these shadowy forms will undoubtedly always exist in fiction, it is no less probable that they will continue to remain with many historical characters. The mere matter-of-fact historian may wave aside as nonsense all such tales, as he visits some of the places in Europe rendered famous by dark and bloody deeds, but the majority of tourists will always be eager to see the spot supposed to be visited by the shades of the departed great ones.

The delight of this volume lies in its historical accuracy, while the romantic and ghostlike features are pleasantly interwoven in the story. We learn something of the fascinating and eventful life of Mary Queen of Scots, and seem to stand in the very room of Holyrood Palace where Rizzio was stabbed to death. Bloody Mary, in her ghostly haunts of Hampton Court, the horrors enacted within Edinburgh Castle, and other terrible events in English history, are all well related and with a pleasing absence of too much bloody detail. In Italy we gain an acquaintance with some of the sad life struggles of Dante, Savonarola, Catherine of Siena, and in somewhat lighter vein we are ushered into the Brussels boarding school where Charlotte Brontë passed two years, and which she has described so inimitably in "Villette."

The volume contains thirty-three excellent illustrations, which impress the reality of the stories more deeply upon the mind, and the charm of the book will commend it to older readers as well as to the young.

FRANCIS PARKMAN'S WORKS. New Library Edition. Twelve Volumes. Medium 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2 per volume.

There have been many editions of these histories, for Mr. Parkman never grudged the toil of rewriting and remodeling when new material presented itself, and added fifty pages to "The Old Régime" not long before his death. The distinction of the present issue lies in the complete new indexes, the excellent new type, the paper, which is the same in this edition as in the costliest style, and the two photogravure plates bound in each volume, and making a remarkable historical and illustrative gallery. Twelve are portraits, one, Mr. Parkman's attent, keen, and yet benevolent face, the others gathered from the galleries of France and Canada; one is from a drawing made by Wolfe's aide-de-camp, some are by French artists of note, and some are by American artists as deeply intimate with the living Indian as Parkman himself was in the early days that decided his vocation. The books are sold separately if desired. "A Half Century of Conflict," "Montcalm and Wolfe," and "The Conspiracy of Pontiac" occupy two volumes apiece. The others are complete in one, with two plates and a separate index in each. To praise the literary elevation of Parkman's style or his merits as a historian would have been superfluous half a lifetime ago, and would be impertinent now.

THE WHITEFOORD PAPERS, BEING THE CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER MANUSCRIPTS OF COL. CHARLES WHITEFOORD AND CALEB WHITEFOORD. Edited by W. A. S. Hewins. 8vo. London: Henry Frowde. $3.10.

In the good old days when even dictated letters were written and when no man dared call himself private secretary unless acquainted with the King's English, real letters were sent and received, and those now published from time to time are a refreshment to the soul living in an arid waste of dictated typewriting. Among the volumes of matter lately unearthed is "The Whitefoord Papers," correspondence and other manuscripts relating to the period between 1739 and 1810, some written by a soldier, some by one who played a part in society and in diplomacy. Charles Whitefoord, the Col. Talbot of "Waverley," was a loyal officer of his Hanoverian Majesty, and after taking part in the expedition to Cuba in 1741, fought at Preston Pans and at Culloden. He had sufficient influence to obtain the pardon of Alexander Stewart from the Duke of Cumberland, and he had the courage to defend Sir John Cope most sturdily, agreeing with Lord President Forbes and Chevalier Johnstone. Caleb Whitefoord, whose portrait Sir Joshua painted, for whose sake Goldsmith was willing to admit that a Scot might have humor, an incurable punster, and the author of "Errors of the Press," which he attributed to "Papyrius Cursor," was not only intimate with the wonderful Johnson circle and praised by the awful doctor himself; he also knew Franklin, having been Shelburne's agent in communication with him; and as secretary to the English commission for making peace with the United States in 1782 he pronounced the terms of the treaty "the best that the times admitted," and cheerfully added that the peacemakers would be "traduced, vilified, and misrepresented." "Is it not amazing," he asks, "that one man who plunges a nation into all the horrors of a ruinous war should be universally applauded, and another man who extricates them out of it should be curs'd and abused." "Rare compound of oddity, frolic, and fun," Goldsmith called him. The present generation will find him more agreeable than his soldier brother, who, in spite of his one piece of magnanimity, writes in the coldest fashion of the ravaging of Lochaber.

THE STORY OF THE RAILROAD. By Cy Warman. Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. With Maps and Illustrations by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This volume by Mr. Warman is one of the Story of the West Series and follows "The Story of the Cowboy." The West was settled and developed through many departments of human endeavor, each working separately and distinctly for a common end. The pioneer of civilization in the Far West was hardly the emigrant frontiersman, for he stopped always on the edge of civilization. The surveyor or railroad civil engineer went further, and he was the real pioneer of permanent civilization. Mr. Warman describes each great transcontinental line from beginning to end, from the time that the plan was first conceived by capitalists and legislators to the period long after the

last rail had been laid and the road hand entered upon its broad civilizing functions. Besides the history of the lines, the intimate life of the men who surveyed the land, who prepared the roadbeds, who laid the rails, and who drove the first engine, forms a particular and interesting feature of a book full of vivid, picturesque phases of life and character and thrilling tragedies.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Charles A. Dana. With Portrait and Index. Large 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

The late Mr. Dana's work forms a remarkable volume of historical, political, and personal reminiscences of a period about which much has been written, but concerning which there is always an eager curiosity to know things more intimately. Mr. Dana's intimate relations to the events of the war in the field and at Washington, and his connection with President Lincoln and with the leading figures in the military, political, and business circles of the times enabled him to give a broad yet detailed picture of his experience, with the impressions that moved him at the time, together with judgments which were made in later years. One interesting feature of the book, besides Mr. Dana's descriptions of the great men with whom he came in contact, and their characteristics, is the author's experience in sitting in judgment upon charges of treason, bribery, and fraud, and the valuable insight that the reader thus gains of all the inner workings of the vast machinery which was set in operation by the war.

II.

BIOGRAPHY.

EMIN PASHA: HIS LIFE AND WORK. Compiled from His Journals, Letters, Scientific Notes, and from Official Documents. By George Schweitzer. With an introduction by R. W. Felkin. With portrait and map. 2 vols. New York: Hadley & Mathews. $10.

What is more pathetic than the life of this German, who for years buried himself in remote Africa, and who was apparently indifferent as to a return to civilization? Is not Emin Pasha to be considered as a man who served with avidity the rôle of martyr, for though from his experience he must have known that the risks he ran were all against him, he preferred to stay in Africa, and was finally murdered. Emin Pasha left behind him copious diaries, and from these George Schweitzer has compiled this life. In the volume are matters which are of interest to the ethnologist, the geographer, and the naturalist. Emin Pasha surrounded by savages still wrote in a pleasant way, as if he were in touch with civilization. The volume then may be tragic in its conclusion, but the story of this man is entertainingly, often amusingly, told. The Fashoda affair and new conditions in the Soudan make the work of great present value. An extended review of the work by Col. Henry G. Prout, who at one time was Governor of Equatorial Africa, and knew Emin, was printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 26.

BISMARCK. Some Secret Pages in His History. By Dr. Moritz Busch. 2 vols. 8vo. $10 net.

Bismarck apparently frank is no easier to understand than Bismarck seemingly reticent, and yet it is impossible to resist the temptation to endeavor to solve the riddle which for years he offered to Europe. He promised to talk freely and frankly to Dr. Busch; volubly he certainly did talk, and with no apparent reserve; and yet what may he not have held back or put forward for his worshipped Fatherland, what readjustment of truths may he not have made in order to give his beloved royal and first imperial master the foremost place in the trio which he served! Here are his sayings as they fell from him during twenty-five years of intercourse, some passing comment, some friendly confidence, some deliberate statement. Here is the whole long story of the war that remade Europe; experience in field, in camp, and in negotiation, the frank dislike of French foibles, the half-triumphant comments on French weaknesses; here is the tale of the manipulation of the press and the ingenious devices by which even hostile papers were made useful; and, lastly, here are the closing passages of the Prince's life as Chancellor and the tale of his enforced retirement from office. The personal criticisms spare nobody, for Prince Bismark's reverence for royalty as an institution never blinded his perception of the failings of its human exponents, but, on the other hand, no one could be more generous in his praise of colleagues or subordinates, and although he did not undervalue himself, conceit seems to have been foreign to his nature. To think of pity facing the stern pride of his pictured face seems audacious, and yet it is pity that is stirred by the closing descriptions of life at Friedrichsruh, the days when the reality of his powerlessness fell upon his mind and when only the unsought popular voice spoke the reward of his long service. The greatest man whom his time gave to Continental Europe speaks from these two volumes.

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(Continued on Page 820.)

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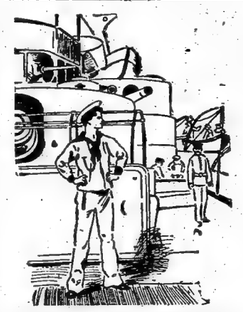

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(Continued)

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AMERICAN BOOKMEN. By M. A. De Wolfe Howe. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50.

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III.

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The size of the book is 11½ by 15 inches. It is admirably printed and bound, the entire ensemble being in keeping with the grandeur of the subject. An extended criticism of the book, written by Russell Sturgis, was published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 19.

THE CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND. By Dean Farrar, Canon Newbolt, and Others. Illustrated. Two Volumes. New York: Thomas Whittaker. $5 per set.

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THE QUEEN'S EMPIRE. First Series. New York: Cassell & Co. $3 50.

This volume might be irreverently described as an Indo-Colonial exhibition on paper, for its series of pictures is intended to show the residents of every part of Queen Victoria's dominions at home, at work, at play, traveling, in the field, at worship, and in their legislative assemblies. The pictures follow photographic plates in many cases.

SIGHTS AND SCENES OF SCOTLAND. 8vo. New York: Cassell & Co. $7.50.

There are about 225 plates in this book, each one representing a scene of interest either historic or romantic, and each is accompanied by a brief but sufficient description. Scotia's sons and daughters have sung her praises so well that all the world knows what to expect in a volume of this species.

TURRETS, TOWERS, AND TEMPLES. Edited and Translated by Esther Singleton. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

This is a notable volume, not only because of its unique plan and the execution of the underlying idea, but because it tells just what appeals to the popular mind that has any taste at all for beauty in the literature of architecture. The greatest monuments of the world are described, not only by those who are technically the best fitted to write about them, but who have also a command of expression which places them among the foremost writers of their day as well. In a word, the volume includes descriptions by the masters of literature of the great masterpieces of architecture throughout the world, together with about seventy-five valuable illustrations. The editor has collected these essays on the famous buildings of the world. An idea may be given of the scope and character of the work by saying that John Ruskin has described St. Mark's in Venice, and Victor Hugo Notre Dame in Paris. The illustrations, reproductions of photographs which have been selected with a great deal of care, give not only the architectural beauties of the subject portrayed, but a worthy picture of the scene of which it forms an artistic part.

THE FOREST OF ARDEN. By Hamilton W. Mabie. Illustrations and Decorations by Will H. Low. Small 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

"The Forest of Arden," while forming a part of Mr. Mabie's "Under the Trees and Elsewhere," is really independent of the rest of the book, and in response to many calls the publishers have presented it in a setting of itself which is very attractive. It is particularly appropriate as a holiday gift book, being both beautiful to look upon and of intrinsic literary value besides. Mr. Low has enriched the little volume with a number of full-page illustrations fashioned after his most charming types. He also presents decorations and page ornaments. It is quite evident that no pains have been spared to give this literary gem a fitting setting, and the result is a book of unusual and permanent charm.

IV.
ESSAYS.

WORLDLY WAYS AND BYWAYS. By Eliot Gregory. ("An Idler.") 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Idler's papers have long been known to New York readers as being brief and pointed essays on the philosophy of fashion, folly, and foibles as exhibited in American society both at home and abroad. They were first published in the columns of a New York daily paper, and many of the best ones have since been revised and united in book form and made into a volume that is attractive to the society devotee as well as to the sociologist. Mr. Gregory has been said to defy criticism in that he deals with self-evident truths, and in a style that is forceful and very attractive for its quality of phrasemaking. He deals in impressions which cause one constantly to remark "How true this is," and though you may differ from his conclusions drawn they are always striking and suggestive. The qualities of shrewdness and sympathy in Mr.

(Continued on Page 822.)

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PAGAN PAPERS. By Kenneth Grahame. (Fourth Edition.) New York: John Lane. $1.25.

This new edition of "Pagan Papers" speaks well for the permanency of Mr. Grahame's peculiar kind of literary culture, which at first was condemned by certain bookworms as being frivolous and trite. "Pagan Papers" include nineteen short essays which appeal particularly through the power of the author to make the most of the romance of a passing situation and impression. Mr. Grahame is never dull, and his most gorgeous similitudes tickle one through their quaint and peculiar literary humor. His is pre-eminently the humor of a bookman, and his critics are beginning to understand that he has performed the wonderful feat of putting new wine into old bottles without fracturing the bottles.

ESSAYS ON WORK AND CULTURE. By Hamilton W. Mabie. 16mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

"Essays on Work and Culture" is a companion volume to the "Essays on Books and Culture," and "Essays on Nature and Culture." Mr. Mabie is rather an interpreter than a critic, whether he deals with persons or the landscape or with the phenomena of either. He is what might be called an interpreter of nature's paradoxes, and, underlying the dress of well-selected words in which he clothes his phrases, there is a strain of philosophy intended to guide and to instruct. Mr. Mabie may be said to have a place in literature all his own, and this later volume of his cannot fail to add to his particular influence and reputation. Uniform in style with this new book are "Essays on Work and Culture," "Essays on Books and Culture, "Essays on Nature and Culture," "My Study Fire," "Under the Trees and Elsewhere," "Short Studies in Literature," and "Essays in Literary Interpretation."

THE GENTLE ART OF PLEASING. By Elizabeth Glover. New York: The Baker-Taylor Company. $1.

With some the art of pleasing is a natural gift, with others it is the result of study, but all alike need the aids of tact and discernment. A careful thoughtfulness of the wants of others, an attempt to impart a comfortable homelike feeling to those in the same social gathering are among the real evidences of the true art of pleasing. Even to the unpopular there are obligations which ladylike and gentlemanly politeness cannot ignore. This latter subject is dealt with in a wisdom that will be appreciated by young and old alike. The author also shows that the attractiveness of exterior pleasing should not be the sole aim of society, whether it be high or low. There is a pleasing beauty of the soul which needs care and thought, and these deeper questions of social life are presented with true delicacy and sincerity.

V.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

THE CUBAN AND PUERTO RICAN CAMPAIGNS. By Richard Harding Davis. With many illustrations from photographs and drawings by eye-witnesses. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.50.

The author of these well-written descriptions of brief but stirring events speaks from personal experience, and his pictures of the army and of battle scenes are given with a vividness that imparts a deep and lasting interest. No one can read the book without acquiring a better knowledge of the real events of the war on Spanish territory, the hardships of our soldiers, their heroism in battle and joy in victory. The volume is one of the few publications that attempts to give a serious and true history of the war at first hand, and it is a worthy contribution to contemporary American history, not being entirely confined to the exterior scenes as observed by the war correspondent. Mr. Davis speaks his mind freely, as in his description of Gen. Shafter and his campaign before or, rather, in the rear of Santiago. And although some of his statements have met with criticism, no one will doubt their evident sincerity and the effort to tell accurately just what he saw.

A GUNNER ABOARD THE YANKEE. Illustrations, four colored plates and thirty-six from photographs and drawings. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

This capital story, taken from that particular service rendered by the Naval Reserve, has for introduction what Rear Admiral Sampson has written, and such a preface is certain to give the volume all claims to authenticity. The author has the special gift of presenting his incidents in a bright and stirring way. The lads were always eager for what is termed "a scrap," and the reserve never gave a thought as to the Spanish ships being dangerous foes. It must have been their Yankee dash, their indifference to danger, which carried the Reserve through so triumphantly. Anyhow, it shows what a naval militia is capable of performing. The author tells of the first real naval battle—the fight with the Spanish gunboat, with the guns of Santiago added to the combat. "It needed only the sickening spatter of dungeons and wounded and blood to make it complete." But that, alas! soon came. There are a dozen engagements described in this volume, and you understand what is the make-up "of the men behind the guns."

THE WAR WITH SPAIN. A Complete History. By Charles Morris. 12mo. With maps and illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

"The War with Spain!" This contest of the present year marks a historic period in the annals of America. It is the great departure from our old and established ways and must change our future for us. Mr. Charles Morris does not alone give a description of the strife on sea or land, but begins with a full account of the incidents which led up to the war. All the many minor bickerings and graver sources of differences between the United States and Spain are faithfully told. That it should have ended, despite diplomacy, otherwise than by battle, seems impossible. With this as an introduction, the author then gives in a graphic manner the actual incidents of the war, having taken his material from the very latest sources. Very wisely Mr. Morris does not enter into the vexed subject of military or naval rivalries, but has tried to do his best in giving merit where it was deserved. The author has been very particular in presenting exact figures as to the number of American troops, and in many other minor details so often overlooked. The work is fully illustrated with portraits, battle scenes, and maps.

UNDER DEWEY AT MANILA. By Edward Stratemeyer. Boston: Messrs. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

This was the first book concerning the American operations in the Philippines written for boys, but the story of the movement was so simple that very little preparatory study was needed to tell it, and Mr. Stratemeyer has made his hero's part in it one in a chain of adventures remarkable in themselves. The boy is a runaway, but he leaves what serves him for a home for good and sufficient reasons, and his behavior while seeking work in the United States and in Hawaii is upright and manly. The only good fortune which he asks, honest wages for honest work, comes to him as a reward for bravery, and even after obtaining it he does not find life easy. Having passed some exciting weeks at sea, accidents which most boys would consider fortunate bring him on board the flagship in time to take part in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and to participate in the triumph of the fortunate Commodore and his men. The boy does nothing which a boy might not have done, and the story does not in any way resemble those tales in which he would have been Vice Admiral before the action was half completed, yet it is lively enough in all reason. Such slight historical and geographical information in regard to the Philippines as seems to be accessible in this land of enlightenment is imparted to the boy by a missionary on board the ship in which he sails from Hawaii, and boy readers will find it quite sufficient.

CANNON AND CAMERA. Being Battles of the Spanish American War In and Around Cuba. Described and Illustrated by J. C. Hemment. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Mr. Hemment was a war artist at the front who made good use of pencil and camera as well as of pen. In his volume of descriptions and illustrations he gives a pictorial history of the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns, the sea and land battles, the camp life, and the final return of the soldiers from Cuba. Mr. Hemment was on the wreck of the Maine while the United States Commission of Investigation was sitting. He saw later on the volunteers called into service and visited Camp Black and Chickamauga. He was at Tampa and with Admiral Sampson's squadron, and witnessed the Santiago campaign from beginning to end. In securing some of his most striking and valuable pictures he undoubtedly risked his life many times, and his work is, therefore, of interest not only for what it shows, but because of the suggestiveness of the tale that might be unfolded if the story were told of how it was performed. He saw the bombardment of Santiago and the destruction of Cervera's fleet in every phase of their tragedy and painful humor.

VI.

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE.

THE PHILIPPINES ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE. By Dean C. Worcester. New York: The Macmillan Company. 8vo. $4.

This book has the very great merit of being written by one whose opinions in regard to the Filipinos, their customs, manners, and condition, and the government of the Spaniards, are untainted by any mercantile considerations. Mr. Worcester is Assistant Professor of Zoology in the University of Michigan, and has twice visited the Philippine group for scientific purposes, making observations in all the larger islands and exploring many parts untrodden by white man. On both trips he was accompanied by Dr. S. C. Bowne, who made many photographs, of which fifty are reproduced in this volume, and his second visit was made under a royal order from Madrid and a special order from the Captain General, so that, between their professional ardor and their official sponsors, the two observers probably saw more than would be visible to any ten ordinary travelers. Moreover, they were trained observers, not to be frightened into hysterics by a barbarous custom and striving to find precisely where Sulus, Moros, Mangyans, and the rest belonged in the scale of humanity rather than to prove that they were or were not capable of self-government. Mr. Norman's rapid sketch and Mr. Steven's pleasant chronicle undoubtedly have a certain value, but Mr. Worcester's volume covers a much larger area than either, and includes such comparisons between the Filipino wild and the Filipino tamed as no other English-speaking observer could make. Even the undaunted orchid hunter could tell no more of any one island than this author can tell of many. A brief summary of Philippine history, of the capture of Manila by the British and the cession of the territory to Spain, and other significant events is valuable because it brings the past and the present into one volume, but it is because of its scientific impartiality that the book should be carefully and thoughtfully read.

IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND. By A. H. Savage Landor. 2 vols. Copiously illustrated. 8vo. Uncut edges and gilt tops. New York: Harper & Brothers. $9.

Some year or more ago there came the news of Mr. Landor's perilous travel in Tibet, his torture, and his miraculous escape from a horrible death. With the stanch Landor blood in his veins the author of "In the Forbidden Land," triumphed over such perils as would have ended the life of an ordinary man. Arriving in India in 1897 Landor's objective point certainly was Lhassa. Like many another bold traveler he did not see Lhassa. The start was made with thirty men, but gradually one by one his followers abandoned him, all save two, whose faithful conduct was above all praise. The Tibetans, though Mr. Landor kept his plans secret, were suspicious. The way was blocked, progress made impossible. Then Landor tried to work round the obstructions. Finally he fell into the hands of the Tibetans through a trick, and he suffered horribly, for these brutes were inventive in their many methods of torture. One terrible cruelty was to make the Englishman ride on a spiked saddle, and to fire off a matchlock, the butt of which was rested on Landor's forehead. Finally he got rid of brutal enemies and reached an English settlement in India. No one presumes to question the truthfulness of Mr. Landor's terrible story. Think of his having to make a map of the country, and the tracery of it worked off in his own blood! Perhaps no more thrilling account of adventure ever was written than that found "In the Forbidden Land."

CHINA IN TRANSFORMATION. By Archibald R. Colquhoun. With frontispiece, maps, and diagrams. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $3.

Mr. Colquhoun gives an account of actual China, and his work is written for business men, for travelers, and statesmen. Studying the China of to-day he does not think that the population has ever yet been anything more than approximately given. There is a difference of 50,000,000 in the estimates. It may be 350,000,000. In our appreciation of China we are prone to overlook the Mohammedan element, which Mr. Colquhoun believes would sum up as 30,000,000. It must be an important factor as regards the future of China. As to this vast country holding together he thinks there are to-day two disintegrating factors. The internal communications have been gradually falling into greater and greater neglect. The other factor is the growing weakness of the Peking Government. Mr. Colquhoun's volume is most opportune because he discusses the trade the United States has with China. He tells us that the volume of the United States trade with China in 1896 represented more than one-seventh of the entire foreign business. As to Russia. Mr. Colquhoun sees the gradual extension of Russia into China. As to the future policy of England he thinks it will be unsuccessful unless England is able to "apply to the centre of gravity of a European combination, force enough to control the balance." The author gives a clear idea of Chinese character, and he says the Chinaman is born with a taste for traffic. "China In Transformation," now that so much attention is being paid to the Far East, is a most valuable work.

THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE, United States Army. By Washington Irving. With 27 photogravure illustrations and decorative border around each page. Pawnee Edition. 2 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.

This magnificent edition completes the special series of holiday editions of Irving's selected works which G. P. Putnam's Sons have been bringing out during the past few years. The series comprises eight works, each in two or more volumes, with artistic colored borders and numerous illustrations. The seven which have appeared previously are "The Alhambra," "Grenada," "Knickerbocker's New York," "The Sketch Book," "Tales of a Traveler," "Bracebridge Hall," and "Astoria." The cover has a characteristic design representing various Indian totems and crude drawings, and the volumes are printed in clear, large type.

This handsome edition should call more attention to a delightful work of Washington Irving's that is not as well known as some others. The tale deals with the early pioneer days in the Far West, when fur trading and the ambition to explore unknown sections of the country were the chief incentives to carry one west of the Rockies. Capt. Bonneville was one of these intrepid explorers, who after an absence of several years beyond the Rocky Mountains was finally given up for lost, and his name stricken from the army list. In his introduction Washington Irving says:

"It was in the Autumn of 1835, at the country seat of Mr. John Jacob Astor, at Hell Gate, that I first met with Capt. Bonneville. He was then just returning from a residence of upward of three years among the mountains. * * * The result of his labors was a mass of manuscript, which he subsequently put at my disposal, to fit it for publication and bring it before the world. I found it full of interesting details of life among the mountains, and of the singular castes and races, both white men and red men, among whom he had sojourned. It bore, too, throughout, the impress of his character, his bonhomie, his kindliness of spirit, and his susceptibility to the grand and beautiful. That manuscript has formed the staple of this work."

AN AMERICAN CRUISER IN THE EAST. By Chief Engineer John. D. Ford, United States Navy. Illustrated. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.50.

John D. Ford's book might be called "A Tour of the Pacific Stations by a United States Man-of-War." Although much of the volume is taken up with what the engineer saw in Alaskan waters, off Siberia, and in China and Japan, the chapters on the Philippines will be found particularly attractive at this time. Particularly will the new edition now ready be interesting, for in it the author, who is the Fleet Engineer of Admiral Dewey's squadron, has inserted many new notes concerning the Philippines, together with descriptions of the battle of Manila Bay and of the land engagement near Cavite, in which he took part. But, aside from the admirable literary and artistic qualities of the book and the interesting description gained by observation, there are features in the book which will be of value to those persons interested in the problems of commerce and domestic industry in the Far East. Some of the tables of statistics must have been gathered after much patience and discriminating research on the part of the author and tell those things in which Americans should at this time be carefuly instructed.

THROUGH PERSIA ON A SIDE SADDLE. By Ella C. Sykes. With Thirty-two Full-Page Plates and Maps. Large 8vo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. Cloth, $4.50.

Miss Sykes, the sister of an officer in the English service, made a long and a brave ride through remote Persia and Beloochistan. Capt. Sykes's business was to establish Consular offices in various parts of the Shah's domain. The lady might have, had she pleased, jogged through Persia in a litter or a cart. She preferred a side saddle. Her horse was an Arab who was springy, tireless, and sure-footed, and between the lady and her mount the most cordial relationships were established, and they never parted company. Leaving Teheran, at Mizrah, a 7,000 foot high mountain had to be climbed. At Kirman the brother and sister went to housekeeping, and under such conditions the lady had the best opportunity of studying Persian life. The Persian lady and her husband are described, and Persian wives seem to live in the most abject servitude. Sometimes the Persians have been called the Frenchmen of the East. Beloochistan was reached by the way of Kalat, and Miss Sykes dwells on the sterility of the country. The lady writes clearly, has fine descriptive powers, and gives many new and curious facts regarding Persian life. The photogravures add to the interest of a most engaging work.

THROUGH ASIA. By Sven Hedin. The Work Enriched with 300 Drawing by the Author, Two Colored Plates, Reproductions from Photographs, Two Maps, and Two Photogravure Portraits. Two Volumes. Large 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. Cloth, uncut edges and gilt tops, $10.

It is in Western China, in Thibet, that the adventurers of to-day seek distinction, and of all the unexplored lands on the earth, Africa not excepted, that precise part of the world traversed by Sven Hedin seems to be the most dangerous. It is not alone that there are trackless deserts, but there, too, the ground is broken, and there are mountains to cross, rocky passes to thread, and in the high lands there are ice and snow with

the lowest temperatures. There is famine always threatening the traveler, and a cruel and hostile population. With indomitable courage the author of "Through Asia" plunges into the unknown, and finally, as if by a miracle, emerges safe and sound. When will Lhassa, the impregnable, be stormed? Efforts seem to be ineffectual so far. Will it be that Russia, sooner or later, shall tear Lhassa wide open? In more than one way, for will power and grit, there is a close resemblance between Hedin and Nansen. "Through Asia" is the very last contribution to the geography of an unknown section of the Eastern Continent.

VII

POETRY.

BARRACK ROOM BALLADS AND DEPARTMENTAL DITTIES. By Rudyard Kipling. New York: Messrs. M. F. Mansfield & Co. 2 vols. 16mo. $2.

Certain poems of Mr. Kipling's have been withdrawn from the trade, and among them "Departmental Ditties," a book in which those who knew the least about India discovered the largest number of real persons and actual scandals. Its author's plain assertion that one of them was an "unmitigated misstatement" affected these persons not at all, for such be the ways of those who explain matters unknown to them, and so the verses were withdrawn. This edition is of some use to those who would read all that Mr. Kipling has written. The volumes have twelve illustrations by Miss Blanche McManus. That showing the "half-made recruit" is very good.

CYRANO DE BERGERAC. By Edmond Rostand. The authorized edition, translated from the French, under M. Rostand's personal supervision, by Gladys Thomas, assisted by Mary F. Guillemard. More than 75,000 copies of the book have already been sold in France. 249 pages, with frontispiece portrait of M. Coquelin as Cyrano. Linen cloth cover. New York: R. H. Russell. Price, $1.

Is it Cyrano de Bergerac himself or is it M. Coquelin, or M. Edmond Rostand, the author of the play, to whom the honors of a great modern theatrical success are due? To what type, past or present, does the hero with the huge nose belong? Much that is laudatory has been written about M. Rostand. There is this to remark, that whereas a comedy or a tragedy which gains distinction on the French stage is universally read in the country of its production and is enjoyed as literature without actors, stage lights, or properties, in England or America it is not. Your Anglo-Saxon, save for Shakespeare, finds little pleasure in the printed play. But "Cyrano de Bergerac" is both interesting and enlivening reading. The handsome volume is a translation from the French, and has been made under the supervision of M. Rostand—and is thus the only authorized edition. Mr. R. H. Russell of New York is the publisher of the play, and for illustration it has Coquelin as Cyrano de Bergerac.

THE ECLOGUES OF VIRGIL. Done into English Prose by J. W. Mackail. Portland, Me.: Thomas Mosher. $1.

Are we to take Sir Charles Bowen's idea, that these Eclogues, as Virgil wrote them, describe a long past? Is man always to long for the Golden Age? Can we charge Virgil with artificiality? The origins of literature, Sir Charles Bowen writes, "recede like the rainbow as we approach." We hardly like comparisons made between the shepherds and shepherdesses of the Roman Virgil and those of the French Watteau. Sir Charles is good authority, and he declares that the scenery and dramatis personae are alike artificial, and that amid Arcadia, Sicily, Lombardy, Virgil moves "with paces as dainty as those of a minuet." Anyhow, these Eclogues are considered as among the poems of all ages, and the specific charm of Virgil is ever present. As to translation, there is none better than Mackail's. Granting with Sir Charles the daintiness of the Latin poem, how ought it to be materially presented, with white paper? Why, Mr. Thomas Mosher knows precisely how to do that much. He has produced the prettiest of volumes, and has lavished on it all that nicety of type for which he is so distinguished. Every page has its appropriate margin.

BACHELOR BALLADS. A Collection of Masterpieces of verse relating to the subject. Illustrated with drawings by Blanche McManus. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

For the young man who has not yet emerged from his bachelorhood, and whose many friends are annually forced to solve the perplexing question of "What shall I give him?" this dainty volume will prove a helpful means toward the solution of that difficulty. The illustrations number nearly fifty, and are printed in a reddish-brown tint. They are delightfully characteristic and depict the various phases of a bachelor life in a charming manner. The poems include the best productions on the subject by such writers as Rudyard Kipling, Henry W. Longfellow, Thomas Hood, William M. Thackeray, R. B. Sheridan, Thomas Moore, Robert H. Messinger, Henry Fielding, Walter Crane, and William Shenstone.

The opening ballad in the book is Messinger's "Give Me the Old," and Robert Burns's "Auld Lang Syne" closes the series. Charles Lamb's popular "Farewell to Tobacco" is not omitted, and Kipling is represented with "The Betrothed." The idea is an excellent one, and this choice collection of ballads will be interesting to those who lay no claim to the bachelor term. The illustrations depict accurately the fashions of the time in which the ballads were written, and a striking design in colors embellishes the cover.

LOVE SONGS OF FRANCE. Being English translations from many of the best French poets. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company. $1.50.

Lovers of dainty verse will find much to admire in this charming volume. It is prettily bound, with an illuminated cover, and the text is aided by several beautiful photogravure illustrations and a heliotype frontispiece of the "Psyche of the Butterfly." These poems, coming from a land whose history is filled with events of love and romance, have been admirably translated for English readers. Their delicacy of sentiment, the neatness of expression, and the musical, poetic rhythm have all been retained in the change to a new tongue in a strikingly accurate manner. Apart from a

(Continued on Page 824.)

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"Taken on the whole, his article on the battle of San Juan is a clear and conscientious analysis of the whole campaign, and, as such, ought to have a permanent value as a historic document."—New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

"If Mr. Davis had never written anything else, his articles in the recent numbers of *Scribner's Magazine* would have given him a reputation as one of the most vivid and picturesque of living writers in English."—*Literary World.*

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"It will do any human being good to read this book. The 'Jungle-Book,' though unique in standpoint and more fascinating on account of its fanciful character, is not more sympathetic in tone, and not more magnetic in appeal."—Chicago *Times-Herald.*

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MANDALAY. By Rudyard Kipling. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.

This edition of a ballad which has been so frequently set to music that it is almost as widely known in the United States as in England, occupies an entire thin volume, a page being given to each stanza and its decorations. The binding is of India grass-cloth, and gives sufficient indication of the contents. Little volumes like this are worth preserving as curiosities, and they serve very well as modest gifts.

POETICAL WORKS OF ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Large crown 8vo., $2.

During the thirty years which have elapsed since a single-volume Tennyson appeared in Boston, the mass of his work has been increased by the issue of the plays, new idylls and other short poems, and the new edition, the Cambridge, has more than 900 pages. This includes not only the poems but notes made by Dr. William J. Rolfe, and also an index of titles and first lines, the latter much to be desired, especially for "In Memoriam." The paper is thin, but perfectly opaque, and this latest addition to the Cambridge is printed in as large type as any of the others, notwithstanding the mass of matter included in its contents. The poems are printed with numbered lines, which will be an advantage to those unhappy young folk who take Tennyson as a task.

VIII.

NATURAL HISTORY.

BIRD GODS. By Charles de Kay. With decorations by George Wharton Edwards. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $2.

"Bird Gods of Ancient Europe" opens a new field for the ornithologist, if not for the legendist and mythologist. In a neat, artistic volume Mr. de Kay shows how the bird was identified with certain deities of the ancients and how this identity has been perpetuated by myth and legend. Previous writers have scarcely touched on this subject, and the idea, it is said, first came to the author when he was Consul General in Berlin, and there employed some of his leisure in studying certain strange facts regarding the old gods worshipped by the peoples of the Mediterranean and the Baltic. In addition to the information concerning the ancient worshipping of some gods in the shape of birds, Mr. de Kay reveals the earlier meaning that lurks beneath the names of several of the most famous gods and heroes in the literatures of ancient Europe, and the origin of many pseudo-historical characters are found to have their birth in the religion that is now regarded as a myth. The tracing of the bird to the god in human form, and later on to the hero of fairy tale and legend, reveals the germs of many famous plots that have found expression in dramas, ballads, and folk-tales. The clever hand of George Wharton Edwards has designed for the volume a number of quaint and suggestive decorations.

FOUR FOOTED AMERICANS AND THEIR KIN. By Mabel Osgood Wright. Edited by F. M. Chapman. New York: The Macmillan Company. 8vo. $1.50.

"Apes, macocos, and bats" made up the agreeable trio presented to George and Harry as their nearest of kin in "Evenings at Home," and George and Harry protested, especially against the bat. The young folk in Miss Wright's cheerful little book are spared the four-handed mammals because the United States have none, but they hear of the bat and of the whale, and of the seal, and they are presented with a "mammal tree" upon which they can trace their affiliations with many creatures whom they would hardly suspect of being related to them. A slight framework of story connects the descriptions of about eighty animals, most of whom have allowed Mr. Ernest Seton Thompson to take their portraits, or to present bits of them—horns, feet or some strongly characteristic part. Miss Wright does not in the least imitate Mr. Kipling or even Mr. Thompson. Her animals in the first chapter think and speak like human beings, but her account of what they do is accurate and yet not dull, and many children prefer to receive knowledge in a somewhat sober way. The human personages, the old trapper, the sailor Finlander, and the omniscient Doctor Roy Hunter are very good and blessedly remote from being spiritually akin to Mr. Barlow. The pictures are exquisite. It is difficult to keep one's adjectives in due restraint when writing of Mr. Thompson's drawings of animals, when remembering the wild, inscrutable, fascinating eyes that he gives them, the depth of fun that he manages to suggest, and the indescribable air of being likely to fade away if one even stare too boldly, that he bestows upon all his wild animals. His dogs and cats never are tame enough when he condescends to draw them, but his fox and wolf and squirrel and weasel are forest-born and bred, every one.

THE BOOK OF THE OCEAN. By Ernest Ingersoll. Decorated cover. New York: The Century Company. $1.

In the selection of such a vast topic as is the ocean, Mr. Ernest Ingersoll treats of the ships which float on the salt waters, what lies below the waves, even at the bottom of the fathomless gulf, and describes all the natural phenomena, as the tides, currents, &c. Such other details as have to do with marine construction and the history of early shipping, of first voyages, of naval fights—all these Mr. Ingersoll presents. Are we a naval power yet, are we likely to become one? Just such a work as is "The Book of the Ocean" permits the reader to be speculative. That portion of the volume, the purely scientific one, is thorough as to its treatment. The work thus has a timely interest. The volume abounds with excellent illustrations.

WILD FOWL OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS. By Prof. Daniel Girard Elliot. Illustrated. New York: Francis P. Harper. $2.50.

Ornithology, apart from the all-engrossing scientific study of it, has its fascinating side. The whole problem of the bird has not yet been thoroughly solved. Its speed in flight, its migrations, are still under discussion. We find, too, that some of the birds are losing their particular instincts and assimilating themselves to new surroundings. But who will explain to us what is their homing instinct? How does the vulture discover, regardless of intervening space, his quarry? Does the bird see it or scent it? For the most engaging of all subjects of natural history, which are the birds, the opportunity always is present, and, though the fields and woods may have their peculiar birds, there are, too, those to whom bird life in a city is not without its charm. A well-written book on birds always is certain to find many readers. Prof. Daniel Girard Elliot's "Wild Fowl of the United States and the British Possessions" is to-day a standard ornithological authority. There is no bird in the work which has not been particularly studied. The author knows of bird life, of their matings and migrations, and he describes in a delightful manner what he has seen. There are 183 illustrations in the volume, specially designed for the work by Edward Sheppard.

THE BUTTERFLY BOOK. By W. J. Holland, D. D., Ph. D., LL. D. Size, 7½x10½; Pages, 350; binding, cloth, with butterfly in color; type, 11-point French Elzevir; Illustrations, 48 plates in color, and many text illustrations showing every important American species. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. Price, $3 net.

Dr. W. J. Holland, the director of the Carnegie Museum, writes a volume, giving his studies in one branch alone of entomology, and he has called his work "The Butterfly Book." In the volume he gives a description of more than five-sixths of all the species known to exist from the arctic circle to the Gulf of Mexico. But the flying creature, as it glistens, with burnished wings, requires much anterior study. Once it was a caterpillar, a chrysalid. Dr. Holland then begins at the beginning, and, step by step, leads on the reader to the final stage. There are sexes, too, to be told of about butterflies, and the distinctions are all given, and so identification of species becomes easy. A most interesting portion of the work is devoted to the development and anatomy of butterflies and the various methods of collecting, preserving, and rearing them. The poetical aspect of this subject is not overlooked, for in the chapters designated as "Digressions" Dr. Holland has brought together all those gems English verse-makers have devoted to the flying flowers. A volume of this precise kind would be almost valueless were it to be only a dry descriptive catalogue. It possesses innumerable fine plates, and there are not less than 300 of these, and many are species now delineated for the first time.

IX.

FICTION BY FAMILIAR HANDS.

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA. By Anthony Hope. 12mo. New York: Messrs. Henry Holt & Co.

How many impressions of "The Prisoner of Zenda" will satisfy the demand no man knows; that issued for the holidays and illustrated by Mr. Charles Gibson and having a plan of the castle, made by Mr. Howard Ince, is the fiftieth, and its size does not indicate any doubt in the publisher's mind as to the existence of readers. Mr. Gibson always seems to study his authors, and his pictures would give shape to an ill-defined personage, but it is quite when painting real life that Anthony Hope leaves anything to conjecture. His fancied Court and courtiers are real enough to be photographed, and neglect to study a single scene might better an artist intent on picturing all the others. Mr. Gibson makes no errors and chooses his scenes with rare wisdom. He is not one of those artists who illustrate some such sentence as "Lucy looked undecided," and then call upon mankind in general to admire "the drawing." He selects a noteworthy scene and so depicts it that no one thinks of the drawing. Consequently his pictures aid the text instead of disturbing one's enjoyment of it.

WORKS OF JANE AUSTEN. New York: The Macmillan Company. 10 vols. 12mo. $10.

Some persons have read none of Jane Austen's novels; others have read all; of no person of even moderate taste and discernment is it recorded that he read one and did not straightway desire to read all. The second volumes of novels written by her contemporaries stand upon library shelves in undimmed beauty, while those of "Pride and Prejudice" and "Sense and Sensibility" and the rest are twin sisters in experience of the borrower's ways. Therefore, Miss Austen is still published in sets, and this edition is illustrated with colored plates, none of which is expected to blush unseen, whether it reveal the incomparable Elizabeth or the modest and considerate Fanny. The covers, fly leaves, and title pages are harmoniously decorated, and both black and white pictures and those reproducing water colors are excellent. It becomes a duty to read Miss Austen once more, and how easy it is to perceive some duties!

THE FAIR GOD. By Gen. Lew Wallace. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. $7.

Many and many a year ago, when the theory that the historical novel was dead was in high favor, Gen. Lew Wallace wrote "The Fair God," not, like some authors of more recent historical fiction, in imitation of any English writer, but because earnestly convinced that the story of the Spanish conquest of Mexico would form an excellent setting for a love tale. Further, new explorations were showing that real Aztec civilization was not precisely what it appeared to the good Spanish fathers who described the Court of Montezuma, and some of this novel learning was incorporated in Gen. Wallace's story, and lo! he was hailed as a successful novelist. Later, he wrote a book of much less literary worth, but more attractive to the multitude, and now he is known rather as the author of "Ben-Hur," than as the writer of "The Fair God," but nothing will give the second book the merit of the first, which now appears in two volumes, with a long array of pictures. Each volume has twenty full-page photogravures by Mr. Eric Pape, who journeyed to Mexico to assure himself of the accuracy of his scenery and has neglected no source of information to obtain accuracy in costumes and other details. Headpieces, tailpieces, and rubricated initials by the same artist form part of the general scheme. Everything within the covers of the book except the language of the story is either Aztec or Spanish, and the embossed leather covers bear an Aztec design.

THE CHOIR INVISIBLE. By James Lane Allen. New York: The Macmillan Company. Crown, 8vo. $2.50.

Mr. Allen's masterpiece has never needed the devices of the artist, the printer, or the bookbinder, and, notwithstanding its modest simplicity of guise, it has been a favorite gift book from the time of its first appearance, but for this season it is sumptuously arrayed. Mr. Orson Lowell, perhaps of all American artists the one who could best sympathize with Mr. Allen, and certainly the one whose work makes one feel that no other could sympathize more fully, has made nearly 100 illustrations for the story; seven have been reproduced in photogravure, the others diversify the text, and upon the cover is an appropriate design by the same author. The plates are quite new, as, indeed, they should be, considering how many impressions have been made from the originals, and the paper is everything that could be desired. So this exquisite story of love unfulfilled, of the shallow flirt, and the most perfect wife, and of the unseen commonplace woman, who actually won the hero, is now a finely attired "Christmas book."

THE HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. 2 vols. Crown 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

In "The House of the Seven Gables" Hawthorne treated his theme in a manner then entirely new, but since so frequently imitated, consciously or unconsciously, that the book is more like modern fiction than any other story of his, and the four young artists who illustrate it have found no difficulty in bringing their work into perfect accord with his. Phoebe, Hephzibah, Clifford, the Judge, and the famous chickens; the garden, the "House" itself, are drawn with loving care. Twenty full-page pictures are contributed by Miss Maude A. Cowles and her sister, Miss Genevieve, and Miss Edith and Miss Mildred Cowles have made special designs for the headpieces and initials. The book is published in two styles, the second, the large paper, being bound with more than ordinary care.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. By Oliver Goldsmith. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

There are innumerable editions of Oliver Goldsmith's masterpiece, "The Vicar of Wakefield," and the public is pretty generally acquainted with the tale which began with a gentle tragedy, and was made by the soft-heartedness of its author to sacrifice the logic of cause-and-effect relation by pointing a moral which certainly adorns the romance, even if it robs it of its character of novel; even if its denouement be unexpected; the wholesomeness and propriety of it all make up in a measure for the artistic defects. There is no heresy in this; it is all very evident if one examine the tale according to the principles of literary construction. Yet the charm remains. Therein is found the difference between a story and a novel. The edition of "The Vicar of Wakefield" offered as a holiday book by E. P. Dutton & Co. is printed on very nice paper. The illustrations are full-page drawings by H. W. Paget, being copies of the originals of E. Nister, the Bavarian art painter. The cover is in every way worthy of the other artistic qualities of the book's appearance.

"GLORIA MUNDI." By Harold Frederic. 12mo. Cloth. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.50.

The sad and sudden death of Harold Frederic adds additional interest to his last romance, "Gloria Mundi." The story is one where the incidents run parallel with the mental attributes of the personages. Christian, the hero, has a system not strongly conceived or marked out by him, but he tries to follow this vague plan. Another personage in the romance is Emanuel, who is enamored of the methods of the Middle Ages. Nothing can be more original than Mr. Frederic's treatment of these topics. Those little touches of realism which Mr. Frederic knew how to apply so well he uses in "Gloria Mundi" in a masterful manner. Topics which are seemingly uncommon in life Mr. Frederic treats so thoroughly and so cleverly that they seem not out of the way to us, and in this fiction, too, he shows the broadest humanity.

THE DAY'S WORK. By Rudyard Kipling. Size, 5¼x8¼. Binding, green cloth. Pages, 431. Type, 10-point. 8 full-page illustrations. New York: The Doubleday & McClure Company. Price, $1.50.

Explain it, if you can. What is it—vim? The clatter of language, reverberating in your mind? How does Rudyard Kipling do it? What makes you swagger when the man, as if by enchantment, converts you into a Tommy Atkins, and you have the inclination to talk a language which is both strong and sharp? Why do you follow the wild creatures in the jungle and cry out, "Good hunting"? Or maybe you will make it clear by what witchery you are on board of a Gloucester smack, hauling in your codline and swearing at the dogfish which have taken off all your bait. Here is "The Day's Work," by Rudyard Kipling, and it is an immense success, just saturated with the spirit of its author, exactly another of those books which carry you off your feet, for you run along at full speed with the man and get out of breath, so rapid a sprinter is he. Now take in "The Day's Work," and as a specimen the polo player in India, and make your choice of ponies. Will you pick out the Cat, or Bamboo, or Shikast? How those ponies "blundered into one another," and Shikast sat down, dog fashion, and was "sliding along on his little bobtail in a cloud of dust." Whack! You hear the ball "crack" after the great stroke, and then the conclusion. The band played "and through the insolent blaring of pipes and the high-pitched native yells" you heard "For they are all jolly good fellows" and "Ook Kafoozalum." Man and boy and woman and girl will want to read "The Day's Work," and all will catch on to it.

THE ADVENTURE OF THE LADY URSULA. By Anthony Hope. Printed in old style type, with ornaments of the period. Seven illustrations in photogravure. New York: R. H. Russell. $1.50.

"The Adventure of the Lady Ursula" is brimful of that cleverness which is Mr. Anthony Hope's salient trait. No one can place a hero in such a thrilling scene of adventures as can the author of "The Prisoner of Zenda," or get him out of his scrapes so gracefully. One of the nice points Mr. Anthony Hope always strives for is to imbue his hero or his heroine with elegance and distinction. His worst villain never is a blackguard. Mr. Russell publishes "The Adventure of the Lady Ursula" in the best manner. The print is of the period of the story, and there are seven fine photogravures.

THE MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY. By Edward Everett Hale. Boston: Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. 16mo. 50 cents.

In Boston it might be difficult to obtain a vote as to the title of Dr. Hale's masterpiece, for so many are those to whom there

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X.

FICTION BY NEWER WRITERS.

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THE MONEY CAPTAIN. By Will Payne. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. Cloth. $1.25.

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BOB, SON OF BATTLE. By Alfred Ollivant. Size, 5x7½. Binding, green cloth, pictorial design; pages, 320; type, 10-point. New York: Doubleday & McClure Co. Price, $1.25.

It is a strong man, with a new manner, who writes "Bob, Son of Battle," and Bob is a dog, a sheep dog. Know ye what is the worth of a collie? Then ask some lone sheep herder in Wyoming, who has for only companion his dog. No human being may be seen for months, and the animal becomes almost human to him. He wonders how that dog can apparently anticipate his wishes; how he obeys, and not as much a word of command as a gesture—a dog, in fact, that will act as tenderly with a young lamb as if he were the silly little creature's nurse—and then at the next moment will fight to the death the cruel wolves. "Bob, Son of Battle," is a story of the Derwent country and the Derwent men. Leading events to these shepherds or those who own the flocks are the performances of their dogs. Dates are referred to as the time when such and such a dog won the Challenge Dale Cup. Run your eye over their Bibles and there will be engrossed births, marriages, deaths, and the pedigree of their dogs. Life is hard at times in this country, and manners are rough, and Mr. Ollivant has at his fingers' ends the speech of the North of England. There is a love story in the book, and the record of many tough, obdurate struggles, and the characters are etched as if with a graver, and you are sure to remember the men and women, the lads, and the incidents. "When Owd Bob o' Kenmuir died," then the last of the immortal line of the Grey Dogs of Kenmuir passed out of life, but not unremembered.

THE HEAD AND THE HEART. By Alice Maude Ilsley. A Series of Stories by Ethel Clare Levin. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

This volume deals in a humorous and catchy manner with the variety of incidents that are liable to occur in the life of any typewriter girl employed in a busy office. There is a good deal of keen human nature in the book, and the comical side of the life is depicted in a very entertaining manner. It will form interesting reading for those who have typewriter girls in their offices, and they may learn much to their credit about these efficient and necessary aids to business activity. The author is a Chicago "newspaper woman," and the stories formerly appeared in The Chicago Chronicle. The book is bound in an attractive manner, the outside cover being a neat design by Blanche McManus, and there are many illustrations throughout the volume.

IN NATURE'S IMAGE. Chapters of Pictorial Photography. By W. I. Lincoln Adams. Illustrated by original photographs from nature. New York: The Baker-Taylor Company. $2.50.

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It is a somewhat singular fact that most books of "selections" fashioned for the holiday season contain poetry. There is one notable exception to this, however. A volume of selections announced by E. P. Dutton & Co. is devoted to selections from the great prose writers. The finest thoughts have been taken and presented through admirable letter press. The text is set off and attractively emphasized by illustrations in color and in half-tone. The volume is in full gilt and the binding is attractive.

THE WORKS OF ARTEMUS WARD. Illustrated. A new and revised edition. New York: The G. W. Dillingham Company.

"Artemus Ward," who, as our fathers well knew, was in private life Charles Farrar Browne, was the first "Yankee" humorist to introduce himself to London audiences. His "works" consisted for many years of a volume which galloped through edition after edition, and was called "A. Ward, His Book." It contained letters, essays, lectures, and newspaper articles by the humorist, and had a tremendous sale, both in this country and in England. During the war "A. Ward" wrote letters for Vanity Fair of New York, and his peculiar idiosyncrasies of spelling and pointed humor contained most wholesome advice for the Administration that was conducting the affairs of the Union. Some of his homeliest phrases bore beneath the apparent jest and seemingly illiterate style philippics on the crisis of the times in statesmanship and diplomacy. The new edition of the works of Artemus Ward which the Dillinghams have just brought out is edited by the author's friend, Melville D. Landon, (Eli Perkins,) another choice spirit. The new volume has many interesting illustrations, some of them reproductions from old prints, together with a frontispiece portrait of the author. Mr. Browne was born in Maine April 26, 1834; he died from consumption in England March 6, 1867.

THE ROMANCE OF BOOK-COLLECTING. By J. H. Slater. New York: Francis P. Harper. $1.75.

The collecting instinct? Is not that desire to bring together certain specific things and to possess all the varieties of them an exact distinction between what is civilization and savagery? We should say, encourage by all means the collecting instinct in children. It begets a sense of order, helps observation, and encourages after-study. As to the pleasures of book collecting, the many variations as to tastes, the columns of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW fully attest. Mr. J. H. Slater in "The Romance of Book Collecting," tells of the strange trials of the book hunter and how wedded he is to it. Then Mr. Slater gives much valuable information as to prices of old books and why some of them are held at such high figures. As to the romance of it, here are many stories of lucky finds—diamonds turning up, as it were, in muck heaps. Much that is practical can be read in this volume. Besides a comparison of prices, there is sound information imparted about bindings and the many other kindred topics which go to make up a book.

HOME ECONOMICS. By Maria Parloa. With 52 illustrations. A guide to household management. New York: The Century Company. 12mo, about 400 pages. $1.50.

Gastronomically, we are deficient. Despite cooking schools, high and low chemistry, with works on nutrition, there comes dyspepsia. One can fancy a martyr to indigestion at least consoling himself with the idea that he had eaten well. But this is not often the case. He suffers and has fed badly. Then, again, there are economic questions, such as butchers' bills, where good beef is lost, and not a fraction of its nutritive efficacy is obtained. All France, so it is said, could exist on the waste of a single American city. If we were to examine closely into "temper" sometimes shown by the ladies of the household, it would be discovered that it arose from consciousness on their part of their culinary deficiencies. You may not want to marry a cook, but it is inducive of happiness that the lady who has your table under her charge should have gustatory discrimination. Maria Parloa has written a volume, the title of which is "Home Economics," and in that work there may be read the proper treatment of the materials entering into the keeping of the house. Here you will find the details of housekeeping, and about breakfasts and dinners, and food, and the cooking and the serving of them. "Home Economics" is thoroughly illustrated. You will, by means of Maria Parloa, at once discriminate between a chuck rib and a prime cut. You will, by reading the book, know how to be an accomplished builder of fires in your range, or how finger bowls have to be handled.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS BEYOND OUR BORDERS. By Charles M. Skinner. Four photogravure illustrations. 12mo. Cloth, gilt top, $1.50; half calf and half morocco, $3. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Mr. Charles M. Skinner's first volume, "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land," he has followed out in the new work under notice, which carries the topic to those countries adjacent to us. It cannot be said that, quite so rapid Christmas shopping, with respect for the myth. Somewhere of the longing for the supernatural belongs to all mankind. We as Americans have treasured the stories which our various forefathers, English or German, brought to us. Perhaps it is the women, the grandmothers and great-grandmothers, who were the more conservative, and as the custodians of the old home myths and legends were active in transplanting them into their new homes. In giving us the legends of Canada and Mexico, Mr. Skinner's stories show by contrast the differences between ourselves and the Latin race. And as far as story telling goes, the comparison shows that there was with the Latins greater exuberance of fancy. It is for the folklorist to try and track back these myths and legends to their original sources. Probably our own American legends, or the transmitted ones, are more purely pagan, while the Canadian and Mexican ones show more decidedly later religious influences. Mr. Skinner's industry has been great—and, more than that, he has associated the legends with their respective localities. To preserve these many legends is to have added very much to general instruction.

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. By John Bunyan. A new illustrated edition. Printed in the best style of the De Vinne Press. Each page a decorative border, about forty full-page pictures, with small cuts scattered through the text. $1.50. Edition de luxe in several colors, $5. New York: The Century Company.

What need is there to dwell on the lesson Bunyan imparted in his "Pilgrim's Progress"? The many editions of the "Pilgrim's Progress" we leave for some bibliopole to sum up. The book itself stands all the new editions, as does Shakespeare or Thomas à Kempis. There never can be too many. The inspired tinker has, then, written for all time. The Century Company issues a fine volume of the "Pilgrim's Progress." What there is about the Century issue is this, that it adapts itself to the simple grandeur of the text. The three brothers, Louis, George Wollascroft, and Frederick Rhead, the first an American artist, the two others residents of England, have produced the illustrations and decorations for the book. It is all superb in execution. There are thirty-six full-page pictures, more than seventy small illustrations, and there are head bands, initial letters, and page borderings. The volume is set up in Jensen type and printed on the finest paper. All that the best taste can produce shows forth in this volume.

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK. By Dr. Benjamin Franklin. Edited by Benjamin E. Smith. Thumb-Nail Series. Frontispiece portrait of Franklin. New York: The Century Company.

Are we to lay more stress on the effects the maker of ballads has on his country than on the man who shapes its maxims? Maxims are as the sharp tools fashioned of such steel as never to be blunted or to have their edges dulled. Benjamin Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack" he published in 1732, when he was twenty-six years old. Did he throw them off at one jet? That we can hardly tell. Probably these maxims were of slow production. Words or wisdom never are of a precipitate make. It may be that many of the maxims, as are most good things, are as old as time, but the philosophic Benjamin Franklin knew how to strip the ancient saws of their verbiage and to make them as plain and straightforward as are arrows, the feathering of them amounting to little, and so he shot them off 166 years ago, and they still go whistling in the air and hit the bull's eye all the time. These wise sayings, as embodied in the almanack, were the real foundations of Benjamin Franklin's reputation, and the almanack was so popular after the appearance of the first one that for years an edition of 25,000 was sold, and when the sparse population of the period is considered that many almanacs shows an immense demand.

BABY'S RECORD. Illustrated with 12 fac similies of water-color sketches and 30 designs in black and white. By Maud Humphrey. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50, $3.50, and $5.

The natural weakness of every family possessing one or more babies has been taken advantage of in a very delightful manner by the publishers of this book. The volume contains blank pages for recording all the important events in the baby's life, and, with a thoughtfulness showing that the minutest detail has not been overlooked, several pages have been reserved for photographs, where a chronological arrangement of the baby's rise in the world may be made as frequently as a new picture is taken.

The fac similes represent babies or children of tender age in their first attempt to walk, their first time at worship, in the country, at school, first Christmas Eve, &c., and are all marked by the delicacy and truth that have made the artist's work deservedly popular. The book is handsomely bound, the cover being a neat baby design, and each volume comes in a separate box.

A DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES AND NOTABLE MATTERS IN THE WORKS OF DANTE. By Paget Toynbee, Balliol College, Oxford. London, Edinburgh, and New York: Henry Frowde. Small 4to. $7.25.

A dictionary of Dante is almost a necessity, in spite of all elaboration of notes, and Mr. Toynbee's is sufficiently full for all ordinary purposes—full enough, indeed, for any person except those scholars who really need no aid in reading, but desire solutions of the insoluble mysteries yet lurking in Dante. It includes not only the names of persons and places, but certain arbitrary names and titles devised by Dante, and the names of books quoted by him; also genealogical and chronological tables, and index of Dantesque in the "Canzoniere," with an index of names, anglicized from the Italian, or Italianized from Hebrew and the classic tongues. Space has not been spared in the

(Continued on Page 828.)

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Among the multitude of new books published for the Xmas season, Dodd, Mead & Company would call the attention of book-readers and book-lovers to the following works in the various branches of literature.

As it is sometimes embarrassing to enter a bookstore without having in mind any definite book or books to examine, the following partial list of new publications (52 in all) may be found helpful.

All the books on the list are durably and tastefully bound in cloth, and the majority are fully illustrated.

They can be seen in all the principal bookstores, or, if not, will be sent by the publishers, carefully packed, to any address in America on receipt of the published price.

Holiday Books.

Author.	Title.	Price.
Hamilton W. Mabie	The Forest of Arden	$2.00
Esther Singleton	Turrets and Towers	2.00
Paul Helleu	Drypoints and Drawings	15.00
Alex. Robertson	The Bible of St. Mark	6.00

Music.

Albert Lavignac	Music Dramas of Wagner	2.50

Biography.

Archibald Forbes	The Life of Napoleon III.	3.50
Maurice Leudet	The Emperor of Germany	2.50
David Wilson	Froude and Carlyle	3.00

Fiction.

Ian Maclaren	Afterwards	1.50
Paul Leicester Ford	Tattle Tales	1.25
Jane Barlow	A Creel of Irish Stories	1.25
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Mary H. Krout	Hawaii in Revolution	2.00
G. W. Steevens	Egypt in 1898	1.50

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Harry Thurston Peck	Trimalchio's Dinner	1.50
Hamilton W. Mabie	On Work and Culture	1.25
Benjamin W. Wells	Modern French Fiction	2.00
Kuno Francke	Modern German Culture	1.25
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Gertrude Atherton	The Valiant Runaways	1.25
Charles F. Holder	Treasure Divers	1.25

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Alfred R. Wallace	The Wonderful Century	2.50

Miscellaneous.

Amelia E. Barr	Maids, Wives, & Bachelors	1.25
George H. Ellwanger	Meditations on Goat	2.00
Stanley and Others	Africa	1.25

Dodd, Mead & Company,

Publishers, New York.

BEST 100 HOLIDAY BOOKS

(Continued.)

definitions, and many interesting and valuable references are added.

The book is intended for use with the Oxford Dante, but is so arranged that the Fraticelli and Giuliani editions may be read with it.

THE GERM. Thoughts Toward Nature in Poetry, Literature, and Art. MDCCCL. Portland, Me.: Thomas B. Mosher. $5.

Those who projected The Germ were pre-Raphaelites, and The Germ, if we are to follow Mr. Edmund Gosse's dictum, was "a forlorn little periodical," and it was cried down and snubbed, but its originators were by no means disheartened. This essay was made in 1850. There were only four numbers. The Germ was blighted but not killed, for six years later appeared what is designated as its intellectual successor, and its name was The Oxford and Cambridge Magazine. But that magazine, written in the same line of thought, found few readers. That was "the low ebb tide" of pre-Raphaelitism, but the movement, despite literary failures, never died out. Then in subsequent years there came an eagerness among book collectors to possess themselves of copies of The Germ, and for a complete set $150 has been paid. Who were the contributors to The Germ? Woolner, Ford Madox Brown, Coventry Patmore, Ellen Alleyn, Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his brother, Tupper, and John Orchard, and for illustrators there were William Holman Hunt, James Collinson, Ford Madox Brown, and Walter H. Deverell. Then The Germ is a notable literary production and well worthy of being preserved. Look at the original Germ as produced in fac simile in this work, and then compare it with the elegant volume as it is published by Mr. Thomas B. Mosher in Portland. Pick up the book and note, notwithstanding its many pages, how light, how pleasant it is to handle. Then, again, how perfect is the type, how refined the initial letters. Indeed, in Portland, Me., the absolutely elegant book for those who know is produced.

XII.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

▲ CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Charles Dickens. Illustrations by Clifton Johnson. Crown 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50.

"A Child's History of England," as it originally appeared in American families, was a small, fat volume in fine print, by no means attractive, but nevertheless dearly beloved at a time when books did not grow on every Christmas tree, and when the Christmas tree itself was classed as rare. Through the gate of that little fat book what a procession of personages entered a child's life! Good, painfully good Alfred; splendid Harold; Wily William; Henry, Henry of the Fair Rosamond, "the second of that name"; the Black Prince, Henry V., a very Shakespearean Henry, not strongly resembling the real man, but charming to know; the royal Bluebeard, attractive because wicked; romantic Charles, brave Richard, and Richard the Wicked—how very real they were! What puppets they seemed by comparison in the pages of the good Worcester!

In those days costume and scenery counted for little. On the stage, or in pictures, the style of furniture, clothing, and architecture was supposed to remain unchanged for centuries. Now the very babes protest against alphabet cards illuminated in the wrong spirit, and the "Child's History" must be illustrated. Clearly pictures showing groups of accurately costumed figures, or truthful views of castle and cot as they were centuries ago, would not harmonize with the text, and so it was decided to use photographs of famous scenes and places as they now are. Mr. Clifton Johnson carefully selected forty-eight of the most interesting, photographed them with judicious care, and they are now bound in a book about four times as large as the old volume, with a well-printed and fine-proportioned page. Thus fortified, the book is likely to enter upon a new lease of existence as the one child's history that a child will read, except under compulsion.

TONY DRUM. A Cockney Boy. By Edwin Pugh. 12mo. New York: Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

The miserable little elf whom Mr. Pugh takes for his hero might, in happier circumstances, have attained to the fame of a more celebrated "little crooked thing that asks questions," but, born in the lowest depths of London; he was poor "Tony Drum," whom his father despised, his playmates reviled, and only his sister loved. Imagination he had, and used it in the construction of enormous and delicately tinted falsehoods; strength of will, and with it he tyranized over his sister's filial affection, and it died when he saw his mother drunk in the streets. Mr. Pugh tells the tale quietly, letting the reader smile at first over the child's abnormal acts and words, but gradually impressing the dreary horror of the child's life upon the mind, and long before the poor youngster lies dying, his father sitting by in contented quiet, there are no smiles left. Mr. Nicholson has given the book a cover and pictures of befitting grimness.

SUNDAY: VOLUME FOR 1899. A book of stories. Illustrated. New York: F. & J. B. Young & Co. $1.25.

"Sunday" is a children's annual which makes its appearance every Christmas holiday season from the press of F. & J. B. Young. Each volume has a collection of stories that are described as not "goody goody, but simply good." The ones this year are particularly happily selected, and are instructive without being dry. The volume is bound in illuminated board covers, and has a colored frontispiece, and, besides the excellent reading material, there are interesting pictures. In the variety of stories, drawn as they are from the fiction of the world at large, in letter press and binding, in general attractiveness, and in cheapness it is unique.

SIEGFRIED AND BEOWULF. By Zenaide A. Ragozin. Vol. I. in Tales of the Heroic Ages. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Some of the most stirring legendary tales of early German days that have ever been celebrated in song and have formed the basis for Wagner's famous operas are retold in this volume by Mme. Ragozin, in a charmingly storylike manner, for young people. The book contains the stories of Siegfried, the hero of the north, and Kriemhilde's great revenge, adapted from the German epic, the "Lay of the Nibelungs"; and Beowulf, the hero of the Anglo-Saxons. The volume is well illustrated, and the pictures add a deeper interest to the subject. Young readers will not regret an acquaintance with these heroic legends of Northern Europe that have left their imprint upon the national spirit. The deeds of battle, the wild, primitive life, the fierce hatred, and the warm, affectionate good nature, all form stirring episodes and teach deep lessons of character. It is a pleasure to have these famous legends told so clearly and brightly.

PAULINE WYMAN. By "Sophie May." 12mo. Boston: Messrs. Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

"Sophie May's" girl heroines are a choice company not because of any commanding, unapproachable genius bestowed upon them, but because they practice the small, sweet virtues which brighten home, because they make daughterhood and sisterhood seem estates furnishing all that a girl ought to ask. Pauline becomes a teacher at a very early age, not because she desires to "enlarge her life," or to "broaden her mind," but to help her overworked mother, and her studious and unworldly father, and, even while ruling her small wards, she retains all a young girl's hopes and desires, and even all a young girl's foibles. She is not a perfect young person, and not beyond being vexed by the snobbery and intrigue of one of her companions, but she is quite good enough to win a heart unconsciously, and, although the story closes leaving her about to enter college, it is not to prepare herself for a profession, but to fit herself to be the sympathizing wife of an educated man.

THE ROUND RABBIT. By Agnes Lee. 8vo. Boston: Messrs. Copeland & Day. $1.50.

The round rabbit, the "little round rabbit," was a wanderer, as is the nature of rabbits when supposed to be tame, and the chasing of him is the subject of one of the liveliest poems in this little volume of verse intended for children. Other animals, more or less erratic; the adventures of small girls and boys; nonsense rhymes intended to disperse the storms which occasionally rage in the best managed nurseries, and to teach good behavior without disgusting youth under tutelage; and queer little conceits founded on the misunderstandings of children too young to understand the precise meaning of what they see and hear fill the book, and are illustrated by Mrs. O'Neill Latham. The pictures are of the poster school of art, but are very good of their kind, and those representing little children are especially happy.

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By EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Illustrated. Appletons' Home-Reading Books. 12mo. Cloth, 50 cents net.

This little book will serve as a key or as an introduction to the more elaborate guides to historic Boston and its suburbs, and to a general study of the early history of our country, many dramatic events in which occurred in and around this city. Mr. Hale's charming style, pure diction, and power of description, given here in a conversational form, cannot fail to make this an entertaining and instructive book for older as well as young readers.

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ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

There were no new exhibitions of any particular note opened in New York last week. The most important event in art circles was the second monthly exhibition at the Union League Club, to which the members of the club were admitted on Thursday evening and the connoisseurs yesterday, and which will continue to-day and to-morrow.

This second exhibiton of the season, like the first, is one of a few carefully selected canvases by old masters, numbering only sixteen in all, and for the most part from private galleries. The display is an extremely choice and interesting one, and the selection of the pictures reflects the greatest credit upon the club's Art Committee, and particularly upon its Chairman and Secretary, Messrs. Thomas B. Clarke and Alfred E. M. Purdy. The largest and, with the exception of the splendid example of Franz Hal's "Portrait of a Man," the most important canvas shown, is a three-quarter-length standing one of Catherine of Portugal, by Pierre Mignard, whose art period began about 1630, soon after the death of Pourbus the younger, whose influence is strongly seen in his work. Possessing all the marvelous finish of detail for which Pourbus is so famous, Mignard shows in this portrait a certain virility that is often lacking in Pourbus's work. The form is felt underneath the rich dress, and there is a quality of color in the flesh tones and a sweetness of expression which give the work marked individuality, and which enables the student to give it an attention not absorbed by a wondering devotion to the remarkable detail work of the gown and lace. Of Pourbus himself there are two excellent examples—a portrait of Jacques d'Aigremont, Governor of Antwerp in 1658, with all his characteristic detail work and fine expression, and one of Anne d'Ursel, wife of the Amsterdam Governor, equally charcteristic in every way.

Coello, a Spanish contemporary of Pourbus, is represented by a fine if somewhat stiff three-quarter-length standing portrait of the wife of Admiral Simon de Cordes, in the curious costume of the period, the ruff, the stomacher, the puffed sleeves, and the hoops, and in which the remarkable detail of the lace collar and the puffed sleeves is most worthy of attention. There is an example of Ferdinand Bol, a portrait of a Burgomaster, a remarkably rich piece of color; a figure piece by du Jardin, "The Courtship," also rich in color; a charming little Van de Velde, "Landscape and Cattle," and three unusually good Constables, one an unfinished canvas, with a strong sky, and another a mill stream of characteristically fine composition.

But the most interesting picture of the exhibition to the average visitor will undoubtedly be Sir Thomas Lawrence's celebrated "Charity," a double portrait of the two Misses Hoodgate, which was shown in the [illegible]

London Exhibition of Fair Women in 1894, cooler in color than is usual with Lawrence, but most graceful and refined and admirably composed, with the figures beautifully posed and drawn. Very spirited and distinguished also is Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of the Countess Wilton, a three-quarter length seated one, notable for its lovely painting of the fine fur and lace and its rich color. There are also Sir Henry Raeburn's portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Carlisle, the latter a charming piece of work, marked by sweetness of expression and a fine contrast of color between the low-cut dark-blue gown and the flesh, and a portrait of a man by John Hoppner, strong in expression and rich in color.

M. Paul de Longpré has now on exhibition at Knoedler's Gallery a collection of some forty water colors of flowers, chiefly roses, which he calls "Roses of France." M. de Longpré, who has been working in New York for some two or three years past in the effort to retrieve a lost fortune, is one of the best illustrators of flowers in the world. The dexterity and cleverness, together with the fidelity to and of detail, with which he transfers to paper or canvas the forms and hues of roses, lilies of the valley, violets, sweet peas, eglantines, and other popular flowers, are little short of remarkable, and bear convincing evidence of his painstaking industry and application. But it must be frankly said that, while the artist's work is interesting, it has in it too much of the illustrative and too little of the real art character. It reminds one of Austin Dobson's poem of the Eastern artisan, who fashioned with infinite care some little ivory object, but which, in the very application and work put into it, lost an indefinable something, so that the poet sings when beholding it, "Ah, but the artist that was lost." Possibly and presumably M. de Longpré has the inspiration for real art work, and his present pictures are full of merit, but they are illustrations more than pictures, and the visitor somehow cannot rid himself of the impression that he is viewing well and delicately colored photographs. Of the forty examples the best are a cluster of La France and Belle Lyonnaise roses in a blue jardinière, a study of Golden Dream roses, a cluster of Marie Henriette roses and wild clematis, an overflowing basket of eglantines, some La France roses and clematis in a suspended jardinière, some American Beauty roses in a glass vase, a panel of American Beauty roses with lilies of the valley, a bunch of lilies of the valley in a glass vase, and a panel of white and purple double violets.

Mr. John Alexander's quoted remark that "Pittsburg has simply advanced by jumps and bounds in the world of art, and that formerly Philadelphia was considered the art centre of America, but now it is Pittsburg, while New York has been left far in the rear," [illegible] writers all over the country. The Boston Transcript quotes the remark and observes that it "has a sound as of the boomer in the Far West recounting the glories of Priarie Dog City, and telling how bad London feels about it." It also reminds us of a recent remark in a Kansas paper that "New York is fast becoming the Kansas City of the East."

It is proposed to have a "New York artists' day" at the International Exhibition of the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburg. The suggestion has been approved by the Trustees of the gallery, and the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad has offered to place a special Pullman car at the disposal of the artists, and to reduce the cost of the trip to Pittsburg and back to $10.50. The excursion will probably take place in the third week of the present month. Mr. W. Macbeth has offered to open a bureau of registration at 237 Fifth Avenue, where artists wishing to make use of the opportunity offered may leave their names and addresses.

Mr. Edmund Braudus, who has recently opened a beautiful gallery on the first floor of the large building adjoining the old Lorillard House, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, is showing a number of specially selected and choice canvases of the modern French school. Among these is an especially important landscape by Cazin, deeper and richer in color than is usual with this artist, but having all his tender feeling and sentiment, and a remarkably effective large figure canvas by Jacquet, who is best known here by his delicate and refined female heads—a picnic scene, time Louis XVI., with twelve figures, most of them women, and notable for its effective composition, charming color, and remarkable rendering of the detail of gowns. Mr. Brandus has a number of other important pictures in his gallery, of which more anon.

Mr. S. P. Avery, Jr., has recently hung a number of new and important canvases in his attractive and handsome gallery at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Among these are an important and strong landscape by Vollon, the still-life painter, rich in color and with fine sky; a little Parisian street scene by Boldini, a sunny and fine landscape by the recently dead Boudin, a charming little Santoro, "A Scene in Venice," worthy of Rico and Ziem combined; Sir Peter Lely's "Portrait of Lady Elizabeth Hastings," from the Price collection; Romney's delightful study of childhood, a portrait of Gainsborough's children, with its landscape background; Hoppner's portrait of the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III., in his robes as Grand Master of Free Masons, splendidly preserved; a landscape by W. Baird, an American, "Bridge at Neuilly," very tender in feeling and charming in atmosphere, and superior examples of Diaz, W. T. Richards, and the Italian genre painter, Chierici.

In Julius Oehme's new art rooms, at 384 Fifth Avenue, are a fine pastel drawing by Millet, "The Shepherdess"; an excellent Constable, and canvases by Diaz, Ziem, Cazin, Benjamin-Constant, Maris, Vollon, Schreyer, Karl Marr, Blommers, and many others. There are some water colors, including one by Jongkind, and a study of a ballet girl by Degas.

An exhibition of some of Fragonard's paintings is now being held at the Messrs. Agnew's galleries in London. These have never been exhibited before in public. At the beginning of the Revolution the artist carried them to his native place, Grasse, and there they lay until recently in the house of the family that entertained him. Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson speaks of them as the most important of Fragonard's work.

OF THE SUPPRESSION OF BOOKS.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

John Kendrick Bangs.

Author of "Coffee and Repartee," "A House Boat on the Styx," "Ghosts I Have Met," etc.

Were it not that in a great measure my caddy charges and club accounts generally are earned from a more or less stern chase of literature, I think I should consider seriously the advisability of suggesting to a sort of International Board of Literary Commissioners, having arbitrary powers, that it would be a good thing for a period of five years to suppress the output of all bookmakers the world over. My only reason for not making such a suggestion is that I am afraid that by doing so I should appear to be ungrateful to that noble band of benefactors of the human race, the publishers, who, I must confess it, have treated me well. The act might by some be considered to find its parallel only in the behavior of the frozen serpent, which, when placed in unwonted luxury by the peasant, having gorged himself with heat, turned upon and stung his benefactor, thereby causing him to die. Yet, even as it was not on the whole a bad thing for the peasant to die and so escape the miseries of a not too promising future, so in the end would it be, I fancy, for the good of the publishers were bookmaking to be made for a short period of time a penal offense, as a consideration of the possible benefit such a procedure may serve to show.

There are three points of view, from any one of which the proposition appears to be an attractive one. First, from the point of view of the overworked author; second, from that of the publisher, and, third, from that of the reader.

There is no gainsaying the fact that our authors are overworked, whether they be successful or not. The successful author, realizing how fleeting is popularity and how prone to fickleness is the public mind, endeavors to make hay while the sun shines, to meet with an exhausting supply a seemingly inexhaustible demand. He has no time to rest his pen, much less his mind, and the seething of the former as he dips it into the ink is a fair indication of the increasing fever of his brain as he turns and twists and mauls it, even mangles it, in his mad effort to squeeze from its aching wrinkles something new and sufficiently up to standard to please. If he has happened by chance to make a hit, the public's applause naturally induces him to come forward with an encore—indeed, the summons is a peremptory one, if he has any desire to hold his place and not be forgotten with the appearance upon the stage of a new star. There is honey in great plenty in life for the successful author, but if he imagines that he is to be allowed to sit and enjoy it in peace, it does not take him many days to learn that he has erred egregiously. He will shortly find that he is not the only bee in the hive, and that if he would have the supply continued he must come forth from the cell and gather more. And, as popular favor in the greater number of instances does not last more than a year, to retain his hold upon it the author finds it necessary to produce one book a year, at least, until he has by the constancy of his sledgehammer blows upon his ironpated constituency made so deep an indentation that he cannot fail to be remembered. He cannot lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has arrived, even if he has produced a "list," for this is one of the surest means of committing literary suicide. The only arrived author is the dead author, if one may paraphrase an army saying of narrower application.

On the other hand, if it so be that the author is not immediately successful, he must toil ever onward in the hope that some day there will come a change and the public fancy will turn to him. He works incessantly—studying, writing, taking notes of life as he sees it, and working so hard that most of it escapes his vision, and when these notes are half assimilated he intrust them to the publishers, filled with hope, and doomed, alas! more often than not to bitter disappointment. He does not devote to his work the time necessary to produce a good thing, because, like the snorting war horse, he wishes to plunge at once into the heat of the fight. From these repeated disappointments, unless he is of an unwontedly buoyant disposition, he rises somewhat soured, and his sourness cannot fail to find its vent in the writing which he subsequently does. He becomes a cynic or an out-and-out pessimist. His humor has a sting to it, and his only mirth is the inward chuckle that comes to the cross-grained individual who has perpetrated a horrid practical joke at the expense of some other person. His realism deals only with the gloomy side of life, and the real health-giving sunshine which alone gives vitality to letters, even as it does to life, escapes his notice entirely. Those who call themselves his friends tell him that the trouble is not with him, but with the public; that he is merely unappreciated; that his work entitles him to rank with the masters, and that his failure is due to the public's lack of education. It rarely happens that he numbers among his advisers a real friend who tells him that his stuff is crude and only half-baked. Such a one would in many cases be crossed off his list, and by slow degrees his mind and soul and heart become so saturated with yellowness that he can produce nothing at all that is other than bilious.

It is easy to see, then, that both kinds of author, the successful and the struggling, would be benefited if Sing Sing yawned for him for a period of five years—say, from 1900 to 1905—and he escaped the vigilance of the Government officials and published a book. The successful author would be forced to rest; the unsuccessful to keep upon the lees of failure until he was fairly ripe.

From the point of view of the publisher, perhaps the value of the proposition becomes less obvious. Never having risen to the proud position of a publisher myself, I do not feel as competent to deal with this phase of the question as convincingly as one who assumes to speak with authority should. Nevertheless, having studied the species with some degree of care in a more or less vexatious endeavor to find out what they think they want, I have observed one or two facts which indicate to my mind that the publishers would thrive under some such law as I have suggested.

Most conspicuous of these facts which I have gathered from my contact with publishers is that there is no profit in publishing. The most a publisher ever hopes to be able to do with a book is to make it pay the author a 10 per cent. royalty, keep his office and printing house employes employed, and possibly cover a small percentage of the expenses of advertising. Of course, it sometimes happens, once in a hundred times let us say, that the publisher does clear something for himself, but this is so rare an incident as hardly to be worthy of consideration in the exploitation of a serious theme, and does not in any wise affect the general fundamental fact that book publishing is a losing venture.

It may be asked why if this is true the publishers continue to do business. The answer is threefold. First, they are generally men of active, energetic natures, and they do not wish to go through life idling. They publish to keep themselves busy, to keep their fingers out of mischievous pies. In the second place, they are philanthropic. The vast sums that some men ostentatiously pay out to endow hospitals and establish chairs in universities the publisher subtly directs into channels which shall help a large body of unfortunate but generally well-meaning and educated men and women who write. It is a delicate task to distribute the means of subsistence to persons of refinement with a pride entirely incommensurate to their resources. This task the publisher accomplishes without even making the beneficiary aware that he is a beneficiary, and sends him or her away with the proud consciousness that by the mere scratching of the pen home and all that pertains thereto is provided for. It is not in many other branches of philanthropy that so noble an opportunity is so nobly and so delicately conserved.

The third reason for the publisher's continuance in an unprofitable business is a less worthy one, and involves, perhaps, an element of weakness. The publisher is fond of notoriety. He enjoys associating his name with the intellectually elect of his age. This is proved by his willingness to advertise at largo expense to himself an inferior work of letters, from which, as has already been shown, he expects no other return than the association of his own name with that of the author. Vanity, however, is one of the most forgivable of human foibles, particularly when it is allied to so great a virtue as a self-sacrificing love of one's fellows. Hence one may not only not condemn the publisher for insisting upon doing business at a loss for the sake of the notoriety it gives him, but should look about him to see how even against his will, he may be compelled to act according to his own best interests. One does not love his children less for chastising them, and so an author who suggests that his publisher whom he loves should be curbed even in the exercise of his virtues must not be considered disloyal for so doing.

As for the reader—and by reader I mean the general, not the scientific—he is the most serious element involved. No doubt he would off-hand cry aloud at the mere suggestion that current literature should be dammed even for a brief period. "Are we no longer to have something to read?" he will shout. And the intelligent legislator to whom he protests will reply: "Of course. Have you read your British Poets?" He will answer with some confidence that he has. He has read all of Tennyson, about half of Byron, most of Scott; has seen seven plays of Shakespeare, has tried to understand Browning; hopes some time to be able to read Austin. But of Waller and Pope, and of Gay and of Southey and of Herrick and of Wadsworth and of a whole lifetime of reading of true poets quite as good as the poor fellows who are grinding out their brains in an effort to keep up with the procession to-day he knows absolutely nothing. "Well, anyhow," he will retort, when you mention this fact to him, "aren't we to have any more from Kipling and Anthony Hope?" "Not until you have read your Kingsley and your Stevenson and your Thackeray and your Bulwer and your Marryat and your De Foe and your Peacock." He will hesitate a moment, and then he will return to the charge. "But Howells and Hardy and James! Can't I know something of life—real life? "Certainly," the wise legislator will reply. "There are over forty volumes of Balzac, and half as many of Hugo, and quite as many of Dickens, and a few more of Miss Austen, not to speak of the aforesaid William Shakespeare." "Bah! we don't want that stuff. It's out of date," he will retort, and his retort will show precisely how little he knows, since it is beyond all question true that human nature in all ages has been the same, and that the men who fifty or a hundred or three hundred years ago wrote of it wrote as truly and as faithfully of life and its vital principles as Mr. Richard Harding Davis or Mrs. Burnett or any other eminent realist of our own day—and those who admire the kind of work that Mrs. Burnett has done latterly will find it much better done if they will hark back to the pages of Fielding. Indeed, the reader would be vastly benefited by the suggested enactment, because it would force him to read the literature which has gained its right to live. It would hurt no one to be forced to give up Mr. John Jay Chapman and Mr. Ellwanger on this side or Mr. Andrew Lang and Mr Birrell on the other side of the water and feed his hungry literary soul with Charles Lamb and Addison for a brief period—and no one of the frequently charming living essayists mentioned would suffer in the end from an enforced idleness; indeed, it may not be doubted that in the long run they would prove even more frequently charming. Furthermore, no reader would suffer hurt were he compelled to fall back on Washington Irving for a certain amount of his literary pabulum, and none can deny that a perusal of the historical efforts of Parkman and of Prescott would prove more elevating than any of the more recent compilations of "war extras" which are now being issued in the guise of history.

I shall not pursue the theme further, but if any one can prove that a rest of five years for our authors in which to digest their ideas, a relief of five years for our publishers in which to recoup their losses, and sixty months of devotion to the classics—a period all too brief—for the reading public will not be a good thing for everybody involved, I shall be vastly entertained to follow, in so far as he can make it clear, his line of reasoning.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

LITERARY NOTES.

That most self-sufficient person, Ignatius Donnelly, might be forgiven his political hallucinations if he would only leave Shakespeare alone. Here he is at it again with his "16 to 1" business, picking Shakespeare's plays and sonnets to pieces, in order to show that Bacon wrote them all. He insists that the key to it is made clear by the inscription on the gravestone over Shakespeare's remains. We ask pardon for imitating the Donnellian method, for we have some reverence for such things. The lines are to be read and then the capital letters picked out, omitting the sacred one in Jesus:

"Good friend, for Jesus' Sake forbeare
To digg the dUst enCloased Here;
Blesst be the man y't spaRes these StOnes,
And cursT be he y't moves my bones."

Ignatius has found a great many mare's nests in his time, and among them coral formations in meteorites.

Was that famed old building the Inner Temple only given up to the law? Were not Benchers mortals? Did they never smoke a pipe or join voices in a good, old-fashioned catch or glee? Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q. C., in his "Calendar of the Inner Temple," telling of the times from James I. to the Restoration, describes one Englishman, a stationer, who some time in the seventeenth century became a tenant of the Inn. His name was appropriate—John Playford—and he is explained as a Puritan, but by no means an ascetic. John sold musical instruments and music paper in addition to law blanks. Sir John Hawkins calls him "a good judge of music, and had some skill in composition." In time he became the intimate friend of the leading English musicians of his day, and his shop was the resort of the amateurs, and Samuel Pepys was his customer. Think of a man bold enough to publish in defiance of the bigotry of his time "The English Dancing Master" and a collection of catches which was called "Catch That Catch Can," which book went through many editions. More than that, Playford wrote a history of music, which was published in 1683. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is not a musical organ, but it is within its legitimate scope to put before its many readers the general bibliography of all the arts, and to call attention to musical collections which have yet to be made in the United States.

We cannot help but admire the courageous manner in which leading English journals discuss certain subjects which, in a certain measure, we are afraid to tackle. Our English contemporaries may be wrong in their conclusions, but at least they have the courage of their opinions. The Spectator takes that particular topic, "The Relation Between Religion and National Success." Granting that religion, either dogmatic or emotional, "is a main element in the development of either personal or national prosperity," as men exist to-day it is impossible to imagine a state where in his own self-defense a Christian or a Jew would not kill in battle the enemies of his country, quite indifferent as to the religion of his foes. Does Christianity or any other religion affect "the acquisition of rain"? The Spectator regrets that it cannot accept the dogma that Christianity is specially favorable to the virtue of industry, for has it not been written that the union of sanctity and riches is impossible? The conclusion, and the sensible one, is that religion has not much to do with prosperity, and that it resolves itself into rather a question of race, not so much its brawn and muscle as its temperament, and, above all, its tolerance and its desire for individual and collective liberty. "Be good and you will be rich," is cant, "and, though sometimes held as a tenet, it revokes the words of our Saviour." In such an expression, "there is fatness and the pride of fatness." If, then, we are to suppose that there are evidences of decay in Southern Europe, Catholicism has nothing to do with it. Protestantism in England, so it may be, is inclined to point to its wealth as derived mainly from its adherence to the Church of England. The paper in The Spectator has this for its conclusion: "We dislike the spiritual pride which dictates Macaulay's opinion almost as much as that pride of purse which believes that a creed could be sent on earth by God in order that its votaries might have extra skill in the accumulation of wealth. Does the Protestant accumulate faster than the Jew, or conquer more rapidly than Alexander, Napoleon, or Pizarro?"

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Dr. van Dyke's Sermon on Imperialism.

The sermon preached in the Brick Church on Thanksgiving Day by Henry van Dyke, on "The American Birthright and the Philippine Poltrage," will be published by Charles Scribner's Sons on Saturday with the inclosed preface. It defines the position of Americanism against imperialism:

A WORD OF EXPLANATION TO THE HASTY READER.

Please do not mistake the purpose of this sermon.

It is not against the war of 1898. That is ended.

It is not against the avowed object of that war—the liberation of Cuba. That is accomplished.

It is not against the full discharge of our responsibilities to the inhabitants of the Philippines. These must be met by doing our best to help them to secure liberty, order, and justice.

The sermon is against the assumption that the only way to meet our responsibilities is to annex the Philippine Islands as a permanent portion of our National domain.

It is against the abandonment of the American ideal of National growth for the European ideal of colonial conquest.

It is against the theory that it is our duty to take a share in the forcible division of the territories of the Eastern peoples, instead of using our influence for their protection and their native growth into free and intelligent States like Japan.

It is against the extension of the American frontier by the sword, to the China Sea.

It is dead against imperialism.

It is in favor of republicanism as held and taught by the authors of the Declaration of Independence.

Only on this ground is it entitled to the compliment of abuse. Only with the purpose of reminding its readers of the grandeur of the American birthright and the danger of losing it for a dream of expansion, does the sermon ask for a careful consideration of the real meaning of the policy which is urged upon us in the vague and irresponsible name of Destiny.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

Egyptian Explorations.

At the annual meeting of the Egyptian Exploration Fund, held recently in London, Sir E. Maunde Thompson, who presided, said that the programme for the ensuing season was a fairly extensive one. They would have four expeditions on hand, viz., the continuation of the work at Deir-el-Bahari, a further exploration at Dendereh, another visit to Fayoum, where they proposed testing a section of the desert on the southern shore of the Birket-el-Qurun with the site of Kasr-el-Benat, and attention would also be turned toward Sakkarah and the old tombs at Sheikh Said and Deir-el-Gebrawi, in order to complete the material which was gathered in 1892-3.

Referring to Dendereh, Sir Maunde Thompson stated that the excavations there had supplied excellent selections for not less than twelve museums in Great Britain, five in America, and one in Australia. Referring to recent discoveries, the President was hopeful that substantial parts "if not entire copies of the books of the New Testament dating back from the second century" would be found.

Prof. Flinders Petrie, who is about to return to Egypt, gave an outline of his proposed operations, which will include explorations of the great stretch of cemeteries fifteen miles from Dendereh, which have been plundered by the natives. The British occupation, he added, in no way facilitated the conditions of their work. The past season's work had opened out a good deal about one of the dark places of Egyptian history, while the explorations in the cemetery of Dendereh itself had disclosed a large series of tombs which seemed to bridge over this break in the history, and to show a continuity of the civilization in spite of poverty and rudeness.

A Lewis Carroll Memorial.

Yes, "Alice" lives, and she is as a ministering angel, not in "Wonderland," but at the Hospital for Sick Children in London, for a check for £1,000, coming from the subscribers to the Lewis Carroll Memorial Cot, which secures the perpetual endowment of that cot, has just been given. On the occasion of the presentation of this handsome sum there were present various members of the Dodgson family, Miss Audrey Fuller, to whom is due the idea of this beautiful charity, and Mr. Frederick Macmillan, whose firm published the Lewis Carroll books. Mr. John Murray, the Chairman, said "that no more appropriate memorial to Lewis Carroll could be erected than a cot in that great building, which was devoted to child life, with its joys and delights, its sorrows and its sufferings. Speaking for the authorities of the hospital, he expressed sincere thanks, not only for the most handsome gift, but for the sympathy and kindness with which the undertaking had been initiated, and the trouble which had been taken in making the arrangements."

The Lewis Carroll cot is most appropriately placed in the Alice Ward.

Brave Lieut. Harley.

From "Chitral; the Story of a Miners' Siege," G. S. Robertson.

Lieut. Harley called for volunteers to drop into a hole and act the part of ferrets in a rabbit burrow. The Sikhs pressed forward with a single impulse, but only six could be selected, and of them no more than two could descend into the shaft at the same time. The remainder stood at the top, exposed to a heavy fire, and pulled out the Chitrális as they appeared; for the instant a man showed at the orifice of the mine, flaming forth sword in hand or unarmed, he was bayoneted, and hoisted out of the way. Harley now brought up his powder bags and, having cleared the shaft of soldiers, descended into it with one companion. They did not know if there were any more workers in the tunnel.

Suddenly a swordsman showed himself. With a flash the Sikh with Harley grabbed at the sword with one hand, while he drove home his bayonet with the other. Several more continued to come out, some armed and some not, but all were slain at the top of the shaft, except two that Harley somehow managed to save. In the noise, the reek, and the fury, sudden death alone would have restrained the blood lust of the furious Sikhs."

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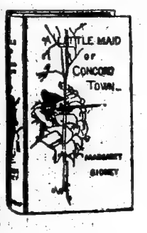

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MODERN "CADETS DE GASCOGNE."

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Eliot Gregory,
Author of "Worldly Ways and By Ways," and of the "Idler" Papers.

Having been fortunate enough last year to witness a performance given by the Comédie Française in the antique theatre at Orange, we determined—my companion and I—if ever another opportunity of the kind offered, to attend, be the material difficulties what they might.

The "stars" in their courses proved themselves favorable to the accomplishment of this vow. Before the year ended it was whispered to us by friends that the "Cadets de Gascogne" were planning a tramp through the Cevennes Mountains and their native Languedoc—a sort of lay pilgrimage to famous historic and literary shrines, to be enlivened by much crowning of busts and reciting of verses in the open air, and, incidentally, by the eating of many Gascony dishes and the degustation of delicate local wines; the whole to culminate with a representation in the arena at Beziers of "Dejanire," Louis Gallet and Saint-Saëns's latest work, under the personal supervision of those two masters.

A tempting programme, was it not, to happen upon in these days of Cook's trips and cockney couriers? At any rate, one that we, with plenty of time on our hands and a weakness for out-of-the-way corners and untrodden paths, found impossible to resist.

Rostand, in his brilliant drama, "Cyrano de Bergerac," has shown us the "Cadets" of Molière's time, a fighting, rhyming, devil-may-care band, who wore their hearts on their sleeves and chips on their stalwart shoulders; much such a brotherhood, in short, as we love to imagine that Shakespeare, Kit Marlow, Green, and their intimates formed when they met at the "Ship" to celebrate a success or drink a health to the drama.

The men who compose the present society (which has now for many years borne a name recently made world-famous by M. Rostand's genius) come delightfully near to realizing the happy conditions of other days, and—less the fighting—form as joyous and picturesque a company as their historic elders. They are for the most part Southern-born youths, whose interests and ambitions centre around the stage, devotees at the altar of Melpomene, ardent lovers of letters and kindred arts, and proud of the debt that literary France owes to Gascony.

It is the pleasant custom of this coterie to meet on Winter evenings in unfrequented cafés, transformed by them for the time into clubs, where they recite new-made verses, discuss books and plays, enunciate paradoxes that make the very waiters shudder, and, between their "bocks," plan vast revolutions in the world of literature.

As the pursuit of "letters" is, if anything less lucrative in France than in other countries, the question of next day's dinner is also much discussed among these budding Molières, who are often forced to learn early in their careers, when meals have been meagre, to satisfy themselves with rich rhymes and drink their full of flowing verse.

From time to time older and more successful members of the corporation wander back into the circle, laying aside their laurel crowns and Olympian pose, in the society of former classmates and keeping in touch with the newcomers to Bohemia. These honorary members enjoy nothing more when occasion offers than to escape from the toils of greatness and join the "Cadets" in their Summer journeys to and fro in France, trips which are made to combine the pleasures of an outing with those of a literary campaign. It was the invitation to join one of these that tempted my friend and me away from Paris at the season when that city is at its best. Being unable, on account of some other engagements, to start with the cohort from the capital, we made a dash for it and caught them up at Carcassonne during the fêtes that the little Languedoc city was offering to its distinguished guests.

After having studied Aigues Mortes, it was difficult to believe that any other place in Europe could suggest more vividly the days of military feudalism. St. Louis's tiny city, however, undoubtedly surpassed Carcassonne!

Thanks to twenty years of studious restoration by Viollet le Duc, this antique jewel shines in its setting of slope and plain as perfect to-day (seen from the distance) as when the Crusaders started from its crenelated gates for the conquest of the Holy Sepulchre. The noble acropolis of Carcassonne, crowned with Gothic battlements, the golden polygon of whose walls rise from their Roman foundations, and layers of ruddy Visigoth brick, to the stately marvel of its fifty towers, forms an ensemble that few can view unmoved.

We found the Cadets lunching on the platform of the great western keep, while a historic pageant, organized in their honor, was winding through the steep mediæval streets—a cavalcade of archers, men at arms, and gaudy troubadours, who, after effecting a triumphal entrance to the town over towered drawbridges, mounted to unfurl their banner on our tower. As the gaudy standard unfolded on the afternoon air, Mounet-Sully's incomparable voice breathed the very soul of the "Burgraves" across the silent plain and down through the echoing corridors below. While we were still under the impression of the stirring lines, he suddenly changed his key and whispered:

"Le soir tombe. * * * L'heure douce
Qui s'éloigne sans secousse,
Pose a peine sur la mousse
Ses pieds.
Un jour indécis persiste.
Et le crépuscule triste
Ouvre ses yeux d'améthyste
Mouillés."

Night came on ere the singing and reciting ended, a balmy southern evening, lit by a thousand fires from tower and battlement and moat, the old walls glowing red against the evening sky.

Picture this scene to yourself, reader mine, and you will understand the enthusiasm of the artists and writers in our clan. It needed but little imagination then to reconstruct the past and fancy one's self back in the days when the "Trancavel" held this city against the world.

My sleep that night was filled with a strange phantasmagoria of crenelated clateaux and armored knights, until the bright southern sunlight and the call for a hurried departure dispelled the illusions. By noon we were far away from the noise and tumult of Carcassonne, mounting the rocky slopes of the "Cevennes" amid a wild and noble landscape, the towering cliffs of the "Causses," zebred by zig-zag paths, lay below us, disclosing glimpses of fertile valley and vine-engarlanded plain.

One asks one's self in wonder why these enchanting regions are so neglected and unknown. En route our companions were like children just let out from school, taking haphazard meals at the local inns and clambering gayly into any conveyance that came to hand. As our way led us through the Cevennes country, another charm gradually stole over the senses.

"I imagine that Citheron must look like this," murmured Catulle Mendes, as we stood looking down from a sun-baked eminence, "with the Gulf of Corinth there where you see that gleam of water," and as he spoke he began declaiming the beautiful passage from Sophocles, "Oedipus the King," descriptive of the classic scene.

Two thousand feet below lay Ispanhac in a verdant valley, the River Tarn gleaming amid the cultivated fields like a cimeter thrown on a Turkish carpet. Our descent was an avalanche of laughing, singing "Cadets" rolling in the fresh-cut grass, chasing each other through the ripening vineyards, shouting lines from tragedies to groups of open-mouthed farmhands, and invading the tiny inns on the road with song and tumult. As we neared our goal, its entire population, headed by the curé, came out to meet us and offer the hospitality of the town.

In the market place, Lintilhac, inspired by the antique solemnity of the surroundings, burst into the noble lines of Hugo's "Devant Dieu," before which the awestruck population uncovered and crossed themselves, imagining it was a religious ceremony.

Another scene recurs vividly to my memory. We were at St. Enimie. I had opened my window to breathe the cool night air after the heat and dust of the day and watch the moonlight on the fantastic old bridge at my feet. Suddenly from out the shadows there rose (like voices in a dream) the exquisite tone of Sylvain's voice, alternating with the baritone of d'Esparbes. They were seated far below me at the water's edge, intoxicated by the beauty of the scene and apparently oblivious of all else.

The next day we passed on the Tarn, our ten little boats following each other in single file on the narrow river, winding around the feet of mighty cliffs, or wandering out into sunny pasture lands. The solitary peasants interrupted their labors to listen in astonishment to the chorus thundered from the passing boats and wave a welcome as we moved by.

Alas! Space is lacking to give more than a suggestion of those days passed in every known conveyance, from the antique diligence to the hissing trolley, in company with men who seemed to have left their cares and their years behind them in Paris.

Our last stop before arriving at Béziers was at La Case, where luncheon was served us in the great hall of the château. Armand Sylvestre presided at the repast; his verses alternated with the singing of Emma Calvé, who had come from her neighboring château to greet her old friends and compatriots, the "Cadets."

The meal terminated, more than one among the guests, I imagine, felt his heart heavy with the idea that to-morrow would end this pleasant ramble and send him back to the realities of life and the drudgery of daily bread-winning.

The morning of the great day dawned cloudless and cool. A laughing, many-colored throng early invaded the arena, the women's gay toilettes lending it some resemblance to a parterre of fantastic flowers. Before the bell sounded the three solemn strokes that announced the representation, over 10,000 spectators had taken their places and were studying the gigantic stage and its 4,000 yards of painted canvas. In the foreground a cluster of Greek palaces and temples surround a market place; higher up and further back the city walls, manned by costumed sentinels, rise against mountains so happily painted that their outlines blend with nature's own handiwork in the distance—a worthy setting for a stately drama and the valiant company of actors who have traveled from the capital for this solemnity.

Three hundred hidden musicians divided into wind and chord orchestras accompany a chorus of 200 executants and furnish the music for a ballet of seventy dancers.

As the third stroke dies away, the Muse, Mlle. Rabuteau, enters and declaims the salutation addressed by Louis Gallet to the City of Béziers. At its conclusion the tragedy begins.

This is not the place to describe or criticise at length so new an attempt at classic restoration. The author follows the admirable fable of antiquity with directness and simplicity worthy of his Greek model. The story of Dejanire and Hercules is too familiar to be repeated here. The hero's infidelity and the passion of a neglected woman are related through five acts logically and forcibly, with the noble music of Saint-Saëns as a background.

We watch the growing affection of the demigod for the gentle Iole. We sympathize with jealous, desperate Dejanire when in a last attempt to gain back the love of Hercules she persuades the unsuspecting Iole to offer him a tunic steeped in the Nessus's blood, which Dejanire has been told by Centaur will when warmed in the sun restore the wearer to her arms.

At the opening of the fifth act we witness the nuptial fêtes. The religious dances and processions circle around the pyre laid for a marriage sacrifice. Dejanire, hidden in the throng, watches in an agony of hope for the miracle to be worked.

Hercules accepts the fatal garment from the hands of his bride and calls upon the sun-god to ignite the altars. The pyre flames, the heat warms the clinging tunic, which wraps Hercules in its folds of torture. Writhing in agony, he flings himself upon the burning pyramid, followed by Dejanire, who, in despair, sees too late that she has been but a tool in the hands of Nessus.

No feeble prose, no characters of black or white, can do justice to the closing scenes of this performance. The roar of the chorus, the thunder of the actors' voices, the impression of reality left on the breathless spectators by the open-air reality of the scene, the ardent sun, the rustling wind, the play of light and shade across the stage, the invocation of Hercules addressed to the real heavens, not to a painted firmament, combined an effect that few among that vast concourse will easily forget.

* * * * * * *

At the farewell banquet in the arena after the performance, Georges Leygues, the Captain of the Cadets, in answer to a speech from the Prefect, replied: "You ask about our aims and purposes and speak in admiration of the enthusiasm aroused by the passage of our band! Our aims are to vivify the traditions and language of our native land, and the memory of a glorious ancestry, to foster the love of our little province at the same time as patriotism for the greater country. We are striving for a decentralization of art, for the elevation of the stage, but, above all, we preach a gospel of gayety and healthy laughter, the science of remaining young at heart, pluck and good-humor in the weary struggle for existence, characteristics that have always marked our countrymen through history! We have borrowed a motto from Lope de Vega, (that Gascon of another race,) and inscribed:

"'Par la langua et par l'épée,'

upon our banner that these purposes may be read by the world as it runs."

ELIOT GREGORY.

MASKS.

In The Magazine of Art (Messrs. Cassell & Co.) for November, Mr. Charles de Kay, in a second paper, concludes his most instructive article, "Curious Masks Among Greeks and Barbarians." As to the remoteness of the mask, its origin "must be set back far beyond the dawn of history in epochs only guessed at through the study of tongues and the record of rocks." Wonder is aroused how the Greeks could use masks in their theatres. These theatres were enormous and the audiences larger than in our days. How, then, could the human voice "carry"? Then, again, such a proportionately small thing as the actor's face could hardly be seen distinctly. The Greek mask for the drama was built then on big lines, and the voice might have been increased by means of a mouthpiece. Certainly all refinement of intonation must have been lost.

Mr. de Kay tells us that our Indians, more particularly of the extreme Northwest, have carried masks to a high degree of perfection, Mr. Dall's monograph carefully covering this subject. The masks of the Japanese, conspicuous in their religious drama the Nô, the author dwells on, and he traces the resemblance between the Japanese ceremonies and the commemorative dances among the Iroquois and the Indians of Central America. In Ceylon the mask, always being an adjunct of their drama, other parallelisms can be drawn.

The line the moderns drew between masks and masks was to reject the tragic and adopt the comic ones. The article is fully illustrated. A study of masks, as Mr. de Kay so intelligently presents it, may show us something more than their usage for religious or dramatic purposes. When we have more material we may be able to come to some conclusions as to the primitive migrations on the American continent. So the question may be asked, What relationship is there between China or Japan and the aborigines of the Northern Pacific Coast?

NOTES.

The Morning Post Brussels correspondent says Antwerp is preparing to celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Van Dyck. Mindful of the success achieved by the Rembrandt exhibition at Amsterdam, the committee intrusted with the organization of the projected fêtes has decided to hold an exhibition of the works of Van Dyck, and Belgian and foreign collectors who are fortunate enough to possess specimens of the Flemish painter's work will be asked to lend their assistance to the movement.

A Parisian celebrity and cat lover is M. Steinlen, the Phil May of France. M. Steinlen has a rare combination of qualities—he is Swiss and an artist—so that there is a certain fitness of things in employing his pencil to advertise the admirable Nestlé. He is third in a succession of artists; his father and his grandfather before him painted at Lausanne such landscapes as the Swiss are accustomed to paint, and the family traditions were strongly opposed to his venturing himself and his virtue in Paris. At Lausanne they speak with bated breath of the fatal gayety of Geneva. However, to Paris he went, and took up his abode on Montmartre with an old painter of still-life subjects, Chardiny, whose daily habit was to purchase a beefsteak, transfer its contours to canvas, then grill and eat—not the canvas, which would have been a triumph of realism, but the steak. When it was not a beefsteak it was an onion, but the déjeuner was always painted before it was eaten. The turning point of Steinlen's career was his meeting with Aristide Bruant, the singer, at the "Chat Noir," then no better known than Bruant or Steinlen. But he learned his Paris that he knows so well and renders with such force—often with such tragic force—by starving in its streets.

The Times-Democrat of New Orleans announces that the manuscript history of the Choctaws, by Dominique Rouquette, has been, with other manuscripts by that author, deposited for safekeeping with the Howard Memorial Library in New Orleans. It had been feared that this invaluable contribution to the history of one of the most interesting of the Indian tribes had been destroyed by fire.

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AS A POET OF ENERGY.

[Translated by Montgomery Schuyler for The Times's Saturday Review from the French of M. Le Vicomte Robert D'Humieres in "Literature."]

If it be admitted that a poet can be defined as the consciousness of his race, it will be recognized that this formula is strictly adapted to Rudyard Kipling. Doubtless there are plenty of others at once more rigorous and more comprehensive; let us not reject any. But there are men who deserve that definitions be invented for them.

Has England ever had a "national poet," an inspired man who discovered the rhythm of the whole English life, disengaged the harmony of its ensemble and elevated it to beauty? I do not believe it. Excepting a phenomenon of a general order, like Shakespeare, singers of the soil, like Burns or Wordsworth, it can be said that the poet in England has rather played the role of "outlaw." Without citing Marlowe, look at Byron, cursing his country, which exiled him; Shelley, expelled from Oxford for atheism, wandering across Italy from sea to sea; Coleridge, who grew old, suspected after the fantasies of his youth, taking refuge in the fumes of opium. Once dead, their country has recognized them and taken them back—there are Westminster Abbey, the "Birthday Books," the marble, all the explations; but, in short, one would be tempted to believe that she prefers her artists posthumous, and sometimes kills them in order to stuff them.

But this one, how can he be misunderstood? She tries, however, by custom. They will tell you that Kipling is vulgar, that this is not art; he himself responds with his tranquil irony to the objection in a piece of his last volume of verse: "Is it art?" It is natural also that "cant" should be alarmed, nothing less hypocritical than this free genius. And, however, how respectful he is of this cant, from the point of view of morals, more important there than that of principles. What might we not have had the right to expect from this prodigious gift of life, if he had been able to exercise it in a less bounded sphere of passions, with the boldness and the freedom of a Maupassant, for example?

No matter; his popularity, already very great, cannot but increase. It has greater reasons for that, reasons which are not foreign, either to this people, or to this epoch of its development. It can be most positively said that the artist is clearly situated in his race and in his time. Singular fortune! Thus no loss in the emotion communicated, immediate contact with the public, no exhausting novitiate among "the select." I do not doubt that this conception of glory will appear inelegant, tainted with Yankeeism, in the eyes of the purists, of those for whom the Calvary of the pioneers or the ivory tower of the solitaries are the only pedestals possible before posterity. I believe, however, that it must be accepted. On examination, it may seem fine and logical.

The untirable, the admirable effort of the modern Anglo-Saxon race, it is that of which Rudyard Kipling has felt and rendered the poetry. One hears sound in his work the "Seven Seas" of the planet under the intrepid keel of the ships of England, the gold on the counters of the merchants, the shrill fifes and the Afghan bullets, the banjo of the settler, who by the dying fire tells to the "naked stars" the songs of exile.

But his patriotism involves neither the narrowness nor the want of comprehension which are with us its purest forms. Let no one mistake, there is according to temperaments a fatherland above all the others. For a Renan, that will be Truth; for a Kipling, it is Action. This love of energy is the very axis of his mind. I find the proof of it in a piece of his first volume, "Departmental Ditties," that I am sorry not to be able to cite, in which he lays down this dogma of the brotherhood of brave men. Thus he would be led to that almost fated dead wall of all high contemporaneous thought—hero worship.

But this is not a dreamer.

Nothing simpler than his conception of life, than his "excuse for staying." The universe is a conflict of activities, with the will of man at the top. All the poetry and all the joy of living are in the struggle of man to keep that domination, whether by bold risk or patient labor. All nature bows to render homage to him who is its consciousness and its master. The very wreck, half sunk, says

> "Man made me, and my will
> Is to my maker still,"

and before breaking up in the currents thinks only of not molesting, in its course across the routes of the sea, a sister ship, ("The Seven Seas—the Derelict.") Who would not have expected, with such a subject, variations on the futility of human effort?

Man, then, marches the eternal youth of his strength across the eternal youth of the world, marveling at its spectacles, tamer of its elements. Paradise, Kipling says expressly, is the star where we shall work without fatigue for the sole pleasure and the sole reward of w rking.

It is natural that such a philosophy should hold cheap many scruples. Bravery, perseverance, become the cardinal virtues; that may lead far. In short, pushing this reasoning to its extreme consequences, we arrive at finding that strenuous action absolves every motive, and if we dared question Mr. Kipling on the bottom of his thought, I believe that he would answer: "Yes, I hold that the aesthetic enjoyment resulting from the accomplishment of from the spectacle of a heroic act is fit to render entirely negligible its ethical significance." I doubt whether his style would be recognized in this answer, but his thought is there. Laclos has written: "There are many men, all equally rascally in their undertakings, and what of weakness they put into the execution they call uprightness." But that is French cynicism. Here is a German kinsman: "Man is a being who wishes to surpass himself." This saying belongs to a man who by dint of going to the end of his thought has finished by going out of it, Friedrich Nietzsche. There exists truly a rhythm of minds, and I leave to the reader the task of verifying these agreements. Kipling, without warping the idea as far as Nietzsche, has stopped at art, but he has followed the same road.

He has not passed that tragic stage of it where Zarathustra, in his ascent toward the light, lightened himself of the torch of Pity. So little Christian in his tendencies, he is yet entangled with Christianity, and the evangelical shroud wraps him even to the heart. But his pity is virile as his pessimism is brave. In the battle he slackens his pace at the victims. His tenderness goes to the obscure if not to the humble, to the outlaws, to the unresigned. And by one of those contradictions which are in fact the salt of a mind, he professes respect for the law in more than one passage of his books. One would say a kind of social morality, (so stubborn is the moralizing and preaching element in an Englishman,) tempered with tolerance, and even with inclination for individuals.

I know not what fortune awaits in France the works of Rudyard Kipling, but, so different, how could we not love him? There is still recognized in us a certain sharpness of the critical sense, a gift of understanding (I was reading in an English review the praise of it apropos of M. de la Sizeranne's book on Ruskin) that our neighbors might compare among themselves to that lucidity of vision which legend lends to the dying. Every originality claims us. Compare this equation of happiness with that of an Anatole France, for example. I take this name as summing up the tendencies, the acquisitions, and the graces of the French mind at this time. It is more than a name. The whole movement of which Renan was the initiator is signified in it. And no soil but ours could produce that quality of genius. For him ideas are of value only by what they destroy; he is essentially negative. Kipling is on his side, absolutely positive. We will console ourselves by the pleasure of being able to feel forms of mind and of art so different, and in thinking that the sign "plus" and the sign "minus," in algebra, lose all meaning before the sign of the infinite.

What we have not spoken of, in the impossibility of defining its power, is the accent, the "bite," the impassioned sobriety of the style of Rudyard Kipling. He has something direct, a familiarity which remains dignified, the most masculine vigor. That modesty of the personality, that absence of sentimental exhibitionism, the profound vibration of a sympathy and of an imagination served by means of which the simplicity is confounding—all that forms an art that one loves with something more than his critical sense, and that, beyond the regions of literary emotion, reaches, one would say, the profound bases of sensibility, the sacred domain of the Unconscious which analysis has not been able to profane, and where philosophy, after so many vain endeavors, turns back humbly and faltering-ly to find the taped for solutions.

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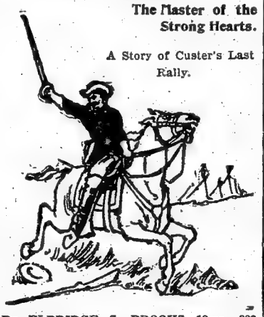

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Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

One of the most important books published next week will be "The Life of Henry Drummond," by George Adam Smith. This is the authorized biography of the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," and "The Greatest Thing in the World." The work will include many unpublished letters, journals of travel, and a new series of addresses to young men. Henry Drummond's writings influenced millions of persons all over the world, yet Henry Drummond, the man, is almost unknown to the world at large, owing to his quiet modesty and reticence; so that Mr. Smith's sympathetic narrative comes as a revelation even to the warmest admirers of his books. The publishers of "The Life of Henry Drummond" are the Doubleday & McClure Company.

The French translator is having a hard time to find a title for his version of H. G. Wells's "Time Machine," published by Henry Holt & Co., which is to appear in Le Marcure de France. Among the suggestions that have been made to him are the following: "Le Chronomoteur," "Le Chronomobile," "Quarante Siècles à l'heure," and "La Machine à Explorer le Temps."

D. Appleton & Co. publish this week "The History of the World, from the Earliest Historical Time to the Year 1898," by Edgar Sanderson, M. A., of Clare College, Cambridge; "Historic Boston and Its Neighborhood," by Edward Everett Hale; "Bible Stories in Bible Language," by Edward Tuckerman Potter, and "Belinda—and Some Others," in No. 254, Appleton's Town and Country Library.

"The Song of the Wave," and other poems, by George Cabot Lodge, is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons.

G. P. Putnam's Sons published this week "The Seven Voices," a volume of poems by J. Hooker Hammersley, illustrated by Isabelle Morrison Niles; "Phil-o-rum's Canoe and Madeleine Vercheres," by William Henry Drummond; Gates's "On Christmas Day," and Miller's "Money and Bimetallism." Recent holiday books presented by the same publishers are "Saladin and the Fall of the Kingdom of Jerusalem," by Stanley Lane-Poole, author of "The Moors in Spain"; "Historic New York," being the second series of the Half-Moon Papers; "Was Christ Born at Bethlehem?" by W. M. Ramsay, professor in Aberdeen University; "Catering for Two: Comfort and Economy for Small Households," by Alice L. James, and "The Life of Henry Bradley Plant," founder of the Plant system of railroads and steamships, by G. Hutchinson Smyth.

"Puerto Rico," a book for travelers, investors, pleasure seekers, and business men, by Frederick A. Ober, will probably be published Jan. 1, by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Ober is the author of "Lamps in the Caribbees," "In the Track of Columbus," and "Crusoe's Island." It is a curious fact that the Island of Puerto Rico was first called by the early explorers "Borriquèn," then "Boinquen," and later on "Puerto Rico de San Juan de Bantista"; a few years ago the geographers, for no particular reason, called it by the Portuguese name of "Porto Rico." At present the correct and generally accepted spelling is "Puerto Rico."

"Sentimentality in Science Teaching" is a somewhat paradoxical title of an article by Edward Thorndike in the January Educational Review, which begins the seventeenth volume and ninth year of the periodical. Other articles in that number will be "The Future of the Normal School," by William T. Harris; "Professional and Academic Schools," by R. H. Thurston; "Baumeister's Handbuch der Erziehungslehre," by Paul H. Hanus; "Course of Reading for Children," by George Griffith; "Educational Value of Biography," by Sadie E. Simons, and "Study of Education in the University of Texas," by W. S. Sutton.

"Sketches by Boz," two volumes, in the Temple Edition of the Novels of Charles Dickens, will be presented next week by the Doubleday & McClure Company.

"The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Wilbur H. Siebert, Associate Professor of European History, Ohio State University, was published by the Macmillan Company. The volume, which has an introduction by Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, is the first attempt at a systematic study of the efforts and results of the efforts put forth by abolitionists during a period of more than sixty years in behalf of hundreds of slaves that sought and received freedom by flight. The volume is illustrated with portraits of well-known "conductors" and "passengers," reproductions of typical stations, &c., besides fac similes, maps, and the like.

Besides the beginning of Col. Theodore Roosevelt's "The Story of the Rough Riders," the January Scribner will contain "With the Sirdar," descriptive of the Egyptian campaign, by Major E. S. Wortley, C. M. G., of the Arab irregular forces; the first batch of "Robert Louis Stevenson's Letters." In the same number George W. Cable opens "The Entomologist," his short serial love-story with a characteristic bit of description of New Orleans. Richard Harding Davis will contribute a love-story of the war, the first fiction he has written from his war experiences. "A Ride Into Cuba" will be contributed by Dr. Charles R. Gill, a Red Cross surgeon, who, after the fall of Santiago, at the request of Miss Barton, set out to learn the truth about the condition of the natives. And Robert Grant's "Searchlight Letters," also begin in the January Scribner.

A few of the books of the Doubleday & McClure Company that have been called for within the last month almost beyond supply are Rudyard Kipling's "The Day's Work," which is in its fortieth thousand; Miss Gertrude Hall's translation of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," twentieth thousand; "Bird Neighbors," by Neltje Blanchan, tenth thousand; "The People of Our Neighborhood," by Mary E. Wilkins, fifteenth thousand; Alfred Ollivant's "Bob, Son of Battle," seventh thousand. Second editions are reported for "The Nameless Castle," by Maurus Jokai; "Songs of Action," by A. Conan Doyle; "A Gunner Aboard the Yankee," introduction by Rear Admiral Sampson; and "What Shall Our Boys Do for a Living?" by Charles F. Wingate.

Sir Richard Burton's "Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah," noticed at length in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 3, is published in this city by the Macmillan Company.

A new novel by Miss L. Dougall is announced for early publication by D. Appleton & Co. It is entitled "The Mormon Prophet," the leading character in the story being Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect of Latter-Day Saints.

Maurice Bernhardt will shortly start in Paris a new literary review. The contributors are to be the dramatists in whose plays Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has appeared. Among the writers already announced are MM. Sardou, Rostand, and Catulle Mendès.

A third large edition of Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis" is about to be issued from the press of the Macmillan Company. This work is steadily growing in popularity as it is discovered that "Roma" makes an excellent guide book for the author's Italian novels. It will be found that "Ave Roma Immortalis," with its ages of romance, while a historical work in its main features, contains suggestions and material for many such novels as the "Saracinesca" series.

The Curtis Publishing Company announces a short life of Emile Zola, without reference to the Dreyfus case, from the pen of Robert H. Sherard, who has just completed a biographical and critical notice of Henryk Sienkiewicz for the Doubleday & McClure Company.

The latest number of Literature remarks: "One of the 'problems growing out of the war with Spain' is that which confronts the American publishers, to whom the American public looks for a supply of information in regard to Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and even Hawaii. A whole body of literature has to be created with breathless speed, for, until last Summer, these Atlantic and Pacific islands possessed little power to attract attention in America."

Charles Lever's "A Day's Ride," originally published in All the Year Round, when Charles Dickens was its editor, has just been brought out in edition-de-luxe form by Messrs. Downey & Co. of London. The novel first appeared in book form in 1863; it then bore upon the title page the legend "second edition." W. T. Spencer, an authority on early editions, says that this was actually the first edition.

The Dickens revival is in full swing in London, and many interesting anecdotes, hitherto unpublished, are being told concerning the novelist. A series of portraits by Charles Martin, entitled "Twelve Victorian Celebrities," recently published by the Guild of Women Binders, contains in the preface to the volume that includes them this new story concerning the creator of Pickwick: "Dickens was at a loss for a name to bestow on a youthful parish foundling whom he had chosen as his hero, when, one day, getting into one of Shillibeer's omnibuses—then not long established—the conductor slammed the door and shouted out to the driver, 'Go on, Oliver Twist.' The singularity of the cognomen struck me,' said Dickens, 'and I said to myself, "That's the name of my hero."'

It is a fact not generally known that the late David A. Wells, the political economist, became a partner in the firm of G. P. Putnam & Co. in 1854. After two years' experience he decided that he was better fitted for scientific pursuits. His "Natural Philosophy" appeared in 1857, and in the same year "Science of Common Things; Familiar Explanations of First Principles of Physical Science." A year later he published "Principles of Chemistry," and in 1861 "First Principles of Geology." His important work, "Principles of Taxation," which has been presented serially in The Popular Science Monthly, will shortly be brought out in book form by D. Appleton & Co., including both published and unpublished matter. It is said that Mr. Wells often expressed the desire to have this work serve as his monument.

A small collection of attractive hand-colored prints by a new artist, Pamela Colman Smith, is announced for the Christmas season by R. H. Russell. Five subjects have been chosen—"Recess," a charming scene of children at play; "Macbeth," representing the scene in Act I., Scene 6, with the quotation "The service and the loyalty I owe in doing it pays itself"; "Twelfth Night," being a scene of Twelfth Night merrymaking; "Christmas Carol," and "The Land of Hearts' Desire."

A dramatic version of George Meredith's "The Egotist" will shortly make its appearance in London written by the author.

"St. Elmo," published by G. W. Dillingham Company, has passed through so many editions that the publishers have been obliged to prepare a new set of plates for it.

Many London publishers have followed the examples of those of New York by exhibiting this season in store windows the original drawings of well-known book illustrators.

A new book entitled "Day Dreams," from the pen of Kenneth Grahame, has just been issued by John Lane, at the Bodley Head. It contains some new stories after the manner of those in "Golden Age." Mr. Grahame has also written an introduction to Mr. Lane's issue of "A Hundred Fables of Aesop," for which P. J. Billinghurst has prepared many illustrations.

The series on Shakespeare that has appeared in The Saturday Review of London will be republished in a volume early in the new year. The author, it will be recalled, is Frank Harris. He has revised and amplified his articles, which will be presented with the title, "The Man William Shakespeare." The work is said to differ from many volumes dealing with Shakespeare's life in that, while presenting all that is generally known on the subject, a view of Shakespeare the man has been constructed mainly from the dramatist's own pages.

W. J. Stillman, who was born in New York State in 1828, is said to be at work on his autobiography, which should be interesting. For several years Mr. Stillman was the representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Rome, and later on of The London Times. He is the author of "Early Italian Painters" and "On the Track of Ulysses." One feature of his autobiography is said to be a study of Puritan family life during the first third of the century. It also includes Mr. Stillman's experience as an art student, as a participator in European revolutionary movements, as American diplomatic representative in Rome under the Papal Government and in Crete during the social insurrection of 1866-8, and as a correspondent of THE TIMES, Mr. Stillman having acted in the latter capacity during the war of 1876-8 in the Balkan Peninsula, and in Greece and Crete down to 1886.

Théodore Dubois, Director of the Paris Conservatoire of Music, has just consigned to the firm of Hegel the manuscript of the "Battesimo di Clodoneo," a Latin ode in the form of an oratorio divided into three parts. The author of the ode is Leo XIII. It begins: "Christus qui diligit Francos." The oratorio will be performed in the Cathedral of Rheims in a few days by an orchestra of 120 performers and a choir of 200 mixed voices. Cardinal Langénieux, Archbishop of Rheims, has permitted the use of female voices for the occasion. A copy of the oratorio, splendidly bound, will be presented to the Pope. Il Eco di Bergamo announces that his Holiness is composing a Latin song, intended to celebrate the worship of the Redeemer for the end of the nineteenth century. He has decided that the song shall be set to music, and has commanded the young composer, Don Perosi, to undertake the task.

The Clarendon Press announce in their series of Greek texts, one of Demosthenes, with short critical notes by Prof. Butcher of Oxford.

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KIPLING.

His Interpretation of the Female Character.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Ashley Smith's delightful appreciation of Mr. Kipling as a poet in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW must have been read with pleasure by many persons. Seldom before has the unofficial poet laureate of the British Empire received a more scholarly and appreciative eulogy. But might I venture to point out one element in Mr. Kipling's poetry which Mr. Smith has not dealt with, or at least has touched on with the most discreet lightness? I refer to Mr. Kipling's women, and his interpretation of the feminine character. Mr. Kipling's note here is distinctly novel and characteristic, and as such is well worthy of consideration. While it is pleasant to find in his verse, as Mr. Smith points out, none of the emasculated sentimentality of the fin de siècle ballad writer, is it not true that his aversion to anything erotic or conventionally sentimental has carried him to an opposing extreme quite as objectionable as the overdone sentimentality to which he so vigorously objects? Mr. Kipling is too big ever to be shaken by criticism, but at the same time, while he has been the apostle of masculinity in English poetry, his devotion to an idea has caused him a loss of power. We cannot help admiring Mr. Kipling's aggressive masculinity. Our poetry needs such rejuvenating virility. But aggressive masculinity should not mean strident misogyny. All women are not like Mr. Kipling's. In "The Ladies," "The Mary Gloster," "The Sergeant's Wedding," "McAndrew's Hymn," in the "Barrack Room Ballads," it is chiefly that side of woman which the swaggering and amorous-eyed redcoat sees that is presented with unpleasing persistency. It may be said that this treatment is purely dramatic. But the same treatment occurs in our author's short stories as persistently as in his verse. At a time when young men express the essence of their ennui and woman-weariness by quoting "The Vampire" on every possible occasion, it cannot but seem regrettable that Mr. Kipling's attitude toward the feminine sex should have exerted the influence it is found to have done.

Very justly, Mr. Kipling, with his love for the reality, the virility, the activity of life, has been called the man's poet. But in this one point he falls as such. There is an absence of that chivalry still instinctive in men, that flower of knighthood which has enriched the lines of Tennyson, Browning, and Shelley. It is because the disillusioned debauché and the overwise roué assume this same Kiplingesque attitude that it must be marked as both regrettable and dangerous. I cannot in this necessarily brief letter enlarge on this subject as I should wish, but it must have struck many of Kipling's admirers that our poet of Anglo-Saxon imperialism has his Achilles heel. And it is obvious that this weakness, if I may call it such, will be a perpetual source of danger to a writer who has long since passed out of his Sturm-und-Drang period.

ARTHUR J. STRINGER.

New York, Dec. 5, 1898.

The Durrett Collection.

One of the most interesting of American private libraries is that of Col. Reuben T. Durrett of Louisville, Ky. The specialty of its owner is books and manuscripts relating to the history of his native State, but among his possessions are such precious relics as one of Gilbert Stuart's Washingtons, together with portraits of Boone, Kenton, Clark, Floyd, Hickman, and Filson, and crayons by Audubon, who at one time was a struggling painter of portraits at Louisville Then he has one of Boone's rifles, made at Louisville in 1782; his powderhorn, and the identical scalping knife with which he killed grizzlies, ate his dinner, and cut his tobacco. The little collection of early American money includes Kentucky shinplasters, old French Western land bonds, and Land Office Treasury warrants, and of relics of Gen. George Rogers Clark there are many, his compass and sun dial being still true and his quaint old French repeater still tinkling out the hours bravely, and with the old-time accuracy.

The Colonel's ancestors, the French Duretts, were physicians of prominence in Kentucky's early days, and their books have been kept together reverently. There are now in the book collection over 50,000 volumes, and long ago it overflowed the fine, roomy, magnolia-surrounded mansion, and his thoroughbreds were in consequence sent to a livery stable and the carriage house fitted up with shelves. In it are files of the magazines and newspapers of Kentucky, albums of autograph letters and manuscripts, a set of the acts of the Legislature, and books written by Kentuckians or about the State by others. Among the manuscripts are proclamations in old French from de Peyster and Wayne, correspondence between Gen James Wilkinson and Michael Lacassagne, letters of John Filson, the first historian of Kentucky, and one of the most remarkable of the early pioneers; deeds signed by Patrick Henry and William Henry Harrison; and letters signed by Gen. Burgoyne, Thomas Jefferson, Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, John Marshall, John Rowan, and John J. Crittenden. There are, in addition, many lists of Kentucky pedigrees and scrapbooks of ancestral memoranda, compiled by Col. Durrett.

Of great interest among the books are Daniel Boone's Arithmetic, by Thomas Dilworthy, and the two stout duodecimos which accompanied the mighty hunter and his friend Reilly during one of their expeditions. The volume of John Filson's are "Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucke," Wilmington, 1784, contains the excessively rare map, "drawn from actual observations," of which but five copies are known in this country. A greater rarity is Fitzroy's "Kentuckie," London, 1786, (a reprint of part of Filson's book,) of which Col. Durrett possesses one of the two known copies. Two treasures are copies of John Haywood's "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee," and his "Civil and Political History of Tennessee," both published in 1823 and now exceedingly rare and highly prized. He has also the first edition of the "Life and Adventures of Col. Daniel Boon, the First White Settler in the State of Kentucky, Written by Himself," Brooklyn, 1823. There are only thirty-six pages in the pamphlet, which is one of the many small American books that are precious. Among other Kentucky and Tennessee books are the accounts of Butler, Collins, Marshall, Imlay, Ramsey, Putnam, McMurtrie, and Toulmin. The one Kentucky book which is not in the collection is Elias Darnell's "Journal Containing an Accurate and Interesting Account of the Hardships, Sufferings, Battles, Defeat, and Captivity of Those Heroic Kentucky Volunteers and Regulars Commanded by Gen. Winchester in the Year 1812-13." The only copy known of the "Journal," which was printed in Paris, Ky., in 1813, is the one in the Lenox Library. It brought $85 at the Field sale, in 1875, and $15.50 at the Asay sale, in 1871.

Col. Durrett retired a number of years ago from the profession of the law. He is the honored President of the Filson Club, a society of antiquaries and men of letters founded by himself and named after the historian. The members meet at appointed times in the Durrett mansion, and listen to the reading of papers on the early history of Kentucky and the surrounding territory. Many of these papers have been published and are well known to those who have a genuine love for historical America. The first of the series, Col. Durrett's monograph on John Filson, is a book of importance and has much bibliographical worth.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Francis M. Applegate of this city sends this request: "A Sunday school with which I am connected has $50 to spend for new books. No books have been added in five years to the library, and, if not too much trouble, I shall be glad to receive suggestions from you as to the best books of recent date to purchase. The field to be covered is religion, biography, missions, history, travels, science, fiction, and books especially helpful in character building for the young. I would especially ask for suggestions as to books for children under ten years of age." The following list may be of use:

Thomas Nelson Page's "Two Prisoners," Russell, New York, $1.
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J. C. Beard's "Curious Homes and their Tenants," Appleton, New York, 65 cents.
Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," Century Company, New York, $2.
Kirk Munroe's "Painted Desert," Harpers, New York, $1.25.
H. W. Elliott's "Our Arctic Province," Scribner, New York, $2.50.
Virginia W. Cloud's "Down Durley Lane," Century Company, New York, $1.50.
F. Hopkinson Smith's "Caleb West," Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, $1.50.

A "Book Worm" of Lebanon, Penn., asks who John Savage was, and incloses a newspaper clipping giving an account of the sale of his library in Stroudsburg, Penn., on Nov. 21, when the 2,000 volumes forming the collection fetched small sums. John Savage, a man of some note as a journalist, was born in Dublin Dec. 13, 1828. He was educated in that city, and studied in the art school of the Royal Dublin Society. Later he became active in revolutionary clubs, and established two papers that were suppressed by the British Government. In the South of Ireland he led armed peasantry, but was fortunate to escape when the cause was lost. Coming to New York in 1848, he was successively proofreader on The Tribune, editor of several ephemeral journals, and writer for magazines and papers. He removed to Washington in 1857, where he was chief writer for Stephen A. Douglas's paper, The States, later becoming its proprietor. During the civil war he was active in organizing an Irish brigade and Irish legion for the National Army, and served in the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment. Two of his war songs: "The Starry Flag" and "The Muster of the North," became widely known. In 1875 he received the degree of LL. D. from St. John's College, Fordham. His best-known books are "Lays of the Fatherland," (New York, 1850.) "Ninety-eight and Forty-eight: The Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland," (1856.) "Our Living Representative Men," (Philadelphia, 1860.) "Faith and Fancy," poems, (New York, 1863.) "Life and Public Services of Andrew Johnson," (New York, 1866.) "Fenian Heroes and Martyrs," (Boston, 1868.) "Poems," (1870.) and "Picturesque Ireland," (1873-83.) He was also the author of several plays.

From Short Hills, N. J., Robert Stodart writes: "Where can I get Joaquin Miller's poem on the death of Tennyson referred to in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW?" "The Passing of Tennyson," by Miller, is the last poem in his "Songs of the Sout," the Whitaker & Ray Company, San Francisco, 1896. There is a copy in the Astor Library.

A. E. G. asks: "Would you be good enough to let me know through THE SATURDAY REVIEW what edition of the "Complete Angler" I could get for a couple of dollars? T. Y. Crowell & Co. issued in 1884 a complete edition, Major's, with additions by Cotton, at $2. Putnam published in 1889 another at $3. Bohn's edition, edited by Jesse—in Bohn's Library—brings at auction from 50 cents to $2.

"Heyliger" would like to know if at any recent book sales the volume entitled "Report of the Committee Appointed by the Philomathean Society of the University of Pennsylvania to Translate the Inscription on the Rosetta Stone," published in Philadelphia in 1878, has been disposed of and the price it brought.

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THE LAKES OF THE LAKE POETS.

Poets Who Have Visited and Described Them, from Gray to Wordsworth.

From time to time during the past year articles have appeared in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on the poets of England known as the "Lake School." It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that the names of the poets of Cumberland and Westmoreland, England, were Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, and that the phrase Lake School was bestowed upon them somewhat derisively by The Edinburgh Review while under the editorship of Jeffrey, Brougham, and Sydney Smith. It was a period when great jealousy existed between London and Edinburgh as literary centres—each claiming the supremacy. The Morning Post, Monthly, British, and Critical Reviews, and other leading publications of the day were ably supported by articles, in prose and verse, from the pens of this trio, and their liberal views contributed largely to their success. To counteract the principles and sentiments of the French Revolution, which were warmly espoused by these young bards, and to maintain the claims of Scotland's capital's supremacy in the field of literature, The Edinburgh Review was established by Sydney Smith, Brougham, and Jeffrey. Thus these publications, from principle and interest, became hostile to each other, and the English contributors, particularly Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, were sharply criticised and were styled "lakist and poets of the Lake School." What, however, was designed as a reproach to these writers, later conferred upon them a name by which they were distinguished from other poets of that day living in England, and the distinction will doubtless remain as long as English literature survives.

These lakes, as is well known, are the resort of tourists from all parts of the English-speaking lands; nor are they visited simply for their surpassing loveliness and beauty, but rather from the memories associated with them, not merely of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, but of Prof. Wilson, De Quincey, Hartley Coleridge, Dr. Arnold of Rugby, Mrs. Hemans, Mrs. Martineau, and others of lesser note, all of whom, at some period of their lives, either found a home among these same lakes and mountains, or else made frequent visits to them or the neighboring district.

It is gratifying to record that America has not been behind England in her admiration of these silver pools and rugged mountains, or in appreciation of the celebrities which have given them renown. Among others might be mentioned the late James Marsh, D. D., President of the University of Vermont; Prof. Shedd of Andover, Henry Reed, LL. D., of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Hoppin of Yale, and others of like culture who have expressed their delight.

While in some particulars these lakes resemble the smaller lakes in our Adirondacks, notably those having rocky shores, yet they differ not a little in that the fields near them and the hills that shadow them have received for generations considerable cultivation. Indeed, at this writing they may be regarded as perfect gems of rural simplicity and yet of marked grandeur and beauty. Some of the waters ripple at the base of hills whose uneven breasts are fairly brilliant with flowers of nearly every hue, while others are hemmed in by rocky declivities whose very ruggedness speaks of force and strength, while others again nestle amid a wealth of forest and field vegetation preserving a noble contrast to their silver surface. Here and there out of the heavy foliage a roof or some modest turret can be seen, reminding one that though all about is calm and restful, there are near you some persons who are in deep sympathy with the suggestive surroundings and who crave no higher pleasure than to make their homes amid memorable scenes and from day to day drink in the inspiration which the abounding beauty as well as the memories of the scene so truly awaken.

"Clustered like stars, some few, but single most,
And lurking dimly in their shy retreats,
Or glancing on each other cheerful looks,
Like separated stars, with clouds between."

It is only during the past century that these lakes have come into general prominence. In early times, by reason of vast forests as well as absence of communication through the mountain fastnesses, they were almost inaccessible; hence, very few remains of ancient grandeur, such as castles or walls, are to be found save on what may be called their outskirts. Many years long bygone the native forests were thinned out for firewood, as well to supply fuel to furnaces as to provide area for grain and cattle, and the building of cottages for the husbandmen, of which the native rock afforded all that was required. It is said that in primitive days the rudeness and simplicity of these cottages gave them an appearance of having arisen as by a spontaneous growth from the soil, thus making them strikingly peculiar and picturesque—the hand of man blending with the work of nature.

Perhaps the poet Gray was among the earliest to awaken an interest in the exceeding beauty of these lakes and mountains. He made them a brief visit in October, 1769, and in his journal gives the following description, which a writer declares has never been surpassed in delicacy of perception and fidelity of delineation. He writes;

"I entered Westmoreland a second time, and now began to see Helm Crag, distinguished from its rugged mate, more not so much by its height as by the strange, broken outlines of its top, like some gigantic building demolished and the stones that composed it flung across each other in wild confusion. Just beyond it opens one of the sweetest landscapes that art ever attempted to imitate. The bosom of the mountains spreading here into a broad basin discovers in the midst Grasmere water. Its margin is hollowed into small bays with bold eminences, some of rock, some of soft turf that, half concealed, vary the figure of the lake they command. From the shore a low promontory pushes itself far into the water, and on it stands a white village, with the parish church rising in the midst of it. Hanging inclosures, cornfields and meadows green as emerald, with their trees and hedges and cattle, all up the whole space from the edge of the water, and just opposite to you is a farmhouse at the bottom of a steep, smooth lawn, embosomed in old woods which climb half way up the mountain side, and discover above them a broken line of crags that crown the scene. Not a single red tile, no flaring gentleman's house or garden wall, breaks upon the repose of this unsuspected paradise, but all is peace, rusticity, and happy poverty in the neatest and most becoming attire."

Still earlier, however, was a visit by Dr. Brown, a native of Cumberland, and one of the "few who led the way to a worthy admiration of this country, in a letter to a friend, wherein the attractions of the vale of Keswick were delineated with a powerful pencil and the feelings of a genuine enthusiast." Among these early references to the lake district, another is well worthy of mention from the deep feeling the account reveals for the beauty of the region as well as for the careful exploration of its antiquities. I refer to "An Excursion to the Lakes in Westmoreland and Cumberland in the Years 1773 and 1774," by W. Hutchinson, London, 1776. I refer to these early descriptions of these lakes somewhat in detail inasmuch as they may have contributed much to the coming of the poets to this country and choosing it for their homes.

When Wordsworth went to reside in Grasmere, in 1799, the condition of the country could have changed but little, and at the end of December in that year he and his sister Dorothy took possession of the house he had hired. The cottage stood beside and on the right of the road from Ambleside to Keswick, at the entrance to the quiet village of Grasmere. The front looked toward the lakes. In the rear there was a small orchard and garden with a spring, and rocks from which rises the wooded mountain. The view from this region is one of the most lovely and softly peaceful on earth, and yet with a sober grandeur which is quite impossible for the ordinary visitor to describe. The place is called Grasmere from the grassy margin around the whole lake, spreading into dark green meadows at its upper end, where the village stands, climbing up almost to the summit of the bold cliffs that curl their edges over the vale.

In this cottage Wordsworth and his sister planted themselves for "plain living and high thinking." A more frugal household, perhaps, could hardly be found. Frugality was to be the basis of a superstructure of noble, indefatigable work—work incited by poetic inspiration! What a life to lead in this unpretending cottage! She read daily to feed their rising thoughts. "The fire that cooked the simple meals of that home sent up smoke to mingle modestly with the smoke of the other cottages of the village," but near the hearth where it ascended was an altar unrecognized then and there, whereon was fed by most religious, self-dedicated votaries, a flame which was to be for the world "a holy perennial light." Within all was peace and contentment; without they walked, and often, when they had Coleridge for a companion, over the hillsides and glens of that rugged country,

"Stern and wild,
Meet muse for a poetic child,"

planning and discoursing by the way, viewing new scenes, discovering new beauties, and producing new poems; a more blissful life it would be difficult to portray. What a privilege in these rambles to have had the society and companionship of Coleridge, listening to his rich and fluent speech, confessedly the "most fascinating, the widest and deepest talker in England"—a fact to which Prof. Wilson refers when he says:

"Let the dullest clod that ever vegetated, provided only he be alive and hear, be shut up in a room with Coleridge, or in a wood, and subject for a few moments to the ethical influence of that wonderful man's monologue, and he will begin to believe himself a poet. While he is discoursing the world loses all its commonplace and you and your wife imagine yourselves Adam and Eve listening to the affable archangel Raphael in the Garden of Eden. You would no more wish him to be mute for a while than you would a river that implies silence with a stilly sound. Whether you understand two consecutive sentences we shall not stop too curiously to inquire, but you do something better, you feel the whole just like any other divine music. And it is your fault if you do not.

"'A wiser and better man arise to-morrow's morn.'"

Here it was that Coleridge, young, ardent, and with heart attuned to the beauties of nature in her pristine state, first saw these lakes and mountains. Shortly after a visit to the Wordsworths, he thus writes to Dorothy and gives her the impression which the visit had made upon him:

"I cannot express for myself how deeply I have been impressed by a world of scenery absolutely new to me. At Rydal and Grasmere I received, I think, the deepest delight, yet Hawes-water, through many a varying view, kept my eyes dim with tears, and in the evening approaching Derwent water, in diversity of harmonious features, in the majesty of its beauties and the beauty of its majesty. * * * And the black crags close under the snowy mountains where snows were pinkish with the setting sun and the reflections from the rich clouds that floated over some and nestled upon others. It was a vision to me of a fair country. Why are you not with us?"

Three years later, December, 1802, Wordsworth married Mary Hutchinson and brought her home to this peaceful cottage life to live with his sister Dorothy. She was a most estimable woman of more than ordinary intellectual attainments—fully in sympathy with the muse to which Wordsworth had now devoted his life; and it may be said with perfect truth that this union was the crowning blessing of the poet's life—a complete mating of heart and mind, which continued through his long life; indeed

"A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort, and command,
And yet a spirit still and bright
With something of angelic light."

Some years later Wordsworth removed to Rydal Mere, situated a mile and a quarter from Ambleside, on the projection of a hill called Knab Scar, and occupied a lovely cottage-like building almost hidden by a profusion of roses and ivy. All the grounds hereabout afford delightful walks and beautiful combinations of scenery. In this picturesque cottage he passed the remainder of his days.

Further on the traveler reaches Keswick, where new scenes of beauty strike the eye. It is a market town situated on the south bank of the river, in a large fertile vale, and a little more than half a mile from the foot of Skiddaw, the highest mountain in the kingdom, and half a mile from Derwentwater. On a slight eminence near the town is Grota Hall, the residence of Southey. Here also lived, at the same time, Coleridge, with his wife Sara, a sister of Southey's wife, they occupying half of the cottage.

But as I propose to treat more particularly of the lakes and mountains of the lake district, I must not be tempted to enter into any detail as to how these poets passed their days in this secluded region, however pleasant and entertaining. I shall endeavor, therefore, to confine myself to what has been said of the country by those who have been in this region as visitors, and of others who have made their home within this charming environment, and yet the lives of the poets to whom I have referred are so interwoven with these lakes that no account can be complete without a brief allusion to them. If we except Gray and Wordsworth, no other person has written more charmingly of this region than Prof. Wilson, the disciple of the quaint old Izaak Walton. In his stroll to Grasmere he says:

"We are now standing in a group beside Ivy Cottage, the river gliding below its wooden bridge from Rydal-mere. It is a perfect model of such architecture, breathing the very spirit of Westmoreland. The public road, skirted by its front paling, does not in the least degree injure its character of privacy and retirement; so we think at this dewy hour of prime, when the gossamer meets our faces, extended from honeysuckled slate porch to the trees on the other side of the turnpike. And see how the multitude of low-hanging roofs and gable ends and dove-cote-looking windows steal away up a queer and shrubberied acclivity and terminating in wooded rocks that seem part of the building in the uniting richness of ivy, lichens, moss roses, broom, and sweetbrier, murmuring with birds and bees busy near hive and nest!"

Many of the Westmoreland cottages would seem, to an ignorant observer, to have been originally built on a model conceived by the finest poetical genius; they are almost always built precisely where they ought to have been had the builder's prime object been to beautify the dale.

It was, however, reserved for Wordsworth to give to the public more in detail the beauty and magnificence of the lake scenery, and for this no one was better qualified, not only by natural endowments and poetical genius, but from early association as well as by careful study of their changeful forms and colors at every season of the year. This description appeared originally in a folio volume published at London in 1810, entitled "Select Views in Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire," by the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, rector of East and West Wrotham, Norfolk, and contained forty-eight sketches of the lake scenery. It will be found entire in the appendix to the Philadelphia edition of Wordsworth's poetical works, edited by Prof. Reed, 1851. Much of this description, however, has been incorporated in the several guide books for tours through England and Wales, which the interested reader contemplating a visit to these lakes will find of great service.

It is difficult, in the space at my command, to touch otherwise than cursorily upon the exceeding beauty of these English lakes and mountains. They appeal not only to the lover of nature, but the lover of the muse—awakening recollections of some of the sweetest, purest, and most ennobling verse in English literature. In the tired moments of life, when the mind is oppressed with the cares, anxieties, and tribulations incident to urban life, nowhere can it find more complete repose than in remembrance of the classic beauty of this region, with the humble and wholesome poetic worthies who have added to it so much charm. Keswick, Ambleside, Rydal-mere, and Windermere are very dear also to the hearts of American scholars, and, as the years come and go, and the fraternal relations with the mother country are more firmly established, the love for this spot and the many who have embalmed it in all the melody of flowing verse and story will take even deeper root in the hearts of those who love English literature and who would profit by the many memories and scenes of which it speaks.

J. W. H.

New York, Nov. 26, 1898.

TOO MUCH READING.

From The London Spectator.

We fear that more people will read the remarks of the Lord Chief Justice at Epsom about literature than will profit by them. Lord Russell did not, it is true, say much that has not been said before, but then, there are so many things which one must always be saying because the need for them is a constant factor. We live, certainly, in a reading age as compared with any earlier time in English history. You enter a railway compartment and every one is reading, even the travelers on the dim "Underground" taxing their sight by poring over the printed page. Libraries arise on every hand, and they are used, too, by all classes of the population. Even our "Hooligans," unlike the "Mohocks" of an earlier time, contrive to get through a great deal of reading. In short, the reading habit is universal. But when we come to ask the questions, Why do people read and what do they read? we feel a little less disposed to congratulate the community upon its apparent progress. Emerson remarked of a certain person that he did not read much because he had not ceased to think, thereby implying that voracious reading is too often a sign of weakness rather than strength of mind. Plato held that the art of writing had weakened the human memory, but what would he have said could he have seen the "yellow journals" of New York, with two-inch letters in the flaming headlines, or the multitudinous collections of "scraps" and "bits" which are diligently perused by the London masses? We fear that his fine aristocratic intellect would scarcely have counted Gutenberg among the supreme benefactors of the human race. Of course he would have been wrong, for by suppressing either writing or printing he would have stifled the ever expanding power of social efficiency and the collective growth of mankind. No ideal civilization is possible without all men sharing in a certain common intelligence and moral feeling, and to the development of these the increase of popular knowledge contributes. The spread of the reading habit is, therefore, a welcome sign in itself, but is it not time that the vulgar appraisement of books and reading by a mere quantitative standard were dealt with seriously as a cause of profound intellectual demoralization?

The cheap newspapers and magazines of the day, said Lord Russell, while having great advantages, "were temptations to cheap and light and easy acquisition of information, which, unless severely examined with a desire to form a sound judgment, did not add substantially to the real education of mankind." We do not wish to say anything harsh of the excellent and well-meaning pioneers of popular instruction in England, but we fear that they contributed toward deflecting education from its right course by insisting so much on what they called "useful knowledge," instead of on the training and growth of the mind itself. One may know as many languages as Cardinal Mezzofanti, or calculate problems in arithmetic as rapidly as any "calculating boy," and yet one's mind may be utterly unformed, incapable of true reasoning, dead to the influences of poetry, art, or ethics. Our system of education, reinforced by competitive examination carried to a vicious extreme, has, unhappily, led to a conception of the mere acquisition of facts as an end in itself. Now, unless a man has a very retentive memory, like that of Macaulay or Cuvier, he cannot permanently retain in his mind a very large number of facts, and it is not of the slightest use to him that he should, as a general rule. It is well to know generally about the globe on which we live, its laws of motion, its diverse climates, the formation of its crust, the distribution of land and water, its fauna and flora, and so forth. But it is really of no importance to learn the exact latitude and longitude of Candahar or Montevideo, or the exact length of the Congo or the Hoangho, or the exact population of Timbuctoo. There are persons who will readily learn these things, persons into whose minds dates and statistics will sink with but the faintest effort on their own parts, and to such persons these and similar facts may be useful in after life. But to learn piles of statistics is really not education; it generally enfeebles the mind and does nothing toward the growth of character. Now many of our popular journals devote all the space not taken up by stories and sensations to the presentation of multitudes of unrelated facts which confirm the Gradgrind tendency that has been inherent in our popular education. We learn from such productions how many blocks there are in the Great Pyramid, how many liquor saloons there are in the City of New York, how many gallons of water go over Niagara Falls in a minute, how many gallons of beer were drunk last year in Berlin, how much some millionaire paid at his daughter's wedding and how many guests were invited, the numbers of eggs imported from France, or currants from Greece, and so on. Of what value are all these unrelated facts to the reader who gallops through them while traveling from Peckham or Holloway to the city? The next day they will all be forgotten and replaced by others, which in their turn will sink into speedy oblivion. If, indeed, a careful study of the Great Pyramid or the geological formation of Niagara were given, figures of dimension and volume would be quite in place, for they would aid in the intelligent comprehension of history or nature. But when one wades through this mass of little paragraphs, what is the effect on the mind? The intellect is distinctly weakened, after a long course of this kind of reading, it is paralized.

To quote Wordsworth, no grandeur now in nature or in books delights him who has entirely surrendered himself to the influence of scrappy reading. One cannot bring one's self to tackle Gibbon or Milton, or even Carlyle; the intellectual atmosphere is too rare for the victim of snippety journalism to breathe. We are quite aware of the fact that, even if they did not read their scrappy paragraphs, these persons would not be likely to devour Gibbon, Milton, or Carlyle, and we do not say that all reading should be confined to high classics. Darwin read the most trashy novels, and we can quite understand that he found a relaxation in them after his exhaustive work.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The trial of Miss Lyon and Mrs. Mills for the manslaughter of Harold Frederic will, of course, result in their acquittal. Any other verdict would make it unsafe for the family or friends of a sick man to have anything to do with him. If, because Miss Lyon urged Frederic to call in a Christian Scientist, she is to be held responsible for Frederic's death, any advice given to a sick man by his friends may result in landing the advisers in a criminal court.

The whole case against Miss Lyon and Mrs. Mills rests on the assumption that Frederic was not sufficiently sane to decide upon the sort of medical treatment which his case required. There will, therefore, be an attempt at the forthcoming trial to prove that he was insane. This will involve the washing of much dirty linen in public, but it will fail to show that Frederic was ever in the slightest degree insane. He was headstrong and obstinate, and he recklessly defied modern society, but his brain was as healthy as that of any man in England.

Mr. Barry O'Brien's "Life of Parnell" happens to be published simultaneously with Sir E. Hamilton's reminiscences of Gladstone, and a comparison of the story of Gladstone's desertion of Parnell, as told by both writers, is curious and interesting. Both books are noteworthy contributions to the biography of the two leaders of the home rule movement, and readers can form their own conclusions as to which of the two men played the most creditable part. Mr. T. P. O'Connor has brought an action for libel against Mr. O'Brien for something which he has said in his book concerning O'Connor's connection with Parnell and the home rule cause. In what way the passage complained of can be made to seem libelous only Mr. O'Connor can explain. The average reader would never have dreamed that O'Connor could take offense at it, but then an Irishman's capacity for taking offense is infinite and inexplicable, even if he happens to be such a remarkably genial man as is "Tay Pay."

The Daily Chronicle's autobiography of Kassandra Vivaria has apparently come to an end, the young writer having brought her story down to the present moment. It is so interesting that it is a pity that there is not more of it. If Kassandra Vivaria would write her autobiography from the beginning and give us a truthful picture of the daily life of an Italian young lady, she would do a good work. She evidently found the life intolerable, for she successfully broke away from it, but in her brief account of her flight from home she failed to show that there was any sufficient reason for that bold measure.

Miss Georgina Harding has translated one of D'Annunzio's earlier books, "Il Piacere," and it has just been published under the name of "The Child of Pleasure." I presume it will also be published in America, where D'Annunzio's reputation is much higher than it is here. The book has, of course, been expurgated, but it has by no means been deodorized. It contains passages of poetical prose which are certainly delightful, and to some extent its characters are true to life, but as a whole the book strikes me as one of the weakest of D'Annunzio's novels. It is the sort of thing that might have been written by a Vassar student gone wrong. It is not the sort of book that a healthy man would write or a healthy man care to read.

Mr. Jacobs's "Sea Urchins" promises to run into several editions. Like his previous volume, it is a collection of stories dealing for the most part with bargemen and other amphibious people. The stories are readable, and they are pervaded by a mild thread of humor. They ought to be popular, and there is not the least doubt that they will be. I hardly think that Mr. Jacobs's success is due chiefly to his humor. He had the intelligence and good luck to select a virtually new field for his work—a field which no one has exploited since Marryat wrote "Jacob Faithful." Moreover, this new field was pre-eminently English. He thus had something fresh to offer to the British public, and, as he seasoned it with humor which was genuine, even if it was not very pronounced, he won an immediate and thoroughly deserved success.

Mr. Kipling's story of his cruise on a vessel of the Channel fleet has created a demand for The Morning Post, in which the story appeared, that is quite unprecedented. People read The Morning Post during the time that Kipling's story was in course of publication who had never opened the paper before. Radical readers of The Daily Chronicle and Conservative readers of The Standard discarded their favorite papers and read the aristocratic Morning Post in public without a blush of shame. Of course, what Mr. Kipling had to say about the fleet appeals to Englishmen much more forcibly than it can to Americans, but for all that the story will interest every one who takes interest in any navy, for the story of one navy is the story of all.

"Gloria Mundi," Frederic's posthumous novel, went into its second edition a day or two after its publication. While the press is nearly unanimous in saying that Frederic did not know the people he was writing about, when he attempted to describe the family of a Duke, it is equally unanimous in recognizing the merit of the book. It promises to be a decided financial success, and it is to be hoped that Mrs. Frederic and her children will reap the advantage of it, for Frederic left little behind him except a large crop of debts.

Mr. Robert Barr's new novel, "The Countess Teckla," is to appear this week. The scene of the novel is laid, I am informed, in the valley of the Meuse, where Mr. Barr spent a summer in order to study the local color. Mr. Barr has been a long time occupied in working over this book, and if hard work can command success it ought to be the most successful book of the season. There is, however, little reason to fear that it will not succeed. Barr has already made a reputation as a novelist that will insure the sale of anything he may write, and as he is one of the hardest workers I have ever known, it is certain that he will not put any book upon the market with which he is not fairly well satisfied. Mr. Barr is a combined American and Briton. He was born in Scotland, educated in Canada, made a reputation as a journalist in the United States, and now lives in a most picturesque and delightfully situated house in Surrey.

Mr. Weyman's "Castle Inn" is having a good sale, but there are indications that the historical novel has had its turn. Most of the historical novels of the last two years that have been popular have owed their popularity to the fact that they contained plenty of adventure and not to their historical quality. This year the book that has had the most pronounced success is "Rupert of Hentzau," which is purely a story of adventure. Anything that Mr. Weyman writes is sure to be readable, but I doubt very much if he will repeat his early successes with novels that are distinctly historical. There is little danger that the analytical novel, with its minute dissection of character, will regain anything like the popularity that it had a dozen years ago, when critics invariably sat on a story in which anything happened. We shall probably return to the Rider Haggard period, when the more fighting a story contained the more certain it was of selling.

A new edition of Hugh Conway's "Called Back" has just been published. The author was fortunate enough to publish his book just at the time when the analytical novel had been so overdone that the public was glad to read anything that contained adventure and mystery and that did not make the slightest attempt at character painting. If "Called Back" were issued for the first time to-day it is probable that it would attract very little attention. It was in no sense a great book. In fact, it was not a particle better than scores of novels that are published every year. Grant that it was an interesting story, and all has been said in favor of it that can honestly be said. And yet because it came at a time when the public had made up its mind that it would no longer be sneered and bullied into reading novels in which nothing happened, it sold to the extent of nearly 400,000 copies.

Even Mr. James has deigned to write a story which is interesting, aside from the skill with which the characters are drawn. His new volume contains one story which is as gruesome and as full of mystery and horror as the most devoted lover of the dime novel could desire. This is a new departure for Mr. James, and it remains to be seen how his admirers will like it.

A decidedly clever novel is "The Minister's Conversion," by Miss—for I assume that the writer is a woman—L. Hooper. Though it deals with a dissenting minister, it is by no means of the kallyard school. The plot is comparatively fresh, and the story is told with much force and picturesqueness. It is evidently a first book, but it contains both promise and performance. It may not attract much attention, for just at this season new novels are appearing at the rate of two or three dozen a day, but if any one will take the trouble to read it I am confident that its merits will speak for themselves.

Miss Mary Kingsley, the West African traveler, is just publishing a volume of sketches, or, rather, studies, of West Africa. Miss Kingsley is not only an intrepid traveler, but she has that rare gift in woman, true humor. Her new book ought to be both a valuable and an entertaining one. Mrs. French-Sheldon, who is also an American explorer who made a journey into the interior from the east coast some years ago, which every one prophesied that she could not make, is about to go to the delta of the Amazon in order to collect material for a new book. There is plenty of room for an explorer in the delta of the Amazon, but the explorer ought to be impervious to the fear of snakes, and unless Mrs. French-Sheldon is unlike the rest of her sex, she will find her new field of exploration decidedly too creepy and crawly to be pleasant.

W. L. ALDEN.

NEW EDITION OF CABLE.

Five volumes are before us of the new edition of Mr. Cable's works. The exteriors are attractive with olive-green cloth, gilt facings and tops, and deckel edges, and as we finger the leaves we are gratified by the linenlike quality of the paper, while the typography is equally pleasing. For some years Mr. Cable has been all but withdrawn from literary pursuits, but now the announcements of new stories, shortly to be published in Scribner's, and this new edition of works already long familiar are drawing the author once more into that special kind of publicity which is confined to contemporary activity. We find it a pleasant task to weigh what Mr. Cable has already achieved in literature and to surmise what may yet be in store for us.

The fate of "John March, Southerner," was capricious. The book was written with the utmost care, and at a time of life rarely visited by any decline of intellectual power, rather at a time when the mind begins to realize long-deferred possibilities. The comparative unpopularity of the book was an opportunity for the critics. The author had "written himself out," or had "always been overestimated," "the novelty of his creole stories" was "their only charm," or he had "come to grief by trying to imitate George Meredith." Thus gossips will ever judge a man by his last performance, and judge him severely if that performance is so much as a comparative failure.

It is just to admit that Mr. Cable's last and longest novel exhibits some of his defects on a larger scale than the earlier stories. The construction of stories has never been his strong point. His method of narration has been the presentation of successive scenes all too slightly connected even by those brilliant strokes of suggestion of which the author is a master. Suggestiveness is less easy to follow in a long story than in a short one. It is largely due to his daring reliance upon the suggestive method that George Meredith, although undoubtedly a great writer, has never been a popular one. And in Mr. Cable's "John March" there are some brilliant scenes the reason for which it is not easy to divine. Also we may object that the descriptions of nature, though full of fine artistic feeling, sometimes show effort or are a little too long.

On the other hand, the book contains excellent examples of Mr. Cable's peculiar merits, such as humor, character drawing, dramatic power, pathos, sentiment, and delicacy of touch. Perhaps in one respect there is an advance—namely, in what Matthew Arnold called "the application of ideas to life." There is nothing in the book from which we need infer that Mr. Cable's triumphs of the past will not be equaled by him in the future. His short stories, which are now about to be published for the first time, should be looked for with interest, for there is some reason to believe that the short story is the department of literature in which he is destined to achieve his greatest success.

Mr. Cable impresses us first of all as an artistic writer. His ideals are high, his perceptions are delicate, his style has distinction. More than one critic has surmised that the best American literature of the future is to come from the South. In Mr. Cable's case, not only the Southern sun, but also contact with French blood—or possibly even the possession of it—has ripened the artistic nature. There runs also through his writings a feeling for those amenities of life and manners such as render more than one French novel, though corrupt—of interest to pure-minded readers. In Philistine America such a feeling is greatly to be prized; at least in such a case as Mr. Cable's, where amenity is by no means allied to corruption. For in his own way Mr. Cable is as distinctly on the side of whatsoever things are pure, lovely, and of good report as any of the great generation of New England writers now rapidly receding from us.

Of these writers it is Hawthorne with whom one might best compare Mr. Cable. There are many differences, but the two romancers are alike in a deep feeling for the beauty of the external world, and Mr. Cable has something of Hawthorne's eye for the symbolic significance. They are both men of poetic temperament. As one wanders of an evening through the streets of New Orleans with John and Mary Richling, and feels in every pore the witchery with which the moonlight invests the city, one imagines that Hawthorne might easily have been there; and when the happiness of the pastoral pair is interrupted by the unforgiving father, we recognize just such a sharp contrast of characters as Hawthorne delights in. But Mr. Cable's action and dialogue in innumerable places have enabled him to give public readings from his works such as Hawthorne never could have given from his. Mr. Cable is less spiritual than Hawthorne, and he cannot so wrestle with moral problems. He has no such study of the dark spot that corrodes into the soul. He has a profound sense of the common humanity of all men, and is willing to throw the white shroud of charity over what is, after all, inscrutable. The following is the death of Don Martinez in "The Grandissimes":

"At midnight following there came on the breeze that blew from the mansion a sound of running here and there, of wailing and sobbing—another bridegroom was coming; and the Spaniard, with much such a lamp in hand as most of us shall be found with, neither burning brightly nor wholly gone out, went forth to meet Him."

And in the same episode, which tells of Bras-Coupé, the African chief who was made a slave, the author speaks of Him "who made men's skins of different color, but their blood of one."

Akin to these sayings is the sunny benevolence of the author, which lingers with us after the book is closed. Last time we saw Mr. Cable he spoke thoughtfully and eloquently of the duty of joyousness; which is one of his deepest convictions. And, although his books tell much of sorrow and sacrifice and crime, he carries his bright conviction through them untarnished. Perhaps it is the fault of the Puritan—the present writer is of that stock—to consider things too deeply. At any rate, the South is a land of other men. There one should live in order to love and to be brave and to strike for the right and to die. The pages of the Southern novelist stir with incident.

The creole dialect gives strangers more or less difficulty, and just now dialect writing is going out of fashion. But this is a slight matter. Everybody is interested in the great family pride of the creole—especially as portrayed in "The Grandissimes," Mr. Cable's strongest novel. Of the rest we prefer "Doctor Sevier," but all are of beauty and interest. A volume of "Selections from Cable" would draw liberally even from "John March." What, for instance, is better in its kind than the diverting buggy drive in the chapter entitled "Delilah"? Is a scene from a negro courtship?

HENRY BARRETT HINCKLEY.

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His Work, Both Spoken and Painted, as an Art Critic.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Russell Sturgis.

Late President of the Fine Arts Federation and of the Architectural League. Author of "European Architecture. A Historical Study."

The language used by the painter in a picture is not understood by many persons, and therefore the art critic has, first of all, to explain what his criticised artist has been saying or trying to say. This is not altogether like explaining Heine to a man who knows no German, but it is not wholly unlike that process.

Let us go a step further and inquire whether a failure to understand—a lack of understanding—be indeed all the difficulty. Do not most people even misunderstand the language of the painter painting? Are they not kept from comprehending him by hours of talk and reams of print, which have led to confusion of mind? For example, can any reader and admirer of Ruskin's books hope to understand the language of painting until he has outgrown the books—until he has assimilated their spiritual good and rejected their wholly erroneous practical doctrine?

Still another hindrance there is: the conviction so generally seen existing that the art critic addresses the artist. He does not address the artist; let him try to, he will never secure a single listener! Do not artists, then, care for criticism? They are eager to get it; they are always asking for it—but of what character? The criticism they seek is that of their fellows who are nearly in the same way of work with themselves, and given privately, man to man, in the way of suggestion, in the shut studio or in the whisper of the public gallery. "My picture is nearly finished; come and tell me what you think of it." That is the tone of the request. "I should have tried this or that; seems to me you might still try so and so." That is the voice of the criticism if unfavorable. If favorable, or so far favorable, it is the cordial congratulation of fellow-craftsman to fellow-craftsman.

Printed criticism, then, is perforce addressed not to the painter but to the public. Each reader of it may suppose himself led up to the presence of the work of art criticised, while the critic pours into his ear hints as to the picture's more obvious meaning, suggestions as to remoter possibilities of meaning, comparisons of this with other pictures by this and by other masters—all intended merely to help the reader of the notice to read and also to understand, the language and the meaning of the picture.

It has been assumed above that a picture of to-day in a public exhibition is under consideration, but the printed criticism of such a picture is not nearly as valuable as other forms of art criticism. When a new book is received the writer and the reader of the criticism may be supposed to speak the same language as the author of the work which is criticised. The writer and the reader have a standard of excellence more or less nearly the same as that of the writer of the book. In a notice of a painting, however, the explanation has to be given on every fresh occasion as to what language the artist has been using, what his artistic meaning probably was, and what ought to be thought of the work of art, or may perhaps be thought of it, down to its very primary significance. But, notoriously, this cannot be done with the picture which each new season brings to the front. Such laborious treatment can only be given to those works of art which time has proved. True criticism can only be afforded to here and there a new picture, the work of some giant—some painter of admittedly great force, whatever may be the thought of his more subtle qualities. For the rest, old pictures of rank, foreign pictures of special association, pictures with a little known school behind them, which school they represent—these alone are proper subjects for criticism, because it is they alone which it is worth while to explain to the public. "Worth while," that is the phrase; worth the labor, worth the space, worth the time. It might be well to explain every picture, or every tolerably good picture, in the gallery, but it is impracticable to do so. Moreover, the most valuable part of the art criticism, by which is meant the critical writing and critical talking, is that which is bestowed upon masters rather than single works of art, tendencies rather than masters. Granted that the object of criticism may often be the right understanding of a single work of art, it still remains true that it is often easier to explain that work of art by explaining others—by explaining the whole work of the master who produced it, or of the epoch to which he belongs. The purpose of art criticism being to explain to the student the full significance of the work of art, beginning with the language used in it and going on to the deeper significance of the composition, it may often be more useful to explain much of the artist's own life and surroundings, the ideas which prevailed and the traditions which governed him, as well as the significance of the individual painting and what there is to be gained from it by internal evidence.

Here is where La Farge waits for us. His doctrine is, "Men and not principles," but they are the men with their surroundings and their experiences, their teaching and their traditions. Therefore those traditions, those surroundings, are, to this inquirer, of vital importance. Rembrandt's pictures are what they are because Rembrandt was that particular man and no other; but the question how he came to be that particular man is of absorbing interest. The fine art of Japan is what it is because the different artists who produced it were the peculiar men whom La Farge will name for you, and these were what they were because of the Chinese tradition which they inherited, the Buddhistic religious impulse which modified those traditions, the insular and independent spirit of the people, maintained by centuries of only occasional intercourse with other nations, even with China, culminating in two centuries of absolute seclusion from the outside world. In Japan alone is there visible in our own time a fine art based upon strong and enduring tradition, and in this what all other great schools of fine art have been in the past. To explain by means of this the special gifts of the special Japanese artist, and by these the value of the given work of art, is as high a task as can be asked of the art critic.

La Farge's spoken art criticism is abundant and is freely given to those who will listen to a fascinating talker. It may be characterized somewhat by the quality indicated in a saying which he is fond of quoting from Whistler: "I am not arguing, I am telling you," but that is the tone which the critic should always adopt. Argument leads to nothing. The Mahatma in Mr. Crawford's story explains to the hard-headed and unbelieving American that he never argues; that life is too short for that, although his the Mahatma's life is indefinitely longer than another's. Truth of impression disappears while arguments pro and con. a given proposition are being tossed about. His spoken art criticism is abundant, but his printed art criticism is limited to two published books of small size and a very few papers in periodicals and elsewhere. Two such papers in the Field of Art of Scribner's Magazine, a long address delivered before the Liberal Club of Buffalo, and printed in their proceedings, "Considerations on Painting," made up of lectures delivered in 1893 and published in 1895; "An Artist's Letters from Japan," made up from papers in The Century Magazine and published in a volume in 1897. These are all the accessible writings upon art or in relation to art which the student need inquire for. They differ widely in character. There could hardly be a greater difference between two books by the same writer than there is between the "Considerations on Painting" and the volume of Japanese experiences. In the one the students of the school of the Metropolitan Museum of Art are supposed to be the audience. In the other, the first named, the possibilities of fine art, as Europeans understand it, are explained in detail and illustrated by the special facts concerning this painting and that, this master and that; their qualities, their peculiarities, their spoken sayings, even their errors. The Dutch painters, Ruysdael and Cuyp, are very like one another in certain respects, they "tried together for the same things, for what has been called a portraiture of nature," and yet Ruysdael is as different from Cuyp as shadow is from sunshine. This difference is because Ruysdael's "grave and solemn mind gives to the simplest and most commonplace of landscapes a look of sad importance, which is almost like a reproach of light-mindedness, addressed to any other man's work." Jean François Millet was no unerring and absolute painter like the great Dutchman, and yet he had so much meaning, and lived a life so full of meaning, that his work is to be compared to Ruysdael's in this most important characteristic of great and weighty significance. These statements are addressed, observe, to pupils who are assumed to be learning the technique of painting more or less under the same teacher whose words are quoted here. But as to technique itself: This is so very much a matter of habit, of recipe, of rules, which the artist must learn and had better stick to. The painter who has a set pallette of certain pigments may suppose that he is free to use these colors as he will, but in reality he is no more free than the man who proposes to use the language of words and who finds that he cannot use words from different languages as he happens to think of them and to find them express his meaning, and, moreover, that he cannot compose as he would, but only as he can—that is to say, as his past studies and his present habit of mind will have it. Moreover, the person who studies the painting will read into it his own convictions, his own memories, the traditions under which he has lived. "The black etched line of Rembrandt will give me a far-spreading horizon, not in the direction of his line, but running to it. A few scratches of his will make the earth sink or rise, remain solid or be covered with water; no longer, in fact, be ink and paper, but light and air and shadow and varying form." That is to say, Rembrandt's line is what it is because of his own individuality, which, in its turn, comes of centuries of art and social influence; and it is what it is for the beholder because of the beholder's associations: memories, unconscious thoughts—his traditional life, in fact. So there is a little piece of Japanese lacquer, which has "a surface suggesting the weight as well as the mystery of moonlight," and a dozen more notable and charming characteristics as well, too many and too delicate to be cited here. This box is mentioned, not because the pupils are supposed to pursue at any time the art of the painter in lacquer, nor that they are likely to decorate boxes; there is no such luck for us as that the student of art should contemplate the possibility of decorating anything, or of painting anything but a parallelogram of canvas in a gold frame. But compare the comment upon that painted box with what is said on Pages 177 to 179 of the "Considerations of Painting" of Bonnat's way of work compared with Rembrandt's way of work. The modern man cannot be compared as painter wih his predecessor, but as seekers after character the two portrait painters may be compared, and even in this comparison the minute details of their processes of painting have constant and surprisingly great importance.

The effort to compress into six lectures all the vast mass of thought and experience which it seemed quite necessary to give to the pupils has made the "Considerations of Painting" very hard reading, indeed. The book on Japan is of the other sort; there was no requirement there, the letters were written to persons at home, or, in one or two cases, are written as if to persons at home, and all about what the writer saw and thought of during his visit to the land of tradition. In that land the beauty of nature itself reminds the artist continually of the art that has been built up, and not of a school of landscape only, but of all the decoration which is art, and all the art which is decoration, of a thousand years. For there is found to be a continuity in Japanese art which, the writer thinks, would have been found among the Greek if he had appeared among them suddenly as he did among the Japanese—and this continuity is forced upon the notice of him who knows how to observe. "The Japanese would never have invented the idea of doing poorly the work one is forced to do to live, so as to reserve vast energy for more important or influential work that might draw attention to him." That is to say, Japanese art has been, and, in a sense, still continues to be, an art of true and strong tradition. It was not, however, essential to insist upon this. The fact was found in Japan; it was observed there; it was recorded there just as facts of external nature, of ancient building, of costume, or of hot and damp weather were observed and recorded. Therefore, the book on Japan is easy reading. Now, it may be taken as true that easy reading, which proves, say, on a second reading to be weighted with thought and to be full of significance, is the most delightful reading of all. Shakespeare has always been a very popular book, and our young people read him rather more readily than they read even modern writers of more than dime-novel significance. It seems to be the half-suspected gravity of thought within the light and easy narrative which makes the most readable literature.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

HERE AND THERE.

In The Bookman Mr. Arthur Hoeber begins a series of instructive articles with the title, "A Century of American Illustration." The pioneer wood engraver was Alexander Anderson. His inspiration was Berwick. From the fac similes shown in the paper, Anderson was a very poor copyist. Mr. Hoeber writes:

"In looking back over the publications of the day, where the pictures were cut upon wood, it seems incredible that such naïvely inadequate results could for a moment have been entertained, in view of the excellent steel work that prevailed and the general high excellence of art in other directions."

English taste predominated, and was nowhere more positive than in the making of American books. Something came better about when the "Gift Book" epoch was born in England. The fine creatures of the nobility we could not copy; we wanted "caskets" of our own for the presentation or preservation of our own loveliness. Shall we disdain fashion plates? In 1832 appeared "Anderson's Casket," with the woman's dress of the day, and ten years later Cary & Hart published "The Gift; or, Christmas and New Year's Present," and the illustrative work of American painters and engravers first appeared. It is worthy of mention that Mr. Henry Charles Hart of to-day is the son of the A. Hart of Cary & Hart; Sully, Leslie, and Chapman were the artists, and Cheney, Pease, Tucker, Lawson, and Forrest the steel engravers. Mr. Hoeber follows carefully the better development of American illustrative art, in which the Harpers have played a most important part.

Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, in his monograph, "The Peoples of the Philippines" describes their language and literature. He says that the Tagalas, who are of the Malayan stock, have had a written language "from the earliest known times." There are twelve consonants in the native language and three vowels, but the latter do duty for five, and like the Hebrew are indicated by points "in or above the letters." Originally the writing was perpendicular, from above to below, then from right to left, once more like Hebrew, and finally, through missionary influence, from left to right. According to an old European chronicler, De Morga, (1598,) all the inhabitants, both men and women, wrote the language then "well and correctly." The language to-day is extremely facile to the tongue, and "boys on the street will improvise by the yard." All are devoted to music. There is one race, called by the Spaniards "Moros," or Moors, and it is certain that if we bolt the whole Philippines, this hybrid people, mixed Semites and Malays, are likely to give us much trouble. "They are inveterate pirates and daring sea rovers. Once they were learned in the law, and the pious followers of Islam in Eastern Asia look at "the Eastern Sulu Islands as the Mecca of the East."

Are we to awaken the Jane Austen controversy again? Here is what Mr. Edward Bennett in The New Century has to say about her:

"To Jane Austen the fuss that was made about her writings seemed a trifle absurd. She said with beautiful modesty, 'They cost me so little.' When a strange lady asked to be introduced to her she declared testily: 'If I am a wild beast I cannot help it; it is not my fault.' * * * Like every true artist, Jane Austen wrote simply because she could not help herself."

It was her modesty which had its charms.

1898

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DE TOCQUEVILLE

The New Edition of His "Democracy in America"—His Methods and James Bryce's

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

Albert Shaw, Ph. D.,

Editor of The American Monthly Review of Reviews, Author of "Municipal Government in Continental Europe," "Municipal Government in Great Britain," &c.

At a moment when we are entering upon a new period of our National life, and are for the first time assuming in the fullest sense the position of a world power, it is not strange that there should be much searching inquiry and discussion upon the real nature and success of the American experiment in democratic government. Have the people of the United States, as compared with those of other countries, shown reasonable capacity for such an ordering of their affairs at home as to insure a great measure of liberty to the individual while protecting the interests of the community in general? Has democracy produced good and stable laws? Has it developed efficient systems of administration? Has the exercise of its political methods produced habits of self-restraint, or respect for authority, and of submission to laws? Has it developed dangerous, tyrannical tendencies on the part of the majority; or, on the other hand, has it afforded opportunities for designing individuals to exercise arbitrary power? Are there reasons inherent in a democratic government like ours which would make it unwise or dangerous for it to extend its protection to outlying peoples not so developed as to be capable on their own part of the exercise of democratic methods of self-government?

These questions and a great many others are being asked on all sides. The pessimists answer them gloomily, from their inner consciousness, with no particular respect for facts. The optimists—many of them with scarcely more regard for objective realities and with little patience for inductive processes—answer all questions with a buoyant confidence based upon their conviction that democracy in America is incomparably superior to any other governmental system or experience that the world's history can produce. Certainly, if one is to assume a working hypothesis on short notice, there is much to be said in favor of being an optimist. A cheerful acceptance of the universe on the part of those who are placed in it is the necessary condition of being useful and comfortable. In like manner, a good deal of faith in one's country and a somewhat ardent belief in the value and workability of its institutions are not so bad a starting point. And they are also rather essential for the carrying on of any plan of popular government. Furthermore, the optimistic state of mind is the only one capable of carrying out reforms. For optimism is that attitude which accepts the general trend of things as right and desirable, while practical reform consists in bringing matters of detail one after another into harmony with that accepted trend which we call progress.

The great value of the work of De Tocqueville, more than sixty years ago, lay in the fact that it demonstrated by scientific methods of observation and discussion the true nature and value of a government resting broadly upon the will of the majority of the people themselves. Conditions have greatly changed, and much of this famous book has been rendered obsolete. But its main argument, far from being outgrown, has been so splendidly confirmed by the experience of two full generations since De Tocqueville made his studies in this country that it is highly reassuring to study again his luminous pages.

Alexis De Tocqueville was a very young man, not quite twenty-six years old, when he came to America, in the month of May, 1831. He was accompanied by his intimate friend Gustave De Beaumont. The two young men came upon an official mission, and they were not a little surprised and elated by the attention they received wherever they went in this country. Their mission was the investigation of American prisons. The so-called "penitentiary system" was accounted a distinctly American contribution to penology. The Government of Louis Philippe, succeeding the revolution of 1830, was surrounded by an atmosphere congenial and encouraging to all sorts of mild reforms. One of the questions much discussed at that time in France was the reform of prisons. Young De Tocqueville and his friend De Beaumont had been connected in an official way with the work of the office of Public Prosecutor at Versailles. They were not in the least fond of the technicalities of criminal law, although both of them were recognized as young men of exceedingly great ability and promise. What they really cared for was political philosophy and governmental science in the broad sense. The circumstances of the De Tocqueville family, which belonged to the old noblesse, had given the young scion of the house an early bent for the study of French political history. The struggles of France toward democracy had interested him profoundly, although his own prejudices were conservative and aristocratic, like those of his rank. He had enjoyed the benefit of some travel in Italy and elsewhere in Europe and had devoted himself to the study of politics and institutions on these visits, making copious notes.

After the revolution of 1830 he found his petty office in connection with the courts not very congenial, and, furthermore, the general position of France had made him profoundly desirous of studying democratic institutions in the one country where the experiment had been tried upon a great scale, and with some promise, at least, of stability. To study American experience for the sake of generalizing it in terms of political philosophy that could be made to have a bearing upon the problems of France had become the dream of his life. But how to accomplish it? He hit upon the very happy device of getting himself and De Beaumont sent to America upon the official errand of investigating our penitentiaries. It has usually been supposed that this was his real object in coming, and that his great work, "Democracy in America," was an afterthought. This, however, is not the case.

It is true that the official task was performed with rare intelligence and fidelity. I have before me as these lines are written the original American edition of De Beaumont and De Tocqueville's "Penitentiary System in the United States and Its Application in France; With an Appendix on Penal Colonies, and Also Statistical Notes," as translated by Dr. Francis Lieber, and published in Philadelphia in 1833. The two friends had spent about a year in the United States, and, having gone back to France in the Spring of 1832, had rapidly completed their report on the penitentiary system and put it to press. It was at De Tocqueville's urgent request that Dr. Francis Lieber took the time to translate it, adding extremely valuable chapters of his own out of a fullness of knowledge that made the special qualifications of Messrs. De Tocqueville and De Beaumont seem rather meagre. Dr. Lieber was indulgent, however, and justly praises the young men for a performance that was really of great merit. It passed through many editions in France, where it had much influence upon subsequent legislation, and it took high rank and served a useful end also in Germany and England.

But while the young Frenchmen were visiting Sing Sing, Auburn, and other penal institutions, De Tocqueville, at least, was filling his notebooks with observations upon American politics, society, and life. He met a good many of the ablest men of the country, and owed not a little to their assistance. To Dr. Francis Lieber himself, undoubtedly, De Tocqueville was greatly indebted for wise guidance in the study of our institutions. Jared Sparks and other New Englanders were of help to him, and he collected printed material with great eagerness. He took back to France a large collection of books and data, including the statutes of the various States, and all sorts of documentary materials.

His great work, "Democracy in America," was published in two volumes, the first of which was written in the two years subsequent to his return to France, while the second was not launched until several years later. The first volume may be designated as an account of American institutions, and the second volume as an account of American society as influenced by the practice of democracy. It might seem on the mere surface that Mr. James Bryce, in his two volumes of "The American Commonwealth," had followed a similar method, for he also in his first volume deals chiefly with the official institutions of government—Federal, State, and local; while in the second volume he treats of public opinion, social institutions, and American life in general. It is true that De Tocqueville has used the inductive method, but he has given us results, conclusions, and generalizations rather than concrete illustrations. Mr. Bryce, whose observations were far more thorough and extensive, used a method that would seem to many to be far more ordinary and commonplace.

Mr. Bryce preferred the concrete method, and eschewed the glittering generality. But he has used the utmost skill in the selection of really significant and representative data. De Tocqueville built many a beautiful generalization upon a casual and wholly insufficient basis of observation. Mr. Bryce began his actual observations on American soil in 1870. He had, of course, studied American institutions from printed data for many years previous. He did not publish his "American Commonwealth" until 1888. Both writers are masterly. It is always worth while to study them together, and such a process of study is quite sure to strengthen in any candid mind the conviction that the fabric of our democracy rests upon massive foundations.

Perhaps nobody in our day has studied De Tocqueville as thoroughly as has Mr. Bryce, and his opinions of his illustrious French predecessor are certainly worth having. I happened to be one of a group of post-graduate students of history and politics gathered at Baltimore from different parts of the United States on the occasion of one of Mr. Bryce's visits to this country, just fifteen years ago, and we were asked by him to give some critical study to De Tocqueville, with a view to answering certain questions which he proposed touching present conditions in different parts of the country. In return for our comments upon things as they actually were in our respective States or sections, Mr. Bryce gave us a general review of De Tocqueville's, "Democracy in America," based upon his own observations just fifty years later than those of the Frenchman.

Mr. Bryce declared that hardly any modern book deserved to be put upon a level with that of De Tocqueville, whom he compared with Aristotle for qualities of lucidity, penetration, and subtle analysis. He thought it remarkable that De Tocqueville should have made so many general political reflections of a character which, though now familiar to us, had striking originality in the thirties. I remember that Mr. Bryce cited as an instance De Tocqueville's remark that certain moral aptitudes must precede certain forms of political organization. Mr. Bryce praised the fairness and balance of the Frenchman's mind in high terms. But, by way of criticism, the Englishman was of opinion that the Frenchman had greatly underrated the English element in our American institutions and in our character, assuming many things to be purely American and the outgrowth of democracy on Western soil which were in fact the normal development of English modes of life and thought. In other words, because De Tocqueville did not know England perfectly, he was inclined to set down as peculiarly American and democratic things which were not distinctively indigenous after all, but which were common to English-speaking peoples everywhere, and had their basis in the history of the race rather than in the nature of popular government in the American Republic.

Mr. Bryce further developed the idea that De Tocqueville had underrated the colonial element and its influence on later American history. As a third line of criticism, he thought that De Tocqueville had France too constantly before his eyes. With France for a background, always in his thoughts, he did not exhibit a purely scientific spirit. France was his standard of comparison; his one-world-type; and what differed from France he too readily put down as American. I have noticed that same tendency lately in a number of books that have been written about Cuba, for instance—where rather acute young observers have pointed out manners and customs which they think to be distinctively Cuban, but which the more experienced traveler would recognize at once as belonging, not simply to Spanish America in general, but to Spain also, or perhaps to France, Italy, and the Latinic world at large. Mr. Bryce, of course, had great advantages over De Tocqueville in the facts of his riper age, his incomparably wider experience, and his great fund of historical, legal, and political learning, for De Tocqueville lacked the advantages of university culture, and had read rather narrowly than broadly in history and politics. Mr. Bryce's way of putting it was that De Tocqueville was always pushing things to logical conclusions. Having had too little acquaintance with practical politics, he did not recognize the difference between things on paper and things in the working. If he had mixed more in the world of affairs, he would not have been so ideal an abstract.

President Gilman, in his most delightful and illuminating introduction to the present edition of "Democracy in America," tells us more than we knew before about the exact way in which De Tocqueville did his writing. He had taken a lodging somewhere in Paris, the secret of which was known only to a few friends, and there he had arranged many shelves full of State session laws, public reports, and printed documents and materials of all sorts collected in the year of his American travels. He employed (for at least some months of the time) a young American who had been connected with our legation at Paris, and who could write correct French. It was the task of this young American to go through the statute books and other documents and furnish French abstracts of their contents. Upon such material De Tocqueville based a great deal of his discussion. It is true that the French writer had noted much with his own eyes, and that as a corrective he had enjoyed the benefit of much guidance and suggestion from well-informed men whom he had met in different parts of the United States. Nevertheless, the tendency of his method was to accept the paper statement as for the facts, while Mr. Bryce's method—which included an even more diligent comparison than De Tocqueville's of statutes and documentary materials—never for one moment permitted the confounding of a printed statute with a social or political fact. If a Frenchman who had never visited this country should read the Sunday laws of the State of New York, his inferences would be far from correct as to the manner in which Sunday is actually observed. We were told in 1897 that Spain had granted autonomy to Cuba, and the evidence was found in a printed decree. This was eagerly seized upon by the pro-Spanish element in this country as a reason against American intervention. As a matter of fact, however, Cuban autonomy was a piece of paper, and nothing else; for the decree was never actually carried into effect, and autonomy was nothing more than a series of phrases intended to influence public opinion in the United States.

M. De Tocqueville, to say the least, was not fully on his guard against the distinction between the working institutions of political society and the paper Constitutions and statutes. Mr. Bryce remarked in De Tocqueville a slightly exaggerated tendency to ingenuity, a too great aptness for finding a reason and a solution for everything, an unwillingness to leave anything unexplained. Aristotle, as Mr. Bryce remarked, never does that, being as large and strong as he is acute, and never anxious to make too fine a point. I am refreshing my memory of Bryce's comments on De Tocqueville from pencil notes that I took while Mr. Bryce was talking, and which I unfortunately find in a heap of old university notebooks. Mr. Brice remarked upon the rapidity of American politics, in view of the fact that, fifty years previous, De Tocqueville had not even made an allusion to an abolition party—and yet within that fifty years the whole slavery business came up, convulsed the Nation, and had been settled and done for, leaving us stronger than ever before. A good instance of Mr. Bryce's method is to be found in the way he utilized that very occasion when he was reviewing and criticising De Tocqueville, (for he was engaged at that time upon his own work,) and kept steadily in mind the opportunity to draw from each one of us his own impressions as to points made by the Frenchman in the thirties.

For instance, De Tocqueville was struck with the keen interest, the strong zest, of Americans in local government. Mr. Bryce raised a question. He had not found in the eighties what De Tocqueville had at least thought he had found in the thirties. Some of us students were Western men, some were from New England, a number were from the South; all of us were endeavoring to study American institutions, both in their historical and in their current phases. We were, therefore, utilized as expert witnesses to tell what we knew of local government in our own day, both on paper and as a working fact. Mr. Bryce set us a list of written questions, having a pretty wide range, each one of which we were asked to answer for the region with which we were best acquainted. I, for example, was called upon to testify about Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and that general section. What Mr. Bryce derived from us was, of course, only a very small part of the sum total of his collection of opinion and data touching the questions which he had proposed to us; but it illustrated a method which De Tocqueville had also employed to some extent, but which Mr. Bryce used with far greater thoroughness, and with much more complete opportunities in every way.

With the "Federalist," De Tocqueville, and Bryce in hand, representing a hundred years of constitutional democracy in America, the student finds much, indeed, in the thirties that Hamilton and Madison had not anticipated in the outworkings of the American experiment; and, again, fifty years later, one finds developments totally at variance with the predictions of the acute observer of the middle period. Much stronger, however, is the impression that the student derives of the remarkable sagacity of the earlier interpreters of our form of government, and the vindication in general of the main propositions by which democracy in America has at all times been justified by its friendly exponents.

The present edition of De Tocqueville is a reprint of Henry Reeves's original English translation, which has been found so satisfactory that there has never been any other, although Reeves has been revised and his punctuation has been modernized. Reeves's text was adequately dealt with by the late Dr. Francis Bowen, by whom it was considerably rewritten in the early sixties, and whose notes as American editor are here retained. Dr. Gilman's services consist in furnishing a very adequate introduction of nearly fifty pages. It contains much biographical data that supplements Dr. Francis Bowen's interesting biographical notice in his edition of 1862, which we are glad to find reprinted at the end of the second volume.

Having in mind the situation of the United States in the year 1898, with a foreign war in progress, President Gilman sums up his review of De Tocqueville thus: "The united forces of this people will continue to work together for the support of liberty, fraternity, and democracy." It is his own belief that "the vigor of the people has not been impaired; their hope, their courage, their self-reliance, their belief in the principles of self-government are stronger than ever. The country looks toward the future with calm certainty." Dr. Gilman is a wise observer, and he states the exact truth. A few individuals are expressing grave apprehension regarding the conditions of the country and its adequacy to the work it has in hand. But as for the Nation at large and its intelligent citizens in the mass, there has never been a moment since the adoption of the Federal Constitution when they were so firmly united in the support of their own institutions, and never a time when they understood themselves so well or rested with such firmness and security upon the foundations laid by the fathers.

ALBERT SHAW.

Mr. De Forest's New Novel.

Mr. De Forest belongs to a generation of men to whom the names Whig and Tory have still a living significance, and to whom the events of the Revolution seem better material for romance than any afforded by mediaeval times or foreign countries. The conscientious care with which he records history and native types will give his books a value somewhat apart from the amusement to be got out of them, and will constitute, perhaps, their chief claim to permanence. Most of the novel readers of to-day are too fresh from their school histories and the school insistence upon the great relative importance of the affairs of this country to read of them in the form of romance with overmuch zest, unless, as in the case of "Hugh Wynne," a charming and individual art is added to correct facts and patriotic zeal. There is, however a certain allurement in the plain and unpretentious style of Mr. De Forest's novels that reaches the heart of the hardened novel reader. There is no froth, there is no thin ice of mannerism, there is nothing affected or copied or dandified in these pictures of a life which was to the average American an unvarnished tale. There is quite naturally and undeniably a "leaning" toward the American side and the portraits of the "Britishers" are far from flattering. In the "Lover's Revolt" the hero is a young Bostonian, tall, muscular, with "high-colored cheeks, curling raven hair, and brave, steady, black eyes," whose personal appearance makes him "an incarnation of the coming Republic." His rival is a young English Captain, whose manner and aspect typify the English officer of his time in Yankee land.

"Captain Moorcastle was a splendid spectacle in his long-skirted and broad-skirted scarlet coat, with its black velvet facings and abundant gold-lace trimmings, his tight-fitting knee breeches, and long cavalry boots. Moreover, he had a distinguished air and a well-proportioned figure of sufficient height and a face which was rather handsome, if not always agreeable. There was an aristocratic cut to the very nearly Grecian features. There was a lordly arrogance in the stare of the wide-open dark-brown eyes. The spirited upper lip was a little too short, for it sometimes exposed a considerable length of white front teeth, and then the mouth had a wolfish expression. The complexion was darkling and saturated with a uniform sombre redness, which seemed to denote an iron constitution and an impassioned temperament. Here and there, also, as was common enough among the men of those bibulous days, the skin was undershot with turbidities of overheated blood, as if it might shortly burgeon forth in port wine buds and brandy blossoms."

This majestic personage, coming into a family divided among itself into indifferent patriots and out-and-out Tories, created a stir that hardly could be appreciated in the present day. Mr De Forest tells us truly that "the English-speaking world of our day knows little of the toadyism of the good old times. If we should journey to Halifax and watch Canadian girls truckling to officers of the garrison, we should see nothing like the obsequiousness of bygone Yankeedom to the gentleman from the old country, especially when he bore a uniform or a title. It was high time, in that year of 1775, it was more than abundantly high time for the good of the American race and the honor of human nature, that we should cut loose from aristocratic, dominating Britain.

The adventures of the Captain with the daughter of the house are the principal theme of the romance; but incidentally a great deal of technical description is worked in. The following passage serves to show how earnestly Mr. De Forest espouses the cause of the great Washington, who is not, he feels, (groundlessly, we trust,) sufficiently appreciated by a careless generation:

"We must explain that the military situation around Boston had reached a crisis. The American Army, after more than ten months of cautious blockading, had become strong enough to risk decisive movements. His Excellency George Washington (little read of now in his own country, but there are five biographies of him in Japanese) had in hand 17,690 men, of whom 10,000 were Continentals, or regulars. Chief of Artillery Henry Knox had sledded on from New York fourteen mortars and forty heavy guns. In the Charles River lurked two floating batteries and enough launches to transport 5,600 men. Engineer Gridley had hundreds of fascines and bales of screwed hay for the filling of ditches, and the Surgeon General exulted over a treasure of salve, lint, and 2,000 bandages.

"Things being thus ready, why not bundle Howe into the sea? Congress recommended it; the thirteen Colonies demanded it; Boston was the most eager of all. The exiled patriots of this heroic little city were willing and resolved to destroy its every dwelling rather than let the enemies of English law and provincial liberties remain in it.

"'May God crown your attempt with success,' wrote Hancock to Washington. 'I most heartily wish it, though I may be the greatest sufferer.'

"During his military career Washington made three strokes worthy of the greatest of captains. In the seizure of Dorchester Heights he anticipated the movements by which the youthful Bonaparte (if it were he) expelled the English from the harbor and fortress of Toulon. In the campaign of Trenton he anticipated, and victoriously, the vaunted march of Napoleon upon the rear of Schwartzenburg during the allied advance upon Paris. In the rapid and decisive concentration against Cornwallis at Yorktown he imitated the combination of Nero with Livius for the overthrow of Hasdrubal."

In its essential qualities Mr. De Forest's novel belongs to an old and self-respecting class of literature. It is worth reading at any time for its carefully studied local color, and when our recent little war has become as old a story to our successors as the Revolution is to us, it may be cherished as revealing typical features of the Colonies not much dallied with in fiction.

*A LOVER'S REVOLT. By J. W. De Forest. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1898.

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SOME RECENT VERSE.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Joel Benton,
Author of "Emerson as a Poet."

Is it true that amid the noise of the mills and the activities of commerce the muses will some day become silent? Our present age is enamored of wealth certainly, rather than keyed to beauty. It is, more than any other, noted for vast material development and the manipulation of gigantic forces. No one fails to see that, in the harnessing of visible no less than occult powers to do useful things, it has accomplished more in the last fifty years than any three previous centuries have been able to show.

The question, in view of all this, came long ago to inquisitive minds: "Will not the steady delving in matter, the study of pure utilities, and our smug thrift result finally in dismissing art and banishing the ideal in life?" To restate the question, narrowed to this present topic: "Will not poetry in particular soon have its day, the lyre be relegated to the garret along with the spinning wheel, and all of us be satisfied with plain prose?" Not long ago it seemed as if this might be the outcome, and that a great aesthetic bereavement would prove to be permanent. But we are lately learning that, though inventions increase and ameliorations in practical living follow, yet there are true singers still. The tuneful nine will not be driven from their Parnassian haunts, and liquid numbers still are heard that haunt the ear and mind.

It is true, however, as it always has been, that there may be pipes of many notes, and the songs that are "inevitable" and well struck—to take a word that Matthew Arnold used with peculiar felicity in his discussion of Wordsworth's verse—are none too numerous. A good deal of current poetry may be well inspired and do a cultured and spiritual service; but whether it will remain to be read hereafter it would be hazardous to predict affirmatively.

Among the recent books of song that give pleasure, and successfully appeal to the lovers of the muse, is the one bearing this title, "When the Birds Go North Again." The title comes from the first little lyric that opens up its pages. This is not the best poem in the book, though it is made emphatic by italics, as well as by its leading position; but it rings so cheery a note (now that the birds have just gone) that it may be worth copying here:

"Oh, every year hath its Winter,
And every year hath its rain—
But a day is always coming
When the birds go North again.

"When new leaves swell in the forest,
And grass springs green on the plain,
And the alder's veins turn crimson—
And the birds go North again.

"Oh, every heart hath its sorrow,
And every heart hath its pain—
But a day is always coming
When the birds go North again.

"'Tis the sweetest thing to remember
If courage be on the wane,
When the cold, dark days are over—
Why, the birds go North again."

In the following stanza there is something more than a slight hint and reverberation from Rossetti's "The Blessed Damozel," which this sextet form is, in almost any trial of it, likely to be responsible for. The atmosphere of that poem, too, has a pungency that is highly contagious, and not quite easy to escape:

"My church has been a yellow space
Ceiled over with blue heaven,
My pew upon a noble hill,
Where the fir trees were seven,
And the stars upon their slender tops
Were tapers lit at even."

Meadow larks and clover, June evenings, and all the paraphernalia of nature drop naturally into this writer's verse, which finds not its least good quality in its various out-of-doorness.

There are strains intensely passionate in this volume, as in the rather too warm ferocity of the lyric of "Hate," but this style does not predominate. In general sweetness of suggestion, and in pleasant and agreeable fancies—touching, even, when light and trivial—this author abounds. She has, in fact, offered us a wreath of poetical forms and fancies worth possessing.

Poetry of the war, it is to be presumed, will not subside for many a day yet. The papers are still full of it, and war reminiscences of great volume, even in prose, have now captured many of our leading magazines; so that for a year or more to come it is doubtful if much literature of a quiet order can find even standing room there. A volume of poetry that gets its chief foundation from the conflict in Cuba, and which Gonzalo de Quesada says "every Cuban should obtain" is entitled "Tuya, Other Verses, and Translations from José Marti." The first two parts distinguished in the title are the original work of Cecil Charles, but these are not by her wholly. She is responsible, too, for the English rendering of the Cuban patriot-poet's verses. It looks as if the delicacy of the Spanish phrases has not been easily put over—if at all in some instances—into our heavier English; but here is an aspiration that meets the sharp test of a burning patriotic fervor. It is titled:

WHEN I DIE.

"I think when the sunlight warms me,
With a schoolboy's simple pleasure,
Of the song-bird's gladsome measure,
And his bright, black eye that charms me.

"When I die, without country, (nor stooping
For tyrant or master,) I pray
On my coffin some tender hand lay
A few flowers and a flag softly drooping."

This, below, gives his ascription to him who wars

AGAINST TYRANTS.

"Honor to him who would seize
The tyrant and cast to the ground.
Honor—where'er he be found—
Be he Cuban or Argonese."

The tuya plant, which gives the name to this volume, is a shrub of spicy scent which maidens hand to a shy or diffident suitor to let him know that he may open his heart and speak what he thinks. As Cecil Charles, our author, is presumably a Cuban woman, this tropical breath from the soft Caribbean-swathed isle may, perhaps, best represent her poetic style. It is titled:

SUNSHINE.

"To-day the coffee blossoms under skies
More blue and beautiful than angels' eyes;
The rain has wandered to the south—the wind
Still lingers in the valley sweets to find.
The brooks that leap from every emerald slope
Sing, and my heart with them, of its hope;
A flash of sunlight through the whole world ran—
My sweet, you loved me—and my life began.

"The roads are hedged with pink and purple bloom—
The earth is all a-tremble with perfume;
There is no trouble in the world to-day,
A breath of laughter could not blow away.
If ever care oppressed me it has fled,
If ever grief could grieve me, it is dead;
I know no more of shadowy hours and wan—
O when you loved me, then my life began.

"So, rest your hand in mine and let us stray
Like happy children through the fields away;
Life is so blissful when the years are few—
Age is so far away when Love is true,
There is no past, no weariness, nor fears,
Though you and I had lived a thousand years,
To-day their length should dwindle to a span;
For when we loved—ah! then our life began!"

Portraits of Cecil Charles and José Marti preface their two series of lyrics.

In "Soldier Songs and Love Verses" the war is presented to us again, together with softer lyrics, in a variety of measures. The verses on many of the pages have a sort of staccato mold; whether it be an echo of the soldier's step or not may be left to the reader to guess. Some of the poems affect a humorous strain, and the most of them bear evidence of a journalistic use before they were put between covers. The lyric upon "Custer," with which the book opens, leads also in the force of its martial ring. I copy below its two concluding stanzas:

"Firing with left hand and fencing with right,
The reins in his teeth like a handless young Hun,
What is his fate in the terrible fight?
The thousands hath slain him, yet Custer hath won.

"His foemen still seek him in terror and wonder,
Alive in the tempest that darkens the vale;
His charge they still fear in the echoing thunder,
His sword in the lightning, his voice in the gale."

In the fourth line of the first stanza the word "hath" would be better if it were "have." But the proofreader, like Homer, may have chosen his moment to nod.

If our older poets, for the most part, have left us and given place to a new generation of song, there is at least one who remains to touch the lyre in the strong ancient manner. Probably Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who brings to us things old and new in her present offering, will always be best remembered by her famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic," but she has ample ground for poetic fame in much additional work. The poem named was contributed to The Atlantic Monthly, but was copied by The New York Tribune from advance sheets (or at once) on the editorial page. On the morning it so appeared Mr. Greeley handed the Tribune to me containing it and said: "Read that. There is a poem." It came at an apt moment; it tinged our patriotism with a religious fervor, and its measure seemed almost like the marching of an army.

Those who remember the civil war, and who have hoped that our recent conflict might be held to its high humanitarian purpose, will not soon forget the closing lines of this inspired lyric:

"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on."

With similar fervor came her poems of "Our Country," "The Flag," "Our Orders," which last begins:

"Weave no more silks, ye Lyons looms,
To deck our girls for gay delights!
The crimson flower of battle blooms,
And solemn marches fill the nights."

Other titles touch the key of country, and some have a pathetic, domestic flavor. Many of Mrs. Howe's poems are really serviceable hymns; each has a message, and scarcely one represents "art for art's sake." A certain spell I never fail to encounter in her poem, "Behind the Veil," in which appear these analytical fancies:

"No maiden sees aright the faults
Or merits of her lover;
No sick man guesses if 'twere best
To die or to recover.

* * * * * * * * *

"Whether a present grief ye weep,
Or yet untasted blisses,
Look for the balm that comes with tears,
The pang that lurks in kisses.

"We may reap dear delight from wrongs,
Regret from things most pleasant;
Love may confess us when we're gone,
And friends deny us present.

"And that high suffering which we dread
A higher joy discloses;
Man saw the thorns on Jesu's brow,
But angels saw the roses."

It is a bold challenge George Meredith tosses to his readers (for he must covet readers) when he appeals to the lyre, and not far from a courage similar to his is that of the unbaffled reader who pursues one of his volumes to the end. This author's confidence in his message and song is supreme, as he says, in effect: "If I compel you to go over barbed-wire fences and corduroy roads, you can pick up rich spoils on the way, and glean a harvest at the journey's end."

Without doubt this is so. He is never feeble, but he is perversely crude. His metal is mostly rich ore, with only a little dust washed off it. Or, to use Emerson's simile in describing Thoreau's poems: "The thyme and marjoram have not yet become honey."

One would suppose that to invoke the muse (as it once was the fashion to say) would be to employ melody and the high charm of smooth cadence, rhythm, and rhyme. But our author sets aside Libyan airs and all sweet sorceries. He will tickle no expectant ear. It is theme and thought only that are uppermost. He puts the counters of one rhyme twelve lines apart, and in the midst of the poetical paragraph places two lines together orphaned of rhyme. They neither rhyme with each other nor with any of their neighbors. But the reader has George Meredith in this book, and, if he will forego the expectation of dainty expression, there will be given to replace it an abundance of virile, vigorous, and telling discourse. It will even be found inflamed with passion.

Somewhat more solvent than the average of Meredith's poetic communications is this ascription to Napoleon. It may, perhaps, be called striking:

"Cannon his name,
Cannon his voice, he came.
Who heard of him heard shaken hills,
And earth at quake to quiet stamped:
Who looked on him beheld the will of wills,
The driver of wild flocks where lions camped:
Beheld war's liveries flee him, like lumped grass
Nid-nod to ground beneath the cuffing storm;
While laureled over his imperial form,
Forth from her bearded tube of lacquey brass,
Reverberant notes and long blew volant Fame,
Incarnate victory, Power manifest,
Infernal or God-given to mankind,
On the quenched volcano's cusp did he take stand
A conquering army's height above the land,
Which calls that army offspring of its breast,
And sees 'mid the starry camps enshined;
His eye the cannon's flame,
The cannon's cave his mind."

Mr. Oliver Herford offers in "The Bashful Earthquake, with Other Fables and Verses," several dozen poetical skits, which are meant to be rollicking and humorous for the most part, and which uniformly fulfill that function. Not all are based on perfectly happy conceits, nor are they all equally well proportioned and well expressed; for it is even more difficult to be always funny in rhyme than it is to be unfailingly so in prose. The species of work this author sets himself to do may be called a blend of "Mother Goose," with fancies of the Edmund Lear sort. Mr. Herford illustrates deftly his own text, and dedicates his book to the "exquisitely delicate art of the illustrator."

Mr. L. Bruce Moore has studied Falstaff, and gives in his initial poem with much fidelity the salient traits of Shakespeare's roysterer, who was vastly human, and not only humorous but the cause of humor in others. Sonnets and lyrics in various measures make up the rest of the book, of which the following poem may serve as a sample. It is titled:

GRANT AT GALENA.

"Like a rare piece of delf
His talent lay
Unused, unseen, upon its dusty shelf,
And none who passed that way
Valued the precious clay;

"Yet those slow years and late,
Not lost were they:
Time is not lost that builds for love or fate;
And always, as it may,
Arrives the appointed day!"

To transplant the sonnet from a Latinized tongue into a Gothic one—into smooth and sounding English, say—is always a perilous and never less than a difficult task. Some writers think it can (and therefore should, if this Hibernicism may be pardoned,) never be done.

Mr. Edward Robeson Taylor, who has here translated from "Les Trophées" the sonnets of José Maria de Heredia, admits the herculean hardness of his task. He even says he has changed and entirely recast his first attempts to give them "a truer rendering and a better art."

The present volume is a second edition. The diligent reader can see that there is substance, along with pleasing fancies and eloquent expression in the original, and that the poet is worthy of attention. He handles a bewildering variety of themes—the god, the athlete, the shepherd, the slave, the prisoner, the artist, stars, sunsets, and things ancient, mediaeval, and modern. It would have been well if Mr. Taylor had given a sketch of the poet, but the reader who misses or desires one will find, no doubt, in Edmund Gosse's "Critical Kit Kats" a review of Heredia's style and work that will warrant and repay the search for it.

JOEL BENTON.

*WHEN THE BIRDS GO NORTH AGAIN. By Ella Higginson. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*TUYA. Other Verses and Translations from José Marti. By Cecil Charles. New York: J. E. Richardson.

*SOLDIER SONGS AND LOVE SONGS. By A. H. Laidlaw. New York: W. R. Jenkins.

*FROM SUNSET RIDGE. Poems, Old and New. By Julia Ward Howe. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

*ODES IN CONTRIBUTION TO THE SONGS OF FRENCH HISTORY. By George Meredith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*THE BASHFUL EARTHQUAKE. By Oliver Herford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

*THE DEATH OF FALSTAFF AND OTHER POEMS. By L. Bruce Moore. Baltimore: Cushing & Co.

*LES TROPHEES SONNETS OF DE HEREDIA. Englished by Edward Robeson Taylor. San Francisco: William Doxey.

The current issue of "The Bookman" praises highly "Tony Drum," by Edwin Pugh, which has recently appeared with ten striking illustrations by William Nicholson and James Pryde. "The Bookman" says: "The history of the short and intense life of Tony Drum . . . is all too brief. . . . Mr. Pugh's work is on a simpler scale than in his previous stories and unquestionably has gained in strength. He has made of Tony Drum a living boy; he has got inside of him and made him speak words that are not the less real because they are magnificent, or grotesque, or aged. . . . The dramatic quality of Mr. Pugh's work is evident in the persistence with which scene after scene occurs to the reader when he has finished the book and put it away. . . . Instinct with life and affords us keen enjoyment . . . will win for him an international reputation." ($1.50).

"The First Violin" ($1) has long been the leading musical novel, but the Philadelphia "Times" says that Godfrey's "Poor Human Nature" ($1.50) "gives us a more true conception of the musical life of Germany," and adds "Woven like a silver thread in the richer, fuller strain of music is a charming love story." The first impression of the book was practically exhausted on the day of publication.

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The Provincial Governor. By Evarts Boutell Greene. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The Jew, the Gypsy, and El Islam. By Sir Richard F. Burton. 8vo. New York: H. S. Stone & Co.

The Epochs of Church History. By John Fulton, D. D., LL. D. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

The Court of the Second Empire. By Imbert de St. Amand. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

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American War for Humanity. By John J. Ingalls. 8vo. New York: N. D. Thompson Publishing Company.

POETRY.

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The Poetical Works of William Morris. By Beowulf. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 6s.

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The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; high westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,263. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active.

FOREIGN.—Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, declared in Berlin the other day that Germany will make an effort to adjust all differences with this country, and to secure a reciprocity treaty. Emperor William is closely guarded as the result of the discovery of the recent Anarchist plots. The intention to ask the German Parliament to pay the expenses of the Emperor's trip to the East has been abandoned, it is said, owing to the protests of the newspapers. The mother of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has notified Queen Victoria of the young Queen's betrothal to Prince Willem of Wied. It is rumored in London that the Paris Exposition may not be ready in 1901. A supposed Anarchist was caught in the Bank of England last night. William Black, the novelist, died yesterday.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

The treaty of peace was signed by the American and Spanish Commissioners at 8:45 last evening.

Charles W. Miller of Chicago won the six-day bicycle race, finishing last night with 2,007 miles to his credit and eclipsing all former records. He stopped riding long enough in the afternoon to marry Miss Hanson. Waller finished second, with 1,985 miles and Pierce third.

The battleship Massachusetts, on her way from the navy yard to the naval anchorage at Tompkinsville, struck a sunken obstruction off Governor's Island causing her to leak in five of her forward compartments. She returned to the navy yard and will have to be placed in the dry dock for repairs.

Page 2.

W. C. Whitney and Anthony N. Brady have secured control of every large electric light and power company in Manhattan and Brooklyn except one.

E. A. Bryan District Attorney Gardiner's private secretary, said last night that the first wife of William A. E. Moore had been found, and is now in Connecticut. She has made a statement to the District Attorney, saying that Moore abandoned her for Fayne Strahan.

Page 3.

The Continental Tobacco Company was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday with a capital of $75,000,000.

The Medical Supply Depot of the United States Army will take possession of its new quarters, Washington and Hubert Streets in about ten days.

It was reported at the meeting of the Army Board that part of the building of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory is on marshy ground and that the floor is sinking.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has decided that the franchises of the Union Railway Company, familiarly known as the "Huckleberry Road," are valid. The company now promises rapid development of its plans.

Mrs. Laura Swift and Mrs. Sarah Raymond, who were arrested on Friday for shoplifting in a Sixth Avenue department store, were released in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The complaints against the women were withdrawn, as restitution had been made.

Major Gen. Roe, after a conference with Gov. Black, has issued orders for a court of inquiry, to be held Dec. 21, to investigate the charges of cowardice against Major Smith and Capt. Whittle of the Seventy-first Regiment. They are relieved without prejudice pending the decision of the board. The court-martial of Capts. Meeks and Bleecker will be held Dec. 19.

Page 5.

By a petition for a removal of the Pennsylvania conspiracy case Senator Quay has succeeded in taking the matter out of District Attorney Graham's hands, and probably in delaying the trial until after the Senatorial election.

Page 6.

The retiring Justices of the Supreme Court, [illegible] Fitzgerald, Pryor, and Cohen, were entertained at dinner last night by their associates.

Up-State Republican politicians have begun to gather at the Fifth Avenue for a conference on legislation and legislative committees.

It was announced yesterday that Justice Morgan J. O'Brien had decided not to resign. He changed his mind at the request of his associates on the Supreme Court Bench. Before Justice O'Brien's decision was made known, Governor-elect Roosevelt had expressed his intention to appoint Justice Daly to succeed him.

Governor-elect Roosevelt held a conference yesterday with Messrs. Platt, Quigg, and Odell relative to appointments. It was said that Col. Roosevelt, who was unwilling to appoint two Democrats, will, now that Justice O'Brien's reconsideration of his resignation leaves his hands clear, insist on naming Major Andrews as Adjutant General.

Page 7.

Deputy Chief of Police McLaughlin has been assigned to act with Deputy Chief Cortright in Manhattan and the Bronx. Inspector Kane goes to the Fifth Inspection District.

Streeters, the London jewelers, propose, it is said, to bring suit against I. Townsend Burden to recover £682, the balance of their share of the reward offered for securing the arrest of the servants who stole valuable jewelry from the Burden residence in 1895.

Page 8.

Flathouse thieves are again at work in Harlem. The apartments of Maurice Manasse were looted in the family's absence Thursday.

The Harvard Club gave a reception to the victorious Harvard football team last night at the clubhouse, 27 West Forty-fourth Street.

It is reported that a milk trust, with a capital of $10,000,000, is being organized in Chicago, and that application for articles of incorporation will be made within ten days.

Page 9.

Princeton alumni of this and other cities will shortly present to the gunboat that bears the name of the university, a bronze ship's bell, a library of 600 volumes, and a silver punch bowl and ladle.

Page 12.

The Consumers' League has issued an appeal to Christmas shoppers to trade only with those houses which provide suppers or supper money for their employes detained nights. A list of the firms can be had at the office of the league.

Page 13.

President Taylor of Vassar College spoke yesterday before the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity on the question "Should the State Teach Morals in Its Schools?" His position was that, in so far as morals relate to religion, they should not be taught in the public school.

Page 14.

The absence of a black cat from the Harlem Court House caused an exciting time, and when it was found in a coal chute the rescue interested a Magistrate and many court officers.

James D. Hallen, the lawyer who is on trial for forgery, denied yesterday that he had ever assumed the name Julian D. Hayne or met Mrs. Hayne, who has come from Iowa to prefer a charge of bigamy against him.

Page 17.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago has bought the foreign rights in the Hoadley-Knight compressed air power patents with a view of introducing the system into the conveyances of London, and Paris, Berlin, and other Continental cities.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, opens with an account of the situation of the Liberal Party and the lack of programme and leadership. He mentions four of the most prominent men, any one of whom may become the leader. Sir Edward Grey is among them. The prospects of Sir William V. Harcourt and Lord Rosebery are discussed. England was much exercised over the allusion in the President's message to the Nicaragua Canal, his reference being contrary to the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is believed that Sir Edmund Monson's extraordinary speech recently delivered in Paris was inspired by Lord Salisbury. Ex-Col. Picquart's appeal, and the subsequent action by the Court de Cassation, are said to have been a fatal blow to the military conspirators in Paris. The Daily Telegraph of London, quoting a prominent French politician, says that France is on the eve of a revolution. The way to a settlement of the Irish University question now seems to be clear. There will be two universities, one in Dublin and one in Belfast, which will be respectively Catholic and Protestant. A bright, brief sketch of the principal features of the farewell dinner to Lord and Lady Curzon is presented. Good news is told concerning the state of Sir Henry Irving's health; it is announced that he contemplates a farewell tour in America next Autumn. Several important and interesting dramatic and literary notes close the letter.

Page 23.

Two brokers on the Consolidated Exchange were caught on the bull market and suspended.

It is expected that at the meeting of the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee to-morrow a report will be prepared which will result in a speedy revival of a tariff association.

Page 24.

Hop Wah, who professes to run a laundry at 339 West Thirty-seventh Street, was held for examination yesterday in the West Side Court on a charge of selling opium. The suspicions of the police were aroused by the fact that stylishly gowned women, who came in carriages, were among his patrons.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Notes of Insurance Interests.—Page 23.
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Society.—Page 16.

CLEMENT SCOTT RESIGNS.

The Well-Known Dramatic Critic Severs His Connection with The Daily Telegraph of London.

Cable Correspondence.
[Copyright, 1898, THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Clement Scott has resigned the post of dramatic critic on The Daily Telegraph.

Ever since 1873, Clement William Scott, or "Clemmy," as he is called by the dramatic and journalistic professions, has contributed articles of dramatic criticism to The Daily Telegraph. He has been the only critic in all London for whom a box was always reserved on "first nights." Managers have feelingly declared, when questioned, that they dared not do otherwise. Mr. Scott has so written that he has made many friends. He has also made many enemies.

About a year ago Mr. Scott stirred up a storm of anger and reproach in an interview prepared for a London publication entitled Great Thoughts, in which he was reported as saying that it was nearly impossible for a woman who adopts the stage as a profession to remain pure. He is said to have added that "the freedom of life, speech, and gesture behind the curtain renders it almost impossible for a woman to preserve that simplicity of manner which is her greatest charm."

Continuing, he was quoted with the remarks:

"What is infinitely more to be deplored is that a woman who endeavors to keep her purity is almost of a necessity foredoomed to failure in her career."

The resentment to his words was so great that the proprietors of The Daily Telegraph were asked to dismiss him. They increased his salary. The question was taken up in Paris, where well-known playwrights and managers were invited to contribute their ideas to Le Figaro concerning the correctness of Mr. Scott's dictum. Here in New York also some journals canvassed the actors and actresses then in the city on the subject. Mr. Scott received a [illegible] tale about of abuse from the local theatre people of all ranks and conditions.

In speaking of Mr. Scott's statement the late Harold Frederic said in his cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday, Jan. 2, 1898:

"The public gets up but a languid interest in the manufactured frenzy of the actor world against Clement Scott. That his wholesale attacks on actresses was both stupid and unjust may all be, but the whole dramatic profession has been crawling on its belly before him for so many years, toadying to him for sugary notices, cringing under his criticism, buying plays from him which were never produced, that there is small wonder that he was emboldened to express his low opinion of it. There are all sorts of talk of physical violence, of the theatres boycotting The Daily Telegraph till he is discharged, and the like, but of actual sport and fear there will be very little. On both sides there is a wealth of rhetoric, and eloquent gestures of aversion and disdain, but not much else."

On April 7 last Mr. Scott made an abject apology in The Daily Telegraph, saying:

"I suggest that the words published, and which have evidently given such offense, were spoken at a moment of great mental stress, when my surroundings were such as to prevent me from clearly appreciating the distress they were likely to cause."

Sir Henry Irving, it is reported, accepted the apology for the profession. Mr. Frederic, in commenting on the affair, said in his letter which succeeded the publication of the apology: "The pity is that the interviewer had not the wit to grasp this view [Mr. Scott's view] of the situation and consign at least one sheet of his interview to the waste-paper basket."

With the exception of a few words of discontent at the alleged inadequacy of the apology from Mr. Willard, Mrs. Kendal, and some others, the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Scott is about fifty-seven years of age. At one time he had ambitions as a playwright, but his plays have not succeeded. In late years he has confined his efforts of this nature to prologues and epilogues and to verses which comedians recite at benefits. He has also written some verses for publication. He is the author of "Lays of a Londoner," "Poems for Recitation," and "Lays and Lyrics." He has also written "Round About the Islands," "Poppy Land Papers," and "Blossom Land," all being a collection of holiday articles contributed to The Daily Telegraph and other papers. In 1891 he edited the life and reminiscences of E. L. Blanchard, and in 1892 was part author of "The Fate of Fenella," and four or five years ago, as the result of foreign journeys, he wrote "Cheery Ceylon" and "Pictures of the World."

Previous to his connection with The Daily Telegraph, Mr. Scott was successively clerk in the War Office dramatic critic to The Sunday Times, to The Weekly Dispatch, and to The Observer.

He is considered to be the most widely known and most influential of any London critic. The old-time phrase that he is the "leading dramatic critic of London" is capable of being interpreted in various ways. What Englishmen, Londoners, say it really means is that he is the critic for the daily paper with the largest circulation, and that his criticisms are consequently more widely read than those of his contemporaries; that he has appealed to the public in several capacities, hence his personality and name are familiar to the crowd. Whether Mr. Scott is the ablest of the London critics, whether his judgment is the best or not, are never-ceasing matters of discussion.

SKATERS NEARLY DROWNED.

WAKEFIELD JUNCTION, Mass., Dec. 10.—As a Boston and Maine train was passing Crystal Lake this forenoon some of the passengers saw two boys struggling in the water, surrounded by broken ice.

No one was near. The conductor stopped the train and five men ran to the lake and rescued the boys, who were almost exhausted. They had broken through while skating.

SLOT MACHINES HIS RUIN.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 10.—George Clark, thirteen years old, of 12 Straight Street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, having stolen watches from the offices of W. V. Egbert and Roe & Conover, in Mechanic Street. The first watch disappeared on Dec. 6 and the second two days following.

Young Clark displayed great cunning in disposing of his plunder. He knew that, on account of his youth, he could not pawn the watches without being regarded as suspicious, so he wrote a note and signed his mother's name to it, asking the pawnbroker to receive the watches as a pledge and stating that she wanted the money in order to obtain enough to enable her to make a trip to Ireland. When Clark got the money he gambled it away on the slot machines.

The best gift. A Graphophone. For $10 and up. Call or send postal. Columbia Phonograph Co., 145 or 1,159 Broadway.—Adv.

PEACE TREATY SIGNED AT LAST

An Impressive Ceremony at the French Foreign Office.

SPANIARDS WERE VERY GLOOMY

Afterward Made Acrid Remarks About American Bad Taste.

Were Annoyed by the Presence of Our Attaches and Their Eagerness to Secure Pens as Souvenirs.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The treaty of peace was signed at 8:45 this evening.

The event would have afforded a subject for a great historical painting. The group gathered about the table in the stately chamber of the Foreign Office was impressive in itself; while the fact that the sense of the momentousness of the issues which the act decided was deeply felt by all the participants gave additional solemnity to the scene.

Around the great mahogany table sat the ten arbiters of the destinies of an old and a young nation. Ranged standing behind them were numerous attachés of the American Commission. The jets from the crystal chandeliers above the heads of those present magnified the brilliant green and scarlet of the upholsterings into gaudiness.

There was a theatrical contrast between the black-clothed actors and the scenery. To the Americans it was a happy ending of the epilogue of war; for the Spaniards it was plainly a bitter tragedy, none the less painful because long foreseen. They sat silently as though almost crushed, and none could withhold sympathy from Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Spanish Commission, who, coming from his bed, was bundled in a great overcoat, though logs were burning in the fireplace near by.

The spirits of the two bodies were symbolized by the clothes worn by the members of the commissions, for the Americans were attired in evening dress for the dinner given to them immediately after the meeting by the Duc de Loubat, and the Spaniards wore black frock coats.

Although the commissions met at 3:30 o'clock, expecting to finish their work in a half hour, the engrossing of the treaty on parchment was found to be such a lengthy task that at 5:15 a recess was taken until 7 o'clock. Clerk Martin of the American Commission worked all day without even stopping to eat. When he came into the chamber at 7:30 with the document he found the Commissioners waiting. The Spanish copy had arrived a half hour earlier.

Mr. Arthur Ferguson, the interpreter of the American Commission, then proceeded to read first the English, and after that the Spanish, version of the treaty. This finished, two copies were passed around the table, the Commissioners signing them in the order of their rank—Judge William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis, Senator William P. Frye, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, and Senator George Gray; Señor Montero Rios, Señor Abarzuza, Señor Garnica, Señor Villaurutia, and Gen. Cerero y Saens—each commission signing its opponent's treaty. Both were tied with the Spanish and American colors.

When the seals were prepared to be affixed attendants were sent scurrying for ribbons of the French tricolor with which the documents were sealed, as a compliment to the French hosts of the commissions.

Many officials interestedly watched every detail of the proceedings.

The last seal being impressed, the Commissioners rose and without formality each shook the hands of all his antagonists and exchanged assurances of sincere personal esteem.

There has been a great contest among the families and friends of the American Commissioners for possession of the pens with which the signatures to the treaty were written. Some of the Americans were provided with handsome pens purchased for the purpose. The Spaniards appeared to be unaffected by the souvenir craze and contented themselves with the ordinary quill pens strewn on the table.

Mr. Arthur Ferguson requested Señor Montero Rios to give him his pen, saying:

"Have you any desire to preserve the pen with which you will sign?"

"Not in the slightest," said the Spaniard, with a courtly bow.

The signing was finished at 8:45. At that time the door of the chamber opened, and Señor Villaurutia appeared and exclaimed to a group of correspondents who were waiting in the corridor. "C'est fini." The other members of the Spanish Commission followed Señor Villaurutia, and hurried silently through the vestibule to their waiting carriage. The American Commission strolled out, chatting complacently, and, as they descended the steps, the lights in the chamber were darkened.

The Spaniards subsequently commented acridly upon what they termed the bad taste of the Americans in mustering a crowd of attachés to gloat over the consummation of their downfall and to scramble for relics.

The treaty as signed consists of seventeen articles, it having been found advisable to sub-divide two or three of the articles in the draft agreed upon at the last meeting.

The Commissioners of the two nations wrote their signatures on two copies of the treaty, one copy being for the archives.

The document was prepared by Secretary Moore in behalf of the United States Commission, and by Señor Villaurutia, for Spain, on account of the continued illness of Secretary Ojeda of the Spanish Commission.

Each copy contained the English and Spanish texts of the treaty in parallel columns. The wording had been approved previously by the commissions without a joint meeting, so there was no controversy on this subject.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

The President Is Congratulated, and in Turn Cables Congratulations to Our Peace Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The official news of the signing of the peace treaty was received in Washington a little later than the press reports. It was in cipher form, as usual, from Judge Day. It was at once transmitted to the President, who was alone at the time, but within a comparatively short time all the members of the Cabinet had either called or sent their congratulations. The President's congratulations were promptly cabled to the commission.

The news of the signing having been so thoroughly discounted in advance, the actual receipt of the official advices created little stir here. There was a general feeling of relief, however, that no unforeseen circumstances intervened at the last moment to blockade the peaceful close of the negotiations.

THE NEXT MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Not Likely that Gen. Woodford Will Return to Madrid.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The peace treaty having been signed, the Government will be obliged very speedily to take steps looking to the restoration of the diplomatic machinery necessary to friendly relations with Spain. So far the President has not given much consideration to the selection of a United States Minister to Madrid.

The recent visit to the White House of Gen. Woodford, late Minister to that capital, has been erroneously construed to indicate a determination on the part of the President to return the Minister to Madrid. As a matter of fact, this is improbable, as the whole line of diplomatic precedent is in the direction of wiping out all old issues and starting afresh after a war with new Ministers on both sides. The reappointment of Mr. Woodford might mean the return to Washington of Señor Polo y Bernabe, whose residence in Canada during the war rendered him so obnoxious to the American public.

If custom is followed, either the next United States Minister to Madrid or the next Spanish Minister to Washington will be accredited with credentials as a special envoy to exchange the ratifications of the treaty now being negotiated at Paris. Having fulfilled that function he will then present his credentials as Minister Resident and will remain in that capacity.

Just which of the Ministers will be called upon to perform this function depends upon the place selected by the Paris Commissioners for the exchange of final ratifications.

SPAIN'S CABINET TOTTERING.

Its Resignation Is Expected to Follow the Signing of the Treaty of Peace.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch from Madrid says the position of the Cabinet is most critical, and that the resignation of the Ministry is expected as soon as the treaty of peace is signed.

In commercial circles, it is added, the fall of the Cabinet has been discounted, owing to the dull state of business and the heavy taxation.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—The Imparcial to-day says it hopes the Government will unreservedly approve of the energetic conduct of the Spanish Commissioners, and adds:

"Other nations must not think we are thorough cowards and will accept all kinds of humiliations. We congratulate the Spanish Commissioners on rendering a great service to the nation, which owes them deep gratitude."

How Spain Will Get Revenge.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—It is said that Spain has resolved to give permission for the cultivation of tobacco in the Spanish provinces. This will increase the revenue of Spain and she will also revenge herself on the United States, as the Spanish tobacco is expected to seriously compete with the American-grown weed.

COL. BRYAN WILL RESIGN.

Members of the Third Nebraska Understand that Their Commander Is About to Leave the Service.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—Col. William Jennings Bryan of the Third Nebraska Regiment has either forwarded his resignation to Washington or is about to do so. Of this there seems to be no doubt. To-day he called upon Gen. Lee, commander of the Seventh Corps, and Gen. Keifer, commander of the Second Division of the corps, of which Col. Bryan's regiment is a part, and is understood to have announced his intention of quitting the service. Gen. Lee is to sail for Cuba on the transport to-morrow, and Col. Bryan is believed to have hastened his decision in order that he might acquaint his corps commander with his intention prior to his departure for the island. Neither of the commanding Generals would discuss the matter, and referred to Col. Bryan as the proper source to get any news.

Col. Bryan would neither deny nor confirm the rumor, but he said that when the time came he would prepare a written statement and give it to the press, so that there would be no possibility of any misstatement of his position.

"It is well to have the newspapers to talk through," he said, with a laugh. "They beat your hat all hollow."

Col. Bryan's regiment understands to-day that he will be its commander but a few days longer. Lieut. Col. Vifquain is quoted by other officers of the regiment as having told them that there would soon be promotions in the regiment, as Col. Bryan would resign and he would succeed him as Colonel.

GEN. MERRITT SAILS FOR HOME.

Likely to Resume Control of the Department of the East.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Mrs. Merritt, and the General's aide de camp, Lieut. Strother, sail from Liverpool for New York to-day on board the steamer Lucania.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Gen. Wesley Merritt recently notified the War Department that he probably would sail for home to-day. His return will be of special interest at this time, owing to his service in command of the first expedition to the Philippines, and, later as Military Governor General of the islands, and also from the fact that he will be the first of those prominently identified with the work of the Peace Commission at Paris to reach here.

No decision has been reached as to Gen. Merritt's future command, but he probably will resume control of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York, now temporarily held by Gen. Shafter.

TRAINS COLLIDE IN MICHIGAN.

Chicago and Northwestern Engines Crash Together Head On.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Dec. 10.—The southbound and the northbound passenger trains on the Chicago and Northwestern collided head on at 8 o'clock to-day 100 feet from the Menominee iron bridge. The northbound train, which was two hours late, had baggage and mail cars, two day coaches, and a sleeper, and carried seventy-five people.

The engines were badly smashed and the tender of the northbound was covered by the baggage car. A number of passengers were slightly hurt and some women fainted. H. Hanrahan, fireman of the northbound train, was badly injured and had to be cut out of the wreck. Engineer Michael Killian of the southbound train was hurt about the head.

Both trains were running at the same speed and they sustained about equal damage.

DEFENDS HER ACCUSED HUSBAND

New Hampshire Woman Declares She Was Shot by a Stranger.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10.—Daniel Moses, a farmer of North Pembroke, whose wife was mysteriously shot and dangerously injured at her home yesterday morning, has been placed under arrest on suspicion of being his wife's assailant. This morning Moses was lodged in the Merrimac County jail, in this city.

Mr. Moses strongly declares his innocence, and Mrs. Moses, who is barely alive as the result of her wound, says that a stranger entered her home yesterday forenoon during the absence of her husband, and without uttering a word, shot her.

An investigation followed, which disclosed the fact that Mr. Moses possessed a revolver, which was found in a bureau drawer of Mrs. Moses's room, where the shooting took place. One chamber of the revolver was empty, and later both Mr. and Mrs. Moses said that the weapon had not been discharged for months. When told of the empty chamber, Mrs. Moses said she fired one shot at the fence a week ago.

California and the Pacific Coast.

"Washington and Southwestern Limited," via Southern Railway, A. W. P. and W. of A. and L. N. Railroads. Through daily vestibuled trains with dining cars to New Orleans, connecting there with the Sunset Limited for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Pacific Coast points. Special Sunset Limited Annex car leaves New York Tuesdays and Saturdays at 4:20 P. M. New York Office, 271 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Park & Tilford's Increased Sales

of the celebrated Poland spring water testify to its merits. Pure, sparkling, and delicious.—Adv.

THE MASSACHUSETTS HURT

Battleship Strikes a Sunken Obstruction Off Governors Island.

FIVE COMPARTMENTS LEAKING

Compelled to Return to the Navy Yard, Where She Will Have to Go Into Dry Dock for Repairs.

The United States battleship Massachusetts, while on her way from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday, struck a sunken obstruction near Diamond Reef off Castle Williams, Governor's Island, and sprung aleak in five of her forward water-tight compartments. The vessel was so badly injured that she was forced to put back to the navy yard, where she will be placed in dry dock for repairs.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the exact cause of the accident. The ship's officers as well as the navy yard officials are reticent about the matter, and it was impossible yesterday to determine the full extent of the injuries the battleship had sustained. That the vessel is seriously damaged, however, is indicated by the hurried preparations being made to dock her.

The Massachusetts left the navy yard yesterday shortly before noon. She was under orders to proceed to the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville, preliminary to sailing for Hampton Roads, where she was to join the North Atlantic Squadron for the annual manœuvres under Commodore Philip. The battleship left the yard under her own steam, with Naval Pilot James A. Bell directing her course.

While rounding Governors Island and off Castle William, the warship struck the obstruction hard enough to make her shiver from stem to stern. There was a momentary commotion aboard the big fighting craft, but the well-disciplined crew quickly regained its composure and calmly stood by awaiting orders. The engines were stopped at a signal from the pilot and the ship lay to.

When it was discovered that the vessel had struck on the port side, near the bow, and that she was making water fast in five of the water-tight compartments on that side. The leaking compartments were quickly closed and the ship continued on her way to Tompkinsville, that being the nearest anchorage. Before getting under way again, Capt. Nicol Ludlow, commanding the battleship, signaled the fort on Governor's Island to telegraph to the navy yard to send three tugs to assist the Massachusetts, as she was leaking and in danger.

Rear Admiral Bunce, commandant of the navy yard, received a dispatch from Governors Island a few minutes later, and promptly ordered the powerful tug Wompatuck to the assistance of the battleship. The Wompatuck proceeded with all speed to Tompkinsville, where she found the Massachusetts at anchor.

When the tug arrived, Capt. Ludlow deemed it advisable to return to the navy yard without attempting to temporarily stop the leaks. The Massachusetts came back up the bay under her own steam, with the Wompatuck hovering about her, ready to lend assistance if needed. When the battleship entered the East River the tug took her in tow.

The Massachusetts had a slight list to port and was down by the head, just so much so that the red paint below her water line aft showed above the water. This was due to the water she had taken in her forward compartments. When the Wompatuck with her tow reached the mouth of Wallabout Basin she made vain efforts to get her unwieldy charge inside.

The appearance of the battleship down by the head and with a list to one side, coupled with the apparent distress of her convoy, the tug, threw a scare into the navy yard officials. They believed that the Massachusetts was sinking, and the navy yard tugs Nina and Narkeeta were sent out to assist the Wampatuck. The three tugs, after half an hour's hard work, succeeded in getting the battleship into the berth she had vacated, at the foot of Main Street.

As soon as the Massachusetts was moored to the dock Capt. Ludlow went ashore and reported to Admiral Bunce, who in turn reported the matter by wire to Washington. Naval Constructor Hill went aboard the ship to make an examination for the purpose of determining the extent of her injuries.

Capt. Ludlow gave orders to exclude everybody but the navy yard officials from the ship. When Constructor Hill left the vessel he was questioned as to the ship's injuries, but he refused to talk. Capt. Ludlow and Admiral Bunce also declined to make any statement.

From another source, however, it was learned that the ship's plates for a distance of about 15 feet on her port side forward had been either started or ripped open by the blow. As she lay at her dock there was four feet of water in five leaking compartments, despite the fact that her pumps had been kept working steadily from the time the accident happened.

The officers and crew of the ship who could be induced to talk gave it as their opinion that the vessel had struck a spur of the reef off Governors Island. Pilot Bell, however, expressed an altogether different opinion. He was positive, he said, that the battleship did not strike a reef, but that she grounded in the channel.

The tide at the time the vessels struck, he said, was fully four feet lower than usual, and there was a correspondingly lesser depth of water in the channel off Castle William. Pilot Bell declared that he had taken the battleship Oregon safely through the same channel when she sailed for Manila a short time ago.

The Oregon, he said, drew twenty-seven feet of water, while the Massachusetts' draught was but a small fraction over twenty-six feet. If the Oregon, with her greater draught, could safely navigate the channel, he declared, it was reasonable to assume that the Massachusetts could also, unless, as he had said, the tide was abnormally low. He was certain that if the ship had struck the reef, as claimed, she could not have been kept afloat. On the way back from Tompkinsville, the pilot said, the Massachusetts passed within fifteen feet of the spot where she had struck.

The Massachusetts will be placed in Dry Dock No. 3 as soon as possible. The cruiser Newark is at present in the dock being overhauled. As this dock is the only one at the yard which can accommodate a ship of the size of the Massachusetts, the Newark will have to be floated out before the battleship can be docked.

The Massachusetts is a first-class battleship. She is a sister ship of the Iowa and Indiana, and is one of the finest vessels in the navy. The Massachusetts has been in service about four years. She cost $3,020,000 to build, has a displacement of 10,288 tons, is 348 feet long on the load waterline, has twin-screw vertical triple-expansion engines of 9,000 horse power.

The maximum speed of the ship is sixteen knots. She carries a complement of about 450 officers and men, and her armament consists of a thirteen-inch guns, 20 six-pounder rapid-fire guns, 6 one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and 4 Gatling guns. In addition, she is fitted with 6 torpedo tubes. Her commander is Capt. Nicol Ludlow, formerly commanding officer of the monitor Terror. Lieut. Schroeder is executive officer of the ship and Lieut Potts navigator.

The Massachusetts engaged in the bombardment and blockade of Santiago and in the destruction of Cervera's fleet. At the cessation of hostilities she came North with other ships of Sampson's fleet and after the naval parade in these waters went to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for an overhauling.

THE CLEVELAND BAR SCANDAL.

Burke to be Expelled and Judge Dellenbaugh Investigated.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—State Senator Vernon H. Burke will be expelled from the Cleveland Bar Association. Judge Frank E. Dellenbaugh will be investigated.

This the Bar Association decided to do at its meeting this afternoon. The conclusion was not reached, however, until after three hours of deliberation. Then the vote was taken by calling the roll. The result was largely in favor of adopting the report as submitted by the Trial Committee. This carried with it the expulsion of Burke and the investigation of Dellenbaugh.

James A. Garfield, Chairman of the meeting, announced that the findings of the Investigating Committee would be presented to the Circuit Court for such action as it might consider proper.

Acme Licorice Pellets.

Strongly indorsed by all who have used them.—Adv.

BRITISH BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Gladstonian Documents Pouring in Upon John Morley.

[Copyright, 1898, THE NEW YORK TIMES.]
Cable Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A new edition of "The Open Question", will, by bearing Elizabeth Robins's name on the title page, confirm the news I cabled three weeks ago.

Sir Robert Peel's papers are to be published by Messrs. Murray in January, and will contain important correspondence with the Queen, the Duke of Wellington and with many other statesmen of the period of 1827-41.

Gladstoniana, in response to John Morley's request, has been supplied in such number that the Macmillans have set aside certain rooms in their new building to accommodate and classify them all. The documents at Hawarden are to be dealt with by Mr. Morley on the spot.

NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

Dialogue for "The Egoist" Written by George Meredith Himself.

[Copyright, 1898, THE NEW YORK TIMES.]
Cable Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Stephen Phillips has finished a play in verse, founded upon the story of Paolo and Francesca, for George Alexander.

George Meredith has himself written all the dialogue in the dramatization of "The Egoist," which Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell will produce on a date not yet fixed. Meredith feels some anxiety whether the British public will like a play in which the central figure is not a sympathetic character.

George Alexander will produce in January Mrs. Craigie's play, called "A Repentance." The scene is laid in Spain in 1835. The action deals with the Carlist struggle. He has also accepted a three-act play, "The Leaden Casket," by Miss Margaret Young, a new playwright.

A melodrama by Sutton Vane in five acts is to be produced at the Princess Theatre Christmas Eve. It is adapted from "La Jeunesse d'Orgue," by Xavier de Montépin and Jules Dornay.

FRANK HARRIS'S NEW VENTURE.

Reported that the London Editor Will Open a Hotel at Monte Carlo.

[Copyright, 1898, THE NEW YORK TIMES.]
Cable Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—It is reported that Frank Harris, late editor of The Saturday Review, is going to Monte Carlo to run a hotel there.

CAUGHT IN BANK OF ENGLAND.

Armed Man Supposed to be Mad or an Anarchist Arrested at Night After Desperate Resistance.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A wretched, middle-aged, wild-looking man was arrested at the Bank of England at 11 o'clock to-night, after a sharp struggle.

According to one account, the man rang the bell at the main entrance of the bank, and when the janitor opened the door the man rushed in and drew a revolver, which he was prevented from usuing by the military guard, with fixed bayonets, closing around him.

Another version of the affair is that he managed to gain admittance in some unexplained manner, and offered as an excuse for his presence in the bank the statement that he wanted to cash a check.

However this may be, he made a frantic resistance when taken into custody.

In his pockets were found a loaded revolver, a dozen silver and several gold foreign coins, and some jewelry.

The man speaks English with a foreign accent, and it is suspected that he is an Anarchist. When questioned at the police station he gave the name of George Taylor. He was examined by a doctor, who ordered his removal to Bow Infirmary.

The news of the affair spread rapidly through the neighborhood, and a crowd quickly surrounded the entrance to the bank.

THE LONDON EMBASSY.

Report that the Post Had Been Offered to Whitelaw Reid Not Confirmed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Renewed interest was excited to-night in the expected appointment of an Ambassador to Great Britain by the report from London that the President has offered the embassy to Whitelaw Reid, and that he has been urged to accept it.

Indications of this kind have been heard here before this week, and THE NEW YORK TIMES was informed that it was understood that Secretary Hay indicated a preference for Mr. Reid because of the fact that he does not altogether lack diplomatic experience.

The President is averse to talking about this matter, and at the White House the report could not be verified or denied. Secretary Hay was absent from his home this evening, but on all occasions when appointments have been mentioned to him he has declined to say anything about a matter that is strictly the affair of the President.

State Department officers who have read the recent reports about the probable appointment to London regard the chances of Mr. Reid to be quite as good as those of either of the gentlemen who have been named. The reported opposition of Mr. Platt to Mr. Reid will not, they believe, be stubborn.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions have moderated greatly from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River. A rise in temperature of 18 to 20 degrees is reported from Northern Missouri and in Iowa.

The storm in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has increased markedly in intensity, Father Point reporting a pressure of 29.28 inches, a fall of .50 of an inch in the past twenty-four hours. This storm has caused gales in the lake regions and on the Atlantic Coast, Buffalo reporting a west wind of fifty-six miles an hour. Rain has fallen in the Gulf and in the South Atlantic States and light snow in the lower lake region.

Storm signals are displayed on Lake Superior and on the lower lakes from Detroit to Oswego; also on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	45	26	31
6 A. M.	42	25	30
9 A. M.	44	24	30
12 M.	52	26	34
4 P. M.	55	31	36
6 P. M.	53	31	34
9 P. M.	52	29	33
12 P. M.	50	28	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....32
Weather Bureau.....28
Corresponding date 1897.....49
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....36

The maximum temperature yesterday was 32 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 23 degrees at 7:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. was 66 per cent.

time he was going around, and then Waller was called for. He rode, and the cheers he received were deafening. Pierce came next, and the others had a turn and were each cheered. That ended the big race. Of the thirty-one who started, twelve had finished, and Miller and Waller had both beaten the record made last year.

Miller wins $1,500 for winning the race, $200 for beating the record, $500 for being married in the Garden, $200 from some Chicago friends, $200 from the manufacturers of the wheel he rode, and $50 from a friend. Waller wins $1,000 for being second, and is also paid for riding a chainless wheel; the only one ridden in the race. Pierce's prize is $600, Albert's $400, Gimm's $300; Lawson's $200, Aronson's $150, and Nawn's $125.

During the 142-hour race Miller had been off the track 15 hours, 9½ of which he spent in sleep. Waller was off 12 hours, and slept 8½ hours; Pierce was off 17 hours, and slept 14 hours; Albert was off 21 hours, and slept 14 hours; Gimm was off 12 hours and slept 8½ hours, and Lawson was off 15 hours, and slept 10 hours.

The finish of the big race did not cause a great number to leave, and the participants in the amateur and professional handicaps run immediately after received vigorous applause. While these races were in progress several of the six-day racers appeared in the boxes, among them Miller and Lawson, and were loudly cheered.

Lawson, who got the lion's share of sympathy from the spectators, was feeling unusually well, and begged to be allowed to go in the professional race. This, of course, was not allowed. After the last special event Miller and his bride, accompanied by George West, his trainer, went to the Waldorf-Astoria for a wedding dinner. Waller and Pierce were invited, and at midnight sent word that they might come around later. As the bridal couple left the Garden some one threw a slipper and rice after them.

Pierce, Miller, Waller, Stevens, and Gimm are registered at the Putnam House.

The result of the last two events of the week follow:

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—First heat won by F. F. Goodman, New York, (40 yards;) G. I. Kreamer, Chicago, (50 yards,) second. Time—2:12 2-5. Second heat won by Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J., (30 yards;) Robert Miller, New York, (50 yards,) second. Time—2:16. Third heat won by Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn, (30 yards;) D. H. Kent, of Boston, (50 yards,) second. Time—2:14. Fourth heat won by Harry Caldwell, Manchester, N. H., (15 yards;) J. A. Newhouse, Buffalo, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:11 3-5. Final heat won by Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, N. J.; F. F. Goodman, New York, second; G. I. Kreamer, Chicago, third; D. Kent, Boston, fourth. Time—2:04 3-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—First semi-final —Won by G. C. Schreiber, New York, (25 yards;) C. M. Ertz, New York, (scratch,) second; M. R. Brown, Passaic, N. J., (15 yards,) third. Second semi-final—Won by C. Doyle, Brooklyn, (45 yards;) T. Adamitz, Passaic, N. J., (20 yards,) second; W. F. Wahrenberger, New York, (10 yards,) third. Final heat—Won by G. C. Schreiber, New York; T. Adamitz, Passaic, N. J., second; C. M. Ertz, New York, third; C. Doyle, Brooklyn, fourth.

FOUND DEAD IN CINCINNATI.

James E. Mitchell Expires Under Strange Circumstances.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 10.—James E. Mitchell came to the Grand Hotel seven weeks ago. He represented himself as being associated with a business firm in New York. Ten days ago a woman came, purporting to be his wife. She said she was the daughter of J. C. Former, a prominent contractor of Rochester, N. Y. The two lived together at a Hopkins Street boarding house till to-day, when Mitchell was found dead in his bed. The woman wired the fact to W. E. Lyon of Chicago, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, asking him to come here at once. Since then the woman has been in a dazed condition.

Nothing has developed as to the cause of Mitchell's death. Recently he asked the Rev. Mr. Robbins of Lincoln Park Baptist Church to pray for him. The minister's praying included his wife. Mitchell interrupted with the words: "No, don't pray for her as my wife; I'm not a hypocrite."

Coroner J. A. Haerr late to-night made the following statement in regard to James E. Mitchell and his death:

"I found Mitchell dead at 987 Hopkins Street this morning. His wife, who was very nervous, said Dr. J. C. Foster had killed him with an overdose of morphine. I saw Dr. Foster, who told me he was called to see Mitchell three times last night, and was told by his wife that morphine was the remedy that had been used on him heretofore.

"Foster gave him a hypodermic injection of acetate of ammonia twice, and the third time he was called, which was about midnight, gave him a quarter of a grain of morphine.

"This morning Dr. Foster heard of Mitchell's death, and that Dr. C. C. Abbott had been called in at the death. I went to see Dr. Abbott, who told me that he had been called to and found Mitchell dead. Dr. Abbott said, furthermore, that Mitchell had died of delirium tremens. I will hold an inquest to-morrow."

WANTS HER SANITY TESTED.

A Mysterious Woman from Buffalo at Bellevue Hospital.

An expensively attired woman, apparently about thirty years of age, was driven to Bellevue Hospital about noon yesterday, and on entering the office asked Clerk Gleason to commit her to the insane pavilion. "I am not well, and I want to be examined," she said.

Dr. Robertson, the insanity expert, was sent for, and to him the woman said she was Margaret Steinwald and that she lived at the Hoffman House. Though the woman appeared rational, she would not or could not explain why she wanted to be committed to the pavilion, further than that she was not feeling well. Dr. Robertson ordered her placed in the female ward of the pavilion and took charge of her effects, which consisted of a small traveling bag containing a few toilet articles, $23.40, and a letter addressed to "Lizzie Wold, Hoffman House," and bearing the Buffalo postmark. A handsome diamond and turquois ring which the woman wore was also taken charge of and was turned over to the property clerk.

At the Hoffman House Clerk Peacock said that Miss Steinwald was not known. A woman answering her description, he said, had registered at the hotel from Buffalo as Miss Wold Thursday evening. She paid for her room in advance and had her meals served in her room. Yesterday morning she paid her bill and went away.

From the cabman who drove the woman to the hospital, Dr. Robertson ascertained that she had engaged him on Thirty-third Street, near the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, to drive her to the Hoffman House. On arriving there she ordered him to drive her to Bellevue Hospital.

While in conversation with the woman last evening, Dr. Robertson learned that her sister, Kitty Steinwald, lives at 205 High Street, Buffalo, N. Y. She insisted that her name was Steinwald, and not Wold. The woman does not appear to be insane, and Dr. Robertson will make a careful examination to-day. He will also communicate with her sister.

WORKINGMEN IN SESSION.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 10.—Many delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will begin in this city on Monday morning, and to the convention of the National Builders Building Trades Council, which will also convene here on that date, arrived to-day.

Chief among them was Samuel Gompers, President of the Federation of Labor. President Gompers spent the better part of the day in session with the Executive Board, composed of himself as President; Frank Morrison, Secretary, Chicago; John B. Lengon, Bloomington, Ill.; P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia; James Duncan, Baltimore; James O'Connell, Chicago, and William Gartland, Pittsburg.

The board worked on the reports of the President, the Secretary, and Treasurer, and also took up some minor business preparatory to the convening of the convention. The Federation of Labor and National Building Trades Council will be in session at the same time next week.

The most important subjects to be treated by the Federation of Labor will be colonial extension, ship building by the Government, and the employment of women.

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America will offer a resolution that all warships and warship equipment shall be built in the navy yards of the United States. James O'Connell of The Chicago Machinist declares that this is one of the best resolutions that will be offered in the convention.

Dry Goods and Verbs.

"How did you happen to lose your situation?"

"Too much accuracy. I was showing a piece of goods to a customer who asked me if it would wash. And I said no, it wouldn't, but if she'd get somebody to wash it I thought it would stand it."—Washington Star.

WHITNEY'S GREAT PROJECT

Nearly Every Electrical Plant in the City Under One Control.

LATE IMPORTANT PURCHASES

W. C. Whitney and A. N. Brady Now Direct Every Large Company in Manhattan and Brooklyn, Except One.

Great combinations of electric power and electric light companies have been forming recently under the direction of William C. Whitney on the one hand and of Anthony N. Brady of Albany on the other. Each of these financiers has been working in his own special field, and each has for several years been outspoken in his belief that electricity was bound to become the dominant factor in certain lines of industrial pursuits, as well as in local transportation systems.

Mr. Whitney, the head of the Metropolitan Traction system in this borough, is credited with having secured control of the Edison Illuminating Company, the Mount Morris Electric Light Company, and the Empire Subway Company, and Mr. Brady, the organizer of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, has just completed the consolidation of all the electric light and power companies in that borough.

Now comes the statement that these two powerful interests, never in antagonism, have been brought together in such close relations that nearly all of the electric lighting, heating, and power facilities of New York will practically be controlled by one organization. That comprehensive organization is believed to be the recently incorporated New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, with its allowed capitalization of $25,000,000.

John D. Crimmins is authority for the statement that the control of the electric facilities in New York by Mr. Whitney and his associates is absolute. Mr. Crimmins said: "More than a year ago I suggested the tremendous opportunities that a complete control of the electric facilities of this city would afford. Mr. Whitney took the matter up after his return from the South, and he and his associates have been working out the project ever since. The Mount Morris Electric Light Company was first secured. It was the only company possessing independent subways, and it owned a franchise for lighting Manhattan Island. It is a valuable property, and Mr. Whitney purchased the entire capital stock about two months ago.

"Of course this and the subsequent transactions have been quietly discussed in well-informed financial circles for some time. My information does not come from Mr. Whitney, but I have a personal knowledge of the facts. The recently incorporated twenty-five-million-dollar company means Mr. Whitney and his associates. After securing the Mount Morris Company the Edison Electric Illuminating Company was acquired, and the syndicate strengthened its position by purchasing the Empire Subway Company, which belonged principally to the Bell Telephone Company. Ownership of this corporation gives Mr. Whitney and his associates absolute control of all the subways, and if the Westinghouse-Walker Company, which is the only company possessing a franchise for furnishing heat, light, and power that the syndicate has not acquired, desired to put down wires in New York, it would have to pay $1,000 a mile."

Mr. Crimmins said that he was not interested with Mr. Whitney in this great electrical combination, but he considered it a very important business undertaking.

From other sources it was ascertained yesterday that Anthony N. Brady had been the active force in effecting the arrangements by which the Manhattan and Brooklyn interests are to be united. Although the details have not been perfected, the general plan, it is said, provides for an equal division of ownership between the Metropolitan Traction syndicate and Mr. Brady and his friends. Some of Mr. Brady's friends declared last evening that the final arrangements had not yet reached a stage that warranted any publication concerning them. The fact that Mr. Whitney, on the one hand, and Mr. Brady, on the other, controlled nearly all of the electrical facilities in Manhattan and Brooklyn was freely admitted. Men closely associated with Mr. Whitney in business affairs declined to talk about the matter.

Controlling the conduits of the Empire Subway Company, the Metropolitan Railway Company will be doubly equipped with the means of transmitting electrical power. The large number of conduits recently laid by the Metropolitan Company along its Broadway line have already excited comment, and President Vreeland has from time to time deemed it advisable to explain that the company was not laying any greater number of these conduits than would be required to supply power to the Broadway line. The belief that the Metropolitan Company was preparing to sell some of its surplus power has been publicly expressed, however, and the recent acquisition of the Empire Subway Company by Mr. Whitney and his associates gives additional significance to that belief.

According to Mr. Crimmins, it is within the power of the Whitney-Brady combination to practically control the supply of electrical heating, lighting, and power facilities within the limits of New York and Brooklyn. The possession of such a comprehensive control of electrical facilities will not be vested in the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, it is said, but in the newly organized New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company. In the discussion of these important changes the question as to whether the Metropolitan Railway Company has the right under its charter to supply electrical power for any other purpose than running its cars has not been made conspicuous. President Vreeland is on record as saying that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will confine itself to its legitimate functions.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, when asked yesterday whether conduits laid by the Metropolitan Railway Company under a permit to change its motive power, could lawfully be used for a general distribution of electric power said that he had not considered the question. He was under the impression that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company would have no right to supply electrical power to outside consumers, but until the matter was officially brought before him he could give no definite opinion concerning it.

Anthony N. Brady, who is regarded in financial circles here as the working factor in this big electrical combination, has developed with extraordinary rapidity as a successful reorganizer and financier of big schemes. He began several years ago by getting control of the gas companies of Albany. Soon afterward he went to Chicago, and was instrumental in organizing the Chicago Gas combination. Next he undertook a variety of large enterprises in the East, including the organization of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system and the acquisition and consolidation of the Brooklyn electric light and power companies. Mr. Brady has two stanch personal and business friends in ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower and Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company. Although he has an office in this city, Mr. Brady makes his home in Albany, and he was in that city yesterday.

William C. Whitney was seen at his home, near Mineola, L. I., last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. While at first declining to talk regarding the electrical deal, he finally said:

"The affair has been greatly exaggerated. Of course I have for a long time been greatly interested in the affairs and working for the prosperity of the Metropolitan Traction Company. An attempt has been made to sell what power this company can furnish which is now not in use. With this end in view the Mount Morris Electric Company has been bought, as well as the control of two or three smaller companies. We have also purchased the subways. This much I will say, but more I cannot divulge at present. Heretofore I have declined to talk at all regarding this affair. I will add, however, that this enterprise will not include the furnishing of light. We cannot enter into that."

Mr. Whitney would not commit himself further.

A Montana Pioneer Burned to Death.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 10.—A special from Virginia City, Mon., tells of a shocking occurrence at the home of John Wynne, near Junction. Mrs. John Wynne, while alone at home, was burned to death. Her blackened body was found by the neighbors. From the position in which the remains lay, and from the fact that the burning of the house attracted the neighbors, the supposition prevails that she was carrying a lighted stick of wood from the kitchen stove to a stove in another room for the purpose of starting a fire, when she tripped and fell, her clothes catching fire and the unfortunate woman burning alive. Mrs. Wynne was one of the State's pioneers, having come to Aller Gulf in the early days. One of her sons, Walter, is Captain of one of the Butte companies now at Manila.

STECK

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No. 11 E. 14 ST. N.Y.

PIANOS

CHINESE WEDDING DINNERS.

Foon Poos, a Merchant of Chinatown, Celebrates His Marriage in His Country's Manner.

Foon Poos, one of Chinatown's influential citizens, who made himself the envy of every Chinese heart in the city when, two weeks ago he led little, blushing Miss Chin Se to the altar, gave a series of wedding dinners to his friends yesterday. As a matter of fact, the dinners were given both yesterday and this morning, for Chinese etiquette prescribes a very inflexible code for these affairs, which no happy bridegroom, least of all of Foon Poos's importance, would dare to break through. So, according to custom, Mr. Poos sent out invitations to his friends for yesterday, which was two weeks after his nuptials.

Quong Ong Kee's restaurant, at 24 Pell Street, was the scene of the celebration, and for some time prior the market had been scoured to procure for Mr. Poos's guests delicacies such as they themselves are seldom able to indulge in, for, when you consider that, according to Chinatown menus, an order of sharks' fins costs $2 and birds' nest soup, properly prepared with choice fungus, costs about the same, it will be seen at once that they do not figure in the regular diet of a Chinaman, any more than terrapin does in the regular bill of fare of the average American. In this same regard it would seem to be an expensive luxury to become a Chinese Benedict, for Mr. Poos at his various feasts had to have enough sharks' fins and birds' nest soup and other equally expensive delicacies to feed ninety of his compatriots and a number of his American friends as well.

The first dinner was served at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and lasted until nearly 8 o'clock. It was a decorous function from a Chinese standpoint, although the American guests could hardly accustom themselves to the Oriental fashion of every one eating from the same dish. Mayor Seymour of Newark and a number of Custom House officials were the particular guests of honor at the feast, which was made more especially interesting from the fact that at it Mrs. Poos made her appearance when the tea and wine were brought in, and as she did so all the guests saluted her. First tine health of the bridegroom was drunk in rice wine, and then the health of the bride in water lily tea, for the Chinaman does not drink the health of his women in wine.

At 11 o'clock the guests gathered again for another dinner, which was a counterpart of the first, except for the fact that Mrs. Poos did not appear. This function lasted until the wee sma' hours. As in the other, all the guests were gathered about small tables, a dish was placed before them containing rice, or that delicacy, and at a given signal from the host the chopsticks flew, every man helping himself from the dish in the centre of the table and deftly transferring the morsel to his mouth. Then there were guttural grunts of satisfaction, and the same thing was repeated until the dish was empty.

Mr. Poos's obligations as a bridegroom have cost him a lot of money, but he can afford luxury, for though but twenty-four years old, he is one of the solid men of the section, and a member of several importing firms. Mrs. Poos is a cousin of Mr. Shong, Chinatown's Mayor. Her brother, Lee Noy, is associated with her husband in various enterprises. The function last night may also be considered in the light of a birthday party for Mrs. Poos, for she will be eighteen years old to-morrow.

TO EXCLUDE LACEMAKERS.

Four Women and a Man Held to be Contract Laborers.

Contract Labor Commissioner Quinlan and Leopold Wallach of the law firm of Wallach & Cook had a heated discussion yesterday at a hearing before the Board of Inquiry in the Barge Office. The case under consideration was that of five English lacemakers who arrived on the steamer Campania on Dec. 3. It is alleged that they came under contract to work for the Patchogue Lace Manufacturing Company of Patchogue, L. I. The lacemakers are George Bailey, Clara Spencer, Gertrude Watkins, Lottie Twigger, and Ellen Bates.

They came over in the second cabin, and when questioned by the Inspectors they said they had become dissatisfied with their work in Nottingham and desired to come to this country. By different means they had become acquainted with a J. W. Henson, who was then in England in the interest of the Patchogue factory. He promised them that if they would come to America they would be put to work at once at $15 a week each. They agreed, and arrived in the country ready to go to work, but were stopped by the Inspectors. After hearing the case, the board decided that they were contract laborers.

During the argument the manufacturing company sought to prove that the workers were wanted for a new industry, and that therefore they should be admitted. Counsellor Uller appeared for the Government and the firm was represented by Leopold Wallach.

The case will be appealed to the Secretary of the Treasury.

TAUNTON SCHOONER MISSING.

Fears for the Safety of the William O. Snow.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the three-masted Taunton schooner William O. Snow, commanded by Capt. Ellis, which sailed from Newport News Nov. 22 for Salem, Mass., and has not since been heard from.

The vessel should have been somewhere in the vicinity of the Massachusetts coast during the hurricane of Nov. 27. The passage generally occupies not longer than a week at this time of the year. The cargo of the schooner consisted of 855 tons of coal, consigned to Winchester Smith of Salem, who fears that disaster has overtaken the craft.

The Snow is owned by J. A. Bowen of Fall River, and hailed from Taunton, Mass. She is a Bath-built vessel, having been constructed in 1881, and her registered tonnage is 560. All told, she would probably carry a crew of eight men.

PENTAGOET'S SUCCESSOR ASHORE.

Steamer Kanawha Aground at Bangor —Damage Not Probable.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 10.—The steamer Kanawha of the Manhattan Steamship Company's line, from New York to Bangor, went ashore this afternoon on what is known as the Middle Ground, just below the Bucksport steamboat wharves. The steamer went ashore at low tide, while making her landing. It was expected that she would come off into deep water at flood tide without damage.

The Kanawha took the place of the missing steamer Pentagoet, now two weeks overdue here, which was out in the great gale. The Kanawha has a cargo of freight for Bangor merchants.

The Bertram N. White's Crew Lost?

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—No tidings have been received of the crew of the three-masted schooner Bertram N. White, abandoned at sea, which was passed on Dec. 3 by the steamer Gallina, which arrived recently at Philadelphia. The schooner was on a passage from Jacksonville for Philadelphia with a cargo of lumber, and was undoubtedly wrecked in the hurricane of the 27th ultimo. The schooner was commanded by Capt. Kelley of Jonesport, Me., and carried, besides the Captain, a mate, engineer, and four men. The White was built at Jonesport, Me., in 1892, and hailed from Harrington, Me.

Columbia Alumni Smoker.

At the midwinter social meeting of the Association of the Alumni of Columbia College, held at Sherry's last evening, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford made an address upon the Spanish war. The address was preceded by Dwight L. Elmendorf, who entertained the association with stereopticon views of scenes during the war, showing among the pictures the portraits of Dr. John Blair Gibbs and Hamilton Fish. Dean Van Amringe presided, and after the more formal exercises of the evening a smoker was held.

MRS. MOORE NO. 1 FOUND

Says William A. E. Moore Abandoned Her for Fayne Strahan.

NOW HIDING IN CONNECTICUT

District Attorney's Secretary Says She Can Be Found When Wanted—Tales Concerning Jurors.

Some surprising developments are promised at the opening to-morrow morning of the second trial of William A. E. Mooro and his wife, accused of extorting money at the Hotel Grenoble from Martin Mahon, the proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel. The first trial ended in a disagreement of the jury.

A. E. Bryan, secretary of District Attorney Gardiner, said last night at the Democratic Club that the first wife of Moore, concerning whom there were some references at the first trial, had been found. Mrs. Moore No. 1 is now, according to the District Attorney's secretary, in a safe place in Connecticut, where she can be found readily. Before going there she made the following statement to the District Attorney:

"I was married to William A. E. Moore on the 3d of July, 1896, and on that day we sailed on the steamer St. Louis, and went to Southampton. We registered as Mr. and Mrs. William A. E. Moore. After three days in London we went by the steamer Dunnottar Cas.le to Cape Town; went to the Grand Hotel, and then went to Johannesburg. We left Johannesburg in February, 1897, and went to London, and lived there as Mr. and Mrs. Moore in the Hotel Cecil.

"We left there on March 13, 1897. My husband abandoned me on that day, and came to America, leaving me in London without means. In June, 1897, he returned to London with Fayne Strahan. I was in London at the time of his return. He came to the Hotel Victoria and asked me to return to him. I refused, because of his treatment of me in Cape Town. He left me there, and the American Consul raised money from Americans there and sent me to London.

"My mother cabled me money to return to America in July, 1897, and in the same month he returned on the Teutonic with Fayne Strahan. I went to the steamer and was heavily veiled. He came to me, and said he did not want to be seen talking to me, and added that if I said anything about being his wife he would go to the grave for it. He said if I did not go away he would call an officer; he did so; I declared he was my husband, and the officer declined to arrest me.

"He never worked at anything that I know of. He always had plenty of money, but never knew how he got it. He always played cards. He met me in Cleveland first eight or ten years ago.

"He denied to me that he was married to Fayne Strahan, and I never knew it until I saw the marriage certificate.

"His uncle is John Moore, a millionaire in Cleveland, who owns transports on the lakes. His uncle is very prominent and a near friend of Mark Hanna, and it was through the latter's influence that Moore secured his appointment as Consular Agent at Durban. While in Johannesburg Moore got into serious trouble, which I will not mention."

The statement, as given out by the District Attorney's office, is unsigned, but Secretary Bryan vouches for its accuracy and genuineness. Moore's first wife is described as being quite pretty and refined.

Mrs. F. E. Johnson of 363 West Fifty-seventh Street, in whose house Fayne Strahan is said to have met Mahon and William H. Ellis, was summoned to District Attorney Gardiner's office yesterday on a subpoena.

The District Attorney wished to discuss with her certain information which he knew she possessed. She declared to District Attorney Gardiner, according to the latter's secretary, that Zachariah Aldrich, the sixth juror in the first trial of the Moores, had called at her house on a certain day, the exact date of which she refused to divulge. He was accompanied by two men, whom she knew to be his fellow-jurymen, she having seen them in court. She did not know their names.

Aldrich came to the house, she said, ostensibly to take home his wife, who had called there the same day on a Mrs. Watson, who lived in Mrs. Johnson's house. During their stay in the house the three men drank wine very freely, she said, and discussed the Moore case. Speaking of Mrs. Moore, Aldrich is reported to have said:

"It was a good thing to have her in court. You couldn't keep your eyes off of her."

THE SOLDIER VOTE DISTRIBUTED

Secretary of State Palmer Sends Ballots to the Several County Clerks.

ALBANY, Dec. 10.—Secretary of State Palmer at 2:15 o'clock to-day completed the work of sorting the soldier vote by counties and making out poll lists of the same. The votes, with their respective poll lists, were sealed in packages and sent by express to the various County Clerks, who will resort them by election districts for canvass.

The votes are divided among the counties as follows, there being only three counties—Yates, Wyoming, and Hamilton—that have no votes: Albany, 220; Allegany, 16; Broome, 77; Cattaraugus, 11; Cayuga, 4; Chautauqua, 32; Chemung, 17; Chenango, 6; Clinton, 2; Columbia, 32; Cortland, 2; Delaware, 47; Dutchess, 79; Erie, 333; Essex, 1; Franklin, 17; Fulton, 5; Genesee, 12; Greene, 37; Herkimer, 13; Jefferson, 52; Kings, 657; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 3; Madison, 4; Monroe, 70; Montgomery, 12; New York, 1,939; Niagara, 19; Oneida, 119; Onondaga, 65; Ontario, 3; Orange, 166; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 5; Otsego, 46; Putnam, 1; Queens, 87; Rensselaer, 29; Richmond, 19; Rockland, 4; Saratoga, 2; Schenectady, 3, Schoharie, 5; Schuyler, 2; Seneca, 3; St. Lawrence, 6; Steuben, 16; Suffolk, 7; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 2; Tompkins, 16; Ulster, 36, Warren, 5; Washington, 7, Wayne, 7; Westchester, 98; Nassau, 1.

Politicians at Delaware Club's Ball.

The ball of the Delaware Club, at the Central Opera House, to-morrow evening, will have a strong political flavor. Over 5,000 invitations have been issued. All the Tammany district leaders have promised to be there. William Astor Chanler has telegraphed Sheriff Dunn that he will try to come. Richard Croker, Mayor Van Wyck, and Elliot Danforth are expected. Sheriff Dunn, the President of the club, will lead the promenade.

DISTRESS ON THE FRENCH SHORE

A Methodist Minister Says the Settlers Are Likely to Starve.

ST JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 10.—The Rev. Sydney Chancey, a Methodist minister settled on the French shore, writes to the St. John's papers detailing the wretched condition of the people living there. He declares that their circumstances are deplorable, that alarming destitution prevails along the whole coast line, and that prompt assistance is necessary to prevent wholesale starvation.

Scores of families, he says, have not more than two barrels of flour with which to tide over the Winter of six months' duration, for which period the coast is blocked by ice floes. He instances cases where families are already existing upon fish and diseased potatoes, having no flour; and urges prompt relief to avert the disastrous consequences which must otherwise ensue.

HOBSON'S VISIT TO ALABAMA.

Greeted with Enthusiasm by the People of Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson arrived in Birmingham, en route to his father's home at Greensborough, shortly before noon to-day. Thousands of people were at the station to greet him. He was hurried through the crowd into a business block, and through that building to the next street, but the crowd scented the ruse, and as he emerged from the building forced him into the street in their anxiety to shake his hand.

Constructor Hobson was finally compelled to mount a buggy and make an informal speech to his fellow-Alabamians, modestly expressing his gratitude for the cordial reception tendered him. In the Morris Hotel this evening he stood for two hours shaking hands with the people as they passed by through cordons of police. He left to-night for Greensborough. He goes from there to San Francisco, whence he sails on Dec. 24 for Manila.

Arthur Tooth & Sons'

ART GALLERIES

CHRISTMAS PICTURES

299 FIFTH AVENUE,

Cor. 31st Street.

WAIF LEFT IN A HALLWAY.

With a Note from a Poor Widow Addressed "To Whom It May Concern."

"To Whom It May Concern" was the inscription on the outside of an envelope which was pinned to the dress of a pretty infant which was found in the hallway of 81 Thomas Street last night by Mrs. Nellie Elliott as she was about to bid good-bye to a party of friends who had been visiting at her home.

She lifted the little one up, and on taking it to her rooms, discovered that it was a girl wrapped up warm in a white cape and neat, white dress, while by its side was a bottle of warm milk. The note which was found in the envelope read as follows:

"This child is Katie Kowalski; the mother of it left it with me and did not come after it. To the best of my knowledge it is five months old. It was christened a Catholic. It is very sick. I am not able to gave it medical attendance, for I have five children of my own, and am a widow. I have had the child for over three months. Several times I have tried to have it taken into a home for foundlings, but they said it was too young. I cannot take care of it any longer, as it prevents me from working.

"A POOR WIDOW."

Policeman Scheffler was called in, and with Mrs. Elliott the foundling was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station. There the letter, which also contained two pennies, was shown to Sergt. McCullagh, who had the woman make out an affidavit, as is customary in such cases, and with a parting kiss Mrs. Elliott, who is childless, left it. The child has light hair and blue eyes, bright and seemingly healthful. Its clothing was poor but neat, and Policeman Dooly was selected to care for it while the necessary papers were being made out, as he has seven children himself. Then the foundling was taken to Bellevue Hospital to be cared for by the matron there.

The police have no clue as to who deserted the child, but detectives will be put on the case to-day by Capt. O'Brien.

ANNIE L. GREEN'S CREW SAVED.

Men Taken from the Sinking Schooner by the Pinners Point.

NEWPORT NEWS Va., Dec. 10.—The North American Transport Company's big freighter Pinners Point, Capt. Jenkins, arrived in port this afternoon, having on board the Captain and crew of the schooner Annie L. Green, which was bound from Brunswick, Ga., for Perth Amboy, N. J., with railroad iron.

The Pinners Point, for Norfolk from Liverpool, last Wednesday night sighted the Annie L. Green burning signals of distress. A boat was sent through a heavy sea to the schooner, which was found to be waterlogged, her decks even with the sea, and the crew of eight men huddled up forward, with the schooner sinking beneath them. They were quickly taken from their perilous position and transferred to the steamer. There was no opportunity to save anything from the wreck, which had lost all her masts, sails, boats, and everything else on deck. Capt. Gheen of the schooner and his crew were half frozen and half starved. The appearance of the Pinners Point was Providential, for she had hardly left the wreck when it plunged to the bottom like a rock.

Capt. Gheen reported that his vessel ran into the hurricane Sunday off Hatteras and was almost instantly dismantled. The vessel weathered the gale, but when it was over she was found to be leaking badly. The men worked at the pumps, but the schooner continued to fill, and when she was sighted, after drifting about helplessly for three days, the waves were washing her decks. The shipwrecked men will be taken to Norfolk to-morrow and probably be sent North from there. The crew drew up resolutions thanking the Captain and crew of the steamer for their rescue.

PHOTOGRAPH LED TO SHOOTING.

A Well-Known Kentucky Horseman Indicted by the Grand Jury.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 10.—The Fayette County Grand Jury this afternon indicted Major T. J. Carson, a well-known horseman, for malicious shooting and wounding and for carrying concealed deadly weapons, as the result of his shooting W. E. Singleton, a photographer here, on Oct. 22.

Carson's niece, Miss Mary Warfield, one of the most beautiful young women in Kentucky, and whose portrait hangs in the Art Gallery of the St. Louis Exposition, had ordered some photographs from Singleton. He placed one in a store show window. She objected to the picture being there and asked him to remove it. He declined to do so.

Soon afterward it disappeared. He accused her of having had it removed. She became indignant and told her uncle, who, in company with Col. John R. Allen, the Commonwealth's Attorney, went to Singleton's gallery. Major Carson asked Singleton why he had said that his niece had stolen the picture. Singleton replied in an insulting manner, and Carson hit him on the head with his cane.

Singleton ran into another room, secured a pistol, and fired toward Carson. Col. Allen was in the line of the fire and the bullet struck him in the arm. Carson then fired one shot which took effect in Singleton's groin, producing what was pronounced to be a fatal wound. Singleton fired two other shots at Carson, but they went wild. Singleton recovered and sued Major Carson for $10,000 damages. This suit has not been tried.

Pacific Coast Storm Subsides.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The northeast gale which prevailed along this coast for about twenty-four hours has abated. Considerable damage was done to shipping and along the water front, but only two lives are known to have been lost, those of G. Balestrero and J. Gusippi, Italian fishermen, whose boat was capsized in the bay. Cold weather is reported from nearly all parts of the State, and snow has fallen in some of the Southern counties. Rain is badly needed in the interior.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:05 A. M.—328 East One Hundred and Second Street; J. H. Stick; damage, $1,000.
5:10 A. M.—35 East Seventy-seventh Street; H. B. Stern; no damage.
10:45 A. M.—66 Washington Place; Mrs. Schmidt; damage, $20.
12:15 P. M.—Sedgwick Avenue and Depot Place; no damage.
2:20 P. M.—289 West Twenty-second Street; Mary Brown; damage, $500.
2:30 P. M.—45 St. Nicholas Place; Mrs. Hand; damage, $25.
2:45 P. M.—644 Eighth Avenue; H. Senansky; damage, $20.
4:10 P. M.—404 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; T. Connell; damage, $25.
6:50 P. M.—70 Lewis Street; Henry Glassman; damage, $25.
7:40 P. M.—201 East One Hundred and Third Street; N. Wolf; damage, $3,500.
8 P. M.—530 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; H. Brown; damage, $2,000.
8:30 P. M.—42 West Seventy-second Street; no damage.
8:35 P. M.—651 East Thirteenth Street; John Manner; damage, $10.
9 P. M.—67 Jackson Street; Mrs. Nohr; slight damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KUTZTOWN, Penn., Dec. 10.—The main building of the Kutztown Foundry and Machine Company was destroyed by fire to-day, entailing a loss of $70,000.

PROPOSED NEW WHITE HOUSE.

Drawings Prepared for Submission to Congress by the Architect of the National Library.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mary Foote Henderson and Paul J. Pelz, the architect of the new National Library have prepared for submission to Congress a pamphlet containing a lengthy description and several perspective views and ground plans in the nature of a suggestion for a new Executive Mansion in Washington.

The pamphlet points out that the present White House is inadequate to the demands of the country, having been designed a hundred years ago for a people numbering only three or four millions, but declares that the establishment is a beautiful souvenir of the time in which it was built, and that the addition to it of a larger structure would mar its beauty.

The plans to be submitted to Congress include an extension of the grounds from twenty-one to fifty-two acres and the erection of a pretentious structure on the crest of Meridian Hill. From the city a view of the proposed building would find it on a succession of terraces. The main building, aside from glass conservatories, is not of great extent, and it is represented that this main building alone enters seriously into the calculation of cost.

Reference being had to the drawings, the proposed new White House will seem to form the letter "H." The State apartments occupy the east wing, following the traditions of the old building. The private apartments occupy the west wing. On the top of the arm connecting the two wings is a roof garden intended for the private use of the President's family. At the back of the building is an open square surrounded by a succession of conservatories, which are to be strengthened at the northern end by a huge glass building. The proposed plan excells all the Winter gardens in the world.

The entrance to the mansion in the centre of the building leads to a broad, vaulted hall, the arches of which are sustained by columns. Three reception rooms open from the hall and lead to the east room, a splendid apartment, decorated in pink, white, and gold, with mirrored sides and a vaulted ceiling, supported by four sets of pillars. A promenade from this East Room through a short hall leads to the State dining room, from which, through rows of columns, will be seen the long vista of conservatories on one side and the interior court on another. On the left of the main front entrance hall a picture gallery for presidents' portraits, &c., has been planned, and immediately in front of this gallery three waiting rooms for guests. These rooms adjoin the private apartments of the President.

The entrance to the President's wing of the building from the outside is through a handsome porte-cochere. On each side of the entrance is a reception or waiting room, suitable also for wraps on the occasion of private entertainments. At the end of a long hall is a room of sufficient size for large private gatherings. Smaller reception rooms lead to this salon. On the ground floor are also a breakfast room and a large dining room, also commanding a view of the conservatories.

The second floor is planned to contain the living rooms of the President's family. In front is an inclosed loggia facing the sun. Glass doors lead from the outside to the homelike living room. A boudoir adjoins the library, which is not too large for a library on one side, separating it from a bedroom. There are several other bedroom suites on this floor. The arrangement is repeated on the floor above.

Taking advantage of the topographical features of the ground, a tunnel has been provided between the kitchen apartments, the conservatories, and Fourteenth Street, for the transportation of all supplies. This avoids a "back-yard" feature on any side of the building.

TO DINE OR NOT TO DINE.

Brooklyn Republicans Embarrassed by Invitations to Mr. Abell's Feast.

Some thoughtless friend of Police Commissioner Abell has given great pain to the organization Republicans of Brooklyn by arranging for a dinner to be given in the Commissioner's honor at the Clarendon Hotel next Wednesday. Every Republican of prominence in Brooklyn has been invited. Nobody wants to offend the Commissioner by declining, but it is still fresh in the memories of politicians that the State organization branded in advance as a traitor any Republican who should accept a Police Commissionership at the hands of Mayor Van Wyck.

Sterling Silver.

We manufacture Artistic Silverware in all its branches and sell it at reasonable prices. A call will convince you.

The Mauser Mfg. Co.
Sterling Silver Only
14 East 15th Street, West of Broadway, New York City.

71ST REGIMENT TROUBLES

Court of Inquiry to Investigate Charges of Cowardice.

AFTER THE COURT-MARTIAL

Major Smith and Capt. Whittle Relieved, Without Prejudice, Pending the Decision of the Board.

Within the next ten days Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker of the Seventy-first Regiment and Capt. William F. Meeks of the same organization will be afforded an opportunity to prove the charges of cowardice which, shortly after they had been mustered out of the volunteer army, they preferred against Major Clinton H. Smith and Capt. J. H. Whittle, while they were with the Seventy-first Volunteer Regiment at the time of the charge up San Juan Hill. The decision to clear away for once and always the charges of cowardice, which, though made against the senior officers of the Seventy-first Regiment while in the volunteer army, detracted from the glory of the regiment in the National Guard, was arrived at in Albany on Friday during a conference between Gov. Black and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe.

Major Gen. Roe returned to this city yesterday and promptly issued two special orders, one ordering a court of inquiry to investigate the charges of cowardice made by Capts. Bleecker and Meeks and the other relieving Major Smith and Capt. J. H. Whittle from further duty pending the result of the court of inquiry. The order calls for "full investigation of said statements, and of the general conduct of these officers while in the service of the United States with the Seventy-first Infantry, New York Volunteers, during the Cuban campaign of 1898."

The officers detailed for the court are Col. Samuel M. Welch, Jr., Sixty-fifth Regiment, N. G.; Col. Franklin Bartlett, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G.; Col. William H. Lloyd, Second Regiment, N. G.; Lieut. Col. Charles J. Buchanan, Judge Advocate Third Regiment, as Judge Advocate, and will meet at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 8 P. M.

The second order, relieving Major Smith and Capt. Whittle from further duty and requesting Major Smith to turn over the command of the Seventy-first Regiment to Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, was issued for the purpose of giving the accused officers an opportunity to prepare their defense for the court of inquiry, and was issued without prejudice.

The orders were not served on Major Smith up to the hour for closing the armory last night. "I know that such an order will be issued," said Major Smith, "but as yet I have not received it. As soon as I do I will turn over the command of the regiment to Col. Francis. I have nothing to say regarding the orders."

It has been generally believed that Capts. Bleecker and Meeks would not be permitted to prove their charges against Major Smith and Capt. Whipple at the court-martial and that their object in issuing the signed statements accusing the senior officers of the regiment was lost. They expressed themselves yesterday as perfectly satisfied with the outlook and when informed that Major Gen. Roe had ordered a court of inquiry and had relieved Major Smith and Capt. Whipple of duty, they declared that the sudden change of affairs was agreeable to them. They do not for a moment fear that they will be unable to prove the charges made, and have six hundred or more witnesses, whom they expected to call at the court-martial.

Lieut. Boynton, who carried the orders from the firing line to the senior officers of the regiment, will be one of the principal witnesses for Capts. Bleecker and Meeks.

The members of the National Guard who make a study of court-martials declare that Capts. Bleecker and Meeks had in no way violated the military code in their charges, and that the President of the court-martial would accept their plea of "no jurisdiction," and dismiss the complaint. This assertion appears all the more feasible now, they declare, because the court of inquiry is ordered to meet two days later, and two days is not sufficient time for a court-martial to be in session.

TARIFF ON IMPORTED FRUITS.

Complaints that Imports of Oranges and Lemons Have Decreased.

The new import duty of 1 cent per pound on oranges and lemons is said to have reduced the importation of those luscious fruits 50 per cent. to the detriment of the poorer classes without having in the least benefited the California fruit growers, for whose benefit the additional duties have been imposed. Some dealers say that the new duty keeps the inferior fruit out of the country, while others contend that the fruit that is being kept out was not so inferior after all, and was greatly in demand by the poorer classes.

Charles F. Hirzel of the fruit importing firm of Hirzel & Feltman, said yesterday that the new duty has reduced the imports of lemons and oranges from over $8,000,000 to $3,000,000 per year. The old duty was 25 per cent., ad valorem, and the new tariff increases the tax by about 400 per cent.

"The new tariff, as far as oranges and lemons are concerned," said Mr. Hirzel "would never have passed Congress had the members and Senators clearly understood what the effects would be. I tried to argue with several Congressmen and Senators, but I was given to understand that inasmuch as the Republican Party had pledged itself to the Californians to give them all they wanted in regard to protection for their votes for McKinley, nothing could be done. The Californians got the protection, but it did not benefit them at all. The California oranges are of such superior quality that they defy competition, and can always hold their own in the market, irrespective of duties. The foreign oranges are consumed by the poorer classes, especially in manufacturing districts, and many of these poor people and their children are now deprived of what was more than a luxury to them.

"In regard to lemons, California has not the proper soil to produce that fruit and enable it to keep long enough to reach the consumers. It is a well established fact that places which produce the best oranges have the poorest lemons, and vice versa.

"The increased duty has only had the effect of causing the manufacture of substitutes, some of which are deleterious to health, and these substitutes are sold in most of the drug stores for lemonade. One is citric acid, which comes in free, and there are other injurious acids which can be used for making drinks, but which corrode the stomach.

"Lemon juice, on the other hand, is very beneficial in destroying cholera, yellow fever, and other malarial bacilli, and when the influenza prevailed in Europe, the officials of the London Health Board posted placards all over the city advising people to make free use of lemons."

A Medal for a Brave Policeman.

Policeman William Collins, who is attached to the Bedford Avenue Station, Brooklyn, received a medal last evening from the Volunteer Life Saving Corps of New York Inland Waters for his heroic act in rescuing thirteen-year-old Frank Velton of Myrtle Street from drowning in the East River on the afternoon of Aug. 2 last. Policeman Collins was stationed at the free bath, foot of North Second Street, when he heard the cries of the boy for help. He looked about and saw young Velton struggling in the water. There is a strong eddy at this point, and the boy was quickly carried out into the river. He was about to sink for the last time when Collins sprang into the water in full uniform and seized him. He kept the boy's head above water as he swam with him back to the dock, where several longshoremen lifted the officer and the boy from the river.

ARMY MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT.

To Take Possession of Its New Quarters in About Ten Days.

The Medical Supply Depot of the United States Army in this city will, in about ten days, occupy a new six-story building at the southeast corner of Washington and Hubert Streets. The depot is in charge of Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown, and has heretofore occupied six rooms on the fourth floor and an entire floor for storage in the Army Building, and the twenty-foot front five-story building at 1 Water Street.

The new building, fronting seventy-five feet on Washington Street and eighty feet on Hubert Street, has been rented for $12,000 a year. Its present owners, Russell & Pyne, paid $150,000 for it. Besides being suited to the storage needs of the depot, it will afford ample office room, and the necessary fixtures are now being put in.

Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General and Depot Quartermaster, has had added to his responsibilities the care of army transports under the designation of General Superintendent of the Army Transport Service.

AN ARMORY FLOOR SINKING.

Part of the Fourteenth Regiment Building on Marshy Ground.

The Armory Board met yesterday and received a report from Henry S. Kearny, Commissioner of Public Buildings, announcing that the Fourteenth Regiment's armory, in Brooklyn, had settled, and would have to be repaired at a cost of $6,800. The board decided that the Commissioner would have to do what he could with the money appropriated for his department. The Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn asked for an armory, and the board referred the request to Brig. Gen. McLeer.

A large section of the floor of the main drill room of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, has sunk nearly a foot. The depression has been gradual, until now it is nearly 200 feet in length. The matter was reported to Deputy Commissioner of Public Buildings Walton a week ago and he directed E. Sherman White, Engineer of Public Buildings, to make an examination. Engineer White had portions of the drill-room floor removed and examined the foundations and soil beneath.

Mr. White found an inferior quality of concrete between the floor beams. The concrete foundations he found rested upon made ground about ten feet deep, below which was muck to the depth of four feet. This, according to Mr. White's report, indicated the presence of marsh or bog. He was directed to prepare plans to remedy the defect in construction, and these plans were forwarded to the main office in Manhattan.

The Fourteenth Regiment Armory was completed in August, 1895. The building, which cost $650,000, occupies a plot of ground 200 feet in width by 547 feet in depth. Old residents of the neighborhood declare that there was a marsh about where the settlement of the armory floor has taken place.

PRESIDENT IGLESIAS SAILS.

Delighted with This Country, He Will Travel More on His Return.

President Rafael Iglesias of Costa Rica sailed yesterday with his staff on the French Line steamship La Gascogne. Among those at the pier to see the party off were Ricordo Iglesias, the President's brother, and Dr. Juan J. Ulloa, the Consul General of Costa Rica in New York.

President Iglesias, in conversation on the pier, said that he had reason to be gratified with the cordiality of his reception here. It was his first visit to the United States, and, though he had studied its area and the evidences of its prosperity as shown on the maps, with the railroads and countless cities, he had formed but a vague idea of its wonderful development and its resources. The more he had traveled the more surprised he had become.

"I intend," said he, "to see it all before I return to my native land. I now go to Paris, and I shall spend some time there and in London. I am on a six months' vacation, and shall be back here in February. Then I shall travel from Maine to California, which Dr. Ulloa tells me is a glorious picture from one ocean to the other." In conclusion, President Iglesias said: "President McKinley has treated me very kindly, and through the press I send him my best regards to-day."

A banquet, wholly social, was given in honor of President Iglesias at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday evening, at which Hiram Hitchcock acted as host. The gathering included men from all professions. Col. Carter, representing President McKinley, and Major Gen. Shafter, commander of the Department of the East, were present.

GOOD SOLDIER, BAD COLLECTOR.

Ward Fought Bravely in Cuba, but Is Brought Home an Accused Defaulter.

Charles H. Ward, who as James B. Scott distinguished himself by his bravery on Cuban battlefields, was committed to the Tombs yesterday in his own name. He is accused of the larceny of $1,200 from the Western Union Telegraph Company, for which he was a collector. His father, Francis C. Ward, is employed by the company.

Some months ago Ward met a pretty young woman of Brooklyn. His salary of $75 a month was not sufficient for the purposes of his courtship, and he began, it is alleged, to appropriate money belonging to the telegraph company. One day last April he found that he could no longer conceal his thefts and left the city, leaving a brief note to his father, in Allendale, N. J., saying that he was going to be a soldier.

Ward went first to Fort Sheridan, Chicago, where he enlisted in Grimes's Battery under the name of Scott. In Cuba he was recommended for a non-commissioned officer's position. At the close of the war he secured a position in the Quartermaster's Department at Huntsville, Ala. He was placed under arrest by Chief of Police Overton of that city and brought to New York.

Ward is twenty-seven years old, is six feet tall, and has the bearing of a West Pointer. He will be arraigned for pleading to-morrow in the Court of General Sessions.

BICYCLE PATHS ON THE BRIDGE.

Cycling Clubs Want the City to Consent to the Laying of Them.

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Greater New York want the city to consent to the laying of bicycle paths on the Brooklyn Bridge. Commissioner Shea has received a letter from Arthur Hoffman, Secretary of the Associated Cycling Clubs, in which the latter declared that some time ago Superintendent Martin said the laying of the paths would be practicable. Mr. Hoffman asked if the city would permit the laying of the paths by contributions from the wheelmen of the city. Commissioner Shea has consulted with Superintendent Martin and with Controller Coler in regard to the matter. The Controller said yesterday that he was opposed to the building of any public work by any other means than by paying for them from the public treasury. It is thought that the difficulty of constructing approaches at either end of the bridge to connect with the paths will prevent the carrying ou of the project.

Permission will probably be granted for two extra loops at the Manhattan end of the bridge to take the overflow of a rush of trolley cars. This may result in the cars of the Court Street line crossing the structure.

NO SALE OF CLEVELAND ROADS.

The Committee Is Here to Arrange for a Big Office Building.

The rumor that Henry A. Everett, E. W. Moore, E. W. Wesson, and Carl Bates of Cleveland, Ohio, who are at the Holland House, had come to New York for the purpose of negotiating the sale of the Cleveland street railways to an English syndicate, was positively denied yesterday.

H. Clark Ford, on behalf of the visitors, said the real mission of the party was a consultation with George B. Post, the architect, in reference to the building of a new sixteen-story office building at the corner of Euclid Avenue and the public square in Cleveland.

This building, which will be the finest structure of its kind in Cleveland, is designed to accommodate railroad officers, banks, and trust companies. It will cost about $750,000, and will be completed by April 1, 1900. The contracts for the steel and iron work have been let to the Carnegie Company and the Van Dorn Iron Works. The building will be erected on ground leased for ninety-nine years.

Where Faith Doesn't Work.

"We broke that divine healer all up."

"How so?"

"Ran across him using his repair kit on his bicycle."—Chicago Record.

EVANS' ALE. —Adv.

BEST & CO.
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The holiday season is preeminently the children's season. We have everything serviceable and useful all the year round, but at this particular time many departments are even more carefully and abundantly supplied than usual.

A Few Christmas Suggestions:

Boys' House Coats, fancy striped eiderdown, in a variety of colors, $2.50 to $4.50.

Dress Suit Cases for boys; solid sole leather, finished with brass lock and rivets, in green or tan, $4.75.

Neckwear for boys, in Tecks, Puffs and Four-in-Hands, in a variety of rich colorings, and light effects for dress wear, 38c. & 48c.

Gloves; imported wool gloves, made specially for us, with long derby wrist, seal brown, navy and black, 47c.
Tan lined gloves, dressed kid, 75c.

Umbrellas in an endless variety, from the sturdy school umbrella, at 65c., to the dainty cardinal and Royal Blue silk, with Dresden handle to match, at $3.35.

Bath Robes, grey blanket, with pink and blue stripe borders, $2.50.

Children's Jewelry, Scarf pins, Cuff buttons, Connecting studs, Baby pins, in all new designs.

Handkerchiefs, plain, hemstitched, embroidered, and initial, for boys and girls—also in fancy boxes, 25c. to $1.00 a box.

Furs, Collarettes, Cluster Stoles, Muffs and Sets, in all fashionable furs, correct style and proper shapes for children and misses. White Thibet and Imitation Chinchilla sets, stole and round muff, $3.35.

Baby Carriage Robes and Go-Cart Rugs, in lamb, goat and Thibet.
Iceland lamb carriage robes, $3.35.

Girls' Aprons in fine India linen, trimmed with insertion; ribbon, and deep hemstitched ruffles around neck and arms; 2 to 10 yrs., 98c.

Girls' Golf Capes, military blue cloth, lined with red flannel, brass buttons, $5.00; with hood, $6.50.

Girls' Velveteen Waists, navy blue, brown and green, $5.00.

Eider-down Morning Sacques, pink, blue and red, 95c. to $1.10.

Eider-down Short Coats, white, gray, or tan, deep collar and cuffs neatly edged with white silk cord—1 & 2 yrs., $2.00.

Cream Bengaline Silk Caps, full top trimming of lace and ribbocene, silk ties, 85c.

Outing Flannel Wrappers, yoke and sleeves trimmed with ribbon, pink or blue, 1, 2 & 3 yrs., $1.35.

Ankle Ties, pink, blue, bronze, red, white, tan, black and patent leather, according to color, 80c. to $1.25.

In Toy Department:

Ice Skates for Boys, 30c.; for Girls, nickle plated, with straps, $1.35.

Jointed Dolls, Bisque head, curly hair, moving eyes; completely dressed, $1.00.

Dolls' willow high chairs and swings, satin cushions, $1.00.

Popular Card Games: Our Flags, and The White Squadron, 20c.

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE "HUCKLEBERRY" CHARTER

Its Validity Having Been Established, a Policy of Progressive Development Is to be Followed.

The dismissal on the trial at Special Term of the Supreme Court of the suit brought by Ferdinand Bohmer, Jr., against Louis F. Haffen, as Commissioner, and others, has been unanimously affirmed by the Appellate Division. The suit attacked the right of the Union Railway Company, commonly known as the "Huckleberry Road," formed in July, 1892, from the consolidation of the Harlem Bridge and Morrisania and Fordham Railroad Company, and the Melrose and West Morrisania Railroad Company, and other corporations, to operate certain railways and extensions, principally upon the ground that the act of 1863, authorizing the construction of a railroad in the town of West Farms and Morrisania, and the act of 1892, giving power to the corporations formed under it to consolidate its capital stock and property with the stock and property of other railroads north and east of the Harlem River, are unconstitutional, and therefore had not been obtained.

The main constitutional objection urged was that prohibiting the Legislature from granting to any corporation, association, or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity, or franchise whatever, or the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion of the court, holds that the legislation of 1892 was merely a grant of a right of combination, without conferring any additional privileges, except those which were enjoyed by the corporations combined. Such right of combination the Court holds to be clearly incident to the powers of a corporation authorized to construct railways in the region which might be affected by consolidation.

"It has been further urged," the Presiding Justice said, "that certain of the routes named in the proposed extensions were not in reality extensions of the railroad, but that some of them were in the nature of branches, running in parallel lines, or substantially so. In considering the provisions of Chapter 676 of the Laws of 1892, in relation to extensions by street surface railroad corporations, it would seem that the word 'extend' was not intended to be used in its restricted sense of a prolongation in a given direction, but rather that it was intended to enable the railroad company to acquire a right of construction, maintenance, and operation of additional routes which might be operated in connection with its existing lines."

Commenting on the decision of the Appellate Division, ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, of counsel for the Union Railway Company, said yesterday that this result ought to be advantageous to the Borough of the Bronx. With the validity of its franchises thus clearly established, the Union Railway Company would be in a position to proceed without delay with the development of its system throughout the Bronx territory.

For the past two years the officers of the Union Railway Company have contended that the doubt cast by this protracted litigation upon the validity of their charter hampered the company greatly in the operation of the system on the comprehensive plans originally marked out. Representatives of the company said yesterday that a policy of progressive development would be carried out from now on.

BOOM IN LAKE SUPERIOR MINES.

Additional Transportation Made Necessary by the Increased Product.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 10.—There are seven railroads running from the iron ore mines of the Lake Superior region to the lakes and engaged chiefly in the transportation of ore toward the markets. On these roads and their operation there is employed at the present time not less than $60,000,000, besides investments in steel ships for carrying ore to the lower lakes, amounting to $45,000,000 more. These roads have, during the past season, carried a total of 13,650,000 gross tons of ore from mines to Lakes Superior and Michigan, and these ships have carried this ore on to the docks of Lake Erie and lower Lake Michigan.

That the business for the coming year is expected to be greatly in excess of any preceding season is evidenced by the fact that plans are now in the hands of contractors that will require the expenditure of about $2,500,000 by the roads during the Winter and the construction of $2,000,000 worth of ships for use early next year. Of the railroad work, about $1,100 000 will be done by the Rockefeller corporation, with headquarters at Duluth, and $800,000 by the Federal Steel Company at the same point. Of the shipping to be ready next Spring, two steel ships of the largest class will be for the Rockefeller Company and two for the Federal Steel Company. Each company will have one steamer to carry about 8,000 tons and to cost about $250,000, and one consort, to tow behind the steamer and to carry the same quantity as the other, and to cost about $150,000.

Policeman Krekel Acquitted.

Policeman Henry Krekel of the Charles Street Station, who has been on trial for three days in Part IV. of the General Sessions, charged with drugging and robbing James Alexander on Nov. 10, was acquitted yesterday morning, after the jury had considered the case for nine hours. The jury retired at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, and at the time Recorder Goff expressed his determination to remain in the building until a verdict was returned, which was at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Killed While Handling Logs.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Louis Burgess, nineteen years old, of Northville, was killed near Hope Falls, Hamilton County, to-day while handling logs. The load of logs had tipped over, and Burgess was engaged in righting them when one of the binders loosened, striking Burgess over the temple. He was found an hour later unconscious. Death resulted four hours after he was picked up.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXATION OF PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENTS.—The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments of this city, having assessed the personal estate of Danford N. Barney subject to taxation here for 1897, at $75,000, he presented his petition to the Supreme Court, alleging that the assessment was erroneous, he being a non-resident, and that while having $75,000 in a special partnership doing business within this State, he was indebted to residents of this State in a sum greater than all the property he had here, including this $75,000 investment. A writ of certiorari issued on this petition was dismissed, after the return of the Commissioners had been amended so as to state that the assessment was made "under the statute in such case made and provided." On Mr. Barney's appeal from this order, it has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, which holds that the amendment was within the discretion of the court, and did not affect any substantial right of the relator. The affirmance by the Court of Appeals of a decision in like proceedings by Mr. Barney to review an assessment for taxation of his interest in the special partnership for 1896, was held to dispose of this appeal. "Assuming that the relator would be entitled to have this amount, invested in New York, exempt from taxation," Justice Ingraham says, "if it appeared that the total amount of his indebtedness exceeded the total amount of his personal property, including the sum invested in business in this special partnership, the respondent has failed to show that fact. He alleges that all his property in the State of New York subject to taxation is not equal to his indebtedness in this State, but he does not show that he has not ample personal property out of this State to pay all indebtedness that he owes either within or without this State, excluding the amount invested in this special partnership. A resident of this State, in order to have specific personal property exempted from taxation, would be compelled to show that his indebtedness exceeded all his personal property subject to taxation, and the statute certainly does not give to a non-resident doing business within this State any greater right to exemption than is given to a citizen of this State."

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SINGULAR NEGLIGENCE SUIT.—A judgment on a verdict for $5,000 rendered in favor of Mrs. Agnes E. Stevenson, in her suit against the Second Avenue Railroad Company to recover for the loss of services of her son, George Stevenson, fourteen years old, has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. Accompanied by his married sister, Mrs. Jenkins, the boy boarded a Second Avenue car going north at Thirty-fourth Street, and upon entering the car took a seat on the left-hand side near the front. The car was crowded, and there were six or seven people standing in the aisle. At Sixty-fourth Street, as Mrs. Jenkins testified, there was a vehicle of some kind on the track in front, and "all of a sudden we heard a rumbling noise, and the car went smash into the pole, and with that it threw the passengers that were standing up into those who were sitting down, and there was a man fell on my brother." The driver of the car was not a witness, it being stated that he was an extra hand, and could not be found, but the conductor testified that a one-horse buggy driving rapidly up town on the down-town track, suddenly turned to the right on to Sixty-third Street, cutting off the horse-car team and causing the driver to switch to the right, so that one of the horses fell at the base of the elevated pillar and the front wheels of the car got off the tracks. The trial Judge charged the jury that the mere fact that the car left the track, with nothing to explain why, raised no presumption of negligence. Justice O'Brien, giving the opinion of the Appellate Division, held that the charge of the Judge as made must be regarded as the law of the case, and, as plaintiff on the trial took no exception to it, he thus acquiesced in the theory upon which the case was submitted to the jury, that the driver turned his horses for the purpose of avoiding a collision. Such an act being expressly charged not to be negligence, the only fair inference to be drawn by the jury should have been favorable to the defendant.

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LAWYER PURDY'S LOST WILL.—Surrogate Arnold has dismissed a petition presented to him for the probate of the alleged will of the late Augustus M. Purdy, in the Spring of 1892, and which, it was asserted, was in existence at his death, and had since disappeared. The two alleged subscribing witnesses to the will testified that the testator, who was a lawyer, produced to them a paper which he said was his will, and asked them to become witnesses to it, and they signed their names, at the place he pointed out, in his presence and in the presence of each other. One of them said the testator signed the will after the witnesses had done so, and the other said the testator did not sign in his presence. Three witnesses swore that they read the paper, purporting to be the last will of the decedent, a short time before his death, and they, with a fourth witness, testified that they also saw and read the same paper shortly after such decease. This paper, it was stated, was in possession of decedent's father, who died before the proceeding was begun, both before and after the death of his son. "The testimony was conflicting as to the bequests made in the will. "I am inclined to believe," Surrogate Arnold said, "that the witnesses did see a will purporting to be signed by decedent which devised and bequeathed his property to his mother and her heirs, but that is not the paper which is sought to be probated here. If it were, the devise lapsed by her decease before him, and the proponents would have no interest which would entitle them to maintain this proceeding. I do not think that the proponents have established their right to maintain the same, nor can I come to the conclusion that the provisions of the will have been clearly or distinctly proved by the testimony of two credible witnesses, as required by the statute, nor that the paper which was signed by the alleged subscribing witnesses was the same paper finally traced into the possession of decedent's father, and which is referred to in the testimony of the other witnesses."

COCKTAIL OLIVES
Replace cherries in cock'a ls. Try one in your next. They're pitted. FALCON PACKING CO., N. Y. —Adv.

WOMEN SHOPLIFTERS GO FREE.

Complaints Against Mrs. Swift and Mrs. Raymond Withdrawn Because Restitution Had Been Made.

Living with their husbands in competence, and with no prospect of need threatening them, two women stole a few paltry trinkets on Friday in the department store in Sixth Avenue, where Mrs. Abbie C. Long, the wife of the Presbyterian minister of Wassaic, N. Y., was arrested for the same offense on Thursday. The detective who arrested them refused to make a complaint in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and both women were discharged.

These women were Mrs. Laura Swift, wife of the Rev. Dr. Albert Swift, Secretary of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues and editor of The Epworth Wheel, and Mrs. Sarah Raymond, wife of Russell Raymond, the Secretary and manager of the American Safe Deposit Company and a Trustee of the American Savings Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Swift live at 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, only a block from where Mrs. Long lived. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond live in a brownstone-front house at 151 West Eighty-seventh Street. Both women spent some time in cells in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station before they were released on bail Friday evening.

Detective George Bernard of the Sixth Avenue store says he saw Mrs. Swift act in a suspicious manner at the umbrella counter and watched her. She examined the articles critically, and when the clerk was not looking shifted one of the umbrellas into the folds of her skirt. Although the clerk did not see her, the detective had remained watchful, and followed Mrs. Swift, who, apparently emboldened by her first success, visited many other counters and pilfered small articles from time to time, apparently for Christmas gifts for her children.

As she was leaving the store the detective placed his hand on the woman's shoulder and told her she was under arrest. Trembling and sobbing she was taken to the police station, where she admitted her guilt to Capt. Price, but pleaded that she had never stolen before in her life. Upon her request word was sent to her husband, who appeared a couple of hours later, bringing with him President Millington of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Lagues. Mr. Millington furnished $500 bonds for the appearance of Mrs. Swift in court yesterday and she was released. The Rev. Dr. Swift was dumfounded at his wife's predicament. He is an Englishman and was formerly associate pastor of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

Just after he had detected Mrs. Swift in her thefts, Detective Bernard says he saw Mrs. Raymond boldly seize a bottle of perfume valued at a dollar and slip it into her hand bag. Mrs. Raymond continued to protest her innocence on the way to the police station and seemed about to faint when she was taken to a cell. She finally asked that a message be sent to her husband, and when the Sergeant learned who she was he was astonished to find that he had a third woman of such prominence in his charge within two days. Mr. Raymond appeared in a few hours, accompanied by his daughter. The daughter, when she saw Mrs. Raymond, sprang toward her and buried her face in the older woman's breast, sobbing, "Mother! Mother! Mother!" Mr. Raymond soon recovered his composure, and after the bail was arranged the trio drove away in a carriage.

Mr. Swift declared in court yesterday that the arrest of his wife was a mistake. "It stands to reason that my wife would not stoop to take an umbrella and disgrace her own and my good name," he said. "She picked up the umbrella by mistake, and on discovering that she had done so she was going back to the counter to return it when she was arrested."

Both women were accompanied to court by their husbands, and when Magistrate Olmsted had disposed of all the regular cases he called them before him. Each wore a veil, and each was so muffled up in a heavy fur collar that but little of her face was visible.

"Lift your veils," said the court policeman to the women. The women obeyed, and Detective Bernard leaned over to the Magistrate and whispered to him. Then Magistrate Olmsted said:

"Then, as I understand it, you refuse to make a complaint because restitution has been made?"

The detective nodded, and Magistrate Olmsted continued: "Well, then, I don't see what I can do in the matter. Let the prisoners give their names to the clerk, and he may enter opposite their names, 'No complaint.' Then they may go."

THE WARING FUND INCREASING.

Nearly Eight Thousand Dollars Were Contributed Yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund now amounts to $77,555. Yesterday's contributors and the amounts subscribed are as follows:

Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark	$1,000	Robert Rogers	25
Adams Express Co.	500	Leopold Cahn	25
Joseph Laroque	500	Franklin B. Lord	25
W. P. Clyde & Co.	250	Francis F. Robins	25
Leon Hoffman	250	Parke Godwin	25
Van Emburgh & Atterbury	250	John Simmons Co.	25
H. B. Hollins & Co.	250	T. H. White & Co.	25
Henry Parish	250	Miss Bertha Macy	25
W. C. Sheldon & Co.	100	P. B. Wyckoff	25
John A. McCall	100	B. D. Williamson Co	25
D. Delahanty	100	Richard Hudnut	25
Moran Brothers	100	Thos. H. Bauchris	25
James C. Parish	100	Henry Ellis Morris	25
Underhill & Scudder	100	Randolph Keppler	25
G. L. Rives	100	August Lewis	25
John Davol & Sons	100	Francis B. Molten & Co	25
Charles C. Beaman	100	Hetzel, Feltmann & Co	25
T. G. Sellew	100	C. G. Kidder	25
James McCreery & Co	100	S. N. Rice	25
Pettengers, Downing & Co	100	Richard N. Young	20
Cash	100	"Anonymous"	10
Louis De Jonge & Co	100	Frederick A. Snow	10
Arthur F. Estabrook	100	J. C. Parsons	10
David L. Einstein	100	D. Delemos & Cordes	10
Emerson McMillin	100	Louis M. Fulton	10
Adolph Schefer	100	J. Hegeman Foster	10
Earl & Wilson	100	"W. D., Jr."	10
Schafer Brothers	100	Dwight A. Jones	10
China & Japan Trading Co	100	Arnold Leo Co	10
Berwind-White Coal Mining Co	100	"Cash"	10
Alfred N. Beadleston	100	James Curran	10
Morgan Iron Works	100	"Cash"	10
John Dwight	100	G. W. Docherty & Co	10
G. G. Jennings	100	Paul M. Herzog	10
A. Brooklyn	100	E. E. Howard	10
Abegg & Rusch	100	"C. H."	10
Lee, Livingston & Co	100	And. Carnegie, Jr.	10
John H. Jacquelin & Co	100	T. B. Cunninghame	10
Gerald L. Hoyt	100	Parker & Aaron	10
D. H. McAlpin & Co	100	Simon Danzig	10
Marc Eidlitz & Son	100	James Mayo	5
William Wicke	100	"Anonymous"	5
George C. Boldt	100	L. C. Deming	5
Henry W. Maxwell	100	Fords, Howard & Hurlbert	5
W. C. Gulliver	100	Silas W. Burt	5
Sigourney W. Fay	100	Edgar G. Black	5
Samuel Rea	100	"J. M. K."	5
William R. Beal	100	"E. B."	5
Eli Baldwin	100	Daniel Speyer	5
Rahtjen's American Composition Co	100	W. A. Brewer, Jr.	5
Theophilus N. Marc	100	"Cash"	5
Charles Rickerson	100	Robert Sickles	5
John A. McKim	100	Ehrich Rossiter	3
William Wiese	100	Louis L. Coudert	2
Bayard Dominick	100	C. A. Collins	2
Henry Daley, Jr.	100	Ward & Upright	1
Walter R. Wood	100	G. A. Halsey	1
Thaddeus Davids Co	100	Frank A. Wright	1
H. C. F. Koch	100	Abraham L. Saruwa	1
Gardner Wetherbee	100	E. Frantzen	1
John R. Waters	100	W. J. Harding	1
F. B. Schenck	25		
R. D. Douglass	25		
Previously acknowledged			$70,002
Total			$77,555

THE CONTINENTAL TOBACCO CO.

It Comes Into Existence with a Capital of $75,000,000.

The Continental Tobacco Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday, with a capital of $75,000,000, half preferred stock 7 per cent. non-cumulative, the rest common.

The company relieves the American Tobacco Company of its plug business, leaving it unhampered in the manufacturing of cigarettes.

Both corporations will have a rival in the new Union Tobacco Company.

The incorporators of the Continental are James B. Duke, John B. Cobb, Harrison I. Drummond, Mark Leopold, Frank H. Ray, Herbert L. Terrell, Oliver H. Payne, Thomas Atkinson, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., James B. Hughes, C. H. Faucette, Paul Brown, Basil Doerhoefer, Grant B. Schley, and Oren Scotten.

Later in the day a meeting was held at Newark, N. J., when the incorporators were elected Directors of the company—Messrs. Schley, Cobb, Brown, Faucette, and Hughes for one year; Messrs. Doerhoefer, Terrell, Atkinson, Leopold, and Payne, for two years, and Messrs. Drummond, Lorillard, Scotten, Duke, and Ray for three years.

After the stockholders' meeting the Directors' meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected: President—James B. Duke; First Vice President—Harrison I. Drummond; Second Vice President—Frank H. Ray; Third Vice President—Oten Scotten; Treasurer—Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Secretary—David Kellar.

Judge Van Wyck Resumes Practice.

Augustus Van Wyck, after fourteen years' service on the Supreme Court bench, has resumed the practice of law, and has taken offices at 149 Broadway. He sent out cards yesterday announcing that fact. Mr. Van Wyck has no partner. He said yesterday: "I suppose it may be said that I start anew in business, but I am in excellent health and determined to work hard."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:15	Sun sets...4:38	Moon rises...5:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:14	Gov. Isl'd...5:26	H. Gate....7:15
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:44	Gov. Isl'd...5:47	H. Gate....7:36

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Lamparas, Galveston	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00

GEN. LEE TO SAIL TO-DAY

Commander of the Seventh Corps Ready to Start for Havana.

TROOPS OBJECT TO TRANSPORT

Complaints Against the Michigan Lead to an Investigation—Men Embark Rather Than Stay in Camp.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, and staff will sail for Havana to-morrow on the transport Panama, one of the first prizes captured in the Spanish-American war.

The transport Michigan sailed this afternoon for Marianaoa with two battalions of the Second Illinois Regiment. The officers and men strongly objected to going on the Michigan. As she has not yet been overhauled by the Government and regularly fitted up for transport work, her accommodations are not the most comfortable.

Protests were sent to the Medical Department against the use of the vessel by the Illinois troops. Gen. Lee demanded to have the ship inspected again, and sent Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., Inspector General of the corps, and Assistant Adjutant General Dorst to report upon its condition. Lieut. Col. Guild had already inspected the vessel, and recommended that it only be used for the shipment of animals. Orders came from the War Department that owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in Cuba the transport would have to be used for the shipment of the men. It was listed by the Quartermaster General's Department to carry 800 men and 800 animals.

This morning, after a careful investigation of the ship, Col. Guild and Col. Dorst had the men of the Second Illinois questioned on what they preferred doing. They can either go to Cuba on the Michigan or go back to their camps and wait an indefinite period for a transport to carry them away. The men decided to go on the Michigan.

The Inspector General will report to the War Department that the vessel should not be used any more for men.

THE DE LOME LETTER INCIDENT

A Cuban Tells a Chicago Newspaper How the Junta Obtained Possession of the Document.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The Journal to-day prints an interview with Señor Carlos Vincente de Quesada y Socarras, cousin of Secretary Quesada of the Cuban Junta, and son of Gen. Quesada y Aguilar, who commanded part of the Cuban forces during the ten years' war for independence. According to the interview, Señor Quesada claims that the famous "De Lome letter," written by the Spanish Minister, ridiculing President McKinley, was stolen in the United States, and not in Havana. Quesada, who fought under all the prominent Cuban leaders and who was present at the death of Maceo, says that De Lome's gallantry led to his downfall; that a woman in the employ of the Junta learned many of the Spanish Minister's secrets.

"There were many parties to the conspiracy which resulted in the theft of the de Lome letter," he said. "The Junta had worked trusted agents into the employ of the Spanish Legation. These clerks kept the Junta posted on all matters which they could, but that was not enough. So it was arranged that a woman was to start up a flirtation with Señor de Lome and endeavor to gain his confidence. The woman selected to ensnare de Lome is now in New York. De Lome confided many things to her which he should not.

"When Canalejas came to this country he was watched every minute. Through the influence of friends, the Junta managed to get a Cuban as a waiter into the hotel where he was stopping. He was supposed to be a Venezuelan. As he spoke Spanish, he was naturally assigned to wait upon De Lome.

"When the Spanish Minister wrote that letter the Junta was promptly informed that a letter, contents unknown, had been written to Canalejas. The letter reached its destination at the hotel, but it never got to Canalejas. The 'Venezuelan' waiter took it out of the package of letters and turned it over to the Junta.

"The Junta sold that letter to a New York paper. It was turned over on condition, however, that it should be supposed to have been stolen in Havana, so as to avoid any trouble with the postal authorities. Secretary of State Day saw it before it was published."

About the time of the De Lome incident Carlos de Quesada was in Washington in the interest of the Junta, and was passing as a Venezuelan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Señor Gonzales Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta, when shown the above dispatch this afternoon, characterized the story as a fabrication. He said the man mentioned as Carlos de Quesada was no relative of his.

TELEGRAPH LINES IN CUBA.

American Government Must Operate Two Thousand Miles of Wire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Gen. Greely of the Signal Corps is preparing for a practical experience in the Government operation of the telegraph, and to this end Col. Dunwoody, one of the most experienced and scientific officers in this branch of the service, has been ordered to Cuba to take charge of the extensive network of telegraph lines on the island. He will leave next Wednesday and will make his headquarters at Havana.

There are about 2,000 miles of telegraph connecting the various main points of the island, all owned by Spain and to be left behind when the evacuation is completed. Eventually, it is presumed, these lines will belong to the Cuban Government, but during the United States military control of the island these 2,000 miles of wires must be cared for and operated by the United States forces.

The regular force of the Signal Service will conduct the skilled work of operating the lines, and Cubans be employed on the rough work of repair and construction. Several lines have been constructed in Santiago Province and Pinar del Rio, and a detachment is now at work building a line from Puerto Principe to the coast. There are companies of Signal Service men at Santiago, Puerto Principe, Pinar del Rio, and Havana, but this force will have to be considerably augmented when all the lines of the island come into our control.

All the United States military camps will be connected by telegraph, although considerable reliance will be placed upon telephone lines in those camps far back from the railroad stations.

Head of the Cuban Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—E. G. Rathbone of Ohio, ex-Assistant Postmaster General, was to-day appointed to take charge of the postal service in Cuba. He will leave for Havana in a few days. A commission of four experts representing the office of each of the four Assistant Postmasters General will leave for Tampa at once, and sail for Havana probably on Wednesday. A number of postal employes also will be dispatched probably on the same steamer. General Superintendent A. W. Machen of the Free Delivery system, will be one of the Commissioners.

Deaths Among Troops in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Reports received at the War Department to-day show the following deaths among troops: At Santiago—David Ruhl, Company C, Fifth United States Infantry, heart disease. At Casilda, Cuba, in Fourth Tennessee Infantry—Private John Looney, Company E, meningitis; private John Pursley, Company L, pneumonia, and private John Goldrick, Company E, meningitis.

Goes to Collect Customs in Cuba.

By order of Secretary Gage Major J. W. Cronkite of the Second, or Entry of Merchandise, Division of the Custom House, will go to Cienfuegos, Cuba, as local Chief Customs Officer. Major Cronkite is a veteran of the civil war and has been in the service of the Treasury Department since 1868.

The Filibuster Laurada Libeled.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 10.—The ex-Cuban filibustering steamer Laurada is again in trouble with the United States Government. Her offense this time consists in smuggling, at divers times during last Summer, whisky into Alaska aggregating in value $675. United States Attorney Gay has filed a libel against the vessel.

AMERICAN SYNDICATE BEATEN.

A Spanish Company Reimburses It for Money Expended on a Havana Railroad and Cuts Off Opposition.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The American West Indies Syndicate, of which P. A. B. Widener, W. L. Elkins, and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, and S. P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company of New York, and A. N. Brady of Albany are members has been out-manoeuvred in its Havana street railroad project.

The syndicate owns the Ceballos concession for a belt line around Havana and a line through the Prado, thus antagonizing the existing Ferro Carril Urbano. The Americans had prepared to begin the construction of the road, when R. A. C. Smith, representing them here, was astonished yesterday to receive a check for $30,000 in gold from the Ferro Carril Company as satisfaction for all expenses incurred. It appears that the Ferro Carril Company dug up the law of 1859, whereby an existing railroad might, by reimbursing moneys expended, take over projects for extending or branching existing lines. It was estimated that the Americans had spent $30,000, and, consequently, they were paid that sum. All this and much more is set forth in the Official Gazette by Señor Eduardo Dolz, Secretary of Public Works, who has invested the Ferro Carril Company with the rights the American syndicate thought it had acquired. A legal contest will be begun; but the action of Señor Dolz appears to be technically correct.

An English syndicate representative will bid for the Ferro Carril next Wednesday, probably offering $90 a share for the 16,000 shares. The Widener syndicate may also bid for them. Percival Farquhar, representing another American syndicate, will also make a proposition on the railroad subject. Mr. Farquhar yesterday bought the Regla Ferry and the Guanabacoa Railroad.

The Havana Bar Association holds its annual election this afternoon. Two groups are seeking to control the organization and the discussion going on among the lawyers is one which is dividing thoughtful Cubans in all parts of the island into two political parties. One faction of the bar, led by Dr. Don Miguel Gener, is for immediate independence, and wishes to oppose the American plans of reform. The other party, under the leadership of Dr. Don Domingo Mendez Capote, advises that lawyers and Cubans wait until the Americans have defined their purposes in their entirety before offering suggestions or criticising. The controversy is earnest, almost fierce, and the result of the election is in doubt.

TROOPS REACH MARIANAO, CUBA

Engineer Battalion Raises the Flag Over the City Hall—The 202d New York Still on the Transport.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—The United States flag was unfurled over the City Hall of Marianao at 12:30 o'clock this afternoon by Col. Young, commanding the battalion of Engineers at Playa de Marianao. A detachment of engineers drawn up in the square presented arms, and the Americans and municipal officials present stood with bared heads during the ceremony. A crowd of townspeople, which had gathered, greeted the raising of the flag with cries of "Viva Americanos."

The Spanish troops withdrew on Thursday, and for two days the Marquis de Cervera, late military commander of the department, was the sole Spanish authority in the town and surrounding district, which embraces 5,000 persons, but perfect order was maintained in the interim. Last night the Marquis de Cervera turned over the municipal government to Alcalde Gomez, and the latter at once called upon Col. Young, who will be the commandant temporarily. A small guard is lodged in the town.

United States mule wagons with officers in uniform have to-day passed back and forth between the San José wharf, where the landing was made, and the railway station, transferring baggage and supplies. The Quartermaster's Department made a requisition for fourteen cars for the transportation of the advance baggage and succeeded in obtaining five, with a promise that others would be supplied. A train will probably start for Pinar del Rio to-night.

It is uncertain whether or not the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment can get off promptly to-morrow. The programme is to disembark early and begin the march through the city at 10 o'clock in the morning. The regiment spent a weary day on board the transport Minnewaska. The men were eager to get ashore and see the sights of Havana, but no leaves were granted to privates, and the anchorage of the transport was shifted from the wharf to midstream, in order to prevent the soldiers from going ashore without permits.

This was a lively day on the Bourse, with large speculative dealings for future delivery. And the time from the American control of the island approaches, shares in various insular corporations have risen to nearly par. Street railway stocks, which six months ago were quoted at 34, sold yesterday at 91¼ and to-day at 99, and United Railway shares advanced 4 points, to 53, while municipal 6 per cents., issued at 90, sold to-day at 100.

A committee representing the officers and men of the guerrillas and the mobilized troops to-day waited upon Gov. Gen. Castellanos and proposed that the men represented by the committee be given 50 per cent. of the pay due them before the end of this month, offering to present the other half to the Spanish Government for the benefit of the navy. Gen. Castellanos will forward the proposition to Madrid.

TROOPS GO FROM OTHER POINTS.

Savannah Not to be the Only Place of Embarkation for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the extensive movement of troops toward Cuba now under way, the War Department will make use of the harbor facilities of Port Tampa and Charleston as well as Savannah, which has been the main point of embarkation thus far. Two transports, the Florida and the Whitney, are now at Port Tampa ready to take the Eighth United States Infantry, which will reach Port Tampa from Huntsville in time to sail on Monday. The transport Michigan has left Savannah with two battalions of the Second Illinois for Havana. The transport Saratoga is at Charleston, and will take a battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, returning to take the rest of that regiment.

Regulars Embark for Cuba.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 10.—Four companies of the Tenth Regular Infantry, with band and headquarters, under command of Col. Pierson, arrived in Charleston at 9 o'clock this morning from Huntsville, Ala. The soldiers traveled in Pullman cars and had a pleasant trip down. The Ward Line steamer Saratoga arrived here from New York at 1 o'clock. At 4 o'clock she began loading wagons, mules, hay, ammunition, and stores. The men went aboard at 5 o'clock and made themselves comfortable. Loading continued until a late hour, when the ship was made ready for an early start. It is expected that the Saratoga will sail for Cuba at daylight.

FIRST NEW YORK'S HOME-COMING

The Regiment Ordered to Leave San Francisco as a Whole.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The latest instructions from the War Department are that the First New York Regiment shall be transported to New York as a whole, and not in battalions, as heretofore stated. This will necessitate the postponement of the departure of the First battalion until the arrival of the balance of the regiment from Honolulu. The steamer City of Peking, which was due here yesterday from Honolulu with several hundred of the New Yorkers, has not yet been sighted, but her delay is accounted for by the officers of the steamer Hupeh, which arrived from the Orient via Honolulu last night, who state that the embarkation of the New Yorkers was progressing slowly. She is expected to arrive early to-morrow morning. The steamer Scandia, due to arrive here next week, will bring a large detachment, and the balance of the New Yorkers will come on the steamer Alameda, due on Dec. 14. It will depend a great deal on the general health of the New Yorkers whether or not they will be sent home in time for Christmas.

Of the men already here, sixteen of them are in the division hospital. Private Crogan of Company I is slightly ill with typhoid pneumonia. If the health of the men to arrive here is as good the regiment will probably go East almost at once, but should it be poor, the soldiers will be detained until such time as the health of the regiment permits transportation.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Surgeon Harvard Says There Was No Lack of Medical Supplies.

GEN. FLAGLER ON THE STAND

He Admits He Was Hampered by a Superior Officer — Orders Placed for Guns That Had Been Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Major Valery Harvard, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Santiago, who went to Cuba with the first expeditionary force under Gen. Shafter as Chief Surgeon of the cavalry division, testified before the War Investigating Commission to-day that his medical supplies on landing at Siboney were adequate for the needs of the cavalry for perhaps a fortnight, but no longer. He saw only one rowboat there to do the service of all the transports, though a lighter, probably the Matteo, was somewhere in the bay, but inaccessible. It was impossible at first to unload any supplies, and, leaving some one in charge with instructions to do his best to get out supplies from the transport, he hurried to the front without supplies, as a battle was impending. He had made every effort to get supplies landed, but the difficulty was great, and he could get no boat to reach the transport Rio Grande for this purpose. At the Second Division hospital, the medicine, dressing, and stimulants were sufficient, but the bedding, food, &c., were inadequate.

He admitted that some regiments in the Santiago campaign were not supplied sufficiently with medical officers. At the battle of Siboney the wounded, he said, were transported to the division hospital by improvised litters of rope-crossed poles and the emptied ambulance wagons. He did not believe that carrying the wounded in wagons had caused any deaths, but he admitted that it must have aggravated a few serious cases.

He said that all his requisitions to Washington had been always filled, though sometimes delayed. Asked to specify any regiments that may have been especially slow or negligent in making requisitions, witness said it often happened that Surgeons came direct to him for supplies, because of difficulty of reaching their Chief Surgeons or the latter's indisposition to act, and named Surgeon Woods of the Third Division as backward in forwarding requisitions.

Surgeon Harvard said he was Chief Surgeon in command after July 23, and that to his knowledge no transports carrying the sick had been sent away improperly supplied. Going back to the difficulty in getting at supplies, he said he believed, first, the transports were not properly loaded when sent to Cuba; second, that there was no adequate means of unloading, and third, no adequate means of carrying supplies into the interior. From his arrival in camp at Tampa to his departure from Santiago, he could recollect no individual case of suffering from lack of supplies, though, in a general way, he knew there had been suffering in division hospitals from lack of bedding, &c.

In closing, the witness suggested that great medical difficulties might have been largely avoided by consolidating all the medical supplies carried by the transports and putting them on one transport to be run independently by the Medical Department. "Suppose that transport should go down?" suggested Gen. Beaver. "Well, it would have been a reasonable risk," was the reply.

Gen. Flagler, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, testified concerning the condition of the coast defenses at the time war was declared, and advocated keeping a greater supply of guns and ammunition on hand. This testimony was followed by the subjoined series of interrogatories and answers:

"Were you interfered with in any way by any superior officer in making your contracts for supplies from the Ordnance Department?"

"I have no complaints to make. I could not say no, because it would be too sweeping a reply."

"Were any contracts made of which you did not approve?"

"Yes, in some cases—one for 40,000 Winchester rifles."

"And how many guns?"

"In one case, for some rapid-fire guns."

"Had you experimented with models of them at Sandy Hook?"

"Yes."

"Were they satisfactory?"

"Well, one type, a wire-wound gun, was not satisfactory."

"Were any of your recommendations as to purchases of arms overruled or turned down?"

"Yes."

Questioned as to the rifles contracted for without his approval, Gen. Flagler said they were purchased by the Secretary of War, and, while not certain, he presumed they were on the recommendation of the General of the army. The commission then adjourned over until Monday.

THE PAYMASTER NOT TO BLAME.

Virginia Volunteers Cannot Be Paid Until They Pay Their Debts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The officers of the pay department of the army say that Major Muhlenburg, the Paymaster who is engaged in paying off the Second Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, is entirely innocent of blame for any delay in paying off the men who have chosen to burn him in effigy as reported.

The regiment was ordered to be mustered out on Nov. 10, and the Pay Department was prepared to do its share so that no delay might follow. At the last moment, however the accounting officers of the United States Treasury found that nearly all of the men in the regiment were more or less indebted to the Government, and, under the law and regulations, this indebtedness must be settled in full before the muster out and the final payment. This discovery necessitated the making up of new pay rolls and caused delay in making final payments.

MORE WARSHIPS FOR DEWEY.

The Pacific Fleet to be Increased at Once—Navy Department Hampered by Lack of Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Admiral Dewey's fleet will be strengthened shortly by the addition of some serviceable gunboats. The Bennington, now at Honolulu, has been ordered to proceed to Guam, in the Ladrone group, and make a survey of the harbor, with a view to the establishment there of a naval station. This done, she will join Dewey's fleet. By that time, or before, the Helena will have arrived at Manila, and the Concord and the Petrel, now cruising in Chinese waters, will have returned, and, altogether, the Admiral will have a sufficient force of small vessels under his command to carry out the President's policy respecting the Philippines, and to bring into submission any of the islanders who may prove refractory and to release any Spanish prisoners held in confinement by the insurgents.

The Navy Department is now convinced that it will not be practicable to carry out a project it had entertained at one time, looking to a considerable reduction of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, and has settled down to the conviction that the fleet must rather be considerably reinforced if the attempt is to be made to maintain law and order in the 1,200 Philippine islands and still afford proper protection to the important interests of the United States along the great Asiatic coast line. The combined naval forces of Great Britain and the United States in these waters will largely exceed those of any other two nations in that quarter of the world.

The necessity for maintaining a strong force in the East has brought the Navy Department face to face with a very serious condition. Under the law passed to meet the needs of the war, the terms of enlistment of about 7,500 sailors will expire within three and a half months, and the department is forbidden to re-enlist them. The immediate result will be that nearly half the ships in commission will have to be retired from active service for lack of crews. Even at present two naval vessels, the Philadelphia and the Yorktown, are charged with the impossible task of patrolling the whole east coast line of the Pacific from Bering Straits to Cape Horn. Hawaii is included in their beat. Strong representations have been made to the Navy Department by prominent business interests looking to the re-establishment of the South Atlantic Station as it was before the war, on the ground that United States interests are jeopardized by the present hiatus, but the Navy Department finds itself unable to do this unless Congress enacts the legislation urgently requested by Secretary Long and by Assistant Secretary Allen for a general reformation and strengthening of the personnel of the navy.

Free Entry for Presents to Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended to the War Department that Christmas presents intended for officers and soldiers of the United States armies in Cuba and Puerto Rico be admitted free of duty. An order to this effect probably will be issued within the next day or two.

American Nurse Dead in San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Dec. 10.—Miss Ellen M. Tower of Michigan, a nurse in the Hospital of San Juan, died on Dec. 9. Her body has been embalmed and will be shipped to the United States.

SUIT AGAINST A PROBATE COURT.

New Move in a Contested Will Case in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10.—By agreement of counsel the case of Mrs. E. A. Webster Ross against the Probate Court of Newport, growing out of the contest over the will of the late millionaire William H. King, was postponed pending a decision upon a petition of Mrs. Ross now before the United States Supreme Court for a rehearing of the writ of error heretofore denied.

The case against the Probate Court is a new move in the long contest. Two papers have been filed in this connection, the first asking the King heirs to produce in court the bust of William H. King, deceased, and another asking for a bill of particulars.

Mrs. Ross alleges that in the several papers filed the Kings have confused the names and identities of two Kings and presents forty-five questions which she wishes answered.

In the latest proceedings Mrs. Ross is represented by Attorney Callahan of Newport and ex-Congressman Hemphill of South Carolina, both of whom are new to the case.

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RALEIGH RETURNS TO MANILA.

Cruiser Had Made an Investigation of Conditions in Southern Luzon.

MANILA, Dec. 10.—The United States cruiser Raleigh, which left here on Dec. 3 under sealed orders, returned here to-day. She visited Batangos to investigate the condition of Southern Luzon, establish cordial relations, and prevent the smuggling of arms, several cargoes having been landed there. The cruiser found a local government established at Batangos, and the officials, being mystified regarding the object of the warship's visit to that port, refused to allow her officers to land until Aguinaldo had been communicated with. When permission to land had been granted, the Americans were closely watched. Officers who strolled about the place alone were escorted back to the palace by soldiers. Several visits were exchanged, and there was apparent good-will in the reception tendered the Americans.

The Raleigh reports that the insurgents are armed with Mauser rifles, are well drilled, and uniformed, and they claim that they have 4,000 Spanish prisoners, who are compelled to work on the roads, but who are otherwise well treated.

MAIL SERVICE IN PUERTO RICO.

Recommendations Made by the American Post Office Commission—Currency Reform Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The commission appointed to investigate the postal service in Puerto Rico has made its report to Postmaster General Smith.

The mail and telegram services, the report says, are operated under the same officials, the two services having been consolidated in 1886 to reduce expenses. Vacancies and the high-salaried places were filled by promotions based on experience and efficiency. In all there were ninety-one Post Offices in operation under the Spanish Government prior to the occupation of the island by the American forces. The salaries of Postmasters ranged from $75 to $1,750 a year, which latter amount was paid to the Postmasters at San Juan, Ponce, and Mayaguez. In the larger offices clerks were employed at annual salaries of from $180 to $1,500.

The report gives a detailed statement showing total postal receipts of $95,000, of which $56,061 was from the island, $4,151 from Cuba, and $20,771 from Spain, and $14,018 from international sources. The total expenditures were: Salaries of Postmasters, (who perform both telegraphic and postal duties,) $46,380; of clerks, $61,960, and rent, $7,859. Mail matter under the Spanish system was divided into eight classes, including ordinary letters, packages not over four kilograms in weight, and insured articles. There was nothing corresponding to the free delivery service, but in the principal offices messengers were employed to deliver telegrams and letters, a special charge being made for delivery of the latter. The total revenues of both telegraphic and postal services for last year were $107,053, and the expenses $286,620, leaving a deficit of $89,537.

The commission recommends the appointment of a chief postal supervisor, with a suitable number of assistants, Inspectors, and clerks. The Supervisor is to have $2,500 per annum and allowances, his functions to correspond to an Assistant Postmaster General here. The commission recommends the establishment of Post Offices at points located under the Spanish regime, and that the rules governing here should govern there in establishing proposed new offices.

At the larger offices, like San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez, Aguidalla, Arecibo, Guayama, and Humacao, Americans are to act as Postmasters with native clerks. Postmasters in the smaller offices are to be natives. The same rules governing pay and appointment of Postmasters here are to be adopted, except that bonds of Postmasters are to be in duplicate. The commission recommends that authority be given to the Postmasters at San Juan and Ponce to pay the bills for mail service on the different routes on proper certificates, these Postmasters also to have deposited with them the surplus revenues of each office of the island. The continuance of the telegraph service in connection with the postal service is stated to be desirable.

Other recommendations follow: The adoption of the United States registry system, establishment and extension of the money-order system on the island in the place of the crude Spanish system, free delivery service wherever allowable under existing law, special delivery service, domestic rates of postage, 2 cents an ounce for first-class matter, &c., between the United States and Puerto Rico, and continuance of that rate between all points in the island.

The report also says the rates of exchange given by the merchants vary throughout the island from $1.75 to $1.40. The rates have been steadily declining, owing, it is said, to the demand for Puerto Rican money with which to gather and move the crops, and to the fact that the Spanish Government has declared the Puerto Rican peso to be at par with the Spanish peso. The question of the relative value of the American and Puerto Rican money is one which deserves immediate settlement. In its present aspect it affects most injuriously the interests of the American soldiers and sailors in the island, who are compelled to accept whatever rates the Puerto Rican banks and merchants think fit to offer for the American money which they have.

WOULD BAR FOREIGN SHIPS.

Illustration by a Treasury Official of the Effect of Congressman Sulzer's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Terasury Departmtent makes a number of objections to the bill to promote American shipbuilding, introduced by Representative Sulzer and analyzed in to-day's TIMES. To those who favor encouragement to American builders it looks like a proposition to confiscate foreign vessels attempting to engage in carrying cargoes to or from ports of the United States.

An illustration of the effects of its restrictions and penalties is given by a Treasury officer. If a British vessel from Brazil, say of 4,000 tons gross tonnage, should enter an American port, with Sulzer's bill a law, it would be obliged to pay as a penalty 15 per cent. on the value of the cargo, assumed to be worth $250,000, which is a moderate valuation. This would be $37,500. Then there would be the tonnage tax of 50 cents a ton, or an additional $2,000. Further, this measure to promote American shipping would insist upon the collection of 10 cents a ton for each clearance, making $400. In all, the British ship would be obliged to pay for each entrance, with cargo from Brazil, $39,000.

Such a vessel, if it had good luck, might make five voyages in a year. If it did, at the end of the fifth voyage its owners would have paid to the United States $100,000, or quite the value of the vessel. Indeed, assuming it to be not a new ship, it would have paid in fees for the privilege of bringing goods to the United States quite as much as a new vessel of 4,000 tons is likely to cost.

Further objection is made to the bill because it proposes a list of export bounties. This matter had been brought to the attention of the Treasury, but it was found that any attempt to pay export bounties, even if it were considered expedient, would require first the denunciation of some twenty treaties that now present such bounties.

Senator Elkins was not long ago disposed to denounce these treaties, in order to impose a much simpler burden upon foreign shipping. The proposition did not meet with favor in the Senate.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FLOODS.

Senate Investigating Committee Makes Few Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce appointed to investigate the floods in the Mississippi River under the resolution of April 29, 1897 and to make recommendations for their prevention in the future held a meeting to-day and practically agreed upon the form of the report to be made to the full committee. The sub-committee presented the results of its labors in a printed volume of over 500 pages, giving the testimony taken, together with several maps and illustrations pertinent to the work in hand.

The committee furnishes much practical information and gives some interesting conclusions, but makes comparatively few recommendations. It discusses the reservoir and outlet systems, but concludes that both are impracticable for the prevention of overflows on a big scale. The conclusion is reached that the improvement of South Pass to the extent necessary to render it deep enough to accommodate the largest modern ships is impracticable, in view of the expense, and the opinion is indicated that Southwest Pass opens the only feasible deep-water outlet to the sea. No recommendation is made for legislation looking to the improvement of this waterway.

A PENSION BOARD SUSPENDED.

Commissioner Evans Does Not Like the Methods of Ohio Physicians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Pension Commissioner Evans complains to-day of some examining boards in Ohio as either neglecting their work or doing it in a perfunctory manner. The suggestion is made by a person who is reluctant to accept the Pension Office version of this matter that the Commissioner is disposed to disparage the boards of medical examiners because their appointment is not made for strictly political reasons.

"Another big kick on my hands," remarked Commissioner Evans this morning as a couple of prominent Ohioans left his office. "I have just suspended a board in a little Ohio town, and the physicians composing it are now bringing their heavy guns to bear to get the order revoked. What did the board do? Oh, nothing. That's what's the matter with it. One day last week five different and distinct pension applicants appeared before the body for examination. Remarkable as it may seem, every one of these five old soldiers had the same ailments and symptoms. Now, I may be over-critical and unreasonable, but I drew the line at five. If the learned physicians had found two or three, or even four of these cases precisely similar to a hair, I might not have made any serious objection, but when they bring in five and make them alike as five peas, I protest. That's why I suspended the board.

"I suppose, as a matter of fact, that they examined one of the applicants and thought that his case would do for all."

Examination of Chippewa Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House to-day decided to appropriate $45,000 to continue the examinations and estimates for the Chippewa pine lands in Minnesota, with the proviso that the work shall be finished in the current year. Commissioner Jones informed the committee that he had not recommended the usual appropriation of $20,000 for the Lincoln School in Philadelphia because it was claimed the school was denominational.

River and Harbor Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors held a meeting to-day and discussed preliminaries of the hearings which are to be given members who desire appropriations for rivers and harbors. The committee desires to have all the hearings completed before the holidays, so that the bill may be presented to the House early in January. Representative Greene of Massachusetts was heard to-day upon improvement in his district.

EGYPT'S COTTON CROP SHORT.

Fogs and Water Cause a Diminution in the Year's Yield.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Consul General Harrison at Cairo, Egypt, has sent an interesting report to the State Department on the year's cotton yield in Egypt. The report, which is dated Nov. 10, says in part:

"The high temperature in Egypt during October was favorable to the cotton plant, and, to a certain extent, increased the yield. However, the fields that had already been seriously damaged by water and fogs did not profit by the heat.

"The first picking is already finished, and the second is under way. In general, a diminution from last year has been noted. As for the third picking, which suffered the most, it will be small. The yield in ginning is also slightly inferior to that of last year.

"The past estimate of the crop, 6,000,000 cantars, (658,800,000 pounds,) is likely to be confirmed.

So far as regards the quality, the staple of the first picking is better than that of last year; but in consequence of the fogs the appearance is not quite satisfactory."

SMELT IN OREGON WATERS.

How the Tiny Fish Are Caught in Tributaries of the Columbia River.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—THE NEW YORK TIMES recently reprinted an article referring to the catching of smelt through holes in the ice in the waters of Maine. Whatever claim the smelt of Atlantic waters may have on public appreciation, the smelt of the Columbia River and the west coast are very delicious. The smelt is the smallest marketable fish we have, but mountain trout abound in Oregon streams, and are equal to any known.

Perhaps the largest of our eatable fish is the sturgeon, and Columbia River sturgeon are conceded to be much finer food than those caught on the rivers and shores of the East, or waters of the Mississippi; so Oregon sturgeon are made use of in commerce as well as used fresh. It is natural to think of them as belonging near the ocean, as those of the Pacific are in great numbers found at the mouth of the Columbia, where they feed remorselessly on the luscious Chinook salmon, causing such damage that the cannery men are seriously considering the advisability of making war against them to save the salmon for their own use.

These same sturgeon go hundreds of miles up the Columbia River, and are found on its upper waters. They pass up the fearful rapids of the Cascades, which are a hundred miles from Columbia River bar; then make the still more fearful way for fifteen miles through the mad rush of the great and lesser dalles to reach the open water found for hundreds of miles above there. My own acquaintance with them extends only to about 200 miles from the ocean.

One of the greatest fish stories I ever heard relates to a visit made several years ago to Arlington, fifty miles above the dalles. Seeing something floundering about strong stakes driven in the broad river, I asked the cause, and a friend told me that some Arlington fishermen had caught a number of sturgeon weighing from 300 to 500 pounds aplece; had tied ropes in their gills, and had each one "staked out," much as a cowboy would stake out his cayuse. I learned that they staked these creatures out to have them ready whenever the local market should be bare of fish, or a sudden call come from abroad.

The Columbia River fisheries reach in value millions of dollars every year, and salmor canneries are all along the great river from the entrance to above the dalles. Salmon run up as far as to the sage plains of Idaho, and came as a grateful relief to the emigrants who crossed the plains fifty years ago. I remember that one of the veterans among pioneers told me that when his company was camped on the sandy shores of Snake River they were much afraid of hostile savages. One night they heard a terrible floundering in the river close by, and stood guard all night to ward off harm, but when morning came they discovered that this noise was caused by salmon that came in great schools and were trying to get over a riffle in the river.

The finest smelt are found on the Columbia. They are as delicate and dainty as fastidious tongue can desire or pampered palate wish. And they come up the river when fish are mostly desired and least provided. They first come in numbers few and scattered, but with excellence beyond reproach. The pioneers of the movement are caught with all the pains necessary and taken to Portland, to be served to club epicures and gourmands, who are able to pay a fabulous price for the first of the season. Nothing can be finer, not even speckled trout, fresh from the purling brook, are more estimable, toothsome, or popular.

The common people read the items in The Oregonian, and with tears in their voices talk of the fact that plutocrats, monopolists, and bon viveurs are eating smelt at 75 cents per pound; but solace themselves with the consoling certainty that soon smelt will be plenty for all the world, and that they will eat their full share. In a few days smelt come up the river in quantity and down in price until they are piled in pyramids on the fish tables in front of fishmongers' establishments, when everybody's wife will stop to order them for home use.

There have been times when the contemplative angler—who has read Isaac Walton and heard of Daniel Webster as his disciple—has been sitting on a log at the mouth of the Cowlitz or some smaller stream, tributary to the great Columbia, and, while lost in thought, has been alarmed to find the placid waters where his line had been idly swaying as he had been watching and waiting disturbed by such swarms of hustling and swimming things that he came near falling off his log in serious misapprehension of what was happening. He could not catch the glancing lights and shadows with his hook and line, for they were too busy to stop and too eager to get somewhere to bite. The only thing he could do was to gather them in and scoop them up with both hands and pour them into the opening of his fish basket, and when—in a moment or so—the basket was full, look blankly about for something to hold the hurrying prey.

Not far away would be the cabin of some settler. There he went in haste, announced the coming of the first run of smelt, when all turned loose, rolled barrels, kegs, tubs, or dry goods boxes to the river's edge; then taking garden rakes, shovels—anything and everything that had a propensity to scoop and catch and hold, the entire family—"dad," "mam," and the girls, boys, and hired man—went to work manfully to scramble for and rake in these wanderers from the briny deep, who had come again in this earliest month to revisit the glimpses of the silver streams where they had been spawned and first known the golden day. Then there was great rushing to and fro, great effort and prodigious performance, as tons and wagonloads of smelt were made game of and the net proceeds hurried to Portland to find a market.

This is but a faint picture of smelt fishing on the broad Columbia. Then word is telegraphed, and all dwellers of the Willamette and everywhere else are promised smelt without end—as long as they last—and all are cautioned to save their appetites for the time when the smelt shall arrive.

S. A. C.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Agreement on Reciprocity Said to be Now in Prospect.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Both sides of the Anglo-American commission held meetings to-day to prepare the way for their joint session on Monday, when efforts will be continued to get together on some basis of reciprocity.

At the meetings to-day each side canvassed the extent of concessions it was ready to grant and expected to receive. While the differences are quite material, members of the commission said to-day that there was no reason to take a discouraging view of the outlook; in fact, there were strong hopes that differences on reciprocity, which is conceded to be the chief obstacle, could be reconciled.

It is said that President McKinley has taken occasion during recent talks with members of the commission to express a most earnest desire that successful results come of the negotiations.

TREASURY ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

Progress on New Public Buildings—Some Improvements Recommended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The annual report of James K Taylor, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, shows that during the last fiscal year ten public buildings have been put under contract and fifteen have been completed and occupied. Thirty-three were in course of construction at the beginning of the year, leaving twenty-two now under way. With these buildings completed there will be a total of 313, exclusive of marine hospitals and quarantine stations, under the control of the Supervising Architect.

It is recommended that the entire vault system of the Treasury Department be rebuilt at an approximate cost of $30,000. The reconstruction of the outbuildings at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the erection of a Hall of Records in Washington are also suggested. The application of the civil service law and regulations to his office, Mr. Taylor says, has given eminently satisfactory results.

Fourth-Class Postmasters Named.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK.—Joseph H. Baldwin, at Durham; Curtis R. Lacy, at Freehold; Alfred E. Greene, at Hunter; Lily D. Cragin, at Kenwood; Frank S. Norton, at Marietta; Truman R. Ford, at Mount Upton; Arnold E. Chaffee, at North Lawrence; Charles L. Baldwin, at Pitcher.

CONNECTICUT.—Albert Gardner, at Canton.

Bostonians Abroad.

Old Gentleman (accosting small child in Hyde Park with nurse)—Ah, my pretty little dirl! And what is my little dirl's name?

Up-to-Date Child (aged five)—Nurse, kindly hand one of mamma's cards to the gentleman.—Tit-Bits.

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QUAY'S TRIAL IS DELAYED

Conspiracy Case Taken Out of District Attorney Graham's Hands.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ACT

Pennsylvania Senatorial Election Likely Now to Precede the End of the Proceedings.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Upon the application of counsel for Senator Quay and others involved in the indictments pending here for alleged conspiracy to misuse the funds of the State, Supreme Court Justices Green and Williams to-day granted a rule, returnable Jan. 7, requiring District Attorney Graham to show cause why a writ of certiorari removing the proceedings from the Court of Quarter Sessions to the Supreme Court should not be issued.

The first result of this rule is to postpone the trial, which had been fixed to begin in the Court of Quarter Sessions here on Monday. The case will be carried over beyond the term of office of District Attorney Graham, which will expire with the present year. Mr. Graham has been active in pushing the case, and in asking the Court a week or ten days ago to fix an early date for the trial, he expressed a desire to dispose of the case during his official term of office. The delay occasioned by the action of the Supreme Court will also, in all probability, have the effect of carrying the proceedings, or at least the conclusion of the trial, beyond the date for the election by the Legislature of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Quay, who is a candidate for re-election. The Legislature will vote for Senator on Jan. 17.

The Senator and his attorneys do not hesitate to admit that their object in securing delay of the trial is to take the case out of the hands of District Atorney Graham. Mr. Graham, they say, is an enemy of the Senator and has displayed great eagerness in unjustly persecuting him and his co-defendants.

In the petition presented to the Supreme Court, the defendants, after reciting the indictments against them, declare themselves absolutely guiltless of the offenses therein charged, contend that the indictments are defective, in that they fail to set forth any unlawful act, and pray the Court to deal with the case in such way as will enable them to obtain what they say it is impossible for them to secure in the present position of affairs in the court in which the indictments are pending, namely, a fair and impartial trial.

In support of their prayer they aver that the prosecutions were instigated and inspired chiefly by James Gay Gordon, late a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, acting in concert with other open and avowed political enemies of Matthew S. Quay, and that Judge Gordon, as private counsel for James McManes, President of the People's Bank, obtained possession of letters written by the petitioners relating solely to their own private business transactions and of private memoranda alleged to have been made by Cashier Hopkins. These letters and memoranda, it is charged, were copied with the object of using them for political purposes. Judge Gordon being then a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

The petition recites that although Judge Gordon had possession of this information about the 24th day of March last, and, although the information was from that date also in the possession of Thomas W. Barlow, as receiver of the People's Bank, and as special First Assistant District Attorney of Philadelphia County, yet no complaint of any kind whatever was made against the petitioners until the 3d day of October last, when warrants were issued charging the petitioners with the offenses. The warrants were issued shortly before the recent State election, which involved the election, not only of a Governor, but of members of the Legislature, who will be called upon to vote for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Quay, who is a candidate for re-election. In instigating and procuring the warrants, the defendants allege, Judge Gordon was inspired by express and personal malice against Senator Quay, as, they say, is evidenced by the fact that Judge Gordon publicly charged him with having been instrumental in preventing his nomination for Governor at the Democratic State Convention.

The petition further avers that by reason of the resignation and retirement of Judge Gordon on Nov. 23, which was the date fixed for the defendants to plead or demur to the indictments, Judge Thomas K. Finletter presided in court, although he had not been regularly assigned to that duty; that Judge Finletter's son was at the time an Assistant District Attorney and had professional charge of the indictments; that Judge Finletter overruled the demurrers of the defendants in an opinion based upon the erroneous legal proposition that a person charged with an offense has no right to question before a trial the sufficiency of an indictment found against him; that in this opinion Judge Finletter used language wholly uncalled for, and which would be interpreted by the community as an expression of the belief of the Judge in the guilt of the defendants; that the Judge fixed a date for the trial which allowed but nine working days for the defendants to examine voluminous books and papers of the People's Bank, which it required two months for the experts of the District Attorney to examine.

The petition declares that by the action of James Gay Gordon and of Judge Thomas K. Finletter such prejudice has been created in the community against the petitioners that it will be impossible for them to obtain a fair and impartial trial at this time in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia.

It is also charged that the further prosecution of the indictments is now being unduly pressed not in the interest of justice, but by a conspiracy of the political enemies of Matthew S. Quay for the sole purpose of unduly influencing, prejudicing, and intimidating the members of the General Assembly in their choice of a successor to Mr. Quay in the United States Senate.

Senator Quay, who has been in the city for several days with his son and Mr. Haywood, looking after the details of the impending trial, left this afternoon for Washington.

VIRGINIAN WRECKAGE SEEN.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—Pilot Bruce McLean of the America No. 1 arrived in port this morning on the mahogany laden steamship Lincluden, from Nicaragua, and reports that on Friday, when fourteen miles northeast from the Highland Light, off Cape Cod, passed considerable wreckage, among which was the stern of a vessel, on which was lettered "Virginian."

This name answers for one of the barges which was in tow of the tug Underwriter on the day of the blizzard and foundered at sea with all on board.

The Lincluden also passed the wreck of a small two-masted schooner on last Thursday, about 140 miles south of Nantucket. Only the stump of the foremast was standing and the hull was apparently floated with a cargo of lumber. There were no signs of life in the vicinity, and it was impossible to make out the name of the derelict.

Utah's Richest Widow.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

With an income close to $100,000 a year, Mrs. Susannah Bransford Emery of Salt Lake City can afford to take a comfortable view of life, besides enjoying the pleasing reflection that her position as the richest woman in Utah was won largely by her own efforts. Mrs. Emery is a widow, her husband having died five years ago. Like many a man in the West, he had made and lost more than one fortune. At the time of his death he possessed a lot of mining property, which was generally regarded as worthless. It was all the widow had, however, and being a woman of great resolution, she set about the task of developing some of it. A pay streak was ere long found in one of her mines, the Silver King. Now her dividends from it alone are over $8,000 a month. It lies close to the Great Ontario, which some prospectors declare will yet outdo the famous Broken Hill silver mine in Australia. Mrs. Emery's income from the Silver King does not represent all her wealth. Last year she became interested in the Grand Central, a gold prospect in the great Tintic, or Eureka, mining district. In one year this has paid the rich widow something like $10,000, and she has recently refused to sell her interest in the mine for $100,000. Mrs. Emery, though a very busy woman, finds time for mental recreation, but seldom gets far from a telegraph station, holding that if she wishes to have her business interests prosper she must remain closely in touch with them. Offers of marriage come almost daily, but Mrs. Emery shows no sign of doffing her widow's weeds.

BOARD OF REVIEW ADJOURNS.

W. G. Pollock Elected to Fill Vacancy Caused by Col. Edwards's Death —Many Cases Disposed Of.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association finished its annual session in this city at the Murray Hill Hotel last night, and rendered a number of important decisions. Since the session opened on Tuesday, 225 calls were disposed of, but yesterday's work was the largest since the session began. Over 100 cases were decided, some of them minor cases relative to the payment of fines, but quite a number grave offenses that called for the punishment of expulsion.

A number of decisions were handed down, which will enable the Judges at various trotting meetings throughout the country to render decisions in knotty cases without waiting to submit them to the central body. The case of H. T. Andrews of Tunkhannock, Penn., who asked that the decision of the Judges at a meeting in Pennsylvania be reversed was one of these.

Mr. Andrews drove Annie T. in a race, and the mare fell in scoring for both the first and second heats. She was sent to the barn by the Judges, and Mr. Andrews appealed from the decision and asked that first money be awarded to him. His application was refused. Martin Jones, a well-known trotting horseman of Central New York entered Dover in a race advertised by the New York State Agricultural Society to start on a certain day, and when the association changed the date of the race without his knowledge he asked that first money in the race be awarded to him, even though he did not start. His application was refused, but the entrance money was ordered returned to him.

The trotter Smith Hontas, with F. B. Demming and C. E. Burson of Salem, Ohio, were expelled for "ringing," and Henry Donohue, who was caught in October last "ringing" the mare Lily Wax under the names of Bella C. and Jane, met a similar fate. J. R. Wetherspoon of Pennsylvania was expelled, with the bay stallion Jack Mont, for a similar offense, and Clark N. Smith, Charles Brown, and M. Olivette of Elmira, N. Y., and W. G. Byran of Richmond, Va., were expelled in connection with the "ringing" of the bay gelding Willie T., alias Albert C, 2:16½.

W. Healey of Somerville, Mass., and M. Quinn of Medford, Mass., were expelled, with the black mare Margie, known also as Laura Wilkes and Buela, 2:26. J. F. Barrett, the racing judge of Deering, Me., who was expelled last year for betting on a race while he presided in the judges' stand, applied for reinstatement, but his application was refused. H. F. Satterthwait of Bordentown, N. J., was fined $100 for his offense. He was suspended some time ago until he paid up some old entry claims and, having a horse to start one day in a race near home, he paid his old indebtedness with a check. He won first money and collected it, and then stopped payment on his check.

E. V. Emery, a well-known breeder of Maryland, was fined $100 for starting a horse while under suspension, and the Kent and Queen Counties' Fair Association of Maryland, on whose track he started, was fined a like sum for allowing him to start. W. Kinsler, Secretary of a trotting association of Sidney, Ohio, was fined $100 for sending out an entry list advertising ten starters, when in reality he had only three, and George W. Chadwick of Chadwick Mills, N. Y., was fined $100 for suppressing time in a race at the meeting of the Utica Highlands Trotting Association.

The board elected W. G. Pollock, Vice President of the Cleveland Driving Club, to the vacant seat in the board caused by the death of Col. William Edwards of Cleveland, O.

ROWING AT ANNAPOLIS.

Naval Cadets Hope to Arrange Races with Cornell and Pennsylvania.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 10.—"We are going to row Columbia and Pennsylvania next season," said Naval Cadet Helm, manager of the Naval Academy eight-oar-shell crew as he sat at his desk in one of the lower quarters, to-day. "We also want to row Harvard and Wisconsin. Both of these crews want to come, and the chances are even for us to row Cornell. We have some good men in the fourth class, and we are going to have a freshman crew the coming season. Nineteen of this class have signified their intention to go into training for this crew."

The Academy crew has selected Richard Armstrong of Yale for coach. This is Mr. Armstrong's third season with the crew. In 1896 Pennsylvania beat the cadets in the two-mile race. In 1897 the navy walked away with Pennsylvania over the same course, beating it seven lengths. Last season Pennsylvania defeated the cadets by several lengths. The race this year with Pennsylvania will be particularly interesting.

This season the cadets will be in better form than last. Just as the men were in training the war came on, the first class was graduated, and with it went the crew Captain, John S. Graham. This year seven out of the old crew remain, several of whom have been three years at the oar. Then their skill is to be supplemented by a new and better shell. The members of the old crew that remain are Roger Williams of New York, Allen Buchanan of Indiana, John C. Fremont, Jr., of New York; John W. Timmons, Jr., Charles H. Fischer of Pennsylvania, William H. Steinhagen of Indiana, and John W. Greenslade of Ohio. All of the above will enter the training list this year, except Buchanan.

The second crew of last year, from which vacancies on the first were filled, remains in its entirety. It is: Alfred Graham Howe, Indiana; William V. Tomb, Arkansas; Ernest J. King, Ohio; Guy W. S. Castle, Wisconsin; Guy Whitlock, Minnesota; William W. Galbraith, Tennessee; John P. Jackson, New Jersey; Charles T. Hutchins, Jr., Pennsylvania, and Charles W. Fisher, Jr., Maryland. The freshman crew of the Naval Cadets will have a race with the freshman crews of Pennsylvania and Cornell.

In addition to the races already secured, there is one in prospect that will excel all others in interest if it takes place. This is a proposed shell race with West Point. When the Joint High Commission was here last Saturday, Mr. R. M. Thompson, an alumnus and ardent friend of the academy, stated that West Point would race the cadets if asked, and that he would put up the trophy for the race. Anything like joining issue with West Point in a friendly contest always goes well with the cadets of the Naval Academy, and they took to the suggestion heartily, and there are hopes that this race will be arranged.

Training for the races begins after Christmas in the gymnasium, in the Natatorium with oars, in the country with long miles of runs. Naval Cadet Frank P. Helm of Kentucky is manager this year, and Charles H. Fischer of Pennsylvania Captain.

Building the Shamrock Secretly.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Unprecedented secrecy obtains as to the conditions of the construction of the Shamrock, the challenger for the America's Cup. Not merely are the most strict precautions taken to prevent a leakage of the details of her construction, but even the place where she is being built is kept secret. The models and framing are being made at Fairlie, on the Clyde, but, instead of being forwarded to the supposed builders, Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, they have been sent to a forwarding agent in London, who declines to divulge their ultimate destination.

St. Louis Baseball Controversy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 10.—Chris Von Der Ahe, President of the St. Louis "Browns," with his attorney and several friends, left here to-day for New York to attend the annual meeting of the National League next Tuesday. B. Stuart Muckenfuss, receiver for the "Browns," left here last night for the same purpose. There will be a contest to see who shall represent the St. Louis Club at the National League meeting.

Cornell's Cross-Country Champion.

ITHACA, Dec. 10.—A. O. Berry, a scratch man in the cross-country handicap race held here this afternoon, won the time prize and the championship of Cornell. The order in which the first five finished was as follows: W. H. Carrier, first; A. F. Armstrong, second; F. D. Voorhees, third; A. O. Berry, fourth; P. G. Weidner, fifth. Berry's time was 30 minutes and 46 seconds.

Lorillard-Beresford Horse Sale.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The auction sale of the Lorillard-Beresford American Stable did not evoke the keen competition anticipated. Dlakka, however, was bought in for 1,450 guineas, and Elfin was bought in for 200 guineas. Dracco fetched 520 guineas, and Bayara II. was sold for 370 guineas.

WM. KNABE & CO.

A SUCCESSFUL PIANO REMOVAL SALE.

Our Piano Removal Sale has been successful beyond expectation. It would seem that all of Greater New York is coming to us for Pianos. The situation would be strange were it otherwise. Every one knows that the time for removal to our magnificent new warerooms is fast approaching, and every one also knows, or should know, that we do not propose to remove one of our pianos. Our determination is to sell every instrument in the present premises.

We Have Reduced the Price On Every Piano

to attain this end, and there isn't a first-class piano of any make that we cannot sell you. So, as a customer remarked on Friday, "How can the other New York houses sell any pianos?" How can they indeed!

PIANOS FROM TWENTY DOLLARS—while this sale continues.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

148 Fifth Ave., near 20th St.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Private W. N. Croxton Makes a Full Score at the Armory Range in the Class Match.

The shooting at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night was productive of the second full score of the season. Private W. N. Croxton made a score of 70 in the class match, winning first prize. In this match all scores having the same numerical value constitute a class, the five prizes being awarded to the men making the best scores in the five classes. The conditions were seven shots standing and seven shots prone. The prize winners were:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	35	35	70
A. Stein, veteran	34	34	68
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E	33	34	67
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr., Co. G	33	33	66
Corp. F. W. Perkins, Co. F	33	32	65
Other good scores:			
Corp. C. J. Austin, Co. C	34	34	68
Corp. W. A. O'Connor, Co. I	33	35	68
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, Co. C	33	35	68
Private O. Wuerz, Co. C	33	34	67
Corp. S. M. Richardson, Co. H	33	34	67
Private J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	33	34	67

Private H. B. Berdan won the first of the six prizes offered in the non-sharpshooters' match, which is open to all members of the regiment except those who in any rifle club match or in a competition for the Abeel Trophy have made a score of 65 or better. The conditions were seven shots standing and seven shots prone. The prize winners were:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private H. B. Berdan, Co. G	31	34	65
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	34	30	64
L. Corp. G. R. Jenkins, Co. G	31	33	64
Private B. Dominick, Jr., Co. K	31	33	64
Corp. G. H. Gilman, Co. B	29	35	64
Private C. L. McClave, Co. B	33	30	63

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private O. Wuerz, Co. C	33	34	67
Private M. Uhl, Co. C	31	34	65
Lieut. H. C. Du Val, Co. I	31	34	65
Private H. Berdan, Co. G	31	34	65

Corp. C. J. Austin, Co. C., qualified as expert, deliberate fire, 68; rapid fire, 77.

POGGENBURG'S FINE BILLIARDS.

Liederkranz Champion Defeats Miller in the Amateur Tournament—Hevner Beats Hendrick.

The most brilliant game decided thus far in the National amateur fourteen-inch balkline tournament, in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was played last night, F. Poggenburg of the Liederkranz defeating Dr. A. B. Miller of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club by a score of 300 to 135. He completed his string in the fortieth inning, averaging 7½, the best recorded in the tournament thus far.

It was the first time that Poggenburg had shown some of his true form, and the manner in which he reeled off caroms completely unnerved his opponent. From the twenty-second inning on he gave a brilliant exhibition of all-around billiards. His thirty-fourth inning resulted in a notable run of forty-eight, his driving for position being faultless. After his forty-fifth shot in this inning the balls spread, but he brought them under his control again by driving the red object ball around the table. He completed the run, which is the second best of the tournament, when he failed to count on a difficult masse. The score:

F. POGGENBURG—0 3 8 6 0 0 0 0 10 1 0 2 7 0 2 17 3 5 13 0 2 0 22 5 2 1 33 0 17 22 9 0 3 48 0 4 26 27 1 1. Total, 300; average, 7 20-40; highest run, 48.

A. B. MILLER.—17 2 1 0 3 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 6 0 1 2 0 0 14 2 5 3 3 18 3 1 4 0 12 6 5 2 0 0 1 0 5 3. Total, 135; average, 3 18-39; highest run, 18.

In the afternoon game G. E. Hevner of Philadelphia won his first game, defeating J. A. Hendrick of New Haven by a score of 300 to 187. The latter has not won a game in the tournament. The score:

G. E. HEVNER—0 1 1 2 8 0 0 0 1 12 9 6 5 1 3 26 6 0 26 0 0 0 2 3 9 0 11 7 11 5 0 1 14 1 4 20 1 0 0 1 20 5 4 2 10 4 3 11 0 2 14 14 0 2 5 0 0 1 5. Total, 300; average, 5 5-59; highest runs, 26, 26, 20, and 20.

J. A. HENDRICK—1 4 9 0 3 8 0 0 6 6 1 9 0 6 0 0 1 1 8 1 1 0 2 9 1 2 1 0 0 4 0 0 2 2 4 0 1 2 2 9 3 10 0 6 0 2 17 0 17 0 0 9 0 1 1 3 12 0. Total, 187; average, 3 3-58; highest run, 17.

Referee—Mr. Edward McLaughlin.

The standing of the players is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	Aver.	Best High Run.
J. B. Stark, New York	2	0	6.52	40
A. Taylor, Chicago	1	1	4.77	42
F. Poggenburg, New York	2	1	7.50	48
J. De M. Smith, St. Louis	2	1	5.55	64
A. B. Miller, New York	2	2	5.00	27
G. E. Hevner, Philadelphia	1	3	5.73	29
J. A. Hendrick, New Haven	0	4	4.62	30

PENNSYLVANIA'S CREW DINES.

A Reception for the College Champions Held in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—The University of Pennsylvania crew, the champion college crew of America, was entertained at a reception at the University Club to-night, nearly 100 guests attending the banquet. For many years rowing supremacy among the colleges has been in doubt, but this year Cornell having beaten Yale and Harvard, and then succumbing to Pennsylvania, the latter was looked upon as the crack crew of the colleges.

All the speakers praised the crew on their success of last Summer and spoke most encouragingly of the future. One of the most interesting features was the presentation of the Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association Cup to the crew by Mr. Seaman of Cornell, together with individual silver cups to each member of the Pennsylvania crew. F. F. Halowell, on behalf of the Alumni, presented to Coach Ward a gold stop watch in recognition of his services for aquatics at Pennsylvania.

GOLF ON LAKEWOOD LINKS.

First Open Tournament of the Ocean County Club's Series a Success.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 10.—The first open handicap golf tournament of the Ocean County Hunt and Country Club's Saturday series, although attended by cold winds which made high-class golf impossible, was yet a great success. There were twenty entries and eighteen finished. The first prize was won by E. Robbins Walker and the second by A. W. Black, both of the Ocean County Club. St. Andrew's, Dyker Meadow, and the Staten Island Cricket Clubs were represented, and Burnett O'Connor of the last named came within a stroke of winning the second cup. There was no snow on the fair greens, but they were frozen hard, and the putting greens were negotiated by luck rather than skill for all. The scores:

E. Robbins Walker, Ocean, 170; A. W. Black, Ocean, 181; Burdett O'Connor, Staten Island, 182; Francis A. Walther, Ocean, 182; F. J. J. Derasines, Lakewood, 184; Arthur B. Claflin, Ocean, 186, S. B. Ferris, Ocean, 189; E. E. Wentworth, Ocean, 192; D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's, 194; R. W. Houghton, Milwaukee Country, 195; F. D. Beard, Ocean, 197; Paul Waterman, Ocean, 197; James Converse, Ocean, 198; F. J. Phillips, Dyker Meadow, 261; H. B. McQueen, Ocean, 210, and W. A. Hamilton, Ocean, 253.

The postponed Tyng-Graham match for the Lakewood Club's Consolation Cup was once more postponed, neither of the men appearing. The Ocean County Saturday series, it was thought by those playing today, would rapidly grow in popularity.

SAN FRANCISCO RACES.

Humidity Wins the Flirtation Stakes at Even Money.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The weather was clear and the track fast at Oakland to-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Glenn Ann, 104 pounds, (Powell,) 10 to 1, won; Rose Maid, 104, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Aluminum, 104, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. St. Phillips, Morano, Sierra Blanco, Paul Kruger, Henry C., Eventide, Tobey, Corrientes, Delala, Kai Mai, Outgo, Rejected, and University also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; Futurity course. Correct, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, won; Good Hope, 105, (H. Martin,) 1 to 2 and out, second; San Augustine, 108, (Devine,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:11¼. Martello also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Go To Bed, 96 pounds, (Holmes,) 7 to 10, won; Greyhurst, 103, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Dolore, 100, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Guilder and Don Luis also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Flirtation Stakes; thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Humidity, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) even, won; Elizabeth R., 107, (Gray,) 7 to 5 and out, second; Hemera, 107, (Hennessy,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:20¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; all ages; one mile. May W., 107 pounds, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, won; Don Quixote, 101, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1 and even, second; Horton, 73, (J. Reiff,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:39¾. Crossmolina also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Pat Morrissey, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Whitcomb, 104, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Chihuahua, 99, (I. Powell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Ballister, Nonsuch, Edgemont, New Moon, and Lady Britannic also ran.

HELPED THE OLD PASTOR.

How a Party of Tammany Hall Politicians Became Generous in a Southern Negro Church.

This story about the generous donations of a group of Tammany Hall politicians in a humble negro church near Thomasville, Ga., is told in the Democratic Club. It was some time ago that Thomas J. Dunn, now Sheriff; Thomas E. Crimmins, and three or four other prosperous New York Democrats met in one of the hotels at Thomasville, where each one had journeyed for rest and recuperation. There was dearth of excitement, and somebody proposed an excursion around the town in search of novelty. Just as the party of New Yorkers was about leaving the hotel the clerk informed them that the negro Methodists were holding a stirring revival in a little church about half a mile away.

All agreed that they would like to see what a negro revival meeting in the South was like, and without delay five good-natured New York politicians started for the little church. On the way they were joined by a well-known New York architect, who thought that he, too, would enjoy the novel experience.

At the humble church the white visitors were received with respectful cordiality and escorted to seats well up toward the front. Mr. Dunn occupied the end of the seat toward the aisle. The proceedings were not as turbulent as some of the New Yorkers had expected, but there were some unique features. The white-haired parson made a long and fervent appeal for contributions to provide a Winter's supply of coal oil with which to illuminate the church. Unless the coal oil was forthcoming, the venerable preacher feared that the Sunday evening services would have to be discontinued. Toward its close his appeal for coal oil merged into prayer.

Mr. Dunn and his companions were in no mood for fun making. The old colored preacher's earnestness touched them. Dunn whispered, "Say, boys, lets give the dominie a surprise. I'll chip in $25 if each of you will give $10."

"All right, all right, all right, &c.," was whispered back as Mr. Dunn's proposition was passed along the line.

Soon a stately deacon, apparently as venerable as the pastor, came down the aisle, bearing in his hand a well-polished black silk hat. Small coin rattled down into this hat until the deacon reached the New York party. With a thud Mr. Dunn's generous roll went into the receptacle, and it was followed by the flutter of loose bills from the hands of the other New Yorkers. The eyes of the old deacon shone with unusual brightness as he gave the hat a patronizing shake. He deliberately completed his round and returning to the pulpit handed the hat up to the pastor.

"The good Lord be praised," ejaculated the preacher with pious fervor as he emptied the contents of the hat on the top of the pulpit in plain view of the astonished congregation. After a brief pause he continued: "Heah's whar we git all de coal oil we kin eber use! And de good Lord be praised, heah's whar yer beloved pastor gits his last two years' salary." With which utterance the "beloved pastor" gathered up all of the bills but one and jammed them down into his pocket as far as they would go.

The Ant and the Potato Bug.

From The Philadelphia Press.

An industrious Ant was one day Wrestling with a Crumb of Bread in an effort to Push the Morsel toward Home, when a Potato Bug accosted him.

"Will you kindly direct me to the nearest Potato patch?" asked the Bug.

The Ant stopped working, and, wiping the Perspiration from his Brow, said: "Two fields from here—straight ahead."

"Thank you very much," said the Potato Bug—"I think I'll go over there and eat some Potatoes—unless, of course, some foolish Farmer has spoiled the Flavor by putting Paris Green on them."

"What do you do beside Eat?" asked the industrious Ant.

"Nothing," answered the Potato Bug—"haven't Time to do anything else. What do you Do?"

"Any story book for Children will tell you," answered the Ant, proudly—"I lay up food for Winter."

"What's Winter?" asked the Bug.

"You certainly are very Dumb, indeed," responded the Ant. "Winter is the time when Snow comes and the Ground is Frozen and you can't find anything to Eat."

"Dear me," said the Potato Bug, "what a Shocking state of Affairs. I'm very glad I'll die before then."

"You think of nothing but your Stomach," said the Ant in disgust.

The Potato Bug was About to fly away, but the last Remark of the Ant constrained him to change his mind. "Look here, my busy Friend—and I use that term Busy pointedly—you take Me to task for thinking only of what I Eat. Now, for what under the Sun are you Shoving that chunk of Bread? Solely that you may have Food during the Winter. I never met Winter—don't want to meet him, and so I set no Store by him. I eat all I want now—eat as often as I get the Chance. You know of such a thing as Winter, and so you get together a whole lot of Food and eat it then. I eat in Summer and know no Winter—you eat both Summer and Winter. Therefore you think more of your Stomach than I do of mine. If you didn't think so, my friend, you'd be storing up Religion in your house instead of collecting Bread Crumbs."

And so saying the Potato Bug flew away toward the potato Patch, while the Ant, thinking the bread was a good thing, shoved it along!

And the moral of this tale is—Don't call a man a fool who is doing the same thing you're doing only in a different way.

A BOY KILLED AT A FIRE

Burned to Death While Trying to Escape from a Harlem Flat.

HIS MOTHER BADLY INJURED

Were Going Down Fire-Escape When Flames Caught Them—Fireman Helped to Rescue One.

A fire broke out a little before 8 o'clock last evening on the second floor of the flat-house at 201 East One Hundred and Third Street, which is situated over Branch Post Office U, and caused the death of a ten-year-old boy, and burned his mother severely about the lower limbs, as they were trying to make their escape by the fire-escape. No one in the house seems to have known how the fire originated. The house is heated by steam, and the engineer said that there was not more than three pounds pressure of steam, and none of the steam pipes burst. Most of the women of the house were out doing their Saturday night marketing. The fire is said to have started in a room on the second floor, and before the firemen arrived it had gained great headway.

Albert Morse and his wife live on the fourth floor. Mrs. Morse's son Samuel and a companion of his were in the rooms with the mother and father and a Miss Kingsley, who boards there. Suddenly they heard cries of "Fire!" from the floors below, and on opening the door they were confronted by thick blinding smoke. Miss Kingsley was the only person in the house who could give any lucid account of the fire.

"I thought," she said, "that the fire had cut off the stairs, and so we closed the door and went to the fire-escape. I don't think I could have escaped by the stairs anyhow, because the smoke was overpowering, and I would have been suffocated before I had got down one flight, as it was impossible to see.

"Mr. Morse started down the fire escape and called to his wife to follow, as she weighed 180 pounds and was too heavy to carry on his back, he being a little man. I weigh 130 pounds, but he did not take me either. He ran down one story and then jumped down, but was not hurt a bit. I was holding Samuel by the hand, and the next moment a fireman appeared at the landing of the fire escape and directed me to get on his shoulders and he would take me down safely. 'Let the boy go,' he said, 'for I can't carry both of you. I'll come back after him and his mother.'

"So I got on his shoulders and we began going down. The flames were already coming out of the windows against the fire escape of the second floor, and a strong wind was blowing sparks and smoke upward. The fireman was growing weak, and I got off his shoulders and told him to go on and I'd follow. As I was hurrying down the fire escape, against which the flames were raging, the wind blew my skirts about and the flames burned me fearfully about the legs. My clothing was on fire when I reached the landing, and then we found that some one had got away with the iron ladder that leads to the street. I placed one leg across the railing, while the people below were shouting, some 'Jump,' and others 'Don't jump.' I concluded to jump, as there was a very tall man holding out his arms. I landed on his head, and I'm afraid I must have hurt him, poor fellow; but he saved my life, and I thank him for it. What part of my clothing was not burned was torn, and I had to go to my sister's and borrow a dress.

"Sammy, poor boy, was following, and when he was coming down from the third floor the flames were pouring out more fiercely than ever. He fell on the landing and there I lost sight of him. Mrs. Morse was also coming down, and her clothing caught fire, and she was badly burned about the legs, and then she hurried back to her floor, and was taken into the rooms of the neighbors who had not stirred out."

The firemen easily put out the fire, and when they looked for the little boy they found him lying dead in a corner of a room on the third floor, face downward, over the opening through which the steam pipe came. His face was badly burned and his body was disfigured by the flames.

The mother's injuries were very painful, and an ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital. She was taken to her mother's house, at 225 East One Hundred and Seventh Street. The other occupants of the house below the fourth floor ran out by the stairways.

White House Clocks.

From The Washington Star.

"The clocks in the White House," remarked an official clock winder to a Star reporter, "are by no means the most uninteresting things about the house, though but little has ever appeared about them in the newspapers. Strange as it may appear, but one of the old clocks there is of American manufacture, though all that have been purchased of late years are. The one clock referred to was made in New York and was purchased when James Monroe was President. It is one of the permanent fixtures in the Green Room, and has been there ever since it was purchased. As a timepiece it compares favorably with any of the foreign-made clocks, though it was made at a time when America was not as famous for its timepieces as it is now. The most interesting clock there, of course, from its history, is the clock in the blue parlor, which was once the property of Napoleon Bonaparte, who presented it to Gen. Lafayette, and the latter presented it to Gen. Washington. The frame of it is made of alabaster and French gilt bronze. It has to be wound but once in a month. It keeps time to-day as accurately as when first made. What is known as the Lincoln clock, purchased when President Lincoln was in the White House, is an object of interest in the Red Room, and is of ebony and gold. It strikes the quarters, halves, and hours. In Mrs. McKinley's room is a clock which has been running without the slightest intermission for nearly thirty years. The clock at the foot of the stairs leading up to the President's office is the one that the public generally sees. It is rather modern in construction, of the 'regulator' pattern, and is very reliable. The clock in Private Secretary Porter's room is admired for its cathedral gong rather than anything else, but it is a good clock, and has so proved itself for the ten or fifteen years it has been there."

Venezuelans Favor Annexation.

From The Washington Post.

"I was in Caracas about three weeks ago," said Mr. T. C. Trammell of New York at the Normandie, "and was quite surprised to find a strong sentiment among prominent Venezuelans in favor of annexation to the United States.

"If this country wanted that South American republic, which it does not, at least not immediately, it would be no difficult task in the present state of feeling existing there to bring about annexation. With the ownership of Puerto Rico it may be found necessary after awhile for us to take in all the countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea. This is all the more worthy of serious consideration when we reflect upon the longing with which the European powers regard the Governments of South America.

"Germany plans for future domination in Southern Brazil; Italy already has strong colonies in the Argentine, and plans for more extensive footing; while Great Britain has made Chile next to a commercial dependency. In view of all these things, it will not do to say that the time will never come when the United States will disdain the idea of pushing the Stars and Stripes further southward."

A Mexican View of It.

From The Mexican Herald.

The Bradley Martins, we are impressively informed from New York, are going hereafter to live "abroad," which means for the Anglo-maniacs of that city, Great Britain. This flambuoyant family who married off a girl in her teens, and very low teens they were, to the Earl of Craven, have afforded New York society many spectacular entertainments. Their income, like that of William Waldorf Astor, Andrew Carnegie, and others, is derived from American investments, and will be spent in England and Scotland. Now that the Anglo-American alliance is popular in the States, no one will dare criticise the Bradley Martins as not being "good Americans." It would be unpatriotic to do so. The steel barons, the real estate magnates, and the rest of the opulent seem to prefer to spend their money anywhere save in the country that works for them and enables them to be rich. Already the United States begins to feel the drain of cash occasioned by its "absentee landlords," steel lords, &c.

Holland Society's 35th Anniversary.

The Holland Society celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary last night at Maennerchor Hall. A musical and literary entertainment was followed by a banquet and ball. Only those able to speak the Dutch language are eligible to membership, and the exercises throughout were conducted in that language. A. C. H. Nyland presided.

ORIENTAL RUGS.

B. Altman & Co. Will offer Monday, December 12th, an extremely large and the most select stock of Medium and Small Size ORIENTAL RUGS ever placed on sale in this City, and will continue until the Holidays, affording an opportunity to select artistic and desirable Holiday Presents at very moderate prices.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED STOCK, AN UNUSUAL OFFERING WILL BE MADE OF 450 RUGS, AS FOLLOWS:

GHENDJES, KARABAGH AND KAZAK RUGS, formerly $12.50, $17.00 and $19.50, at $8.50, $11.50 & $13.75

DAGHESTAN RUGS, formerly $15.00, $17.50 and $22.50, at $10.00, $12.00 & $14.00

FINE ANTIQUE DAGHESTAN AND BOKARA RUGS, at $25.00, $30.00, $35.00 and upwards.

Also a number of Persian, Turkish and Indian Rugs at greatly reduced prices:

Persian Carpets, in sizes about 8x10 feet, formerly $55.00, at $35.00

Turkish Carpets, in sizes about 9x12 feet, formerly $90.00, at $55.00

B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, DEC. 12th.

ART FURNITURE.

30 Curio Cabinets, Oval shape, . $23.00

40 Nests of Tables (4 in nest) with Watteau and Flower Decorations, per Nest, . $14.50

25 Curio Tables, Glass Tops, . 16.00

20 Music Cabinets, ... 17.00

50 Assorted Fancy Tables, Watteau Decorations, . . $4.50, $8.00 & $10.00

Large Curio Cabinets, ... 45.00

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

Trustees' Sale—For Bank Creditors —OF— Fine Jewelry,

O'BRIEN TO STAY ON BENCH

At Associates' Request He Reconsiders Intention to Resign.

COL. ROOSEVELT DISAPPOINTED

Had Informed Republican Leaders of His Intention to Appoint Daly to O'Brien's Place.

The contention between Governor-elect Roosevelt and the Republican organization as to whether Justice Daly or Justice Cullen should be appointed in Justice Morgan J. O'Brien's place on the Supreme Court Bench was suddenly ended yesterday by the announcement that Justice O'Brien had decided not to resign.

This announcement was made at a conference held yesterday morning at 689 Madison Avenue betwen the Governor-elect and Senator Thomas C. Platt, Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, and President Lemuel E. Quigg of the County Committee. The conference began at breakfast, which was served at 8 o'clock, and at which the three leaders of the organization were the guests of Col. Roosevelt, and continued until 10 o'clock.

It was expected that the appointment of a successor to Justice O'Brien would be one of the chief subjects for discussion, but it developed yesterday that the matter had been in reality settled on Friday, when Col. Roosevelt gave the organization leaders to understand that he had made up his mind to appoint Justice Daly in case Justice O'Brien resigned. This decision was not what the organization wanted, but it was accepted with nothing more than a merely formal protest against the appointment of a Democrat to the place.

It had previously been pointed out that, if Col. Roosevelt appointed Justice Daly between the time of his inauguration on Jan. 2 and the assembling of the Legislature, on Jan. 4, the nomination would not have to be confirmed by the Senate. The Governor-elect was assured, however, that there would be no disposition on the part of the organization to block the appointment, even if it should go before the Senate.

It was after this understanding had been reached, and there was no longer any doubt that Justice Daly would be appointed if there was a vacancy, that Col. Roosevelt learned of Justice O'Brien's decision to remain on the bench. That decision was the source of some disappointment to the Governor-elect, who was anxious to do what he regarded as an act of high political justice by using his Gubernatorial prerogative to continue Justice Daly on the bench.

Justice O'Brien last night made public two letters which had been exchanged between Presiding Justice Van Brunt and himself, which, he said, constituted all the explanation he cared to make of his change of mind. The first of these, received from Justice Van Brunt on Friday, was as follows:

Chambers, Dec. 9, 1898.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

My Dear O'Brien: At the consultation to-day we all thought that it was necessary for us to know definitely whether you intend to leave us or not. If you do, we must dispose of all unfinished business before the end of the year. No one can fill your place in our affection and esteem and you know that it will be hard to find a Judge who can suitably fill your place in our branch of the court. We would again urge you to reconsider the question of leaving us were it not that we would not, for our own comfort and satisfaction, stand in the way of what you may deem your duty.

If you can let us know your final determination we shall be much obliged.

Should it be adverse to our wishes we will at once proceed to do our best to get the business of the court into a satisfactory condition and arrange for the future.

Hoping you will remain with us, I remain with great affection and esteem, yours truly,

C. H. VAN BRUNT.

To this Justice O'Brien sent the following reply:

New York, Dec. 10, 1898.

My Dear P. J.: I hope you and my associates will not think me vacillating when I say in answer to your friendly note that I have determined to remain with you. When originally I contemplated severing our judicial relations, it was, as you know, for purely personal reasons. I had no idea that my doing this would call forth so many friendly protestations; still less did I suppose it would cause embarrassment to any one either within or without the court. This subject, in view of the many complications which have apparently arisen and the numerous requests of my associates and brothers of the Manhattan bar, has received anxious thought, and I have finally concluded that I ought to forego all personal considerations and remain at my post on the bench.

Let me add that I never quite realized, until I was face to face with this situation, how hard it would be to part with you all, and the impulse of this feeling, more than anything else, has led me to this conclusion. With affection and esteem, believe me ever yours sincerely,

M. J. O'BRIEN.

Justice O'Brien declined to say whether the withdrawal of his resignation was temporary or permanent.

DINNER TO RETIRING JUSTICES.

Messrs. Daly, Pryor, and Cohen Entertained by Their Associates—All Speechmaking Barred.

The Justices of the Supreme Court sat down to a banquet last night, at which all speaking was estopped. Before the Justices went into the dining hall, it was said, members of the Committee of Arrangements after some consultation agreed that there ought not to be any speechmaking. It was suggested that, in the Manhattan Clubhouse, and at a dinner at which were Justices Daly, whose candidacy for re-election figured so conspicuously in the late election, and Justice O'Brien, whose contemplated resignation had caused so much discussion, any references that might be made in speeches would run the risk of being misunderstood, misapplied, or taken as offensive. The only safe course, it was said, was in silence.

The dinner was given to the three retiring Justices of the Supreme Court, Messrs. Daly, Pryor, and Cohen, by their associates who are still to remain on the bench. It was served in the hall on the third floor of the clubhouse at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The menu was as severe as justice and was emblematic of the bench. On the front leaf was a parchment of scroll and goose quill, surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. The first page told that the banquet was a "dinner given to Justices Daly, Pryor, and Cohen, by their associates, on the 10th of December, 1898; Manhattan Club." On the back was a bar of the old Scotch song, "Shall old acquaintance be forgot?"

Dinner was served on a round table, simply decorated with smilax and palms. The following were present:

Justices O'Brien Daly, Patterson, Dugro, Pryor, Rumsey, Cohen, McLaughlin, Bischoff, Scott, Truax, Stover, Beekman, Russell, Davy, Lawrence, Smyth, Bookstaver, Giegerich, McAdam, Mattice, and MacLean. Justice Gildersleeve was out of the city, and Justices Beach, Freedman, and Van Brunt were said to be attending a birthday party elsewhere.

Of the three retiring Justices Justice Daly has served longest, or a total of twenty-eight years; while Justice Pryor has served twelve years, and Justice Cohen one year and a half. Justice Daly is the dean of the entire bench. Next in length of service comes Justice Lawrence, who has served twenty five years.

Justice Truax was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and supervised the banquet, although there was no formal presiding officer. Despite the injunction against oratory there was a great deal of hearty talk, and the health and happiness of the retiring Justices were pledged often and cordially.

ADVICE TO GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Hugo Wesendonck Proposes a Permanent Organization Throughout the Country.

Hugo Wesendonck has written to George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the National Committee of the National Democratic Party, a letter, of which the following is a copy:

Dear Sir: I am convinced that the platform of the regular Democratic Party will in 1900 contain the same or a similar silver clause as in 1896. I am also convinced that with that clause the Democratic Party will in 1900 be beaten worse than in 1896, and that the Republican Party will be the successful party, as long as the Democratic Party may maintain that clause.

The only way to save the people from such a result, if not in 1900, then in one of the next following Presidential elections, will be the formation of a general National Democratic Party on a gold basis. This National Democratic Gold Party should be organized in all essentials like the present Republican and Democratic Parties. It should have primaries and delegates to a National convention in every State and Territory of the United States.

It should have a platform containing the present Democratic principles, expunging therefrom the silver heresy, and recommend a currency reform, canceling or limiting the greenback system.

It might dwell on the dangers of the expansion craze, although I believe the politicians of both parties are not disposed to restrain it, and will, on the contrary, try to develop and extend it.

The creation of a so-called independent party in place of a regular one, as above described, would not be satisfactory and would not work. A campaign cannot be carried on successfully on the merits of persons only. A person is no platform, even if that person be Low. The people want principle, and Mr. Roosevelt was right in lately declining an independent State nomination. Independents may help, but alone they have rarely any chance.

Now if a Democratic gold party will be in the field in 1900, this may possibly have the effect of carrying the election into the House of Representatives. But even if it does not, it will if properly conducted have a strong minority preparing its way to success in 1904. This should not be despised. A man and a party should stand by their principles without minding defeat, even if the chances of success are as much against them as those of a gold Democracy are apparently now, in combating both the Republicans and the silver Democracy.

The gold Democracy must, however, commence their campaign at once. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt and their Republican friends are already in the field and have an organized party to help one of them or any other Republican in the nomination and in the campaign. The gold Democracy has no time to lose. It will take at least a year before all the preliminary steps for a convention can be accomplished, and in the first part of 1900 the Republicans and the regular Democracy may already have held their conventions.

You should therefore commence work immediately. You will be ready now, for you have already been organized in 1896. You have a platform which in many points may answer present times. The earlier you nominate select men in all States and Territories to prepare for a convention the better.

Excuse my boldness to advise you. I am no politician. But I fear the gold Democracy may in 1900 be beaten by default again. HUGO WESENDONCK.

New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

DISCUSSION OF APPOINTMENTS.

Col. Roosevelt Talks with Organization Leaders—Determined to Make Andrews Adjutant General.

After the announcement yesterday in the conference between Governor-elect Roosevelt and Messrs. Platt, Odell, and Quigg of Justice O'Brien's reconsideration of his purpose to resign, Col. Roosevelt and his guests addressed themselves to a general discussion of appointments. All of the participants in the talk united in pronouncing it entirely harmonious. There were no "demands" on the part of the organization's representatives, it was stated, nor any "ultimatums" from the Governor-elect. Legislation was not touched on, and only a few of the more important appointments were taken up. At the conclusion of the conference Chairman Odell said:

"Our talk was largely preliminary, and, I may say, entirely cordial. We discussed a number of candidates, but nobody was definitely decided on. We expect to get together again later and agree finally on the various places to be filled."

From an authoritative source it was learned that the conference left the status of the various candidatures about as follows:

Francis Hendricks remains in the lead for Superintendent of Public Works. No other name is under consideration, and Col. Roosevelt is favorably inclined to him. He is loth to commit himself finally, however, and is still looking over the field with a view of finding a man who pleases him even beter than Mr. Hendricks. If Mr. Hendricks is not appointed, it is said with authority that it will be some man who has not so far been mentioned in connection with the place.

The removal of the possibility of Justice Daly's appointment is regarded as making that of Avery D. Andrews as Adjutant General practically certain. Col. Roosevelt had, it is said, made up his mind that it might be too much to ask the organization to accept two Democrats in the persons of Justice Daly and Major Andrews, and was considering the advisability of giving up Andrews. Now that he is not to have the appointment of Justice Daly, he is determined to insist on Major Andrews.

The Commissionership of Labor Statistics appears to lie between Charles J. Dumar and Patrick Egan. Mr. Dumar is backed by the local organization, and is believed to be the Colonel's present preference. Mr. Egan was among the callers at 689 Madison Avenue yesterday.

To the four staff positions to be filled from civil life, Col. Roosevelt, it is said, is at present inclined to appoint John Jacob Astor, Craig Wadsworth, Howard Carroll, and James Littauer, brother of Representative Lucius N. Littauer.

Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, who will be President pro tem of the Senate, called on Col. Roosevelt after Messrs. Platt, Odell, and Quigg had departed. At 1 o'clock the Colonel took a train for Boston to deliver the last of his lectures there. He will be at Oyster Bay all of this week, but on Saturday he will return to this city and will entertain Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, Joseph H. Choate, Seth Low, Elihu Root, and several other distinguished Republicans at a dinner party at the home of his sister, 689 Madison Avenue.

UP-STATE REPUBLICANS HERE.

Conference on Legislation and Legislative Committees to be Held.

Republican politicians of prominence from up the State began to gather at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday in preparation for a general conference on questions of legislation and committee Chairmanships for the new Legislature.

Among those who had arrived last evening were Senators Krum, Higgins, Ellsworth, and Raines; Francis Hendricks, J. Sloat Fassett, John T. McDonough, Secretary of State-elect; Chairman William Barnes, Jr., of the State Executive Committee, and Assemblymen Kelsey of Livingston and Hill of Erie.

Mr. Hill came down to press his claims for the leadership of the Assembly. In view of the contention that is on between Assemblymen Allds and Kelsey, who are fighting hard for the place, Mr. Hill feels that he has a chance as a compromise candidate.

Gherardi Davis of the Twenty-seventh District of this city is an applicant for a place on the Cities Committee of the Assembly, of which Robert Mazet is expected to be Chairman. Thomas A. Sears of Franklin may head the Insurance Committee.

In the Senate the indications are that Cornelius R. Parsons of Monroe will be Chairman of the Insurance Committee, while Frank W. Higgins of Cattaraugus will remain at the head of the Committee on Finance. Senator Thomas F. Donnelly will probably be one of the Democratic members of the Committee on Insurance.

MUNICIPAL JUSTICES CONFER.

They Desire Changes in the Laws Governing Their Courts.

The municipal Justices who have been selected to serve as a committee for the purpose of drafting suggestions for changes in the laws which govern the municipal courts met yesterday afternoon in Justice Stiner's courtroom, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Those present were Justices Stiner, Reynaud, Goldfogle, Tierney, Worcester, Kadion, Roesch, Kenny, O'Gorman, and Lynn. The committee chose as its President Justice Goldfogle.

The changes which the Justices desire will necessitate amendments of the city charter. It is proposed to draft bills to be introduced in the Legislature to secure the desired amendments. Among the changes desired are a discontinuance of the system of rotation of the Justices, greater jurisdiction, and a discontinuance of the prevailing custom of process serving by Marshals. The committee discussed the various plans only formally yesterday.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Composers, Players, Singers, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

It is not always the professional critics who find the most fault with the performances of music, especially at the Opera House. Possibly some of the professional commentators have become accustomed to looking for their delight in the work of the principal singers at the Metropolitan, and have therefore grown out of the habit of scolding at the poor work of chorus and orchestra, the slipshod stage management, and the weak ballets. To accept what is and make the best of it is much more comfortable than to weep for what is not. It seems, however, that some of those who go to the opera in the hope of witnessing complete Wagnerian performances are disappointed. The following letter to the editor of THE TIMES doubtless voices the complaint of many of those who sit in the more musical parts of the Opera House:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The two first Wagnerian performances are now over, and I am anxious to add a few comments to the very able criticism of Mr. Henderson, who either overlooked some very essential failings in both performances of Tannhäuser or has not deemed them of sufficient importance for special mention.

I have also perused your critic's article in yesterday's attached illustrated magazine, and again failed to find any reference to the quality of the detail work as executed on Tuesday as well as Saturday.

There is no doubt to any one of more than elementary experience that Mancinelli is utterly incapable of conducting a Wagnerian music drama, and it is certainly a satisfaction to see that none of the abler critics hesitate to say so. The performance of the score here was absolutely unpardonable, and throughout the entire evening the leading was of such quality as to make the struggle of the singers to offset the miserable orchestration very apparent. It is astonishing that the various choruses did not go entirely wrong, and high praise is due to them for their unusually satisfactory singing.

New Yorkers seem very loath to criticise any of their favorite performers. That is surely unfortunate, as even the best singers usually profit by having their failings properly pointed out to them. It is surprising to see that none of the papers mention Mme. Eames's really incorrect rendering of the first scene in the second act, commencing "Seh' ich euch wieder, hohe Helden!" There is no doubt that she sang the part perfectly correctly and in a very fine, lyrical manner. However, it is precisely this lyrical style which is objectionable, and the sooner the beautiful prima donna rids herself of it the quicker will she reach the ideal in the Wagnerian rôles, which she has undertaken. Mme. Eames, although much improved, must learn to put more fire and feeling into her acting as well as her voice.

The general comment of the critics shows how abominably weak the staging has always been at the Metropolitan, and, to my mind, still is. The Venus scene was, although better than formerly, still a long distance from being correct. The grotto, the entrances both in the rear and on the sides, should be made to look much more natural. And then the ballet—Whoever heard of bacchantes wearing modern ballet skirts and of female satyrs? Why is it that Mr. Grau insists upon forcing us to look at such absurdities? At a modern pas in the mediaeval Venusberg, the very incarnation of passion; at a modern ballet girl dressed in modern ballet uniform, representing Leda?

Is it really not possible to induce the impresario to put men in men's places, even in a ballet? Surely the difference in expense cannot be so great as to act as an impediment. If he is not able to keep in harmony with the intention of the composer and insists upon forcing these incongruities upon us, the manager might at least have more experienced dancers than the three women who were, supposedly, representing the Graces. It was fortunate for Van Dyck that he was not obliged to watch the vain efforts of at least two of the danseuses to stand on their toes; otherwise the great tenor might have lost his equanimity. Paul Shumann has a magnificent chance to entirely reform and build up these details of the performances, and should make a reputation for himself in this specialty—better scenes, better acting on the part of the chorus, and more appropriate movements on the part of the ballet. Now that the "Meistersinger" is so soon to be performed, let us hope that the chorus will be thoroughly instructed as to the great importance of its acting, and that boys and men will take the parts of boys and men, and that such parts will not be represented by women. This is a very common mistake in Mr. Grau's companies!

Let us have no repetition of "Faust" with women dressed up as men in Scotch costumes!

It might be well to bring to the attention of the impresario the opinion expressed by Weingartner after a Covent Garden performance—namely, that, although some of the leading rôles had been sung in an unprecedentedly beautiful manner, the general ensemble, the chorus, the ballet, the staging were inferior to those of the average city in Germany. Without this ensemble there is not the spirit, "der Geist," which means that the essential quality of a Wagnerian performance is entirely lacking.

J. A. W.

The musical reviewer of THE TIMES agrees heartily with all that "J. A. W." says. The writer of the letter speaks with knowledge and judgment; but he is a representative of a helpless and probably hopeless minority. The faults of the ensemble to which he calls attention are the faults of the system which governs the production of opera here. The "star" system on a grand scale prevails at our Opera House, and the manager relies upon famous singers to attract the public. His trust in the public taste is not misplaced. The great mass of opera-goers attend the Metropolitan performances to hear the singers.

"J. A. W." may rest assured that if it were possible to give operas without any chorus or ballet at all, it would be done. The ballet in "Tannhäuser," such as it is; the new scenery, the tableaus of Europa and the bull, and Leda and the swan—all such features are concessions to the opinions of such persons as "J. A. W." The use of the Parisian version of the opera is a concession to the artistic ambition of Mme. Nordica and Mr. Van Dyck, who have a high regard for the critical part of the public.

But most of the ruling patrons of the opera, the boxholders and other fashionable attendants, care very little for the accessories of dramatic presentation. As long as they can hear the famous singers they are satisfied. THE NEW YORK TIMES has frequently spoken of the shortcomings to which "J. A. W." refers. Even the fact that Mme. Eames's essentially lyric style was not equal to all the demands of Elizabeth was mentioned in the first criticism of the "Tannhäuser" performances. That there were evidences of a desire on the part of Mr. Grau to make improvements in the scenic attire and stage business of the opera was deemed by the writer a subject for felicitation. When Mr. Grau acts in this way he does it out of respect for the wishes of such patrons as "J. A. W.," not for those of his boxholders, because they do not care about those matters.

Mr. Grau has promised us complete and reverent performances of the dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." If he keeps his promise, we shall have much to be thankful for; and in the meantime we must find our pleasure in the singing of great singers and in such delightful performances as that of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia."

Signor Mancinelli is conducting of "Tannhäuser" was reported by this paper to be incorrect. The writer did not go into details because that seemed hardly necessary. Mr. Grau has a German conductor. It remains to be seen whether he is competent to direct the Wagner dramas. If not, it will be a matter for serious consideration.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
Popular concert, Emil Paur, Conductor, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Faust," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
"The Highwayman," operetta, Broadway Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Women's String Orchestra, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Concert in aid of Hospital Saturday and Sunday, Astoria Hotel, 8:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Die Walkure," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—David Bispham's song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Siegfried," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Haarlem Philharmonic Society, Astoria Hotel, 8:15 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Le Nozze di Figaro," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
Young People's concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Popular performance, Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M., (opera not yet announced.)
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Romeo et Juliette," with the same cast as before; Wednesday, "Die Walküre." Mmes. Nordica, Eames, and Meisslinger, Messrs. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy; Friday, "Siegfried," Mmes. Nordica, Meisslinger, and Engle, Messrs. Dippel, Van Rooy, Meffert, Bispham, and Pringle; Saturday afternoon, "Le Nozze di Figaro," Mmes. Eames, Sembrich, and De Lussan, Messrs. Campanari, E. de Reszke, and Carbone. The soloists at the usual concert to-night will be Mmes. Gadski and Mantelli, Messrs. Bispham, Devries, and Plancon.

The Women's String Orchestra Society will give its first concert of this season at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday night. Ovide Musin, violinist, will be the soloist.

The third public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society will take place on Friday at Carnegie Hall, followed by the concert on Saturday night. The programme is this:

Overture, "Genoveva," op. 81.....Schumann
Aria, "O del mio dolce ardor," from Paride ed Elena".....Gluck
Mrs. Josephine Jacoby.
Suite, "Impressions d'Italie".....G. Charpentier
(First time in America.)
Aria, "Amour! viens aider," from "Samson et Dalila".....Saint-Saens
Mrs. Josephine Jacoby.
Symphony No. 5, C minor, op. 67.....Beethoven

The programme of Emil Paur's popular concert at Carnegie Hall to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Le Part du Diable".....Auber
Romance, for French horn, with orchestra...Raff
Herr Duczke.
Aria, "The Holy City".....Adam
Signor Tagliapietra.
Scenes from "The Damnation of Faust"..Berlioz
Fantaisie Hongroise.....Liszt
Miss Marion Bentley.
"Invitation to the Dance"...Weber-Weingartner
Aria, "O Harp Immortal".....Gounod
Miss Carrie Bridewell.
Overture, "1812".....Tschaikowsky

The first concert of the present season of the Haarlem Philharmonic Society will take place on Friday evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. The public rehearsal will be given on the afternoon of the preceding day at the Harlem Opera House. The orchestra will be under the direction of Henry T. Fleck, and the soloist will be Mme. Chalia. The programme is as follows:

Symphony in F minor.....R. Strauss
Suite, "Peer Gynt".....Grieg
Songs.....
Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner

"The Highwayman" will be presented at the Broadway Theatre, the scene of its flattering success of last season, for one week, beginning to-morrow night. All the favorites of the original cast will appear, including Jerome Sykes, Camille Darville, Maud Williams, Joseph O'Mara, Nellie Braggins, Reginald Roberts, and William Corliss. "The Highwayman" is one of the few comic operas that depend upon the humor of the book and the cleverness of the music for success, and it has not been found necessary to inflict interpolated songs and horseplay antics upon the auditors to make it amusing.

The second Symphony Concert for Young People, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, will take place in Carnegie Hall on Saturday at 2:30. An interesting and novel feature of these concerts is the short explanation given by Mr. Damrosch before each number of its salient musical and poetic features, illustrated by excerpts by the orchestra. The success of the first concert shows that the public appreciates this opportunity for broader musical education. This will be the first time that the beautiful songs and wonderful a capella singing of the chorus of the Musical Art Society have been heard at an afternoon concert. The programme will be:

Symphony in E flat.....Mozart
"Joseph Lieber, Joseph Mein".....Calvisius
"Es ist ein Ros' Entsprungen".....Praetorius
"Stille Nacht," German Folk Song.....
Chorus.
"Marche Militaire".....Schubert

David Bispham has arranged the following programme for his recital in Mendelssohn Hall next Thursday afternoon:

Four Serious Songs.....Brahms
"There's a Woman Like a Dew Drop".....
H. K. Hadley
"A Corn Song".....S. Coleridge Taylor
Mr. Bispham.
Humoreske, Scherzino, Idylle, Etude, ...Whiting
Mr. Arthur Whiting, pianist.
Song Cycle, "Die Schone Mullerin....Schubert
Mr. Bispham.

Gounod's "Faust" will be revived by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre to-morrow night. "Faust" displays this admirable organization at its best, for the principals enlisted in next week's presentation have won repeated triumphs in their respective rôles, and both ensemble singers and orchestra are afforded great opportunities, which they have always realized effectively. Novel electric effects, a military band, a cavalry corps, and a large number of supernumeraries will be special features of the production, which is designed on an elaborately spectacular scale. New scenery and wardrobe have been furnished for the presentation. The cast will introduce two recent acquisitions to the Castle Square forces in the persons of Eloise Morgan, formerly of the Bostonians and the Duff Opera Company, and Oscar Regneas, a basso. They will be seen as Marguerite and Mephistopheles. The others will be as follows: Faust, Joseph F. Sheehan; Valentine, William G. Stewart; Seibel, Lizzie Macnichol; Martha, Rose Leighton. During the series of performances Miss de Treville will alternate as Marguerite, Mr. Charles Bassett as Faust, and Mr. Harry Chase as Mephistopheles.

The second matinée concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will take place at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday at 2 o'clock. The programme will consist of Schubert's C-Major Symphony, Mendelssohn's violin concerto, Willy Burmester, violinist; Edward A. MacDowell's symphonic poem, "Launcelot and Elaine," (first time here,) and the overture to "Tannhäuser." Owing to the illness of Mr. Gericke, Franz Kneisel will conduct both this and the Thursday evening concert, of which this is the programme:

Symphony No. 5, E minor.....Tschaikowsky
Concerto for violin.....Beethoven
Mr. Willy Burmester.
Symphonic poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale".....Saint-Saens.
Symphonic poem, "Les Preludes".....Liszt

Rosenthal, the great pianist, whose successes in this city this season have been unequaled by any other pianist for a decade back, announces his fifth recital in Carnegie Music Hall for Thursday evening, Jan. 26. He will at this recital give his fifth recital programme, which contains the cream of this great artist's immense répertoire.

AMERICAN MUSICIANS IN LONDON.

A correspondent of The Boston Transcript writes the following interesting comment on the status of American musicians in London:

"The present visits of Miss Blauvelt, the American singer, and Miss Powell, the American violinist, to London, with that of Mrs. Bloomfield-Zeisler and Mr. Adamowski last Spring, ought to make for English enlightenment as to the sort of music that American cities hear and the quality of its performance. The curious and insular notion still continues here that they lag in these matters as far behind London as they really excel it. No audiences in Boston or in New York, accustomed to the concerts of the Boston orchestra, or even, it is almost safe to say, of the Philharmonic Society, would endure either the narrowness of orchestral programmes or, outside the band of Queen's Hall, the mediocrity and worse of most performances here. It would be equally disdainful of the singers that assist in many of these concerts. Admirable as Miss Blauvelt is, within certain obvious limitations, a part of the favor she is finding in London may well be due to her distinction beside the ordinary 'vocalist' that appears on English programmes.

"So with the praise that is falling to Miss Powell. She was not especially conspicuous in New York, but her merits shine here beside many of the horde of all ages and both sexes that undertake to play upon stringed instruments at recitals and concerts to much-enduring listeners. The other day a very conservative reviewer of music did admit, in the face of the amusing 'discoverles' of last Summer at Covent Garden, that New York and Boston had appreciated Wagner's music-dramas 'somewhat' earlier than did London; and there is room for much similar enlightenment as to the conditions of music in America."

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Franz Kneisel, during Mr. Gericke's illness, has made a great success as a conductor in Boston. Mr. Kneisel, who is a Roumanian by birth, but of German parentage, studied the violin in Vienna, and made his first appearance with the famous Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra Dec. 21, 1882, and was soon afterward offered the position of solo violinist in the orchestra of the Imperial Court Theatre. Afterward he was associated with the famous Bilse Orchestra of Berlin as concert meister, a position of the highest honor, and which had been held before him by such eminent artists as Ysaye, Halir, and Thomson. Mr. Gericke, in the second year of his directorship, engaged him as concert master with the Boston Symphony, and at the third concert, Oct. 31, 1885, Mr. Kneisel, then only twenty years old, made his first appearance at these concerts as a soloist. He played the concerto by Beethoven. Mr. Kneisel acted as conductor after Mr. Nikisch's departure on the orchestra's Western trip, and at three concerts at the World's Fair.

On Dec. 15 will be performed for the first time on any stage "The House of Barcarolle," libretto and lyrics by Annie A. Andros and music by Frank Lynes. This piece will be first produced by the Winchester amateurs in the Town Hall, Winchester, Mass. Miss Mae Spencer, Miss Bacon, Miss Dyer, and Messrs. Hawley, Bicknell, Tucker, Cutler, and Shaefer will take part. There will be a chorus of forty voices and an orchestra of nineteen. The librettist, Annie A. Andros, is the author and composer of "The Dove Supper" and "A Social Escapade." The latter was given the week of May 18, 1896, at the Tremont Theatre. Frank Lynes's songs have won him high praise. He studied three years in Leipsic and one in London.

New York, being the only provincial city in the United States, naturally enjoys the comment of the various metropolises upon its naïveté. Our contemporary The Sun said that some of our Saturday night opera-goers seemed surprised when they discovered that the "Last Rose of Summer" was part of "Martha." Thereupon the Chicago Post says: "It has always been our contention that our impresarii should endeavor to instruct as well as to please, and we fancy that Herr Grau will be content to pocket whatever losses may have resulted from Saturday night's revival of the old school in the conviction that he has imparted useful and agreeable knowledge. The simple fact that Herr Grau has established in the New York mind the lasting impression that the rose motif is one of the predominant fe[illegible] of 'Martha' is enough for a n[illegible] to add to the measure of hun[illegible]d we can seem to see H[illegible]miles as he noted the [illegible] perplexity, in- cred[illegible]ure, and final rap[illegible] over the faces of t[illegible]ormance therefore [illegible]l in that it set- tled [illegible]s of the present genera[illegible] Yorkers the status of 'The L[illegible]' and defined its resting place. [illegible]ter how many of the cultivated theatregoers of the cultured metropolis [illegible]ow that 'Then You'll Remember Me' is one of the refreshing lyrics of 'The Bohemian Girl.' There may be further missionary work for Herr Grau."

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

"Götterdämmerung" was recently sung in Bologna for the first time under an Italian conductor, who went to Germany to prepare himself in the work. A tenor named Giani, said to be the best of the Italian Wagner singers, was the Siegfried. The opera met with great popular success. The Brunnhilde was a young soprano, Signora Francescati-Paganini, who made her début at Milan a year ago, and is said to be the first Italian who has ever sung one of the Brunnhildes. In previous performances of Wagner's operas in Italy these rôles have been sung by Germans.

Pauline Lucca, who is teaching music now in Vienna, has recently been giving her opinions on the subject of Wagner's music and its effect on the voice. "It is a shame," she wrote, "that the followers of Wagner (and not the composer himself) have slandered the art of singing. One need only hear the De Reszkes or other great artists in this music; then it is something quite different." Frau Lucca thinks that the Wagner operas as they are sung now in Germany could better be recited while the orchestra plays the music. She is not in favor of the uncut performance of the operas. "Wagner was indeed a hero in the world of tone," she says, "but he was a man as well, and there is no reason why everything that he did and wrote should be infallible. I have a piano arrangement of 'Lohengrin' in which Wagner, with his own hand, marked the cuts. He said himself, 'The public must not be wearied.' And now? There are people who can hear music for five hours, one after the other. One goes to the theatre for recreation, exhilaration, enjoyment, not to become exhausted to the point of fainting. The uncut performances of Wagner's works should be confined to Baireuth, where the performances take place on Summer days and the intermissions are long; but in Winter, in the theatre season, this innovation is an outrage on the public."

Boëllmann's Variations Symphoniques for 'cello and orchestra were played for the first time in England Nov. 12, at a Crystal Palace concert. "They are based on a melody of great beauty, and are written with remarkable delicacy and finish." Gérardy was the 'cellist.

Dr. Paul Klengel made his first appearance as director of the Liederkranz (New York) Nov. 27.

Boieldieu's "Jean de Paris" was revived in Berlin for the tenor, Emil Götze. The opera has not been heard here for many years. It was sung in Boston early in 1833 at the Tremont by a company which included Sinclair, Miss Hughes, and Mrs. Austin in a repertory. Was this the first performance?

"Petrus Forschegrund," a new cantata in three parts for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, by Friedrich Schuchardt of Gotha, was performed there for the first time, and with success, Oct. 28.

A new symphony, No. 5, in C minor, by August Klughardt, was performed at Dessau Oct. 31. It was warmly received.

A monument to Woldemar Bargiel was dedicated in the Dreifaltigkeitskirchhof, Berlin, Nov. 6. It is a granite stone with a bronze medallion of the composer and teacher surrounded by a laurel wreath.

Our old friend Rosa Olitzka, contralto, is engaged at the San Carlo, Naples.

Sir Frederick Bridge has won his fight concerning musical degrees at Oxford. A certain number of non-musicians wished to alter the practice of the past 400 years and to insist upon three years' residence and the B. A. degree before a musical degree could be granted. This, of course, would shut out from musical degrees all but the rich and leisured, while it has proved a conspicuous failure at Cambridge, where during the past six years only two persons have taken even the lower degree.

Maud Powell in London.

The Pall Mall Gazette recently contained this criticism:

"Yesterday afternoon at the small Queen's Hall Miss Maud Powell gave a violin recital which, we own, surprised us. Although she was rather barbarously described on the programme as the "eminent American violinist," we were beforehand neither aware of her eminence nor of her nationality. She came to us without preliminary puff or anticipatory paragraph, and thereby she astonished us the more. She has an extraordinary masculinity of touch. It was with difficulty that we could trace throughout her whole recital one element of femininity or one hint of that which we have always associated with what is soft or tender in music. She impresses us by sheer muscular strength, by immense forcefulness, and by a tremendous self-assurance. Lady Halle has strength, but it is veiled by the wonderful velvet quality of her tone, as it were sheathed in a womanliness of feeling and of soft expressiveness. Miss Powell's strength is of an utterly different order. It is straightforward, piercing, frank, and shoulder-high. There is no compromise about it; it goes straight to the point, and is immediately convincing. It follows naturally that she addresses herself less to the emotions than to the intellect. She has one quality, however, which gives to her playing a peculiar satisfactoriness; she has a most true ear.

"Many great players—we have one particular player of great eminence in our mind—in spite of their command over their instrumental resources, in spite of their instrumental intelligence (that quality which gives them the inspiration of the very mechanism of the violin, as it were) sometimes err in point of absolute truth of ear. Miss Powell in this respect never once went astray. She played with masterly precision three movements from Bach's Sonata in E major, and in Bazzini's brilliantly commonplace "La Ronde des Lutins" she was no less than superb. Yet, as we have already implied, she does not touch the heart. It is rather the head that she induces to admiration, than the feelings that she leads into the ways of exuberance. Even the Massenet "Crépuscule," sentimental though it is to the verge of sickliness, won that pathos she gave it by a withdrawal from rather than by an insistence upon its most essential qualities. In a word, Miss Powell has a very particular individuality, which is quite engrossing from the points of view which we have indicated. She has a marvelous technique, a wonderful accomplishment, and she has a fine self-confidence. She may go very far indeed."

Answer to a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Kindly say which is correct: The triology or the tetralogy of Wagner.

If tetralogy, why? and what operas of Wagner are herein included? Also please to give what information you can on this subject, which is at present so much discussed. P. T.

There is no such word as "triology." The "Ring of the Nibelung" consists of four music-dramas—"Das Rheingold," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," and "Götterdämmerung." Performed in the order named these tell a complete story. The title "tetralogy" is frequently used because there are four works in the cycle. Wagner, however, called "Das Rheingold" a "vorabend"—literally a "fore-evening," or, freely, a prologue. Hence the cycle is properly regarded as a trilogy with prologue. If P. T. desires information as to the nature and contents of the trilogy, he will do well to purchase and read the librettos.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Il Barbiere di Seviglia" in the Afternoon and "Il Trovatore" at Night.

This is not a pleasant period for the man who said "Italian opera is dead." The week which closed last night at the Metropolitan Opera House contained four performances of works in the old-fashioned style by Italian composers, and one of an early opera of Richard Wagner. The audiences at all four were of large size and the enthusiasm of the public throughout the week was such as to delight both artists and manager. Last night the gallery was the most crowded part of the house, and from that aerial observatory floated down the familiar cheers and shouts of "Bravo!" when the tenor reached his high notes. For the opera was "Il Trovatore," that friend of the bravo and joy of the gallery. In the afternoon "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" was given, and every part of the house was full, including the boxes. There were fewer cries of "Bravo!" than in the evening, but there was quite as much enthusiasm.

On Monday night "La Traviata" was sung; on Wednesday night "Il Barbiere," and on Friday night "Tannhäuser." Yet, after all, the senescent advocates of old-fashioned Italian opera can get very little comfort from the prevalence of their favorite. Their restoration to public favor just now is due wholly to the artistic interpretation of their melodies by one or two artists.

GERMANY TURNING TO US

Will Try to Adjust All Differences, Dr. von Holleben Says.

IS ANXIOUS FOR RECIPROCITY

Negotiations Delayed by the War to be Resumed After the New Year and Pushed Vigorously.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Baron von Buelow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has had several long interviews with Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States. All the important questions concerning America were thoroughly discussed.

Before leaving Berlin for South Germany, Dr. von Holleben made the following remarks in conversation:

"Both the German and Washington Governments are anxious to improve the existing relations between them. This fact will soon become evident. I fail to see any reason why, with good will on both sides, all differences—and none is of great moment—cannot be adjusted amicably.

"In behalf of the German Government, I can state that the most hearty sympathy exists toward the rising American Nation and that there is no intention of doing anything on our part to interfere in the slightest degree with all the legitimate aims of the United States. In a few words, an effort will be made, more than in the past, to adjust all trifling differences outstanding, and the negotiations for a reciprocity treaty, which have been greatly delayed, mainly because of the war with Spain, will be taken up after the New Year and pushed vigorously.

"As to Germany's claims to retain or recover certain commercial advantages hitherto enjoyed in some Spanish colonies, now under American sway, their justice will undoubtedly be recognized at Washington, especially as the claims are quite modest and do not exceed anything the United States, under similar conditions, would demand themselves.

"I return to my post at Washington with the firm expectation that the relations between the two countries, political and commercial, will become better."

The Germans are now following American affairs much more closely. A very full report of the President's message was published here, and was commented upon as much as the Emperor's speech from the throne at the opening of the Reichstag. The comment was generally very fair and calm, many of the papers expressing agreeable surprise at its peaceful tone.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"Neither the United States nor England can attach so much weight to a position in the Carolines as to be willing to jeopardize its amicable relations with Germany on account of it."

The Boersen-Courier, referring to President McKinley's allusion to German neutrality, says:

"Germany has no need to fear this member of the concert, in which we may hope to remain on the best of terms."

The semi-official Post says:

"In view of the entrance of the United States among the competitors for colonial possessions, a readjustment of German-American commercial relations will be a matter of necessity."

This view is expressed by a large portion of the German press; but no intimation has been received at the American Embassy, and it is understood that even Dr. von Holleben, thus far, has no specific instructions on that point.

The German Foreign Office, as a matter of fact, does not possess sufficient data or reliable information from merchants to enable it to put forward clearly expressed views.

WANT AMERICAN MEAT EXCLUDED.

Prohibitive Tariff Demanded by the Agrarian Papers in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The German Agrarian press violently comments on the latest official statistics of Germany's meat imports for the first nine months of the current year, showing that the importation of American pork products have more than doubled, compared with the imports of 1897. The Agrarian organs insist that tariff provisions with the United States ought to be framed to wholly exclude American meat products from Germany.

They also bemoan the increasing imports of American horses, which were valued at 4,143,000 marks in 1897, and which have almost doubled this year. These papers maintain that much American horseflesh comes in the shape of sausages.

The Berlin Tageblatt makes this admission:

"In German commercial circles the conviction has long become settled that the dangers arising from American pork and the notorious San José scale have been magnified, just as years ago were the perils of the Colorado bug. We are therefore anxious to ascertain whether the renewed attempts of the American Government to convince the Agrarians and the German Government of the thoroughness of American supervision of pork exports and the hygienic results of the drying process applied to American fruit have been successful.

"We doubt it. For, whatever does not put money into the pockets of our Agrarians they do not believe in."

A caucus of the Centrists has resolved that the party will not join the Agrarian Federation within the Reichstag, thus preventing an Agrarian majority. The Centrists have determined to make their parliamentary action dependent upon the merits of each Agrarian measure.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Chamberlain's Friendly References to Germany in His Recent Speech Well Received in That Country.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Chamberlain's speech on Thursday, embracing the whole range of domestic and foreign politics, aroused as much interest abroad as at home. The friendly references to Germany, suggesting mutual help in matters of common interest, have met with a favorable reception in that country. The press comments show veiled joy at the prospect of an Anglo-German entente, but the German papers refrain from an effusive display of gladness, evidently with the view of securing the best possible bargain.

The National Zeitung says:

"Mr. Chamberlain's friendly allusions to Germany are due to the great disappointment in England at the cool tone of President McKinley toward the Anglo-Saxon alliance and to a certain anxiety regarding the intention to develop the American mercantile marine."

At the same time, the National Zeitung expresses absolute sympathy with the allusions to Germany, provided neither power has to pull chestnuts out of the fire for the other.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—There is much comment in Parliamentary circles on the Emperor's omission in his speech of all reference to the Anglo-German entente, but it is explained by the fact that the terms of the agreement are still secret, and Germany has no right to refer to it in a formal, official utterance.

KITCHENER SEEKS A PRODIGY.

Wants a Man Not Over 25 Thoroughly Up in Finance Problems to Take Charge in the Soudan.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Gen. Kitchener, who resembles Cecil Rhodes in several ways, is insisting that he should have only young, unmarried men with him. He called at the Foreign Office before he left London and said he wanted somebody to take over the Financial Department of the Soudan. When he was asked what kind of a man he wanted, Gen. Kitchener replied:

"I want a man thoroughly up in all finance problems, and not over twenty-five years old."

Gen. Kitchener is still waiting for this financial prodigy.

The Queen has contributed £250 to the Gordon Memorial College Fund, which is now fully subscribed. A telegram to this effect has been sent to Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum. It will be handed to him on **disembarking on Egyptian soil.**

THE BURDEN JEWEL ROBBERY.

London Jewelers Seek to Recover Balance of Reward for Securing the Capture of the Thieves.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Streeters, the jewelers of Bond Street, have instructed Charles Oakes of Pine Street, New York, to commence proceedings against I. Townsend Burden to recover the balance of the reward in connection with the robbery of jewels from the Burden mansion in 1895, when about $58,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from the house by servants.

A reward of $10,000 was offered by Mr. Burden for the recovery of the jewelry, and the thieves were arrested in April of the following year, after having offered some of the jewelry for sale to the Streeters, who communicated with the police.

The Bond Street jewelers say £682 out of the £1,400 promised to them is still unpaid.

A half dozen suits have been brought against I. Townsend Burden to establish a claim to the reward offered in connection with the robbery of jewels from his residence on Dec. 28, 1895. When seen yesterday Mr. Burden said he could not understand why such an action as the Streeters are about to bring could be possible. Because of the long delay he thinks the London jewelers are bringing a friendly action to find out the status of the case.

Some time after the robbery occurred Mrs. Lucien Bayle, wife of Mr. Burden's chef, overheard a kitchen girl say that William R. Dunlop, the butler, and William Turner, the second man, were the guilty parties. She at once went to Police Headquarters with the information. In the meantime Dunlop and Turner had gone to England. They tried to dispose of the jewelry to the Streeters. They were told to come back later on. On their return the Streeters refused to take the jewelry, and Detective Froest of the Scotland Yard, who had been informed of the fact that two suspicious characters had tried to dispose of valuable jewelry, arrested them in the street, just outside the store.

The prisoners were brought to New York, and were sentenced to nine years at hard labor. Dunlop is now serving his sentence in Sing Sing prison and Turner is an inmate of Dannemora.

Mrs. Bayle has twice sued unsuccessfully for the reward in the courts at Newport, R. I. Her lawyer made no appeal from the decision of the court, and withdrew from the case. Her husband, however, retained Abraham Levy of this city to continue it and the case is now pending. Mr. Burden has retained Judge Countryman of Albany, and is confident he can defeat the Bayles, as the Streeters, he says, have the best claim.

Two years ago the Streeters received one-half of their share of the reward and have a written contract with Mr. Burden that the balance, £682, will be paid them after the Bayle case is settled. About six months ago the Streeters wrote Mr. Burden, inquiring if the case had been settled. He replied that the course of the law is slow, and that it might be months before the case would be placed on the calendar.

Mr. Burden says that Detective Froest shares in the reward with the Streeters, and if the case gets into court both the detective and the jewelers will have to make the trip from London. Under the circumstances, however, he does not think the affair is likely to go that far.

Mr. Oakes, when seen at his office, said that as yet he had no direct knowledge that he had been retained in the case, but thought it quite likely that the report was correct. He declined to talk about the matter, as he did not know the grounds on which the action would be brought.

DRUCE CASE PARALLELED.

Man in Transvaal Claims to be the Supposed Dead Brother of the Late Duke of Hamilton.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A parallel of the Druce case is announced in a dispatch from Johannesburg, South Africa, where a man named Charles Gunn has been arraigned on the charge of fraud.

He declared he was a brother of the late Duke of Hamilton, and left England after fighting a duel. For private reasons, he added, his death was formally announced, there was a sham funeral, and his coffin was placed in the mausoleum at Hamilton Palace, Lanarkshire. Gunn asks that the coffin be opened in order to verify his statement.

The story has aroused a great deal of interest here, as it is tantamount to a claim upon the Dukedom of Hamilton, the present Duke only succeeding to the title owing to the absence of a nearer next of kin than a cousin. The late Duke's brother, Lord Charles George Archibald Hamilton, was supposed to have died in Nice in 1886. His death was registered at Somerset House, but the cause of his death was not given.

CUSTOM OF DOCKING HORSES.

British Newspapers Demand that It Be Prohibited by Parliament.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Council of the Royal Agricultural Society has brought maledictions on its head by what the newspapers characterize as a discreditable resolution rescinding the recent rule against docking horses' tails. The royal family and the leading members of the aristocracy and army have set a good example against this so-called barbarous custom, but many of the "smart" people refuse to purchase undocked horses.

Much opposition to the rule has thus been aroused among breeders, and pressure was put upon the Agricultural Society to rescind the rule.

The newspapers now demand that Parliament intervene and absolutely prohibit docking.

London Cattle Show Centenary.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The event of the week has been the centenary of the Cattle Show at Islington, which was opened by the Prince of Wales with a record entry. The Queen won several first prizes. Viscount Portman, the Earl of Coventry, Baron Rothschild, and Lord Rosebery were also among the prize winners. The Prince of Wales, who is President and patron of the show, in addressing the meeting of members, declared he would always foster to the utmost of his power the interests of British agriculture.

AUSTRIA'S FUTURE EMPRESS?

Report that Francis Joseph Will Marry Princess Isabelle of Orleans.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Gil Blas reports that Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria intends to marry Princess Isabelle of Orleans, third daughter of the late Count of Paris.

The Comte de Paris, Bourbon-Orléans, pretender to the throne of France, left two sons and four daughters. The eldest son is, of course, the present pretender, Prince Philippe Robert Duc d'Orléans. The eldest daughter, Amélie, was married to Prince Charles of Portugal in 1886. Her sister, Hélène, became the wife of Prince Emmanuel, Duc d'Aoste, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, in 1895. Princess Isabelle was born at her Château d'Eu, May 7, 1878.

SCENE IN HUNGARIAN DIET.

Opposition Member Rushes at Premier Banffy in the Lower House.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 10.—There were stormy scenes in the Lower House of the Diet today, and the session was suspended after a quarter of an hour, owing to the Opposition's uproar.

On the resumption of business, Baron Banffy, the Premier, rose to speak, and an Opposition member named Kubik rushed at him. The supporters of the Premier clustered around him, and all present in the House shouted and gesticulated.

The Premier, however, remained calm, and did not move amid the clamor until Kubik had disclaimed any intention of attacking him.

After this, the Premier announced that, owing to the illness of the President and Vice President of the House, he had consulted with the King and was awaiting his decision as to the adjournment of the House.

Witnesses for Constructor Hanscom.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 10.—Today's session of the court-martial hearing the charges against Naval Constructor Hanscom was very brief and no witnesses were examined. The announcement was made that Commodore Philip and Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn would appear on Monday as witnesses for the defense.

IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL

The Case of Col. Picquart Furnishes Gossip for All Paris.

PARLIAMENT IN A QUARREL

Hostility Between Civil and Military Authorities Threatens to Bring About Bad Results.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—A violent quarrel has burst out between Parliament and the Government in connection with the trial of Col. Picquart. It reflects in a notable way the hostility between the civil and the military judicial tribunals, which has been at the bottom of the Dreyfus case all through, and it explains in a measure the intense bitterness of the feelings to which the affair has consistently given rise. At the present moment Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, who has been a confirmed anti-Dreyfusard all along, has to all appearances made up his mind to ruin Col. Picquart and to minimize as much as possible the value of the revelations which this officer is prepared to make before the Court of Cassation.

Col. Picquart's evidence is destined to throw full light upon the relations which existed between Col. Henry and Major Esterhazy and on the rôle played by the General Staff toward Dreyfus subsequent to the latter's condemnation. Obviously, it is the desire of the General Staff that Col. Picquart's mouth should be closed. And the only way which suggests itself to the complete fulfillment of this object is the condemnation of Col. Picquart on a charge of forgery previous to the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal. Naturally, all impartial people are disgusted with this manoeuvre, and the public anger against the General Staff and the Military Governor has risen to explosion point. In fact, during the whole course of the Dreyfus affair there has never been an intenser or more revolutionary feeling than that which rages at present.

We have been told over and over again, mostly by outside onlookers, that France is on the brink of a revolution. This, however, is only true at the present juncture. However deeply many people may have felt about the injustice of keeping Dreyfus in confinement on the Ile du Diable, and great as the agitation has been which must ultimately bring about his release, his personality has never been of a character to inspire popular enthusiasm. He has been looked upon as the unfortunate victim of a judicial error, as a sort of social scapegoat, the object of racial and religious hatred, but never as a hero. Picquart, on the contrary, occupies quite a different position. An ambitious and talented officer, the youngest Colonel in the army, liked by his subordinates and admired by his chiefs, he had a brilliant career before him. He would certainly have been a General before he was fifty, and there was no position in the State to which he could not have attained.

He preferred to fling away these brilliant prospects rather than to connive at an act of injustice. His attitude is looked upon as heroic by those who are not blinded to all sense of fairness and proportion by partipris. One of our best political writers here, M. de Pressensé, has written a book entitled "A Hero," which describes in detail Col. Picquart's action in the Dreyfus case. The petition in favor of abandoning the accusation against Col. Picquart has been signed by quite the very best people in Paris.

EMINENT WOMEN FOR PICQUART.

Eminent women have been specially to the fore in demonstrating their sympathy for the prisoner. The signatures include those of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, Mme. Réjane, and Mme. Michelet, the widow of the great historian.

In a conversation which I had a short time ago with an eminent politician, he made this significant remark, that, while France was prepared to sacrifice her amour propre and in a certain measure the prestige of her army rather than allow an innocent man to continue under the ban of an ignominious sentence, she would, in the case of Col. Picquart, break down the prison doors and even make a revolution should he be condemned. For in Col. Picquart's case there have been no racial nor religious questions at stake, but only the fate of a man who has behaved like a hero and defied a most miserable attempt at despotism and wilful injustice on the part of the military authorities.

What Col. Picquart's ultimate fate will be I cannot at this instant moment pretend to prophesy. He has everybody with him except Gen. Zurlinden and the General Staff. The Government, under M. Dupuy's guidance, is endeavoring to conciliate public opinion without irreparably wounding the susceptibilities or the army. M. Dupuy has a wonderful talent for falling gracefully and noiselessly between two stools. He did this before, in connection with the Panama case, and I have every reason to believe that he will do so again. One thing, however, may be confidently predicted, and that is that if Col. Picquart is condemned to a dishonoring punishment on a charge of forgery, using forged documents, and revealing secrets of State there will be an outburst of national indignation such as will shake the very foundations of the present Republican régime. "Those whom God wishes to ruin He drives mad," says an ancient adage, and this applies with peculiar force to the policy of M. Dupuy's Ministry and to the curiously obstinate attitude adopted, doubtless with M. de Freycinet's approval, by Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris.

ESTERHAZY'S TRIP TO AMERICA.

I hear that Major Esterhazy has just left for America, and his arrival may be expected before very long in one of the Southern republics. He leaves Europe in a practically destitute condition, his book, which is a tissue of the most preposterous inventions, having failed to make any money at all. His children are being taken care of by the Marquise de Nettancourt, who is the mother of his wife. He has a brother-in-law who is rich, but who has constantly declined to lend the Major any money. His wife is quite penniless. Count Christian Esterhazy, his unfortunate cousin, whom he swindled out of 40,000f., has got judicial seizure upon all the profits accruing from the recently published volume of revelations, so that it is not easy to understand upon what resources the Major is living.

I hear that M. Zola will have returned to Paris before the end of the year. His reception by the Paris populace is certain to be an enthusiastic one.

M. Felix Faure has recovered from the effects of his reception into the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece, and is preparing for the equivalent dignity of being admitted to the Order of the Annonciade, which will make him the cousin of the King of Italy and of all the crowned heads of Europe. These ceremonies look very much as if M. Felix Faure intended to remain the permanent President of the French Republic, and certainly the choice of his successor will be difficult enough; but, nevertheless, I think that the establishment of a Faure dynasty is highly improbable. M. Faure since his accession to the Presidential office has introduced an extraordinary and novel system of etiquette into the Elysée which differs very much from the free methods adopted by his predecessors, MM. Thiers and Grévy. It is founded upon the traditions of Louis XIV.'s Court. In connection with the ex-tanner it is, of course, highly absurd. For instance, at the dinner given in honor of the President's admittance to the Order of the Golden Fleece, the Czar's aunt, the Grand Duchess of Vladimir of Russia, was the most distinguished guest present, but she was served after M. Felix Faure. Her Imperial Highness subsequently remarked, somewhat pointedly, that these manners did not prevail at her nephew's Court in Russia.

ROWLAND STRONG.

DREYFUS AGITATION IN FRANCE.

Public Opinion Veering to His Side—Novel Proposition to Enforce Picquart's Release.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The latest developments in the Dreyfus affair all tend in favor of Dreyfus, and public opinion in France is undoubtedly veering to his side.

The decision of the Court of Cassation, which postpones the Picquart court-martial indefinitely, is a damaging blow to the Military Party, and the attempt to discredit his evidence has failed. A few violent anti-revision organs shriek against the decision as a judicial coup d'état, but its general reception in Paris was favorable.

Great efforts are being made to secure Picquart's provisional release, but the Court of Cassation has no power to order it.

The Droits De L'Homme publishes the novel proposal to force the Government to obtain Picquart's release, suggesting a strike of all the intellectual professions, teachers refusing to teach, those who are officers of the Reserve and Territorial Army sending in their resignations, and artists and manufacturers who are preparing for the Exhibition of 1900 withdrawing.

In the meanwhile Picquart remains in the Cherche Midi Prison and is fairly comfortable. He occupies a large first floor room, overlooking the street, and is allowed to write and receive any letters. He buys his own food at a restaurant, and the prisoner has just had a windfall in the shape of a legacy from an uncle, a banker, amounting to thousands of pounds sterling. There is some serious talk of running him at the next election as a Seine Department candidate for the Senate. This in itself is an indication of the change in Parisian feeling.

AMERICAN ARTISTS IN PARIS.

Entertainment at the Nouveau Theatre for Their Association's Benefit.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—The American Art Association benefit entertainment at the Nouveau Theatre this evening under the patronage of Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador to France, and Mrs. Porter, and Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador, and Lady Monson, was a great success.

Many distinguished members of the American colony were present.

WILLIAM BLACK DEAD.

Story of the Busy Career of the Well-Known Novelist, Once Editor and War Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The death is announced of William Black, the novelist.

William Black was born at Glasgow in 1841, and received his education at various private schools. His youthful ambition was to become an artist, and he studied for a time in the Government School of Art in his native city, but eventually he drifted into journalism, becoming connected with The Glasgow Weekly Citizen before attaining his majority.

In 1864 he went to London and wrote for magazines. He was attached in the following year to the staff of The Morning Star, and was special correspondent for that paper during the Prusso-Austrian war of 1866, scenes from which appeared in his first novel, "Love or Marriage," published in 1867. This novel, which dealt largely with awkward social problems, was not successful, but the author's next work of fiction was favorably received. It was entitled "In Silk Attire," and a considerable portion of it was devoted to descriptions of peasant life in the Black Forest. Then followed "Kilmeny" and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," the former dealing mostly with Bohemian artistic life in London.

But his first real hold of the novel-reading public was obtained by "A Daughter of Heth," 1871, which went through many editions. Next came "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," which literally described a driving excursion that the author made from London to Edinburgh, with a thread of fiction interwoven. It is said that a good many Americans, among others, have adopted this plan of exploring the English counties, and have taken the "Adventures" as a sort of guide book.

In 1873 was published "A Princess of Thule." It was followed by "The Maid of Killeena and Other Stories," 1874; "Three Feathers," 1875, the scene of which was laid in Cornwall; "Madcap Violet," 1876; "Green Pastures and Piccadilly," 1877; "Macleod of Dare," 1878; "White Wings; a Yachting Romance," 1880; "Sunrise; a Story of These Times," 1881; "The Beautiful Wretch," 1882; "Shandon Bells," 1883; "Yolande," 1883; "Judith Shakespeare," 1884; "White Heather," 1885; "Sabina Zembra," 1887; "The Strange Adventures of a Houseboat," (a sequel to the Phaeton Adventures,) 1888; "In Far Lochaber," 1889, and "The New Prince Fortunatus," 1890.

For four or five years Mr. Black was assistant editor of The Daily News, but he practically ceased his connection with journalism over twenty years ago.

LONDON OPERA-GOERS HOPEFUL.

Believed the Difference Between Grau and Faber Will Be Settled.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Interviews with Maurice Grau and the operatic stars, cabled from New York, in regard to the breach with Faber over Covent Garden, have caused a sensation among opera-goers here, and it is hoped the troubles will be patched up at the coming meeting of the grand opera syndicate.

Faber has written to the papers explaining his position, and adding that he has exclusive rights to six of Wagner's most popular operas and others, and that he intends to spend £50,000 in their production. It is generally felt, however, that a continued ruptire between Faber and Grau would be a calamity to London opera.

A FAREWELL BACHELOR DINNER

Mr. Livermore Entertains Sixteen Friends—Wedding on Wednesday.

John R. Livermore, who is to marry Miss Josephine Whitney Brooks next Wednesday, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Martin's. There were seventeen covers, the guests including not only Mr. Livermore's attendants, but also a few other intimate friends, as follows: Reginald Brooks, Milton Barger, Harry Payne Whitney, Ashbel Barney, cousin of the prospective bridegroom; Henry Roger Winthrop, Frank Polk, James Stillman, H. O. Havemeyer, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Amos Lawrence of Boston, Frederic Kernochan, Van Lindsley, Julian Ripley, Paul d'Hauteville, Bancroft Davis, and Eugene Willard.

The wedding will take place in Trinity Chapel at noon. Bishop Potter will perform the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, rector of the church. The bride will wear a gown of heavy white satin trimmed with old real lace, which, with the veil of lace, was worn by her grandmother on her own wedding day. Miss Gladys Brooks, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Elsie Bronson, Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Daisy Post, Miss Contance Livermore, and Miss Eleanor Jay. Their costumes are remarkably effective. The gowns will be of white mousselin de soie draped over white satin. A decided touch of color will be given them by high collars of blue velvet, and the large bouquets of pink roses which they will carry. Their picture hats are of white velvet faced with blue and trimmed to the side with a bunch of white ostrich tips.

H. O. Havemeyer will be best man, and the ushers Reginald Brooks, Amos Lawrence, Harry Payne Whitney, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Frank Polk, Henry Roger Winthrop, Milton Barger, and Ashbel Barney. Eugene Higgins, uncle of the bride, who came from Europe on his yacht Varuna to attend the wedding, will sail the same day on his return trip. The presents received are unusually numerous and handsome.

Deering—Bartlett.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Charles W. Case Deering and Miss Mary Wentworth Bartlett, well known in Evanston society, were married this afternoon at the beautiful home of the bride's parents, Rancho Del Sahuaro, about ten miles from the town of Glendale, Arizona. Mrs. Deering is the daughter of W. H. Bartlett of Bartlett, Frazier & Co., the well-known Board of Trade firm. The bridegroom is a son of Charles Deering of Evanston, and a grandson of Rear Admiral Case, United States Navy, and of William Deering, one of the best-known citizens of Evanston.

MAY BE INNOCENT OF MURDER.

Convict In an Ohio Prison Who May Be Pardoned and Released.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 10.—John Tongass, a hand-organ grinder, serving a life sentence for murder, has worn the stripes of a felon almost nine years as punishment for killing Albert Van Riper, a boy who is alive, if the information in the possession of Deputy Warden Wells is not all wrong. This information the Deputy did not receive until to-day. The penitentiary authorities will lay the case before Gov. Bushnell at once.

Tongass first traveled about the country as a blind man with an organ. The boy was induced to go with him as guide, and to pass the hat for collections. The boy mysteriously disappeared; some bones were found in a smouldering fire where the man and boy had stopped. That discovery resulted in Tongass's conviction. He came to the penitentiary in April, 1890. Young Van Riper was away from home about two years when he reappeared, but by that time all the excitement about the crime had died out. The prisoner had no friends, and he as well as his conviction had been forgotten until to-day, when Wells met Tongass, and the story came out.

FAT MEN'S COLLARS.

Linen Bands Shaped for Big Necks—Popular with Broadway Policemen—Scarce in Paraguay.

It was stated in Friday's dispatches from Washington that Consul Ruffin, in his official report to the State Department, had bewailed the scarcity of "fat men's collars" in Paraguay. As some curiosity has been manifested to know what "fat men's collars" are, a number of Broadway haberdashers were asked about them. Some said they had never heard the term used as applied to any particular cut or style of collar, while others said that any large collar, say, 20 inches long, was a "fat man's collar."

Washington Wilson of Earl & Wilson, when asked about the ornament in question, said: "I read the dispatch in THE TIMES and was very much interested, although our firm does not send any considerable quantity of collars or cuffs to the perspiring inhabitants of Paraguay. I think I can explain to you, however, what 'fat men's collars' are. Any collar which is cut on a flare is designated as a 'fat man's collar.' For instance, we take one of these collars and flatten it out. You can see that the base, instead of representing a straight line, is an arc, very emphatically. The top also forms the segment of a circle, and this cut causes the collar, when worn, to slope outward from the bottom, and not cling to the neck. The back of the collar is lower than the front by about three-quarters of an inch, and is thus not in interference with the roll of flesh which a fat man usually has in that region. This, of course applies to standing collars. Another marked difference in the 'fat man's collar' is the opening in front, which varies in width from one-half inch to two and a half inches. In some cases the collar proper extends only halfway around the neck, allowing all the multiplex chins of ultra-stout men ample room for comfort. New York's big policemen wear the low-back open-front standing collars, and find them not only more comfortable, but very much more lasting than the regulation collar. You can see them on the Broadway squad.

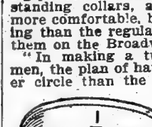

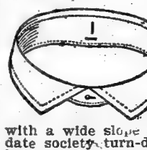

"In making a turn-down collar for fat men, the plan of having the bottom a smaller circle than the top is also carried out. But, besides this we have the points to arrange, that they will not press against the shirt bosom and crease it, or become turned up at the corners. To do this the points are cut well away, with a wide slope outward. In the up-to-date society turn-down collar the distance between the two points may be an inch or half an inch, but in the 'fat men's collars' this distance ranges from three to six inches.

"The principal brand of the turn-down collar is the Germanic. Its name almost explains it. The collar was manufactured principally for the German trade, as it is a known fact that there are more very stout men among the Germans than any other race. In fact, the real 'fat man's collar' was first manufactured in Germany, and while the band encircled the neck the collar proper extended only half way around. We put on more collar than there is on the German article, but cut the band on the flare, as I have explained, and thus get an article just as comfortable and one which the German trade uses extensively, and which we have named, in consequence, the Germanic."

There are other styles, which vary in height of collar, slope of points, &c. Some are only half an inch wide in the back, with points three inches long, much on the style of the collars worn at the beginning of this century, which the early Presidents have on in the pictures of them we often see, the points coming up on each side of the face almost to the cheek bones, and with no back to them at all. For a man that perspires freely, as most stout men do, these collars are the only ones that can be worn for any length of time or with any comfort.

IN MEMORY OF SHERMAN HOAR.

The Boston Bar Adopts Resolutions in Respect to the Dead Lawyer.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Members of the Boston bar held memorial services in honor of Sherman Hoar here to-day. Many prominent lawyers were present. Resolutions setting forth the loss sustained by the profession and recounting the many instances of Mr. Hoar's devotion to his calling, his patriotism, and his death as a result of his efforts to assist suffering Massachusetts soldiers were adopted.

TRIAL OF SENATOR KENNEY.

The Defendant Maintains His Innocence of the Dover Bank Fraud.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 10.—Upon his cross-examination to-day, United States Senator Kenney, who is on trial for alleged complicity in the frauds committed by Teller Boggs of the First National Bank of Dover, repeated his testimony of yesterday, when he declared that he had not known that checks drawn by him upon the bank were carried over by the teller.

Senator Kenney said that he did not know that he had overdrawn his account. He said he seldom handled his bank book; that all deposits and the balancing of the book were looked after by a student at law in his office. Although the bank book was in the witness's actual possession from June to September, 1896, he said, he had only a general idea of his account, and had no idea that the condition of affairs existed with regard to that account as shown by a comparison of the books of the Farmers' Bank and First National.

As to the inability of the witness to produce his stub-book for the period covered in the indictment, he said he had been unable to find it. Boggs, in his testimony, said that these stubs would show he had indicated to Senator Kenney the latter's account as it stood on the bank's books and how it actually stood.

Coming down to Boggs's flight, Senator Kenney admitted that he looked after the teller's interest thereafter, because he had been his counsel and was a member of the same lodge. He admitted having written a letter to Boggs after he had run away.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Thompson P. McElrath.

Major Thompson P. McElrath who died on Wednesday in the New York Hospital, was both an old soldier and newspaper man. He was born in 1837 in this city, and his father, Thomas McElrath, was Horace Greeley's partner in The Tribune, and later became a banker. Young McElrath was graduated from Columbia College, and at the age of twenty-three, enlisted and became Second Lieutenant of the Ninth New York, and went to the front. Later he was made Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Regular Infantry, and was promoted to a First Lieutenantcy in that regiment. He became attached to the headquarters of the Department of the East while both Gen. Dix and Gen. Sickles had command. He resigned his commission in 1870, and then became editor of The Brooklyn Union, but his health, which had already become impaired in the army, compelled him to give up this place. He then went to Mills City, Mon., and stayed there until the early eighties, when he returned to New York and became editor in chief of The American Analyst. In 1895 he became editor of The Woman's Sunshine, but this publication was discontinued after two years. At the outbreak of the Spanish war Major McElrath was engaged as a war correspondent for a New York paper, but was injured by a Brooklyn trolley car, and was unable to go. His health again failed, and about a week ago he went to the New York Hospital suffering from rheumatism and a complication of diseases. He married Miss Kate Florida Ross in 1858 at Fort Hamilton, and had three children, Mrs. Elizabeth Avery, Francis P., and Edmund Ross McElrath. One of his brothers, Percy, is an American Consul in Italy. He was a member of the Republican Club, the Salmagundi Club, the Columbia Alumni Association, the Thirteen Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Judge John W. Showalter.

Judge John W. Showalter of the United States Court died yesterday in Chicago of pneumonia. Judge Showalter was born in Kentucky in 1844, was graduated at Yale, and went West in 1869, settling in Chicago. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1870, and practiced law until February, 1895, when he was appointed to the Federal bench by President Cleveland.

Judge Showalter was one of the most interesting figures on the bench in Chicago. He was striking in appearance and unusually well preserved for a man of his years. He had always remained a bachelor, seemingly too completely wrapped up in the study of law to think of matrimony. He had since his youth been a student, and it is related of him that while engaged in farm work on his father's Kentucky home he spent most of his time reading Blackstone and Kent.

For many years in Chicago he was a member of the firm of Abbott, Oliver & Showalter. He was considered one of the best brief writers in the State. His decision in the Gas Trust case, in which he practically held that all similar companies could combine under the laws of Illinois, and his appointment of a receiver for the old Whisky Trust, gave him a widespread prominence. Outside of his devotion to law Judge Showalter was chiefly interested in 'cello playing and the game of chess.

Samuel McElroy.

Samuel McElroy, one of the best-known civil engineers in the East, died yesterday at his home, 50 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Mr. McElroy was born in Albany, and moved to Brooklyn in 1853. Five years later he was appointed Assistant Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He resigned from this position within a year to become Chief Engineer in charge of the Brooklyn Water Works. He supervised the work of building the water-supply system of Brooklyn. In 1878 he acted as Chief Engineer of the commission appointed by the Governor to lay out streets and avenues in Kings County outside the old City of Brooklyn. He laid out also the south side division of the Long Island Railroad and the Sea Beach Road to Coney Island. Mr. McElroy was identified with many other important public works in and around Brooklyn. For the last twenty years he had acted as consulting engineer and as an expert on engineering matters in the courts. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral services will be held to-night at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Clinton Street. The burial will be in Albany on Monday.

David Henry Judson.

David H. Judson, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died Friday at 160 State Street, Brooklyn, of heart disease, due to typhoid fever. Mr. Judson was born Oct. 23, 1846, at Bridgeport, Conn., and was educated at the Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Mass. He began life as a clerk in the dry goods store of F. W. Grinnell & Co. The firm went to Wall Street in the brokerage business and became Grinnell & Nevers. Mr. Judson bought a seat on the Stock Exchange in 1888, and always transacted business without a partner, having desk room in the offices of G. B. Salisbury & Co. and later with W. C. Borrie & Co. at 11 Wall Street. He was a specialist on the Exchange floor in Missouri, Kansas & Texas securities. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, and is survived by his widow.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE W. KOESTER died yesterday at Lyons, N. Y., aged thirty-five years. He was a Republican, and was Town Clerk in 1888-9. He had been Supervisor of Lyons since 1893.

JOHN ABBOTT, one of the oldest piano manufacturers in the country, died in Newark, N. J., Friday, in his eighty-ninth year. Mr. Abbott, who came to this country from England in 1830, claimed to have been the first man to introduce the overstrung action in piano making. He retired from active business nearly thirty years ago.

CHARLES A. CLARK died on Friday at his home, 501 Manhattan Avenue. He was thirty-five years old and unmarried. Mr. Clark was born in Hoboken, N. J., and educated in the public schools of Brooklyn. For the last eleven years he had been connected with the house of Alexander Pollock. The funeral will take place to-morrow. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. HARRIET LOVEGROVE LAIRD died at her home, 745 Macon Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, in her eighty-ninth year. She was born in England and was the widow of Gilbert Galbraith Laird. She is survived by three sons, two daughters, eighteen grandchildren, and twenty-five great-grandchildren. One of her sons served in the Confederate Army during the civil war and two in the Union Army.

JONATHAN B. JENKS, a retired photographer, died on Thursday at his home, 673 Union Avenue, of old age. He was born in Pawtucket, R. I., seventy-two years ago, and was educated and learned photography there. In 1876 he came to this city to establish a business as a photographer, and was able to retire fifteen years ago. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

Dr. L. CHAPMAN SMITH died on Friday at his home, 151 High Street, Brooklyn. He was born forty-five years ago in Smithtown, L. I. At twelve years of age he went to Brooklyn, where he spent the rest of his life. He studied dentistry, receiving his degree in 1876, and then began the study of medicine at the New York University, graduating in 1879. He afterward took up the study of pharmacy and received his diploma from the Board of Pharmacy. Dr. Smith was a member of the Kings County Medical Society. He leaves a wife and two daughters. The funeral will be held to-morrow evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S Lithia Water.
Lithia-Vichy, Lithia-Carlsbad contain more lithium carbonate than any natural lithia water.

Piles—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d.
No cutting. Book free. City references. Pay when cured.

The new collar,
E. & W. "SAC." E. & W.

MARRIED.

MESSITER—STORM.—On Friday, Dec. 9, 1898, at All Angels' Church, 81st St. and West End Av

ANIMALS FOR CITY PARKS

Leased in Summer as Attractions for Suburban Resorts.

THEIR HOME FOR THE WINTER

They Are Quartered in Jersey City During the Colder Season — Something About the Different Kinds.

There is a big plot of ground encircled with a high board fence, on the outskirts of Jersey City where the plank road crosses the Hackensack River in the direction of Newark, which attracts the attention of the curious. It might be a big chicken farm, and glass skylights suggest greenhouses, but it is neither. Dull roars and savage growls that can be heard issuing from the inside at times give some idea of the nature of the place. The inclosure is a concentration of the menageries of many Summer parks in this part of the country.

The system of parks on the extreme outskirts of small cities and towns is something comparatively new. It has sprung up with the trolley system of transportation. To have their lines well patronized the trolley companies have purchased land in the suburbs of the respective cities in which they are situated and there made pretty little parks, with many attractions to attract the people from the city on pleasant days in Summer and to increase the patronage of their lines. They have usually a little café, swings, and merry-go-rounds; sometimes a little theatre, with a free performance afternoon and evening, and always a menagerie that is an attraction for children and older people as well. The parks are well patronized from June to September, and during that time the menagerie must be there. Three months is only a small part of the year, and the expense of keeping the animals during the remaining months would often more than equal their cost, to say nothing of the expense of erecting permanent quarters, hiring capable attendants, and the risk of losing the animals through sickness or accident. To simplify matters, there has come into vogue the practice of hiring animals for the three Summer months alone, and it has become a regular business, and an important one, to supply them. The inclosure on the outskirts of Jersey City forms the Winter quarters of the animals which are "let out" in the Summer.

"It is about five years since these parks have been in existence," says W. A. Conklin, one of the owners of the Jersey City animal retreat, "and they are springing up now like mushrooms. They have them in most of the small Eastern towns and in some of those of the West. There are a great many in New England—at Lynn, Lowell, Brockton; west of New York, in Harrisburg, Penn., and one as far South as Baltimore.

"The first expense of purchasing animals is heavy. Now for instance, we will furnish them at Brockton with a list of animals like this: An elephant, a pair of camels, a pair of lions, a tiger, a leopard, a pair of hyenas, and bears. Then we will give them deer, antelopes, an ostrich or two, fifteen or twenty smaller animals, with birds—cockatoos, macaws, and other large screaming birds.

"The cost of those animals would amount to perhaps $15,000, but the whole lot can be hired, the company paying the transportation there and return, for $3,500. For that they get with the animals, the cages, the food, and the attendants. There is no risk, and they know exactly what it will cost them. This is much cheaper than it would be to house the animals all Winter and feed them, to say nothing of the risk of loss. The men we send have been brought up with us, have been in the business fifteen or twenty years, and they know as much about the animals and what to do for them in case of sickness or accident as I would myself. By hiring animals it is possible to have a greater variety, for a different collection is sent each year.

"The expense of keeping animals is very great. Take a lion, for instance; he will eat twelve or fifteen pounds of meat a day, and that, at 3 or 4 cents a pound, amounts to 75 cents a day. We frequently sell an animal in the Fall at a low price, because it is cheaper than to keep him idle through the Winter. A lion may be worth $1,000 to us. We estimate that it will cost us $100 to keep him through the Winter, so we offer him to a circus for $1,050. The circus takes him and gets a good animal cheap, and we feel that we have saved $50 by the transaction.

"For our attendants we take young men and train them ourselves. They do not come to us then with set ideas of their own. There is no difficulty in getting them, and when a man once gets into the business he usually stays. There is something fascinating about it. It is like the circus. The life of a circus man is the hardest in the world. He has to live with his animals, and he has no time to himself, but when he once gets into the business he stays in it.

"It is a healthy business, and the men who are in it usually live to a good old age and are always very well. Take myself, for instance. I have been in the business a great many years, and I never was sick but once in my life. It is very well for a man to have a liking for animals to take it up, but it is not necessary. The animals do not give much trouble. The monkey is perhaps the most delicate. It has to be protected, for it is subject to colds. It is difficult to get a place near New York to keep the animals. We used to be up near Eighty-seventh Street, but as it was built up around there we had to move. The animals are not considered good neighbors.

"The animals do not all go to the small parks. Some of them are sold to zoos, others to the circuses, and just now we have a pair of lions, a leopard, and a tiger and some other smaller specimens at a little zoo on the Bowery where we get a regular pay rent for them and save their feed during the Winter. We have just sent five of our elephants to a firm of brothers who have performing animals. They started in a small way a number of years ago and have made a good business out of it. They did not want to go into the circus business because they could not afford the license, which is from $100 to $500, according to the place where they are to exhibit. In some of the Eastern cities they charge $500. They have an idea that a circus takes a great deal of money out of the place. I don't know why they should think so, for all the country people come into town and spend money. These brothers, by having simply performing animals, pay only a license of $2 or $3.

"All the Eastern cities have parks now except Hartford and New Haven. At New Haven they talked of having one last year and made us a proposition for animals, but it was too late in the season. They will probably do something about it this year.

"There are three large firms from which most of the animals in the country come—one in London, one in Hamburg, and another in Germany. We sent men over to India last year to collect our animals and save the dealers' commission, but it cost about as much.

"Every little city in Germany has its zoological garden, but we have them here only in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, where they are under the control of the zoological societies of the cities, and in Washington, where they have one under the control of the Government. This Winter the zoo in Vienna is the only one that is free. In most of them there is an admission fee charged, at least on certain days. The zoo at Vienna is a very fine one; it is supported by the Emperor, and is in his private park. Most of the others charge a shilling and a sixpence. In Dublin they charge a shilling on Sundays and tuppence on week days. There is one other large zoo which I did not mention, which is free, the Jardin des Plantes in Paris. The London zoo is the best of them all. It will probably be a number of years before we have a regular zoo in running order in New York. When we do there will probably be a charge for admission certain days of the week."

Inside the inclosure at Jersey City the animals look well and healthy, and their appearance should give Jersey a clean bill of health as a Winter resort. There are two classes of animals here, the indoor and out-of-door. The large out-of-door animals have roughly-built sheds, with bars across the front, something about the size, perhaps, of box stalls for horses. The fallow deer, pretty white animals which find their way into many private parks and grounds around country houses, are among the out-of-doors animals; other kinds of deer, Belgium hares, and the peafowls have a place to themselves. The white peafowls are the most attractive of the latter, perhaps, and the most expensive.

There are three varieties of swans, which have access to a little swimming pool—the ordinary American swan with the black bill, the European swan with a red bill, and the black swan, which comes from Australia. These black swans are handsome birds, and when they are preening themselves their white pinions show below the black wings, and with their red bills they are fine-looking birds. When they are swimming only the black shows. There are also native wild geese, which have the freedom of the entire inclosure; but they cannot fly away, as they are winged.

The animals from warmer climates are in houses, which are heated to 40 or 50 degrees Fahrenheit by means of stoves. The stove in one of these places is just in front of the door, and the door in ordinary weather stands open to admit the air. It is in these buildings that there are skylights, which admit a large quantity of sunlight, which helps to heat the building in the most sanitary way.

In the first of the cages inside is a full-grown Bengal tiger that came from India last year and is a wonderfully handsome animal. He is only a year old and as playful as a kitten. He takes the keeper's hand in his mouth, rolls over on his side and back, and plays with it with his big teeth and strong claws exactly as a kitten would, but with so much force, though he is playing gently, that he has to be checked occasionally. He dashes from one end of the cage to the other, chases around after his tail, and is altogether so like a kitten, and yet with such a difference, that his savage points are accentuated.

"Sis-pr, sis-pr!" comes from another cage. That is another cat, a black one, ugly enough to be immortalized by Poe. It is spitting, cat fashion, from the back of its cage, where it lies so that only its head and savage eyes can be seen. That is a black leopard, and the ugliest of all the animals—one to avoid in close quarters. Another one in the corner spits in the same ugly way, and a spotted leopard follows suit. The leopards are handsome animals, particularly the black fellows, with their savage yellow eyes.

The fat-tailed sheep, whose tail is considered such a dainty for the table in the East, is another in-door animal. In captivity his tail often develops to such a length that he has to have a little cart to support his luxuriant caudal development, which is drawn behind him. There are the puma, the American lion; the hyena, which looks absurdly like a pug dog somewhat overdeveloped; the lama, and the long-eared goats.

The polar bear belongs to the out-of-door animals, and has a strong cage and a bath all to himself, where he can take an icy plunge. He stands in the cage swaying his head and body back and forth in the way that is so familiar to all visitors to circuses and zoos. It is a brain fever symptom, and it is just possible that the polar may have some trouble of the kind as an effect of wearing his thick furs in a temperate climate and in such an intemperate Summer as this last. He is not an amiable animal, and not to be trusted, though he wears a meek expression. The keeper puts his hand on the edge of the bath furthest from the bear, and the animal's paw is there almost before he can take it away.

There is the yak from India, with his long horns, used as an insignia by the Pasha; the zebus, pretty little cowlike animals, hardly half the size of American cattle, and yet used for draught animals in India.

"I have seen some of those little animals in India drawing a cart in which there were ten or a dozen people," says Mr. Conklin.

There are the handsome zebras, kangaroos, tapirs, an antelope from the Alps, the cassowary, a small bird for the size of its feet and legs, which are so strong that a single kick will break a man's leg. One of the kangaroos is learning to box, and there is a pen in the yard where he takes his lessons. These are some of the animals which go to the parks in Summer, though these, which have done one season's work, may be sold out by Spring, when another large stock will come in.

"There is very little danger of the animals' getting away," Mr. Conklin says, in answer to a question. "If they should get out they are so utterly lost at first, having spent so much time in captivity that they do not know what to do, and if any one has sufficient presence of mind the animals can be put back into the cage without trouble before they have had time to realize that they are free."

I. M. WESTON DEAD.

Well-Known Michigan Citizen Passes Away at St. Vincent's Hospital.

—I. M. Weston of Grand Rapids, Mich., died yesterday morning at St. Vincent's Hospital of Bright's disease and heart trouble. Mr. Weston had been ill for about six months, having come here during July last for treatment.

He was one of the best-known citizens of Michigan. He was a native of Madison, Me., and was born in 1845. He first followed journalism in the West, then made a fortune in the lumber business. Eventually he concentrated his interests in Grand Rapids, and was associated with Don M. Dickinson. He was at one time Mayor of Grand Rapids and represented his State on the National Democratic Committee, and was President of the State Democratic Committee. For several years he owned The Grand Rapids Daily Democrat. He was a non-resident member of the Manhattan Club of this city. The body was taken to Madison, Me., for burial.

ITALIANS FIGHT FOR A SHIP.

An Exciting Scene Where Four Hundred Were Left Behind.

There was a wild scene on the Hamburg-American steamship docks at Hoboken yesterday just before the Augusta Victoria sailed. The various ticket agents throughout the country had sold tickets to 1,600 Italians who were going back to their old homes to spend the Winter. The ship, after every available bit of space had been given up to the passengers, could only accommodate 1,200. When the ticket holders on the docks learned this fact they all made a rush for the gang planks.

In the excitement several of them were knocked down and the police were obliged to interfere. They had to use their clubs freely before order could be restored. Then the waiting passengers were compelled to stand in line and board the ship as their numbers were called. When the 1,200 were aboard the gangways were closed, and Italy's unhappy 400 remaining were told they would have to wait until next Saturday.

KILLED BY BROOKLYN TROLLEY.

William Washburn Met Death in View of a Theatre Audience.

William Washburn, about fifty years old, who lived at 306 Washington Street, Brooklyn, was run down and killed late last night on Washington Street, near Johnson Street, Brooklyn, by trolley car No. 324 of the De Kalb Avenue line.

Washburn was attempting, apparently, to cross the street in front of the car when he was knocked down and dragged under the fender. When he was pulled from under the car his neck was found to be broken. He was carried to the Adams Street Police Station, and when Ambulance Surgeon McLeod of the Brooklyn Hospital arrived there in response to a call he found Washburn was dead.

The motorman, Michael Curran, who was arrested, said that the accident was unavoidable; that he rang the bell and supposed Washburn would turn back out of danger. Instead of doing so, Washburn had kept on, and was struck. The accident happened in front of the Columbia Theatre, just as the audience was leaving the building, and many people witnessed it.

Washburn ran a commercial agency and employment bureau at 306 Washington Street and lived on the second floor. He leaves a wife and several children.

A NEW HARBOR MAIL STEAMER.

The Postmaster General Makes Her Initial Trip.

The new mail steamer Postmaster General, which was built for the harbor mail service, in receiving and handling mails from incoming transatlantic steamships, and distributing it to the docks of the several railroads, made an initial trip yesterday afternoon. First Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, Postmaster Van Cott, and other officials were on board.

The new vessel is 151 feet long over all, 28 feet 9 inches beam, with a depth of 10 feet 9 inches. She is especially constructed with a view to handling and sorting mails, having two mail hatches and numerous mail chutes from the upper to the lower deck, and a capacity of stowing and sorting with ease 3,500 bags of mail matter.

The entire main deck of the vessel is given up to the sorting and storing of mails, and at night is brilliantly lighted with electricity. There are accommodations on this deck for six officers of the Post Office Service and an equal number of mail handlers. There is a saloon on the upper deck, finished in polished sycamore and accommodations for six officers of the steamer, while the quarters for the crew are in the forecastle and below. The Postmaster General was built at the Connecticut yards of Palmer & Sons. The engines are of the improved compound type, and designed to drive the vessel at a speed of nineteen miles an hour.

The Anti-Tobacco Trust League.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the State League of Tobacco Growers held here a State organizer was chosen to go all over the State and organize county leagues. The league is taking active legal steps against the Tobacco Trust. This is the first meeting since its organization, a few days ago.

OLYMPIA PROPERTY IS SOLD

Sire Brothers Buy It from the New York Life Insurance Company.

PRICE WAS OVER $1,000,000

Extensive Alterations to be Made—Daniel Frohman May Lease the Theatre—Plans for Music Hall.

Announcement was officially made yesterday that negotiations had been completed for the transfer of the Olympia property, on Broadway, Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street, to Henry B. and M. L. Sire for a sum amounting to considerably over $1,000,000. The disposition of this valuable piece of property at last sets at rest all kinds of rumors which have been circulated regarding the future of the building. Several bidders have been in the field for the amusement place ever since the New York Life Insurance Company bought the property in at foreclosure sale in June last.

One of the most prominent of the bidders from the first announcement that the property was for sale was A. H. Chamberlyn, who, it was claimed, represented American and English capitalists. Subsequently it was said that he was negotiating with a syndicate organized in Boston that would purchase the property. The negotiations fell through, however.

When Olympia was auctioned off last June, Mr. Sire made a bid of $910,000, and it was his expressed intention to go $40,000 higher, but the tendency of the bidding prompted him to stop at his final offer.

According to the information obtained from a close friend of Mr. Sire last night the latter, since the day of the sale, has been pondering on the situation and finally came to the conclusion that the insurance people realized the fact that real estate dealers were chary of touching theatrical property, and therefore awaited his opportunity. When information reached him that Mr. Chamberlyn's bid had been rejected he at once opened negotiations which terminated in his securing the property.

When seen last night at the Bijou Theatre, Henry B. Sire said: "Yes, it is true that my brother, M. L. Sire, and I have purchased the Olympia property from the New York Life Insurance Company. The amount involved in the transaction is considerably over $1,000,000. It is our purpose and intention to redecorate and refurnish the building and begin the work immediately, or at least as soon as estimates are reached and contracts are made. We are negotiating with several managers to lease the theatre and music hall, among them Daniel Frohman, George W. Lederer, and George B. McLellan.

"The Olympic property is at present a gloomy looking place internally. It has been stripped of all its furniture, stage effects, draperies, and incidental fixtures from steam boilers to door checks. All these articles will soon be replaced on a scale much more elaborate than before. Regarding the name of the building I am not positive, but it is probable that we will shortly decide upon a new one.

"The exterior of the building will remain the same until the interior is redecorated and refurnished. As soon as the work is accomplished we will turn our attention to exterior decorations." Mr. Sire further said that the transaction was purely a real estate investment, and that after he had rented the music hall and theatre stores would probably be added and bachelor apartments provided for.

Daniel Frohman said: "I desire to rent the Lyric Theatre because the success of my new play, 'Trelawny of the Wells,' makes it apparent that I will not be able to find time this season at the Lyceum for the proposed production of 'Rupert of Hentzau,' as well as another new play which I wish to present at that house. The negotiations with the Messrs. Sire, however, are nowise completed, because it is not yet positively settled whether the alterations I require in the theatre for my purposes can or will be made."

Regarding the lease of the Music Hall, it is more than probable that George W. Lederer will secure the place, and from present plans which he has outlined for the house he intends to produce attractions on the same lines as those now being presented at Weber & Fields's.

The purchasers of the Olympia property, Henry B. Sire and M. L. Sire, are well known in theatrical circles. They are the owners of the Bijou Theatre, which has been their property for eight years, but only within the last three years have they devoted their entire attention to its management. Recently they acquired a controlling interest in the Casino after a long and interesting litigation.

They became stockholders of the Casino Company in 1895, and since then they have continually been purchasing the bonds until they finally controlled a majority of them, and on Oct. 28 became the sole owners of the building with a long lease from the Bixby estate on the ground.

The career of the Olympia has been somewhat erratic. Oscar Hammerstein conceived the idea of building the enormous place of amusement, as he thought that if a single establishment like the present Koster & Bial's, which he had disposed of in 1896 for $500,000, could prove prosperous, one containing an aggregation of amusement places, no price was too great. Early in 1894 he bought the eight front lots of the Olympia property, paying $850,000 for them. Purchases of the rear lots brought the cost of the ground alone up to over $1,000,000.

On this property Mr. Hammerstein erected, at a cost of $1,000,000, the building which included a music hall, a theatre, concert hall, and a roof garden. The first season was prosperous. After this, however, its prosperity waned, and during the time from March, 1897, to the last performance of "La Poupee," he lost $90,000. He was unable to meet the interest on the New York Life Insurance Company's mortgage, and the company brought foreclosure proceedings, resulting in the loss of the building to Mr. Hammerstein.

THE PETER CAHILL SUNK.

Two Tugs and Four Scows on the Bar at Rockaway Inlet.

The tugs Peter Cahill and Governor, which left the city at midnight Friday, each with two Barney dumping scows in tow, were driven by the gale on the bar at Rockaway Inlet yesterday morning, and the Peter Cahill was submerged.

The crew of the Peter Cahill had been in danger of drowning, and were rescued by a boat and taken on board of a barge. The Moran Towboat Company, which owns the tugs, sent the tugs Leonard Richards and the Ellis to render assistance.

Boston Symphony Orchestra Concert.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—The concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Music Hall to-night had as its chief work Symphony No. 5, in E minor, by Peter Ilyitch Tchaikovsky, and for its soloist Mr. Willy Burmester of Germany, who made his first appearance in this country, playing the concerto for violin in D major, by Beethoven. These two numbers were superbly performed, the symphony by the Russian master being remarkable for the strength and harmony attained by the great body of musicians. Mr. Burmester's work in Beethoven's difficult composition was masterly. He was recalled several times. The programme was concluded with Wagner's prelude to "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Franz Kneisel directed in place of Mr. Gericke, who is still ill.

National Guard Marksmen.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 10.—Gov. Black today, through Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, issued a general order to the effect that the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and Naval Militia who have qualified prior to 1898 as marksmen, sharpshooters, or experts and who have been mustered into the United States service, and for that reason have not been able to qualify in small-arm practice this year, shall receive a bar inscribed "'18 U. S. V. '98," to be attached to the State decoration. This order also applies to those who have entered the service this year and who were mustered into the United States service.

Gridiron Club's New Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—At the annual meeting of the Gridiron Club to-night the following officers were elected: President—Gen. Henry V. Boynton; Vice President—Henry L. West; Secretary—Rich Lee Fearn; Treasurer—George H. Walker; Executive Committee—John M. Carson, R. J. Wynn, and L. A. Coolidge. Henry Hall was elected a member.

MILK TRUST ORGANIZING.

Reported in Chicago that It Will Have $10,000,000 Capital—The Leiters Interested in the Venture.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—It is asserted that the Milk Trust, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, is now an assured fact, and that application will be made within ten days for articles of incorporation.

Joseph Leiter, who began investigating dairying a few weeks ago, discovered that it was a business in which there was a large profit. Then he went down to Philadelphia and investigated the milk business in that city.

The result is nightly meetings of Mr. Leiter, a few other capitalists, and about a dozen of the largest Chicago milk dealers. The meetings are held in different offices or at private residences. L. Z. Leiter and William C. Seipp are to be the largest stockholders, and each will be interested to the extent of $2,500,000. Milk dealers who are taken in will receive stock according to the value of their plants.

Negotiations are now in progress with the railroads for reduced rates, and the Directors of the Milk Shippers' Union have been approached with propositions for the purchase of their product.

After milk has been sold for low prices until every rival has closed his shop and sold his wagons the trust, it is said, expects to regulate the price of milk on the price of butter. It will then retail for 5 or 6 cents, as the Elgin butter market may be up or down.

It is not yet decided whether Joseph Leiter or one of the Bowmans of the Bowman Dairy Company will be the manager.

To furnish pure milk, the Chicago stockholders declare, is one of the objects of the trust. It will make regulations for the farmers, furnish them with cans, and run the milk through a cleaner. The milk shippers regard the trust in a rather favorable light. They have been promised fair prices, based on the price of butter.

GOT WAGES INSTEAD OF ESTATE.

Kansas Farm Hands Awarded $75 a Month for Six Years.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—For six years Miss Anna M. Greer performed the duties of farm hand for J. M. Talbot, a wealthy stockman and farmer of Montgomery County. For this service Talbot, who was in bad health, gave Miss Greer $12 a year and her board and promised to reward her at his death with one-half of his belongings.

The other half was to go to Orrin A. Lee, Talbot's general manager. Talbot died a year ago, and a son appeared claiming his estate. Miss Greer and Lee sued for six years' wages and were awarded $75 a month each by the District Court of Montgomery County. To-day the son appealed to the Supreme Court to have the judgment reversed.

AN EXODUS FROM KLONDIKE.

Many Men Reported as Being on Their Way to the Coast.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 10.—The steamer Rosalie brings news that an exodus of men is taking place from Dawson City. John Halverson says: "There are nearly a thousand men strung along the Yukon between Dawson and Chilkoot Pass. All are making an effort to reach the coast. I had a good dog team, plenty of grub, and also a well-filled sack. Consequently, I came along booming, passing many who had started from Dawson ten days ahead of me. Many left Dawson short of provisions and with little or no money.

"It seems to me certain that many of these unfortunates will die on the trail. Some will make Skaguay all right. This Winter is proving the most severe experienced in Yukon for years. Several severe storms have raged in the interior already."

ONCE WRONG ON STOCK MARKET.

Alfred de Cordova's Memorial Dinner for His First Mistake.

Alfred De Cordova gave a dinner to a number of his friends at Sherry's last evening because he had lost a wager which he had made with Commodore Fred T. Adams on the stock market. The invitations issued by Mr. De Cordova were unique. In them he furnished the dinner with the following raison d'être:

"As this is the first time that I have ever been known to be wrong on the stock market I am erecting a memorial to the occasion, and instead of having it in bronze or marble, I decided to have a dinner, which I consider less durable, unless unpleasant reminiscences the next morning in the shape of a 'head' should make the occasion more lasting."

The gastronomic tastes of the guests were catered to by a most carefully selected menu, and their aesthetic enjoyment was by no means neglected. Among the guests were Commodore Fred T. Adams, J. M. Ceballos, Sidney Curtiss, Henry Allen, John G. Moore, Edward S. Hatch, William Pearl, and Grant B. Schley.

GEN. MILES SUING A PUBLISHER.

He Charges an Akron (Ohio) Company with Infringement of a Copyright.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Frederic Remington, the artist, have begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Werner Company of Akron, and Richard P. Marvin, receiver of that company, because of an alleged infringement of a copywright.

Gen. Miles says in the petition that he is the author of a book entitled "Personal Recollections of Gen. Nelson A. Miles; or, From New England to the Golden Gate," embracing the story of his Indian campaigns and illustrated with pictures by Frederic Remington and other artists.

Gen. Miles alleges that he secured a copyright on the book on March 4, 1897, and that the copyright included reproductions of original sketches by Remington, who had an equitable interest in the copyright. The Werner Company had a contract to publish the book, but under the agreement the illustrations were to be used solely for that book. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants have unlawfully published a volume under the title of "Remington's Frontier Sketches," which is an infringement upon the copyright, for the reason that the identical reproductions of Remington's sketches are reprinted in that book.

Judge Ricks granted a temporary restraining order against the Werner Company.

THE HARVARD CLUB REJOICES.

Entertains the Victorious Football Team with a Jollification.

The Harvard football team was welcomed by the Harvard Club of New York City last night. The men came down from Cambridge, fourteen strong, with Capt. Benjamin Harrison Dibblee at their head, to participate in a sort of informal and impromptu triumph, and to hear alumni of all classes and all degrees of prominence tell them how gloriously they did it, and how, now that the run of ill luck had been broken, their alma mater was going to do it ad infinitum in the future.

The team reached the clubhouse, 27 West Forty-fourth Street, rather late in the evening, having been previously dined by prominent members of the club at Delmonico's, where Amory G. Hodges, the club Treasurer, presided. At the clubhouse a crowd of some 600 or 700 hilarious and lusty-voiced alumni were assembled. As the team came in the door they were greeted by a tremendous yell. The Rev. Evert Jansen Wendell, '82, called for three cheers for each individual player, and every man of the team heard his name roared out at the end of a string of nine enthusiastic "'Rahs." Then the handshaking and conversation began, and presently the mass of Harvard men worked their way up stairs, where a meeting to approve and ratify the bubbling enthusiasm that permeated everybody, and to give it appropriate voice, was promptly held.

President James C. Carter of the Class of 1850 occupied the chair and formally presented the team members to the club members. Capt. Dibblee had to make a speech, and others did the same, all prophesying unending victories for fair Harvard.

Among the well-known alumni present were Arthur J. Cumnock, Captain of the victorious football team of 1881; Major H. S. Van Duser, George R. Sheldon, Arthur M. Sherwood, Walter Alexander, the club Secretary; T. Frank Brownell, David Ives Mackie, Frederick C. De Veau, N. Thayer Root, and Dr. W. S. Seamans.

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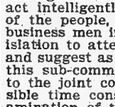

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CHICAGO'S FRANCHISE FIGHT.

Mayor Harrison Seems to Have Carried His Point Despite the Strong Opposition Developed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—So far as outward appearances go affairs in the franchise fight have begun to come around to Mayor Harrison's side. One result of the mass meetings which have been held in nearly every ward in the city since yesterday noon has been to cause a further break in Yerkes's Council forces amounting in all to five Aldermen.

It is now conceded that Mayor Harrison has the assurance of twenty-eight Aldermen in the fight. Another result was that the Committee on Streets and Alleys met to-day without some of those who have heretofore been its chief support. Only twenty-one of its thirty-five members were present. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this committee appoint a sub-committee of five from this joint Committee of Streets and Alleys, west, north, and south; two from the west side, two from the south side, and one from the north side, with the Chairman of this committee as an ex officio member, to confer with the officials of the street railways seeking extension of their franchises from the City of Chicago; ask for such books and figures as will enable this committee to act intelligently and for the best interest of the people, with authority to invite all business men interested in the pending legislation to attend such meetings and assist and suggest as they may so desire, and that this sub-committee report its deliberations to the joint committee at the earliest possible time consistent with a thorough examination of the subject.

An attempt was made to include Mayor Harrison on the committee, but he refused absolutely to have anything to do with it. It is admitted that this committee will need a month or more in which to perform this task. That the Aldermen who still favor the ordinances have been greatly cowed by the storm of public indignation is shown by the introduction of this resolution, which would hardly have been possible ten days ago, when the attempt was made to railroad the ordinance through the Council.

The Mayor's firm stand in the matter and his dictum that no railway ordinance shall be passed until the Allen law has been repealed have received with general approval. It is evident that he has won the fight up to this stage. But Mr. Yerkes is a tried warrior, and one who is never whipped when his opponents think he is. This was proved at the time the Allen bill was up in the Legislature.

FLAT THIEVES IN HARLEM.

The Apartments of Maurice Manasse Looted at Leisure in the Family's Absence.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station are now lying awake nights in an earnest endeavor to figure out the locality where the flathouse thieves of Harlem have their rendezvous. They have to be content with figuring, because up to date no amount of ferreting has been fraught with more tangible results. The station has received a respectable influx of complaints about these thieves from indignant Harlem residents in the last few weeks, and has sent out detectives on their trail without success. The police thought, however, that they had at least scared the offenders into desisting, as there seemed to be a temporary lull in the robberies, and the undisturbed slumber of Harlemites began again to make the air melodious by night time.

Things have looked different, however, since Maurice Manasse suffered at the hands of the thieves last Thursday. Mr. Manasse is a neckwear dealer at 719 Broadway, and lives on the third floor of the apartment house 1,719 Madison Avenue. On Thursday afternoon about 1 o'clock Mrs. Manasse, with her mother, left the flat to do some Christmas shopping. They returned four hours later to find that they had extended their hospitality to strangers unawares. The flat was a scene of devastation. Bureau drawers had been pulled out and their contents dumped in picturesque confusion in every direction. A broken lock told the tale of the experts who had forced open the door, and when taken pretty nearly everything that was easily portable.

There were missing about $100 in cash, $25 worth of jewelry, and $40 or $50 worth of silverware—forks, spoons, and the like. The larger pieces of silverware had been left untouched. The thieves had turned out the pockets in coats and skirts to get at valuables. They had not been in a hurry to get away with their booty, however, for they had taken time enough to coquette with a bottle of whisky and a box of cigars. Burnt-out stumps and empty glasses on the parlor mantel served as souvenirs of the way they had celebrated their windfall.

The most serious loss was a gold watch, which formerly belonged to Mr. Manasse's grandmother, and of which he thought more than of everything else which has been stolen. He has advertised for this watch especially, offering a liberal reward and "no questions asked," but has had no answer.

The flat on the same floor occupied by Mr. and Mrs. M. Millar, was robbed on the same day, and evidently by the same men, who showed by their work that they were veterans. They apparently got into the Millar flat by the dumbwaiter, but obtained only $25 or $30 worth of booty. Mr. Millar, as well as Mr. Manasse, reported his loss to the police, but no clue has been developed. Seemingly no one saw or heard the thieves come or go or heard them at work.

La Gascogne Not Aground.

The French Line steamer La Gascogne, in command of Capt. Simon, which left her dock at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Havre, was reported by the marine observer at Sandy Hook about noon to be apparently aground near the Southwest Spit. Ten minutes later a tug, which had gone alongside of her, appeared to be trying to haul her off, but when the tug returned she reported that the steamship was simply having difficulty turning the Southwest Spit, owing to the low state of the tide, caused by the high winds which have prevailed.

Fell from Elevated Road to Street.

William Scholls, thirty-eight years old, of 225 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, an employe of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad, while at work repairing ties on the north-bound track of the Third Avenue line, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, yesterday, fell to the street and was killed. No one saw the man fall. He was found lying on the ground with his skull crushed in. It is supposed that he became dizzy while at work.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

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BISMARCK, GERMANY'S IRON CHANCELLOR, by B. Garlapp. The book in its appointments is worthy the great and inspiring subject; the paper on which it is printed is rich and heavy, the type large, clear and perfect; the great feature of this sumptuous volume is its wealth of illustrations; there are 615 illustrations, 19 of them in colors, each covering two full pages; large quarto size, elegantly bound; published at $8, to-morrow's special price only 3.75

MEMOIRS OF P. H. SHERIDAN, 2 vols., bound in half seal morocco; published to sell at $7.50, our price, ... 1.75

OUR COUNTRY and War Relation. With All Nations, by Murat Halstead; profusely illustrated; published to sell at $2.40, our price, . . 1.40

HARPER'S ROUND TABLE, the bound volume of Harper's Young People for 1898; published to sell at $2.50; our price, ... 1.25

Great Opportunity for Students and Book Lovers.

The Reader's Reference Library, five volumes, bound in one-half Russia, comprising:—

WORDS, FACTS AND PHRASES. A dictionary of curious, quaint and out-of-the way matters, by Eliezer Edwards.

GREAT TRUTHS BY GREAT AUTHORS. A dictionary of aids to reflection, quotations, maxims and metaphors, counsels, cautions, aphoric proverbs, &c., from writers of all ages and both hemispheres.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS, ancient and modern, from the Greek, Latin and modern languages, translated into English and occasionally accompanied with illustrations historical, poetical and anecdotal; with an extensive index.

THE READER'S HANDBOOK, of allusions, references, plots and stories, with two appendices, by the Rev. E. Cobham Brewer.

THE WRITER'S HANDBOOK. A guide to the art of composition, embracing a general treatise on composition and style; instruction in English composition, with exercises for paraphrasing and an elaborate letter writer's Vade-Mecum, in which are numerous rules and suggestions relating to the epistolary art.

THE SET OF FIVE VOLUMES, BOUND IN ONE-HALF RUSSIA, IN A BOX, PUBLISHED AT $1.50; SPECIAL FOR A LIMITED TIME ONLY, $5.25; SINGLE VOLUMES, $1.05.

Christmas Cameras.

We do not mean that they were bought specially for Christmas, but we do mean that they will make specially fine Christmas presents. In price you may pay as little or as much as you like. If you buy here, whatever price you pay, you are always sure of perfect satisfaction. Following we present a list which may stand as a fair representation of our stock and in prices:—

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

If in Doubt
Buy a
Sterling.

They represent the highest standard of piano excellence.

There's Nothing Better at Any Price.
Faultless in Construction.
Artistic in Design.
Moderate in Price.
Special Offering.
20 second hand Upright Pianos which we have taken in exchange for
Sterlings,
Price **$75.00** to **$150.00.**
Cash or Monthly Payments.

THE
Sterling Piano Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL WAREROOMS
536 Fulton St., Brooklyn,
Opp. Montauk Theatre.

GALA DAY FOR PRINCETON

Presentation to the Gunboat of a Bell, Punch Bowl, and Library.

GIFTS OF UNIVERSITY ALUMNI

Princetonians Sing Their College Songs and Are Guests of the Naval Officers at Luncheon.

It was a gala day for Princeton yesterday and for the gallant gunboat that bears the name of the famous university. Princeton, represented by her alumni of this and other cities, notably Philadelphia, took advantage of the presence of the gunboat in these waters to present to the ship, its commander, and crew a handsome ship's bell of bronze, a library of 600 specially selected volumes, with book cases, and a silver punch bowl and ladle, the latter the gift of the Princeton Club of Philadelphia.

As usual when college men are the movers in celebrations there was much of the enthusiasm that marks everything they do, and so the several hundred Sons of Nassau who gathered on the deck of the gunboat again and again cried their well-known college yell, and cheered every allusion in the speeches of presentation to the prowess of Alma Mater and her alumni. The gunboat presented a beautiful appearance as she lay at her dock, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She was dressed from stem to stern with flags, and from her main truck an immense Princeton flag of orange and black, the gift to the ship of the local alumni, fluttered in the breeze. The deck was roofed over with canvas, so that it was snug and comfortable there, despite the chilling winds outside.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock when the ship's crew was called to quarters, and, looking spick and span in their blue uniforms, ranged themselves on deck. The officers and alumni had taken positions near the main hatch, and after the Marine Band had played "The Stars and Stripes Forever," a note from the deep-toned bronze bell gave the signal to the college men who sang "The Orange and Black" with fervor.

Moses Taylor Pyne, '77, a Trustee of the University and President of the Princeton Club of New York, then made the speech presenting the bell and library. He reviewed the work of the college and of some of its famous sons, and after speaking of the old Princeton and her history, said:

It is with great pleasure that we realize that our name will be once more associated with the navy, and we desire to testify our appreciation of this honor by placing on this ship a permanent reminder of our deep interest in her future. This bell bears upon it the representation of Nassau Hall, that centre of Princeton life and tradition, full of dignity and associations, and gray with a century and a half of honorable history. This building stands for all that is glorious in the past of Princeton. We wish to remind you, however, that great as was her past, her present is greater still, and we therefore present to you the library emblematic of the studious life of the university.

It had been the intention of the Princetonians of Philadelphia to present their gift to the gunboat during its stay at the League Island Navy Yard. The shortness of her stay there made this impracticable, so yesterday morning a delegation from the Princeton Club there, headed by Phillippus W. Miller, and composed of Craig Biddle, Alexander Van Rensselaer, George R. Van Dusen, James Hancock, L. Irving Reichner, H. B. Roberts, Jacob Riegel, R. S. Morris, R. V. Buckley, and Samuel B. Huey, came over to make the occasion of presentation a double one.

Near Mr. Huey, who was the orator, stood the handsome silver bowl concealed beneath the folds of an American flag, and when at the conclusion of his address he pulled aside the flag and displayed the gift, a loud cheer went up from the party—a cheer for the college, for its Alumni, for the ship, and for her commander. Mr. Huey, in presenting the punch bowl, said:

The University of Princeton feels peculiarly honored by the fact that a vessel of the navy bears her name. Not a mere transport or an improvised cruiser, but a regularly built man-of-war. We present this punch bowl to you as a token from Princeton. It bears upon its side the picture of Old Nassau Hall, around which so many memories cluster; the yachtlike gunboat on the deck of which we stand; the old cannon, which means so much to those who have walked Princeton's campus, and the coat-of-arms of the United States. The handle bears upon its top the coat-of-arms of Princeton, and the bowl is a tiger's head. No matter what kind of fight is brewed in this bowl, it will be served through a tiger's fangs.

Commander Clifford H. West of the Princeton made the speech accepting the gifts on behalf of the ship and her officers and crew. Commander West said in part:

It has fallen to my lot as Commander of the Princeton to accept for the ship, on behalf of the officers and crew, these beautiful tokens of regard from the Alumni of Princeton University. I assure you they are received by us with the deepest appreciation of their worth, and of the brotherly feeling which inspires the donors and impels this kindly action. These gifts will always be cherished by us, and they will serve as another bond of union between the navy of the United States and this great university.

By chance to-day our surroundings at this navy yard are strongly suggestive of the naval struggle from which the Nation has just victoriously come forth. Near us lies moored the battle-scarred torpedo boat Winslow, on whose deck the gallant Bagley met his untimely but glorious death, and in full view are the warships, Brooklyn, Indiana, Newark, and New Orleans, silent, but grim and expressive witnesses of the contest through which they have passed.

By chance, also, to-day the present company has gathered together at a time when the orange and black colors of Princeton University have never been looked upon with more pride in the arena of field athletics—in that friendly spirit of physical emulation among the universities of this country. It has been truly said that the battlefields of Great Britain have been won on the common of Rugby and Eton. Surely our Anglo-Saxon blood would lead to the same conclusion in this broad land, as in the Spanish war we find Princeton University nobly represented by 140 of her alumni in the military and naval services, with a conspicuous exemplar amid the deadly charge and leaden hail of the heights of San Juan. I refer to Lieut. Horace K. Devereux of the Rough Riders. [Great applause.]

This ship is the second one in our navy which has been fortunate in bearing the name of Princeton. The first Princeton will always be favorably associated with the name of Commodore Robert Field Stockton of Princeton, one of the most distinguished officers who has ever graced our navy lists. To him our navy owes a lasting debt of gratitude for his successful efforts as a naval officer and Senator of the United States, in securing the abolition of flogging in our navy—in removing that shameful blight upon the manhood of the "man behind the gun," and thus leading to the peerless victory of Manila and Santiago.

The leaven of education and freedom has begun its work in the Eastern Hemisphere, and we are there confronted by some 72,000,000 of people who at no distant date will issue from behind the walls of barbarism and ignorance and take no mean part in the decision of matters which lie nearest to our own interests and hearts. In this irrepressible conflict the highest order of statesmanship will be needed to safely guide the ship of state among the storms and quicksands of racial competition and prejudice. We can only look to the educational institutions of our country that the ship of state be properly manned.

After the speechmaking, Princeton's grand old hymn, "Old Nassau," and the "Triangle Song," were sung, and then the guests and officers went below, where lunch was served. The rum punch was generously sampled, and from time to time the sturdy vessel shook with the college cries of the happy Princetonians. During all this jollification on the part of the officers and guests, Jack was not forgotten forward. Bottled beer galore, sandwiches, and salads were served to the crew on deck, and when the band played lively airs they improvised a cakewalk that was one of the attractions of the celebration.

Among the guests present were President Patton and Prof. West, representing the Faculty of the university; Rear Admiral Bunce, and many other naval officers. Letters of regret had been received from ex-President Grover Cleveland and Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, who had also been bidden to the ceremonies.

The Princeton was placed in commission on May 27 of this year, and served on blockade duty off Cuba. She is a sister ship of the Annapolis, Vicksburg, and Newport. She carries ten guns and a complement of 10 officers and 125 men. The gunboat was ordered here to be refitted with her peace rig, and as a barkentine carries an immense spread of sail for a boat of her tonnage. During the war she was fitted with a fury rig. She is under orders to proceed to Puerto Rico when she has been refitted.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS.

UPRIGHTS, $150
$5 Monthly Until Paid.

FREE Three-months' piano lessons, cartage, stool, cover and one year's tuning with each piano.

These pianos are made by a responsible manufacturer, are full size and guaranteed for five years.

UPRIGHT BARGAINS.

$65	SPAULDING -	$4	monthly until paid.
99	GOETZ & CO	4	monthly until paid.
165	DUNHAM & CO	5	monthly until paid.
250	STEINWAY -	6	monthly until paid.

SQUARE BARGAINS.

$20	WHITNEY - -	$3	monthly until paid.
35	LINDEN & FRITZ	3	monthly until paid.
50	ARION - - -	3	monthly until paid.
85	WEBER - - -	3	monthly until paid.

ORGAN BARGAINS.

$15	BEATTY - - -	$2	monthly until paid.
22	SHONINGER - -	2	monthly until paid.
35	MASON & HAMLIN	2	monthly until paid.
40	ESTEY - - - -	2	monthly until paid.

SOLD ON EASY TERMS.
PIANOS RENTED $2 MONTHLY UPWARD.
ORGANS RENTED 50c. MONTHLY.

GOETZ & CO.,
81 and 83 Court St., Brooklyn.
One Block from City Hall.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

THE TRADER'S WOES IN CHINA.

Goods Picked Over and Only the Fittest Bought—Remainder Must Be Auctioned at Buyers' Own Prices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Consul General Wildman writes to the State Department from Hongkong, China, as follows:

"The trade with the Chinese is a peculiar one, requiring much patience, tact, and perseverance. Generally speaking, the class of goods most in demand is of a cheap, flashy nature, commonly known as Birmingham wares, and those of a kindred class, "made in Germany," in imitation. The Germans are the sole importers of the latter, and their small commissions and methods of doing business enable them to compete keenly with the former. The method of carrying on business is peculiar to the East. Credit of from three to four months is usually given, but it is worthy of note that its observance is oftenest respected in the breach. In consequence of keen competition, the agreed term is often disregarded, the Chinaman taking delivery and paying for his goods in installments to suit his convenience. In spite of this, fresh sales are successively made with him on the same terms, until this style of trading has now become generally established.

"A trade-mark, or 'chop,' after it has secured popularity, is of far more importance than the quality of the article itself. A marketable article bearing anything but a favored chop will often prove unsalable, almost at any price, and the Chinese not unfrequently use this as a pretext for depressing the market and refusing to take delivery of orders, when the slightest shade or shadow of a difference, either in size, color, or design of a chop can be detected. All running accounts between natives are supposed to be settled by Chinese New Year, and any failures in this respect affect the credit of the defaulter. The Chinese are most energetic collectors of all sums due them by Europeans before the above date, while outstanding contracts on their part, or deliveries not taken, are indifferently allowed to stand over, with promises for early settlement. German houses grant these facilities, and others are obliged to accept the terms of the Chinese in order to retain their patronage and perhaps secure a share of new business during the incoming year. A Chinaman is most stolid and indifferent, and reveals little or no facial emotion over either a profit or a loss. He seldom admits a profit from anything purchased of a seller, and in cases where his prospective profit was to have been 40 per cent., and he only realized half of it, he will lament, and if pressed, declare that he had actually sustained a loss of 20 per cent.

"In the sale of tinned milk to Chinese, (whether it be a purchase made locally or the acceptance of his order,) his coolies are allowed to open every case, remove the wrappers, carefully inspect each tin, reject all those bearing the slightest defacement, spot, or blemish to label, and replenish the short cases with acceptable tins. The rejected ones they decline to take, except at greatly reduced prices, and often refuse to take them at all, but buy them later in the auction room at their own prices, where the dealers combine and determine the selling price. I do not know of such combinations existing anywhere else. This system of picking over and selecting the fittest is generally allowed, and the sale of watches, clocks, umbrellas, shoes, and, in fact, of almost everything is not exempt from this pernicious system, which the merchants seem compelled to tolerate in their anxiety to do business; in fact, one rash enough to hold out for reform would have to at once put up the shutters.

"The above is cited as an inseparable condition of commercial relations with Chinese, and will no doubt excite the curiosity of our tradespeople. We know that trades unions throughout the United States are powerful and influential, but they listen to argument. Not so in China; in no country do these unions, or guilds, as they are called, exert a more autocratic sway. Each branch of trade or occupation is represented by a guild, supported by contributions or taxes from its votaries. These guilds have no recognized head or place of meeting, their fiat being circulated unostentatiously by word of mouth; each one passing on the decree without comment or criticism until, as if by magic, all of its members are found adhering unquestioningly to its dictum. As showing what close concerns they are it may be mentioned that in cases where their influence has proved subversive of order and good government, the Colonial Government, with its staff of police and detectives, has never been able to point to their chiefs or to find their body in council. As before mentioned, a refusal to comply with the customary conditions of trade would call forth their action, the result of which would be a complete taboo of the obstructionist.

"It must be borne in mind, however, if one accepts their methods of doing business and grants long credits that, generally speaking, the Chinese merchant is reliable and trustworthy, large transactions being often successfully financed with nothing stronger as a bond than his word or a book record of the facts, written and retained by the principal.

"These facts about the Chinese should be borne in mind by American merchants who contemplate doing business, not only in China, but in the Philippines, as in the latter place the Chinese are not only doing important business but are controlling factors."

Barred Out.

"And so that insurance company declined to give you a policy? What's the matter? Aren't your lungs all right, or is your heart affected, or—"

"Oh, I passed a good examination, but the agent found out in some way that we have our flat equipped with folding beds."—Chicago News.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

BROADWAY, GRAHAM AND FLUSHING AVENUES, BROOKLYN.

Two Short Weeks, then Christmas—the Day of Days.

We are prepared as we never were before to attend to your Holiday wants. The perplexing question, "What shall I give," is obviated by a visit to Batterman's. Every stock abounds with suggestions for Holiday gifts.

COMMENCING MONDAY OUR STORE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS.

Our Big Toy Department

Is the talk of everybody who has visited here in the past week. The display seems to be without limit and is almost bewildering in extent, and the prices are lower than asked anywhere for strictly best quality goods. We have a big treat here for Monday in the way of price-saving, an advantage that should not be missed by anybody who will anticipate their needs now. Below we have arranged only a partial list of the many great bargains we have arranged for Monday. As fast as these extraordinary values are sold out others will be replaced of equally great value:

PRINTING PRESSES, all complete, the $1.00 kind, special at **59c.**

UPRIGHT PIANOS, "Shoenhuts," **15c.**

POP GUNS, harmless, special at **15c.**

PEWTER TEA SETS, in boxes, special, at **15c.**

PAIL BANKS, nickel-plated, special at **15c.**

NICKEL COAL RANGE, special at **15c.**

OLYMPIA CRUISERS, special at **14c.**

TOOL CHESTS, oak case, special at **19c.**

IRON FIRE PATROL, large, special at **69c.**

STEEL DUMP CART AND HORSE, special at **35c.**

STEEL COAL CART AND HORSE, special at **75c.**

WAGON BLOCKS, extra large size, formerly $2.50; special at **$1.48.**

MECHANICAL TROLLEY CAR, large size, steel, special at **$1.69.**

LOTTO, in fancy box, large size, special at **15c.**

CARPET SWEEPERS, special at **9c.**

BISSELL'S CHILD CARPET SWEEPERS, special at **16c.**

DAISY AIR RIFLE, special at **59c.**

RUBBER FOOTBALLS, with key, special at **35c.**

OAK BUREAUS, Sideboard, Washstands, etc., special at **21c.**

OAK WARDROBES, special at **35c.**

CHRISTMAS TREE CANDLES, special boxes, **2** for **7c.**

PAPER TREE ORNAMENTS, special, per dozen, **9c.**

TINSEL GARLANDS, brilliant colors, special, per dozen yards, **8c.**

COLORED GLASS BEADS, in strings of 10, special strings, **2** for **5c.**

WRITING TABLETS.

150 dozen Leatherette Writing Tablets, with ink well, **25c.** each.

DESK SETS.

White Metal Desk Set, consisting of Blotter, Paper Cutter and Stamp Box, **25c.** each.

"KESTNER'S" KID BODY DOLLS. Cork Stuffed.

At lower prices than even asked for the most ordinary dolls made.

SIZE 46 CENTIMETRES, always sold at $1.25; special Monday at **75c.**

SIZE 49 CENTIMETRES, always sold at $1.50; special Monday at **89c.**

SIZE 56 CENTIMETRES, always sold at $2.00; special Monday at **$1.19.**

DOLLS' DRESSES, ETC.

We have so extensive a variety that we can more than please those who buy here. The variety is almost without limit. Includes all kinds of Dolls, Long Slips, Dolls' Dresses, in China Silk, Organdie, Wash Silks, Cashmere, Lawns, etc. Also large variety of Dolls' Hats, Caps, Bootees, Worsted Jackets, Jewelry, Corsets, Flax and Human Hair Wigs, Brass Indestructible Heads, Dolls' Bodies, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Basement Attractions.

STERLING SILVER.

Napkin Rings, neat pattern and extra heavy weight, guaranteed 925-1,000 fine, special, **60c.**

Sugar Spoons, Sardine Forks, Butter Knives, Olive Forks, etc., all of the same high grade and finished in the best possible manner, **98c.**

Butter Knives of a heavier grade, **$1.49.**

Jelly Knives, Cucumber and Tomato Servers, Cold Meat Forks, Lettuce Forks, all standard quality, **$2.98.**

China Apples, Pineapples, etc., containing 6 china handled fruit knives, a very novel idea, **98c.**

Fruit Stands, half dozen knives, in china, and silver rack, **98c., $1.24, $1.49,** and **$1.98.**

LAMPS! LAMPS!

Decorated Lamps, 30 inches high, complete with globe to match, special, **$1.74.**

Handsome Decorated Lamp, newest pattern and in rich flower decorations, complete with centre draught burner, **$3.98.**

DINNER SETS.

115-piece high grade English Porcelain, in rich enameled underglaze decoration, all full dozens, a complete service, special, **$13.50,** instead of $18.00.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPT.

We will make this week interesting to the mothers of Brooklyn by giving the season's best inducements in Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing and Novelties. We take credit to sell the best Clothing at the lowest prices in the city.

Remarkable Holiday Offerings Up to Christmas.

Men's Black, Blue Kersey Dress Overcoats, superior garments, all sizes, **$10.00.**

Men's Smoking Jackets, Brown, Garnet, Blue Tricot Cloth, special at **$4.50.**

Men's pretty Bath Robes, in Elderdown, cord and tassel, at **$3.98.**

Men's Mackintoshes, Tan, Box style, velvet collar, all sizes at **$4.98.**

Boys' Rubber Coats, pure gum, guaranteed waterproof, all sizes, at **$1.75.**

Long Pants Suits, from 14 to 20 years, Black, Blue, and Mixtures, at **$5.95.**

Elegant Black and Blue Kersey Dress Overcoats, 14 to 20 years, at **$5.95** and **$7.95.**

Ulsters, in a variety of styles, 7 to 14 years, perfect make and fit, **$2.98** and **$3.98.**

Chinchilla Reefers, with Sailor Collars, 2½ to 8 years, all wool, at **$2.98** and **$3.98.**

Chinchilla Reefers, Velvet or Ulster Collars, all wool, all sizes, at **$3.98** and **$4.50.**

Top Coats, in fine Blue Kersey and Tan Covert Cloth, 3 to 14 years, special at **$3.98** and **$4.98.**

Boys' double-breasted Dress Suits, 30 styles, 4 to 16 years, at **$2.98.**

Little Boys' Vestee Suits, 3 pieces, a beautiful assortment, at **$2.98** and **$3.50.**

ALSO,

Velvet Suits, Kilt Suits, Blouses, Shirt Waists in Flannel and French Domet, Long Pants, Knee Pants.

Boys' HATS AND CAPS in largest varieties for holiday attire!

Boys' Clothing Dept., 2d floor, front.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Monday's Bargain.

Ladies' fine pique 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in all the leading shades of tans, modes, greens, browns, greys, etc., $1.25 quality, Monday, **98c.**

Ladies' fine real Kid, with two pearl clasps and fancy two-toned embroidery, in reds, greens, tans, black, etc., $1.75 quality, Monday, **$1.25.**

Ladies' extra quality real Kid Gloves, with fancy bead embroidery and two pearl clasps to match the kid, in red, green, violet, etc., $2.00 quality, Monday, **$1.50.**

Ladies' Silk Mitts, with fancy backs, put up one in a box, Monday, **39c.**

Ladies' fine Silk Mitts, with fancy backs and ribbon bows, **98c., $1.25, $1.50.**

CLOAK DEPARTMENT REMINDERS.

Our Special Offerings in Suitable Holiday Gifts in our Cloak and Fur Departments has proven a great success. Everything adapted for the present season is here at a very small cost.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets, **$2.98, $3.98, $4.98** and up.

Ladies' Silk Velvet Jackets, **$14.49, $19.98, $29.98.**

Ladies' Electric Seal Jackets, **$22.49** and **$30.00.**

Ladies' Silk Seal Plush Jackets, **$19.98** and **$22.49.**

Ladies' Cloth Capes, **$2.98, $3.98, $4.98** and up.

Ladies' Silk Seal Plush Capes, **$4.98, $6.98, $9.98** and up.

Ladies' Silk Velvet Capes, **$15.00, $18.00, $20.00,** and up.

Ladies' Fur Capes, **$7.49, $9.98,** up to **$45.00.**

Ladies' Fur Collarettes, **$1.89, $2.98, $3.98,** up to **$30.00.**

Ladies' Fur Neck Scarfs, **98c., $1.98, $2.98,** up to **$20.00.**

Ladies' Fur Muffs, **89c., 98c., $2.98,** up to **$15.00.**

Children's Fur Sets, **98c., $1.19, $1.49,** up to **$7.00.**

Ladies' Silk Waists **$1.98, $2.98, $3.98,** up to **$9.98.**

Ladies' Flannel Waists, **98c., $1.10, $1.39,** up to **$2.98.**

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, **69c., 89c., 98c.,** up to **$3.98.**

Ladies' Tea Gowns, **$2.98, $3.98,** up to **$9.00.**

Ladies' Mackintosh Cloaks, **$2.98, $3.98, 4.98,** up to **$9.98.**

Misses' Mackintosh Cloaks, **$1.25, $1.69,** up to **$3.98.**

SPECIAL UNDERWEAR VALUES FOR MONDAY.

Men's Heavy All-Wool Shirts and Drawers, in natural and camel hair color, shirts double and single breasted, and drawers with reinforced seats, pearl buttons and drawer supporters, special **94c.**

Men's Heavy Wool Shirts and Drawers, in camel hair, all sizes and nicely finished, special **64c.**

Ladies' Heavy Fleeced Ribbed Vests and Pants, in natural and ecru, regular and extra large sizes, pants made with French band and fancy trimmed bottoms, special at **23c.**

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.

Men's and Boys' Heavy All-Wool Gloves, in plain and fancy colors, **25c., 39c., 49c.**

Men's Kid Gloves, lined, with or without fur tops, clasp or spring on wrist, **59c., 69c.,** and **79c.** up.

Men's Fine Dress Gloves, in kid or mocha, with or without silk lining, **98c., $1.49.**

SHOES.

A Great Chance in Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, so bought we can offer them any way under their wholesale value.

1,500 PAIRS.

Ladies' $3.00 Shoes, **$1.95.** These Shoes are made of Fine Vici Kid and Cloth Tops, Button and Lace, with cloth inlaid lace stay with straight patent leather tips. Widths B to E, Size 2½ to 7.

750 PAIRS.

Misses' $1.50 Shoes, **$1.09.** These Shoes are made of Dongola Kid, broad Opera Toes with Patent Leather Tips, Heavy Soles; Button and Lace. Sizes 11 to 2, Widths C to E.

FANCY SILKS.

$1.25 quality Fancy Silks now **79c.** per yard.

$1.00 quality Fancy Silks now **59c.** per yard.

75c. quality Fancy Silks now **39c.** per yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

$1.00 quality Imported Jacquards now **63c.** per yard.

79c. quality Imported Jacquards now **49c.** per yard.

35c. quality 40-inch black Storm Serge now **19c.** per yard.

COLOR LINE SHARPER DRAWN.

North Carolina Sentiment Favoring Negro Schools Supported Solely by Negro Taxpayers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 9.—Under the Constitution and laws of this State, the money collected by taxation for the support of the public free school system is apportioned per capita among all the children of the State, both white and black. The negroes pay a very small portion of this tax. Of course, the tax on real estate cannot be evaded, but the tax on personal property and the poll tax easily escape payment. For many years there has been a growing sentiment throughout the State that the children of each race ought to be educated by the taxes paid by each race. If the money was divided in this way the fund for the schooling of the white children would be greatly increased and the fund for the negro children be greatly decreased.

According to the present Constitution, the tax for free public schools must be apportioned without regard to race. The recent campaign for white supremacy has brought this subject again before the people, and there is gathering a strong sentiment in favor of an amendment to the Constitution which will compel the apportionment of all taxes paid by the white people for school purposes to the white children, and all the taxes paid by the negroes to be apportioned to the negro children.

There is now a general demand all over the State for "good field hands," and it is a fact that a negro who is educated to any extent will not remain and work on the farm or at any other manual labor. The profession of minister, lawyer, doctor, teacher, clerk, or other position of like character is sought by both men and women who have been schooled to any extent. Educated negro women will not cook and wash and work in the fields. "Good field hands are being destroyed by too much schooling" is heard throughout the State, and there is much truth in the expression. Both political parties have heretofore endeavored to outdo each other in this respect, but there is going to be a halt called on this policy by the Legislature, which meets next month. The taxes for schools will not be increased.

Much of this sentiment for a division of the school fund according to race has been brought into life and activity because the negroes have been pressing themselves forward and clamoring for more recognition in all departments of the Government. They were not satisfied to make haste slowly and to let well enough alone, but they must try to force matters beyond their natural limits. In doing this they have given the negroes a set-back that they will not recover from in twenty-five years. There will be no opposition among the white people to the proposed amendment to the Constitution as herein set forth, and its injection into the campaign of 1900 will aid greatly in keeping up the race issue and in keeping the Democratic Party in power.

Another Barrymore Story.

From The Washington Post.

And while we're speaking of things theatrical I want to tell you a story I heard yesterday on the local Rialto—a region as difficult to locate and bound as local Bohemia or the Washington Quartier Latin—a story about our own Wilton Lackaye and that prince of wits, Maurice Barrymore. The two were sitting in the Lambs' Club, over in New York, one night, when an actor who has a country place in England for his plaything, Venus incarnate for his wife, and the world for his oyster, came in. Something he has learned from the oyster, they say. What he has, he keeps. He does not fling money away except when he has already flung, by John Barleycorn's aid, his prudence away. This particular night was a John Barleycorn night. Perhaps, even, Madam, the Widow Cliquot, was implicated. At any rate, he ordered something for everybody to drink.

"Well," said Barrymore, "he's actually spending money. He's treating everybody. It is a memorable occasion. It deserves a whole page in his autobiography."

"With the accent on the 'bi,'" said our own Wilton.

"No," answered Barrymore," with the accent on the 'ought to.'"

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

READY HOLIDAY GIFTS

With everything that is desirable for Useful or Ornamental

to be found in our many departments, all marked at our usual small profit system.

RUGS.

An opportunity to secure the Peerless Imported Seamless Axminster Rugs, of the finest texture and quality, in Oriental effects and dyes, also some floral designs; for durability, wear, colors and patterns they are worth double the price of any domestic or Axminster rugs manufactured.

6 feet x 9 feet 8, were $32.00; special, at $19.75.

7 feet 6 x 10 feet 3, were $38.00; special, at $22.95.

MUSIC.

Graphophones, were $10.00 and $12.00; now $7.98 and $9.98.

A complete assortment of Records or Tunes.

Violins, from $1.69 upward; ask to see our special at $15.75; usual price, $25.00. None like it in the city.

Mandolins; our leader, 21 ribs, was $6.00; now $4.98.

Music Boxes at our small profit prices.

Mahogany Guitars, were $12.00; now $7.50.

Banjos, Zithers, Autoharps at our usual low prices.

Place orders now for Columbia and Queen Zithers.

Harmonicas, Clover, Honer and other makes; the boys know where to get the proper kind.

Sheet Music, was 50c.; now 19c. "She Was Bred in Old Kentucky," "My Old New Hampshire Home," "At a Georgia Camp Meeting," "Because," "Just as the Sun Went Down," and the other popular songs.

Coon Songs at the same price. Everything in Popular Music.

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Patterns, of half wool goods, full lengths, $1.50 to $2.50 each.

All Wool Dress Patterns, fancy or plain, $2.00 to $7.50 each.

Dress Goods, 29c. and 39c. Novelties, good styles for wrappers, children's dresses, etc., 19c. per yard.

50c. to 75c. Fancies, now 29c. and 39c.

All Wool Plaids, bright colors, 39c. per yard.

Silk and Wool Poplin Plaids, 49c., 59c., 79c. per yard.

Velour Plaids, 39c. and 49c. per yard.

40-inch Arlington Plaids, cotton warp, worsted filling, were 39c., at 29c. per yard.

SILKS.

China Silk, all colors, 29c. per yard.

23-inch Japan Silks, all the leading evening and street shades, 39c.

Colored Satins, half silk, 39c., 49c. and 59c. per yard.

Fancy Silks, checks and stripes, 59c., 75c., 85c. per yard.

Cashmere Finish Gros Grain Silk, the celebrated Regatta make, 98c., $1.25, $1.50.

Black Satin Duchesse, all silk, 19-inch, 49c., 59c., 65c. per yard.

24-inch Black Satin Duchesse, 75c., 85c., 98c., $1.25 per yard.

Black Satin Duchesse, 24-inch, $1.50 grade, special at $1.15 per yard.

Black Peau de Soie, a semi-lustrous satin in great demand at present, 98c., $1.25, $1.50 per yard.

LACES.

Some very good values in Cream or Black Chantilly Laces, for holiday work; 2 to 4 inches wide, 10c. per yard; 3 to 6 inches wide, 19c.

Novelties in Nets, Tucking, Cording and Embroidered Taffeta Silk, at reasonable prices.

A large assortment of Valenciennes, Oriental and all staple goods.

Wash Fabrics.

Dress Patterns of Print Cloths, indigo, black or cardinal effects, 50c.

Dress Patterns of 36-inch Percale, new 1899 styles, 8 to 10 yards, 75c., $1.00, $1.25 each.

Best Apron Ginghams, all styles, 5½c. per yard.

Dress Patterns of Fine Dress Ginghams, 59c. each.

Tartan Plaids, bright colorings, 12½c.

Shaker Flannel Skirt Patterns, full size, embroidered edge, fancy border, 25c.

Ladies' Neckwear.

Plain Net and Point d'Esprit Ties, two yards long, 49c.

Embroidered Net Ties, 79c., 89c., $1.19, $1.25 and upward.

Liberty Silk Ties, full pleated ends, chiffon, 98c., $1.39 and upward.

Fancy Stock Collars, made of lace and chiffon, 98c., $1.39 and upward.

Jabots, of lace, liberty silk, chiffon and net, 49c., 79c., 98c., $1.39.

Fronts of Lace, Liberty Silk, Chiffon and Net, 98c., $1.19, $1.39, $1.59.

Liberty Ruffs, full pleated or ribbon ends, 59c., 89c., 98c., $1.39, $1.59, $1.89, to $7.79.

A complete assortment of Ostrich Feather Boas, fine goods, from $7.98 upward.

Acceptable Christmas Gifts Can Be Found at Our

Notion Dept.

A large assortment of Jeweled, Cut Steel, and Enameled Belt Buckles, exclusive patterns, at the following prices:

Jeweled Belt Buckles, 39c., 59c., 98c., $1.25.

Steel Belt Buckles and three slides, 39c., 64c., 69c., $1.19.

Jet Belt Buckles, 19c., 25c., 48c., 64c. each.

Fancy Garters, jeweled buckles, 35c., 59c., 75c.

Fancy Garters, sterling buckles, 98c., $1.10, $1.25.

Satin Belt Hose Supporters, all colors, 59c., 85c., 98c.

Needle Books and Boxes, 19c., 25c., 50c., 59c.

Silver Thimbles, 18c., 25c., 35c., 50c.

Leather Scissors Cases, containing three pairs best scissors, $1.49.

Spool Cotton Boxes, 25c.

PORTIERES.

There is to be found in our Upholstery Department many useful Holiday Gifts, and we mention a few specials for Monday only.

Tapestry Portieres, armure weave, deep dado fringe top and bottom; instead of $5.85, $6.98 and $8.25; at **$3.98, $4.75, $5.98** per pair.

Tapestry and Velour Table Covers in endless variety. 4-4, 75c., 89c., **$1.35, $2.25** each; 6-4, 69c., **$1.35, $1.98, $2.50** each; 8-4, **$1.25, $1.98, $2.35, $2.75** each; 10-4, **$1.50, $2.75, $3.75, $4.50.**

LACE CURTAINS.

300 pairs Ruffled Swiss Curtains for chamber or dining room; instead of $1.49, at **98c.** per pair.

Irish Point Curtains, **$2.49, $2.98, $3.98, $4.98, $5.98, $6.75** per pair.

Nottingham Curtains, at **$1.15, $1.98, $2.35;** instead of $1.50, $2.64 and $2.90.

GLOVES.

Useful Christmas Gloves.

Ladies' Two-clasp French Kid, in all the latest shades, **$1.25** and **$1.50.**

These Gloves are made for us, from the finest kid, every pair guaranteed.

4-button and 2-clasp Gloves, embroidered kid, unusual value, **$1.00.**

Ladies' English Walking Gloves, **$1.00** and **$1.50.**

Ladies' Mocha Gloves, **$1.00, $1.25, $1.50.**

Men's Dogskin and Mocha Gloves, **$1.00** and **$1.50.**

Boys' Dogskin and Mocha, **$1.00.**

Children's Kid Gloves, **79c.** and **$1.00.**

Men's Lined Gloves, fur trimmed, **98c.** and **$1.50.**

Men's Astrakan Gloves, **50c.** and **98c.**

Boys' Astrakan Gloves, **50c.**

Children's Mocha Fleece-lined Mittens, **50c.**

Special Wristlets, **19c.**

Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, **25c.**

A full line of Men's Scotch Wool Gloves.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston Street and Smith Street.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.
References—W. D. Sloane, Col. Wm. Jay, Union Club, and many other prominent people.
J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
193 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel 1033

A. A. WEBSTER & CO.,

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
440 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Diamonds, Gold and Silver.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOR
CHRISTMAS.
OPEN EVENINGS ON AND AFTER DEC. 15.

A Real Blow.

"Winter is full of sad memories to me."

"Why so?"

"I once fed a girl on expensive ice cream all Summer, and she broke our engagement just as the chafing-dish season set in."—Brooklyn Life.

TAMMANY GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The budget for 1899 of the new City of New York, amounting to $93,520,000, suggests the propriety of some explanation from Tammany Hall to account for its unexpected magnitude, particularly so, as most of the published utterances of our Mayor have consisted of denunciations of the extravagance of the preceding administration. Concededly, Mr. Strong's administration spent a great deal of money. All its defenders could say was that the improvements for which it was spent were needed by the city, and the city obtained full value for each dollar expended. But all this we were told was to be changed. No such extravagance as had characterized the last administration was to be permitted, and while the preliminary estimates were being made up we were delighted with the vigorous manner in which the Mayor, speaking as Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, hauled the heads of departments over the coals for their unconscionable demands, as though he were still on the bench, and the said heads of departments nothing but lawyers paid to represent suitors before the court, and not powerful politicians and disbursers of millions of public moneys. And as a result of all this we have a budget of $93,520,000. Let us try to account for a little of it by comparing the appropriations made for 1897, by the Strong administration, for the Department of Public Works and the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, with the appropriation made for 1899 for similar work. The duties of these two departments now rest upon the officer of the President of the Board of Public Improvements, the Department of Highways, of Sewers, of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and of Water Supply, together with the offices of the Presidents of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Department of Bridges also took over some of the duties of the two original departments, but we will, for the purposes of our comparison, omit this department, as its principal appropriations are for duties formerly devolving upon other officials.

The annexed table shows that $8,639,901.02 was appropriated for the above mentioned branches of our present City Government for 1899; of this, $3,338,439.77, appropriated to be spent in boroughs other than Manhattan and the Bronx, and $36,286.25 representing the share of the expenses of the central administration properly chargeable to such other boroughs, should be deducted, leaving $5,265,175 of the appropriation chargeable to Manhattan and the Bronx for 1899. For 1897 the appropriation for the Department of Public Works was $3,519,555.66, from which for the purposes of our comparison should be deducted $10,000 for the Harlem ship canal bridge, leaving $3,509,555.66; the appropriation for the Department of Street Improvements was $759,750, from which we should deduct $9,000 for maintenance of bridges and $5,000 for new stables, leaving $765,750. We thus find the present administration appropriating for 1899 $5,265,175 for the same purposes for which $4,275,305 was appropriated by the Strong administration for 1897. After distributing each item of the appropriations for 1897, as they would be distributed under the new organization of the City Government, it appears that there has been at least a small increase in almost every item and a decrease in none. Thus we are forced to the conclusion that the denunciation of the last administration for extravagance was not intended to apply to current expenses for public works and street improvements, but that, on the contrary, in the opinion of the present City Government, their predecessors did not spend enough money for these purposes to administer the city's affairs in the most economical manner.

But that is not all. A closer scrutiny of the items shows that of the increase of $863,869.34, $493,489.84 is to be charged to salary account. While it cost the last administration $375,431.66 for salaries to spend $3,850,874 for public works, it costs the present administration $868,921.50 for salaries to spend $4,396,253.50 for the same purposes; or, to put it a little differently, an increase of $496,379 for public works requires an increase of $493,489.84 for salaries.

Now, so far as this increase in the amount appropriated for salaries is caused by increasing the compensation attached to certain important offices, it is defensible enough, because the highest officials in our former City Government were not paid salaries commensurate with their responsibilities, but in so far as it is due to the multiplication of offices it is only in part to be attributed to the necessary results of the new charter. While the new charter has changed several of the bureaus of the old Department of Public Works into separate departments, it has not necessitated such a wholesale increase in the number of high-salaried officials as has taken place. The new charter permits such an increase, but an administration bent on economy might reasonably be expected to take advantage of Section 452, which provides that:

"The same deputy may have charge of more than one borough"; and of Section 453, which reads: "An engineer located at a branch office of his department in any borough may be appointed a Deputy Commissioner for the borough or boroughs to which he is assigned, and assistant engineer who has been appointed a Deputy Commissioner may be designated as the engineer for the borough in which he acts as deputy. Any engineer may be designated by such title as shall properly describe his principal duties in the judgment of the head of his department."

So far as appears from the budget this has not been done.

It is but fair to add that part of the increase in the salary list for the Department of Public Buildings may be due to new duties not formerly devolving upon the Department of Public Works. If so, my figures must be modified accordingly. But even after making every allowance, it will be difficult to base a reputation for economy upon that part of Tammany's budget for 1899 which we have examined.

HENRY DE FOREST BALDWIN.

New York, Dec. 3, 1898.

TABLE COMPARING APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1897 AND 1899.

	Total Appropriation	Other Boroughs.	Share of Administration Expenses of Other Boroughs	Chargeable to Manhattan and Bronx	Similar Appropriations for 1897 to Dept. Public Works	Similar Appropriations for 1897 to Dept. Street Improvement	Chargeable to Salaries, 1899	Chargeable to Salaries, 1897
Board of Public Improvements	$239,500.00	$86,600.00	.....	$152,900	$7,600.00	$131,950	$41,500.00	.....
Dept. of Highways	2,520,099.67	792,274.67	$8,160.00	1,719,665	810,100.00	541,750	157,770.00	$74,400.00
Dept. of Sewers	767,479.92	371,141.67	11,774.25	404,564	165,400.00	92,050	97,584.00	51,200.00
Dept. of Public Bldgs, Lighting & Supplies	3,617,504.26	1,680,133.26	11,592.00	1,926,079	1,645,613.66	.....	338,823.00	86,151.66
Dept. of Water Supply	1,450,817.17	408,290.17	4,760.00	1,037,767	880,817.00	.....	209,644.50	163,680.00
Office of Pres. of Manhat.	12,100.00	.....	.....	12,100	.....	.....	11,800.00	.....
Office of Pres. of Bronx	12,100.00	.....	.....	12,100	.....	.....	11,800.00	.....
Total	$8,639,901.02	$3,338,439.77	$36,286.25	$5,265,175	$3,509,555.66	$765,750	$868,921.50	$375,431.66

A VIEW OF THE KLONDIKE.

Returned Colorado Man Details His Experiences and Observations in the Alaska Gold Region.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A Colorado man of extensive mining experience has just returned from Alaska with an account of his experiences there and some conclusions as to the future of the country that are of value to persons contemplating business and mining ventures in the Klondike region.

Landing at Dyea in the early Autumn of 1897, he made his way up the trail and remained some weeks on the summit, finally concluding to return to the coast rather than attempt the journey to Dawson in October. At that time the trails were obstructed by thousands of dead horses, and at the camp on the summit the creatures were starving, wandering from camp to camp, and biting off pieces of tents to chew as alleviation to their agony. It was necessary to shoot them at times, and a mercy to do so, as their ultimate fate must be starvation.

Wintering at Dyea, he found the climate unobjectionable, and enjoyed perfect health for the time, more than a year, that he was in Alaska. Matters, he said, were assuming more regularity, but new-comers have to pay dearly to Canadian officials for experience. These same officials receive pay from Canadian authorities not nearly sufficient to meet ordinary expenses, and are forced, in a measure, to resort to unlawful schemes for their own support, which state of things has led to practices that are unjust as well as unlawful. There is an understanding, he says, between police and other officials, and they play into each other's hands in many ways.

As an instance he gave his experience when newly arrived in the mines and attempting to record a mining claim. The recording clerk "stood him off" with the assurance that the claim was already recorded, but declined to show the records or the plat of the district. Not long after he made the acquaintance of that clerk, took pains to treat him well, and one time challenged him to show that the claim in question was already on the records. The clerk then showed the plat to prove the act, but with a quick glance at the map the Colorado man saw that two claims near by were not recorded, so he and a friend looked them up, found stakes set and notices posted that they would expire by limitation in three days. They put up their own notices and in three days claimed the land for themselves. Again the official tried to "stand them off," but they insisted on their right. Persons desiring to make records have to wait their turns at a window, and some have to wait for days, but this Colorado man inclosed United States currency for the $15 to record the claim and added $10 more as a "douceur." This brought a note from his friend the clerk, that if he would apply at the side window his business would be attended to, which was successfully done.

Such favoritism, it is said, has been practiced to the disadvantage of all who were not able to fee the officials. Not only so, but sharp practices are followed on the opening of new districts. The mounted police play their parts and insiders take advantage of any delay, for the opening of a district will be postponed from the day set in the first announcement, when favored ones stake the best ground. Taking of "tips" is common with minor officers, clerks, and police, and, as access to records is denied, the public is at the mercy of officials. Matters are, however, said to be getting into better shape, and a man who insists on his rights is more apt to secure them than when affairs were unsettled and the country new. But many claimants have been thus put off until they saw fit to put up the necessary "ante."

The Colorado man pinned his faith to Dyea after studying the situation and traversing the trails; but Skaguay had the most lively schemers and workers, with unlimited "boom" and "push" power. Dyea relied on the actual advantages of its route, but Skaguay more than held its own. The Indians prefer the Dyea route, and as the aerial tramway is on that pass it holds its share of business. The Sunday law is so well enforced that all business on the Canada side closes at midnight on Saturday, and no work is done on the Sabbath. A man cannot even work for himself on Sunday. The gold of the country is actually worth $16.50 to $18.05 per ounce, but merchants take it at $16 and bankers at $13. Intoxicating drinks were sold at 75 cents last Spring, but came down to 50 cents in the Summer. This gentleman says he saw no mosquitoes at Dawson last Summer, nor in mining on the Colorado and Bonanza Creeks. He acknowledges that in other localities mosquitoes were in force, making life a burden and a torment. As a relief to the monotony of life and death at Dawson, some idiotic prospector at times makes a strike of tens of thousands and comes to town to "blow it in" through the usual channels; but the Colorado man concedes that Dawson even is not so representative of "hell holes" as was and is Deadwood City.

A vast country remains to prospect and develop, which can only be done by men who have health and strength and experience to make themselves available. Business is greatly overdone, but a sharp-witted man with money at command can use it to advantage. The country is also flooded with mechanics of all sorts, but the practical miner can go there with confidence that he may get a job or find a prospect. Whoever goes to Alaska should have at least $500 on arrival, and take care of it against time of need, for exigencies are possible, and needs are many. The professions are all overstocked, and a United States physician's diploma has no force on Canadian soil.

Dawson is not so unhealthful as reported. People usually live in tents, and all sick go to the hospitals, so patients there are more numerous than in other communities. A man must take care as to his food and drink; the creek water is not healthy, and typhoid comes from use of the water of the Yukon and Klondike. As yet no great quartz lodes have been discovered, but small veins promise well and show fine gold.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

How One Curbstone Vendor Tried to Ruin Another's Business.

There was great rivalry the other afternoon between the curbstone merchants of Beekman Street. The apple man, the spectacle man, the necktie man, and the man who sells "Cyrano de Bergerac" for 5 cents a copy had just wheeled their wares into line, when a new dealer in job lot commodities, a man with a cartful of magnifying glasses, calculated to "increase objects 5,000 times the natural size," wafted from Nassau Street, and took his stand right in the centre of the cart brigade.

That he was out for the almighty nickel, and nothing else, was clearly demonstrated by the loud tones in which he introduced his stock and the persistent manner in which he thrust specimens of it in the faces of the passers by. Every time any of the dealers sold something, he would turn red with rage, and his temper was kept at fire heat by the apple man beside him, whose pile of Winter pippins the hungry workers in the financial mart were diminishing at the rate of "three for five." The dealer in magnifying glasses could not stand the success of the dealer in apples, and just as a well-dressed broker purchased one, he turned to him, and said:

"Mister, let me see that apple."

The man took a big bite out of the apple, and passed it over. Then the magnifying glass dealer took a pin from the lapel of his coat and poked around the end of the apple for a moment. Then he withdrew the pin. It had a tiny speck on the point. Handing it to the broker, with one of his magnifying glasses, he told him to observe, and the broker beheld on the point of the pin a microscopic brown insect squirming in the last agonies of life.

"That's what you eat in them apples," said the owner of the magnifying glass. "Why don't you buy one of my little instruments and examine all the food you eat?"

Filled with disgust, the broker cast the apple in the gutter and walked away. Then the fruit vendor turned on his neighbor, cursed him, punched him, and ordered him away, and the man of the magnifying glass retaliated by dumping the load of apples in the street. Tears came to the eyes of the apple man as he beheld his stock rolling over the cobbles, and one by one he picked them up, while his belligerent opponent moved up the street to try the same trick on the suspender man.

SURE PISTOL WASN'T LOADED.

The Cartridges Had Been Extracted Just Before One Boy Was Shot.

M. Knover, seventeen years old, of 333 East Seventy-fifth Street, was shot in the left shoulder yesterday afternoon by Otto J. Kremm, his chum. Knover was visiting at the house of young Kremm, who was showing him his new revolver. Kremm opened the chamber and extracted all the cartridges, or thought he did. He then pointed the revolver at Knover and said he could hit the bull's eye every time.

He snapped the trigger twice without effect. The third time the trigger hit a cartridge, which exploded, the bullet striking Knover in the shoulder. Knover was taken to Flower Hospital and Kremm was arrested. Both say that the shooting was an accident.

Only One Hero.

Hedges—Hobson's feat will always live in history.

Daffy—Hobson? Was he with Yale? Poe's run was the real history-making feature of the game.—Philadelphia North American.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Market's Improved Tone Well Sustained by the Week's Business.

BIG DEAL ON FIFTH AVENUE

Latest Sales by Brokers—Victoria Hotel Lease—Little of Interest at Auction.

Those features which have so materially brightened the realty outlook during the last month and have supported the belief that a period of genuine activity is at hand have again been in evidence throughout the week. The lapse of more than three or four days without a Broadway sale will, from present indications, soon be looked upon as unusual, and to all appearances both investors and builders are devoting more attention to that thoroughfare than they have for at least two or three years. The sale of No. 411 by the Carey estate furnished one of the most interesting of the week's items and in view of the present activity along Broadway, it is, perhaps, little to be wondered at that somebody found time to start a rumor that the Hecht property, just north of Bleecker Street, had been sold for $1,000,000.

The sequel to the other big deal of the week, the sale of the Moses Taylor property, 122 Fifth Avenue, comes with the announcement that Henry Corn is the buyer of the property, and that he has also purchased from Louis and Samuel Sachs the adjoining parcel, 124 Fifth Avenue, with an "L" fronting on Eighteenth Street. The Taylor property, it will be remembered, has an "L" extending to Seventeenth Street, so that Mr. Corn now controls a T-shaped piece, with frontages of 72 feet on Fifth Avenue, 65 feet on Seventeenth Street, and 60 feet on Eighteenth Street, the depth of the plot east and west being 175 feet. The price paid for the property is reported at from $675,000 to $700,000.

The important feature of the transaction is that it disposes of the last plot of any considerable size on the west side of Fifth Avenue between Sixteenth and Twenty-third Street. Nor is there anything available for immediate improvement on the east side of the avenue, between Eighteenth and Twenty-third Streets. Mr. Corn has been the leader in the re-building of this section of Fifth Avenue, and that he will begin another structure in addition to the one at the Rockingham, one-sixth part; 400 Fifth Avenue, west side, 81½ feet south of Thirty-seventh Street, 27.7½ by 120, four-story stone-front dwelling, one-sixth part; 501 Sixth Avenue, and 109 and 111 West Thirtieth Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, runs north 80 by southwest 41.6 by northwest 20.8 by southwest 100 by southeast 99.6 by southwest 5 to the north side of Thirtieth Street, by east 144, four-story stone-front tenement, with store, and two-story brick and frame stables on the street, one-sixth part. Due on judgment, $45,104.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 40 West Street, extending through to 60 Washington Street, 42.8 by 183.1 by 42.8 by 182.9, five-story brick buildings, with stores. Due on judgments, $42,056.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 36 Front Street, north side, 44.6 feet west of Coenties Slip, 28.6 by 67 by 28.8 by 67, five-story brick buildings; 77 to 83 First Street, together with 180 East Houston Street; abutting, beginning First Street, south side, 82 feet east of First Avenue, runs east 73.11 by south 42 by west on irregular lines about 50, by south 57 to the north side of East Houston Street, by west 24.10 by north 103.2, two-story brick and frame tenement on 77 First Street, three-story brick tenements on 79 to 83 First Street, and a three-story brick tenement, with stores, on 180 East Houston Street.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 267 and 259 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,636.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. C. O'Conor, referee, 257, 259, and 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 108 by 99.11, three four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $4,043; subject to other mortgages for $89,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 89 Fifth Avenue, east side, 78.10 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 26.3 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $88,967.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 714 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 187.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 21 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $44,852.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 108 Greenwich Street, west side, 52.8 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.3 by 92.11½ and irregular, three-and-a-half-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,488.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 364 Bowery, southwest corner of Fourth Street, 19.10 by 58.2 by 17.2 by 64.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 362 Bowery, adjoining, 21.9 by 64.6 by 18.8 by 67.7, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 360 Bowery, adjoining, 20.8 by 67.7 by 17.11, three-story brick tenment, with stores; 42 East Fourth Street, 582 feet west of the Bowery, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 18.3 by 49.6 by 19.11 by 38.7, three-story brick tenement; 40 East Fourth Street, adjoining, 24.8½ by 38.3 by 25 by 38.2, three-story brick tenement, with store; also an interior lot at the rear of the parcel last mentioned above, 50.8 by 25.2 by 51 by 25.2.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Howard B. Sandford, referee, 326 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, leasehold, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,065.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Flint Warren, referee, 18 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 263 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,388.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 403, 405, and 407 East Twenty-third Street, 81.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, three and one half story stone and frame buildings, coal yard; all title of John Dwyer on Sept. 16, 1898.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William T. Read, referee, 486 Pearl Street, 31.3 by 125 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with a coal yard at the rear. Due on judgment, $38,661.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 1,128 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, 20.5 by 65, Livingston leasehold, four-story brick building, with store and meeting rooms.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, all of the numbered parcels from 1 to 137 on the revised map of the Givan homestead, being on the west side of the road from East Chester to Westchester, with the exception of parcels No. 80 and Nos. 106 to 124 inclusive. Each parcel is equivalent to about sixteen city lots. Due on judgment, $82,420.

By James L. Wells, sale by order of the receiver, Charles M. Warner, 36 to 48 Scammel Street, 222 to 226 Monroe Street, and 400 Cherry Street, being the block front on the east side of Scammel Street, between Monroe and Cherry Streets, and extending 96 feet in depth on the former, and 203.5 feet on the latter, all of which is leasehold except the easterly 108.4 by 99 on the Cherry Street front; three-story brick tenement on 36 Scammel Street, the rest of the plot being occupied by five and three-story brick buildings and stables known as the Wallace Brewery. Subject to mortgages for $154,709.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 917 and 919 Brook Avenue, west side, 127.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, each 27 by 67.1 by 27.2 by 64.4, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $2,638.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 39 Avenue A, west side, 26.5 feet south of Third Street, 26.5 by 100, four-story front and rear brick tenements; all title of George Bushmann on Oct. 15, 1898.

By Marling F. Hatch, foreclosure sale, Henry C. Henderson, referee, 333 and 335 East Sixteenth Street, north side, 232.2 feet east of Livingston Place, 44.9½ by 92, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $21,452.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 26 and 28 Market Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 44.6 by 74; Jacob Fischel of 197 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 52 St. Mark's Place, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 25 by 79.6; August Ruff of 52 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Alterations.

Broadway, west side, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-seventh Street, to a seven-story brick hotel, (Marlborough;) Louis L. Todd, owner; W. E. Young of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 10 East Seventy-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Annie L. Leverich of 30 East Sixtieth Street, owner; Charles T. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $13,000.

No. 125 East Thirty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; Mrs. Bruce Price of 12 West Tenth Street, owner; Bruce Price, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 411 West Seventeenth Street, to a two-story brick and frame office and stable; Crawford & Popper of 18 Gansevoort Street, owners; Charles H. Peckworth, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

ALLEN ST, w s, 179.2 ft n of Rivington St, 20.10x68.4; Mary L. Gallatin and another to Laura V. Rhinelander..... $6,500

EDGECOMBE ROAD, w s, 25.4 ft n of 164th St, 50x106.7; John R. Vandervoort to Alida F. Jett..... 25

EDGECOMBE ROAD, n w corner of 164th St, 25.4x115.4x irregular; James R. Vandervoort to Emily L. Prineveau..... 25

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, n ½ of Plot 70, map of William O. Giles, 25x—x26x116.3; Elmira D. Repp to Joseph C. Van Cura..... 1

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, n ½ of Plot 70, map of William O. Giles, 25x—x26x116.3; Stephen G. Williams and wife to Joseph C. Van Cura..... 1

GRAND ST, 552, 25x100; Isaak T. Rosenthal and wife to Samuel Parnas..... 3,250

KING'S BRIDGE to West Farms Road, e s, Lots 144 and 145, map of heirs of William Powell; Thomas C. Kinney, referee, to Bradley & Currier Company.. 3,000

LANE ST, s s, 110 ft w of Washington St, 40x70.5x44x70.5; William H. Daggett and wife to John D. Hass..... 27,750

PLOTS 68 and 80; also ½ of Plot 69, map of Villa Sites at Riverdale of Joseph Rosenthal; Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, to Sophie Kalman..... 100

11TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 25x100; Charles Wehle, referee, to J. Newsom..... 510

10TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue C, 125x108; Unionport; Mary M. Heming, Jr., to George H. Walker, Jr..... 1

44TH ST, 413 West, 25x100.4; Louis Fritz and others to John J. Fritz..... 6,666

64TH ST, 404 East, 25x100.5; George G. Battle, referee, to Henry N. Ahrens..... 13,500

Recorded Leases.

BRUNNINGS, Julius, to Adolph Kerler; 3,401 3d Av, 5 5-12 years..... $720

MURTHA, John, to Mary A. New; 839 6th Av, 5 years..... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

CAMP, Frederick A., to Grace Schneider; 65th St, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 1 year. $4,500

CROSSMAN, James, and Helene Tremberger to George H. Purser, Jr., executor; Avenue B, w s, 111 ft s of Cliff St, 3 years..... 4,500

CROSSMAN, James, and Helene Tremberger to George H. Purser, Jr., executor; Avenue B, w s, 189.8 ft s of Cliff St, 3 years..... 4,500

ENGELHARDT, Herman, to Louis and John Bossert; 136th St, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 2,550

HENLEY, Edward W., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; Elton Av, w s, 50 ft n of 160th St, demand..... 5,000

KENNEDY, Mary, to Denis Horgan; 512 West 81st St, 3 years..... 5,500

KIDANSKY, David, and Harris Fine to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; Broome St, n w corner of Ludlow St, ¾ year..... 10,000

MARSHALL, William J., and George W. Flagg to Anthony Smyth; Anthony Av, n w corner of Bush St, extends to Burnside Av, demand..... 1,500

MAUDEL, Adolf, to Freling H. Smith and another, executors, &c.; 196 Broome St, 5 years..... 25,000

MUHLKER, Arthur G., to Louis Lese; s s of 85th St, 225 ft w of 1st Av, ½ year. 10,000

MURPHY, Dennis F. and Hannah M., to Sadie A. Buscall; s w s of Wales Av, 50 ft n of 145th, or Crane St, 3 years..... 3,500

OSORIO, J. Newton, to Joseph C. Levi, as trustee; 11th Av, e s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 3 months..... 1,000

PETTY-BULLARD-WALKER REALTY Company to Charles E. Brady; Elton Av, e s, 100 ft n of 155th St, demand.. 2,000

RUBSAM, Jacob and Sophie, to Isabella Greacen; n s of 158th St, 361.10 ft w of Courtlandt Av, extends to Vanderbilt Av, 3 years..... 3,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DODGE, D. Stuart, to Clarence P. Dodge. $20,000

DAVIS, William W., to the Stationers' Board of Trade..... Nom.

ERNST & RAVN-NATHAN COMPANY TO Ernest Ehrmann..... Nom.

GOETZ, Peter, administrator, &c., to Peter Goetz..... Nom.

GUNN, Charles N., to Charles Frazier & Co..... Omitted

JOHNSTON, William H., to Dorothy A. Conklin..... Nom. consid

KELCH, Agatha, to Emma L. and Carrie L. Kelch..... Nom.

LUDECHENS, Charlotte, as guardian, &c., to Joseph Lambrecht, &c..... Nom.

NEELY, William, to Frank G. Weiss..... 200

SEIDMAN, Herman, and Elias Gussaroff to William H. Palmer..... 1,500

STEVENS, John W., to Jessie Clark..... 6,000

WEYERREF, William, to William W. Davis..... Nom.

WIRTH, Louis, to Charles S. Albert and another..... 2,420

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, w s, 26.6 ft s of 3d St, 26.6x100, leasehold; John Applegate against Erhard Gelhard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Brigham & Baillis.

LEXINGTON AV, 800, Joseph Louchheim against William M. Washburn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wallach & Cook.

WILLETT ST, w s, 63 ft s of Rivington St, 18.6x50; Samuel Blumenthal and another, administrators, &c., against Lena Felix and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 99.11x100; John Madden against Heyman Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Earley & Prendergast.

80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Henry Stevens, Jr., against Jeannette Hilgers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

115TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Cornelius Daly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

125TH ST, 123 and 125 West; Elizabeth B. Wilde against Frank Warnier and others, (partition;) attorney, H. M. Greene.

183D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 11th Av, 75x104.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against Rose Berwin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

Mechanics' Liens.

ELTON AV, w s, 30 ft s of 161st St, 50x100; F. Johannesen against Woodruff & Olhson, owners and contractors..... $80

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 204 ft n of 141st St, 125x100; the Dimock & Fink Company against Robert Kelly, owner; Frank Woytisek, contractor..... 340

KINCOE ST, 500 and 502; Richard A. Farmer against Harriet L. Carroll and Henrietta A. De Long, owners; Alfred T. Carroll, contractor..... 1,855

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 179th St, 101.11x119.8x irregular to the street x 75; David Galos against Jacob A. Zimmerman and Alpheus J. Goddard, owners; William J. Wyckoff, contractor.... 40

30TH ST, 346 and 348 West; the Dimock & Fink Company against Israel Lippman and Robert Friedman, owners; John J. Dowling, contractor..... 628

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 49.1x100; Thomas R. Calder against Bertine Sakariasen, owner and contractor..... 125

149TH ST, s s, 109 ft e of the Boulevard, 100x100; Vincenzo Lamura against William McCracken and others, owners; Salvatore Confonti, contractor..... 1,250

New Water Tower Tested.

Chief Bonner of the Fire Department went yesterday to the foot of Bloomfield Street to attend the test of a new Hale water tower, which has been purchased by the department. The fireboat Zophar Mills was at hand to pump the water into the tower, and the test was made to the extent of raising the tower to a perpendicular position by pressure from the water, thrusting out the tube by the aid of a crank, and making it and the nozzle revolve. Chief Bonner said that the department has already four Hale water towers, and that they can throw up a stream about eight stories, just one story higher than do the old water towers. The new tower will be called Water Tower No. 1, and will be placed in the new engine house at Elm and White Streets.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.12	.12	Julia	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.05	.05	Justice	.19	.19
Andes	.07	.07	Kentuck Con	.06	.06
Belcher	.21	.23	Mexican	.31	.33
Best & Belch	.41	.42	Occidental Con	.92	.92
Bullion	.04	....	Ophir	.62	.62
Caledonia	.21	.21	Overman	.03	.03
Challenge Con	.19	.17	Potosi	.24	.24
Chollar	.24	.25	Savage	.15	.16
Confidence	.65	....	Scorpion	.03	.03
Con. C. & Va	1.30	1.30	Sierra Nevada	1.06	1.14
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con	.22	.23
Crown Point	.17	.17	Utah Con	.12	.13
Gould & Curry	.28	.28	Yellow Jacket	.17	.17
Hale & Norc	1.66	1.66	Standard	1.75	1.70

Silver bars, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4⅝	5	4⅝	5
Anaconda	55	58	56¼	57½
Anchoria	93	100	93	95
Argentum	37½	38	37⅝	37⅞
Battle	40	42	40½	40⅞
Columbine	14¾	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞
Consolidated	7⅝	8	7⅞	8
Elkton	78⅝	79	81¼	82
El Paso	10½	11½	11½	11⅝
Findley	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝
Gibson	23½	25	24⅝	25
Golden Fleece	29	30	25	30
Golden King	80	85	82½	85
Gold Coin	153	158	157	159
Garfield	12¾	13¼	12⅞	13⅜
Isabella	26½	27	26½	26⅝
Independence	58½	59	57½	58½
Jackpot	26⅛	26⅜	24⅞	25
Jefferson	4¾	6	4½	6
Matoa	30¾	32	31	31¼
Moon Anchor	118⅞	118½	117¾	119
Portland	143	144	146¾	147¼
Pharmacist	3¼	4	3¾	3⅞
Rawlings	38	40¼	40½	41
Rosa	18¼	18⅞	18⅜	19
Union	18¼	18½	18⅜	18⅝
Vindicator	102	102⅜	102	103
Work	114	116	114	114

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.—By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Louis Diamant, referee, 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Elton Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $1,827.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrill, referee, 222 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Rutherurd Place, 19 by 90, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,232.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 1,070 Home Street; south side, 177.11 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 16.4 by 87.2 by 17.6 by 89.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,258.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 368, 370, and 372 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 20 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats; due on judgment, on each, $2,250; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $.6,662.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, M. Cleiland Milnor, referee, northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 51.7 by 95, vacant; Audubon Avenue, east side, 51.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 95.1, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing, $8,648.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Regnal D. Woodward, referee, 73 and 75 Gold Street, west side, 24.10 feet south of Spruce Street, 25.4 and 25, respectively, by 45, four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $26,250.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 21 West Seventy-fourth Street, north side, about 425 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brown-stone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 846 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 22 by 66.3 by 21.6 by 71, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, Lot 113, on the map of the Village of Morrisania, being on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, between Franklin Avenue and the Boston Road, 35.6 by 23.4 by 39 by 42.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $440.

By Samuel Goldsticker, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 2,323 Creston Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Kirk Place, 25 by 110, two-story frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 688 Alden Place, south side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, 17 by 81 by 17

TENEMENTS IN LONDON

How that City is Dealing with a Problem Like New York's.

CHEAP RENTS FOR THE POOR

Questions of Rapid Transit, Overcrowding, Sanitation, and Morality — Commercial Solutions of Uncommercial Enterprises.

Within a few weeks the perennial problem of how to lodge the poor, who won't disperse themselves despite every opinion that they should and can, has reached an acute phase in London. The Chronicle thus editorially epitomizes the report of one of its staff commissioned to study a single congested district. The similarity to conditions in certain sections of New York will be noted, and lends interest to other statements of London's efforts to meet the general question:

"The picture sketched by our Commissioner is only too plain. He has dealt merely with a few streets in Whitechapel, where the accidents of the leasehold system have suddenly forced a crisis, and have almost led to riot. But what has happened in a startling fashion there is what is happening silently in every part of the poorer London. Our Commissioner describes it vividly. The great absentee ground landlord owns rabbit warrens, perhaps a century old. They are in lease to speculators, skilled in the rackrenting of the poor; and a very good thing they make of it. The leases in the fullness of time run out. Then the great man—or his agent—does one of two things. Either he 'improves' the property by clearing out the old buildings, and the poor who lived in them, in order that he may sell or let the land at a yet higher price for some commercial use, or he renews the leases of the slums at higher rents to other speculators, who perceive the possibility of getting more rent still out of the miserable folk who live there. This latter is the method now being followed in those streets of Whitechapel which our Commissioner has explored.

"The economic position is simplicity itself. The thrifty, calculating Jews are crowding in by thousands. They come for various reasons and from various places—perhaps from Russian Poland, perhaps only from Bethnal Green—but in any case they come. They may earn a low rate of wages, but they earn a good deal in the end; and they utilize every chance of money-making, including the obvious method of overcrowding their own rooms with lodgers. The result is that they can, at a pinch, promise to pay more rent, and the rents go up accordingly. The bottom fact is, of course, that the rents have not yet reached their level. What may be the full 'economic rent' of any given street in London it would be hard to say. These areas are overrented partly because it suits the Jews to compete for a foothold there—so that they will even pay as much as £50 in 'key' money for the privilege of being rackrented—and partly because the land is worth a very large figure for commercial uses, if the owner chose to clear it. But the net result is that two rooms and a shop, held by a decent tenant for ten years, at a rent of 10s., may be suddenly put up to 20s., as our Commissioner says, upon a change of ownership, and a premium of £15 demanded over and above.

"We are possessed of other information which enables us to say that a like upward pressure of rent is to be found in most, if not all, of the poorer areas—even in comparatively new districts, such as Canning Town. It is a curious and important question whether the rise of effective wages has or has not kept pace with it. We fear that in some places it has not. But, at the very best, the result appears to be that the apparent rise of wages which industrial organization secures for the worker is calmly pocketed by the man who manipulates his rent, and, in the end, by the ground landlords on which the wage-earners are compelled to live. And with all this golden river of increasing rent, the housing itself becomes no better. As our correspondents say, and all the expert world knows, the 'models' are often models of how not to do it. The best of them are inhabited by a sort of aristocracy, among whom the policeman is a salient item. The poor who were cleared out of uninhabitable slums have, in too many cases, only found other slums, or made them. The Council itself admits, and as a reason for a more vigorous policy its strongest members insist, that the total of the public building has replaced only a part—let us say, roughly, one-half—of the tenements that have had to be destroyed. Masses of house property are cleared by gradual railway works, by estate agents, by commercial enterprises, for which no new housing is done. It may be true that the building trade, on the whole, keeps pace, on the good old principle of supply and demand, with the average needs of the metropolis. But it is very difficult to escape the conviction that, at particular times and places, the supply falls so short that the tenant is at the mercy of any landlord who chooses to double his rent."

IS THE EVIL BEYOND REMEDY?

Mr. H. Blashill, F. R. I. B. A., having been commissioned to professionally advise the County Council in its rehousing schemes, reports as follows:

"In the matter of housing the working classes we are now feeling the effects of long years, indeed ages, of neglect. London tempts people from the provinces, and from foreign countries by its abundance of work, and by high wages. The people also are prolific, and these are conditions which, while England is generally prosperous, cannot be altered.

"Had there been for a long time past efficient sanitary regulations well administered, overcrowding, and other unsanitary conditions would have been steadily kept under, and people would, with more or less difficulty, have accommodated themselves to the necessary restrictions. Now the whole question has come upon us with a rush; not because it is new, but because it has been practically ignored.

"There is no doubt of the difficulty in London of providing dwellings to accommodate working men's families in certain localities where they would naturally desire to live, and as a temporary measure, the efforts of the Artisans' Dwellings Companies and of the local authorities are directed to meet the evil. Their action, however, must be slow, and can only be partially successful. If the necessary sanitary restrictions are to be enforced, permanent remedies for the scarcity of accommodation must be looked for in other directions, e. g.:

"(1) Improved means of transit to the suburbs. The effect of this will be not merely to take the workingman to the suburbs, but to induce families of larger income to vacate old houses, which will then be available for letting in tenements to working-class families.

"(2) With regard to the objection on the part of certain workingmen to move from the place where they are occupied, strict inquiry should be made into each particular case. It seems absurd to say that a man must live within a mile of his business. Whether he can go two or three miles, or further, is a question also for each particular case. No doubt the dweller in a slum close to his work would prefer to continue his present arrangements, but he ought to be compelled to show why he should not find himself to better arrangements, even at some personal trouble.

Other considerations might be suggested, but I am firmly convinced that no material progress can be made in this matter unless the great body of those who are earning low wages can be put in the way of increasing their income. The gravest evil under which they are suffering is their inefficiency, and that has never been sufficiently insisted upon by social reformers.

"In the whole of the civilized world—in Europe at least—London is the place where the most money is to be earned with the least exertion and in the least time. Neither food, nor clothes, nor furniture is costly in anything like the same proportion. The one thing which is costly is houseroom. The temptations to provincials and to foreigners to come to London is irresistible. To them the prospects are brilliant beyond what we can understand. They come here absolutely ignorant of town life, they come more or less ignorant of the language, and if they are bright and energetic they make handsome incomes, while the Londoner born and bred looks on and starves. If he makes as much as a pound a week, that is less than the wage of a Yorkshire farm laborer; but his earnings are often less than the wages in Wilts and Dorset. As a boy the Londoner can pick up a living about the streets; but he learns no craft, he gets no habits of business, he is no more efficient at forty than he was at fourteen, and he expects to keep a wife and family on the wages of a woman. His wife and children may help him, but, too often, the wages of wife and children go habitually in personal luxuries enjoyed by the man himself.

You cannot build down to the level of a slave like this, and the best work which the modern settlements could undertake would be to look into this particular matter, and, working street by street and house by house, find out the capabilities of families who are in distress for lodging, and see whether they are fit for a higher class of work. In fact, they should act as labor agents, and endeavor to get it for them. We are told of people who can only earn a shilling a day, and are afraid of its being brought down to ninepence. Surely the work which they do, if at all above the capacity of savages, could be better utilized if somebody took thought for them.

The limit in the direction of cheap dwellings consistently with health to which the London County Council and philanthropic societies can go must, by this time, be nearly reached, and the tendency of labor and materials to rise in value renders efforts in that direction less and less hopeful. Building up to the lowest standard that can be sanctioned by sanitary authorities, and combining as many tenements as possible together, the cost is above the means of hundreds and thousands of the earners of low wages. Tenements so built are necessarily occupied by people who are better paid. By building only a little more expensively, and charging slightly higher rents, the undertakings may be fairly remunerative; but in this case the tenements cannot be inhabited by people in the lower ranks of the laboring class. This may be said to be the outcome of all efforts up to this date, and I know of no reasonable prospect of altering this condition of things.

WHAT THE MUNICIPALITY HAS DONE.

The Telegraph thus states what London has done in its corporate capacity:

"It must be pointed out that the present schemes of our ruling body afford very little solution of the difficulty so far as it affects large families. At this moment it has built, and controls, 1,263 tenements in different parts of London, of which 58 consist of one; 593, two; 437, three; 168, four; 6, five, and 1, six rooms. In course of construction are 420 more, in about similar proportions. In Boundary Street, Shoreditch, where the Council has been, and is, carrying out some of its biggest efforts, the rent is a fraction over 3s. a room per week in the self-contained tenements of two to four rooms these possessing their own sanitary appliances in sinks, sculleries, and other directions. In the Associated tenements, where some of the conveniences are in common to parts of the landings, the average rent of a room is a trifle over 2s. 9½d. Taken all round, in London the Council's tenement rents vary from 4s. to 8s. for the two-roomed, and 5s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. for the three-roomed. But the regulations against overcrowding are extremely stringent. No more than two persons to a room are allowed, and even an infant in arms, after a very few weeks, counts as "a person." Thus, a man and his wife, with four children, even though these be all little girls under six years of age, must have three rooms. A circular form is kept in readiness to remind parents of this rule, if a baby arrives to exceed the allotted space."

WHAT CHARITY HAS DONE.

From The London Telegraph.

In 1862 Mr. Peabody gave that first installment of £150,000 toward the £500,000 which he presented and bequeathed with the aim "that within a century the annual receipts from rents for buildings of the improved class hereby authorized may present such a return that there may not be a poor laboring man of good character in London who could not obtain comfortable and healthful lodgings for himself and his family at a cost within his means." At the present time, according to information readily supplied by its Secretary, Mr. J. Crouch, it possesses 5,121 separate dwellings, of which 828 are single rooms, and has a population of just 20,000 upon its estates. Like the Guinness trust, it gives a preference to poor applicants with large families, and is not over strict when a tiny arrival causes an excess over its nominal "two occupants to a room." Rents here vary from 2s. a week for a single room in Shadwell to 3s. in Whitechapel, from 3s. 3d. in Islington for two rooms to 5s. 6d. in Orchard Street, from 4s. 9d. in Blackfriars for three rooms to 7s. 6d. in Pimlico, the average working out at 2s. 2d. a room, or 4s. 9½d. a tenement. In last summary of the tenants' occupations no less than 673 are entered as laborers, 513 as porters, 283 as charmen, 194 as warehousemen, 267 as needle-women, and no less than 372 as charwomen.

No less interesting, as it has done its work on a simple business basis, independently of charitable benefactions, is that of the Artisans, Laborers, and General Dwellings Company, and no one has had a longer or more practical acquaintance with the difficult question of providing cheap dwellings for the people than Sir Richard Farrant, its Deputy Chairman and Managing Director. This great association, with its capital of £3,000,000, has spent two-thirds of that sum in building operations, and at the present time has in round figures 7,000 paying tenants, and houses 50,000 persons. For the better-to-do working people are its cottage estates at Shaftesbury Park, Battersea, Queen's Park, Harrow Road, Noel Park, Woodgreen, and it is now developing a property of sixty-six acres at Streetham. But for the poorer classes it has numerous blocks of buildings in Lisson Grove, Marylebone, Clerkenwell, and other crowded quarters—and in erecting these the Directors, who include the Earl of Portsmouth, Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne, Mr. Mark H. Judge, and the Hon. Cecil Ashley, had public-spirited ideas to carry out, as well as to do their duty by their shareholders, to whom a 5 per cent. dividend has been paid for the past twenty years.

"The conditions required, if you are to house large, poor families at the lowest rates, are the advantageous acquisition of sites, well-planned buildings, making the most of the ground space, and construction as cheap as is compatible with sound work," said Sir Richard, discussing the subject yesterday. As to the difficulties of obtaining sites large enough to be useful, he had much interesting information to give, and is of opinion that the London County Council in its methods in this direction has greatly checked private enterprise. The view, however, that Sir Richard lays down as the fundamental principle that should underlie all dealings with this difficult question is one that he expressed with all vigor and directness before the Town Holdings Committee, to the effect that a landlord has no right to say he will only have a given class of house and occupant. This, as he further pointed out, has actuated the Duke of Westminster in the most honorable and statesmanlike degree, though his Grace has acted so quietly and as a mere matter of course in carrying it out that scarcely any, even of those who have directed real attention to this subject, are aware of what he has done. But between Oxford Street and Grosvenor Square, near Eaton Square, in Belgravia, and in Pimlico, he has set aside plots for working-class accommodation which this company to a small extent, and others in larger degree, have secured for 2d. a foot, or from one-twelfth to one-sixth of what might have been obtained for fashionable flats or mansions. Great as the Duke is as a London landlord, he is not the only one, and if others would follow so notable an example in developing their properties, a material contribution would be made to the solution of this most pressing problem.

"At 2d. a foot, it is practicable to erect huge block buildings of six or seven stories upon a big scale, to work out a ground rental (exclusive, of course, of building, taxes, and other details) of 3d. a room. It is relatively much cheaper to control one vast building than two smaller ones, inasmuch as one rent collector, one building Inspector, carpenter, and so on, can look after it. With some slight modifications, Sir Richard declares the Peabody Fund's system of building the best of this kind, and drew attention to the fact that it was far better to construct the staircases so as to be entered from inside the central court, and not from the street, inasmuch as one night porter then sufficed to prevent unauthorized people from entering, to the saving of expense, and the hindering of drunken persons or tramps from occupying the staircases. The average rent of these block buildings is half a crown a room. There are single rooms reserved for women, which may be shared by a mother and daughter or two sisters, in the Lisson Grove buildings, but the greater part of them is planned in two and three room tenements. The same regulation as that of the London County Council, permitting no more than two to each room, is strictly ordained throughout the dwellings, and young children count equally with adults.

As to the cost of building, it must be borne in mind that materials and wages have risen enormously of late. On this aspect of the matter, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, Secretary of the East End Dwellings Company, had specific figures to give, and mentioned that the cost of the brickwork of the Loiesworth and Katherine Buildings, erected in 1885 in Commercial Street, Spitalfields, had been £11 per rod, whereas their last contract, which had recently been signed, was for £16 10s., and cement, ironwork, and woodwork were proportionately dearer. Masons and others worked for shorter hours, and much longer time was taken over building operations. This company provides more single-room tenements than any other, and has some 5,500 residents under its various roofs in East London and in the vicinity of King's Cross. Like the Guinness Trust, its efforts are only restricted by the scarcity of land, as it could furnish capital to any amount for extension, and never wants a tenant for a day.

SAVAGE TOOLS OF WARFARE.

Interesting Exhibition in London of Dervish Trophies and Weapons.

From The London Times.

To the relics of many battles which are spread out in the great banqueting room of Whitehall, under the famous Rubens ceiling, the Royal United Service Institution has now added an interesting collection of dervish trophies, lent by officers who have taken part in the Soudan expeditions of the last three years—the loot of Farkeh, Hafir, Atbara, and Omdurman. Those who have followed the newspaper narratives of these campaigns should avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing the jibbas, barbaric weapons, and quaint armor, of which they have read so much, before this collection is once more scattered. On Saturday the Sirdar's sword of honor, specimens of the medals struck by Gordon and conferred as rewards during the siege of Khartoum, and some other relics were still wanting to the exhibition, but it is expected that these will arrive to-day, and to-morrow the collection in its entirety will be on view to the public.

Close to the entrance of the hall are several captured banners, for the most part white or of bright color, with prayers and praises of the Mahdi inscribed on them in Arabic characters. One great black standard, riddled by bullets, is noticeable; it fell into Col. Macdonald's hands after the battle of Omdurman, and was by him given to Lieut. Col. H. Finn, of the Twenty-first Lancers, who has lent this, together with several other trophies, to the exhibition. The dervish uniforms are certain to attract a good deal of attention. Here are to be seen the white cotton jibbas, with their patches of dark blue, brown, or other colored cloth, some of them handsomely embroidered, symbols of the rise and fall of Mahdism. For it will be remembered that the Mahdi enjoined on his followers a life of meekness and humility, of strict asceticism; they were to own no property and were to be clothed in rags and patches in token of their saintly poverty; but after rapine and license had demoralized the dervishes and brought about a religious decadence the dirty patched rag gradually developed into the luxurious jibba, the symbol of which is becoming neat and ornamental oblongs of colored cloth, symmetrically arranged upon the snowy robe, tokens of poverty and asceticism no longer, but of the hypocritical spirit that had taken the place of the former honest fanaticism.

There are good specimens here of the wonderful uniform and equipment of the dervish horsemen—their coats of chainmail such as were worn by the Crusaders of old (on the breast of one of these, supposed to have been made in Abyssinia in the sixteenth century will be observed a large cross formed of brazen links, the emblem of Christianity gleaming out like dull gold against the white steel); their long padded or quilted coats, calculated to deaden the force of a sword cut; their iron helmets and casques fitted with chain-armor and quilted shoulder pads; their quilted caps of various grotesque shapes worn over the iron head-pieces; and their metal armlets. It is difficult to understand how man and horse can support the heat and weight of their full equipment in such a climate as that of the Soudan, for it is not only the man who is thus cumbrously armed (cap-à-pie, the horse is protected by thickly padded quilts and head-armor, so that the resemblance of a dervish Emir's equipment to that of a knight of old at a tournament is very striking; and, as Slatin Pasha says in his book, one might almost imagine that one was gazing at one of those mediaeval displays when present at a Mahdist cavalry review. There is a good specimen in this collection of a horse head-guard of embossed brass, which belonged to an Emir slain at the Atbara fight, and has been lent by Capt. N. M. Smyth, V. C.

In the collection are several oblong and circular shields of stout hide, such as are carried by the Hadendoa and Baggara, and of dervish weapons there is a goodly show—cavalry spears with shafts 10 feet in length and huge blades, the blade of one (loaned by Col. Hatton, C. B., Grenadier Guards, who has contributed a number of the most interesting trophies) being nearly 2 feet in length and more than 8 inches in breadth, so that if properly employed it would almost cut a man in two; the smaller infantry spears, such as are used for fishing and hunting by the Shillook and other negroid tribes, with barbed or serrated heads, cruel looking weapons that inflict dreadful wounds; the heavy, straight-bladed, cross-handled Arab swords, like those of the Crusaders; knives straight or curiously curved, among these a very remarkable weapon from Kordofan or Nyam-Nyam, with its blade bent round and having a sharpened spur attached to it, an executioner's instrument, possibly intended to half encircle the neck of the one condemned to decapitation.

Among other noteworthy trophies are the great war drums; handcuffs taken off a prisoner found in Omdurman; slings made of cowrie shells from the West Coast, employed to support stone water-coolers, and a curiously shaped embroidered cloak of an Abyssinian chief, similar to one presented by Menelek to Lord Salisbury. Few people are aware that boomerangs are employed by some South African tribes; but it seems that one of these weapons found its way to Omdurman and has been loaned to the institution by the First Battalion of the Grenadier Guards. Major Simslie and the officers of the Thirty-seventh (howitzer) Field Battery, Royal Artillery, secured some valuable trophies, which now form part of this collection. Among these is the metal top of the now utterly destroyed tomb of the Mahdi, bearing traces of the damage inflicted by the fire of the above-mentioned battery, and a brass field gun, believed to have been taken by the dervishes from Hicks Pasha's ill-fated force, and recaptured by us at Omdurman.

Some relics of our former campaigns in Egypt, of the bombardment of Alexandria, of Tamai, El Teb, Toski, and other battles, are also on view in the banqueting room at Whitehall, and combine with these trophies of more recent achievements to form a display that should be of interest to many.

As It May Happen.

Senator Depew—At this point, Mr. President, I am reminded of an anecdote—

Several Other Senators—Mr. President, I move he have leave to print the anecdote.—Chicago Tribune.

A Mourning Dinner.

Brisket—What can I send you up to-day, Mrs. Styles?

Mrs. S.—Send me a leg of mutton, and be sure it is from a black sheep.

Brisket—A black sheep?

Mrs. S.—Yes; we are in mourning, you know.—Roxbury Gazette.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

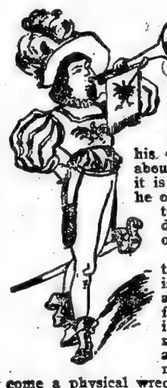

Mankind needs a herald, like the heralds of old, to proclaim so that all may hear, the vital importance of health. The average man of to-day thinks it beneath his dignity to bother about his health until it is gone. Even then he only takes measures to restore it in an indifferent, contemptuous sort of way.

Men cannot learn too soon that health is the most important thing in life—in fact, is life. Without it the most brilliant man will be a failure, and the most robust man will rapidly become a physical wreck. The man who neglects the little headaches, the loss of appetite and sleep, nervousness, hot flushings, cold chills, heavy head, lax muscles, and the multitude of bad feelings that are the heralds of approaching sickness and disease, must pay a tremendous penalty. For men who suffer in this way there is no medicine equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It sharpens the appetite, corrects all disorders of the digestion, invigorates the liver, makes the assimilation of the food perfect, purifies the blood and enriches it with the life-giving elements that build new, healthy flesh. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption and is the best of all known remedies for nervous troubles. Thousands have told, over their own signatures, the stories of the wonders it has performed. Honest dealers will not urge a substitute for the sake of a little extra profit.

Thomas Fletcher, of Clifton Station, Fairfax Co., Va., writes: "I suffered terrible tortures for ten years with 'gastralgia' (pain in the stomach). I then took six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which completely cured me."

When the bowels are regular the body will feel good and the mind will be active. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. All good dealers sell them and have nothing else "just as good."

A CHEEKY CORPORATION.

The War Increased Its Profits and It Wants Damages from the United States.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

The fifty-fourth ordinary half yearly general meeting of the Cuba Submarine Telegraph Company (Limited) was held at the company's offices, 58 Old Broad Street, today, under the Presidency of Mr. Charles W. Parish, when a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2s. per share, both free of income tax, were recommended, leaving £3,713 to be carried forward. The Chairman, in recommending the adoption of the report and accounts for the half year ended June 30 last, said the board was glad to be able to present such a satisfactory report, notwithstanding the anxious period through which they had passed since the last meeting. On the outbreak of hostilities the American Government practically took control of the cables of the Western Union Company at Key West, and instituted a strict censorship over all messages. The Spanish authorities at Havana were consequently compelled to send their telegrams via Santiago to Spain. That also applied to public messages. The diversion of traffic caused a considerable increase in the receipts of the company. In fact, many messages from Havana were carried over the whole length of the system which would not under ordinary circumstances have touched their lines at all. Many of the company's cables were cut, and one of their cable huts was entirely destroyed by the bombardment by the American fleet. It was with a feeling of pride and satisfaction that he could say that the staff kept to their posts under most trying circumstances.

When the Americans entered Santiago, after the capitulation on July 7, they were surprised to find the cables working, but, on learning that they belonged to an English company, they contented themselves with sealing them up, thus stopping the traffic for three weeks. The victors would have acted very differently had the company been a Spanish one, so the shareholders should be thankful for small mercies. The company had granted their servants, who stayed at work during the war, an increase of pay, as the price of living reached an abnormal level. Since the termination of hostilities the company had been able to repair most of the damaged cables. They asked the assistance of the Foreign Office to obtain for them suitable compensation from the American Government. He was certain the Foreign Office would do its utmost to assist them, but he could not say that their claim would be admitted. The gross income for the six months was £33,604, as against £25,622 in the corresponding period of the previous year, and the expenses amounted to £8,091, as against £7,005. He reminded the shareholders that the increase in receipts was owing to a special cause that was not likely to occur again, and remarked that they must rely upon peace to give them dividends. In reply to questions, the Chairman stated the board would be very disappointed if the subsidy were not continued, and at present they saw no chance of losing it. The report was adopted.

Styles Change.

"Pardon me, Madam, but your hat is on crooked."

"Just back from the Philippines, I suppose, Sir?"

"Why do you suppose so?"

"Because the style has changed in your absence."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WINTER RESORTS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ATTENTION, SKEPTICAL YOUNG MEN.—Because of great success of Samuel Colcord's Chickering Hall lectures, when uninvited interruptions were turned to so good account, and because of demand to hear him in New York, Mr. Colcord has postponed Washington engagement, and will again lecture in "Reply to Ingersoll" at Chickering Hall, Sunday, 3:30, afternoon, one week from to-day. Engagements for to-day are Jersey City Academy of Music, 3:30, afternoon, and First Congregational Church, (Dr. Scudder's,) 8, evening; Thursday evening, Brooklyn, South Third Street M. E. Church, Dr. Hamilton, pastor. Admission free. Silver collection for expenses. All invited. Skeptical young particularly.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Erskine N. White, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—Services 7:30, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12, noon; 4:15, (Choral Evensong,) and 8 P. M.

FRIENDS' MEETING, 15TH ST. AND RUTHerfurd Place.—Robert Barnes and Esther H. Barnes will attend the meeting this morning at 11 o'clock. Everybody invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 11th, at 11:15 A. M.—Lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "Herbert Spencer's Teachings on Religion and Ethics." All interested are invited. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St.

TEMPLE EMANUEL, CORNER 5TH AV. & 43d St.—To-day Dr. Silverman will lecture on "The Heroes of the Late War." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 56 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

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$25,000. will buy an interest in a valuable plant in New York City for making all kinds of metal goods and buttons. A rare chance for the right man. Address City Button Works, 255 Centre Street.

A UNION OF SEVERAL LARGE AND OLD manufactories, causing a monopoly of a staple product, needs a capitalist with $200,000 to furnish working capital, and act as Treasurer. Production over $2,000,000 and profits over $200,000 annually; first charge given for capital, and large interest in business. Only principals and those who have cash in hand need apply. Address CONSTRUCTION, Box 118 Times.

PUBLISHING BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY. Profitable country, suburban, city, trade newspapers. Highest references. E. P. HARRIS, 150 Nassau St.

JOCKEY RIDING AT NEW ORLEANS WOULD correspond with liberal bettor. BURNS, Box 275, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

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Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

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CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl in private family; has excellent references. S. D., 229 West 18th St.

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COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By North of Ireland Protestant woman as good cook and plain washing; best city reference. Call Sunday and Monday, 214 East 80th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; city or country; first-class references. 155 East 27th St.

COOK.—Swedish; competent; understands her duties; best city references from last employer; wages $25 to $30. F., 990 6th Av.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; capable taking chef's place; personal references. K. C., 119 West 33d St.

COOK.—French, speaks English, in private family; excellent references. M. N., 251 West 24th St.

COOK, &c.—By neat woman as cook and laundress; private family; home preferred; city references. 208 West 37th St., second bell.

COOK.—Competent; Swedish; best city references; wages, $25 to $30. S., 990 6th Av.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; best city reference. Care Mrs. Day, 218 East 65th St.

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DAY'S WORK.—By a woman as first-class laundress or housecleaner, or to take fine washing home undoubted personal references. 141 East 32d St., Franklin's bell.

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DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day; private families; good fitter; references. M. Lynch, 137 West 10th St.

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GOVERNESS.—As resident or visiting governess a graduate having taught higher English, French, and Latin, seeks a home for which instruction a few hours daily would be deemed recompense; locality unimportant; unquestionable reference; would assume duties of companion. For ten days, Rus, Box 190 Times Office.

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Bric-a-Brac & Objets d'Art

Call attention to their exceptionally choice selection of

Real Bronzes in Busts, Vases & Statuettes

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Very Moderate Prices

To-morrow, Special Sale of

40 Music Cabinets, Curio Cabinets and Fancy Tables, from $9.75 to $98

Formerly from $12.50 to $145

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in their

Ladies' Underwear Dep'ts

Muslin and Cambric

Night Robes

at 58c, 85c, 97c

Muslin Drawers

at 32c, 48c, 59c

Muslin and Cambric

Chemises

at 35c, 48c, 73c

Nurses' & Maids' Aprons

at 15c, 21c, 35c

Flannel Night Robes, 98c

Stern Bros

Monday, in their

Linen Dep'ts

Renaissance Lace and Linen

Centre Pieces,

Tea Cloths

and Scarfs

at the following

Special Prices

Centre Pieces,

18 in. 20 in. 24 in.

at 95c, $1.25, $1.88

Tea Cloths

34 in 45 in. 54 in.

at $2.65, $4.25, $4.75

Scarfs

18x45 20x54 20x72

at $1.95, $2.75, $3.65

Also a special purchase of

Irish Point

Scarfs & Squares

sizes 20 x 54 and 32 x 32 at 95c

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Monday,

Exceptional Values in

Smyrna Rugs

18x34 in.,	80c	value	$1.25
21x45 in.,	$1.20	"	$1.75
30x60 in.,	$1.95	"	$3.25
36x72 in.,	$2.90	"	$4.50
48x84 in.,	$4.75	"	$7.50
6x9 ft.,	$11.75	"	$17.00
7 ft. 6 by 10 ft. 6 in.,	$18.50	"	$27.00
9x12 ft.,	$24.25	"	$35.00
9x15 ft.,	$32.50	"	$48.00

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow, in their

Fur Departments

Ladies' Muffs

Coney, at $1.29

China Seal, at $2.50

Alaska Sable, at $5.98

Mink, at $8.25

Ladies' Scarfs

Electric Seal or Astrachan, at $4.95

Alaska Sable, at $7.45

Mink, natural and blended, $9.75

Also

Cloth Capes

Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed, at $18.50

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

Special Values in Fancy Silk Down

Comfortables

For single beds, at $7.50

For double beds, at $8.95

Reduced from $11.00 and $14.00

300 Fig'd Sateen Down

Comfortables

for double beds, at $3.65

30 Cases

California and Eastern

Blankets

10-4, at $2.95, $4.25

11-4, at $3.65, $5.25

West 23d St.

"FAIR HOUSES" OF THE TRADE.

Consumers' League Appeals to Shoppers to Discriminate in Their Favor When Buying Goods.

The Consumers' League of New York City, whose avowed purpose is to ameliorate the condition of women and children who work for their living, invites the attention of Christmas shoppers to the results of an investigation made by its agents as to what mercantile houses which are open in the evening during the holiday season furnish suppers or supper money to their saleswomen and shop girls.

The agents report that they have looked into the practice of firms on Broadway, between Eighth and Fourteenth Streets; on Sixth Avenue, between Eighth and Fourteenth Streets; on Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue; on Grand Street, between the Bowery and the East River, and on Third Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Eighty-sixth Streets.

They found that in the Broadway and Sixth Avenue district five firms give suppers and nineteen supper money; in the Third Avenue district, two firms give supper and two supper money, while in Grand Street one firm furnishes supper and one gives supper money.

The league calls attention to the fact that where provision is not made by the firm the cost of supper must come out of the wages of the employes, who can ill afford any extra expenses, and it asks the public to trade during the holiday season with the houses which furnish supper or give its equivalent in money to their employes. A list of such firms may be had upon application at the office of the league, United Charities Building, 102 East Twenty-second Street. The members of the league are pledged to trade, as far as practicable, with "fair houses," and a list of firms that come under this head, known as the "White List," has been made, and may be had on application at the league office. The league has also prepared and printed a circular, as follows, defining its standard of a "fair house":

WAGES.—A fair house is one in which equal pay is given for work of equal value, irrespective of sex. In the departments where women only are employed, in which the minimum wages are $6 per week for experienced adult workers, and fall in few instances below $8. In which wages are paid by the week. In which fines, if imposed, are paid into a fund for the benefit of the employes. In which the minimum wages of cash girls are $2 per week, with the same conditions regarding weekly payments and fines.

HOURS.—A fair house is one in which the hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., (with three-quarters of an hour for luncheon) constitute the working day, and a general half-holiday is given on one day of each week during at least two Summer months. In which a vacation of not less than one week is given, with pay, during the Summer season. In which all overtime is compensated for.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.—A fair house is one in which work, lunch, and retiring rooms are apart from each other, and conform in all respects to the present sanitary laws. In which the present law regarding the providing of seats for saleswomen is observed and the use of seats permitted.

OTHER CONDITIONS.—A fair house is one in which humane and considerate behavior toward employes is the rule. In which fidelity and length of service meet with the consideration which is their due. In which no children under fourteen years of age are employed.

The league asserts the belief that many of the worst evils from which wage-earners suffer would be removed if the great body of purchasers could be got to realize their power and their responsibility in the premises.

School of Pedagogy Reception.

An informal reception of the School of Pedagogy of the New York University was held in the University Building, Washington Square East, last evening. About 100 members were present. The gathering was in honor of the members of the Faculty and their wives. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken and wife, Dr. Edward R. Shaw, Dean of the School of Pedagogy; Dr. Samuel Wier, and Prof. Stephen Judd were among those present. The success of the reception was due to the efforts of the Advisory Board, composed of Mrs. Edward C. Bodman, Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Mrs. L. H. Lapham, Mrs. Richard M. Hoe, Mrs. Eugene Smith, and Miss Emily O. Butler. Meetings are held at frequent intervals in the rooms of the school, at which psychology, ethics, and various educational topics are discussed.

The Rev. Dr. Paxton Recovering.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, the former pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, is recovering from a severe attack of rheumatism. He will not do any work for a considerable time, however, as his physician has forbidden him to tax himself. He is living with his son at the Hotel St. Andrew. Dr. Paxton resigned the pastorate of the New York Presbyterian Church last Spring, and spent the Summer on Long Island. He was taken sick about two months ago.

Simpson, Crawford & Simpson.

Pickings from Our Unparalleled Offerings in

BOOKS.

The greatest Bookselling week in our history has just ended. The capacity of our large Holiday Book Department has been fairly taxed by the overwhelming response of Book Readers and Art Lovers to the announcement of this wonderful sale.

The coming week will bring still vaster crowds, and they will find all the bargains here. These are a few—merely suggestive. Scores of others equally interesting.

FINE ART PUBLICATIONS.

NOTE THE EXTRAORDINARY PRICE REDUCTIONS.

LIFE and WORKS of GEROME; about 100 drawings by this famous artist; very handsome volume. $9.75; heretofore $30.00.

MAGAZINE OF ART (yearly volumes of this standard art magazine for many years back), nearly 1,000 illustrations, $1.95; heretofore $5.00.

GERMAN MASTERS, edition de grande luxe, over 300 etchings, portraits and engravings on heavy imperial Japan paper, in 10 satin-covered portfolios. Each portfolio $2.40; heretofore $20.00.

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American Art and Art Collections, a National Gallery in two large vols., ½ morocco, heretofore $32.00, sale price $7.50

Character Sketches from Dickens, by F. C. Burnand, first series, formerly $8.00 . . . . . $1.25

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Several other superb Art Volumes at equal sacrifice prices.

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Shakespeare: Notes and Life, by Stevens, Malone, &c. Steel engravings and ten photogravures (8 vols.). Extra cloth, $6.95.

Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare; edited by S. W. Singer: London, George Bell & Sons; half morocco (10 vols.), $16.50.

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Regular $1.25 Bibles at	69c.
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A CONSTANT DELIGHT

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AXMINSTER CARPET,

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"The eternal fitness of things" should ever be observed in deciding as to color, style, and tone, as carpets must act as backgrounds. Our "floor pictures" vary from grave to gay and from dignity to daintiness.

So many Christmas calls upon the non-plethoric pocketbook make our "Long Credit" specially serviceable at this season.

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The double advantage of buying a WATERS PIANO is

1st.—The saving that comes from dealing direct with the manufacturer.

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Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-Year System, giving you three years' time without interest.

40 Second-hand Uprights, Bargains. Payments only $5 per month. Stool, covering, tuning, and delivery free.

Open Evenings.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,

134 Fifth Av., near 18th St.

LOUISE BEAUDET A BANKRUPT.

The Actress Has Nothing but a Few Clothes and a Judgment.

Louise Beaudet, the actress, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $13,000 and nominal assets, consisting of a claim against James C. Duff for $2,315 salary, put in judgment on Feb. 13, 1893, and $221 clothing, which is exempt. The creditors are Alexander J. Defossey, $5,000 for damages for failing to produce the opera "Cliquette"; H. C. Miner Lithographing Company, $950 for lithographs; A. B. Martel, $4,300 borrowed money; Benno Loewry, $1,600 for legal services; A. J. Dittenhoefer, $300 for legal services; Charles H. Butler, $250 for legal services, and P. D. Glennon, Chicago, $600 for legal services.

Miss Beaudet's clothing is scheduled as follows: Five suits of underwear, $5; six pairs of stockings, $5; two corset covers, $2; four corsets, $25; four dresses, $60; four nightgowns, $4; three pairs of gloves, $3; four pairs of shoes, $12; one coat, $7; one fur coat, $35; three hats, $9; two umbrellas, $4, and three stage costumes, with fleshings and slippers, $50.

To Review Rockefeller Assessment.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 10.—John D. Rockefeller continued his fight against the Assessors of Mount Pleasant, in the Supreme Court yesterday, when he asked and obtained a writ of certiorari compelling the Assessors, Michael J. Martin, J. Hartfield Newman, and Ira Nodine, to show cause at Poughkeepsie on Dec. 24, at a special term of court, why the assessment on his property in the town for the current year should not be reviewed. The assessment is on a basis of $727,205, while Mr. Rockefeller claims that there is an overvaluation of his property to the amount of $410,000. The writ to review the assessment was secured on the ground that the Assessors did not file the assessment roll before Sept. 1 last, as required by law, and also because they did not swear to the correctness of the assessments.

Christmas Dinner for Bryan's Troops.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 10.—The World-Herald to-day sent by telegraph $1,000 to the First Nebraska Regiment, located at Manila, and $1,000 to the Third Nebraska Regiment, commanded by Col. William J. Bryan, now at Savannah, Ga., preparing to start for Cuba. This money was contributed at the solicitation of The World-Herald by over 3,000 contributors, and was sent to the two regiments to provide for a Christmas dinner.

When you "feel a cold coming" you can shorten its stay with frequent little doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

FORTY-SIXTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

FINE FURS,

449 Broadway. 26 Mercer St.

LATEST DESIGNS IN

Jackets, Capes & Collarettes in Seal, Persian, Russian Sable, Chinchilla and all Other Furs.

Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same, we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SLEIGH ROBES, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS AND RUGS.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING.

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Grand St. Station. Cable cars pass the door.

Telephone 388 Spring.

Style book mailed on application.

Holiday Announcement!

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

No more suitable, useful and sensible Christmas gift than a handsome rug!

OUR "NEW HARTFORDS,"

The nearest approach to an Oriental, in wear and effect, yet produced; unobtainable elsewhere in New York.

ALSO A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

WILTON, AXMINSTER and SMYRNA RUGS,

IN ALL SIZES,

AT SPECIAL PRICES.

MADE RUGS,

(WITH BORDERS)

From odd pieces, in all grades and sizes, suitable for any kind of room.

AT REMNANT PRICES.

(Bring Size of Room.)

Oil Cloths and Linoleums

For Kitchens and Halls, in extra widths; odd lengths of Sheet Cloths (1 to 6 yds. wide).

FURNITURE.

Combination Book Cases; also Desks, Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets, Curio Table, Reception Chairs in Gilt, Vernis Martin and Mahogany. Morris Chairs and Patent Rockers.

ALL SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Christmas Cards,

Calendars and Imported Novelties.

Brentano's now display their

CHOICE COLLECTION OF

Christmas Cards and Calendars, { English, French, German,

The productions of the leading houses of Europe and America.

Packages will be prepared for mailing to all parts of the globe.

BRENTANO'S

31 Union Square, New York.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Christmas Nectar and Ambrosia.

The Christmas Muse knows how wholesome a good bit of luxury is. So she has gathered here not only simple fare, but nectar and ambrosia for Christmas treating.

Old Oriental rugs that glow with color and possess a sheen and richness that no other textiles ever approached.

Chairs, rich with carvings so artistically thought out and so vigorously chiselled that Grinling Gibbons himself might envy the art and skill they show.

Sofas, settles and tables, wonderful for refined beauty and rich coloring of their marquetries.

What fare to treat with; not even the Olympic ambrosia could confer such constant, ever-increasing delight as you obtain at factory prices, when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Daniell & Sons. BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

The Most Attractive

Christmas Goods in the City.

Solid Gold Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Diamond Earrings, Brooches set with Diamonds and precious stones, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Cuff Buttons, Shirt Studs, Vest Chains, Bracelets, Shell Combs, Hat Pins, Gold Thimbles, Lorgnettes, Opera Glasses, Match Safes, Gold and Silver Watches.

STERLING SILVER TOILET ARTICLES.

Cologne Bottles, Hair Brushes, Foreign and Domestic Extracts, Atomizers, and Celluloid articles, Pocketbooks, (sterling silver mountings,) Pipe, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, fine Stationery, Portfolios, Fancy Inkstands, Desk Sets, Cutlery, &c.

STERLING SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Napkin Rings, Spoons, Knives and Forks, Candelabra, Cake Baskets, Water Pitchers, &c.

ETCHINGS, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS AND PICTURE FRAMES.

Bric-a-Brac, American Cut Glass, Dolls, Games, Jewel Cases, Fans, Dress Suit Cases, Music Rolls, Albums, &c. Clocks, Lamps, Tabourettes, Fancy Chairs, Onyx and Gilt Tables, Japanese Screens, fine Umbrellas with Dresden, Pearl, Shell, Horn, and Ivory Handles, beautifully mounted in silver and gold.

SMOKING JACKETS AND HOUSE COATS.

Silver-mounted Suspenders, Flannel Shirts, Dress Shirts, Pajamas, Neckwear, Traveling Rugs, Underwear and Hosiery. Great offering of Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.

LACE AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

Fancy Trimmed Baskets, Pillows, Mouchoir and fancy made up articles.

Christmas Cards, Calendars and Diaries.

Our Stores will be Open Evenings from Thursday, December 15th, to Saturday, December 24th.

Vantine's | Vantine's

(Second Floor.)

Japanese and China Dress Silks

For Holiday-giving.

385 Patterns Remain.

For Monday, the 12th, we've grouped all that remain of the printed Japanese and China Dress Silks, in dress and waist lengths, for a special and rapid selling.

150 Waist Lengths—$1.25 to $4.00.

235 Dress Patterns—$3.75 to $10.00.

Oriental Lamps—Imposing Display.

Large floor lamps and dainty Princess lamps. Some with fine old porcelains and potteries for the body—some of Japanese Bronze and Benares Brassware. You couldn't spend a pleasanter moment than among these "Oriental light bearers."

THE LANTERNS.

Hanging Lanterns, for every decorative need, cosey corners, nooks, stairways, or halls; globe shape, brass or black trimmings, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 up.

SOME GLOBE LANTERNS.

With Venetian iron top and bottom, $10.00, $12.00, $14.00, $16.00 up.

BRASS JEWELED LANTERNS.

Turkish patterns, jeweled and fine open work effects, $9.00, $10.00, up.

Japanese Jewel Cabinets

At exceptionally moderate prices.

Some have five, others have at least 15 miniature drawers and compartments—decorations are in flowers and dragons perfectly inlaid and worked out in gold. They make capital gifts, for they're something more than mere "ornaments."

From $3.75 to $15.00.

A. A. Vantine & Co.

Orientalists and Jewelers

877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,

Between 18th and 19th Sts.

Selections made now held and delivered when wanted.

A HALT IN THE BOTKIN CASE.

Jurisdiction of the Trial Court Called Into Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Attorney Harper of this city to-day petitioned the Supreme Court to enjoin Superior Judge Carroll Cook from proceeding with the trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, the accused murderess of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del.

The action of Harper was taken to determine the rights of the Superior Court to try the case in view of the fact that the Supreme Court refused to extradite Mrs. Botkin. It has been rumored that the defense would take some action in the case after all the evidence had been introduced, and to step in and declare that the court lacked jurisdiction in the case. If the defense waited until such a stage in the case it would be after the State had spent more than $3,000 in the case, and it is to prevent this great expense that Harper took the action that he did. The case has already cost the State many thousands of dollars.

Kansas Woman's Trial for Poisoning.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Lulu Johnson of Pond Creek, Oklahoma, is in jail at Pond Creek and will be tried on Dec. 16 on the charge of poisoning her sixth husband at Lawrence, Kan., in May. She is also accused of poisoning a half-brother in Sumner County, Kan., last July.

MADMAN KILLS THREE PEOPLE.

Michigan Farmer Takes His Life After Committing Triple Homicide.

FREESOIL, Mich., Dec. 10.—William Hitchings yesterday afternoon during a fit of insanity murdered his brother-in-law, John Hunt; also his sister, Mrs. Hunt, and Thomas Hayward, a sixteen-year-old youth employed by Hunt. Hitchings then cut his own throat.

Hitchings, Hunt, and Hayward were cutting wood together on Hunt's farm, two miles west of this village, when Hitchings, without warning, attacked his brother-in-law with an axe, killing him instantly. The insane man then chased Hayward until the latter slipped and fell, and Hitchings killed the prostrate boy with his axe. Hitchings next covered his brother-in-law's body with brush and then proceeded to the farmhouse, and after a terrible and desperate struggle with Mrs. Hunt, he stabbed her in the neck with a jackknife, killing her also. After the woman's body was disposed of by being pushed under a bed, Hitchings went up stairs to his own room, leaving unmolested a baby asleep in its cradle. The madman's last act was to apply the jackknife to his own throat. He succeeded in killing himself, evidently after two attempts.

Hitchings was considered to be not bright mentally and out of his mind at times. No adequate reason for his awful crimes is as yet known. The dead woman's young daughter found her mother's body on her return from school. Her clothes had been nearly torn off in the struggle. Neighbors found the bodies of Hunt and Hayward in the woods late at night.

When you "feel a cold coming" you can shorten its stay with frequent little doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

WHITE LIST

THE GOVERNING BOARD OF THE

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

recommends to its members and to all others interested in the welfare of working women and children the following retail houses, because they approach nearest to the principles and standard of the League:

AITKEN, SON & CO.	Broadway and 18th St.
A. ALEXANDER	6th Ave. and 19th St.
B. ALTMAN & CO.	6th Ave. and 19th St.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.	Broadway and 19th St.
BARNETT BROS.	Columbus Ave. and 74th St.
BEST & CO.	60 West 23d St.
BLOOMINGDALE BROS.	3d Ave., 59th and 60th Sts.
A. H. BRUMMELL	293 6th Ave.; Broadway and 31st St.
BUTTERICK PUB. CO.	18 West 14th St.; 118 West 23d St.
JOHN DANIELL & SONS	Broadway, 8th and 9th Sts.
EHRICH BROS.	6th Ave. and 23d St.
HARLEM EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK	40 West 125th St.
JAMES A. HEARN & SON	West 14th St.
L. P. HOLLANDER & CO.	290 5th Ave.
HUYLER'S	863 Broadway and all Branches.
MEYER JONASSON & CO.*	Broadway and 12th St.
GEO. F. LANGENBACHER	820 Broadway
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.	50 West 23d St.
LORD & TAYLOR	Broadway and 20th St.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.	Broadway and 11th St.; West 23d St.
MADISON AVE. DEPOSITORY & EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK	628 Madison Ave.
E. A. MORRISON & SON	Broadway and 19th St.
NEW YORK EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK	12 East 30th St.
SCHARLES BROS.	23 West 23d St.
F. A. O. SCHWARZ	39 West 23d St.
SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON	6th Ave., 19th and 20th Sts.
SLATER, J. & J.	1,121 Broadway
M. C. SPENCER & CO.	144 and 146 West 125th St.
SOCIETY OF DECORATIVE ART	14 East 34th St.
STERN BROS.	West 23d St.
MME. L. THURN	426 5th Ave.
A. A. VANTINE & CO.	879 Broadway
JOHN WANAMAKER	Broadway, 9th and 10th Sts.
WEST END EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK	Amsterdam Ave. and 78th St.
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION	7 East 15th St.

*This firm claims to have no goods made in sweat-shops.

Office of the League, 105 East 22d St. Room 610.

H. B. Claflin Association Dinner.

The first annual dinner of the H. B. Claflin Association was held last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. One hundred and thirty members of the association were present. Among the invited guests was Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. The principal toasts of the evening were: "Good Fellowship," by W. B. Fuller; "Thoughts on Colonial Expansion," by Henry M. Calvert, and "The Future of Greater New York," by Peter A. Franklin. John C. Eames, general manager of the H. B. Claflin Company, and Chairman of the association; David Wile, John J. Post, John C. Wood, C. H. Kenaston, and Stuart W. Eames made short addresses.

Kansas Legislature's Extra Session.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10.—Gov. Leedy has decided to call an extra session of the Legislature for Dec. 19 to consider railroad legislation.

Sunday
Dec. 11-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Horner's Furniture

FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Selections for gift purposes can nowhere be made with greater pleasure or satisfaction than from our stock, for the reason that nowhere can be found such a host of things combining utility with beauty——the useful with the ornamental.

Furthermore, our prices can be relied upon as being the very lowest at which high-grade Furniture and Art Novelties can be sold.

Ever-welcome articles for gifts are

Writing Desks,	Lounges,
Dressing Tables,	Work Tables,
Fancy Tables,	Easy Chairs,
Cheval Glasses,	Gilt Chairs,
Parlor Cabinets,	Inlaid Chairs,
Music Cabinets,	Rockers,
Curio Cabinets,	Shaving Stands,
Bookcases,	Pedestals,
Leather Screens,	Jardinieres.

Also VERNIS-MARTIN FURNITURE of every description. Largest assortment in city.

All at very attractive prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

BRENTANO'S

Holiday Announcement

BRENTANO'S EXHIBIT FOR THE CHRISTMAS SEASON OF 1898 AN UNSURPASSED COLLECTION OF BOOKS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN, AS WELL AS THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF XMAS PERIODICALS, XMAS CARDS AND CALENDARS, AND FINE STATIONERY.

ALL BOOKS SOLD AT LIBERAL REDUCTION FROM PUBLISHERS' PRICES.

BRENTANO'S,
31 UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

MORALS IN STATE SCHOOLS

President Taylor of Vassar Gives His Views on the Subject.

OPPOSES RELIGIOUS TEACHING

Argues that a Child Should Be Taught to Follow the Dictates of Its Conscience.

President J. M. Taylor of Vassar College spoke yesterday morning to the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and vicinity at 17 West Forty-fourth Street, his subject being "Should the State Teach Morals in Its Schools?" A discussion followed in which a diversity of opinion was developed.

President Taylor said that it is impossible in a rational universe that a child should grow without being taught morals; the necessity for such teaching is acknowledged by all. But as the public school is a function of the State the question arises as to the advisability of having morality taught in it. The question may be regarded in two aspects:

1. Are morals essentially related to religion?

2. Has the State any relation to the teaching of religion?

The answer to the first question, he continued, must be an affirmative one. All the great systems of morals intrench themselves in religion. The popular conception also is that under questions of ethics is the foundation of religion. Ethics in its ultimate sense is bound to face the fact that it is related to religion. It is this view of the case that raises the question under discussion.

Dr. Taylor said the question is a direct one for the American people, and his own belief was that in so far as they ground themselves in religion morals should not be taught in the American public school. If there is any one original principle in American statecraft it is that of the absolute separation of Church and State. No other country on earth had ever recognized it or applied it, and it is doubtful if the modern American mind fully realizes its meaning. The desire to bend the wills of others has always been one of the strong elements of human nature. And it is no accusation against Christianity to say there has always been an effort on its part to control the minds of men and to rule where it could. The result has often been tyranny.

The American principle is that the State is an organization of men for political ends and that the Church is an organization of men for an entirely different purpose, and that therefore they have absolutely nothing in common and should be kept apart. Some good people say this will make the State godless, and hence their efforts to have God recognized in the Constitution. But, Dr. Taylor declared, there is no more sense in calling the State godless because the Constitution does not recognize God than there would be in calling a business house godless because it does not open every day with religious services. The history of all countries warns the American people against coquetting with any sort of compromise with those who would have the State in any way allied with the Church.

Reiterating his position that so far as morals are related to religion the State has absolutely no right to teach morals, the speaker said there is a proximate basis of morals with no relation to questions of religion. And upon this basis the State is not only at liberty but is under the obligation to teach morals. Thus, it would be absurd to discuss with the child what conscience is, but the child should be taught to act in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. It would be nonsense to present to the child theories of the freedom of the will. Teach him to be free and help him to learn to act promptly, intelligently, successfully. The teacher should not discuss theories of life with the pupil, but teach him what duties as an individual educated by the State he owes to the State and to himself as part of it. It is possible to teach much of the psychology of ethics separate from the theology of ethics. Morals as such, without relation to their ultimate basis, must be taught in the public school.

Good citizenship, Dr. Taylor declared with emphasis, depends in the last analysis on right-mindedness. If the youth cannot in the public school be taught the simplest principles of virtue, then there is no hope for the State. The influences of home training and of the Church for good were recognized by the speaker, who protested against the view that unless the Church could get into the schools and work through them it cannot do its duty. He said the greatest evil that threatens this Republic is the failure to recognize the oneness of righteousness—that righteousness in public life and righteousness in private life are identical. The man who in public life is a thief and a liar is a thief and a liar in private life. A danger that menaces this country is the selfishness and unpatriotic spirit of tyrannous bosses, such as are found in New York and some other States. Against them it is necessary to teach personal purity, personal truthfulness, personal honesty, and personal courage in behalf of the State.

Other reasons why the speaker believed morals should be taught on what he had called the proximate basis were that there is no such thing as maintaining a high standard of education in a community where there is not a high standard of morals; that it is unscientific to neglect that side of the child that responds to moral law, and that the adult is under obligation, from his knowledge and experience, to point out the dangers that confront the young.

In the discussion that followed Dr. Taylor's address Dr. S. A. Farrand said he would distinguish between religious influence and religious teaching in the public schools. Dr. Leipziger thought the best agency for teaching morality was the proper study of history. Dr. J. G. White held that there is no possibility of divorcing morality from religion, and said he did not believe in a teacher talking ethics to pupils. Miss C. E. Mason and Miss Bangs both advocated the teaching of religion in the public schools.

In closing the discussion Dr. Taylor reiterated his views, saying that if the American system were put side by side with any other system it would be seen that from it there came light, while the other showed only darkness. The history of every union of Church and State has been the history of a tyranny, even in England.

AN ELECTION JUDGE'S JOURNEY.

He Travels 1,080 Miles to Carry the Returns to a Minnesota County Seat.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 10.—The little angle that sticks up from Minnesota into Canada has an election precinct, though it hasn't much else. It is inhabited by a few fishermen, and at the last election cast eleven votes. It is no joke to get the returns from such a precinct when the elements do not favor, and this year they did not.

On election day there was a blizzard, with high winds and a severe snowstorm. William Zipple, Judge of Election, walked ten miles to the polling place, and with the other Judges counted the eleven ballots that were cast. To him fell the chance of carrying the returns to the county seat, Bemidji, about 150 miles south, but with only one connection, and that across the Lake of the Woods, eighty miles, on the Canadian Pacific Road to Winnipeg 100 miles, and south to Duluth 800 miles, and from there to Bemidji, 100 miles toward the starting place. It was in all a journey of 1,080 miles to get from an outlying precinct of the county to the county seat.

Zipple started the day after the election with his eleven votes safely wrapped up, and the little steamer on which he was traveling had not run twenty miles up the lake before the sharp ice had cut a hole in her, and all hands, including the Election Judge, had to man the pumps. They kept at this work for about thirty hours, unable to make a head against the water, and in almost hourly fear of sinking. Finally another steamer came along and every one was transferred to it. The journey to Rat Portage was then continued without incident. In thirty-six hours thereafter, Zipple had arrived at Duluth with his ballots, but found that the road to Bemidji was blocked by wrecks of wheat trains and would not be open for twenty-four hours. He finally reached the county seat. Democratic candidates for Attorney and Auditor had been confident of their election by a majority of 7 votes. Zipple's precinct had given the Republican candidates all but two of the eleven votes, and the complexion of the county was changed.

This Election Judge was ten days away from home, and traveled 2,160 miles, was once shipwrecked, and once delayed by wrecked trains.

Not That Kind of a House.

"I suffered nearly all night from insomnia," said the drummer.

"I'll bet you $2," roared the country landlord, "that they ain't one of 'em in my house."—Indianapolis Journal.

SCOVEL AGAIN IN FAVOR.

Navy Department Rescinds Its Order Excluding Him from Warships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent who was excluded from all naval ships and yards and army reservations and posts by formal orders, has been restored to favor. Secretary Long to-day issued the following order:

"The department order, No. 111,554, of May 17, 1898, directing that commandants and commanding officers should not permit Mr. Sylvester Scovel to come aboard naval vessels or to visit naval stations or reservations in their command, is revoked."

A similar order will issue from the War Department.

New York Man Dead in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 10.—The body of a white man, supposed to be G. Beamish of New York, was found in a gutter near the New Orleans Abattoir Works this morning. He had died from exposure. On the body was found an identification badge engraved, "G. Beamish, 336 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York," and a tag of the firm of William A. Wood & Co., butchers, of Philadelphia. On the reverse of the tag was written, Melchia Meyers, 889, Forty-eighth Street, West Philadelphia. The man was about forty-five years old.

Daniell & Sons

A Holiday Suggestion.

Silk Handkerchiefs And Mufflers.

Extraordinary Values.

Gentlemen's Hand Embroidered Initial Silk Handkerchiefs, White, 1½ inch hem, at 25c. each, 6 for $1.45.

Gentlemen's White Silk Brocaded Mufflers, also Hemstitched Japanese, made from a very fine cloth, 98c. and $1.35 each. They are worth more than double.

Gentlemen's White Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs with the latest combinations in colored borders, worth 55c. each, we place them on sale at 25c. each.

Gentlemen's Colored Silk Mufflers, Persians, Brocades, Twill Stripes, etc., also blacks, from 35c. to $1.50 each.

Ladies' Hand Embroidered Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, Plain White Embroidered, White with Colored Embroidered, and colors Embroidered, value, 35c. 15c. each, 6 for 80c.

Our Stores Will Be Open Evenings from Thursday, December 15th, to Saturday, December 24th.

BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Le Boutillier Bros.

14th St.

Great Sale of Entire Stock on account of

Retiring FROM Business.

Great Price-Cutting in all Depts.,

Including Large Stocks of Articles Adapted for Holiday Presents.

Toilet Articles, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Lined Gloves, Leather Goods, Pocket Books, Bags, Satchels, Umbrellas, Canes, Fans, Dressing Cases, Jewelry, Fancy Ornaments, Clocks, Dolls, Men's Scarfs, Stationery, Sterling Silver Articles, Ink Stands, Laces, Lace Neckwear, Table Covers, Japanese Mantel Scarfs, Lamps, Boys' Clothing, Silk Stockings, Perfumery, Bath Robes, Dress Patterns in Cambrics and Woollen Goods, Cloakings, Velvets, Winter Underwear, Silks, Cloaks, Jackets, Shoes, Corsets, Wrappers, Upholstery, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Lace Bed Sets, &c., &c.

Extraordinary Opportunity to Secure Great Bargains.

14th St., bet. Union Square and 5th Ave.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

A PURCHASE AND A SALE OF ROGERS STATUETTE GROUPS.

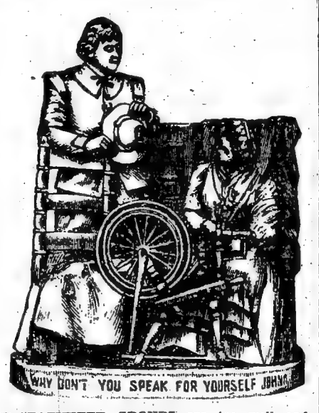

While we believe that the celebrated ROGERS STATUETTE GROUPS are too well and favorably known to require any description, yet we thought that a word or two from their catalogue might be of interest to some. We quote as follows:

"The Groups are made of a very delicate gray or clay colored material, known as the Rogersite, quite strong, but an unseen framework of iron throughout the Groups gives additional strength. Particular attention is paid to the strength in the manufacture of these Groups; in some instances the more exposed and delicate parts are made entirely of metal, which is colored uniformly with the Rogers composition, while the iron framework gives strength internally to all the Groups." So much for the description of the goods.

"THE PURCHASE."

On Dec. 5th we received a letter from E. Bissell & Co., wholesale auctioneers, Park Place, N. Y. City, that on Wednesday, the 7th, by the order of Mrs. A. M. Spears, Administratrix, they would sell 221 of these celebrated Rogers Groups, assorted subjects. This is probably the first and only opportunity ever offered to purchase these goods at auction. We attended the sale, and with very few exceptions bought the entire lot. The prices at which these goods were sold by THE ROGERS STATUETTE CO. averaged from $12.00 for a single piece to $20.00 for larger Groups where several subjects are represented.

THE SALE.

You Take Your Choice of the Following at..... $5.00
TAKING THE OATH.
FIGHTING BOB.
THE FIRST RIDE.
THE FAVORED SCHOLAR.
THE TRAVELING MAGICIAN.
THE ELDER DAUGHTER.
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
THE BATH.
GOING FOR THE COWS.
FETCHING THE DOCTOR.
RIP VAN WINKLE AT HOME.
RIP VAN WINKLE ON THE MOUNTAIN.
RIP VAN WINKLE RETURNED.
FOOTBALL.
ONE MORE SHOT.
FAUST AND MARGUERITE, their first meeting.
PLAYING DOCTOR.
THE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

You Take Your Choice of the Following at..... 10.00
"WHY DON'T YOU SPEAK FOR YOURSELF, JOHN?" Priscilla and John Alden.
"IS IT SO NOMINATED IN THE BOND?" "Merchant of Venice."
"HA, I LIKE NOT THAT!" "Othello."
CHESS.
A FROLIC AT THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
CHECKERS UP AT THE FARM.
WEIGHING THE BABY.
POLITICS.
A MATTER OF OPINION.

In connection with the above we also purchased a large quantity of Busts and small Statuettes. These will go on sale at about ½ the usual wholesale price.

The subject illustrated above, "WHY DON'T YOU SPEAK FOR YOURSELF, JOHN?" is in the..... 10.00 lot.

We believe this is the first, and possibly the last, time that these goods have ever been offered at these prices.

TANTALUS SETS.

We have just received a special lot of these sets, and think that possibly some of our customers would like to know about them. A Set as shown in the illustration, with two rich cut heavy Decanters, complete in case, the latter of which may be had in either Oak or Mahogany, fitted with handles, lock and key, nickel corners, etc., complete, as shown in cut for..... 20.00
Same as above with three bottles..... 30.00

A SALE OF LIMOGES DINNER SETS

Fortunately for those who desire either for their own use, or as a useful and sensible present, a large shipment of Limoges China Dinner Sets has just been received. Now and then you will find a slight manufacturers' imperfection—we will assist you in finding them. There are four patterns. One is a Bouquet decoration of delicate green and yellow flowers scattered artistically over each piece. Another pattern is blue corn flowers, with delicate green leaves scattered artistically over each article. Another one is a combination of pink, blue and green with delicate green leaves, and still another is an artistic bouquet pattern of chrysanthemums, with delicate yellow, blue and green leaves.

These Sets, consisting of 100 pieces, will be sold as long as they last at..... $20.00 complete.

RICH PLATES.

We have been advised on good authority that our assortment of rich plates is probably larger than can be seen in any two stores in Greater New York, and as a sample of several hundred dozen others, we mention a few patterns, which have just been received.

One is an English Coalport Plate with border in either Coalport blue or emerald green, with panels of flowers and raised gold. They are thoroughly traced in gold throughout; plates measuring 9 inches from edge to edge, sell at..... 56.00 a doz.

The same decoration, 10 inches from edge to edge.... 66.00 a doz.

Another new and very beautiful plate is also in English Cobalt. It has a very delicate pink border, extending from edge about ¾ inch below the shoulder of plate, finished in festoons, heavy paste gold throughout, and solid gold edge 10½ inches from edge to edge..... 105.60

Another beautiful plate is English Wedgwood China. It has a rich green border on the edge, and also extending from shoulder about ¾ inch toward the centre of the plate. The rim of the plate is a raised gold pattern. There are also gold holly leaves over both of the green borders, with still more raised gold and lace work on the inside, plates measuring 10 inches across..... 125.00 doz.

OBJETS DE ART.

In our Art Department can be found a larger and more complete assortment of rich assorted Vases from all the celebrated factories of the world than at any other store in this country. We have several new pieces from the Doulton Factory in their celebrated Luscian ware. One beautiful piece is entitled,

"On the Terrace."

There are two beautiful paintings by Johnson, one on the back and one on the front. The sides, foot and neck of the Vase are in ivory color with raised paste gold decorations. The Vase is 15 inches high, and sells at.. 90.00

We simply mention this Vase as an illustration of thousands of the others, and no matter what your desires or tastes may be in bric-a-brac, we firmly believe we can please you from this department.

Goods Purchased Now Delivered Any Day Desired.

Stores Open Evenings Commencing Monday, Dec. 12, '98.

50=54 West 22nd Street

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Many Must Be Remembered.

Merry Christmas is not merry to the shopping novice. "Many must be remembered," and the presents must be chosen. It's a high kind of art to choose them wisely and well. The motives of gift-giving are various. Some are inspired by affection, some by friendship, some by social obligations, some by business demands, some by a sense of duty and some by a spirit of charity. "What shall I buy?" That's the brain-straining, purse-involved problem.

Whether the beneficiary of your generosity is to be a man, woman or child, the Macy stores are brimming, and teeming, and sparkling with helpful hints. It is beyond the capacity of the level English language to describe the aggregation of holiday merchandise assembled here. However, we've picked at random—selected appropriate things from here, there, everywhere, and printed them in these narrow columns for your "good, easy reading." Each quotation provides added testimony of the well known winning Macy method of uniting highest quality to lowest price. That's been the policy here forty years. More pronounced now than ever. Large crowds buying readily, cheerily and happily are ample justification of our claim that Macy's values are matchless.

Umbrellas.

We are showing five very special lines of Umbrellas that should attract the attention of prospective gift givers. Suitable for both men and women, 26 and 28 in. size, steel rods, tight roll, paragon frames, silk cases and tassels; best imported hardwood handles, plain or silver trimmed, also plain silver and gold deposit on ivory and pearl; there are two hundred styles of handles to select from.

Lot No. 1—Umbrellas at $1.97
Lot No. 2—Umbrellas at $2.98
Lot No. 3—Umbrellas at $3.98
Lot No. 4—Umbrellas at $4.98
Lot No. 5 Umbrellas at $5.98

Values correspondingly great are thick among our large assortment of finer Umbrellas.

Canopies of best materials. Every kind of handle—jade, tortoise shell, ivory, horn, pearl, gold, silver, snakeskin, enamel, Dresden, boxwood, furze, bamboo, agate, crystal, Arabian vine, Congo, thistle. That's enough to mention, but there are others. All at prices that can't be matched 'round town— $6.98 up to $19.98

Women's Silk Waists, colored and black taffeta and satin duchesse, also fancy bengaline, lined throughout, $2.99

Women's Silk Waists, colored and black satin duchesse, made with bias tucks; our price, $3.99

Women's Silk Waists, black taffeta, made with cluster tucks sleeves also tucked; our price $4.99

Women's Silk Waists, black taffeta, tucked square yoke, very pretty; our price, $5.99

Women's Silk Waists, satin duchesse, small box plaits, white taffeta yoke trimmed with velvet; our price, $8.41

Silk Petticoats, black and changeable taffeta, made with wide ruffle and corded, $3.99

Silk Petticoats, very heavy changeable taffeta, made with umbrella ruffle and two corded ruffles, $6.61

Same as the above, with five corded ruffles, at $8.99; others, copied from high-priced Parisian models, $23.99, $14.41 and $10.49

Women's Cashmere Tea Gowns, made with ruffles and tucks, beautifully trimmed with lace and ribbon; our prices are about half what others ask; they range up to $35.99 and down to $2.99

Women's Eiderdown Bath Robes, made with sailor collar, bound with satin ribbon, worsted girdle, very special at $3.89

Women's Eiderdown Bath Robes, a great variety of very attractive styles, in charming colors, $8.13, $5.63 and $4.21

Women's Mackintoshes, double texture, wool cashmere, velvet collar, and double cape, $2.79

Women's Mackintoshes, double texture wool cashmere, velvet collar, single cape, full 174 inches, $3.99

Women's Mackintoshes, double texture wool cashmere, silk lined, velvet collar, double cape, $5.49

Black Gros Grain Silks that have all the sterling qualities that such weaves should possess; generous width, pure dye, good weight; we unhesitatingly recommend them to all who are in search of reliable Silks at low prices; 25 in. at $1.24 and 23 in. at 99c

Black Satin Duchesse; ranks high in popular favor; always in quick demand; we've secured a largish lot, including three grades that should interest you; they combine strength with lustre when woven and dyed like these; $1.49, $1.24 and 99c

Diamonds.

Cluster Rings with assorted stone centres and set with diamond chips, $2.99

Link Cuff Buttons in flat and dumb bell designs, over 200 designs to select from, all prices beginning at $5.99

Marquise, cluster, two stone, five stone and fancy set rings, ranging in price from $4.99 to $24.94

Pearl Pendants in a large variety of exquisite designs, varying in price from $9.98 to $49.98

Solitaire Diamond Rings, set with large brilliant stones, at from $48.74 up to $79.99

Solitaire Diamond Earrings and Screws, set with fine stones, ranging in price from $5.98 up to $198.61

Women's Scarfs made of fine quality Alaska Sable (skunk), full skins, trimmed with eight tails and two heads, $5.63

Women's Collarettes, made of electric seal, with pointed yoke of Astrakhan and top collar of electric seal, fancy satin lined; were $7.98; now $5.98

Women's Collarettes, made of fine quality Alaska Sable (skunk), lined with satin, $12.49

Women's Capes, made of Astrakhan fur (whole skins), with storm collar, 30 in. long, full sweep, lined with heavy satin, $22.49

Women's Coats, made of fine grade electric seal, double-breasted style, large revers, with storm collar, satin lined, $39.99

Women's Coats, made of Alaska Seal, select skins, cut box-front style, with double revers, high storm collar, 26 inches long, lined with heavy satin or fancy silks; were $174.99; now $134.99

Women's black pure Silk Hose, double sole, toe and heel, sizes 8 to 10 inches, $2.32, $2.23, $1.69 and $1.39

Women's black Rembrandt, Richelieu and fancy ribbed Hose, double toe and heel, superb quality $1.86

Women's pure Silk Hose, black boots and colored uppers; ribbed, $2.23, and plain at $2.04

Women's pure Silk Hose, Roman striped and fancy clocked, $2.78, $2.14 and $1.59

Women's pure Silk Hose, in pink, sky, white and black, openwork and embroidered insteps, double toe and heel, $3.49 and $2.69

Women's real Kid Gloves, heavy outseam, all shades of red and tan, reduced from $1.19 to 97c

Foster's four-hook Pique Glace Kid Gloves, a fine street glove; regular value $1.75; our price $1.24

Men's Prixseam Walking Gloves, products of the best makers in this country; sold elsewhere at $2.00; our price $1.34

Hamedia Rugs, size 3x4 ft., $7.49; Kazas and Gamuzes Antique Rugs, 3½x7 ft., $18.89, and Carabagh, 3x4 $3.49

Wilton Velvet Rugs, size 9x12 ft., worth $30.00; our price $22.98

Smith's Axminster Rugs, 9x12 ft., worth $22.50; our price $16.88

Reversible Smyrna Rugs, 9x12 ft., $11.24; 7½x10½ ft., $6.98; 6x9 ft., $4.99

Handsome Irish Point Lace Curtains, worth $9.00; our price $6.98

Beautiful silk mixed Kremlin Tapestry Table Covers, two yards square, worth $5.00, our price $3.74

Handsome Armure Tapestry Portieres; plain or figured, heavy fringe at top and bottom, worth $6.00, our price $4.49

Jewelry.

We have rearranged and readjusted our Jewelry Department. It now occupies twice its former space. The most attractive display of solid Gold and Plated Jewelry we've ever had is now ready for sharp-witted holiday buyers.

Women's Gold Watches, guaranteed Waltham movements, exceptional values, $15.73 up to $28.64

Women's Gold Watches, guaranteed Waltham movements, diamond cases, various styles, $26.99 up to $35.85

Women's Gold Watches, Swiss movements, plain backs for monogram, appropriate for chatelaines $19.94

Men's Gold Watches, fine Waltham movements, hunting cases, great variety, from $24.94 to $52.94

Calendars of "Old Masters," "Modern Art" and "Etchers," very artistic and very cheap $1.21

Fancy Papeteries, containing two quires and envelopes to match, great values at 36c. and 48c

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, a large variety, all prices, special offerings at $1.81, $2.52 and $3.24

Fine leather covered Camera, takes a 4x5 inch picture, including complete developing outfit and twelve plates, $4.46

The "Nodark" self-developing Camera; clean, convenient, complete, no dark room, no muss; the greatest novelty of the day in photography, $4.98

Artists' Boxes, complete, filled with paints, varnish, oils, palette and brushes, $2.19 and $3.98

Men's russet goat and dongola chamois lined Opera Slippers, the latter trimmed with patent leather 99c

Men's fine hand made colored and black kid Slippers, kid lined and patent leather trimmed $1.88

Women's stylish brown and red felt Romeos, trimmed with fur and fancy braid, $1.88

Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, special values at 10c., 12c., 14c., 18c., 24c. up to 38c

Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered initials, special values at 12c., 15c. and 24c

Women's Swiss embroidered, hemstitched, scalloped edged Handkerchiefs, special values at 12c., 14c., 19c. and 24c

Women's all linen embroidered, hemstitched handkerchiefs, special values at 16c., 22c., 39c. and 46c

Women's all linen hand embroidered Handkerchiefs, special values at 59c., 91c. up to $2.38

Children's Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes; three in a box for 18c. and six in a box, special values at 24c., 46c. and 32c

Men's all linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; remember, PURE LINEN special values at 14c., 18c., 24c., 29c. up to 94c

Men's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand-embroidered initials, special values at 17c., 22c., 24c., up to 94c

Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, special values, 24c., 31c., 47c. up to 91c.; with initials embroidered, 24c., 39c. and 58c

Men's Smoking Jackets, made of French tricot, full satin facings, satin trimmed pockets and cuffs, all colors, $4.49

Men's Genuine Alaska Sealskin Caps, made of whole skins, lined with fine heavy brown satin, worth $15.00; our price $9.99

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

President's Omission to Discuss His Policy Concerning Expansion.

CAUTION HIS CHARACTERISTIC

Democrats Not So Hopeful About the 1900 Elections—Crusade Against Roosters in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Next to the calm submission with which the President's omission to discuss the question of expansion was received by nearly everybody here, and particularly by those Republicans who had obtained some unofficial intimation that a policy was not yet to be outlined, the most remarkable thing was the common criticism heard in private because of the President's neglect in that matter and the possibly double meaning intended in some other matters in the message.

The failure to suggest something in the way of settlement of the expansion problem, after it has been the chief subject of thought with the President for at least three months, was not a surprise to those who are informed about the mind characteristics of the President, but it was nevertheless a disappointment. Before Major McKinley became President he had acquired the habit of suppressing his opinions. The person who went to him to learn his opinion of a controverted question, hoping to be assisted in reaching a conclusion for himself, would meet a patient, careful questioner. His questions would be put so analytically as to show that he saw the points of a subject about which there might be difference of opinion. To a dozen different visitors to his room in the Ebbitt House he would put the same questions, and probably stowed the replies carefully away in his memory for future use.

Much of the old Ebbitt House habit adheres in the White House. The President has "his ear to the ground" so much of the time that he seldom ventures an opinion to even his Cabinet officers. He is not less secretive with them than he is with the people at large. If he has a clear idea of what the National policy should be in the new possessions, he has not communicated it to the body of advisers about him. Indeed, several of his Cabinet officers entertain and express much more decided opinions about the policy of expansion than they have heard from the President. After his Western trip, prior to the election, those who heard him talk obtained the impression that he had been almost persuaded by what he heard that the country was committed to the policy of taking and keeping forever the Philippines and to the adding not only Puerto Rico but Cuba to the territory of the United States.

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This apparent inability on the President's part to reach a decision and declare it for his party does not trouble the opposition so much as it does the members of the Republican Party. The feeling in different parties was fairly expressed by two Senators who talked of the matter the day after the message was published. A Democrat, who was candid enough to say that the President had fully justified by his use of the $50,000,000 National defense fund granted by Congress on March 9 the absolute confidence reposed in him, said that the course of the Administration, though lacking in force, commended itself to the people because of its moderation and its general regard for public opinion. There might be differences on points, notably on expansion, but none of them challenged the idea this speaker had long entertained that the President likely to be most popular in this country is the average man, who seems to the ordinary citizen to be very much like himself.

This was very different from the talk of a Senator of the President's own party. He was rather vehement about what he called the lack of decision in the parts of the message where the average citizen hoped to find light for his guidance—not because he lacks the faculty of reaching conclusions for himself, but because he is not in the way of getting the information upon which to base decisions on public questions. And this Senator, who is not hostile to the President, or out of touch with his party, considered the language of the message about the future of Cuba as a very ingenious expression, calculated to conceal a determination ultimately to annex the island.

"Mind you," said he, "that I do not desire to intimate that this is an evidence of hypocrisy on the part of the President, but it is the form of expression that comes naturally to an overcautious man, who weighs every utterance with reference to its political effect, first upon himself and then upon his party."

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'Already the figure makers of both parties are beginning to look forward to the Presidential election with reference to the respective chances of the Republicans and Democrats. The Democratic forecasters are not so confident as they were a few months ago, and the Populists are not "in the running" at all, having no expectation of making a combination with the Democrats that will greatly help the Democrats or themselves.

Some of the Democrats who hold to the idea that consistency and the hope of success will demand the renomination of Col. Bryan were discouraged by the failure to secure control of the House of Representatives. This was on two accounts—first, because the possession of the control in the House would have given power with which to press investigations and to make political documents that would have tended to magnify the importance of the party; and, second, because the control of the House would imply a power to decide the election if it was carried into the House.

Lacking the majority with which to institute and complete investigations, and so to flood the country with revelations of the incompetency and wickedness of their opponents, the Democrats also lack the numbers with which to decide as between candidates where the election is close. The Republicans have not only a majority, but they have a large majority of States by delegations. As the vote of the Representatives, in case of a disputed election for President, is cast by States and the Republicans have majority delegations in twenty-five States, while the Democrats and Populists together have twenty States, the hopelessness of winning in the House is too obvious to afford the opposition any excuse for cultivating chances in that body. They must win, if at all, at the polls, and without any question about the majority.

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An altogether unworthy and unnecesary fight has been precipitated in the Democratic Party upon Representative Joseph W. Bailey of Texas. Mr. Bailey is young. Of his thirty-five years eight have been spent in Congress, and those years have been studious and serious years for the young man. His entry into Congress at twenty-seven or thereabout was modest, and his course has not been other than that at any time. His personal habits are not only those of the student, but of the student who is not above keeping clean. With a high sense of personal dignity, increasing familiarity with the procedure of the House, and a maturing judgment, Mr. Bailey promises to become a man of influence. To be sure, he has a quick temper, a combative inclination, and is a partisan who often lacks breadth of view. Perhaps at times he takes himself too seriously, just when to his opponents he appears to be a subject for merriment.

But his good qualities and his bad ones were known to the Democrats when they chose him to be the leader of the minority. That trust was accepted seriously, and has been discharged with fidelity to floor duties. But "there are others" on the Democratic side who pine for leadership. There has been suggestion that the interests of Col. Bryan are not as well cared for with Bailey for leader as they would be if another leader were selected. The proper favor extended by Speaker Reed to the chosen Democratic leader is referred to, indecently, it would seem, as indicating an improper encouragement by the Republican leader of the nominal Democratic leader. Then, some Democrats, who cannot get over the Bryan fever, remember that Bailey considered Bryan's nomination a mistake, and required time to adjust himself to it after the Chicago Convention. There are Democrats who deplore the fight on Bailey as showing the hopelessness of bringing discipline and the necessary union of spirit into the Democratic body.

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Congressional Librarian Young is determined that his collection of books shall be put to the utmost possible use, short of circulation, which is prohibited to all except members of Congress and those persons who take out books by their authority. He has greatly lightened the burden of the blind people of the District of Columbia by his special efforts for them, by providing a room in which books printed for the blind are supplied at any time to those who wish to read them, the collection including a great variety of works. An organization of ladies developed the idea of having books read for the blind, and for a year there has been a daily reading to them of an hour or more each afternoon. Sometimes an author will read from his own works, and now and then the reading will be omitted and there will be story telling by some one who is known to be interesting.

Recently the attention of Mr. Young was directed to the fact that children, sometimes under the age of sixteen, fixed as the least mature age to command attention from the library assistants, sought the opportunity to read, and were disposed to complain because they could not attract the eye of the helpers. Mr. Young appreciated the fact that the youngsters were apt to be restless; that it would probably annoy their elders if they lingered in the reading rooms, and yet that they were inclined to form a very desirable reading habit. With the idea of encouraging them to ask for books and to prefer the library to a less advantageous "loafing" place, he ordered some 10,000 books down into a basement room, provided a catalogue for them, and made the children at home there. Care is taken that they shall not have the exploits of pirates alone to read, and the little patrons of the library are obliged to maintain order. If they develop a tendency to skylark they are gently requested to "run along home," and are not permitted to stop on that occasion. The experiment promises to be a success.

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The Canadian Commissioners to negotiate with the Commissioners of the United States a treaty for the settlement of some standing disputes may not have accomplished all that the most sanguine persons had hoped, and they may go home with a great deal unaccomplished, but it is certainly not time or money wasted by either nation to have the commission in session. To those people who do not fully understand the political questions raised by either side to prevent agreement, the complete success of the commission will not be understood. But even these puzzled persons will understand that the presence of Lord Herschell, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and their associates at the National capital has helped to strengthen, by better acquaintance, the good feeling between British and Americans. The Canadian Commissioners have been made most welcome socially. They are never without invitations, they have had a chance to be seen, and occasionally be heard, and there has been no variation from the rule of cordial welcome.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who is a very bright and finished speaker, justifying the high reputation in his formal talks that he has enjoyed at home, sometimes directs attention to the change that has taken place since he was accused, only fifteen years ago, of something like treason, because while then in Washington he accepted the hospitality of Secretary Blaine and some other prominent public man. Secretary Gage, in talking about the new understanding between British and Americans, said that it was not many years ago that he had as a guest at a public table in Chicago a member of the Canadian Parliament, who was greatly shocked because one of the exuberant speakers suggested the ultimate appropriation by the United States of the best part of Canada. "I cannot listen to this," said the agitated subject of Queen Victoria, "as I shall be guilty of treason by accepting such sentiments in silence." And Mr. Gage calmed him by assuring him that it was all right. "It is only the eagle screaming. It will not carry anything away in its talons or its beak."

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The cranks who canot abear noise of any kind, and who have rested philosophically for some time, even abandoning their attempt to cultivate a sentiment against whistling, have suddenly developed an anti-rooster movement. Just where these people find roosters to complain of, outside the markets, some of use are at a loss to know; but it seems that somewhere in Washington the roosters who get up before everybody else and then announce the fact in their own natural way are a very grievous nuisance. The proprietors of roosters, unlike the proprietors of dogs, are at their wits' end to contrive a way to stop crowing. Dogs may be taught to refrain from barking, or may be forcibly prevented from indulging in that exercise, but roosters can be improved in that respect only by a surgical operation.

The anti-rooster people are resolved that if crowing cannot be stopped by warning it shall be made so expensive as to discourage it. In the attempt to carry out this determination the District Commissioners, who "rule this town," are asked to impose a tax upon roosters. A taxed rooster is to be recorded, and probably tagged, just as taxed dogs are tagged to protect them from the dogcatcher. Untaxed roosters which crow between sunset and sunrise are to be subject to arrest and imprisonment in a poultry pound. The scheme has not been yet fully worked out, and there are some troublesome things to be looked after before the police officers will feel justified in descending upon backyard fowl to preserve the peace. One of these days the crusaders may be expected to turn their attention to alarm clocks, the taxing of which would greatly help the District revenues.

E. G. D.

HALLEN DENIES BIGAMY STORY.

Lawyer on Trial for Forgery Says He Never Met Mrs. Hayne.

James D. Hallen, the lawyer who is on trial in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of forgery in the first degree, denied yesterday that he is guilty of having committed bigamy in marrying, under the name of Julian D. Hayne, Mrs. Sarah A. Brush of Osage, Iowa. On the other hand, Mrs. Hayne reiterates the statement made Friday night by her son, A. L. Brush, to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and insists that her identification of Hallen is complete. Mrs. Hayne has laid all the evidence in her possession before Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who declined to discuss the case, as he did not wish to injure the prisoner's chances in the case now on trial.

At the Tombs yesterday Hallen said: "I never saw either Brush or his mother. I married my present wife in 1878, and she has been with me constantly, except for short periods, ever since. The statement that I was in the coffee business in Mexico is untrue. At the time mentioned I was in Lima, Peru, and at the time when it is said I was married to Mrs. Brush—Nov. 22, 1894—I was in Lima with my wife. Early the following year I went to Japan, my wife returning to our home, in Addison, N. Y. In the Fall of 1895 I returned to this city and with my wife went again to Lima. In June, 1897, Mrs. Hallen went back to Addison, and in August I returned to America.

"When I reached here I went to the St. Denis Hotel, where I registered as C. L. Thompson. When I recovered from an illness which had overtaken me, I went to Addison, where I lived until April of this year."

Hallen further denied that he had ever gone by the name of Julian D. Hayne. When asked why he had registered as C. L. Thompson, he said that it was because he had "little troubles of his own." As this was subsequent to the alleged commission of the crime for which he is now on trial, his remark is believed to have been in reference to it

Mrs. Hayne, it was learned yesterday, discovered the present whereabouts of Hallen after having read of his alleged connection with the forgery of a mortgage on which he is said to have obtained $16,500 from Mrs. Florence Caldwell. Mrs. Hayne wrote to Mrs. Caldwell and obtained photographs and specimens of Hallen's writing, and these she deemed to be such conclusive evidence of the identity of her husband with Hallen that she and her son determined to come here to make a further investigation. Alfred Lauterbach, who is assisting in the prosecution of Hallen, said yesterday that evidence to the effect that Hallen, or Hayne, had passed worthless drafts in Osage, Iowa, could be produced when necessary.

Mrs. Hallen is a constant visitor to the Tombs, and is continually with her husband. She also denies his alleged marriage to Mrs. Brush.

A SUCCESSFUL CHARITY.

What the Hartley House Industrial Settlement Has Done for the Poor —Funds Are Needed.

When the Hartley House Industrial Settlement of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor was opened last year in one of the most densely populated neighborhoods in this city, at 413 West Forty-sixth Street, the undertaking was regarded as an important sociological experiment. It is now looked upon as a successful experiment, and those in charge look back with satisfaction upon the results achieved in so short a time.

Perhaps a résumé of those results may properly begin with a glance at the irregular or informal features of the Settlement work, as they indicate more strongly than others the success of what was regarded as a prime object, viz., the overcoming of prejudice and the conquering of the confidence and good-will of the class it was intended to benefit. Among these irregular features have been occasional social gatherings and parties and entertainments and plays by the House Clubs or by outsiders. These entertainments, supplemented by simple festivities at Christmas, have helped to cheer and make happy the lives of the children of the poor. But the most important irregular feature was the neighborhood calls, of which 4,700 were made up to Oct. 1 by various members of the Hartley House staff. The people of the district showed their appreciation by making 1,500 friendly calls at the Settlement. Of the 4,700 calls made from Hartley House 1,408 were made by the trained nurses to the sick poor. It has been a matter of encouragement to the people and to the Settlement workers to note that upward of 900 visits were received from outside friends in New York and other cities.

Last Summer the greatest attraction of the Settlement was the yard in the rear. This was well equipped as a playground with swings and sand piles, and there about a hundred children found recreation daily. To preserve order and prevent overcrowding the children were assigned to various groups, which used the yard at different times. Fresh-air parties to the country were an especial attraction. Every fortnight a party of fifteen boys and fifteen girls was taken to Pawling, N. Y., and there enjoyed an outing of two weeks. Other children and their mothers were taken on day excursions to the parks, Coney Island, Glen Island, and the Aquarium.

During the Autumn, Winter, and Spring Hartley House offered to the children of the vicinity the choice of a variety of clubs and classes. The cooking school was open for nine months, and gave lessons in practical cooking and housekeeping. There were ten classes, with ten or a dozen in each, each course consisting of twelve lessons. There were three afternoon gymnastic classes, three city history classes, three sewing classes, one singing class, two drawing classes, one for the study of American literature, two for dancing, two scrap-book and doll classes for kindergarten "graduates," and fifteen pupils received piano lessons. From September to July, inclusive, there were two kindergartens with an average daily attendance of about eighty. In the Spring a boys' class was formed. There were, in addition, a Saturday morning sewing school with an average attendance of 70, a weekly social evening for girls, a club of working girls, and three boys' clubs with an aggregate membership of about a hundred. In connection with the boys' clubs, a printing class met three times a week, and a small paper, The Hartley House News, was issued fortnightly. Nearly every week day throughout the year a branch of the Penny Provident Fund was open at the Settlement. The sum total of deposits was $1,319.51.

The library contains about 2,000 volumes, popular historical and scientific books, good fiction, and juvenile literature of the best class. The library and reading room were open three times a week, and members were allowed to take books home. The library, bank, and history and literature classes were free, but for all other classes and clubs a small sum was charged, the payment of small membership dues being required in order that the children might feel a sense of ownership, and hence take a greater interest. The results of this system have been gratifying.

In addition to the various branches of work already mentioned there was a stereopticon lecture every other Saturday during the Winter, the subjects relating to travel in foreign lands and other popular topics. These lectures were well attended. For adults the Settlement also made provision. The sewing rooms in the rear buildings were open from October to May, inclusive, and gave 2,195 days' employment to poor women, who came from various parts of the city provided with the necessary tickets. These workrooms proved almost self-supporting. The application bureau at the Settlement was open from October to June, inclusive, and 4,500 applications for work or relief were received, most of which received attention.

Some time before the Summer vacation Mr. Hartley bought the house at 409 West Forty-sixth Street and added it to the buildings at the Settlement's disposal. This house has been largely reconstructed, and it has been connected with the rest of the Settlement with doors. In it are two boys' clubrooms, a small theatre, a cooking school, and a model bedroom. Plans have been prepared for a gymnasium to cover the tops of all three of the front houses, and the work of construction will probably be begun before the end of January, Mr. Hartley having offered to bear the entire cost. Then, with its present buildings and the gymnasium, Hartley House will have exceptional facilities for conducting its work for the mental, moral, and physical improvement of the poor. It is estimated that to support this work about $9,000 a year will be required, and this fact is called to the attention of the friends of the association.

The Hartley House staff is: Head Worker—Miss Helen French Greene; Assistant Head Worker—Miss Charlotte C. Wilkinson; Instructress in Housekeeping—Miss Helen M. Hall. Miss Frances C. Troop was the trained nurse, but her services had to be dispensed with because of lack of funds. During the months when the classes and clubs were in full operation, the average number of salaried residents was five. In addition to the resident staff, regular and volunteer, there have been from six to eight salaried assistants and kindergartners, and also from thirty to sixty volunteer helpers. During the Winter and Spring the average gross attendance at the Settlement per month was 6,151; during the Summer and Autumn the average monthly attendance was 4,815. The aggregate of all attendance throughout the year was 65,796.

BLACK CAT CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

Magistrate Pool and Several Court Officers in a Rescue.

Nig, the big black cat which six months ago took up her quarters in the Harlem Court House, is a great favorite with Magistrate Pool and the court attendants. For two or three days she has been missing, and there has been much speculation as to her whereabouts.

Yesterday Magistrate Pool told Policeman Thomas McGillin that he had heard the wails of a cat the afternoon before in the chute on Sylvan Place, alongside the Court House. He said he got down on his knees and raised the cover as much as he could, but could not see the cat; that he had tried again on his way home, and again later in the evening, but without success. He had remained awake all night thinking about the cat. So he asked the policeman to try to rescue it.

McGillin and Janitors Gallagher and Breslin went to the chute and discovered that a cat was in the elbow of the chute, in such a position that it could not climb up. The men could not reach it, so they went into the cellar and crawled on hands and knees, McGillin in his uniform, over tons of coal, till they got to the place where the chute ought to be, and then they had to shovel about a ton of coal away to get the chute clear.

Every effort to coax the cat out failed, so McGillin determined to go in after it. The hole was so narrow that he had to squirm through. When all but his feet had disappeared a yell of triumph announced that he had reached the cat, and he wanted to get out. But this was another matter. McGillin was stuck in the chute.

Gallagher and Breslin seized each a leg. Each pulled his leg, but for a time McGillin did not give. An extra strong tug brought him away with a rush, almost upsetting his own rescuers. But he had the cat, and it was Nig, half starved and half frozen.

She was taken to the courtroom, to the great joy of Magistrate Pool, and McGillin went home to change his clothes.

THE WEEK IN CHICAGO.

Dr. Andrews Persuaded to Continue at Head of Schools.

WOULD NOT BE A FIGUREHEAD

Northwestern University to Go In Strong for Athletics Next Season—The Matter of Water Supply.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—For a few days the theory was held by many that Dr. Elisha Benjamin Andrews, once of Brown University, had been summoned to Chicago to assume charge of its schools, only that he might be ousted from that position. Appointments were made over the head of Dr. Andrews, various prerogatives of his office were taken from him by the arrogance of certain members of the board, and Dr. Andrews presented his resignation. Mayor Harrison was out of the city, but feeling that injury would be done the public school system by the resignation of Dr. Andrews, and feeling convinced that the distinguished educator had been unfairly dealt with, he sent the Corporation Attorney to confer with Dr. Andrews and President Harris. A long secret debate adjusted visible differences, and Dr. Andrews will remain with the distinct proviso that in the future his authority is to be in no way curtailed.

At Brown University there is no surprise concerning the unrecorded resignation of Dr. Andrews for the unhappy disagreement is not entered upon the chronicles of the Chicago public schools. "He is too theatrical," his old fellow workers claim, "to submit to the guidance of any board, however reasonable. When we heard there was friction we inferred that he would have his own way or resign." But it is the general opinion in Chicago that Dr. Andrews merely refused to be a figurehead, and that had he resigned, it would have been difficult to have secured a strong man in his place. Only a purely Superintendent, it is thought, would be able to accept a position of the sort, where he would not even be permitted to appoint the teachers for the school. In fact, such a Superintendent would be a superfluity.

There is a resolution up before the school board for the abolition of the pension now paid to teachers after twenty years' service in the public schools. Also a resolution which, if adopted, will dismiss from service every woman teacher when she gets married. This resolution discloses the fact that there exists within the corps of teachers something like 750 betrothals. It may be that this army of young sweethearts will presently be called upon to choose between their lovers and their positions. One of the two women members of the board is opposed to the resolution as the discourager of matrimony; the other believes that no woman should marry a man not able to support her, and that, being married and in enjoyment of a livelihood, she should yield her place to some unassisted woman who needs to earn her own living. This sympathetic aspect of the case is not indorsed by women in general, who stand for a competitive examination, holding that women with the most ability should be entitled to positions as school teachers, regardless of their domestic relations, concerning which, they assert, the Board of Education has no call to concern itself.

Apropos of schools, the Northwestern University is likely to have a crew on the lake next Summer. The university has a beautiful situation at Evanston, and has long been ambitious for a breakwater along the campus, within the lee of which the students might win honors with the Wisconsin men. The gymnasium backs up almost to the edge of the lake, and quarters for a crew could easily be added. The Faculty has realized for some time that the sports at Evanston have not been up to the standard of other Western colleges, and with this fact in mind the last football season was started with more encouragement than ever before.

Dr. Rogers, the President of the university, has submitted a little pledge with the intimation that if it is not signed not a man of the Glee and Mandolin Clubs shall go out this Winter on the tour. The pledge reads:

"As a participant in a musical organization from the Northwestern University, I hereby promise that during all times when I am away from Evanston in connection with such organization, I will refrain from all conduct which might injure or prejudice the good name of the university, and, particularly, that I will abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages at such times."

The boys have spent $200 in advertising their tour, and they want it back. They claim that the taking of such a pledge assassinates their dignity, so some of the singers and players are likely to resign from the musical teams, and the proposed tour may go by the board in default of a personnel.

The Northwestern University has just borrowed $475,000 at 3½ per cent., thus saving $2,300 a year in interest. The Trustees desired to take advantage of the cheapness of money at the present time, and made the loan from the John Crerar Library Fund, $1,000,000 of which has been in search of safe investment.

When the sanitary canal, which has been building for several years, is completed, the sewage of Chicago will flow into the Mississippi River thirty miles above the confluence of that stream with the Missouri. St. Louis has felt some apprehension for the purity of her water supply after that event, and although Health Commissioners of much experience assert that the water will purify itself before reaching that point, she has concluded to build works which will enable her to get her drinking water from the Missouri. Moreover, it has been shown that the waters of the Mississippi contain some qualities which prevent it from being purified by filtration, while the muddy Missouri is singularly innocuous. Indeed, Omaha, which drinks the Missouri, mud and all, has the highest health rate of any city of its size in the United States.

R. B. P.

SOON FOLLOWED HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Brown's First Separation from Him Did Not Last Long.

Coroner Burger of Kings County was informed yesterday that Mrs. Sarah A. Brown, sixty-five years old, had fallen out of a window in the Kings County Hospital on Thursday and been killed.

Mrs. Brown and her husband, George Brown, were formerly very well to do, but of late years they had suffered financial reverses. In June last Mrs. Brown was taken to the hospital, suffering from a broken leg. Several weeks ago she became well enough to leave the hospital, when her husband called and requested Superintendent Duryea to keep her there for a while. He was a fine-looking, venerable old man, refined and well educated. He told the Superintendent that he expected very soon to be able to make a home for his wife, and until he could it would be a favor to him if she were allowed to stay. "It will not be more than a few days," he added, hopefully.

The hospital authorities were interested in the old man, who had been through misfortune and trouble and yet presented an indomitable front to the world. They were so much impressed that in violation of their usual custom they allowed Mrs. Brown to remain. She was installed in the "sewing room," and made herself useful and popular. Everybody about the hospital became attached to the old lady, who seemed to have her husband's sunny disposition and hopeful cheeriness.

Mr. Brown called daily to tell of his progress and of the home he would soon have for her. Two weeks ago there was a day on which he failed to come. The next day a letter came from him—a few lines, saying that he was too ill to call, but would be out in a few days. On Monday last the hospital people noticed a change in Mrs. Brown's demeanor. Her cheerfulness had departed, and there was a settled air of sorrow and unhappiness about her. She told no one the cause. On Thursday she was alone in the sewing room, which is on the third floor. Some one heard a cry, and hurrying out, found Mrs. Brown lying unconscious on the ground. In a short time she died.

On Monday George Brown had passed away. The only separation in their long married life took place then, and it did not last long.

Greek for Methodist Clergymen.

Dr. G. J. Shadt, President of the People's Colleges and Greek lecturer at the Ocean Grove Summer Chautauqua, will deliver a course of Greek Testament lesson lectures to Methodist clergymen at the Methodist Book Concern Monday afternoons. The introductory lecture will be given to-morrow.

Another Electrical Show Next May.

C. O. Baker, Jr., President of the Electrical Exhibition Company, yesterday leased Madison Square Garden for an electrical show, to be held during May of next year, in connection with the twenty-second convention of the National Electric Light Association.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The locomotives working through the Arlberg Tunnel, on the Austrian State Railroad, now burn oil entirely. They are specially designed heavy engines, two-cylinder compounds, having cylinders 550 mm. and 800 mm. diameter, and 625 mm. stroke. They have eight wheels, all coupled; the wheels being 1,200 m. diameter. The engines formerly burned Bohemian coal, but it was found almost impossible to ventilate the tunnel. With the oil fuel very little difficulty is experienced. The oil burners used are of the type devised by Mr. Holden of the Northeastern Railway, in England.

The properties of calcium were discussed at a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Moissan. The melting point of pure crystallized calcium was determined by a thermo-couple tube 760 degrees Centigrade. The author found that the metal can be cut, but it is much less malleable than sodium or potassium, as it can be broken and shows a crystalline fracture. When totally free from nitride, its color is brilliantly white, recalling that of silver. The density was found to be about 1.85, and it is hard enough to scratch lead, but not calcium carbonate. Neither chlorine, bromine, nor iodine attacks calcium in the cold, although the corresponding haloid salts are formed at higher temperatures. Calcium burns brilliantly in oxygen, the temperature resulting from the combustion being so high that a part of the quicklime produced is melted and volatilized. When burned in air, the calcium combines with both constituents together, nitride and oxide being simultaneously formed. At a dull-red heat the metal also combines with carbon with great energy, forming CaC2. At high temperatures the reducing power of calcium is remarkable, oxygen being readily removed from sulphur dioxide, phosphoric anhydride, boron trioxide, silica, and the oxides of carbon.

Some time ago it was discovered how to make cement out of blast furnace slag, and now it is announced that carbolite can be manufactured from the same material. Carbolite is necessary to the production of ethylene gas, which, it is said, is better than acetylene gas, though possessing the excellencies of the latter. To make this new substance slag, while molten, is poured into converters such as are used for the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and pulverized coke is blown through the liquid mass by means of the air blast. Next the melted slag, thoroughly permeated by the pulverized coke, is subjected to electric treatment by means of which the slag is fused with the coke. Then the mass is poured off into molds and allowed to cool, after which it is boxed with tin and wood and becomes carbolite in a commercial form. One of the inventor's claims is that this material will produce a gas superior to acetylene, at much less cost—an announcement of unusual importance if it is well founded.

A Pittsburg mechanic is working on a double-barreled engine—that is, an engine with two boilers, each one about 35 inches in diameter and 18 feet in length, not including the fire-box. His object is to utilize the force of gravitation going down hill to pump air into the cylinder or receiver, which is really what one of the boilers will be. He says that it will be possible to "generate a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch in the receiver by the force of a pump working on a cam attached to the axles, and that this extra machinery will not hamper or complicate the engine in the least. When the next hill is encountered the air pressure can be turned into the cylinders by means of a special nozzle or throttle, and while the air is being used to keep the train moving the steam pressure can be raised to the highest pitch, so as to be used in case of a long ascending grade when the air pressure gets low. He expects to demonstrate the utility and economy of his auxiliary air pressure locomotive to the complete satisfaction of all railway managers. Another advantage which he claims is that while the engine is standing the steam now allowed to go to waste out of the safety valve can be utilized in a special pump to force air into the receiver for use on level tracks or adverse grades."

While this appears to be a rather startling idea, it has more in it that will look feasible to practical railroad men than they can see in the Raub and other friction-geared monstrosities.

Travelers in uncivilized countries have often wondered how some savage tribes were able to transmit news for hundreds of miles with no apparent facilities for doing so. An interesting light is thrown on this subject by José Bach, who tells of the means by which the Indians on the Amazon communicate with each other at a distance. The natives live in groups of 100 to 200 persons, in settlements half a mile or a mile apart. In each dwelling there is a wooden drum, which is buried for half its height in sand mixed with fragments of wood, bone, and mica, and has a triple diaphragm of leather, wood, and rubber. When this drum is struck with a wooden mallet, the sound travels far, and is distinctly heard in the other drums in the neighboring dwellings. It is beyond doubt that the transmission of the sound takes place through the earth, since the blows struck are scarcely audible outside of the house in which the instruments are placed. After a "malocca," or dwelling, has been "called up" by an initial blow, conversation is carried on between the two drums. Mr. Bach's explanation is that the communication is facilitated by the nature of the ground, the drums doubtless resting upon one and the same stratum of rock, since transmission through ordinary alluvial earth could not be depended on. This method furnishes an ingenious modification of the process employed by Indians for perceiving distant noises, (such as the gallop of a horse,) which consists in applying the ear to the earth.

Active operations have begun in the work of transforming the street car lines of Mexico City for the introduction of electric traction. The company's machinery for the big plant is arriving all the time. The first line to be put under electricity will be the one from Guadaloupe, three miles north of the city, to San Angel, about twelve miles south of town. The line to San Angel will follow about the present course of the mule lines through the city, passing Chapultepec, Tacubaya, and Mixcoac. The company hopes to have this first line ready for operation in about nine months. An entire new roadbed is being constructed, and new 85-pound rails will be laid.

Several friends of the University of Pennsylvania are hard at work trying to raise a fund of $300,000, to be used for the erection of a building and the establishment of a pharmacological, a physiological, and a pathological laboratory. Provost Charles C. Harrison is the leader in the movement, and there are several prominent physicians of the university alumni who are doing all in their power to assist him. Provost Harrison has promised to raise $150,000 himself, providing they raise the remaining $150,000. It is said that the committee having the project in charge has already been guaranteed about $30,000, and that the prospect of raising the remainder is very bright.

A remarkable discovery of sodium carbonate is announced as having lately been made in Sonora, Mexico, two miles inland from Adair Bay, an indentation from the Gulf of California, 100 miles south of the Colorado River. The deposit covers an area of about seventy acres in extent, in the centre of which are several flowing springs, the water being strongly impregnated with the salts. This water has spread over the surrounding area, and evaporation has formed a crust of the crystallized salts one to three feet in thickness, beneath which is a foot or eighteen inches of water; as this crust, which is the product, is excavated and taken away, the water from below quickly fills its place, and very shortly by evaporation it is completely renewed, making the deposit practically inexhaustible; it being estimated that there are fully 100,000 tons of the material available in this locality.

Mr. Lowell, so well known for his astronomical researches on the markings on the planet Mars, made at Flagstaff, Ariz., has during the last year or two been devoting his attention to the surface of Mercury, and, aided by the wonderfully clear atmosphere in which the work was carried out, and an excellent 24-inch refractor, has been able to discover features on the planet's surface hitherto unobserved. Mercury, as we know, is not a planet that can be easily seen, although known to the early Assyrian astronomers. Even under the telescope, the ordinary observer sees little of Mercury except its varying phases, but Mr. Lowell has been able to tell us that the markings on this planet are unlike those of any other, being long, narrow, and dark; irregular in width and appearing at times like a row of dots, very symmetrically placed, and darkest in the inter-sections. There are no appearances of cloud or of an atmospheric envelope, and there are no polar snows. Vegetation is absent, and no change takes place on the surface; it is, in short, a dead world.

MUSIC BY Prof. Fanculli's 71st Regiment Band. BEGINNING THURSDAY.

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JOYS OF MUSHROOM HUNTING

Believers in Wonderful Mythical Mycological Paradises.

LATE RISERS HAVE NO CHANCE

Places About New York Where the Fungi Flourish—Kindly Interest of Policemen in the Gatherers.

At a meeting of the New York Mycological Club, held in the New York College of Pharmacy on Dec. 5, Miss M. A. Taft read an interesting paper on "The Experiences of a Mushroom Hunter." She said, in part:

"In giving the experiences of a mushroom hunter, I should like first to ask the club members, collectively and as individuals, if they have not found that the bait which has caught so many previously happy, harmless citizens and citizenesses and turned them into wandering mycologists and would-be mycophagists, is not a delusion and a snare? Is it true that there are bushels of edible fungi going to waste at our doors? Is it true that a few great scientists and we who have been deluded into turning all our spare change into mycological textbooks are the only people in the country who know that there are edible fungi to be found outside the markets?

"We all know by heart those familiar words that scientists use to conjure with and lesser lights used to reiterate ad nauseam—ad nauseam, that is, after one has been on a few mushroom hunts. Our own esteemed first President is one of the scientists who has told us cheerfully about this great waste of good food material, but we notice that he locates these mycological paradises in Indiana and Alabama.

"It appeared the writer has come to finding anything that approached a quantity of edible fungi was on the recent Betts Creek excursion of the Brooklyn mycologists, in which some of the New York people joined, when most of the party carried away enough of the tricholoma personatum for a meal. But even there, where mushrooms were comparatively plentiful, there was a number of searchers who carried home fungi only through the courtesy and generosity of experienced hunters who had been in that locality before.

"The Mycological Club has wandered in swamps, given itself a living sacrifice to the mosquitoes many times, but this home of the tricholoma rather outdid previous experiences in the way of unpleasant hunting grounds. The soil, rich mold from which the fungi grew, supported a luxuriant crop of briers which in their November maturity were without anything softening in the way of leaves, and every thorn stood out vindictively. The bushes were in dense thickets, and to pass through it was necessary to crawl under briered arches. The mycologists never flinched; neither did the thorns. That affray really deserves to go into history. It was fascinating, as all well-fought battles are, but it furnished the text for a new sermon upon fungi as an economic factor in life.

"'See that,' said a ministerial mycologist, ruefully, in an interlude of the battle, holding out his coat, the lining of which looked as if it had been assaulted by a thousand felines. 'Five cents' worth of mushrooms versus $15 worth of coat.' That lining was ruined. However, neither the owner of the coat nor any other member of the party said that that excursion was anything but a most delightful one.

"As a matter of encouragement, I should like to say here that I have heard of another of those supposed wonderful, mythical mycological hunting grounds for which we are searching, and that comparatively near home. No further off than Washington, D. C., it was discovered by Prof. Fred. J. Braendle of Washington. It is an island in the Potomac, where the dredgings of the river for years have been cast, and there are literally acres of this rich soil covered with mushrooms. The most abundant fungus there is the Coprinus comatus, then the tricholoma multipes, and the fungi labelled Tricholoma personatum, which we have been finding around Brooklyn. All these species were growing on Nov. 10 with others, and some rare specimens, though not in as large quantities, and Prof. Braemdle has sent on some specimens of the Clitocybe multiceps, gathered on Dec. 15, which he says grow on these flats in almost inexhaustible quantities and are gathered chiefly by Italians.

"'Prospect Park and the Parade Ground opposite have been my chief hunting grounds for the Agaricus campestris, and I have found twenty-four, but I am obliged to admit that most of them were the smallest of buttons, and the whole when cooked hardly made half a saucerful that I had for breakfast—a light breakfast for three good hours' work. I have never been so successful that I felt I could be fastidious about keeping the different kinds of mushrooms separate in cooking, and the campestris, copinus comatus, lycoperdon cyantheforma, and the tiny little white puff ball—that is in fields and sometimes in the woods—are very good when sautéed together. The tiny puff ball will take as delicious a brown in cooking as a slice of the larger one.

"There is an Englishman, it is said, in Prospect Park, who is one of the chief mushroom gatherers there, and who sells the fresh campestris for $1 per pound to his customers, principally people in Century Street. But he is on the ground betimes.

"'You can't get here in time,' said a nice Irish policeman, whom I asked about mushrooms, one morning when I was at the park very early. 'Those people get here for mushrooms at 2 o'clock; they wait for 'em to grow.' And I really think they do.

"It was this same officer, who, seeing that I had a basket filled with some kind of fungi, was anxious to inspect it. I showed him what I had, which that morning happened to be a number of specimens of the Boletus castaneous, which I had found for the first time, but was sure I recognized from the descriptions. I had two or three specimens of the campestris. These he knew at once, the belief alarmed him.

"'Woman, dear,' he said, in warning tones, 'if you eat those you will be dead before night!'

"I scraped away the pores and sautéed the castaneous in the simple way I have cooked everything I have eaten, and they were very good, though not to be compared with field mushrooms. There are many varieties in which the only objection in eating, seems to me, to be the knowledge eating gives, that they are not poisonous, and can be eaten with impunity.

"All the Park policemen are interested in an unofficial way in mushrooms and anxious officially to see the inside of baskets; perhaps finding there is no forbidden fruit in them, they become loquacious. There are not so many mushrooms growing in the Park now as there were a few years ago, they say. They think it may be because of some kind of fertilizer used on the grass. I am inclined to think it is because of the increased interest which brings so many gatherers that even the policemen do not have a chance to see what does grow. One of the officers in the days when mushrooms were plentiful several years ago had a little private bed. It was in a little plot of ground aside from the meadows, where the sheep are pastured, and was not known to the Park visitors. He kept it more or less covered with leaves as a protection, and every morning gathered a quantity to take home.

"Capt. Charles McIlvain of Philadelphia says: 'For any one who is sick, has gastritis or a delicate stomach, cannot take food or has no desire for food or cannot retain it, take a dish of toadstools and offer it to him and it will be eaten with avidity and digested. I know I saved two lives by giving toadstools. I introduced them into the hospitals of Philadelphia, and they are largely used in cases of gastritis and disease of that kind.' The captain claims to have himself sampled 540 different kinds of fungi and lived to tell the tale.

"On the vacant lots in the water side of Third Avenue, in Brooklyn, there are to be found many mushrooms, it is said, and there are also many men to gather them. The Parker Heights golf grounds are said to produce a goodly crop of the campestris, but the men and boys of the neighborhood are out by daylight and clean the ground. A Brooklyn mycologist has paid the caddies later in the day to find puff balls, but at the same time taking great pains to conceal the fact that they are edible.

"There grew up at one time on the tanbark of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn a healthy crop of mushrooms, a fresh growth being found every morning. The scientific few who know mushrooms—I say this with great sarcasm—thought to themselves how very nice it would be if they, the knowing ones, could only get to that tanbark and gather this valuable material that was going to waste. But while they dreamed, the unscientific many were gathering the mushrooms every morning, eating and enjoying them.

"'Oh, yes,' said one of the riding masters of the club, upon being asked about mushrooms, 'there used to be a great many here on the tanbark every morning, and the stablemen came in and gathered them.'

"'Do you have any mushrooms here?' some one asked the station master at the pretty little Richmond Hill railway station, near the golf ground, which has a rolling lawn around it. Now, according to all traditions, that man should have answered in bad English and with bad grammar, that he did sometimes see a few toadstools, but that was not what this man said.

"'Oh, yes,' he answered, politely; 'when I get out here the first thing in the morning the grass is white with them, but before I can get home and back again every one is gone. The men and boys in the vicinity have picked them.'

"It is not necessary to say much in regard to that other fallacy which has been disclosed recently, that the nutritive qualities of the mushroom are nil. The Germans are hard at work developing a theory that enriching the soil by decomposing materials is unhealthful and poisonous, that roots grown in such soil should not be eaten, and if they have not yet discussed the mushroom from that point of view they will undoubtedly in time."

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The Captain of the Harvard football eleven the coming year will be William Burden of this city. He was elected last week after the football picture had been taken.

Capt. Burden is a son of I. Townsend Burden. He prepared for college at the Groton School, where he was centre on the eleven during the last two years of his preparatory work. When he entered Harvard he played right guard on the freshman eleven, and the second year he was placed at centre as substitute for Doucette. This year he again went back to right guard, where he was one of the developments of the season.

Burden's only opponent at first was Quarter Back Charles Daly, who is the football hero of Harvard, but it soon became generally acknowledged that Daly was too young for the position, being only eighteen years old at present, and not a member of the junior class, so that to elect Daly would have meant the abandonment of the Harvard tradition that the Captain should come from the senior class.

Burden is now a junior, and his playing this year showed that he was one of the best men on the eleven. He is a good worker, and will keep the team up to the notch throughout the season.

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George Woodruff will again be offered the position of coach for the University of Pennsylvania football team. This was decided by the Board of Directors of the University Athletic Association. There is no doubt about the board's action meeting with the approval of every student and alumnus of the institution. The Directors by a unanimous vote ordered the Football Committee to engage Coach Woodruff for next year.

The election of T Truxton Hare as Captain of the football team and of T. V. Stevenson as Captain of the gymnasium team were ratified. The sum of $150 was appropriated to the gymnasium team and $100 to the hockey team. A change in the rules for the granting of the 'Varsity "P" is to be made by the Chairmen of the different subcommittees.

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Owing to the achievement attained upon the water last Summer the candidates for the University of Pennsylvania have been called out at a much earlier date than has been the custom in order to duplicate their victory the coming season. At present about forty new candidates have reported to Coach Ward, and the regular preliminary practice has fairly begun. Owing to the holiday vacation being so close at hand many of the students who have signified their intention to row have decided to wait until after the recess before beginning actual practice.

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The methods of rowing and the style of stroke used this year will be identical to that of last year, and Coach Ward will not deviate from his Yankee stroke that took his crew across the line winners at Saratoga. The body swing, leg drive and recovery will resemble last season's in every particular, and as Coach Ward says, if it was good enough to win last year it will this year.

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Nearly all of last year's victorious eight are back in college, and the majority of them have signified their intention to row again this season. Buckwalter is the only missing man, and he is not in college. Busch graduates this year from the medical school, and will row if his studies will permit him. If it is impossible for him to row, Penn will be minus the services of their best man. In addition to the old men rowing, many of the members of last year's freshmen eight are candidates for 'Varsity honors, and undoubtedly one or two will be successful. The most promising is Watson, No. 7, while Le Boutillier, Steen, and Howell are likely men.

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The cross-country run of the Pastime Athletic Club which was postponed last Sunday owing to the storm and poor condition of the road will be decided this afternoon. The start will be made at 3 o'clock from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Jerome Avenue, and a course of about six miles will be traversed. The club has provided suitable prizes and about thirty runners are expected to start, including representatives from the New York Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Star Athletic Club, Young Men's Christian Association, New West Side Athletic Club, Pastime Athletic Club, and Sea View Harriers.

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The membership of the Southern New England Roller Polo League will be increased in a few weeks. At a meeting to be held in a few days franchises will be granted to Newark and Jersey City. The game, since it was first played at the Grand Central Palace four weeks ago, has won the favor of the public, as is evidenced by the large crowds that have attended the games.

The New York roller polo team had a disastrous week, losing two games, and both by one goal. Capt. Berry, however, is still hopeful of winning the championship, and attributes the team's poor showing to the rough tactics of opposing teams. The league schedule for the week is as follows:

Monday, Dec. 12—New York vs. Stamford, at New York; Wallingford vs. Bridgeport, at Wallingford.

Tuesday, Dec. 13—New York vs. Stamford, at Stamford; Bridgeport vs. Danbury, at Bridgeport.

Wednesday, Dec. 14—Danbury vs. Bridgeport, at Danbury.

Thursday, Dec. 15—New York vs. Danbury, at New York; Stamford vs. Wallingford, at Stamford.

Friday, Dec. 16—Bridgeport vs. Wallingford, at Bridgeport; Danbury vs. Stamford, at Danbury.

Saturday, Dec. 17—New York vs. Wallingford, at Wallingford.

***

At the New York Athletic Club these cold days water polo is the reigning sport. Every night the club's commodious tank is occupied by the candidates for the team. The club is anxious to wrest the championship from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, whose team defeated the Mercury foot representatives in Boston last year. Davis, Douglass, Lyon, Wenck, Dickey, and Sheldon comprise the team practicing at present. Sheldon is the ex-Yale athlete, who is still unfamiliar with the intricacies of the game. He is a veritable Hercules, and is being coached for the position at goal. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will have out the same team which won the championship last year.

***

James Brown of Toronto, who won the boys' skating championship last year, will be in New York in about two weeks, and says that he will accept the challenge of Le Roy See to skate a series of races at one, three, and five miles. Young See recently issued a challenge to skate any sixteen-year-old boy. Brown says the races will have to take place before Feb. 1, as he will be seventeen years old on that day. The races, if arranged, will take place at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, unless an opportunity is offered to skate on Silver Lake, Staten Island.

An Appeal From the Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 in aid of a single American woman, fifty-five years of age, who bears an excellent character and has earned her own living since she was seventeen until a recent period. During the first thirty years of this period she also supported her parents. But now she is entirely alone in the world, without friends, and so weakened by sickness that she has not the strength to do the work which is offered her. To add to her misfortune the lumbering stages over the present road in bad weather will hail with delight the prospect of a comfortable and more rapid drive to the club. All of these matters will be discussed at the meeting next Wednesday. The Englewood Golf Club will hold its annual meeting next Wednesday at Englewood, and the Richmond Hill Club will meet on the second Wednesday in January.

The comments made in THE TIMES last Sunday regarding the ridiculous nature of what are known as snow golf rules has called forth serious consideration of the subject by one of the Lakewood clubs, and golfers who play in the snow at the Ocean County links will probably have a definite system of snow rules to go by hereafter, informing them just how much freedom will be allowed when snow covers the links. The Ocean County Club has increased the handicap limit to fifty strokes for all the thirty-six hole handicap tournaments announced for the Winter. The Christmas holidays will be rendered additionally lively by a three days' mixed foursome contest on Dec. 28, 29, and 30. Entries should be sent to William A. Hamilton, Secretary, at Lakewood, N. J.

The inter-club team championship of Philadelphia, contests for which have been in progress all Summer, has just been concluded, and the fortunate victor is the Huntington Valley Country Club of Rydal, the youngest member in the Philadelphia Golf Association. The ablest player on the team is Albert H. Smith, who won all of his eight games, and with one exception played at No. 1 on the team. His brother, W. P. Smith, also a member of the team, won the individual golf championship. The Philadelphia Cricket Club took second team honors, and its best individual golfer was Charles P. Lineaweaver. H. E. Griscom carried off first honors for the Merion Cricket Club. In the Philadelphia Country Club J. Wilmer Biddle and Isaac T. Starr tied for the highest place in number of games won, although Biddle played in first position in all the matches. Clarence North gained first place in the team of the Belmont Golf Club.

The important announcement is made by the Committee on New Golf Grounds—J. M. Carrere, E. L. Richards, and A. W. Morriss—of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, that the lease of 112 acres on Fox's Hills, Staten Island, has been finally completed. The ground has been secured for a term of three years, with the privilege of a three-year renewal, and, furthermore, by the liberality of George Vanderbilt of Biltmore the club has obtained the possession of a fine old mansion, which with but little alterations will make a fine clubhouse. It is the intention to have the mansion moved some 3,000 feet to a knoll overlooking the grounds, where the needed improvements will be made to the building to convert it into a model golfing headquarters.

The committee has engaged A. G. Griffiths of Westbrook and Tom Bendelow, with other professionals, to examine the ground and submit reports as to the best method of utilizing it for links. The only conditions imposed are that the eighteen-hole course must have a playing length of at least 6,000 yards, and that there must be no crossing on the line of play.

Next season the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club will have two complete clubhouses and sporting "plants" on its hands, for the present rowing, yachting, football, tennis, cricket, and baseball facilities at Livingston are to be maintained, as well as the golfing annex. The club was established in 1872, and has 300 regular members. All the money needed for the Fox's Hills course and buildings has been raised, and the members will not be assessed in any way. The coming season promises to be the greatest in the history of the club.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

A Promising Outlook in All Branches for the Ensuing Season.

The outlook for athletics at Columbia was never more promising than for the ensuing season. The establishment of the gymnasium has done much to bring out men who have hitherto never been able to find time to devote to athletics. Next week a gymnastic team, consisting of eight men, will be formed to compete with other college teams in advanced gymnastics.

A call for candidates for the University and Freshmen crews will be issued by Capt. MacKay immediately after the Christmas holidays. All the members of last year's University crew will go into training, with the exception of Machen and Betts.

A mass meeting of the Football Association will be held Dec. 12. The Board of Governors will make its report on the question of a coach and trainer, who will meanwhile be chosen by it.

At the annual meeting and election of officers of the Track Team Association on Tuesday the following were elected: President—Dr. Sayre; Treasurer—Mr. Mosenthal. The manager of the team will act as Treasurer of the association. The Board of Directors for the ensuing year will be composed of Messrs. Lawson, Kirby, Chatain, Byers, Taylors, C. Mapes, Small, and Kingsley, graduate members; Armstead and Johnson, 1902; Meehan and Smith, 1901; Reid and Turner, 1900, and Josephthal and Stevens, '99, undergraduate members. Arrangements have been made for dual games with Princeton, at New York, and with Williams, to be held some time during the Spring. In order to bring out new material for the track team indoor games will be held each Saturday beginning Dec. 17. These games will include all the intercollegiate events, and, in addition, a forty-yard dash will be held on the floor of the gymnasium. There will be two classes of contests, novice and handicap, the novice events being for men who have never won a point in any Columbia game.

There are now twenty candidates trying for the hockey team. Of these Henderson, (Captain,) J. Pell, and Williams were members of last year's team. Practice games are held once a week, the St. Nicholas Skating Rink and the Claremont Rink of Brooklyn having been secured for this purpose. Match games during the Winter will be played with the local hockey teams and with a team representing Yale.

A new sport for Columbia is water polo. A team to play this game will be organized as soon as a sufficient number of students are able to qualify. The rules laid down by Swimming Instructor Holroyd for candidates are: 1. A candidate must be able to swim 100 yards in one minute and thirty seconds. 2. To swim 500 yards to the satisfaction of the instructor. 3. To sink to the bottom of the tank three times in succession in ten feet of water. 4. To swim fifty feet under water. 5. To be able to touch and turn quickly from the side of the tank. As soon as the team is organized games will be played with the University of Pennsylvania, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and the New York Athletic Club. It is also hoped that the team will be able to take part in the water polo tournament at the sportsman's exhibition to be held in Madison Square Garden in March.

READY FOR SOUTHERN GOLF

Many Links in Florida Will Soon Be Ready for Play.

ST. ANDREW'S CLUB OFFICERS

Election This Week at Delmonico's—Christmas Tournaments at Lakewood—Philadelphia's Team Championship.

Golf in the South is beginning to give evidences of Winter activity, and by the time the Christmas holidays arrive most of the popular links will be in full golfing swing. Comparatively few of the links in the South are maintained by individual clubs, but have been laid out by the large hotels as an extra inducement to their Winter guests. A few of them are kept in really good condition, but the absence of turf on some of the Florida courses makes high-class golfing impossible, although furnishing plenty of opportunities for lively exercise. Several of the larger Florida links have been consolidated this season into one club, and a ticket of membership entitles the holder to the use of all the different courses without extra rates. This is a very convenient system for tourists who desire to move around from one to another of the Florida resorts, and it will give them an excellent chance to judge of the merits of the various golf links combined in this one management. The main club is known as the Florida East Coast Golf Club, and the links under its management include those at St. Augustine, Ormond, Palm Beach, Miami, and Nassau, the latter at New Providence, in the Bahamas.

The St. Augustine links have been open for play since the middle of November, and those at Palm Beach will open on Saturday, Dec. 24. The Nassau links will open on the first of the new year, Miami on Jan. 10, and Ormond Jan. 14. Weekly competitions for both men and women will be held by each club during the season. The Florida East Coast Club has offered a championship trophy for men and women, besides silver cups for monthly and weekly handicaps. There will therefore be plenty of excitement in the season's events.

Golfers from the North who visit any of those localities this Winter will find some familiar professionals in charge of the courses. Perhaps the best known is Arthur H. Fenn, well known during the last two or three years as one of the ablest amateurs. Fenn last Spring entered the professional ranks, taking charge of the golf department of a Boston firm dealing in sporting goods. Fenn has recently been engaged for the Florida golf season, so he will not be seen in his customary Winter headquarters at Aiken, S. C., where he has spent the last two Winters. For two years Fenn held the amateur championship of the Palmetto Golf Club at Aiken, and one of his last amateur victories was at Lenox, Mass., where he won the Lenox Golf Club Cup, one of the finest golf trophies ever played for.

A. H. Findlay, who has had charge of some of the important links around Boston, is the professional in general charge of all the Florida East Coast links. His brother, D. H. M. Findlay, is now at St. Augustine. George Merritt, a Scotch golfer, and who has been connected with a club near Boston during the Summer, will have charge of the Ormond links. Fenn will be at Palm Beach. Lancelot Servos, one of the few American born professionals, having learned the game on the Niagara Club course, Canada, will be at Miami, and John Harland, an English professional, will be the instructor and greenskeeper at Nassau, in the Bahamas.

The St. Augustine Club has two courses, that in use during the short one being 2,612 yards in length and the other 2,824 yards. The longest hole is 404 yards and the shortest 150 yards; on the short course, 91 yards. The Palm Beach links have a playing distance of 2,183 yards, but the Ormond course is short—1,861 yards. All the links are of nine holes.

The Palmetto golf links at Aiken will open early in January, and handicap tournaments for members will be held every week. James Mackrell, who has formerly had charge of the course, will continue in that capacity this season. Willie Weir of the Morris County Club is now in Summerville, Ga., where he will remain all Winter, and the Fitzjohn brothers will be in charge of the Bon Air Golf Club at Augusta, Ga.

Mungo Park, the Dyker Meadow golf professional, will sail for Scotland within a few days and spend six weeks on his native links at Musselburgh, near Edinburgh. Frederick Herd of Chicago, the present open champion, is now in Scotland, and Willie Smith of the Tuxedo Club is visiting his native heath at Carnoustie, Scotland.

Several of the golf clubs are now holding their annual meetings and electing officers for the forthcoming year. The most important this week will be the meeting of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, which will be held at Delmonico's next Wednesday evening. It is said that President John C. Ten Eyck, who succeeded the veteran President, John Reid, last year, will decline a re-election, and the tendency seems to favor for that office Joseph B. Thomas. William H. Sands will probably retire from the Captaincy, and many members are anxious to see A. De Witt Cochrane elected. The latter is now champion of the club, and his improvement in golf during the past season has been one of the marked features in local clubs. Cochrane also holds the amateur championship of the Ardsley Club.

It is also rumored that the St. Andrew's Club will revive its plea, made so strenuously last year, for the amateur championship tournament. The request, if made at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, in February, will come with better chances of being granted, as the club can now show greater improved conditions for a first-class tournament than it possessed last year. Since that time the course has been lengthened several hundred yards, the clubhouse enlarged, and arrangements are now being made to secure a new railroad station and a macadamized road to the clubhouse. Every golfer who has traveled in the lumbering stages over the present road in bad weather will hail with delight the prospect of a comfortable and more rapid drive to the club. All of these matters will be discussed at the meeting next Wednesday. The Englewood Golf Club will hold its annual meeting next Wednesday at Englewood, and the Richmond Hill Club will meet on the second Wednesday in January.

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A large assortment of black and colored Silks, Satins, etc.—always a desirable gift—also lengths suitable for waists, at greatly reduced prices.

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A beautiful selection of black and colored Dress Goods, put up in dress patterns and skirt lengths, marked at one-third off regular prices; also cotton dress patterns, neatly done up in boxes, consisting of ginghams, seersuckers, percales, prices ranging from 75c. to 1.75 per pattern.

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New designs in Quadruple Plate, such as Tea Sets, Candelabras, Cake Baskets, Bread Trays, Coffee Sets, Chocolate Pots, Fruit Dishes, Cups, etc., etc.
STERLING SILVER Salad and Fish Sets, Oyster Forks, Spoons, etc., etc.
CUT GLASS, STERLING MOUNTED, in a great variety of styles.

Leather Goods.
A splendid showing of the latest novelties in Silk Opera and Shopping Bags, Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes, Music Rolls, Dressing Cases, Card Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pocketbooks, Chataine Bags, etc., etc.

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Sterling Silver Hair, Cloth, Hat and Military Brushes, Salve and Puff Boxes, Glove Powder Bottles, Whisk Brooms, etc.

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An enormous assortment—especially good values.

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A most comprehensive showing—new styles—new colorings.

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A matchless assortment—all the latest novelties—priced to win favor.

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Such a marvellous array of values and such a magnificent assortment as here displayed is bound to interest interesting buyers, whether for own use or gift purposes—all the newest, up-to-date styles are here, self-interest dictates to examine our stock before making selections elsewhere.

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in silk, sateen, moreen, brilliantine, near-silk, etc., etc., etc.
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West 125th Street, Between Lenox and 7th Aves.

Gramophone Company Enjoined.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday granted the motion made on the part of the American Graphophone Company for a temporary injunction against the National Gramophone Company, restraining the defendant from using a "reproducer mounted on a universal joint and held against the record," which, it is claimed, is an infringement of the patent granted to Bell & Tainter May 4, 1886. Judge Lacombe decides that the operation of the injunction be suspended until Jan. 25, to give the defendant time to appeal.

Reform Club to Discuss Expansion.

At a dinner to be given in the Reform Club, corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, on the evening of Dec. 17, the expansion policy of the United States will be discussed. The Rev. Minot J. Savage, George F. Seward, former Minister to China; the Rev. William H. P. Faunce, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford have accepted invitations to speak on the subject.

Kindergarten Association Meeting.

The annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Assembly Hall in the United Charities Building, No. 105 East Twenty-second Street. Hamilton W. Mabie, the President of the association, will preside, and addresses will be made by Richard Watson Gilder and Mrs. Charles N. Chadwick.

Albany Night Boats Discontinued.

The People's Line steamers Dean Richmond and Drew have discontinued their night trips to Albany for the season.

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Asheville, N.C. . Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N.J. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr. ar., $3up
Baltimore Md. . . . Carrollton, a. p. $2.50 u.
Bevan House, Larchmont-on-Sound, op. to Dec. 1
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, a. p. 3.50 up, eu. 1.50 u.
Florida, Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p. Opens Dec. 5th. A. E. DICK, Mgr.
do Magnolia Spgs., Magnolia Spgs Hotel, ap. $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1up; ap. $3up
London, Eng ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
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do ..... Royal Hotel des Etrangers
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New Orleans, La. . New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (C. Lambers & W. B'dway. $1up
do...(W. Leland, Jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
Old Point Comfort . . Va. Hygeia Hotel, ap. $4up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Waldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3 up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. . Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

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SAILING FROM NEW YORK SATURDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1899, for HAVANA—SANTIAGO—SIBONEY—GUANTANAMO—SAN JUAN—PONCE—THE WINDWARD ISLANDS, AND JAMAICA.
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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to—

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser, (Mary C. Prime.) Dec. 16, 1868.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred L. Seton, (Eleanor E. Schmidt.) Dec. 14, 1854.

Mr. and Mrs. Eric Dahlgren, (Lucy Drexel.) Dec. 11, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, (Miss Churchill.) Dec. 11, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., (Jessie Grew of Boston.) Dec. 11, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry De B. Parsons, (Frances Walker.) Dec. 16, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Jennings, (Miss Brewster.) Dec. 16, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph De Tours Lentilhon, (Louise Everett.) Dec. 16, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, (Fanny Tailer.) Dec. 17, 1896.

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Although it may seem an early date to speak of the close of the Winter season, there are so many people interested in the falling of the curtain on the Winter's gayeties and in planning for the late Winter and early Spring that it may be well to recall the fact that Ash Wednesday will fall this year on the comparatively early date of Feb. 15, which will bring Easter Sunday on the also comparatively early date of April 2. This means that from this morning there are just nine weeks and a half of the season remaining, and, leaving out the comparatively dull week, so far as general entertaining is concerned, between Christmas and New Year's, there are barely eight full weeks left to the lovers of gayety in which to disport themselves.

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Christmas and New Year's will fall this year on Sunday, and as they will be celebrated on the succeeding Mondays, with the Saturday half holiday, this will bring two successive holiday periods of nearly three days within a week of each other this month. The children and younger people have already figured this out for themselves, and great is the anticipatory rejoicing in many households in consequence. From all indications the New York college students and youths and maidens who are now at boarding school are to have exceptionally gay Christmas holidays. The fashion, started in Newport last Summer, to relieve the tedium of dull weeks caused by the Spanish war scare, of giving children and young people's parties on an elaborate scale is to be taken up again this Christmas in town. Invitations are already out for a succession of young people's and children's dances, dinners, theatre parties, luncheons, and even balls, which will keep the younger element in the community on the go from Dec. 24 until after New Year's. The receipt of these invitations for their offspring, whether these are at home, school, or college, has brought visions of another sort, and in which doctors and nurses figure, with attendant bills, before the minds of more prudent and anxious parents.

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The largest and most important of these entertainments for the younger set will be the annual junior ball of Columbia University, which will take place at Sherry's on Friday evening, Dec. 23. Some of the most prominent women in New York society will act as patronesses at this ball, including Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay. The ball will be held in the large ballroom, which will be decorated with Christmas greens, flags, and college trophies. The junior class of the college, under whose auspices the ball is held, has divided itself into an executive committee and committees on patronesses, supper, decorations, and music. Mr. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, second son of the late Prof. Boyesen, is Chairman of the executive committee, and consequently of the entire ball arrangements, and Mr. Walter L. Oakley is Secretary. The largest children's party of the near future will be given by Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, who has reserved the ballroom at Sherry's for the afternoon and evening of that day. To this last entertainment all the children of New York's most prominent families will be invited. There will be elaborate Punch and Judy shows, sleight-of-hand performances, dancing, and a collation. The event is exciting as much interest among New York mothers as among their children, and the entertainment should be a very pretty and attractive scene.

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The present week brings with it a number of interesting and important events. There will be several weddings, of which more anon; the charity concert at the Astoria in aid of the hospital fund of the Saturday and Sunday Association, the first Assembly Ball, Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood's ladies' luncheon, the opening of the Portrait Loan Exhibition, several comirg-out receptions, and, of course, the usual meetings of the dancing classes, numerous small fairs, and a crowding series of "at homes," with four nights and a matinée of the opera as a background. The social duties and responsibilities of the present week will be supplemented by the Christmas shopping and preparations, so that New York society begins to-day one of the busiest weeks of the Winter season.

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The most important wedding of the week, and possibly of the season, will be that of Mr. John R. Livermore and Miss Josephine Whitney Brooks, which will be celebrated at Trinity Chapel at noon on Wednesday. At this wedding there will be a representative assemblage of the New York fashionable set which makes Newport its Summer home, and at the reception, which will follow at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, 1 East Forty-fifth Street, there will gather a smaller but still most representative number of men and women. The personnel of the bridal party has already been given in this column. On the afternoon of the same day will be married in St. Thomas's Church Mr. George Kidder Davis and Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin. Miss Gallatin will have ten bridesmaids and a maid of honor, and Mr. Davis will be equally well attended with ushers and a best man. This will indeed be an imposing bridal party, numbering, with the couple themselves, twenty-four persons. On the same day Mr. Herbert Minturn Betts and Miss Jessica Watkins will be married in the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. George Houghton. Miss Watkins's bridesmaids will be Miss Emily Betts and Miss Florence Walker, and her maid of honor will be Miss Gertrude Watkins. Mr. Roland Betts will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. Howard Cowperthwaite, Willis Wood, Edwin Terry, and William Broadway.

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Wednesday also will bring the wedding in Washington of a young New York physician, Dr. Edward Bronson Finch, and Miss Della Brodhead Gardner, a daughter of Mr. G. Clinton Gardner of Washington. Dr. Finch is the son of the Rev. Dr. J. Voorhees Finch of Greenfield, Mass., who will perform the ceremony, and a nephew of Dr. Edward B Bronson of this city. To-morrow, as has already been announced in this column, Mr. Robert R. Crosby and Miss Emily Petit will be married at the residence of Mrs. Clarkson, 137 West Fourteenth Street. The only attendant will be Mr. Edward Nicoll Crosby, the bridegroom's brother, who will act as best man. Mr. Allison Wright Post and Miss Katherine Beeckman Hoppin will be married on Thursday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church in this city. Miss Hoppin will have six bridesmaids, including Miss Lena Morton, daughter of ex-Gov. Morton; Miss Ethel Phelps, Miss Elizabeth Hare, and Miss Charlotte Barnes, daughter of Mr. John S. Barnes, and her maid of honor will be her sister, Miss Esther Hoppin. The engagement is announced of Mr. Frederick Thomas, a nephew of the late Commodore Thomas of the New York Yacht Club, and a member of the Union and Calumet Clubs, and Miss Brown of Baltimore.

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The first Assembly ball on Thursday night is of more than usual importance this season, as in the present chaotic condition of New York society and its progressive disintegration the Assemblies are not only links that bind the present and the past, but afford the only common ground on which the members of the several leading sets may meet. They are the only large affairs at which buds can be introduced to a really representative number of people of all ages, and while invitations to or

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presence at them does not carry the cachet that such invitations or presence at the Patriarchs did years ago, enough care is exercised by the management of the balls as to the quality of the attendance as to make them as truly representative and fashionable as is possible under present conditions. The ball itself will be a beautiful spectacle. The three ladies who will receive, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. d'Hauteville, have been well chosen, and are in themselves thoroughly representative of the best elements in New York society. The débutantes of the season, some of whom have made their bows at receptions during the past fortnight, will all be present, and the latest fashions in ball gowns will be displayed for the first time this Winter.

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The tendency of New York society to disintegrate is again evidenced by the issuance of invitations by Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, and Mrs. Henry S. F. Davis for two subscription dances at the Metropolitan Club ladies' annex. Mrs. Turnure was Miss Lisa Harrison, Mrs. Vernon C. Brown was Miss Brundage, and Mrs. Davis, who is the wife of Mr. Henry S. F. Davis, an elder brother of the well-known club twins, Messrs. Michael and John Davis, and whose mother was Miss Van Buren, was Miss Cora Baker. The response to the invitations to these dances has been large and gratifying to the ladies who are projecting them, and the dances will undoubtedly be successful and gay affairs. It is not known definitely as yet whether the very exclusive Metropolitan Club dances, limited to 100 people, and organized by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, and other ladies last Winter, will be held again this year. Mrs. Astor, as has been announced, will soon go abroad for the benefit of her health, and her absence may cause the abandonment of the dances. The older Tuesday evening dances, better known as the "Howling Swells," will be held, as usual, at Sherry's later on in the season. Mrs. Astor, Sr., will give her annual ball at her residence on Jan. 9.

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One of the most interesting events of the present week will be the opening reception of the Portrait Loan Exhibition at the Academy of Design, in aid of the Orthopaedic Hospital, on Thursday afternoon. The list of patronesses for this exhibition, most of whom will be present at Thursday's reception, is as long as the moral law, and embraces the names of all the women who are at all prominent in the city's social affairs. There will be special committees for the reception on Thursday, and a number of the prettiest matrons and unmarried women will preside at the tea tables. The charge for admittance to this reception or fashionable private view will be $5, and, as already announced in this column, tickets can be bought from Mrs John Hobart Warren, 101 Park Avenue; Mrs. Charles D. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street; Mr. Charles T. Barney, 101 East Thirty-eighth Street, and from Mr. Frederic Gore King, Assistant Secretary of the exhibition, at the Academy of Design. The exhibition itself, while somewhat smaller than some of those which preceded it, will be far higher in quality, and will contain portraits by the best French and American artists of many prominent New York men and women, most of which have never been shown publicly before. Among the more recent pictures sent in is the charming portrait of Miss Emily Hoffman, one of the prettiest of New York's unmarried maidens, and which was painted in Newport two years ago by Mr. A. Muller-Ury.

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The chief events of the past week were the marriage on Tuesday noon at Grace Church Chantry of the Earl of Strafford and Mrs. Samuel Colgate, the first of the Winter's large dances, the Junior Cotillion; the Wednesday, or Southern, Cotillion, and the Cinderella. All these dances, which were chiefly attended by the younger set, were marked by an atmosphere of liveliness and a freshness of gowns and a verve and spirit on the part of the dancers which are so attractive and which are only found early in the season and before crowding gayeties have wearied the performers in the social play and have made the wearing of gowns seen before necessary. Several of the smaller dancing classes also held their first meetings during the week.

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The decision of the Executive Committee of the Midwinter Club, which has been a feature of the past two Winter seasons, reached after some discussion, at a luncheon at Sherry's on Tuesday, not to revive the club this Winter, while it will cause much regret to a number of people, is generally considered to have been a wise one. The club was an experiment the first year and a success the second of its existence, but it has ceased to be a novelty, its membership was heterogeneous, and composed, as has been wittily said, of "saints of all ages," there was really no bond of sympathy or interest between its members which would have made its continuance another year anything but a risk. The club now dies, leaving behind it only pleasant memories, and out of its ashes there may arise a new and probably a smaller organization, which might well be called "The Phoenix."

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The growing fashion of dining and supping at public restaurants, especially on Sundays, and which is such a feature of the London season, is evidently becoming firmly established in New York. On all the nights of the past week there were gay parties of well-known people dining or supping at the Astoria, Holland House, Sherry's, and Delmonico's and the opera suppers at Sherry's, which were started last week, have already become a popular feature. To-night the first of the Sunday evening diners de luxe, for which a special price is charged and which it is expected the ladies will attend in evening dress, will take place at Sherry's. For this almost every table in the palm garden has been reserved.

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The opera drew crowded and fine houses on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and the boxes were well filled at yesterday's matinée and again last evening. The gowns, jewels, and furs worn, especially on Wednesday evening, were as gorgeous as on the opening night. The opera is par excellence the continuously popular and fashionable entertainment of the season, and if visitors to New York wish to see New York society at its best they should visit the opera and study the boxes during the entr'actes.

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The Countess of Strafford, formerly Mrs. Colgate, is to be commended for the good taste with which the arrangements for her wedding with the Earl of Strafford on Tuesday last were planned, and for the unostentatious character of the ceremony and the quiet little reception which followed. Every possible pains was taken beforehand by both the Earl and Countess to avoid any unnecessary or undue exploiting of their nuptials, and the result was that instead of a vulgar sensation, the wedding was a pleasant event, recorded even by the yellow journals in a fairly decent manner. Despite the Earl's somewhat advanced age, Mrs. Colgate has really made one of the most brilliant of international marriages, for the uneuphoniously named Byng family and the Earl of Strafford's title are older than either the family or the titles of the husbands of several American girls who have married into the English nobility during recent years. The Earl and Countess of Strafford went to Washington on their honeymoon trip, and will sail for England this week.

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The movement to make Princeton, N. J., a place of fashionable resort, and which was inaugurated a few years ago when Mr. M. Taylor Pyne and Mr. Allan Marquand of this city bought handsome old places there, and which was further stimulated by the purchase of the Slidell place by ex-President Cleveland, is still progressing. There has been a considerable change of property there of late. Five hundred acres have been purchased by Mr. A. D. Russell, brother-in-law of Mr. M. Taylor Pyne. This property is the one that the papers last Fall incorrectly stated had been bought by a syndicate of which ex-President Cleveland was said to have been a member. Mr. Russell has commenced to build a large and comfortable house, and, without any intention of making a show place, there will undoubtedly be fine pleasure grounds in connection with a model farm. Ex-Superintendent of City Parks Samuel Parsons and Mr. Pentecost, the landscape architects, are designing and developing the grounds.

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The formation of an organization in New York of New Yorkers who formerly resided in Rochester and the Genesee Valley is in successful progress. The main purpose of the organization is the holding of an annual reunion and dinner. The following, among others, have already expressed their approval of the projected association and their desire to become members: William Rumsey, Rossiter Johnson, Theron G. Strong, John P. Munn, Willis S. Paine, William Wallace Walker, E. M. Foote, J. F. Nott, S. M. Brickner, Job E. Hedges, Robert L. Jennings, Waldo G. Morse, J. R. Thomas, A. V. Sprague, Lyman Stone, Edwin Goodman, I. E. Edgar, James M. Hudnuth, Edward Bacon, Walter S. Bigelow, C. B. Bull, Charles D. Chichester, Fred A. Castle, Charles E. Evans, Richard T. Greene, George J. Herzberger, Frank W. Hughes, Scott Lord, W. J. Moran, F. C. Mortimer, Arthur P. Morris, Seymour S. Smith, Seth S. Terry, Cornelius Waydell, Levi A. Ward, Herbert Wile, and Louis Wiley.

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Mr. Goold Redmond will pass part of the Winter abroad. His departure was delayed by the illness and death of his elder brother, Mr. William Redmond, last week. Many of the older set of New Yorkers will remember Mrs. William Redmond, who was one of the most famous belles and beauties in New York society twenty years ago. She was Miss Griffin. She died shortly after her marriage to Mr. Redmond. She left no children, and since her death Mr. Redmond has been seen very little in society, and has lived with his unmarried brother and sister in the old Redmond house on Washington Square.

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Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and Mr. Willie Cutting have closed their Newport cottage, Wee Bush, and are settled at the Cambridge for several months this Winter. Mrs. Cutting's name appears, as it has done for years past, on the list of patronesses of the Assembly, but she is still in mourning and will not attend the balls. She has, however, been giving some delightful little dinners in Newport on Sunday evenings, and these she may keep up in town.

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On Tuesday Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane, who has taken Mrs. de Neufville's house, 103 East Fortieth Street, for the Winter, will give a reception for her daughter, Miss Caroline Hunter Kane. Mrs. Kane's afternoons will be held on the three remaining Tuesdays of December.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin have at last ceased their series of sumptuous house parties at Balmacaan, and have closed the place for the present. They were the guests last week of Lord and Lady Craven (Mrs. Bradley Martin's daughter) at Combe Abbey, Coventry.

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Lady de Grey and Mrs. Higgins are just now two of the most-talked-of women on both hemispheres, on account of the little misunderstanding between Mr. Higgins and Mr. Maurice Grau as to the profits of the Covent Garden Opera season. Lady de Grey, a sister of Michael Herbert, who married Miss Belle Wilson, is still one of the handsomest women in London society. She has arrived in London from a long visit to Paris, and is giving luncheons and dinners at the different restaurants. At a recent luncheon at Willis's, Lady de Grey wore a wonderful new coat, tight fitting, with a shaped flounce and chinchilla collar, a black hat and smart feathers.

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Mrs. John W. Mackay has had recently a very disagreeable experience. In coming over from Paris, a fortnight ago, there was a very bad crossing. About half an hour after leaving Calais there was an accident to the engine on the boat, and it was obliged to put back and wait for another boat to be got ready, which meant the loss of two hours. The train, which was due in London at 7 o'clock, did not reach there until nearly midnight.

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Mr. Ernest Rudolf Gunther will sail for Egypt in January. Mr. Gunther's teas at his bachelor apartments have been much enjoyed, as he always has delightful music and some pleasant surprises for his guests. Among those who were present at his last entertainment were Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, Miss Ellis Hoffman, Miss Haight, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Mrs. William Howland Pell, Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Walden Pell Anderson, Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. William Livingston, Mrs. Augustus Field, Alexander Jay Bruen, Edward A. Hurry, C. Stacy Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Livingston, and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren.

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Mr. J. Dunbar Wright, with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright will sail on Jan. 4 for Cairo, and there is also some talk of Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore going to Egypt for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are at present at the Cambridge.

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London is dull owing to the large number of house parties in the country and the very bleak and dark weather in the British metropolis. Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Leigh have been in town at their house in Hertford Street, but Mrs. Leigh went to Warwickshire to assist in the opening of a Leamington bazaar, and then to pass Christmas at Stoneleigh Abbey, where among the guests will be their brother, Mr. Leigh, and his pretty Georgia bride. Mrs. Dudleigh was Miss "Baby" Beckwith of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henniker, who are also well known in New York, have taken a new London house, 13 Stratford Place, formerly the residence of Mr. Claude Hay. It is a beautiful old house, with fine fireplace and ceilings. Mrs. Henniker is a sister of Lord Crewe and possessed of considerable literary talent, which she inherits from her father, the once well-known Monckton Milnes, afterward Lord Houghton.

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The new Ritz's Hotel in Paris seems to be the rendesvous of the English and the Americans. Last week Mr. and Mrs. Harry Higgins entertained there Miss Emily Yznaga, the Duchess of Manchester's sister, and Mr. Lister of the English Embassy. Mrs. Higgins was Miss Parsons of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Boulatzell, a well-known figure in London society, had as his guests Mme. d'Annakoff, Miss Lily May, the very handsome cousin of Mrs. William C. Whitney; Mrs. Wright, and Mr. James Gordon Bennett. There was also a dinner given by the Count and Countess de Castellane, who are stopping at Ritz's during the flitting from their old home to their new palace, of which so much has been written. Mr. and Mrs. Michael Herbert (Miss Belle Wilson of New York) had also a party, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Henri d'Orleans, who have caught the prevailing European and New York fad for dining in restaurants and hotels, represented royalty.

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The ball at Floors Castle, the ducal seat of the Roxburghes, has been the third magnificent entertainment given this Winter in the ducal castles of England. Miss Waldorf Astor and Miss Goelet were both guests at this entertainment, and the young Duke seemed to be quite devoted to each in turn, until it reminded some of the old song in the "Beggar's Opera" concerning the man "who could be happy with either were t'other dear charmer away." Some twelve house parties in the vicinity were arranged for the ball, and at the castle itself there were over fifty guests for the week. The house, which may be brightened by American millions, was built by Sir John Vanbrugh early last century, and it has been very much improved since then. The façade is fine and the views from the terraces which overlook the junction of the Tweed and the Teviot are unequaled in Scotland. The gardens are extremely beautiful and have a historic interest, as a tree is planted on the spot where King James II. of Scotland was killed by the bursting of a very early species of cannon at the siege of Roxburghe Castle in 1460.

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The sailing on Wednesday next of Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedelston, the Viceroy Designate of India and his wife, (Miss Leiter,) for their new post in the Orient will be the occasion of an ovation in England. They and their large suite and staff officers cross the channel and go by the way of Paris to Marseilles, where they catch the P. and O. boat Arabia, which sails on the 16th. Up to the last moment they have been dined and feted as much as the hero Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, who has also left England this week for his post in Egypt. The reception to the Curzons will take place on Jan. 8 at Calcutta, where amid the booming of cannon and turning out of the entire population, they will enter upon an almost absolute sovereignty.

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The fire alarm boxes at Newport which were disabled during the blizzard have been repaired. Mr. O. H. P. Belmont visited Newport recently and found the damages caused to the new addition to "Belcourt," caused by the blowing off of the roof, more serious than he supposed. A number of the small bathing houses along the beaches, especially those at Hazard's Beach, were wrecked by the storm. The storm also put an end to the work of planting trees that had been in progress in the streets surrounding "The Breakers." It is Mr. Vanderbilt's intention to set out trees on all the streets that bound his premises on the cliffs, and in order to accomplish this work 200 trees will be necessary. This improvement will greatly enhance the beauty of the "Breakers," and will relieve the barrenness of the stone wall which skirts the premises. If Mr. Vanderbilt's example were followed by the other owners of property on Ochre Point Avenue, the avenue, in a few years, would be the most beautiful driveway in Newport.

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Cottage hunters have been numerous at Newport during the week. Several new cottages will be erected in addition to the number now undergoing construction or being finished. Many of the cottages are being improved and enlarged. Mr. Potter Palmer's offer for the villa of Mr. William Waldorf Astor, now occupied by ex-Senator Brice, is a matter of interest at Newport. If the offer is not accepted, Mr. Palmer may, after all, build his own cottage. He had plans prepared last year, which were duplicates of Arleigh, the Pratt cottage, occupied by the Palmers for two seasons. Mrs. Palmer will spend the coming season at Newport. Trinity Church is to receive two elaborate memorial windows, now being made in England, and to be erected by the Hon. Lispenard Stewart and Mr. O. H. P. Belmont as a memorial to their respective mothers. In the Perry Circle, the burial ground of the Belmonts and Tiffanys in the Island Cemetery, two elaborate monuments are to be erected, one by Mr. August Belmont in memory of his wife; the other by the family of the late Lieut. William Tiffany of the Rough Riders. Both the graves of Mrs. Belmont and Lieut. Tiffany are strewn frequently with the choicest of cut flowers.

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Newport, so far as transient guests next Summer is concerned, will be handicapped and the small hotels here will be greatly benefited by the loss of the Ocean House and the impossibility of a new house being erected in time for use next Summer. A year hence a new modern hotel will be constructed, as several syndicates have already visited Newport with the erection of a hotel in view. Easton's Beach is most favorably considered as the location of a new house. As for the Ocean House site, owned by Mr. Henry Barbey, it is now offered for sale, the owner having determined not to erect a hotel upon the extensive grounds.

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From the model farm of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt in Portsmouth, R. I., products are shipped daily to Mr. Vanderbilt's residence in New York. These include not only fowl, eggs, milk, and farm products, but choice vegetables. Mr. H. A. C. Taylor also owns a farm at Portsmouth known as Glen Farm, which is a model farm of high excellence. This supplies both the Newport and New York households of its owner. It is whispered among a few of the Newport Reading Room members that the time has arrived when a new and model clubhouse should be erected. The present quarters on Bellevue Avenue are well situated and cozy, but the club is certainly deserving of more commodious quarters. The club has a very large surplus, and its members are found in the membership of the leading clubs of America.

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The famous old Newport polo grounds have already begun to be obliterated. The lot was recently divided into building sites, and the first structure, a stable, is about completed. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor have gone to New York for the Winter. Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason have gone South for the remainder of the Winter. Miss Waring, daughter of the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr., has returned from New York to her studio, on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, where she is completing a number of paintings. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer have closed their Newport cottage and returned to New York for the remainder of the Winter. The remains of Mrs. Henry Ledyard, who died in Europe, arrived in Newport during the week, and were buried beside those of her husband in the Island Cemetery.

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Every one who was present on Tuesday afternoon last at the wedding of Miss Adele Horwitz and Mr. Francis B. Stevens, Jr., in Baltimore agreed that it was one of the prettiest home affairs they had ever witnessed. The bride was simply radiant, and her gown was as chic as possible. Miss Laura Jenkins was the maid of honor, and a number of persons from Baltimore, Washington, New York, and Philadelphia were present, but not enough from any city to make a crowd. The presents were not displayed, but were seen by a few intimate friends beforehand. Mr. Frank B. Griswold of New York is visiting his cousin, Mr. David Stewart, in Baltimore. Mr. Elliott P. Schenk of New York, who married a year ago Mrs. Thomas Hillen of Baltimore, is going there in January to give four explanatory recitals at the piano on opera. These will be given at the houses of Mrs. Clapham Pennington, Mrs. John Gill, Mrs. James M. Thompson, and Mrs. Francis M. Jencks. Mr. Schenk has held a number of these recitals in other cities. Miss May Handy was the handsomest woman in the room at the Baltimore Horwitz-Stevens wedding. She was gowned in gray velvet and was really dazzling. Mrs. Jesse Tyson also wore gray. Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart of Baltimore will spend the coming week in Washington with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legaré. Mrs. Stewart will go out in Baltimore society after Christmas, and has some very handsome ball gowns. She has been in mourning so long that she will be warmly welcomed.

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Another couple, whom Baltimoreans are glad to see again, are the Winans. Mrs. Ross Winans receives informally on Wednesday afternoons. Miss Mary Winter Davis gave a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Winans on Thursday. Among the guests were Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Miss Fannie Lehr, and Mrs. Ross Whistler. The Robinson brewery cake walk story was much exaggerated, and, it is said in Baltimore, was prompted by jealousy and malice. There was no truth at all in the brewery part of it. The party simply went with Mr. and Mrs. Gotlieb to a new music hall built by Mr. Gotlieb, and although quite Bohemian in its surroundings, it did not savor of a brewery. For some mysterious reason the Robinsons have always been a prey to the sensational press, and whatever they do is made the most of. They hold their own, however, and have numerous friends among the conservative element in Baltimore. Mrs. Robinson will give a number of entertainments during the Winter.

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Baltimore society went quite wild over "Tess" as personated by Mrs. Fiske last week. There were a number of smart theatre parties given, one on Tuesday by the Winslow Williamses, which included Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter B. Brookes. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Whistler, Miss Baker, and the Messrs. Thom, Poultney, Lehr, Hopkins, and Mordecai. Mrs. Edward Simpson gave a theatre party also. Her friends were Mrs. John Van Bibber, Miss Lota Robinson, Miss Mary Winter Davis, Miss Mathilde Keyser, Miss Laura Jenkins, and Mrs. Thomas Buckler, and the Messrs. Dangerfield, Jacob Brandt, Dalrymple Crawford, and Robin Brent. There were suppers after both these theatre parties, and, of course, the chafing dish played an important part. Mrs. Benjamin Price, the mother of Mrs. Archie Pell, is now in Baltimore visiting her sister, Mrs. William Howard, but she will return to New York in a few days. The Misses Nannie and Ella Reeves have sent out invitations for a dance on Dec. 20. Miss Nannie Reeves is looking handsomer than ever this season.

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The Portrait Loan Exhibition, in addition to its opening tea, will give one every Thursday, at each of which some member of the committee will be present. The hours of the exhibition will be from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. This will give those who dine early a chance to drop in during the evening and those who dine late the same opportunity earlier.

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The first of the series of dances given under the patronage of Mrs. Philip J. Sands was held last evening at Delmonico's. The cotillion was led by Stowe Phelps, and the favors were sash ribbons for the young women and boutonnière bows for the men. The other patronesses of these dances are Mesdames Charles R. Huntington, Edward King, James G. King, Sackett M. Barclay, Walter C. Taylor, Robert Dun Graham, James P. Lee, Leopold Francke, and Louis L. Delafield.

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The Misses Masters's School Society gave a Yuletide Fair in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, the proceeds to be added to the fund for buying the Baby Fold a home. Tea was served in the myrtle room, presided over by Miss Potts. Mrs. R. M. Lloyd was Chairman of the fair. Miss Atkin was Chairman of the fancy table; Miss Hyde, the domestic table; Miss Benjamin, the frame table; Miss Swift, the sporting table; Mrs. Clark, the cushion table; Miss E. Whitney, the Santa Claus table; Mrs. Adriance, the cake table, and Miss Belknap, flowers.

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A concert was given last evening at the Mendelssohn Hall by the Woman's String Orchestra in aid of the charitable work of the Church of the Holy Communion. The patronesses were Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Breese, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Mrs. Ernest Pfarrius, Mrs. Irving Putnam, Mrs. W. E. Shepherd, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. William C. Whitney, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding.

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Miss Augusta Robinson, daughter of the late Randolph Robinson, was introduced yesterday afternoon at a reception given by her sister, Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson, at her home, 23 Washington Square North. They were assisted in receiving by their aunt, Mrs. W. H. Schieffelin, and Misses Susan Butler, Caroline Stokes, Edith Evans, and Beatrice Post. Miss Robinson was in black velvet. Miss Augusta Robinson wore a becoming gown of white satin and lace. The débutante's bouquets were numerous, and were mostly of pink roses. The reception was largely attended, as has already been stated. Miss Augusta Robinson has spent the last few years abroad completing her education at the school of the Marquise San Carlos in Paris.

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Justice and Mrs. Truax introduced their daughter, Miss Nan Truax, yesterday afternoon at a reception given at their home, 12 East Sixty-fifth Street. The young women who assisted in receiving were Misses Truax, Fitch, Blanche Barron, Doughty, Addie Montgomery, Townsend, Adele Neustadt, Phelps, Sarah Thurber, and Georgie Van Brunt. Miss Nan Truax wore white moire, and carried a huge bouquet of violet and pink orchids, tied with ribbons of the two shades. Mrs. Truax was in blue taffeta silk combined with white velvet, and Miss Truax in pink silk. The reception was followed by a dinner given to those receiving, and later on a dance.

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Miss Marie Brinckerhoff Perkins was another of the débutantes of yesterday. She was introduced by her mother, Mrs. Henry C. Perkins of 42 West Forty-sixth Street, at an afternoon reception. The Misses Edith Jones, Eleanor P. C. Lewis, Sturgis, and Augusta Robbins assisted in receiving. Miss Perkins was gowned in white crêpe de chine and carried white orchids and roses. The house was artistically decorated with pink roses, smilax, and holly.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Boardman, No. 40 West Fifty-third street, gave a dinner on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Benjamin Aylmer Sands and Miss Sands, No. 55 West Forty-eighth Street, will receive on Thursdays, Jan. 5, 12, and 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, No. 43 East Twenty-second street, will give a dance for young people on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 22.

The second musical morning given by Mr. Bagby will take place to-morrow at the Waldorf-Astoria. Madame Sembrich will sing and Mr. Ovide Musin, the violinist, will also appear.

Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf of Lenox, Mass., authorizes a denial of the reported engagement of his daughter, Miss Marian C. Greenleaf, and Mr. Arthur Hyde, son of Gen. W. T. Hyde of Bath, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton, 12 East Thirty-sixth street, will give a dance to-morrow evening for their grandchildren, Miss Julia and Master Gerald Hoyt, the children of Mr and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt.

Mrs. Judge Poyn will give a reception to-morrow afternoon at her residence, No. 3 West Sixty-ninth street, to the members of the New York Auxiliary of the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Miss Charlotte Bryson Taylor, granddaughter of the late Admiral Bryson, U. S. N., was introduced to Washington society on Tuesday last at a reception given by her mother, Mrs. John Y. Taylor at her residence, on Q Street. The hostess was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Janin, Mrs. and Miss Bryson and Mrs. Capper. Mrs. Hinckley presided at the tea table. In the group of young girls assisting to receive were Miss Agnes Peter, a great-great-great-granddaughter of Martha Washington; Miss Palmer and Miss Owen.

Reception for Miss Hallowell.

A reception and testimonial will be tendered to Miss Alice Hallowell, prominent as a poet in Washington, D. C., at the Windsor Hotel to-morrow night. Chauncey M. Depew will preside, and an interesting programme will be presented, including an address by Admiral Schley, an original poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, read by Miss Merwin of New Haven. A sketch will be given by Miss Adela Marie Ricketts, and Will. Carleton, the Rev. Fred. C. Cowper, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and Miss Grace Dodge and others will add to the programme. Warren E. Leland, proprietor of the Windsor, has kindly given the use of the parlors for the occasion.

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Lectures on Religious Subjects.

Union Theological Seminary, Park Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, has arranged a series of evening lectures intended for those who desire to train themselves for Christian work without taking the full course of study demanded of candidates for the ministry. The intention is to offer instruction of the highest grade, adapted to the wants of serious and capable students. Eventually it is hoped to be able, so the announcement says, to offer a full course of three years, all of the lectures being given evenings to enable those engaged in secular labor during the day to take them. The course is to begin on Jan. 30, and continue for twelve weeks, or until the end of April, with a recess of a week at Easter. They will be given every week night, except Saturday, at the Seminary. Courses are open to men and women alike.

Prof. McGiffert's topic will be early church history, and his evenings Monday. President Hall will lecture each Tuesday evening on "Methods of Religious Teaching for Young People." Prof. Briggs will have Wednesday evenings, and his subject is "Introduction to the Study of the Bible." On Thursday evenings the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, will lecture on "The Social Mission of the Church," and on Friday evenings Prof. Marvin R. Vincent on "The Exposition of the Pauline Epistles." It is said that in case a sufficient number of students be not secured previous to Jan. 1 next, the courses may be withdrawn.

Monthly Report of the Charity Society

The report of the Charity Organization Society for the month of November, when compared with the corresponding month of last year, indicates an increase in nearly every respect. The number of applications registered in the registration bureau was this year 504, last year 522. The number who applied personally during the month at the application bureau in the United Charities Building was larger, this year being 320, last year 285. The number of families cared for through the eleven district offices of the society for the month was, this year, 784, last year, 633. Requests for information from various individuals, churches, and societies have been this year 407, last year 314. More people have called at the offices to gain information about families that are receiving care; this year 1,410, last year 794. This increase in the number of applications has made a corresponding increase in the work of the district agents of the society. This year 2,088 visits were made during the month, last year 1,751. The number of volunteers who give special time and care to families among the poor in connection with the Charity Organization Society is larger than last year, but this branch of the work needs more recruits.

The Hungarian Peasant Ball.

The Hungarian women of New York on last Thursday organized the "Ladies' Committee of the Hungarian Peasant Ball." The ball will take place on Dec. 31, at the Grand Central Palace, and the proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes. Three Hungarian orch

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

Mr. Crane deservedly retains his popularity all over this country. His business methods are vastly different from those of the American star comedians of the last generation. When Mr. Owens went into a town to act Solon Shingle, Joshua Butterby, and the other comic roles in his repertory, he was either supported by the minor members of one of the local stock companies, (the leaders of which were "laid off" or sent to another town or towns to do the heroics,) or else was accompanied by a small troupe of low-salaried actors. The scenery was "stock," and designed expressly, as it always seemed, to suit no possible emergency. John S. Clarke, Leffingwell, and other predecessors of Mr. Crane as comic stars, traveled and gave their performances under the same conditions.

For ten years or more Mr. Crane has maintained an expensive company made up of actors who would be likely to secure permanent engagements in New York, if he did not pay them high salaries to accompany him on his travels. Scenically, his productions have been as fine and well-ordered as the productions of modern plays in the best New York theatres. Opinions may differ somewhat as to the artistic quality of some of his performances. The tone has been sometimes too hysterical and violent to suit the most fastidious persons. Mr. Crane has tried to adapt his entertainment to the taste of the multitude. But no charge of careless rehearsing or neglect of obvious details can ever be fairly made against him. He has not personally monopolized all the attention of his audiences. No star we can remember has ever been quite so generous to associates, excepting possibly Mr. John Drew, who, like Mr. Crane, is a man of sense, and as free as possible from the petty jealousy and vanity which thrive like rank weeds in artistic life. The performance of "A Virginia Courtship" last year (to go back no further in the records) and of the two plays Mr. Crane has set forth on the stage at the Knickerbocker Theatre in his current engagement, are not often surpassed in pictorial beauty or theatrical skill.

Mr. Crane, too, more than any other actor or manager of his era has practically encouraged the American dramatist. He has encouraged him with large royalties and good productions; with zeal and with unexampled patience. The result seems to be that, unlike many other stars, Mr. Crane, who has expended a fortune for plays, has no permanent repertory. Not a single comedy of the many he has produced seems to retain vitality enough to warrant revival to fill a gap caused by the failure of a new piece.

Wherefore "The Head of the Family," Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein's adaptation of "Hasemann's Tochter," was produced last Tuesday after a week instead of a month of rehearsing. There were no signs of haste in the setting, there were no apparent hitches in the performance, and the actors all knew to the letter their parts. But it was obviously the sort of thing actors must grow into. In its American dress the play is smart enough, but preposterously irrational. The adapters have developed some clever new ideas, but they have nevertheless turned out a supposedly American play that is hopelessly Teutonic. This would not matter as much with a farce as it does with a domestic comedy possessing, in two scenes at least, "strong dramatic interest."

Mr. Crane will doubtless "build up" his impersonation of amiable, foolish, jocular but sound-hearted Holden until the humor and the pathos, the grotesqueness and the force of the rôle are artistically blended, and upon that the success of the play will rest. Probably the portrayal is already much mellower in tone and much more flexible than it was the "first night." It was good enough then to hold the attention of a not too cordial audience, and receive a great deal of sincere applause. In this play Miss Gladys Wallis once more proves herself a sprightly, charming, and valuable member of Mr. Crane's company.

Mr. Crane is a good actor. His natural gifts are ample. His experience has been large. His fund of personal humor is rich, and he can rise splendidly to any scene of pathos or passion that does not require a positively heroic or poetic lift. Ellen Terry and Madge Robertson Kendal have lately been telling the British public what they think is the essential trait of an actress. They do not agree, for the one believes it is "a good heart," while the other declares it is "imagination." Why not both? An actor's essential traits are, presumably, the same. Mr. Crane, we may be sure, has both a good heart and imagination. He also has artistic perception and varied skill of expression.

Julia Arthur will present another new bill at Wallack's to-morrow night, comprising Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Mercedes," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. She acted Mercedes last season at a benefit performance, and her portrayal of the heart-broken but defiant village girl was then as fine and true in form and in feeling as it used to be. Galatea will be a new rôle for her, but it ought to lie easily within her range. We have seen many portrayals of Mr. Gilbert's ingenuous heroine since Katherine Rogers first acted the "statue Galatea come to life" at the old Wallack's in the early seventies. None has been quite so successful in combining severely classical statuesqueness with naïveté as Mary Anderson's. Galatea must be simplicity's self or all the illusion of this satirical comedy in verse will fail.

We hear little of Maude Adams in New York nowadays, but she is still, probably, the most prosperous dramatic star in this country, while her charming portrayal of Lady Babbie in Mr. Barrie's play has won a multitude of new admirers in other cities. She and her manager, Mr. Charles Frohman, have sent out, as a Christmas gift to many of their friends, and a souvenir of Miss Adams's triumph, copies of a beautifully illustrated edition of Barrie's romance upon which the successful play is founded. The illustrations happily identify the Babbie of the book with Miss Adams's portrayal. A dozen separate plates picture scenes in the play for which there are no equivalents in the story.

An intelligent reader of this daily newspaper who prefers to conceal his identity behind the initials "L. W.," expresses to us his inability to join in the wild chorus of praise of "Cyrano de Bergerac." His reasons are (1) that a bodily infirmity does not seem to him a fit subject for artistic treatment—wherefore, probably, he would sweep Shakespeare's crookback and Victor Hugo's, too, as well as the hero of "L'Homme qui Rit" and Jenny Wren, the doll's dressmaker, out of all artistic consideration; (2) because the abject support of a rival is ridiculous folly; (3) because the deception practiced on a woman is a crime; (4) because the missile is thrown at the "ruffian" in the last act instead of in the first, when he offends the law of the land and of good manners by interrupting a theatrical performance. In conclusion "L. W." asks to be told where he can find "an authoritative English or German critique of the play."

We hesitate to reply to his request. He possesses the critical faculty, it seems, largely if extravagantly developed, and he might safely deny the authority of any critic to whom we referred him. Critics do not receive licenses or permits and are not invested with authority, and "L. W.," it seems, is only one of the many who, in criticism, are a law unto themselves and would be sure to vigorously deny the authority of any critic who disagreed with his own opinions. Moreover, there is a grain or so of common sense in "L. W.'s" comments on M. Rostand's play. It lacks the elemental simplicity and universal truth we all like to call "Shakespearean." It is Gallic and factitious. But it is beautifully eloquent and worthy of admiration.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin continues to delight her many admirers with her performance of "Kate Kip."

METROPOLIS THEATRE.—The Brothers Byrne in the pantomimic comedy, "Going to the Races," will be the attraction this week.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—A new burlesque will be introduced this week, entitled "The Badger Trial." There will also be a long list of entertaining specialties.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company will appear in "A Celebrated Case" this week, using the version played at the Union Square Theatre.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Viola Allen begins the tenth week of her New York run in "The Christian" to-morrow night, and continues to play before large audiences.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Trelawny of the Wells" has proved such a tremendous success that Mr. Frohman will probably run the season out with that play at the Lyceum.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Tree of Knowledge," R. C. Carton's play of English life, is given this week, with James K. Hackett in his original part, that of Nigil Stanyon.

CASINO.—"A Dangerous Maid" will begin its fifth week to-morrow evening and will continue only for four weeks more, when it is to be transferred to the Park Theatre, Boston.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—Charles Frohman's production of "On and Off" has now passed its fiftieth performance, and Mr. Frohman does not contemplate a change of bill for some time.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"The Village Postmaster" has prospered in such an extent that the management have decided to continue the balance of this month with the attraction.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" continues to amuse large audiences, and it looks as though R. A. Barnet's "Three Little Lambs" will not be presented for some little time to come.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"Hotel Topsy Turvy" continues on toward its hundredth performance. The odd hostelry, with its continuous moments of unrelieved hilarity, goes on pleasing large audiences.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" shows no signs of waning popularity, and the one hundred and twenty-fifth performance on Monday next will be celebrated by a distribution of silver turtle soap boxes.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sporting Life" continues, delighting large audiences at every performance. Handsome and costly souvenirs are now being prepared for the hundredth performance, which will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Davis & Keough's new play, "Lost in Siberia," changes its stand from Harlem to the west side of the city for this week. Scenically the piece is most elaborate, particularly the fair at Novgorod, which represents the greatest annual event of Russia.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—John Drew will bring his present play, "The Liars," to an end on Dec. 24. He will return in the Spring and renew the metropolitan run of "The Liars." The Empire Theatre Company will return to the Empire Theatre to open its regular season on Dec. 26.

PLEASURE PALACE.—"The Battle of San Juan Hill" continues to be the chief attraction, and in conjunction with the vaudeville bill Mr. Proctor is likely to make this policy a prominent feature of his house. The vaudeville section of the show this week will have Burr McIntosh.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Milton Nobles's drama, "The Phoenix," is the attraction offered to east-siders this week. The cast will include H. Percy Meldon, E. P. Sullivan, Richard Lyle, W. S. Kitts, Ashley Miller, Emerin Campbell, Ermina Osborn, C. C. Quinby, and H. P. Keane.

DALY'S THEATRE.—The sumptuous revival of "The Merchant of Venice," with its fine pictorial realization of the Venice of the poet's fancy, and with the superb embodiment of Portia of Miss Rehan as the dominating figure, still holds the stage. It is cordially recommended to refined playgoers.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—A new feature will be introduced this week as an experiment, when a vaudeville bill, exclusively, will be presented to the frequenters of the house, consisting of Clara Morris, Bessie Bonehill, Richard Harlow, Josephine Gassman, Eulalie, Hodges and Launchmere, Morrell and Evans, and the Wilson Brothers.

EDEN MUSEE.—Commencing with to-morrow evening, the management will offer a special entertainment during the holiday season which is designed especially to please children, but is of equal interest to older people. Till's royal figures have been secured to present a Christmas pantomime. The cinematograph has secured a new set of Christmas moving pictures. Each child visiting the Musée will receive a handsome Christmas book.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Annie Russell's season in "Catherine" continues to be highly successful, and Mr. Frohman regrets that her stay at this theatre cannot continue beyond the beginning of January, for then the production of "Zaza," which is being prepared, must be made. The seventy-fifth performance of the play will be given on Monday evening next, and the event will be celebrated by the distribution of handsome souvenirs.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The bill announced for this week is rife with novelties. The chief offering in the curio hall is a deep-sea diving act by Capt. Sarcho and his wife, a reproduction in miniature of Lieut. Hobson's work in raising the Maria Teresa, and an example of submarine work. The balance of the entertaining programme will include two Cossacks, who will do a fencing and sword drill; Lane and Suzinetta, Prince Abrac and Leva, and Uno. In the theatre a double company will appear.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Isabelle Evesson will make her début in vaudeville to-morrow, when she will present a new comedietta entitled "Winfred's Husband." She will be assisted by Belle Stokes and Charles Saunders. Another début of importance in vaudeville is that of Henry Chanfrau, who, with his own company, will offer a scene from "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." To support these people Mr. Proctor has procured Mme. Rombello, Charles R. Sweet, Joe Welch, Lizzie R. Raymond, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, W. H. Windom and his Blackstone Quartet, and a number of others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The feature this week will be Miller and Waller, the six-day bicycle riders, who will ride a five-mile race every afternoon and evening on home-training machines. Mason Mitchell will tell the story of the battle of San Juan Hill. In addition to this Filson and Errol will present a short sketch, entitled "A Tip on the Derby"; James Horne and his company will also present the sketch "An Awful Fix." "Baby," the Cuban horse which figured so prominently as the pet of the Seventy-first Regiment, will be exhibited. Al Leech and the Three Rosebuds will give their specialty, "The First Lesson"; Hilda Thomas, Ethel Levy, and Poulton and Dooley, the English bicyclists, will continue.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—Foreign specialists of uncommon skill largely make up the company in this big music hall. The sensational dancing of the Darte Troupe of French dancers is the most striking of the current features, and nothing like the wild abandon of their motions has recently been seen here. Servais Le Roy, with his feats of legerdemain and his mystifying illusions, is well liked. Monroe and Mack are the chief funmakers. Jane Delorme sings French songs, and Josephine Sable, who sung "A Hot Time in the Old Town" into international fame as a war song, will warble other American ditties. Virginia Aragon, the beautiful wire walker; Willy Ozeola, equilibrist, and others appear.

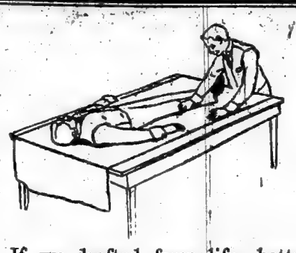

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VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

Henry Miller's New Play—About Changing Shakespeare's Text.

Henry Miller's new play this year, in his starring tour under Charles Frohman's management, will be "Brother Officers," by Leo C. Trevor, a young English playwright of large promise. In this Mr. Miller will appear as John Hinds, a "ranker" in the army, that is to say, an officer who has risen by bravery from the ranks. The play is grounded on the efforts of a brother officer of high social standing to give Lieut. Hinds a lift in society. The result is both pathetic and humorous. Hinds is said to be a capital rôle. It may turn out to be the best Mr. Miller has had since he began starring. The play, too, unlike "The Master," contains other interesting personages.

Mr. Pinero's new comedy (in his more serious vein, it is believed,) is in four acts, and its action passes in these times of ours. In London, John Hare will produce it at the Globe Theatre. The American rights are held by Daniel Frohman. The cast is said to require two "powerful" actresses. Mr. Frohman will have no trouble to secure here two quite as "powerful" as Irene Vanbrugh and May Fortescue, whom Mr. Hare has selected.

A new one-act piece at the Vaudeville, in Paris, for which both American and English managers, it is said, have been bidding, is called "Mme. Blanchard." The title is curious, because Mme. Blanchard does not appear, bodily, in the play. She is dead. Her husband, a painter, mildly regrets the loss of his wife, an insignificant but pretty little woman without any force of character, whose picture is seen in the studio which forms the scene. M. Blanchard, as a proof of the childishness of her character, recalls that her last request was that "l'oiseau" (the bird) should be sent for. What bird? M. Blanchard has no notion. A stranger calls on him upon a matter of business, and nearly faints at the sight of Mme. Blanchard's picture. The visitor is dressed in deep mourning, and is much affected. "Your name?" asks M. Blanchard. "Loiseau," says the stranger. M. Blanchard understands, and his grief for the loss of his wife becomes more acute as he realizes that her character was not quite so simple as he had imagined. The strange gentleman, it seems, is the bird.

In the London performance of "On and Off," the parts acted here by E. M. Holland and Fritz Williams are taken by George Giddens and Paul Arthur, both American actors.

However "poetic and beautiful" the substitution may be of "father's child" for "child's father" in "As You Like It," act I., Scene 3, it is a substitution not authorized by any good modern edition of Shakespeare. The speech, as it stands in the First Folio, may be coarse, but Shakespeare is frequently coarse. He lived in an age when common speech was coarse. His women's rôles were acted by boys, who were, presumably, not regarded as refined by the spectators. An actress of Rosalind who sticks to Shakespeare's text as it is given by Lewis Theobald, the greatest of all the editors; Halliwell-Phillipps, Furnival, H. H. Furness, Aldis Wright, and a dozen others of repute, cannot fairly be accused of making an error in an age when all tampering with the text of Shakespeare is so hotly condemned by folks who think the welfare of classical drama rests with them, and, what is more, can find wide circulation in print for all they write. Perfectly good judgment commends cutting as much as possible of the Elizabethan vulgarity and dirtiness out of the plays of that era which survive on the stage. Mr. Daly has often received the thanks of decent persons for doing just that. But, at the same time, he has been blamed by others also, presumably decent. No actor should be expected to needlessly incur such blame. All things considered, the First Folio edition of Shakespeare is extraordinarily clear and coherent, and the best of the modern editors stick to it as closely as possible.

"Catherine," now running at the Garrick Theatre in an English translation, is the most successful of all the plays written by Henri Lavedan, who was elevated to a seat in the French Academy Thursday. It is also, excepting in one short scene, the cleanest play he has written. "Le Prince d'Aurec," his most famous play, was supposed to satirize the position in Paris society of Baron Hirsch. It failed here under the title of "An American Duchess."

Mr. Mansfield and "Cyrano de Bergerac" have struck Chicago with the force of a cyclone. The papers are full of them. It really seems as if Mr. Mansfield ought to eventually find in Chicago that earthly paradise he has sought for in vain elsewhere, and make his permanent abode there instead of in Europe. It is a great pity that, as he said some years ago, he always gets a fit of indigestion when he is in Chicago.

THE READER AND ACTRESS.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne Talks of the Advantages and Disadvantages of Each Career.

A short time after Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne had determined to take the part of Duchess de Coutras in Charles Frohman's company now presenting "Catherine" at the Garrick Theatre, she happened to meet Miss Julia Marlowe at a luncheon in this city. In the course of conversation Miss Marlowe happened to ask Mrs. Le Moyne what kind of part she was going to play. Mrs. Le Moyne described it as that of a good, motherly woman, so different from that of the gay, frivolous tender-hearted society woman, with a weakness for husbands, which she played in the production of Clyde Fitch's society drama, "The Moth and the Flame," at the Lyceum. Those who have been fortunate enough to see Mrs. Le Moyne as the good Duchess can readily appreciate the part, owing to the effectiveness with which she plays it. Of course, she has characterized the rôle to a great degree, and the delightful manner, exquisite polish, and finish of her method of expression are a part of her own self.

But the charm of Mrs. Le Moyne is not alone in her good and kindly demeanor, for she adds to this gracious quality refined dignity of character, seriousness, and culture. She is a woman who has had a splendid career and established for herself a distinctive position in the best social and literary circles of this city. Her place as a reader is possibly not equaled by that of any other woman in the country. She was the first to make Browning popular, if that term may be used in a limited sense. She has not only distinguished herself by public readings, but has had a number of private reading classes in the city, one of which, limited to fourteen women, represented the wealthiest and most exclusive families of New York.

At the dedication ceremonies of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893 she was selected to read the "Columbian Prize Ode," by Miss Harriett Monroe, and was honored by receiving a laurel wreath and bronze medal. At the unveiling of the monument to Edgar Allan Poe, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in 1885, she read "The Raven." During the past twenty years she has met personally nearly every man and woman of note, both in this country and England, and during her visit to the latter country a few years ago, had the honor of reading before the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mrs. Le Moyne's withdrawal from the stage happened in a peculiar way. She made her début with A. M. Palmer's Union Square Theatre stock company, and though but a girl in her teens, began by playing a character part. She made a success as the old woman in "The Danicheffs" in Chicago, but refused to play the part when the company returned to this city. She told Mr. Palmer that she wanted to play the rôle of a young woman in this city. He replied: "You are not here to say what you want," whereupon she left him. Finding no immediate engagement in view, her friends encouraged her to give a number of readings. She proved so successful that she decided to continue in her career as a reader.

Considering Mrs. Le Moyne's success on the platform and stage, and the close study she has given to the reading of the poets, especially Shakespeare, during a long term of years it occurred to the writer that her views concerning the relative position of actress and reader to an audience would prove interesting. The writer had the pleasure of meting Mrs. Le Moyne recently for the purpose of an interview. It proved, however, to be an agreeable chat, during which she dwelt in a most delightful way on a variety of things relative to her profession and interspersed them with many amusing anecdotes and incidents connected with distinguished people. "It would be difficult for me," she said, "to say offhand whether the career of an actress is preferable to that of a reader. Both have their advantages and disadvantages. The actress has one paramount advantage in the fact that one successful rôle will bring her more praise and reputation, so far as personal popularity is concerned, than could be won by a reader in ten years. I think reading is the more difficult. For where the actress has to devote her study to one character alone, the reader, in presenting one play from the platform, must assume a great variety of characters and endeavor to strike the keynote of truth and accuracy in each.

"In the matter of personal comfort, of course the reader's position is preferable. She needs, for instance, only one handsome gown during the evening, while the actress is compelled to hustle between acts in the difficult work of appearing effectively in a variety of elaborate costumes. But they are in many respects the same. Both actor and reader, to be successful, must, in the first place, have the gift of personality. To appear on the stage, platform, or pulpit, the art of speaking correctly, which comes spontaneously, is essential. Pure English must never have its locality defined. There should be no distinction that might mark the speaker as being a native of New York, or New Jersey, or England."

"Do you find any difference in the audience relative to your position as reader or actress?"

"I should say in the main, no," was Mrs. Le Moyne's reply. "When you read to an audience, the feeling of silence on the part of your hearers impresses you, but the quality of intentness affects you the same in both positions. Interest, laughter, and applause tell the actress at once that she is appealing to them successfully. You can tell by the sudden rustling of dresses, of programmes, that you are gaining control of your hearers, and as you lower or raise your voice in harmony with your emotions, the silence telegraphs at once your hearers' sympathetic feeling.

"Another way in which the positions of the reader and actress are alike is in the point of attack. In saying the way you make your first entrance, deliver your first speech as the author has given it, at once impresses your audience. This point is, perhaps, splendidly illustrated in music. When, for instance, Wilhelmj raises his bow, the precision and the way the bow must strike and the poise of the body at once impress you. I recall another example in this direction from my own experience. Some years ago I had the pleasure of reading a little poem before Gen. Sherman. It was called 'Kentucky Belle.' The poem began in a very simple way, with the line, 'It was the Summer of '63, Sir.' I read this line simply as the author intended it. Gen. Sherman responded quickly by saying: 'Oh, I remember it perfectly.' His daughter, who was sitting beside him, gave him a good, sharp nudge and whispered, 'Sh; that's a part of the poem.' The General looked somewhat abashed, but I was very much gratified because I knew at once that my point of attack was correct.

"There is only one law for persons who appear before the public—man or woman. They must have their body absolutely under control, from the nape of the neck to the tip of the toes. The head will take care of itself. The poise of the body, the way you stand, the position of your limbs are absolutely essential for what is called 'ease.' You must first of all have your feet firmly on the ground, and your chest expanded. This gives carriage. The same training for the platform is necessary for the stage. The great Lampert used to say: 'Sing, sing for heaven's sake with your legs.' And so I would paraphrase by saying: 'Read, read for heaven's sake, read with your legs.'"

HERR VON SONNENTHAL'S TOUR.

The German Actor Will Give Eight Performances in This City.

After a vast amount of correspondence by cable, in the course of which one message of over four hundred words was sent from this city to Vienna, Heinrich Conried, the manager of the Irving Place Theatre, has succeeded in obtaining an extension of the leave of absence granted by the directors of the Imperial Burg Theater to Adolph Ritter von Sonnenthal. The German actor will therefore be able to give eight performances in this city instead of six, as originally announced. This is to be the last tour of Herr Sonnenthal outside of Germany, and had he not been bound by a promise to undertake it this time it is probable that the American public would never again have had the opportunity of witnessing a performance by him in this country.

When fourteen years ago Mr. Conried was manager of the Thalia Theatre and Sonnenthal played his successful engagement there he promised Mr. Conried to come again whenever the latter should have a theatre of his own, or under his exclusive management. Year after year the event was postponed for the reason that the engagements offered Sonnenthal on the other side were of a character he could not refuse, but this season, upon Mr. Conried's plea that it might be his last season as a theatrical manager, Sonnenthal consented to come. Although the compensation he receives is $1,000 for each performance, this is no incentive to the actor to make the journey, for in Germany he receives the sum of 3,000 marks for each performance, and in Austria, when playing outside of the Viennese Burg Theater, where he is engaged for life, he receives 2,000 florins an evening.

Herr Sonnenthal's engagement will begin April 6 and close April 14, and his répertoire will be taken from the following plays: "Nathan der Weise," Lessing; "Alte Junggesellen," (Old Bachelors), Sardou; "Dornenweg," (Thorny Path), Phillippi; "Fuhrmann Henschel," (Teamster Henschel), Hauptman; "Wallenstein," Schiller, and "Ehre," (Honor), Sudermann.

STATISTICS AND EDUCATION.

Walter Laidlaw Tells of the Use of Electricity in Sociological Investigation.

Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches, gave an illustrated lecture on "The Application of Electricity to Sociological Investigation," before the League for Political Education at 23 West Forty-fourth Street yesterday forenoon. He described in detail the advantages of a tabulating machine in the quick and accurate recording of census statistics and incidentally he drew attention to the fact that in recent years the compilations of sociological facts had assumed a very comprehensive and interesting character.

Students of eology, Mr. Laidlaw said, were now able to study communities from many different points of view. It was during the compilation of the tenth census that the time-saving tabulating machines were introduced. The particular machine illustrated and described by the lecturer was invented by Herman Hollerith, a graduate of Columbia University.

In reply to questions, Mr. Laidlaw said that investigations had shown that American-born parents were less disposed to avail themselves of educational opportunities for their children than were the foreign-born citizens. The Swiss and German residents of this country, having been accustomed to the kindergarten plan of education in their native countries, send their children to school here between the ages of three and seven years. The average age at which the children of American-born parents begin their schooling is much higher. The lecturer thought that it might be a good idea to agitate for the enactment of a law in this State providing for the entry of children into the public schools at a younger age than is now required.

Mrs. H. M. Sanders, President of the league, announced that the report of the Executive Committee for the year 1897-8 showed that the roll of membership contained 785 names. Within the same period 185 classes and lectures had been provided for the instruction of the members.

LEITER BUYS AIR MOTOR RIGHTS.

Intends to Introduce the System in London and Continental Cities.

Joseph Leiter of Chicago, who has spent the last fortnight in this city investigating the practicability of compressed air as a motor power, yesterday bought from the International Air Power Company the Hoadley-Knight patent rights for foreign countries. Mr. Leiter said last evening that he intends going to London in January to form a company to finance his new scheme. He has a preliminary understanding with the owners of several of the largest bus companies in London, and other moneyed men of that city, who have of late paid attention to the development of the compressed air idea.

It is Mr. Leiter's intention to introduce compressed air motors into the buses and trucks of London, Paris, Berlin, and other Continental cities wherever practicable, and into all kinds of conveyances, thus rendering them automobile and doing away with horses. As a motive power for intramural freight transportation, he says the availability and superiority of compressed air will be demonstrated.

The fact that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has adopted the Hoadley-Knight system for its up-town cross-town lines, and is now equipping some of its cars with the compressed air motors, brought into prominence this mode of power application for automatic traction.

Mr. Leiter, who is a Director in both the elevated and surface railways in Chicago, intimated yesterday that the compressed air system might get a trial in that city.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
JULIA ARTHUR — In a Double Bill.
W. S. Gilbert's Charming Comedy, **PYGMALION and GALATEA**
New Scenery and Costumes.
MERCEDES — T. Bailey Aldrich's Dramatic Play,
Direction A. H. Canby.
Monday, Dec. 19th, JULIA ARTHUR will present a NEW PLAY, INFEDELE.

GRAND CONCERT.
HOTEL ASTORIA ANNIVERSARY, IN AID OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION,
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 13th at 9 o'clock,
"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN," by the original Quartet.
VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor.
Also the following distinguished Artists have kindly volunteered their services:
MARCELLA SEMBRICH, POL PLANCON and LEONORA VON STOSCH.
Reserved Seats, $5.00; good seats, unreserved, (number limited,) $3.00; for sale at the Astoria and at Tyson's. Boxes from Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, 20 West 36th Street, and Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue.

TO-NIGHT Carnegie Hall, At 8:15, Sixth Popular Concert,
Emil Paur
AND HIS
Symphony Orchestra.
SOLOISTS { Sig. G. Tagliapietra...Baritone / Miss Martha Bentley...Pianiste / Carrie Bridgewell...Contralto / Mr. H. Dutschke...French Horn
25c., 50c, 75c. Box Office Boxes, $5. Open All Day.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.
Seventh Concert Next Sunday. Eminent Soloists.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 12, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Melba, Saleza, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, Nordica, Van Dyck, Pringle, Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, Meffert, Dippel.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at Popular Prices, "La FAVORITA." Mantelli, Saligné, Ayles, and Plançon. Sat. Night Prices, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, and $2.50. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30. General Admission, 50c. and $1.00.
Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night AT 8:15 O'CLOCK,
SECOND GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT AT POPULAR PRICES.
Soloists: Mmes. Gadski, Mantelli, MM. Bispham, Devries, and Plançon, together with the entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra under the direction of Sig. MANCINELLI.
Gen. Admission, 50c. Seats, 75c., $1, and $1.50.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, Ev'g. 8:15. Mats. 33d St. & B'way. Wed. & Sat.
15TH WEEK OF THE LAUGHING SUCCESS, FUNNY FRENCH FARCE,
THE TURTLE
"You Must See It," says The Herald.
125TH TIME. TURTLE SOUVS. DEC. 19.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs., Dec. 15th, at 3.
DAVID BISPHAM
Assisted by Mr. ARTHUR WHITING, Pianist, in a recital of
SCHUBERT'S "MULLERLIEDER."
Direction: Mr. H. M. HIRSCHBERG.
Reserved seats, $1.50. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MAY IRWIN IN KATE KIP.
HER GREATEST SUCCESS AT THE **BIJOU**
Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Wed and Sat. at 2:15.

21ST ANNUAL RECEPTION AND BALL
PALESTINE COMMANDERY
No. 18, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
Thursday, Jan. 19, 1899, Waldorf-Astoria.
Tickets, $5, admitting gentleman and lady. Extra lady's ticket, $2.
Tickets at hotels and F. W. Goodwin, 26 Park Place. Boxes and tickets, H. H. Brockway, Ashland House; F. E. Barnes, 344 4th Av.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY OF KERAMIC ARTS announces the Seventh Annual Exhibition of PAINTINGS on CHINA, GLASS, etc., to be held in the ballroom of the WALDORF-ASTORIA, DECEMBER TWELFTH, THIRTEENTH, and FOURTEENTH, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission twenty-five cents. SOUVENIR CUPS IN TEA ROOM.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
JAMES K. HACKETT
In "THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE."
Dec. 18—Robt. G. Ingersoll—Myth and Miracle.
Dec. 19—Mr. & Mrs. Russ Whytal in "Vagabondia"

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Badger Trial—The Mock Turtle.
A feast of fun without a parallel.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the phenomenal success
"Im Weissen Roess'l"

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. 30th St. & B'way. Mats. Tues. & Sat.
HURLY BURLY. CYRANOSE AND THE HEATHEN.
To-night Carnegie Hall **Paur** and Orchestra 50 75 Cents
BANJO, GUITAR, MANDOLIN, INSTRUCTION fine instruments. C. EDGAR DOBSON, 692 6th Av., near 40th St.

COLUMBUS. HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
Next Week Rice's GIRL FROM PARIS.

PLEASURE PALACE Continuous Performance Refined Vaudeville, 58th St., 3d Av. 25c. 50c.
VAUDEVILLE DEBUT OF
BURR McINTOSH.
4th BIG WEEK OF THE
"Battle of San Juan!"
30 Other Big Vaudeville Features. Prices the Same, 25, 50c.

PROCTOR'S 23d Street Theatre. Continuous P'f'mance 25, 50c., Re'd V'd'ille
VAUDEVILLE DEBUT OF
Henry T. Chanfrau & Co.,
IN A SCENE FROM "KIT."
Isabelle Evesson & Co.
Joe. Welch, C. R. Sweet, other features. Prices the Same: 25c., 50c.

Broadway Theatre.
Andrew A. McCormick, Manager.
One Week ONLY, Com. MONDAY, DEC. 12.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. ONLY MAT. SAT.
First Anniversary and the Home Coming of the
Broadway Theatre Opera Company,
Presenting for the 300TH TIME de Koven & Smith's Masterpiece,
The Highwayman,
as produced here last season
OVER 200 TIMES.
On the evening of Dec. 21st, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. H. Chamberlyn, grand production of a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel,
THE SORROWS OF SATAN.
Staged by Mr. Ben Teal, with the following artists in the cast: John E. Kellerd, Mary Shaw, Grace Filkins, Ida Vernon, Anna Robinson, Miller Kent, Howell Hansel.
Camille D'Arville, Joseph O'Mara, Jerome Sykes, Maud Williams, Reginald Roberts, Nellie Braggins, George O'Donnell, Wm. S. Corliss, John Mayon.
Monday Evg., Dec. 12, GORHAM COMPANY
Solid Silver Souvenirs.

HUBER'S 14th St. **MUSEUM** 10c. to All.
Visit the Early Shows and Avoid the Crowds.
Greatest Novelties Ever Presented.
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.

Capt. and Mrs. Sorcho,
Professional deep sea divers. Capt. Sorcho holds the records for greatest depth and length of time submerged. Mrs. Sorcho, the only woman diver in the world. They present a decided novelty, reproducing Lieut. Hobson's work in
RAISING THE MARIA TERESA,
using pontoon and air bag methods. Exhibition in mammoth tank holding 25,000 gallons of water; 20 remarkable acts, including LANE and SUZINETTA, cannon ball jugglers, THE LADY WHO PUNCHED A MASHER; UNO, snake charmer; 2 COSSACKS in fencing and sword drill, from BUFFALO BILL'S Show; ALROC and LAVA, MASSENETTA, and others.
THEATRE. Big Co., 2 continuous shows; 3 Harrises, Keegans, Morton and Slaytor, Mr. & Mrs. Larry Tooley, Judge & Williams, Mattie Gorham, Tom Hardy, 2 Graces, Arthur King, Corey & Francis, and others. Sunday concerts.

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TO-MORROW NIGHT, (Dec. 12,) SPECTACULAR REVIVAL OF GOUNOD'S
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Sung in English by Americans.
MILITARY BAND. CAVALRY CORPS.
MARVELOUS ELECTRICAL EFFECTS.
150 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.
EVG'S 8:15 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Higher.
MATS. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
Next Week—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Dec. 26—Gala Holiday Production—LURLINE.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. Proprietors
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
"It's Very Good."—Eve. World.
Wm. H. **CRANE**
In the new comedy,
THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY
By Fitch and D

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWENTY-FOUR PAGES
AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

TAKE THE CANALS OUT OF POLITICS.

Whatever may be the outcome of the proceedings against Superintendent ALDRIDGE and State Engineer ADAMS, the reform and regeneration of the Public Works Department and the canal administration of the State are wholly within the control of the next Governor.

The underlying evil is politics. Next to that is incompetence. Take the canals out of politics, put them in charge of able men and they will be a source of pride and profit to the State, not of shame and scandal.

Mr. TUBBS, the General Inspector of the canal improvement work under ALDRIDGE, put his finger on the source of all the waste and corruption in his testimony before the Investigation Commission. Mr. TUBBS is an old hand in canal work. He has been long in the department. He has seen Superintendents of Public Works and State Engineers come and go. He knows their ways and their weaknesses, for he is a close observer and a shrewd man. In a moment of expansive candor, when asked if it was not the business of the people of the State of New York to see to it that canal work is properly done, TUBBS made this illuminating revelation from the inside:

"It is under the control of politics, and you must expect it won't always, the man in power won't always, do all he ought to do or just what he ought to do."

Upon the man in power depends the success or the shame of canal administration. Over this man in power Gov. ROOSEVELT has power, full power. He appoints him. If the power of appointment is exercised with wisdom there will be no further trouble. The Governor can then attend to his other great duties in the full confidence that his Superintendent of Public Works will render a good account of himself.

Take the place out of politics, take the canal work out of politics. That is the alpha and the omega of the book of principles governing this appointment. If the men of the machine unite in recommending a man that is a first-rate reason for appointing some other man. The men of the machine want the canal work kept under political control. That is the way to perpetuate scandal and encourage waste. The right kind of Superintendent of Public Works is one who is able, experienced, just, upright, and who can meet the importunate politicians with a courteous and disobliging front.

Let it be remembered that the nine millions already spent, some honestly, some dishonestly, in the canal improvement are gone, lost, and utterly wasted unless the people vote to spend some twelve millions more to complete the work of deepening. They will never vote to authorize another issue of bonds until the canals are taken out of politics.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

The Railroad Gazette publishes a letter from an engineer who has a somewhat novel and certainly interesting suggestion to make in regard to the Brooklyn Bridge. It relates to the recent report of Mr. MARTIN on the strength of the bridge, and as he says that he "was specially commissioned by Chief Engineer Col. ROEBLING to make the calculations and all theoretical investigations as to strength, stability, and stiffness," he is "in a position to speak with some certainty on this matter." He indorses, "on the whole," Mr. MARTIN'S view, and is of the opinion that the structure "is to-day as safe as it was in the past, and will be safe for the future, provided that the dead load is not increased and that the rules laid down by Col. ROEBLING years ago for regulating the live loads are rigidly enforced."

He doubts, however, whether these conditions can be fulfilled. "The time will come," he says, "when other men will manage the affairs of the bridge, when all rules and former accidents are forgotten, when the pressure of the public for more and better accommodation will increase, and when the bridge will again, to use Mr. MARTIN'S expression, be 'outrageously overloaded' and when it may be connected with serious consequences. This may not mean a collapse of the whole bridge, but some local ruptures that may cause a panic with great loss of life, as on the memorable May 31, 1883, when there was a panic for less cause than there was on July 29, 1898."

To avoid this, he insists that the "only correct way of treating this case is by stiffening and strengthening the bridge now sufficiently to make it safe for any possible load, without any kind of regulations and to avoid any possible accident." He cites as a precedent the strengthening of the bridge between Covington and Cincinnati, built thirty-two years ago by ROEBLING. This bridge had a span of 1,056 feet, and the strengthening process cost $500,000. He thinks that a like work for the Brooklyn Bridge, nearly doubling its strength, could be carried out for $1,600,000, while for $2,500,000 there could be provided "an upper second floor for the passage of trolley and elevated railway cars." This "would double the capacity of the bridge, which always will remain the main artery of travel between New York and Brooklyn."

Unless this engineer's estimates of the cost and efficacy of his particular plan are more trustworthy than his opinion as to the relative importance for all time of the Brooklyn Bridge, they are not of the highest value. If one modern tunnel, adequate in size, lighted, ventilated, and its cars worked by electricity, with proper approaches by elevators, were constructed anywhere within a half mile of the present bridge, where connections with street roads, surface and elevated, were practicable, the bridge would soon become a mere convenience. It would no more be the necessity it now is than the ferries are the necessity they once were. Nevertheless, the plan of strengthening and increasing the capacity of the bridge is well worth considering.

EAST AND WEST INDIES.

That was an entirely justified suggestion which the President made to the deputation of anti-imperialists which waited on him the other day to protest against the annexation, or the acquisition, of the Philippines. He announced himself as ready to hear any alternative plan they might have in view for the disposition of the islands. He "touched the thing with a needle." It is absolutely necessary for an opponent of acquisition, who is not willing to be regarded as a common scold, to produce some plan of dealing with the Philippines.

One of the plans that have been a good deal mooted is that of trading them for the British West Indies. Some of our contemporaries, speaking from the depths of an ignorance which reflects most severely upon the common school system, have been suggesting an exchange of the Philippines for Canada! Of course every intelligent American is aware that Great Britain would no more think of transferring Canada or any other of the self-governing British colonies than she would think of transferring the United States. If Canada ever comes into the Union it will be by the will of her own people. But the British West Indies are in a different situation. They are Crown colonies, of which the inhabitants are admitted to only such a share in their government as it may please the possessor to give them. Great Britain has as good a right to trade them to us for the Philippines as we have to trade the Philippines to her for them.

If we really desire to get rid of the Philippines, there is no inequality in such a bargain that should deter us. It is true that the Philippines have a larger area than the British West Indies. It is true that they have a far greater population, something like eight millions against two. But it is also true that the population of the Philippines constitutes one of the chief obstacles in the way of our managing them. If they were uninhabited they would be much more attractive than they are. We have "no use" for the Malays, Tagals, and Negritos by whom they are populated. It may be said that we have no use for the blacks and more or less colored people who constitute more than nine-tenths of the population of the British West Indies, and that, in that way, we have already troubles enough of our own. But it is a fact that the two millions of the British West Indies amount to more, as producers and consumers, than the eight millions of the Philippines. In respect of public finance, the two groups are upon nearly the same footing, the revenue and expenditures of the British West Indies and of the Philippines about balancing at something like $10,000,000. But, whereas the imports of the Philippines are estimated at about $11,000,000 and the exports at $20,000,000, the imports of the British West Indies are some $30,000,000 and the exports some $26,000,000.

Doubtless the difference is in great part due to the difference between British and Spanish government, but it is by no means certain that our government of the Philippines would not be more of the Spanish than of the British kind, and that uncertainty is one of the main reasons of the opposition to our taking the islands. On the other hand, the government of the West Indies would be much more under the control of American opinion. Inhabitants who were aggrieved by it could make their complaints in the English language with a reasonable chance that they would be heeded.

But perhaps the strongest argument in favor of our taking the British West Indies, if we can get them, is the economical argument. The staple of most of them is sugar. Great Britain cannot or will not maintain duties on British-grown sugar large enough even to counteract the bounties on the beet sugar of Continental Europe. We have no scruples on that score. It seems certain that a differential duty of half a cent a pound in favor of American-grown sugar would restore Barbados and Jamaica and Trinidad to their ancient prosperity, and that all the sugar islands outside our "ring fence," including Cuba, would struggle to get in.

Of course we should have to abandon the monstrous and absurd pretense already made in respect to Puerto Rico that trade with our West Indian islands was "coastwise trade." Great Britain would doubtless stipulate for that as a condition to the exchange. But on the other hand, it must be an object with the President and the other protectionists to keep Dingleyism alive as long as possible, and the acquisition of the British West Indies is the most available means to that end. Nothing is more certain than that our acquisition of the Philippines, with the promise of an open door, would in a very few years make an end of the whole protective system. While we maintained our prohibitory tariff at home, England would do all the business and we should pay all the cost of administration. Neither the American manufacturers nor the American voters would stand that. It is to the selfish interest of Great Britain that the only people of which the labor exceeds in productiveness that of the British should continue to keep themselves out of the international competition by an exclusive tariff. That consideration, together with the obvious advantage that the possession of the Philippines would give her for the protection of her interests in India and in China, might well induce her to accede to a bargain which in fact seems not unfair.

A NOTABLE REVIEW.

In the "jubilee" number of The Independent, which is, in modest part, given up to the celebration of the first fifty years of the paper, appears an interesting contribution by Dr. RICHARD SALTER STORRS, the only survivor of the three editors who first took it in charge. It is, in style, marked by that peculiar blending of dignity, vigor, and grace which is characteristic of Dr. STORRS'S least as well as of his most important writing. It will be read with keen pleasure by the large number to whom he is known by his long life of distinguished and noble service.

It was in a curious period of the development of American society that The Independent was established. Dr. STORRS says:

"Looking back to that time, it presents itself as a turbulent and a quite unattractive parenthesis, in the movement of religious thought and life in this part of the country. Discussion and controversy filled the air. Relations were strained on many sides. An irenical temper appeared to imply apathy or doubt on most important questions of religion. Antagonisms were bred, which held prophecies of evil, in confused or irritable minds; and the general Church life was like the waters at this moment before me [he writes from Shelter Island,] darkened by cloud and stirred by storm, or like a meadow which I passed the other day, gullied and torn by inrushing conflicting streams. At the same time, not here only but all over the land, was going on the ever-fiercer debate, perturbing and exciting beyond comparison, upon the alleged rights and the manifest and intolerable wrongs of American slavery."

With the religious controversies that then raged—the phrase is literally correct—Dr. STORRS deals with impartiality and not without a touch of humor. There is, we think, nothing like them now, certainly not in our country among the classes who then were stirred by them; the interests underlying and provoking them, intellectual and social, have, whether for better or worse, died out of our lives, and if the energies of the churches are not now so manifest they are less militant. But there was one controversy, partly mingling with those of religion and imparting its fire to them, and also largely influencing the whole framework of society, into which The Independent plunged from the start. "Above all," says Dr. STORRS, "the paper gave immense incessant assistance to the often baffled but ever renewed anti-slavery sentiment, which was working its way more widely every year, while trade dreaded it, politicians cursed it, and serious minds often stood before it in doubtful suspense." He adds:

"So far as our readers were concerned, the movement which antagonized slavery was freed from complication with needless and dangerous side issues, from all confederacy with the pestilent theories of religion, society, government, which swarmed up from honest but superheated minds, and which seemed almost to represent at times an ethical delirium. Our part in the stern and unyielding battle was to set the profitable human iniquity face to face with the Divine righteousness, and to show slavery doomed because in essence incompatible with the cleansing and conquering civilization of Christ. Having pastors for our subscribers, in unusual proportion, the paper spoke through their pulpits to great numbers of congregations; and I do not believe that the influence of its ceaseless and resolute rapid-fire against the aggressive and determined institution which then dominated the country can easily be over-stated."

We do not think this an extravagant statement. It is very hard for the average American reader of to-day to understand the depth and intensity of the sentiment aroused on both sides by that terrific quarrel. Even those who took part in it can now do justice to their opponents and see that, given the material and moral conditions of the time, the arbitrament of war was as inevitable as it was cruel. There was on both sides a half-defined consciousness that this was the fact, and it lent to the efforts of each party, long before the war came or was clearly in view, something of the supreme stress of battle. Among the combatants on the north of the now obsolete and forgotten Mason and Dixon's line none were more firm, active, better equipped, more gallant and efficient than Dr. STORRS and his associates in the early years of The Independent.

BOOK BUYING.

It is impossible to say whether the American people read more books to-day than they read five years ago, but it is very evident that they buy more books. The evidence is to be found, to look no deeper, in the multiplication of book stores and the notable expansion of the book business.

The old established publishing houses are in the field putting forth new books and republishing old ones in ever increasing numbers. New publishing houses have come into being which seem to find the field ample for their capital and energy; insomuch that the annual "output" of books from the houses that are engaged in the regular publishing business shows such an increase over the production of ten years ago as would at first thought seem to be fully commensurate with the growth of the city in population and wealth.

But this is not the whole story of expansion in the book trade. The most remarkable evidence of increased demand is the very conspicuous place which books now have in the shops and in the advertisements of the department stores and other mercantile establishments that have lately entered that branch of trade. What a few years ago was at most a book counter has in many of these establishments become an immense book store, furnished forth with a great stock of books and prepared to take and fill orders to supply any book published anywhere. The first comment of the public upon these ventures was the prophecy that they would hurt the business of the houses devoted exclusively to publishing and selling books. Is this true? The old houses seem to be doing a larger business than ever, and new houses have been established from time to time that seem to find room for themselves. This latter fact is pretty conclusive evidence. Men sometimes venture into a trade already overcrowded, but it does not appear from any visible sign that the book trade is overcrowded.

The conclusion is inevitable and sound beyond dispute that the people are buying more books. The book stores are all selling books; the department stores are selling books; yet the older houses are selling more books than ever before. There is no getting away from such facts. There must be a very great number of houses that were formerly strangers to books where books can now be found and in considerable numbers.

A glance at the book advertisements of the day will reveal the reason! Books are cheap. The old, well-known books, the classics of literature which it is commonly assumed that everybody has read and which comparatively few have really ever had in their hands, are so very cheap that persons who ever talk about books are ashamed not to own some of them and have them in the house. COOPER, THACKERAY, DICKENS, not to mention MACAULAY and GIBBON, are at anybody's command for a surprisingly small sum; not in sumptuous editions, not in library bindings, but still in readable form.

If the American people have taken to reading good books, of course the Nation ought to advance rapidly in taste and intelligence, and consequently in prosperity and happiness. Perhaps it is too early to talk about that. At least let us hope that some thousands of our fellow men and women have discovered that "The Newcomes" and "The Pioneers" are better books than the works they have been accustomed to buy on railway trains and in ferryhouses.

According to the old theory, the continual "mental strain" on a wheelman of keeping his balance ought to bring it about that a wheelman would be in a far more parlous state at the end of a six-day race than a pedestrian. But the theory is an invention of The London Lancet, which has probably discovered more and more redoubtable mares' nests than any other periodical published. The facts do not bear it out. Without doubt the wheelmen who finished the race last night were sick and sore, and also a good deal dazed, but no more than if they had been pedestrians subjected to an equal test of pluck and endurance. On the other hand it is noticeable that the results of this, like the results of other long-distance bicycle races, by no means bear out the common computation that a man on a bicycle can, in the same time and with equal exertion, go four times as far as a man on foot. For long distances it is plain that three times would be much nearer the mark. No bicyclist has thus far come near quadrupling LITTLEWOOD'S pedestrian record of 623 miles within 142 hours.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Prof. ADOLPHE COHN contributes to The Outlook an evidently careful, and as evidently able, review of the Dreyfus case. Prof. COHN, as many people know, teaches the Romance Languages and Literature in Columbia University, and besides his accurate and profound knowledge of French he possesses added qualifications for discussing the rights and wrongs of Capt. DREYFUS in that he has studied law in Paris and is a recognized authority on European constitutional history. Therefore was it to have been expected that Prof. COHN would both state and interpret the facts in this too famous case in a way at once convincing and enlightening. At the beginning of his article, however, the professor announces that his intention in writing it was "simply to state those facts which lie on the surface," without arguments either for or against the prisoner of the Ile du Diable. This in itself was disappointing, but it promised a purely non-partisan narrative of events which, though so familiar, are far from thoroughly well understood by the general public. Alas, even the assurance of impartiality serves only as basis for another disappointment! Attentive perusal of the article tends to the conviction that it is an extremely adroit presentation of what we are tacitly asked to admit is conclusive evidence against Capt. DREYFUS, and a subtle exaltation to the skies of the French Army and its "honor." We cannot be mistaken in concluding from these pages that Prof. COHN believes in the guilt of DREYFUS, or in the necessity of holding him guilty, and that through sheer force of rhetorical persuasion he is trying to bring his readers to the same attitude of mind. He makes the most of every fact that bears against the Captain, and the omissions of facts tending the other way are numerous and serious. In a word, it is the article not of an American educator, devoted only to the interests of abstract justice, but that of a French lawyer with political aspirations and mindful of the direction whence blows the wind carrying narrow red ribbons. It is very, very strange.

—It is decidedly encouraging to learn that the offers secured by Gen. WHEELER from many American colleges to educate gratuitously a number of worthy and ambitious young Cubans have met with prompt responses in the shape of eager appeals for explicit information about the conditions imposed and the steps to be taken by would-be utilizers of these opportunities. That a college education would benefit the Cuban boy is a proposition that needs no more qualification than it does in the case of boys of other races. Despite that fact, however, one cannot help feeling that Cuba's urgent need just at present is not so much for the advanced education of a few as for the primary instruction of all in the simplest arts of life. The pressing wants of the island are material and practical. Even now men with academic degrees are not rare among her inhabitants of the better class, and primary schools in her own towns will be of more immediate profit to the inchoate republic than an influx, four years from now, of a few score youths wise in Latin, Greek, mathematics, and theoretical science. The benevolence of our colleges is wholly admirable, so far as it goes, but American responsibility does not, and American philanthropy should not, end there in their efforts to assist unfortunate Cuba.

—If the news that the Boers have suffered a grave defeat at the hands of a native chief is really, as well as apparently, true, it would seem to indicate that the power to delay the natural progress of events, long possessed and obstinately exercised by this remarkable people, has been, or is about to be, lost by them. Certain peculiarities of the Boer character are without doubt admirable, though the enthusiasm of the observer's admiration is usually fervid or chill in direct ratio with his distance from, or his proximity to, the Transvaal. Studied from afar, Oom PAUL and his subjects get deserved credit for their sincere piety, their sturdy independence, and their courageous readiness to meet any and all foes in defense of their country and its ideals of life and government. A close view, however, reveals a substantial element of the grotesque in what had passed muster as purely picturesque; the sincere piety is seen to contain not a little of ignorance and superstition; the sturdy independence turns into something not appreciably different from an ingrained hatred of tax collectors, policemen, and other like ministers of civilization, and as for the courage, though that stands examination better than the other qualities, yet it, too, suffers a lamentable change and gives the impression of being dependent for success upon the chance of encountering enemies inferior in numbers or in arms. The more or less truly great Boers are now all very old men. The later generation has escaped from the patriarchal eddy and is either sailing along the swift current of modern life or is preparing to do so. In other words, the younger men have ceased to be Boers. They are merely white Africans, with ambitions which a big cart and a lonely farmhouse cannot satisfy. If Gen. JOUBERT has been beaten by some revolted savages, CECIL RHODES might as well ring up the curtain for the next act at once.

—Though Japan was so recently at war with China, her newspapers are now almost unanimous in advocating a policy of resolute interference for the preservation of the neighboring empire's integrity and independence. They see in Russia the great enemy of civilization in the East, and urge the wisdom of supporting the Southern Chinese in their demands for reforms, and at the same time of justifying the trust shown by the Manchurians in Japan's disinterestedness. The Japan Weekly Mail, in summarizing the opinions of the vernacular press of Tokio, says that but one of the important journals declares that China's doom is sealed and advises the Mikado to see to it that Japan shares in the spoils of the dismemberment now going on. The others favor united action with England in defense of the Chinese Emperor, and the encouraging and furthering of his progressive ideas. The Mail quotes with easily explicable commendation a Japanese editor, who, after complaining of the vacillation of the Cabinet, says: "When the facts are carefully examined, nothing appears to have been done except to submit a tentative kind of protest in Peking and to exult over the fact that it apparently produced some effect. Courteous and gentle advice is useless in China. It is like blowing away a fly from a rice cup. Japan must step forward boldly, join hands with the powers that have identical interests in Eastern Asia, and lead China resolutely into the path of progress."

DISCOMFORTS OF CITY TRAVEL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having recently come to live in New York from a Western city, I want to record my protest against the imposition, which is common with all other New Yorkers, that I am daily forced to endure in my journeys up and down town. Like the rest of my fellow-sufferers, I have learned to submit in silence—"like a sheep dumb before its shearers." I refer to the disgraceful lack of accommodations afforded by the elevated railroads. I am not well enough informed to say that the Manhattan Company does not run as many trains during the rush hours as it can with safety, but if it does it only emphasizes the urgent necessity of the immediate construction of an underground road.

In no instance, no matter how packed and jammed the cars, inside and out; no matter, as has happened in my own case, that it has been necessary to stand with one foot on the platform of one car and the other on the platform of the adjoining one in order to "make room," in no single instance, I repeat, have I ever heard one word of protest or complaint. Indeed, a suggestion that the situation was an outrage on our rights, (we had paid for seats!) and that no more passengers should be permitted to force their way on, seems to fall on unsympathetic ears, and the unresisting sheep huddle closer together and vent their resentment, if they feel any, on each other.

That there is some such spirit in us was illustrated the other morning on a Ninth Avenue train, in which we were packed till ingress and egress seemed equally impossible. On arriving at one of the upper down-town stations a man wanted to get off, but between him and the door was a solid mass of humanity. Some would have made no effort to get out, but he was determined, and, putting his shoulder to the work, he plowed into the mass. "Move, Sir; you must move!" he shouted. "I'll smash your face," was the reply. There was no fight, however, and the man got off, and everybody seemed immensely pleased at the occurrence. It made them forget their own discomfort, I suppose, for the time being.

A few days later, some time after the snowstorm of the Sunday after Thanksgiving, I was walking down Fulton Street, when I saw a man crossing the street at a corner fall flat in the slush. Raising himself up, he stood on the sidewalk and he said just three words: "Damn Tammany Hall!" I could scarcely believe my ears. Was it possible that this long-suffering people not only were beginning to recognize where the responsibility for the evils which infest this great city lay, but actually were growing courageous enough to "speak out in meeting," yes, verily, even on the public streets?

Some day possibly we may go so far as to rebel against being herded like cattle in our public conveyances, and how quickly we could have real rapid transit and the privilege of sitting down—for which we pay—if instead of nursing our wrath or venting it on our fellow-sufferers we would proclaim it from the street corners, as did our friend in Fulton Street, and anywhere and everywhere as occasion might offer. O. B.

New York, Dec. 10, 1898.

THE PARTING OF THE WAYS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is pleasant to note that THE TIMES has not yet committed itself irrevocably to the policy of expansion and imperialism, although it leans at times greatly that way. The frequent and fashionable citations as to the annexation of Florida and Louisiana are as irrelevant to the present policy as they are absurd. There is absolutely no parallelism in the two cases, nor is there a particle of reason adaptable to the new departure. Florida and Louisiana were integral parts of our territory, and hence so long as a foreign power held the outlet to the sea, by the mouth of the Mississippi, so long it controlled the great valley of the West and its coming millions of people. Not all the powers of Christendom combined could block up the great arteries of the continent—the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers! Napoleon's sharp eye soon detected that fact, and the bargain for transfer was deliberately made. No rivers, no deserts, no mountains, no natural boundaries separated Florida and Louisiana from our lands, and yet we are told that annexation is a justification for seizing or buying territories from which our continent is separated by the great oceans! Like Cicero's augurs, we think men who reason thus are laughing at each other's silly duplicity.

Our Nation surely is going into very deep water; deeper than our countrymen are aware of. During the last Presidential campaign the City of San Francisco was more than once placarded with appeals for secession from the gold bugs of the wicked East. Not a man who advocated free silver and 16 to 1 would have refused to vote for secession if he could have had opportunity, and now we propose to create a new republic of the west—a new empire for a coming Emperor—on the Pacific Slope by the addition of all islands of the ocean to the coasts of China, where dismemberment has already begun. Mighty visions of empire, of more gold, more wealth, more influence, and the final absorption of every commercial enterprise and gain for the new Republic of the West! Is all this an impossibility? By no means, and we are innocently undermining our whole federal system in one common ruin!

There is a "Lost Cause" to be sure, but is the sentiment of secession dead and the vision of a republic in the South vanished? Cuba and Puerto Rico (at our very door is the trite saying) and Jamaica begging to come in, and Santo Domingo opening up another broad field for the exercise of National or international humanity—are these opportunities a temptation? If there is to be a new empire in the Far West, with its multitude of offices to be filled, from a President-Emperor down to pages and marshals, why not another in the South, on the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Coast? Are we heaping up fuel for a great conflagration? But if two new republics of the empire, why not another in the North and East? A union of Northern and Eastern States with the Dominion of Canada would constitute no mean specimen of an imperial republic, and it would always be in alliance with the mother country of both. The great Middle States and the Middle West would be left out in a cold place, it is true, but they would soon become warm and hot in perpetual civil war, and surrounded by imperial republics on every side.

France herself is not more inflammable than our own countrymen. Orators and newspapers, men of the pulpit especially, are already flinging the epithets of treason, cowardice, Copperhead to whoever opposes the current of greed and lust of foreign territory and gold mines, to the steady increase of opulence and well-being and good order of our seventy-odd millions of well-to-do population. To develop fully the experiment of self-government, the execution of good laws, and material possessions lying in the bosom of our continent should seem to be a mission quite potent enough to occupy the genius and ability of an intelligent nation. F. A. R.

New York, Dec. 4, 1898.

A MORAL QUESTION INVOLVED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to Mr. Thorpe's answer (TIMES, Dec. 6,) to my contention that the principle of "no representation, no taxation," should apply in the case of the Filipinos, my trouble is not so much to find an answer as to fix my choice upon any one of several answers. For example, in 1776 the Indians were allies of the English, and Mr. Thorpe should have kept the Jane McCrea and the Wyoming massacres in mind, to say nothing of the burning at the stake of Col. Crawford, a personal friend of Washington, before using our treatment of the Indians as a reply.

My contention was and is: If taxation without representation was a just cause of rebellion against George III., why will it not be a like cause in case we attempt to rule and tax the Filipinos without their representatives being in Congress? If not, why not? Surely, it is no answer to this to say that we have committed certain wrongs heretofore, (extermination of the Indians and massacre of the Chinese,) though if the Indians and the Chinese had the ballot it is likely that the wrongs would not have been committed. There is a moral question involved in the annexation of the Philippines, and no amount of flapdoodle, editorial or other, can permanently obscure it or prevent its inevitable discussion or the disastrous results of an error now; we may bitterly repent at leisure. MISSOURIAN.

New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

DEFENDS GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit an Englishman, a lover of this country, resident here nearly twenty years, to answer the views of your correspondent, Mr. Sloman? The gentleman will love Britain provided she will free Ireland, feed starving India, and treat the Boers properly, for all of which, dear friend, thanks. My noble non-Anglo-Saxon American proceeds to give the readers of THE TIMES a list of crimes, for which Britannia must lose his affection.

I.—IRELAND—There is no longer any "Irish question." If Mr. Sloman will write and ask one of the greatest of the Irish leaders, Mr. Redmond, M. P., that gentleman will candidly tell him that home rule for Ireland exists to-day in fact, the present Government composed largely of the hated Tories, and not the dear Gladstonians, having put in the hands of the people the same powers as the masses in England and Scotland enjoy, and which give them a far greater real voice in direct National influence than Mr. Sloman enjoys. Or let him write to the Bureau of Statistics in Washington and get an account of the material prosperity of Ireland as shown by the savings banks, &c. Then let him go to Ireland and talk to the Irish his nonsense and see how quickly they would run him out.

II. INDIA.—The great trouble in India is the increase of population, due to British protection and sanitary laws; so much so that it has become a matter of deliberation whether it is not better to let disease go unchecked, and so keep down the increase. But let me ask this learned judge to apply to some American for the facts—say to the Rev. Dr. McGrew, late head of St. Bartholomew's Parish House, Forty-second Street, formerly an American missionary to India, and he will teach him a little about the countless millions of rupees spent on irrigation works, dams to prevent floods, over hundreds of miles of territory; public buildings, railway extensions, not to mention public and private famine funds, and maybe he will be deeply pained in his loving heart to know that those who block the relief in the years of periodical famine are the wealthy Hindu grain speculators. Poor India, one Hindu gentleman sits in Westminster as the member for a London constituency; another gentleman has endeared himself as the greatest cricketer in years, and another East Indian has just married one of the leading British girls. Will Mr. Sloman name me an Apache or a Chootaw or a Sioux representing, say, a New York Congressional district at Washington? Funny, isn't it, that every General or naval officer who was in the late war should recommend to the President the adoption of British colonial methods, and Gen. Miles and Mr. Hull both have drawn bills to incorporate Cubans and Filipinos in the United States Army. What nation hitherto has succeeded in getting the feudatory states to literally beg and pray for permission to do the (Queen's) fighting at their own expense, as is the case in poor India? And how many (this time) pure, unadulterated British (English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish) lives have been a sacrifice to the attempts to alleviate the distress among these 300,000,000 people caused by the early marriage system and the religious objections to cleanliness and sanitation?

III.—TRANSVAAL.—Now again let our composite American ask another of his countrymen about the unhappy land grasped in the clutches of Kruger—say Mr. Hays Hamond of the United States, rescued from death (by the threat of instant war from London,) for attempting in Johannesburg to secure the same rights which Mr. Slowman imagines are withheld in Dublin and Cork—poor Boers. Even the German Emperor has sickened of their brutality. The worst Georgia or Florida "cracker" is a saint to their best. No slave-driving devil in the South or among the Arabs of Central Africa was systematically practiced one-quarter of the cruelty toward his slaves or to the aboriginal inhabitants that these Boers do to-day to the colored people. No politicians in New York or Chicago at their worst ever dreamed of such iniquities as Kruger and his ring practice on the overwhelming majority of white men, including many thousands of Americans, who have been asked to develop a country which the Boers are too lazy and ignorant to build up. After proceeding to India via Ireland, Mr. Slowman might stop off at Boerland, where he will be promptly required to register, take out a license, show this to any Boer official on demand, under pain of expulsion, and if a free black American citizen, be required to be in his house at 9 P. M. The gentle Boer will allow our friend to pay most of his year's income to go there, and then should he stay his children can get no schooling unless they learn Dutch, and he can get no rights until—until—until—. The day is not far off, and England is acting on the old principle "give them rope enough and they'll hang themselves."

Now a word as to how these gentlemen got their "independence." Their manners and customs were so obnoxious to their neighbors that bit by bit they had to get out or "trek" northward. Their treatment of the blacks was so brutal that they brought down the vengeance of that grand imperial nation the Zulus, and were only saved from annihilation by the suzerain power licking the Zulus after hundreds of gallons of the best British blood was spilled at "Rorke's Drift, Isandlerhana, Ulundi," &c. The writer lost many relatives and schoolmates there. The gentle Boer repaid this by wiping out an inferior company of raw British recruits at Naputa, and the philanthropic Gladstone rewarded them for it by independence. To-day's columns of The Times narrate that the blacks have licked them and Gen. Joubert is retreating with his former battalions in mutiny. Friend Slowman, join the Boston anti-Expansion, Know Nothing Do Nothing Society. We poor blawsted Henglishmen can survive minus your conglomerate affections—in fact, we prefer "splendid isolation." P. R. S.

New York, Dec. 10, 1898.

THE KELTIC PEOPLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Be it permitted me to say a further word on the matter between us and something in reply to your correspondent "W. F. P." My exclusive mention of Indo-Keltic nations was an indication that I contemplated that language group only, neglecting the Semitic and Mongolian families. Now in that group there were four nations that were old-learned, viz., those I have already mentioned, all the others were late-learned.

With these, then, the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and Irish peoples, we find the evidences of prehistoric culture, the possession of voluminous native literatures, and a persistence of literary continuity from to-day back to a time when historical vision fails us. From them other nations borrowed the knowledge and use of letters, the English, for instance, from the Irish, their first schoolmasters, exactly as the Goths borrowed from the Greeks. Your correspondent says: "If at any time the Celtic peoples of Gaul or elsewhere were regarded as cultured, * * * I have never learned it." That proves nothing except mayhap that the old system of education (which was shy of facts that could not be squared with certain prejudices) left those committed to its care with impressions often needing a little stretching out or re-Orientation. In these newer times facts are more fancied, and we should not be surprised in a little time to note some hoary old propossessions sadly sagged at the foundations.

So, then, he never heard of Gaulish or Ogham inscriptions, or of the great body of literature that followed them, at least in Ireland. Then he should read in these books: "The Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil in the British Islands," London, 1879, by Robert Rolt Brash; the "Grammatica Celtica of Zeuss" Ed. II., Berlin, 1871, Page I, sqq.; Reeves's "Adamnan," Dublin, 1857; "The Cuchullin Saga," David Nutt, London, 1898; "The Irish Element in Mediæval Culture," by Dr. Zimmer, Putnam's Sons, New York, 1891; also the series of folio fac similes issued by the Royal Irish Academy of Dublin.

Dr. Zimmer, Professor of Sanskrit in Greifswald, is not of Keltic blood, and is one of the best-known writers of our day on these matters. How did your correspondent come to overlook him, not to mention others, whose addresses I could furnish, with very great complacency, when reading "all writers," who "seem to unite in the conclusion that the Celts have nowhere of themselves accomplished a thing that is noteworthy"? (If from the run of such sentences as "If I am wrong, I would like to have the learned professor enlighten me," I am right in surmising that your correspondent is also of Keltic kin, then this reproach is now at long last blotted out forever.) As we are in the domain of literature let one instance be given. In the "Le bur na H-uidri," published in the fac simile series of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, 1870, Page 55, there begins a tract which several competent judges aver is in some respects the most noteworthy occurrence in all literature. They are also not of Keltic blood.

I must disclaim all intention of bringing bitterness into the controversy between you and Mr. Balfe. You had said that your opponent failed on either sociological or philological grounds to make his argument good. I went into the matter then because I thought I detected here a yearning for something in my line. Had there been "classroom haughtiness" it would have been becoming, for, plainly, it was a didactic occasion. Having issued a challenge then was it not poor grace of you equivalently to call names when I produced a sample of the commodity you seemed to want so? Also, is that late reference to Welsh as a "doomed and dying language" really but a careless handling of a fact? Again, you invoke the brutality of the successful. I can call upon the same for tutelage. Men are now doing things that favor my hopes also. You pity those who do not know English. I will repeat it that one knowing only English to-day is hopelessly shut out from the world's culture.

My choice of the word "ignorance" to denote want of special knowledge was unfortunate. But it was convenient, and I quite overlooked the reproach it accidentally conveyed. There was no feeling of personal resentment. I take it we both respect liberty of opinion and the right to express it. Each one of us now persists in vehemently denying the major premises of the other, and, therefore, further argument is impossible.

RICHARD HENEBRY, Ph. D.
Professor of Keltic Languages in the Catholic University of America at Washington, D. C.; Dec. 9, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Neatly Put.

Truth is stranger than the estimated population of Chicago.—Adams Freeman.

In Plain Words.

Lawyer—What is your vocation?
Witness—I ain't got none. I work in a boiler shop.—Cleveland Leader.

Not an Exception.

Softleigh—So you—aw, don't think the clothes make the man, Miss Cutting?
Miss Cutting—Well, they didn't in your case, at least.—Chicago News.

A Handicap.

Corson—Do you think trained nurses should be pretty?
Hillebrand—Not if they are expected to follow their calling permanently.—Philadelphia North American.

Conjugal Felicities.

Mrs. Spatts (née Gotrox)—You're a perfect brute! I actually believe you married me simply because of my money.
Mr. Spatts—Well, my dear, you'd hardly expect a man to take such an important step without some reason.—Harlem Life.

PERPLEXITY.

Mrs. Cornelius Hardy in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A star once sought to shed upon the night
a feeble ray,
But, peeping out, she soon was lost in
heaven's pathless way.
Yet on she went, illumining the clouds which
darker grew,
Until the darkest came—alas! she could not
then shine through;
Perplexed, she hid her face and wept behind
her sable veil,
To think, her mission scarce begun, was
destined thus to fail.

A little stream did onward wend its journey
to the sea,
And bubbling 'midst the pebbled sands sang
all so cheerily.
It brushed the ferns, and glided round the
curves upon its way,
Until a boulder rock it met, and then it
went astray;
Yet urging still its troublous course to
plunge into the sea,
In quicksand marsh 'twas swallowed up
and sank eternally.

A hawthorn bud essayed to bloom and
cheer the pilgrim's way,
And timidly disclosed itself one bleak mid-
winter's day;
But unaccustomed to the frosts its leaves
un

IN THE BRITISH VIEW

Prominent Candidates for the English Liberal Leadership.

NICARAGUA AND THE TREATY

England Disturbed Over the President's Allusion to the Canal.

True Significance of Sir Edmund Monson's Speech in Paris—Revolution Imminent in France — The Curzon Banquet.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 10.—The question of Liberal leadership, to which I made a brief allusion a fortnight ago, has been suddenly dragged into prominence in a surprising fashion. Secretary Nottingham of the Liberal Association has addressed a letter to the two chief Liberal papers, The Chronicle and The News, saying that his association proposed to move a resolution at the coming meeting of the National Liberal Federation declaring that the question of leadership of the party must be at once definitely settled. Both papers printed the letter without comment. Thereupon The Daily Mail, nominally independent, but actually a Tory journal, announced that since the Liberal press was evidently muzzled, it would open its columns to all expressions of Liberal opinion, and give a prize of £100 to the correspondent who should answer the questions concerning the leadership, give five points of the programme, and tell whether Home Rule was to be retained or dropped, most in accordance with the majority of answers received. Accordingly, The Mail has been printing numbers of replies every day directing a stream of banter at the silent Liberal papers; while the latter, compelled at last to speak, retort that the party has not fallen so low as to take its leaders from a plebiscite in a Tory journal.

The Mail, of course, simply started this hare as a smart piece of journalism, and nobody takes the plebiscite seriously; but, all the same, its action is somewhat embarrassing to the leading Liberals, since, beyond question, the rank and file, who know well that the party throughout the country has greatly gained in strength lately, are beginning to resent being without a head, owing solely to the personal differences at the top.

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A Guess as to Liberal Leaders.

The potential leaders are four. Sir William V. Harcourt is unapproached in the party as a parliamentarian, but during the last session he was much absent from the House, and is growing too old for the strain of leadership. By his son's marriage he will lose his right hand man, and rumor credits him with the intention to retire soon. Lord Rosebery would be the choice of the country by an overwhelming majority, and his leadership would bring back many Unionists with imperial convictions. He, however, refuses to be described as a Liberal leader, and to all inquiries and pressure simply replies that he is outside of politics. Only a few intimate friends really know his mind. Meanwhile he is making constant public speeches, with such success and distinction that as a public orator he has become facile princeps, and his reception wherever he goes is growing daily more enthusiastic. The truth is that he had such an unpleasant experience before when trying to lead the disorganized party with a Cabinet choir led by Mr. Gladstone and containing elements frankly disloyal to himself, that he will never accept any invitation that does not guarantee him against similar difficulties. That is, he will accept a unanimous invitation only.

As the party is rent asunder about the programme, it is hard to see how it can unite yet upon its leaders. Should anything stand in Lord Rosebery's way, the most prominent candidate is Mr. H. H. Asquith, a man of proved great intellectual power, an admirable speaker, and thoroughly radical and ambitious. When the Liberals fell he returned to the practice of law, where he makes a large income, but recently he reascended the political platform, and has delivered serious and striking speeches.

The fourth possible leader is Sir Edward Grey, and I should not be surprised if the choice finally fell upon him. Certainly this would happen if a strife arose between the other candidates. He is young, and has no passion whatever for political life, which has been thrust upon him by his own great successes. He enjoys universal respect, and has not a single enemy in the country. He never takes a prominent part until he cannot avoid doing so, but then he speaks and acts with such wisdom, vigor, and simple directness and with insight into fundamental principles that even his opponents never fail to eulogize his statesmanship. He is among the Liberals what Lord Curzon is among the Conservatives, with this exception—he has not the latter's experience of travel or his superficial brilliancy, but exhibits more mature qualities of solid judgment. If not at the top, Sir Edward Grey will certainly be very near it when the Liberal Party is reorganized. And The Daily Mail enterprise, which is greatly entertaining everybody except the Liberals, may yet precipitate this result.

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Mr. McKinley and Nicaragua.

England has been greatly exercised during the week by an allusion to Nicaragua in the President's Message, and no wonder. To those who understood the question this allusion came as a thunderclap. It is possible that the full text of the message will show that the English feelings are without foundation, but as cabled it simply places the President in the position of deliberately ignoring the solemn treaty engagement. Public comments have been perfectly dignified and friendly, but a strong feeling is nevertheless underlying them.

The justification of these comments is found by putting the President's words as cabled alongside the words of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The President said, according to cable dispatches: "Our policy more imperatively than ever calls for the control of the canal by this country." The Clayton-Bulwer treaty says of both Governments that neither "will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal." Between these two there is a direct contradiction, the President advocating a control which his Government is solemnly pledged not to acquire. Hence all these comments, which, in the interest of Anglo-American good will, had been better unsaid.

I believe, however, there is no danger of a serious misunderstanding on this matter. In fact, I have excellent reasons to say that the two Governments are in accord upon the principle of a solution of it. It will be found either in a neutralization of the canal, which would be the best possible way, or in some kind of arrangement which would leave the canal open to England in all circumstances except when at war with the United States. It should not be forgotten that an American Assistant Secretary of State, J. C. Bancroft Davis, whose portrait hangs conspicuously in the diplomatic waiting room of the State Department, has written of this treaty in a historical work in 1884: "It certainly dispossessed Great Britain of an important military, naval, and political position on the Isthmus at a time when the relative strength of the two powers was very different from what it is now."

A number of comments expressing surprise and disappointment, including a rather outspoken one in The Times, appear upon the cabled news that President McKinley told a Senator that America would sell the Philippines to Japan. But these simply show that the English commentators do not know who Senator Kyle is.

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Monson's Extraordinary Speech.

Sir Edmund Monson's extraordinary speech affords all needed confirmation of my previous statement to you that the tension between England and France was not settled by the Fashoda incident. For an Ambassador to lecture the Government to which he is accredited is such an unparalleled event, especially to refer contemptuously to "the short-lived Ministries, which only secure ephemeral satisfaction by a policy of pin pricks," that it is perfectly certain that Monson, who is a charming, kindly, and discreet diplomatist of the old school, would never have ventured upon it without distinct instructions from Lord Salisbury. The speech, therefore, means that the latter is getting tired of French procrastination and the absences of M. Delcassé from the Foreign Office. But there is more than even this in it. Even Deloncle's scheme to establish French schools in Khartoum and Fashoda—a scheme which will probably result in the abolition of French as the official language in Egypt—is not all. I hear that Marchand's officers, either from absence of instructions or from the presence of hostile ones, took a certain action during his absence in flagrant opposition to the French promise of evacuation. Of this we shall probably hear more as soon as Lord Kitchener, who is not the man to stand any nonsense, reaches Khartoum. Sir Edmund Monson's speech was nothing less than a very stiff warning to France that Great Britain would not longer tolerate her present attitude.

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The Situation Grave in France.

The state of France to-day is indescribable by the sudden discovery of an article of the Code permitting ex-Col. Picquart to appeal to the Supreme Court. The latter has taken the action, which it refused to take when invited to do so as a trick, and has thus dealt a final blow at the military conspiracy. Yesterday a dozen papers openly appealed to the army to depose the Government. The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends a conversation with one of the most prominent men of the Republic, who said in reply to the question whether civil war was probable: "Not being a prophet, I cannot deal with the future, but, as a politician, I am warranted in saying that we are on the eve of a revolution."

Le Journal des Débats, one of the only two serious newspapers in France, gave forth Thursday these words of despair: "Without doubt our natal star is waning. While our commerce and trade are struggling with difficulty against the progress of younger nations, our capacity for development seems curtailed, our domestic affairs are appalling."

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The Irish University Question.

Only two inspired but vague articles in the English press have hinted at the very remarkable movement toward the satisfaction of very natural Irish demands. The matter has been kept a profound secret, but I may say that the Government has received conclusive communications showing that the hotly disputed question of a Catholic university in Ireland could be settled in a manner to satisfy both Nonconformists and Catholics and conciliate all reasonable interests. The proposal is to establish two open universities, one in the south at Dublin, which would attract Catholics, the other in the north at Belfast, to attract Protestants. Each would have its teaching or internal, and examining or external, side, and be equally endowed by the Government, although theological teaching per se is not endowed. Thus, de facto, but not de jure, the universities would be respectively Catholic and Protestant. The Belfast institution is to be called the Queen's University, that at Dublin Saint Patrick's. At present both the Irish Protestant and Catholic youth are gravely handicapped in modern competitive careers by the absence of higher education. The Presbyterians are feeling this pinch no less than the Catholics. Such an opportunity was never opened to any Government before. If accepted, the question will be settled forever. Great fear exists, however, that the Government may not dare to grasp it.

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Farewell Dinner to the Cursons.

The farewell dinner to Lord and Lady Curzon last night at Hotel Cecil resembled a Continental or American occasion rather than the customary cold British banquet, by the extreme warmth and intimacy of the proceedings, from which the press was rigorously excluded. The sixty-five hosts were, without exception, close personal friends. It was in fact a gathering of a certain very distinguished set of London society, all comparatively young people of rank and talent, who for years have constituted a social imperium in imperio. The room was decorated with red, white, and blue incandescent lights. The hosts occupied seven tables set starwise, Lord Curzon at the head of one apex of the star and Lady Curzon opposite him at the other apex. Lord Curzon had on his right the Duchess of Devonshire, next to whom was Mr. Asquith; on the left was the Duke of Portland, next to whom sat Mrs. Henry White. On Lady Curzon's right sat Mr. A. J. Balfour and the Duchess of Marlborough; at her left, Lord Elcho and Mrs. Asquith. Lady Randolph Churchill sat next to St. John Broderick, the new Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Henry White sat next to the Duchess of Portland.

Lord Curzon, who never fails to rise on such an occasion, made a charming and intimate speech, full of good-natured raillery. Among a score of sparkling and touching remarks he modestly remarked himself as lacking all the proper qualities of a Viceroy, but paid an affectionate tribute to "the men with women's hearts and the women with men's heads" who had been his friends. He declared that it was no occasion to speak of international alliances, and would, therefore, only say that for him forever the American flag would be "all stars and no stripes."

Whenever he mentioned his wife he said "Mary and I," and concluded by these words: "We petition you, we conjure you, nay, we exercise our new prerogative and we command you, to come out and see us."

George Wyndham, a brilliant young aristocrat, politician, and littérateur, the newly-appointed Under Secretary of State for War, recited five stanzas of a farewell poem he had written, the colloquial and familiar character of which indicated the note of the evening. One stanza contained a graceful allusion to Lady Curzon, addressing her as:

The lady whom none of us knew
Eight years ago, but whom now, thanks to you,
We have all of us known and adored.

The final stanza of this affectionate valedictory ran as follows:

So go in and win. What's five years but a lustre
To shine round a name, that already shines bright,
Then come back and we'll greet you and go such a buster,
As never was seen; no, not even to-night.
Come back in five years with your sheaves of new fame,
You'll find your new friends, and you'll find them the same,
As now, when you gladden their sight.

All the hosts attached their autographs to a large menu card, and the company was duly photographed by flashlight. Lady Curzon drove straight from the banquet to the Paddington station to join the steamer Plymouth. Lord Curzon meets her at Marseilles a week hence. No Viceregal pair ever left England with a more cordial, a more socially brilliant, farewell.

Lord Curzon has exhibited hundreds of eminent qualities, but never yet has he had to occupy single-handed a position of such infinite responsibility and to grapple with a multiplicity of such difficult problems. Everybody, however, pays tribute to his courageous and modest attitude, and all who know him express the utmost confidence that he will return in 1903 covered with new laurels.

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Sir Henry Irving's Health and Future.

Since alarming rumors regarding Sir Henry Irving's health and future are circulating here, and, I understand, in America also, it will be well to state the exact facts. Sir Henry Irving returned from Scotland last Wednesday. I was astonished when I saw him to find him so unchanged by his serious illness. In his movements, as when getting up or sitting down, he exhibits the fatigue natural to a man just risen from a severe illness. But this has left no other marks upon him, and I have never known him more cheerful, more confident about the future. He discussed with great eagerness his theatrical plans, and laughed heartily at the statement that his career as an actor was virtually over. He begged me to transmit his affectionate greetings to all his American friends, and to tell them exactly how I found him. The illness at one time was extremely dangerous, three doctors being in constant attendance. He suffered great pain from the severe blistering administered to prevent inflammation of the lungs. His physicians have now assured him that pleurisy has left absolutely no trace, and that he needs no more doctoring. He goes immediately to Bournemouth, a Winter resort on the south coast, and confidently expects, after three months' recuperation, to return to the stage.

Although nothing is yet decided, and, indeed, although I am not authorized by Sir Henry to do so, I may venture without fear of inaccuracy to forecast a piece of news of the greatest interest to you all. I think it may be taken for granted that Sir Henry will visit America next Autumn to make a farewell tour through the country which has always accorded to him most generous appreciation and to which he is so deeply and gratefully attached.

HENRY NORMAN.

VICTORIA AND THE SICK SAILOR.

Recital of an Incident at Devonport Causes the Queen to Shed Tears.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Miss Weston, who is well known for her work among sailors, has just had an interview with the Queen at Windsor, who is keenly interested in her labors. Her Majesty recently gave a "Cabin" to the "Sailors' Rest" at Devonport, and Miss Weston related to the Queen an incident of a sick sailor who, after having been placed in the cabin, asked if the Queen really gave the cabin out of her private pocket. When told it was true, the sailor said:

"I would not have believed it unless I had seen it. She has been my Queen always. Now she is my friend."

Miss Weston says the Queen wept on hearing this simple story.

QUEEN WILHELMINA'S CHOICE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Queen Mother of the Netherlands has written to Queen Victoria privately, definitely announcing her daughter's betrothal to Prince William of Wied. An official notification on the subject will be made shortly.

The question of the status of Prince William has not yet been settled, but it is now believed Queen Victoria's precedent will be followed. The question of precedence which caused so much trouble when Queen Victoria married, owing to the opposition of her uncles, cannot arise in the case of the Queen of Holland, as the Queen and the Queen Mother are the only members of the royal family residing in the country.

Wesleyan Methodists' Big Fund.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Although the subscription list to the fund of 1,000,000 guineas, which the Wesleyan Methodists are desirous of raising next year, will be informally open until January, a fifth part of the total has already been guaranteed. Central meetings have been held in six out of the thirty-four administrative districts into which Wesleyan England is divided. Three London districts guaranteed £70,000, Birmingham guaranteed £50,000, Leeds £30,000, and Manchester £40,000. Twenty-eight districts have not yet been heard from.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN TOPICS

Baron Banffy's Efforts to Coerce the Diet at Budapest.

BATTLES AMONG THE STUDENTS

Jews and Germans Fight for a Color—Surgical Feats Reported to Vienna Association of Doctors.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—What nobody expected, even in this country, has come to pass: The Austrian Parliament is working hard to bring about the ten years' treaty with Hungary, which ought to be ready by the last day of December. But no sooner had this Parliament settled down to work than the Hungarian Reichstag, which appeared to be the sole solid pillar in this tottering State structure, commenced a relentless policy of obstruction against the Banffy Cabinet. The dead-lock in the dual monarchy consequently continues, and the situation, as somebody remarked, reminds one of the German student who, on leaving the beer house, sang:

Rechter Hand, linker Hand—Alles vertauscht,
Strasse, ich glaube, du bist wohl berauscht.*

Only three months ago the Hungarian Premier one day appeared in Vienna and categorically demanded of the Austrian Prime Minister guarantees that by Dec. 31 the Austrian Parliament would have passed the Ausgleich bills, as otherwise Hungary would be under the necessity of making independent arrangements. At that time obstruction was raging in the Austrian Parliament, and so to gain time Count Thun asked for one year's prolongation.

Baron Banffy refused it, so the Austrian Premier had to promise to resort to a breach of the constitution and engage that should the Austrian Parliament not be ready with the treaty by the end of the year he would sign the bill prepared by the hated Badeni Cabinet, on the basis of the famous Emergency Clause 14 of the Austrian Constitution.

Now the Hungarian Cabinet is in exactly the same position as the Austrian one was in three months ago. The ten years' treaty between the two halves of the monarchy expired at the end of 1897. Consequently this is a prolongation year, and the question of renewal has not budged from the spot it was on this time last year. For the last three weeks a stormy debate has been going on in the Hungarian Parliament on the order of the day, and there is no sign of its ending. And even when that is overcome the Opposition intends to cause obstruction over the vote, and to prevent its being granted before Christmas.

Not until all that is past will the turn come for the Ausgleich bills, for which only a few days would remain, in which time it would be utterly impossible to pass them, even though by that time Austria should have finished them, which is doubtful. Now the two Governments are negotiating with each other, it is said, about a new prolongation for a year. But it is a question if in the short time remaining this can be accomplished in face of the obstruction that has arisen in Hungary, which is directed, not against the law, but almost exclusively against the person of the Premier, Baron Banffy. He is a man with an iron hand, and is positively threatening the Opposition with a coup d'état.

The Hungarians, unlike the Austrians, have not a Paragraph 14 with which, for decency's sake, the breach of the Constitution may be cloaked. The other day Baron Banffy called together his faithful and large majority and explained to them that should the Ausgleich treaty not be concluded by Dec. 31, he would conclude it regardless of Parliament, which in plain English means that—with the consent of the majority, it is true—he proposes to violate the Constitution and then ask for indemnity. But will he have the courage to have recourse to such a foolishly destructive measure, even though he be sure of the present majority? That is what remains to be seen.

When the Hungarians have a fight among themselves the Austrians rejoice. The latter are squabbling with one another all the year round, mostly about trifles—Germans against Czechs, Poles against Germans, Italians against Slavs, and all "about the Emperor's beard," as the phrase has it in German. But when the Hungarians storm and rage the Austrians look on with malicious joy, and cry: "See, you are no better than we are!"

In Budapest just now fighting is going on. A small but daring minority is attacking a powerful but, as the Opposition declares, corrupt majority, and endeavoring to overthrow it, the attack being in the first instance directed against the Prime Minister, Baron Banffy, whom it considers the very incarnation of that corruption.

In Vienna, all is quiet, and politics is going at a jog trot. The solitary amusement is the students' fights. For all practical purposes these students are divided into three parties—Germans and German Nationals, Slavs, and Jewish "color-wearing" students; that is, those who wear the distinctive colors peculiar to their own special students' association. The Jewish students also lay claim to a nationality. They form "National Jewish students' associations," called Khadima and Libannonia, carry swords and fight duels, don colored ribbons, and wear little blue caps barely large enough to cover their scalps.

These little caps have been the cause of desperate fighting in the hall of the university the last two Saturdays. The German students objected to the color of the caps, claiming that they alone had the right to sport blue. The Khadima and Libannonia defied them. The Germans sought to give weight to their arguments with a display of swords, sticks, and umbrellas. The Khadima and Libannonia, nothing daunted, produced similar weapons in support of their own contention. Broken swords and sticks, torn caps, hats, and other garments strewed the field, and not a little gore was shed as the result of the battles, but after a heroic resistance against overwhelming odds the Jewish students were on each occasion driven off by the Teutons.

At the last sitting of the Vienna Association of Doctors some extraordinary proofs of the skill of modern surgery were reported. Dr. Habart, an army doctor, and reader on war surgery at the university, showed two patients whose lives had been saved by opening their chests and stopping the internal bleeding.

The first was a young man who fired four charges of shot into his chest and then opened the veins in his wrist. Dr. Habart enlarged the wound, opened the chest by removing the fifth rib, and then placed some iodoform gauze between the heart and the lung. The young man, who was admitted to the Military Hospital in a dying state, is now perfectly well. The second case was that of a young fellow who was stabbed in the armpit with a knife. His chest was also opened, in order to stop the internal bleeding.

DR. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

*Right hand, left hand, have changed places; Road, I believe that thou art drunk.

WILLIAM'S TRIP TO THE EAST.

Press Protests Against Making the Country Pay the Bill Heeded.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The question of the payment of the Emperor's trip to the Holy Land continues to be much discussed in the newspapers. The Vossiche-Zeitung says:

"If the Emperor, as King of Prussia, expects the Diet to reimburse him, he will meet with determined opposition, as it is one thing to spend a lot of your own money on a pleasure trip and quite another as to taxpayers footing the bills."

As an outcome of these newspaper attacks, the Government seems to have abandoned its intention of asking the Diet to pay the bills and a semi-official statement to the effect will be issued.

THE KAISER CLOSELY GUARDED.

Great Precautions Taken Owing to Recent Anarchist Plots.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Since the Emperor's return from the Orient the measures taken to provide for his safety have been much more strictly and comprehensively carried out.

The Stadt Schloss, at Potsdam, which is now occupied by his Majesty, was formerly open to the public, so far as the outer courts were concerned. Now there are double sentries at every door, special permits are required to pass, and the building itself is overrun by scores of policemen and detectives.

Police Prefect Windham admits that these precautions are due to the recent Anarchist plots.

SOME EUROPEAN ODDITIES.

Aged Actors in a Vienna Theatre—Lohengrin Apes the Kaiser's Peculiar Mustache.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Mark Twain, in his "A Tramp Abroad," tells of hearing a once popular but aged and voiceless singer enthusiastically acclaimed in a German theatre on the ground that he once used to be a great favorite. There can be no doubt that habit enters to a very large degree into the likes and dislikes of Continental audiences.

A curious proof of the fidelity shown by an Austro-German public toward its favorites is the fact that recently in Vienna no murmurs were heard concerning the ages of the dramatis personæ of a late performance of "Minna von Barnhelm." Here are the names and ages of the dramatis personæ: Sonnenthal, the youthful hero, sixty-two; Frau Hohenfels, the girlish heroine, forty-one; Frau Schratt, forty-three; Herr Levinsky, sixty-three; Herr Baumeister, seventy; Herr Schoen, sixty-two; Frau Mitterwurtzer, fifty-three; Herr Altmann, fifty-four; Herr Gimnich, forty-seven, and Herr Kueden, sixty-two. This gives a total of 550 years for the ten persons, or an average of fifty-five years per person! It may be questioned whether such an aged ensemble was ever seen before on any stage.

Fashions in wearing the hair and beard sometimes become almost tyrannical. Franz Liszt took a heavily laden conscience to the grave with him, for his long-haired imitators are still making the earth hideous. The influence of the German Emperor, however, is likely to become still more pernicious, for the moustaches of not only the officers of our guards but of our lawyers, business men, and, indeed, our very clerks have taken an alarming tendency to turn up, and it has come to such a pass that a Berlin barber twists the sides of his patron's mustache up at right angles as a matter of course, unless he intimates that even the example of his Majesty is for him no law of beauty.

The most delicious example of this aping of the Emperor was given by a young tenor who sang the part of Lohengrin the other day at Wiesbaden. Great was the astonishment of the audience to perceive that the Court barber of the Castle of Monsalvat had evidently served his apprenticeship in Berlin, for the mustaches of the Knight of the Holy Grail were pointed as directly toward the zenith as those of his gracious Majesty, and the farewell to the swan was sung amid the titters of the listening Wiesbadeners.

It is uncertain whether Frau Anna Dangimeyer ever read Mr Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw," but whether or not she can be justly accused of plagiarism, she certainly put into practice Mr Aldrich's central idea and to some purpose. Her unmarried friend, a simple person, Josepha Sedlmeyer, made the acquaintance, about five years ago, of a musician with whom she fell in love, but who soon afterward left her disconsolate.

Josepha poured out her heart to Frau Dangimeyer, who counselled her not to lose hope, and she was soon afterward overjoyed by a letter from him protesting unfaithful lover to the effect that he loved her more than ever, but had been obliged to leave town, &c. From this time on Josepha received most glowing letters from her lover, who was always in hopes of returning to his inamorata, and was generally in need of money, which the good Josepha invariably sent.

This sort of thing went on for about two years, Josepha sending in all nearly 20,000 gulden, when one fine day the musician in question got wind of the matter, and the upshot of it was that Frau Dangimeyer was obliged to confess the authorship of the whole correspondence and the reception of the sums advanced by the trusting Josepha.

Frau Dangimeyer is now serving a term in jail, but Josepha still professes to believe that her friend has played her false and endeavored to persuade the Judge that the absolutely innocent musician was the criminal.

EDWARD BRECK.

THE PUNISHMENT OF LUCCHENI.

Murderer of the Austrian Empress Said Not to be Subjected to Barbarous Treatment.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—So many extraordinary and highly colored descriptions have been printed of the prison life of the murderer of the Austrian Empress, that in the interests of simple justice and of the good name of republics it seems a duty to correct them.

My information comes from several authoritative sources, one of which is the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires in this capital. According to these authorities the life of criminals sentenced as Luccheni was to solitary confinement for life differs almost not at all from that of other réclusionnaires. The first six months he will spend in a cell, during which time he is not allowed to work, but after that he goes into the workshops and is employed among the other convicts. It is absolutely false that Luccheni will be shut up in a dark, noisome cell in the vaults beneath the prison, with a bundle of straw for a bed. On the contrary, his cell is on the first floor, and is, like all the rest, well lighted and ventilated. He will have the right to receive four visits and to write four letters annually.

The mausoleum which is to contain the body of Germany's great Iron Chancellor is rapidly approaching completion. It is erected on the slope of the Schneckenberg opposite and on the other side of the railway from the Friedrichsruh mansion, and stands out from a background of magnificent oaks and beeches, the entrance facing the railway. The mausoleum consists of two buildings, the mausoleum proper, which is some forty feet in height and is crowned by a high, copper cupola, and a modest chapel, surmounted by a roof of slate, in which services may be held. The whole building is about 100 feet long.

In the vault beneath the mausoleum will repose the bodies of Prince and Princess Bismarck, and there will be an underground communication between this vault and that of the family, which is situated under the adjoining chapel. The mausoleum is built of granite boulders, lined on the inside with brick, the walls being more than five feet thick. The style is Romanesque, and there is only one entrance, the door of the chapel, a broad staircase leading from the right as one passes through down to the vaults, and on the left up to the chapel, whence one enters the mausoleum itself. The latter is lighted from above. The general effect is said to be imposing. A fine avenue, flanked with tall trees, will eventually lead to Prince Bismarck's last resting place.

The fourth concert by the Philharmonic Orchestra, under Arthur Nikisch, offered a rather dreary programme, the one really brilliant feature being a magnificent performance of Tschaikowski's symphony in E minor. The celebration overture by Felix Draeseke, the Dresden composer, written for the jubilee of the King of Saxony, bears unfortunate evidence that it was written to order. It is simply a grandiloquent and bombastic paraphrase of certain well-known melodies, among which, of course, "God Save the Queen," which is also the royal hymn of Saxony, is most prominent. A second novelty was the violin concerto by Jules Conus, a young Russian composer and violinist, which is written in one movement, or, rather, three short movements, which run one into the other without pause. The piece was well played by the Russian violinist Petschnikoff, but did not seem to interest the audience, being somewhat diffuse and incoherent. The French baritone Plasalle sang the arias from "Dinorah" and "Hérodiade," both of which are not at all to the taste of a symphony concert audience.

EDWARD BRECK.

CZAR PROUD OF HIS VOICE.

Sings at a Court Concert in St. Petersburg and Compliments Himself.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A letter from St. Petersburg relates that the Czar, who is rather proud of his tenor voice, which is sweet and admirably trained, though not of great volume, was in very gay spirits and in excellent form at a recent musical party at the imperial villa at Livadia.

He sang a couple of arias particularly well, and was so pleased with himself that, turning from the piano to an appreciative Court audience, he laughingly exclaimed:

"Well, my children, my enemies say many harsh and unkind things of me and accuse me of being destitute of many capacities. But I defy them to say I cannot sing as well as the best of them."

More Sutherland Jewels Recovered.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The police here have made a further recovery of jewelry stolen from the Duchess of Sutherland. Three-fourths of the stolen jewels have now been recovered.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE OF KUSAIE, OR STRONG'S ISLAND.—According to the press of Berlin, London, and Paris, the desire of the United States to acquire Kusaie, or Strong's Island, in the Pacific, created much disturbance in European diplomatic circles. What had been recorded as of minor importance when compared with the acquisition of the Philippines suddenly burst forth in Berlin as a subject upon which Germany "should make representations of remonstrance." In London it was pointed out that besides being invaluable to the States as a coaling station, making that part of the Pacific secured by the United States Navy and doubly fortifying their position in the Philippines, the island would be particularly serviceable in connection with the new cable, which from Strong's Island can take an almost due westerly course, the other landing points being Ruk Lagoon, in the Caroline Archipelago, and the Pelew Islands, and thence northward to Manila. The island, although known to early Spanish navigators, was rediscovered by an American whaler in 1804. In 1824, the Frenchman Duperry visited the island and wrote of the value and importance of the place: "It offers good ports for carenage, abundance of water, and refreshments of different sorts." A few years ago Strong's Island just escaped being included in the German protected sphere of the Marshall Islands. When the dispute arose between Spain and Germany as to the ownership of the Caroline Islands, which extend over nearly twenty degrees of latitude, the latter nation, when the Pope awarded the group to Spain as hers by prior right, was bitterly disappointed at failing to induce his Holiness to include Kusaie within the German boundary. Germany's own mid-Pacific naval station, Jaluit, in the Marshall Islands, being nothing but a sandy atoll, with a bad entrance into a lagoon whose waters are so shallow for a long distance out from the shore as to be practically useless as a naval station, except to small and light-draught vessels. Port Lelé, on the eastern side of Strong's Island, has a narrow, deep entrance, (five to six fathoms,) free from obstructions. In the palmy days of American whaling—1850 to 1860—the ships would simply tie up to a rude stone wharf, built by the natives for the benefit of their always welcome American visitors. The harbor is so landlocked that the severest storms fail to disturb its waters. The vegetation on the island, it is said, is capable of supporting a large population.

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THE EGYPTIAN BUDGET FOR 1899.—The Council of Ministers in Cairo has approved the Egyptian Budget for 1899. Under the new conditions it is expected that the revenue will be £10,600,000, (Egyptian,) and the expenditure £10,560,000, (Egyptian,) leaving a surplus at the disposal of the Government of £40,000, (Egyptian.) The expenditure includes £418,000 paid into the general reserve fund and £265,000 paid into the Debt Conversion Economies Fund. The receipts show an increase of £160,000 as compared with the estimates for 1898. The land tax has been provisionally further reduced by £216,000, (Egyptian,) and one or two small reductions have been made in taxes affecting the poorer classes. The expenditure exceeds that of 1898 by £40,000. The principal items in the budget under which increased expenditure is incurred are £36,400, (Egyptian) for the army and £110,000 (Egyptian) for the civil administration of the Soudan, and £50,000 (Egyptian) for defraying the costs of working the Soudan railways. On the other hand, the Soudan receipts are estimated at £40,000, (Egyptian,) so that the net deficit in the civil administration of that country, including the railway, is £120,000, (Egyptian.)

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THE FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME FOR 1899.—M. Lockroy, the French Minister of Marine, has finally issued his permanent naval programme for 1899, which has been considerably modified from that originally published, when a serious conflict over Fashoda seemed imminent. Instead of the battleships at first proposed, the programme is now entirely devoted to cruisers and lighter craft. Two first-class armored cruisers of 10,000 tons of the Condé Sully type are mentioned, the cruisers to have a speed of twenty-one knots and an armament of forty guns, all but two of which will be rapid-fire guns; two first-class scouting cruisers of 4,000 tons and twenty-three knots, with twenty-four guns, all rapid-firing; two destroyers, 311 tons and twenty-six knots; four twenty-six-knot torpedo boats, twelve twenty-four-knot torpedo boats, and six submarine torpedo boats. These last mentioned will be sister ships of the one about to be launched. They will have a displacement of 106 tons, a speed of from twelve to thirteen knots, and will carry four torpedo tubes. In addition to the above vessels, statistics of those now building show that three battleships of 11,275 tons, and with a speed of eighteen knots, will be ready for sea in 1899. Two others, the Henri IV., 8,948 tons and seventeen knots, and the Jena, 12,052 tons and eighteen knots, will be finished in 1900; and one, the Suffren, 12,720 tons and eighteen knots, in 1901. Only one armored cruiser will be completed in 1899, but six, from 9,500 to 11,270 tons, will be ready in 1901, and four others in 1902. Five foreign service cruisers will be completed by next Spring, while another will be ready in 1900. One gunboat, two torpedo boat destroyers of twenty-three knots, and seven of twenty-six knots, will be completed for sea before the end of 1899. In 1900, one thirteen-knot and six twenty-six-knot destroyers will be placed in commission, and in 1899 twenty-six first-class twenty-four-knot torpedo boats, six portable torpedo boats, and two small gunboats. The figures show that the French Navy will be increased by forty-eight ships in 1900 and by twenty-one in 1902. France will then still be ahead of England in torpedo boats, while the disproportion in regard to larger craft will have been considerably reduced.

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THE INTEREST IN DREYFUS GROWING IN GERMANY.—The following advertisement is being published in the papers of Berlin: "Notice to collectors of postal cards and to all persons interested in the Dreyfus case: I have the honor to inform you that I have arranged for publication three sets of French postal cards containing interesting matter concerning the Dreyfus case. The first contains a picture of the Ile du Diable; the second, portraits of Dreyfus and Mme. Lucie Dreyfus; the third, portraits of Emile Zola and Labori. Everybody desirous of obtaining these cards will receive them dated from the Post Office in Cayenne, French Guiana, on the very day that Dreyfus shall leave the Ile du Diable for France. Of his return, after the recent events in France, there is no doubt, and everybody should be happy to possess these cards published to celebrate the event. These cards will be for the public a lasting and precious souvenir of a very important occasion. If Dreyfus—which is altogether improbable—is not acquitted, the publisher will return the money to the subscribers."

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RUSSIA READY TO APPOINT AN HEIR TO THE THRONE OF SERVIA.—The Narodni Lishy of Belgrade asserts that the Czar is contemplating advancing the name of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro as that of heir presumptive to the throne of Servia, and that the Russian Minister in Belgrade will shortly present a note to the Servian Government demanding that ex-King Milan leave Servian territory at a very near date. It seems that the Czar does not intend to brook the insult put upon him by the breaking of the pledges of the ex-monarch, who had promised never to return to Servia. During the several months since Milan's return the Czar has paid no attention to him until a plot was recently discovered by the Russian agents through which Milan intended to place an Obrenovitch on the throne in the event of his son Alexander, the present King, dying childless. It is believed that Alexander, having been refused by all of the eligible Princesses in Europe, has at last decided to remain a bachelor to the end of his days. Just before Milan was forced to abdicate, several years ago, a scandal was created through his relations with Artemisia Christisch, the divorced wife of a former Servian Minister. She, it is said, caused the final separation between the King and Queen Natalie. When a son was born to Mme. Christisch he was named Obren, thus making it clear that he was a scion of the Obrenovitch dynasty. It is said that King Milan promised to marry Mme. Christisch as soon as he was free to do so. However, as soon as he got rid of Queen Natalie he sent Mme. Christisch abroad with the young Obren. For several years they lived in Paris. It is now the scheme of Milan to marry Mme. Christisch and have Obren legitimized, and bring about his recognition as King Alexander's successor. To this plan both the Czar and the Greek Church are utterly opposed. It is expected that as soon as the Czar's demand for the exile of ex-King Milan shall be carried out the Servian Government will be ordered to proclaim Prince Nicholas as Alexander's heir presumptive.

THE CZAR AS PEACEMAKER

Earnest Effort to Win the Affection of His Polish Subjects.

RUSSIA'S REGARD FOR FRANCE

The Northern People Do Not Attempt to Understand Their Gallic Friends, but Sympathize with Them.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 28.—Do the Russians really like the French? This is a question that has often been put, particularly of late, since the Fashoda incident. From personal observations I can state that the Russians certainly do like the French, without, however, understanding them in the least. The idea of a republic, of a people governing themselves, is a strange conception to them. The conception of political life or even of public life is for them more fabulous than the Cyclops. Such a thing as intellectual life does not exist for the great majority of the population. In St. Petersburg, as in Moscow, there is not a single café, not a brasserie, no place, in fact where, as in other European countries, an opportunity is given for free speech and political discussion. The newspapers are rare, alike in the capital and the provinces.

It is, therefore, difficult for the Russian people to understand the French people and their democratic republican régime. Nevertheless the Russians are animated with a close feeling of sympathy for the French. But it will be and has been argued, if sincere, why did not the Russian Government come forward to assist France during the Fashoda crisis?

To fully understand the neutral attitude taken by Russia, it is first necessary to go back to the latter part of 1897 and the beginning of the present year, when a grave crisis broke out in the Far East. Germany had taken possession of a Chinese port without a previous declaration of war, and was threatening Peking. For the sake of protecting the Chinese capital and restoring the political equilibrium in the East, Russia obtained from China the concession of Port Arthur, commanding the Gulf of Pechili. At this the English raised a cry of alarm and demanded the evacuation of Port Arthur by the Russians, in the same manner as they recently demanded the evacuation of Fashoda by the French. At that time Russia had but a handful of men at Port Arthur, placed at the mercy of the first British fleet, and in St. Petersburg official circles war was then thought to be unavoidable.

It was even rumored one morning that the first shots had been fired between the Russian and British fleets. And yet, during that great crisis, when the Russian fleet was in a position of the greatest inferiority to that of the English, the Russians did not think of asking for French assistance; nor did any French organ of public opinion suggest that war be declared against England for Russia's sake.

Russia managed, through her diplomacy, to avoid war, at that time, through retaining her hold upon Port Arthur. But during the crisis there was no feeling in Russia against France for not coming forward in support of her ally; and this because it was fully realized that the question could not possibly affect French interests and also because the Franco-Russ

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

An Australian paper says there is a church in America where there are curtained off partitions at the side where babies may sleep while their mothers enjoy the church service. The paper does not say what happens when the babies will not sleep, but assert themselves vociferously.

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Present day fashions, according to Miss Harriet Sacket, who has charge of the domestic art department of Pratt Institute, are not artistic. There should be three resting points for drapery in a woman's costume, the shoulders, the hips, and the knee. The knee is less a real than an apparent support. The drapery is usually lifted a little at that point to give freedom of action to the limbs, thus giving the appearance of rest. In the Greek costume the support is chiefly from the shoulders, and there being a slight rest at the hips where the robe is confined by a loose girdle. The most beautiful curve in perfect female figures is from the back sloping down below the hips to the knees. Miss Sacket takes exception to the gowns of the latest cuts made perfectly plain in the back and fitting sheath-like over the hips. A little fullness in the back allowing the gown to fall in pretty curves around to the front and falling to the knee outlines but does not accentuate the curve of the body, and is truly artistic.

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Marie Antoinette in the Petit Trianon could not have played at domestic tasks with the elegance of the modern woman of leisure if the latter had a desire to undertake homely duties. Every one knows the elegance of a modern table service. Silver baking dishes are included now in dishes for the table. All sorts of kitchen utensils find their way into the dining room, now that the chafing dish is in high favor; still a coffee mill is not a dining-room feature. They may be bought in solid silver for $175. What coffee might not be ground in a $175 coffee mill, and what pleasure might there not be in the grinding? Then if mamma in her elegant kitchen wishes to please the children she pops corn for them in a solid silver corn popper, with an ebony handle, and she cores the apples for her apple pudding with a solid silver apple corer that costs not less than $3.75. For mixing her cakes she uses the beautiful Russian lacquer bowls in many colors, but fired so many times that the colors cannot be removed by vinegar, oil, or hot liquids. The bowl will last for years, and is light and easy to handle. A bowl big enough to make the cake for an old-fashioned Christmas tea party costs only $1, and smaller ones are even less expensive. For all kinds of baking and cooking on the top of the stove there are pretty little and big Japanese dishes, which have been subjected to 2,000 degrees heat and will not crack or break. Even the every-day woman who is obliged to be more or less among the pots and pans may do something to approach the elegance which surrounded the beautiful French Queen in her play labors.

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The two men were talking of home affairs as they left the elevated train. "Do you have a furnace fire in your house every day?" the first man was asking. "Why, yes," replied the second man, a little note of surprise in his voice. "Well, I don't have one in my house except when the weather is cold enough to warrant it. I tell my man to light the fire when the mercury gets down to 26 degrees, and not before. Then the house needs to be heated."

"Gracious!" exclaimed a woman who overheard the conversation, speaking with more force than elegance, "I wonder if that man waits until the mercury is down to 26 degrees before he has his office thoroughly heated?"

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This is a story which will give many useful hints to young wives and will sound a note of warning to discontented husbands. The wedding day of this young couple was far enough in the distance to show a decided linear perspective, and the husband had come to know his wife sufficiently well to feel that, though she might be a very good little wife, she was not the wingless angel he had at first supposed her, and he was not always exactly pleased with everything she did. Only little things, of course, but knowing that great oaks from little acorns grow, he felt it his duty to comment occasionally upon these little shortcomings.

"Jennie," he said, one day, coming into the parlor, where the little wife was warbling a love song at the piano, and exhibiting an altogether care-free enjoyment of life which grated upon the feelings at that moment. "Jennie," he repeated, "there's a hole in one of my socks, and I don't believe that you mended them at all." "No?" queried Jennie in an enigmatical tone, and continued her music apparently without further thought upon the subject. But inwardly she was angry, and very angry. She had been well brought up by a housekeeperly mother, and to be told that she did not darn her husband's stockings was gall and wormwood.

"I'll let him know whether I mend his socks or not," she said to herself the next morning, the insult still rankling, though she had kissed her husband good-bye with wifely affection. Then she put on her hat and coat and hied herself to the nearest dry-goods shop, and there she purchased a goodly quantity of bright, scarlet darning cotton. "I won't miss a hole, either," she murmured to herself, vindictively, as she sat down that afternoon to attend to the small family mending. She didn't. If there was a suspicion of a break in a thread it was a sufficient excuse to put in a stitch of the bright scarlet. "His feet'll look just like a pair of parokets," she said smiling wickedly as she completed her task.

Whether the young husband had not an eye for color, or whether his conscience smote him for his former harshness will never be known, for he never said a word concerning this bright embroidery on his hosiery, and it might have been continued indefinitely if his mother-in-law had not made her appearance on the scene. She felt it her duty to set straight any little matters that were going wrong, and one of the first things her sharp eyes espied was the red speckled black socks that came from the family wash.

"Is it possible, Jennie" she said in grieved tones "that after all the instruction I have given you, and all my efforts to make you a good housekeeper you should go and darn your husband's socks with red cotton? Give them to me. That must be all taken out and they must be darned over again, each with the color of the sock." Mamma-in-law heaved a deep sigh as she sat down to her self-imposed task, while her daughter with a wicked twinkle in her eyes went to the piano and began to sing carelessly the chorus of an old song: "And Adam, the very first man, the very first woman obeyed."

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Here is an idea for housekeepers. One of them who has ideas about matters and things has an antipathy for cream in tea and never uses it. Many housekeepers do not take cream in their tea, and do not believe in the lacteal fluid in any form for tea. This housekeeper does, but she takes milk in preference to cream, for she says that the latter is too rich to be good for that purpose. For all others no cream is too rich for her.

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A New York woman has been treasuring for some time a voluminous old wrapper with the idea of one day turning it into a bathing suit. The material was good and the pattern she thought would be both stylish and pretty for aquatic garb. It was a blue and white stripe, the white about two inches wide and the dark blue half an inch. She had stored it away, as it happened, with some clothes that she was to give away. The other day she went to take it out to have it ready for work. But the professional dress slashers in the streets never made such work of a gown as had been made with this. Only the yoke and sleeves and a few fragments of the body remained, for it was such a nice soft piece of goods that the boys of the family had cut it all up for bicycle rags.

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Speaking of the crinoline or hoopskirt, it is generally supposed that it has been a thing only of recollection for twenty years at least, but that is not so. There is a wealthy, stylish, pretty woman living at one of the big New York residence hotels who has worn a hoop almost ever since she can remember. She has them made for her now, small ones, and no one would imagine she wore them, but they are there just the same. She is a plump woman, and her idea is that she is a little more satisfactorily and modestly dressed with the crinoline.

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Paper vests can be bought now in place of chamois skin. They cost about a quarter as much as the chamois, are equally warm, and less bulky.

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Love is a queer thing, and people who go into the philosophy of it learn, as many people do who make a study of many things, that they know less when they end than when they begin. An Eastern girl belonging to one of the finest old families in her State, was engaged to be married not so very many years ago, but for some reason, no one knew why, the engagement was broken. No one gave a clue as to whether the man or the girl broke the engagement or whether there was a reason for it that was worth while or not, but at any rate the young woman considered it a serious enough event in her life to warrant her going into mourning. She was apparently a normal young woman, with no idiosyncrasies other than in giving a little too much thought to herself and her own affairs, a weakness to which many people are subject. But anyway she put on deep crape, and all her friends, while they mourned this peculiar action of hers, also mourned that her young life was ruined. But it wasn't, as it happened, by that unfortunate love, though the girl may not have been supposed to know that. She wore her crape dejectedly until she met another man, the one upon whom fate had decided to bestow her for life. The man was a widower, at a loss without a home of his own. Within a year after his wife's death the girl had left off her crape for her lost lover, the man his bands for his departed wife, and the two were married. Her friends could only exclaim in surprise: "Did you ever! Her heart wasn't broken, after all."

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Sulphur for fumigating should be placed in the upper part of the room, Dr. Horace T. Hanks told the Rainy Day Club the other day. The fumes of sulphur are heavy, and for that reason they do not rise. The fumigating qualities of the sulphur are excellent when they reach every point of the room to be treated, but becaues of the heavy qualities physicians are using another substance having similar properties.

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A girl who visits New York frequently stops while in the city with her grandmother. The grandmother is an old-fashioned housekeeper, and one thing upon which she lays emphasis in her household affairs is regularity. The meals are always on time and she likes the members of her family to be ready promptly. It is something of a trial to her that her graddaughter should sometimes after a theatre party or other festivity sleep over breakfast time. The granddaughter knows this, and she makes a great effort to be up in time, and make up her sleep if she needs to in the afternoon. The other evening she had been out very late, and grandmamma sympathized. "The child mustn't try to get up this morning," she said to herself, and dressing more hurriedly than usual she hurried to her granddaughter's room.

"Alice," she called softly, as she knocked on the door. There was no answer and she went in. "Alice," she said again, speaking a little louder, but there was no answer. "Alice," she said a third time, and at last there was a sleepy response. "Alice, dear," she said, "don't think of getting up this morning. You were out so very late last night you need the sleep." All this time she was stroking the ruffled head on the pillow, and by the time she had finished speaking its owner was wide awake, but not quite conscious of what had been said. "Oh, yes, grandma," she answered. "I will get right up," and she did, for she had been so thoroughly wakened that she could not go to sleep again.

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There is a hygienic way of dancing as well as of doing other things. A dancing teacher says that to make a good dancer it is necessary to breathe properly. No one will dance gracefully who does not throw out the chest and take long, deep breaths and a long step.

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It is perhaps getting late in the season for mothers to leave their baby carriages with the babies in them outside of stores while they go inside to make purchases, still it is difficult to tell what the weather or the women will do. The practice of leaving babies over iron gratings is a bad one, people who know say. The gratings are put in to allow the light to get to underground apartments, and the bad air to get out. This bad air coming up all around the little ones is very unhealthful. If children must be left outside the shops the mothers should be careful to see that they are well placed.

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Goethe talks of the ewigweibliche, but some up-to-date people talk of the everlasting unwomanly. One of the latter was in a china store the other day, a store where odd pieces of china are found that cannot always be duplicated. Mme. E. U. was making some purchases in the store when another woman arrived. She went immediately to a certain part of the shop, where a particular kind of china was sold, and picking up a dining plate asked: "You haven't sold all of these plates but this one, have you?" Yes, they were all gone but that one. "Oh, dear," said the woman, "I am so sorry that I did not get them when I was in here the other day." She stepped back a little and Mme. E. U. immediately stepped in front of her, took up the plate which she had put down, and took it to a clerk to be wrapped. It was obvious that as she heard that plate praised she had determined to have it herself. Perhaps the second woman belonged to the E. U. class, too, but there was some excuse for her annoyance. "Was that plate sold?" she asked the clerk sharply. "Yes, last night," snapped the woman who had taken it, telling what was obviously an untruth, for the plate had been standing with the other china unmarked. "She had been looking at them," said the clerk to the second customer soothingly, but the impression made by the everlasting unwomanly is one that it is difficult to efface, especially when one loses a coveted bit of china.

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A woman physician says that she believes that the first and most important step in education should be a knowledge of fundamental physiological laws, an ignorance and disregard of which bring about conditions of body which hinder or prevent entirely a perfect performance of the duties of life or an enjoyment of its pleasures. There is nothing new in this; it is the doctrine of Herbert Spencer, and his precepts are being more or less followed by school children. Rules for health and self-preservation are given out by workers in many lines of sociological work among the poor. Such physiology, the doctor believes, should be taught thoroughly—not the number of bones in the human body, but a general knowledge of the laws by which it is governed.

LITTLE GINGERBREAD MAN.

Once when a baker in Fairyville
Was making cakes, as bakers will,
He made and put by itself in a pan
A dear little, queer little gingerbread man.

By-and-by, when the cakes were brown,
He opened the oven; when nimbly down
Hopped the queer little man, and, blinking his eyes,
Called out to the baker, who stared in surprise:
"Run, run; fast as you can!
Can't catch me, little gingerbread man."

The baker ran; his wife ran, too,
And puss started up with a brave "Meow, meow;"
Old Rover ran with a gruff "Bow-wow,"
Followed by Brindle, the staid old cow.
The horse broke out of the barn with a neigh,
But he heard the echo from far away:
"Run, run; fast as you can!
Can't catch me, little gingerbread man."

Man and woman, horse and cow,
Dog and cat were after him now,
But none could run as fast as he.
And over his shoulder he called with glee:
"Run, run; fast as you can!
Can't catch me, little gingerbread man."

But a wolf crept out of the woods at last,
And wolves, he knew, could run so fast.
Yet he hurried on, and bravely cried,
Just as the wolf bounded up by his side:
"Run, run; fast as you can!
Can't catch me, little gingerbread man."

The great gray wolf took a bite, just one,
The gingerbread man was one-fourth gone.
A second bite took him up to the waist.
Just half was gone, and 'twas only a taste.
Still another bite took him up to the throat.
And now three-fourths was gone, you'll note.
Then he swallowed the head as away he ran,
And that was the last of the gingerbread man.

—ELLA M. WHITE in Ladies' Home Journal.

"RUBBING" OLD GRAVESTONES.

The Girl Had an Experience When She Tried to Find Materials for the Work.

The easiest thing in the world is to take an impression of an old stone or carving, which has the design incised, with a bit of shoemaker's wax and a piece of paper. It is a wonder that the gravestone of the immortal bard Shakespeare is not entirely worn out with the enthusiastic labors of tireless tourists. The words, "Goode friend, for Jesus' sake, forbare to digge the bones interred here," are to be seen in the parlor of many a traveler, who will declare with delight that he took the design himself.

Rubbing brasses in old churches abroad is a fad, and there is said to be a club whose members are young women accustomed to travel, each of whom must have rubbed her brass to belong. These brasses are quaint old tablets, dedicated to the memories of old-time knights and ladies, and they come out on paper delightfully. The inscriptions on old-time church gravestones in American graveyards can be preserved in fac simile in the same way. It is a blessing to the genealogist. It was something of this kind that the girl wished to do when she started out to find the materials. A man, perhaps, would have exerted his ingenuity and thought out some materials which would have answered the purpose, experimented, and, after a time, found just what he wanted. Not so the girl. After the manner of her sex and an amateur, she wished to start with professional materials and have everything in every way up to date. Perhaps she thought the fun of going for them would be as great as getting the impression after they were found. That would be an entirely feminine feeling, and looking for the materials was quite in line with shopping.

The materials required were paper, blue wax, and gelatine lozenges. For these materials she went to the shops where artists' materials are kept. First, however, she went to a few book stores where different lines of good pictures are found; to a regular art store, and later laid siege to the down-town shops, where artists' materials and everything in that line are kept. If the shopping instinct was at work it was gratified. Shop after shop was visited without success. Everywhere there was a general knowledge of what was wanted, but no one knew the exact nature of the materials or where they could could be found.

It was from the Museum of Natural History finally that the information came. They make tracings there for reproduction, and have copied carvings on slate, bone, and wood that came from the North Pacific Coast. They have a tough, thin, white tissue paper which they use for that purpose, but that is too thin for use on old stones. For this, ordinary brown or white wrapping paper may be used, but some care and a little experimenting is required in selecting the kind, for the paper must be strong and yet soft to receive the impression well.

Heelball, they said at the museum, is the material used for rubbing. It is a shoemaker's wax and will come from the art furnishing stores, or from the shops where they sell shoemakers' findings. And the gelatine lozenges—why, what can be better than the lozenges they sell in the shops for colds, or ordinary jujube paste?

The lozenges are put at the four corners of the paper, which is fastened by them to the four corners of the stone from which the inscription is to be taken. These hold it in place and the worker can devote all her attention to getting the inscription with accuracy and delicacy.

To get the heelball was the next consideration, and there was another but less extended round of the art supply stores again, without result. The shoemakers' findings shops were next in order. There are any number of big shoe establishments on Duane Street, and here the girl finally made her way, with some hesitancy, and found just what she wanted at the second place she visited, a big wholesale place.

"Sixty cents a dozen," said the clerk, politely.

"But I wanted only one," said the girl, with visions of a life devoted to nothing but gravestone rubbing if twelve big pieces of wax were to be disposed of. "Can't you sell me a single piece?"

"Well, that is something we do not do very often," replied the clerk; "but perhaps we could manage it this time."

Then the girl picked out one piece of American heelball, a little square pyramid with the top cut off, and about four inches long, the regulation shape and just right for impression taking, and also one round piece of English make, the size of a fifty-cent piece, but five times as thick.

"Seven cents," said the clerk. "But we shall have to do this in the regular way. I must take down your name and address and take you to the cashier's window to pay the bill, and then you must sign it."

That was a great deal of ceremony for a small thing, but in the girl's estimation the precious heelball she was carrying off was entirely worth it all, and her face beamed with satisfaction. It is probable that any large shoe dealer and manufacturer would obtain the heelball for a regular customer, and it is certain that the art stores are not preparing for a large army of gravestone or tablet impression takers.

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

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Leaves neither acid nor alkali in the food.

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SAFES FOR SILVERWARE

They Are Coming More Into Use in Modern Houses.

SOME ARE VERY EXPENSIVE

Baby Safes of Elaborate Design for Jewelry and Valuables Grow in Popularity.

A beautiful residence now going up on Madison Avenue will have for its first pieces of furniture two large safes for the butler's pantry. They will be immense things, by actual measurement 80 inches high, 62 inches wide, and 38 inches deep. These monsters will cost $1,200 apiece, and will show the best and the latest devices in burglar and fire proof safes. The mistress of the house made a trip herself to lower Broadway to order them and give directions as to details of finish. The safes are intended for her silverware, and are among the most important items of her house furnishing.

The modern safe for home use requires the services of the cabinetmaker as well as the metal worker. With the constantly increasing use of fine silver and jewelry, it has become necessary to have a safe and convenient place to keep it—a place where it will be accessible for daily use, and yet not at the mercy of burglars or in danger in case of fire. The modern safe has become almost a work of art as well as a useful piece of furniture. For silver, the inside has a fine cabinet finish, and the greater part is covered with velvet, that there may be no danger of marring beautiful pieces of plate, where exquisite workmanship equals or exceeds in value the intrinsic worth of the metal.

A model silver safe is made on the principle of a bookrack, though with shelves that are very deep, as in the big safes which are going into the Madison Avenue house. The shelves are covered, upper and under sides, with velvet, and the walls of the safe may be lined with the velvet or with finely finished wood. The shelves are movable, as in a bookcase. The arrangement being made according to the individual tastes of the householder, there may be only shelves, or a part of the space may be utilized by velvet-lined drawers, and possibly in the bottom an extra burglar-proof department, like another small safe inside the large safe, with a heavy door, 2½ inches thick, fastened by exposed bolt work, with walls nearly as thick as the door, and made of the same solid metal as the outside. The exterior of the safe is as plain as it can be made—black, in colors, or with a silver bronze finish, though the black is usually preferred.

The baby safes, little jewelry safes, are attractive in the silver finish. These are pretty things for a Christmas present; they are not a yard high, comparatively shallow, and are to be placed in a bedroom or dressing room, where they are not conspicuous and can be easily concealed. These, like the larger safes, are arranged according to order, but a standard arrangement has one apartment above and one below, and two drawers across the middle of the little safe, forming the shell for the upper compartment. The top, bottom, and sides of each compartment, which is the full width of the safe, are lined with purple velvet, and the drawers with the same material. The fronts of the drawers are of well-finished oak, and a little oak trimming is around the mirrors which form the back of each compartment. Another little safe has only one drawer in the centre and on either side an empty compartment, but any way in which they are made it is as easy to slip valuable jewelry into them at night as to leave it on the dressing table, and then, with a little turn of the combination lock, it is safe. A safe like that would cost possibly $50, though a larger one of plainer finish would be less.

Safes are also finding themselves in ordinary pieces of furniture. One of these is a boudoir or parlor writing desk of handsomely finished wood. There is one long drawer in it, as in most desks, and above that the high desk part, the front letting down for the writing table and disclosing on one side small drawers and compartments and on the other a larger compartment, which might be intended for account books, but it is a safe for private papers or jewels. Upon opening the outer door of wood, like the desk, an arched metal door is disclosed, and that, when opened, shows a velvet-lined, burglar-proof safe with secret compartments. A desk or cabinet of that kind costs about $125, more or less, according to the design and finish. The safes are all made from the best five-ply metal of welded steel-and-iron plates.

Where safes are not used for table silver, the silver vault is built into the house, opening from the butler's pantry. A family well known in New York society, which figured not long ago in a noted burglary case, has recently had larger silver vaults put into the house. The most prominent architects now plan for these vaults in most of their most pretentious city and country houses. These vaults are small rooms fitted up much like the silver safes, though possibly with less velvet and more woodwork, as the vault is used frequently to hold fine china as well as silver. The velvet in safes and vaults is of good quality, and the architect, when it goes into the make-up of the house, specifies that it must cost not less than $1.25 a yard.

The vault is built exactly on the principle of the most modern bank vaults in regard to security and outside finish. There are massive doors of the metal finished on the inside with a brass plate which shows through the heavy plate glass covering it. There is the day gate of open metal work, with a simple fastening exactly as in the banks, and used also for convenience. The woman of to-day not only has more valuables than she had a few years ago, but she uses them more frequently, and the bank is useful only for very valuable and seldom-used plate or while she is away in the Summer.

Mother Truth's Melodies.

Old King Coal is a costly old soul,
Yes, a costly old soul is he,
For it takes a "heap" our homes to keep
Warmed up to the right degree.
—L. A. W. Bulletin.

SILVER FOR AMERICAN TABLES.

That Manufactured in This Country Is the Finest in the World — Workmen of All Nations Employed.

The silverware that finds its way from the big manufacturing establishments to the private table to-day is the most perfect of any country or of any age. There was never more beautiful silverware than is made in America at the present time, and America can boast of the largest silver manufacturing establishment in the world. The designs and variety turned out are surprising. The American people have a great love for change and improvement, and in satisfying this our silver has been brought to this great degree of perfection.

Perhaps there is nothing so popular in the way of silver just now as the tea set. It is found in hundreds of different designs, and with varying numbers of pieces, according to the use to which it is to be put. The afternoon tea set has its pretty little kettle for heating the water, and the tea is brewed with the tea ball in the individual cup. There is the luncheon tea set; there is the set with the tray and the set without, the plain, the repoussé, the colonial, and empire designs, and the hand-made or matele tea set, in beautiful original designs. Americans might surpass the Russians in tea drinking from the number and variety of their tea sets.

But much of the finest of the silver work is to be found in the designs for after-dinner coffee sets. The after-dinner coffee pot lends itself well to beautiful designs. It is tall and beautiful in every design. There are many of these in the old hand-worked silver. This is very beautiful, as all fine hand work is and the designs are all original, no duplicates being made, except by special order. For the matele work a regular sculptor is employed, who molds his design in clay, and this is turned over to the silversmith, who works from it. The body of the piece is hammered out from a single piece of metal by one workman, the bottom, the cover, if it is a piece with a cover, and the handle are each made in a single piece, and soldered into place. A fine after-dinner coffee set in the matele work, including the coffee pot, sugar bowl, creamer, and heavy tray, will cost $375, but there is the money's worth in it. There are exquisite large pitchers also in the same work. The pitcher is another piece of tableware which lends itself well to all decorative work and well repays the efforts of the silversmith.

There is a great deal of difference in the color of silver in the eye of a connoisseur, and it ranges from the bright silver color to the darker pieces more or less oxidized. One of the new shades of silver is in the French gray, a soft shade and it is given in designs reproduced from those of the French of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. This is to be found in the beautiful writing sets, with the silver-edged writing tablet and all the innumerable paraphernalia, everything heavy and solid, which brings the price of a set well up into the hundreds of dollars, though the individual prices range from $2.50 up.

The India chasing is some of the finest work and most refined to be found in silver. It is hand work unostentatious but beautiful, and that, too, is to be found in writing sets and also in toilet silver. There is Russian work in silver, and designs from almost all countries are reproduced here, except Japan. The Japanese have their own original ways of doing their silver work, which is a combination of chasing and applied work, and shows the characteristics of the country. So when the American manufacturer wishes Japanese designs made from his own silver he sends it to Japan, and there the silversmiths of the country put on their chrysanthemums and their monkeys, making them stand out as in life, or indeed, and they come back to America silver with the pure Japanese design.

The silversmith combines his silver with china occasionally, and the result is very pretty. The cups and saucers and teapot are of china, and the silver spoons have china handles, while in the sugar and creamer, which are of silver, and of the general shape of the tea pot, he reproduces the design of the china with excellent effect.

Enameling is combined with silver, but it is expensive, as enameling is in everything. After-dinner coffee cups, set in delicate frames of silver gilt enameled are beautiful, but exceedingly expensive. A little after-dinner coffee or small teacup and saucer of this delicate filigree work filled in with translucent enamel is wonderfully and delicately beautiful, and the cost is $150. It is too delicate to be used for anything but a cabinet piece. In work of this kind almost every color goes in separately. One which will stand the greatest amount of heat goes in first and is baked, the next in order of endurance, and the next, and so on until the work is complete.

The plain designs in silver are, perhaps, the most popular, the English designs; the simple design of beading, which is English, is familiar to every one. The elaborate repoussé work is never as generally popular as the plain. The combination of silver and glass, people who like silver and people who like glass are apt to say, is painting the rose, but there are many beautiful pieces of the two combined. They come chiefly in articles that are to contain liquids—pitchers, punch bowls, decanters, whisky flasks, and always in the butter dish, which from ancient tradition it seems necessary to have in glass.

The most popular presents in large silver pieces seem to be berry bowls and ice cream sets; these are for weddings and anniversaries. Perhaps the general utility of a bowl makes it popular as a gift, and the ice cream set may be separated and used for different purposes. But nothing equals in popularity and general utility the big cases of knives, forks, and spoons which so many lucky brides receive, and than which there is nothing they like better if they have housekeeperly tastes. There is something satisfactory in merely seeing these big trunks of solid wood and their velvet-lined trays. The small cases will cost not more than $75, but the larger ones cost several hundred dollars, varying according to size.

The old castor has long gone entirely out of fashion, the great amount of small individual dishes that have become popular making it unnecessary, but the salad sets, two bottles, one for vinegar and one for oil, set in a silver case with a handle, are a close second to it.

The silver is not only of designs and outlines of the work of many nations to-day, but there are often foreign as well as American workmen employed in its manufacture. In a big silver firm which has its factory in New England, there are English and French and other workmen who have drifted in there in one way and another. Foreigners returning home take pieces of our fine silver. Yvette Guilbert, after a successful season here, treated herself to a silver tea set made by one of our manufacturers.

The Cast-Off One.

Her voice is like the ripple
Of a sparkling little rill,
And the glances from beneath her
Lashes give me many a thrill;
But, alas, I've got to lose her—
I am sad and she is glad—
I've been talking with her lover,
And I'm nothing but her dad.
—From Chicago News.

FEMININE FRILLS.

The Christmas snowball is here already. Santa Claus and the confectioners are going to do their utmost to work against fate and a green Christmas, and there will be snowballs if there is not snow on the ground. These snowballs are great, round, crusty, sparkling things, the only quality they lack to make them natural being the temperature, which is not below normal. They are made of—no layman knows what, and it makes no difference, for it does not take long to discover the bonbons inside, and no one cares to investigate further.

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It may be nothing more humane than fashion, which has not a reputation for humanity in any way, but it is certain that the aigrette is disappearing from the coiffure. It has taken with it, too, the irreproachable ostrich plume, and flowers are filling the place of both. They are artificial flowers, beautiful roses, which stand up on a long stalk from the top of the head as proudly as if they were still adorning the rosebush, cluster down in the hair à la Carmine, or there is one big flower on the top of the head and another tucked away at the side. It is a pretty and becoming fashion, and it obtains also on the bodice of the gowns. There is no longer a need at the opera to have dim lights to prevent the reflection and refraction of the lights from thousands of dollars' worth of diamonds. The tiaras and corsage pieces have given place largely to flowers, which are clustered on one shoulder or drape the front of the bodice of the gown, as well as ornament the hair.

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Realism in ornaments can hardly go further than the real turkey's claw, which is treated with a varnishlike finish, is silver tipped, and has a small thermometer fastened to it, and is transformed into a mantel ornament. That is a hint to the farmer's wife, who can hold in reserve all her turkey legs, tip them with a bit of ribbon tied in a bow at the side, fasten on the little thermometers that she can get at any stationer's, or she might, for a change, tie on little calendars, banner fashion, and there she has Christmas dinner souvenirs, one for each guest, or prizes for a progressive euchre party.

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Pocket combs come in little kid cases made in the form of kid gloves. They are novelties, and attractive as such.

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The fad for wearing coral jewelry and the desire the great public has for being in the fashion and at the same time not investing all its money for the fad, has led to the mounting of coral in silver for cuff links.

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A pretty fluffy pink velvet and chiffon opera cape and hood in an up-town shop window shows upon one side of the cape a little flight of pretty white birds. There is the head and the feathered body a little raised from the velvet. It is pretty, but the poor little dead things would be rather apt to hurt the feelings of a tender-hearted woman.

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The pretty little Dresden pattern flowered silks, pretty little designs in stripes and delicate colors such as were worn thirty or more years, or even longer, ago, are extremely pretty and dainty.

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The bows worn with stocks are big and broad and the ends long. The material may be either ribbon or the soft brocaded silks that have been used in bright-colored silk handkerchiefs that we see often now, and in men's scarfs. The sides and ends are hemmed with a narrow stitched hem.

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A fine sheer little handkerchief in a shop where dainty lingerie and the more superficial pieces of women's attire are sold has a little cluster of birds in the corner—birds, hand embroidered, as if in the act of flight.

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Pretty bonnets for children are made after European costume designs—a little puffed crown, the front part coming well over the face like a sunbonnet, with the edge folded back. They are made in dainty flowered designs, lined with plain silk, or with the plain silk lined with the figured, and two long streamers of chiffon hang down the back.

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People who do not mind spending money, but feel that they are better satisfied to make a bargain, should look around for exhibition pieces. Articles made for competitive exhibition at the world's fairs contain the best workmanship that can be put into them. No pains is spared, and a high price is set upon them. Then, in a year or so, if they have not been sold, the price on them is greatly reduced, that they may make way for the later pieces of fine work. An exquisitely beautiful set of silver knives and forks of different sizes, with carvers, &c., the handles beautifully enameled in rich colors, was $500 first cost, and now it can be purchased for $250. In small things, there is a beautiful ladle-shaped spoon, half as large as a gravy ladle, showing the heads of different actors and actresses upon it, four on each, which sold at the Actors' Fund fair for $4, and is now sold for $1.50—less than its intrinsic value in silver and workmanship.

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The head of the animal in muffs has taken its place at one side, and with the long tail—or there may be two or more tails, there being often an abnormal development in made-up animals—at the other end, and with the muff itself serving for a body, there is a suggestion of the animal as it was in life.

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Realism, or animal shows, or whatever it may be, is making animals such important parts of the community that they are becoming very much in evidence emblematically. They are having quite a time in umbrella heads. They have had horses and dogs and even monkeys appearing in this way for some time, but now there appears the long-eared animal of the horse family, that other long-eared animal whose special feast day is Easter, the bunny, and cocks' heads and cockatoos, the latter in colors, are to be seen on umbrella handles.

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The lucky pig is also out in more realistic guise, as a charm to bring wealth and success. He has been out in gold for some time, but now he appears in his most effective pink pigginess between two pieces of gold-rimmed crystal, with a ring at one end, as a rival to the four-leafed clover and the United States flag, which of late has become almost a fetich.

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A gray velvet and chinchilla hat, trimmed with violets, is very pretty. A large hat, the brim of a dark brown fur, the velvet crown and ostrich plumes to match, with a deep, rich orange velvet rose on one side under the brim, is charming when worn with a collar of the brown fur and orange velvet. These little collars or collarettes have much to recommend them. They give that pretty little touch of fur about the face that is so becoming; they are not bungling, and they are not expensive. The inner collar of the velvet is standing, like a regular stock collar, only larger, to admit of being worn outside. The fur collar, fastened at the top, turns down over the stock, and is perhaps five inches or more wide. Only a glimpse of the velvet shows, unless ends of it are worn in a bow, sailor knot, or four in hand at the front. The collar of the brown fur and deep orange velvet was fastened in front with a buckle of deep, bronze gold, which was most effective.

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One way that one woman has of fastening the plain back of one of her new skirts is by safety pins of graduated size. These are all of heavy gold wire. The largest is just below the waist, and in the centre of it is an oval turquois. The next pin below this is a size smaller, the next a size smaller than that, and so on through the five. A safety pin with a turquois like this is in a set with two small stick pins, each having the little turquois head plainly set in gold.

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Sets in cases, which make satisfactory gifts for men, are composed of a cigarette case, matchbox, cigar cutter, and knife of silver, and smaller and more expensive sets are of gold, the cigarette case being omitted.

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There is much openwork in silk and lisle thread stockings. Plain black ones have openwork lines the length of the leg, and more elaborate stockings have color in openwork set in and covering the top of the foot and well up on the ankle. White silk stockings have the openwork without color.

LATEST VIENNA FASHIONS.

Quaint Conceits in Hats and Fur Garments — Crusade Against the Wearing of Corsets.

VIENNA, Nov. 26.—As the Winter months drew on coming changes were evident to every practiced eye in many departments of dress. Now that Winter is really upon us, and these tendencies have become fully developed, we are able to speak confidently upon this season's fashions. Though no sweeping revolutions have taken place, still many modifications are apparent. Perhaps the most characteristic feature of the modern toilet is the hat, whether it be in the form of a toque, capote, or barette, and here the greatest changes are to be noticed. In the first place, in the stylish hat of to-day the upright group of feathers, so long fixed at the side or even at back, has now moved toward the front, and, if not placed absolutely in the centre, the feathers are, at any rate, disposed a little to the side of it. The fan-shaped arrangement has become in many cases a spreading peacock's tail, and where this style is not exaggerated, it is successful, and gives the hat a decided character of its own. Of course, the extravagantly high arrangement of feathers massed round the front travesties what would otherwise be a very attractive mode. This forward movement of the group of feathers was almost necessitated by the higher coiffures, as the toque or capote had to accommodate itself to this new frisure. Nearly all the hats cover the raised coil behind, and therefore to prevent the hat from being of too great a size the front brim is turned back. As this, however, is a style exceedingly trying to any but a youthful face, the brim, as a general rule, is only caught up at one side, where it is secured by a velvet or ribbon knot or bow, with a large buckle, supposed to confine in its grasp the upright wings and plumes surmounting it.

It is noticeable that although in the Autumn the attempt to lay the feathers flat or to curl them round the crown of the hat failed, there is still a lurking movement in that direction, and, in addition to the high arrangement in front, one or two feathers are also carried toward the back from the centre buckle. Exceedingly pretty combinations in the hat and capote line as usual go forth from the ateliers of Vienna modistes. Delicate white and cream felts are enhanced by black velvet and black feathers, cream felts are adorned with cream plush and soft creamy feathers and wings, and also a glowing reddish-purple velvet used for pale gray hats is especially patronized. Many black velvet hats are worn very much embroidered in tinsel and jet. Of course, with the mass of feathers now tolerated and their stylish pose, it would be difficult for any one with any ordinary degree of taste to avoid turning out charming head gears this season. With the attainment of a thoroughly elegant hat one of the greatest toilet difficulties has been overcome.

Fur is again general, the short fur jackets and spencers are remarkably elegant, and a change from the capes, so long worn now. Some of these jackets have long stole ends with a fur volant below, the large revers crossed to the side are occasionally of another skin. These short jackets are made in sable sealskin, Persian lamb, and astrakhan, with revers of sable, chinchilla, or ermine. Nearly all the fur capes and mantles this season appeared with the serpentine volant, which has a pretty effect also when added to the openings of the muff. The tweed and cheviot tailor-made capes are very smart, edged as they are with groups of stitching, and lined throughout with Russian squirrel or ermine. There is no doubt that the enormous roll collar now worn with the present outdoor garments is a great success. It is added not only to jackets, but also to spencers and coats, as well as to evening cloaks and walking capes. Where the fashionable short boa is worn the roll collar disappears. These wide boas are made in every variety of fur, mostly in sable or blue fox, with the head, claws, and a number of full tails. Both in Paris and Vienna one occasionally sees these boas of exaggerated width. The marvelous heads, claws, and tails sometimes attached to them belong to no sable or blue fox known to the naturalist. Fur is again employed for both day and evening toilets for pipings, revers, bands, and volants.

The very evident approach of the double skirt can be already noticed, especially in ball robes; the tunic made in Princess shape with the bodice is also seen. As this upper skirt will in the course of time be draped to the hips, a pretty fashion may again be restored. At present it is far from being universally accepted. On the contrary, the plain fitting skirt is still the favorite, sometimes fitting so closely above that it has to be buttoned either at the sides or in front. Skirts have been made in Paris without a single pleat.

There is not much prospect of a brilliant Winter in Vienna, as, owing to the lamented Empress Elizabeth's death, all the great public balls are renounced. Ball toilets, therefore, will be required only for house balls and other similar quiet social gatherings. The consequent loss of custom to the costumiers, tailors, and dressmakers will be considerable.

The skating costumes are exceedingly pretty. The fur-bound volant skirts, lined with some bright silk, the short fur spencer or figaro with the fur muff and barette, this year form pretty and striking toilets. The touch of color wanted is given in the linings of the skirt and muff.

The crusade against the wearing of corsets is extending. Not only has science condemned that garment as injurious to health, but we find even a State official publicly condemning its use. M. Bogoleroff, the new Russian Minister of Public Instruction, as will be remembered, after his recent inspection of girls' schools, issued an edict forbidding the wearing of stays, as they cause injury of various kinds to the health and development of young girls. Now Prof. Gerson has published the results of many years' investigations of the effect of corsets, and he appeals to all educational authorities and school mistresses to call attention to the dangers arising from the wearing of stays, and as far as possible to abolish them. The

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Toward Bethlehem.

Toward that sweet city where the Virgin mild
Brought forth her Child
Fain would I turn upon this Christmas day,
And softly pray

That I might see the place wherein He slept,
While Mary kept
Her watch and ward about His sacred bed,
And kissed His head;

And I would pray that I might see His face
In that poor place,
And be a shepherd or a worshipper,
Bringing my myrrh

Unto the little Babe who is my King—
Heaven's offering;
Bringing my frankincense and all the gold
That earth doth hold.

And I would kiss the crib wherein He is,
And I would kiss
The little swaddling clothes that wrap His form
Safe, safe and warm.

O little city far beyond the sea!
'Tis not for me
To journey unto you. Here must I bide
This Christmastide.

Hush! tho' wide wastes divide us, still near me
Your walls may be,
And I can dream of you, and shut mine eyes
And see arise

The little manger-bed where once He lay
So far away.
And I can love Him just the same as tho'
Across the snow

I came toward you on that first Christmas night,
Led by love's light,
And laid my gifts before Him. Now, as then,
With those wise men,

I, too, can journey o'er the midnight hill,
Weary, until
I worship Him and feel Him at my side
This Christmastide.

—CHARLES HANSON TOWNE in The Catholic World.

Take the Army Out of Politics.

From The American Monthly Review of Reviews.

The most urgently needed reform is the absolute divorcement of the army in all of its departments from politics. It is absurd to expect the same thorough efficiency and preparation found in other departments of the public service unless the same methods are used. Military service is certainly as important as civil service—more so in the time of emergency. Its administration ought to be conducted with the same single eye to efficiency, and no department of the army should be more exempt from political influence than the staff. This points at once to the most urgent reform, viz., make the commanding General the real working head of the army, instead of the Secretary of War. No good results have come to the service by the extension of the Secretary's powers in Grant's first Administration.

Most of the evils of the service can be traced to the fact that the General commanding has since that time been practically deprived of his proper functions, and the real head of the army has been a politician, usually not versed in military science. Promotions in the service should never depend upon political influence in any department, nor should the recommendations of a politician carry any weight in the military service more than they would in those offices filled through the civil-service examinations alone. The restoration of its proper functions to the office of the General commanding, as Grant exercised them when he was Commander in Chief, would be a long step in the right direction. It would put the administration of the army in the hands of a soldier, and that would be an origin of all other necessary administrative reforms.

Sources of Tin.

From The Yale Review.

The tin used in the tin plate industry comes from several sources. The best of these is found in Australia and the Straits Settlements. The latter furnish the most desirable tin, known as Banca tin. This is regarded as the purest, and is in consequence more sought after by the manufacturers of tin plate. The Cornwall mines were discovered about 55 B. C., and for twelve centuries were the one source of this mineral. In 1240 tin was found in Bohemia. Five hundred years later, in 1760, the Banca mines were opened. In the following century Australia became a producer of block tin on a large scale. From 1872 tin has been found in commercial quantities in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania.

The United States has not been so fortunate, although many attempts have been made from time to time to find tin. Tin was discovered in California as early as 1840, but there was no mining done until 1868. Only for a short time were the mines operated; they were then closed down, and remained so until 1888. In this year an American company bought the property with the intention of operating, but it was sold to an English syndicate before two years had passed. Something like $800,000 was spent, but no special results were secured. The total product of the mine was 269,000 pounds of tin valued at $56,000. The Harney Peak Mine is the story of another futile attempt to get tin in commercial quantities. The Harney Peak, as it is familiarly called, is situated near Custer City, S. D. A great deal of money has been spent in the development of this mine, but it is doubtful if more than ten tons of metal have been taken out of the ground. The English capitalists were also heavily interested in this attempt. In Alabama, North Carolina, and Virginia, tin-bearing rock has been found. In no sense can the United States be regarded as a tin-producing country.

American Influence on Foreign Jews.

John Corbin in Harper's Monthly.

On all sides American life is pressing in on them, in every corner children are coming under the spell of its outward glamour. It is Morris Rosenfeld's badge of fame among his people that he was discovered by a Harvard professor; and has read his poems before the leading literary men of New York. Even the language he uses is affected by the outlying idiom. Mr. W. D. Howells, who speaks very highly of the poems, tells me that many of the words were plain English. A resident of the Ghetto, Abraham Cahan, has written stories of Yiddish life in New York for American magazines, and has published two successful books.

In describing the influence of American life, he told of a mother who said: "I don't speak English, but I shall soon learn. There" (pointing to her son), "that is my teacher." The children mostly go to the public schools and, except in their homes, have discarded the Yiddish language. "I like to talk about the old country," a Yiddish mother said to me one evening at the Windsor, "and some day I think I go back; but my children make fun of me and call me 'Dutchman.'" Here the father chirped in: "Yes, they say, 'What hell good the old country? This here is United States.'" He confessed to me that he preferred Proctor's to the Windsor. This was during the Spanish war, and the Windsor was draped with American flags and banners, some of them wrought in silk. The orchestra began with Sousa's "Stars and Stripes."

I found that the Yiddish people were proud of the fact that they had sent a larger proportion of soldiers to the front than any of the other colonies. For all the minglings of outlandish jargons, the bits of quaint life and character on the stage, the insistence of Jewish customs and religious usages, those Yiddish sons were right—that was United States. In a generation or two the native color of Yiddish life will fade, and the theatres with them.

Anthony Trollope's Fun.

From "Annals of a Publishing House," Mrs. G. Porter.

Mr. Trollope's big voice drowned every one else as he chaffed my father down the length of the dinner table. He had jested over golf, [John Blackwood was a devotee, and attained to being Captain of the St. Andrew's Club,] what would he not do next? He used to make daring assaults upon the most cherished articles of the Blackwood faith. Blind, unswerving devotion to the sovereign was one of his favorite points of attack. "Now, Blackwood, how could the death of the sovereign possibly affect you?" he would say. "If you heard of it to-morrow morning, you know perfectly well you would eat just as good a breakfast—you would not even deny yourself that second kidney." It was in vain to protest that in face of such a calamity the very thought of broiled kidneys would be distasteful. Mr. Trollope bore everything before him, and prepared for another attack.

The Conservative Party and Dizzy were a tempting subject for a tilt. "You know, Blackwood, you know you think exactly about Dizzy as I do; you know you would be very glad to hear he had been had up for—for shoplifting." Tableau! all holding up their hands, and Mr. Trollope delighted with the sensation he had produced.

Illustrious Barbers.

From Notes and Queries.

William Winstanley, to whom we are indebted for the "Lives of the English Poets," began his career by soaping faces. Farr, who introduced coffee into England; Dr. John Taylor, whose eloquent voice so often sounded in St. Paul's; Jean Baptiste Belzoni, giant and explorer; James Craggs, Secretary of the South Sea Bubble; Mr. Herbert Ingram of The Illustrated London News, Allan Ramsay, the "Gentle Shepherd"; Lord Chancellor Sugden, Lord Tenterden, Jeremy Taylor, Bizet, the composer of the opera "Carmen," were born and bred and were trained in barbers' shops.

Troublesome Jerusalem.

From The Spectator.

People often ask how it is that the future of Palestine presents such difficulties. The reason is simply that Jerusalem—you cannot separate Jerusalem from Palestine—is the sacred city of so many creeds and warring faiths. Not only is it the holy place of all the Christian churches, and two of them quarrel bitterly over it—the Greeks and the Latins—but it is also one of the most sacred places in the Mohammedan world. Mecca and Medina are hardly more sacred than the Mosque of Omar. That is a fact which is often ignored by Europeans, who forget that to turn the Mohammedans out of the temple enclosure would disturb the whole Moslem world from the Straits Settlements to Albania. We must never forget that Mohammedan pilgrims from India visit Jerusalem just as Christian pilgrims visit it from Europe. Lastly, Jerusalem is profoundly sacred to the Jews, and the Jews are beginning to be locally numerous and important.

At Sea.

Night, and the wonder of starlight waking
High in the darkening dome!
Night, and the thunder of waters breaking
White on the prow in foam!
Night, and the music of shrouds and spars,
Harp of the wind, whose strings
Sing, sweetheart, to the listening stars
Wild, ineffable things!

Far astern in the distance, lining
All the horizon's rim,
White are the harbor beacons shining,
Dimmer, and yet more dim;
And the ship speeds forth on her eastward quest,
And the voice of the passing wind
Speaks, sweetheart, of the vanishing west
That I leave to-night behind.

Dear, deep eyes, of all eyes most tender,
Heart, of all hearts most true,
All of the blue night's widening splendor
Hallows its lips with you:
Yours is the name that the waters call,
Yours is the name the stars
Down from the infinite heights let fall
To echo among the spars.

Love, in the years to come hereafter,
Gold, as shall chance, or gray,
Still shall the sound of your lightsome laughter
Come at the close of day,
Come to recall what I leave behind—
Love, and the west, and you,
Dear, deep eyes, of all eyes most kind,
Heart, of all hearts most true!

—GUY WETMORE CARRYL, in Harper's Bazar.

Slaves in Ancient Greece.

From The Century.

The ordinary price for a slave was from twenty to thirty-five dollars. Abundant supply kept the price low. Society was built on slavery. Slaves, or, as in Sparta and Crete, serfs attached to the soil, were the farm laborers; in manufactories they took the place of modern machinery; they were a form of investment, being often rented out in gangs, as for work in the mines; large numbers were used, too, for domestic service, seven being an average number for an ordinary house. Corinth is said to have had 460,000 slaves, Aegina 470,000, and a census of the year 309 B. C. showed 400,000 in Attica. These figures have sometimes been doubted, but other known facts go to confirm them. Most of the slaves apparently came from outside Greece, as from Lydia, Syria, Bithynia, Thrace, and Illyria, but there were also among them Italians, Egyptians, and Jews.

The supply from outside was maintained by the slave traders, who obtained them either in barter or by robbery along the coasts of the Aegean and the Euxine. The slave market was a feature of every city agora, and especially of the temple fairs. Captives in war were, like the rest of the booty, treated as merchandise. They were disposed of chiefly by the professional traders and sold mostly abroad. Thus men of culture and education often appeared in the condition of slaves. Employed as teachers, readers, secretaries, musicians, they often served the purpose of spreading the knowledge of art, manners, and life among other peoples, and aided in mixing the soils and forwarding the interests of cosmopolitanism.

Bowing and Scraping.

From "The Correspondence of Princess Elizabeth."

Three or four times in the week the band plays during dinner, after which the brother gives his arm to the Landgravine, and the Landgrave his to me. During all these movements the ladies curtsey and the gentlemen bow down to the ground. We walk into the drawing room, the Landgrave and his brother stand at one window, the Landgravine and the ladies sit near another; the gentlemen stand at the other end of the room, unless any one happens to be addressed by the Landgrave. Coffee is served, after which the Landgrave and Landgravine leave the room, making bows and curtseys, which are answered by profound bows from all present. A maid of honor throws a shawl over the Landgravine's shoulders and walks after her, first turning to salute the company. The aide de camp does the same and follows the Landgrave, after which everybody retires.

In the Good Old Days.

In the good old days, in the spacious days,
when the Christmas feast began,
There was good clean air between house
and house, good faith between man
and man;
To the lonely houses the men came home,
and the doors were strong and stout
To shut a man and his friend-folk in, and
to shut the foeman out.

* * * * *

Now the snow is trampled by million feet;
the world is lighted and loud,
And Christmas comes to a hurried host of
neighborless men in a crowd;
And round are the mince pies sold in the
shops, and the holly and yew tree
bough
And the beef and the beer and the Christmas cheer are brought by the tradesfolk now.

The wind no more between house and house
blows free, and freezing, and sweet:
The houses are numbered all in a row, and
squeezed in a narrow street;
We know not the breed of our Christmas
beef, nor the brew of our Christmas
beer,
Yet we sit round a table and call our toast—
though it come but once a year.

—E. NESBIT in the Pall Mall Magazine.

Heine.

From The Philistine.

It is strange, Madame, how godly men pointed the finger of condemnation at the stricken Poet, putting the Christian anathema upon him. Our poor Hermes was having his Passion and the sight of his agonies filled the pietists with rapture. In mediæval times, still regretted in some centres of Christian instruction as the true ages of faith, there was a sort of zealots called flagellants, who used to run madly over Europe, beating themselves—and murdering the Jews. How little essential change has taken place in the religious spirit.

How Heine hated this spirit with a hatred bequeathed to him by generations of his hunted and suffering race, that is to say like a Jew! and he also hated it like the true Hellene he was; so it took what revenge it could upon him. The little German princelings who put up non-conductors on their funny little courts and castles to dodge the lightnings of his wit also furnished some diversion in kind. For this man had written—

"The people have time enough, they are immortal;
Kings only are mortal."

"The human spirit has its right and will not be rockt to sleep by the lullaby of church bells."

The Fighting Maoris.

From "The Long White Cloud," W. P. Reeves.

Some three hundred Maoris were shut up in intrenchments at a place called Orakaw. Without food, except a few raw potatoes, without water, pounded at by artillery, and under a hail of rifle bullets and hand grenades; unsuccessfully assaulted no less than five times—they held out for three days, completely surrounded. Gen. Cameron humanely sent a flag of truce, inviting them to surrender honorably. To this they made the ever-famous reply: "Enough! We fight right on, forever!" Then the General offered to let the women come out, and the answer was: "The women will fight as we!" At length, on the afternoon of the third day, the garrison in a body charged at quick march right through the English lines, fairly jumping over the heads of the men of the Fortieth Regiment as they lay behind a bank. Half of them fell; the remainder got clear away. The earthworks and the victory remained with us, but the glory was theirs.

The Modern German Drama.

From The Columbia Literary Monthly.

The modern German drama has many foes. It is decried as a literary monstrosity—if the quality "literary" is allowed to it at all. It is called the direct offspring of what is most vile and abhorrent in the fin de siècle atmosphere. Conservative minds hate it, because it broke with all traditions; idealists hate it, because it rent the veil their idealism had woven to hide the unbearable face of truth. The Spiessbürger—Matthew Arnold's Philistine of Germany—hates it because, he says, he does not go to theatre to see what he can find at home; he does not want to be tormented, but roused; he does not come to look for problems and ideas and bitter earnest, but for life, action, and excitement. The moralist hates it because he complains that it poisons the younger generation and undermines its morality by bringing immorality upon the stage.

But the modern German drama has friends as well as enemies. Though no impartial critic can unconditionally admire it, he will not fall into the error of treating it as rubbish. He will not fail to recognize the fact that every progress on the field of literature as elsewhere involves a repudiation of an established something at every step, and that this task of repudiating and clearing away which is necessary in order to bring the plane of the German drama to a higher level, has been performed by the daring poets of 1889, and that the credit for this work of demolition is due to them.

Christmas Presents for the Poor.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

In your Christmas purchasing do not be tempted to forget those who, because of their poverty, are unable to do any shopping either for themselves or for others. Let your presents to them be of a substantial character—a ton of coal, some warm clothing, some money, a box of groceries, or a basket of Christmas marketing, topped with a bunch of holly. And to the little children in whose homes Christmas is little more than a name, send some of the many bright, new tin toys which are so inexpensive; some candy, some fruit, bright red woolen mittens, and Tam o' Shanters, and, if you can afford it, some good stout shoes and warm stockings.

A piece of bright-colored plaid will make a pretty gift for the little girl who has never, perhaps, had a new dress in her life. Accompany your Christmas presents with some cheery Christmas greetings and some Christmas greens. Be very sure that this thoughtfulness will bring its own reward, and that in the years to come the memory of the Christmas when you gave most and received least will be the happiest of all memories to you.

Ruskin's Art Principles.

M. H. Spielmann in Scribner's.

In truth, although Ruskin admitted that "art was not meant to teach science," nature, the scientific phenomenon that involves the whole world, absorbed his faculties even when, if half unconscious of it, he reared upon it his theories of morality. His art is record rather than creation, and his aim, broadly speaking, scientific in its essence rather than artistic. He has declared, in one of those moments of clear introspection which illumine his character with so bright and exquisite a light, "I am no poet—I have no imagination." A poet he was and is; but imagination or invention of the higher pictorial sort he had not. He did not realize the truth at first, but sought to restrain much play of imagination in others as harmful. To Sir Edward Burne-Jones, who loved to realize his invention and ideals, not only in the figures in his pictures, but in every sort of accessory, he would say, "Ned, Ned, go to Nature"; and only in later days did he regretfully recognize his limitation, as conveyed in the pathetic words spoken to me years ago: "I might have made such charming records of things!"

The Voice.

From Chambers's Journal.

The voice is produced by various organs, which, as we have said, have functions of life to discharge before and above speaking. These are the lungs, the windpipe, the throat, and the mouth. The lungs are the bellows of this wonderful organ, viewed as a wind instrument. For it is both a wind, a string, and a reed instrument. It is of the nature of all the sounding instruments, and is superior to each of them. We live by breathing, and we must breathe wisely to speak well. Speaking is a use of the lungs which human beings have found out.

The breathing to live is of the same nature as the function of the eye or the ear. The breathing to speak has to be learned if speaking is to be done well. To manage the breath properly is the first requirement of the art of speaking. To compress and condense the air in the lungs, and then to force it straight at the vocal organ in the throat is to manage the breath properly. It is an artificial process. There is deep breathing, called diaphragmatic or abdominal breathing; there is broad or wide breathing, called rib breathing, and there is shallow breathing, called collar-bone breathing. The full explanation of breathing must be left for the instructor. Suffice it to say that deep breathing is the only possible breathing for true use of the voice. Sound must come without breath. Breath coming with the sound exhausts itself too soon, and it makes the sound harsh. You have only to try it to become conscious how the tone is affected by it.

Mr. Sandlands tells us of a very good hint he got on this point. Hold a lighted candle before your mouth while you are giving forth the sound. If the flame flickers, there is breath with the sound. The flame will not flicker if there is only sound.

Are We a Military Nation?

From The Journal of The Military Service Institution.

A military nation, strictly speaking, is one that fosters, encourages, and maintains at all hazards a strong and ever-ready military force to which every peaceful interest of the citizen is subordinated. Of course we are not that. On the contrary, so far as the State itself is concerned, it has manifested little, if any, tendency in the direction of military purpose or ambition. Therefore, it goes without saying that we are not a military Nation in the generally accepted interpretation of that term. But a military people we are, always have been, and bid fair always to be. As a Nation, except in the emergency of war, less has been done to stimulate the military tendencies of our people, and still less to formulate any uniform plan for military organization, than in almost any other Government in the world.

On the contrary, we have had preached to us since the days of the Declaration of Independence doctrines most emphatically opposed to a standing military establishment, and, despite the obligations imposed by the Constitution, the Government has persistently neglected the organization by law of the military bodies within the States. Indeed, this apparent aversion to a military establishment, based as it was upon early experiences in our history, seems to have furnished some ready leaders of a narrow political school opportunity and pretext for the fallacious doctrine that the theory and principles of our Government were from the beginning opposed to a military establishment of any kind. Despite this doctrine, however, it must be admitted by those who read the Constitution of the United States that Congress was vested with fullest powers "to raise and support armies" and to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining militia to an extent not limited. That same instrument made the President the Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the States when called into the service of the United States, all of which provisions clearly show that even the makers of our Constitutional laws foresaw necessities to which their successors have been largely blind.

Sonnet.

There's that more precious than the diamond's flame,
And beautiful as is the ruby's glow,
Or bloom of pearls: which gold indeed may maim,
And yet not easily again bestow:
Which giveth beauty grace, like scent to flowers;
Without which beauty is a rootless bloom:
Which raiseth bright-dressed thoughts, like vernal showers
The beaded grass, and gildeth sorrow's gloom.
It makes a beggar happy as a King:
A King who wants it is a fettered slave!
'Tis Manhood's very Sceptre; it may bring
Hope to the hero, courage to the brave!—
"Come, tell us, pray, what is this priceless wealth?"
What we are spendthrifts with, my friends—our Health!

—G. G. SOMERVILLE in Chambers's Journal.

Benevolence in Animals.

From The Spectator.

We have seen a small pig, stuck in a paling through which it had tried to squeeze, assisted by an elder one inside. Attracted by its cries, it took the small pig's head in its mouth and tried to pull it through, in doing which it almost pulled the sufferer's head off. In another case a cat deliberately fetched its owner to assist another cat which was lying helpless in a fit. Moreover, domesticated animals are to some extent "progressive," and have realized the notion of common good among other creatures than their own stock.

There is a good deal of service and benevolence among very different domesticated animals, especially in the form of protection, sharing of food, and forbearance. Specialized instances in which dogs or cats have taken food to others could doubtless be authenticated, though the writer has not witnessed a case. But there is the strongest of all evidence that they have a tendency to perform these and other services to other animals, because the domesticated creatures voluntarily offer these services of benevolence to man. How can any one doubt that animals (in domestication) are willing to feed each other, when there are cats all over England and Scotland which delight in bringing food as presents to their owners? We need not go back to the historic cat which caught a pigeon every day and brought it to its master when a prisoner in the Tower.

Early Marine Engineering in the United States.

Charles H. Haswell in Cassier's Magazine.

In 1830 gongs for the engine room were unknown, and in many of the boats, when the pilot was in his house (if there was one) or on the deck over the engine room, he would signal to the engineer by the strokes of a stick or cane upon the floor of the house or deck. All boats of course carried bells, and by them all notices of departure and of arriving were made known, and all salutes between boats were given by their bells. To blow steam, as is now done by a whistle, was intended to be a challenge or an insult.

In July, 1837, the first steam launch, the Sweetheart, 35 feet in length, 4 feet 3 inches of beam, and 3 feet depth, engine 4 by 12 inches, wheels 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, and boiler horizontal fire tubular, designed and constructed at the United States Navy Yard, New York, by the writer, then Chief Engineer of the navy, was completed, and on her trial and succeeding trips around the City of New York was saluted with the bells of passing steamboats and cheered by people who rushed to the ends of the piers to witness the novel sight. She attained a speed of 8.5 miles per hour. The engine was subsequently transferred to the United States Naval School at Annapolis.

Fuel, up to the year 1836, was wholly pine wood, though up to that time some owners of steamboats commenced experimenting upon the practicability of using anthracite coal. A steamboat on her route of six or more hours could not have the capacity in her fire room to contain all the wood required, and was compelled to pile it upon her side houses; and such boats as were on a long route, as from New York to Providence, were compelled to invade their upper deck with wood, and upon leaving the city had somewhat the semblance of a floating woodyard.

The Christmas-Tree Lights.

When holiday week's almost over,
And broken are some of the toys,
When Christmas-tree needles are dropping,
And drums will not give out a noise,

When some one has said, "It's a nuisance;
This tree must be carried away,"
And we stand around and look gloomy,
And beg for it "just one more day,"

There's one thing that keeps up our spirits:
The best of the week's merry nights
Is just at the last, when we children
May blow out the Christmas-tree lights.

The little tots, Doris and Douglas,
They blow out the ones lowest down;
Their faces get redder and redder;
Their foreheads are all in a frown.

Then Alice, the next high by measure,
Puts out all the candles half low;
And then I, the oldest and tallest,
I blow, and I blow, and I blow!

But even I can't reach the top ones,
So father lifts up Baby Grace;
Her dear little mouth is a circle,
All wrinkled her sweet little face.

She blows out the tiptopmost candles;
We clap and hurrah when she's done;
And that is the end of the Christmas,
The very—last—bit—of—the—fun!

* * * * * * *

But all through the year it's a pleasure
To think of our holiday nights—
The best coming last, when we children
May blow out the Christmas-tree lights.

—ANNIE WILLIS McCULLOUGH in December St. Nicholas.

An Indian Corn Story.

From The Journal of American Folk-Lore.

A fine young man lived on a small hill, and being here alone he wished to marry. He had flowing robes, and wore long and nodding plumes, so that he was very beautiful to behold. Every morning and evening he came out of his quiet house, and three times he sang, "Che hen, che hen. Sone ke kwah no wah ho ten ah you ke neah. Say it, say it. Some one I will marry"; and he thought he cared not at all who it might be. For a long time he kept this up, every morning and night, and still he was a lonesome young man.

At last a tall young woman came, with long hair neatly braided behind, as is the Indian style. Her beads shone like drops of dew, and her flowing green mantle was adorned with large golden bells. The young man ceased to sing, and she said, "I am the one for whom you have been looking so long, and I am come to marry you." But he looked at her and said, "No, you are not the one. You wander so much from home, and run over the ground so fast, that I cannot keep by your side. I cannot have you." So the pumpkin maiden went away, and the young man was still alone, but kept on singing morning and night, hoping his bride would come.

One day there appeared a slender young woman, of graceful form and fair of face. Her beautiful mantle was spotted here and there with lovely clusters of flowers, and groups of bangles hung upon it. She heard the song and drew near the singer. Then she said she could love dearly one so manly, and would marry him if he would love her in turn. The song ceased; he looked at her and was pleased, and said she was just the one he wished, and for whom he had waited so long. They met with a loving embrace, and ever since the slender bean twines closely around the corn, he supporting her and she cherishing him. Perhaps it might be added that they are not divided in death, for beans make a part of Indian corn bread.

The Northern Fur Companies.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Latterly all the employes of the Hudson Bay Company were caught young: only lads born in the solitudes of the Highlands could habituate themselves to the life of loneliness; only constitutions of iron, hardened under hereditary conditions, could endure so tremendous a strain. It was essential that the brain power of the factors should be unimpaired, and that their energies should rise superior to the depressing surroundings—in fact, that the man must be all there when a sudden call was made on his mental resources.

It may be assumed that the first adventurers consisted chiefly of Englishmen, although the Scottish invasion of England had set in with the accession of King James. But it is certain that afterward, both with the Hudson Bay Company and its great Canadian rival, the names of factors, traders, and prominent partisans, with scarcely an exception, were Scottish. The story of trade and discovery in the Northwest reads like a muster roll of the clans, and mainly of the northern clans of the second order. There are MacTavishes, MacGillivrays, McKays, McLellans, McDougalls, with Frasers and Stuarts and the French Frobishers. A Mackenzie, a Fraser, and a Thompson gave their names to as many mighty rivers. That came in the natural course of things. The company found its best recruiting grounds in the Highlands, and enlisted the martial spirit of the mountaineers for a country where local feuds were forgotten.

A Coptic Prayer.

From "The Coptic Version of The New Testament."

I have written with my hand, and the writing bears witness to me, because one day I shall leave it and depart.

With what strength my hand has written, when my hand shall perish my strength is still there.

And there is no scribe that will not pass away, but what his hands have written will remain forever.

Write nothing with thy hand but that which thou wilt be well pleased to see at the resurrection.

I wrote, and I thought there was no harm, because my hand will perish one day, and its writing will remain.

And I knew that God will bring it forth to-morrow; what then—O that I had considered—what defense will it make?

The Lord Jesus Christ, may He cause this holy copy to avail for the saving of the soul of the wretched man who wrote it.

And lighten the eyes of his mind to know the mystery of his interpretation and the understanding of his spiritual secret, and make him worthy to strive in knowing for himself and him who shall read in it.

Kicked All Around.

From the London Truth.

A correspondence is being published in The Times on the subject of "French Feeling Toward Englishmen." A Mr. Jackson has written to that paper to repeat that at Caen recently a student went out of his way to publicly insult Great Britain. As a boy I was first for some years at school in Paris. I was then kicked for being an Englishman; later I was transferred to a school in England, where I was kicked for being a Frenchman. Comment is unnecessary.

David Dudley Field.

Roger Foster in The American Historical Review.

At an age when most of his contemporaries were dead and the rest too feeble to work, David Dudley Field continued till he was over eighty actively engaged in practice, advising conduct, and drafting papers in transactions involving millions of dollars, and arguing the most important cases of the day. His extensive study of the history of pleading and practice, a field which from its dryness is usually neglected by the lawyer, made him unrivaled in fertility of resource, equally acute in defense to harass and delay his adversary by technical objections to the form of procedure and the nature of the relief asked, and ready when for the plaintiff to demand and obtain summary justice by the use of some new remedy invented for the occasion but supported by analogies from obsolete writs of which the opposing counsel and the Judge had never previously read or heard.

This power, combined with a profound knowledge of human nature, the weaknesses of which he understood, and a devotion to the interests of his clients which ignored fear or hope of favor from other sources, made him the greatest master of the strategy of litigation that the world has ever seen. In lucidity, simplicity, and precision of style as a draughtsman of pleadings, instruments, and statutes he was also without a peer. In the accomplishments which attract attention to an advocate in court, he was not so pre-eminent. In the art of cross-examination, he made no such reputation as that of O'Conor, Bangs, Fullerton, and Choate. The graces of oratory, also, he did not possess, although he tried to cultivate them. He could not expand and reiterate an argument with varied illustrations. His perorations were often awkward, if not turgid. He dominated and at times bullied, but rarely if ever conciliated the bench. It was by logic, clearness of statement, and personal force that he won his greatest victories in argument.

When Lost in the Mountains.

From Forest and Stream.

In the first place, one should carry a general idea in one's head of the main streams, mountains, and gulches. In a new or strange country this knowledge should be obtained at once. On the first day out of a new camp, keep on high ground as much as possible; look back frequently, so that the country will not appear strange when you turn back, and do not try to burden your mind with too many small details. Simply remember, for instance, that if you turn to the left from the divide on which you are you will come into the valley of the stream on which you are camped, but if you turn to the right you will come down on to a stream that flows in another direction. Also remember that your camp is near such and such a looking hill, or, better still, that it is in range with two mountain peaks. It is always better on the first day or two not to get out of the valley in which your camp is located, but if you should do so, go back the way that you came. Short cuts in a new country lose many a hunter.

Always carry a compass, as there is no way of telling the points of the compass by means of bark or branches that can be relied on. Remember the direction in which your camp is, and then if you get really lost, sit down, build a fire, and make a big smoke. This is supposing that you have companions, as no greenhorn should be alone in camp. They will look you up the next day, and it is better to sit by a fire and take it easy than it is to run all over the country. Every year men are lost in the mountains who, if they had kept cool and sat down and made a smoke, would have been in camp by noon the next day. Instead of this they lose their heads, travel clear out of the vicinity of the camp, and sometimes suffer terribly or die of starvation before being found.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Stocks advance, bonds advance—practically every issue on the Stock Exchange is higher than a week ago. It is difficult for Wall Street to find any warrant anywhere for hesitation or doubt. The fashion is to be confident and to buy. All the standard stocks improve, and many of dangerous character have risen—indeed, some of the latter are among the banner bearers of the week, scoring the biggest rises, and, measured by volume of transactions, seeming to be the most popular of all the trading stocks.

Of all elements in the situation, that which is most influential has to do with the ease of money. Not in Wall Street merely are the abundance of funds and the cheapness of funds in evidence, but from all parts of the country is certified the same fact. It gets beyond theorizing when great savings banks officially declare it to be impracticable for them to continue longer to pay 4 per cent. on deposits, the example of savings banks in New York being followed by similar institutions in almost every other important city of the country. And other indications there are, some of them equally suggestive, of the extraordinary current money-market situation.

It has simply come to pass that funds are in such abundance that there is natural drift toward Wall Street, and there never yet has been dispute of the fact that when money goes down securities must go up. The rule has been without exception. Sometimes in the face of high money markets stocks and bonds have advanced, but never has there been failure in advances when money was, as now, practically a drug. It is difficult for the holder of funds now to get outside of stock-market investments a return of 4 per cent., though in stocks it is still feasible to find opportunities for larger returns. Consideration of this fact induces investment if not speculation, and to a large extent the influence of it shows in present stock-market developments.

Abroad stringency does not disappear. Germany is not over its financial crisis. France shows some signs of being cramped. The British loan market is not at all in ease. Exchange rate here stiffens somewhat in reflection of loan demands abroad. But so extraordinary and exceptional are conditions ruling here that our money market continues easy, tending even toward a lower plane.

Quite aside from the tremendous international trade balances due this country from Europe—mounting to hundreds of millions of dollars—it is being disclosed that American bankers are lending vast sums abroad. It is estimated in banking circles here that such advances to Europe approximate $250,000,000. Similar calculations have it that these advances added to trade balances give to the United States an opportunity to make drafts upon Europe for not less than $500,000,000 in gold. Such a situation gives to the United States commanding opportunities. If there should be drafts made by us, it would be possible to start a gold importation movement beyond all precedent. Believers in the further betterment of the stock market rely somewhat upon advantages which would come through such importations.

Speculative sentiment is almost wholly bullish. Not only the lesser traders of Wall Street are enthusiastic over the financial situation, but they who are of most consequence in the financial world, whose strength is greatest and whose transactions ordinarily are largest, express similar confidence and cheerfulness. It is difficult in Wall Street to find any man who is not an optimist. Nine out of ten are certain that the country is entering upon unexampled prosperity and that Wall Street quotations are bound for far higher prices. One development through this universal hopefulness is that the rank and file in Wall Street are carrying on margins more stocks than ordinarily has been the rule, more stocks than may be a safe quota. It is become the custom to capitalize confidence in very free and easy fashion, and the lesser speculators of the Street are overloaded. It is not considered in the Stock Exchange district good form to make reference just now to a fact like this, but the existence and suggestiveness of the fact can hardly be fairly ignored. When all the little fellows have stocks—so runs the axiom which Daniel Drew gave to Wall Street—"it is a good time to be extra careful."

Aside from reflecting their enthusiasm, some of the earnest declarations of leaders in the current bull movement are open somewhat to question. Bankers of importance, they who are recognized as authorities in exchange market affairs, do not all join in the belief that gold importations are close at hand, and there are some other differences of opinion in high circles as to matters concerning which much stock market enthusiasm is avowed.

It is not at all, however, a matter of doubt that general business onditions show improvement in practically every department and in almost every part of the country. Especially is improvement shown in the iron and steel trades, where all records are being broken. Finally the United States seems to have forged ahead to that point where it is the leading producer of the world. In other business quarters almost equal progress seems to be in evidence. Railway traffic returns testify suggestively to this. Almost without exception the great railroads are reporting earnings exceeding all that has been forecast. In some particulars current gains are not less than phenomenal, reflecting an activity in trade tremendously beyond what Wall Street has expected.

Especially notable is Southern business improvement. Cotton stays at low prices and there continues the wailing of theorists insisting that the South can know no prosperity until cotton shall have much higher market value. Wall Street estimates do not agree with this dolefulness. The Wall Street view—that view reflected in Wall Street valuations—has even cheerfulness in it Southern securities advance and are active, more active than for years past. Some of them are even among the leaders of the market. This is significantly true, especially of Louisville and Nashville. What develops in that railway goes far toward the making of new Southern sentiment in the financial world. All manner of pessimism was current but a little while ago touching Louisville and Nashville's prospects. But instead of succumbing to any of the bad results predicted, the property mounts to indisputable prosperity. Thus is certified what good business management can accomplish, a management combining conservatism and progressiveness. And alert observers are impressed—not merely with Louisville and Nashville's own wonderful outcome, but impressed through that outcome with what actual Southern opportunities are and what they can be made to yield. Louisville and Nashville's progress becomes thus of importance to the whole business South, and in Wall Street there is in many ways attestation of the influence which Louisville and Nashville's example exerts.

Almost every Southern security listed in Wall Street shows somewhat the development of this better feeling. Herewith is a suggestive tabulation showing the general tendency toward improvement in representative Southern railway and industrial stocks quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, prices at the beginning of the year and the low figures made in the panic following the Maine disaster being compared with present values—all advances:

	New Year's, 1898.	Low in Maine Panic.	Pres't Price.
Am. Cotton Oil	22½	15½	34
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75½	66	89
Brunswick	6¾	3½	*11
Ches. & Ohio	20½	17¼	26
Louis. & Nash.	56½	44	64¼
Norfolk & West.	15½	11½	16
Norfolk & West. pf.	47	42½	58⅛
St. L. Southwestern.	4	3¾	6⅝
St. L. Southwest. pf.	9½	7¾	15⅝
Southern Railway.	9½	7	10¼
South. Railway pf.	31½	23⅜	42
Tenn. C. & I.	26¼	17	32

*$3 assessment paid.

Not many of these advances are big, but taken together they are significant of much that is encouraging. The distinctly upward trend denotes growth in intrinsic value and growth in confidence upon the part of the financial world. In the record is augury of much that promises to be helpful to the business South.

Only a couple of years ago there was universal wailing over the bankrupt West, wheat under 50 cents a bushel, and corn of value only as fuel, foreclosure sales seeming to be almost the only active industry beyond Chicago. Recently the wailer has been similarly lusty in the South, proclaiming the lamentation that cheap cotton is an affliction against which Southern interests can never hope to contend. But indications there are—indications already showing in the financial world—that evil forecasts for the South are likely to go with the evil that only so short a while ago overspread the West. To-day that Western record of two years ago sounds like a fable. As it has been in the West so it may be in the South. Wall Street, anyhow, evidently sees in the Southern situation warrant for something else than despondency.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday was an exceptional Saturday. In the two hours of business on the Stock Exchange nearly 400,000 shares changed hands—in fact in the regularly listed stocks the trading was nearly as heavy as in the full five hours of Friday. With the activity there was buoyancy that extended throughout the market. Stocks that lost ground were few and far between, the day's net changes being practically all advances. Many issues made new high prices for the present movement, and in some parts of the market where there has lately been lethargy new strength and activity were shown.

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Commission houses, big and little, were more active as buyers than they have been for a fortnight. Short covering was again much in evidence, although in some stocks where recent buoyancy has been the result of fright among the shorts it looked as though that interest was pretty well eliminated. Evidences of the bullishness of strong financial interests were not lacking. The Flower group of stocks and others with which important people are identified were buoyant and conspicuously active.

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Under the lead of St. Paul, the Granger group showed much strength. St. Paul's magnificent earnings in the first week of December favorably influenced that stock in particular, and the whole Granger group in general. St. Paul got up to 116, the preferred above 165, Burlington to 121¼, Rock Island close to 111, and Chicago Great Western preferred A to 52½. Commission house buying was particularly heavy in the group.

***

Missouri Pacific followed up its advance on Friday with another, to 43, yesterday, the buying being of the most confident character. Federal Steel preferred, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, People's Gas, and Rock Island were steadily bought by Flower brokers and all made gains. Local traction shares were strong, Manhattan getting to par, Third Avenue gaining between 3 and 4 points, and Metropolitan holding well around 194. In the Industrial department the Rubber stocks were the features, although both Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust showed strength. Two notably buoyant stocks were Edison Electric of New York and General Electric, the former gaining nearly 7, and the latter nearly 3 points net for the day. Again the Pacific stocks hung back, although they were more active than heretofore.

***

The weekly bank statement was awaited with much interest and was found to be more favorable than had been anticipated. Surplus reserve showed the small decrease of $354,650. Loans increased $4,562,000, and deposits increased $7,262,000. The banks gained nearly $2,750,000 in cash.

The New York associated banks now have a total reserve of nearly $216,000,000, which is $16,743,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $796,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $702,000,000.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $2,500 3s, coupon, at 106@106⅛, $1,300 do., small, at 106¼, and $50,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	1¼	Illinois Central	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Int. Paper Co.	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Iowa Central pf.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire.	⅜	Kan. City P. & G.	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1½	Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Louisville & Nash.	½
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	½	Manhattan Cons.	½
Brooklyn U. Gas.	1	Met. Street Railway	¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	½
Chi. & East Ill.	½	Missouri Pacific.	1½
Chi. Gt. West deb.	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio.	½
Chi. Gt. West pf., A.	1⅜	National Starch.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake.	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi., R. I & Pac.	½	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	½	Pullman Car	3¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. Paul & Duluth.	1½
Del. & Hudson	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	1
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	3½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	6⅞	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Express	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Federal Steel pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
General Electric	2⅞	W. & L. E. pf. 4th asp'd.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Rap. Tr.	½	Oregon R. & Nav.	½
Cleve., L. & Wheel.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Nat. Linseed Oil	1½	Standard Dist.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. R. & P. gen. 5s.	1	Gal., H. & H. 5s.	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s.	2	H., E. & W. T. 1st.	1
Col. Midland 2-4s.	1¼	Mo., K. & Texas 1st.	1
Col., H. V. & T 6s.	1	People's Gas, Chi. 1st cn. 6s.	5⅝
Evans. & Ind. cn.	1	Peoria & East. 1st.	1⅝
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	3½	T. C. & I. 1st, T. D.	1¼
Fulton Elevated 1st.	1		

Bond Declined.

St. Paul & Duluth 2d. 1½

GOV. FLOWER'S CONFIDENCE.

"This has been a remarkable year in many ways," said ex-Gov. Flower yesterday. "We have waged a speedy and successful war. We have gained greater results than the most far-sighted individual anticipated.

"I have no patience with those ultra-conservatives who assert that we are not ripe for territorial expansion. It is true that we never contemplated taking Puerto Rico or the Philippines, much less both, but since the fortunes of war threw them out of the dice-box of destiny, it behooves us to do the best we can with them. That is our plain duty as a patriotic people. It is a great undertaking, but I doubt not that we shall prove equal to it. Then, too, the acquisition of these new territories is bound to stimulate our trade and commerce.

"Whatever may be said as to the ethics of our acquirement of this territory, there can be no doubt that the cause of civilization and progress will be promoted thereby. That is reason enough for our action. This alleged departure from our territorial policy does not bother me. In fact, we have been expansionists ever since the time of Thomas Jefferson.

"But putting the war and its results aside we have been marvelously successful otherwise. The drought in Europe caused a sharp demand for our surplus breadstuffs just when we were in need of an outlet. Our manufacturing industries are well established, and we have no trouble in finding a market for our overproduction.

"Take the iron and steel industries as an instance. In 1870 we imported $70,000,000 worth of steel and iron and exported only $12,000,000 to $14,000,000 worth. To-day the figures are completely reversed, and from our ore beds and mills and foundries we export to every part of the globe.

"In nearly every branch of industry we are to-day sellers where fifteen or twenty years ago we were buyers. The whole commercial world is at our feet.

"The net results of 1897-8 bring to our credit the stupendous sum of $6,000,000,000. That has come to us in gold and in securities better than gold. During 1895-6 the balance of trade was only slightly in our favor, so it is no exaggeration to say that we have at least $1,000,000,000 more capital than we had three years ago. The month of November last shows a greater amount of exports than the same month last year, and so it goes all around.

"It would seem to me that we are just entering upon an era of prosperity the like of which we have never known. This $1,000,000,000 I speak of furnishes a safe basis for $4,000,000,000 of credit. This is an expansion of finance that few people ever dreamed of and very few can appreciate.

"The banks and trust companies of this country have loaned Europe $75,000,000. The banks of Chicago are glad to buy 4 and 3½ per cent. bonds at par, and the banks further West are purchasing the commercial paper of their merchants at remarkably low rates. The return of our money from Europe would cause such a reduction in the rate of interest that people would seek any kind of a 6, 5, or even 4 per cent. investment and put it away in their strong boxes. It should be remembered that heretofore these same people were loth to buy anything that netted them less than 5½ or 6 per cent. The action of the savings banks in reducing their interest rate will, in my opinion, cause many depositors to withdraw their savings and seek other investments."

"I look in the coming year for a large crop of wild-cat schemes. They will present themselves to the incredulous public in the usual alluring forms, and will spring up in all parts of the country. My advice to the masses is to invest their savings in established securities, either industrial or railroad.

"As for the silver issue, that is dead wherever prosperity prevails. That issue or any other currency issue can never be popular where times are good and distress has gone. It is an issue that follows poor crops, unprofitable prices, commercial failures, and business stagnation. Take these away and the currency issue hasn't a leg to stand on.

"That is what has been going on since 1896, when the issue was supreme. The election of McKinley was not a death blow to free silver; it simply bridged the chasm. But its real death blow came with good crops, higher prices, and a renewal of industrial activity. Wherever these conditions have manifested themselves the silver issue is not only dead, but its very ghost has vanished.

"Good times are like a healthy, well-trained body—they give no opportunity for brooding over imaginary ills, and when the tide of prosperity which is now rising shall have spread more generally throughout the country, then we ought to be the happiest and most prosperous people in the world."

AMERICA ABROAD.

Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre, head of the Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange house of McIntyre & Wardwell, returned last week from an English trip, the object of which has been very widely discussed, but regarding which he maintains absolute silence. While abroad Mr. McIntyre met many prominent English financiers and merchants, and was in a position to learn their views on American investments. Mr. McIntyre also made observations touching the European wheat outlook and the extraordinary progress that has been made in the introduction of American manufactures into the United Kingdom. When seen yesterday by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. McIntyre was preparing to set out on a Western business tour, believed to have close relation to his English mission, and he willingly talked of his observations abroad. Mr. McIntyre said:

"I was in the City of London for two months, and while there had an opportunity of talking with a great many of the strongest men in financial circles. I found an entirely different feeling prevailing toward American securities from what I have seen there since 1879 and 1880. Among those with whom I discussed the situation while away, I found strong confidence that political developments in the United States assure sound money for a long term of years. And with this belief they are turning their eyes toward American investments and are looking for good properties in which they may place their funds, even at low rates of interest.

"The money market in London during the past two months has been very much disturbed owing to some uneasiness over the Fashoda incident, and because of the calling in of a good many loans that England had made to Germany. This condition now is much better, and money in London is again easy and looking for desirable investment.

"Large quantities of American breadstuffs will be wanted in the United Kingdom, as many of the countries from which they have in the past drawn such supplies have very short crops. The Continent will be a large buyer of our breadstuffs next year also. An evidence of this may be referred to in the fact that Austria imported from the United States a few weeks ago a large cargo of food. It is the opinion in Europe that Russia will not have much wheat to sell this coming year, and that America virtually holds again the supply of wheat to the various countries of Europe. On every hand I have heard expressions of surprise at the low price at which we are selling them that commodity.

"Europe unquestionably owes America a very large amount of money, but America is likely to leave it abroad as long as she can get higher interest there than at home. The tendency abroad is as here, toward a lower money rate; but as long as our money market remains in its present condition our bankers will not, I think, worry over the gold which is theirs being kept where it is.

"The feature of American business progress that attracted my attention most is the fact that we are now selling in Europe immense quantities of iron and steel where formerly those markets were outside our reach. At the hotel where I was stopping there were seven representatives of the largest structural steel and general iron construction concerns in the United States. In conversation wit hthese gentlemen I learned that they were making important contracts all over the United Kingdom, in Germany, and in France. I found that one large steam engine builder in America had placed in Belfast, in London, in German and in French cities over $2,500,000 worth of engines. This placing of American engines I regarded as particularly significant of what our iron industries are capable of. Selling engines to a great iron country like England is not unlike the condition represented by sending coals to Newcastle.

"Another matter I think it worth while to mention. Some of the large handlers of coal at Liverpool and at London expressed the opinion to me that it would be a question of only a short time until American coal would be sold to seaport points in the United Kingdom in competition with English coal. The present difficulty in that direction was to be found in freight rates.

"From our American standpoint I saw much that was inspiriting. And I found on every hand a feeling among the financial men and merchants to favor America in every way they could in their business transactions."

IRON TRADE EXPANSION.

Important developments in the iron and steel business are looked for in the coming year. There are indications that the Federal Steel Company will stretch out still further and absorb many new concerns. It is daily becoming more and more apparent that the great steel interests of Pennsylvania are bent on making extensions of their plants and securing supplies of ore to meet new and unprecedented demands. In the Northwest the new Minneapolis plant of the Minnesota Iron and Steel Company is expected to begin operation by the middle of January. The Alabama steel industry is showing unusual activity and is assured of foreign contracts beyond all past experience.

In connection with the spread of the Federal Steel combination it is remarked that corresponding moves of consequence are going on among other concerns. In some quarters it is stated that the Carnegie and Oliver iron ore acquisitions in the Mesaba Range have been made with a view not only to securing these important supplies for ordinary business in the future, but that it is their intention to more actively engage in iron exporting. The lease by the Oliver concern of the Savoy Mine requires them to turn out a minimum of 100,000 tons of ore yearly, but this quantity is said to be far below the figure of what will be actually the output.

The taking up of exporting on an extensive scale by Northern iron interests is mentioned in relation to reports that there is a scarcity of ores in former sources of supply to English ironmakers. The American representative of an English iron concern said recently on this point:

"It is painful to note the straits to which English iron men have already been driven to get ore for pig metal. It is a fact that really valuable buildings are now being torn down to get at the cinders and slag on which they were erected years ago. Of course, these buildings were erected when there was no thought of a possible shortage in ore. In many places beds of cinders nine and ten feet deep have been uncovered."

Authorities generally agree, however, that Southern facilities for conducting a profitable export business are greater than those of the Northern mills. In Kentucky there are concerns which take their ore supplies from the South and deliver many thousands of tons of pig iron in England annually at fair profits. These mills have advantages which increases as iron mills are located further South. Freight to Europe from Southern points is much lower than in the North, and it is confidently expected that lower figures still will be reached. The freight from the mills in Kentucky referred to, to Newport News, is only half as much as that required to take the metal from Pittsburg to the Atlantic seaboard. At present there is difficulty reported in getting freights out of the Eastern seaports, owing to wheat shipments. On the other hand, notwithstanding existing advantages of the Southern mills in the line of freights, it is asserted that the ore produced at Birmingham is only about one-third of that which the deposits in the Mesaba Range can give, and, as the demand is a constantly growing one, the iron interests of Pennsylvania must be turned to for supplies to foreign countries of the iron which they stand in need of.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets were dull and irregular last week and influenced by the corn situation, Thursday and Friday developing weakening tendencies which were yesterday overcome to a recovery of over 1c a bushel in December and nearly that advance in May. The statistical position of wheat has not changed one iota, nor has the situation as to demand and supply warranted a decline. The carrying interests were never more active, while freights have been dull, because of the demand abroad being satisfied more than a month ago by engagements of bottoms for 20,000,000 bushels. The bulge yesterday came of active inquiry and satisfactory transactions, prompted by the sharp decline on Thursday, and the tone of the post-market curb last evening was firm and reassuring.

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General opinion during the week was that the course of wheat would largely depend on maize, and the following tables of closing quotations here and at Chicago include those of corn:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Dec. 3.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Wheat— December	65½	65⅞	64¾	64½	63	63⅝	64⅛
May	66¼	65⅞	65¾	65⅝	64⅞	65⅛	65½
Corn— December	33⅛	33¼	33	33¼	33	32⅞	33⅛
May	34½	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Dec. 3.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
Wheat— December	73⅜	72⅝	72¾	72½	70¾	70⅞	71⅞
May	71½	70¾	70⅝	70⅞	69⅝	69⅞	70⅜
Corn— December	39¼	39¼	39	39¼	39	38⅞	39⅛
May	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	39⅛

The position of May wheat here and at Chicago will be noticed, as well as the disparity between the quotations for options and cash wheat, quoted on the Produce Exchange yesterday at 75⅝c for No. 2 red. The Chicago Chronicle has given attention to these remarkable market conditions, and in a recent issue it said of the depression of values by the latitude given to traders in futures:

"Two propositions are involved. One is that there must be a radical change in speculative methods if speculation is to live; the other is that unless this change is soon brought about it will be too late to be available. Present systems have been worn out by excesses. To mince matters is suicidal. At to-day's prices 100,000 bushels of wheat are actually worth for shipment all of $65,000 in money. Yet it is not an unusual occurrence on 'Change for an operator who could not take in and pay cash for 5,000 bushels to buy or sell, not only 100,000 bushels, but from two to five times that amount in options, which is equivalent to asserting that a trader with not to exceed $2,500 capital dabbled in ostensible property, which, if real, would represent a value of at least a hundred times that amount. It was not wheat that broke the Leiter deal last year; it was options. It is a surfeit of options that is killing speculation, that is keeping prices down and hence hurting the country badly. There is too much friction about the whole matter, too little of real business. Cash demands for and supplies of actual property are the legitimate arbiters of values, recognized as such the world over. Yet they have been supplanted by futures or options—that is what ails the trade. Until they change places the outlook must continue bad. The matter is a serious one, as well to the option trade as the country in general. Both are losing money now because of this abnormal condition.

"Not a bushel of any kind of grain or a pound of any kind of hog products can be purchased in the Chicago market to-day except at a premium over option or future prices. This is not a new, but rather an old, condition, besides being a wholly abnormal one, and one, therefore, which should not exist, and all due to the latitude permitted the option trader. It might not help matters to insist that every transaction in options should involve the actual delivery and receipt of the property bought and sold, but it would take from option trading much that is now against it. With less than 1,000,000 bushels of wheat in store here at any one time for weeks, there have been millions upon millions of 'December wheat' traded in, proof positive that a very little wheat is used in options. Every year the crop is bought and sold in the shape of options many times over. The trading could not by any possibility have been in wheat—it was in options. It is the same in corn and everything else. Real property and this optional property, if there is such a thing, should be brought nearer together as really tangible articles if they are to be traded in. At any rate, the unreal should not govern the real."

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A circular on the corn situation prepared with every evidence of extreme care and accuracy by Bartlett, Frazier & Co., says:

"The reserves of old corn have been reduced to a minimum. The low-money rates have so stimulated the feeding of cattle that more cattle are being fed to-day in the surplus corn States than have ever been known before. The receipts of fattened hogs, the largest ever known at this time of the year, indicate where a large portion of the old corn has gone, and the favorable season and absence of disease insures equally large consumption during the coming year. Every corn-consuming industry is busy, the interior Eastern demand for corn, which is always in exact proportion to the business activity of that section, with more prosperous conditions is growing steadily, and promises to continue at high water mark throughout the year."

Presenting statistics to fortify the contention the circular adds that they show a shortage of corn supplies for 1899 as compared with established consumption of 1898, of 217,000,000 bushels, so that there will not be a bushel of reserve corn on Nov. 1, 1899, on the estimate of an 1898 crop of 1,925,000,000 bushels, and 138,000,000 bushels of corn with the farmers on Nov. 1, 1898. Indeed, the actual shortage on Nov. 1, 1899, is figured at 217,000,000 bushels on the estimate of practically a two-billion crop. A substitution of some other feeding stuff for corn is predicted.

In concluding, the circular says that we enter the present crop year with a stock of at least 400,000,000 bushels less than we actually used during the year from March 1, 1897, to March 1, 1898; in other words, that consumption has overtaken the supply.

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The trend of the market the coming week may be influenced by several factors. The harvests of India and Argentina are yet unknown quantities, deliveries at primary points cannot be gauged in a season of weather uncertainties, and the holiday season is near with its influences, as a rule, against higher quotations. On the other hand, the question of exhausted reserve stocks here and abroad was never more serious.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	234
Brooklyn Bath & W. E. 5s	88	90
Brooklyn El common, when issued.	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	2⅜	4
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	180
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92¼	92¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96
Brooklyn Ferry	38½	38¾
Union Ferry	43	43¾
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds, ex. int	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¾	29¾
Amsterdam preferred	67¼	68
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¼	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15¾	16½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92	93
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103¼	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	98
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	136	140
Standard Gas pf.	155	162
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	18	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	84	90
Western Gas	90	92
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 10, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
34	34¼	2,510	American Cotton Oil..	34	34⅜	34	34	
31	31½	450	Am. Malting Co.....	29⅞	31½	29⅞	31½	+1¼
81	82¼	100	Am. Malting Co. pf...	82	82	82	82	
12½	12¾	605	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	12¼	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
135	135¼	38,605	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	134½	135⅝	134⅛	135¼	+1½
113⅝	115	3	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	
142	142¼	11,375	American Tobacco ...	142	142¼	141½	142¼	+1
34	34½	800	Am. Steel & Wire....	34⅛	34½	34	34½	+⅛
91¼	91¾	1,650	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91	92¼	91	92	+1⅞
16½	16⅝	3,925	At., T. & S. F.....	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16¼	+⅛
46⅝	47	22,724	At., T. & S. F. pf....	46⅜	47	46⅜	47	+⅝
58½	58¾	100	B. & O., all in. pd....	58½	58½	58½	58½	+½
53	53¼	450	B. & O., when iss....	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+⅝
6⅞	7⅛	400	B. & O. Southw. pf....	7	7	7	7	
5⅝	5⅞	1,750	Bay State Gas	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
72¾	72⅞	16,180	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73⅜	73⅝	72¼	72⅝	−½
128½	129½	274	Brooklyn Union Gas...	129	129½	129	129½	+1
10¾	11	200	Brunswick City	11	11	11	11	
54¼	54½	820	Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54½	+⅛
34	34½	1,005	Central Pacific	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	−⅛
25⅞	26	13,390	Chesapeake & Ohio...	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	+⅜
167½	168½	200	Chicago & Alton.....	168¼	168¼	168	168	
121⅜	121⅝	13,825	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	120½	121¼	120⅝	121¼	+⅛
59¾	60	317	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	59¾	59⅞	59¾	59⅞	+⅛
111	112	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf...	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+¼
14⅞	15	820	Chi. Gr. West.....	14⅞	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
82	84	451	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	81⅞	83⅜	81⅞	83½	+1⅜
52¼	52½	1,426	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A..	51¼	52½	51	52½	+1⅜
29	30¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30½	30⅝	30½	30½	
115⅞	116	30,015	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	115¼	116	115¼	116	+1⅛
164½	165	485	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	164⅛	165¼	164⅞	165¼	+1⅜
137⅜	138		Chicago & Northw....	137⅜	138	137⅜	138	+¼
110⅜	110⅝	19,065	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	110⅜	110⅝	109⅞	110⅜	+⅛
82½	83	350	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	83	83½	83	83	+½
43¾	43⅞	2,230	C., C., C. & St. L....	43¼	43½	43¼	43½	+⅛
95	97	60	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	94	94	94	94	
15½	16	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
7¾	8	300	Colorado Midland	8	8	8	8	+⅛
19⅝	20	100	Colorado Midland pf..	20	20	20	20	+⅛
49⅜	49¾	400	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	49½	49⅝	49¾	49¾	+⅛
19	19¼	600	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss..	19	19¼	19	19¼	+¼
3⅛	3⅜	800	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3	3⅛	3	3	
12⅝	15	603	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf...	14½	14½	13½	13½	+½
193⅝	194	1,125	Consolidated Gas	194	194	193¾	194	+1
46⅝	46½	100	Consolidated Ice	46⅝	46⅝	46⅜	46⅜	+⅛
105½	106¾	1,112	Delaware & Hudson....	106	106¼	105⅞	106	+⅛
15⅜	15¼	1,050	Denver & R. G.....	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+⅛
62¼	62⅜	3,150	Denver & R. G. pf....	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅜	+⅜
18	18⅜	825	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	18½	18½	18¼	18¼	
185	188	1,094	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	180	185	180	184½	+6½
36⅝	36¾	520	Erie 1st pf	36½	36¾	36¼	36½	+½
38¼	38½	100	Evans. & T. H.....	31½	31½	31½	31½	+½
18	18¾	200	Flint & P. M.....	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+⅛
43	43¼	100	Flint & P. M. pf.....	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	+¼
31⅜	31⅞	2,380	Federal Steel	31⅜	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+⅜
78½	78⅝	30,490	Federal Steel pf.....	77½	78¼	77¼	78⅜	+1
88¾	89¼	5,680	General Electric	87	89¾	87	89¼	+2⅛
138	138¼	1,080	Great Northern pf....	138	138	137⅝	138	+⅛
112⅜	112¾	1,520	Illinois Central.....	112	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜	+⅛
60	60¼	1,820	International Paper ..	59¾	60½	59¾	60	
91	91½	100	Int. Paper pf	91½	91½	91¼	91¼	
9½	9⅝	300	Iowa Central	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
35¼	35¾	100	Iowa Central pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	+¾
18	18½	453	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	18	18⅜	18	18⅜	+1
15½	16½	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf....	16	16	16	16	
52⅜	53	35	Laclede Gas	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+⅛
63¼	64	10	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+⅛
64⅜	64⅝	1,450	Louisville & Nashville.	64	64¼	64	64¼	+⅛
99¾	100	7,520	Manhattan Con.	99¾	100	99	100	+⅛
193⅜	193¾	6,940	Metropolitan St. Ry..	194	194	193	193⅜	+¾
6¾	7	200	Mexican Central	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
1	1⅛	200	Mexicacn Nat. ctfs....	1	1	1	1	−⅛
28½	29	200	Minn. & St. Louis	28⅜	28¾	28¼	28⅝	−⅛
62⅞	63	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	62⅜	62¾	62¾	62¾	
11⅞	12	1,350	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	11⅝	12	11½	12	+⅛
35⅞	35⅞	4,355	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	35⅜	36	35⅜	35¾	+⅛
42¾	42⅞	26,700	Missouri Pacific	43	43	42	42⅝	+1⅛
30⅞	31½	400	Mobile & Ohio	31	31	30¾	31	−⅛
44⅝	45	420	Nat. Biscuit Co.....	45½	45½	44⅞	44⅞	−⅛
37	37¼	2,075	National Lead Co.....	37⅜	37½	37	37	−⅛
8½	9½	810	National Linseed Oil.	10¼	10¼	9	9	−1½
5	7½	200	National Starch	4½	4½	4½	4½	+½
94	94⅜	100	New Jersey Central ..	94	94	94	94	
98	102	440	New York Air Brake..	101⅞	103	101½	101½	+⅛
118⅞	119	950	New York Central	119	119	119	119	+⅛
13¼	13¾	6	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	13	13	13	13	
65	75		N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	65	65	65	
58¼	58¾	1,950	Norfolk & West. pf...	58¼	58½	58½	58½	+⅛
6⅞	7	810	North American	7	7	6⅞	7	
41⅝	41¾	6,536	Northern Pacific	41⅜	41⅝	40⅞	41¼	+⅜
76¼	76½	2,925	Northern Pacific pf..	76½	76½	75⅝	76	+¼
16¾	16¾	600	Ontario & Western....	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
53	56	100	Oregon R. & Nav.....	53	53	53	53	−½
37¼	38	30	Oregon Short Line	37	37	37	37	
42	44	120	Pacific Coast	42	42	42	42	
82	92	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	78½	78½	78½	78½	
43¾	43⅞	5,320	Pacific Mail	43	44	43	43⅞	+⅛
119⅜	119½	2,002	Pennsylvania R. R....	119¾	119⅞	119½	119½	+⅛
109½	109⅝	4,135	People's Gas, Chicago.	109¼	109⅝	109¼	109⅝	+⅛
45	48	360	P., C., C. & St. L....	45½	46	45½	46	+1¼
74½	74⅞	500	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	74½	74⅞	74½	74⅞	+1½
9	9¼	100	Pitts. & West. pf.....	9	9	9	9	+¼
143	145	1,450	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	141	143¼	140⅜	143¼	+3¼
18⅝	19	300	Reading	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	
45¾	46	7,100	Reading 1st pf	47	47	45¾	46	−⅛
21⅛	21½	300	Reading 2d pf	21¼	21½	21¼	21½	
65	65	25	Rio Grande West. pf..	65	65	65	65	
88	89	600	St. Louis & San Fran..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
32⅞	33¼	772	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	32½	33	32¼	33	+⅛
6¼	6½	800	St. Louis Southw	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
15⅜	15¾	2,960	St. Louis Southw. pf..	15⅞	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
26½	27	500	St. Paul & Duluth.....	26	26¾	26	26¾	+1¾
171	174	350	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	171	171	171	171	+1
28	28¾	800	Southern Pacific	28¼	28¾	28¼	28¾	+¼
10¼	10⅝	600	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
41⅞	42	5,350	Southern Railway pf..	41¾	42	41⅝	42	+⅜
19¾	21	1,042	Standard Distilling ...	19	19	19	19	−⅜
69	71	42	Standard Distilling pf.	69	69	69	69	
7⅝	7¾	3	Standard R. & T.....	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
31⅞	32	2,385	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	32	32¼	31⅞	32	+⅜
15⅜	15⅞	2,650	Texas Pacific	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+¼
10⅜	10¼	425	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
161½	163	512	Third Avenue	159¾	162	159¾	162	+3½
28½	31½	900	Twin City R. T.....	30	30¼	30	30¼	+¼
28¼	28⅝	4,510	Union Pacific	28⅝	28⅞	28⅜	28½	+¼
70⅝	70¾	8,770	Union Pacific pf.....	70¼	70⅞	70¼	70⅞	+⅛
12⅜	12½	955	U. P., D. & G. 2d in. pd.	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
54½	56	102	United States Express.	55½	55½	55½	55½	+½
6	6¼	358	United States Leather.	6	6¼	6	6¼	−⅛
69¼	69⅝	7,448	U. S. Leather pf.....	68¾	70	68¾	69⅝	
46⅜	47⅛	4,447	United States Rubber.	46	47	46	47	+1⅛
111¼	112	1,964	U. S. Rubber pf	109½	112½	109½	112	+3
8	8¾	600	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+⅛
22⅜	22⅞	3,040	Wabash pf	22⅜	23	22⅜	22⅞	+⅛
95¼	95⅝	6,714	Western Union Tel...	95¼	95½	95	95⅜	+⅛
5½	5¾	1,665	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	5⅜	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
24⅜	25¼	825	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	24⅜	25¼	24⅜	25¼	+⅞
Sales.....		394,477						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco scrip
1,000..... 94
150..... 93
12,000..... 94
8,000..... 94½
At. T. & S. F. adjt 4s
25,000..... 75
500..... 75¼
30,000..... 74⅝
68,000..... 75
39,000..... 75¼
39,000..... 75¼
84,000..... 75¼
47,000..... 75
5,000..... 75⅛
2,000..... 75⅞
20,000..... 75⅜
28,000..... 75½
5,000..... 75⅜
15,000..... 75½
12,000..... 75½
10,000..... 75⅝
20,000..... 75⅛
3,000..... 75⅝
60,000..... 75⅛
4,000..... 75⅝
110,000..... 75½
10,000..... 75⅝
1,000..... 75⅞
2,000..... 99½
10,000..... 99
13,000..... 99¼
10,000..... 99
5,000..... 99¼
17,000..... 99⅛
19,000..... 99⅛
Austin & N W 1st
16,000..... 50
Balt & Ohio 4s when issued
42,000..... 97
Brook. Q Co & S 1st gtd 5s
20,000..... 105
B. F. & P. G. M 5s
5,000..... 108
16,000..... 108½
Canada South 2d
25,000..... 110⅜
2,000..... 110⅜
5,000..... 111
Cent Ga cn 5s
15,000..... 93
37,000..... 92⅝
6,000..... 92⅞
18,000..... 93
Cent of N J gen 5s
4,000..... 114½
10,000..... 114⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000..... 96⅜
5,000..... 96½
5,000s20F..... 96½
25,000..... 96⅜
5,000..... 96⅜
3,000..... 96⅜
6,000..... 96⅜
1,000..... 96½
1,000..... 96½
C & C., R & A Div 1st consol 4s
15,000..... 105⅞
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
25,000..... 108½
5,000..... 109
Chi, M & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
4,000..... 108¼
Chi & Mo R 5s
5,000..... 118
Chi & Northwest gen 3½s
10,000..... 102¼
Chi, R I & P gen 4s
23,000..... 106¼
10,000..... 106¼
Chi Term Trans 4s
10,000..... 93¾
15,000..... 93½
10,000..... 94
Col Midland 1st 4s
25,000..... 73
Col Midland 2-4s
14,000..... 67¼
10,000..... 67½
15,000..... 68
10,000..... 68½
C, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $85 paid
18,000..... 75¼
14,000..... 75
Dal & W 1st 5s
1,000..... 82½
1,000..... 82½
Total sales.....

Colorado South 4s, when issued
5,000..... 87¼
26,000..... 87
2,000..... 87½
19,000..... 86⅝
15,000..... 86¾
1,000..... 87½
C. H V & T, G M 6s
15,000..... 47
Detroit City Gas 5s
10,000..... 93
15,000..... 95¼
Eliz, L & B San 5s
1,000..... 102½
Erie gen lien 4s
10,000..... 74⅞
Erie 4s prior bds
5,000..... 93⅜
Gv & Ind 1st con
1,000..... 97
Flint & P M 5s
10,000..... 99⅝
Flint & P M 6s
20,000..... 114
Flint & P M,
Ft Hur Div 5s
6,000..... 100
Ft W & D C 1st
6,000..... 81½
28,000..... 83
7,000..... 83¾
6,000..... 83¾
Ft W & R G 1st 4-4s
20,000..... 65½
20,000..... 65⅝
Fulton Elev 1st
2,000..... 46
Galv, H & H 5s
2,000..... 99
Gal, Har & San A, Mex & P Div 5s
10,000..... 99
5,000..... 98¼
G B & Western deb B
16,000..... 6½
Hous, E & W Tex 5s
5,000..... 95¼
10,000..... 95⅝
5,000..... 96
H & Tex Cent gen 4s
10,000..... 86
Illinois Central, Louis Div 3½s
20,000..... 95½
St L Div 3½s
23,000..... 95¾
2,000..... 95¾
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
9,000..... 104½
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
11,000..... 102½
Int & Gt Nor 2d
8,000..... 92¼
Int & Gt N 3d mtg
10,000..... 60½
K. C. P & G 1st
11,000..... 71½
5,000..... 71
10,000..... 71¼
5,000..... 71¾
5,000..... 71½
Kings Co Elev 1st
5,000..... 55
7,000..... 55½
2,000..... 56
Keokuk & D M 1st
2,000..... 109
L E & W 1st 5s
2,000..... 118
L S & M. So Div bds
3,000..... 102¼
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
10,000..... 124½
Manhattan Ry con 4s
24,000..... 96½
5,000..... 95¾
1,000..... 96
Met St Ry gen 5s
20,000..... 113
Mex Inter 1st 4s
15,000..... 83
10,000..... 83¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
11,000..... 89½
11,000..... 90
500..... 90¼
10,000..... 90½
6,000..... 90
Mo, K & Tex 2d
3,000..... 65⅜
7,000..... 65⅝
5,000..... 65⅞
20,000..... 65⅞
5,000..... 65⅞
11,000..... 66

Mo, K & T of T 5s
10,000..... 85
Mo Pac 1st Cons
10,000..... 109⅞
10,000..... 109⅞
86,000..... 110
11,000..... 109⅞
1,000..... 110
7,000..... 109½
2,000..... 109⅞
10,000..... 109⅞
7,000..... 109⅞
5,000..... 109⅞
2,000..... 109⅞
2,000..... 109⅞
8,000..... 110
Mo Pac trust 5s
10,000..... 89⅞
45,000..... 90
10,000..... 89½
Mo Pac 1st col 5s
4,000..... 86½
8,000..... 87
10,000..... 86⅜
25,000..... 86
2,000..... 86
Mob & Ohio gen 4s
6,000..... 82½
10,000..... 82¾
Morris & Es 7s, '71
14,000s20F..... 110½
N Y C & Hudson, Lake S col 3½s
5,000..... 97
Mich Cent col 3½s
10,000..... 96⅝
N Y C & H deb 6s Registered
1,000..... 109
N Y, Ont & W, Refunding 4s
10,000..... 103⅝
4,000..... 103⅜
6,000..... 103½
10,000..... 104
N Y, O & W con 5s
18,000..... 105⅞
12,000..... 106
N Y, S & W, G M
1,000..... 94¾
Norf & W Ry con 4s
1,000..... 90
5,000..... 89⅜
North Pac 1st 6s
5,000s15F..... 117
Nor P gen lien 3s
5,000..... 68⅝
20,000..... 68¾
15,000..... 68⅝
6,000..... 69
Nor P Ry pr ln 4s
40,000..... 102¼
11,000s20F..... 102¼
500..... 102¼
4,000..... 102¼
North Ry of Cal 5s
11,000..... 105¼
Omaha & St L 1st
45,000..... 80
Ore R R & N 4s
10,000..... 99¾
30,000..... 100
Ore Short Line 6s
1,000..... 129½
Ore Short Line 1st cons 5s
10,000..... 111
People's G & C, Chi 1st cons 6s
5,000..... 124
Peo & Eastern 1st
7,000..... 82¼
12,000..... 82½
Reading Co gen 4s
20,000..... 86⅛
3,000..... 86
35,000..... 86⅜
35,000..... 86¼
1,000..... 86¼
15,000..... 86⅜
3,000..... 86¼
18,000..... 86⅜
30,000..... 86½
5,000..... 86⅝
8,000..... 86⅜
20,000..... 86¼
24,000..... 86⅞
8,000..... 86⅛
Rio G West 1st
3,000..... 90⅞
6,000..... 91
5,000..... 91¼
10,000..... 91

Rio G So 1st
12,000..... 75½
5,000..... 75⅝
50,000..... 76
St L & Ir M gen 5s
6,000..... 102½
17,000..... 103
10,000..... 102⅜
Stamped, gtd
2,000..... 100
St L & S F 2d, Class B
1,000..... 114
St L & S F 4s
20,000..... 84½
30,000..... 84½
20,000..... 84⅜
10,000..... 84⅞
5,000..... 84⅝
10,000..... 85
10,000..... 84¾
St L & S F, G M 5s
5,000..... 108½
25,000s20F..... 108½
2,000..... 108½
St L & S F, G M 6s
2,000..... 123½
St L Southern 1st
20,000s15F..... 85
4,000..... 85
St L Southw 2d inc
17,000..... 39
5,000s20F..... 39
20,000..... 39
10,000..... 38⅜
2,000..... 38⅜
3,000..... 38⅜
St Paul & Dul 2d
2,000..... 110
San A & A P 4s
5,000..... 75⅜
22,000..... 76
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000..... 101
6,000b3..... 101
Southern Ry 1st 5s
5,000..... 104⅞
10,000..... 105
Standard R & T 6s
1,000..... 79½
Standard R & T inc
12,000..... 21
Tenn C, I & R R 6s
Tenn Div 6s
5,000..... 98⅜
Texas Pac 1st 5s
2,000..... 107½
Texas Pac 2d inc
16,000..... 47
20,000..... 47¼
50,000..... 47
15,000..... 47
10,000..... 46⅜
6,000..... 47
Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Co Certfs
3,000..... 91¼
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
8,000..... 100
Union El 1st 6s Trust Co Certfs
12,000..... 93⅝
3,000..... 93¾
Union Pacific 4s
23,000..... 102½
5,000..... 102⅜
24,000..... 102⅜
5,000..... 102⅜
21,000..... 102⅜
4,000..... 102⅜
1,000..... 102⅜
5,000..... 102⅜
Virginia Mid G M
5,000..... 110
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000..... 113
Wabash 2d 5s
50,000..... 93½
10,000..... 93½
8,000..... 93½
2,000..... 93¼
Wabash deb, Ser B
25,000..... 35
2,000..... 35½
75,000..... 35
10,000..... 35½
47,000..... 35
Wiscon Con Co 1st Trust Co Certfs
41,000..... 62½
5,000..... 62⅝
15,000..... 62⅞
1,000..... 62½
15,000..... 62½
$3,943,150

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99⅜		Cleve. & Pitts	172	..	Morris & Essex	177	179
3s, r., 1918	106	106½	Col. C. & I. Dev.	1½	1¼	Nat. Biscuit pf	106	..
3s, c., 1918	106	106½	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	3	Nat. Lead pf	112½	113½
3s, 1918, small	105½	106½	Col. Fuel & Iron	23½	24½	Nat. St. 1st pf	54	76
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	112	Col. Southern, w.i.	7	7½	Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
4s, c., 1907	112½	113¼	Col. & H. C. & I.	4½	5	New Cent. Coal	38	42
4s, r., 1925	127¾	128½	Com. Cable	175	..	N. Y. & N. H.	197½	198½
4s, c., 1925	127¾	128½	Consol. Coal	47	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	34	36
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼	Consol. Ice pf	91	93	Norfolk So	64	..
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼	Del., L. & W	148	152	Nor. & West.	15½	16⅜
Currency 6s, 1899	102¾	..	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Nor. & W. pf.	76	77½
Cherokee 4s, 1899	103½	..	Dul., S. S. & A.	2⅜	3	Ore. R. & N. pf.	76	80
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6¾	7½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	56	60
			Eighth Avenue	350	..	Penn. Coal	340	..
Adams Express	108	110	Erie	13¼	13⅜	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1½
Albany & Sus.	197	..	Erie 2d pf.	17⅜	18¾	Peo. & Eastern	3	5
American Coal	120	140	Ev. & T. H. pf.	64	64½	P., Ft. W. & C.	175	..
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	88½	89½	Ft. W. & R. G.	15	16	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Am. Dist. Tel.	30	40	Green Bay & W.	30	40	Quicksilver	1¾	2
Am. Express	146	150	H. B. Claflin	86½	92	Quicksilver pf.	7	8
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	35	37	Homestake	56	..	Rens. & Saratoga	183½	..
Am. T. & C.	94¾	98	Ill. Cent. l. l.	101½	102	Rome, Wat. & O.	127½	..
Am. Tobacco pf.	127	129	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Ann Arbor	14	15	Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5½	6
Ann Arbor pf.	38	39	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	52	56
B. & O. pf., w. i.	74½	74¾	Keokuk & West.	29½	32	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	13	16
Beech Creek	100¼	102	Kingston & Pem.	3	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. Class A	13	16
Boston A. L. pf.	106	..	Laclede Gas pf.	94	96	San Francisco	68	69
Buff., R. & P.	25½	34	L. E. & W.	14¾	15¼	St. L. & San Fran.	68	69
Buff., R. & P. pf.	68	75	Lake Shore	195	197	1st pf.	97	98
Bur., C. R. & N.	90	..	Long Island	48	52	St. P. & Dul. pf.	97	98
Canadian Pacific	83½	84½	Mahoning Coal R.	120	..	St. P. & Omaha	85	86
Capital Traction	..	90½	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. P. & O. pf.	164	170
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Manhattan Beach	2½	5	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Chi., Ind. & L.	7½	8	Md. Coal pf.	52	55	Tol. & O. C.	15	25
Chi. & N. W. pf.	183	190	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	95¼	96	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	17½
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	Minn., St. P. & S.	..	..	Tol., Peo. & West.	..	..
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	45	S. M.	5	10	Wells-F. Express	129	..

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. Ct. Res'v to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,358,600	Bk. N. Y. N. B. A.	$14,460,000	$2,950,000	$1,020,000	$14,770,000	26.8
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bk. of the Man. Co.	15,258,900	4,185,000	1,724,000	18,495,000	31.9
2,000,000	1,061,700	Merchants' Nat.	11,994,100	3,002,100	1,247,000	16,367,800	25.9
2,000,000	2,005,100	Mechanics' Nat.	11,393,000	2,801,000	745,000	11,804,000	30.0
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America	20,085,500	4,288,300	1,758,700	23,259,000	26.0
1,000,000	243,400	Phenix National	4,290,000	1,118,000	261,000	4,578,000	30.1
1,000,000	4,322,800	National City	32,781,100	24,593,800	3,302,700	106,395,200	26.2
800,000	6,986,400	Chemical National	24,161,000	8,220,800	1,087,100	27,355,100	36.1
600,000	176,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,635,200	1,213,200	356,500	6,477,100	24.2
1,000,000	1,725,400	Gallatin National	8,641,600	1,377,500	733,700	7,718,000	27.3
300,000	121,200	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	968,100	191,200	156,600	1,211,800	28.7
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	1,282,000	228,000	182,000	1,592,000	18.9
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	979,100	105,900	204,600	947,100	32.5
600,000	482,600	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,068,200	991,500	248,400	4,159,100	29.8
300,000	109,300	Seventh National	1,729,400	459,300	144,700	2,132,600	28.3
1,200,000	516,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,713,100	409,900	223,900	2,943,800	21.5
5,000,000	2,610,600	American Ex. Nat.	27,004,000	8,480,000	3,064,000	22,534,000	27.6
1,000,000	2,802,000	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce	17,517,900	4,739,800	2,942,400	22,122,800	25.3
1,000,000	1,627,800	National Broadway	6,896,900	1,642,900	225,200	6,641,000	28.1
1,000,000	1,013,600	Mercantile National	13,097,000	2,716,000	686,600	13,328,800	25.5
422,700	479,200	Pacific	2,816,500	501,400	425,000	3,410,000	27.1
1,500,000	334,100	Nat. Bk. of Republic	17,832,000	4,622,400	692,700

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Star Pointer, the Pacing Champion, Loses a Comrade.

A CRACK STEEPLECHASER DIES

Shillelah Was Cross-Country Champion of the Year—John J. McCafferty at New Orleans Track.

He was known to every one who knew Star Pointer, the fastest light-harness horse the world has ever known, as Burns, just plain Burns, and after the great pacer had been bought by ex-Congressman White of Cleveland, Ohio, at Madison Square Garden a few weeks ago, he disappeared, and nothing since has been heard of him. Burns had been with the racing champion ever since Star Pointer began his conquest of the world. He had followed the horse from one race track to another, watching his every movement, and, when one after another Star Pointer vanquished record-holders, Burns was always the first on hand to meet the champion, and to guard him against any unknown hand.

During a friendship of three years, Burns was absent only once when Star Pointer was fed, but he never missed a night sleeping in the great pacer's stall, and now that he has disappeared, the pacer, who by this time is otherwise comfortably situated on Mr. White's Two-Minute Stock Farm, has for the first time in his career turned on his food.

Burns was a shaggy sort of fellow—a cross between a cocker spaniel and a fox terrier, and it is believed he was stolen in Madison Square Garden during the Fasig sale.

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D. S. Quinton has sold Ed Heffner the two-year-old bay colt Ellerdale, by Knight of Ellerslie-Banana. The price paid was $1,200. Quinton is a young Philadelphian, and this is his first year on the track. When Ellerdale became Heffner's property he had already been scratched, but as Quinton had engaged Willie Simms to ride the horse in the first race, he paid Simms for a losing mount. This is something that rarely occurs on a race track.

***

Shillelah, the nucleus around which the present great stable of Sydney Paget and his racing partner, William C. Whitney, was built up, died last week, and in his death the 'cross country racing interests suffered a great loss. Shillelah was a chestnut gelding, four years old, by Duke of Magenta-Shansheen, and had not yet reached his full powers as a steeplechaser. He was undoubtedly the crack steeplechaser of the year, for he not only showed the effects of clever schooling by taking the jumps cleanly, but he was able to pack up weight and to carry it over a long distance in good company.

As a two-year-old Shillelah started in two races on the flat, but in neither of them did he get any share of the money. As a three-year-old he was not put into training. However, Mr. Paget conceived the idea that this son of Duke of Magenta would make a jumper, and he was carefully schooled, and with how much success can best be judged by the fact that the first time out during the past season he won the New York Steeplechase Handicap, at about two miles, defeating Royal Scarlet, Decapod, Mars Chan, and others. He followed this up by winning the International Steeplechase Handicap, about two miles and a half, and the Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, about two miles and a half, at Gravesend. He also won a steeplechase at about two miles at Saratoga. He was second in a race on the flat at one mile. In his next start, which was at Brooklyn, he was third to Olindo and Woodpigeon in a handicap steeplechase over the full course. At the Autumn meeting at Morris Park he won the October Steeplechase Handicap, at about two miles and a half, defeating a good field. His record in nine starts is five firsts, one second, one third, and twice unplaced.

***

John J. McCafferty, the owner, trainer, and jockey, whose ways are ways of deep mystery to the bookmakers, and to the public as well, had not been in New Orleans long before he taught the Southern racing men a new thing or two about the sport. McCafferty is credited with knowing as much about how to engineer a successful coup as any one who ever saw a horse race, but the Crescent City bookmakers did not believe so at first. As a result, they are thousands of dollars out of pocket, and McCafferty has been counting out money ever since his arrival, with which to purchase new bread-winners.

He bought Handsel, Sailor King, Kenmore Queen, and a number of other fair horses last Fall, avowedly for the purpose of gathering in some New Orleans money this Winter. Many doubted the wisdom of such a plan, but McCafferty has not been in New Orleans for more than a week and he has already won several races. Sailor King and Handsel both won at liberal prices. McCafferty not only won money from the New Orleans books, but he had large commissions on both horses in various places throughout the country.

***

Whatever is being done in the equestrian line nowadays is being done indoors, for even though the weather conditions were otherwise favorable, the roads are too hard to make a stiff gallop a pleasure. In the riding schools, on the tan bark, however, there is a busy whirl every day and evening, for the indoor riding season is now in full bloom. From present indications, the schools will have a larger business than ever this Winter. Not all of the riding clubs and classes are yet riding regularly, but those that are, take up almost every hour of the day and evening up to midnight. There are afternoon public rides at Durland's and the Central Park Riding Academies, and the evening music rides at both of these places, and at Dickel's also, are always largely attended.

The First Signal Corps, N. G. S. N. Y., will ride at the Central Park Academy during the season, and the Staten Island Riding Club will again winter at the same place. At Durland's the riders are constantly reminded of the recent war with Spain. The place is resplendent with patriotic pictures of war and of army and navy heroes.

***

The champion pacing two-year-old filly Ecstacy, 2:10½, by Baron Wilkes, out of the dam of Impetuous, 2:13, has not only proved that she is a pacer of the highest class, but is also now showing that she is somewhat of a trotter as well. After giving her the world's record for two-year old pacers, Mr. Marvin took her to Ashland Park Stock Farm and concluded that he would try and convert her to the trot. She seems to take to the diagonal gait nicely, and he has been working her at that way of going ever since. A few days ago he concluded to speed her to the half, and she forthwith showed the veteran record-maker that she was very fast at her new way of going, by trotting the half mile in 1:07 flat.

***

Boran Rothschild heads the list of winning owners in England during the past season, with a total of $150,085 to his credit. Seventh place on the list is headed by Pierre Lorillard, his winnings amounting to $43,450. Lord William Beresford, with $40,100, ranks tenth. The horses belonging to the Prince of Wales won $31,735, which places him fourteenth. This is quite a falling off from his record in 1896, when he won $184,095, chiefly owing to Persimmon's victories.

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When H. H. Hunn, formerly an amateur jockey, but latterly an owner and trainer, returned some years ago from a brief trip to Venezuela, he brought back with him stories of wealth to be earned at racing in the South American Republic that appealed to racing men more forcibly than the tales of wealth in the Klondike did to broken miners. From Mr. Hunn's account, Venezuela is a land of milk and honey for even horses of the selling plater class seen on American tracks, while an ordinary American handicap horse would rank there as a Hamburg does on the American turf. The natives believe their horses are invincible, and foreign horses are at fabulous prices in the betting, which is all done on the Paris mutuel plan.

Mr. Hunn has made up his mind to gather in some more South American money before the racing season opens here next Spring, and will start soon for Venezuela. He intends to take with him a good string of horses.

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Charles F. Dwyer, who was one of the few Americans who followed Sloane to England this year, made considerable money by backing the American jockey's mounts on the other side. He was much pleased by his racing experience abroad, and he intends to campaign his colt Sly Fox in England next year. He shipped with the colt two yearlings, the property of Sloane, one a filly by Topgallant—Opeechee, a Longfellow mare, and a colt by St. Blaise—Fidele.

Sly Fox gave promise early this season of being one of the best three-year-olds of the year, and showed remarkable gameness and speed. He can carry weight and go a distance, too, but he went off toward the middle of the season and never regained his old form. If he is as fit in England next year as he was here last Spring he should beat some of the good ones in England.

***

At its meeting last October the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association lost considerable money on account of the persistent rain, but its loss has by no means broken the spirit of the organization. It has, in fact, been simulated to increased energy by its unprofitable meeting, and it will tempt fortune on a much larger scale than ever in the coming year. The value of the Kentucky Futurity has been raised to $20,000, and the value of the Transylvania to $10,000. If good weather prevails during next season's meeting the association will count on getting even for this season's loss, as well as making a fair profit on the new outlay of money.

The officers elected recently for the ensuing year are: P. P. Johnston, President; R. P. Stoll, First Vice President; Shelby T. Harbison, Second Vice President, and Horace W. Wilson, Secretary.

***

Old Parole, who in 1879 gave the English turfmen a foretaste of what was coming when, two years later, his victories were supplemented by Iroquois' and Foxhall's brilliant performances in classic English and French events, it is interesting to note is in his twenty-fifth year, and is still in good shape, and may be seen every Summer at Rancocas, roaming around in a large pasture with the yearling colts. Caiman, who recently won the Middle Park Plate in England, had the old horse for a particular "pal" the Summer before last, and apparently benefited by the tips given him by the old war horse. Dr. Carter, the stud manager at Rancocas, discovered several years ago that Parole was in many ways a most desirable companion for yearlings, consequently he is much more in evidence than is customary with has-beens in the shape of geldings, no matter how brilliant. Parole's career as a race horse was a most wonderful one, and although many pooh pooh his being first-class, the fact remains that he beat first-class ones at all distances, both here and in England, and were he on the turf in these degenerate days he would be an all-round champion.

***

W. R. Letcher has resigned his position as Secretary of the Cincinnati Jockey Club, and next season will train the horses of the Western turfman, A. W. Frank. The horses are now at the Oakley track, where they will winter.

***

Buck Massie was bid in at the Lexington sale by J. Murphy, his late owner, and afterward sold privately by him to E. H. Potter, Chicago, on private terms. He was knocked down at $850 at the sale, but it is said the private price was over $2,000.

***

Sydney Paget has purchased of T. H. Shannon, Hollywood Stud, Kentucky, the bay mare Sweet Blossom, foaled 1889, by Longfellow, dam Locust Blossom, by Tom Bowling, out of Annie Laurie, by Vincent Nolte. The price is said to be $1,500.

***

E. Corrigan has sold to Duke & Wishard the chestnut gelding Joe Ullman, four years old, by Riley, dam Hattie Harris, and to Earnshaw Bros., Einstein, bay colt, three years old, by Riley, dam Maggie B., by Knighthood. Terms private.

***

To W. C. Eustis W. P. Burch has sold Terrorist, bay or brown colt, two years old, by Terrifier, dam Rose Washington, by Faustus, for $2,500. Terrorist won his first start at the recent meeting at Washington, D. C.

***

Babieca, chestnut colt, three years old, by Farandole, dam Orchid, by Onandaga, the property of Duke & Wishard, was killed recently in California on account of an incurable disease of the foot.

***

Steeplechasing is to be revived on a much more extensive scale than formerly at Morris Park next season. Two steeplechases of $5,000 each will be offered during the Spring meeting, and the size of the purses hung out in the other cross-country events will be sufficient to bring out not only new racing material but perhaps better cross-country riders.

***

The recent snowstorm did considerable damage at the Gravesend, Brighton Beach, and Sheepshead Bay race tracks. Much of the fencing at the three tracks was destroyed, and at Gravesend the covered walk extending from the King's Highway entrance to the grand stand was demolished.

SCHOLASTIC SPORT.

At the annual meeting of the Cutler School Athletic Association, held last Tuesday, Charles Warren was re-elected Captain of the football team. It is possible, however, that Warren will enter West Point before the football season begins next year, and in that case, E. Buck, who was elected substitute Captain, will take his place. Warren, however, will be with the team when it begins training, and will give the boys the benefit of his coaching.

Mr. Hitchcock was elected to the captaincy of the basket ball team, which at present is training for a long schedule of games, to be played during the Winter. The hockey team played its first game at the St. Nicholas Rink last week against the second team, but did not show up very strong, scoring only one goal. The team's most important game to be played before the championship season begins will be against the Lawrenceville Preparatory School at the St. Nicholas Rink next month.

Physical Director Salmon is devoting a great deal of time to the 'cross-country team. A run was held last week at Williamsbridge, thirty-two boys taking part. The course lay mostly through Van Cortlandt Park, and the boys had difficulty making headway through the snow. The juniors made an excellent showing, in many cases outrunning the seniors. A. Shefer, who started with the fast pack, finished first, the distance covered being about four miles. A run was held yesterday over a new course.

***

The De La Salle Institute hockey team will practice and play its home games at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn. The success of the team last year has made this sport popular at the Institute. The handball tournament will begin in the gymnasium to-morrow afternoon. The competition is divided into junior and senior classes, and individual prizes and a banner will be awarded in each class. Sixteen teams are entered.

In regard to the charges against the Institute for compiling a wrong list of athletic candidates, thereby violating the constitution of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, the Arbitration Committee, which now has the case under consideration, will be apprised of the fact that the faculty is in no way to blame for the error, and that the individual, when he applies for a place on the athletic team, is responsible for the untruthfulness of any statement he may make.

***

It is not yet known what action the Arbitration Committee has taken against De La Salle Institute and Trinity School for sending in incorrect lists of athletes. It is thought by many that the two schools will not be suspended for one year, but that the punishment will consist only of a reprimand.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

T. J. Keenan, Jr., a Strong Candidate for L. A. W. Presidency.

THE RACING LEAGUE INDORSED

Clubs and Riders Pleased with the New Organization—Six-Day Races Profitable — Other News.

Now that Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, has officially declared that he will not be a candidate for re-election, the prospects for the election of Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., of Pittsburg seem bright. Mr. Potter's withdrawal from the field practically means that the New York and New Jersey divisions will unite with Pennsylvania and cast a solid vote for Keenan.

Mr. Potter's cause for declining a renomination is that the office is very exacting, and is growing more so as new problems arise within the organization, and his law practice forbids him to assume the traditional burden of the office. He says, however, that he will always be interested in the workings of the organization, and will volunteer his aid to elevate the sport, particularly where good roads and other wheelmen's rights are in jeopardy.

Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., has an exceptionally good record as a League worker, having been in the service for several years, and being possessed of the necessary ability demanded by the position, as has been shown by his administration in other similar organizations. He has been for several years Vice Consul of the Pennsylvania division, and has been most active in placing that division at the head of the list in the league. Chief Consul Mears of Ohio will conduct his campaign.

George Locke, Chief Consul of Illinois, and Herbert W. Foltz of Indiana are spoken of as candidates for Vice Presidents. D. J. O'Brien, Chief Consul of Nebraska, is a candidate for Treasurer.

***

Another important change that will be necessary, if at the annual meeting it is voted to drop racing, is the abolition of a Racing Board. In the West there is a strong feeling against the change, but it is expected that this will be overcome by a heavy Eastern vote against the control of racing. The change will legislate Albert Mott out of office. It is said that Mr. Mott was principally instrumental in having A. G. Batcheder removed from the office of Official Handicapper last year, and the general opinion is that he will not figure prominently during the coming season. Mr. Mott's office at the head of the Racing Board is a lucrative one, and was sought for by a number of prominent members.

***

The organization of a National association to control both amateur and professional racing is being indorsed on all sides. Nearly every club that supports a racing team was opposed to having the League of American Wheelmen control this branch of the sport, since it caused so many controversies. They say that the track owners and managers and the several racing associations financially interested are the proper parties to control the race meets, as then every one will work harmoniously, and there will be no trouble over the allotment of dates, as heretofore, when every club was looking for the best holiday dates. J. D. Lasley, representing the Park bicycle track of Washington, D. C., who has been an active worker in the formation of the National Cycling Association, said that the time had come when it would be better for racing to be divorced from the League of American Wheelmen, and that the latter would be able to elevate cycling among the rank and file if unincumbered with racing, which had been the cause of all dissensions. He said that the league had no right to dictate how a professional rider should earn his livelihood.

The following resolutions, which were adopted at the organization meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Thursday, express the sentiment of the new association:

Whereas, The leading professional racing men of the country have refused longer to acknowledge the governments of cycling sport by the League of American Wheelmen, owing to reasons put forth by them, and

Whereas, Those riders have called upon the track and race promoting clubs to organize and conduct a new body for racing, and

Whereas, The 1898 National Assembly unanimously instructed the Executive Committee to investigate and report upon the feasibility of relinquishing the conduct of the sport to another organization, owing to the widespread opinion of members that the two should be divorced—which opinion is stronger to-day than it was in February last—therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the track owners and race-promoting clubs in the territory east of the Mississippi River, with the exception of Louisiana, and members of the American Racing Cyclists Union, pledge ourselves to perfect a new organization, in which the professional riders will have representation, for the conduct of cycle racing, this body to assume jurisdiction of the sport immediately, or at such time as may be decided upon.

***

There is no doubt about the popularity of a six days' race, and the members of the League of American Wheelmen who were most active in endeavoring to stop the race that ended last night acknowledge that their effort to have the Council pass an ordinance to regulate the race did not affect the competition in the least. The American Cycling Racing Association took every precaution to prevent a repetition of the brutal scenes in the previous year's race, and when the representatives of the Board of Health ordered a competitor withdrawn he was immediately taken from the track.

Before the race it was generally predicted that the promoters would not make a small fortune, as was the case last year; but all these predictions went for naught, and, according to the opinion of several experts in estimating profits of a venture of this kind, the profits of the association were more than $30,000. With the exception of the early morning hours, the Garden was crowded.

The American Cycle Racing Association will make the six days' race an annual feature, and will probably hold a race in the West during the Winter.

***

The only cycle show of National importance to be held in the near future will be the exhibition, beginning Jan. 21 and running for one week, at Madison Square Garden. The principal manufacturers of wheels, as well as the makers of accessories and parts, have secured space. During the week several important conventions will be held in the Concert Hall. The League of American Wheelmen will hold a two days' session, and Gen. Roy Stone has been invited to take charge of the meeting to start a movement for the betterment of highways.

***

Rehearsals for the minstrel show of the Harlem Wheelmen at the Lexington Avenue Opera House next Saturday night are being held every evening. This morning a dress rehearsal will be held on the stage of a Harlem theatre. The club will hold a progressive euchre party during Christmas week.

***

During the past three days quite a number of wheelmen and wheelwomen ventured out for a spin. The riding, however, was not very enjoyable owing to the strong wind that has been almost constantly blowing. The riding was confined to the city limits only where the asphalted streets are again in good condition. A number of riders who appeared to be thinly clad were well protected from the cold wind, using half a dozen layers of paper placed under the sweaters and covering the chest. This plan is resorted to by thousands of persons not wheelmen, who are out of doors a great deal, and is an excellent device for keeping out the cold while riding.

***

The gear case, which last Spring was thought by many to be absolutely necessary to make a machine complete, seems to have been forgotten entirely. A dealer, in speaking of the matter, said that the riders became interested in gear cases when the chainless wheel made its appearance, but because none of these cases that were placed on the market were sufficiently light, and because they detracted from the appearance of the machine, there was no demand for them. He said, however, that the gear case will be introduced at the cycle show in a better form, and that next season a majority of the chain wheels will have them attached. In England very few bicycles are ridden without a chain guard.

***

There will be the usual display of non-puncturable tires next season, but, in truth, there has not yet been anything in the line of tires placed on the market that is puncture-proof. It is reported that the German Government has decided upon a non-puncturable tire, made in Dresden, for the army and other Government servants having to travel long distances. The tire is said to be made with an ordinary outer cover, which incloses a tire made as to its lower half of soft, spongy rubber, springy and resilient, while that half nearest the rim is made of solid segments of cork, which are severed transversely at places, and act as buffers, receiving the concussion of the tire nearest the ground. The tire may be fitted to a rim, or can be cemented thereto.

A Western firm has applied for a patent on a tire cover which can be fitted to any ordinary tire.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Holiday Preferences and References.

Procrastination Steals the Time to Christmas.

Things you know about you can always buy safely; in other words, you know exa ctly what you are getting and cannot be deceived. But how about the hundred and one Christmas things on sale these Holiday times? Do you know their real value? Are they all genuine? Will they give satisfaction? Isn't the store you deal with the only real guarantee you have?

The receiver of your gift will be the one to test, in the future, its worth or unworthiness. Isn't it a satisfaction to be absolutely sure that what you give is exactly as represented? Isn't it a satisfaction to know that with this store you are sure of quality; that our guarantee positively protects the receiver of your gifts?

There is a best of everything, and we sell only the best.

The list following may save you some time as well as give you a suggestion. For instance (and we make this statement without fear of truthful contradiction), we have in a special case an assortment of imported leather goods of all kinds, Pocketbooks, Purses, Card Cases, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Diaries, Autograph Books, Portfolios and other things which can neither be duplicated nor approached in this country.

If you saw them in some swell specialty store (jeweller's, if you like) you would at once say you never saw anything so beautiful. Why should they be less beautiful here, simply because our prices are less?

To procure beautiful things three requisites only are necessary—good taste, money and courage. The markets of the world are open to all alike, Dry Goods store or specialist; nothing can be better than the best, no matter from whom it comes. We deal only in the best.

The Pleasures and Economies of Toyland.

This Toyland in the basement is a Carnival for the Children. The contents of Noah's Ark have been let loose, the Running Engines, the Music Boxes, the Nodding Animals, and endless combinations of Cards and Blocks, Houses and Stores and Barns, Soldiers, Cars, Boats, Sleighs, Wagons, etc.

Then think of the price advantages! For instance, here are but a few hints among the thousands:

Imported Earthenware Kitchen Sets, 24 pieces, assorted shapes, always were sold for $1.75; tomorrow 98c.

Soldier Suits, 50c. up.

Magic Lanterns, 3 styles, prices were $2.48, $1.98 and $1.59; tomorrow 98c.

An Oak Desk, has folding legs; was made to sell for $1.50; we'll sell 100 pieces at 98c. each.

French Tin Stables, with beautifully colored Carriages and Wagons, a very unique novelty; price was $1.50, now 69c.

Complete assortment of the "Perfect Fin" Sail Boats, full racing rig, perfect model of the "Defender," all sizes from $4.75 upward.

Doll Swings, made by Indians, of elegantly colored grasses, 24c. and 48c.

Iron Fire Engines, Hose Carts, Trucks, Patrols, with 3 horses, from 49c. up.

The "Hill Climber" Locomotive, a decided novelty, 89c.

Have you seen our way of showing steam and hot air toys? Steam Engines from 59c. to $12.00.

A Holiday Umbrella Sensation.

The $6.00 to $4.00 Kinds for $2.69.

It will surely cause a stir in the Umbrella market. The idea of getting a $6.00 Umbrella for $2.69 is a good enough opportunity to give one's self a present.

But notice what they are: Pure silk tape-edge Taffeta and some pure silk English Lavantine (and you know what wear that means), beautiful handles of Dresden, Ivory and Pearl and Natural Woods, some plain, others sterling silver mounted, odd twisted hooks and crooks. The frame is the celebrated lock rib paragon, size 26 inches, the Harvey steel rods, cases with tassels to match. There are 1,019 of them. $4.00 and $6.00 ones at $2.69 each.

A Stir Among the Handkerchiefs.

A Holiday Incident, 1-3 and 1-2 Less Than Original Prices.

No! not seconds nor imperfect goods, though the prices are small enough to indicate it, but we never sell such. The quantities, qualities, styles and values are a revelation.

Women's Swiss and hand embroidered Handkerchiefs, every thread pure linen, hemstitched with embroidery, scalloped and lace trimmed, neat designs, at 12½c., 17c., 25c., 35c., 48c., 75c. and $1.00 each.

Women's plain hemstitched, in all width hems, ⅜, ¼, ½, 1 and 1½ inches wide, also women's initial handkerchiefs, in script and block letters, hand embroidered, and every thread pure linen, at 12½c., 17c., 25c., 35c. and 45c. each.

Mufflers for men, women and children, in black, white, colors and fancy effects, at 49c., 75c., 98c., $1.50, $2.00, up to $5.00 each.

Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes, at 25c., 35c., 50c. and 75c. per box.

Men's initial Handkerchiefs, every thread pure linen, hand embroidered letters, also plain hemstitched, all width hems, at 12½c., 17c., 25c., 35c. and 50c. each.

What of $2.25 for $4.00 Shoes?

These are a lot of our regular $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes; you probably won't object if there are more of the $4.00 ones than the $3.50, but either kind is an opportunity. Some of them are button and others lace, well made, good shape lasts, comfortable fitting and shapely; all kid button, hand-turned sole, patent leather tip; some common-sense shape, no tip; cloth top, kid foxed, button, patent leather tip, a dressy walking shoe; all kid lace, patent leather tip; all kid button, kid top. These are really cheap shoes at $4.00; then what of $2.25? All sizes and seven different kinds.

Dolls Dressed and Undressed Dolls that are interesting to the older people; then don't blame the children for crowding around them as they do. All kinds and prices. What of these?

UNDRESSED DOLLS.

450 Jointed Dolls, 15 inches high, fine bisque head, moving eyes, says "Mamma" and "Papa." Has shoes and stockings, 59c.; same quality, 18 inches, 98c. instead of 89c. and $1.39.

216 fine quality Jointed Dolls, hand sewed wig, moving eyes, 20 inches, $1.49 instead of $2.25.

SECOND FLOOR, REAR.

Art Embroidery Suggestions There's a wealth of helpful hints for the gift hunter among these hand-painted and hand-embroidered things. A visit here may save you hours of thinking.

Hand-painted satin and linen Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, $2.29 and $2.39 each.

Linen Calendars and Letter Racks, from 98c. to $1.49.

Our line of Sofa Pillows is the most complete, prices ranging from $1.85 to $20.00 each.

Scrap and Work Baskets, trimmed and untrimmed, from 10c. to $15.00 each.

Solid Gold and Diamond Jewelry

At Reduced Prices.

A beautiful collection of rich, dainty and exclusive things in 14 and 18 karat gold setting and pure white diamonds. Just such jewelry as you can find only in the very best jewelry store. The gems and the enamels are of the finest, and the only difference is, you pay much less than to the specialist.

Sunburst Brooch, 1 large and 54 small fine diamonds, at $102.00 instead of $135.00.

Star Brooch, 1 large and 8 medium size fine diamonds, at $56.00 instead of $75.00.

Harvest Moon Brooch, 21 graduated fine diamonds, $103.00 instead of $137.50.

Enamelled Pansy Brooch, one small fine cut diamond in centre, $10.00 instead of $13.50.

Enamelled Butterfly Brooch, with four fine cut diamonds, $16.50 instead of $22.00.

Enamelled Flower Scarf Pins, with fine cut diamond, $6.00, $8.00 and $9.00 instead of $8.00, $10.75 and $12.00.

WATCHES.

60 Colored Enamelled Watches, set with real pearls, in floral and bow-knot designs, also gold inlaid in fancy designs, $6.98 instead of $10.75 and $11.98. Chatelaine Pins to match, $1.98 instead of $2.39 and $2.75. Chatelaine gold filled Watches, 15-year guarantee, Waltham movement, engraved and engine turned cases, $9.98.

Men's Gold Filled Watches, open face, 5-year guarantee, Waltham movement, $7.98.

Small size Chatelaine Watch, solid silver, warranted good timepiece, $4.75; similar style in hunting case, larger size, $4.48.

Women's Mackintoshes $3.75 and $4.25 They have full double or single capes with revers, all-wool cashmere, reversible plaid back, inlaid velvet collar, and guaranteed perfectly waterproof.

These Mackintoshes were made to our order and are cut liberally, the best fit, best workmanship, and fully equal to those usually sold for $5.00 to $7.00.

Men's $10.00 Mackintoshes for $7.50. 60 Men's Mackintoshes in tan, black, and blue, all sizes, 34 to 46 inch chest measure, guaranteed thoroughly waterproof. Really the usual $10.00 coat at $7.50.

Women's Jackets and Reefers These are several lots gotten at a price that gives you a very unusual chance. The styles, designs, fit and workmanship are in keeping with the high quality of all our ready-to-wear costumes. It's a case of the early comer, however.

At $6.90 INSTEAD OF $10.50.

Jackets in rough Cheviot Cloth, velvet collar, lined with tailor serge, or Kersey with shield front, high storm collar, serge lined.

AT $11.75 INSTEAD OF $15.00.

Black Kersey Cloth Reefers, inlaid velvet collar, lined with black satin.

AT $15.75 INSTEAD OF $19.50.

Fine Chinchilla Cloth Reefers, lap seams, velvet collars, lined with fancy taffeta silk.

Handsome Garments and Capes, now from $22.50 to $85.00 instead of $31.00 to $105.00. They are remainder of our handsome imported garments, also Velour de Nord Capes, which are elaborately embroidered and braided, many fur trimmed.

HOUSE JACKETS, $6.50.

These are a lot of reversible all wool cloth House Jackets, with fancy plaid linings, and really a splendid lot at $6.50 each.

Dress Fabrics in Attractive Boxes Useful and sensible presents, and always acceptable. What an assortment we have ready for you, in black and colors; the newest and most attractive things of the season. These are cut in waist, skirt and dress lengths, put up in attractive boxes. The prices are reduced, too, from 1-3 to 1-2 less than regular.

7 yards fancy Travers Cord, for $1.48 instead of $2.75.

7 yards two-tone Epingline, $1.55 instead of $3.25.

6 yards 48 inch all wool Scotch Cheviot, $2.29 instead of $4.25.

6 yards 50 inch all wool Tailor Cloth Suiting, $3.25 instead of $5.10.

7 yards 44 inch all wool Grantire Cloth, $3.40 instead of $5.25.

6 yards 46 inch all wool Crepe Armure, $3.98 instead of $5.34.

Christmas and Table Silverware This is one of the most cheerful places in the store, so bright with newness and suggestions for holiday gifts. Here are beautiful things in solid silver as well as everything (and something more) in the plated ware.

STERLING SILVER.

Bonbon Spoons, gilt bowls, 89c. each.

Napkin Rings, gilt lined, hand engraved, 89c. each.

Sardine Forks, 98c. each.

Cream or Sauce Ladles, 98c. each.

Berry Spoons, heavy weight, $3.79.

QUADRUPLE PLATED WARE.

Children's Drinking Cups, gilt lined, $1.29 each.

Open Salt Sets, with Spoons, $1.29 pair.

Orange Sets, Spoon and Pearl Handle Knife, $1.49 set.

Electric Table Bells, $1.49 each.

After Dinner Coffee Sets, 4 pieces, $7.98 set.

Silks for the Holiday Season The Holiday season seems to add (if possible) to the natural charm of these fabrics. The whole cheeriness of the colors, their rainbow effects, their pleasant feeling to the touch, all speak real worth (and they are real worth at little cost) with such prices as these.

49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.

500 yards 22-inch All Silk Fancy Stripe Habutai White Broche ground with stripes of dainty evening colors; fine, soft, serviceable.

75c. INSTEAD OF $1.00.

800 yards All Silk Fancy Stripe Taffeta, new colorings, effects in figured stripes on white, colored and black ground. Evening tints in Two-tone Fancy Stripe Taffeta, rose and white, ciel and white, helio and white, mais and white.

47c. INSTEAD OF 59c.

19 inch all silk Black Taffeta.

HOP WAH HAD SWELL PATRONS.

Hop Wah, a meek, benevolent-looking Chinaman, who says he is a laundryman at 339 West Thirty-seventh Street, was a prisoner in the West Side Police Court yesterday charged with selling opium. Near Hop Wah stood Lee Loi, resplendent in fancifully embroidered silk garments and wearing a red-knobbed skull cap. Hop Wah was nervous, but Lee Loi, conscious of his picturesque appearance, was calm.

Policemen Thomas and Rhenish of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station told Magistrate Brann that their suspicions had been aroused by the "swell" class of patrons that Hop Wah had. It was a narrow, dirty, little laundry he kept, but every day stylish carriages with footmen would drive up to Hop Wah's place and splendidly attired women would alight and enter the shop. They carried bundles with them, the policemen thought, as a ruse.

Hop Wah, the policemen said, had other patrons. They were of all ages and both sexes, and came afoot and in carriages. The Chinaman was doing a bigger business than all the other laundries in the precinct combined. The policemen watched and obtained some of the opium themselves, which they exhibited in court. Hop Wah was held for examination to-morrow.

DEC

The New York Times.

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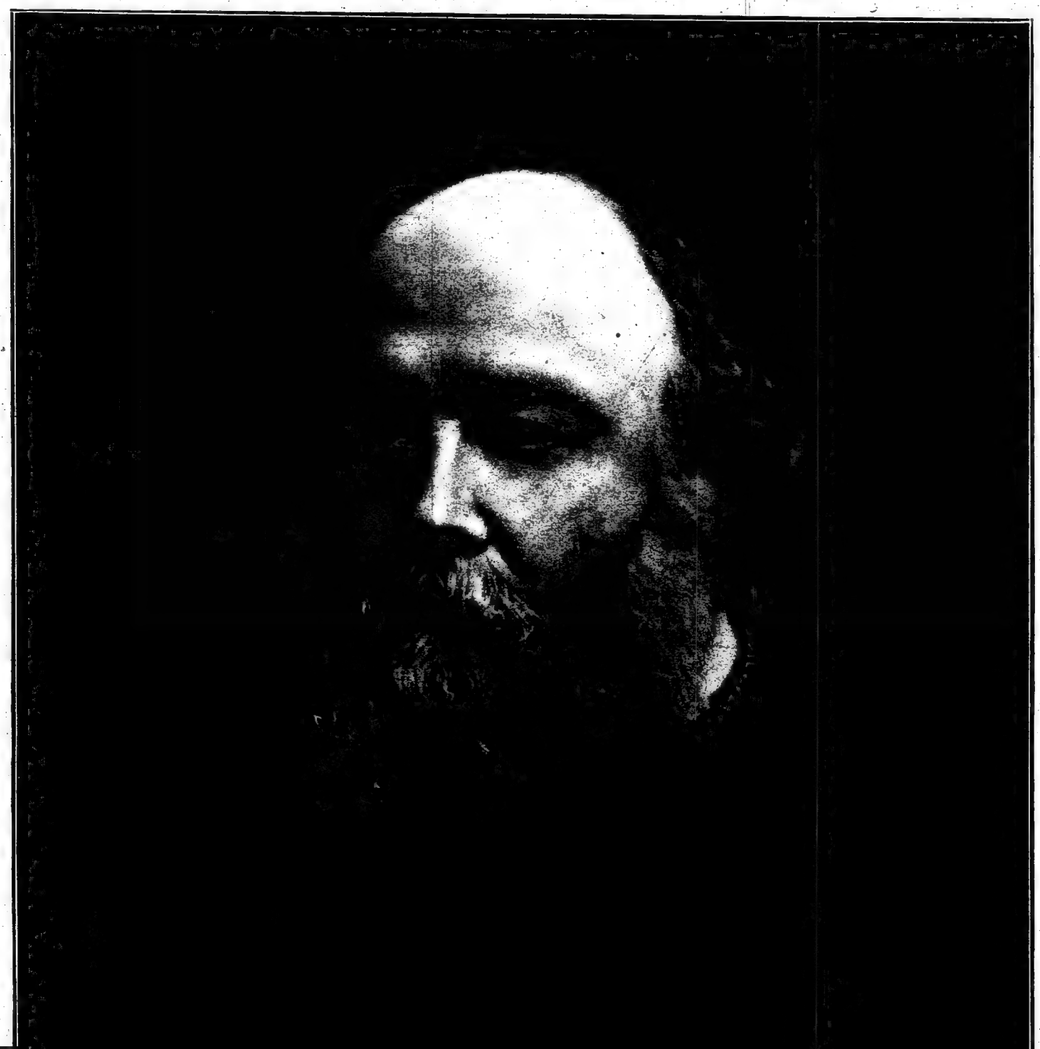

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
DECEMBER 11, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

It is reported from Berlin that after Christmas the Kaiser will settle down to hard work on his new allegorical picture, the central figure of which symbolizes "Peace." People may well speculate as to what this will be. One may be sure that the traditional image of "Peace" is not to the Kaiser's fancy. The beautiful maiden with golden hair, armed with an olive branch and bearing a wreath of laurel with white doves fluttering around, is very old-fashioned and decidedly out of date in Germany. It is evidently not so in Russia, but that is not the point. We venture to predict that the Kaiser's "Peace" picture will represent a modern amazon clad in steel from top to toe, a regular fin-de-siècle Jeanne d'Arc, guarded on every side by parks of rapid-fire guns.

***

As each successive Summer has been heralded in with open cars, in which smokers are supposed to enjoy themselves on the "four rear seats," it has been noticed that these particular seats have apparently become more and more attractive to some women to the exclusion of men, who hoped to enjoy their cigars. Women have taken possession of the "four rear seats" in spite of the cries of the conductor that there was plenty of room "up front." Why women will thus continue to antagonize the opposite sex is beyond comprehension. Possibly some of them actually enjoy the aroma of tobacco smoke. Possibly, too, there are those who take delight in listening to men talk. The electric combination cars which are now run have been invaded in the same manner. If all this is in reality a crusade against the use of tobacco, it is the most successful one up to date.

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Sometimes one sees the word "canard" at the head of a dispatch in a daily paper. It is a polite and delicate insinuation that somebody has not told the truth. If you are curious about the etymology, however, and consult a dictionary, you will find that the word comes from the French, in which language it means "duck." That is all you are likely to find in the dictionary about it. The origin of the word employed to mean what in newspaper parlance is a "fake" is believed to be as follows: M. Cornelissen, a member of the Académie de Bruxelles and a gentleman of quiet, truthful, and conservative tastes and disposition, became very angry about ten years ago concerning the lies that appeared in the journals he read. In order to teach them a lesson he sent to one of them an account of the following remarkable experience, which he said he had just undergone. He had seen twenty ducks (canards) hatched. The first one out of its shell was immediately eaten by the others; the second one out was devoured by the eighteen remaining unhatched; until it finally came to the last one, which ate itself up as it emerged from the shell. This story was copied far and wide. And soon after when an extraordinary tale appeared in print the French would say, "Encore un canard." (Another duck.)

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With the advent of Bismarck's "Autobiography" a story is told with equal glee on both sides of the Franco-German frontier. It seems that when the envoys of M. de Rothschild paid the war contributions of Paris at the close of the siege, an alleged counterfeit twenty-five-thaler bill slipped in among the 200,000,000f. that were brought to Versailles. The quick eye of a Prussian official at once detected it and the bill was thrown out. Rothschild's people insisted that it was genuine and must be accepted, otherwise they would return to Paris with all their rolls of notes and sacks of coin. Prince Bismarck, who was present, said: "Herr Director, accept the bill. I will myself make up the deficit and preserve the counterfeit note as a memento of this great day. A great war about nothing more tangible than a Château en Espagne has just been concluded between two great powers; and I can't afford just on the heel of it to turn around and declare war on the house of Rothschild, the sixth Great European power, on account of a false twenty-five-thaler note." "Your Excellency is right," returned one of Rothschild's agents, with a smile, "particularly as the note, whether good or bad, was made in Prussia."

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The inroads that women are making on those professions and industries that a few years ago were filled more or less exclusively by men offer an interesting problem to the sociologist. The puzzling question is, What did the elder sisters of these women do? Girls are now employed as saleswomen in many stores that a few years ago were served entirely by men, and women have even intruded the editorial sanctum and read their effusions in other parts of the paper than on the "Woman's Page." The law, medicine, and even architecture offer new avenues for woman's endeavor. Le Figaro of Paris is astounded at this state of affairs in the United States, and says that the day is not far off when all positions save those of the most arduous toil will be filled by women. Possibly the most astonishing part of some statistics recently published on the subject has reference to women accountants and secretaries of firms and companies. There were none, it is said, in 1870; there are now 43,071. Of doctors and surgeons, there are 6,882, compared to 527 ten years ago; and of women writers, 3,163, compared to 150. As for women stenographers and compositors, they numbered 7 in 1870. The number to-day is 52,000.

LORD SALISBURY.

FOR a foreigner to attempt an estimate of the present Premier of England would very probably be regarded strikingly humorous in the light of immediate future events. Lord Salisbury has a singularly felicitous way of surprising people. As long as he is Premier hardly any one would dare to pronounce the final word. A few hours might turn it into ridicule.

With the exception of two or three occasions, when the diplomacy of Downing Street was pitted against that of Washington, Americans have drawn their impressions of the Marquis of Salisbury chiefly from the London press and from the varied comments made by certain verbose Englishmen visiting this country. And it is the consensus of opinion that he is a phlegmatic Conservative, of slight and torpid enthusiasm, of a cynical if not misanthropic disposition, of positive, unalterable convictions concerning the status of the British Empire, and of the rôle which the Queen's Premier should play. This rôle is believed to be fashioned according to the mental vagaries of the Queen, first; according to a party policy, second; and finally to correspond with the judgment of the intelligent people of the United Kingdom. The opinions of the electoral masses figure in a very minor degree.

That this estimate of Lord Salisbury will survive his passing is open to question. The opinion is ventured that future generations, viewing in retrospect the actual results of his administrations, will treat him much more intelligently and generously, and with a higher appreciation of his consummate mental gifts which are now called idiosyncrasies. Let it be remembered that as Lord Robert Cecil he maintained his early livelihood by writing for the reviews. The industrious, literate habits then acquired he has never abandoned. In studying the statecraft of Lord Salisbury, certain impressions have been made upon the writer, although a distant looker-on, that may serve to indicate in some slight way the bases upon which post-mortem judgment may, to a greater or less degree, rest.

It is often a paradox in the character of men who are called great by their contemporaries that their lives are made up of a series of contradictions which extend in two parallel lines. Some of the inconsistencies in Lord Salisbury seem to be so wide that it is possible that, although hidden now from political critics, their weight in generally obvious principles of action will be of permanent although not at present of evident effect.

Lord Salisbury is considered the most typically aristocratic Conservative of his time. And, although he is his party's leader, his conservatism is as far removed from their Toryism as it is from the sweeping abstractions of the Liberal programme.

"There is a general disposition among those who in the constituencies are opposing the party now in power," wrote Lord Salisbury in 1883, "to substitute the word Constitutional for the word Conservative in their political language. It is the fruit of a true instinct. The object of our party is not, and ought not to be, to keep things as they are. In the first place, the enterprise is impossible; in the next place, there is much in our present mode of thought and action which it is highly undesirable to conserve." Incidentally it may here be remarked that no man in the world can make a more lucid and simple exposition of a complicated problem.

In 1887 a drastic measure of reform was introduced in the mode of governing the English counties. Formerly the country gentlemen, appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, administered the affairs of the counties, and levied taxes upon citizens who had no voice in their elevation to office. This was the very essence of feudalism as cherished by Tory principles. But Lord Salisbury changed it all. Although this system had been of great benefit to the Conservative Party, he did not hesitate to strike at its root. The out-of-date county authorities were swept away, and their places taken by assemblies elected by the votes of the householders of the county.

There are several other instances tending to show that, with all his conservativeness, there is a strain of the logical reformer in the political make-up of Lord Salisbury's mind. Nor is the spirit of Radicalism, as dreamed of by the Nationalists, entirely absent. In this is the striking contrast between the man and his office. As a statesman he has appeared to be strenuously opposed to all internal improvements in municipalities that were the outgrowth of individual achievement, backed by the capital of corporations, the nature of which, as regards public utility, was more or less of an experiment. And yet, this man, who so shuddered at and condemned innovations, is a scientist of no mean order, with an absolute faith in electricity as one of the great revolutionizing forces of the world.

"If you look at history," he said in Liverpool not long ago, "you will see that many of the most powerful movements by which the face of history has been varied are due, not to this or that school of thought, or to this or that doctrine, or preacher, or formula, but to the silent action of some mechanical change which has accumulated conditions under which suddenly a new set of things bursts upon us." In other words, he has perfect faith that the forces of Nature, through man's contrivance and ingenuity, will play no small part in working out the salvation of the human race.

It is not to be denied that Lord Salisbury is a cynic of antagonistic qualities, but this cynicism is never turned upon that which has stood the test of time or is of some great and evident good, or has been established by his party as a precedent for imperial action. His discriminations are so finely drawn and his capacity of judging things by irony so keenly cultivated that his genuine, underlying opinion of a diplomatic affair when uttered is often misunderstood. In the controversies of his Government with foreign states this has invariably been the case. But this cynicism which has caused his countrymen so many uneasy hours in the event of a great crisis is simply the outcome of his natural faith in the superiority of England, of Englishmen, of the Empire, of his party, and of his own ability. There is no touch of egotism in this last; it simply comes to him as an inheritance of the Cecils.

How many times Englishmen have howled with rage at the very apparent indifference with which the Premier has regarded what by the general public was looked upon as a casus belli! And often Englishmen have been deeply humiliated at what has been called a "backdown." Yet, I am inclined to the belief that when the true history of these controversies shall be made public, it will be found that they were not as serious as the sensational press of London made out. But occasionally he surprises the British public. It sometimes has happened that he has deigned to explain his apparent inactivity in the face of threatening danger. The result is always satisfactory. The extensive naval preparations which Great Britain is now taking forcefully recall to mind a passage from a speech delivered by Lord Salisbury soon after he entered politics, when quite a young man. I believe it to be his never-changing creed as regards foreign states, and that this theory will be amply confirmed by his biographers. The passage reads as follows:

"In our foreign policy what we have to do is simply to perform our own part with honor, to abstain from a meddling diplomacy, to uphold England's honor steadily and fearlessly, and always to be prone rather to let action go along with words than to let it lag behind them."

There are many Englishmen who think that the violations of this creed on the part of the present Premier have been both numerous and atrocious. Even some of those Englishmen who have faith in Lord Salisbury's superior abilities deplore the apparent fact that in all foreign diplomacy of a delicate nature he is subservient to the will of the Queen, who has family considerations which must take the precedence of the will of the people.

Exactly how far Lord Salisbury allows his judgment to be set aside by Queen Victoria's wish may not be known until both sovereign and Prime Minister have passed away. But certainly Lord Salisbury need not now be misunderstood. He is a Cecil, and the Cecils from Lord Burleigh down have ever served the sovereign first and the people afterward. It has been their prerogative, and has been cherished as an heirloom, as faithfully as faith in the fetich of the House of Lords.

Perhaps the most pointed estimate of Lord Salisbury, which the future will bear out more or less fortunately, was that delivered long ago by A. J. Balfour. Mr. Balfour is, as everybody knows, h s Lordship's nephew. He is entirely sincere and free from any particular bias of relationship in expressing his opinions. He said: "Lord Salisbury dwells continually on the thought of England, as the great Elizabethans did. He realizes her great place in the world. He lives for the Empire as every one else lives for his party."

That is a tribute the full value of which cannot lie with his contemporaries to estimate. His greatest triumphs have been secured through waiting. Whether he has ever waited too long it is not for a foreigner and an American to say.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

JAMES McCARTNEY,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

A PRIME POLITICAL REASON.

It was in the Newington Ward, where the candidate on the Liberal side was Mr. Ritchie, a well-known confectioner and restaurateur, whose pies and rock were equally famous in Auld Reekie. After the poll, the following conversation was heard between two workingmen who had just emerged from the voting station: "Weel, Tam, did ye vote for Ritchie?" "No," said the other; "I didna'." "And what for no?" asked his astonished friend: "you're a Leeberal, arena' ye, and Ritchie's the Leeberal candidate?" "I ken that fine," retorted his companion, imperturbably, "but I niver could bear Ritchie's pies!"—From the New Century.

THE ZOLA MEDAL.

We give a reproduction of the obverse of the Zola medal, presented to the novelist in memory of his courage in defending Dreyfus. According to one authority, M.

Obverse of the Zola Medal.

Zola's features have never been better reproduced. On the reverse are these words, uttered by M. Zola on Jan. 13, 1898: "La Vérité est on marche et rien ne l'arrêtera." The artist is M. Charpentier.

All the White Man's Privileges.

From The Detroit Journal.

Creek Indians, besides having schools and wearing clothes, kill one another at elections to remove any doubt of their being civilized.

1.—Scene in "Le Sicilien," R. de K. Gilder on the Right, as Don Pèdre, a Sicilian Gentleman. 2.—R. de K. Gilder as Don Pèdre and J. W. Frothingham as Isidore, the Greek Slave of Don Pèdre. 3.—P. J. Sachs as Hali, the Turkish Slave of Adraste, and R. L. Hoguet as Adraste. 4.—J. W. Frothingham as Isidore, R. de K. Gilder as Don Pèdre, and R. L. Hoguet as Adraste in "Le Sicilien." 5.—P. J. Sachs as Hali, R. de K. Gilder, R. L. Hoguet, and J. W. Frothingham. 6.—Scene in "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas."—E. L. Dudley as La Comtesse and H. B. Stanton as Le Vicomte, in Centre of Group. 7.—R. Goelet as Julie, J. H. Halliday as Andrée, Servant of the Countess, and E. L. Dudley as La Comtesse in "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas." 8.—R. de K. Gilder, P. J. Sachs, and J. W. Frothingham in "Le Sicilien." 9.—R. Goelet as Julie and E. L. Dudley in "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas."

SCENES FROM THE FRENCH PLAYS RECENTLY GIVEN AT CAMBRIDGE BY THE CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'UNIVERSITÉ HARVARD.

THE FIRST SLEIGHING OF THE SEASON.
John J. Quinn Starts from His Stable in the Race for a Magnum of Champagne.

RACE TO McGOWAN'S PASS TAVERN.
John J. Quinn in the Lead with Dexter K., 2:11.

WHEN jolly "Gabe" Case, mine host of McGowan's Pass Tavern, in Central Park, introduced the custom, almost twenty years ago, of giving to the first driver who arrived in a sleigh each year at his famous hostelry a magnum of champagne, bedecked with ribbons, John J. Quinn, who was known then as the "Sycamore of Harlem" on account of his tall, spare figure, made up his mind that if any one got the champagne it would be some one with a faster horse and a better knowledge of short cuts to the desired goal than he possessed. His ambition caused him to leave a standing order with the foreman of his stable in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to have the fleetest horse in his stable standing ready at the stable door at the first sign of a snowfall, and the order has never been countermanded. As a result of this there is a formidable array of empty magnums, as well as quart and pint bottles on the shelf in Mr. Quinn's office, for he has won during the twenty years sixteen of the magnums offered by "Gabe" Case, and innumerable quarts and pints put up by the proprietors of other roadhouses. Mr. Quinn's title of "Sycamore" is given him now only by his old intimates, for he is now Superintendent of the Speedway, and is hailed by his title when the latter-day drivers meet him. But his ambition is as fiery as ever, and on the first day of the recent record-breaking November snowstorm a new magnum from the Central Park hostelry was added to the collection on the shelf. It was a long race and a hard one this year, for Mr. Quinn's handsome bay trotter in the shafts to a speeding cutter had a hard time to keep a length ahead of George H. Huber's rig, and it was only by the margin of half a length, and after a furious drive up the hill to the entrance that Mr. Quinn secured the trophy. There was a merry half hour in the tap room afterward, for as other aspirants for the honor drove up to the door, they were met by the first arrivals, and while the empty magnum remained for the winner, the "also rans" carried away a portion of its contents to warm them on the way home, and to comfort them for their failure.

Sleighing in earnest, however, did not begin in this city until Sunday, Nov. 27, when there was enough snow on the ground to satisfy every one, and enough to make Commissioner of Street Cleaning McCartney wring his hands in despair.

The arrival of the fleecy flakes was hailed with joy by those who know the keen enjoyment of sleighing under comfortable conditions, for as the flakes fell slowly and silently on Saturday and all through the night, there was a promise of snow enough to furnish sleighing for a week or two if rain or a heavy thaw did not interfere with the sport.

Almost every one was caught unprepared for the sport, for a snowstorm that would permit of sleighing was not expected so early in the Winter, and the sleighs that were brought out on Sunday were those of the pattern of other years. There was not a chance, either, for drivers to have their horses' hoofs caulked, for the blacksmith shops were not open, and to make matters worse those who intended to go over the Speedway found that because of the drifts sleighing there was uncomfortable. But in Central Park and on upper Seventh Avenue, on the Riverside Drive, and on Fifth Avenue the tiny sleigh-bells jingled merrily all day long, and their music lasted all through last week. The Speedway was properly rolled by Tuesday, and every condition that a sleigher could wish for was present. To add to the enjoyment of the scene on Sunday night, the moon came out bright and full, and the drives in the Park were almost as well lighted as by day. Sleighing by moonlight is a sport that is almost unknown in New York, but in New England, where the snow is on the ground almost continuously throughout the Winter, it is known as the best sort of fun, especially in a cutter in which two sympathizing young persons may comfortably fit. There were hundreds of just such rigs out in the Park on the first Sunday night of sleighing, and the almost inaudible tinkle of bells was heard in the Park roads up to midnight.

A Close Chase for the Magnum.

During the day the stateller family sleighs were very much in evidence. Some of the turn-outs were unique and must have cost far more money than a handsome victoria. Two of these were triokas, patterned after the family sleighs used in Russia—low, broad boxes on runners that curled up in fancy figures at the bow, and with stately plumes waving at the corners. In the trioka the team is made up of three horses abreast, a big yoke, covered with bells, rising over the centre horse. Still another unique turnout was that of William Durland. This was a spike team to a low, broad box sleigh, in which the leader, a pure white animal, with very showy action, was harnessed in front of the two horses in the main traces. Every sleigh had its load of elegant furs, and they were necessary, too, especially on the first day, for all the afternoon the loose snow from the drifts went scurrying before the wind, which seemed to come from every quarter at once, forming whirlwind circles that penetrated beneath the warm piles of furs, and drove the frozen mist into the eyes of man and horse.

At all of the road houses there was a merry throng all through the week, and usually the first question a new arrival would ask was, "Who is up the road?" An easier question to answer would have been, "Who is not up the road?" for their queries meant what well-known drivers were out, and with few exceptions all of the well-known drivers were out. John R. Townsend, with Hood's McGregor, and Frank Ferguson, behind his new fast black gelding San Pedro, were among the throng early in the week, and Nathan Straus, with Cobwebs, the Speedway champion, was out almost every day. Newcastle, whose record of 2:11¾ stamps him as a dangerous rival to Cobwebs, was tried in the snow by his new owner, J. W. Cornish. Fred Gerken had Luxon, his aspirant for the Speedway championship, out with the others. Alexander Newburger was happy in the knowledge that Smilax, his favorite roadster, can show a clean pair of heels to most of the "regulars." William Durando, whose Clarence A. is admired by all of the Seventh Avenue drivers, was there, too, as were William Parsons, behind Winola; Arthur Kerker, with his brown pacer Roslyn; Frank Work, holding the ribbons over Mahala, one of his famous team of blacks; Peter Doelger, behind a pair of bays; Capt. McDonald, with the gray trotter Flash, which is one of the fastest roadsters the Speedway brigade has had to contend with, and John McMann, holding a new gray trotter under a steady line.

There were other sleighers whose horses were not fast enough to get into the fast moving throng, and one of these rigs made a poor pace past Durando's road house. The sleigh was a small affair, and the harness of rope. The horse stood for a moment in front of the road house, unconscious of the shouts of his ragged little driver to "Git up," and as he watched the furwrapped drivers going in and out of the warm hostelry he jammed his small blue fists deep into his pockets and gave vent to an envious "Gee, whiz, it's cold!"

JOHN RAYMOND HENRY.

HISTORY AND ICE CREAM.

The New York Post Boy of June 8, 1786, makes this announcement:

"Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with ice cream every day at the city tavern by their humble servant, Joseph Cowe."

At a ball given by a Mrs. Johnson in New York on Dec. 12, 1789, there were "served pyramids of red and white ice cream with punch and liquors, rose cinnamon, and parfait amour."

Ice cream was first introduced at the National capital by Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, who had had it in her home in New York. She used to tell with amusement of the delight with which President Jackson first tasted it, and how he promptly decided to have ices at the Executive Mansion. Accordingly, guests at the next reception were treated to the frozen mystery, and afforded considerable fun to the initiated by the reluctance with which they tasted it. Those from the rural districts especially first eyed it suspiciously, then melted each spoonful with breath before consuming it. Their distrust was soon removed, however, and plates were emptied with great rapidity.

The man who made the cream was, oddly enough, a negro by the name of Jackson, who, in the early part of the present century, kept a small confectionery store in Washington. Cold custards, which were cooled after being made by setting them on a cake of ice, were very fashionable, and Jackson, at Mrs. Hamilton's suggestion, froze them by placing the ingredients in a tin bucket and completely covering it with ice. Each bucket contained a quart, and was sold for $1.—Harper's Bazar.

DAWN'S MASQUE.

Sleep no more, Corinna. Night
Stealthily in ghostly veiling
Fleeing, scattered in her flight
Whereso'er her mantle trailing,
Brushed and bent each grassy spear
Bounties of dew silver here.

Now in splendid pageant moves
Like a far sea phosphorescent,
Passing down the mountain groves,
Dawn to kiss the lake's blue crescent
Golden arrows falling ever
From her loose rose-belted quiver.

Silken strands of thistle down
(Woven by the pixie maiden)
Glitter, and the coral crown
Wherewith every hawthorn's laden,
E'en as if in rubies set,
Sparkles with the hoarfrost wet.

Sleep no more, Corinna; nay,
Slumber hath outstayed its limit,
When the pomp of new-born day
Throstles see, and rise to hymn it,
When, all loveliness, the sun
Setteth forth his course to run.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

HE NEVER COMPLAINED.

"I never complained," once said Sa'di, the poet, "of my condition, but on a single occasion, when my feet were bare, and I had not money to buy shoes; but I saw a man without feet, and became instantly contented with my lot."

Being asked from whom he learned his philosophy, Sa'di replied, "From the blind, because they never advance a step until they have tried the ground."

MR. QUINN ARRIVES AT McGOWAN'S SIDE DOOR.

MR. QUINN OPENING THE PRIZE MAGNUM.

1898

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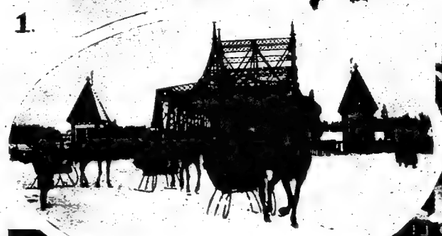

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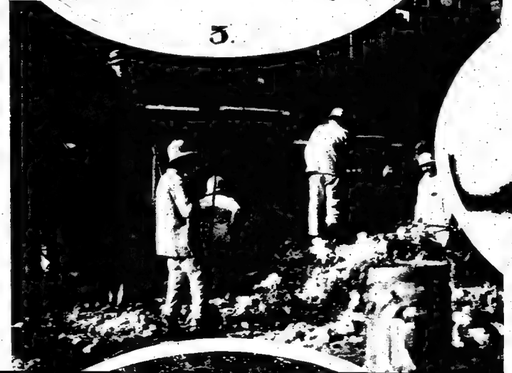

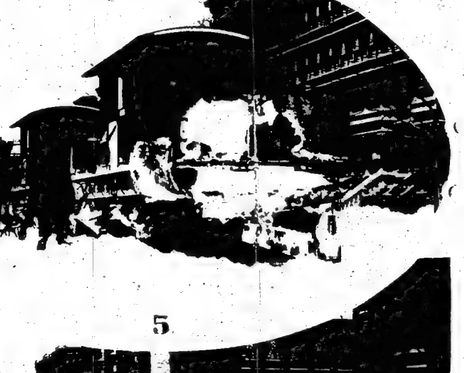

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MUSIC

Mozart.

THE musical topic of the hour is, of course, the opera. Always a fruitful theme, this art work of the future, this combination of poetry, painting, action, and music in a new species of drama, in which the verse is to be raised to a new power by the substitution of lyric declamation for speech, was never more pregnant with suggestions than it is at this time. One may sit with profit at almost any of the performances now to be observed in the Metropolitan Opera House. The world's most famous artists are in the company, and all the well-tried operas of the contemporaneous repertory are in the list. One can hear German works with the German text and the German spirit, French works with French words and Parisian elegance, and Italian works with Italian text and Italian style. It must go hard if there is not something to please the taste of every one, except the man who desires to have opera in the language of the land—English.

But he can get that at the Castle Square company's performances around the corner. And herewith comes a suggestion as to one of the reasons why opera in English makes its way so slowly. The musical critic of The Tribune recently referred to the fact that most of the old Italian librettos would not bear translation into English, because of the painful revelation of their infantile weakness. But this objection would not apply to such works as "Aïda," "Falstaff," "Siegfried," "Die Meistersinger," "Romeo et Juliette," or "La Bohème."

Some of these operas have most admirable librettos. I have heard a leading dramatic critic say that he regarded Messrs. Barbier and Carré's arrangement of "Romeo and Juliet" as superior to what is known as the "acting edition" of Shakespeare's play. But a serious objection to the English versions is that most of them do not fit the music. The translators have paid little or no attention to the rhythm of the music and have written many passages in which the accentuation of the words is wrong. This no doubt accounts for the fact that much of the text cannot be understood when it is sung. But it does not wholly account for this defect.

The chief difficulty is that too many singers of English words have not mastered the vital art of enunciation. Some of them cannot produce all the vowel sounds in every tone and others cannot give some of these sounds correctly at all. It is a well-known fact that correct vocalization is by no means easy, though it is not at all impracticable. Certain vowel sounds are really very hard to sing. The merest tyro can discover this himself by singing first "at" and then "oo." He will at once find that the former is much easier than the latter. Many singers modify their vowel sounds in order to make them easy to produce. Some singers know how to modify them so that they sound almost correct, or at any rate create the illusion of correctness. Others modify them so that they become new sounds.

But this is not all. It is with the consonants that most singers who do not enunciate clearly play havoc. Some of them have not learned how to form their consonants without making damaging interruptions to the flow of the musical tone, and therefore they slur the consonants or do not form them at all. When this fault is joined to bad vocalization the text of any vocal number becomes wholly unintelligible.

Curiously enough, bad enunciation is more common in the singing of English than that of German, French, or Italian. It used to be offered as one excuse that Italian was much easier to pronounce in singing than English. This is quite true. But both German and French are more difficult than English, the former by reason of the guttural sounds and the latter because of its mixed vowels and its nasal consonants. It certainly is not as easy to sing "Nie sollst du mich befragen" nor "Anges purs et radieux" as "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home."

Yet one can learn at the Metropolitan Opera House that accomplished singers know how to enunciate all three of the languages used there. M. Jean de Reszke, for example, gives clear outline to every syllable of his text, French, German, or Italian. M. Saleza enunciates French perfectly, and both M. Plançon and M. Albers sing German, a very difficult language for Frenchmen, with remarkable clearness. Mr. Pringle, who is an Englishman, enunciates German much more clearly than his own tongue. Signor Tamagno's Italian diction used to be a constant delight and he must have poor ears, indeed, who cannot hear the Italian text as sung by M. Edouard de Reszke or Mme. Sembrich.

Not being a singing teacher the writer will not attempt to explain why the singers of English do not enunciate as clearly as foreigners; but one has only to sit through a performance of the Castle Square Opera Company to realize that they do not. To be sure the Metropolitan people are greater artists than those at the American Theatre, but one would think that the latter could at least enunciate their own language.

The truth is that too many singers give little attention to this gravely important part of their art. A song is an attempt to embody in music the mood or feeling of a poem, and the standard by which the emotional truth of the music must be judged is the words. Therefore, they ought to be heard. How much more is this the case in an opera, which is a drama. Here, indeed, the text is of the highest significance. Wagner was undoubtedly right in his theory that when the poem has been written the ultimate object of every one concerned in its presentation to the public must be a complete and lifelike embodiment of the poet's thought.

But how is this to be accomplished if the public, because of imperfect enunciation by the singers, cannot find out what the poet's thought is?

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An English newspaper, in commenting on a recent American book on a musical subject, insinuates that the musical intelligence of the best class of English amateurs is far above that of Americans. It may be doubted whether this is strictly correct. Probably there are a great many people in England who have a large technical acquaintance with music; but it is equally probable that Rubinstein's assertion that not more than 2 per cent. of the entire population was musical is still true.

The love of the English for the masterpieces of oratorio and for the classical symphonies and chamber music works is strong, but in receptive capacity for new works, for quick perception of their meaning, and ready appreciation of their value, Americans are, on the whole, superior to their transatlantic cousins. The paper referred to says: "As to Wagner, there was certainly a measure of appreciation of his utterances in America earlier than in London." But the same qualities which enabled Americans to enjoy Wagner before Englishmen did so, made it possible for them to digest the new school of Russian orchestral music, which is the most original and powerful of recent growth.

It might not be amiss to say also that the standard of performance is higher in this country. Mr. Grau recognizes this by bringing to the Metropolitan a larger and more amazing aggregation of stars than he employs at Covent Garden, and most of the Continental virtuosi admit it by visiting America before they visit London. Furthermore, it is quite safe to say that orchestral playing in America has reached a standard of excellence not known in England.

Our transatlantic friends are prone to treat us with patronizing approval in musical matters, but many and many a performer from abroad could, if he would, tell of the unpleasant lesson he has learned when he brought cheap wares to this market.

W. J. HENDERSON.

YVONNE DE TREVILLE AND JOSEPH SHEEHAN OF THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY IN "LA BOHÈME."

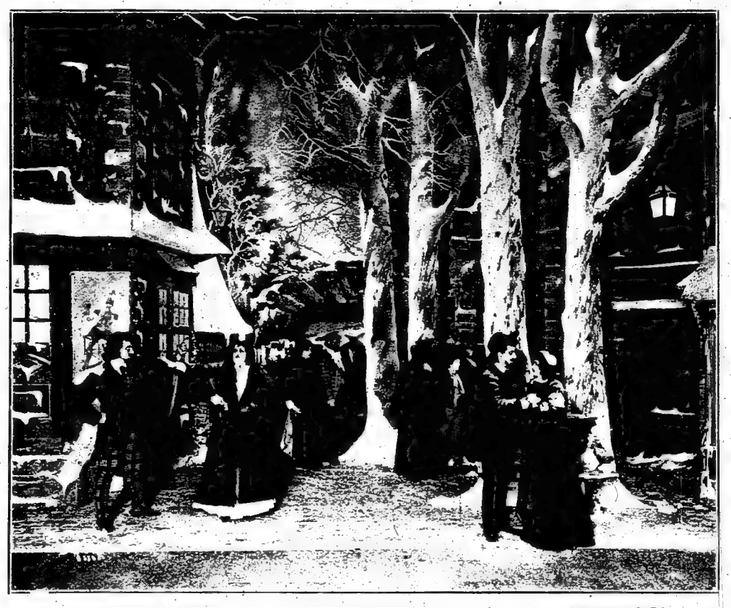

W. G. STEWART, VILLA KNOX, JOSEPH SHEEHAN, AND YVONNE DE TREVILLE, In "La Boheme."—Act III.

THE SPANIARDS' FLAGS OF TRUCE AMUSED THE MEN IN THE TRENCHES.

The days that followed July 3 were filled with innumerable visits to the Spanish lines under flags of truce, writes Richard Harding Davis in Scribner's. To the men in the pits, who knew nothing of the exigencies of diplomacy, these virgin flags were as offensive as those of red are to the bull. The men had placed their own flags along the entire line of trenches, and though they afforded the enemy a perfect target and fixed our position as clearly as buoys mark out a race course, the men wanted the flags there, and felt better at seeing them there, and so there they remained. The trenches formed a horseshoe curve five miles in length, and the entire line was defiantly decorated with our flags. When they fluttered in the wind at full length and the sun kissed their colors, they made one of the most inspiring and beautiful pictures of the war. The men would crouch for hours in the pits with these flags rustling above them, and felt well repaid for their service, but when they saw crawling across the valley below the long white flag of truce, their watchfulness seemed wasted, their vigilance became a farce, and they mocked and scoffed at the white flag bitterly. These flags were sent in so frequently that the men compared them to the different war extras of a daily paper, and would ask, "Has that 10 o'clock edition gone in yet?" and, "Is this the baseball edition coming out now, or is it an extry?"

One of the regulars said to me in great perplexity, "I can't make out this flag of truce gag. It reminds me of two kids in a street fight, stopping after every punch to ask the other fellow if he's had enough. Why don't we keep at it until somebody gets hurted?"

One of the cowboys of the Rough Riders expressed the same idea in professional phraseology: "Now that we got those Mexicans corralled," he said, "why don't we brand them?"

LEARNING MANNERS.

"They asked me," Sa'di writes in the Gulistan, "Of whom didst thou learn manners?" I replied: "From the unmannerly. Whatever I saw them do which I disapproved of, that I abstained from doing."

A BELIEVER'S PICTURES OF CHRIST.

TISSOT does not believe that Jesus Christ is a sun-myth and probably never existed, nor is he of those who concede that there was a historical Christ, but deny that He was more than a reformer to whom godlike qualities were afterward attributed through the exaggerations and loving fancy of His followers.

Elderly Jew, Jerusalem.

Tissot is a straightforward, honest believer in the existence and Godhead of the Saviour.

His work reveals the man and the man explains the work. In the four or five hundred pictures at the American Art Galleries one finds no special masterpiece, no big advertising picture such as the artists in cities who are victims of the exhibition habit compose in order to make their own horn audible above the trumpets and bassoons and oboes and penny tin horns of the other exhibitors. His way is the less ambitious but perhaps in the long run not less successful way of Fra Angelico, who painted with nearly the same fervor the cell of each of his brethren in the monastery. The trait shows in the size as well as the workmanship of his pictures; he does not make an altarpiece of the crucifixion any more than of scenes from the legendary early life of Christ; all are treated with the same earnest, loving care.

Born in Nantes in 1836, J. James Tissot had gained a reputation before he was thirty, when he felt the influence of German romanticism. Later he went to England and absorbed something of the pre-Raphaelite manner so far as it shows in Rossetti and Burne-Jones, but the pictures for the life of Christ exhibit these two tendencies very rarely. It is rather the still earlier influence of his masters Flandrin and de la Mothe which appears in these smoothly wrought historical and genre pieces. And we may fairly draw the conclusion that it is not merely the clearer sky or the more transparent atmosphere of Palestine that gives most of these pictures their brilliant, clear look, but the reassertion of the Frenchman's nature after it had been drawn aside from its natural path by the sentimentality of German and British masters.

Believer as he is, Tissot is a realist. In the few cases where he attempts the supernatural he is not up to his general level, which is another proof that his best path is that of actual life. Up to 1886 he was painting slender, elegant women, English-women in Paris-made gowns, very dignified and sweet, it is true, but not particularly exciting. Like so many other painters, contact with the Orient caused a revolution in his ideas. For the first time he saw color expressing itself boldly and without self-consciousness in folk and landscape. The great facts of the Christian religion so far as its formation is concerned presented themselves to his imagination through the eyes, and, painter-like, he was moved to express them in pictures. It seemed to him that no one had given him the faintest idea of the look of the country, cities, and people of Palestine; and since his case was probably that of millions in Europe and America he could not do better than try to make the facts visible as they really were when Christ was on earth.

The earnestness of the man and the grandeur of the task have preserved him from weak or small methods. He has not the imagination of Gustave Doré, who either evolved places, men, and things out of his own consciousness or changed them so that they were unrecognizable; but he has piety, pluck, and the painter's hand—if the alliteration may be forgiven—and with those three to aid him he has in ten years produced a very noteworthy and impressive work which bears study and reveals the simple fidelity with which he has carried through his task. He found that even the Orient is changing; that while it retains much that explains and suits the story of Christ, the day is not far off when these survivals will disappear and it will be impossible to bring back the main traits of Oh as it was there in the first century. Therefore he felt that he was doing a service to the world in patiently studying out the history of the period so far as architecture, furniture, clothes, and weapons are concerned, and combining the results of these studies with his knowledge of the landscape and country life as they are to-day. And in truth he has succeeded very remarkably in producing the impression that such movements of admiring crowds and mobs, such assemblages of priests, Pharisees, and bloodthirsty fanatics must have existed in and about Jerusalem. Josephus and other writers of the period helped him, but his main stays have been on the one hand the New Testament, on the other the actual landscapes and townscapes of the Holy Land.

Some of his studies of types in pen and ink are reproduced here to show the care with which he worked up his materials. His usual method is to make a careful drawing of the scene to be produced and work over it in gouache; water colors mixed with white take a smooth, clear quality that lends itself well to pictures having the brilliancy and finish of miniature work on old missals. Indeed, Tissot in many ways resembles one of the old handlers of red, (minium,) one of the miniators of the days before printing. He uses the loupe, and by choosing cool and brilliant colors offers most pleasing contrasts and gave a charming finish. He knows how to spangle a crowd with yellow and purple turbans, umber and red cloaks, shining cuirasses and greaves, sumptuous robes of an Assyrian splendor. In such a crowd the ample ivory-colored robe of Christ appears with distinctness. Here we have no German or British prototype for Tissot's art; it is the school of Meissonier once more, with its workmanlike determination to be true to facts and give the truth at whatever cost of labor and thought.

Typical Bit from Jerusalem.

Tissot stands quite apart from the French and German moderns who have been painting Christ in conjunction with men and women of to-day. The vulgar sensationalism of those who are ringing thus the changes on "If Christ should come again" is not for him. He does not try to electrify you or make you gape by the violation of the first principles of common sense, enjoying your astonishment at that violation. He is either above or below that—just as you please—content to labor reverently, and with the practiced hand of a thoroughly trained artist, at the difficult task of placing the Holy Land and its mixed populace of Syrians, Jews, Phoenicians, and tribes of the desert before us, if not exactly as they were in Christ's time, (for that is impossible,) at least approximately as they might have been and probably were.

When it comes to the face and figure of Christ Himself, Tissot meets the problem as we might expect from the straightforward character of the artist. He had to accept the traditions of the Church or follow Munkacsy by giving to the Saviour the look of an anarchist hovering on the borders of insanity. Of course he accepted the tradition, but he has made Him of a high type that suits European as well as Asian, Greek as well as Hebrew, and very rarely allows the face to degenerate into the namby-pamby, effeminate look so often seen. The other prominent actors in the tragedy are sufficiently individual, Pilate, for instance, Herod and Caiaphas, Joseph of Arimathea, St. Peter and Judas. The downright, hasty character of St. Peter is well expressed in face and figure, as is only fair on the part of a Roman Catholic, to whom St. Peter is a most important figure. Barabbas the thief furnishes an occasion for humor; his oily, fat, crafty countenance glistens with joy in evildoing, and the faces of the men behind him seem full of a sympathetic admiration for a gentleman who has reached such eminence in his profession as to warrant his production upon the most august of stages. St. John the Baptist is not the lovely, slender youth the Florentine masters made him, but a powerful, athletic young shepherd standing alone in a rock-ribbed valley which he may be filling with a stalwart voice. Pilate appears in a Roman undress, a sort of toga, when Christ is first brought before him, but when Herod appears in public he is clad in rich Assyrian robes. The daughter of Herodias is not witching Herod and his comrades at the banquet with a dreamy Andalusian dance or the sinuous movements

Women of Jebba, Samaria.

of an Almeh, but wins their vulgar applause by the simple arts of the acrobat. Draped in voluminous and costly robes, she is standing on her hands, with her feet over her head, yet always completely draped, on the principle of the ground-and-lofty-tumbling women of to-day who perform their feats in long black silk skirts with train and modish hats full of ostrich plumes. When the Magi come to Bethlehem following the star they prove to be not three representatives of the descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japheth, but three desert sheiks of three distinct shades of brown, wearing cloaks of lemon, yellow, and orange, mounted on tall camels. This famous and in the Middle Ages greatly beloved trio forms one of the most striking pictures as they advance up the sterile hill with their train winding far below in the turns of the rocky path.

Old Jew, Jerusalem.

The small size of these pictures, their high finish, and the use of gouache contribute to give them a look of the fine colored lithographs that used to appear in France half a century ago, especially those in which Tissot has used browns. Such is the charming little view of the Virgin and Christ Child adored by the shepherds. A very excellent specimen of Tissot's composition and his power to express action in quiet figures is seen in the "conspiracy" of Pharisees and Herodians, where in delightful surroundings a knot of bearded men do most evidently plot together. In "Could ye not watch with Me one hour?" the face is a little contorted, the expression a little exaggerated. The night scenes in which Judas leads out the force to capture Jesus and where he gives Him the kiss are very well managed, leaving also the impression that tragic deeds are going on. The scenes on Calvary are more conventional than any others; Tissot has kept close to precedents of the later Middle Ages. Though not a colorist in a very powerful sense, Tissot has a fine feeling for color, and uses it to great advantage. Many scenes which look dry enough in black and white become delightful when seen with the coloring of the original. He has a delicate judgment for using just enough color, not the little more that takes the edge off one's pleasure.

Looked at in the same quiet, reverent way they were painted, Tissot's scenes and glimpses from the life of Christ cannot fail to charm all serious souls.

CHARLES DE KAY.

A NATURAL FOG-HORN.

At the Farallones the erosive agents have worked with queer caprice, says a writer in Harper's Magazine. This rock, being granite, has been acted upon by the sea at all levels, and throughout the long period when it has been rising out of the watery depths. Through a long narrow hole, slanting, and communicating with the ocean, there comes at intervals a terrific stream of air, forced by the spasmodic heaving of the waves against the lower orifice.

The Government, which uses this island for lighthouse purposes, enclosed

Woman of Jebba, Samaria.

the upper end with the nozzle of a fog-horn, and every few seconds there was blown an ear-splitting brawl, which was heard far out at sea and above the din of the breaking rollers. It was allowed to roar only in foggy weather, but it was eccentric in that it would only sound at high tide. When the tide was low, although the weather might be very thick, the thing was silent. For lack of its warning a ship went ashore upon the island rocks, and then it was that the Government abandoned its location on the wind hole and erected a steam-siren, or mechanical fog-horn, which has since very faithfully performed the necessary service.

ENGLAND ALONE RESPECTED OUR MOTIVES FOR WAR.

When the people of the United States, writes the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain in the December Scribner's, decided that the condition of things in Cuba was shocking to humanity and could no longer be tolerated by a liberty-loving nation in close proximity to the scene of so many outrages and of such terrible misery, the great powers of the Continent of Europe were alarmed and suspicious. They imputed to the United States motives of selfish aggression, only transparently cloaked by a hypocritical pretense of humanity.

Great Britain alone, basing her judgment on her own feelings and experience, sympathized with the National sentiment in America, and, believing with Mrs. Browning, that

> —a nation may act
> Unselfishly—shiver a lance
> (As the least of her sons may, in fact,)
> And not for a cause of finance—

sought for the springs of action, not in the excesses of jingoes or the greed of interested individuals, but in the great moral forces which move a free people in the presence of injustice and wrong, perpetrated against helpless men and innocent women and children.

Woman of Jerusalem.

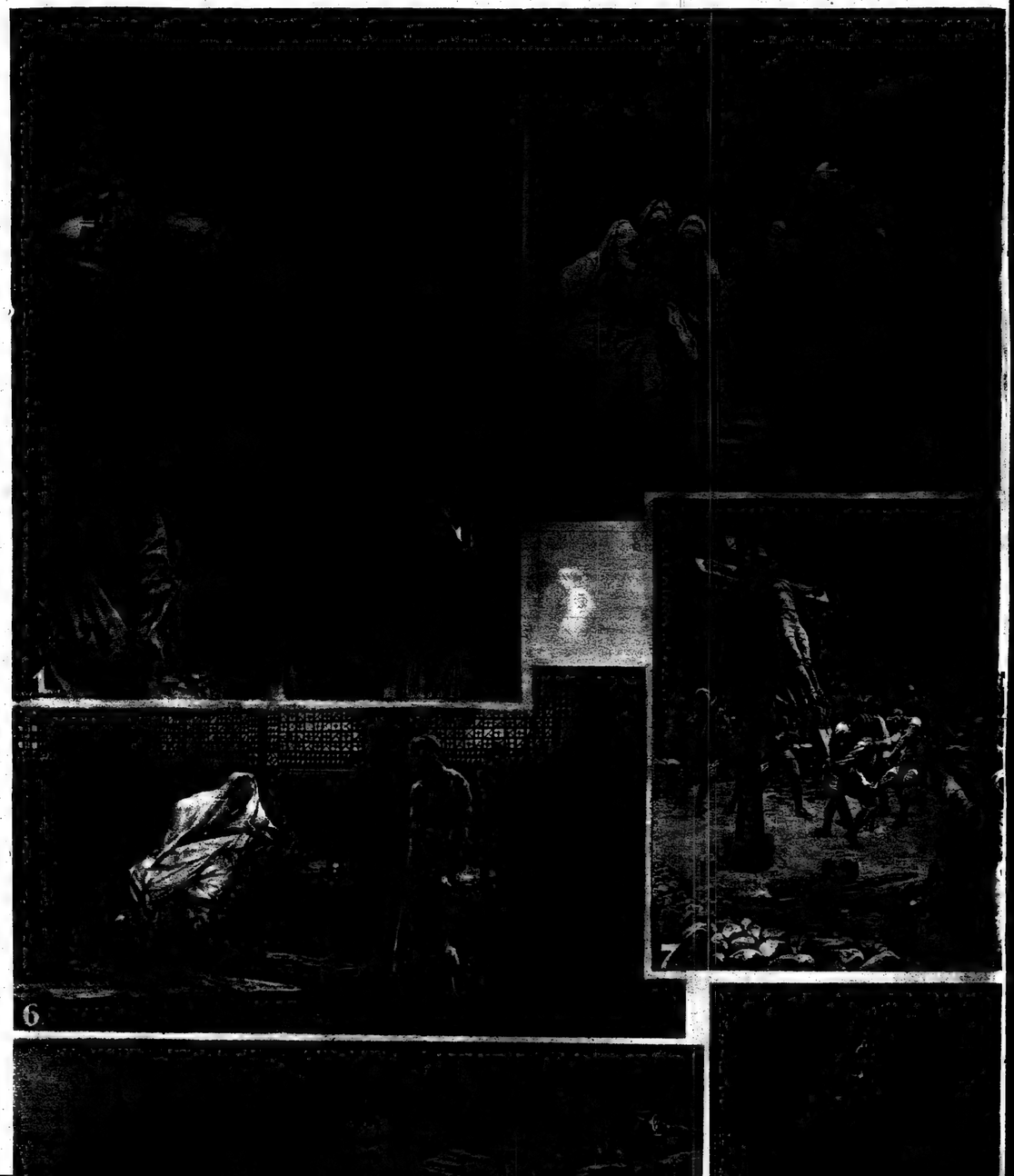

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1.—" And Sitting Down They Watched Him There." 2.—The Pharisees and Herodians Take Counsel Against Jesus. 3.—Mary Magdalen Before Her Conversio
Jairus's Daughter. 9.—Jesus On His Way to Galilee. 10.—St. John the

TISSOT'S

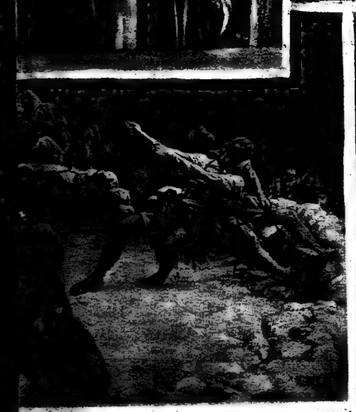

1898

—Mary Magdalene Repentant. 5.—Christ Stilling the Tempest. 6.—Jesus for the First Time Before Pilate. 7.—The Raising of the Cross. 8.—The Raising of
st Sees Jesus from Afar. 11.—"Could Ye Not Watch with Me One Hour."

OF CHRIST.

THE DRAMA

Marshall P. Wilder.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER will return to the New York stage at the Garrick Theatre next month in an adaptation by David Belasco of the French play called "Zaza," in which Mme. Rejane has been creating a "sensation" in France. Mrs. Carter's beginnings as an actress were not promising. But in "The Heart of Maryland" she showed what perseverance and intelligence can do toward making an actress. She had studied diligently under the most capable teacher, and she was found to be equal to the dramatic requirements of the stormy and forcible scenes of that play. Zaza is a very difficult rôle, but it is believed that Mrs. Carter will act it well.

Arthur Bourchier has made a noteworthy hit in London as John Hinds, the "ranker" in Leo C. Trevor's "Brother Officers." Bourchier is developing, it seems, into a fine "character actor." In a short piece by the same author he portrayed the learned but aggressive Dr. Samuel Johnson, the "great lexicographer" and revered friend of Becky Sharp and Amelia Sedley's schoolmistress. Hinds, the "ranker," in the present play, is also a rôle requiring of the actor skill of composition. A "ranker," in British army slang, is a commissioned officer who has risen from the ranks. Hinds, a common fellow, enlisted, learned by hard experience not to do the things which "the heathen in his blindness" does, became that "backbone of the army," a non-commissioned man, and thence was promoted to a Lieutenancy for gallantry. His closest friend is a young "swell," a brother officer, whose life Hinds saved and who tries to do something for Hinds socially. Poor Hinds, a very rough diamond, in spite of his gallantry, his honesty, and his officer's commission, plays havoc in society. His experiences are both humorous and pathetic.

There is a brand-new crop of Sarah Bernhardt stories. The most important, and perhaps the truest, is that she has taken the lease of the new Théâtre des Nations, on the site of the Opéra Comique, in Paris, under the auspices of the Municipal Council, and will undertake to give the people high-class drama. The great actress now promises to give her whole time to this important venture. The Municipal Council will have the theatre at its disposition four times a year, and a free performance will be given every year. Besides this, Mme. Bernhardt has determined to give matinées of classical pieces, at which the scholars of the lycées will attend. The seats in the popular parts of the house will be reduced in price, and Mme. Bernhardt will devote all her administrative and artistic talents to the Parisian public.

Another story reads more like a press agent's invention. It is as follows: "One of those indefatigable collectors of curiosities of all sorts who abound in Paris has lately unearthed a document connected with the career of Sarah Bernhardt which is something like the old washing bill presented by Mme. Sans-Gêne to Napoleon in Sardou's play. The paper is a receipt signed by the celebrated actress on Feb. 29, 1868, acknowledging that she had been paid the sum of $30 by the cashier of the Odéon Theatre as four weeks' salary for histrionic services in that playhouse. The collector found the receipt among a heap of old books and manuscripts which he bought from a ragpicker for 20 cents. He proposes to send the documentary curiosity to the Comédie Française, hoping that it will be deemed of sufficient importance to warrant a place among the archives of that historic establishment."

Still another Bernhardt story is merely a good story: "A bookseller in whose shop she was making a purchase asked her for a free pass. She took up a volume of one of the best sets of Scott, bound in tree calf, opened it at the middle, wrote something quickly, tore out the leaf, handed it to the bookseller, smiled, and went out. The astounded bookseller looked at the leaf and discovered that Sarah had written a pass for two to her performance that evening! But it was not a cheap entertainment for the bookseller."

James Powers as Flipper.
"A Runaway Girl."

"THE FACE IS THE WOMAN, JENNIE."
Mr. Morgan and Miss Spong in "Trelawny"—Act. III.

The third marriage of Patti has set a Paris journalist looking up famous actresses and singers of the past who have married and retired. Among the historic celebrities mentioned are Sophie Cruvelli, who became Countess Vigier; Augustine Brohan of the Comédie Française, who left the stage owing to weak eyesight, and married the Count de Gheest; while Mlle. Croizette wedded M. Stern. Gen. Battaille's wife was Mme. Mombelli, Col. André led Mlle. Chapuis to the altar of Hymen, and Mlle. Galli Marie, the once popular Carmen, is now living in a splendid villa on the shores of the Mediterranean, not far from the busy and brilliant Canebière and the Quai de la Fraternité. The first impersonator of Bizet's interesting heroine is known as Mme. Delaur, wife of a wealthy business man. There are also mentioned Mlle. Lefèvre, who married the baritone Faure; Mlle. Fevre, who is at present Mme. Rety, her husband being an art critic of repute; Mme. Carrére of the Opéra, who is united to Xanroff, the famous singer of jovial ballads and songs, while Yvette Guilbert of the long black gloves, is designated in private life as plain Mme. Schiller, and when not amusing the frequenters of music halls resides at a quiet country seat, and cultivates good works as well as her garden.

Mrs. Craigie on Stage Writing.

Mrs. Craigie, "John Oliver Hobbes," has published her seemingly successful comedy called "The Ambassador" in book form, with a preface in which she sets forth her ideas of dramatic authorship. They do not seem, to be sure, to throw much new light on the subject, but they are readable. Here is a quotable bit: "In a comedy, life must be presented in a deliberately artificial way—that is to say, presented under strictly artificial conditions. No one, for instance, in looking at a portrait, is asked to mistake it for a wax model or a real personage. In

Phyllis Rankin,
As Fifi in "The Belle of New York."

admiring a twelve-inch landscape we do not blame the artist because we are unable to scamper, in reality, over his fields or pluck the lilacs in his garden. We go to him neither for a deception nor an imitation—

A MISDEAL AT WHIST.
Miss Hornick, Mr. Walcot, Miss Nelson, and Mr. Taber in "Trelawny"—Act II.

Mr. Byron and Miss Irving.
"The Liars"—Act I.

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MRS. LESLIE CARTER,
Who Will Soon Act Zaza in New York.

but for an idea, an illustration, or a statement."

Genevieve Ward as Volumnia.

F. R. Benson proposes to give performances of "Coriolanus" in his tour of English cities, and has engaged Genevieve Ward for the rôle of Volumnia. The last Volumnia on our own stage was Augusta Foster, who acted in English the mother of the voluble Italian Coriolanus of the great Salvini (Oh, how he "fluttered" the Volscians!) in 1885. Clement Scott recalls that the modern English playgoer scarcely knows Volumnia. Mrs. Warner acted the rôle with Macready, Miss Glyn with Phelps. Genevieve Ward, an American by birth, was known on the Italian opera stage as Mme. Guerrabella, before she made her first appearances in English-spoken drama, as Lady Macbeth and Constance, in "King John," in 1873. About that time she acted here, at Booth's Theatre, adding Katharine of Arragon to her repertory. She has since made several starring tours in this country, and has been concerned in some of Irving's most notable productions.

Helen Faucit's Last Appearance.

Herman Merivale, the veteran dramatist, declares that the late Helen Faucit's last appearance in public was as Rosalind, in Manchester, in 1879, for the Calvert Memorial. Tom Taylor looked after the cast, the men being all amateurs, more or less literary or artistic. Tom Taylor was the Adam, Wingfield the Oriando, Darbishire (the architect) Jacques, Napier Hemy (the painter) Le Beau, and Merivale Touchstone. Kate Pattison was the Celia, and Mrs. Edward Saker (Marie O'Beirne) the Audrey. The two Watsons (artists) and various others were in the cast, and Arthur Mathison played Amiens. "I can never forget," writes Mr. Merivale, "how charming Lady Martin was with us all. I knew her well privately, but rehearsing with her was a revelation of how pleasant the whole thing might have been in the old days. She was sixty then; but so beautifully did she convey the lines in a mezzo voice at rehearsal that all we amateurs gathered round to listen, and gave her a big round of applause at the end, which she acknowledged like the real Princess. The tremendous reception she got from the big Theatre Royal—quite full—so unnerved her when she came on that she fairly forgot her words for a time, and when I had to appear (so nervous from acting with her that I thought I should forget my own part) I found that I must help her to pull herself together, as she did in the most graceful way. With her dies the 'grand manner,' I think. Modern acting may be as good, possibly, but it has to be judged from a different standpoint altogether."

Rougemont in a Play.

The celebrated Louis de Rougemont is to be the hero of a new play, written by George Darrell, and is also to act the hero's part. In short, Mr. de Rougemont proposes to go on the stage and make believe he is himself in a theatrical representation of his own alleged adventures.

A Debut at Eighty Years.

Paul Meurice, according to an English correspondent in Paris, is the only dramatic author, certainly of modern times, who has delayed his début to the age of eighty. His name has appeared on the bills now and then as a collaborator with playwrights of a past generation, but "Struensee," just produced at the Théâtre Français, is the first work for which he can claim sole responsibility. He was once very near to achieving this distinction in the early days of the Second Empire, when he wrote for the Porte Saint Martin a spectacular piece portraying the glories of historic France up to the close of the eighteenth century. The censure refused to sanction the play unless the great Emperor figured therein, and so Paul Meurice withdrew his name. He is still a vigorous, active, wizened little man, who was able to go through the fatigues of all the rehearsals, and who hopes to launch several more plays before he quits this earthly stage.

KIT DEERING'S ONE WEAKNESS.
Mr. Drew and Miss Burton in "The Liars."—Act IV.

Hansom Cabs on the Stage.

Clement Scott used to think the first hansom cab driven on the stage was in Andrew Halliday's "Great City," at Drury Lane, in April, 1867. But an old playgoer writes to him: "The first hansom cab that was ever driven on the stage, in my recollection, was at the Olympic, under the management of George Wild, in the early part of 1841. It was in a drama by Laman Blanchard, called 'The Road of Life; or, A Cabman's Career.'"

Famous Dog Actors.

Of all the illustrious dogs which ever trod the boards the most famous is Dragon, the property of Capt. Montdidier in the French Army. This gentleman was murdered in the Forest of Bondy by his friend, Lieut. Macaire of the same regiment. After the crime Dragon showed such a strange aversion to Macaire that suspicion was aroused against him. In the end he confessed his crime, and his accomplice, Landry, in trying to escape, was seized by the faithful animal and bitten to death. This story has held the English stage, on and off, since the year of Waterloo, and it is only three decades since two "stars," named Lamb and Emmett, played in it with their trained dog Carlo at the Marylebone Theatre, London, then directed by "Joe" Cave. This animal was also the principal performer in a canine drama named "Poor Dog Tray." Eighty years ago there was a theatre at Peckham where a youth named John Baldwin Buckstone made his début as the injured Captain. There is a venerable theatrical legend which deals with a piece called "The Caravan Driver and His Dog." One evening the leading tragedian was taken ill, and the prompter rushed off to the manager to inform him that the play must be changed. "How you alarmed me," said that worthy man, ordering a glass of strong brandy and water to steady his nerves; "the tragedian unwell! I was afraid it was the dog."

IN COLONIAL DAYS.

ALICE MORSE EARLE writes in the preface to her "Home Life in Colonial Days," just published by the Macmillan Company, that the work has been prepared after the most careful and patient years of study, and that "the pictures also are the symbols of years of careful search, patient investigation, and constant watchfulness." From the lofts of woodsheds and from under attic eaves the author dragged to light the implements of the home life and industry of our forefathers, and around them she has spun the story of those early days which must have received its inspiration from the pure love of her task as much as from the curious and quaint environment in which she wrote. That she should have imagined the near and literal existence of those old-fashioned persons as she contemplated the Dutch kitchen or sat at the spinning wheel would not have caused astonishment. But she does not in her story leave the real for the dead and forgotten ideal, although she imparts to her readers plentiful food on which the imagination may satiate itself.

She first describes the homes of the colonists, and pictures their development. Very brief was the sojourn of the English settlers on this coast within the log huts of the pioneers. "These log houses did not satisfy English men and women. They longed to have what Roger Williams called English houses, which were, however, scarcely different in ground plan. A single room on the ground, called in many old wills the fireroom, had a vast chimney at one end. A so-called staircase, usually but a narrow ladder, led to a sleeping loft above. Some of those houses were still made of whole logs, but with clapboards nailed over the chinks and cracks. Others were of a lighter frame covered with clapboards, or in Delaware with boards pinned on perpendicularly. Soon this house was doubled in size and comfort by having a room on either side of the chimney."

The colonists, of course, at first fought fire in the backwoods way by passing buckets from a well or neighboring stream. Many of the old fire buckets are still preserved as cherished heirlooms representing the dignity and importance due a householding ancestor. "They were a valued possession at the time of their use, and a costly one, being made of the best leather." Then came the hand pump and the Volunteer Fire Department.

"The first fire engine made in this country was for the town of Boston," writes Mrs. Earle, "and was made about 1650 by Joseph Jencks, the famous old ironworker in Lynn. It was doubtless very simple in shape, as were its successors until well into this century. The first fire engine used in Brooklyn, N. Y., is here shown. It was made in 1785 by Jacob Boome. Relays of men at both handles worked the clumsy pump. The water supply for this engine was still only through the lanes of fire buckets, except in rare cases."

In speaking of the lean-to houses the author says that there are many still standing in New England, and mentions among them the Boardman Hill house, built at North Saugus, Mass., two centuries and a half ago, and the birthplace of President John Adams, and of John Quincy Adams, and the old Fairbanks house of Dedham, Mass., which is the oldest dwelling north of Florida. After the lean-to came what is known as the gambrel roof. This was very popular a century ago, and resembled, on two sides, the mansard roof of France in the seventeenth century, but was also gabled at two ends.

In the chapter, "The Light of Other Days," Mrs. Earle tells how the colonists lighted up their homes. She describes the time of the pine knots and of the early candles before the introduction of the molds. What adds particular interest to the pictures that accompany this part of the text is that models have been introduced in photographs to lend vitality to the scenes. Of candle-dipping she writes:

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FIRST FIRE ENGINE USED IN BROOKLYN, 1785.

From "Home Life in Colonial Days."
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KITCHEN FIREPLACE OF WHITTIER'S HOME.

"To each candle rod were attached about six or eight carefully straightened candlewicks. The wicking was twisted strongly one way; then doubled, then the loop was slipped over the candle rod, when the two ends, of course, twisted the other way around each other, making a firm wick. A rod, with its row of wicks, was dipped in the melted tallow in the pot and returned to its place across the poles. Each row was thus dipped in regular turn; each had time to cool and harden between the dips, and thus grew steadily in size. If allowed to cool fast, they, of course, grew quickly, but were brittle, and often cracked. Hence a good worker dipped slowly, but if the room was fairly cool, could make 200 candles for a day's work. Some could dip two rods at a time. The tallow was constantly replenished, as the heavy kettles were used alternately to keep the tallow constantly melted, and were swung off and on the fire. Boards or sheets of paper were placed under the rods to protect the snowy, scoured floors."

The kitchen fireside has a chapter by itself, and its development from log and clay chimneys to well-built Dutch ovens is interestingly traced. The iron swinging crane, it is said, was a Yankee invention made a century after the first settlement, and it formed a convenient and graceful substitute for the pernicious back bar.

"In New York the chimneys and fireplaces were Dutch in shape. The description given by a woman traveler at the end of the seventeenth century ran thus:

"'The chimney places are very droll-like; they have no jambs nor lintell as we have, but a flat grate, and there projects over it a lum in the form of the cat-and-clay lum, and commonly a muslin or ruffled pawn around it.'

"The 'ruffled pawn' was a calico or linen valance, which was hung on the edge of the mantel shelf, a pretty and cheerful fashion seen in some English as well as Dutch homes.

"Another Dutch furnishing, the alcove bedstead, much like a closet, seen in many New York kitchens, was replaced in New England farm kitchens by the 'turn-up' bedstead. This was a strong frame filled with a network of rope, which was fastened at the bed head by hinges to the wall. By night the foot of the bed rested on two heavy legs, by day the frame, with its bed furnishings, was hooked up to the wall and covered with homespun curtains or doors. This was the sleeping place of the master and mistress of the house, chosen because the kitchen was the warmest room in the house. One of these 'turn-up' bedsteads, which was used in the Sheldon homestead until this century, may be seen in Deerfield Memorial Hall."

From "Home Life in Colonial Days."
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SUYDAM HOUSE, BUSHWICK, LONG ISLAND, 1700.
From an Old Print.

Many curious specimens of kitchen utensils are pictured in photograph. Some of them are not recognized by anything in use today. "Many a curious article as nameless and incomprehensible as the totem of an extinct Indian tribe has been studied, compared, inquired into, and written about, and finally triumphantly named and placed in the list of obsolete domestic appurtenances."

In the chapter on "The Serving of Meals" the author describes both the food and drink, the vessels used, and the manner of service. And much that is interesting is written about tankards, from the wooden article to the richly engraved silver Dutch tankard.

Children were allowed to eat at the table with adults, but their manners were carefully looked after. "The chief thought on the behavior of children at the table, which must be inferred from all the accounts we have of those times, is that they were to eat in silence, as fast as possible, (regardless of indigestion,) and leave the table as speedily as might be. In a little book called 'A Pretty Little Pocket Book,' printed in America about the time of the Revolution, I found a list of rules for the behavior of children at the table at that date. They were ordered never to seat themselves at the table until after the blessing had been asked and their parents told them to be seated. They were never to ask for anything on the table; never to speak unless spoken to; always to break the bread, not to bite into a whole slice; never to take salt except with a clean knife, and not to throw bones under the table. One rule read: 'Hold not thy knife upright, but sloping; lay it down at right hand of the plate, with end of blade on the plate.' Another, 'Look not earnestly at any other person that is eating.' When children had eaten all that had been given them, if they were 'moderately satisfied,' they were told to leave at once the table and room."

The chapter on cooking will interest many modern housewives. English methods of cooking at the time of the early English settlement of this country were very complicated and laborious. "It was a day of hashes, ragouts, soups, hotchpots, &c. There were no great joints served until the time of Charles I. In almost every sixteenth-century receipt for cooking meat appears some such directions as these: 'Y-mynce it, smyte them on gobbets, hew them on gobbets, chop on gobbets, hew small, dyce them, skern them to dyce, kerf it to dyce, grind all to dust, smyte on peces, parcel hem; hew small on morselyen, hack them small, cut them on cuipons.' Great amounts of spices were used, even perfumes; and as there was no preservation of meat by ice, perhaps the spices and perfumes were necessary."

The home life of young girls is dwelt on at length, and the reader is introduced into all the obsolete mysterious methods of flax-culture and spinning. "Seated at the small flaxwheel, the spinner placed her foot on

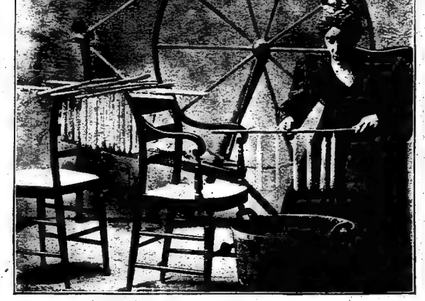

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MAKING THANKSGIVING PIES.

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FIREPLACE OF SLAVE KITCHEN.

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COLONIAL EMBROIDERY, OLD SOUTH CHURCH, BOSTON.

the treadle and spun the fibre into a long, even thread. Hung on the wheel was a small bone, wood, or earthenware cup, or a gourd shell, filled with water, in which the spinner moistened her fingers as she held the twisting flax, which, by the movement of the wheel, was wound on bobbins. When all were filled, the thread was wound off in knots and skeins on a reel. A machine called a clock reel counted the exact number of strands in a knot, usually forty, and ticked when the requisite number had been wound. Then the spinner would stop and tie the knot. A quaint old ballad has the refrain:

"'And he kissed Mistress Polly when the clock reel ticked.'

"That is, the lover seized the rare and propitious moments of Mistress Polly's comparative leisure to kiss her.

"Usually the knots or lays were of forty threads, and twenty lays made a skein or slipping. The number varied, however, with locality. To spin two skeins of linen thread was a good day's work; for it a spinner was paid 8 cents a day and 'her keep.'

"These skeins of thread had to be bleached. They were laid in warm water for four days, the water being frequently changed, and the skeins constantly wrung out. Then they were washed in the brook til the water came from them clear and pure. Then they were 'bucked,' that is, bleached with ashes and hot water, in a bucking tub, over and over again, then laid in clear water for a week, and afterward came a grand seething, rinsing, beating, washing, drying, and winding on bobbins for the loom. Sometimes the bleaching was done with slacked lime or with buttermilk."

Young ladies were taught to embroider in divers beautiful and delicate ways.

"There was no limit to the beauty and delicacy of the embroidery of those days," writes Mrs. Earle. "I have seen the beautiful needlework cap and skirt worn by Governor Thomas Johnson of Maryland when he was christened. The coat of arms of both the Lux and Johnson families, the name Agnes Lux and Anne Johnson, and the words 'God bless the Babe' are embroidered upon them in most delicate fairy stitches. The babe grew up to be the Governor of his State in Revolutionary times.

"In an old book printed in 1821 a set of rules is given for teaching needlework, and it is doubtless exactly what had been the method for a century. The girls were first shown how to turn a hem on a piece of waste paper; then they proceeded to the various stitches in this order: to hem, to sew and fell a seam, to draw threads and hemstitch, to gather and sew on gathers, to make buttonholes, to sew on buttons, to do herring-bone stitch, to darn, to mark, to tuck, whip, and sew on a frill. There is also a long and tedious set of questions and answers like a catechism, explaining the various stitches."

Many of the photographic reproductions of embroidery work are very beautiful and must give the reader a clear idea of the character of the originals. The dress of the colonists is a subject with which the reader is probably more or less familiar, owing to the American habit of preserving heirlooms of this character and to the fact that the museums are well supplied with the relics of raiment. It was not long before the colonists lost the distinctive nature of their dress, and, as money became more plentiful, the wealthy families imported their fashions, if not the material for them from Europe.

"In the middle of the century George Washington also [illegible] as gay every day as coutiers in England at a coronation. But with all the richness there was no wastefulness. The sister of the rich Boston merchant, Peter Faneuil, who built Faneuil Hall, sent her gowns to London to be turned and dyed, and her old ribbons and gowns to be sold. But her gowns, which are still preserved, are of magnificent stuffs.

"New Yorkers were dressed in gauzes, silks, and laces; even women Quakers in Pennsylvania had to be warned against wearing hoop-petticoats, scarlet shoes, and puffed and rolled hair."

Travel and transportation in Colonial days, although less a subject for illustration, occupies the author's pen through many pages. Touring in the birchbark canoe, travel by boat and on horseback are described, as are the taverns and the stage coaches of later days. "Coaches were taxed both in England and America; so we know exactly how plentiful they were. There were as many in Massachusetts in 1750 in proportion to the number of inhabitants as there were in England in 1830. Judge Sewall's diary often refers to private coaches, and one of the most amusing scenes it depicts is his continued

rows and doorsides in the home beyond the sea."

A perusal of "Home Life in Colonial Days" will take the reader whose sensibilities lend themselves readily to the fascination of old things to a past time the wholesome memory of which cannot be too often or too distinctly impressed upon modern Americans.

W. L.

THE TAILOR AND HIS WALL.

A tailor who used to jot down his customers' indebtedness in lead pencil on the whitewashed wall of his shop, says a writer in Chambers's Journal, was taken ill with smallpox, and was removed to the isolation hospital. On his recovery he found that the sanitary authorities had disinfected his house, and used limewash to such good purpose that all his accounts had disappeared. In this case, however, the authorities were forced to compensate the man, and it was evident he seized his opportunity, judging by the amount he received.

AN INDIAN GHOST STORY.

EVERY man, we are told, is born an Aristotelian or a Platonist, and treats the phenomena around him in an analytical spirit, or with awe begotten by a consciousness that there are realms which science can never explore. I belonged unwittingly to the latter school long years before I was of an age to enjoy the communings held by the post-philosopher and his disciples under Athenian plane trees. But as youth ripened into manhood the struggle for existence gave a preponderance to the material in my nature, and it needed the shock of contact with the unseen world to recall me to a conviction that our environment has a spiritual side. Things fell out in this wise: In January, 1871, I was a very junior member of the Bengal civil service, posted for my sins to that province,

"Where nature either drowns or burns;
A desert and a swamp in turns."

The preliminary arrangements for the census were in active progress. Among them was the difficult task of selecting the least ignorant of the rural population and teaching them how to fill up printed forms with particulars as to the sex, age, and occupation of residents within their several circles. To myself, as the latest addition to the administrative staff, was assigned the duty of preaching this prosaic gospel in the extreme north of the Junglpore district, a tract seldom visited by Europeans stationed at headquarters. It were a bootless task to record the vexations I encountered, owing to my cimmerian ignorance of Bengali and the still crasser stupidity of Indians, whose untutored minds inspired them to record the "occupations" of new-born babies to be "sucking their mother's breasts." A well-known administrator, when asked whether he believed in Indian statistics, was fain to confess that he did not, for he had made too many of them himself. I am afraid that the methods employed during the Jungipore census would not have met with the approval of the Royal Statistical Society.

While therein engaged I returned to my little camp one evening worn out with a heavy tale of work and feeling even more homesick than usual. While sipping my brandy-pani—afternoon tea was then indulged in only by the fair sex and whisky was regarded as a smoky fluid appreciated only by patriotic Scotchmen—I asked my native messenger whether there were any of my countrymen in those parts. I was enchanted to learn the existence of an indigo factory five miles away. Here was a relief to the barbarism and monotony of my daily life! In a few minutes my pony was saddled and I speeding northward through fields of scarlet chillies relieved by the cool gold of grain ripe for the sickle. Half an hour's canter brought me within view of an avenue of casuarinas—large piniform trees which in Bengal invariably bespeak the proximity of a European bungalow. They are as grateful to wayfarers in the jungles as—

* * * "to thirsty Arab's gaze
A fountain fringed with rustling palms,
Seen through Sahara's haze."

Alas, the ruin which has fallen on a once great and flourishing industry too often produces a bitter disappointment. The giant pines still lift their heads heavenward, but the sweet English home which once nestled in their shadow is often a heap of formless ruin, the haunt of the cobra and jackal. In this instance, however, no such disillusion awaited me, for I was greeted with the blessed vision of a white skirt in the veranda of the straggling, creeper-covered house, and soon received a warm welcome from the fair chatelaine. She was a French woman on the sunny side of thirty, trim, petite, and charmingly dressed, with a wealth of hair whose beauty was not obscured by the immense chignon then in vogue, and a pair of haunting hazel eyes. Soon afterward her husband rode in from his daily task of superintending the cultivation of the capricious weed which makes or mars a planter's fortunes in a single season. There was no mistaking his nationality—a portly, bearded Gascon, whose volubility and love of gesture would have qualified him to pose as a model for M. Fartaran Tarascon. We were soon deep in a discussion of the latest phases of the war which was desolating his country. Dinner came an agreeable relief to the emotions evoked by a condemnation of the imbecility of French Generals and the ruthlessness of the man of blood and iron. By me it was enjoyed with a zest begotten by a five weeks' experience of leathery chapatties and still tougher fow curry. "Truly we Englishmen feed," thought I, unconsciously parodying Brillat-Savaria, "but Frenchmen eat!" Our hostess had listened to our eager debates with a well-bred semblance of interest; but she was evidently a prey to some grave preoccupation. Was it the

woes of La Belle France, then writhing under the Teuton's heel? Evidently not; for I saw her lovely eyes fill with tears as she turned over the pages of a photographic album. Ten o'clock was struck on the factory gong and I asked for my horse; but M. Gilbert would not hear of my returning to my lonely tent through the dedalous village paths and told me that my

The Astor Cup.
To be Competed for Next Summer by the Schooners of the New York Yacht Club.

bedroom would be ready before we finished our second bottle of Poutet-canet. Such was Indian hospitality before the influx of "globe trotters" and the paralysis caused by inept legislation conspired to make it nearly impossible. Madame soon bade us good night, and an hour later I was inducted into my room and left to woo a well-earned sleep. My courtship was of short duration, in spite of a rocky couch—for feather beds are unbearable in the tropics and spring mattresses were still in the bosom of futurity.

I was awakened in the dead of night, and sat up, trembling with the terror which comes once or twice in a lifetime from approach of the Unknown. A child's voice came from without. In tones of agony it shrieked, "Mamma! Ayah!" I sprang through the open French window into the flower garden. All was still, except the thump of my heart, as I listened intently. It must have been a jackal, I thought; but hark! again the wail rang out "Mamma! Ayah!" This time there was no mistake as to the direction. The sounds came from the indigo vats, appurtenances of every factory. They are deep masonry cisterns, in which the green plant is immersed in order to extract the coloring matter. I ran down the avenue, climbed the pastry wall separating the ranges of vats, and peered into the dark recesses of each. All were empty, save one, filled with clear water to serve as a reservoir for the garden, and it showed

"Shall I alarm the house?" I asked myself. The feeling that human intervention was useless restrained me, and I sought my bed, whereupon I tossed till the morning sun pierced the Venetian blinds. It was very late, according to Anglo-Indian ideas, ere I joined my entertainers at breakfast. There was something in my appearance that showed all had not gone well, for I was pressed with questions as to whether I had slept soundly. I admitted that I had not, and began to tell the strange episode of the night. Before the dénouement was reached my hostess sank from her chair in a swoon. M. Gilbert, as he ran to her assistance, cast on me a glance of menace and reproach which I shall never forget. With the help of the servants he carried the poor creature to an adjoining bedroom, leaving me in mute amazement at the effect of my plain, unvarnished tale. After ten minutes or so, he returned, and, striding up to me, said in a voice trembling with fury: "Well, Sir, what am I to understand by this mystification?" "What on earth do you mean?" "Yes, Sir, mystification, and permit me to observe that it is in execrable taste." So saying M. Gilbert brought his budgy fist down on the table with a thump that made the hot water dishes sound a carillon. Shifting my position to a point within reach of the carving knife, in view of active hostilities, I replied: "Now, M. Gilbert, perhaps you will explain the meaning of such language to a guest." There was something in my manner which impressed the unhappy man. He grew calmer, and asked anxiously whether I had really heard the voice in the dead of night, and whether I did not know the misfortune which had wrecked his life, and was breaking his wife's heart. I assured him, on my word of honor, that I had heard his name for the first time on the previous day. "Sir," he replied, after a pause, "our little boy was drowned a year ago in those vats."
—F. H. SKRINE, in the Lahore (India) Tribune.

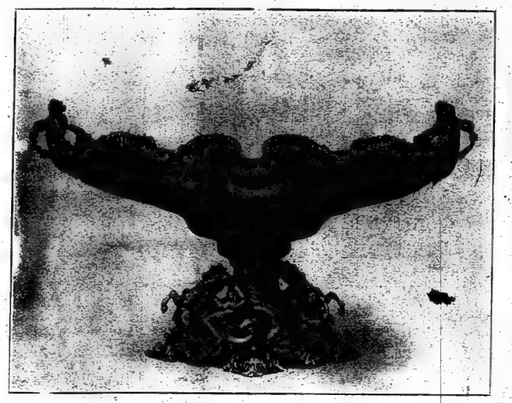

THE MORGAN $2,000 CUP.
Won by C. A. Postley's Colonia in the Great Ocean Race of the New York Yacht Club, August 7 and 8, 1897.

THE ASTOR CUP.

For sixteen years the New York Yacht Club has been the recipient of an annual cup from Ogden Goelet, invariably a one-thousand-dollar prize cup for schooners. The death of that gentleman meant the loss of that valuable gift for next year's race and for all subsequent years, to all appearances. It was at this juncture that John Jacob Astor proposed giving an annual cup in place of the Goelet trophy. This proposition was gratefully accepted at a late meeting of the club, and the cup has already been designed and manufactured by the Whiting Manufacturing Company.

It is a vase of pure Greek outline, 41 inches high. The handles are dolphins, modeled and applied so as not to disturb the outline of the body. The decorations around the upper neck and also the base are "repousse," chased, and applied work. On the front of the vase is a figure of Victory holding a laurel branch in her hand. The figure is especially noticeable on account of the perfect detail of the design. The cup is bright in finish with the exception of the decorations, which are slightly oxidized.

THE MORGAN CUP.

J. Pierpont Morgan's $2,000 cup, which was won by C. A. Postley's Colonia, has lately been completed by the Whiting Manufacturing Company, and is now on exhibition. It was over a year ago, on Aug. 8, 1897, that thirteen of the best schooners of the New York Yacht Club started on their great ocean race for this cup from Vineyard Haven to Bar Harbor, and yachtsmen have not yet ceased to talk of the Colonia's sensational victory over J. Roger Maxwell's Emerald over the long course by a margin of only twenty-one seconds.

In this cup the sum expended permitted an almost unlimited display of the silversmith's art, and the result is a trophy as large and as beautiful as any in the land. It is in the form of a massive centrepiece eighteen inches high, the body of which is elliptical in form. The width across the widest part is thirty-eight inches. On either end are two mermaids gracefully grouped to suggest handles. They are exquisitely modeled in alto-relievo, and are so treated by the artist that the tails of the mermaids merge gradually into the body of the piece proper.

The convolutions around the upper edge of the body are so outlined as to suggest waves breaking. This is accomplished by partly chased and partly modeled and applied decoration. The effect secured is extremely graceful. The inscription and the rest of the decorations on the body are etched. The base suggests water and the inhabitants of that element, such as dolphins, mermaids, &c., in movement.

Reaching upward from the base to support the body the artist has introduced a suggestion of a water spout, the upper part of which spreads and continues gracefully along the line of the bowl. The modeling of the sea horse and the nymphs on the base, while bold and unconventional, is gracefully handled, forming a nautical picture of considerable effectiveness.

The trophy presents a very rich and heavy appearance, which is increased by its decorations being slightly oxidized. The inscription on the side of the bowl is as follows:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB.
Commodore's Cup for Schooners.
Presented by
Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan,
Ocean Race, August 7, 1897.
Won by COLONIA.
Elapsed time, 38 hrs. 32 min. 22 sec.
C. A. Postley, Owner.

THE AMORITA'S TROPHY.

The trophy won by the schooner Amorita in 1897 in the ocean race from Vineyard Haven to Bar Harbor is on view in the window of its makers, Black, Starr & Frost, at 438 Fifth Avenue. Exclusive of its ebony base the cup stands eighteen inches in height, with a width of thirty-six inches, and weighs 1,500 ounces. The base is encircled by a border of curling waves, over which four of Neptune's horses are dashing. The bowl and the cup are supported on the massive shoulders of four figures of Neptune himself, while the two handles represent mermaids in graceful poses. Upon the face of the cup are crossed the burgee of the New York Yacht Club and the flag of W. Gould Brokaw, the owner of the Amorita. It was presented by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club.

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WASHINGTON AS A SENTINEL.

"Sentinels pacing in the snow on the outposts at Valley Forge took off their caps and stood in them to save their feet from freezing," writes William Perrine in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Here and there could be found even officers in a sort of dressing gown made of old woolen bed covers. The stout-hearted women of New Jersey sent their quilted clothes as Christmas presents, with the patriotic jest that as women were said sometimes to wear the trousers, so now there would be an excuse for men who might wear the petticoats. Washington, who never exaggerated, said that few men had more than one shirt, many only half a one, and some none at all. Nearly three thousand men were barefooted, and occasionally might be seen a soldier who was all but naked! Sometimes there was nothing to eat in the camp but rotten salted herrings. Men were known to snatch at the dough of half-baked cakes in the kitchens of the farmers' wives.

"The contractors and the commissary agents and the Continental Congress had brought 12,000 men to the verge of starvation, and the blood of Gen. Wayne ran hot with rage as he looked on his poor fellows, weak with hunger. Indeed, there was but one horn tumbler and also but one wooden dish for every mess. Washington himself dined one day on potatoes and hickory nuts. 'My good man,' he said to the sentinel in front of his headquarters, pacing up and down in the bitterness of a cold morning, 'have you had anything to eat?' 'No, Sir,' was the reply. 'Give me your musket, then, and go inside and get some breakfast,' and the tall commander gravely walked up and down as guard over his own house."

The Crank's Locality.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Sprocket—Pshaw! you can't even tell me the position of the crank on a tandem bicycle!

Mrs. Sprocket—I can if you tell me where you usually sit.

Such Dear Friends.

From The Boston Journal.

Mrs. Hunnimune—Charles used to tell me he was fond of music, but I think he was only deceiving me. I know he never asks me to play now we are married.

Mrs. Sharpe—Really, I don't see as that proves anything, my dear.

Another View of It.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The new woman looked through her husband's pocket and found the birthday present he had intended to give her, but had forgotten.

"The eternal masculine!" she exclaimed, pityingly.

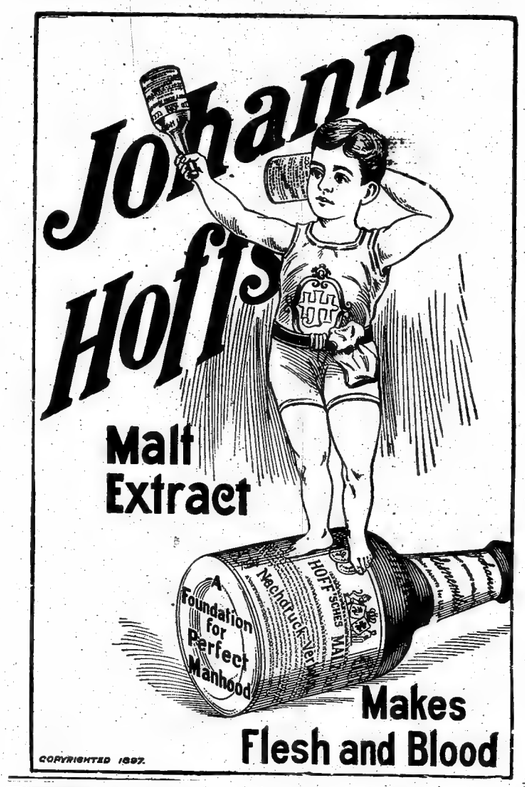

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ENGLISH SMALL TOWN "SOCIETY NEWS."

Speaking of the undue stress often laid on little things, the local papers of England's country towns are at times delightful in this way, a writer in The Cornhill Magazine says. Of course they always contain full accounts of knife-and-fork teas held at the Fotheringby-cum-Slocum Primitive Methodist New Connection Mission Room, with a complete list of the "teamakers," Miss Jones, Master T. Jones, the Misses P. L. and K. Smyths, &c., and how the guests heartily partook of the good fare kindly provided by Mr. and Mrs. Knight, &c. A local paper, however, surpassed itself in its "News from Our Villages." It ran somewhat as follows: "Last Thursday Mr. Thomas ——, farm laborer, killed a sow, weighing —— stone. She was indeed a splendid specimen of the 'porcine' species; we are informed that, in spite of her great size, she was able to walk in and out of her sty to the last." What an infinitude of pathos lies in those three simple words "to the last"!

Speaking from Experience.

From The London Figaro.

Wife—What would you do if you had no wife to look after your mending I'd like to know?

Husband—Do? Why, in that case I could afford to buy new clothes.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Partly cloudy; fresh to brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,264. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1898.—TEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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FOREIGN.—Now that the peace treaty has been duly signed, it is cabled from Paris that the Spanish and American Commissioners have grown quite friendly and have ajusted many minor questions left open by the general terms of the treaty. Mr. Oscar Straus, Minister for the United States to Turkey, has held a conference with the Sultan, and it is reported has secured assurances that all issues between this country and Turkey will be speedily adjusted, including the payment of indemnity for American losses in Armenia. It was reported in Paris yesterday that Dreyfus will be returned to Paris for a reopening of the case and that a detail of soldiers will escort him from the seaport of landing to Paris. Continued fighting between Spaniards and insurgents in the Philippines was reported at Madrid yesterday. Emperor William has met the officers of the Reichstag, and in an address alluded to Germany's foreign relations as grave.—Pages 1 and 2.

Page 1.

Gen. Calixto Garcia, leader of the Cuban Commission in Washington, died yesterday.

Four persons lost their lives in an apartment house fire in Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Admiral Schley is suffering from an attack of grip, and was obliged to remain indoors yesterday.

A company with $1,000,000 capital is being formed to manufacture automobiles. The factory is to be in Orange.

James J. McDonald's horse ran away on the Speedway yesterday in a race with a friend. He threw the animal to avoid a collision. The horse's neck was broken. McDonald's skull was broken and he died four hours later.

Page 2.

Capt. Chapman's detectives yesterday descended on an Allen Street café and captured twenty-two gamblers.

The Druggists' League for Shorter Hours has drafted a ten-hour bill to be introduced in the next Legislature.

Governor-elect Roosevelt will spend this week at his home in Oyster Bay, devoting most of his time to the preparation of his message.

Gov. Frank S. Black will practice law in this city after Jan. 1 in partnership with Judge Dicott and Abraham Gruber. He will bring his family here.

Senator Platt left unexpectedly for Washington yesterday. A report was that he had received word that Whitelaw Reid was to be appointed Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Vincenzo Caragusi, an Italian banker and broker, was murdered by Lawrence Priore, a druggist, in front of his home, 526½ Broome Street, yesterday afternoon. The men had quarreled over a game of cards. Priore denies that he did the shooting.

Page 3.

Gen. Lee sailed yesterday for Cuba from Savannah, Ga.

Gov.-elect Roosevelt answered the Central Labor Union's inquiry on labor legislation.

A mission established by the United States Church Army in a once notorious dive in Allen Street was opened last night by Col. H. H. Hadley, who held a religious service to the accompaniment of jeers from a crowd outside.

The report emanating from Havana to the effect that the American Indies Syndicate had been outwitted in its Havana street railroad project was denied by R. A. C. Smith, who was in this city yesterday, although he was in Havana Saturday, according to the Havana dispatch. Mr. Smith said his company was proceeding rapidly with its work of building nine miles of railroad and a large wharf, both of which, according to its contracts with the United States Government, must be completed by Feb. 1.

Page 4.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clinton was burned to death last night in her home while handling a lamp, which exploded.

Sister Polycarpa of St. Joseph's Sanitarium, in Sullivan County, has been appointed Postmistress there.

Although the officers of the battleship Massachusetts are reticent as to the accident which befell the ship on Saturday, it was said by some of the crew that she was badly injured.

Page 5.

The new Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was dedicated yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan.

William Goodell Frost at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday related to the class in present-day problems his experiences among the highlanders in the Kentucky mountains.

The Advisory Committee of Plymouth Church members made its report yesterday upon Dr. Lyman Abbott's resignation, and recommended that it be accepted. Final action in the matter was deferred.

Page 7.

Mrs. Helen C. Juilliard has given $32,000 to build another floating hospital for St. John's Guild.

A private view of a loan collection of portraits by leading modern artists and old masters will be given on Wednesday at the Academy of Design.

The residence of Miss Jane Morgan, at De Kay and Bard Avenues, West Brighton, S. I., locally known as the "Old Maids' House," was robbed Saturday of $800 worth of jewelry and relics which Miss Morgan valued highly for their associations. The thief entered the one unbarred window with a long ladder.

Page 10.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney has issued a statement to the effect that his forces cleaned 150 miles of streets once and 65 miles twice in the eleven days following the snowstorm of Nov. 26.

The Pope, through Cardinal Satolli, his secretary, has forwarded to Father Malone of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, a marble bust of himself and a rare book for McCadden Memorial Institute, the parish house of the church.

A break in a big water main at Central Avenue and Covert Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning flooded the cellars of hundreds of houses, caused the street to cave in, and rendered two buildings so unsafe that they had to be evacuated and shored up.

Zachary T. Aldrich, one of the jurors in the first trial of W. A. E. Moore, said yesterday that he did call at Mrs. Johnson's apartment house, where Fayne Moore formerly lived, for the purpose of calling for his wife, who was visiting a friend who lived there. His visit was subsequent to his discharge as a juror.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Markets.—Pages 8 and 9.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

NEGROES WANT TO EMIGRATE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 11.—Kansas negroes are leading a movement for the deportation of 2,000,000 negroes to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and Africa. Petitions are being circulated, and will be forwarded to the Kansas delegation, praying for an appropriation by Congress of $100,000,000 to carry out these plans.

The Rev. W. L. Grant, a well-known Republican negro leader, is at the head of this movement, and the petition which he is circulating recites that Cuba is especially adapted for negro colonization. The petitioners declare that the political and social privileges of the American negroes are circumscribed, and that the negro boys and girls of the United States are shut out of the shops, stores, and manufacturing establishments. It is claimed that 2,000,000 negroes are now anxious to leave the United States in the hope of finding a home where the color of the skin is no bar to educational and business advancement. The United States Government will be asked to establish schools and universities in Cuba for the higher education of negro children.

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GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA DEAD

Leader of the Cuban Commission Ends His Life in Washington.

THE VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA

Gen. Miles Details Soldiers from the Sixth Artillery to Serve as a Body Guard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Gen. Calixto Garcia, the distinguished Cuban warrior and leader and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban Assembly to visit this country, died here this morning of pneumonia a little after 10 o'clock at the Hotel Raleigh, where the commission has its headquarters.

The sudden change from the warm climate of Cuba to the wintry weather of New York and Washington undoubtedly was the final cause of Gen. Garcia's death. He contracted a slight cold in New York, which assumed an alarming stage the early part of last week Tuesday night Gen. Garcia, in company with the other members of the Cuban Commission, attended a dinner given in his honor by Gen. Miles. The exposure he underwent that night had an immediate marked effect upon his condition, which rapidly grew more serious.

During the twelve hours or so preceding his death Gen. Garcia was unconscious most of the time. At intervals he recognized one or more of those about him.

In his dying moments, as all through his active life, his thoughts were for his beloved country and its people, and among his last words were national mutterings, in which he gave orders to his son, who was on his staff, for a battle which he imagined was to occur to-morrow between his forces and 400 Spaniards.

Just before he died he embraced his son.

The Rev. Father Magee of St. Patrick's Church was called in early in the day, and was with Gen. Garcia until the end. Other members of the commission and Mr. Rubens, their counsel in this country, also were in the chamber when the end came.

The body immediately was prepared for burial and was placed on a bier in the room in which he died. A large Cuban flag served as a covering, and the head was placed on one of smaller dimensions. The face and bust were left exposed to public view. The features had a lifelike appearance and gave no indication of the sufferings which the General had borne.

Just above the head rested a magnificent floral piece of red and white roses and a cross of palms tied with a white ribbon.

By direction of Gen Miles a detachment of soldiers from Battery E, Sixth Artillery, under command of Lieut. Cox, was detailed as a body guard.

After Gen. Garcia's death steps were taken to notify the Government officials here, and also the Executive Committee of the Cuban Assembly, which has its headquarters at Marianao, Cuba. Secretary José Villalon of the commission sent a telegram of notification to Mendez Capote, the President of the Cuban Assembly, who is now in Havana.

As soon as the death became known a number of visitors, including many public men, came to the hotel to express their condolences. President McKinley manifested his sympathy by sending a letter, and Vice President Hobart sent his card. Among those who called were Senators Foraker, Money, Proctor, and Chandler, and Major Gens. Lawton and Wheeler.

Letters of condolence also were received from Secretary Hay, Gen. Miles, and Senator Foraker, Secretaries Hay and Alger, Postmaster General Smith, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, and Gens. Miles and Gilmore left their cards. The several letters of condolence were as follows:

Executive Mansion,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1898.

My Dear Sir: I have heard with deep regret the melancholy news of Gen. Garcia's death. I beg to offer my heartfelt sympathy in your sorrow, and the tribute of my sincere admiration for his eminent qualities as a patriot and a soldier.

The people of the United States will join with the people of Cuba in mourning the loss of one to whom the cause of Cuban liberty is so deeply indebted. Sharing in your grief, I am sincerely yours, WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Senor Don Juasto Garcia, &c.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 11, 1898.

My dear Mr. Quesada: I am deeply distressed to hear this lamentable news. Cuba has lost a patriot and a soldier who can never be replaced. The admiration I have always had for him has been greatly increased by my too brief personal acquaintance. No one could know him without a genuine regard and affection. The name Garcia will be forever revered in free Cuba along with those of Marti and Maceo, and many others who have given their lives for their country.

I beg to offer my sincere sympathy to you and all your associates in this irreparable loss.
Yours faithfully, JOHN HAY.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, Dec. 11, 1898.

Hon. Horatio S. Rubens, The Raleigh, Washington:

My Dear Sir: It is with the deepest regret that I learn of the death of the distinguished soldier, patriot, and statesman, Gen. Garcia, who has so nobly championed the cause of liberty for the people of his country for the past thirty-four years. He would have been an ornament to any country and his loss will be great to the cause for which he has labored so long and so earnestly. Very sincerely yours,
NELSON A. MILES, Major General,
Commanding United States Army.

United States Senate,
Washington, Dec. 11, 1898.

The Hon. Gonzales de Quesada, The Raleigh:

My Dear Sir: I have just heard of the death of Gen. Garcia. Allow me to tender my heartfelt sympathy with his family, his friends, and his country, on account of the great loss they have sustained.

As Admiral Sampson recently said of him, he was indeed "a grand old man," and I shall always account it good fortune to have personally met him. It seems hard, indeed, that just as the cause for which he did so much, is triumphing, he should have been called from life. It was his great ambition and desire to see Cuba free and independent, with a Government chosen by the people of the island, and he could have done more than almost any one else to bring all this about. For his death to occur at such a time must be a hard blow to all of you.

You can have the consolation, however, of knowing that his good name and great services and character will live to inspire others who will take up his work and carry it forward to that ultimate and complete triumph so justly deserved. Very truly, &c., J. B. FORAKER.

The arrangements for the funeral of Gen. Garcia have not yet been completed. The expectation is that services will be held in one of the Catholic churches here, possibly St. Patrick's, on Tuesday, after which the body will be placed temporarily in a receiving vault, pending final interment in Cuba. There having been as yet no official recognition given the commission by the President, it seems unlikely that there will be any official participation in the funeral, although it is expected that members of the Administration and members of Congress may attend in their individual capacities.

The members of the commission feel keenly the blow which has befallen them in the death of their leader, who, they say, was a man of intelligence, valor, energy, and probity, in whom the great majority of people had absolute confidence. The work in hand, they say, will continue without interruption, and the ideas and views held by Gen. Garcia will be impressed on all that is done. While it is possible that another Chairman may be chosen by the Cuban Assembly, the Commissioners say that it is not essential, as those now here are thoroughly equipped to take up the work where their leader laid it down.

Gen. Garcia left a large family, only one of whom, Justo, a Captain on his staff, was with him when he died. His widow, his son Mario, nineteen years old, and Mercedes, a daughter, seventeen years of age, are at Thomasville, Ga., where the girl is quite ill. Col. Carloas Garcia, another son, is in Cuba. A daughter, Leonora, who married an American, is now living in Paris. Gen. Garcia's mother is still alive, and resides in Havana.

GENERAL GARCIA'S CAREER.

His Life One Continual Fight Against Spanish Oppression.

Gen. Calixto Garcia had the good fortune to survive the perils of many wars and to live to see his highest hope realized in the liberation of Cuba from the hated yoke of Spain. His name will ever stand out in the minds of his countrymen as that of a man whose untiring energy and undaunted courage contributed largely to that end.

Garcia, a Cuban by birth, was reared amid revolution and fought Spanish domination for more than half the years of his life. He was fifty-eight years old, having been born in 1840, and took part in all the uprisings since he was old enough to fight.

In the ten years' revolution, extending from 1868 to 1878, Garcia rose to distinction and became one of the most trusted Lieutenants of Gen. Cespedes, Commander in Chief of the Republican forces of Cuba. He fought through that exhausting struggle with an untiring zeal and with a steadfast courage that ever since were his distinguishing characteristics. He refused to be beaten, and when apparently crushed at one point he invariably turned up at another with a sturdy force behind him.

To the Cuban patriots his name has long stood for all the aspirations of freedom, and he was held in equal esteem and veneration with Gomez, Maceo, and Marti, ong before the revolution of 1868-1878 ended in the treacherous peace of Zanjon Garcia had become one of the chief leaders of the patriots.

In September, 1873, Garcia, with a guard of twenty men, in the absence of his main force, was surrounded by an overwhelming body of Spaniards. Seeing that capture was inevitable and preferring death at his own hands to execution by the enemy, Garcia fired his pistol into his mouth and fell as one dead. The Spaniards thinking him dead, carried the supposed corpse in triumph to Manzanillo. To the surprise of Spanish doctors and officers, Garcia revived and recovered; although his bullet had penetrated his palate, followed the line of his nose, and emerged from his forehead. To Garcia's surprise his life was spared, and he was imprisoned in Spain. In 1877, Premier Canovas freed him, at the request of Gen. Campos.

The peace of Zanjon he did not consider as honorable or binding, and in May, 1880, he started what is known as "the little war." With fifteen men he landed in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. This rash enterprise ended in almost immediate failure, and Garcia was again taken a prisoner and sent to Spain, where he lived a quiet life under police surveillance.

The long revolution was a guerilla fight, a test of fortitude on the one hand against overwhelming numbers and superior discipline and arms on the other. It gave no chance for extensive or important movements. The recent revolution, however, afforded a wider field for Garcia's ability, and he proved himself not only a daring and brilliant fighter, but a leader of energy and tactical skill. More than once he was victorious over superior forces better armed and disciplined than his own. He conducted his campaigns with as great judgment as has been exhibited by Gomez himself, and never exposed his army to destruction through treachery, as Maceo was too prone to do. Throughout his operations he showed rare judgment, and chose the time for delivering his blows so well that they defeated the purposes of the Spaniards while holding in reserve power to strike again.

Garcia did not take part in the beginning of the recent revolution, but in 1895 he managed to escape to Paris, whence he sailed for this city on the Champagne, arriving here Nov. 18 the same year.

He made his first effort to reach Cuba in January, 1896. On the 28th of that month he sailed from Port Morris, N. J., with 120 men and with arms and ammunition to the value of $200,000, in the Hawkins, an old fishing steamboat. The boat went to pieces next day, and Garcia and his crew were picked up at the eastern end of Long Island Sound.

His next attempt was made on the Bermuda, Feb. 24, but this also failed. Suit was brought against the Bermuda. Garcia was arrested. He was held for trial in $2,500 bail, which he forfeited, for before the day of trial he had made a third attempt to reach Cuba with an expedition. This time he succeeded in landing his men and ammunition.

As soon as he landed on the island, the Cubans flocked to his command, and he immediately took the field. On Oct. 27, 1896, after sharp preliminary fighting, he carried the town of Guimaro by assault. It was in this fight that W. D. Osgood, the famous football player, then a Major in the insurgent army, was killed. The city was besiegcd on the 17th, Garcia investing it, while Gomez occupied the roads to intercept reinforcements. Garcia led the storming column.

He won at Gabuquito on Jan. 13, 1897, a brilliant victory over the Spaniards under Gen. Segura. The Spaniards, numbering 4,000, tried to capture Manzanillo, and were opposed by Garcia at Gabuquito. Three times the works were assaulted, but every attack was repulsed with heavy loss. Many Spanish officers were among the killed, and Segura received a wound. Of 4,000 troops engaged, the Spaniards lost 700.

Another of the brilliant victories of Garcia was the capture of Victoria de las Tunas on Sept. 5, 1897. He had just received some new guns, and tested them on the Spanish fortifications. The town was defended by a superior force, and had seven forts and two Krupp guns. The loss was considered the most serious one that Spain had suffered, and led to Weyler's recall. Besides these important victories, Garcia won a number of lesser actions that greatly strengthened the Cuban cause, and kept back the advance of Spanish armies toward the eastern provinces.

When the war between the United States and Spain began Garcia was in the command of the patriot forces operating in Santiago de Cuba, which co-operated with Gen. Shafter's army in the siege of Santiago. Upon the suspension of hostilities he was appointed to head the commission sent to the United States to present the views of Cuban leaders to President McKinley.

"MONKEY TALK" HIS STUDY.

Prof. Garnier Will Return to African Jungles to Listen to Chimpanzees.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Prof. R. L. Garnier, the savant who has made "monkey talk" a lifelong study, is in the city for a short stay, after having filled a lecture engagement here. He said to-day: "I am preparing to go back next May to Central Africa for a further study of monkey language. I will remain three years. I had expected to go last May, but the war breaking out delayed me, as I would have been compelled to pass through much Spanish territory and live under the Government of the French, and the attitude of the French was at that time an unknown quantity. This will be my third trip.

"I left on my first voyage in 1892, and returned in 1894. On the last voyage I left in July, 1895, and returned in June, 1896. On my return to Africa this time I shall devote my attention almost entirely to the chimpanzee and native pygmies. I found it necessary to make my studies to go to Central Africa, where the two great apes, the gorilla and the chimpanzee, could be found in their wild state.

"Knowing that the jungles in which they lived were infested with wild beasts of diverse kinds I provided myself with a cage composed of twenty-five panels of steel wire lattice. I had it carried in sections on the men's heads into the jungle, and there erected as a domicile and fortress. The place was on the south side of Lake Farnanvaz, about 100 miles south of the equator on the west side of Africa, and about the same distance from Cape Lopez.

"I took into my cage a supply of canned food, medicine, clothes, arms, ammunition, a kerosene stove, a hammock, folding chair, swinging table, and all the necessary and small furniture used in camping. This was about the 27th day of April. I stayed in and around the cage 112 days and nights. I had with me in the jungle a pet chimpanzee I had named Moses, and a gorilla, Othello."

Prof. Garnier made phonographic records of several unspellable monkey words. As their vocal organs are similar to man's he thinks they could be taught to use some human words.

CHICAGO'S PERMANENT EXHIBIT.

First Steps Taken to Secure the Erection of the Building.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Action was taken last night by the Merchants' Club by which Chicago will secure a great exposition building which will be a fitting successor to the noble structures of the White City which brought fame to Chicago. The purpose of the meeting was to bring to a focus all those agencies which have long been interested in securing a great permanent exposition building here. It was aimed to present, from every point of view, the reasons why such an institution was not only a desirable thing for the city, but almost a necessity in the development of municipal life and the uncovering of the higher forms of Chicago's activities.

While some personal views as to the most desirable place for the location of the exposition building were given, there was no argument in regard to the relative merits of different sites. There was no discussion and hardly even mention of the ways and means of raising the $2,000,000 or more needed for the undertaking. A committee of fifteen is to be appointed to ascertain the most available site for such a building, and, in its discretion, to formulate a plan for a permanent organization for the purpose of erecting and managing the same. Nearly every prominent club in the city was represented at the meeting, and as soon as the committee has been appointed the work will be pushed with vigor.

BRYAN AN ADOPTED FATHER.

A Japanese Count Takes a Servant's Place with the Colonel's Household in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 11.—Count Itsu, from Japan, is doing housework in the family of Col. W. J. Bryan. Itsu came to this country to learn all about its "institutions." He had heard in Japan of Col. Bryan, and decided to take up his residence with him. So a few weeks ago he appeared at the Bryan home and announced that he had adopted Col. and Mrs. Bryan as his father and mother.

Count Itsu lost no time after his arrival at the Bryan homestead. He began at once to assist in the housework. A more eager, willing servant was never seen in an American household. In his leisure hours, which are many, he devours the newspapers and digs into Col. Bryan's books, hopelessly trying to find out all about American "institutions" in a few days. He has even read Col. Bryan's work on the campaign of 1896. A book on economics is sweeter than Japanese persimmons to his mental palate.

Col. Bryan and his wife are busy trying to evolve some plan of getting rid of Itsu without offending his delicate sensibilities. This important matter has received the attention of former Congressman Towne of Minnesota, Editor Thomas Patterson of Denver and Millard F. Dunlap of Jacksonville, Ill, recent candidate for Illinois State Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, all of whom were visiting Col. Bryan when young Itsu made his début. They will see that the Japanese lad misses no opportunity of learning all he can about America and its "institutions." He will be placed in some excellent "institution."

COL. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

Officially Announced that the Nebraskan Will Leave the Army.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11.—Gen. Keifer, who is in command of the remaining troops of the Seventh Army Corps since Gen. Lee's departure for Cuba to-night, confirmed the rumor of Col. W. J. Bryan's resignation of his command. Both Gen. Lee and Gen. Keifer endeavored to induce Col. Bryan to go to Cuba, but were unsuccessful.

Lieut. Col. Vifquain of the Third Nebraska Regiment, who will succeed Col. Bryan upon the latter's resignation, received notice to-day from the Chinese Legation at Washington that the Emperor of China had conferred on him the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon, in recognition of his services to the Chinese residents of the Republic of Colombia when he was United States Consul at Panama.

Lieut. Col. Vifquain is a graduate of the Royal Military Academy of Brussels and was in the service of the present King of Belgium. He served throughout the civil war in the Union Army and was brevetted Brigadier General by President Lincoln.

MR. MILLER'S LIFE POLICY.

Reaches Ninety-six Years and Gets the First of Its Kind from His Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Benjamin C. Miller was ninety-six years old yesterday and received $10,000 from the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, the amount of a policy held by him in the company. Under the rules of the company life policies are payable when the policy holder attains the age of ninety-six years. Mr. Miller's policy was the first of its kind ever issued by the company, and had been in force for fifty-three years. He has been the only person insured to reach the age when the policy became payable.

He was one of the organizers of the company and took out the first policy. He was an officer of the company until 1880, when he retired upon a life pension. He is still a Director and visits the office daily unless the weather is too severe.

Yesterday he went to the office and collected the policy. With the check he received a handsome bouquet of flowers, a gift from the officers and clerks in the home office. Mr. Miller is hale and hearty and is an admitted authority on life insurance questions.

NEW AUTOMOBILE FACTORY.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 11. Residents of the Oranges have become interested in automobiles since Edward Hartford, son of Orange's former Mayor, returned from France a few days ago with a naphtha tricycle which is the wonder of the town. Mr. Hartford has tried the automobile on several of the worst hills and grades about the Oranges, and the results attained have been satisfactory.

A company with a capital of $1,000,000 is being organized by Mr. Hartford for the manufacture of automobiles in this country. It is proposed to establish a factory in Orange, and the motor tricycle will be turned out at a cost of about $300. Mr. Hartford says that the motor machines can be run at a speed of thirty miles an hour for ten hours without recharging, and that the cost of running will not exceed 1 cent a mile. Count De Dion of Paris, who is at the head of an automobile manufacturing company in France, is said to be interested in the formation of the American company.

SMALLPOX IN BEDFORD, PENN.

HUNTINGDON, Penn., Dec. 11.—Dr. Benjamin Lee, Secretary of the State Board of Health, arrived here to-night on his return from Bedford, where he passed the day investigating the nature of the epidemic now prevailing there. Dr. Lee said that the disease is smallpox, and that in the town alone there are at least twenty cases. General vaccination has been ordered, and the infected houses are closely quarantined. It is probable that the public schools of the place will be closed. Dr. Lee did not pursue his investigations into the country surrounding Bedford, where it is said there are other cases of the disease.

SHOT DEAD FOR SNOWBALLING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—Charles Tracey, aged sixteen, was shot dead this afternoon by Parq Policeman Timothy Connors for throwing snowballs.

The lad was one of several boys who had been pelting pedestrians from a housetop near Greenlawn Cemetery, where Connors was employed as a watchman. The policeman ordered the boys to quit annoying passers-by. They answered with jeers and a shower of snowballs. The policeman began to take the boys' names, and the boys then started to run. Connors fired two shots after them, one of which passed through Tracey's heart. Connors was locked up on a charge of murder.

About six months ago this policeman was attacked by "hoodlums" in the vicinity of the cemetery, who beat him and left him unconscious in the street.

Illinois Coal Company Fails.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 11.—The foreclosure yesterday of a mortgage for $10,000 has caused the suspension of the operations of the Illinois Coal Mining Company, whose mine is one mile west of this city. The machinery will be removed at once, the shaft closed, and for the second time abandoned, and the entire Bloomington coal field once more left to the McLean Coal Company. Fifty men are thrown out of employment.

Christmas Holiday Rates for Students.
Pennsylvania Railroad will sell round-trip tickets to Instructors and Students at reduced rates from Dec. 15th to 24th, good returning from points east of Pittsburgh until Jan. 10th, and from points west of Pittsburgh until Jan. 15th. For information apply No. 1,196 Broadway, or at any Pennsylvania R. R. Ticket Office.—Adv.

FATAL RACE ON SPEEDWAY

James J. McDonald Killed and His Horse's Neck Broken.

THREW STEED TO AVOID CRASH

The Road Ahead Was Blocked—Runaway Started in a Race with a Friend.

Cheered by thousands, speeding like the wind, now one leading by a neck, now the other, two magnificent horses gave an exhibition on the Speedway yesterday afternoon which had an ending that the spectators will hope never to see repeated. When at first it seemed merely a question of speed and endurance between the two animals, and perhaps of skill between their masters, the valley of the Harlem resounded with the plaudits of the throng and every man voted it one of the best "brushes" of the afternoon.

Then it became evident that something was wrong. It was plain that the horses were making no ordinary race, and the word flashed along the lines of spectators that one of the horses was running away. The thought that only a few blocks further on the Speedway was blocked, and that perhaps death had a hand on the reins, changed the cheers to dull murmurs, and then the crash was awaited in almost breathless silence. One of the drivers was seen to rise. His horse reared and plunged forward. The light runabout was tossed some feet ahead as if it were a feather. The driver was thrown into the air, and describing a curve, was dashed bleeding and unconscious on the rough gravel.

The race was over. The winning horse lay dead with a broken neck. His master, James I. McDonald, forty-five years old, of 500 West Thirty-second Street, one of the best-known horsemen in New York, had a broken skull and was dying.

McDonald came on the Speedway at 2 o'clock P. M. and drove until nearly 4 o'clock, beating some of the best horses on the course. He was at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, on his way home, when a friend with a new horse came along and challenged him to a brush. Wheeling his horse, McDonald was soon away at full speed, his friend abreast. The drive was crowded uncomfortably and even dangerously filled with every sort of vehicle and all kinds of horses, from the blooded trotter to the lumbering grocer's horse, out for the day perhaps with his owner's family. Along the promenades and high up on the overhanging cliffs thousands of persons watched the sport, applauding frequently as some conspicuous equipage flashed along.

By One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, McDonald and his opponent raced at a killing gait. At One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street McDonald was behind by half a length, and both horses were straining every muscle. Then, with a burst of speed so great as to make the other animal appear to stand almost still, McDonald's horse took the bit and plunged forward. The crowd yelled approval. McDonald did not appear to realize that anything was wrong and smiled grimly as he looked over his shoulder at his defeated friend.

At One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street Policeman Austin saw that the horse was running away, and he yelled to McDonald, who then seemed to realize his peril. Standing half upright, he sawed on the bit in a vain endeavor to stop his horse. Policeman Austin gave chase on foot, but was unable to get within reach of the runaway.

Two blocks ahead were two four-seated vehicles, in which four persons each were riding. Their horses were jogging along at a slow trot. Coming south at full speed were two trotters, blocking the road in its entire width. The drivers did all they could to stop, but the only slow their straining horses. Neither of the heavier vehicles seemed able to move, and McDonald, seeing it all, and evidently unwilling to imperil more lives than his own, chose the only expedient known to drivers in such an extremity. He would throw his horse.

Dropping one rein he stood up in his runabout, and grasping the other with both hands, jerked with all his strength. The leather thong parted, but McDonald's effort was not in vain. The horse's head was pulled away over to one side. The animal half-reared, then fell forward in a heap. The vehicle flew upward, and the driver was thrown many feet beyond. Several policemen were on the scene almost instantly, and Dr. Keller of the Flood Wright Memorial Hospital responded to several calls for an ambulance. The injured man was taken to the hospital. Four hours later he died. His wife and daughter were at his bedside.

McDonald was known as one of the most expert horseshoers in New York, and his shop, at 371 Tenth Avenue, has been patronized for years by the owners of the best horses in the city. He had been in business at this place for seventeen years and had lived that length of time at the house in Thirty-second Street, around the corner from his establishment. He leaves a wife and six children. One of the sons, Edward, is a policeman attached to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station.

Two years ago McDonald was the Tammany candidate for Alderman in his district, the Fifteenth Assembly, but was defeated. He had been prominent in Tammany Hall for years.

The horse McDonald was driving when the accident occurred was one which he had secured only two days before, and he was trying it on the Speedway yesterday for the first time. He had intended taking a friend out with him, but for some reason did not. McDonald traded considerably in horses, for which his business afforded him many good opportunities.

MR. STRAUS AND THE SULTAN.

The American Minister Assured that Indemnity for American Losses in Armenia Will Be Paid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 11.—Mr. Oscar Straus, United States Minister to Turkey, had an audience with the Sultan on Friday. It was exceedingly cordial, and it is understood that assurances were given the American Minister regarding a satisfactory settlement of all pending questions between the United States and Turkey, including the payment of indemnity for American losses in Armenia.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S POLICY.

He Tells the Officers of the Reichstag of International Conditions.

BERLIN, Dec. 11.—Emperor William today received the recently elected Presidents of the Reichstag. In the course of a general conversation he said that although Germany was on a peaceful and friendly footing with all the powers, the international situation required great attention, "as, indeed, every layman can see for himself."

Therefore, his Majesty urged, it was necessary to carry out the proposed completion and perfecting of the army. "What I propose," he remarked, "is certainly not much, but consideration for the taxpaying capacity of the country would not permit more to be proposed."

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says: "I have not been able to procure an authentic record of Emperor William's conversation with the Reichstag officials, but I have reason to believe that it covered a large field in foreign politics. The Emperor, I understand, discussed the possibility of a serious Anglo-French conflict, expressing the opinion that England was in earnest and was pursuing her political objects with unusual tenacity, as the United States did before the late war.

GERMANY IN SAMOA.

Rumored in Berlin that the Powers Will Allow German Control.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is rumored here that the great powers concerned have agreed to a German occupation of the Samoan Islands, beginning with Upolu."

The Island of Upolu is about sixty square miles in area and has a population of about 16,000 people. Most of these are Christians. The island affords a plentiful supply of fruits and vegetables.

DREYFUS ORDERED TO PARIS.

Reported that the Prisoner Will Return to the French Capital at an Early Date.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Le Soir this evening announces the return of Dreyfus at an early date. It asserts that the Government has formally decided upon this course and has ordered a body of soldiers to be in readiness to escort him from the port of landing to Paris.

La Liberté says that the temporary release of Col. Picquart has already been ordered.

BANK ENTERED BY INSANE MAN.

George Taylor, Found in the Bank of England, Is Demented.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—George Taylor, the man who was found last evening about 11 o'clock in the Bank of England with a loaded revolver, and who when arrested by the military guard refused to give his name or to say how he had effected an entrance, was examined by the medical authorities to-day at the Bow Infirmary, whither he had been removed, and by them pronounced insane.

LIEUTENANT WARK REPRIEVED.

The Officer of the British Army Was Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Lieut. Wark of the Royal Artillery, who on Thursday last was sentenced to death on the charge of murdering Miss Jane Yates of Liverpool, a girl of good family, by conspiring with her to procure an illegal operation, which resulted in her death, has been reprieved.

The evidence in the case tended to show that the girl was solely responsible. She made a statement before she died exonerating Wark, who, after the jury returned a verdict of guilty, protested his innocence in open court. Wark, who is an Irishman, is forty-six years of age and married. He enlisted as a private about thirty years ago, and rendered distinguished service in the Afghan war. Miss Yates while he was stationed at Liverpool. She was a pupil in a riding school there.

The scene in which Wark protested his innocence was highly dramatic, and was followed by an extraordinary demonstration against the trial Judge when the latter left the court room. The newspapers took the matter up, declaring that, even if the verdict were legal, it would be an outrage to carry out the sentence, as Wark evidently was entirely innocent of deliberate participation in the girl's crime.

Chinese Literatus Sentenced to Death.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Peking correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "An imperial rescript, just issued, sentences to death a Chinese literatus who wrote threatening letters to a foreign missionary in Kiang-Si, and confers high Chinese honors on the missionary for his tact and forbearance in the matter. The edict astonished the Chinese, and the action of the Empress Dowager is likely to have a salutary effect."

ADMIRAL SCHLEY UNWELL.

Attack of Grip Obliges Him to Keep Indoors and Cancel Engagements.

Admiral Schley, who is living with his family in the Hotel Kensington, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, was seized with a slight attack of grip last night and was obliged to remain in doors. The Admiral was thus forced to cancel a number of engagements for the night.

A reception which was to have been given to him in the Windsor Hotel, and to which a number of prominent persons had been invited, was postponed.

The Admiral sent down word last night, when inquiry was made as to his condition, that he was slightly under the weather, but hoped to be all right again this morning.

EDISON STOCK NOT SOLD.

Electric Illuminating Co. Not Controlled by Whitney Syndicate.

In regard to the purchase of electrical companies by William C. Whitney and his associates, the statement was published yesterday that the syndicate had gained control of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

George Foster Peabody, the Vice President of the company, stated, emphatically yesterday that this was untrue, and that no block of stock of the company had been sold recently. The majority of it, he said, could not be purchased at the price quoted at present.

The Proposed Pottery Combine.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.—The option secured by a syndicate of capitalists on a large number of general ware potteries in the United States, notably those of East Liverpool and Trenton, has been extended to April 1. Trenton manufacturers are confident the syndicate will succeed, and expect the deal to be closed within a few weeks. It is estimated that the absorption may also include the potteries now being operated by the Trenton pottery syndicate.

Wool, Tea, and Sugar Imports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The monthly statement of imports into the United States for the month of November, made by the Bureau of Statistics, shows that during that month the imports of wool amounted to $647,384, as against $1,022,384 for November, 1897. During the same month the imports of tea aggregated $816,066, as against $1,685,000 for November, last year. The imports of sugar increased from $2,275,407 in November, 1897, to $3,637,495, or about 60 per cent

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. The pressure has fallen from the plateau regions to the Atlantic, Abilene reporting a fall of 0.62, and Oklahoma and Dodge City 0.60 of an inch in twenty-four hours. Light rain has fallen in

VINCENZO GARAGUSI KILLED

The Italian Banker Is Slain in the Street by Lawrence Priore.

FELL ON HIS OWN DOORSTEP

Priore Denies the Crime, but the Victim's Wife Says She Saw the Shots Fired—Pistol Missing.

Vincenzo Garagusi, thirty-three years old, an Italian banker and broker, living at 529½ Broome Street, was shot and killed by Lawrence Priore, a druggist, on the doorstep of his home at 6:50 o'clock last night. Priore, so far as known, had no other motive for the crime than a personal hatred for his victim. The men were neighbors and had known each other for a number of years. They were known to have quarreled several times, and Mrs. Garagusi, who saw her husband shot, told the police that Priore had once before threatened her husband's life.

Garagusi, Priore, and several others were playing cards in Priore's drug store, 530 Broome Street, yesterday afternoon. They had a pitcher of beer, and Priore was selected to take charge of it and to serve it to the players at stated intervals. About 6:30 o'clock, while the game was going on, Priore left his store for about ten minutes, and when he returned he noticed that a lot of the beer had been consumed.

He became very angry, and, turning to Garagusi, accused him of drinking the beverage without permission. Garagusi resented the charge, and a sharp exchange of words followed, in the midst of which Garagusi's little daughter entered the store and said: "Papa, mamma wants you."

Then she ran back to her home, which is only four doors away. Her father followed, and her mother was waiting for them, looking out of the window. Priore hastened after Garagusi, and just as the latter was walking up the steps of his home Priore pulled a pistol from his hip pocket and fired two shots, one bullet passing through the heart of Garagusi.

Then Garagusi saw her husband reel and fall to the pavement, and hurried to him. She helped carry his dead body into the house. The aim of the slayer had been good, and Garagusi died almost instantly. Priore walked coolly back to his store, and had just entered when Patrolman Crosby, who had heard the shots fired, from the corner of Broome and Sullivan Streets, walked in and placed him under arrest. Crosby immediately searched Priore for the pistol, but it was not found. Priore was locked up in the Macdougal Street Station, and then a thorough search was made for the missing weapon, but it could not be found. The police at the Macdougal Street Station are of the opinion that Priore passed it to a confederate, and that it will be difficult to bring it to light.

In the drug store at the time were Dr. Pasquale Gilberti, part owner of the establishment, and his brother Giacomo. As soon as they learned that Garagusi had been shot, they hurried to his residence. Dr. Gilberti hoping that his services would be of some use. Dr. Gilberti said that the men had often quarreled over cards.

Priore is twenty-seven years old, married, and has one daughter. He lived in the rear of the drug store, and had been associated with Gilberti for a little over a year. He would say nothing when locked up, except to deny all knowledge of the crime. Detectives Nell and Collins, and Patrolmen Hannan and Jones were detailed on the case.

Garagusi had lived in this country for thirteen years, and was born in Riggio, near Naples, Italy. He leaves a wife and two boys and two girls, the eldest of the children being ten years old. He was popular and greatly respected among his fellow-countrymen, and was a member of a number of Italian societies. He conducted a small banking business at his home, and bought and sold foreign money. Six policemen will be stationed at the place to-day, as it is feared that the news of the murder of Garagusi will cause a run on the bank.

Garagusi was known to be a great friend to Italians arriving in this city. He secured positions for many and collected and took care of their money. Almost every Italian emigrant went to his place on arrival here, and by his kindness for them he had won the sobriquet of the "friend of the foreigner."

TO BUILD NEW SHIPYARDS.

Erie Basin Dry Dock Co. Buys Shooters Island for that Purpose.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 11.—The Tidewater Oil Company has sold to the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company, for $80,000, it is understood, the island at the junction of Newark Bay, the Kill Von Kull, and Staten Island Sound, known as Shooter's Island. It contains about five acres, and it is said the new owners propose to make considerable alteration. The plan is said to be to dredge a deep channel to the north of the island, and also west of it, and to extend the island by filling to the south and east. Congressional action will be needed, but it is affirmed that favorable action is assured.

The channels about the island as they now exist are narrow and crooked, and even light-draught boats frequently go aground. The plan of the company is to have a channel through which vessels of large tonnage may pass in safety. The channel between Staten Island and the existing Shooter's Island is to be closed, and connection can then be had by bridge to Staten Island.

The existing buildings will be torn down or converted to the uses required for ship yards and dry docks, and ways will be erected on the channel sides of the island.

It is said here the new owners will enter into possession at once and commence the preliminary work.

HEROES' GRAVES INCLOSED.

Dedication of a Fence in Cemetery Causes a Great Demonstration.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 11.—The dedication here this afternoon of a handsome iron fence inclosing the plot of ground in the city cemetery in which rest the bodies of the sailors who were killed in the explosion of the battleship Maine, as well as the four men from the Winslow, one from the Marblehead, one from the Newport, one from the Yankee, and thirty-six others killed during the rebellion, was the cause of one of the greatest demonstrations ever witnessed here.

The fence was purchased by popular subscription under the auspices of the Union Veteran Legion Encampment, No. 69, of Washington, D. C., and Capt. Gideon A. Lyons and Major Frank A. Butts, representatives of the order, were here to conduct the ceremonies.

A procession was formed at the City Hall and proceeded to the cemetery, where appropriate exercises were held, addresses being made by Capt. Lyons, Major Butts, and others. Immediately after prayer by the Holy Father Friend, the service flag of the Maine was raised upon a staff made from the mast of the torpedo boat Winslow, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

In the parade were soldiers, sailors, civilians, and school children. During the exercises the children decorated the graves with flowers.

Fully 10,000 persons viewed the procession and the exercises of dedication.

CHAPMAN TAKES 22 GAMBLERS.

His Detectives Descend on the Odessa Cafe in Allen Street.

Five of Capt. Chapman's detectives descended on the Odessa Café, at 165 Allen Street, yesterday afternoon, and took two wagon loads of prisoners to the Eldridge Street Police Station. For some time Capt. Chapman has believed that gambling was of frequent occurrence in the place. The detectives gathered near the café, and on a signal from one of them dashed into the front room, used as a luncheon room, and through that to the back room after breaking down a door. There they found Harris Rosenbaum, the reputed proprietor, and twenty-one men sitting at tables playing "stuss," which one of the detectives said was a sort of faro.

The players made an effort to escape, but not before they had snatched up most of the money on the table. All were taken. Rosenbaum was charged with maintaining a gambling house, the twenty-one others with disorderly conduct. The detectives captured $2.47 and eighteen packs of cards. The prisoners will be arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court to-day.

CHICAGO'S FRANCHISE FIGHT.

Alleged Boodlers Denounced at a Great Mass Meeting—Municipal Control Favored in Resolutions.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Sunday saw Chicago in a greater turmoil than ever over the street-car franchise question. From half the pulpits in the city, sermons were preached against the ordinances. In scores of halls meetings were held denouncing the street-car companies and the suspected Aldermen, and in Central Music Hall an anti-boodle meeting was held in which every phase of political belief was represented by the audience.

John M. Harlan, the Republican reformer, took sides with ex-Gov. Altgeld, and even went further than the latter did in his proposals for settlements. Franklin Head, a capitalist, who presided at the meeting, said it was called to decide upon the amount of compensation, but the next speaker, George E. Cole, President of the Municipal Voters' League, went further than that, and he, in turn, was outstripped by Mayor Harrison. So it went on until Altgeld declared, amid a storm of applause, that nothing but a reduction of fares and finally municipal ownership would satisfy the people.

Referring to the alleged use of money in the City Council, Mr. Altgeld said:

"How can we stop this thing?"

"Hang them!" "Get a rope!" "Hang the boodlers!" responded the audience.

Ex-Alderman Harlan said that he thought the time was rapidly approaching when the people would take the railways from the companies at any cost. He disagreed with the Mayor, but found it hard to disagree with anything Mr. Altgeld had said. In the meantime he advised compelling the men who bribed the Legislature to pass the Allen law to bribe the same men to repeal it. No compromise should be made until that law was taken from the books.

The most significant portions of the resolutions adopted were as follows:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the beginning and end of all corruption in the City Council are the traction companies, the Directors and stockholders of those companies should not be permitted to escape the odium now directed against venal public servants, but that they be exposed to condemnation as criminals and anarchists in that they are organizing corruption and plotting against the peace and prosperity of Chicago and inviting consequences as disastrous to this community as any outrages ever devised by the sworn enemies of society; and

"Resolved, That the citizenship of Chicago stands strong at the back of our Mayor in his brave fight for the people's rights. That it is the sense of this meeting that the time for municipal ownership, if not right now, may be by the time the present franchises shall expire."

MOOSE KILLED BY A TRAIN.

A Peculiar Accident on a Canadian Railroad.

QUEBEC, Dec. 11.—The Maritime Province express, which arrived at Levis at noon to-day, ran into a herd of some thirty moose near Newcastle, N. B., on Saturday. Three of them were killed outright and several others were wounded. One of the animals killed, a cow moose, weighed over 600 pounds.

YALE ATHLETES CONFER.

Seeking a Remedy for the Conditions Which Worry Them.

NEW HAVEN, Dec 11.—A meeting, quite out of the ordinary at Yale, was held this evening to discuss the decadence in Yale athletics and to find a remedy. The meeting was held in secret, and few outside of those who were present had any inkling that any such conference was to be held.

When requested for a statement Manager James D. Magee of the University Track Athletic Association said late to-night:

"Yes, there was a conference, but just who were present I cannot tell you. Some ex-Captains and athletic advisers were here with Capt. Fisher and myself, and we talked over the situation in a general way, but we came to no conclusion as to what to do.

"That is to say, we feel that we need another conference which will be held a little later on. Something has to be done, and that right quickly, and until it is done we cannot talk about it for publication."

BURNED TO DEATH AT HOME.

Mrs. Clinton Was Holding a Lamp When It Exploded.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clinton, sixty-four years old, a widow, was burned to death last night in her home, on the second floor of the tenement house at 23 Bedford Street. She lived in three rooms with her son Frank and her grandson, a little boy of five years. It was in preparing to put the child to bed that she met with the accident that caused her death.

The kerosene lamp which lighted the little flat was turned low on the mantel, and in taking it down she made an effort to turn it up, so as to have better light. As she did so, it sputtered and then exploded. She was drenched with the oil, and the next moment was blazing from feet to head.

The grandchild rushed into the hall screaming, and Miss Mazzie Brown, with several other tenants, came to Mrs. Clinton's assistance. She was wrapped in blankets and rolled on the floor, and in this way the flames were extinguished.

Others threw water on the burning furniture and saved it with little loss. While a call was sent for an ambulance half a dozen of the women did what they could to relieve the injured woman's agony. Twenty minutes later Mrs. Clinton died. Her clothing was burned almost completely from her body. Her face was burned beyond recognition.

SENTINEL'S BLOW WAS FATAL.

A Drunken Soldier Killed at a Wharf in Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 11.—Last night, just before the First Kentucky Regiment left the pier at which the transport was moored, for their train, two members of the regiment, Privates Henry Reffett of Company I, and Henry C. Brehm of Company B, who were intoxicated, attempted to pass the sentinel and board the transport. The sentinel, who is now on his way to Kentucky, and whose name is unknown here, being unable to persuade the men with words, struck them with the flat side of the bayonet on his rifle. Reffett's skull was fractured, and Brehm was badly injured. The regimental Surgeon put a few stitches in Reffett's head, and the two men were left lying outside on the wharf in the cold until an ambulance from Old Point Comfort arrived several hours later.

When the ambulance came, Reffett was dead and Brehm was almost frozen and nearly dead. Reffett's skull was crushed in and a clot of blood as big as a hen's egg had formed upon the brain. He lived two hours after being struck, and it is the opinion of the Coroner that his life might have been saved by proper treatment. The body was put into a coffin too small, the operation requiring considerable neck twisting, and sent to Old Point Comfort. No inquest was possible because of the lack of witnesses.

Baltimore and Southern Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—Negotiations have been completed for the immediate construction of the Baltimore and Southern Railroad, and it is expected the line will be in operation in the coming year. This is the old Drum Point Road, and traverses Anne Arundel and Calvert Counties, from Baltimore to Drum Point Harbor, about eighty miles. The franchises and rights of way were purchased in 1892 by Edward Lauterbach of New York, and he is at the head of the syndicate which will furnish the $415,000 required to complete the line. The use of this road will greatly lessen the time from Baltimore and Washington to Norfolk and the South, as well as to Maryland points on both sides of the bay.

New Jersey Day at Camp Wetherill.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 11.—This was New Jersey day at Camp Wetherill, and the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, encamped here, was reviewed by Gov. Voorhees. The Governor arrived at noon and was met at the station by the regiment and escorted to the camp. He was entertained at dinner by the officers, and during the afternoon addressed the soldiers at a concert given by the band. Several thousand citizens witnessed the review of the regiment.

Gov. Voorhees goes from Greenville to Atlanta to attend the Peace Jubilee.

GOOD WILL AFTER PEACE

Spanish and American Commissioners Are Quite Friendly.

SOME MINOR POINTS SETTLED

United States to Pay Expenses of Repatriating Spanish Soldiers in the Philippines.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The United States Peace Commissioners rested to-day, after the long strain of daily conferences and almost daily sessions with the Spaniards, the intensity of which they hardly realized until it was over. Warm personal friendships and mutual regard have arisen between the two commissions as the result of their extended controversy at close quarters.

To-day several members of both commissions exchanged calls. The American Commissioners unofficially informed the Spaniards that they would be glad to have the two commissions dine together. The reply, which, like the invitation, was conveyed diplomatically through a third party, was that the Spaniards would be most pleased, but feared it would be inadvisable, because it might be misconstrued at Madrid, where already much feeling existed against the Spanish Commissioners.

The United States Commissioners have been almost overwhelmed with offers of dinners in England, prompted by the desire of prominent Englishmen to emphasize the Anglo-American entente, but they will remain in Paris until the day before sailing for the United States. They will make formal calls upon President Faure, and high officials here to thank them for official hospitality. Unofficial hospitality to the United States Commissioners has been ostentatiously lacking in Paris.

Several members of the United States Commission were inclined at first to publish the text of the treaty, but Senator Frye made a strong plea yesterday for the observance of courtesy toward the United States Senate, and his argument prevailed.

Further details, however, have been learned as to the wording of the treaty, which provides that Cuba is to be relinquished, and that Puerto Rico and the Philippines are to be ceded.

The Americans are to pay for the repatriation of the Spanish troops from all the Philippine colonies. The Spaniards are to return all prisoners held by them. They are to retain possession of all military stores and munitions of war in the Philippines and of such ships as have not been captured.

The commercial treaties between the two nations which the war ruptured are to be renewed at the convenience of both countries. The protocol makes nearly 600 typewritten pages.

WHAT SPAIN'S PROTEST MEANS.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The Government entirely approves the memorandum of protest against the action of the United States Commissioners filed by Señor Montero Rios at Paris.

El Liberal says: "The Paris negotiations offer a far sadder spectacle than the ships which are bringing back our repatriated soldiers, deplorable as the condition of the latter is."

The Cabinet, it is said, will meet the Cortes intact. Senor Sagasta will ask an indemnity bill for the cession of the Philippines. The Cabinet will then declare that, as it finds itself at a crisis, it cannot admit any debate, and will, therefore, demand the immediate adoption of the bill, after which Señor Sagasta will submit the question of confidence to the Queen Regent.

El Heraldo says the Government believes that, in the present circumstances, the holders of the Philippines debt will accept the arrangement arrived at, and considers that the Cuban bondholders should demand of the future Government of Cuba a fulfillment of the contract by claiming a mortgage on the customs, which guarantees the debt.

It is understood the memorandum protests against the refusal of the Americans to surrender the securities deposited in the Treasuries of Cuba and Puerto Rico by private Spaniards, remarking that "never has a civilized nation committed such an act of violence."

Secondly, it protests against the ultimatum demanding the Philippines.

Thirdly, it protests against the position in which those Spaniards are placed who desire to remain in Cuba.

Fourthly, it protests against the reference to the destruction of the Maine in President McKinley's message to the United States Congress. On this point the memorandum says:

"Spain has proposed arbitration, but the United States refuses to give her the right which is granted to a criminal, namely, the right of defending himself. The Spanish Commissioners leave the care of fixing the responsibility for the explosion to the entire world, which will say whether those are responsible who desire the truth or those refusing to seek it."

The newspapers generally express relief at the signing of the treaty. The independent organs, most of the provincial papers, and the Carlist and Republican journals attack both political parties, Conservative and Liberal, reproaching them equally with having brought the country to the present pass.

El Imparcial alone publishes the contents of the treaty, which produces a less unfavorable impression than had been expected, owing to the commercial and other concessions to Spain.

ENGLISH PAPERS ON PEACE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The editorials in the London morning papers express satisfaction at the signing of the peace treaty, the negotiations for which, The Daily News remarks, have occupied rather longer than the war.

The Times, pretty accurately representing the views of the other papers, says: "Spain has lost her colonies because her colonial system was founded upon spoliation and tyranny. The United States have not treated her any more harshly than Germany treated France in 1871 or Russia treated Turkey in 1878. Therefore, the Spanish memorandum of protest is unreasonable and unjustified."

The article then refers to the difficulties facing the United States and expresses confidence that the "healthy vigor and practical capacity of the Anglo-Saxon" will be fully competent to deal with them.

The Pope on the Spanish Policy.

ROME, Dec. 11.—The Pope has decided that the Spanish policy of the Vatican shall be anti-Carlist and not neutral.

NORTH COAST OF SANTIAGO.

Gen. Wood Pleased with the Work of Col. Hood, Who Is in Command at Holguin.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 11.—Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, has returned from his tour of inspection along the north coast well satisfied with the results of the trip. He considers that Col. Hood of the Second Immune Regiment, who is in command of Holguin, has done excellent work in the district.

It appears that when the Spaniards left the district they filled the cisterns with manure, rendering it extremely difficult to get water. They killed all the animals they could, leaving the dead bodies in the streets. They also burned all the furniture they were unable to remove. In fact, they devastated the town.

Gen. Wood approves all the appointments made by Col. Hood, who apparently has followed Gen. Wood's suggestions as to methods of selection. He found smallpox still very prevalent, but under control and gradually being reduced by Dr. Woodson and his assistants. The health of the troops is excellent, there not being one case of serious sickness.

Gen. Wood also found Jibara in good condition, with the smallpox on the decline. All the lighthouses along the north coast of the province are now in use, owing to the wreck of a Spanish brig loaded with cocoanut oil, which proved opportune in this case.

No little interest attaches to the appointment of a Mayor at Mayari. Gen. Wood found three candidates, about equally supported, and all with civil lists estimating an average annual expenditure of about $1,000,000. When he had discovered that the revenue was something under $400,000, Gen. Wood asked if there were not some reputable citizen with patriotism enough to give his services for nothing. A merchant promptly responded, and the appointment is acceptable to everybody except the three other candidates. The minor offices were filled at a considerable reduction in salaries, bringing down the expenses of Mayari, which is up the Mayari River a few miles from Nipe Bay, to a point where they will not exceed its revenues.

While at Mayari Gen. Wood was informed of the whereabouts of a sunken Spanish gunboat, 95 feet long and of 70 tons' register, nearly new. Lieut. Lucien Young inspected the vessel, and found that it could be raised at an expense of about $70,000. Gen. Wood will have the gunboat raised immediately, as small vessels of that size are badly needed.

At Baracoa Gen. Wood found the health of the United States troops excellent, and the Cubans generally satisfied. Similar conditions prevailed at Sagua de Tanamo.

Owing to the difficulty in communicating between Jibara and Holguin, Gen. Wood intends to establish a mounted postal service, twice a week, from the distribution point at the end of the railway to San Luis.

Gen. Wood thinks the Second Immune Regiment equal to any volunteers he has yet seen. Their discipline, he says, is perfect, and reflects the highest credit upon Col. Hood.

LATE NEWS FROM HAVANA.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The ashes of Columbus will be transferred with military and sacerdotal ceremonial to-morrow from the Cathedral to the Conde de Venadito, and the cruiser will sail for Cadiz convoyed by two gunboats.

Preparations for the change of flags continue. Gen. Greene has cable advices from Washington that postal clerks, with supplies, are on the way to establish a military post office, and that John McCullagh, former Chief of Police of New York City, will arrive here to-morrow to assist in constructing the police system. An army officer will be the commandant of police, but in other respects the force will probably be civilian and recruited from the Cubans.

Col. Dunwoodie of the Signal Corps will have charge of all the telegraphs on the island, with provincial Superintendents—among them Capt. Hellings for the Province of Havana, and Capt. Ambrose Higgins for the Province of Pinar del Rio. Gen. Wade regards the telegraph as a great civilizer, and will have the existing system of Government wires extended and the rates for commercial and press messages alike reduced.

It is believed here that Robert P. Porter will be Superintendent of Customs for the entire island.

Great destitution prevails among the laboring classes in Havana. There has been no steady employment since the blockade began last April, the only food available being cornmeal. The local authorities can do nothing more, as their funds are exhausted.

Medical supplies, rice, condensed milk, crackers, bacon, and canned beef are needed at once. Besides, there is plenty of work in the hospitals for a large corps of physicians and nurses.

Mr. Vanderlip at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 11.—Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, arrived here to-day from Jamaica. Immediately on landing he visited Gen. Wood, with whom he had a long talk on currency matters. He has promised to send a large quantity of small change to Santiago, where it is badly needed. Already many of the stores have posted notices saying "No small change given here." This considerably restricts business.

Mr. Vanderlip has decided that the best method to adopt will be to base rates of exchange for gold on weight. He expresses himself as well pleased with Santiago. He will leave for Miami to-morrow.

202d New York Still on Transport.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The delay in forwarding their baggage has compelled the members of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment to remain on board the transport Minnewaska instead of marching through the city, as was expected. The regiment will leave for Pinar del Rio City to-morrow.

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Rumor in Washington that New York Capital Has Been Withdrawn from the Cragin Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—E. F. Cragin of Chicago, who secured concessions from the Nicaraguan Government for the construction of a canal, is in town, and stories are afloat that the New York financiers who have been backing Cragin withdrew their support after consulting President McKinley, who is far from being pleased with the conduct of the Americans who are attempting to interfere with the concessions granted to the Maritime Company.

Color is given to this report by President McKinley's reference to the matter in his message to Congress, which plainly shows that he looks upon the action of the Cragin syndicate as unwarranted interference with the affairs of the Government. Still other complications are about to arise in the Nicaraguan Canal situation, as Representative Hepburn of Iowa will introduce a bill in Congress looking to the acquirement of a slice of Nicaraguan territory, twelve miles wide, through which the route of the canal will pass. There is strong opposition among a number of Congressmen to spending the money of this Government for the construction of a canal, unless the territory through which it passes belongs to this Government, and it has sole control of the waterway.

REFORM WORK IN DETROIT.

Demand for the Resignation of a Police Commissioner.

DETROIT, Dec. 11.—The resignation of Police Commissioner Ralph Phelps, Jr., was demanded to-day at a mass meeting of representative citizens, held in one of the leading churches. This action is the direct result of recent agitation by the Good Government League of Detroit and others for the enforcement of law against vice.

Mr. Phelps was charged with being on fifteen liquor bonds prior to his appointment as Commissioner when the law expressly provides that no one shall sign more than two of such bonds, and with not being released from the bonds after his appointment; with absenting himself from the city for almost a year while President of the Police Commission after having accepted the responsibilities of office, and with not being in full sympathy with the enforcement of laws.

The Rev. Walter Hughson, who supported the charges against Mr. Phelps, said:

"We impeach Mr. Phelps before the tribunal of the City of Detroit for his incapacity and demand that Mayor Maybury shall, on our behalf, demand his resignation. The honor of the city demands his retirement, and it can best come about through his resignation. A large number of people have lost confidence in him. We want no man in office who fails to appreciate trust and responsibility, and we charge this man with incompetency. We can have little hope for the sincere enforcement of law until there is a change."

The members of the Good Government League say that to-day's action is merely a beginning, and that unless a change is made in the policy of other of the city's officers more charges and demands for resignations will follow.

Improving the Grammar.

They were having a drill in comparison of adjectives, and the teacher asked a small boy in the front row to compare "sick."

"Sick, worse, dead," was the instant reply.—Youth's Companion.

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BLACK TO MOVE TO CITY

The Governor Will Bring His Family and Practice Law Here.

ENTERS PARTNERSHIP JAN. 1

Judge Olcott and Abraham Gruber in the Firm—Olcott Declines a Judicial Appointment.

The rumor that Gov. Frank S. Black would come to this city to practice law at the expiration of his term was authoritatively confirmed yesterday. The Governor will be associated with Judge W. M. K. Olcott and Abraham Gruber, the firm name being Black, Olcott & Gruber. The partnership will go into effect on Jan. 1, when Gov. Black will resign the Gubernatorial chair to his successor, and the new firm will on that date open offices in the American Surety Building.

Abraham Gruber, who authorized this announcement, said that the Governor would make his home in this city, bringing his family here from Troy, and would take an active part in the firm's practice. Mr. Gruber was, prior to the Saratoga Convention, one of the most ardent advocates of Gov. Black's renomination, and his speech in favor of the Governor at that convention was generally pronounced the hit of the occasion. Mr. Gruber is the Republican leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, and has long been prominent in local politics. He is now senior member of the law firm of Gruber & Bonynge.

Judge Olcott's decision to return to the practice of law in association with Gov. Black was a surprise, as it had been generally understood that he would be appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to the vacancy in the Court of General Sessions, which will be caused by Judge Fitzgerald's transfer to the Supreme Bench. It is known that the Governor-elect had offered this place to Judge Olcott, who was at first inclined to accept it, but who changed his mind when the opportunity was presented.

Judge Olcott's change of mind, like that of Justice O'Brien, makes necessary another change in Col. Roosevelt's slate. It was suggested by Republican politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that the Colonel might seize this opportunity to carry out his cherished desire to appoint Justice Daly. The fact that the salary and grade of a General Sessions Judge are below those of the position now held by Justice Daly was urged, on the other hand, as a reason why this suggestion should not be taken seriously. Among members of the local organization, Thomas Allison, James A. Blanchard, David Mitchell, George C. Austin, and John Sabine Smith were all mentioned yesterday as possible candidates for the short term in succession to Judge Fitzgerald.

There was some speculation among the politicians as to what attitude Gov. Black will assume toward the county organization when he comes to make his home here. In view of the strong antagonism to Lemuel E. Quigg and his announcement at the Saratoga Convention of a determination to keep up the fight against Senator Platt, it was surmised that he will not take an active part in local politics.

ROOSEVELT AND HIS MESSAGE.

He Will Begin Its Composition This Week at Oyster Bay—Talk of Appointments.

Governor-elect Roosevelt passed through the city yesterday morning on his way from Boston to Oyster Bay. He saw no politicians while here, and after his arrival at Oyster Bay his only caller was William J. Youngs, his private secretary, with whom he dispatched a considerable amount of accumulated business.

The Governor-elect will spend this week at his Oyster Bay home, and he expects to make a good start on the drafting of his first message to the Legislature. He has announced that he will receive no visitors except those who have engagements, and this rule is expected to confine his callers almost entirely to men with whom he wishes to consult on points to be touched on in his message and others who can advise him as to the appointments about which he has not yet made up his mind. Senator Raines, the excise expert of the Legislature, is expected to go down to Oyster Bay to-day to consult with the Governor-elect about excise matters, and other members of the new Legislature will journey there during the week.

The statement came yesterday from sources close to Col. Roosevelt that the Governor-elect has by no means lost sight of George Clinton of Buffalo for Superintendent of Public Works. He is giving due consideration, it is said, to Francis Hendricks, whose appointment is being pressed by the organization, but he has not promised to appoint Mr. Hendricks, and is still holding himself free to name another man if he finds a better one. The Governor-elect is believed to desire a man a little less closely identified with machine politics than Mr. Hendricks, and there is authority for the statement that he is inclined to believe that Mr. Clinton possesses that qualification with others as desirable. Mr. Clinton is a grandson of the Clinton to whom the State owes its canal system. He was the Chairman of the Canal Investigating Commission and is credited by his friends with knowing more about the canals than any other man in the State. Mr. Clinton is a lawyer, but has always been prominently identified with canal interests.

Typographical Union No. 6 held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Teutonia Hall in Third Avenue, and adopted a resolution asking that Col. Roosevelt appoint Charles J. Dumar, ex-President of the "Big Six," to the head of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. Another resolution was adopted asking that Prof. Gunton, who has been spoken of for that office, be not appointed, as he was not a representative of labor.

PLATT GOES TO WASHINGTON.

His Unexpected Departure Disappointed Visitors from the Interior.

Senator Thomas C. Platt yesterday disappointed a large number of up-State Republican politicians, who had come to town to confer with him, by unexpectedly leaving for Washington on an early morning train. There was a rumor that the Senator's hasty return to the capital was caused by the receipt of a report that the President was about to appoint Whitelaw Reid Ambassador to Great Britain, but the story lacked confirmation.

Among the Republicans who appeared at the Fifth Avenue during the day were Senators Ellsworth, Raines, Higgins, White, and Parsons, Assemblymen Nixon, Allds, Kelsey, and Hill, State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, State Committeeman John R. Hazel of Buffalo, E. H. Butler, editor of The Buffalo News, and Francis Hendricks. With Governor-elect Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, Senator Platt gone to Washington, and Chairman Odell spending the day at Newburg there was no general conference, and no settlement of the various contests for committee Chairmanships, some of which are becoming acute.

The distribution of Chairmanships in the Senate will be comparatively easy, as many of the Republican Senators are holdovers and will retain the places they had last Winter. In this category are Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Senator Raines, Chairman of the Railroads Committee, and Senator Stranahan, Chairman of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities. Senator Krum is slated to succeed Senator Lexow as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Senator Parsons will probably be at the head of the Insurance Committee, where J. Irving Burns was last Winter.

Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon, who will be Speaker of the Assembly, said yesterday that he was not yet prepared to make any announcements of committee assignments. He spent all last week in this city going over the list of members of the new Assembly with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell, but the task of placing new members and old to the best advantage is a difficult one, and he does not hope to conclude it before Christmas. Of the eighty-nine Republicans in the new Assembly, Mr. Nixon said that thirty-seven were holdovers from last session, and three who were not in the last Assembly had seen previous service there. This leaves forty-nine new members whose faces, records, and characteristics the new Speaker must learn, and to that work he is devoting much of his time at present.

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FEWER HOURS FOR DRUG CLERKS

Bill Drafted to be Introduced in Next Legislature.

The Executive Committee of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours has decided to introduce in the Legislature its ten-hour bill for drug clerks in the following amended form:

Section 1.—This act shall apply to the City of New York.

Sec. 2.—No pharmacist, drug clerk, or other employe engaged in the preparation or compounding of prescriptions or medicinal preparations in any pharmacy or drug store, shall be required or permitted by the proprietor to work more than ten hours on any week day other than Saturday, and not more than twelve hours on Saturdays, and not more than six hours on Sundays and holidays. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the working of one hour overtime on any day except Sunday for the purpose of making a shorter workday, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours per week does not exceed sixty-six.

Sec. 3.—No proprietor of a pharmacy or drug store shall require or permit any one of his clerks to sleep in such pharmacy or drug store or in any store room or laboratory connected therewith. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the sleeping in any other room adjoining such pharmacy or drug store, provided, however, that such room is properly ventilated and complies in all other respects with the sanitary regulations of the Board of Health of the City of New York.

Sec. 4.—It shall be the duty of the Board of Health to adopt rules and ordinances for the enforcement of this act

Sec. 5.—This act shall take effect immediately.

The bill has been put into this form to meet the objections of the Mayor, who vetoed a similar bill passed by the last Legislature.

RAILROAD WAR IN NORTHWEST.

The Northern Pacific Fighting Hard for Business in Idaho.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 11.—J. Pierpont Morgan and President Mellen of the Northern Pacific are making the greatest railroad fight ever known in the Northwest to compel the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company to come to its terms regarding the division of Idaho territory. Unless the Oregon Company comes to terms very soon, the Northern Pacific purposes to build branches paralleling every Oregon Railroad and Navigation line through the rich wheat districts of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon.

The Northern Pacific filed yesterday at Olympia its official notice of the location of 11 such branches, having a total mileage of 556, and will follow with 7 branches each 16 to 35 miles long in Walla Walla and Columbia Counties, Washington, and Umatilla County, Oregon, a total mileage of 161. These branches are to be built by the Washington and Columbia River Railway, (Old Hunt system,) which the Northern Pacific bought last year. This line runs through Umatilla County, Oregon, from Union to Walla Walla, with branches to Athena.

This line will be constructed by the Rummerville, Blue Mountain and Walla Walla Railway, another Northern Pacific branch which was incorporated with a capital of $2,500,000. The next line on which construction will probably first commence is from Ainsworth up the Snake River to Lewiston, a distance of 135 miles. This road will be built by the Clearwater Short Line Railway and will eventually become part of the proposed Missoula-Pasco cut-off, shortening the Northern Pacific's main line over 100 miles.

The last proposed line runs from Clearwater River, Idaho, to Pullman, Washington, thence to Washtunca and Connell, on the Northern Pacific main line, paralleling the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Line between Pullman and Connell. A branch will be built to Colfax and Oaksdale, 140 miles. The Northern Pacific has been sending surveyors and men to Snake River country for three weeks, and orders have come to rush over more men from here.

AT THE HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE—Capt. H. von Rebeur, German Embassy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman H. H. Powers, Vermont; Francis Peabody, Boston.

GRAND—Dr. A. H. Glennan, Alaska.

GILSEY—Marshal McCormick, Virginia.

HOFFMAN—Judge Samuel H. Beardsley, Utica; Henry C. Hawes, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—Walter Boker, Berlin; M. Von Graham, Ottawa; Eustace Barrows, London.

MURRAY HILL—C. A. Ross and S. Melville, England; W. S. Crichton, Liverpool; R. E. Follette, Quebec; F. E. Bart, Kobe, Japan; H. Hegelman, Berlin.

MANHATTAN—A. H. D. Cochrane, Chichester, England; E. Baidt, London.

WALDORF—A. B. Elliot, Buenos Ayres; John de Andria, Smyrna, Turkey; F. Huston Phillips, London; S. and N. Lyman, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Barnum, S. O., & Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. C. Vogel, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. C. Stoepel, domestics; J. R. Costello, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. Brown, prints, ginghams, and wash fabrics; Hotel Gerlach.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods; 392 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Cook, J. S., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. S. Woods, notions; 43 Leonard Street.

Hale Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; C. Moore, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 258 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.

Lauchelmer, M. H., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Lauchelmer, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. A. Corcoran, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. H. Burchfield, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Strassburger & Joseph, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Strassburger, fancy goods; Stuart House.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. P. Rule, linens and white goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Zoebel, L., & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; L. Zoebel, millinery; 531 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.

12:05 A.

CUBAN RAILWAY PROJECT

American Indies Syndicate Is Hastening Construction.

NOT STOPPED, SAYS MR. SMITH

Contract With the United States Provides for Completion on Feb. 1—A Large Wharf.

The story sent out from Havana on Saturday night and published generally throughout the country yesterday, which was to the effect that the American Indies Syndicate had been outmanoeuvred in its Havana street railroad project, was denied in this city yesterday.

Robert A. C. Smith, it was said in the Havana dispatch, "was astonished yesterday to receive a check for $30,000 in gold from the Ferro Carril Company as satisfaction for all expenses incurred." The dispatch added: "It appears that the Ferro Carril Company dug up the law of 1859, whereby an existing railroad might, by reimbursing moneys expended, take over projects for extending or branching existing lines. It was estimated that the Americans had spent $30,000, and consequently they were paid that sum. All this and much more is set forth in the Official Gazette by Señor Eduardo Dolz, Secretary of Public Works, who has invested the Ferro Carril Company with the rights the American syndicate thought it had acquired. A legal contest will be begun, but the action of Señor Dolz appears to be technically correct."

Robert A. C. Smith, the man referred to in the dispatch as having received the check, and who is one of the Directors of the American Indies Syndicate, was himself in this city yesterday and was seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"If I received that check in Havana on Friday," he said with a twinkle in his eyes, "I have made a quick trip here, haven't I? I am connected with a rapid-transit scheme, you know—and according to that dispatch I must have discovered a new kind by which I can be blown across the country in a single night. I may pick up some newspaper in the morning and find I am back in Havana again. My friends are asking me today where that $30,000 is, but I haven't seen it."

Speaking seriously, Mr. Smith said that his company was going right ahead with its work. He had just received a private dispatch a few hours before that ground had been broken on last Monday, and that there had been no interruption.

"This Ferro Carril Company," he said, "now claims, I understand, to hold the rights which we have obtained, simply from the Autonomist Government's decree—a Government so-called which has never been recognized by anyone—not even by the Spaniards on the island, nor by the Spanish Government itself.

"We are going ahead with our work in order to fulfill our contract with the United States Government. We have also begun work on the large wharf at Triscornio. Much material in the shape of tools and blasting machinery has already arrived on the ground of operations, and other shipments have been made and are being carried to the scene as fast as steam power can carry them. The spiles for the wharf have all been 'creosoted' and sent. It was necessary to treat these spiles with creosote, so that they would resist the ravages of the toredo worm. The entire wharf will be constructed almost entirely of the very best iron ever used for such work."

Mr. Smith said that the syndicate's contracts with the Government provided that the railway and the wharf must be completed by Feb. 1, and that consequently the construction was being rushed just as fast as possible. He said the railway system was to have the overhead trolley as a motive power, and a very large and extensive power house was to be built. The reason for not constructing a third-rail trolley was not the fact that extra expense was involved, but because it was feared that the climate there, being so wet, would interfere with such a system. The sole idea at present, he declared, was to inaugurate the best service possible.

RATHER ANCIENT METHODS IN USE.

The only street car system now in existence in Havana, he said, was that operated by the Ferro Carril Company, and it consisted of "small dingy cars, with practically no light at night, and pulled by small mules or scrubby horses." Several stages, he said, are run from the Havana wharf to the residences and business portions of the city, and it is a favorite method of the drivers of these stages to get on the car track in front of the cars and thereby prevent rapid progress. The stages, he says, get as much patronage as the cars. They are a little more comfortable to ride in.

In regard to the effect of the law of 1859 as quoted in the Havana dispatch, Mr. Smith said:

"That point is not worrying us any. We have made the contracts, will proceed with the work, and cannot be stopped. Somebody there dug up this law, which I supose may exist in the archives somewhere, but I don't know anything about it. The action was as the last gasp of a dying concern. The company there cannot compete with our road. Its methods of operation are too slow and ancient. As to the $30,000 check, while I did not see it it may possibly have been sent to the Havana office of our company. The said company, of course in support of its claim, would necessarily have to send the check, but we don't have to accept it."

The American company, in the fulfillment of its Cuban contracts, will utilize as much Cuban labor as possible, according to Mr. Smith, but it will be necessary to have the services of many skilled men, and most of this skilled labor has been arranged for in this city. Mechanics, iron workers and builders, drillers and blasters have been hired here, and many of them have already been sent to Cuba and are now at work.

Triscornio, where the wharf is being built, is a village of about 500 inhabitants, only a short distance from the Harbor of Havana. The railway will run from this wharf, connecting it with the military camp at Regali. This road will there connect with the Matanzas branch of the United Railways of Cuba, and by its completion the transportation of goods and supplies throughout the island will be greatly facilitated. The United States Government needs the line particularly, as it is desirous of having ammunition, clothing, and provisions sent promptly to the army of occupation. These enterprises, although undertaken by the Government because of the military advantages to be derived from them, will advance the mercantile interests of the island greatly, for heretofore there has been no wharf in that part of the island where ocean steamships could take on or discharge cargoes, except the one in Havana proper.

This new Government wharf, according to the specifications, is to be nearly 400 feet long, and will insure 30 feet of water, which will be sufficient for the largest steamers likely to visit any Cuban port. A large number of warehouses are to be erected at the wharf, but the contracts for them have not been given yet.

The railroad now under construction will have in all about nine miles of track. There will be a double track near Havana, but toward the eastern end a single track, it is believed, will suffice at present. It will practically belt the City of Havana, and it is expected that a double track will ultimately be needed throughout the entire line. Various extensions and branches are also already under consideration.

The Government announced its plans on Nov. 20, and bids for the work were received and opened on Dec. 1. The contracts were awarded directly afterward to the American-Indies Syndicate by Col. Frank J. Hecker, Quartermaster and Chief of the Division of Transportation. The sum to be paid for the work has not been announced. E. J. Kelly, a representative of the company, made the preliminary survey of the field of operations before the bids were made. It is provided in the contracts that all the material used in construction must be purchased in this country.

HAS THE CEBALLOS CONCESSIONS.

The American Indies Syndicate, which has several other Cuban and Puerto Rican enterprises under consideration, has a capital stock of $18,000,000, and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia is at its head. The Directors, besides Mr. Widener and Mr. Smith, are, Thomas Dolan and W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, Anthony N. Brady of Albany, and Thomas F. Ryan, Frederick P. Olcott, H. G. Runkle, Juan M. Ceballos, Henry P. Booth, Henry D. Maddona, and Guillermo De Zaldo of this city. The syndicate owns the Ceballos concessions.

The company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., on Sept. 6, 1898, its charter giving it power to conduct all industries and to build and manage transportation lines. Its aim, as set forth, is to take advantage of all fields for profitable investment in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

The statement in the Havana dispatch published yesterday that the Ferro Carril Company's shares were to be bid for by an English syndicate, was said by Mr. Smith yesterday to be very likely. His own company, he said, was likely to bid also, as he understood the concern's stock was in the market. Mr. Smith said that his syndicate, though backed largely by Philadelphia men, had no connection with the Farquhar syndicate, which it is said will also bid for the Ferro Carril Company's stock.

There are 16,000 shares of stock of the Ferro Carril Company, and it is expected that they will bring somewhere in the neighborhood of $90 a share. Much expense will be necessary to make the road serviceable, according to modern ideas, for it is said, besides other drawbacks, to be in a bad state of repair.

The American Indies Syndicate, among other enterprises, is considering the construction of an extensive steam railway line. All the steam railway lines now in operation in Cuba are in control of English corporations and were built by English capital and English engineers. There are a few American passenger and freight cars, though the rolling stock is mainly English.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The American West Indies syndicate, which owns the Ceballos concession for a belt street railway line around Havana and a line through the Prado, antagonizing the existing Ferro Carril Urbano, has obtained a decision from the Chief Justice declaring void the recent action of Señor Eduardo Dolz, Secretary of Public Works in the Colonial Cabinet, who had invested the Ferro Carril with rights claimed by the syndicate. The syndicate has now applied to the Mayor of Havana for a recognition of the Ceballos concession.

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THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Governor-Elect Roosevelt Answers an Inquiry on Labor Legislation—Many Subjects Discussed.

When Henry C. Miner sent a letter to the Central Labor Union saying that he had unionized his theatres in the Bowery and Eighth Avenue and asked that body to remove the boycott from those places, he evidently had in view only the stage carpenters and mechanics of the Theatrical Protective Union, with whom he had been fighting and had just concluded a protocol. The letter was received at yesterday's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

When Mr. Miner's letter was read, a motion was made to refer it to the Theatrical Protective Union. Up jumped Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians, with the question, "How about his orchestras? He will have to unionize them, too, before the boycott is removed."

Then Delegate Pommer of the Brewers said, "Mr. Miner will have to sell union beer and union cigars before we consent."

"We will have to find out whether he has union electricians," remarked the delegate of the Electrical Workers.

Then another delegate asked whether Mr. Miner employed union drug clerks in his drug store.

The meeting decided to refer the letter to all the unions that are represented in Mr. Miner's establishments.

A letter from Gov.-elect Roosevelt was received in reply to a question as to whether he had been correctly reported as saying that no more labor legislation was needed. The letter was as follows:

"What I said was that there was very much less need of further legislation than of the enforcemcnt of existing laws, which is a self-evident fact. It seems to me wiser to direct your attention to the latter point. I should be pleased to see you at my house."

"We are very much in need of more labor legislation," said Delegate Harris of the Cigarmakers, "and Mr. Roosevelt ought to know it. Let us appoint a committee to call on him on Jan. 1, after he has been inaugurated."

The meeting decided to act on Harris's suggestion, and a committee will be appointed.

Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers asked how many unions had expressed an opinion about the annexation of the Philippines. He was told that the woodcarvers did not care whether the islands were annexed or not. The Druggists Clerks' League was also indifferent. Cigarmakers' International Union No. 144 was opposed to annexation. The eccentric engineers were indifferent. The varnishers protested against annexation.

Then Delegate Brown moved that the Central Labor Union inform Congress that it was opposed to annexation.

"Let the Philippines become independent," said Delegate Harris. "The war was started in the interests of liberty and humanity, and not for the purpose of grabbing land."

It was decided to wait two weeks longer to give other unions time to send in their answers.

Delegate Timothy J. Daly of the metal polishers and buffers reported that thirty negroes, who were non-union men, had been brought from Kentucky and put to work on the caissons on the Willis Avenue Bridge. They were escorted to and from work by police, and a United States Sergeant, who was on furlough, acted as foreman of the gang, and wore his regimentals at work. "It is a shame," added Delegate Daly, "that the United States uniform should protect non-union workmen."

"See the Mayor about it," suggested a delegate.

"Or, better, see Mr. Croker, who made the Mayor," responded Mr. Daly. "The Mayor is only the official head. He promised that New York would become a paradise for organized labor, but he has not done anything. If the Mayor were to instruct Commissioner Shea that gentleman would enforce the labor laws."

"You had better elect a labor man for Mayor as they did in Haverhill," remarked Delegate Brown.

Delegate Johnson, who is a Tammany man, apologized for Mayor Van Wyck, who, he said, was overwhelmed with business.

The meeting appointed a committee, consisting of Delegates Ryan, Carroll, Daly, and Patterson, to call on the Mayor and Controller and ask that the labor laws be enforced.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER

Mrs. Johnston of Oklahoma Accused of Killing Two Husbands.

PERRY, O. T., Dec. 11.—Mrs. Lulu Johnston, sixty years old, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, charged with the murder of her last two husbands, Shirley and J. W. Johnston. She has had six or seven husbands altogether, and has been a widow as many times. The body of Johnston was taken up recently, and arsenic was found in the stomach and liver by Prof. Edward Bartow, chemist from the University of Kansas. Her next previous husband, Shirley, with whom she lived near Caldwell, Kan., died four years ago. Prof. Bartow has now found Shirley's liver well preserved by the arsenic in it.

Johnston was strong and healthy, but soon after his marriage he began to have attacks of nausea and headaches, and finally succumbed after an illness of thirty hours. No doctor was called, and Mrs. Johnston and her little boy were the only persons present at the death. Sometime after the funeral there was so much gossip among the neighbors that the body was taken up and examined. Mrs. Johnston's husbands were: Leonard, Davis, Humphrey, Parks, Shirley, and Johnston. Her trial was set for Friday

Sheffield School Freshmen Dropped.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 11.—Rumor has it that ten Sheffield Scientific School freshmen have resigned because they were passed by in the elections to membership in the secret societies this Fall. It appears, however, that about thirty men were dropped from the school by the Faculty because of low scholarship, and this is probably the basis for the rumor of resignations due to the action of the secret societies.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

PUERTO RICAN DISCONTENT

Changes in the Civil Administration Displease The People.

INSULAR CABINET UNPOPULAR

Munoz Rivera Accused of Attempting to Get Political Control of the Island.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 3.—The past week in San Juan has shown certain developments in the general situation of the island, and drifting straws have been seen which indicate the current of a growing discontent. This is a country of exaggeration, and he who would form ideas as to the true trend of affairs must often search long among a tropical exuberance of words before he can find a bit of solid rock upon which to found a statement.

When the American military authority took possession of this island, it stated that it was its intention to govern Puerto Rico by the Spanish laws then in force so far as their application was compatible with the presence of the existing military authority. It was also stated that the military authority was absolute and supreme. This position gave to the military authority latitude to decide what was or was not consistent with its own presence in the land, and the exercise of this judgment has been, at bottom, the cause of much of the recent petty discontent and criticism among our new people. Where the new authority has decided it were best to depart from the old laws and act independently, it has done so. This independent action was clearly within its rights, and, by the exercise of this prerogative, existing wrongs have been righted and much good has been done for the island, more good than the Puerto Ricans, as a class, realize.

There has been much trouble all over the island since the American Government assumed this military protectorate, concerning the appointments of Mayors and Councilmen to the different municipalities, of which there are in all seventy-two. Men so appointed and those already in office have been forever resigning and forever squabbling among themselves and expressing their displeasure at the appointment of some certain colleague, saying that as he was put into office by the military authority in utter disregard of the existing laws which this same authority had pledged itself to observe, they, as honest men, could not serve in the same Council with the man in question. The people have declined to admit the judgment of the military protectorate in matters upon which this authority holds itself as supreme. Along this line the fact that Gen. Brooke declined to grant to the Council of Ponce the privileges of the Autonomist Constitution which they were arrogating to themselves, is one that rankles in the breast of the defeated Autonomists. The best judgment sustains Gen. Brooke in this action. If the privilege were granted to one Council it would have to be granted to all and each one of Puerto Rico's seventy-two municipalities, acting with the power and latitude contemplated by the Autonomist platform, and would have brought much confusion to the island. The Autonomists set up a howl of discontent in which, among other things, they declared that Munoz Rivera, leader of Gen. Brooke's Cabinet, had betrayed them, inasmuch as he had used his influence to bring about the decision against their demands.

Rivera is the man who six months ago theatrically declared he would die wrapped in the flag of Spain, and he was the first Puerto Rican to swear allegiance to the United States. He is the present Secretary of State, and since Oct. 17 the head of Gen. Brooke's Advisory Cabinet. It is said that before we came to the island he was scheming for his future political advancement, and he found himself able to handle the Spaniards to his own ends. We came in, and the question of gaining over the Americans the same ascendency he had acquired over our predecessors but added zest to his game. He is a capable man, determined, energetic, forceful, and a schemer. He is ambitious, and he probably long ago determined to become the political ruler of Puerto Rico. A less determined and ambitious man might have given up in the face of these new difficulties, but Rivera is a man whom difficulties but stimulate. He saw us, got to know us, and started to go on. Our advent was but a circumstance which he thought he could control. He was appointed to the same post under the American administration that he had held under the Spaniards. This came about with little difficulty.

When we assumed charge of Puerto Rican affairs we found a full administrative machinery in running order, only the engineers had resigned. We had to work this machinery, so we reinstated the engineers, who are called the Insular Cabinet, or the Secretaries. Luis Munoz Rivera is President of this Cabinet and Secretary of State. The other members are Hernandez Lopez, Salvador Carbonel, and Dr. Coll y Tosti. These men, with the exception of Dr. Coll y Tosti, who was recently appointed upon the resignation of Julian Blanco, former Secretary of the Treasury, have been Gen. Brooke's advisors since Oct. 18. They are all Liberals, of the same party as Munoz, and they owe much to Munoz in the past. Gen. Brooke was of necessity dependent upon these men in forming opinions on local affairs, consequently it was possible for them in a measure to influence his judgment. Munoz accepted this new element in Puerto Rican affairs and entered the lists against it with a stimulated determination and energy evoked by the added difficulties.

There is no doubt that Munoz had his own ends to accomplish. He has worked with one end in view—that of being prepared for the eventual insular elections. Against his purposes he had a man whose integrity and determination to do the best possible for this island as long as he remained its military Governor, whose purpose it was to lead these people to a condition wherein they could govern themselves, and who, as fast as it was possible for him so to do, removed from their shoulders many of the unjust burdens placed there by Spain. These characteristics Munoz could perceive, as well as the fact that Gen. Brooke's methods were direct and to the point, and far removed from the ways of a Spanish politician. It would serve Munoz's ultimate ends to control the various Mayors and Councils in the island. Munoz had an opportunity to gain his ends by influencing the new authority to fill these positions with men who would serve him in the future. It is asserted today on good authority that Munoz already controls 90 per cent. of the Mayors and Councils on the island. Such efforts on the part of Munoz have been aided by the fact that the three other Ministers—Lopez, Coll, and Carbonel—are men who are indebted to their leader and controlled by him. A man who was not controlled by Munoz was Julian Blanco, formerly Secretary of the Treasury. Blanco has resigned his position.

There was the case of the Mayor of San Juan, Dr. Del Valle. Del Valle is a gentleman of excellent reputation, fearless, unpartisan, and energetic for the city's good. He would not do for Munoz's ultimate purposes, and he is now no more. The San Juan Council was formed of a majority favorable to Munoz, and it was not difficult to have these Councilmen so oppose Dr. Del Valle in all that he attempted that his position soon became untenable and he resigned. The military authority upon the recommendation of the Cabinet, or Munoz, appointed a Mr. Roman to this position, and the politician was one step nearer his ultimate object.

The Puerto Rican used to the methods and ways of the island's politics, familiar with the local men and their aspirations, has seen evidences and traces of Munoz's efforts and ideas quicker than has the outsider. Every action of the military authority in which they saw or fancied they saw the hand of Munoz has been to all men who politically oppose him as a red rag to a bull. They have retaliated with whatever action they thought best suited to defeat his ends. Many Puerto Ricans appreciate Gen. Brooke's efforts in their behalf, and the worst they can find to say of him is that he has been misinformed and misled by the advisers of his own selection. They assert that the driving wheel of the whole Governmental power is actuated by Munoz; that politics still exists in the land, and it has been hard for them passively to refrain from participation in or opposition to the furtherance of aspirations which the military power has said should be checked.

There is a mild-mannered man named Iglesias in Puerto Rico who is called Socialist and Anarchist. He advocated an eight-hour labor day; that the State should maintain women for a period preceding and following childbirth, and similar demands of his creed, all of which are perfectly familiar to men in the United States. He works in the interests of labor and has brought about strikes among the working classes for higher wages. He has been imprisoned under Spain, and he is in prison to-day. The recent strike among the typesetters in San Juan for an increase in wages was of his doing. There are old charges against Iglesias, made some time during Spanish control, in which it is claimed that he maligned Mr. Munoz and the Government of Spain. Soon after the typesetters' strike in San Juan, Iglesias was summoned before Munoz and ordered by him to leave the island forthwith. This Iglesias declined to do. Soon after he and the editor of a paper who supported him were in jail, where they now have been for five days without trial or charges being preferred. Such measures strongly remind the Puerto Ricans of the old days of Spanish rule, and the cases mentioned are not the only ones of arbitrary imprisonment without the preferment of charges. In the matter of Iglesias, Munoz declared he was acting with the indorsement of the military authority.

Gen. Brooke has had much to contend with here, and while his health is good he is wearied by the hard work he has done. The best element in Puerto Rico are alive to his efforts in their behalf and are truly sorry to see him go. Many men would like to see him continue on in his work. The last thing he did was to repeal the royal dues on transfers of property, which have been a most unfair tax upon the people. Gen. Guy V. Henry succeeds Gen. Brooke in command of the military department of Puerto Rico. Men will watch Gen. Henry's actions with much interest for signs of a radical change in the present policy of administration. The men who want this radical change are daily growing in numbers, and the news that comes from the States that President McKinley had decided to put American military officers in all high civil posts is generally well accepted.

Christmas Silverware in Gold and Silver Plate and Sterling Silver

Made by the Meriden Company, Silversmiths, 208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, West.

LAFAYETTE POST'S GIFT.

Six Hundred American Flags Presented to Puerto Rican Schools.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 4.—Lieut. Col. Allen C. Bakewell arrived recently in San Juan, bringing American flags for the school children of Puerto Rico. Col. Bakewell comes here as the volunteer representative of Lafayette Post No. 140 of the Department of New York, G. A. R., and the flags in question are furnished by the post in accordance with its custom and usage in promoting patriotic education and loyalty among school children. Col. Bakewell will supply 600 flags to the island, a number sufficient to give one to every public and private school in Puerto Rico.

The first presentations were made this morning at 9 o'clock on San Juan's principal plaza. There were assembled all the teachers and pupils of the several schools in the city, including two long lines of little boys from the Beneficiencia, or Orphan Asylum. The band of the Eleventh Infantry played patriotic airs, and the flags dotted the sunny, child-crowded square with brilliant bits of color.

Col. Bakewell has met with most friendly and enthusiastic support of his idea from all sides. He had at one time misgivings as to just how his venture might be received in certain quarters of a country until so recently belonging to Spain, but his reception in San Juan has removed any such fears. Dr. Carbonel, Minister of the Interior, has shown especial interest, and was present at the proceedings this morning. Dr. Carbonel will make arrangements to deliver the flags to inland schools, and Col. Bakewell will make the presentation in Ponce, from which port he expects to sail on Dec. 21 for New York.

CHURCH SERVICE IN SAN JUAN.

First Time a Protestant Minister Ever Preached in the City.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 5.—Puerto Rico is to-day and always has been, entirely Roman Catholic. There is a Protestant church at Ponce, but this is the only alien house of worship on the island, and the followers of Protestantism have never been numerous. For the first time in its history San Juan has heard the words of a Protestant religious service. Yesterday the Rev. William H. Sloan of Mexico City read this service in Spanish and in English. Dr. Carbonel kindly put his spacious offices at Mr. Sloan's disposition for this purpose, and at the morning service in English the room was filled.

Mr. Sloan spoke well and with much feeling. By the soldiers who took the trouble to seek out the temporary church and attend the service Mr. Sloan's words were well received, and he was thanked for his effort. The afternoon service, in Spanish, was fairly attended, mostly by women.

GEN. LEE SAILS FOR CUBA.

Leaves Savannah on the Transport Panama—His Staff with Him.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 11.—Gen. Lee and staff sailed for Cuba this afternoon on the transport Panama. Crowds of people lined the wharves as the transport passed down the river.

As the tugboats cut loose, the siren, taken from the Spanish cruiser Almirante Oquendo after the battle of Santiago, and now on the tug Cambria, screeched the Panama a parting salute.

The Panama will land at Marianao, where Gen. Lee will establish his headquarters on the camp site selected by Col. Hecker for the Seventh Corps, and will remain there till he enters Havana.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 11.—At noon to-day the transport Saratoga, with the First Battalion of the Tenth Infantry on board, sailed from here for Cuba.

The Rev. Dr. Savage Indisposed.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage was seized with an attack of vertigo when about to leave his apartments at the Madison Avenue Hotel on his way to the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning and was unable to officiate at the services. A physician was summoned and in about two hours Dr. Savage had quite recovered. It was deemed advisable, however, that he should remain indoors for the day.

Price of British Friendship.

From The London Saturday Review.

There is need, therefore, that the people of both countries should clear their minds of this international cant. We are deeply anxious that England and the United States should be agreed, but we are still more deeply anxious that they should find agreement upon a solid basis. Let us be frank. Let us put aside hypocrisy and say outright that we expect mutual gain in material interests from this rapprochement of the two countries. An alliance is not possible; an alliance would gall like a fetter, almost as soon as it was forged. But we can have a free working agreement to help each other where help is possible. This kind of agreement, indeed, is at present in force. For the American Commissioners in Paris are making their bargain—whether they realize it or not—under the protecting naval strength of England. And we shall expect, to be quite frank, a material quid pro quo for this assistance. We shall expect the States to deal generously with Canada in the matter of tariffs; we shall expect to be remembered when she comes into her kingdom in the Philippines; above all, we shall expect her assistance on the day, quickly approaching, when the future of China shall come up for settlement. For the young imperialist has entered upon a path where she will require a stout friend, and lasting friendship between nations is to be secured, not by the frothy sentimentality of public platforms, but by reciprocal advantages in their solid material interests.

A Good Thing, Indeed.

"Even in geography the beneficent plans of nature appear," remarked Mr. Poindexter.

"Do they?" asked Mr. Perkasie.

"Well, consider for yourself the result if the Canaries were near Cat Island."—Detroit Free Press.

The Only Way.

She—Do you think we will ever save up enough money to get married?

He—Not unless we break off the engagement.—Brooklyn Life.

MISSION IN A FORMER DIVE

Col. Hadley Opens the "Open Door" in Allen Street.

MOTLEY AND CURIOUS AUDIENCE

Religious Service Held to the Accompaniment of Derisive Hallelujahs from a Crowd Outside.

Allen Street had a new sensation yesterday evening, when sacred song and prayer were given in a former notorious dive at 76, where the United States Church Army opened a mission and a refuge for outcast women. It was christened "The Open Door"—the door through which can pass every woman, no matter how hopeless or degraded, who seeks a home. On the upper floors, the barricades still stood, where the gamesters and traders in vice had erected them against the arm of the law, and the squalid rooms were still the pictures of disorder in which their quondam inmates had left them. On the lower floor, however, the bar and the blind door had disappeared, and in their place stood a big, kindly faced man telling a new audience of the work that was to be done for them.

The man was Col. H. H. Hadley, the lay director of the army, and the worker of the new mission. He has labored in like fields, with the poor and the degraded for a harvest, for a good many years now, but he probably never before opened a meeting in a building with a history so infamous as 76 Allen Street, one time the scene of innumerable raids and arrests.

The audience that faced him last night was characteristic. A few men reclaimed from hard lives, ready to give their testimony, and a few curious young girls were there, but the majority were a gathering of Allen Street out-and-outers, among them men who never care to rub shoulders with the police, and some flashily dressed and hard-faced women. Outside the doors a gang of curiosity seekers blocked the sidewalk, vainly trying to peer through the curtained windows and shouting uncomplimentary phrases. At one time a line of them, all boys, opened the door and filed quietly in and took seats. The Colonel came down the centre aisle to where they sat. "Here, you, come out of here," said he. Then to the doorkeeper as he ushered out the youngsters: "Not no more boys in unless accompanied by their parents." The howling outside had been intermittent before. It now became a continuous performance and a running undertone to the exercises within, till most of the disturbers were fatigued by their efforts.

The Colonel had the aid of a musical corps of violinists, flageolet, and cornet, (under charge of Prof Nice;) Mrs. John Hines, the matron, and some other mission workers. In the long low-ceilinged room, with gaudy wall paper, illumined by flaring gas jets, he took his stand just where a discoloration on ceilings and wall showed the location of the old "blind" door which had separated the low café without from the lower den within. At his right were the doors where "Joe" Cohen's patrons had knocked for entrance, standing in a dark hallway. One of these doors still showed the lock that Chapman had broken. The other had a "peep-hole," through which the mistress of the place might discern friends from foes in the hall. Across the room and to the rear was the narrow staircase by which the trusty and welcomed patron had found access to the gambling room and chambers above. Before Col. Hadley on chairs and benches where drink-befuddled men had sprawled at tables or stealthy hands had gone through sailors' pockets, sat an audience of sixty or seventy people, many of them Jews.

The Colonel picked a hymn, "He Leadeth Me," and the few religious people present, aided by the music lovers, for music is known in Allen Street, raised a respectable chorus.

"Now," said he, "Prof. Nice will give us a solo. Some people think that a solo isn't worth listening to unless it's some military thing or some dance or a love song. Now listen to a religious solo, and see what you think of it."

The audience listened while a medley of familiar sacred tunes was played. It ended with "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the hearers joined lustily in the chorus.

"Now," said the Colonel, "I think the best thing we can do is to recite the Apostles' Creed. I don't think there is a place in the United States where the people need it more than the do here. All you who believe in the creed rise and say it, and those who don't, for Heaven's sake, don't."

"Sit down," suggested a man near the front.

"You had better sit down, my friend," said the Colonel, "or you will get run out. Are you running this meeting?"

"No, Sir. I was jest a-goin' to say that them as didn't believe it should sit down."

"The devil," continued the Colonel, unheeding, "always tries—"

"I ain't the devil," broke in the interrupter, irritably.

"The devil always tries," went on the Colonel, "to make a fuss when the name of Jesus is going to be spoken. He gets our poor half-drunken brother here to do it. Now, you must keep quiet, my friend, or get out."

"Oh, I kin walk out," ejaculated the stranger, while the Colonel urged him in an undertone to "Go now! Go now!" as a quiet man might try to urge a balky mule. The stranger subsided, however, and kept his seat for about a half hour more.

This interruption was followed by a prayer, in tones of passionate earnestness, by Miss Sara Ray, a mission worker, and then Col. Hadley introduced Mr. Cannon, a one-armed singing "evangelist of considerable note," who sang mission hymns, with violin obligato by Prof. Nice. The boys in the street began to jeer whenever a newcomer opened the door, and their irreverent "hallelu-jahs" echoed the hymns.

Col. Hadley rose to speak imperturbed, and explained that the object of the home is to afford a shelter to unfortunate women who are victims of police raids, and spoke of the great need of money for the work. "I see in the press," he said, "that there is a danger in breaking up the cafés of driving the inmates into tenement houses. Let me say that these cafés are only blinds now to the tenement houses."

Shortly after this some noise was heard in the hallway on the left.

"Somebody has made a mistake," exclaimed the Colonel. "He thinks the café is still here. I don't know that rap. Some of us are Masons, but we haven't got the café rap yet."

The audience chuckled audibly. The rest of the meeting consisted in prayer and testimony mainly.

Col. Hadley showed some newspaper men through the upper part of the old dive after the meeting. Between the barricades to the gambling room and the top floor he pointed out a huge bell, the cord from which ran to the ground floor, where it could be pulled in case of danger. He will clean and transform the entire place as soon as donations are forthcoming.

Alleged Connecticut Incendiary.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Dec. 11.—Peter Smik, a Pole, aged about thirty-five years, was arrested to-day in Kensington, and brought to this city on suspicion of being an incendiary. It is alleged he is the leader of a gang of incendiaries who have been operating in the "Blue Hills" district, between Kensington and Meriden. There have been eleven fires inside of two years. In each case the owner of the property was a Pole, and there was a heavy insurance.

Aliens as Lawyers.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

The Siamese Prince who has just been called to the bar at the Inner Temple is an instance of how ready the English people are to open the door to the foreigner. It is no doubt a compliment to ourselves that aliens, and especially those of high rank, should seek admission to our Inns of Court, and we are probably the only country in the world where the honor is sought. It is due, no doubt, to the fact that our courts are held throughout the world in the highest esteem, and our system of jurisprudence, far from perfection though it may be, as the best that at present prevails. In other countries naturalization must precede the certificate of qualification; but with us the certificate of fitness alone is essential. In the United States naturalization is insisted on and operates harshly against English barristers seeking admission to the State courts. There is one case, however, where an Englishman succeeded by a sidewind in gaining the desired privilege without even passing an examination. By the laws of a certain State, all citizens who declare their intention of practicing in the courts may do so at once on subscribing to the form provided. But several years are required for full naturalization, and this was overcome by the gentleman in question joining the State militia after declaring his intention to become an American citizen, and this entitled the militiaman to all the rights and privileges of a citizen, including, of course, the right to practice as a counselor at law.

OUR HOLIDAY OFFERING

GIFTS USEFUL AND TASTEFUL

Table Cloths and Napkins in Sets.
Lace Table Centres and Doylies.

HANDKERCHIEFS

SILK AND SATIN
DOWN COMFORTABLES,
"Cosy" Cushions and Pillows.
REAL LACE BED SPREADS.
PORTIERES—Choice and Inexpensive
(SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY).

McGibbon & Co.
Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

Advice to Perjurers.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

A case of extreme legal interest concerning foreign countries has just been considered at the Central Criminal Court. A man was charged with having taken a false oath in an affidavit sworn before a Commissioner in England, as part of some judicial proceedings at New York. His counsel moved to quash the indictment on the ground that it disclosed no criminal offense, and it turning out that while there is abundant authority that a false oath sworn before even an inferior official is indictable if the proceedings are in a British court of justice, there is none if they are in a foreign court, the Recorder held that the indictment was bad, but significantly advised the accused not to appear in New York.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:16	Sun sets	4:33
Moon rises	6:27		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:08	Gov. Isl'd	6:19
H. Gate	8:08		
P. M.		P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	6:42	Gov. Isl'd	6:45
H. Gate	8:34		

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	12:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport ..... Ponce Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
R. F. Matthews, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

Abydos, Matanzas	.....	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havana	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Leonards, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:

The Wanamaker Store

Everybody's Christmas Store

IF you were here on Saturday, (and the chances are that you were;—it seemed as if all New York were here, and glad of it), you must have noted in the attendance the evidence of the *universality* of this store. We are desperately exclusive in our styles and goods, but we confess to annoyance at every repetition of the wretched little lie that applies the word to us in any other sense.

That is why we call attention with some pride to such an inpouring of everybody from everywhere as Saturday's. This is a good store in which to spend dollars if you have them, and thousands, if you have them. But it's an equally good store in which to spend pennies.

There's no "exclusiveness" about our Christmas Store. It's for everybody. And everybody seems to know it.

Offerings in the Bric-a-Brac Art Room Things of beauty gathered from the art centres of the world. French Bronzes and Castelina Marbles, Limoges Vases and fine fancy Plates, Teplitz ware and Royal Bonn. These in plenty, but our assortment of plates excels. Variety enough for any taste, for any purse. Pretty plates at only 30c. See them. And these:

A: $13.50 and $16 each—Rich plates in Royal Vienna; portrait painting.
A: $12 and $14 each—Rich plates in Sevres.
At $3.75 and $5 each—Handsome plates in Dresden.
At $1 and $2 each—Beautiful plates in Limoges china.
Some hand painted Limoges Vases, new effects, are $3, $4, $5, up to $10.
Fine pieces of Teplitz ware, at $1.50 to $41.
Royal Bonn Ware Articles, in fine decorations, at $1.50 to $22.50.

American Cut Glass An immense stock of rich American Cut Glass—all that is best in these goods—is offered at prices a quarter to a third less than the market. We placed large orders when the maker needed them most, and thus the goods came into our possession advantageously. We'll part with them at prices that enable you to share the savings:

Bowls, $4, $5, $5.50, $6, up to $27 each.
Caraffes, $3.25, $4, $4.50, up to $14 each.
Tumblers, $4.75, $6, $10, up to $30 doz.
Vases, $2.25, $4, $9.50, up to $18 each.
Punch Bowls, $40, $45, $57.50, up to $80.
Celery Trays, $4, $6.50, up to $10.50 each.
Water Pitchers, $6.50, $7, $8, up to $25.
Claret Jugs, $12.50, $14. $15, up to $25.
Whisky Jugs, $6, $7, $8.50, up to $14.
Decanters, $4, $4.50, $6, up to $15 each.
Olive Dishes, $1.75, $2, $2.25, up to $4.

Fancy China Simply and endless variety of the most beautiful things that man has learned to make from china and enrich with a brush.

Come and see them, and rely upon two things. First, that the assortment cannot be surpassed in either variety or quality by any store in America,—exclusive or otherwise. Second, that the prices are just the lowest that you can find on such goods in this country. When we talk china, we know whereof we speak.

Here's a little list, but it gives only the barest details:

Cups and Saucers, after-dinner size, 15c. to $2.25 each; tea size, 20c. to $2.50 each; breakfast size, $1 to $7.50 each.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers. 75c. to $6 each.
Mustache Cups and Saucers, 25c. to $2.50.
Ice Cream Sets, $7.50 to $25 set.
Chop Plates, $2 to $8.50 each.
Comb and Brush Trays, 50c. to $4.50 each.
Chocolate Jugs, $2 to $8.50 each.
Desk Sets, complete, $14 set.
Blotting Pads, china corners, $2.50 each.
Fish and Game Sets, in French china, handsomely decorated—
Fish Sets, $18 up to $70 set.
Game Sets, $16 up to $70 set.
Basement.

Christmas Candies Churches and people using great quantities of candy will be interested in our large-order offers at 16c. and 18c. a pound. Pure candies—we make them and know they're pure.

At 20c. lb.—Assorted chocolates, chocolate-covered marshmallows, creamed cherries, nougats, and some other sorts. You've doubtless paid double for them. They're our usual 30c. goods.
Basement.

Holiday Gift Furniture A great stock of furniture suitable for gifts has been collected, and we are ready with a matchless variety in these lines:

Boudoir Desks, $5 to $125.
Rocking Chairs, $2.50 to $30.
Morris Chairs, $3 to $38.50.
Gold Chairs, $3 to $83.
Curio Cabinets, $20 to $100.
Tea Tables, $4.50 to $30.
Card Tables, $2 to $77.
Work Tables, $20 to $46.50.
China Closets, $13.50 to $175.
Reception Chairs, $4.50 to $38.
Duet Benches, $10 to $15.50.
Music Cabinets, $5.25 to $52.
Book Cases, $5 to $250.
Rattan Chairs, $5 to $15.

In addition our stock of large pieces and Suits for Bedrooms, Libraries, and Dining Rooms, is absolutely complete.
Fourth floor.

Lamps at Half-Worth That is a singular condition for holiday times, but none the less attractive. The lamps are extra-handsome styles in decorated china and, as lamp prices generally go, are fairly worth $12 each. Take them

At $6

This is only one little item from the biggest lamp story that ever figured in advertising. Too bad we can't tell all of it. Will you come and see for yourself?
Basement.

Christmas in the Linen Store Here is a neat idea that finds much favor always, but never more than now. We pick some of our prettiest table linens and box them up neatly;—a table cloth and a dozen napkins in each box. Then we sell the whole at a price that makes your satisfaction in your bargain equal to that of the recipient in the gift. As thus:—

Cloth and Napkins, $4, $4.50, $4.75,

and as much higher as you like, for finest Scotch and Irish damasks.

Very fine choosing in Renaissance Linens, Center Pieces, Tray-Cloths and Scarfs. We box these also, if you like.
Third floor.

A Word of Caution The Wanamaker Literature Club is doing a wonderful business. Our book experience is no little one, but we never knew such subscription book selling as this, nor heard of it. We are doing the very best we can to handle all orders promptly, and there has been little complaint. But, if you intend to give a set for Christmas, order *now*. It takes a little time for the club machinery to complete its work in each case. Give it a chance.

Twenty volumes composed of the *best* selections of *every* great writer who ever lived. Long, complete passages, short stories and whole scenes and entire chapters. A solid year's reading, selected for you by Andrew Lang.

The books are sold on monthly payments. Write us for them today. Enclose a dollar. If you return the books within ten days, your dollar goes back to you.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

A Handkerchief Directory It was obviously necessary to give you more room to choose handkerchiefs. It has been given.

We have evicted the embroideries from three-quarters of the space they occupied, first floor, main aisle, and given the space to Men's Linen Handkerchiefs. Every sort and style that you can wish for or imagine is here,—if it's made at all.

On a long counter on the second floor opposite the Ninth Street elevators you will find a tremendous stock of Men's and Women's Plain Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, and also of embroidered, hemstitched and scalloped handkerchiefs for women. The Children's Boxes are also here.

In the Holiday Bazaar, fifth floor, selected handkerchiefs at 25c., 50c. and $1.

At the regular handkerchief counters, main floor, everything except men's linen handkerchiefs will be found, together with all the silk kerchiefs and mufflers. Here also more of the Children's Boxes.

Fancy Boxes, with three handkerchiefs, 25c. and 35c.; with six handkerchiefs, 50c. to $1.15.

A Startling Silk Waist Paragraph We had, some 40 days ago, a shipment of four hundred silk waists from Paris. They were made by Mme. Agnes, Mlle. Corne, Briamont, and others of the first flight of designers. These are the *originals*. We have permitted no copying. There is but one of a kind. Three hundred and thirty-seven of these beautiful garments have been sold, at prices ranging between $18 and $65. The rest go on sale to-day at just one-half the figures marked on them:—

$9 to $32.50.

Be early!
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Perfumes and Toilet Waters Our own pet extract is the "Queen Mary." We like it best because it *is* best. But we have others, if you haven't learned the value of the Queen Mary.

This is a good place to come to, if you are after perfumes and soaps. We don't try any experiments with you. We have only good things, and don't ask more than we should.

Besides the Queen Mary extracts and toilet waters and soaps, we have these makes:—

Roger & Gallet	Guerlain	Pinaud
Haubigaut	Le Grande	Lubin
Pivers	Violet	Bayley

Tenth street.

About Rugs Goods must move quickly here. Carpet man grows tired of seeing them if they tarry a while too long. That's been the trouble with these modern Persian rugs. They're handsome, perfect rugs, but they'll have to go. Half-price will force them out.

One sort, 3 ft. 5 in. by 6 ft.; was $29; now $14.50.
4 x 7 ft.; was $34; now $17.
Also a lot of small Daghestan and Carabagh rugs, averaging about 3 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in.; $7.50 to $9.
And a splendid showing of animal skins—fox, wild cat, leopard, tiger, grizzly bear—all very reasonably priced.
Third floor.

The Columbine Library Made especially to our order. Standard and popular works, by world-famous writers. 150 titles. Dark maroon silk binding. An attractive book for either book-case or table. They're 35c. per volume.
The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BIG LINER'S LITTLE PASSENGER.

Chicago Boy, Six Years Old, Comes Unattended on the Umbria.

The steamship Umbria, which arrived yesterday, brought £199,700 in gold coin, which was shipped by Ismay, Imrie & Co. to F. W. Ridgway, freight agent of the White Star Line in this city.

One of the passengers in the second cabin of the vessel was Alfred E. Deacon, six years old, of 620 Wellington Avenue, Chicago. The little fellow, who came unattended, left later for his home. A year ago the child crossed the Atlantic to visit his grandparents, who live on Forrest Road, Huggerscote, Leicestershire, England. Young Deason brought back with him as baggage three valises and a hobby horse.

Took His Life at His Mother's Home.

William Walters, twenty-eight years old, of 760 Second Avenue, committed suicide by taking acid yesterday afternoon, in the home of his mother, at 959 First Avenue. Walters lived with his wife and five-year-old boy, and after luncheon kissed them, saying he thought he would "go down to mother's." He promised to be home in a couple of hours. His mother says he stopped only long enough to ask about her health, and then left, saying he had much to attend to. As he closed the door she heard a fall, and found him lying near the door unconscious. Her cries for help brought several of the neighbors, and an ambulance from Flower Hospital was called. Walters died en route to that institution. No reason for his act is known.

DR. HALL'S SUCCESSOR.

Another Meeting Held Yesterday, but No Selection Made.

A committee of five, representing the congregation, met with the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church after the morning services yesterday and discussed the question of a successor to the late Dr. John Hall. So far as could be ascertained, the conference reached nothing approaching a definite conclusion and adjourned within a few minutes.

Robert Bonner, in speaking of the meeting, said: "We had but a brief discussion, and took up several names, but I am not at liberty to mention any of those we have under consideration. All I can say is that we have not yet made a selection."

Mr. Bonner further said that another meeting will be held next Sunday after morning services.

The Rev. Dr. Booth, a retired Presbyterian clergyman, preached yesterday. Next Sunday the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, will occupy the pulpit.

Amateur Billiard Championship.

The amateur championship billiard tournament which has been in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club for a week will close Friday evening, unless a tie should make extra matches necessary. The result of the first week's play leaves Taylor and Stark tied for first place, with Poggenburg and Smith even and only one game behind the leaders. This afternoon Taylor will meet Hendrick and to-night Stark will meet Miller.

NUN APPOINTED POSTMISTRESS.

Office Given to Sister Polycarpa of St. Joseph's Sanitarium.

The last certificate of commission to a Postmistress given by the Postmaster General was that of M. Polycarpa Staigele of the Order of St. Dominic. She is said to be the only nun in the United States to hold such an office, and presides over St. Joseph's, in Sullivan County, N. Y., where the order of which she is a member erected last Summer a sanitarium.

Sister Polycarpa is a native of Brooklyn, where she entered the sisterhood and had for six years charge of one of the most prominent orphan asylums belonging to the order. Two years ago, on account of ill-health, the doctors advised her to go to Sullivan County. Here she devised the plans for St. Joseph's Sanitarium, which was built by the Sisters of St. Dominic connected with St. Catharine's Hospital, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

Help for a Poor Widow Wanted.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $50 to aid in supporting a widow who through age and infirmities is now compelled to ask assistance. She is alone in the world, but until the time of the first appeal in her behalf, in October, 1897, had been able to make her way alone. Contributions for this case should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Senate May Take Up the Nicaragua Canal Bill To-day.

OPPOSITION WILL SEEK DELAY

Effort to be Made in the House to Pass an Army Reorganization Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Congressional programme for this week is not settled definitely.

The course of proceedings in the Senate will depend upon the disposition made of the Nicaragua Canal bill. It is Senator Morgan's intention to call up this measure Monday, and he has expressed the hope that he will secure action at the session of that day. Few of his most sanguine co-workers share in this hope, and the best indication is that unless an agreement can be reached for postponement several days at least will be consumed in consideration of the bill.

The opponents of the measure will meet its supporters with a proposition to defer consideration until after the Christmas holidays, and will give as their reason for this request the fact that the report of the Government commission appointed to investigate the feasibility of the canal has not yet been made. They will urge the importance of receiving the information which the commission will be able to furnish before acting upon so important a question.

Another matter on the calendar is the Anti-Scalping bill. Senator Cullom has informed the Senate that he will seek to get this bill before the Senate at an early day, but he will meet with opposition if he makes the effort, and is not likely to succeed thus early in the session.

The special order for Monday at 2 o'clock is the bill providing for the registry of foreign-built ships, but if the Nicaragua bill should be taken up the registry bill would not be allowed to consume much time. Senator Morrill has given notice of a motion Tuesday to consider the bill providing for the purchase of a site for a United States Supreme Court building, but the proceedings with reference to this measure will be confined to a speech by the Vermont Senator.

The Urgent Army and Navy Deficiency bill will receive attention early in the week. The Committee on Appropriations will consider the bill Monday, and it is not believed that more than one meeting on the bill will be necessary. Senator Allison, Chairman of the committee, hopes to get the bill before the Senate Tuesday. It has been prophesied that this bill will be used as a pretext for discussion of the Spanish war, and the fear of such a course has not entirely subsided.

Beyond the next three days there is no programme mapped out for the House this week. To-morrow will be devoted, under the rules, to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia, and Tuesday the District of Columbia Appropriation bill will be taken up. There is nothing in the District bill this year to attract opposition, and unless the unexpected happens the bill ought to pass Tuesday or Wednesday at the latest.

The Appropriation Committee's Sub-Committee on Pensions will begin work on the Pension Appropriation bill to-morrow, but it hardly can be ready before next week. It is expected, however, that it will be passed before the holidays.

It is possible Chairman Hull of the Committee on Military Affairs will be able to bring in the Army Reorganization bill as soon as the District Appropriation bill is out of the way. He is anxious to get the bill into the House at the earliest possible moment, and hopes that it may pass the House before the holidays. It is probable an interesting debate will take place on the bill. The Democrats are divided on the question of increasing the regular army, but how far the opposition will go in antagonizing the measure it is impossible to say. Only last week during the debate on the Urgent Deficiency bill Mr. De Armond of Missouri, one of the leaders, evaded a direct reply when he was asked by Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, whether he would oppose an increase of the regular army.

If the Army Reorganization bill does not come up this week some of the committees, under the call, probably will be allowed to clean up business which they have on the calendar.

REPORT ON INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The Need of Industrial Training for Pupils of Both Sexes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Miss Reel, Superintendent of Indian Schools, in her annual report makes a strong plea for the industrial feature of educational work among the Indians. Miss Reel, who was formerly Land Commissioner as well as Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Wyoming, is the first woman who has been at the head of the Government Indian School Service. In her report, she says:

"The Government has upon its various reservations about 250 day and boarding schools, in which there are over 2,000 teachers employed. For these teachers several institutes were held last Summer and Fall in some of the Western States, the majority of which the Superintendent conducted, inaugurating a number of innovations, chief among which were the requiring of actual work to be done in the teaching of sewing, cooking, and housework. Garments were made by the teachers who are required to teach sewing in the schools, and matrons and nurses were shown how to take the ration list provided by the Government and prepare a wholesome and varied bill of fare for every day in the week. A physicians' conference was held, and nurses were instructed how to use small remedies. Manual training was also strongly emphasized.

"The Government has not yet adopted compulsory measures for the education of the Indian children, and the fact is that the dark-skinned sons of the forests do not take to education very readily. Some reservations withhold the rations until the parents place their children in the schools, and so strong is the opposition to this that in many cases they have held out against it until their families were on the verge of starvation. But this feeling is not general, and during the past year the attendance percentage was very fair. In the reservation schools the work is divided between the hours of study and industrial duties. The girls are taught, aside from the common-school branches, to become good housekeepers, and the boys farming and the ordinary industrial arts. Besides these reservation schools, others teach the higher branches of the scientific trades. These schools have graduated a large number of their pupils, of whom but comparatively few have returned to their old manner of living, while a great majority are making good citizens.

"There is still, however, room for improvement, and the aims of the young Indian must be made higher; he must be brought into touch and kept in contact with our civilization. Where tribes of Indians have been surrounded by a good class of white settlers the debasing effects of camp life have been ended. The placing of Indian boys and girls at service in families of farmers, although for a few months only—the girls instructed in the practical economy of the family life, the boys in farming, gardening, and stock raising—has met with abundant success at Carlisle, where the plan originated.

"I desire to emphasize the statements of numerous Indian educators that industrial training should have the foremost place in Indian education, for it is the foundation upon which the Government's desire for the improvement of the Indian is built. The consensus of opinion of the Superintendents at the last Summer schools shows that too little attention is paid to this field of labor, and it was insisted that larger facilities for workshops and teachers be provided, so that this work, upon which the civilization of the race depends, may not suffer. Industrial training should be in line with the work that the students will find on their reservation, and should tend to teach them to become self-supporting."

Miss Reel also pleads for industrial education for young women on the theory that "when you civilize the wife you will civilize the home," and that sewing, cooking, and a course of economic housekeeping should be leading factors in every Indian girl's education.

MISS STEINWALD'S CONDITION.

Her Ailment Is Diagnosed as Slight Dementia and Melancholia—Still at Bellevue.

Margaret Steinwald, the well-dressed, good-looking young woman who was taken from the Hoffman House to Bellevue Hospital on Saturday, and at her own request confined in the insane pavilion, is still an inmate. How long she will remain there is a question. She is not violently insane, and as she is voluntarily committed, the hospital officials have no authority to detain her against her will.

Miss Steinwald has from the time she entered the pavilion complained about her quarters. She expected to be placed in a private ward, and the cell-like window of her room in the pavilion is not at all to her liking, but the physicians have prevailed upon her to remain.

Dr. Robertson has made an examination of her case, and has diagnosed it as one of slight dementia and melancholia. While in conversation with the insanity expert yesterday Miss Steinwald said that she was an actress and a singer. She was unable to remember where she had appeared or the names of any theatrical managers. In a rambling way she said that her throat had been treated by Dr. Rice, a throat specialist.

Dr. Clarence Rice of East Nineteenth Street said that he had at one time treated a Miss Steinwald for throat trouble. She was from Buffalo, and had been sent to him by the Treasurer of the Empire Theatre. This was about five months ago, but whether the woman was an actress or not he did not know.

Alfred Hayman, the manager if the Empire Theatre, said last night that he knew of no woman in the theatrical profession named Steinwald. The young man who was Treasurer of the theatre at the time Miss Steinwald was under treatment is now dead. He was from Buffalo, and Mr. Hayman said that Miss Steinwald might have been known by him before he came to this city.

No reply to the message sent to Miss Kitty Steinwald in Buffalo has been received, and last night a second telegram was sent to her by Dr. Robertson informing her of the condition of her sister.

JUDGE HIS OWN INTERPRETER.

Magistrate Wentworth Takes a Hand in a Confab Which Puzzles His Man of Languages.

It was with a very blank look on his face that Edward O'Reilly stared at Policeman Patton in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday when that functionary told him he was charged with intoxication.

"You are charged with being drunk," said Patton when he saw the prisoner did not seem to understand, but O'Reilly only shook his head.

"Mr. Erdofy," shouted Patton, "here is a man you will have to talk to." The interpreter came up and, after a quick glance, decided that the man was a Greek, and in that language told him he was charged with intoxication. As the prisoner only looked inquiringly at the interpreter, that learned gentleman thought he had been mistaken in the man's nationality, and added in Italian, "You were drunk." But the prisoner smilingly looked at Erdofy and shrugged his shoulders. Somewhat nettled, Erdofy, in rather loud tones, informed the man in the purest of Parisian French that he had been drunk. The smile still lingered on the prisoner's face, and Erdofy, in rapid succession, rattled away in German, Hungarian, Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Syrian, Turkish, and Swedish, but the non-appreciative look never for an instant left O'Reilly's face. Erdofy switched off on Yiddish, asked one question in pure Hebrew, and then turned to Magistrate Wentworth, and, wiping his perspiring forehead, said: "Your Honor, this man is either a Chinaman, with his pigtail cut off, or else he is deaf and dumb.

"Well, I will see about the latter," replied the Magistrate, at the same time raising his hands and rapidly wriggling his fingers. A broad smile spread over the man's face and he nodded in reply, as in turn he answered with his fingers. Several moments passed, during which time prisoner and Magistrate carried on a spirited conversation.

"He admits taking a few drinks," explained the Magistrate to the astonished crowd of policemen, clerks, and newspaper men, "but denies that he was drunk."

The policeman who made the arrest said that he had found him speechless.

"Yes, I guess that's right," said Magistrate Wentworth, "so he was, but I will let him go this time, but I warned him that if he ever came here again I would send him to the Island."

Later, when asked where he had learned the deaf and dumb alphabet, Magistrate Wentworth smiled and said that when a boy, attending a little country school up in Vermont, there was a teacher who punished the boys very severely for whispering. One of the boys found a book with the deaf and dumb alphabet in it. All the boys and girls learned the letters, and soon became so proficient that a rapid conversation could be carried on. Later in life, the Magistrate said he had met a few deaf-mutes and from them picked up the fine points and idioms of the language.

"And that," he said in conclusion, "is how I come to know the silent tongue."

MAGISTRATE'S KINDNESS ABUSED

Mr. Meade Secures Work for a Man Who Robs His Employer.

"I was very much deceived a few days ago," said Magistrate Meade at Yorkville Court yesterday, "by a clean-cut young man who came here to have himself committed as a vagrant, saying that he didn't smoke or drink, and that he was out of work, and had no friends, relatives, or money.

"'Nobody cares what becomes of me,' said the young man, 'and I don't care whether I live or die.'"

Mr. Meade said he became impressed with the story and offered to secure employment for the young man.

"I shall never forget your kindness," said the applicant, who then gave his name as John Slater.

The Magistrate knows a coal contractor, James J. Duffy, doing business at Eighteenth Street, near Tenth Avenue, and has frequently sent some poor fellow to Duffy, who invariably gave the applicant work. In this case Mr. Meade thought of Duffy, and gave Slater a letter to him. Duffy gave Slater work at once. He started him off next day with a load of coke to be delivered to the Consolidated Gas Company, for which load Slater was to collect $3.50.

The poor, honest young man whom nobody cared for delivered the coke, collected the money, and disappeared. He has not been heard of since. Magistrate Meade learned yesterday of how he had been deceived by Slater's good appearance and smooth tongue, and said: "I would like to catch sight of him."

GIFTS FROM THE POPE.

Bust of Himself and a Rare Book for McCadden Memorial Institute.

Father Malone, a Regent of the State University and rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, has received the following letter from Cardinal Satolli, secretary of the Pope:

The Latein, Rome, Nov. 28, 1898.

My Dear and Rev. Father Malone:

In conformity with a promise made by his Holiness, I have just awarded to you a beautiful bust of fine white Carrara marble, representing the Holy Father himself, also a most precious book, "Divina Commedia," (Divine Comedy of Dante,) printed at the Vatican Printing Office, and one of the few copies yet existing. These tokens of esteem from our Holy Father are gifts to the library and museum of the McCadden Institute.

In the near future I will send you a picture of the Roman School, which you will keep as a small remembrance of my esteem and affection for you.

Kindly accept my best wishes for a Merry Christmas, and with best regards to the generous lady who has helped you in the building of your library, believe me truly yours in Xto,

FRANCIS CARDINAL SATOLLI.

The McCadden Memorial Institute is the parish house of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church.

W. & J. Sloane

Special Christmas Offering.

500 Karabaghs, Guendjies and Daghestans, at $5.00 to $7.00.
1000 Shirvans and Daghestans at specially low prices.
250 India, Turkish and Persian Carpets below cost of importation.

AMERICAN SMYRNA RUGS.

5000 of Imperial quality
At under manufacturer's prices.

Broadway & 19th Street.

THE INJURED BATTLESHIP

The Massachusetts Thought to be Badly Damaged.

NAVAL OFFICERS ARE RETICENT

Hull Plates Said to be Smashed for Thirty Feet and Havoc Wrought in the Fore Hold.

It was impossible to ascertain yesterday the full extent of the injuries received by the battleship Massachusetts, which struck a reef or a sunken obstruction near Diamond Reef, off Castle William, Governors Island, on Saturday, while on her way from the navy yard to the naval anchorage off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. It was found, however, that the damage wrought was considerably greater than was at first suspected, and it is believed fully ninety days will be required to put the vessel in condition to go to sea, even if she is not vitally hurt.

The big vessel now lies at the old coal dock at the navy yard, and the crew was kept busy throughout the day yesterday discharging the ammunition preparatory to putting her into the dry dock. If it is found that she can be floated with safety with the hasty repairs that have been made to her, she will probably go into Dry Dock No. 3 this afternon. A gang of yard workmen, supervised by Naval Constructor Hills, and assisted by a portion of the ship's crew, worked all night Saturday night and all day yesterday examining the interior of the vessel's hull and putting her into condition for floating to the dock.

A diver was sent down yesterday morning, but the keel being buried in the soft mud at the bottom prevented a thorough examination; yet that the battleship has received grave injuries is undoubted. Unusual reticence was observed by Capt. Ludlow and the officers of the Massachusetts, as well as by Admiral Bunce, the Commandant of the yard, and Chief Naval Constructor Bowles, all of whom positively refused to discuss the accident to the battleship or to divulge their knowledge of the extent of her injuries. No visitors were allowed on board the vessel, and none of the crew was allowed shore leave yesterday.

It was learned, however, from several members of the crew, access to whom was obtained, that in crashing upon the reef or sunken obstruction in the harbor the big vessel had her hull plates on the port side smashed in for a distance of at least 30 feet, and havoc was wrought in her interior. Stanchions and frames were torn and twisted, water-tight doors were sprung and bent, the forward thirteen-inch and six-pounder magazines were broken into and flooded, as well as the forward equipment storerooms, where considerable damage was done. The concussion of the impact completely disabled the training gear of the forward thirteen-inch turret, a delicate and somewhat involved system of mechanism, which will take some time to repair. The centre rod, reaching from the training engines below up into the turret, and which transmits the revolving power, has been displaced. It is feared that the keel of the vessel has suffered serious injury.

Although when the accident happened the water-tight doors in all the forward compartments were closed and securely dogged, the tremendous force of the impact of the huge vessel against the obstruction bent and twisted the doors out of their original shape, and practically all the lower water-tight compartments forward of the forward firerooms on the port side, it is said, were flooded. Such of these compartments as could be rendered temporarily watertight yesterday were pumped out, and the ammunition and stores were removed.

The six-pounder ammunition, being what is known as fixed ammunition, corresponding in composition and arrangement to ordinary rifle cartridges, it is not thought to be damaged, but the shell and powder for the thirteen-inch guns being separate, it is feared that much of the high-grade powder has been ruined by water. It will be examined bag by bag before it is returned to the vessel. The equipment stores in the flooded compartments, it was said, consisted for the most part of articles not subject to injury by water, but large quantities were flooded. An idea of the amount of water taken into the vessel may be got from the fact that the entire forward half of the vessel sank an average of more than four inches from the time she struck until she was moored at the navy yard.

The Massachusetts, according to the version of members of the crew, was going at about one-half speed and keeping well in the channel, rounding Governors Island when a ferryboat, thought to be of the Thirty-ninth Street line, rounded the island coming in an opposite direction. The ferryboat signaled that she was going to port, but kept a course which would bring her dangerously near the Massachusetts. Capt. Ludlow gave an order to starboard his helm slightly, and the battleship hugged a little closer to the Governors Island shore, but still keeping it was thought, well in the channel. Suddenly there was a tremendous shock, which almost threw the men on the big vessel off their feet. This was followed almost instantly by a second and a third, accompanied by a crash below which caused many of the crew to conclude that a boiler had burst. The vessel came to a dead stop before the engines could be stopped. There was some excitement among the men, but perfect discipline was maintained and a call to collision quarters was instantly responded to.

Members of the crew of the vessel seen yesterday were loud in their denunciation of the action of the Captain of the ferryboat which crowded the Massachusetts, and say that ferryboats in the harbor nowadays generally presume on the good nature and prudence of Captains of warships and take up the lion's share of the channel when meeting a battleship. But all the men seen agree that the Massachusetts was not out of the ordinary channel. Other seafaring men, however, insist that little short of a reef could almost instantly stop the momentum of such a huge mass of steel as the Massachusetts.

The course usually followed by vessels of the Massachusetts' draught in passing out from the East River at low tide is through the channel lying between Diamond Reef and the sunken reef about 400 yards off the Battery. The depth of water in this channel at low tide is 36 feet, sufficient for the safe navigation of vessels of the deepest draught. There is another channel running east and west southward of Diamond Reef, and between it and Governors Island, in which the depth of water at low tide is but 26 feet. From all accounts it would seem probable that the ferryboat forced the battleship into the shallower water between Diamond Reef and Governors Island, where she struck.

The accident to the Massachusetts had the effect of preventing the cruiser Brooklyn from leaving the yard yesterday. The Brooklyn had received orders to sail for Hampton Roads at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Master of Tugs Bell, the pilot in charge of the Massachusetts when she struck, was detailed to take the Brooklyn out. Pilot Bell found that the same conditions as to the tides prevailed yesterday as on the day before and he advised against taking a craft of the Brooklyn's draught out with the water in the channels about Governors Island abnormally low. He did not care to risk another accident such as had befallen the Massachusetts. The sailing of the Brooklyn was, therefore, postponed. She will probably get away this morning.

Hundreds of visitors went to the navy yard yesterday expecting to see the Massachusetts in the dry dock. The sentry of the vessel's gangway was almost overwhelmed throughout the afternoon by those who desired to go on board. There was but one reply for all, however, and no one except intimate friends of the officers were allowed on board.

Newspaper men could with the greatest difficulty get word to Capt. Ludlow, and the reply was that Capt. Ludlow begged to be excused from making any statement whatever. It is said that a court of inquiry will be at once appointed to fix the responsibility for the accident.

FINE TOYS.

LOW PRICES.

Special This Week:
FINE MAGIC LANTERNS WITH CINEMATOGRAPH EFFECT. MOVING PICTURES (ENTIRELY NEW), $5.00.

GEO. F. LANGENBACHER
(Formerly Tibbals'),
BROADWAY & 12TH ST.
(Near Wanamaker's.)

Combine
Durability of Metal
with
Beauty of Bisque.
Sole Agents:
A. Vischer & Co., 7 Warren St.
All progressive Dealers have them.

WHEN IN THE MARKET FOR
Electric Lamps, Supplies, or Electrical Work,
Write us for prices. Quality guaranteed.
JAMES S. BARRON & CO.,
24-30 HUDSON, ST.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal; lowest rates; confidential; no waiting. Potter Bldg., 38 Park Row, Room 201.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB STAKES.

Entries for the Spring Meeting Will Close Jan. 2.

The following stakes to be run at the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club will close on Jan. 2:

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Brooklyn Handicap of $10,000; $200 each, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared by Feb. 20. To the winner, $8,000; to the second, $1,500, and to the third, $500. Weights to be announced Feb. 1. One mile and a quarter.

The Brooklaw Handicap; $50 each, or only $15 if declared by 2:30 P. M. on the day preceding the race; with $1,000 added. One mile and a furlong.

The Parkway Handicap; $50 each, or only $15 if declared by 2:30 P. M. on the day preceding the race; with $1,000 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Myrtle Stakes; $50 each, $15 forfeit; with $1,000 added. The winner to be sold at auction for $5,000. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Patchogue Stakes; $50 each, $15 forfeit; with $1,000 added. The winner to be sold at auction for $3,000. Six furlongs.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

The Broadway Stakes; $50 each, $15 forfeit; with $1,500 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Preakness Stakes; for three-year-olds which have not won a race of the value of $2,500 up to the date of closing entries; $50 each, $15 forfeit; with $1,000 added. One mile and a sixteenth.

The Falcon Stakes; $50 each, $15 forfeit; with $1,000 added. The winner to be sold at auction for $5,000. One mile and a sixteenth.

The May Stakes; $50 each, $15 forfeit; with $1,000 added. The winner to be sold at auction for $3,000. Six furlongs.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The Masschusetts, according to the version of members of the crew, was going at about one-half speed and keeping well in the channel, rounding Governors Island when a ferryboat, thought to be of the Thirty-ninth Street line, rounded the island coming in an opposite direction. The ferryboat signaled that she was going to port, but kept a course which would bring her dangerously near the Massachusetts. Capt. Ludlow gave an order to starboard his helm slightly, and the battleship hugged a little closer to the Governors Island shore, but still keeping it was thought, well in the channel. Suddenly there was a tremendous shock, which almost threw the men on the big vessel off their feet. This was followed almost instantly by a second and a third, accompanied by a crash below which caused many of the crew to conclude that a boiler had burst. The vessel came to a dead stop before the engines could be stopped. There was some excitement among the men, but perfect discipline was maintained and a call to collision quarters was instantly responded to.

The Clover Stakes of $2,000; for fillies; $50 each, $15 forfeit. Four and a half furlongs.

The Manhanset Stakes of $2,000; $50 each. Four and a half furlongs.

The Hanover Stakes; $50 each, $15 forfeit; with $1,000 added. The winner to be sold at auction for $5,000. Five furlongs.

The Bedford Stakes; $50 each, $15 forfeit; with $1,000 added. The winner to be sold at auction for $3,000. Four and a half furlongs.

STEEPLECHASES AND HURDLE STAKES.

The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap of $1,000; for four-year-olds and upward; $50 each, or only $15 if declared by 2:30 P. M. on the day preceding the race. Full course, about two miles and a half.

The Kensington Hurdle Handicap of $1,000; for four-year-olds and upward; $50 each, or only $15 if declared by 2:30 P. M. on the day preceding the race. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles.

Tist New York Private's Funeral.

The funeral of Frank Booth, the only soldier from Hudson County, N. J., killed in the war with Spain, took place from St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, and was killed in the fight on San Juan Hill. He was buried on the battlefield, but his body was recently brought home on the transport Port Victor, through the efforts of the Citizens' War Relief Committee of Jersey City.

Danbury Girl Burned to Death.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 11.—Ella Costello, aged sixteen years, daughter of James Costello, died this afternoon from burns received by the accidental explosion of a lamp last night. The girl was a popular student at the high school and was engaged at her studies at the time of the accident.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Was Introduced in 1847

Makes Flesh and Blood

Dr. L. Miller Woodson, of Gallatin, Tenn., writes: "I have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in my practice for twelve years and found it to be the best flesh and blood maker we have."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

Over Fifty Years the Pioneer and Standard

IN KENTUCKY'S MOUNTAINS

Quaint Manners and Customs of the Highland Population.

SIMPLE AND HONEST FOLK

William G. Frost, at Broadway Tabernacle, Relates His Experiences Among Them.

William Goodell Frost, President of Berea College, a missionary institution situated in the heart of Kentucky's mountains, spoke yesterday afternoon to the class in present-day problems at the Broadway Tabernacle. Mr. Frost's subject was "The Kentucky Mountaineer." He said that five years ago he went from his home in Ohio and took up his abode among these people, his aim being to bring them out of their narrow life and give them a glimpse of the outer world.

"When I went to these people," Mr. Frost continued, "it took only a little while to convince me that the 300 miles I had traversed to reach them was a longer journey that if I had gone to Europe, for I had taken a step from the present age back to the seventeenth century.

"That portion of the Appalachian range of mountains is one of the wildest and most rugged and picturesque sections of the country. These people, of whom there are about 3,000,000 inhabit portions of nine different States—Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland.

"Politics, religion, protracted meetings, and whisky are their divertisements of life. When it is considered what absolute isolation surrounds them, the only wonder is they are not more wanting in all that goes to make up refinement and civilization. As it is, they are almost mediaeval in their manners, customs, and habits. There is a little pottery near Madison, 'way up in the mountains, where they manufacture stone lamps to be used with floating wicks, such as were used 3,000 years ago. Such a thing as a lamp with a chimney or a globe is unknown to them, one reason being that it is not an easy matter to transport glass hundreds of miles on horseback.

"They do not look with favor upon education, and 17 per cent. of them are registered as illiterate. In the matter of churches they show a marked degeneracy. But they are not a degraded people; they simply need to be graded up. I had a number of New York papers sent to me some time ago for distribution among these mountain dwellers, and was delighted to see how eager they were for them. I found later that they were using them for papering their cabins.

"These people weave every inch of cloth they use. It is an interesting sight to watch them, and I feel a sort of reverence in the presence of a spinning wheel, for it brings up all the old-time simplicity of the custom, and it shows that the spinner is not idle or shiftless.

"They are hospitable, generous, and open hearted, and every one of them is honest to a fault. Feuds are constantly springing up among them, and it is a most ordinary occurrence for one man to go gunning for his neighbor. They think nothing of this, for that same man wouldn't mind being killed himself in a fair and square fight.

"They have a little mission Sunday school up in the mountains, and the preachers speak to the congregation by appointment. One of the preachers was told that his next appointment would come on Easter Sunday. He was too proud to acknowledge that he did not know what the day meant, so went to his home and searched through his New Testament for the desired information. He did not find what he sought, but when the day came preached on the subject of Queen Esther.

"Probably the greatest events in the lives of these mountaineers are when lectures are given in the church or schoolhouse. They will come from miles around, will listen intently to the lectures and talk of them for months after.

"They are all of good old Scotch and English stock; they have golden hearts in the rough and are brave, honest, and generous. They simply lack education, and to be told what else there is in life. Our highlanders should be equal to those of Scotland and should have their place in the modern Christian civilization of our country."

DR. ABBOTT'S RESIGNATION.

Committee of Plymouth Church Members Advise Its Acceptance.

At the conclusion of the morning services at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday the members of the church society assembled in the parlors to receive the report of the Advisory Committee appointed to consider the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott as pastor.

The committee reported that after vainly exercising every effort to persuade Dr. Abbott to reconsider his decision, they had decided to accept his resignation. Dr. Abbott had signified his intention of retiring on the first of the year, but at the urgent request of the committee he had agreed to let the congregation determine the date on condition that he be not asked to continue as pastor beyond a reasonable time.

Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, who read the report of the Advisory Committee, introduced a resolution to the effect that Dr. Abbott's resignation be accepted, and that it take effect on May 1 next.

Several church members, however, asked that the final acceptance of Dr. Abbott's resignation be deferred in the hope that he might still be prevailed upon to withdraw it, and it was agreed to postpone final action in the matter for one month.

The Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair, the Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Berry of Wolverhampton, England, are among those mentioned in connection with the pastorate.

CATHOLIC CHURCH DEDICATED.

Ceremony at St. Ignatius Loyola's Performed by Archbishop Corrigan.

The new church of St. Ignatius Loyola, at Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, was dedicated yesterday morning by Archbishop Corrigan, who was assisted in the ceremonies inside and outside the edifice by the Very Rev. E. I Purbrick, S. J., and the Rev. T. J. Gannon S. J.

The procession of clergy, headed by the Archbishop and followed by the choir and attendants, marched down the main aisle through the front portal to the sidewalk on Park Avenue, and formed in front of the church. A great crowd witnessed the sprinkling of the walls with holy water and listened to the prayers and singing.

When the procession re-entered the church solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Archbishop Martinelli, and Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, N. Y., preached the sermon.

Bishop McDonnell officiated at vespers.

The church, which is not yet completed, is built of white stone, and has cost, so far, over $250,000.

Church Dedicated at Hoboken.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, on Monroe Street, Hoboken, was dedicated yesterday with impressive services. Bishop Wigger being ill, Bishop McFaul of the Trenton See officiated in his place, and preached the sermon. The mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Alphonsus Learshalle. In the evening vespers were sung by the Rev. Michael McEvoy, rector of the church. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. James J. Boylan, rector of St. Lucy's Church, Jersey City. The new edifice cost $50,000.

$2,000 for a Powder Works Victim.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 11.—Thomas McCann, aged thirty years, who was burned in the explosion at the Dupont Powder Works Friday morning, died to-night of his injuries. Thursday night McCann joined a benefit society, paying $1 initiation fee, and his family will receive $2,000 from the society to-morrow morning.

Killed at a Grade Crossing.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 11.—William T. Anthony, a machinist, was struck and killed by a Delaware and Hudson train in this city this morning. This is the third grade-crossing fatality in this city within three days.

Portland Victim's Body Found.

CHATHAM, Mass., Dec. 11.—The surfmen of the Chatham Life-Saving Station recovered early this evening the body of another victim of the Portland disaster. The body was that of a man.

Overcoats.

A Reduction of

$2 to $7

made from former prices prior to stock taking.

Brokaw Bros.,

Astor Place. Fourth Avenue.

Artistic and interesting gifts. Christmas exhibition and sale now open.

TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS.

TIFFANY STUDIOS,
333 Fourth Avenue.

For Wedding and Holiday Gifts

"MILLER" LAMPS

are Beautiful and Useful.

No other lamp so perfect. The New Ideas will suit you. ALL STYLES TO SELECT FROM. We also make Fine Brass and Onyx Tables. If dealers will not supply goods of our make you can buy them at our store.

EDWARD MILLER & CO.,
Established 1844, Manufacturers, 22 and 20 West Broadway, New York.

☞ A Miller oil Heater is a comfort in cool weather. No Smoke, No Smell, Automatic Extinguisher, Safe

THE IDEAL IRON TONIC.
Builds up the System.

FERRATIN
"Feed the Blood."
TABLETS

FIFTY TABLETS IN A BOX. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

DESKS

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The members of the New Rochelle Yacht Club and of the Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle have at last decided that it would be better to have one good club at New Rochelle than two that have to struggle for existence. It is hardly fair to say that these two clubs have had to struggle to keep their heads above water, but they have certainly not been as flourishing as they might have been. They are located within a stone's throw of each other, and for several seasons there has been considerable rivalry between the two organizations. Now some of the members who have been working for the consolidation of the two clubs begin to see their plans maturing. Each club has appointed a committee to confer and try to arrange the details of the consolidation, and from reports that the members of these committees make things are progressing very nicely.

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Dr. E. L'H. McGinnis, who cruised on the Yampa with R. Suydam Palmer when that schooner cruised in foreign waters during the Summer of 1897, has told the story of the cruise and it has been published in book form. It is called "The Yarn of the Yampa" and is dedicated to Richard Suydam Palmer. The book tells of the trip of the Yampa across the ocean to Southampton, then on to Kiel, St. Petersburg and back home by way of the West Indian Islands, and is full of very interesting matter not only for yachtsmen, but for all who are interested in the sea. Several photographs taken by those who enjoyed this cruise ably illustrate the different scenes of the trip. Dr. McGinnis has given a volume that yachtsmen will prize and that will furnish lots of interesting matter and useful information for those who intend to make a trip like that of the Yampa.

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A special meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will be held at the Windsor Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock, to take action on the report of the Executive Committee in the matter of restrictions as to scantling, construction, &c., made in accordance with a resolution adopted at the general meeting of the association on Nov. 30.

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So far as is known, no plates for the new cup defender have arrived at Bristol, and it cannot be learned definitely of what metal the new boat will be built. A number of tests of metal have been made, and it is understood that nickel steel is among those considered. There are many, however, who believe that the new boat will be built entirely of bronze and will not be a composite craft. The Vigilant was built of bronze and steel and the Defender of bronze and aluminium. There was more or less trouble with the boats, owing to the fact that galvanic action between the metals caused corrosion.

In view, therefore, of past experiences, many think that the new yacht will be built entirely of bronze. If the boat is built, topsides, hull and all, of bronze, there would be no danger of corrosion and consequent breakage, and, in addition, the wiseacres say the speed of the boat ought to be added to. If bronze hull plates lessen the skin friction side plates should have the same effect. The full benefit of a minimum degree of friction where the hull alone is of bronze is gained only when the yacht is sailing before the wind. As she is sailing either on one side or the other during about half the race, however, the argument as to the efficacy of bronze topsides would seem to hold good.

It is not believed that expense enters into the question in this race. That Sir Thomas Lipton is going to make a determined effort to recapture the cup is pretty generally acknowledged; that he is possessed of wealth sufficient to enable him to construct the costliest yacht he should fancy is also acknowledged. The question of economy, therefore, does not enter into the contest in any way, and it is safe to assume that the two yachts will be the best that money and brains can produce.

This reasoning points to the building of a bronze boat. That bronze is the best metal this country can produce for the purpose has been demonstrated by the record of the bronze Vigilant. She has been thoroughly tried in every way, and her seagoing qualities are on a par with her racing abilities. She has crossed the ocean twice, making the trips in faster time than was ever made by any other craft under yawl rig; she has been ashore twice, and twice grounded on rocks, yet it is understood that she is today as stanch as the day she was launched. No greater test of strength and stability could be desired than that through which the Vigilant has gone. It is altogether reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the new boat will be built of the same metal as the Vigilant, and it will be surprising if she is not bronze from the top of her lead keel to the last strake of her topsides.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Many Must Be Remembered.

Merry Christmas is not merry to the shopping novice. "Many must be remembered," and the presents must be chosen. It's a high kind of art to choose them wisely and well. The motives of gift-giving are various. Some are inspired by affection, some by friendship, some by social obligations, some by business demands, some by a sense of duty and some by a spirit of charity. "What shall I buy?" That's the brain-straining, purse-involved problem.

Whether the beneficiary of your generosity is to be a man, woman or child, the Macy stores are brimming, and teeming, and sparkling with helpful hints. It is beyond the capacity of the level English language to describe the aggregation of holiday merchandise assembled here. However, we've picked at random—selected appropriate things from here, there, everywhere, and printed them in these narrow columns for your "good, easy reading." Each quotation provides added testimony of the well known winning Macy method of uniting highest quality to lowest price. That's been the policy here forty years. More pronounced now than ever. Large crowds buying readily, cheerily and happily are ample justification of our claim that Macy's values are matchless.

Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, special values at 10c., 12c., 14c., 18c., 24c. up to **38c**

Women's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered initials, special values at 12c., 15c. and **24c**

Women's Swiss embroidered, hemstitched, scalloped edged Handkerchiefs, special values at 12c., 14c., 19c. and **24c**

Women's all linen embroidered, hemstitched Handkerchiefs, special values at 16c., 22c., 39c. and **46c**

Women's all linen hand embroidered Handkerchiefs, special values at 59c., 91c. up to **2.38**

Women's Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, half dozen in a box, special values at $1.49, $1.21 and **96c**

Children's Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, three in a box, 18c. and six in a box, special values 46c. and **32c**

Men's all linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; remember, PURE LINEN; special values at 14c., 18c., 24c., 29c. up to **94c**

Men's all linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, with hand embroidered initials, special values at 17c., 22c., 24c., up to **94c**

Men's Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, special values, 24c., 31c., 47c., up to 91c; with initials embroidered, 24c., 39c and **58c**

Large assortment Silk Mufflers, in very rich plaid & brocades, ranging from 68c up to **$2.11**

Eyeglasses, heavy 14-karat gold frame, **$3.67**

Spectacles, 14-karat gold frames, heavy weight, **$4.61**

Opera Glass Holders, beautiful pearl, $5.31; chased silver ones at **$3.32**

Reading Glasses, correct magnifying power; pearl handles, $1.62 up to **$3.31**

Handsome Silver-plated Shaving Mugs, with good Brushes, $2.49, $2.24 and **$1.99**

Silver-plated Razor Strops, the kind that roll up very fine, **$1.99**

Sterling silver handle Pocket Knives, warranted good steel blades, 61c. and **83c**

Silver Thimbles, plain, 24c.; fancy ones, 31c. and 39c.; Gold Thimbles, 14-karat, engraved, $3.61; plain ones, **$2.99**

Aprons by the hundreds for waitresses, nurses and mistresses, hemmed, tucked, trimmed with lace, embroidery and ribbon, from 24c. up to **$2.49**

Women's Mackintoshes, double texture, wool cashmere, velvet collar, and double cape, **$2.79**

Women's Mackintoshes, double texture wool cashmere, velvet collar, single cape, full 174 inches, **$3.99**

Women's Mackintoshes, double texture wool cashmere, silk lined, velvet collar, double cape, **$5.49**

Colored linen hemstitched Table Cloths, 6-4 size 69c., 8-4 size $1.22, and 8-12 size, **$1.59**

Colored linen fringed Table Cloths, including one dozen Doilies, 8-12 size, at **$1.99**

Men's Bath Robes, made of medium weight eiderdown, large variety of designs, **$2.81**

Men's Bath Robes, made of extra heavy eiderdown, double faced, plaids and stripes, **$4.99**

Men's Bath Robes, made of California wool blankets, rich colorings, novel designs, **$5.94**

Men's Bath Robes, made of best all wool California blankets, satin bound, worth $10.00, at **$7.49**

Men's Bath Robes, made of downiest California blankets, large collar and cuffs, satin bound, worth $18.00; our price, **$11.41**

Men's Genuine Alaska Sealskin Caps, made of whole skins, lined with fine heavy brown satin, worth $15.00; our price **$9.99**

The Straus Piano.

Specially constructed for our trade. Contains all the good, strong qualities of high-priced instruments without any of their weaknesses. You may pay more for a score of makes, but you can't buy a better finished or fuller toned Piano at anything like our price. The following description is accurate:—

Straus Pianos of Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood. We guarantee excellent workmanship and best material in our pianos; they are 7 1-3 octaves, Boston fall board, full swing music desk, nickel plated continuous hinges, handsomely carved panels and trusses, three unisons, overstrung bass practice pedal. French grand action and an extra fine grade of hammer. We guarantee these instruments for 5 years and keep them in tune for one year. Our price, **$123.68**

The Straus Piano, in same woods but more elegantly finished and finer works, at **$148.68**

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, a large variety, all prices, special offerings at $1.81, $2.52 and **$3.24**

Fine leather covered Camera, takes a 4x5 inch picture, including complete developing outfit and twelve plates, **$4.46**

The "Nodark" self-developing Camera; clean, convenient, complete; no dark room, no muss; the greatest novelty of the day in photography, **$4.98**

Artists' Boxes, complete, filled with paints, varnish, oils palette and brushes, $2.19 and **$3.98**

Gibson's Sketches, matted and framed in ½ inch gilt; outside measurement, 17x21 in., **98c**

Photo-Medallions, select subjects, majority hand colored, all handsomely mounted, at 24c., 49c., $1.49, $2.34, $2.98 and upward from **$4.98**

Women's "Oneita" Union Suits, 90 per cent. wool, at $1.99; 70 per cent. wool, at $1.49, and 45 per cent. wool, at **$1.19**

Women's "Phryne" Ribbed Union Suits, high neck, long or short sleeves, natural and white; 90 per cent. wool, $2.24; half wool, $1.69, and one-third wool, **$1.49**

Polished Wood Boxes for poker chips, 500 Chips and 2 packs of Cards, **$5.81**

Women's Cashmere Tea Gowns, made with ruffles and tucks, beautifully trimmed with lace and ribbon; our prices are about half what others ask, they range up to $35.99 and down to **$2.99**

Women's Eiderdown Bath Robes, made with sailor collar, bound with satin ribbon, worsted girdle, very special at **$3.89**

Women's Eiderdown Bath Robes, a great variety of very attractive styles, in charming colors, $8.13, $5.63 and **$4.21**

Women's Coats, made of fine grade electric seal, double-breasted style, large revers, with storm collar, satin lined, **$39.99**

Women's Coats, made of Alaska Seal, select skins, cut box-front style, with double revers, high storm collar, 26 inches long, lined with heavy satin or fancy silks; were $174.99; now **$134.99**

Men's Smoking Jackets, made of French tricot, full satin facings, satin trimmed pockets and cuffs, all colors, **$4.49**

Men's House Coats, made of heavy imported checks and plaids, tastefully trimmed, several colors, **$6.24**

Men's Smoking Jackets, made of rich French Matelasse, elegantly lined and trimmed **$9.38**

Men's Smoking Jackets, made of fine Matelasse, lined throughout with heavy quilted satin, **$11.99**

Miniature shape Perfume Atomizers, of colored glass, brightened with gold decorations, gilt top to match, **47c**

Macy's Triple Waters, in 8-ounce bottles, all odors, violet, Jockey Club, heliotrope, opopanax, &c., **69c**

Military Hair Brushes, with twelve rows of pure bristles, per pair **94c**

Manicure Sets, comprising five pieces, made of celluloid, **98c**

Fancy Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, ornamented with beautiful photographs and highly decorated in gold, **$2.98**

Fancy Pin Cushions, trimmed with small embroidered linen, doylie top **33c**

Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, with fancy hand-painted celluloid cover, at 24c.; others more elaborately trimmed at from $1.48 down, **48c**

Sterling Silver Child's Set, $2.81; Berry Spoons, $2.74; Tea Spoons, of medium weight, each **49c**

Sterling Silver Salt Sets, comprising four pieces, $1.98; Dinner Forks, each $1.49; Sardine Forks, each **89c**

Sterling Silver Soup Spoons, each $1.09; Tea Strainers, $1.09; Bon-Bon Spoons, each **89c**

Sterling Silver Olive Spoons, each 99c.; Sugar Tongs, 89c.; Orange Spoons, 89c.; Pickle Forks, **89c**

Sterling Silver Cream Ladles, 89c.; Sugar Shells at **89c**

Women's real Kid Gloves, heavy outseam, all shades of red and tan, reduced from $1.19 to **97c**

Foster's four-hook Pique Glace Kid Gloves, a fine street glove; regular value $1.75; our price, **$1.24**

Men's Prixseam Walking Gloves, products of the best makers in this country; sold elsewhere at $2.00; our price **$1.34**

Brass Library Tables, rich gold finish, finest onyx tops, worth from $30.00, to $150.00; our prices range from $9.97 to **$49.66**

Reproduction of American Yacht Cup prize, 14 inches high, $2.87; 9½ inches high, exact size of the original, **$5.87**

Avon Vases, in yellow or canariensen, with two gold shields of painted flowers and gold tracing, $2.99 to **$7.49**

Warwick Vases, in Minton green, with panels of flowers, gold traced borders, from $2.99 to **$9.89**

Mavern Vases, in royal blue, solid colors, three panels of hand-painted flowers and enriched with gold paste borders, $3.99 to **$11.69**

Royal Dresden China Plates, festoon gold edge, hand-painted flowers (each has the cross-swords mark), seven-inch size, 37c.; eight-inch size, **47c**

Quadruple plated silver Water Pitchers, double wall, porcelained, very handsome article, **$4.99**

Quadruple plated silver Tea Set, comprising Tea Pot, Sugar Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Slop Bowl, set complete, **$6.24**

Quadruple plated Silver Cake Basket, very handsomely embossed, **$2.97**

Quadruple plated silver Baking Dish, handsome border, satin finish, **$2.49**

Quadruple plated silver Fern Dishes, filigree work, separate lining for growing ferns, **$1.98**

Quadruple plated silver Chocolate Pots, new fancy shape, three styles, **$1.99**

Quadruple plated silver Cracker Jars, full size, engraved and burnished finish, **$1.83**

Quadruple plated silver Butter Dishes, several styles, new and old. **$1.74**

Quadruple plated silver Salad or Fruit Bowls, fluted shapes, gold lined, such as are usually sold for $4.50, **$1.98**

SALVATION ARMY FETE.

Novel Entertainment at Carnegie Hall to Start a "Red Crusade."

"One of the greatest battles in the history of Christendom" is announced by the Salvation Army to take place to-morrow evening at Carnegie Hall. The programme for the evening contains many striking features, and although it is termed a battle, it is really to be a sort of thanksgiving demonstration, besides inaugurating a "Red Crusade" campaign to cover all Greater New York in a mighty revival effort.

A proposed feature of the entertainment is a representation of life in one of the army's social colonies. There will be a windmill, cottage, etc., on the stage, and gardening will be carried on by real colony farmers. A unique altar is erected for the spectators to place their gifts on, and wires will be run to every box and gallery with basket similar to those in a department store. There will be a characteristic and historic review of the Salvation Army since its inception, each branch of army operations being represented and forming a spectacular procession. Each detachment will sing a verse descriptive of the work it represents. Commander Booth-Tucker and Consul Mrs. Booth-Tucker will deliver descriptive addresses. There will also be a kinetoscope display of army work in all departments and in many lands. All the high officers of the army in America will be present.

Among prominent citizens who have been named as Vice Presidents of the meeting are Justice Charles F. MacLean of the Supreme Court, Seth Low, Roswell P. Flower, Theodore Sutro, Everett P. Wheeler, John P. Faure, the Rev. Madison C. Peters, and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Gardner McLane Convicted of Killing His Wife at Saranac Lake.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 11.—The trial of Gardner McLane, who was indicted for murder in the second degree for shooting his wife at Saranac Lake last September, resulted last night in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. Judge Beman is expected to sentence McLane on Monday.

Captain of a Lightship Dead.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 11.—Capt. Andrew Jackson of the Overfalls Lightship died from pneumonia last night at the United States Marine Hospital here.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

29 to 33

East 19th Street,

CLOSE TO BROADWAY.

Large Store and Basement.

NEW AND ELEGANT BUILDING.

S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 West 23d St. and 55 Liberty St.
TELEPHONE, 482 18TH ST.

BOREEL BUILDING

115 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET.

A few choice suites and single rooms, moderate rents, all charges included.

Wm. A. White & Sons, Agents.
ON PREMISES.

FOR RENT—A small furnished office; cheap; in first-class down-town building. Possession at once. Address L. V., Box 101 Times Down-Town Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

Only ninety minutes away.

The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modelled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris, including all kinds of Electric Baths; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.

Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds. Rates until March, from $21 per week up.
T. F. Silleck, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

CALL OR WRITE FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED catalogue (postpaid) of the famous Hardman piano; prices and terms to suit the times; renting pianos, city or country, a specialty. HAYDEN PECK & CO., Mfrs., 138 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of meats, soups, and pastry; best city reference; private family. Two days, B. K., Box 861, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good cook and first-class laundress; city or country. 215 East 26th St.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as first-class cook; capable taking chef's place; personal references. K. C., 119 West 38d St.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of cooking, by day or week; reference. 249 East 35th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Works stylish and exquisite; out by the day; moderate terms. Box C, 1,513 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to take entire charge of infant from birth; thoroughly understands bottle-feeding; wages, $25; excellent city reference. K., Box 302, 1,269 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; takes butler's place; makes good salads; serves wines; best city references. M., 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

CLEANING, &c.—By woman for cleaning or washing; out or will take home. Caretaker, 129 East 63d St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Unusually good beginner; unquestionable references. Miss Prompt, Box 240, 154 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers.

BOOKKEEPER.—By practical accountant; just completing a 25-years' service with large house; moderate salary. W. G. R., 15 Cherry St., Elizabeth, N. J.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—As second man or valet; with best city references as to honesty, sobriety, and capability. 528 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—23; in private family; understands steam heat, electric lights; willing to be useful; references. A. Collins, 80 East 115th St.

Valets.

VALET or NURSE.—By competent and reliable man as valet or nurse to elderly or invalid gentleman; best city reference from present employers. H. N., 114 East 16th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next. $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 600 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra award or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

34TH ST., 361 WEST.—To let, furnished, a large, sunny front room, with connecting small room and closets; suitable for many purposes; best of references required; can be seen before 12 or between 5 and 6.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Central Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 91, Times Office.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

JOSEPH BECHHOEFER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOSEPH BECHHOEFER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 21, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

LOUIS HIRSCHHORN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS HIRSCHHORN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 10, 1898.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.

FREDERICK W. GOODNOW—BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FREDERICK W. GOODNOW, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee, No. 120 Broadway, Room 40, Seventh Floor, New York City and County, on December 20th, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, examine the bankrupt, if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 10th, 1898.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee.

IRWIN S. LOEWENTHAL, BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of IRWIN S. LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on December 21st, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bond, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 8, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

RICHARD MEARES, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of RICHARD MEARES, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 21, 1898, at 4 o'clock, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

WILLIAM P. ROOME, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of WILLIAM P. ROOME, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and the allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 10, 1898.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.

GEORGE D. WANMAKER, BANKRUPT. FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GEORGE W. WANMAKER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on December 21st, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December, 8, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ABRAHAM WEINBERG, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ABRAHAM WEINBERG, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 21, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

NATHAN H. WOLFSTEIN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of NATHAN H. WOLFSTEIN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, New York County, on December 23d, 1898, at two o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 10th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDONNELL, plaintiff, vs. DELIA HALPIN, John Delaney, Sarah Delaney, widow of Bartholomew Delaney, deceased; James Delaney and Mary Delaney, children of said deceased; Mary Delaney, widow of James Delaney, deceased; James Delaney, her son; Sadie Delaney, his wife; Annie Finnerty and Jeremiah Finnerty, her husband; Phillip Delaney, Maurice Delaney, William H. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Galnor, deceased; Edwin Haynes, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of William Haynes, deceased; the people of the State of New York, and all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any, of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom, and whose names and places of residence are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 22d, 1898.
JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway.

To the defendants "all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any, of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees, or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to plaintiff":

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 10th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on December 12th, 1898.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.
JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-1aw6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES H. KLINGE, plaintiff, against PAUL LOCHMANN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1898.
OLNEY & COMSTOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Paul Lochmann, the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the nineteenth day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Yours, etc.,
OLNEY & COMSTOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
n21-1aw6wM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building,) New York, December 2, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 12, 1898.

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AFTER THE TREATY.

The treaty that was signed on Saturday evening by the Commissioners of the United States and Spain will become fully binding only on its ratification by the Governments of the respective nations. That Spain will ratify, if the United States shall do so, there is no room for doubt. She exhausted all her resources of resistance before the signature, and if the United States, by ratification, shall finally fix the terms of peace, she has no choice but to accept them.

In our judgment, as the case now stands, there is very little likelihood that the necessary votes will be found in the Senate either to reject or to modify the treaty. It is true that the treaty will seriously change the future of the Republic; that it imposes upon the Nation vast and complex and undefined responsibilities, including possible complications in the relations, always difficult, of European powers; that it will bring upon our system of government a burden wholly unknown in kind, if not greater in extent, than it has ever been called upon to bear, and that this has been brought about by the President, acting strictly within his constitutional powers, but without the co-operation or counsel of the representatives of the people in Congress, without any formal expression of the popular will, and without any practicable means of ascertaining what the popular will is. These are facts on which an active and resolute opposition party might secure the rejection of the treaty. They are facts which may well justify the conscience of Senators, without reference to party, in opposing the ratification of the treaty or in seeking its amendment. Nevertheless, it appears so impracticable, if not impossible, to form any line of policy that can safely and honorably be pursued if the treaty be rejected or seriously changed, and there is so little chance of uniting upon such a line of policy all those even who are opposed to the treaty itself that we expect to see the treaty ratified.

If we are correct in this judgment it is the plain duty of all engaged in the conduct of our National affairs, and indeed of all intelligent citizens, but particularly of those who see the dangers and difficulties involved in the treaty, to seek by every means to secure the best possible results from the change it brings upon us. To this end, we are profoundly convinced that three essential conditions must be observed:

1. We must accept the cession of Puerto Rico and the Philippines and the charge of Cuba as a trust to be administered for the benefit of the present and future inhabitants of those islands, with the unalterable purpose of developing their capacity for self-government and recognizing their complete right to it so soon as they are in a condition to exercise it. In all probability such development will lead them of their free choice to maintain connection with the United States, but that is a matter for the future to settle. The immediate and continuing duty of the United States is to administer their affairs with reference to the earliest and most complete establishment of the principles of government on which our own institutions rest.

2. It is our duty to give to these islands an administration free from those vices and risks that have been clearly shown to exist in our own. From the branches of the civil service charged with this administration the baleful influence of the spoils system should be rigidly excluded. A service pure, efficient, and stable should be provided, to which appointments should be made without preference of politics, for fitness solely, impartially, and strictly tested. Advancement in this service should be guided by the same principle, and the tenure of office should be determined by the interests of the service only. The work at best will be extremely trying. We owe it to ourselves and to our wards that it be placed and kept in the hands of the best agents that can be found. The eyes of the world—and there will be many distrustful and suspicious and some hostile observers—will be upon us. The highest patriotism requires that we shall do our very best.

3. In all the islands, whether held in temporary charge or by cession, we should adopt frankly at once and faithfully adhere to the policy of the "open door." That is, we should open and keep them open to the trade of the world on conditions equal for all nations, including our own. What revenue may be necessary—and it will be large—for the legitimate functions of our Government may properly be collected from trade so far as taxation for that purpose does not unduly restrict trade and so defeat its own end. But trade must be made as free as possible, and for a very simple reason. By this means only can the enterprise, skill, ingenuity, capital, and industry of the whole world be enlisted in the development of the resources of the islands and in the introduction of a population capable of an orderly and progressive political and social life. By this means only also can the risks of foreign complications be reduced to the lowest limit. No power will readily quarrel for the sole possession of a trade in which it has a free and equal chance, and if any power rashly desired to do so all the other powers would tend to unite to oppose it. It is obvious, moreover, that the greater the prosperity and the more rapid the progress of these islands, the easier will be our own task and the greater the chances for our own enterprise. The highest justice unites with the plainest expediency to demand the open door.

All right-minded citizens, whatever their views of the policy involved in the treaty, can work together in good faith for the fulfillment of these three conditions.

A NEW DREIBUND.

Germany and Great Britain think very well of each other at the present moment, and it appears from the Berlin dispatches that official Germany is full of esteem for us and desires our good opinion. The time is a favorable one for an alliance or close understanding that would unite Great Britain, Germany, and the United States for the pursuit and protection of their common interest and as guarantors of the peace of the world.

We said some months ago that it would be most fortunate if the bond of this new friendship could be extended beyond the German Ocean to our kinsmen who inhabit Central Europe. The Germans are only a little further removed than the English. We are of one blood, and nothing but want of understanding, want of breadth and statesmanship, prevents the three nations from establishing an entente that would be memorable in the world's history. Dr. KARL PENKA and those who agree with him maintain that the original home and seat of the Aryan race were on the shores of the Baltic. But we need not go back so far to find a time when our family tree certainly struck its roots in German soil. The tie of race, the Teutonism that makes us all kin, naturally suggests the union of political and commercial interests.

From only two sources do we hear of any protest against our coming into closer relations with England and with Germany. The Irish agitators of whom Mr. PATRICK EGAN is one of the ablest and most active declare that an alliance with England would be most distasteful to them, and in Germany the landed aristocracy, or Agrarian Party, who, like our Republican tariff makers, demand constantly higher protection, insist that our meats, our fruits, and our horses shall be excluded from Germany.

This is not very nice or very friendly. Of course, if we consult our Irish-American friends we shall have to hate our English cousins instead of manifesting love and affection toward them. We suspect that Mr. PATRICK EGAN would have welcomed a war between the United States and England with twice the joy that thrilled his bosom when we went to war with Spain. But are the protests of our Irish friends likely to be heeded? We see no signs that anybody is paying any attention to them, unless it be President MCKINLEY'S regard for the "Irish vote" that has made him, in our judgment, so unwisely slow to recognize the advantages of a very close understanding with England. What we used to call the Irish vote, however, has become less and less distinguishable from the American vote, as the home rule agitation in Ireland and England has subsided through the division and disappearance of the Irish Party in Parliament and the granting in larger and larger measure of the rightful demands of the oppressed Irish people.

It is different with the German agrarians. They are very powerful politically. They are much nearer to official Germany than the broad-minded men who have so courageously fought for commercial freedom for the Kaiser's people. Germany, like the United States, is at a point where her manufacturing industries would increase and her trade expand wonderfully if the shackles were struck off. The Agrarian Party want to rivet new fetters on the nation. So they denounce our meat as infected, and get up a great scare about the San José scale. If they have their way the really cordial words of the German Ambassador, spoken before his departure from Berlin and after long interviews with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will go for nothing. There is no such thing as reciprocity with Germany if this spirit prevails at Berlin. We fear, too, that if such a momentous possibility as an alliance or cordial understanding between Great Britain, Germany, and the United States were weighed in the White House scales against Dingleyism the alliance would kick the beam. A guaranty of the peace of the world is not to be purchased at the price of our prohibitory Dingley tariff.

Nothing in the world but the narrow selfishness of the Prussian Junkers and of the American protectionists stands in the way of more extended and profitable trade relations with Germany. Some of the German newspapers were not friendly during the late war, but that is all past. Probably the agrarians inspired them. As for DIEDRICHS, he didn't know. The Germans have our President's assurance that their attitude was neutral and correct, and we know from its accredited Ambassador that the German Government has no wish or intention to hinder us in any legitimate enterprise of expansion.

Germany and the United States are friends. We hope they will be better friends and bring England into the bund.

THE LEADERLESS PARTIES.

That the Democratic Party, without a helmsman, is going stern foremost a good part of the time is a trite and hackneyed remark. BRYAN no longer cuts any figure. Senator HILL is not listened to outside of this State, and only by a minority of his party here, though it is the wiser minority. Men like Senator VEST at Washington speak with no authority, and BAILEY in the House is young and not a little absurd, although our Washington correspondent says he is studious and may grow. Facing the greatest questions and the greatest opportunities that have presented themselves in a generation, the Democratic Party is without unity, without a policy, and without a leader.

But is the Republican Party much better off? By the official acts of his appointed agents at Paris the President has embarked the country in the great National venture of expansion. We are to have colonies and dependencies. But the President has not uttered a word to his party or to the country upon the subject. No keynote has been struck, no summons issued to the country to support the Chief Magistrate in his daring policy. Accordingly the Republican Party is in violent disagreement. Senator HOAR, to whose utterances the country pays as much attention as to those of any other Republican, predicts the ruin of the Republic as a consequence of the acts of President MCKINLEY. It would be impossible for the most partisan Democrat to condemn an Administration policy in more vigorous language. Senator HALE of Maine is equally outspoken and almost equally emphatic. Ex-Senator EDMUNDS, one of the wisest of living Republicans, and about the most experienced, laments as perilous follies the enterprises to which we are committed. In Republican Massachusetts there is a growing organization of anti-expansionists. Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, to whose zeal and liberality the Republican Party owes much, is an earnest and active opponent of the President's policy.

Who is to lead the Republicans in support of the Administration? Speaker REED? Nobody believes that he is an imperialist. It would be contrary to all his principles and behavior. It might well puzzle any young Republican to say who is the leader or where the rank and file are to look for guidance.

Is it safe to follow the President himself? Is it not highly significant that he has declined to commit himself by words to the policy to which his acts have committed the country? The situation is ludicrous in a high degree. But it should be remembered that it is the lifelong habit of our Chief Executive to keep his ear to the ground. He appears to be listening. At least he is not talking. Any Republican who sets out to follow him runs a measurable risk of having to make a sharp turn and follow him on the back track. If the sounds that reach his listening ear from Boston are multiplied in other directions to a degree that would make them seem the voice of the country, the policy of expansion may presently lack the support of its originator.

EGYPT OF THE FUTURE.

The rapid settlement and development of the country beyond the Mississippi has been a never ceasing source of enthusiasm and pride for Americans and to foreigners a subject for intense wonder. It is possible, however, that the phenomenon of the West will be outdone in the Valley of the Nile.

The schemes for putting Egypt and its southern hinterland in a state of high and almost immediate civilization are most extraordinary, but seem from all reports quite capable of being executed. Comparison with the West is hardly fair. Nature has so endowed the Valley of the Nile that practically all the English have to do is to supply the machinery and educate the natives. The almost infinite value of the resources of Egypt were pretty well known and generally appreciated. But they were all very far off. The fall of the dervishes was only needed to bring them under the eye and make them available. They are now available, and plans are being laid in London and in Cairo to utilize them at once. There will be for the emigrant no long, weary, dangerous journeys over the unbroken wilderness, such as heralded the settlement of the West. The Egyptian emigrant will go by boat or by electric car, and he will be welcome.

On the return of Lord KITCHENER to Khartoum the railway surveyed between that city and Abu Hamid will be at once completed. But the most significant feature in the civilizing programme is the possibility of utilizing the water power of the cataracts for electric plants—plants that will pump water to irrigate the entire Dongola province, that will run the sugar mills, that will light the streets in Khartoum, Kaiber, Wady Halfa, Assouan, and Cairo, and that will impart their energy to the electric railways that are to connect these cities. Such is the nature of the report of an agent of the British Minister of Public Works, who has been examining the subject.

In a word, Egypt is a country of infinite possibilities, which modern science and British industry will turn to the best possible account. The silence of the centuries has been broken. But in place of the groans of the slaves at work on the pyramids there will be heard the whirr of the electric motor. What has taken other countries ages to achieve will be Egypt's gift in a few short years. And all because of Lord KITCHENER and Omdurman.

One can hardly blame the Spanish Commissioners for objecting to the introduction of the numerous persons attached to the American commission to see the signing of the treaty. TALLEYRAND is said to have remarked of NAPOLEON: "What a pity that so great a man should have such bad manners." Our Commissioners have conducted themselves, on the whole, with dignity, patience, and courtesy, and despite the complaints of the Spanish our Government has been generous in its treatment. It gives Spain $20,000,000 for colonies Spain could never recover and which cost more than they yielded when Spain had them. It is a pity that the last moments of the negotiations should have been marked by an exhibition of inconsiderateness in such contrast with the general conduct of our agents. If the President could reach the fellow who begged Señor RIOS's pen he should compel him to return it with an apology.

It is difficult to see how the majority in the Senate can utterly disregard the principles laid down by the New York Court of Appeals in its recent decision on the anti-scalping law. Those principles were, of course, drawn from the Constitution of this State, but they are of general application and are quite in harmony with the Constitution of the United States. Senator CULLOM of Illinois, who is the particular champion of the bill in the Senate, was formerly one of the most zealous critics of the abuses of power attributed to the railways. He now seems ready to suspend some of the most valued guarantees of equal rights in trade for the benefit of the roads, while seeking no security that the companies themselves will not indulge in precisely the practices he professes to wish to suppress.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Particularly genial optimism or something verging close on malicious sarcasm, we don't know exactly which, is shown by The Churchman in commenting on the present improved condition of Santiago. "Last December," it says, "Gen. WOOD was an army Surgeon in Washington. Anything more improbable than that he should be within a year Governor of a great city could not have been suggested, but, after a fashion usual in these matters for both branches of the English-speaking race, the right man has turned up for the right place, and his inherent capacity for command carries the unaccustomed burden." Now, the selection of Gen. WOOD for this position was one of the very few acts of the War Department that have won universal praise, and if his brilliant success as an administrator is merely the result of an "inherited capacity for command," which he shares with the whole English-speaking race, then his selection was not the triumph of enlightened judgment which we have all endeavored to consider it. The Churchman's use of the phrase "turned up" might have been interpreted, had it appeared in another paper, as clearly evidencing a belief that luck, not wisdom, sent Gen. WOOD to Santiago, and that therefore the one sheaf of glory personally garnered by the Administration should be taken away from it and handed over to the Nation. The preferable alternative is to credit The Churchman with holding the theory that America is crowded full of men as competent as Gen. WOOD for exercising despotic power in alien cities. That implies praise for Gen. ALGER because he did not with great pains search out one of our few incompetents and put him in control of Santiago. To that solution of the enigma, consequently, do we firmly button our faith.

—A contributor to The Indian Lancet discusses a subject—the effect of Occidental habits of life upon Oriental peoples—in which Americans just at this time may well take more than a scientific interest. The writer in question, after what he says has been a careful analysis of the conditions now prevailing in India, asserts that a distinct physical degeneration is going on among the native inhabitants, and this he explains as, in a way, the direct consequence of changes and reforms upon which the foreign rulers of India are accustomed to base their chief claim for credit as enlighteners and civilizers. Climate, disregard of hygiene, early marriages, and the secluded life of the women have all been exercising their influences on the Indian people from time immemorial, but the degeneration which this observer sees is something of recent date, not explained by any of the factors named, and due, he thinks, to the unwise effort to train Hindu minds by methods and with objects which, however excellent in Europe, are out of harmony with Indian conditions. That system of education is bad, he says, which results in a cramping of brain and body, and starts a young man on his worldly career with little energy left and that little taxed to the breaking point. "The cause of the physical degeneration is a want of harmony between the individual and his environment. For while the new order of things—the existing struggle for existence—demands from him more and more mental labor, and, for the matter of that, physical work also—the environment of climate, of home, and of family, remains unchanged, and thus the individual is not prepared to face the new order of things safely."

—Ignorance that pretends to knowledge is a spectacle common in every land, but it is a little out of the ordinary, we believe, for knowledge to find the assumption of the livery usually worn by ignorance the most convenient method of making an honest living. To this desperate expedient, however, did an authentic graduate of the Paris Medical School recently find himself driven. He began business in the usual way by fitting up an office in an aristocratic neighborhood and sitting down in it to wait for patients. The patients did not come. The young man utilized his too abundant leisure by reflecting on the peculiarities of human nature, and, just before the exhaustion of his original capital, he resolved to ascertain whether the people who ignored the man of science appealing to their sense would not prove more responsive to a pseudo-charlatan appealing to their folly. He hired a room in the slums, dressed himself in garments squalidly grotesque, cautiously exploited his orthodox drugs as mystical philters—and achieved almost immediate success. Wealthy clients as well as poor ones flocked to him for aid, and as he treated them, so far as essentials went, according to accepted rules, they often obtained it. The scheme worked beautifully till it attracted the attention of the police, but then the too ingenious doctor was arrested as an ordinary fraud. To avoid imprisonment he had to show his diploma. This secured his immediate release, but convicted him of really knowing his business, and that, of course, ended his career as a humbug. The further course of events is not recorded, but the episode is distinctly queer, and it suggests that possibly not a few of the widely heralded miracles of mystical "healers" are the results of disguising the teachings of the schools in the frippery of magic.

—That the little birds in the particularly well-feathered nest of "Christian Science" should disagree is particularly painful, even if, to deep students of the nature of birds, literal and metaphorical, it isn't very surprising. Anyhow, the quarreling has begun, and of course the angry screaming and the fierce pecking are due to the selfish desire of one of the birds to monopolize all of the worms. It seems that one JOSEPHINE CURTIS WOODBURY, a native of Bangor, Me., but now a resident of Boston, has concluded, after a long investigation of "Christian Science," that, while it is an eminently good thing, there is no reason whatever why so large a share of its profits should go to Mrs. MARY BAKER G. EDDY. Mrs. EDDY, as is well known, claims to have invented this system of healing and to have written the only authentic treatise on its nature and application that ever has or ever will appear. Mrs. WOODBURY accepts the system but scorns the systematizer. "Science and Health," (price $3.18 by mail, or $30 a dozen,) she boldly declares to be a book "abounding in endless repetitions, mistyacontradictions, dogmatic assumptions, and unproved declarations, intermingled with a few leading ideas borrowed from various writers, chiefly from the late Dr. PHINEAS P. QUIMBY of Portland, Me." Having thus maltreated the sacred volume, Mrs. WOODBURY next attacks the sacred volume's author. She affects, with what sincerity or for what reason we do not pretend to know, to be in doubt about Mrs. EDDY'S real name, and more than hints that "Mrs. Glover" and "Mrs. Patterson" are or were also applicable to her. Whatever this mysterious person knows, Mrs. WOODBURY says, she learned while acting as amanuensis for Dr. QUIMBY, in the early sixties, a fact which has not prevented her from claiming to have received the "science" as a special revelation straight from heaven. Mrs. WOODBURY runs on at great length after this shocking fashion, and then announces that she herself is about to publish the only absolutely correct and perfect exposition of the true faith. She does not tell the prices at which it will be sold, but of course that will come in due time.

—An episode worthy of attentive consideration is reported from the Dunkard settlement near Goshen, Ind. A family belonging to the sect decided one day last week that the time had come to baptize one of their children. He was a frail little fellow, and objected to the proposed ceremony as strenuously as he could, but the parents [illegible] and he was plunged repeat[illegible] the icy waters of a conver[illegible] day he died. The D[illegible]ed by this outcome c[illegible]other people living i[illegible]using harsh lan- [illegible] Coroner to take ac- tio[illegible]al is puzzled as to what he s[illegible] and is taking advice in various qu[illegible]rs.

OUR POSITION IN THE FAR EAST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The high character of the correspondence which THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes day after day upon imperialism will soon give it a similar position to that occupied by its great prototype of Britain.

It is often said by Britons, "We must take The Times if only for its correspondence." Every question is thrashed out in it, for The Times keeps its columns impartially open to all sides of every question, and no other paper does this so fairly.

May I try to give you the position of the Republic as to possessions in the Far East from one point of view—just in a nutshell—that of danger from war and the scarcely less destructive constant threat of war, which entrance into the Zone of the Eastern question involves? In the language of the Stock Exchange, the United States is invited only by one of five partners (the other four not favorable) to take stock in a limited company, each partner to hold one share for each warship—Britain thus to hold 581, France 426, Russia 291, Germany 216, and the United States 81. The Republic is thus to be a small minority shareholder, with all the dangers that implies. Besides this she has no other relations with her foreign partners, while these have all closely related interests to each other, which can be traded to mutual advantage, and the poor minority interest in the expansion company sacrificed if need be—or common cause made against the poor American dupe, with his 81 shares.

Any business man who "invested" in an expansion company, limited, under similar circumstances would suffer loss of credit in every bank parlor at once. His associates, if he had any, would apply for a guardian.

Is the Nation to be thus fooled? Surely not. ANDREW CARNEGIE.

New York, Dec. 11, 1898.

PROTECTORATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If there is space to spare me I would like to add something to my previous letter (published Dec. 5,) advocating temporary protectorates for the islands the war has brought under our care.

The administration of the protectorates should be so shaped as to tend to make the islanders so soon as possible capable of self-government and fit to ask, if they so wished, for the honor of our citizenship. While we must temporarily be the head of the protectorates, the islanders should from the first be called on to take a share, even if only a very minor share, in the government, which share should be increased as rapidly as they are found competent. The language of the islands for public business should from the start be our language, and it should be taught in the schools, that the minds of these peoples may be the sooner imbued with the Anglo-Saxon political beliefs that have proved themselves more conducive than any others to good government.

Moreover, peoples thus taught to believe that government should be with the consent of the governed would, because of it, be the less willing to submit to annexation against their wish, which would tend to protect them from any future greed on our part; and this, I think, would be to our advantage. If ever our language should so supersede Spanish as to take these peoples from the Latin group and add them to the Anglo-Saxon group, it would, in my opinion, be better for us to have them friendly independent nations than reluctant colonies, or even willing Territories or States of our Union.

Whichever of the two plans, annexation or temporary protectorates, may be adopted circumstances beyond our control might of course make it come to the same thing in the end; but there is a right way of doing things and a wrong way. If we are true to our principles and act unselfishly for the good of others as a Nation, we shall be improved morally by the trial, whatever other result there may be; if we are false to our principles and act from a selfish love of gain, we shall be deteriorated morally, whatever other result there may be; and in the long run moral strength does more for a nation than material strength.

Let us do our duty unselfishly and fearlessly, and leave the results to God.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 9, 1898.

QUESTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are you entirely right in the criticism you make regarding the attitude of the Democratic members of Congress toward the volunteers? It is history that war was declared against Spain to force her to relinquish sovereignty over Cuba—that volunteers were enlisted for this purpose, and that purpose only, for a term of two years.

This being admitted, is it fair or just to the volunteers to use them to perform police duty in Cuba, or to expatriate them to wage war against inhabitants of the Philippines? On minor questions, those who, by reason of their positions, assume to mold public opinion are great sticklers for complying with the letter of the bond; then, why not be just toward the brave, patriotic men who volunteered to aid the Cubans to secure the just right to form a government for themselves?

If the terms upon which war was declared, in accordance with act of Congress, gives the President authority to use the army and navy for the subjugation of the Philippines, or for any purpose of war other than to force Spain out of Cuba, then there may be an excuse for keeping the volunteers in the service. But if the purpose for which war was declared was that stated in the proclamation by the President, then it seems only a simple act of justice to muster out the volunteers who were enlisted for a well-understood object, and if necessary and sanctioned by the people, enlist a new force to subjugate and control the Philippines—if it be possible to find men ready to enlist to deprive others of the right to govern themselves, while they hold, as Americans, this to be the crucial test of all just government. VOLUNTEER OF '61.

Philadelphia, Dec. 10, 1898.

The Army Medical Department.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to point out one serious defect in the Army bill now before Congress, viz., in regard to the reorganization of the Medical Department. The present law allows appointments to be made from a list of successful applicants from twenty-one to twenty-nine years of age. What can you expect from a surgeon just graduated and then sent out West for five years, and who, after some experience with the small and healthy garrison to which he is attached, is turned loose on 50 or 100 patients suffering from diseases he never treated before? It is time that some steps were taken to provide for reserve surgeons who have had practical training and who could be called upon to treat our soldiers in case of an epidemic so as not to depend on irresponsible, light-hearted boys. Why not make the eligible age from twenty-five to thirty-five and give due credit to experience and training?

A HOSPITAL CORPS PRIVATE.

Brooklyn, Dec. 9, 1898.

THE DUTY ON HIDES.

From The Boston Transcript.

Not only are the shoe manufacturers of New England desirous of having the present duty on hides repealed, for the very good reason that it places an absolutely unnecessary and unjust tax upon their business, but the Western tanners and the Western cattle raisers—the latter in the interest of fair play—are opposed to its continuance. The Milwaukee Sentinel, which takes no special interest in the Eastern shoe shops, but is near enough to the large tanneries from which our supply is drawn, as well as to the homes of the farmers and cattle raisers, to speak from its own knowledge, says "that the tannery business is worse to-day than it has been for five years," because the business was conducted on a very narrow margin when the politicians put the duty on hides, telling the farmers that it was done for their benefit. "But," says The Sentinel, "most of the cattle are bought by the big packing houses in Chicago and at Omaha. They buy the cattle not for the hide but the beef, and if there is a tariff on them, Phil Armour and the others slip that much money into their pockets, and the farmer is left out." This is the whole thing in a nutshell. This tax, which bears so heavily upon the shoe manufacturers, and against which they protested before the Ways and Means Committee when the Tariff bill was being framed, benefits the small coterie of packers, who give literally nothing in return, but by their insistence handicap an industry that under more favorable conditions than any that have prevailed for some years past found it difficult to make a profit for those who have their money invested in it.

Elasticity of Sonnets.

From The Chicago Evening Post.

A Southern poet contributes to his local paper a sparkling poem which we find under the caption, "A Sonnet." We note with great interest that it is restricted to twenty lines. We say "with great interest" because the Warsaw, Ind., sonnet, which we take to be the formula for the Gravel Pit circle, comprises twenty-four lines, and we are told that in certain parts of Indiana the sonnet has been stretched to twenty-six lines, or one line for every letter in the alphabet. The Warsaw sonnet is sometimes known as the "Extra Sirloin"—that is to say, too much for one and not enough for two. Of course we all know that Italian thrift and parsimony reduced the sonnet to fourteen lines, but with the general spread of educational advantages, the growth of sonneteers, the tremendous increase in the output of poets—not to neglect the lavish scale on which everything is done in the United States—this stinginess of composition has been discarded and a broad and liberal basis has been supplied. It is a common saying that we throw away food each day sufficient to feed another nation, and so it might be said that in our sonnets we exhaust enough material to double the number of our sonnets and our sonneteers, and we rejoice in their breadth of scope and their elasticity of measurement.

NUGGETS.

A Brutal Bachelor.

Aunt Jane—It's so pleasant to have a baby in the house.

Walker—How can it be pleasant when there is a continual squall?—Boston Transcript.

Perfect Trust.

"Mrs. Tumkins simply adores her husband."

"Is she raving over him all the time?"

"No, but she lets him pick out her Christmas present."—Chicago Record.

Couldn't Do It.

De Broke—How much is this bill going to be?

Photographer—Ten dollars. Look pleasant, please.

De Broke—Impossible.—Jewish Comment.

It's Always So.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Do you believe in the saying "If never rains but it pours?"

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Indeed, I do! A man always loses his temper and his collar button at the same time.—Yonkers Statesman.

Anti-Imperialism in Boston.

"You know old Hunks, who says the whole country is going to everlasting smash on account of this new policy of expansion?"

"Yes. What of him?"

"Nothing—only he made a trade for another lot of United States bonds this morning, at a premium."—Chicago Tribune.

NATURE'S DRIFTWOOD FIRE.

Sybil Warburton in Boston Transcript.

On Nature's hearth the driftwood fires are burning
Against the purpling twilight of the year;
Soon will the leaves like ashes gray be turning,
And night will come—the Winter, cold and drear.

We gather by the fires so lately kindled
With driftwood borne by wind-waves to the hearth,
And mem'ries come with joy and sadness mingled
For the spent day—the daylight hours of Earth.

Gold flames the dreams the Spring's glad touch created,
From out the morn they came to flash and gleam;
We sent them forth ere we with cares were sated,
Our white-sailed ships we launched on life's wide stream.

Far, far beyond our ken those white sails glimmer;
We strain our eyes—no fair ship greets our sight:
We only see the wavering, beckoning shimmer,
Where sea and sky mingle in waves of light.

Crimson the coals of work and high endeavor,
Higher they heap, till scarce we see the gold,
As each day joins the "ever and forever,"
The black seams mark a storied day that's told.

In purple hue come thoughts each day adorning,
We send them forth to search the wide, wide main
For those bright dreams we sent forth in the morning,
Perchance to find and bring them home again.

In russet clad we see our high hearts humbled—
Regrets, vain longings, strivings after gain;
Into dark chaos we behold them tumbled,
Our days and others, like, yet not the same.

In the blue haze of heaven all, all are mingled,
Our dreams, our cares, our thoughts, all, all are there;
We sit beside the fire by Nature kindled
And list the voice of Winter in the air.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Plenty of Soloists to Please a Small and Not Too Enthusiastic Audience.

The audience at the second concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was not as large as it undoubtedly would have been had Mme. Emma Eames been able to sing, in accordance with the original announcements. Any change which prevents the Sunday night patrons of the house from hearing one of the famous women of the company is certain to work to the disadvantage of the management. Not only was the public disappointed by the non-appearance of Mme. Eames, but at the last moment Mme. Mantelli was also unable to appear, and, although her name was on the programme, Miss Marie Engle appeared in her place without any announcement. Furthermore others who were on the programme were not in the best of voice, notably M. Plançon, and consequently the most serious artistic enjoyment of the evening was obtained from the singing of Mme. Gadski, who had been borrowed for the occasion from C. A. Ellis's opera company, now singing in Philadelphia.

Mme. Gadski was in superb voice, and displayed the fullness of her art and her feeling in Elizabeth's aria, "Dich theure Halle," which was her first number. As an encore to this number she sang very poetically the prayer of Elizabeth, from the third act of "Tannhäuser." One of the most enjoyable features of the concert was Mr. Bispham's jovial singing of one of his English songs, which he used as an encore. His scheduled numbers were "Lungi dal caro bene," by Secchi, and the "Quand' ero Paggio," from Verdi's "Falstaff." He was also down for the duet from Act II. of "The Flying Dutchman."

Herman Devries, one of the baritones of the company, was heard for the first time in an air from Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus" and Gounod's "Jesus of Nazareth." Mr. Devries displayed a voice of good quality, but not warm color. He sang with apparent timicity and with some tremolo. He will probably do himself more justice in opera. Miss Engle's selection was an aria from Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis." She was not in good voice, but executed the staccati with great clearness. The orchestra, under Signor Mancinelli, was most successful in the overture to "Mignon" and in Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite. Signor Mancinelli's conducting was at all times erratic, and in some of the accompaniments positively trying.

THE PAUR POPULAR CONCERT.

A Large Audience at Carnegie Hall Last Evening.

The programme of Mr. Paur's popular concert last night was of a more varied and interesting character than that of the week previous, so far as concerned the orchestral selections. Carnegie Hall was all but crowded, and the audience was as demonstrative as usual. The orchestra was heard to the best advantage, perhaps, in the two dance movements from the Berlioz "Damnation de Faust" and the inspiriting Rakoczy march. Both the march, which was played with splendid force, and the exquisite Valse de Sylphes were redemanded. Two overtures of widely differing quality, namely Tschaikowsky's wild and vehement "1812" and the always melodious and graceful Auber's "Le Part du Diable," and the Weingartner arrangement of Weber's "Invitation à la Valse" were also in the programme.

The instrumental soloists were Miss Marion Bentley, pianist, who played with zeal, strength, and spirit, her share of the Liszt "Fantaisie Hongroise," and Herman Dutschke, who was heard in a Romance for French horn and orchestra by Camille Saint-Saëns. Nahan Franko led the band in each of these numbers.

The vocal soloists were Miss Carrie Bridewell, contralto, who sang Gounod's "O, Harp Immortal," and Signor Giuseppe Tagliapietra, whose rendering of Adam's "Holy City" certainly deserved much of the applause it received, and whose mistake in singing Faure's "Palms" as an encore was amiable and quite natural. Still "The Palms" could have been spared.

EXHIBITION OF PORTRAITS.

Works by Modern Painters and Old Masters at the Academy of Design.

A private view of a loan collection of portraits will be given at the Academy of Design on Wednesday. Within the past five years over 100 portraits of beautiful Americans have been painted in this country by Chartran, Carolus Duran, Boldini, Madrazo, Beckwith, Porter, Voss, Chase, Dewing, and others, and most of them are to be shown together with some old masters loaned by Messrs. William C. Whitney, Henry G. Marquand, George Gould, John Johnston, W. L. Elkins, H. P. Whitney, and others.

A reception will be given at the opening of the exhibition, for which tickets may be had of Mrs. John Hobart Warren, 101 Park Avenue; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, 2 West Fifty-eighth Street, and Charles T. Barney, 66 Broadway.

The items in the catalogue include portraits of John Jacob Astor, Abraham S. Hewitt, and William A. Duer, by Bonnat; of Mrs. Henry W. Poore, Mrs. Alexander, and Miss Elsie de Wolfe, by Boldini; of Mrs. Eugene Glanzer and Mrs. William R. Thompson, by Benjamin Constant; of Mrs. Sloane, Miss Sloane, Miss Morton, Johnston Livingston, Mrs. Alfred Corim Clark, and Lady Blackford, by Carolus Duran; of Martin Van Buren and Miss Marie Huntington, by David Huntington; of the Duchess of Morny, Dr. Polk, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Kane, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, by Raymundo de Madrazo; of Calvin S. Brice, Mr. Wertheimer, and Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, by John Sargent; portrait of Miss De Forest, by Julian Story; portrait of Major André, by himself; portrait of Whistler, by himself, and another of a "Little Girl," and five portraits of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Believed Joint Sessions to Discuss International Questions Will Be Postponed Until March.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It has been agreed by the high commission of Americans and Canadians, which has been in session here for several weeks, to adjourn at an early date. This has not yet been formally announced, but it is understood that the day fixed for adjournment is Dec. 20. On the evening of Dec. 19 the Canadians will give a banquet, to which the Americans will be invited. The understanding is that the session will not be resumed till after March 4 next, when the American Commissioners who are members of the House and Senate will have leisure to devote to the negotiations. Whether the sessions will be resumed at Quebec, where they were begun, or in this city has not been stated.

The decision to adjourn has grown out of the developments of the past week. While there are several points in the proposed treaty, notably the Bering Sea and North Atlantic fisheries, reciprocity and questions affecting the great lakes, reciprocity is the one great subject in which the Canadians are interested. Last week the Commissioners came nearer than they ever have been before to the discussion of that subject. The Canadians had submitted proposals, and on Wednesday the Americans submitted counter-proposals.

These counter-proposals showed that the Americans were disposed to be very unyielding, and that much smaller concessions would really be made than had been expected. The negotiations of last week also convinced the Canadians that free lumber, a consummation they and all their people have devoutly wished, was impossible. The American Commissioners not only told the Canadians so, but the latter were invited to the Capitol, and while there met several prominent members of the House and Senate, who impressed the fact still more firmly upon them. It is said that the Americans have agreed to a small reduction of the duty on live animals, and have intimated that they may agree to a small reduction in the duty on lumber, now $2 per thousand feet. The Canadians had hoped for much larger concessions. This condition of things and the apparent impossibility of reaching an agreement before Christmas are said to have led to the decision for an adjournment. The Senate may be called in session after March 4 to transact business, when there would be ample time to present any treaty that may have been framed with Canada. At present the outlook for an agreement is not bright.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 11.—It is reported here to-day that the commission having under consideration the questions in dispute between Canada and the United States, will adjourn next Thursday to resume its sittings next March, after the expiration of the present Congress, when a special session of the United States Senate, then under Republican control, will be called to ratify a treaty submitted by the commission.

THE OUTLOOK AT MANILA

Major Whipple Talks of the Life and Customs of the Natives.

IN FAVOR OF ANNEXATION

He Was Custodian of the Spanish Treasury, and Says the Islands Would Pay Well.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 11.—Major C. H. Whipple, Paymaster of the United States Army, returned last night from Manila, where he has been since the first expedition landed, and as custodian of the Spanish Treasury and receiver for the municipal funds he has had an opportunity to study the conditions of the country. He says there will be no serious obstacles in the way of forming a settled government, and he is sure that the insurgent leaders fully appreciate the futility of armed resistance to this Government. The only danger, he says, is that some of the insurgents may form into guerrilla bands and begin a campaign of pillage. It would require serious effort to suppress such a move and would greatly embarrass the Administration in establishing a stable Government.

"There is almost an absolute lack of commercial enterprise among the natives," continued Major Whipple, "and it will require considerable time to educate them to a commercial life. They have followed the example of the Spaniards so many years that they know of no other method of living. Their towns are dirty, with practically no effort at sanitation. They live in the filth that accumulates from year to year, and they seem to make little effort toward better conditions. The Filipino makes a good servant or clerk, but he has no enterprise beyond that. He can be driven, but as a leader he is a failure.

"Their deeds are of the crudest sort, and they take no advantage of education in accomplishing results. Machinery is almost unknown on the island, the people depending largely upon the coolies to do their work. They show a noticeable lack of enterprise in the manufacture of sugar. They use only the most primitive methods that were in use half a century ago. Nearly all of the heavy transfer work in the city is done by coolies, who carry large boxes through the streets with ease. Carts drawn by water buffalo are sometimes used, but these are too slow for ordinary work.

"When Manila was occupied by the troops of the United States a great change came over the city. The first measure was to adopt some uniform method of drainage, and, in addition, the city was thoroughly policed. The result has been to make the place much more healthy, and, at least, tolerable for people that are not accustomed to a tropical climate. The intense humidity of the atmosphere there makes the heat very oppressive, and although the thermometer seldom rises above 90 degrees, Americans suffer greatly during the middle of the day. The natives are thoroughly accustomed to the heat, and move about in the middle of the day when Americans are forced to seek shelter.

"The opening of this country to American enterprise and capital will have a magic effect on the island. A great many industries will be established as soon as sufficient security is offered. Already a few enterprises have been started on a small scale, but no capitalist likes to make large investments until he is certain that the rule of the Spaniard is ended. The unsettled condition of the country at present is responsible for keeping out many Americans. So far as I have been able to see, the Filipinos take kindly to the Americans and find little fault with the military government that has been established. As a rule, they regard the American people with friendly attitude, and are grateful that they have been rescued from Spanish oppression.

"So far the conduct of the government of the Philippines by military power has been successful. It has had the effect of keeping off Aguinaldo and his band of insurgents, and, although he has twice encroached upon forbidden ground, a simple note from Gen. Otis has been sufficient to make him withdraw. One thing that surprises me more than any other is that there is opposition in this country to the policy of annexation. I thought, and I believe that my opinion was shared by many officers in the East, that the people were practically a unit for annexation. The advantages of such a plan would seem to outweigh any inconveniences that might arise.

"Admiral Dewey's action in this direction is plainly indicated by his response to a question as to what he thought of the situation. He looked tenderly at the American flag floating over Manila and said: 'Well, I never want to see that flag come down.' In this he voiced the sentiment of a great many of the officers and men who helped to achieve the brilliant victory.

"When the city was captured the Spanish Treasury contained $900,000, most of which was in silver. The Spanish Treasurer was ousted and I was placed in possession. The money was counted by a commission appointed by Gen. Merritt and has not since been disturbed. It was kept intact in case the Islands were to be returned to the Spaniards and the revenue from other sources has been sufficient for all expenses. The receipts of the office over which I had charge ranged from $15,000 to $20,000 a day. A large amount of this was used in buying food for the 12,000 Spanish prisoners, who are well treated.

"My belief is that it will require a military force on the Islands for a great many years. The action of the Government would indicate that it was the intention to supplant gradually the regiments of regulars by native troops in charge of white officers. The climate is not exactly adapted to Americans, but I think they could become accustomed to it in time. An important thing is the diet, and much attention should be paid to the Filipinos' way of living. The army ration is not suited to the tropics. At the time I left, the Government had a contract to secure fresh meat from Australia, and a fair amount was received. The meat is brought in refrigerator ships, which arrive weekly. The native beef is exceedingly tough and unpalatable."

Major Whipple has been made Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Dakota.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Reported that the Insurgents Have Attacked the City of Iloilo with Fearful Slaughter.

MANILA, Dec. 11.—According to reliable advices received from Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, in the Visayas group, the insurgents attacked Iloilo on the night of Dec. 1 and captured all the Spanish trenches except one. They then notified Gen. Rios to remove the women and children and threatened to renew the attack the following night.

When these advices left Iloilo Gen. Rios was expecting reinforcements and field guns, and the plan was for the Spanish gunboats to shell the town if the insurgents effected an entrance. The foreign residents were greatly alarmed, and all merchantmen had been ordered outside the harbor in order to allow the gunboats to operate. Meanwhile the Spanish authorities have been advised that the Tulisanos troops are looting, in disobedience to orders, and cannot be restrained.

On the other hand, the Spanish transport Isla de Luzon reports that the insurgents around Iloilo were repulsed with great slaughter on Dec. 6, while attempting to storm the last intrenchment. According to this story, 500 insurgents were killed or wounded by the machine guns.

Soldiers Die at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Major Gen. Otis, commanding at Manila, has made the following report, dated Dec. 11, of deaths in his command:

Following deaths since last report: Dec. 3, Amass J. Hawkins, private, Company I, Thirteenth Minnesota, smallpox; Dec. 4, Harry A. McDowell, private, Company M, First Colorado, suicide by cutting throat; Dec. 5, Frank S. Glover, private, Company A, First Nebraska, typhoid fever; Dec. 7, William P. Vancel, private, Company I, Twentieth Kansas, typhoid fever, on board transport Indiana in Manila Harbor; Dec. 8, Fred J. Norton, private, Company F, Second Oregon, dysentery; Frank M. Hibbs, private, Company A, Second Oregon, dysentery, heart failure; Dec. 9, Harry G. Hibbard, Corporal, Company K, Second Oregon, typhoid fever.

Sir Thomas Upington Dead.

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 11.—Sir Thomas Upington, Premier of Cape Colony from 1884 to 1886, died to-day in his fifty-fourth year.

Sir William Anderson Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Sir William Anderson, Director General of the royal ordnance factories, and part inventor of cordite, died to-day in his sixty-fourth year.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SCHEME TO UTILIZE THE WATER POWER OF THE NILE.—The report of Prof. George Forbes, the electrical expert who has been engaged in the Nile country by order of A. Akers Douglas, Minister of Public Works, has just been handed to the Egyptian Government. Prof. Forbes several years ago occupied the chair of Natual Philosophy in Anderson's College, Glasgow. For twenty years he has been an authority on electrical engineering. It was he who designed the construction of the whole of the electrical works at Niagara a few years ago. His report concerns the value of the cataracts of the Nile as producing power that may be utilized by electrical plants. Prof. Forbes has spent three months on the Nile, and examined the first four cataracts. The principal feature of his report is to show that all Egypt from the First Cataract—possibly below—to above Khartoum, may be made easily accessible, both to tourists and freight by electrical railways, which can derive their power from the cataracts of the Nile. Owing to the potecting dams of the river, and to the canals which are under Government control, the valley land from Cairo southward 600 miles to the First Cataract, is already in an excellent state of cultivation. From Dongola, at the Third Cataract, there is an unbroken stream through unreclaimed land for 250 miles to the Fourth Cataract, which was the limit of Prof. Forbes's personal investigation. He says that power could easily be generated at the First Cataract, where Assouan, one of the most important towns in Egypt, is situated, to supply electricity for pumping purposes for the irrigation of Egypt proper. The power is also sufficient to be introduced into sugar factories and other works at Assouan and elsewhere, and also utilized for electric lights, railways, and tramways, which could be worked from there. With the facilities of large pumping operations by means of electric power it would be possible to reclaim vast areas of good soil which are at present above the reach of the existing irrigating canals. At the Second Cataract, situated just above Wady Halfa, power could be developed "to any extent likely to be required." Its chief value here would be for working the two railways that have been built by the Sirdar, one of which follows the course of the Nile toward Dongola, while the other crosses the desert to Abu Hamid. This line, as soon as Lord Kitchener reaches his post, will be completed to Khartoum. Prof. Forbes believes that this railroad may easily be run by utilizing the power of the Fifth and Sixth Cataracts, although he has not made a personal examination of these falls. Kaiber is situated near the Third Cataract. Here a granite reef runs across the river, which is entirely covered by water in flood, while for the rest of the season the river flows through three channels in the reef. The professor notes that at this point a dam could easily be built, not only for impounding the water in a reservoir, but also for assisting the irrigation at low water in Egypt proper, and to work machinery for generating electric power. He believes the whole province of Dongola may be turned into one of the most fertile regions of the world. Two difficulties, however, the engineer mentions, stand in the way of attaining this result—the difficulty of getting labor, and that of transport. There is very little population in Dongola proper. According to Lord Cromer's report, dated January, 1897, the population was only 58,000, of whom 40,000 were women and children. In this province it is estimated that at least 79,000 acres can, with the proper facilities, be placed under almost immediate cultivation. Prof. Forbes believes that the above mentioned difficulties may be got over either by the Egyptian Government or by private capitalists, or by chartered companies. Although the cost of all these improvements, Prof. Forbes says, would reach a large sum, the return would be very high indeed.

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REMARKABLE PUNISHMENT OF A SOLDIER FOR INSULTING THE TRICOLOR.—The Parisian papers are variously commenting on an incident that lately occurred in the garrison at Toulon. A soldier named R——, while among his comrades at the barracks, said things which Corp. Delhorbe deemed an insult to the French flag. The Corporal ordered the man to be punished. The Colonel, when he heard of the case, was horrified, and straightway reported the matter to Gen. Coronnat, commanding the Fourth Brigade of Marine Infantry. The General was also horrified, and addressed the following letter to the troops under his command: "Private R—— of the Eleventh Company, Eighth Regiment, has been punished for having wantonly said outrageous things concerning the flag. It is with sadness that the General brings to the knowledge of the troops this incident, which is a veritable crime against the country. * * * As this soldier had deplorable antecedents, insults coming from him cannot soil the sacred emblem. But as he regrets his fault, we shall confine ourselves this time to the following reparation: The Eleventh Company, which witnessed the scandal, shall be formed in the square of execution before the Colonel's office, and the flag shall be unfurled. Private R—— shall present arms to it and express his regrets in swearing to die for the honor of the flag, as every good soldier ought to do. If this soldier had not manifested his repentance, one of the five men of the color guard, drawn by lot, would have forced a retraction with arms in his hands, and the delinquent would have been sent to a 'compagnie de disipline.' The color guard chosen to defend the flag against the enemy should have the privilege to defend it against insulters. Corp. Delhorbe is to be praised for having noted the words of Private R—— and for having caused his punishment."

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THE ARMED ADVANCE OF MENELEK.—Advices recently received in Rome from the Italian colony of Erythrea in Africa, have increased the alarm of the Government which has renewed its representations to its Ambassador in London. According to the reports Menelek, the Negus of Abyssinia, has fixed headquarters at Borumieda, a high point from which he can easily descend into the Tigre country. The Abyssinian Army is also being concentrated at Borumieda, and news of a decisive movement is expected before long. Menelek is said to have an army of 100,000, all armed with rifles, besides a numerous train of artillery. These forces, it is pointed out in Rome, are absolutely disproportionate to the task of quelling the alleged rebellion of Ras Mangascha, who at best can muster 6,000 warriors. Menelek's action in insisting on Capt. Ciccodicola, the Italian envoy, accompanying the expedition, is considered a suspicious circumstance, especially as the French and Russian representatives have remained at Addis Abeba. The Government fears that Menelek will shortly press for a definite settlement of the boundary question that has remained undecided for three years, or that it is his intention to press on to the Nile. Experienced Italian officers well informed in Abyssinian affairs, believe that the Negus will march to Bahr-el-Ghazal, 250 kilometers to the west, crossing the Galla Hills, and the desolate Baski Plains.

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DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN HOSPITAL IN SWITZERLAND.—Advices from Geneva to Paris are that the remains of a Roman hospital have just been discovered in Baden, in the Canton of Argovie, Switzerland. The ruins, both from an architectural and an antiquarian point of view, are said to be valuable and interesting, since they are the first traces of anything proving the existence of hospital arrangements among the Romans. Neither the remains of Pompeii nor Tungad have led antiquarians to suppose that the Romans ever devoted a building to the exclusive use of invalids. No Latin or Greek author, the Geneva press assert, has left a description of such an establishment. Hippocrates, alone, in a passage which is very short and rather obscure, alludes to diseases which were treated in the Temple of Aesculapius, but it is thought to be impossible to decide therefrom whether there were any places near the sanctuary specially set apart for treating diseases. The arrangement of the ruined structures at Baden leaves no doubt as to the use for which they were built. The edifice is composed of fourteen small rooms, in which a large number of medical and surgical instruments, tweezers, tubes, knives for spreading plasters, spoons, measure-glasses, cauterizers, ointment boxes, and the like were found. Antiquarians of Geneva who have visited the ruins assert that everything goes to show that this was the site of the hospital of the Fourth and Fifth Legions, which had their Winter quarters in Baden.

Spaniards Killed by Falling Brick.

BARCELONA, Dec. 11.—A large quantity of brickwork in a sewer in course of construction here collapsed this afternoon, burying many of the workmen. Eighteen bodies have been recovered.

ANNUAL CHARITIES REPORT.

The New York Association Issues a Statement of Its Work Among the Poor During the Past Year.

The fifty-fifth annual report of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, for the fiscal year commencing October 1, 1897, and ending September 30, 1898, has just been issued. This association is the only general relief agency in the city, and has grown steadily since its inception in 1843. In the report, R. Fulton Cutting, the President, states that the expenditures for the year were $118,011.76, the heaviest in the history of the association, except in the Winter of 1893-4, when there was so much distress.

The statistics of the relief department show that $8,289.84 was distributed for rent, transportation, and other cash items for the relief of applicants; $12,753.46 was expended for groceries, $3,548.95 for coal, $464.71 for shoes. The total number of persons aided with groceries was 9,474; with coal, 6,601; with clothing, 4,046; with shoes, 345. There were 36,496 visits made to the poor, and on their behalf; 1,970 lodgings provided, and 6,594 meals given. The tons of coal distributed numbered 655½. There were 216 persons provided with transportation to other parts of the country, where their friends or relatives had promised to provide for them.

An interesting feature of the work is the sewing bureau, where women are provided with needle work which has already been cut out and prepared for them, and which they may do at their homes. This often provides means of buying food for women with small children who cannot go out to work, and also for elderly women. Payment for the work is made either in groceries or in cash. The bureau made 8,334 garments during the year.

Next in importance to the work of the Department of Relief is the Summer work of the association at its home in West Coney Island, known as Sea Breeze. There the association has three large buildings and an open pavilion. One of the buildings is devoted to convalescent mothers with small children, the other to convalescent children. These convalescents were kept at the home for periods varying from one week to four, and the daily average number was 150. The third building was used for day parties from the city, of which the association had thirty-nine last Summer, averaging 450 persons each. At Sea Breeze there are provided bathhouses and bathing suits, and the day parties are given a generous supply of food and milk.

The number of bathers at the People's Baths, 9 Centre Market Place, for the year were 85,128 men, 15,048 women, and 16,509 children. The report states that the baths were started as an experiment, without belief that they would prove a self-supporting venture, but that good business managment has made them nearly so.

Through the Cooper Union Labor Bureau, which is maintained by the association, and is free to both employer and employe, 4,403 men secured employment in temporary or permanent positions. At Nos. 409, 411, and 413 West Forty-sixth Street the association maintains the Hartley House, an industrial and social settlement. The buildings were donated to the association by Marcellus Hartley in memory of various members of his family.

In the conclusion of the report President Cutting states that the expenses of the last fiscal year exceeded the income by $18,000, the deficit being made up from the reserve fund, and by using the legacies of the year for expenses. He also states that it is difficult to treat the finances like those of an ordinary business, as the calls for aid cannot always be foreseen, but that they must be met whenever deserving.

The association is now investigating the cases of and relieving whenever worthy those who formerly received free coal from the city. Last year the association spent $3,500 in the purchase of coal, but it is estimated that a much larger sum will be needed this Winter, as the cold weather has commenced so much earlier. It is believed by the association that cold causes more suffering than hunger, many applicants for coal saying they can often get along on a piece of bread and a cup of tea, but cannot resist the suffering that cold weather brings.

Checks for the coal fund may be made payable to the order of Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, and sent to the offices of the association, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

BOYS BOUND THEIR PURSUER.

Wound Grocer Creamer Up in His Own Clothesline, Then Pelted Him.

Louis Creamer, who keeps a grocery store at 251 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, had William Carlson, twelve years old, whose home is over Creamer's store, before Magistrate Pool Saturday afternoon on a charge of teasing him. Creamer said that the boy had grabbed the end of a spool of clothesline rope which was outside of his store and run down the street with it. Creamer ran after the boy, who had by this time been joined by Lewis Schmidt and Robert Faulkner, two other boys.

When the boys saw Creamer following they stopped running and started to twist the rope around him. After the boys had bound the rope about Creamer's arms and legs so that he could not defend himself, they threw snow and ice at their prisoner, bruising his face. The boys were taken before the Magistrate. They said that another boy, William Kelly, had also thrown snow at Creamer. A warrant was issued by the Magistrate. By the time that Kelly was arrested it was so late that Magistrate Pool adjourned the case and ordered Gerry Agent St. John to make an investigation.

Yesterday morning the boys were arraigned before the Magistrate. They all denied the charge, and Schmidt made his story so plausible that he was discharged. Faulkner and Carlson were each fined $1, while Kelly was ordered to pay $2. The one-dollar fines were paid by the boys' fathers, but Kelly's father could not pay his fine, because he had been out of work for some time and has sickness in his family. The reporters at the court presented the elder Kelly's case to the Magistrate, and his boy was discharged.

FOUR INJURED IN A WRECK.

A Fast Mail and Freight Train Collide in Oregon.

PENDLETON, Oregon, Dec, 11.—A rear-end collision occurred to-day on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's main line seventeen miles east of here between the west-bound fast mail and Freight Train No. 21. Four persons were seriously but not fatally injured.

The injured are: Jay Adams of San Francisco, General Agent of the Nickel Plate route, cut and scalded; David Felger of Monk, Ill., cut about head and scalded; Louis Plechner, traveling salesman of Guilerman Brothers, St. Paul, slightly cut and scalded; Fireman Harry Burrows of the freight train, cut on the forehead.

THE RIO GRANDE FROZEN OVER.

Man and Horse Nearly Drowned While Crossing on the Ice.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 11.—Yesterday the Rio Grande was frozen and two Mexican cowboys crossed the river on horseback on the ice. The ice broke under the feet of one of the horses, and horse and rider were nearly drowned, but finally succeeded in fighting their way through the ice to the shore. It was a foolhardy undertaking and was viewed from the international street car bridge with amazement by a large crowd of people. The last time the Rio Grande was frozen over was about fifteen years ago.

Coroner Postpones the Mitchell Case.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 11.—Coroner Haerr postponed till to-morrow the inquest on the body of James E. Mitchell, who died here yesterday of alcoholism. A special from Rochester, N. Y., confirms the wife's story that her maiden name was Minnie A. Farmer and that she was the only daughter of Joseph C. Farmer of Rochester, who for twenty years has been an engineer at the weigh lock on the Erie Canal. Minnie married Mitchell fifteen years ago and lived happily with him. The Rochester special says Mitchell was subject to heart trouble aggravated at times by excessive liquor drinking. Minnie A. Mitchell, the wife, is in the Cincinnati Hospital suffering from nervous prostration.

On Mount Aconcagua's Summit.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning a cable message from Sir Martin Conway, the celebrated explorer, now in Mendoza, Argentine Republic, asserting that he has climbed to the summit of Mount Aconcagua, a peak of the Andes in Chile, and intends to attempt the ascent of Mount Sarmiento, a remarkable mountain of Terra del Fuego, on the south side of Gabriel Channel.

'OLD MAIDS' HOUSE' LOOTED

Thief with Long Ladder Entered Its One Unbarred Window.

WHILE MISS MORGAN WAS AWAY

Stole Jewelry and Relics Worth $600—Will Be Punished After Death, Owner Says.

The residence of Miss Jane Morgan, at De Kay and Bard Avenues, West Brighton, S. I., was entered by a thief Saturday and about $600 worth of stuff taken. This was its intrinsic value, but Miss Morgan says that ten times as many thousand dollars could not replace the articles, because many of them had associations that made them dear to her.

Miss Morgan lives alone. She is an artist, and her sister was Midy Morgan, famous as a live stock reporter. Both sisters were regarded as gifted, but eccentric. During the life of Midy they lived together in the house which they had erected in the woods, and which is locally known as the "Old Maids' House." It is of unique design. The windows are heavily guarded by iron bars, such as one sees on the windows of banks. There is but one window in the building not so secured, and that is one in a gable at the rear three stories above the ground, with nothing but a bare wall beneath it. It was thought inaccessible, but through it the thief entered on Saturday.

The interior of the house is as beautiful as the outside is forbidding. It is furnished in costly style, and contains much antique and curious furniture, picked up in this and foreign countries by the sisters. The walls have been beautifully decorated by Jane Morgan's brush.

The door of the house is a considerable distance above the ground. There is no visible way of reaching it. The sisters would not allow a flight of steps to be built, but always used a stepladder to reach their door. After her sister's death Jane Morgan did not abandon this plan.

Miss Morgan has been working for a long time upon a picture, which she intends to exhibit at the Academy of Design in the Spring. It is being done in oils, and Miss Morgan considers it her masterpiece. It represents a scene in a pawnshop. Indirectly this picture led to the thief's getting as good a return from his visit as he did. To use them as models for her picture, Miss Morgan caused many valuable relics of all countries and climes and many heirlooms to be sent to the house from a safe deposit vault in Manhattan, where they usually rest. These articles consisted of old jewelry, cups and vases of the precious metals, and similar articles. Many of them were fortunately too bulky for the thief to carry away.

On Saturday morning about 10 o'clock Miss Morgan walked into the village, leaving the house untenanted. She was in the village about two hours making purchases. Miss Morgan says that on her way home about noon she met a man carrying a long ladder. She was struck, she said, by the difficulty the man was having in carrying the ladder, because it was long and unwieldy. She pitied the man, and, thinking him a carpenter or mason, thought his employer must be very economical to send one man to handle such a big ladder alone. She reflected also that if the ladder should fall and be broken the man's employer would lose more money than the second man's pay would have amounted to. Now she understands that her sympathy was wasted. The ladder was just long enough, she says, to reach her one unbarred window.

The marks of the ladder are visible below the window, and the window sash is scratched. Miss Morgan says that, as near as she can make out the list, the stolen articles are 4 gold bracelets, 3 topaz brooches, 1 gold watch, 6 rings, 10 gold brooches, 6 purses, 1 gold piece of 100 lire, and 1 box of relics of the Cuban war.

The gold watch was the one Miss Morgan commonly wore, and she says she can get more like it. The other articles are impossible to replace. The 100-lire piece was presented to the sisters by Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The six purses contained gold and silver coins of as many different European countries. The while traveling, made a collection of the coins of each country they visited, and these were a portion of the collection. The rings and bracelets were old. Besides the articles enumerated, the robber obtained $35 in American money, but in making out the list Miss Morgan omitted this, because she said it was not important that she should recover it. The war relics she obtained while at Camp Wikoff last Summer.

In speaking of the robbery, Miss Morgan said she had one thing to be thankful for, and that was that the robber was not a vandal. He did not harm her pictures. Although he uncovered the unfinished picture, he left it otherwise as he found it.

Miss Morgan reported the robbery to the police, but says she does not care whether or not the robber is caught. She reported it so that her valuables might be recovered, if possible. She says she does not wish the man punished. He did himself more harm than he did her, for he only inconvenienced her, while for himself he laid up punishment after death.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE TO MEET.

Populists to Use It to Hold Control of State Offices.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 11.—A special to The Journal from Topeka, Kan., says: "It is stated positively to-night, by State Bank Commissioner John W. Breidenthal, and other Populist officials, that a call for an extra session of the Kansas Legislature will be issued on next Tuesday by Gov. Leedy. The actual date of convening is not given out.

The main object of the session, it is said, is to pass a railroad bill to empower the State Railroad Board to fix maximum rates and investing in that body the power of a district court. Other measures to be passed will be a law creating a State bankers' guarantee fund, making it obligatory upon banks to pay into the State Treasury a certain sum to guarantee their depositors against loss by failure; a bill to tax chartered corporations, and the confirmation of the recess appointments of Gov. Leedy.

The passing on these appointments will give the Populists control of the State Agricultural College for an additional two years; give them a working majority on the State Board of Charities, and insure the retaining of several minor Populist officials throughout the State.

The importance of the acts of the extra session is appreciated when it is stated that the Senate, which is a holdover body, is strongly Populist, making it impossible for the incoming Republican administration to turn over any legislation which the Populists may create.

AN ACTRESS IN TROUBLE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 11.—At the conclusion of the performance at the Grand Opera House last night Miss Catherine Campbell, an actress of considerable note, was arrested by detectives at the instance of the St. Nicholas Hotel management, she being accused of systematic robbery. She was taken to her room in the hotel, where her trunks were found to contain chinaware, table linen, and silverware belonging to the hotel.

Miss Campbell broke down and confessed that she had taken the property and had packed it in her trunks and was preparing to move from the hotel. She begged to be released, offering diamonds and money, but Manager Chapman of the hostelry was obdurate. She is detained at the Four Courts pending trial, and declares she will commit suicide if convicted.

Man Killed by a Train in Hoboken.

While David Walsh of 552 Grove Street, Jersey City, was crossing the Erie Railroad coal tracks, at Seventeenth Street, Hoboken yesterday, his foot caught in a switch. Before he could extricate it a coal train that had been standing on a siding backed down upon him. He was run over and his right leg and right arm were crushed. He was taken to St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, where Father Dooley administered the last rites of the Church. He was then conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he died. He was twenty-two years of age, and leaves a wife.

Too Dangerous an Experiment.

"Why don't you marry him?" they asked of the beautiful girl. "I do not love him," she replied. "Tut, tut," they said. "Don't be old-fashioned. He is worth a million and is already on the brink of the grave." "On the brink, yes," she answered, bitterly, "but I am told that he has had experience as an equilibrist. Who knows how long he may be able to stay there?"—Pittsburg Chronicle.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was by far the most brilliant Sunday of the season. The cold, bracing atmosphere brought every one out on Fifth Avenue and the churches were crowded. About 1 o'clock the avenue was a veritable dress parade, and again in the late afternoon. There was general calling, and many fashionable women were at home, and several gave dinners in the evening. Miss Leary, Mrs. Richard G. Remsen, Miss Remsen, Mrs. Neilson, and Mrs. Worthington are among those on lower Fifth Avenue who receive most informally on Sunday afternoons. Mrs. Dahlgren, who had her sister, Miss Josephine Drexel, with her, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Elbridge Gerry, Mrs. Hamilton Cary, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, were all at home, and Mrs. Henry Sloane had a luncheon in the early afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane (Mrs. Sloane in a most becoming red hat and dark velvet gown and handsome furs) were at St. Bartholomew's afternoon service, where Dr. Greer preached eloquently to a large congregation, and where the music was particularly fine. Mrs. Benjamin Welles is another nostess who receives most informally on Sundays, and who had yesterday quite a family party. There were many people at Sherry's for the first musical dinner de luxe, and the regular Sunday concert at the Astoria also attracted quite an audience.

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The week will begin this morning with the Bagby concert at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which Mme. Sembrich will sing and Ovide Musin, the violinist, will play. The week will be quite rich in music and weddings, the first of which, that of Mr. Robert Rawston Crosby and Miss Emily Petit, will take place this morning at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Clarkson, 137 West Fourteenth Street. This will be a very quiet affair and no one but intimate friends will be asked. On Tuesday will commence the many concerts, among the more prominent of which are that in commemoration of the opening of the Astoria, for the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, and that given by Mr. and Mrs. Olin Gray at the Hotel Majestic.

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Mrs. Francesco Terry and Miss Terry will sail from Cherbourg on Wednesday for New York, where they will pass some time at the Astoria Hotel. The Terrys have closed for the season their beautiful French château, where all this Autumn they have been having a series of house parties. There is some rumor afloat that Miss Terry will marry a foreign diplomatist, but neither his name nor his rank has been given. Mr. Francesco Terry and his brother, as already stated in this column, arrived here some weeks ago and have gone to Cuba. Mr. Antonio Terry, who married Miss Sybil Sanderson, has been somewhat of an invalid recently, but his gifted wife has quite recovered her health.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are arranging a large house party for the Christmas holidays at Biltmore. Miss Pendleton of Philadelphia is one of their guests at present. She returns from Biltmore in time to sail for Egypt in January.

Other news from Philadelphia people chronicles the visit of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler of this city to Mrs. Frank Thomson, and the intention of Mrs. Wilmerding and her son, Mr. Herbert Wilmerding, to pass the Winter in Philadelphia at the Lincoln.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are expected to issue cards after the holidays for a large reception, the first that will have been given in the Vanderbilt residence since the illness of the head of the family. Society seems to believe the rumor that there is an understanding, if not an engagement, existing between Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Miss Elsie French. The engagement, however, has been denied on the best authority. Mr. Vanderbilt completes his course at Yale next Spring, and as Miss French and her mother are abroad, it is not probable, even if an engagement does exist, that there will be any formal announcement just yet.

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Quite lengthy sensational stories appeared in some of the newspapers yesterday concerning the reasons for the reported choosing of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt for the godmother of the second son of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. There was hardly any question of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont's going abroad at the time to be with her daughter, and that announcement was unauthorized. The name of Mrs. Vanderbilt appears in The London Times and the Court Circular as godmother, and the fact was referred to in this column last week, and it is possibly from this paragraph that the other stories were manufactured. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are to have a large house party for Christmas at Blenheim. The guests will include Lady Blandford and the Grenfells, and Mr. Winston Churchill, the son of Lady Randolph Churchill, who denies that he has accepted any political position under the Government.

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The Americans in Paris are rapidly beginning to make their Winter plans. Paris is most disagreeable from January on until May. Sicily and Corsica are favorite resorts, the latter being both reasonable and picturesque. Mr. Louis Wilmerding has made his home in that bright isle of the seas, where the Misses Ingraham and Mr. Nathaniel Ingraham passed last Winter. Mrs Griswold Grey goes to Palermo and takes with her Miss Ethel Irvin, her niece. Mrs. William Roosevelt will also join them. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Wolfrey have taken a villa at Mentone, where it is said that Mrs. John W. Mackay, who is now in London, intends to join them shortly. Mrs. Campbell and her son, Mr. Allen Campbell, will winter in Rome. Mrs. David King and her daughter have also left Paris for the South. The hunting season at Pau is in full blast, and Biarritz is very gay.

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The cable also tells New Yorkers that Mrs. Ogden Goelet is in Paris, where Gen. Whittier, who has just returned from Manila, has met Mrs. Whittier, and that both are en route to this country. Mrs. A. Bishop Mason and Mrs. William King sailed on La Bretagne Saturday, and among the passengers who sail Wednesday from Cherbourg are Mr. W. Rathbone Bacon of the Union Club, Mme. Theobold Chatrain, the wife of the artist; Mr. Jacob H. Vanderbilt, M. Jean de Reszké, M. Victor Maurel, Mr. Clarence Eddy, and Mr. Frank S. Brooks. Another item of European news is that the Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil (Miss Garner) have sold all their horses and carriages and have gone in very heavily in automobiles.

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The last days of the Curzons in England were filled with excitement and engagements for entertainments. They sailed on Saturday instead of waiting for Wednesday and joining the Arabia at Marseilles. They went direct from Plymouth. To within two days of sailing Lady Curzon was ill and in bed, suffering from an inflamed eye, and the Viceroy had an attack of the grip. The dinner given them by Mr. Schoemberg McDonnell at the Hotel Cecil was really one of which some hundred members of the Bachelors' Club, the smart dancing organization, were hosts, Mr. McDonnell acting as Chairman.

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The last news concerning the health of Lady Alice Montagu, the daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, is very encouraging. She and her mother are stopping at the Palace Hotel, St. Moritz, and the young girl has quite recovered from the attack of pleurisy which she had in September, and it is said now that there is no anxiety whatever about her health.

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A London correspondent says: "I went to Prince's the other day for the first time this season, and everything was exactly the same. Miss Goelet was there, looking very smart and pretty. I think that she belonged to a party of Lady Erne's, who was there with her pretty daughter and a few of her stalwart friends." The same correspondent speaks of Miss Van Wart as the best dressed woman at the Sunday park parade. She wore a bright-blue gown and a magnificent sable cloak.

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The first of the Sunday night diners de luxe, which promise to be such a feature of the season, and which are modeled upon the Sunday night banquets at the Hotels Savoy and Cecil, in London, took place at Sherry's last night. Every table in the Palm Garden was reserved for this occasion by well-known people, and as the majority of the women came in evening dress or without their bonnets, the scene when the dinner was at its height was a very pretty and attractive one. An orchestra played throughout the dinner, which lasted from 7:30 until 10 o'clock. Among those at the dinner were Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, who dined with Mr. Frederic Beach; Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins, who were with Mr. Richard Young; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peters, ex-Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and the Misses Brice, Mr. Creighton Webb and party, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, who had with them Mr. and Mrs. John Guilford; Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, who had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. James Breese, and Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt; Mr. Louis Keller, who had as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles Montant, Miss Paulding, and Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood; Mr. and Mrs. Carstairs and Miss Carstairs of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Livingston, and Mr. George Wallen and Mr. and Mrs. Van Nostrand. The menu was elaborate, and the new departure was much commended.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Edward Hall.

Dr. Edwards Hall, one of the prominent physicians of this city, died Saturday morning at his residence, 17 East Sixty-seventh Street. He was a descendant of prominent families on both sides of the house. His grandfather, Willis Hall of Sutton, Mass., rendered distinguished services during the Revolution. His mother was Hannah Emerson, a cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Dr. Hall was born in Middle Granville, Washington County, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1818, his father being the Congregational minister in that place. His father died when he was quite young. He came to New York at the age of thirteen and lived with his uncle, Willis Hall, then prominent as a lawyer in this city. He was then sent to the Preparatory School of Ellington, Conn., where he was a classmate of Donald Mitchell. In 1836 he entered Hamilton College. He was graduated in 1840, together with several other young men who attained prominence in after life, and among these were Theodore W. Dwight, the Rev. Dr. Henry Kendall of the Board of Home Missions, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Addison Nelson.

After leaving college Dr. Hall traveled through New York's wilderness as assistant to State Geologist Prof. Ebenezer Emmons, who gave the Indian name of Adirondack to all that region. On his return to New York he decided to adopt the medical profession and was graduated from the Albany Medical College. In 1846 he was appointed Assistant Resident Physician to the Children's Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The practice he had with children and the affection he bore to the young made him very successful in the treatment of children.

He remained in this hospital until 1849, and then sailed with his brother Richard to California, where he experienced the hardships of a miner's life, living in a log cabin, and often subsisting on white oak acorns. In 1851 he resumed the practice of medicine in New York, and the following year he married Miss Margaret M. Chambers, daughter of Robert Chambers of New Jersey.

Dr. Hall was one of the prominent members of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church and a very close friend of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall. He was one of the founders of the Chinese Sunday school of that church and took a great interest in the spiritual welfare of its pupils. He was much beloved not only by the pupils, but by all the Christianized Chinese of the city.

He was once President of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers Female College,

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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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FINANCIAL.

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NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY.	LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . .	$1,000,000
Surplus	$200,000

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Transacts a general trust business.
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Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established an office at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in CUBA and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, and to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, and to hold in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

• Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY, for the sale to the Trustee of one hundred and fifty nine (159) First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same, dated September 1st, 1880.

In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to DRAW bonds BY LOT AT PAR.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1898, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, E. S. MARSTON, President, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, November 15, 1898.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT 1st Mtge. 6s, due Jan. 1st, 1913.

A majority of the issue has been deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, under the agreement of October 5th, and final notice is hereby given that **no deposits will be received after December 20,** except at the discretion of the Committee.
December 8, 1898.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
THOMAS DENNY, JR., 62 Cedar St.,
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.
THORNWELL MULLALLY, Counsel.

Newark Consolidated Gas Co.
5% Gold Bonds
DEALT IN.
Sutro, Scholle & Co.,
30 BROAD STREET.
Members N. Y. & Phila. Stock Exchanges.

FINANCIAL.

A GREAT BULL HOUSE IN A GREAT BULL MARKET.

Lewis A. May & Co.,
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These letters give comparative earnings of various Railway systems and corporations, and show the prospects these Companies have for future increases. This enables our customers to select the best securities. The arguments in these letters are based on facts and figures, and will be found of great value to even the oldest operators in the Street. Our next letter will be on "A COMPARISON OF CONDITIONS AND PRICES NOW AND A YEAR AGO." It should be read by every person interested in any class of securities. Those who wire or write early will receive the first edition.

Our "HOW TO SPECULATE ON MARGINS" will show how deals are made and closed on the Exchanges.

If you have not read our letters on "The Leaders of the Present Bull Market" and "The Earnings and Bonded Indebtedness of C., B. Q., St. Paul, L. & N., So. R'y, R. I., Peo. Gas & B. R. T." you should also ask for these.

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A GREAT BULL HOUSE IN A GREAT BULL MARKET.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
6% 1st Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion of the above Bonds has reduced the amount outstanding at this date to about $1,000,000. Of this amount $159,000 will be redeemed for the Sinking Fund on January 3d next, which latter will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110 per cent.

Holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds may for the present continue to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis of $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

The net earnings of the Company during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6 per cent. Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4 per cent. Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, November 15th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the above offer will cease on DECEMBER 31ST next.

TO THE
First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Detroit & Lima Northern R'way Co.
AND THE
Lima Northern Railway Co.

Holders representing upwards of three-fourths of the Bonds having deposited their Bonds with the Colonial Trust Company, (of New York City,) the time for the deposit of bonds is extended to and including **DECEMBER 15TH, 1898,** after which date no bonds will be accepted by the Committee except upon the payment of a penalty of 1%.

JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

Union Typewriter Co. Stock,
U. S. Envelope Co. Stock.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 22, 1898. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on December 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 6, 1899. Dated New York, December 10, 1898.
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Assistant Secretary.

The above dividend of TWO PER CENT. will be payable on January 6, 1899, to holders of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, of record on the books of the Voting Trustees, at the close of business on December 22, 1898. The transfer books of the Voting Trustees' certificates for first preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on December 22, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 6, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
Dated New York, December 10, 1898.
J. KENNEDY TOD & COMPANY, Agents.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The Board of Directors of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of $2 per share on the Preferred A Stock, out of the Net Earnings for the half year ending with December, 1898, payable on the 31st day of January, 1899, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1898, and have ordered that the surplus earnings for said half year applicable for dividends on said stock shall be carried forward and held available for the dividend at the end of the next half year ending with June, 1899.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred A Stock will be closed from the close of business on the 27th day of December, 1898, to the 1st day of January, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1898.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The 13th semi-annual payment of $2.00 per share interest or guaranteed dividend on the 4% Debentu re Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to such stock, on the 15th of January, 1899, to the holders of record on the last day of December, 1898.
The Transfer Books of the 4% Debenture Stock will oe closed from the close of business December 21st, 1898, to the 1st day of January, 1899.
By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minn., December 7th, 1898.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Nov'r 18th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.

December 9th, 1898.
A regular dividend of twenty per cent., and an extra dividend of five per cent., (both free of tax,) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable January 3d, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from noon of December 21st until January 3d, 1899.
FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice to Stockholders.
New York, December 9, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK LOAN & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the Third day of Janfary, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from two million two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, consisting of twenty-two thousand five hundred and twenty shares of the par value of $100 each, to two million, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand, three hundred dollars, consisting of twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shares of the par value of $100 each.
T. BARNEY,
FRANCIS L. SILL,
J. O. BAKER,
JAMES R. HAY,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
H. F. DIMOCK,
HENRY B. COCHEU.
} A Majority of the Directors.

New York, 10th December, 1898.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau St., on Tuesday, 10th January, 1899, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
Notice is also given that a proposed amendment of the third article of the Articles of Association, increasing the number of the Board of Directors from thirteen to fifteen, will be moved for adoption at this meeting.
The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the general office of the Company in Pennsylvania, No. 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, January 9, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, December 31, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, January 10, 1899.
J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Room 54, 1 Broadway,
New York, Nov. 22d, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 13th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 8th at 3 P. M., and reopened Dec. 14th, at 10 A. M.
M. BAXTER, JR., Secretary.

The Hide and Leather Nat'l Bank of New York,
December 6th, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at their banking room, corner John and William Sts., on TUESDAY Jan 10, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CLARENCE FOOTE, Cashier.

The Bank of New York National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 9, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 10, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.
December 7th, 1898.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 8th, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 10, 1898.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1899. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, December 9th, 1898.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Louis Diament, referee, 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 145 feet east of Elton Avenue, 25 by 100, two-story frame building. Due on judgment, $2,343; subject to another mortgage for $1,827.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Burrill, referee, 222 East Seventeenth Street, south side, 94 feet west of Rutherfurd Place, 19 by 80, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,232.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 1,070 Home Street, south side, 177.11 feet east of Stebbins Avenue, 16.4 by 87.2 by 17.6 by 80.9, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,258.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 368, 370, and 372 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $2,250; subject to other mortgages, on each, for $16,662.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Rignal D. Woodward, referee, 73 and 75 Gold Street, west side, 24.10 feet south of Spruce Street, 25.4 and 25, respectively, by 25, four-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $26,250.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURN.

10-12 EAST 130TH STREET.
ALL LIGHT ROOMS.
Handsomely decorated; apartments containing 8 rooms and bath; elevator; steam heated, hall service, &c.
Rents $70.00 per Month.
Janitor on Premises.

2nd Floor Apartment—Reduced.
No. 76 West 85th St. 7 all light rooms and bath, hardwood floors, hall service, electric lights. $700. Apply on premises.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With the increased buoyancy and activity of the stock market last week, Street gossip and discussion as to the various stocks and their prospects were naturally more active and of wider scope. The whole market was strong, especially toward the close of the week, and, as is the custom in bull times, Wall Street talk was altogether bullish.

During the early part of the week the Granger stocks were laggard. They hung back, fluctuating over narrow daily ranges and showing but little activity. On Friday, however, Rock Island made a sharp upward movement to above 110, and on Saturday, helped by St. Paul's big earnings for the first week of December, the whole Granger group was buoyant and conspicuous in the market, many of the shares making new high prices for this movement. St. Paul figured for something like 90,000 shares during the week and closed at its highest price—116. Burlington also made a record figure, touching 121¼. Rock Island closed the week considerably above 110. In all three recent buying has been of the most aggressive kind, and has been largely by interests identified with the managements of the properties. In commission house circles Granger sentiment is altogether bullish. The enormous earnings of the roads, which go on increasing magnificently week after week, make them prime favorites, and at the least show of strength in them commission house customers are seeming always ready to jump in and buy.

The Rock Island dividend is still a subject of much discussion, and in many usually well-informed quarters there is confidence that there is to be an increase in the rate. Just how far the Rock Island Directors are agreed upon a larger dividend is impossible to discover, but it is known that many of the larger interests in the property are openly favorable to the move.

During the week Chicago Great Western preferred A was made a dividend payer, 2 per cent. being declared on that stock at the meeting of the Directors. The stock was notably strong during the week, and the market supply of it was shown to be limited. Among insiders sentiment on the Chicago Great Western stocks and bonds is bullish, much higher prices being talked for both preferred and common in the near future.

Flower Stocks.

The Flower properties have been the most conspicuous in the market for some time past, and maintained their positions well throughout last week. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of the group. Gov. Flower and his friends were persistent and aggressive buyers of the stock, and although no definite news regarding the property came to light there was established a general belief that within a short time announcements of important developments in the company's affairs are to be made public. The actual completion of the Nassau Electric deal is yet to be announced, and in addition to this progress is being made in the plans for unifying Brooklyn Rapid Transit's underlying securities. Wall Street is already somewhat acquainted with the outline of this scheme, and it figures that large savings are to be made through it. During the past few days intimations have come from official sources that when the refunding plan is brought out it will be found to be wider in scope and of much more pecuniary importance to Brooklyn Rapid Transit than is now popularly believed. At the close of the week Flower interests were still aggressive bulls on the stock, talking immediately higher prices for it.

Heavy buying of the Atchison stocks was in evidence throughout the week, although apparent efforts were made to keep prices down while the buying went on. On Thursday professional traders affected to be disappointed because at the annual stockholders' meeting no mention was made as to the probable dividend on Atchison preferred stock. On this "disappointment" they sold it down below 46. But the depression was only temporary, the stock getting back to 47 again on Saturday. Wall Street people close to Atchison interests assert confidently that there is to be a 1 per cent. dividend made on Atchison preferred. It may be semi-annual; it may be for even a shorter period. One misunderstanding that seems to be rather common in the Street just now is that Atchison preferred is entitled to only 4 per cent. dividends. It is really entitled to 5 per cent. before the common stock gets anything.

People's Gas is now selling "ex-rights." At the present price of the stock, 109½, the rights are worth about 1 7-16 per cent. Since the closing of the company's books on Friday the buying of People's Gas was more aggressive than it was for the week previous, and observers of its course are now inclined to look for higher prices. Certain it is that the Flower following is more outspokenly bullish on it than for some time past.

Federal Steel preferred came into prominence during the close of last week and showed more real strength than it has since the news of the dissolution of the steel rail pool some weeks ago made it one of the market's weak features. The steel rail troubles have been arranged and the state of affairs between the several interests is now practically as amicable as it could have been had the old agreement gone through. Wall Street bears, in talking of the Federal Steel stocks, point out that Carnegie competition is likely to hurt the concern's business. As a matter of fact, there is no unusual Carnegie competition. The two interests are working in harmony and according to an understanding between them.

Industrials.

Activity in the industrial shares in the next week or two is promised by some of the professional speculative interests. Last week the feature of the group, and also of the whole market, was Sugar Trust, in which a masterly campaign against the short interest brought about a net advance of between 7 and 8 points. During the week Sugar Trust stock commanded a very high loan premium—at times one-fourth of 1 per cent. By Saturday this had been materially decreased. The short interest in Sugar has been pretty well eliminated, that portion of professional Wall Street that was heavily long of the stock a week ago having now turned around and taken up the bull side, as confident that the stock is going higher as it was that it was going lower a week or ten days ago.

In Tobacco Trust shorts have also been responsible for the stock's strength. As in Sugar Trust, there was a week ago an unwieldy short interest in Tobacco which has now practically disappeared. According to a rumor current at the close of the week, the new Union Tobacco Company is to make an announcement within the next few days which will materialy add to the prestige of that concern. The Union Company goes along making arrangements for the extension of its field, and at the same time perfecting its plans for maintaining its position against any and all competitors.

On the Rubber stocks, on Lead, on Leather preferred, and on the several other industrial shares, there is much bull talk among the professional contingent, but this talk has only to do with what may happen to the several stocks through manipulation, the usual point being that Mr. So-and-So is getting ready to move this or that trust. Except as to the Rubber common dividend, there is little or no discussion as to actual developments pending in the trust stocks.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Dec. 12.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
1—McNaught vs. Fisher.
2—Fireman's, &c., vs. Mohlner.
3—Doig vs. Morgan.
4—Hughes vs. Purcell.
15—Univ. Winding Co. vs. Willimantic Co.
34—U. S. vs. E. L. Goodsell Co.
35—First Nat. Bank of Chi. vs. Mitchell.
40—Lillenthal vs. Druckleib.
6—Robertson vs. Fleetman.
7—Robertson vs. Edelhoff.
9—Same vs. same.
11—Union Transit Co. vs. Grover.
29—Wm. Schollhorn Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.
41—Duggan vs. Slocum.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.
2099—U. S. vs. Voss & Stern.
1514—Schlbach & Co. vs. United States.
2156—Park & Tilford vs. United States.
2538—Rosenstein Bros. vs. United States.
2541—Goldenberg Bros. & Co. vs. U. S.
390—J. Loewenthal & Co. vs. United States.
2459—U. S. vs. H. Boker & Co.
2469—U.S. vs. Kursheedt Mfg. Co.
2227—U. S. vs. J. S. Johnson & Co.
2551—Martin Co. vs. U.S.
2816—U. S. vs. Hugo Reisinger & Co.
2815—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
2596—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.vs. U. S.
2436—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
2437—James Pedloe vs. United States.
2120—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2145—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2676—Am. Sug. Ref. Co. vs. United States.
2689—Same vs. U. S.
2686—United States vs. Morewood & Co.
2770—United States vs. Rosenstein Brothers.
2042—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2045—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.
2471—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2817—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2162—The Keen Sutterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2749—Fleming vs. U. S.
1839—Perrin Freres Co. vs. United States.
1906—Passavant & Co. vs. United States.
2618—The Hills Bros. Co. vs. United States.
2474—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2506—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
1974—Billweiler Brothers vs. United States.
2572—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2180—Samuel Schiff & Co. vs. United States.
2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2698—Same vs. U. S.
2656—Same vs. U. S.
2647—Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2358—Toplitz & Co. vs. United States.
2634—Koscherak Bros. vs. United States.
85—Schulze-Berge & Koch vs. U. S.
2617—Jas. F. Smith & Co. vs. United States.
2540—U. S. vs. Naday & Fleischer.
2587—Naday & Fleischer vs. United States.
2583—O. G. Hempstad & Co. vs. United States
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
2558—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States.
2690—A. A. Vantine & Co. vs. United States
2740—Hensel et al. vs. United States.
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
1792—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
1852—J. B. Locke & Potts vs. U. S.
2285—R. C. Robbins vs. United States.
3136—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2139—Strauss & Co. vs. United States.
1950—Einstein, Wolf & Co. vs. United States
2369—Erlanger, Blumgart & Co. vs. U. S.
2295—A. Murphy & Co. vs. United States.
2550—Dana & Co. vs. U.S.
2716—U. S. vs. R. C. Hahn.
2739—U. S. vs. Stern Brothers.
2691—U. S. vs. Calhoun.
2614—Lewis & Conger vs. United States.
2769—Wing Wo Chong Co. vs. United States.
2442—United States vs. C. A. Johnson.
1945—A. Steinhardt & Bro. vs. U. S.
2322—U. S. vs. Merck & Co.
2524—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1979—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1973—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2381—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. U. S.
2642—Slaughter & Sons vs. United States.
2730—Same vs. same.
2795—Eschwege vs. same

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
160—Conallen vs. S. S. Kensington.
158—Cook vs. Cornell Steamboat Co.
159—Baker vs. Flaherty.
161—Ross vs. Bowring.
165—Cossap vs. Milmine.
146—In re steamboat St. John.
98—Beard Dredging Co. vs. S. S. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
186—Knowlton vs. tugs H. E. Street and Hy. Hohn.
187—Steinmender v s. ship La Guadaloupe.
188—Haddock vs. tug Taurus.
189—Thompson vs. Hood
190—Hastot vs. Moore.
191—Al. Portland Cem't Works vs. canalboat Carrie Stewart.
192—Bklyn Wharf Trans. Co.' vs. tug J. A. Lawrence.
193—Cent. R. R. of N. J. vs. tug Wallace B. Flint.
194—Hughes vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
195—Moned vs. Transfer No. 3.
196—Moulton vs. Merrill.
197—Berre vs. S. S. Norge.
198—Haley vs. tugs Sarnac & Brothers.
199—B. & F. Marine Ins. Co. vs. same.
200—Carlson vs. N. Y. & Sandy Hook Pilot Association.
201—Brainerd vs. S. S. Chalmette.
202—Lee vs. SS. Hekla.
203—Tullio vs. SS Salamanca.
205—Goodwin vs. tug Thomas J. Scully and barges.
206—Lo Vico vs. tug Geo. W. Elder.
207—McDonald vs. schr. Florence.
208—U. S. Leather Co. vs. S. S. Merida.
209—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
210—McLellan vs. Williams.
211—Ferguson vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
212—Sumner vs. Hoadley.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess until Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Chisolm.
2—Davies vs. Ficklen.
3—Elsert vs. Schluter.
4—Warner vs. Walker.
5—Clark vs. Dennett.
6—Walgrove vs. Prior.
7—Raff vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
8—Produce Exch. Trust Co. vs. Quintard.
9—Felt vs. Kirkpatrick
10—Bates vs. Virolet.
11—Carey vs. Wakeman.
12—Robbins vs. Robins.
13—Kinken vs. U. S. Trust Co.
14—Satterlee vs. Leith.
15—Palmer vs. Palmer.
16—Durant Land Imp. Co. vs. Farmers' L. & Trust Co.
17—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Bernheim.
18—Ryer, &c., vs. Kermarth.
19—In re Arkell.
20—Nat. Shoe & Leather Exch. vs. Brown.
21—In re Reddy.
22—In re N. Y. Bowery Fire Insurance Co.
23—People, &c., vs. Clark.
24—Schmidt vs. Michenfelder.
25—Mesam vs. Burrucker
26—Burhams vs. Mutual Res. Fund Life Assn.
27—Bristol vs. Wickes.
28—Goldberger vs. Silverman.
29—In re Jeselsohn.
30—In re Schellenberg.
31—Barth vs. Mintze.
32—Fox vs. Germania Bank.
33—Central Nat. Bank vs. Schweitzer.
34—McDonald vs. Shefer.
35—McDonald vs. O'Neil
36—In re Florence.
37—Nelson vs. Findlay.
38—Wolfer vs. Muller.
39—Hafeman vs. Hyde.
40—Casperfeld & Cleveland Co. vs. Lynch.
41—Boorum vs. Loutrel.
42—Lavanburg vs. Pfeiffer.
43—Bowns vs. Briel.
44—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Lockhart.
45—In re East 138th St.
46—Kinney vs. Union Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
1—Trow Directory Print. & B. B. Co. vs. Feltner.
2—Cuthbert vs. Sullivan.
3—Smith vs. Scannell.
4—Somers vs. Gude.
5—In re Public Park at E. 1922d St. Demurrers.
889—O'Brien vs. Beattie.
888—Knauth vs. J. Singel Paper Co.
47—Shapiro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
48—Seaman vs. Kopt.
49—Henry vs. Salisbury.
50—In re Bischoff.
51—Wokal vs. Wokal.
52—In re Lenox Building Loan Co.
53—Bernabsen vs. Mathews.
54—Tannenbaum v s. Hahn.
55—Same vs. Hilborn.
56—Same vs. Byrne.
57—Mandsheim vs. Fine.
58—Oothout vs. Maher.
59—Same vs. Filbre.
60—Lauler vs. Myers.
61—Schoen vs. Schoen.
62—Hoile vs. Appleby.
63—Young vs. Young.
64—Donnell vs. Grace.
65—Costello vs. Costello.
66—Walgrove vs. Prior.
67—Gainey vs. Sullivan.
68—Sargent vs. Press Pub. Co.
69—Meyer vs. Bade.
70—Higginson vs. Pendleton.
71—Carroll vs. Queens Co. Boiler Works.
72—Dietz vs. Betts.
73—Met. Traction Co. vs. Beaver.
74—W. H. McWhirter Co. vs. McQuade.
75—McCahill vs. Naarden.
76—Ehrend vs. Leipziger.
77—Pinover vs. O'Brien.
78—Coyle vs. Davidson.
79—In re Barry St.
80—Ross vs. Ingersoll.
81—Theiss vs. Travelers' Ins. Co. of H.
82—Hilliard vs. Monahan.
83—Neal vs. Sheriff.
84—Sadlier vs. Baldwin.
85—Breen vs. City Trust Safe Dep. & Surety Co. of Philadelphia.
86—Reinach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
87—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Randolph.
88—Eno vs. Christ.
89—Gibbons vs. Armstrong.
90—Meyer vs. McBride.
91—Migdalsky vs. Gross.
92—Most vs. Walsh.
93—Benjamin vs. Sagar.
94—Ascher vs. Friedman.

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2—Cuthbert vs. Sullivan.
3—Smith vs. Scannell.
4—Somers vs. Gude.
5—In re Public Park at E. 1922d St. Demurrers.
889—O'Brien vs. Beattie.
888—Knauth vs. J. Singel Paper Co.
892—Jay vs. Kirkpatrick.
895—Borowitz vs. Goldsmith.
Preferred Causes.
2035—Gibson vs. Mick.
2036—Same vs. same.
1355—Bridgewater v s. Dempsey.
2254—Campbell vs. Campbell.
2148—Ruge vs. Edwards.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.
162—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
841—Frethey vs. Durant.
1181—Sparks vs. Johnson.
1182—Dohnsack vs. McDonald.
1396—Sheehy vs. McMillan.
1403—Nelly vs. Blake.
Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1885.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal term)—Fursman,

apparent when it was considered that cotton cannot be brought here for January delivery except at a loss of ⅛@¼c per pound. The claim is that the Texas crop heretofore estimated as high as 4,000,000 bales, the Indian Territory included, now will not exceed 3,400,000 bales. Other important cotton States give lower estimates following bad weather conditions, Georgia and South Carolina notably so. The market closed steady at a net advance of 3@5 points. Fall River reports stated that there was an urgent call for print cloths on the advanced basis of 2¼c, but sellers were holding off.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.58	5.60	5.57	5.57@5.58
January	5.56	5.60	5.56	5.58@5.59
February	5.53	5.57	5.55	5.55@5.57
March	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.56@5.57
April	5.58	5.62	5.58	5.60@5.61
May	5.62	5.65	5.61	5.63@5.64
June	5.64	5.68	5.64	5.67@5.68
July	5.68	5.72	5.68	5.70@5.71
August	5.71	5.75	5.71	5.73@5.74
September	...	...	...	5.70@5.72
October	5.70	5.73	5.70	5.72@5.73

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Cotton—Spot—Quiet; prices unchanged American middling, 3 5-32d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,500 bales American. Receipts, 24,000 bales including 18,800 bales American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, December, 3 4-64@3 5-64d, sellers; December and January, 3 4-64d, buyers; January and February, 3 4-64@3 5-64d, sellers; February and March, 3 5-64d, buyers; March and April, 3 6-64d, buyers; April and May, 3 7-64d, sellers; May and June, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, buyers; June and July, 3 8-64@3 9-64d, sellers; July and August, 3 9-64d, buyers; August and September, 3 9-64@3 10-64d, sellers; September and October, 3 9-64d, buyers; October and November, 3 9-64d, buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	71¼	72	71¼	71⅞
May	70	70½	70	70⅜
Corn—				
December	39	39¼	39	39¼
May	39	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	63⅝	64⅜	63⅝	64¼
May	65⅛	65⅞	65⅛	65½
July	64⅛	64⅝	64⅛	64⅜
Corn—				
December	33	33¼	32⅞	32⅞
May	33 11-16	34	33 11-16	33⅞
July	34 3-16	34⅜	34 3-16	34⅜
Oats—				
December	...	...	...	25¾
May	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The reaction from late weakness which started Friday was followed yesterday by a further general uplift in prices, led by December and March, in which options the short interest was evidently rather large and uneasy. Argentine reports, while conflicting, were accepted as unfavorable, owing to rains in the northern part of the country, where early harvesting is now in progress. It was to this news, supplemented by small Northwestern receipts and bullish reports from Winter wheat in Illinois, that the forenoon strength in prices was largely due. The December option advanced to a premium of 1⅝c over May, against a cent the previous night, and closed regularly at about the top, or at ⅞@1c net advance. The day's spring wheat receipts were 934 cars, compared with 1,432 cars last Saturday and 688 cars a year ago. Cash wheat in the Northwest was firmly held and higher, with millers good buyers. No. 2 red closed 5½c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 4⅜c over May, free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65¾c; December, 64⅛c bid; May, 65¾c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 62¾c bid; December, 62½c; May, 64⅜c bid; No. 2 Northern, 58¾c; No. 3 spring, 55¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 65¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Wheat—62¼c; May, 63¼@63¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 64c; No. 1 Northern, 63c; No. 2 Northern, 61c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40¾c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 30¾@31c; No. 3 oats, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32c; No. 3 white, 31c; track, mixed, 31½@32c; track, white, 32@36c; No. 2 white, clips, 32½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 60¼c, free on board, afloat; 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; state rye, 56@56½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@43c, cost insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 55@59c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—54c, cost, insurance, and freight, track New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.65@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.50@2.60; extra No. 2 Winter $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.60, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2; rye flour, good to fair, $2.95@ $3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35; cornmeal, kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand; bag meal, fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 75@ 77c; feed, Spring wheat, bulk, to arrive, and spot, $12.75@13.25; sacks, to arrive, $13.25@$14; coarse Winter bran, $14@$15; fine, $13@$14; middlings, $14@$17; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, $14@$14.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 10.—Flour—First patents, $3.55@$3.65; second patents, $3.35@$3.45; first clears, $2.60@$2.70.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11.50; short clears, $10.75@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$18. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon 4½c; 180 lb, 4½c; 160 lb, 4¾@4½c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6¼c; 10 lb, 5⅞c; 12 lb, 5½c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams, 7c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western S. P. 6½c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@ 3¾c. LARD—$5.35; city lard, 5¾; refined lard, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.50; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 3¾@4c; Western, 4@ 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5@5¼c; city lard stearine, 5¼@6c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Beef—Extra India mess steady, 67s 6d; prime mess steady, 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess of fine Western steady, 50s; prime mess medium Western steady, 47s 6d. Hams —Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, dull, 34s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, strong, 33s; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, easy, 29s; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 50 lb, easy, 28s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, steady, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, firm, 29s 6d. Lard—Prime Western dull, 27s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 47s; do., colored, firm, 48s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 19s 9d. Cotonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull, 14s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 29s 6d. Resin —Common steady, 4s 3d.

COFFEE.—Yesterday's market for Brazilian coffee futures was no exception to the general run of the week, which has been marked by an interest age of exceptional apathy and lack of interest on the part of speculative operators. Very little disposition to sell, however, has marked the course of the market. Latterly spot coffee was held at higher prices. Yesterday morning first-day's prices were held; sellers were generally asking ⅛c above the level of Friday. This would make the spot basis 6¾c for invoice lots of No. 7 Rio, and 7c for jobbing parcels of the same. The visible supply of Brazilian coffee in stock or afloat for this country still stands up in pretty liberal figures, the total being 1,042,653 bags. The market opened steady at unchanged prices, speaking of the future list, and ruled exceptionally dull. It was 11:15 o'clock before any actual business was transacted, and for the entire session sales were limited to 8,000 bags. The marsion sales were limited to 8,000 bags. The marsion sales were limited to 8,000 bags. The market finally firm at a net gain of 5@10 points, having improved late in the session on unfavorable crop news.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.50	5.55	5.50	5.50@5.55
January	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55@5.60
February	...	...	...	5.65@5.70
March	5.70	5.80	5.70	5.75@5.80
April	...	...	...	5.80@5.85
May	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
June	...	...	...	5.90@5.95
July	...	...	...	5.95@6.00
August	...	...	...	6.00@6.05
September	...	...	...	6.05@6.10
October	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.10@6.15
November	...	...	...	6.10@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average Santos, 7$000. Hamburg—Unchanged to ¼ pfennig advance. Havre—Easy; advance. January, $38; February, $38.25; March, $38.25; April $38.50; May, $38.75; June, $39; July, $39; August, $39.25; September, $39.50; October, $39.75; November, $39.75; December $37.50. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7¾@25. Cleared for the United States, 14,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4 7-16c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses sugar, 3 11-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls., $7.40, and in bulk, $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls., $7.35, and in bulk, $4.85; refined, cases, $8.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, $5.25; deodorized, 29. COTTONSEED OIL—Quoted—Prime crude, 17½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 13@14c; prime Summer yellow, 21@ 22c; off Summer yellow, 19½@20c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 26½c; prime Winter yellow, 24@27c; prime white, 26½c; prime Winter yellow, 24@27c; prime white, 26½c; prime Winter yellow

Umbrellas seldom stay where put or else they're not good enough to borrow—that's why an umbrella is always so acceptable.

To-day we offer about 800: made for us and for Christmas: The silkworm, responsible for the cover, has a reputation to sustain, so if you're smart enough to keep an umbrella a year, the cover is guaranteed for a year—"your money back" clinches that.

Frame equally trustworthy: handles chosen to suit all tastes, good or bad—from natural wood just tipped with silver to finely chiselled silver heads: from plain rich gun-metal to elaborately carved ivory and bone or horn crooked into weird shapes.

Nearly every handle is alone worth the price asked for the finished umbrella: many are worth twice.

$3.75.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

MOORE JUROR NOT CHARMED

Aldrich Says He Never Saw Mrs. Moore Nor Visited Her Friend.

HIS CALL AT MRS. JOHNSON'S

Made After the Trial—He Went for His Wife, Other Juror for Stewed Oysters.

Zachary T. Aldrich, the sixth juror in the first trial of William A. E. Moore, told a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday the story of his visit to the house of Mrs. F. E. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson had reported the visit to District Attorney Gardiner in the belief that the juror had disobeyed the law, and was calling on a woman whom she believed to be a friend of Mrs. Moore's. It was at Mrs. Johnson's house that Mrs. Fayne Moore rented rooms about three years ago, when she first met Martin Mahon. It is a large five-story apartment house, at 363 West Fifty-seventh Street, named the Salvator. A friend of Mrs. Aldrich's, Mrs. Potter, has apartments in Mrs. Johnson's.

Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich live at 334 West Fifty-ninth Street, only about seven minutes' walk from the Salvator. Mr. Aldrich said that it has afforded his wife a great deal of pleasure to have an old friend like Mrs. Potter in the neighborhood. They exchanged frequent calls, and it was one of Mrs. Aldrich's visits to her friend that took Aldrich into the Johnson establishment.

"I will explain to you the whole affair exactly as it happened," said Mr. Aldrich at his home yesterday. "I did call at Mrs. Johnson's on Thursday night of last week, two nights after the first trial of Moore had been closed and my duties as a juror dispensed with.

"On Wednesday and Thursday I saw the repeated statements in the papers that John F. McIntyre, the Assistant District Attorney, had intimated that two of the jurors had been 'fixed.' This made me a bit angry, and as Mr. McIntyre had not mentioned any names his charges reflected on all of us. I thought that the best thing to do would be to get the jurors together to decide on a plan whereby the matter could be brought before the Grand Jury. I went to see Charles W. Raab, who was on the jury with me, and told him of my plan. We agreed to go together to the home of another juror, Asa L. Shipman, at 68 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

"In the meantime my wife said that she would call on Mrs. Potter, as she did not like to stay alone, and asked me to call for her on the way home, which I agreed to do. Raab and I went to Shipman's. We were talking over the charges brought by McIntyre, when Shipman said that he had read in a paper that McIntyre had denied making the 'jury-fixing' statements, so we agreed to let the matter rest.

"On the way back from One Hundred and Seventeenth Street Raab invited me to his restaurant for an oyster stew. I told him that I could not accept, as I had to call for my wife at 363 West Fifty-seventh Street. He then requested me to invite her also, and I consented. We went to Mrs. Johnson's house, but Mrs. Aldrich did not care to go out. Raab and I were about to start for the restaurant, when she called out to me to 'Bring back some fried oysters.'

"Raab and I went direct to his restaurant, where we got some fried oysters and returned to Mrs. Potter's apartments. During the time we were there no wine was drunk, as Mrs. Johnson falsely alleges, and the Moore case was not even referred to. Mrs. Johnson's statement that I said, 'It's a good thing Mrs. Moore was in court during the trial; I couldn't keep my eyes off her,' is also untrue. I have never seen Mrs. Moore; it was impossible to see her from my seat in the jury box. I do not know Mrs. Johnson, and would not know her if I saw her. I have been in her place only two or three times, and I did not call there at any time while the trial was in progress. My wife went, however, to visit her friend, but I warned her never to breathe a word about the Moore case to any one."

"And I never spoke about it to a soul," said Mrs. Aldrich in person.

"I was one of the jurors who voted to acquit Moore," continued Mr. Aldrich. "I did not believe the testimony of Martin Mahon, and I did not believe that there were any notes signed by Mahon. Also, the fact that Moore did not run away when Mahon threatened to expose him was a great point in his favor, and it appeared to me that if the complainant had been so badly injured, he should have reported the matter to the police immediately instead of letting two or three days elapse.

"I do not know what motive Mrs. Johnson could have had in making such a statement to the District Attorney, unless she was seeking notoriety."

The reporter called at Mrs. Johnson's several times, but she was not at home.

The second trial of William A. E. Moore for robbery and assault and the first trial of Mrs. Fayne Moore for robbery will be begun to-day before Recorder Goff, when a jury will be chosen. The Moores will be tried jointly, and they will be defended by Abraham Levy, George S. Simpson, and Benjamin H. Hill of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Hill, who has a reputation as an orator, will address the jury when the testimony is all in. Abraham Levy will conduct the examination of witnesses. He said yesterday:

"We are all ready, and I think that our chance of success is a hundred per cent. better than at the first trial. I do not put any stock in the bigamy charges. My friend Mr. McIntyre should produce such an important person as Moore's first wife. I'm afraid she'll take rank with the 'negro,' who turned out to be a wealthy broker, and the Waldorf-Astoria robbery, which amounts to nothing. She will not cut any figure in this trial, I believe, for she does not exist."

The Moores spent yesterday quietly in the Tombs, most of the time reading newspapers.

Holiday Sale of

Fine Antique Persian Rugs,

Reduced to

½

former prices.

Also,

150 Karabagh Rugs,

at

$6.90

each.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Spirit of Christmas.

Does any one find himself in danger of going to bed on Christmas Eve without the proper Christmas spirit in his heart? Let him come here and be filled with it.

The spirit of Christmas past will show him wondrous things. If not scenes of his youth, like Dickens's Christmas Past, the furnishings—Dutch, English, French—that gave the setting to the Christmases of his forefathers. If not Ali Baba himself, treasures like those his "opensesame" revealed—Antique Lamps and Persian and Turkish Rugs of marvellous beauty.

The spirit of Christmas present—the jolly giant that keeps the store aglow with his torch-like horn of plenty—will sprinkle him with incense of delightful suggestions.

The spirit of Christmas to come will whisper of the lasting pleasure with beautiful and durable gifts.

Try it, you who lack the Christmas inspiration, and

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

STATISTICS OF SNOW REMOVAL.

McCartney Says He Cleaned 150 Miles of Streets in Eleven Days.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney has prepared a statement showing the work done in removing snow during the eleven days following the storm of Nov. 26. According to the statement, 264,721 truck loads of snow, amounting to 397,333 cubic yards, were removed. The cost of the work, the Commissioner says, was as follows:

12,560 single carts at $3.50 a day	$43,960
6,641 double carts at $6 a day	39,846
22,221 men at $2 a day	44,422
Total	$128,228

This cost was all extra. In addition the forces of the department, some 3,900 sweepers and 575 carts, were used, 8,488 loads being hauled by the department carts on Sunday, Dec. 4. In all about 150 miles of streets were cleaned once and about 65 miles twice.

THE SIX-DAY RACING MEN.

Contestants Appear to Have Suffered No Ill Effects.

The riders in the six-day bicycle race which closed at Madison Square Garden Saturday night appeared yesterday to be in good condition and suffering very little from their long and weary ride. All of the men slept the greater part of the day. Miller and his wife are occupying the bridal apartments at the Bartholdi Hotel. Pierce is at the Putnam House, and Waller and his family are stopping at the Ashland. Many visitors called at these hotels yesterday to see the men, but their curiosity was not gratified, as the riders kept to their rooms, with the exception of an hour or two.

Miller arose at 9:30 yesterday morning and ate breakfast. He had his bicycles and other trappings moved from the Garden to his hotel, and then went back to bed and slept all day. Waller got up to breakfast at 9 o'clock, joked and talked in the corridor of the Ashland House until after dinner, when he again went to his room and slept until night. Pierce had not arisen at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock last night each of the first three racers had slept at least eighteen hours.

It is said that both Miller and Waller have under consideration offers of theatrical engagements. The winners of money prizes were paid in gold yesterday at noon at the Hotel Bartholdi.

McLAUGHLIN CHILDREN GO HOME

Five Little Patients at Bellevue Now Await a Merry Christmas.

It was a happy party that left Bellevue Hospital yesterday when the five McLaughlin children were bundled into a coach and taken to their home, at 339 East Thirty-ninth Street, after a several weeks' battle with typhoid fever.

On Oct. 25, when Patrick McLaughlin returned from his day's toil to his little flat, he found three of his children—William, four years; Richard, six, and Bessie, ten years old—down with typhoid fever. A doctor advised their removal to Bellevue, as it was plain that the children could not get proper treatment at home. Besides, he hoped to save James, eight, and Edward, eleven, by removing them from the sphere of contagion.

With much hesitation and great misgiving, Mrs. McLaughlin agreed to the plan, and the little patients were taken to the hospital. Several times the doctors gave up one or more of them, but each time the children would rally, until all began to improve.

On Nov. 8 Edward and James were seized with an attack of the same disease, and both were taken to the hospital. Fortunately, their illness was not so serious, and they soon grew convalescent.

The nurses were much amused and interested by the prattle of the five children and their plans for Christmas. For a week they had talked only of home, and each time the doctor came in it was the same question:

"Can't we go home, doctor?"

Yesterday the much-desired permission was given. Mrs. McLaughlin had all the neighbors in, and every one brought a little something—one a small cake, one some nuts, another some little trinket that would make the welcome of the children all the more cordial. With a friend, the father secured a coach and brought the children home.

The McLaughlin family hopes to celebrate a truly "merry Christmas."

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

RENAISSANCE WORK.

D'OYLEYS AND CENTRE PIECES.

	Square Pieces.	Round Pieces.
Size 6 inch	25 cts, 30 cts	25 cents each
" 8 "	45 cts, 50 cts	40 cents
" 10 "	75 cts, $1.65, $2.00	65 cts, $1.50, $1.75
" 12 "	85 cents	75 cents
" 20 "	$1.85, $2.00, $2.25	$1.75, $2.00, $4.00
" 28 "	$3.50, $4.50	$3.00, $4.00, $8.00
" 34 "	$5.00, $5.50	$4.00, $4.25

SCARFS.

Sizes 20x45 inches	$4.00, $4.50 each
" 20x54 "	$5.00, $6.50
" 22x72 "	$4.25, $5.50, $7.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

FOULARD SILKS.

IN THE BASEMENT.

10,000 yards of heavy twilled Foulard Silks,—24 and 27 inches wide; white figures on black and colored grounds. Over twenty designs. Lengths of sixteen yards and under, 35 to 50 cents per yard; Former Prices 85 cents to $1.25.

1,500 Waist lengths of Novelty Taffetas Silks, $2.50 to $4.50 per pattern; Were $4.00 to $7.00.

Ready To-day, December 12th.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

THE HOLIDAY SALE OF DRESS PATTERNS.

A quantity of the following will be on sale this morning:

In the Basement.

India Twill—an all-wool fabric, not heavy but fine and strong; navy, myrtle, brown and gray, worth 65 cents per yard, Now 25 cents per yard.

Silk-threaded Matelassé, covered with little puffed figures, very rich in effect, $1.00 goods, in six to eight yard lengths, 50 cents per yard.

1000 lengths of Fancy Dress Goods, on the Scotch order, mottled and checked, $2.50 per Full Pattern.

Storm Serges, Coverts and Venetian Twills, and a variety of odd lengths of imported Novelty Suitings, at less than cost prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807 COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Win Her With Gifts."

The opportunity of all the year to "move a woman's mind" has come. The gift of all gifts to warm a woman's heart is here. Exquisite color harmonies in "Reliable" carpets at bargain prices.

AXMINSTER CARPET

85 cts. per yd.

(Regular price $1.25.)

Dainty bits of room fittings for any taste and fancy throng our floors. Desks, beautiful and convenient, dressing tables in scores of styles; dainty chairs and charming tea tables; pretty brass and onyx cabinets—solid brass and the best onyx—everything "Reliable."

"Long Credit" is especially pleasing to Christmas shoppers.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

HOTEL KEEPER SUES CLUBMAN.

Wants to Collect Over $200 for Drinks and Refreshments.

An action has been begun against Edmund J. Bates, a prominent resident of Bath Beach and member of the Gravesend Bay Yacht Club, by Charles Arens, proprietor of a hotel at the corner of Cropsey Avenue and Bay Ninetieth Street.

The suit which will come up before Justice Neu in the First District Municipal Court, Brooklyn, on Friday, is to recover $225.70, the amount of a bill for drinks, meals, and room rent. The principal items are for "drinks and refreshments," and there are a few for borrowed money. There are also items of "refreshments to Mr. Outcalt and "drinks for Mrs. Soule." Mr. Outcalt is Bates's brother-in-law, and Mrs. Soule was the housekeeper at the Bates homestead.

SPIRITUALIST "DOCTOR" HELD.

Charged with an Assault Upon a Detective in 1895.

Henry D. Rogers, who insists he has the eright to prefix "Dr." to his name, was arrested in Hoboken on Saturday night by Detective Weinthal of that city. Rogers is wanted by the authorities of this city for assault, and his arrest was based upon a Supreme Court bench warrant. He is held pending the issuance of extradition papers.

On Nov. 14, 1895, Detective Brown of this city went to 176 East Seventy-sixth Street to arrest Rogers upon a warrant charging him with conducting a bogus Spiritualistic seance at that address. When Rogers learned the mission of the detective he is alleged to have grabbed an axe and attempted to brain the officer, but was locked up. He was bailed and indicted, and again gave bail. The case was called for trial on Nov. 17, 1897, and Rogers failed to respond. His bail was declared forfeited and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

A LEGACY TAX PROBLEM.

Internal Revenue Collectors Must Wait Until Two Legatees Marry.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott was appealed to last week to settle a question regarding the collection of the war revenue legacy tax on legacies left by Henry A. Clark, a widower of his four children. Each of the daughters was to get $5,000, on condition that she married, and the other legacies were affected by the same condition. The local internal revenue officers were at a loss how to apply the tax.

Commissioner Scott has decided that the value of these legacies cannot now be determined, but they are nevertheless subject to tax, which must be determined on the marriage of the two daughters. Payment of the legacy tax before distribution, he says, is imperative in all cases except legacies passing to husband or wife.

In the same case, the Commissioner rules that the internal revenue laws do not exempt heirlooms from legacy tax, the heirlooms in this instance being two watches.

An Invalid Poisons Herself.

Catharine Werner, twenty-five years old, who for a year had been an invalid, swallowed a quantity of acid in her home, at 1,101 First Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and died an hour later in Flower Hospital. Despondency because of ill-health is the only reason her family can assign for her act.

COLLARS AND CUFFS TRADE E. & W. MARK THE BEST MADE

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S APPEAL.

Church Organization Wants to Raise $15,000 by Dec. 31.

The Church Temperance Society has issued an appeal for $15,000. On condition that this sum shall be raised by Dec. 31 a house will be given to the society free of rent and taxes for five years, with the option of purchase. Of the sum needed $10,000 is for remodeling the premises and $5,000 for working capital. If its object is gained the society proposes to utilize the building as a refuge for the homeless. It will contain a restaurant, reading room, and lecture hall, and twenty-five sleeping rooms and 100 beds on the upper floors. The circular goes on to say that the society appeals with confidence to the people of New York to enable it to effectively continue its battle with intemperance. Some of those who have signed the appeal are W. Croswell Doane, Bishop of Albany, (Chairman;) Henry C. Potter, Bishop of New York; Henry Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, D. C.; C. De W. Bridgman, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, (Vice Chairman;) W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, New York; John W. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's, New York; Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, New York; E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James's Church, New York; G. R. Van De Water, rector of St. Ardrew's Church, New York; W. M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York; J. Lewis Parks, rector of Calvary Church, New York; D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York; Irving Grinnell, Treasurer, and Robert Graham, General Secretary.

The following amounts have already been pledged: George S. Bowdoin, $1,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $1,000; J. P. Morgan, $500; W. E. Dodge, $500; Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, $200; Mrs. A. C. Clark, $100; W. G. Low, $100; Miss C. P. Stokes, $100. Total, $3,500.

Funds may be sent to the general Secretary or Treasurer of the society.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Two Big Sales To-day! | *Two Big Sales To-day!* | *Two Big Sales To-day!*

O'Neill's,

THE GREATEST

Retail Dress Goods Event of 1898!

We purchased last week from one of the largest Dress Goods concerns in the country

25,000 YARDS OF

Strictly High Class Fabrics

At the lowest prices ever made in the history of the wholesale trade. This purchase comprises over Forty Different Styles and Qualities in a full assortment of colors and blacks, in Plain Goods, Rough Materials and Foreign Novelties, goods that have heretofore sold at prices ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 a yard. We're going to

MAKE HISTORY IN DRESS GOODS RETAILING

by dividing this big collection into three lots and selling them, beginning this morning, at prices lower than the New York public has ever known. Here they are:

$1.50 qualities,	$1.65 qualities,	$2.00 qualities,
50c	59c	69c

A Jacket Sale Without a Parallel!

It begins this morning and offers you an opportunity to buy a thoroughly up-to-date Jacket at less than Fifty Cents on the dollar. The entire stock of one of the leading New York makers of Ladies' Ready-to-wear Garments came to us a few days ago at a phenomenally low price. The style and finish of these garments are perfect and the materials are the best. The Stock includes Rich Kerseys in all the popular shades, tailor finished. Others trimmed with rich Furs. Also Velour de Nord Jackets, short, jaunty effects and in three-quarter lengths, richly braided and jetted. Every jacket is lined throughout. The whole stock goes on sale this morning at

Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

7.00 to 72.00 each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

FLOOD IN BROOKLYN.

Break in a Water Main Causes a Cave-in, Fills Cellars, and Renders Houses Unsafe.

A break in a forty-eight-inch water main at Central Avenue and Covert Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning inundated that neighborhood for a considerable distance and flooded the cellars of hundreds of dwellings. The break was discovered by George W. Schaefer, an insurance agent, of 152 Covert Street, who was on his way to a drug store for medicine. Schaefer ran to Engine Company No. 52, at Central Avenue and Van Voorhis Street, from where the alarm was given and sections of police were sent to the scene.

The main was laid about nine years ago and has been largely used for supplying the Park Slope. Other pipes were connected with it by gates so that at any time water could be carried to any other part of the borough. The big pipe got its supply from the Ridgewood Reservoir. The break was caused by a defective casting, according to Henry Hawkes, the Superintendent of the repair and distributing branch of the City Works Department. It occurred at 5 o'clock and it was not long before a geyser shot high into the air. Then a torrent of water poured down the decline in Central Avenue at Covert Street and down Covert Street to Evergreen Avenue. Gradually the water increased in volume until the streets looked like immense rivers. The cellars of all the houses in the immediate vicinity were flooded, and when the break was finally discovered and the alarm given there was great consternation in the neighborhood.

The entire reserves of the police of the Hamburg Avenue Station were sent to the scene, and other police stations also sent men. The police found that the street was caving in at the point where the break occurred, and the residents to the east and west of Central Avenue for one block were directed to leave their homes. The foundations of the dwellings at 159 Covert Street and at 156 Covert Street were undermined in front. Both are corner buildings, and the flow of water struck them first, and their condition was found to be so dangerous that the families who lived in them were not permitted to return to their rooms.

An hour after the break the street caved in for a distance of 25 feet, smashing another water pipe, a gas pipe, and the sewer, and the flood rushed out in greater volume. The tracks of the Nassau Company's line were bent in, and the trolley poles went down. Meanwhile the Water Bureau had been notified, and dozens of laborers were rushed to the scene. Under the direction of Superintendent Hawkes the water was shut off at Central Avenue and Van Voorhis Street. The gas was also shut off. The water was then pumped out of the deep trench, and it was found that the hole in the main was about 8 feet in length and 4 feet wide. The work of repairing it began immediately, and Superintendent Hawkes said he hoped to have it completed by noon to-day. The neighborhood received a supply of water from smaller pipes, but last night there was no gaslight.

The two houses in Covert Street had to be shored up, and a police guard was placed around them.

PULLED FROM RIVER AND DIED.

Homeless Man Could Not Survive a Plunge into the Water.

Julius Jacobson, Captain of the barge Ella, belonging to the New York Central Railroad, heard cries for help at 3 o'clock yesterday morning off the foot of Forty-third Street, Brooklyn. He discovered a man struggling in the water and threw him a towline. The man caught the line and tied himself to it, while Jacobson tried to pull him up. Finding the work was beyond his strength, he left the man hanging there and ran to the Forty-third Street Station House.

Jacobson returned with Patrolmen Elder and Laimbeer, and they hauled the man aboard. He was frozen and insensible, and was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where he died in an hour. He was Peter Thompson, who up to a fortnight ago lived at 252 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He was evicted for non-payment of rent, and had presumably been wandering around the streets since that time.

AMUSEMENTS.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. ADM., 50c. Mat. Sat. THE PARISIAN SENSATION, The DARTOS & FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LOST IN SIBERIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT. HOTEL ASTORIA ANNIVERSARY. IN AID OF THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY OF THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 13th at 9 o'clock, "IN A PERSIAN GARDEN." by the original Quartet. VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor. Also the following distinguished Artists have kindly volunteered their services: MARCELLA SEMBRICH, POL PLANCON and LEONORA VON STOSCH. Reserved Seats, $5.00; good seats, unreserved, (number limited), $3.00; for sale at the Astoria and at Tyson's. Boxes from Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, 20 West 36th Street, and Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Melba, Saleza, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon. Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, Nordica, Van Dyck, Pringle, Van Rooy. Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, Meffert, Dippel. Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari. Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at Pop. Prices, "LA FAVORITA." Mantelli, Salignac, Albers, and Plançon. Sat. Night Prices, 75c., $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30. General Admission, 50c. and $1.00. Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

Exhibition of PORTRAITS. Opens Dec. 14, 1898, for the benefit of the ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL. ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Fourth Avenue and 23d St. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sunday from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7TH AV. AND 57TH ST., THIS WED. EVE., DEC. 14TH. FIRST PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE WONDERFUL MOVING PICTURES OF HIS HOLINESS, POPE LEO XIII. AS HE LIVES TO-DAY. Faithfully Reproduced by the AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. Reserved seats, 50c. $1.00, and $1.50.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wed. aft., Dec. 14, and Thurs. Evg., Dec. 15. Boston Symphony Orchestra and Willy Burmester. Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Gericke, these concerts will be conducted by Mr. Kneisel. Tickets at Box Office and at Tyson's (Fifth Av. Hotel) at regular prices.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. THIS WEEK ONLY. JULIA ARTHUR In a Double Bill. PYGMALION and GALATEA, and MERCEDES. Mon., Dec. 19th—JULIA ARTHUR in a new play entitled INFEDELIA.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime. EDEN MUSEE Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 75th Perf. December 19. Souvenirs. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées Wednesday and Sat.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33rd & B'way. 125th Souvenir Mon., Dec. 19. The Turtle.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. "Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!! Last Times! At the CASINO! Gen. Adm., 50c. Xmas. Souvs. Dec. 23. Immense Attraction Jan. 9.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every evening at 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy, MERCHANT OF VENICE. A Positive Triumph. MISS REHAN as PORTIA. "A wonderful performance." "Luxury unprecedented!" "Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage." "Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career." "She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled." "The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage." Seats secured two weeks ahead. Matinées Christmas and New Year's.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 1:30 58th St. to 11 P. M. 3d Av. BURR McINTOSH & CO., O. K. SATO, WILLS and LORETTO, MORRIS PONIES, 30 other features, and 4TH BIG WEEK OF THE "BATTLE OF SAN JUAN."

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance, 23D ST. 25c.,50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M. ISABELLE EVESSON & CO., HENRY T. CHANFRAU & CO., CHAS. R. SWEET, JOE WELCH, LIZZIE B. RAYMOND, W. H. WINDOM'S QUINTET, 25 others. Splendid Comedy Vaudeville! 25c., 50c.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. NOON TO 11 P.M. EXTRA Charles W. Miller And Frank Waller Will race 5 miles every afternoon and evening this week attended by Trainer Murphy. MASON MITCHELL, Story of SAN JUAN. FILSON & ERROL. JAS. HORNE & CO. BABY, the White Horse of El Caney and 71st Regt.

Broadway Theatre. Ev'gs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. This Week Only. Welcome Home. 300th Performance Broadway Theatre TO-NIGHT. OPERA CO. Silver Souvenirs. The Highwayman. On the evening of Dec. 21st, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. H. Chamberlyn, grand production of a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel, "THE SORROWS OF SATAN." Staged by Mr. Ben Teal, with the following artists in the cast: John E. Kellerd, Mary Shaw, Grace Filkins, Ida Vernon, Anna Robinson, Miller Kent, Howell Hansel.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE. GORGEOUS REVIVAL OF GOUNOD'S FAUST Sung in English. Eves. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 seats 25c. NEXT WEEK—BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. .....4TH WEEK..... PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY, TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS. EXTRA MATINEES Dec. 26 and Jan. 24.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle. A feast of fun without a parallel.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way 3D CROWDED MONTH. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Sat. ON AND OFF.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP

Herald Sq. Thea. Eve's, 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15 2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOSSY TORSY 2nd Ed'n "Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Last week but one. Dec. 26—Della Fox.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS 100 Performance, Dec. 20th. SPORTING LIFE Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. at 8:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last week but one of the phenomenal success, IM WEISSEN ROESS'L.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c. This Week—"A CELEBRATED CASE."

Harlem Opera House. James K. Hackett in "The Tree of Knowledge." Evs. 8:15 Sat. Mat 2:15.

COLUMBUS HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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DEC 12 1898

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 10....	2,548,378
Same week last year.....	2,021,387
Stocks to date this year.....	100,673,492
Corresponding date last year.	74,140,799
Bonds for the week.....	$33,024,550
Same week last year.....	35,887,830
Bonds to date this year.....	837,727,040
Corresponding date last year...	531,127,820

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@2½; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent.

OUR FUTURE ASSURED.

Views of Mr. Jefferson Seligman on the Brilliant Outlook for the Security Markets.

Confidence of the most emphatic character among the foremost men of the American financial world is one of the most encouraging features of the present situation. Bankers of National importance, men whose varied interests give them intimate knowledge of current affairs, and whose positions have been won and maintained through their ability to grasp and properly appreciate such knowledge are uniformly optimistic as to the outlook for America and American business. Mr. Jefferson Seligman of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co. is one of these believers. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday he said:

"Investment securities throughout the list have been making higher figures in a steady and progressive manner, and the upward tendency of prices is stronger now than ever before. It is not many months ago since, when giving my views to THE NEW YORK TIMES on the future of the market, I predicted this rise; and I am convinced even now that securities will have a still further advance, going substantially ahead of present quotations.

"There has been steadily going on in American finance a process of evolution leading to an adjustment of values on the basis of 3½ per cent. money. The conditions which rule the money market today make it easy to foresee that immense improvement has yet to come in investment security values and that this improvement will not alone be felt in the high-grade securities, but also in those that have heretofore been regarded as belonging to the second class.

"Confidence among investors in the upward tendency of the security market is becoming more and more marked. This is shown in buying movements, big advances failing of their customary influence toward checking further purchasing. The speculator recently bent on depressing security values has seen his manipulative tactics result only in failure. Inherent strength has almost everywhere asserted itself and baffled every effort intended to lower quotations.

"Prevailing factors in the financial situation will undoubtedly keep money easy from now until the end of the year. After the first of January large interest and dividend payments will be made. An immense flood of funds will then be let loose and will have to find profitable investment, and continuance of cheap money will thereby be assured. Easy money will not only continue, but it will become more firmly established. When the January payments are disposed of I believe there will follow a period of greatly increased activity in the security market.

"New York is bound before long to be recognized by financiers as the world's chief money centre. The wealth of the United States is simply tremendous and goes on increasing rapidly. There is a better domestic market for home products now than at any previous stage of our history, and the country is being steadily enriched by the returns from a surplus production of both manufacturers and foodstuffs which is coming to be more easily and more profitably marketed abroad. Our productive power goes on increasing, with the result that new channels of trade are being opened and American wealth is being augmented from new commercial intercourse with distant peoples. And while these important markets are likely to grow, making good customers for us in all parts of the earth, we ourselves need not depend on any foreign nation for a supply of necessary articles.

"The future of our country is certainly assured. No setback can be other than temporary and of little moment. All signs are of encouragement. The financial sky is unclouded and nothing serious really remains to obstruct our onward march. With everything so healthy and promising in the world of finance and commerce the most gratifying progress is certain to be made in the near future. Higher prices for our securities will be a natural consequence of sound conditions generally. The present forward movement is a foretaste of the strength which will be developed in every substantial investment property.

"Another event that must have great influence upon our security markets is the growing sentiment abroad in favor of American investments. Some notable instances of that feeling have appeared recently, and it is manifesting itself to such an extent as to warrant the prediction that foreign investors as a whole will again seek the returns which are to be had from placing their funds in our securities. I think, too, that money will also become easier abroad and that foreigners will enter the American securities field more largely than at any previous time. There is no longer any question that the adoption of such a course on their part will bring greater returns than they can obtain from any investments in the enterprises of their own countries.

"The whole situation appears satisfactory. All indications are pointing to coming widespread prosperity. We can enter upon the new year most hopefully, deriving especial confidence from what has been achieved in that now closing, and in the strong belief that expectation of still better things—greater commercial successes and greater financial activity—is but the logical position for our merchants, manufacturers, and financiers to hold."

Cripple Creek vs. Copper.

Messrs. Gardner & Co. of Colorado Springs write a highly interesting letter in which they draw some timely comparisons between Cripple Creek stocks, and those of the big copper mines with which Boston has recently been having some lively times, and the market values of which have advanced to wonderfully high figures. The Colorado bankers say:

"The great mass of Eastern speculators have not as yet had their attention attracted to Cripple Creek. Only a comparative few are dabbling in our market. The reason for this is the real merits of Cripple Creek are unknown and not advertised, and the distrust of many to all gold mining. The heavy capitalization that the average Cripple Creek stock company labors under is from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 shares, consequently the price per share ranges from 2 to 20 cents, along the favorite speculative list. This low price excites Eastern ridicule and distrust of values, the fact that each share represents a very small fraction of a mine when compared with the copper shares and their low valuation being forgotten.

"Take, for example, Cripple Creek's leading mine, Portland. There are 3,000,000 shares selling at $1.42 per share, and paying 2 cents dividends monthly. Boiled down into 100,000 shares capitalization for comparison with copper stocks, Portland shares would then sell at $42.60 per share and pay 60 cents in dividends each month, and would rank seventh in value among the copper shares dealt in on the Boston Stock Exchange.

"To go a little further into details: The leading copper stock, Calumet and Hecla, costs $620 a share and pays $40 a year in dividends, or 6½ per cent. Portland, the leading Cripple Creek stock, boiled down to the same capital stock basis as Calumet and Hecla, would cost $42.60 per share and would pay $7.20 a year in dividends, or about 17 per cent. Still, it is a difficult thing to compare mining properties.

"Many Eastern people would undoubtedly regard Calumet and Hecla, returning 6½ per cent., as a much more satisfactory investment than Portland paying 17 per cent. Everybody cannot, however, afford to purchase shares selling at $620 each, but nearly every one can buy a hundred shares at $1.42 per share."

Machinery Manufacturing.

No important changes in the condition of trade among the dealers in and manufacturers of machinery are to be seen, writes a Chicago authority in discussing Western industrial affairs. Weather conditions have not affected the leading manufacturers whose establishments are in the Chicago district. The heavier of these are still crowded with business to such an extent that they are forced to refuse anything that requires delivery within a reasonable time. Special machinery for the handling or fitting of railroad construction material is in active demand, and there is no let-up in the calls, both foreign and domestic, for equipment of electric street-car power plants.

So many enterprises are under way for next season that preparations are being actively pushed now in order that the outdoor work necessary can be begun as soon as the Spring season opens.

There is also a heavy call for the class of machinery required by the iron and steel manufacturing industry. Large blowing engines for Eastern rolling mills are being built here, and there is an aggregate of heavy machinery for special industries of various sorts from a widely scattered section of the country. The impetus given the gold mining industry in the recent past has resulted in the closing of many deals for mining and reduction machinery that were regarded as rather intangible less than a year ago.

The Chicago district is building or shipping mining machinery of some sort for almost every important gold or copper district in the world. The immense calls for copper for electrical work all over this country and Europe, as well as in some portions of Asia and Africa, have been the main occasion for the stimulation of industry in the copper mining districts.

The inquiries for and purchases of parts and repairs for almost every sort of machinery imaginable are of such volume as to indicate that there is soon to be a general and complete overhauling of the plants that are now operating. It is a favorable sign that these repairs, additions, and improvements are to be made during the season when the plants are shut down for the annual inventory. The extensive character of the work in contemplation indicates that there is to be a speedy resumption of operations in most of the manufacturing lines after the turn of the year.

The Week's Net Changes.

During the week just ended stock market buoyancy was pronounced and was productive of some unexpected developments. Interest attaches to the record of the week's net changes in stocks. Following is the list of stocks that changed 1 per cent. and more for the week:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	2	Ill. Central	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	1	Manhattan	2⅝
Am. S. & W. pf.	2½	Met. St. Ry	9⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅞	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Tel. & Cable	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	5⅝
Am. Tobacco	8	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1⅝
Brook. Rap. Tran.	3⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Ches. & Ohio	1½	Nor. & West. pf.	2⅛
Chi. & Alton	4¼	Nor. Pacific	1
C. B. & Q.	2	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1
Chi. Gt. West pf A.	3⅝	Pacific Mail	3⅜
Chi. Gt. West deb.	2⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1⅞	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	2¾	Pullman Car	4¼
Chi. & Northern.	1	Reading 1st pf.	1½
C., R. I. & P.	2⅜	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	St. L. Southwest pf.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1½	St. P. & Duluth pf.	1½
Col. Midland	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	2
Col. Midland pf.	1	Third Av.	2
Del. & Hudson	6¼	Union Pac. pf.	1
Del., Lack. & West.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
D. M. & Ft. D.	2½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3½
Ed. El. Ill of N. Y.	14⅝	Wabash pf	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	1½	West. Union Tel.	2
Evans. & T. H.	1½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assmt. paid.	3⅝
Fed. Steel pf.	1		
Gen. Elect.	4½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	3⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Col., H. V. & T.	1	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1
C. H. V. & T pf.	2½	Standard Distilling	1½
Con. Ice pf.	3	Standard Dis. pf.	3
K. C., P. & G.	2¼		
Laclede Gas pf.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	1½
A. & N. W. 1st	1½	Chi. Term. T.	2
Brook. El. 1st t. r.	1½	C. & C. 1st t. r.	1½
Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	Col. Mid. 1st 2-4s	2⅝
Brook. W. & W. 5s	1⅝	D., M. & M. 1. s. 3½s	3
B., R. & P. gen. 5s	1	Evans. & Ind. con.	3
Can. Southern 1st	1½	F. & P. M. con. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	3	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	6½
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	2⅝
Cent. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	1	G. H. & H. 5s	1
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1	Green Bay deb. A.	1
Ches. & Ohio con 5s	2	H., E. & W. T. 1st	2
Ches. & Ohio con 5s Ref.	1½	I. & G. N. 2d	1½
Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. con. 4½s	1⅛	I. & G. N. 3d	1½
		Kings Co. El. 1st	5
		L., E. & St. L. con. 6s t r.	1
Lake E. & West 2d	2½	R. G. South. 1st	1
L. & W. B. con 7s	1½	St. L. & I. M. gen.	2½
L. A. & P. P. 1st	⅝	St. L. & I. M. gen. sta.	1½
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1½
Manhattan 1s	1	St. L. & S. L. S. W. 5s	1½
Mex. Int 1st 4s	2½	St. L. Southwest 1st	3½
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	5	St. L. Southwest 2d	3
Mo. Pac. trust 5s	5	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	1
Mo. Pac. c. g. 5s	8½	Scioto Valley 4s	1
Mobile & Ohio 4s	1½	So. Pac. of Cal. 6s sta.	1⅝
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s cfs.	8	Tex. Pac. 2d	1
Nor. Pac. gen 4s	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st L. T.	1½
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	3½	Union Pac. 4s	1½
Nor. & West. con 4s	2⅝	U. P., D. & G. 1st L. T.	1
People's Gas, Chi. 1st con. 6s	5⅝	Wabash 1st	1
P. & E. 1st	3½	Wabash 2d	2½
P., S. & L. E. 1st	1½	Wabash deb. B.	2
Pitts. & West. 1st	2½		
Reading 4s	1		
R. G. West 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., H. V. & T. 5s	1½	C., C., P. & G. 1st	3½
C., H. V. & T. 6s	2½	Or. Sh. Line inc. B.	1⅞
Gen. Elec. deb.	1	St. J. & Gr. Is. 1st	1

Commercial Paper Situation.

Through a canvass of several firms who are large discounters of commercial paper in the New York financial district it was recently learned that abundance of money throughout the country is affecting both the volume and the quality of the paper which is coming in. Allowance being made for the more or less dull condition of this department of business in the last month of the year, this appears to be the general condition. The supply of commercial paper is found in most quarters to be moderate, although now, as at any time, paper of good quality is readily taken up.

Out-of-town banks are said to be making demands for commercial paper in this city. This is quoted as showing that country merchants are not asking accommodation from the banks in their various localities. In the dry goods trade it is stated that customers of the jobbers are carrying in an unusually large number of instances their bills on open account instead of giving notes, and there is consequently a smaller quantity of jobbers' bills receivable coming through the commercial paper houses. This shows that less money is required for current needs by many of the large merchants who have been doing a big business in paper settlements. It also confirms the reports of extended prosperity and greater business confidence which come from nearly every business centre.

A member of a leading commercial paper house in this city said with reference to the present situation in commercial paper the following:

"Money collections are particularly good throughout the country at present. After the election a year ago there was a very liberal supply of paper in the market and a very active business doing. There is now an entirely inadequate supply to meet the demand. Little over a year ago this house handled $5,000,000 worth of bills every month; now from the very same sources there does not come $5,000,000 in an entire year. Farmers are paying their storekeepers' bills, storekeepers pay cash to the jobbers, who in turn remit to the New York commission houses and manufacturers direct. There has never been a condition of things similar to this in the agricultural communities before. In the coming year there will probably be an extension of purchasing to the luxuries, and a reaction will be felt in the way of increased demand for goods and the giving of bills in time payment. When money is active it is needed for legitimate business purposes, and a demand for money is always sure to be followed by a good supply of commercial paper."

There is a general willingness to take up satisfactory paper at from 3½ to 4 per cent.

Calendar for the Week.

With the approach of Jan. 1, the period of immense dividend and interest disbursements, more than ordinary interest is to be found in the list of pending corporation meetings, dividend payments, &c. Closings of books, dividend announcements, meetings, and the like are steadily increasing in number as the first of the new year draws near. Following is the list of financial notices for the week beginning to-day:

Monday, Dec. 12.

Diamond Match Company—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Tamarack Mining Company—Books open.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.

Diamond Match Company—Books open.

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 10, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Dec. 10. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 10, 2,646,375.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Dec. 10. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Dec. 10, '98.
*137½ February 10.	*97¼ April 28.	108	110	+ 3	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	2	110	110	110	110	156¾	376
38 August 16.	24 July 8.	31	31½	+ ½	American Meeting Company	15,750,000			30½	31½	30	31½	....	1,310
87¾ August 16.	76¾ May 9.	82	82½	+ ½	American Meeting Company preferred	12,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	82	83	81	82	....	1,196
43½ July 9.	29¼ September 14.	34	34½	+ ½	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000			34½	36	33	34½	....	8,413
124½ July 9.	77½ August 27.	91¼	91¾	+ 2½	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	90½	92¾	90½	92	....	7,065
85¾ August 26.	15½ March 25.	24	24½	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	5	24	24½	24	24	22	6,190
90¾ August 22.	66 March 14.	88¼	89½	+ ½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,126,600	Dec. 1, '98.	3	88¼	89¾	88¼	89	75	2,077
150 November 9.	113¾ January 3.	148	150	+ 1½	American Express	15,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	145	146½	145	146½	112	975
15¾ July 8.	9¾ January 20.	12¾	13	....	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,587,300			12¾	13	12¾	12¾	7	6,300
146¾ August 26.	107¼ March 22.	125	126¾	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Company	34,983,000	Oct. 3, '98.	2	127¼	135¾	125¾	135¾	142¾	306,097
116 January 3.	103 March 12.	113½	115	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,963,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1¾	112¾	114½	112¾	114½	115	1,998
93 September 16.	*68 March 29.	90	90¾	+ ¼	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '98.	1½	90¾	97¾	90¾	97¾	93¾	457
153¾ September 19.	88¾ January 4.	142	142¾	+ ¼	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	136¾	142¾	136	142¾	98¾	112,470
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	127	129	....	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	127¾	128	127¾	128	118	342
15 February 3.	*10¾ August 8.	14	15	....	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			14	14	14	14	....	150
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	38	38	- ¼	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			38	38	38	38	....	440
17 November 21.	10¾ April 20.	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			16½	16¾	16¼	16½	13	20,275
47⅜ November 22.	22¾ March 12.	46½	47	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,885,000			46¾	47	45¾	47	20¾	102,661
59¾ November 22.	30¾ September 14.	58½	58⅝	....	Baltimore & Ohio, all installments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	58¾	59	57½	58½	....	8,064
46 November 28.	28 October 10.	45	45¾	- ⅜	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued				44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	....	4,945
75¾ November 16.	68 October 12.	74½	74¾	....	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued				74	74½	73¾	74¾	....	2,820
7¾ February 3.	4¼ November 11.	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,970,706			7¼	7¾	7	7	6½	1,920
6¾ December 8.	2¾ March 21.	5¾	6	+ ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			4¾	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	5¾	70,810
73¾ December 10.	35 March 12.	72¾	72¾	+ 3⅞	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			69¾	73¾	68¾	72¾	34	161,566
130 November 17.	106 March 26.	126½	129½	+ ½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	3	128	129½	127	129½	116¾	1,737
14 June 6.	7¼ October 4.	10¾	11	....	Brunswick City	5,000,000			10¾	11	10	11	....	980
67¾ February 5.	44¾ March 12.	54¾	54½	+ ⅝	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	54½	55½	54	54½	55¼	14,234
89¼ January 20.	72 April 1	83¼	84½	....	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	84	84	84	84	81	2
35 December 7.	11 April 23.	34	34½	+ ¼	Central Pacific	58,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	33¾	35	33¼	34¾	14¾	58,162
36 August 17.	17¾ March 26.	23¾	23	+ ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	40,523,469			24½	26	24½	26	22¾	81,235
166¾ December 9.	*150 March 14.	164½	166½	+ 4½	Chicago & Alton	18,764,900	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	164½	166¾	164	166	161	9,157
*177½ December 5.	136 March 24.	176	....	....	Chicago & Alton preferred	3,475,500	Dec. 1, '98.	3½	177½	177½	177½	177½	....	40
121¾ December 10.	85¾ March 28.	121¾	121¾	+ 2	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	94,450,500	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	119¾	121¾	119¾	121¾	96	46,268
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	59¾	60	+ ⅝	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	8,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	58¾	60	58¾	59¾	....	1,822
112½ February 1.	102 January 7.	111	112	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,980,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	110¾	111½	110¾	111½	....	1,498
16 August 22.	9¾ February 24.	14¾	15	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,220,800			15	15	14¾	14¾	16¼	10,462
32¼ December 10.	23 March 25.	32¼	32¾	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,254,600			29¾	32¾	29¾	32¾	26	7,267
32 November 16.	20 April 21.	30	30¼	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,439,100			29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼	27¼	320
63¾ December 10.	*71 August 4.	62	64	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western debenture	15,527,600	July, '98.	2	79¾	83¾	79¾	83½	74	1,561
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	7¾	8	+ ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	5,000,000			6¾	8¾	6¾	8¾	5¾	20
35½ July 27.	22 April 16.	34	36	+ 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	6,000,000			31	33	31	33	32	290
116 December 10.	85¾ April 21.	115¾	116	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,844,200	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	113¾	116	113¾	116	94½	38,039
165¾ December 10.	140 April 21.	164½	165	+ 2¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	33,286,900	Oct. 21, '98.	3½	162¾	165¾	162½	165¾	147¾	1,695
142 November 21.	113¾ March 12.	137⅝	138	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,380	July 6, '98.	2½	130½	139⅞	136	138	120½	7,215
191½ November 16.	163 January 3.	183	190	....	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,800	Oct. 6, '98.	1¾	185	185	185	185	165	169
110¾ December 10.	80 March 25.	110¾	110¾	+ 2⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	108	110¾	107¾	110¾	98¾	58,184
9¾ March 3.	4¼ January 3.	7⅛	8⅛	....	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000			7½	7¾	7½	7¾	....	390
57⅛ August 29.	22¾ January 3.	32¾	33	+ 1	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			31½	33¾	30¾	33	....	3,870
47⅞ August 16.	25 March 12.	43¼	43¾	+ 2	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	August, '93.	1¼	41½	43½	41½	43½	35¾	16,901
96 December 8.	77½ March 9.	96	97	....	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¼	89¾	95	89¾	95	82	1,492
18¾ January 12.	11¾ March 26.	15¾	16	+ ⅛	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			15	16	15	15¾	....	1,980
28⅝ January 11.	17 March 12.	23¾	24½	- 1¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			24	24	24	24	....	225
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	7⅝	8	....	Colorado Midland	3,420,200			7	8	7	8	....	5,370
20¾ November 29.	14 June 23.	19½	20	+ 1	Colorado Midland preferred	4,779,800			18¾	20	18¾	20	....	2,352
8¾ December 1.	6⅜ November 26.	7	7⅛	- ⅜	Colorado Southern, when issued				7⅛	7½	7⅛	7½	....	500
49⅜ December 9.	43¾ November 22.	49⅜	49⅝	+ 1⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf., when issued				48¾	49⅝	47⅞	49⅝	....	8,750
20 December 9.	14½ November 22.	19	19¼	+ ¾	Colorado Southern 2d pf., when issued				18¾	20	18	19¾	....	13,092
8⅝ February 10.	2½ November 1.	2⅞	3¼	- 1	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300			3¼	3⅝	2⅝	3	5½	2,590
27⅜ February 10.	12½ December 6.	12¾	15	- 2½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	2,990,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	15	15	12¾	13½	....	2,910
245½ June 9.	164 October 8.	193⅜	194	+ 4	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	193	194	187½	194	190½	16,321
52 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	46⅝	46¾	+ ⅞	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Nov. 21, '98.	1	45½	47	45½	46⅝	33½	1,509
94 December 1.	*61 March 25.	91	93	- 3	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	91	91	90¾	91	80	256
111½ February 3.	93 November 21.	106¾	106½	+ 5½	Delaware & Hudson	25,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	100	106¾	100	106	106½	15,907
159 February 3.	140 October 19.	148	152	- 3	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¾	145	147	144¾	147	151½	7,300
16½ November 17.	10 April 26.	15¾	15¾	- ½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000			15½	15¾	15	15¾	....	2,376
63½ November 28.	40 April 21.	62¾	62¾	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	62	63¾	61½	62¾	46¼	16,002
20 June 10.	5¾ April 21.	18	18½	+ 2½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100			16¼	18¾	16¼	18¾	10	3,255
3 September 20.	*2¾ November 12.	2¾	3	....	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,960,000			2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	....	100
183 December 10.	*115 April 22.	184	185	+ 14½	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	9,200,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	170	185	169½	184¾	....	4,181
16¾ February 4.	11 April 21.	13¾	13¾	+ ¼	Erie	112,232,790			13¾	13¾	13½	13½	14½	510
43¾ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	36⅜	36½	+ 1	Erie first preferred	42,844,000			36	36⅝	36	36½	37¾	3,303
84 September 26.	*20 February 17.	31¼	31⅝	+ 1½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, '93.	7½	30¾	31½	30	31½	....	700
70 September 24.	*27 April 13.	34	34½	....	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	61	63	61	63	....	395
48¾ November 11.	29 October 17.	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅜	Federal Steel Company	48,484,300			31¼	32	31	31½	....	16,396
79½ November 11.	60¾ October 19.	78¾	78¾	+ 1	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,767,800			77½	78½	75¾	78¾	....	74,832
18⅝ November 28.	*8¼ April 15.	18	18⅜	+ ⅜	Flint & Pere Marquette	8,293,200			18	18⅜	18	18⅜	13¾	1,810
34 November 29.	27 March 26.	33	33¼	+ ½	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	32½	33¼	32¼	33¼	40	863
28 March 18.	*15 November 18.	....	....	....	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	20	20½	20	20½	18	180
16¾ January 31.	10 May 19.	15	16	....	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100			15	15	15	15	16	150
85¾ December 1.	76 September 15.	80¼	80¾	+ 4½	General Electric	18,276,000			85	89¾	84¾	89¼	....	13,550
150 June 30.	122 July 1.	137⅝	138	+ ¼	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	137½	138	137	138	133	3,728
116 September 6.	96 April 21.	112¾	113½	+ 1½	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	111¼	113¾	111	113⅜	103½	3,281
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	60	60½	+ ¼	International Paper Company	13,040,300			59¼	60	58⅝	60	....	4,720
93¾ November 28.	85 September 27.	91	91½	- ½	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	91½	91½	90¾	91½	....	2,007
10¾ April 22.	7¼ March 18.	9½	9⅝	- ½	Iowa Central	8,480,800			9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	720
37⅞ August 16.	25 April 28.	35¼	35½	+ ½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '93	1	34¾	35½	34¾	35½	33½	236
25⅞ December 1.	15 April 16.	18	18½	- 2¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000			21	21½	17	18¾	22¾	11,233
25¾ June 14.	15 May 12.	15¾	16⅛	....	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,800	Jan. 15, '95.	90c	15	16	15	16	15	280
84¾ August 9.	37½ March 25.	52¾	53	+ ½	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	53	53½	52⅝	53½	45	3,620
96¼ August 8.	85 March 12.	94	96	- 2	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	94	95	94	94	91	510
22¾ August 22.	12 October 11.	14⅝	15¼	- ¾	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000			14½	14½	14½	14½	17¾	200
83 August 19.	53 October 19.	63¾	64	....	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	63¾	64	62¾	64	71	765
53½ August 10.	40 January 10.	48	52	....	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	48	48	48	48	34½	250
64½ December 10.	44 April 14.	64¼	64⅞	+ ⅞	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	63¼	64¼	62¾	64¼	57⅞	60,068
120¾ January 14.	90 October 3.	99¾	100	+ 2¾	Manhattan Consolidated	39,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	97	100	97	100	107¾	45,834
54 December 9.	45 March 28.	52	55	....	Maryland Coal preferred	1,876,000	July 1, '98.	2	53¼	54	53¼	54	52	200
194½ December 9.	125¼ March 26.	193½	194	+ 6¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	184¾	194½	184¾	193¾	120½	70,852
6¾ December 7.	4½ June 15.	6¾	7	....	Mexican Central	47,841,100			6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	....	9,570
1⅞ May 2.	⅞ December 7.	1	1⅛	....	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000			1	1¼	⅞	1	....	6,910
114¾ February 8.	99¼ March 12.	....	....	....	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	110	110	110	110	103½	505
20 December 7.	15½ November 4.	....	....	....	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '93.	2	20	20	20	20	....	100
38¾ February 15.	24 March 11.	28½	29	+ ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			28½	29¼	28¾	28¾	27	2,900
95⅝ December 9.	*80 April 11.	95¼	96	+ ⅝	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	95	95¾	95	95¾	88¾	721
63½ December 8.	46 March 26.	62½	63	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	61¾	63½	61½	62¾	58¾	5,533
14½ January 26.	10 April 13.	11½	12	+ ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000			12	12¾	11½	12	13¾	2,850
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	35⅜	35⅞	+ 1⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000			34½	36	34½	35¾	36¾	22,469
43 December 10.	22 March 12.	42⅜	42⅞	+ 5⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,597,000	July 1, '93.	1	37¼	43	36¾	42⅝	35¼	123,528
52¾ February 4.	24 November 3.	30½	31½	....	Mobile & Ohio	5,220,800	Feb. 28, '98.	1	28¼	32	28½	31	29	4,100
179 December 3.	*167½ January 4.	177	179	- ½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	2½	178½	178½	178¾	178½	170	210
39⅝ August 23.	26¾ March 26.	37	37½	+ ¾	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	36	37⅞	35¾	37	34½	9,687
*115 August 24.	99 April 12.	112¾	113½	+ ¼	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¾	112½	112½	112½	112½	105	595
21¾ May 23.	21½ September 17.	8½	9½	+ ⅛	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	13	13	9	9	17	10,965
48½ November 20.	30⅝ August 1.	44¾	45	- 1¼	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000			45¾	46½	43¼	44⅞	....	8,864
103⅝ December 2.	94¼ August 1.	103	....	- ¾	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	103	103	103	103	....	485
9 February 10.	3⅜ November 17.	5	7½	- ½	National Starch				4½	4¾	4½	4½	5½	200
43 September 13.	40 October 18.	38	42	....	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, '98.	2	40	40	40	40	....	200
98¼ January 8.	83¼ October 17.	94	94⅜	+ ½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	93	94¾	92	94	84¾	3,650
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	98	102	+ 1½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	99¾	101¾	98	101½	....	2,365
120¾ August 8.	105 March 26.	118¾	119	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	118¾	119¾	118	119	107¾	9,354
198 December 9.	*178½ January 7.	197½	198½	....	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,870,100	Sept30, '98.	2	197	198	197	198	161¾	484
40¾ January 29.	28 March 25.	34	36	- 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000			35	38	35	35	36	200
*128 November 11.	*120 April 20.	....	....	....	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	....	128	128	128	128	121½	6
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	16¼	16¾	+ ¼	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900			16¼	16¼	15⅞	16¼	15½	4,698
17¾ December 8.	*11 October 19.	15½	16⅜	....	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000			16½	17¾	16	16	13¾	2,500
58⅜ December 8.	42½ March 12.	58¾	58¾	+ 2⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	55¼	58¾	54¾	58¾	44	43,516
7¾ December 2.	4¼ January 15.	6⅞	7	+ ⅛	North American	30,733,600			⅞	7⅜	6⅞	7	4½	8,825
43 November 11.	19 February 24.	41½	41¾	+ 1	Northern Pacific	79,800,000			40¾	41⅜	40	41¼	20⅝	78,474
79⅝ September 6.	56⅞ March 12.	76½	76¾	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '98.	1	75¾	76¾	75	76	58½	11,978
6¾ December 1.	*3 March 8.	....	....	....	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	4	100
61¼ August 22.	35½ January 7.	53	56	+ 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	53	53½	53	53	37¾	370
78 November 11.	65¼ March 29.	76	77½	- 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	10,898,500	July 1, '98.	2	75	75	75	75	71	155
38¾ December 1.	19¾ January 3.	37¾	....	+ ⅛	Oregon Short Line	27,425,700			37¼	37¼	37¼	37¾	19¼	259
48½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	42	44	....	Pacific Const.	6,809,600	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	44	44	42	42	....	325
91 June 28.	*78 November 23.	79	82	....	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	79	79	79	79	....	408
44 December 8.	21 April 21.	43⅜	43¾	+ ⅝	Pacific Mail	30,000,000			40¾	44¾	40¾	43¾	31¼	38,550
120⅜ February 7.	110⅜ March 12.	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	139,303,250	Nov. 30, '98.	2½	120	120⅞	119¼	119⅝	113	9,014
112 November 22.	86½ March 26.	109½	109⅝	+ ⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 25, '98.	1½	100½	110¼	108¾	109⅝	96¼	27,242
2¾ May 23.	⅞ January 7.	1¼	1½	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000			1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	2	300
47⅞ May 2.	38¾ January 5.	45	46½	+ 1¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,247,100			44½	46	44½	46	34	765
74⅞ December 10.	57 March 23.	74½	74⅞	+ 1⅜	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '98.	2	72⅝	74⅞	72½	74⅞	66¾	1,061
10 October 25.	5¾ June 11.	9	9¼	+ 1	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000			8½	9	8½	9	....	200
216 July 15.	132 November 2.	143	145	+ 4½	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	2	139	143¾	139	143¾	172½	3,275
23⅜ January 6.	15½ March 26.	18⅞	19	+ ⅜	Reading	89,900,000			18¼	19	18¼	18⅞	21¼	4,660
54⅞ February 3.	36 March 12.	45⅜	46	+ 1½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000			45	47	44⅜	46	47¾	37,852
29 January 6.	17⅜ October 11.	21⅜	21½	+ 1	Reading second preferred	42,000,000			20¾	21½	20½	21½	28¼	6,235
69¾ August 27.	50½ March 15.	63	65	....	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Nov. 1, '98.	¾	64	64	63	63	58	225
128½ December 5.	*116¼ March 26.	127½	....	+ ⅝	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	....	289
8⅝ February 11.	5½ March 7.	5½	6	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,000,000			5½	5½	5½	5½	7¾	300
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	52	56	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	55	55	54¾	55	49	433
23½ June 11.	13¼ April 25.	13	16	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000			14½	15	14½	14½	17	393
9¼ November 29.	6 March 26.	8⅝	8½	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,980			8⅝	9⅜	8¼	8⅝	7⅝	5,023
70 November 28.	32½ March 12.	68	69	+ 1¼	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	37,730,000	Sept. 15, '98.	2	67	68¾	67	68¾	58½	529
35 November 28.	22¼ February 24.	32⅜	33½	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,435,700	July 6, '98.	1	32½	33	31¾	33	25	11,327
6⅜ December 8.	3⅜ January 24.	6¼	6½	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000			6	6¾	6	6¾	4½	8,750
15⅞ December 10.	7⅜ March 12.	15⅜	15¾	+ 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000			1⅜	15¾	14¼	15⅝	11	17,248
27 August 11.	*17½ July 9.	26½	27	- ¾	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	‖	26	26¾	25	26¾	....	800
97⅞ December 5.	78 April 20.	97	98	+ 1⅜	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,793,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	....	100
175 November 11.	*121½ January 6.	171	174	....	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	168½	171	168½	171	124	1,405
87⅞ November 23.	65 March 12.	85	86	+ ⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	85	85¾	84¾	85¾	78¾	1,805
29½ December 1.	12 April 15.	28	28⅜	- ¼	Southern Pacific	108,222,200			28¼	28¾	28	28½	20⅝	3,100
10½ December 2.	7 April 21.	10¾	10⅞	- ¼	Southern Railway	119,900,000			10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	9¾	11,782
42¾ December 8.	23⅜ March 26.	41¾	42	....	Southern Railway preferred	57,280,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	42	42¾	42	42	33¾	35,041
23⅜ November 18.	19 December 10.	19⅜	21	- 1½	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000			20	20	19	19	....	1,623
75 November 18.	66½ November 1.	69	71	- 3	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000			70	71	70	70	....	698
10¾ August 26.	3¼ January 5.	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,960,000			7½	7⅝	7½	7¾	4½	1,362
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	31⅞	32	+ ⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	32	32¾	31½	32	25⅞	19,065
16⅜ August 24.	8¾ March 12.	15

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 10, 1898.

BONDS. Sales Week End'g Dec. 10. $33,024,500	Week Ending Dec. 10. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102⅜	104	102⅜	104	6
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 7s	122	122	122	122	1
American Dock & Improvement 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	84½	85	84	84½	77
American Tobacco scrip	94⅞	94⅝	93⅞	94½	131
Ann Arbor 4s	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	98⅝	99⅛	98½	99⅛	1,250½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	73½	75⅝	73½	75⅞	1,613½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	90	90	89½	90	53
Baltimore & Ohio 5½s, when issued	96⅞	97	96⅝	97	409
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	96⅞	97	96⅝	97	285
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st, inc. B	104½	104½	104½	104½	19
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	92¼	93½	92¼	93½	73
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	155
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	42
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	93⅜	92	93⅜	11
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	103	105½	103	103½	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	111	110¼	110¼	111	14
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111	110¾	111	58
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	89	89	89	89	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	91¼	93	91¼	93	1,596
Central of Georgia 1st preference Income 5s	40	41	40	41	168
Central of Georgia 2d preference income	13	14½	13	14	87
Central of Georgia 3d preference income	6	6½	6	6¼	31
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	116¼	113¾	114½	93
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	113¾	113¾	111¾	111¾	10
Central of New Jersey 1st consol., 1899	102½	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Central Pacific 5s, 1901, Speyer certfs	106	106	106	106	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	89¾	90⅛	89⅝	90¼	773
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	116½	118	116¼	118	42
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s, reg	116½	116¼	116½	116¼	1
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	105½	106⅜	105½	106⅜	67
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	110½	110¾	110¼	110¾	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	102½	104¼	102½	104½	117
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	119½	120⅝	119½	120⅝	15
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117½	117½	117½	117½	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 5s	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	4
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	109¼	109½	109	109¼	7
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	106	107	106	107	19
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	132	132	132	132	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	109	108¾	109	109	49
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	134½	134½	134	134	12
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	92⅝	94	92½	94	236
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, Cairo Div. 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	137½	137½	137½	137¼	6
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74½	74⅝	73¼	74	131
Colorado Midland 2-4s	64⅞	68½	64⅞	68½	160
Colorado Southern 4s, when issued	86¼	87⅝	86	87⅛	1,127
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $55 paid	78	78	76	76	134
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s	46	47	46	47	17
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	15
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	105	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	12
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	82¾	82⅝	82½	82¼	12
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	108¾	109	108¾	109	16
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	101	102¼	100	102¼	74
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	99⅜	100½	99⅜	100¼	16
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	95½	96	95¾	96	9
Detroit City Gas 5s	95½	95½	95	95¼	114
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	24	20	20	23	286
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	8
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107½	107½	107¼	107½	6
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111	111¼	111	111¾	15
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	19
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	4
Erie 1st consol. 7s	145	145½	145	145½	20
Erie prior lien 4s	93⅜	93½	93¼	93⅜	209
Erie general lien 4s	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	166
Evansville & Terre Haute 6s	122	123	122	123	2
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	96½	97	96	96¼	22
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 5s	95	97	94	97	21
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	98¾	99⅜	98⅜	99⅜	75
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	119	119	119	119	10
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron Div. 5s	100	100	99	100	45
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	77⅝	83¾	77⅝	83⅜	352
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	63	65¾	63	65⅜	225
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	44	46	44	46	29
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	96⅝	99¼	96½	99¼	57
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	99	99	99	99	2
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio 1st 6s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Green Bay debenture, A	50	50	49½	50	42
Green Bay debenture, B	6½	7¼	6½	6¼	516
General Electric debenture 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	15
Houston & Texas general 4s	85¼	86	85¼	86	46
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	94	98	94	96	33
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	112	112	112	112	3
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	102⅜	102⅜	102½	102½	35
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104	104½	104	104½	17
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	95¼	95¼	95⅜	95⅜	47
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	95	95⅝	95	95⅝	48
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st refdg. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91	92¾	91	92¾	90
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	59	60½	59	60¼	69½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	103⅝	104	103½	104	9
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	75	75	75	75	3
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	74	74⅝	70	71¼	243
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90	90¾	89	90	157
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	65¼	66	65	66	145
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109	109	4
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	53	56	53	56	55
Lacledé Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 6s	106	106½	106	106½	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	14
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102	103	102	103	12
Lake Shore divisional 1s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	115¾	117¼	115¾	117¼	6
Lake Shore 3½s	106	106	106	106	15
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	106	106	106	106	10
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 6½s	106	106	106	106	10
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol 7s, assented	99	99½	98½	99¼	30
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	123⅞	124½	123¾	124½	16
Little Rock & Memphis 1st 5s, tr. rects	33	33	33	33	2
Long Island consol. 5s	123½	124	123½	124	10
Louis., Evans. & St. L. consol. 3s, tr. rects	51	51	51	51	4
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 5s	106	106	106	106	6
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	105½	106¼	105½	106¼	1
Louis. & Nash., Nash. Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	104	104½	104	104½	3
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	4
Louis. & Nash., St. Louis Div. 6s	125	125	125	125	5
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¾	144
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	117	117	116½	116½	5
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95	96	95	96	141
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102	102	102	102	3
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	117⅜	118	117½	118	116
Mexican National 2d income 6s, A	15	15	15	15	½
Mexican National 2d income 6s, B	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	7
Michigan Central consol. 7s	111	112	111	112	10
Mexican International consol. 4s	80⅝	83¼	80⅜	83¼	158
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137	137	137	137	2
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. & imp. 5s	110	119¾	110	119¼	3
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108½	109	108½	109	8
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	101½	101½	101	101	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	83	85½	83	85	38
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	105	110	105	110	558
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	77	87	76¾	86	541
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	94½	90	84½	89¼	275
Mobile & Ohio 1st extended 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	81½	82¾	81½	82¾	256½
Morris & Essex 7s of 1871	110½	110½	110½	110¼	14
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	143	143	143	143	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	104¾	105	104¾	105	32
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	5
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	103	103	103	103	5
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97	97½	91	97	281
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96	96⅝	96	96⅝	41
New York Central debenture 5s, reg	109	109	109	109	1
New York Central 3½s	100½	110	100½	110	18
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106	106	105¾	105¾	9
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, coupon	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
New York & New England 1st 5s	116	116	116	116	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certfs	170	170¾	170	170¼	271
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	43
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103½	104	102⅞	104	137
New York & Rockaway Beach 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	1
New York, Bus. & Western 1st refdg. 5s	110	110	110	110	1
New York, Bus. & Western general 5s	91½	94¾	91¼	94¾	147
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	90	90	89¾	89¾	1,420
Norfolk & Western general 6s	127	127	127	127	1
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	116½	116½	116¼	116¼	2
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	117	117	117	117	5
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67¾	69	67½	69	765
Northern Pacific price lien 4s	101⅞	102¾	101½	102¾	5084½
Northern Railway of California 6s	106	106½	106	106½	42
Northwestern general 5½s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	10
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	48
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 5s	99¾	100	99	100	104
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	130	130	129¾	129¾	18
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	110¾	111	110	111	51
Oregon Short Line Income A	85¾	94¼	85¾	94½	2774
Oregon Short Line Income B	64⅞	85½	64	64⅞	217
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104½	103¾	104½	9
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st consol. 6s	134	134	134	134	3

BONDS.	Week Ending Dec. 10. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st 6s, tr. rects	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	12
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st, Evans. Div. 6s, tr. r.	94	94	94	94	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	79	82½	79	82½	253
Peoria & Eastern income	20	20¼	20	20¼	57
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	114	114	114	114	5
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4s, Series D	106	106	106	106	50
Pitts., Cin. & St. Louis 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	2
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	3
Pittsburg & Western 4s	96	96¼	96	96	182
Reading general 4s	84½	86½	84½	86¼	1,525
Richmond & Danville 6s	126	126	126	126	10
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	76	76	75	76	156
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	89¾	91¼	89¾	91	245
Rock Island general 4s	106¼	106¼	105¼	106¼	399
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	120	120½	120	120½	8
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	83¾	83¾	83	83	14
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	100½	103	100¼	102¾	380
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped gtd	99	100	99	100	9
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext. 6s	103¾	106½	103½	106½	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	103	103	103	103	3
St. Louis & Iront Mt., Arkansas ext. 6s	106	106	106	106	1
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	82¾	85	82¾	84¾	703
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	113½	114	113½	114	2
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s, Class B	107½	108½	107¼	108½	18
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	122¾	123½	122¾	123½	39
St. L. & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	97¾	97½	97¾	97½	11
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	81⅞	85⅜	81⅝	85	1,142
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	36¼	39¼	35⅞	39	1,081
St. Paul 1st, Chicago, Pacific & Western 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Missouri River 5s	116	118	116	118	10
St. Paul 1st, Hastings & Dakota 5s	106¼	106½	106½	106¾	5
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	114	114	114	114	10
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	107⅞	105½	107¼	106½	26
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	110	111¼	110	110	5
St. P. Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	3
St. P., Minn. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	20
St. P., M. & M., Dakota extension 6s	124	124	124	124	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	137½	138	137½	138	29
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	75½	76¼	75½	76	390
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	95	95	95	95	14
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	100¼	101½	100¼	101	106
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111¼	113¾	111¼	113¾	40
So. Pac of California 5s, consol, stamped	105	106	104¾	106	101
Southern Railway 5s	104¾	105	104½	105	254
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	78¾	80	78½	79½	98
Standard Rope & Twine income	21	21	20½	21	98
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	99	100½	99	100	30
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	96	98¾	96	98¾	48
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¼	103¾	103¼	103¾	33
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107	108	107	107½	59
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	46	47½	46	47	1,063
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	5
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	74½	78½	78½	78½	20
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	90¼	91¼	90	91¼	99
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	7
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r.	93	93¾	93	93¾	91
Union Pacific new 4s	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	102⅜	1,027
Union Pacific coll. tr. 4½s, tr. rects	65	65	65	65	3
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r.	80½	88	86	87½	659
United States Leather Co. 6s	116¼	116¼	116	116	5
Virginia Midland general 5s	110	110	110	110	6
Wabash 1st 5s	111¾	113	111¾	113	273
Wabash 2d 5s	91½	93½	91	93¼	335
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	107½	108	107½	108	27
Wabash debenture, Series B	33	36¼	33	35	547
West Shore 4s	112	112	112	112	20
West Shore 4s, registered	112	112¼	111⅞	112¼	98
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾	5
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110	110½	110	110½	5
Western Union collateral trust 5s	113¾	114	113¼	114	18
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s, trust rects	103	103	103	103	6
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	63	63	62¼	62½	196
Total sales					$32,513,550

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 10, 1898.

United States 5s, coupon	112½	112½	112½	112½	20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127	128	128	128	1
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	127⅞	128	127⅝	128	30
United States 4s, 1907, regis	111¾	111¼	111½	111½	110
United States 4s, 1907, cou	11.¼	112⅞	112½	112⅞	181½
United States 3s, coupon		106½	105⅞	106½	271
United States 3s, small		105¾	105½	106¼	12
United States 3s, reg		106¼	106¼	106¼	1½
Total sales					$454,000

Bond Transactions — Week Ending Dec. 10, 1898.

Tennessee settlement 3s	95	96	95	96	4
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1	81¼	81¾	80¾	80¾	53
Total sales					$57,000
Grand total					$33,024,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98⅝	Nov. 9	93	Apr. 4	98⅝	Nov. 9
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111½	Dec. 10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅝	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	112⅝	Dec. 8
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	128	Dec. 8
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129⅝	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127⅞	Dec. 6
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	106¾	May 2	112	Nov. 22
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	106¾	May 2	112½	Dec. 7
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102½	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106½	Oct. 29	104	July 23	106½	Dec. 10
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106½	Dec. 10	104½	Oct. 12	106½	Dec. 10
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	106¼	Dec. 9	104½	Oct. 5	106½	Dec. 9
District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 28	115	Mch. 28	118	Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	106½	Mch. 8	108¾	Nov. 19
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	105½	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30	98	Aug. 5	104	Nov. 30
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½	Nov. 10	100	May 14	106½	Nov. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	Nov. 7	101	Jan. 6	104	Nov. 7
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	Dec. 8	87	May 10	96	Dec. 8
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	94½	Nov. 19	87	May 25	93½	Nov. 29
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	81¾	Nov. 28	65	Apr. 22	80⅝	Dec. 6
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7½	Dec. 3

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

America	370	Nov. 25	350	Jan. 25	370	Nov. 25
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	172	Dec. 2
Butchers & Drovers'	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	Oct. 31
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 27
Commerce	212	Nov. 23	200	May 9	212	Nov. 23
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	275	Nov. 7	275	Nov. 7
Fourth National	189	Nov. 28	180	Nov. 23	180	Nov. 23
German-American	118	Dec. 8	118	Dec. 5	115	Dec. 5
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	232	Dec. 2	225	Oct. 13	230	Dec. 8
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	220	Feb. 16	232	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 13	175½	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	100	Oct. 26	100	Oct. 26
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	146	Nov. 25
New York	235	Apr. 14	225	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	140	Nov. 28	135	June 4	140	Dec. 7
Park	293	Nov. 23	263	Jan. 28	258	Nov. 23
Phenix	92	Dec. 7	85	Aug. 11	92	Dec. 7
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 3	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	93½	Jan. 20	93½	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 13	105	Oct. 12
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	175	Dec. 2	145	Mar. 30	173	Dec. 2

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Chemical	4500	Feb. 21	Metropolis	175	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 23	Seaboard	170	July 19

1898

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	106⅝	Feb 24	101¼	Apr 6	106	Dec 7	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109¼	Jul 18	106	May 6	109½	July 18	109	..
N.; F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	104½	Dec 9	87½	Apr 5	104½	Dec 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1038	103½	Nov 23	94	Feb 5	103½	Nov 23	105	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91	Oct 28	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	96	Dec 10	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	111¾	Apr 6	117⅞	Dec 1	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102	Dec 9	101⅜	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	118	Nov 25	103½	Apr 28	118	Dec 10	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122⅝	Nov 21	114½	Apr 23	122⅝	Nov 21	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	123	Dec 8	123	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s, 1993	124½	Dec 10	117	Mar 12	124½	Dec 10	123½	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68	Feb 10	60	Nov 2	65½	Dec 9	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	..	..	..	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	..	..	..	11¾	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	83¼	Dec 10	70⅜	Feb 10	83¼	Dec 10	77	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	..	..	..	99	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	15	Dec 7	15	Dec 7	15	Dec 7	..	15
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	6½	Dec 7	6¼	Dec 7	6½	Dec 7	..	6¼
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	100	Jan 30,97	99	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142¾	Oct 11	143	Oct 13	141½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Oct 26	100½	Apr 26	109	Dec 7	..	..
Do., iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	..	..	..	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	..	..	..	121½	Au 31, 97	123½	130
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼	Nov 28	82⅝	Apr 25	90	Dec 10	89	90
Do., 2d g. 4s 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	66	Dec 10	65¼	66
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83⅜	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	85	Dec 10	..	..
Kansas City & Pac 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	70¼	Oct 28	75	Dec 8	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	82½	Dec 10	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102¾	Dec 12	93¼	Apr 1	101	Dec 8	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	110	Dec 10	93	Mar 28	110	Dec 10	109½	110½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	103¼	Apr 26	111	Nov 29	111	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	90	Dec 9	65½	Jan 19	89¼	Dec 10	90	91
Do., 1st coll. g. 5s, 1920	87	Dec 10	69	Apr 28	86	Dec 10	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 5	105¾	Nov 30	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	105¼	Sep 20	108	Nov 25	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107	Nov 15	108	Dec 5	106¾	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102¼	May 5	106½	Dec 9	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 28	106	Dec 9	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g.5s, 1931	103	Dec 10	88	Apr 6	103⅜	Dec 10	102	103
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 28	100	Dec 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125½	Nov 14	118½	May 24	125½	Nov 14	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	116	Dec 6	116	Dec 6	116	Dec 6	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	82¾	Dec 9	70	Apr 26	82⅜	Dec 10	81½	83
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	104½	Dec 3	97½	May 27	104½	Dec 3	104	104½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	..	..	..	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133	Nov 2	123	Apr 4	132½	Nov 30	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	105¾	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	106	Nov 18	100	Apr 8	106	Nov 22	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al., 1917	..	..	..	..	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	..	..	..	105½	Aug '94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	118	Nov 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	118	Nov 11	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	111⅜	Nov 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	111⅜	Feb 19	106	Apr 1	109	Dec 10	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1883-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¼	Feb 21	108¾	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106½	Oct 29	102	Apr 9	106¾	Oct 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 5	104½	Feb 5	104½	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s 1905	106½	Oct 14	100½	May 6	105	Nov 14	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104⅜	June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	110	Dec 2	105¼	Jul 22	110	Dec 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	108	Nov 12	104⅞	Jul 6	108	Nov 12	106	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	96⅝	Dec 10	91¼	Jun 23	96⅜	Dec 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	93	Nov 2	91	Oct 17	93	Nov 2	..	..
Lake Shore coll. g. 3½s, 1998	97¼	Dec 8	94	Jun 23	97	Dec 10	..	..
Do., registered	96¼	Dec 3	94	Aug 8	96¼	Dec 3	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	112¼	Nov 29	103⅜	Apr 25	112¼	Dec 9	112	..
Do., registered	112¼	Dec 9	101¼	Apr 26	111¾	Dec 6	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108	Nov 5	108	Nov 5	108	Nov 5	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser. A,1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb	3	105¼	Nov 9	105½	Dec 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Jan 27	104⅞	Oct 24	105¼	Dec 1	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	..	..	..	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	130	Nov 18	119¼	May 12	129½	Dec 7	129¼	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918. ..	..	..	..	..	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & H. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	111½	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	..	..	..	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123¼	Nov 29	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106¼	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102¾	Dec 10	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	106½	Aug 3	107	Nov 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	108¾	Feb 9	106¼	Jun 30	107	Dec 1	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	115¾	Dec 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	111¾	Nov 29	115¾	Dec 1	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107⅜	Nov 29	102	Apr 7	106	Dec 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	107½	Nov 28	103	Mar 29	106	Dec 9	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	106¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	120	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	112	Dec 9	111	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102¼	May 25	104¼	Dec 2	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	118	122¼
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 28	121¼	June 21	126	..
Do., do., registered	125¼	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	108	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107¼	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	106	Dec 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	104	Nov 22	104	Nov 22	104	Nov 22	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	170½	Dec 9	145	Jan 6	170½	Dec 9	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	160	Oct 28	145	Jan 6	160	Oct 28	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126¼	Aug 26	122¾	Aug 26	123¾	Aug 26	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Nov 14	119	Feb 11	121¼	Nov 28	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	116	Dec 6	113¾	Jul 19	116	Dec 6	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	106	Dec 10	105½	106½
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	104	Dec 10	96	Mar 16	104	Dec 10	103½	104½
Do., do., registered	30	Nov 30	101½	Nov 30	101½	Nov 30	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117	Dec 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	117	Oct 25	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131½	Oct 13	124	Jun 8	131½	Oct 13	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept '98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	102½	Nov 11	90⅝	Apr 21	102¼	Dec 10	102	102¾
Do., registered	101⅝	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100¼	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69	Sep 6	57	Apr 27	69	Dec 10	68½	69½
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88	Nov 1	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	116	Nov 14	104	Jan 5	116	Nov 30	..	116
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	127	Dec 8	120	Mar 15	127	Dec 8	126	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	128	Nov 25	118	Mar 17	128	Nov 25	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117¼	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	95	Dec 9	82	Apr 14	95	Dec 9	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	90	Dec 9	74¾	Apr 21	89¾	Dec 10	89½	91
Ogden. & L. Chamn. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 28	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	..	..	86	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	95¼	Aug 9	90	Jan 12	94	Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14⅝	Jan 20	8½	Sep 7	8¾	Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1961	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80	Dec 10	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st gk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	114	Oct 25	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	101⅝	Nov 14	80	Apr 28	100	Dec 10	99½	100½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	131	Dec 1	115	Apr 16	129½	Dec 10	..	129⅝
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jan 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 14	..	..
Do. g. 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	102	May 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	111	Dec 3	96	Apr 27	111	Dec 10	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	85	Dec 2	39	Jan 4	84¾	Dec 9	85½	86½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	67¼	Dec 2	58	Jan 5	84½	Dec 9	84	86½
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	107½	Nov 28	102	Jun 23	104½	Dec 8	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	101¼	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	115¾	Nov 17	108	Apr 21	112¾	Dec 1	115½	116½
Do., do., registered	110	Jul	8	110	Jul	8	110	July 8	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½g. tr. reg. cert., 1937	102	Nov	4	102	Nov	4	102	Nov 11	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s, 1940,Ser.A	114	Dec	8	109¼	May	18	114	Dec 8	113¾	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	115⅝	Sep	28	108	May	6	111½	Oct 19	112½	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	113	Nov	23	118	Nov	23	113	Nov 23	106¾	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	108	Dec	6	104	Sep	22	108	Dec 6	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun	6	106¾	Mar	1	108	Dec 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	106¾	Ap 28, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Nov	10	140	Jan	10	141	Nov 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	141	Nov	10	140	Jan	4	140	Nov 10	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	110¼	Jul 8, 97	115	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr	19	107	May	25	107	May 25	105	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	..	..	..	..	..	118¾	April, 96	..	..
Gl. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115¾	Feb	14	115¼	Feb	14	115¼	Feb 14	115½	..
Ped., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920	101⅛	Aug	12	95	Apr	12	98¾	Dec 8	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., sn. Trust Co. certs	98	Feb	15	94	Dec	7	94	Dec 7	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May	23	15	May	19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¾	Jun	3	18¾	Jun	3	18¾	June 3	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr	22	120	Apr	22	120	May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep	22	85½	May	23	90	Sept 22	90	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107¼	Oct	26	103¼	Oct	26	107¼	Oct 26	..	..
Pitts. June. 1st g. 6s, 1922	121	Nov	26	121	Nov	26	121	Nov 26	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	Mar., 90	..	..
Pitts. Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct	10	90	Oct	10	90	Oct 10	..	..
Pittsburg, Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	112¾	Dec	9	104	Apr	2	112¾	Dec 9	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	89¾	Dec	9	79¼	Apr	28	90	Dec 9	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	97	Oct	6	89	Jun	15	96¾	Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	97⅜	Oct	8	97⅜	Oct	3	97¾	Oct 3	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77⅜	Apr 28	85¼	Dec 10	86	87
R. Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¼	Dec 10	78½	Apr 25	91	Dec 10	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	76	Dec 5	54	Feb 2	76	Dec 10	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84½	Nov 29	68¼	Apr 29	83	Dec 6	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 27	111¼	May 6	114	Dec 10	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114	Dec 3	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	..	..	..	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	123¾	Dec 10	114	Apr 20	123¼	Dec 10	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	108½	Dec 10	98¼	Apr 25	108½	Dec 10	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 6s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	Nov 10	100	..
Ft. Smith & Van. B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San. Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	85	Dec 10	69	Apr 30	84¾	Dec 10	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97¼	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	97½	Dec 9	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	85¾	Dec 8	70	Apr 28	85	Dec 10	84½	85½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	39½	Dec 8	25	Mar 25	39	Dec 10	38½	39¾
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	..	..	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Nov 5	119	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	111¼	Dec 7	99	Jun 27	110	Dec 10	110	113
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121¼	Oct 11	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118½	Mar 25	123	Dec 1	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	138	Dec 9	128	Jan 5	138	Dec 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	113⅝	Dec 9	105½	May 10	113⅝	Dec 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106¼	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	103¾	Nov 28	94¼	Jan 10	102¾	Dec 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	98	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122¼	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	122	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	130	Oct 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 29	112½	Sept 22	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1908	110¾	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110	Nov 15	112	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	99	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	99	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	101¼	Dec 7	92	Apr 29	101	Dec 10	100½	101
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	99¼	Dec 9	99¼	Dec 9	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105¼	May 17	100	Jan 17	102	Dec 8	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	99¼	Oct	8	92	Jan	4	99¼	Dec 10	98½	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	..	..	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	112¼	Dec	6	107¼	May 25	112½	Dec 7	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep	30	105	May 11	112	Dec 9	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	86	Dec	10	76¾	Apr 2	86	Dec 10	85	86
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb	26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	93½	Nov	23	75	Jan 6	93¾	Nov 23	93	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	76¼	Dec	7	55½	Apr 25	76	Dec 10	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	115⅞	Nov	14	110	Mar 17	115¼	Nov 14	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103⅝	Dec	8	96¼	Jan	3	103⅜	Dec 8	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	112¼	Nov	20	100¾	Jan	4	111¾	Dec 9	110	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110¼	Aug	10	100¾	May	20	109¾	Oct 27	111	112
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep	20	92½	Jan	6	102½	Nov 11	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s, 1905-37, stpd	108	Dec	9	104½	Dec	1	106	Dec 9	104	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	90	Dec	10	81½	Jul	25	90	Dec 10	88	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	113⅞	Nov	23	105½	Jan	5	113⅞	Nov 23	113	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	105	Dec	8	87	Apr	28	105	Dec 10	104½	105
Do., do., registered	98	Oct	31	98	Oct	31	98	Oct 31	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	102¾	Nov	21	96	Jan	19	102¾	Nov 21	..	..
Alabama Cent. R.

Continued from Page 1.

New Central Coal Company—Annual meeting.
People's Bank—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
New Central Coal Company—Books open.
Welsbach Light Company—Books close.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

American Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad—Books close.
Buffalo City Railway—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Dividend payable.
Eastern Railway of New Hampshire—Dividend payable.
East Mahanoy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Equitable Gaslight Company of Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Dividend payable.
National Lead Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Books close.
Old Colony Railroad—Books close.
Pacific Coast Company—Dividend payable.
Peoples' Gaslight and Coke Company of Chicago—Books open.
Southern Cotton Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Oil Company—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad—Books close for special meeting.
United States Leather Company—Books close.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Dec. 16.

Buffalo City Railway—Books open.
Buffalo and Niagara Falls Electric Railroad—Books open.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Consolidated Gas Company—Books open.
Equitable Gaslight Company of Philadelphia—Books open.
Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis—Books open after dividend on preferred stock.
Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries—Books open.
National Lead Company—Books open.
Pacific Coast Company—Books open.
Standard Oil Company—Books open.
Welsbach Light Company—Books open.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

American Coal Company—Books close for annual meeting.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 10, total transactions included 2,548,378 shares of stock, $32,513,550 bonds, with $454,000 Government and $57,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 11,'97.	Dec. 10,'98	Changes.
R. M. & M.	2,021,387	2,248,378 Inc.	526,991
Banks	148	460 Inc.	312
Mining	1,100	3,100 Inc.	2,000

BONDS.

	Dec. 11,'97.	Dec. 10,'98	Changes.
R. M. & M.	$20,173,380	$32,513,550 Inc.	$12,340,030
State	116,000	57,000 Dec.	59,000
Government	65,000	454,000 Inc.	389,000

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Cronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 8, 1898	£31,250,743	.....
Dec. 9, 1897	32,117,114	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 8, 1898	73,180,300	£48,479,479
Dec. 9, 1897	78,552,745	48,378,798
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 8, 1898	25,733,000	13,257,000
Dec. 9, 1897	28,709,000	14,789,000
RUSSIA.		
Dec. 8, 1898	99,523,000	3,695,000
Dec. 9, 1897	115,991,000	3,903,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 8, 1898	35,408,000	12,471,000
Dec. 9, 1897	37,063,000	12,894,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 8, 1898	11,062,000	6,558,000
Dec. 9, 1897	9,255,000	11,030,000
ITALY.		
Dec. 8, 1898	14,978,000	2,339,000
Dec. 9, 1897	15,850,000	2,263,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 8, 1898	4,314,000	6,766,000
Dec. 9, 1897	2,628,000	6,726,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 8, 1898	3,073,000	1,537,000
Dec. 9, 1897	4,610,000	2,828,000
Total for the week	£298,522,133	£65,083,479
Total preceding week	293,286,509	94,895,860
Corresponding date last year	323,893,850	100,897,798

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	110½	112
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	105	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	..	..
Bleecker St. & F. Fy. stock	33	37
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	102½	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	222
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	165	168
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	116	..
Brooklyn City R. R.	232	234
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	210	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo St. Ry. 1st consols	115	118
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	119	..
Central Crosstown	255	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	130	135
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	..
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	70	30½
Cleveland City Railway	70	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	101	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	75	90
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	108
Coney Island & Brook. stock	250	275
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. cifs	101	102
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	103	105
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B.5 p.c.scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	347	360
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	365	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County Elevated	2¾	4
Kings County incomes	8	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St. Ry pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	100
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	73	77
Ninth Avenue	180	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108	110
Rochester Ry.	14½	16
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	104	105
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	116	117
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	290	295
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	158½	160
Twenty-third Street	390	420
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West End (Boston)	80	80½
West End (Boston) pf.	110	110½
Worcester Traction common	13	15
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	53	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92¼	92¾
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38½	38¾
N. Y. & Brooklyn 5s	95	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	78	80
N. Y. & E. River Ferry 5s	99	101
Union Ferry	43	43¾
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	170	180
Atlantic	147½	155
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	200	..
Brooklyn	370	390
Central	1410	..
Colonial	320	330
Continental	200	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1020	..
Fifth Avenue	330	..
Franklin	212½	..
German-American R. E.	15	25
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	238	245
Kings County	295	..
Knickerbocker	300	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	..
Lawyers' Title Insurance	148	152
Long Island Loan & Trust	227½	..
Manhattan	175	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	240	..
Mercantile	410	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	165	..
National Surety	190	190
N. Y. Security & Trust	400	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1250	..
People's	255	..
Produce Exchange	210	220
Real Estate Trust Co.	220	..
Standard	135	..
State	193	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	..
Union	1125	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	..
United States	1275	1300
Washington	240	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	..
Commonwealth	97	105
Continental	465	..
Eagle	220	245
Empire City	87	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	400	..
Germania	260	..
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	165	..
Home	200	206
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	105	110
Niagara	175	180
North River	135	..
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Peter Cooper	115	120
Rutgers	70	100
Stuyvesant	70	76
United States	115	120

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	430	450

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	275	175
American Exchange	170	..
Astor National	225	..
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	220	900
Broadway	230	240
Butchers & Drovers	70	75
Central	170	177
Chase	300	..
Chatham	300	305
Chemical	4,000	4,200
Citizens'	130	..
City	1200	..
Colonia	160	..
Columbia	125	135
Commerce	212	215
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	275	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	165
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	315	325
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1050	..
German-American	113	117
Germania	250	..
German Exchange	235	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	..
Hanover	500	..
Hide & Leather	100	..
Home	..	145
Hudson River	100	..
Importers & Traders'	475	..
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	170	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	225	235
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	175	185
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	121	..
Merchants'	154	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	245	..
New Amsterdam	280	..
New York	232½	237
New York County	1300	..
New York National Exchange	95	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	75	..
North America	140	..
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	175	185
Park	360	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	92	..
Plaza	330	..
Produce Exchange	115	..
Republic	170	180
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	180	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	135	160
Shoe & Leather	100	..
Sixth National	300	..
State of New York	106	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	165	175
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	190	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Boston & Providence	283	..
Cayuga & Sus	190	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	193¾	195
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	360	..
N. Y., Lack & West	125	127
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	208
Old Colony	193½	195
Oswego & Syracuse	206	210
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	140
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	165	..
United N. J. R. R. Co.	259	261
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	36	38
American Bank Note Co.	38	41
American Brake	107	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain	5	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	15
American Tin Plate subs	114	110
Am. Typefounders	47	50
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	135
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	62½	..
Barney & Smith Car 6s	90	..
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	120	..
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	..
Celluloid Company	75	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	107	108
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	55	60

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Cladin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Cladin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	185	186
Consolidated Car Heating	35	40
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Continental Tobacco	36⅝	37½
Continental Tobacco pf.	82½	83¾
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	79	80
Diamond Match Company	142½	142¾
Electro-Pneumatic, ex. pd.	⅝	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	100	110
Erie & Western Trans.	78	81
Electric Vehicle	10	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	65
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	65½	65¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	107⅝	107¾
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	56	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	94	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	75	80
International Paper 6s	109¼	110½
International River	33⅜	..
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	26
Journeay & Burnham pf.	45	55
Knickerbocker Ice	51	52½
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	82	83
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	50	60
Mergenthaler Linotype	101½	103
Michigan Pen. Car. com.	27	27½
Michigan Pen. Car. pf.	86	88
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Wall Paper deb. stock	55	70
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	155
Nicaragua Construction	7½	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	87½	95
Otis Elevator	24½	25¼
Otis Elevator pf.	81	85
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	116	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	24½	24¾
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	3½	4
Pratt & Whitney com.	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	105	..
Simmons Hardware com.	124	120
Simmons Hardware pf.	118	122
Singer Mfg. Co.	410	430
Standard Oil	420½	422
Susquehanna Coal 6s	117	..
Swift & Co.	96½	101¼
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106½	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	..
Trenton Potterics com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	40	50
Union Switch & Signal	68	72
Union Switch & Signal pf.	112	115
Union Typewriter com.	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
United States Envelope pf.	90	95
United States Envelope 1st 6s	106	107½
U. S. Glass com.	20½	22
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	169½	170½
Westinghouse Air Brake	330	338
Worthington Pump	35	40
Worthington Pump pf.	101	..

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67⅜	68¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110¾	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	92	93
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15¾	16½
Central Union Gas bonds	105½	106½
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	105	107½
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & P. 1st 5s	105½	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117½	..
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	36	40
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	72	75
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	94½	97½
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	101½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	68	75
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	92	96
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	..	55
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	..	73½
Indianapolis stock	105	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	102	104
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	69	74
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	68	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	102
Mutual of New York	300	315
New Amsterdam	29¾	29¾
New Amsterdam pf	67½	68
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102¾	102¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds	68	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	136	140
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	155	162
Syracuse Gas stock	18	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	84	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	90	92
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	104	106
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $354,650. The banks now hold $16,743,300 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,561,900, an increase in specie of $2,604,200, a decrease in legal tenders of $1,143,300, an increase in deposits of $7,282,200, and a decrease in circulation of $53,900.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 10, '98.	Dec. 3, '98.	Dec. 11, '97.
Loans	$702,309,300	$697,747,100	$697,725,300
Specie	161,066,500	158,462,300	103,879,000
Legal tenders	54,873,800	56,017,100	83,800,000
Net deposits	796,788,000	789,525,800	675,169,900
Circulation	16,385,300	16,439,200	15,854,200

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 10, '98.	Dec. 3, '98.	Dec. 11, '97.
Specie	$161,066,500	$158,462,300	$103,879,000
Legal tenders	54,873,800	56,017,100	83,800,000
Total reserve	$215,940,300	$214,479,400	$187,679,900
Reserve required ag'st deposits	199,197,000	197,381,450	168,792,475
Excess of reserve above legal req're'ments	$16,743,300	$17,097,950	$18,887,425

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,281,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,181,625	54,549,050	40,152,525
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,988,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,558,925	22,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,983,550	21,448,825
March 19	26,090,050	48,168,975	19,067,575
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,729,800	47,698,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,351,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,968,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,000	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	40,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,203,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,386,375	22,257,375
July 16	49,353,525	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,576	18,489,550
July 30	41,994,475	45,720,150	17,738,600
Aug. 6	39,963,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,382,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,339,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,245,550
Sept. 10	7,073,775	29,988,825	13,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,393,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,975	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,485,500	15,539,200
Oct. 15	19,681,550	14,614,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,904,700	14,980,900
Oct. 29	26,001,550	24,271,800	17,463,225
Nov. 5	19,023,050	21,181,225	14,810,400
Nov. 12	15,011,800	27,785,150	23,503,925
Nov. 19	16,667,375	23,408,250	23,305,575
Nov. 26	18,357,575	22,560,925	31,411,625
Dec. 3	17,097,950	22,122,050	32,464,400
Dec. 10	16,743,300	18,887,425	31,606,350

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$16,743,300	1893	$76,565,425
1897	18,887,425	1892	5,569,800
1896	31,606,350	1891	15,339,500
1895	18,391,325	1890	607,975
1894	32,902,650	1889	2,630,650

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 10	$954,918,136	$54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,864,457	39,062,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,496,597	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	788,330,595	50,872,324
Oct. 15	819,590,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,065,649	49,631,062
Oct. 1	774,994,031	41,009,393
Sept. 24	814,787,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,091
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	833,054,779	45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,947,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,786
July 23	630,270,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,109,828
July 9	617,814,533	44,594,178
July 2	826,863,622	62,960,970
June 25	635,286,867	43,167,522
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	710,788,421	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,209	40,433,231
May 21	750,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,666
April 30	631,653,506	41,288,716
April 23	623,158,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	36,584,274
April 9	626,825,306	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	38,889,542
March 26	611,338,204	38,966,193
March 19	783,675,835	48,963,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	893,511,568	41,630,432
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,399
Feb. 12	725,199,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	929,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,148	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,827,085	46,661,532
Jan. 15	891,167,291	49,965,003
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,860

*Five days.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Business on the Stock Exchange generally has dwindled. Most of the gilt-edged home and foreign securities are lower, owing to the absence of Continental support.

American railway securities displayed the principal activity last week. Prices were irregular in the early part of the week, but they closed strong and better, under the lead of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, which rose 1¾ points. Other increases were: Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1⅜; Wabash preferred, 1½; Wabash B debentures, 1¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 1; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞; Central Pacific, ½; Chesapeake and Ohio, ½; Illinois Central, ½; Reading gold bonds, ½; Reading first preferred, ½; Reading ordinary, ¾; Union Pacific, ⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ½; Denver and Rio Grande, ½; New York Central and Hudson River, ½; Erie, ½; Erie first preferred, ½; Norfolk and Western preferred, ⅝; Norfolk and Western ordinary, ⅞; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½; New York, Ontario and Western, ½; Southern, ½.

Money was unsettled, the rate until Monday being 2 per cent., while three months' bills commanded from 3 3-16 to 3¼ per cent.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Dec. 10. Bid	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
197	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July, 1898 3½	*198	Feb. 8	*183	Jan. 4	*186 Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	..	Sept. 30, 1898 50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898 5	120	Oct. 25	120	Oct. 25	*120 Oct. 25, 1898
30	40	American District Telegraph	58,450,000	Nov. 15, 1898 1	*40	Sept. 12	22	May 13	*40 Sept. 12, 1898
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, '98 3	*121	Nov. 28	*121	Nov. 28	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
100¼	102	Beech Creek	5,000,000	Oct. 1898 1	100	Oct. 31	100	Oct. 31	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106	..	**Boston Air Line** pf	1,426,000	July, 1898 2	106¾	Oct. 19	*105	Mar. 9	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in, paid	13,283,600	.. ..	28	Aug. 22	22	Sept. 28	24½ Sept. 28, 1898
23½	34	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.. ..	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	30 Oct. 26, 1898
68	75	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98 1	76½	Sept. 7	*61	May 2	*70½ Dec. 2, 1898
90	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 2	*78	Oct. 19	*65	Mar. 10	*78 Oct. 19, 1898
..	90¼	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70 Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.. ..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898 4	..	..	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120 June 4, 1898
40	45	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96 1½	53½	Sept. 8	*40	Aug. 15	43 Dec. 3, 1898
172	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,738	Dec. 1, 1898 1½	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172 Aug. 11, 1898
½	1¼	Col. Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.. ..	1¾	Nov. 14	½	April 7	1 Nov. 17, 1898
1¾	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	.. ..	2½	Jan. 7	1⅞	Oct. 26	1⅞ Oct. 26, 1898
..	..	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	77	Nov. 16	65	Aug. 8	77 Nov. 16, 1898
4⅞	5	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.. ..	7	Aug. 22	4½	July 5	5 Nov. 29, 1898
175	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct., 1, 1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180 July 12, 1898
47	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	46	Oct. 25	40	May 17	46 Oct. 25, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelting & Ref. pf	2,000,000	July 15, 1898 1¾	99½	May 24	90¼	May 24	99½ May 24, 1898
80	..	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898 6	..	..	..	..	*70 Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas Company	1,645,706	 67	67	Sept. 16	46	April 20	60 Dec. 2, 1898
6¾	7⅞	Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic pf	10,000,000	.. ..	8¾	Aug. 22	5	April 4	7⅞ Nov. 22, 1898
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.. ..	66	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157 July 23, 1898
330	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Oct., 1898 3¾	*362½	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	4,800,000	May 10, 1898 1	*74½	Nov. 15	*74½	Nov. 15	*74½ Nov. 15, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	October, 1898 1½	..	..	..	..	*106½ Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.. ..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30 Nov. 22, 1896
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1898 1¼	..	..	..	..	*94½ Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	2,570,900	Nov. 1, 1898 1¼	..	..	..	..	*94 Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*352	Oct. 14	*320	Jan. 5	*352 Oct. 14, 1898
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.. ..	61	Nov. 10	15¾	April 22	*198¾ Nov. 23, 1898
56	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Nov. 25, 1898 50c	*61	Nov. 7	43	April 2	*61 Nov. 7, 1898
101½	102	**Illinois Central**, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898 2	*101	Nov. 16	*94	Feb. 2	*101 Nov. 16, 1898
..	..	Illinois Steel, t. r., stamped	..	.. ..	102	Nov. 9	90¾	Oct. 11	102 Nov. 10, 1898
6	6½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.. .. 6¾	6¾	Jan. 2	5⅞	Oct. 11	6 Nov. 29, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	4½ Mar. 9, 1897
3	4	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.. .. ..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½ Aug. 23, 1898
29½	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1898 1	30½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30 July 11, 1898
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.. .. ..	5	Nov. 17	2	May 19	5 Nov. 17, 1898
196	197	**Lake Shore**	49,468,500	July 29, '98 3½	198	Aug. 4	176⅜	Jan. 4	*198¼ Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certs	..	.. .. ..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188 July 7, 1893
2½	6	**Mahattan Beach**	5,000,000	.. .. ..	3¾	Jan. 27	2	May 31	2 Oct. 26, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 5	*252	May 31	*140	Mch. 9	*152 May 31, 1898
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, '98 2	70	Dec. 1	*50	Jan. 29	70 Dec. 1, 1898
..	..	Minnesota Iron, t. r., stamped	..	.. .. ..	42½	Nov. 11	12¾	Oct. 19	*140¾ Nov. 14, 1898
5	10	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.. .. ..	$10	Oct. 19	6¼	Mar. 11	$10 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	.. .. ..	$23	Oct. 19	23	Oct. 19	$23 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98 1	*72½	Nov. 21	60	June 1	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1893 2	*81	Jan 24	60	Mar. 25	65 Oct. 17, 1898
..	..	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1893 6	30	Jan. 27	12½	Oct. 31	12½ Nov. 1 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898 5	..	..	..	..	*250 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	..	..	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
64	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, '98 1	65	Jan. 28	*60	Nov. 26	*60 Nov. 26, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,300	.. .. ..	*10	Oct. 19	7	Mar. 5	9 Oct. 24, 1898
56	60	**Pacific Coast** 2d pf	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98 3	69	Sept. 17	58	Aug. 15	59 Dec. 2, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	..	..	..	..	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
240	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*225	Mar. 23	*340 Oct. 8, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116 July 27, 1898
175	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, 1898 1¾	175½	Oct. 28	*163	Feb. 25	175½ Oct. 28, 1898
1¾	2	**Quicksilver Mining**	5,708,750	.. .. ..	2¾	Jan. 27	1⅝	Sept. 30	2 Nov. 9, 1898
7	8	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	1891 4¾	7	Aug. 22	5	June 2	6½ Nov. 29, 1898
133½	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1898 4	*185½	July 27	*182	Jan. 26	185 Nov. 25, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 2	92	Aug. 23	73	Aug. 11	*21½ Oct. 7, 1898
..	..	**Silver Bullion certs**	..	.. .. ..	60¾	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60¾ Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898 3½	..	..	..	..	195 July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*141½	Jan. 22	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	October 1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 4	100	Aug. 23	*80	Aug. 17	*98 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,949,400	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	..	..	..	..	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
15	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25 Sep. 21, 1898
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	48	Oct. 19	*27	Aug. 26	48 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf	1,137,200	Oct. 1, 1898 1¼	..	..	..	..	*95 Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 ½	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898 2½	..	..	..	..	*215¾ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898 3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1898 3½	*174	Nov. 11	*174	Nov. 11	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,199,000	Aug. 15, 1898 1¼	102⅜	Jan. 8	87¼	Apr. 25	96¼ Nov. 2, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86 Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,006	.. .. ..	*65¾	Sept. 23	62¾	Sept. 22	*63 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	.. .. 3½	..	Jan. 17	1	Nov. 10	1½ Nov. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	.. .. ..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¾ Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par. §Seller 20. ¶Seller 3

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Tin Plate opened and closed at 34, touching 33½ on the way. The preferred opened at 95, but could not hold the figure, declining to 93 and closing at 93½. Biscuit common was strong at 44½@45 where it closed. It opened at 44¾, and touched 45 twice. Metropolitan 5 per cent. receipts brought 99. Cable stocks languished. West Chicago opened at 99 and closed at 98¾ regular and 99 for account. North Chicago closed at 228, a point under the opening. Chicago City Railway closed at 300, a drop of 7 points, on the sale of only about 100 shares.

Settlement prices to-day:

American Strawboard	33
C. & Chi. C. & D.	63½
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	142½
National Biscuit Co. com	44⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf	102⅝
American Steel & Wire com	32⅝
American Steel & Wire pf	90½
Chi. Brew & Malt. Co	3½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	22
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	5
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	29
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	20
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	40
N. Chi. St. Ry	228
W. Chi. St. Ry	99½
South Side El. R. R	76½
Lake St. El.	14
Lake St. El. t. ctfs	12¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	30½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—To-day's local market in some respects was a counterpart of yesterday's prices, generally ruling firm, but there were a few soft spots, and a few issues also displayed decided strength. Among the latter were United Gas, United Traction, and Consolidated Traction of Baltimore, on the belief that the property will either be absorbed by the Baltimore and Northern, or the latter taken over by the Consolidated. The railroad shares did not change their price position to any material extent, but Consolidated Traction of New Jersey, at 56, reached its highest recorded price. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was again weaker, receding to 207. The close was firm at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Val	22⅝	22⅝	Con. Trac. of		
Choctaw	28½	29½	Baltimore	31¼	31½
Choctaw pf	42½	42¾	Con. Tr. N.J.	55½	56
Penn.	59½	59⅝	El. Storage B.	33	33¼
Reading	9 5-16	9 7-16	El. Stor. B. pf.	63½	64
Read. 1st pf.	22 13-16	22¾	Marsden	6	..
W. N.Y. & P.	2⅞	3	Penn. Mfg.	20¾	21
Phila. Trac.	94	94⅛	Met. St. Ry.	92	94
Union Trac.	29½	30	United Gas	127⅞	128
			Welsbach Lt.	28¼	28⅝

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 10th day of December, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin		$141,118,318.53	
Gold bullion		139,070,781.72	
			$280,189,100.25
Outstanding gold certificates		$36,886,049.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury		1,614,560.00	
			35,271,489.00
			*$244,917,611.25
Standard silver dollars			$399,638,726.00
Outstanding silver certificates		$399,087,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury		5,780,376.00	
			393,298,128.00
			6,338,598.00
Silver bullion			981,058.58
Standard silver dollars of 1890		$4,646,429.00	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)		92,338,851.00	
			$96,985,280.00
Less outstanding Treasury notes			96,985,280.00
United States notes			$35,056,645.00
Outstanding currency certificates		$21,270,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury		855,000.00	
			20,415,000.00
			14,641,645.00
Treasury notes of 1890		$1,020,270.00	
National bank notes		4,653,308.34	
Fractional silver coin		6,410,404.64	
Fractional currency		51.15	
Minor coin		509,338.44	
Deposits in National banks		96,692,582.00	
Bonds and interest paid		477,047.86	
			$109,763,000.43
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund		$8,875,119.84	
Outstanding checks and drafts		9,491,706.63	
Disbursing officers' balances		59,778,338.10	
Post Office Department account		4,129,238.69	
Miscellaneous items		2,230,763.00	
			84,499,167.26
			25,263,833.17
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$292,022,744.09

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$447,350.14	$5,636,944.70	$84,918,459.21
Internal revenue	959,814.62	8,191,499.15	123,964,520.11
Miscellaneous	27,578.03	948,586.10	10,451,149.97
Total receipts	$1,434,742.79	$14,777,032.95	$219,334,129.29
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	115,000.00	2,383,000.00	48,440,316.20
War	170,000.00	6,630,000.00	134,542,244.35
Navy	345,000.00	1,210,000.00	33,345,758.74
Indians	33,000.00	436,000.00	5,212,830.83
Pensions	100,000.00	4,822,000.00	64,656,989.86
Interest	..	..	18,590,364.24
Total expenditures	$763,000.00	$14,961,000.00	$302,797,504.22
Excess of receipts over expenditures	671,742.79	†203,967.05	†83,463,374.93

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	..	675,855.40	5,758,405.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	72,305.00	513,310.50	7,495,977.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$322,711,132.00	$93,161,843.06	$415,872,975.06
This fiscal year	5,899,625.00	587,225.00	6,476,850.00
This month	357,548.00	23,490.00	381,038.00
This day	15,240.00	5,300.00	20,540.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes. Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows: Gold in hand unchanged; silver in hand, increase, 7,323,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 964,000 pesetas.

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

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BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany	2	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 11
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Nov. 30	Dec. 6
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chi., Bur. & Q. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Nov. 18	Nov. 28
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chicago & Great West, pf., A	2	Jan. 31	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Chi. & Northwest. (semi-annual)	2¼	Jan. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
Chi. & Northwest. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30	Dec. 16
Eastern of New Hampshire	1½	Dec. 15	.....	.....
East Mahanoy	2½	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Little Miami	$1	Dec. 10	Nov. 30	Dec. 10
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
New York & Harlem	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Northern Central	4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Pacific Coast	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Phil., Wash. & Balt., Series A	4	Jan. 3	Nov. 29	Jan. 3
Providence & Worcester (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	.....	.....
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	2	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 6

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Buffalo City Railway (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16
Buffalo & Niagara Falls Electric (quarter)	1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Chicago City	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 16	Dec. 21
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Dec. 28	Jan. 17
Providence & Taunton	2½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
United Trac. & Elev., Providence, (quarter)	¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
West End Street (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Dec. 31
West End Street, Boston, pf	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 10	Jan. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	.....	.....
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (extra)	2	Jan. 3	.....	.....

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Express	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Strawboard Co. (quarter)	1	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 24
American Steel Casting pf	3½	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	Dec. 21
Am. Sug. Refs. (quarter)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Am. Sug. Refs., pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Am. Sug. Refs., pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$10	Dec. 29	.....	.....
Chi. Junc. Railways & Y. Stock Yards	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Chi. Junc. Railways & Y. Stock Yards pf	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Comercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Commercial Cable (bonus)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Consol. K. C. S. & R. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
Consol. K. C. S. & R. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Consolidated Gas, N. Y., (quarter)	2	Dec. 15	Dec. 1	Dec. 16
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Dec. 12	Dec. 4	Dec. 13
Dominion Coal pf	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Finance Co. Pennsylvania, pf	$1.50	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Equitable Ill. Gas Light pf., Philadelphia	4	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
General Electric pf	$17.50	Dec. 22	Dec. 12	Dec. 23
International Paper	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 7
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 7
Lamson Consol. Store Service	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 9	Jan. 2
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 16
Maryland Coal pf	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Mich. Pen. Car pf	2	Dec. 21	Dec. 14	Dec. 22
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	3½	Dec. 15	Dec. 10	Dec. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Dec. 15	Nov. 23	Dec. 16
Osceola Con. Mining	$2	Dec. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 25
Quincy R. R. Bridge	$5	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
St. Louis Breweries	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Dec. 20
St. Louis Breweries pf	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Dec. 20
Southern Cotton Oil	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 28	Dec. 15
Standard Gas Light (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Standard Gas Light pf	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Standard Oil (quarter)	$3	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	$4	Dec. 15	Nov. 16	Dec. 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Tamarack Mining	$4	Dec. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 12
United States Brewing	5	Jan. 1	.....	.....
United States Brewing pf	4	Jan. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
Welsbach Ligat (quarter)	50c	Dec. 23	Dec. 14	Dec. 15
William Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 15	Dec. 5	Dec. 16

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Coal Company	Dec. 17	Dec. 30.	Dec. 28	Annual
Bank of N. Y., Nat. Banking Asso.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Continental Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Henderson Bridge	Dec. 23	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Annual
Hide & Leather National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Merchants' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
National Bank of the Republic	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
National Broadway Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
New Central Coal	Dec. 8	Dec. 14	Dec. 13	Annual
People's Bank	.....	.....	Dec. 13	Annual
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	Nov. 26	Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Annual
Union Pacific	Dec. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Special
Western National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½c per ounce.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.13 ounces of silver bullion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3½@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £938,930 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 49.50, became 50.60 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,975,000f gold and 4,725,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market steady to firm. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.81½@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.25@5.24⅞, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21⅞, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 91 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅜ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—12½@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium, over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

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NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

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Physical and Accounting Examinations.

In addition to accounting examinations, the charter of The Audit Company of New York authorizes it to examine and report upon the physical condition of steam and street railroads, manufacturing and other plants, and to appraise their values.

Physical and accounting examinations combined afford a correct basis for corporation financing and for valuation of corporate securities or partnership interests.

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Bankers and Brokers,

52 EXCHANGE PLACE,

NEW YORK.

$50,000

5% 30 Year Gold Bonds.

SECURITY LOCAL FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Price and particulars on application.

BOODY, McLELLAN & CO.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.

HATCH & FOOTE,

Bankers and Brokers,

Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds

Bought and Sold on Commission.

No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.

Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec 9, 1898	$6,511,791
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	6,930,383
From Jan. 1, 1898	386,596,024
From Jan. 1, 1897	455,843,085

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1898	$11,448,027
Week ended Dec. 7, 1897	10,357,740
From Jan. 1, 1898	433,720,252
From Jan. 1, 1897	382,565,220

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1898	$917,374
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	42,865
From Jan. 1, 1898	97,346,085
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,607,817

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 5, 1898	$767,785
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	21,305
From Jan. 1, 1898	10,270,160
From Jan. 1, 1897	29,500,941

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$16,253,124

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 10, 1898	$149,589
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	21,560
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,297,516

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 10, 1898	$121,900
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	64,352
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,960,544
From Jan. 1, 1897	2,960,019

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1898	$1,251,240
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	838,029
From Jan. 1, 1898	44,835,747
From Jan. 1, 1897	44,186,900

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1898	$1,130,340
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	833,677
From Jan. 1, 1898	42,172,403
From Jan. 1, 1897	41,226,881

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1898	$1,039,274
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	107,217
From Jan. 1, 1898	100,207,629
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,567,836

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1898	$2,020,025
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	910,231
From Jan. 1, 1898	55,112,916
From Jan. 1, 1897	74,047,841

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$45,194,113

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 9, 1898	$980,751
Week ended Dec. 10, 1897	812,117
From Jan. 1, 1897	57,479,975

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Henry B. Hyde,	George J. Gould,
Eugene Delano,	A. J. Cassatt,
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Henry G. Marquand,	James McCreery,
C. C. Cuyler,	Rodulph Ellis,
George L. Rives,	Henry M. Alexander,
John S. Searles,	James H. Hyde,
Edward D. Adams,	Charles H. Godfrey,
J. Hampden Robb,	John W. Hunter,
James W. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Slocum,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
George Coppell,	Henry C. Deming,
John J. McCook,	L. C. Weir.
Oliver Ames,	Henry B. Ely.

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Andrew Mills,	Francis S. Bangs,
William A. Nash,	Francis Lynde Stetson,
George Foster Peabody,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
J. R. Probst,	Edward R. Poor,
Henry Steers,	Anson G. McCook,
George W. Quintard,	R. A. C. Smith,
Thos. F. Ryan.	

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Comstock Tun.	.01	.03	.01	.01	1,000
King & Pem.	.13	.13	.13	.13	300
Phenix	.12	.13	.12	.13	1,800
Total sales					3,100

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams	.08	.09	.08	.09	1,500
Alamo	.05	.06	.05	.06	1,800
Araconda	.64	.64	.51	.51	900
Andes	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Best & Belcher	.45	.45	.45	.45	500
Con. Cal & Va.	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.40	500
Crip Creek Con.	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,500
Cr. & Crip Creek	.05	.06	.05	.06	1,500
Con. Imperial	.03	.03	.03	.03	1,000
Hale & Norcross	1.90	1.90	1.75	1.75	300
Iron Silver	.80	.80	.77	.80	1,200
Mexican	.35	.40	.35	.40	900
Mollie Gibson	.26	.26	.26	.26	300
Mount Rosa	.19	.20	.18	.20	1,500
Ontario	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	15
Ophir	.70	.70	.70	.70	200
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Phenix	.10	.10	.09	.09	2,400
Sierra Nevada	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	500
Small Hopes	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Standard	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	200
Utah	.19	.19	.18	.18	1,400
Yellow Jacket	.20	.22	.20	.22	1,000
Total sales					20,715

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Gold	.008⅝	.008⅝	.008⅝	.008⅝	3,300
Garfield Con	.13	.13	.12½	.12½	800
Justine	.02	.02	.02	.02	200
Lagonda	.35	.37½	.35	.37½	500
Mollie Gib.	.26	.26	.26	.26	100
Old Gold	.002½	.003⅝	.002½	.003⅝	2,600
Rocky M'n.	.02	.02	.02	.02	500
Waldorf	.01	.01	.01	.01	100
Work	.13	.13	.13	.13	100
Total sales					7,000

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Snow, followed by clearing; cold wave; high westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,265. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York) Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 75½c.; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 40½c.; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) made a plea for immediate action upon the Nicaragua Canal bill, and declared that by the course pursued by Great Britain the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had long since been abrogated. He accepted an amendment excepting countries with which the United States might be at war from the neutrality clause. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) spoke upon his resolution, declaring it to be contrary to the Constitution for the United States to acquire territory with intent to hold it as a permanent colony. The House devoted the day to the consideration of District of Columbia business and to the bill for the profession of seamen.—Pages 1 and 4.

FOREIGN.—Germany's foreign affairs were discussed in the Reichstag yesterday, Baron von Bülow outlining the policy of the Government. Riotous members of the French Chamber of Deputies led a mob yesterday to the jail in which Col. Picquart is confined and made a demonstration there. They bitterly denounced the Dreyfusards. There were wild scenes in the Chamber of Deputies over similar issues concerning the Picquart and Dreyfus affairs. England is still increasing the naval reserves at St. John's, Newfoundland. It is reported that the United States must bear the expense of sending the Spanish soldiers garrisoned at Manila back to Spain. The Spanish cruiser Isla de Cuba, sunk at Manila by Admiral Dewey, has been floated and left that place yesterday for Hongkong under her own steam. The American Peace Commissioners gave a dinner at Paris last night to many prominent Americans.—Pages 1 and 5.

Page 1.

The remainsof Columbus were shipped from Havana to Cadiz yesterday.

The sale of all the stock of the Blackwell Durham Company to the Union Tobacco Company took place yesterday at Philadelphia. The price paid was $2,500,000.

The refusal of a Havana theatre manager to close his house upon the announcement of Garcia's death Sunday night, resulted in an affray during which three Cubans were killed.

The Two Hundred and Second New York and the First North Carolina Regiments disembarked at Havana and proceeded to the posts to which they had been assigned for garrison duty.

Page 2.

Margaret Steinwald is reported by the doctors at Bellevue Hospital to be violent and insane.

There was a light flurry of snow last night, which the Weather Clerk said would not amount to much.

At a meeting of Wesleyan alumni in the Hotel Savoy yesterday President Raymond opposed the doing away with coeducation at the university at present.

The Yerkes Street Railway franchise extension ordinances were killed in the Chicago City Council last night by a vote of 38 to 25. No violence occurred.

It was said yesterday that Tammany Hall had offered as a price for peace to permit the Republican organization to name successors to Police Commissioners Hess and Abell.

Seventeen talesmen were examined before Recorder Goff yesterday to serve in the second trial of W. A. E. Moore. Only one of the number, Frederick Leach, was chosen.

Charges of incompetence, neglect, and malfeasance in office have been filed with County Chairman Quigg against Charles K. Lexow, Republican leader in the Twenty-second Assembly District.

Rufus L. Perry, a colored lawyer of Brooklyn, who is said to be backed by Tammany men, has obtained an option on a big tract of land on Long Island with a view to the establishment of a negro settlement.

It was said yesterday that Col. Roosevelt has his own choice for the Superintendency of Public Works and is unwilling to name Francis Hendricks, who is urged upon him by the organization. Fears were expressed that a serious difference may result.

Page 3.

Father Antonio Renier, at one time secretary to His Holiness Pius IX., died Sunday at Columbus Hospital.

Mrs. Julian D. Hayne, who accuses Lawyer James D. Hallen of bigamy in marrying her under an assumed name, testified yesterday in his trial for forgery, and was cross-examined by him in the conduct of his own defense.

Justice Woodward read a paper last night before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence entitled "Medical Expert Testimony; A Defense of the Present Procedure." The society elected officers.

Page 4.

Gens. Miles and Schofield appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday, and expressed opinions concerning the increase and reorganization of the army.

Page 5.

Commodore Philip and Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn testified for the defense yesterday in the court-martial of Naval Constructor Hanscom.

The Puerto Rican crew of the Rita were in a dilemma how to get back home. Col. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, quickly settled the matter, and the men will sail to-morrow.

The New York Presbytery yesterday voted to depose the Rev. Dr. J. R. Kerr, sometime pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, from the Christian ministry and suspend him from the communion of the Church.

Page 7.

The Pascal Institute, intended to give free education to young women in domestic arts, was opened yesterday.

The New York Society for Keramic Arts is showing some beautiful work by its members at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Dr. Elmer Lee presented some new ideas on the care of children at the December meeting of the New York City Mothers' Club yesterday.

The will of Edwin F. Knowlton, who committed suicide at West Upton, Mass., was admitted to probate in Kings County yesterday. It bequeaths over $1,000,000, the largest sum of which goes to his daughter a German Countess.

Page 8.

Gen. Rius Rivera of the Cuban Army returned from his long imprisonment in a Spanish fortress at Barcelona.

Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan's new steam yacht Corsair was successfully launched yesterday at Marvel's yards, Newburg.

A board of inquiry is in session at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, investigating the accident to the Massachusetts. She will be dry docked.

A verdict of $600 was yesterday awarded to James J. Ryan in his suit against Dr. Michael B. Feeney for alienating Mrs. Ryan's affections.

At the annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association new managers were elected and the reports of the work for the year were read.

Two children of Henry Buck of Sullivan Street, Brooklyn, were burned to death while their mother was out working to get money to buy them Christmas presents.

Mrs. Tyler of 132 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was robbed during the fire next door Sunday night. She says that the Salvage Corps men were the only people in her room at the time.

A motion by Frank W. Savin to make permanent an injunction, previously vacated, to restrain his wife from selling certain pictures, was quashed by Justice Daly yesterday.

A young man who solicited a subscription yesterday from Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry was detained by her while she ascertained by telephone that he was a swindler, and had him placed under arrest.

Page 14.

Four new schoolhouses in Manhattan and the Bronx will have been opened by the beginning of the new year.

The eighty-five-foot arch of the old Croton Aqueduct crossing Broadway in Sing Sing gave way yesterday after leaking for thirty years. The city's water supply is not affected.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan said at a meeting of the Women's Conference for Ethical Culture that the Consumers' League expects to adopt a label for goods made under proper conditions.

"Dr." Henry D. Rogers, the Spiritualist healer, who was arrested Saturday in Hoboken, was brought to this city yesterday and committed to the Tombs for trial on charges of swindling and assault.

In an official statement made by a representative of the newly formed Whitney syndicate, it was announced that to save the expense of closing down each day after the rush hours, the syndicate would run its electric plant continuously, store the surplus electricity, and sell it to consumers.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

AMERICA, BRITAIN, AND JAPAN.

Senator Davis of the Peace Commission Says They Should Form a Triple Alliance.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail summarizes this morning an interview he has had with United States Senator Cushman K. Davis of the Peace Commission, who advocates a triple alliance between the United States, Great Britain, and Japan. The correspondent says:

"Mr. Davis declared that American and British interests in the Far East run quite parallel and that, therefore, the two powers should act jointly. 'I am not appealing to sentiment,' he said, 'though blood is thicker than water, and this argument should not be ignored. My thesis in favor of co-operation is borne out by the coldest logic. I favor a treaty of alliance including the United States, Great Britain, and Japan for the protection of all their interests north of the equator. The rest of the world would have a wholesome fear, synonymous with respect, for us.'

"He proceeded to argue that Russia, Germany, and France had the great bulk of the commercial benefits in China to the exclusion of both the United States and England. He suggested that such a Dreibund could have nothing to fear from any coalition of other nations, and that, therefore, it would tend to preserve the peace.

"'There are still 500 years of vigorous fight in England,' said Mr. Davis, 'which shows no sign of decreptitude; while, strong as America is, it will take several hundred years to develop her promise and potency. I do not see why other nations should object to the alliance. If they do, let them. Germany already by special legislation has immensely injured America's commercial interests. German-Americans regret this attitude on the part of the mother country.

"'So far as the Philippines are concerned, there will be an open door, but not free trade. Our protection policy will be applied without favoring any nation, and the local needs of our new territories will be considered.'"

PEACE COMMISSIONERS DINE.

They Give a Banquet in Paris to Prominent Americans.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The United States Peace Commissioners gave a banquet this evening at the Hotel Continental. The banqueting room was festooned gayly with American flags.

The company included, in addition to Gen. and Mrs. Porter and all the Peace Commissioners and their wives, Miss Gray, Mr. John Bassett Moore, Secretary to the American Peace Commission, and Mrs. Moore, Mr. John K. Gowdy, United States Consul General, and Miss Gowdy; Mr. Henry Vignaud, First Secretary of Legation; Mr. E. T. Scott, Second Secretary of Legation; Lieut. W. S. Sims, United States Naval Attaché; Gen. and Mrs. Bates, and Gen. and Mrs. Whittier. The company toasted President McKinley, Ambassador Porter, and the United States Peace Commissioners.

THE QUEEN'S PHYSICIAN DEAD.

Sir William Jenner, the Noted Pathologist and Celebrated Doctor, Has Passed Away.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—Sir William Jenner, the distinguished pathologist and Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and the Prince of Wales, died to-day.

The late Sir William Jenner, who was born at Chatham in 1815, and who was President of the Royal College of Physicians from 1881 to 1889, when he retired from the practice of his profession, was well known, not only to pathologists, but to the public at large, as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference in kind between typhus and typhoid fevers.

On the death of Dr. Baly, in 1861, Jenner was appointed to succeed him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and the next year he was gazetted Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty, receiving the same preferment in 1863 in the household of the Prince of Wales. It was in recognition of his services rendered during a severe illness of the Prince that he was made Knight Commander of the Bath.

He wrote numerous papers on fever, the acute specific diseases, diphtheria, diseases of children, and diseases of the heart, lungs, and skin.

On his appointment as physician to the Queen he resigned his connection with the London Fever Hospital, and in 1862 he resigned the post of physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In July, 1894, he was awarded the Moxon Medal of the Royal College of Physicians, which is presented triennially to persons who have rendered distinguished services in the field of clinical medicine. He was educated at University College, London, and began his career as a general practitioner, his first public appointment being that of surgeon accoucheur to the Royal Maternity Hospital.

BRAVE BOY CRUSHED BY A CAR.

Didn't Want Any One to Tell His Mother, as She Might Be Frightened.

Timothy Pietlow, nine years old, of 169 Avenue D, was knocked down and probably fatally injured by a street car at Drydock and Tenth Streets last night. The little fellow was snowballing some playmates, and in his effort to elude pursuit by one ran immediately in front of the car. The car was crowded with passengers, and the driver was unable to stop it in time.

The boy was doubled under the front platform, and his body was partially pinched by the front wheel on one side of the car. As he was lifted up, crushed and bleeding, by a big policeman, he saw one of his playmates standing by and sobbing loudly.

"Hey, Bennie," he said, in a vain effort to make his voice strong, "what are you cryin' about. 'Tain't nothin' at all." Then, as he was carried into a saloon across the street and laid upon a table to await the arrival of the ambulance, he called to others of his little chums and ordered them not to tell his mother. "She might be scart," he said, "and what's de use of that?"

Dr. Barbour of Bellevue Hospital shook his head when he saw the little sufferer and had him carried to the ambulance without delay. "I'll be all right in a little while, won't I, doctor?" he inquired, bravely. But the doctor only pulled his cap down over his eyes and gave the signal to the driver to go ahead with all haste.

An operation was performed at once after arriving at the hospital. He was thought to be fatally injured, but the doctors said his vitality was so great that he might be able to pull through.

Bryan No Longer a Soldier.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The resignation of Col. W. J. Bryan from the army reached the War Department this afternoon by mail and was immediately accepted, notice of that fact being telegraphed to Col. Bryan.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland! Pure, delicious, and unsurpassed. Received daily. "Poland," 3 Park Pl., New York.—Adv.

RIOT OVER GARCIA'S DEATH

Effort to Honor His Memory in Havana Causes a Clash.

THREE CUBANS SHOT TO DEATH

The Trouble Quelled by Spanish Authorities and Stringent Measures Taken to Prevent Outbreaks.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—Three Cubans were killed and one Spanish officer and two Cubans were wounded last night in an affray between some Spanish officers off duty and a number of citizens and a party of Cubans who wished to close the Tacon Theatre on account of the death of Gen. Calixto Garcia at Washington. The Spanish troops on duty intervened and restored order.

After the news of Gen. Garcia's death spread through Havana early yesterday evening the Cubans wished to have all the places of amusement closed. They succeeded in closing two places frequented by Cubans, but the management of the Tacon Theatre, where there were many Spanish officers among the audience, refused to close the house. Thereupon Allegrette, a former Captain of insurgent troops, got into an excited argument with the manager of the theatre and was escorted to the sidewalk by the police on duty. There Allegrette entered into a heated discussion with a Spanish officer, who struck him across the face with the flat of his sword. Then there was a collision between the Cubans and the Spanish military men, more blows were struck on both sides, and many persons from the cafés and park cheered for Spain and brought crowds of people to the spot from adjacent streets and squares.

Suddenly a shot was fired, and the Cubans retreated into the Hotel Inglaterra. More shots were fired on both sides, and Arturo Tuzet, a French citizen, born in Havana, was seriously wounded while sitting at a table. The Cubans ran through the hotel office and made their way up stairs. Jesus Sotolongo, a Cuban, fell wounded on the stairs, and another wounded man broke into the room occupied by Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, son of the American General, and demanded protection.

Gen. Greene and several members of his staff, who had been out on a balcony watching the crowd, heard the uproar in the hotel and went into the corridor. As soon as the Spanish officers saw Gen. Greene, who was in uniform, they stopped the pursuit of the Cubans, saluted, and retired. In the meantime Eastaquio Lemus had been fatally wounded in the streets and Pedro Biesa and Jiminiz —— had been killed. Shortly afterward the Spanish guards on duty swarmed in from the neighboring streets and order was restored.

At the time the Cubans and pursuing Spaniards ran through the Hotel Inglaterra Gen. Humphreys was in the lobby talking with Major Martin of Gen. Greene's staff and other gentlemen. A bullet shattered a mirror near which they stood, and two others splintered the staircase. R. Hoe Hoeland, editor of The Providence Journal, and W. L. Riley, a New York contractor, were jostled by the sudden rush of shouting and fighting men. Julio Sanguilly was sitting at a table in the lobby. The violent scenes in the office and on the stairs lasted, however, for a few minutes only. On the outside the Spanish soldiers were clearing the street square and streets in the vicinity. The hotel was full of American officers and civilians, and some of them, with their wives, were standing on the balconies at the imminent risk of being hit by bullets fired at an upward angle to scare the crowds. From that point they watched the spectacle in the electric lighted square.

It is reported that, in addition to those killed and wounded who have been previously mentioned, fourteen are being cared for in private houses. Three arrests were made.

A few minutes after the shooting in the hotel frightened patrons and Cubans gathered around Gen. Greene, asking if he would protect them. He assured them that he believed they were safe, but that the only recognized authority in Havana was the Spanish Executive. Gen. Castellanos, Capt. Cole and Lieut. Stevens to Gen. Castellanos to inquire what was being done to preserve order. The latter replied that the cafés had been ordered closed and the streets cleared, while troops in sufficient numbers to keep the peace had been posted in the squares and thoroughfares. Two of the aides of Gen. Castellanos called upon Gen. Greene and gave him further personal assurances.

Telephone messages describing the occurrence were sent to Gen. Wade, in El Vedado, and Gen. Greene cabled Washington a brief statement of the facts. What was taking place in the city was all unknown on the American warships and transports in the harbor, nor did the news reach them until this morning.

The Cubans are deeply grieved at the death of Gen. Garcia. Mourning badges are worn everywhere, and the various lodges this evening have passed memorial resolutions.

The following is the text of an order issued to-day by Capt. Gen. Castellanos:

"Some parties, ignoring the public welfare, which they seem willing to disturb in the most central portion of the city, where is situated a hotel used as the residence of many American citizens, and my authority being invoked to prevent such regretful acts as those of last night, now, therefore, I ordain and command as follows:

"First—From to-day all coffee houses in Central Park and around the Hotel Inglaterra must be closed at 6 o'clock P. M..

"Second—From the same hour, no carriages excepting those of the authorities, the American General, the street cars, and omnibuses will be allowed transit through Central Park or alongside of it.

"Third—Theatrical shows and public balls are prohibited, and the Civil Governor will issue the appropriate regulations.

"Fourth—The avenues and neighborhood about the Hotel Inglaterra will be guarded by military forces, which the Military Governor will detach for this purpose.

"Fifth—The special military guards will disperse all groups in front of the Hotel Inglaterra after 7 o'clock P. M."

SANTIAGO MOURNS FOR GARCIA.

Flags on the Government Buildings Placed at Half Mast.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 12.—On the arrival of the news of Gen. Calixto Garcia's death Gen. Leonard Wood ordered the flags on the Government buildings half-masted, a courtesy greatly appreciated by the Cubans and even by those politically opposed to Garcia. Profound regret is expressed by his late followers. The opposing factions, though expressing their regret at his death, do not hesitate to declare that it clears the political horizon in the province to a great extent.

Carlos Garcia left to-day for the United States on board the Ward Line steamer Santiago to bring back his father's remains. A number of Cubans met at his residence this evening to offer condolences to the members of the household.

GRIEF OVER THE DEATH OF GARCIA

Members of the Cuban Junta Leave to Attend the Funeral.

An air of gloom pervaded the quarters of the Cuban Junta, at 56 New Street, yesterday. Second only to Marti in the love and veneration of the rank and file of Cubans, Gen. Garcia is very deeply mourned. The official members of the Cuban delegation did not appear at the Junta, as most of them had already gone to Washington, and those who remained to extend greetings to Gen. Rius Rivera, who had arrived in the morning on the French Line steamship from Havre, left yesterday afternoon.

It was said at the Junta that the body of Gen. Garcia would remain in a vault in Washington until the Spaniards evacuated Cuba and then it will be taken to Havana for final burial.

The Cuban-American League yesterday issued a preamble and resolutions on the death of Gen. Garcia.

GARCIA'S FUNERAL IN WASHINGTON.

Services to Take Place at St. Patrick's Church This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The body of Gen. Calixto Garcia, the Cuban patriot, guarded by a detachment of United States artillerymen, lay in state all day in the room at the Raleigh Hotel, in which he died yesterday. To-night the remains were placed in a handsome black cloth-covered casket, preparatory to the funeral services, which take place to-morrow. The face and bust were left exposed to view. A large silver plate on the casket gives the General's name and the place and date of birth and death and his rank in the Cuban Army.

To-morrow morning at 9:30 the remains will be taken to St. Patrick's Catholic Church, where the funeral services are to be held at 10 o'clock. The Right Rev. Bishop O'Gorman of Sioux Falls will celebrate the mass; Archbishop John Ireland will preach the sermon, and the Rev. Dr. Stephan of the Catholic Bureau of Indian Missions and Mgr. Barretti of the Apostolic Delegation will assist in the services.

The honorary pall bearers will be Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Lawton, Gen. Ludlow, Secretary Hay, Senators Proctor, Thurston, Money, and Mason, and John R. Proctor of the Civil Service Commission, while the active pall bearers will be nine non-commissioned officers from the Washington Barracks. After the services at the church the remains, borne on a caisson and escorted by Company K of the Fifth and Company E of the Sixth Regiment of siege artillery, on duty at the barracks, will be taken to Arlington and placed temporarily in a receiving vault, pending their final interment in Cuba, at a time to be hereafter determined.

All day there was a crowd visiting the hotel for the purpose of obtaining a view of the remains. A large number of floral designs, many of them emblematic in character, were received during the day and placed in the room where the remains lie. Conspicuous among them was a conventional design from the members of the commission and another a Cuban flag of immortelles, sent by Senator Mason. Many evidences of sympathy and condolence were received by the members of the commission during the day. The Columbus Cuban League, through James Kilbourne, President, and C. D. Galbreath, Secretary, sent its regrets, and telegrams came from Gen. Shafter and also from Governor-elect Roosevelt, who expressed sympathy and also his inability to act as pall bearer because of other engagements.

Among the letters received were those from Chaplain Condon of the House of Representatives; Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, who said that few instances were recorded in history where a man gave his life to his country with more devotion and unselfishness than Garcia, and whose loss was indeed irreparable, and Senator Morgan of Alabama, who, in speaking of Garcia's death, said: "It is a severe loss to Cuba that Garcia has departed, but the cause so dear to him survives, the principles that governed his actions are still living, and the truth will prevail."

Vice President Hobart, in a brief note of condolence, said Garcia's death was more than a loss to Cuba, for it would be regretted throughout our country and wherever people honor those who battle for liberty and independence.

Garcia's Daughter Is Ill.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Dec. 12.—Mrs. Calixto Garcia, wife of the Cuban General who died yesterday in Washington, will be unable to attend her husband's funeral tomorrow. Her daughter Mercedes is ill, and Mrs. Garcia has decided to remain here until her condition is improved.

OUR TROOPS LAND AT HAVANA.

The 202d New York and the First North Carolina Commence Garrison Duty.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment began to land at 6 o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock a column about 1,000 strong started to march from the San José wharf to the Christina railroad station. The troops were led by Col. Seyburn and Major Abbot, the regimental band playing simple marching airs. The Color Sergeants bore the Stars and Stripes and the blue and gold banner of the State of New York.

The route, which was a mile and a half long, was the most direct course from the landing place to the railroad station, and did not pass through the principal streets. There were only the ordinary number of people in the streets, and it was only occasionally that cries of "Vive España!" "Vive Americanos!" or "Vive Cuba libre!" were heard. The onlookers were mostly silent and were merely curious to see the American soldiers.

The regiment arrived at the railroad station at 10:30, and after some delay two trains loaded with troops pulled out of the station. Some of the troops belonging to this detachment are bound for the City of Pinar del Rio, about 118 miles from here. The others will be stationed at Guanajay and Mariel, not far from here, in the Province of Pinar del Rio. The troops bound for the City of Pinar del Rio were due to arrive there at o'clock this evening.

The First North Carolina Regiment, which arrived here yesterday morning on the United States transport Roumanian, also disembarked this morning and marched through the city, with band and colors, to Camp at Marianao. By the time the regiment had reached the suburb of Corro, many hundreds of men, women, and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing one another, the women weeping from excessive pleasure, and the children shouting endearing names as the North Carolinians marched along.

The troops were amazed at the intensity of feeling displayed. Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Marianao, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, made a fine appearance, reaching the camp about 11 o'clock this morning, where they were soon comfortably installed.

A "GREATER CHICAGO" WANTED

Illinois Legislature to be Asked to Remedy Municipal Evils.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—President Irwin of the County Board will soon appoint a committee to confer with the committee appointed by Mayor Harrison with regard to plans for securing a Constitutional convention to remedy municipal evils.

Resolutions were adopted some time ago by both the City Council and the County Board providing for the appointment of a joint committee to take the matter up and bring it before the Legislature early in the approaching session. An organization will be formed similar to the organizations which worked for the enactment of the revenue and primary laws.

The Mayor has appointed the following committee to represent the city: Ex-Judge John Barton Payne, Gen. Charles Fitzsimons, Clarence S. Darrow, Alderman S. S. Kimbell, Alderman Herrmann, and ex-Alderman Menierre.

"Greater Chicago" is the chief object to be attained by a revision of the present Constitution. By consolidating the township, city, and county Governments in Cook County, it is believed by the reform leaders, most of the glaring defects in the system now in vogue would be solved.

LAID OUT IN HIS COFFIN.

Dodge City Man Revives After Having Been Pronounced Dead.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 12.—John Clark, an inmate of the Dodge City Soldiers' Home, was taken seriously ill recently, and last night the doctors pronounced him dead. He was accordingly prepared for burial, and laid out in the room set apart for that purpose.

Early this morning a commotion was heard, and the watchers, rushing into the chamber of death, found Clark sitting up in his coffin and screaming with terror. Stimulants were administered, and he was at once removed from the coffin and returned to his bed.

Clark says that he has no recollection of the period during which he lay seemingly dead beyond a confused sensation of hunger and a distinct ichness about his feet. He is likely to recover.

RIOTOUS FRENCH DEPUTIES

They Lead a Mob to the Prison Where Picquart Is Confined.

MORE TROUBLE IS FEARED

Wild Scenes in the Chamber of Deputies Arising Over the Dreyfus and Picquart Cases.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—M. Millevoye and the Comte de Ramel, both members of the Chamber of Deputies, headed an anti-Dreyfus demonstration this afternoon. They marched to the Cherche-Midi Prison, where Col. Picquart is confined, but they were stopped by a cordon of police, and were begged to retire. Thereupon M. Millevoye made a speech, during which he said they did not desire a conflict with "these brave fellows," pointing to the policemen, adding that they had achieved their object, of being able to shout "Spit upon Picquart," who could hear them from the window of his prison.

The crowd then marched to the Hotel des Invalides, the official residence of Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris, cheering for the army and chanting monotonously "Spit upon Picquart." Meeting a Lieutenant of Cuirassiers on their way there, they gave him an enthusiastic ovation, and the Lieutenant replied, theatrically: "I thank you in the name of the army."

This brought forth renewed cheers from the demonstrators. The doors of Gen. Zurlinden's residence were closed, but the crowd gathered outside cheering for the army, and M. Millevoye harangued his followers, denouncing the "infamous monsters of the Court of Cassation," ending with calling for cheers for the "valiant General Zurlinden, who commands the army," and for "the tri-color flying over the Invalides."

The Comte de Ramel made a similar speech, concluding with saying: "The Court of Cassation is perverting justice, but we will not tolerate it. We are the majority. We are the power, and we, patriots, will rise against it."

At this the crowd cheered frantically and marched to the Chamber of Deputies, where MM. Millevoye and Ramel announced that they were going to apprise the Chamber of "their indignant protests." The crowd then dispersed.

The city is greatly excited to-night and the troops are under arms. Col. Picquart's release is still delayed, owing to the judicial quibbles between the civil and military authorities.

In the Chamber of Deputies M. Grousset, Radical Socialist, interpellated the Government on the indiscretions of the General Staff in the Dreyfus affair. He read extracts from newspaper articles, which are alleged to have emanated from members of the General Staff, which caused a violent uproar, during which the Deputies rose and rushed at one another and engaged in a series of fist fights.

M. Grousset continued his remarks in the midst of this tumult, and recalled an article in L'Intransigeant, referring to letters from Emperor William and an interview between Count von Munster, the German Ambassador at Paris, and M. Casimir Perier, the former President of the republic. Count de Nun, the Conservative leader, here interrupted the speaker and said he desired that the House be consulted as to whether the discussion should be allowed to continue.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, said that as head of the Government, he protested with the utmost energy against the language of the speaker, who, he added, had not measured its possible effect. [Great applause.]

M. Déroulède, Revisionist, shouted: "Come off the tribune!" This caused a redoubling of the uproar

When semi-quiet had been restored, M. Grousset continued speaking. He said the centre of resistance to the revision of the Dreyfus case was no longer the Ministry of War. It was elsewhere. As to the secret documents in the case, he pointed out that they had been ridicued by Emperor William himself. [Loud protests.]

M. Deschanel, Republican, invited the speaker not to mix foreign sovereigns in the debate any more than he would mix the President of the Republic in them.

M. Grousset, continuing, spoke of the articles in the newspapers in which it was hinted that Russia and the Czar were mixed up in the Dreyfus affair, and he also alluded to the recent semi-official note relative to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, being obliged to explain certain statements to the German Ambassador [violent interruptions] relative to the latter's daughter. [Uproar and hoots.]

Amid the uproar, M. Grousset said, was next mixed up in the affair. The latter said he pointed out these matters in order to show that a press campaign had been inaugurated by certain interested persons to prevent the discovery of the truth. M. Grousset concluded with demanding if the Government was disposed to permit the centre of resistance to the law to pass from the Ministry of War to the General Staff or the Military Governments of Paris, if it would any longer tolerate this attitude of the ringleaders, and if it would govern for the republic or for the Jesuits. [Applause from the Extreme Leftists and violent protests elsewhere.]

The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, repudiated M. Grousset's allegations. He said that if there had been some indiscretions, it was unjust and imprudent to attack the whole army. Unjust because the army was excellent, devoted to its duties, and incapable of the acts charged; imprudent because it was liable to lead to a disorganization of the military institutions. The Minister of War concluded with vigorously protesting against the accusation brought against the General Staff and the Military Government of Paris of resisting the law.

M. Dupuy asked the Chamber to close the discussion and adopt the order of the day, which was done by a vote of 463 to 78. The Chamber then adjourned.

As one of the results of insults exchanged during the debate in the Chamber to-day, M. Antied Boyer, Radical Socialist, has sent his seconds to M. Déroulède, Revisionist, and to M. Gauthier, Revisionist, who characterized M. Boyer as a "whitewash-Panamist."

Several thousand extra police and Republican Guards have been distributed about this city to cope with the anti-Picquart demonstrations which are expected in view of the reports that the Colonel is to be provisionally released.

The Anti-Semite Stir in Algiers.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The Prefect of Algiers has suspended the Mayor of Algiers for a month on account of a speech made by the latter, who is a rabid anti-Semite, attacking the Governor General. The Minister of the Interior has increased the suspension to three months. This is intended as a warning to the Algerian anti-Semites, whose recent violence and threats have been causing a panic among the Jews in Algeria, which has disturbed business.

THE STEAMER AURORA SCUTTLED

Sent Down in Lake Erie to Prevent Her Destruction by Fire.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—While the steamer Aurora, worth $150,000, was towing the barge Aurania through a field of ice near Bar Point, Lake Erie, to-day, fire broke out on the Aurora, and she was scuttled in 20 feet of water to prevent her destruction. Her cargo of wheat is a total loss. The crew is supposed to have escaped on the ice. The Aurora was known as the finest wooden ship on the lakes. She is owned by John Corrigan of this city, and was commanded by Capt. Gain.

A snowstorm, combined with heavy ice, makes navigation very dangerous.

The Schooner Hanscom is Missing.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 12.—Among the vessels which have not been heard from since the hurricane of Nov. 27 is the three-masted schooner Howard H. Hanscom of New Haven, with a crew of seven, commanded by Capt. Mark Holmes. She sailed from Philadelphia on Nov. 23, for Providence, coal laden, and was seen just before the storm off Barnegat. Her owners think that she is lost.

Capt. Holmes lives in New Haven and has a wife and child.

Steamer John Howard Burned.

NEW ORLEANS La., Dec. 12.—The John Howard, a large and fine stern-wheel freight and passenger steamer, commanded by J. W. Carlson, burned last night at Columbia, La. No lives were lost. She carried 1,000 bales of cotton. She belonged to the Ouachita Line, and ran between New Orleans and Ouachita River points.

Steamer C. A. Black Stranded.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The steamer C. A. Black, bound down with wheat from Duluth, is reported to-day as stranded near Bar Point.

COLUMBUS'S REMAINS SHIPPED.

Placed on Board the Conde de Venadito at Havana for Cadiz Yesterday.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The ashes of Columbus were transferred from the cathedral to the Conde de Venadito this morning. Capt. Gen. Castellanos, Gen. Arolas, Señor Govin of the Colonial Cabinet, Marquis d'Esteban, the Mayor of Havana, and a large company of notables attended upon the removal.

The steel casket containing the remains of the discoverer of America was examined by Señor Govin in the presence of the Captain General and other high Spanish officials and found to be intact. It was then borne to the cathedral steps by the canons amid the tolling of bells and placed on a gun carriage, heavily draped with flags and decorated with floral garlands.

A solemn procession then moved to the Machina Wharf, where the casket was taken in a launch, between lines of twenty-five men-of-war' boats, to the cruiser. A salute of fifteen guns was fired. At intervals of a quarter of an hour all day a single gun boomed the honors paid to an Admiral.

The squadron, which is composed of the Conde de Venadito, Alfonso XII., and Infanta Isabel, is announced to sail for Cadiz to-night.

BIG TOBACCO CONCERN SOLD.

The Union Tobacco Company Absorbs All the Stock of the Blackwell Durham Company.

P. A. B. Widener, Thomas Dolan, and W. L. Elkins of the Metropolitan Traction Company received word last night that a heavy deal in tobacco in which they are interested had been consummated at Philadelphia. By this transaction the Union Tobacco Company secured the entire capital stock of the Blackwell Durham Company for the sum of $2,500,000.

The money was paid over and the stock was deposited with an express company in Philadelphia for shipment to this city this morning. It will probably be deposited with the Union Trust Company.

In speaking of the big deal, Thomas F. Ryan, one of the interested parties, said last night: "The Union Tobacco Company in securing the Blackwell Durham Company obtains control of a business established for thirty years, and through it can distribute its cigarettes without extra cost.

"The fact that President Butler, the President of the Union Tobacco Company, was until lately a director in the American Tobacco Company, has given the impression in some quarters that we will fight that concern. This is altogether erroneous. We will have a special field, and will not be in opposition to the American Tobacco Company. I very much doubt if that splendidly organized and managed concern need fear opposition from any source.

"It is our hope under the new arrangement that the Durham Company shall earn even more money than ever, as there will be greater economy in the management and incidentally the cost of production."

HE RETIRES WITH $2,500,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 12.—Oren Scotten, manager of the Scotten Tobacco plant and Director in the newly organized Continental Tobacco Company, stated to-day that the Detroit plant and stock would on Dec. 20 be transferred to the new combine simultaneously with other big plants in various cities.

Daniel Scotten, founder of the Scotten business, will be paid for his interest and retire, and Oren Scotten will be general manager of the Scotten branch, which will also be known as the Northwest Branch and will control the trade in Northern New York, Northern Ohio, Northern Indiana and Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Michigan. It is stated that Daniel Scotten retires with $2,500,000, and that Oren Scotten receives $700,000 besides his stock in the new concern.

LEFT A FORTUNE OF $2,750,000.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 12.—The will of Robert Hamilton, lumber merchant of Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, was probated to-day. The estate is valued at $2,750,000, on which the succession duty will exceed $90,000, payable to the Quebec Government, and a similar sum payable to the Government of Ontario. In addition to the large sums which he gave to charities during his lifetime, he leaves the following sums now:

Church Society, (Anglican,) Quebec, $45,000; Anglican Church, Hawkesbury, Ontario, $10,000; St. Matthew's Church, Quebec City, $10,000; Anglican Church Society, Montreal, $10,000; to the Anglican Bishop of Ottawa, $50,000, and the mission funds of the diocese, $45,000; Bishops' College, Lennoxville, Quebec, $20,000. To other smaller charities a total of $100,000. The balance goes to relatives, and he advises all benefiting by his will to give at least one-tenth of their total income every year to the Lord.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A cold wave of considerable magnitude has developed in the Missouri Valley, temperatures of 16 to 20 degrees below the normal being reported from that region. Bismarck reports a fall of 24 degrees in 24 hours, to 6 degrees below zero; Huron a fall of 22 degrees, and Williston, Rapid City, and Duluth a fall of 18. The temperature has also fallen in the lake regions and the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys. Temperatures are below the normal over the whole country from the plateau regions to the Atlantic Coast. Snow has fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the Middle and North Atlantic States, and the Upper Missouri Valley, and light rain on the west gulf coast.

The storm central in the lower lake region yesterday morning has moved to Long Island, increasing in intensity. It will move up the North Atlantic Coast, and will cause snow with northerly gales in New England. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Co

Christmas
Silverware
GORHAM
Silversmiths
roadway and 19th Stree
23 Maiden Lane

sire, therefore, to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by the action of the club."

TO KEEP THE NEW COLONIES OUT.

Proposed Constitutional Amendment to Exclude Them from the Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) to-day introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment of the Constitution, as follows:

"No new State, the territory of which was not a part of the United States and under its jurisdiction and sovereignty on the 1st day of January, 1898, shall be admitted into the Union unless three-fourths of the members elected to each House of Congress shall vote affirmatively for such admission."

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A SLIGHT FLURRY OF SNOW.

The Weather Clerk Does Not Think It Will Amount to Much.

After long threatening it began to snow yesterday afternoon, and, although it was a wet snow, it was so much like that which preceded the recent big storm, that most New Yorkers were perhaps ready to believe that almost anything might happen.

The Weather Bureau clerk said last night that it didn't amount to much except in the area involved. Light snow was reported from all over the Eastern portion of the United States, from the Tennessee Valley, from the Ohio Valley, and from the lower lake region east through Pennsylvania and New York and northeasterly through New England. Nantucket was the exception, reporting rain.

The winds here were fresh at times, but not heavy. They came from south first and later from southwest. The temprature, which was down to 27 degrees at 5 A. M. yesterday, was up to 36 degrees at 1 P. M. It fell off after that, and from 8 P. M. on remained stationary at 31½ degrees.

The weather clerk said that there was an area of low pressure central off the Long Island coast, moving in a northeasterly direction, and that northwest storm signals had been set all along this and the New England coasts.

MARGARET STEINWALD INSANE.

The Doctors at Bellevue Hospital Say that Now She Is Violent.

Margaret Steinwald the young woman who drove from the Hoffman House last Saturday afternoon to Bellevue Hospital and asked to be confined in the insane pavilion, was examined yesterday afternoon by Drs. Pitch and Wildman, and will be held until her friends are consulted. She is violent, and it was said that she is without doubt insane.

Her sister, Miss Catherine Steinwald of 205 High Street, Buffalo, has telegraphed for further particulars in regard to the case, and it is expected that she will reach the hospital to-day. Miss Steinwald said that she did not wish to see her sister, on account of some family trouble.

FIVE MEN FATALLY SHOT.

The "Poca Feud" Revived by a Faction Fight in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 12.—At a school exhibition near Poca, this county, last night, a faction of young men, all drunk, attempted to break up the performance. The teacher, named Fisher, attempted to eject them. Several members of the opposing faction came to his assistance, and a general fight followed.

Henry F. Tasker was shot in the heart and died instantly. Henry Carney was shot in the back, and is dying. Ralph Jones and two others, whose names are not obtainable, were fatally shot. George Gibson was shot in the hand. Haze Harding's skull was crushed, and several others received minor wounds. This brawl has revived the old Poca feud. No arrests have been made.

FATHER ANTONIO RENIER DEAD.

He was at One Time Secretary to His Holiness Pius IX.

Father Antonio Renier, a Catholic priest of this city, died Sunday afternoon at Columbus Hospital. He died of the infirmities of old age, being in his seventy-seventh year. He came to this country about six years ago, and while never actively connected with any American church, devoted his time to religious work among the Italians of the lower east side. He frequently preached in the Italian churches, especially in those in Baxter Street and in Sullivan Street. Father Renier was at one time secretary to His Holiness Pius IX.

FIRED THE KATE S. FLINT.

The Orinoco Passed the Wreck—Bark Anna Bringing Shipwrecked Crew.

The steamship Orinoco, which arrived yesterday from Bermuda, reported that on Dec. 2, during her outward voyage, in latitude 37 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 69 degrees 4 minutes, she passed the wreck of the abandoned schooner Kate S. Flint, dismasted and waterlogged. A boat was launched in charge of the chief officer, who set fire to the wreck.

The Kate S. Flint was bound from Mobile for New London, and was at sea during the recent big storm. Wallace B. Flint of Flint & Co., the owners of the vessel, said yesterday that he had received no tidings of the crew. She was in command of Capt. E. L. Decker, and had eight men.

The steamship Italia, which arrived last night from Antwerp, reported that she passed the German bark Anna east of Fire Island Lightship yesterday and that the bark, which was bound in from Bremen, reported that she had aboard the Captain and eight men of the crew of the American schooner Johanna, probably the Johanna Swan, which has been already reported as seen abandoned on Dec. 8.

The Transport Obdam Here.

The transport Obdam arrived last evening from Norfolk, where she landed thirty convalescent soldiers from Santiago. It is said that an investigation will be made because of the fact that the men were clad only in linen, and suffered greatly from old. She has aboard the body of Lieut. Jules G. Ord of the Sixth Infantry, who was shot by a wounded Spaniard, to whose assistance he had gone after the engagement on San Juan Hill.

Ten Years for Wife Murderer McLane.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Gardner McLane, who was convicted of manslaughter in the second degree, was to-day sentenced to ten years in State prison by Judge Bemen. McLane was indicted for the murder of his wife at Saranac Lake last September.

No Trace of the Disabled Atlantic.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 12.—The tugs Underwriter, Storm King, and Mercury returned here to-night after an unsuccessful search for the disabled steamer Atlantic, before reported anchored twenty-five miles south of Sankaty Head, Nantucket. They cruised thirty or forty miles off shore, but saw nothing of the steamer.

Bicyclists Against Four Tracks.

A protest against the building of four trolley car tracks in Amsterdam Avenue was made at a largely attended meeting last night of the Associated Cycle Clubs, at the Circle Hotel, West Fifty-ninth Street. A committee of eleven was appointed to cooperate with the West End Association and the Amsterdam Avenue Committee to fight the proposed construction. Edward Gerbereux, Chairman of the Racing Committee, presented a silver cup to the organization as a trophy for the winner of the annual New Year's Eve run to Tarrytown and Yonkers.

MOORE PUT ON TRIAL AGAIN

First Day's Work Results in the Selection of Only One Juror.

SOME SENSATIONS PROMISED

Defendants to be Tried Separately—Recorder Goff Will Not Allow Mrs. Moore to Remain in Court.

One juror, Frederick Leach, a Maiden Lane watchmaker, sat in the box when Recorder Goff's court adjourned yesterday afternoon. All day long he sat there waiting for other jurors to join him in the second trial of William A. E. Moore, but none were chosen. Sixteen talesmen besides him had been called to the witness stand, only to be retired one after the other, and when the darkened shadows of the dull December day strained through the windows the weary Recorder turned to the lone and silent juror and gravely admonished him not to talk about the Moore case to himself or to any one else.

Leach was selected by both Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Abraham Levy because of his limited knowledge of the case. Since the arrest of the Moores he had never read a line about the charges in any newspaper. He was too busy to read newspapers, he said, and to him the Moore case was almost a blank. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said after court had adjourned: "I have never had so much trouble in securing a jury since the second trial of Mary A. Fleming for murder. Every talesman seems to have an opinion of the case which cannot be rooted out."

When Mr. McIntyre called the Moores to the bar in the morning, they entered together and took seats directly opposite the Recorder. Mr. Levy moved that the defendants be tried separately, which the Recorder granted, and then the little lawyer asked permission to have Mrs. Moore remain in the courtroom. This Recorder Goff objected to with a very serious face. He did not like the great throng of curiosity seekers which the defendant had brought to his court. Mrs. Moore then arose and nodded to the policeman who was to escort her back to the Tombs, saying at the time, "I'm glad I do not have to stay. These proceedings bore me."

Then Mr. Levy requested the Recorder to allow Benjamin H. Hill, at one time United States District Attorney of Georgia, at Atlanta, to appear as his associate counsel in the defense. The Recorder replied that he knew of the reputation held by Mr. Hill in the South, and would be pleased to grant the request. Mr. Hill then arose and thanked the Court for the compliment. He took a seat to the left of Moore, and was an active participant in the examination of jurors throughout the day.

When the jury is completed, Martin Mahon will be called to the stand. Both sides promise lots of new evidence. Mr. McIntyre says that he will produce the woman who calls herself Moore's first wife, and that she will create a sensation. Mr. Levy also has a sensation, which, he says, will make things lively for a day or two. This new witness is a woman who rejoices in the name of Birdie Bell. Mr. Levy said yesterday: "She is the woman who has been carrying tales about the Moores to the District Attorney's office, where she is employed. She is a blot on this fair earth. She kept the German officers at Brussels in a dizzy whirl when she was abroad, and she entertained Martin Mahon while he was in that city. She also drove a prominent New York business man to suicide because she squandered his money. Best of all, she is right in New York now, and when I put her on the stand she will cause a sensation."

Benjamin Hill, who returned to New York yesterday morning said: "Every one in Atlanta seems to be positive that Fayne Moore is innocent, although very little is known of her husband there. Her mother was anxious to come to New York to attend the second trial and be with her daughter, but I persuaded her not to do so. She may come, however, before the trial is over."

WESLEYAN ALUMNI MEETING.

President Raymond Opposed to Doing Away With Coeducation.

The Wesleyan University Club of New York met at the Hotel Savoy yesterday. In the afternoon they elected the following officers for the ensuing year: The Rev. J. S. Hurlbut, '64, President; William D. Lewis, '78, First Vice President; F. M. Davenport, '84, Second Vice President; Charles L. Rockwell, '97, Secretary, and W. F. Randall, '80, Treasurer.

The club held its thirtieth annual dinner in the evening. The retiring President, Dr. S. F. Upham, '56, acted as toastmaster. President E. P. Raymond of Wesleyan University spoke on the question as to whether or no coeducation should be abandoned by their Alma Mater. "The matter," said he, "cannot be settled extemporaneously. It will demand the best thought and brains among the alumni, the Faculty, and the Trustees.

"The type of good, robust Americans must be developed in the colleges. The conditions there must be such as to favor robust manhood of the largest and best type. If the number of women in Wesleyan University should be largely increased we should lose the culture in the way of self-reliance which comes from the association of men with men. [Applause.] But that does not carry the conclusion that there should be no women in the university. It is not a boy's job to determine the institutions of a great university, which is to stand and do its work for centuries.

"We of the Faculty have concluded to recommend to the Board of Trustees, first, stop for the present the increase of women in the university, [applause]; second, appoint a committee of seven, two trustees, two alumni, and three members of the Faculty, including the President, to consider the question and report at the next midyear meeting. They would consider the growth of Wesleyan University in relation to colleges similarly located, who do not admit women and draw comparisons. The Faculty unanimously agree that we cannot now decide to shut the doors of the university to women. I respect the opinion of the undergraduates, but I don't believe their recent vote against co-education is of vast significance for the settlement of this question."

Chancellor MacCracken of the New York University spoke in favor of expansion and increased educational facilities for the Filipinos. "Whenever the party of little Americans can show me a nation more likely to give education to these 10,000,000 people," said he, "I shall favor negotiating with that nation for a protectorate over them." Chancellor MacCracken said he did not see how the Senate could reject the treaty. He said little money need be spent in the Philippines for troops, and much could go for schools. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne and Attorney General-elect Charles Pheips of Connecticut also spoke.

STARVED TO DEATH IN STREETS.

Driscoll's Body Identified by Registration Card Illegally Obtained.

David G. Driscoll, fifty-five years old, who had been begging in the neighborhood of Twelfth Avenue and Fifty-second Street for a week, was found dead from starvation yesterday afternoon in a lot near that corner. He had been seen staggering into the lot half an hour before. When the body was found a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance was summoned. The surgeon would not, according to the rules of the hospital, name any cause for the death, but the police said the man had certainly died from starvation.

The body was identified by means of a certificate of registration found in a pocket. It had been issued in the Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District. It gave Driscoll's residence as 359 West Fifty-third Street. John J. Curry, who keeps a saloon there, said that Driscoll was an old car driver. He lived in New Jersey. Curry said some of Superintendent McCullagh's deputies had been watching Driscoll, and had so frightened him that he had not voted.

Congressional Humor.

When a man in Congress gets up to speak, he addresses the one man who must listen to his speaking as "Mr. Speaker!"—New Orleans Picayune.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

Tiffany & Co.
Holiday Suggestions
—(IV)—
Gold Watches:
For Ladies—Small open-face Tiffany & Co. watches richly encased in 18 karat gold.
In plain cases $25 upward.
With enamel $40 upward.
" enamel and diamonds $60 upward.
For Men—Plain open-face 18 karat gold watches $60 upward.
Extra Flat 18 karat gold watches $90, $110 upward.
UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

TO RETURN SPAIN'S SOLDIERS.

We Must Bear the Expense and Responsibility of Sending the Philippine Garrisons Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Quartermaster's Department of the army is now called upon to face the very formidable task of transporting from the Philippines all of the Spanish soldiers who constitute the garrisons of the islands. There are about 15,000 of these, according to the best information possessed by the War Department. All of the Government transports in serviceable condition are required for the movement of the United States Army, so the War Department will be obliged to invite proposals from transportation companies to carry the men.

The officials, from the Secretary down, have been so thoroughly convinced of the wisdom of the policy they pursued in the transportation of the Santiago prisoners that they are disposed to repeat the experiment if suitable terms can be made. In that case the Spanish Transatlantic Company, a Government-aided transportation line, was awarded the contract for carrying the troops to Spain.

Though this, at the time, caused some criticism by friends of American lines, it soon became apparent that the War Department had relieved itself of an enormous responsibility. Placing the sick and unhealthy Spanish soldiers in the hands of their own people, it avoided any charge of ill-treatment of the men that almost certainly would have been made when the ships came into the Spanish home ports with the large number of dead and dying men aboard.

To carry the Santiago soldiers home cost $518,860, and it is scarcely to be expected that the Philippine service can be rendered for much less than double that sum, owing to the greater distance of transportation.

The authorities are about to send instructions at once to Gen. Otis to seek once more, through the use of his good offices, to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos. Until the final ratifications of the treaty are exchanged the technical title to the Philippine Islands does not lie in the United States, save in those portions—the territory in the vicinity of Manila—actually in the possession of the United States forces. Therefore, there is a question as to the right of our Government to go outside of these limits to release the Spanish prisoners, supposing that Aguinaldo refuses to heed our peaceful application. However that may be, the prisoners will be released in the end, for with the ratifications of the treaty there no longer will be doubt as to the obligation based upon our Government to free them.

Astor Battery Coming Home.

News was received in this city yesterday that the Astor Battery would leave Manila for home on Thursday.

FIRST NEW YORK'S TRIP HOME.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The order was issued from departmental headquarters to-day directing the headquarters and First Battalion of the New York regiment to proceed to their home stations as soon as transportation can be secured for them.

The headquarters and Companies A, B, and D will return to their home station, at Albany; Company I to its home station, at Middletown, N. Y., and Company L to the station at Newburg, N. Y.

The Quartermaster's Department reports that transportation will not be ready before Wednesday, and possibly not until Thursday.

DESTINY OF THE CAROLINES.

Rumor That Germany Is Negotiating for Them Is Denied.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The special dispatches to the morning papers from Berlin and Madrid give conflicting reports regarding the Carolines, the former declaring that the negotiations for the purchase of the islands are at the point of completion, while the latter deny that Germany is negotiating for the Carolines and assert that Spain has decided to keep her archipelago.

MADRID, Dec. 12.—The text of the treaty of peace will be published in a Red Book before the opening of the Cortes.

THE DELAWARE CLUB'S BALL.

Tammany Politicians Gather in Force at the Central Opera House.

The Delaware Club, the principal Tammany organization in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, gave its fifth annual ball last evening in the Central Opera House. Two thousand tickets were sold and the crowd, as at former affairs of the club, numbered considerably over 3,000 persons. Sheriff Dunn is President of the club.

It was essentially a politician's ball, for many of the leading men of the organization, including Richard Croker, were there, and of the thirty-five Assembly districts, thirty-one were represented by their leaders.

The dance hall of the opera house was elaborately decorated. American flags and shields and banners of the club were there in profusion. Between the three big chandeliers hung long ribbons of evergreen, alternating with which were strings of colored incandescent lights. Over the stage was the legend in colored illumination, "Welcome to the Delaware." All these, with various devices gotten up by M. Nordon, an electrician and a member of the club, made a very pretty effect.

The grand march began at 10:30 o'clock, and was led by Frank D. Horgan and his niece, Miss Mamie McCabe. After this there was general dancing. The event of the evening was the arrival of Richard Croker, who came in about midnight with John F. Carroll and other members of the Democratic Club. Mr. Croker received an ovation. He was in the immediate charge of Sheriff Dunn, and never for a moment during his stay in the hall was he left alone. The Tammany chieftain shook hands till he was tired. Clusters of young women were around him, and to them was Mr. Croker particularly gracious. Mr. Croker's smile was constant and benign, for he was the lion of the occasion and everybody strove to do him honor. When Mr. Croker left another demonstration was made.

Mayor Van Wyck was not present, but was represented by Secretary Downes. Among those present were William Astor Chanler, Maurice F. Holahan, Commissioner of Charities Keller, Commissioner McCarthy, Superintendent Brady, Commissioner Scannell, Victor J. Dowling, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Maurice B. Blumenthal, Justice-elect Leventritt, Theodore F. Hascal, Judges Fitzgerald and Fitzsimons, Amos J. Cummings, William Sulzer, Maurice Featherson, Daniel Finn, Ferdinand Levy, Register Fromme, William Sulzer, and Jacob Ruppert.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound will cure a cold in one night. A six months' treatment is guaranteed to cure catarrh or money refunded.—Adv.

HENDRICKS NOT HIS CHOICE

Roosevelt Unwilling to Name Him to Succeed Aldridge.

URGED BY THE ORGANIZATION

Fears Expressed of a Falling Out Over the Appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works.

All indications point to the rejection by Governor-elect Roosevelt of Francis Hendricks, the candidate of the Republican organization for State Superintendent of Public Works. Apparently authoritative information came from Oyster Bay yesterday that Col. Roosevelt is not willing to make Mr. Hendricks the successor to George W. Aldridge and that he has in mind for that position, which he considers the most important he will have to fill, a man whose name has not been publicly mentioned in connection therewith.

Mr. Hendricks was agreed on by the organization leaders as their choice for the Public Works Superintendency as soon as the place had been offered to and declined by B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Committee. His name was suggested to Col. Roosevelt by representatives of the organization, and it has been urged upon him by Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, Mr. Quigg, and other prominent managers who have conferred with the Governor-elect about appointments. The organization had no second choice, it was announced, and all the influence it could bring to bear has been exerted to bring about Mr. Hendricks's selection. Up to yesterday, assurances were freely given by organization representatives that Mr. Hendricks's appointment was "practically agreed upon."

Apprehensions were expressed by the Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that the difference of opinion between the Governor-elect and the organization in this matter might prove to be more serious than that regarding the proposed appointment of Justice Daly to the expected vacancy in the Supreme Court. From a political point of view it was urged, the place of Public Works Superintendent is the most important in the gift of the Governor. Its patronage is enormous, and the organization's interest in it correspondingly great. It was hardly to be expected, these Republicans pointed out, that the organization would yield as gracefully in the matter of this appointment as it did in that of the projected one of Justice Daly.

Mr. Hendricks has been in the city since last Friday. It was thought that he would be summoned to the Governor-elect's presence on Saturday, but he was not, nor did he go to Oyster Bay yesterday. Had Col. Roosevelt practically decided to appoint Mr. Hendricks, as intimated from organization sources, it was presumed that he would have invited him to a conference before this. Mr. Hendricks declined to talk about his candidacy for publication, but to friends he said yesterday that he did not know whether he was to be named or not.

Attorney General Hancock and Attorney General-elect Davies came down from Albany yesterday morning and proceeded to Oyster Bay. They were joined here by Senator Raines, and the three reached Col. Roosevelt's home on Sagamore Hill shortly after 12 o'clock. They were closeted with him for the rest of the afternoon, returning to this city at 6 o'clock. The Attorney General and his successor were summoned. It was understood, to discuss with the Governor-elect the legal phases of the canal case, with special reference to the course to be pursued in the prosecution of Superintendent Aldridge, recommended by Judge Countryman. Senator Raines was called in for advice on the excise question, and he is said to have submitted to Col. Roosevelt certain minor amendments which he thinks might be made to the law which bears his name. Col. Roosevelt is making a special study of this question, and it is expected to occupy a prominent place in his message.

Col. Roosevelt announced yesterday that he had selected for the four places on his staff which the new law authorizes him to fill from civil life, John Jacob Astor, Howard Carroll, Craig Wadsworth, and Eugene Lamauer. These appointments are regarded as personal, and the selections are understood to be the Colonel's own.

The Governor-elect has formally accepted Squadron A, N. G. N. Y., as his personal escort for the inaugural ceremonies at Albany. The squadron, under command of Major Avery D. Andrews, who is expected to be made Adjutant General, will proceed to the capital on Saturday, Dec. 31, with headquarters, three troops, and a band, and will return on Monday, Jan. 2.

The Governor-elect has invited to the dinner which he will give at the home of his sister, at 689 Madison Avenue, on Saturday night next, the following guests: Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Seth Low, Thomas C. Platt, B. B. Odell, Jr., John Proctor Clarke, Benjamin F. Tracy, Capt. A. T. Mahan, and Brayton S. Ives.

Col. Roosevelt to Play Santa Claus.

Col. Roosevelt has promised to take the part of Santa Claus at the Christmas Day celebration at Cove Neck school, where his children attend.

CANVASS OF SOLDIERS' VOTES.

County Clerks to Do the Work for New York City.

ALBANY, Dec. 12.—The Board of Elections of New York City, to which Secretary of State Palmer sent on Saturday for distribution among the district Boards of Canvassers the soldiers' ballots to be canvassed in that territory, to-day sent a communication in reply that it did not believe that the soldiers' ballot law gave it any power to perform that service.

Mr. Palmer to-day stated that, while the law says that he shall send the ballots to County Clerks, he believed it was the evident intent of the Legislature to include the Bureau of Elections in New York City as the general election law makes it the power by which all other election machinery in that municipality is operated. To-night, however, Mr. Palmer decided to have the soldiers' votes to be canvassed in New York City distributed by the Clerks of the counties having territory embraced within that city.

Second Deputy Secretary of State Horace Tennant will go to New York to-morrow to transfer the ballots from the Bureau of Elections to which they were sent on Saturday to the County Clerks.

BREATHED ON AS SHE SLEPT.

Brooklyn Woman Makes Peculiar Complaint at the Mayor's Office.

A woman called at the Mayor's office yesterday and announced that she had a complaint to make. She said she would like to see the Mayor personally.

"What's the trouble?" asked the policeman at the door.

"A man's been breathing on me while I've been asleep," answered the woman. "It's very annoying, and I want it stopped. He's in the Tombs now, but he's liable to get out, and I prefer to have him kept there."

The woman said she was Mrs. Annie Delaney of 228 Tillary Street, Brooklyn. She was told that the Mayor was too busy to see her, but that her case would be attended to and that the man in the Tombs would be instructed to give up his bad habit. This seemed to satisfy her, and she went away.

BROADWAY FIRE STARTS AGAIN.

Wind Fans Smoldering Embers into Flames and Keeps Workmen Busy.

The ruins of the fire at Rogers, Peet & Co.'s started to blaze up again early this morning, and created such a smoke that Battalion Chief Krueger drove to the place to see what was the matter.

A gang of laborers were at work clearing away the ruins to find some missing safes, and a breeze which had sprung up fanned the smoldering ruins into a flame.

Several firemen went to work with two lines of hose, and they were still playing on the ruins at an early hour this morning.

Chief Krueger said that there was no danger of the old timbers getting into a blaze of any size, and gave the firemen instructions to remain until all vestige of fire had disappeared.

Actors Injured by an Explosion.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Samuel Howe, Vice President of the Stage Carpenters' National Alliance; Harley Nerry, and Garland Gaden, all members of the "Cuba's Vow" company, playing at Burt's Theatre, were injured to-night during a performance by the premature explosion of powder. Howe had an eye blown out and lost an ear, and it is feared his injuries may prove fatal. Nerry and Gaden are less seriously injured, but are badly burned about the head.

Again to the front for the Holidays
The World-Renowned
Appetizer and Invigorator.

DR. SIEGERT'S
ANGOSTURA
BITTERS.
(From South America.)
The only genuine.
No Christmas
Table Complete
Without It.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

PEACE TERMS FROM TAMMANY.

Said That the Hall Has Offered the Republican Organization Two Police Commissionerships.

The approaching expiration of Police Commissioner Abell's term has caused a revival of the talk about possible changes in the board with the coming in of the new year. A story was extensively circulated yesterday to the effect that the Mayor had Commissioner Hess's resignation within reach and that Tammany Hall had offered to allow the Republican organization to name two new Commissioners in place of the present Republican members if it cared to make peace on those terms. Commissioner Abell is a candidate for reappointment, and Commissioner Hess, when shown this story last night, pronounced it utterly without foundation, so far as he was concerned.

"Neither the Mayor nor anybody else has my resignation," said Mr. Hess. "I have not resigned, nor do I intend to resign. The story that I accepted my appointment with the agreement that my resignation would be forthcoming when asked for is absurd. I wouldn't accept any place with a string to it like that."

There was a meeting of the Police Board yesterday, at which it was expected that a number of promotions would be made; but the expectations were not realized, to the disappointment of numerous politicians who had gathered in and about the building on Mulberry Street. Commissioner Abell was not at the meeting, and he did not appear at his office during the day.

REPUBLICAN FIGHT IN 22D.

Charges Preferred Against Charles K. Lexow, Assembly District Leader.

The old Republican factional fight in the Twenty-second Assembly District, which was supposed to have been settled at the recent primaries, has been revived by the filing with President Quigg of the County Committee of charges against Charles K. Lexow, the present leader of the district. Mr. Lexow, who is a brother of ex-Senator Clarence Lexow, succeeded Thomas F. Egan as leader, and ever since the friends of Mr. Egan have been waging war on his successful opponent. They now charge Mr. Lexow with incompetence, neglect, and malfeasance in his office, and ask his removal "in the interest of the party."

A communication embodying these charges and signed by twenty-two enrolled Republicans, has been sent to Mr. Quigg, who has promised to bring the matter up in the Executive Committee. The rebellious element has put up Jacob Kahn as its candidate for leader.

In the formal charges against Leader Lexow, it is alleged that "the funds donated to the Assembly district for the workers were not used in the manner and for the purposes for which they were intended; that over $500 of said donations were retained by the leader of the district and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Republican club in the district, of which the said Charles K. Lexow is President," and that "one of the members of the Campaign Committee, Charles Shongood, after having received $5 to pay each of the workers in the Eighth Election District, (of which he had charge, only paid them $4."

Mr. Quigg is in Washington, but will return here in time to attend the meeting of the County Committee on Thursday night. Friends of Mr. Lexow said yesterday that the fight being made on him was to punish him for having opposed Mr. Quigg's re-election as President of the County Committee two years ago and for having favored Gov. Black's nomination.

DIVVERS' BEEFSTEAK PARTY.

A Highly Enjoyed Affair Held Last Night in Madison Street.

The beefsteak party of the Patrick Divver Association, held last night at the clubrooms of that organization, in Madison Street, was billed as a strictly stag affair, and a vigilance committee was posted at the doors to see that it conformed to specifications. The hall was filled with stags, both local and from further up town. Among them were Assistant District Attorneys Grady, Walsh, Osborne, McIntyre, Unger, and Blumenthal, Senator Grady, Assemblyman James A. Riordan, Justices Bolte, Roesch, and Stiner, Register Fromme, James Slevin, County Clerk Sohmer, and Benjamin Spellman.

The steak was of the tenderest and most melting that could be found in the market. It was passed around with chunks of bread. Mixed ale went around, also. It was mellow and abundant, and no guest was obliged to go away hungry or thirsty, and none did.

Patrick Divver sat among his guests with his hat on and a cigar sticking out of his mouth at an angle of 45 degrees. All had their hats on, and some their overcoats, too, although the place was hot and the air blue with smoke. The office of Chairman was delegated to Edward Coppers, the janitor of the Criminal Court Building, and he introduced the storytellers and the "talent."

The hospitality of the hosts was unstinted, and gradually guests full of good steak and ale began to gather into clusters and start chatting societies.

"If that bunch in the corner will spread and the other committees adjourn," cried Chairman Coppers, "I'll introduce the whistling songster, and if any one has sensitive ears, he had better plug them with cotton."

The "bunches" scattered, and the whistling songster started a series of melodies that caused those in the vicinity to put their hands to their ears and beg him to "let up."

The next "talent" sang a ballad in French with an Irish brogue, and then Chairman Coppers brought forward a blushing young man, who looked straight before him, and introduced him as the funniest man in the city. The funniest young man had to be nudged in the ribs before he said a word. Then he stopped, began again, and walked away from the platform.

"Poor Dinnis took too much ale," remarked a sympathizing friend.

Mr. Piselli, an Eyetalian gentleman with an Irish brogue, told a dozen stories, which convulsed the assembled stags. Then they returned to mixed ale.

TO IMPROVE THE PRIMARY LAW.

Messrs. Root, Cravath, and Hotchkiss Ask Suggestions for Amendment.

Elihu Root, Paul D. Cravath, and William H. Hotchkiss, who as members of the special committees of the Union League Club and the Republican League of Buffalo, took an active part in drafting the Primary Election bill which was passed last Winter, have issued a circular letter requesting persons who have suggestions to make for the amendment of the law, to send them promptly to Mr. Hotchkiss, at 319 Main Street, Buffalo. The letter says:

In general the law seems to have commended itself to the voters and party committees. It was, however, inevitable that experience would suggest improvements in the law. It is desirable that your suggestions should be as full and as specific as possible. It is our plan to tabulate the information which comes in response to this circular letter, and place it at the disposal of the Governor and the Legislature at the earliest possible day. The time is short, and the subject is important.

Referee in Nassau Election Contest.

Lucien M. Manley of Long Island City was yesterday appointed referee by Justice Dickey to hear the evidence in the contest over the county offices in the new County of Nassau. Mr. Manley will visit the three town clerks' offices in Nassau County, and inspect the ballots. Justice Dickey had previously ordered that the ballots be produced in court.

OUR SQUADRON AT RIO

The Oregon and Iowa Join in the Inauguration Ceremonies.

FESTIVITIES FOR SAILORS

News Letter from Aboard One of Our Warships En Route to the Distant Philippines.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 19.—The arrival of the American squadron here on the 11th quite took its friends by surprise, as they had no idea the run from Bahia would be made in so short a time. Only the Oregon, Iowa, and Celtic came, however, the slower ships of the command, the colliers and the Iris, being left behind at Bahia to fill up with coal from the Cassius and Abarenda, homeward-bounders, and then to go direct to the Straits of Magellan to await the warships. There are a score or so of warships, including the flags of the United States, Brazil, England, Germany, Portugal, and Italy, and all presented a most gala appearance on the 15th, the day Dr. Campos Salles was inaugurated as President of Brazil.

Everybody spoke in the highest terms of the appearance of our battleships on that occasion, and foreign officials who have been shown about the ships have praised their warlike look and neat condition time and again. Our officers themselves say they are proud of their vessels, which never looked better than at present.

Almost as soon as the ships anchored in this beautiful bay, Minister Page Bryan, who so well upholds the dignity of the United States in this part of the world, boarded the ships, where he found a number of his old Washington friends, and made arrangements to have the officers attend a garden party at Petropolis, and a grand ball in the evening. Everybody who could be spared went, as all the world and its cousins were supposed to be present. A special boat and special train took these "heroes of the greatest naval victory of modern times," as the papers here call us, to Petropolis.

This city is nestled up among the cool mountains at the head of the bay, and is the favorite Summer residence of swelldom. A band of music met the party at the station and escorted it to the Legation, where a number of notables were gathered and where a most sumptuous luncheon was served. In the latter portion of the afternoon a number of guests, including many of the charming fair sex, assembled and while the band discoursed some fine music, our gallant sailors proceeded to murder Fasquelle, Kittelle, Ollendorff, or whoever might have been the author of their French, German, or Spanish grammar while at Annapolis.

In the evening, after an elaborate dinner, all hands attended a ball to which they were invited by our Minister and the American colony, and which was kept up until the wee small hours.

Consul General Seeger of Chicago invited all who were unable to attend the festivities at Petropolis to go up the peak of Corcovado and see the beautiful view generally to be obtained from that well-known peak, and afterward to meet the Americans residing in Rio at a reception at his hospitable house.

The mountain is ascended by a cog railroad whose gradients are the steepest to be found anywhere in the world. The view from the top, which is pronounced to be magnificent, was hidden by the dense fog that prevailed, and, although well up behind the clouds, the party was unable to prove "the sun's still shining," but the silver lining was found in the charming hospitality and good-fellowship of the host.

Only the chiefs of squadron were invited to the Presidential banquet, so Capt. Barker, who is at all times treated with the dignity and honors of a Commodore, was the only one of the squadron to attend. He was treated with the greatest courtesy and attention and seated among those receiving the most pointed attentions. Speeches are not in order in Brazil just at present, and a few selected toasts were all the formalities of this nature.

The 15th was the day of the inauguration, and all vessels were gayly decorated with bunting by day and by electric lights at night. The Iowa excelled in this latter particular, the Oregon displaying a few Japanese lanterns, but both ships used their search lights most effectively to illuminate the Brazilian ensigns at the masthead, and the United States colors at the flagstaff. In the evening the Oregon's crew gave a most enjoyable variety performance, to which officers and crews of the United States and English vessels present were invited.

President Prudente de Moraes, the first civilian Executive of Brazil, is the one whose office expired on the 15th and who gave place to Dr. Ferraz de Campos Salles. As the first civilian Executive, coming immediately after two military Presidents who had played important rôles in the revolution, his position was extremely difficult.

The reception given on board the Oregon by the Captains and officers of all of the United States warships present was brilliant and successful. The decks, in spite of lowering clouds and occasional drizzling showers, were thronged with many of distinguished foreigners, as well as the American colony, which turned out most loyally and enthusiastically, and who were loud in the praises of the attentions and civilities extended to them. The officers have everywhere been most hospitably received, and regrets are very general that their stay is so very limited that more attention cannot be paid them.

To-morrow the President of Brazil will probably pay the ships a visit, and after his departure the squadron will up anchor and leave for Montevideo, there to remain until more definite news is received of the condition of affairs with Spain. The sympathy here was Spanish to a very marked degree when troubles first broke out, but has assumed an altogether different aspect, and los Americanos are again on top.

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NEGRO COLONY ON LONG ISLAND.

R. L. Perry, Said to be Backed by Tammany Men, Has an Option on Land.

Rufus L. Perry, a colored lawyer, with offices at 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, who is said to be backed by men of wealth, has obtained an option on 1,500 acres of land on Long Island, with the design of forming a negro settlement.

The scheme is to bring up about 6,000 negroes from the sections of North and South Carolina in which race riots have taken place and lease the land to them in ninety-nine-year leases at $5 a lot. Building materials are to be supplied to the settlers, and the backers of the scheme intend to establish factories where the negroes can make chairs and various kinds of woodwork.

The men who are with Perry in the scheme are said to be Tammany men. Perry himself is a Democrat. He was seen last night at his home, 1,061 St. Mark's Avenue, and admitted that he had secured the option and expected to close the deal to-day. He would not say where the land was situated, but said it was cheap and the plan was entirely feasible.

C. A. Corliss of Troy Kills Himself.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 12.—Charles A. Corliss, one of the most prominent collar manufacturers of this city, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the heart with a rifle. He had been despondent owing to ill-health.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Gen. Luis Rivera, Cuba; Capt. E. O. C. Ord, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Washington; Edgar J. Brackett, Saratoga.

GILSEY—W. H. Dewey, Boston; J. N. T

Velcrema

Lundborg's—
quickly allays roughness or irritation, invaluable for chapped hands or lips.

YERKES ORDINANCES FAIL

Chicago Aldermen Vote Against Street Franchise Extensions.

NO VIOLENCE IS ATTEMPTED

Expectation of Public Tumult Proves Groundless—The Council's Vote Stands 38 to 25.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Yerkes franchise ordinances have been sidetracked indefinitely. This was accomplished to-night without turbulence or trouble of any kind. The vote was 38 to 25.

The only approach to trouble was during a speech by Alderman McInerny, who is aiding Yerkes. While he was talking the sound of drums and trampling feet were heard. With blanched faces all listened, but Mayor Harrison sent out and suppressed a drum corps at the head of fifty men. The death of the ordinances was so well assured that the big crowds staid at home.

Fifty-year franchises are not favored by Methodist ministers, and at their meeting this morning a resolution to this effect was passed. The ministers also demand the repeal of the Allen law. The Rev. J. P. Brushingham said he thought it was the duty of the ministers to see the Aldermen of the wards in which they lived and ask them not to vote for the franchise extension ordinances now before the Council.

"I am for municipal ownership of the street railways, but I favor the application of the principle at a time when it is possible to do so practically," said Mayor Harrison to-day, in discussing the most striking incident of the mass meeting in Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon. "I noticed that the overwhelming majority of the people at that mass meeting were in favor of the proposition of municipal ownership, but that was no surprise to me. I have long known that the people of Chicago, as a whole, are in favor of it. But we must be practical in these matters.

"We have the franchises of portions of the trunk lines expiring in 1903, and other portions expiring seven years later; still others thirteen years later, and so on. When we are ready to give a twenty-year grant, the franchise should be given with the express provision incorporated in it that at the end of that time the city should have the right to take possession of these lines upon such terms as might be agreed upon.

"I cannot say now what would constitute fair terms. I don't know whether a city would care to offer the companies anything for their rolling stock. But it should be understood that at the end of the franchise granted now the city would take possession of the tracks, and no grant be made for a new extension for a greater term than that granted now. Then all the franchises will have expired together, and the City of Chicago would be in a position to go in for the ownership and operation of its own street railways on a practical basis.

"The real issue before the people to-day is that no street car franchise be granted until after the Allen law has been repealed."

FOUND DEAD ON HIS BEAT.

Patrolman Spurney Meets a Mysterious Death at Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Patrolman Joseph Spurney of the Third Precinct Station has been found dead on his beat in an alley near the corner of Woodland and Case Avenues. He was lying in a pool of blood with a bullet hole through his brain, and his revolver lying by his side with three chambers empty. Whether Spurney was killed by burglars or committed suicide is not known. He was thirty-five years old, and leaves a wife and five children.

MRS. BOTKIN'S TRIAL BEGINS.

Women Who Ate the Poisoned Candy Describe Its Effect.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., and who is also accused of being responsible for the death of Mrs. Dunning's sister, Mrs. Deane, commenced to-day.

The witnesses examined were Thomas M. Gooden, the Postmaster at Dover, Del., who identified the paper which had been wrapped around the box of candy sent through the mail to Mrs. Dunning; Harry C. Pennington, the boy who received the package from the Post Office; Mrs. Josephine Bateman, and Miss Ethel Millington, both of whom ate of the poisoned candy, and who described its effect, and J. D. Deane, who related the circumstances of his wife's illness and death.

REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-THIRD.

Major Gen. Shafter Attends a Drill of the Brooklyn Regiment.

Nearly 4,000 of the friends of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn gathered in the armory of that organization, on Bedford Avenue, last night and watched a review of the regiment by Major Gen. Shafter, the commander of the Department of the East.

The review attracted especial attention because the Twenty-third was not in the Government service, although the organization voted to go at the beginning of the Spanish-American war, when troops were needed.

Among the prominent men on the reviewing stand with Gen. Shafter were Gen. James McLeer of the Second Brigade, Major J. B. Holland of Major Gen. Roe's staff, Col. L. L. Langdon, Col. A. S. Bacon, Surrogate Abbott, Controller Coler, President John S. McKeon of the Union League Club, Col. George A. Price, Capt. Silcox, Lieut. Col. Frothingham, Capt. E. H. Plummer, and Major Noble.

After a short drill and march around the armory the several companies passed in review before Gen. Shafter and his aids and Col. Alexis C. Smith of the regiment.

When the review ended there was a dance in the armory, and at 11 o'clock there was an informal reception and buffet luncheon at the Union League Club, only two blocks away. There was no speaking.

HUNG ON TO A HORSE'S TAIL.

When Moran Was Next Seen He Was Lying with a Broken Jaw.

James Moran, sixteen years old, a hostler employed by the Consolidated Ice Company and living at 21 West Bloomfield Street, is lying in the Hudson Street Hospital with his upper jaw broken and a wound in his forehead. His skull may be broken. Moran was found last evening, unconscious, lying on the runway for horses leading up to the second floor in a livery stable at 372 Washington Street. It is supposed that Moran was kicked in the face by a horse.

When one of the ice company's wagons entered the stable last night, Moran was seen to cling to the tail of one of the horses as it went up the runway on the way to its stall. He was next seen lying unconscious. At the Hudson Street Hospital it was said Moran might live.

Alleged Loss of a $10,000 Necklace.

It was rumored yesterday that a pearl necklace worth $10,000 had mysteriously disappeared from the jewelry store of John Frankel, at 68 Nassau Street. Mr. Frankel is reported to have said to the police that he would give $1,000 for its recovery, but diligent inquiry failed to reveal the manner in which it was taken from his store. All information in regard to it was refused last night at the home of Mr. Frankel in One Hundred and Sixth Street, and also at the residence of his brother, David Frankel, a partner in the business. At police headquarters late last night, it was said that no such robbery had been reported there so far as known.

COUNSEL FOR 71ST OFFICERS.

Major Van Duser to Defend Captains—Downs's Resignation Accepted.

Major Henry S. Van Duzer has been retained by Capts. Bleecker and Meeks to defend them when they appear before the court-martial on Dec. 21 on the charge of violating the State Military Code in publicly criticising the actions of their superior officers in the Seventy-first Regiment during the charge up San Juan hill. Major Van Duzer is considered one of the best authorities on military law in the State. He was for years on the staff of Gen. Fitzgerald when he was in command of the First Brigade, and acted as Judge Advocate at many important courts-martial.

The resignation of Wallace A. Downs as Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first Regiment has been accepted by Gov. Black, and he has been honorably discharged as an officer of the National Guard. Col. Downs, who was also accused of cowardice by Capts. Bleecker and Meeks, will probably be called as a witness for Major Smith and Major Whittle when the court of inquiry convenes. Other officers of the Seventy-first Regiment who have expressed their willingness to appear in behalf of the senior officers, are Capt. A. H. Abeel, Regimental Adjutant; Capt. H. B. Fisher, Battalion Adjutant; Capt. E. F. Austin, Surgeon W. D. Bell, and Capt. W. H. Joyce.

MASSIVE PLATES MELTED.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A crowd of bank Presidents and cashiers stood in the Lafayette Bank yesterday afternoon [Dec. 8] and saw a steel vault reduced to nothing so quickly that an extra force of night watchmen were placed in the bank last evening.

They saw steel two and a half inches thick melted like cheese, and then the bankers shook their heads and came to the conclusion that there was nothing safe in this world, not even their safe-deposit and automatic time-lock and burglar-proof safes.

The presence of the bank officials at the bank was for two purposes. One was to convince them that a burglar with the proper tools could get into a safe-deposit vault quicker than it takes to tell it, and the other was to take a last look at what at one time was considered the finest vault in the country.

Some time ago an agent for an electric company visited the banks to sell a protection for steel vaults against burglars with the electric tools for opening safes. The agent claimed that a burglar with the proper tools could enter a bank and attach a wire to the electric-light socket and in a few minutes burn a hole in the safe or vault and throw the tumblers and open the safe. The bankers did not believe in any such thing, but they sent for the safe experts. The latter laughed at the idea and said that it was impossible. When the agent returned he was told that there was nothing in his claims, but he insisted that there was, and he went further by claiming the burglars could load a storage battery in a wagon and use that if there was no electric light in the bank. But his talk went for nothing, and he did not make a sale.

But yesterday the same bank officials saw with their own eyes steel melted like butter. They were given an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime, as the testing of the scheme was not an advertising affair and fixed for the occasion.

Thirty-five years ago a company known as the Cincinnati Safe Deposit Company was formed by leading bankers and capitalists of this city. It was just before the war broke out, and it was decided to build a vault that would hold valuables against everything but dynamite. A part of the old Lafayette Bank Building was rented, and the late Miles Greenwood was given the contract to build a steel vault. He was told to spare no expense, as the company wanted a safety vault that would be safe. Greenwood went to work, and when he got through he said:

"Now, the only way you can ever get rid of this vault will be by burying it."

The vault, when completed, was said to be the finest in the United States. It was built of steel two and one-half inches thick. The plates were screwed together, and the screws were cut off and then chilled. In other words, it was a steel box with but two openings, and they were doors with all kinds of combination locks and bolts.

During the war this vault contained nearly all the valuables in Cincinnati. But after the war there were other safety vaults constructed, and the Cincinnati Company gradually passed out of existence. But the vault did not. For ten years the Lafayette Bank officials have been wanting to get rid of the vault, as they needed the room. Contractors were sent for and told that they could have the steel if they would take out the vault. The proposition was accepted, but when the job was to be started they found that there was only one way to get rid of it, and that was to blow it up, and if that was done, the building would go with it.

Something had to be done, and William Stacey of the Stacey Manufacturing Company was sent for. Mr. Stacey builds gas tanks, and knows as much about a steel plate and a rivet as any one. Stacey looked over the vault and accepted the contract not to remove all the vault, but to leave enough of it so the bank could use it for its books. The bank officials, after making the contract, asked Stacey how he was going to do it, and he said, "I'm going to burn it out." Then the bankers remembered what the agent with the protector had said and anxiously awaited the outcome. But it took some time to get ready. All the old boxes had to be removed, and then the Devere Electric Company was called in. They tapped one of the arc light feed wires and ran it through several meters into the bank building. There a connection was made with a fine one-inch copper wire. To this was attached a rubber handled tool, through which the wire was run, leaving just enough of the wire protruding to make a connection with a long stick of carbon such as are used in arc lamps. This carbon was stuck into the end of the rubber handled tool and held safe by two strong screws.

The making of connections and other things was done by Luke Lilley of the Devere Company, and yesterday he announced that he was ready to begin work. That is, he was ready to experiment, as the business was all new to him, but he was ready to try. The word was passed along the line, and at 4 o'clock the old Lafayette Bank was well filled with bankers. When the signal was given a young man wearing heavy goggles stepped up, and took hold of the rubber-handled tool. The switch was turned, and the carbon was like the end of a red-hot poker in an instant. To the bankers and every one standing about the red-hot carbon did not look like it had any business with the huge steel box. But they were soon convinced. The young man was about to apply it when it was found that the ground wires had not been connected. This was but the work of a minute, and then the young man stuck the red-hot carbon against the steel. There was a flash like the burning of a powerful arc light, which was followed by a hissing noise and the falling of melted steel that spluttered and cracked as it struck the cold floor. The bank Presidents began to shake their heads, and then the young man withdrew the carbon. There was a hole as big as two silver dollars and a half inch deep. It had been burned in the hard steel in less than a minute. But the young man at the carbon said that the tool was not working right. The current, which was fifty volts, was too strong and was not penetrating enough. But he would go ahead with it. He shoved the carbon back in the hole, and in a very few minutes he had a hole burned through the steel plate. It was done so quickly and so cleanly that there was not a banker in the room that was not convinced that any burglar with the same tool could enter any safe in no time. The experiment was a grand success, and will be perfected to-day by the placing of a recoil wire in the tool. This will make the heat more penetrating, and the young man with the goggles expects to ge ahead cutting out the steel like he would cut cheese with a hot knife.

THE NOBLE DINGLEY TARIFF.

From The Nashville American.

We do not suppose any one will be so cruel as to attempt to rob Mr. Dingley of the pleasure he may get from the contemplation of his law. His friend the President has indirectly referred to it when he stated in his message that the difference this year between revenue collected and money paid out would be $112,000,000. Mr. Dingley blandly explains this trifling deficiency by telling us that we have fought a war, and fighting a war takes money, and that if there had been no war the revenues from his tariff would have been ample for the Government's needs, &c. But, unfortunately for Mr. Dingley's complacent statement, the books kept in the Treasury Department show just to the contrary—that is, had there been no war we should have been eternally swamped, and that it was the war that covered up the Dingley law's nakedness and saved it from complete exposure and the ridicule of the Nation. War taxes are still piling up, but despite these, there will be the terrible deficiency of $112,000,000, and if the recommendations for an increased army and a navy, "one as big as England's," are carried out, war taxes must be increased still further, and still Mr. Dingley is complacent.

Only 11 more business days before Xmas.

Gems Perfect Specimens

Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, and Sapphires

Inspection Invited

Howard & Co
264 Fifth Avenue
New York

HALLEN FACES MRS. HAYNE

Cross-Examines the Woman Who Accuses Him of Bigamy

IN HIS TRIAL FOR FORGERY

The Lawyer Conducts His Own Defense—She Says the Forged Signatures Are His.

Lawyer James D. Hallen, on trial for forgery, and Mrs. Julian D. Hayne of Osage, Iowa, who accuses him of bigamy in marrying her under an assumed name—afterward cheating her out of $25,000, deserting her, and long eluding pursuit—met under strange circumstances yesterday in Part I. of General Sessions. The woman had been called as a witness for the prosecution, and Hallen, who is conducting his own defense, subjected her to a cross-examination. Mrs. Hayne was much shaken by the ordeal. She hesitated in her replies, grew pale, and displayed such signs of distress that her questioner asked if she were ill. Her testimony—she was called to identify Hallen's handwriting in the alleged forged documents—will, if it is accepted by the jury as trustworthy, suffice to send to a prison cell the man who she says wronged her.

The complainant against Hallen is Mrs. Florence Caldwell, who alleges that in 1893 she gave the lawyer $16,500 to invest for her, in return for which he gave her forged deeds and mortgages on property in West End Avenue. She asserts that the name of Henry E. Jones was forged to the documents. The first witness called was Paying Teller Bogart of the Gallatin National Bank. He examined the signature on one of the documents and said he did not believe it had been written by Mr. Jones, with whose writing he is familiar.

Mrs. Hayne was next called. She gave her name, and said that her husband was Julian D. Hayne.

"Do you know the defendant at the bar?" Assistant District Attorney Osborne asked. She answered in the affirmative.

Hallen jumped to his feet. "If they have a charge of bigamy to make against me," said he, "it is impossible for me to defend myself now. It is an outrage to bring that charge into the present case. It is done only to prejudice the jury against me."

Mr. Osborne replied that his only object was to have the witness testify to Hallen's handwriting. Judge McMahon allowed the testimony to be taken. Mrs. Hayne said that she had first met the defendant on the Indian River, Fla., on her way to Melbourne, in that State. Here she married the lawyer, who was known as Julian D. Hayne. They left Florida and lived in San Francisco and Honolulu. She said that she had seen the man's writing constantly, as he had conducted a magazine for some time. The witness then identified some letters written, she said, by the defendant. Some were partly in rhyme.

"Do you know Julian D. Hayne?"

"I do."

"And do you see Mr. Hayne in court?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I object," said Hallen, springing to his feet. He moved that the evidence be stricken out, which request was denied. Hallen waxed sarcastic, and said he did not understand the logic under which his friend the prosecuting officer, was proceeding. Mr. Osborne replied with a sneer that he didn't expect Hallen would.

The defendant lawyer then began his cross-examination. He handed the witness the alleged forged document, and asked her if she knew the handwriting in the body of the paper. After five minutes' close scrutiny, she answered curtly:

"The writing would be different in this case."

The court stenographer was asked to repeat the question. There was another five minutes of silence. Again the question was addressed to her, with no reply. Judge McMahon became irritated.

"Unless you answer the question, madam," said he, "the counsel has the right to have your entire testimony stricken out."

Hallen kept clamoring for an answer, while the woman scanned the papers. She at length whispered to Mr. Osborne.

"The witness is nervous and asks to be taken off the stand for a short time," said he.

This drew an emphatic objection from the lawyer, which was sustained. Judge McMahon told her she must answer the question. Mrs. Hayne appeared unable to speak and fidgeted in her chair.

"You must say yes or no to the question," said the Judge sternly.

"Yes," came the answer in a whisper accompanied by a nod.

"And whose writing is it?" asked Hallen.

"Yours," came the reply.

At this point Lawyer Hallen asked permission to step inside the rail for the purpose of handing the witness some documents for her examination. He received permission, and then for the first time perhaps in the history of the court the prisoner advanced to the rail and handed the witness the papers. After some hesitation she admitted that she did not know the handwriting in the document before her. The lawyer started to leave the inclosure with the two papers in his hand.

"I would like to have that forged document!" shouted Mr. Osborne.

"I object to such a statement on the part of the District Attorney!" said Mr. Hallen in an equally loud voice.

"And I object to such conduct on the part of the counsel in the case," said Judge McMahon.

Mr. Osborne at once apologized for what he had said, and the defendant continued his cross-examination.

"Are you ill, Mrs., (after some hesitation) —Hayne?"

"Have you forgotten my name? No, I am not ill."

"Then why did you hesitate so long in answering the question about the handwriting?"

"Because I wished to answer it as correctly as possible."

The witness admitted that she had been in a sanitarium in Chicago.

"Were you in that sanitarium for mental treatment?"

"No, Sir."

"Where is that sanitarium?"

"What is that to you?" she answered, shortly.

At the direction of the Court she explained that she was in the Garfield Park Sanitarium, in Washington Boulevard, Chicago. She had been treated there by Dr. Hood.

"Did any one ever accuse you of being crazy?" asked the lawyer.

"If any one ever accused me of being crazy this is the first time I have heard of it."

After a few questions by Mr. Osborne in reply to which she maintained that the writing in the letters was that of Hayne, Mrs. Hayne was excused.

David N. Carvalho, an expert in handwriting, followed Mrs. Hayne. He said that the signature "Hyde" on one of the documents in the case was in the handwriting of the defendant. The case will be resumed this morning.

EVANS' ALE
is a revelation to fastidious ale drinkers.—Adv.

BRITISH FREE TRADE.

Differs Imperceptibly from a Republican Tariff for Colonial Revenue.

From The London Standard.

The annual meeting of the Cobden Club is not, as a rule, a very cheerful function, and recently the proceedings in the conference room of the National Liberal Club were pervaded by an air of chastened gloom. Lord Farrer and Sir Wilfrid Lawson deplore the extension of naval and military armaments. So does the Czar of Russia; so do all of us. The question is how to keep them down. Lord Farrer himself is far too philosophical to believe in the doctrine that trade follows the flag; probably he thinks the flag itself rather a pestilent invention. His idea is that the remedy for excessive armaments is to maintain the policy of the "open door." But how are you to keep open a door except by force, if somebody else persists in shutting it? Of course, there is "moral suasion," and the Cobden Club view of the matter is that we should "prove" to France, Germany, Russia, and other powers that the open door is good for themselves and everybody else. But that is what English economists from Adam Smith downward by their writings, and English Governments since 1846 by their acts, have been endeavoring to demonstrate to the world at large. We must hope that the nations will be convinced in time, but meanwhile we cannot dispense with fleets and armies.

Even the Cobden Club and the Peace Society purists might acknowledge that, when these are employed to prevent great markets from becoming the prey of protectionist aggression, they are doing work which Cobden would have approved. But the fact is that Lord Farrer and his friends are plus royalistes que le roi. What they choose to call free trade is a narrow and distorted version of an excellent doctrine, which the founders of the Anti-Corn Law League never pressed to such impracticable extremes. This country, as a whole, has long been committed to the system of import duties for revenue purposes alone, and it is not likely to depart from it. But "free trade is not the monopoly of the well-meaning theorists who believe that the unpardonable political sin is to legislate so as to raise the price of anything to the consumer. Cobden himself displayed no such fanatical violence. If he had, he would probably have had no more influence than the dejected remnant who now masquerades under his name.

The Moral of the Cuban War.

Mr. Goldwin Smith in the November Forum.

To an onlooker it appeared that even when the war had commenced there remained opposed to it a section of American citizens, large and respectable enough to furnish an indication of the real interest and destiny of the country not less trustworthy than that furnished by the war party. But the advocates of peace are always muzzled. "The country, right or wrong," becomes the accepted creed; and any one who gives pacific counsel, though his patriotism may be unquestionable, gives it at his peril.

Of the prevalence of the imperialist sentiment there cannot be any doubt. "Expansionist" and "contractionist" are the current terms, the first of praise, the second of reproach. One who should propose to extend the American Commonwealth over the north of its own continent, taking in a population mainly identical in all respects with its own, might with reason style himself an expansionist; he would really be expanding the Republic by increasing its extent without change of its substance. But it is difficult to see by what propriety of language the name can be given to one who proposes to annex distant provinces inhabited by races totally alien and incapable of assimilation. For the advocate of such extension "dispersionist" would seem a fitter name. In truth, the expansionist in name is in reality a contractionist in deed, since he renounces that which would really be expansion. No man of British race, though he were desirous of union with the American Commonwealth, would desire union with a scattered empire embracing an indefinite number of people of inferior races, negroes, Hawaiians, Chinese, and Malays. Nor would a man of any race wish to share the burden of everlasting and ever-increasing pension lists for wars in which he had no concern; especially when he is told that they are largely the work of fraud which the Government has no power to control. Imperialism, in short, is likely to be the death of continental union.

Does a College Education Pay?

Prof. John Carleton Jones in The Forum.

"Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography" contains, in round figures, 15,000 names. Of that number a few over 5,000 are the names of college graduates, and 10,000 approximately are the names of those who are not college graduates. It is extremely difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy the number of college graduates who have lived in our country since the beginning of our history. Suppose we adopt the usual estimate of 150,000. Five thousand of these have done such work as to deserve recognition; that is, one man in every thirty sent out by the colleges and universities has reached some distinction. This proportion seems pitifully small; and our case seems already lost. But let us put over against these college graduates those who are not graduates.

As the male population of the United States grows up and passes through the age of college education, a little more than 1 per cent. actually graduates from colleges and universities—for ease in calculation, let us call it 1 per cent. Then, if we count the graduates in our country since the beginning of our history at 150,000, the non-graduate males of graduate age number 15,000,000. Of this vast multitude only 10,000 have done such work as merits recognition in an encyclopaedia of biography. Only one in every 1,500 of the non-graduates has attained distinction; while one in every 30 of the college graduates has been equally fortunate. That is to say, the boy who takes time to prepare himself for his work by submitting himself to the discipline furnished by the college or university increases his chances of success fiftyfold.

Railroad Trains to Run Slower.

Railroad officials claim that it is very expensive to run their lightning express trains, and are talking about reducing the speed. It is likewise expensive to the health to rush and struggle and compete in business affairs as men do nowadays. The brain, the nerves, the muscles, the whole system gives out. For restoring strength after business worries, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper remedy. It is an ideal tonic for the tired, the run-down, and the weak.

MEDICAL EXPERT EVIDENCE

Justice Woodward in Defense of the Present Procedure.

WHY PEOPLE ARE PREJUDICED

Minor Reforms Advocated in Paper Before Society of Medical Jurisprudence—Society's Annual Election.

Justice John Woodward of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Second Department, read a paper last night at the one hundred and thirty-eighth regular meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence entitled "Medical Expert Testimony; A Defense of the Present Procedure."

Although the Justice said he did not believe the present system was at fault, he admitted that expert evidence had of late years been cheapened in the eyes of the public. The reason for this was that it was asserted that experts were paid by the side employing them to testify to the advantage of their employers; that the expert, like the lawyer, was therefore a hired partisan, and that both were supposed to be swayed by the bias of the moment. He did not believe, however, that the fault was in the system so much as in the public lassitude that allowed the abuses to continue uncorrected.

It was the retained expert of a corporation and the "chronic experts of the plaintiff in negligence cases," said the Justice, who had excited the greatest hostility and who had merited the severest condemnation. The employment of such an expert in the interest of a corporation was perfectly proper, but the expert should be above the suspicion of bias and should be chosen for the company by the court, and selected from a number of candidates in good standing nominated by the corporation. He advised that the law fix the amount of the expert's salary, and secure him from liability to dismissal from his office save for good reasons. The remedy in a case of a dishonest expert was in the hands of the members of the medical society. Such an expert disgraced his profession and should be disqualified for it by his peers.

"A radical change," said the Justice, "is neither desirable nor possible. Every system of evidence must admit expert testimony, and all expert testimony is subject to human limitations. The medical profession must exalt the expert by investing in him as their representative all the dignity of his order. If he prove untrue to their confidence they should know what course to take to preserve their purity. The law, on the other hand, should invest the position with every safeguard, that the expert may not be influenced by bias, self interest, or compulsion.

"The law should see that no fee should be dependent upon an opinion and that no man or corporation should have power over the subsistence of another. The suborner should meet with the same condemnation as the perjurer and should be liable to even a severer penalty. What is a 'persuader' but a euphemism for a bribe, and briber and persuader should be handled with equal severity.

"If an absolute but moderate fee can be established, I believe the State should pay on both sides in criminal cases. I do not, however, believe in the appointment of a public expert, or in a commission of experts, as has been suggested by some, as a solution of the problem.

"Theoretically this looks very well, but I fear that in our political system, such appointments would soon be made for party service and through political favoritism."

Justice Woodward's paper was followed by a discussion on the subject, during which John Sabine Smith, Republican leader in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, said the "miserable condition of things about the criminal courts," so far as expert testimony was concerned, ought to be stopped. "Some people," he said, "even live on these cases. The court ought to decide who is a fit man, and what ought to be paid."

The society elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—S. B. Livingston, (re-elected;) Vice President—Frank Ferguson, M. D.; Treasurer—D. McLean Shaw; Recording Secretary—John C. West; Corresponding Secretary—Alfred E. Ommen; Trustees—Doctors Edward F. Brush, N. E. Brill, Arthur M. Jacobus, and G. S. Youngling; Lawyers John Sabine Smith, Charles Buckley Hubbell, Theodore Sutro, and Stephen C. Baldwin.

FATAL FIGHT BETWEEN SOLDIERS

Cook Stabbed a Bugler at Huntsville, Ala., and Two Deaths Were the Result.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 12.—Henry J. Nelligan, cook, and George W. Beverly, bugler, of Company G, First Florida Regiment, quarreled in camp last night. Nelligan stabbed Beverly. The latter then drew a pistol, whereupon Nelligan's brother, H. F. Nelligan, killed him with a Springfield rifle. Beverly's brother, Roy, seeing his brother fall, thought he had been killed by Cook Nelligan. Accordingly he shot the cook dead.

Private Porter Weishant, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry, has been found with a terrible bullet wound in the throat on West Holmes Street. He said that he had been held up by two white soldiers and shot.

FOUND A HOUSE ON HIS LOT.

But as He Got $1,000 for the Mistake He Does Not Grumble.

An odd mistake, which cost a well-known contracting firm $1,000, is amusing the residents of Van Nest, in the Borough of the Bronx. Several months ago John Wilkie of 846 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street purchased a lot of ground in the newly subdivided Mapes estate, near Van Nest, with the intention of holding it for his son. A few days ago he had occasion to go to Van Nest, and thought it a good opportunity to take a look at the property. To his great surprise he found an almost completed Queen Anne cottage standing upon it. He attempted to enter the building to investigate, and a lively altercation followed between him and the watchman.

Mr. Wilkie saw his lawyer, F. V. S. Oliver, who found that Policeman Listblader of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, was holding the house. He is newly married, had purchased the lot adjoining, and when he decided to build he gave Curtis & Roke of 220 Broadway the contract to work to be built, including a survey of the lot, at a cost of $2,242 50. Through a clerical error cost them $1,000 more than the contract price. Instead of suing for heavy damages, Wilkie will sell him the house and lot at cost. The property, but he would not compromise was finally reached, which the contractors gave Wilkie $1,000 and Policeman Listblader transferred to him the property he should have built on. Wilkie is well satisfied, as he gets what he paid for his lot back and $650 besides.

California and Spain.

From the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.

If we should take the entire population of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey, and move all of these people into California, we would then have in that State an aggregate about equivalent in number to the total population of Spain, (17,000,000.) The point of comparison, however, is in the climate and the natural resources of the two areas. These have striking similarity, and if the old country can support such a great population it is to be inferred that with as fertile a soil, as favorable a climate, and as great mineral resources, the State of California may ultimately have not only a population numerically as great, but, due to better institutions, far higher intellectually.

In both countries the rainfall of the greater part of the area ranges from 10 to 15 inches per year, in some portions amounting to 20 inches or even more. The more southern valleys have a semi-tropic climate favorable for the production of citrus fruits. The water supply is relatively small and sparsely distributed, and the rivers have less value for navigation than for use in filling the irrigation canals and ditches of the farmers. Both countries, though depending largely for their agriculture upon a continuous water supply, have suffered severely from the lack of suitable laws governing the distribution and use of water, and future developments are being crippled by the uncertainty regarding this form of property.

POLICE RELEASE MISS CAMPBELL.

Her Thefts in St. Louis Are Attributed to Nervous Prostration.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—Miss Catherine Campbell, the actress, who was arrested yesterday charged with thefts at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was released to-day. Manager Chapman of the St. Nicholas stated that he was convinced that Miss Campbell was of unsound mind and a kleptomaniac. She will be taken to a sanitarium. Dr. T. A. Martin says that it is not kleptomania, but absolute prostration from overwork.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:17	Sun sets...4:33	Moon sets.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:00	Gov. Isl'd...7:11	H. Gate....9:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:37	Gov. Isl'd...7:42	H. Gate....9:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 13.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	...12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Aragonia, Antwerp	.....10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	.....12:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	..... 1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	.....7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport Mississippi, Puerto Rico and Santiago	.....10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	..... 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos	..... 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
R. F. Matthews, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	..... 8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	..... 2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Mexican ports	.... 1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

Abydos, Matanzas	.....	.....
Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Caracas, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	.....11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	.....10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	.....10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	..... 9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	.. 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Leonards, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	..... 8:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	..... 8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 P. M.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China and Japan of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 1, and Yokohama, Nov. 13, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hupeh, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Dec. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 13.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Nov. 30.
Bedouin, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 29.
Burgundia, Gibraltar Nov. 29.
City of Macon, Savannah, Dec. 9.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 26.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 1.
Flower Gate, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Friesland, Antwerp, Dec. 3.
Heathfield, Hull, Nov. 26.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Dec. 7.
L. P. Holmblad, Antwerp, Nov. 23.
Menominee, London, Dec. 1.
Moravia, Hamburg, Nov. 29.
Myrtledene, Shields, Nov. 27.
Oevenum, Cporto, Nov. 24.
Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 26.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Nov. 30.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Nov. 28.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 2.
Winifred, San Juan, Dec. 8.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 11.
Orange Nassau, Port au Prince, Dec. 8.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Dec. 6.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 9.
Trave, Bremen, Dec. 6.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

Buffon, St. Lucia, Dec. 8.
Grangense, Para, Dec. 4.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
North Cambria, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Dec. 4.
Palatia, Hamburg, Dec. 4.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 10.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

America, London, Dec. 4.
Ethelgonda, Swansea, Dec. 8.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 3.

SUNDAY, DEC. 18.

Edam, Amsterdam, Dec. 6.
La Bretagne, Havre, D

The Wanamaker Store

A Policy in Duplicate

WE made our preparations well. We have never done so much business with so little trouble and discomfort.

Two motives prompted our plans. Our holiday policy was and is, in duplicate. We aimed to give you—

First—The Greatest and Richest Stock.

Second—The Most Fun.

There's no question of our success in either regard.

And here, a hint. We have not told you all there is here. Further publicity of some of our plans for your enjoyment would have defeated their purpose. Come and find.

Unless you have looked over our stocks in China, Cut Glass, Fancy Silver Articles and *objets d'art*, you can have no idea how far our travelers wandered afield, how rigorously they searched for beauty, and how much they found that even New York has never seen.

Men's High-class Overcoats If you're contemplating the purchase of an overcoat you'll be obliged for this hint. Come in and see this stock. Come to-day while it's at its best, and get prices. Ready-to-wear garments made up as merchant tailors make them, but at much less cost to you.

At $28—Of brown imported basket rough cheviot; very stylish; whole back; half-inch lap-seams; lined with extra quality merveilleux silk; silk velvet collar.

At $30—Of genuine Carr's treble milled Meltons, in black and Oxford mixed; lined throughout with extra fine twilled silk, and interlined with soft flannel. A coat that will recommend itself particularly to good dressers is one of Vicuna, 44 in. long. This is also $30.

At $38—Of brown Vicuna; new shade; three-quarter-inch swell seams; silk lined; all the ear-marks of a high-grade custom-tailor coat. Your tailor will ask $65 for no better.

At $25 and $35—Excellent assortment of American Montagnacs.

At $50—The genuine Sedan Montagnac. Perhaps you know what the exclusive merchant tailor would charge for this—considerably more, depend on that.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Umbrellas For men, women and children. A very superior stock collected especially for the present-giving season. Handsome, stylish, good umbrellas for which you're not asked extortionate prices. Just a triad of hints:

For Men—28-in.; all silk, black; close rolling; steel rod; case with tassel to match; handles of natural wood, plain and silver trimmed; also fancy horn, stag horn and ivory. $5 each.

For Women—26-in.; all silk, black; close rolling; case and tassel to match; handles of pearl, silver deposit; ivory, silver deposit; dog's-head and fancy horn, long ivory hooks and straight handles; sterling silver caps in many designs; glass hooks, silver and gold deposit; ivory hooks, gold mounted. $5 each.

For Children—24-in.; of union taffeta; close rolling; case and tassel; handles of ivory, pearl, silver and gold. $1.75 each.

Broadway.

Rocking Chairs About two thousand gathered especially for the holiday selling. They're properly priced and must surely vacate quickly. $2.50 to $30. All the woods are represented, and the colorings are of various leathers, silk velours, corduroys and silk and wool tapestries. A half dozen random quotations:

At $5.75—Of oak; antique finish; upholstered spring seat covered in fancy velvet; high back; nicely carved.

At $7—Of oak; English finish; illuminated leather seat and back; high arms and spindled sides.

At $8.50—Of oak; golden finish; embossed leather seat and back; full arms with spindled sides; carved top.

At $10.75—Of mahogany; saddle wood seat; high arms and spindled back; top inlaid with fancy wood and mother of pearl.

At $11.75—Of mahogany; upholstered spring seat; covered in fancy wool tapestry; high back and full arms.

At $16.50—Of mahogany; upholstered spring seat; covered in silk damask; back and arms inlaid with fancy woods and mother of pearl.

Fourth floor.

What $1 Will Do Looking at the matter from the view-point of economical opportunity, why isn't the offer of the Wanamaker Literature Club a good one to consider?

If you give your friend the 20 volumes of the International Library,—and you couldn't get a better gift for anybody—it will cost you just One Dollar down. The payments can be made at your leisure after the Christmas pocket-strain is over.

If you wish to avail yourself of this suggestion, you had best see us about it, or write us about it to-day or to-morrow. The books are going at a tremendous rate, and the club machinery is working at its full capacity. After a few days we shall hesitate to promise deliveries by Christmas.

Book Store, Ninth street

Paris Novelty Silks Just snapped these up in the nick of time for holiday selling. Fresh from the Fashion City, new in design, fine in quality, and properly priced. Silks for evening wear, for street, for waists and dresses, and for rich linings. Some of the new kinds with prices:

At 60c. yd —Scotch Plaid Twilled Silks, with irregular designs in white. The $1.25 grade.

At 70c. yd.—Shepherd Check Twilled Silks, with black printings.

At 80c. yd.—Beautiful Twilled Silks, in glace effects; white design on colors.

At 90c. yd.—Brocaded Silks, in street shades; some Glace Gro de Londres; some Ottoman cord diamond, with colored dots.

At $1.10 yd.—Figured Gro de Londres and Pekin stripes, in lilac-and-white and maise-and-white.

At $1.25 yd.—Many rich Novelty Silks, in barre cords, broches, etc.; very attractive for waists and linings.

Rotunda.

Clear-out of Children's Coats About a hundred pretty little garments find themselves isolated and marked with new figures to-day to ensure a closing out of them in a hurry. Of white and colored materials, heavily interlined; sizes 1 to 4 years. $8 kinds for $6; $6 qualities for $4, and the $4 coats for $2.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Shoes For This Going Heavy-soled weather defying shoes, in tan or black, some leather-lined.

Leathers are box-calf, enameled grain, waxed calf, Russia grain or kidskin.

It's a $3 shoe and a good value at that price. We have several hundred pairs that you may have at

$1.90 Each.

All sizes, but broad widths only.

Fourth avenue and Ninth Street.

Fifty Women's Jackets An excellent chance if you are one of the fifty who come early enough. All sizes, almost all made of either black or navy blue kersey, double-breasted, drop front, showing six buttons, strapped seams, taffeta silk lining. The rest are equally good, but only one of a sort. Ten, twelve and fifteen dollar jackets a week ago.

Choose at $8.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Toyland We claim no monopoly of toy selling;—merely superiority in it. Not a modest claim, perhaps, but a perfectly honest one.

We fully sympathize with those who claim Christmas as pre-eminently the "children's day," and without neglecting other interests, we provide lavishly for children. In proof, visit Toyland. It is too big and too new and too wonderful to talk about.

Basement.

Some Book Hints Books are so particularly well adapted to holiday giving that the publishers always make immense preparations for the holiday trade. Sometimes they prepare not wisely but too well. Then chances like these come to you:

Hamlet. Shakespeare's Immortal Tragedy. Illustrated by Harold Copping. 12 full page illustrations printed in 18 colors. Text liberally interspersed with black and white illustrations. Large quarto. Bound in cloth. Gold edges. $5; our price, $1.25; morocco, $7.50; our price, $1.75.

Righting the Wrong, Brave Tom, Honest Ned. Three volumes of choice reading for boys. By Edward S. Ellis. 12mo. $1.25 per vol. Our price per vol. 40c.

Handy volume classics. 20 vols. Full gilt side and back. Half leather binding. Extra quality paper and printing. 16mo. 75c. per vol. Our price, 40c. per vol.

New National Cyclopedia. An up-to-date cyclopedia. 4 vols. Half morocco, sheep and cloth binding; either binding, $8 per set.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

GEN. MILES GIVES ADVICE

Declares that the Army Should Number 75,000 Men.

GEN. SCHOFIELD ALSO SPEAKS

The Army Reorganization Bills Discussed Before the House Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Major Gen. Miles appeared to-day before the House Committee on Military Affairs for a hearing relative to the proposed reorganization and increase of the army. Two bills for this purpose are pending, one drawn by Gen. Miles and introduced in the Senate as the Hawley bill, and another introduced in the House by Chairman Hull of the Military Committee.

Gen. Miles said he had always favored the establishment of a fixed standard. Experience had shown that our present military estimate was inadequate to maintain our position as a first-class power. It was necessary to consider our requirements both at home and abroad, and also the increasing demands made by the coast fortifications, which, so far as completed, required 185 batteries of artillery, and eventually would require 365 batteries. The late war had required 52,000 men for actual field operations. Of these 22,000 men went to Manila, 20,000 to Cuba, and 10,000 to Puerto Rico, and were actually in the presence of the enemy. Since then there had been reinforcements. The General added that home necessities must not be overlooked. The entire frontier had been stripped of troops. Complaint was made that life and property was and is thereby jeopardized, and there were fears of an outbreak in the Sioux country. It was not desirable to thus leave the frontier defenseless, and to invite disorder.

These considerations, said Gen. Miles, had led him to recommend a standard of one soldier for 1,000 of the population at home, and native troops on a basis of two native soldiers for every 1,000 population. "If we are to be a first-class power in the world," he proceeded, "we must have an adequate military system. I believe in making that system so small that it will not be a menace to the American people, but large enough to make it adequate for any emergency."

Gen. Miles added that the standard proposed by him would give an army of about 75,000 on the estimated population of to-day. In addition to this force, the use of native troops would make an effective body in the several colonies.

AMERICAN TROOPS ABROAD.

He said that we now have a greater number of our men abroad than any other country, except perhaps Great Britain. The British force in Egypt was hardly more than 3,500 men. On the basis of two native soldiers for every 1,000 population, the native troops in Puerto Rico would be recruited up to about 2,000, and in Cuba up to about 10,000. "And if we are to keep the Philippines," he said, "and I have no more idea that we will give up Manila than that we will give up Bunker Hill, then this native force will largely augment our own troops there, and I understand the natives are ready to enter upon this service.

Gen. Miles then turned his attention to his own bill. As to the cavalry, he said the tendency was to reduce the number of men in each regiment, as experience had shown that 1,000 men was about as many as a Colonel could manoeuvre properly. As to the artillery, he urged that the four-gun formation was more desirable than the six-gun in giving to the enemy the first effective blows, which were the decisive ones.

In response to questions, Gen. Miles said that at least 2,000 native and 2,000 American troops were required to maintain order in Puerto Rico. At least 15,000 were required for Western posts exposed to Indian uprisings. Concerning Cuba, Gen. Miles said that as troops were moving there now he would not go into details, as it might be construed as comment on his superiors. He expected that most of the troops would be off for Cuba within thirty days.

"When will the Cuban Government be organized?" asked Mr. Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.)

"I do not know; that is a political question," replied the General. He went on to say that probably 10,000 men would be sufficient for Cuba in the near future. The officers in the Philippines estimated they would require 20,000 men, possibly more. Altogether about 40,000 men were needed abroad and 35,000 at home.

"WHEN CUBA IS INDEPENDENT!"

"When Cuba is independent the 10,000 can be withdrawn and the army reduced?" suggested Mr. Sulzer.

"I would wait until that time comes, and then consider the question," answered Gen. Miles. "Whatever is the status of Cuba, it will be necessary to maintain a strong force there for a number of years."

The General answered Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) that there should be no delay because the peace treaty was not ratified. The proper equipping of the army was essential as a safeguard. When Mr. Hay suggested that Jamaica, no larger than Puerto Rico, was governed by a British force of 1,089, Gen. Miles said the conditions there were quite different. Puerto Rico was adequately garrisoned for a double purpose—as a base for our ships and forces and also to prevent any foreign power from attempting to take it. While he dismissed the idea that Spain would make such an attempt, yet it was well to be prepared in all quarters.

In the afternoon Gen. Schofield, who preceded Gen. Miles in command of the army, devoted his chief attention to the friction inevitably arising between the Secretary of War and the Commanding General under the present system. He referred to several unpleasantnesses in former times, and said that such troubles arose out of the system which gave the name of Commanding General to officers who had little or no authority, or even influence, as Commanding Generals. If his relations with the Secretary of War are not close, then the Secretary gets to ignoring the so-called Commanding General. In that event, the Adjutant General becomes a more important official than the Commanding General. Gen. Schofield urged that it was essential to give the President absolute power to select his own commanding officer. Instead of creating the permanent grade of Lieutenant General, he suggested giving the President authority to select at any time a Lieutenant General. The title also should be that of General in Chief, instead of Commanding General, as that would better express the idea that the head of the army was the executive officer for the President and Secretary of War.

Gen. Schofield urged also that the heads of all staff bureaus should be subordinated to the General in Chief. He thought the army should consist of about 30,000 for the Philippines, 15,000 to 20,000 for Cuba, 5,000 to 8,000 for Puerto Rico, 15,000 for manning and caring for fortifications, 10,000 for the Indian country, and 15,000 as a reserve. He did not believe in underestimating the seriousness of our task in the Philippines, and the only thing to do was to meet the conditions in the best possible manner.

GEN. MILES REJOINS.

After Gen. Schofield had concluded, Gen. Miles spoke briefly on what had been said as to the commanding General. He said the laws now clearly recognized this position as commanding General, and one of these laws made the General commanding the army a member ex officio of the Fortifications Board. He did not approve the suggestion that the head of the army be an executive staff officer to the President. During most of the time for the last 100 years the army had been under the command of a General or a Lieutenant General, and that was the practice the world over. Gen. Miles said he did not speak from a personal standpoint, as he was ready to be retired at any time. But he believed in the principle of a rank and authority commensurate with the responsibility.

Gen. Miles said, in reply to a question, that he thought it would be better for the President to have the War Minister confine himself more particularly to directing the vast administrative work of the War Department, as it was manifestly impossible for any man to come from civil life and at once become familiar with all the latest appliances of war. If the one occupying the chief military position was not liked, then let some one else be placed in military authority. But the selection should not be from so far down on the list as to amount to favoritism, for that would not be approved by the people. Gen. Miles pointed out that three Major Generals, Merritt, Brooke, and himself, had come through the recent war without hope of recognition. He cared nothing as to himself, but he urged that the services of Gen. Merritt and Gen. Brooke had been such that the rank of Lieutenant General for them, such as would be given under his bill, would be eminently fitting. In this connection he referred to the cruel working of the system by which Meade, Hancock, and Thomas had never received the rank and recognition due them for eminent services, two of them going broken-hearted to their graves.

Gen. Schofield strongly indorsed what Gen. Miles had said on giving the amplest recognition and rank to Generals for their services.

At to-morrow's hearing Adjt. Gen. Corbin and other bureau chiefs will be heard.

ANOTHER ARMY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. McClellan Introduces a Measure Favored by Young Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative McClellan of New York, who is a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and who has given the question of the reorganization of the army much consideration, to-day introduced in the House a bill for the reorganization of the army. It was drawn after consultation with many army officers, and is supposed to represent the ideas of the younger element of the army.

The bill makes some radical changes in the staff, and has some novel features. It consolidates the Adjutant General's Department and the Inspector General's Department in the General Staff, absorbs the Ordnance Department into the Artillery Corps, and abolishes the Signal Corps, transferring the duties of that corps to the Engineer Corps, and the officers to the infantry. It gives the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments each a regiment of 1,000 enlisted men. It adopts the cavalry strength of the Miles bill, the artillery strength of the Hull bill, and the infantry strength of the Miles bill.

One of the new features is a requirement that all officers of the General Staff shall perform a tour of duty before each promotion, which would give them line duty at least every ten years. This is the German method. The bill also creates an equipment department to relieve the Quartermaster's Department, and confines the duties of the latter solely to transportation.

Mr. McClellan to-day also introduced the Miles bill for the purpose of having it printed and getting it formally before the Committee on Military Affairs.

Discharge for Enlisted Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) introduced the following resolution in the Senate to-day:

That the Committee on Military be instructed to inquire, and report as soon as may be, whether some policy may not be established by law by which soldiers of the regular army, who have families or parents depending on them for support, or whose education or opportunities for business will be seriously interfered with by longer continuance in the military service, and who enlisted for the war, or under assurances that they would be held only while the war lasted, may be promptly discharged and their places, so far as necessary, be filled with new recruits.

THE FUTURE OF SAMOA.

Rumor that Germany Would Be Allowed Control Is Denied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The United States Government is not aware that any arrangement has been made for transfer of title to the Samoan Islands to Germany, and being one of the parties to the tripartite agreement under which Samoa is now governed, it is not conceivable that any change in the status of the islands can be made without the knowledge of the United States Government.

The European publication intimating that Germany had acquired sole rights in the Samoan group is recognized as a diplomatic feeler, being another of the attempts which have been made at intervals of three months for the past two or three years to ascertain how a change in the established order as to Samoa would be received in the United States. The workings of the tripartite agreement, it is frankly acknowledged, have not been entirely satisfactory to any one of the three parties—the United States, Great Britain, and Germany—but our Government sees no feasible method yet of bringing about a more desirable arrangement. This being the case, and the importance of the islands, as a port of call for American shipping, promising to become very much increased in the event of the opening of an Isthmian canal, the Government of the United States will not consent to relinquish any of its rights. The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, called at the State Department, and had an interview with Secretary Hay.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

REGULAR ARMY.—Cavalry—Captains, to be Majors: Charles A. P. Hatfield, J. B. Kerr, J. H. Dorst, and George S. Anderson. First Lieutenants, to be Captains: Lester W. Cornish, T. R. Rivers, A. L. Mill, John A. Lockwood, and Henry T. Allen.

Infantry—Second Lieutenants, to be First Lieutenants: Samuel P. Lyon and William T. Schenck.

Medical Department—To be Assistant Surgeons, with rank of First Lieutenant: Clyde S. Ford of West Virginia, James R. Church of the District of Columbia, J. H. Ford of the District of Columbia, P. M. Ashburn of Ohio, E. A. Dean of Tennessee, Walter Cox of Maryland, R. B. Westredge of Ohio, F. M. C. Usher of Kentucky, S. L. Steer of Pennsylvania, W. E. Truby of Pennsylvania, F. P. Russell of New York, E. P. Wolfe of New York, Edward Pinkham of Massachusetts, L. P. Williamson of Missouri, and C. E. Marrow of Virginia.

Second Lieutenant of Infantry—William Talcott, Jr., of New York.

To be Assistant Surgeons in the Marine Hospital Service: J. W. Kerr of Ohio, William C. Billings of Connecticut, Gustav M. Corpul of Georgia, and Dana E. Robinson of Ohio.

Congressional Notes.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pettigrew (Sil. Rep., S. D.) introduced a bill authorizing A. A. Bartlett to raise the battleship Maine and transport it to the United States.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) introduced a resolution in the Senate yesterday directing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to appoint a committee of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives to prepare and carry out plans for the celebration of the centennial of the City of Washington as capital of the United States.

Canal Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Representative Hepburn of Iowa introduced in the House to-day a bill authorizing the President to acquire by purchase from Costa Rica and Nicaragua full ownership, jurisdiction, and sovereignty of such land as may be desirable and necessary to construct and defend a ship canal. The President is also directed to construct such a canal, and the bill appropriates $140,000,000 to complete it.

Coaling Station in San Francisco Bay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a decision rendered to-day, holds that Mission Island and a small island situated just southeast thereof in San Francisco Bay, are a part of the public domain, and in accordance therewith President McKinley in a few days will issue an executive order reserving both islands as a coaling station for the use of the navy.

Resolutions Against Expansion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) and Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) presented resolutions of citizens of their States remonstrating against the extension of American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and against the acquisition of foreign territory without the consent of the people of such territory. The resolutions were referred to the Commitee on Foreign Relations.

President Dole to Visit Washington.

Honolulu, Dec. 5.—President Dole will leave for Washington on the 20th to be present at the reopening of Congress early in January.

Killed by Trolley Car and Ice Wagon.

P. McKellan, whose address is unknown, was killed yesterday afternoon, at Forty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. He was crossing the street, when trolley car No. 1,396 struck him, throwing him in front of a wagon of the Hygeia Ice Company, which ran over him. The motorman, Timothy O'Donnell of 1,848 Second Avenue, and the driver of the ice wagon, Frederick Kass of 512 East Sixteenth Street, were arraigned in the Yorkville Court and remanded to the Coroner.

Preachers War on Army "Canteen."

At a meeting of ministers of various denominations yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the National Temperance Society, 3 West Eighteenth Street, the opening shot was fired in a war that the ministers are to wage against the army "canteen." A resolution was passed asking the President and Congress to prevent the introduction of the "canteen saloon" into Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. A big mass meeting of the ministers is to be held on Jan. 9 in the Marble Collegiate Church.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound cures Kidney and Liver trouble.—Adv.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Senator Morgan Makes a Plea for Immediate Action.

SAYS THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT

Declares That Great Britain Abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Many Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—In the Senate to-day the Nicaragua Canal bill was called up by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) as unfinished business. Mr. Morgan opened the debate with a three-hour appeal for action at this session. The whole country, he said, would be disappointed if Congress did not act. He was willing to take any measure which would result in the building of the canal. In the course of his remarks he agreed to accept an amendment specifically excepting the canal from neutrality with regard to any country with which the United States might be at war, and declared that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was, in effect, no longer a binding agreement between the United States and Great Britain.

Before Mr. Morgan took the floor, Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) offered as a suggestion to Mr. Morgan the advisability of postponing the consideration of the bill until after Jan. 1. He called attention to the fact that the President in his message suggested that matters should remain in statu quo until the report of the Canal Commission was made. It was an open secret, he said, that the commission would report by the first of the new year. The report would deal with questions timely and vitally important in connection with the bill. It would report officially upon the feasibility of the enterprise, the practicability of routes, and the estimated expenditure. The work of the commission had cost a quarter of a million. Why not wait? Why go it blind?

Mr. Morgan said the country had reached a conclusion upon this question and would not be satisfied, he thought, to see this session pass without the enactment of legislation which would secure the building of the canal. Mr. Morgan said Nicaragua and Costa Rica recognized what was the universal opinion of mankind that the canal across the Isthmus must be built under the protection, control, and management of some great maritime power. The terms of the Menocal-Cardenas concessions proved this. The two sovereign republics became party to stock in the company when organized, Nicaragua retaining 6 per cent. of the paid-up stock and Costa Rica 1½ per cent. They had waived their sovereign rights in favor of the Congress of the United States. They had waived them for the benefit of their own countries in order to accomplish that without which they were the most minute, microscopic dots on the map of the world. We stood pledged by that treaty with Nicaragua to protect the canal. Our army must go there if the rights of the canal are invaded.

The rights of an exclusive character possessed under the treaty of 1867, Mr. Morgan said, were in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; but seven years before Great Britain had procured a treaty with Nicaragua identical in terms, so that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had vanished into thin air by Great Britain's act. The question of British intervention was very remote. It was only conjured in the minds of those who doubted the wisdom of a canal. If the sense of the Senate were taken, he had no doubt it would be in favor of a declaration that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was abrogated.

The main difficulty which confronted us arose out of the fact that when Mr. Cleveland withdrew the Frelinghuysen-Cabillo treaty he expressly took the ground that it established on entangling alliance and violated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"It could not violate a treaty that was dead," said Mr. Morgan. "So that Mr. Cleveland, by his first diplomatic act against the judgment of Congress, gave vitality to a treaty that was dead."

A question was raised as to the language of the bill guaranteeing the neutrality of the canal in case the United States were at war with a country. Mr. Morgan said that the language of the bill specifically excepted such a case.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) differed with Mr. Morgan. If the United States were at war with England and England should dispatch a hostile fleet to San Francisco, could that fleet pass through without interruption? asked Mr. Hoar. Did the statement in the bill as to the right of the United States to protect the canal in time of war give us the right to say the canal was not neutral? he asked.

Mr. Morgan said no nation would misunderstand the language of the bill, but he was willing to accept any language that would make our right more specific. Mr. Hoar suggested that the clause relating to the neutrality of the canal should be amended so as to read, "Except as to nations at war with the United States." Mr. Morgan said he would accept the amendment. No Senator should vote against the bill on this account.

Mr. Morgan said the President, to whom Congress had so wisely and confidingly intrusted a fund of $50,000,000 to be used "at his discretion," could certainly be trusted to hear and determine the objections of the Nicaragua or Costa Rica Governments, or the stockholders of the Maritime Canal Company.

Mr. Morgan said his plea to-day was a plea for action. This bill did not seek to build the canal; it simply placed the question in the hands of the President.

In reply to a question, Mr. Morgan said that he did not believe it would be competent for the United States, independent of any corporation, to proceed to the construction of the canal under the treaty of 1867.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's speech the Senate, at 5:10 P. M., adjourned.

NICARAGUA CANAL SITUATION.

W. R. Grace Does Not Believe that President McKinley Is Concerned About the Maritime Canal Co.

William R. Grace, the head of the syndicate for which E. F. Cragin and Edward Eyre recently secured canal construction concessions from the Nicaraguan Government, was asked yesterday if the report from Washington that New York capital had been withdrawn from his syndicate was true. In a cheerful tone the ex-Mayor said: "I am not talking about Nicaraguan Canal matters at present. There is no change in the situation, and really nothing to be said. If persons adverse to our project are saying that capital has been withdrawn from our syndicate, why, let them say so."

When Mr. Grace's attention was called to the statement that President McKinley was "displeased with the conduct of the Americans who are attempting to interfere with the concessions granted to the Maritime Canal Company," he calmly remarked: "I do not believe that the Administration is concerning itself about the affairs of the Maritime Canal Company."

At the offices of the Maritime Canal Company, in this city, no further information could be obtained than that the officers of that company were content to await the outcome of the pending measure in Congress authorizing the issue of $100,000,000 of bonds with which to build the canal. The Maritime Canal Company obtained its charter from the United States Government, and its acts are subject to Governmental supervision. Rumors have circulated recently that the Grace syndicate was trying to buy the control of the Maritime Canal Company. Officers of the last-named corporation say that they know nothing about such a movement on the part of Mr. Grace and his associates.

The present stock control of the Maritime Canal Company is held by the Nicaraguan Company, which was organized for construction purposes. The Maritime Company has issued $22,000,000 of its authorized capital of $100,000,000, and this outstanding stock is said to be widely distributed. The Nicaragua Company is the largest stockholder and is believed to be in a position to control any meeting of stockholders of the Maritime Company. Mr. Jacob W. Miller is the President of the Nicaragua Company. The stock of that company was last quoted at 7½ bid and 10 asked. One of the stockholders remarked yesterday that even at that low price he did not believe that 30,000 shares, or enough to carry the control, could now be bought in the open market.

Neither Mr. Grace nor Mr. Eyre would say anything on this subject.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

District of Columbia Business and the Bill to Protect Seamen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—To-day in the House, under the rules, was devoted to consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia. Frank A. McLain, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Representative Love of Mississippi, was presented and took the oath. Mr. Grout (Rep., Vt.,) reported the District of Columbia appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow. The House then proceeded with district business.

Afterward Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) called up a bill to amend the laws relating to the protection of American seamen. He explained that it would do away with some of the evils of the allotment system, under which seamen have been defrauded of their earnings; that the punishment of sailors by imprisonment would be greatly lessened; that masters would be required to ship with a full complement of men; that the food which the men are to receive was stated, and that punishment by flogging was abolished. There was some discussion of the bill, and amendments were offered by Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.)

At 4:50 P. M. it was suggested that no quorum was present, and on motion of Mr. Payne the House adjourned.

AGAINST A MORMON CONGRESSMAN.

Religious Bodies' Opposition to Brigham H. Roberts of Utah.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The Presbyterian Woman's Home Missionary Society to-day appointed a delegate to go to Washington to speak for it in behalf of the rejection of Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon Congressman-elect from Utah.

The Presbyterian and Methodist preachers' meetings to-day appointed delegates to represent them on the same question, and also to argue in favor of the anti-canteen bill and against the proposed repeal of prohibition in Alaska. Those subjects will come up for discussion at to-morrow's convention in Washington.

OUR PRODUCTS IN GERMANY.

Consul Monaghan Reports that Our Manufacturers Rival Germany's.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Consul Monaghan in a report to the State Department notes the progress of a formidable movement among the German manufacturers to combine against American iron and steel producers. They have become much alarmed at the development of American capacity to compete with them in their own German markets. The movement is conducted very quietly to avoid disturbing public confidence and injuring themselves, but for that reason is the more formidable.

The Consul also contributes an interesting report on the workings of the new German law establishing a new railroad zone tariff. This went into operation Oct. 1, and a comparison of its workings with those of our Inter-State Commerce law, especially in the long and short haul section, becomes of value, for this German law is planned on a principle exactly the reverse of our own; in other words, the German law establishes a reduced rate for the long haul, with the result of developing manufactures in the country remote from the larger cities where land and wages are cheap.

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

Trustees Visit President McKinley, Who Expresses His Interest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Trustees of the American University will hold their semi-annual meeting at the Arlington Hotel to-morrow. President McKinley to-day received a delegation of the board and officers of the University in the Cabinet room at the Executive Mansion. Those present were Bishop Hurst, Chancellor; Bishop McCabe of Texas, Congressman William Connell of Scranton, Penn.; G. P. Hukill, Oil City, Penn.; the Rev. Dr. D. H. Carroll of Baltimore, the Rev. J. O. Wilson of New York City, C. C. Glover, A. B. Duvall and T. W. Smith of Washington, the Rev. Dr. C. W. Baldwin, Secretary of the board; Prof. W. W. Martin, Secretary of the university; the Rev. Albert Osborn, Register; the Rev. Dr. W. L. Davidson of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. B. F. Dimmick of Harrisburg, Penn.

Representative Connell spoke on behalf of the university, and called the attention of the President to the broad scope and National character of the enterprise. The President examined the bird's-eye view of the site and the twenty-one buildings grouped upon it, and also the elevations of the proposed Ohio College of Government and the Pennsylvania Hall of Administration. He expressed a cordial and deep interest in the institution.

REWARDS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

Plan to Avoid Unjust Discrimination in Making Promotions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The Board of Naval Promotions, headed by Admiral Sicard, has submitted to the Secretary of the Navy a plan for the reward of officers who have distinguished themselves in time of war, which, it is believed, will make it possible to reward some officers without indirectly punishing others. The Judge Advocate General of the department, Capt. Lemly, is reducing the board's recommendations to the form of a bill.

The principle adopted will be to advance officers one grade to make that grade an additional number, so that the advancement will not result in the practical reduction of other officers ahead of them on the list.

It is considered possible, if Congress can be induced to act in season, that the principle contained in the bill will be applied to all those naval officers who distinguished themselves during the Spanish war, save Dewey, Sampson, Schley, and others, who have been already rewarded upon special recommendation by Secretary Long.

Hilda Petersen on Trial.

Hilda Petersen, the servant girl who is accused of having killed her three-year-old girl at Rockville Centre on March 8 last, was placed on trial before Justice Dickey, in Long Island City, yesterday. The entire day was consumed in obtaining a jury. The last man entered the box at 4:45 last evening, and the trial will get under way this morning.

W. & J. Sloane

Special Christmas Offering.

500 Karabaghs, Guendjies and Daghestans, at $5.00 to $7.00.
1000 Shirvans and Daghestans at specially low prices.
250 India, Turkish and Persian Carpets below cost of importation.

AMERICAN SMYRNA RUGS.

5000 of Imperial quality
At under manufacturer's prices.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Consumption

is a disease which must be treated with proper medicines (selected by a physician), combined with good nursing, hygienic precautions, and nourishing diet and tonics. The best tonic known to modern medical science is Ferratin.

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" **TABLETS**

fill the blood with iron, nourishing every tissue of the body, producing body-warmth, building up strength and flesh—in a word, arming the system to fight the disease.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

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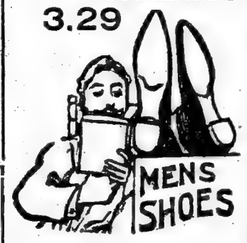

They're 5,00 Shoes.

Nowhere can you find such values. The leathers are Enamel, Box Calf, Patent Leather and Winter Russet, in the new college lasts, with extension soles. The price is 3.29 pair.

Skating Shoes, (High Cut,) 3.98.

The advanced and chronic form of

Nasal Catarrh

is the cause of other diseases.

Ely's Cream Balm

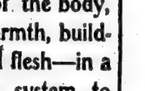

is recognized as a specific for diseases of the membrane in the nasal passages. Resort to its cure if you would be cured.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane, and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size 50 cents., at druggists' or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents., by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

GIVE YOUR FRIEND A Globe-Wernicke Expansible Book Case AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

Next year he'll have more books, and can buy additional sections to hold them. Write for descriptive matter.

THE GLOBE CO., Fulton and Pearl Sts.

Rosemarie

is the name of our four-button GLACE GLOVE of which we make a specialty. In White, Pearl, Tan, Gray, and Black. We guarantee every pair.

E. A. Morrison & Son 893 Broadway.

$15 The New Overcoat THE "OLIVEDEN" Made Only by Us.

A fashionable garment, single or double breasted, in Kersington or Box Kersey, Melton and Belfast Frieze, silk, satin or cassimere lined. All seams triple lapped; finished with covered silk velvet collar. (No sweat-shop work).

COHEN & CO N. W. cor. Nassau & Ann sts (Entire Building).

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

FLEMISH OAK LOG STOOLS $6.00

45 West 23d Street.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal; lowest rates; confidential; no waiting. Potter Bldg., 38 Park Row, Room 201.

Sale of Valuable Collections.

The sale began yesterday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Austion Rooms, 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, of the antiques, furniture, paintings, &c., collected by the late Mrs. Catherine Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Sallie Morris Corey, the late Alfred Roe, and others. There are nearly 1,500 of these articles, and 250, in consecutive numbers as given in the catalogue, will be sold daily between the hours of 2 and 6 P. M. The first 250 articles were sold yesterday at satisfactory prices.

$3,300,000 in Gold Arrives.

About $3,300,000 in gold arrived here from Europe yesterday. On the steamship Campania was £109,700 for Morton, Bliss & Co. By the steamship La Champagne came 10,000,000f. for the Crédit Lyonnais, which goes to Cuba; 788,000f. for the National City Bank, and 700,000f. for Muller, Schall & Co.

DEMAND THE "SEAL BRAND" Hunyadi Matyas The Best Hungarian Aperient Water

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN PLAN

Lively Debate in the Reichstag on General Affairs.

THE EMPEROR'S EASTERN TRIP

Baron von Bulow Says the Sultan Is Friendly—The Spanish-American War.

BERLIN, Dec. 12.—During the course of the debate on foreign affairs in the Reichstag to-day, Herr Richter, the German Radical leader, expressed the opinion that Emperor William's tour of the Holy Land had left a mixed impression in the minds of Protestants. Continuing, Herr Richter protested against the recent expulsion from North Schleswig as being unworthy of a great people, and expressed the hope that the negotiations with Great Britain for a commercial treaty were progressing well.

Herr Richter said he considered Germany's attitude during the war between the United States and Spain had been very correct. Regarding the references to Germany in President McKinley's message to Congress, he remarked:

"I should be pleased if the American Government succeeded in convincing the German Government that the precautionary measures taken in America with regard to pig products are such as exclude all danger to health, and if, on the other hand, Germany, as the result of this, should see her way to facilitate American importations. If there be a real danger of the introduction of disease, the interests of consumers must be temporarily subordinated, but the veterinary police regulations ought not to be used as a handle to render the importation of cattle and meat products more onerous than is permitted by the tariff rates in treaties of commerce."

The Radical leader also said no unnecessary obstacles should be placed in the way of the importation of American products. He then advocated the new Army bill, but said it was of such proportions that it did not harmonize with the sympatny expressed in the speech from the throne on the subject of the Czar's disarmament proposals. In conclusion, Herr Richter severely criticised the treatment of the Lippe-Detmold question, and demanded that Emperor William's telegrams should be countersigned by the responsible Minister.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, replied. Referring to the alleged general uneasiness as to the condition of public affairs, he said that in his opinion the situation both at home and abroad was favorable. In any event he could aver that there was no uneasiness among the Federal Governments of the Empire, which were entirely of one mind on all important questions.

Regarding Herr Richter's allusion to Ministerial responsibility, he said that nothing was done in the Empire without the responsibility of the imperial Chancellor, and that during Emperor William's absence in the East public affairs had been continuously disposed of. The lateness of date for convoking the Reichstag was due, he said, to the necessity of thoroughly preparing the proposed bills. Regarding the expulsions, he pointed out that the power vested in individual States for the performance of such acts could not be limited.

He then explained the necessity for legislation to protect men who are willing to work against the intimidation of strikers, and concluded by declaring that the settlement of the Lippe-Detmold succession rested with the Bundesrath, which had not yet reached a decision.

Baron von Bülow, the Foreign Secretary, dwelt at length upon foreign affairs. He said the Eastern question at the present moment was peaceful and much less threatening to the peace of the world, though he did not mean to imply that the problem was settled. "It is like a sea serpent," he continued; "one bit appears after the other. None of those who hear me will live to see the final settlement. We must, after all, leave to our children's children a few nuts to crack. Germany does not aim at a selfish influence in the Orient, and in that fact lies the peculiarity and security of her position at the Golden Horn. The sympathies of the Turks with Germany rest upon the conviction that she means to uphold international law with reference to Turkey as well as to other nations."

Discussing Emperor William's recent tour, Baron von Bülow said that its result had disproved all the stories disseminated as to adventurous plans and opposing claims. The German Protestants would allow no one to dispute their right to have a house of God in holy places. The desire of Emperor William, he asserted, to dedicate the Church of the Redeemer himself was an act of piety to his ancestors as well as a matter of personal religion. It was devoid of all antagonism to other creeds, and the proof of this was in the fact that all standing on common Christian ground might equally rejoice in the opportunity afforded by the journey of his Majesty, who, as Emperor of all the Germans, had given the Abode of the Holy Virgin to his Catholic subjects.

The journey also showed other Governments, the Foreign Secretary continued, that Germany does not wish to injure the well-founded rights of others anywhere. Neither in the East nor elsewhere did Germany oppose French interests, though, of course, she had nowhere recognized a foreign protectorate of German subjects, the protection of Germans belonging only to the German Emperor—a right not now declared for the first time, but which existed on Jan. 18, 1871, (the day King William of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles,) and had been exercised on several occasions since.

Referring to the expulsions from Prussia, he said: "International relations will be in no way disturbed, since the expulsions were an act of sovereignty which, in certain special cases, could not be avoided. Confidential friendly negotiations with Austria on the subject are proceeding. The Dreibund has not been shaken. That alliance was the result of a historic effort of great statesmanship, and still holds good, preserving the most complete autonomy at home with absolute independence abroad. The parties thereto are equally interested in its maintenance, and each would lose to an equal extent by the termination of the Dreibund." With regard to Germany's relations to Great Britain, Baron von Bülow said there were various matters in which Germany could proceed in company with England, and that willingly, without prejudice to and with the fullest maintenance of other valuable relations. Then, turning to Germany's attitude toward the Hispano-American war, he said:

"Our duty has been to take care that Germany's relations with neither Spain nor America should be disturbed. Germany has no special interest in Cuba, and it was not for Germans to judge who was right or who was wrong. Therefore the German Government has scrupulously observed a loyal neutrality. Never during the war did the Government show or even feel any inclination toward unwarranted intervention. In a straightforward manner, within the bounds of strict neutrality and without prejudicing our relations with either belligerent, we did everything in our power to prevent injury to German shipping and trade. [Cheers.] Various differences of principle existed in our commercial relations with America, but the negotiations that were stopped during the war will be resumed, and, I may venture to believe that, with mutual good will, the friendly relations between Germany and the United States will be maintained in the field of commerce."

In concluding, Baron von Bülow said: "Governments everywhere are endeavoring to preserve the peace, and Germany hopes to succeed for a long time to come in avoiding serious conflicts. True to its historic traditions and the Emperor's great aims, the German nation, while protecting to the full its right and interest and mindful that its future depends upon its strength and the sharpness of its sword, will nevertheless never fail when the universal aims of humanity or the maintenance of the world's peace and commerce are involved."

ENGLAND'S NAVAL RESERVES.

British Government Enlarging the Force in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 12.—Further evidence of the strained relations between Great Britain and France is afforded by the action of the British Admiralty in distributing circulars all around the Island of Newfoundland, inviting fishermen to enroll themselves in the Naval Reserve, for which special inducements are offered. The regulations require the men to enroll for a period of five years, during each of which they must put in twenty-eight days' drill in the shore batteries, together with six months on board a warship during the period of enlistment.

They will receive an annual retaining fee of $20, besides uniform, kit, and 80 cents a day while drilling. If called out in war time they will be paid the same as the regular bluejackets. So desirous is the Admiralty to secure the colonial fishermen for this service that the drilling periods and the warship cruising are to fall during the Autumn and Winter months, so as not to interfere with the regular fishing operations of the colony.

Relations of France and Britain.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of a religious society of which he is President, the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson, took occasion to-day to express his great sympathy for France and his profound conviction that she would unite herself with England and the United States for progress and civilization. "I hope," he said, "that at Christmas time there will no longer be any question of war between Great Britain and France."

The Coal Mines of Venezuela.

CARACAS, Dec. 3.—Three days ago the Italian man-of-war Dogali, after saluting the President of the Republic, who is at present at La Guayra, went to Guanta, where it took on board, as samples, fifty tons of coal from the mines of that name. It is reported that the Italian company which is contemplating the purchase of these mines, is acting in concert with the Italian Government.

New Export Taxes in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 12.—President Zelaya has issued a decree imposing an export tax of $17 in gold on each kilogram of gold and 12 cents in gold on each kilogram of rubber. These taxes, with the export tax on mahogany and Spanish cedar, are to constitute a reserve for the redemption of the paper money issued by the Government.

France and Germany More Friendly.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, gave a dinner this evening at the German Embassy in honor of M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The papers to-morrow will make much of this incident. There is a strong feeling in favor of a Franco-German rapprochement as a result of the Fashoda affair.

Cubans in Peru to Cheer Our Squadron

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 12.—Cubans residing here are preparing to give an enthusiastic reception to the United States battleships Oregon and Iowa on their arrival, in the northern passage along the coast, en route to join Admiral Dewey's squadron at Manila.

Wales May Reopen Victoria Bridge.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 12.—The work of remodeling the Victoria Bridge from a tubular to an open railroad bridge of twice its width is finished, and the Prince of Wales, who opened it in 1860, has been asked to reopen it next Summer. The golden rivet which the Prince used thirty-eight years ago has been preserved.

Cruiser Philadelphia at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 12.—The United States cruiser Philadelphia arrived here to-day. Commodore Albert Kantz, Capt. Edwin White, Dr. Dickinson, Lieut. Miller, and Paymaster Stanton called upon President Zelaya in the course of the afternoon. They report all well on board the warship.

Esterhazy Willing to Testify.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Comte Esterhazy has written M. Mazeau, President of the Court of Cassation, declaring his readiness, if granted a safe conduct, to appear before the court, to be confronted with all the witnesses, and to defend his own honor and that of the late Col. Henry.

Heavy Tides on Nicaragua Coast.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 12.—Owing to the recent heavy tides, the Nicaraguan Government has decided to remove the Custom House and public buildings at Cape Gracias to a more secure position near the mouth of the Coco River.

Peruvian Congress Adjourns.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 12.—The Peruvian Congress closed to-day, leaving the writ of habeas corpus suspended on the eve of the elections. The political outlook is stormy.

THE HANSCOM COURT-MARTIAL.

Commodore Philip and Chief Constructor Hichborn Testify in the Accused Officer's Behalf.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—Commodore John W. Philip was a witness for the defense to-day in the court-martial of Naval Constructor Hanscom. He had come from Washington with Naval Constructor Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, who also testified. Mr. Hichborn said that, as head of the construction corps, he had maintained direct relations with the accused. He said that he had known him for thirty years, and testified eloquently to the good reputation of the defendant. He said in brief:

"I have known Mr. Hanscom as an able officer and a competent constructor, and, as far as I know, there can be no question as to his integrity. He has always been faithful in his duty, and I feel that he would not have signed a fraudulent document, knowing it to be such. Just before the opening of the war the demands made on him were great, and in a personal communication he told me that he did not know whether he could hold out or not. He worked day and night and on Sundays. The deficiency that the department most felt was the lack of torpedo boats. The Mackenzie was then being finished in this yard, and the work was hurried by the authorities in Washington."

"You believed, did you not, that the accused was not fit or competent to carry the burden placed upon his shoulders?"

"I did not. I believe that Mr. Hanscom did as well as the exigencies of the war would permit, as did every man in the service. Mr. Hanscom had a specially hard job."

"In what way did his work differ from that of any other Naval Constructor?"

"He had an unorganized navy yard to start with. The department piled the work on him without any reference to his ability to handle it. He was obliged to do the best he could."

The testimony of Commodore Philip was of the same nature, and he expressed the greatest faith in Mr. Hanscom's personal and official character.

"Your conviction of his innocence," asked the Assistant Judge Advocate, on cross-examination, "could be overcome by evidence, could it not?"

"Yes Sir. If the evidence were sufficient I would believe it."

"In other words, you think he is a man who might err?"

"We all might err."

DIVORCED FROM A SINGER.

Senator Thurman's Daughter Set at Liberty at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Virginia Thurman Cole was granted a divorce to-day from T. Kelly Cole. The former is a granddaughter of the late Senator Thurman, and the latter was a member of the Bostonians' opera company at the time of the marriage, seven years ago. Neglect of duty and failure to provide were the grounds.

DEATH OF A CHINESE STUDENT.

The Consul Objects to the Performing of an Autopsy.

Richard T Bowe is the American name of a Chinese student who died at the New York Hospital yesterday. He was twenty-seven years old and for eight years had lived at the Chinese Consulate, 26 West Ninth Street. He was studying to be a civil engineer at the New York University. Last Wednesday Bowe had a severe intestinal attack, and called in Dr. Wright of 55 West Tenth Street, who advised his removal to the New York Hospital. This was effected Saturday evening, although the patient was very weak. At the hospital the case was diagnosed at appendicitis, and an operation was performed at 9 P. M. The sick man did not rally, and he died yesterday morning. Clerk Robinson of the hospital asked the Consul for permission to perform an autopsy, but he indignantly rejected the idea, and said he would not consent to it unless compelled by the law of the country.

The Chinese are very much opposed to the custom, as they deem it a sacrilegious mutilation of the body. It is probable that an autopsy may be held to-day, although the Coroners' office may take heed of the wishes of the dead student's countrymen in the matter.

REV. DR. J. R. KERR DEPOSED

Action by the New York Presbytery Promptly Taken.

SUSPENDED FROM COMMUNION

The Pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church Vacant Subject to the Congregation's Choice.

The Presbytery of New York decided yesterday by a vote of 90 to 4 that the Rev. J. R. Kerr, D. D., be deposed from the Christian ministry and suspended from the communion of the Church. This action was taken after an unusually protracted session of the Presbytery, which was almost entirely devoted to a consideration of the case. The Rev. Dr. Kerr was the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in West End Avenue, against whom charges of immoral conduct were recently brought. The Rev. Dr. Birch, Stated Clerk, in announcing to the reporters the action of the Presbytery, said the Presbytery had resolved that this judgment be published and nothing else, and that any member known to have discussed the case and given any further information would be visited with the execration of his brethren.

It was learned that the judgment of the Presbytery was based on a letter from Dr. Kerr himself and on representations from his friends in the Presbytery, and not on any communication from the Fourth Presbyterian Church, although a committee from that church, composed of John H. MacDonald, Edmund Hovey, Matthew J. Elgas, and John L. Cameron had a conference with the officers of the Presbytery before the meeting.

Two votes were taken on the resolution to depose Dr. Kerr, the first of which resulted in 53 affirmative votes and 11 negative, while 30 members declined to vote. This vote was reconsidered, the resolution was amended to read as quoted, and passed by a vote of 90 to 4.

The Rev. Dr. Mullally headed the opposition and suggested that action be deferred and that a committee be appointed to hear Dr. Kerr.

The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel W. Conklin was designated to preach and declare the pulpit of the Fourth Church vacant. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander was appointed to moderate the sessions of the church, and it was voted that the church be permitted to supply its own pulpit.

The scandal in which Dr. Kerr's name became involved, it is said, was disclosed as a result of factional feeling in the Fourth Church. Dr. Kerr had not been attending the Wednesday night prayer meetings, and from this and other reasons some of the Trustees concluded that something must be wrong with his private life. Private detectives were employed to shadow him and report his doings. On Nov. 9 the detectives reported that evidence against the pastor could be had that night. Three of the Trustees and an Elder of the church met the detectives and were taken to a Broadway hotel, and by some pretext gained entrance to a room where Dr. Kerr was found in the company of a young woman. Dr. Kerr, the story goes, pleaded for clemency, but the Trustees demanded his resignation. Accordingly, on Nov. 27, Dr. Kerr announced his desire to retire from the pastorate. On the next night a committee was appointed to appear before the Presbytery and ask for the severance of the pastoral relations between Dr. Kerr and the church. This is the committee that met the officers of the Presbytery yesterday, but from which Dr. Birch said the Presbytery had received no communication.

The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, formerly pastor of the West Presbyterian Church, and who was called to the New York Presbyterian Church in February last, returned the call to the Presbytery yesterday on account of ill health. Dr. Birch explained that, although Dr. Paxton had preached in the New York Church he had deferred an answer to the call. Dr. Paxton will go abroad with his wife and daughter in January.

COL. KIMBALL CUTS RED TAPE.

He Will Send the Puerto Rican Crew of the Rita Home at Once, Notwithstanding Their Citizenship.

It took Col. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army; Depot Quartermaster at New York, and Superintendent of the army transport service, just two minutes yesterday to untangle a maze of red tape that for a time seemed to involve some pretty knotty questions.

It came about this way: Twenty-two Puerto Ricans came here as a part of the crew of the army transport Rita. The Rita was a captured Spanish prize, and has been used by the army for service around the coast of Puerto Rico. She needed overhauling, and came North for repairs, arriving ten days ago. The crew had been shipped under the local coasting regulations. When they came North they understood, they say, that the Government would send them back to Puerto Rico, but there was no written contract. The vessel on reaching here went to Erie Basin. The men were paid off for their sea service, and on Saturday last received another week's pay for duty in the harbor.

Capt. Laffin of the Rita says he made no promises to return the men, but understood that the army officials in Puerto Rico would write to the officials here asking that the Puerto Ricans be returned. No such letter came, however, and Major Summerhayes, the Assistant Quartermaster here, ordered the Captain to discharge the men. The claim is that the crew is now Americans and are entitled to transportation.

Ultimately they appeared at the office of Col. Kimball, in the Army Building. The story was briefly told to the Colonel. The Government had stranded them here, and, being no longer foreigners and having no Consul to appeal to, to whom might they appeal?

Col. Kimball listened patiently, and then, touching his chest, he said:

"Appeal here."

"And what will you do?"

"Send all back on the next transport. It sails Wednesday."

Then Col. Kimball sent for Major Summerhayes.

"Major," asked he, "about this Rita's crew?"

"We have nothing to do with them. They are American citizens," replied the Major.

"We'll send them back," said the Colonel.

"On what vessel?" asked the Major.

"On the Mississippi, Wednesday," replied the Colonel.

That settled it. The crew went back to the Rita with an order for the cook to feed them until they go aboard the Mississippi to-morrow morning.

8,000 CARS AND 80 LOCOMOTIVES.

Leased for Ten Years by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.—Judge Morris in the United States District Court to-day granted the application of Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to lease from the Mercantile Trust Company 3,000 box cars and 30 locomotives, and from the Maryland Trust Company 50 locomotives, 3,000 box cars, and 2,000 coal cars. The total of the Mercantile Trust Company's lease is $1,857,000 at 5 per cent. for ten years from Jan. 1, 1899, and of the Maryland Trust Company's $3,283,000 at 5 per cent. for ten years from Jan. 1, 1899.

Columbus-Chicago Rate War Ended.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 12.—The Columbus-Chicago rate war was practically ended to-day when the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad notified the Ohio Central lines that it would no longer accept business at the reduced rate. The Baltimore and Ohio handles the business from Galatea to Chicago. Pressure by the Pennsylvania lines ended the war.

Killed on the Pan Handle Railroad.

BURGETTSTOWN, Penn., Dec. 12.—Carl McBride and his wife were driving in a sleigh from their home, near North Star, to this place. When near Raccoon station, on the Pan Handle Railroad, an express train dashed into them. Both were terribly mangled and instantly killed. They had been married but a few weeks.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound cures Rheumatism or money refunded.—Adv.

HAPPENINGS IN ALASKA.

Three Miners Killed by a Blast—United States Court Convenes—Tanana River Mail.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Dec. 12.—News is brought by the steamer Farrallon, which has arrived here from Skaguay, Alaska, that on Dec. 2 Charles Watson, John McGubbin, and John Hapin lost their lives by the premature explosion of a blast. The men were working on the grade of the White Pass and Yukon Railway, between Camps Nos. 9 and 10. They were charging a hole when the explosion occurred. Their bodies were horribly mangled.

The first attempt to reach Dawson in Winter time with a horse was made on Dec. 4 from Skaguay by Joseph Reilly and Joseph Achenbach, old miners and prospectors. Their pony weighed 600 pounds, and their outfit consisted of two sleighs and 1,070 pounds of provisions and clothing. They expect to reach Dawson in thirty days.

The United States Court is in session at Juneau, and the docket shows the largest number of criminal cases since the organization of the District of Alaska. The Grand Jury is still turning out indictments, principally cases of selling liquor to Indians. The court has also taken up the matter of suppressing witchcraft practiced among the Indians, who are very superstitious. When one of the tribe becomes sick with some disease which the Shaman, or doctor, is unable to cure, he pronounces the patient bewitched. Then the relatives of the sick Indian accuse some of the tribe as a witch. This accusation is equivalent to a death sentence, as the accused is immediately tortured to death. United States District Judge Johnson, in his charge to the Grand Jury, asked for a patient inquiry into the offenses growing out of the superstitions.

The first United States mail for Tanana River left Dyea Dec. 5 in charge of Alfred I. Smith. He has two dog teams of seven dogs each. The weight of the mail exceeds 1,000 pounds.

Passengers of the Farrallon tell a story of the remarkable escape from drowning and subsequent death of John Hicks, who was a passenger on the Utopia, which caught fire while on her way from Seattle to Skaguay Nov. 17. During the excitement Hicks jumped overboard, and it was thought he had been drowned. It appears, however, that Hicks managed to get on the bottom of a capsized lifeboat and drifted for twenty-four hours before the boat went ashore on Kake Island. Cold and numb, the man wandered about on the island in search of a habitation for eight days, living on whatever herbs he could find. Becoming completely exhausted, he made his way to the beach, where he lay down to die.

Shortly after he had reached the beach a canoe with several Indians came along, picked Hicks up, and took him to the village and turned him over to the Rev. Dr. Moon, a missionary, who did everything in his power for the unfortunate fellow. When Hicks began to improve, the Rev. Mr. Moon started with him in a canoe to Wrangel, where he could receive proper medical attention. Before reaching Wrangel Hicks died, and his body was buried on the beach. He told Mr. Moon that his mother resided in Tacoma.

BRITAIN RESERVES TOWN SITES.

Crown Takes Lands Outside of Mining Fields in Lake Atlin District.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 12.—The British Columbia Government has made a crown reserve of all town sites and land outside of the mining fields in the Lake Atlin district. This was recently announced privately by C. Zetlin, Premier of British Columbia, to Gold Commissioner W. J. Rant, who has just arrived in Seattle from Atlin.

A Dominion Surveyor has been sent North to survey all town sites already laid out and find feasible locations for new towns to be located in the Spring. The reserve includes a district five miles wide, clear around Lake Atlin; Atlin City, at the north of Pince Creek, which has a population of 300; Discovery, ten miles further up, with 400 people; Surprise City, at the west end of Surprise Lake, where 200 are spending the Winter, and numerous other town locations that have been made since the district was opened last Fall.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Annual Convention Addressed by President Gompers at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 12.—The eighteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order in Strope's Hall to-day. About 152 delegates, including William Thorne and William Inskip of London, England, were present. The latter is here to plead for a closer alliance between the United States and Great Britain along industrial as well as political lines. President Evans of the Kansas City Commercial Club welcomed the delegates.

In his address President Samuel Gompers referred especially to the growth of "internationality," and to the fact that the exchange of union cards is being adopted internationally. He said that the Federation would do everything possible to cultivate fraternal feeling between the wage earners of all countries.

PORTER TALKS OF CUBA.

The United States Special Commissioner Returns to This City.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner of the President, who has been in Cuba several months making inquiry into the commercial and monetary condition of the island, arrived here to-day on the steamer Admiral Sampson, from Port Antonio.

In a brief talk before leaving for Washington, Mr. Porter said it was the President's intention to recommend that the revenues raised in Cuba should be devoted to improvements on the island. The wisdom of this method of disposing of the revenues was fully established in the mind of Mr. Porter during his visit. He said there was great need of improvement in the condition of the roads throughout the island and in the streets of the cities and the sanitary regulations for the latter. He further was of the opinion that the customs duties to be established should be made with a view of aiding the Cuban merchants, rather than increasing the United States revenues. He would favor a reduction in the duties on the necessaries of life.

As to the sanitary condition of the island Mr. Porter said that Santiago and the eastern end of the island under control of this Government is in much better sanitary condition than Havana and other towns in the western section still in possession of the Spanish.

CHINESE KEPT OUT OF HAWAII.

Arrivals on the City of Peking Met by American Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—Owing to the quarantine regulations at this port, no mail or passengers were landed last night from the steamer City of Peking, which arrived from the Orient. She left Hongkong one day late and lost three days by unavoidable delays at other ports.

The Peking reached Honolulu a little over a week ago with eighteen Chinese, who sought homes in the Hawaiian Islands. At the dock they were met by United States officials, who demanded of them papers giving them permission to land on territory belonging to Uncle Sam. Pending investigation by the officials, the Celestials were given quarters at the dock, and if they cannot prove their right to enter the United States they will be shipped back to their native country.

The only soldiers aboard the Peking are ten men who have been discharged on account of the expiration of their terms of enlistment. Eight of these are from Manila and two from Honolulu. All are in good health, and there was no sickness aboard the Peking during the voyage.

Ludlow Havana's Military Governor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Secretary Alger this afternoon designated Gen. Ludlow to act as first Military Governor of Havana City, with full power to deal with all local questions. Gen. Ludlow will leave for his post shortly. Gen. Greene, now at Havana, will remain there until relieved by Gen. Ludlow and then come home to be retired.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Signal Corps' Work Explained by Gen. Greely.

WHY HIS MEN DID NOT DIE

Sanitation and Discipline Their Safeguard—No Change in the Tropic Ration Needed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Service, testified before the war investigating commission to-day that his plans had been laid well ahead, and that when appropriations became available there was no delay in launching the work. He knew what would be required and acted accordingly. He said the auxiliary force of the corps was mustered in, organized, and sent to the front in thirty days after its formation was authorized. Every order from the commanding General to create lines of communication had been obeyed promptly. He had made a practice of having the necessary material always on hand at supply points, and there had not been a single complaint over the manner in which the corps had responded to all calls upon it.

Gen. Greely was then asked whether he had been hindered or delayed at any time in the administration of his department by any one in authority over him. He replied:

"Well, of course, in time of war, when large supplies are needed, in many cases it is necessary to convince the Secretary of War that certain things are necessary to be done. There was at first some delay, and before the war I was cautioned to be circumspect in purchases and expenses. This never did any real harm, and when the emergency arose I was given something I needed and was well supported by the department."

When asked if he had any suggestion to offer the commisison Gen. Greely said:

"I believe there should be some officer in the American Army whose duty it should be to see that the American soldier is fed. I believe the problem of feeding, clothing, and paying the army is a business one and any three competent business men could get together and devise a system as much in advance of our present one as that is in advance of 150 years ago."

Referring to the health of his men, Gen. Greely said:

"I may mention that out of 1,300 men in the corps, I only had 5 succumb to disease. There were 2 killed and 2 officers had their horses shot under them."

"Did you have any doctors in your corps?"

"No, Sir!"—quite positively.

There was a general laugh at this, and Gov. Beaver said:

"Good thing Dr. Connor is not here."

"I will say," added Gen. Greely, "that I made a point of impressing upon my officers that their men in the field were bound to be as irresponsible as children, and would have to be looked after as such regarding their food, sinks, and bedding. I tried to see that my officers carried out this supervision everywhere, and must say they did so faithfully. The result speaks for itself."

In conclusion Gen. McCook asked: "Will you state how Cervera was located in Santiago?"

"Through Col. Allen of my corps," said Gen. Greely, "who received the news from Havana in the afternoon, and the President had it at midnight."

"How did you manage to communicate between Santiago and Havana and how did you get the news out of Havana?"

"We had our confidential agents in Cuba where they would do the most good, and they had their own methods of communicating with each other. We arranged that before the war. They were men upon whom we could depend, and when anything worth knowing happened in Cuba, the President usually had it by midnight."

"All the same," said Gen. McCook, "I don't see how you did it."

Gen. Greely, speaking of the press censorship, said the greatest latitude of criticism upon the Government had been permitted, he suppressing only particularly violent and unreasonable attacks. The managers of the commercial telegraph lines had aided him greatly in this matter.

Gen. Charles P. Egan, Commissary General, testified that upon assuming charge of his department he found an abundance of food on hand and with the troops at various points in the field. This continued up to date. As to complaints, he said that about 70 per cent. of the officers thought unfavorably of the canned roast beef. He received no actual complaints. He had the matter investigated, and found the meat perfectly good. He had some in his office, and offered to show it to the commission. The department furnished an abundance of potatoes, onions, and tomatoes to cook with it. If they did not reach the soldiers, that was the fault of the Transportation Department. Cases of neglect in the transportation and loading of supplies had come to his notice in several cases, and had been presented personally to the Quartermaster.

Gen. Egan said he believed the army never would be properly fed till the Commissary Department had charge of the transportation as well as the purchase of rations. He said he believed the Commissary Department should furnish not only food, but the cooking and eating utensils, and transport them to the troops. All his experience confirmed this.

Gen. Egan said that there were few contractors who did not cheerfully make good any deficiency in the quality of material delivered.

Col. Denby—Do you think that the officers took proper care in seeing that the beans and everything else, in fact, were well cooked? Does not the value of the food work down to the value of the cook, after all?

Gen. Egan—Unquestionably so. I believe the cooking was almost uniformly bad. I believe good cooks ought to be employed if they cost $100 a minute. I have recommended that very thing in my bill before Congress, and I devoutly believe it ought to be done.

Gen. Egan explained at some length the interpretation he had put upon "General Order 116" for the commutation of rations for sick soldiers at the rate of 60 cents per day, concerning which there had been much complaint that it applied only to the sick in hospitals, and that men "sick in quarters" had to eat the bacon and hard tack rations. Gen Egan assured the commission that the commutation was available for sick in quarters as well as in hospitals, and showed his telegram to the chief commissary officers to this effect. He said the trouble in getting the order executed lay with the doctors. He had refused to let them hold the saving out of commutation for the hospital fund. They objected to draw the commutation money because they were made to account for what they did not use. He said, however, that this system of commutation was the best and most economical he had been able to devise.

Referring to a tropic ration, Gen. Egan said:

"I have recommended to the department the addition of a little more sugar and a little dried fruit for the soldiers in the tropics, but otherwise the ration is good. Those who talk against the eating of meat in the tropics do not stop to consider that the reason the native of the tropics does not eat meat is not because he don't want it, but because he cannot afford it. And when you look at the native you see he is a product of his food, and there is nothing to him. The English tropic ration differs very little from our own, and, with the changes I have mentioned, our army ration, which is the product of 100 years' experience, is the best food the American soldier could have.

NEW YORK SOLDIER A SUICIDE.

Carbolic Acid Ends Frederick Wardell's Life in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Dec. 5.—Private Frederick Wardell committed suicide on Nov. 30 by taking a dose of carbolic acid. He was twenty-four years of age, and a member of Company K, First New York Volunteers. He was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where his parents reside.

Granville W. Wells of Company M died at the military hospital Dec. 1. His body will be sent home.

RELIEVING MANILA VOLUNTEERS

War Department Sending Regulars to Take Their Places.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The War Department has begun in earnest the relief of the volunteer troops now stationed at Manila by regulars. This afternoon Secretary Alger signed an order designating for this purpose six regiments of United States Infantry out of eight held in reserve for service in sub-tropical countries. The regiments are the Twentieth, at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; the Third, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; the Twelfth, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Fort Riley, Kan.; the Seventeenth, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; the Fourth, at Fort Sheridan, and the Twenty-second, at Fort Creek, Neb.

They will go forward to Manila as soon as transportation can be provided. It may be that the two regiments still held in reserve, the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry, will join the others before they sail. These regiments were selected in the reverse ratio to the loss sustained by them in the Cuban campaign. The volunteers in Manila will be retired in the order in which they reached that city.

CUBAN OFFICERS QUIT HAVANA.

Sanguilly and Others Await the Evacuation of Marianao—Alleged Plot to Seize the City.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—The United States Evacuation Commissioners and Gen. Greene sent Gen. Clous and Capt. Hart at noon to-day to exchange views with the Spanish Commissioners. It was arranged that all the Cuban officers and soldiers, including Gen. Julio Sanguilly and Gen. Lacret, should go to the Cuban camp near Marianao and remain out of the city until the Spanish forces are withdrawn. Mr. Jerome, the British Consul, had already called at the Palace on the same mission.

A number of Spanish officers called upon Gen. Greene to ask if he had any objection to having Sanguilly and other Cubans who were "secreted" in the Hotel Inglaterra, taken to the Detention House for examination. Gen. Greene invited the officers to make the examination in the hotel. This they did, asking the Cubans various questions.

Gen. Sanguilly, with ten other prominent Cubans, under the escort of two Spanish aides and Gen. Greene's aide, Lieut. Stevens, went by carriage to the railway station and started for Marianao. The Spanish aides left the party at the last outpost, but Lieut. Stevens, Col. Girauta, and Señor Benitez, Secretary and interpreter, respectively, to the Spanish Evacuation Commission, continued to Marianao, where the Cubans promised to remain until the Spanish leave.

It is said that Capt. Gen. Castellanos accuses the Cuban Generals, Julio Sanguilly and Lacret, of a plot to cause an uprising and seize the city at a time when the Spanish garrison is greatly weakened, and before the American troops have arrived in numbers sufficient to enforce order. He is said to have declared that the riot of last night was provoked by Sanguilly and Lacret. Sanguilly and Lacret were in the Hotel Inglaterra, and, at the time this dispatch is filed, they are supposed to be still secreted there.

Sanguilly arrived from New York yesterday by the Vigilancia, and could not have had time to do much "plotting." The Americans think the charges against Sanguilly and Lacret entirely without foundation.

DEWEY SAVES A CRUISER.

One of the Sunken Spanish Warships Floated and Sent Away.

MANILA, Dec. 12.—The Isla de Cuba, one of the cruisers sunk by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila, on May 1 last, and which he subsequently caused to be raised, started for Hongkong this morning under her own steam. She is of 1,030 tons displacement and 2,200 indicated horse power.

Capt. Whiting, formerly of the Monadnock, has relieved Capt. Glass of the Charleston. The latter has gone home sick.

The Raleigh leaves for home on Thursday via the Suez Canal.

As the result of an altercation before a fruit stand yesterday, a California volunteer was stabbed and two natives were shot dead.

A fireman on the Buenaventura jumped into the river from a launch. His body was not recovered.

WAITING TO HONOR GEN. WOOD.

Santiago Eager to Celebrate the Military Governor's Promotion.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 12.—An amusing mistake occurred on Saturday when the United States cruiser Cincinnati fired a salute in honor of the arrival of Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. The people assumed that Gen. Leonard Wood's nomination to be Major Generalship had been confirmed by the Senate. Those who were on the wharf began to cheer. The cathedral bells, which were to ring as soon as the announcement was confirmed, commenced a merry peal, though this was stopped as soon as the situation was explained. Great preparations are being made to celebrate Gen. Wood's promotion.

Mr. Vanderlip left for New York via Miami to-day on board the United States revenue cutter Gresham.

The converted yacht Mayflower arrived to-day to relieve the Cincinnati, which will leave for the United States on Friday.

Gen. Castellanos Injured.

HAVANA, Dec. 12.—While Captain General Castellanos was in his bedroom yesterday evening the roof fell in and wounded him on both shoulders, the breast, and face. His orderly was also wounded in the face.

PHILADELPHIA BANK FRAUDS.

Cashier Steele of the Chestnut Street National Found Guilty.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 12.—William Steele, formerly Cashier of the collapsed Chestnut Street National Bank, was found guilty to-day by a jury in the United States District Court. The jury was out half an hour.

Steele was charged with aiding and abetting the late William M. Singerly, President of the bank, in misapplying the funds of the institution, making false entries in the books of the bank, and false reports to the Controller of the Currency.

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THE SAFETY OF BANK NOTES.

An enthusiastic advocate of currency reform recently remarked in The Commercial Advertiser that a long campaign of education would be necessary if the public mind were not already familiar with all Secretary GAGE's arguments in favor of a sound and elastic bank currency in place of a rigid Government paper currency. Considering what the experience of the United States has been with Government paper, and what has been our experience and that of other nations with a sound bank currency—we have only to cross our northern border to find one in successful operation—this criticism would seem to be fair enough. Unfortunately neither our own experience nor our study of the experience of others has yet given to the public a clear knowledge of the facts. It is only too easy still to find writers, and business men among them, who cannot conceive of an elastic bank currency that shall be sound, and who when you talk of such a thing stop their ears and run off shouting, "Wildcat banks! Wildcat banks!" It was to this class that the arguments of Secretary GAGE were addressed, and they are sorely needed.

The essential question may be very simply stated. Is there any condition under which banks may be allowed to issue notes secured on their assets, with certainty that they will be redeemed in gold on presentation? The answer is equally simple. Such issues may be safely permitted, and such redemption may be relied on, if provision can be made that the notes will be presented so soon as they cease to be needed in the ordinary exchanges. This will be accomplished if every bank is forbidden to pay out over its own counter the notes of any other bank. This was the principle on which the Suffolk bank system in New England was conducted with entire success before the civil war. It is practical because it rests on the universal and continuing interests of all concerned. The banks will issue such notes as there is a demand for; the note holders will use them for the payments requiring currency instead of checks, such as the purchase of crops from the producers; when the notes cease to be required for such purposes they will find their way back to a bank; the bank, unable to pay them out over its counters, will return them to their issuer. Overissue to any dangerous extent, under these conditions, becomes impossible.

There is not any taint of "wildcat" banking in such a system and cannot be. A currency so guarded is in literal truth elastic, because it contracts as well as expands, according to the force of trade demands. It pleases the opponents of a sound bank currency to assume that an elastic currency is one that stretches only and never shrinks. No responsible man in public life has proposed any such thing; no sane business man has approved it. It has no place in the plans of the Sound Money Commission and cannot have. Whatever objection lies to that mischievous sort of elasticity lies more against Government paper than against any bank currency yet proposed, because the volume of Government paper depends on Congress, and Congress is always much more ready to expand it than to contract it.

It is a curious fact that the United States, with the extraordinary freedom enjoyed by all classes of society, should have a financial system under the arbitrary control of the Government and exposed to all the vicissitudes of politics, when every other branch of business activity is wisely left, under only general regulation, to the intelligent management of private energy. In this regard we are a very backward Nation.

PROSPERITY LIGHTENS THE BURDENS OF EXPANSION.

Prosperity is to a nation about what good digestion is to the individual. The dyspeptic is gloomy, low spirited, and haunted by delusions. He becomes suspicious, he doesn't know what is good for him, he listens to the quacks and tries their nostrums. The United States of America had all those symptoms, in a large and grand way, during the years following the sharp currency panic of 1893. There was great depression of business, widespread discouragement, and general want of confidence. A great part of our people, getting no relief from the old financial doctors, consulted the charlatans and mountebanks and became convinced that 16 to 1 was the sovereign remedy for all their ills. It was only by the most strenuous exertions of the saner part of the population that they were prevented from swallowing the deadly mixture.

Now prosperity has come back, everybody is at work, the wheels are turning, money is at 4 per cent. in the cities of the Northwest and 2 to 3 per cent. in New York. And just as the dyspeptic, when he gets hale and hearty again, throws the quacks out of the house and their nostrums after them, so the American people no longer pay any heed to the ranting silver men. In fact, very few of the silver men are ranting. All of them who know how to earn an honest living are at work and making money.

Ex-Gov. FLOWER in a newspaper interview says the election of 1896 merely gave free silver a set-back; "the deathblow came when good crops, higher prices, and a renewal of industrial activity, following renewed confidence, put more money in the pockets of the people and gave them something else to think about than hard times." That view is generally accepted.

But these are the things of the past. It was a pretty severe attack, but we have lived through it and are in health once more. The future is now our chief concern. Our strength is about to be subjected to another test in the acquisition and management of our colonial dependencies, and here prosperity, which has been our cure, will be our defense. The parable of the dyspeptic is once more appropriate.

When a man is out of his health his powers of resistance are at a low ebb; he is the prey of every vagrant microbe and the natural victim of disease, which, like every other coward, attacks the weak, not the strong. If the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and the guardianship of the Cubans had fallen to us at any time in the four years following 1893, with all the cost they entail and the problems they impose, sober Americans would have been appalled, and the world would have looked on with apprehension. No American would have dared venture a dollar in the new possessions. They would have given no stimulus to our trade, their unaided people would have taken no forward step, they would have hung a dead weight upon our already overburdened Government. Failure to discharge successfully our new responsibilities would have been a National disgrace, yet that peril would have confronted us if the battle of Manila Bay had taken place on May 1, 1895.

The prognosis is now in every material respect precisely the opposite. In the judgment of many wise men the taking of the Philippines is a National blunder which threatens to entail moral and political evils of serious magnitude. We think the wise men are too pessimistic. There is in the Philippines and Puerto Rico the potentiality of new enterprises, of profitable trade, and of National advantages. But we must bring these possibilities to realization by our own brains and industry. We believe the return of prosperity has already won half the battle for us. There is a buoyant feeling in the business world that inclines men to new ventures. Money is abundant and cheap. It can be had for undertakings that promise good profits and reasonable security. In these conditions American capital and American business enterprise will lend their powerful aid to the American Government in its attempt to solve the problems that confront it. They are giving aid already. If business thrives in the new possessions their politics will give us little trouble. We can manage an industrious people whether they live in the island of Luzon or the State of Nebraska. The Nebraskans gave us trouble in 1896 when the industries of the country were prostrate. The Filipinos would give us trouble if we were groaning and taking on over our home troubles, for we should then be in no condition to give them something better to think about than chicken fights and gold whistles. Prosperity has made the Nebraska Populists contented, prosperous, and industrious. It will enable us to undertake hopefully that work of civilizing and transforming our new colonies. It will be a giant labor, but prosperity is on our side.

COL. ROOSEVELT AND THE CANALS.

Col. ROOSEVELT, as Governor, will have one supreme opportunity and duty with reference to the canals. He can and should secure the completion of their improvement and the priceless advantage thereby made certain for the trade of this port and of the State.

This will require the nomination of a Commissioner of Public Works who will command the confidence of the people of the State, a man who can, as we have long insisted, take the canals out of politics. Necessarily he must himself not be in politics. He must be, and be known to be, absolutely independent of the influence of politicians and of all care for the advantage of any party. He must be, and be known to be, capable of serving the public interest only, regarding that as a public trust, absolutely binding on his conscience, not to be neglected, or betrayed, or compromised, a trust such as the true soldier holds his command to be, to fail in which is treason.

He must be a man of known ability, with experience in the past that will be a guarantee for the future, accustomed to dealing with large and difficult enterprises and capable of directing them with energy and sound judgment. Obviously merely negative qualities will not suffice. It is not a man against whom nothing can be said that should be sought, but one for whom much can be said. For the final object of the appointment is to secure a Commissioner to whom the people in due time will confide the completion of the canals. Plainly they will not do this unless the Governor's appointee is, in his own character and reputation, an adequate guarantor that the work will be done well, honestly, and as cheaply as possible.

What may be done as to those responsible for the past is now a question of small importance compared to what may be done to secure the future of the canals. Whether Messrs. ALDRIDGE and ADAMS can be held accountable before the courts or not will make little difference if the neglect, stupidity, wastefulness, and corruption that have prevailed under their rule are made impossible and the canals are put in the hands of a wholly competent man.

Doubtless the apparent obstacles are great. The "organization" will resist, openly or covertly, with all its might. Its managers will fight as for their lives, for their political existence is at stake. There are railroad interests also that will aid the "organization" in its resistance. But if Col. ROOSEVELT sends to the Senate the name of the right kind of a man, the Senate will accept him. It will not dare to do otherwise, for back of the Governor will stand the great body of the people of the State, able and fiercely ready to dispose of any set of politicians who, in the face of the facts now known, try to continue the reign of Aldridgeism.

CALIXTO GARCIA.

The death of CALIXTO GARCIA at this juncture is peculiarly to be deplored. He was one of the natural leaders of the Cuban people. As a man of birth and fortune and education and position, he was one of the Cubans who were under the strongest temptations to join themselves to the governing Spaniards, to connive at their oppression and injustices, and to claim a share in the proceeds of these. To such a man such a share would no doubt have been accorded, and he would have been allowed, under the name of an Autonomist, to share with the true Peninsulars.

But he was not the man to sell his Cuban birthright for a mess of Spanish pottage. He refused to take sides against his countrymen. On the contrary, he not only declared himself on their side, but took an active part in their uprising. That meant that he sacrificed absolutely his fortune, that he shared all the hardships of his own former slaves, and that he had nothing to look forward to except the redemption of Cuba from a shameful and insufferable tyranny. The name of "Cuban patriot" is at present suspicious in American ears. But a single instance of a man who had made such sacrifices and undergone such labors as those of GARCIA for the Cuban cause sufficed to convince many Americans that the cause which elicited such testimonies was worth sacrificing and suffering for, and that Cuban patriotism might be the genuine article.

What makes his loss at this time so deplorable is the fact that as a Cuban of weight and influence he had been converted to the belief that the best thing that could happen to the island that he loved was to accept the guardianship of the United States. When such a Cuban consented to take service with the invaders, his example necessarily had a great effect, and he would have enforced his example by precept. He had made too many sacrifices for the Cuban cause to admit of his loyalty to [illegible] questioned. Thousands of Cubans have already been persuaded, and thousands more would have been persuaded, that where a man like GARCIA led they could afford to follow. We cannot think of any other Cuban whose allegiance to the United States, during the period of the wardship of Cuba, would have had so beneficial and tranquilizing results. GOMEZ, the only surviving Cuban equal to GARCIA in conspicuousness and superior in military rank, was not his equal in social standing or in social influence, and GOMEZ is reported to be "sulking in his tent" and demanding unconditional and immediate independence. Upon every account the loss of GARCIA is to be lamented.

SPAIN AND THE "MAINE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am one of many Americans hereabout who believed the blowing up of the Maine to be accidental and from inboard until an investigation seemed to make it clear that it was, whether accidental or not, external. Here I disagree with GOLDWIN SMITH. But there is not a jot of evidence that the Spanish Government, directly or indirectly, caused it.

In an article in to-day's TIMES on the subject you remark that "The Maine was treacherously blown up * * * while it was under the protection of the Spanish authorities in circumstances that made the neglect of any precaution whatever for her protection not only an international offense but a crime." Of course it is well understood that, theoretically, a foreign ship is under the protection of the country whose port she visits. But, in practice, what protection does a friendly ship need in a friendly harbor? What protection did we extend to British ships of war which entered our harbors during the Venezuela hubbub or during the Fenian craze from the Fenians swarming in New York?

It would be just as reasonable to charge the killing of GARFIELD, say, to the Democratic Party, as a prime instigator, or the Confederate Government with the killing of LINCOLN as to charge the Spanish Government with the blowing up of the Maine. In two of these three cases the killing was the work of cranks. That it was in the third is the most reasonable hypothesis. It is inconceivable that the Spanish Government would do a thing which, of all other conceivable things short of firing on one of our ships, would be the most likely to bring on a war which they sought in every way to avoid.

R. L. J.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1898.

We willingly make place for our correspondent's letter, and partly for the purpose of pointing out that he does not really disagree with THE TIMES. In the article to which he takes exception the Spanish authorities, at Havana or elsewhere, were expressly exculpated from any active share in the destruction of the Maine. The only issue he really makes with THE TIMES is upon its statement that the failure of the Spanish authorities to protect the Maine was "not only an international offense, but a crime." Of course, in a time not only of formal but of real peace and amity, the authorities of no harbor would think of policing the waters around and under the man-of-war of a friendly power. But in a time of tension and disturbance the duty of making the protection of such a man-of-war active and not passive becomes positive. We do not remember that at the time of "the Venezuela hubbub" any British man-of-war visited an American harbor. If she did, we have no doubt the authorities of the harbor looked out for any attempt upon her by "cranks." We showed that when the Vizcaya visited New York harbor the most perfect protection was afforded to her by a patrol day and night to see that no unauthorized person came near her.

The trouble with our correspondent's "crank" theory is that the means of destroying the Maine as she was destroyed were not within the reach of private cranks. According to the experts, they were accessible in Havana only to those who had access to the Government ordnance stores, that is to say, to Spaniards holding official positions. It is quite true that nothing could have been more fatal to Spain than the destruction of the Maine, but men capable of such a crime are not moved by reason. They are moved by passion. We call our correspondent's attention to Gen. LEE's testimony that for days afterward the Spanish officers in Havana were "opening wine" in congratulation upon the event.

After the destruction had been accomplished the Spanish authorities might still have done much to mitigate their error and relieve their responsibility. They could have instituted an honest and thorough investigation, have found out what had become of all the mines in their possession, who had had access to them, who might have employed them to destroy the Maine. Instead of that they instituted a perfunctory investigation of which the conclusion was foregone, and the investigators made a report of which the superficial and flippant character made it an additional source of exasperation. It is quite futile for the Spanish Government now to resent the moderate and colorless references to the tragedy in the President's message.

SENATOR VEST'S MISTAKE.

Senator VEST relies with too much confidence on Chief Justice TANEY's opinion in the Dred Scott case. He introduced a resolution last week declaring that the Constitution confers no power on the Federal Government to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as territories. In his argument yesterday in support of the resolution, which is in language almost identical with that of Chief Justice TANEY's opinion, he said:

"I assert now that not one tribunal or a single public man has contradicted that part of the Dred Scott decision until within the last six months, when the craze of expansion seems to have taken possession of the American people."

That part of the Dred Scott decision was distinctly and squarely contradicted more than twenty years ago in the third edition of POMEROY's "Introduction to the Constitutional Law of the United States," published in 1875. We quote from Section 498 of that work:

"The declaration that the United States may acquire territory to be formed into States, but not to be indefinitely held as colonies, is a proposition clearly without any practical value; it is a rule which cannot by any possibility be enforced. Territory may be acquired and must be governed by Congress. How long it shall remain in its condition of dependence, or when it shall be erected into a State, is a matter to be determined exclusively by the National Legislature. Congress cannot be compelled to act; nor can territories be clothed with the attributes of States without the action of Congress. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union. The language is simply permissive, when the admission shall be effected and how long it shall be delayed are matters resting entirely within the Congressional discretion."

An eminent writer on Constitutional law is not a tribunal, but he is certainly a public man, a pretty conspicuous one with those who are accustomed to pay heed to principles and authority in preparing speeches to be delivered in the Senate. If Senator VEST had read POMEROY's dissection of TANEY's opinion when we printed it in THE TIMES a few days ago he would have spared himself the blunder of supposing that the obiter dicta of the Dred Scott decision are still held to be sound law in this country.

The opponents of expansion will never make out a case on Constitutional grounds. It is the weakest part of their argument. The Constitution permits us to take the Philippines. The only question worth discussing is, Do we want them?

If the entire cost of the Mayor's new bridges becomes a liability of the city the moment the first contract is signed, the 10 per cent. debt limit, already exceeded owing to the unprincipled extravagances of the Strong administration in cleaning streets and building schoolhouses, will be buried out of sight. The Brooklyn tunnel built by private capital would add nothing to the city debt, could be completed in one-third of the time required to build a bridge, and would accommodate a vastly greater number of passengers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Much space is devoted in the current number of The Geographical Journal to a paper on "Acclimatization of Europeans in Tropical Lands," read by Dr. L. WESTENRA SAMBON before the Royal Geographical Society in London. Dr. SAMBON, who is an eminent biologist and bacteriologist, with much experience in hot countries, vehemently attacked almost every one of the opinions commonly held as to the effects of life in the tropics upon the natives of temperate climes. He asserted that Europeans could both live and do manual, outdoor work in practically any part of the world, and that the maintenance of health under a vertical sun depended merely on the possession and application of knowledge. When people, he declared, said that the climate of this or that region was dangerous or fatal they misused language, since "climate" referred to heat or cold in connection with dry or moist air, and the human system was able easily to endure practically any variations in temperature or humidity to be found in the tropics. What really makes the low latitudes dangerous, he said, is not their climate, properly so called; it is their fauna and flora, and there is no animal or plant with which man cannot successfully contend. The Englishman or American who goes to India and gets killed by a tiger or a cobra, or who dies from eating a poisonous jungle fruit, is not regarded as a victim of the climate. No more, according to Dr. SAMBON, is he a victim of the climate when he perishes from the attacks of those smaller beasts and vegetables which produce the disturbances called cholera, malarial fever, and the plague. "If attempts at colonization in the past," concluded the doctor, "have often been unsuccessful, if they have always cost immense sacrifices in lives and money, it is because they were made in complete ignorance of the conditions essential to success." A long discussion followed the reading of this paper, most of the speakers accepting Dr. SAMBON's statements as true, and the rest admitting their theoretical accuracy.

—When J. STERLING MORTON was Secretary of Agriculture he displayed an amount of militant enterprise that attracted much attention to a department which few people not hungry for gratuitous garden seeds had ever before taken the trouble to notice. In those days Mr. MORTON seemed to be a little more than ready to wage vigorous war with anybody or anything, and he was not particularly famous, either, for treating such enemies as he conquered—and they were not a few—with tender consideration, or for neglecting to seize and make the most of the spoils won in battle. It is a little curious, therefore, that since the sometime so belligerent Secretary took to running a newspaper out in Nebraska City he has developed a strong antipathy for contention and a deep love for ancient rules and established precedents. This has had the good effect of turning his chilliest shoulder to the financial vagaries and vagarians once numerous in Nebraska, but it also caused him to cast icy glances at the war with Spain, and now he cannot write the words "expansion" or "imperialism" without showing all the symptoms of keen suffering. A really pathetic illustration of Mr. MORTON's later style is an editorial article in which he comments on the complaints made by our soldiers about the lack of toilet facilities in the Cuban campaign. This, to the ex-Secretary's mind, proves that Americans have passed the fighting stage. "War," he writes, "is a barbarous institution, inconsistent with civilization, and requiring men of somewhat barbarian tastes to maintain it successfully. If two armies equal in physical strength and mechanical equipment were to confront each other, it is quite possible that victory might incline to that side which was less conscious of the absence of bathing facilities and fresh underwear." Seeing that the Spaniards at Santiago outnumbered the Americans, and were better armed and as well supplied, but yet were quickly and disastrously beaten by their bath-loving foes, this is a truly marvelous piece of deductive reasoning.

—From Col. BRYAN's home comes the news that a Japanese Count, ambitious to acquire an intimate knowledge of American institutions, has become an uninvited member of the Bryan household, and by washing dishes, sweeping floors, making beds, and otherwise, is evidencing the practicality of his aspiring mind. The same dispatch revealed that the Count only retained his position because to "give him notice" would hurt his aristocratic feelings. A cynic might have viewed this story exactly as he does the yarns about stolen diamonds, large legacies, and betrothals to the younger sons of millionaires that are unloaded upon inexperienced reporters by the ingenious press agents of second, third, and fourth rate actresses. As a matter of fact, one student of contemporaneous history did interpret the pretty tale in just that way, and jeered at it, in his soul, as a not too adroit attempt to get a little free advertising for a performer whom a once attentive public is beginning cruelly to neglect. But another dispatch announces that Col. BRYAN really has resigned from the army, and this information suggests that perhaps the Count story, though grotesque, is true after all. For the Colonel, as everybody knows, has long been madly anxious to serve in a military capacity the country which had no use for him as a civilian official. It is absurd to suppose, therefore, that when at last the desired opportunity came he would have turned his back on it and have hurried West, if the need for his presence at home had not been very, very great. Now a Count in the kitchen is a perilous thing, and he creates, especially when he is a Count of a delicate and sensitive nature, an emergency which it requires a firm and masculine hand to meet. Of course the Colonel had to resign. Could he, now could he, go to Cuba in circumstances like these? We think not, and our doubts of the Count's authenticity, like our surprise at the Colonel's unexpected action, have all faded away.

—There is, of course, no possible answer to the question, Why do people nominally sane and at least moderately equipped with reasoning powers accept as divinely revealed truths the follies and falsehoods of "Christian Science"? It is possible, however, to discover how their belief is won, for to do that it is only necessary to read the books and speeches of the adroit persons who conduct Mrs. EDDY's propaganda. A simply beautiful specimen of "Christian Science" argument appears in a lecture recently delivered in Atlanta by one of the seeress's book agents, a certain Mrs. LIVINGSTON MIMS. After gravely announcing the intention of demonstrating that "C. S," as she called it, is "pure science," she said: "It is an admitted fact that God is Spirit. It is also an admitted fact that God is infinite. These premises being true, the conclusion that Spirit is infinite must be true. Now Spirit is Intelligence or Mind apart from physical organization, and infinity is limitless, therefore the conclusion of our syllogism may be thus stated: Immaterial Intelligence is limitless, or Mind is all in all, which is the fundamental statement of Christian Science. God is Good, and in Him is no evil, hence God or Good is all. God is omnipotent, hence Good is all powerful, and evil is powerless. Therefore C. S. is pure Science." And not one of the woman's auditors roared with laughter, not one of them is reported even to have smiled! That is the "how" of "Christian Science"; its "why," as before said, is beyond human comprehension—as is Mrs. LIVINGSTON MIMS's syllogism.

—Over in England several newspapers are gravely discussing—or at least they are allowing their correspondents gravely to discuss—the question whether or not the time has now come for dropping the letter "h" from the word "while" when written or printed. This would seem to imply that the aspiration of the "w" in this word has already been abandoned by a considerable number of our over-sea cousins, and that, by an unprecedented freak of consistency, they are desirous of bringing the written and spoken languages into harmony. When one remembers how often Americans have been denounced, sometimes fiercely and sometimes contemptuously, for leaving the "u" out of "honour," "favour," and similar words, this suggestion is sufficiently amazing—almost as amazing as is the news that anywhere on earth there are speakers of English who, though well enough educated to write letters to newspapers, say "wile" when they mean "while." We were scolded for eliding a "u" that never was pronounced, and that never had any etymological justification. The "w" in "while" is different. If cultivated Englishmen have agreed to say "wile" that makes the pronunciation right, but it's more than queer that they even think of changing the old spelling. They should, as usual, wait till we learn the new sound, and then for fifty years or so fight the orthographical reform as an "American." That is the established custom, and, as it adds to international amenities, it ought always to be observed.

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from London signed "R. M.," which was printed in THE TIMES a few Sundays ago, was interesting. It seems strange to me, however, that so few Americans find anything to commend in London town. I am an American. I have been across three times, and while, of course, "there's no place like home," yet London isn't the dreadful place that some dyspeptic writers would have us believe. As for tipping, it isn't a bit worse in London than it is in New York. If you want special service you pay for it, but far less than you do here. I have got off trains in London dozens of times, picked up my valise, and no one bothered me. If I wanted it carried to a cab I paid the porter just as you do here. When traveling, if I wanted a compartment to myself, and there was no big rush, I "staked" the proper official. I think when it comes to the personal rights of the individual, New York isn't one, two, six, as compared with London. No big loafer ever tried to run me down with his vehicle in the streets of the "Modern Babylon" while a "bobby" held up his finger. But it has often happened to me here. If a driver feels like stopping when the New York policeman says so, he will; otherwise, he will drive his horse's nose up against your coat and then swear at you. I never tipped a London officer, and I've asked them lots of questions; but, of course, if I had a crowd of touts precede me yelling, "'Ere comes han h'American gent," I should expect to be fleeced.

I never dared to leave a French restaurant up-town without giving at least a dime to the waiter. In London for the same service he would be satisfied with a penny or two. If I buy an admission to one of the theatres and want a seat I tip the usher. The New York motto is "Nothing for nothing." Then your writer pokes fun at the compartment cars. We have the same style just introduced by the Brooklyn trolley folks. They call them "pneumonia cars," I believe. "R. M." thinks it strange for Londoners to boast of their town. Well, when New York has a little more than Raines law hotels to boast of, then perhaps her sons may praise their town. I have been all around London at all hours, and I have never had short change" worked on me, as is the practice in certain saloons here. Taken all in all, London isn't such a bad place, even if there is no merry-go-round and sawdust ring at Ludgate Circus, as provincial Americans imagine.

J. McGARIGLE.

Brooklyn, Dec. 11, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think you are quite right in finding fault with the President for not defining his Philippine policy. But has he any? Is he not simply drifting along with the current of apparent popular sentiment? After all, Mr. McKinley has never been so much a statesman as a politician, and to agree to pay $20,000,000 for islands which to some other power may be worth five or ten times as much is hardly to risk condemnation by us Yankees.

We need waste no time in regretting that Dewey did not sail away from Manila after destroying the Spanish fleet. He didn't, and the Philippines are on our hands, with no prospect of our giving them back to Spain or of Spain being able to govern them if we did. Nor can we honorably turn them over to any other power which would govern them badly, or, on the other hand, can we tell the Filipinos to govern themselves without our first persuading ourselves that they can do so. Undoubtedly President McKinley, if a great statesman, would show to the American people the way out of the difficulty, but the way itself is a matter of development, and mere politicians watch for openings—never make them.

And what do the American people want? We cannot exploit the Philippines, in bygone century fashion, for the sake of revenue. All the world would rightfully hoot us if our tax gatherers should take from the Filipinos any larger sum of money than we spend on them. We cannot decently close the Philippine "door" against English goods while England insists upon an "open door" in near-by territory for us and everybody else. We cannot people the islands with our kind of people, for another kind already inhabits them, our kind cannot stand the climate, and no American laborer could possibly earn there even a small fraction of the rate of wages earned at home. Nor can the Filipinos or the inhabitants of any other tropical country be fairly expected to ever learn the American art of self-government, and so become good citizens of our Republic. It is a significant fact that apparently all England wants us to keep the Philippines, and very strange it is that no loud voice is raised in England in favor of English control. England has great experience with tropical colonies, and if they were really good things to own some Englishman would now be hinting that a gift of the Philippines would be a fair return for England's friendship in our war with Spain.

The way out of our difficulty may not be so hard to find when our people really decide to look for it. We might agree with England and other powers that good order shall be maintained in the islands, at a proportionate expense to the guaranteeing powers, each trading on equal terms and all looking forward to the time when the Filipinos shall be able to govern themselves in some tolerable fashion. And perhaps it may not be impossible to get England to take the islands, in exchange for a narrow strip of sparsely settled territory lying north of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Such territory would in time become good States of our Union, the inhabitants thereof would be benefited by the change, and if they should express a wish for it England and Canada might possibly be induced to acquiesce. How to get rid of the Philippines is a problem for the future, but the first step is to see clearly that we do not really want to keep them.

J. HOWARD COWPERTHWAIT.

New York, Dec. 10, 1898.

A Plea for Expansion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I venture to differ with the views expressed by Mr. Carnegie in to-day's TIMES.

If Mr. Carnegie is hostile to this country acquiring any further possessions, and I take it he is, then permit me to say that his argument is not as sound as it might be. If, to use his metaphor, this country is a minority "shareholder" in the international "company," why then can we not get more stock, (warships)? It is the usual thing in private undertakings; why not public? But, after all, that is not the point. This country has in the past shown itself amply able to take care of Florida, Louisiana, California, and Alaska, and there is absolutely no reason why we are not able to do the same thing to-day, and, moreover, do it better than any other people, (as we already do nearly everything else.)

Besides, how does the fact that we have no outlying possessions secure us immunity from foreign aggression? Will a small navy insure this? Or are we to become as Poland was, or as China now is?

For shame, Americans! Away with this pessimism! Now is the time to show our true worth. We must take our place among the powers of the world or be another "sick man." If we fear to confront the issue, let us no longer call our country a Nation or ourselves men!

LEWIS R. GWYN.

New York, Dec. 12, 1898.

THE REMOVAL OF SNOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Wash away snow with water," as proposed by Mr. Bates in Saturday's TIMES, tested by figures, results as follows: Taking Mr. Craven's figures, given Dec. 3, a snowfall of twelve inches, compacted one-fourth, gives 3,740,000 cubic yards on 425 miles of street and 1,870,000 cubic yards for half that mileage. Estimating its weight at 15 pounds per cubic foot, or 405 pounds per yard, gives 757,350,000 pounds. A pound requires 143 units of heat to melt it at 32 degrees to water at 32 degrees. To provide for unavoidable waste of heat and lower temperature of snow, 57 units are allowed—in all, 200 units. Total heat required, 151,470,000,000 units. The temperature of hydrant water at present in the central part of a dwelling is about 46 degrees. When frost gets well into the ground its temperature will hardly be up to 42 degrees, leaving 10 units of heat per pound of water to do the melting. Therefore it will take 15,147,000,000 pounds, or 1,818,000,000 gallons of water to melt 12 inches of snow off half the streets of New York City, to wit, off 212 miles of street.

For the 144 miles cleared in February, 1897, assuming the same 12-inch fall upon which Mr. Craven based his estimate, it would require 1,235,000,000 gallons of water. If the melting is done in five days, which was the time required in 1897 to remove it, 247,000,000 gallons will be used per day. It is therefore unnecessary to go into the minor difficulties of the proposition. To remove 1,870,000 yards of snow in the usual way from 212 miles of street, at 30 cents, costs $561,000. To pump sea water, by centrifugal pumps, 30-foot lift, 1,818,000,000 gallons, costs in fuel, at $4.50 a ton, inside of $1,620, to which must be added interest on distribution service, pumping plant, labor, &c., and attendance. The snow would usually have to be melted in or near the gutters, to prevent the formation of ice on the street. The mean temperature of sea water is assumed to be the same—about 42 degrees in the Winter. The fuel required to melt that amount of snow—1,870,000 yards—would cost about $26,000, to which, in like manner, must be added interest on cost of plant, labor, &c.

The plan of carrying off the snow by rail is probably only applicable to a limited extent. The snow not within shoveling distance of the railway would have to be carted, and therefore shoveled twice, at least. The questions arise: Would there be dumping ground sufficient at the other end, or would it require handling and carting again? Would the railroad plant be at the disposal of the city department or of the contractor?

R. C.

New York, Dec. 12, 1898.

FIRES IN TALL BUILDINGS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the recent fire at the Home Life Building, allow me, as one who has a wide practical knowledge of conditions in tall buildings, to add to your editorial remarks thereon.

The weak point in this case, as in many others, is the opening of side windows over neighboring buildings. Had the north windows of the Home Life Building been as much as fifty feet above the burning neighbor, it would not have presented the result. They should not have been there at all. Protection has been sought for some of them, such as the Empire Building, by the use of wire glass. This is a good and useful material, but it has a melting temperature, and in wood frames is worse than useless. Iron doors buckle and warp, as has been shown, and are more certain of being open than closed at the critical time.

There is a twelve-story building in Maiden Lane which is elaborately fitted with iron shutters to all abutting windows, except those opening right on to the neighboring three-story roof! I could multiply such instances by scores.

One insurance company has its enormous filing cases, loaded with documents, stored in a floor with windows opening within thirty feet of a lower neighbor's roof.

When a fire starts inside a sky scraper, the stair well and elevator shaft become a chimney, and the promptest effort to close them should be made, to block the draughts.

I have for years past urged the need for casing in the stairways separately from the elevator shaft, with swinging doors to aid in free exit and ingress, but blocking a draught or smoke. When the newspaper fire took place in the World Building the elevators were soon unbearable from smoke only, while there was no other real danger.

When fire gets hold of the upper floors above 125 feet from the street, there is only one possible way for the department to fight it, and that is by the use of standpipes in the building itself. There are but three or four tall buildings properly fitted in this respect, to which Chief Bonner has referred., I have installed in them means by which the department can pump direct from the engines and can throw a jet on any floor, and even over the roof. There is no reason other than the nigardliness or apathy of owners, and especially of agents, why such appliances should not be in all sky scrapers. I consider the installations referred to superior to the Chicago method, but even that is better than our present arrangements. The remedy lies with the underwriters, who should refuse to pass any building supplied by roof tanks and not having hose connections to the street and Fire Department unions on every floor.

The complete remedy may be found in revised building laws, but not if they are constructed by bodies of architects, lawyers, and every kind of professional men except the mechanical engineer, whose province such matters properly are. Limitation of height is certainly the lamest attempt to cure evils only indirectly due to that condition. Besides, even if you prevent future tall buildings, you already have more than sixty in existence.

There are numerous other matters in buildings which are frequently productive of menace to life and limb which should be governed by a well-designed system of regulation, but all the lawyers in the land, and all the architects thrown in, will not produce a practical result in the desired direction; the subject is one, as I have said, for the mechanical engineer to decide.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON,
Mem. Am. Soc. M. E., Asso. M. Inst. C. E.

New York, Dec. 6, 1898.

Remove the Temptation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to arrests by the retail storekeepers of so-called shoplifters, it occurs to me that it may be well that all persons entering stores should wear in plain sight a band—say, lettered, "Lead us not into temptation and we won't steal from you."

And is it not but right that those who tempt should be very careful in this matter? They tempt the people to enter their stores; they spread out their wares very invitingly, almost put them into the hands of the people to tempt them to buy. Is it a wonder that some are too strongly tempted and take. There is a saying: "The receiver is as bad as the thief"; and may we say also: "The tempter is as bad as the tempted," and consider that in such cases the tempter should be content to get his goods back or his pay for them? Of course I do not plead for professional shoplifters, though there is some excuse for them—they may have been tempted in the beginning.

Brooklyn, Dec. 11 1898. F. R. R.

NUGGETS.

Working an Old Claim.

Dentist—When did your teeth first begin troubling you?

Patient—When I was cutting them.—Jewish Comment.

The Second Generation.

Caller—Ah, Horace, how do you do? Where is your father?

Young Son (of literary celebrity)—He's in the library, pullin' off a sonnet.—Chicago Tribune.

Where Our Language Stumbles.

"There is positively the dumbest man I ever saw. Why, that fellow doesn't know anything."

"And yet he is chief assistant in his wife's intelligence office."—Chicago News.

Took the Hint.

"I dearly love birds," he gently sighed. And then she didn't do a thing but hasten to the open piano and softly began singing: "I wish I were a bird."

They are looking for a nest now.—Yonkers Statesman.

A Money Saver.

"Beasington is the stingiest man I ever saw. Do you know what he's doing now?"

"No; what's his latest scheme for saving money?"

"He's rented a room over a restaurant, so that he can inhale his meals without extra cost."—Chicago News.

A SONG THAT IS SUNG.

Joseph Dunscombe in Boston Transcript.

Only a bird! Not soaring to the sky,
In woodlands free, and meads aglow with Spring;
No room was there for songster blithe to fly,
Where prison bars made mock of idle wing.
Only a bird! The prison bars were rent
By melody so clear and full and strong,
The jealous free bird chirped in discontent
And fled to hide the forest shades among.

Only a bird! Death came among our group,
And ere we spake the "earth to earth" again
We tried to sing a hymn to give us hope
And comfort in the dreary hour of pain.
'Twas but a bird that put us all to shame,
That sang of peace and hope; when tears made dim
The printed words, a flood of music came
From feathered throat, and God's voice spake through him.

Only a bird! Yet childish eyes are wet,
Now that the song is sung, the singer dead,
And elder folk shall mourn the feathered pet
That timorous from their careless hands has fled.
Only a bird! My lips the prayer repeat,
"When Death tears down my prison bars for me,
The song I've sung may echo just as sweet,
And find like favor in the sight of Thee."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Julia Arthur's Fine Portrayal of Mercedes Seen Again.

SHE ACTS GALATEA ALSO

A Double Bill at Wallack's—"Romeo and Juliet" at the Opera—Other Bills.

Julia Arthur presented a new bill of uncommon interest, and acted two arduous rôles with power and sympathy, at Wallack's Theatre last evening. The audience was numerous enough to encourage the hope that this ambitious and gifted actress may not lack the practical sort of appreciation which ambition and good gifts often strive for in vain. The present programme is certainly well adapted to please the general public, that elusive body without whose favor the star actor must either perish or go into the "vaudevilles."

W. S. Gilbert's "Pygmalion and Galatea," probably, was as good as a brand new play to many of the persons who last night found its satirical exhibition of artless innocence among the briars of a workaday world and its verbal pleasantries amusing, and its scene of self-sacrifice touching, while Miss Arthur's embodiment of Galatea is sufficiently original and vivacious to justify the revival in the minds of older and more experienced playgoers.

Her acting as the animated statue does not call for comparison with that of any of her predecessors. Its most obvious fault is its lack of statuesqueness. Indeed, Miss Arthur's portrayal of the humble peasant in Mr. Aldrich's play is more noticeable for plastic grace than her Galatea in its present stage of development. But she is a very pretty Galatea, her denotement of Mr. Gilbert's quaint idea of perfect innocence is delightfully graphic, and she is especially happy in her treatment of the scene with Chrysos in which a sense of humor is suddenly developed in the mind of the woman who was "born yesterday."

In the touching scenes of the last act, too, Miss Arthur denotes the few elemental emotions of the rôle simply and clearly and with moving effect. Her "business" is all her own, and she simplifies instead of elaborating the piece. She is prone to monotony of speech, gesture, and facial expression, and the explanation seems to lie in her obvious effort to avoid all needless artifice. But "naturalness" can be overdone, too.

As the ignorant purposeful, heartbroken girl with the fathomless eyes in Thomas Bailey Aldrich's pathetic one-act drama called "Mercedes," Miss Arthur acting was last night just as it was last season, (when it was seen only once,) as nearly perfect acting within its limits as the theatre goer can hope to see. She never looks quite so well in any other rôle, and there is no other in her repertory in which her expression of every shade of feeling is at once so coherent and so effective. Her denotement of dogged loyalty, habitual docility, maternal love, despair, courage, anger, and finally of reawakened love and the agony of death is fascinating in its logical clearness and pictorial beauty, and deeply moving.

Both plays are to be cordially welcomed. Both are fine works, which it is well for the heart and the mind to see acted. The excellence of Mr. Aldrich's dialogue makes one regret that he has not given more of his time to writing for the stage. Miss Arthur's scenery is handsome and appropriate, especially in "Mercedes," and the acting of the members of her company is frequently not positively objectionable, and sometimes, in quiet passages, is mildly entertaining. But Miss Arthur ought to have a much better company.

"ROMEO ET JULIETTE" REPEATED.

The Third Week of the Season of Opera Begins at the Metropolitan.

The third week of Mr. Maurice Grau's season of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House began last night, when Gounod's opera, "Romeo et Juliette," was performed for the second time. The audience was a fairly large one, and it was warm in its applause, for which it found abundant opportunity. The repetition of Gounod's popular work included the second appearance of M. Albert Saleza, the French tenor, who came to America for the first time this Winter. This young tenor made a highly favorable impression on his first appearance, but last night he was heard to decidedly greater advantage. He knew the disposition of his public, he was less fearful as to results, and he sang with greater assurance. For all his important numbers he won enthusiastic applause, and he deserved it. He was in excellent voice, and his singing was thoroughly artistic. His style is graceful, poetic, and fervent, and he phrases charmingly. His mezzo voice occasionally sounds a little pinched, but his chest tones are resonant and powerful. His high notes possess that pealing quality which is heard only in a real tenor voice. M. Saleza will undoubtedly please the patrons of the opera at all times, and he will probably make a success as Don José.

Mme. Melba's performance of Juliet did not differ from that heard at the first performance. In the first scene her voice was not at its best, but subsequently it revealed its familiar beautiful quality. It is a voice so well suited to the character of Juliet that it is always a pleasure to hear it in this part. The duets between Mme. Melba and M. Salenza in the balcony scene went especially well. M. Albers repeated his admirable work as Mercutio. This fine baritone has leaped instantaneously into popular favor, which is to the credit of the public, for he is a true artist. M. Plançon was again the Capulet. It is unnecessary to make extended comment on an impersonation now so well known. M. Edouard de Rezske again sang Frère Laurence with his magnificent bass voice. Mlle. Djella repeated her weak performance of Stephano. M. Dufriche was the Duke, and Mlle. Bauermeister the Nurse. Signor Mancinelli conducted with more judgment than at the first performance.

"FAUST" IN ENGLISH.

Gounod's Opera Sung in a Capable Way at the American.

The interest displayed by the large audience which crowded the American Theatre last night to witness a revival of "Faust" by the Castle Square Opera Company demonstrates again that Gounod's beautiful opera bears its years well. Miss Eloise Morgan, who made her first appearance with the Castle Square Company, bore the rôle of Marguerite with commendable spirit and grace, and was particularly happy in the famous jewel song in the garden scene. Charles O. Bassett sang Faust, and acquitted himself well. The Siebel of Miss Lizzie Macnichol was excellent, and William G. Stewart's Valentine, Harry L. Chase's Mephistopheles, and the Martha of Rose Leighton were acceptable. The staging was good.

"The Highwayman" Again.

The Broadway Theatre Opera Company returned to this city last night for a week's engagement and presented De Koven and Smith's comic opera "The Highwayman" at the Broadway Theatre, the occasion being made noteworthy by the distribution of silver souvenirs to mark the three hundredth performance of the piece. The cast was practically the same as last season's. Jerome Sykes in the amusing rôle of Constable Quiller kept the audience amused. Joseph O'Mara, who sang the title rôle, received frequent and generous applause. Camille Darville as Lady Constance sang with her usual vigor and finish. Others in the cast were George O'Donnell, Maud Williams, Reginald Roberts, and Nellie Braggins.

Deep Sea Diving at Huber's.

Huber's Museum introduced yesterday a novelty in the way of deep-sea diving by Capt. and Mrs. Sorcho. A large glass and iron tank has been constructed on the ground floor, which holds about ten feet of water. Either Capt. Louis Sorcho or his wife descends into this every hour, remaining under water for fifteen or twenty minutes, and doing a number of things to show what can be done in a diving suit. Capt. Sorcho said that the suit he is now using is the same that he employed in diving operations in rescuing the dead bodies and papers from the Maine in Havana Harbor. The Captain also illustrates how a ship may be raised by the use of gas.

Mr. Hackett in Harlem.

James K. Hackett is this week's star at the Harlem Opera House. His play is R. C. Carton's "Tree of Knowledge," which held the stage through a large part of last season, and is well remembered as a stirring and beautifully written drama. Mr. Hackett has a picturesque and forcible rôle as Nigil Stanyon.

A Change of Operas.

"La Favorita" will not be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday night, as previously announced. Instead of it "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Philemon et Bucis" will be sung. In the former Mme. Rosa Chalia, late of the Royal Italian Opera Company, will sing Santuzza.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The new burlesque, "The Badger Trial," was given with a new olio and other specialties.

MURRAY HILL.—The stock company at the Murray Hill Theatre presented the ever-interesting play, "A Celebrated Case," before a large audience last night.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Lost in Siberia," a thoroughly melodramatic production, was presented to the patrons of this house last evening for the first time.

EDEN MUSEE.—The holiday attractions opened last evening with a programme including Till's Marionettes, the cinematographe, and other interesting features.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The introduction of a vaudeville bill proved very successful last night, drawing a large house. The bill offered was a large and interesting one, the principal features being Miss Clara Morris, Bessie Bonehill, Richard Harlow, and others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The Dartos, sensational French dancers, are in the second week of their engagement, and Servais Le Roy continues his feats of legerdemain. The others are Monroe and Mack, Jane Deforme, Josephine Sable, Virginia Aragon, and Willy Ozeola.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The great battle of "San Juan Hill" is in its fourth successful week, and at the fiftieth performance on Monday, Dec. 19, some new features will be introduced. The other features are: Burr McIntosh, in his comedietta, "The Colonel's Christmas Eve"; Prof. Morris, the five Ali brothers, Willis and Loretto, and Stinson and Merton.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Considerable interest was manifested in the appearance of Miller and Waller, the six-day bicycle riders. Another feature which attracted attention was the description of the battle of San Juan Hill by Mason Mitchell. The remainder of the bill included a short sketch entitled "A Tip on the Derby," presented by Filson and Errol; James Horne and his company, in a sketch entitled "An Awful Fix"; the Three Rosebuds, Hilda Thomas, Ethel Levy, and others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Included in a programme of many vaudeville specialties were two recruits from the dramatic stage. Miss Isabelle Evesson and Henry Chanfrau. The former presented a new comedietta with success, entitled "Winifred's Husband," while the latter scored a popular hit in his impersonation of "Kit, the Arkansas Traveler." The other entertainers are Charles R. Sweet, Joe Welch, Lizzie B. Raymond, Mme. Rombellos, Dixon, Bowers and Dixon, W. H. Windom, and a dozen others.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Julian Mitchell has been engaged to stage the forthcoming production of De Koven and Smith's new opera, "The Three Musketeers," at the Broadway Theatre.

Another d'Artagnan will soon be in the field. It turns out that Charles Coghlan has been making a new stage version of "Les Trois Mousquetaires," and he expects to produce it, acting the Gascon adventurer, in New York early in the new year.

John Philip Sousa, who has been ill with a severe attack of pneumonia in Philadelphia, is improving slowly, and yesterday was taken to Lakewood, where he will remain until the latter part of January. The opening of his Winter concert tour has been postponed from Jan. 1 to Jan. 20, at Baltimore.

Laurel Chapter No. 44 of the Order of the Eastern Star attended the performance of "Hotel Topsy Turvy" in a body at the Herald Square Theatre last night. A committee representing the Chapter presented to Charles E. Evans a floral offering. Another party, numbering sixteen persons, the guests of George J. Gould, occupied seats in the orchestra of the Bijou Theatre, witnessing May Irwin's performance of "Kate Kip."

A concert will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria this evening for the benefit of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association. The committee has secured as soloists Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Leonora Von Stosch, and M. Plancon, who have volunteered their services. The programme will include the performance of "In A Persian Garden," by Mrs. Ford, Miss Mary Hall, McKenzie Gordon, and Dr. Dufft, conducted by Victor Harris.

Hall Caine, the author of "The Christian," who came to this country to assist in the production of his play early in the season, will sail for Europe to-day on the Majestic. He will go direct to London and prepare to defend the suit brought against him by Wilson Barrett, who claims the English and Australian rights of the latter's dramatization of "The Christian." Mr. Caine will then go to his home on the Isle of Man and begin organizing the company which will produce the play in England, under Charles Frohman's direction.

Messrs. Al. Hayman and Klaw & Erlanger, representing the theatrical syndicate, have purchased a half interest in the Harlem Opera House from the Lichtenstein estate. The policy of the theatre will not be changed, and nothing but first-class attractions, as heretofore, will be presented. On Monday next Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal will make their first appearance in this city at the above house and will present their new and romantic drama entitled "Vagabondia." Next Sunday evening Col. Ingersoll will deliver his popular lecture, "Myth and Miracle."

COLORADO CONVICT RUNS AMUCK

Slashed Two Guards with a Razor and Was Shot in Return.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 12.—A mutiny occurred in the State Penitentiary at Cañon City to-day. E. E. Van Gohren, a guard, was cut about the face and neck with a razor. His wounds may prove fatal. H. O. Fitzpatrick, a guard, was cut in the same manner, but his injuries are comparatively light. George Miller, a convict, received a slight bullet wound in the leg.

As the prisoners were being seated for breakfast, George Miller, doing five years for robbery, drew a razor from his blouse and made a dash at R. B. Lamoreaux, a guard. Guard Van Gohren seized the prisoner around the waist, but Miller turned and slashed him over the face and neck. Van Gohren fell to the floor bleeding. Miller then attacked and began to use his razor on Guard Fitzpatrick with deadly effect, when Guard McPherson shot Miller in the leg. He dropped his bloody razor and fell to the floor. He was placed in irons.

Miller refused to tell where he got the razor, but it is supposed that he stole it while being shaved in the barber's shop.

TENANTS AROUSED BY FLAMES.

A Stubborn Early Morning Fire in a Harlem Flat House.

Fire broke out on the top floor of the five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street shortly before 1 o'clock this morning, in the flat occupied by Edwin Hughes. The fire was caused by a lace window curtain blowing against a gas jet in the dining room of the apartment. Mr. Hughes, as soon as he noticed the blaze, aroused his wife and carried his child, followed by his wife, down stairs. He pounded on the doors of all the apartments, arousing their occupants and the tenants of the house, nearly one hundred in all, rushed into the street in their night clothes.

The fire had gained quite a little headway before the arrival of the engine company. It had spread to the adjacent flat, and flames were bursting through the windows and roof. A second alarm was turned in, and the firemen had a stubborn fight of half an hour to extinguish the blaze. The damage to the building was $2,500, and to the furniture of tenants by fire and water $3,000.

A Failure in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 12.—D. W. Hughes to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving liabilities of $250,000 and assets of $1,000. There are about 100 creditors, the principal ones being located in the South.

Dr. Burkhart gives away $50,000 to let the people of New York know the merits of his marvelout remedy.—Adv.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

Opening of the Pascal Institute, Where Free Education Will Be Given.

The Pascal Institute, at Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street, was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The building is commodious having four floors and light on three sides. The enterprise is the outcome of a reading given by Miss Margaret Pickering Pascal last April at the Windsor Hotel on "a model school of manual training for girls."

A class in dressmaking has already been formed, and classes in all branches of manual training will be organized as soon as donations to sustain them are received. The purpose of the institute is to give free instruction to young women, and various churches are expected to take scholarships. There is room for more than a hundred pupils in the present quarters. The furniture for the place has been given by various individuals and firms.

At the opening exercises yesterday addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, Miss Pascal, and others. Col. Adams of Lafayette Post presented a large American flag to the institute on behalf of the post. Governor-elect Roosevelt, Bishop Potter, and others sent letters expressing regret at their inability to be present and wishing the enterprise success.

KERAMIC SOCIETY'S EXHIBIT.

A Collection of Pretty Things by Its Members on View.

The New York Society for Keramic Arts has never shown a more beautiful collection of china than is to be seen at the seventh annual exhibition of the work of its members, which opened in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. With so much good work it is difficult to speak of individual specimens. An interesting feature of the exhibit was a number of pieces of faience, modeled by members of the society, to be sold for the benefit of the exhibition fund.

One of the most beautiful sets in the exhibition was a dozen dinner plates, by Mrs. Anna B. Leonard, the design adapted from the Russian. They were valued at $300. A Japanese plaque, showing an excellent reproduction of Japanese work, good in drawing and coloring, was by Miss Mary A. Neal. Beautiful miniature work was exhibited by Mrs. Martha J. Shaw, and among other things, a tobacco jar in intergleze work, by Miss Henrietta Barclay Wright, deserves special mention for richness of color and design.

Attractive work in mushrooms, which lend themselves well to decorative effect, was done by Miss Florence Allen and George F. Collins. Interesting things, a little out of the common, include a set of dessert plates, each showing an individual figure in character, by Miss Helen B. Fogg, and Mrs. M. E. Tuttle exhibited keramic buttons in gold, with a bit of turquois blue, like a stone, in the centre.

Souvenir cups painted by the members are for sale in the Tea Room. The exhibition will continue to-day and to-morrow.

THE MOTHERS' CLUB MEETS.

Dr. Elmer Lee Presents Some New Ideas on the Care of Children.

Dr. Elmer Lee, one of the Board of Education's hygienic lecturers and the man who performed the original experiments for the cure of Asiatic cholera in Russia, talked yesterday afternoon at the December meeting of the New York City Mothers' Club, held in the Tuxedo, on "The Best Care of Childhood." Mme Alberti, Chairman for the day, presided, and announced the general topic as "Physical Culture and Hygiene."

Dr. Lee said: "The child should be started with a bath, a very important feature of the day's programme. The bath should be rapid and with water of a temperature not so hot as to debilitate the little one. After the bath come the necessary exercise and bodily inspection by the nurse or mother. Then the child should have a very light breakfast, consisting principally of bread with fruit. The avoidance of cereals is important. The child does not sufficiently chew them, and so they cause fermentation in the stomach and the likelihood of further troubles. Most sicknesses of children are directly traceable to inappropriate feeding, either too much food or that which is improperly prepared. The child's drink should be always plain water or milk, without ice. The luncheon should be equally as simple as the breakfast, never a complicated meal of great variety. The drinking of a glass of water at eating time is sometimes desirable. It is useful in aiding the gastric juice to mix freely with the contents of the stomach. It is also important to use water freely at a meal because it prevents overloading of the stomach by the thoughtlessness of the child or careless nurse."

Dr. Lee then took up the subject of clothing. "The child's clothing should be the very lightest consistent with the temperature of the weather," said he. "I wish to discourage the use of woolen underwear for children. It absorbs moisture the slowest and retains it the longest of any fabric, thereby weakening the skin, and laying the child liable to fevers. Cotton, linen, and silk are good substitutes. The importance of season and exposure in their effect on health is frequently exaggerated. Healthful children are those permitted the widest latitude."

Miss Mary S. Thompson gave an interesting talk on "The Hygiene of the Voice." She said that it was of the greatest importance to train children's voices in order to preserve their health. Throat troubles, she said, were mainly caused by the wrong use of the voice, which roughened the pharynx, while the breathing exercises used in connection with voice training served to purify the blood.

WILL OF EDWIN F. KNOWLTON.

Over $1,000,000 Devised, Part of Which Goes to a German Countess.

The will of Edwin F. Knowlton, who committed suicide at West Upton, Mass., on Oct. 25 last, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Abbott of Kings County. The estate amounts to about $1,000,000, and the largest bequest is to Mr. Knowlton's daughter, Mary, Countess von Franchen-Sierstoff of Lubchen-Schlesein, Germany. The executors are Eben J. Knowlton of 87 Remsen Street and Thomas A. Buffman of 154 Hicks Street, Brooklyn.

The Unitarian Church at West Upton receives $5,000. To his sister, Charlotte A. Batchelor, the testator bequeaths $5,000. Eben J. Knowlton is to receive $10,000 in lieu of his commissions as executor, and $10,000 more as a separate bequest. Mr. Buffman is to receive $5,000 in lieu of all commissions. The Knowlton residence at Columbia Heights and Pierrepont Street, and the sum of $100,000 are given to the Countess. There is a provision for the payment of $40,000 to the Trustees of West Upton for the establishment of a free library.

The articles of incorporation had been drawn, but the incorporation had not taken place at the time of the testator's death. The residuary estate is left in trust to the Brooklyn and Franklin Trust Companies, the income to go to the Countess during her lifetime, and at her death the principal to go to her children. If she dies without issue, the sum of $50,000 is to be paid to her husband, $50,000 to the town of West Upton for the benefit of the public schools, and $15,000 to the same town for the relief of the poor. The rest of the estate is to go to the testator's nephews and nieces, share and share alike, except that the share of the children of Daniel W. Knowlton is to be double that of the others.

A Burglar Claims to be High Born.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 12.—Frederick von Hartman, who was arrested on a charge of burglary, says he belongs to the German nobility, his father being Baron von Hartman of Cologne, Germany. He says he called Emperor William a fool and was threatened with arrest, and that he fled to America a year ago and held a position in Chicago until he commenced a career of crime.

Smallpox Epidemic in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 12.—Smallpox is epidemic at Nebraska City. Dr. B. F. Crummer, representative of the State Board of Health, says 200 cases have developed since the beginning of the epidemic. Many cases are being reported from smaller places on both sides of the river, and the Iowa people have quarantined strictly against Nebraska City.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement was announced yesterday of Mr. Frederic De Witt Wells, son of Mr. Oliver J. Wells, and a stepson of the present Mrs. Wells, who was Miss Josephine Livor, a sister of Mrs. George Place, and Miss Laura Prime Jay, a daughter of the late Peter Augustus Jay. Miss Jay's mother was Miss Julia Post, and she is a sister of Miss Mary Rutherford Jay and of Mr. John Jay, who was graduated at Yale last June.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan and their five children, who were on the passenger list of the St. Louis, which sailed for Southampton last Wednesday, did not sail as announced, owing to the illness of Mrs. Morgan and one of the children. They are now at the Astoria, and may sail this week. The cancellation of ocean passages at the last moment has happened frequently of late, and people have been announced as sailing for or arriving from Europe who have decided not to so sail or who have deferred their respective departures from either side. This fact has led to several amusing contretemps. One well-known woman who had bidden farewell to a favorite female cousin recently on the latter's announced departure for Europe the next day, and who had duly read in the papers next morning of the said cousin's having sailed, met her face to face on Fifth Avenue a few hours later, and imagining she saw a ghost promptly fainted. It is wiser, therefore, not to place too implicit reliance on steamer sailing lists.

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Among those booked on the Saale for Bremen or Southampton to-day are Capt. C. G. Flach and family and Miss Hattie Gammell of Newport, R. I., and Count von Rebene-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington. Miss Gammell goes to Stockholm to spend the Winter with her sister, Mrs. Herbert. Among those booked on the Majestic, which is to sail this morning a day ahead of her usual sailing day, so that she may land her passengers in England in good time for Christmas, are Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, who are returning to England after a visit of two months here; the Earl and Countess of Strafford, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Perkins. La Champagne, from Havre, which arrived yesterday, had among other passengers booked when she sailed the Countess de Spottiswood, M. Boutet de Monvel, and J. B. Neuville. The Countess de Spottiswood, as she is booked on the steamer list, was formerly Mrs. James Mackin, the widow of a former State Senator. She was born Sallie Britton of St. Louis, and she is a sister of Mrs. Walter Katte of this city. After the death of her husband some ten years ago, Mrs. Mackin went abroad to live, and has occupied a hotel in Paris for some years. She became a Roman Catholic a few years ago, and in recognition of her gifts and services to the Catholic Church she was made a Papal Countess by the Pope two years ago. She first called herself the Countess Spottiswood Mackin, but now appears to have dropped the Mackin. The Countess published a book three years ago, entitled "Recollections of a Society Woman on Two Continents," which was dedicated to Archbishop Corrigan.

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Mr. Thomas Streatfield Clarkson, who died suddenly yesterday at his residence, 22 West Twenty-second Street, was a member of the old Clarkson family of Tivoli-on-the-Hudson and was closely related to the Livingstons and other old New York families. He married a Miss Whitemarsh, and their children are Mr. Clermont Clarkson, who married his cousin, Miss Adelaide Clarkson, last year; Mr. David Augustus Clarkson, who married Miss Maria Reese at Wappinger's Falls on Oct. 4 last, and the Misses Madge, Edith, and Helena Clarkson. Mr. Clarkson's death will throw a large family connection into mourning. Mrs. Henry A. Bogert died in Flushing on Sunday. She was Miss Mary Lawrence, daughter of the late John W. Lawrence, and her second and her husband's family connection were as wide and as old on Long Island as was that of Mr. Clarkson on the Upper Hudson. Mr. George Tisdale Clark, son of Dr. C. C. P. Clark, who wrote "Nova Sustanratio Reipublicae," who died in Oswego, N. Y., last week, was well known in this city. His death was a peculiarly sad one. After many years of a bachelor life, he had been married only on Nov. 3 last to Miss Downey of Oswego. He was taken ill on his honeymoon trip, was brought home, and gradually sank till his death. Mr. Clark was only forty-two years old, had high rank at the bar of Northern New York, and was a man of unusual cultivation and attainments.

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Miss Josephine Johnson and her sister, Mrs. Herman Emmet, who went abroad some six weeks ago for the benefit of Mrs. Emmet's health, which was then in a precarious condition, returned on Saturday, and were in a box at the Bagby musicale yesterday morning. Mrs. Emmet is much improved in health.

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The death of Mr. John L. Gardner, widely known as the husband of the famous Mrs. "Jack" Gardner of Boston, and which occurred in that city on Sunday, leaves Mrs. Gardner a very rich widow. She was a daughter of the late David Stewart of this city, and was married to Mr. Gardner in 1868. Her father, Mr. David Stewart, married for his second wife a Brooklyn woman, who is now Mrs. Albert Bierstadt. Mr. Gardner was prominent in Boston business and club life, and was one of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University.

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The second of Mr. Bagby's musicales took place in the Astoria ballroom yesterday morning, and was even more crowded than the first, of the preceding week. The large room did not have a vacant chair, and the boxes were also filled. Mme. Sembrich sang the "Casta Diva" from "Norma," Arditi's "Waltz Song," and, in response to rapturous applause, gave several encores, in one of which she accompanied herself on the piano. M. Ovide Musin, the violinist, rendered Grieg's sonata in C minor and a suite in G minor, by F. Ries. Next Monday, at the third musicale, Miss Suzanne Adams will make her first appearance in New York.

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Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, and Miss Constance Fuller Wheeler have issued cards for a reception at their residence, 731 Park Avenue, on Saturday afternoon next, Dec. 17. With them will receive Mrs. Wheeler's daughter-in-law, Mrs. David Everett Wheeler, of 78 Irving Place.

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The announcement of the engagement of the Comtesse de Bylandt to Mason Carnes of New York has come from Paris. Mason Carnes is the grandson of the late Henry Mason of this city, and the son of the late Louis Carnes. His aunt is Mrs. Heyward Cutting, who now lives abroad, and who, as Miss Mason, was a great belle in New York, and when the Prince of Wales visited this country she danced with him in a quadrille at the Academy of Music. Mrs. Cutting's daughter is the Baroness de Vriere. Her wedding took place in the old Cutting house, on lower Fifth Avenue, several years ago. Since her daughter's marriage Mrs. Heyward Cutting has lived abroad. The wedding of Mr. Carnes and the Comtesse de Bylandt will take place in January at Brussels, and they will live abroad permanently.

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Among the passengers who are due to arrive on the Lucania are Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Tyng, who were in Paris at the death and funeral of Mr. Tyng's father, the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., a fortnight ago. Mrs. Tyng was Miss Kemp, and is a sister-in-law of the daughter of Mrs. Frederic Neilson. Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready, who have made a long stay abroad, are also due on the same ship. They will give some very handsome entertainments this Winter.

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The wedding of Dr. Damaso T. Laine and Mrs. Dixon, at Charleston, W. Va., on Thursday last, is an item of much interest to many New Yorkers and Philadelphians. Dr. Laine is a Cuban on his father's side and his mother was a Miss Garische of Washington, a great belle in her day. Dr. Laine is a Cuban patriot, and just at present is interested in the sanitation of Havana. He is surgeon of the United States Commission, and he has a leave of absence which only extends to Saturday, when he and his bride will go to Cuba. Mrs. Laine was the widow of "Beau" Dixon of Philadelphia, who was a great character in his native city and about whom numerous paragraphs have been written. Mrs. Laine's maiden name was Jones, and her native place Duluth, Minn.

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The Umbria brought in rather a small list of passengers, among whom were Mr. A. St. G. Hamersley, Mr. J. de Andria, Mr. E. Barron, Mr. W. W. Tarbell, Alexander T. Ballantyne, William P. Stewart, and Redmond C. Stewart.

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Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore are soon to arrive at their K Street home, in Washington. Senator Wetmore has been quite ill at the Cambridge here of late. The Misses Wetmore, however, will pass a part of the season in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget are guests at the British Embassy, in Washington, where they will remain until this afternoon. On Saturday Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote gave a large dinner in their honor.

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From Vienna comes the news of a Thanksgiving dinner, given by Minister and Mrs. Charlemagné Tower, in their palace, for 200 guests. Mrs. Tower wore a gown of black-sprigged net, relieved by masses of paillette embroidery, her neck and arms showing through the transparency of the sleeves and high bodice. In her hair she wore black jet ornaments, and carried a large bouquet of violets. Among her guests were Mrs. Clemens, (Mrs. Mark Twain,) who wore brocade and gros grain, with appliqued cloth; Miss Clara Clemens, in black silk and a lavender spencer; Mrs. Jean Clemens, in dove-gray cashmere, and Mrs. Dr. Remington. Among the other Americans there were Dr. and Mrs. Otis, Dr. Freeland, and Mrs. and Miss Holden. Mark Twain made a famous speech. The Charlemagne Towers live in the splendid palace of a Grand Duke in one of the most aristocratic quarters of Vienna. The dining room is supported by massive red marble pillars. Pictures by Teniers and other famous artists line the walls. The drawing room is furnished in Louis XIV. style. There is a delightful little Japanese salon adjoining.

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Mrs. Douglas Grant has been giving very delightful dinners in Paris prior to her departure for Mentone. One of these was to the Prince d'Orléans, at the inevitable Ritz's. The party afterward went to the play and then to Paillard's for supper, where they had the first caviare of the season. At Ritz's that evening a hidden orchestra played, and there were flowers, electric lights, and well-dressed women. Mrs. Douglas Grant herself wore a frock of white crepe de chine, with incrustrations of pink velvet, and a pink tulle hat. Miss Lily May, who was at another table, was sparkling with paillettes, and wore a hat of pale blue tulle. Mrs. George Law was in a princesse gown of pale blue cloth.

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Many of the friends of Miss Josephine Whitney Brooks and Mr. John R. Livermore, who are to be married on Wednesday next, in Trinity Chapel, were invited yesterday afternoon to view the array of handsome bridal presents displayed at the home of Miss Brooks, 1 East Forty-fifth Street. No bride, for many a day, has been the recipient of more beautiful gifts than those which have been showered upon Miss Brooks.

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The fair for the new Church of Our Lady of Pompeii, an Italian mission, and called by those interested Miss Leary's fair, because it is under her patronage, opened yesterday in the basement of the church, corner Bleecker and Downing Streets. It will continue until Dec. 23. Miss Leary is assisted in this charitable work by Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Miss Marlé, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Morosini, Baroness de Seigne, and Mme. de Navarro.

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Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton, 12 East Thirty-sixth Street, gave a dance last evening for their grandchildren, Miss Julia and Gerald Hoyt, the children of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Gillig—Sinclair.

A pretty wedding took place last evening at the residence of Mrs. James Sinclair, 62 East Seventy-seventh Street, when her daughter, Miss Gertrude Isabel Sinclair, was married to George J. Gillig. The bride was gowned in white satin, with the bodice covered with point lace, and wore a tulle veil, fastened with a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Junius B. Remensnyder of the St. James Lutheran Church. Only relatives and new friends were present. A reception followed the ceremony. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Ruppert, Congressman-elect Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Frank Ruppert, George Ruppert, Miss Amanda Ruppert, Mr. and Mrs. John Gillig, Miss Anna Gillig, Miss Amanda Gillig, Jacob Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Sinclair, Miss Maud Sinclair, Miss Grace Sinclair, Francis Murges, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong, Dr. and Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Schalk, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hachemeister, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Ringler, Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McLean, Miss Mary McLean, David McLean, Mrs. Pauline Denhard, Miss Pauline Denhard, Louis Levien, John Unger, Jr., Louis Meurer, Ernest Tribelhorn, Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Wilcox, Carl Wagner, and Miss Emma Schultz.

Crosby—Petit.

Miss Emily Petit, daughter of the late John Jules Petit, and Robert Ralston Crosby were married yesterday afternoon at the old de Peyster home, 137 West Fourteenth Street, now occupied by her cousins, Mrs. Clarkson, Miss de Peyster, and the Messrs. de Peyster. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church. The bride, gowned in heavy white satin trimmed with real lace and worn with a veil of the same, was given away by Henry de Peyster. The best man was Edward Nicoll Crosby, brother of the bridegroom. There were no other attendants. Only relatives and intimate friends, numbering in all about seventy-five, were present at the wedding and the breakfast which followed. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, brother-in-law and sister of the bride, were not present.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosby will spend their honeymoon in the South. Later they will reside at 105 East Thirtieth Street.

DEATH OF JAMES E. MITCHELL.

Cincinnati Coroner Hears Evidence—Alcoholism the Probable Cause.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Coroner Haerr to-day began the hearing in the case of James E. Mitchell of New York, who died under peculiar circumstances early last Saturday morning, at 944 Hopkins Street.

Dr. Foster, the attending physician, most strenuously denied that the patient had died from the effects of the morphine he had injected into his arm.

Mrs. Mitchell then took the witness stand and insisted that her husband had been given too much morphine. Suddenly she fell off the chair in a swoon, and it took some time to revive her.

Dr. Abbott testified that he had been called in to see Mitchell, and during his visit had prescribed for Mrs. Mitchell for hysteria. Mitchell had been drinking heavily. He examined the body after death, but found no evidence of morphine poisoning.

Police Sergeant Copeland's testimony was to the same effect, and it was shown that on Friday, prior to his death, Mitchell had sent a boy for and procured $1 worth of whisky.

There is little doubt that the death of Mr. Mitchell was due to alcoholism. The verdict has not yet been rendered.

A Prominent Californian Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—W. F. Falkenburg, son of the late Baron Falkenburg, who for twenty-six years was the Swedish and Norwegian Consul to Quebec, has been severely and perhaps fatally injured while assisting some laborers to move a safe. He was at one time Superintendent of the San Diego Water and Light Company, and for some time was in the employ of the late Senator Fair.

A Georgia Outlaw Captured.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 12.—Bob Brewer, the noted outlaw who figured so conspicuously in the "Jessup riot" ten years ago, was captured at Johnston Station last night by a Sheriff's posse. He made an attempt to escape and was shot twice. To prevent a lynching he was brought to Savannah.

Failure in Stillwater, Minn.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 12.—Ernest L. Hospes of Stillwater has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with debts of $179,500 and assets amounting to $375, claimed as exempt. The notes are held chiefly by St. Louis and New England banks.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Thomas W. B. Hughes.

Major Thomas W. B. Hughes died in Philadelphia on Sunday of pneumonia in his sixty-first year. Major Hughes was born in England and came from a prominent family there. When about sixteen years of age he came to this country and enlisted with the Seventh Regiment at the breaking out of the rebellion. He afterward served as Lieutenant with the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and was badly wounded at the battle of Newbern, N. C., where he captured a rebel flag, and where he was brevetted a Major. He was also mentioned in orders for gallant services in the field. Major Hughes returned to civil life in 1870, and became a successful broker in Wall Street, but the large fortune which he accumulated was afterward lost in speculation. For some years he was engaged in the life insurance business, and at the time of his death was Clerk to the commission of the Twelfth Ward Park. He was a member of many clubs and societies, among them the Army and Navy, Lotos, Union League of Philadelphia, Loyal Legion, St. George, Old Guard, Washington Post, Seventh Regiment Veteran, American Public Health Society, and the American Irish-eries Society. He was an ardent sportsman and was one of the founders of the Blooming Grove Park Club of Pike County, Penn. Major Hughes was a widower. His wife, who was Miss Frederica Cecil, having died twelve years ago. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed, but it is expected that the military organizations will attend.

GEN. RIUS RIVERA RETURNS

Back from His Long Imprisonment in a Spanish Fortress.

WILL NOW RESIDE IN CUBA

Met at the Pier by His Wife and Gen. Palma, He Tells of His Life While Among the Spaniards.

Gen. A. Rius Rivera, the Cuban soldier who succeeded to Maceo's command in Pinar del Rio Province, and was captured early last year by the Spaniards, arrived yesterday on the French Line steamer La Champagne. He was released last month from a Spanish prison, at Barcelona, to which he had been condemned for a life sentence, in pursuance of the plan of amnesty to Cuban prisoners observed by Spain after the cessation of hostilities. The coming of Gen. Rivera was one which would have ordinarily been attended with great jubilation among local Cubans, but a shade of sadness was cast over the greetings extended him yesterday on the French Line pier because of the death of Gen. Garcia.

It was recalled that only a little over three years ago Gen. Garcia had returned here on the same vessel to take up arms again in behalf of Cuba. Gen. Rivera learned of the death of Gen. Garcia at Quarantine and was greatly shocked.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma headed the party who gathered to meet Gen. Rivera, and with them was Mrs. Rivera, who since her husband's imprisonment has made her home with the family of Gen. Palma at Central Valley, N. Y. She was overjoyed at seeing her husband, and there was an affectionate meeting when finally she reached the cabin of the steamer.

Gen. Rivera is but forty-eight years old, but his hair has become very gray since his incarceration. He is a little above medium height, slender, and erect, and though somewhat pallid, seemed to be in very good health.

Gen. Rivera, when he had greeted his friends, said:

"I was captured on March 28, 1897, at the Hospital of Cabezadas, in the Rio Hondo district of Cuba, with Col. Bacallo and Lieut. Terry, by Hernandez de Velasco and 2,000 Spaniards. I was very sick. Without delay I was hurried to Havana and there thrown into the Cabanas. I expected to be shot, and was surprised on Dec. 10 when told that I would have to pass the remainder of my life in a Spanish fortress. That seemed to me then worse than death. At the Hospital San Ignatio, they performed an operation on me for abscess of the liver. Seven doctors worked on me. Peritonitis set in; yet I recovered.

"I arrived at Barcelona on Dec. 31, 1897, manacled and without my Cuban uniform. The Spaniards wanted to make a great exhibition of me, and they succeeded. It was a holiday. They led me through the principal streets of the town, surrounded by a large detachment of soldiers, police, and Secret Service men. The crowd did not hoot me. Passing the Columbus statue I remarked to my guardian: 'If your countrymen brought the discoverer of the Western Continent home in chains, what can I expect of them?'

"Sometimes I was treated well, and at others pretty badly. It was in the midst of deepest gloom that I read in a Spanish newspaper that the United States had at last declared war against Spain. I then realized that the end of Spain's cruelties in Cuba was near. While the Spanish papers daily chronicled victories, from copies of a Paris paper I learned the truth. Dewey's victory at Manila made my heart palpitate with joy, and the later annihilation of Cervera's squadron off Santiago I knew was a death blow to Spain. While war was being fought the changes in my condition occurred, and at the signing of the protocol, Gen. Fernandez, the Governor of the fortress, became more friendly to me. He had me changed to a hospital where I was relieved of the sentries, and fairly well cared for. Next came my unconditional release.

"For a few days I was forced to remain in hiding to escape the violence of the populace at Barcelona. The Spanish people were wild at the outcome of the war, and threats were made that I could not get out of the country with my life, but I succeeded in getting to Paris, and here I am. In the course of the next few months I will sell out my business in British Honduras and go to free Cuba to live in peace."

Gen. Revera is a Puerto Rican by birth, having been born at Mayaguez, in 1850. He was studying law at the University of Madrid when the Cuban insurrection broke out in 1868. He went to Cuba, and after fighting four years, Gen. Calixto Garcia, recognizing his bravery, made him a Lieutenant Colonel in the Holquin District. In 1875 he served under Gomez at Trinidad, Santa Clara. In July of that year he was wounded at Los Azules. Upon his recovery he continued in the field, and in 1877, at Calabazas, with 300 men, he defeated 2,000 Spaniards. Governor General Martinez Campos then said that he was the bravest man in Cuba. With Maceo, he objected to the signing of the treaty of Zanjon in 1878, and left Cuba to return whenever the natives took up arms again. He went to British Honduras and established a successful business, but true to his word, when the late revolution started he went to Cuba in a filibustering expedition on the Three Friends in September, 1896, and landed in Pinar del Rio Province. When Maceo fell in an ambush, Gen. Rivera succeeded to the command.

Gen. Rivera and his wife, and Gen. Palma went to the Astor House upon leaving the pier, and later in the day the party started for Washington to attend the funeral of Gen. Garcia.

$600 FOR WIFE'S LOST LOVE.

James J. Ryan Obtains a Verdict Against Dr. Feeney.

James J. Ryan yesterday obtained a verdict of $600 in his suit against Dr. Michael B. Feency for $25,000 for the alienation of Mrs. Ryan's affections. Counsel for plaintiff moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was insufficient. Dr. Feeney's counsel moved for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was excessive. Justice McAdam denied both motions.

Dr. Feeney had previously undergone a severe cross-examination at the hands of Ryan's counsel, in which the lawyer read from the testimony in the divorce trial of Mrs. Ryan till Justice McAdam grew impatient and asked that the examination be concluded. Dr. Feeney denied that there was anything wrong in his relations with Mrs. Ryan, whom he first treated and later employed as his housekeeper.

FRANK W. SAVIN TRIES AGAIN.

Loses in Another Attempt to Nullify His Wife's Picture Sale.

A new development in the legal fight between Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Savin came up in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Daly, and the skirmish was lost by the husband. Before Mrs. Savin began her recent auction sale of the pictures her husband claims to own, Mr. Savin, through his attorneys, Kenneson, Crain & Alling, secured a temporary injunction, returnable Dec. 5, after the prospective sale. Myron H. Oppenheim, Mrs. Savin's lawyer, got the injunction made returnable before the sale started, and had it vacated. Then on Dec. 5 Prof. Kenneson of the plaintiff's counsel appeared before Justice Cohen, having had the case put on the calendar, and attempted to get an order making permanent this injunction—which had already been vacated by Justice Daly—to restrain the progress of the sale, which had already taken place. Justice Cohen denied the motion, but the case was allowed to go before Justice Daly yesterday for reconsideration.

The argument was rather a warm one. Prof. Kenneson claimed that in the hearing where the injunction was vacated he had not had time to prepare his case. Justice Daly then asked Mr. Kenneson why he did not recognize the situation when it is defeated. "If you want a further hearing in this case," said he, "you should bring it before the Appellate Division, which is now in session. I have no recourse but to deny your motion to have the injunction made permanent."

Mrs. Savin's counsel was much elated over the decision, and the opposing lawyer correspondingly chagrined. Friends of the Savins are now waiting for some new step in a hitherto interesting legal squabble.

The Portrait Show Opens To-morrow.

The loan exhibition of portraits, the work of modern painters and old masters, will be opened to-morrow at the Academy of Design.

MRS. GERRY TRAPS A SWINDLER.

Detained Charity Collector While She Telephoned and Brought Police.

Joseph Roberts, nineteen years old, of 225 East Twenty-fifth Street, who claimed to be collecting money for a messenger boy who had been killed by a brewery wagon, called yesterday at the home of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry. The Commodore was out. Roberts handed a letter to the butler, who took it to Mrs. Gerry. It read:

Madam: I hereby inform you that one of our messenger boys was run over by a brewery wagon and I give Clerk Frank Harmon the authority to try to get some collections together for the benefit of the poor, widowed mother. The messenger boy was Charles Smith, No. 803, and he was the sole support of a poor mother. Please sign name and amount. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM E. FAGAN, Manager.

Written at the head of the paper was "American District Telegraph Company, District No. 41," which is at 2 East Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Gerry had doubts about the matter when she saw the paper, and she had the butler detain Roberts until she telephoned to the office. Superintendent Seguin answered the call and told Mrs. Gerry that the boy was a swindler. Seguin went to the house with a policeman, who placed Roberts under arrest. He had nothing to say.

In the list of names were the following: "Bristol, $2; Stillwell, $2; H. H. Flagler, $1; Cash, $2; Mortimer Johnson, $2." Magistrate Meade, in the Yorkville Court, held Roberts in $1,000 bail for examination this morning. Mrs. Gerry may be a witness against the prisoner.

ACCUSES SALVAGE CORPS MEN.

Mrs. Tyler Says They Only Were in Her Room at the Brooklyn Fire.

While the fire at 134 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was in progress on Sunday night one of the tenants of the adjoining house claims she was robbed of $890 in money and jewelry, and says that the theft was done by a member of the Salvage Corps. Mrs. Benjamin F. Tyler is the wife of the President of the Bankers and Brokers' Messenger Company, which has offices at 48 New Street, Manhattan. The Tylers live on the ground floor of 132 Prospect Place.

Mrs. Tyler told the police of the Sixth Avenue Police Station that when the fire broke out at 134 she left the house and went out on the sidewalk. While she was standing there she saw members of the Salvage Corps enter her apartments. She is sure that no one else went in during the fire. After the excitement was over she returned to the house, and found that a chamois bag containing $600 worth of jewelry, $165 in bills, and $125 in gold was gone.

Mrs. Tyler had taken this bag at the first alarm of fire and placed it on her bed, so that if it became necessary to make a hurried flight she could place her hands on the valuables at a moment's notice. After she went out on the sidewalk, she says, it occurred to her that it was unsafe to leave the valuables there, and she sent her son to the house to see if he could find them. As he entered the room one of the salvage men turned to him and said: "I haven't got your money. There was nothing on the bed." The boy made a thorough search, but could not find the articles.

The authorities are now convinced that the fire was caused by a leak in the gas meter in the cellar. The row of flat-houses in which 134 Prospect Place was situated consists of five-story buildings made of compressed brick. The airshafts and dumbwaiter openings were all of wood, and the flames had nothing to oppose their progress to the roof.

KINDERGARTEN WORK DONE.

Annual Meeting of the New York Association—New Managers Elected.

A large number of New York and Brooklyn women interested in kindergarten work attended the annual meeting of the New York Kindergarten Association, in Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, yesterday afternoon. Hamilton W. Mable, President of the association, presided. The following-named persons were elected to fill vacancies on the Board of Managers: Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Lea McIlvaine Luquer, Mrs. William G. Rockefeller, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, Mrs. Charles H. Ludington, Jr., Dr. L. Emmet Holt, Dr. Clarence C. Rice, Mrs. F. O. Barton, Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Mrs. C. R. Lowell, and Mrs. John Townsend Williams.

In his annual report President Mable said that the association was now conducting 16 kindergartens, with 32 teachers and an enrollment of 800 pupils. Its annual expenditure is about $28,000. Mr. Mable said: "A yearly income of at least $30,000, of which one-half shall come from annual dues, ought to be at our disposal. The membership ought to be increased to at least 3,000, and the income, which now depends on the gifts of a few generous persons, ought to be correspondingly augmented. Last year President Low rendered the association an invaluable service by his characteristically liberal gift of $5,000. The association needs such friends, if it is to do its work in this city."

The Rev. James M. Bruce, Secretary, reported that the work of the association had been much promoted during the past year by the appointment of Dr. Jenny B. Merrill as Supervisor of Kindergartens for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. It is expected that five or six new kindergartens will be opened the 1st of January. Secretary Bruce further reported that the association had recently employed two collectors—Miss Locke and Mr. Woodburn—to secure subscriptions and gifts.

Mrs. Charles N. Chadwick of Brooklyn and Richard Watson Gilder made addresses. The latter quoted a few sentences from an essay on the kindergarten, written by Charles Dickens in 1855. Dickens, Mr. Gilder said, was the first distinguished student of Froebel and his methods.

In commenting on the existing situation, President Mable said that it would be many years before the public schools in New York would be able to properly care for all of that particular class of children which the kindergartens were seeking to reach.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The conference of liability insurance managers will meet in this city to-day, and it is believed that some action may be taken in regard to the competition of outside companies. The exact shape which this legislation is likely to take has not yet been determined upon.

The insurance upon the property of the Whippany Manufacturing Company at Morristown, N. J., which was badly damaged by fire on Dec. 9, was distributed as follows: North British and Mercantile, $2,500; Hartford, $2,250; Aachen and Munich, $1,750; Insurance Company of North America, $1,611.75; Merchants' of Newark, $1,562.50; National of Hartford, $1,500; Royal, $1,250; Schuylkill, $1,000; Reading, $1,000; Providence-Washington, $1,000; Netherlands, $805.88; Caledonian, $805.88; Firemen's Fund, $750; Palatine, $750; Scottish Union and National, $500. Miller & Maltbie will adjust the loss.

The Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Illinois, which was recently organized under the assessment law by John E. Myers, formerly with the Bankers' Life of New York, and will begin underwriting soon, is now binding risks by reinsurance in the Covenant Mutual Life of St. Louis. The rates of the company will be based upon legal reserve tables, and its officers are as follows: President—John B. Knight; Vice President—Walter Olds; Second Vice President—J. A. Tolman; Secretary—J. E. Myers; Treasurer—R. W. Hyman.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee, at its meeting yesterday, took up the work of revising its plan for a tariff association in this city. The general principles of the proposed compact have been pretty well settled, and the work still ahead of the committee is revisionary in its character. While the members of the committee will say nothing specifically at present relative to their method of dealing with the more difficult problems of the situation, it is semi-officially stated that the report does not in its present form demand the unconditional cancelation and relinquishment of all foreign reinsurance treaties, held by members of the association.

The insurance upon the hat factory of John W. Green & Co. at Danbury, Conn., which was practically destroyed by fire on Dec. 7, was distributed as follows: Home, $12,500; Aetna, $7,500; Continental, $7,500; Globe, $6,000; Atlas, $5,000; Western, $5,000; Phoenix of London, $5,000; North German, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; Mechanics and Traders' of New Orleans, $5,100; Aachen and Munich, $4,500; Magdeburg, $4,500; German-American, $4,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $4,000; Traders', $3,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; State of New York, $2,500; Thuringia, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $2,500; American Central, $2,500; British American, $2,000; Norwood, $1,500; United States, $1,500; Spring Garden, $1,500; Netherlands, $1,000.

LAUNCHING OF THE CORSAIR

J. P. Morgan's New Yacht Slides Gracefully into the Water.

CHRISTENED BY MISS MORGAN

A Special Train Takes the Friends of the Commodore to Newburg to Witness the Ceremony.

The steam yacht Corsair, which has been built by Marvel of Newburg, was successfully launched yesterday. The yacht was built for Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan of the New York Yacht Club, and is one of the largest yachts constructed in this country. When Commodore Morgan sold the Corsair to the Government he commissioned J. Beavor Webb to design another yacht for him, and the boat was laid down at Marvel's yard last June.

A special train took the friends of Commodore Morgan to Newburg, and shortly after they arrived, at 10:30 o'clock, the yacht made her maiden plunge into the water. Commodore Morgan was one of the first to get off the train, and he led the way to the platform, which had been erected under the bow of the new yacht. When all the guests had taken their positions Mr. Morgan signaled that all was ready, and J. Beavor Webb, who was in charge of the launching, gave the order to knock away the shores.

The workmen hammered for a few minutes and the yacht trembled as she lay on the ways. Then she began to move and slowly slid down the ways toward the water. Commodore Morgan was standing just under the bow, and at his side was Miss Louise Morgan, with the bottle of wine in her hand, ready to christen the boat. Miss Morgan waited until the yacht had fairly started, and then, swinging the bottle against the bow, said, "I christen thee Corsair."

It was one of the prettiest launches ever witnessed. The yacht slid down the ways, gathering speed as she went. She shot out into the river and then a tug ran alongside and took a line and brought the new yacht safely alongside the dock. Some of the guests then visited the boat and expressed themselves as much pleased with the arrangements on board.

The new Corsair is very much like the old boat that did such good work at Santiago as the Gloucester. The bow does not appear to be as Yakish or yachty as the old Corsair, and her stem has not the graceful overhang. She is fitted with bilge keels, eighteen inches wide amidships, running a little more than one-third of her length. Her entrance at the water line is carried out in lines that are nearly straight, running aft almost to the start of the bilge keels, at which place the first convex lines of the craft begin. Her floors at the midship section rise at an angle of about thirty degrees, the lines aft being carried out in straight lines to the after section of the bilge keels. From that point the lines curve in abruptly, making the bilges low and the curves rather abrupt. Nothing but the shell was launched, and she floated about six feet above her designed water line. She will be towed to Fletcher's, at Hoboken, where she will be finished.

The dimensions of the yacht are: Length over all, 302 feet; beam, extreme, 33 feet 3 inches; depth, 20 feet 6 inches. She will have ten staterooms, a library, six bathrooms, and a dining saloon on the lower deck. On the saloon deck will be the galley, chartroom, and deck stateroom, with the officers' and crew's quarters forward. There will be two triple-expansion engines, balanced on the Yarrow-Schlick-Tweedy system, and steam will be supplied by two double-ended Scotch boilers. The yacht will carry three launches, one gig, one lifeboat, and one cutter, and will be rigged with two pole masts and bowsprit the same as the previous Corsair.

Among the guests on the platform were Commodore and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, W. K. Vanderbilt, William Rockefeller, Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Col. E. A. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Beavor Webb, Mr. and Mrs. M. Burrill, Mrs. J. Markoe, Mr. and Mrs. Bartow S. French, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Griswold, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Richard Irvine, Miss Helen Lawrence, Harry Weeks, Theodore Braine, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Clarkson Potter, Bishop H. C. Potter, Bishop Doane, Mrs. Harvey Warren, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Appleton, Miss Hoppin, Miss Louise Morgan, Miss Rhett, Miss Peabody, Stephenson Taylor, William H. Harrison, Samuel Putnam, A. Fletcher Lockwood, Irving Cox, Andrew Fletcher, Thomas M. Reese, Andrew Fletcher, Jr., George R. Moran, Capt. Barrett, ex-Commodore Edward M. Brown, J. V. S. Oddie, ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Morris K. Jesup, and Charles Lanier.

TO OPEN THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

J. H. Breslin Secures a Lease from the Paran Stevens Estate.

The Victoria Hotel, which has been closed since April, 1895, will next year be opened again. J. H. Breslin of the Gilsey House completed arrangements yesterday for the lease of the building from the Paran Stevens estate, and will open it September 1, 1899.

Mr. Breslin said yesterday that the estate would begin work Jan. 1 repairing the house, putting in new plumbing, and modernizing the building in every way. From $100,000 to $150,000 will be spent in this work, which will be finished by June of next year. The new hotel will be made the equal of any in the city, and Mr. Breslin will especially try to make its café famous for its cooking.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Locked in a Room, Their Mother Worked to Get Christmas Presents.

A fire which cost the lives of two of Henry Buck's three children took place yesterday at 87 Sullivan Street, Brooklyn. It was caused by the children playing with fire. Buck is a roofer, and of late his wife has been going out washing or housecleaning for two or three days each week to earn money to buy Christmas presents for the children.

She locked the little ones in yesterday and started off to work, after asking Mrs. Mary Duncan, who lives in the same house, to look after them. There were three of the children—Jennie, five years old; Emma, three years old, and John, sixteen months old. Two hours later Mrs. Duncan decided that it was time to look in on the children and see how they were doing. She stepped into the back yard and looked up into the window of the apartments on the first floor which are occupied by the Bucks.

She saw flames, and raised a cry of "Fire!" At the same time she ran to the rooms where the children were locked in and with trembling fingers unlocked the door. The baby was in his chair, almost suffocated. The dresses of the little girls were on fire. Emma was standing by the window, the shade of which had caught fire from her dress, and Jennie was rolling over and over on her bed and screaming.

Neighbors who had heard Mrs. Duncan's cries rushed in, and the flames were extinguished. Both Emma and Jennie were frightfully burned. Emma died before the arrival of the ambulance, and Jennie was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where she died a few hours later.

Policeman Brierton of the Hamilton Avenue Station, who was one of the first arrivals on the scene after Mrs. Duncan gave the alarm, saw a piece of string hanging out of the stove, and said he believed the children were playing with fire. He thought they pulled the string out of the stove, and perhaps something with it, which set fire to their clothing.

Admiral Schley Confined to His Room.

Admiral Schley is still confined to his room, at the Hotel Kensington, where he is staying with his family. His physician said yesterday that, while his cold was not dangerous, he would have to remain in the house for several days. Owing to his illness, the Admiral has abandoned his trip to the Peace Jubilee at Atlanta. He will not leave the city until Dec. 20, when he expects to go to Philadelphia, where a memorial sword will be presented to him the following day.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

BOOTY HIDDEN IN STOCKING.

Magistrate Pool Decides the Feat Impossible and Discharges Servant Girl Accused of Theft.

Sarah Bolson, a flaxen-haired German girl, nineteen years old, of 27 Columbia Street, was a prisoner in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, charged with the larceny of 35 cents' worth of groceries and other articles. The complainant was a Mrs. Henry, wife of a lawyer who lives at 69 East Eighty-seventh Street. She employed the girl as a servant several months ago. Mrs. Henry, who is an attractive brunette, conducted her case in an oratorical style which interested Magistrate Pool and the spectators.

She said that she had attended the theatre last Saturday afternoon. She suspected her maid of stealing, and the inspiration came to her that if she should go home very early she might catch the girl "red-handed." She returned quite early. On the person of Miss Bolson she found the following articles: One-half turnip, valued at 1 cent; one parsnip, 1 cent; one cake of soap, 4 cents; one bottle of ammonia, 5 cents; one package of sugar, 4 cents; one spool of thread, 5 cents; two handkerchiefs, 10 cents; one box of washing powder, 5 cents. Total, 35 cents.

"What charge do you wish to prefer—grand or petty larceny?" asked Magistrate Pool.

"If it is all the same to you, Judge," said Mrs. Henry, "I would like to make it grand larceny."

"I cannot do that," said the Magistrate, "but let us hear some evidence. You said that you found the articles on her person. Now, what articles and on what part of the defendant's person did you find the articles?"

"I found the spool of thread, the box of washing powder, and the two handkerchiefs in her stocking," triumphantly replied Mrs. Henry.

"Were the stockings of wool or cotton?" asked the Magistrate.

"I don't see what difference that makes," said Mrs. Henry.

"All the difference in the world," said Magistrate Pool. "A woolen stocking will stretch, while a cotton stocking will tear when such articles are placed in it."

"They were woolen, I guess," said Mrs. Henry. "The articles were in it, anyway. I saw them there."

"Did Miss Bolson wear garters, and, if she did, were the articles above or below the garters," asked the Magistrate.

"She wore red and white elastic garters, and the articles were below the garter."

"How is it possible for a woman to have gotten such things below the garter?" said Magistrate Pool, in his best Magisterial tone.

"Easy enough," said Mrs. Henry. "If you wish, I will show you," making a grab for her skirt and holding it a little raised, waiting for the Magistrate's answer.

"I have no objection," said the Magistrate, bending forward.

"But I object," said Miss Bolson's counsel.

"Objection sustained," said Magistrate Pool.

Then ensued a long discussion between the Magistrate and Mrs. Henry as to how the goods were identified. Mrs. Henry further stated that Miss Bolson was caught by her wearing her husband's slippers.

"What size were those slippers?" asked Magistrate Pool.

"I believe they were 7½," replied Mrs. Henry.

"Did the girl have your husband's consent to wear the slippers?"

"Certainly she did not. My husband would not do such a thing," said Mrs. Henry.

"I don't know," said the Magistrate; "the girl is pretty and husbands are uncertain."

"I am positive that my husband would have nothing to do with that girl, much less give his consent to her to wear his slippers. The idea!"

"How do you know your husband never gave his consent to the defendant to wear his slippers? I mean, how did you know of your own knowledge?" asked the Magistrate.

"I object," said Mrs. Henry.

"Objection sustained," said Magistrate Pool.

Finally Magistrate Pool said that he thought it was impossible for a girl to place such bulky articles in a cotton stocking, much less to move about with them, in view of the resulting friction, and he said he would give her the benefit of the doubt and discharge her.

Mrs. Henry was indignant.

HIS BRAINS KNOCKED OUT.

Edward Hotaling's Body Found in Ruins of a Hut Near Cobleskill.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 12.—The body of Edward Hotaling, twenty-one years old, was found dead in the ruins of a six by eight frame shanty that burned down near Cobleskill yesterday. Hotaling and William Osterhoudt, while drunk, crawled into the shanty at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, Osterhoudt says, and lay down on some leaves. Osterhoudt says he left the shanty about 4 o'clock. Coroner Snover, however, found the leaves soaked with blood and blood was soaked into the ground for three or four inches. The man's brains had been knocked out.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund, has received the following additional contributions to the fund:

John Claflin	$500	M. D. Rothschild	25
Nelson Robinson	250	Herman Schaefer	25
E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	250	American Leather Co.	25
John C. Whitney	250	J. Agostini	25
Siegel-Cooper Co.	250	J. Theall	25
C. H. Koster	200	John E. Alexander	25
Gustav Heye	200	John M. Chapman	25
Hendricks Brothers	200	Arthur L. De Groff	25
Mrs. E. J. Stone	100	William G. Low	25
H. Amy & Co.	100	Emil Guiman & Co.	25
I. T. Williams	100	W. B. Kunhardt	25
W. S. Gurnee	100	Louis Marshall	25
G. M. Dodge	100	Morris S. Barnet	25
Mrs. Annie M. Stout	100	Winter & Smiley	25
Schultz & Ruckgaber	100	M. Dwight Collier	25
J. S. Bache & Co.	100	Ernest Hall, Jr.	25
L. N. Littauer	100	Emil Schweinburg	25
A. A. Low	100	Vivanti Brothers	25
Calhoun, Robbins & Co.	100	Stursburg, Schell & Co.	25
Monse & Rogers	100	C. H. Godfrey	25
H. J. Hayden	100	W. L. Anderson	20
Lewis S. Wolz	100	Mrs. Woodward	20
Phillips Phenix	100	Charles Vivarian	10
J. Hampden Robb	100	M. S. P.	10
G. Sidenburg & Co.	50	Job E. Hedges	10
H. E. Garth	50	Leonard D. White	10
Mrs. Elder	50	Selden Bacon	10
Norman Schultz	50	W. G. Demarest	10
William Ryle & Co.	50	Carl Dreier	10
J. Frederick Kernochan	50	Thomas M. North	10
B. Fischer & Co.	50	L. B. Opdycke	10
Benedict Bros.	50	Henry L. Gaus	10
Fleischmann's Vienna Model Bakery	50	Gutterman, Rosenfeld & Co.	10
Mrs. Godkin	50	Benjamin Tuska	5
Charles A. Macy, Jr.	25	Allerton B. Hitchcock	5
Carey Mfg. Co.	25	Mrs. Henrietta Blumenstock	5
Henry Rice	25	Cash	1
Richard S. Barnes	25	G. H. Stockbridge	1
Previously acknowledged			$77,555
Total			$82,522

Percy Yarrington Extradited.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Gov. Wolcott to-day issued a warrant, upon the requisition of the Governor of New York, for the extradition of Percy Yarrington of Worcester, who is in jail here, charged with grand larceny in the second degree, on complaint of H. L. Stevens of New York. At the hearing before Gov. Wolcott Mr. Stevens stated that he lost $1,000 through Yarrington's operations. He testified that Yarrington claimed to have a machine which would generate hydro carbon gas at a cost of 10 cents per thousand feet. Mr. Stevens says he bought a county right for $1,000.

New Proprietor for Hotel Metropole.

The lease of the Hotel Metropole has changed hands. It is now the property of Col. Robert E. Rivers, formerly of New Orleans. Col. Rivers will not take active control of the hotel until May 1, 1899, and in the meanwhile a number of improvements will be made. There will be no change in the present force with the new management takes charge.

Two Men Shot at the Church Door.

HAZLETON, Ind., Dec. 12.—Robert Moore, a farmer, living five miles east of this place, shot and mortally wounded Charles and Paris Becker, brothers, at the village church door last night. The trouble arose over the question of fencing the church property.

Two Wareham Men Burned to Death.

WAREHAM, Mass., Dec. 12.—David White and Richard Hurley were burned to death here this morning. The men were in a house owned by the Standard Horse Shoe Company. It caught fire from an unknown cause.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE

The only whiskey acknowledged by the Government as a medicine. Admitted by doctors and scientists to be the recognized cure for colds, chills, pneumonia and consumption, if taken promptly and in time. Send for pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

INJURY TO THE MASSACHUSETTS

Board of Inquiry in Session at the Navy Yard—Vessel to be Docked.

Capt. Ludlow of the Massachusetts said yesterday that the exact nature of the battleship's injuries was not known, and would not be until she had been put into dry dock. A report, he said, had been forwarded to the Navy Department, and until that is heard from nothing can be said about the disposition of the vessel.

The crew was at work yesterday unloading the ammunition from the magazines and storing it away on barges which had been placed alongside to convey it to Fort Lafayette, where it will remain until the ship is ready to sail. The work of removing 1,500 tons of coal began yesterday afternoon.

The only dock in the yard large enough to accommodate the Massachusetts is Dry Dock No. 3, which is now occupied by the cruiser Newark. Work is being done on the Newark's bottom and propeller, and it will be several days before she can be floated. Her port propeller was disconnected yesterday.

Admiral Bunce yesterday appointed a commission to investigate the accident to the Massachusetts. It is made up of Capt. George W. Sumner, Captain of the yard; Capt. C. F. Goodrich of the cruiser Newark, and Capt. Merrill Miller of the Vermont, with Lieut. W. P. White of the Indiana as Recorder. The first session was held yesterday afternoon in Building No. 16. Several officers, including Capt. Ludlow and the divers, were before the commission. Naval Constructor Bowles was requested to furnish a report of the exact damage done to the ship, and the cost of repairs, which he will do as soon as the vessel is in dry dock.

The ship was still leaking, and the pumps were at work all day yesterday.

YACHTSMEN DISCUSS CHANGES.

Long Island Sound Racing Association Meets and Considers Class Division of Boats.

The Yacht-Racing Association of Long Island Sound met last night in the parlors of the Windsor Hotel to discuss an all-important topic. It was a special meeting, and was called principally to consider a scheme of restrictions as to scantling, construction, &c., for all classes of yachts, and separating them into "cruising" or "regular" classes as distinct from racing classes. The table of scantling recommended by the Executive Committee was evolved by W. P. Stephens of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club, and divides each class into two divisions, making the scantling table the unit whereby the standard of modern craft of wholesome design is separated from the racing machine pure and simple.

The girth measurement rule, which was recommended by the Yacht Racing Union of North America, was discussed at length, and rejected for yachts of thirty feet and under for the reason that the new rule is not accurate for small yachts, and its adoption would involve much labor in remeasurement of existing yachts. The present rule, known as the sail area and water line formula, will be retained for all classes thirty feet and under.

The division of boats in cruising and racing classes occupied nearly all the evening, and although it appeared to be the consensus of opinion that it was advisable to divide the yachts into the two divisions, it was decided that no definite action be taken on the subject at present, but that, after consulting with their respective club members, the various delegates would voice the opinions of their clubmates on the subject at an early meeting to be called by Secretary Tower.

It was recommended that the definition of a cabin boat be made more stringent than heretofore, and that the twenty-one-foot and twenty-five-foot water line knockabouts be hereafter recognized as regular classes, instead of special classes, as was the rule last season.

A Horseman Found Dead.

Richard Mass, a horseman, was found dead in his room at 200 West Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon. It is supposed he had been dead since Saturday, as that was the last time he was seen by any one until the body was discovered. Mass was an Englishman by birth. He came to this city ten years ago from Toronto, and since that time had earned a living by doing odd jobs, and each Summer taking shipments of racing horses across to the English tracks.

When King Alfred Went to School.

From the American Catholic Quarterly Review.

Though we are told that at the age of twelve Alfred could neither read nor write, by dint of persevering endeavor he soon became remarkable for his attainments in certain departments of learning and one of the most celebrated men of his times. Each day he devoted eight hours of the twenty-four to prayer, study, and composition. He applied himself especially to philosophy, geometry, music, and architecture. At the age of thirty-nine he took up Latin, which he mastered sufficiently to enable him to compose in it several works of no mean desert, as well as to translate others into the vernacular, among them being "Liber Pastoralis Curae," by Gregory the Great; "De Consolatione Philosophiae," by Boëtius, and "Historia Ecclesiastica," by Venerable Bede, together with selections from "The Soliloquies of Saint Augustine." His proficiency in the Saxon tongue, in which he wrote numerous poems, was also remarkable. Add to which the practical turn of his genius, which enabled him to bring to bear upon the material and intellectual advancement of his kingdom whatever knowledge he acquired.

"In a word," says Edmund Burke, summing up his excellent qualities, "he comprehended in the greatness of his mind the whole government and its parts at once, and, what is most difficult to human frailty, was at the same time sublime and minute." A character of such diversified worth was well suited to become the chief instrument of educational reform at an epoch and in conditions sufficiently dark and desperate. Like the humblest child he sat at the feet of Asser in the palace school, and gave peremptory orders that all the officials of his kingdom should set the same example of diligence and love of self-improvement by applying themselves immediately and earnestly to the cultivation of learning. If loath to do so, they were to be dismissed from their offices forthwith. To facilitate the execution of his command he enlisted the services of whatever learned men there were in Britain. These were none too numerous. He himself in a letter to Wulsige had deplored their lamentable scarcity.

If I Remember You.

If I remember you, it must be only
As this spent, lightning-shattered cloud I see
Remembers yon high star, divinely lonely,
The namesake of a god, and bright as he.
If I remember you—so loved, so hated!—
Why, it were better that the grave-rose grew
Between us (where yon hurt dove moans, unmated)
Forevermore—if I remember you.

—SARAH PIATT, in the December Century.

GOOD BILLIARDS BY STARK.

He Easily Defeats Dr. Miller in the Amateur Tournament—Hendrick Loses to Taylor.

J. B. Stark of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club scored a clever victory over Dr. A. B. Miller in last night's game of the National amateur fourteen-inch balk-line billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He ran out in the thirty-eighth inning, making the best average of the tournament thus far. The score:

J. B. STARK—0 1 0 19 0 0 2 18 7 0 0 0 1 14 3 18 29 8 3 2 1 5 27 2 4 47 1 2 2 5 15 1 30 14 1 5 15 3. Total, 300; average, 7 34-38; highest run, 47.

A. B. MILLER—3 1 1 1 17 0 33 8 3 0 3 1 1 0 1 0 4 1 1 0 2 6 0 3 17 7 0 0 1 2 2 2 0 0 7 4 8 3 2. Total, 154; average, 4 2-38; highest run, 33.

In the afternoon game A. Taylor of Chicago scored his third consecutive victory, beating J. A. Hendrick of New Haven by a score of 300 to 287. Taylor came dangerously near losing the game. When he began his sixty-first inning he had 1 point to go. He made an easy carom and then threw his cue on the table. One of the balls rolled back and Referee McLaughlin called a foul—a point that very rarely comes up for a decision. The point did not count. Hendrick had only 25 points to go out, but retired after scoring 12 points, bringing his score to 287. Taylor easily counted in the next inning. The score:

A. TAYLOR—8 2 4 1 2 0 4 1 0 3 0 16 1 12 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 4 0 21 0 22 3 1 2 0 14 28 1 8 1 1 0 1 11 2 10 0 19 0 3 0 1 0 1 5 2 17 0 4 0 18 16 5

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 41 East Twenty-first Street Sold for Improvement—Dealings in Lots and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

M. & L. Hess have sold for the Parkin estate the old four-story dwelling 41 East Twenty-first Street, 25 by 98.9. The buyer will probably erect an eight-story building on the lot. This transaction is noteworthy in connection with the recent sales of 39 East Nineteenth Street and 43 East Twentieth Street, as showing a favorite field for improvement buying in the section just north of Union Square, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue.

Myer Hellman has sold to Isaac Meyer the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Madison Avenue, 100 by 110, being part of the plot bought by Mr. Hellman from Jonathan Thorne last week.

Louis Lese has sold the plot, 100 by 100, southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 125 feet west of Park Avenue.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for Mary A. Brown, to S. H. Norris, the new six-story apartment house 7 West Ninety-first Street, 45 by 89 by 100.8.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the estate of Richard Ray, to Lowenfeld & Frazer, the old buildings northeast corner of Madison and Scammel Streets, 48 by 85.

The Siegel-Cooper Company has acquired a fifty-foot frontage on Eighteenth Street, adjoining its present building on the east, and will erect thereon an eight-story addition.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has bought a plot of six lots at the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and Rae Street.

Ungrich & Gillie have sold, for about $19,000, the four-story dwelling 463 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 19 by 100.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Real Estate Exchange was held yesterday at 59 Liberty Street. The report of the Board of Directors was approved and the following Directors were re-elected for the coming year: Hermann H. Cammann, Richard V. Harnett, Edwin A. Cruikshank, Alfred E. Marling, J. Edgar Leaycraft, Richard Deeves, John F. Doyle, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Cornelius W. Luyster, Samuel McMillan, John C. R. Eckerson, Solomon de Walltearss, and Moses Ottinger.

In the Trinity Building on Thursday next-day, William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Walter S. Logan, for $16,800, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 222 East Seventeenth Street, 19 by 80; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Edward Kent, executor, for $26,000, the four-story brick buildings 73 and 75 Gold Street, 25.4 and 25, respectively, by 25; also, to Roman Arnold, for $3,000, the two-story frame dwelling 1,070 Home Street, 16.4 by 80.9 by 17.6 by 87.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 21 West Seventy-fourth Street, north side, about 425 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 846 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 22 by 66.3 by 21.6 by 71, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, Lot 113, on the map of the Village of Morrisania, being on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, between Franklin Avenue and the Boston Road, 35.6 by 23.4 by 39 by 42.8, vacant. Due on judgment, $440.

By Samuel Goldsticker, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 2,823 Creston Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Kirk Place, 25 by 110, two-story frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderveer, referee, 686 Vyse Place, south side, 100 feet east of Webster Avenue, 17 by 81 by 17 by 81.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,200.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 21 and 23 Rutgers Place, north side, 32.6 feet west of Clinton Street, each 26 by 110, five-story brick tenement, with store, with six-story brick tenement at the rear on 21, five-story brick tenement on 23. Due on judgment on 21, $4,000; on 23, $2,386. Subject to other mortgages, on 21, for $20,000; on 23, for $18,000.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 233 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 18 by 100.11, three-story, stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,142.

By Solomon De Walltearss, foreclosure sale, Samuel E. Duffey, referee, Audubon Avenue, east side, 217 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 95, vacant; Audubon Avenue, east side, 61.11 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 20 by 95.2 by 26 by 95, vacant. Due on judgment on the former parcel, $1,407; on the latter, $1,202.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Riverside Avenue, south side, 900 feet west of Aqueduct Aveune, for a one-story frame bowling alley, 25 by 100; J. S. White of 20 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; J. S. Hamilton & Sons of 347 West Twenty-sixth Street, architects; cost, $1,500.

Scofield Avenue, north side, 264.7 feet east of Main Street, for a two-story frame engine house, 26 by 78.0; city, owner; F. C. Merry of 42 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $8,000.

Creston Avenue, east side, 107 feet north of Wellesley Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 20.6 by 52.8; Edward Elliott, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, northeast corner of the Southern Boulevard, for a four-story brick flat, 25 by 70; Elizabeth Blundell of 1,643 Fox Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Pelham Avenue, north side, 152.4 feet west of the Southern Boulevard, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 and 22 by 65; Jacob Eichler Brewing Company, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 641 West Forty-seventh Street, for a two-story brick dwelling and office, 16 by 80; Henry E. Stevens of 280 West Eighty-sixth Street, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

No. 640 West Forty-eighth Street, to a four-story brick mill, Henry E. Stevens, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $1,500.

Union Avenue, west side, 162 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Frank O. Sauvan of 893 Union Avenue, owner; Henry Lane, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 60 feet west of Cauldwell Avenue, to a two-story frame carriage house, Edward Rowan, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $300.

Improvements for Hospitals.

The city filed plans yesterday, through Architects Horgan & Slattery, for a one-story brick morgue to be erected for the Willard Parker Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. The building will be 24 feet 8 inches by 14 feet in size and will cost $900. Plans were also filed for alterations involving an expenditure of $900 to the disinfecting plant of the Willard Parker Hospital, and for alterations, to cost $28,000, to the pavilion for the insane, the stable, and the laboratory in Bellevue Hospital grounds.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Dec. 12.

BANK ST, 117, n s; John Schreyer to Moses Selig 1
BROOME ST, 435, s s, 24.11x101.1x24.8x100.1; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger and wife to William W. Astor 1
CHERRY ST, 408 and 410, n s; Michael Caldon and wife to Isidore Jackson 20,000
CHERRY ST, 220 and 222, n s, 55.6x40.4x55.6x46; Thomas F. Smith and wife to Edward J. Smith 1
COLUMBUS AV, s s, 187.2 ft w of Unionport Road, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Annie J. Marius to William J. Becker 550
FULTON AV, w s, 175 ft s of 171st St, 100.2x146.9x100; Nickolaus Schwarz to Caroline Schwarz 10
GREENWICH ST, 384, w s, 25x100; William C. Doscher and another, executors and trustees, to Clausine M. Benson, ½ part 1
JEFFERSON AV, s w corner of Seton Av, 50x100; Johanna Doyle to Mary Delaney. 900
LEWIS ST, 113, 25x102.2; Samuel and David Feldman to Tony Kopta; Exchange and 1
LENOX AV, 420, n e corner of 131st St, New York Life Insurance and Trust Company to H. M. Velders 13,000
LOTS 100 and 101, map of Unionport; Hugo Kunz and wife to William Wainwright. 1
LOTS 55 and 56, map of portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Harry Overington to Minnie Bonagur 1
MADISON ST, 390, s s, 24.10x95.8x95.8; Charles Naarden to John J. Houlahan .. 1
MAIN ST, e s, Lot 333, map of estate of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Donald MacKay, executor, &c., to Maria L. Seifert 438
NORWOOD AV, s s, 163.4 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; M. W. Divine and wife to Annie M. J. Muller 1
PROSPECT TERRACE, s w corner of 13th St, 25x100; Annie M. J. Muller to Michael W. Divine 1
SEAMAN AV, n s, 25 ft e of Emerson St, 468.7x irregular; William J. Lardner, referee, to John H. Hudson 14,850
SOUTHEAST part of Lot 18, map of Woodstock, 23d Ward; Robert N. Elton to Michael Stewart 50
UNION AV, w s, 105 ft s of 151st St, 20 x100; William Wainwright and wife to Hugo Kunz 7,000
UNIVERSITY PLACE, n w corner of 12th St, 29x36.6x irregular; Cecelia Potoesky and others, executors, to Alexander Becker 27,500
VALENTINE AV, w s, 44 ft s of 180th St, 30.5x100.10x25.2x100.9; Mary Lynch and another to William C. Bergen 1,600
WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 180th St, 75x100; Catherine Wyse and another to Alphonse Hogenauer and another 1
2D AV, s s, Lots 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, map of part of Hyatt Farm, 150x100; Nickolaus Schwarz to Caroline Schwarz 10
2D AV, n e corner of 1st St, 81.6x75.9x67.4x84.4; David H. Bates to Rudolph Seaman 1
3D AV, s e corner of 4th St, 105x114, Wakefield; John B. Thomas to Mary M. Bickford 1
5TH AV, e s, 35.5 ft n of 44th St, 30x100; Thomas B. Musgrave to Fannie E. Musgrave, quit claim 1
7TH AV, n e corner of 124th St, 100.11x125; Anthony Van Bergen to George A. Blumenthal 100
9TH ST, 621 to 629 East, 100x92.3; Charles Narden to John J. Houlahan 1
15TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of 3d Av, 28.6x103.3; Margaret Hensel to Anna Schnanzel 1
35TH ST, n s, 310 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x98.9; Estella R. Faulkner and another to Charles Welinski, ½ part 800
40TH ST, n s, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 28x98.9; Thomas M. Brennan to Honora K. Brennan 1
68TH ST, 47 West, 24.11x100.5; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Caroline S. Ward. 1
70TH ST, 38 East; e s, 16x100.5; May Leask and another to Annie M. Yates ... 25,000
72D ST, 327 and 329 East, 50x102.2; Tony Kopta to David Feldman and David Klein ..... Exchange and 1
76TH ST, n s, 432 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; David Richey to Mary A. Carr. 100
88TH ST, 327 West, 20x100.8; William Buhler to Marie E. McCarty 100
104TH ST, 77 East, 15.8x75; John H. Rogan, referee, to Henry Jacobs 7,700
104TH ST, 77 East, 15.5x75; Beverley Ward and wife to Frederick Aldhous ....
104TH ST, n s, 315.8 ft n of 4th Av, 16.8x75; Henry Jacobs and wife to Beverley Ward 1
106TH ST, 9 West, 25x100.11; Moses Mendelsohn and others to Louis Nolan 1
108TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Frieda Hart to Adam Hoppel. 1
136TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of Home Av, 150x100; Adam Happel to Frieda Hart 24,000
148TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Bonagur to Harry Overington 1
148TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Gerard P. Brunwer-Ancher and wife to Eben Hatfield 10
167TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Union Av, 25x125x25x123.9; Harry Overington to Minnie Bonagur 1
169TH ST, s s, 68.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 61x80.4x38.3x76.9 rel. mort.; Frederick A. Strang to Eugene M. Bowman and another 2,200
179TH ST, n s, 141.1 ft e of Webster Av, 23.4x117x25x121; Frank W. Willcox to Eva Weber and others 5,600

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE B, 281, store, &c.; Frederick Apfel to Ambrose Rehm, 3 years...$420 to $480
MOTT ST, 41; John Howard to Michael Jerome 1
PARK AV, s e corner of 77d St, 19x100; Henry L. Dreyer, for account of Richard E. Anderson, to Charles W. Reisse, 5 years ..... $1,200 to 1,500
Driscoll, 7 1-3 years ..... $1,800 to 2,000
2D AV, 2,401, n w corner of 123d St; Thomas Lenane and another, trustees, to Michael J. McGrath, 5 years..$800 to 1,000
109TH ST, 327 East; John J. Sullivan to Cosmo Calaido and another, 5½ years.. 1,100

Recorded Mortgages.

AXELROD, Rachel, to Mary C. Schultz; 130th St, s s, 117 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years 11,000
BACHRACH, Louis, to Citizens' Savings Bank; n e s of 2d St, 80 ft s e of Avenue B, 3 years 6,000
BAILEY, Edward G., to Frederick Billings; 43d St, n s, 240 ft e of 6th Av, 50x200 to 44th St, 1 year 37,000
BECKER, Alexander and Dora, to Cecilia Forsch and others, Executors, &c.; University Place, n w corner of 12th St, 2 years 300,000
BLUMENTHAL, George A., to Anthony Van Bergen; 7th Av, n e corner of 124th St, 2 years 10,000
BOWMAN, Eugene H., and Henry White, to Eugene Colgate; 169th St, s s, 68.8 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 110,000
BOWMAN, Eugene H., and Henry White, to William Richardson and another, trustees; 169th St, s s, 110.11 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 4,000
BOWMAN, Eugene H., and Henry White, to William Richardson and another, trustees; 169th St, s s, 89.10 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years 1,000
DONOHUE, Mary E., to Arthur V. O'Connor, trustee; 115th St, s s, 303.4 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 4,000
BROWN, Mary A., to Henry D. Norris; 91st St, n s, 177 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 500
CAHILL, Philip, to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, as trustees; Lots 152 and 153, map of Van Nest Park, installments $5,000
CLEMENT, Anna M., to Elizabeth M. Beehan; 142d St, n s, 314.4 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 1,800
DELANEY, Mary, to Johanna Doyle; Jefferson Av, s w corner of Seton Av, 3 years 1,000
DETCKEN, Charles, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 677 6th Av, saloon lease, demand 200
DIVINE, Michael W., to Annie M. J. Muller; Prospect Terrace, s w corner of 13th St, 1 year 3,000
DOCTER, Rosa, to Sigmund Hirsch; w s of Amsterdam Av, 50.11 ft s of 102d St, 5 years 400
DRIES, George A., and Paul N. Yanser to Elizabeth M. Anderson; Lewis St, 57.5 ft s of 7th St, 5 years 16,000
DRISCOLL, Michael, to John Howard; 41 Mott St, leasehold, secures notes 8,000
ECCLESTON, John B., to the Mercantile National Bank; 127th St, 335 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year 3,750
FISSE, Mary, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 519 East 13th St, 3 years 10,500
Fisse, Mary, to Ralph F. Shropshire; 519 East 13th St, 3 months 7,500
FREEMAN, Henry, to Josephine Wandell; 319 East 125th St, 5 years 150
FRUAUF, Jacob, to John L. Frauf; Ludlow St, s e s, 50 ft n e of Rivington St, 4 years 8,000
HART, Frieda, to Louis P. Mahler; n s of 136th St, 450 ft w of Home Av, 3 months 1,500
HART, Frieda, to Adam Happel; 136th St, n s, 450 ft w of Home Av, 1 year 6,000
HATFIELD, Eben, to Eliza N. Hall; 148th St, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years.. 7,000
HIGH BRIDGE REALTY COMPANY to Elizabeth S. Clark, as guardian, &c.; Ogden Av, w s, 185.8 ft n of 168th St, 5 years 7,500
HIGH BRIDGE REALTY COMPANY to Francis M. Weeks; Ogden Av, w s, 185.8 ft n of 168th St, 1 year 16,000
HOOKS, George, to Mt. Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Rogers Place, 288.10 ft n of Westchester Av, installments 6,500
HOULAHAN, John J., to Louis P. Mahler; 621 to 629 East 9th St; also, 390 Madison St, 3 months 7,500
JANSS, Jacob, to Eva M. and Edwin W. Janss; 1,041 Tinton Av, 3 days 11,000
JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE COMPANY to John J. and Thomas Jefferson, executors, &c.; 58th St, e s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 4 years 4,000
KARST, John D., Jr., to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 29th St, n s, 306 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years 10,000
KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Edward C. Perkins, trustee, &c.; 534 and 536 West 114th St, 2 mortgages, 5 years 24,000
KIRALFY, Elise, to McCoskry Butt; 38 Washington Square West, 3 years 40,000
KUNZ, Hugo, to William Wainwright; Union Av, w s, 105 ft s of 151st St, installments 23,000
LESE, Louis, and Sarah F. Deutsch to Gouverneur Kortright, trustee; 238 East 58th St, (recorded,) 3 years 2,500
LYONS, Susie T., to Francis S. Bangs; 70th St, s s, 380 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 8,000
McDONAGH, Andrew, to Fanny I. Geary; Stebbins Av, n w s, 54.2 ft s w of Chisholm St, 3 years 17,000
McDERMOTT, James, to John H. Hudson, trustee; Seaman Av, n e corner of Emerson St, 2 years 1,200
McINTYRE, Charles J., to the John Eichler Brewing Company; s s of 162d St, 105.8 ft e of Railroad Av; Morris Av, s e corner of 152d St, ½ part, 1 year 600
MEEHAN, James F., to John F. Steves; Union Av, s e corner of Dawson St, one-half year 2,500
MOORE, Thomas K., to the German Savings Bank; s s of 111th St, 150 and 216.6 ft e of 7th Av, 2 mortgages, 1 year 7,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to German Savings Bank; 111th St, s s, 183.6 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 67,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to Milton Schnaier; 111th St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year.. 33,000
MOORE, Thomas K., to McConnell Manufacturing Company; 111th St, s s, 216.6 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 3,500
MOORE, Thomas K., to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 111th St, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, demand 2,500
MYERS, Sarah J., to Alice E. Worthington; Lot 85, map of South Belmont, West Farms, 3 years 7,000
NICHOLSBURG, Henry, to Nathan Wise; n s of 145th St, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 2 months 150
OVINGTON, Mary, to Leonard and Elizabeth Rintelen, executors, &c.; 473 and 475 East 148th St, 2 years 10,000
O'REILLY, Dominic, to Michael J. Mulqueen; w s of 3d Av, 44 ft s of 138th St, new lines, 3 years 1,100
PETERSON, Paul C., to Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 10th St, s s, 305 ft w of 4th Av, Wakefield, installments 11,500
REHM, Ambrose, to Peter Doelger; 281 Avenue B, store lease, demand 2,500
REISSE, Charles W., to H. Koehler & Co.; Jerome Av, s e corner of 177th St, Arthur Av, s e corner of 178th St, 3 years. 700
SCHAEFER, Caroline, to R. Anna Furdy; leasehold, demand 3,000
SMITH, Edward J., to Thomas F. Smith; 220 and 222 Cherry St, 1 year 300
SMYTH, Frances P. and Joseph P., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; 78th St, s s, 251.8 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years .. 4,000
SILVERSON, Abraham, to Margaret Ehningen; 234 Henry St, 3 years 2,500
SOTELDO, Charles A., to Abbie S. Soteldo; Lots 87 and 89 and north one-half of 91, map part of Berg Berrian, Fordham, 1 year 28,000
SULLIVAN, John, to Josephine B. Regan; Hancock St, w s, 206.3 ft s of Columbus Av, 2 years 3,000
THAYER, Clara C., to Reuben R. Finch; Claremont Av, w s, 150 ft s of 122d St, 1½ years 100
VELDERS, Hendrick M., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 420 Lenox Av, 3 years 1,500
WARE, Richard F. and Frederick A., Executors, &c., to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, trustees; n s of 35th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 12,000
WEBER, Eva, and others, to Frederick W. Willcox, 179th St, n s, 141.2 ft e of Webster Av, 1 year 6,000
YULEE, Anie M., to Rosa Dolz; 38 East 70th St, 5 years 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Sarah B., to Union Trust Company, (three assignments) 12,000
BRADY, Charles E., to Sophia Hencken. $100
BRUEHLMAN, Nicholas, Jr., and another, executors, &c., to Charles E. Appleby and others, trustees, &c 5,000
CORNER, Augusta B., as guardian, &c., to John Whalen 500
EICKWORTH, Louis, to Lillie Sanger 2,000
HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, to Samuel H. Guggenheimer 1,694
HERMAN, Martin, and others, executors, &c., to Martin Herman and another, 1-8 part 18,338
HERMAN, Martin, and others, executors, &c., to William Schoils, (three assignments,) ½ part 31,000
JACKSON, James M., executor, &c., to Henry L. Barbey 10,000
LEVIN, Emma B., to Mary E. Henderson, (two assignments) 6,000
MAHLER, Louis P., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn ..... Nom.
MOUNT MORRIS BANK to Andrew J. Dalton ..... Nom.
PURDY, Alfred C., to Sarah A. Purdy, ½ part 10,000
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia ..... Nom.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William W. Watson 12,000
THE HOUSE OF GOOD SHEPHERD to Felix Gottschalk 16,000
WASHBURN, John H., executor, &c., to John H. Washburn ..... Nom.
WARD, Beverley, to Frederick Zittel 2,012
WELCZEK, Maria, to Ferdinand Welczek. Gift
WILLIAM H. FRANK BREWING Company to the Frank Brewery ..... Nom.

Lis Pendens.

110TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; James K. Averill, trustee, &c., against Herman Frank and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Kissam.
115TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Adolph Volcker against William Dreyer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hughes & Helstad.
131ST ST, s s, 212.6 ft w of 4th Av, 17.6x99.11; New York Life Insurance Company against Noah B. Stevens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. McCall.

Mechanics' Liens.

EAST BROADWAY, 60; Isaac Popolofsky against Abraham Zabrinsky, owner; Isaac Sukofsky, contractor $20
EAST BROADWAY, 60; Jacob Cohen and another against Abraham Zabrinsky, owner; Isaac Sukofsky, contractor 20
MORRIS AV, e s, 95 ft n of 163d St, 25x100; William F. Holding against Jacob Mattern, owner and contractor 2,630
PARK AV, s e corner of 73d St, 19x100; Roeser & Scemmer against L. R. Berg, owner and contractor 518
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 111th St, 58x106.1x—x75; Fritz Kleinman against F. W. Moore, owner and contractor 54
ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29,7 ft n of 11th St, 58x106.1x—x75; Jurgen Sass against F. W. Moore, owner and contractor 54
WEST END AV, w s, 40 ft s of 71st St, 60x100; E. H. Hinners'n Sons against Catherine Hartwell, owner; the Venetian Wood Flooring Company, contractor 309
34TH ST, 116 to 120 West; Vermont Marble Company against Victoria Hotel Company, owner; Michael E. O'Conner, contractor 722
42D ST, n s, extends from Depew Place to Vanderbilt Av x692; Abram G. Abramson against New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Louisa M. or Caroline Hartwell and others, contractors 115
65TH ST, 234 West; Vermont Marble Company against William H. Stearns and Charles H. Galliker, owners and contractors 85
82D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x102; Vermont Marble Company against Anselm Bruck, owner, Antonio Gallo, contractor 223
101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; Orrin D. Person against Cirrito, owner and contractor 667
101ST ST, n s, 140 ft e of Riverside Drive, 50x100.11; Beer & Hess against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor 425
109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Beer & Hess against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor 45
111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 100x100; Muller & Backer against Thomas K. Moore, owner and contractor 600
136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Denison P. Chesebro and another against Herman Englehardt, owner and contractor 40

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WEST END AV, e s, block front from 68St to 69th St. x100; Edward Oppenheimer and Isaac Metzger, with John T. Farley, 13 payments $127,500

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

96TH ST, n e corner of Boulevard, 75x100; Charles La Grassa, on Charles N. Gunn, to M. Bendheim $2,400

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.31
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.75
Cotton, middling	.05 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.04¾
Lard, prime	5.45
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Flour dull and steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 90@93c; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 2 corn, 33¼@33½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½@33¾c; No. 2 oats, 26¼@26¼c; No. 3 white, 27½@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 53½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 41@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.02½; Northwest, $1.07; prime timothy seed, $2.27½@2.30; mess pork, per bbl., $8.17½@8.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.15@5.22½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.50@4.80; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.90@4.92½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—The short interest in cotton futures was further reduced yesterday with the general phases of the market decidedly better. The scope of fluctuations was comparatively narrow, however—a matter of 5 points—with speculation of fair proportions and quite general. From the start the bull contingent had the upper hand, and succeeded in scoring an additional gain of 4 to 6 points shortly after the opening, on their lead of 3 to 5 points made Saturday. News was anything but satisfactory, to shorts, reflecting stronger spot markets in the South, unfavorable weather conditions in large areas of the cotton belt, a most encouraging state of affairs in print cloth circles throughout New England and abroad, a full response by Liverpool to our advance of Saturday, and continued good demand for spot cotton in the English market. In addition to this array of bull influences were liberal investment buying orders from old-time outside speculative houses. A forecast for rain, snow, and sleet in many cotton States to-night and to-morrow added to the general stability of the market in the afternoon. The close was steady, at a net gain of 2@4 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.58	5.58	5.58	5.59@5.60
January	5.64	5.64	5.59	5.60@5.61
February	5.60	5.60	5.58	5.58@5.59
March	5.61	5.62	5.59	5.60@5.61
April	5.64	5.65	5.61	5.63@5.64
May	5.68	5.68	5.65	5.67@5.68
June	5.71	5.71	5.69	5.71@
July	5.73	5.74	5.70	5.73@5.74
August	5.77	5.78	5.73	5.76@5.77
September	5.73	5.73	5.73	5.73@5.75
October	5.76	5.76	5.72	5.74@5.76

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices full; American middling, 3 5-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,000 bales American. Receipts, 18,000 bales, including 17,200 American. Futures opened steady, with a moderate demand, and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, December, 3 6-64d buyers; December-January, 3 5-64@3 6-64d buyers; January-February, 3 6-64d buyers; February-March, 3 7-64d sellers; March-April, 3 7-64@3 8-64d value; April-May, 3 8-64@3 9-64d sellers; May-June, 3 9-64d buyers; June-July, 3 10-64d sellers; July-August, 3 10-64@3 11-64d buyers; August-September, 3 11-64d sellers; September-October, 3 10-64@3 11-64d buyers; September-October, 3 10-64@3 11-64d value.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72¼	72¾	71¼	71¼
May	70 9-16	70¾	69 13-16	70
Corn—				
December	39 1-16	39¼	38¾	39
May	39	39½	39	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	64½	64¾	63¾	63¾
May	65 9-16	65¾	65	65¼
July	64¾	64¾	64	64
Corn—				
December	33	33	32¾	33
May	33½	34½	33¾	34½
July	34¾	34¾	34 5-16	34¾
Oats—				
December				25¾
May	26	26¼	25¾	26

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—It was a day of inactivity and weakness in the wheat market, with momentary periods of steadiness at the immediate opening and close, although final prices were ⅛@⅜c under those of Saturday. The decline was influenced to a great extent by an exceptionally large increase in the visible supply, amounting, in fact, to 2,640,000 bushels, where only about three-quarters of a million bushels were expected. Foreign houses were credited with operations on both sides of the market, but a comparatively more rapid decline in December than in later deliveries gave the impression that their sales were greater than their buying. There were also some deliveries on December contracts. With the exception of world's shipments, foreign news was all bearish and an important factor in the weakness here. Liverpool closed partly ½d lower, after having shown early steadiness. Contract stocks were 938,500 bushels, compared with 815,-900 bushels last year; the week's increase was 32,900 bushels. Quotations for cash wheat, free on board, afloat, to arrive basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 75¼c; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 74¼c; No. 2 Northern Duluth, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern New York, 73c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64¾c; December, 63¾c; May, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 61¾c; December, 61¾c; May, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 57¾c; No. 3 Spring, 54¾c; to arrive—No. 1 hard, 65¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—Wheat—December, 62¼c; May, 63½@63⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 63¾c; No. 1 Northern, 62¾c; No. 2 Northern, 60¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.—Wheat—No. 2 Northern, 63½@64c. Oats—Lower; 27½@28¼c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 40½@40⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—At the close No. 2 oats were quoted at 31c; No. 3 oats, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 31¼c; track mixed, 31@32½c; track white, 32¾@36c; No. 2 white clips, 33c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 50@50¼c, free on board, afloat; 56c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; State rye, 56@56½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@43c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 53@59c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—54c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.65@$3.85; Winter straights, $3.45@3.50; Winter patents, $3.60@3.80; Spring clears, $2.85@3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@2.75; no grade, $1.60, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2. Rye flour steady, $2.90@3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@3.35. Cornmeal quiet; kiln dried, $2.10@2.20, as to brand. Bag meal firm; fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 75@77c. Feed steady; Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.75@13.25; sacks, to arrive, $13.25@$14; Winter bran, $12.75; city-fine, $13@$14; middlings, $14@$17; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, $14@$14.50; hominy chop, $16; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—Flour—First patents, $3.50@$3.65; second patents, $3.35@$3.45; first clear, $2.75@$2.85.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $10@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 45c; 180 lb, 45c; 160 lb, 44½c; pigs, 5c. LARD—Kettle, 5¾c; Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5¾@5¾c; 12 lb, 5½c; 14 lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c; pickled hams dull; 7c; Western green, 16 lb, 6½c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3¾c. LARD—$5.45; city lard, 5¾

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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Dealers in
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
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Andrew McKinney & Co.,
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ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.
BURRAS & KLOPFER,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, AT BALTIMORE, IN SAID DISTRICT.

CONSOLIDATED CASES. IN EQUITY. THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY VS. THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.

The undersigned have been appointed Special Masters by an order entered in this case on the 16th day of November, 1898, "to take the necessary accounts, hear evidence, and report to the Court the nature and amount of all the indebtedness of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and all claims and demands against the same, the names of all creditors holding such indebtedness, claims, and demands, and if possible, their respective places of residence; but where an issue of bonds secured by mortgage or other lien on any part of the corporate property is reported on, it shall be sufficient to include in such report only the name or names of the trustee or trustees, the amount of bonds issued and outstanding as shown by the books of account of the Company, and a general description of the particular property covered by such mortgage or other lien."

All persons, firms, and corporations having or claiming to have any demand or claim against the said Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, (except the holders of bonds secured by recorded mortgage on the corporate property, or some part thereof) are hereby notified and required to file their respective claims in writing and under oath with the undersigned Special Masters at their office in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Baltimore, Maryland, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1899, to the end that the character, validity, amount, and relative priorities upon the corporate property or income thereof of each such debt, claim, or demand, may be determined and reported on by the said Special Masters to the Court."

The Court further decrees in said order "that should any person, firm, or corporation holding any claim or demand against The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by this order required to be filed with the Special Masters, fail or neglect to file such claim or demand as in this order provided, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1899, then, and in that event, every such creditor or claimant * * * shall be forever barred and precluded from asserting any claim, lien, or right of payment against the corporate property of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the custody of the Court or of the Receivers, and shall not be included in any distribution of the proceeds of sale of said property or any part thereof, or in the distribution of the income of such property."

A. S. DUNHAM,
ARTHUR L. SPAMER,
Special Masters.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
Boston, 85 State St., Phila., S.W.Cor.4th & Walnut.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED to deal intelligently and profitably in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton can be obtained from our "FIVE-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." Contains earnings, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
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Branch Office, 4,132 Broadway, N.Y., nr. 26th St.
Daily MARKET LETTER mailed free on request.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.
In accordance with the terms of the deed of trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 22, 98, and 99, for $1,000 each.
The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.
The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1st, 1899.
New York, December 1st, 1898.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Transactions in yesterday's stock market went in volume beyond anything known during the year, sales of stocks approaching 900,000 shares. In bonds the transactions were on a similarly extraordinary scale. On the Consolidated Exchange trading also mounted above recent records, and, taking into consideration the Stock Exchange sales that went unrecorded in the excitement and hurry of the day, it is probable that the business done in stocks alone in Wall Street during the five hours was, in the aggregate, closer to 1,500,000 shares than to 1,000,000.

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The market throughout was buoyant. Many new high records were made by conspicuous shares. Noticeable above all else was the absence of indications of the ordinary manipulative tactics that have characterized rampant bull markets in recent years. Commission house buying ruled; it was dominant. Not in one nor in a few parts of the market were activity and strength conspicuous, but throughout the entire list. Nine out of ten stocks—even a greater proportion—went up, many of them scoring very material advances.

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In the way of news, practically nothing was disclosed. What has been true of the market for several days past characterized it again yesterday—buyers did not seem to be looking for encouraging developments, and they were prone to ignore everything discouraging. Through rose-colored glasses they see cheap money; they see big railroad earnings; they see tremendous bank exchanges; they see increasing industrial and commercial activity; they see business confidence among all the leaders in the financial world. What they see induces bullishness of the most enthusiastic sort. And they show this enthusiasm in their security market contracts.

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Not a dozen times in a dozen years has such a market been known in Wall Street. Not so many times in that period has yesterday's enormous volume of trading been reached. Never has there been a day in which enthusiasm was so much in evidence. Stocks which have been foremost in the market since the start of the present improvement continue popular, but there were again indications of many important interests moving over into securities of lower price.

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Ultra-conservative interests were yesterday more than ever insistent that their clients and friends should exercise special prudence during this term of extraordinary enthusiasm. They apprehend that the market is overbought, that stop orders are more abundant than is anywhere believed, that a reaction may come unheralded. But ultra-conservative interests are not now getting much attention.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $62,500 3s, coupon, at 106@106⅛, $1,200 do, small, at 105⅝, and $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 127⅞.

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In State bonds, $55,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s, of 1991 sold at 81⅛@81½@81.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.	1½	Lake Erie & W.	½
Amer. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Louisville & Nash.	⅝
Amer. Spirits Mfg.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1
American Tobacco	1	Missouri Pacific	1⅝
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅛	National Biscuit	1⅝
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	3⅛	National Lead pf.	¾
B. & O., all in. pd.	1	National Linseed Oil.	1
B. & O. pf. w. iss.	1	New Jersey Central	1¼
Brunswick City	1	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	2
Buff., Roch. & P.	1½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
Central Pacific	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	¾	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1
Chicago & East Ill.	¾	Norfolk & Western	1½
Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	1½	Norfolk & West. pf.	⅞
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	⅝	North. Pacific pf.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	⅞	Oregon Short Line	⅝
Chic. & Northwest	1	Peoples' Gas Chicago	⅝
Chi. Term. Fr. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	5⅝
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	½	Quicksilver	½
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	½	Quicksilver pf.	1¼
Del., Lack. & West.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2½	St. Jo. & G. Island	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Delaware & Hudson	1⅜	St. L. Southwest. pf.	2
Del., Lack. & West.	2¾	St. Paul & Duluth	1¾
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	St. Paul M. & M.	2
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Erie 1st pf.	½	Southern Pacific	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Ft. W. & D. City Sta.	½	Standard Dist.	1½
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1½
General Electric	4⅜	Texas & Pacific	½
Great Northern pf.	2	Third Avenue	4½
Hawaiian Sugar	⅞	Twin City R. T.	2¾
Illinois Central	2¼	Union Pacific	⅞
Int. Paper Co.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. Express	½
Iowa Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Iowa Central pf.	3½	W. & L. E. pf. 4th assessment paid	2⅜
Laclede Gas	½		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	1½	Des. M. Ft. Dodge.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅝	Erie 2d pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅜	G. C., P. & G.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Keokuk & Des M.	½
Am. Steel & Wire.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	½
Brook. Up. Gas.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	⅝
Chicago & Alton	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	¾
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1⅞	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	⅞

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Net changes in bond quitations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	2⅜	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1
Brooklyn R. T. 5s.	1	Mo. Pacific tr. 5s.	2½
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	2	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s.	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P. con.	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, deb. certfs.	2½
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1	Peoria & East. 1st.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	2¼	Rio Grande West. 1st.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	1	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s.	1
Evans. & T. H. gen. 6s	1	Texas Pacific 2d.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	2½	Third Avenue 5s.	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 3d.	1	U. P. coll. tr. 4½s, tr.	3
Lake E. & West. 2d.	1⅞	Wabash 2d.	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	2¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,213,254; balance, $4,792,814; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $397,851.

Money on call in London at 2¼@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for short and 3¼@3⅜ for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16@5.25 for long, and 5.21⅛ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 3-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞ and guilders at 39⅛ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—16 2-3@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅞, to 120⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 66¾; Atchison, ⅜, to 17⅝; Reading, ⅜, to 9⅞; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 37⅜, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 72⅞. Declined—Pennsylvania, ½, to 61⅜; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 115¾, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 75½. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝. New York Central at 122½, and Erie at 14⅛. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 3-16, for money, and 110 7-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 90c, and exchange on London was 25f 31½c.

ATCHISON BUOYANCY.

The Atchison stocks were the features yesterday. About 130,000 shares of Atchison preferred changed hands, and it was at all times the most conspicuous stock in the market. It sold above 50 and closed with but a slight recession from its highest price, gaining more than three points for the day. The buying of the stock, under the leadership of Gov. Flower and his friends, was of the most aggressive and confident sort. Nor did there appear to be much liquidation at the higher level. All Wall Street seemed to turn bullish on Atchison preferred. Assurances of dividends, rumors of a possible merger with another of the great Western systems, and forecasts by insiders of big gains to be made through the development of Pacific trade and the extension of American business to China, Japan, and the East were influences toward the general bullishness.

Some 35,000 shares of Atchison common were traded in during the day, and although much less conspicuous than the preferred, it was bought with the same confident aggressiveness. The stock got up close to 18, and made a net gain of more than a point. People who have been closely watching Atchison common for some time past say that there has been exceptionally good buying of it, and they point out that the stock since the company's reorganization has sold at 20—even when the preferred stock was some fifteen points lower than it now is. As yet the common stock has not responded to the recent Atchison buoyancy, but yesterday it looked very much as though it was inclined to do so. People identified with the property say that Atchison common is likely to become one of the conspicuous features of the market.

THE BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

Commission house buying was in evidence in all parts of the market yesterday, but it was most conspicuous in the Granger group. Not only were purely local commission houses aggressive buyers of those stocks, but from Boston, Philadelphia, and the other provincial centres, with the exception of Chicago, there were sent in heavy buying orders in the group. St. Paul was the favorite, transactions in it aggregating about 30,000 shares. With several other stocks of the group, it made a new high price, selling at 117. Burlington got up to 122 and closed there. Rock Island sold above 111. Some of the Grangers which have been inactive for some time past—Great Northern preferred, Northwest, and Illinois Central—were conspicuous yesterday, all three making substantial gains. The immense and steadily increasing earnings of the Granger properties are keeping up the bull sentiment on the stocks, and the apparent buying by interests identified with the managements of the roads signifies the extent of inside confidence.

SUGAR TRUST LACKS SUPPORT.

The one weak feature of yesterday's market was Sugar Trust. After selling at 135 around the opening the stock dropped to 131½ and closed about a point higher, with a net loss of nearly 3 points for the day. Close to 60,000 shares of Sugar were traded in. Only at odd times did it receive much support, and there was none of that aggressive buying for the short account that was so much in evidence in the Sugar Trust market during the past week. Sugar's weakness yesterday was looked upon in the Street as signifying that the short interest against whom last week's campaign has been directed has been now pretty well eliminated. Last night the stock loaned flat.

It was pointed out that without the support of the short interest Sugar Trust must needs look to the professional contingent for help. Mr. Arbuckle's statement that he is a sugar merchant as well as a coffee merchant and intends to remain so, and Mr. Havemeyer's promises, as quoted by his friends, that he intends to go on with the sugar trade war until his opponents are severely whipped and brought into line do not seem conducive to much commission-house bullishness on Sugar Trust.

SOUTHERN STOCKS ACTIVE.

Many of the Southern stocks were features yesterday. Louisville and Nashville figured for considerably more than 20,000 shares, and got up to within the barest fraction of 65. London was a heavy buyer of the stock. Both openly and otherwise insiders were also active in it. Chesapeake and Ohio ran up above 26, and was quite active. Norfolk and Western made a new high price, selling at 59 on comparatively light transactions.

Conspicuous among the Southern stocks was Brunswick Land, which sold at 12⅝ and made a net gain of a full point. People who have been watching Brunswick lately say that it is coming steadily into favor as one of the lowest priced Southern properties of real merit, and that sentiment on it among those people who are confident of continued Southern improvement is altogether bullish.

COAL AND IRON SHARES.

Coal stocks and iron stocks alike were conspicuously strong yesterday. Reports of favorable developments in both trades led to considerable commission house buying, the advance in pig iron prices being particularly effective in this way. Both Federal Steel issues were quite active, Flower interests and other strong people being buyers. The Flower following is especially bullish on the stocks. Tennessee Coal and Iron figured for more than 25,000 shares, and gained between one and two points. Colorado Fuel, which hitherto has been lying dormant, went up with a rush to 26½, gaining between two and three points.

Among the coalers there was much buoyancy, though none of the stocks were very heavily traded in. Jersey Central sold close to 96, and gained about two points net. Delaware and Hudson got up to within a fraction of 108, and made almost as large a gain. Lackawanna, with only 500 shares to its credit, sold at 150. The Reading issues were strong, the first preferred selling at 47. Of all the stocks Wall Street people identified with the coal trade were buyers.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

The Pacific shares, which have recently been hanging back and refusing to join in the general buoyancy of the market, came into prominence yesterday, showing new activity and strength. In the Northern Pacifics, Morgan brokers were credited with heavy purchases, and close observers of the market were inclined to think that their renewed activity in this direction was significant of favorable developments in Northern Pacific affairs. The preferred stock sold close to 78 and the common at 42. More than 30,000 shares of the latter changed hands. Northern Pacific Directors will meet on Wednesday and are then expected to take action upon the dividend on the common stock. People usually having good Northern Pacific information are talking confidently of a 1 per cent. dividend then to be declared. What period this dividend will represent is still a matter of much discussion, but there seems to be unanimity that Northern Pacific common will this week go on the dividend list.

Both Union Pacifics were quite strong. With more than 25,000 shares to its credit the preferred sold up to within a fraction of 72 and the common again got up above 39.

LOCAL TRACTIONS HIGHER.

Local traction shares were all conspicuous yesterday. Metropolitan Street Railway sold at 194¾, although profit taking was responsible for a fractional net loss which was shown at the close. Manhattan, on the other hand, got above par and staid there, and bulls on the stock talked much higher prices for it. Some of the room traders who recently have been bearing Manhattan have during the past three or four days been covering their shorts, and are now openly bullish upon it. Third Avenue Railroad gained between 4 and 5 points, selling as high as 167. Only about 1,500 shares of the stock were traded in.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit received good support around 73, and, although showing no buoyancy, did not disappoint its friends. About 17,000 shares of Brooklyn Transit were traded in. Flower interests were persistent buyers and talked confidently bullish on the stock.

LONDON BUYING AMERICANS.

London was quite a bull factor in yesterday's market. Early quotations from abroad were considerably higher than the New York closing of Saturday, and in the first two hours the arbitrage brokers took something like 40,000 or 45,000 shares of all the international properties. At various times during the day cables reported bullish enthusiasm in the American department in London, even on the curb there after the Stock Exchange had closed. Round lots of St. Paul, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Louisville, Norfolk and Western preferred, Ontario and Western, and New York Central were bought here for European account.

GENERAL ELECTRIC BULLS.

General Electric ran up to 94 yesterday and closed at that price, with a gain of nearly five points net. Over 10,000 shares of the stock changed hands and buying for New England interests absorbed the greater part of this. Among people having knowledge of General Electric affairs there is considerable bullishness on the property. It is intimated that it is the plan to make General Eelectric a 6 per cent. stock as soon as the accrued dividends on the old General Electric preferred have been paid off.

SPIRITS AND DISTILLING.

Brokers credited with acting for inside interests were buyers of American Spirits common and of the Standard Distilling stocks yesterday. Of the latter issues the supply seemed limited, the common gaining 1½ points, with only 600 shares to its credit, and the preferred, on just half that volume of trading, advancing one point. Spirits common sold up to 13. Bull talk on the two properties was to be heard yesterday in quarters where recently there has been shown an inclination to let them alone for the time being. Trade developments and pending annoucements of importance in the affairs of the companies were advanced as reasons for this new bullishness.

CONGRESS NOT A BEAR ARGUMENT.

The deep-rooted saw about Congress is no longer an arguable affair. The convocation of the National legislators has always found the Street in an attitude of fearsome expectancy. For about twenty years anticipations were fulfilled by the statesmen at Washington—at least one staggering blow was given the market by one of the chambers at the Capitol.

In every likelihood the present session will be an exception. The passage of fourteen appropriation bills, the enactment of a polity for Hawaii, the passage of measures relating to the increase of the army, and the consideration of the treaty with Spain will be passed upon—none of these measures will affect the market either way. It is possible that an effort will be made to rush a currency reform bill (the one reported by the Banking and Currency Committee known as the McCleary proposition,) through the House in order to put the Senate on record, but the defeat of the bill in the upper branch of the National Legislature will be mitigated by the certainty of an extra session of both houses early in the Spring, when not only the question of currency reform will be taken up and carried effectively, but a measure of vital importance to the security exchanges, the railroad pooling bill, will have a propitious chance of becoming a law. In addition to the latter proposal the Nicaragua Canal enterprise may pass a favorable hearing—which were a final cairn to the mountain of bullish factors.—Chicago Daily News.

INDUSTRIAL STRENGTH.

Ex-Gov. Flower makes a strong point in his argument that certain industrial stocks are among the safest and best of our securities. The established industries which have been put in corporate form occupy the strongest position when they are able to export surplus product. Without foreign demand the production of six months was usually ample for a year's home consumption. This was always a drawback, but now the situation has changed. It is only a few years ago that Standard Oil sold around par and was not in special demand. Since then it has built up an enormous foreign trade, and the company's product can be bought in practically every hamlet in the world, in pint or hundreds of thousands of gallons lots.

General Electric and the Westinghouse-Walker Company are taking important contracts in foreign cities at reasonable profits, and there is no danger of overproduction there, because of this new demand and the enormous business in renewals.

The Glucose Company in ten months of this year has exported practically $3,000,000 worth of goods. The rubber company in the same time has exported $1,400,000 worth. The gain in electrical machinery exported has been in ten months $1,500,000, the total value being $4,350,000. Cotton Oil has exported nearly $17,000,000 worth of products, including cake and seed. Linseed oil exports reached nearly $5,000,000. Printing paper exports exceed $2,250,000, spirits nearly $2,000,000, and tobacco over $4,000,000.

The gain in exports of steel and iron products has been more extraordinary than in any other one branch of our trade. We can make these products cheaper than any other country. Exports of steel rails for the ten months reached nearly $5,000,000, more than double the exports in 1897. Steel wire productions exported were valued at $2,500,000. Other iron and steel manufactures exported reached the enormous total of $67,300,000, a gain over 1897 of $16,000,000.

Such a position is a perfectly safe and sound business position, and it therefore makes of such industrial stocks a safe and sound investment.—Dow, Jones & Co.

AS TO WHEAT MARKET BEARS.

To date about 500,000 bushels of wheat have been delivered here on December contracts, though in all likelihood the men delivering this wheat could have bought a December option to cover their former short sale and sold their cash wheat to a shipper and cleaned up at least ¼ cent per bushel difference in their favor. This only shows there is a meaning in their deliveries; they are made for the purpose of helping prices down. The scalpers and speculators, while ostensibly dealing in wheat, are as afraid of a bushel of the real article as they would be of a pest. This is why they are afraid to buy December—they fear some wheat will be delivered them, something above all other things they do not want. The men selling December know all about this. This is why December is now at 2 cents discount on May. For weeks, when there was no possibility of any real wheat being delivered, December kept at a premium. Now it is at a good discount—the elevator men are working, as above stated, for a carrying charge parity. The price is not the thing considered just now—the end aimed at is the establishment of a carrying charge.—Chicago Chronicle.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance by the Birmingham (Ala.) furnaces of 25 cents per ton in the price of pig iron.

Arrival of a considerable amount of French gold.

Demand for spirits and alcohol said to be the heaviest in the history of the spirits trade.

Meeting to-day of Manhattan and Western Union Directors to act on quarterly dividend.

Decrease of $11,977 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for October, making a decrease of $86,256 since Jan. 1.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 5 per cent. by the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, in addition to the regular 20 per cent.

Conference to-day in Chicago of Chicago-St. Paul lines to consider the sensational cut in passenger rates from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Seaboard.

Decrease of $13,397 in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville's net earnings for October, but increase of $19,707 since July 1.

Decrease of 2,551 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of 47,912 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $3,338,890 in value of exports of domestic products from the United States during November as compared with same month last year, making an increase of $91,267,656 since Jan. 1.

Decrease of $4,932 in net earnings of St. Joseph and Grand Island for October, making a decrease of $85,873 since July 1.

Increase of $267,800 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Decrease of $20,196 in Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham's surplus net earnings for October, making a decrease of $73,012 since July 1.

Stockholders of New York Loan and Improvement Company to vote early in new year on a proposition to reduce the capital stock from $2,252,000 to $2,189,300.

Increase of $46,479 in St. Louis Southwestern's net earnings for November, making an increase of $76,479 since July 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in December showed increases:

Canadian Pacific	$57,000
Chicago Great Western	18,446
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	4,738
Denver and Rio Grande	22,300
Evansville and Terre Haute	4,104
Flint and Père Marquette	3,041
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	2,146
International and Great Northern	11,614
Iowa Central	8,544
Kanawha and Michigan	1,119
Kansas City, Suburban Belt	3,050
Lake Erie and Western	1,060
Louisville and Nashville	19,460
Mexican Central	40,927
Mexican National	5,161
Minneapolis and St. Louis	10,243
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	21,149
Missouri Pacific	6,000
Ohio River	24
St. Joseph and Grand Island	89
St. Louis and San Francisco	11,059
St. Louis Southwestern	18,498
Wabash	32,167
Total increase, 23 roads	$301,939
Increase previously reported	145,803
Total increase, 28 roads	$447,742

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The following showed decreases:

Central Branch	6,000
Chesapeake and Ohio	33,076
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	11,220
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	5,370
Evansville and Indianapolis	1,142
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	380
Toledo and Ohio Central	4,137
Wheeling and Lake Erie	3,093
Total decrease, 7 roads	$64,418
Net increase	$383,324

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Dec. 3.	Dec. 10.	Increase.
Loans, dis., invest's.	$62,276,000	$62,994,000	$418,300
Circulation	1,616,200	1,612,100	*4,100
Net deposits	69,497,500	70,500,700	1,003,200
Dep. with C. H. ag'ts	8,586,400	8,963,500	377,100
Leg. ten. & bk. notes	4,407,200	4,421,900	14,700
Dep. bk. & tr. co's.	3,741,100	3,846,800	105,700
Specie	3,514,000	3,535,100	21,100
Total reserve	$20,248,700	$20,767,300	$518,600
Reserve required	17,374,375	17,625,175	250,800
Surplus reserve	$2,874,325	$3,142,125	$267,800

*Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	234
Brooklyn Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El common, when issued.	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	380
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	98	100
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 9 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue	116	117
Sixth Av.	200	220
Union F. (Eckerberry)	113	114
Union	175	190
Worces	12	15
Wor	95	98

	Bid.	Asked.
Hob	53	54
Hobol	92	92½
Metr	110	112
Brookl with int	95¼	96
Brooklyn	40¼	41
Union Fe	43	43¾
Upon Ferry s	103	103¼

Natural Gas.

Fort Way Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	106	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds, ex int	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29¾	30
Amsterdam preferred	67	68
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¼	102¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	18
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	75	78
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	136	140
Standard Gas pf.	155	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	18½	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	84	90
Western Gas	90	92
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tob Co scrip		Chic & Northwn		Mo, K & T 2d		St L & San Fran 4s	
12,000	94	coup gold 7s		40,000	66	30,000	85
5,000	94½	5,000	112½	10,000	68¼	15,000	85¼
880	94	C, R I & P gen 4s		1,000	68⅜	5,000	85⅜
Atch, Top & San F		20,000	106⅜	10,000	68¼	10,000	85⅞
adjustmt 4s		70,000	106⅜	12,000	68⅜	5,000	85¾
70,000	76	25,000	106⅞	20,000	68	10,000	86⅛
10,000	76½	3,000	106¾	24,000	68½	1,000	85⅞
65,000	76⅝	25,000	107	10,000	68¾	5,000	86⅜
2,000	77	31,000	106¾	28,000	68¼	10,000	85
100,000	76¾	50,000	106⅝	25,000b3	68¼	2,000	85¼
60,000	77⅛	Chic Term Tran 4s		16,000	68¼	10,000	85⅜
50,000	77	34,000	95¼	10,000	68⅜	10,000	85⅞
50,000	76¾	1,000	96⅝	9,000b3	68¼	2,000	85⅞
20,000	77	8,000	95¼	10,000	68⅜	10,000	86¼
10,000	76⅞	11,000	95	20,000	68½	3,000	85⅜
10,000	77	15,000	94¾	35,000b3	68¼	2,000	86⅜
5,000	77¼	C, C C & St L, St		100,000	68½	1,000	86
58,000	76⅞	Louis div 4s		50,000b3	68¼	1,000	85⅝
60,000	77	5,000	99	5,000	68⅜	10,000	85⅜
15,000	76⅞	Col Midland 1st 4s		137,000	68¾	10,000	85⅝
10,000	77	1,000	74	23,000	68⅞	St L & S F G M 5s	
10,000	77	8,000	74¾	2,000	67	2,000	108⅝
11,000	77	2,000	74⅞	Missouri Pac cons		5,000s20F	108½
5,000	76⅞	10,000	74¾	25,000	110	5,000	108⅛
8,000	77	5,000	74¾	5,000	110¼	St L & S F G M 6s	
1,000	76⅛	13,000	74¾	5,000	110	1,000	123¾
9,000	77	5,000	75	37,000	110¼	St L Southwn 1st	
25,000	77¼	Col Midland 2-4s		89,000	110⅛	55,000	85
28,000	77	12,000	68¼	10,000	110	1,000	84¾
10,000	76⅞	36,000	68¾	31,000	110¼	17,000	84⅞
27,000	77	Colorado South 4s,		5,000	110⅛	10,000	84¾
500	77⅛	when issued		5,000	110¼	10,000s20F	84⅞
31,000	77	27,000	87	10,000	110⅜	1,000	84⅞
25,000	77⅛	45,000	86¾	7,000	110¼	5,000	85
25,000	77½	Col, H V & Tol 5s,		38,000	110	3,000	85¼
55,000	77¼	J P M & Co		Mo Pac trust 5s		5,000	85⅞
10,000	77¼	ctfs, $85 pd		5,000	90½	St L Southw 2d inc	
15,000	77⅝	6,000	75⅝	10,000	91	15,000	39¼
2,000	77¼	11,000	78	10,000	92¼	10,000	39½
67,000	77⅜	10,000	77¼	15,000	92	15,000	39¼
15,000	77½	C, H & D 2d M 6s		8,000	92¼	20,000	39¼
10,000	77¼	27,000	138	24,000	92	19,000	39⅜
10,000	77¼	C, C C & Ind cons		Mo Pac 1st col 5s		55,000	39½
1,000	77¼	27,000	138	2,000	86	5,000	39½
2,000	77¼	Dal & Waco 1st 5s		20,000	86¾	20,000	39½
10,000	77	1,000	82½	3,000	87	10,000	39½
50,000	77⅝	Den & Rio G 4s		6,000	87	10,000	39½
30,000	77⅝	13,000	100½	2,000	87	San A & A Pass 4s	
28,000	77⅝	Den & R G 4½s		12,000	87¼	15,000	76
60,000	77⅝	5,000	109½	Mob & Ohio gen 4s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
60,000	77¾	Det City Gas 5s		10,000	83	40,000	101
40,000	77¾	19,000	95¼	35,000	82¾	40,000	101¼
Gen 4s		Det, Man & M L G		19,000	83	South Ry 1st 5s	
70,000	96¾	1,000	23	N Y C & H, Lake		35,000	105
100,000	99½	E T, V & Ga con 5s		Sh col 3½s		1,000	104⅞
44,000	99⅝	2,000	114½	20,000	97⅞	2,000	105
8,000	99⅛	Eliz, L & B S 5s		5,000	97⅛	Standard R & T 6s	
20,000	99⅜	1,000	102½	Registered		2,000	75⅝
70,000	99¾	2,000	102½	1,000	96¾	8,000	79½
52,000	99⅜	3,000	102¾	Mich Cent col 3½s		Standard R & T inc	
25,000	99½	Erie 4s, prior bds		25,000	96½	53,000	21
50,000	99⅜	5,000	94	N Y, C & St L 4s		1,000	20½
30,000	99½	15,000	93⅞	5,000s20F	106	Tenn C, I & R 5s,	
15,000	99⅞	Erie gen lien 4s		N Y, N H & H 4s,		Birm Div 1st	
2,000	99¼	20,000	75	con deb ctfs		2,000	100½
10,000	99⅝	8,000	76¼	5,000	172	Tenn div 6s	
5,000	99⅜	12,000	75⅜	4,000	173	2,000	96½
15,000	99½	10,000	76	N Y, O & W ref 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Atlantic & Danv 1st		Ev & Ind 1st con		5,000	103⅜	2,000	107⅝
7,000	102¼	5 per cents	97	4,000	104½	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Austin & N W 1st		Ev & T H gen 5s		5,000	104	3,000	47
8,000	90	5,000	97	5,000	104⅛	30,000	47⅛
5,000	90¼	5,000	97½	5,000	104¼	50,000	47
Balt & Ohio 3½s,		3,000	97¼	N Y, O & W con 5s		8,000	47¼
when issued		2,000	97½	5,000	106	15,000	47¼
193,000	97	Flint & Pere M 5s		500	105⅝	65,000	47¼
Balt & Ohio 4s,		2,000	99¾	35,000	105⅞	10,000	47⅜
when issued		Ft W & D C 1st		N Y, S & W G M		10,000	47⅛
20,000	96⅞	6,000	84	5,000	94¾	21,000	47¼
329,000	97	1,000	84½	3,000	95½	10,000	47¼
4,000	97¼	18,000	85	32,000	96	5,000	47⅛
75,000	97¼	15,000	85¼	N & W Ry con 4s		2,000	47⅜
Bklyn, Qns Co &		5,000	85½	1,000	90	45,000	47⅛
Sub con gtd 5s		10,000	85¾	10,000s20F	90	20,000	47¼
7,000	105¼	10,000	86	10,000s20F	89¾	25,000	47⅛
13,000	105¾	Ft W & R G 1st		13,000	89½	13,000	47⅛
Brooklyn Ep Tr 5s		3-4s		N P gen lien 3s		20,000	47¼
10,000	109	10,000	66	10,000	69¾	30,000	47¼
2,000	108	15,000	66⅛	2,000	69¼	5,000	47⅜
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		22,000	66	18,000	69¼	43,000	47⅛
25,000	91⅞	10,000	65½	5,000	69¾	5,000	47¼
10,000	94	Gal, H & S A, Mex		103,000	69½	15,000	47⅜
Canada So 1st 5s		& Pac div 5s		500	69¾	20,000	47⅜
2,000	111¼	10,000	99¼	18,000	69¼	30,000	47⅜
Cent Branch U P 1st		Gal, H & H 5s		28,000	69⅝	30,000	47¼
10,000	90	2,000	99½	2,000	69⅝	5,000	47⅜
30,000	89	Gen Elec Co deb 5s		1,000	69¼	40,000	47⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		2,000	107½	8,500	69¾	115,000	48
125,000	93	Ga & Ala 1st 5s		11,000	69½	Third Av 1st 5s	
8,000	93¼	5,000	106	40,000	69¾	1,000	128
25,000	93⅜	Ga Pac Ry 1st 5s		N P Ry pr ln 4s		Ulster & Del 1st 5s	
82,000	93⅜	3½s		11,000	102¼	2,000	100
1,000s3	93⅜	1,000	95½	500	102⅜	Union Elev 1st 6s,	
8,000	93⅜	1,000	95⅜	4,000	102	Trust Co certfs	
20,000	93¼	St L div 3½s		Nor Pac Term 1st		40,000	94
10,000	93⅜	5,000	95¾	3,000	115	2,000	93¾
30,000	93⅜	Ill Cent 4s, 1952		Nor Ry of Cal 5s		Union Pacific 4s	
2,000	93¾	4,000	104½	11,000	105⅜	30,000	103
41,000	93¼	Ill Cent 4s, 1953		Ore R R & Nav 4s		500	103⅛
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		19,000	103	5,000	99¼	10,000	102
5,000	42	Int & G N 2d		22,000	99¾	10,000	102⅞
9,000	40½	3,000	93	24,000	99½	500	103⅛
2,000	40¾	6,000	92¾	Oregon Short Line		33,000	103
5,000	41	Int & G N 3d mtge		1st con 5s		500	103¼
Cent of N J gen 5s		17,000	61½	6,000	111	64,000	102
2,000	114¼	Kana con Mich 4s		Inc B & col tr		5,000	102¾
Cent of N J gen 5s,		1,000	80	5s	64⅞	15,000	102⅞
registered		K C, P & G 1st		45,000	65	5,000	103
2,000	111¾	15,000	72	4,000s20F	63¼	Un Pac col tr 4½s,	
4,000	111¼	L Erie & W 2d 5s		Pac Coast 1st 5s		Trust Co certfs	
15,000	111	5,000	104⅞	5,000	104¼	1,000	68
5,000	111¼	L S & M So Div bds		5,000	104½	U P, Den & G 1st,	
Ches & O gen 4½s		3,000	102¼	Penn Co's gtd 4½s		Trust Co certfs	
36,000	90¼	Louis & Nash uni-		5,000	115½	12,000	88
5,000	90⅜	fied gold 4s		1,000	116	35,000	87⅞
14,000	90⅜	5,000	97	Peo & Eastern 1st		18,000	88½
10,000s20F	90⅜	5,000	97⅜	5,000	83¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
87,000	90⅜	Manh Ry con 4s		5,000	84½	50,000	113
25,000s20F	90⅜	10,000	96	4,000	85	Det & C Ext	
87,000	90⅜	24,000	96¼	11,000	84	1,000	108
5,000	90⅜	20,000	96½	1,000	83½	Wabash 2d 5s	
15,000	90¼	5,000s20F	90⅝	Pitts & W 1st		1,000	93¾
Ches & O con 5s		Met St Ry gen 5s		5,000	98¼	15,000	94
4,000s20F	117⅞	10,000	118	Reading Co gen 4s		5,000	94½
Ches & O, R & A		Mex Inter 1st 4s		2,000	86½	7,000	95
Div 1st con 4s		10,000	83	20,000	86⅜	3,000	95½
2,000	106	5,000	83¼	5,000	86¾	10,000	94⅞
Chic, B & Q con 7s		10,000	83½	10,000	86¾	10,000	95
1,000s3	117¼	Mich Cent con 7s		10,000	86¾	10,000	95⅛
C, B & Q conv 5s		1,000	111	10,000	86⅜	10,000	95⅜
22,000	122⅝	Minn & St L 1st		Rio G South 1st		4,000	94½
1,000	122¼	Pac Ext		8,000	75½	Wabash deb, Ser B	
5,000	122¼	50,000	123	10,000	75¾	15,000	35½
C, B & Q, Neb Ext		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		Rio Grande Wn 1st		1,000	35¼
4s		10,000	90¼	6,000	91¼	60,000	35¼
5,000	104¾	34,000	90½	2,000	91⅞	10,000	35¼
Chic & E Ill gen 5s		5,000	90⅝	2,000	91⅞	10,000	35
1,000	109¾	10,000	90¾	1,000	92	West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	110	1,000	90⅜	41,000	91⅞	32,000	112¼
2,000	109¼	21,000	90½	5,000	92	W N Y & Penn 1st	
Chicago & Erie 1st		2,000	90¾	Rome, W & O con		6,000s20F	110
12,000s20F	111¾	6,000	90¼	24,000	130	Wheel'g & L E 1st	
Chic, M & St Paul		1,000	90½	10,000s3	130	5,000	103
con 7s		Mutual Fuel Gas 5s		St L & I M gen 5s		Wilkes & East 1st	
6,000	162¼	10,000	105¼	100,000	103	6,000	96½
Gen 4s, Ser A		15,000	105¾	Stamped gtd		Wis Cent Co 7s,	
2,000	108⅜	10,000	105¾	1,000	100	Trust Co certfs	
1 & D Ext		25,000	106	So Pac of Ariz 1st		10,000	63
1,000	162⅜	10,000	105¾	10,000	111½		

Total sales $8,444,850

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,440,200	$217,900	$45,600	$245,800	$105,000	$2,807,800
Colonial	100,000	741,700	12,900	80,300	93,900	.....	832,500
Columbia	300,000	1,872,000	131,000	124,500	156,000	102,000	1,950,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,118,000	61,500	88,000	312,000	.....	1,400,200
14th Street	100,000	738,200	17,200	69,300	146,000	.....	904,500
Franklin Nat	200,000	562,100	63,000	8,000	92,000	.....	471,000
Gansevoort	200,000	687,300	22,900	46,800	37,300	43,400	596,300
Hamilton	200,000	1,173,700	42,400	78,200	110,800	.....	1,216,000
Hide and L. Nat	500,000	2,181,700	210,200	163,300	115,900	.....	1,672,000
Home	100,000	519,800	50,100	45,200	47,700	18,000	557,900
Hudson River	200,000	1,127,000	27,000	85,000	225,000	.....	1,193,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,462,600	65,200	96,100	52,600	250,000	1,355,300
Mutual	200,000	891,300	19,200	98,200	373,900	1,800	1,070,500
19th Ward	100,000	653,100	18,900	115,000	108,700	900	883,500
Plaza	100,000	1,485,100	51,700	164,800	107,300	.....	1,610,200
Riverside	100,000	729,000	10,100	43,300	81,500	.....	741,300
State	100,000	1,678,000	78,000	39,000	62,000	264,000	2,024,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,162,800	78,700	118,000	90,600	83,500	1,505,600
23d Ward	100,000	807,700	24,700	99,700	49,200	239,900	1,121,700
Union Square	200,000	2,024,400	113,200	258,400	120,300	.....	2,450,600
Yorkville	100,000	1,170,800	95,200	95,800	107,000	70,800	1,327,400
Astor National	300,000	2,092,400	243,500	246,800	214,000	.....	2,319,900
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,138,900	83,100	70,300	84,800	85,000	1,231,300
Broadway	100,000	1,450,300	24,800	115,000	125,200	.....	1,547,600
Brooklyn	300,000	1,077,300	84,200	50,200	241,000	182,000	1,326,700
Eighth Ward	100,000	277,900	12,700	23,200	45,200	6,700	228,600
Fifth Avenue	100,000	508,800	27,400	25,700	56,100	44,800	496,800
Fulton	200,000	848,400	55,000	31,200	159,600	.....	786,600
Kings County	150,000	615,600	42,200	31,400	74,200	.....	594,400
Manfrs.' Nat	252,000	2,165,200	282,700	272,000	529,400	.....	2,808,000
Mechanics'	500,000	2,254,200	112,200	135,300	191,000	.....	2,390,900
Mech. and Trds.'	100,000	853,000	48,600	60,600	122,800	69,500	591,700
Nassau Nat	300,000	3,362,000	225,000	191,000	653,000	75,000	4,178,000
National City	300,000	2,299,000	191,000	297,000	452,000	286,000	2,952,000
North Side	100,000	741,300	12,400	65,000	253,000	100,000	987,800
People's	100,000	853,500	44,500	36,300	46,300	40,200	839,600
Q. C., (L.I. City)	100,000	1,738,100	49,300	102,100	462,400	86,400	2,235,400
Schermerhorn	100,000	435,500	19,200	22,300	150,300	.....	478,800
17th Ward	100,000	475,100	8,400	40,300	61,700	102,900	465,100
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,032,400	102,400	10,000	280,000	13,300	1,020,000
23d Ward	100,000	346,300	13,800	21,800	100,000	3,600	439,600
Union	100,000	278,500	7,900	15,900	20,700	43,500	235,300
Wallabout	100,000	550,100	13,100	38,200	45,600	127,400	643,000
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	4,080,300	138,100	239,800	539,700	570,800	5,335,100
Hud. Co. N. J. C.	250,000	1,944,400	109,700	72,200	250,300	169,300	1,889,700
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,410,700	65,900	60,000	414,100	.....	1,337,600
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	844,400	24,900	73,000	155,200	21,700	880,900
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,634,200	104,400	28,200	173,700	269,600	1,675,100
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	790,600	44,600	33,100	64,400	69,100	775,000
Bank of Stat. I.	25,000	400,900	17,700	30,200	69,800	700	473,200
1st Nat., Stat. I.	100,000	604,400	19,000	25,500	115,600	.....	605,200
Totals	$9,012,000	$62,694,000	$3,535,100	$4,421,900	$8,963,500	$3,876,800	$70,500,700

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—Boston had a broad market to-day. Trading was active in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Atchison, Sugar, and other specialties. The copper stocks generally were firm, but with less attention given them than heretofore. A new interest was noted in Pioneer, and it rose ¼, to 5¼. Federal Steel shares had a broad market. Franklin was ⅜ lower, at 17⅜. Atchison preferred made a net rise of ¾, to 70¼, at the close. Butte was 1 lower, at 66. Union Pacific preferred rose 1, 1¼ net, closing at 71⅜, with common up 1¼, at 39⅝. Sugar lost 2 net, closing at 132½. Baltic was up 2⅞, at 29⅞. Atchison gained 1¼ net, closing at 17⅝. Westinghouse gained 1, to 30½.

Call loans, 2@3; time money, 2¾@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the Clearing House, balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid	Asked.
Bost. & Alb. 246⅞			Fitchburg pf. 105		—
Bost. & Low. 227		—	Old Colony...195		88
Bos. & Maine. 187½		—	Greg. S. L....		
Bost. & Pr.. 283			West End.... 89¾		90
C. B. & Q. 135½		136	West End pf. 112		115
Chic. Junc. &					
S. Yds. pf. 122		123			

Unlisted Securities.

Mex. G. Min. 5⅛	—	Old D. C. M. 33⅝	33⅞

Mining Companies.

Alloucz — —	5	G. C. Mines. 50	.60
Arnold	12½	Osceola	70½ 71
Atlantic	31	Pioneer (c).	5¾
Bos. & C. C. .85	90	Quincy	135 136
Bos. & Mon. 238	240	Santa Ysabel.	6¾ 7
Butte & Bos. 66	66½	Tamarack	170
Cal. & Hecla. 610		Tecumseh	5¾ 5¾
Centennial	25½	25⅞	Wolverine .. 32 32¼
Franklin	17½	18	

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	279	Mexican Tel. .85	
Dom. Coal.	34½	34¾	N. E. Tel.... 138
Do. Coal pf.	34½	34¾	Full. Pal. C. 145 148
Ed. Elec. Il.	196		U. S. Oil.... 27 27½
Erie Tel.	75½	76	U. S. Rubber. 47 47½
General Elec.	93¾	94¼	West. Elec... 39½ 39¾
Gen. El. pf.	157		W. Elec. pf.. 60
Lam. C. S. S.	24	25	

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	380	Importers & Traders'	460
American Exchange	170	Irving	380
Broadway	230	Lincoln National	150
Butchers & Drovers'.	65	Manhattan	750
Central National	280	Market & Fulton	160
Chatham	225	Mechanics'	300
Citizens'	170	Mercantile	185
Commerce	170	Merchants'	210
Continental	150	Merchants' Exch	125
Corn Exchange	110	National Union	270
Fourth National	245	New York	170
Gallatin National	230	New York County	300
Garfield National	1300	North Am.	1050
German-American	140	Park	113
Greenwich	850	Phenix	165
Hanover	900	Second National	450

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
34,250	Am. Sugar Ref's.	135¼	135¾	131½	132⅝
840	Am. Tobacco	144½	144¼	143¼	143¼
930	At., T. & S. F.	17	17¼	16⅝	17⅛
1,140	A., T. & S. F. pf.	47⅜	50⅝	47⅜	50¼
600	Balt. & Ohio pf.	74½	75¼	74½	74½
40	Bay State Gas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜
2,260	Brook. R. T.	73⅝	73⅝	72¾	73⅝
4,780	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	121⅝	122½	121	122
6,290	Chi., M. & St. P.	116⅜	117⅛	116¼	117⅛
2,800	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	111⅛	111¾	110¾	111¼
270	Ches. & Ohio	28	28¾	28	28
70	Cent. of N. J.	95	95⅝	95	95⅝
20	Chi. & N. W.	138⅝	138⅝	138⅜	138⅞
10	Central Pacific	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
80	C., C., C. & St. L.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞
70	Del. & Hudson	107	107½	106½	106½
150	Federal Steel	32¼	32¼	31½	31⅝
780	Federal Steel pf.	78⅝	78⅞	78	78½
160	General Electric.	90	94	90	93½
3,080	Louis. & Nash.	64⅜	65¼	64¼	65
3,250	Manhattan	100¼	100¾	99⅞	100⅜
5,060	Mo. Pacific	43⅝	44¼	42⅜	44
200	N. Y. Central	119½	120¾	119½	120⅝
3,910	Nor. Pacific	41½	42¼	41½	42
2,540	Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅜	77⅜	76¼	77¼
620	Pacific Mail	44½	44½	43⅝	44
1,580	People's Gas	106⅜	110¼	106½	110⅝
40	Reading	19	19	19	19
1,480	Reading 1st pf.	46½	46¾	46½	46⅝
870	Southern pf.	42	42¾	41⅞	42¾
1,280	Tenn. C. & I.	32½	33⅝	32¼	32½
220	Texas Pacific	16	16½	16	16½
1,050	Union Pacific	38⅝	39⅝	38¼	39⅝
2,460	Union Pac. pf.	70⅝	71⅝	70¼	71⅝
180	U. S. Rubber	47¼	48	47	47
40	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅞	66⅞	66½	66½
70	Wabash pf.	22⅞	23	22⅞	23
80	Western Union	95⅝	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
20	Wh. & L. E. pf.	26	26	26	26

$8,450

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$25,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	77	77½	76⅝	76⅞
45,000	Texas Pac. 2d	47¼	47½	47⅛	47⅛

$70,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange, 700 shares of Phoenix sold at 12 and 100 Standard Consolidated at 1.90.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Adams sold at .06, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, seller 10; 800 Consolidated Imperial at .03, seller 10; 200 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 100 Iron Silver at .81, buyer 30; 400 Isabella at .28, 300 Pharmacist at .05, 300 Sierra Nevada at 1.10, and 100 Standard at 1.90.

On the Mining Exchange, 35,000 shares of Sentinel sold at .001½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.70
Alta	.09	Kingston & Pemb. L	.12
Belcher	.21	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.38	Leadville	.07
Breece	.35	Little Chief	.07
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.17
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Morning Star Con.	.30
Challar	.20	Ophir	.60
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.20
Con. N. Va.	1.15	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.36	Standard Con.	1.85
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.25	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	1.10	Yellow Jacket	.15
Horn Silver	1.10		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Adams Con.	.08	Plymouth	.10
Alice	.75	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.03
Belcher	.20	Potosi	.21
Best & Belcher	.38	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Savage	.15
Challar	.22	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Crown Point	.21	Standard	1.85
Chrysolite	.13	Small Hopes	1.75
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Con.	.22
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.10
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.08	Yellow Jacket	.16
Eureka Con.	.20	Argentum Juanita	.31
Father De Smet	.10	Alamo	.04
Horn Silver	1.10	Anaconda	.50
Iron Silver	.74	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Julia Con.	.01	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Golden Fleece	.24
La Crosse	.14	Isabella	.25
Leadville Con.	.09	Mollie Gibson	.24
Little Chief	.20	Mount Rosa	.17
Mexican	.30	Pharmacist	.03
Moulton	.20	Portland	1.35
Ontario	5.00	Specimen	.02
Ophir	.60	Union	.18
Occidental	.80	Work	.10

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00⅜	Gold Coin. Gilpin	.50
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.26
Iron	.02	Jefferson	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.01	Justine	.01½
Waldorf	.01

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

22—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Louhrey et al.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Judgment affirmed and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Opinion by Justice Brown. Dissenting, Justice White, Chief Justice Fuller, and Justice Harlan.

80—Charles Clarke et al., petitioners, vs. the steamship Elfrida, &c.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas, with directions to execute its original decree. Opinion by Justice Brown.

84—T. G. Blake et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Calvin M. McClung et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Tennessee.—Judgment as to the Hull Coal and Coke Company affirmed and as to the other plaintiffs in error reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justice Brewer and Chief Justice Fuller.

94—The Village of Norwood, appellant, vs. Emen R. Baker.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan. Dissenting, Justice Brewer, Justice Gray, and Justice Shiras.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would take a recess from Monday, Dec. 19, to Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The Chief Justice announces the following orders of the court:

15—La Abra Silver Mining Company, appellant, vs. The United States.—Ordered for argument on the merits, Monday, Feb. 20.

622—The Citizens' Bank of Tina, petitioner, vs. George Adams et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit denied.

70—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. N. Barker, in error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the United States Court in the Indian Territory, Central District.

17—Clara Wheeler, appellant, vs. Charles Ridgely McAlister et al., appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

68—Marie S. Chalin, appellant, vs. The United States, appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded, with a direction to enter judgment for the claimants, on the authority of Ex. United States vs. Elliott, 164 U. S., 373.

69—Henrietta Fuller et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with a direction to enter judgment for the claimants on the authority of United States vs. Elliott, 164 U. S., 373.

78—The United States, appellant, vs. Mary W. Kelly et al.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment affirmed on authority of United States vs. Elliott, 164 U. S., 373.

620—The United States, petitioners, vs. Joseph S. Harris et al., receivers, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by Solicitor General Richards in support of petition.

102—The United States, petitioners, vs. the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, and

104—The United States, petitioner, vs. Frank Dudley—Petitions, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the petitioners.

626—James B. Davis, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Docketed and dismissed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

90, 92, and 91—The Chappell Chemical and Fertilizer Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Sulphur Mines Company of Virginia.—Motion to place cases in same position on the call as last year—submitted by Mr. Chappell for the plaintiff in error, and motion denied.

631—The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Edwin McNeill, receiver, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit submitted by William Allen Butler, John Notman, R. Williams, E. B. Williams, J. W. Thayer, and Henry W. Raynor in support of petition, and L. B. Cox and W. W. Cotton in opposition thereto.

344—The United States, County Auditor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota on the relation of James N. Marr.—Motion to advance submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of counsel.

581—David Brown, appellant, vs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of the Interior.—Motion to advance submitted by Charles A. Keigwen for the appellant.

626—Robert L. Taylor, Governor, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit submitted by William F. Maury in behalf of George K. Pickle, James C. Bradford, William L. Granbery, and Albert D. Marks in support of the petition, and J. M. Dickinson in opposition thereto.

316—John G. Walsh, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company, 317—Robert Wright, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company, and 318—Michael S. Vought, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company.—Motions to dismiss submitted by D. L. Sleeper, C. H. Grosvenor, and John J. Stodart in support of motions, and by J. B. Foraker in opposition thereto.

107—Charles Coudert, ancillary Executor, &c., plaintiff in error vs. the United States.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Edward F. Renick in behalf of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

394—The United States, appellant, vs. Edward P. Bliss, Executor, &c.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by Assistant Attorney General Pradt and C. C. Binney, for the appellant, and by John S. Blair for the appellee.

4—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York et al., appellants, vs. Robert Workman.—Assigned for re-argument Monday, Feb. 20, after the case already set down for that day, on motion of Harrington Putnam, for the appellee.

81—The Washington Market Company, appellant, vs. the District of Columbia.—Argument continued by William Birney for the appellant, S. T. Thomas for the appellee, and concluded by William Birney for the appellant.

94—James L. Otto et al., appellant, vs. B. J. Franklin, Governor, et al.—Argued by John F. Dillon for the appellants, and submitted by C. W. Wright for the appellees.

Call for to-day: 95, 402, 435, (and 4 original,) 177, 178, 99, 96, (and 97 and 98,) 99, (and 91 and 92,) 100, 104.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

34—U. S. vs. E. L. Goodsell Co.
35—First Nat. Bank of Chi. vs. Mitchell.
40—Lathenthal vs. Druckleib.
6—Robertson vs. Fleetman.
7—Robertson vs. Edelhoff.
9—Same vs. same.
11—Union Transit Co. vs. Grover.
20—Wm. Schollhorn Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.
41—Duggan vs. Slocum.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, Coxe, and Lacombe, JJ.—At 10 A. M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.

1514—Schlbach & Co. vs. United States.
2136—Park & Tilford vs. United States.
2238—Rosenstein Bros. vs. United States.
2241—Goldenberg Bros. & Co. vs. U. S.
2296—L. Lowenthal & Co. vs. United States.
2459—U. S. vs. H. Boker & Co.
2237—U. S. vs. J. S. Johnson & Co. et al.
2351—Martin Co. vs. U. S.
2281—U. S. vs. Hugo Reisinger & Co.
2353—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
2356—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. vs. U. S.
2436—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
2157—James Pellos vs. United States.
2120—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2145—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2276—Am. Sug. Ref. Co. vs. United States.
2284—Same vs. U. S.
2297—United States vs. Morewood & Co.
2276—United States vs. Rosenstein Brothers.
2242—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2245—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.
2247—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2317—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2163—The Keen Sutterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2746—Fleming vs. U. S.
1839—Perrin Freres Co. vs. United States.
1906—Passavant & Co. vs. United States.
2018—The Hills Bros. Co. vs. United States.
2474—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2500—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
1974—Billweiler Brothers vs. United States.
2372—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2180—Samuel Schiff & Co. vs. United States.
2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2381—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. U. S.
2605—Same vs. U. S.
2047—Richard & Co. vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

195—Esposito vs. Manhattan Railway.
201—Kennedy vs. Grace, Hyde & Co.
202—Tenney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
210—Germano vs. Third Av. R. R.
153—Lasala vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
154—Same vs. same.
211—Moore vs. Met. St. Railway.
213—McDonald vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.
10—Britner vs. Lehigh & Hudson R. Ry.
176—Moore vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
180—Miller vs. U. S.
214—Grumby vs. Met. St. Railway.
195—Bondheim vs. Howard Mercantile Agcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

159—Baker vs. Flaherty.
101—Rose vs. Bowring.
165—Cossap vs. Milmine.
146—In re steamboat St. John.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
187—Steinmentzer v s. ship La Guadaloupe.
188—Moulton vs. Merrill.
209—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Pattia.
210—McLellan vs. Williams.
211—Ferguson vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
25—Hylin vs. steamboat Magenta and tug Niagara.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 690, 691, 646, 688, 677, 680, 611, and 656.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Paterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

16—Siefke vs. Siefke.
25—Davitt vs. Nat. Life Assn. of Hartford.
26—Hollister vs. Simonson.
27—In re Solomon.
28—Lyons vs. Smith.
29—McEntyre vs. Tucker.
30—Richards vs. Haebler.
33—Metcalf vs. Moses.
34—Wilson vs. Wightman.
35—Wallace vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
36—Reardon vs. same.
8—Tompert vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
37—Kliener vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
38—Siefried vs. Mulligan.
39—Plasterstein vs. Hoes

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Layman vs. Monahan.
2—Moeller vs. Heyman.
3—In re Mooney.
4—O'Brien vs. Baltes.
5—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
6—In re Munn.
7—Wallace vs. Reinhart.
8—Levey vs. Singlo.
9—In re Flynn.
10—Sheridan vs. Scott.
11—Stott vs. Churchill.
12—Greene vs. Greene.
13—Tatham vs. Ford.
14—Adler vs. Felocco.
15—Traphagen vs. Donlihee.
16—Nicolini vs. Fannella.
17—M. Groh's Sons vs. Grohs.
18—Cohen vs. Morgan Envelope Co.
19—Butler vs. Hedden.
20—Gulick vs. Corso.
21—Campbell vs. City of New York.
22—Gentuso vs. Gentuso.
23—Tracy vs. Kircher.
24—O'Neill vs. Defendorf.
25—Petersen vs. Edelmeyer & Morgan Hod Elevator Co.
26—Birke vs. Revillon.
27—Loughlin vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
28—Ulanowsky vs. Ulanowsky.
29—People, &c., vs. Clark
30—Livingston vs. Equitable L. Assur. Soc'y
31—Cameron vs. Nash.
32—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Creagh.
33—Sargent vs. Press Publishing Co.
34—Parker vs. Mairs.
35—Scherer vs. Schoen.
36—Weiller vs. Jackson.
37—Burns vs. Pfluger.
38—Boorum vs. Loutrel.
39—Rothschild vs. Schwab.
40—McDonald vs. Sheffer
41—Merges vs. Ringler.
42—Opperman vs. Opperman.
43—Benjamin vs. Sagar.
44—Mont vs. Walsh.
45—Kinney vs. Union Ry. Co.
46—Dietz vs. Betts.
47—Garber vs. Gottsfeld.
48—Dept. of Bldgs. vs. Randolph.
49—Treat vs. Union Trust Co.
50—Stern vs. Ames.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Phillips vs. Dimon.
2—Kastor vs. Finkelstein
3—O'Reilly vs. Dale.
4—Buckley vs. Conlin.
5—Rudd vs. Rudd.
6—Geyer vs. Steinmetz.
234—Campbell vs. Campbell.
2135—Flynn vs. City of N. Y.
2433—Van Dolsen vs. same.
2410—McGowan vs. Goldstein.
2498—McDonnell vs. Leiser.

Demurrer.

893—Higgins vs. Gedney. Preferred Causes.

2035—Gibson vs. Mick.
2036—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

162—Donnelly vs. Mc-Ardle.
841—Prethey vs. Durant.
1181—Sparks vs. Johnson.
1182—Bohnsack vs. Mc-Donald.
1396—Sheehy vs. McMillan.
1403—Nally vs. Blake.
1419—Munzinger vs. United Press.
1433—W. U. Tel. Co. vs. Sheppard.
1434—Dow vs. Dow.
634—Moses vs. Hoffman
1376—Rapp vs. Seward.
1506—Beggar Student Pleasure Society vs. Greenthal.
1784—Hardt vs. Danzis.
1417—Mayer vs. Mayer.
1874—Stewart vs. Phelps.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1865.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal term)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Hennessy, Cowan, and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Joseph Stern.
2—Daniel Kennedy.
3—Charles Diesend.
4—Joseph Segelman.
5—David Kaplan.
6—Samuel Rosenberg, Julius Cohen.
7—Edward Doran, Charles H. Sands.
8—Benjamin F. Smith.
9—James Clark.
10—Antonio Perez.
11—Andrew S. Quirk.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Case on.

0617—Fillimore vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
5363—Midnik vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1276—Menevie vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
6437—Faust vs. Sun Print. & Pub. Co.
5758—Henegan vs. Mt. Morris Elec. L. Co.
7010—Pres., &c., Manhat. Co. vs. Haskell.
7011—Same vs. same.
7095—Riverside Bank vs. Salisbury.
7485—Kraft vs. Kraft.
6030—Raegener vs. Hutchins.
6090—Same vs. Bainbridge.
7474—Bondy vs. Carley.
6783—Eggers vs. Kohler.
8068—Scheirenbeck v s. Kohler.
7307—Morris vs. P. Ballantine & Son.
7379—Hanley vs. Plinque
7489—Meyers vs. Burrows.
7457—Walker vs. Fischer
7589—Lyman vs. B'way Garden Hotel Co.
7460—Mayer vs. Browne.
7396—Greenberg vs. McMahon.
7369—Kahn vs. Hevel.
6267—Binder vs. Scheurman.
5262—Hanrich vs. Owsten.
5677—Croscup & West Eng. Co. vs. Shaw.
5708—Rosenstock vs. Altheimer.
8086—Jay vs. Brancoccio
5431—Comins vs. Coler.
7680—Lorch vs. Lorch.
8053—Cerlo vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
8064—McGillicuddy v s, same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

2702—Cheever vs. Pitts, S. & L. E. R. R. Co.
1096—Carney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2823—La Manna vs. Monroe.
3009—Mills vs. Harden.
3037—Underwood v s. Cirelli.
3038—Beyer vs. Consol. Gas Co.
3114—Cousins vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
3115—Same vs. Ahles.
3124—Maxwell vs. Jones.
3159—Liebold vs. Klein.
3720—McCabe vs. Bachman Brewing Co.
3352—McKeever vs. Schnugg.
7805½—Rooney vs. 23d St. Railway Co.
3364—Jeter vs. Hubbell.
3201—Daly vs. Frees.
1160—Sala vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
622—Posternak vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1683—Gallagher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2878—Molony vs. Engel.
1153—Striechner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8324—De Goode vs. Sexton.
2219—Johansen vs. Eastmans Co.
2705—Monroe vs. Zunz.
1946—Glass vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3185—Leonard vs. Behring.
1707—Duysters vs. Press Publishing Co.
2460—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Taylor.
3843—Freret vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
8068—Scheirenbeck v s. Kohler.
7307—Morris vs. P. Ballantine & Son.

Highest number reached in regular call on calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

589—Rouillon vs. Wilson.
623—Posternak vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1683—Gallagher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2878—Molony vs. Engel.
1153—Striechner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8324—De Goode vs. Sexton.
2219—Johansen vs. Eastmans Co.
2705—Monroe vs. Zunz.
1946—Glass vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3185—Leonard vs. Behring.
1707—Duysters vs. Press Publishing Co.
2460—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Taylor.
3843—Freret vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
2341—Webber vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3482—Adler vs. Rollwagen.
1702—Am. Lith. Co. vs. Barlow.
2314—Jameson vs. O'Rourke.
2025—Leary vs. Reddy.
2978—Smiley vs. Buck.
3121½—Yonkers Sav. Bank vs. Mayor, &c.
1722—Dwyer vs. Mayor, &c.
3251—Sanders vs. Helm.
2777—Feeny vs. Wagner.
3294—Boyle vs. Miller.
3304—Raven vs. Myer.
3223—Ackert vs. Union Bottling Co.
3330—Ebert vs. Lowenstein.
3354—Prior vs. Morton Boarding Stables.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. At 2:15 P. M.—1416—Contested will of Charles O'Keefe. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Hoffmann.
2—Thomas J. Ennis
3—Margaret Ennis.
4—Peter De Loughrey.
5—Charles Gedney.
6—John R. Hayward.
7—Sarah Tolman.
8—Lizzie McGiff.
9—Johanna Pullar.
10—Robert Irwin.
11—Richard Tighe.
12—James T. Geraghty.
13—Vincent M. Wilcox.
14—Carl Bopp.
15—Edward T. Wood.
16—Heinrich Baetzendorf.
17—Mollie Shook.
18—Thomas McMullen.
19—Lawrence McCabe.
20—Carl Bopp.
21—Philipp Nettre.
22—Clarence T. Demarest.
23—Florence M. Demarest.
24—A. A. Demarest.
25—Michael J. Kadel.
26—William Hoey.
27—Charles J. Todd.
28—Edward R. Harper.
29—Harrey C. Van Zandt.
30—Elizabeth Ruegg.
31—George W. Cannon.
32—Isabel G. Woodruff.
33—James T. Geraghty.
34—Peter C. Delharbe.
35—Georgie V. Walker.
36—William A. Dibble.
37—Jeannette G. Ferris.
38—Dorothea Miller.
23—James Scullen.
Charles Smith,
John Gallagher,
Pleadings.
1—John Rogers.
2—Philip Miller.
3—George Brown.
4—George S. Martin.
5—Charles J. Ward.
6—Rudolph Nolten.
7 A 1-20 Berry.
8—Mary Brown.
9—James Grady.
10—Andrew Dunn.
Thomas Gordon.
11—Bernard Heidenreith.
13—Harris Feinberg,
Henry C. Crotty.
14—John Ordeman.
15—Fanny Cohn.
16—John Meyer.
17—Samuel Greenstein.
18—John Jacobs.
19—Esther Golumb.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. Case on.

1425—Patrick Kerns. 1427—Ella H. Murray.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1622—Steinam vs. Ball.
1652—McKiernan Drill Co. vs. Watson.
1873—Curtin vs. Beecham.
800—Hanna vs. Locke.
3787—Goldstein vs. Dry D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
1585—Gonget vs. Baldwin.
5553—Conner vs. Nelson.
6242—Wolff vs. Zeller.
1824—Moore vs. Kelly.
1825—Same vs. same.
1872—Fletcher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1895—Casper vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
1905—Bryant vs. Ayer.
2068—Sadler vs. Friend.
579—Flynn vs. Pesciotta
75—Weeks Sport Co. vs. Freund.
3334—Sarah Hastings.
39—Mary Laucken.
40—Mary Laucken.
41—William Bloomfield. Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M.
Cord Vogts.
Rhena S. Brown.
Sarah E. Bossing.
Elizabeth L. Barker.
William H. Holmes.
Herman Snowman.
Darrell Sheridan.
Harriet L. Wight.
At 11 A. M.
John H. Brown.
At 2 P. M.
Margaret E. Shortill, Mary Ann Duggan.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1191—Matthews vs. Platt.
1852—Simpson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1960—Eisemann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1936—McKeever vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
982—Feist vs. Mingey.
1891—Freel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1886—Van Leuwen vs. Fish.
1965½—Travis vs. Sgobel
1782—Sullivan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1783—O'Neill vs. same.
1785½—Parker vs. Art Students' League.
569—Klinger vs. Stiefel.
1948—Mackinstry v s. McCormack.
1199—Millard v s. Schmitt.
928—Spillane vs. Eastmans Co.
1229—Cohen vs. Isaac.
1897—Fischer vs. Mertzfelder.
1954—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1722—Loder vs. Kruse Sewing Mach. Co.
1259—Cody vs. Reilly.
1509—Banner vs. Barrow
1268—Baumann vs. Kelly
1258—D. Mayer Brewing Co. vs. Weinberger.
1987—Thompson vs. Schwake.
1988—Snyder vs. Connolly.
1989—Weinberg vs. Heyner.
1990—Hagenbuckle v s. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1991—Sess vs. Ricker.
1992—Semerou vs. Seger.
1993—Harris vs. Geminder.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1405—Donnelly vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1376—Bernheimer vs. Gray.
1540—O'Neill vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
629—Hirsch vs. Vomburg, Hirsch & Co.
1796—Brooker vs. Kirkham.
2634—Moore vs. Baird.
1397—Apgar vs. Fontham.
629—Keutschbach v s. O'Meagher.
1429—Guttman vs. Hoffman.
236—Patris vs. De Siegbardt.
825—Galveston Cotton Mills vs. Walter.
1407—Danneman vs. Bauchle.
1800½—Quinlan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1740—Mahoney vs. O'Neill
445—Gradow vs. Dorenwend.
1454—Samuelson vs. Kunzman.
669—Case vs. Leavitt.
2832—McConnell vs. Bonnell.
463—Huckfeld vs. Scheele.
1524—Schwartz vs. Laubenheimer.
1741—Shapiro vs. Peck.
1678—Adler vs. Fisher.
1437—Thompson vs. Hogg.
1459—Sullivan vs. Cohen.
5777—Kasanovitz vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas L. Co.
809—Cohen vs. Meiliss.
256—Willinsky vs. Katzman.
1071—Haller vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1815—Verplanck vs. Panton.
5598—Mascia vs. Stolz.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5238—Brady vs. Mitchell et al.
6393—Sheridan vs. Henry.
5715—Lowenstein vs. Stern.
6249—Stokes vs. Gentile.
5868—Koster vs. Westchest. Land Imp. Co.
5645—Bellows vs. Pallard.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1993.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Gordon, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Alma Landgroff.
2—John Sheridan.
3—William G. Clark, John Horic, William B. Turnbull.
4—Robert A. Ammon.
5—James D. Hallen.
6—Adolph Weber.
7—James Reilly.
8—Bernard Donnelly.
9—Henry Johnson.
Winiam Monogue.
10—Matthew Muiqueen.
11—Charles Knapp.
12—William Mal.
13—Hugh Doherty.
14—John R. Kelly.
15—Flora Schahinger.
16—John Keohne.
17—Patrick McKenna.
18—Benjamin Heath.
19—Frank Early.
20—John McLeavy.
21—Gustave Herzog.
22—William J. Langshore.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Donovan.
2—Alfred Williams, alias Alfred Clayton.
3—William E. Robertson, Albert E. Maussner.
4—Hanrid Asdude.
5—Harry Miner.
6—Rufus R. Wilson.
7—Robert Howard.
8—Michele Marino.
9—Rosina Keller.
10—James Callaghan.
11—James Sadller.
12—Pietro Miele.
13—Gus Llenning.
14—Junius Dixon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Gray for the People.

1—William Tuttle.
2—Robert G. Harvey.
3—Harry Merrill.
4—Giuseppi Mathania, Sabato Sbordone.
5—Austinis Stevenson, Robert Stevens.
6—Edward Coglierri.
7—Michael Falvey, Albert Bertrand, Christopher.
8—William Kiefer, Louis Kiefer.
9—William Brown, John Williams.
10—Michael Burns.
11—Bernard Meyer.
12—Joseph Spinse.
13—Geirf Werner.
14—Adolph Lans.
15—E. William Wagner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, O'Reilly, Le Barbier, and Herrman for the people.

1—William A. E. Moore, Fayne Moore.
2—William A. E. Moore, Fayne S. Moore.
3—William A. E. Moore.
4—John H. Lilly, John C. Henderson.
5—Richard Gandy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Hand vs. Leipziger—Charles A. Flint, Landsberg vs. Levy—William H. Rand, Matter of Bramwell—Charles C. Leeds, Lanier vs. Myers—Alexander T. Mason, Oothout vs. Maher—Alfred Lauterbach, Durant Land Improvement Company vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—William C. Arnold, Carey vs. Wakeman—Horace Secor, Jr. Satterlee vs. Leith—Elbert Crandall, Bischoff, Jr., J.—Matter of O'Brien vs. Tallmadge W. Townsend—Gilbert S. L. H. Ward.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—John S. Wilson vs. Adelia B. Heyman—Hector W. Thomas.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

567—Rockeffer vs. Haight.
568—Cropsey vs. Hannemann.
569—Matter of Hurst.
570—Van Tassel vs. Read.
571—Hawkins vs. Ringler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for motions—Ward, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Smith, J.

912—Schmitt vs. Schmitt.
242—Devlin vs. Hinmann.
935—Jackson vs. Jackson.
141—Potter vs. Kerr.
949—Hartman vs. Hartman.
928—Heisinger vs. Heisinger.
132—Fitchett vs. Murphy et al.
827—Drake vs. Bell.
774—Deiser vs. Cook.
919—Brooklyn Diet Dispensary vs. Hellbrun.
988—Miller vs. Muller.
859—Franko vs. Cosello.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—Part I., Johnson, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Hirschberg, J.; Part IV., Gaynor, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

7265—People vs. Rothschild et al.
6560—Miller vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R. Co.
3321—Bush vs. Dennis.
4889—England vs. Morning Journal.
4995—Quirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
5236—Van Wagner vs. Bauland Co.
4206—Rosenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R.
4898—Kolb vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6163—Neylon vs. City of New York.
6001—Rommeney vs. City of New York.
4868—Dornan vs. City of Brooklyn.
3120—Brennan vs. N. Y. & B'klyn Bridge.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley.
4606—Lindner vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures constant coughing. A simple cough is bad enough; but a chronic cough is dangerous. Take advice, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured. 25c.

3734—Duffy vs. Nassau R. R.
3478—Bauer vs. Masonic Life Asso.
6203—Parisien vs. Raber et al.
5086—Drevas vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
1963—Martin vs. Hanscom.
5327—McDonald vs. Bauland Co.
2916—Sorenson vs. Hanley.
4356—Grant vs. New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company.
2,388—Beck vs. Nassau Railroad.
5278—Campbell vs. Bauland Company.
4,545—Bishop vs. Third Avenue Railroad.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for trial. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

5903—McDermott vs. Diefendorf.
6511—Vetter vs. Nassau R. R.
3811—Henderson vs. Nassau R. R.
3979—Breher vs. Nassau R. R.
3178—Martin vs. Nassau R. R.
4528—Fluhr vs. Manhattan R. R.
4551—Shorter vs. Nassau R. R.
6585—Hayden vs. Evening Journal.
6092—Schacht vs. C. L. & B. R. R.
6326—Frohle vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
6276—Phelps vs. Wells-Fargo & Co.
2568—Bonnabeau vs. Paddock.
4840—Buchs vs. Smithers.
4621—Tait vs. Mandel.
3224—Kick vs. Nassau R. R.
4951—Johnson vs. Nassau R. R.
4175—Shippy vs. Brook. El. R. R.
3223—Dewey vs. Brook. City & N'wtown R.R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar: Herman Panenberg, Frank Titus, Herman P. Briggs, Annie Selig, Max Schwartz, John Bentzinger, Henry Van Essen, Charles Laderer, Frak Gaffney, Joseph Jerome, John Gapolonie, Emma Hilton, Vincenzo Fischetti, Frank Larkin.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of Anna Odette R. Churchman, Franz H. Kossmann, Elizabeth H. Bigelow, Eusana Thiell, John E. Smith and Clara Griffin, and Bias L. Tettamantis.

The accounting in the estate of John F. Talmage. Contested calendar at 10:30—No. 63, will of Mary Conroy.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HERMAN THODEN.—Herman Thoden, liquor dealer, of 163 Hudson Street, confessed judgment yesterday in favor of the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company for $1,234, balance due on a chattel mortgage, which was foreclosed on Dec. 7, and for lager beer. He began business there in October, 1897.

ECKHARDT & Co.—Martin Eckhardt and Kirby S. Blauth, composing the firm of Eckhardt & Co., manufacturers of furniture at 157 Goerck Street, made an assignment yesterday to Henry C. Swain, giving a preference to Conrad Eckhardt for $550. The business was started in 1

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN D. ADAMS, as sole surviving Trustee under the last will and testament of Patrick Dickie, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM CALHOUN and Carrie I. H. Calhoun, his wife; John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Alexander C. Quarrier, and Anita B. Quarrier, his wife; Juliet M. Burdick, Sarah J. Burby, Robert McGill, as receiver of the property of William Calhoun; Joseph M. Huber, the Multi-Mailing Co., Albert L. Lawton, Arthur W. Lawton, Theodore Menadier, and Philip Menadier, doing business under the firm name of T. & P. Menadier Bros.; Arthur J. Kahn, William Regan, and Alexander Clark, doing business under the firm name of Regan & Clark, and the O. J. Gude Co., and the Chatham National Bank of New York, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 4th, 1898.

CHALMERS WOOD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.—Dated New York, December 9, 1898. CHALMERS WOOD,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d13-law6w-Tu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—MAX ERLANGER, plaintiff, against LEWIS SCHIELE and Anna Schiele, Grace M. Sheldon, Ollie S. Burnham, Michael Wineburgh, Joseph Kleb, John M. Marvin, William S. Pardee, Fanny Pardee, and Nancy Pardee, doing business as Marvin & Pardee; Abraham Steinam, William R. Rose, Henry Rosenblatt as assignee for the benefit of creditors, Emile Heidenheimer, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September 24th, 1898.

WALLACH & COOK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Emile Heidenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fifth day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in his office at the County Court House in said county, in said State, the complaint having been filed therein on the 24th day of September, 1898. WALLACH & COOK,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York. dd-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET LARRIERE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague York City. n15-1aw6wTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 250 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix. FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York.
s27-1aw6mTu

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to all creditors and all persons claiming to be creditors of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, and all other persons holding or claiming to hold a lien by judgment docketed against decedent before his decease, and all other persons, if any, the occupants of decedent's real property and interest in real property within the State, and the occupants, if any, of No. 432 West End Avenue, Nos. 1708 and 1700 Third Avenue, Nos. 71 and 73 East 110th Street, No. 57 East 120th Street, the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, Nos. 169, 165, 161, and 157 West 98th Street, No. 26 West 135th Street, and No. 1,820 Third Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and all next of kin of Sara Lipman, deceased, their names being unknown; John H. Jones, Jefferson K. Hoffman, the name Jefferson being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Hoffman being unknown to the petitioners; Eric Strauss, the name Eric being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Strauss being unknown to the petitioners; Andrew Taylor, and others whose names are unknown to the petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, trading under the name of Andrew Taylor & Co.; Charles Gouldy, John Berrang, and John Zacharies, the Christian names John being fictitious, the true names of said Berrang and Zacharies being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of Berrang & Zacharies; Henry Paul, the name Henry being fictitious, the true Christian name of the said Paul being unknown to the petitioners; Douglass Dungam and Chatterton Dungam, the names Douglass and Chatterton being fictitious names, the true Christian names of said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of D. & C. Dungam; Henry Pittenger, Alfred D. Leigh, the name Alfred being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; John Doe and Richard Roe, the names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who cannot after diligent inquiry ascertain the same, they being persons trading under the name of F. H. Bradley & Co.; John Edward and Matthew Roe, the names John Edward and Matthew Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who after diligent inquiry cannot ascertain the same, they being the persons trading under the name of Edward & Co.; James Casner, Frank A. Scofield, Livingston Livingston, the name Livingston being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; Charles H. Evarts, assignee; James J. Boyan, Lena F. Boyan, Samuel H. Howley, John Hendell, George Hendell, Henry B. Jeremiah, Jeremiah C. Mohn, Richard Mohn, John G. Mohn, Nelson Griffen, Edward Shethar, Charles M. Rosenfelt, Jacob Pam, Leopold Pam, Jacques P. Solomon, Thomas J. Mossman, Valerian A. Litke, Thomas A. Ridpath, James R. Ridpath, James Levenson, Herbert G. McKinney, Albert J. Smith, Frederick Henle, David Black, Emil F. W. Eisenman, Edward Eisenman, The Illinois Watch Company, a corporation; Marcus Bohl, the name "Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, and Marcus Schulz, the name "Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of the said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, the said Bohl and Schulz being now or formerly occupants of No. 93 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York; Madison Martin and Madison Smith, the names "Madison Martin and Madison Smith" being fictitious names, the true names of said respondents being unknown to the said petitioners, who cannot, after diligent inquiry, ascertain the same, said respondents being the persons trading under the name of Martin & Smith; Vincilius Weber, the name Vincilius being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 99 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Jefferson Wilson, the name "Jefferson" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 103 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Sampson Dewey, the name "Sampson" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 105 Third Avenue, in said Borough; Christopher Boyle, the name "Christopher" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 22 East 102d Street, in said Borough and City; The Asbury Park Harness Co., Henry Steinbach, Oscar T. Thurston, Justus Wertheimer, Henry W. Taft, executor of Ephraim E. Hitchcock, deceased; Simon W. Rosendale, Michael Hesberg, John Allen, send greeting:

Whereas, Flora Lagowitz, Mary Meissel, and Abraham Jacobi of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York for a decree directing the disposition of the real estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, specified in Section 2,749 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or so much thereof as is necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, or if so decreed for the payment of any judgment liens existing upon such land or some portion thereof at decedent's death by the mortgage, lease, or sale, at public or private sale thereof, and for a citation to the necessary parties to show cause why such decree should not be made; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why such a decree should not be made. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 25th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n28-1aw5wTu4ja19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-law6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o11-1aw6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-1aw6mTu

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-1aw6mTu

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.

ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor.
GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City.
n22-1aw6mTu

STRUVE, ANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Josephine Kugler, Jurgen Struve, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the husband and an heir and next of kin of ANNA STRUVE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Francis Joseph Bumiller of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Struve, formerly known as Anna Bumiller and also as Anna Wagner, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE WITT LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 88 Nassau Street, New York City. n15-1aw6wTu

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 38 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, JOSEPH WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.

ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND,
MARY T. WHITE,
Executrices.
CHARLES J. TOWNSEND,
J. H. TOWNSEND,
Executors.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WEST, JOSEPH I.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph G. West, Adelia R. Reed, James O. West, Emily Augusta Johnson, Florence Josephine Johnson, Francis E. Johnson, Jr., Joseph West Johnson, Stephen S. Johnson, Walace C. Johnson, Frederick Percy West, William Norman West, Joseph I. West, James O. West, Jr., Rodney Lugar West, Emily Augusta Vanderbilt, and Mary R. Reed, formerly Mary R. West, and to all persons interested in the trusts created by the last will and testament of JOSEPH I. WEST, late of the City of New York, deceased, Hugh A. McTerm, special guardian, as creditors, beneficiaries, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis E. Johnson and Josephine A. Johnson, as trustees of the trust created by and under the codicil and the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk in the Surrogate's Court.
d8-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kenneily, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 23d day of May, 1899, as follows: Parcels one to five both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive, plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, November 23d, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is the map or diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

THE GIVAN HOMESTEAD

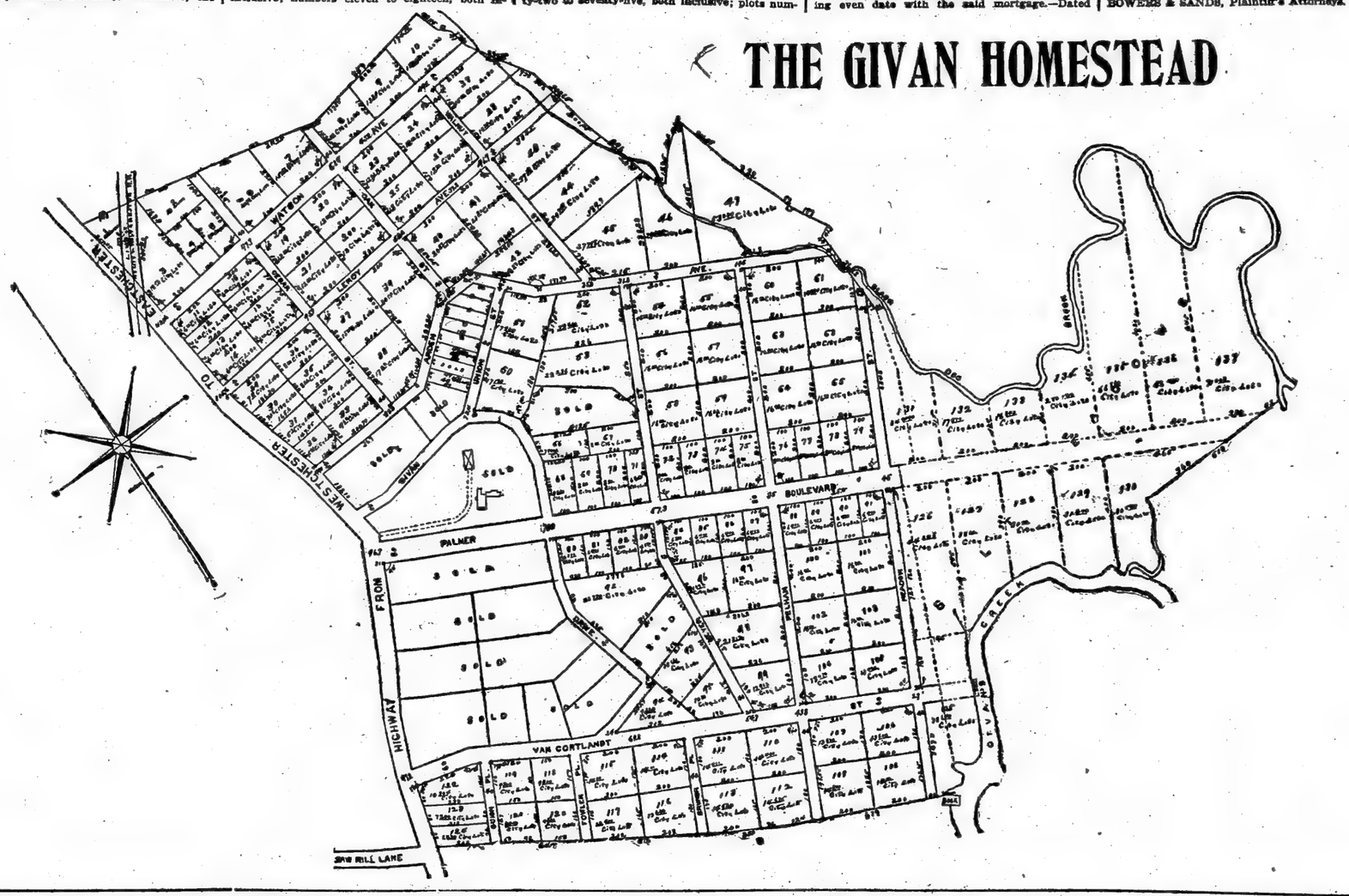

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANK R. JOHNSON, as guardian of Pauline Florence Johnson, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. VANDENBURGH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet six inches easterly from the easterly line of Sixth Avenue, as it was in the year 1860, before being widened, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half inch, thence southerly and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half of an inch, thence northerly and parallel with the said original line Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

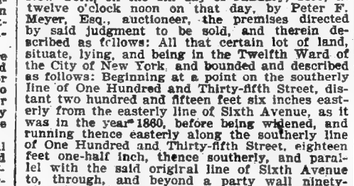

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,881.20, with interest thereon from the 12th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $413 98-100, with interest from the 12th day of December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, to be paid by the referee, is $352 51-100 and interest.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898. ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

d13 2nw3wTu&F&ja5&4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL STEINER, plaintiff, against FRANK MOORE and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifteen feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet, thence southerly parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 127 East 56th Street.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1898.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 127 East 56th Street:

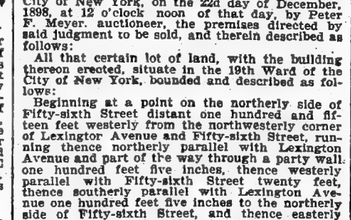

The approximate amount of the lien, or charges, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $16,847.30, with interest from November 12, 1898, together with $306.20, costs and allowances, with interest from November 28, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $450, with interest. THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
n29-2aw3wTu&F&d22

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.
o11-1aw6mTu

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. ARCHER EMILE THOMPSON, Executor. no1-1aw6mTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the fifth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

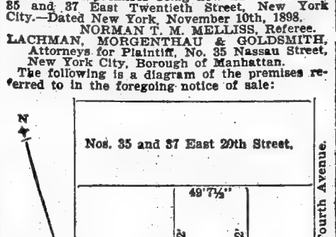

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, which are known by the street numbers 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $386.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,151.60, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.09 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of April, 1898, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $29,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $37,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, but of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 282, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases upon said premises. NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, Dec. 19th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
d6-2aw2wTu&F&d19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARING, SUSAN CARTER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harold Herman John Baring, Godfrey Nigel Everard Baring, Constance Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, Muriel Ursula Baring, Richard Combe Abdy, Barre Algernon Highmore Goldie, Mary Quicke, Edith Penrose Quicke, Edith Minturn Phelps Stokes, Elizabeth Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, the younger; Dorothea Deane, John Thompson, George Turner, Sophia M. Clark, Rose Harknet, Alice Harknet, Harriet Pring, Mrs. Kenrick, cook; Alice Jennings, Nancy Baxter, Rebecca Tomlin, Mildred ——, matron; James Banks, Charles Jones, Harry Mears, —— Reed, gardener; Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; the first names of said Mrs. Kenrick, cook, and —— Reed, gardener, and the last name of Mildred ——, matron, cannot be ascertained, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN CARTER BARING, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert S. Minturn, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

H. D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Atty. for Anc. Ex'or, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.
n15-1aw6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT S. MINTURN and C. Edward Billqvist, as trustees of Anna Mary Quicke, wife of the Rev. Charles Penrose Quicke of Ashbrittle, Somerset, England, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CALHOUN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1898, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots of land, with the building and improvements erected thereon, situated in the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Estate of Peter Schermerhorn, deceased, situate in the First Ward of the City of New York, New York, Sept. 30, 1837, Joseph F. Bridges, City Surveyor," as lots Numbers 2, (Two,) 3, (Three,) 7, (Eight,) and 8, (Nine,) and taken together, bounded and containing as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Washington Street distant two hundred and six (206) feet and one (1) inch northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Street with the northerly side of Morris Street; running thence northerly along Washington Street forty-two (42) feet and eight (8) inches; thence northwesterly in a straight line one hundred and eighty-three (183) feet and one (1) inch to the easterly side of West Street, at a point distant two hundred and seventy-nine (279) feet and one (1) inch northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of West Street with the northerly side of Morris Street; thence southerly along West Street forty-two (42) feet and eight (8) inches, and thence southeasterly in a straight line one hundred and eighty-two (182) feet and nine (9) inches to the place of beginning, being now known as Numbers forty (40) West Street and sixty (60) Washington Street, the distances from Morris Street as above stated being more or less.—Dated New York, November 12, 1898.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

HENRY D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiffs, 45 Cedar St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises to be sold, which are known by the street numbers 40 West Street and 60 Washington Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

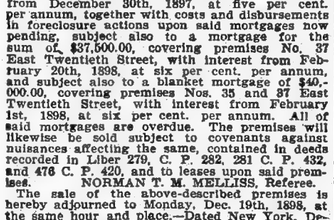

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is forty-one thousand six hundred and sixty-six 66-100 dollars, ($41,666.66,) with interest thereon from the 5th day of October, 1898, together with the cost and allowances, amounting to three hundred and eighty-nine 26-100 dollars, ($389.26,) with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1898, and with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is three thousand one hundred and forty dollars ($3,140) and interest.—Dated New York, November 22, 1898.

GEO. M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NO. FORTY-SIX PROSPECT PLACE, BOROUGH of Manhattan, New York City.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNING C. T. BECK

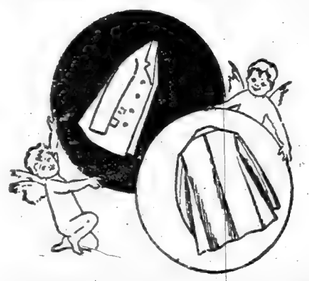

830 BROADWAY COR. LEONARD IS THE ADDRESS OF OUR NEW STORE, NOW OPEN.

Wonder if you appreciate that, as a Christmas present, a good overcoat is unexcelled? The warmth of your intentions can't be misunderstood.

Long or short, light or dark, rough or smooth; $15 to $50.

About 800 Christmas umbrellas on sale yesterday; must be some left. Silk covers with a year's guarantee; handles of silver, ivory, bone, wood or gunmetal; $3.75.

Have you thought of dress clothes?

Tailcoat suits, $27 to $44; Tuxedo coats, $15 to $25; cloths and tailoring as good as the best—we don't make to order but we make to fit.

Good nature is often but the result of creature comfort. Has he a house-coat? $4.75 to $13; gowns, $9.75 to $20.

Has he - - - -? We have it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Sale of
Men's Smoking Jackets and House Robes.

Tricot Jackets,
made with quilted satin collar, cuffs and front facings.
Colors: navy, seal and wine,
$4.50.

Plaid Flannel Skeleton House Coats,
$4.25.

Eider-down Robes,
in fancy stripes,
$3.95.

Blanket Robes,
in fancy figures, assorted colors
$6.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

For Devotees of the Toilet.

According to the Oope, the toilet is a complete religion, having an altar, a priestess, an object of adoration, and attendant sprites presided over by Azazel, fallen and impenitent.

A universal religion it is. Sly old Santa Claus found out long ago—the way to please priestesses is with offerings from here for their shrines.

Dressing tables in mahogany finish from $10.50. Others of surpassing beauty—elaborately carved or inlaid; also Sheraton pieces as simple of finish as a Puritan could wish. Cheval Glasses in antique oak and mahogany finish from $15.00—doorways through which the object of adoration is seen full-length. A unique gathering—oval, rectangular, or with Louis XV. curves; beautifully framed in polished wood. Shaving Stands from $5.00. Slipper Chairs in antique oak, $3.00.

What years of satisfaction and pleasure for fastidious souls!

Gift-givers, take notice, and

BUY OF THE MAKER

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FOUR NEW SCHOOLS FINISHED.

They Lack Only Furniture, and Will Have Been Opened by the Beginning of Next Year.

With the beginning of the new year four new school buildings will have been opened in Manhattan and the Bronx, and additional accommodations provided for more than 7,000 children. The buildings are completed, and the only thing that delays their opening is the lack of school furniture supplied by the State Prison Commission. Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder said yesterday that, if the furniture were not forthcoming at the limit of the contracted time, old desks and chairs collected from other schools would be placed in the new classrooms.

The largest of these new buildings is Public School No. 160, at Suffolk and Rivington Streets. It is a five-story structure, containing 39 classrooms, each capable of seating 45 pupils, or 2,755 in all, besides those of the kindergarten rooms. Another of the new buildings is Public School No. 153, the site of which is directly opposite the Berkeley Oval. There are fourteen classrooms, accommodating 620 pupils. Public School No. 158, in Avenue A, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth Streets, is nearer readiness as regards the supply of furniture than either of the others. It is a five-story structure. There are 48 classrooms for 2,160 pupils. The fourth of these new buildings is Public School No. 42, at Orchard and Ludlow Streets. It is also of the larger five-story type. There are 42 classrooms, to accommodate 1,880 pupils. It is thought the greatest delay will be experienced here in getting the furniture, only a small portion having been received thus far.

With the opening of these schools, the question of supplying teachers, which is now perplexing the Board of Education, will receive prompt consideration. As stated by President Hubbell, there are now needed in the old schools 300 teachers. Superintendent Jasper, however, gave yesterday the positive assurance that the new schools would in no instance be held back in their work by the present scarcity of teachers. The plan he has in view is to have as many teachers as are necessary do double duty in half-day classes. This arrangement, Mr. Jasper says, would become necessary, will be only temporary, as it is expected that the examinations to be conducted by Superintendent Maxwell for the granting of teachers' licenses will result in securing an ample number of teachers.

OLD CROTON ARCH GIVES WAY.

Break at Sing Sing Will Not Affect the City's Water Supply.

The old Croton Aqueduct arch over Broadway, at Sing Sing, gave way yesterday morning, and the water rushed out in torrents. The big granite stones of which the arch is built were broken and bulged out of place, and it was feared that the entire arch would fall. The gateway at the arch was promptly opened, allowing the water to run into the Kill Brook beneath, thus relieving the strain upon the arch. The gate a short distance north of the break was also closed, stopping the further flow from Croton Lake.

The arch has an eighty-five-foot span, and rises 100 feet above the brook. It was built in 1859. It had been leaking for thirty years.

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct said that the break would in no way interfere with the city's water supply. It would be promptly repaired. The old aqueduct had not been in use for some time until recently.

Doings of the Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council yesterday adopted the resolutions passed by the Board of Public Improvements, for improvements in different parts of the city. A resolution was introduced requesting the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, to repair the houses injured by the bursting of a water main in Central Avenue, Brooklyn, and requesting the Fire Department to pump the water from the cellars, all this work to be done at the city's expense. President Guggenheimer ruled that the resolution was out of order, as the meeting had been called for the special purpose of passing the Board of Public Improvements' resolutions.

$50,000 More for Snow Removal.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday allowed Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney $50,000 more for the work of removing snow from the streets. After the snowstorm of Nov. 26 the Commissioner was allowed $100,000 for the work. The amount allowed yesterday will be transferred from the sweeping and carting funds, and will be replaced by the issue of revenue bonds.

LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER

The Object of the New Whitney Syndicate to Make Them Cheap.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

To Save Loss in Stoppage, Its Plant Will Be Run Continuously and the Surplus Electricity Sold.

Several members of the Whitney syndicate, officially known as the New-York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, met in the cable building, at Broadway and Houston Street, yesterday, and discussed the plans of the new organization, which, within a comparatively short time, is to control the electric transportation and lighting business in Greater New York. Among those present at the meeting were William C. Whitney, Anthony N. Brady of Albany, Roswell P. Flower, and Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia.

What this meeting brought forth could not be learned, but one of those in attendance said that the session was a most satisfactory one. At its conclusion a representative of Mr. Whitney gave out a statement, which, he said, was the first official account of the new company, its objects, and its scope.

"In the first place," Mr. Whitney's representative said, "I allow me to correct the published statement of the personnel of the syndicate. The members are William C. Whitney, W. L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, P. H. Flynn, Thomas H. Ryan, Thomas Dolan, Anthony N. Brady, and Roswell P. Flower. Neither Charles T. Yerkes nor E. C. Benedict has any connection with it.

"Another misstatement that has crept into the newspapers is the one that the new company intended buying out the Edison and Westinghouse Companies. There is no intention of absorbing these concerns, and no effort has been made to do so.

"Now as to the scope of the new company. We will presuppose that the electric system in Broadway is in operation. It has been demonstrated that the maximum demand for electricity for traction purposes extends over the hour and a half between 7:30 and 8 o'clock in the evening. In this short space of time an almost incredibly large number of persons, returning from their work down town, take the various transportation lines to the northern part of the city. During the hour and a half the plant of the company, which has a horse power of 7(0,000, and is representing an investment of $10,000,000, is taxed to its utmost. At other times it requires a much smaller expenditure of energy; so, in order to equalize matters and obviate the wear and tear incident to the slowing down or stoppage of the machinery, the company has determined that it will enter another field—that of supplying light, heat, and power. Of these new elements, light is by far the most important, owing to its general use.

"Observation has shown that the demand for electric light begins in Winter, for instance, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and increases rapidly until 10, when the maximum is reached. This maximum demand remains stationary until 1 A. M., when it begins to decline. Thus it will be seen that the demand for electricity for light and for traction dovetail. It is a reasonable supposition that the company which takes advantage of the variance in these demands should profit by running the plant at its highest efficient capacity and conserve the surplus power by storage batteries or other means. In fact, with the demand for rapid transportation from one end of the city to the other, and with crowds at one time of the day and none at the rest, it would not pay a company to attempt to fill all requirements unless the surplus power could be disposed of. This the new company has decided to do.

"The surplus power created in the plant at East River and Ninety-sixth Street, will be conserved in storage batteries and thence distributed to twenty-one subsidary stations in various parts of the city. From these stations light, heat, and power will be supplied for commercial purposes. The conduits which are being laid in Broadway and other thoroughfares will be utilized not only for the great feeder lines which will supply the subsidiary stations, but also for the distribution to consumers. At the power house this current has a voltage of 6,000, and at the stations this will be reduced to 550 volts.

"This sale of light, heat, and power—by-products of electric traction, as we may call them—will result, I believe, in great benefit to the people of the city. Within eighteen months after the plant is in operation—which will be about Jan. 1, 1900, the company figures that the price of electric lighting will decrease at least 30 per cent. to the consumers. It also makes possible further extensions of the electric railway lines—something which would not be possible unless the surplus product created by the plant and evidenced by light, heat, and power, could be sold."

A report gained currency yesterday that the Whitney syndicate would deal in gas. This was denied by the same informant, who said that the new company's use of the word "gas" in its corporate title was only to fortify itself in the franchises which it may acquire by purchase or otherwise.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"A CONSTANT READER."—A citizen of the United States remains one no matter how long he resides abroad.

Leather Goods.

Leather-lined tuck books, trimmed with sterling silver,—various colors,
50 Cents;
Value $1.00.

Combination pocket-books,—leather-lined, of real seal and colored leathers,—sterling silver corners,
50 Cents Each.

Combination pocket-books, of real seal or colored morocco,—leather-lined,—sterling silver bands,
$1.00 Each.

Chatelaine bags of genuine seal and monkey-skin,
$2.00 Each.

Cigar and cigarette cases of monkey, calf and alligator skin,—mounted with sterling silver,
$2.00 Each;
Value $3.75 to $5.00.

PHOTO FRAMES.
French gilt, round miniature size,
25 Cents Each.

Round, square or oblong,—cabinet size,
$1.00 Each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

Hemstitched Table Linen for the Holidays.

Designs of characteristic Linen Store style and variety with the "Pure Linen" mark of genuineness on all.

Tea Cloths of Satin Damask.
36 inches square, $1.00, $1.25, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, $3.50.
45 inches square, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.00, $4.00, $4.25, $5.00.
54 inches square, $2.25, $3.00, $3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $5.50.

Tray Cloths of Satin Damask.
20x29 inches, 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.

Luncheon Cloths in all sizes.
Prices ranging from $7.00 to $40.00 per set.

"THE LINEN STORE."

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

THE NICK OF TIME—FOR CHRISTMAS CHOOSING.

Trust it not, 'tis fooling thee—the thought that there is lots of time for Christmas gift-choosing. Choice is easier now, prior to the final hurry and worry—there is still time to think and decide wisely.

INLAID DESKS
$9.00
(reduced from $12.00.)
(Mahogany finish and highly polished.)

Our floors are all asparkle with the newest and most useful gifts and home beautifiers.
"Long Credit" waits for every one's convenience.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

LEGAL NOTES.

THEIR CONDUCT WAS JUSTIFIED.—In a suit by Elizabeth Emmerich against her sister, Jennie Thorley, and the latter's husband for damages for alleged false imprisonment, the First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment on a verdict given on the trial in favor of the defendants. On Dec. 9, 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Thorley of this city received a telegram from a physician in New Jersey that Mrs. Emmerich had been acting insanely, and soon after that lady, accompanied by a young daughter and the pastor of a church in New Jersey of which she was a member, appeared at their house. After retiring to her room she left it in her nightdress, exhibiting signs of great fear. She declared that persons were concealed under the bed, and that she had been followed by a woman. She tried to escape by throwing herself from a window, when, by the exercise of force, she was overcome. Acting under the advice of Dr. Reid, who observed Mrs. Emmerich's frenzied condition, Mr. and Mrs. Thorley took her in a private carriage to the Bloomingdale Asylum, at White Plains. She was committed under the certificate of a physician, approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court. After two or three weeks she was released. It was contended upon the trial and upon the appeal on behalf of plaintiff that taking her to White Plains and procuring her commitment there were unlawful acts. The Appellate Division, by Justice Patterson, Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissenting, holds that defendants were right in setting the proceeding in motion. "It was not with them a case of probable, but of real cause," Justice Patterson said. "The occurrences of the night before show that. The approval of the Justice of the Supreme Court was founded upon evidence which satisfied him, and unless he acted without jurisdiction, and the entire proceeding was void the defendants are not liable for the plaintiff's detention under the certificate. * * * The deposition of the physicians shows that they believed the plaintiff to be insane, but not, in terms, that she was actually dangerous at the very hour she was examined at White Plains. There was no evidence perhaps in that regard in the depositions, but the Justice was called upon to decide or adjudicate on the evidence, (not necessarily confined to the deposition of the doctors,) and he did so."

***

MORTGAGE UPON PROPERTY TAKEN FOR PUBLIC USE.—Anna S. Hill, who had a mortgage for $18,000 on some property in this city owned by Samuel Wine and others, brought an action in the Supreme Court for both the mortgageor and mortgagee in the payment of interest on Oct. 1, 1897. About February, 1897, the City of New York had taken actual possession of the premises, in proceedings to acquire it for the purposes of a park, but the Commissioners had made no award. While the proceedings were pending an act was passed, vesting the title in the city, on the 22d of June, 1897. Therefore, before default in payment of interest on the mortgage, the title had become vested absolutely in the city and the city had taken possession. The Appellate Division has reversed judgment of foreclosure, given at Special Term. Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, said in part: "The interests of both the mortgagor and mortgagee in the mortgaged premises were acquired by the city for public use, and in place of that interest in the land the plaintiff had the right to require the City of New York to pay the value of her interest directly to her. The plaintiff's right of action against the obligor upon the bond was not affected if the award by the city was not sufficient to pay the mortgage. The mortgagees can have a cause of action against the defendants upon the bond, but the mortgaged premises having vested in the city, there was no lien or mortgage that the plaintiff could foreclose. The Legislature would have no power to take away this plaintiff's interest in the land without providing a sure and safe method by which the value of her interest in such mortgaged premises could be ascertained and paid to her. That the statute in terms does. There is no provision of the statute which substitutes a fund to which the lien of the mortgage should attach, and which lien the mortgagee could foreclose; but a right is given to the mortgagee, as a person interested in the property, to be ascertained and paid to him by the municipal corporation, and that right inures to the benefit of plaintiff as the substitute for the plaintiff's interest in the property, which had been acquired by the city."

***

THE EXECUTORS MUST NOT CLAIM FEES AS TRUSTEES.—Abraham Underhill, who died in 1886, by his will gave $15,000 to his grandson, James Underhill, the income to be applied to his use until he was twenty-five years old, when the trust fund was to be paid to him. The grandson being now twenty-five, the Surrogate, on his petition, made under Section 2722 of the Code of Civil Procedure, directed the executors of the grandfather to pay him the legacy. They claimed that having invested the money in first mortgage on real estate, and having applied the income to James Underhill's use, they had ceased to hold the fund in their capacity as executors, and held it as trustees, and that the application could only be made under Section 2804 of the code. The First Appellate Division now holds, on appeal by the executors, that the decree was proper; that the executors continued to hold the fund in their capacity as executors, and for that reason the Surrogate had jurisdiction under Section 2722 of the statute.

***

CONTRACT BY ALLEGED INSANE PERSON.—William D. Haines, in February, 1893, contracted to buy from William E. Scott a tract of land in Pike County, Penn., with some personal property, for $34,000. A one-thousand-dollar note was to be transferred upon the execution of the contract, and $6,500 within thirty days thereafter. The remainder was to be paid by assuming a mortgage upon the premises, and by execution of a second mortgage by the purchaser. The contract was to be completed on March 18, 1893. A note of a third party for $1,000 was delivered by Haines, which was paid before the completion of the contract. Nothing further was done under it. Haines died in an insane asylum in April, 1895, from general paresis. After his death his widow, as administratrix, began a suit to recover the amount of the note paid to Scott. The evidence on the trial showed Haines to have been in possession of his usual faculties before and at the time of the execution of the contract, and that there was no indication of his mind being impaired until March 22, 1893, when he became insane, at Florence, S. C., on his return to New York from Florida. A dismissal of the complaint by the trial Judge has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, the Court holding, by Justice Ingraham, that there was no evidence to show that Haines was insane at the time he made the contract, so that he had not the power to contract; that defendant had no knowledge of any mental disturbance, and that there were no facts to put him upon inquiry.

Hebrew Guardian Society Meeting.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York held its regular meeting in the institution, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue, Sunday. A resolution was passed to insert in the walls of the memorial room a handsome bronze tablet in memory of Samuel Lewisohn. Owing to the large number of inmates in the society's building it was resolved to rent a building on Grand Boulevard, two blocks north of the society's present buildings, and to transfer fifty children to the new quarters. Ten new members were received into the society.

Reform Club to Discuss Expansion.

The Reform Club will give a dinner at its clubhouse next Saturday, after which there will be a discussion in "Territorial Expansion." Among those who have accepted invitations to speak are the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and George F. Seward.

O'Neill's

UNUSUAL VALUES IN

INFANTS' SLIPS AND COATS.

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS, three styles to choose from, round, square or pointed yokes, all neatly trimmed with fine insertion or embroidery,
39c. Each.

INFANTS' FINE NAINSOOK SLIPS, hand made, with fine insertion and embroidery. Formerly 5.25,
1.98 Each.

INFANTS' LONG COATS of Bedford Cord, all neatly trimmed with fancy silk cord,
1.95 Each.

INFANTS' SHORT COATS, slightly soiled, Bedford Cord Cashmere or Silk, Formerly 10.50.
4.98 Each.

EMBROIDERED SILK CAPS, nicely trimmed with bows of ribbon and double ruching,
69c. to **1.39.**

Children's Muslin Underwear

At Equally Low Prices,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

You can't fail to note the fashionable and refined look a man presents when wearing one of our Overcoats. We suggest:

A dark grey Llama, Silk lined. . . . at $40.
A black Montagnac, silk lined. . . . at $45.
A black Vicuna, silk lined. . . . . at $35.
Black, brown & blue Kerseys & Meltons,
$20 to $32.

And especially some small lots of Overcoats of rich dark mixtures, marked down from $35, $34, $32 & $30,
to 25 dollars.

Also a good variety of Overcoats marked down from $12 & $15,
to 9 dollars.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

BITTEN BY HIPPOPOTAMUS.

It Was an Accident, but the Beast Has Now a Taste for Sandwiches.

The hippopotami in Central Park take pretty large mouthfuls when they eat, and a couple of bites are sufficient to masticate a large loaf of bread, with the hand of a friendly keeper thrown in. This is what almost happened a couple of days ago, and the fact that Keeper Patrick Fern did not altogether lose his hand was due partly to his loud protestations and partly to the affection a young hippopotamus has for him.

Fern feeds the animals, and when he comes along with several loaves of bread he is followed by a crowd of children, who take delight in watching the beasts open their enormous jaws for the bread. Fern fed one of the animals and sent it away rejoicing, and then beckoned to and called Iris, one of the young "hippos," who came along with its huge mouth open for action. Fern thrust the loaf into its mouth, and before he could withdraw his hand the jaws had closed upon the bread and hand. Fern screamed with pain. The hippopotamus opened its mouth, looked sorrowful, and Fern quickly pulled out his hand, which was bleeding profusely. Two of the teeth had partly pierced the flesh on either side. He hurried to the Presbyterian Hospital, where his wounds were dressed. They were not dangerous. The other keepers say that since that bite Iris has developed a taste for sandwiches.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE MEETS.

Mrs. Nathan Says the Consumers' League May Have a Label.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, talked to a thoroughly interested audience yesterday at the Tuxedo, when presenting the aims of her organization to the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture. She gave the members the "white list" of local business houses which the league approves, and also spoke of the necessity for creating a demand for garments made under sanitary conditions. The league, she explained, intended to form a federation of similar leagues all over the country and then to adopt a federation label, which would be sewed on garments made in shops which came up to the league requirements. Such garments would be guaranteed by the league to have been made under fair and sanitary conditions.

"In England," said Mrs. Nathan, "there is a law providing that all goods made for the Government shall be made in factories conducted on sanitary conditions. This was the outcome of the death of Sir Robert Peel's daughter, who succumbed to typhus which she got from a riding habit purchased in a fashionable Regent Street shop, but which had been made in the rooms of a tailor whose daughter was suffering from typhus. He was so poor that he could not afford a coveriet to throw over his child, and when she trembled from cold he threw the riding habit he was making over her.

Mrs. Nathan said that she knows of cases where fashionable women have had garments made by tailors who took them home to the bedsides of sick people. The tailors are obliged to take rooms in undesirable localities, as they are not wanted in the better places because the noise of their machines disturbs their neighbors, and they often have to work half the night."

Mrs. Nathan urged her audience to refuse to accept goods from dry goods stores delivered after 6 P. M., thus enabling the overworked clerks to get home in reasonable time.

A pamphlet with a list of books suitable for children from five to eighteen years old has been gotten up by the Society for the Study of Child Culture of the Women's Conference, and copies were on sale at the Tuxedo yesterday.

O'Neill's.

A SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE OF Lamps and Framed Pictures.

Decorated Lamps and Globes, complete, with central draught burners, splendid decorations, the new squat shape,
2.25 Each.

Decorated Table Lamps, complete, with ten-inch globes, central draught burners, twenty inches high,
3.98 Each.

Framed Pictures.

Hand-Painted Pastels, with fancy Floretine frames, 17x26 inches, worth $4.50,
2.98 Each.

Beautiful subjects in Etchings and Engravings and a number of choice water colors by "Bazane," worth $10.00 to $20.00,
4.98, 7.50 and 9.98 Each.

Choice novelties in Bronzes, Brica-a-Brac, Brass and Oynx Goods, &c., at exceptionally low prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT.
HOTEL ASTORIA ANNIVERSARY,
IN AID OF THE
WOMAN'S AUXILIARY
OF THE
HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION,
Tuesday Evening, Dec. 13th
at 9 o'clock.
"IN A PERSIAN GARDEN,"
by the original Quartet.
VICTOR HARRIS, Conductor.
Also the following distinguished Artists have kindly volunteered their services:
MARCELLA SEMBRICH,
POL PLANÇON and
LEONORA VON STOSCH.
Reserved Seats, $5.00; good seats unreserved, (number limited,) $3.00; for sale at the Astoria and at Tyson's. Boxes from Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, 20 West 36th Street, and Mrs. James Speyer, 257 Madison Avenue.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 14, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, Nordica, Dippel, Pringle, Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, Meffert, Dippel.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at Pop. Prices, Double Bill. Philemon et Baucis and Cavalleria Rusticana; Mmes. Marie Engle, Djelic, Bhermeister, and Chalia. MM. Plançon, Ceppi, H. De Vries, Dufriche, and Salignac.
Sat. Evg. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, and 2.50. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 18—MME. NORDICA, Miss Maud McCarthy, Violinist; MM. Dippel, Albers, and Plançon. Conductor, Schalk.
Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR ..... CONDUCTOR.
Third Public Rehearsal, Friday, Dec. 16, at 2
Third Concert, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
MRS. JOSEPHINE JACOBY,
CONTRALTO.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, "Genoveva" ..... Schumann
Aria, "Paride ed Elena" ..... Gluck
Suite, "Impressions d'Italie," (new) ..... Charpentier
Aria, from "Samson et Dalila" ..... Saint-Saens
SYMPHONY, No. 5, C minor ..... Beethoven
Box office open daily from 9 to 5. Seats from 75c. to $2, Boxes $12 and $15. General Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 14, at 2.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra
AND
Willy Burmester
(First app. in America.)
Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Gericke, these concerts will be conducted by Mr. Kneisel.
Wed. Aft. Programme:
SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9; MENDELSSOHN, Concerto for Violin; MACDOWELL, Symphonic Poem, "Lancelot and Elaine"; WAGNER, Overture, "Tannhauser."
Thurs. Evg. Programme:
TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin; SAINT-SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, Les Preludes.
Tickets at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL,
7TH AV. AND 57TH ST.
THIS WED. EVE., DEC. 14TH.
FIRST PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE WONDERFUL MOVING PICTURES OF HIS HOLINESS,
POPE LEO XIII.
AS HE LIVES TO-DAY.
Faithfully Reproduced by the
AMERICAN BIOGRAPH.
Reserved seats, 50c. $1.00, and $1.50.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs., Dec. 15th, at 3.
DAVID BISPHAM
Assisted by
Mr. ARTHUR WHITING, Pianist,
in a recital of
SCHUBERT'S "MULLERLIEDER."
Direction: Mr. H. M. HIRSCHBERG.
Reserved seats, $1.50. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Exhibition of PORTRAITS.
Opens Dec. 14, 1898,
for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
On Sunday from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

Koster & Bial's. ADM., 50c. Mat. Sat.
THE PARISIAN SENSATION, The DARTOS & FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33rd & B'way.
125th. Souvenir Mon., Dec. 19. The Turtle.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last Times. At the CASINO! Gen. Adm., 50c. Xmas. Souvs. Dec. 23. Immense Attraction Jan. 9.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last week but one of the phenomenal success,
IM WEISSEN ROESS'L. Matinée Saturday.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c 42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c.
This Week—"A CELEBRATED CASE."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LOST IN SIBERIA.

"DR." ROGERS IN THE TOMBS.

The Spiritualist Healer Brought from Hoboken and Held for Trial.

"Dr." Henry D. Rogers, who was arrested in Hoboken Saturday afternoon as a fugitive from justice, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday. He was accused of having assaulted Detective Brown in New York and of having swindled visitors to his Spiritualist parlor, at 176 East Seventy-sixth Street. Rogers consented to come to New York without extradition proceedings. Here he was arraigned before Judge McMahon, in Part I., General Sessions, and committed to the Tombs for trial.

On Jan. 27, 1897, Rogers married Mrs. Harriet E. Beach, widow of the publisher of The Scientific American. Mrs. Beach was nearly sixty-seven years old, and said to be worth $300,000.

Benefit for Barnard Scholarship.

William Webster Ellsworth will lecture on "Arnold and André; The Story of the Treason," at Sherry's Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, under the auspices of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The lecture, which is to be given for the benefit of the chapter's Barnard College scholarship, will be illustrated with 150 stereopticon views.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every evening at 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy.
MERCHANT OF VENICE.
A Positive Triumph.
MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
"A wonderful performance."
"Luxury unprecedented!"
"Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage."
"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
"She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled."
"The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage."
Seats secured two weeks ahead. Matinées Christmas and New Year's.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P. M. 3d Av.
Burr McIntosh & Co., O. K. Sato, Wills and Loretto, Morris Ponies, 30 other features, and 25c., 50c 4TH BIG WEEK OF THE 25c., 50c
"BATTLE OF SAN JUAN."

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance, 23D ST. 25c,,50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
Isabelle Evesson & Co., Henry T. Chanfrau & Co., Chas. E. Sweet, Joe Welch, Lizzie B. Raymond, W. H. Windom's Quintet, 25 others. Splendid Comedy Bill! 25c., 50c.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. NOON TO 11 P.M.
EXTRA Charles W. Miller
And Frank Waller
Will race 5 miles every afternoon and evening this week attended by Trainer Murphy.
MASON MITCHELL, Story of SAN JUAN.
FILSON & ERROL. JAS. HORNE & CO.
BABY,
the White Horse of El Caney and 71st Regt.

Broadway Theatre. Evgs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. THIS WEEK ONLY. THE
Broadway Theatre OPERA CO. The Highwayman
On the evening of Dec. 21st, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. H. Chamberlyn, grand production of a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel.
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."
Staged by Mr. Ben Teal, with the following artists in the cast: John E. Kellerd, Mary Shaw, Grace Filkins, Ida Vernon, Anna Robinson, Miller Kent, Howell Hansel.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
GORGEOUS REVIVAL OF GOUNOD'S FAUST SUNG IN ENGLISH. Eves. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1, 100 seats. 25c.
NEXT WEEK—BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... 8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
EXTRA MATINEES Dec. 26 and Jan. 2d.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
65th St. West, near Columbus Av.
Hockey match Thursday, Dec. 15, 8 P. M.
YALE VS. ST. NICHOLAS.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evgs, 8:15 Sat. Mat., 2.
JULIA ARTHUR In a Double Bill. PYGMALION and GALATEA, and MERCEDES.
Dec. 19th—JULIA ARTHUR in "INFEDELE."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS 100 Performance, Dec. 20th.
SPORTING LIFE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. at 8:15.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle.
A feast of fun without a parallel.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eve's, 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15
2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Last week but one. Xmas Souvs. 100th Perf. Dec. 23. Dec. 26—Della Fox.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's.
Matinées Wednesday and Sat.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
75th Perf. December 19, Souvenirs.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. and Xmas.
WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way
3D CROWDED MONTH.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce
Evenings, 8:30. ON AND OFF.
Matinée Sat.

Harlem Opera House. James K. Hackett in "The Tree of Knowledge." Evs. 8:15 Sat. Mat. 2:15.

COLUMBUS HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; continued low temperature; westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,266. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 76½c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41c.; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) made another argument for the postponement of action upon the Nicaragua Canal bill. He declared that the Maritime Company was a fraud and bankrupt. Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) defended that company and assailed W. R. Grace, who, he charged, sought to "hold up the Government," and whose concession, he said, was a "rascally contract." The House passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and the bill for the protection of seamen. The proposed amendments to the latter were defeated.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a letter to John Morley, made public yesterday, announces his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons. It is alleged that a plot by the League of Patriots to prevent Dreyfus from reaching Paris has been discovered, and that vigorous measures will, if necessary, be taken to repress such an attempt. M. Déroulède and M. Antide Boyer fought a bloodless duel with pistols near Paris yesterday. Nine soldiers were killed and three officers and seven soldiers injured by the explosion of a shell in a fort at Cronstadt, Russia, yesterday. Four Belgian traders have been killed and eaten by savages in the Congo. Six Japanese policemen and an Inspector have been killed and a town burned by rebels in Formosa. It is believed in Austrian commercial and financial circles that Germany's leaning toward this country and England is prompted by financial considerations. Herr Richter of the German Reichstag yesterday again severely criticised Emperor William's Eastern trip, and deprecated any attempt on the part of Germany to acquire the Caroline Islands.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The warships Texas, Brooklyn, Castine, and Resolute have been ordered to Havana.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, with his staff, arrived at Havana on the transport Panama last evening.

The rumor that Joseph H. Choate has been nominated by the President as Ambassador to England is not confirmed.

Page 3.

The President, accompanied by a large party of officials and friends, left Washington for his Southern tour yesterday.

The war investigating commission heard the conclusion of Commissary General Eagan's testimony in Washington yesterday.

The hearing yesterday upon the proposed army increase developed some differences of opinion among the members of the House Military Affairs Committee.

Page 4.

Major Gen. Brooke has been appointed Governor of the Island of Cuba. He will assume his duties without delay.

President McKinley has interposed to prevent the sale of franchises in Cuba by the "Autonomist" Government before the United States takes possession of the island.

A mob at Liberty, Mo., played a joke on the Sheriff on Monday night by invading the jail and hanging what, when he came to cut it down, the Sheriff found was a bundle of rags and straw.

Edward S. Hayes, a saloon keeper at Bleecker and Macdougal Streets, was shot and killed by his brother, John D. Hayes, a former Red Cross nurse, during a quarrel.

Gen. Davis and staff, with a battalion of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment and a signal corps, arrived at Pinar del Rio, Cuba, on Monday evening, and were greeted by the population. The Stars and Stripes were formally raised over the City Hall yesterday.

Page 5.

For the first time in three years the National League and the American Association held its annual meeting in this city. It was decided to leave the troubles of the St. Louis Club to the courts. John B. Day will probably become the Managing Director of the New York Club and Russie and Gleason may remain. The Louisville Club is for sale, the price asked being $50,000. Other changes are possible.

Page 6.

Col. Bryan denounces the colonial policy, in an interview at Savannah.

President McKinley is considering the adjustment of affairs in the Philippines.

The corporation of Yale University yesterday accepted President Dwight's resignation.

The Philippine insurgents are reported to be in complete control of the northern part of the Island of Luzon, and to have subjected a number of friars and other prisoners to atrocious treatment.

Page 7.

The second jury which will try W. A. E. Moore for alleged robbery was made up last night at 11:15 o'clock. The trial will be resumed this morning.

At the Salvation Army jubilee in Carnegie Hall last night, Mrs. Fuller of Bayonne, N. J., gave property valued at $20,000, and donations amounting to $1,000 were received.

A sensation was created yesterday during the trial of Lawyer James D. Hallen, charged with forgery, when a letter was produced by the prosecuting attorney, written by the prisoner, in which he acknowledged himself a fugitive from justice.

Extraordinary precautions are maintained to keep the terms of the treaty with Spain secret, but an outline has been obtained from a usually reliable source. The American Commissioners will call upon the French President and the Foreign Minister to say farewell to-day.

Page 9.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he had decided to sell property in Manhattan and the Bronx worth $120,000,000 unless assessments of $12,000,000, which stand as liens against the property, are paid.

Page 12.

A commission was named yesterday to codify the city's building ordinances.

A resolution introduced yesterday in the Municipal Council authorizes the Street Cleaning Commissioner to have street car companies remove snow.

Frankel & Sons have not found the string of pearls which has been missing since last month. They are under the category of "Missing, lost, or mislaid."

Fire Commissioner Scannell yesterday made a statement advocating the introduction of the "underground pipe system" for the protection of tall buildings.

It was found yesterday that the injuries to the Massachusetts are so extensive that the damage cannot be repaired in less than three months. Her keel is injured in seventeen different places.

President Cram of the Dock Board said yesterday that he knew of eight transatlantic lines which desire to obtain dock room here which the city is unable to supply. Six have made application. He said that improvement in the North River which would supply the demand would practically cost the city nothing.

District Attorney Gardiner yesterday wrote to Gov. Black in favor of the immediate pardon of Michael O'Donnell, who ten years ago was sentenced by Justice Martine to thirty years' imprisonment in State prison for burglary in the first degree. James O'Donnell, the prisoner's brother, recently made a deathbed confession that he was the real culprit, and declared that Michael had nothing to do with the crime.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 6.

Ohio Company to be Reorganized.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 13.—The Werner Company, publishers, is to be reorganized, and on Jan. 18 the property of the existing company will be sold. The capital stock of the new organization will be $3,500,000, of which $1,000,000 will be preferred.

The receivers of the J. C. McNeil Boiler Company have asked Judge Kahler to certify the Werner Company receivership to the Probate Court.

Royal Limited
Via C. R. R. of N. J., P. & R., B. & O.
New York to Washington daily 2:55 P. M. Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) and 3 P. M. foot Liberty Street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequaled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.—Adv.

BRITISH LIBERAL LEADER RESIGNS.

Harcourt No Longer Chief of the Opposition in the Commons.

PARTY DEMORALIZED, HE SAYS

Declares That No Man Could Lead It and Do Himself Credit.

His Complaints of Rosebery Indorsed by John Morley — Dark Horse May Lead in the House.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1898, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—I described in my cable letters Sunday the sudden prominence into which the momentous question of the Liberal leadership had been dragged by the Nottingham Liberal Association and the consequent discussion in the press, and expressed the opinion that this would possibly precipitate a decision on the whole problem. My forecast has received speedy, almost startling, confirmation. Like a thunderclap to-night has come the issue of a letter from Sir William Vernon Harcourt to Mr. John Morley, announcing his resignation, to which also I alluded on Sunday, and Mr. Morley's reply associating himself absolutely with Sir William Harcourt's action.

It is an open secret that Sir William Harcourt's feeling is based upon a letter which Lord Rosebery wrote to Lord Spencer soon after the defeat of the Liberal party in 1895, in which he declined to co-operate politically any longer with Sir William. The relations between the two have been very strained since that date, but nobody has cared to inquire closely into the rights and wrongs of this personal matter; first, because such inquiry could only injure the party, and, secondly, because while, on the other hand, affectionate good will was felt by everybody for Sir William Harcourt personally and gratitude for his long and doughty political services, on the other hand, an overwhelming majority of the party desired Lord Rosebery's ultimate leadership as representing the imperial enthusiasm which now characterizes Liberals, perhaps even more than Conservatives, and because of his unrivalled knowledge and courage in foreign affairs, which are destined to constitute the chief concern of the British Empire for years to come.

A COMPLICATED SITUATION.

Now the knot has been cut by Sir William Harcourt himself, and everybody must choose his own side of the fence. The post of future leader, however, is rendered difficult by the position of Sir William Harcourt, who is unrivaled in parliamentary experience, upon the front Opposition bench as an independent member, and the whole matter is complicated by the pronounced anti-Rosebery tone of Sir William Harcourt's and Mr. Morley's letters. I should explain that there is no recognized method of electing a Liberal leader while the party is in opposition. If the Liberals are returned at the general election the Queen, acting upon private advice, summons the man whom she considers the most capable of forming a united Government. During the period of opposition the leader in the House of Commons is elected at a meeting of Liberal members.

A further complication is introduced by Sir William Harcourt's recent vigorous attacks upon the popish practices of the Church of England, which won him the enthusiastic applause of all Nonconformists. The greatest demonstration of Protestants ever held is summoned to meet in London on Jan. 30. The meeting will demand the "suppresion of mass and the confessional in the Established Church," and Sir William Harcourt is expected to address it.

Under all these complicated circumstances, and as no electoral triumph of Liberalism is in sight, it is likely enough that some dark horse will, temporarily at any rate, take the lead in the Commons, Lord Kimberley remaining for the present leader in the House of Lords.

As the situation is so pregnant in regard to future British politics and foreign relations, I have gathered the following editorial comments, which appear in to-morrow's Liberal papers.

LIBERAL PRESS COMMENTS.

The Daily Chronicle will say editorially:

"It seems as if for the moment Liberal tradition had come to an end. What is to take its place? On the Continent the Socialist party is, in the words of a famous diplomatist, the only hope of those men who have not given themselves over to the worship of the military spirit. There is no such party here, but we confess we feel disposed to hold our hands till we know where our new chiefs are going to lead us.

"We assent to and we support reasonable imperialism, justified by a sense of duty to the new races that are coming under our sway, by the knowledge of the essential limits of our power, and by respect for the rights of others; but we are not jingoes, and we have no help to offer to statesmen who, forgetting the condition of England, think of the empire only in terms of expansion.

"Expand it must, but the centre of its influence is here in London and in Great Britain, and the condition of its working people and the evolution of the democracy in that corner of the earth where political liberty most freely prevails, are after all points that chiefly concern us.

"Who will link the old with the new? Who will establish continuity between the political aims of the older Liberalism, with its sane and sober outlook on the world, its acute realization of the main conditions of British policy, and the pressing social necessities of the future? The career is open to the talents. We cannot hurry a solution of the problem demanding the union of high intellectual gifts with the courage of great ideas and sympathetic instinct of a leader of the people. For the moment we witness the death of the old Liberalism, but, as Gladstone said in a different connection, there will be a resurrection."

HARCOURT'S LETTER CRITICISED.

The Daily News will say:

"Sir William Harcourt's letter is a somewhat obscure document. Has he resigned the position of leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, or has he not? It is very difficult to say. Such letters are, of course, not written without long and careful consideration. It is rather puzzling, therefore, to find the main proposition expressed in terms which leave something to be desired in the way of explicitness.

"One thing that stands out clearly beyond all possibility of doubt is that he makes serious complaints against his party. In these complaints Mr. John Morley joins. Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley thus stand out as two virtuous men in the midst of a perverse generation, and the implication seems to be that the rest of the party have, in some way or other, failed in their duty, been guilty of unworthy motives and disloyal designs.

"Looking at the sessions since the general election as a whole, we fail to detect any disloyalty to the Liberal leader in the House of Commons. When he led them, they followed enthusiastically. If there was ever any grumbling in private it was not because his followers disliked being led; it was because they wanted to be led more often against the enemy. Lord Rosebery has loyally adhered to the line of action he adopted in October, 1896. When a great matter of national concern arose the other day, on which there were no party differences, he made two or three speeches on foreign politics, but with this exception has resolutely abstained from all political action or speech. So far as he is concerned, Sir William Harcourt has had a perfectly free hand and an undivided field. We cannot think, then, that the complaints made by Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley are well founded.

PROBLEMS BEFORE THE PARTY.

"But another question arises: Is there any present or future question on which Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley believe they would not be heartily supported by a united party? If so, what is it? These are some of the questions which require elucidation before the party comes to any conclusion.

"There are two alternatives before the party: it can either beg Sir William Harcourt to retain his position or can accept his hypothetical resignation as an accomplished fact and begin looking out for a successor. Before a decision is taken the party should weigh well all that would be implied in each alternative."

The Daily Mail, whose invasion of the Liberal field has coincided with this political sensation, will say that, as a neutral organ, it is free to confess that, while it has admired Sir William Harcourt as a stout parliamentary fighter and a most amiable and charming private individual, it has no belief in his ability to lead one of our great political parties.

"When Lord Rosebery resigned the position which Sir William rendered unbearable to him," says The Daily Mail, "there were not wanting those who saw in the famous Edinburgh speech a chivalrous desire to give an old man a chance, and a shrewd intuition that, given that chance, hopeless failure would result, as it has.

ROSEBERY THE COMING MAN.

"Will Lord Rosebery again assume the Liberal leadership? We notice that it is stated by his friends in the press that he is not likely so to do at present. When he does return—and obviously he will return—it will be in response to the unanimous call of a new and united party. We doubt indeed whether the old Liberal Party exists at all. We believe that a new Liberal or Rosebery Party will be one based on sound democratic as well as strongly imperial lines.

"Sir William has not succumbed to The Daily Mail—as the muzzled press, particularly the provincial portion of it, will no doubt maintain in their anger against the audacity of this journal—but to imperialism. The new Radical is just as keen a reformer as the old, but he is almost as much in touch as are the Unionists with the spirit of Rhodes, Cromer, Rosebery, Milner, Curzon, Grey, and other leaders of the movement that has seized upon the imagination of the Anglo-Saxon, not only of England, but of the United States."

HENRY NORMAN.

TEXT OF THE LETTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Following is Sir William Vernon Harcourt's letter to Mr. John Morley, and the latter's reply:

HARCOURT TO MORLEY.

Malwood, Dec. 8.

My Dear John Morley:

I am informed that discussions are being raised, or proposed to be raised, in reference to the future leadership of the Liberal Party. It seems to be supposed that this is a question upon which I ought to feel great personal interest and some anxiety. So far as it affects myself I feel no anxiety on the matter. My record is clear and my resolution is fixed to undertake no responsibility and occupy no position the duties of which it is made impossible for me to fulfill.

There are people who appear to consider that the office of a leader is one which offers such inducements as would inspire an ambition to be pursued by all means and at any sacrifice. You at least are not so unacquainted with the realities of public affairs as to suffer under such a delusion. The protracted labor, the constant anxiety and the heavy responsibility of that situation are such as no man of sense or honor will undergo except under a high sentiment of public duty.

For myself, the part I have played in public life has been governed by a very plain and simple sense of obligation. In the late years of Mr. Gladstone's political life, both in the Government and Opposition, he was good enough, with the concurrence of my colleagues, to commission me to render him a necessary, however inadequate, assistance, in order to lighten his labors in the burdensome work of the House of Commons and elsewhere.

When the time, so disastrous for the Liberal Party, arrived at which he took his final leave as its responsible chief, there were many considerations which would have led me to desire relief from the burdens of office. I determined not to yield to such temptations, for two principal reasons: First, because I did not choose it should be thought that I was governed by personal feeling; secondly, because, in face of a vast deficit caused by the necessary increase in naval expenditure for the national defense, I thought it my duty to remain at my post as Chancellor of the Exchequer in order to establish the public finances upon a just and adequate basis in the budget of 1894, which was then imminent.

The task was not a promising one in face of the powerful opposition by which it was encountered. Nevertheless I felt it would have been cowardly to shrink from the risks and the labor which it imposed, and I resolved, reluctantly, to continue to discharge as leader of the House of Commons such duties as seemed to me most conducive to the interests of the Liberal Party, which for thirty years of parliamentary life it has been my constant object to sustain.

At the meeting of the party called jointly by Lord Rosebery and myself on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, we set forth at the Foreign Office our entire adherence to the principles and policy which he had bequeathed to us. The late Government fought together through the sessions of 1894 and 1895, under circumstances of unexampled difficulty, with a narrow and precarious majority, the battle of Liberal principles, not, I am glad to remember, without some signal successes.

After the great defeat of 1895, in which you and I suffered in common, there were not wanting again strong temptations to any who desired only their own comfort and freedom from toil and responsibility to abandon a defeated army to its fate. That was not a course which recommended itself to you or to me. We rallied the broken ranks and took our places again in the van of the Liberal fight. Even with our attenuated line we inflicted upon the overwhelming majority of the Government the remarkable defeat on the Education bill of 1896. Our successes were due to the loyalty and united action of the Liberal Party in support of those who led their forces. It is only when such spirit prevails that anything can be accomplished by a political party, whether in the days of its good or its evil fortune.

The party, rent by sectional disputes and personal interests, is one which no man can consent to lead either with credit to himself or advantage to the country. You and my other colleagues know well the desire I have ever felt and the efforts I have made to secure unity of action in the promotion of the common cause, to reconcile differences of opinion where they might arise, and to consult the sentiments and feelings of those with whom it was my duty and my satisfaction to act. In this spirit of cordial cooperation, which I gratefully acknowledge, we have ever since the dissolution carried on the work of the party.

It has been whispered, by men who neither know nor care to know, the truth, that I have allowed personal considerations to influence public action. No man knows better than yourself the falsehood of these unworthy insinuations. If personal proscriptions have been insisted upon as ground for the refusal of common action in the general cause, they have not proceeded from me. In my opinion, such pretensions are intolerable, and I, in common with my colleagues, have always refused to recognize them.

I am not, and I shall not consent to be, a candidate for any contested position. I shall be no party to such degradation of the tone of public life in this country. I have been content, to the best of my ability, in any situation which fell to my lot, to do my duty to the party which it has been my pride and my pleasure to serve. If I have arrived at the conclusion that I can best discharge that duty in an independent position in the House of Commons, you will, I feel sure, agree that a disputed leadership, beset by distracted sections and conflicting interests, is an impossible situation, and that release from vain and onerous obligations will come to me as a welcome relief.

I should be glad if you will make this letter known at once in such manner as you think fit, in order to remove any misapprehension as to my personal sentiments and position. Yours, very sincerely,

W. V. HARCOURT.

MORLEY TO HARCOURT.

Dec. 10.

My Dear Harcourt: I have read your letter with the concern naturally arising from the gravity of its contents. I cannot feel the smallest surprise that at last you have found it impossible to keep silent in a situation that may well have become intolerable to you. For many months past I have often wondered at your steadfast reserve and self-command under provocation of those unworthy insinuations to which you refer, and which, if you had ever thought it worth while, you could at any moment have blown to atoms.

Apart from considerations of self-respect and personal honor in any individual case, nobody on either side of politics can think it good for the credit of public life in this country or for the character and repute of its public men that a situation should be prolonged in which the leadership of what has been, and will be again, a great and powerful party should be treated in a way so demoralizing both to leaders and led. All who value traditions that have made English public life the healthiest in the world will be glad that you have determined, so far as you are concerned, that these proceedings shall now come to an end.

Nobody who has any real knowledge of the circumstances either does or can suppose that at a single point since Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1894 you were actuated by any other motives than those of genuine public spirit and unselfish zeal for the interests of the party. If at that critical moment you had declined to go on as leader of the House of Commons and Chancellor of the Exchequer none of us would have had any right to complain. It was lucky for the Liberal Party that you did go on. If you had thrown up the Exchequer, as merely personal feeling might not unwarrantably have induced you to do, the country would have lost the most important contribution made to financial legislation for many a long year. The greatest of our legislative successes as a party and administration was your success.

As for events since 1895, the thing speaks for itself. Anybody who knows party history and who also knows the condition of our party after the election three years and a half ago, will agree that no leader of the opposition—not Peel after 1832, nor Mr. Disraeli in 1848 and onward—ever undertook a more discouraging and difficult task than was laid upon you in 1895. The labor and strain of such a post in such circumstances can only be known to those who have lived at close quarters to it. And there is to my mind something odious—I can find no other word—in telling a man who has strenuously faced all this, who has stuck man-

Continued on Page 2.

Poland Spring Water Sold
recommended by eminent physicians for its purity and medicinal qualities. "Poland," 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

WARSHIPS SENT TO HAVANA

Texas, Brooklyn, Castine, and Resolute to Keep Order There.

OUR TROOPS ARE TOO FAR OFF

Presence of Ships Pending Complete Military Occupation Expected to Prevent Further Outbreaks.

WASHINGTON, Dec 13.—The Brooklyn, Texas, Castine, and Resolute have been ordered to Havana.

While there is not the faintest desire to convey a threat in the dispatch of these warships, it may be noted that when they lie within the harbor they will hold the town in perfect subjection. It is surmised that the suggestion came from Admiral Sampson, who is now in one of the suburbs of Havana, as a result of the unfortunate eruption Sunday night at the Hotel Inglaterra. At any rate, the event brought the authorities to a sudden realization of the exact state of affairs in Havana, and the imminent danger of another such outbreak, which perhaps might run into the proportions of a riot and cost many innocent lives.

With only a small force of American soldiers in Havana Province, and those removed at such a distance from the city as to make it difficult of access in time to be of service to the American element in the city, now swollen to large proportions by the advent of many hundreds of commercial men, and others seeking opportunities for employment, the necessity for some protection was apparent. To increase the number of soldiers materially is not easy in view of the difficulty of transporting them, as well as providing for them when they reach Cuba, and it was decided to hasten the ships named to Havana to provide against any anarchistic outbreaks that might occur before the completion of the American occupation of the city.

The Texas is a full-fledged armorclad and might stand a deal of pounding even from the heaviest fortifications; the Brooklyn, with her protective system, can be rated as even better than the New York of the same type; the Castine is an efficient gunboat, and the Resolute is a transformed merchantman, with a battery large enough to make her formidable.

LEE ONCE MORE IN HAVANA.

Former Consul General Arrives at the Cuban Capital with His Military Staff.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—The United States transport Panama arrived this evening with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his staff.

The United States transport Michigan, which left Savannah on Saturday last—a day before the Panama—has arrived with two battalions of the Second Illinois Regiment.

The United States transport Saratoga, which left Charleston at noon on Sunday last, with the First Battalion of the Tenth Infantry, has also arrived, after a safe passage. She brought sixteen sick men south, but they are no worse for the voyage. The troops will march to Marianao to-morrow morning.

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL IN HAVANA

Spanish Soldiers Opened Fire on the Hearse and a Brawl Followed—Eleven Persons Wounded.

HAVANA, Dec. 13.—About 9 o'clock this morning, when the funeral procession of Jesus Sotolongo, who was killed Sunday night, reached the corner of Infanta and San José Streets, a violent affray took place between members of the funeral party and some employes of the Military Hospital. The following were wounded:

Dr. Betancourt, Cuban Deputy for Santiago de Cuba; Rafael Portuondo, Cuban Deputy; the Cuban General Vidal, the Cuban Colonel Armando Rivas, Francisco Lucas Blanca, a Spaniard; Raymon Garcia, a Spaniard, and three women and two children. Garcia, who was stabbed, may die, and Portuondo was badly hurt.

One version of the affray is that the Military Hospital employes and a number of Spanish privates, who were standing in the hospital portico, refused to remove their hats when requested to do so by persons in the procession. Thereupon the Cubans, it is alleged, tried to knock off the hats and a fight ensued. The privates fired upon the procession, breaking the windows of the hearse and striking the coffin with their bullets. Knives and pistols were freely used.

The procession, which consisted of 180 carriages, proceded to the Cuban camp near Marianao, where military honors were rendered. There were more than fifty wreaths of flowers from the friends of Capt. Sotolongo, and the procession and ceremonies were virtually a remonstrance against the Hotel Inglaterra outrage.

THE EMBASSY TO ENGLAND.

Rumor of Mr. Choate's Nomination Not Confirmed, Although No Opposition Remains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The friends of Joseph H. Choate do not now look for his nomination as Ambassador to Great Britain until the return of the President from the South. There is no longer any idea at the State Department that Mr. Reid is in his way, but for some unrevealed reason the President hesitates, although Mr. Platt is understood to have abandoned all resistance to Mr. Choate, and is represented as having cheerfully approved him when it came to indicating a choice between Mr. Choate and another prominent New York man, who is not Mr. Root.

Representative Low, William Barnes of the New York Republican State Committee, and Seth Low called upon the President this morning before his departure South. They had a short talk with him, and it is understood that they had come to Washington for the purpose of urging Mr. Choate's selection as one that would be very satisfactory to all members of the party in the State. Mr. Platt reached the White House after these visitors, but came away with them. While he would not say what the object of their call was, he said that the President had not spoken to him about the Ambassadorship, and that if the President had decided upon it he had not given him the information.

Joseph H. Choate, when shown a dispatch from Washington yesterday alleging that the President had offered him the post of Ambassador to England, said that he had not been informed of his selection if it had been made.

"I have heard nothing of it," he said, "except what I have seen in the newspapers. If it were true, I think I would have been informed of it from other sources."

Aged Massachusetts Man Found Dead.

ATTLEBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 13.—Patrick McNulty, aged seventy years, disappeared from his home in North Attleborough yesterday, and this afternoon his body was found in Ten Mile River.

The First New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—That portion of the First New York now in camp at the Presidio will leave for home Thursday morning. The companies here are A, B, D, I, and L. The remaining companies are en route from Honolulu, and are expected to arrive to-morrow.

In Liquidation.
The Johnston Jewelry Co., 17 Union Square. Diamonds, fine jewelry, and silver novelties 40 per cent. below prices elsewhere. Open evenings.—Adv.

CHICAGO LIMITED HELD UP.

John Flynn Opens Fire with a Revolver and Nearly Frightens Passengers to Death.

John Flynn, thirty-two years old, late of Sligo, Ireland, held up the outbound Chicago Limited, on the New York Central, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last evening in true Western style. Flynn had a big revolver, and he fired four shots, nearly frightening the passengers to death.

Flynn, so the conductor said, was trying to beat his way to Chicago. The conductor insisted on having his ticket. At One Hundredth Street Flynn drew his revolver and began a fusillade. All the shots went wild, and the conductor stoped the train at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Policeman Buckridge of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station heard the noise and ran up to investigate. He found many of the passengers standing on the platform badly frightened. As soon as he could ascertain the cause of the trouble he placed Flynn under arrest. The train then proceeded on its way. No further damage was done than the breaking of two or three windows.

PLOT AGAINST DREYFUS?

"Patriots" Planned to Attack Him on His Way to Paris, It Is Said—Vigorous Repressive Steps.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Daily News publishes this morning a startling story of an alleged plot of the French League of Patriots, numbering 300,000, under the notorious anti-revisionist, M. Paul Déroulède, to prevent Dreyfus reaching Paris.

According to the story of the correspondent of The Daily News, the league approached various military officers of high rank, and this led to a discovery of the plot.

M. de Freycinet, the French Minister of War, has decided, says the informant of The Daily News, upon vigorous measures to suppress any such attempt, and, if necessary, a state of siége will be proclaimed in Paris, in which event Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor, will not have the command.

DREYFUS DUEL BLOODLESS.

Deroulede and Antide Boyer Exchange Pistol Shots Near Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—M. Antide Boyer, the Radical Socialist Deputy, and M. Déroulède, the Revisionist Deputy, fought a harmless duel with pistols to-day at Tour de Villebon, near Meudon, a suburb of Paris.

The encounter was an outcome of yesterday's debate, during which M. Déroulède and M. Gauthier, another Revisionist Deputy, challenged by M. Boyer, referred to M. Boyer as a "whitewashed Panamaist."

SECRETARY BLISS TO RESIGN?

Report that He Is to Leave Mr. McKinley's Cabinet Again Revived in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The probability of the early resignation of Secretary of the Interior Bliss is again mentioned in print to-night, but upon investigation the suggestion appears to be merely a revival of the reports that have been heard almost monthly from the time Mr. Bliss entered the Cabinet of President McKinley. Mr. Bliss began by declaring that he took the office to retain it during Mr. McKinley's term, but he long ago stopped denying the later reports.

Private and business reasons are given to account for the reported intention of Mr. Bliss to retire. Even these reasons do not appear to have been suggested to those who would be likely to know of his intended departure from Washington. The fact has been apparent, however, to Miss Bliss's friends that he was not more than half at home in Washington. His family has seldom been here, and Mr. Bliss manifests his preference for New York by being there a good deal of the time. He has not cared for the routine of social functions that gratify some Cabinet officers and their families, and it is doubted whether he has ever found the business of his office congenial.

The newest report of his intended resignation has been talked of more than the former reports because it has appeared to be believed by the heads of one or two departments. As Mr. Bliss has not given notice at his hotel of his intention to give up his apartments the report is not credited there.

A New York admirer of Secretary Bliss said to-night that if Mr. Bliss desired very much to go abroad in an official capacity the President would be glad to name him as an Ambassador or to make such changes in diplomatic stations as to make him at least a Minister. This report is considered mere idle gossip by those who have heard all sorts of use made of Mr. Bliss's name.

Secretary Bliss denied himself to callers at his home, 198 Madison Avenue, last evening, and to all requests for confirmation or denial of the Washington report of his intended resignation he sent word that he had "nothing to say." Local Republican leaders who are in touch with Mr. Bliss accepted the report as undoubtedly correct. It has been known to the close friends of the Secretary for several months past that he was anxious to get out of the Cabinet, and it has been a source of some surprise to them that he has delayed his resignation so long. The state of his health, which is not of the best, is understood to be a strong factor in Mr. Bliss's determination to retire to private life.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

Unseasonably cold weather prevails from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast. Dodge City reports 30 degrees below the normal, Abilene 28 degrees, Springfield, Mo., 26 degrees; Cairo, Dubuque, Palestine, and Amarillo, 25 degrees; Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Kansas City, 24 degrees below. The temperature has fallen 14 to 16 degrees in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys and southern portions of New England and New York. Light snow has fallen in the lake regions and New England, and light rain on the South Atlantic Coast.

The pressure of the air is abnormally high from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, except a slight depression in New England. The temperature will continue to fall in the Middle, Southern Atlantic, and Gulf States, and unseasonably cold weather will prevail till to-morrow. It will not be quite so cold to-day in the lake regions and from the Middle and Northern Mississippi Valley to the middle Rocky Mountain regions, and to-night in New England. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	37	30	36
6 A. M.	36	28	30
9 A. M.	37	30	26
12 M.	41	22	24
3 P. M.	40	24	25
6 P. M.	40	22	23
9 P. M.	39	17	18
12 P. M.	40	16	17

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	24⅞
Weather Bureau	25
Corresponding date 1897	38
Corresponding date for last twenty years	37

The maximum temperature yesterday was 34 degrees, at 4 A. M., and the minimum 16 degrees, at 10:30 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 62 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 61 per cent.

Reduced Rates for Students.
The New York Central will sell round trip tickets at reduced rates to instructors and students going home for the holidays. For information address M. C. Roach, General Eastern Agent, 413 Broadway, New York; F. J. Wolfe, General Agent, Albany, or any New York Central ticket agent.—Adv.

HUGE GAS TANK COLLAPSES

Three Killed and Many Hurt in Fall and Rush of Waters.

RUIN IN GAS HOUSE DISTRICT

Streets Strewn with Wreckage by the Flood—First Test of New Structure.

With a roar like a thunderclap, then a rumble as of an earthquake, the huge gas tank on East Twentieth Street, just west of Avenue A, collapsed at 5:20 P. M. yesterday, forcing thousands of gallons of water through the heavy masonry and thick steel framework of the foundation and out into the street. The water thus suddenly released became a raging stream, completely flooding what is known as the "Gas House District," and in its wild rush to the river, more than two hundred yards away, swept everything before it. Nothing could withstand the rising flood. Lamp posts were bent and twisted like so many pipestems. Large blocks of masonry from the collapsed structure were swept along with the torrent. Buildings were flooded and their foundations wrecked, and huge iron boilers were floated along the street and down the avenue as easily as though they were pieces of timber.

Three men at least lost their lives in the accident, one being carried along to a frightful death by the rushing flood, and two buried under the wreckage of masonry and iron. One of these buried men, an engineer in a factory building just east of the collapsed tank, had not been found late last night. A fourth man, James O'Connor, foreman of the factory, the proprietor of which is Henry Fuldner, is missing, and his name may have to be added to the list of killed, as he is believed to have been caught with the engineer in the engine room. Thirteen persons were so injured, in one way or another, that they had to be removed to hospitals. Following is the list of killed and injured:

THE DEAD.

ANDREW WEDTH, forty years old, 210 East Twenty-third Street.

PIUS BAUM, engineer for Fuldner's chair and table factory, thirty-three years old; 327 Avenue A.

JOHN CRAY, Superintendent of the meter house, seventy-five years old, 326 East Eighteenth Street.

THE INJURED.

PATRICK O'NEILL, twenty-nine years old, 514 East Fifteenth Street; lacerated and arm broken.

PETER WALKER, forty-nine years old; dislocation of shoulder.

JOHN MILLER, fourteen years old, 70 Goerck Street; chill from exposure.

CHARLES QUIGG, twenty-nine years old, 71 Guernsey Street, Greenpoint; lacerated wounds.

WILLIAM KANE, twenty-eight years old, 517 East Fifteenth Street; wounds on face.

MARY A. O'CONNELL, nineteen years old, of 335 Avenue A, lacerated wounds.

CATHARINE O'CONNELL, four years old, of 335 Avenue A, general contusions.

TIMOTHY DUNN, fifty-five years old, of 177 India Street, Greenpoint, general contusions and submersions.

AUGUST HOFFESBRECHT, fifty-five years old, of 630 East Ninth Street, lacerated wounds and contusions.

JACOB WAGNER, fifty years old, of 147 Franklin Street, Greenpoint, general contusions.

CHARLES A. WRIGHT of 166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, general contusions.

All these were taken to Bellevue Hospital. The following were taken to the New York Hospital:

MICHAEL O. DUERR, twenty-five years old, of 120 West Sixty-third Street.

PATRICK MALLOY, twenty-eight years old, of 522 East Fortieth Street.

The New York Hospital authorities refused to tell the extent of Duerr's and Malloy's hurts. Those injured and not in hospitals are:

WILLIAM STALLMAN, thirty-eight years old, of 511 East Seventeenth Street.

DENNIS CREEDEN, twenty-eight years old, of 428 East Twentieth Street.

HUGH KELLY, thirty years old, of 333 Avenue A.

DANIEL MALONEY, fifty years old, of 442 West Seventeenth Street.

Two men called at the East Twenty-second Street Station at 1:30 o'clock this morning and asked for George Bremer, Contractor Logan's timekeeper, and George Winkle, fifteen years old, the foreman's son. The strangers declined to give their names, but insisted that Bremer and Winkie are lost, and that their bodies will be found under the débris of the tank. They say escape was impossible, as both were known to have been in the timekeeper's office, a small building right under the wall of the tank.

The waters, leaping from the broken tank, surged backward and forward in Twentieth Street as far west as First Avenue. Then with a rush they started for the river, two blocks away, diverging at Avenue A and sweeping everything before them down the avenue as far as Eighteenth Street and north as far as Twenty-third Street, covering in its race to the river at least fifteen acres and leaving in its trail death and ruin.

Men, women, and children were caught in the mad rush of waters and hurled against houses, and saved themselves from drowning in the streets of New York only by clinging tenaciously to whatever they were fortunate enough to grasp as they were borne along.

LARGEST OF G

TRADE MARK

Sterling Silver.

Our large stock contains many pieces of attractive and original design suitable for Holiday Gifts.

The Manser Mfg. Co.
Sterling Silver Only
14 East 15th Street, Between Broadway and New York City.

factory at Avenue A and Twentieth Street, and three tenement houses adjoining. The tank was immediately in the rear of the factory and tenements.

The collapse of the gas receptacle into the cistern caused the water to rise with such force that it rent asunder the masonry and steel work. Directly opposite the tank on Twentieth Street is a row of tenement houses. The children who live in them were playing in the street when, without a moment's warning, the crash came and the flood was upon them.

The uproar startled the occupants of the houses. Looking from their windows they saw a mass of débris where the gigantic tank had been but a moment before.

Carload after carload of men and women on the way to the ferry at the foot of East Twenty-third Street were passing at the time, and in the factory of Henry Fuldner were two score workmen, preparing to go home. In the office Henry Fuldner was going over the accounts with his son Herman, when the crash came, and the entire rear wall of the building was carried away.

The men had barely escaped from the building and reached the street when they were met by the rushing waters. Into the basements and the first floors of the factory and houses not only on Twentieth Street but along both sides of Avenue A rushed the water, loosening the masonry in the foundations and causing the tenants in some instances to seek refuge from the flood on the floors above.

In several instances women whose rooms were level with the street were swept with their children out of the hallways and carried along Twentieth Street toward the river until they were rescued by some brawny-armed laborer. Many such rescues occurred, and were told about by both the rescuer and the rescued, but no record was kept of them as in no case was any one seriously injured.

Three policemen from the East Twenty-second Street Station turned in as many fire and ambulance alarms within a few moments after the crash. The reserves from the station house responded, and when the extent of the disaster was realized, lines were established extending along First Avenue from Eighteenth Street to Twenty-third Street and along both streets to the river. For the first time in years a general call for ambulances was sent out.

They responded from Bellevue, New York, St. Vincent's, and Hudson Street Hospitals.

Victims of the flood were lying bruised and unconscious along First Avenue and Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. Dr. Barber of Bellevue Hospital was one of the first surgeons on the scene.

The driver of his ambulance turned into Avenue A at Twenty-second Street, and reached the scene of the disaster just as the waters were receding. The horse was almost carried off his feet.

One of the first men caught in the flood was Timothy Dunn, an iron worker, employed by the Logan Iron Works. He had been carried off his feet by the water, and was half drowned when Dr. Barber seized him and pulled him into the ambulance. Dunn refused to go to the hospital, and started for his home in Greenpoint.

He said that when the crash came he was at work near the tank. Three other men were at work with him. He said he believed they all escaped without injury.

MANY OVERCOME BY GAS.

The firemen, under orders from Chief Bonner, ordered all out of the near tenement houses. In the row of tenements along Avenue A, in the rear of which was the tank, the firemen found a number of women and children overcome by gas. They were carried to nearby saloons, and while waiting for the ambulances to arrive were worked over by firemen and policemen, who quickly restored them to consciousness, after which they were placed in ambulances and taken away to the hospitals.

The plant of the Consolidated Gas Company occupies several acres between First Avenue and the East River, and Twentieth and Twenty-third Streets. In the yards are eleven gas tanks, supplying gas for the lower part of the city. When the new tank collapsed, the connections which had been made between it and the other tanks were broken, and in a short time the atmosphere was laden with gas, which filled the upper floors of the houses in the neighborhood for blocks around.

One of the first orders given by Capt. Hasslacher of the East Twenty-second Street Station when he arrived on the scene was to shut off the gas below Grand Street. He said the collapse of the tank had occurred so late that the turning on of the gas again would in all probability cause innumerable fires, and for that reason he refused to allow it to be turned on again until to-day.

CONTRACTOR LOGAN ARRESTED.

When the flood had subsided and the firemen were engaged in pumping out the cellars and basements of the flooded houses, William J. Logan, the contractor, who erected the tank, appeared on the scene. He lives at 888 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, and was on the way to the theatre with his wife and daughter when he learned of the collapse of the tank. He tried to force his way through the fire lines, and when stopped informed the policeman that he was the contractor who built the tank. He was placed under arrest and taken to the station house, where he was charged with homicide. Chief Engineer William H. Bradley was arrested on the same charge. Both were subsequently released on $10,000 bail each, furnished by Adam Weber of 203 Second Avenue, who qualified in $200,000.

Though Mr. Logan declined to discuss the accident, he declared that the collapse could not have been due to any defect in the ironwork. He said he could not account for the escape of the compressed air and the bursting and twisting of the ironwork of the cylinder.

Chief Engineer Bradley absolutely declined to discuss the collapse, or to give any information whatever about the tank or the working of it. "It is none of the newspapers' business," was all he would say. He subsequently modified this remark by saying that it would be impossible to explain the cause of the collapse until a thorough examination has been made.

Julius Tenor, Division Superintendent of the Water Purveyor's office, ordered a number of the water mains closed, and in this manner prevented the cistern from filling up again.

Superintendent Tenor was interested in the construction of the tank because the water with which the cistern was filled was supplied from his district. He said that in testing the gasometer the water pressure must have been too great, causing the collapse.

During the latter part of the evening knots of curious men, half-grown lads, and a slight scattering of women hung about the scene of desolation in Avenue A or eyed the wreck of the big gas tank from First Avenue, outside the line established by the police. The bitter cold drove them to build street fires, around which they shivered and talked.

One of the emergency wagons of the Building Department arrived late in the evening, and was stationed in East Twenty-first Street, just east of Avenue A, next the offices of the Consolidated Gas Company. Commissioner of Buildings Brady visited the scene late in the evening, and was questioned about the inspection of the tank. "This structure," said he, "was not a building, but a piece of mechanical apparatus, and as such was entirely out of the jurisdiction of my department. I have nothing to do with the accident to the tank itself, but am here to see to the safety of adjoining buildings."

The officers of the company were said to be at the scene of the collapse in the evening, but could not be found by the reporter. At the company's offices it was said that it would be impossible to give out a statement to the press to-night.

LOST LIFE BY FIVE MINUTES.

John Cray's death occurred at 11 o'clock in Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Cray had been in the employ of the Consolidated Gas Company since 1850, when he was only twenty-seven years old. He had charge of the gas meter house in the yard between the new tank and Twenty-first Street, and was believed to be one of the most expert handlers of gas meters in the city. He had just finished work for the day, had been paid at the offices, and returned to the meter house to take a last look at things, as a careful man would do before leaving for the night. Then he turned to go. Had he been able to start five minutes earlier he would have been spared.

Mr. Cray is the father of Sergt. Patrick J. Cray of the Eighteenth Precinct. Sergt. Cray had hastened to the scene of the collapse with a squad of men as soon as news of the accident reached the Twenty-second Street Station. Some friends of Sergt. Cray, who were near the wrecked tank, shouted for old Mr. Cray, who they thought could not have left yet, and finally heard him call in answer: "Here! Here I am!" They found and extricated him from a cruel weight of débris. He was still conscious, but his skull was broken in three places.

Sergt. Cray, who had been busy looking out for other sufferers, knew nothing of his father's injury until the old man was rescued. Some of the old man's other sons were on the spot by this time, too. Their father bore all with admirable grit, and shook hands with his boys, as if to bid them farewell. He leaves eight sons, one a Park Police detective, and five daughters.

Andrew Weath, the other dead man, whose body was recovered, was brought to the station house, and sent away in a coffin to a Third Avenue undertaker's shop by order of Coroner Zucca. Weath was a watchman employed at the Twentieth Street gate by the gas company, and was carried up to First Avenue and Twenty-first Street by the water. There he was found, with the gate he had guarded beside him, his clothes almost completely torn away, and his head crushed in. "He's the toughest sight I ever seen," said a policeman who viewed the body at the station.

William Stallman was on a furniture wagon, and was blown to the pavement at the time of the accident, but was not seriously injured. His wagon and team have been lost sight of.

HOTELS BRING OUT CANDLES.

Effects of Explosion Felt in Down-Town Districts—Newspapers Badly Inconvenienced.

The effect of the big explosion was made immediately and painfully apparent in the down-town business and residential districts wherever gas is used. The want of the illuminating power was a serious loss to many establishments and a source of much inconvenience to others. The most serious problems confronted the various morning newspaper offices where gas plays an important part in the operation of the linotype machines. These machines have a small caldron of metal kept molten by a gas flame, and the metal is automatically cast into solid lines of type. When these flames began to sink the metal hardened and finally became solid.

In the different offices the effect of the explosion varied. The World, for instance, was not affected in the least, being a consumer of the Mutual Company's product. THE TIMES was but slightly affected, and that early in the evening. Both these managements offered the use of their plants not needed in their own service to their less fortunate contemporaries. The Journal had all of its machines stopped and set its operators, who were formerly hand compositors, to work in the composing room of The Evening Sun, which has not yet adopted the typesetting machines.

Later in the evening The Journal was able to connect with a Mutual Company gas pipe in a building near by, and was finally able to hold its own, and even help out The Tribune, which was in the same strait. The latter was able to make some progress by moving the gas jets nearer the metal pots, when the slight pressure left in the main served to keep the metal pots hot. It was thought that the paper would be able to come out on time. The Press was forced to rely solely upon hand work and the assistance of other offices. The Staats Zeitung was almost hopelessly crippled. A rubber pipe was finally run into a saloon under the building which uses the Mutual Company's gas, and with this it was said the management would get out an eight-page paper, but much later than usual. The Sun does not use the typesetting machine.

Below Grand Street, the darkness and gloom were general. Saloons used torches, candles, oil lamps, and lanterns. In the tenement houses the quarter-in-the-slot machines failed to work. The quarters slipped in all right, but not a smell of gas issued. People felt their way to bed early. The ferry houses were gloomy. Lights were at a premium, and the lamps used included every pattern from railroad lanterns to student lamps. Candles had been doled out like money.

"Sinkers," or butter cakes were as scarce along Park Row as watermelons in January, and the front windows of the quick-lunch restaurants, near which these comestibles are cast on gas-heated griddles, were thickly coated with frost, on account of the absence of heat. Griddle cakes could not be had for love or money at Dennett's. In all restaurants the cooks felt their way about more or less in the dimly lighted kitchens, and the "sinkerless" patrons confined themselves largely to boiled eggs as being safer, all things considered.

The Astor House management was hard hit, but was not caught entirely unprepared. Only the office, café, and hallways have electric fittings, but a large box of candles is constantly kept on hand for the benefit of rural guests who cannot "get the hang of" gas-lighting arrangements and fear a violent death therefrom. These candles were doled out last night to retiring guests. The parlors, reading and lounging rooms were but faintly lighted by a varied assortment of candles and ancient lamps. Guests going to their rooms were guided by a tallow-bespattered bell boy, who carried from two to a half dozen candles arranged on a board, forming a dismal candelabra. The candle feature was taken as a general joke by the guests, who swore gently under their breaths.

Smith & McNell's Hotel on Washington Street, relying more implicitly on gas, was in an even worse condition. Only the office and parlor are lighted by electricity, and when the entire upper portion of the building was plunged into darkness. The guests made their way to these floors. The parlor was filled to overflowing with men and women, and resembled a popular social gathering. A box of candles was finally secured, and the candles were cut into small pieces in order to make the lights go round. These were stuck on pieces of cigar boxes and made ready for wearied guests. The management in the person of the day clerk dashed into the street, and by superior eloquence secured a quantity of red lanterns from the Metropolitan Traction Company, which is tearing up Washington Street. These lanterns were made to do duty in the hotel corridors, and made the hallways resemble long and dangerous tunnels.

"Now, ladies and gents," said the night clerk, advancing into the hotel parlors, "I must request that you do not go to your rooms until you are sleepy, for the candle you get will not last long, and we may have to borrow it again after you've used it." The guests went to bed early as a rule, and at 10 o'clock the parlors were deserted, and into the lurid hallways floated the vocal evidence of sleep unruffled by the dreams of death from escaping gas.

TRAIN KILLS EIGHT MEN.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Foreman John Warner and a gang of Polish laborers were shoveling the snow off Track No. 3 at Winspeare Bridge, near Corfu, on the New York Central Railroad, this morning, when a freight train came laboring ponderously up the steep incline. They continued work until the train was almost upon them. Then they jumped out of the way. Those who jumped to the north escaped. Those who jumped to the south were nearly all struck by an express train coming down Track No. 2 with fearful velocity. The engineer brought the train up with a jerk that threw the passengers out of their seats. It was too late, however.

Twelve mangled bodies were picked up and life was found in but six. Some had been thrown a distance of sixty feet. Others were dashed against the freight train and dismembered. One of them was carried nearly two miles. John Warner and Henry Gunnison, both of Buffalo, were among the killed. Six other dead men remain unidentified. They are supposed to have been Poles. The four other members of the gang escaped.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—203 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Edward Hughes and others; damage, $5,000.

12:40 A. M.—33 Sheriff Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:50 A. M.—17 Allen Street; Morris Reuben; no damage.

9 A. M.—82 Pitt Street; Moses Adler; damage slight.

10 A. M.—140 West Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:50 P. M.—225 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Frank Kalanama; damage, $15.

1 P. M.—220 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; the Republican Club; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—744 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

6:20 P. M.—1,720 Third Avenue; Isaac Monstuck; no damage.

6:50 P. M.—101 West Ninety-fifth Street; Mrs. Walter Keyes; damage, $5.

6:55 P. M.—317 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street; Louis Coverato; damage slight.

10 P. M.—69 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, L. Lockley; damage, $1,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SARATOGA, Dec. 13.—The McSweeney Hotel, at North Creek, Warren County, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss estimated at $5,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Fire destroyed the warerooms of the Johnson Chair Company, at 255 North Green Street, this afternoon. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $75,000.

Pictures
FOR
Christmas
AT
Arthur Tooth & Sons'
299 FIFTH AVE.,
Cor. 31st Street.

BRITISH LIBERAL LEADER RESIGNS

Continued From Page 1.

fully to the ship instead of keeping snug in harbor because seas were rough and skies dark, that his position in his party is to be incessantly made matter for formal contest and personal challenge.

I remember that when you surrendered the leadership of the House before the elections of 1895 your last words in that capacity were something about its being the chief ambition of every man who has taken part in the noble conflicts of Parliamentary life, whether in the majority or in the minority, to stand well in the House of Commons. We who sit there can see for ourselves how, leader of the minority as you are, you stand with both sides of the present House, politically hostile as the majority in it may be.

I know well enough, as you say, that there have been whispers about your singling out this personage or that as men with whom you would not co-operate. I also know how baseless these stories are, how precisely the reverse of truth they are, how certain it is to anybody in accurate possession of the facts, that it was not from you, at any rate, that attempts at proscription, as you call it, have proceeded. You and I have not always agreed in every point of tactics or of policy since you have been working leader of the Liberal Party. For the Government and Opposition alike times have been difficult and perplexing, and diversity of view on sudden issues was not on either side of the House unnatural. But I am confident that every colleague we have who has shared our party counsels since the disaster of 1895 will join me in recognizing the patience, persistency, and skill with which you have labored to reconcile such differences of opinion as arose, and to promote unity of action among us.

We are now to dismiss all this from our minds, for no other reason that I know of than that you have not been able to work political miracles and to achieve party impossibilities. On the contrary, I for one feel bound to say how I entirely sympathize with the feelings that have drawn this letter from you. It has doubtless not been written without long and careful deliberation, and I believe that I shall be doing what you desire in making it public without unnecessary delay.

Yours sincerely, JOHN MORLEY.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT'S CAREER.

He Has Held a Leading Position in His Party for a Quarter of a Century.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, whose wife (his second) is a daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, the historian, and at one time United States Minister in London, has for twenty-five years held a commanding position in the Liberal Party. Mr. Gladstone long regarded him as his ablest lieutenant in the House of Commons. Second son of the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt and grandson of a former Archbishop of York, he was born Oct. 14, 1827. In 1851 he left Cambridge University with high honors, and three years later he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. In 1858 he unsuccessfully contested the Kirkcaldy Burghs and ten years after was returned to the House of Commons for the City of Oxford in the Liberal interest.

He was elected Professor of International Law in Cambridge University in 1869, and in 1873 was appointed Solicitor General, on which occasion he was knighted. This office he held until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's administration, in February, 1874. When Mr. Gladstone returned to power, in 1880, Sir William Harcourt was nominated Secretary of State for the Home Department. On going down to Oxford for re-election—as is the custom with members of the House of Commons who accept Cabinet positions—he was defeated by his Conservative opponent; but at this juncture Mr. Plimsoll, member for Derby, then a sure Liberal seat, resigned by accepting the Chiltern Hundreds, whereupon Harcourt was chosen one of the representatives of that borough.

He went out of office with his party in June, 1885, but on the return of the Liberals to power in January of the following year was made Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was re-elected for Derby at the general elections of 1885 and 1886. He again went out of office on the downfall of the Gladstone Government in July, 1886, but returned to it, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, in August, 1892, when Mr. Gladstone reassumed power. This portfolio he held throughout the life of the Gladstone-Rosebery Government, which fell in June, 1895, when Lord Rosebery went into political retirement, from which he has only recently emerged. In the general election of 1895 Sir William Harcourt was returned for West Monmouthshire.

The retiring Liberal leader has always been recognized as one of the cleverest Parliamentary debaters. He studied the art of phrasemaking in the school of Disraeli, whom he greatly admired, and of whom he is no inapt pupil. He was one of the original contributors to The Saturday Review, and under the pseudonym of "Historicus" has written numerous political pamphlets and letters on international law. Most of the latter have appeared in The London Times.

About eighteen months ago a serious affection of the eyes threatened to compel his withdrawal from political life, but from this he has virtually recovered. It has been an open secret for some time that his tenure of the leadership was becoming increasingly distasteful to him, both on personal and partisan grounds.

A Boston Hotel's Owner Assigns.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Col. Oscar G. Barron, proprietor of the Quincy House, has assigned his interest in the hotel to A. L. Fabyan, Reuben Ring, and E. Watson Arnold. The assignment was caused largely by the fact that Col. Barron has been out of health for the past month or two, and therefore unable to give the business his personal attention. He is at present in New Hampshire, under the care of a physician. Besides the Quincy House, Col. Barron is interested in the Crawford House, Fabyan's, and the Twin Mountain and Summit Houses at the White Mountains, N. H., and in several hotels on Lake Winnepesoggee, N. H. None of them is affected by the assignment.

Another Boston Bank to Liquidate.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—One block of 150 shares of the Eagle National Bank went solidly against liquidation at the special meeting of the stockholders held to-day, but 6,885, or more than the necessary two-thirds, were cast in favor, and the third bank in the list of nine which are to liquidate in connection with the movement inaugurated some time ago, carried out its part of the plan.

STECK OVER 40 YEARS' TEST
The "OLD RELIABLE"
No 11 E. 14 ST. N.Y. PIANOS

DEATH IN BROOKLYN FIRE

Two Children Lose Their Lives in Burning Apartment House.

NURSE TRIED TO RESCUE THEM

Brave Girl Now in the Hospital in a Dangerous Condition—A Boy Hero's Deed.

A fire which in all probability has cost the lives of two children raged last night in the Columbia Flats, on Union Street, near Henry Street, Brooklyn. It was much like the fire at 134 Prospect Place on Sunday night, being another object lesson on the danger of air shafts unless properly protected.

It was attended by some gallant rescues and a heroic attempt at another. Unlike the Prospect Place fire, none of the rescuers lost his life, but a brave servant girl who twice imperiled her life in an attempt to rescue her young charges is in the Long Island College Hospital in a delirious condition as a result of her efforts and the fate of the children she tried to save.

The Columbia flats, at 219 to 225 Union Street, are the property of the Aldrich estate of 45 Broadway, Manhattan. Like the Prospect Place flats, owned by Leon Abbett, they were erected before the present stringent building laws went into operation. Like those flats, they are five stories in height. They were double flats, and nearly all were tenanted.

Accounts differ as to where the fire started, whether in the cellar of 223 Union Street or in the second flat. The weight of evidence, however, shows that the fire began in the cellar as in the Prospect Place flats, and, like that fire, swept up through the airshaft in a flash. Hardly had it begun to blaze in the cellar before the top floor was beginning to catch the flame.

Harry H. Grisold, an employe of the Eastern Hotel, lived in the second flat, west. The opposite flat was untenanted. He was away on business, and his wife had gone to visit the family of J. F. Buckley, at 216 Smith Street. Her eldest child, George, seven years old, was sick with pneumonia, but was now convalescent.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Grisold returned to the house. Her three children seemed in good spirits, and Mary Feeney, the servant girl, was taking care of them. Mrs. Grisold went out to buy a present for George, and was gone about twenty-five minutes.

When she returned and entered the hallway smoke was pouring down the stairs. She screamed "Fire!" and ran up the stairway. As she did so, some of the tenants from the upper floors came running down, and after them rushed Mary Feeney with Gladys Grisold, a girl of five years, in her arms.

Mary darted into the street and met a man who, attracted by the unusual light, was running over to the flat. She thrust the child into his arms and ran back. The distracted mother tried to get into her rooms, and was driven back by the smoke. A moment later Mary arrived, followed by Frederick Metzger, the janitor, who had heard the screams. They tried to get into the burning flat, and Metzger actually forced his way through the flame and smoke for a few feet, but was driven back.

Again and again the brave servant girl tried to force her way into the burning building to rescue the remaining children, and at last was held back by the firemen, who had by this time arrived. When she found that it was impossible for her to save her charges, the strength which excitement had given her failed, and she fell on the sidewalk in a dangerous condition from hysteria.

An ambulance from the Long Island College Hospital was summoned, and she was taken away. At a late hour last night it was said that she was worse, and was out of her mind.

The brave girl, when the fire first broke into the flat, had caught up the first child and rushed away with it. The sick boy, George, occupied a bed with his baby sister, Edith, in a bedroom just off the kitchen. The air-shaft conveyed the flames into those rooms first of all, and even if the rescuers had been able to break into the flat it would have been impossible to save the two children.

Another hero of the fire was a little fellow of twelve years, named Joseph Lechner of 172 Union Street. He is a manly little chap, with a bright face and an air of decision beyond his years. Joe, with another boy, named Eddie Campion, was visiting the children of Policeman William Rooney, on the top floor.

Rooney was on duty at the Richards Street Station, and his wife was the only adult in the flat. The Rooney children—Willie, aged eleven; Katie, nine, and Mary Ellen, six—were deeply absorbed in cards, and Joe was teaching them tricks.

While the little ones were deep in Joe's wonderful exhibitions, Mrs. Rooney happened to open the door. As she did so a blast of smoke swept up and a faint cry of "Fire!" far below greeted their ears. She turned back with a cry and rushed into the front room, where her valuables were. At the same instant Joe seized Mary Ellen, the youngest of the children, and darted for the roof.

The frightened child clung to her gallant little rescuer, who gained the roof with the rapidity of an experienced fireman, and, without hesitating for a moment, rushed toward the furthermost flat of the row, which was not yet afire.

Glancing over his shoulder, he saw Mrs. Rooney running after him, followed by the other children and the Campion boy. He raised the trapdoor of 219 and, still carrying his little burden in his arms, ran down the stairs, yelling "Fire!" as he went to arouse the tenants.

When the little rescuer was sought out later and questioned he said: "What? Rescue? Not on your life. I jist heard a yell of fire. See? An' Mary Ellen was the littlest girl, see? So I grabbed Mary Ellen, an' I made a break fur de roof. How did I tink of it? Didn't tink of it. Jist made de run. Wot would you do?"

The break in the water main on Sunday interfered seriously with the work of the firemen. They were unable to raise the water to the top story except at intervals, and once there was a complete stoppage of the play, during which the fire raged fiercely and uninterruptedly.

The bodies of the two Griswold children have not yet been recovered, but it is certain that they are lost. The total loss is roughly estimated at $25,000.

PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

Grand Army Legislative Committee Named to Secure Its Teaching.

Gen. Albert D. Shaw, Commander of the New York State Department, Grand Army of the Republic, has appointed the following a Committee on Legislation, to secure the proper teaching of civics and patriotism in the schools of the Commonwealth: James A. Goulden, Chairman; Charles T. Saxton, Clyde; Dr. Albert Vanderveer, Albany; Charles S. Baker, Rochester; Col. Henry H. Adams, Prof. William C. Morey, Rochester; Major A. C. Pickard, Jamestown; Prof. George H. Stowitz, Buffalo; Col. Noah Tibbetts, Prof. W. H. Scott, Syracuse; Charles A. Searles, Utica; C. A. Rubright, Corning; Col. Joseph W. Kay, Gen. George E. Loud, Gen. N. W. Day, and Col. James H. Jenkins, Mount Vernon. The four last named have been added to the others, who served before.

Col. Goulden has called a meeting for 3 o'clock Friday afternoon, at the Hotel Manhattan.

PALMER BRINGS SOLDIER VOTES.

No Money Has Been Provided to Pay for Their Counting.

Secretary of State Palmer yesterday delivered to County Clerk Sohmer the 1,963 ballots cast by soldiers from this county. The box containing the ballots was opened in the presence of Augustus W. Peters, representing Tammany Hall, and George R. Manchester, Secretary of the Republican County Committee. All the other Clerks of counties in New York City also received the soldiers' ballots for their counties. The Brooklyn vote numbered 658.

Under the law the soldiers' vote must be canvassed by the election officers of the various districts, and the Secretary of State directed Mr. Sohmer to have the boards convoked. A difficulty arises out of the fact that no provision has been made for the payment of the expenses necessary in the canvass. The County Clerk said yesterday that inasmuch as the law is mandatory, the election officers will have to canvass the vote without being paid for the work, or else take their chances. The votes must be counted before Tuesday next, and the Board of County Canvassers must make the canvass before Dec. 23.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

B. Altman & Co. Oriental Embroideries.

Modern and Antique Ceasarian and Bagdad Embroideries, suitable for Draperies, Wall Decorations, Table Covers, Scarfs and Lounging Cushions.

Embroidered Bragas, which can be converted into attractive Holiday Gifts, Indian and Turkish Embroideries for decorating Dens and Cozy Corners.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.

TABLE COVERS in Ceasarian Embroidery, soft color effects, suitable for Library Tables, Hangings, etc., about 1¾ yards square, reduced to $12.00, $15.00 & $19.50

CUSHION TOPS, Turkish Gold Embroidered, $2.75, $3.75, $4.75

TABLE COVERS, Turkish Gold Embroidered $9.50 and $12.50

MANTEL DRAPERIES, Turkish Gold Embroidered, $9.75

300 EMBROIDERED BRAGAS. 90c. and $1.65

B. Altman & Co.

Have prepared for Holiday selections, many desirable articles in Art Needlework and Hand Painted Novelties (on Third Floor), included in this stock are—

Hand Painted Satin Glove, Handkerchief and Jewel Boxes; Bureau Sets, Gown Cases, Head Rests, Easel Scarfs, Pin Cushions, Photograph Frames, etc.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.

(First Floor, rear of Rotunda.)

Hand Painted Satin Pin Cushions, trimmed with Baby Ribbon and Lace, all colors, $1.00 Each.

Sets of Glove and Handkerchief Cases, beautifully Hand Painted on Silk Bolting and trimmed with Lace and Ribbon, assorted colors, Per Set, $4.25

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

B. Altman & Co.

Have made general reductions in the prices of their

SILK PETTICOATS.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY.

Changeable or Black Silk Petticoats, trimmed with deep graduated accordion plaited flounce, $16.50

Striped or Printed Warp Silk Petticoats, trimmed with corded or tucked flounce, $8.75

All Black Satin Striped Moreen Petticoats, trimmed with corded flounce, $5.95

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

BAY STATE CITY ELECTIONS.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Elections were held in fifteen Massachusetts cities, including Boston. There was no Mayoralty candidate in the election here, and owing to an unprecedented number of candidates, the standing of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council is not definitely learned. It is known, however, that the city has again voted for license.

BEVERLY—Both the Mayoralty candidates were on independent nomination papers. Benjamin D. Webb was elected by 408 majority. The city voted against license, 349 to 600.

SALEM—Partisan politics played no part in the election, each successful candidate receiving an election on citizens' nomination papers. Ex-Mayor James H. Turner, Jr., was elected, 2,950 to 2,422.

The city again voted no license, 2,351 to 3,000.

HOLYOKE.—The city went for license today by a majority of 69. Arthur B. Chapin, Republican, was elected Mayor by 365 plurality over John F. Sheehan. The Board of Aldermen stands: Republicans, 7; Democrats, 5, and 1 Social Labor Party man.

NEWBURYPORT—There were six candidates for Mayor. Thomas Huse, (Ind. Rep.) was elected by a plurality of 524 and a majority of 66. The Democrats elected three Aldermen, but the Board of Councilmen is strongly Republican. The city again voted for license, 1,217 to 1,147.

LYNN—Mayor Ramsdell (Dem.) was defeated, and William Shepard, who had the assistance of the Good Government Club, was elected by over 1,600 plurality. On the license question the vote was: Yes, 4,971; no, 4,292. The Aldermen are all Republicans. The Council is also Republican.

WORCESTER—Mayor Rufus B. Dodge, Jr., (Rep.,) is re-elected Mayor by a plurality of 3,165. The Republicans maintain control of the Common Council. The license vote was: Yeas, 6,883; nays, 5,104.

MEDFORD—Mayor L. H. Lovering was re-elected by a majority of 397. The Aldermen and Counsel are entirely Republican. The license vote was: Yeas, 660; nays, 1,634; last year, yeas, 659; nays, 1,228.

WOBURN—William F. Davis (Independent Citizen) was elected Mayor by a plurality of 452. The Aldermanic Board is Republican. The vote for license: Yeas, 1,292; nays, 1,191.

EVERETT—Arthur Whare was elected Mayor by 119 votes. The election was non-partisan. The Board of Aldermen is entirely non-partisan. The license vote was: Yeas, 578; nays, 1,795; last year: yeas, 604 nays, 1,710.

CHICOPEE—The city voted for license: Yeas, 1,202; nays, 830. The election went Democratic for the third consecutive year, and Dennis Murphy was chosen Mayor by a plurality of 133.

NEWTON—E. B. Wilson, (Rep.) for Mayor and no license carried the city by 500 votes. Thirteen Republican and one Democratic Aldermen were chosen.

CHELSEA—The Republicans carried the city, and Seth J. Littlefield will be the next Mayor. The vote for license was: Yeas, 2,361; nays, 2,625.

CAMBRIDGE—Gen. E. R. Champlin was elected Mayor without opposition. As usual the city voted for no license: Yeas, 3,223; nays, 4,973.

Dinner to William J. Youngs.

William J. Youngs, who has been selected by Governor-elect Roosevelt to be his private secretary, was entertained at dinner at the Lotos Club last night. The hosts, as stated on the menu cards, were "some of his Queens County friends." The favors were boxes of confectionery; which were fac similes in miniature of a book, "The History of Crime in Queens County," of which Mr. Youngs is the author. Among the guests were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Justice Ingraham, Monroe S. Wood, Dr. Joseph D. Sayre, Samuel J. Underhill, Judge William M. K. Olcott, Reuben L. Fox, Joseph H. Sears, John W. Vrooman, and John Procter Clarke. Frederick P. Morris acted as toastmaster. All the speeches were informal.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

RAILROAD TALE FROM CHICAGO.

John J. Mitchell Coming Eastward to Sell the Alton.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, left for New York to-day in order, it is rumored, to sell the Alton Road to a syndicate.

The Gould people are said to be very anxious to secure the Alton and attach it to their Missouri Pacific system, giving the latter a Chicago line. The Vanderbilts, according to report, are just as anxious to corner the little road to give them a line to the Southwest. President Blackstone, it is said, is unalterably opposed to selling his stock to any syndicate that would be connected with or would in any way represent the Stillwell interests, or the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Company.

Whitesborough Post Office Entered.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The Post Office safe at Whitesborough was blown up last night, but the inner door was wedged by the explosion so that the burglars were thwarted. Within three years this Post Office has been once burned to the ground, and six times entered by burglars. This is its third burglary since March, 1897.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—W. B. Van Rensselaer, Albany.

CAMBRIDGE.—Frank B. Noyes, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—W. D. Washburne, Minnesota; B. B. Smalley, Vermont; J. D. Fecter, Little Falls, N. Y.

GILSEY.—C. H. Kavanaugh, Waterford, N. Y.; Col. C. Meredith Read, Albany.

HOFFMAN.—Virgil P. Cline, Cleveland; Col. W. F. Cody, North Platte, Neb.; A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls, N. Y.

HOLLAND.—Oakes A. Ames, North Easton, Mass.

IMPERIAL.—William E. Philip, London; Howard Stephenson, Reading, Penn.

WALDORF.—Rodman Wanamaker, Philadelphia; George Young, British Embassy; L. L. Lorillard, Jr., Newport.

WINDSOR.—Gen. H. S. Hawkins, United States Army; Inspector Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, United States Army.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Holland House.

Austin, J. A., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Austin, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Mitton, dress goods, 8 Greene Street.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics and wash fabrics; 43 Leonard Street.

Bowling, Joseph, Company, New Orleans, La.; W. J. Edwards, white goods, laces, furnishing and fancy goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Caldwell, C. S., & Sons, Washington, Penn.; C. S. Caldwell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; J. Martin, carpets, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Metropole.

Dowell & Helm, Baltimore, Md.; W. T. Helm, millinery; Hoffman House.

Fischer Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; A. P. Leidy, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. R. Dyott, domestics and linens; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bass, small wares, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Gladding, B. H., & Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Armour, cloaks and furnishing goods; G. Chenery, carpets and rugs; Hotel Albert.

Gros & Straus, Boston, Mass.; B. Strauss, cloaks and furnishing goods; 138 Spring Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Hills, C. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; E. V. Veeder, notions; Murray Hill Hotel.

Howe & Stetson, New Haven, Conn.; A. M. Milander, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Grand Hotel.

Harris, A. E., Macon, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Metropole.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Cooper, linens; 377 Broadway.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, linens and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Jenner, J. E., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Jenner, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. Coleman, black goods; F. W. Coombs, silks and velvets; Mr. Beck, dress goods; 8 Greene Street.

Long-Jonas Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; L. W. Long, dry goods; 51 Franklin Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

McAdam, Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Sheehan, Dean & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. Dean, dry goods, silks, and velvets; St

CANAL BILL IN THE SENATE

Mr. Turpie Attacks the Maritime Company as a Fraud.

MR. MORGAN ASSAILS W. R. GRACE

Says His Purpose Is to "Hold Up the Government"—The Concession a "Rascally Contract."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—To-day's session of the Senate was largely consumed in the discussion of the Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Turpie (Dem., Ind.,) made the principal speech in opposition to the bill, attacking it on the ground that it is in the interest of the Maritime Company, which he characterized as a fraud and bankrupt. He moved a postponement of the matter until after the holiday recess. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) defended the bill and the Maritime Company and opposed the motion to postpone. Messrs. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) and Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) both offered amendments materially affecting the bill.

At the opening of the debate Senator Morgan had read a letter from the Secretary of State transmitting Minister Merry's statement of his representations to President Zelaya of Nicaragua concerning the canal concessions, and also a statement made by W. R. Grace on behalf of the syndicate which has recently obtained a concession from Nicaragua in antagonism to the Maritime Company. The letter of Minister Merry to Secretary Hay said:

"I have the honor to inclose herewith the copy of an official letter addressed to President Zelaya confirming your cable remonstrance of Oct. 28 against any change in the status of the canal question. It is my duty to further inform you that my telegram to Consul Donaldson requesting him to personally present your remonstrance to the President reached him after the 'option' to the canal speculators had been signed, but fully one day before the Nicaraguan Congress, that was specially called to confirm it, passed upon it favorably. In am informed that it is an option for one year only, but hope soon to send you more precise information in reference therein."

MR. MERRY'S REMONSTRANCE.

The letter to which Minister Merry refers is addressed to Gen. J. Santos Zelaya, President of Nicaragua, under date of San José Costa Rica, Oct. 28, and says:

"I have the honor to advise that I have this day received the following cable from the Government of the United States:

"'You will represent the great expediency of continuing the present status (of the Nicaragua Canal question) until Congress shall have had opportunity to act and remonstrate against any arrangements which may constitute new conditions for those now existing.'

"Under these instructions, I have to-day telegraphed the United States Consul at Managua, requesting him to present the remonstrance of the United States Government against any change of the conditions connected with the Nicaragua Canal concession.

"I trust your Excellency will decide it in the interests of the country, which intrusts its destinies to your able and patriotic guidance, to accede to the policy herein suggested, so important to the future development and prosperity of Nicaragua, and as due to the friendly relations between your Excellency's Government and that of the United States, which it has been my special endeavor to promote. I may be permitted to add my personal assurance of a sincere desire to use every honorable influence to assure your Excellency the proud record of important and patriotic aid in opening the ocean highway for the world's commerce through beautiful Nicaragua.

"WILLIAM L. MERRY."

MR. GRACE'S OFFER.

The letter of William R. Grace is dated Dec. 2, and begins by asserting that the Cardenas-Menocal concession had been forfeited. It then speaks of the Eyre & Cragin concession, and says the syndicate which obtained it is satisfied that it will be able to secure money to complete the canal. It holds that it is an enterprise from which private capital should not be eliminated, but says that, respecting the opinion of those who fear having such a highway in private hands, the syndicate is willing to arrange a basis on which the United States Government would control the tariffs and participate in the management of the canal, and Mr. Grace submits the following terms:

The Inter-Oceanic Canal Company to be organized under a State charter, capital to be $100,000,000, with the right to issue mortgage bonds to the amount of $150,000,00 at 4 per cent. and a sinking fund of one-half of 1 per cent. after twenty years, the United States Government to guarantee interest at 3 per cent. on $50,000,000 of the mortgage indebtedness of the company, taking a second mortgage as security, the guarantee not to be given until the company has invested $1,000,000 in the enterprise, the Government to appoint five Directors of a board of fifteen; the syndicate to consent to the disbursement of the money raised upon the Government guarantee to be subject to audit by the Government.

In conclusion Mr. Grace says the syndicate is desirous of meeting the wishes of the President in every possible way, and to allay the fears of people who think the great work should not be left to uncontrolled private management.

MR. TURPIE'S DENUNCIATION.

Mr. Turpie addressed the Senate, saying that no one could excel him in zeal in advocating the Isthmian canal, but that, while he saw the vast advantage of the proposed waterway, he was also fully aware of the difficulties of putting the plan for a canal into execution. While not opposed to the canal as such, he was opposed to the scheme of the Maritime Canal Company, and he denounced that company as the most venomous and effective opponent of a real canal enterprise. He did not believe it possible for that company, with its bad odor, to construct the canal, and he held that the Maritime Company should get out of the way of the genuine canal enterprise.

Senator Turpie developed this line of attack at some length, denouncing it as a scheme of confiscation. The object of the Maritime Company, he declared, was not to cut a canal, but to "cut a channel of communication at the least possible cost between the Treasury of the United States and the empty coffers of that beggarly corporation."

Mr. Turpie asserted that the Government could not lawfully guarantee the Maritime Company's bonds as proposed. The case was not parallel to the Pacific Railroad companies, as in those cases the bonds were made directly payable to the companies.

As to the possibility of foreign jealousy operating to prevent the construction of the canal by this Government, Mr. Turpie declared that there was no civilized nation that would not be pleased to see the canal constructed. The Maritime Company had been guilty of innumerable frauds, but even if it had not, he would not support the pending bill because of the failure to provide for the ownership of the canal by the United States. All obstacles would disappear before a movement on the part of the United States to construct the canal; the opposition of Nicaragua and other countries was made to the Maritime Company and to it only, with whose "vapid, empty, and thoroughly groundless pretensions the Government of Nicaragua had evidently become tired."

Mr. Turpie renewed his plea for a postponement of the question until the Nicaragua Canal Commission should report. He said he had favored the appointment of this commission because he knew that no commission could report in favor of the Maritime Company, as he did not believe the present commission had. Information was wanted on the three points of feasibility, time, and expense, and the Senate had a right to this information before acting upon the bill. Mr. Turpie closed for the day with a motion for a postponement of further consideration of the bill until Jan. 10, by which time the report of the commission would be received.

Mr. Morgan antagonized the motion, pleading for the continuation of the debate, saying there were many points connected with the enterprise upon which light could be thrown by the Walker report. He denied that the Maritime Company had ever applied to the United States for assistance, but on the other hand, the application had been made to the company, because it owned the only concession. He declared, in answer to a suggestion by Mr. Turpie, that it would never be possible to get an agreement binding the United States, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, because of Costa Rica's suspicions of Nicaragua. Costa Rica knew perfectly well that Nicaragua was desirous of nothing so much as the downfall of Costa Rica.

COSTA RICA'S "BARGAIN COUNTER."

Senator Morgan spoke of Costa Rica's "bargain counter" in the matter of granting concessions, and when Mr. Turpie interrupted him with the statement that this was not an expression of amity toward Nicaragua he retorted that Mr. Turpie was growing sentimental on the subject. He declared that Mr. Grace's purpose in getting a new contract was not to build a canal, but to own it—to hold up the Government. He denounced this concession as a "rascally contract." Mr. Grace had called on him twice in one day without being invited and had urged the abandonment of Government aid. In reply to a question from him, Mr. Grace had said he expected to get his money to build the canal from London. This fact showed where we were drifting, and was there a Senator who would be willing to see the canal placed under the control of foreigners?

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's remarks consideration of the bill closed for the day.

Senator Berry gave notice to-day of an amendment he will offer to the Nicaragua Canal bill, providing for the direct appropriation for money for the construction of the canal and limiting the cost to $115,000,000. The amendment provides for the construction of the canal by the Maritime Canal Company and gives the Government a lien upon the property, to be foreclosed under circumstances fully enumerated.

Mr. Berry stated the object of the amendment to be to eliminate the bond feature of the bill. Another was to deprive the Maritime Canal Company of any shares of the stock as in the present bill, leaving the United States, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica the only stockholders. He said he understood Mr. Morgan to be willing to have the bill amended so as to abolish the bond provision of the bill.

Mr. Rawlins also gave notice of an amendment to the Nicaragua bill providing that the act should not go into effect until the United States should secure by treaty the right to fortify and garrison the canal, to send armed vessels and munitions of war through it in time of war, and to close it against any other nation with which the United States may be at war.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

District of Columbia Appropriations and the Bill to Protect Seamen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House to-day passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill without a single amendment. The bill carries $3,659,950, which is $176,600 less than was carried by the last bill and $2,871,857 less than the estimates.

The House also passed the Senate bill, which was under consideration yesterday, to amend the laws relating to seamen. All the amendments were rejected.

On motion of Mr. Hay, (Dem., Va.,) a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to what towns in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines are required to be garrisoned, how many troops will be necessary for that purpose, and how many soldiers will be needed for the United States proper.

Another resolution was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of State for information as to the alleged outrages upon Bishop Earl Cranston at Peking, China, in September last, and as to what, if any, steps had been taken to secure suitable redress.

Site for Supreme Court Building.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the purchase of a site east of the Capitol grounds in Washington for a building for the United States Supreme Court. A speech in favor of the bill was made by Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.) He spoke from manuscript, and, notwithstanding his advanced age, he handled the subject with exceptional vigor and effectiveness. Mr. Morrill called attention to the fact that the bill had twice passed the Senate.

REWARDS FOR NAVAL SERVICE.

Drafts of Two Bills Sent to Congress by Secretary Long.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—To carry out the suggestions contained in his annual report relative to curing the defects of the present laws governing rewards for distinguished services and promotions in the navy, Secretary Long to-day sent to Congress the drafts of two bills on the subject.

The first bill provides for the bestowal of three classes of medals for distinguished or gallant services—an "honor" medal for distinguished conduct in battle, carrying with it an increase of pay ranging from 5 to 15 per cent.; a "courage" medal for extraordinary heroism, and a "service" medal for distinguished public service in time of war.

The second bill provides that the advancement in grade of an officer for service in the war with Spain shall not interfere with the regular promotion of other officers, but that the officer advanced shall constitute an additional number in the grade to which he is promoted.

Recess Appointments in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President to-day sent a large number of recess appointments to the Senate, among them being Hamilton G. Ewart to be District Judge of the Western District of North Carolina and Edward R. Meek to be District Judge for the Northern District of Texas. These two failed of confirmation at the close of the last session. The name of Albert C. Thompson to be District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, was also among the number.

To Create High Naval Rank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The House Naval Affairs Committee to-day ordered a favorable report upon the bill to create the rank of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy, and Chairman Boutelle will write the report. There was only slight opposition to the measure in the committee.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Senate today confirmed these nominations:

D. J. Hill of New York, Assistant Secretary of State; A. D. Sanders, Collector of Internal Revenue, Twenty-eighth District of New York; E. H. Mason of Ohio, Consul General at Berlin; R. Guenther of Wisconsin, Consul General at Frankfort, Germany; G. H. Pickerell of Ohio, Consul at St. Michael's, Azores; G. G. Pierce of Pennsylvania, Consul at Munich, Bavaria; M. J. Baehr of Nebraska, Consul at Kehl, Germany; Rufus W Lane of Ohio, Consul at Smyrna, Turkey.

Congressional Notes.

The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant General was reached on the Senate calendar yesterday, but it was passed over at the request of Mr. Cockrell.

Mr. Simon, the new Senator from Oregon, has been placed upon the following committees: Mines and Mining, Irrigation, Revolutionary Claims, Potomac River Front, and Trespasses upon Indian Lands.

In his prayer in the Senate yesterday Chaplain Milburn made an allusion to the death of Mrs. Bright, wife of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, invoking the divine blessing upon her husband and children.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs yesterday agreed to report a bill in accordance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy to authorize him to sell at auction certain of the auxiliary ships purchased during the war.

The House Committee on Patents yesterday agreed to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Mitchell of New York to give additional protection to photographers. The bill was pushed by leading photographers in various parts of the country.

Attorney General Griggs, in a communication to Congress, says it will not be possible for the Court of Private Land Claims to complete its work by March 4. He recommends that $37,000 be appropriated for the remainder of the fiscal year 1899, and to continue the court to June 30, 1900.

The House Census Committee at its meeting yesterday decided to create a separate bureau for the purpose of taking the census, and directed Chairman Hopkins to draw a substitute for the Senate bill. The Senate bill provides that the Census Office shall be included in the Department of the Interior.

Bills were passed yesterday by the Senate as follows: Granting right of way to the Kettle River Valley Railway Company of Washington through the Colville Indian Reservation, for the relief of homestead settlers in Florida who were driven from their homes by the storm of 1896, amending Section 4,766 of the Revised Statutes relating to persions, providing that in cases in which pensioners desert their wives or children one-half the pensions shall be paid to the deserted ones, and authorizing the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad Company to construct bridges over the Arkansas and other navigable rives in Arkansas.

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THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Gen. Eagan Thinks Beer Should Be Supplied to Soldiers.

BLAMES MILES FOR BAD BEEF

Chief Surgeon Hartsuff Tells More About Chickamauga's Plight—The Threats Against Dr. Martin.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Commissary General Eagan of the War Department continued his testimony before the war investigating commission to-day. He urged that the Subsistence Department should control the transportation of all its own supplies and furnishing of means for cooking and eating. He thought the Quartermaster General's Department was overburdened with duties innumerable.

urgent importunities, which he said some-

Gen. Eagan spoke of the constant and times amounted to persecution, that various articles of food be added to the regular rations. Those importunities were backed by strong support and heavy capital. One well-known Senator, whose name he withheld, he said had proposed and insisted on one article being added, which he claimed would cost only about 1 cent a ration. While this might be so, for the whole army its cost would amount to an amazing figure.

Gen. Eagan said he believed beer should be furnished the men in such quantities as the commanding officers may decide to be best, and that in the interests of the men he would be willing to incur the hospitality of the blue-ribbon societies.

tility of the blue-ribbon societies.

in the Puerto Rico campaign, Gen. Eagan said the responsibility rested on other shoulders than his own; that he had purchased the best of beef, but after the contract was entered into and the beef aboard and sent from Newport News Gen. Miles had telegraphed him that he could get the beef on the island. Consequently the beef he shipped remained on the ships, except for a small amount, and was brought back to New York and thrown overboard. The beef, of fine quality, was there, he said, and should have been taken. "No one," he said, "with any sense could hesitate to favor refrigerated beef as against native beef."

Lieut. Col. Hartsuff, Chief Surgeon at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, under Gen. Brooke, was recalled, and testified that the supplies on hand there were meagre. He said there was no provision at all in advance for a large body of troops there, and that there was no hospital furniture with the first supplies received.

"Were the various regiments that arrived supplied with such medicines as they needed in such quantities as were wanted?" Dr. Conner asked.

"In no instance," was the reply. The witness said that, because of the deficiency, supplies had to be peddled out very scantily, giving only just enough to last from day to day. He said there were instances in which his recommendations were disregarded by the commanding General. He said all recommendations as to sanitary matters were practically only paper manifestoes, and that evils complained of were not eradicated. The responsibility for the unsanitary condition of the Chickamauga Camp rested on higher shoulders than the Medical Department; that that department had exerted every effort, but he was reluctant to name Gen. Brooke, who was in command, as responsible, though not hesitating to say his reports and recommendations repeatedly were unavailing.

Surgeon Hartsuff was asked why he had not purchased medicines as authorized by the Surgeon General, according to the latter's testimony. He replied that he had not been so authorized, but had only been given limited authority to buy certain things, and these were often not to be had in Chattanooga. He had no authority to telegraph for supplies instead of depending on local druggists.

In general terms the witness said the whole organization of hospitals in camp was wrong, and he had reported his opinion to Gen. Brooke, but did not think it worth while to burden the Surgeon General with a report, as he understood Gen. Sternberg was very much occupied with other matters. Concerning the interpretation of Order No. 116 for the 60 cents a day commutation of rations, Dr. Hartsuff said he did not understand that it could be drawn for sick men in quarters, and he did not think it should be. This was directly opposite to the testimony of Commissary General Egan yesterday.

Reference was made to the case of Dr. J. C. P. Martin, who was threatened with court-martial for stating that typhoid fever was prevalent in Camp Thomas. Dr. Hartsuff said that he had warned Dr. Martin that he would have to substantiate his statement or retract it or be court-martialed.

Dr. Conner—Do you think this was the right treatment to accord an officer who was making an official statement of this sort for the good of the service?

Dr. Hartsuff—I don't think any wrong was done him or intended. He made alarming statements, and I wanted his authority for it.

Dr. Conner—But as it turned out Dr. Martin was right and the authorities were wrong. Is not that so?

Dr. Hartsuff—Yes, Sir.

Dr. Conner—And yet this doctor was threatened with court-martial for reporting a condition of affairs that ought to have been as patent to you as to him?

Dr. Hartsuff—We merely wanted the facts.

Col. Frank L. Gunther, Fourth Artillery, testified that in Camp Alger the water supply was inadequate and the drainage bad. Typhoid was imported by the Sixth Illinois Regiment. At that time there was no medical staff whatever nor supplies for the number of men to be cared for.

THE PRESIDENT GOES SOUTH.

Leaves with a Large Party, First to Attend the Peace Jubilee in Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The President and his party left Washington at 2 o'clock this afternoon over the Southern Railway for a week's trip through the South, the principal object being to attend the peace jubilee to be held in Atlanta, on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The train will arrive in Atlanta at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The following persons comprised the party: The President, Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Gage and Mrs. Gage, Secretary and Mrs. Alger, Secretary Long and Miss Long, Postmaster General Smith and Mrs. Smith, Secretary Wilson and Miss Wilson, Secretary Porter and Mrs. Porter, Assistant Secretary Cortelyou, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, Gen. Henry W. Lawton and Mrs. Lawton, Capt. L. C. Scherer, Adelbert S. Hay, B. F. Barnes, and a number of newspaper correspondents.

The following is the official itinerary:

Tuesday, Dec. 13—Leave Washington (Eastern time) 2 P. M.; leave Charlottesville 5:15 P. M.; leave Lynchburg 7:08 P. M.; leave Charlotte 1:03 A. M.; arrive Atlanta (Central time) 8 A. M.

Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 14 and 15—At Atlanta.

Friday, Dec. 16—Leave Atlanta (Central time) 12:01 A. M.; arrive Tuskegee 8 A. M.; leave Tuskegee 1 P. M.; arrive Montgomery 2:45 P. M.; leave Montgomery 5 P. M.

Saturday, Dec. 17—Arrive Savannah (Central time) 9 A. M.

Sunday, Dec. 18—At Savannah.

Monday, Dec. 19—Leave Savanah (Central time) 12:01 A. M.; arrive Macon (Union Station) 8:30 A. M.; leave Macon 11:30; arrive Augusta 3:30 P. M.; leave Augusta (Eastern time) 7:30 P. M.; leave Columbia 10:30 P. M.

Tuesday, Dec. 20—Leave Charlotte 1:30 A. M.; leave Charlottesville 8:20 A. M.; arrive Washington 11:30 A. M.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Dec. 13.—During the stop at this point the President shook hands with citizens and students of the University of Virginia. In response to repeated calls for Gen. Wheeler, that officer appeared, and was introduced by the President. Gen. Wheeler said:

"It gives me great pleasure to come here and to have had the honor of being invited by the President to go with him on this tour of the Southern States. I am very glad that he is taking this journey. I want the President to know the feeling in the hearts of the Southern people. I want him to know and see the efforts the people are making to render themselves good citizens and to bring honor to our common country."

Pension for a Centenarian.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Upon the request of Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Pensions the Senate to-day passed a bill increasing the pension of Eleazer Smith of New Hampshire to $30 a month. Mr. Gallinger said Mr. Smith was over 100 years old, and one of the three survivors of the War of 1812.

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THE NEEDS OF THE ARMY

Officers' Views Heard by the House Military Committee.

THE USE OF SOLDIERS IN CUBA

Mr. Cox Says It Is to Quell Natives and that Volunteers Make the Best Fighters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was expected to open the hearing before the House Committee on Military Affairs in reference to the proposed increase of the army to-day, but was detained at the department. There were present, however, Brig. Gen. Schwan, Major Heistand, Major Simpson, and Major Johnson.

Gen. Schwan detailed at length the organization of the army under the plan proposed in the Hull bill, which has the indorsement of the Secretary of War. The total strength of officers should be 3,721; total strength of enlisted men, 96,797; grand total of officers and men, 100,518.

In reply to questions by Mr. Sulzer of New York, Gen. Schwan said about 17,000 men were required to man seacoast fortifications.

"How many men are required to maintain peace and order in Puerto Rico?" asked Mr. Sulzer.

"About 6,000; the Spaniards had 8,000 to 9,000," answered Gen. Schwan.

When Mr. Sulzer asked how many soldiers were required to maintain peace and order in Cuba, "till the Cuban Republic is proclaimed," Gen. Schwan declined to give an opinion. A similar response was made on an inquiry as to the Philippines.

The questions brought out some differences between members of the committee. Chairman Hull said this was not the "trial of a case," and the officer was not on the witness stand. Mr. Sulzer insisted, however, that it was essential for the information of the American people that the officers appearing should state how many men were required at home and abroad. Proceeding, Mr. Sulzer asked:

"General, what would you propose as a means of stopping the friction between the commanding General and the Adjutant General of the army?"

Gen. Schwan said he could not answer, and there was a chorus of vigorous protests from members of the committee. Chairman Hull ruled that the question was improper, and Mr. Sulzer's colleagues, Messrs. Cox and Hay, urged him not to pursue the question. Mr. Sulzer said Lieut. Gen. Schofield had gone into the subject quite freely, but he did not wish to insist upon the question.

Mr. Cox questioned Gen. Schwan as to what use would be made of our soldiers in Cuba. The General said it would be to maintain peace and order there. Mr. Cox insisted that it was to maintain this order over the Cubans, as the Spaniards had withdrawn. Gen. Schwan declined to accept this interpretation, saying the army in Cuba was to maintain order against all alike.

Major Johnson explained the cavalry features of the proposed reorganization. He emphasized the need of organizing the cavalry in times of peace, as it was impossible to properly equip and train cavalry at a time of emergency.

Mr. Cox sharply questioned Major Johnson as to the relative merits of volunteers and regulars. Chairman Hull insisted that this question was not pertinent to the hearing. Mr. Cox pursued the discussion, however, and argued that the volunteers were the best fighters, as shown by the experience of the civil war and the recent Spanish war. Major Johnson said he had no criticisms for the volunteers, although he maintained that military training was an important element in the fighting ability of the soldier.

Major W. A. Simpson followed on the artillery branch of the proposed reorganization. He urged the battery as the limit of artillery organization, in preference to the regiment.

Major Simpson, who served under Gen. Merritt at Manila, was asked by Mr. Hay as to what co-operation might be expected from the Filipinos. He said opinions differed as to this among the United States officers in the Philippines. Most of the Filipinos seemed to be ready to co-operate with the American forces, but some of them, puffed up by authority, might not be so ready to aid the Americans. A strong force of United States troops, about 30,000, would be most effective, he said, not only for service, but mainly for the moral effect.

The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

NAVY YARD AT HAVANA.

American Officers Are Ordered to the New Station There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Navy Department has taken steps toward possessing itself of the navy yard at Havana, and orders just issued assign Commodore B. J. Cromwell, now a member of the examining board, to duty as commandant of the new naval station there, and Chief Engineer C. P. Howell, Lieut. J. H. Glennon, Pay Director J. A. Smith, and Surgeon J. D. Gatewood to duty at the same station.

The department has just learned that the Spanish Government is about to sell the floating dry dock which was brought to Havana from England just before the war at a cost of $650,000. Admiral Sampson, the naval representative on the Evacuation Commission, made a most determined struggle to have the dock passed to the United States with other property of a permanent character, but he was overruled by his colleagues on the commission, Gens. Wade and Butler, who accepted the Spanish contention that the dock should be regarded as a ship and not as stable property. The dock is to be sold, therefore, by the Spanish officials next Friday. There are signs that private parties are preparing to bid for it.

Naval officials contemplate with the greatest vexation the prospective loss of this structure, as a dry dock of large proportions will be an almost absolute necessity in Havana so long as the American Navy is to be maintained in those waters. It is possible that, the attention of Congress having been attracted to the subject, an attempt may be made to purchase the dock on the part of the United States, or rather on account of the Government of Cuba that is eventually to be established.

Taxation for Street Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day an opinion was handed down by Justice Harlan in the case of the village of Norwood, Ohio, vs. Ellen R. Baker. The village had cut a street through Mrs. Baker's land and taxed her not only for the land but for the cost of condemnation. Justice Harlan laid down the general proposition that in such cases abutting property could be taxed only to the extent that it was benefited by and improvement, and that any more radical action amounted to taking property without due process of law, and was therefore unconstitutional. Justices Brewer, Shiras, and Gray united in a dissenting opinion.

Customs Privileges to be Curtailed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Secretary of the Interior has instructed Collectors of Customs to cease granting special courtesies to certain persons from foreign ports. These privileges, which were originally granted to high foreign officials, invalids, and others, have of late been given somewhat indiscriminately, and the revenues have suffered in consequence. The original scope of the privilege will not be exceeded hereafter.

MRS. LEDYARD'S WILL FILED.

Her Estate of $1,000,000 Left to Her Two Daughters.

The will of Mrs. Matilda Cass Ledyard was filed for probate yesterday. She died in London on Nov. 16, 1898, leaving an estate of $1,000,000. Her will bears date of Nov. 8, 1898, with a codicil executed the same day. To her daughter Maud Spencer Ledyard, otherwise known as Matilda Ledyard, she leaves all her wearing apparel; to Mrs. Catherine Louise Hill, $500; to the Newport Hospital, $1,000; to "my nurse, Helen Wright, if she be in my service at the time of my death, $1,000"; to the Rev. Howard Antes, $500. There are a number of minor bequests. She leaves the residue of her estate to her daughters, Elizabeth Cass Goddard and Maud. In the event of the death of her daughters without issue, the property is to go to her sons, Louis Cass Ledyard and Henry B. Ledyard.

A clause in the will says: "As certain portions of my estate have been used by my son, Louis Cass Ledyard, in the erection of a building [illegible]tain property of which my hus[illegible]ed, and in which I had a life [illegible]yment of certain charg[illegible] and maintenance, whic[illegible] husband, should have [illegible]ndividual property, [illegible] direct my executors [illegible]e such proceedings [illegible]necessary to realize i[illegible]y vested in my husband at the [illegible] death such part of my individual [illegible]y as has been appropriated and used [illegible]uch purposes, and that the amount realized therefrom shall become part of my residuary estate, and be disposed of as hereinbefore specified."

Mrs. Ledyard was formerly a resident of Newport, R. I., but had been living abroad for a number of years with her daughter Maud. The daughter Maud and Charles E. Hughes of this city are named as executors. The witnesses to the will are C. W. Edyards, surgeon at Sackville House, East Grinstead, Sussex; C. N. Lawrence, London; Mary Cadwalader Jones of this city, and Richard Westacott, Vice Consul General of the United States at London.

Torpedo Boat Exceeds Requirements.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 13.—In her second trial, made yesterday in the Delaware River below Wilmington, the torpedo boat Mackenzie averaged 20.11 knots for two hours. This exceeds the Government requirement by eleven-hundredths of a knot.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:15	Sun sets	4:34	Moon sets 5:58

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	7:52	Gov. Isl'd	8:02	H. Gate 3:51
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:30	Gov. Isl'd	8:36	H. Gate 10:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool	12:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport Mississippi, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 15.		
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
R. F. Matthews, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 16.		
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 17.		
Abydos, Matanzas	.....	.....
Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Caracas, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Leonards, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Mariposa, Dec. 24. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 9; Shanghai, Nov. 12; Yokohama, Nov. 22, and Honolulu, Dec. 4, which arrived at San Francisco, per steamer City of Peking, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 14.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Bedouin, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 29.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
City of Macon, Savannah, Dec. 9.
City of Washington, Havana, Dec. 10.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Dec. 1.
Flower Gate, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Heathfield, Hull, Nov. 26.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 11.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Dec. 7.
L. P. Holmblad, Antwerp, Nov. 28.
Menominee, London, Dec. 1.
Moravia, Hamburg, Nov. 29.
Myrtledene, Shields, Nov. 27.
Oevenum, Cporto, Nov. 24.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Dec. 8.
Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 26.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, Nov. 26.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.
Tauric, Liverpool, Dec. 2.
Winifred, San Juan, Dec. 8.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.

Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Dec. 6.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 9.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 12.
Trave, Bremen, Dec. 6.
Trefe, Havre, Dec. 10.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 2.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

Buffon, St. Lucia, Dec. 8.
Grangense, Para, Dec. 4.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
North Cambria, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Dec. 4.
Palatia, Hamburg, Dec. 4.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 10.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

America, London, Dec. 4.
Ethelgonda, Swansea, Dec. 8.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 8.

SUNDAY, DEC. 18.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Dec. 12.
Edam, Amsterdam, Dec. 6.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 10.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 8.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 5.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 3.

Arrived—Tuesday, Dec. 13.

SS Helen Rickmers, (Ger.,) Rebbelmund, Stettin Nov. 25, with mdse. to Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 P. M.

SS Abydos, (Ger.,) Zindel, Nuevitas, &c., Dec. 4, with mdse. and one passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Bakker, Amsterdam Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10 55 A. M.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Tholen, Danzig Nov. 22 via Shields 26th, in ballast to Gustav Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Cleveland, (Br.,) Richards, Portland, Me., Dec. 10, in ballast to J. C. Seager. Arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday and anchored for orders; proceeded for Baltimore to-day, passing out Sandy Hook at 9:20 A. M.

SS Pennsylvania, (Ger.,) Spliedt, Hamburg Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:40 A. M.

SS R. F. Matthews, (Br.,) Horsley, Maranham, &c., Nov. 11, with mdse. to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 A. M.

SS Belvernon, (Nor.,) Hansen, Port Limon Dec. 5, with mdse. to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar

The Wanamaker Store

Of Matters Highly Practical

THE subject-matter is Furniture for Gifts, and it's important.

This is a typically Wanamaker collection of furniture. It is not only good, it is *very* good. It is no only large, it is immense. It is fairly priced, but not little-priced, because good furniture cannot be bought for little figures, and we prefer to achieve your permanent satisfaction rather than your temporary deception.

We wonder sometimes if you know how large a furniture store this is, and what a business it does. You should be interested, because it means much to you. The larger the business, the better the offers. That is elementary mercantile law.

We prove this in a hundred different ways. It is shown in the exquisite ornamental pieces in vernis martin, and marquetry, and gold. It is shown in the plain and substantial dining-tables and desks. It is shown in the dainty tea-tables and graceful little writing-desks and the delicate little fancy chairs, equally with the remarkable showing in chamber furniture and the solid oak of the library pieces. In all these, *excellence*, either in character, or price advantage, or both together.

This two-year-old Furniture business is already one of the largest in all America. If you will look over the pieces and the prices you will see why.

Dress Patterns in Boxes You are giving us a tremendous business in these boxed dress patterns, but, honestly, we deserve it. We have given you values that you cannot find elsewhere. That's enough to entitle us to consideration, but there's more:—We are offering you the largest choice of the prettiest goods that you can find.

We pack in a fancy-covered box enough of the fabric to make a dress, add the necessary trimmings, and sell the whole at a price that is under the late price of dress-goods alone.

Prices begin at $2.75 and run up to $4.50.

Then there are other patterns, gilt-banded for handy giving. Fancy novelties, plain whipcords and coverts, poplins, silk-and-wool mixtures, black and colors. Prices $1.75 to $9.

Print patterns, banded or boxed, ten yards long, 50c. to $2.50.

Silk Moreens for Skirt Linings An immensely practical suggestion for somebody. Here are the regular dollar-a-yard kind of satin-striped silk moreens, in four styles, at

Seventy-five Cents a Yard.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Jackets Two hundred and fifty jackets that are just out of the tailor's hands are here at about a third under their expected and justifiable price.

All in black diagonal cheviot, with reefer front, showing six buttons. A new, jaunty garment, silk-lined. We had similar coats here marked at $12.50. You may have these at

Nine-Seventy-Five

Another style, in black, navy blue or castor Melton cloth, of about the same general description as above, lined with colored satin or black taffeta,—an $18 coat right enough, for

Twelve Dollars.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Gloves—The Princess May, Royale and Victoria These three, and we are at a loss to say which is the greatest value. Each is undoubtedly best in its class and all are controlled by us.

The "Princess May," at $1, is the best real kidskin glove for the price sold in the world.

The "Royale," at $1.50, is the peer of any glove sold at higher prices here, there or elsewhere.

The "Victoria," at $2, is without any comparison. It marks a new epoch in glove making.

If you've been thinking of gloves to give, it will be to your advantage to see these. Other sorts, of course.

First floor, Ninth street, and Second floor, Broadway.

Notes from the Music Store Everything from a tom-tom or trombone to a fine violin or an orchestrion. Detail as to the various kinds, with prices, is practically impossible. But here's a little list, and you'll find the prices moderate enough:

A particularly strong line of music boxes, 50c. to $1.75.
Mandolins, at $3.50 to $75.
Banjos, at $3.50 to $40.
Guitars, at $4.50 to $60.
Autoharps, at $2.75 to $20.
Apollo Harps, at $3 to $25.
Flutes, at $1 to $15.
Accordions, at $1 to $7.
Harmonicas, at 5c. to 75c.

Basement.

Opera Glasses and Lorgnettes All the good makes are represented,—Le Maire's goods in particularly large assortment. There's many a gift-hint in the Optical Goods Store. Some of them:

Le Marie's opera glasses, in morocco at $4 to $5.25; in aluminum and black, at $8.75 to $18.50.

Some beautiful pearl mounted glasses, white or Oriental, at $8.25 to $18; other kinds of pearl mounted, as low as $4.75; some pearl mounted ones with pearl handles are $10.50; separate handles, $2.50 to $6.50.

Gun metal opera glasses, at $19 to $25.

Lorgnettes in sterling silver, at $4.50 to $6.75; gold plate, $5.50 to $8; shell, $4.50 to $9.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Magazine Subscriptions We take orders for almost every magazine published, American or foreign. Shall we enter your subscription? We charge as little as we can.

The Book Store, Ninth street

New Wearables from London—Mens' and Boys' A great quantity, fresh from London. Articles of wearing apparel now in favor with the careful dressers of London and on the Continent.

There are handsome dressing gowns of pure silk, at $60 each, and smoking coats at $35.

New ideas in silk suspenders for men, at $1 a pair, and some others, handmade, for men and boys, at only a half dollar.

Then there are the new styles in scarfs, in mufflers, in woolen vests, and in pajamas that you're sure to like, and so priced, too, as to meet your approval.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Hosiery for Men and Women Two kinds for each are briefly mentioned below. They tell the story of excellence of quality at moderate cost—the story of all transactions in hosiery here. We buy largely, directly and from best makers.

FOR WOMEN

At 25c. a pair—Stockings of fast black cotton; double soles and high spliced heels; lavender split feet of lustre cotton.

At 75c. a pair—Cashmere stockings; rights and lefts; all black, and black with natural wool feet; these are a boon to those whose tender feet suffer from stockings that wrinkle.

FOR MEN

At 38c. a pair—Half hose of fast black cotton; rights and lefts; some unbleached feet; some all black.

At 50c. a pair.—All black cashmere half hose; medium weight; rights and lefts.

Broadway.

Good Clothing for Well-dressed Boys Let's tell first of some long-trouser suits that have reduced prices to-day. They're here in small lots—the only objection, but it means a saving to you of $3.50 to $5 on a suit.

At $10—Of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, in the latest patterns, tailored in first-class style. These were $13.50 to $15.

Some brownie suits that were $5 are now $3.

Knee trousers, all-wool, at 50c. for the $1 kind; some of English corduroy at 75c.—$1 kind.

Boys' Top-coats of all-wool frieze; Italian cloth lining; velvet collar; 4 to 16 years. $5 for a $6.50 quality. Or you may pay $6 for an $8.50 kind. The latter a dressy coat of all-wool blue kersey.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some New Neck Ruffs The kind you want,—very full with plaited ends. It has been hard to keep enough of these in stock to supply your demands for them, but we have just had a big arrival, and can venture to tell about them without the fear of inviting disappointment.

For the same reason (a very heavy order) we can make the price $1. It was $1.50.

Flannelette Sacques and Robes Wearables for the home—comfortable of course. But these are made to fit and prettily finished besides. One style at a half dollar, an attractive sacque at that little price. You may have finer sorts at 65c. and $1. And the robes—see those at $1.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Why Not The Best If a book is appropriate for Christmas—and who doubts it?—why not the best of books?

The International Library in 20 splendid volumes contains the best parts of the whole world's best books. It is the ideal gift for anyone that is—or ought to be—interested in books.

Choice of 4 bindings *to-day*. But there are only 6 sets left in the full levant style; no more to be had before Christmas. Make sure of one to-day if you can afford the best.

The Wanamaker Club spreads the payments over 15 months. The price only half the publishers' price.

The complete set (20 volumes) in any binding is sent at once to those joining the Wanamaker Club.

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed 10 days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable.

Specimen pages and full information free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

In Oriental Guise While you are here go up to the Oriental Room on the third floor and see what you shall see. If Eastern fabrics and Eastern styles and Eastern ornaments and the semi-barbaric splendor of Eastern colorings attract you, you will spend a long time there.

Oriental decoration is an accepted thing in houses Occidental. This room is built as an object lesson and a source of idea. If you are making a Turkish room or a cosy corner in a Turkish style, you should come and get "pointers."

There is more than the decorations to consider. The room is piled high with Oriental richness of every sort,—fabrics, lamps, weapons, pipes, tinsels, embroideries and musical instruments.

Some rare pieces of Oriental Cotton Prints (curtain size), $1.50.

A large and very fine collection of pillows, covered by ourselves with Oriental stuffs, $1.50 to $10 each.

And a prominent arrival is a bale of Phulcarries,—rather rare pieces of textile art, gorgeously embroidered, $6.50 to $11 each.

Trophies of the Chase Wild animal rugs in profusion. A special holiday display. They are excellent skins, and beautifully mounted. Very effective with their big, handsome savage eyes and ravenous mouths.

Red Fox, $10 and $12	Wolf, $12 to $25
Silver Fox, $10	Leopards, $40
Lynx, $12 to $15	Panther, $40
Grizzly Bear, $50 to $150	Tiger, $65 to $100

We have added a big lot of fur sleigh robes to the rug showing. Sizes are 4x5 feet and 5x6 feet, with some in-between sizes. All have heavy beaver linings. The fur is in imitation of the following:—

Black Bear Cub, $16 to $25.
Grizzly Bear, $12.50 and $15.
Black Wolf, $17 to $30.
Black Marten, $12 to $18.

Great Rug Selling We are having a very lively sale of Smyrna Rugs here. We got *all* the really good kinds of Smyrnas that were on the market. When this lot is sold it will be impossible to sell equal goods at such prices. These rugs are from 40c. to $25 less than regular prices:

21x45 in., was $1.75; now $1.35.
26x54 in., was $2.50; now $1.90.
30x60 in., was $3.25; now $2.30.
36x62 in., was $4.50; now $3.40.
48x84 in., was $7.50; now $5.50.
6x9 ft., was $17; now $12.50.
7½x10½ ft., was $27; now $19.50.
9x12 ft., was $35; now $26.50.
9x15 ft., was $48; now $35.
12x15 ft., was $64; now $46.
12x18 ft., was $85; now $60.

Blankets and Down Comforts There's a satisfaction in buying these bed-coverings in a store where qualities are known. No need to guess on any of these. An expert in wool buys our blankets, from makers; we make the comforts ourselves. Dependable goods in either case. Prices with which you'll find no fault:

WOOL BLANKETS

At $3.25 pair—Blankets of wool, with just enough cotton to give extra strength; 60x80 in.

At $4—Soft, fleecy wool blankets; beautifully finished; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.

At $5—Blankets of pure wool, warp and filling.

DOWN COMFORTS

At $3.75 each—Covered with figured sateen; corded edges; 6x6 ft.

At $5 each—Best American sateen covering; handsome designs; 6x6 ft.

At $8 each—China silk covered comforts of selected down; 6x6 ft.

Some fine imported comforts at prices up to $300.

Third floor.

Wash Dresses for Servants Dresses for maids and waitresses, made of the prettiest percales we could find, and especially intended to be worthy for holiday gift-giving. A large collection, and a good one.

$1 to $2.25.

Each dress is packed in a fancy box.

Holiday Gifts of Towels One of the practical things, deftly united with daintiness. The towels themselves form the practical part,—the packing of them in a holiday box, the daintiness.

Boxes hold six towels. Prices are $1.50 to $3.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

Army and Navy Officers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The following-named officers of the volunteer army have been honorably discharged: Second Lieut. Desha Breckinridge, Third Volunteer Engineers; Major R. Emmett Giffen, Chief Surgeon; Second Lieut. Alfred Hampton, Third Volunteer Engineers; Capt. Frank B. Denning, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry; Capt. Richard R. Whitehead, Fourth New Jersey Infantry; Second Lieut. William W. Gordon, Jr., Eighth Volunteer Infantry; Chaplain Charles T. Walker, Ninth Volunteer Infantry.

The following-named naval officers have been honorably discharged: Lieut. G. C. Clay, Ensign C. L. Smith, Passed Assistant Paymaster A. H. Colby, Assistant Paymaster W. F. French, Assistant Paymaster C. R. Wood, Assistant Paymaster J. A. Jamieson, Assistant Paymaster T. B. Connery, Jr.

Full-page portrait of Marcella Sembrich, prima donna, Metropolitan Opera House, NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE next Sunday. Other attractive features.—Adv.

BROOKE TO GOVERN CUBA

Will Control All Military and Civil Affairs in the Island.

LEE IS UNDER HIS AUTHORITY

New Commander to Organize His Staff and Forces and Assume Office at Once.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Major Gen. Brooke arrived in Washington from Fort Monroe to-day and was closeted for more than an hour in consultation with Secretary Alger. He then, in company with Adjt. Gen. Corbin, proceeded to the White House, and when he returned to the War Department it was formally announced that the President had designated him to be Military Governor of the Island of Cuba, a new post which carries with it all the control over the military and civil branches of the island formerly exercised by the Captain General under the Spanish régime.

Each of the six provinces of Cuba will have its own Military Governor, just as Gen. Wood is now Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, but all of these will receive their instructions directly from Gen. Brooke, who is to be in supreme authority on the island.

Thus in Havana, Gen. Ludlow will be Governor of the city, but answerable to Gen. Lee, the Governor of the Province of Havana, who, in turn, will be answerable to Gen. Brooke, the Governor of the island.

In answer to a question as to when he intended to assume his new duties, Gen. Brooke replied that he would proceed to Havana and take charge just as soon as he could organize his staff and forces. Such disturbances as occurred in Havana night before last, it is believed, may be expected to reoccur there and to happen in some of the other Cuban cities and towns. And as the United States is pledged to restore the reign of law and order to Cuba, Gen. Brooke will be under the necessity of providing an elaborate system of administrative machinery in order to hold the disorderly elements in check and secure a proper application of the laws.

Gen. Ludlow, the Governor of Havana, is already giving his attention to the organization of a semi-military force to take the place of the Orden Publico and Garde Civile, the Spanish police forces which maintained order in town and country. The repatriation of these forces recently has left the country, and particularly the City of Havana, exposed to an epidemic of crime.

OUTRAGES BY SPANIARDS.

Departing Soldiers Partially Sacked Santo Domingo and Beat Cuban Men and Women.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Attached to the protest sent on Tuesday last by the American Evacuation Commissioners to Capt. Gen. Castellanos against the violent acts of Spanish troops retiring from Santo Domingo and Batabano was a document signed by the Alcalde of Santo Domingo and other civil authorities and notable residents of the town. The document relates to incidents of Nov. 27, and was brought by messenger from Santo Domingo, near the north coast about 100 miles west of Havana. The facts were hitherto unknown to the Americans here, the telegraph connections at Santo Domingo having been destroyed, and letters from there being withheld by the Havana Post Office.

The Alcalde avers that the Colon Battalion, Col. Yaremilla commanding, partially sacked the town, beat Cuban men, and slapped the faces of Cuban women. Two or three hours before the time for the battalion to leave Spanish privates looted the general store of Marhiner Brothers and divided $2,000 in gold among themselves. They then went through the principal streets shouting out: "Death to Americans!" "Death to Cuba!". "Long live Spain!" and smashing doors of private houses and beating any men or women they could catch. A Cuban officer named Ochoa was nearly killed.

It is asserted that the Spanish officers did not restrain their men, and they are accused of having themselves broken the telegraph instruments.

The Colon Battalion arrived in Havana yesterday. While the soldiers were marching through Central Park an officer of the battalion ran to a group of Cubans who were standing on the sidewalk and called upon them to take off their hats. They would not do this, and he thereupon struck several of them with the flat of his sword.

In Obispo Street, just before the battalion reached the wharf, the Lieutenant Colonel, who was on horseback, harangued the crowd, glorifying Spain, and describing the Americans as pigs and dogs.

The battalion embarked on the Spanish transport Juan Forgas and sailed last night for Cadiz.

COLD STORAGE PLANTS IN CUBA.

Chicago Packers Seek to Develop Meat Consumption There.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—Chicago packers will spend a large amount of money erecting immense cold storage plants in Santiago, Havana, and Puerto Rico for the reception and storage of fresh meat. Within a fortnight cold storage experts will be sent to West Indian cities to look over the ground and prepare plans and specifications for the erection of the proposed plants.

Those intereated in the matter are P. D. Armour, G. F. Swift, Nelson Morris, and Thomas J. Lipton. Mr. Swift already has a small cold storage plant at Santiago, which he built during the war, and which was constructed from material sent from Chicago. A modern structure, which will accommodate 200 refrigerator cars of meat, will be built at Havana. This will be Mr. Swift's general supply house.

Thomas J. Lipton, the packer and tea merchant, has sent one of his London agents to Havana, where he will be met by a representative from the establishment in Chicago, and together they will visit the different cities of Cuba and fix on a location for a cold storage plant. Just how large a plant is to be erected by Armour & Co. is not definitely decided on yet, but plans that have already been suggested are on a large scale. One of the officials of a packing house says:

"While the natives of Cuba do not as yet require very much meat, we hope to educate them so that they will require more of our products, and then we shall have attained the end we desired and created a demand for our goods."

TO STOP A CUBAN SCHEME.

The President Interposes in an "Autonomist" Plan to Sell Valuable Franchises.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—From information received here it appears that the Autonomist Government of Cuba established about one year ago is making a strenuous effort to dispose of a number of very valuable franchises and concessions before the advent of the military government of the United States. These franchises and concessions include the right to construct and operate the central railroad line of the island, including eleven branches, and also a network of electric tramways for Havana.

The authorities first secured an agreement with Gen. Wade at Havana by which Spanish sovereignty over the island was to cease and formal occupation by the army of the United States begin on Jan. 1, 1899. Advertisements were subsequently prepared and inserted in a Havana newspaper asking for bids for these concessions and franchises, the same to be opened, and presumably the award made, on Dec. 29 of the present year, two days before the Government is formally turned over to the United States.

President McKinley, however, has put a quietus on the enterprise of the Spaniards, and has issued instructions to Gen. Wade, the Chairman of our Evacuation Commission at Havana, immediately to inform the officials of the Spanish Autonomist Government that the United States strongly disapproves of the proposed disposition of the concessions and franchises described, and to ask that all negotiations for the same be discontinued. It is considered probable that this hint will be sufficient, but, in case it is not, Gen. Wade's instructions are sufficient to meet any contingency. He is ordered to put a stop to these proceedings without any limitations on his authority in the premises. If necessary, there is no doubt that the principals in the scheme would be promptly arrested and imprisoned.

According to the terms of the advertisement in the case of the central railroads, the concession is to run ninety-nine years, and under it "the Government," it is stipulated, "will aid the concessionaire by guaranteeing an annual interest of 4 per cent. on the capital invested in the lines mentioned, besides all advantages granted to railroad companies under the laws of 1877 and 1880." The roads are also "granted exemption from import duties on material necessary for the construction and operation of the lines," and also "free cession of such lands belonging to the State or to towns as may be necessary in the construction and operation of the lines." "The maximum capital upon which the 4 per cent. interest is to be paid, and which will serve as a basis in letting the contract is fixed at 24,000,465 pesos." Bidders were required to deposit before bidding the sum of 200,000 pesos in gold to the Spanish Bank in Cuba, and a further sum of 1,000,000 pesos in gold as a guarantee.

"The Treasury of the Island of Cuba," it is declared, "will pay in gold to the concessionaire every three months the amounts due on the sections or lines in operation at the rate of interest guaranteed."

Nothing Is More Certain to Pay for Itself

Than a well managed Gas Range, not merely in Comfort, Convenience and Better Cooking, but literally in Dollars and Cents.

A Positive Saving in the Cost of Fuel.

CUSTOMS AND COASTING IN CUBA.

President McKinley Issues a Proclamation Concerning Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The War Department to-day issued three proclamations by the President.

All of the West Indies in the possession of the United States west of the 74th meridian is declared to be a collection district, with Havana as the principal port, and Matanzas, Cardenas, Cienfuegos, Sagua, Caribean, Santiago, Manzanillo, Nuevitas, Guantanamo, Gibara, and Baracoa as sub-ports of entry. An army officer is to be assigned to the port and sub-ports, with full power to deal with all customs questions, but the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint civilian Deputy Collectors, Inspectors, and other employes. Provision is also made for an Auditor at the principal port.

A similar proclamation applies to Puerto Rico, except that San Juan is named as the principal and Ponce and Mayaguez as the sub-ports.

It is also provided that United States vessels may engage in the coasting trade in Cuba, and that residents of Cuba may obtain permits from commanding army officers of the United States at ports, to engage in the coasting trade, providing they renounce Spanish allegiance. The coasting vessels shall carry a blue flag with a white union.

OUR TROOPS AT PINAR DEL RIO.

202d New York Men Greeted by the Population—Flag Formally Raised.

PINAR DEL RIO, Cuba, Dec. 13.—Gen. Davis, accompanied by his staff, a signal company, and a battalion of 400 men from the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment, arrived here by special train from Havana at 7:30 last night. The American troops were greeted at the railroad station by almost the entire population of the city.

The American troops are now camped on the site previously chosen for their accommodation.

The headquarters of Gen. Davis is at the Globe Hotel.

The ceremony of formally raising the Stars and Stripes over the City Hall here took place at noon to-day.

REFORMS IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Eaton Offered the Post of School Superintendent — Lieut. Davidson Chief of San Juan Police.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Dec. 13.—The Insular Cabinet has decided to secure an American Superintendent for the Puerto Rican schools. Gen. John Eaton, formerly United States Commissioner of Education, has been selected and sent for.

Lieut. Davidson has been appointed Chief of the San Juan police and Superintendent of Street Cleaning.

Owing to the complaints on the subject of the poor inland mail service, Inspector Robinson will take steps to reorganize it.

LONG TERM FOR GIDEON MARSH.

Former Philadelphia Bank President Gets 12 Years and 3 Months.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Gideon W. Marsh, former President of the wrecked Keystone National Bank, was to-day sentenced by Judge Butler, in the United States District Court, to an imprisonment of twelve years and three months, and to pay a fine of $500.

It was thought probable that Marsh might, when brought up for sentence, make a statement implicating others in the wrecking of the bank, but he merely informed the Court that his predecessor in the Presidency of the bank had left a defalcation of over $1,000,000, and that he (Marsh) had never profited a dollar through the bank's losses.

Marsh broke down in making this statement, and was unable to proceed further. He trembled perceptibly when sentence was pronounced, and the expression on his face told that he had expected much lighter punishment.

ALE BREWING THEIR RUIN.

Three Sachs-Pruden Stockholders Assign in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—In the United States Court this afternoon three members of the Sachs-Pruden Brewing and Ale Company of New Jersey, which failed several months ago, filed assignments. They are David Pruden, with liabilities of $20,000; Charles A. Snyder, $6,000, and Henry B. Pruden, $100,000. The assets show many shares of the Sachs-Pruden Brewing Company, which are declared worthless. Henry B. Pruden mentions $125,000 worth of the stock, which he quotes as worthless.

The debts are almost entirely with advertising firms, and a great many concerns throughout the country were victimized. The Cincinnati concerns caught are Lowman & Sons, Benjamin Cap Company, Edwin Alden, Menkal Borman, William Junger, Phil Volkert & Brothers, R. Rothschild Sons, United States Printing Company, and Albert Mayer. In addition, a number of small banks are losers. Quite a number of Dayton, Ohio, men are among the creditors of the concern.

Besides the personal indebtedness above mentioned, the Prudens are also liable on the debts of the Sachs-Pruden Company as stockholders. The liabilities of that company are about $92,000. The Prudens' reverses date from their effort to introduce the manufacture of English ale into this country. They had been previously in the ginger ale manufacturing business, and were on the high road to fortune when they branched out with the manufacture of beer and ale. The Sachs-Pruden Company and the ale and beer company were organized for these enterprises, and the Prudens sunk their money in them to the extent of many thousands.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. GARCIA.

Archbishop Ireland Preaches the Sermon in St. Patrick's Church, Washington—A Vast Crowd Present.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Escorted by two batteries of United States artillery, the funeral procession following the body of Gen. Calixto Garcia halted before the door of St. Patrick's Church, and the military guard grounded arms with a ring of metal on the hard, cold pavement. At the same moment the church bell tolled slowly and solemnly through the crisp Winter air.

Inside the church a vast crowd was hushed to perfect stillness. The altar was draped with black, and the candles stood in black sconces, except at the foot of the catafalque, where golden candelabra were placed. The silver-bound coffin, covered with the Cuban flag, was borne by a detail of artillerymen. To the left, in pews, sat the honorary pall bearers, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Gen. Lawton, Gen. "Joe" Wheeler, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Ludlow, Col. John Hay, Senators Proctor, Mason, and Money, and Senator Thurston, whose devoted wife lost her life less than a year ago in visiting Cuba.

The clergymen who officiated at the solemn high mass were: Celebrant, the Rev. Joseph McGee; deacon, the Rev. Charles Warren Currier of Baltimore; sub-deacon, the Rev. Clarence E. Woodman, C. S. P. The sermon was by the Most Reverend John Ireland, the absolution after mass by the Rev. George Doughtery, master of ceremonies, St. Augustine's, Washington, and there were present in the sanctuary the Right Rev. D. Sbaretti of the Apostolic Delegation, Mgr. Stephan of the Catholic Indian Bureau, the Rev. Dr. Rooker, Secretary of the Apostolic Delegation, and a number of other priests.

Archbishop Ireland touched upon the solemnity of death, its lessons and its encouragement toward a higher Christian life. Of Gen. Garcia's career and the future of Cuba, he said:

"His objects were the civil and political freedom of Cuba. He sought these ideals with absolute disinterestedness. Under such principles does God judge men. The eyes of the most high rest with complacency upon soldiers in different camps, for in different camps soldiers do their duty, as they understand duty. The soldiers of Cuba fought for the betterment of their country; the soldiers of Spain fought from devotion to Spain; the soldiers of America obeyed duty in obeying their country. It is in this spirit that we must look upon the history of battlefields and accept the arbitrament of the god of battles. Now that war is closed, peace and friendship should enter into our souls and reign between America, Cuba, and Spain. There now arise before us new responsibilities for America and new responsibilities for Cuba. For the Cubans there is opened the vista of liberty—the liberty to develop their own talents and the resources of their country. If they fail, the fault is theirs. Religious liberty will be theirs, and they must show themselves worthy of the Catholic faith and Catholic traditions. Catholic faith and Castilian blood have had a glorious history, and today they should not be unworthy of their highest feats in other ages. The friendship and the aid and the institutions of America are pledged to Cuba, and she must prosper if she profits by all her opportunities."

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to the National Cemetery at Arlington with military honors, where it was deposited in a vault to await removal to Cuba.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.

Edward S. Hayes, Saloon Keeper, Shot During a Quarrel by Former Red Cross Nurse.

Edward S. Hayes, proprietor of a Raines law hotel at Bleecker and Macdougal Streets, was shot and instantly killed about 5:30 o'clock yesterday by his younger brother, John D. Hayes, who was a Red Cross nurse during the recent war. The shooting occurred near the hotel.

According to the story told by witnesses, the man who was killed had been the aggressor, and the plea of John Hayes, who was arrested immediately after the shooting, is that he shot his brother in self defense. He did not deny the killing.

John had been night bartender for his brother since his return from the war in September. John Harris, who keeps bar at the hotel during the day, said that the two brothers had begun quarreling about 2 o'clock in the afternoon when John Hayes appeared at the place, and Edward used strong language to his brother.

Both men drank heavily during the afternoon. Edward accused his brother of "tapping the till," and about 5 o'clock the proprietor seized a club and started after John, who ran from the place and eluded his pursuer. Edward then returned to the bar and putting the club away picked up an ice pick and put it in his pocket. He waited for John, and when he saw him coming back rushed from the saloon.

The men met at the car tracks, and Edward struck John on the forehead with the ice pick, inflicting a slight wound. John then drew his revolver, shooting his brother in the head. As soon as he realized what he had done, John rushed into the saloon and cried to Harris:

"I have done it, but I couldn't help it."

He then threw the weapon over behind the bar. A few minutes later he was arrested and locked up in the Mercer Street Police Station. Acting Capt. Cooney says the prisoner confessed that he had killed his brother.

Alfred Wilkes, colored, and Joseph Phillipi are held as witnesses. Edward was forty-six years old, and a widow and two children survive him. John is thirty-three years old and single, and lived at 189 Bleecker Street.

Joseph Hayes, a third brother, says John has acted queerly ever since coming home from the war.

ROOSEVELT BUSY IN A SWEATER.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The procession of invited ones to Col. Roosevelt's home continued to-day. When not in conference, the Governor-elect was busied with his message. He worked clad in a sweater, as it was cold even in the house. Among those who saw the Colonel were George J. Smith, Chairman of the Ulster County Republican Committee, and G. B. Hasbrouck, Deputy Attorney General. Mr. Hasbrouck is an old personal friend of the Colonel, and was with him in the Legislature. Frederick Hallett, Max Stiner, and Ira G. Barrin called with reference to the appointment of the State Superintendent of Buildings.

Lispenard Stewart, Chairman of the State Prison Commission, had a long conference with the Governor-elect. It is said that Mr. Stewart outlined to Col. Roosevelt needed prison legislation, and that the information he gave will be embodied in the message. Madison Grant and Senator Horace White also obtained a hearing.

An intimation from Oyster Bay that Governor-elect Roosevelt has offered the place of Superintendent of Public Works to an engineer, who has declined it, but who is being urged to reconsider that determination, set the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to guessing yesterday. The identity of the Governor-elect's choice has been carefully concealed, but the fact that Willard D. Lockwood, a canal engineer, of Rochester, called on Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Monday directed attention to him as a possibility. George S. Greene, Jr., formerly Chief Engineer of the Dock Department, was also suggested as a possible object of the Colonel's favor.

President Taylor of Vassar to Lecture.

On Saturday next, at 8 P. M., in the great hall of Cooper Union, President J. H. Taylor of Vassar College will deliver the sixth of the course of lectures on educational topics, given under the auspices of the Board of Education. The subject of this lecture will be "The Education of Women."

Carlsbad.

This season of the year is the most suitable for the use of the well-known Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. Since five centuries it has been acknowledged by the medical faculty to be the best and most effective mineral salt for all ailments of the liver, catarrhal affections of the stomach, bile, bile pigment, gallstones, temporary and habitual constipation, &c.

Millions of people all over the world have been cured by the use of this celebrated spring, and it deserves to be made known to all suffering from above and kindred diseases who have not heard of it or used it before. It acts mildly without pain, and regulates the secretions of the stomach. The genuine imported Carlsbad Sprudel Salt has the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents for the United States, on the neck of every bottle.

Office, 152-154 Franklin St., New York.

CUTELIX

is perfection for the baby's bath, being free from the injurious ingredients necessary to make soap, and also stimulating and healing in an unequalled degree. Much depends on a healthy skin and you cannot be too particular in choosing baby's toilet requisites.

Sold by leading druggists.

CUTELIX COMPANY,
253 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE TOYS.

LOW PRICES.

Special Next Week:
FINE MAGIC LANTERNS WITH CINEMATOGRAPH EFFECT, MOVING PICTURES (ENTIRELY NEW), $5.00.

GEO. F. LANGENBACHER,
(Formerly Tibbals'),
BROADWAY & 12TH ST.
(Near Wanamaker's.)

$15 The New Overcoat THE "OLIVEDEN"
Made Only by Us.
A fashionable garment, single or double breasted, in Kenfington or Box Kersey, Melton and Belfast Frieze, silk, satin or cassimere lined. All seams triple lapped; finished with covered silk velvet collar. (No sweat-shop work.)
COHEN & CO N. W. cor. Nassau & Ann sts (Entire Building).

THE IDEAL IRON TONIC.
Builds up the System.
FERRATIN
"Feed the Blood."
TABLETS
FIFTY TABLETS IN A BOX. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

DESKS
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N.Y.

HAUSMANN CO.,
4 Fourth Av.
FINE CERAMICS
ANTIQUES,
VASES, JUGS, MUGS,
PUNCH BOWLS, ROMER GLASSES

Combine
Durability of Metal
with
Beauty of Bisque.
All progressive Dealers have them.
A. Vischer & Co., 7 Warren St.
Sole Agents, (Wholesale and Retail.)

ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR cast-off clothing, ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, silverware, &c. Mrs. COHN, 629 6th Av., 37th St.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal; lowest rates; confidential; no waiting. Potter Bldg., 38 Park Row, Room 201.

MOB'S JOKE ON A SHERIFF.

Invade a Jail at Liberty, Mo., and Dramatically "Lynch" a Dummy.

LIBERTY, Mo., Dec. 13.—A gruesome joke was played last night by a mob of 250 men upon Sheriff Hymer and Ernest Clevenger, a prisoner in jail on the charge of murdering John Allen and fatally wounding his cousin, Della Clevenger.

The mob invaded the jail and told Clevenger to prepare to die. Clevenger was too frightened to speak. Instantly a dark form was hurried out from the building, while a voice frantically pleaded for life, saying he committed the crime, but was drunk. A moment more and it was dangling from a limb. Sheriff Hymer was notified.

Not until he cut the supposed body down did he discover that it was a bundle of rags and straw.

Strange Deaths at Butte, Montana.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 13.—Five deaths which have occurred here are attributed to the sulphur and arsenic fumes arising from the smelters. Many people are leaving the city. A mass meeting has been called to consider means of abating the nuisance.

Fills Every Patient With Hope

Dr. E. A. Van Riper, of Circleville, Ohio, writes: "I am prescribing Johann Hoff's Malt Extract every day with best success. It fills every patient with hope. I have great faith in its restoring qualities." . . . . .

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

FARED WELL ON THE OBDAM

Few Complain of Treatment Received on the Transport.

GOOD FOOD AND PLENTY OF IT

Furlough Men Received Travel Rations and Some Did Not Want to Spend the Money.

The transport Obdam arrived in port on Monday night with a number of discharged and furloughed officers and men on board. The vessel left here on Thanksgiving Day, stopping at San Juan and Ponce, Puerto Rico, and Santiago, Cuba, where she discharged Quartermaster stores and took on board her passengers. There were in all of these 222 persons, including some civilians, nurses, officers, and privates, the latter for the most part members of immune regiments. Many of these were landed at Newport News on Sunday.

Yesterday morning a tug went down the bay to a point off Liberty Island, where the Obdam lay at anchor, and brought the others, about 110 officers and men, to this city, where they were landed at Pier 3. They then proceeded to the Army Building, where they received transportation and clothing. Although some of the men looked peaked and worn, and the majority of them looked as if they were thinly clad for this climate, none of them were ill enough to require hospital treatment, and all seemed anxious to start for home.

A report had gained currency that there was considerable suffering among the men on board the transport, principally owing to the fact that they were insufficiently clad. The transition from the warm climate to which they had become accustomed, to the freezing weather encountered since the vessel left Newport News, was so sudden as to cause the suffering to be acute. In spite of the fact that many of the men were discharged soldiers and under no obligation to be secretive, an investigation brought to light but a few men who were willing to make any complaint, and some of these admitted that their suffering was, to a large extent, due to their own carelessness.

Among the men who landed was Corp. Jesse V. Kelly of Col. Hood's regiment, the Second United States Volunteers. He was clad in a uniform of canvas and looked cold and miserable. He said that he had been unable to find any place in Santiago where he could purchase clothing suitable for a cold climate—that is, so far as the Quartermaster's Department was concerned.

"Most of us," he said, "were kept in the general hospital until just before the vessel sailed, and then we were put on board. I made inquiries about getting warm clothing, for I knew that it would be needed, but I was told that I would have to wait until I arrived here. My experience is that of several other men, and we would have been glad to have purchased clothing against our account had we had the opportunity. We had good food and plenty of blankets, so that after all, I guess there is not much of a kick coming."

The discharged men received in cash before they left Cuba the equivalent for their clothing account, amounting in some cases to as high as $25. One of these admitted that he could have purchased clothing in Cuba, but said he preferred to wait until he arrived here.

The Obdam was in charge of Capt. Michael, as Quartermaster, and among those who came north were Major Birmingham of the Ninth Regiment, United States Volunteers; Col. Osgood, who was Chief Commissary at Santiago, and Major Mason, who held a like post at San Juan. They expressed great surprise when they heard that there had been complaints.

Col. Osgood said that the furlough men had issued to them $1.50 a day for travel rations before they left Puerto Rico or Cuba, and that with this they could have lived as well as the highest officer on the ship, for the price of meals was but 50 cents each, and most of the men who paid $1.50 had a berth given to them. But he said they made arrangements with the steward to get their meals for 25 cents each, and they were in nearly every particular the same as those served to the officers and others fo. double the price.

George J. Wallace, the chief steward of the ship, gave out a number of menus, to show what the fare was on board during the trip. They were those that actually had been used and were for every day. Two of these, selected at random, and given below, show the dinner and breakfast bills. Dinner was served at 6 o'clock in the evening.

STEAMSHIP OBDAM, DEC. 4, 1898.

BREAKFAST.
Oatmeal.
Scalloped oysters. Codfish with cream.
Sliced tomatoes.
Beefsteaw. Lamb chops. Green peas,
Liver and onions. Broiled ham.
Eggs to order. Corned beef hash.
Boiled and Lyonnaise potatoes.
Rolls. Toast. Currant buns.
Oranges. Apples.
Coffee and tea.

STEAMSHIP OBDAM, DEC 8, 1898.

DINNER.
Soup.
Consommé. Ox tail.
Fish.
Boiled redfish, parsley sauce.
Boiled.
Corned pork and sauerkraut.
Entrées.
Mutton cutlets with green peas.
Fillet of beef a la Jardiniere.
Apple fritters.
Roast.
Ribs of beef. Turkey, cranberry sauce.
Vegetables.
Egg plant. Mashed turnips. Lima beans.
Boiled and mashed potatoes.
Salads.
Celery. Olives.
Pastry.
Sago pudding, lemon sauce. Plum and mince pies.
Italian cream. Small pastry.
Fruits.
Oranges. Bananas. Apples.
Raisins, Nuts, Figs.
Coffee and tea. Crackers and cheese.

Said Major Birmingham: "There seemed but one trouble on this ship, and that was that the men were too well treated. They had the whole run of the ship, and there were no distinctions. I have seen privates crowd officers out of the cabins and the berths, but there was no complaint, and all went on the plan that first come should be first served. I heard some of the men complaining about thin clothing, and I demanded of one to see his discharge papers. These showed that he had received $118.18 before leaving Cuba, which included $22 clothing money. There was any quantity of heavy clothing, overcoats, woolen underwear, and the like at Santiago, sent there for just such emergencies.

"It is an outrage that men treated as these were should have any complaints to make. Of course there are malcontents everywhere, and I overheard a conversation several days ago between some of them in which the scheme was being hatched to send on a telegram in advance alleging illtreatment, so that when the ship arrived here there would be a lot of sympathizers on the dock. I imagine that is where the story originated. The telegram, if one was sent, was probably dispatched from Newport News."

As soon as the Obdam is overhauled she will start for Savannah, and will be used to transport troops from that port to Havana. She had been scheduled to sail from this port for Puerto Rico and Cuba next Wednesday, and her place will be taken by the Berlin, which has been ordered here from the South.

ANXIOUS TO RETAIN DR. ABBOTT.

The Younger Element of Plymouth Church to Urge Him to Remain.

That element in Plymouth Church which is hostile to the attitude of the leading members on the subject of Dr. Lyman Abbott's resignation is to hold a meeting tomorrow night to take action. The people who assert that the leaders have not excited themselves to overcome Dr. Abbott's determination to withdraw are found chiefly among the younger members of the church, who cannot reconcile themselves to the idea of losing their famous pastor. Although Thomas G. Shearman and Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond explained at the church meeting held two weeks ago that it would be discourteous and unkind to insist on the withdrawal of the resignation, when Dr. Abbott had declared that his health depended on his leaving the pastorate, this element believes that the doctor can be induced to stay.

The call for the meeting has been sent out by Dr. Edward Everett Cady, Darwin J. Meserole, Henry Sanger Snow, and others. The plan which will probably be adopted will be to propose that Dr. Abbott continue to preach, while all other pastoral work is taken off his hands. Even if he preaches only one sermon a Sunday, the younger element will be satisfied, provided he can be retained as pastor. The other party, which believes that it is useless to oppose Dr. Abbott's wishes, contains most of his intimate friends.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N. Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

FOR YOUR HEALTH'S SAKE

study what you drink, and be careful of fiery, impure and immature liquors. They will do more harm than good to your constitution. There is nothing but healthy satisfaction in the purity and delightful flavor of

OLD VALLEY WHISKEY

a special blend from the best Rye Whiskies distilled. None better, none purer. Perfectly matured and fit for the most fastidious. Recommended by physicians solely on account of its wholesome purity and strength.

For Sale by all Reliable Dealers.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.
NEW YORK.

BICYCLE SPEED RECORDS.

Figures Accepted Up to Date by the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—Chairman Mott of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board, to-day issued a bulletin showing all the professional records accepted by the Racing Board up to the present time.

The competition, standing start, professional record for one-third of a mile is held by F. E. Schefski, who did the distance in 45 seconds. Fred Sims holds the half mile, with 56 3-5 seconds; C. R. Coulter the two-thirds, with 1:21 1-5, while "Jimmie" Michael did the mile in 1:49, and holds the records for everything from that up to twelve miles, when "Tom" Linton takes it up, and holds the banner from that up to twenty-four miles, which he did in 40:58 4-5. The twenty-five-mile record is held by H. D. Elkes, at 42:42; the fifty-mile by Frank Waller, with 2:11:09 3-5, and the 100-mile by T. A. Barnaby, who made it in 4:33:52.

The record for the mile, flying start, unpaced, is 1:55 4-5, made by W. W. Hamilton, who also holds all records in this class from six to twenty-five miles. Fred J. Titus holds the three, four, and five mile records, the latter having been made in 11:05 1-5. John Lawson is the holder of the fifty-mile record, with 2:16:03, and Charles W. Miller has it for 100 miles, with 4:59:27 4-5.

In the same class with pacers Major Taylor holds the one-mile with 1:31 4-5, and everything else up to ten miles, when Michael takes it up, having done the distance in 18:33 1-5. He also holds all records up to twenty-five miles. The latter is held by Lucien Lesna, who did it in 49:09 2-5. Harry Elkes holds all records in this class from twenty-six to thirty-five miles, and Frank Waller from that up to 100, having done the latter in 4:52:14.

The time records are as follows: One-hour flying start, paced, 34 miles 1,220 yards, H. D. Elkes; standing start, 31 miles 1,450 yards, James Michael; flying start, unpaced, 25 miles 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton; 24 hours, 323 miles, Schreyer G. Meiskell.

Among the amateur records are the following: Standing start, competition, one mile, W. G. Robertson, 1:59; five miles, Harry A. Gibson, 9:43 1-5; ten and twenty miles, Forest H. Wilson, 21:47 4-5 and 43:37; twenty-five miles, Fred Beauregard, 50:04 4-5; fifty miles, A. A. Hansen, 2:06:30 1-5.

STARK'S BRILLIANT BILLIARDS.

He Makes an Average of Ten in His Game with G. E. Hevner.

J. Byron Stark played a sensational game yesterday afternoon in the National amateur 14-inch balk-line tournament, in progress at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, defeating G. E. Hevner by a score of 300 to 137, and averaging 10, within a fraction of the amateur record for this style of game. His highest runs were 43, 35, 26, and 24.

The evening game resulted in a surprise, F. Poggenburg, one of the favorites, being defeated by J. A. Hendrick of New Haven, who up to last night had not won a game. The game was long drawn out and uninteresting. The score was 300 to 236. Seventy-five innings were required to decide the game.

PROPOSED BILLIARD TOURNEY.

Schaefer Likes Slosson's Offer and Condemns Ives's Tactics.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The proposition made by Slosson to play a sweepstakes tourney at balk-line billiards in New York, meets with ready acceptance as far as Schaefer is concerned. Concerning the proposition made by "Gentleman George," he said:

"Why, I'm more than pleased at the proposition, and I think it is fair in every sense of the word. All I want is to play billiards, and I'm ready any time to play or enter into any proposition to play.

"Of course, the objection raised by Ives is not unexpected. He apparently has no desire to play billiards, and makes counter propositions to everyone, which he knows will not be accepted. He has assumed the rôle of dictator and means to play the part. This, too, in the face of objections from friends and admirers."

New Yorker Dies in Waterbury.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 13.—George Newton, sixty-five years old, agent of the Albany Brewing Company, died this evening at the Scoville House. His home was in New York City.

The Fairfax Cannot Be Saved.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 13.—All hope of saving the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company's steamer Fairfax, on Saw and Pigs Reef, has been abandoned.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Hunyadi János

PREVENTS HEMORRHOIDS and CURES CONSTIPATION

GET THE GENUINE.

Hunyadi János

WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

ANNUAL BASEBALL MEETING

Decision that St. Louis Controversy Be Settled in Court.

LOCAL CLUB RETAINS CARRICK

Cincinnati Makes Offer for Rusie, but No Trade Is Made—Day May Be Managing Director.

For the first time in three years the annual meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs took place in this city yesterday. The magnates met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel shortly after noon, and for the next two days everything pertaining to the National game will be discussed. The rumors of changes and other matters of importance that were freely discussed during the past two weeks brought out players and managers from all over the country.

The first thing on the schedule was a meeting of the Board of Directors. The board is made up of President Young, A. Reach, Harry Von der Horst of Baltimore, J. Earl Wagner of Washington, W. W. Kerr of Pittsburg, Harry Pulliam of Louisville, and a representative of the St. Louis Club. B. S. Muckenfuss, appointed receiver of the club last year, and "Chris" Von der Ahe, who insists that he has the franchise and is still at the head of the club and that Muckenfuss only has charge of the buildings on the St. Louis grounds, went into the meeting. When it was called to order both men claimed the St. Louis representation.

"I have papers to show my right to sit," said Von der Ahe, when the question arose as to who should represent the club.

"So have I," replied Mr. Muckenfuss.

Then, before the men could get into an argument, it was voted to adjourn and leave the question to the general meeting to decide.

The general meeting began shortly before 4 o'clock. Every club President with the exception of Andrew Freedman was present. His vote was cast by A. H. Soden of Boston. Those present at the meeting were Harry Von der Horst and Edward Hanlon, Baltimore; A. H. Soden, Boston; C. H. Ebbets and F. A. Abell, Brooklyn; A. Reach and Col. J. I. Rogers, Philadelphia; F. De Hass Robison, Cleveland; James A. Hart, Chicago; John T. Brush, Cincinnati; J. Earl Wagner, Washington; Harry Pulliam, B. Dreyfus, and C. B. Dehler, Louisville, and W. W. Kerr, Pittsburg. Von der Ahe or Muckenfuss were not present. Their case was taken up and for nearly two hours the magnates talked behind closed doors, and finally decided, to avoid legal complications, that Messrs. Muckenfuss and Von der Ahe must settle their controversy in the Missouri courts. In the meantime both Muckenfuss and Von der Ahe will have a seat in the meeting, but no vote.

The meeting adjourned after taking this action so as to enable the National Board of Arbitration to meet and decide the case of Pitcher William Carrick of the New York Club, who played in five games last season and won four. Carrick left the Newark Club when it failed to pay him his salary, but the Newark Club claimed that he had not been given his release. Edward E. McCall was present to represent the local club. The board decided that the Newark Club, when it failed to pay Carrick his salary, forfeited all right to his services.

The League went into session again at 10:30 o'clock, and had not yet adjourned at midnight.

It was said during the afternoon that John B. Day will soon become the managing Director, and when the League convene to-day he would cast the New York club's vote, despite all reports to the effect that A. H. Soden would represent the club during the entire session. Mr. Day would not discuss the Rusie-Meekin-Gleason matter, but others said that to dispose of these men would break up the team.

The Cincinnati club is after Rusie, as is the Philadelphia club. The latter would also like to secure Gleason. "Buck" Ewing of the Cincinnati team is said to have offered Pitcher "Jack" Taylor and a bonus for Rusie, and then offered Breitenstein and an outfielder, but all these offers were refused. After this it is thought by many that the New York club will decide to keep Rusie and Gleason and sell or trade other players.

Harry Pulliam said that Fred Clarke was not for sale, but that the entire Louisville Club was. He said that George Vanderbeck, representing a Detroit syndicate, had offered $45,000 for the club, but that it would not be sold for less than $50,000. Mr. Vanderbeck is expected to-day, when his option expires. The league, however, will have a say in this matter, and unless it sanctions a transfer the sale cannot be made.

Early in the day a report was circulated that the circuit might be cut down to ten cities, the league buying out the Louisville Club and transferring the Cleveland Club to St. Louis. The magnates would not discuss this question.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds. Purse. Five furlongs. Ballister, 118 pounds, (Piggott,) even, won; Judge Wofford, 115, (H. Shields,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Fermo, 108, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Wood Robin, Glengabar, Earl Islington, Watossa, and Britomartis also ran. Tirade left at the post.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. One mile. Daisy F., 92 pounds, (McNickells,) 3 to 1, won; Imperious, 92, (J. Ward,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Pat Morrissey, 107, (N. Turner,) even, third. Time—1:41¾. Ockturuck, Prince Blazes, McFarlane, Hohenlohe, and New Moon also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Joe Ullman, 119 pounds, (L. Reiff,) 4 to 5, won; Ferrier, 122, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Kamsin, 119, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:08½. Cavallo, Cherrystone, and Sweet William also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Buckwa, 102 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; Our Climate, 104, (Rutter,) 12 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Rubicon, 110, (Piggott,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:41¾. Paul Griggs also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Five furlongs. Miss Rowena, 111 pounds, (Piggott,) even, won; Mary Black, 104, (J. Reiff,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Valencienne, 99, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:00. Little T. T. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Libertine, 113 pounds, (H. Shields,) 4 to 1, won; Mamie G., 101, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Hardly, 101, (W. Martin,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Frohman, Ping, Benamela, and Yankee Doodle also ran.

600 KEGS OF POWDER BLOWN UP.

A Mill at Moosic, Penn., Wrecked but No Lives Lost.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 13.—The barrel mill at the Moosic Powder Works, containing 600 kegs of blasting powder, blew up at noon to-day. The workmen were at dinner, so no lives were lost.

The mill, which was considered the finest in the State of its kind, was wrecked, but the engine and part of the machinery remain intact. General Manager Hutchings estimates the loss at about $7,000. Other buildings in the yard were damaged. A large piece of a cogwheel weighing about 80 pounds was thrown into the adjacent town of Moosic, and on Main Street, just in front of Manager Hutchings's residence. Many of the stores and hotels suffered much breakage of window glass. A large piece of scrap iron fell within twenty feet of a man in Fourth Street, and tore off a fencetop. A heavy transom fell upon a young lady as she was passing out of the front door of a house on upper Main Street, and bruised her shoulders.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Read! Come during the morning. All who are economical with their time will find shopping easier in the forenoon.

Read!! Beginning next Thursday the Macy stores will be kept open during the evening till Christmas. Come, enjoy the sights.

Read!!! Those who come in carriages will find 13th street the best approach to the store during these crowded days.

Read!!!! Our restaurant on fourth floor is a pleasant place, new French chef, quick service, modest prices.

You may have one or twenty presents to buy, and come here without a single clear idea. The merchandise on view appeals to every need, and idea will follow idea with marvelous rapidity. That's not all. Oftener than not the "appropriation" made for gift things will not be exhausted when you've chosen and paid. At Macy's you frequently secure two presents for the amount you thought one would cost.

Macy's Candies.

Impure Candy is a menace to Health. However, there are those who manufacture Candy according to the modern doctrine that that method of creating results is the most philosophical which involves the least expenditure of force, time and money. We make every pound of candy sold beneath this roof. Our factory, 797-801 Greenwich street, is open to every chance visitor.

The widely spread practice of cheapening by processes of adulteration, substitution, "fulling," extension, subtraction or what not, finds no favor here. The policy that tolerates such conditions deserves severest censure and reproach.

Test our lowest priced Candy; probe the quality of each ingredient. We submit the case to your intelligence and your notions of economy.

Almond paste Bon-Bons, flowers, fruit and vegetable shapes; per pound, 59c.
Walnut Bon-Bons, especially fine; per pound, 36c.
Special Chocolate Creams, none finer at any price; per pound, 34c.
Glace Nuts and Fruits, absolutely fresh; our price per pound, 33c.
Macy's Mixed Candy, of delicious quality; per pound, 24c.
Cream Peppermints, Cream Wintergreens, none purer at any price; per pound, 15c.

Rich Cut Glass, Sterling Silver Mounted.

Be a pessimist when you buy Cut Glass. Don't be influenced by airy boasts. Study the market, examine the displays, consider the facilities of competitors who invite your patronage and compare prices. That's the test—compare prices.

The Straus Cut Glass is at the pinnacle. The World's Fair judges gave it a medal; the Czar of Russia declares that his specimens of Straus Cut Glass are the most exquisite in the imperial palace, and thousands of American women praise it unstintedly.

The wonderfully low prices are possible because the Straus Cut Glass is the product of our own factory. The processes of cutting and polishing may be seen on the premises if you feel an interest in the beautiful art.

Sterling Silver mounted Cut Glass Berry, Fruit and Salad Bowls, several new patterns, among them shot bead borders, $6.87.

Sterling Silver mounted Cut Glass Berry, Fruit and Salad Bowls, large assortment of rare designs, $8.69, $9.97 and $12.97. Rococo Sterling Silver mounted Cut Glass Berry, Fruit and Salad Bowls, indescribably rich, $8.47, $11.47, $18.66, up to $44.06.

Sterling Silver mounted Cut Glass Claret pitchers, repousse border, choice of many effective and desirable patterns, $6.87.

Sterling Silver mounted Cut Glass Claret Pitchers, exclusive shapes, heavy mounts and brilliant cuttings, $13.83; $16.41, $29.66.

You will enjoy looking at our splendid exhibit of Sterling Silver mounted Cut Glass Decanters, Loving Cups, Flasks, Cigar Jars and Ice Tubs. In spite of the unusual fineness of these goods the prices are not extravagant.

Toilet Articles.

Hair Brushes, with entire sterling silver back, hand engraved, best quality bristles, $6.57.

Dressing Combs, to match the foregoing, $2.82.

Large ring mirrors, sterling silver back, to match the above, $12.19.

Sterling Silver Puff Boxes, hand chased, gold lined, large sterling silver handled puff, $12.49.

Sterling Silver Shaving Mugs, gold lined and very heavy, $13.74.

1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.

Occidental Rugs.

We know the values offered in our Rug department cannot be duplicated anywhere. Not only are our prices low, but the variety is large; that means easy choosing, easy paying for you.

Smyrna Rugs, 30x63 in., sold elsewhere at $2.95; our price $2.24.

Reversible Jute Smyrna Rugs, myriad colors, 7½x10½ ft., at $6.24, and 6x9 ft., at $4.69.

"Ne Plus Ultra" Rugs, 36x72 in., real value $8.00; our price $5.89.

Domestic Iran Rugs, beautiful Oriental colors and Persian designs, 9x12 ft., $13.68.

Smyrna Rugs, highest quality, 9x12 ft., worth $36.00; our price $27.94.

3D FLOOR, MAIN BUILD.

Oriental Rugs.

Trophies from the sunrise land. A prodigal display of authentic Oriental Rugs. Every one was personally selected by a member of the firm. The Rugs exemplify Eastern art and elegance; our prices illustrate Western thrift. Soft, mellow color tones; quaint, attractive designs.

Mohair Carpets, size 10.8x13.1; price $309.46.
Antique Khorisan, size 14.9x7.8; price $249.86.
Farrahan Carpets, size 17.3x12.1; price $184.76.
Antique Iran, size 6.2x12.9; price $99.46.
Antique Gaungis, size 5.6x9.9; price $47.34.
Antique Hamedia, size 11.2x6.2; price $42.99.
Antique Camel's Hair, size 9.5x4.9; price $39.76.
Antique Kazaks, size 3.6x7.0; price $18.89.
Antique Bokhara, size 3.3x3.9; price $15.99.
Antique Shirvan, size 3.4x4.8; price $14.99.
Hamedia Rugs, size 3x4; price $7.49.

3D FLOOR, MAIN BUILD.

Perfumery.

Our stock is comprehensive—inclusive. All the products of the world's best makers, including our own, are on the counters. Perfumeries that owe their odors to nature's most delicate flowers—violets, heliotropes, lilacs, roses, hyacinths, mignonette and all the rest of Queen Flora's fragrant buds and blossoms. Whether you prefer the imported or the American, we'll save you money.

Jewelry.

We have arranged and readjusted our Jewelry Department. It occupies twice its former space. The most attractive display of solid Gold and Plated Jewelry we've ever had is now ready for sharp-witted holiday buyers.

Women's Gold Watches, guaranteed. Waltham movements, exceptional values; $15.73 up to $28.64.

Women's Gold Watches, guaranteed Waltham movements, diamond case, various styles, $26.99 up to $35.85.

Women's Gold Watches, Swiss movements, plain backs for monograms, appropriate for Chatelaines, $19.94.

Men's Gold Watches, fine Waltham movements, hunting cases, great variety; from $24.94 to $52.94.

Remember the Macy guarantee. Bear it in mind when you come here for Jewelry. If our salespeople tell you it's Gold, Gold it is certain and sure—or you may bring the article back and get the money paid. This policy facilitates selling and relieves your mind of every worry and doubt.

The prices are astonishingly small.

1ST FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING. 6TH AVE. SIDE.

Fine Diamonds.

You may buy fine Diamonds from a score of reputable Broadway jewellers, but you will pay more than we charge, and our guarantee is as comprehensive and valid as theirs. We offer Diamonds at rates that prove price is prima facie guide to quality. You are free to apply the file or the sapphire test to our Diamonds. They'll stand the ordeal.

You can find Diamonds here without digging or sifting or risking. The richest Diamond field we know of.

Link Cuff Buttons in flat and dumb-bell designs, over 200 designs to select from, all prices beginning at $5.99.

Marquise, cluster, two stone, five stone and Fancy set Rings, ranging in price from $4.99 to $274.94.

Pearl Pendants in a large variety of exquisite designs, varying in price from $9.98 to $49.98.

Solitaire Diamond Rings, set with large brilliant stones, at from $24.94 up to $181.24.

Solitaire Diamond Earrings and Screws, set with fine stones, ranging in price from $5.98 to $198.61.

THEY FLED TO CALIFORNIA.

An Eloping Pair from Boston Indicted for Alleged Theft.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Anna L. McCarthy, seventeen years, and Thomas P. Kelley, twenty-five years, both of Brighton, eloped on Dec. 2, having, it is said, taken $2,018 from Francis McCarthy, the girl's father. They went to Chicago, and thence to California. Both were indicted by the Grand Jury to-day, and the police of San Francisco and Los Angeles have been asked to arrest them. Kelley was a street car conductor, and Miss McCarthy is the daughter of a Deputy Division Superintendent of the Street Department.

New Hampshire Publishers Assign.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 13.—The New Hampshire Democratic Press Association, publishers of The New Hampshire People and Patriot, daily and weekly, made an assignment this afternoon to George L. Danforth of this city. The papers are among the oldest publications in the State.

Suicide at Woodville, N. Y.

WOODVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Horace Miller, a hotel keeper, aged fifty, blew his head nearly off with a double-barreled shotgun to-day, owing, it is said, to business complications.

Population of New York State Prisons.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—Official reports show that the total population of the State penal institutions is 3,309, divided as follows: Sing Sing, 1,341; Auburn, 986; Clinton, 908; Woman's Prison at Auburn, 73.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

JULIUS ABLOWICH, ALFRED ABLOWICH, AND ISRAEL ABLOWICH, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JULIUS ABLOWICH, ALFRED ABLOWICH and ISRAEL ABLOWICH, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 22, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

JOHN M. FICKEN AND GEORGE H. FICKEN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOHN M. FICKEN and GEORGE H. FICKEN, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York County, on December 23, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

AMUND JOHNSEN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of AMUND JOHNSEN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13th, 1898.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

LOUIS MENDELSON, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS MENDELSON, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 22, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ADOLPH KALMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ADOLPH KALMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 5, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

THOMAS J. JENKINS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of THOMAS J. JENKINS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, New York County, on December 27th, 1898, at one o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 12th, 1898.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

JOHN PALMER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOHN PALMER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

CHARLES PARKS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CHARLES PARKS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 22, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

FRANK A. PETELER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FRANK A. PETELER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13th, 1898.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

JOHN SUGENHEIMER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOHN SUGENHEIMER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

CHARLES WOLF, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CHARLES WOLF, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York County, on December 27, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 9th, 1898.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDONNELL, plaintiff, vs. DELIA HALPIN, John Delaney, Sarah Delaney, widow of Bartholomew Delaney, deceased; James Delaney and Mary Delaney, children of said deceased; Mary Delaney, widow of James Delaney, deceased; James Delaney, her son; Sadie Delaney, his wife; Annie Finnerty and Jeremiah Finnerty, her husband; Phillip Delaney, Maurice Delaney, William H. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Galnor, deceased; Edwin Haynes, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of William Haynes, deceased; the people of the State of New York, and all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any, of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 22d, 1898.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants "all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any, of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees, or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to plaintiff":

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 10th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on December 12th, 1898.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS, plaintiff, against CLARENCE ANDREWS, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated New York, Oct. 5th, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City and County, N. Y.

To the defendant Freeman D. Marckwald: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable William N. Cohen, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of October

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OUR COLONIAL SERVICE.

We have had plenty of reason to find fault with much of the work of the War Department, but the assignments to semi-civil duty from among the officers of the army have on the whole been excellent. In Santiago, in Puerto Rico, and now in Havana, men of marked fitness have been selected, and the work they have already accomplished is the most encouraging feature of the whole vexed problem presented by our victory in the war. Gen. WOOD in Santiago, and Gen. LUDLOW as Military and Civil Governor of the still more important and difficult post of Havana, meet novel and exacting requirements in an admirable degree.

It is the opinion of expert observers who have had considerable opportunity for observation and study in the islands of the Antilles that the success or failure of the work we have undertaken there will depend more upon the character of our appointees to posts of authority than upon all else. The people are unaccustomed to our methods of government. They have little or none of the habit of orderly and law-abiding conduct which among us is found with the utmost individual energy and enterprise. They are used to either tame submission to a régime at once arbitrary and minute, or to resistance ranging from conspiracy to insurrection. Neither the Spanish party, which enjoyed the favor of the Government, nor the opposition party, which sought its overthrow, had confidence in its justice and impartiality, and could not have. The very limited functions of government that are ample for our own communities would seem to them a proof of weakness, unless they were exercised by officers who would both compel respect and invite confidence. The personal characteristics of the agents in whose hands the delicate task is to be placed will be more impressive, more influential for good or evil, than even the principles by which they are in theory guided.

We are extremely fortunate to have at the outset army officers for the initiation of American control. These gentlemen are trained in a severe school to the exercise of responsibile authority. They are accustomed to command, but to command under strict respect for law, and under a military system which, happily, combines firm discipline with high standards of justice. Their motives have been formed under the influence of traditions which it is no exaggeration to call lofty. And in the long period of almost complete peace since the war for the Union a large part of their duties have been practically of a civil nature. As a rule the officers of the regular army are men of ability and character, and what is of no small importance, their manners are those of self-respecting and considerate gentlemen. They will, as we have said, compel respect and invite confidence.

There is no reason why those in the civil service of the United States to be employed in our dependencies should not have substantially the same character as the army officers who are first assigned to duty there. All that is required is impartial selection for fitness and retention and promotion depending on efficiency and character only. These conditions would make of the civil service a career somewhat like that open to the officers of the army. The pay should be higher, because the duties are more varied and because the civil service can never be so attractive in the distinction it confers as the military service. But high pay would be required only for the responsible officials, and, measured by the value of the work it would secure, it would be very economical.

In the character of our "colonial" civil service lies the real secret of the future of "expansion."

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE CANAL.

In accepting Senator HOAR's amendment to the Nicaragua Canal bill Senator MORGAN gives his assent to the principle that the canal is not to be entirely open and neutral. The Massachusetts Senator objected to the bill as drawn on the ground that it made the United States guarantee that the canal should be "a part of the open public sea, the common highway of nations." While denying that this was the purpose of the bill, his understanding of it being that it would forbid the use of the canal to any nation at war with the United States, Senator MORGAN said he was willing to accept any amendment to make the meaning of the language unmistakable. Senator HOAR then proposed and Mr. MORGAN accepted an amendment to Section 20 making the canal an open highway "except as to nations at war with the United States."

This is the exact opposite of the principle of neutrality embodied in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850 between England and the United States and of the treaty of Constantinople guaranteeing the complete neutrality of the Suez Canal. Article II. of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty provides that in case of war between the contracting parties, vessels of either traversing the canal shall be exempt from blockade, detention, or capture by the other; and Article V. provides that the canal shall be "forever open and free." Senator MORGAN believes the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be virtually abrogated, and we are of the opinion that it will not prove to be an obstacle to our control of the Nicaragua Canal. Article II., however, shows the view held by the two nations half a century ago as to the neutrality of the canal under joint control.

The treaty signed at Constantinople in 1888 by the representatives of France, Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Spain, Holland, and Turkey guaranteeing the neutrality of the Suez Canal exemplifies in its highest manifestation the modern commercial spirit which puts the interests of nations at peace above the interests of nations at war. The Suez Canal is as open and neutral at all times as the Atlantic Ocean. We quote its provisions:

"Article 1.—The maritime canal of Suez shall be always free and open, in time of war as well as in time of peace, to all ships of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag.

"Article 2.—The high contracting parties agree to respect the equipment, the property, the constructions, and the works of the maritime canal and of the fresh-water canal.

"Article 4.—The maritime canal remaining open in time of war as well as in time of peace for the free passage even of the ships of war of belligerents, according to the terms of Article 1 of the present treaty, the high contracting parties agree that no right of war shall be exercised nor any act of hostility or any act whatsoever having for its object the hindering of the free navigation of the canal shall be committed in the canal or its ports of access, or within a radius of three marine miles of those ports, not even if the Ottoman Empire shall be one of the belligerent powers."

The principle of absolute neutrality is still further established by provisions forbidding ships of war of belligerents to take on coal or provisions in the canal beyond a strictly necessary amount, or to leave Port Said within twenty-four hours of the departure of one of the enemy's ships of war; and it is agreed that no fortifications shall be erected.

This treaty protects the commerce of the world from the great loss and inconvenience that would be entailed by the closing of the Suez Canal every time Great Britain or Turkey went to war with each other or with any other power. The Nicaragua Canal bill with Senator HOAR's amendment permits us to close the canal to the ships of any nation with which we may be at war. We doubt whether many of the Senators who heard this amendment read understood its meaning and practical effect. The limitation of our right of closing to the ships of nations with which we are at war is quite worthless. The amendment really gives our Government the lawful right to close the canal to the commerce of the world, even to our own.

If we are at war with Great Britain, this bill, which defines our powers of control, gives us the undoubted right to exclude her ships from the canal. We are not restricted as to the means we may employ. We should, of course, use force sufficient to make the prohibition effective. If, therefore, the Blake attempted to force the passage of the canal going west and we met her with the Oregon coming east, there would be a fine and curious naval engagement somewhere along the ditch, and one or both vessels would be sunk; or we might blow up the summit level cut with dynamite. In either case the canal would be for a long time completely closed to the trade of the world, to its great loss and annoyance.

It is a grave question, big, it may be, with the fate of nations. At first thought it may seem that we ought by all means to retain the important advantage over the rest of the world which Senator HOAR's amendment appears to give us. But we might burn our own fingers terribly. After we had blown up a lock or a cut to prevent the enemy's fleet from going to bombard San Francisco, what if our Navy Department found itself suddenly called on to transfer the Pacific Squadron to Atlantic waters to defend New York?

The tendency of these modern times, the growing usage among nations, is to make belligerents do their fighting in such a way as to cause the least inconvenience to other countries. In other words, the modern world has concluded that peace, not war, is its chief interest and normal condition. It is trying to confine the ravages of war within the narrowest possible limits. We shall be wise if we let our canal policy be shaped by this modern spirit and tendency. The world will be less inclined to object to our exclusive control if we decree the absolute and permanent neutrality of the canal. We ought to look upon it as a commercial enterprise, not as a war measure, and so order our control that if ever our sea power must make use of the canal in time of war, the ships of peace shall be unhindered in their passage.

FATHERLY CITY GOVERNMENT.

Mayor SAMUEL M. JONES of Toledo believes that the Government of a city should be a father to its people. It ought to do for them pretty much everything they want done.

Toledo owns a natural gas line. Mayor JONES tells the people in his annual message that the city ought to take charge of the business of lighting their houses and stores. The private gas companies offer to make a ten years' contract to supply gas at 20 cents a thousand feet, which is pretty cheap, but this makes no difference with Mayor JONES. He believes in paternalism.

The argument that private capital can supply the needs of the people cheaper than they can be supplied by the use of the public funds carries no weight with him. If the gas companies or the street railroad companies can maintain a service at less cost than the city, he protests, then why not farm out to private corporations the education of your children, the policing of your streets, and the management of your Fire Department?

This argument makes converts to paternalism of a great many young men who take up as a civic duty the study of the science of government. They see that corporations are greedy, and their sympathy goes out to the people. They immediately begin to demand the public ownership and operation of gas works and street-car lines. Intending to preach philanthropy, they blunder into Socialism and false theories of the public service.

The plainest general distinction between service that should be rendered by the Government and service that ought to be left to private enterprise lies in the universality of the demand. Water, schools, police protection, protection from fire, clean streets, and public sanitation are things of primary and universal necessity. Since they are for the common use and enjoyment, since everybody must have them, it is just that everybody should be taxed to supply them. Houses, too, are of universal necessity, but the city cannot undertake to supply that need, because, while the people are content to use the same kind of gas, the same street cars, to drink water from the same source of supply, and to trust the protection of their persons and property to the same Police and Fire Departments, they are not content to live in the same kind of houses.

Gas is not of universal use or necessity. Thousands of people use lamps. Some use candles. A good many use electric lights. The street cars are not used by everybody. The rich use their carriages and the poor go on foot. It is not just that the rich man depending on his electric light and his carriage or the poor man depending upon his candle and his legs should be taxed directly or indirectly for the benefit of those who use gas and ride in street cars. It would not be strictly justifiable even if the public operation of gas works and street-car lines could be made a source of profit. In the great majority of cases they would be a source of loss and scandal.

THE ENGLISH LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The crisis in the Liberal Party of England, which our London correspondent foreshadowed on Sunday last, has been suddenly rendered acute by the letters of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT and Mr. JOHN MORLEY.

These letters, which seem to leave the Liberal Party practically without recognized or responsible leadership, are so important that our readers will be glad to have the comment regarding them in London, which will be found very fully reported in our cable dispatches.

The chief American interest in this development of English politics arises from the effect that it may have upon the foreign policy of Great Britain. Apparently the retirement of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, even in the curious temper that he displays, must ultimately lead to the return of Lord ROSEBERY, and this statesman, with that firm support of his party that he will insist upon, may, if he arrives at power, be a much more energetic imperialist than Lord SALISBURY.

THE NOTE HOLDER AND THE DEPOSITOR.

Mr. CHARLES G. DAWES is the Controller of the Currency by grace of the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He seems desirous to earn a certain distinction in his office beyond that which would be derived by a patient and vigilant exercise of its important functions. The desire is entirely legitimate, but it is, perhaps, an indication of the peculiar form it takes in the mind of Mr. DAWES that he attaches to his annual report his signature in fac simile, as if his identity would not be adequately revealed by commonplace type. There is a certain analogy between this whim and the extraordinary amount of space he gives in the report to an argument against giving noteholders a first lien on the assets of banks.

This is a feature of two bills now before Congress, the general object and provisions of which have been indorsed by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is not, we should say, a matter of grave importance, and we fear that Mr. DAWES's discussion of it does not enhance its gravity. Mr. GAGE dismisses the suggestion courteously but very briefly. He says, in effect, that if a first lien for the note holder is objectionable, he might be given a pro rata lien with the depositor, and any shortage might be made up from a very small contribution annually from the solvent banks. An objection so easily and completely met hardly seems to justify the prominence given to it by its author. A score of pages in his report are disposed of by a dozen lines in the report of his superior in office (we suppose, at least, Mr. DAWES recognizes Mr. GAGE as his superior.)

There is one point as to what is due the note holder, as compared with the depositor, to which Mr. DAWES does scant justice, if, indeed, he may be said to do justice to it at all. This is the fact that the note holder cannot and the depositor can satisfy himself as to the solvency of a bank. The Controller says that it is not the habit of the depositor so to satisfy himself—which, we think, is rarely true—and that it is not easy. It may not be easy and it may not be customary, but no one can deny that it is possible. Any business man who should make a considerable deposit in a bank—not a deposit consisting of a loan from the bank, but one of money—without being satisfied that the bank was solvent, would get small pity from his fellows if he lost his money. But a note holder cannot do this; it is a physical impossibility without an expenditure of time and care that would be an intolerable tax on business. Indeed no bank currency that required this would obtain circulation in these days, if we could suppose that it could be authorized by Congress. As the rural rationalist said about infant damnation, "the people wouldn't stan' it." A bank note, to be currency, that is, to pass current from hand to hand, must be absolutely safe. A first lien on assets is justified by that requirement, and the great body of business men, who are bank depositors, not only would accept that preference, but would insist upon it.

Last evening an accident disabled the typesetting machines of a couple of the morning papers. Inferring that THE TIMES might also be inconvenienced, our neighbors of The Sun and The World promptly offered us aid from their offices. Though we were not obliged to avail ourselves of the offer, our hearty thanks are due to them for their thoughtful courtesy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—An act truly surprising—and most surprising, perhaps, because it is surprising at all—was performed by the Captain of the Quebec Line steamer Orinoco while on the trip to Bermuda from which he has just returned. When about half way to his destination there was sighted a water-logged and dismantled hulk. There is nothing remarkable or unusual about that, for helpless voyagers of the same sort are always drifting aimlessly over every one of the seven seas, and since the recent great storms they have been especially numerous in the North Atlantic. What is remarkable in this particular case is the fact that Capt. FRASER, the Orinoco's commander, was not content, as fully 999 Captains out of every 1,000 are, with assuring himself that there was no life saving to be done, but ordered out a boat as soon as he neared the derelict and stopped his engines until the wreck had been set on fire and its speedy destruction assured. This, of course, was simply the accomplishment of a plain and obvious duty—a duty that can be neglected only in defiance of common sense and self-interest, and yet a duty almost invariably ignored by Captains of the regular liners, and very rarely indeed attended to by those of "tramps" and sailing vessels. Why? Nobody knows exactly. Each of these officers is thoroughly well aware that when he passes a drifting wreck he leaves behind a menace to navigation little less grave than a hidden and uncharted reef would be. But the danger, for the time being, is over when the hulk is sighted and—time is money and everybody's business is nobody's. The same hulk is often seen from twenty vessels before it finally goes down of its own accord, and the twenty commanders report its position without realizing, apparently, that every one of them ought to be ashamed of himself for not doing what he could to lessen the perils of the sea.

—A bill introduced by Senator MCMILLAN, and now before the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, will, if passed, limit the height of buildings erected in Washington in a way displeasing, perhaps, to the owners of land, but eminently satisfactory to firemen, artists, and such other folks as, for one reason or another, are interested in "sky lines." The bill provides that structures not "fire-proof" shall in no case be higher than sixty feet if used as residences, or than seventy-five feet if intended for business purposes. Buildings of non-combustible construction can be more ambitious, but even they must be no taller than the street on which they stand is wide, and, if they front on open squares or avenues exceptionally broad, the builder of a place of residence must not top the sidewalk by more than ninety feet, while the business house cannot soar higher than 110 feet. These are decidedly modest limits, and they would certainly excite strenuous opposition from property owners in New York or other cities of the same character, where the convenience of commercial and professional life is of necessity the first consideration. Perhaps they are all right for Washington, however. It is right that aesthetic exigencies should receive much attention there, for the capital of the Nation ought to illustrate nobler—and more expensive—ideals than those of trade. But are tall buildings necessarily ugly? No architect will say so. It is all a matter of proportion, and, with foundations sufficiently broad and streets sufficiently wide, the proximity of roofs to heaven would not need any limitation.

—COLUMBUS has started on another voyage across the Atlantic, and Spain, the sensitive and the grateful, can congratulate herself on having saved his bones from sleeping any longer in the land which he gave her, but which she was not wise enough to keep. Well, afloat or ashore, in one hemisphere or another, COLUMBUS will not be forgotten. His coffin is no great loss to the New World and no great gain for the old one. He did his work better than his masters did theirs, and with the disappearance of the America which he discovered it is proper that he should return to the port whence he sailed so courageously.

NUGGETS.

At the Audubon Club.

"Clara sings like a mourning dove."

"Yes, and if anybody criticises her, she gets as mad as a wet hen."—Chicago Record.

Aristocracy of Dolldom.

"My doll can shut her eyes and go to sleep just lovely."

"Huh! My doll never goes to sleep at all; she's got insomnier."—Chicago Record.

Far Reaching.

Nelly—I don't see how getting one's feet wet causes toothache.

Jack—You don't? If you had ever had a tooth pulled you would know that the roots run clear to your toes.—Tacoma Ledger.

Up in Fractions.

Mamma—Bessie, how many sisters has your new playmate?

Bessie—He has one, mamma. He tried to fool me by saying that he had two half sisters, but he didn't know that I've studied arithmetic.—Tacoma Ledger.

TWO FAILURES.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

Two men set out on life's highway
To reach a certain place,
And one was "slow but sure," and one
Went at a lively pace.

The man who rushed with all his might
Along the rocky way
Soon left his friend behind, but fell
Beside the road one day.

The other, who was "slow but sure,"
Kept plodding on and on,
And reached the end, at last, to find
That what he sought was gone.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is the Christmas shopping which is the most popular amusement just how in society from Union Square to Thirty-fourth Street. The shopping district is crowded with carriages, and nearly every one in the fashionable world can be met on Fifth Avenue or Broadway or Twenty-third Street or Sixth Avenue during the afternoon. Yesterday Mrs. Ladenburg and her little daughter were inspecting the show windows on Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Ladenburg wore a braided tailor gown of black and a large black hat with plumes. Little Miss Ladenburg was in white, with cloak of eiderdown and fur. Mrs. Burke-Roche wore black, with a violet bonnet, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay was also in black, with a bonnet of black and white. Mrs. George Gould was in blue cloth and a Persian lamb coat, trimmed with sable; a black turban, trimmed with sable and magenta roses. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Miss Burden, Miss Atherton Blight, Miss Gerry, and Mrs. Henry Bloane were among the shoppers.

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The departure of Mrs. John Jacob Astor to-day on the Paris to pass the Winter at St. Moritz was not unexpected. It was announced in THE TIMES a fortnight ago. It seems that Mrs. Astor's little son needs an entire change of climate and that he is quite delicate, and Mrs. Astor, although not ill, has not been in the best of health this Autumn and Winter. Both Mrs. Astor and her little son are devoted to outdoor life, and the clear, dry climate of the Tyrol has been considered by the physicians to be better for them than the dampness which prevails on the Hudson or in New York City. Col. Astor will sail to join his wife and child in a few weeks, as soon as he can arrange certain business matters. There is still quite an American colony at St. Moritz, and among those who are there are Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane. The Winter will be quite gay in this Alpine resort.

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Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget have cards out for a dance on Friday evening, Dec. 23, at their home, 11 East Sixty-first Street, in honor of Mrs. Paget's brother, Payne Whitney. This will be a college dance, and the invitations will include many of the younger set and the débutantes of the season.

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The engagement of Miss Marie Huntington, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington of 49 East Twentieth Street, to Mr. Martin Van Buren, a son of Mrs. S. T. Van Buren of Edge Hill, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, has been announced. Miss Huntington is a very handsome young woman, who made her début in society a few seasons ago. She is a granddaughter of Daniel Huntington, the artist, whose portrait is to be on exhibition at the forthcoming portrait show at the Academy of Design.

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Since the display of the wedding gifts on Monday of Miss Josephine Brooks and Mr. Jack Livermore, who are to be married to-day at noon at Trinity Chapel, admiration at their lavishness and elegance has been widespread. The presents number at least two hundred and fifty, possibly more if a close account were taken. Silver has been the choice of many of the donors. The bridegroom's gift is an ornament for the hair, and will in all probability fasten the bride's veil of rare old lace to-day. The design it is a large pair of golden butterfly wings, that sparkle brilliantly with many diamonds which are closely studded over them. It can be used as a tiara. Another gift also to be worn on the wedding day is that of the Baroness Seillière, mother of the bridegroom. It is a superb diamond necklace of enormous brilliants. Among other gifts are ten loving cups, one of the most elaborate of these being given by Mrs. W. D. Sloane; a brooch composed of a huge pearl, surrounded by six large diamonds, from Mr. Eugene Higgins, uncle of the bride; a chest of table silver from Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks; silver candelabra from Mr. Reginald Brooks, the bride's brother; a gold watch, studded with diamonds, from Miss Lila Sloane; a gold centrepiece for the table from Mr. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., the best man; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, a golden vase, and a large silver portfolio from Miss Mabel Gerry. The wedding service this noon at Trinity Church will be choral, the full surpliced choir of the chapel taking part.

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One of the most charming and original breakfasts will be given to-day by Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood in honor of Mrs. Seabury Ford of Cleveland, Ohio, who has so frequently been heard in the production of "In a Persian Garden." The arrangement of the tables and decorations will be original and artistic. About fifty ladies have been asked, and after the breakfast there will be music and recitations by Mr. Belknap.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese are at Sherry's for the Winter. Mr. Breese will give a dinner on Dec. 21 to celebrate his birthday, and late in February he and Mrs. Breese will go to Aiken, and thence to Mexico.

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The second Tuesday dance took place last evening at Delmonico's. These are the dances under the patronage of Mrs. James L. Libby. Mrs. Thomas Diamond, Mrs. Joshua M. Varian, Mrs. Henry B. Slayback, Mrs. Henry C. Wilcox, and Mrs. William R. Hentz. The succeeding dances are set for Dec. 27 and January 10.

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There were several receptions yesterday, and among those who received was Mrs. Frank Dupignac, who gave her first day at 60 West Seventy-first Street. Mrs. Dupignac is introducing a daughter in society this year. Mrs. John Godfrey Moore and the Misses Moore also received yesterday. Mrs. William A. Perry, the mother of Mrs. P. Lorillard, Jr., will have an at home to-day at her residence, 7 East Fifty-sixth Street. Mrs. Perry will receive on Wednesdays in December.

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On the list of invalids is Mr. Philip J. Sands, who was quite ill last week, and in consequence thereof Mrs. Sands was unable to receive at the dancing class which met Saturday evening at Delmonico's, and which bears her name. Mr. Sands, however, has been improving during the week.

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Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss have taken a large apartment at Sherry's for the Winter, and they will give a reception on Jan. 4, for which many invitations will be issued. Mrs. Bliss was Mrs. Barnes, and she has two young daughters in society—the Misses Cora F. and Mildred Barnes.

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The Baroness von Muenchhausen, who was Miss Martha Washington Beckel, sailed on Saturday with her brother, Young Beckel, for Germany to join her husband, the Baron, to whom she was married last Tuesday. The Baron and Baroness von Muenchhausen will live abroad.

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Dinard is crowded with visitors for Winter. There has been given there a series of musicales at the new club, and they have proved very popular. At one of the last Mr. Pell Haggerty gave some rousing airs on the banjo, and Miss Duntze, the sister-in-law of Mrs. Henry Whitehouse, sang some French romances. Among the Americans who were present at the concert were Mrs. Ogden Jones, Mrs. Pell Haggerty, Dr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. McCrea.

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Among those sailing shortly for Europe from Boston are Col. Reginald Norman and his brother, Mr. Max Norman. They will pass the Winter on the Continent, going as far East as Egypt.

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Among those who were booked to sail yesterday on the Majestic was Lewis M. Rutherford, who goes abroad for the Winter; Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Ashmore, who return to their country home, at Esher, Surrey, England, to pass Christmas, and Hall Caine. These are in addition to the Earl and Countess of Strafford, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, and G. Lawrence Perkins, already given in THE TIMES of yesterday.

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Philadelphia has been talking all the week of the extraordinary display of diamonds made by Mrs. Anthony Drexel-Biddle at the opera in that city last Wednesday night. Among other precious stones, Mrs. Drexel-Biddle had the celebrated sun diamond, onced owned by Barney Barnato, the Kafir King. It is about the size of a large hickory nut, and cost a small fortune. It is one of the celebrated diamonds of the world. This jewel was purchased by Mr. Biddle at the time of Mr. Barnato's failure.

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To-day will be a busy one in society, as there are a number of weddings. That of Miss Josephine Whitney Brooks and Mr. John R. Livermore, which will take place at Trinity Chapel at noon, will be one of the fashionable events of the season. Society will assemble en masse to witness the nuptials of these popular young people. At 3:30 o'clock Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin, daughter of Mrs. James Gallatin, and Mr. George Kidder Davis, will be married at St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. There will be, of course, a large representation from the older set in New York, as the Gallatins are numbered among the Knickerbockers. Miss Jessica Watkins, daughter of Mr. Alfred Watkins, and Mr. Herbert Minturn Betts will be married at the Church of the Transfiguration at 3 o'clock. This wedding will not be on as large a scale as the other two, but among the guests will be many of the younger set.

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Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden in the loss of their little daughter Florence, who died yesterday. Mrs. Worden, who was Miss Emily Neilson of Philadelphia, is prostrated by the shock. Many condolences are also being extended to Messrs. William T. and Harry S. Eldridge of the Union Club on the death of their mother, the widow of John S. Eldridge of Boston, who died in that city on Monday.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

The Woman's Auxiliary Concert at the Astoria Fairly Well Attended.

The concert given in the ballroom of the Astoria Hotel last night in aid of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was the first important musical entertainment of the season to take place in the room where Mr. Seidl conducted the most pretentious concerts of last season. Whether any of those present felt the influence of the sad associations caused by Mr. Seidl's untimely death or not cannot be said, but it certainly took a considerable time for the admirable work of the vocal quartet heard in the first of the programme to arouse anything like enthusiasm.

The first number was Liza Lehmann's now very familiar "In a Persian Garden," sung by the original quartet, Mrs. Seabury Ford, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; McKenzie Gordon, tenor, and Carl Dufft, bass. Perhaps the best possible comment on the performance was that made by a poet who said to the writer: "It needs a small room with the lights turned down to give that work its proper effect." That is true. Miss Lehmann's music and Omar Khayyam's immortal verse sounded almost satirical in the garishly lighted hall among fashionably dressed people.

It was excellently performed. Mr. Gordon was out of voice, and Victor Harris, the accompanist, made an apology for him, but it was hardly needed. Mr. Gordon's voice failed him only in the last chord of the work. He sang "Ah, Morn of My Delight," as he always does, most poetically. Mr. Dufft made the customary hit with "Myself When Young Did Eagerly Frequent," and Mrs. Ford was as successful as usual with "I Sent My Soul Through the Invisible." Miss Hall also sang well, and Mr. Harris accompanied artistically.

The other artists who appeared were Mme. Sembrich and Leonora von Stosch, violinist. Mme. Sembrich sang "Ah, Non Credes," from "La Sonnambule," with her unfailing perfection of art, and, of course, aroused the chief enthusiasm of the evening.

The audience was a fairly large and in every way a representative one. The extreme cold and the fact that the week is unusually crowded with events combined to make the attendance smaller than had been expected. This did not, however, affect the receipts, as each patroness had sold her quota of tickets beforehand.

The boxes were all occupied, and among those in the boxes and seats were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Paget, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., ex-Gov. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the Misses Morgan, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, Miss Winthrop, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

There was little visiting among the boxes and seats during the entr'actes, but after the performance several suppers in the Astoria Palm Garden were enjoyed.

TO-NIGHT AT THE OPERA.

Wagner's "Die Walkure" to be Given —Van Dyck Will Not Sing.

The first of the famous Wagner operas, "Die Walküre," which will figure prominently in the forthcoming cycles to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, beginning Thursday evening, Jan. 12, will be presented to-night, beginning promptly at 7:45 o'clock, with a cast somewhat changed from the one originally announced. Ernest Van Dyck was scheduled to sing the rôle of Sigmund, but owing to a severe cold which is bothering him considerably, Andreas Dipple will sing the rôle. The cast in other details will remain the same. Herr Schalk will make his début as the conductor.

The repertoire as outlined thus far for next week will include the first performance this season of "Carmen" on Wednesday, with Mlle. Zelie de Lussan in the title rôle by arrangement with Charles Ellis; Albert Saleza as Don José, and Mme. Emma Eames as Machela. On Friday night "Lohengrin" will receive its first production.

Reports have been current that Mme. Lilli Lehmann had decided to remain abroad and would not become a member of the company this season. A cablegram from Mme. Lehmann received yesterday by Maurice Grau announced that she would sail from Southampton to-day on the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm. Mme. Lehmann will make her début in the rôle of Brunhilde soon after her arrival.

THE WOMEN'S STRING ORCHESTRA.

Its First Concert of the Season Given at Mendelssohn Hall.

The Women's String Orchestra, under the persevering direction of Carl V. Lachmund, is still working hard at the study of ensemble playing and is making progress. Its first concert of the present season took place last night at Mendelssohn Hall, and was attended by a good-sized audience. The orchestral numbers were the minuet from a serenade of Mozart, the adagio from the D major quartet, and a rondo by Haydn, Stange's "Nachtgebet," the quintet from "Die Meistersinger," and a suite for strings, harp, and horn, in which assistance was lent by Frank Höfer, hornist.

The soloists were Ovide Musin, the well-known violinist, and Signor Giuseppe Agramonte, tenor. M. Musin's numbers were Tartini's variations on a gavotte by Corelli, the largo from Lalo's Russian Concerto, and the violinist's own "Mazurka Romantique." The audience was highly delighted with M. Musin's work. The tenor sang a romanza from "Andrea Chenier." The orchestra was not at all unanimous in its performance of the Haydn adagio, but it played the minuet and the rondo with excellent spirit. It is pleasing to see young women trying so hard to do artistic work, and it is still more pleasing to be able to record that they are not striving wholly in vain. Mr. Lachmund gives evidence of being a careful and conscientious drill master.

Vaudeville at Proctor's.

Isabelle Evesson, an actress who has had her triumphs on the London as well as on the New York stage, is a star at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. She appears as the heroine of a brisk little play called "Winifred's Husband," by John Saunders, who supports her in the performance in the rôle of an audacious convasser of names for a directory. Winifred is an heiress whose crusty guardian refuses to let her enjoy her own wealth, therefore she employs a make-believe husband to help her exert her authority. Amusing complications ensue which enable Miss Evesson to employ some of her skill as an actress of comedy.

Henry T. Chanfrau, son of the eminent Frank Chanfrau, is also in the current bill, appearing in his father's famous rôle of Kit Redding, in a spirited excerpt from "The Arkansas Traveler." Sweet, the comical tramp musician, and Lizzie B. Raymond, the popular cornet player, appear in the olio.

A Son for Mme. Schumann-Heink.

A son was born to Mme. Schumann-Heink, the contralto of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, Monday night at the Belvedere Hotel. Mme. Schumann-Heink made her last appearance with the company four weeks ago in Chicago. Herr Schumann said last night that he hopeu his wife would be able to sing in three weeks. The couple have now eight children.

AFFAIRS OF THE FILIPINOS

Their Adjustment Is Being Considered by President McKinley.

A PROCLAMATION TO BE ISSUED

Repatriation of the Spanish Soldiers Likely to be Undertaken by Spanish Transatlantic Company.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The adjustment of affairs in the Philippines has been discussed at some length between the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War, though it has not figured very largely in the Cabinet councils. The present intention is to follow as closely as possible the course pursued toward Cuba and Puerto Rico. To this end, the first thing to be done is to repatriate the Spanish troops. No difficulty is apprehended as to those in Manila, but trouble may arise within the territory in the possession of the insurgents. It is not doubted, however, that the latter will eventually be induced to yield up their prisoners. To this end Gen. Otis, commandant at Manila, will issue a proclamation, announcing the President's desire to accord to the natives the utmost liberty of action, but exhorting them to refrain from acts of lawlessness. The proclamation will be similar in general effect to that addressed by Gen. Miles to the people of Puerto Rico. Its preparation will be delayed until the various members of the Cabinet can be consulted.

The Administration is disposed to afford the Spanish Transatlantic Company an opportunity to contract for the repatriation of the Spanish troops in question. This company has already engaged a number of steamers in addition to those used for transporting the Spanish troops from Cuba. The execution of this task must be undertaken at once.

The maximum time for the exchange of ratifications is six months, so that the ceremony must take place before the 11th of June. It may be interesting to know that a failure on the part of the United States Senate to ratify the treaty would not result seriously. None of the acts that have gone before would be necessarily recalled, and the United States Government would not relinquish any of its requests. As a high authority put it to-day, all that would fail would be the treaty.

ATROCITIES BY FILIPINOS.

Friars and Other Prisoners Said to Have Been Tortured in the Island of Luzon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The Manila correspondent of the Hongkong Press gives details of the shocking treatment of friars and other prisoners captured by insurgents in the northern part of the Island of Luzon.

Gen. Leybe, who was sent by Aguinaldo to attack the cities in the extreme north of Luzon, sent a report to his chief that he had brought the entire section raided completely under the control of the Filipinos. Leybe also reports the capture of 124 friars and lay brothers, many Spanish soldiers, with their arms and property, and silver and gold valued at $80,000.

The Press correspondent states that from Spanish sources have come reports of terrible atrocities committed by rebels, who are said to have looted the churches in the towns of Caigayan and Apairi. The correspondent says:

"The Bishop was subjected to the grossest indignities. The friars were beaten with sticks, kicked, and hung up in the torrid sun for several hours. The natives were forbidden to render the friars any assistance. During their greatest suffering, while hanging hungry and naked in the burning sun, Chinese and natives furtively supplied them with food and water.

"One aged friar was placed upon a saddle and jumped upon until blood poured from his mouth and nose. Another, it is said, clothed only in a rain coat, was carried in triumph for 200 yards and then cudgeled to death amid savage cries. Nuns in the convent were subjected to shameful treatment."

Spaniards to Leave Panay Island.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Iloilo, Island of Panay, Philippine Islands, reports the situation there unchanged. Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander there, is preparing to remove his troops to Mindanao.

BRYAN'S TONGUE AGAIN FREE.

Having Relinquished His Military Command, He Denounces Our Colonial Policy—His Opinions.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 13.—Col. William Jennings Bryan to-day relinquished the command of the Third Nebraska Regiment and will at once proceed to Washington and enter actively into the fight against expansion.

"Now that the treaty of peace has been concluded," he said, "I believe that I can be more useful to my country as a civilian than a soldier. My judgment is that our Nation is in greater danger just now than Cuba. Heretofore greed has perverted the Government and used its instrumental interferences for private gain, but now the very foundation principles of our Government are assaulted. We may believe that governments come up from the people,

OUTLINE OF THE TREATY

Probable Contents of the Document Signed in Paris.

SOME CONCESSIONS TO SPAIN

Agreements as to Trade, Shipping, and Copyrights—Our Commissioners' Farewell to France.

LONDON, Dec. 14—The Paris correspondent of The Times gives the following as the text of the Hispano-American treaty, omitting diplomatic circumlocutions:

"Spain relinquishes all claims of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and, as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain, to be occupied by the United States, the latter will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations in respect to protection of life and property which may, under international law, result from the fact of its occupation.

"Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Puerto Rico and the other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, with Guam in the Mariana, or Ladrone, Islands. Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands.

"The United States will, for a term of ten years from the date and exchange of ratifications of the present treaty admit Spanish ships and merchandise to the ports of the Philippine Islands on the same terms as the ships and merchandise of the United States.

"The United States will, upon the signature of the present treaty, send back to Spain at its own cost the Spanish soldiers taken as prisoners of war on the capture of Manila by the American forces. The arms of the soldiers in question shall be restored to them. Spain will, upon the signature of the present treaty, release all prisoners of war and all persons detained or imprisoned for political offenses in connection with the insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines and the war with the United States.

"On their part the United States will release all persons made prisoners of war by the American forces, and will undertake to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in Cuba and the Philippines.

"The United States will at their own cost return to Spain, and the Government of Spain will, at its own cost, return to the United States, Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines, according to the situation of their respective homes, the prisoners released or caused to be released by them, respectively, under this provision.

"The United States and Spain mutually relinquished all claim for indemnity, National and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government that may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for the cost of the war. The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain, relinquished under this stipulation.

"Spanish subjects, natives of the Peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and profession, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In the event of their remaining in the territory, they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making, before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance, in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

"The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territory hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress. The inhabitants of the territory over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

"Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty, shall be subject, in matters civil as well as criminal, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country in which they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same, and they shall have the right to appear before such court and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

"The right of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by the Spaniards in the Island of Cuba and in Puerto Rico and the Philippines and the other ceded territories at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty shall continue and be respected. Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works, not subversive of public order in the territories in question, shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for a period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

"Spain shall have the right to establish Consular officers in the ports and other places of the territories, sovereignty over which has been either relinquished or ceded by the present treaty. The Government of each country will, for a term of ten years from the exchange of ratifications, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance dues, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in coastwise trade. This provision may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either Government to the other.

"It is understood that any obligation assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba is limited to the time of the occupation by the United States of that island; but the United States Government will, upon the termination of such occupation, advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations."

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Extraordinary precautions are maintained by both the Peace Commissions to preserve secrecy as to the contents of the treaty. Each commission has two copies, but even the commission attachés are not permitted to peruse the documents. The following outline of the treaty has, however, been obtained from a source usually reliable:

Article 1 provides for the relinquishment of Cuba.

Article 2 provides for the cession of Puerto Rico.

Article 3 provides for the cession of the Philippines for $20,000,000 as compensation.

Article 4 embraces the plans for the cession of the Philippines, including the return of Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Tagalos

Article 5 deals with the cession of barracks, war materials, arms, stores, buildings, and all property appertaining to the Spanish administration in the Philippines.

Article 6 is a renunciation by both nations of their respective claims against each other and the citizens of each other.

Article 7 grants to Spanish trade and shipping in the Philippines the same treatment as American trade and shipping for a period of ten years.

Article 8 provides for the release of all prisoners of war held by Spain and of all prisoners held by her for political offenses committed in the colonies acquired by the United States.

Article 9 guarantees the legal rights of Spaniards remaining in Cuba.

Article 10 establishes religious freedom in the Philippines and guarantees to all churches equal rights.

Article 11 provides for the composition of courts and other tribunals in Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Article 12 provides for the administration of Justice in Puerto Rico and Cuba.

Article 13 provides for the continuance for five years of Spanish copyrights in the ceded territories, giving Spanish books admittance free of duty.

Article 14 provides for the establishment of consulates by Spain in the ceded territories.

Article 15 grants to Spanish commerce in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines the same treatment as to American for ten years, Spanish shipping to be treated as coasting vessels.

Article 16 stipulates that the obligations of the United States to Spanish citizens and property in Cuba shall terminate with the withdrawal of the United States authorities from the island.

Article 17 provides that the treaty must be ratified within six months from the date of signing by the respective Governments in order to be binding.

To-morrow the United States Peace Commissioners will call upon President Faure and M. Delcasse, the Foreign Minister, to thank them for the hospitality of the French Nation and to make their formal farewells.

SAGASTA'S RATIFICATION PLANS.

May Get a New Cortes if We Postpone Our Action.

MADRID, Dec. 13.—The semi-official Correo announces that Señor Sagasta, before asking the Cortes to ratify the treaty, will confer with Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, and it is further asserted that, owing to the existence of opposition to the treaty, the United States Senate will not confirm it.

It is believed that if Señor Montero Rios and Señor Sagasta arrive at the conclusion that Mr. McKinley will postpone the ratification of the peace treaty until March, the Spanish Premier will dissolve Parliament in order to get a new Cortes and Cabinet by April. In this way, it is thought, he would secure a better majority and get the treaty approved.

Looking, however, to the difficulty of facing the Government with respect to finances and the reorganization and settlement of the Spanish and colonial debts, Ministers are hopeful that the President will ask the United States Senate to ratify the treaty forthwith, in which case Señor Sagasta would convoke the Cortes and get a ratification before he tenders the resignation of the Cabinet.

As the result of the loss of the colonies the demands upon the Spanish Treasury for civil pensions have increased by 12,000,000 pesetas. The total outlay under this head will exceed 74,000,000 pesetas.

GERMAN CABINET ATTACKED.

Richter Again Criticises Emperor William's Eastern Trip and Deprecates Attempts to Get the Carolines.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—Herr Richter, the Radical leader, delivered another vigorous speech to-day, severely criticising Emperor William's Palestine tour, the policy of expulsions, and the Army bill, which, he said, realized his "darkest forebodings." Dealing with the rapidly growing debt, owing to military and colonial expenses, he earnestly deprecated any attempt on the part of Germany to acquire the Caroline Islands.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner, the Imperial Secretary of State for the Interior, replied with a general defense of the Government.

Herr Basserman, National Liberal, declared that his party desired the Government to give vigorous protection to German interests in its dealings with America.

The two days' budget debate in the Reichstag has served to indicate the friendly attitude of the Centrists (Catholics) toward the Government, resulting from the gratitude felt by the members of that party to Emperor William for his gift to German Catholics of the Dormitton of the Blessed Virgin.

The Centrist speakers avoided their customary rancorous criticism of the Government, but they still demand the repeal of the anti-Jesuit laws and an education bill that would place more power in the hands of the Catholic priests.

In the course of the debate Baron Von Thielmann, Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, has combated the view that the 6 per cent. rate charged by the Imperial Bank indicates the approach of a period of commercial depression. To-day he announced that there would be considerable simplification for the customs tariff when the commercial treaties were renewed in 1903.

GERMANY'S NEW ATTITUDE.

Her Leaning Toward This Country and England Due to Financial Considerations, Austrians Say.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"In Austrian commercial and financial circles it is believed that Germany's leaning toward England and the United States is due to other than political considerations. The strain imposed upon the Berlin money market by the forced development of German trade is beginning to tell severely on German finance.

"For the satisfaction of seizing new markets, terms have been granted which German industrial enterprise is ill able to afford. This abnormal condition has produced a situation which renders it advisable that the sympathies of the English and American money markets should not be estranged."

CATHOLICS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Vatican Said to Have Induced the Italian Government to Ask Us to Protect Them.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Rome correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"According to the Milan newspaper, Lombardia, the Vatican, owing to the refusal of the French Government to undertake the task recently induced the Italian Government to intervene at Washington in behalf of protection for the Catholics in the Philippines against insurgent excesses.

"The Washington Government, in its reply, declined to assume responsibility for the outrages, but promised to interfere."

SHELL KILLS NINE SOLDIERS.

Ten Others Also Wounded by an Explosion in a Russian Fort.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 13.—By the explosion of a shell at Fort Constantine, at Cronstadt, to-day, nine soldiers were killed and three officers and seven soldiers were wounded.

CANNIBALISM IN THE CONGO.

Four Belgian Traders Eaten—Punitive Force Sent to Upper Ubanghi.

ANTWERP, Dec. 13.—The steamer Leopoldville, which has just arrived here from Africa with Congo advices, reports that four Belgian traders have been killed and eaten by the natives of Upper Ubanghi.

A punitive force, it is also said, has been dispatched to that district.

Pope's Theory of Americanism.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Rome correspondent of The Standard says: "The Pope has addressed a letter to Cardinal Gibbons on his theories of Americanism. It will not be published until it has been communicated to the American Episcopate."

Russia's Scheming for Warships.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The Paris corespondent of The Daily News says:

"By influencing China to delay the payment of the war indemnity to Japan, the Russian Government will be enabled to acquire several Japanese warships now building abroad, which Japan will be unable to pay for at the stipulated time."

Fund for Lafayette Statue in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Lafayette Monument Commission, having in charge the matter of the erection of a monument to Gen. Lafayette in Paris in 1900, held a meeting here to-day. The report of the Treasurer showed that approximately $50,000 already had been raised toward defraying the cost of the monument principally from dime donations by children of the public schools, which fully met the expectations of the commission and assures the success of the enterprise.

Poor Wheat Harvest in Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 13.—An official estimate of the harvest shows a probable decrease of 1,467,559 bushels of wheat. There is no appreciable exportable surplus. This state of affairs is due to the unfortunate effects of the drought.

Large Increase in French Imports.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The imports into France during the last eleven months increased £17,393,960. The exports, during the same period decreased £5,808,200.

Miss Sampson's Wedding Next Month.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Dec. 13.—Cards were issued to-day by Admiral W. T. Sampson and wife of Glen Ridge, for the marriage of their youngest daughter, Miss Olive Farrington Sampson, to Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco, Cal. The ceremony will be performed in the Glen Ridge Congregational Church on Jan. 4. The wedding was once postponed because Admiral Sampson's duties on the Cuban Commission would not admit of his returning.

SECOND MOORE JURY READY

The Twelfth Talesman Was Chosen Late Last Night.

SATISFACTORY TO BOTH SIDES

Mysterious Woman Said to be Birdie Bell, a New Witness, Causes Excitement in Courtroom.

It was 11:15 o'clock last night when the last of the twelve jurors who will try William A. E. Moore for the second time was impaneled, and a few minutes later Recorder Goff delivered his first admonition and adjourned court until this morning. At 6 o'clock eight men had been selected. Every one in court, even to the Recorder himself, was fatigued with the long day's work, and wanted to go home. Mr. Levy asked for an adjournment until this morning, but the Recorder would not grant it.

He ordered a recess until 7:30 P. M., stating at the same time that the Court would not adjourn until the work was over. When the jury was completed, it consisted of the following men:

Frederick Leach, forty-two years, unmarried, watchmaker, 24 Maiden Lane; Louis J. Blank, forty-two years, married, livery stable proprietor, One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Macomb's Dam Road; Horatio Page, twenty-nine years, married, advertising agent, 6 West Eighty-seventh Street; William F. Miller, thirty-two years, unmarried, interior decorator, 321 Fifth Avenue; Abraham Maus, forty years, married, salesman, 594 Broadway; William Hannagan, fifty-two years, married, employed by Metropolitan Company, 226 West Thirty-sixth Street; William R. Farrell, Jr., thirty years, unmarried, clerk with Rohe & Co., Produce Exchange Building; Ephraim Haydock, fifty-eight years, unmarried, carpenter and builder, 121 Perry Street; Lawrence Schorr, thirty-three years, married, coal agent, 48 Pike Street; Christian Sauler, forty-seven years, unmarried tailor's assistant, 806 Broadway; George D. Sears, twenty-five years, unmarried, cashier, Prudential Insurance Company; Abraham M. Frank, importer of novelties, 44 Ann Street.

Moore took an active part in the impanelment of the jury. He frequently instructed Mr. Levy to ask certain questions, and no juror was selected without his consent. There was only one woman in court yesterday, and she was tall, handsome, and stylishly dressed in dark blue, and her appearance caused considerable excitement. Rumors fluttered through the hall that she was the mysterious Birdie Bell, who, Attorney McIntyre says, will play a star part in the second trial. Mr. McIntyre would not make public any facts concerning the stranger.

Both McIntyre and Levy are satisfied with the new jury. The Assistant District Attorney said: "It is composed of men who are intelligent. Seldom has so much time been spent in securing a jury." Mr. Levy, counsel for the defense, said: "There can be no doubt that we have secured a body of intelligent Americans, who are unprejudiced, and who will treat the case squarely." Moore also expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the jury.

CHARITABLE WORK WAS FATAL.

Miss Hoffman's Labor at a Fair for the Destitute Blind Caused Her Death.

The death of Miss Susan Ogden Hoffman, just on the eve of her seventieth birthday, was the unlooked-for price which she had to pay for a devotion to charitable works which had characterized her life. Miss Hoffman, who was a daughter of the late Lindley Murray Hoffman, once a prominent merchant of this city, died at 7 o'clock Monday evening from a sudden attack of heart disease, which ruptured a blood-vessel.

Miss Hoffman had for years made her home with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. George Macculloch Miller, at 270 Madison Avenue. She had always taken a keen interest in benevolent institutions, and one of her pet charities was the Home for the Destitute Blind. When a fair was projected for the benefit of this institution she took an active interest in the preparations, and had charge of a booth at the entertainment, which was a social event of last week at the Waldorf-Astoria. Her zeal in this work and the consequent excitement aggravated a heart trouble, which had threatened her for years, and on Monday she was prostrated by an attack of heart disease, to which she succumbed in a few hours.

Miss Hoffman was born in a dwelling in old St. John's Square, on Dec. 13 1828, so that she would have been just seventy years old yesterday had she lived. St. John's Square is in the neighborhood where St. John's Protestant Episcopal Chapel now stands, on Varick Street, and was a fashionable residential quarter at that time. The family of her father, who was one of the most famous of the old tea auctioneers, occupied about this time the old Murray Farm, on Murray Hill. This extended over the space now included between East Thirty-third and East Forty-second Streets, and a line between Madison and Fifth Avenues on the west, and Third Avenue on the East. Adjoining this farm on the west was the old Ogden place, of about equal size, owned by Miss Hoffman's maternal grandfather, Mr. Ogden.

Miss Hoffman was educated in this city. Her father died in 1861 and her mother about a year later. She was a parishioner of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, and was much interested in various charities, among them being the House of the Holy Comforter and Institution for Incurables.

Miss Hoffman owned a handsome place on lower Bellevue Avenue, at Newport, near Bailey's Beach, and spent her Summers there until recent years, when she removed to Morristown, N. J. About two years ago Miss Hoffman was knocked down by a heavy coal cart on her way to the station at Morristown, and was so seriously injured that it was not thought she could recover. She lay unconscious for several weeks, and, to the surprise of her friends and relatives, got well. The shock she then sustained, however, undermined her constitution. Miss Hoffman was an aunt of Mr. Hoffman Miller, who married Miss McKeever; of Mr. Leverett Miller, of Mrs. Bard McVicker, and of the Misses Lizzie and Edith Miller.

The funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Incarnation Church, officiating. The burial will be in the Hoffman family plot in Trinity Cemetery.

A. M. PALMER SUDDENLY ILL.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—A. M. Palmer, the well-known theatrical manager, was stricken with heart failure at the Auditorium at 11:30 to-night, and it was only after a number of physicians had worked with him for over an hour that he was pronounced out of danger.

Mr. Palmer had just returned to the hotel from the theatre when the attack occurred.

Hilda Petersen's Trial Continued.

The trial of Hilda Petersen for the murder of her child at Rockville Centre was continued yesterday in the Queens County Supreme Court. The confession made by the prisoner to Chief of Detectives McClusky was admitted in evidence after some objection on the part of the defendant's counsel. After the witnesses for the State had been examined the case for the defense was opened. The defense is that the woman is insane. The trial will be continued to-day.

State Home for Consumptives.

A Senate committee composed of Senators Brush, Davis, and Gallagher, which was appointed at the last session of the Legislature to consider the advisability of the establishment of a State home for consumptives, held a meeting in the library of the City Hall yesterday. Several experts in pulmonary diseases appeared before the committee and urged it to recommend the establishment of such a home in the Adirondacks. Among those who addressed the committee were Prof. Evans, Dr. Pryor, and Dr. J. H. Raymond.

Full-page portrait of Marcella Sembrich, prima donna, Metropolitan Opera House, NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE next Sunday. Other attractive features.—Adv.

GAVE MONEY, JEWELS, AND LAND

The Salvation Army Jubilee Nets $20,000 in Property and $1,000 in Cash and Checks.

A motley and picturesque procession marched down the central aisle and across the front of the stage in Carnegie Hall last evening. There were bright colors and vivacious music, but the features of the procession that attracted the most attention were the different types of humanity represented. The occasion was the anniversary meeting of the Salvation Army, and the motley procession included detachments representing all phases of army work.

A company of children was at the head of the line; following them marched the local, field, and staff officers of the army; next came the mercy-box agents, the naval and military league, the slum workers, with some of their rescued protégés; the foreign workers, leading a score of young women attired in costumes of different nationalities; a great variety of workers in the different trades, and the pathetic following of the Knights of Hope, including two forlorn convicts in stripes. The shelter work detachment bore a banner, inscribed "One million men sheltered in 1898."

On the left side of the stage stood a large windmill, labeled "Misery Stripping Mill." Through this primitive mill there passed during the unique exercises a troop of "object lessons." Men and women representing the most degarded and repulsive types of city life went in at a door over which was the inscription, "His blood can make the vilest sinner pure," and they emerged a moment afterward, transformed into neatly clad and joyous Salvationists. Singing to a stirring popular air, "Salvation is the best thing in the world," these products of the "Misery Stripping Mill" marched across the stage and mingled with the audience.

On the right side of the stage stood a miniature cottage, representative of the cottages on the farm colonies established by the Salvation Army. A score or more of men, women, and children appeared on the stage in the garb of the farm colonists and bearing implements and products of those colonies. They also bore banners conveying in terse sentences significant facts concerning this branch of the army's work.

Addresses were made by Commander Booth Tucker, Mrs. Booth Tucker, and John E. Milholland. A stirring appeal for financial aid was made by the Commander. "What you cannot lend or give in money," he said, "give in jewelry, in land, or in other valuables. Moses financed the Israelites for forty years in the wilderness and established his vast farm colonies in Canaan with the jewels given by the Egyptians."

Immediately the offerings began to find their way from different parts of the house. Some were taken to the "altar" by Salvation Army girls, and children dressed as pages. Other offerings were sent down from the galleries on wires in little silken bags. One of the first things taken out of a bag was a diamond ring, which Booth Tucker estimated to be worth $50. Soon afterward came a check for $100 from Roswell P. Flower, and that was followed by a check for $100 from "A Wall Street Friend." A number of small cash contributions were received in quick succession, and then there was a slight commotion on the stage and Commander Booth Tucker announced that a good friend of the Salvation Army had given $20,000.

This "good friend" it was subsequently learned was Mrs. Caroline Fuller of Bayonne, N. J., and her gift consisted of a plot of unimproved real estate in East Eighty-second Street, this city, and a piece of property in Mount Vernon, Westchester County. The city property, it was estimated, is worth $15,000. About $1,000 was contributed in checks, cash, and salable jewelry.

THE TRIAL OF LAWYER HALLEN.

The trial of Lawyer James D. Hallen, charged with forgery by Mrs. Florence Caldwell, was resumed before Judge McMahon yesterday morning. A sensation was created in the afternoon when a letter was produced by the prosecuting attorney, written by Hallen and addressed to the District Attorney's office, in which he acknowledged himself a fugitive from justice, and expressed a desire to surrender to the proper authorities. In spite of the defendant's protests, the letter was read to the jury by the Assistant District Attorney.

Mrs. Hayne, who accuses the lawyer of bigamy, and who testified on Monday, was a spectator throughout the day. It was ascertained late in the afternoon that Mrs. Hayne had caused a warrant to be made out for Hallen on the charge of bigamy, and will prosecute him if he is acquitted in the present case.

David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was the first witness called to the chair. He testified that he had decided, after an examination, that the signatures on the alleged forged documents were in the handwriting of the defendant. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the lawyer who is conducting his own case, and made to acknowledge that he had been mistaken when he decided that the signature of James A. Garfield to the famous Morey letter was genuine. This brought a smile of satisfaction to the face of the defendant.

Immediately after the noon recess Assistant District Attorney Osborne announced that he had in his possession a letter written by the defendant, and addressed to the District Attorney's office. It was dated Aug. 1. The defendant was on his feet immediately. "I object to this letter being read," he said, "on the ground that it is a confidential communication," said he.

The Judge looked the letter over carefully, and said that he would admit it. Mr. Osborne glanced triumphantly at the defendant, and in an impressive manner read the letter in question.

Mr. Hallen listened coolly to the reading of the letter. After Mr Osborne concluded, he said that he had in his possession a copy of a communication in reply to his, which bore the signature of A. E. Bryan, secretary to the District Attorney. This communication was to the effect that no charge was pending against him, and that he was at perfect liberty to return to his home if he saw fit.

W. J. Kingsley, another handwriting expert, was then called to the chair. He had examined the alleged forged documents and decided that the signatures were written by Hallen. The case will be continued this morning.

MAY WHEAT IN CHICAGO.

John Cudahy Said to Have Bought 1,000,000 Bushels Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—John Cudahy is credited with buying 1,000,000 bushels of May wheat to-day, and that on a strong market. There was a much better demand than usual, and May sold up fully ½ cent from the close last night, and at 11:30 all the improvement was well held. The opening was at 65⅛c. up to 65⅝@65¾c., and at 11:30 was about 65⅝c. bid. December sold from 63⅝c. to 64¼c., and at 11:30 was 64¼c.

New York had good buying orders here, and the local trade improved, some prominent houses taking some pretty liberal lines, partly to cover shorts and partly for the long account. Part of the demand was understood to be for the account of Cudahy, and this helped to increase the general bull sentiment. But when the demand had been partially satisfied, trade grew rather slow, and, the offerings keeping up, there was a slight decline, but yet no pronounced weakness, for at 11:30 prices were at the highest point touched up to that time.

Toward the last the buyers gradually dropped out, and the price eased off to 65½@65⅝c. December sold up to 64⅝c, but weakened later to 64¼c. The market turned strong again during the last fifteen minutes, and May sold up to 66c and December to 64⅝c. Shorts were the active buyers.

PENSION FOR LUCY NICHOLS.

Noted Woman Warrior from Ohio Receives Her Reward.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 13.—Aunt Lucy Nichols of this city has just been granted a pension of $12 per month by special act of Congress. She is the only female member of the Grand Army of the Republic post in the United States. She served through the war with the Twenty-third Indiana, participating in twenty-eight battles. She fought, nursed the sick, and cooked and washed for the officers. She joined the regiment at Bolivar, Tenn., having run away from her master. He traced her to the camp of the Twenty-third, but she begged protection, and the soldiers kept her. Her daughter, who was with her, died at Vicksburg. Lucy was with the regiment at Washington when it was mustered out, and accompanied the men to New Albany.

HENRY WALKE A SUICIDE

Prominent Virginian Found Dead in an Areaway in Brooklyn.

SHOT HIMSELF IN THE HEAD

He Had Come from the South with His Sister to Consult a Physician for Nervous Trouble.

Henry Walke, a wholesale hardware dealer of Norfolk, Va., a Director in the Norfolk National Bank, and considered one of the wealthiest men of that city, was found dead in an areaway of the Adelphi Academy, at St. James Place and Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. Two bullet wounds were in his forehead, and clutched tightly in his right hand was a new revolver. Two of the seven shells in the cylinder of the weapon were empty. A number of cards and a key of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, found among other effects in the dead man's pockets, led to his identification.

Mr. Walke arrived in this city from Norfolk on Monday morning with his sister, Mrs. Truxtun, widow of Commodore William T. Truxtun, United States Navy, and the two registered at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Walke was suffering from nervous troubles, and the object of his visit here was to consult a physician. At what hour he left the hotel or how he wandered to Brooklyn before committing suicide has not been made clear by the hotel people or his relatives. It is believed that he was suffering from temporary insanity at the time.

The body was discovered at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning by a servant girl. The areaway is five feet below the level of the street, and is separated from the sidewalk by a wall. It was evident that the man had deliberately chosen this place as most suitable for his purpose, and had climbed into it and crouched down when he fired the shots. The clothing had not been disturbed in any way, and the police at once dismissed the theory of murder and decided that the man had committed suicide. The body was removed to the De Kalb Avenue Station and the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel communicated with.

The police learned a few hours later that J. F. Higginson, a Wall Street banker, was a nephew of the dead man, and that Thomas Pinckney of Orange, N. J., was his brother-in-law. A telephone message was received at Brooklyn Police Headquarters from Mr. Higginson asking that the body be held until he could take charge. Mr. Pinckney arived at the police station a few minutes later, and fully identified the body as that of Henry Walke. He said that so far as he knew the dead man had no other reason than that of ill-health for taking his life, as his financial standing was of the best. He added, however, that so far as he knew Mr. Walke had never been in Brooklyn before, and had no friends there. It was Mr. Pinckney's belief that Mr. Walke had wandered over there in a fit of temporary insanity, and had climbed into the areaway to take his life.

Several residents of the vicinity in which the body was found say that they thought they had heard two pistol shots fired during the early morning hours. T. Y. Crafts of 25 Clifton Place said that he and his wife were returning from the theatre at 11:30 o'clock on Monday night, and as they passed by the picket fence near the academy they noticed a man acting strangely. He appeared to be intoxicated, and was staggering, occasionally supporting himself by the fence. The incident passed out of their minds. Soon after they arrived home they heard two reports of a revolver. They looked into the street, but could see no one.

Messrs. Pinckney and Higginson had the body removed to an undertaker's shop, and gave orders to have it prepared for shipment to Norfolk this afternoon. Coroner Burger, however, insisted on an autopsy, which will be held this morning. Mr. Higginson said last night that Mrs. Truxtun had returned to Norfolk soon after noon yesterday.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 13.—News received here of the suicide of Henry Walke in Brooklyn greatly shocked the community. He left here for New York Sunday evening accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Truxtun. He was a wholesale hardware merchant, and a man of large means. He was a member of one of the most prominent families here, and a brother of Major Willoughby Walke, United States Army. He was forty-nine years old, unmarried, and prominent in business and social circles.

ABDUCTED HIS DAUGHTER.

Rabbi Segal of Newark Breaks into a House in Elizabeth.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—Rabbi B. Segal of B'nai Abraham Synagogue, in Washington Street, went to Elizabeth last night with some friends and broke into the house of J. Max Reiner, at 340 South Broad Street, smashing the doors and windows. As soon as entry was obtained they went to the room where Rose Segal, twenty years old, his daughter, was sleeping, muffled her up to prevent her screaming, bundled her into a cab, and drove away.

Rabbi Segal claims that Reiner has hypnotized his daughter and induced her to leave her home. Several times he has tried to get her to return, but failed, and his effort to compel Reiner to give her up have met with like results.

When the Rabbi and his friends appeared at Reiner's house the latter refused them admission, and even after they broke down the door and smashed the windows he made an effort to prevent them reaching the girl, but he was pushed aside and the girl was carried struggling and fighting to the cab which was in waiting.

The noise of the storming of the house awakened the entire neighborhood, and a crowd gathered before the work was done, although the time elapsing between the first try at the door and the start of the carriage toward Newark was less than five minutes. As the carriage disappeared in the darkness a policeman arrived. Mr. Segal will probaly be arrested in the morning upon charges of forcible breaking and entering. If the identity of his companions can be ascertained, they will also be arrested.

DROPPED DEAD IN A HOTEL.

Baron de Longueuil of Canada Dies in the Holland House Cafe.

Charles Colmore Grant, seventh Baron de Longueüil of Longueüil, Province of Quebec, Canada, who registered at the Holland House on Dec. 5, from London, dropped dead in the café of the hotel about 10 o'clock last night, and a doctor, who was called in, said heart disease was the cause. The body was removed to an undertaker's, where the Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The Baron was an invalid when he arrived at the Holland House, and complained particularly of throat trouble. He had consulted a throat specialist here, and had planned to go to Florida. The Baron was accompanied by Miss Dawson, a nurse who, he said, had been with him for years. Miss Dawson declined to be seen last night. The Baron was born April 13, 1844, and succeeded to the title in 1879.

Manufacturer Weds a Weaver.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 13.—William O. Amidon, a manufacturer of Hinsdale, N. H., and Minnie E. Johnson, a weaver, of the same place, were married here to-day by J. G. Dunning, a Justice of the Peace.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ira Kellogg Perego.

Ira Kellogg Perego, formerly a well-known New York merchant, died from consumption on Saturday at Denver, Col., where he had gone some time ago for treatment. Mr. Perego was the son of Ira Perego of this city, and was born in Brooklyn forty-four years ago and educated at the Polytechnic Institute. As a young man he entered the employ of the firm of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., where he staid about ten years and then traveled abroad for his health. He shortly afterward entered into partnership with his father and his brother in the firm of Ira Perego & Co. This was an old house, having been maintained by members of the Perego family since 1792. It was originally at Fulton and Nassau Streets, where it was burned out in 1891. The firm then temporarily dissolved, but went into business again the next year, on Park Row. In 1893, owing to the current bad times, it made an assignment. Mr. Perego, who is a bachelor, has since been largely interested in mines in Colorado and Utah, and has lived at Palmer Lake, Col., where he had a fine place, and at Denver, Col. His body, which was shipped to Brooklyn, where his father and married sister, Mrs. W. H. Blackham, live, is expected to-morrow. The funeral will probably be on Friday, the Rev. Dr. Allan McRoscie officiating. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Henry A. Page.

Henry A. Page, senior member of the firm of Faulkner, Page & Co., 66 Leonard Street, died yesterday at his home in South Orange, in his seventieth year, of pneumonia. He was born in Massachusetts. Mr. Page was President of the Essex County Country Club, the heaviest stockholder in the South Orange and Maplewood Railroad Company, a member of the Orange Riding and Driving Club, South Orange Field Club, Orange Mendessohn Union, New England Society, and the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. He was also a member of the Union, Merchants', Reform, and Tuxedo Clubs, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He endowed a bed in the Memorial Hospital, Orange, recently, and gave $1,000 to the South Orange Free Library. He is survived by two sons and two daughters. The funeral will be held to-morrow afternoon on the arrival of the 1:30 train from Christopher and Barclay Streets.

Obituary Note.

Judge I. E. WAITE, Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court from 1859 to 1862, is dead, aged eighty-five years.

Mrs. R. J. BRIGHT, wife of Col. Bright, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate, died in Washington yesterday.

Sister MARY EDWARDINE BRENNAN died yesterday at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at the age of seventy years. She had nearly completed her forty-seventh year in the community of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent. For forty-five years she had lived at the asylum, and been connected with the work of caring for the orphans.

HENRY LANFERTY, a retired merchant, died yesterday, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, at his residence, 111 West Eighty-fifth Street. He was born and educated in Philadelphia, but spent most of his life in this city, as a merchant and a manufacturer of braids. He retired from business some years ago. He is survived by two daughters—Mrs. E. Lincoln Jellinek of Buffalo and Mrs. Joseph Jonasson of this city.

WALTER D. BURKE, a lawyer, died yesterday at his residence, 157 Lexington Avenue. He was born in this city thirty-six years ago and was educated in St. Francis Xavier's College. He studied law at the Columbia Law School and entered the firm of Townsend & Mahan. He was unmarried. The funeral services will be held at St. Stephen's Church at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

CHARLES FRANCIS HART, city editor of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, died in that city yesterday of appendicitis. He was forty-eight years old, and had been in the newspaper business as reporter, correspondent, and editor for nearly thirty years. He was employed by The New York Herald for about twelve years, first as correspondent in Philadelphia and subsequently as Wall Street reporter in this city.

Mrs. ANNA MARIA VAN PELT died yesterday at the old Van Pelt homestead, in New Utrecht, in her eighty-seventh year. She was descended from the original settlers of New Utrecht, and was the daughter of Timothy Cortelyou. She was born in the old Cortelyou house at Fort Hamilton. She leaves five children. The funeral services will be held at the house at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The burial will be in the New Utrecht Cemetery.

Alderman EDWARD S. SCOTT of Brooklyn died yesterday at his home, 94 Berry Street. He was formerly a Port Warden, which position he held for four years. He was born in Brooklyn forty years ago, and was the son of Daniel Scott. He was the founder of the Seymour Club, and built its clubhouse at 186 Bedford Avenue. He was its President for several years, and at the time of his death was one of its Trustees. He leaves a wife, a daughter of Police Captain Reardon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Piles—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d. No cutting. Book free. City references. Pay when cured.

Care, worry, and anxiety whiten the hair too early. Renew it with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

Carl H. Schultz's Waters are the only PURE and CORRECT mineral waters.

E. & W. "BLACKWOOD." E. & W. A Whipped Seam Cuff.

DIED.

BURKE.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 13, 1898, Walter D., son of the late Dr. John Burke, at his residence, 157 Lexington Av.

Funeral services will be held at St. Stephens's Roman Catholic Church, 28th St., between 3d and Lexington Avs., Thursday morning at 10:30.

CLARKSON.—Suddenly, on Dec. 12, at his residence, No. 22 West 22d St., New York, Thomas Streatfeild Clarkson, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, Tivoli, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 15, 1898, at 1:30 P. M. Special car will be attached to train leaving Grand Central Depot at 10:30 A. M.; returning, will arrive in New York at 7 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CORNING.—At Rye, N. Y., Dec. 12, Anna Matilda, wife of Jasper C. Corning and daughter of the late Edward Lamb and Matilda Parsons, in the seventy-first year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the Rye Presbyterian Church on Thursday, Dec. 15, after the arrival of the train leaving Grand Central Station at 1:04 P. M. Carriages will meet this train.

CREIGHTON.—In

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 51 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
Daily market letter furnished on application.
Correspondence Solicited.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upward receive special attention.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

"WANTED"
Bonds of the Penna R. R. System.
Bonds of the Phila. & Rdg. System.
Bonds of the Lehigh Valley System.
Bonds of Electric Traction Companies.
Kansas City Gas 5s.
VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
First Mortgage Bondholders
OF THE
Detroit & Lima Northern R'way Co.
AND THE
Lima Northern Railway Co.
Holders representing upwards of three-fourths of the Bonds having deposited their Bonds with the Colonial Trust Company, (of New York City,) the time for the deposit of bonds is extended to and including DECEMBER 15TH, 1898, after which date no bonds will be accepted by the Committee except upon the payment of a penalty of 1%.
JOHN E. BORNE, Chairman
Bondholders' Reorganization Committee.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that 7 bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1899, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105% with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

136	309	390	446	530	583
165	367	395	461	576	586
305	375	410	489	578	

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

TO HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
OF THE
Denver & Rio Grande Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that on DECEMBER 15, 1898, the privilege of converting the above bonds into 4½% First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, as heretofore offered, will cease.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co.,
27 and 29 Pine Street. 30 Broad Street.
New York, December 1, 1898.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT
1st Mtge. 6s, due Jan. 1st, 1913.
A majority of the issue has been deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, under the agreement of October 5th, and final notice is hereby given that no deposits will be received after December 20, except at the discretion of the Committee.
December 8, 1898.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
THOMAS DENNY, JR., 62 Cedar St.,
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.
THORNWELL MULLALLY, Counsel.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, N. Y.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Write for book on Speculation.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Yesterday's transactions in securities in Wall Street went again to record-breaking figures. On the Stock Exchange the total of transactions reached nearly 920,000 shares, while on the Consolidated Exchange 135,000 shares were traded in, representing an aggregate considerably more than 1,000,000 shares. In the hustle and bustle it is probably safe to estimate that 38 per cent. of actual transactions went unrecorded. The day's record passes anything known in years on years.

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So great was the press of business at times that it was difficult to get brokers to execute anything but regular market orders. Many of the larger commission houses insisted upon their clients putting in unlimited orders, disclaiming any responsibility for failure to execute business where an arbitrary price or a stop was mentioned. On the Stock Exchange and throughout the Street the ordinary machinery for stock dealings was taxed to its utmost.

***

Commission house business was enormous. The public's wonderful appetite for securities of all kinds was everywhere apparent. In all the standard railroad shares commission houses furnished the greater part of the activity, and, commission house sentiment being wholly bullish, the great preponderance of such operations was on the buying side. At times there were indications that clients of some of the larger houses were accepting conservative advice and turning paper profits into cash, but amid the bullish excitement little attention was given to such selling. The general public was bullish and clamored for stocks.

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Professional traders showed a disposition to contest the advance. They seemed more aggressively bearish than for quite a while, and were persistent in their selling. At only one time, however, were they successful to any extent. In the last half of the first hour a concerted drive upon conspicuous stocks, which, it was said, had been arranged at an up-town conference the night before, brought about temporary recessions. It did not take long, however, for the commission houses to wrest the market from the bear contingent, and thereafter its selling was ineffective.

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Again bond transactions were tremendous in volume, going beyond Monday's record-breaking total. In the bond market greatest activity was again shown by what have hitherto been termed the speculative issues, gilt-edged securities continuing conspicuous because of their absence.

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It is the public's market. It has gone beyond the traders, the professional speculators, the manipulators. The public has bought, has made money, and is pyramiding as fast as possible. Wall Street has again become the fashion.

***

Government bonds were strong, the threes making a new high record. There were sales of $127,000 threes, coupon, at 106¾@106@ 106¾; $400 do. small, at 105⅝; $900 fours, 1907, registered, at 111½, and $25,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 128⅛.

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In State bonds $153,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 81½@81⅝@81¾, seller 20 flat.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tel. & Cable	¾	Ft. W. & Rio Grande	½
Am. Tobacco pf	2	Lake Shore	3
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅛	National Lead pf.	1¼
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1⅛	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
B. & O., all in. pd.	½	Pacific Coast	2
B. & O., when issued	1¼	Penn. Railroad	⅛
B. & O. pf., when iss.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1¼	Pullman Car	1½
Chi. & Northwest	½	Quicksilver pf	⅜
C., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Colorado Midland pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	2¼
Erie	⅝	Stand. Distilling	½
Erie 2d pf.	1	Stand. Distilling pf.	1½
Evansv. & T. H.	1	Southern Ry pf.	½
Evansv. & T. H. pf.	1	Third Avenue	1½
Federal Steel	⅛	Twin City Rap. Tr.	2½
Ft. W. & D. City	½	Wabash pf.	⅜

Stocks Declined.

Am Cotton Oil pf.	⅜	Manhattan Cons.	1¼
Am. Express	2½	Met. Street Ry.	⅜
Am. Malting	1⅜	Missouri Pacific	¾
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	¾
Am Tobacco	2½	N. Y. Air Brake	⅞
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	2d pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Col. S. 1st pf., Wis.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Col. So. 2d pf., Wis.	⅜	St. L. S. W.	½
Consol. Gas	2¾	Union Pacific	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	⅛	U. S. Express	1½
Int. Paper Co.	⅞	U. S. Rubber	¾
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Laclede Gas	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Iowa Central 1st	1¼
Cent. Branch U. P. 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. 5s	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	1⅜	Mo. Pacific coll. 5s	2⅜
Col., H. V. & T. 6s	1½	West. Union coll. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	L. & W. B. con. 7s	1
St. L. S. W. 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@ 4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $233,468,989; balance, $10,968,984; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $695,282.

Money on call in London at 2¼@2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.80¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.00@5.25 for long, 5.21⅞ less 1-16, for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ¾, to 18¾; Erie first preferred, ¾, to 38⅞; St. Paul, ⅝, to 121; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 62½; Reading, ⅝, to 9⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 67½; Erie, ½, to 14¾, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 73¾. Declined—Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 70⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 88¼, Illinois Central at 118, New York Central at 123¾. British consols declined 1-16, to 110⅛, for money, and were unchanged, at 110 7-16, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £10,600 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 92½c, and exchange on London was 25f 31c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,025,816, against $11,448,027 in the preceding week and $6,007,034 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $438,325,434, against $374,264,810 in the corresponding period of last year.

LONDON AND BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

It was said in Wall Street yesterday that a London syndicate recently organized has authorized the purchase here of about 50,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock. This pool has, it is said, investigated the property thoroughly, and is confident that the securities are worth considerably more than they now command in the market.

ABSORBED ON A BIG SCALE.

Announcement will probably be made in Wall Street to-day of the purchase at private sale of 40,000 shares of Federal Steel common stock by Messrs. Flower & Co.

This transaction follows a similar investment by Gov. Flower's firm a fortnight ago in the preferred shares of the Federal Steel Company. The purchase of preferred aggregated something over 20,000 shares. The preferred stock at that time was selling around 75. Yesterday it was above 79.

It is stated that the Messrs. Flower, in buying the present 60,000 shares of Federal Steel common stock removed from the market practically all the floating stock of the company. No member of the firm would yesterday afternoon discuss any of the details attending this exceptional transaction, although Gov. Flower himself corroborated the fact of the investment. The price paid was withheld, though it is intimated the figure was practically the closing quotation of yesterday. From semi-official sources it was learned that the investment was made by Flower & Co. for certain customers, supposed to include Standard Oil magnates, who take over Federal Steel common stock, as lately they absorbed Federal Steel preferred to hold as a permanent investment. All that Gov. Flower would say touching the transaction was:

"This stock is going into strong boxes."

A NEW DIVIDEND PAYER.

The Northern Pacific Executive Committee met yesterday to take action upon the question of a dividend on the common stock. They adjourned without making any official statement as to what they did, and professional Wall Street professes to be astonished and disappointed that the expected announcement of the declaration of a 1 per cent. dividend on the stock was not made. Consequetly the traders sold both Northern Pacific common and preferred, and succeeded in ramming both stocks down in the face of the rising market. The fact that the Executive Committee did not have the power to declare a dividend, and that it met only to take action upon the question of recommending one to the Directors, was not taken into consideration by the Northern Pacific bears.

After the close of the market Northern Pacific insiders made the statement that the Executive Committee at its meeting decided to recommend to the Directors the expected 1 per cent. dividend on the common stock. The Directors will meet to-day, and will declare this dividend. Interests having knowledge of the actual state of affairs were heavy buyers on the forced decline yesterday.

Thus Northern Pacific to-day will be placed upon the dividend list, despite the Western railroad war, which has made all Wall Street skeptical as to the probability of such a development. Competing lines continue to be projected both by the Great Northern and by the Northern Pacific, and, although Wall Street is assured that all quarrels have been settled, the fact remains that the relations between the several Pacific roads are now as strained as they have ever been.

NORTHWEST CONSOLIDATION.

Chicago advices received late yesterday stated that the executive staff of the Omaha Road is about to be abolished and that the company's absorption by Northwest is soon to be effected. According to the dispatch, Omaha's whole debt is to be refunded into bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent., and possibly less, and Omaha stock is also to be exchanged for Northwest stock. Recent buying of both Omaha and Northwest has been of a confident character, although it has been evident that the buyers have not wanted to put the stocks up while they were at work accumulating them. Yesterday Omaha sold up to 89½, and made a net gain of some 2 points on transactions of 6,800 shares. Northwest, on a considerably smaller volume of transactions, sold above 140.

ATCHISON BUOYANCY.

Again Atchisons were the features of the market yesterday. The total of transactions in the preferred stock was far and away beyond anything else in the market, and next to it in activity among the railroad shares was Atchison common, of which between 70,000 and 80,000 shares changed hands. Both stocks were buoyant, and both made new high records. The preferred sold at 52½ and the common at 19½. Ex-Gov. Flower and his business associates were again the most conspicuous buyers of the stocks, and important financial interests were also notably active in them. There were positive assertions that the Directors will declare a 1 per cent. dividend on the stock a week from to-day.

It was also pointed out by friends of the property that 90 per cent. of the improvements that have been made in the road since the reorganization have been charged to operating expenses, and that now, with these improvements practically completed, the operating ratio will decline materially. This, it was argued, will mean full dividends on the preferred stock and also substantial earnings for the common.

London was a heavy buyer of both the Atchison issues and also of the adjustment bonds, which were features of the bond market here.

SUGAR TRUST WEAKNESS.

Nearly 100,000 shares of Sugar Trust changed hands yesterday, and it was the weak feature of an otherwise buoyant market. The stock sold from 133½ to 128½, closing with a net loss of more than 4 points. Little support was given it at any time, the short interest having disappeared and commission house clients fighting shy of Sugar Trust, although bullish on everything else on the list.

People close to the Sugar Trust management continue to reiterate that the only change in the sugar-trade war is that it is becoming more aggressive. Apropos of this, a Wall Street news agency yesterday said: "The sugar trade is again demoralized. The New Orleans branch of the sugar company has reduced the price of granulated at New Orleans, in order to compete with the prices made by the Doscher Company at Western points. This resulted in shading prices of granulated in this market. Business was done at 5⅛c, as against the posted price of 5¼c. Raws were 1-16 higher at New Orleans, notwithstanding the lower price of refined. Soft sugars were all lower. The Arbuckles were quoted as shading prices 3-16 in round lots, although not openly quoting so large a reduction. The Doscher Company and the American Company made concessions. It is expected that the existing irregularity in prices will lead before long to an open reduction."

LOCAL TRACTION SHARES.

Third Avenue Railroad was the only one of the local traction shares to show buoyancy yesterday. On transactions in barely 1,000 shares it ran up to and closed at 171, gaining between 4 and 5 points net. The other traction stocks were inclined to be heavy. Manhattan closed under par, but good buying of it was reported all day. Metropolitan Street Railway made a fractional loss, although during the greater part of the day it staid around 194. Brooklyn Rapid Transit at the close was down fractionally.

People close to the controllers of the local traction properties hint at the early disclosure of plans of far-reaching importance which should bring about much enthusiasm among local investors.

SOME TOBACCO HUMOR.

On transactions of about 20,000 shares Tobacco Trust yesterday dropped from 144 to below 141, losing between 2 and 3 points net for the day. This weakness was supposed to reflect Wall Street's appreciation of the grim jocularity of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, who was quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES's news columns yesterday morning as saying that the new Union Tobacco Company, organized by himself, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Messrs. Elkins and Widener, and other similarly philanthropic gentlemen, was not at all a fighting organization, but was really intended to add to the joyousness and profits of the old Tobacco Trust.

Incidentally the tobacco firm of Liggett & Meyers will this week enter into a close operating relationship with the Union Tobacco Company.

AS TO PULLMAN ASSETS.

Pullman's Palace Car stock was again among the buoyant issues yesterday, selling up to 152, a record price since the payment of the recent stock dividend. It was said that the Pullman Company has received a handsome offer for its property at Pullman, Ill., which the courts have recently directed it to sell. In this connection, friends of Pullman make the point that the company's real estate in the City of Pullman is down in its assets at practically nothing, the company's plant and holdings there altogether figuring on the books at but little more than $8,000,000.

A COAL TRADE AGREEMENT.

It is semi-officially stated that announcement will be made on Jan. 3 of arrangements for the rejuvenation of the anthracite coal trade. Messrs. Morgan and Sloan have had a conference resulting, it is said, in Mr. Sloan's acceptance of Mr. Morgan's views as to the proper sort of a helpful policy. The coal stocks were not active in yesterday's market, but interests identified with the trade and with the managements of the properties themselves were talking quite bullish upon them.

SPIRITS AND DISTILLING.

People who have been interested in the American Spirits and Standard Distilling stocks for some time past are now talking with much confidence on them, and are advising friends to interest themselves, predicting substantial profits. They say that the companies' business is at present very large, and predict developments in the near future which will mean materially better things for the properties.

BOSTON BULLISHNESS.

"The everfaithful index of business, the stock market, has reached an average in leading stocks the highest of 1898, and if due allowance be made for the stock dividend deducted from the price of one stock the current average is much the highest in at least twelve years. As it is, it is a new high record that we record to-day. The mercantile agency reports complete the circle of favorable developments—seasonable weather making active trade, heavy demand, and advancing prices for iron and steel, largest movement of wheat on record, sustained heavy volume of exports both of grain and of manufactures, general steadiness in prices of staple commodities, and an immense railroad traffic, severely taxing the railroads. Every prospect pleases, and 1898 seems to be "the year of jubilee." Incidentally the Treasury gold reserve is nearly $250,000,000, and but two years ago we were told that there was not enough gold to do the country's business. Nature has blessed our country in large measure because we have obeyed her laws and have permitted her to have her perfect work."—Boston Evening Transcript.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Decrease of $104,926 in Illinois Central's net earnings for October, but increase of $32,834 since July 1. Decrease of $8,557 in gross earnings for November.

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Advance of 25 cents a ton in anthracite coal and another like advance to be made in a few days.

***

Meeting of executive officers of practically all the Western roads, for the purpose of considering a restoration of freight rates on Jan. 1.

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Increase of $6,535 in Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham's surplus for October, making an increase of $2,010 since July 1.

***

Advance of 50 cents in coal freight rates from Philadelphia to Boston and Providence, owing to the scarcity of vessels.

***

Official statement that there will be an early meeting of the Directors of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, to act on the question of a dividend on the preferred stock.

***

Activity of Atchison preferred shares on the Consolidated Exchange, nearly 14,000 shares being traded in on Wednesday and 20,000 yesterday.

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Special meeting of stockholders of the Buffalo City Gas Company on Dec. 28, to vote on the purchase of the securities of the People's Gas and Coke Company of Buffalo.

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Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on Manhattan.

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Decrease of $2,422,211 in exports of general merchandise for the week, as compared with the previous week, but increase of $5,018,782, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in December showed increases:

Central of Georgia	$751
Chicago and West Michigan	7,170
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western	2,531
Norfolk and Western	8,589
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	3,434
Rio Grande Southern	2,094
Rio Grande Western	6,650
Southern Railway	37,113
Texas and Pacific	1,586
Total increase, 9 roads	$69,898
Increase previously reported	447,742
Total increase, 34 roads	$517,640
Decrease 8 roads previously reported	64,418
Net increase	$433,222

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	222	234
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	340	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	110½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92⅜	92⅝
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	95½	96
Brooklyn Ferry	40½	
Union Ferry	43½	
Union Ferry bonds	103¼	

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds, ex int.	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam, common	30⅜	32
Amsterdam pf.	66½	67½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	16½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) gas	84	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	136	140
Standard Gas pf.	155	162
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	20	21
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	84	90
Western Gas	90	92
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs.	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barry & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	37½	38
Continental Tobacco pf.	82½	82¾
Glucose common	67½	67⅝
Glucose pf.	108	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	0
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	56	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	34	34¼
Knickerbocker Ice common	49	51
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	83	83⅜
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	20½	27½
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10	10
Otis Elevator	24½	25¼
Otis Elevator pf.	80	81
Pennsylvania Coal	340	357
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	422½	423
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1
Electric Vehicle common	10	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	65
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1¼	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	26½	27
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅛@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

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On the Stock Exchange, 200 shares of Standard Consolidated sold at 1.90.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .59, seller 10; 25 Breece at .80, 150 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.25, 150 Iron Silver at .76@.78, 500 Mount Rosa at .33, 1,500 Pharmacist at .05 @.06, 200 Portland at 1.45, and 200 Savage at .20.

On the Mining Exchange, 2,000 shares of Sentinel sold at .001¾, and 200 Waldorf at .01½@.01¾ cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Iron Silver	.70
Alta	.09	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.12
Belcher	.21	La Crosse	.08
Best & Belcher	.38	Leadville	.07
Breece	.85	Little Chief	.07
Brunswick	.10	Mexican	.17
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Morning Star Con.	.30
Challar	.20	Ophir	.60
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.02	Potosi	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.15
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.36	Standard Con.	1.85
Father De Smet	.16	Union Con.	.20
Gould & Curry	.25	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	1.10	Yellow Jacket	.15
Horn Silver	1.10		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Plymouth	.10
American Coal	1.20	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Adams Con.	.08	Potosi	.15
Breece	.85	Quicksilver	1.25
Brunswick Con.	.13	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Chrysolite	.12	Savage	.30
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Sierra Nevada	.30
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Standard	1.85
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Small Hopes	1.05
Catalpa	.15	Union Con.	.20
Deadwood Terra	.45	Utah	.12
Eureka Con.	.20	Victor	1.00
Father De Smet	.10	Yellow Jacket	.15
Gould & Curry	.22	Argentum Juanita	.30
Hale & Norcross	1.50	Alamo	.04
Homestake	50.00	Anaconda	.51
Horn Silver	.75	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Iron Silver	.74	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Julia Con.	.01	Gold & Globe	.03
Kingston & Pemb.	.14	Golden Fleece	.25
La Crosse	.14	Isabella	.24
Leadville Con.	.09	Mollie Gibson	.23
Little Chief	.20	Mount Rosa	.16
Mexican	.30	Pharmacist	.03
Moulton	.20	Portland	1.35
Ontario	5.00	Specimen	.02
Ophir	.60	Union	.10
Occidental	.85	Work	.09

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00¾	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Havana	.75	Garfield Con.	.12½
Japan	2.50	Isabella	.24
Legal Tender	.002	Jefferson	.04
Rocky Mountain	.1½	Justine	.01½
Wildorf	.1½	Mollie Gibson	.24
Yukon	.10¼	Mount Rosa	.18½
Cannon Ball	.002	Old Gold	.003¾
Copper Rock	.00¼	Portland	1.45
Elkton	.85	Sentinel	.001¼
Gold Coin, Cr Ck.	1.40	Work	.11

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
1st week Dec.	$133,839	$123,088	$121,113
From July 1	2,721,211	2,596,648	

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—

Mileage	581	581	581
1st week Dec.	$34,956	$27,786	$27,694
From Jan. 1	1,828,081	1,524,282	1,577,218

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—

Mileage	451	451	334
1st week Dec.	$27,281	$24,760	$18,492
From Jan 1	1,402,444	1,208,960	1,049,991

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Mileage	3,667	3,775	2,882
November	$2,555,151	$2,563,709	$1,869,566
From July 1	11,830,576	11,509,057	9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Sp Mfg Co 6s				Col Midland 2-4s				Mo, K & T 2d			
5,000	85			5,000	68			35,000	67		
Am Tob Co scrip				4,000	68½			10,000	66¾		
13,000	94½			18,000	68¾			30,000	67		
Ann Arbor 1st 4s				Colorado South 4s,				10,000	67¼		
7,000	83½			when issued				St L & S F G M 6s			
Atch, Top & San F				44,000	87			18,000	67		
adjustmt 4s				10,000	86¾			1,000	66¾		
10,000	78			20,000	86¾			5,000	67		
10,000	78½			20,000	86¾			1,000	66¾		
10,000	78¾			50,000	86¾			2,000	66¾		
25,000	78¾			Col, H V & Tol 5s,				2,000	67		
60,000	78¾			J F M & O				1,000	66¾		
75,000	78¾			certfs, $50 pd				24,000b3	66¾		
15,000	78¾			20,000	77½			10,000	66¾		
75,000	79			6,000	77½			37,000	67		
50,000	78¾			17,000	77½			17,000	67½		
25,000	78¾			16,000	78			100,000	67		
50,000	78¾			50,000	79			50,000	67½		
25,000	78¾			5,000	79			40,000	67½		
50,000	78¾			C, H V & T G M 6s				10,000	67½		
10,000	78¾			40,000	48¾			25,000	67½		
50,000	78¾			5,000	49			50,000	67½		
110,000	78¾			10,000	48¾			55,000	67½		
20,000	78¾			90,000	50			10,000	67½		
40,000	78¾			1,000	48¾			5,000	67½		
25,000	78¾			Col & Ninth Av 1st				2,000	123¾		
10,000	78¾			2,000	123¾			Den & R G 4s			
82,000	78¾			15,000	123½			8,000	79		
35,000	78¾			10,000	123½			5,000	67½		
30,000	78¾			Det City Gas 5s				5,000	67½		
1,000	78¾			8,000	95			25,000	67½		
1,000	78¾			Det, Mac & M L G				5,000	67½		
2,500	78¾			5,000	22½			1,000	67½		
12,000	78¾			1,000	21½			2,000	67½		
110,000	78¾			9,000	22			23,000	67½		
10,000	78¾			10,000	22½			28,000	67½		
76,000	78¾			5,000	23½			18,000	67		
24,000	78¾			Ellz, L & B S 5s				10,000	67		
26,000	78¾			7,000	103			10,000	67½		
20,000	78¾			Erie gen lien 4s				10,000	67		
25,000	78¾			12,000	75			10,000	67½		
30,000	78¾			10,000	75¾			63,000	67½		
82,000	78¾			Erie 4s, prior bds				10,000	67½		
20,000	78¾			100,000	94			5,000	67½		
10,000	78¾			25,000	93¾			10,000	67½		
10,000	78¾			10,000	94			10,000	67½		
10,000	78¾			Ev & Ind 1st con				10,000	97¾		
50,000	78¾			Ev & T H gen 5s				5,000	97¼		
20,000	78¾			5,000	97¼			5,000	97¼		
10,000	78¾			5,000	97¼			10,000	97		
25,000	78¾			10,000	97			Flint & Pere M 5s			
25,000	78¾			Flint & P M, Port				32,000	99¾		
10,000	78¾			Huron div 5s				Gen 4s			
4,000	99¾			10,000	100			4,000	99¾		
1,000	99¾			12,600	99¾			1,000	99¾		
5,000	99¾			2,000	100			5,000	99¾		
10,000	99¾			Ft W & D C 1st				37,000	98		
15,000	99¾			50,000	97½			21,000	98½		
25,000	99¾			Ft W & R G 1st				3-4s			
Atlantic & Danv 1st				10,000	65½			Fulton Elev 1st			
1,000	102¼			Gen El Co deb 5s				3,000	46		
Austin & N W 1st				4,000	107½			Green Bay & West			
10,000	90½			Green Bay & West				deb B			
Balt & Ohio 3½s,				deb B				4,000	6¾		
when issued				4,000	6¾			20,000	7		
190,000	97			20,000	6¾			20,000	6¾		
Balt & Ohio 4s,				20,000	6¾			H & T Cent G M 4s			
when issued				H & T Cent G M 4s				1,000	86		
50,000	97			1,000	86			9,000	86¾		
40,000	97¼			9,000	86¾			Ill Cent 4s, 1952			
10,000	97¼			Ill Cent 4s, 1952				15,000	104½		
10,000	97¼			15,000	104½			Ill Cent, St Louis			
80,000	97¼			Ill Cent, St Louis				div 3½s			
Bklyn, Qns Co &				div 3½s				5,000	96		
Sub con gtd 5s				5,000	96			Int & O N 2d mtge			
45,000	105¾			Int & O N 2d mtge				10,000	92¾		
25,000	106			4,000	92¾			Iowa Cent 1st 5s			
1,000	105½			Iowa Cent 1st 5s				3,000	105½		
Bklyn W & W Co 5s				3,000	105½			K C & Pac 1st			
1,000	94			K C & Pac 1st				5,000	75		
Cent Pr'ch U P 1st				5,000	75			K C, P & G 1st			
7,000	89½			K C, P & G 1st				5,000	72		
3,000	90			5,000	72			Laclede Gas L Co			
Cent Ga Ry con 5s				Laclede Gas L Co				of St L 1st 5s			
35,000	93¼			of St L 1st 5s				2,000	106½		
99,000	93¼			2,000	106½			Lehigh V of N Y 1st			
5,000	93¾			Lehigh V of N Y 1st				13,000	105¾		
40,000	93¼			13,000	105¾			Lehigh & W-B cons			
5,000	93¾			Lehigh & W-B cons				assented			
25,000	93¼			assented				1,000	98½		
13,000	93¾			1,000	98½			Louis & Nash, N O			
30,000	93¾			Louis & Nash, N O				& Mob 2d			
20,000	93			& Mob 2d				1,000	111		
3,000	93¼			1,000	111			Louis & Nash, N O			
17,000	93¼			Louis & Nash, N O				1,000	126		
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc				1,000	126			Unified 4s			
5,000b3	41			Unified 4s				2,000	97		
12,600	40¾			2,000	97			5,000	97¾		
Ches & O gen 4½s				5,000	97¾			1,000	97		
10,000	80¾			1,000	97			Manh Ry con 4s			
15,000	80½			Manh Ry con 4s				30,000	97		
15,000	80¾			30,000	97			4,000s20F	97		
21,000	80¾			4,000s20F	97			2,000	97		
14,000	80¾			2,000	97			Metr Elev 2d			
156,000	80¾			Metr Elev 2d				5,000	102		
100,000	80¾			5,000	102			Met St Ry gen 5s			
3,000	81			Met St Ry gen 5s				25,000	118		
Ches & O con 5s				25,000	118			Mex Inter 1st 4s			
2,000	118			Mex Inter 1st 4s				10,000	83¼		
Chic & Alton S F				10,000	83¼			10,000	83½		
1,000	106½			Mich Cent con 7s				Mich Cent con 7s			
C, R & Q, conv 5s				4,000	111½			4,000	111½		
10,000	123			M, L S & West 1st				M, L S & West 1st			
4,000	122			18,000	137½			18,000	137½		
12,000	123			Mich Div				Mich Div			
Chic, B & Qy, Neb				5,000	138			5,000	138		
Ext 4s	104			Mo, Kan & East 1st				Mo, Kan & East 1st			
26,000	104			2,000	101½			2,000	101½		
Chic & E Ill gen 5s				5,000	101			5,000	101		
1,000	109¼			Mo, K & T 1st 4s				Mo, K & T 1st 4s			
Chic & Erie 1st				2,500	91			5,000	90¾		
1,000	111½			5,000	90¾			5,000	90¾		
Chic, M & St Paul				5,000	90¾			18,000s20F	90¾		
cons 7s				5,000	90¾			16,000	90½		
2,000	163¼			1,000	90¾			17,000	90¾		
4,000	163			16,000	90½			11,000	90½		
Gen 4s, Ser A				17,000	90¾			Mo, K & T of Tex 5s			
5,000	106¾			11,000	90½			3,000	85½		
Chic & Northwestrn				Mo, K & T of Tex 5s				10,000	86		
gen 3½s				3,000	85½			1,000	85¾		
16,000	90½			10,000	86			5,000	85¾		
17,000	90¾			1,000	85¾			1,000	86		
11,000	90½			5,000	85¾			Mo Pac 1st con			
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s				1,000	85¾			30,000	110¼		
3,000	85½			10,000	86			3,000	110		
10,000	86			1,000	85¾			10,000	109¾		
1,000	85¾			5,000	85¾			5,000	109¾		
1,000	86			Mo Pac 1st con				5,000	109½		
Mo Pac 1st con				15,000	92¼			5,000	92¼		
30,000	110¼			10,000	92¼			10,000	92¼		
3,000	110			10,000	92			10,000	92		
10,000	109¾			Mob & Ohio gen 4s				10,000	83		
5,000	109¾			10,000	83			10,000	83¼		
5,000	109½			10,000	83¼			Mobile & O, Mont			
Mo Pac trust 5s				Mobile & O, Mont				div 6s			
15,000	92¼			div 6s				3,000	104½		
10,000	92¼			3,000	104½						
5,000	92										

Total sales $8,446,300

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
40,210	Am. Sug. Refs.	133¼	133¼	128¾	128¾
620	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13	13
1,510	Am. Tobacco	142¾	142¾	140¾	140¾
2,150	A., T. & S. F.	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¼
19,910	A., T. & S. F. pf.	50¾	52½	50¼	51½
410	Bay State Gas.	5½	5½	5¾	5¾
1,700	Brook. R. T.	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾
500	Central Pacific.	34½	34½	34¼	34¼
4,240	C., B. & Q.	122¾	122¾	121¼	121½
6,710	Chi., M. & St. P.	117¼	117¼	116¾	116¾
1,580	Chi., R. I. & P.	111¾	111¾	110	110½
310	Ches. & Ohio.	26	26¼	25¾	25¾
110	C., St. P., M. & O.	85½	85½	85	85
140	Chi. N. W.	140¾	140¾	140¼	140¼
50	Del. & Hudson.	107¾	107¾	107¼	107½
30	General Steel.	32	32	32	32¾
1,540	Federal Steel pf.	78¼	79½	77¾	79½
70	Gen. Electric.	94¾	94¾	94	94
50	Iowa Central pf.	38½	38½	38¼	38¼
7,430	Louis. & Nash.	65	65¼	64½	64¾
420	Manhattan.	100¾	100¾	99½	99½
5,120	Mo. Pacific.	44¾	44¾	42¾	42¾
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38¾	38½	38¼	38¼
30	N. Y. Central.	120¾	120¾	120¼	120¼
100	N. Y., O. & W.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
4,370	Northern Pacific.	42¾	43	41½	41½
660	North. Pac. pf.	77¾	77¾	76¾	77½
10	National Lead.	37	37	37	37
150	Pacific Mail.	44	44	43	43¾
970	People's Gas, Ch.	110¾	110½	109¼	109¼
620	Reading.	19¾	19¾	19	19
400	Reading 1st pf.	47¾	47¾	46½	46½
10	Southern.	10½	10½	10½	10½
1,220	Southern pf.	43¾	43¾	42½	43¾
500	Tenn. C. & I.	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾
150	Texas Pacific.	17	17	16¾	17
580	Union Pacific.	39¼	39¾	38¾	38¾
2,490	Union Pac. pf.	71¾	71¾	71	71¾
50	U. P., D. & G.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¾
80	U. S. Rubber.	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¾
150	U. S. Leath. pf.	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾
300	Wabash pf.	23	23	22¾	23¾
30	Western Union.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

134,990

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$53,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	78¼	79	78¼	79
10,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼
25,000	Texas Pacific.	48	48¼	48	48¼

$85,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alpha Con	.03	.04	Kentuck Con	.06	.05
Andes	.06	.07	Mexican	.39	.40
Belcher	.15	.15	Occidental Con	1.30	.93
Best & Belch	.35	.43	Ophir	.59	.56
Bullion	.02	.03	Overman	.07	.06
Caledonia	.18	.20	Potosi	.19	.22
Challenge Con	.14	.15	Savage	.13	.13
Chollar	.22	.25	Scorpion	.03	.03
Con. Cal. & V.	1.10	1.15	Sierra Nevada	.86	.89
Con. Imperial	..	.11	Standard	1.85	1.75
Crown Point	.14	.14	Union Con	.17	.10
Gould & C	.26	.26	Utah Con	.11	..
Hale & Norc	1.62	1.62	Yellow Jacket	.15	.15
Justice	.16	.17			

Silver bars, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 13.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	6	5	6¼
Anaconda	55½	57	55½	57½
Arkansas	90	94	90	94
Argentum	36	36¼	36¾	37
Battle	38	39½	39½	40½
Columbine	14	14¼	14	14¾
Consolidated	7¾	8	7¾	8
Elkton	70½	71	69¾	70
El Paso	10	11½	10	11
Fiddler	16	16¾	15	15½
Gibson	23½	24¾	23½	25
Golden Fleece	27	30	27	30
Golden King	79	80	70	70¾
Gold Coin	156	157	153	153
Garfield	12¾	13¼	13	13¾
Isabella	28½	29	20½	20¾
Independence	59	60	60	60¾
Jackpot	24¾	24¾	26¾	26¾
Jefferson	4½	6	4½	6
Matos	30¾	31½	31½	31¾
Moon Anchor	116½	117	117½	118
Portland	141¾	142	141	143
Pharmacist	3¾	4	3¾	3¾
Rawlings	35	38	34	40
Roza	18	18½	18	18½
Union	16	16¼	17¾	17½
Vindicator	102	102¾	102	102¾
Work	10¾	11	10¾	10¾

INSURANCE AGENCY ASSIGNS.

Liabilities of Charles E. Shade & Co. Estimated at $20,000.

Charles E. Shade and Manuel H. Elkin, who compose the firm of Charles E. Shade & Co., insurance agents and brokers at 51 William Street, made an assignment yesterday to Pandia C. Ralli, without preference. The agency business of Charles E. Shade & Co. was established in 1843 by Samuel G. Walker, who was succeeded in 1861 by Frame & Hare. In 1867 the firm became Frame, Hare & Bockwood, at which time Mr. Shade entered the office as a clerk. In January, 1885, the business passed to Frame & Shade, and in October, 1890, Mr. Frame retired. The firm of Charles E. Shade & Co. was formed on Sept. 1, 1894.

Cardozo & Nathan, the attorneys of the agency, said that Mr. Shade had been ill and out of town for some time, and that, when he returned things were in a bad shape, and the assignment was necessary for the protection of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at about $20,000, although their exact amount cannot be determined until the schedules have been examined.

Among the companies which were represented in the office are the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia and the Firemen's Insurance Company of Boston, the latter now being in process of voluntary liquidation. The assignment created some speculation yesterday in insurance circles as to the future disposition of the American and the more or less valuable brokerage business of the firm.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

William Wood has been appointed sole manager of the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, for the United States.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee will meet again to-day. It is said that the report of the committee in regard to a tariff association, when completed, will be presented to President George B. Skelton of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, who will then call a meeting of the companies for the consideration of the plan.

A dispatch from Montreal states that the Canadian branches of the English fire insurance companies doing business in the Dominion are debating the advisability of forming a pool for the purpose of meeting the competition of the American mutual companies on sprinkled factory risks, which has become a formidable element in the Canadian fire insurance business.

At the meeting of the conference of liability insurance managers yesterday, George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, and William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit and Managing Director of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company, were designated as a committee to draw up resolutions relative to the recent death of George M. Endicott of Boston, late United States manager of the Employers' Liability Insurance Corporation of London, and formerly Chairman of the conference. The conference adjourned until Friday, when the resolutions will be presented, and the other work of the managers begun.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

686—Charles H. Ingwersen, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—On motion of John S. Miller for the plaintiff in error, advanced and submitted on briefs to be filed by counsel for plaintiff in error within twenty days and by counsel for defendant in error within ten days thereafter.

104—George Kinnear, appellant, vs. Frederick Bausman, receiver, etc.—Submitted by George Turnor for the appellant and by Frederick Bausman for the appellee.

95—The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Ohio, ex rel. George L. Lawrence.—Argued by George C. Greene for the plaintiff in error and by W. H. Pollamus for the defendant in error.

402—S. H. H. Clark et al, receiver, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of Kansas City, Kan., et al.—Argued by A. L. Williams for the plaintiffs in error and by F. D. Hutchings and Thomas A. Pollock for the defendants in error.

625—Edwin S. Skille, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal, &c.—Advanced and submitted on briefs filed in No. 435 and No. 4 (original,) on motion of Henry S. Robbins for the appellant.

435—James Nicol, appellant, vs. John Ames, United States Marshal, &c., and No. 4, (Original,) ex parte.—In the matter of George R. Nichols, petitioner.—Argument commenced by Henry S. Robbins for the appellant and petitioner, and continued by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee and respondent.

Call for to-day—435, (and 4 original,) 177, 178, 90, 96, (and 97 and 98,) 99, (91 and 92,) and 100.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 14.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

110—Sayerweather vs. Ritch.
115—Butler vs. Fayerweather.
6—Robertson vs. Fleetman.
7—Robertson vs. Edelhoff.
9—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.

1514—Sehlbach & Co. vs. United States.
2459—U. S. vs. H. Boker & Co.
2227—U. S. vs. J. S. Johnson & Co.
2816—U. S. vs. Hugo Reisinger & Co.
2815—U. S. vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
2596—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. vs. U. S.
2436—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
2437—James Pedloe vs. United States.
2120—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2145—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2676—Am. Sug. Ref. Co. vs. United States.
2688—Same vs. U. S.
2667—United States vs. Morewood & Co.
2770—United States vs. Rosenstein Brothers.
2042—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2045—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.
2471—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2817—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2163—The Keen Sutterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2749—Fleming vs. U. S.
1839—Perrin Freres & Co. vs. United States.
1906—Passavant & Co. vs. United States.
2618—The Hills Bros. Co. vs. United States.
2474—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2509—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
1974—Billweiler Brothers vs. United States.
2572—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2180—Samuel Schiff & Co. vs. United States.
2387—Claycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2598—Same vs. U. S.
2656—Same vs. U. S.
2647—Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2358—Toplitz & Co. vs. United States.
2634—Buchanan Bros. vs. United States.
85—Schulze-Berge & Koechl vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

195—Exposito vs. Man. Railway.
201—Kennedy vs. Grace, Hyde & Co.
202—Penney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
210—Germano vs. Third Av. R. R.
153—Lasala vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
154—Lasala vs. same.
211—Moore vs. Met. St. Railway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

161—Ross vs. Bowring.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
187—Steinmender vs. ship La Guadaloupe.
205—Goodwin vs. tug Thomas J. Scully and barges.
208—Lo Vico vs. tug Geo. W. Elder.
209—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
2617—Jas. P. Smith & Co. vs. United States.
2560—U. S. vs. Naday & Fleischer.
2562—Naday & Fleischer vs. United States.
2583—O. G. Hempstead & Co. vs. United States
2558—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States.
2558—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States.
2690—A. A. Vantine & Co. vs. United States
2740—Hensel et al. vs. United States.
2594—Sylvester Giglio vs. United States.
2587—C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
1792—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
1353—I. B. Locke & Co. vs. U. S.
2365—B. C. Robbins vs. United States.
3135—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2716—U. S. vs. R. C. Strauss & Co. vs. United States.
1950—Einstein, Wolf & Co. vs. United States
2369—Erlanger, Blumgart & Co. vs. U. S.
2395—A. Murphy & Co. vs. United States.
2650—Dana & Co. vs. U. S.
2716—U. S. vs. R. C. Strauss & Co. vs. United States.
2739—U. S. vs. Stern Brothers.
2691—U. S. vs. Calhoun.
2614—Lewis & Conger vs. United States.
2769—Wing Wo Chong vs. United States.
2442—United States vs. C. A. Johnson.
1945—A. Steinhardt & Bro. vs. U. S.
2822—U. S. vs. Merck & Co.
2524—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1973—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2381—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. U. S.
2730—Same vs. same.
2795—Eschwege vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

213—McDonald vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.
10—Britner vs. Lehigh & Hudson R. Ry.
180—Miller vs. U. S.
214—Grumby vs. Met. St. Railway.
206—Molian vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
117—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
211—Ferguson vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
184—Dailey vs. City of New York.
155—Sanborn vs. S. S. Palatia.
196—Moneton vs. Merrill.
199—B. & F. Marine Ins. Co. vs. tug Saranac.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Myers vs. Bolton, appellant.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide event, unless respondents stipulate to deduct the amount of compound interest included in the judgment, and in that event the judgment is modified accordingly, and as thus modified, affirmed, without costs in this court to either party; the order, if not agreed upon, to be settled by the Judge who prepared the opinion of the Court.

In re Griscom, Jr., a witness before Commissioner appointed by Royal Prussian Seeamt.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Edwards, appellant, vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company; Dreise vs. Village of Port Richmond, appellant.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Corere, appellant, vs. Dun.—Motion to extend time to perfect appeal denied, without costs.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 650, 611, 656, 681, 694, 695, 701, 702.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Money is still in abundant supply, with rates low and inclined to work even yet. At the Clearing House to-day 2 per cent. was still the nominal loaning rate, and New York funds, still heavy, sold as low as 18 cents discount. Call money remained easy at from 2 to 3 per cent. Time money in some special cases was placed as low as 2½ per cent., although long-time paper generally was quoted at and close to 3 per cent. Mercantile paper was in scant supply, with rates nominally ranging from 3 to 4 per cent.

A drop of 10 points in Bell Telephone was the big feature of the stock market, due in great part to the fear of local competition. Atchison securities were in demand and higher. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy touched its highest level. General Electric was particularly strong, and Baltic Mine pushed up to 31¾. Arnold crossed 15, a gain of over 2½ points. Butte fell back to 66, but rallied later on. Arcadian sold at 38¼. Tamarck gained 1¾, to 172.

Closing quotations:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	247	248	Chic. Junc. & S. Yds. pf.	122	123
Bost. & Low.	226	..	Fitchburg pf.	106	..
Bost. & Me.	167	..	Old Colony	198	200½
Bost. & Fe	283	..	Oregon S. L.	37¼	38
Chic. Junc. & Stock Yds.	..	136	West End	89¾	90

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4	..	G. C. Mines .40 .60
Arnold	14¾	14¾	Osceola .70 71
Atlantic	32	33	Pioneer (c.) 5½ 5¾
Bos. & C. C.	35	.40	Quincy .135 137
Bost. & Mon.	236	238	Santa Ysabel 6¾ 7
Butte & Bos.	6¼	.08	Tamarack .171½ 172
Cal. & Hecla	610	620	Tecumseh 5¼ 5¾
Centennial	25¾	25¾	Wolverine 32 32¼
Franklin	..	18	

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	276	277	Mexican Tel. 75 1
Dom. Coal	34	34½	N. E. Tel. 135 138
Do. Coal pf.	116½	118½	Pull. P. Car. 150 ..
Ed. Elec. Il.	196	..	U. S. Oil 27¾ 28
Erie Tel.	75¼	76	U. S. Rubber 46 46½
Gen. Elec.	93¾	94	West. Elec. 40 40¾
Gen. Elec. pf.	158	..	West. El. pf. 61¾ 62
Lam. C. S. S.	23	23½	

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G. Min. 6¼ .. | Old D. C. Min 33½ 33¾

$120,000,000 PROPERTY SALE.

Mr. Coler Will Hold It if Assessments Are Not Paid.

Controller Coler announced yesterday that he had decided to sell all the property in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx on which assessments for public improvements have not been paid. These unpaid assessments aggregate nearly $12,000,000, and the property is valued at fully ten times that amount. The sale will take place in February. In many cases these assessments have been due for from three to ten years, and all of them bear interest at 6 per cent. In view of the fact that money is plentiful and cheap, Mr. Coler feels that this is a favorable time to make these collections, and that it will not be necessary to sell much of the property.

Mr. Coler said yesterday that when the total amount due is collected, the city will come inside the Constitutional debt limit. The assessment bonds issued to pay for these improvements have been charged into all the debt statements made by the present administration.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

28—Lyons vs. Smith.
29—McEntyre vs. Tucker
30—Richards vs. Hachler
27—In re Solomon.
33—Metcalf vs. Moses.
34—Wilson vs. Wightman.
35—Wallace vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
36—Reardon vs. same.
8—Tompert vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
37—Kliener vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
38—Piasterstein vs. Hoes
17—Brokaw vs. Duffy.
—Karlen vs. Dalton.
40—Heffernan vs. Barber's Sons.
41—Johnston vs. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Welch.
2—McConnell vs. Harley.
3—Tracy vs. Kircher.
4—Same vs. Frey.
5—Same vs. Falvey.
6—Sandlach vs. Harris.
7—Well vs. Lockwood.
8—Gasquet v

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Corner on Upper Fifth Avenue Sold—Other Sales—Little of Interest at Auction.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Mrs. Isabella W. Jex the plot of four lots at the northeast corner of Ninety-second Street and Fifth Avenue. The buyer is W. R. Travers of Newport, R. I. This plot is just north of Andrew Carnegie's recent purchase and adjoins Jacob Ruppert's residence, at the southeast corner of Ninety-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Maria W. Andreas to Oppenheimer & Metzger the block front on the east side of West End Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, 200.10 by 100. The buyers have resold the plot, with a building loan, to John T. Farley.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Paul B. Pugh the five-story double flat 122 West Ninety-fourth Street, 33.6 by 90 by 110.

Julius Scott has sold for Keenan & Reynolds the five-story double flat 63 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 86 by 100. The price is reported at a little less than $30,000.

Myer Heuman has bought from Mrs. Mary Heyman the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 107 East Ninety-first Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Rose and Agnes McGuinness the old buildings 127 and 131 Broome Street, and from Moses Goldman 129 Broome Street, each 20 by 80; also from a Dr. Nammack, the three-story dwelling 273 Madison Street, 18.9 by 100 and from David Price and M. Schuman 340 and 342 East Fourth Street, 37.6 by 96.2.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Jane E. Kirkman to Mrs. Frederick Goodrich, for about $35,000, the five-story stone-front dwelling 14 West Twenty-ninth Street, adjoining the Sturtevant House, 18.9 by 98.9.

John T. Duff & Co. have sold for Gustavus L. Lawrence to William J. Cook two three-story dwellings on the north side of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 65 feet east of the Boulevard, each 17.6 by 75.

Henry Goodkind has bought the two brownstone-front dwellings 16 and 18 East Seventy-sixth Street and has resold the latter, through Bunning & Co.

It is reported that William Buhler has sold one of his row of three-story dwellings on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Carrie J. Smith, for $8,450, Lot 113 on the map of the village of Morrisania, being on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, between Franklin Avenue and the Boston Road, 30 by 100.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob A. Zimmermann, for $8,600, the two-story frame dwelling 688 Alden Place, 17 by 81.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Hugo Cohen, for $9,450, the three-story stone-front dwelling 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 18 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Maria Kantorowicz, for $21,250 and $22,500, respectively, 21 and 23 Rutgers Street, each 26 by 110, five-story brick tenement, with six-story brick tenement at the rear on 21 and a five-story brick tenement on 23.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By George R. Read, executor's sale, 72 Murray street, south side, 99.4½ feet west of West Broadway, 25 by 75, Columbia College leasehold, four-story building.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Benjamin E. Hall, referee, Broadway, southeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street, 113.9 by 122.7 by 120.2 by 99.9½, seven-story brick apartment house, known as the Rockingham, with 2-story and basement extension, west side, 65.4½ feet south of Thirty-seventh Street, 27.7½ by 120, four-story stone-front dwelling, one-sixth part; 501 Sixth Avenue, and 109 and 111 West Thirtieth Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, runs north 30 by southwest 41.5 by northwest 99.6 by southwest 100 by southeast 99.6 by southwest 5 to the north side of Thirtieth Street, by east 144, four-story stone-front tenement, with store, and two-story brick and frame addition on the street, one-sixth part. Due on judgment, $45,104.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 40 West Street, extending through to 99 Washington Street, 42.8 by 183.; by 42.8 by 182.9, five-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $42,056.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, 36 Front Street, north side 44.6 feet west of Coenties Slip, 28.6 by 67 by 28.8 by 67, five-story brick buildings; 77 to 81 First Street, 83 feet further west, 180 East Houston Street, abutting, begins First Street, south side, 82 feet east of First Avenue, runs east 73.11 by south 42 by west on irregular lines about 50, by south 57 to the north side of East Houston Street, by west 104.11 by north 100 to First, brick and frame tenement on 77 First Street, three-story brick tenements on 79 to 83 First Street, and a three-story brick tenement, with stores, on 180 East Houston Street.

By Samuel Goldsticker, public auction sale, 1,989 Seventh Avenue, east side, 80.11 feet north of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 20 by 98, five-story brick and brownstone apartment house.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 257 and 259 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of West End Avenue, each 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, on each, $17,568.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, Rufus B. Cowing, referee, 251 West Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 172 feet east of West End Avenue, 18 by 100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,636.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, J. C. O'Conor, referee, 257, 259, and 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 108 by 99.11, three four-story stone-front flats. Due on judgment, $4,043; subject to other mortgages for $89,800.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John E. Ward, referee, 89 Fifth Avenue, east side, 75.10 feet north of Sixteenth Street, 25.3 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,967.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 714 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 187.10 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 21 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $21,823.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 108 Greenwich Street, west side, 52.8 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.3 by 92.11½ and irregular, three-and-a-half-story brick building. Due on judgment, $22,488.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 364 Bowery, southwest corner of Fourth Street, 19.10 by 58.2 by 17.2 by 44.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 362 Bowery, adjoining, 21.9 by 64.6 by 18.8 by 67.7, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 360 Bowery, adjoining, 20.9 by 67.7 by 17.11, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 42 East Fourth Street, 582 feet west of the Bowery, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 18.3 by 49.6 by 19.11 by 38.7, three-story brick tenement; 40 East Fourth Street, adjoining, 24.8½ by 85.8 by 25 by 98.2, three-story brick tenement, with store; also, an interior lot at the rear of the parcel last mentioned above, 50.8 by 23.2 by 51 by 25.2.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, Second and Third Avenues, for a one-story brick house for trainmen, 41 by 35; Manhattan Railway Company, owner; John Waterhouse, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 92; John Shea of 9 St. John's Avenue, owner; Robert Glenn of 2,352 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 3 Goerck Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 100; Morris Jacobson of 208 East Seventy-eighth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $25,000.

Monticello Avenue, south side, 375 feet west of Randall Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20.6 by 50; John Nelson of 1,621 Avenue A, owner; Peter M. Coco of 8 Union Square, architect; cost, $3,500.

Concord Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for a two-story stone dwelling and stable, 50 by 72; Tony Altieri of 614 Robbins Avenue, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; cost, $8,000.

Brook Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85 by 72.8; Ellen Murphy of 693 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner; A. Rothermel of 693 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 127 feet north of Julia Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 43; Charles N. Mazza of 172 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; W. O. Talt, architect; cost, $2,500.

Alterations.

No. 434 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; C. M. Rice and others, owners; Frederick Jacobsen of 50 West Sixty-seventh Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 51 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone office building, with store; Mary A. Fitzgerald, owner; H. L. & F. A. Parkhurst of 156 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl Street, to a five-story brick business building; Eno estate, owner; Charles Hoffman of 678 West Thirty-sixth Street, architect; cost, $900.

No. 762 to 766 Broadway, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Henry Weil estate, owner; William E. Bloodgood of 64 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $300.

Harrison Street, southeast corner of West Street, to a four-story brick hotel; Charles Spellmeyer, owner; cost, $500.

No. 678 Broadway, to a five-story brick store; Matthew Clarkson of 15 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; F. Bloodgood, Jr., architect; cost, $300.

Big Transfer on Riverside Drive.

Among yesterday's real estate records was the conveyance of 75, 76, 77, and 78 Riverside Drive, having a frontage of 115 feet and including the southeast corner of Eightieth Street, by the Riverside Building Company to Francis M. Applegate, for a consideration of $350,000. The latter gives four mortgages on the property to Mary Lewis for a total of $200,000. By another deed Applegate transfers the property to Francis P. Furnald for a stated consideration of $350,000.

Lis Pendens on a Wall Street Corner.

A lis pendens filed yesterday gives notice of the beginning of partition proceedings involving 59 and 61 Wall Street, and the block included by Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, Avenue D, and the East River. The former parcel is the building occupied by Brown Brothers & Co., the bankers, at the southeast corner of Wall and Hanover Streets. The plaintiff in the action is John C. Brown, and the defendants James B. Potter and others.

Gill Building Mortgaged.

Four mortgages given by Frank N. Gill on the Gill Building, 9, 11, and 13 Maiden Lane, were recorded yesterday. One, with five years to run, is for $600,000, in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; another, for one year, for $77,000, is given to Charles A. Cowen, and in another, for one year, for $233,000, the mortgagee is the New York Realty Company.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

ALLEN ST, w s, 158.4 ft n of Rivington St, 20.10x88; Alice Davis to Elias Kempner..... 10,125

ALLEN ST, 157, w s, 20.10x87.11; Eliza L. Edgar to Elias Kempner..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 57.11 ft s of 165th St, 30x100; John E. Darragh to Gardner K. Doughty 1

BOND ST, 12, n s, 16.9x100.2x8.4x—; Martin L. Strauss to William K. Porter.

BRADHURST Av, e s, 50.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x75; Arthur B. Williams, referee, to Henry C. Rosenbaum..... 75,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 150.5 ft s of 71st St, 0.1x100; Fanny Staab, as executrix, to John T. Farley..... 15,600

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x125; John T. Farley and wife to Marx Ottinger and another..... 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x125; William H. Gelshenen and wife to John T. Farley..... 100

CLINTON AV, n e corner of the Bronx River Road, 35.4x200 to Willard Av, x 12 to the road, x 213; John W. Bartram, referee, to Russell A. Purdy..... 10

KELLY ST, s e corner of 167th St, 83.11x15x80.10x19.4; Jane Reilly to Patrick Skelly..... 2,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 16.5 ft s of 93d St, 16.5x70; Jarvis Mason and wife to James K. Atkinson..... 1,500

LOT 33, map of plan of Barnum estate; Mathew F. Riley and another to Ellen Meehan..... 16,500

LOT 314, map of a portion of the Hunt estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Annie Moore..... 1

LOT 471, map of the Arden property, East and West Chester; Louis Park to Tillie Weinstein..... 700

MILLPOND, or CREEK, at centre of Bussing's Ditch; Lamartine Paul and another to Philip Paul..... 1

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; also, Rose St, n s, 24 s w s New Chambers St, gore; Nicholas Schloeder, referee, to John R. Bowers..... 10,200

PERRY AV, e s, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100; George R. Carrington, referee, to Florence D. Kellogg..... 3,900

PLEASANT AV, w s, 117.7 ft s of 119th St, 16.8x75; Edward V. Loew, Jr., to Antonette Altieri..... 8,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 91.5 ft n of 79th St, 115.9 to 80th St x 33.9x irregular; the Riverside Building Company to Francis M. Applegate..... 350,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 91.5 ft n of 79th St, 115.9 to 80th St, x e 33.9x irregular; Francis M. Applegate to Francis P. Furnald..... 350,000

WEST END AV, w s, 85.2 ft s of 81st St, 17x100; Metropolitan Improvement Company to Charles A. Hamilton..... 100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 103d St, 20.11x75.3; Frances E. H. Lewis to Ella Jerkins..... 1

2D AV, e s, 108.8 ft s of 49th St, 16.8x100; Caroline Schroeder and another to Charles Weigand..... 7,000

2D AV, e s, 108.8 ft s of 49th St, 16.8x 100; Charles Weigand, as executor, to Caroline Schroeder and another..... 7,000

4TH AV, w s, 57 ft n of 127th St, 18x70; Martin Braun and wife to Annie M. Loderhose..... 1

3D ST, 61 East, 20x96.2; Catharine Kuhn to William Wirth..... 1

13TH ST, 519 East, 25x103.3; John L. Brower, executor, &c., to Mary Fisse, quit claim..... 25

29TH ST, s s, 500 ft w of 6th Av, 16.6x 98.9; 29th St s s, 516.6 ft w of 6th Av, 16x—x14.6x98.9; Mary E. Fitzpatrick to Louise E. Bettens, ½ part..... 213

45TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.4; Philip G. Springer to Emily G. Springer.

45TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Michael Bischoff to John D. Karst, Jr..

52D ST, 316 East, 19x100.5; John F. Schweder and wife to Otto Stahl..... 1

52D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 75x100.5; John H. Rogan, referee, to John A. Cisco, as trustee..... 14,000

53D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Clarence F. True and wife to Daniel F. McMahon and another..... 50,000

91ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Central Park West, 57x100.8; Hyman Sonn and others to Edward B. Teichman and another..... 100

114TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and another to Catherine L. Wynne..... 100

121ST ST, s s, 207.6 ft e of 3d Av, 67.6x 110; Mary M. Henning, Jr., to Elizabeth Paris..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; William F. Brugman, executor, &c., to Susan A. Austin..... 1

148TH ST, n s, 420 ft w of Boulevard, 15 x99.11; Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher and wife to Eben Hatfield..... 6,000

151ST ST, s e corner of Park Av, 75x 100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Otto Eichler..... 10

Recorded Leases.

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Samuel W. Loeb; 1,507 2d Av, 3 years.. 1

BOCKHAUS, Bernard, to George Flathmann; 607 East 138th St, 10 1-3 years.. 600

SIMON, Louisa, to Max Rosenzweig; 201 Eldridge St, 3 years..... $1,800. 1,900

Recorded Mortgages.

AUSTIN, Susan A., to William F. Brugman, executor, &c.; 148th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 2,500

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Mary Lewis; 75, 76, 77, and 78 Riverside Drive, 3 years, (four mortgages)..... $5,000.

ALTIERI, Antonetta, to George Call & Co.; Pleasant Av, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, 1 year..... 200,000

ATKINSON, James K., to Jarvis Mason; Lexington Av, s e corner of 93d St, 1 year..... 1,500

BACHRACH, Louis, to Leopold Schmeidler and Irving Bachrach; 200 Eldridge St, 1 month..... 13,500

BOISEN, Martin, to William T. Hookey; Wales Av, w s, 262.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 14,000

BOWERS, John B., to Alexander Berghaus, as committee, &c; 36 New Chambers St.; also New Chambers St, n s, at s w s of Rose St, gore, 3 years..... 3,500

BOULARD, Selma, to George F. Boulard; College Av, s e s, at n e s of Concord, now 142d St, 3 years..... 7,500

BREDIN, Charles, to the East River Savings Institution; Lots 47 and 48, Block 2,512, map of 272 lots of the Kemp estate, 23d Ward, 1 year..... 3,000

CIRRITO, Joseph, to Mulhern Steam Heating Company; 101st St, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, secures contract..... 2,200

CLARK, Hugh, to August Becker; Interval Av, e s, 275.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 2 years..... 1,550

D'AURIA, G. Pasquale and Filomena, to Sadie B. Clocke; Lot 312, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 1 year.. 200

D'AURIA, Pasquale, to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; Lot 312, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 300

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy, to Henry W. Schmidt and another, trustees, &c.; 215 and 217 West 34th St, 3 years.. 2,500

EGAN, John J., and Daniel Hallecy to the Washington Life Insurance Company; 219 and 221 West 34th St, 3 years..... 100,000

EICHLER, Otto, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; 171st St, as widened, s e corner of Park Av, demand.. 5,000

EICHLER, Otto, to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; 171st St, as widened, s e corner of Park Av, demand.. 34,000

FANNING, Thomas M., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 84th St, n s, 82.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 1,000

FARRELL, Daniel, to Sanford H. Steele, as guardian, &c.; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 16.2 ft n of 112th St, 3 years..... 31,000

FONTHAM, Charles F., and Johanne F., to Jessie J. Macbride; 8th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 1 year..... 1,000

GALLIKER, Adelle and Charles H., to Jennie P. Stuart; 234 West 65th St, 5 months..... 12,000

GRAY, John A., to Pauline J. Martin; Tremont Av, n s, 69 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 5,000

GRAY, John A., to Pauline J. Martin; Tremont Av, n s, 94 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 5,000

GILL, Frank N., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 9, 11, and 13 Maiden Lane, 5 years..... 600,000

GILL, Frank N., to Charles A. Cowen; 9, 11, and 13 Maiden Lane, 1 year.. 77,000

GILL, Frank N., to New York Realty Company; 9, 11, and 13 Maiden Lane, 1 year..... 233,000

HAMILTON, Charles A., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; West End Av, w s, 85.2 ft s of 81st St, 1 year.. 8,000

HARRIS, Louis H., to James McClenahan and others, trustees; 2,420 2d Av, 5 years..... 18,500

HATFIELD, Eben, to Mary E. Hastings; 148th St, n s, 420 ft w of the Boulevard, 3 years..... 7,500

HAYES, Mary E., to Charles H. Dugliss; 3 Centre Market Place, ½ year..... 200

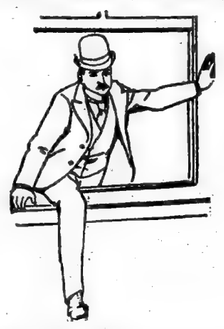

Don't stop half way—you run no risk when dealing with us. Special inducement in imported black and blue cheviots, very desirable for single or double breasted sack suit to order, $20.00. Exceptional value on Kersey and Melton Overcoats at $20.00, satin lined.

We give a year's guarantee or money back!

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

JENKINS, Ella, to New York Life Insurance Company; West End Av, s w corner of 103d St, 3 years..... 25,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Eliza L. Edgar; 157 Allen St, 1 year..... 9,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Alice Davis; Allen St, w s, 158.4 ft n of Rivington St, 1 year..... 8,000

MITZSCHERLING, Elise, to Mary H. Lawrence and another, executors, &c.; 136 Orchard Street, 5 years..... 16,500

McADAM, Aldia, to Good Samaritan Dispensary; s s of 84th St, 98 ft w of Central Park West, 3½ years..... 22,000

McCARRON, Felix, to William J. Hyland; Lot 12 and part of Lot 11 map of Cebrie Park, 24th Ward, 2 years..... 1,000

McGUIRE, Thomas J., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; Central Park West, w s, 50.4 ft s of 90th St, demand. 45,000

MOORE, Annie, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 314, map of a portion of the Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, 3 years..... 600

NEVILLE, Richard, to Catharine G. Robin; 112th St, n s, 320 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 20,000

OTTINGER, Marx and Moses, to the Baron de Hirsch fund; Central Park West, n w corner of 70th St, 1 year.. 100,000

O'CONNELL, Nicholas, to Beadleston & Woerz; 1st Av, n w corner of 76th St, demand..... 4,500

PORTER, William K., to John J. Buckley; 12 Bond St, 1 year..... 11,000

ROGERS, Noah C., to Elizabeth M. Anderson; Webster Av, s w corner of 201st St, 5 years..... 12,000

ROSE, Hudson P., to Rachel Purdy; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 175 ft n of Mansion St, 5 years..... 2,300

ROSE, Hudson P., to Rachel Purdy; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 150 ft n of Mansion St, 5 years..... 2,300

ROTHERT, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 5,200

STOKES, William, to Sadie B. Clocke; Morris Av, e s, 255 ft s of High Bridge Road, 1 year..... 1,500

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and another to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 91st St, n s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 49,000

TEICHMAN, Edward B., and another to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 91st St, n s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 45,000

VELDERS, Hendrick M., to Sarah C. Nelson; Lenox Av, n e corner of 131st St, 1 year..... 2,500

WIEGERS, Josephine, to Mary C. Trabert; 235 East 75th St, 3 years..... 1,000

WOLFF, Etta, to William T. Hookey; s s of Wendover Av, 151.6 ft e of Washington Av, ½ year..... 1,000

WYNNE, Catharine L., and John, to George W. McAdam, executor, &c.; 114th St, s s, 305 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year.. 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, John O., to Selig Steinhardt.... $2,150

BUTLER, Prescott H., and another, trustees, &c., to Mayer S. Auerbach..... 26,000

CLOSE, Monmouth H., to Archibald C. Molleson..... 3,500

FRANKENTHAL, Linda, to Carrie F. Smith..... 100

POWELL, Wilson M., to John T. Willets and another, executors, &c..... 1,175

POWELL, Wilson M., to Martha C. Wright..... 4,500

POWELL, Sarah H., to Henry A. Moore, trustee, &c..... 2,200

QUIGGLE, James C., to William F. Smith and another..... 2,000

SMITH, William F., and another to Caroline A. Weber and another..... 2,000

STEINHARDT, Selig, to Jacob Steinhardt Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Frederick A. Strang..... 1,500

Lis Pendens.

BOULEVARD, w s, 74.11 ft n of 132d St, 50x100 x irregular; John O. Baker against Dexter Barnard and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, E. Miller.

DIVISION ST, s s, 117.2 ft e of Clinton St, 23.10 x— to East Broadway x23.10x—; 2d Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 64th St, 25x100; Henry St, s s, 47.6 ft w of Clinton St, 23.9x100; Monroe St, s s, 201.2 ft e of Catharine St, 25x15.7x25x117.3; Theodorus Bailey against Edmund S. Bailey, Sr., and others, (partition;) attorneys, Man & Man.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 344.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 17x150; Harry S. Hotchkiss against Cora J. and Susie Bennett, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McIlra, Somerville & Taylor.

WEST END AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 68th St, 75x 80; George C. Bodine against Alice M. Bodine and others, (partition;) attorney, T. Mullally.

TEASDALE, PLACE, n s, 599.9 ft w of Trinity Av, 100x100; Edward Winslow against Max Goldner and others, (two actions, foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

WALL ST, 59 and 61; also, 13th St, 14th St, Avenue D, and Tompkins St; the block, with wharfage rights, &c.; John C. Brown against James B. Potter and others, trustees, &c., (partition;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

2D AV, e s, 60.11 ft n of 124th St, 20x80; Sarah C. Browne against Arthur E. Browne, individually and as trustee, &c., (partition;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

10TH AV, s w corner of 5th St, 72.6x114, Wakefield; Catharine Bescher and another against Annie Troman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Gerlich.

7TH ST, n s, 253 ft s of Avenue B, 210x irregular; interior lot, begins at the centre of block between 7th and 8th Sts, and 242.2 ft e of Avenue B, runs e 46.4x s 2.8x w 49.10x n 21.3; United States Trust Company against Leopold Adler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

8TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of 1st Av, 27.6x112.10; United States Trust Company against Leopold Adler and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

83D ST, n w corner of Lexington Av, 41.8x102.2; Dennis O'Connell against Jacob Jung and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. J. O'Connell.

106TH ST, n s, 333.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.8 x100.11, two actions; John C. Calhoun against Matthew C. Kernan and another, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Buel, Toucey & Whiting.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Joseph McDonald against Mary E. Larkin, owner; John C. Fajen, lessee; McConologue Brothers, contractors..... 35

ELTON AV, w s, 25 ft s of 161st St, 50x 100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Woodruff & Ohlson, owners and contractors.. 258

GOUVERNEUR ST, n e corner of Monroe St, 25.4x100; B. Kreischer & Sons against Abelman & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors..... 1,045

PEARL ST, 146; Frank Kuecker against Mary Wellbrock, owner; Beckman Brothers, lessees and contractors..... 382

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 150x—x125; Clarence L. Smith against E. against Maud Nesbit, owner and contractor..... 500

WEST END AV, e s, 100 ft n of 79th St, 40x100; John Schreyer against Metropolitan Improvement Company, owner; William C. Irving and the Builders' Realty Company, contractors..... 130

8TH AV, 2,024; Joseph McDonald against Peter McCaffrey, owner; Charles Kessel, lessee; McConologue Brothers, contractors..... 21

8TH AV, s w corner of 49th St, 125.10x 150x—x125; Clarence L. Smith against E. Holbrook Cushman and others, individually and as executors, &c., owners; American Market Company, lessee; Martin W. Bowman, contractor..... 3,559

132D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Dunbar Box and Lumber Company against Fritz Wegener, owner; Frederick L. T. Wegener, contractor... 48

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Martin D. Walsh, on John F. Hopkins and others, to Anthony P. Langer..... 206

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Martin D. Walsh, on John F. Hopkins and others, to Mouter & Co..... 606

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Martin D. Walsh, on Charles M. Velbinger and Emma L. Cuche, to Mouter & Co..... 333

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Martin D. Walsh, on Charles M. Velbinger and Emma L. Cuche, to Anthony P. Langer.. 100

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

F. M. PARET & Co.—Schedules of Frank M. Paret & Co., stationers at 682 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities of $5,188, nominal assets of $1,171, and actual assets of $566.

WILLIAM EUCLID YOUNG.—An order made by Justice Ward of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, was filed in the New York County Clerk's office yesterday, appointing Robert P. Orr receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Euclid Young, stockbroker, formerly of 45 Broadway, on the application of Rudolph Guenther.

Out of Town.

THOMAS F. SHIELDS.—An attachment for $15,000 has been obtained here against Thomas F. Shields, who was formerly in the butter and cheese business in this city, but went to Montreal in May last to engage in the same line of business there. He resided in an apartment house at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, but it was stated there that his wife had moved away in October. The attachment was obtained by his sister, Katharine Shields, as administratrix of Catharine Shields, on a demand note which he made on Aug. 10, 1897, for $15,000, payable to the estate of Catharine Shields, on which he paid the interest up to Feb. 10, 1898, but no part of the principal.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Joseph Martin, shoe dealer, of Newburg, N. Y., by the following creditors: William Neely of this city, $175; Adam J. Burke of Albany, $584; Henry T. Converse of Albany, $293; Robert R. Hillas of Albany, $141, and Sarah Markstone of Troy, $225. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by transferring in October or November notes for $500 made by William A. Waring to his order to Cutler & Porter of Springfield, Mass., creditors, to give them a preference.

Simon Black, formerly a wholesale dealer in jewelry at 14 John Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $13,447 and nominal assets of $4,808, in accounts and notes, which he turned over to Warren S. Burt, assignee, to whom Mr. Black made an assignment on Jan. 18, 1895. Mr. Black is not in active business now.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BROCK, Andrew—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company	$102
BIENENFELD, Henry—K. Fink	42
BURR, Henry P.—D. Appleton & Co	74
BALCH, May H.—B. Schneider	299
COLE, William P.—D. Carr	96
CLARKE, William G.—R. Wigger and another	92
CASSIDY, Martin—S. Peleris	1,592
CONNELLY, Mary J. executrix—S. E. Briggs	499
CONWAY, William J., Rope Lumber Company, Henry Grassman, William Szulip, and Samuel Kellem—E. J. Myers and others	88
DAHLER, Martin—G. L. Schuyler & Co., costs	172
DAUCHY, John H.—R. Weil and another	251
DAVIS, Bernhard—Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Company	61
DREWITZ, Karl—P. Drewitz	48
DUNSHEE, Mary E.—Society of the New York Hospital	305
DONOVAN, James — Knickerbocker Ice Company	91
DOBIE, Robert B.—L. Littlejohn, executor, &c	340
FORBES, Isaac—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company	174
FLYNN, Charles S. B.—A. Halliday	550
FAEHRMANN, Oscar, and Theodore Haebler—C. V. Benecke and another	1,717
FOLEY, James—M. Latzke	109
FRANKAU, Joseph—Hotel Metropole	261
FLANAGAN, Joseph—C. Leopold	460
EISLER, Isaac—F. Haims	210
GAETZ, Charles E.—D. A. Milne	238
GOLDFINE, Joseph—S. E. Bernheimer and another	512
GOLDSTEIN, Max — Real Estate Record Association	29
GORDON, Mackenzie—C. B. Palmer	220
GOODSTEIN, David and Henry—M. M. O'Brien and another, receivers, &c.	389
HITNER, Davis, or Davis Hettner, or Hittner; also Joseph Stang—H. Ahrens..	2,301
HAGAN, Thomas F.—E. J. Johnson and another	277
HANSON, Charles F.—P. Zunser	11
HAWLEY, Jane L.—Lindsay Brothers	463
HARING, William F.—W. C. Loftus Company	55
HEISMEYER, Frederick—Henry Amy and another, (two judgments)	490
HARRISON, Maud—Charles P. Rogers & Co	274
HENRY, Ada—P. H. Sheridan	564
JANVIS, Charles D.—G. Waldo Smith and others	94
JENKINS, Thomas J. and George—Edward Harding, (three judgments,) costs	282
LATTA, Frederick E.—Holland Hotel and Steamship Supply Company	803
LOEW, William N.—Ginsburg	412
LUTHAUER, Leo—L. Mark and another	15
LUSTIG, Arno—C. H. Montague	2,286
LORENTZ, Charles F., and Edmund Reitz—Eastmans Company of New York	83
MAHONEY, Daniel—I. M. Ward	229
MOODY, James J.—W. N. Goddard and another	486
MIXER, William M.—J. S. Herrman, trustee	2772
MARX, Joseph, John Paull, and Margaret McEntee—H. B. Claflin Company	255
McARTNEY, Robert—Real Estate Record Association	37
OPPENHEIMER, David E., and Joseph Hamershlag—O. Duryea	264
PIERSON, Anton—J. M. Goetchius and another	190
PRICE, James V.—J. Smolensky	33
PELLER, Max—E. W. Kahn	1,241
PHYFE, Alice J.—M. H. Jark	53
PFEIFER, Christopher—Kessler-Kavanagh Company	601
PARET, Frank M. and Henry—S. W. Johnson as President, &c	123
ROACH, Edward—H. Hess	126
ROSSI, Catherine—P. H. Abbott and others	39
RIDER, William P.—United States Casualty Company	62
RILEY, Edward F.—Home Life Insurance Company	107
RICHARDSON, Henry A.—P. W. Taylor, costs	867
RYAN, James H., and Duncan Thompson —F. Pistone	336
SIMS, H. Marion—J. A. Kelly	222
SHOPPER, Henry—H. G. Selleck, Jr.	358
STRONG, George S.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	402
SINGERMAN, Jacob—K. Fink	16
SILVERTHORN, Ellen, and George W. Hagadorn—J. H. Horsey	87
SPENCER, Samuel, and Marmes Mann—H. B. Claflin Company	248
THE PLYMOUTH SOCIAL CLUB And American Surety Company—H. H. Lyman, Commissioners, &c	1,972
THE MARTIN & GIBSON MANUfacturing Company—W. J. Simons and another	1,356
THE MANHATTAN CONCRETE COMpany—Masons Supplies Company	1,023
THE PRESIDENT, &c., OF THE DELAware & Hudson Canal Company—A. G. Grant, (two judgments)	17,528
NEW YORK BUILDING LOAN BANKing Company—M. K. Carolan	12c.
THE CITY OF

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAGAN, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS HAGAN, assigned to John McBurnie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, (Part I.,) at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John McBurnie, as assignee of the above-named THOMAS HAGAN, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 22d day of November, 1898.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n23-law6wW&ja4

The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, said county, at the County Court House in said county, said city, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final statement of the accounts of Austin Stevens, receiver of the above-named The St. Lawrence Marble Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said receiver's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, to be affixed. Witness, Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of our said Supreme Court, the 29th day of November 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

COUTNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for the Receiver, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. n30-law6wW&J11

ROSENBERG, JOSEPH, AND LOUIS ROSENBERG.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH ROSENBERG and LOUIS ROSENBERG, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Joseph Rosenberg and Louis Rosenberg, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898. J. NOBLE EMLEY, Assignee. HENRY L. RUBINO, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-law6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 61-65 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor. MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. le22-1aw6mW

BRYANT GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of November, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway. n16-1aw6mW

COIT, SARAH LLOYD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH LLOYD COIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Strong & Cadwalader, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. ALIDA L. BORLAND, FRANCIS C. WELCH, Executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Lloyd Coit, deceased. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d14-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators. n30-1aw6mW

DAVIS, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 184 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1898. SUSAN E. DAVIS, WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, Executors. WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Executors, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. d14-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank F. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March nex..—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MERRILL, WARREN M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDWARD M. MERRILL, Oscar Everett Merrill, Warren M. Merrill, Alice G. Merrill, and Edward M. Merrill, with whom they reside; Ethel Underhill, and C. F. Merrill, the person with whom she resides, and Henriette Merrill, and to all persons interested in the estate of WARREN M. MERRILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward M. Merrill, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

A. P. CUMMING, Attorney for Petitioners, 29 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n16-1aw6wW.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —BENJAMIN W. WINANS, Robert B. Currier, and William H. Oakley, as trustees under the last will and testament of William W. Winans, deceased, plaintiffs, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and Mary W. Merrigan, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a certain map entitled "Map of property belonging to the Jumel estate, north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street," made by Stephenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated May 31st, 1862, and filed in the Register's office, in the City and County of New York, as Map 898, by lot number Two Hundred and Ninety-eight, (298,) more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, distant fifty-one feet and seven inches northerly from the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Audubon Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; and thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street ninety-five (95) feet to the easterly side of Audubon Avenue, and thence southerly and along said easterly line twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; together with all the right, title, and interest of the party of the first part to the land in the street or avenue in front of or adjoining the same.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

ALLEN & TALMAGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

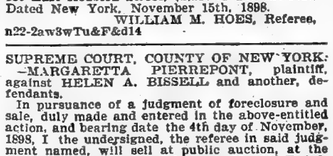

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,113.60, with interest thereon from the 7th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $159.57, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $588.37 and interest.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to December 10th, 1898, at the same time and place.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

ALLEN & TALMAGE, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY HUYLER, plaintiff, against ALBERT V. HUYLER and Virginia C., his wife, and the said Albert V. Huyler, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Henry Huyler, deceased; Leah E. Huyler, Peter Edwin Huyler, Raymond P. Wortendyke; Joseph W. Craig and Charles E. Blauvelt, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Huyler, deceased; Annie A. Huyler; Byron M. Huyler and Grace E., his wife; John Grover Huyler, Laura Huyler, George Huyler, Marion Palmer, Benjamin Earl Palmer, Harry B. Palmer, Peter Huyler, if living, and Mary, his wife, (if any,) the name Mary being fictitious, and whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and the widow, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Peter Huyler, if deceased, who and whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and all persons and owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon the lands sought to be partitioned in this action, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and Ida May Huyler, wife of Henry Huyler, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this court, dated and entered herein on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1898, hereby require each person, not a party to this action who, at the said date of the order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest in any of the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the eleventh day of January, 1899, at my office, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due thereupon. The premises are described in the complaint in the above case as follows:

All that certain dwelling house and lot of land on the corner of Commerce and Barrow Streets, in the City of New York, bounded northerly by Barrow Street; westerly by Commerce Street; southerly by land now or late of Kate Hotchkiss; and easterly by land of I. S. and M. S. Korn, being about twenty-five feet in front and rear and thirty-six feet and eleven inches on the westerly side, and on the easterly side about thirty-seven feet and five inches in depth.—Dated November 25th, 1898. B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Referee.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. n30law6wW&ja11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kuraman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy8-1aw6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. DENGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-1aw6mW

PLUMMER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PLUMMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, his attorneys, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. HARRY PLUMMER, Executor. EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d14-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. je29-1aw6mW

STOKES, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY STOKES, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the law office of Jacob S. Van Wyck, at No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1898. PATRICK J. STOKES, Administrator. JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Attorney for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York City. je15-1aw6mW

TAYLOR, MARY MEYER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MELITINA DE CHRAPOVITSKY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the right of inheritance to certain real property of which MARY MEYER TAYLOR, deceased, was seized in fee simple at the time of her death, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

A. P. CUMMING, Attorney for Petitioners, 29 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n16-1aw6wW.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY W. GRIBBLE, plaintiff, against ALFRED WAGSTAFF and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 7th day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain store and lot of ground situate in the First Ward in the City of New York, on the northerly side of Front Street and numbered Thirty-six (36) in the said street and bounded as follows, to wit: In front by the said Front Street and in the rear by the rear part of other land heretofore conveyed to Cornelius Du Bois, deceased, and now known as Number Thirty-seven (37) Water Street, and divided therefrom by a line drawn equi-distant from the rear brick walls of the two storehouses now standing on said lots, respectively; on the west by a store and lot of ground formerly belonging to Isaac Clason, and on the east by a store and lot of ground formerly of Augustus Van Cortlandt, commencing in front on Front Street twenty-eight feet six inches and in the rear twenty-eight feet eight inches, on the west side sixty-seven feet, and on the east side sixty-seven feet in depth, be the same more or less.

Also all those five certain lots situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of First Street at the rear line of a lot now or formerly belonging to Isaac A. Storm, fronting on the First Avenue, which point is distant eighty-two feet easterly from the intersection of the southerly line of First Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; thence running southerly twenty-eight feet and eight inches to a point in a line drawn parallel to said easterly line of First Avenue and distant eighty-one feet and eight inches easterly therefrom; thence again southerly seventy-four feet one-half inches in the northerly line of East Houston Street distant ninety-two feet and five inches easterly from the intersection of the northerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of First Avenue; thence easterly along the northerly line of East Houston Street twenty-four feet and ten inches to lot formerly known as Number Two Hundred and Eighty-nine and a Half Houston Street, but now known as Number One Hundred and Eighty-two East Houston Street fifty-seven feet; thence northerly one hundred feet, more or less; thence easterly seven feet seven inches; thence southerly one foot three inches; thence easterly eight feet three inches and one-half inch; thence southerly four feet two inches; thence easterly nine feet to the westerly line of lot now known as Number One Hundred and Eighty-six East Houston Street; thence northerly along said westerly line seven feet two inches, more or less to the northeasterly corner of the brick building standing on the rear of said lot Number One Hundred and Eighty-six East Houston Street; thence easterly twenty-nine feet six inches more or less to the southerly end of the brick house that divides the lot Number Eighty-three First Street and One (1) inch northerly from the lot and premises on the easterly side thereof; thence north, or nearly so, along said fence three feet two inches; thence northeasterly still along said fence thirteen feet, more or less to the southeasterly corner of the brick building standing on the front of said lot Number Eighty-three First Street; thence northerly along the easterly side of said last mentioned brick building twenty-eight feet eight inches to the southerly side of First Street, and thence westerly along the southerly side of First Street seventy-three feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning; the said five lots being formerly known as Numbers Eighty-one, (81,) Eighty-three, (83,) Eighty-five, (85,) and Eighty-seven (87) First Street and Two Hundred and Ninety-one (291) Houston Street, but now known as Numbers Seventy-seven, (77,) Seventy-nine, (79,) Eighty-one, (81,) and Eighty-three (83) First Street and One Hundred and Eighty (180) East Houston Street.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

No. 36 Front Street.

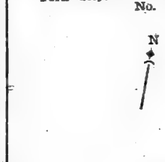

Front Street.

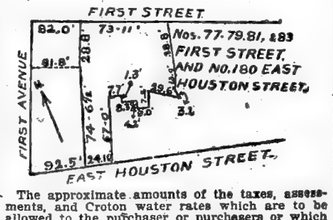

The approximate amounts of the liens, assessments, and Croton water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers or which are to be paid by the referee are as follows: Upon No. 36 Front Street, $1,696.15 and interest; upon Nos. 77 79, 81, and 83 First Street and No. 180 East Houston Street, $2,230.41 and interest.—Dated New York, November 15th, 1898.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

n22-2aw3wTu&F&d14

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARETTA PIERREPONT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. BISSELL and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 4th day of November, 1898, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of November, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and now known by the street Number 89 (eighty-nine) Fifth Avenue, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of the Fifth Avenue distant seventy-eight feet and eleven inches south of the southeasterly corner of the Fifth Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence easterly, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet; thence southerly, and parallel with the Fifth Avenue, twenty-six feet and three inches, thence westerly and at right angles to the Fifth Avenue, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Fifth Avenue, and thence northerly, along the easterly side of Fifth Avenue twenty-six feet and three inches to the place of beginning. Said lot being twenty-six feet and three inches wide, front and rear, and one hundred feet deep, more or less. and known as a part of lot number four on a map of Cowman's Farm lots drawn by George W. Smith, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York.

Subject to the nuisance and building restrictions contained in the declaration recorded in said Register's office in Liber 352 of Conveyances, page 448.

Dated New York, November 7th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 89 Fifth Avenue:

17th Street.

16th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $88,647 91-100 with interest thereon from the 27th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $319 30-100, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,108 92-100 and interest.

Dated New York, 7th day of November, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to December 14th, 1898, at the same time and place. Dated New York, November 30th, 1898.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d2,5,8,12,14

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

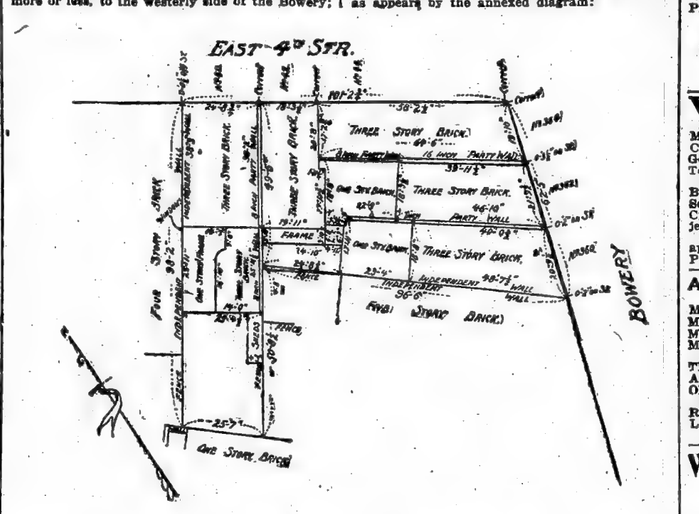

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or incumbrances upon the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold in one parcel and subject to existing leases thereon. Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

WEST AND WASHINGTON STREETS.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT S. MINTURN and C. Edward Billqvist, as trustees of Anna Mary Quicke, wife of the Rev. Charles Penrose Quicke of Ashbrittle, Somerset, England, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM CALHOUN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1898, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 3d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1,203, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West 90th Street,) be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 West Ninetieth Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $22,073.34, with interest thereon from the 31st day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $314.55, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $371.85 and interest.—Dated New York, 4th day of November, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby postponed to Thursday, December 15th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, November 29th, 1898.

GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

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DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Apr. 6, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, May 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Phoenicia, Dec. 10, 1:30 PM | Patria, Dec. 24, 2 PM
Penn'vania, Dec. 17, 8 AM | Pretoria, Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
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NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
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*The Red Star steamers carry only Second and Third class passengers at low rates.
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GAELIC.....Dec. 24 | .....Jan. 17
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PRISON IN BROTHER'S STEAD

For Ten Years Michael O'Donnell Bore Unjust Doom in Silence.

"LET POOR JIM DIE IN PEACE"

His Reply When Urged to Seek Freedom—Culprit's Dying Confession of Burglary May Bring Release.

Several instances of the conviction and imprisonment of innocent men have recently been brought to public attention, but none of these was the equal in dramatic interest of one that was told in the District Attorney's office yesterday. This case was that of Michael O'Donnell, who was sentenced April 30, 1888, by Justice Martine to imprisonment in State prison for thirty years for the crime of burglary in the first degree; it illustrates the occasional errancy of human justice and furnishes an extraordinary instance of self-abnegation, based on fraternal affection—an affection apparently misplaced, because its object, the real criminal, selfishly accepted his brother's sacrifice for ten years, and avowed his own culpability only on his deathbed.

There was nothing extraordinary about the crime for which Michael O'Donnell has suffered; it would have been nothing more than a vulgar burglary by several drunken young men of bad character had it not been raised to the first degree by the use of firearms. In the year 1888 one Max G. Stein kept a lager beer saloon at 410 East Sixty-fourth Street, living on the premises. On the night of April 8 of that year he closed his saloon at 11:30 o'clock and retired. About 3:30 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by unusual noises; as he was about to get out of bed a man came into his room, with a revolver in one hand and a lighted candle in the other. This man, whom Stein subsequently identified as one Michael Feehan, forced the revolver into his mouth and called to some confederates to "Come on," whereupon another armed man, sworn to by Stein as being Michael O'Donnell, entered the room, and then a third man, also armed, came in. The men took some money and jewelry and went back to the barroom, where they had been drinking, and as they did so one of them fired at Stein. When they had left the room Stein recovered his wits, took his own revolver, followed the burglars, and opened fire.

At this moment a piece of paving stone was thrown through the window, and two of the burglars fled. Feehan stood his ground, turned on Stein, and fired three shots at him. Stein, having emptied his pistol, pluckily closed with Feehan and threw him; but Feehan broke away and would probably have escaped had not Policeman J. N. Young opportunely come along and caught him running. The others got away.

Early the next morning Stein saw Michael O'Donnell walking near the saloon (he was looking for the hat of his brother James, who was one of the burglars, and who lost it in his flight,) and called upon Policeman James McGurr to arrest him, declaring that he was one of the men who had entered his room and threatened him with a pistol.

Feehan and O'Donnell were brought to trial on April 25, in the Court of General Sessions, before Justice Martine and a jury. Feehan pleaded guilty. Stein swore positively to his identification of Michael O'Donnell as one of the burglars, and Policeman McGurr testified to having arrested him at Stein's complaint. This was all the evidence against him.

For the defense, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, the prisoner's mother, and his brothers, William and Edward, testified that Michael was in their common home, 413 East Sixty-third Street, from 9 o'clock on the night of April 8 until about 7 o'clock the next morning. O'Donnell, called in his own defense, testified:

I have been arrested six or seven times for being drunk and fighting. I have never been arrested for burglary and have never served a term in State prison. I have heard the testimony given by Mr. Stein against me. I was not on the premises 410 East Sixty-fourth Street about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of April, nor was I there at any time. I did not point a pistol at the complainant. I did not have any hand in committing a burglary at that place. On the night in question I was home in my bed at 413 East Sixty-third Street. I went to bed somewhere around 9 o'clock.

O'Donnell was asked what—he had been arrested six or seven times for, and frankly answered: "For assaults. I struck a man on the head once and got a month for it. Afterward I was arrested for disorderly conduct and served eleven months in the penitentiary. I have also been in the Workhouse for disorderly conduct."

Feehan swore that Michael O'Donnell was not with the men who broke into Stein's shop, and that he had not seen him for about a month before that night.

Despite the preponderance of evidence tending to establish his innocence, the jury convicted O'Donnell, and Justice Martine sentenced him and Michael Feehan each to imprisonment in State prison for thirty years. The two men were taken to Sing Sing and apparently forgotten.

It was a little more than two years ago that Senator Maurice Featherson interested himself in behalf of Feehan, who was failing in health, and made application to Gov. Morton for his pardon. While talking with Feehan in Sing Sing Prison the latter reiterated his statement that Michael O'Donnell was innocent of the crime for which he was suffering, and told the Senator that James O'Donnell was the culprit. Senator Featherson saw Michael and told him that he was convinced of his innocence and would endeavor to procure his pardon. The convict's response was:

"Don't do anything yet. Let poor Jim die in peace, and then try to get me out. I am strong and hearty and can stand it."

The allusion to "Jim's" dying state is explained by the fact that James O'Donnell, since the conviction of his brother, had become a changed man, finally losing his health and becoming a victim of consumption. Senator Featherson respected the prisoner's wishes, but urged Feehan's application with such success that shortly before the end of his term Gov. Morton granted him a pardon as a Christmas gift. While the pardon was on its way to Sing Sing on Christmas Eve, 1896, Feehan died.

Meanwhile disease made steady inroads upon the strength of James O'Donnell, until he knew that his end was near. On April 8, 1898, ten years to a day from the date of the burglary of Stein's shop, he sent for a priest and a notary public and made affidavit that he was the real culprit and entirely exculpated his brother from any participation in the burglary. He said that besides Feehan, his other confederate was one Edward Kelly. He and Kelly were both wounded by Stein and both were confined to their beds for some time after the night of the burglary. The day he signed this affidavit James O'Donnell was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, and there died.

After the death of James, Senator Featherson applied to Gov. Black for the pardon of Michael, submitting to him the declarations of Feehan and the death-bed confession of James. The Governor referred the matter to District Attorney Gardiner, who turned it over to Pardon Clerk Edward T. Flynn for investigation. The result of a careful inquiry was that the District Attorney sent yesterday to Gov. Black a succinct statement of all the facts in the case and recommended that the petition for Executive clemency be granted. The District Attorney says he believes that James O'Donnell told the truth on his death bed, and adds:

"It is quite possible, too, for the complainant to have been mistaken in his identification of this prisoner. Michael O'Donnell, for I have been informed by certain police officers who knew both of the O'Donnells well that these two brothers at that time—some ten years ago—greatly resembled each other in personal appearance; so much so, indeed, that in a poor light one could very easily have confounded them."

The District Attorney calls attention to the fact that so far as the principals in this crime are concerned, death seems to have claimed every one of them. James O'Donnell and Michael Feehan died in the manner already related. Kelly, who escaped arrest at the time, was subsequently sent to prison for another crime, went crazy there, and died several years ago in the Matteawan Asylum. The only man now suffering for the crime is innocent Michael O'Donnell.

To Rebuild Rothschild Structure.

Deputy Commissioner of Buildings Gilfoyle of Brooklyn announced yesterday, after a hearing before Justice Hirschberg, in the Supreme Court, regarding the safety of the building on the corner of Jay and Fulton Streets, that he had come to an arrangement with Henry Rothschild, the owner; that he will tear down the structure and rebuild it four stories high.

When you "feel a cold coming" you can shorten its stay with frequent little doses of Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

PEOPLE SNEEZED, HORSES WEPT.

Full of Tobacco Causes Alarming Symptoms in the East Side.

People living in East Twenty-fifth, East Twenty-sixth, East Twenty-seventh, and East Twenty-eighth Streets from Third Avenue to the East River were seized yesterday afternoon with violent fits of sneezing. They became alarmed, believing that the grip had become epidemic in that locality with startling suddenness. Even the eyes of the horses watered and the animals acted as though they were suffering from the epizootic. Dr. Barber of Bellevue Hospital went to ascertain the cause, and he, too, was attacked. Sneezing as he went, he made his way to 208 East Twenty-seventh Street and there found the cause.

A number of big cases of snuff and pulverized tobacco leaf had slipped while being hoisted with a pulley and had smashed on the sidewalk, filling the air with irritating dust which the winds had scattered over a wide area.

UNDERGROUND FIRE PIPES.

Commissioner Scannell's Plan for Protecting Tall Buildings.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, who has been taking a census of the tall buildings in the city, issued a statement yesterday calling attention to the necessity for better fire protection in the district of tall buildings. He advocates the introduction of the "underground pipe system," for which, he says, an appropriation of at least $100,000 is necessary.

This plan contemplates the laying of water mains, connecting at the East and the North Rivers, as well as at the Battery, with a circuit from such mains encircling and passing through the important districts containing large commercial risks and high buildings, so that, if necessary, this power when in operation could be connected to any of the tall buildings, when an abundant supply of water could be obtained to be forced to any height when the power of the fireboat is utilized."

Mr. Scannell says that the underground pipe system is now operated successfully in Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Buffalo, and Boston. He says: "From a personal inspection made of all these cities, I have no hesitation in recommending this system for use in that section of the city where many of the tallest of the office buildings are now located."

LEGAL NOTES.

A BUILDING COMPLICATION.—The owner of two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, built upon the rear three frame buildings, the middle one being upon eight feet of each lot; the division line between the two lots extending through its centre. The water supplied to the middle house came from a pipe in the street passing through the westerly lot. The divisions between the three houses were merely lath and plaster partitions. Crawford, the builder, was in possession until 1874, and then his six children partitioned the property, so that these two lots, with the buildings, vested in three children, as tenants in common. The westerly lot, the dividing line to which ran through the middle of the middle frame house, was then conveyed to Jesse Whyte and the westerly lot to Barbara Ewan. The parties occupied the middle house in common, renting it and dividing the rents. In July, 1897, the middle house was cut through on the line dividing the two lots, leaving the chimney, which was on that line, and which had been used for the middle house, standing upon the line. On July 7, 1897, Mrs. Ewan sold the westerly lot to the Builders' League of New York, which had been previously notified by the Whytes that they claimed the right to use, occupy, and enjoy during their lives the upper story of the building standing partly on the easterly lot known as 76 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Subsequently the Builders' League went into possession and tore down the easterly portion of the building, including the part of the middle house on its line, removing all of the chimney, and erected a substantial building on the lot, the westerly wall standing on the line dividing the two lots. The Whytes, after the excavation had been begun for the new building, brought an action, claiming $5,000 damages, for having been deprived of the lawful use and occupation of their premises, and asking that the defendant be compelled to restore the house to its original condition. The Appellate Division has unanimously affirmed judgment awarded to the defendants on the trial, holding, by Justice Ingraham, that with the severance of the portion of the house upon the defendant's property from that upon the plaintiff's property, the house, as a house, ceased to exist, and for whatever injury the plaintiffs sustained because of this severance, the plaintiffs must look to the person who committed the wrong, if wrong was committed.

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THE TEA WAS UP TO THE GRADE.—William Keswick and others brought suit in the Supreme Court, in this city, to recover from Edward Rafter the loss sustained by them because of the latter's refusal to accept a consignment of tea purchased by them for him in China. He claimed the tea was not up to the grade required by the contract. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, has affirmed judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the evidence that the tea was up to the grade was sufficient to sustain the verdict. The contract was for the purchase of "5,000 chests of superior Formosa Oolong, at 21 cents, via Suez." When the plaintiffs came to ship the tea, there was no available means by which it could all be shipped by the Suez Canal, and their representative in China shipped part of it by what is called the Overland route, which is from China to San Francisco, and then by rail to New York. The deviation was made to save freight and insure prompt arrival in New York, and the evidence showed this was accomplished. The fact that a portion was shipped overland was promptly communicated to the defendant, to which he made no objection, and when he did object to the tea, it was upon the sole ground that the portion which had arrived was not up to the grade. The Court held that the fact that the tea came in two lots, and that the first was rejected before the second arrived, did not relieve defendant from liability if the tea was of the grade specified in the order given, and that upon the finding of the jury that it was, the plaintiffs were entitled to recover.

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THE LAW AS TO ENCROACHING WALLS.—Adolphus Ottenberg, after purchasing at a sale in the partition suit of Harris vs. Platt real estate in this city for $25,100, and paying 10 per cent. of the purchase price, declined subsequently to accept the deed and pay the balance, claiming that the northerly wall of the building on the lot encroached from one to four inches upon adjoining land, and that the easterly wall encroached six inches upon Goerck Street. An order denying Ottenberg's petition to be relieved from the purchase has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin. It had been shown that the northerly wall referred to had been standing where it was for over thirty years, the title to adjoining land having during that time been in persons of full age and competent to enforce their legal rights. It also appeared that the maximum encroachment on Goerck Street was variously estimated to be from one-half inch to six inches, and there was no proof that the city ever had any title to the land in Goerck Street other than that acquired by long-continued use, and there was no proof that the land alleged to be encroached upon was ever used by the public as a part of the street. Justice McLaughlin referred to the law of 1896, enacting that "if the front or other exterior walls of a building now standing in said city shall extend not more than four inches on any street, avenue, or public place, such wall shall not be removed unless an action or proceeding for that purpose" should be instituted on behalf of the city within one year from the passage of the act.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.

350 BROADWAY COR. LEONARD IS THE ADDRESS OF OUR NEW STORE, NOW OPEN.

Christmas time teaches good will towards men: but the purchasing members of the family who buy for men in the crowded, jostling women's store, are far from showing good will towards men—or themselves.

Buy for men at a man's store.

Our men's house coats are not lady-like; we design them for men according to men's ideas and according to our ideas of men's clothing. Men like them.

Tricots, broadcloths, Bedford cords, velveteens, plaided cheviots, brocaded silks, and those ever-popular double-faced cloths—your money back keeps them from being deceptive.

$4.75 to $18.

But in talking house coats, don't lets forget out-door coats—overcoats: we never had so handsome an assortment; $15 to $50.

Just as good shoes and hats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CURTAIN BARGAINS

In one, two and three pair lots of

Irish Point, Soutaché & Renaissance.

French Velour Table Covers,

6-4 . . . . $5.00
8-4 . . . . 9.50

Larger sizes also reduced for holiday trade. Oriental colorings and patterns or exquisite French floral effects.

Unique holiday furniture at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CRY FOR MORE DOCK ROOM

Eight Transatlantic Lines Want Facilities and Can't Get Them.

NOW LANDING IN OTHER CITIES

President Cram of the Dock Board Says Needed Piers Would Not Cost City a Cent.

At the last meeting of the Dock Board, President J. Sergeant Cram said that the board had lately received applications for dock facilities from six transatlantic steamship companies, and that it was not possible at this time for the city to offer the facilities these companies wish. In referring to this matter again yesterday, President Cram said that if the plan for six new piers below West Twenty-third Street, which was approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund March 11, 1898, had been carried out, the city would soon be able to accommodate these companies and thereby add materially to the prosperity and importance of this port. He added:

"I am not at liberty to give the names of all of the six companies that have applied for dock facilities, as, naturally, they do not wish to advise their rivals of their own plans. I may say, however, that the Hamburg-American Line wishes a pier in this city to accommodate its Winter express service between this port and Plymouth, England, and Mediterranean points. We have offered it the new pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, North River, which is 700 feet long by 100 feet wide, but the company prefers the first of the proposed piers below West Twenty-third Street because it expects to soon build vessels more than 700 feet long, which could not, therefore, be berthed in the pier we have offered. It is quite certain, I think, that this pier could be increased in length by 50 to 100 feet, if the company so desired. The New York, one of the largest ships afloat, was berthed at this pier a few days ago.

"The Thingvalla Line has also applied for dock facilities on the North River. It is now docking in Hoboken. We cannot possibly accommodate that company now.

"The other four lines are: two that are now running boats from another United States port to Bristol, one running from a home port to Antwerp, and another running from a home port to a British North Sea port. These lines do a large carrying business in both directions, and would be valuable additions to the commerce of New York.

"Besides these six lines there are four lines running vessels between Boston and Liverpool, two of which I know desire to obtain docks here for their vessels now running between those ports though they have not yet made formal application. These four lines are the Cunard, Leyland, Warren, and Dominion.

"I think it very detrimental to the port and to the material prosperity of the entire city that we cannot go ahead and provide such dock facilities as are needed. In the plan I have mentioned the Dock Board proposed to construct five full and two half piers, together with ferries between the foot of West Twenty-third Street and Little West Twelfth Street. These piers would be 800 feet long by 125 feet wide, with docks 250 feet wide. The total cost of the completed piers would be $12,000,000, but not one cent would they cost the people of this city. We can rent them readily for sums that would realize 5 per centum on their cost. Now, as the city's thirty-year bonds can be floated at 3 per centum, it would leave 2 per centum to go to the sinking fund. In thirty years the income from the piers would pay for their construction, and the city would thereafter have the piers for nothing, and they would bring in a handsome income for the city. These piers could be constructed within two years."

As to improvements of the water-front, President Cram said:

"The Dock Department expects to improve the water-front on South Street, if it can get the necessary appropriation, and I think it can. At least two piers should be shedded at once: Pier 48, at the foot of Clinton Street, East River, and the pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, if that pier is not taken by the Hamburg-American Line. This should be done for the accommodation of 'tramp' steamers, which can now dock only at Pier 1 North River. The White Star Line has been advised that its two new piers have been completed, and I suppose that company will occupy them at once."

Mr. Cram also said that the railways are discriminating against this port.

"Boston railways," he said, "not only give free wharfage to the steamship lines, but pay them to occupy certain wharves by allowing them a percentage of the receipts from subletting the piers. There is not another city in the world that would block needed improvements as New York City does."

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Street Car Companies to Remove Snow—$100,000 for New Bridges.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney was the author of a resolution which Councilman Christman introduced at yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Council, and which, if it is passed, will greatly simplify the work of the Street Cleaning Department so far as the removal of snow from streets and avenues on which there are street car lines is concerned.

The resolution gives the Street Cleaning Commissioner authority to enter into agreements with street car companies by which the companies are to remove snow and ice from portions of streets on which their tracks are laid, the Commissioner to clean the rest. In the event of the failure of any company to enter into such an agreement, the resolution vests power in the Commissioner to compel that company to remove the snow and ice from the northern half of streets and the western half of avenues on which its cars run. Failure to comply with the Commissioner's orders within twenty-four hours after snow has ceased falling will be punishable by a fine of $100, to be imposed at the discretion of the Commissioner. The resolution went over.

The Council gave Commissioner McCartney authority to let a contract for the removal of rubbish, which is now done by the regular force of the department. Laborers and carts will be employed by the contractors instead of by the city.

The Council also authorized the expenditure of $100,000 for preliminary work in the construction of the two proposed East River bridges.

TO CODIFY BUILDING RULES.

A Commission of Builders, Contractors, and City Officials Named.

The ordinances regulating the erection of buildings are to be codified by a commission, which was appointed yesterday by President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council and President Woods of the Board of Aldermen. The Commissioners are William J. Pryor, Robert A. McCafferty, George A. Just, and Cornelius O'Reilly of Manhattan; Randolph L. Daus and Bernard Gallagher of Brooklyn, Daniel Callahan of Queens, Assistant Corporation Counsel Rollin M. Morgan, and Building Commissioners Brady, Gullfoyle, and Campbell.

Mr. Pryor, it was said at the City Hall yesterday, will be the Chairman of the commission and will practically have charge of the work. Mr. Pryor has done similar service in other cities, and was appointed by Gov. Flower to codify the State laws regarding buildings. McCafferty, Just, and O'Reilly are building contractors, Daus is an architect, and Gallagher and Callahan are builders.

MYSTERY OF MISSING PEARLS.

They Are Scheduled in the List of "Missing, Lost, or Mislaid."

No trace of the string of pearls which has been missing from the store of Joseph Frankel's Sons, in Nassau Street for several weeks has yet been discovered. The firm reported the loss a month ago, and since that time, Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau has had men watching the pawnshops. Mr. Frankel does not say that the necklace was stolen, but designates its disappearance as "missing, lost, or mislaid."

The value of the missing property, Mr. Frankel said yesterday, was between $3,000 and $4,000, and not $10,000, as reported.

"It was a very fine necklace," said Joseph Frankel. "It contained three pearls weighing 17¾ grains, twelve weighing 6⅛ grains, thirty-seven weighing 1⅞ grains, and eleven weighing 50⅝ grains, or altogether, sixty-three pearls weighing 309½ grains. The necklace was missed some time between Nov. 5 and 12. That is all I know about it. Its disappearance is a mystery to us."

Entertainment in Aid of the Poor.

A professional entertainment and reception will be given by New York Lodge, No. 17, I. O. S. B., at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, East Fifty-eighth Street, next Sunday evening. The entire receipts will be given to the needy and distressed. Music will be by Prof. Pollatschek. Tickets for this entertainment, admitting gentleman and lady, are 50 cents each.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Handsome Cloth Gowns.

$35.00.

We have now ready, a line of handsome Cloth Gowns for street wear, originated and produced in our own workroom.

They are lined throughout with silk, and trimmed with braid.

The waist has a fancy yoke and front; the Skirt is an entirely new model, with two deep fitted flounces.

Made to measure, these dresses would cost at least $65.00.

Black, Blue, Army Blue, Brown, Ecosse Brown, Gray, Green, Forester Green, at $35.00 Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

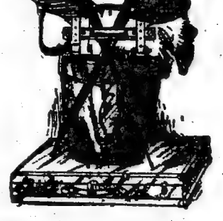

Holiday Goods.

Beside selling good Clothing, Furnishings, etc. for men, we sell good Suit Cases to put them in.

Strong sole-leather Cases, $5.
Better ones, steel framed, $7.50.
Best ones, handsome and roomy, $10.50.

Hat Boxes, of sole leather, saddle sewn and lined with silk, $5 to $8.50.

Specially good Umbrellas, $1.15. Of fine silk, with handles of novel designs, $3 to $10.

Traveling Rugs, $10.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

WATERS PIANOS

A special feature of the new WATERS PIANOS for 1898 is their wonderfully FINE TONE. Other points of excellence they have, but are notable above all for their FULL, RICH, SWEET TONE, with fine singing quality.

Call and examine them, or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

OPEN EVENINGS.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Misses' and Children's Furs

A very attractive assortment of Collarettes, Clusters, Stoles, Muffs and Sets in all the desirable furs for this season—correct styles and proper shapes for children of all ages, also Baby Carriage Robes,

All at the lowest prices.

White Thibet, Chinchilla and Hare Sets—stole and round muff, $3.35.

Misses' American Stone Marten Sets—cluster scarf trimmed with tails, and round muff, $6.00.

Baby Carriage Robes, of Iceland sheep, $3.35.

60-62 West 23d St.

Daniell & Sons

SALE OF Dress Goods.

An opportunity to obtain New and Seasonable Goods for

Holiday Presents

at less than half price.

10,000 yards in cut lengths, ranging from 3 1-2 to 7 yards.

Lot 1—25c. yard.
Lot 2—50c. yard.
Lot 3—75c. yard.

Former prices 75c. to $1 50 yard.

(On Centre Tables.)

BROADWAY, EIGHTH STS. NINTH

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

PROFUSION OF BEAUTY.

Our showrooms glow with Christmas light and color.

FRENCH WILTON RUGS.

36x36 in. . . . $3.75
27x54 in. . . . 4.25
36x63 in. . . . 6.25

Finest Domestic Rug made, perfect copies of fine Antique Persians.

Chair oddities, old-fashioned and modern; little parlor, card and tea tables—dainty and inexpensive; desks; dressing tables and cheval glasses of the prettiest patterns grouped together most temptingly.

"Long Credit" for every one.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av near Fulton St

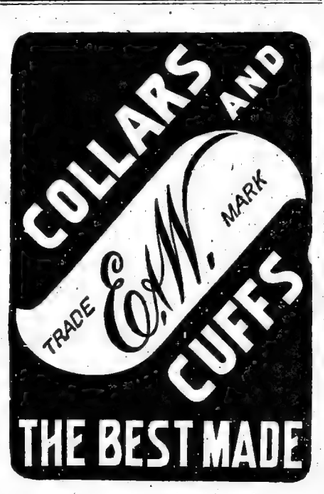

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O'Neill's.

A Big Purchase of Furs.

A few days ago we bought the entire stock of one of the leading furriers of New York City, and bought it cheap, too; in fact so cheap that we are enabled to sell Fur Garments of the best quality at about one-third less than the usual prices. This big collection goes on sale this morning and these are some of the prices we have set:

GENUINE ALASKA SEAL COATS; usual price $225.00 . . . . . 145.00
PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS; usual price $175.00 . . . . . 100.00
CANADIAN SEAL COLLARETTES, 10 inches deep, full sweep; usual price $10.00. . . . . 6.98
RUSSIAN SEAL COLLARETTES, full sweep; regular price $3.98. . . . . 2.98
ALASKA SABLE NECK SCARFS, finished with two heads and eight tails. 5.00
ALASKA SABLE MUFFS. . . . . 8.98 and 10.00
STONE MARTEN NECK SCARFS. 16.98
IMITATION SABLE MUFFS, regular value $5.00; on sale at . 3.98

Choice Novelties in Collarettes and Capes at Unusually Low Prices.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every evening at 8:10. Matinées To-day and Saturday. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy. MERCHANT OF VENICE. A Positive Triumph. MISS REHAN as PORTIA. "A wonderful performance." "Luxury unprecedented!" "Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage." "Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career." "She delivers the 'mercy' speech with an effect never equalled." "The 'mercy' speech had a reverential majesty never yet given it on the stage." Seats secured two weeks ahead. Matinées Christmas and New Year's.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. NOON TO 11 P.M. Extra! Charles W. Miller And Frank Waller Will race 5 miles every afternoon and evening this week attended by Trainer Murphy. MASON MITCHELL, Story of SAN JUAN. FILSON & ERROL. JAS. HORNE & CO. BABY, the White Horse of El Caney and 71st Regt.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P. M. 3d Av. Burr McIntosh & Co., O. K. Sato, Willis and Lorette, Morris Ponies, 30 other features, and 25c., 50c. 4TH BIG WEEK OF THE "BATTLE OF SAN JUAN." 25c., 50c

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M. Isabelle Evesson & Co., Henry T. Chanfrau & Co., Chas. R. Sweet, Joe Welch, Lizzie B. Raymond, W. H. Windom's Quintet, 25 others. Splendid Comedy Bill! 25c., 50c.

Broadway Theatre. THIS WEEK ONLY. Broadway Theatre OPERA CO. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. THE Highwayman

On the evening of Dec. 21st, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. H. Chamberlyn, grand production of a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel, "THE SORROWS OF SATAN." Staged by Mr. Ben Teal, with the following artists in the cast: John E. Kellerd, Mary Shaw, Grace Filkins, Ida Vernon, Anna Robinson, Miller Kent, Howell Hansel.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE. GORGEOUS REVIVAL OF GOUNOD'S FAUST SUNG IN ENGLISH. Eves. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 seats 25c. NEXT WEEK—BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL. MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2. JULIA ARTHUR In a Double Bill. PYGMALION and GALATEA, and MERCEDES. Dec. 19—JULIA ARTHUR in a new play.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY, TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee To-day. 75th Perf. Monday, December 19. Souvenirs. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Last 2 weeks. Mats. To-day and Saturday. JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. and Xmas. WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS 100 Performance, Dec. 20th. SPORTING LIFE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve. at 8:15.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. To-day & Sat. MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. 25c. circle or bal., 50c. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. "Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime. EDEN MUSEE Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

Koster & Bial's. ADM., 50c. Mat. Sat. THE PARISIAN SENSATION, The DARTOS & FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE.

Harlem Opera House. James K. Hackett in "The Tree of Knowledge." Evs. 8:15 Sat. Mat 2:15.

COLUMBUS Mat. To-day. HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, Nordica, Dippel, Pringle, Van Rooy. Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, at 7:45, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, Meffert, Dippel. Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke. Carbone, and Campanari. Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at Pop. Prices, Double Bill. Philemon et Baucis and Cavalleria Rusticana; Mmes. Marie Engle, Djella, Bauermeister, and Chalia; MM. Plançon, Ceppi, H. De Vries, Dufriche, and Salignac. Sat. Evg. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, and 2.50. Sun. Evg., Dec. 18, 3rd Pop. Sunday Night Concert. Mmes. Brugiere, Mantelli, and Miss Maud McCarthy, Violinist; MM. Dippel, Albers, and Plançon, Conductor, Schalk. Repertoire for next week: Mon. Evg., Dec. 19—To be announced to-morrow. Wed. Evg., Dec. 21—Carmen. Fri. Evg., Dec. 23—Lohengrin. Steinway & Sons' Pianos used.

CARNEGIE HALL. THIS WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 2, and THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8:15. Boston Symphony Orchestra AND Willy Burmester (First app. in America.) Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Gericke, these concerts will be conducted by Mr. Kneisel. Wed. Aft. Programme: SCHUBERT, Symphony No. 9; MENDELSSOHN, Concerto for Violin; MACDOWELL, Symphonic Poem, "Lancelot and Elaine"; WAGNER, Overture, "Tannhauser." Thurs. Evg. Programme: TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin; SAINT-SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, Les Preludes. Tickets at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel.) at regular prices.

CARNEGIE HALL, 7TH AV. AND 57TH ST. This Wednesday Evening at 8.15 O'clock. FIRST PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE WONDERFUL MOVING PICTURES OF HIS HOLINESS, POPE LEO XIII. AS HE LIVES TO-DAY. Faithfully Reproduced by the AMERICAN BIOGRAPH. Reserved seats, 50c. $1.00, and $1.50.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Thurs., Dec. 15th, at 3. DAVID BISPHAM Assisted by Mr. ARTHUR WHITING, Pianist, in a recital of SCHUBERT'S "MULLERLIEDER." Direction: Mr. H. M. HIRSCHBERG. Reserved seats, $1.50. Tickets now on sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

Exhibition of PORTRAITS. Opens Dec. 14, 1898, for the benefit of the ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL. ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Fourth Avenue and 23d St. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sunday from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat. 2:15. 2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n "Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Last week but one. Xmas Souvs. Dec. 23. Dec. 26—Della Fox.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées To-day and Sat.

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle. A feast of fun without a parallel.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way 3D CROWDED MONTH. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Sat. ON AND OFF.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33rd & B'way. 125th Time Mon. MAT. TO-DAY. The Turtle.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!! Last Times of the Great Duel! At the CASINO! Farewell Xmas Souvs., Fri., Dec. 23, huge sale!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c. and 50c. LO

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; warmer; southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,267. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active and strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41½c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday agreed to vote to-day on Mr. Turple's motion to postpone action upon the Nicaragua Canal bill until after the commission has filed its report. Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.) advocated delay in order to afford opportunity for abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) again addressed the Senate upon the subject of pension frauds. In the House, Speaker Reed replied humorously to criticisms made by Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) upon the curtailment of the privilege of debate. The House again refused to consider the Lodge Immigration bill.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The Spanish and American Peace Commissioners were presented to President Faure of France yesterday, and thanked him for his courtesies to them during the sessions of their conference. The Astor Battery held a meeting at Manila for the purpose of forming a development company to invest in the Philippines. It is said that many of the Americans now at Manila will not return to this country, but will settle down and develop the islands. The question of the leadership of the Liberal Party was all the talk in London yesterday. Russia and England, it is reported, are conferring about their interests in China. The Christian scientists accused of manslaughter in the case of Harold Frederic were dismissed by the Court in London yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Yesterday was the coldest Dec. 14 since 1871.

The President addressed the Georgia Legislature in Atlanta yesterday, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Russell Sage is recovering from an attack of grip that kept him from his office for two days.

The rumor of Mr. Bliss's coming resignation is credited in Washington, and there is a flutter in the Interior Department as to the choice of his successor.

Eight additional survivors of the lost steamer Londonian were rescued by the North German Lloyd steamer Maria Rickmers. They arrived at Baltimore last night, and Capt. Lee related the story of their sufferings and escape.

Page 2.

Damage amounting to $15,000 was caused by a fire yesterday in a manufacturing building at 15 and 17 Waverley Place.

Col. William W. Badger was taken ill on the street yesterday while on his way to his law office, on Broadway, and expired in a store into which he had been helped by passers-by.

At a meeting of the New York Electrical Society last night, the relation of the engineering profession to both the army and navy, and the advantages an defects of electric appliances on board ship as demonstrated during the late war were discussed.

Page 3.

Ex-Mayor Grace has given out a letter which he sent to President McKinley on the 2d inst., giving in detail the position of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Company, with regard to the Nicaragua Canal. He says it is to be an American company, which will invest $20,000,000 of its own money in the venture, and that the United States can have supervision.

Page 4.

It will cost $12.73 to count each of the 1,963 soldier ballots in New York County.

Gov.-elect Roosevelt has decided to appoint Judge Hiram R. Steele District Attorney of Kings County.

The second trial of W. A. E. Moore began yesterday before Recorder Goff. Martin Mahon was the first witness.

Surrogate Arnold, in giving a decision in a Produce Exchange case, ruled that the money paid to the heirs of members is not taxable.

A dinner in honor of Police Commissioner Abell, who is a candidate for reappointment, was given in Brooklyn last night. Most of the prominent Republicans invited sent regrets.

Hilda Petersen, who was on trial in the Supreme Court of Queens County for the murder of her child, at Rockville Centre, on March 4, was acquitted last night on the ground of insanity. Judge Dickey committed her to the insane asylum at Matteawan until her mental condition can be determined.

Page 5.

At the meeting of the National League and American Association, Chris Von Der Ahe was defeated by B. S. Muckenfuss in the vote as to who should represent the St. Louis Club. There was talk of a reduction of the circuit.

The designs of Whitney Warren, it was announced yesterday, have been selected for the new clubhouse of the New York Yacht Club in West Forty-fourth Street. The building will cost about $200,000, and ground has already been broken.

Page 7.

A body execution for a debt of $700 is out against George A. Lee, the speculator formerly interested in Eastern Elevator stock.

The bodies of the two Grisold children who were burned in the Union Street fire were recovered yesterday. The losses will amount to about $33,000.

Mrs. Helen Warwick, wife of an artist, died yesterday in the Presbyterian Hospital from the effects of drinking battery fluid at her home, 18 East Eighty-eighth Street.

James D. Hallen, the lawyer on trial for perjury in General Sessions, denied that he was guilty of forgery, but admits that he would have pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny.

Page 9.

Francis Sedgwick Bangs, President of the State Trust Company, has resigned owing to ill health, and will spend about four months in Europe.

Page 12.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday told a delegation of business men that the construction of a new Hall of Records will soon be begun.

In a report to Commissioner of Bridges Shea, Engineer Martin says it is useless to discuss the construction of a bridge cycle path until a practical plan for reaching the path from the streets is devised.

Mrs. Morris Freyman, at a reference hearing on habeas corpus proceedings to secure the release of her husband from the Manhattan State Hospital, testified that she bribed physicians and keepers of the institution.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Shields of Princeton University, who left the Presbyterian church early in the year, was yesterday ordained to the Diaconate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the chapel of the Good Shepherd General Theological Seminary.

Superintendent Snyder of the Building Department of the Schools will appeal to the Corporation Counsel to find some remedy against the State Prison Commission, which, he alleges, is supplying inferior school furniture at exorbitant prices and after long delays.

At the meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation resolutions were adopted against the four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, for revision of telephone charges, for better banking laws, for a National Naval Reserve, and for financial legislation in Congress. Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey, was complimented on his work.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

Paterson's Water to be Analyzed.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 14.—The Board of Health of this city last night took up the alleged impurity of the water supply. The Health Inspectors said there were about forty-six cases of typhoid reported. They had made a careful investigation of a large number of the cases, and had reached the conclusion that the water supply must be responsible, as they had not been able to trace a single case investigated to a source that might be common to another. After a long discussion it was decided to have the water analyzed. Paterson's water supply is taken from a basin just back of the Falls, and inside of the city.

THE WRECKED LONDONIAN

Eight More of Her Crew Saved by the Steamer Rickmers.

SAFELY LANDED AT BALTIMORE

Capt. Lee Tells How the Crew Faced Death and Were Saved at Last—Their Trials and Sufferings.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 14.—Eight additional survivors of the crew of the lost steamship Londonian were brought into this port to-night by the North German Lloyd steamship Maria Rickmers. They are Capt. E. B. Lee, Third Officer Joseph Cottier, Boatswain T. Behm, Quartermaster F. Carlsen, Able Seamen J. Webb and W. Carness, Second Steward D. Darnell, and Second Cook W. Martin. These, with forty-five who were previously rescued by the Johnston Line steamer Vedamore, complete the list of survivors, eighteen having been lost in an attempt to leave the disabled ship in one of her small boats. Of the latter two were cattlemen, Daniel Coventy of Boston and Thomas McCoy of Worcester, Mass. The others were Chief Officer Murray, Chief Engineer Stafford, Third Engineer William Slater, Carpenter Welgmann, Chief Steward Henry Nichols, Mess Room Steward Harry Waterman, Fireman E. Asheford, Seamen Johnson, Neilsen, Petersen, Hendricksen, Crowley, Williams, Hennessy, and Howard, and a man whose name is unknown, and who was working his way to England.

The Londonian left Boston on Nov. 16, loaded with general merchandise and carrying 500 cattle bound for London. How she became helpless through an accident to her steering gear, and wallowed in the trough of the sea from Nov. 22 to Nov. 25, how she was sighted by the Vedamore, which lay alongside for three days, and after heroic efforts succeeded in taking off forty-five of those on board, and how, before the rescue of the others could be accomplished, the two steamers became separated in the darkness, and finally lost sight of one another, has already been told. On Nov. 29 the Londonian was again sighted by the British steamship King Arthur, and a close inspection of the wreck showed no signs of life. A few days later one of the Londonian's lifeboats with oars in it was sighted, but nothing else was there to indicate what might have been the fate of its occupants.

The thread of the narrative, however, is again taken up on the night of Monday, Nov. 28, just before midnight, in latitude 46.46 north, longitude 15.22 west, when the Rickmers, bound from Bremen for Baltimore, sighted a steamer burning a flare-light upon her bridge. Capt. Paul Grosch of the German liner altered the course of his vessel, and in the moonlight made out a large steamer with such a list to starboard as almost to throw her on her beam ends. A hail from him, and an answering shout from the wreck, showed that there was life aboard. A heavy swell prevailed at the time, together with a fresh east wind, making it difficult to launch a boat, but without an instant's hesitation the attempt was made, and Second Mate D. Lenz of the Rickmers, together with six men, put off to the rescue. For more than three hours futile attempts were made to reach the wreck, which by this time was ascertained to be that of the Londonian. Finally, as a last resort, the rescuers got in close to the stern of the disabled craft and shouted to those on board, all of whom were huddled on the bridge, to make their way aft and throw them a line. This being complied with, the shipwrecked sailors were instructed to make the line fast about their bodies and throw themselves into the water. One after another they obeyed, and were thus drawn aboard the lifeboat.

"When the rescuers and the rescued reached the side of the Rickmers it was found that the sea was still so high as to make it impossible to bring the boat close alongside, and one after another of the occupants of the life craft was hauled aboard with lines and the lifeboat set adrift. The wreck of the Londonian drifted away in the darkness, and those who had been on board of her have little doubt that she ultimately sank. The Rickmers resumed her course, and to-night brought to this city Capt. Lee and his seven shipmates, none of whom had ever expected to reach land after losing sight of the Vedamore.

Capt. Lee, as he sat in the cabin of the Rickmers, showed plainly the effects of the anxiety and hardships he had undergone. His face was thin and careworn, and marked with deeper lines than would be ordinarily imprinted by the fifty years through which he has lived. He told in a simple, matter-of-fact way, peculiar to those who follow the sea, the story of his experiences since leaving Boston a little less than a month ago.

"Our voyage was uneventful until about noon on Wednesday, the 23d of November, when our steering gear became disabled," said he. "An examination showed that a small piece of cotton waste had, in some manner, become entangled in the gearing. A heavy gale was blowing, and, being unable to keep the vessel's head to the wind, she listed heavily, sending the cattle, on the deck and in the hold, to the starboard side, and throwing the vessel almost on her beam ends. You have heard, from those who came ashore on the Vedamore, the story of what took place from that time until Sunday afternoon. We had made repeated attempts to launch a second boat without success, but finally, at 1 P. M., on that day, we got one over the side with twenty-three men in it, under the command of Chief Officer Murray. She had hardly left the ship when she capsized, and seventeen of those who were in her were either drowned or dashed against the sides of the Londonian and killed. Boatswain Behm, Quartermaster Carlsen, Seamen Webb and Corness, Second Steward Darnell, and Second Cook Martin were thrown back upon the slanting deck and managed to hold on. Soon after this darkness came on, and we lost sight of the Vedamore's lights. When day broke she was nowhere to be seen, and those of us on the wreck made up our minds that nothing but a miracle could save us. We had had but little to eat since the accident occurred four days before. We had been drenched by the waves, and exposed to bitter cold winds almost constantly.

"Everything in the shape of provisions and almost all the fresh water was in the hold under water, and we were unable to reach it. We therefore had nothing to eat save a few sea biscuits, soaked in salt water, and by the time the Vedamore left us there was but little fresh water aboard. All day Monday we looked in vain for a sail, and when night came we were reasonably certain that we would never see another sunrise. The ship was slowly but surely sinking, and we felt that any hour might see her take her final plunge. Our food was almost gone, and there was not enough water in our casks to last us twelve hours longer. We had had but little sleep, and hardly dared to hope. Nothing but the desperation that comes to men in their last hours gave us courage to make another effort, and to show a light that we scarcely expected any one to see. That it was seen, and that we were taken off gives me new faith in the inscrutable ways of Providence."

Then the Captain added with a sigh: "I wish now that the other poor fellows had staid aboard the Londonian, instead of trying to get away in the lifeboat that Sunday afternoon. They, too, might have been saved."

Asked why he did not make the attempt with them he replied:

"There wasn't room for Cottier and me. He wouldn't go without me, and a Captain can't leave his ship as long as any one remains on board. The boat that was smashed when all those poor fellows were drowned was the last we had, except the little gig, and that would not have lasted a minute in that sea, so there was nothing to do but stay on board and take our chances."

The shipwrecked sailors were cared for by the British Consul at Baltimore, and will be shipped home whenever they are ready to go.

ON A CHARGE OF SWINDLING.

Col. W. A. Simmons, ex-Collector of the Port of Boston, Convicted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Col. William A. Simmons, former Collector of the Port of Boston, Mass., was convicted to-day on a charge of swindling, brought by Thomas B. Bryan, who is ex-President of the Union League Club, and father of Col. Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil. Col. Simmons, it appears, obtained the signature of Thomas B. Bryan to a deed involving the exchange of Chicago improved real estate for 6,000 acres of Florida land, represented to be worth $10 an acre, but worth much less. Col. Simmons showed no emotion while listening to the verdict, but his son, Howard P. Simmons, displayed a good deal of nervousness. The offense is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $2,000 or imprisonment for a year in jail or both. A motion for a new trial will be argued next Saturday.

Col. Simmons was appointed Collector by President Grant, and is credited with being the organizer of the Internal Revenue system of the New England States.

PISTOLS IN A ST. LOUIS COURT.

Judge and Attorney Drew Them, and a Violent Disturbance Ensued—The Lawyer Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—In the First District Police Court yesterday, Attorney J. D. Storts was defending four women charged with being questionable characters, and Judge Thomas H. Peabody declined to continue their case for more than one day. Storts thereupon drew his revolver and launched into a violent denunciation of the Judge. Judge Peabody drew his revolver and called for officers to eject the attorney. The officers responded, and after a battle, during which furniture was destroyed, the lawyer was placed behind the bars. The court then proceeded and the women were fined heavily.

Last night, while Judge Peabody was about to enter his home, on Page Boulevard, two men, supposed to be friends of Attorney Storts, assaulted him with their fists. The Judge attempted to defend himself, but was overpowered. His cries, however, brought a private watchman to his rescue and his assailants fled. The Judge was bruised but not seriously hurt.

Referring to the disturbance in the court-room, Judge Peabody said: "When Storts made that charge at me with his revolver I was prepared for him, and would have fired had it not been that there were a dozen persons behind him. I considered that my life was in jeopardy and I meant to shoot at the first opportunity."

There is bitter enmity between Attorney Storts and Judge Peabody, and more serious trouble is feared.

RECORD DAY FOR COLD.

Thermometer Lower Yesterday Than on Any Dec. 14 Since 1871—Skating in Van Cortlandt Park.

The day broke bright and cheerful yesterday, and was sunny throughout, and the wind had abated in force, but still it was the coldest Dec. 14 since 1871, when the mercury registered 22 degrees.

Yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock the temperature was 12 degrees, the lowest during the day, and the wind blew the strongest, at the rate of 34 miles an hour, at 9 o'clock in the morning. It veered to the southwest, and gradually declined in force, and late in the afternoon it was only a fifteen-mile-an-hour breeze.

The temperature rose pretty rapidly. By 9 o'clock it had risen to 16 degrees, and kept rising until 3 o'clock, when it attained 26 degrees. It then gradually went down, and at midnight the thermometer registered 22 degrees.

The ice on Van Courtlandt Park Lake was in excellent condition, and thousands of young people made their way there on skating bent. There was no skating in Central Park, and Capt. England of the Park Police declared that it will take at least half a dozen more days of hard freezing before the ice will be safe.

At Van Courtlandt Park the red ball was hoisted promptly at 10 o'clock, and even at that time there were several hundred people waiting to skim over the glassy surface.

The ice was entirely free from snow except upon a small patch at the northern end of the lake, where there had been a huge drift. A force of men were at work on this, however, and by the afternoon it was entirely removed. At night the lake was brilliantly lighted with new calcium lights, and by 9 o'clock it was estimated that there were fully 4,000 skaters on the ice.

The ball will be hoisted again at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE WEATHER IN NEW ENGLAND

Mercury Falls 36 Degrees Below Zero at Benton Falls, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 14.—Extremely cold weather was reported this morning from many places in this State. The temperature at Cash Corner, two miles from the city was 22 degrees below zero; Portland, 14 below; Westbrook, 32 below; Waterville, 33 below; Benton Falls, 36 below.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 14.—The temperature here this morning was 18 degrees below zero; Manchester, 22 below; Andover, 17 below; Hanover, 24 below.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 14.—The thermometer registered 13 degrees below zero here this morning.

COLD WAVE IN NEW YORK.

Very Low Temperature Reported from Various Points in the State.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 14.—At Saratoga Springs the thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero, at Corinth 24 and at North Creek 28.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The thermometer here registered 20 degrees below zero this morning, at Mayfield 25 and at Cranberry Creek 27.

CATS EATEN IN KANSAS CITY.

Italian Produce Dealer Held for Selling Felines for Rabbits.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—Dominick Shamber, an Italian produce dealer, was arrested to-day for selling cats for rabbits. A woman patron informed Health Officer Shirk that she had reason to believe the Italian had duped her when he sold her what purported to be a cotton-tail. She produced the animal, which she had purchased as a rabbit, and it proved to be an old-fashioned Tom cat. The head, tail, and feet had been removed, but Shirk killed a cat and by comparison with Mrs. Johnson's purchase, decided that the latter belonged to the feline tribe.

Shamber was promptly arrested and will be tried to-morrow. As Shamber has been engaged in selling supposed rabbits for several months, there is no telling how many tabbies and Tommies have been devoured by the Italian customers under the supposition that they were eating cotton-tails.

THE FIRST NEW YORK.

Companies C, E, F, and G Arrive at San Francisco from Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived from the antipodes and Honolulu to-day, brought the second detachment of the First New York Regiment, which is en route to New York State. There were 315 soldiers in the Alameda steerage and about a dozen officers in the cabin. The detachment consisted of Companies C, E, F, and G.

The last of the New Yorkers will arrive here in a day or so on the transport Scandia, which left Honolulu on the 10th. The companies which will come on the Scandia are Companies K, M, and H.

Col. Barber has ordered the First Battalion and headquarterres of the regiment to break camp at the Presidio to-morrow morning. They expect to take passage on the train to-morrow at noon. The companies which came in on the Alameda to-day have gone into camp at the Presidio for four or five days. Arrangements for their transportation East will be completed as soon as possible, so that the boys can reach home by Christmas.

SUCCESSOR FOR MR. BLISS.

Rumor of the Secretary's Coming Resignation Causes a Flutter in the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Until Secretary Bliss or President McKinley shall authorize the announcement that Mr. Bliss has resigned the office of Secretary of the Interior, there may continue to be doubt about the accuracy of the last report to that effect, but the report is generally accepted here as true. Mr. Bliss has always been a reluctant man in office. At the Interior Department not one of his associates in the direction of that part of the Government has had any intimation that there is to be a vacancy at the head of the department.

The omission on Mr. Bliss's part to throw out a "tip" as to his future intentions causes some fluttering in a little group that would be glad to hear that the President hopes to find a successor to Mr. Bliss among the occupants of high places in the Interior Department. First Assistant Secretary Thomas Ryan has many friends who fancy the choice would fall upon him if it was decided to pick a man from Mr. Bliss's subordinates.

Assistant Secretary Webster Davis, the greatest "spellbinder" ever produced by Kansas City, is urged by all who fancy that his extremely liberal pension views would be put in practice, to the delight of pension attorneys, and with an immediate increase of the pension vote. Still another department candidate is Commissioner Binger Hermann of the General Land Office, who represents Oregon, a former "silver" State in which Republican "gold" ideas have recently gained strength.

Much more likely to succeed, it is generally believed, is the effort being made to put Richard C. Kerens of Missouri in Mr. Bliss's place. Mr. Kerens is from a Western State, and it had been insisted for years, until Mr. Bliss was down for the office, that none but a Western man was fitted to hold the Interior portfolio. Now that New York is about to drop it reasons are suggested why it should not expect to hold on to it in the person of another man. Still, there is an occasional suggestion that Whitelaw Reid may be urged to take the place.

It is stated to-night that ex-Gov. Merriam of Minnesota, who has been in Washington for some days, is under serious consideration for the post of Secretary of the Interior when Secretary Bliss retires from that office. Ex-Gov. Merriam called at the White House several days ago with Senator Knute Nelson, and had a conference with President McKinley just before the departure of the Presidential party southward, and later was closeted with Secretary Bliss.

Ex-Gov. Merriam is a warm personal friend of the President, and moreover is considered to be well located in a geographical sense. Senator Davis has opposed his selection for important positions in this Administration, but it is thought may withdraw this opposition.

Secretary Bliss wired friends here to-day that he expected to return here to-morrow or Friday.

The settlement of the American Embassy to Great Britain becomes involved in this question of refilling the Interior portfolio. To those politicians who insist that patronage should be destributed geographically the fact that New York has the Ambassadors to Germany and France and the Minister to Turkey is urged as a reason why the President should not give the British post to Mr. Choate or to Mr. Reid or to Mr. Reid. The intimation that Mr. Reid may be asked to take Mr. Bliss's place does not appear to the politicians to help matters much.

Secretary Bliss said yesterday, when asked about the report from Washington that he would resign the post of Secretary of the Interior, that it was "a good guess." Beyond this, he said, he would not discuss the matter.

Friends of Mr. Bliss said that the Secretary had felt for some time that his business interests demanded his closer personal attention, and that he had actually handed in his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1.

A number of men were mentioned by politicians yesterday as possible successors of Secretary Bliss. Among those so named were Whitelaw Reid, Elihu Root, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. Organization men who discussed the question were of opinion that Gen. Woodford was the strongest possibility. They say that President McKinley is anxious to appoint the ex-Minister to Spain to some important office, and that nothing of less dignity than a Ministerial or Cabinet post or a Military Governorship would be considered.

Another point they make is that New York State has always one seat in the Cabinet. There would be no representative of this State after the retirement of Secretary Bliss, if another New Yorker was not named as his successor. For these reasons they argue that Gen. Woodford will be selected for the vacant seat.

THE CHICAGO FRANCHISE CASE.

Representatives from Kansas Towns Discuss It in Convention.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 14.—The Mayors and Councilmen of cities of the first class in Kansas, in convention here this evening, tabled a resolution offered by City Attorney Bird of Topeka, condemning the action of "the Chicago Aldermen, who insist for voting the fifty-year extension of the street railway franchise of that city in the face of such unanimity of public opposition to that measure."

The resolution got mixed in a lot of measures that were tabled as not pertaining to the object of the convention. It was stated in the preamble that "so open a disregard of the people of a great municipality like Chicago would tend to create public distrust and cast a moral aspersion upon other municipalities in the transaction of business relating to public franchises."

THEFT OF A CORPSE.

Kansas City Physician Arrested for Alleged Grave Robbery.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 14.—Dr. B. C. Hyde, former city police surgeon, and now demonstrator of anatomy in the University Medical College of this city, was to-day arrested on a warrant sworn out by the Chief of Police charging him with grave robbery.

On Sunday two men, one colored, were arrested after disposing of the body of a colored girl which they had just stolen from a cemetery in Kansas City, Kan. One of the men said he had received $20 for the body from the University Medical College, where the police later recovered the corpse.

The charge against Dr. Hyde is the taking of a body from St. Mary's Cemetery last Fall.

Sixth Wife Sues for Divorce.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 14.—Mrs. Joseph T. Lamb has filed a petition for absolute divorce from her husband. The claim was first made that their marriage was illegal, and Lamb was arrested at Springfield, Mass., on the charge of bigamy, and brought to this State. On his trial at Bennington it was proved that Lamb had been married five times, and that he had a legal divorce from all five wives. The claim of bigamy having been thus disposed of, his present wife, who eloped with him to Williamstown, Mass., two months ago, now seeks to be divorced.

Naval Clerk Arrested in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—James J. Grogan, former Chief Clerk of the Department of Construction and Repair in the League Island Navy Yard, was to-day arrested and placed under $2,000 bail by United States Commissioner Craig to answer a charge of criminal violation of the naval regulations.

Hanscom Court-Martial in Session.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—The evidence against Naval Constructor Hanscom, charged with allowing workmen at League Island too much pay for overtime, was considered by the court-martial to-day in secret session. It may be two or three days before a decision is reached.

Texas Bank Closes Its Doors.

TYLER, Texas, Dec. 14.—The Tyler Banking Company (private) closed its doors yesterday, owing, it is said, to heavy withdrawals of deposits. Assets, $40,000; liabilities, $20,000. The officials say all depositors will be paid.

Sale of a Celebrated Spring

Water "Poland." Heavy shipments received daily, recommended universally for its purity and medicinal power. "Poland," 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

THE PRESIDENT IN ATLANTA

Addresses Georgia Legislature and Is Enthusiastically Applauded.

PEACE JUBILEE COMMENCES

Floral Parade Reviewed by Mr. McKinley One of the Day's Interesting Features.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 14.—President McKinley has warmed the hearts of the people of the South by a short speech he made this afternoon before the Georgia Legislature.

The speech was delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives, in which both branches of the Legislature had assembled to greet him. Besides the legislators there were present a large number of the people of Atlanta and many from out of town who are here to participate in the festivities of the Atlanta Peace Jubilee.

The President, as he entered the House of Representatives received an ovation. The legislators arose and applauded and cheered the Nation's chief lustily. The well-filled galleries joined in the welcome, and sent up a chorus of cheers which made the hall resound. William A. Dodson, President of the Senate, called the joint session to order and introduced the President. Again was the welcome renewed and the President, as he came forward, was compelled to stand some minutes bowing his acknowledgment.

The President said:

"It is an uncommon pleasure to be thus greeted by these representatives of the State of Georgia, and it affords me much gratification to be here and rejoice with you over the signing of the treaty of peace with Spain.

"Sectional lines no longer mar the map of the United States. Sectional feeling no longer holds back the love we bear each other. Fraternity is the National anthem, sung by a chorus of forty-five States and our territories at home and beyond the seas. The Union is once more the common atlas of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace, with new glories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds. What cause we have for rejoicing, saddened only by the fact that so many of our brave men fell on field or sickened and died from hardship and exposure, and others returning, bringing wounds and disease from which they will long suffer! The memory of the dead will be a precious legacy, and the disabled will be the Nation's care.

"A nation which cares for the disabled soldiers as we have always done will never lack defenders. The National cemeteries for those who fell in battle are proof that the dead as well as the living have our love. What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving care their graves are kept. Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. And, while, when those graves were made we differed widely about the future of this Government, the differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms—and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

"The cordial feeling which now happily exists between the North and South prompts this gracious act, and if it needed further justification it is found in the gallant loyalty to the Union and the flag, so conspicuously shown in the year just passed by the sons and grandsons of these heroic dead. What a glorious future awaits us if untidily, wisely, and bravely we face the new problems now pressing upon us, determined to solve them for right and humanity!"

When the President referred to the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers a wild cheer went up from every throat in the typical Southern audience, a cheer that echoed and reached through the chamber until it was taken up by the crowds outside. Old men who fought for the South rose from their seats and waved their hats. One Confederate veteran, now a venerable legislator, had passed forward until he was leaning against the Speaker's desk, hanging on every work the President uttered. When the reference was made to the Confederate dead this old man buried his head in his arms, and, while cheers rang out, cried like a little child. Of the many conciliatory speeches which have been made since Grant said "Let us have peace," nothing has more deeply stirred a Southern audience than the simple words of President McKinley this afternoon.

When President McKinley concluded there were loud cries for Wheeler, and when that little man got up, his head scarcely higher than the Speaker's desk, the audience once more gave vent to wild enthusiasm. Gen. Wheeler referred eulogistically to the efforts of the President toward preserving peace as long as the country's honor would permit such efforts and of his masterful policy after it was inevitable. Gen. Wheeler paid a tribute to Admiral Dewey, and added:

"The army, in conjunction with the navy, was ordered to attack and destroy the Spanish forces at Santiago. In four weeks that order was obeyed and its purpose was accomplished. The proud Spanish nation stood suing for peace from the Nation which a month before it had held up to ridicule and scorn."

Gen. Lawton and Gen. Young spoke briefly and received a warm welcome. The Legislature then adjourned, and those present were presented to the President.

It was 8 o'clock this morning when the train bearing the distinguished guests entered the depot in Atlanta. A large crowd was present despite the cold weather, and a rousing cheer went up as the train came to a standstill. The sun shone brightly and, although the air was keen, did much to dispel the chill.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler was the first to alight. A strong chorus of cheers greeted the distinguished Alabaman as, accompanied by his daughter and the members of the Reception Committee, he made his way to a carriage. When the President appeared on the rear platform of his car a hearty cheer was given him, breaking forth with renewed vigor an instant later, when Mrs. McKinley came out of the car. The welcome to the members of the Cabinet was very cordial. The ladies of the Jubilee Committee extended a greeting to the ladies of the Presidential party, after which the President and those accompanying him were escorted to the Kimball Hotel.

At 12 o'clock the gentlemen of the President's party had luncheon in Mr. McKinley's apartments, while the ladies at the same hour were the guests of the ladies of the Jubilee Committee at an informal breakfast in the "ladies' ordinary" of the hotel. A few minutes before 1 o'clock the President's party, in carriages, escorted by fifty mounted police and the members of Gov. Candler's staff, started for the Capitol.

Guns boomed the Presidential salute as Mr. McKinley ascended the steps of the Capitol. At the Hunter Street entrance the President was met by a committee composed of Col. William G. Obear, acting Adjutant General, representing Gov. Candler; Senator Hand, representing the Senate, and Representative Hardwick of the House, and conducted to the Governor's parlor. Here he was received by Gov. Candler and the State House officials, after which the General Assembly in joint session received the President and his party and the Governor, and listened to the President's speech.

The prettiest and most novel event of the day's festivities occurred during the afternoon. It was the floral parade, in which all the prominent people of the city took part, and the first of its kind ever given in the city. Carriages of every kind were in line and all elaborately decorated. The ladies of the city vied with one another in their efforts to present the most beautiful carriage. The parade formed on Trinity Avenue, near Trinity Church, and proceeded through the business portion of the south side, passing out Peach Tree Street, which was lined on both sides with thousands of cheering school children, all waving tiny flags. It was indeed a unique feature.

The President and his escort preceded the parade to the reviewing stand at the corner of Peach Tree Street and Ponce De Leon Avenue. As each carriage passed the stand the occupants saluted the President and waved flags, to which Mr. McKinley responded graciously. After the review the distinguished guests returned to the Kimball and spent the remainder of the afternoon in resting.

A reception in honor of the President was held to-night at the Capital City Club.

LIBERAL PARTY LEADERSHIP.

Harcourt's Letter Generally Regarded in London as Final—Deep Interest in Rosebery's Attitude.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Nothing new transpired to-day regarding the leadership of the Liberal Party. Nothing else has been discussed, but no important step was taken.

Harcourt's letter is generally regarded as final, not, as has been suggested, deliberately leaving the door open for his return. Deepest interest, of course, is felt in Rosebery's attitude, but it is not generally believed he will give any sign whatever under present circumstances.

It is a curious evidence of closer ties of English-speaking peoples that many persons are now found asking what view America takes of this crisis.

RUSSELL SAGE INDISPOSED.

Is Suffering from Grip, but Returns to Business After a Brief Absence.

Russell Sage is recovering from an attack of grip. He has not, however, allowed the illness to keep him long from his daily work, and after two days' absence got down to the office yesterday morning about 10:30 o'clock, remaining at business until 5 P. M.

Mrs. Sage said last night:

"Mr. Sage has a slight touch of the grip, but has considerably improved, the huskiness of the throat which characterizes the complaint having gone completely. He was attacked Sunday, and kept to the house Monday because of the damp in the air. Yesterday he went in next door (to the Bristol) to telephone down town, thereby, I think, incurring more risk than if he had gone down town, but to-day he is better, nevertheless, and felt able to attend to business.

DIPHTHERIA IN PRINCETON.

A Report that It Has Caused a Number of Students to be Sent Home.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 14.—Diphtheria in the university has caused a number of the students to be sent to their homes because it is believed they were exposed to the disease.

The university authorities do not think the outbreak will become general.

MOTHER AND CHILDREN BURNED

Fatal Fire Caused by an Oil Stove at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Fire caused by the explosion of an oil stove in a small dwelling at 538 Perry Place, a small court near Thirteenth and South Streets, early to-day, caused the death of Mrs. Martha Kaufmann, aged twenty seven, and her two children, Martha, aged four, and Lizzie, aged two. The woman's husband, who is a baker, was away from home at the time.

PITTSBURG LIGHT COMPANIES.

George Westinghouse's Offer to Dispose of His Stock Holdings.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 14.—George Westinghouse, President of the Philadelphia Company, has issued a statement to the effect that on Monday he offered to a responsible banking house all the stock of the Philadelphia Company which he controls at $40 per share and all his stock in the Allegheny Heating Company at $180 per share. All the other stockholders have the privilege of selling their stock at the same price. The offer must be accepted by Dec. 22.

Mr. Westinghouse does not give the names of the bankers to whom he offered his stock, but they are known to be Brown Brothers. The Philadelphia Company is capitalized at $7,500,000, and the Allegheny Heating Company at $500,000. This does not include several concerns leased to the Philadelphia Company. Brown Brothers financiered the consolidation of all the illuminating companies.

TACOMA CITY WARRANTS.

Holders Not Required to Prove the Indorsement of Payees.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 14.—In the city warrant suits brought by the New York Security and Trust Company, an important and far-reaching decision in favor of all warrant holders was made by the Court in holding that possession of a warrant is prima facie evidence of title in the holder, and it is not necessary to prove the genuineness of the signature of the payee in indorsing the warrant.

The plaintiffs had introduced their warrants, amounting to $160,000 face value, and having proved by the Assistant City Treasurer the condition of the city funds, they rested their case. The city moved for a nonsuit, but the Court overruled the motion, and the city will commence its defense to-morrow. The city contends that the warrants, issued mainly in 1893, have once been paid, and were re-issued through collusion with the City Treasurer.

VERDICT ON INSURANCE POLICY.

Returned Against the New York Mutual Life for $71,954.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 14.—A judgment for $71,954 in favor of the plaintiff has been signed by United States District Judge Hanford, in the case of F. E. Dingley, as administrator of the estate of W. F. Dingley vs. the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Edward L. Short, general solicitor for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, said last night that the suit brought by F. E. Dingley was for the amount of a policy on W. F. Dingley's life. The company refused payment of the policy on the ground that the premiums had not been paid, and, according to Mr. Short, lost the case because of a legal technicality.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has risen over the whole country except in the Middle, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, but is still below the normal at every station from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Showers have occurred on the west gulf coast. Light rain has occurred on the Middle and North Pacific Coast, and the temperature has been stationary.

The weather conditions will continue to moderate and generally fair and warmer weather may be expected in all districts, with increased cloudiness in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	42	16	16
6 A. M.	43	15	18
9 A. M.	42	16	22
12 M.

statement. Each is now under $10,000 bonds on a charge of homicide.

H. E. Gawtry, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, said yesterday:

"Financially the Consolidated Gas Company is not interested in the collapse of the big tank, because it had not been accepted. The Logan Iron Works was under contract to construct the tank, and that company is responsible for the damage. As I understand it, the tank had never been tested, and the filling of the bottom section of the receiver with water was simply the preliminary part of the real test. The tank was to hold 5,000,000 gallons, but I do not know just how many gallons of water had been pumped into it before it collapsed.

"I do not believe, however, that it was more than half full. The cause of the accident has not yet been determined, and just at present we are devoting all our energies to the recovery of bodies buried in the ruins, in order to relieve the anxiety of relatives and friends of the missing. When every missing person has been accounted for we will begin an investigation of the cause of the accident, and until then all theories are idle. The contractors and the Building Department have put on as many men as can work in safety, and we are aiding them with every means in our power. The work will be pushed night and day until the tangled mass is cleared away and some definite facts can be determined as to the loss of life and the cause and extent of the damage.

AN UNPRECEDENTED ACCIDENT.

"This accident is unique," continued Mr. Gawtry. "Nothing like it has ever been known in the history of gas companies, and this fact will make more difficult the discovery of the cause. The nearest approach to any accident of this kind was an explosion in one of the tanks of the East River Gas Company several years ago."

Chief Engineer Birdsall of the Croton Aqueduct Department declared yesterday that no permit had been granted to the Consolidated Gas Company for the storage of so great a quantity of water. "I do not suppose there was any Croton water in the tank that collapsed," he said, "for the company had no permit. The water was probably salt water pumped from the river with the exception of that which was pumped in from the excavation made for the foundation of the tank.

"As to the cause of the disaster, I have no idea, and no information upon which to base any theory. This department is not concerned in the matter, as no damage was done to any of the mains, and only one hydrant was overturned by the rush of water. I have no idea how much water was in the tank. The damage to the property was due to the fact that so much of the tank was above the surface. Formerly the tanks were almost entirely below the surface of the street."

A great crowd of sightseers stood about the ruins all day and kept the police busy. Capt. Hasslacher of the East Twenty-second Street Station had placed his reserves about the place, and the danger lines were strictly maintained. All sorts of pretexts were used to get through, but few of them were successful. Some of the more importunate had to be threatened with arrest before they would put themselves out of danger.

DAMAGE NOT YET COMPUTED.

The money damage has not as yet been computed. Henry Fuldner, the proprietor of the wrecked factory, said that his probable loss would be all of $75,000. The gas tank cost $300,000, and this loss will fall on the constructors. There is also more or less damage to property in the neighborhood which cannot be fully known until the water is pumped out of the cellars. A number of insurance men said yesterday that, inasmuch as the damage by the collapse of the tank was by water, the fire insurance companies could not be called upon to make good any of the losses. One underwriter said that the only relief the victims could get would be by suit against the contractors or the gas company.

The damage to the main which supplies the Consolidated's customers south of Grand Street has not yet been repaired, Grand Street has been repaired, to the joy of business men and residents of the lower portion of the city who depend on the Consolidated Company for light, not only at night, but in many instances during the day as well. The County Court House is entirely lighted by gas, and was in semi-darkness yesterday. The lower floor, and the four entrances, never brilliantly lighted, were in total darkness. About noon two candles were affixed to the staircase and threw a dim light at the foot of the stairs. The elevators were lighted with candles, as were the offices of the Surrogate and the County Clerk.

JUDGES LUNCH WITH JANITOR.

The caterer who supplies the Judges and the court attaches with their luncheon was unable to fulfill his contract and they availed themselves of the invitation of the janitor to lunch in his appartments on the top floor.

The customers of the Consolidated in Fulton and Washington Markets suffered considerably. In the morning hours candles were flickering in the stalls, and Barthold Michaels, who has had a stand in Washington Market for over thirty years, said that the scene reminded him of the early days of the market when the dealers depended almost entirely on candles and lamps for light.

The police stations below Grand Street were also plunged in darkness.

In down-town saloons that depended solely on gas furnaces for their supply of hot water there was a dearth of the essential parts of hot drinks, and a large number of cigar stores patronized the match venders liberally. In place of the pendent cigar lighter boxes of matches had to be set out for the customers, and the bulging appearance of almost every customer's fob pocket promised the addition of a fair item to the loss column in the books of the cigar storekeepers.

MAN AND WIFE IN BELLEVUE.

One for Treatment for Insanity and the Other for Alcoholism.

Frederick G. Fischer, a brother of the members of the firm of J. & C. Fischer, piano manufacturers, at 33 Union Square West, and himself a former member of the firm, was committed by Magistrate Olmstead in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. He was placed in the insane pavilion, where he will be held five days for observation.

Fischer, who has not been connected with the piano firm for nearly five years, was placed in a sanitarium in Connecticut by his brothers about six months ago. Two weeks ago he returned to this city and went to live with his wife, who had been staying during his absence at a boarding house kept by Miss Elizabeth McConkey at 40 West Twenty-first Street. Upon the request of Miss McConkey, Fischer was induced by an officer in plain clothes to accompany him to the Jefferson Market Court, where he was committed by the Magistrate.

Late last evening Miss McConkey asked the relatives of Mrs. Fischer to remove her from the house, and her father, accompanied by a policeman from the West Twentieth Street Station, took her in a cab to Bellevue Hospital.

She was suffering from alcoholism, and she was sent to the alcoholic ward. From the story told by her father, James Currah, a contractor of 333 West Fifty-first Street, it seems that Fischer was sent to the sanitarium at Hartford, Conn., to be cured of the drink habit. His wife, it seems, was also addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages. She had been pleading with her father to bring her husband home, and when he returned about two weeks ago they celebrated their reunion by drinking freely in their apartment. Mrs. Fischer's father also said that she smoked as many as three packages of cigarettes a day.

THE NATIONAL GUARD'S FUTURE

Convention in Chicago for the Improvement of Volunteer Soldiery.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Nearly every State and Territory in the Union was represented to-day at the second annual convention of the Inter-State National Guard Association.

The convention, which was called for the purpose of considering plans for bettering the condition of the National Guard, and to take steps toward cementing the relations of the regular army and the militia of the various States, was attended by many officers of volunteer troops who served with distinction during the recent war with Spain, as well as several officers of the regular army.

Nearly 200 delegates in all were present. Gen. P. H. Barry, Second Vice President of the association, called the convention to order. After the roll had been called, City Attorney Taylor, in behalf of Mayor Harrison, made an address of welcome to the delegates. Gen Barry delivered an address, calling attention to the needs of the National militia in many of the States.

Gen. Bend, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that the efforts of the members of the committee to secure an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the National Guard from Congress had been so far unsuccessful, owing chiefly, he said, to the opposition of Speaker Reed. The association voted to continue its work for a National appropriation.

RUNAWAY IN 23D STREET

One Man Killed, Another Hurt by Maddened Horse.

DASHED ALONG THE SIDEWALKS

Crowds of Afternoon Shoppers Stampeded and Many Narrowly Escape the Animal's Hoofs.

A great, strong truck horse ran away in East Twenty-third Street at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, killed one man, wounded another perhaps fatally, frightened the crowds of shoppers, and smashed the truck into splinters. At that hour Twenty-third Street is thronged with shoppers and clerks going to or from luncheon. There was a stampede along the sidewalks, where the horse was running half the time, and many women had hysterics after the running horse had passed.

At Fourth Avenue Edgar M. Crawford, a tobacco merchant, sixty-three years old, had started across Twenty-third Street. He heard a yell of warning from many throats, and as he turned to see where the danger was the horse was upon him. He made an effort to dodge, but the animal reared and came down with both front feet upon Mr. Crawford's back. One hoof struck below the shoulder blades, one at the base of the skull.

The skull was broken by the heavy iron shoe, and the blow lower down caused internal injuries. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. When it arrived the injured man was in a semi-comatose condition. He was roused, and while trying to give his address to the physician sank into unconsciousness. He did not regain his senses, and died at the hospital at 2:30 o'clock.

After running down Mr. Crawford near the south sidewalk the horse veered and went over to the north pavement. Many who had run across the street from the south side to escape the danger were forced to make a hasty return. Just before the horse reached Broadway George Dovas, thirty-seven years old, a Greek publisher at 112 East Forty-sixth Street and the author of "The Sovereigns of Egypt," was knocked down and trampled upon.

He made an effort to get out of the way, but while he ran the plunging animal dashed upon him. He was struck at the base of the spine, and when a Bellevue surgeon came to him with an ambulance he could not use his legs. Last night the doctor said that Dovas was probably very seriously injured.

The horse is owned by John Matthews, a soda water merchant at 333 East Twenty-sixth Street. It was hitched to a soda water wagon and was driven by William Eagan of 323 East Twenty-seventh Street. He was driving west on Twenty-third Street.

At First Avenue the whiffletree parted, and, striking the horse's legs, frightened it and caused it to plunge wildly. The driver and Policeman John Kelly of the East Twenty-second Street Station tried to quiet it, but it broke away from them and ran away. The parting of the whiffletree allowed the horse to soon smash the wagon and release itself from it. The animal was stopped at Broadway by citizens. No arrests were made, as it was thought the driver was not to blame for the accident.

Mr. Crawford was engaged in the tobacco business at 168 Water Street, and lived on East Thirty-first Street, near Fourth Avenue. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. G. F. Butterworth.

CONVICT WITH A KNIFE.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Sambrial B. Herris, a five-year convict in the State prison at Charlestown, assaulted Deputy Superintendent Nathan D. Allen with a knife this morning, slashing him severely across the face. Herris was serving for polygamy, burglary, and larceny, having been sentenced at Taunton. A writ of habeas corpus has been asked for so that he can be arraigned on the charge of attempting murder. It appears that he bore Allen a grudge because the latter had placed him in solitary confinement.

ONE MATCH SAVED A CREW.

The Captain and crew of the wrecked schooner Johanna Swann, which was abandoned at sea on Dec. 2, were brought in yesterday by the tug R. J. Barrett, which took them off the German bark Anna, which had rescued them. They told a story of hardship, and how the only match that they had on board saved them from terrible thirst, if not from death.

The names of the men are Capt. Wallace Shackleford, First Mate Ernest Cameron, Second Mate Nels Olsen, Steward Arnold Herbert, and Able Seamen Theodore Martensen, Oscar Anderson, J. Knudsen, A. Glass, and Bernard Lillienblum.

They sailed from the Satilla River on Nov. 18 with a cargo of yellow pine that was piled up four feet high on the deck. The weather was fine until Nov. 26, when a strong wind began blowing from the northeast. It increased in force, and by the afternoon it was blowing a hurricane, and was accompanied by a tremendous sea that repeatedly broke over the schooner, doing considerable damage. Next morning a squall struck the vessel, blew the mainsail from the boltropes and part of the deckload of yellow pine overboard. To keep the seas down the men trained the bight of a seas down the men trailed a bight of a hawser over the stern, and this kept the crests down and prevented the sea from pooping them. Next the foresail was carried away and the boom was broken. The schooner broached to, and an enormous sea was taken over the starboard, which also carried away the forward house. The vessel was threatening to go over her beam ends, and the men chopped away the shrouds and sails, and that caused the masts to be carried away. The mizzenmast fell on the aft house, smashed a boat that was lashed there, and carried away the yawl in the stern davits.

All hands then took shelter under the lee of the afthouse and lashed themselves to it. The cabin was flooded, and the vessel began sinking by the head. On Monday, Nov. 28, a schooner was seen six miles astern, and the men raised some small spars and floated signals of distress. But they were not seen.

The following day, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock in the morning they managed to get into the cabin. They were without water, when an idea struck Capt. Shackleford. He had in his cabin a tin water tank with a funnel on the top and a pipe attached to the bottom, and he decided to connect that with a condenser. There was only on dry sulphur match and that was in the Captain's matchbox. The pipe was converted into a worm and was attached to a piece of rubber hose that had been used to pump bilge water. These connected the tank to a bucket that was made as airtight as possible, and some of the men beat out some copper plate into a brazier that was placed under the tank. The men put some chips on the brazier. And now came the supreme moment of suspense as the only match was to be struck. The storm was raging, and a breath might put it out. The men clustered round the improvised condenser and covered themselves with pieces of sail. The Captain carefully took out his match, struck it, and applied it to the chips. The attempt was successful, for the tiny flame ignited the chips, and there was a cheerful blaze. Soon the water began to boil, and in an hour enough water had been condensed to give each man two teaspoonfuls of nasty, smoke-flavored water. But it was not salt, and they were grateful. By night enough was distilled to satisfy their wants. On Friday, Dec. 2, the bark Anna was sighted and took them off.

ELECTIONS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—Complete returns show the election of six Republican and six Democratic Aldermen. This condition prevailed last year, and resulted in a long-continued dead-lock. It was then agreed that a Republican should serve as Chairman for six months, and a Democrat for the remainder of the year.

There will be no deadlock this year, the Legislature having passed an act making the senior member of the Board Chairman until such time as a permanent Chairman is chosen.

The Common Council will stand 31 Republicans and 44 Democrats, a gain of two for the latter. The license vote, with one precinct missing, was 32,969 yeas; 23,965 nays. The Democrats elected the Street Commissioner, both members of the Board of Apportionment, and most of their School Committee candidates. This is taken by many as proof that Boston, except under abnormal conditions, is a Democratic city on municipal affairs.

Escaped Prisoner Half-Frozen Beggar.

ROCKLAND, Me., Dec. 14.—Rose Carson White, serving sentence for manslaughter, who escaped from the Maine State prison at Thomaston, was recaptured this evening in the town of Cushing. The prisoner was found at the house where she called, asking for food. Both her feet were frozen, and she appeared glad to get back to warm quarters. Charles A. Plummer, who escaped in company with Rose White, is yet at large.

DR. PAXTON'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Buchanan Becomes Pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church.

At a meeting of the New York Presbyterian Church Society last evening, at which some fifty members were present, a unanimous call was extended to the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, pastor of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, to accept the pastorate of the New York Presbyterian Church, the pulpit of which was made vacant by the breaking down of Dr. Paxton's health.

A letter from Dr. Paxton was received, in which he formally tendered his resignation, giving his broken health as the reason. It was received with much regret, and a resolution was adopted by a rising vote thanking Dr. Paxton for his great work while pastor of the church. He was also assured of the love of his congregation and wished godspeed in whatever work he may take up.

The Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer presided. After the choice of a new pastor was made, the Treasurer submitted his annual report, showing a good state of the society's finances. In the election of elders, William A. Flack and William R. Angus were chosen. Frederick Hullberg and Walter B. Chapin were elected deacons.

TRAIN WRECK IN SHOW WINDOW.

Started a Fire Which Destroyed Thousands of Cheap Watches.

A fire in the show window of Robert H. Ingersoll & Brother's store, on the ground floor of 67 Cortlandt Street yesterday, destroyed thousands of cheap watches which hung in the window on two arches decorated with muslin. A tiny railroad track on which was drawn a train by a toy steam engine attracted a crowd by running at rapid speed under the arches of watches. Somehow the little locomotive got out of order, and the oil lamp which furnished the heat exploded.

Instantly the show window with its watches, toys, and other displays was ablaze. The firemen soon put out the blaze, but the little Christmas watches will not be put to the use for which they were intended.

BLAZE IN WAVERLEY PLACE.

Several Manufacturing Firms Lose by Fire and Water.

Several manufacturing firms suffered by a fire yesterday morning in the five-story brick building at 15 and 17 Waverley Place. Fifteen thousand dollars damage was done before the firemen could extinguish the flames, whose cause could not be ascertained. The firemen of Engine 33 were the first on the scene and, as the building is one of a long row which appears to be one structure, it was feared that the fire might attack the rest. So a second and a third alarm were sent in. The flames were under control in about half an hour. The fire started on the fourth floor, where Hirschberg & Co. manufacture caps, and spread to the fifth floor, occupied by H. M. Bloch & Co., trousers makers, where it did the most damage. The firms on the lower floors suffered by water damage. They are Gluckman & Gross, children's clothing, second floor; Patent Dry "O" Polishing Cloth Company, second floor; John T. Walker & Co., linens, first floor; E. Connor & Co., woolens, first floor; W. B. Burgess, woolens, first floor, and W. S. Mork & Co., trousers, first floor.

In going to the fire Engine 3 broke down in front of the house of Engine 18, on West Tenth Street.

SWINDLED POOR PEOPLE.

A Fire Insurance Agent Disappears and Many Are Looking for Him.

Scores of poor people on the east side of Harlem have been hunting vainly for several days past for H. E. Burrow, an insurance broker, with offices at 110 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It is alleged that he has swindled about 200 people and disappeared with the sums they paid on fire insurance policies. Burrow has been doing business with Thomas Kelly, the agent of the British American Assurance Company, who has offices at 2,082 Lexington Avenue. For some time past Burrow has been turning large numbers of policies over to Kelly without paying anything on them. Several days ago Kelly sent out postcards to the holders of the policies asking them to call at once at his office, as their insurance was not paid. The result was surprising, and for the past two days a stream of irate men and women have been going back and forth between Kelly's and Burrow's offices. All hold receipts for policy payments signed by the missing man.

The janitor of the building where Burrow's office is located stated last evening that at least fifty people had called at the building yesterday looking for Burrows, but that he had not been there for the past two weeks.

A clerk in Kelly's office said: "Burrows has probably gone to England. As near as we can figure Burrows has collected close to $1,000 in small amounts."

Burrows lived at 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street with his wife and three children. They left on Saturday, and have not been seen since.

COL. BADGER DIES SUDDENLY.

Grand Army Man and Lawyer Taken Ill on His Way to His Office.

Col. William W. Badger was on his way from his home, at 326 West Eighty-fifth Street, to his law office, at 176 Broadway, yesterday morning, when he was taken suddenly ill at Eighty-fifth Street and the Boulevard. Two young women who were passing at the time helped him into a nearby store, where he expired a few minutes later. His death was due to heart disease.

Col. Badger was twice married, the second time three years ago. His wife and three children survive him. He fought in the civil war, and was a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He fought through the war as a Captain, and was made a Lieutenant Colonel in 1865 for gallantry.

Five years ago he was sued for breach of promise by a music teacher, who claimed $10,000 damages. The suit, however, never came to trial. The counsel for the plaintiff asked for its discontinuance on the ground that he had been misinformed in regard to the facts.

Col. Badger was counsel for the members of the American Opera Company who, a number of years ago, sued and obtained judgment against Andrew Carnegie, Collis P. Huntington, Parke Godwin, and others for salaries owing them. The company was organized by Mrs. F. B. Thurber, and failed. Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Huntington, and Mr. Godwin had aided Mrs. Thurber by becoming stockholders in the company.

After Mayor Van Wyck's election Col. Badger paid an election bet by exchanging places with a rubber in a Turkish bath, and giving the rubber a rub-down and shampoo.

J. EDWARD ADDICKS MARRIED.

Weds Mrs. Ida Carr Wilson at Claymont, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14.—At noon to-day J. Edward Addicks, President of the Bay State Gas Company, and Mrs. Ida Carr Wilson were married at the home of the bride, in Claymont, Del.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. A. McCurdy, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church of Wilmington. The Rev. J. H. Chesley of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Claymont, was the bridegroom's best man. The Misses Margaret and Rosalie Wilson, daughters of the bride, were maids of honor. The floral decorations were profuse.

After the wedding breakfast had been served, Mr. and Mrs. Addicks started south on a wedding tour.

Price of Steel to be Revised.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 14.—Prices on all grades and gauges of black steel and galvanized iron sheets will be advanced, probably from 10 to 12 per cent. over present rates, within a few days.

Bellevue Training School Alumnae.

ALBANY, Dec. 14.—A certificate of incorporation of the Alumnae Association of the Training School for Nurses connected with Bellevue Hospital, New York City, was to-day filed with the Secretary of State. The Directors are Clifford Barrows, Henry C. Potter, John E. Parsons, Alice Warren, Annie Rhodes, W. M. Polk, and Jasper J. Garmany of New York City.

EVANS' ALE
Looks Good, Tastes Good, and IS Good.—Adv.

Christmas Silverware in Gold and Silver Plate and Sterling Silver

Made by the Meriden Company, Silversmiths.

208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, West.

ELECTRICITY IN WARFARE.

Lessons of the Late War Discussed at a Meeting of the New York Electrical Society.

At the one hundred and ninety-second meeting of the New York Electrical Society, held last night at the College of the City of New York, the relation of the engineering profession to both the army and navy were brought before a large gathering of members by the speakers.

Col. Eugene Griffin of the First New York Volunteer Engineers and First Vice President of the General Electric Company talked on the ideas underlying the organization of the Volunteer Engineer Corps, the work accomplished by it in Puerto Rico, and the opportunities of further usefulness. He spoke of the great difficulty experienced by the Government at the outbreak of the war in laying the mines and torpedoes for the protection of the harbors, and how the electricians of the country came to the rescue, forming the nucleus for the Volunteer Engineer Corps.

Col. Griffin then gave a detailed story of the work of this body of men at Puerto Rico, and concluded with the recommendation that an organization, to be known as the United States Torpedo Militia, be formed, to be made up of skilled electricians and engineers, for service in the event of war.

F. W. Roller, Chief Engineer of the Nashville during the late war, addressed the society on the electrical and engineering work in the navy during the war. Mr. Roller divided the electrical apparatus on the American man-of-war into two classes, the enunciations, range-finders, and various indicating and firing appliances were included in the first class, while in the second class were grouped the incandescent lamps, motars, and searchlights. The appliances in the first group, the speaker pronounced failures to a great extent, either from defective principles or want of adaptability and conditions on board a war ship. The range finder, he said, was utterly useless, and the elevations were found on the vessels during the war by test shots with six pounder rifles. The electrical firing apparatus was not always satisfactory. The indicating apparatus was too delicate and involved, and was constantly getting out of order.

The appliances in the second group, the speaker said, were eminently satisfactory, and he ventured the statement that but for the splendid searchlight work of our vessels off Santiago Cervera's ships would have slipped out and that the war would not yet be ended.

Mr. Roller also read a short paper on the same subject prepared by W. D. Weaver, late Chief Engineer of the United States steamer Glacier, and editor of The American Electrician, in which many suggestions were made for the substitution of electricity for steam as a motive power for auxiliary machinery on board our warships.

Capt. Zalinski, the inventor of the dynamite guns in use on the Vesuvius, in a short address made some humorous allusions to that vessel's absence when Cervera's fleet steamed out of Santiago Harbor.

EMPRESS DOWAGER ENTERTAINS

PEKING, Dec. 14.—The numerous difficulties having been finally overcome, the Empress Dowager to-day granted an audience to the wives of the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers. The ladies assembled at the British Legation and proceeded to the palace. At the entrance to its precincts a group of gorgeously arrayed Mandarins met them and conducted them to the Great Hall, from which several Chinese ladies conducted them to the audience chamber.

The Empress Dowager was seated behind a table decorated with chrysanthemums and apples, with the Emperor at her left hand. Lady Claude Macdonald, wife of the British Minister, as Doyenne of the Diplomatic Corps, read a speech in English expressing her pleasure and that of the other ladies at having an opportunity to tender their congratulations to the Empress Dowager on her birthday and also expressing the hope that their step might be followed by the ladies of China.

The Empress Dowager having returned thanks, the ladies mounted the dais and bowed before her and the Emperor. Her Majesty then presented each with a ring of pearl and gold, which she herself placed upon the recipient's finger, after which the foreign ladies retired to an adjoining hall, where a sumptuous Chinese luncheon was served, Princess Ching presiding.

After the luncheon a crowd of Princesses and palace attendants entered the hall, followed by the Empress Dowager, who was accompanied by the Empress. The former is described as "of sallow complexion and determined in expression, but wearing a charming smile." Contrary to Chinese custom, her face was not painted.

The Empress is described as "sad, meek, and very pretty." The Empress Dowager conversed with the foreign ladies, telling them she hoped they would enjoy their visit. When tea was served she drank from each lady's cup, and shortly afterward, in a burst of womanly emotion, embraced her visitors.

The party then adjourned to the Palace Theatre, traversing the gorgeous corridors.

PRESS CLUB ELECTION REGULAR.

The removal of the home of the New York Press Club, which is now in Twenty-sixth Street, west of Broadway, to a location in the lower part of the city was practically assured by a vote taken at a special meeting of the club last night.

Several weeks ago the annual meeting of the club was held. There was only one ticket, and, following the usual custom in the club, the two men who received the highest number of votes for members of the Board of Governors were recorded as having been chosen for the long term of three years, though there was nothing on the ballots to indicate that such was the case. These men were Jackson Tinker and Charles J. Perry. After the election result was announced some members of the club, who knew that the majority of the new Board of Governors favored a down-town clubhouse, and who desire to keep the present location, began an agitation for a special meeting of the club to reconsider the election on the ground that the last one was illegal. The meeting was called for last night, and the vote resulted in a decision not to reconsider the election and to regard as legal the officers chosen at that time. The removal of the club's home is now believed to be certain.

So far no steps have been taken to secure quarters, but it is said that the club will likely lease a floor in one of the large buildings in the neighborhood of the City Hall.

MRS. DEAN WINS HER SUIT.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 14.—The Dean-Ross lawsuit was ended this afternoon by the jury awarding Mrs. Eliza Dean of Sandwich $10,493.73. She sued to recover $25,000 on the ground that Mrs. Hannah V. Ross of Boston, a "test medium," induced her to give up fifteen $500 bonds, and also various sums of money, which Mrs. Ross, it was said, converted to her own use. Mrs. Ross made a general denial and set up the statute of limitation.

Mrs. Dean believed in spiritualism, and letters and messages alleged to have been transmitted from spiritland through the mediumship of Mrs. Ross, the plaintiff said, induced her to part with the bonds and cash, until Mr. and Mrs. Ross got her entire fortune and she was destitute. Mrs. Ross asserts that her husband stole the bonds and fled.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

SALE OF HAVANA FRANCHISES.

Capitalists of Toronto and Montreal Hope to Profit by It.

TORONTO, Dec. 14.—Toronto and Montreal capitalists interested in street railways are endeavoring to secure a franchise in Havana, and to-day made an offer to the Autonomist Government of $1,500,000 for the present service in that city, which, it is expected, will be accepted. William Mackenzie, President of the Toronto Street Railway, and Frederick Nicholls of the Canadian General Electric Light Company left here to-day to perfect the arrangements. The American Indies syndicate, of which P. B. Widener, United States Senator Elkins, Thomas Dolan of Philadelphia, S. P. Olcott of New York, and A. N. Brady of Albany are members, had prepared to take over the road, but were outbid by the Canadians.

A dispatch from Washington, published yesterday, was to the effect that President McKinley had instructed Gen. Wade to request the Autonomist Government to cease all negotiations for the disposal of franchises. If this is not sufficient Gen. Wade is instructed to adopt whatever means may be necessary to prevent the granting of such franchises.

GEN. LEE AT QUEMADO CAMP.

Gratified by His Appointment as Governor of Havana Province.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—The United States transport Panama, with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and his staff on board, entered the harbor this morning.

Gen. Lee was informed of his appointment as Governor of the Province of Havana. He said he was much gratified, but had only wished for a military command. The General added that he is simply in command of his soldiers, that his duty is to preserve life and property, and that he proposes to do so with equal justice to Cubans, Spaniards, and persons of all other nationalities. Gen. Lee added that he had nothing to do with the establishment of any sort of government, and that his duties were confined to flying the flag of peace and order.

The headquarters of Gen. Lee will be established at Quemado Camp, Marianao. Many personal friends called on the General when he arrived here, including Gen. Greene and Capt. Chadwick of the United States cruiser New York. Gen. Lee and his staff accompanied Gen. Greene in the tug Britannia, and started for Vedado, where he reported to Gen. Wade. Thence Gen. Lee went on horseback to Quemado Camp.

A battalion of the Tenth Infantry was landed from the United States transport Saratoga at 7 o'clock this morning, and marched with band playing and flags flying to Marianao. The soldiers were followed by crowds of people, and at every street corner two Spanish soldiers were stationed. There was some enthusiasm in the Cerro suburbs.

The transport Florida also arrived here this morning with the Eighth regular Infantry, and is now discharging Quartermaster's stores at the pier of San José.

The Michigan and Panama will land their troops to-morrow morning. They will march to the Quemado camp at Marianao. The troops in these ships are all well.

WARSHIPS SPEEDING TO HAVANA.

Marine Guards on Board to Preserve Order in the City.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 14.—The United States battleship Texas, Capt. Sigsbee, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, sailed from Old Point this morning for Havana. Commodore Philip, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, is on the Texas, and it is understood that he will take charge of the squadron that is once more forming in Cuban waters.

The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, Capt. Cook, arrived at Old Point today shortly after noon. It is expected that she will sail some time to-morrow after replenishing her coal bunkers.

On the Brooklyn, as a passenger, is Commodore Cromwell, who goes to take command of the Havana naval station. There are also some of the officers of the Texas, who happened to be in New York when their own ship was ordered South. The Castine, which is to form part of the Havana squadron, will make her way South alone from Boston. The Resolute, which was also ordered to Havana, will not be able to start from League Island for a few days.

All of the ships carry marine guards, and it is believed that they will be able to maintain the best of order in Havana, should the local authorities prove unable to do so. All of the torpedoes which obstructed the entrance to Havana Harbor have been removed, and although the batteries commanding the entrance are still technically in Spanish control, it is not believed that any objection will be offered to our forces taking possession of them at any moment.

Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, expects to leave Washington for Havana next Saturday, and is hastening his preparations here to that end. The collisions that have occurred between the Spanish and Cubans in the city, it is supposed, have influenced him to assume the direction of affairs in Havana at the earliest possible moment, for it is his determination to secure and maintain perfect order in the town, showing no favor to either side, but treating each with exact justice and insisting on obedience to the law.

GEN. WOOD PREVENTS A DUEL.

Two Santiago Editors Were to Have Fought Yesterday.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 14.—An article recently appeared in the Independencia charging Señor Trujillo, editor of El Porvenir with swindling and other crimes. Señor Trujillo attributed its authorship to Señor Colona, editor of Cuba Libre, and sent the latter a challenge. Colona denied the authorship, but accepted the challenge.

They agreed to fight this afternoon, on San Juan Hill, with "six-shooters," beginning at twenty paces and walking toward each other, firing at will. If neither should be injured by the other's six shots, the antagonists were to reload and start again.

The matter was reported to Gen. Wood, the Military Governor, who promptly arrested both men and confined them to their houses under guard.

Bluejackets' Boat Race at Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—A reception was given this afternoon by Capt. Chadwick of the New York to the officers of the United States cruiser Topeka. While the reception was in progress the boats' crews of the Topeka and the New York raced, the Topeka men winning by a length. There was some lively betting among the respective crews, the Topeka men winning about $500.

Mrs. Sampson's Endless Chain.

HAVANA, Dec. 14.—Mrs. Sampson, wife of the Admiral, has started an endless chain among her friends in the United States to help the Cuban reconcentrados. The last mail brought her $200, and she is now feeding a hundred daily.

ASTOR BATTERY IN MANILA.

Many of the Members Will Engage in Business in the Philippines—The Visayan Republic.

MANILA, Dec. 14.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the Astor Battery at its quarters to-day preliminary steps were taken to establish the Philippine Development Association of American Volunteers, for the purpose of promoting the development of the islands when the volunteers are discharged from the service. While willing to bear arms as long as required, many of our volunteers are desirous of remaining here to engage in various enterprises. Some of them are determined to settle down in the Philippines, even if they are compelled to return to the United States in order to get their discharges.

The association proposes to communicate with the United States authorities in order to obtain the discharge of all volunteers who are desirous of settling here, and will urge that the men be granted a traveling allowance in lieu of transportation when their time has expired. In the meantime the association intends to procure information regarding the resources of the islands. Its membership is confined to enlisted men of good character.

The Astor Battery has been ordered to deliver up its equipment to the Quartermaster preparatory to embarking on a homeward-bound transport.

Official advices from Iloilo contain the names of the members of the newly-formed "Visayan Republic." They are as follows: Señor Lopez, President; Vincente Franco, Vice President; Ramon Avanceno, Secretary of State; Venancio Concepcion, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Jovito Tusay, Chief Justice; Fernando Salas, Departmental Secretary.

The liberating army consists of a Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief, Martin Delgado; a General of Division, commanding the districts of Concepcion and Capiz, Perfecto Poblador; a Military Governor in charge of the capital, Pascual Magbauna, and Brig. Gens. Corteza, Rivas, and Hernandez in the south, central, and north zones. A proclamation issued by the Government General salutes "the sovereignty of the Visayas," and expresses the hope that "under God's protection they will soon be a free people under the shadow of the tri-color banner, and on the basis of the Constitution of the Filipino Republic."

MICHAEL O'DONNELL PARDONED.

The Man Who Suffered Imprisonment for His Brother's Crime Free.

Michael O'Donnell, who has served ten years of a thirty-year sentence in Sing Sing Prison for a crime of which he was innocent, and of which his brother James recently declared himself guilty on his dying bed, was pardoned by Gov. Black and released yesterday.

O'Donnell went to Sing Sing on May 1, 1888. Subsequently he was drafted to Clinton Prison. In April, 1892, he was transferred to the Matteawan Insane Asylum, where he remained for five years. He returned to Sing Sing in February, 1897, where, although he was supposed to have been cured of the mental trouble for which he was sent to the asylum, he still acted strangely. Of late his mental condition has improved, and when he came to New York yesterday he said he expected to be able to take care of himself.

MONEY FOR THE INDIANS.

The Total Amount Needed Estimated to be $7,347,264.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The total amount carried by the Indian Appropriation bill reported to-day is $7,347,264. This is about $278,000 more than the original estimates submitted by the Treasury Department. Under the head of miscellaneous, $251,640 is appropriated, which includes the amount required for expenditure in the Indian Territory in connection with the administration of affairs under the provisions of the Curtis law.

The appropriation for schools shows a considerable increase, and provision is made for new buildings at four places, viz.: In the southern part of Utah, at a place to be hereafter designated; on the Lac Courte Oreilles reservation, Wisconsin; at Hackberry, Arizona, and at Morris, Minn. The total school appropriations aggregate $2,881,880, those for gratuities $664,625, and those for fulfilling treaty stipulations $2,657,979.

Shipwrecked Sailors Reach Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The three-master topsail schooner Morales, of Lunenburg, N. S., to-day brought in the crew of five men of the schooner Acara of Harrington, Me., which was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition last Friday, about twenty-four miles east by north from South Shoal Lightship.

Pardon for Convict Albert P. Wicks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 14.—Gov. Black today pardoned Albert P. Wicks, who was convicted of attempting to swindle in Ontario County in 1896, and sentenced to serve six years in Auburn Prison. His case was appealed and he did not enter the prison until December, 1897.

William J. Bryan in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—William J. Bryan arrived here to-day from Savannah, Ga. He will remain here for several days before proceeding to his home in Nebraska.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—H. O. Houghton, Boston.
ASTOR—Wilson Waddingham, Wyncote, Penn.; J. Swinnerton, Yokohama.
BARTHOLDI—F. G. Echols, London.
BUCKINGHAM—E. J. Mathew, Philadelphia.
EVERETT—D. E. Brown, Hongkong.
FIFTH AVENUE—William Whiting, Massachusetts.
GRAND—Frank B. Conger, Washington.
IMPERIAL—H. Llewellyn Davies, London.
HOLLAND—Norman Williams, Chicago.
MANHATTAN—K. B. Armour, Kansas City.
MURRAY HILL—W. S. Crichton, Liverpool; Grosvenor P. Orten, Irvington-on-Hudson.
PARK AVENUE—Grange Sard, Albany.
PLAZA—Charles A. Kip, Morristown.
WALDORF—John R. Tanner, Governor of Illinois; J. M. Bush, London.
WESTMINSTER—Bishop John H. Vincent, Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md., dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Lohmeyer, W., Baltimore, Md., fancy goods and notions; F. E. Lohmeyer, notions; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; R. H. Hayden, Jr., trunks; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Howe, I. H., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; I. H. Howe, woolens; W. Mitchell, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.
Rothschild, D., Columbus, Ga., dry goods; S

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Senate to Vote on the Postponement Motion To-day.

NOTICE TO ENGLAND ADVISED

Mr. Money Thinks We Should Deal Courteously with Great Britain Concerning the Waterway.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Nicaragua Canal bill held its place as the principal subject before the Senate again to-day. Speeches were made by Messrs. Harris, (Pop., Kan.) Money (Dem., Miss.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.) and Morgan, (Dem., Ala.) Mr. Money urged the postponement of the question in order to permit an opportunity for negotiations with Great Britain for a modification of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and Mr. Morgan antagonized the proposition. An agreement was reached to take a vote on the Turpie postponement motion to-morrow.

Mr. Harris spoke upon the general features of the bill. He said that as a boy he was attached to a surveying party in the isthmus, in 1850, and ever since that time he had been the zealous advocate of the general proposition that a canal should be built across the isthmus. Still he did not consider it practicable for a private corporation to construct the canal, and he urged Government ownership, but the Maritime Canal Company's charter supplied the only open door, and the committee in charge of the bill had determined to enter it, with the understanding that the company was to be got rid of.

Mr. Harris said he considered the Panama Canal as entirely impracticable. He supported Mr. Berry's (Dem., Ark.,) amendment relieving the bill of its bond provisions, saying it would greatly improve the measure.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty formed the basis of a brief speech by Mr. Money. He advocated delay in order to afford opportunity for negotiation looking to the abrogation of the treaty. Mr. Money said we should at least notify Great Britain that we desire a modification of the treaty as a first step. In this connection Mr. Money referred to the entente cordiale existing between this country and England, saying that he wanted to see the two nations brough even closer together than now. Hence the importance and propriety of dealing fairly and courteously with Great Britain in this important matter.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) gave notice of an amendment of the bill providing that work should not be begun on the canal under the bill until the Government of Nicaragua should consent to a modification of the treaty granting title to the United States in perpetuity to the canal right of way and also eliminating Articles 53 and 54 of the concession from that document.

Mr. Stewart advocated the bill as a most important step in the progress of the commerce of the world, and urged Senators to accept it as it stood. Replying to Mr. Money, Mr. Morgan said he had never claimed that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was not in full force, denying the assertion imputed to him that that treaty had vanished into thin air. He had been of the opinion that the treaty had been abrogated by the acts of Great Britain, and would still hold that opinion but for President Cleveland's recognition of the treaty, a recognition which had given it a vitality that it did not previously possess. He opposed Mr. Money's proposition for opening up that subject with Great Britain.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morgan's remarks an agreement was reached to vote upon Mr. Turpie's postponement motion to-morrow.

EX-MAYOR GRACE EXPLAINS.

Says His Company Is American and Has the Concession to Build the Canal After Next October.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Nicaragua Canal syndicate, yesterday made public a letter dated Dec. 2 last, which he sent to President McKinley, setting forth in detail the position and plans of the syndicate with regard to the building of the canal. He says that the gentlemen composing the syndicate are patriotic in every sense of the word. They are proceeding in the matter with the knowledge that the old company has failed to accomplish any result, and that its concession will terminate October next. He shows that his associates are prepared to invest $20,000,000 of their own money instead of $1,000,000, as has been erroneously reported. The syndicate does not wish to oppose our Government's having control of the tariff rates when the canal is open to universal traffic.

In his statement Mr. Grace said: "There must be some mistake about the statements attributed to Senator Morgan, as I have not been in Washington for the past year, and have not had the pleasure of meeting Senator Morgan during that time. My brother, when in Washington lately, called on Senator Morgan, as Chairman of the Nicaragua Canal Committee, to place in his hands a copy of the Eyre-Cragin concession, and at the Senator's own request returned later the same day to discuss the canal question."

The letter to the President in full is as follows:

As Chairman of the Executive Committee of the syndicate lately formed in this city for the purpose of constructing and operating the interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, I have, in accordance with said committee's wish, the honor of respectfully submitting to you, Sir, a statement of the syndicate's objects and views.

The enterprise was undertaken by the syndicate, and the concession obtained from the Government of Nicaragua on the knowledge of the fact that the Cardenas-Menocal concession had been forfeited, that its conditions were impracticable, that no extension of same would be granted by the Government of Nicaragua, and that the Government intended that only a private corporation, preferably American, should build, operate, and own the canal.

The status of the Cardenas-Menocal concession was submitted for the consideration of the legal advisers of the Government of Nicaragua, and while it was decided that the said concession had, for numerous valid reasons, been forfeited, it was determined that the concession granted to Messrs. Eyre and Cragin should only take effect from the 25th of October next, when the previous concession lapses by limitation.

The syndicate is satisfied that with a concession on the liberal, practical terms of the one it now controls the capital necessary for the construction of the canal can be obtained, and that once the American people are assured that the work has been contracted for, as an American enterprise by responsible American contractors for a reasonable fixed sum, the subscriptions necessary to complete the required capital will be forthcoming. On these lines the syndicate is now perfecting its plans.

The syndicate is persuaded this business is one from which private capital, energy, and direction should by no means be eliminated; it is eminently an enterprise calling for the most efficient commercial management and as a highway for the shipping of all nations its object can better be served under private management, while as an American company it will be under the immediate protection of our own Government.

On the other hand, although not agreeing with those that fear the uncontrolled exploitation of the great highway in private hands might be detrimental to the interests of our people, the syndicate, respecting the opinion of those holding such views, is willing, if necessary, to arrange a basis on which our Government would control the tariffs for the service of the canal and participate in the management of the enterprise, to which effect, Sir, I am directed by the Executive Committee to submit the following for your consideration:

(a) The Interoceanic Canal Company shall be organized under a charter of one of the States of the Union.

(b) The capital shall be $100,000,000, with the right to issue mortgage bonds not exceeding $150,000,000, bearing interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum, and with a sinking fund of one-half of 1 per centum per annum after twenty years.

(c) In exchange for the right to control and regulate the tariff established for the service of the canal, after allowing for the service of the bonds and a dividend on the stock of 6 per centum per annum, to which the company is willing to agree, the United States Government shall guarantee interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum on $50,000,000 of the mortgage indebtedness of the company referred to in Paragraph (b,) but taking a second mortgage as security therefor, the guarantee only to be given when the company shall have invested in the enterprise of its own capital at least $20,000,000.

(d) Should the company apply for the guarantee as provided for in Paragraph (c,) it shall deliver to the Government $25,000,000 of its stock, and the Government shall have the right to appoint five members of the Board of Directors, consisting in all of not more than fifteen.

(e) In addition to the investment of $20,000,000 of the company's own capital, referred to in Paragraph (c,) the company shall also, as further security, have contracted with responsible and experienced American contractors for the completion of the work within the shortest possible limit of time for a fixed sum under guarantee that shall fully secure the fulfillment of such contracts.

(f) The syndicate will consent, if necessary, that the disbursement of the amounts referred to in Paragraph (c) shall be subject to audit by the Government.

It is hardly necessary to assure you, Sir, that the syndicate is most desirous of meeting your wishes in every possible way, and to allay the fears of those of our people who consider that this great work should not be left to uncontrolled private management.

Beautiful Boxes

For Christmas Gifts, Containing Rose of Arden, Ayli, Vio-Violet, Edenia.

Lundborg's

REGISTRY FOR FOREIGN SHIPS.

Senator Caffery Opposes the Bill Concerning Wrecked Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The bill providing regulations for the registration of foreign-built vessels wrecked on the American coast and repaired in the United States was taken up in the Senate to-day at the instance of Mr. Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) and Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) addressed the Senate in opposition to it, saying that under its provisions vessels would be wrecked in order to secure American registry. He attacked the navigation and tariff laws of the United States, saying they had practically driven our merchant marine from the seas. He contended that the bill was prohibitive in its terms, intended to remove the last vestige of competition in the matter of shipbuilding. There was no necessity for this under present conditions.

"We may hold the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico," he said, "but if we adopt the contractive policy of this measure our balloon will soon collapse and our expansion policy come to an end."

The bill, Senator Caffery said, was an absolute inhibition against the importation of a ship, making that the only article that could not be imported. He thought the bill in the interest of monopoly.

At the close of Mr. Caffery's remarks the Registry bill went over until to-morrow.

HOUSE RULES ON DEBATE.

Speaker Reed Replies Humorously to Criticisms Made by Representative De Armond.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The House to-day, for the second time during this Congress, refused to consider the Lodge Immigration bill. At the last session an attempt was made to take it from the Speaker's table, but it was defeated by a large majority. Mr. Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) Chairman of the Immigration Committee, thought the bill would be stronger after the elections were over, but to-day, when he tried again to secure consideration, the House declined (100 to 103) to take it up.

An interesting but brief debate on the rules was precipitated during the session by Mr. Grow, (Rep., Penn.,) during which Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.) made a speech on the decadence of the privilege of debate in the House, and held Speaker Reed responsible for the fact that the House had had no opportunity to adopt a new system of rules at this session. The Speaker replied with a sarcastic speech, in which he referred to the complaints of John Randolph in the early days of the century to show that the same remonstrances were made then that were being heard to-day.

Mr. De Armond was exceedingly ironical in his references to the decadence of the old-time privilege of full debate. It had become the fashion, he said, to bring in repressive rules to cut off debate upon every important question. The Speaker, from the Chair, replied to his critics as follows:

"The gentleman from Missouri has permitted himself to make statements in regard to the relations between the Speaker and the other members of the Committee on Rules that, I am happy to state, are not justified by the facts. The House must not feel itself to have been treated to an unusual discourse upon the lack of liberty given to the citizen. It so happens in this world that there are many citizens. It so happens that in the House of Representatives there are many members, and that while in theory every man can occupy all the time in discourse, in actual practice he has to occupy it in subordination to the rights of every other member, to the rights of the body itself, and to the prosecution of public business. In actual practice also the House may have noticed that, however much despotism is exercised by the rule, there is no subject in the heavens above or in the earth beneath that has not been discussed, even in this present Congress. [Laughter.]

"Now, if the gentleman from Missouri will turn to the annals of Congress, away back in 1816, during the period of liberty such as he thinks he desires, he will find that John Randolph, who certainly was heard enough to become famous for a century, was complaining about the despotism of the rules at that period, and was also complaining that even the arch-Inquisitor himself would have been satisfied with the wickedness of them. So you see that human nature is the same in all time." [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

The Pension Appropriation bill was reported to the House to-day, and Mr. Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The Senate bill to regulate the sitting of United States Courts within the District of South Carolina, was passed.

A bill to pay J. W. Seligman $1,756, the amount of certain coupons of United States bonds lost at sea on the occasion of the sinking of the Cunard Line steamer Oregon, in 1886, was passed.

The consideration of the bill to incorporate the International American Bank, which was a special order for to-day, was postponed until to-morrow.

ABUSES IN THE PENSION SYSTEM.

Senator Vest Opposes Grants for Political Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate opened to-day with a protest upon the part of Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, against the practice of Senators of introducing pension bills in cases pending in the Pension Office. He said the committee would not consider such bills, and that it was useless to present them.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) again called attention to private pension bills and entered a protest against their passage without due consideration, as he said the Senate was falling into the habit of doing. He called attention to the fact that notwithstanding Illinois had furnished 65,000 more soldiers than Indiana, the pension roll for Indiana exceeded that of Illinois by $1,500,000. He accounted for this fact on the ground that Indiana is a pivotal State politically, saying that it was notorious that the Commissioner of Pensions, who was an ex-Union soldier, had granted pensions to almost every applicant in political districts which are close.

Senator Vest did not contend that the Republican Party was alone to blame, but said he knew that men of all parties were inclined to use the machinery of the Pension Office to further their political interests. He was cognizant of an instance in his own State in which a Democratic candidate for Congress had received several Republican votes because he had secured pensions for the voters. He had indorsed Mr. Cleveland's veto of pension bills, and while he did not want to revive the old questions he would express the opinion that the Government had in this matter fallen into "a most unjust and iniquitous expenditure by its ill-advised legislation and through political influences," characterizing the Government as an accident insurance company. He did not want to deprive any honest applicant of his pension, but he wanted the abuse stopped.

Mr. Gallinger suggested that instead of scolding the Senate on private bills Senator Vest should propose amendments to the pension laws which would correct the abuses he complained of. Continuing, Mr. Gallinger said the committee had been considering the advisability of publishing the list of pensioners. Yet there were objections to the plan, and he feared that if undertaken its only effect would be to take $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 out of the Treasury to no good purpose.

SENATORS MAY VISIT CUBA.

A Resolution Introduced Providing for the Appointment of a Committee to Investigate Conditions There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Senator Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) to-day introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of five Senators to visit Cuba and Puerto Rico to inquire "into the military requirements necessary to establish and maintain order in those islands until civil government is inaugurated." The resolution also directs the committee to investigate "the existing conditions, military, political, economic, and sanitary, in the islands."

THE GOVERNMENT OF HAWAII.

Members of the House Committee Approve the Territorial Plan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The House Committee on Territories, so far as can be learned, is unanimously in favor of a bill to grant a Territorial form of Government to Hawaii, and, generally speaking, the bill prepared by the committee is looked upon with favor by the members of the committee.

There are some minor changes which may be made, but the principal source of opposition to the bill is the provision which empowers the Governor of Hawaii to appoint the Judges of the Supreme Court for life and the Circuit Court Judges for six years. In the opinion of some members of the committee, the Governor by the terms of the bill is allowed too much power. They think the Judges should not be appointed for a longer period than four years, which is the length of the term of Judges in the other Territories.

There will also be opposition to the provisions relating to the qualification of voters. The sub-committee will begin work on the bill immediately.

Hawaii Bank Charter Promised.

HONOLULU, Dec. 7.—George W. McFarlane returned here by the Coptic, and brings word that the Controller of the Currency has promised Perry S. Heath, First Assistant Postmaster General, and his associates that he will issue the charter for the new bank, in which James Campbell and himself are interested, as soon as Congress extends the Territorial laws to Hawaii.

TREATY WITH MEXICO NEEDED.

Fugitives from Justice Cannot Be Extradited After Jan. 12.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Unless the unexpected happens the United States and Mexico will be without an extradition treaty on the 12th of next month. The situation promises to be one of gravity, and the Mexican border is likely to be a paradise for fugitives from justice and criminals of every description until a new treaty can be agreed upon.

Mexico denounced the existing treaty because our Government refused to deliver up on extradition proceedings certain Mexicans who had escaped across the line and were accused by their own Government of various offenses of a criminal character, but who, it is asserted, were really wanted for political reasons. The case of Guerras, who was involved in one of the periodical raids across the border of New Mexico organized by the leader Garza, caused the break.

Mr. Clayton, the United States Minister to Mexico, is endeavoring to make a new treaty, but with the serious difference in principle between the two Governments as to whether a case like Guerras's is political and revolutionary or the act of a brigand, his task is expected to be difficult.

Pensions Increased Over $4,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Pension Appropriation bill reported to the House to-day carries $145,233,830, being the exact amount of the estimates, and $4,000,000 more than carried by the current law. Pension disbursements increased from $139,949,717 in 1897 to $144,651,879 in 1898. The total number of pensioners on the rolls is 993,714.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

The Camp at Falls Church — Ex-Gov. Woodbury Jests at Chicago's Expense.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Rev. Father Kelly, Chaplain of the Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in testifying before the war investigating commission to-day, said that in the regiment's first camp at Camp Alger there was a little difficulty about the water supply, but that later his regiment moved into the centre of the camp, and the best of water was easily accessible. He said the food in quality and quantity, as far as he knew, was good in camp, but there was difficulty in getting at it. No one seemed able to get any medical supplies. He thought the men from the city made the best soldiers, being accustomed to irregular hours.

Father Kelly pictured Camp Alger as an ideal camp site, but regretted there had been no sufficient bathing facilities. His only real objection to the camp was its proximity to large towns, to which the men "could sneak off and get full." It seemed to him the sanitary condition of the camps generally depended on the care given by the officers to the men, for the men were "nothing but grown children."

The witness created considerable amusement for the commission by the assertion that his regiment, made up entirely in Chicago, was better physically fitted for camp life than the others. He was asked if he credited their alleged "superior physiques" to the fact that they came from Chicago, and in the midst of the levity ex-Gov. Woodbury insisted on the witness stating why it was that "a man who could stand the climate of Chicago could not live anywhere else."

Dr. Benjamin F. Pope, who was Chief Surgeon in the Shafter expedition to Cuba and in charge of the camp at Tampa early in its occupancy, said surgical dressing materials enough to care for perhaps 8,000 wounded were taken aboard the transports. The supplies of drugs, however, did not keep up with the demand at the camp, and he telegraphed to the Surgeon General for a full supply. A part of those then sent succeeded in reaching him. He said the command while at Tampa was remarkably healthy. When asked what was the difficulty in having at hand on a few days' notice enough supplies to last an army of 17,000 men three months, the witness said it was only a question of getting them into Tampa.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Dec 14.—The National Board of Trade this afternoon adopted the following resolutions:

We favor legislation:

That will permanently establish the gold standard.

That will retire all kinds of paper currency issued by the Government as rapidly as can be done, without undue contraction or injury to the agricultural industry or commercial interests of the country.

That will provide for currency issued by banks, in safe proportion to their sound capital and surplus, as the needs of the country require, under such Governmental supervision and control as will insure its redemption in gold at banks of issue, and at the leading monetary centres of the United States.

We deem this matter of vital importance and we urge its immediate consideration by Congress, to the end that legislation embodying the principles set forth in these resolutions may be secured before the next Presidential election; and if a special session of Congress be necessary, the magnitude and importance of action upon the subject demand that such a session be called.

These resolutions had previously been reported by the Committee on Banking and Currency, consisting of Walter Hill, Chairman, St. Louis; W. R. Rice, Boston; E. V. Smalley, Chicago; S. A. Robinson, New York; Silas H. Giddings, New York; C. S. Murray, Cincinnati; Dennison R. Smith, Toledo, and L. W. E. Boeman, Chicago. They were adopted by the Board of Trade without discussion.

The report of the American Merchant Marine Committee, which received the approval of the board, was offered by Andrew Wheeler of Philadelphia and seconded by Dr. Samuel A. Robinson of New York. This report declared that the recent large accessions to the domain of the United States had openend up to our citizens new opportunities for enterprise, and that these new conditions, together with our rapidly increasing export trade, rendered more important than ever before the development of our merchant marine engaged in foreign commerce.

The report urges upon Congress its most earnest consideration with a view to the adoption of such measures as will secure the desired result. It also "in view of the discrimination against American bottoms by Lloyds and other foreign corporations," invites the attention of American underwriters to the necessity of providing equal facilities for American shipping. The board also, after considerable debate, adopted a resolution offered by C. Stuart Patterson of Philadelphia, approving the recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the merchant marine.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Fly Mountain, Henry Riggins; Olive Bridge, Charles O. Winnie; Pearl Creek, George A. Brown; Scipioville, Gaylord Anthony; Shunpike, T. W. Preston.

Full-page portrait of Marcella Sembrich, prima donna, Metropolitan Opera House, NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE next Sunday. Other attractive features.—Adv.

OUR NEW STANDING ARMY

Gen. Corbin Estimates the Needs for Garrisoning the Colonies.

CUBA REQUIRES 50,000 MEN

Twenty-five Thousand Will Be Needed in the Philippines and 6,000 in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin appeared to-day before the House Committee on Military Affairs. His statements attracted unusual interest because of their direct reference to conditions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and the military requirements on which the War Department was acting. As to the need of an increased army, Gen. Corbin said that was a most serious proposition. He proceeded;

"The Cuban Evacuation Commission, consisting of Gens. Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampson, has submitted a statement that in order to preserve order and restore order in Cuba it will require the presence of an army of 50,000 men." Gen. Corbin said he would send this recommendation, in confidence, to the committee, but later it was arranged that it should be submitted without confidential reservations. It was on this recommendation, said Gen. Corbin, that the plan of sending troops to Cuba was based. It might be found that 50,000 men would not be absolutely requisite.

"But we are holding 50,000 men in readiness to go if required," said the General. As to the Philippines, he said Gen. Otis, in command there, had recommended that 25,000 men were required. In Puerto Rico the officers in command recommend that the force now on hand is about adequate for the requirements. The present force there is 6,000. That made 81,000 men, 50,000 for Cuba, 25,000 for the Philippines, and about 6,000 for Puerto Rico, leaving out of an army of 100,000 about 18,000 for reserves at home.

"It must be borne in mind," said Gen. Corbin, "that an army in time of peace is like insurance. It is a preparation for an emergency. If we had held such an army last June there would have been no such loss of life as occurred."

"Do you think 50,000 men for Cuba a conservative estimate?" asked Mr. Jett of Illinois.

"I think it is," said the General.

"And how long will that last?" asked Mr. Hay.

"I wish I could say," answered Gen. Corbin. "But no man can say. You cannot view conditions in Cuba as you can in Ohio or Pennsylvania. For 100 years the people there have been accustomed to be ruled by force. The officers there fear that with these conditions and habits if troops are not there trouble may occur."

He went on to show how the Spanish soldier had ruled throughout Cuba, forming even the rural police forces and the municipal police force at Havana. As to the trouble which had occurred in Puerto Rico Gen. Corbin said it was not due to a disposition to fight the United States, but to a tendency in certain classes—wandering outlaw bands—toward disorder. When questioned by Mr. Hay of Virginia as to how soon the United States troops could be withdrawn from Cuba Gen. Corbin said it was impossible to say even approximately.

"There is not a man living, in my judgment," he said, "who can foresee even for thirty days what the future will bring forth."

Gen. Corbin said the proposed large increase of staff officers was essential to the peculiar new duties devolving on army officers. In the Philippines, for instance, they were collectors, and would remain so until Congress provided otherwise.

Mr. Hay suggested that Gen. Miles estimated 4,000 for Puerto Rico, while Gen. Corbin proposed 6,000. Gen. Corbin replied: "I would defer entirely to the view of the Major General in command of the army on that point. If he says 4,000, then that is undoubtedly adequate, as he has been on the ground and knows the situation there."

"What is your personal opinion, without reference to the recommendation of the Cuban Commission, as to the number of men needed in Cuba?" asked Mr. Hay.

"I would not have an opinion against such a commission," responded the General. The riotous events of the last few days, he feared, "might be the casting of the shadow of future events." No one could see ahead as to Cuba, and it was a most serious question as to how long it would take to establish order on a stable and permanent basis on the island. The experience of the last war, Gen. Corbin said, would not warrant an affirmative answer to an inquiry as to the sufficiency of a volunteer reserve. The National Guard was an admirble body of men for ordinary emergencies, such as the breaking out of riots, but was not best suited for daily soldiers' field life.

When members of the commission referred to the superior intelligence of the volunteers coming from civil life above that of the regular soldiers, Gen. Corbin said he considered the regulars the equal in intelligence of the volunteers owing to the rigid requirements now made. The character and intelligence of the men who went into the Santiago campaign was second to none that ever saw service, he declared.

The General was asked if he had received any complaints from the volunteers as to their treatment during the recent war. He said he was yet to hear a complaint from a volunteer soldier. Such complaints as came were from outside sources knowing nothing about the facts and conditions.

"Would it be proper, under military usage, for a subordinate to submit a complaint?" asked Mr. Hay.

"Not only proper, but the very thing he should do," answered Gen. Corbin.

Mr. Mahany remarked that he had been flooded with complaints. One of them came from a soldier who said: "I have loved my country, but it is the last country I will love."

After these recitals Gen. Corbin reiterated that he had never received a complaint, adding that he had asked volunteers with whom he had come in contact as to their views. Chairman Hull added the statement that the army fared as well or better than any army that had ever taken the field.

At another point Gen. Corbin said no exact forecast could be made as to the Philippines, the possibility of the bill, &c. Aguinaldo was reputed to have an army of 46,000 men, but what that army would do no one could tell. It was too large a field of conjecture to enter upon in this off-hand way.

With reference to the release of volunteers, Gen. Corbin said: "The department is disposed to deal very leniently as to letting off men who are needed at home. In some cases Colonels have been instructed to reduce companies to eighty men, so as to let off men who were urgently needed at home."

OUR GARRISONS FOR CUBA.

The Commission Tells How the Soldiers Should Be Placed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The recommendation of the Cuban Commission, Gens. Wade and Butler and Admiral Sampson, as to the number of troops required for Cuba and the places of station became public to-day, when Adjt. Gen. Corbin submitted a copy of it to the House Military Committee, which made it public with the assent of Gen. Corbin. It is dated Oct. 19, and is chiefly interesting in connection with Gen. Corbin's statement that it is the basis on which the War Department has proceeded and is now proceeding. It is as follows:

Adjutant General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Sir: As directed by your cable of the 14th inst., I have the honor to furnish herewith a table showing my recommendations as to the stations for United States troops, with number and kinds of troops at each on the evacuation of Spain. The Spanish troops now occupy fifty-two garrisons, counting Havana and other cities as one station each. It will be neither practicable nor advisable to replace all of these garrisons. My recommendation is based on holding the more important cities, seaports, and railroad centres, with sufficient force to operate in the vicinity, and furnish small garrisons at such other points as may be necessary. This, I believe, will be the best disposition to make of our troops when they arrive.

Should this be approved, the troops at each station should be promptly furnished when asked for by the Evacuation Commission, so as to be at their stations in time to relieve Spanish garrisons and prevent occupation by insurgent troops concentrated near most of the designated places. I consider the number of troops named in the accompanying table as the smallest that should be in the island, not including those now in the Department of Santiago.

In fixing this number I have been governed by the following considerations: Cuba is and for a long time has been really a military camp and governed by the most arbitrary rule. Practically there is no civil government or authority. The Spanish force consists of about 118,000 regulars, 21,000 volunteers on duty, and 52,000 volunteers armed but not on duty. The insurgents claim to have about 40,000 armed men, making a total of 231,000. Probably the military evacuation by Spain will remove about 100,000 men, leaving considerably more than that number who will be, or recently have been under arms to a great extent, living off the country. Many of these men will from necessity, if not from choice, be without employment. Among these men, as well as those who have not taken part in the late Spanish-Cuban war, exist race feuds and political frictions. Many of these people are very ignorant, few understand what independence and liberty means, or have fixed ideas as to what the future of their country will or should be. It will require tact and force to harmonize the conflicting interests and insure order. If a large force occupies the island as soon as Spain evacuates it can under favorable conditions be much reduced in a few months. But it will be very unfortunate to begin with so small a force and be obliged to increase it. Very respectfully, J. F. WADE,

Major General, Volunteers.

The table of proposed stations of the United States troops submitted by Gen. Wade shows a total of 50,000 troops, distributed as follows: Province of Pinar del Rio, 3,000; Province of Havana, 24,000; Province of Matanzas, 10,000; Province of Santa Clara, 10,000; Province of Puerto Principe, 2,000, and Province of Santiago, 1,000.

The towns at which the troops are to be stationed, with the numbers, are as follows: Guanaja, 1,000 infantry; Marfel, 1,000 infantry; Pinar del Rio, 1,000 infantry; Havana, 2,200 infantry and 2,000 cavalry; Matanzas, 7,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry; Cardenas, 2,000 infantry; Cienfuegos, 2,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry; Trinidad, 2,000 infantry; Sagua la Grande, 1,000 infantry; Santa Clara, 1,000 infantry; Placetas, 1,000 infantry; Caibarien and Remedios, 1,000 infantry; Sancti Spiritus, 1,000 infantry; Neuvitas and Puerto Principe, 1,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, and Manzanillo, 1,000 infantry.

The total shows forty-five regiments of infantry and five of cavalry. There is also light artillery as follows: Havana, four batteries; Matanzas, two batteries. Total, six batteries of 1,200 men.

MILES TALKS OF THE ARMY.

He Differs with Commissioners as to the Cuban Garrison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations continued its hearings on the Army Deficiency bill to-day, Gen. Miles being before the committee for more than an hour. The pending proposition is an amendment supported by several members, providing for the immediate muster out of 50,000 volunteers. It is understood that Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn opposed such a provision, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin said in view of the recommendation of the Cuban Military Commission it would not be advisable.

Gen. Miles said to-day that he thought 25,000 men would be enough for Cuba. He said that the island must in time and at an early day be policed by natives, which should be recruited into the army under American officers. Americans could not stand the climate unless they were immunes. He thought the standing army should be increased to 75,000 men, and said at least some of the volunteers should be continued in service until the increase was made.

The Badger Going to the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Orders were sent from the Navy Department to-day to the commander of the Badger, at League Island, to proceed with that vessel to San Francisco, in place of her sister ship, the Yankee, originally selected for this service. The Badger is to make the passage by the Straits of Magellan, and will be attached to the Pacific Station when she reaches her destination. The station is short of vessels just now, and one of the two there, the Yorktown, is likely to be dispatched soon to Honolulu.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

TREASURY.—Charles A. Kellogg of New York, to be Collector of Customs, District of Oswegatchie, N. Y.

WAR.—To be Brigade Surgeon, with rank of Major—Acting Assistant Surgeon D. T. Laine, U. S. A.

To be Assistant Quartermaster, with rank of Captain—First Lieut. W. L. Phelps, Second Arkansas; Harold Young of Iowa.

First Regiment of Engineers—First Lieutenant to be Captain—J. G. Livingston.

Second Lieutenant to be First Lieutenant—H. H. Woodman.

Corporal to be Second Lieutenant—Henry E. Hayward, Company E.

NAVY.—Medical Inspector Joseph G. Ayers to be a Medical Director; Surgeon Franklin Rogers to be a Medical Inspector.

POSTMASTERS.—New York—Benson C. Smith, Port Byron; George E. Cornwell, Penn Yan; Samuel H. Palmer, Ogdensburg; F. R. Smith, Norwood; F. S. Bentley, Horseheads; Henry P. Mitchell, Perryter; Andrew S. Brown, Cortland; John S. Kennedy, Corning; George E. Thibault, Clayton; Lucius A. Waldo, Canisteo; Judson Field, Canistota; Paul R. Clark, Auburn; George W. Stratton, Addison; George Simonds, Victor.

NEW JERSEY.—James Freeman, Arlington.

CONNECTICUT.—John McGinley, New London.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:18	Sun sets	4:34
Moon sets	7:17		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M
S. Hook	8:44	Gov. Isl'd	8:54
H. Gate	10:43		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:22	Gov. Isl'd	9:32
H. Gate	11:21		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 15.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

U. S. transport Mississippi, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M
Cienfuegos, Manzanillo and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
R. F. Matthews, Para, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

Abydos, Matanzas	.....	.....
Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Caracas, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Railroad Trains to Run Slower.

Railroad officials claim that it is very expensive to run their lightning express trains, and are talking about reducing the speed. It is likewise expensive to the health to rush and struggle and compete in business affairs as men do nowadays. The brain, the nerves, the muscles, the whole system gives out. For restoring strength after business worries, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the proper remedy. It is an ideal tonic for the tired, the run-down, and the weak.

NOTICE

To Gas Consumers:

Patrons who were inconvenienced by the shutting off of their gas supply yesterday, owing to the accident to one of the gas holders of the Consolidated Gas Co., are hereby notified that the damage has been repaired to such an extent as to enable the Company to supply all customers, and service from now on will be rendered as usual.

Consolidated Gas Co.,
4 Irving Place,
157 and 159 Hester St.

Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seminole Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Leonards, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Nov. 9; Shanghai, Nov. 12; Yokohama, Nov. 22, and Honolulu, Dec. 4, which arrived at San Francisco, per steamer City of Peking, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 15.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Bedouin, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 29.
Burgundia, Gibraltar Nov. 29.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
City of Macon, Savannah, Dec. 9.
Flower Gate, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Germanic, Liverpool, Dec. 7.
Heathfield, Hull, Nov. 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Dec. 6.
Moravia, Hamburg, Nov. 29.
Myrtledene, Shields, Nov. 27.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 9.
Oevenum, Cporto, Nov. 24.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, Dec. 8.
Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 26.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 12.
Trave, Bremen, Dec. 6.
Troja, Havana, Dec. 10.

The Wanamaker Store

Sixty Stores in One

UNDER this roof are sixty first-class stores. Some of them are the largest of their kinds in all America. All of them have an imperative claim to your attention by reason of some marked superiority other than mere bigness.

Every one of these different stores has a serious reason for existence. With sixty different lines of goods, and sixty kinds of technical knowledge at their heads, and sixty channels of business and sixty varying interests to consider, there is still but *one* ruling motive, common to all;—to serve you better than you have ever been served in that particular line.

Sixty first-class stores under one roof;—and just now all Christmas stores, as full of life and fun and beauty as only Wanamaker stores can be.

Women's Ulsters—The Newmarket We introduced the Newmarket this season, within a very few days of the time that it appeared as an approved style in Paris.

It has been well received here, and will undoubtedly be immensely popular next season. This season it is *new* as well as stylish.

They are seasonable, warm, sensible and dressy. Most of them are made from Kersey cloth. Cloths are black, brown, castor, steel and navy blue. Prices are

$22 to $150

One style in frieze at $15 and one in covert cloth at $18.

Second floor, Broadway.

Handkerchiefs in Real Lace We believe this, with its Philadelphia duplicate, to be the largest assortment of lace handkerchiefs on this side of the Atlantic. It is a matter of pride with us, and of value to you, to know that fact.

Because they are real lace, they are not necessarily expensive. We show a real Duchesse lace handkerchief at 75c. A short price list is:

Of real Duchesse lace, 75c. to $45.
Of real Point lace, $3.75 to $22.50.
Of real Valenciennes lace, $1 to $25.

We have the imitation Valenciennes lace-edged 'kerchiefs, also;—plenty of them.

Handkerchief counter, main floor.

Footwear for Gifts Why not? It need not be too severely useful. If good shoes are thought "too practical," there are slippers, and some of them are impracticable enough to suit anybody.

Most of them, however, unite with their beauty the common-sense comfort that they should have. And such another assortment you never saw.

For men there are shooting boots, of oil-grain leather, and rubber boots for children or men, and shoes for babies;—there are suggestions enough.

Men's genuine alligator slippers, $1.75.
Women's quilted satin slippers, tan, red, blue, pink, fur-trimmed, with soft leather sole, $1 and $1.50.
Children's red and blue felt slippers, 75c.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Fancy China There is a wonderful choosing here. In fancy plates alone there is enough shown to keep you busy making up your mind for an hour.

Two new styles were opened yesterday that are so pretty and so novel as to instantly make decision easy for numbers.

Both are in Haviland china. One is a seasonable pattern, of holly-leaves and berries. Festoon edged, heavy gilt border.

Chop Plates, $3 and $4 each.
Celery Trays, $2.75 each.
Chocolate Pots, $4 each.
Pudding Sets, $6 each.
Fern Dishes, $2.75 and $3.50 each.
Cake Plates, $2 each.
Fruit Plates, $16 doz.
Salad Plates, $12 doz.
Bread and Butter Plates, $10 doz.

The other is a floral pattern in a new style of decoration, with very heavily embossed edge in gold and a deep border of maroon, shaded down to invisibility.

Chop Plates, $2.75 and $3.50 each.
Celery Trays, $2.75 each.
Chocolate Pots, $4 each.
Salad Bowls, $2.50 and $2.75 each.
Fern Dishes, $2.25 and $3 each.
Cake Plates, $2 each.
Tea Pots, $2.50 each.
Sugars, $1.75 each.
Creams, $1.25 each.
Fruit Plates, $15 doz.
Salad Plates, $12 doz.
Bread and Butter Plates, $10 doz.

Cut Glass Out of a hundred important offerings in this cut-glass collection, here is one:—

A lot of finely cut bowls (one of the best American cuttings), eight inches in diameter, fairly priced at five dollars, to be sold at

Four Dollars Each.

We have known goods no better sold for $6, and even $8.

All our cut-glass prices are below the regular;—some of them are a third under the regular. Here's a hint or two:—

Bowls, $4, $5, $6, up to $27.50 each.
Caraffes, $3.25, $4, $4.50, up to $14 each.
Tumblers, $3.50, $4.75, $6, up to $30 doz.
Vases, $2.25, $3, $4, up to $18 each.
Celery Trays, $4, $5, up to $10.50 each.
Olive Dishes, $1.75, $2, up to $4 each.
Pitchers, $6.50, $7, up to $.5 each.
Claret Jugs, $12.50, $14, up to $25 each.
Decanters, $4, $4.50, $6, up to $15 each.

Basement.

Umbrellas A part of this Christmas Umbrella stock is a collection of 325 umbrellas from London. If you like new ideas and beautiful execution in matters of detail, you will like these. They are the best that London knows how to make, and London claims pre-eminence in such things.

The silk is a famous make,—Selvedge Levantine. It is very light, but wears like a sheet of copper. A beautiful assortment of handles.

For Women, $6 to $25
For Men, $7.50 to $13

We told yesterday about the Paris gift-idea; — umbrella with walking stick to match. A wholly new set of handle-designs, and absolutely exclusive. We brought over two sets in each. Philadelphia has one, and we the other.

$11 to $35

for the set. We will sell them separately, if you wish.

A splendid choosing in umbrellas, from $2.50 to $25.

Broadway.

Christmas in the Upholstery Store If such eminently practical matters as lace curtains, portieres and couch covers are not on your list, the semi-practical things, like table covers and mantel scarfs and pillow squares, may be.

You have no idea how many of these things there can be, until you see what we show. Have you looked in vain for that which pleased? Come here and find it.

Pillows of more styles than you can count. Prices begin at $1.25 and run up to $25, if you wish to go there.

A tremendous lot of Indian Embroideries at a third less than their price yesterday.

Mantel lambrequins in Japanese embroideries, $1 to $1.75. If the importer had waited a little longer the prices would have been about a half higher.

Third floor.

Cutlery We don't need to point the holiday application to these matters. You will do that as soon as you read them over. Good goods, all of them, and low-priced, as you might expect them:

Star Safety Razor Sets, in leather cases; 1 blade, $2; 2 blades, $3.25; 3 blades, $4.25; 4 blades, $5.25; 7 blades, $9.
Griffon Safety Razor Sets, in leather cases; 1 blade, $2; 2 blades, $2.50; 3 blades, $2.75; 4 blades, $3.75; 7 blades, with stropping machine, $9.
Fine steel scissors in cases (some holding 3 pair, some 4 pair, some 5 pair); $1.50 to $5.25.
Fine steel scissors in leather cases, 3 to 6-inch, 50c.
Sewing sets in cases, $2.50 to $6.25.
Boys' knives, 25c. to $1.
Men's knives, two blades and scissors; pearl or tortoise; $1.50.
Steel scissors, sterling silver handles; 5, 5½ and 6-inch; $1.
Steel embroidery scissors, sterling silver handles, 5-inch; 50c.
Steel manicure scissors, sterling silver handles; 75c. and $1.

The Most Fitting Christmas Present "If you haven't started your library there's nothing like commencing right. Good books make good men and women. Many a successful life can be traced directly to the influence of a good book. Why, I am as careful what books my children read as what company they keep," said a mother in our store yesterday.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY contains nothing but good reading, but enough to last you and your family a lifetime. The best works of the best authors.

You can read the best of Jane Austen, Jean Ingelow, Louise M. Alcott, Mary Mapes Dodge or Mrs. Burton Harrison. You can compare the poems of the ancient world with the modern; the finest essays of Bacon with those of Emerson; the great orations of Demosthenes and Cicero with the patriotic speeches of our own Patrick Henry and Daniel Webster; the great tragedies of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, the comedies of Aristophanes and the teachings of Socrates and Plato with similar masterpieces of mediæval and modern times. While in fiction the choice extends from ancient Egypt to Bunner, Stevenson, Bourget, Kipling and Sienkiewicz.

If you apply *promptly*, set will be delivered by Christmas. Books are sold on payments of $2, $3 or $4 a month.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

MR. ABELL'S BOOM DINNER

Interesting Letters of Regret from Republican Leaders.

MOST HAD PRIOR ENGAGEMENTS

Six Score Persons Sat Down with the Police Commissioner, Who Hopes to be Reappointed.

Police Commissioner Abell last night launched his boom for reappointment by a dinner given in his honor at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn. This dinner has been impending for a week, and has been breeding mingled wrath and consternation in the breasts of the Republican leaders—for they all, from Senator Platt down, had been invited. Only a few months ago the organization publicly and solemnly announced that any Republican who should accept an appointment to the Police Board in aid of the plan to make Devery Chief of Police was branded in advance as a traitor to the party. Abell was appointed. The organization never retracted its denunciation.

The Republican leaders were in a quandary. If they accepted Abell's invitation they were practically indorsing him for reappointment to the very office they had branded him for accepting. If they refused, Abell might still be reappointed, and in that case the delicate question of patronage would come up to plague them. So it was that the approach of the Abell dinner was a frying-pan-and-fire dilemma to the leaders, especially the Brooklyn leaders. For Abell had been thoughtful enough not to omit one of them in his generous issue of invitations.

There was one prominent Republican leader present when the dinner began and one Republican once prominent, but who has been out of politics for sixteen years. The former was Silas B. Dutcher, whose protégé Abell has been, and the other was ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, whose private secretary Abell once was. The reporters were furnished with a list of those present, which included such names as those of Magistrate Jacob Brenner, Marcus B. Campbell, A. T. Hobley, Robert A. Sharkey, Frederick H. Schroeder, Senator Henry Marshall, and Harry A. Hanbury. The other Police Commissioners, including the two Democrats, were present, also a number of police officers, including Deputy Chief Mackellar and Detective William Welsher.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff had been invited, but the committee did not believe he would come, and so left his name out of the list of invited guests. At about 11:30 o'clock, however, Mr. Woodruff astonished his hosts by entering the room and taking a seat near ex-Gov. Cornell.

But far greater interest attached to the list of those absent. When the big Republicans received Abell's invitation, with one accord they all began to make excuse. The result was a monumental pile of letters of regret, which were not read because it would have taken too long. Among those not present were Senator Platt, who wrote that his official duties would prevent him from attending; Governor-Elect Roosevelt, who was prevented by "the press of a multitude of matters"; Edward Lauterbach, who had another engagement; Walter B. Atterbury, who was sorry that he had to go to Washington; Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, who was detained by "some matters which are likely to come before the House"; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, who merely wrote, "I regret that I cannot be with you"; ex-Park Commissioner Elijah R. Kennedy, who had another engagement; Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., who expected to be away from town; Chauncey M. Depew, who had "an imperative engagement"; William Berri, who had another engagement; Collector George R. Bidwell, who was going to be away from town, and Magistrate Henry Bristow, who had another engagement. There were many others.

Michael J. Dady did not send any excuse. Mr. Dady, however, did what was far better. He sent a substitute. At least so the reporters were assured by a Third Ward statesman, who waved his finger aggressively at them and said in a truculent tone: "D. Harry Ralston represents Dady! Make a note of that!"

There were 125 persons present. Mr Dutcher presided at the dinner, and speeches were made by Marcus B. Campbell, Robert A. Sharkey, Commissioner Abell, ex-Gov. Cornell, and Magistrate Brenner. A large number of those present were policemen.

Commissioner Abell delivered a speech which rather amazed his hearers. He said in part:

"Forty years ago I became a citizen. I became a citizen forty years ago because I cast my first vote forty years ago, and it was the first vote I was entitled to vote. I became a citizen at that age. Prior to that time I was a ward of the country. I was born here, but I was under the laws of the country until I was twenty-one, and since my majority I have tried to exercise my judgment in matters and all my rights. In one thing I have tried to be consistent, faithful as well as consistent, a subject, however, which we will not discuss at any length or in any particulars here to-night. I have always tried to do what my judgment and conscience required of me in the matter of citizenship, and to try to do my whole duty.

"I have always, of course, been a Republican, and I don't know of anything that is likely to occur to change my views. [Applause.] I may say in emphasis of that that I have always been a regular Republican. [Cheers.] I have always fought the battles of my party within party lines.

"It has been said in some of the newspapers on some occasions that I had fallen outside the breastworks, but I never was conscious of having fallen in the rear. I have here to-night straight friends who differ from me in politics. I want to see the time come when men will be so liberal in their relations with one another that in the discussion of questions pertaining to Government and the appointed times fixed by the Constitution we can come together in all other relations in friendly intercourse and feel as free with one another as we do in our own immediate political relations.

"In the language of a distinguished Democrat, I don't allow even the Constitution to affect my relations with friends. What have we got to do here to-night with the Constitution? Nothing. Nothing. The Constitution don't interfere with us, and I'm sure we won't interfere with the Constitution.

"And so I want to enjoy the friendship of men, men that are not men, as paradoxical as the statement may seem. Well, they can go their way, I'll pursue my course just the same. There are men here whom I have known for thirty years. Thirty years. And our ties are just as close and just as warm to-night as they were when first formed. And they know that I have been regular, for they're regular. If they had been regular and I irregular we would not be here together.

"I don't need to call them to testify, because our walk has been in the same direction, for the same object, to the same purpose, and yet we may have taken at times a little different path. But we never have so seriously differed that we could not come to a conclusion when judgment reigned as to what was best to be done. And I want such a condition of things as I believe they will exist between my friends and myself."

Mr. Abell closed with a strong appeal to friendship.

President York of the Police Board made a speech. The part of his address which evoked the most enthusiastic applause was as follows:

"When you begin a thing and get it moving the thing to do is to stop. When you know it is going and has got a good start the thing to do is to stop again."

The gentleman in whose name the dinner invitations were issued is unknown to fame by the name of Charles P. Bible.

$12.73 FOR EACH SOLDIER VOTE.

The 1,963 soldier ballots brought to the city on Tuesday by Secretary of State Palmer were taken yesterday to the office of the Superintendent of Elections, at Police Headquarters, by County Clerk Sohmer. The ballots were in envelopes, on each of which were indorsed the names and addresses of the voters. These ballots will be checked against the accompanying tally sheet. Then the Police Commissioners will order the opening of all the polling places in districts where the votes belong, and the election officials in these districts will meet, open the envelopes, and count the votes in the usual way. The results of these counts will be returned to the County Canvassing Board, which will meet on Dec. 23 and canvass the returns.

The 1,963 ballots will be distributed to over 300 election districts, and the polling place in each of these will have to be opened with the full complement of officials, even if there be only one vote to be counted in the district. The estimated cost of counting the soldiers' vote in New York County is $25,000, or $12.73 for each ballot.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is a wonderful remedy for lung trouble, gives relief at once, eases coughing, allays all inflammation and by its healing influence soon effects a cure. Price 25c.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

The Oldest Paper in America

Founded A° D° 1728, by Benjamin Franklin, and now published each week, at 421 to 427 Arch St., Philadelphia, by the Proprietors of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

HAROLD FREDERIC.
From his last photograph—hitherto unpublished.

Harold Frederic's Last Story

has been secured for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, and will appear in weekly installments, commencing in this week's number, dated Saturday, December 17.

Written when his genius had fully matured, he put the best of himself into

THE MARKET-PLACE

as the novel is called. This story has to do with the fortunes of a daring speculator, and, incidentally, with the corruption existing among the titled directors of English Companies. Though written before the Hooley disclosures, it seems almost a prophecy of this *cause célèbre*.

It will also interest women, telling, as it does, of a well-bred society woman, married for money to the man of large business affairs, and an ambitious business man who marries the titled woman for business reasons—that is, for a social position, etc.—and, after the experiences usual in such cases, these two worldly people realize the emptiness of Vanity Fair, and really fall in love with each other—a beautiful love story in the end—not on usual lines.

Mr. Frederic's pictures of English Society and English Country Life are the strongest and most convincing that have yet been given to us by a novelist.

The story has been strikingly illustrated by HARRISON FISHER.

ASK YOUR NEWSMAN to Supply You REGULARLY

If he hasn't it yet, he can get it for you—5 cents the copy—$2.50 yearly

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

ROOSEVELT SELECTS STEELE.

Col. Roosevelt remained at Oyster Bay yesterday, and there was a dearth of politicians in this city. Chairman Odell is at home in Newburg, sick with a cold, and Senator Platt will not return from Washington until to-morrow evening.

The Governor-elect said yesterday that the man he had selected to succeed George W. Aldridge has declined for business reasons. He would not say who this man was, but intimated that he was a civil engineer of considerable reputation. Organization men said yesterday that Francis Hendricks of Syracuse or E. P. North of this city will probably be appointed Superintendent of Public Works.

An appointment decided on yesterday by Col. Roosevelt is that of ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele as District Attorney of Kings County. This selection is reported to have been made after a long conference between Col. Roosevelt and Seth Low. It is said that Mr. Low's first choice was James McKean. It is understood that Judge Steele will accept. Col. Roosevelt said yesterday in announcing the selection of Judge Steele:

"I offered the place to him because I know it would not be necessary for me to tell him that all existing indictments, whether against politicians or civilians, must be prosecuted with the utmost severity."

Mr. Steele was born at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 10, 1842. He settled in Vermont at an early age. He attended St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt., and afterward studied law in the office of his brother at Derby Line, Vt. When the civil war broke out he was commissioned a Captain in the Tenth Vermont Volunteers. Capt. Steele was wounded at Spottsylvania, and served with such distinction through several campaigns that at the close of the war he had risen to the rank of Brevet Major.

Major Steele after the war engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana, and successively served as Assistant Attorney General and Attorney General of the State of Louisiana and Judge of the Supreme Court of New Orleans.

Judge Steele moved to New York in 1890, and engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Steele & Dickson.

Among those who called to see the Governor-elect at Sagamore Hill yesterday were Walter S. Hubbell of Rochester, who served in the Legislature with Col. Roosevelt; Joseph T. Alling, a leader of the Good Government movement in Rochester, and James Johnson, a member of the Executive Board of that city. These three had a long talk with Col. Roosevelt. Alderman Sherman, Henry Birrell, and H. A. Nelson of this city also called and took luncheon with the Governor-elect.

William T. Youngs, private secretary of Col. Roosevelt, left for Albany yesterday immediately upon the close of the Hilda Petersen trial in Long Island City. He has gone to rent a house in the capital. Yesterday was his last day of active service as District Attorney.

CHICAGOANS COMING TO ALBANY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The Hamilton Club of Chicago has decided to send a delegation of 100 members of the club to attend the inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New York, at Albany, on Jan. 2. The delegation will be headed by President Cody. Governor-elect Roosevelt is an honorary member of the Hamilton Club.

GRATUITY FUND NOT TAXABLE.

The Produce Exchange members yesterday were informed of a decision of Surrogate Arnold, holding that the money paid to the heirs of members is not liable to a transfer inheritance tax. The case in question was the estate of John E. Fay, a member of the Produce Exchange, who subscribed to the gratuity fund. When the amount received was excluded from a transfer tax an appeal was made to the Surrogate's Court.

Surrogate Arnold, in affirming the order, says:

"... from the gratuity fund ... the estate, for it but ... es entitled thereto ... s of the Produce Exchange ... manner of its distribution ... ble to the payment of ... atees. It passed, not by virtue ... of the decedent, or of any administration ... of his estate, but by the contract ... the deceased with the Exchange.

"The decedent possessed no such right over the property in question, and had he died intestate the property would not have been distributed under the statute regulating intestate succession. The only power he had in relation thereto consisted in his ability to defeat its payment by permitting it to lapse on account of non-payment of subscriptions."

HILDA PETERSEN ACQUITTED.

The trial of Hilda Petersen in the Supreme Court of Queens County for the murder of her illegitimate child Annie, two years old, at Rockville Centre, on the night of March 4, ended last night in her acquittal on the ground of insanity.

When the jury rendered their verdict District Attorney Youngs moved that the woman be committed as a person dangerous to life and property.

Judge Dickey replied that he thought the jury had reached the proper verdict upon the testimony given, and that under the circumstances he considered it his duty to commit the woman to the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan until a proper commission could determine her mental condition.

Mr. Montford objected to these proceedings, and claimed the contention of the State had been that the woman was sane when she committed the crime, and that she was still sane, and he objected to the action of the District Attorney and the Court.

Judge Dickey overruled Mr. Montford's objection, and after quoting the law, said it gave him the power he was exercising.

Help for Patrick Ladone's Widow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $3 from Elizabeth Caldwell Fountain of 244 West One Hundred and First Street for the widow of Patrick Ladone, who was recently run over and killed by his cart while removing snow.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

ENGINEERS PRESENT A BEAR.

It Is the First Animal Given to the New Zoological Park.

The Engineers' Club has instructed its Treasurer to place in the hands of Mr. H. de B. Parsons, Consulting Engineer of the New York Zoological Society, a sum of money sufficient to purchase a grizzly bear to be placed in the new bear dens as soon as they are ready. The Director of the Zoological Park has been advised of this action and will do as the club wishes as soon as a satisfactory specimen can be found.

The society has expressed a preference for a young animal, which can be reared in captivity, and thereby rendered more likely to become a satisfactory captive than are animals of this species which are captured in an adult state. If it is possible to secure a cub of the fast vanishing grizzly bear species of California this will be done, otherwise a specimen will be obtained from the Rocky Mountain region of the well-known "silver-tip" variety.

Inasmuch as this is the first gift ever made by the Engineers' Club to any other organization, the Zoological Society feels highly complimented. To have received a gift thus early from an organization of zoologists would not have been surprising; but to have the first animal for the Zoological Park come from a club of engineers augurs well for the interest of the public in the new institution.

It is quite certain that when the engineers' grizzly is finally installed in the first of the enormous enclosures now being prepared for bears he will be the recipient of distinguished honors.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund, has received the following contributions to Dec. 14:

Edward E. Poor	$250	D. M. Williams & Co.	25
John L. Riker	250	John S. Barnes	100
E. H. P.	10	E. G. Wyckoff	100
United States Express Company	10	Henry Lindenmeyer & Sons	100
Landreth H. King	10	Anson W. Hard	100
George G. Moore	10	Charles B. Webster	100
Howson & Howson	10	Lawrence & Co.	100
Everit Brown	10	Moffatt & White	50
Charles H. Willcox	10	Robert L. Stevens	50
L. B. Bangs	10	Tracy Dows	50
Douglas Henry	10	Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co.	50
Mrs. N. L. Brown	10	Bulkley, Dunton & Co.	50
"A Friend"	5	J. C. Perrin	5
John A. Donand	5	Cash	50
Marc J. Katz	5	Salem H. Wales	25
Abbott Foster	5	Grosbeck & Sterling	25
Chs. E. Hutchinson	1.50	Previously acknowledged	$84,797.00
Grand total			$86,398.50

MOORE'S SECOND TRIAL BEGUN.

Martin Mahon, Again a Witness, Makes More Admissions.

The second trial of William A. E. Moore, charged with having robbed and assaulted Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, was begun yesterday morning before Recorder Goff. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre made the opening address to the jury at 11:30 o'clock, and when he had finished Martin Mahon took the stand. He told the old story of the episode at the Grenoble on the night of Nov. 4 last. Then Mr. Levy took up the cross-examination for Moore. Mahon told him that he was born in Ireland, and that his father's name was Patrick McMahon, also that he had written to Mrs. Moore many times, but the Court would not allow him to answer if the letters expressed his love or affection for the young woman. He had dined with Mrs. Moore often, but not in his own hotel, because he was afraid of exposure. Mahon further testified that he had a private home at 74 Avenue A, where his wife and children lived, whom he visited frequently, but who had refused to see him since the Moore trial, and that he had purchased a piano for Mrs. Moore after he had secured rooms for her at Mrs. Johnson's, 363 West Fifty-seventh Street, and had told Mrs. Johnson to keep the piano in lieu of Mrs. Moore's board. He admitted having made Mrs. Moore a present of a bracelet studded with diamonds and rubies and of having roomed at Mrs. Johnson's when Mrs. Moore was a boarder there.

Mrs. Zachary T. Aldrich, wife of the sixth juror in the first trial, has been summoned as a witness by the prosecution. Mrs. Aldrich visited a friend who resided at Mrs. Johnson's during the trial. Mrs. Johnson has also been summoned.

Sandy Hook Pilots' Charitable Fund.

Application has been made to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the New York Sandy Hook Pilots' Charitable Fund by Trustees Josiah J. Russell, Archibald B. Heath, Thomas Shields, John Roman, and Andrew Jackson, and Judge Cohen has set down the order to show cause on March 22 next before John E. Ward, referee. The society was incorporated on April 13, 1855. Only six pilots have joined the society in the past sixteen years. There are actually forty-two members, three of whom are dependent on the society and thirty-seven beneficiaries. The assets amount to $15,166, and there are no liabilities. The income from the fund is so small that disabled members receive only $20, widows $11, and children $7.

DEMAND THE "SEAL BRAND"

Hunyadi Matyas

The Best Hungarian Aperient Water

BASEBALL MEN IN SESSION

National League Takes Further Action in the St. Louis Trouble.

VON DER AHE IS DEFEATED

B. S. Muckenfuss Gets the Place on the Board of Directors—A Reduction of the Circuit Possible.

The National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs when it began its second day's session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 11 o'clock yesterday morning turned down Chris Von Der Ahe, who has been a unique figure in baseball for many years, and awarded the representation of the St. Louis Club to B. S. Muckenfuss, receiver for the club.

Tuesday the League appointed a committee consisting of F. A. Abell of the Brooklyn Club and Harry Von der Horst of the Baltimore Club to devise a way out of the difficulty. The committee reported that both men should be allowed to sit in the meeting, but to have no vote, and the question of ownership should be decided in the Missouri court. When the magnates convened it was decided not to accept the report of the committee, and upon a vote on the question of who should represent the league from St. Louis on the Board of Directors, B. S. Muckenfuss received the verdict by a vote of 9 to 2, Brooklyn and Baltimore voting in favor of Von Der Ahe. The general meeting then adjourned until to-day. Von Der Ahe declares he will fight the case in the St. Louis courts.

The disposal of the St. Louis matter in this manner is thought to be the first step toward cutting down the circuit that will enable Frank De Haas Robison to move his Cleveland team into St. Louis, since it is intimated that the receiver will sell the club at public auction. The talk of the possibility of a ten-club league this year and eventually an eight-club circuit when the twelve-club agreement expires, was again current yesterday. On Tuesday it was figured out that the League might buy out the Louisville Club, and several members admitted yesterday that the League would probably consider such a purchase if the price asked was reasonable.

The representative of a Detroit syndicate, who was given until yesterday to pay $50,000 for the Louisville Club, did not materialize, and the Louisville delegation did not seem to be much worried over his failure to appear.

The New York Club is still after Outfielder Fred Clarke. Only two weeks ago the local management offered the Louisville club $7,500 for this famous fielder's release, but it was refused. The price was increased on Tuesday, but nothing has yet come of it. The Louisville Club now claims that whoever wants Clarke will have to take the entire team at $50,000. If a deal is arranged whereby the League will buy out the Louisville Club the best players will be disposed of first.

George Davis spent some time about the hotel yesterday. He seemed to think that Billy Nash would be a good man for third base. Davis does not like to see Rusie, Meekin, and Gleason leave the team, but intimated that these players are booked to go, and go they will. He thought well of the reported deal whereby Dahlen and Pitcher Griffith might be exchanged for Rusie and Gleason. Dahlen, he thought, could be made to abandon his "scrappy" methods, particularly if unincumbered with the responsibility of a Captaincy.

The first real trade since the meeting began was consummated yesterday, when the Pittsburg Club gave Second Baseman Padden, J. O'Brien, recently drafted from the Syracuse Club, and Outfielder Slagel, drafted from the Kansas City team, for Second Baseman Reitz.

The Board of Directors held a session during the afternoon to pass upon the case of First Baseman Decker. The latter was a Chicago player loaned to St. Louis. The latter club allowed him to go and he signed with Louisville. Chicago later had a chance to sell Decker to Omaha, but his signing with Louisville prevented this. It was reported that the board had decided in favor of Chicago, and that the St. Louis Club will have to pay to the Chicago Club $500 for damages.

The board also awarded the championship of 1898 to Boston, and attended to other routine matters, which will be reported to the general meeting this morning.

The Board of Arbitration met and took action in several minor cases of claims. At the session to-day the real work will be done. The "Brush rule" and the question of reducing next season's schedule will be discussed.

The Tenderloin Beefsteak Club gave a beefsteak dinner to the newspaper men and several baseball managers at the club's headquarters, 455 Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. "Buck" Ewing, the former New York catcher, and T. Burns of Chicago were among the veteran players present.

New Lease of the Polo Grounds.

A new ten-year lease of the Polo Grounds and Manhattan Field by Harriet G. Coogan to the National Exhibition Company was recorded yesterday. The annual rental is $22,500.

St. Andrew's Golf Club Meeting.

A large number of members of the St. Andrew's Golf Club attended the annual meeting held last evening at Delmonico's. The possibility of the club's asking for the amateur championship tournament next year was mentioned informally, but no definite action was taken. The regular ticket of officers for the coming year was elected unanimously as follows: President—J. B. Thomas; Vice President—R. H. Robertson; Secretary—F. B. Allen; Treasurer—W. E. Hodgman; Captain—A. De Witt Cochrane; Governors—J. C. Ten Eyck, R. H. Robertson, F. W. Menzies, W. E. Hodgman, W. H. Sands, John Reid, W. D. Baldwin, J. B. Thomas, A. M. Robbins, A. G. Fox, E. C. Bliss, J. A. Wright, Jr., R. N. Young, H. C. Mortimer, and W. A. Paton. The President was empowered to appoint delegates to the coming annual meeting of the metropolitan Association and the United States Golf Association

Music This Evening by Prof. Fanciulli and His Famous 71st Regiment Band. Come and Listen to the Inspiring Strains of One of America's Best Military Bands. Programme in Afternoon Papers.

Largest Toy Department in the World is on the 4th floor. Bring the Children to See Santa Claus in his Iceland Home.

EHRICH BROS
SIXTH AVE. 23RD. ST.

ChristmasRugs
Special Sale To-day
Oriental Rugs Halved

Various special lots at 1-2 | Various special lots at 2-3 | Various special lots at 3-4

And 4 Special Lots at:

Lot 1—Choice of 200 Anatolian mats, worth up to $10—at $3¼
Lot 2—Choice of 175 Daghestan, Shirvan, Guendges & Carabagh rugs, worth up to $12—at $5¾
Lot 3—Choice of 100 Shirvan rugs, worth up to $25—at $8¼
Lot 4—Choice of a big pile of carpet rugs, size 7x10, worth up to $75; $40

Those Improved Dantsu Rugs.
The finest and cheapest rug on the market—in to-morrow's sale—some surprising bargains:
1.60 for $2.50 rugs; 3x6. 4.80 for $6.00 rugs; 6x9.
2.50 for $3.10 rugs; 4x7. 9.60 for $12.00 rugs; 9x12.

Princess All-Wool Smyrna Rugs.
In handsome Oriental designs and colorings.
9.50 for $13.50 rugs; 6x9. 14.50 for $18.00 rugs; 7.6x10.6.
17.50 for $25.00 rugs; 9x12.

Tapestry Panels
reproductions of Flemish and French Gobelin Tapestries, used in Dining Rooms, Foyer or Library, in very large sizes . $3.75 & $7.00
A large variety of Tapestry Panels suitable for Wall Decorations and Library Cushions, representing market scenes and peasants, time of Louis XV.; reduced from $2.48 . . . . . 75c

Sample Brass Beds, 33⅓ %
BEDDING DEPT., 8D FLOOR.

23.33 for $35.00 sample brass beds—Some 1½ inch—some 2 inch posts in this lot.
60.00 for $90 sample brass beds—Just four at this price—great bargains.
34.00 for $51.00 sample brass beds—A variety of style—we guarantee the makes.
106.67 for $160.00 sample brass beds—Truly magnificent.
Iron beds: specials---4.40 for that $6.75 enameled bed—An unprecedented bargain—comes in all sizes—smoothly finished—finely constructed firm and solid.
6.50 for $10 white and brass child's crib—Sliding drop sides—size 2 6-in.x4.6-in—no exaggeration to say this is the best crib ever offered for the money.

BILLIARDS BY AMATEURS.

A. Taylor of Chicago Makes a Run of 71 in the National Tournament.

A. Taylor of Chicago won another game in the National amateur fourteen-inch balkline billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club Theatre yesterday afternoon, beating G. E. Hevner of Philadelphia, after a rather slow game. The chief feature was the record-breaking run of 71 made by Taylor, which beats the best previously made in this tournament, 64, by Smith. The score:

TAYLOR—1 1 0 0 1 0 0 5 0 0 1 4 0 11 1 0 1 0 4 6 0 29 0 0 15 7l 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 14 6 27 3 1 20 0 0 0 0 11 19 1 12 0 12 1 1 0 8. Total, 300; average, 5 8-59; highest runs, 71, 29, 27, 20, 19, and 15.

HEVNER—1 1 15 0 4 0 0 1 1 4 0 16 14 7 0 0 0 2 5 7 9 8 1 5 5 3 4 0 0 5 1 7 5 1 0 1 1 6 5 0 9 0 2 7 3 4 0 1 0 0 7 12 15 6 1 0 0 0. Total, 212; average, 8 38-58; highest runs, 16, 15, 15, 14, and 12.

The evening game resulted in a clever victory for Smith, the St. Louis expert. Miller seemed to be outclassed, and was beaten by 138 points. The score:

SMITH—3 0 16 0 0 0 3 19 0 36 4 0 0 2 1 0 0 11 3 3 19 0 0 24 8 5 1 13 0 2 8 15 19 8 23 20 2 10 0 20 0 0 2. Total, 300. Average, 6 42-43. Highest runs, 36, 24, 23, 20 20 19.

MILLER—2 0 3 1 0 16 0 0 8 2 11 21 0 0 1 4 10 1 0 2 8 0 3 8 1 0 0 1 12 2 1 0 5 0 2 8 24 0 3 0 0 7. Total, 162. Average, 3 36-42. Highest runs, 24 21 16 12 11 10.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

This afternoon Smith plays Taylor, and in the evening Stark plays Poggenburg. On Friday afternoon Poggenburg will play Smith, and in the evening the final game will be played between Stark and Taylor.

BIOGRAPH VIEWS OF THE POPE.

Archbishop Corrigan Attends a Descriptive Lecture in Carnegie Hall.

A series of moving pictures showing Pope Leo XIII. in the garden of the Vatican were displayed in Carnegie Hall last night in the presence of an enthusiastically appreciative audience. These scenes were specially arranged by the Pope for the American Biograph, and they reproduced vividly various phases of his daily life. Accompanying the views was a descriptive lecture by the Rev. Thomas H. Malone. Pope Leo was shown in his carriage, in a sedan chair, in the act of walking, and seated on his favorite bench in the Vatican gardens.

One of the views which disclosed the Pope walking with a vigorous and elastic step by the side of one of his attendants, was photographed, the lecturer explained, on the very day last Spring that a cablegram was sent from London to New York saying that the Holy Father was dying. The picture was an excellent one, and the expression of the Pope's features was almost as distinctly discernible as though he had actually stood before the spectators. In the last view shown Pope Leo was seen facing the audience and in the act of bestowing the papal benediction. This was warmly applauded.

The lecture and pictures of the Pope were preceded by a miscellaneous selection of biograph views, including the popular pillow fight, fast express trains, marching soldiers, and several scenes of the coronation of the young Queen of Holland.

Archbishop Corrigan, with a small party of friends, viewed the exhibition from a box.

THE KENNEY CASE REOPENED.

Delaware Senator's Explanation of Gas Stock Dealings Contradicted.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 14.—Judge Bradford of the United States Court to-day permitted the Government to reopen its case in the trial of Senator Kenney for alleged complicity in the Dover Bank frauds in order to introduce testimony in contradiction of the Senator's explanation that he had received Bay State Gas stock as a fee for acting as private counsel to J. Edward Addicks in the divorce proceedings brought by the latter's wife.

J. Frank Allee of the company's Executive Committee then testified that the committee had considered the advisability of having counsel in the Delaware capital, in view of certain exigencies which might arise, and that Mr. Kenney, in the presence of the witness and J. Edward Addicks, had been retained as counsel. Mr. Allee said the retainer was for services to be rendered the company. No mention of a divorce for Mr. Addicks was made.

The arguments of counsel then commenced.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Clarindo, 101 pounds, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1, won; Good Hope, 101, (J. Ward,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Banevor, 101, (J. Woods,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Felicite, Rio Chico, Stamina, Rey Hooker, and Crutch also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Major Kooker, 100 pounds, (H. Martin,) 8 to 5, won; Sokombeo, 100, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Majesty, 100, (Gray,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Brown Prince, Defiant, Henry C., Paul Kruger, Lomo, Granger, Dutch Valet, and Fiiona also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase; handicap; Palace Hotel Stakes; short course. Reno, 160 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 8 to 5, won; San Carlos, 128, (Cairns,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Huntsman, 158, (Shepard,) 3 to 1, third. Time—4:24½. Durward, Jazabel, and Silverado also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Morelito, 116 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Topmast, 118, (Bullman,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Moringa, 112, (Devine,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:42½. Highland Ball also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Lord Marmion, 105 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 5, won; David Tenny, 110, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; First Call, 105, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Mocorito, Greyhurst, and Wheel of Fortune also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Cavillo, 109 pounds, (Snyder,) 5 to 1, won; Gratify, 109, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Wyoming, 109, (N. Turner,) even, third. Time—1:17½. Elvenado, Joan, Anabasis, and Cherry Stone also ran. Grandezia left at post.

Full-page portrait of Marcella Sembrich, prima donna, Metropolitan Opera House, NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE next Sunday. Other attractive features.—Adv.

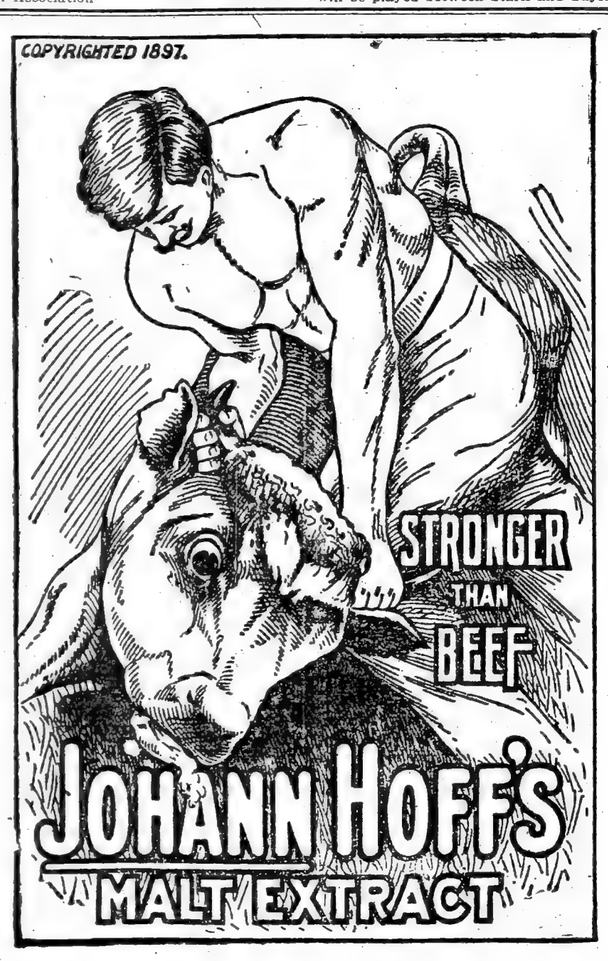

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.
Macys
R. H. Macy and Co.
Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Holiday Merchandise.
Every department is overflowing. The assembled attractions merit and receive your appreciation. It is embarrassing to attempt an enumeration. Multitudes of them. Toys, Dolls and all other kinds of holiday merchandise. Immense varieties ot things for personal decoration and domestic use—all at the unparalleled Macy prices.

Men's Overcoats
The air bites. But with one of these Overcoats you may safely face the teeth of the sharpest wind. When choosing Overcoats our first care concerns quality. Will they give good service? Will they keep wearers warm and comfortable? Those points settled, we consider Style and Price. Economy and fashionableness are features that receive our profoundest thoughts. Both are salient.
When Macy's methods are fully comprehended you'll never judge merchandise offered by prices quoted. The current value of everything we advertise is from 10 to 40 per cent more than the price we name. That is particularly true of Overcoats. Incontestable proof follows:—
Men's Overcoats, fine Kersey, latest shape, lapped seams, lined throughout with guaranteed satin, real value $16.00; our price, $10.74.
Men's Overcoats, fine Kersey, blue or black, lined with nobby all-wool plaid, satin yoke and sleeve lining, modish garments and artistic tailoring, real value $18.00; our price, $12.49.
Men's Overcoats, choicest domestic Montagnac, silk velvet collar, corded edges, lined throughout with rich satin, superb workmanship, advertised elsewhere at $25.00; our price, $18.49.
Men's Sack Overcoat, made of genuine Sedan Montagnac Beaver, superbly tailored, lined throughout with extra heavy, pure dyed, all-silk, twilled-surfaced satin, and interlined with fine flannel, advertised by others at $50.00; we sell them at $39.66.
SPECIAL: At an additional cost of only $5.00 we will take your measure and make the foregoing Overcoat to order in our merchant tailoring department.
Men's Overcoats, of highest quality patent Beaver cloth, lined throughout with pure-dye silk; a handsome, dressy garment, equal to first-class custom work in every detail and offered elsewhere at $35.00; our price, $24.99.
Men's Overcoats, made of the finest Kerseys, patent beavers and imported lamb's wool, raw edges, lap seams, silk velvet collars and lined throughout with best quality satin, all hand finished, equal to high-grade custom work; sold elsewhere for $35.00 and $40.00; our price, $28 49.
(IN ANNEX.)

Men's Coats and Vests.
Combination Suits—trousers different from the coat and vest—were never so much in evidence. They are the vogue where good taste in dress is studied as an art. Elegance usually implies extravagance. Here's how we shatter that tradition.
Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, of Clay diagonal, soft finish, lined with good quality Farmer's satin, made and trimmed in the best manner, $7.88.
Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, of very fine Clay diagonal, lined with best quality Farmer's satin, all hand finished and equal to custom made, $11.99.
Men's Cutaway Coats and Vests, made of fine undressed Worsted and Vicuna, lined throughout with best quality satin, $17.49.
(IN ANNEX.)

Men's Slippers.
Men's Slippers at $2.94. Real alligator, kid lined, genuinely hand made. They are all that Slippers should be—gracefully modeled, soft and pliable, serviceable. In some of the Broadway stores $5.00 is asked for the identical style and quality—our price only $2.94.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST. SIDE.)

Odd Trousers.
The prices are so little, the chances are so slim that they will stay so little, that you are justifiable in buying a pair of these Trousers whether the present need is imperative or not. By the way, Trousers make sensible, practical gifts.
Men's Trousers, made of splendid cassimeres, scores of designs and colorings, worth $3.50; our price, $2.49.
Men's Trousers, in the choicest domestic and imported worsteds, neat hair-line stripes and checks, worth $7.00; our price, $4.99.
(IN ANNEX.)

Men's Hats.
The Annex is headquarters for Hats. Top-notch styles; low-notch prices. Hats are universally worn, and it's a distinct service we render all men, to whom the Macy stores are accessible, when we announce news like this.
Derbys; black, Malay and dark Rio shades.
Alpines; maduro, steel, Havana and pearl.
Made of fine fur felt, pure silk band and binding, full leather sweat, and all the correct shapes.
Put these Hats alongside of other dealers' regular $3.00 qualities. The keenest eyes, the nicest judgment, will not detect a difference. No difference exists except in the price.
Ours are $1.88.
Another line of Men's Derbys and Alpines. All the swellest blocks, fashionable crown heights and brim curves, imported pebble goat sweat band, newest shades, sold elsewhere at $4.00; our price $2.49.
Silk Hats—the same gloss, the same grace of form, the same fineness that others ask $7 and $8 for, we offer at $4.99.
Keep them ironed free if you buy here.
(IN ANNEX.)

Women's Footwear.
In the eager pursuit of Christmas presents don't forget Footwear. Our stock holds styles and values that should secure your quick preference. We unite all the winning elements, and there's a ceaseless tramp, tramp, tramp of willing buyers.
Women's house Slippers, of blue felt, flannel lined, with leather soles and heels, $1.24.
Women's quilted satin Romeo Slippers, fur trimmed, opera toes and French heels, in brown, blue and red colors, $1.87.
Women's willow-calf Storm Boots, ten inches high, with good thick soles and rounded toes, $2.99.
Women's "Empress" button Shoes, of patent calf leather and matt kid tops, straight tips, extension and stitched edges, new style toes, worth $4.00, at $2.99.
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 13TH ST.)

For the Boys.
Boys' all wool two-piece Suits, in neat checks, with extra pair of trousers, worth $5.50, at $3.79.
Boys' two-piece Suits, all wool, in blue cheviot, satin faced, very stylish and dressy, at $3.98.
Boys' Reefers of navy blue chinchilla, all wool, fast colors and with plaid linings, trimmed with broad mohair braid, in sizes from 8 to 15 years, $4 38.
Boys' all-wool blue Kersey Top Coats, French facings, tailor-made, excellent workmanship, sizes 4 to 10 years, $4.38.
Boys' Overcoats of all-wool Kersey, fast colors, well made and finished, lined with Farmer's satin, sizes 15 to 19 years, $6.24.
Boys' all-wool Sweaters, plain colors and in stripes, 89c.
(1ST FL., ANNEX.)

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB'S HOME.

The Designs of Whitney Warren Selected for New Clubhouse.

The committee of the New York Yacht Club, appointed over a year ago to select a design for the new clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street, announced yesterday that the plans submitted by Whitney Warren had been selected. The design of George A. Freeman was considered second in merit.

The committee which chose the designs is composed of ex-Commodore E. M. Brown, Chairman; Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, Vice Commodore Ledyard, J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary; F. W. J. Hurst, Treasurer; Col. John Jacob Astor and Arthur Ingraham.

The new clubhouse is to cost in the neighborhood of $200,000. Secretary Oddie said last night that ground had already been broken, and construction would be begun at once. It is hoped that the new building will be ready for occupancy before Oct. 1 next. The plans for the new structure will not be made public at present.

The ground on which the clubhouse will stand consists of three lots which were presented to the club by Commodore Morgan. They cost him $148,000. It is expected that the new building will be paid for largely by donations from those interested in the club.

Sousa Recuperating at Lakewood.

John Philip Sousa, who is now recovering from an attack of typhoid pneumonia, is at Lakewood, N. J. The bandmaster, his wife, and daughters and medical attendants reached the Lakewood Hotel yesterday morning. He bore the trip well.

Aids digestion.
Londonderry Lithia Water
Absolutely pure and delightful to the taste.

R. H. MACY & CO.
Macys
6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Groceries.
We are very particular about Groceries. All that enter here must be fresh and pure—best that the market affords. That's why the volume of business grows greater each day. Lowest prices, of course. That's the Macy maxim—never forget it.
Ham and Boneless Bacon, Red Star brand, finest quality, sugar cured, delicious flavor, specially selected for us; not to be compared with goods advertised elsewhere at a low price; regular price, 12c.; no better at any price; Thursday and Friday, per pound, 10c.
Tea, Amaryllis chop, 1898 crop, celebrated for strength, delicious flavor and aroma, real value 75c; served free daily on 5th floor; Formosa Oolong, English breakfast, Young Hyson, Mixed (green and black), per pound, 48c.
Tea, Mayflower chop, famous for its great strength and flavor, such quality usually sold at 50c. per pound. Oolong, Mixed (green and black, in two pound packages only. Per pound, 32c.
Red Star Coffee—finest quality Padang Java and Mocha, unsurpassed for strength and delicious flavor, roasted and ground fresh daily. Granulated, Pulverized, Roasted in the Bean. Per pound, 29c.
Sultana Coffee—Blend high grade Coffee of great strength and flavor, roasted in the bean only. Per pound, 14c.
California Prunes, extra large, French style, fine flavor, 2 lb. pkg., 19c.
Cranberry Sauce, 2 lb. can, 17c.
Red Currant Jelly, Pure fruit and sugar, 10 oz. glass, 17c.
Blackberries, extra quality, case, $1.94; can, 9c.
Blueberries, extra quality, large fruit, case, $2.10; can, 10c.
Yellow Peaches, ripe fruit, heavy syrup, 3 lb. can, 14c.
White Cherries and Bartlett Pears, finest quality, 2 lb. can, 10c.
Mince Meat, Anderson's Holiday, 5 lb. cans, 29c.
Apple Butter, 3 lb. can, 10c.
California Fruits:—Jessamine Brand, extra standard quality, selected large ripe fruit, heavy syrup, 1898 packing.
Green Gages and Egg Plums, case $3.14; can, 14c.
Apricots, case, $3.62; can, 16c.
Yellow Crawford Peaches and Black Cherries, case, $4.34; can, 19c.
Lemon Cling Peaches, case, $5.29; can, 23c.
White Cherries, case, $5.14; can, 22c.
Bartlett Pears, 3 lb. can, case, $2 66; can, 12c.
White Cherries, California, 2 1-2 lb. can, case, $3.49; can, 15c.
Vegetables, 1898 packing, every can guaranteed to prove satisfactory.
Petit Pois, large sugar peas, case, $1.49; can, 7c.
Lima Beans, extra fine, case, $1.54; can, 7c.
Stringless Beans, small and tender, case, $1.49; can, 7c.
Stringless Beans, Prizewinner brand, case, $2.18; can, 10c.
Fancy Maine Corn, Jessamine brand, case, $1.79; can, 8c.
Sifted Early June Peas, case, $2.18; can, 10c.
California Asparagus:—
Small stalks, case, $3 86; can, 17c.
Large Stalks, snow white, case, $5.29; can, 23c.
Extra large, snow white, can, 32c.
Tomatoes, Jessamine Brand solid cold packed, red, ripe fruit, case, $2.18; can, 10c.
Tomatoes, American Beauty; solid whole hand packed, Jersey whole, red, ripe fruit, extra large cans; case, $2.66; can, 12c
Worcestershire Sauce, imported in bottles, half pint bottle, 10c.
(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD.)

Wines and Liquors.
Fancy quart Decanters, strictly pure selected old California wines.
Sherry, Port, Angelica, Muscatel, 39c.
California Wines—Red Star Brand, finest quality selected old wines, aged in wood, none better.
Claret, case pts., $3.57; case qts., $2.86.
Zinfandel, case pts., $4.24; case qts., $3.46.
Burgundy, case pts., $4.77; case qts., $4.18.
Chateau de Cabernet, case pts., $6.69; case qts., $6.22.
Reisling, case pts., $4.24; case qts., $3.46.
Sauterne, case pts., $5.73; case qts., $4.99.
Sherry, Port, Angelica, Muscatel.
Port, gal., $1.49; bot., 46c.
Olorosa, gal., $3.88; bot., 93c.
Imperial, gal., $5.94; bot., $1.34.
Amontillado, gal., $5.69; bot., $1.29.
Amontillado, very old dry gal., $6.69; bot., $1 49.
Canadian Rye, Wilson's Old Empire liqueur quality, bottled in bond, Government guaranteed 1890, per bottle, 99c.
Finch's Golden Wedding, 5 years old, gal., $2 74; bot., 64c.
Finch's Golden Wedding, 7 years old, gal., $3.74; bot., 84c.
Mount Vernon Whiskey, 5 years old, gal., $2.74; bot., 64c.
John Ramsay Scotch Whiskey, 6 years old, gal., $4.19; bot., 99c.
Jameson's Irish Whiskey, 6 years old, gal., $5.44; bot., $1.24.
The above prices include the jug.
W. A. Ross & Bros.' Stout, imported in glass, per dozen, $1.64.
W. A. Ross & Bros.' Bass, imported in glass, per dozen, $1.69.
Bass' Ale (Dog Head Brand), bottled by Read Bros., per doz., $1.84.
Bass' Ale (White Label), bottled by McMullen, per doz., $1.89.
(IN ANNEX.)

Miss Augusta Hyatt Insane.

Commissioners Charles N. Morgan, Daniel M. Stimson, and James S. Meng, with a Sheriff's jury, after hearing testimony, found that Miss Augusta Hyatt, who until a month ago lived at the Hotel Bristol, is insane and incompetent to manage her own affairs. The inquisition was held yesterday in the County Courthouse. An application will now be made to the Supreme Court to appoint a committee of her person and estate. Miss Hyatt owns real and personal property valued at $350,000. It consists of property in this city, Fort Washington, Toledo, Ohio; Lacon, Illinois; Osceola, and Croton Lake, and securities, consisting of bonds and mortgages and railroad stock. The petition to have her declared incompetent was filed by Miss Hyatt's sister, Mrs. Agnes H. Robinson, who resides with her husband at the Sherman Square Hotel.

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WHAT IS THEIR PLAN?

In a sense it is fortunate that the conclusion of the treaty of peace should have coincided so nearly with the opening of the regular session of Congress. For the treaty is now "released" for public discussion, and nobody can be accused, in discussing its provisions, of attempting to hamper the Administration in its conduct of a negotiation with a foreign power. Discussion of the new departure proposed by the treaty is not only the right of every American citizen. It is the duty of every citizen who feels that he can contribute anything of value to the discussion. "We appear to be upon the eve of some great mutation." It is one of the times when, as CICERO said, it ought to be written upon the forehead of every man what he thinks of the Republic.

So neither is Senator VEST to be blamed, nor are any of the Democrats who are preparing to follow him in their attacks upon the treaty to be blamed, for making their fellow-citizens partakers of their counsel. Only, if Senator VEST's speech exhibits the whole counsel of the opponents of annexation in Congress, it is a great pity. Mere opposition will not suffice. It is as certain to seem factious as it is to be futile. The President touched the heart of the matter when he said to a deputation which waited upon him the other day to remonstrate against the disposition of the Philippines contemplated by the treaty that he was willing to listen to any alternative plan which the deputation had to propose. That was the very question which the deputation ought to have expected and been ready to answer. Yet by putting it the President reduced them to silence and swift flight. Nor have we seen any answer to this question which was worthy of the attention of adults in any of the criticism thus far made upon the Administration. Senator HOAR'S suggestion that we should call a European conference for the disposition of them can scarcely be seriously considered. The members of that conference would have each his own interest to consider, for the four leading European nations are the four great colonizing powers, and it is certain that neither the good of the United States nor the good of the Filipinos would be the first object with any of them. It is not to be thought of that we should leave the islands as derelicts, or that we should recognize their continued ownership by Spain. As Spain could not keep them tranquil before we had destroyed her navy, and as she cannot make a pretense of asserting her sovereignty now that we have destroyed her navy, to recognize her continued sovereignty would be practically the same thing as to abandon the islands as derelicts to be scrambled for by the colonizing powers.

We are far from denying that there may be a practicable alternative to our holding the Philippines. What we are insisting upon is that that alternative must be agreed upon by the opponents of expansion, and made an article of their programme, before their opposition, however sincere, however thoughtful, however well grounded even, can be recognized as anything more than factious, and consequently as futile.

We are as far from underrating the importance of the opposition to imperialism. We have insisted all along that the American people have given authority to no one to declare their will in this matter, and that no man can surely tell what that will is. But we see already that the opposition is the one issue upon which the Democratic Party can be reunited. When GROVER CLEVELAND and JOHN G. CARLISLE find common ground to take with the silver Senators and the silver representatives upon a living political issue the reunion of the Democratic Party seems already to be accomplished. And when eminent Republicans like GEORGE F. EDMUNDS and JOHN SHERMAN and eminent non-partisans like Bishop POTTER and CARL SCHURZ join themselves to these men it might seem that not merely a Democratic reunion but a new political alignment was at hand.

The issue of "imperialism" is like the only other issues upon which the Democrats have won since the civil war, in that it is an issue which has been forced upon them by the Republicans. But in each case the Democrats had something positive to say for themselves. It was the scandals of Grantism that gave a majority of the popular vote to TILDEN, but TILDEN'S impartial pursuit of the plunderers of Tammany and of the canal ring in New York made a sharp and positive contrast to those scandals. It was the nomination of JAMES G. BLAINE that secured the election of GROVER CLEVELAND, but to that election was necessary the direct antithesis to the public career of the Republican nominee that had been furnished by the public career of the Democratic nominee. Now a Republican Administration has offered to the Democratic Party and its allies an issue which we do not deny may prove to be, after it has been thoroughly debated and considered, a winning issue. Happily, there is not here a question of personal or official integrity, but a truly public question, a question of high policy, a question of "great mutation." But to win upon it the opposition must equally not rely wholly upon the weakness of the case of its opponents. It must bring something of its own. It must have a programme and a plan. By the very nature of the case effective criticism is here constructive criticism, and constructive criticism is statesmanship. Is there enough of this among the opponents of "American imperialism and of pending American expansion" to formulate a plan for ridding us of the Philippines which will commend itself to the American people? With it, they may win. Without it, they will surely lose. In politics, as in everything else, men who know what they want have a clear and decisive advantage over men who know only what they do not want. Without that "practicable alternative" to the President's plan which the President demanded of his visitors in vain, the opponents of pending American expansion will appear the representatives of mere and inert opposition which so many of their representatives on the platform and in the press have appeared, and their opposition will be futile because it will seem to be factious.

THE CANAL DEBATE.

Harsh words build no canals. Both Senator MORGAN and Senator TURPIE profess a desire to see the Nicaragua Canal built. Of Senator MORGAN'S sincerity and earnestness there can be no doubt. He has labored hard and with unwearying zeal for the canal, and he is supporting the bill now pending in the Senate with frequent speeches and generally with intelligence. But he is impatient of opposition, and, like Senator TURPIE, he sometimes talks unwisely.

In the debate in the Senate on Tuesday, for example, the Alabama Senator spoke of a "bargain counter" for canal concessions, and denounced the concession recently granted to the Grace syndicate by Nicaragua as a "rascally contract." Senator TURPIE, about whose friendliness to the canal project we are not so sure, consumed the valuable time of the Senate in intemperate denunciation of the Maritime Canal Company, whose concession is the basis of the bill now before Congress.

It strikes us that both of these Senators make a mistake. The Government of Nicaragua has no right to call us to account for words spoken in either house of Congress. But we have business to transact with the officers of that Government. They are human and have at least ordinary human sensibilities. We submit that we are not more likely to find them in a placable frame of mind because of Senator MORGAN'S allusions to bargain counters and rascally contracts.

We do not think that the canal project is advanced by Senatorial abuse either of the Maritime Canal Company or of the Grace syndicate. Moreover, it is quite beneath the dignity of that honorable body which in the estimation of its members is the home of courtesy. We are very sure that aspersions upon the character or the practices of the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will not help the canal enterprise under anybody's concession.

THE ENGLISH LIBERAL LEADERSHIP.

The announcement that Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT had in a manner resigned the Liberal leadership seemed to THE TIMES to be important enough to be laid before its readers yesterday at length, in the form of the correspondence between Sir WILLIAM and Mr. JOHN MORLEY. The correspondence does not completely elucidate the situation for persons previously uninformed, which is an unfortunate circumstance about a correspondence in which both correspondents are so evidently posing for the public and for posterity.

The obvious inquiry of the wayfaring man, whether British or American, must be what is the exact grievance of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT. It is impossible for a reader not "on the inside" of British politics to make it out. A reader who is versed in those politics makes out that it is primarily a grievance against Lord ROSEBERY, and secondly and proximately a grievance against the journal which has been nagging the Liberals about their acephalous condition. That condition is much the same in this respect as that of the Democrats in this country. But if Mr. BRYAN or Mr. BAILEY or Mr. MCMILLIN were to "resign" the Democratic leadership such a resignation would be evidently an act of presumption. It is not so with the man who is recognized as the Liberal leader on the floor of the House of Commons.

Sir WILLIAM'S grievance against Lord ROSEBERY does not seem to be very solid, upon the public record of British politics. Lord ROSEBERY was not, it is true, a very good Gladstonian, and especially he was not a good Gladstonian in respect to the Home Rule question. But he was upon that point quite as good a Gladstonian as Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT. As a matter of fact, after the defection of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN from the Liberal Party upon the ground that the English dissenters would not consent to a measure of local self-government in Ireland that might increase the power of the Pope, and after the retirement of Mr. GLADSTONE, Home Rule was dropped from the Liberal programme by the tacit consent of the leading Liberals, Mr. MORLEY being perhaps an exception. Lord ROSEBERY was no more to blame for it than Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT himself. Lord ROSEBERY, in a famous and memorable speech at Edinburgh, resigned the Liberal leadership, upon the ground which Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT now takes, that he had been hampered and interfered with in the conduct of it, though we are bound to say that he did it in a more dignified and more interesting manner. Since then Lord ROSEBERY can have given no offense except by the non-partisan and imperialist speeches he has lately been making upon the situation created by the appearance of the French exploring party at Fashoda. In these speeches he was not controverting any duly incorporated articles of the Liberal creed. If he did not stand upon the platform he at least did not trample upon it.

It is probably true that if he had been on good terms with his nominal "chief," Lord ROSEBERY might have consulted him before making these remarks. But what then? A leader is a man who can enforce discipline against anybody who professes to belong to his party, without relying upon the personal good will of insubordinate persons. A leader is a politician, not who is boosted up and held at the top, but who imposes himself and holds his leadership by his own qualities. Whether he does it by coaxing or by bullying is comparatively a detail. In recent British politics GLADSTONE was such a leader. So was PARNELL. Lord SALISBURY, on his side, is such a leader. If Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT evidently is not, the fault is not in his star but in himself. It is idle for him to put the blame on anybody else.

COL. BRYAN'S VIEWS.

Two sensible ideas in one newspaper interview are enough to give distinction to a report of the utterances even of a statesman. We find that number of sensible ideas in the interview with Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN published yesterday morning. Accordingly we congratulate the Colonel and predict for him, if he keeps on talking in that way, a more solid reputation than he has made by all his speeches.

The first thing we find to commend about the interview is the absence of any allusion to free silver coinage. The idea of saying nothing about silver is the soundest, wisest, and greatest that ever shaped itself in the mind of Col. BRYAN. If he has really become convinced that the 16-to-1 issue is dead, as his silence on the subject indicates, he may have before him even now a useful and creditable public career.

The second sensible idea of the interview is that of advising his Democratic friends not to oppose the ratification of the treaty. Of all the ways of fighting expansion that of attempting the defeat of the treaty in the Senate is the most mischievous. The treaty ends the war. This country not only does not want the war reopened, but it does not want any uncertainty about our future relations with Spain. Now that our differences are settled, we want to be at peace with the Spaniards and to do business with them.

In his opposition to expansion Col. BRYAN may be sensible and may be not. If he persists in saying that our policy in the Philippines should be to establish a stable government and then turn it over to the natives, we can hardly call his advice sensible or safe. How long does he suppose the government would remain stable in the hands of the Filipinos? If the Colonel would advise Congress to make provision for the development of the resources and the enlightenment of the people of the Philippines with a view to intrusting them with a gradually increasing measure of political power in local affairs as they showed themselves worthy of it we should call his advice sensible.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

The other day we expressed the hope that nobody would now venture to repeat, in the face of the experience of the war with Spain, the drivel that was talked in the House of Representatives before that war began, about the superiority of "volunteers," meaning raw men under raw officers, to "regulars," meaning raw or trained men under trained officers, as fighting men.

It seems that we were disappointed. We referred particularly to "HAM" LEWIS of Washington and one KNOWLES of South Dakota, who had expressed themselves last April in terms of insult against the officers of the regular army. Of course, "HAM" was incorrigible. Decent people had only the consolation of knowing that he would not figure in the next Congress. But in respect to KNOWLES we expressed the hope that he would have the decency to eat his insulting words at the earliest opportunity. We had still hopes of KNOWLES. Indeed, we still have hopes, because he has not had a fair chance publicly to purge himself of the imputation he brought upon himself of being a reckless slanderer. Let us hope the best of KNOWLES.

Meanwhile, arises in the minority of the Military Committee of the House a new specimen of demagogue in the person of Mr. COX of Tennessee, and maintains, in the examination of professional officers, that "volunteers," meaning volunteers under ignorant officers, can outfight "regulars," meaning volunteers under instructed officers. Representative COX'S military experience is that of a Confederate Colonel. Therefore he cannot possibly know anything about the matter, since in his army there were no regulars. But he is presumably capable of reading the newspapers. For anybody who can read, and has read, the newspapers for the last six months to maintain that a volunteer is the equal of a regular soldier as a fighting man is not to exhibit honest ignorance. It is to exhibit stupefying impudence. Is it possible that they can like this twaddle in the Seventh District of Tennessee? It is not alone, however, upon his constituents of the Seventh District of Tennessee that the drivel of Mr. COX unfavorably reflects. It is also upon the judgment of his party which gave him a chance to exhibit his malicious ignorance as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.

With a fair trial Senator QUAY has nothing to fear—absolutely nothing.—The Philadelphia Inquirer.

What the honest folk fear is that he will never have any kind of a trial, fair or otherwise. QUAY'S motto is "always put off your trial till next year." His trial on the charge of misusing the public funds has gone over until 1899, and the chances that he will ever be tried at all are diminishing. It would make no difference, we fear, with the state of public morals in Pennsylvania. The people of that Commonwealth gave QUAY an overwhelming vote of confidence at the November election.

In his testimony before the Military Committee of the House Gen. MILES gave direct expression, for the first time, to his dissatisfaction with the conduct of the War Department during the war with Spain. He quite freed his complaint of the air of a personal grievance, and made it clear that it was a complaint of the system under which a small and selfish politician in the War Department can do mischief as well as injustice. We have never had perhaps quite so small and selfish a politician as Gen. ALGER in the place, and none of his predecessors has combined the ability and the disposition to do mischief which have marked his service. The enemy was so poor and so weak that the Secretary's scandalous favoritism was not ruinous, as it surely would have been with a stronger foe. But it did harm enough to excite the indignation of the army and of the country and to show that there is need of a change in the laws under which a presumptuous and incompetent civilian can upset the military plans of professional soldiers and put slights upon them in their own profession. Seniority is not the best method of securing competency in high commands; but between seniority and selection by an Alger no sensible man would hesitate for a moment to choose seniority.

—Something very much like consternation was created at a meeting of Andover Theological Seminary alumni which was held in Boston on Monday. After several speeches of the laudatory sort usual at such gatherings had been delivered, the Rev. Dr. PLUMB arose and solemnly announced that "the old Andover ship is out on a very stormy sea." He then quoted, without warning, two eminent clergymen who had recently told him, without previous consultation between themselves, that "Andover is doomed," and a third who said: "I can never honor Andover, and the Faculty can never restore it to public confidence until they make a complete change of methods." Dr. PLUMB charged that the seminary had abandoned old faiths for new doubts, and was conferring degrees and the right to preach on men whom orthodox bodies and institutions rejected. Several members of the Faculty repelled these charges with energy, and by stating the facts in one case of ordination to which Dr. PLUMB had alluded, succeeded in eliciting from him a frank admission that he had been misinformed.

NUGGETS.

The Finest Kind of Fun.

There is no fun in sleigh riding unless you are about twenty years old, and in love, and the girl is with you.—Atchison Globe.

Spared to the World.

"How did Stubbs's poem get such fame?"
"Somebody started a story that his wife had snatched it from the waste basket."—Chicago Record.

May Change His Views.

If it can be shown that there are plenty of rabbits in the Philippines Mr. Cleveland may be induced to revise his views on expansion.—Kansas City Journal.

A Hard Struggle.

Sympathetic Friend—And did your husband die peacefully?
Sorrowing Widow—Oh, I'm afraid not. We had three doctors.—Chicago News.

More Than Possible.

"Don't nebber complain dat somebody hab made a fool o' you," said Uncle Eben. "Mebbee all he done was to expose yoh true character."—Washington Star.

THE MAN WHO WALKS LIKE A BEAR.

From The Washington Post.

It's a very large world that we're living in,
with room and enough to waste;
And there's nothing at all to prevent a man
from liking what's to his taste.
Some turn to battle and its alarms for the
music that suits them best.
Their muses wait on the potentate, the man
with the kingly crest,
And they give us fables in forms austere,
you trouble a bit and sigh
When you realize the terrific things that
their menacing words imply;
I'd rather skip all the statesmanship when
the prophets exclaim "Beware!"
And turn with relief to Tommy's Dad, the
man who walks like a bear.

A small, curly-headed fellow, he runs every
night to greet
The father whose step he can recognize a
half a block up the street.
And both are a bit world-weary with the
troubles of the day;
Each welcomes the chum as he sees him
come for the evening's customed play.
It's after tea that the fun you'll see, as,
crouching upon all fours,
This beast which in vain Tommy's tried to
train stalks viciously round and roars,
And the sofa pillows are none too fine to
fashion a fitting lair
In the library, for Tommy's Dad, the man
who walks like a bear.

And it's sweet to feel 'mid the clang of steel
and the murmuring threats of strife
That the man who will may be happy still
in a quiet and placid life.
It is pleasant to stray far, far away from
the motives that broil and mix,
For, after all, there's a lot in life besides
fighting and politics.
Afar from marbles and stately walls dwells
the simple average man,
Yet he, and his kind, make the keystone in
the arch of the nation's plan.
So let's take time for a simple rhyme, it
isn't so much to dare,
Of salutation to Tommy's Dad, the man
who walks like a bear.

"DIE WALKURE" AT THE OPERA.

The First Excerpt from the Nibelung Cycle Presented at the Metropolitan Last Evening.

The patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House last night were given a foretaste of what the Germans call the "cyclus." Preparations are steadily going forward for what promises to be the feature—not of the season, for it is to be given outside of the regular series of performances—but of the Winter; and so perhaps the presentation of "Die Walküre" last night may be regarded today as a kind of sublimated dress rehearsal, especially as it is to be followed to-morrow night by a performance of "Siegfried." This lifting out of the centre of the "Ring" series may possibly whet the public curiosity to learn the nature of that which goes before and that which comes after, and thus may do something toward increasing the extra subscription for the Bayreuthian performances.

At any rate there was a great rush to the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The fact that the drama was to begin at 7:45 caused some hasty swallowing of dinners and the taking of some risks in crossing the streets around the Opera House, where the police do very little toward protecting pedestrians from the arrogant disregard of human life and limb shown by the coachmen of the private carriages. The audience, when it had assembled, was a large one, and it followed the performance of the drama with keen interest.

The addition of "Die Walküre" to the répertoire of Mr. Grau's company was made in London, and its performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was the first in that place under the present management. It is known among those who traffic in the gossip of the corridors that Mr. Grau is not personally a lover of Wagner's dramas. However, he is not in the business of management to gratify his personal taste, but to make money, and that is to be done only by giving the public what it likes. Whether the influential box holders of the Opera House will tolerate the Wagner dramas when they are not used simply as vehicles for the display of M. Jean de Reszke's art is, of course, something yet to be seen. If Wagner has suddenly become fashionable, then "Die Walküre," with Andreas Dippel as Siegmund, will be welcomed again. But we have grave doubts whether "Der Ring des Nibelungen" would have been accorded any consideration in Fifth Avenue, if it had not already been patronized by the Mansion House and Belgravia. As for our general public, that, we know, is Wagnerian, and Mr. Grau had a taste of its hearty approval last night.

Several things combined to give especial interest to the performance, and it would be a grateful task to discuss them at some length this morning were that possible. But "Die Walküre" hunts the morning hours, and there is time for few words. Perhaps the most important matter for comment is the general spirit of the performance. This was a trifle less intense at times than it has been the case on some occasions in the Metropolitan, while at others it was more so than any of recent years. The diminution in intensity was due to the quiet methods of the new conductor, Herr Schalk. Under his direction we may be sure that nothing will go astray and that all will be correct according to the pages of the score, for he is evidently a competent and painstaking conductor. But last night the time looked in vain for those bursts of tumultuous passion to which we have been accustomed. For instance, if it may be permitted to use an Italian term, there was no stringendo in the ending of the first act. But Herr Schalk was possibly a trifle timid last night about the voices of the singers. He had his orchestra well in hand at all times, and we confidently expect good work from him in the course of the season.

On the whole, the performance was worthy of very high praise, and if the cycles are given with as much of the true feeling, the lovers of Wagner will have no reason for complaint. The most important individual performance was that of Anton von Rooy as Wotan. It is not time yet to pronounce final judgment on him. He is a man of majestic figure, of splendid bearing, of enormous voice and intense dramatic temperament. He understands the management of his voice much better than bassos of German schooling usually do, and consequently is able to throw a great variety of light and shade into his singing. His conception of Wotan is fine, and he made a deep impression on his audience last night. He is undoubtedly a very valuable acquisition to our operatic acquaintances, and it will be interesting to study his work as the season goes on.

Emma Eames sang for the first time here and achieved a decided success. She was womanly and tender, sang well, and acted with unexpected wealth of eloquent detail. Mme. Nordica repeated her interpretation of Brunnhilde made known to us last season. It can only be said now that it has grown in breadth and dignity. Lempriere Pringle was a good Hunding, and Mme. Meisslinger was equally so as Fricka. Andreas Dippel sang and acted Siegmund with understanding, with dramatic feeling, and with vocal skill. The choir of valkyrs was competent, and the orchestra covered itself with glory. There were many new excellences in the stage management and the setting of the drama. But on the whole last night's performance will be remembered chiefly for its musical merits, which were of an exceptionally high order.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Second Matinee Concert at Carnegie Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

The second matinée concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's thirteenth season in New York took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The audience was small and apathetic. The programme consisted of the following numbers: Schubert's symphony in C major, Mendelssohn's violin concerto, E. A. MacDowell's symphonic poem, "Launcelot and Elaine," and Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser." The fourth number, as usual, was unnecessary. The programme was long enough without it. The solo violinist was Mr. Willy Burmester of Berlin. Owing to the continued illness of Wilhelm Gericke, Franz Kneisel conducted the performance.

Mr. MacDowell's symphonic poem had not been heard in New York before, and therefore as the novelty of the concert must have the first consideration. It requires only brief discussion, because it is free in form and intended to be a musical embodiment of the moods of Tennyson's idyll. It is, perhaps, a trifle prolix in parts. Sometimes composers seem to set themselves a time limit for symphonic poems, and they proceed to fill up the time, not always with the happiest results in the matter of artistic balance. But the prolixity in the work now under consideration is only in minor parts. As a whole the composition is admirable. It is clear in form and purpose, and it is without search after those weird effects of harmony and instrumentation which are just now in such high favor. Prof. MacDowell is a sane and healthy composer, and his music has no tendency toward the decadent school. As a musical reflection of Tennyson's poem the composition heard yesterday is fairly satisfying. It is melodious and picturesquely instrumented. On the whole it is music to be heard with pleasure.

Mr. Willy Burmester comes to us from Germany with a reputation exceedingly hard for any man to equal. If we were to say that the German critics have raved over him, we should not be guilty of gross exaggeration. He was originally announced to play yesterday a concerto by Paganini, and that is probably the sort of thing he ought to play. But to us who know the men sitting around him in the Boston Symphony Orchestra it seemed curious to see Kneisel conducting and Loeffler, Adamowski, Roth, Strube, and the like playing the accompaniment to Mr. Burmester's small and elegant treatment of the Mendelssohn concerto.

His tone is very small, so small that it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Kneisel could avoid drowning it. But it is a very pure and clear tone. The salient feature of the soloist's performance was its exquisite finish. He has technics to spare, and he applies them with intelligence. His working up of the cadenza in the first movement, for instance, was admirable, and we doubt if any one ever heard a saltato staccato played with more perfection. But the andante was simply refined; it had no depth of feeling and no breadth of style. The finale was played at a fast tempo and in a remarkably small and uninspiring style. In fact Mr. Burmester showed perfection only in his technics, but they enabled him to reveal only a small style. In response to recalls he played a technical show piece, quite out of place in a serious concert. It gave him an opportunity, however, to show a marvelous piece of legato playing in harmonics and a dazzling piece of run playing in octaves. Mr. Burmester's playing will interest all students of the violin, but it will probably not carry away the public. The work of the orchestra yesterday was quite up to its usual standard of excellence. Mr. Kneisel is so thorough a musician that there was no reason to fear the results of his conducting. He acquitted himself with the highest credit. His position was indeed a trying one, but his conscientiousness enabled him to sustain it. He had plainly studied the Schubert symphony with the greatest care, and his reading of it, while not wholly in accord with tradition in the quiet coloring of the opening movement, was that of a sympathetic and accomplished musician. The MacDowell work Mr. Kneisel presented in a finished form. He had rehearsed it with much care, and he brought out its beauties with a loving hand. Mr. Kneisel might easily become one of the most important conductors in the United States; but it is to be hoped that he will not have to do so. As a violinist, concertmeister, and quartet leader he does artistic work which cannot be spared. Fortunately Mr. Kneisel is so endowed with modest worth that there is no danger of his being stung by the conducting bee.

The programme for to-night consists of Tschaikowsky's fifth symphony, Beethoven's violin concerto, Saint-Saëns's "Le Rouet d'Omphale," and Liszt's "Les Preludes."

Grand Opera in Brooklyn.

Not to deviate from his plans of previous seasons, Maurice Grau decided yesterday to give a short season of opera at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, and on Jan. 3 the first performance will be given. "The Barber of Seville," with Mme. Sembrich in the cast, is billed for the occasion. On Jan. 10 "Lohengrin" probably will be produced.

Mme. Marie Brema Coming.

Mr. Grau received a cablegram from Mme. Marie Brema yesterday in which she said that she would sail for this country on the return trip of the Majestic on Dec. 28. She will be the last member of the grand opera company to arrive.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" IN MAY.

James K. Hackett as Mercutio, with Faversham and Miss Adams.

The production of "Romeo and Juliet" which Charles Frohman promises to present during the two weeks beginning May 9 at either the Garrick, Empire, or Knickerbocker Theatre, with Miss Maude Adams as Juliet and William Faversham as Romeo, promises to be one of the most pretentious works he has ever undertaken. Mr. Frohman has arranged with his brother, Daniel Frohman, to have James K. Hackett appear as Mercutio.

Mr. Hackett's term under the contract begins at the conclusion of his present starring season. Miss Adams will return to this city on April 18, and will present at the Garrick Theatre for three weeks "The Little Minister." After the two weeks' engagement in this city of the company presenting "Romeo and Juliet" it will go on an extensive tour, appearing in Boston, New Haven, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Rochester, Buffalo, Albany, and Springfield.

Miss Adams's next season will open on Oct. 1, when she will again present "The Little Minister," returning to New York in December. Mr. Frohman will then produce a new play by J. M. Barrie, with Miss Adams in the leading rôle, which Mr. Barrie is now writing for her. Mr. Frohman proposes to give over Miss Adams's next three seasons to J. M. Barrie's plays, concluding each season with a Shakespearean production.

MISS CISSIE LOFTUS'S RETURN.

Will Appear at Koster & Bial's Dec. 26—"Une Affaire d'Honneur."

Miss Cissie Loftus, who returns to this country under engagement at Koster & Bial's, is expected to arrive next Saturday. Her list of impersonations, of which she will make a feature, will include all the great people of the English stage as well as Dan Daly, Edna May, and Phyllis Rankin. Her imitations of Ada Rehan, Tony Pastor, Harrigan, and other New York stagefolk, will be repeated and she has arranged to spend the week prior to her opening on Dec. 26 in studying the characteristic work of Viola Allen, Annie Russell, John Drew, and others.

Manager Aarons also announces that he has secured a Parisian novelty, which will be produced on Dec. 26. It is described as a melodramatic pantomime with incidental music and elaborate scenic accessories entitled "Une Affaire d'Honneur." It is a reproduction of the story told in the celebrated French paintings of the sword duel between two women. The production, it is said, will engage the services of six women, including two skilled fencers.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The cast of "The Last Chapter," George H. Broadhurst's new play, is practically complete. The piece will go into rehearsal early in January.

Nat C. Goodwin will reappear in this city at the Knickerbocker Theatre Jan. 2, when he will produce for the first time in this city Clyde Fitch's play, "Nathan Hale."

M. Henri Lavedan, the author of "Catherine," received among the messages of congratulation upon his election to the French Academy a cablegram bearing the signatures of Miss Annie Russell and all the other members of the company.

At the Broadway Theatre on Dec. 21 there will be produced for the first time in America "The Sorrows of Satan," a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel. The management will keep the theatre closed on Monday and Tuesday evenings for the purpose of giving dress rehearsals.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe, who is now appearing as Helene, Viscountess de Grissolles in "Catherine," at the Garrick Theatre, has decided to give a special performance early in March at the Garrick Theatre of Meilhac and Halévy's play, "Frou-Frou," when she will assume the title rôle.

Henry E. Dixey, who is now playing in "Hotel Topsy Turvy" at the Park Theatre, in Boston, has been engaged by Charles Frohman to play the part of "Mulligan, a typical New York policeman," in the forthcoming production of "Her Atonement," which will be produced at the Academy of Music early in February.

The Castle Square Opera Company will celebrate on Saturday night, Dec. 24, the three hundred and fiftieth performance of opera in English at the American Theatre. The souvenir will be the third of a series of articles designed by the writing desk. "Lurline," an operatic spectacle, will be the holiday attraction Christmas week. At the performance of "Faust" last evening Edouard De Reszke and Albert Saleza occupied a box and apparently enjoyed the performance hugely.

Augustin Daly announces that he will give two holiday matinées of the "Merchant of Venice," one on Monday, Dec. 26, and the other on Monday, Jan. 2. On Saturday evening, Dec. 31, when the fiftieth performance will be given, a handsome illustrated copy of the book of the play will be given to every one attending. Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, is the date set for the first production of "Madame Sans Gene," with Miss Ada Rehan as Madame Sans Gene, George Clarke as Napoleon, Charles Richman as Le Febvre, Sidney Herbert as Fouche, Miss May Cargill (Yvette Violette) as Queen Caroline, Miss Mabel Beebuck as Princess Elisa, and Miss Irene Perry as Toinon.

BALL OF THE INDIANA'S CREW.

Officers and Jackies Enjoy Themselves at a Dance Ashore.

The crew of the battleship Indiana gave a ball at Webster Hall, 119 East Eleventh Street, last night. For several weeks the men had been working to make the affair a success. They appointed committees to carry out some of the details, and every committee did its work so thoroughly that last night there was not a hitch.

The hall had been tastefully decorated with flags, and at one end was a picture painted by the ship's painter, Bradley. It represents the battle off Santiago when the Spanish fleet was destroyed, and shows the Indiana in the midst of the fighting and the Spanish warships sinking in the distance.

When the grand march was started, with Capt. H. C. Taylor and Mrs. J. A. Rogers, the wife of the executive officer, leading, there were over 400 persons in the hall, and by midnight the number had reached 700. The march was a very pretty one, and several new movements were introduced.

After the march there was dancing, with an occasional rest to listen to some singing.

Each dance on the programme was dedicated—the first to the ship, the second to the Captain, and the others in order to the executive officer, the wardroom officers, the junior officers, the warrant officers, the ship's company, the guests, "our sweethearts," "our goat and pig," the ship's mascots, and then, just before supper, which was served at 1 o'clock, to the appetites. In the second half the officers of the association were honored. These officers are: President—J. V. Fuller; Vice President—F. J. McNally; Secretary—R. W. Fox; Treasurer—J. J. Murray; Sergeant at Arms—D. C. Dixon. E. Van Casteren acted as floor manager.

All the officers of the navy yard, of the Indiana, and of the other vessels in the yard were invited to the ball, and many of them were present.

THE PORTRAIT LOAN DISPLAY.

The exhibition of loaned portraits, the receipts from the sale of admission tickets to which are to be applied to the benefit of the Orthopedic Hospital, was formally opened at the Academy of Design yesterday afternoon with a special private view and reception. For this occasion the price of admission was $5. The exhibition will remain open until Jan. 17.

The present is the third exhibition of loaned portraits that has been held in New York for charitable purposes within the past few years. Of its two predecessors, the first was composed of portraits of women alone and the second of those of women and children. The present display, which is far in advance in quality of its predecessors, is made up of only 270 canvases, and includes several portraits of men and an extremely well-selected and interesting collection of portraits by the early English and other old masters, which have been wisely hung by themselves in the small West Gallery. The revival within the past few years of the fashion of having one's portrait painted is chiefly responsible for these portrait displays, and the displays in turn have been a marked stimulus to the fashion. There are probably few women, at least, who have visited the past two exhibitions, or who will visit the present one, who have not felt or will not feel the inclination to have their forms and features portrayed, as have been those of the women whose counterfeit presentments figure in the present display. For a portrait exhibition has a social as well as an artistic side, and appeals equally to both the art lover and the society devotee. It is certainly a treat to be able to see the portraits of some of the best-known and most-talked-about men and women in the metropolitan social world painted recently by the more famous and the most skillful of modern American and foreign brushes, and to compare the art of portraiture to-day with the same art as it was "in Anna or in George's days." For this treat the New York public is indebted to the charitably disposed and public-spirited men and women, headed by Charles T. Barney and John Hobart Warren, who make up the Executive and Ladies' Committees on the exhibition; to the Artists' Committee, composed, with Mr. Barney, of Messrs. Beckwith, Chase, Blashfield, Porter, White, and Lathrop, and to E. Hamilton Bell and Frederic Gore King, the Secretaries of the display.

Little attempt at decoration of the old Academy has been made. The walls on each side of the large stairways leading up to the galleries have been hung with tapestries, the gallery walls themselves are covered with burlaps and hangings in soft colors, and the usual muslin screens under the ceilings soften the wintry sunlight. Just at the entrance to the main stairway and underneath the first landing is placed the memorial window to Mrs. Halle, lately executed by Miss Mary Tillinghast for Mrs. Alexander McDonald of Cincinnati. This window, which has for its subject a sweet-faced young maiden standing on a green sward with a bunch of lilies in her left hand, against a landscape background, is the best in design and the richest in color that Miss Tillinghast has yet produced.

It would be well for the visitor on his or her first inspection to make a general survey of the galleries and so to obtain an impression of the remarkably beautiful and refreshingly interesting and artistic display first as a whole. Its artistic merit and its beauties come upon one accustomed through many weary years to the ordinary academy exhibitions almost as a revelation, and it must be said at the outset that the jury of artists which passed on the works hung has performed its difficult task in an admirable manner. While of course the modern portraits shown are uneven in merit, there is really not one work hung that can be called really poor. There are few of the better American portrait painters unrepresented. Eastman Johnson sends a three-quarter length seated portrait of his daughter, Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling, which has all his characteristics—vigorous brush work, good expression, and color. Eastman Johnson is a bit old-fashioned perhaps in his methods and treatment, but his hand has not lost its strength. John W. Alexander of the younger Americans has five portraits, of which the best are those of his father-in-law, James W. Alexander; his well-known "Joseph Jefferson as Bob Acres," and his extremely clever "Miss V." A. A. Anderson sends his full-length standing and graceful "Mrs. Arthur Kemp," formerly Miss Belle Nelison, and a bust, "Mrs. Fancis C. Kinnicutt," an excellent likeness, soberly treated and painted. Cecilia Beaux shows three—one, the "Mother and Son," which was so much admired at her exhibition here last year; the "Portrait of Cynthia," and an altogether charming study of child life, a picture of the children of Richard Watson Gilder, "Dorothea and Francesca." Of the six examples of J. Carroll Beckwith, the best are his vigorous "Colonel Le Grand Cannon" and the graceful and refined standing one of his wife, J. Wells Champney's little bust, "Miss Winslow," now Mrs. Arthur W. Little, is the best of his three smooth and highly finished but refined works, and near it hangs in contrast Alfred H. Collin's vigorous "Rev. Dr. Rainsford."

Of William M. Chase's five examples, the cleverest is the pastel, "Miss C.," and perhaps the best, that strong, delightfully colored and faithful portrayal of personality, "J. Henry Harper." T. W. Dewing's "Portrait of a Lady" is thoroughly characteristic, tender, and soft in tone, and Lydia F. Emmet's "Mrs. William Hamilton Russell" is excellent. Frank Fowler's refined and graceful "Miss H." and his excellent "John D. Crimmins," W. H. Funk's delicately colored little oval bust, "Mrs. Clinch Smith"; William H. Hyde's charming and well-composed group, "Mr. C. H. Russell and Children," and his strong "Miss Cora Randolph," with Louise L. Heustis's clever and strong seated "Nathaniel C. Reynal" in hunting costume, William S. Kendall's curious portrait, which has almost the effect of flat tones, of "Miss Chanler"; H. Siddons Mowbray's delicious "Lady in Black," George C. Munzig's "Mrs. Watts Sherman" and

PEACEMAKERS SAY ADIEU

Spanish and American Commissions Call on President Faure.

COMPLIMENTS ARE EXCHANGED

Judge Day Thanks the French Ruler for His Courtesies — Good Wishes in Return.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The United States Peace Commissioners, presented by the American Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the Spanish Peace Commissioners, presented by the Ambassador of Spain, Señor Leon y Castillo, formally called upon President Faure and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, to-day, to thank them for the kindnesses extended to the Peace Commissioners while at the French capital.

President Faure received the Americans at the Elysée Palace, surrounded by his military staff, their showy uniforms being in strong contrast with the civilian clothing of the Commissioners. The reception was really an informal exchange of compliments, President Faure speaking partly in French and partly in English, and Judge Day speaking for the Americans. The latter expressed the pleasure our Commissioners felt in conducting the negotiations in the capital of France, and M. Faure said he hoped they had been pleased with their reception here.

Then Judge Day, in the name of President McKinley, thanked President Faure for the uniform courtesy extended to the Americans here, and remarked that Paris had been the scene of the most important negotiations between the United States and foreign powers, particularly the signing of the treaty by which England recognized the independence of the United States.

President Faure requested the American Commissioners to convey to President McKinley and the American people expressions of the warm sympathy of France. He then wished the Americans a pleasant voyage.

There was a pleasant incident when the American Commissioners called at the office of M. Delcassé. The Minister of Foreign Affairs showed them the table on which the treaty of the French-American alliance and the treaty of 1778 had been signed. He also urged our Commissioners to come to the Exposition in 1900.

M. Delcassé said that he regretted that his position as the representative of a neutral power had made it inadvisable for him to have cultivated a more intimate acquaintance with the American Commissioners. Judge Day particularly thanked the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the dinner at which M. Delcassé brought together the American and Spanish Commissioners, "thus establishing pleasant relations which continued throughout the negotiations." The American Commissioners were accompanied by Secretaries Moore and McArthur

THE TREATY READ AT MADRID.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—At the Cabinet Council to-day the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, read the text of the Hispano-American treaty. The Council decided to consult Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, respecting the formalities of simultaneous publication in the two countries.

SPAIN AND THE WEST INDIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Spanish shipping is not to enjoy preferential treatment in the Cuban and Puerto Rican trade under the terms of the peace treaty. Something of that nature may be brought about in negotiations that must follow between the United States and Spain as part of the project for the restoration of commercial relations, but so far it has not been provided for, although the Spanish Commissioners made a special request that the privilege should be accorded.

The text of the treaty has not yet been received at the State Department. The document is so long the expense of cabling it textually would be very great, and would not be warranted in view of the fact that the Government already possesses a sufficiently accurate outline of the articles. The American Commissioners are expected to sail Saturday, which will bring them to their homes by Christmas. They will bring the treaty with them, and it is believed that the document will not be published before it is delivered to the Department of State, notwithstanding the Madrid intimation that it is to be printed as a Red Book.

SPAIN'S PHILIPPINE PRISONERS.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—There is great irritation here at the continued refusal of the Filipinos to release the Spanish prisoners, who are said to exceed 10,000 in number. The insurgents are now demanding that Spain pay, as a ransom for these prisoners, the $20,000,000 which she is to receive, according to the terms of the peace treaty, from the United States as compensation for money expended in the betterment of the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Up to this time the officials here have not been able to ascertain the number of Spanish prisoners held by the Filipino insurgents, but they are certain that the estimate from Madrid of 10,000 is very much too high. Admiral Dewey looked into the condition of some of these prisoners held by Aguinaldo at Cavite early in the war and again lately, in response to complaints that the insurgents were treating the prisoners inhumanely. He reported as to this last charge that the prisoners were as well treated as the circumstances of the insurgents admitted, but gave no idea of the number.

It is believed that the lot of the Spanish soldier prisoners, who in July numbered 4,000, is much better than that of the clerical prisoners, meaning generally the friars, and as the latter were numerous in the Philippines, it may be that the total number of prisoners in the hands of the insurgents will run well up toward 8,000. The American Peace Commissioners did not bind the United States Government to accomplish the impossible in the matter of releasing these prisoners. They did undertake to release and repatriate those prisoners taken by Gen. Otis at the fall of Manila, but so far as the others were concerned—those held by the insurgents—our Government can act effectively only as our lines of occupation of the Islands are extended. Efforts have been made on at least two occasions by Gen. Otis to induce the insurgents to release their prisoners, but he could not go beyond the exercise of good offices, and could not exercise compulsion. Considering the magnitude of the task, the officials here feel that there is little ground for complaint on the part of the Spanish people because the prisoners are not instantly released.

SICK SOLDIERS AT MANILA.

A Red Cross Nurse Says They Are Not Treated Well.

HONOLULU, Dec. 7.—The United States transport Scandia has arrived here from Manila, which place she left Nov. 15. She brings a number of officers, ninety-one discharged and furloughed men, and two Red Cross nurses. She brings the largest mail that ever left Manila—213 sacks for San Francisco and 1 for Honolulu.

The vessel will resume her voyage on or about the 10th inst. Miss Schaeffer, a Red Cross nurse, who went from Honolulu to Manila, arriving there Sept. 20, returned here. She makes startling charges as to the way United States soldiers are taken care of in Manila. "Scores of the soldier boys," she says, "are dying in the hospitals at Manila just for want of proper nourishment. They say the Government allows 60 cents a day for each patient. You can save dozens of lives on 5 cents a day.

"And outside the hospital, and even in it, such indifference. Petty consideration of rank and position, squabbles about precedence, lack of consideration in prescribing and preparing food, while men are dying for want of nourishment.

"I got so I just could not go through the wards. What could I do? I saw the need of care, of proper nourishment, of the most ordinary hospital treatment, and was utterly helpless to do anything. I do not mean that attendants of the hospitals are careless or indifferent. Many are trying to do their best. There are a lot of worthiness and unselfishness among the attendants at the hospitals. But there is so much inexperience; so many clogs to those who would do much."

ANTONIO E. TERRY DEAD.

End of a Life Made Interesting by Two Romances and Enormous Wealth.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—Antonio E. Terry, formerly of New York, died here to-day of liver complaint. He was twice married, his second wife being Sybil Sanderson, the opera singer.

Antonio Terry was a son of Don Thomas Terry, who, when he died several years ago, left it was said many millions which were invested in plantations, theatres, real estate, and mills in Cuba. This property was divided among the children. Antonio Terry came to New York soon after he came into his fortune, and when twenty-one years old he married Miss Grace Dalton Secor, a daughter of a New York lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Terry went to Paris to live. After about ten years Mrs. Terry brought suit for a separation, and the French courts granted her request and she was allowed $400 a month. Terry appealed from this decision and took the case to the higher courts, but he lost again, and this time the allowance was made $1,000 a month.

This was the beginning of a bitter fight in the courts, first for the custody of their child and then on the question of alimony. Antonio Terry had met Sybil Sanderson, the prima donna, and he wanted a divorce in order that he might marry the singer. The two had been betrothed, and it was not until the first Mrs. Terry died, in September, 1897, that the two were married. Antonio Terry lived in France after that until his death.

SPOKE ILL OF THE EMPEROR.

An American Will Be Tried for Calling William a "Sheep's Head."

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—The trial of Mr. Frank Knaak of New York, charged with lèse majesté, in referring to Emperor William as a "sheep's head," has been fixed for Dec. 20. He is still in prison, bail having been refused, and the United States Embassy being unable to interfere in the case.

The defense will prove that Mr. Knaak, on Nov. 24, the day he is said to have spoken disrespectfully of his Majesty, was intoxicated, and that when he was sober he always spoke respectfully of the Emperor.

ACCUMULATED GREAT PROFITS.

An Austrian Iron Concern Secretly Put Aside an Immense Surplus.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The announcement of a meeting of shareholders of the Prager Eisen Industrie Gesellschaft, one of the most powerful iron concerns on the Continent, with a view to the distribution of a reserve fund of £7,000,000 ($35,000,000) clandestinely accumulated in the course of years and never appearing in the balance sheets, has led the Government to interfere on the ground that the Directors are guilty of trick jobbery.

"As a result of the step, the President of the concern has resigned, and his resignation has been followed by that of two Directors of the Credit Anstalt, who have also been Directors of the iron company. The scandal has caused an outcry for a reduction in the iron duties, which have enabled the company to make these enormous profits."

GERMANS DISCUSS AMERICA.

Sentimental Sympathy for Spain Deplored by Count von Kardorff.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—In the Reichstag today the debate on the budget was continued. Count von Kardorff, leader of the Free Conservatives, condemned "sentimental German sympathy with Spain," and welcomed the appearance of the "great and vigorous American Nation" among the colonizing powers. He said he hoped that, in accordance with Bismarck's principle, commercial questions would be kept separate from political relations, for, if this were done, Germany could be on very good terms with the United States.

Baron von Thielmann, Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, denied that Cuba could possibly in the near future supply the whole American sugar market. America, he said, required 2,000,000 tons annually. Cuba, before the revolution, had supplied about 1,000,000 tons, but the supply had dwindled away to 250,000 tons since the war, and it would take a long time to restore the devastated plantations.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "One cannot but notice the carefully veiled tendency to search for the germs of possible divergence between the foreign policy of the United States and that of Great Britain. The commercial policy of the two countries is expected to involve future conflicts, not only in Cuba and the Philippines, but in Central and South America. If any attempt is made to renew the Blaine policy of keeping these markets for the United States this result would be inevitable, and it is contended here that, as Germany is also interested in keeping the markets of Central and South America open, this necessity must form another common ground for co-operation between Great Britain and Germany in commercial affairs."

German and British Marines in Samoa.

APIA, Samoa, Nov. 28.—Considerable excitement was created Nov. 10 by the landing of a party of bluejackets from the British and German warships. While no serious trouble is anticipated at present, the representatives of the powers thought wise to make a demonstration owing to the number of natives who have congregated at Aulinu, so as to show that the powers are determined to protect the white residents. The party landed at Amtauta and marched through the town, headed by the German band from the Buzzard, with the drum and fife corps from her Majesty's ship Porpoise. After making display to the natives both parties returned to their respective ships.

Russia and England Discussing China.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"It is asserted here, from both St. Petersburg and London sources of information, that serious negotiations have been begun between Russia and Great Britain for the solution of the Chinese problem, Russia having arrived at the conclusion that it would be impossible to resist the now threatened co-operation of England, Germany, the United States, and Japan."

Christian Scientists Freed in London.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—At the Old Bailey (Central Criminal Court) to-day the Treasury officials declined to prosecute Kate Lyon and Mrs. Mills, in connection with the death of Harold Frederic, the American newspaper correspondent, and the defendants were discharged from custody.

Blanco Arrives at Canary Islands.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Canary Islands, announces the arrival there of the Spanish steamer Villa Verde, which left Havana on Nov. 30, with Marshal Ramon Blanco, former Governor General of Cuba.

Statue of Columbus Stoned in Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—A mob of women at Granada to-day, considering that the discovery of America was in their opinion the principal cause of Spain's misfortunes, stoned the statue of Columbus there.

The British Occupation of Crete.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Daily Mail says this morning: "We understand that the British occupation of the Island of Crete is to become permanent."

The Rev. T. C. Johnston Suspended.

SCHENECTADY, Dec. 14.—The Schenectady Classis of the Dutch Reformed Church met in this city to-day to try the Rev. T. C. Johnston on the charge of "lying" and "drinking to excess." To the latter charge he pleaded guilty, and promised complete reformation. The verdict of the classis was that he be suspended from the ministry for one year, pending proof of his reformation.

Girl Fatally Burned at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Dec. 14.—Marie Brusnihan, the daughter of ex-Corporation Counsel James T. Brusnihan, was fatally burned here this afternoon. Her clothing caught fire from a stove.

Full-page portrait of Marcella Sembrich, prima donna, Metropolitan Opera House, NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE next Sunday. Other attractive features.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was fortunate that the sun shone yesterday, for the members of the gay world of New York had perhaps the busiest day in many seasons past. Two interesting and fashionable weddings, the largest ladies' luncheon of the season, the Symphony concert, and the formal opening reception and tea of the loan exhibition of portraits combined to fill every moment of the afternoon and evening. It was interesting to watch the gayly dressed throng dashing along the avenue in carriages or on foot to keep this or that appointment, and to find the same persons one had met at the Livermore-Brooks wedding in the morning in the same pews at the Davis-Gallatin wedding in the afternoon, across the tea table still later at the Academy of Design, and after a hurried dinner to discover them in the next box at the opera.

***

Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood of 49 East Thirty-fourth Street gave a large ladies' luncheon yesterday. There were some fifty guests, among whom were Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Charles A. Childs, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mrs. W. H. Tailer, Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Mrs. Fanshaw, Mrs. Todhunter Thompson, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes, Mrs. Ernest Lamontagne, Mrs. Charles D. Ingersoll, Mrs. Gregory Sutton, Mrs. Jules Vatable, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. Walter Crosby, Mrs. Constant Andrews, Mrs. Loring, Miss Julia Wells, Miss Leontine Marie, Miss Van Duzer, Miss Augusta Davies, and Miss Pierson. The table was beautifully appointed and was set in the form of a horseshoe. The guest of honor was Mrs. Seabury Ford of Cleveland, Ohio, who has become so well known in New York from her singing of the soprano part in the popular cantata, "In a Persian Garden." After luncheon Mrs. Ford sang and Mr. Belknap recited.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. H. Percy Douglas and Miss Katherine Chrystie, a daughter of Dr. Thomas M. L. Chrystie. It is now announced that Mr. Edward Davis and Miss Elizabeth King, daughter of Mr. John Alsop King, whose engagement was only recently announced, will be married in Calvary Church on Tuesday, Jan. 17. The bridesmaids will be Miss Cornelia Delafield, daughter of Dr. Francis Delafield, and a cousin of the bride, and Miss Eloise Davis, a sister of the bridegroom. There will be a small reception after the ceremony at Mr. King's residence, 38 East Twenty-first Street. The engagement between Mr. De Witt Sage of Albany and Miss Alice W. Babcock, daughter of Mr. Henry B. Babcock, which was recently announced in this column, has been broken off.

***

There were several features of the wedding of Mr. Livermore and Miss Brooks at Trinity Chapel yesterday which attracted universal attention, and which formed the subject of pleasant discussion wherever people met during the afternoon and evening. These were the dispensing with the time-worn Lohengrin and Mendelssohn wedding marches and the substitution for them of two simple and appropriate hymns used in the English wedding service, the exceeding simplicity and good taste of the ceremony, the remarkably youthful appearance of every member of the bridal party, and the almost sensational manner in which Dr. Vibbert, rector of Trinity Chapel, pronounced the sentence, "Those whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder." The wedding was the first to take place among the members of a set of young men and maidens who have grown up together, and who have passed their childhood Summers at Newport, and this gave it especial interest to the younger set of New York society. In fact, the wedding is said to have been the culmination of a Newport romance.

***

It seemed as if Dr. Vibbert wished to emphasize his evident attitude toward the divorce question, which was shelved at the recent Episcopal Church Convention in Washington, for his pause after the name of the Deity in the sentence above quoted and his emphatic utterance of the word "man" a little later on produced almost a sensation in the church. As there were several divorced and remarried people present, the incident naturally caused remark.

***

Mrs. Gertrude Van Cortlandt Hamilton has issued cards for a tea at her apartments, 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, this afternoon in honor of Miss Benham of Washington. Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, who was Miss Lenox Belknap, will give two receptions at her residence, 50 West Ninth Street, on Saturday afternoons, Dec. 17 and 31, to introduce her sister, Miss Elizabeth Belknap. Mrs. James Rich Steers, who was Miss Beales, and who was married two years ago, will give a large reception at her residence, 603 Madison Avenue, on Thursday afternoon next for her sister, Miss Beales.

***

Mr. Eugene Higgins expects to sail today on his steam yacht Varuna on a cruise of several months. Mr. Higgins's first port will be Nassau, whence he will proceed to Havana, Santiago, and San Juan. The Varuna will then steam to Madeira and thence to the Mediterranean. Mr. Higgins will take with him four men guests. He intended to have started on this trip some time ago, but delayed his departure in order to be present at the wedding of his niece, Miss Brooks, yesterday.

***

Mrs. Maturin Delafield will give a dance for her daughters, Miss Harriet and Miss Maizie Delafield, at her residence, 475 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, Jan. 5. Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, who, as has already been announced in this column, will give a musicale at their apartments, 27 East Seventy-second Street, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, will give a second one on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31.

***

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, her little son, Master Vincent Astor, with a trained nurse and maid, sailed on the Paris for Southampton yesterday. From England they will go to St. Moritz for the Winter, where they will be joined later on by Mr. Astor. On the Paris also were booked to sail Mr. A. H. Cochrane, Hon. John G. Leishman, United States Minister to Switzerland, and Miss Walling of Philadelphia, who accompanied her sister, Mrs. Astor. On the Cymric, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday, there were booked as passengers among others Mr. Poultney Bigelow, Miss M. Baring-Gould, and Mr. Plummer.

***

A fair is now in progress in Dimond Hall, which is situated on the west side of the Boulevard, between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Streets, to aid a very worthy charity, the Bloomingdale Day Nursery. The fair has been on for two days now, and will be continued through this afternoon and evening. The institution is non-sectarian, and is managed by a board of thirty women. The object of the nursery is to care for and feed the babies and young children of working women, thus enabling them to give their entire attention to the day's task of breadwinning. It is situated at 146 West Ninety-ninth Street, and has been the object of contributions from benevolent people and churches of various denominations. Among the patrons are Mrs. Francis M. Burdick, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Isidor Straus, and Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mrs. Burdick being the President of the association which manages the nursery. The value and scope of the work are on the increase, as in the year ending last June it cared for 3,000 more children than in the year previous, when it looked out for about 970. The annual Christmas celebration is always a feature of the provision for the happiness of the little ones, and both mothers and children share in the gifts which the holiday season brings. The children are under the supervision of a physician, and there has been little illness among them hitherto and none of an epidemic character.

***

Miss Alice Babcock, daughter of Mr. Henry Babcock of 21 West Forty-ninth Street, and Mr. De Witt Sage of Ithaca have mutually agreed to dissolve their engagement to marry.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Livermore—Brooks.

John R. Livermore and Miss Josephine Whitney Brooks were married yesterday at noon in Trinity Chapel. The service was choral. Bishop Potter officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, vicar of the chapel. Preceding the ceremony Mr. Felix Lamond rendered the following selections:

Marche militaire	Schubert
Organ symphony, No. 6	Widor
Ouverture in D	Batiste
Romanza	Lemare
Barcarolle	Bennett
Cortège marche	Gounod

At the hour appointed for the wedding, the surpliced choir of St. John's Church entered from the vestry. As they began singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," the bridal party entered. The bride leaned on the arm of her father, Mr. Mortimer Brooks, who afterward gave her away. She wore a striking gown of white satin. The skirt was edged in front with a deep pointed flounce of real lace, and the bodice was also ornamented with the same trimming. The veil of lace, worn by the bride's grandmother on her wedding day, was caught at the coiffure with a tiara arrangement of orange blossoms. She carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Gladys Brooks, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Misses Lila Sloane, Mabel Gerry, Daisy Post, Constance Livermore, and Eleanor Jay.

Their costumes were remarkably effective. The gowns were of white mousseline de soie, completely covered by a design carried out with a ruffling of narrow white satin ribbon. High collars of light-blue velvet finished the corsages. The large white velvet picture hats worn over the pretty, youthful faces gave a dash to the costumes. They were of white velvet, with facings of light blue under the brim, and trimmed to the side with a bunch of white tips. The bouquets carried were of pink roses.

H. O. Havemeyer was best man. The ushers were Reginald Brooks, Amos Lawrence, Harry Payne Whitney, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Frank Polk, Henry Roger Winthrop, Milton Barger, and Ashbel Barney.

"Love Divine, All Love Excelling," was the hymn used as a recessional.

The chancel was banked with palms and ferns, and giant specimens of the former stood like sentinels at each side of the altar, which was ornamented with clusters of white and pink roses. The altar railing was covered with graceful sprays of the white roses.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents, 1 East Forty-fifth Street. Of the ladies of the family present, the Baroness de Sellière, mother of the bridegroom, wore a gown of brocaded blue satin, made en train. Her bonnet was of pearls. It was edged with sable and finished with white aigrettes. Her cape was of sable and particularly handsome. Mrs. Brooks, mother of the bride, was in sapphire blue velvet, with bonnet to match, trimmed with white tips. Mrs. Jules Reynal was in gray, embroidered in dots and with narrow insertion of lace. Mrs. Paul Thebaud, cousin of the bride, and who is in mourning for her father-in-law, was in black velvet.

Among the guests at the breakfast were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Burden, Mrs. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Nat Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Dr. and Mrs. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Carey, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Barger, Mr. and Mrs. J. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Mrs. William Duer, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily mann Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Miss Marian Fish, Mrs. Earle Dodge, and Col. and Mrs. William Jay.

Davis—Gallatin.

The wedding of George Kidder Davis and Miss Helen Dawson Gallatin, daughter of Mrs. James Gallatin, took place yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church. The bride, who was gowned in white satin, with veil of lace, was attended by Miss Lucile Stevens as maid of honor. She wore blue chiffon over silk, trimmed with cream lace and carried valley lilies. Her toque was of black lace over white peau de soie ornamented in front with white tips and in the back with a bunch of violets.

The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Huntington, Miss Louise Gallatin, a cousin of the bride; Miss Adelia Ireland, Miss Julia Delafield, Miss Eleanor Patterson, Miss Elsie Littell, Miss Violetta White, and Miss Jessica Davis and Miss Aline Davis, sisters of the groom. They were attired in cream lace over white satin. The pointed apron-effect overskirts were of the satin, which was brought to the back and fell in graceful folds to the bottom of the skirts. The bodices were of the lace. Hats similar to that of the maid of honor were worn with these costumes, and large bunches of American Beauty roses were carried.

The best man was Thomas Darling of Wilkesbarre, and the ushers were William H. Farr, J. C. Mercer Biddle, and Linn Hartranft of Philadelphia, William Darling of Wilkesbarre, "Jack" Gallatin, Samuel Skidmore, Bayard Dominick, George Whitfield Betts, and Dr. Clarence McWilliams.

A reception followed the ceremony at the bride's mother's residence, 58 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Queen—Whitfield.

Miss Rebecca Bird Whitfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Whitfield, was married yesterday afternoon to John Wahl Queen, City Attorney of Jersey City. The wedding was a quiet home affair at the residence of the bride's parents, 161 West Seventy-fourth Street. The cousin of the bride, the Rev. Wilmer Parke Bird, precentor at the Cathedral at Garden City, L. I., officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Whitfield's twin sisters, Virginia M. Van Leuvenigh and Sue Bird Whitfield. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Louis Apgar Queen; the ushers were Henry David Whitfield, Harvard, '98, a cousin of the bride; Edward Alexander Stevens Lewis of Hoboken, Pierce F. Cook of Jersey City, and Fred M. Hilton of Jersey City. There was no reception.

Mrs. Queen comes from an old family with a long line of Colonial ancestors. Mr. Queen is a Princeton graduate, class of '85. He was Southeast Club fellow in social science at Princeton for several years and received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1889 he served as acting professor of history and political science in the Ohio State University at Columbus. In 1891 Mr. Queen determined to study law, and in the Fall of that year entered the office of Collins & Corbin in Jersey City, and also attended lectures in the New York Law School. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1893, and has since then practiced in Jersey City.

Mr. Queen has served one term in the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature and was leader of the Democratic minority.

Morris—Rosett.

The marriage of Robert Simon Morris, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Morris, and Miss Mamie Rosett, daughter of Moritz Rosett of this city, was solemnized yesterday evening in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, pastor of Temple Israel of Harlem, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin and duchesse lace. Her tulle veil was fastened with a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom, and she carried orange blossoms. Miss Sarah Morris, the bridegroom's sister, who acted as maid of honor, wore white satin and faille and carried roses. The bride's little nieces and nephews, six in number, were also in attendance. William R. Morris was his brother's best man. The ushers were Leo Rosett, brother of the bride; Abraham Morris and Edwin Morris, brothers of the bridegroom; Samuel L. Elkus, James Newman, and Frederick Newman. The ceremony was followed by a dinner and reception.

Wilson—Wager.

Miss Laura Bonney Wager, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wager, and Assemblyman-elect Harris Wilson were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Incarnation, Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John G. Bachus, rector of the church. Miss Lillie Wilson, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Ridley and Miss Freda Brunn. Frank Parker of Manhattan acted as best man. The ushers being Gerald F. Shepard of Manhattan, cousin of the bridegroom; S. Wightman Wilson, brother of the bridegroom; Walter B. Atterbury, Louis D. O'Neill of Jersey City, and F. W. Relyea. The pages were Egbert Griffin, cousin of the bridegroom, and Carl Gray.

Betts—Watkins.

The marriage of Herbert Minturn Betts and Miss Jessica Watkins, daughter of Albert Watkins, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Church of the Transfiguration. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George Houghton. Miss Gertrude Watkins, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Miss Emily Betts, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Florence Walker were the bridesmaids. Roland Betts was best man and the ushers were Howard Cowperthwaite, Edwin Terry, William Broadway and Willis Wood. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the bride's home, 200 West Seventy-ninth Street.

DIED IN PHILADELPHIA.

Frank Moran, Noted Minstrel, Who Helped to Found the Elks.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.—Frank Moran, one of the most widely known minstrels in this country, died this afternoon at the German Hospital, aged seventy-three years. His death was due primarily to an attack of the grip. He was one of the founders of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His wife, formerly Miss Jessie Millar, the burlesque actress survives him.

Death of Louis G. Wemyss.

Louis G. Wemyss, who for many years was doorkeeper of Wallack's Theatre, died at his home in this city on Tuesday last. Over a year ago Mr. Wemyss was compelled to abandon his position at the theatre, owing to a severe attack of rheumatism. Mr. Wemyss had also been doorkeeper at the Madison Square Theatre, the New Park, now the Herald Square, and the Garden Theatre.

John A. C. Gray Dead.

John A. C. Gray, Vice President and one of the Directors of the People's Bank, died at his home, 709 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Mr. Gray was eighty-five years old, and a member of the Union League Club.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles C. Leary.

Charles C. Leary, younger brother of the late Arthur Leary and of Miss Annie Leary, died on Tuesday at his sister's residence, 3 Fifth Avenue, after a long illness. Mr. Leary, who was a bachelor and about fifty-five years old, was for many years actively interested in business with his brother. At the close of the war he was a member of the firm of Ravenel & Co. of Charleston, and built a large number of steamships, operating a line of vessels from New York to Charleston and another from New York to Savannah. The line was afterward extended from Charleston to Fernandina, Fla., and did much to advance the business interests of that section of the country.

Mr. Leary was also active in marine insurance, and was connected with the National Lloyds and New York Mutual Gas Company. He was a Director, and for some years Vice President of the latter company. At the time of his death he was a Director in the Mutual Gaslight Company and the Northern Gaslight Company of New York, but owing to failing health had gradually withdrawn from an active business life during the last two years.

The funeral will take place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier at 10:30 o'clock Saturday morning.

Joseph Lamb.

Joseph Lamb, the senior member of the firm of J. & R. Lamb, ecclesiastical art workers, died on Tuesday at his residence, 356 West Twenty-second Street. Mr. Lamb was born in Kent, England, sixty-five years ago, and came to this country when a child. He started in the decorative art and church furnishing business forty-two years ago, when the field in this country was clear of competition, and, with his brother, continued in the same business up to the time of his death. He was well known in art and literary circles, and his work adorns many of the large churches throughout the country. Mr. Lamb leaves a wife and three sons. Funeral services will be held at the family residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The interment will be in Englewood, N. J.

Dr. Lawrence B. Hoff.

Advices received in this city a few days ago from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, announced the death of Dr. Lawrence B. Hoff, the son of the late Rear Admiral H. K. Hoff, United States Navy, and brother of Commander William B. Hoff, United States Navy. Dr. Hoff died of heart disease in the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, Ultimo, a suburb of Sydney. He was forty years old, and was born in Germantown, Penn. When Admiral Hoff went to Havana in a United States war vessel some years ago Dr. Hoff went with him as his clerk. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and before he went to Australia five years ago he was librarian of the Twelfth Regiment, this city.

Obituary Notes.

D. H. BRIGHAM of Springfield, Mass., proprietor of one of the largest clothing stores in that city, died yesterday.

HENRY SEIM, head of the window-glass manufacturing firm of Henry Seim & Co., Baltimore, died at his home in that city last night, aged seventy-six years.

Mrs. LUCINDA PINARD, aged eighty-seven, widow of J. B. Pinard, died Tuesday at 49 West Eleventh Street. She was the mother of John A. Pinard, owner of the Pinard Cottages at Newport. The funeral services will be held at the residence Saturday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

EUGENE A. BREWSTER, a prominent lawyer of Newburg, died Tuesday in his seventy-second year, of paralysis of the heart. He was born in New York City, educated in Newburg, and had practiced law fifty years. He leaves a wife and two children, George R. Brewster, a lawyer here, and Mrs. Eugene R. Harter of Brooklyn.

The Rev. FRANCIS C. HILL, a retired Methodist Episcopal minister, died on Tuesday at his home at Huntington, L. I., after an illness of one month. He was seventy-five years of age, and was born in Huntington. He was licensed to preach when only nineteen, and on account of his youth was then known as the "boy preacher." He delivered his semi-centennial sermon before the Conference in the Spring of 1894. He was married in 1843, and his widow survives him.

The Rev. CHARLES FREDERICK REID, a member of the Pittsburg Free Methodist Conference, died on Tuesday evening of heart disease, at the home of his parents, 163 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg. He was born in Brooklyn in 1874, and was the son of George W. Reid, for a long time the Superintendent of the Florence Crittenden Mission. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the Bedford Avenue Pentecostal Tabernacle at South Third Street and Bedford Avenue, and the interment will be in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

THE UNION STREET FIRE.

The bodies of the two Grisold children, who were burned to death in the fire at 223 Union Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, were recovered yesterday. The body of George, the seven-year-old boy, was found in the ruins at 9 o'clock in the morning, and that of Edith, his three-year-old sister, at 10. Each was burned to a crisp.

The loss to the building, which is owned by the Aldrich estate of 45 Broadway, Manhattan, is estimated at $15,000, and the losses of the tenants at $5,300. Three other buildings in the row, owned by the same estate, are damaged by water about $10,000, and the tenants sustain losses amounting to $2,200.

The building had fire escapes in the rear, but none in the front, and as the fire rushed up the air shaft in the rear the fire escapes were useless. The Union Street fire is the third which has been attended by loss of life in Brooklyn in three days.

MILES BANQUET FUND SURPLUS.

The final meeting of the Miles banquet committee was held in the New York Clearing House yesterday afternoon. A letter was read from Gen. Miles expressing his appreciation of the tribute paid him.

The Treasurer's report showed a surplus of several hundred dollars, and a resolution was adopted devoting the balance to a testimonial to Col. H. H. Adams, Secretary of the Executive Committee, to whose labors the success of the banquet was largely due. Col. Adams said he appreciated the action of his colleagues very much, but asked that the public character of the tribute to Gen. Miles be further carried out by devoting the surplus, in equal parts, to the Waring Fund, the Lincoln Memorial University of Cumberland Gap, and the George Washington Memorial Association in connection with the proposed university of the United States at Washington.

This was agreed to, and the committee adjourned sine die.

GEORGE A. LEE IS WANTED.

George A. Lee, the speculator who was recently prominently involved in the handling of Eastern Elevator stock, which resulted in the suspension of Isaac B. Newcombe and Edwin W. Orvis from the Stock Exchange, is wanted by Sheriff Dunn, who has received a process against him, issued by the Supreme Court in Erie County, authorizing his arrest for a debt of $700.10. A body execution is valid in any part of this State, but not outside of it. The Sheriff's office has had the process in hand for several days, it having been issued after a property execution had been returned unsatisfied. No trace of Lee has been found, either in the Mills Building, where he formerly had an office, or at the Hotel Beresford, where he used to live, or anywhere else. It is believed that he is living in New Jersey.

Lee hails from Buffalo, and has for a long while been a plunger on the stock market. He is said to owe a great many debts, so that the execution for this comparatively small claim, which is held by Walter L. Curtiss, is to be used simply to get him under arrest. Lee formerly dealt in stocks on margin at the office of Kissam, Whitney & Co., 17 Broad Street. Mr. Kissam yesterday denied that Lee had dealt in Eastern Elevator at his office, and said he had not dealt there at all for about two years.

Lee's recent manipulation of Eastern Elevator stock was done in the office of Isaac B. Newcombe, 80 Broadway, and by bulling the market with fictitious sales on margin he is said to have cleared the sum of $100,000. The stock was listed on the Exchange, its price running about 60 to 65 under Lee's influence. Mr. Newcombe was suspended for a year for his connection with the deal, and Mr. Orvis, who was only judged guilty of a technical violation of Stock Exchange rules, and had no connection with Lee at all, got a month's suspension. It is said that Lee gets his mail at Newcombe's office. Mr. Newcombe sent word that he knew nothing of the matter.

POISONED WITH BATTERY FLUID.

Mrs. Helen Warwick, Wife of an Artist, Drank Bichromate Mixture.

Mrs. Helen Warwick, fifty years old, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning from battery fluid poisoning. She lived in a handsomely furnished flat with her husband, who is an artist, at 16 East Eighty-eighth Street. They had no children. Mrs. Warwick has been ill for some time, and had an electric battery in her room for electric treatment of her ailment. The battery fluid was composed of sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash. There were two jars, each of which contained about a pint of the mixture.

The servant heard Mrs. Warwick groaning in her room at 10 o'clock in the morning. She went in and found her mistress lying on the floor dying. She had drunk the contents of one of the jars. The servant hurried to the drug store at Third Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, and an ambulance call was sent in to the Presbyterian Hospital. The ambulance arrived soon,

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Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-Pres. & Acting Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES
Certificate holders should take notice that the time within which to prepare and present a proposition for settlement of the West Virginia Debt at the approaching Legislature is rapidly expiring, and that a prompt deposit should accordingly be made. Holders are therefore requested to send in their certificates or otherwise communicate with the committee prior to December 20th.
The committee reserve the right to impose a penalty on unduly delayed deposits.
Depository, Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
Advisory Board, Messrs. Edward J. Phelps, W. Pinkney Whyte, George G. Williams.
(A vacancy exists which will be filled.)
Committee: John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, George Coppell, Clarence Cary.
Secretary: Counsel:
Robert L. Harrison, Cary & Whitridge,
59 Wall Street. 59 Wall Street.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1898.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C. L. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1898, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 761, 917, 648, 338, 186, 101, and 1186 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1899, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

ESTABLISHED banking and brokerage house, members of the New York Stock Exchange, desire active or special partner with $100,000; best of references given and required. Address MURPHY & METCALF, Attorneys' 15 Wall st.

BOOKKEEPERS' ATTENTION!!!
We must have immediately two additional bookkeepers, owing to the tremendous increase in our business. Must be thoroughly acquainted with stock business; quick at figuring and posting. Best of references required. Ask for our Mr. Paine not later than Thursday.
LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Secty. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks active and strong.

Wall Street enthusiasm grows. No amount of preaching by conservative observers exerts any influence upon Stock Exchange sentiment. Nine out of ten stocks keep advancing. Professional traders, persuaded that the current pace has been too fast, still try to interpose and check the course, but quotations ignore all opposition. As has been pointed out over and over again here recently, Wall Street's security market has practically been taken over by the public. The professional talent of the Street is now not only without control, but seems to be almost uninfluential except wherein the professionals consent to join and go forward under outside leadership. This makes an odd chapter in Wall Street history. Since 1879 nothing of the sort has been approached.

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Commission house business seems every day to grow bigger and bigger. Orders from out of town multiply. The public appears to have stopped asking for information, stopped seeking advice—is arbitrarily giving orders to buy. From every important city of the country telegraph wires are kept hot on Wall Street business, and a canvass of the commission houses of the Street shows that the speculative sentiment developed at Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Boston, and in other large centres, is spreading to practically every one of the lesser towns of the country. One element in such buying is that stocks as a rule are paid for outright. But this custom is not at all the rule in orders from the bigger cities. Transactions on margin come from such sources, and it is probably a conservative estimate that half a dozen times as many stocks are now being carried on margin in Wall Street as at any time since the beginning of 1893.

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Yesterday's market developed a striking illustration of current sentiment—of aggressive disposition to listen to anything and believe anything, if only it be cheerful. A report was put afloat representing that the Missouri Pacific Railroad had bought control of the Chicago and Alton system. Missouri Pacific stock was selling under 42 when this story started. Forthwith it rose to about 46 on transactions which ran close to 80,000 shares. Nobody stopped to question the probability of the tale. Wall Street traders as a unit went plunging forward in a wild scramble to buy Missouri Pacific stock before it should rise out of sight.

At the Missouri Pacific office, after the stock market closed, it was officially announced that not only had Missouri Pacific not bought the Alton, but that it did not intend to buy the Alton, had never considered buying the Alton. But the tale had done valiant duty, and even in the face of official denials there was manifest disposition upon the part of Wall Street's rank and file to believe that the yarn was going to be true anyhow.

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Sentiment thus shows itself wholly on the side of confidence and hopefulness, there being readiness to accept without reserve any encouraging representation, no matter what absurdities it may involve. And the result shows in the daily trading, whose aggregate runs far beyond the records for years past—shows in the fact that though the strongest and astutest of Wall Street's professional financiers have let go stocks by wholesale the general public's purchases have been of consequence enough to absorb everything that has been let go, and that at advancing prices. So unmistakable has been the effect of this phenomenal new condition in Wall Street that yesterday there even began to appear signs that some of the recent heaviest sellers were themselves joining in the buying movement, taking back at materially higher prices securities which they let go days or weeks ago. Some ultra conservative observers call the market crazy, and point out what they declare to be danger signals; but the people really making the market show no disposition to consider such criticisms. Their position is briefly this: There is not one reason why stocks should be sold; there are a hundred reasons why they should be bought. They who are committed to this theory are not flippant; what they say they mean—and what they say and mean they are acting upon.

Nothing less than a tightening of the money market can disturb this fashionable optimism.

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Government bonds were strong.

There were sales of $61,200 3s, coupon, at 106⅛@106¼, $630 do, small, at 105⅝@106, and $2,100 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅝.

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In State bonds $98,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 81⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest	3¼	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3½	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	3
Chi. Term. Trans.	1¼	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	6½
Col., Hock. V. & T.	1¾	Penn. R. R.	1
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	4½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
Consolidated Ice	1	Quicksilver pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	3	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Ft. Worth & Den. C.	1½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	3½
Lake Shore	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Michigan Central	3	St. Paul & Duluth	1½
Missouri Pacific	2⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
National Biscuit	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅞
New York Central	2⅜		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Met. St. Ry.	1
Buff., R. & P.	1	Ore. R. & Nav.	2
General Electric	1	Third Avenue R. R.	3
K., C., P. & G.	1¼	Twin City R. T.	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ches. & O. R. & A. 1st 4s	1	Keokuk & D. M. 1st. M. & St. L. con. 5s.	1
Col. H. V. & T. 5s.	¾	Pitts. & West. 1st.	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s.	2½

Bonds Declined.

Erie gen. lien 4s.	1½	Ore. Sh. Line inc. B.	1
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $209,172,021; balance, $10,922,004; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $741,625.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16@5.25 for long, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94¼ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—15@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis.—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅛, to 123¼; Reading, ¼, to 9⅞, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38¾. Declined—Illinois Central, 1⅛, to 117½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 78; Union Pacific preferred, ¼ to 73, and Erie, ¼, to 14⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅜; St. Paul at 120⅞; Louisville and Nashville at 66⅜, and Pennsylvania at 61⅝. British Consols were unchanged at 110⅝ for money, 1-16 lower, at 110⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England lost £5,000 on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 97½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 30c.

PRESIDENT MELLEN'S DENIAL.

As foreshadowed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Directors of the Northern Pacific Road met yesterday and declared a 1 per cent. dividend on the common stock. Apart from statements that the dividend was earned during the first six months of the fiscal year, no disclosure as to the period was made. Ultra-hopeful people of Wall Street insisted that it will be found to be a quarterly dividend; others more moderate say that it is semi-annual.

President C. S. Mellen took occasion yesterday afternoon to review and deny the current Wall Street representations that the Northern Pacific is at war with other Western railroad properties. Mr. Mellen's statement is sweeping. He said:

"Up to the present time the Northern Pacific has not taken any notice of the numerous sensational articles which have appeared in the press regarding its relations with other companies. The various statements attributed to me and to the other officials of the Northern Pacific have no foundation in fact, and never were made or in any way suggested by me or by them. I will now endeavor to dispose of all these stories by stating to you, briefly:

"The Northern Pacific is not constructing, nor does it intend to construct, lines for the purpose of injuring any other company, nor do I believe that any other company intends to build lines to injure the Northern Pacific.

"The only construction which the Northern Pacific has in progress is about seventy-five miles in the Clearwater country in Idaho. The Northern Pacific is the only line in that country or within fifty miles of it. A question has arisen between the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation as to whether the Oregon Railway and Navigation should not also be allowed to occupy that country without being considered as invading territory of the Northern Pacific.

"Except the seventy-five miles in question no construction has been authorized by the Northern Pacific Board, and none will be undertaken without its authority. I have none to recommend at present.

"The Northern Pacific is not engaged in any 'war' with any of its neighbors or competitors, and does not expect to be. Its relations with all its neighbors and competitors are friendly.

"Local territorial questions, like the one between the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation, are of common occurrence between railways, and when conservative counsels prevail are generally settled by negotiation, as I assume this one will be in due time.

"Outside the lines covered by the plan of reorganization, the Northern Pacific since its reorganization was completed over two years ago, has built only 100 miles of railroad, (mostly spurs,) and has bought only 150 miles, this latter a line which had been acquired for it in 1892 or 1893, but which the old Northern Pacific had been unable to pay for by reason of its insolvency.

"The Northern Pacific is not disposed either to build or buy railroads, and I can hardly imagine that any conditions will arise which would lead it to do much building. It may, by reason of business necessity, from time to time, as the country develops, have to build a short branch here and there, and sooner or later it will shorten its line between Missoula and Lewiston or Pasco.

"I make the foregoing statement in order that the situation may be clearly understood by those interested in the Northern Pacific, and that they shall not be influenced by sensational reports made for obvious motives."

AS TO SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust common stock sells "ex" its dividend of 3 per cent. to-day, the final quarterly payment for 1898. More than ordinary interest centres in the stock's course just at this juncture, because of so much doubt and dispute in Wall Street as to what the further dividend policy of the trust will be.

Traders who believe that quarterly dividends of 3 per cent. are as sure for the future as they have been for the past expect to see to-day's dividend payment quickly recovered in the price of the stock. Guessing, of course, is always unprofitable as to Sugar Trust movements, and precedents do not count for much, but there is interest in the record of the stock on its last dividend day three months ago. After selling above 137 the stock closed about 134 on the day preceding its quotation "ex." With the dividend off, it opened down to 129, about 2 points more than the deduction, and on that day sold as low as 126½—within a fraction of where it closed yesterday. After some seesawing the stock proceeded almost steadily downward until it sold under 110.

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In yesterday's market Sugar Trust transactions aggregated nearly 95,000 shares. After selling at 128¼ around the opening, it broke to 125⅝, and closed at 126, showing a net loss of 2½ points. The stock received but scant support, a little scattering buying for the short account being responsible for the one or two feeble rallies.

In the sugar trade during the day the reduction in refined prices by the trust and the sharp decline in the quotations for European beet sugar were the topics of conversation. The latter development was generally attributed to the previous underestimation of the beet sugar crop in Europe, which, according to the latest calculations, will run nearly 250,000 tons larger than last year's.

TRUNK LINE ACTIVITY.

All the Vanderbilt stocks were buoyant yesterday, and that group was the real feature of the market. Early in the day there was a demand for Northwest and Omaha because of the stories regarding recent steps toward the consolidation of the two properties, and at the same time there also sprang up an urgent demand for New York Central. Immediately Wall Street turned its attention to the Vanderbilt group, and thereafter during the day was hunting around for a Vanderbilt stock that had not advanced. New York Central got up to 122, Northwest sold at 143, and Omaha at 91. Nickel Plate shares, Three C's, Lake Shore, and others of the Vanderbilt group were all buoyant. Wall Street gossip hinted that wonderful developments were shortly to take place in the affairs of the Vanderbilt companies, and it was also widely stated that brokers usually used by Vanderbilt interests were aggressive buyers of the stocks, although this latter statement was untrue.

In company with New York Central, Pennsylvania Railroad showed new activity and strength yesterday. It sold up to 121½, and gained a full point net. Strong interests were buyers, and Philadelphia houses also took round lots of the stock. Shrewd observers of the market were last night inclined to believe that if the present upward tendency holds it is probable that the trunk line stocks will be the most conspicuous shares in the market for some days.

LONDON SOLD STOCKS.

London was a factor in this market yesterday, but not a favorable one. The foreign houses sold stocks on a large scale for both London and Berlin account, the sales for arbitrage purposes alone being estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 shares. Many bond houses reported direct orders from abroad to sell recently bought investment securities, notably Northern Pacific 3s.

For some days there has been evident a disposition in European financial circles to take advantage of the strength here and sell out recently purchased securities. This indicates that the heavy foreign buying which was the feature of the market some little time ago was simply speculative, and not of an investment character, as was then believed. It must be admitted that as yet Europe has shown but little disposition to accumulate American stocks and bonds.

INDUSTRIALS AND THE TRADERS

Several of the industrial stocks were taken hold of by professional cliques yesterday, and moved up substantially. In fact those larger operators who are bulls seem to devote their time to the industrial shares. Leather preferred was an illustration of this disposition. It became suddenly active and strong, selling up to 71½ on transactions of about 26,000 shares. The stock gained nearly two points net for the day. It has been understood for some time past that a bull pool headed by one of the larger operators of the Street was preparing to engineer an upward movement in Leather preferred. Bulls on the stock yesterday pointed out that, paying 5 per cent., it should be worth considerably more than 70.

National Lead was another industrial whose strength yesterday was due to the professional contingent.

GLUCOSE STOCKS LISTED.

At the meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon $12,619,300 of the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $24,037,800 of the common stock of the Glucose Sugar Refining Company were admitted to the list. With the application to the Stock Exchange to list the stocks, the company made the following statements as to its affairs and condition:

"The Glucose Sugar Refining Company is a consolidation of the Chicago Sugar Refining Company, the American Glucose Company, the Peoria Grape Sugar Company, the Firmenich Manufacturing Company, the Davenport Syrup Refining Company, and the Rockford Sugar Refining Company.

"The business consists of the manufacture of the various products of Indian corn, amounting to some forty in all, and consists chiefly of starch, sugar, glucose, feeds, &c.

"The company owns and operates one factory each at Chicago, Ill.; Peoria, Ill.; Rockford, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa, and Marshalltown, Iowa, and these factories have a daily capacity at the present time of 97,500 bushels of corn.

"The properties of the company are owned in fee simple, and are entirely free from any indebtedness.

"The company has no bonded indebtedness whatever, or indebtedness of any kind whatsoever, except for current bills.

"The factories purchased by this company commenced operations in the latter part of August, 1897. From that time up to and including June 30, 1898, they have ground 20,616,861 bushels of corn, from which have been produced 542,100,000 pounds of glucose, 98,382,000 pounds of sugar, 120,572,000 pounds of starch, 2,600,000 pounds of dextrine; also 158,788 tons of residue.

"The profits during this period amount to $1,863,157.39, after writing off $598,152.08 for betterment and repairs.

CONDITION JUNE 30, 1898.

Assets.

Plants for which stock was issued	$35,280,203.60
Preferred stock in Treasury	1,380,700.00
Common	1,972,700.00
Cash	1,177,025.44
Amount outstanding	424,534.20
Manufacturing supplies, (goods in process)	879,154.91
Finished goods on hand, (cost prices)	704,237.00
Rolling stock	52,025.00
Payment on account, contracts for supplies and new machinery	65,481.75
Sundry debtors	42,650,88
Unexpired insurance	54,883.18
	$41,533,595.94

Liabilities.

Stock authorized, preferred	$14,000,000
Stock authorized, common	26,000,000
	$40,000,000.00
Freights	96,806.29
Wages	46,738.76
Rebates due customers	58,787.54
Sundry creditors, (monthly bills)	130,493.01
Surplus account	1,200,710.34
	$41,533,595.94

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The Governors at their meeting also listed the following securities:

Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway Company—$7,417,000 5 per cent. first mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1941, Nos. 1 to 7,417 inclusive.

Eastern Railway Company of Minnesota—$5,000,000 first mortgage Northern Division 4 per cent. gold coupon and registered bonds of 1928-1940, viz.: Registered bonds $500,000, Nos. A 1 to A 100 at $5,000 each, coupon bonds $4,500,000, Nos. 1 to 4,500 inclusive for $1,000 each, and registered bonds into which said coupon bonds may be converted.

Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company—$500,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1939, Nos. 2,101 to 2,600 inclusive, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date, $2,600,000, Nos. 1 to 2,600 inclusive.

Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company—$1,133,000 additional 3½ per cent. general mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1987, Nos. 6,001 to 7,133 inclusive, and registered bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each, into which said coupon bonds may be converted to be added to amount now on the list, making amount listed to date $7,133,000, Nos. 1 to 7,133 inclusive. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional 3½ per cent. general mortgage bonds to an amount not exceeding $2,867,000, making an aggregate of this issue listed of $10,000,000, as and when officially notified by the company that said bonds have been issued in exchange for "existing bonds" of the company.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company—$2,500,000 additional first consolidated guaranteed gold 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1937, Series A, Nos. 2,501 to 2,600, 3,251 to 3,500, 3,651 to 4,050, 8,751 to 8,950, 9,101 to 9,400, 11,001 to 11,050, 11,251 to 11,700 for $1,000 each; Nos. 14,601 to 14,700, 14,751 to 15,350, 15,401 to 15,500, for $500 each; Series B, Nos. 17,851 to 17,900, 18,351 to 18,600, 18,651 to 18,700, for $1,000 each, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed of consolidated guaranteed gold 5 per cent. bonds, stamped, 1905-1937, $12,500,000.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company—$1,300,000 additional capital stock to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date, $52,308,600.

IRON TRADE BUOYANCY.

The Iron Age, whose conservatism is universally recognized, becomes enthusiastic over the iron trade outlook. In its review to-day it will say:

"There are indications that the markets are getting excited and the voices of those who are urging caution are being heard. It is certain that, notably in foundry pig iron, buyers have been taught a sharp lesson and are made to realize that their long maintained attitude of skepticism was not warranted by the facts. There have been very large transactions in the West, our Chicago correspondent reporting an aggregate of sales of 100,000 tons, while Cincinnati estimates sales in that district at 50,000 tons. Southern buyers have also placed orders, among them being one pipe works with 12,000 tons. In the East there has been a good movement, one furnace company placing 17,000 tons in one day, but, on the whole, the East, being able better to draw upon local furnaces and upon Virginia, has been less urgent. A number of the large sellers have withdrawn entirely from the market and have turned away a heavy tonnage. Export business has continued, but it remains to be seen whether home requirements will not divert the iron out of the export channels and thus afford relief.

Our statistics show that coke and anthracite iron capacity expanded 6,500 tons during November, but not in spite thereof, stocks fell off 21,000 tons.

"Bessemer pig, now completely dominated by the Valley producers, has been advanced 25 cents a ton for the first quarter of 1899.

"Under moderate sales the steel billet market has advanced to $16 at Pittsburg, and $15.75, which was done at Wheeling, is being withdrawn. Chicago reports sales aggregating 25,000 tons. As yet there are no indications that the great wire interest has entered the market.

"The struggle in the steel rail trade between the East and the West continues. The Lackawanna Company of Scranton, Penn., has captured additional large orders, and have now on their books an aggregate of 100,000 tons from roads west of the Allegheny Mountains for 1899 delivery. The starting of the second rail mill, that of the 'North Mill,' is being considered.

"A part of the famous Coolgardie order has been at last secured, American mills taking 33,000 tons of steel plates for the pipes. It is understood that additional tonnage for the same work may be placed in a few days. Chicago notes sales of about 6,000 tons, and in the East some orders for boats to be built in Atlantic Coast yards have been placed.

"Wire rods have moved up quite sharply, in sympathy with steel. They sold as low as $20 a few weeks since, but are now held at $21.50, mill, Central West. A stronger feeling is developing also in the different branches of the wire trade.

"Export inquiries continue heavy, and some business in pig iron has been put through. The bids for 32,000 tons of rails for Victoria, Australia, are to be opened on the 17th. An inquiry is now in the market for 200,000 tons of rails for Asiatic Russia, delivery to extend over two years."

A LAKE SHORE SENSATION.

The absolute dearth of high-class stocks has been shown in many ways lately. For some time past it has been noticeable that whenever inquiry has sprung up for the higher-priced stocks of an investment character there has been an immediate response in the way of substantial advance in market value. Pullman stock is an illustration of this. It has advanced a dozen points in the past few days on comparatively light transactions. Yesterday, on sales of about 1,100 shares, the old Lake Shore stock advanced 18 points. It was said that New York Central interests were buying the stock, in order to remove the unexchanged shares from the market, some holders having recently threatened a suit to recover moneys spent in improving the property and charged to operating expenses, which, they claim, should have properly stood to the credit of the dividend fund.

CONSOLIDATED GAS'S LOSS.

The explosion of the Consolidated Gas's big tank in East Twentieth Street on Tuesday night was used as a bear argument on Consolidated Gas stock by the traders yesterday morning. Early in the day, however, the company made an official statement that its total loss would not exceed $250,000, and that most of this would fall upon the contractor in charge of the work. Following this announcement Consolidated Gas rallied from 190, and closed with only a fractional net loss for the day.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Closing prices in the London market the best of the day.

Detroit city street railways refused new thirty-year franchises by the Common Council of that city.

Advices from Pittsburg stating that prices in all grades and gangs of black steel and galvanized iron sheets will be advanced from 10 to 12 per cent. within a few days.

Rio Grande Western's net earnings above fixed charges for the six months ending with December estimated at over 4 per cent. on the preferred stock.

Decrease of $104.49 in Western Union's estimated surplus for the quarter ended Dec. 31.

Continued heavy demand for steel rails and orders being turned away by some of the companies.

Expectation of another advance of 25 cents a ton in anthracite coal before Jan. 1.

Declaration of semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Minneapolis and St. Louis first preferred, and 2 per cent. on the second preferred stock.

Decision by the Governors to close the Stock Exchange on the Saturdays preceding and the Mondays succeeding Christmas and New Year's days, both of these holidays falling this season on Sunday.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in December showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$8,271	Federal Steel pf.	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer	1,780	Ft. W. & D. C.	1
Georgia & Alabama	32	General Electric	1
Pittsburg & Western	4,122	Great Northern pf.	1
Total increase 4 roads	$14,205	Int. Paper pf.	2
Increase previously reported	517,640	Iowa Central	1
Total increase 38 roads	$531,845	Iowa Central pf.	1
Decrease:		Lake Erie & West	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$25,115	Lake Erie & West. pf.	1
Decrease previously reported	64,418	Lake Shore	1
Total decrease 9 roads	$89,533	Louisville & Nashville	1
Net decrease	$442,312	Manhattan Consol.	1
		Metropolitan Trac.	1
		Michigan Central	1
		Minn. & St. Louis	1
		Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
		Missouri Pacific	2
		National Biscuit	1
		National Lead Co.	1
		National Linseed Oil	1
		National Starch	1
		New Jersey Central	1
		New York Air Brake	1
		New York Central	2
		N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
		N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
		N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
		N. Y., Ont. & West.	1
		Norfolk & Western	1
		Norfolk & West. pf.	1
		North American	1
		Northern Pacific	2
		Northern Pacific pf.	2
		Ontario & Western	1
		Oregon R. & Nav.	1
		Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	1
		Pacific Coast	1
		Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1
		Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
		Pacific Mail	1
		Pennsylvania R. R.	1
		People's Gas Chicago	1
		Pressed Steel Car	1
		Pullman Palace Car	2
		Reading 1st pf.	2
		Reading 2d pf.	2
		Rio Grande West. pf.	2
		Rock Island & Pacific	1
		St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
		St. L. & San Fran.	1
		St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
		St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
		St. Louis Southw.	1
		St. Louis Southw. pf.	1
		St. Paul & Duluth	1
		St. Paul & Duluth pf.	1
		St. Paul & Omaha	1
		St. Paul & Omaha pf.	1
		Southern Pacific	1
		Southern Railway	1
		Southern Railway pf.	1
		Standard Distilling pf.	1
		Standard R. R.	1
		Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
		Texas Pacific	1
		Texas Pacific Land Tr.	1
		Third Avenue	1
		Twin City R. T.	1
		Union Pacific	1
		Union Pacific pf.	1
		U. P., D. & G. 2d ln. pd.	1
		United States Express	1
		United States Leather	1
		U. S. Leather pf.	1
		United States Rubber	1
		U. S. Rubber pf.	1
		Wabash	1
		Wabash pf.	1
		Western Union Tel.	1
		W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	1
		W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.	1
Sales	818,306		

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	234
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 1s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	106	73½
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	190
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92¼	92⅝
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95½	96
Brooklyn Ferry	40	40½
Union Ferry	42	43
Union Ferry bonds	103½	

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds, ex int	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¾	32
Amsterdam pf.	68	68¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	16½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp Co 4s		C, R I & P gen 4s		Reading Co gen 4s	
24,000	103	3,000	106¾	10,000	86¼
Am Cot Oil Co 8s		5,000	106⅝	37,000	86½
7,000	106	Chic Term Tran 4s		9,000	86¾
Am Tob Co scrip		5,000	95	24,000	86⅝
1,000	93	C, Ind, St L & C 4s		140,000	86⅞
Am Arbor 1st 4s		4,000	101½	1,000	86¾
10,000	89	Col Midland 1st 4s		1,000	87
3,000	88¼	40,000	75¼	195,000	86⅝
Atch, Top & San F		5,000	75¼	10,000	86⅞
adjustmt 4s		Col Midland 2-4s		21,000	86¾
65,000	78¼	5,000	68	6,000	86⅞
5,000	78¼	Colorado South 4s,		1,000	88¾
3,000	78¼	when issued		21,000	86⅞
3,000	78¼	1,000	86¾	19,000	86⅞
10,000	78¼	23,000	86¼	10,000	86¾
1,000	78½	10,000	86¾	10,000	86⅝
25,000	78¾	5,000	86⅝	Rio Grande Wn 1st	
10,000	78¼	Col, H V & Tol 5s,		6,000	92
21,000	78¼	J P M & Co,		Rome, W & O con	
40,000	78¼	ctfs, $35 pd		1,000	130½
30,000	78¾	10,000	79¾	St L & I M 2d	
5,000	78¾	10,000	79⅞	5,000	106¼
14,000	78¾	15,000	79⅞	St L & San Fran 4s	
5,000	78¾	10,000	80	2,000	85⅝
11,000	78¾	2,000	79¾	5,000	85¼
30,000	78¾	67,000	80¾	10,000	86
10,000	78¾	3,000	81	1,000	85¼
25,000	78¾	2,000	81¼	St L & S F G M 5s	
10,000	78¾	1,000	82¼	6,000	108⅝
50,000	78¾	2,000	82¼	1,000	109
15,000	78¾	13,000	82	2,000	108¾
10,000	78¾	5,000	82¼	5,000s20F	108½
25,000	78¾	15,000	82½	St L & S F G M 6s	
74,000	78¾	12,000	90¼	20,000	124¼
7,000	78¾	2,000	90⅜	St L Southw 1st	
6,000	78	17,000	82⅞	2,000	85
6,000	78¼	10,000	83	25,000	84⅜
14,000	78¼	10,000	82¼	2,000	84⅞
8,000	78¼	18,000	86¼	1,000	84¾
		20,000	86¼	2,000	84¾
C, H V & T G M 6s		24,000	86½	2,000	84¾
5,000	50	11,000	84¼	2,000	84¼
80,000s30F	49¼	9,000	90½	St L Southw 2d in	
20,000s20F	50	Mo, K & T 2d		7,000	40
Col & Ninth Av 1st		2,000	67	10,000	40¼
5,000	123½	1,000	67¼	5,000	40½
Consumers' Gas Co		6,000	67½	10,000	40¾
of Chic 1st 5s		10,000	67¾	35,000	40¾
1,000	105¾	10,000	67¾	6,000	40½
Cons Ry 1st con 5s		58,000	67¾	10,000	40½
3,000	99¾	5,000	67½	15,000	40¼
Austin & N W 1st		14,000	67	San An & A P 4s	
10,000	100¾	4,000	66¾	10,000	76⅝
Belt Belt 1st gtd		10,000	66¾	14,000	76¼
13,000	90½	1,000	67	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
Belt & Ohio 3½s		4,000	66¾	2,000	97½
when issued		67	So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
100,000	97	2,000	66¾	7,000	101⅝
20,000	97⅛	10,000	66¾	1,000	101½
5,000	97	43,000	66¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
4,000	97⅛	10,000	66⅞	5,000	111¼
4,000	97¼	15,000	67	7,000	111½
80,000	97⅜	10,000	66½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	97⅝	Mo, K & T of T 5s		15,000	105
10,000	97	5,000	86	20,000s20F	104¾
21,000	97¼	3,000	86¼	52,000	105
30,000	97¼	10,000	86¼	Standard R & T 6s	
Belt & Ohio 4s,		Missouri Pac con		10,000	80
when issued		10,000	109¼	Standard R & T inc	
196,000	97¼	8,000	109¾	2,000	20
10,000	97⅜	5,000	109⅞	5,000	19¾
100,000	97½	29,000	110¼	6,000	20
10,000	97⅝	40,000	110¼	3,000	20¼
50,000	97¾	1,000	110⅜	12,000	20⅜
20,000	97⅞	10,000	110¾	5,000	20⅝
80,000	98	Mo Pac trust 5s		3,000	20⅝
10,000	98¼	15,000	92¼	1,000	21
20,000	98	Mo Pac 1st col 5s		Tenn C, I & R,	
Belt Ind Southw		11,000	90	Bir, Div. 1st	
1st inc, Ser B		12,000	89¾	2,000	100½
2,000	104	1,000	89½	Texas & N O 1st	
Brooklyn City 1st		Mob & Ohio gen 4s		2,000	116
2,000	117¾	10,000	83	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Bklyn Gas Co &		500	84	4,000	106½
Sub con gtd 5s		N Y C & H, Lake		20,000	109
10,000	105½	Sh col 3½s		Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Can South 2d		1,000	97¾	2,000	48
5,000	111¼	20,000	97½	10,000	48¼
Cent Branch U P 1st		2,000	97¾	12,000	48
10,000	89½	Registered		5,000	48½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		20,000	96¼	85,000	48
5,000	93¼	Mich Cent col 3½s		20,000	48¼
1,000	93¾	27,000	96¾	30,000	48¾
16,000	93¾	N Y, Chic & St L 4s		30,000	48½
25,000	93	4,000	106½	10,000	48¾
87,000	93½	1,000	106¾	20,000	48¼
26,000	93	N Y, O & W ref 4s		30,000	48
1,000	93½	7,000	104⅞	10,000	48¼
6,000	93	10,000	104⅝	5,000	48½
7,000	92⅞	9,000	86½	10,000	48
4,000	92¾	23,000	86¼	10,000	48½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		18,000	86¼	10,000	48⅝
10,000	41	20,000	86¼	5,000	48¼
12,000	40¾	24,000	86½	15,000	48⅜
14,000	41	N Y, Sus & W, G M		Union Elev 1st 6s	
Cent of N J gen 5s		2,000	95	Trust Co Certfs	
10,000	114¼	Norf & W Ry con 4s		12,000	94½
10,000s20F	114¾	3,000	89⅞	Union Pacific 4s	
85,000	114¾	3,000	89¾	20,000	102⅜
10,000	114¾	4,000s20F	89½	1,000	102⅝
6,000s20F	114¾	13,000	89⅝	1,000	102¾
11,000s20F	114½	7,500	89¾	1,000	102⅝
Cent of N J 1st con		N P gen lien 3s		760,000	102⅝
1939		21,000	69¼	10,000	102⅞
2,000	102¼	20,000	69¾	60,000	103
Ches & O gen 4½s		N P Ry pr in 4s		U P, D & G 1st	
40,000	90¾	16,000	101⅝	Trust Co Certfs	
6,000	91	Omaha & St L 1st		5,000	87½
6,000	90¾	30,000	80⅛	10,000	87½
6,000	91	Ore R & Nav 4s		Virginia Mid g m	
2,000	90¾	2,000	96¼	14,000	110½
2,000	90¾	Oregon Short Line		Wabash 1st 5s	
17,000	91	Inc A 5s		9,000	113½
Ches & O con 5s		1,000s20F	84	Wabash 2d 5s	
1,000	117½	10,000	84	2,000	94¼
Ches & O, R & A		Ore Sh Line inc B		23,000	94½
Div 1st con 4s		& col trust		Wabash deb, Ser B	
25,000	106½	15,000s20F	64	30,000	94½
40,000	106¾	5,000s20F	63¾	5,000	35¼
6,000	106¾	80,000	64	5,000	35¾
44,000	107	Pac Coast 1st 5s		5,000	35¾
Chic, B & Qy, Neb		10,000	104½	50,000	35¼
Ext 4s		Peo & Eastern 1st		35,000	35¾
4,000	104¼	1,000	84¾	28,000	35¾
102,000	104	5,000	84½	4,000	35¼
Chic, Ind & Louis		2,000	85	W N Y & Penn gen	
refunding 6s		20,000	84½	3-4s	
1,000	105¾	Pitts & Westn 1st		11,000	53½
4,000	106	24,000	98¼	W N Y & Penn inc	
C, M & St P, Chic		2,000	98¼	8,000	14¼
& Sup Div		27,000	99	8,000	14¾
3,000s20F	115¼	St L & I M gen 5s		Wisconsin Con Co,	
Chic & N W gen		5,000	103⅜	Trust Co Certfs	
3½s		St L & I M 1st Ext		13,000	63
20,000	102¼	4½s			
5,000	102⅝	1,000	108½		
C & N W S F 5s		2,000	71		
2,000	109¾				
Total sales				$5,907,600	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
48,750	Am. Sugar Ref	127⅝	128¼	125¾	126½
1,020	Am. Tobacco	140¾	140¾	139	140¼
150	Am. Spirits	13½	13½	12¾	12¾
1,120	At., T. & S. F.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19
9,850	A., T. & S. F. pf.	51⅝	52¾	51⅝	51⅝
910	Brook. R. T.	72⅝	73	72½	72⅝
300	Bay State Gas.	5¾	6⅛	5¾	5¾
8,510	C., Mil. & St. P.	116⅞	116⅞	116	116⅜
7,410	Chi., B. & Q.	122¾	123¼	121¾	121½
1,890	Chi., R. I. & P.	110¼	110½	109¾	109⅞
190	Chi., St. P. & O.	89½	90¼	89¼	90¼
10	Cent. of N. J.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
200	Central Pacific	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
190	Chi. & Northw.	140	142⅝	140	142⅝
100	Den. & R. G. pf.	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜
50	Del. & Hudson	106½	107	106½	106½
10	Erie	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,100	Federal Steel	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼
1,570	Fed. Steel pf.	79¼	79⅝	78⅝	79⅛
200	Gen. Electric	92	93¾	92	93
5,380	Louis. & Nash.	64½	64¾	64¼	64½
3,260	Manhattan	90¼	90¾	89¾	89¾
22,750	Mo. Pacific	42¾	43⅝	42⅜	43¼
510	N. Y., Ont. & W.	37⅜	37⅜	37¼	37¼
30	N. Y. Central	121	121¼	121	121¼
6,370	Nor. Pacific	41⅞	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝
100	Nor. Pac. pf.	77	77½	76½	76¾
130	Pacific Mail	43	43¼	43	43¼
250	Peo. Gas, Chi.	109½	110⅛	109	109⅝
1,740	Reading	18⅞	20¼	18⅝	19¾
2,400	Reading 1st pf.	47¾	48¾	47¾	47¾
640	Southern Ry	11¾	12	11¾	12⅜
100	Southern Ry pf.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
1,400	Tenn. C. & I.	33⅞	34⅜	33¾	34⅛
210	Union Pacific	38	38¾	38	38¾
1,310	Union Pac. pf.	71⅜	71¾	70⅝	70⅝
50	U. S. Rubber	44⅞	46¾	44⅞	46¾
650	U. S. Leather pf.	68¾	71¾	68⅝	71
100	Wabash pf	23¾	23⅝	23¾	23¾
580	West. Union	95¼	95½	94¾	95⅛
132,820					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$35,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78½
225,000	At. & Ohio 4s	91	96¾	90¾	96¾
30,000	M., K. & T. 2d	87	87¼	87	87¼
11,000	U.P., D. & G.	88	88	88	88
$101,000					

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—At the Clearing House to-day balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent. and New York funds sold at 15@16 2-3c per $1,000 discount. The exchanges were $23,141,199, against $18,566,280 a year ago to-day. The balances were $2,078,221.

The stock market was quieter on profit-taking sales. A large volume of dealings was seen in Atchison, Federal Steel, and Sugar. Butte rose to 69½, a new high record, thence falling to 66, with a rally to 68, and closing at 66¾. Union rose from 10 to 11¼, with some 7,000 shares traded in during the morning and with recession to 10½ in the afternoon. Centennial gained from 25⅞ to 26½. Dominion Coal yielded 5¾ to 33⅝, but rallied to 33¾. Pioneer was active, reaching 6. Mexican Central first incomes were up 2, at 18.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	247½	248	Ch. J. & S.		
Bost. & Low.	226	..	N. pf.	121¼	123½
Bost. & Me.	167	..	Fitchburg pf.	106¾	107
Bos. & Prov.	283	..	Old Colony	198	..
Ch. J. & S.Y.	132	133	West End	..	90

Mining Companies.					
Allouez	8¼	8⅝	Napa, (quick-silver)	7¾	..
Arnold	14⅜	14¾	Osceola	70½	71
Atlantic	31½	..	Pioneer, (gd.)	5¾	6
Bost. & C.	37½	40	Quincy	135	137
Bost. & Mon.	235	237	Santa Ysabel	6¾	7
Butte & Bos.	66	66¼	Tamarack	170	171
Cal. & Hec.	615	620	Tecumseh	4¾	5¼
Centennial	26	26¼	Wolverine	32	32½
Franklin	18	18½			
Gold Coin M.	40	.60			

Miscellaneous.					
Am. B. Tel.	276	277	Mexican Tel.	1¼	..
Domin. Coal	33¼	34	New E. Tel.	136	137
Dom. C. pf.	117	118	Pull. P. Car.	151	..
Ed. Elec. Il.	196	..	U. S. Oil	27½	27⅝
Erie Tel.	76	76½	U. S. Rubber.	46	46½
Gen. Elec.	92	93½	West. Elec.	39½	40
Gen. El. pf.	158	..	West. El. pf.	61¼	61½
Lam. C. S.	23	23¾			

Unlisted Securities.					
Merced G. M.	5¼	6	Old D. C. M.	33⅛	33½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

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On the Stock Exchange 800 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Mining Exchange 16,000 shares of Sentinel sold at .001¾@.001¾.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Adams sold at .09, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.05, 1,500 Mount Rosa at .18, 500 Phoenix at .09, 500 Pharmacist at .05, 100 Plymouth at .12, 200 Standard at 1.90, and 400 Yellow Jacket at .20.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.82	Iron Silver	.70
Alta	.07	Kings & Pem. I.	.12
Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.09
Best & Belcher	.33	Leadville	.07
Breece	.90	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.14	Mexican	.25
Caledonia	.15	Morning Star Con.	.10
Challar	.17	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix, gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Plymouth Con.	.07
Deadwood	.13	Savage	.12
El Cristo	.40	Sierra Nevada	.85
Father De Smet	.16	Standard Con.	1.75
Gould & Curry	.25	Union Con.	.15
Hale & Norcross	.90	Utah	.10
Horn Silver	.05	Yellow Jacket	.12

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ontario	5.50
Adams Con.	.05	Ophir	.50
Belcher	.15	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.30	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Breece	.80	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.14	Quicksilver	1.25
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Challar	.21	Savage	.15
Crown Point	.15	Sierra Nevada	.80
Chrysolite	.14	Standard	1.85
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Small Hopes	1.15
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Con.	.15
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.10
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.08	Yellow Jacket	.12
Deadwood Terra	.10	Argentum Juanita	.32
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.05
Gould & Curry	.21	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	1.45	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.05
Homestake	50.00	Golden Fleece	.27
Horn Silver	1.15	Isabella	.25
Iron Silver	.74	Mollie Gibson	.23
Julia	.01	Mount Rosa	.17
Kingston & Pem	.15	Pharmacist	.03
La Crosse	.12	Portland	1.95
Leadville Con.	.09	Specimen	.03
Little Chief	.20	Union	.17
Mexican	.20	Work	.10
Moulton	.20		

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00⅝	Garfield Con.	.12½
Rocky Mountain	.01⅜	Isabella	.26½
Waldorf	.01¼	Jefferson	.04½
Yukon	.10½	Justine	.01¼
Cannon Ball	.01	M. Gibson	.21
Copper Rock	.00¼	Old Gold	.003⅝
Elkton	.69	Sentinel	.001½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Match continued upward to-day till 149 was reached, after which there was a decline to 147, which was ⅜ points below the opening price. Biscuit common improved from 47 to 48¼, after which it declined, closing at 48⅛. The preferred ranged from 103 to 103¾, closing at 103½. Tin Plate common fluctuated between 34 at the opening and 33, closing at 33⅞. The preferred opened and closed at 93½, touching 94 on the way. West Chicago kept at 96 and North Chicago at 225, little doing in either.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	31½
C. & C., C. & D. Co.	63
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	146
National Biscuit Co. common	47⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf.	103
Am. Steel & Wire com.	32¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	91
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	3½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	22
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	5
Mil & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	40
N. Chi. St. Ry.	220
W. Chi. St. Ry.	95¾
South Side El. Ry.	75
Lake St. El. Ry.	14
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	122
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec 14.—Pennsylvania Railroad stock sold to-day at 61 for twenty-five shares. This is the highest price in many years. There was heavy trading in the Readings, and the common reached 10. Union Traction first sold at 32½, but at that price numerous realizing orders were met and the price fell back a point or so. Despite a continuance of the conflicting rumors which had been heard for some days, Pennsylvania Manufacturing moved up a point. Schuylkill River East Side 5s again sold at 111½. The Choctaws were steady. Sales of western New York and Pennsylvania were made at 2⅞ and 3. United Gas was weak and the Electric Storage Battery issues also receded slightly, but Welsbach Light advanced from 38½ to 39½, ex-dividend, the latter price equivalent to 40, dividend on. Insiders have sold heavily of their speculative holdings of Metropolitan and are now waiting to buy back at a lower level.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Val., N. P. com., t. c.	22⅝	22⅞	Penn. Mfg., 5s paid	22½	22¼
Pennsylvania	61⅝	61⅞	Elec. & Peo-		
Rdg. t. c.	9¾	9 15-16	ple's, 4s	96½	96¼
Rdg. 1st pf.	23⅞	24	Equi. G. L.		
St. Paul	116½	116⅞	5s	109	109½
W. N. Y. & P.	3	3¼	Phila. Elec.	100¼	101
Am. Ry.	192	193	Salto. Cons.	33⅜	33½
Phila. Trac.	94½	94¼	Union Trac.	31⅜	31½
Welsb. Light	39½	40	Elec. Stge.	54⅛	54¼
N. J. Trac.	56	57	E. Stge. pf.	64¼	65
Marsden	5⅜	6	U. Gas Imp.	126	126½
Choctaw	26⅜	27	Cons. T., P.	21¼	21½
Choctaw pf.	42¾	42⅞	Cons. T., P.		
Rdg. gen. 4s.	86¼	86⅜	pf.	56½	56⅞

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday, by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

7 shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each, 410½.

7 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each, 325.

85 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 94.

53 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each, 155½.

29 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 190½.

48 shares Manhattan Company Bank, $50 each, 232½.

$4,000 Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due June, 1990. Coupons June and December. 90½.

$3,000 Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, registered, due 1905, coupons January and July. 163.

$3,000 Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company (Port Huron Division) first mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due 1939. Coupons April and October. 106.

$3,000 Utah Northern Railway first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1908. Coupons January and July. 123½.

$1,000 United States 4 per cent. coupon bond of 1907. Coupons January, April, July, and October. 112½.

50 shares Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, $100 each, 95¾.

60 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each, 47½.

66 shares Pullman Palace Car Company, $100 each, 149¾.

400 shares Deadwood Terra Mining Company, $25 each, 75 cents per share.

100 shares Homestake Mining Company, $100 each, 58.

30 shares Ontario Silver Mining Company, $100 each, 6½.

50 shares Greenwich Insurance Company, $25 each, 165.

25 shares Joseph Ladue Gold Mining and Developing Company preferred, $10 each, $6.50 per share.

580 shares Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company (Central Trust Company certificates.) Assessment $10 per share full paid, and $43.75 scrip. 28¼.

$11,567 Union Elevated Railroad second mortgage income bonds, (Central Trust Company certificates.) Assessment 10 per cent. full paid. 48¾.

$500 New York and Rockaway Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bond, due 1901. Coupons April and October. (Interest guaranteed by Long Island Railroad Company.) 95¾.

10 shares Trow Directory, Printing, and Bookbinding Company, $100 each, 48½.

$5,000 Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad second mortgage income bonds. 98½.

1 share Evening Post Publishing Company, 4,300.

250 shares Depew Improvement Company, $100 each, 25.

100 shares Steel Tired Wheel Company common, $100 each, 21.

20 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, 50¾.

$2,500 South Brooklyn Dock and Warehouse Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, May, 1891, coupons on. (Trust Company certificate of deposit.) 40½.

7 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each, 856½.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 151½.

30 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 620 to 526.

20 shares New York Produce Exchange Bank, $100 each, 119.

$4,000 St. Louis, Chicago and St. Paul Railroad Company second mortgage 6 per cent. non-cumulative income bonds, due 1927. 4.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LEOPOLD ADLER.—A deficiency judgment was entered yesterday against Leopold Adler for $4,899 in favor of Alice Richard.

JOHN AND DAVID DUNN.—Deficiency judgments were entered yesterday against John and David Dunn for $7,149 in favor of John S. Wilson.

JOSEPH KORANSKY.—Schedules of Joseph Koransky, manufacturer of clothing at 231 Mercer Street, show liabilities of $7,996, nominal assets of $6,248, and actual assets of $856.

SCRANTON PHOTO SUPPLY COMPANY.—Schedules of the Scranton Photo Supply Company of 65 Fifth Avenue show liabilities of $2,890, nominal assets of $2,108, and actual assets of $1,300.

FERNANDO BALTES.—Another judgment for $4,078 was entered yesterday against Fernando Baltes, formerly President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, in favor of the Bank of Huntington, N. Y., as indorser on a note of the Tacoma and Columbia River Railway Company.

JACOBSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Gustave S. Jacobson has been appointed permanent receiver of the Jacobson Manufacturing Company of 1,648 Broadway by Judge Cohen of the Supreme Court. He was appointed temporary receiver in May last. The company manufactured decorative moldings.

LOUIS B. CANEY.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Louis B. Caney, dressmaker, at 41 West Forty-second Street, for $440 in favor of Benjamin Aitman, and a judgment has been obtained against him by Roche & Dieu for $1,348. Mr. Caney has been in business in Forty-second Street for twelve years.

Out of Town.

THE GREAT WHITE SPIRIT COMPANY.—Application has been made to Chancellor McGill at Trenton, N. J., by the American Surety Company of New York and the Atlas National Bank of Boston for the appointment of a receiver for the Great White Spirit Company, an organization established under the laws of New Jersey. The application declares that the company is insolvent with liabilities of $974,929.42 and assets of $306,683.75. The American Surety Company's claim is $141,400, and the claim of the Atlas National Bank $75,550. The claim is made that the company has done no business since 1895 except to rent out a wharf in Boston at a rent of $25,000. It is charged that Richard C. Sibley, the President of the company, and his co-Directors are receiving this rent and appropriating it to their own use. It is further declared that Sibley is financially irresponsible. The Chancellor has made an order for the company and Sibley to show cause on Dec. 19 why a receiver should not be appointed.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Adolph Friedman, dealer in dry goods and fire sales at 8 East Fourteenth Street and 1 and 3 East Thirteenth Street, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch for the following creditors: Field, Chapman & Fenner, $4,526; F. Vietor & Achells, $4,537; and Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $1,783. They allege that he has committed acts of bankruptcy by permitting his property to be taken under two attachments and four writs of replevin by certain creditors, thus giving them a preference. The Sheriff has been in his stores for a week under attachments and replevins, but business went on as usual. The trade estimates his liabilities at over $50,000.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Jacob Schwartz, cloak manufacturer, of 132 Greene Street, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for the following creditors: C. A. Auffwordt & Co., $488; Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, $595, and Greeley, Cushman & Record, $1,751. It was alleged that he had transferred a portion of his property to certain creditors whose names are unknown; that his liabilities, as claimed by him, are $21,500, and his assets in merchandise, $1,000, and accounts, $1,000, leaving a deficiency of $19,500 unaccounted for, and the creditors believe that the deficiency has been created by the removal, disposal, and secretion of his property.

Edward Burt of 355 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,934 and no assets. His business was not stated. He was formerly a salesman.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Leopold—A. Richard $4,899
BALTES, Fernando—Bank of Huntington. 4,078
BEHNING, Albert—J. Leonard and others. 1,128
BUSHMANN, Amalie—W. V. Gordon 185
BLAUTH, Kirby S.—W. E. Uptegrove and another 320
BISHOP, Frank C.—G. Barrie 301
BEECHER, Henry B., and Vincent R. Schenck—Chatham National Bank of New York 27,985
CANEY, Louis B.—B. Aitman 440
COLT, Dicott C.—H. V. Keep Shirt Company 51
CRAUB, George R.—Armour Packing Company 714
DEFENDORF, Wilson L.—Gregory & Sherman 189
DAWIDOFF, Etel—B. Printzman 1,217
DENTO, Samuel—J. Freedman 144
DEMAREST, Orlando and Lelia—M. Wolff and another 76
DUDGEON, Frank P.—Remington Arms Company 142
DURLESSIS, Louis—J. H. Whitenach 81
DUNN, John and David—John S. Wilson .. 7,148
DOUGHERTY, James—E. P. Hatch 79
ECKHARDT, Martin—W. E. Uptegrove and another 320
EDLER, William—Armour Packing Company 160
FENKENHERG, Ferdinand W.—A. Picker and others 111
FITZPATRICK, Patrick—A. Picker and others 102
FOLEY, James J.—A. Picker and others .. 206
FREUDENTHAL, Jennie—J. Miller 34
FEUCHSEL, Albert—Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing Company 117
FEENEY, Michael B.—J. J. Ryan 908
G. R. JOHNSTON COMPANY—The Brown Saddle Company 207
GENTILE, Rafaelo—W. E. D. Stokes 934
GILBERT, Frank W.—O. Volkening 247
GILBERT, Frank W.—W. H. Busey 1,026
GALE, Frank K.—E. L. Hyman 85
GLYNN, Mary K.—J. Wilde and another. 94
HUMPHREY, Gustavus A.—M. Gall

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Fifth Avenue Corner Sold—Improvement of a Block Front on the Upper East Side.

John N. Golding has sold for the estate of A. J. White the four-and-a-half story dwelling, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, 27.6 by 100. The buyer is Grant Schley of the firm of Moore & Schley.

There is a tendency in certain quarters to make Andrew Carnegie's recent purchase on upper Fifth Avenue the basis for an inflation of values in that section. The price, $750,000, announced yesterday in connection with the sale of the northeast corner of Ninety-second Street and Fifth Avenue, and the accompanying deductions about a 40 to 60 per cent. increase in values, caused considerable talk among operators who have had this property offered to them, and among brokers who have had it on their books within a week at figures little, if any, above $200,000. It was, however, asserted by a person in a position to know, that the property was really sold for $185,000.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Gunn & Grant, to an investor, the six-story apartment house 252 West Ninety-first Street, 42 by 100.8, adjoining a similar building on the Boulevard corner recently sold.

Morris Mandelstein has bought the entire block front on the north side of One Hundredth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues, 405 by half the block. Architect Thomas Graham is now preparing plans for seventeen flats to be erected on the plot, four on Lexington Avenue, one on Park Avenue, and twelve on the street. The four on Lexington Avenue will have stores. The cost of the improvement is estimated at $300,000.

It is reported that Fay & Stacom have sold the five new tenements at the southeast corner of Jefferson and Monroe Streets, 103.2 by 114.6 and irregular.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for J. H. and Louis Suydam to Dr. Elliott Gorton, for about $60,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 25 West Thirty-second Street, 23.9 by 98.9.

Myer Hellman has sold four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, completing the sale of a plot recently bought from Mrs. Harriet V. S. V. Thorne.

L. Schonberger has sold for a Mrs. Mehlich to S. Fautel for $32,000 the southwest corner of Avenue A and Seventy-seventh Street.

Cusack & Rinaldo have sold to S. and M. Vollman the two five-story double tenements 62 and 64 Mangin Street, each 25 by 100, completing the sale of five houses erected by the sellers last Summer.

John Yule has sold two flats on the north side of One Hundred and Third Street, 75 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, each 25 by 100.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for a client the five-story tenement 51 Jackson Street, 25 by 75.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday George R. Read sold at executor's sale to John A. Serrell for $5,200 the four-story building 72 Murray Street, 25 by 75, Columbia College leasehold; also, in foreclosure, to J. E. Schmittlutz for $3,000 the two-story frame dwelling, 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

John N. Golding sold, in foreclosure, to Mooney & Shipman, representing interested parties, for $45,800, a one-sixth interest in the following parcels: The seven-story apartment house known as the Rockingham, southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, 131.9 by 90.2 by 120.2 by 122.9; also, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 400 Fifth Avenue, 27.7 by 120; also, the four-story tenements, 501 Sixth Avenue and 100 and 111 West Thirtieth Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 20 by 114 and irregular.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold in foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees, for $100,000, the five-story brick building, with stores, 40 West Street, extending through to 60 Washington Street, 42.8 by 183.1 by 42.8 by 182.9.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold in partition to Peter B. Olney for $12,600 the five-story brick building 36 Front Street, 28.6 by 67 by 28.8 by 67; also, in partition, to Elias Sobel for $32,100 the three-story brick tenement 189 East Houston Street, 24.10 by 50, together with the two and three story brick tenements 77 and 79 First Street on a lot 36 by 50; also, in partition, to A. Jacobs for $14,450 the three-story brick tenements 81 and 83 First Street, 38 by 50 and irregular.

Samuel Goldsticker sold in foreclosure to James R. Hay for $18,850 and $18,500, respectively, the two four-story brick dwellings 257 and 259 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 18 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to James R. Hay for $19,350 the four-story brick dwelling 251 West Ninety-eighth Street, 18 by 100.11.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Margaretta Pierrepont, for $92,250 the five-story stone-front dwelling 59 Fifth Avenue, 28.3 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George B. Ashley, for $99,000, the three four-story stone-front flats 257 to 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street on a plot 108 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, James Wood, for $20,000 the four-story stone-front dwelling 714 St. Nicholas Avenue, 21 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Howard B. Sandford, referee, 326 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 300 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, leasehold, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,065.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George Flint Warren, referee, 18 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 263 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 100.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $22,388.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 403, 405, and 407 East Twenty-third Street, 81.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 25 by 98.8, three and one half story stone and frame buildings, coal yard, all title of John Dwyer on Sept. 16, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 5 and 7 Hester Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 88.3, Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $48,000.

Second Avenue, southeast corner of Ninety-second Street, four five-story brick flats, with stores, various dimensions, Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; Martin Johnson of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, architect; cost, $101,000.

No. 43 Spring Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25.3 by 97 and 102.6, Michael Lapp of 141 East Forty-seventh Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $22,000.

Eighth Street, north side, 78.6 feet east of Second Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 16 by 72; S. M. De Pasquale, owner; W. E. Pringle, architect; cost, $800.

Cauldwell Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 75; Joseph J. Cocker of 673 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, owner and architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 20 feet east of Cauldwell Avenue, for seven three-story frame tenements, 18.7 by 62; Joseph J. Cocker, owner and architect; cost, $26,600.

Ryer Avenue, north side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, for a one-story and attic frame stable, 22 by 14; William F. Cunningham of 312 East Eighty-fourth Street, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $500.

St. John's Avenue, east side, 92.5 feet south of Dawson Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 16.4 by 56; John Shea of 2,792 Third Avenue, owner; Paul C. Hunter, architect; cost, $5,500.

Alterations.

No. 301 West Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick hotel; Levy Brothers of 605 Eighth Avenue, owners; Kalfa & Wiedenfeld of 99 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 548 West Twenty-eighth Street, to a two-story brick stable; Marietta Ludington of 44 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; James E. Mitchell, builder; cost, $1,125.

Nos. 30 and 32 West Thirteenth Street, to a six-story brick factory; New York Improved Real Estate Company of 44 Broadway, owner, J. B. & J. M. Cornell, architects; cost, $200.

Creston Avenue, west side, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, to a two-story frame stable; Mary E. Bixby of 2,411 Creston Avenue, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $1,000.

ELECTRIC COMPANY BUYS REALTY.

Twelve Lots of Water Front Near Its New Power House Acquired.

Yesterday's conveyances disclosed the fact that the recently incorporated New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company are the buyers of the plot of twelve lots lying along the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, between First Avenue and the East River, the sale of which by Peter F. Kane has already been mentioned in these columns.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which is practically identical with the new Light, Heat and Power Company, is now completing its new power house at Ninety-sixth Street and the East River. The Ninety-seventh Street lots are now occupied by Holmes & Philbrick, dealers in masons' supplies, under a lease with a considerable period yet to run. A slip extends in from the river clear to the First Avenue line, affording almost 400 feet of water front.

According to the deed the new company pays $100,000 for the property.

Real Estate Exchange Officers.

The recently elected Board of Directors of the Real Estate Exchange met yesterday to choose officers for the coming year. The election was a re-election, except that Moses Ottinger will take the place of Samuel McMillan as Second Vice President. The other officers are: President—Richard V. Harnett; First Vice President—John F. Doyle; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft; Secretary—Solomon De Wallt earss. No changes were made in any of the standing committees of the Exchange.

Foreclosure Suit by Bank for Savings.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday against the property on the north side of Bleecker Street, 150 feet east of Broadway, 83 feet 6 inches by 100 feet, which was the former site of the Bank for Savings, and on which the United Loan and Investment Company has recently completed a twelve-story business building. The bank has now begun foreclosure proceedings against the property.

Grand Hotel Mortgaged.

The Manhattan Lighting Company has given a mortgage to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company covering the Grand Hotel property, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-first Street, as well as all its franchises. The mortgage is for $250,000 for twenty years, and is given to secure bonds.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

AVENUE B, n w corner of 7th St, 28x64.2 x28x64.3; James J. Hanigan to Abram Lassord..... Gift

FRANKLIN AV, e s, extends from Jefferson to 170th St, runs n 188.6 x n e 194.11 x s 110.8x w 50x s 100 ft to Jefferson St x w 142; The Church of St. Augustine to Isaac Boehme and another..... 28,000

LABONTAINE AV, e s, 37.9 ft s of Quarry Road, 19.11x35; Jacob P. Solomon, referee, to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, re-recorded.. 2,000

LENOX AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x75; Edward L. Patterson to William H. Hussey..... 500

PIKE ST, 68, 25.5x62.4x25.6x61.6; Abraham Silverson to Max S. A. Wilson..... 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 91.5 ft n of 79th St, 115.9 ft to 80th St x 33.9 x irregular; Frederick Applegate and wife to the Riverside Building Company, (corrects error in issue of Dec. 14, 1898)..... 350,000

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 25.1 ft n of Gouverneur Place. 25x90.10x24.8x95.2; Lambert Suydam to August Jacob, release mortgage..... 1

WEST ST, n e s, lot 28, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Benjamin A. Jackson to Charles Z. Ullman..... 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 142d St, 30x80; Silas W. Arnold, executor, &c., to Salomon Reach, re-recorded..... 4,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 97th St, runs e 295 ft to Bulkhead line x s — to centre of block x w 290 ft to 1st Av x n 100.11 ft; Peter F. Kane to New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company..... 100,000

12TH ST, 509 East, 25x103.3; John M. Ward to Nathan Silver..... 19,550

150TH ST, n s, 194 ft w of 3d Av, 23.6x 103.3; Anna Schwenzel to John Galla..... 1

17TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 92; David Dunham to Alexander Crawford and others..... 12,000

17TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 184; Dominick Hooks to Frank G. Smith..... 1

72D ST, n s, 192.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.6x 102.2; Henry Rosenblatt, executor, &c., to Moses H. and George H. Rosenblatt... 1

105TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 75x 100.6; Moritz L. and Carl Ernst to David Cohen..... Omitted

115TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.10; Vincent Garofalo to Luigi Granite 16,000

132D ST, 3 East, 20x99.11; John P. Cohalan to Emma Hildenbrand..... 1

135TH ST, 19 West, 16.8x99.11; G. Thornton Warren, referee, to the United States Trust Company, trustee..... 7,500

138TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Railroad Av, 16.8x150; Robert D. Tape to Agnes A. Blackburn..... 1

Recorded Leases.

APPELL, Jacob, individually and as agent, to Ernest Olsen; 938 8th Av, 4 5-12 years..... $1,800

COOGAN, Harriet G., to National Exhibition Company; 8th Av, w s, extends from 155th to 159th St x740 ft to Bluff x s — x —, 10 years..... 22,500

MAGINN, Fanny, to Algernon S. Myers; 1,004 3d Av, s w corner of 63d St, 10 years..... $3,000, 3,300

MYERS, Algernon S., to Herman Sievers; 1,004 3d Av, s w corner of 63d St, 9 11-12 years..... $3,000, 3,300

SCHMID, Josephine, to Frank A. Hildenstab; 5th Av, n w corner of 111th St, 4.5-12 years..... $1,500, 1,800

WEEKS, Alethea H., and others to Charles Connor; 656-658 3d Av, and 166 and 164 East 42d St, 5 years..... 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ABENDROTH, Amanda W., to Charles G. Dean; 82d St, s s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 3½ years..... $5,000

BARTHEN, Frederick C., to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Charlotte Place, w s, 74.10 ft n of Jennings St, installments..... 4,080

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Franklin Av, n e corner of Jefferson St, 1 year..... 8,000

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 170th St, s s, 94.11 ft e of Franklin Av, 1 year..... 5,000

BOEHM, Isaac and Max S., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Franklin Av, e s, 81.6 ft n of Jefferson St, 1 year..... 7,000

BRACKEN, James, to August J. Pabbium, e s of Crotona Av, 140.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 5 years..... 200

COFFIN, Frank J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 184 9th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

CLARSON, Josephine F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34 Front St, 1 year..... 5,000

COHEN, David, to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst; 105th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 34,500

COHEN, David, to Moritz L. and Carl Ernst; 105th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 25,000

CRAWFORD, Alexander, and others to David Dunham; 17th St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, installments..... 12,000

DARCY, Michael, to H. Koehler & Co.; 680 8th Av, leasehold, demand..... 3,000

EXENER, Paul J., to Lambert Suydam; 90th St, n s, 250 ft e of Park Av, 1 year. 11,000

FARRELL, Daniel, to Cornelia L. Marshall; St. Nicholas Av, w s, 33.11 ft n of 112th St, 3 years..... 38,000

FRIEDEL, Marie and John, to John W. Haaren; 163d St, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1½ years..... 3,000

FRIEDEL, Marie and John, to Julia H. and James A. Billings, executors, &c.; 163d St, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 20,000

GALLIKER, Charles H., to Mary L. Woods; 123d St, n s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 2,500

HALL, William W., to William D. Manning; 74th St, n s, 25 ft e of Park Av, ½ year..... 15,000

HARBECK, Charles T., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 80 Nassau St, 1 year..... 70,000

HILLENSTAB, Frank A., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,320 5th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

HOTTS, Henry A., to Phebe A. Parshall; George St, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 3 years..... 5,000

JACOB, August, to Kate B. Murray; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 25.1 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 3 years..... 12,000

JOHNSON, George F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 8th Av, w s, extends from 155th to 159th St x740 ft to Bluff x s — x —, 10 years..... Gift

MAGINN, Fanny, to Algernon S. Myers; 1,004 3d Av, s w corner of 63d St, 10 years..... $3,000, 3,300

MYERS, Algernon S., to Herman Sievers; 1,004 3d Av, s w corner of 63d St, 9 11-12 years..... $3,000, 3,300

SCHMID, Josephine, to Frank A. Hildenstab; 5th Av, n w corner of 111th St, 4.5-12 years..... $1,500, 1,800

WEEKS, Alethea H., and others to Charles Connor; 656-658 3d Av, and 166 and 164 East 42d St, 5 years..... 5,000

WESTCOTT, Robert E., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 166th St, 1 year..... 20,000

WILSON, Max S. A., to Abraham Silverson; 68 Pike St, 1 year..... 2,000

WIRTH, William, to Rudolph J. Muller; 61 East 3d St, demand..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKLEY, John J., to Henry D. Goodman and another..... 11,000

DAVIS, Charlotte D., to Josephine W. Johnson and others, trustees..... 6,500

HESS, Jacob, to Ida R. Hess..... Nom.

HUERSTEL, Julia, to Josephine Chedsey.. 1

KRONMEYER, Frederick C., to Sarah J. Burby..... Nom.

KUHNEMUNDT, Charles, to James E. Taylor..... 768

LEE, Robert P., executor, &c., to Sara A. Lawrence and another..... Nom.

LOZANO, Faustino, and another, executors, to J. O. Menendez..... Nom.

LUSK, William C., administrator, to Samuel P. Avery, Jr..... 15,000

MAYNICKE, Bernard, to Henry S. Allen.. Nom.

MENENDEZ, Jose O., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company..... 15,000

PITCHER, Frederick W., to William B. Ewing..... Nom.

TAYLOR, James E., to Louise Boos..... 844

TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee, &c..... Nom.

TRAGESER, Augusta, to William C. Trageser and another..... Nom.

TRAGESER, William C., to Augusta Werrick, 6-10 part..... 6,000

THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to Francis P. Furnald..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Mary A. and Blanche Barclay, as trustees..... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DUANE ST, 82; the Reedy Elevator Company against Josephine B. McLaughlin, owner; Consolidated Construction Company, contractor..... 1,750

WEST END AV, 239 to 243; Giuseppe Bagnara against J. D. Butler, owner; Fabrici & Co., contractors..... 50

6TH AV, n w corner of 40th St, 25x75; James C. Clarke against William H. Malcolm, owner and contractor..... 117

8TH AV, s w corner of 49th St, 150x125; Hill & Co. against E. Holbrook Cushman and others, individually and as executors, &c., owners; American Market Company, lessee; Andrews, Bowman & Miller and another, contractors..... 1,200

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Robert S. Hall against John Veibinger and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor..... $5,100

26TH ST, 29 West; Enoch Rutzler against Margietta Todd, owner and contractor.. 255

82D ST, 222 to 230 West; Cusick & Ryan against Anselm Bruck, owner; Antonio Gallo, contractor..... 500

116TH ST, 109 West; Nathan Sussman against Joseph N. Campbell, owner and contractor..... 13

134TH ST, n s, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 100; the Hudson Plasterboard Company against Mary F. Connor, owner; Vincent and John Cirrito, contractors..... 189

186TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x161; George H. Anderson against Daniel J. Murphy, owner and contractor. 3,300

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100; Salvatore Conforti on William McCracken and others to Vincenzo Lamura..... 500

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

91ST ST, n s, 112 ft w of Central Park West, 57x100; Hilton & Conrad Sun with Edward B. Teichman and H. Douglas Potter, 11 payments..... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, e s, 50.7 ft s of 74th St, 25.7x77; Wilson M. Powell, trustee, against Frieda Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

AVENUE A, e s, corner of 74th St, 25x77; Caroline A. Middlebrook against Frieda Hart and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

BLEECKER ST, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 83.6 x100; Bank for Savings against United Loan and Investment Company, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strong & Cadwalader.

ELM ST, e s, Lots 44 and 45, map of the Horton property, South Belmont, 24th Ward, 100x100; Ann Conron against James and Eliza Glynn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Kelley.

GARDEN AV, w s, Lots 58 and 59, map of the Horton property, 24th Ward, 100x100; Bridget Fay against James and Eliza Glynn, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. F. Kelley.

KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of Clinton Av, 25x 100; Emma B. Levin against Earl H. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hardy & Shellabarger.

MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 117th St, 27.7x100x27.5x100; Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, against Leopold Goldhammer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Fletcher.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; William T. Hookey against James D. Edwards and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

TRAVERS ST, s s, 300 ft e of Creston Av; — rear; Department of Buildings against Adolph James, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 99th St, 21x80; John S. Wilson against Adela B. Heymann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Simpson, Thacher & Barnum.

WILLIS AV, e s, 25 ft n of Southern Boulevard, —x—; Department of Buildings against James E. Randolph and others, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

26TH ST, 359 West; David W. Maines against Meta W. L. Hallmann, individually, and as administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. Godson.

98TH ST, n s, 136 and 190 ft e of West End Av, 36x100.11 and 35x100.11; John O. Baker against Dexter B. Horton and others, two actions, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

99TH ST, s s, 208.4 and 291.8 ft e of West End Av, each 16.8x100.11, two actions; Isabella Lyall against Dexter B. Horton and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, W. H. Hagen.

99TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 16.8x 100.11; Helen K. Sumner against Dexter B. Horton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Hagen.

115TH ST, 158 East; Eliza E. Blanck against Henry L. Hand and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. J. Lewis.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

435—James Nicol, appellant, vs. John Ames, United States Marshal, and

4, Original, ex parte: In the matter of George R. Nichols, petitioner.—Argument continued by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee and respondent, and concluded by John G. Carlisle for the appellant and petitioner.

177—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lake, Col., petitioner, vs. Harry H. Dudley.—Argument commenced by George R. Elder for the petitioner, and continued by John F. Dillon for the respondent.

Call for to-day: 177, 178, 90, 96, (and 97 and 98,) 99, (and 91 and 92,) and 100.

Calendars for Thursday, Dec. 15.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

115—Butler vs. Fayerweather.
6—Robertson vs. Fleetman.
7—Robertson vs. Edelhoff.
9—Same vs. same.
11—Union Transit Co. vs. Grove.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

195—Exposito vs. Man. Railway.
202—Tenney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
210—Germano vs. Third Av. R. R.
153—Lasala vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
154—Lasala vs. same.
29—Wm. Schollhorn Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.
41—Duggan vs. Slocum.
42—Curtis vs. the Mary Powell.
43—Briggs vs. Duell.
46—Baird vs. Reilly, &c.
213—McDonald vs. Phoenix Bridge Co.
10—Bertner vs. Lehigh & Hudson R. Ry.
180—Miller vs. U. S.
214—Grumby vs. Mpt. St. Railway.
206—Molian vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.

1514—Schibach & Co. vs. United States.
2816—U. S. vs. Hugo Reisinger & Co.
2596—E. & H. T. Anthony & Co. vs. U. S.
2436—Cordner & Williamson vs. U. S.
2437—James Pedloe vs. United States.
2120—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2145—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2770—United States vs. Rosenstein Brothers.
2042—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2045—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.
2471—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2817—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2163—The Keen Sutterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2749—Fleming vs. U. S.
1839—Perrin Freres Co. vs. United States.
1906—Passavant & Co. vs. United States.
2618—The Hills Bros. Co. vs. United States.
2474—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2509—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
1974—Billweller Brothers vs. United States.
2572—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2180—Samuel Schiff & Co. vs. United States.
2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2598—Same vs. U. S.
2656—Same vs. U. S.
2647—Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2858—Toplitz & Co. vs. United States.
2634—Koscherak Bros. vs. United States.
85—Schulze-Berge & Koechl vs. U. S.
2617—Jas. P. Smith & Co. vs. United States.
2560—U. S. vs. Nadav & Fleischer.
2562—Nadav & Fleischer vs. United States.
2583—O. G. Hempstead & Co. vs. United States.
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
2558—Wertheimer & Co. vs. United States.
2690—A. Vantine & Co. vs. United States.
2740—Hensel et al. vs. United States.
2594—Sylvester Gigli vs. United States.
2587—R. C. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
1792—Worthington, Smith & Co. vs. U. S.
1853—J. B. Locke & Potts vs. U. S.
2365—B. C. Robbins vs. United States.
3135—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2139—Strauss & Co. vs. United States.
1950—Einstein, Wolf & Co. vs. United States.
2369—Erlanger, Blumgart & Co. vs. U. S.
2395—A. Murphy & Co. vs. United States.
2550—Dana & Co. vs. U. S.
2716—R. S. vs. R. C. Hahn.
2739—U. S. vs. Stern Brothers.
2691—U. S. vs. Calhoun.
2614—Lewis & Conger vs. United States.
2769—Wing Wo Chong vs. United States.
2442—United States vs. C. A. Johnson.
1945—A. Steinhardt & Bro. vs. U. S.
2322—U. S. vs. Merck & Co.
2524—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1979—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
1973—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2381—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. U. S.
2642—Slazenger & Sons vs. United States.
2730—Same vs. same.
2795—Eschwege vs. same

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

161—Ross vs. Bowring.
19—McBride vs. Allen.
187—Steinmender v s. ship La Guadaloupe.
197—Berre vs. S. S. Norge.
205—Goodwin vs. tug Thos. J. Scully "and barges."
206—Lo Vico vs. tug Geo. W. Elder.
209—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
211—Ferguson vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
184—Dailey vs. City of New York.
196—Moneton vs. Merrill.
198—Haley vs. tug Saranac.
199—B. & F. Marine Ins. Co. vs. tug Saranac.
145—Cleary vs. tug D. C. Chase and steamboat Newark.
154—Moran vs. tug Florence.
172—Marx vs. S.S. Frey.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 702, 704, 705, 711, 712, 713, 716, and 718.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

33—Metcalf vs. Moses.
36—Reardon vs. same.
8—Tompert vs. Hastings Pavement Co.
37—Kliener vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
39—Plasterstein vs. Hoes
17—Brokaw vs. Duffy.
4—Karlen vs. Dalton.
40—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
41—Johnston vs. Robinson.
20—Rudolph vs. Montant
42—De Remer vs. Brown
43—De Sola vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
46—Canavan vs. O'Neill.
47—Gibbons vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
49—Littman vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Montana Ore Purchasing Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. M. Co.
2—Bamberger vs. Oshinsky.
3—Gilmartin vs. Schreyer.
4—Gallagher vs. Ward.
5—Cox vs. Hamilton.
6—Watertown Brass Co. vs. Valentine.
7—Lauer vs. Lewis.
8—Puerner vs. Bentz.
—In re Hitchcock.
10—Chapman vs. Ogden.
11—Palley vs. Ratjen.
12—Graves vs. Del., L. & Western R. R.
13—Lesch vs. Faller.
14—Streib vs. Streib.
15—Oppermann vs. Oppermann.
16—Weeks vs. O'Brien.
17—Pollak vs. Pollak.
18—Prod. Exch. Trust Co. vs. Quintard.
19—Tertrugen vs. Platt.
20—Bristol vs. Hatch.
21—Lavenburg vs. Pfeffer.
22—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
23—Young vs. Young.
24—Brennan vs. Hamilton.
25—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Bernheim.
26—Cameron vs. Nash.
27—Woerz vs. Schumacher.
28—In re Lord.
29—In re Schnuck.
30—Carroll vs. Hilton.
31—In re Van Nostrand.
32—In re Brown.
33—Tomlinson vs. Raynor.
34—Stewart vs. Hilton.
41—Robinson vs. Pfingue.
42—Meyers vs. Burrows.
43—Walker vs. Fischer
44—Lyman vs. B'way Garden Hotel Co.
46—Mayer vs. Browne.
47—Greenberg vs. McMahon.
48—Kahn vs. Hevel.
49—Binder vs. Scheurman.
50—Hanrich vs. Owsston.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Nelson Av.
2—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Duggett.
3—Smith vs. N. Y. Con. Milk Co.
4—Spencer Optical Mfg. Co. vs. Finkelstein. Prefered Causes.
2035—Gibson vs. Mick.
2036—Same vs. same.
2383—Watson vs. Stillman.
2514—Butler vs. Feltner.
2484—Butler vs. Hanretty.
2483—Elias vs. N. Y. Maennerchor.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

841—Frethey vs. Durant.
1506—Beggar Student Pleasure Society vs. Loewenthal.
1403—Nally vs. Blake.
1419—Munzinger vs. United Press.
1784—Hardt vs. Danzis.
1417—Mayer vs. Mayer.
1433—W. U. Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
1502—Cook vs. Mayor, &c.
1146—Birrell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1521½—Schmender vs. Schmender.
1376—Rapp vs. Seward.
1754—Smith vs. Brandt.
1852—Herschfield vs. Herschfield.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1865.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal term)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Hennessy, Cowan, and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Daniel Kennedy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

6917—Fillmore vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
5865—Midnik vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6030—Raegener vs. Hutchins.
6090—Same vs. Bainbridge.
7474—Bondy vs. Carley.
6783—Eggers vs. Kohler.
8068—Schelrenbeck v s. Kohler.
7379—Hanley vs. Plinque
7439—Meyers vs. Burrows.
7457—Walker vs. Fischer
7589—Lyman vs. B'way Garden Hotel Co.
7460—Mayer vs. Browne.
7396—Greenberg vs. McMahon.
7389—Kahn vs. Hevel.
5267—Binder vs. Scheurman.
5262—Hanrich vs. Owsston.
5677—Croscup & West Eng. Co. vs. Shaw.
5708—Rosenstock vs. Altheimer.
7680—Lorch vs. Lorch.
8053—Certo vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
8064—McGillicuddy vs. same.
7267—Mahoney vs. Cody.
7549—Garcia vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7612—Ramsey vs. Nat. Constructing Co.
7591—Hoffman vs. Hennessey.
7493—Scheurstermann vs. Stern.
5900—Manning vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
6128—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7258—Kelly vs. City of New York.
7275—Cohen vs. Cohen.
7298—Anderson vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

1606—Kearney vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3037—Underwood vs. Cirrito.
3114—Cousins vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
3159—Liebold vs. Klein.
3352—McKeever vs. Schnugg.
780½—Rooney vs. 23d St. Railway Co.
3884—Jeter vs. Hubbell.
3301—Daly vs. Frees.
1160—Sala vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
885—Becker vs. Mayor, &c.
2490—Ramsfelder vs. Steventon.
36—Volsin vs. Thames M. & M. Ins. Co.
1937—O'Grady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3131—North Hudson Co. R. R.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

GILBERT M. ALLEN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GILBERT M. ALLEN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.
NATH. A. PRENTISS, Referee.

HENRY ABRAHAMS, ADOLPH ABRAHAMS, AND FIRM OF D. ABRAHAMS & SONS, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HENRY ABRAHAMS, ADOLPH ABRAHAMS, and firm of D. ABRAHAMS & SONS, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at one o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 12th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

CAROLINE D. CARTER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CAROLINE D. CARTER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 30, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.
NATH. A. PRENTISS, Referee.

JACOB COHEN AND MORRIS LEVY, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JACOB COHEN and MORRIS LEVY, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 12th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

JOHN H. HAVERLY, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOHN H. HAVERLY, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 12 o'clock M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13th, 1898.
NATH. A. PRENTISS, Referee.

FRANK HERMANN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FRANK F. HERMANN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 27, 1898, at noon, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 8th, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

ROSALIE HIRSHFIELD, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ROSALIE HIRSHFIELD, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 12th, 1898.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

CHARLES KALMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CHARLES KALMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee.

ISAAC KAUFMAN, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ISAC KAUFMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, 44 Broad St., in the City and County of New York, on the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 14th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

JOSEPH H. KISSAM, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOSEPH H. KISSAM, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 3d, 1899, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13th, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

GEORGE H. McADAM, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GEORGE H. McADAM, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 28, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.
NATH. A. PRENTISS, Referee.

MATTHEW McNAMARA, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MATTHEW McNAMARA, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.
MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

FREDERICK MORRIS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FREDERICK MORRIS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, December 28, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.
NATH. A. PRENTISS, Referee.

LOUIS NIMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS NIMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 3d, 1899, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13th, 1898. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

I am 28 years old and have been employed in the actuary department of a life insurance company for years. A little more than a year ago I began to have very severe headaches, from which I was not free night or day. My doctor told me that it was from my stomach and the want of exercise; so, besides taking his medicine, I purchased a bicycle to ride for exercise. I never knew then what it was to be in any other way than constipated, my bowels not moving sometimes in three days. My weight was reduced to 117 pounds, for I was slowly starving myself rather than eat a good meal, knowing what the after-effect would be. About five or six weeks ago two friends and myself were eating dinner when my troubles came up as a subject of conversation. One of my friends took a small packet out of his pocket and handed me two Tabules, saying: "Take one after you finish eating and one before you go to bed. Then buy a box to-morrow and you'll be surprised at the results." He was right: I was surprised at the results. I purchased a package of Ripans Tabules the next day. The first package seemed to relieve me so much that I purchased the second, and have been taking them ever since. They have surely made a man of me again, and I only wish that I had a "before and after taking" picture, for it does not seem possible that such a change could have taken place in such a short time. I never tire recommending them to my friends.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

ALFRED R. PAGE, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ALFRED R. PAGE, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, December 27, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.
NATH. A. PRENTISS, Referee.

HENRY A. RITCHIE, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HENRY A. RITCHIE, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 28, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13, 1898.
NATH. A. PRENTISS, Referee.

LOUIS ROSENBLUM, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS ROSENBLUM, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13th, 1898.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

FREDERICK W. SEYBEL, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FREDERICK W. SEYBEL, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, New York County, on Dec. 23, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

JACOB SUGENHEIMER, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JACOB SUGENHEIMER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13th, 1898.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.

JACOB A. STROH, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JACOB A. STROH, bankrupt, are notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 13th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. EUGENE ALLEN, Executor. o3-law6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 S. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898. STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.
ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-law6mTh

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. STANLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. o20-law6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC J. GILLIS, Executor BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-law6mTh

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HADDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-law6mTh

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL MARSH, DAVID WILLCOX, Executors. OPDYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-law6mTh

REFEREES' SALES.

NO. FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX WEST TWENTY-ninth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM H. COLLINS, plaintiff, against LILLIAS H. MATTHEWS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly, parallel with Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.
AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

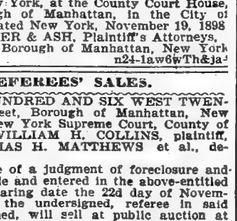

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,009.68, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $116.25.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n28-2aw3wM&Th&d19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.
CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-law6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAIDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-law6mTh

SEEBACH, FRANK A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Seebach, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Albert Friedland, Maurice Marks, Joseph Solomon, and William Solomon, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made revoking the letters of guardianship heretofore issued to said Charles Seebach on the person and estate of FRANK A. SEEBACH, minor, and why the account of said Charles Seebach, as such general guardian, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be [L. S.] hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WEIL, WOLF & KRAMER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. n10-14aw6w

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor. o20-law6mTh

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York.—SUSAN L. NEWMAN and JOHN P. PATTERSON, as executrix and executor of and trustees under the last will and testament of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against SARAH CROW, widow of DAVID CROW, deceased; MOSES R. CROW, ELIZABETH H. CROW, his wife, and RUSSELL RANDALL HOES, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire the trial to be in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each one of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1898.
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City.

To the defendants Sarah Crow and Elizabeth H. Crow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City. d1-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as trustee under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against ADELE I. HUMPHREYS, Florence D. Kellogg, Hulda Wagner, Maurice V. Freund, Leon Revillon, Theodore Revillon, Anatole Revillon, Tenea Herzog, Hannah Newman, Cecelia Feder, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 8th day of July, 1898.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Hannah Newman and Hulda Wagner, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, November 30, 1898.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.
d1-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial New York County.—ROBERT STEWART against ISMA SCHREYER, John Graber, and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff, and William B. Smith, Louis C. Muller, and Margaret Middleditch.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 10, 1898.
ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, John Graber and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19, 1898
ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n24-law6wTh&ja1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERRIGAN and ano, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 31st day of October, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the City of New York, and being in Section 4, Block 1,203, on the Land Map of said city, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninetieth Street distant two hundred and sixty-three feet westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, running thence southerly parallel with Central Park West, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-one feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Central Park West and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eight inches to the southerly side of Ninetieth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Ninetieth Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning, (being the premises now known as 18 West 90th Street,) be the said several dimensions and distances more or less.—Dated New York, November 4th, 1898.
GEORGE FLINT WARREN, Jr., Referee.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix; LOUIS GOODLINGER, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6mTh

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Asheville, N.C. Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N.J. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap., $3up
Baltimore, Md. . .The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.30 up. ep. 1.50 up
Florida, Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p. Opens Dec. 5th. A. E. DICK, Mgr.
do Magnolia Spgs., Magnolia Spgs Hotel, ap, $3 up
do Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, St. Ermin's. {Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Mobile, Ala.....Battle House, a. p., $2.50 up
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do .....Royal Hotel des Etrangers
do .....Hotel des Londres
New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do .....The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way, ap. $1up
do...(W. Leland, jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Hygeia Hotel, ap, $4up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y......The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 14, 10 AM
KaiserWm. der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

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Express steamers from New York	
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†Aller, Dec. 31, 11 AM	†Ka. W. II., Jan. 28 11 AM
*F. Bism'ck, Jan. 4, 11 AM	†Aller, Feb. 4, 11 AM
Also for Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 4, Feb. 4, and March 4.	

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Apr. 6, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, May 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Penn'vania, Dec. 17, 8 AM | Pretoria, Dec. 31, 6:30 AM
Palatia, Dec. 24, 2 PM | Patria, Jan. 7, 12:30 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul.....Dec. 21 | St. Paul.....Jan. 11
St. Louis.....Dec. 28 | St. Louis.....Jan. 18
Paris.....Jan. 4 | Paris.....Jan. 25

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Friesland.....Dec. 21 | Westernland.....Jan. 4
*Southwark.....Dec. 28 | *Kensington.....Jan. 11
*These steamers carry only Second and Third class passengers at low rates.
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TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Umbria, Dec. 17, 9 AM | Aurania, Jan. 7, noon.
Lucania, Dec. 24, noon. | Umbria, Jan. 14, 9 AM
Etruria, Dec. 31, 8 AM | Servia, Jan. 21, noon
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WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic, Dec. 21, Noon | Cymric.....Jan. 17
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Britannic, Jan. 4, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 25, Noon
Majestic, Jan. 11, Noon | Britannic, Feb. 1, Noon
Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up. Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward. Third class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27. Revenue tax additional.
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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
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MENOMINEE .....December 17
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ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. SALOON RATES, $50 UP.
STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea

VIEWS OF BUSINESS MEN

Board of Trade Opposed to Four Tracks in Amsterdam Avenue.

FAVOR BETTER BANKING LAWS

Law to Regulate Telephone Charges Desired—Oscar S. Straus, Minister to Turkey, Complimented.

Opposition to four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue was manifested at the meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday. A resolution introduced by the Committee on City Affairs was adopted declaring that "the City Government should and does possess the power to regulate the uses of the public streets so as to limit the space which shall be occupied by railroad tracks, * * * and we therefore request the Mayor and other municipal authorities of the City of New York to cause any and all permits which have been given to the Forty-second Street, St. Nicholas Avenue and Manhattan Railway Company, or the Third Avenue Company to open the surface of Amsterdam Avenue for the purpose of making such change of motive power, to be revoked and canceled."

Short addresses favoring this resolution were made by William McCarroll, Richard Deeves, Simon Sterne, and L. J. Callanan. President James of the board was authorized to appoint a special committee to present this resolution to the Mayor, the Commissioner of Highways, and also to the members of the Legislature from this city.

The following resolution submitted by the Executive Committee was adopted:

That the New York Board of Trade and Transportation hereby declares its determination to continue its effort to secure the enactment of a law to regulate the charges for telephone service, and the President is requested to appoint a special committee to press a bill, or bills, drawn on the lines heretofore approved by this board, for passage by the Legislature of 1899.

S. A. Robinson introduced a resolution urging the President of the United States and Congress "to enact as soon as practicable such laws as will secure better banking facilities for all sections of the country; to firmly establish the gold standard, and, so far as possible, prevent political agitation from disturbing the business and wages of the people."

D. S. Ramsey moved as an amendment that, in the event of the present Congress failing to act on this subject, the President be requested to call a special session of the Fifty-sixth Congress to consider the financial question. The resolution and the amendment were both adopted.

The following resolution, offered by President Darwin R. James, was unanimously adopted:

That we, the members of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, extend to our fellow-member and Vice President, the Hon. Oscar S. Straus, United States Minister at the Sublime Porte, our most cordial congratulations and thanks for the eminent services he has rendered his countrymen in accepting so cordially a reappointment and so enthusiastically and successfully entering upon the duties of the office. Through cablegrams recently received we learn that he has been successful in securing the necessary exequaturs for the United States Consuls, which were long withheld; that he has succeeded in securing the granting of traveling permits to foreigners in the interior of Asia Minor, a concession that is equally valuable to citizens of other nations as well as our own, and which the representatives of the united powers had long sought and the Porte had refused. Also that success is likely to crown Mr. Straus's efforts in settling the questions of indemnity for American losses in Armenia. This and other distinguished achievements of our present Minister to Turkey entitle him to the thanks of all American citizens, and entitle the President of the United States to their commendation for his wisdom in selecting Mr. Straus to fill the post of American representative at the Porte. We extend to the Hon. Oscar S. Straus our most cordial and sincere greeting and kindly wishes for the health and happiness of himself and family in the New Year.

At the suggestion of Aaron Vanderbilt the board adopted a resolution declaring in favor of the creation of a National naval reserve organized on lines proposed in a bill drafted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, and introduced in Congress by Representative Bull of Rhode Island. A resolution introduced by John M. Peters was also adopted. It commends to the consideration of Congress the urgent necessity of prompt amendment of the existing statutes affecting the valuation of goods by appraisers and the methods of reappraisement, and asks that a special committee representative of various interests be appointed and empowered to take action in the premises.

Richard Deeves gave notice that an application would be made to the State Legislature for the passage of a law for the removal of all tracks more than two in number on the widest avenues and one track on the narrow streets; also to prohibit in the future all tracks in the streets and avenues in excess of the number stated.

PRISON FURNITURE IN SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Snyder Seeks Relief from Poor Workmanship and Material and Delayed Supplies.

Because of the continued difficulty which has been experienced by the Building Department of the Board of Education in securing school furniture from the State Prison Commission, Superintendent Snyder has decided to recommend to the board that the matter be referred to the Corporation Counsel, in order to secure what relief and protection the law can be made to afford from delays in shipment and the use of inferior material in manufacture. "The State Prison Commission," said Mr. Snyder yesterday, "lives up to contract neither in regard to time of delivery nor material. Never have I seen poorer workmanship or material than we are receiving from them now and have been receiving for a long time.

"The most recent trouble we have experienced in Manhattan was with the desks furnished for new Public School No. 147, at East Broadway and Gouverneur Street. The specifications call for desk tops made of one solid piece of wood, free from blemishes or imperfections and of first-class workmanship. There couldn't have been a more flagrant violation of contract than was shown in these tops. They were made of two pieces of wood, put together in the poorest way imaginable, not glued sufficiently even to make a solid surface at the joining line, and the material used was full of sap and possessed other objectionable qualities. This is aside from the delay we had to put up with before getting the furniture.

"At Commissioner Mack's direction a letter was sent to the State Prison Commission, saying that no such goods as these could be accepted, and that under no consideration would they be paid for.

"A complaint has also just been received from Brooklyn relative to a recent shipment of desks for teachers, it being alleged that they are of inferior manufacture and excessive in price."

Commissioner Jacob W. Mack, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, said yesterday: "It is a disgrace that we should be bound as we are to take this product of the prison workshops and then have the sort of stuff they send thrust upon us. They run anywhere from one to six months over the contract time, and when the furniture is received, it is a lot of cheap stuff, poorly put together and of inferior finish, for which we have to pay a price for which we could purchase the very best class of goods elsewhere. The Legislature should take steps to exempt the schools of this city from being forced to receive this furniture."

Commissioner Richard H. Adams said: "Steps should be taken at once to remedy the evil. We have suffered for a long time on this account. In no one way has the Board of Education been more hampered than in this matter of the State prison furniture.

"It is not the desire of the Building Department that the supply of furniture from the State Prison Commission be cut off entirely. It is asked only that the power be given to discriminate against exorbitant prices, inferior workmanship, and violation of contracts, and that when the goods are not up to the requirements, the board shall have authority to secure furniture elsewhere, instead of being bound to take the product of the prisons at the prices fixed by the commission."

MORE BONDS FOR CITY TO PAY.

Corporation Counsel Approves Several Ante-Consolidation Issues.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has forwarded to Controller Coler for recognition as valid obligations of the City of New York the following issues of bonds, all of which were made by the municipalities which were absorbed into the city under the Consolidation act:

Town of New Lots improvement bonds, $10,000, dated May 19, 1896.
Village of College Point, $6,000, 7 per cent. water bonds, issued in 1897.
Village of Tottenville, certificates of indebtedness for $3,746.96, issued to J. B. Newhall & Co., Dec. 31, 1897.
School District No. 1, town of Westfield, $4,000, Sept. 25, 1896.
School District No. 4, towns of Southfield and Westfield, $2,500, Nov. 24, 1897.
Union Free School District No. 1, town of Flushing, $3,800, June 30, 1895.
Village of Richmond Hill, highway improvements, $30,000; village hall, $10,000; fire apparatus, $5,000, Sept. 1, 1895.
Village of Whitestone sewer extension bonds, $3,791.22, Aug. 26, 1896.
Village of Whitestone sewerage bonds, Series No. 4, $3,229, Nov. 2, 1896.
School District No. 9, town of Jamaica, $1,500, Oct. 10, 1896.
School District No. 9, town of Westfield, $7,000, Sept. 24, 1897.
School District No. 5, town of Castleton, $6,750, Aug. 17, 1896.
School District No. 8, town of Northfield, $2,100, May 13, 1896.
School District No. 3, town of Northfield, $3,500, Aug. 22, 1896.
Village of Whitestone, $50,000, July 2, 1897.
Long Island City public school bonds, $75,000, Sept. 1, 1892. (Nos. 1 to 150 inclusive.)
Long Island City public school bonds, $20,500, Sept. 1, 1892, (Nos. 190 to 230 inclusive.)
Long Island City funding, 75 per cent. of the water bonds, $15,000, Sept. 1, 1894.
Long Island City tax arrearage bonds, $50,000, Sept. 1, 1894.

REPORT ON BRIDGE CYCLE PATH.

Engineer Martin Discourages the Plan —Controller Coler's Opinion.

From time to time the question of a safe pathway on which bicyclists could cross the Brooklyn Bridge has been raised, and frequent petitions have been sent to the Bridge and city authorities asking that some steps be taken to permit the building of such a path. A letter was recently addressed to Commissioner of Bridges Shea by a representative of the wheelmen of the greater city, in which the Commissioner was asked for such information as he could give relative to the possibility of providing a cycle path which, the writer said, would be constructed out of funds to be raised by the bicyclists.

In response to the communication Commissioner Shea yesterday gave out for publication a report received by him from Chief Engineer Martin of the Bridge Department in which Mr. Martin, after referring to a report he had made in 1897 on the subject, said: "Until shown that it is possible to devise a practical plan for reaching the cycle path from the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn it would seem useless to devote time to the question of weights on the bridge or plans for the cycle path. I would say, however, that the additional load on the main span would be about 150 tons."

Controller Coler, to whom the letter of the bicyclists' representative was referred, wrote to Commissioner Shea, saying that if such a path could be constructed without expense to the city it would, in his opinion, be a very desirable improvement. In the event of the Corporation Counsel's determining that the path could not be built by private capital, Controller Coler suggested that the work should be undertaken by the city.

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

Mayor Van Wyck Declares that Work Will Begin Soon.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday committed his administration to the early erection of a new Hall of Records when he said to a delegation of business men, headed by J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank: "Whether the contract for the building of the Hall of Records is fraudulent or not, we will go ahead and see the work completed."

The delegation had called to urge the early completion of the building. Mr. Rhoades called the Mayor's attention to the fact that many records are in imminent danger of destruction by fire in their present depositories. He further urged that it would be inadvisable to add six or seven stories to the building as it was originally planned, because the recent fire in the Home Life Insurance Building had shown that it was virtually impossible to protect the contents of the upper floors of very high buildings from fire.

In response, the Mayor said: "Strange as it may seem, the Board of Estimate has done all that it can to aid in the construction of the Hall of Records. After Jan. 1 the city will be able to issue bonds for some public improvements. Of course, as you know, the contract for the building was higher by $400,000 than the lowest bid. If we find that it was a fraudulent contract, we will make a new one, but, in any event, work will be pushed. We have already appropriated $100,000 to pay the interest on $1,000,000 of bonds for this purpose, and we are disposed to hurry the matter along."

WHALEN ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Says City Employes May Be Dismissed Without Trial Except in Two Cases.

In the opinion of Corporation Counsel Whalen, the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department in the case of Terry against the city is of great importance, as it practically holds that the Black "starchless" civil service law does not apply to the city and that the only civil service law in operation here is that provided for by the charter.

Mr. Whalen said yesterday:

"The effect of the decision is that any person may be dismissed without a trial or hearing from a position under the City Government, unless he is protected by the veteran law, or by the provision of the charter requiring a hearing in the case of a head of bureau or regular clerk. Indeed, it may be said that there seems no escape from this conclusion, because if there are no civil service rules existing in the city it is evident there can be no classification of positions under them.

Refuse from Vessels in Harbor.

The Board of Health passed a resolution yesterday amending the Sanitary Code so that owners or persons in charge of vessels are prohibited from throwing into the harbor any straw, bedding, clothing, garbage, or refuse from vessels incoming or outgoing without a permit from the board, except as allowed by the Quarantine authorities. The board has received complaints recently against the throwing of refuse from vessels, and its attention has been called to the fact that the refuse drifting ashore might carry disease germs with it.

Orders for New Fire Engines.

Commissioner Scannell of the Fire Department opened bids yesterday for new fire engines for the department. Three fourth-size La France engines were ordered on a bid of $11,250; one first-size La France engine, for $4,500; one fourth-size American engine, for $3,750, and two first-size, for $9,000. Bids were also opened for supplying the department with 12,000 feet of hose of various brands. Contracts aggregating $8,000 were awarded.

Storekeepers Guard Their Customers.

All the big dry goods stores of Manhattan and Brooklyn Boroughs have taken unusual precautions this year to prevent pickpockets, shoplifters, and other light-fingered adepts from getting inside their doors. The cleverest detectives, male and female, have been stationed at all the entrances and in the crowds before the show windows. This probably accounts for the remarkable scarcity of thieves at the stores. Usually the Christmas shopping season draws droves of them to New York, where in the past their efforts have brought dismay to many careless shoppers, and have made serious inroads into the profits of the merchants. The detectives report that they have not seen any suspicious characters lately, and the superintendents of the stores corroborate those reports.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

To Women:
Don't scramble, when you can choose quietly at a man's store.
Don't knit, knit, knit, when those faddy fancy waistcoats can be bought for $5; golf, $3.50.
Don't allow your husband to be without a long warm dressing gown if baby's apt to cry in the early cold morning.
To Men:
Don't stamp your feet to keep 'em warm: our well known Model shoe is made with double soles, cork-filled, $5.
Don't forget it's the old fashioned ulster that makes freezing difficult: ours, $15 to $32—some with modern improvements.
Don't worry if you sit on your opera hat—it's made to crush, that's the economy of it; $7.
Everything man or boy wears.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
RUG BARGAINS
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.
A choice collection of the handiwork of the various rug-weaving peoples.
Hamadans . . . $6.25
(averaging 3x4 ft.)
Carabaghs 7.50
(averaging 3x5 ft.)
Shirvans and Daghestans,
(averaging 3.6x6.6 ft.)
$10.00.
Follow the custom of giving at Christmas, things which the giver wants and other persons need, and "to reserve for a fine show in his will a collected, but not selected, mass of holiday goods."
Still a choice variety of holiday furniture, from the massive Flemish pieces, to the dainty gilded glories, reminiscent of the departed grandeur of the Louis XV. period, all at factory prices, as you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

ASYLUM DOCTORS ACCUSED

Mrs. Freyman Says She Bribed State Hospital Officials.

WANTED HUSBAND RELEASED

Dr. Campbell Says, at a Reference Hearing, that He Accepted a Toilet Set, but No Money.

At a hearing before James J. Nealis, as referee, held in the County Court House yesterday, on habeas corpus proceedings instituted by Mrs. Morris Freyman of 179 East Broadway to obtain the release of her husband from the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, on Ward's Island, Mrs. Freyman testified that she had bribed physicians and keepers of that institution in the hope of getting her husband speedily free.

Freyman, who is a vendor of bottled drinks, and who was made crazy a few years ago by an injury caused by an accident, testified that he had been cruelly treated by the keepers. His wife now thinks him sane and wants him released. She was represented by Burstein & Burstein. George C. Austin appeared for the hospital.

Mrs. Freyman's attorneys endeavored to show, mainly by her testimony, that it was to the interest of the physicians and keepers of the hospital to retain Mr. Freyman as an inmate, because by so doing they got a continual harvest of bribes from his wife. Mr. Austin characterized the statement as an unprofessional and reprehensible move on the part of Dr. M. J. Burstein of the opposing counsel.

Dr. Archibald Campbell of the hospital, the first witness, examined the prisoner, who was present in charge of two keepers, and pronounced him an incurable paretic, the conclusion being mainly based on previous knowledge of the patient. Freyman was asked by his counsel to stand and hold out his hands. The man, who is a physical giant, held his hands out as steadily, to the eye of the layman, as any man could, but Dr. Campbell declared he saw tremor in them.

The doctor denied having any pecuniary interest in the case or that he took money from Mr. or Mrs. Freyman.

Dr. Furness, the physician in charge of the patient, testified that Freyman was insane. He denied that he had told Mrs. Freyman over two weeks ago that her husband was improving and would soon be sent home. Dr. Louis E. Pettit of the hospital made a denial to a nearly similar allegation, and described Mr. Freyman's delusions. Dr. J. Howard Crosby, also of the hospital, gave it as his opinion that Freyman was a paretic, and told about his listening through a hole in the door to Freyman's ravings, which ran about as follows: "I am God! Who told you I was God! I told you," etc. Freyman interrupted by wildly demanding: "Is dere not a hole in de door vere de key is to go?"

Freyman was then called and denied having ever claimed to be the Deity or "the great Moses." In answer to the statement that he had had delusions of people blowing powder and air in through the keyhole at him at night, he entered on a rambling discussion of the draughts which reached him from one place or another at night time, and said that "one shaft of wind" struck him with such violence in the head that he felt as if he were shot. He also testified that a keeper had struck him so violently with a stick that he could not walk for three days thereafter.

Mrs. Freyman testified that she gave Dr. Campbell presents in order to effect her husband's quick release. Several times she gave him money, once $5.

"Why did you stop giving money?" she was asked.

"Because I can't give any more." Mrs. Freyman testified that she bribed the keepers to give favorable reports to the physicians, and that two of them came to her house and drank part of her stock. One of the keepers accused, Martin Lornigan, was present, and denied that she had given him more than 50 cents, which he gave back to her little girl.

Dr. Campbell was recalled and denied getting money from Mrs. Freyman, but admitted accepting a toilet set, worth $2 or $3 at the outside, at her urgent request. Mrs. Freyman said it cost $12. Her little daughter, Fannie, testified to giving the keepers money from her mother.

The hearing closed and the case will be argued next week before Justice Bischoff.

A Bargain.
Thursday, Friday & Saturday.
Domestic Smyrna Rugs,
—Size 9x12,—
$15.00.
—Size 9x10,—
$13.00.
Carpet Department.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Registered Trade Mark.
Holly and Mistletoe in Table Linen
An entirely new design, ordered especially for this season and just now to hand, in cloths and napkins of all sizes. Sprays and Sprigs of the Holly and Mistletoe intermingled and tastefully arranged form the design which, in accordance with the latest style, has both table and hanging borders. The quality of the goods is fine, but not expensive; two by two yard cloths are $4.50 each, Dinner Napkins $6.50 per dozen, other sizes in both at proportionate prices.
"THE LINEN STORE,"
James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTES.

RECOVERY FOR MEDICAL ATTENDANCE ON DEFENDANT'S WIFE.—A judgment recovered by Dr. S. Olin Hardy in his suit against Clifford S. Eagle, for medical services rendered the latter's wife while she and her husband were living together, and afterward during a longer period while they were living apart, and also for services in attending upon Mr. Eagle's minor son, while he was living with his mother, has been affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Eagle testified on the trial that her husband had abandoned her without adequate means of support, while, according to the husband's testimony, he was willing to support his wife according to the best of his means. Justice Giegerich, who gave the opinion of the Court, said the mere fact that defendant made weekly payments of $5 to his son, did not exempt him from liability for necessaries furnished to the son if the sum so paid was insufficient for his maintenance. Whether it was sufficient or not was properly left to the jury. "Of the abandonment itself, ample evidence was furnished by the testimony of the wife, called as a witness for the plaintiff, and there was no error in the refusal of the trial court to charge that the judgment in favor of defendant in the wife's action for abandonment was conclusive to the contrary. The judgment failed of the main essential of a former adjudication, in that it was not rendered in an action between the parties here concerned, and this plaintiff was in no sense in privity to the wife, so as to be bound by the judgment against her upon the facts which formed the basis of the present action."

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ACTION FOR COMMISSIONS FOR GETTING PURCHASER FOR REAL ESTATE.—Harrison D. Folinsbee sought to recover a considerable sum of money from George P. Sawyer as commissions for the sale of certain real estate which the latter owned and desired to sell. Folinsbee claimed that Sawyer had retained him to get a purchaser, and that he did find parties who were willing to buy on Sawyer's terms. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, has reversed judgment of the late Superior Court of Buffalo in favor of Folinsbee, holding that in such an action an agreement signed by the defendant and third parties, Smith and Weill, stating that the third parties "agree to purchase the within-described property at the within-mentioned terms and price, with the only exception that said price is changed to" a certain sum, and indorsed upon a letter theretofore written by the defendant to the plaintiff and one of the third parties, giving the plaintiff and such third party an option upon the property, is not conclusive proof, to the exclusion of oral evidence on the subject, that the plaintiff had procured parties willing to purchase on the defendant's terms, although they had finally refused to accept his terms or perform. The Court held that the rule of evidence which makes a written contract conclusive proof of what the parties had agreed to, and which rejects oral proof to vary or contradict a writing, or its legal import, applies only in controversies between the parties to the instrument. In a case like the present, evidence of acts and declarations of the plaintiff, at or subsequent to the execution of the indorsed agreement between the defendants and the third parties, inconsistent with the claim that the indorsement represented a complete or binding contract of sale, was admissible on behalf of the defendants.

***

RECOVERY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—In an action by Martin Hutchinson, seven years old, by his guardian, against the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, it appeared that the boy and three brothers and a friend were in one of defendant's cars returning from a picnic festival at the Columbia Theatre, in Brooklyn, when he began vomiting, and with one of his brothers attempted to gain the rear platform. He was told by the conductor to return to his seat, and did so, but soon resumed vomiting; and some of the passengers complaining, the conductor took hold of the child and removed him from the car to the street, lifting him, as his brothers testified, and throwing him to the ground, over the dashboard, without stopping the car. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment on verdict for $3,500 in favor of plaintiff, holding that it could not be set aside where the evidence tended to show that the child suffered a fracture of the acromium process, and of the humerus or upper arm bone, and at the time of the trial still suffered, and was likely to continue to suffer from the injuries.

A Brooklyn Gold Hunter's Fate.

One year ago Louis Dahlman of 73 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, left home to seek fortune in the Alaskan gold fields. Two months ago he died in the Yukon Valley from cold and exposure. Friends of the dead gold-hunter in Dawson City communicated with his sister in Brooklyn, with whom he had lived, and under instructions from her the body was shipped to Brooklyn, where it arrived on Monday. There was a simple funeral from the house in Willoughby Avenue on Tuesday, and the body was finally laid to rest in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

FORTY-SIXTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.,
IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF
FINE FURS.
449 Broadway. 26 Mercer St.
LATEST DESIGNS IN
Jackets, Capes & Collarettes in Seal, Persian, Russian Sable, Chinchilla and all Other Furs.
Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same, we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SLEIGH ROBES, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS AND RUGS.
A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING.
F. BOOSS & BRO.,
449 Broadway. 26 Mercer St.
Grand St. Station. Cable cars pass the door.
Telephone 388 Spring.
Style book mailed on application.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
Decorating for Christmas.
Could there be a better time to renew "those hangings with their worn-out graces" than at the gladsome Christmas season and with our holiday stock at special bargain prices?
Reversible Tapestry Portieres,
$3.00 a pr.
(reduced from $4.25.)
50 inches wide, three yards long, fringed at top and bottom.
Their rich tints will add a note of color enchantment to the Christmas festivities, and give an impression of artistic "hominess."
Rich cushions of satin and velvets, embroidered in dainty colors, or of strong, serviceable linens, all cheaper than you can make them.
"Long Credit" is the key which unlocks the door to all home furnishing treasures.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Biting weather baffled and dollars saved.
A limited lot of handsome
$35, $34, $32 & $30
Overcoats,
now marked at
$25.00.
These are made from some of the best quality of solid color and mixed overcoatings, but reduced in price to sell off before Jan. 1st.
Some $20 grades marked at $15.
Also some $12 & $15 grades at $9.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

O'Neill's.
DRESS SUIT CASES.

Sole Leather Suit Cases, steel frames, linen lined, brass lock and straps, 22 and 24-inch,
4.75 and 4.98.
Sole Leather Suit Cases, with stitched edges, steel frames, straps and brass lock, 22 and 24-inch,
6.25 and 6.50.
Complete line of Traveling Bags, Trunks and Leather Goods of every description.
SPECIAL SALE OF UMBRELLAS.
Women's 26-inch extra fine Silk Umbrellas, with long silver deposit handles of antique ivory or pearl,
4.98 worth 7.50.
Men's 28-inch Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, natural and silver trimmed handles,
1.98 worth 2.75.
Men's 28-inch Umbrellas, Levantine Silk, hardwood handles with sterling silver trimming,
3.98 worth 5.50.
Choice Novelties in Walking Sticks, Silk Mufflers, Gloves, &c., at very Low Prices.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 16, at 7:15, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, Meffert, Dippel.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at Pop. Prices, Double Bill. Philemon et Baucis and Cavalleria Rusticana; Mmes. Marie Engle, Djella, Bauermeister, and Chalia; MM. Pianon, Ceppi, H. De Vries, Dufriche, and Salignac.
Sat. Evg. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, and 2.50.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 18, 3rd Pop. Sunday Night Concert. Mmes. Brugiere, Manteill, and Miss Maud McCarthy, Violinist; MM. Dippel, Albers, and Plancon. Entire Met. Opr. Orch., Conductor, Schalk.
Next Week—Mon. Evg., Dec. 19, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica. Van Rooy, Pringle, and Van Dyck.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, CARMEN. Eames, De Lussan, Saleza, and Albers.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard De Reszke.
Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
To-night at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra AND Willy Burmester (First app. in America.)
Owing to the indisposition of Mr. Gericke, these concerts will be conducted by Mr. Kneisel.
Programme:
TSCHAIKOWSKY, Symphony No. 5; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin; SAINT-SAENS, Symphonic Poem, "Le Rouet d'Omphale"; LISZT, Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes."
Tickets at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

Symphony Concerts FOR Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Each number on the Programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Second Concert Sat. Aft., Dec. 17, at 2:30.
Christmas Songs by the Chorus of the Musical Art Society.
Remaining Concerts Saturday afternoons, Jan. 7, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 11.
Subscription and single tickets now on sale at special box office, 57th St., Carnegie Hall.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This Aft. at 3.
DAVID BISPHAM
Assisted by Mr. ARTHUR WHITING, Pianist, in a recital of
SCHUBERT'S "MÜLLERLIEDER."
Direction: Mr. H. M. HIRSCHBERG.
Res. seats $1.50 at Schuberth's and Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL. Next Sunday Night. Seventh Popular Sunday Concert.
PaurSymphonyOrchestra

Loan Collection of
PORTRAITS,
Exhibited for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
On Sunday from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 50 Cents.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
65th St. West, near Columbus Av.
Hockey match Thursday, Dec. 15, 8 P. M.
YALE VS. ST. NICHOLAS.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way
2D CROWDED MONTH.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Sat.
ON AND OFF.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle.
A feast of fun without a parallel.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15.
2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Last week but one. Xmas Souvs. Dec. 23. Dec. 26—Della Fox.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

COLUMBUS HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
Next Week—Rice's Girl from Paris.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c
42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c.
This Week—"A CELEBRATED CASE."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
LOST IN SIBERIA.
NEXT WEEK—POUSSE CAFE!

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 1:30 P. M. 58th St. to 11 and 3d Av.
Burr McIntosh & Co., O. K. Sato, Wills and Loretto, Morris Ponies, 30 other features, and 25c., 50c. 4TH BIG WEEK OF THE 25c., 50c
"BATTLE OF SAN JUAN."

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
Isabelle Evesson & Co., Henry T. Chanfrau & Co., Chas. R. Sweet, Joe Welch, Lizzie B. Raymond, W. H. Windom's Quintet, 25 others. Splendid Comedy Bill! 25c., 50c.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St.
Every evening at 8:10.
Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy.
Merchant of Venice.
A Positive Triumph.
Ada Rehan as Portia.
"A wonderful performance."
"Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage."
"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
***Seats secured two weeks ahead. Matinées Christmas and New Year's.

Broadway Theatre. THIS WEEK ONLY. Broadway Theatre OPERA CO. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. THE Highwayman
On the evening of Dec. 21st, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. H. Chamberlyn, grand production of a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel,
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."
Staged by Mr. Ben Teal, with the following artists in the cast: John E. Kellard, Mary Shaw, Grace Filkins, Ida Vernon, Anna Robinson, Miller Kent, Howell Hansel.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
GORGEOUS REVIVAL OF GOUNOD'S FAUST SUNG IN ENGLISH. Evs. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 seats 25c.
NEXT WEEK—BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WALLACK'S. Broadway and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
JULIA ARTHUR In a Double Bill. PYGMALION and GALATEA, and MERCEDES.
Dec. 19—JULIA ARTHUR in a new play.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. NOON TO 11 P.M.
MILLER and WALLER.
Five-Mile Bicycle Race Twice a Day.
MASON MITCHELL, ETHEL LEVEY, HILDA THOMAS, Etc.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. 125th Time Mon., With Souvs!
The Turtle.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MAY IRWIN in her greatest success KATE KIP

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS, 100 Performance, Dec. 20th.
SPORTING LIFE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
75th Perf. Monday, December 19, Souvenirs.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Wed., Sat., and Xmas.
WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's.
Matinées Wed. and Sat.

Harlem Opera House. Eve 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
JAMES HACKETT, The Tree of Knowledge.
Dec. 18, Robt. G. Ingersoll, "Myth and Miracle."
Dec. 19, Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal in "Vagabondia."

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last Times of the Great Duel! At the CASINO!
Farewell Xmas Souvs., Fri., Dec. 23, huge sale!

Koster & Bial's. ADM., 50c. Mat. Sat.
THE PARISIAN SENSATION, The DARTOS & FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last few performances of the phenomenal succes, (Matinée Saturday,) Im Weissen Roessl.

THE REV. DR. SHIELDS A DEACON.

From the Presbyterian Church He Is Received Into the Episcopalian.

The Rev. Dr. Charles W. Shields of Princeton University, who left the Presbyterian Church for the Protestant Episcopal early in this year, was ordained to the Diaconate of the latter Church yesterday morning. The ordination service was held in the chapel of the Good Shepherd General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, at 11 o'clock. Only a few spectators were present, if the students of the seminary be excepted.

Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island presented the candidate to Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey, who conferred the apostolic rite of confirmation by the laying on of hands. Bishop McLaren of Chicago read the epistle for the day in the celebration of the holy communion which followed the ordination. The Rev. Dr. Alfred B. Baker, rector of Trinity Church, Princeton, preached the ordination sermon. The litany was said by Dean E. A. Hoffman.

Dr. Shields's devotion to the cause of church unity, which he had long labored for, and certain doctrinal points which the Episcopal Church held and practiced more in accordance with his own convictions, had drawn him strongly toward that Church. His resolution to leave the Presbyterian fold was hastened by the agitation over the Princeton Inn and what he considered the fanatical views of many leading Presbyterians. It is thought probable that he may be ordained to the priesthood within a year. Meantime he will continue to occupy his Chair at Princeton, that of Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

X. Y. Z.—Ponta Ferraria is the most western point of the Island of St. Michael, Azores.

C. E. W.—Your question is one that does not admit of a brief

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; light winds, becoming southerly.

VOL. XLVIII. NO. 15,268. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c.; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday the Nicaragua Canal Bill was displaced by the Army and Navy Urgency Deficiency bill, which was passed after a debate upon the needs of the military forces in our newly acquired territories. The plan to vote upon the Turple motion to postpone consideration of the waterway measure was not carried into effect. The House surpassed all previous records in the passage of the General Pension bill, which went through in twenty minutes without any criticism being heard. The House will vote to-day upon the bill for the incorporation of the International American Bank.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines, will leave London to-morrow for this country, to set forth the claims of the rebels against the taking of the islands by the United States. The arrival of transatlantic steamers at British ports yesterday was the source of information concerning several wrecks at sea, shipwrecked sailors having been rescued in some instances from their doomed vessels. The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs declared yesterday that there will be no change in that country's foreign policy, and he said further that Italy's relations with all nations were never so friendly and harmonious as now. The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday almost unanimously adopted a bill to loan 200,000,000f. for the construction of railroads in Indo-China. Baron Newton and Baron Vernon died yesterday, according to advices from London. It is cabled from Paris that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Count Esterhazy. A bitter attack was made upon the German Emperor in the Reichstag yesterday by the Socialist leader.—Pages 1 and 5.

Page 1.

Ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice died yesterday of pneumonia.

Fifty-five new cases of typhoid fever were reported to the Board of Health at Paterson yesterday. The doctors still believe that it emanates from the water.

Page 2.

Gov. Black arrived here from Albany yesterday to complete arrangements for his removal here next month. He is accompanied by Mrs. Black.

At a dinner of New York University alumni yesterday Joseph H. Choate made a plea for the development of American shipping. Dr. Depew lauded Mr. Choate's qualifications for Ambassador to Great Britain.

President Quigg, at a meeting of the Republican County Committee last night, criticised the primary election law, which, he showed, had been of greater benefit to the Democratic than to the Republican Party, and declared that its amendment was necessary.

Page 3.

Major Gen. Brooke testified yesterday before the war investigating commission concerning his administration of the Chickamauga camp.

Page 4.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has approved an order by the Bureau of Combustibles regulating the sale of calcium carbide, from which acetylene gas is made.

John D. Crimmins has added to his purchase of Berrian's Island by buying four large tracts on the mainland of Long Island, opposite. The price for all is $400,000.

The contract for installing electricity on the Third Avenue road has been let to the Westinghouse Company. The price to be paid is to be between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

Seven cattlemen returning on the steamer Tauric got to drinking the steward's ale and made the lives of those on board miserable. As the trouble was on the high seas the City Magistrate had no jurisdiction.

Walter H. Page, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, spoke yesterday in the free lecture course at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, on "The War and Our Duties," and declared unequivocally in favor of National expansion.

A suit brought against the United States Express Company by William Matthews to recover $800 damages for the death of the prize bulldog Rene Royal, which died while on the way from this city to Danbury, Conn., was dismissed yesterday.

Good progress was made yesterday in clearing up the ruins of the Consolidated Gas Company's tank that collapsed on Tuesday night, but no more bodies were found. Henry Fuldner, the furniture manufacturer whose factory was wrecked in the accident, assigned yesterday.

Page 5.

The War Department has made public the formal order looking toward the government of Cuba.

Page 7.

The first Assembly ball of the present season took place in the large ballroom of the Astoria last night.

The case of W. A. E. Moore will go to the jury to-day. Both sides finished yesterday, the defense refusing to put any witnesses on the stand.

Morgan Lewis Livingston, one of the old Livingston family, who lived the life of a recluse, was found dead in his room yesterday morning.

It is reported in Philadelphia that a plan to organize in one concern all the large street-lighting companies east of the Mississippi River, with $12,000,000 capital, has been formed in that city.

Page 8.

The young men of Plymouth Church met last night and passed resolutions urging Dr. Lyman Abbott to reconsider his resignation.

At an entertainment at Cooper Union last night Bishop Waters (colored) bitterly denounced President McKinley and Secretary Alger for as he alleged, ignoring the services rendered by colored soldiers during the war.

Representative Joseph Henry Walker, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, said last night that owing to the tangle the currency question has got into in Washington there will be no reform until 1904.

At the meeting of the National League and the American Association, the question of giving the Board of Discipline more power was discussed. The Board of Arbitration gave its sanction to transfer the Buffalo Club to the Western League. No deals were made.

Page 12.

The ferryboat John H. Brinckerhoff, which started for Havana Harbor on Wednesday night, returned to port yesterday, having been damaged by fire.

Page 14.

Ex-Judge Steele has notified Governor-elect Roosevelt that he is willing to succeed Mr. Mareaan as District Attorney of Kings County.

The formation of the American Tin Plate Company under the laws of the State of New Jersey was accomplished yesterday. The capital stock is $50,000,000 and the general business headquarters will be in Chicago.

Col. Williams of the Internal Revenue Department is back from Washington, and says he will begin criminal proceedings against those who have failed to put sufficient stamps on documents filed in the Register's Office.

At the trial of Lawyer James D. Hallen yesterday the name of the late Ira S. Elkins was put forward by the defense as that of the person who forged the deeds and mortgages produced by the complainant, Mrs. Florence Caldwell.

At a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday Controller Coler opposed the plan to issue county bonds for the construction of a railroad. Congressman Fowler of New Jersey made an offer to the board on behalf of a syndicate.

Appropriations for interest on bonds, as set forth in the budget for next year, indicate that the city administration will issue more than $30,000,000 in bonds, besides $10,000,000 which have been authorized but have not yet been issued for many public works which have been hung up on account of the debt limit.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

ATLANTA'S PEACE JUBILEE IS ENDED

The President's Reception Unequaled in the City's History.

HIS VIEW OF NATIONAL DUTY

Says We Have Still Harder Victories Yet to Win.

The Georgia City's Celebration Closes with a Banquet Attended by Many Distinguished Guests.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—The enthusiasm evoked by the presence of President McKinley in Atlanta was in no way abated on this, the closing day of the peace jubilee. Enormous crowds have greeted him in his public appearances, and in the two instances when he made speeches to-day he was cheered and applauded with warmth not inferior to that manifested at the Capitol yesterday.

The Georgia Legislature to-day adopted resolutions commending the President's speech yesterday referring to Federal care of Confederate dead. The resolutions also approve President McKinley's course in the Spanish war. The ovation given President McKinley at the Capitol yesterday by the members of the Legislature was the greatest reception ever given an American citizen in Atlanta, and his speech having relation to the care of Confederate dead has fired the hearts of Southerners with admiration for its author.

To-day's festivities began with the civic and military parade which passed through the streets during the afternoon. There were 20,000 people in the procession, the destination of which was Exposition Park. The President and other distinguished guests in carriages were at the head of the pageant. They were escorted by the Third New Jersey and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, which came over from their Winter camp at Athens for the occasion. The fine marching of these two regiments under command of Brig. Gen. William C. Oates as they swung into Peachtree Street under the Jubilee Arch, pleased the thousands who packed the down-town streets, and was a source of much gratification to Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, who was in a carriage ahead.

The President was compelled to bow almost continuously to the cheers from the crowd and from the windows of the buildings along the route of march. A roar of welcome denoted the position of Gen. "Joe" Wheeler and his band of cavalrymen, who followed him through the civil war, and the wizened leader was at times compelled to force his horse through the throngs that blocked his path.

Arriving at Ponce de Leon Avenue the President and his party reviewed the parade. Among those on the stand with Mr. McKinley were Major Gen. Shafter, Mrs. McKinley, the Hon. George R. Peck, the Hon. Lyman J. Gage, the Hon. Charles Emory Smith, the Hon. Charles F. Warwick, Secretary of the Navy Long, Lieut. Hobson, the Hon. John Addison Porter, Gov. Allen D. Candler, Mayor Collin, Col. William A. Hemphill, and ex-Gov. Atkinson.

After the parade had passed the reviewing stand, the President and the other guests of the city were driven to Piedmont Park where they were the guests of the Piedmont Driving Club at an elaborate luncheon. Afterward Mr. McKinley addressed the public in the auditorium in Piedmont Park. The building has a seating capacity of 10,000, and was jammed. The people rose from their seats as the President entered the Auditorium. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" amid considerable applause, but when the strains of "Dixie" filled the building the crowd went wild. President McKinley stood up, and waved his hat above his head, Mr. Hemphill, President of the Jubilee Committee, made a lengthy speech. He was followed by Gov. Candler in an address of welcome.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

As the President stepped forward the large audience applauded heartily. The speech was punctuated by constant cheers. Mr. McKinley said:

"I cannot withhold from this people my profound thanks for their hearty reception and the good will which they have shown me everywhere and in every way since I have been their guest. I thank them for the opportunity which this occasion gives me of meeting and greeting them, and for the pleasure it affords me to participate with them in honoring the army and the navy, to whose achievements we are indebted for one of the most brilliant chapters of American history.

"Other parts of the country have had their public thanksgivings and jubilees in honor of the historic events of the past year, but nowhere has there been greater rejoicing than among the people here, the gathered representatives of the South. I congratulate them upon their accurate observation of events which enabled them to fix a date which insured them the privilege of being the first to celebrate the signing of the treaty of peace by the American and Spanish Commissioners.

"Under hostile fire on a foreign soil, fighting in a common cause, the memory of old disagreements has faded into history. From camp and campaign there comes the magic healing which has closed ancient wounds and effaced their scars. For this result every American patriot will forever rejoice. It is no small indemnity for the cost of the war. This Government has proved itself invincible in the recent war, and out of it has come a Nation which will remain indivisible forevermore.

"No worthier contributions have been made in patriotism and in men than by the people of these Southern States. When at last the opportunity came they were eager to meet it, and with promptness responded to the call of the country. Intrusted with the able leadership of men dear to them, who had marched with their fathers under another flag, now fighting under the old flag again, they have gloriously helped to defend its spotless folds and added new lustre to its shining stars. That flag has been planted on two hemispheres, and there it remains the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw from the people over whom it floats its protecting folds? Who will haul it down?

"The victory we celebrate is not that of a ruler, a President, or a Congress, but of the people. An army whose valor we admire and a navy whose achievements we applaud were not assembled by draft or conscription, but from voluntary enlistment. The heroes came from civil as well as military life. Trained and untrained soldiers wrought our triumphs.

"The peace we have won is not a selfish truce of arms, but one whose conditions presage good to humanity. The domains secured under the treaty to be acted upon by the Senate came to us not as the result of a crusade of conquest, but as the reward of temperate, faithful, and fearless response to the call of conscience, which could not be disregarded by a liberty-loving and Christian people.

OUR TASK NOT FINISHED.

"We have so borne ourselves in the conflict and in our intercourse with the powers of the world as to escape complication and give universal confidence of our high purpose and unselfish sacrifices for struggling peoples. The task is not fulfilled. Indeed, it is only just begun. The most serious work is still before us, and every energy of heart and mind must be bent and the impulses of partisanship subordinated to its faithful execution. This is the time for earnest, not faint, hearts.

"'New occasions teach new duties.' To this Nation and to every nation there come formative periods in its life and history. New conditions will be met only by new methods. Meeting these conditions hopefully and facing them bravely and wisely is to be the mightiest test of American virtue's capacity. Without abandoning past limitations, traditions, and principles, but by meeting present opportunities and obligations we shall show ourselves worthy of the great trust which civilization has imposed upon us.

"At Bunker Hill liberty was at stake; at Gettysburg the Union was the issue; before Manila and Santiago our armies fought not for gain or revenge but for human rights. They contended for the freedom of the oppressed, for whose welfare the United States has never failed to lend a hand to establish and uphold, and, I believe, never will.

"Their glories of the war cannot be dimmed, but the result will be incomplete and unworthy of us unless supplemented by civil victories, harder, possibly, to win, in their way no less indispensable. We will have our difficulties and our embarrassments. They follow all victories and accompany all great responsibilities. They are inseparable from every great movement or reform. But American capacity has triumphed over all in the past. Doubts have in the end vanished. Apparent dangers have been averted or avoided, and our own history shows that progress has come so naturally and steadily on the heels of new and grave responsibilities that as we look back upon the acquisition of territory by our fathers we are filled with wonder that any doubt could have existed or any apprehension could have been felt of the wisdom of their action or their capacity to grapple with the then untried and mighty problems.

TRUST IN AMERICAN GENIUS.

"The Republic is to-day larger, stronger, and better prepared than ever before for wise and profitable developments in new directions. Even if the minds of some of our own people are still disturbed by perplexing and anxious doubts, in which all of us have shared, and still share, the genius of American civilization will, I believe, be found both original and creative and capable of subserving all the great interests which shall be confided to our keeping.

"Forever in the right, following the best impulses and clinging to high purposes, using properly and within right limits our power and opportunities, honorable reward must inevitably follow. The outcome cannot be in doubt.

"We could have avoided all the difficulties that lie across the pathway of the Nation if a few months ago we had coldly ignored the piteous appeals of the starving and oppressed inhabitants of Cuba. If we had blinded ourselves to the conditions so near our shores and turned a deaf ear to our suffering neighbor, the issue of territorial expansion in the Antilles and the East Indies would not have been raised.

"But could we have justified such a course? Is there any one who would now declare another to have been the better course? With less humanity and less courage on our part the Spanish flag instead of the Stars and Stripes would still be floating at Cavite, at Ponce, and at Santiago, and a chance in the race of life would be wanting to millions of human beings who to-day call this Nation noble, and who, I trust, will live to call it blessed.

"Thus far we have done our supreme duty. Shall we now, when the victory won in war is written in the treaty of peace and the civilized world applauds and waits in expectation, turn timidly away from the duties imposed upon the country by its own great deeds? And when the mists fade and we see with clearer vision, may we not go forth rejoicing in a strength which has been employed solely for humanity and always been tempered with justice and mercy, confident of our ability to meet the exigencies which await because confident that our course is one of duty and our cause that of right?"

CHEERS FOR GEN. WHEELER.

After three cheers for McKinley had been given with a will at the conclusion of his speech, Gen. Wheeler rose from his seat on the platform. Over and over again the cavalry General tried to begin his speech, and over and over again he was compelled to wait for the cheers to stop. Then the band played "Dixie," and once more the crowd broke into frantic cheers. Gen. Wheeler eulogized the President, and expressed his great pleasure at the reception given to Mr. McKinley by Georgia.

Lieut. Hobson responded to loud calls with a speech in which he drew the attention of his hearers, not only to the bravery of the American soldiers and sailors, but to the chivalry and bravery of the Spanish soldiers, especially of Admiral Cervera. Gens. Shafter and Lawton scarcely more than bowed their acknowledgments to the plaudits, and the meeting closed with a short speech by Gov. Johnson of Alabama, in which he referred to his State's honor in possessing two such distinguished sons as Wheeler and Hobson.

The Presidential party then drove back to the hotel. On the way the carriage in which were Gens. Shafter and Lawton was run into by a street car, and the two distinguished officers were thrown to the street. Neither was hurt, and both were taken into a carriage secured by Private Secretary Cortelyou. A public reception at the Governor's mansion had to be postponed on account of the lateness of the Auditorium affair.

THE PEACE JUBILEE BANQUET.

The peace jubilee exercises were brought to a close by a banquet in the dining room of the Kimball House to-night. Covers were laid for 300. All the city's distinguished guests were present, and seated at the President's table. Many prominent men from all parts of the South also graced the tables.

Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution, acted as toastmaster. At the President's table were seated the President, Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Navy J. D. Long, Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Gov. Allen D. Candler, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, Gen. W. R. Shafter, Secretary of War R. A. Alger, Charles F. Warwick, Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson, Lieut. R. D. Spalding, Stephen O'Meara, Major Livingston Mims, John Addison Porter, Secretary to the President; Capt. R. J. Lowery, Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, Hoke Smith, D. G. Fenni, Frank P. Rice, Gen. Henry W. Lawton, Rufus B. Bullock, George R. Peck, Gov. Joseph F. Johnston, Gen. S. B. M. Young, E. E. Settle, Gen. Wheeler, Col. W. A. Hemphill, and Mayor O. A. Collier.

Mr. Howell, introducing the President, said:

"In the presence of God, with uncovered head and bowing reverently in acknowledgment of divine leadership, a Nation stands to-day upon the threshold of a new century, content in and conscious of the performance of a duty well done in His name.

"To-day we rejoice that the modern Saracen has been driven from the hemisphere which he gave to the world, and which, like the miser, he has seen slip through his fingers and out of his grasp in the rage of helpless desperation, rather than pay the simple tribute that the Creator asks of mankind, and that humanity and mercy and civilization exact as the cost of peace and progress. Events which brought this about are now a matter of recent history. Naturally the central figure of the story is the Chief Executive of this great Nation. He is here to-night as our guest, and as there should be no politics in a war in the outcome of which we have all been equally interested, there is likewise none in the welcome he will receive at your hands.

"All shades of political opinion are represented here to-night, but of those present there is not one who will not say that at the helm of the ship of State, in the stormy sea over which she has ridden, there has been a Captain who was honest and fearless, who commanded and looked after the welfare of the whole ship, and not of part of it; who has, at last, by his broad liberality in the recognition of Southern men and ex-Confederates, like Lee and Wheeler, broken forever the barrier that divides North and South and stamped the indissoluble seal of understanding and fraternity upon the Union.

"I have the honor, gentlemen, to introduce the President of the United States, who will respond to the sentiment expressed in the magic words, 'Our Country.'"

MR. McKINLEY REPLIES TO A TOAST.

The President, as he arose, was the recipient of a hearty and spontaneous greeting. The cordiality with which he has been received on all occasions during his visit was nowhere more evident than at to-night's gathering. Mr. McKinley was compelled to stand and bow some minutes before those about the tables would permit him to proceed. He said:

"I am not a stranger to your hospitality. You have always given me a courteous and cordial reception. My first visit was under the auspices of your fellow-citizen Capt. Howell and another distinguished Georgian—the brilliant Grady—since called from the field of activity when he was at the height of his usefulness and when the whole Nation could ill spare him and sorrowed at his untimely death.

"Then we were engaged in an economic discussion in which honest differences of opinion prevailed, and heated discussion ruled the hour. I do not forget that then, although advocating the theory of taxation seemingly opposed to the majority sentiment of your State and city, you accorded me an impartial hearing. Stranger as I was to all of you, you made me feel at home, and from that hour Atlanta won my heart. My subsequent visits have only served to increase my admiration for your enterprising city.

"Four years have gone since I last met the people of Georgia in public assembly. Much has happened in the intervening time. The Nation has been at war, not within its own shores, but with a foreign power—a war waged not for revenge or aggrandizement, but for our oppressed neighbors, for their freedom and amelioration. It was short but decisive. It recorded a succession of significant victories on land and on sea. It gave new honors to American arms. It has brought new problems to the Republic, whose solution will tax the genius of our people. United, we will meet and solve them with honor to ourselves and to the lasting benefit of all concerned. The war brought us together; its settlement will keep us together.

"Reunited! Glorious realization! It expresses the thought of my mind and the long-deferred consummation of my heart's desire as I stand in this presence. It interprets the hearty demonstration here witnessed, and is the patriotic refrain of all sections and all lovers of the Republic.

"Reunited! One country again and one country forever! Proclaim it from the press and pulpit, teach it in the schools, write it across the skies! The world sees and feels it; it cheers every heart, North and South, and brightens the life of every American home. Let nothing ever strain it again. At peace with all the world and with each other, what can stand in the pathway of our progress and prosperity?"

SECRETARY LONG ON THE NAVY.

Secretary Long was introduced by Mr. Howell to respond to the toast, "The Navy," but his remarks for the first fifteen minutes were on almost every other subject than that assigned. The Secretary extended the greeting of the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the State of Georgia. He referred humorously to everybody, from George Washington down to the present day, and paid high tribute to the American bluejacket, who, he said, was the typical American citizen.

Referring to the famous dispatch to Admiral Dewey to sail from Hongkong to meet and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet at Manila, the speaker said:

"Now about that dispatch: On the Sunday after war was declared, this dispatch had been sent to Admiral Dewey. I took it over to the President and asked his permission to send it to Dewey. He, of course, approved it. I don't know now who wrote the dispatch. It was handed to me by Commander Crowninshield of the Navigation Department, and I don't think he knew who wrote it. Coming right down to the facts, it was probably written by some clerk in his department; but, anyway, it was sent, and you all know the result."

The speaker then referred in happy vein to Lieut. Hobson and to the members of the fleet, who for so many weary days watched the Harbor of Santiago. He related an incident of the day, which set the tables in an uproar. During the day, while the parade was making its way to Exposition Park, he said a grizzled citizen from a county near Atlanta had rushed through the throng, passing the President, passing the Postmaster General, who might have given him a position, and reaching his hand out to him (the Secretary of the Navy) said: "Mr. President, I want to shake your hand."

This, said the Secretary, was no detraction to the President; it merely denoted the timber the Presidents were made of.

Gen. William R. Shafter responded to the toast, "The Army." In the course of his speech he said:

"Too glowing a tribute cannot be paid to the noble little army which contributed so freely the lives of its best men, to bring about this happy issue. The bulk and the flower of our regular army composed the Santiago expedition. Words cannot graphically depict the obstacles overcome, the suffering endured, and the hardships undergone. If you could have seen, as I have, officers and men alike, pushing from day to day on to Santiago through the tropical jungles under a tropical sun, wet with tropical rains, exposed to unknown diseases, and only the coarsest fare to eat, you would agree with me that the typical hero is the American regular. All this he bore uncomplainingly—it was his duty; no questioning, no faltering, and this it is that bore him on to victory. Such is the soldier of the American army of to-day. He is entitled to all the love and gratitude that a great and generous Nation can bestow upon him."

MR. PECK ON "THE NEW UNION."

George R. Peck of Chicago responded to the toast, "The New Union." He said:

"This is Atlanta, that fated citadel which once guarded the gateway of the South; Atlanta, the marvelous child of faith and enterprise, heading with clear eyes the destiny that waits on opportunity; Atlanta, 'the expectancy and rise of the fair State.' To you war is something more than an artist's sketch. Its argument has held you in its grasp; its sorrows have entered your hearts and homes and left them desolate.

"Yonder is Peachtree, where Hood, great in misfortune and superb in defeat, led his heroic columns, like another Ney, in an onset which was the more glorious because it was hopeless. Yonder once grew the oaks and pines under whose sheltering branches McPherson fell, our best-beloved, our Lycidas, 'dead ere his prime.' Verily, we are on historic ground. Here our annals grow tired of common things, and touch the highest themes. They make classic, not simply that which is venerable, but those highest of human attributes—courage, constancy, and faith. Here we know, for a certainty, that a power beyond our controlling, an insistence outside of our own little plans, have made us one.

"I am the less reluctant to speak of these things because I know you give back thought for thought, greeting for greeting, and heart for heart. Not long ago, at the great jubilee in Chicago, two distinguished citizens of Georgia brought us messages that will not be forgotten. Listening to the eloquent words of Judge Speer and Clark Howell, we felt, as we had never felt before, that American patriotism is, and must ever be, national. If we sing the same battle hymns and, by the fireside, recite the same ballads, the question of lineage need not trouble us. Have you not read how Englishmen fought against each other for red roses and white, and, again, how some stood for the King and some for the Parliament; but when they looked back through battle mists to the days of old, they all saw—Agincourt? So, too, there was a time when some who are here to-night did not love each other overmuch, and yet, when the stress was fiercest and the fire seemed ready to consume, neither side gave up its memory of Lexington and Yorktown. Tradition, language, literature, common hopes and common interests make a nation; and these are a thousand times stronger than the sanctions of written charters, or the authority of blood.

"We have entered new fields, as advancing nations always do: we have assumed new duties, as living nations always must. It may, indeed, be true that our fathers did not write out on parchment what must be done if, by the fortunes of war, our flag should be carried to islands and seas remote. But, gentlemen, the flag cannot come down. The institutions and the policy of a free republic are equal to new conditions, or they are worthless. A nation that cannot keep pace with what its own arms have accomplished is already catalogued with the incapable and the degenerate. The new Union, which war has welded more firmly together, summons us and leads us forward. It does not invite responsibilities nor

Continued on Page 2,

Development of Poland Spring.
Wonderful purity and medicinal power of its delicious water. "Poland," 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

OUT TO-DAY. THE VERDICT. TEN CENTS.
New Illustrated Weekly. Honest, frank, fearless. For honest democracy. Alfred Henry Lewis, editor.—Adv.

Ballantine's Old Burton and XXX Canada Malt Ales, the purest and best bottled for home use. Great for insomnia and nourishment.—Adv.

BROADWAY CABLE SNAPS

Traffic on the Line Below 23d Street Stopped for Four Hours.

CAR DAMAGED AND HELD FAST

Machinery Had to be Lifted from It Before the Work of Repairing the Cable Could Proceed.

The section of the Broadway cable which runs between Houston and Twenty-third Street snapped in two at 8 o'clock last night. The big rope parted just below the curve at Tenth Street. The ends contracted like a piece of elastic, one scurrying up Broadway in its underground bed for two blocks, and the other going southward, stopping somewhere near Eighth Street. All traffic on the Broadway line in the southern part of the city was brought to a standstill.

As soon as it was discovered that the accident was of a serious nature, a telephone message was sent to the supply house of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at 151 West Fiftieth Street, and thirty men, three wagons loaded with tools, and a big coil of cable were sent to the scene.

Patrol Wagon 45 led the way; and went clanging through the streets like a fire engine. A large crowd of people had gathered at Tenth Street and Broadway when the force of workmen arrived, and it was with some difficulty that the police drove them back so that the work of repairing could be commenced.

It was found that the cable had made a clean parting. When it snapped the grip of Car 248 was shattered, and the shaft running through the grip slot was so badly twisted by the force of the rebounding rope that it got caught in the slot and prevented the car from moving.

When it was found necessary to move the car in order to repair the rope, a force of men could not budge it from its position. Crowbars and jackscrews were used, but without any success. The machinery of the car had to be removed from the inside, and the twisted grip shaft was cut off close to the slot. Then the car was pushed out of the way and men were put at work cutting the obstacle from the place where it had lodged.

When the work of finding the broken ends of the cable began, the men found that it was not an easy task. They poked down into the rope tunnel with hooks, and dragged them along for two blocks on either side of Tenth Street. When the broken ends were found, they were made fast to hawsers and pulled together by teams of six horses. Fully an hour and a half was spent in finding the broken ends and dragging them together so that a piece could be spliced in.

It was just midnight when the work was finished, and meantime Broadway, below Houston Street, was lined with idle cars. There were a large number of passengers in the cars when the accident occurred, and most of them were on their way to the various theatres.

Many jumped out and walked after the cars had been blocked for five minutes, but others kept their seats for over an hour. There was one man in a car that became stalled at Houston Street, who would not move, so he said, until the cars started again. Just as he was threatening to bring suit, word was given that the road was clear, and he continued his journey in silence.

The ends of the parted rope showed that it had been partly worn. It was cut through to a depth of half an inch, the oil stains in the cut showing that it had been damaged for some time. It snapped when the heaviest part of the traffic was below Tenth Street.

The greater number of crowded cars was in that section of the track at the time and were attached to the rope below the place where it had been damaged, and the strain caused the disaster.

Early this morning a new strand 100 feet long will be spliced into the cable.

NEBRASKA VIGILANTES CALLED.

Community Aroused by the Apparently Premeditated Murder of a Rich Farmer.

FRANKLIN, Neb., Dec. 15.—Considerable excitement prevails here to-night over the assassination of Peter Kreichbaum, and a mob of infuriated farmers is making vigorous efforts to lynch James Tunman and William Cole, the alleged murderers. They were taken from the local jail at noon and conveyed to the Alma prison, Sheriff Boyd and posse being pursued by several citizens the whole distance. A cordon of the mob leaders surrounds the jail to-night to prevent the men being removed again before the vigilantes can gather in sufficient force to storm the jail.

Scouts are out in the country to-night calling out the old vigilantes, and they are pouring into town in large numbers, armed and ready for the fight which is sure to follow the storming of the jail, as Sheriff Boyd has a force of determined deputies and will fight. No State troops have been called for, as none are in the State.

The alleged murderers and their victim have been men of wealth and prominence in this section many years. All reside a few miles from Franklin on adjoining farms, the nnest in the State.

The developments, the authorities say, indicate a month's preparation for the murder. Two weeks ago Peter Kreichbaum, who is a bachelor, suddenly disappeared. He had drawn $1,000 at that time for the sale of stock from the local bank and carried the money to his home. A week later Cole and Tunman were noticed in possession of his farm, selling stock, vehicles, &c. In answer to questions, they asserted that Kreichbaum had left the country and sold everything to them. They exhibited a lease and deed in evidence, and attempted to have the same recorded, but the Clerk became suspicious because the alleged signature of Kreichbaum misspelled the name.

A brother of the missing man was notified and came here from Burlington last week, offering $1,000 reward for evidence as to his brother's whereabouts. This started a large number of persons to work. In the meantime, Tunman and Cole continued to sell property from the farm. Last night a searching party noticed some fresh earth in a deserted hog pen, and, digging, discovered the body of the farmer. He had been cut to pieces with an axe, the head being severed. In addition, he had been repeatedly shot.

The Sheriff at once started for the Cole residence and found Tunman there, too. Both men attempted to use their guns, but were captured after a desperate struggle. Four Winchesters and a bushel of shells were found in the residence ready for use.

PULLMAN'S BARBER SHUT OUT.

He Vainly Claimed An Inheritance As a Household Servant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Judge Kohlsaat to-day decided that in order to be a household servant it is necessary to do something more than shave every day for years the man claimed as master. This delicate and interesting point came up on the petition of Barber Frank Scotch, to whose lot it fell to attend in his official capacity George M. Pullman every day for five years preceding the period of the death of the sleeping-car magnate. During that time he acted as gazette to his employer, and told him all the news of the day, likewise sundry funny anecdotes.

Mr. Pullman, in his will, bequeathed $500 to each of his household servants, who were designated as a class but not by name. Scotch straightway conceived the idea that he was a household servant in every sense of the word. The matter was placed in Judge Kohlsaat's hands, and he quickly emancipated the knight of the strop against that gentleman's wishes.

Space and Storage
are the great things to economize in a crowded city. Gas stoves take up least possible room and require absolutely no storage of fuel.

JOHN W. GATES RETIRES.

He Resigns the Presidency of the Illinois Steel Company and May Go to Europe.

John W. Gates resigned yesterday as President of the Illinois Steel Company, the resignation to take effect Dec. 31. The Illinois Steel Company is one of the corporations that make up the Federal Steel Company, of which Judge Elbert H. Gary, a Director of the Illinois Steel Company, is President.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The resignation in New York yesterday of John W. Gates as President of the Illinois Steel Company has caused general surprise. Mr. Gates is still in the East, and no authorized representative in Chicago would discuss his resignation to-day. From a close personal friend of Mr. Gates, however, the information was gathered that the former had laid down the cares of office for solely personal reasons and that he is on the eve of taking a prolonged European trip with his family.

It is asserted that President Gates's resignation has been pending ever since the consolidation project which merged the Illinois Steel Company's interests into those of the Federal Steel Company was carried through. Mr. Gates was the moving spirit in this consolidation scheme, and he is understood to have promised to relinquish the affairs of the Illinois Steel Company into other hands as soon as the larger corporation which has absorbed it was firmly on its feet.

Mr. Gates is credited with having made a personal fortune of not less than $5,000,000 in the last few years, and at the earnest solicitation of his family to have decided on a long rest and a residence in Europe for at least two years. The supposition that Mr. Gates has been sacrificed in a game of freeze-out by his business associates is scouted by those who are familiar with the inside facts in the recent manipulation of steel interests.

FATAL WRECK IN FLORIDA.

Six People Killed by an Accident Caused by the Presence of Cattle on a Track.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 15.—A passenger train on the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad was wrecked this afternoon near Madison by a collision with cattle on the track, although the engineer made every effort to stop the train. Six persons were killed, as follows: E. H. Chandler, engineer; James Evans, colored fireman; John T. Sullivan of St. Augustine, attache to the army; the Rev. S. H. Coleman, a colored preacher of Jacksonville; John A. Rhoades of Pensacola, and Alfred Austin of Chaires, both the latter colored.

SHIP IN DISTRESS SIGHTED.

Vessel Throwing Signals Off the Irish Coast Believed to be Transatlantic Liner.

SKIBBEREEN, Ireland, Dec. 15.—A dispatch received here from Baltimore, about seven miles southwest, says that a steamer, supposed to be a transatlantic liner, is in distress off the coast there. She has been throwing distress signals for some time.

The White Star liner Teutonic sailed from Queenstown at 1:10 P. M. to-day for New York. The Red Star liner Rhynland also sailed to-day from Queenstown for Philadelphia.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Owing to the heavy fog which hangs over the Channel, no further information has yet been obtained regarding the steamer which, according to a dispatch from Skibbereen last evening, was throwing distress signals off Baltimore. If the report, which is not confirmed, is well founded, the vessel may possibly be the Dominion Line steamer New England, Capt. MacAuley, which left Boston Dec. 8 for Liverpool.

Baltimore is a seaport town on the southern coast of Ireland, and very near the route of the transatlantic ships of the New York-Liverpool and New York-Queenstown lines. It is connected by rail with Skibbereen. Its location on the Irish coast makes it an advantageous point for marine observation.

AGAINST AN OHIO RAILWAY.

Verdict for $618,000 in Favor of English Car Trust Company.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Dec. 15.—The Circuit Court in session here has rendered a verdict against the Ohio Southern Railway Company, giving the English car trust company of New York a judgment of $618,000 for car rentals. The case was fought bitterly, the car company claiming rental for 120 months at $6,559. The Central Trust Company successfully claimed that rental should be a prior lien only from the time of the appointment of the receiver.

A WARRANT FOR ESTERHAZY.

Reported from Paris that the Count Will Be Arrested.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "A warrant was issued to-day (Thursday) for the arrest of Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy.

"It is asserted that Prince Victor Napoleon staid at the house of an Imperialist adherent in Avenue Hoche from Wednesday to Sunday last, and that while there he had conferences with Gen. Mercier, Minister of War in the Cabinet under which Dreyfus was condemned, and M. Paul Déroulède, the Anti-Revisionist."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, Mrs. Emily Crawford, says it is believed there that Dreyfus is now on his way to France.

MORE TYPHOID IN PATERSON.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The typhoid fever epidemic keeps increasing. To-day fifty-five cases were reported at the Board of Health. Dr. J. L. Leal, the City Inspector, has investigated the milk used in the city, and also most of the food, but has been unable to trace any germs of the disease. He still thinks it is in the Passaic River water, and believes the water was infected between the 1st and 10th of last November.

In August last a well at the city almshouse was polluted, and there are some who believe the outbreak can be traced to that, although the health authorities stick to the Passaic water theory and have sent several gallons of the water to be analyzed.

WANTED WIFE FOR THREE YEARS

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 15.—Steve Pasternack, a Hungarian, of Second Street, was arrested by Constable Dutton this afternoon on a charge made by Teresa Hilna. She accused him, before Justice Richmond, of trifling with her affections. He refused to marry the girl, and the Justice ordered that he be committed to jail. On the way there he relented, and was again taken before the Justice, when he agreed to marry Teresa.

The Justice read the ceremony without interruption until he reached the part where it is the duty of the couple to agree to be true until death parts them. Without warning Pasternack pushed his intended wife away, refusing to assent to this, and yelled: "Stop! what you think. Me no marry all time. Me want marry for three years; that's all."

Teresa cried, and the Constable grew angry, and rushed Steve to jail, where he will probably stay for some time to come.

Royal Limited
Via C. R. R. of N. J., P. & R., B. & O.
New York to Washington daily 2:35 P. M., Whitehall Terminal, (South

liminary to the great Hocking Valley deal, and in this Gov. Foster was interested. He told Mr. Brice just what he wanted done, and warned him against being led off by the apparent inconsistency of the instructions and acting in opposition thereto. He was careful to impress this on the ambassador's mind at the last moment, when the train was moving off.

Brice, however, saw that to carry out instructions would mean loss to his employer, and he acted contrary to instructions. This made the Governor angry, but his anger was mollified when Brice returned to Columbus and showed $40,000 he had made. For his trouble he received half. Then he made other lucky investments in East Tennessee, Hocking Valley, Richmond Terminal, and then the "Nickel Plate."

Mr. Brice, it was said, regarded the Lake Erie and Western Railroad as one of his pet properties. He was President of this line, and during the later years of his life paid much attention to it. He was President of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad, Vice President of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, President and Director of the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Company, and President and Director of the Cincinnati Northern. Some years ago he undertook to place on a strong basis the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, the Knoxville and Ohio, the Mobile and Birmingham, and the Memphis and Charleston lines. These were afterwards consolidated into what is now known as the Southern Railway, but since the reorganization Mr. Brice had had nothing to do with them.

He was also a Director in the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad; a Director in the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, United States Guarantee Company, Western Union Beef Company, and the Elkhorn Valley Coal Land Company; a Director in the Chase National Bank and in the Welsbach Commercial Company, the parent organization of the lighting concerns existing under that name.

He headed the syndicate that built a railroad in Jamaica for the English, turning it over to the Government in 1896. Actual work on the road was begun a year or so before that, and several well-known financiers were interested in the venture. He had large interests in the gas fields in Ohio.

Lately it has been understood that Mr. Brice had been trying to effect a consolidation of certain small roads in Western Pennsylvania and effect an entrance into Pittsburg for the Lake Erie and Western over the Pittsburg and Western.

HIS LATEST ENTERPRISE.

The last enterprise Mr. Brice took up was the formation of the China-American Development Company, which recently obtained concessions from the Imperial Government of China to build railroads in that country. This was the greatest enterprise, from the magnitude of its financial operations, he ever engaged in, and the men, both in England and America, he succeeded in interesting with him in the project, represent a capital, it is said, or nearly $1,000,000,000. With the full fruition of the plans contemplated, the future profits to the syndicate have been variously estimated to exceed $12,000,000.

Some years ago Mr. Brice foresaw the possibilities of the development in the Orient and the probability in the near future that trade in the Far East would certainly expand, and, obviously, that either Continental or American capital would be the factor of expansion. It was in 1895 that Mr. Brice began a serious study of the conditions in China, and immediately set to work with his accustomed energy. There were many discouragements, but success finally crowned his efforts, and the Imperial Government last April ratified the agreement made through the Chinese Minister at Washington.

The concessions not only contemplate a railroad from Hankow to Canton, a distance of a thousand miles, but include the right to mine coal along the main line and branches. There are other ambitious ventures connected with the project, the plans of which have not yet been fully developed. Among the financiers connected with Mr. Brice in this company were John D. Rockefeller, several members of the Vanderbilt family, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Andrew Carnegie, Anthony N. Brady, ex-Gov. Morton, Moore Schley, James H. Benedict, and Henry W. Cannon.

HIS CAREER IN POLITICS.

Mr. Brice always took an active interest in politics, and in the campaign of 1876 he was an electoral candidate on the Tilden ticket, and again on the Cleveland ticket in 1884. In 1888 he was a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, where the Ohio delegation chose him as a member of the National Committee. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee during the 1888 campaign, and on the death of William H. Barnum was elected Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

In the Winter of 1890 Mr. Brice was elected United States Senator to succeed Henry B. Payne, and took his seat March 4, 1891. In the Senate Mr. Brice became a prominent figure. He was soon made a member of the Democratic steering committee, and became also a member of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Brice seldom spoke in the Senate, but was a close observer of everything that was going on, and was always deep in the councils of the party. Mr. Brice served six years in the Senate, being succeeded by Joseph B. Foraker.

In Washington he occupied the Corcoran house and gave lavish entertainments which became worldfamous. Since his retirement from the Senate he has been in Washington but very little, occupying himself for the most part with business affairs in New York. Until the Democratic Party adopted free silver as a cardinal principle Mr. Brice was the leader in his party in Ohio, but after that he did not take an active part in politics.

Mr. Brice belonged to many social organizations, including the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Lawyers', Riding, Democratic, Whist, Atlantic Yacht, and Delta Kappa Epsilon Clubs, the Ohio Society, the American Geographical Society, the Ardsley Casino, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Fine Arts Society, and was a liberal patron of the arts and a keen student of the sciences. He was a very liberal man, and contributed freely when he thought cases deserving.

Commodore F. T. Adams, who knew him well, said last night: "I don't know a man who was loved more by his friends and more cordially hated by his enemies than Mr. Brice was. He was a long time before he made real friendships, but when he did they were lasting, and he was most loyal to his friends. He was an indefatigable worker, and a man of great resources."

Mr. Brice used to boast that he never had a day's illness in his life, and he had his own ideas about the way a cold should be treated. He was a great student, and easily absorbed anything he read, even to the minutest details.

COMBINE AGAINST BREWERS.

Chicago Saloon Keepers Propose to Make Their Own Beer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The brewers' combine is to have a rival in an association composed of consumers. At a meeting of fifty of Chicago saloon keepers held to-day in the Sherman House the first steps toward organizing a corporation to operate a brewery were taken and $45,000 of the $100,000 capital stock was pledged.

The meeting was held behind closed doors, the saloon keepers not wishing to make known their names until the association is fully organized. W. H. Smith acted as Chairman of the meeting, and Attorney Steve Albright of the Hartford Building was Secretary. The next meeting will be held Jan. 10.

The corporation is to be known as the Dealers' Brewing Association. It is to have a capital stock of $100,000, and no stockholder can hold more than $1,000 in stock. The stockholders will be saloon keepers, and they, with as many others as can be induced to do so, will patronize the new brewery. The profits, which they intend shall not be large, will be devoted for a time to improving the plant and enlarging the business.

Republican Caucus at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus to-day for the purpose of selecting House officers for the coming session. Speaker Watkins, who is the Acting Governor, was re-elected without opposition. Assemblyman Wood McKee of Passaic was chosen leader. George Powell of Essex was elected Bill Clerk, and Assemblymen Aquire, Guenther, Horner, Sterr, and Bradley appointed as a committee to allot the doorkeepers and pages to the different counties. It was decided to hold a joint caucus on Jan. 10 to nominate a United States Senator, if the date is agreeable to the Republican Senators.

Loving Cup for Judge Fitzgerald.

A delegation of fifty business men, headed by Michael Levy of 7 Bond Street, called upon Judge James Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions, in his chambers, yesterday afternoon and presented to him a silver loving cup, lined with gold. It is inscribed, "Presented to Judge James Fitzgerald by admiring friends, Dec. 15, 1898." Mr. Levy, who made the presentation, said that the delegation had given their hearty support to him in the recent election, when he was elected to the Supreme Court bench. The Judge expressed his thanks in a few grateful words.

Watches and Chains.

Our moderate-priced 14 kt. Gold Watches, with special named movements, are particularly advantageous Christmas Gifts.

FOR LADIES—
$18.50, $20.00, $25.00, $30.00.
FOR GENTLEMEN—
$25.00, $35.00, $40.00, $50.00.
Ladies' Guard Watch Chains,
$7.50, $10,00, $15.00, $25.00.
Vest Chains, for Gentlemen, in 14 kt. Gold, $10.00, $15.00, $20.00.

A soa large selection of Charms and Fob Chains

A. Frankfield & Co.

Jewelers and Importers,

52 WEST 14TH ST.

Open Evenings.

PRIMARY LAW CRITICISED

Organization Republicans Are Dissatisfied with It.

MUST BE CHANGED, SAYS QUIGG

He Shows at a County Committee Meeting How the Party Suffered by It in the Elections.

The organization Republicans of this city propose to take a hand in primary legislation at Albany this Winter. According to President Quigg, who brought the matter to the attention of the County Committee at its meeting last night, their views and suggestions were "ostentatiously disregarded" while the primary law was being framed by Gov. Black and his independent allies at Albany last session "with results that certainly suggest amendments to the law."

Mr. Quigg told the members of the committee that the returns from the late enrollment during the days of registration showed that 43,831 Republicans and 89,231 Democrats had had their declarations of party affiliation recorded on the enrollment books in this county. These figures had not before been made public, and they were a surprise to the committee, whose members were astonished to learn that a law which had been professedly passed for the benefit of the Republican Party, had resulted in more than twice as many Democrats as Republicans being enrolled.

"That shows two things," said Mr. Quigg; "first, that the Democrats are the sort of fellows that enroll in obedience to orders, and, second, that our people object to being asked questions about who they are going to vote for."

Mr. Quigg used these figures as an argument against the plan of enrollment provided by the present law. The first change that should be made in the law, he said, should be in the direction of safeguarding the secrecy of the party declaration. In theory, he said, the present enrollment is secret; in practice, it is not and cannot be secret. Records were kept by the party watchers at every polling place, he declared, and every district leader knew just how many Democrats and how many Republicans had enrolled, and who they were. That, he declared, was a dangerous condition of affairs to exist in a city like New York.

"The present law," said Mr. Quigg, "would, in my opinion, be declared unconstitutional by any court before which this question of its violation of the secrecy of the ballot might be brought."

The wisdom of the supplemental enrollment during December, provided by the present law, was doubtful, President Quigg declared. It came at a time of political listlessness, and would seem to be of little use, to say the least.

The plan of electing delegates to conventions which are to elect delegates to the State Convention early in the Summer was obviously wrong, Mr. Quigg declared. The primaries for this purpose ought, he thought, to be held as near as possible to the time of the State Convention itself, so as to enable the people to vote intelligently and with the latest light before them.

The present primary law Mr. Quigg declared to be superior to any voluntary system that could be devised. But wise as was the legislation, and salutary as had been its effect on the party, he was sure that it could be improved. He believed also that the general ballot law should be amended.

"This card system," he declared, "must be abolished. It is an enticement to evil and a means of fraud."

The work of the Election Inspectors had been made so arduous under the present law, Mr. Quigg said, that it was difficult to get "the right sort of men" for the work. "The results of having the wrong sort were apparent in many an election district at the last election," he said. The only remedy he could see for this was to extend the time allowed the Inspectors in which to do the work.

John Sabine Smith, following President Quigg, declared that the movement for primary legislation had originated in the County Committee, though he admitted that some of their suggestions had been "kicked down hill" at Albany.

"This year," he said, "with what is called the harmony existing in our party, the organization ought to define its position and stand up to it. We must remember the lesson that was taught us last Winter, and be firm in our demands."

Mr. Smith agreed with Mr. Quigg that the enrollment ought to be made secret in reality. The organization tried to have that done last Winter, he said, but was overruled.

On Mr. Smith's motion, the President of the County Committee was authorized to appoint a special committee of seven to take under consideration amendments to the primary and general election laws, and report to the next meeting of the County Committee, which will be held on Jan. 19.

Secretary George Manchester announced to the committee that the soldiers' ballots for this county would be distributed to the Election Inspectors of the various districts through the police Monday next to be counted on Tuesday. The counting will be done as nearly as practicable at the polling places used in the last election, and as far as possible the same Inspectors will serve, vacancies being filled from districts where there are no soldiers' votes to be counted.

GOV. BLACK IN TOWN.

Comes to Make Arrangements for His Removal Here from Albany.

Gov. Frank S. Black came to this city from Albany yesterday to complete arrangements for his removal here at the conclusion of his term and his entrance into the practice of law with Judge W. M. K. Olcott and Abraham Gruber.

The Governor arrived at the Grand Central Station at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He was met by Judge Olcott, and the two drove in a hansom to the office of Mr. Gruber, at 309 Broadway. Mrs. Black, who accompanied her husband, was taken in charge at the station by Mrs. Olcott, who escorted her to the Judge's home, at 58 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Gov. and Mrs. Black and Judge and Mrs. Olcott were the guests at dinner last evening of Mr. and Mrs. Gruber, at their home, 152 West Ninety-fifth Street. After the dinner, a number of friends of the Governor dropped in to pay their respects, and during the evening the three members of the prospective new law firm discussed their business arrangements and examined plans of the new offices they are to occupy at 100 Broadway after Jan. 1. The Governor and his wife spent the night at Judge Olcott's home. They will return to Albany this morning.

Gov. Black, it was stated last night, will make this city his home after Jan. 1. He looks forward with pleasure to practice in New York and expects to plunge into hard work as soon as he can get located. He has not yet secured a house here, but he will do so between now and the end of the year.

$100,000 for a Massachusetts School.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 15.—The will of Miss Elizabeth Rogers, filed to-day, leaves all her property, valued at $100,000, to the Rogers Hall Corporation, for the benefit of Rogers Hall School for Girls.

Walter Lacy, the Actor, Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Walter Lacy, a veteran actor of the Phelps-Kean period, is dead.

ATLANTA'S PEACE JUBILEE IS ENDED

Continued from Page. 1.

shrink from them. History has been busy in these last eventful months, interfusing all the elements of our National life, so that the parts forget that they are parts and remember only an indissoluble, indivisible, indestructible Union."

Stephen O'Meara, editor of The Boston Journal, responded to the toast, "Santiago, the Plymouth Rock of Cuban Freedom," and Secretary of the Treasury Gage told in response to the toast, "How the People Paid the Bill," the history of the war loan. Then came a speech by Gen. Joseph Wheeler.

ENTHUSIASM FOR WHEELER.

All decorum was laid aside for the moment when Gen. Wheeler arose to respond to his toast. The distinguished Southerner was cheered and cheered, and it was fully five minutes before he was permitted to proceed. In response to the toast, "The South's Part in the War," he said:

"From the earliest history of our country in all conflicts of arms, the Southern people have done brave and honorable service. Twenty years before the Declaration of Independence, it was a brave Virginian, who leading Virginian soldiers, by courage, skill, and determination, saved Gen. Braddock's army from complete annihilation. When the sound of war was heard at Lexington and Concord it was a brave band of Virginians, under Capt. Morgan, that hastened to the defense of their American brothers in New England. The Virginian boy hero who fought under Braddock now, in maturity of manhood, hastened to the army in front of Boston, and after seven years of battle, finally conquered and laid the foundation of what is now the most powerful Government on earth. Among other heroes from the Southern States who were distinguished in that war was the brave Marion of South Carolina and the chivalrous Lighthorse Harry Lee of Virginia.

"The leading Generals of the War of 1812-6 were Winfield Scott of Virginia, the hero of "Lundy Lane," and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, the hero of New Orleans, and the victor in many other sanguinary battles. Also prominent among the actors in that war were Major Gens. Thomas Pinkney, Wade Hampton, and George Izard of South Carolina, James Wilkinson of Maryland, and Thomas Fleuroy of Georgia.

"In our war with Mexico, it was Zach Taylor of Louisiana who won Palo Alto, Resaca De La Palma, Monterey, and Buena Vista, and it was Scott of Virginia who led our armies in their triumph and victories from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Prominent in that struggle, also, was the gallant Guitman of Mississippi, Twiggs of Georgia, and Pillow of Tennessee, and our Southern troops in that war suffered proportionately much greater losses than did those of any other section.

"In the war of 1861-5 the martial spirit of the Southern people was most signally demonstrated. The entire country rose to arms, the able-bodied men of the Southern States flocking to one or the other of the standards of the contending hosts, the records showing that the people of the slave-holding States were almost equally divided; those who fought under the Stars and Stripes of the Union being fully equal in number to those who arrayed themselves under the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy.

"When the call to arms was sounded a few months ago the people of no part of our country responded with more fervor and devotion than did those of the Southern States, and none were more anxious than they to encounter their country's foeman. The first officer to give up his life upon the sea was the gallant Bagley of North Carolina, and the first officer to fall in battle on land was the gallant Capron from a family proudly claimed by the State of Florida—that land of sun and flowers. While it is true that there was no distinctive Southern organization in the Cuban campaign, yet every State in the South was represented in the regular regiments and the First Volunteer Cavalry. The same is true regarding the regular regiments which were at Manila, while one of the best regiments of our army in the Philippines was the First Volunteer Infantry from the State of Tennessee."

ECHO OF INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith responded to the toast "The War as an Echo of Independence Hall." He said in part:

"The war is the echo of Independence Hall in that it has repeated and extended the note of liberty. The revered Liberty Bell, high up in the old tower, on that momentous birthday of a nation, rang out the joyful message to an expectant people: 'Proclaim Liberty Throughout all the Land Unto all the Inhabitants Thereof!' And this war, the triumphant achievements of which we now celebrate, has proclaimed and carried liberty to new lands and new people. We do not enter upon any general crusade. We have no call to go forth as a universal evangel. But it would be cowardice not to accept the immediate duties before us and follow them to their rightful end.

"The war is the echo of Independence Hall in that it inspires faith in American genius and in the American mission. The patriots who boldly declared that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States had faith in themselves and their countrymen. They did not shrink from taking responsibilities. They were ready to meet new duties and new opportunities. They did not cower before a new departure when a new departure became necessary. They began by resisting tyranny and ended by proclaiming independence, and we are only following their footsteps and bowing to the inexorable logic of history when we begin by arresting the arm of oppression and end by taking the oppressed under our care."

Gov. J. F. Johnston of Alabama responded to the toast "The State Governments' Answer to the Call to Arms." He said:

"I congratulate the President on his being able to make this trip to Atlanta with less discomfort and apprehension than one he undertook some thirty-five years ago, and I am sure he prefers the kind of hot time he will have in the old town to-night to the kind he experienced then.

"The proclamation of war found all the States ready; not one in the sisterhood but had her lamp trimmed and glowing with patriotic light. All differences as to the rightfulness or expediency of the war disappeared, and once more the men of the North and of the South were ready to cement the Union with their commingling blood.

"Democrats and Republicans, gold bugs and silver loons, and even the Populists, came from their political graves, and all forgot party, currency, section, and animosities, and stood for the country. Even the women, God bless them, volunteered, and were then as now the mainstay and hope of the infantry.

"One thing, Mr. Chairman, was a thorn in the flesh of the State Government; that was the physical examination the volunteers were subjected to. Nothing but perfection was admissible. A man short of an eye, even if it were not the shooting of an or with a missing finger, or too much or too little circumference, was not in it. The only way Shafter and Wheeler could have gotten into the ranks would have been to have had themselves mixed up and made over into two respectable men. Fitz Lee could never have larded the lean earth as a private and Napoleon Bonaparte would have been turned down. Fortunately, no test was had as to brains, and consequently a large number of officers of high rank were able to get in.

"Experience obtained from our late family disturbance had taught us that the men who win the battles carry the muskets, so we are extremely particular about the privates, and quite indifferent as to the officers. The consequence was that we had the best privates ever assembled in any army and some of the fatest Generals. If the States had encountered as many difficulties in getting up the quotas as they have in getting back the money expended we would now be on the eve of the Santiago campaign."

NEED OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

Gen. S. M. B. Young filled the place assigned to Gen. Chaffee. In reply to the toast "The Volunteer as Viewed by a Regular in Command," he said in part:

"A call was made by our President for volunteers. Unfortunately—and, my friends, I speak advisedly—unfortunately, we accepted and mustered into the United States service regiments and officers in their entirety from these State Guards. This was a mistake, but, as I said before, this pertains to a subject of which our worthy Secretary of War will read from an official communication. In addition to these regiments accepted from the States, other regiments were organized from the material from which the best soldier the world ever saw was molded. In looking at the volunteers and considering them as soldiers, the fact is lost sight of that they have not received a professional education. We are too quick to condemn, we are too slow to remember that those patriotic men, taken from every walk of life, cannot within a week, a month, a year, be educated to the point where these obligations to them are paramount.

"I dwell more particularly on two volunteer regiments—the Seventy-first New York and the Second Massachusetts—for the reason that these were the only volunteer regiments, except the First Volunteers—the Rough Riders—present with the regular forces that played any part in the battles in and about Santiago. I have since sincerely regretted that those regiments were taken away from my brigade and my command; not that they were placed under the command of Gen. Lawton, who is a soldier worthy of the Napoleonic days—but they were brought into action before they had attained that confidence in their company and regimental officers that is necessary to success in an engagement. Understand me distinctly, that I am not criticising the action of these regiments under fire. There is no better material than could be found in these two regiments; but they lack the instruction and the training necessary to success in the extreme hour of trial. With our limited force in that expedition, it was necessary to call upon these regiments, but they were called upon too soon. They were not fitted for the work."

Charles F. Warwick, Mayor of Philadelphia, responded to "What the Liberty Bell Says About It." Congressman Evan Settle of Kentucky, who spoke for Joseph Bailey, and Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson were the last speakers.

THE DEPARTURE FROM ATLANTA.

Mr. McKinley to Visit Other Southern Cities During His Trip.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—The Presidential party will leave Atlanta at 1 o'clock to-night for Tuskegee, Ala. The trip will be made over the Atlanta and West Point Railroad to Chehaw, Ala. Here the special train will be abandoned and the party will go aboard cars on a narrow-gauge road for the remainder of the journey—six miles. Tuskegee will be reached at 8 o'clock Friday morning, and the President will address the students of the Tuskegee Normal School, the institution presided over by Booker T. Washington.

The departure from Tuskegee will be taken at 1 P. M., and the party will reach Montgomery at 2:45, where its members will be the guests of the Governor and Legislature of Alabama for three hours. The train is due in Savannah at 9 A. M. Saturday. There a review of the troops in camp will be held, and at night a banquet will be given by citizens of Savannah at the De Soto Hotel. Sunday will be spent quietly in Savannah, and the train will leave for Macon at 2 o'clock Monday morning. The three hours in Macon will be devoted to a review of the enlisted men in the First Corps, under command of Gen. Wilson. Augusta will have the President for four hours, the train starting on the return trip to Washington at 7:30 Monday night.

Care of Confederate Graves Approved.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—The President to-day received a number of dispatches from prominent men in all parts of the country commending in hearty terms his utterances of yesterday to the effect that the time had come for the Nation to share the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.

Brigade of Troops for Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15.—President McKinley stated to-day that a brigade of troops would be sent to Atlanta. "I ordered a brigade sent to Atlanta, and thought it was here," he remarked. The President seemed surprised that the troops ordered here had been sent elsewhere.

HELENA'S ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

By Damming the Missouri River Great Power Was Captured.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 15.—With the inauguration of the second largest and most complete electrical plant in the United States at a picturesque site in the Rocky Mountains, where the Missouri was dammed by a syndicate of New York and Helena capitalists, at an expense of over $500,000, Helena is to-day probably the most thoroughgoing electrical city in the country.

To construct the dam over 200 men were employed for over two years, and the amount of granite, timber, and earth used was something enormous. The power developed is something over 30,000 horse power, and the uses to which it is being applied are many. Chief among them may be mentioned the East Helena Smelters and Concentrators, all of the mining power, street car, light and newspaper plants in Helena, telegraph and telephone systems, factories, and even for cooking.

But it is the mining industry that will receive the greatest benefit, and for which purpose the dam was chiefly built. Mines have already been built and are furnishing power for hoisting apparatus and electric drills to many mines in the immediate vicinity, and it is intended to transmit power to Butte, the greatest mining camp on earth, in the Spring, when it can be used to an almost incredible amount in the numerous smelters and mines there.

SETH LOW SEES ROOSEVELT.

Has a Long Interview with the Governor-Elect at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 15.—Gov.-elect Roosevelt spent the best part of to-day in preparing his message.

His only visitor was President Seth Low of Columbia College, who arrived on the noon train. He was closeted with the Colonel in his study for two hurs. Neither of them would afterward say what the interview was about.

Col. Roosevelt declared that he had not decided upon any new appointments, and would not until he had considered a little longer about the men and their qualifications.

William J. Youngs, the private secretary to the Governor-elect, had a long conversation with Mr. Roosevelt this evening, and it is understood that they discussed the arrangements for the inauguration. Mr. Youngs has completed his business as District Attorney of Queens County, and probably will remain here until Col. Roosevelt goes to Albany.

THE REV. DR. COE'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Mackey of Newark Probably Will Be Called to Collegiate Church.

At a meeting of the Acting Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, last night, the committee recently appointed to confer with Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of the North Reformed Church of Newark reported Dr. Mackay's willingness to accept a call as one of the ministers of the church.

The Great Consistory of the Church was then convened and approved the appointment. A committee was appointed by the Great Consistory to present the appointment to the Classis of the church for approval. At the meeting of the Classis on Dec. 27 the appointment of Dr. Mackay will, it is said, undoubtedly be confirmed.

Dr. Mackay will have ministerial charge of the congregation, vice the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, senior minister of the church, who has recently retired. Dr. Mackay was formerly of Edinburgh. He accepted a call from the Reformed Church of St. Albans, Vt., while on a visit to this country eight years ago, and remained there for three years. Since that time he has been pastor of the North Reformed Church at Newark.

Train Ditched Near Barlea, Col.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 15.—The northbound passenger train on the Gulf Road, due to arrive in Denver at 5 o'clock this evening, was ditched to-day by a broken rail about three miles south of Barlea. Nine persons were slightly injured.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Tiffany & Co.

will keep their establishment open in the evening from Monday the 19th inst. until Christmas.

Union Square
New York

NEW YORK ALUMNI DINE.

Joseph H. Choate Pleads for American Shipping and Dr. Depew Speaks.

The alumni of New York University met and dined at Sherry's last night and heard Joseph H. Choate eulogize their famous men and Chauncey M. Depew tell what a splendid Ambassador Mr. Choate would make. William S. Opdyke, President of the Alumni Association, was in the chair, and Chancellor MacCracken, in response to the toast "New York University," said that the Finance Committee, if given $500,000, would wipe out all debts against the university, except that owed on the Washington Square building, within three months. He spoke also of the need of money to complete the library building and to double or quadruple the endowment for applied science, as well as wipe out the debt aforesaid. These steps, he said, would put the university among the ten greatest in America.

Joseph H. Choate dwelt at length on the records of various alumni of the university, mentioning William Allen Butler with special praise, among the living. He also touched on the recent football victory of Harvard with playful wit, and then entered into a vigorous and effective defense of his Alma Mater against the imputation that she was lacking in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the times. Speaking of the way Harvard had answered the recent call to arms he said: "Where from some quarters within her own walls arose a note of discouragement against the rallying of Harvard's young men to their country's standard, did not President Eliot tell them that when their country was actually engaged in conflict with another nation it was not their part to inquire too closely into the causes which led to the war, but to stand unitedly in support of the Nation? The names of those who fell in this struggle, which I look upon as a struggle for humanity and progress, I promise you you will find inscribed in Memorial Hall beside the names of Harvard's heroes of the civil war."

Mr. Choate also made a strong plea for the development of American shipping. "If we are to have a great navy to defend our commerce," said he, "I trust that we shall some time have a great commerce to defend." He then alluded to the lack of American vessels in the carrying trade, adding: "Must this always be so? Must the great carrying trade of America be done in other bottoms than ours? Will American pride much longer submit to that? I hope the wisdom of Congress will secure, with those great achievements already accomplished the resurrection of the American flag.

"Some people talk as if we had about exhausted our development. I feel that we must give up that cherished idea. America is fast beginning to show the strength of its vigorous youth. The next generation is going to have a far better chance of accomplishing great things than we have had."

Hamilton W. Mabie responded in a vein of brilliant eloquence to the toast, "What Makes the College?" His address was interrupted by the applause which greeted the advent of Dr. Depew. When the latter was introduced, one of the diners rose and said, "Three cheers for the successor of Edward Murphy, Jr., in the United States Senate!" and the audience heartily responded.

Dr. Depew gave an amusing account of the enthusiasm Mr. Choate displayed on the day Harvard won her football victory over Yale. Later he touched on the line of distinguished men who have represented this country at the Court of St. James's, and added, to pronounced applause: "Certainly the ideal will be maintained and the standard kept at the highest point it has ever reached if Joseph H. Choate is made Ambassador to England."

BRYAN ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Approached regarding his attitude concerning the volunteer soldiers, Col. W. J. Bryan to-day expressed himself as follows:

"The volunteers should be mustered out at the earliest possible moment. They enlisted for war when soldiers were needed for active service, and many of them did so at great pecuniary sacrifice. To hold them in the service for garrison duty would be a gross injustice.

"The Administration has expressed its intention of releasing the volunteers as soon as regulars can be secured to take their places, but the bill providing for a permanent increase in the regular army is likely to arouse discussion and delay the day of discharge. Many believe that the army as it stood before war was declared was large enough for all domestic purposes. I share in this belief. If the volunteers are to be held as hostages to force a permanent increase in the regular army a prolonged contest is unavoidable.

"I think it would be better to recruit a temporary army of occupation to serve in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. This would postpone the discussion as to the regular army until a more convenient season. There is no imperative necessity for action in regard to the regular army, but there is need for immediate action in regard to the volunteers. After the army of occupation is recruited and the volunteers mustered out, Congress can deliberate upon the various plans proposed and make suitable provision for such a regular army as may be decided to be necessary.

"Congress could fix a maximum and empower the President to recruit within that limit so many as may be necessary for an army of occupation. The enlistment could be made for two or three years unless sooner discharged. Before the term of service expires the country will have a settled policy, and can then decide whether such an army is longer required.

LAWYERS PAST AND PRESENT.

The Alumni of the University Law School held its fifteenth annual dinner at Delmonico's last night. Before the dinner there was a business meeting, at which the following officers were chosen: President—Ex-Judge Ernest Hall; Vice Presidents—Justice Martin J. Keogh, Justice John Woodward, and Michael Cardozo; Treasurer—John D. Lindsay. Winthrop Parker, who has been Secretary for three years, was re-elected, but he declined to serve another term, and the office was not filled.

Elihu Root, the retiring President, presided at the dinner. At the table of honor there were Judge Ernest Hall, William Bialkie, Horace E. Deming, the Rev. Charles F. Fagnani, Smith Ely, and the Dean of the Law School, Clarence D. Ashley. Among those who were present were Judges George F. Roesch, Wauhope Lynn, James J. O'Gorman, and John J. Kenny, M. Warley Platzek, Prof. Frank A. Erwin, Elias B. Dunn, George E. Gartland, and Oliver W. Beals.

The Rev. Charles P. Fagnani responded to the toast, "The Pulpit," and in a humorous way likened the functions of the minister and the lawyer.

In speaking to the toast "The Bar," Horace E. Deming disputed the oft repeated assertion that the bench and the bar are in their decadence. He said the great men of the present will be regarded by the men of the future as the equals of those whom the present generation have canonized. The opportunity, he said, produces the man, and the best man of a time is the man who seizes the opportunity. What was lacking nowadays was the dramatic element which attached to the practice of the last century. The other toasts were, "Professional Health," William Blaikie, and "The Law School," Dean Clarence D. Ashley.

STARK WINS AT BILLIARDS.

J. Byron Stark again played remarkable billiards in last night's game of the National amateur fourteen-inch balk line tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, defeating F. Poggenburg by a score of 300 to 213. He ran out in the twenty-ninth inning, equaling the average record of 10 10-29 established by himself two years ago. In the afternoon game A. Taylor of Chicago was beaten by J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis.

Stark now holds the lead with five victories and no defeats. Taylor is second, having lost but one game. Stark and Taylor meet to-night, when the tournament ends. A victory for Taylor will make an extra game to decide the championship necessary. The scores:

SMITH—21 3 1 2 8 0 4 0 0 3 1 4 8 3 5 4 1 3 1 0 0 1 1 4 0 2 5 0 8 0 0 0 17 1 1 0 10 21 27 2 2 16 23 0 5 1 8 7 17 0 3 4 30 9—Total, 300; average, 5 30-54; highest runs, 30, 27, 25, 21, 21, and 17.

TAYLOR—0 0 15 0 1 0 16 0 0 5 5 0 0 1 0 4 1 5 10 0 4 0 0 2 0 19 10 3 18 0 0 2 0 0 0 37 0 0 10 0 10 25 18 4 0 0 7 8 10 18 0 0 0 4—Total, 272; average, 5 2-54; highest runs, 37, 25, 19, 18, 18, 18, and 16.

STARK—3 0 13 7 17, 21, 29, 18, 2 30 8 0 6 7 10 14 15 9 19 1 15 21 0 6 7 6 1 7 8. Total, 300. Average, 10 10-29. Highest runs, 30 29 21 21 19 17.

POGGENBURG—0 4 12 13 4 2 0 1 7 5 0 0 0 0 13 23 4 7 14 24 19 0 0 2 5 2 14 15 14. Total, 213. Average, 7 17-28. Highest runs, 24 19 15 14 14 14.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

NEW YORK TIMES' THERMOMETER.

Weather Bureau Records Compared with Those of The Times.

The following table shows the temperature as registered by the thermometer at The New York Times office, and by the Weather Bureau:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	Weather Bureau. 1898.	Times. 1898.
3 A. M.	53	22	26
6 A. M.	52	21	26
9 A. M.	43	25	29
12 M.	47	31	33
4 P. M.	46	34	35
6 P. M.	45	33	36
9 P. M.	45	31	33
12 P. M.	45	30	32

The Times's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31
Weather Bureau	27
Corresponding date 1897	48
Corresponding date for last twenty years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 19 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Major G. M. Dunn; Francis Shaw, Boston.

CAMBRIDGE, Major Gen. William Ludlow, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—M. T. Stevens, Massachusetts; J. S. Walker, M. C., Massachusetts.

GILSEY, Charles B. Trescott, Portland, Ore.; S. Blake Caulfield, London.

HOFFMAN—Col. A. B. Andrews, North Carolina; F. A. Hobach, Berlin, Germany; Q. C. Ax, Baltimore.

HOLLAND—Arthur Sewall, Bath, Me.; Richmond Talbot, Tuxedo; Oliver Ames, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Major J. S. Sewell, United States Army; W. C. Jaynes, Buffalo.

NETHERLAND—Fritz Lurmann, J. Baileydier L. Mossat, and Auguste Dutreux, Montluzon, Province of Allier, France.

WINDSOR—John B. Garrett, Philadelphia; J. H. Whittemore, Naugatuck, Conn.

WALDORF—A. E. O. Humphrey Owens, British Embassy, London; Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army; Seymour Vansantvoord, Troy.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. A. Stupp, furnishing goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. D. Briggs, domestics; Holz Gerlach, Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. N. Jowett, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; D. Dey, notions, 66 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dunlap, D. R., Mercantile Company, Mobile, Ala.; G. H. Dunlap, notions and furnishing goods; 192 West Broadway; Hoffman House.

Hall, Headington & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Hall, Jr., carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Haufe, A., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. Haufe, millinery; Colonnade Hotel.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.

Mather, A. C., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Mather, kid gloves; Hoffman House.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Sargent, upholstery goods; Broadway Central House.

Saul, Julius, Albany, N. Y.; L. J.

STECK OVER 40 YEARS' TEST
The "OLD RELIABLE"
No 11 E. 14 ST. N.Y. PIANOS

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Gen. Brooke Describes His Administration of Chickamauga Affairs.

REPLIES TO SOME CRITICISMS

Says He Inspected Sinks and Kitchens Every Day, and Disclaims Responsibility as to Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Major Gen. John R. Brooke was a witness before the war investigating commission to-day. He said the most of the troops at Camp Thomas, when he was in charge, were volunteers. They came, supposedly, with ten days' rations, but this was the so-called field ration and at first they were hungry. This was remedied by the Commissary Department quite promptly. The Commissary Department was always prompt and efficient in its service.

Gen. Brooke said that he had nothing to do with the selection of the camp ground, but, being assigned there, he made it his business to look after the water supply and to see that the necessary sanitary regulations were promulgated and enforced. He made personal inspections as frequently as his time would permit. He said positively that the criticisms of the Cave spring water supply were groundless. He had verified this by personal inspection and by frequent analysis at Washington. He had made strenuous efforts to regulate the entrance of hucksters to the camp, and as a result of this he said that the sick report fell off from 30 to 50 per cent.

"I deem it proper to say," continued Gen. Brooke, "in controversion of certain reports that I have heard, that I did inspect the camp sinks and kitchens continually."

"We have plenty of testimony before us," said Gen. Dodge, "that you did this frequently."

"It was more than frequently," said Gen. Brooke. "It was daily."

Gen. Brooke said that there were in the beginning a great many complaints of scarcity of medicines. "In this I made a practice of relying largely on the experience and advice of my chief surgeons, but whenever I received a direct complaint, and this was not infrequently, I made as prompt an investigation as possible. The supply depots I established myself. I have seen an army of 100,000 men in the field not so well supplied in that respect. The army of the Potomac in 1861 was not nearly so well furnished. We had abundant space in the commissary stores for ten days' rations for 60,000 men. We had abundant bake-oven facilities. The Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments had all the room they could fill with supplies, and while there was some shortage in shoes and some varieties of clothing, at times, it was only what might have been expected when three armies were being rushed to equipment at three points—Chattanooga, Tampa, and San Francisco."

Speaking of his administration in general, the witness said he had never hesitated to assume all responsibility by concentrating authority in his own hands and enforcing obedience to his orders among his staff officers. He had seen very few instances where there was not prompt and energetic compliance with all his orders. He was both surprised and disappointed, he said, to notice the testimony of one of his staff officers before the commission that the headquarters camp was in "a distinctly filthy condition." Gen. Brooke said emphatically that this was not the case. The Commissary Department was well supplied, the only trouble with this department being to keep them from sending too much.

Dr. Conner—Did this trouble extend to the Medical Department?

Gen. Brooke—Congestion? No, Sir; by no means; and this is shown in my daily report.

Speaking of the hospitals, Gen. Brooke said:

"In justice to myself, I should say that the location of the First Division Hospital was not of my own selection. I left this to Col. Hartsuff, my Chief Surgeon, and it was the one location I condemned. I visited this hospital, and it was working badly, due probably to the Surgeon directly in charge."

Regarding the complaints that the Eighth Massachusetts, Twelfth New York, and Twenty-first Kansas were camped on ground so rocky that they could not dig sinks or drive tent pegs, Gen. Brooke said there were shale and limestone on the ground but he inspected the ground and found it satisfactory. Sinks could have been put down twenty-five feet if they had so desired. He therefore did not change the location.

Brig. Gen. Beaver asked what attention was given to the recommendation of the medical staff officers concerning the care of the camps, the striking of tents, policing the sinks, &c. Gen. Brooke said there were no such recommendations made to him, so far as he could recollect. He said he personally watched the airing of tents and bedding, and felt safe in saying it was done almost every day.

Gov. Beaver read a report from James Parker, Sanitary Inspector of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, detailing a disgusting state of sanitary affairs at Camp Thomas during Gen Brooke's incumbency, and Gen. Brooke was asked what he had to say regarding it.

"I will say," he replied, "that it is not only untrue, but if you will give me a copy of that report, I will see that that young man goes before a court-martial for those statements unless he is protected in his testimony by this commission."

Gen. Brooke said he thought he had an efficient staff at Chickamauga. Dr. Huidekoper, who has been subjected to severe adverse criticism before the commission and elsewhere, he considered one of the best examples of the volunteer medical officer. He had been criticised because he carried out distasteful orders.

Dr. Connor asked Gen. Brooke whether official proceedings ever had been had against any hospital official for maladministration.

"I never heard any maladministration alleged," Gen. Brooke replied.

"General," said Dr. Connor, "as a matter of fact the condition of the Third Division Hospital at least was abominable."

"Do you make that statement upon personal knowledge, or on information?" asked Gen. Brooke.

"I make it upon a multitude of testimony," Dr. Cannon replied, "all of which goes to show that the hospital was in a continual turmoil for lack of nurses, medicine, and attendance, and from overcrowding."

"There was a lack of medicine from time to time, but the matter was brought to the attention of the department most promptly," Gen. Brooke remarked.

COL. BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

His Letter to the Department and Commendatory Indorsements of His Superiors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War Department to-day made public the letter from Col. William Jennings Bryan, resigning his commission as a volunteer officer, and the indorsement of the brigade, division, and corps commanders under whom he served. The letter of resignation is dated Camp Onward, Dec. 10. Its text is as follows:

"The dispatches from Paris announce that the terms of the treaty between the United States and Spain have been fully agreed upon, and that the Commissioners will sign the same as soon as it can be engrossed. Believing that under present conditions I can be more useful to my country as a civilian than as a soldier, I hereby tender my resignation, to take effect immediately upon its acceptance."

Upon this letter Col. W. H. Mabry, commanding the First Brigade First Division, Seventh Army Corps, wrote:

"Respectfully forwarded. It is with sincere regret that the First Brigade should lose the services of so efficient an officer."

Gen. Lloyd Wheaton, Commander of the First Division, of which Col. Bryan's former regiment forms a part, indorsed the letter as follows:

"It is with regret that this resignation is forwarded, approved. Col. Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, is in a high state of efficiency and discipline, and his efforts for its welfare have been untiring."

Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer, commanding the forces at Camp Onward, wrote:

"Respectfully forwarded, approved. I deeply regret that Col. Bryan is called on to tender his resignation. I concur in what is said in the foregoing indorsements."

The fourth indorsement is that of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, who wrote:

"Having turned over the command of the troops here to Gen. Keifer, I will not be prevented, as Col. Bryan's former commander, on the eve of my departure for Cuba, from saying I greatly regret that the Colonel has decided to sever his relations with my Seventh Corps, for our relations have been very agreeable, and he has ever been most faithful and conscientious in all duties confided to him."

Finally, the resignation bears the note: "Accepted by order of the President," which is signed by the Secretary of War. The response to the letter was contained in the following telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Col. Bryan:

"Resignation received and accepted."

HONORED A SCHOOLBOY HERO.

Portrait of Robert Gordon Everett Presented to Grammar School No. 86.

A large crayon portrait of Robert Gordon Everett, the "Boy Hero of Santiago," whose death from fever occurred Sept. 5 at his home, 1,933 Madison Avenue, was formally presented yesterday to Grammar School No. 86, by his parents. The presentation was made by President of the Council Randolph Guggenheimer and accepted by Principal William Owen.

Everett was Corporal of Company L of the Seventy-first Regiment, and he fought through the battle of Santiago. He was taken to Montauk Point sick, and then sent home, where he died. On the platform were President Guggenheimer, Principal Owen, Major Keck, Capt. Elmer Austin of Company L, and Harry Hauck) of the Seventy-first; Dr. George R. Van De Water, its ex-Chaplain, ex-Postmaster C. W. Dayton, the Rev. Dr. Littlefield, and William A. Stillings.

The pupils marched into the department, and then went through the ceremony of saluting the flag. Patriotic songs were sung, after which President Guggenheimer made the presentation, and he spoke of the fearless gallantry and splendid patriotism of the boy, which had been attested to by his superior officers and which had justly earned him the title of the "Boy Hero of Santiago." Principal Owen, in accepting the portrait, said that the boy, though somewhat backward in school, had shown that he had the latent power within him; that he had gone to the war, despite the offer of $5,000 from his grandfather, not to go and of a trip to Europe from his parents. But he had denied all for the sake of his country.

Dr. Van De Water, Major Keck, and Capt. Austin also spoke briefly. Everett had been a member of the school for seven years.

LITTLE DOG SMELLED FIRE.

Woke Up His Master and Fifteen Families Were Warned in Time.

Edward Nea, who lives with his wife on the second floor of the five-story granite apartment house, 908 to 912 Columbus Avenue, owns a small Scotch terrier named Sandy. Nea was awakened by Sandy's barking shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and thinking that something was wrong, got out of bed to investigate. Opening the door of the airshaft he smelled smoke and looking down the opening saw that there was a fire burning at the foot of the shaft. It was quickly put out without material damage, but as one of the tenants said: "Fifteen families owe a great deal to Sandy."

GRAIN PILING UP AT BUFFALO.

16,000,000 Bushels Afloat and in Store —The Blockade Unprecedented.

BUFFALO, Dec. 15.—The grain blockade at this port is unprecedented. At noon today fully eighty large steamers were in the river waiting to be unloaded or frozen in. They carry about 9,000,000 bushels of grain, while the elevators contain 7,000,000 bushels. Such vast accumulations have never before existed here, and ice is forming so rapidly that the vessels will be forced to winter in this port. The railroads are greatly hampered by the continued snow blockades.

No Trace of William Whitehill.

William W. Whitehill, a wholesale cigar dealer of Warren, Mass., who disappeared from the Hotel Andrews, in Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, is still missing. Neither his foreman, W. F. Bates, who came with him to this city; the hotel people, nor the police have succeeded in finding any trace of him. Miss Abbie B. Parker of Worcester, Mass., who has been staying in Manhattan for several days, and to whom Whitehill is said to be engaged, is equally ignorant of his whereabouts. Mr. Bates said yesterday that on Saturday night he and Whitehill dined in a Manhattan restaurant, and while there Whitehill displayed a large roll of bills. Early Sunday morning Whitehill left the hotel, leaving word that he would return soon. Mr. Bates thinks that possibly some one saw the money displayed by his employer the previous evening and waylaid and perhaps murdered him.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Fund, has received the following additional contributions to the fund:

Henry Villard	$250	J. Amory Haskell	10
R. J. C. Walker	200	Mabel C. Smith	10
"100 Pounder"	100	Wesendonck, Lorenz	
Metcalf Brothers	100	& Co.	10
Frank Lyman	50	James R. Wheeler	10
John Mayer	50	A. P. B.	6
Edward De P. Livingston	25	John W. Jacobus	5
Henry Helde	25	James F. Jonas	5
F. C. M.	25	Nicholas Fuller	5
James Douglas	25	W. C. Gardner	5
George F. Canfield	25	W. Quinby	5
Joseph Ullman	25	T. J. Kearns	2
Mrs. S. V. Lapham	25	F. T. Platt	1
S. S. McClure Co.	25		
M. S. & L. S. Isaacs	20	Previously acknowledged	$86,398.50
W. F. Cushman	20		
Fred Danne	20	Total	$87,491.50
John Dowd	10		

Missourian Bankrupt for $168,158.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 15.—Witten McDonald, manager of the Old Fruit Farm, in Howell County, and formerly a banker in Kansas City and former owner of The Kansas City Times, has filed a petition of bankruptcy in the Federal Court for this district. The petition, which alleges that most of his assets are worthless, places McDonald's liabilities at $168,158. His creditors are scattered in all parts of the East. The heaviest losers are: National Bank of New York, $12,000; Chemical National, New York, $20,000; Continental National Bank of Chicago, $12,000; State Bank of St. Louis, $10,000; Jarvis-Conklin Trust Company, $14,000, and Mrs. Clara McDonald, Holden, Mo., $11,000.

A New Military Organization.

A meeting was held last evening at the Army and Navy Club to form an association composed of the commissioned officers of the service who took part in the war with Spain. Capt. Folger of the New Orleans presided, and about thirty were present. Little was done except to formulate a plan of action. Those eligible for membership are officers of the army, navy, and Marine Corps of the regular and volunteer service. No name has as yet been fixed upon, but the suggestion of "Military Order of the Legion of Honor" was favorably received. Another meeting will be held, when it is expected that Admiral Sampson and many of the higher officers of the army and navy will be present.

Supper for H. O'Neill & Co.'s Employes.

Beginning to-morrow, the dry goods firm of H. O'Neill & Co. will serve free every evening up to Christmas Eve a first-class m. to the employes. On Christmas Eve the employes will be the guests of the firm at an elaborate dinner.

Full-page portrait of Marcella Sembrich, prima donna, Metropolitan Opera House, NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE Sunday. Henry Norman's London cable letter and other attractive features.—Adv.

MOURNING MILLINERY AND VEILS.
(Third Floor.)
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THIS BRANCH, AND THE CORRECT STYLES WILL BE FOUND IN STOCK OR CAN BE MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY.
PRICES MODERATE.
B. Altman & Co.

DEFICIENCY BILL IS PASSED

Senate Votes the Funds Required by Army and Navy.

DEBATE ON MILITARY NEEDS

Mr. Cockrell Thinks Congress Must Declare War Before We Can Fight the Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate today passed the Army and Navy Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill. The passage of the bill was preceded by a debate in which a good deal was said about the army's requirements in the territories acquired from Spain.

Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) who opened the debate, addressed the Senate in regard to the mustering out of the volunteer soldiers, calling attention to the provision in the bill bearing upon this point. He said that a large majority of the volunteers wanted to be mustered out, and that many of them were making sacrifices by remaining in the service. On the other hand, the officers, who were finding the service more profitable than the privates, had in many cases refused to forward applications for discharge.

Senator Cockrell thought that in such cases the War Department should exercise some discretion in the interest of the private, as under the existing rules no soldier could be discharged until he had first secured the indorsement of his company officers. Now that it was manifest that the war was over, and there was nothing left for the soldiers to do but to perform police duty, he hoped that the department would be more lenient with the enlisted men.

Mr. Cockrell said very few soldiers would be required in Cuba and Puerto Rico, or, for that matter, in the Philippines, where, he said, our footing was very insecure. He said this country's occupation there was most meagre and described our attitude as that of standing with one foot on the land and the other on the bay, and that there was no probability of war in that direction.

"We have no war to make on the Filipinos," he said, "and can make no attempt to subjugate their islands unless Congress first makes a declaration of war, which it is not likely to do. Until that is done there can be no effort to subjugate those people who are living in peace in their country, and there can, therefore, be no excuse for the United States maintaining a large standing army at those islands."

The Spaniards, Mr. Cockrell said, would soon be out of Cuba, when there would be no longer any reason for maintaining a large force under arms. The Cubans were perfectly capable of maintaining a republican form of government. Spain could not cede the Philippines because she did not possess them, and, the Senator repeated, the United States did not want troops to fight the Filipinos, and could not do so without a declaration of war.

Replying, Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) said he had no doubt that the rank and file of the army abroad had a great desire to return home, and he expressed the opinion that they should be allowed to do so. He argued that there was no menace of war unless it was with the Filipinos, and the only danger there was in our attacking them. It was true that the duty devolved upon the Government of the United States of maintaining peace and quiet in Cuba for the present until the Cubans could establish a government of their own. He hoped this would not be long.

In response to questions from Mr. Allen, (Dem., Neb.,) Mr. Hale expressed the opinion that affairs would soon take such shape that the services of the volunteers could be dispensed with. He thought that within the next six months 50,000 or 60,000 soldiers could be mustered out. But this was a matter which should be left largely to the Administration. He understood it was the intention to keep about 20,000 men in the Philippines.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) said he had advocated an amendment to the bill which would provide in explicit terms for the reduction of the army to from 25,000 to 50,000 men by July 1 next, but owing to the representations of the army authorities he would reserve his amendment until the Army bill should come before the Senate. In this connection, he paid a high tribute to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, and then proceeded to warn the country against the encroachments of the military element.

Naturally, Mr. Gorman said, the army officer wanted to preserve his own importance and maintain his employment, but this was no reason why the private citizen should not zealously guard his own rights. Mr. Gorman conceded that some increase of the army would be necessary, but he did not want to encourage the idea that we should keep a sufficient number of men under arms to hold in subjugation outlying countries with whose people we have no common ties. He thought coaling stations necessary for the extension of our trade, but announced himself as opposed to undue expansion by means of conquest.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) expressed sympathy with the desire to have a large number of the volunteers mustered out, but said it must not be forgotten that, under the law, the necessity existed for the immediate reduction of the regular army from 55,000 to 25,000 men. He called attention to the importance of a sufficient force to maintain our coast fortifications, saying that Gen. Miles had expressed the opinion that from 14,000 to 16,000 men would be necessary for this purpose. In view of these and other facts he considered it wise to follow the wishes of the President and the military authorities in this matter.

Senator Allison said he was sure there was no purpose to keep the extra force longer than absolutely necessary. The fact must not be lost sight of that our affairs in Cuba were in a transitional state, and, under the circumstances, with a large number of Spaniards left in the island, nothing was so probable as disturbances. We had agreed to maintain order in Cuba during the unsettled period, and while he hoped this period would not long continue, he for one would not consent to so reduce our forces as not to be able to make good our pledges.

Replying to a suggestion, Mr. Allison said that the President had no power to muster into our army the natives of any of the various islands until it should be done by taking them into our regular army organizations. He suggested legislation authorizing the utilization of a large percentage of the local forces in the outlying islands. The problem was one, however, for the Committeee on Military Affairs, and had no place in an appropriation bill, and he hoped the present bill would be left intact.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) said his experience had not been the same as that of other Senators, who had found regimental and company officers unwilling to assist their men to get out of the army service, but, on the contrary, they were generally anxious to aid them. He thought married men should generally be relieved from the service.

Mr. Sewall (Rep., N. J.,) said the War Department had for the past several months been gradually weeding out soldiers for discharge, and that many thousand had thus been relieved from this duty. He had no doubt that even without legislation 50,000 men would be released within the next six months.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MISSISSIPPI RIVER REPORT.

The Senate Sub-Committee Recommends an Improved System of Levees to Prevent Floods.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to the report of the sub-committee appointed under the resolution of March, 1897, to investigate and report upon the floods in the Mississippi River and their causes and prevention. The sub-committee, consisting of Senators Nelson, Elkins, Vest, McBride, Gallinger, Berry, and Caffery, has visited many points on the Mississippi and its tributaries, taking testimony at various points, and altogether giving the subject very careful attention. The report was prepared and submitted by Senator Nelson as Chairman of the sub-committee.

The committee says that the greatest and most destructive floods have come from the Ohio River, and were due to excessive rains. The first important conclusion reached is in regard to the cutting of timber at the headwaters of the streams, and the committeemen say they do not believe this is a cause of increasing the swell of the floods from the watersheds.

With reference to levees on the Mississippi they say that the experience of 1897 indicates that a complete inclosure of all the river basins will require from three to four feet higher levees in Louisiana, and from four to six feet of the Yazoo levees. No substantial flood relief, the committee says, can be obtained by means of outlets, and, hence the conclusion that only through properly constructed levees can the proper relief be secured. Completing the levee system from the head of St. Francis Basin to the head of the Passes, it is estimated, would cost from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000, and take from four to five years. The opinion is expressed that with this expenditure levees sufficiently high and strong to afford complete protection could be assured. Construction by means of jetties, dikes, and dams, supplemented by dredging, the report says, seems to have given the best results at least cost.

Speaking of the jetties in South Pass, the committee says that neither these nor the training dikes, nor mattress sills have been kept up to the condition they were in 1879, and that they must be replaced or restored if the fine channel that existed from 1879 to 1889 is to be again secured.

The committee then turns its attention to the Southwest Pass, saying: "But the commerce of the Mississippi Valley requires and is entitled to a much deeper and broader channel to the sea than that now afforded, or likely to be afforded by the South Pass. The Southwest Pass is regarded in many quarters—lay and expert—as the cheapest and most feasible route through which to obtain the requisite deep water navigation. Congress has already made provision for a thorough examination and survey of this route. The engineers having the work in charge have not yet made their report, nor completed their work, and until they do it would be premature for us to suggest or advise."

The committee, at the instance of Senator Vest, added to the report a declaration in favor of the improvement of the Missouri River, so as to afford every facility for navigation in the belief that such improvement will have the effect of reducing railroad charges.

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN BANK.

House to Vote To-day Upon the Bill for Incorporation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House today entered upon the consideration of the bill to incorporatate the International American Bank. An arrangement was effected for a vote upon the passage of the bill at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) made a general presentation of the merits of the proposed bank measure. The bill, he said, was the outgrowth of the Pan-American Congress held in Washington in 1889, the proposition that the United States should incorporate an International American Bank having been initiated by that body. The development of trade between the United States and South and Central America was, he argued, greatly handicapped by the lack of adequate facilities for exchange. The business transacted between this country and those to the south of us had aggregated more than $3,000,000,000 since the recommendation of the Pan-American Congress was made. Practically all of it has been carried on by drafts on London at a cost of three-quarters to 1 per cent. exchange. This American trade should be controlled by Americans, Mr Brosius argued. The bill, he said, was undoubtedly constitutional.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) the ranking minority member of the Banking and Currency Committee, opposed the bill, taking the ground that the bill contemplated the creation of a gigantic monopolistic banking corporation. Congress, he argued, had no power to charter a corporation to do business beyond the limits of the United States.

Mr. Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, supported the bill. He argued that the establishment of an international bank would reduce the price of exchange. The merchants of London controlled exchange, as the merchants of this country would control it if exchange was purchased on New York instead of London. It would be to their interest to make exchange as low as possible.

Mr. Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) opposed the bill, claiming that Congress had no power to create such a bank as it contemplated.

Mr. Adams, (Rep., Penn.,) earnestly supported the bill. While Minister to Brazil during the Harrison Administration, he said, he had become convinced that our South American trade was hampered by the embarrassments incident to exchange. At that time North and South America paid millions as tribute to London for exchange.

Further remarks were made by Messrs. Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) and Bartlett (Dem., Ga.,) in opposition to the measure, and by Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) in favor of the bill.

PENSION BILL QUICKLY PASSED.

The House Surpasses All Previous Time Records and Appropriates $145,233,830.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House today surpassed all previous records in the expedition with which it passed the Pension Appropriation bill. This bill in days gone by has been one of the most fruitful themes of acrimonious partisan debate, but to-day, although carrying $4,000,000 more than the act for the current year, it was passed in twenty minutes without a word of criticism.

Mr. Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) in charge of the bill, made a general explanatory statement of its provisions. Mr. Allen (Dem., Miss.,) of the Appropriations Committee, in reply to Mr. Barney, called attention to the fact that when he first came to Congress fourteen years ago, the Pension Appropriation bill invariably precipitated a "bloody-shirt" discussion. He congratulated the country that Congress had progressed since then, and that there would be no acrimonious discussion on this bill. The country at last had the gratifying information that the pension roll had reached the maximum.

"And I congratulate the country for this," said Mr. Allen in conclusion, "that while one of the most gallant and desperate soldiers of the Confederacy [himself] helped to report this bill, the President of the United States is down in Dixie doing honor to the Confederate dead. We all have cause to rejoice." [Laughter and applause.]

There was no further debate upon the bill. The sum appropriated is $145,233,830.

WAR REVENUE CHANGES.

House and Senate Committees at Variance Concerning Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House is not disposed to frame a bill for the modification of the War Revenue bill in accordance with the recommendations of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Scott while the Finance Committee of the Senate occupies its present attitude.

Most of the members are in favor of certain modifications, but they believe that the amendments desired can best be initiated upon the bill to amend the act which the House sent over to the Senate at the last session, but upon which no action has been taken.

Pictures FOR Christmas AT Arthur Tooth & Sons' 299 FIFTH AVE., Cor. 31st Street.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Senate Fails to Carry Out Its Plan to Vote on the Postponement Motion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Nicaragua Canal bill was displaced in the Senate today by the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill and no vote was taken upon the question of postponing consideration of the waterway measure until after the holidays, as had been intended.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) presented a memorial from the National Board of Trade favorable to the construction of the canal, asking that the document be printed in The Congressional Record. Mr. Allen (Dem., Neb.) objected, and the objection proved the basis of an animated discussion involving the rules of the Senate as well as the wisdom of the construction of the canal. Mr. Morgan regarded the objection as an effort to obstruct the legislation for the canal and prevent the country's securing information on the subject. Mr. Allen resented this imputation, saying that he was favorable to the canal on general principles, though advocating Government ownership. He predicted that the canal would cost $500,000,000.

The Senate did not settle the mooted point raised by Mr. Allen. At the instance of Mr. Harris (Pop., Kan.) the Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the status of the report of the Nicaragua Commission.

Senator Caffery to-day offered a substitute for the Nicaragua Canal bill pending in the Senate. It follows to a great extent the bill introduced by Representative Hepburn in the House. It provides for diplomatic negotiations to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; also for the cancellation of all existing concessions, for which $5,000,000 is appropriated, and for the acquisition of the right of way for the canal at a maximum cost of $1,000,000. An appropriation of $140,000,000 is made to construct the canal.

HAWAIIAN CUSTOMS COLLECTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell was heard by the House Ways and Means Committee to-day on the need of extending the tariff laws to Hawaii as soon as possible. He read a letter from Harold M. Sewall, formerly United States Minister there and now special egent of the Treasury, stating that this immediate extension of the laws was imperative, in order to prevent the irregular entry of goods to the United States by way of Hawaii.

The committee agreed to the immediate extension proposed, and Hawaii will be established as one customs district, with three sub-ports of entry, viz., Hilo, Mahukana, and Kahului. The Collector of Customs will have headquarters at Honolulu and will receive $4,000 salary. Speedy action by the House will be secured.

INCREASE IN THE EXPORT TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—During November, 1898, the imports of merchandise amounted to $52,109,568, about $348,000 less than November, 1897. The imports free of duty aggregated over $22,000,000. The exports of domestic merchandise during last month aggregated $127,483,467, an increase over November, 1897, of about $13,000,000. For the eleven months ended with November, 1898, the exports of the United States amounted to $1,117,681,199, exceeding the imports by $537,837,046, an increase over the same period in 1897 of $143,026,115. The imports of gold during November amounted to $5,825,201, and the exports $913,467. The silver imports amounted to $2,268,635 and the exports $4,023,079.

POST OFFICE FOR SANTEE CLUB.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Post Office Department received to-day a petition which will be granted for the establishment of a Post Office at the Santee Club, Charleston County, S. C. The petition is signed by ex-President Grover Cleveland, the Hon. E. C. Benedict of Greenwich, Conn.; Gen. A. G. McCook of New York, Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N., and other well-known men.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Colebrook, Chester L. Smith; Norris, Robert W. Skilton.
NEW YORK—Winthrop, Jesse P. Sawens.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate has adjourned until Monday.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has agreed to report a resolution for a holiday recess from Dec. 21 to Jan. 4.

Senator Hawley yesterday introduced a bill to amend the law relating to military trials. The bill is in accordance with the recommendations of the Judge Advocate General.

The House yesterday adopted the conference report extending the marine inspection laws to sailing vessels of 700 tons and over, and providing for licensing of second and third mates.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut yesterday introduced a joint resolution in the Senate authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with other nations for the protection of neutral property at sea.

Senator Hoar yesterday introduced a bill tendering the thanks of Congress to Miss Clara Barton and the Red Cross Society for services rendered the United States soldiers during the late war. Mr. Hoar also presented a large number of petitions against the expansion policy.

The House Ways and Means Committee has authorized a favorable report upon a bill to remove the restrictions which at present prevent the shipment of goods in bond to interior points in less than car loads. Under the terms of the bill, goods can be shipped in less than car loads under regulations to be prescribed by the Treasury.

The following were among the bills introduced in the House yesterday: By Mr. Parker of New Jersey—Amending the Admiralty laws in regard to arrests; by Mr. Griffith of Indiana, to create a pension court of appeals; by Mr. Burleigh of Maine, to provide for raising, organizing, and maintaining the volunteer army of the United States.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) made a brief explanation of his recent reference to a speech attributed to Attorney General Griggs. In a speech said to have been made at a banquet in New York, the Attorney General was quoted as expressing the opinion that the Constitution, made for thirteen half-developed colonies, could not reasonably be expected to meet the demands of the greatest Nation in the world. Mr. Vest said he had received a letter from Mr. Griggs saying he had never made such a speech.

ACCIDENT TO RIVER STEAMER.

The steamboat James T. Brett, while coming down the Hudson River from Newburg to New York, was beached at Piermont, three miles below Nyack, at about 11 o'clock Wednesday night to prevent the vessel sinking. The Brett ran into some pack ice, and her hull was badly stove, causing the vessel to leak rapidly.

The passengers landed safely, and many of them came to the city by rail early yesterday. There was some excitement among them at first, but all were landed without mishap.

The Brett remained in her position until yesterday morning, when she was patched up and pumped out sufficiently to enable her to get to Nyack. A steamer and a lighter were sent from here to get her cargo.

The Brett is of 490 tons gross and was built at Keyport, N. J., in 1853. She is 184.5 feet long, 28.5 feet beam, and 8.3 feet deep. She belongs to the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company.

Property of the French Republic.
VICHY CÉLESTINS
NATURAL MINERAL WATER
For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout and Dyspepsia.
Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.
SO-CALLED VICHY in syphons or bulk IS NOT VICHY.
General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:19	Sun sets...4:34	Moon sets...8:35

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook... 9:38	Gov. Isl'd...9:47	H. Gate...11:36
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:15	Gov. Isl'd..10:30	H. Gate... ....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Evelyn, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Holstein, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

Abydos, Matanzas	.....	.....
Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Caracas, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	..... *11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	8:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Leonards, Antwerp	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 8 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, of the following dates—Melbourne, Nov. 19; Sydney, Nov. 21; Auckland, Nov. 26, and Honolulu, Dec. 7, which arrived at Sanfrancisco per steamer Alameda, and the mails from China and Japan, which arrived at Vancouver, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Monday, Dec. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 16.

Algiers, New Orleans, Dec. 8.
Bedouin, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 29.
Burgundia, Gibraltar Nov. 29.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
Grangense, Para, Dec. 4.
Heathfield, Hull, Nov. 26.
Lucania, Liverpool, Dec. 10.
Myrtledene, Shields, Nov. 27.
North Cambria, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Nueces, Galveston, Dec. 9.
Oevenum, Oporto, Nov. 24.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Dec. 4.
Palatia, Hamburg, Dec. 4.
Panama, Bordeaux, Nov. 26.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
St. Paul, Southampton, Dec. 10.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.
Winifred, San Juan, Dec. 8.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 2.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.

America, London, Dec. 4.
Ethelgonda, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 3.

SUNDAY, DEC. 18.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Dec. 12.
Edam, Amsterdam, Dec. 6.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec 10.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 8.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 5.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 8.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Algoa, Hamburg, Dec. 5
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 13.
Southward, Antwerp Dec. 10

WEDNESDAY

The Wanamaker Store

For Day-Busy People

Plans for Evening Holiday Business

FROM this date, Friday, the 16th of December, until Friday, the 23d, inclusive, our store will be open until ten o'clock in the evening of each business day.

On the evening of Saturday, the 24th of December, Christmas Eve, our store will be closed at seven o'clock.

New York is comprehending with increasing clearness the attractions of this store. The merchandise is the great factor, the Christmas decorations are incidental. Nevertheless, the increasing procession around the Rotunda gallery is a gratification. The realistic scene is founded principally upon the Christmas myth, and appeals to the imagination of childhood. And it is right, for the great Christmas business of the world is controlled and led by children.

Women's Suits;—100 Glorious Bargains

Only a hundred, and they'll be gone by noon. If you wish to get a slice of this good luck, get here quickly.

They come from a firm that makes the very best man-tailored suits that are wholesaled in New York. Every one of these is a thorough gem—good all through.

One in this lot would ordinarily retail at $90. Twenty of them would ordinarily bring prices between $50 and $75. Forty or fifty would bring a figure between $35 and $50. The lowest value in the lot is a square $25, and there are only a dozen or so of that class. You can see from this list how important it is that you choose early, altho' you can see also that you can't do badly, at the worst.

The Price To-day is Twenty Dollars

for any suit in the lot.

Another Chance in Fine Furs As to the quality of these fur garments, we need say little more than that they come to us from Revillon Freres. It would be enough to say that they were *here*, but now you get the Revillon promise with our endorsement.

First, here are a number of Persian Lamb coats, of the real Leipsic dye, sizes 36 and 38 only. New goods, and late style, regular value, $150 and $175. Choose at $95.

A small number of Alaska Seal Coats, London dyed, at $150, $200 and $275. Far under their fair value.

Fine Seal Collarettes and Capes, lengths 10 to 26 in. Too many of them to describe, but right prices would be $75 to $225. We'll sell them at $50 to $125.

An extensive variety in small furs, Collarettes, Muffs, Collars and Boas in various furs, at heavy cuts under regular figures.

Come early.

Second floor, Broadway.

Finger Muffs It remained for a bright New York woman to invent the novelty Finger Muffs that you now find in our Glove Store. They are a sort of over-glove, or mitten. As a foothold sandal for the shoe so are they for the hand, and fingers snap their tips at Jack Frost;—but see them. Several sorts for women, $1.50. Only on sale here.

Tenth street.

A Big Little Lining Story They are the cotton linings that look and feel and sound like silk;—yes, and wear better than some silk kinds.

They are light in weight, but strong, with a crispiness to the touch and a silky lustre to the eye. Seven good colors and a fast black. 36 inches wide and a price of

12½c. a yard

instead of 20c.

Fourth avenue.

Silk Petticoats Plenty of them, and pretty ones, too, and priced right. You wouldn't ask for more, even if you could.

If you wish them for gifts, we'll box them neatly.

At $4.50—Of changeable taffetas; Spanish flounce; corded flounce; lined with percaline.

At $5—Of heavy changeable or black taffeta; umbrella ruffle; corded dust ruffle.

At $6.75—Of changeable or black silk, with three narrow ruffles on bottom; dust ruffle; velveteen facing.

At $7.75—Of changeable or black silk, with deep umbrella ruffle, with three narrow ruffles; well finished.

At $12—Of changeable silk, with deep umbrella ruffle, with three narrow ruffles and dust ruffle.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Velvet House Coats There's a suggestion of a rich sort of comfort in every thread of these. Call them House Coats, if you don't smoke, or Smoking Jackets, if you do,—by any other name they'd be as natty and as easy.

We have a beautiful stock of them.

$9 to $16.50.

One of these is a new idea, in Tuxedo shape, with a novel style of collar. A handsome coat.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

A Very Important Matter of Shoes This is of Women's Shoes in particular, although the remark might justly be applied to substantially everything in the stock.

We have our own methods of finding, choosing and buying shoes. It must be a good method, because there isn't the slightest doubt that we sell better shoes for less money than other people. Not only the special lots and touch-and-go bargains, but in the regular lines.

Test this by these women's shoes

At a Dollar-and-a-Half.

The regular retail price is,—not $2 as you might think,—but $3 for most of them. A few are kinds that we have known sold at $2.50. Toe-shapes are right, leather is right, making is exactly right,—it's all right all around. Some have cloth and vesting tops. Others all kid-skin.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Globes and Office Stationery We are selling a great many globes, presumably for gifts. Surely a gift worth considering. All kinds are shown here, from the little 6-inch ones at 25c., suitable for the child's study-table, to the magnificent great $40 sorts, for library or teachers' use.

At the first of the year there will be a good many office and desk changes. That suggests office and desk equipment, and *that* would suggest Wanamaker's to anyone who knew the advantages we offer in those lines.

Like these:—

400-page Ledger, leather cover, $1.25.
400-page Journal, leather cover, $1.25.
400-page Day Book, leather cover, $1.25.
400-page Cash Book, leather cover, $1.25.
600-page Cash Book, leather cover, $1.50.
Square Glass Inkstands, 10c.
1 quart Jet Black Ink, 25c.
1 quart Best Blue Black, 50c.
Wanamaker Box Letter-files, 25c.
Wanamaker Falcon Pens, per gross, 50c.

Basement.

Diamonds and Jewelry This isn't the largest jewelry stock in town, but it's one of the *best*. There may be collections bigger in extent, but there is none more carefully selected. And when it comes to prices, we omit all qualifications and claim precedence.

Diamonds and jewelry of the highest class are things to be bought with discrimination and care. We have furnished both for you. It's well to buy where you are safe in buying, and the right of return that applies to all our goods, is worth considering as an argument for the certainty of satisfaction.

But, if you will see these brooches and rings and watches and note the prices on them, you will need no further argument,—the last one least of all.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Clocks We know not the cause. Perhaps an awakening to the value of time. Perhaps a discovery of the completeness of our clock stock. Perhaps better display. But our sales of clocks grow apace. Santa Claus and Father Time shake hands, and the reaper's scythe is sheathed in holly. A little money has long arms among our clocks.

Basement.

Highest Grade Bric-a-Brac Few of the greater retail merchants comprehend great retailing. "Department Store" is a proper term for concerns that offer conglomerate masses of merchandise that are collected and distributed with no principles but sales and profits. These conditions add difficulty to the trading that rises to a high level of completeness in all stocks and proper methods of distribution in each.

A glance through our Bric-a-brac Art Room inspired the above. Figures and groups in Italian marble are popular just now—therefore they are abundant here in subjects selected with true art inspiration. Just so—bronzes.

All around them Royal Vienna Ware in superb forms and decorations; Teplitz Ware in figures and vases, with the touches and graces that make it unique; Porcelain picking;—a second collection, the first is entirely distributed.

Perhaps you say "incongruous" as you step from gas stoves and sewing machines to the finest arts. Not so. A perfect synthesis exists. The same power touches both. Our field in bric-a-brac touches the whole world of Ceramic Art. We bring the best. We sell it cheaply.

That a thing of beauty should only come to you through mysterious exclusiveness, that its claim to your admiration should be founded upon an absurdly inflated cost, are ideas that belong to a dead past. Let's bury them.

We can, we will, we do offer you exquisite merchandise at one reasonable little profit. See our art collection in Bric-a-brac.

Art Room, Basement.

Fancy Baskets These come from Bavaria, and are selected from lines that will be sent over for regular selling next year.

They are fine specimens,—they come from the best makers of fancy baskets in the world. If you wish to decorate them, buy the ribbon and we will do the rest.

Candy Baskets, 5c. to $1.
Work Baskets, for table or lap, 20c. to $3.
Work Baskets, on stands, $1 to $5.
Waste Paper Baskets, 25c. to $5.25.
Music Stands, $2.75 to $7.50.
Clothes Hampers, $2.75 to $3.75.
Infant Hampers, $4.50 to $8.
Baskets for carrying wood, 85c. to $3.50.

Basement.

To Drive Moonshine Out of Our Heads "The purpose of good reading is to bring sunshine into our hearts and to drive moonshine out of our heads."

This is a remark which John Morley, the famous English statesman, made the other day, in opening a new public library. No one ever put the case more aptly.

But it will be noted that he was careful to say, "good reading;" not *all* reading.

An enormous number of books only put moonshine into our heads,—if, indeed, they leave anything at all. The supreme quality of the

INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY

is that it is all *good reading*. There is no moonshine in it anywhere—nothing vicious, nothing degrading, nothing debased.

All the best of history and romance, of travel and adventure, of science and literature, of criticism and philosophy, is to be found within its pages. There are nearly 10,000 pages in all, more good reading than you would find in a thousand volumes carelessly chosen.

The complete set (20 volumes) in any binding is sent at once to those joining the Wanamaker Club.

The membership fee is **ONLY $1.** You are allowed 10 days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable.

Specimen pages and full information free.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

THE WAR AND OUR DUTIES

Walter H. Page Lectures on the Subject at Pratt Institute.

FAVORS NATIONAL EXPANSION

Says America Should Uplift Her New Possessions—Replies to Arguments of Anti-Imperialists.

Walter H. Page, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, spoke yesterday afternoon in the free lecture course at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, on "The War and Our Duties," and declared unequivocally in favor of National expansion. The proper approach to the question under consideration, Mr. Page said, is to pick out the forces that are lasting and those that are temporary. The proper view of the war with Spain is the historical view—to consider the historical forces that led up to this great event.

After speaking of the melancholy history of Spain, the shrinking of her vast colonial empire through the Spaniard's lack of the instincts of colonization, and the Spaniard's recession before the Englishman, Mr. Page declared that the recent war was inevitable as the result of the action of our forefathers. It might have been delayed, but it was bound to come.

"The question is whether or not we should abandon the Spanish possessions we have taken," said he. "Theoretically it may be possible to maintain that we have no right to keep them without the consent of their inhabitants. But our forefathers did not ask the consent of the American Indian to land on these shores. The products of the tropics are necessary for the lifting up of civilization. It is America's duty to develop and uplift these countries. Are we going to do it? Or say that we have a boss in Pennsylvania and therefore we cannot undertake this duty? The ark of the covenant of the future of the human race is in our hands. If we step aside and say that our democratic institutions are unsuitable for such work, and that English aristocratic institutions are, what a confession!"

Mr. Page took up and replied to the current arguments of the so-called anti-imperialists. The most important of these, he said, was the assertion that to rule any land without a democratic government would be to deny our institutions and do violence to the memory of our forefathers. But there has never been a time when in practice we did not deny a democratic government to some class. Our forefathers hampered the ballot in all sorts of ways, and never once asked the Indian's consent to any measure. Logic caused the bestowal of suffrage on the negro, but race impulse has taken and is taking it away from him. The objection to establishing a military government was met by the statement that there has not been a day since the establishment of the Government that some part of the Republic has not been under military rule.

If through fear of entangling alliances the United States should return the Philippines to Spain, Mr. Page asserted that the predatory nations would swoop down upon them and a world war result. Those who talk of entangling alliances forget there may be beneficent alliances. When they quote Washington, Jefferson, and their compatriots as conservatives, what becomes of their sense of humor? They were the most daring band of radicals that ever scuttled a government.

Mr. Page declared that the bad state of our civil service did not discourage him from the task of ruling colonies; that civil service is bad because we have not given serious attention to it. He instanced the magnificent efficiency of our naval officers as a result of training men in the service of the country, and said the necessity for an improved civil service in the government of colonies would result in greater efforts, with the prospect that it will improve as that of England did after she took India.

After speaking strongly in favor of an alliance with England, Mr. Page declared that the people of the United States had fallen into a morbid state of mind by devoting all their attention to domestic affairs, to the management of our public domain. He said that never since the Declaration of Independence had the Nation sunk to so low a plane as in 1896, when we had a campaign to decide whether we should have honest money or not, and for the first time to combat organized discontent. Then was danger to the Republic. Not a statute affecting money has been changed, but the situation now is different. The whole change has been in our minds—the difference between disease and health.

NEW MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Demand on the Sub-Treasury Large—Touching Incident Up Town.

The United States Sub-Treasury, in Wall Street, and most of the city banks are now feeling the full force of the Christmas season demand for "new money." About $50,000 a day is being withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury in brand new bills of small denominations, and there is also an uncommonly large demand for new gold and silver coin. Some of the up-town shops, which cater particularly to the fashionable trade, make a practice of paying out only new money in making change. Large bundles of newly printed one and two dollar bills and numerous rolls of new silver coin have been supplied by the Sub-Treasury for this purpose within the past few days.

A pathetic incident occurred in the Colonial Bank, in Columbus Avenue, last Wednesday. One of the tellers observed a sweet-faced, elderly woman feeling her way cautiously along the glass front of the bank counter. When her hand reached the paying teller's window she stopped, and in a gentle voice inquired, "Are you there?"

"Yes, I am here," replied the teller, kindly.

"You must excuse me, I am blind," said she. "Won't you please give me some real new money for this bill? I want to send it as a Christmas gift to my boy, who is a long ways from here."

The bill which she held in her trembling hand was itself of small denomination, but the teller, with a glisten of moisture in his eyes, promptly exchanged it for two crisp new notes.

MICHAEL O'DONNELL'S RETURN.

Ex-Convict from Sing Sing Back Among His Old Companions.

Up in "Bull" Mahon's dingy saloon, on First Avenue, near Seventieth Street, a group of the usual habitués of the place sat silently around the big whitewashed stove yesterday and listened to the story told by "Mike" O'Donnell, who was released from Sing Sing on Wednesday, after serving ten of the thirty years' imprisonment to which he was condemned for a burglary that he never committed.

The man who had stoically borne this punishment to shield his guilty elder brother "Jim" is of medium height, with a pale, careworn face. His eye was lustreless, except at times during the relation of his story when he told of the hardships he had been subjected to while he wore the striped coat and trousers of the convict, and his fingers twitched nervously.

Not the least interested of his hearers was his younger brother William, who had worked so hard to obtain his release. William was a volunteer in the Seventy-first Regiment during the war, and took part in the charge up San Juan Hill. He was on hand at the Grand Central Station on Wednesday afternoon to meet his brother when the latter arrived from Sing Sing. Neither could find a more appropriate greeting than "Hello!" and they made their way seriously enough to the old neighborhood.

While he freely communicated his experiences "up the river" to his old-time companions in the saloon, the ex-convict was very reticent when approached by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"I ain't got nothing to say," he declared. "Poor 'Jim's' dead, see, and that ends it."

He, however, vouchsafed the information that when Warden Sage on Wednesday told him that he was a free man and might go he gave him $10, a new suit of clothes, and some good advice.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CATTLEMEN CAUSE TROUBLE.

Were Returning on the Steamer Tauric and Frightened the Crew.

They were seven, but under the stimulus of a fine old brand of English ale they misled themselves into thinking they were many more, and so thinking straightway decided to possess themselves of a steamship. They had made the trip to Europe in the White Star freight and cattle carrying steamer Tauric, as cattlemen, and like all thorough-going cattlemen, during the idle home-coming hours were bent on having a good time.

Capt. William Clark, making his maiden trip as commender of the Tauric, discovered that they were keeping up the traditions of the cattle pens on the second day out from Liverpool—that is, on Dec. 3. They were more noisy than the troubled December seas and the boisterous blasts of Winter. "A little stuff they've smuggled aboard," thought the Captain. "They'll use it up and themselves, too, in a few hours," he reasoned, but the Captain was going by dead reckoning this time. It was, however, very annoying, and Capt. Clark sent a petty officer to remonstrate. There was a lull in the din, out it was the lull that precedeth a storm. All night and the next day it continued, and then the steward made a discovery. One hundred and ninety-two bottles of ale were missing from his stores. Just about the time the steward made this discovery, the men of the navigating department discovered that the cattlemen were beginning to emerge and prowl about the ship. They were inclined to be ugly, and showed a disposition to run things. There was some talk of putting the men in irons, but this did not become necessary.

Capt. Clark, however, decided that it was time to draw a line on the cattlemen, and when his vessel reached port, he signaled that he wanted the police. The Tauric docked yesterday morning. The cattlemen, kits in hand, ran down the gangplank and were making for the street when they encountered a detail of policemen under Roundsman Grohan of the Macdougal Street Station. Capt. Clark pointed out the men against whom he proposed to make charges.

The seven were rounded up, each in charge of a policeman, and took up a procession to the station house, where they were entered on the blotter as follows: William Sumvan, forty years old, of 614 East Seventy-fourth Street; Timothy Hornby, twenty-six years old, of 240 West Fifty-sixth Street; James Parker, thirty-nine years old, of 256 West Sixtieth Street; Otto Steel, thirty-eight years old, of 251 West Sixtieth Street; Charles M. McNicoll, forty-four years old, of 251 West Sixtieth Street; Thomas Ellis, thirty-six years old, of 524 West Forty-fourth Street, and Jeremiah Donovan, forty years old, of 123 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City.

They were next marched to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Capt. Clark appeared against them, and told his story to the complaint clerk. He said that cattlemen often made it uncomfortable for the officers of a steamer. Being powerful and large men, the crew had a wholesome respect for them, and especially as they carried shooting irons, and were very expert with them. A certain amount of latitude was given to them, but they usually took more. In this case they had resolved themselves into a drinking party, and after fighting among themselves threatened to take possession of the ship.

Magistrate Olmsted decided that as the offense had been committed on the high seas in a British vessel, he had no jurisdiction, and so the seven cattlemen went free.

It was said at the White Star office that probably no further steps would be taken against the men.

ELECTRICITY FOR 3D AVENUE.

The Contract to Equip the Road Given to the Westinghouse Company—To Cost About $5,000,000.

Albert J. Elias, President of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, authorized the announcement yesterday that his company had awarded the contract for the steam and electrical equipment of its power house and street railway lines to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. This contract involves the expenditure of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, and covers all the electrical and other appliances required.

President Elias said that the Third Avenue Railroad management, aided by consulting engineers, had devoted several months to this subject, with a view to the selection of the best apparatus and the most up-to-date electrical system available. He added: "It was believed that the experience of the Westinghouse Company in manufacturing and installing the 5,000 horse-power generators at Niagara Falls, and its experience gained in other large power transmission plants, together with the experience of its associate interests in steam as well as in electrical engineering, gave that company exceptional qualifications for the work."

Work has already been begun toward the equipment of the old horse car lines controlled by the Third Avenue with electrical motive power. Excavations have been made to that end in Broadway and Seventh Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Forty-second Streets. To meet the present and the prospective requirements of the Third Avenue system, it has been decided to erect on the company's property on Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street a power house having a steam and electrical capacity of 64,000 horse power. Speaking of this prospective plant, Mr. Edward Lauterbach, general counsel of the Third Avenue Company, said yesterday: "It is expected that this station will not only be the largest, but the most complete and economical power plant in the world. It will have the most effective equipment possible for economizing fuel and labor."

As soon as certain necessary details can be arranged ground will be broken and the erection of this new power house will begin. It is expected that the work of equipping the entire Third Avenue system with electricity will be completed within two years. No steps toward changing the Third Avenue line from cable power to underground trolley will be taken before next Spring.

Property for Whitney's Power House.

The twelve lots of land recently purchased by the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, lying along the south side of Ninety-seventh Street, between First Avenue and the East River, have been secured as the probable site for the power house of the new corporation. This property is adjacent to the large power house of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, with which the new corporation is closely affiliated.

CRIMMINS BUYS MORE LAND.

Berrian's Island and Four Plots on Long Island for $400,000 Are His.

John D. Crimmins, who took title to Berrian's Island in Long Island Sound, opposite the northern part of Long Island City, last Wednesday, completed the purchase of four large tracts on the mainland yesterday. His most recent purchase includes Lawrence Point and a strip of property facing Bowery Bay.

Exclusive of Berrian's Island Mr. Crimmins has acquired about 225 acres of picturesque land on the water front adjacent to Hell Gate. He paid $75,000 for the island, which includes about forty-five acres, and $325,000 for the tracts on the mainland.

When asked last evening what he intended to do with the property Mr. Crimmins said: "I am not prepared to say. It is purely a personal venture of my own. I have always regarded that neighborhood as attractive, and inasmuch as a good opportunity offered to get possession of it I bought it."

Mr. Crimmins declined to comment on the statement that Berrian's Island was to be used for manufacturing purposes.

Arguments in Senator Kenney's Case.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 15.—District Attorney Vandegrift concluded his argument this morning in the case against United States Senator Kenney. He was followed by ex-Attorney General Biggs and Mr. Bird for the defense. The latter will finish his address in the morning, when Mr. Vandegrift will conclude for the prosecution. It is expected that Judge Bradford will charge the jury to-morrow afternoon.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (Saturday) (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

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Hunyadi János
HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED BY
EMINENT PHYSICIANS
As the Best Natural Aperient Water.
UNEQUALLED AS A REMEDY FOR
Constipation and Stomach Disorders.
Get the Genuine!

CLEARING THE GAS TANK RUINS.

Considerable progress was made yesterday in clearing up the ruins of the big gas tank of the Consolidated Gas Company which collapsed on Tuesday night, and although extra care has been taken in searching through the ruins no other bodies were found. The police say that there may have been some persons caught in the wreck who were passing through Twenty-first Street at the time, and that their bodies will be found when the ironwork is cleared away. It is also possible that others passing through the street when the flood came were carried along and swept into the river.

Charles A. Wright, fifty-five years old, of 166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who was injured in the accident, died at Bellevue Hospital last night. Timothy Dunn of 199 India Street, Brooklyn, who is in the same hospital, is in a critical condition. Dunn was caught in the flood and carried nearly to the river. His body was covered with contusions due to floating débris, and yesterday it was found that he had sustained a dangerous wound in the abdomen from a piece of iron.

One of the results of the accident came yesterday in the assignment of Henry Fuldner, the furniture manufacturer whose factory at 327-331 Avenue A was totally wrecked. Mr. Fuldner assigned to John Fennell, with preferences to the following creditors for money loaned: Mary Fuldner, $4,000; Frederick Ruppert, $3,000; John Feuerbach, $2,000; Jacob Friest, $1,700, and Herman Fuldner, $1,300. Abram Kling is the attorney for the assignee. His associate, James E. O'Connor, said yesterday:

"The assignment is due solely to the accident. Mr. Fuldner was perfectly solvent at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and half an hour later his business was practically ruined, for the present at least. There will be a meeting of the creditors on Tuesday next, when the facts will be laid before them, and they will be asked to give Mr. Fuldner an extension, and there is every indication that they will be willing to help him. An action will be brought as soon as it is possible to determine the responsibility."

Mr. Fuldner has been in business since 1874. His liabilities are said to amount to about $25,000, with assets, consisting of real estate, of about $50,000.

CLAIMED $800 FOR DOG'S DEATH.

Rene Royal, a blue ribbon bulldog, died while on the way from this city to Danbury, Conn., and William Matthews, the owner of the dog, brought suit against the United States Express Company to recover $800 damages, the amount at which he valued the dog.

Mr. Matthews is a manufacturer of soda water fountains. He is also well known as a dog fancier and breeder of fancy dogs. Bulldogs are his especial hobby, and Rene Royal and his kennel mate, Dolly Tester, are his especial pride. Both have pedigrees a yard long, and have carried off first prizes at all the bench shows where they have been exhibited.

Both Rene Royal and Dolly Tester were entered for the dog show at Danbury, Conn., and on Oct. 5 last Mr. Matthews shipped the dogs by the United States Express Company to Danbury. When the kennel was removed from the express car, Rene Royal was dead, and Dolly Tester was almost at the last gasp. Her life was saved by a veterinary, and experts decided that Rene Royal had been suffocated by the piling of baggage around and on top of the kennel. Through his attorneys, Adams & Allen, Mr. Matthews brought suit against the express company, claiming that the death of the dog was due to negligence on the part of the company's employes.

The employes of the company declared that at no time was any baggage piled near the kennel, and that Rene Royal probably lost his life fighting with Dolly Tester.

Judge Olcott, before whom the case was tried, in the City Court, decided that the United States Express Company was not responsible for the death of the dog and dismissed the case.

TRADE IN CARBIDE RESTRICTED.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has taken steps to control the trade in calcium carbide in Greater New York. Carbide is the substance from which acetylene gas is made, and has only recently been introduced. Now it is stored in nearly every sporting goods and bicycle store in the city. The large dry goods houses carry large quantities of the substance since the advent of the gas bicycle lamp. The acetylene gas is generated by the contact of water with the carbide. In case of a fire in a store containing a quantity of the carbide, the water thrown by the firemen would quickly generate gas and cause a disastrous explosion. While nothing of this nature has happened, Commissioner Scannell thinks the department should take cognizance of the growing trade, and has approved the regulations framed by Inspector of Combustibles Murray and ordered the Fire Department to enforce them.

According to the new rules, all calcium carbide in transit through the city and on storage must be inclosed in hermetically sealed iron receptacles and plainly marked "Calcium carbide. Dangerous if not kept dry." No single package must exceed 100 pounds.

For the sale of carbide, not more than twenty pounds, either in bulk or in cartridges, can be stored or kept in any building used for dwelling or mercantile purposes, and this amount can be kept only on a permit obtained from the Fire Department. This permit will provide that all quantities in excess of two pounds shall be in tight, metal packages, and kept elevated at least six inches from the floor, in a fireproof safe located above the street grade.

The manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, or use of liquefied acetylene is absolutely prohibited within the limits of Greater New York.

RAILROAD ENGINEER CONVICTED

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 15.—Daniel W. Getchell, an engineer on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, who was indicted for manslaughter for causing the death of Franklin M. Waters in a rear-end collision at Sharon last August, was this evening found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the District Court. The case will go to the Supreme Court on exceptions. Getchell will come up for sentence later.

The collision in question occurred at the Sharon station on the evening of Aug. 21, 1898, when the New Bedford train, of which Getchell was engineer, ran into a Providence train, which was standing in the station. Several persons were killed. The Government claimed that Getchell willfully ignored the properly set danger signals and ran into the train, which he knew to be standing at Sharon, or due to be there. The defense did not deny that the danger signals were set, but declared that the air brakes refused to work, and that Getchell, who was not responsible for the condition of the brakes did everything in his power to stop his train.

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Men's, Women's & Boys'
High Cut Skating Boots
The Very Latest Production for Skating.

Women's Russet Calf and Black Calf,
High Cut Skating Lace, Double Sole,
$4.00
Per Pair.

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High Cut Skating Lace, Double Sole, Leather Lined,
$5.00
Per Pair.

Boys' Russet High Cut Skating Lace, double sole 4.00

These Shoes give the requisite firmness and support to both feet and ankles, are waterproof, and are also splendid walking Shoes in stormy, winter weather. In short, they may be called GRAND COMBINATION SHOES for skating, cold weather and stormy days.

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ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
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LOWNEY'S
100 Varieties of these delicious CHOCOLATE BONBONS at 60 cts. per lb.

Special!
Until Dec. 25th we will sell our Chocolate Cream Drops, vanilla or assorted fruit flavors, as follows:
3-lb. Box $1.00
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"Name on Every Piece."
1123 Broadway (25th St.),
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Rosemarie
is the name of our four-button GLACE GLOVE of which we make a specialty. In White, Pearl, Tan, Gray, and Black. We Guarantee every pair.
E. A. Morrison & Son
893 Broadway.

FIREMEN AND THEIR RIGHTS.

Commissioner Scannell Insists They Are Free Men in Quarters.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has decided that the firemen of Greater New York have some rights that cannot be violated by their officers. When Fireman Thomas T. Gorman of Engine Company No. 41 was brought before him yesterday charged with conversing with Fireman Frank Wardell "without permission from proper authorities" he was greatly surprised. The Captain of the company said that they had orders against talking on the apparatus floor.

"Firemen are not prisoners," said Commissioner Scannell, "and I don't propose that they shall be made such. Those charges should not have been made. Firemen have hard times enough at fires without interfering with their rights in the quarters."

The Commissioner told Chief Bonner to rescind the order, and dismissed the charge.

"Made Me a New Man"

Mr. Richard Stahl, of Hoyt's Theatre, N. Y., writes: "I find Johann Hoff's Malt Extract giving me the most strength and satisfaction. I cannot praise it enough. Three weeks ago I was entirely exhausted from overwork; to-day I feel like a new man."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Gives Strength

SPEECH BY CARL SCHURZ

Delivered at Baltimore to the Civil Service Reform League.

PRESIDENT'S COURSE REVIEWED

Fear that Pressure on Him Has Been So Strong as to Neutralize the League's Efforts.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Interest in to-day's proceedings of the National Civil Service Reform League, whose eighteenth annual convention opened here this morning, continued in the public meeting to-night, and particularly in the annual address of Carl Schurz, President of the league.

Mr. Schurz opened his address with some references to his predecessor in the Presidency, after which he took up the discussion of the present status of civil service reform, declaring that the league was compelled to recognize the fact that in the year now ending the cause of civil service reform has been less prosperous than in the year which preceded it.

Mr. Schurz referred to President McKinley's election and declared that both in his speeches, his letter of acceptance, and his inaugural address he had pledged himself to civil service reform. At the last annual meeting the league was profuse in its praise of the fidelity with which President McKinley had withstood the pressure of the spoils politicians urging him to rescind President Cleveland's order, and in every possible way the league had expressed its confidence in the President's intention to make good the pledges of his party as well as his own.

"But some time ago," said Mr. Schurz, "he gave us to understand that he purposed to issue an order excepting certain important classes of offices from the operation of the civil service law, against which we thought it our duty respectfully to remonstrate. So far the order in question has not appeared, but we have no assurance that the President has changed his mind as to his intention."

Mr. Schurz then reiterated the appeal previously made to the President by the committees of the league to the effect that such an order would impair the confidence of many patriotic Americans in the honor and good faith of their Government, and that it would encourage the pernicious activity of men interested in our politics principally as a means of securing selfish advantage.

THE SERVICE UNSETTLED.

Mr. Schurz also declared that the frequent predictions of such an order emanating from authoritative sources at Washington had had an unsettling effect upon certain departments of the service. "It being, for instance, taken for certain that the Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors would be excluded from the classified service," he said, "many Internal Revenue Collectors proceeded to remove their Deputies and appointed others without the slightest regard for the civil service rules, defending their lawless conduct by the pretense that they were only anticipating an Executive order, which they believed was sure to come. The Treasury Department, indeed, in one or two cases, addressed to the officers concerned a mild remonstrance against so flagrant a breach of discipline, apt to demoralize the whole service by contagious example, but when the remostrance proved unavailing, no further steps to punish the offenders or to prevent repetition of the same offense were taken. The Department of Justice did the same thing, in a considerable number of cases, and utterly ignored the remonstrance made by the Civil Service Commission. Now, I would respectfully ask whether the circumstance that an order of exception was merely foreshadowed in newspaper reports should be regarded as a valid excuse for violating the rules in anticipation of it, and whether these departments should have permitted such violations to pass with impunity? In the Interior Department likewise, many appointments, especially in the inspecting and examining forces of the General Land Office, were made with entire disregard of the principles of the civil service law and the rules under it.

"The plea in justification was in many cases that there were no eligible lists available at the time when the appointments were made, but the flimsiness of that excuse appeared from the fact that when examinations might have been held, and eligible lists might have been formed, that means of keeping the offices in question practically within the classified service was not resorted to; and that the cause of this is to be found not in any unwillingness or unreadiness on the part of the commission, but rather in an indisposition of the Secretary of the Interior to take the officers or employes concerned from such lists, or to co-operate with the commission in holding the examinations for forming the lists.

"It has also been urged that many of the offices in question require special qualifications, which could be better ascertained by the appointing power than by examination. This is a well-known plea urged by the opponents of civil service reform. How much that plea holds good is strikingly exemplified by the fact that the officers who by their misconduct helped to bring on the recent Indian outbreak in Minnesota belonged mostly to that identical class which we are told must be excluded from the merit system because of peculiar fitness required for the performance of the duties imposed upon them, and which, we are told, can be secured only by the department exercising an untrammeled discretion in the selection of candidates. It is hardly necessary to say that in this, as in almost all similar cases, the discretion exercised by the head of the department is a ghastly myth, and that he exercises hardly any discretion at all, but that the appointments are simply imposed upon him by influential politicians, usually members of Congress, who seek to quarter their tools, or dependents, or favorites, upon the public purse, without much, if any, regard to their fitness for the duties to be performed.

"This applies with equal pertinency to the forest rangers who have been appointed to protect the public timber lands against devastation by fire. These officers, too, required in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior peculiar qualifications, which made it impracticable to confide their selection to the methods of the merit system, and demanded the exercise of personal discretion by the head of the department. A searching investigation of the results will undoubtedly convince him that the 'discretion' of the politicians who usually succeed in obtaining appointments for 'their men' in such cases, is the last thing to be depended upon, if really conscientious and efficient persons are desired for so important a branch of the public service."

ARBITRARY REMOVALS CONTINUED.

Mr. Schurz then referred to the President's order of July 27, 1897, that no removals from positions subject to competitive examination should be made without assignment of cause in writing, and without giving the person to be removed an opportunity for being heard in his defense. "I am sincerely glad to say that the order did have the effect of making arbitrary removals more rare, but there have been enough of such arbitrary removals—and a great many of them of sufficiently flagrant and conspicuous a character—to attract public attention. In my last annual address it was my duty to mention that in some cases the President's order had been set at defiance with great boldness; that such instances had been duly brought to the President's notice, and that it was hoped he would deal with the offenders according to law, and make of some of them warning examples by dismissing them from the service. I sincerely wish I could report that this had been done, but I am compelled to say that it has not, and that so far the offenders have escaped with impunity. This is deplorable in two respects. In the first place it is apt to encourage in the service itself a spirit of insubordination and contempt for the law and the rules. When the spoils politicians in public place, or public officers who are subject to the influence of spoils politicians, are made to understand that they can trample upon the law and upon the regulations laid down by the Chief Magistrate, without danger of being held to account for it, what can be more natural than that in constantly widening circles the law should become an object of sport for those who desire to circumvent or to subvert it?"

Mr. Schurz then took up the discussion of the Consular Service. He referred to the vast number of removals at the beginning of President Cleveland's second term, and the subsequent adoption by Mr. Cleveland of an examination applicable to all candidates for Consulships in which the salary was between $1,000 and $25,000, inclusive. At the time he had expressed the fear that the examination, not being public, would degenerate into a mere formality.

"I must confess," continued the speaker, "that I did not expect that my prediction would be verified so soon. During the first months of President McKinley's Administration, the number of changes even exceeded the number made during the corresponding period of the Cleveland Administration. Many things happened which excited suspicion as to the seriousness of the examinations, and inquiries on the part of the league followed. Such inquiries until lately were met with the answer that the information so called for could not be furnished, for the reason that such things were treated by the State Department as strictly confidential. But the veil of mystery has been lifted since the new Secretary of State entered upon the discharge of his duties."

Mr. Schurz then went on to say that the examinations had been made so easy that "out of 112 candidates for Consular offices examined during the first year of this Administration, only 1 failed to pass, and that this one did not pass can be explained only upon the assumption that his must have been an obtuseness of extraordinary pathological interest, or that he must have fallen a victim to political intrigue, which misfortune would entitle him much to public sympathy. It is our duty to call things by their right names, and that duty compels me to acknowledge the fact that, Secretary Olney's step in the right direction notwithstanding, the method of selecting and appointing Consular officers is substantially what it was under the frank and open old spoils system."

THE PENSION'S DEPARTMENT.

"But still more is to be said," continued Mr. Schurz. "The Pension Commissioner circumvented the law in the appointment of examining surgeons by appointing in localities where boards already existed new boards, and sending all applicants to these. As the personnel of such boards become classified only when the amount of fees received is $300 annually the new appointees were invariably treated as unclassified, and the old classified boards were practically driven out of business. In the Post Office Department it has become a not infrequent practice to appoint persons without examination as clerks in offices that are about to be made free delivery offices, becoming thereby classified, and then to transfer such persons immediately after they have thus been 'covered in' to other positions in other parts of the Post Office Department, or even in other departments.

"The method followed in the field force of the Interior Department, whereby persons have been employed temporarily in the absence of eligible lists, and all efforts to hold examinations to secure permanent appointees have then been discouraged, has been referred to. The Department of Justice has followed this same plan in the appointment of clerks and others made in the offices of United States District Attorneys and Marshals. In other departments persons have been appointed to positions nominally in the 'excepted' list and then assigned to other duties, while the 'excepted' duties are performed by old employes under classified titles.

"The tricks employed in getting rid of employes whose places are desired, have been quite as various. In many cases men have been laid off, ostensibly 'for lack of work,' while immediately afterward their positions have been filled by others who perform the identical duties.

"We must have political parties, and a party, in order to be effective, must have an organization. But is it necessary that the organization and the workers should consist of a lot of mercenaries who put themselves to party work only for the purpose of making politics profitable to themselves personally? We have had political parties in this country before the spoils system, and before much money was used in elections to bring out the voters; and yet parties were as active and party contests as spirited, and the vote was as full then as now. Must we admit that while in other countries parties can be maintained without official spoils, the American people have become so mercenary and degraded that they will not give any time or work to their public interests unless they are individually bribed to do so? Have we sunk so low? But if we had, would the substitution of one kind of bribe for another furnish any remedy for this appalling evil? For the distribution of money in the guise of official salaries to party workers is no less a bribe than cash itself. Would not the result of the complete restoration of the spoils system be that those who now demand money for their patriotism, would then demand money and offices too?

"We must not seek to satisfy the mercenary element, but to get on without it. We must not endeavor to attract the mercenary element to political activity, but do everything we can to drive it out of that political life. To put an end to the abominable state of things now existing there is no other effective means than to deprive the devils as much as possible of their fuel—that is, of their means of bribery; to strip them of their patronage by the greatest practicable extension of civil service reform, and then also to restrict the use of money in elections to the narrowest attainable limits by corrupt practices."

OUR NEW OBLIGATIONS.

During the course of his speech Mr. Schurz referred to the "new obligations which the recent war have thrust upon us," and declares that if the newly acquired territories should be run on the spoils system, it would bring upon the country unbearable disgrace. Speaking of President McKinley, he said: "The President's good intentions are not to be questioned. But those intentions are evidently treated with reckless disrespect by some of the officers under him who by their evil practices burden him with responsibilities which he must find extremely irksome, and which he should not be willing to bear." In speaking of the status of civil service reform in New York, he added:

"The story of that Governor of New York who undertook to take the starch out of the civil service of his State is familiar to you all. He did, indeed, succeed in taking out of the civil service much of the starch it contained, although, thanks to the watchful energy of the friends of civil service reform in the State, by no means as much as he had intended. But now, having been dropped by those whom he had sought to serve, but, it seems, whom after all he did not serve enough to keep their favor, he will be succeeded by a new Governor, Col. Roosevelt, who, in whatever other respects some of us may differ with him, is hailed by all of us as a champion of civil service reform, who in many a hard fought contest for that cause has amply proved that in his composition there was starch in almost limitless abundance. We may, therefore, confidently expect that, so far as his power reaches, we shall not only recover the ground temporarily lost under his predecessor, but advance beyond it to new fields. At any rate, in the co-operation between Gov. Roosevelt and the civil service reformers of the State, good faith and energy will not be wanting, and as there is no doubt that the best part of the intelligence and respectability of that great Commonwealth stands behind them, a happy outcome may surely be hoped for."

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

At a joint meeting of the General and Executive Committees, behind closed doors, during the morning, the President was authorized to appoint a committee of seven to investigate charges of violation of civil service rules, and to inquire into the manner in which appointments have been made by the War Department and in the Consular service.

In the afternoon Henry H. Glassie of Washington read a paper in which he endeavored to show that much, if not all, the evils which existed in Spanish colonies resulted from insufficient pay to civil and military officers and from improper methods in making promotions. By avoiding these, Mr. Glassie asserted, we might assure good government in our newly acquired territories, and at the same time greatly improve that of the country in which we live.

United States District Attorney John C. Rose of Baltimore also read a paper, which he summed up in the statement that fewer appointees under the merit system have proved criminally false to their trust than was or is in the case under the spoils system.

The following officers were elected: Secretary—George McAneny, New York; Treasurer—A. S. Frissell, New York. The remaining officers will be elected to-morrow. The new Executive Committee is as follows: William A. Aiken, Norwich, Conn.; Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Silas W. Burt, New York; Edward Cary, New York; Charles Collins, New York; Lucius B. Swift, Indianapolis; Richard Henry Dana, Boston; John W. Ela, Chicago; William Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.; Richard Watson Gilder, New York; Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia; William G. Low, Brooklyn; Dorman B. Eaton, New York; William Potts, New York; Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Sherman S. Rogers, Buffalo; Carl Schurz, New York; Edward M. Shepard, New York; Moorfield Storey, Boston; Everett P. Wheeler, New York; Morrill Wyman, Jr., Cambridge, Mass.

Medal for Staten Island Life Savers.

The Voluntary Life Saving Corps of New York Waters has awarded honorary medals to George W. Stapleton, Frederick Walz, and W. M. Gould, members of the Ocean Yacht Club of Staten Island, for rescuing four men who were drifting out to sea in a yawl of the pilotboat Edward E. Barrett last January. The medals will be presented to them by Assemblyman Charles J. Kullman at the next meeting of the club.

Full-page portrait of Marcella Sembrich, prima donna, Metropolitan Opera House, NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE Sunday. Henry Norman's London cable letter and other attractive features.—Adv.

THE FUTURE OF JAMAICA

Likely to Remain One of Great Britain's Colonies.

KEY TO THE NICARAGUA CANAL

Regarded by a Naval Authority as an Important Factor in the Anglo-American Alliance.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 8.—If Jamaica ever entertained any real hope of rehabilitating her industrial condition by political annexation to the United States, the aspiration has been finally quenched by the action of the imperial authorities. There was a time when it seemed as though the British Government was disposed to abandon Jamaica as a naval station, concentrating the military and naval forces in the West Indies at St. Lucia. It was even intimated that the War Office was prepared to dispose of the imperial real estate interests at Port Royal to the municipality of Kingston. This it was that gave to the annexationists the hope that their ideas might become practicable, especially in view of the Anglo-American entente arising out of the Spanish-American war. But the decisive plans of the United States to secure a waterway across the isthmus have completely altered the policy of the British Government as to the strategic positions in the Caribbean—supposing that the modifications in question were really contemplated.

One thing is certain, Great Britain never for a moment credited the bona fides of Count de Lesseps's Panama tide-level canal scheme, and after the collapse of the undertaking she apparently did make the precipitate mistake of contemplating the execution of certain strategic changes among her West Indian strongholds, which eliminated—or did not account for—the element of the isthmian waterway. These plans were, however, suspended, in view of the movement in France to recommence work at Panama on a lock system. If executed that would alter the aspect of affairs. Meanwhile the American war with Spain occurred, one of the issues of which is the recognition of the necessity for an American controlled canal, and the probability, amounting to a certainty, of its prompt construction.

In either event, Jamaica becomes the key to the canal, in so far as actual strategy is concerned. However much the lines of imperial communication and defense may have shifted, under varying circumstances and conditions, since the days of Benbow and Morgan, these latest developments have once more impressed the Imperial Government with a due regard for the value of Port Royal as a strategic position of the first magnitude in the scheme of naval equipment and defense in the future.

Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the mother country should indirectly, and with a rather fine-drawn cynicism, reply to the American annexation agitation that recently made such a stir, and was even encouraged by a section of the British press, by proceeding to take Admiral Colomb's advice, and convert the island into a second Gibraltar.

Port Royal itself for some time past has been the scene of busy operations in the direction of strengthening the old fortifications and extending new ones, which gives color to the present assurances that it was never really the intention of the imperial authorities to abandon the station. Fortifications of the most powerful modern type, equipped with all the recent developments in military defensive art, including electrical submarine mines, disappearing guns, &c., have been erected during the past year or two at all the vantage points commanding this, the safest and one of the largest harbors in the world. As it stands, Port Royal itself is one of the strongest strategic points in the Empire. But this is not all. Additional naval improvements are announced by the Admiralty on the lines suggested by Admiral Colomb.

The chief point in this scheme is to establish a naval depot and dockyard inside of Kingston Harbor, and distinct from and independent of Port Royal, which is destined to be one of the most extensive and fully equipped in the British Empire, and worthy to command the Isthmian waterway when it shall have been completed. To this end Government engineers have been busily surveying the fore-shores of the inner harbor for months past, boring to considerable depths at all likely places to ascertain the geological conditions most favorable for laying the necessary foundations. It has now been announced that a satisfactory site for the proposed dockyard has been located at a place known as Greek Pond, to the westward of the city, a short distance beyond the railway terminus.

The selection of the site was, of course, necessarily dictated by geological conditions. But as it happens, none better, from a strategical point of view, could have been selected. The position is unique for defensive purposes in every respect; even in the remote contingency of an enemy landing on the outcoasts, marching on the capital, defeating the military forces, and attacking the dock on the land side. More than this, the selection will prove a boon to the City of Kingston in two respects. In the first place, it will do away with a mischievous malarial swamp, and in the next conduce to the extension of the city westward.

The negotiations for the purchase of the requisite land having been completed, it is expected that the work of construction will be commenced early in the coming year, thus solving in a measure for some time to come the labor problem, for it is said that the works will entail the expenditure of over £250,000 on local labor alone. What a good and timely thing this will be for the island only those can realize who are acquainted with its present condition of general industrial depression and social unrest.

Although England is thus prepared to hold Jamaica within the imperial bonds, forever quenching any hope of annexation to the United States, there is far from being anything in that determination inimical to the unwritten entente between the two powers that is daily gaining in strength. On the contrary, the works at Jamaica are a part of the scheme for uniting and consolidating the power and prestige of the Anglo-Saxon race. This is the opinion of a naval authority of much consideration, whose name is held in confidence, but whose words are pregnant with significance. In an interview he said:

"Old Port Royal was the centre of a great maritime struggle, which terminated in the unchallenged supremacy of Great Britain, not only in these seas but throughout the world. But times have changed. Other great naval powers have arisen, and while we are still ahead of them individually, any day a combination against us might shatter our power and bring the empire in ruins about our ears. At this crisis our American cousins suddenly step into the international arena, abrogate the isolation of Monroeism, acquire colonial possessions, and propagate a foreign policy practically at all fours with ours. They become at a bound a great naval power. As a part of their policy for the future, they propose cutting an isthmian canal to give them control of their own coasts, and, incidentally, of the Pacific. In both England and America there is a warm tendency to union, and a permanent understanding is practically assured. Together they will hold the balance of naval power. Situated as Jamaica is, and in the possession of that dual naval power, when the canal is made she will hold the keys of the Old World and the New and serve as the rallying point for the concentrated naval and military forces that will control the world's two great oceans. Thus, you see, that to the stupendous alliance that will hold alike the political and commercial future of the world in the hollow of its hand, while America contributes the salient essential condition of the canal, we will contribute its key in this matchless naval station and central rallying point. That, I take it, is the true explanation of the great works that are about to be inaugurated to make Jamaica another Gibraltar."

American Railway Surveys in China.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 15.—Harry Frazier, a railway engineer sent by the Chinese Development Company of New York to survey, plan out, and report on railway routes in China with the object of immediate construction, has returned home with his assistants. Mr. Frazier mapped out roads from Peking to Canton, Shanghai to Woosong, and Canton to Kaloon. As far as securing charters from Governors of districts is concerned, the Governors had no objection, and even suggested bonuses. Mr. Frazier says railroads cannot be built without the aid of soldiers. Mr. Frazier leaves on Thursday for New York.

Philadelphia Tailor Held for Theft.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—In the Bow Street Police Court to-day extradition papers were issued in the case of John Rennen, a tailor of Philadelphia, who was arrested at Liverpool on Nov. 19 upon the arrival at that port of the steamer Italia, from Philadelphia, on a warrant charging him with larceny and embezzlement.

BARON VERNON IS DEAD.

He Married Miss Frances Lawrence of New York in 1885.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Baron Vernon, Captain of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, is dead.

George William Henry Venables Vernon, seventh Baron Vernon, was born Feb. 25, 1854. He was formerly an officer of the Scots Guards, and a Captain of the Twelfth Lancers. Lord Vernon married in 1885 Frances, daughter of Mr. Francis C. Lawrence of New York City. The late Lord Vernon is succeeded by his son George, who was born in 1888.

ITALY'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Assurance Given that Friendship Prevails with All Other Nations.

ROME, Dec. 15.—During the debate on the budget in the Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day Admiral Canevare, Minister of Foreign Affairs, referring to Italy's foreign relations, said there had been no change of policy with regard to alliances, and that the relations of Italy with other nations had never been so friendly as at the present time.

"The Government is particularly gratified," he declared, "at the conclusion of the Franco-Italian treaty, which makes us confident of the ability of Italy to dispel the last traces of misunderstanding with France and to establish mutual cordiality and friendship."

A SONG BEFORE HE DIED.

Antonio E. Terry Knew He Was Dying and Asked His Wife to Sing.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Mr. Antonio E. Terry, whose death was reported from here yesterday, came to Paris from Aix-les-Bains, accompanied by Mrs. Terry. For the past week Mr. Terry had been in a comatose condition. But he was conscious that the end was near on Tuesday. He said to his wife:

"Dearest, I know I cannot escape this heart disease which makes me suffer so much. Please sing the air in which I heard you the first time, as from that day I loved you tenderly."

Mr. Terry leaves a daughter, sixteen years of age, by his first marriage. The funeral will take place on Friday.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—According to the Paris correspondent of The Daily News the late Antonio Terry, husband of the former opera singer Sibyl Sanderson, left his entire fortune to his widow.

THE CZAR ON COLONIZATION.

He Is Quoted as Saying It Oftentimes Degrades Natives.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Mr. William T. Stead, writing with reference to his recent visit to the Czar, says his Majesty is entirely animated by good will for Great Britain, and that he brought from India genuine admiration for British colonial administration.

"But," the Czar is said to have sorrowfully observed, "colonization sometimes reduces itself to supplying natives with alcohol and other demoralizing agents."

The Czar, it also appears, regards the partition of China with a feeling of horror, and he is said to have asserted that Russia only occupied Port Arthur through bitter necessity and in order to forestall German and British designs.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

This Country Will Have 250,000 Square Feet, but Needs 700,000.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, United States Assistant Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, will leave to-morrow for the United States by way of Southampton. In the course of an interview to-day he said he had been officially informed that 4,300 square feet of additional ground space had been granted to the United States as an annex for forestries.

This increased appropriation, in his opinion, will enable the United States Commissioners so to arrange their buildings as to command a total of 250,000 square feet, though even this will not nearly meet the demands, which already total 700,000 square feet. Prof. Woodward will take to the United States complete plans of sixteen out of the eighteen departments.

Yesterday the officials of the Paris Exposition of 1900, who were accompanied by M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, and Prof. Benjamin Woodward, United States Assistant Commissioner General to the Exposition, selected the site for the proposed Lafayette statue.

The place chosen is a square in the Louvre Garden, just behind Gambetta's monument. This square was destined by the Third Empire as a site for a monument to Napoleon I. Hereafter it will be called Lafayette Square, and the monument will be built to harmonize with the surroundings.

GERMAN EMPEROR CRITICISED.

Herr Bebel, Socialist Leader, Grows Caustic in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—During the debate on the estimates in the Reichstag to-day, Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, expressed satisfaction at the re-establishment of good relations between Great Britain and Germany. He also criticised Emperor William's acts and home politics, saying it was a pity the revenues of the German Empire were swallowed up by the army, the navy, and the colonies, and that he understood that there was an intention in influential quarters to introduce a still larger naval programme.

Continuing, Herr Bebel referred to the expulsions from Prussia, contrasting them with the conciliatory utterances of Emperor William in the Church of the Redeemer of Jerusalem. Herr Bebel then proceeded to criticise the Imperial remarks, amid considerable uproar and cries of "Shame!" Finally he was called to order.

Herr Bebel then denounced the anti-Socialistic police measures and referred to secret police orders said to have been issued by Gens. Brosert von Schellendorf and von Hahnke for the arrest of Socialist leaders in the event, seemingly, of revolutionary disturbances. He said such measures do not arrest the growth of Socialism, which, he pointed out, fundamentally differed from Anarchism. The Socialist leader afterward discussed internal questions, his remarks causing clamorous protests from the Right-ists.

The Minister of War, Gen. von Gossler, replied, declaring that the orders mentioned by Herr Bebel did not exist.

The Secretary of State for the Interior, Count Posadowsky Wekner, spoke ironically of the social-democratic state of the future. He said the existence of the Social Democracy was the best proof that Germany was a country of freedom.

Herr Lieber, the Centrist leader, emphasized the loyalty of the Centrists who, he added, would ever lend their co-operation to the welfare, honor, and greatness of the empire. The estimates were then referred to the Budget Committee and the House adjourned until Jan. 10.

Viceroy Curzon Off for India.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, started this morning for Marseilles overland to join Lady Curzon, his wife, on board the Arabia there. A party of friends, including his father, the Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden Curzon, Baron Scarsdale; Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India; the Duke of Westminster, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Henry White, and Mrs. White bade him farewell at the railroad station.

Steamers Excluded from St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Dec. 15.—The United States Quartermaster's steamer Gypsum King, which arrived here yesterday from Puerto Rico in order to be docked, has been prevented from so doing by the Danish Government officials, who take the ground that it would be a violation of the neutrality laws to permit such privileges. The officials, however, have cabled to Copenhagen for instructions.

The Swiss Confederation's President.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 15.—The Federal Assembly has elected M. Mueller, who was Vice President for 1898, to be President of the Swiss Confederation. M. Hauser of Zurich was elected Vice President. They are both Radicals. M. Mueller is a resident of Berne.

France to Advance Indo-China Funds.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day almost unanimously adopted a bill loaning 200,000,000f. for the construction of railroads in Indo-China, guaranteed by the Government of Indo-China.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS SAVED.

The Arrival of Vessels at English Ports the Source of Information of Many Wrecks.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The British steamer Basuta, Capt. Taylor, which arrived at Gravesend yesterday from Buenos Ayres, reports having spoken the British bark Aretas on Dec. 9, in latitude 40 degrees north, longitude 12 degrees west, with the crew on board of the Italian bark Salvatore, of 638 tons, which sailed from Bangor, Me., on Oct. 29, in command of Capt. Cerase, for Palermo, Sicily, and which had been abandoned in a waterlogged condition on Nov. 23, in latitude 28 degrees, north, longitude 37 degrees west.

The British steamer Eric, Capt. Taylor, from Galveston Nov. 21, via Newport News, for Rotterdam, passed Scilly Islands to-day, and signaled she had rescued the crew of the schooner Bertram N. White of Machias, Me., which sailed from Jacksonville, in command of Capt. Kelly, for Philadelphia, and which was previously reported sighted abandoned on Dec. 3 by the British steamer Gallina, which arrived at Philadelphia.

GLASGOW, Dec. 15.—The Allan Line steamer Sarmatian, Capt. Johnston, which arrived here Dec. 13, from Portland, Me., rescued and brought to port three members of the crew of the Nova Scotia schooner Annie G., which sailed from Bridgeton, N. S., for New York, and was previously sighted abandoned on Dec. 4. The men were taken off the wreck on Dec. 1, in latitude 43 degrees north, longitude 67 degrees west. The Captain and a seaman had been washed overboard and drowned previous to the rescue.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—The British steamer Holywell, Capt. Brown, from Galveston, Nov. 23, arrived here to-day with the crew of the American schooner M. S. Dowling, which was abandoned on Dec 2, in latitude 38 degrees north, longitude 63 degrees west. The M. S. Dowling was last reported arrived at Cape Hayti, Oct. 1, from Philadelphia, and getting ready to sail for New York.

DEATH OF BARON NEWTON.

He Was Prominent in the Army Circles of Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The death is announced of William John Legh, Baron Newton, in the seventieth year of his age.

The late Baron Newton, who was born Dec. 19, 1828, entered the British Army in 1848, served with the Twenty-first Fusiliers in the Crimean war, and then went upon the retired list with the rank of Captain. Since 1873 he had been honorary Colonel of the Fourth Battalion, Cheshire Regiment. He was created Baron Newton of Newton-in-Makerfield, Lancaster, (Peerage of the United Kingdom,) in 1892. From 1859 to 1865 he sat in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest for South Lancashire, and from 1868 to 1885 for Cheshire. He is succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Thomas Wodehouse, who has represented the Newton division of Lancashire in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest since 1886.

The Revolution in Bolivia.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 15.—Advices received here to-day confirm the reports of a revolution in the Bolivian Republic. A Board of Government has been formed at La Paz, capital of Bolivia, composed of Senhor Serapis Reyes Ortiz, Prefect of the Department of La Paz; Col. Pando, and Senhor Macario Pinilla, Minister of the Interior and of Justice in the Cabinet formed by Senhor Cevero Fernandez Alonso, President of Bolivia, in August, 1896. President Alonso is now at Oruro, organizing the Government's forces to suppress the rebellion.

An Austrian Editor Angered.

VIENNA, Dec. 15.—Another disgraceful scene took place in the Reichsrath to-day, growing out of the protests of Herr Wolf of the German Nationalist Party against the confiscation of his newspaper, the Ostreutsche Rundschau. The various parties participated, indulging in scandalous language. It is expected that the affair will result in a duel between Dr. Fuchs, President of the Chamber, and Herr Wolf, who has already fought half a dozen duels besides the one with Count Badeni.

Christopher Sykes of England Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Christopher Sykes, the well-known clubman, society leader, and intimate friend of the Prince and Princess of Wales, died to-day in his sixty-seventh year.

Princess Henry of Prussia in China.

HONGKONG, Dec. 15.—Princess Henry of Prussia arrived here to-day. She will spend Christmas in Hongkong with Prince Henry, proceeding in February to Kiao-Chau.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Gen. Ludlow to Exercise Authority in Havana Under the Direction of the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The War Department to-day made public the formal order providing for the military government of Cuba. Major Gen. Ludlow, who is designated as Military Governor of the City of Havana, while nominally subordinate to the division commander, Gen. Brooke, is apparently charged to exercise all the civil functions in that place under the direct authority of the President. Gen. Lee's functions appear to be limited to those of a strictly military character, although it is said at the War Department he may be eventually charged with all the duties, civil as well as military, of the Governor of a province.

The text of the order is as follows:

War Department,
Washington, Dec. 13.

By direction of the President, a division, to be known as the Division of Cuba, consisting of the geographical departments and provinces of the Island of Cuba, with headquarters in the City of Havana, is hereby created, under command of Major Gen. John R. Brooke, United States Army, who, in addition to command of the troops in the division, will exercise the authority of Military Governor of the Island.

Major Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, commanding the Seventh Army Corps, is assigned to the immediate command of all the troops in the Province of Havana.

Major Gen. William Ludlow, United States Volunteers, is designated as the Military Governor of the City of Havana, and will report direct to the division commander. He is charged with all that relates to collection and disbursement of revenues of the port and city, and its police, sanitation, and general government, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the President.

R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

The commands of military departments of the Division of Cuba, commanded by Gen. Brooke, so far as decided upon, are as follows:

Department of Pinar Del Rio—Brig. Gen. G. W. Davis.

Department of Puerto Principe—Gen. L. H. Carpenter.

Department of Santa Clara—Gen. Simon Snyder.

Department of Santiago—Gen. Leonard Wood.

This leaves the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas unprovided for. Those commands probably will be left open until the return of the President from the South, but the probabilities are strong that Major Gen. Lee will be assigned to the Department of Havana and Major Gen. J. H. Wilson to the command of the Department of Matanzas.

Gen. Brooke, who has been in this city in conference with the authorities for several days past, will leave for Cuba in ample time to be on hand when the United States Government takes formal possession of the island on New Year's Day.

POLICE FORCE OF HAVANA.

Capt. McCullagh Will Command Over 1,200 Men, Not Including Detectives.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—Capt. McCullagh's force will probably consist of 1,200 men and a detective bureau. Former policemen will be used as far as possible. If he can raise the necessary money, he will rent buildings for precinct station houses.

SALE OF A HAVANA RAILROAD.

Report Confirmed in New York—Castellanos Stops Railroad Work.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—At a general meeting of the stockholders of the Ferro Carril Urbano Railroad yesterday, the sale of the entire stock, amounting to $1,600,000, was authorized at 92. Half of the amount was taken by George W. Young, President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, together with Senator Smith of New Jersey, Percival Farquhar, F. S. Pearson, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, and Hanson Brothers of Montreal. The other half was taken by Ruffe & Sons and T. W. Todd, bankers of London.

Captain General Castellanos has issued an order stopping work on the railroad concessions, without prejudice to the rights of the parties interested, until the Americans take control here. This prevents the American Indies Company from beginning the construction of a street railroad, under the disputed de la Torre concession.

The reported sale of the stock of the Ferro Carril Urbano was confirmed yesterday at the office of Col. G. B. M. Harvey, in the Mutual Life Building. Col. Harvey said that the transaction would be completed on the arrival at Havana of D. Doull of Hanson Brothers, Montreal, and J. J. Pearson, formerly Chief Engineer of the Metropolitan Traction Company. As soon as possible plans to equip the system with electricity will be carried out. Col. Harvey also gave a list of the names of those included in the acquiring syndicate, which differs somewhat from that in the Havana dispatch. It is as follows: J. J. Pearson, Hanson Brothers, the Bank of Montreal, B. F. Pearson of Halifax, N. S.; H. P. Whitney, W. K. Ryan, Senator Smith of New Jersey, and Col. Harvey himself. The Ferro Carril Street Railway Company does not regard itself as a rival of the American Indies Company.

CUBANS SOLD SUNKEN GUNBOAT.

But Nevertheless It Will Be Seised and Added to Our Navy.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 15.—Ensign Lyle of the Revenue Service left to-day for the Mayari River, with instructions to raise the sunken gunboat which Gen. Wood discovered during his recent tour. It appears that the Cubans at Mayari have given a bill of sale of the gunboat to a speculator, but Gen. Wood declines to recognize its legality. Lieut. Lucien Young is satisfied that the boat will prove valuable in these waters, where light-draught gunboats are particularly needed.

MAILS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Contract Closed for Five Mails a Month to Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The postal contract with the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, supplemental to existing arrangements with the "Red D" Line was formally signed to-day.

Mails will leave New York on Jan. 6, 20, and 31, by the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company, and on Jan. 14 and 26 by the "Red D" Line. The arrangements are for five regular sailings a month from New York to Puerto Rico, and regular additional sailings, in connection therewith, around the island at least once a week, calling at all principal harbors and ports.

The Plant Line makes three trips a week between Port Tampa and Havana, via Key West, and department officials believe the new line running between Miami, Fla., and Havana, without intermediate stops, may seek to carry the mails, and create a quicker service.

THE CUBAN COASTING TRADE.

Official Statement in Explanation of the Order Regulating It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—An explanation of the order concerning the coasting trade of Cuba, issued by the War Department, is contained in the following official statement:

"The coasting trade of Cuba has hitherto been restricted to Spanish vessels. No foreign vessels have been allowed to engage in it. This principle has been carefully preserved in the order, as the United States would not be warranted in imposing on the independent government of Cuba, yet to be created, a policy different from that which has always prevailed in the island. As the revolution was against Spanish power, the coasting privilege should not be specially enjoyed by vessels under the Spanish flag. To enable residents of Cuba who have hitherto employed Spanish vessels to continue in the coasting trade, the regulations permit such owners to continue trade on making the customary renunciation of allegiance. While the military occupation is in force, American vessels will frequently be needed to bring about normal trade conditions, and for this period, accordingly, American vessels may engage in the coasting trade, without prejudice, however, to any different regulation which a Cuban Government may hereafter establish. Foreign nations are not assisting the United States in the military occupation of Cuba, and have no title therefore to engage in the trade.

"As there is no recognized Cuban government, and no recognized Cuban flag, a distinctive signal or flag of blue and white is temporarily to be used, the colors adopted by Argentina, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and other nations of the Western Hemisphere, formerly under Spanish rule."

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
SUNDAY, Dec. 18.

FEATURES:

A Great Soprano
Marcella Sembrich, prima donna of the grand opera.

Cuba's Fallen Leader
Portrait of Gen. Calixta Garcia, who died at Washington last Sunday.

Bayard Street
Interesting snapshots

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THE LAST RITES.

The election of GROVER CLEVELAND in 1884 was the deathblow of the sectional issue between the North and the South. The Republicans adjured the people not to elect a Democrat because he would fill the offices with rebel brigadiers. The people nevertheless elected Mr. CLEVELAND, and he did, in fact, appoint rebel brigadiers to high places. They made first-rate officers of the Government. That was the end of the rebel brigadier cry. The force bills were the last despairing rally of the Republicans on sectional lines. Beaten in that they gave up the fight.

Sectionalism was dead as a political issue, but there remained unmistakable traces of feeling not altogether fraternal between the North and the South. The war with Spain extinguished that. The patriotic response of the South to the Nation's call showed that we were in truth one people; and at the end of the war Gen. JOE WHEELER of Alabama was about the most admired figure among the brave men it had made conspicuous.

Now President MCKINLEY at Atlanta pronounces the very last words over the grave of sectionalism:

> "Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. And while when those graves were made we differed widely about the future of this Government, the differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under th providence of GOD when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

It is fortunate that this is the utterance of a Republican President. It is fortunate for Mr. MCKINLEY that he uttered these words. They added new and broader distinction to his public fame.

THE PRESIDENT ON EXPANSION.

The Anti-Expansion League may as well disband. It has certainly espoused a losing cause if it continues as it has begun by meeting with a mere barren negative the proposition that we take and hold the islands we have won. Even the President grows bold and affirmative as he observes that the opposition to his policy, though stentorian in protest, is a pauper in ideas. He has asked his critics to propose a plan. It was a fair request. He had a right to make it, and his critics have logically no right to go on opposing his plan unless they can propose a better one. They are plainly losing their case before the people because they suggest no practical alternative to annexation.

President MCKINLEY'S Atlanta speech will most certainly exert a great influence among the people. He tells them that the valor of our men has added new lustre to the stars of the flag. "That flag," he declares, "has been planted in two hemispheres, and there it remains, the symbol of liberty and law, of peace and progress. Who will withdraw it from the people over whom it floats in protecting folds? Who will haul it down?" Appealed to in that way by the President thousands of people without much study of the problems involved, but simply because it is the President who makes the appeal, will answer that nobody shall haul it down. They become expansionists as a result of their loyal desire to stand by the President.

The argument based on humanity and duty is trite and familiar, but nobody has put it in a more effective way than President MCKINLEY:

> "With less humanity and less courage on our part, the Spanish flag, instead of the Stars and Stripes, would still be floating at Cavite, at Ponce, and at Santiago, and a 'chance in the race of life' would be wanting to millions of human beings who to-day call this Nation noble and who, I trust, will live to call it blessed.
>
> "Thus far we have done our supreme duty. Shall we now, when the victory won in war is written in the treaty of peace and the civilized world applauds and waits in expectation, turn timidly away from the duties imposed upon the country by its own great deeds? And when the mists fade and we see with clearer vision, may we not go forth rejoicing in a strength which has been employed solely for humanity and always tempered with justice and mercy, confident of our ability to meet the exigencies which await, because confident that our course is one of duty and our cause that of right?"

This will not convince Mr. CLEVELAND or Mr. SCHURZ or Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD. But does not everybody know that when the President of the United States talks like that he carries a great part if not a great majority of the people with him? It is very difficult to controvert his position successfully. The best answer is that humanity and duty to the Filipinos is beautiful and praiseworthy, but our first and incomparably our greatest duty is to ourselves. But that reply calls for some evidence to support the assumption on which it is based, the assumption that if we take care of the Filipinos we shall in some way neglect ourselves or incur peril and injury at home. That is an unflattering view of the capacity of the American people. Most Americans believe we can do anything we set out to do. They believe we can administer distant dependencies if we try. The cheerful optimism of the President is more acceptable to the people than the dismal predictions of the anti-expansionists, because it accords better with their confident temper. He does not doubt our ability to meet the exigencies that will arise. The American people will be more inclined to agree with him than will those who prophesy the ruin of the Republic if we attempt to do what other nations are doing with success and advantage.

President MCKINLEY'S Atlanta speech, the first in which he has told us just where he stands, is significant and important. It shows that the President has at last made up his mind about public opinion. He has had his ear to the ground for weeks. It has been the rule of his political life to keep it to the ground most of the time. When he boldly asks who is to haul down the American flag where it has been lately raised, those who understand his character know that he has made up his mind that the people don't want the flag hauled down. He thinks he has heard from the country, and the chances are that he has.

He has got the start of the anti-expansionists. His speech will put him visibly in the lead, and so far that we fear they must be considered out of the race. They are certainly out of it if they do not promptly produce a programme, a practical plan for disposing of our new possessions. They can make no further headway by bald negation.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Adjt. Gen. CORBIN, who is commonly regarded in the United States Army, and we believe with substantial justice, as its worst enemy, has been giving some skillful and interesting testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs. When we say that the army regards the Adjutant General as its worst enemy, we do not at all lose sight of the Secretary of War. The difference is that the Secretary of War is transient, while the Adjutant General is permanent. When the officer who, in our unsystematic system, may be regarded as the chief of the staff, becomes a politician and attaches himself to politics rather than to the army, he not only encourages civilian interference with questions properly military and immensely increases the mischiefs of that interference, but by sacrificing the interests of his profession to his personal comfort, he gives an example of what it is no wonder that professional soldiers should regard as professional perfidy.

That is without doubt the general sentiment of the army touching the Adjutant General. Accordingly, any possible recommendations that he might make with reference to the enlargement and reorganization of the army would be suspected by the men who do the real work of the army, to whom we owe whatever there was creditable in the Santiago campaign, and who are not politicians at all, but simply soldiers. But we are bound to say that the Adjutant General's testimony, so far as it has been reported in the press, does not bear out these natural suspicions.

It is quite true, as we have pointed out already, that the crucial question about the reorganization of the army is the question whether the two thousand or more officers who must be appointed to the increased establishment shall be appointed by merit or by favor. In the former case, there is need of some impartial, and, as far as may be, automatic system of selection. The graduates of West Point are not to be had in sufficient numbers for the purpose. The only resource we have for our immediate need is an examination which shall as nearly as may be take the place of the ordeal of West Point. The fact that a young man has passed three years, or two years, or a year, of the curriculum of West Point, though then "found deficient," should be held and esteemed as a much better recommendation than none at all. Not only that, but it indicates that he may be as good a line officer as if he had finished his course at the head of his class. The notions of honor, the notions of discipline, imbibed by the cadet who finishes at the foot of his class or who does not finish at all, are not only likely to be as accurate as those of the cadet who finishes at its head, but they have, in either case, nothing whatever to do with proficiency in the higher mathematics.

It is men with those notions of discipline and with those notions of honor which West Point inculcates that we need for our new colonial army, for our whole proconsular service. One would not expect very much importance to be attached to them by the Adjutant General. He did not attain and does not hold his place by the exercise of those qualities which may of course be acquired by the graduates of an ordinary "Christian home" as well as by the graduates of West Point. But we miss from the testimony of the commanding General of the army, not less than from the testimony of the Adjutant General, any explicit recognition that, in some way, these qualities must be secured for the officers of the new army, if the new army is to be a credit and a defense to the country and not a mere hungry mob. We do not expect any injection, on the part of a committee of either house of Congress, of a provision requiring officers to know their business. On the part of either house of Congress such a recommendation would be self-condemnatory. On the part of ALGER such a recommendation would be suicidal. But if the enlarged army is to be other than a curse to the country some precaution must be taken that it shall be pervaded by those professional characteristics by which the Adjutant General is evidently not governed, and to which the Secretary of War is evidently and manifestly opposed. How these additional officers are to be chosen is the question upon which the expert witnesses have shed no light whatever. They must be chosen, in the first place, from the mass of citizens, by some such method of selection as will prevent Algerism from doing the mischief it did during the war. But as a regular and permanent thing, they must be chosen for special fitness. That not one of the expert witnesses before the Military Committee of the House has so much as outlined a scheme for ascertaining such special fitness is perhaps the most appalling circumstance in our National situation.

THE DAVIS DREIBUND.

Senator CUSHMAN K. DAVIS has been giving out an interview, which, as the result of his labors on the Peace Commission, is rather astonishing. He advocates an alliance of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan in the Pacific, and he proceeds to point out the advantages to the United States of such an alliance. Where Great Britain and Japan "come in" in such an arrangement seems never to have occurred to him. And yet the Senator, if he had stopped to consider, would have recognized that nations do not enter into agreements, and undertake responsibilities, unless they are to derive some advantage. It is quite true that this journal some months ago suggested such an alliance, and even suggested a joint protectorate of the three powers in question over the Philippines. But in that arrangement each of the powers mentioned had a stake. The other two powers had already shown themselves in favor of "the open door" in the Pacific. If we had also shown ourselves in favor of the open door, it would be obviously equitable that each of the powers which had the same interest with us should help to police its new market, instead of leaving all the expense of police duty to us.

That is quite a different proposition from that of Senator DAVIS. The proposition of the open door in the Philippines seems to have been reduced to the proposition of a door impartially shut. There is no reason why Japan, or why Great Britain, should interest herself to pay part of our expenses in keeping the door shut. Neither is there any reason why either power should offer us the use of its navy in order to make us more comfortable as a new "imperial" interloper, when we offer absolutely nothing in return. Senator DAVIS's interview is mainly interesting as showing that a man may become a Senator of the United States, and have some special experience besides, without having the slightest notion what responsibilities "imperial" interests involve, as well as without knowing what international good manners require, for his interview abounds in expressions which are not used in responsible international intercourse. If we are really going into the imperialistic business, the very first thing for us to do is to do what ROBERT LANE declared to be necessary when the British suffrage was extended thirty years ago. "We must educate our masters."

CONCERNING THE FRENCH CODE.

There seems to be comfort in French law, after all, for the unjustly proscribed. It is only a question of patient research and of digging into great depths. Heretofore the advocates of the army have done the digging, and they have brought up several interesting articles. These articles always arrived at the surface in time to save the honor of the army.

Evidently trusting that the mine of articles being thus unearthed could not all be in favor of autocratic power, the Cour de Cassation took a hand in the digging, and behold! it brought to the surface just what was wanted, and in the nick of time—an article giving the Supreme Court of Appeal a certain jurisdiction over military tribunals.

When PICQUART was convicted by a court-martial last February of having betrayed to outsiders the secrets of his office and was sentenced to dismissal and loss of pension, the procedure was legal, however unjust. But the sentence did not satisfy the conspirators. After six months of careful research their lawyers found an article of the code which allowed them to arraign PICQUART as a civilian on the same charge on which he had already been tried, convicted, and sentenced. But this was a matter for the correctional police, and PICQUART had gained many friends. ZURLINDEN was doubtful as to the outcome, so before the trial, before the Seventh Chamber of the Correctional Tribunal, began he had the prisoner whisked off to the military prison of Cherche Midi, charged with forgery, &c.

It was a very pretty plot. Everything was arranged. PICQUART, as soon as he had delivered his testimony in the Dreyfus case before the Cour de Cassation, was to be tried by court-martial and found guilty. Discredit would thus be cast upon his testimony. The Cour de Cassation would find itself in an embarrassing position. But the army jurists had not taken into consideration the infinite possibilities of the code. The code gave forth its secret, this time in the cause of justice. The Cour de Cassation acted. An order was sent to the Military Governor of Paris to postpone the trial of PICQUART.

As matters now stand, the Supreme Court will render its verdict in the Dreyfus case without the integrity of PICQUART'S testimony being questioned. Justice in this case at least will be done. But the order from the Cour de Cassation has a deeper significance. It is a proclamation that the civil power in France is paramount to the military and must henceforth be so regarded. This alternative alone is possible: France will become a republic in fact, or there will be a revolution.

RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORTATION.

In Rochester, the home of GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE, various views are held about the Erie Canal. ALDRIDGE looks on it as upon a valuable fur-bearing animal whose only use is to be skinned. Some of ALDRIDGE'S townsmen look on the canal as a friendless orphan which must be protected from the rapacity of political Superintendents of Public Works. Our esteemed contemporary The Rochester Union and Advertiser sees in this great waterway a very sick man slowly dying of incurable railroad competition.

It is of course true, as The Union and Advertiser contends, that canal traffic has fallen off through the rivalry of the railroads. It is immediately paralleled by two railroads and is subject to the competition of all the grain-carrying trunk lines. Last year only 17 per cent. of the grain coming from Buffalo to tide water was brought by the canal; the railroads brought 83 per cent. But in 1888 the railroads carried 40 per cent. and the canal 60 per cent. The railroads operate twelve months in the year, the canal only seven, and there has been a marked reduction of freight rates by rail in the last ten years.

But will The Union and Advertiser put before its readers some of the familiar tables showing the comparative freight rates by rail when the canal is closed by ice and when it is open? They are instructive as an evidence of the effect of the water route upon the charges made by its great competitors, the railroads. Also, will our Rochester contemporary candidly tell its readers whether in its judgment the reduction in grain freight rates during the last fifteen years has been made largely or chiefly because of the fact of cheap water transportation; and also whether in its judgment rail freight rates would probably go up or go down still further if the Erie Canal was abandoned?

Col. ROOSEVELT'S first publicly announced appointment is of a high order. If after he takes his seat in the executive chamber he can find men of the quality of Judge HIRAM R. STEELE, whom he is to name as District Attorney for Kings County, to accept his appointments to office he will be a fortunate Governor, and his administration will be distinguished in the annals of the State. If anybody wants to form a proper appreciation of the excellence of Judge STEELE'S appointment let him try to imagine the kind of man Gov. BLACK would have picked out for the place.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Serious as were the direct results of the collapse of the great gas holder over on Avenue A, it is more than doubtful if some of our contemporaries would have been so much impressed by the disaster, or given it so many and large headlines, had it not been for the fact that the shutting off of their gas supply, coming at the time it did, caused an immense amount of inconvenience in their composing and stereotyping rooms. As a general rule, nothing less than a cataclysm of nature can prevent a metropolitan newspaper from appearing somewhere near the appointed hour. Therefore, when the gas failed, and for a while it looked as though the sacred moment for "going to press" would come and find little or nothing ready for publication, the consequence was frenzied agitation, and a belief that an event of the most remarkable sort had taken place. Judged by not a few previous calamities, the loss of life and property in this one was almost trifling, and yet, in some cases, whole pages were devoted to its description. And it is to be noted that the papers that had most difficulty in meeting the exigency worked the hardest, after they did manage to resume operations, in the effort to communicate their own excitement and horror to the general public, while the lucky few, not so dependent on one or any gas company, found two or three columns enough for this particular item of news. An extremely pleasing feature of the trying night was its revelation that journalistic hostilities are forgotten in the presence of grave journalistic trouble. THE TIMES has already expressed its gratitude for neighborly offers of help which it was fortunate enough not to need, but such papers as required assistance received it, and none was obliged to miss an issue. An amusing result of the exchange of facilities was the appearance in the Courrier des Etats Unis of a page of French destitute of accents, and therefore very queer reading. The Staats-Zeitung was, of course, in the greatest difficulty of all, since it could borrow no type from other offices, but by the exercise of stratagems which should not be explained to laymen it filled its columns and was ready nearly on time.

—If the bones of COLUMBUS really are in the big iron chest now on its way from Havana to Spain—and it must be remembered that the identity of the bones in that chest is a little more than doubtful—such consciousness as they may be supposed still to possess can hardly be regarded as a blessing. For it will recall to itself certain other Spanish welcomes that the distinguished possessor of these bones formerly received on returning from voyages of discovery and conquest, and the memory will not be reassuring as to the reception now preparing by the grateful and appreciative Iberians. And if the poor fragments of mortality are beating a nervous tattoo on each other in expectation of new troubles and new humiliations, they cannot be regarded as unreasonably timid. Already, a Madrid dispatch says, the women of Granada are stoning the statue of COLUMBUS as evidence of their hatred of the man who found the New World and planted there the seeds of numberless misfortunes for Spain. If lapidation is not considered too severe a punishment for the effigy of the old Admiral, what may his skeleton not expect? It was saved from Yankee desecration only to encounter, possibly, the fierce insults of mobs descended from the Spaniards who loaded the living COLUMBUS with chains.

—Months ago it was suggested in this column that all or most of the injustice inflicted by the present system of promoting army and naval officers for special services could be avoided by making every such promotion an advance from one grade to the bottom of a higher grade. A board of which Admiral SICARD is the head has been considering this subject for some time, and it seems that the very simple plan outlined above is to be embodied in a bill which Congress will be asked to pass. Cruel wrongs were inflicted upon many worthy officers in the course of the recent war by raising to higher place in one grade, or to a place higher than the lowest in the next grade, men whose good fortune it was to get an opportunity to display their valor or their ability. Every one of these rewards was given at the direct and serious expense of officers less fortunate, but probably not less brave or competent, whom duty tied to posts demanding hard but safe and inconspicuous work. The new regulation would change all this, and the recognition of demonstrated heroism or genius would no longer delay the advancement of any other officer. Indeed, it would hasten the progress of every man over whose head the hero was lifted, for by increasing the size of the next grade it would make more likely the creation of a vacancy in that grade. The chances of a death or a resignation among eleven or fifty-one officers of a given rank are obviously greater than when the holders of that rank number only ten or fifty.

—A reader whose name we will be considerate enough to forget, though he signed it in full at the end of a letter evidently intended for publication, makes our headline "What Is Doing in Society" the text of some remarks which, to cynics, would be vastly amusing, but which, illustrating as they do the pathetic absurdity of criticism founded on ignorance, are calculated to mov[illegible]rted paragraphers to compas[illegible]"Would it not be possi[illegible]oo courageous corresp[illegible] and pasted specim[illegible]ould it not be possi[illegible]ange the above offe[illegible]nglish?" Isn't that sente[illegible]its maltreated infinitive, its ill-spe[illegible]un, and its superfluous adjective, a strange, sad beginning for a lesson in lan[illegible]age? But let us hear further from this would-be teacher, himself so obviously untaught: "The use of 'doing' as a verb intransitive," he proceeds, "is sanctioned by no authority whatever." Calm thyself, perturbed shade of RICHARD GRANT WHITE! "A similar use of 'building' is sometimes made by those who should know better, but is none the less inaccurate than your 'doing.'" The attention of connoisseurs in dialect will doubtless be fixed on this use of "none the"—for "not," perhaps. "An occasional lapse from good English is bad enough; but as a daily error in such a conspicuous place as one of your headlines, could it not be corrected?" We refrain from asking our well-intentioned adviser to tell the antecedent of his "it," but we agree thoroughly with him in the opinion that occasional lapses, like frequent ones, from what he calls "good English" are offensive to educated ears. Should he assert that they are especially offensive in one who assumes to instruct his fellow-men, we will agree with him again. Meanwhile, with such accuracy as is attainable by mortals, THE TIMES will continue to tell what is doing in society.

OUTRAGES BY AN ARBITRARY POLICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I never saw Mr. William J. Logan, nor had I heard of him until his summary arrest and holding to bail in the night as the builder of a gasholder that had unaccountably burst moved me anew to indignation and alarm at the fantastic tricks of officious blockheads intoxicated with power which they have no sense to use. Mr. Logan is evidently a well-known and responsible citizen, who can be found at any time by anybody who wishes to see him, and who can have barely the remotest imaginable responsibility for the accident.

Not long ago—but long enough to fall under the late ante-reform Tammany régime—a young woman was found dead, obviously by suicide, in a remote, uninhabited part of the county; and forthwith two citizens of the highest respectability, residing in the lower part of the city, with whom it was told that the girl had been slightly acquainted through their benevolence, were pounced upon and dragged off to the Tombs to spend the night and a large sum of money before the idiotic pretense of suspicion could be brushed away by a Magistrate with some common sense and respect for human rights—but not without leaving an immedicable wound of self-respect and reputation. Only yesterday I heard one of those gentlemen spoken of as the murderer of the girl. I do not believe that the police of Russia or of Turkey are arbitrary and besotted enough to do such things as these. Under such an undisciplined and irresponsible police as Tammany is now re-establishing over the city, (everybody who walks the streets notes the visible change already,) what security have I against being dragged to prison and gazetted in the newspapers as a criminal suspect in case of accident or homicide occurring in the house where I live or among any of my acquaintances? Why might not all the Directors of the Consolidated Gas Company have been dragged from their beds last night on the same charge as Mr. Logan? Or the owner, architect, and builder of any other structure that meets with an accident? Or the Directors and officers of any bank that is looted?

I am not in judgment on all summary police action; such, for instance, as the cleaning out of the "dives," against which one of your correspondents vehemently protested the other day. But a grain of common sense and a slight notion that good citizens have some rights would be worth more to law and order in this city than 400 pounds' pressure of ignorant police ardor for arrests. This would limit summary action to proper occasions, where persons visibly conected with visible offenses, and not likely to be found when wanted, should be provisionally detained, at discretion.

VIDI.

New York, Dec. 14, 1898.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I really think your correspondents are giving you more praise than is perhaps good for you, but I cannot refrain from commending the editorial article of your issue of the 12th inst. headed "The Leaderless Parties." The article is as full of matter as an egg of meat.

But I do think you are rather hard on the President. Technically he was right in refusing to discuss the subject of colonial expansion until the treaty of peace was signed, and politically right not to do so until the treaty was confirmed by the Senate. The discussion of the subject now is bound to be more theoretical than practical. I think the President had better keep his ear to the ground a little longer.

The treaty will be confirmed, and then what? The internal divisions in both parties would seem to make realignment a necessity. There must be a departure in each party which will leave out some of the doctrines for which it has heretofore contended—protection for the Republicans, free silver for the Democrats. To successful colonization and commercial expansion the open door is essential, and that means in the end the death of protection at home. As to free silver, that is dead already, and now that Bryan is loose to utter his inane platitudes upon that subject, its death is doubly sure.

The great opportunity for the Democratic Party lies in a frank declaration for free trade and tax reform, especially in the reduction of expenditures under the iniquitous pension system.

R. C. SAUNDERS.

Evington, Va., Dec. 14, 1898.

A QUESTION FOR MR. CARNEGIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am greatly enjoying, with many others, the free expression of all shades of opinion which you are allowing in your columns, and will you therefore allow me to ask Mr. Andrew Carnegie, for whom I have profound respect for his conspicuous business abilities, why he does not carry his small-partner argument a step further? Why does he not impress it upon us what born fools our fathers were to set up in business for themselves—thirteen poor clerks, with no big business experience, and wholly against both the judgment and the wishes of the old England firm, who could have bought up all our stock in trade in a twinkling. Astonishing that our father's could have been "thus fooled."

Happily, however, Christian civilization knows of other council chambers than "bank parlors," other points of view than "dangers of war," and other aims than profitable partnerships with Old World monarchies. Will some anti-American progressionist kindly tell us at what degree of longitude or of latitude, and by what tribunal, it has been said to nineteenth century freedom, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further"? The "guardian" in that business, I take it, holds in His hands the power either to appoint or to dismiss nations as they serve or selfishly fail to serve His gracious purpose. A. C. SEWALL.

Schenectady, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1898.

A PLEA FOR EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Much interest is manifested in the question of "expansion," which is now being debated in Congress. There seems to be a great diversity of opinion as to the legality and constitutionality of extending and enlarging these United States, but why should there be, when the very principle of this Government since its incipiency has been that of expansion?

When we commenced our struggle for independence, we had only a narrow strip along the Atlantic Coast, from Maine to Georgia, but by the treaty of 1783 we acquired territory which increased our area to 820,680 square miles. From this date our growth was very rapid. By the Louisiana purchase, in 1803, we acquired 930,928 square miles. By the cession of Florida, in 1823, we increased our area 59,270 square miles. By the annexation of Texas, in 1835, we were enlarged 247,000 square miles, and by the treaty between this country and Great Britain, in 1846, we acquired 280,425 square miles.

In a trifle over a century we have acquired almost 4,000,000 square miles, and this should be a sufficient proof of what our past policy with regard to expansion has been.

One of the essentials of a nation's greatness is that it be represented in all parts of the world. This can only be done by the acquisition of territory—by purchase or by conquest. If our growth is to be as great in the future as it has been in the past, we must advocate the policy of expansion.

If this question is decided adversely, we come to a sudden halt; we cannot advance, we must gradually lose our power. If it is favorably met, we have the opportunity of becoming the greatest nation in the world.

JOHN L. DU BOIS, Jr.

Doylestown, Penn., Dec. 14, 1898.

WATER AND SNOW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though as an engineer I have a proper respect for figures, I must sometimes hesitate to accept the results, especially when recalling the account of Dr. Lardner, when he calculated, entirely to his own satisfaction, that a steamship could not carry fuel enough to take it across the ocean, and while he was explaining his figures in a lecture the first transatlantic steamer came into port.

Mr. "R. C." I think, fails to realize that a stream of water would not be expected to melt all the snow, but only a small part—just enough to loosen it so the running water could take it off; and the water from the houses, going warm into the sewers, would rapidly melt it there. I have learned that three-quarters of the water used in my house for domestic purposes was used hot. Hydraulic mining does not melt any of the sand it moves.

I should like to have "R. C." determine the number of heat units in the last rainstorm that came with such effect in answer to Mr. McCartney's prayers.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, Dec. 15, 1898.

Trolley Lines in the Bronx.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by your valuable paper an article in reference to the proposed extension of the trolley lines in the Borough of the Bronx, where property owners (of which I am one) jointly demand a five-cent fare from one end of the city to the other. Do you not think they should make three demands, which I claim are fair and just to all? First, five-cent fare from one end of the city to the other; second, where they now use, or intend to use hereafter, on any street or avenue, separate tracks, to compel them to use the same thereby giving room for traffic; third, a fair compensation to the city and the completion of the road or roads on or before three years from date of grant. I think these demands will unite the Boroughs of Bronx and Manhattan to make the fight against these corporations, that do not regard personal rights whatever as long as their greed for gain is satisfied.

S. J. LUCKINGS.

New York, Dec. 14, 1898.

Use of the Word "Post-Haste."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting the exception you take to Lieut. Hobson's use of the word "post-haste" in a nautical connection, pardon me if I point out that, whether he knew it or not, there is eminent literary authority—in fact, no higher—for such use of the word. If you will take down your "Ancient Mariner" you will find that Coleridge makes the old salts lament that, since their prime, "the service has gone post-haste to the devil." You will hardly claim, I think, that even an urgent longing for an "uncut first folio" of Shakespeare will justify a man who, by implication, impugns the literary authority of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. It would seem that Lieut. Hobson is entitled to the amende honorable.

W. S. M.

Boston, Dec. 11, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Ample Reparation.

Judge—You say you do not wish to prosecute this defendant for stealing a kiss?

Fair Complainant—No, your Honor. The property has been restored.—Stray Stories.

Matrimony Made Easy.

She—I see a matrimonial bureau out West is offering to supply any man with a wife for $13.

He—Well, I think a fellow can learn to dance cheaper than that.—Yonkers Statesman.

Preferences.

"You say," remarked the pedestrian, "that you have vainly wished for work."

"Many a time," answered Meandering Mike.

"What is your favorite occupation?"

"It all depends on where I happen to be. In Oregon it's pickin' bananas and in Florida it's shovelin' snow."—Washington Star.

Positively Insulting.

"I know the pumpkin pie was rather thin as to filling," said the landlady, almost crying, "but I don't think he had any right to say what he did."

"What did he say?" asked the second table boarder.

"He asked me if I didn't think that the piecrust would be improved if it had another coat of paint."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE MARIA TERESA.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Built by the proud Castilian, launched in her fulsome pride,
Steel from her keel to her main truck; hailed as the ocean's bride.
Tenderly watched in her building, but built with the sweat-wrung gold
Of a race that is past redemption. Her fate was the fate of old.

Part of their ill-starred squadron, she flew their Adm'ral's flag:
Nailed fast at her straining taffrail was their yellow and blood-red rag.
Proudly she steamed that morning, she fell
—'twas her country's death—
'Mid the shrieks of the shells and shrapnel and the cannons' fiery breath.

Raised by her foes, she floated, patched were her shell-torn sides;
Once more she breathed in her boilers, again was she kissed by the tides.
She groaned as they turned her northward; she shrieked as they threw on coal;
And she prayed to the God of Oceans, for the freedom of her soul.

Hearing, he gave her answer, and she trembled in his grasp;
His winds and his waves beat o'er her, but she gloried in their clasp.
And the little men aboard her grew cold as they saw the sea,
With his long green arms enfold her, his glorious bride to be.

She whipped through the swirling breakers in the throes of her sought-for death;
With his foam-tossed face against her and his breath upon her breath.
Buffeted, sore and aweary, she rose to her final leap,
With her prayer to the sea gods answered, she sank to her wakeless sleep.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Second Evening Concert of the Thirteenth Season at Carnegie Hall.

The fourth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the second in its series of evening performances took place last night at Carnegie Hall. The audience was much larger than that which attended the afternoon concert of the previous day, and, as is to be expected of an evening assembly, was much more courageous in the award of commendation. It was really enthusiastic in its testimonial of regard for Franz Kneisel, who again conducted, and who was shown in a manner beyond all possibility of misconstruction the depth of the esteem of New Yorkers for his artistic worth. It must have been an evening of much gratification for the admirable musician who has done so much for the high entertainment of sincere music lovers in this city.

The burst of loud and continued applause, which was plainly intended as a tribute to the conductor, followed the performance of the first number of the programme, Tschaikowsky's symphony in E minor, No. 5. This was one of the earliest of the famous Russian's works to be made known in New York, and at a time when the truthfulness of its reflection of Russian character was not understood, it was not appreciated. To-day it is known and admired by all music lovers, except those who are too old to get out of Mendelssohnian clothes. Mr. Kneisel's reading of the work was full of vigor, but the orchestra was at times sluggish and slovenly in its work. Whether it is that the members of this superb organization have come to think that anything they may do in New York is sure to meet with praise, or there are some members who do not relish playing under their own concertmeister, it is impossible to say. The latter seems to be the more likely. But it is beyond question that in some places last night there was neither precision nor unanimity. The gentlemen of Boston will have to keep right up to their own standard all the time in this hard-fisted town. When it pays for the best, it expects to get it.

The orchestral numbers, besides the Tschaikowsky work, were Saint-Saëns's "Le Rouet d'Omphale" and Liszt's "Les Preludes." In the former the orchestra played with excellent finish, and again Mr. Kneisel distinguished himself by a most effective working up of the crescendo in the Hercules episode, while M. Longey covered himself with glory by his delicious playing of the oboe solo at the end of the composition.

The soloist was again Willy Burmester, the German violinist, who played Beethoven's concerto. A second hearing of this player did not reveal any new or unexpected powers. His work is conspicuously fine in the perfection of its technical finish, while it never rises above elegance of utterance. The violinist's tone is so small that he could not possibly give the impression of largeness, and in addition to that it must be said that his reading of the Beethoven work was pretty, and nothing more. He was, of course, enthusiastically applauded—what soloist is not?—and for an encore number played a movement from one of Bach's violin sonatas in a clear-cut, rhythmic style.

MR. BISPHAM'S SONG RECITAL.

An Unusually Serious Musical Afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall.

David Bispham, the popular baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, went over to Boston the other day, armed with the "Four Serious Songs" of Brahms and Schubert's cycle of "Müllerlieder." He had heard that the inhabitants of Boston scorned the dross of mercantile thought and dwelt ever among the clouds of metaphysical speculation and the stars of fancy. So Mr. Bispham thought that town would fall at his feet and worship him as the evangelist of a gospel of high art. But lo! he was reviled as one accused, and was told to go elsewhere with his four "groans" by Brahms and his dreary, dreary cycle. Let him stick to his old English and Irish songs, said the wise men of the East, and waste not his precious sotto voce on the death hymns of Brahms and the wailings of the miller whose love doted on green.

So Mr. Bispham brought his musical wares to this provincial market, and, with the aid of Arthur Whiting, a pianist known to practice Brahms in private solitude, displayed them in Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. And the populace went out to meet him in goodly numbers, and acclaimed him in joyous tones. And he probably thereafter repeated to himself a line from Ecclesiastes, found in one of his serious songs: "Therefore, I perceive there is no better thing than for a man to rejoice in his own works, for that is his portion."

The "Four Serious Songs" were introduced to this public by Mr. Bispham. They were the last published product of Brahms's pen, and they bore throughout a devout and beautiful confidence in the face of approaching death. Mr. Bispham sang them reverently yesterday, but with some effort in the management of his tones. Some of the songs of the Schubert cycle are very familiar, as "Wohin" and "Mein," but they lose very much when dissociated from their context. Indeed, some of the songs given singly would be quite incomprehensible. The cycle is the story of a little life tragedy, and its complete performance is a triumphant demonstration of Schubert's genius. The way in which the composer has worked out the development of the moods, from that of the "Wanderschaft," through the various songs to the end, is the way of a master composer. There is a sufficient range of feeling in the text to enable the composer to avoid monotony, and this he certainly did. The cycle is a lovely and touching little song drama, and was well worthy of revival in its entirety. Understanding of it was well aided by a sympathetically written prose narration of the incidents of the tale and the babblings of the miller by H. E. Krehbiel.

Mr. Bispham sang the songs with artistic appreciation and with dramatic skill. Perhaps the highest applause he could possibly have received was the silence of the audience after his impressive delivery of "Der Müller und der Bach" and during the concluding measures of the piano part of the final song. Between the two vocal sections of the concert Arthur Whiting played four very reflective and sensitive little pieces of his own. They were somewhat too thoughtful to please a miscellaneous audience, but they showed the Brahmsian side of Mr. Whiting's nature in a high light.

REV. HENRY ASTON DEPOSED.

His Appeal to the M. E. Judicial Conference Decided Against Him.

The appeal of the Rev. Henry Aston, former pastor of the Windsor Terrace Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, against his being deposed from the ministry has been decided against him.

At a session of the New York East Conference, held in Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, a short time ago, charges of immoral conduct were preferred against him, the principal charge being that of habitual cruelty to his wife. Other charges were those of falsehood and slander. After a careful hearing of the case by a committee, Mr. Aston was adjudged guilty, and deposed from the ministry.

Mr. Aston appealed to a judicial conference, the highest court in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The appeal has just been heard in Philadelphia, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss presiding. The court sustained the action of the New York East Conference. This finally disposes of Mr. Aston's case.

NO ANTAGONISM TO HALE.

Manley Says He Will Be Re-elected Senator from Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 15.—The Kennebec Journal says there is no antagonism to United States Senator Eugene Hale among incoming members of the Legislature, who will be called upon to choose a successor. Mr. Hale's term expires next year.

The reported opposition was supposed to be on the ground of the Senator's position on the treaty of peace with Spain, in relation to the annexation of the Philippines. Mr. Joseph Manley says he will surely be re-elected.

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICER KILLED

Lieut. Hoskinson Thrown from His Horse at Athens, Ga.

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 15.—Lieut. James H. Hoskinson, Adjutant of the First Battalion of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, was thrown violently from his horse in front of the Post Office yesterday. His head struck the ground with great force, and in two hours he was dead.

Lieut. Hoskinson, who was one of the most popular young officers in the regiment, came from Erie, Penn., where he was assistant cashier of the Keystone Bank. The remains will be sent to Erie to-morrow morning for interment.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY BALL

Society Attended in Force Last Night's Affair at the Astoria.

THE DECORATIONS ELABORATE

Worthington Whitehouse Led the Cotillion—Prominent Women and Their Handsome Gowns.

The first Assembly ball of the present season took place in the large ballroom of the Astoria last night. The second and last will be held on the evening of Feb. 8 in the same ballroom. Since the passing of the Patriarchs, the Assemblies, or Matriarchs, as they were once called, have come to be considered as the only distinctively large fashionable balls of New York society remaining. They have been managed with much skill and good judgment for some years by a committee of well-known women, including Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. H. A. C Taylor, Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. Cadwalader Jones, Mrs. Charles A. Post, and Miss Whitney, and of which Miss Whitney is Treasurer and Mrs. Charles A. Post is Secretary.

For the ball of last night preparations had been in progress on the part of decorators, caterers, milliners and dressmakers, and florists for weeks past. Every fond mamma of a débutante was naturally anxious that her daughter should be present at the first Assembly, the last remaining of the old subscription balls of New York society, and where she could be introduced to and seen by the women and men of all sets and ages who really form that aggregation of individuals known as New York society, and who certainly give the tone and movement to such society. For these balls each one of the subscribers, whether attending or not, has nine invitations, or five men's and four women's cards, so that if the subscribers and all the guests had been present last night the attendance would have been 500 people.

Several of the patronesses, notably Mrs. Cutting, Mrs. Charles A. Post, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr., Mrs. Ward McAllister, Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, and Mrs. Arthur Welman, were not present on account of mourning, while Mrs. Richard Mortimer and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones are in Europe, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton is ill. Their cards, however, were sent out as usual, so that some 425 people were probably present. A certain number of strangers' invitations are always issued, and among these distinguished strangers present last evening were Miss Emily Graw of Philadelphia and Mr. Snagge of London, for whom invitations were asked by Miss Paris; Mrs. Alan Johnstone of London, formerly Miss Pinchot of this city, who was the guest of Robert Minturn; Mr. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington, the guests of Mrs. Russell Soley; Miss de Seigne, the guest of Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg; Mr. Dolph, the guests of Mrs. Bronson; Marquise de Romano of the Italian Embassy at Washington, a guest of Mrs. Schermerhorn; Reginald Hunt of England, a guest of Mrs. Van Rensselaer; Mr. Richardson of Washington, Miss Marion Mason of Boston, Miss "Fifi" Potter of Tuxedo, and Miss Stone of Morristown.

Roses, smilax, palms, and Christmas wreaths converted the large ballroom and the adjacent corridors into blooming bowers that formed an appropriate setting to the fair faces of the women, their gorgeous gowns, and sparkling jewels. Smilax adorned all sides of the balcony. It seemed as if in growing it had twined itself about each railing, so closely did it cling to the support. Wreaths of evergreen tied with crimson ribbon were placed below at regular intervals. The musicians were hidden from view by palms, and the balcony railing in front of their stand and at the south side was further ornamented by graceful garlands of pink and white roses. The conservatory on another side increased the artistic effect of the whole scene. Palms alone were used in the corridor, and pink shades softened the light of the candelabra used on the tables.

The guests, who, as usual, at these balls, were late in arriving, did not begin to appear until some time after 11 o'clock. They then lingered in the dressing rooms after removing their wraps for some time, and it was nearly 12 o'clock before the ballroom was at all filled. Supper was served at small tables in the Astor Gallery at 12:25, and the cotillion began soon after 1 o'clock. The cotillion was led by Worthington Whitehouse. The figures, as the cotillion was a very large one, were very simple. Mr. Whitehouse led very skillfully, and the cotillion was one of the most graceful and prettiest ever danced in New York. The favors given out in the last figure were for the women colonial workbags, and boutonnières for the men.

The guests were received as they entered the ball room by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Watts Sherman, and Mrs. d'Hauteville. Mrs. Astor wore purple velvet enbroidered in silver. She wore her famous diamond tiara and stomacher. Mrs. Vanderbilt was in white, and wore few jewels. The prevailing color of the gowns was white, and there were few of the absurdly high pompons and aigrettes which were such a feature of last year's costumes. The débutantes were, with few exceptions, in white. The guests present were composed of the younger element, the débutantes, and, of course, their parents, and as many fond and admiring relatives as could obtain invitations, with a fair sprinkling of dowagers and older men. The Assemblies have never been distinctively "swagger" balls as were the Patriarchs, and last night's ball was even more marked than usual, by an intermingling of the older and younger elements.

Prominent among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor; the Misses Morton, Mrs. Thatcher Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson and Miss Bronson, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Lindley H. Chapin and Miss Marguerite Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Whiting, Mrs. John A. Robinson and Miss Lucy Bond Forbes Morgan, Miss Augusta Robinson, Miss Eleanor Jay Robinson, Mrs. Thomas S. Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. William Temple Emmet, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Coster, Mrs. Walter Kane, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Lila Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Kernochan.

Mrs. Oscar Livingston, Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, the Misses de Peyster, Mrs. Richard Aubrey, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley, Miss Una Soley, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington, R. W. G. Welling, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherfurd, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Barbey, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Post, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., R. B. Van Courtlandt, Richard Wilson, Jr., Charles Forbes, Kenneth Robinson, Kelt Walker, Frederick Beach, Creighton Webb, and Robert S. Minturn. The ball closed about 3 o'clock this morning.

SUFFOCATED IN HIS ROOM.

In a dingy room in Tegler & Emerich's Raines law hotel at 55 Whitehall Street, J. W. Tewksbury, an old seafaring man, was found dead shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The room was filled with gas. Tewksbury, who was in a maudlin condition when he retired in the small hours of the morning, had evidently blown it out before retiring.

At various times during the last eighteen months Tewksbury has when ashore, made the Whitehall Hotel his headquarters. He was generally known as Captain to the proprietors and bartenders, but whether he was the Captain of a steamer or a sailing vessel they did not know. They did know, however, that whenever the Captain was ashore he was a good customer for the bar, and his last visit to the hotel was no exception. When not drinking Tewksbury amused himself dropping nickels in the slot of an automatic banjo machine, which had a strange fascination for him for he declared that it must be played by "Old Nick himself."

Wednesday night Tewksbury kept the banjo playing continuously, and imbibed frequently at the bar. When he had spent all but 10 cents of his money he looked wistfully at the banjo, and getting another drink said to the bartender: "I'm going up stairs now to play cards with Old Nick."

That was the last time the Captain was seen alive. Yesterday afternoon while Maggie Kane was making her rounds, she found the Captain dead, and the room filled with gas. The police and Coroner were notified, and last night the body was removed to an undertaking establishment.

The bartender in charge of the hotel last night looked upon the death of the old Captain as a good joke, and remarked: "I guess the Captain and 'Old Nick' must be well in the game now."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Assembly ball was the only large entertainment of note yesterday in society, and even teas and dinners were few and far between. The avenue and Broadway were crowded with Christmas shoppers. Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Atherton Blight, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. William R. Travers were among those who were abroad before noon, and Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Burden, Miss Eureta Kernochan, and Mrs. Frederick Kernochan were also making Christmas purchases during the afternoon. Miss Burden wore a black velvet gown and her famous set of silver fox furs, and Miss Kernochan was in blue. Mrs. Ladenburg, in black, with a great bunch of pink roses at her corsage, was also with the shopping throng.

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Among the charitable entertainments—and they are plentiful just now—the entertainment Christmas Rood and Screen, at the Waldorf ballroom, for the New York Home for Convalescents, was quite largely attended. Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, 15 West Thirty-seventh Street, gave a débutantes dinner for her stepdaughter, Miss Marguerite Chapin, and the guests afterward went to the Assembly. Mrs. George Henry Warren also gave a dinner, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, (Miss Georgia Remsen,) who have recently returned from abroad and who are going to the South and to Mexico for the Winter. Mrs. Gertrude Van Courtland Hamilton gave a tea in honor of Miss Benham of Washington at her new apartments, 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, which was very well attended.

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Mr. John A. C. Gray, who died at his residence, 709 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday, was the father of Judge John Clinton Gray of the Court of Appeals. Judge and Mrs. Gray have been in this city for a week, at the bedside of Mr. Gray. The cards were out for a reception and dance in Albany for the début of the second Miss Gray, but they were recalled. Mr. Gray leaves a wife, who was a Miss Zabriskie, and two unmarried daughters, besides his son, Judge John Clinton Gray, to survive him. Judge Gray was married twice. His present wife was the rich widow Mrs. Turnbull, who was married three times. Her second husband was the Mr. Turnbull implicated in the famous Loubat-Turnbull scandal.

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Among the arrivals in the city are Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, from their country place, St. Adresse, Westchester, N. Y. Mr. Coster has taken 606 Madison Avenue, forner of Fifty-eighth Street, for the Winter. Mrs. Burke-Roche will be another of the women who will shortly sail for Europe. Mrs. Roche goes to the South of France with her brother Mr. George Work, who is still quite an invalid.

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Mrs. George Gray Ward, Sr., will give a reception at her residence, 51 West Fifty-third Street, to-morrow, in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., formerly Mrs. Edith Wigham-Clarke, the wife of Dr. George Gray Ward, Jr., who was a Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Major, in the Twelfth Regiment. Dr. and Mrs. Ward were married last Summer at Chickamauga and had a brilliant military wedding. Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., is a daughter of the late Thomas M. Wigham, a partner of the late Jacob Little, and a niece of Mrs. Robert Rutherfurd and Mrs. Eastman Johnson, and a cousin of Mrs. Alfred Conkling. Dr. Ward, who is a practicing physician of this city, is a son of the President of the Commercial Cable Company. Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., will give a reception at her residence, 230 West Fifty-ninth Street, later.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Sherman Flint, youngest son of Dr. Austin Flint, and Miss Slocum, a niece of Mrs. Russell Sage. The wedding will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest at noon on Feb. 14 next.

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The sudden and unexpected death of ex-Senator Calvin Brice was the talk at the clubs, the Assembly ball, and wherever the members of the gay world met last evening. It was generally thought that the death would affect the next Newport season, as it probably means that the members of Mr. Brice's family will not care to renew the lease of Beaulieu, the W. W. Astor place, which they have occupied for several seasons. This means that it will probably be leased or bought by Mr. Potter Palmer. Mrs. Palmer could entertain in this splendid mansion as she has not been able to do thus far in Newport.

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While Mr. Brice was never a prominent figure in the social life of New York and Newport, and cared little for the gay world, he had become to some extent a well-known figure at fashionable meeting places, while his family have been prominent for the last three years in the social worlds of both New York and Newport. The suddenness of Mr. Brice's death shocked every one. He was present at the opera only a few nights ago, and was complimented on his healthful appearance.

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A dinner "stag" of twenty or more covers will be given to-morrow evening by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton at his residence, 681 Fifth Avenue, in honor of Lord Herschell. The guests who have accepted are Mr. James C. Carter, Mr. H. Williamson, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Mr. James Larocque, Mr. Alexander E. Orr, Bishop Potter, Admiral Schley, Mr. A. Carnegie, Mr. D. O. Mills, Judge E. Patterson, Judge Van Brunt, Judge Rumsey, Judge Ingraham, Mr. Horace White, Mr. Cadwalader, Mr. Morton, the Rev. J. W. Brown, and Rear Admiral Miller.

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The funeral of Miss Susan Ogden Hoffman, who died on Tuesday, took place at the Church of the Incarnation yesterday morning. Miss Hoffman's position and wide acquaintance and her prominence in charitable work resulted in a large attendance at her funeral. The funeral of Mr. Charles C. Leary, who died on Wednesday, will take place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. Miss Leary, who has devoted herself for two years to the care of this remaining brother, who has been in failing health during that period, was the recipient of many sympathetic messages yesterday from a large number of friends and acquaintances.

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Miss Josephine Marie, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Marie, and a niece of Mr. Peter Marie, whose little religious brochure, published last year, brought her many letters of congratulation and deserved compliment, has recently published a more ambitious volume or short novel entitled, "Let No Man Put Asunder," which deals with the attitude of the Catholic Church on the question or divorce, and which will be found interesting reading by others than members of the communion of which Miss Marie is such a devoted adherent, and of whose doctrine she is such a graceful and earnest exponent.

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Mr. and Mrs. William S. Horton gave a dinner at Sherry's last evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Shaw of England. Among the guests were Hon. Charles E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Roosevelt, and Mrs. Bruce Brown.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Post—Hoppin.

Allison Wright Post and Miss Katherine Beekman Hoppin were married yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Brick Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Dr. van Dyke. The bride, attired in white satin and carrying a bouquet of white orchids and valley lilies, was given away by her father, William Warner Hoppin. Miss Esther Phelps Hoppin, her sister, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lena Morton, Miss Melza Wood, niece of the Countess of Strafford; Miss Ethel Phelps, Miss Elizabeth Emlen Hare, Miss Alice Post, and Miss Lois Swan of Utica. The maid of honor and the bridesmaids were gowned alike in smart gowns of pink satin, lace trimmed. The most striking features of their costumes were the coiffure arrangements. They each wore a short tulle veil caught in a large rosette to the hair, and further ornamented with a pink tip which reached out to the front in Mother Hubbard style, and cast a rosy reflection over the face beneath it. Shower bouquets of pink roses were carried with these costumes, with the exception of the maid of honor, who had chosen instead white roses combined with orchids.

The best man was Arthur Turnbull, and the ushers were G. Beekman Hoppin, Edwin S. Lewis, George Thornton Warren, Valentine G. Hall, James W. Appleton, and William Willis Reese. The church and house were both artistically decorated with white and pink roses and palms. A small reception at the home of the bride's parents, 47 West Fifty-third Street, followed the ceremony. Among the guests present were Dr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Brown, ex-Gov. Morton, Miss Morton, Miss Furness, John Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Prof. and Mrs. Hoppin of New Haven, Frederic Hoppin, and Mr. and Mrs. Post.

A Ladies' Reception at the Lotos.

The Lotos Club held its annual ladies' reception yesterday afternoon. The musical programme had been arranged with much care and was well carried out. Mme. Stedman Jones gave selections on the harp, Mr. Schultz played on the 'cello, and Joseph Haworth recited. The popular "In a Persian Garden" was rendered by Townsend Fellowe's quartet. Others who appeared were Mr. Bequé of the Paris Opera, Miss Harriet Strakosch, and Miss Grace Spencer, a niece of Vice President Hobart, who is an accomplished pianiste.

MANHATTAN CLUB ART DISPLAY

It was only last Spring that the Manhattan Club gave an exhibition of pictures in its gallery. This exhibition was so far in advance of any that the club had previously held that the opinion was then expressed that it set a standard of excellence that could not be well maintained. This opinion, after an examination of the pictures which have been hung for another exhibition which is to open in the club gallery to-day, and to continue through to-morrow, which is to be ladies' day, proves to have been well founded.

The present display consists of fifty-two canvases and a fan with eighteen blades, painted successively by Leloir, Cazin, Henner, Roble, Israels, Defregger, Le Febvre, Vibert, Cederstrom, Madrazo, Flameng, Hebert, Chartran, Harpignies, Constant, Dieterle, Alma-Tadema, and Gérôme. This last exhibit is the most interesting of the display. The noted Frenchmen, with the Dutch Israels, the Spanish Madrazo, and the English Alma-Tadema, who have painted each a blade of this huge fan, have in each case executed a little sketch thoroughly characteristic in subject and treatment. The fan, therefore, as a whole, is a most interesting and valuable study of modern foreign art. Perhaps the best of the blades are those painted by Leloir, Cazin, Henner, Vibert, Harpignies, Constant, and Alma-Tadema. Gérôme's contribution is a splendid study of a couchant lion.

The canvases which make up the rest of the display have been selected here and there without any particular reference to periods and schools. The best are the three large and strong Daubignys, unusual in motive and virile in execution, and the examples of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Countess of Derby, of Mignard, "La Duchesse d'Aiguillon"; the fine example of Jacquet, "Welcome"; a strong Cazin, "Les Bandits," all loaned by Edward Strandus, and most of which have been described in THE NEW YORK TIMES; two large and unusually good examples of Mauve, a superior and rarely well preserved example of the early Italian school; "A Virgin and Child," by Lorenzo Lotto; a fairly good Romney, "Portrait of Sir F. Cooper"; Millet's pastel, "Shepherdess and Sheep," and the large and strong Corot, "View in Fontainbleau," an early example, and which recalls Rousseau and Dupré more than Corot.

Outside of these canvases there are worthy of especial note the familiar Douglas Volk's "Accused of Witchcraft," C. D. Weldon's "Dreamland," A. C. Howland's "Fourth of July Parade," Alfred Kappes's "Buckwheat Cakes," Leo Moeller's "Patriot of Valley Forge," the animal painter Swan's large and spirited "Lioness and Cubs," two good examples of Inness, one "A Night," a beautiful tonal study"; Troyon's "Going to Market," and his spirited "Swans," that remarkable study of bird life. The average visitor to the display, and whom neither duty nor inclination brings to all the exhibitions of successive seasons, will probably find it an unusually interesting and strong, but to one who is familiar with all the canvases publicly and privately shown during the year in New York, the exhibition has too many "old favorites" to be considered especially noteworthy, or in any way equal to that of last year, which, as said above, was the best ever held by the club.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Silver turtle soap boxes will be the souvenirs of "The Turtle" distributed at its one hundred and twenty-fifth performance at the Manhattan Theatre next Monday night.

Miss May Irwin has discovered that to give two afternoon performances a week of "Kate Kip" was too wearing on her voice, and she will for the balance of the present engagement abandon her Wednesday matinées.

At a regular meeting of the Treasurers' Club of America, held at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, it was decided to hold the annual entertainment at Wallack's Theatre on Feb. 12, when an elaborate programme will be presented.

Arrangements have been completed for the return visit to this country of Lieut. Dan Godfrey and his British Guards Band. The organization will leave London on Feb. 22, and will give its opening concert in Washington before the President early in March.

Messrs. Hyde & Behman, the owners of the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, have leased the house to Kate Claxton, who intends to conduct it as a popular price theatre, opening next Monday night with the "Two Orphans," followed by Clara Morris, in a revival of "Miss Moulton."

It is very likely that Miss Mabel Gillmann, who has been playing the part of Alice in "The Runaway Girl," has permanently retired from the company owing to a misunderstanding between her and Mr. Daly. The part during the week has been played by Miss Mary Cahill and Miss Elsa Ryan, who have alternated in the rôle.

The fiftieth performance of "A Dangerous Maid" at the Casino, which will take place on Friday evening, Dec. 23, will be commemorated by the presentation of a jeweled cut glass powder box to each lady in the audience. The play has but three weeks more to run, when, owing to the arrangements made prior to the production of the piece, it will be transferred to the Park Theatre, Boston.

Heinrich Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has received a letter from Prof. William H. Carpenter of Columbia University, in which he says they all remembered Mr. Conried's German address of last year with pleasure. He reminded him of his promise to give a series of addresses this year, and asked him if it would be convenient to give the lectures on Tuesday afternoons during February and March.

Andrew A. McCormick, manager of the Broadway Theatre Opera Company, denied last night that Mme. Camille Darville, Joseph O'Mara, and Jerome Sykes, who play the three principal roles in "The Highwayman," were going to sever their relations with the company at the termination of their engagement in this city to-morrow night. Instead they would continue to remain members of the company, he said, until the season ends, after which Mme. Darville's plans are somewhat indefinite. She may accept the terms of Gustav Amberg, who represents a syndicate to sing in opera in Germany, and sail for Vienna about the middle of January, to appear in a production of her old opera, "Madeline, or the Magic Kiss," and return to this country in May to fulfill a contract she made to sing in vaudeville under the direction of F. F. Proctor.

The Child Violinist Here.

On board of the White Star steamship Germanic, which arrived at Quarantine last night, is Miss Maud MacCarthy, the child violinist, who comes to this country highly recommended. She is fourteen years old, and is said to possess considerable talent. She has been appearing at all the important concerts in England, and recently played before the royal family. Her first appearance will be made next Sunday night at the Metropolitan Opera House.

MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS.

The United States transport Berlin reached this port from Ponce, Puerto Rico, yesterday and docked at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn. The Berlin brought no troops or passengers to this port. She will sail for Puerto Rico with army supplies next Wednesday.

The transport Mississippi sailed yesterday afternoon from Brooklyn for Santiago and Ponce, with supplies and Christmas presents for the soldiers. She was to have sailed on Wednesday, but was delayed by the blowing out of one of her boiler tubes.

The transport Obdam will leave her dock, at the foot of Pacific Street, this morning, for Havana. She will stop at Savannah for troops assigned to duty in and about the Cuban capital.

Full-page portrait of Marcella Sembrich, prima donna, Metropolitan Opera House, NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE Sunday. Henry Norman's London cable letter and other attractive features.—Adv.

MOORE TRIAL ENDS TO-DAY

Defense Calls No Witnesses and Case Is Ready for the Jury.

MR. LEVY WINS TWO VICTORIES

Mrs. Gaw Said Moore Married Her Daughter, but the Recorder Would Not Admit the Testimony.

Before to-night, in all likelihood, William A. E. Moore will know the verdict of the jury that has judged his second trial. The sensational case was closed yesterday afternoon. Abraham Levy did not put a single witness on the stand to defend his client. After a consultation with Benjamin H. Hill and Moore, he decided to let the case go to the jury. "We are convinced," he said later, "that the prosecution has not introduced any new facts, and that the testimony of Martin Mahon is even weaker than at the first trial. Take it out and there is nothing to substantiate it. We are satisfied that we have won."

At 10:30 o'clock this morning, Mr. Levy will begin his address to the jury. District Attorney Gardiner will follow, and it is expected that the jury will be retired before the noon recess. Mr. Hill has decided to make no address, as no witnesses were brought forward by his side.

For the brief space of a minute Mrs. Moore appeared yesterday. It was the only time that her face was seen since the second trial began, and she was allowed to stand on the threshold of the door while Joseph Meyer, a Grenoble bellboy, and Orlando D. Barzaghini, second head waiter of the Hotel Metropole, identified her. Recorder Goff did not want Mrs. Moore to be seen at all. When the witnesses said that they knew her, Mr. Levy said to the Court, "I request that Mrs. Moore be brought in for positive identification."

"I deny your request," said the Recorder. "I think your question is frivolous."

"These witnesses may mean some woman other than Mrs. Moore," responded Levy.

The Recorder paused for an instant, opened one of his law books, and then gave orders to admit the co-defendant.

"You don't think my question so frivolous, after all," was Levy's sharp rejoinder, which the jury seemed to enjoy hugely.

When Mrs. Moore was brought in view a mild stampede was made to see her. She smiled at Mr. Levy and beckoned him to come to her, but the attorney could not leave his post.

Mr. McIntyre was assisted throughout the day by his chief, Asa Bird Gardiner, who took an active part in the prosecution. They introduced what might have proved two damaging witnesses, but the Recorder quickly ruled their testimony out, on the request of Abraham Levy, winning two big victories for the defense. The first was Mrs. Fannie E. Johnson, lessee of the Salvator apartment house, at 363 West Fifty-seventh Street, owned by Martin Mahon. Mrs. Johnson intended to testify that she had been told by Mrs. Moore of a conspiracy to rob Mahon. Mrs. Johnson testified that she had known Mahon for twelve years and Mrs. Moore for two years, and had seen her in the Tombs two weeks ago.

"Had you a conversation with her in the Tombs?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I had," the witness replied.

"Please state what that conversation was?"

"I object," shouted Mr. Levy, jumping to his feet. "Any conversation held in the absence of the defendant cannot be used as evidence against him."

"Objection sustained," answered the Recorder, and then began a long legal battle between Mr. Gardiner and Mr. McIntyre on the one hand and Abraham Levy on the other. The District Attorneys read decisions from courts of Massachusetts, Minnesota, and Nebraska in support of the admission of the testimony, taking up the best part of thirty minutes in their appeal. Mr. Levy stuck to the oft-repeated words of legal objection, "incompetent, irrelevant, and immaterial," and the Recorder sided with him, and Mrs. Johnson was ordered to leave the stand.

Then came the second, last, and biggest surprise. Mrs. Margaret Gaw of Cleveland, Ohio, a matronly woman, who gave her age as fifty-one, was called by Mr. McIntyre.

"Do you know the defendant at the bar?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I do," said Mrs. Gaw, with lips firm, set, and determined.

"Is he married to your daughter?"

"He is."

The answer came directly the last syllable had left Mr. McIntyre's lips.

"Don't answer," Mr. Levy shouted, but he was a trifle too late. The words had been spoken, the jurors had heard them, the first evidence of Moore's alleged bigamy had been made public.

At Mr. Levy's request the Recorder would not allow Mr. McIntyre to question Mrs. Gaw further. "Such testimony as this is not in keeping with the case," said the Recorder. "And I order it to be stricken from the record, and furthermore, I instruct the jurors to pay no attention to it and not to consider it as testimony."

Mrs. Gaw left the stand, and Mr. Levy turned to the spectators beaming smiles of satisfaction over his second victory.

Henry N. Field, bartender in Joseph Connell's saloon, Fifty-third Street and Seventh Avenue, was the next witness called. It was he who served Mahon and Moore with drinks on the night of the Grenoble episode.

"What is your occupation?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"Mixologist," came the subdued, but haughty reply.

"Mixwhatogist?" put in Attorney Levy.

"Mixologist. I mix drinks," said Field in a voice so low that Mr. McIntyre shouted to him to speak up.

"Does the pursuance of your scientific occupation affect your voice?" asked Recorder Goff. Then the witness, after mustering all his vocal power, told that Moore and Mahon had drank in his saloon on the night of Nov. 4; that there was a cut on Mahon's forehead, that both men seemed to be perfectly cool and collected, and that he had been secured as a witness by Detective Cuff.

During the morning session Martin Mahon was cross-examined by Attorney Levy. Baited by the keen-tongued lawyer, Mahon finally reached the limit of his endurance. Forgetting court and jury he turned to Mr. Levy and said from the witness chair: "I want you to leave my wife and children out of this." The question which angered Mahon was, "When you left the Grenoble did you go home to your wife and children?" Mr. Levy responded that his only object in asking the question was to trace Mahon's movements. The witness said he was so dazed that he could not remember his movements on that night. "I'm dazed now," he pensively added, as if tired of the whole affair.

On redirect examination Mr. McIntyre asked Mahon if he had met Levy socially during the trial.

"Yes, I met him yesterday," was the answer. "He sent me a cigar. If I was strong enough I would have slapped his face."

It was then explained that Mahon and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and O'Reilly were at one table in a restaurant, and Attorney Levy and friends at another. Mr. Levy sent some cigars to Mr. McIntyre's table at the same time inviting Mahon to take one. Mahon regarded that as an insult.

After the court adjourned yesterday Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly issued the following copy of a deposition made by Mrs. Fannie E. Johnson, who claimed to have talked with Mrs. Moore in the Tombs. The deposition is as follows:

I visited the co-defendant, Fayne Strahan, at the Tombs, and had a conversation with her in reference to the charge against her. I said, "How could you ever think of getting $50,000 out of Mr. Mahon?" and she said, "I did not get it, but I got a trifle for I got two notes for $5,000."

I said to her, "Where are your notes?" and she said, "The lawyer has them, but they are no good now." She said that the notes were for $2,500 apiece, and were payable one for Saturday and one for the following Monday. She said that the money was rightly hers, and if he had paid it there would not have been any trouble now, for he ought to have paid it then. She said, "He gave the notes to his lawyer." She laughingly remarked that it was too bad that he did not have more money in his pocket at the time, for he was accustomed to carry $400 or $500 in his clothes. I said, "You struck him on a poor night." "Well," she said, "we got all he had, anyway."

I visited the Tombs on my own accord, and I asked her why she did not tell the truth and get out of the matter, and she said, "Will would kill me if I did that." She referred me to her lawyer in reference to what he could do, and when I visited Mr. Levy he said he was sure of his case, and that he would not let her turn State's evidence.

I said, "How could you lie there smoking a cigarette while your husband was clubbing the officer?" She said that if she had made a move he would have left the officer and given her the same thing, and when she talked about the notes she always made use of the term "we."

Mr. Levy, when shown the above document, said: "I do not believe a word of it. This is the story that McIntyre wanted this woman to tell when Recorder Goff refused her testimony. I do not believe that Mrs. Moore ever made such a statement, as I cautioned her to speak to no one, and I know she has kept her word. Mrs. Johnson came to my office shortly after the arrest of the Moores. She told me that she knew Mrs. Moore, and could get her to talk. I told Mrs. Johnson then that I did not have anything to say to her, and if she knew anything about the case to take her story to the District Attorney's office."

MORGAN L. LIVINGSTON DEAD.

Scion of a Distinguished Family, Who Lived as a Recluse, Found Dead in His Room.

Morgan Lewis Livingston, the scion of one of New York's oldest and most distinguished families, was found dead yesterday morning in his room, at 56 West Forty-fifth Street. He had died of heart disease some time in the night. He was sixty-nine years old. When found he was sitting in an easy armchair, fully dressed in the old-fashioned garb he habitually wore, and his rigid, waxen face told that life was gone. His agents, John F. Doyle & Sons of 45 William Street, were notified, and Mr. Doyle had the body removed to the chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. Later in the day Mr. Doyle notified the dead man's only immediate surviving relative, his sister, Miss Julia Livingston of 202 Boulevard.

Mr. Livingston had lived almost as he died—alone. His associates were few. His intimate friends and relatives have almost all been gathered to their fathers. He was a first cousin of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Ogden Mills and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. For the last two years he had meandered around from one apartment house to another, but he had been a practical recluse for about thirty years. He had a little fortune, a portion of which came by inheritance, he was "a gentleman of the old school," and lived the methodical life of a man whose habits have long become fixed. He wore the fashionable garments of the last generation and used no color but black.

Almost to the moment he left his way to Delmonico's, at Forty-fourth Street, and seated himself in the café, where he might smoke and drink and read the papers at his leisure and chat with a few old friends. When he turned his face homeward after dinner, the boys who would spring to give him a helping hand with his coat were always motioned back. "Never mind," he would say, "I'll attend to myself." He was glad to feel that he was not yet too shaky to put on his own coat.

Mr. Livingston came of a remarkable ancestry, many of his family having been of National repute, yet, though a man of ability, he had never done anything himself to make his name known. He was the son of the late Morgan Lewis Livingston, who died in 1869, and was also the son of Morgan Lewis Livingston. The name came from a distinguished relative, Morgan Lewis, elected Governor of this State in 1804, for three years Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, and a Brigadier General in the war of 1812. The father of the dead man came of a family of fourteen children. Of these the late Robert J. Livingston (Mrs. Gerry's father) was a very wealthy and prominent New Yorker, and Mortimer Livingston, another brother, a steamboat magnate, was one of the four owner's of the yacht America, the vessel which brought the America's Cup to this country. Another brother, the late Maturin Livingston, was the father of Mrs. Ogden Mills. His mother was formerly Miss Catherine Manning. She died ten years ago.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

David Marks.

David Marks, formerly one of the best known wholesale clothing merchants of this city, but later retired from business, died on Wednesday, at his residence, 51 East Sixty-seventh Street, of old age. Mr. Marks was born seventy-four years ago, in Germany. He received a good common school education, and developed into an accomplished linguist. The commercial instinct was strong within him, however, and as a groundwork for a business career he thoroughly mastered the tailor's art. At the age of twenty-three years he came to America with his patrimony, amounting to about $2,000, and opened a small retail clothing store in Schenectady. His business prospered, and in 1865 he came to this city and engaged in the wholesale trade. The firm is now known as David Marks & Sons, but Mr. Marks virtually withdrew from the business ten years ago, after accumulating a large fortune. He devoted the later years of his life to writing, and was the author of a number of special works, but his masterpiece was a work on German history, of which he had made a life study. Throughout his lifetime Mr. Marks was devoted to charitable work, and at the time of his death was identified with fully thirty charitable institutions of this city alone. He leaves a wife, five sons, and four daughters. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

George Harrison Van Ness.

George Harrison Van Ness, a veteran of the Seventy-first Regiment in the civil war and a member of the Old Guard, died in the New York Hospital on Wednesday afternoon of apoplexy. Mr. Van Ness was sixty-three years old. He was born in this city, and when nineteen years old joined the Seventn Regiment. Then he left the Seventh and enlisted in the Seventy-first, with which he went to the front in the civil war. He became quartermaster Sergeant before the war ended. After the war he became connected with the house of Baker & McKenney, makers of military goods, which was soon succeeded by Ridabock & Co., with which concern Mr. Van Ness remained till he died. Eight years ago he married Miss Jennie C. Boyle, who survives him. The funeral will take place at 8 o'clock this evening. The burial will be at Freehold, N. J.

Col. William L. Schley.

Col. William Louis Schley, aged seventy-five, veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died at his home, in Baltimore, yesterday of Bright's disease. He was first cousin of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley. He organized the Fifth Regiment, Maryland National Guard. Since the war he had practiced law. He was a musician and poet of considerable ability.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. PHILLIPS of the schooner George Nevenger of Bangor, Me., died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, Newburg.

HENRY A. RICE, formerly of the firm of Denny, Rice & Co., wool commission merchants, of this city, died in Boston yesterday, aged eighty-two years. He had been failing for some time, although he had no acute illness.

GEORGE W. NEWTON, an old resident of Flushing, died suddenly at Waterbury, Conn., Wednesday, from heart disease. He was on a business trip for his firm, the Albany Brewing Company. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

AMOS RUDDEROW, one of the most prominent residents of Camden County, N. J., died yesterday at his home, in Merchantville, in his eighty-sixth year. He was for many years Treasurer of the West Jersey Ferry Company, and was well known throughout New Jersey.

JOHN L. GROSS, eighty-two years old, died at his home, 115 East Seventeenth Street, on Wednesday, of pneumonia. He was born in this city and for thirty-five years was a member of the firm of Gross, March & Co. He retired from business in 1875. He was a member of the New York Historical Society. A son and a daughter survive him.

Mrs. BETSY ANN FAY, a daughter of the late Stephen Smith, died at her home, 441 Greene Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday from apoplexy. Mrs. Fay was born in New York City in 1821. She is survived by her husband, the Rev. Cyrus H. Fay, a retired Universalist clergyman, and four daughters. The funeral will be held at 8 o'clock this evening. The burial will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

GEORGE WEST died of pneumonia at his home, 611 Fifth Avenue,

CURRENCY REFORM IN 1904

Mr. Walker of the Banking and Currency Committee Says So.

THE SITUATION IN A TANGLE

President McKinley, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Controller of the Currency Cannot Agree.

Representative Joseph Henry Walker of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He said last night, when asked about the chances of currency legislation at the present session of Congress;

"I am willing to stake my reputation upon it that there will not be any currency reform legislation or any general banking or currency legislation passed by Congress before 1904."

"Are not the sound-money Democrats and others urging upon your committee the recommendation of the McCleary bill?" he was asked.

"Yes, and that bill, if enacted, would bring about a far worse condition than now prevails throughout the country. The committee, however, is not considering just now the McCleary bill. It has before it what is known as the Hill-Fowler bill, which is a second modification of the bill evolved by the sound-money convention, or Monetary Conference, at Indianapolis. That conference outlined a currency sheme, and to three of its members was assigned the task of drafting a bill. It was drafted and submitted, and then Representatives Hill of Connecticut and Fowler of New Jersey undertook to improve upon it; and it is this last product that we have now before the committee.

"I may say confidently that it will not pass. The committee is overwhelmingly opposed to it. It is also overwhelmingly opposed to the McCleary bill. It will not report favorably any measure at this or the next session.

"A situation exists at Washington that I do not think is fully appreciated, even if it is known. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency cannot agree upon any plan of currency or any general banking law, and the President cannot agree with the views of either. In addition, all three are opposed to the Hill-Fowler Indianapolis Monetary Conference bill, and to the McCleary bill. There is one thing certain, that no general currency or banking measure can be passed until all the questions arising out of the war are settled, or until after the Presidential election of 1904.

"Something might have been done before this but for the very people who are trying to have some sort of currency legislation enacted. They have a lobby at Washington which persistently urges the matter upon our consideration. Then, whenever we appoint a sub-committee these people fill the members to overflowing with a dreadful lot of information and impracticable ideas. This, of course, only tends to more confusion and perplexity, and makes legislation more and more improbable.

"I may say another thing. If any legislation is passed along this line, it will be in the nature of the bill I have drawn. I favor the return to the old State bank system. The old State banks never failed, save in a few 'wildcat' instances in Mississippi and the extreme West. The banks should be allowed to issue bills not to exceed their assets, and should be taxed one-fifth of 1 per centum on their issue. This tax would bring in five times more than the present 1 per centum tax. Every year the banks would be permitted to issue 25 per centum more than the average issue upon which they paid taxes for the ten succeeding years. My plan also does away with bond issues. That is my scheme, in brief, but of course I could not give its details in a few words."

Chairman Walker also said that the favorable report on the McCleary bill had been made by four members of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and that it was unauthorized by the majority, which, he said, opposes the measure uncompromisingly.

COLORED BISHOP'S HOT WORDS.

Mr. Waters, at Cooper Union, Denounces President McKinley and Secretary Alger.

At a meeting of men of his race in Cooper Union last night Bishop Waters, colored, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, denounced President McKinley and Secretary Alger.

His sentiments found responsive chords in the hearts of the five hundred or more black men present, and they cheered the speaker frantically. His call to them to rise and assert their manhood, to shake off the oppressor's heel, and his assurance "that Christ never made the black man to be the slave of the white," evoked a great outburst.

The occasion was an entertainment in aid of the White Rose Mission, an institution for colored girls conducted at 234 East Ninety-seventh Street by Mrs. Victoria Earle Matthews, and the mission presented a stand of colors to the Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City.

The presentation address was made by Gen. O. O. Howard, who referred to the service of the regiment of colored men in the Spanish war and in the yellow fever hospital, when the whole command volunteered as nurses, and said he was sure that in the light of such heroism every patriot would lay aside his prejudices and recognize manhood.

Bishop Derrick accepted the flag on behalf of the regiment, and said that the occasion of receiving the token from Gen. Howard, whom he had known since the trying days of the rebellion, would be the most memorable event in his life.

A telegram from Chaplain Allenworth of the Twenty-fourth, sending greetings to the mission and thanks for the gift, was read amid much enthusiasm.

Bishop Waters then addressed the audience. He started out calmly along lines similar to those taken by the preceding speakers, and warming up to his subject referred indirectly to the recent race troubles in some Southern States.

"I know white men," he said, "and so do you, who went to the war and who did nothing. Yet they came back home with decorations and were promoted to high places. President McKinley and Secretary Alger could find room at the top for them, but not for the brave heroes who bared their breasts on the hills of San Juan, and there is no recognition for them. Why? Because of their color only.

"I tell you, my people, that the time has come when we can no longer lie down to be trampled upon in this manner. [Applause.] We must rise in our might and show that there is manhood in our people. We were not created to be the white man's footstool. Christ never made the black man to be the slave of the white. [Great applause.] The trouble with us has been our too great submission. I intend never again to submit. I have manhood enough to thirl back into their teeth such slights as have been put on our race by President McKinley and Secretary Alger. [Loud applause.]

"Rise, my people. Rise and with quiet dignity assert your rights. Be men and no man's vassal."

THE ATLANTIC AT HALIFAX.

Towed to Port by the Queenstown-Bound Steamer Elton.

HALIFAX Nova Scotia, Dec. 15.—The steamer Elton, from Baltimore for Queenstown, arrived here to-day, having in tow the steamer Atlantic, from Delaware Breakwater for Liverpool, with tail-end shaft broken.

Capt. Anwood of the Atlantic reports that she broke her tail-end shaft on the 1st inst. On Dec. 4 she was picked up by the steamer Eddystone, but after twenty-eight hours, during which the tow lines broke twice, the vessels parted. The Atlantic then drifted to Nantucket Shoals and awaited assistance from Boston. Becoming anxious for the safety of his ship, Capt. Anwood weighed anchor on Dec. 8 at 10 P. M.

On the 9th the Atlantic was put before the wind under forestaysail and jib, and drifted seventy miles. On the 11th the gale had increased in fury, and a ship was sighted. Signals of distress were sent up, and it was soon seen that the other steamer was also helpless. She was burning lights, but did not reply to sign ls.

The 11th again brought succor. The steamer Elton was sighted, and Capt. Ramsay consented to take the Atlantic in tow.

AGONCILLO AND THE TREATY.

The Agent of Aguinaldo Coming to This Country to Set Forth Filipino Claims.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippine Islands, will sail for New York Saturday to, he alleges, "resume his duties as representative of the Filipino Government at Washington." In an interview he said:

"The only portion of the Spanish-American treaty which we are concerned in is the cession of the Philippines, which is illegal, as the Spaniards lost their sovereignty over the islands, and the Americans cannot dispose of the future of the archipelago without consulting the Filipinos. Their consent, by popular vote, is necessary. As universal suffrage forms the basis of the American Constitution, the United States cannot but carry out this measure.

"The result of the Peace Commissions' deliberations is only satisfactory to us inasmuch as Spain is turned out of the Philippine Islands. I do not know officially why the Filipinos have not released the Spanish prisoners. I telegraphed to Aguinaldo on the subject, and I hereby declare it to be untrue that they are held for ransom.

"I can only regard the possible eventual sale of the islands as being nonsensical. My countrymen will resist to the bitter end any attempt to sell the Philippines to a foreign power. We are anxious to be united and allied to our good friends, the Americans; but, beyond this, we are determined at all hazards to remain independent."

THE YOSEMITE FOR DEWEY.

Auxiliary Cruiser Will Go to Manila to Join the Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which has been laid up for the last three months at the League Island Navy Yard, has been selected for service with Admiral Dewey's fleet. She will be fitted out at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and will make the trip to Manila by way of the Suez Canal. She will take a large quantity of naval stores, and probably 500 enlisted men for the relief of short-term men on that station.

The Yosemite was selected on account of her adaptability for cruising in the shallow waters of China and other Oriental countries. She will start early in January and act as a convoy for the regular troops which are to be sent to the Philippines over the same route about that time on two large army transports.

Raleigh Coming Home from Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Admiral Dewey cabled the Navy Department to-day that the Raleigh sailed from Manila for New York via Suez.

SPANIARDS JOINED AMERICANS.

Enjoyed Breakfast Together at Havana—Reception at Quemados.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—While a detachment of the Second Illinois Regiment was at breakfast this morning on the San José wharf, the men invited a detachment of the Spanish guard to join them. The invitation was declined at first, but finally accepted, mutual compliments passing in the sign language.

Two battalions of the regiment marched to-day to Quemados camp. From the houses along the route girls ran out to pin ribbons on the soldiers and to wreathe their hats with flowers. They also filled Gen. Lee's headquarters with roses.

Capt. Sigsbee to Rejoin the Texas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Capt. Sigsbee has been ordered to rejoin his ship, the Texas, which was recently ordered to Havana in such haste that the Captain, who was at Albany, was unable to reach her before she sailed.

New York Soldier Dead in Puerto Rico

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Private John W. Russell, Company B, Forty-seventh New York Infantry, is dead at San Juan, Puerto Rico, from abscess of the right lung.

Spain to Pay Cuban Debt Coupons.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—The Spanish Government has agreed to pay the January coupon of the Cuban debt.

First New York Men Eastbound.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—A detachment of the First New York Regiment is now homeward bound. In a few days the Scandia, now en route from Honolulu, will arrive, bringing the remaining portion of the New York regiment. Arrangements for the return of this detachment to New York have not been completed as yet, but the troops will be sent home quickly.

Soldier Dies at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Dec. 7.—Private John Springstein, Company G, First New York, died at the military hospital, of pneumonia, Dec. 5.

It has been decided to send no more soldiers' bodies to New York until the regiment gets there to receive them. All will then be sent together and received and buried by the regiment with appropriate military honors.

FLOUR MILL TRUST IS DEAD.

Minneapolis Men Decline to Accept the McIntyre Proposition.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 15.—Thomas McIntyre's scheme for a flour mill trust is dead. The Minneapolis millers settled its fate yesterday afternoon at a meeting held in the offices of the Pillsbury-Washburn Company.

The meeting took the form of a secret conference over the McIntyre proposition, and it was attended by the leading members of Minneapolis's three big milling companies—the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, the Consolidated Milling Company, and the Washburn-Crosby Company. The result was that the proposition was rejected.

The prominent men of the trade were in the meeting—ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, Henry Little, A. C. Loring, George H. Christian, James S. Bell, W. H. Dunwoody, and others. The discussion was thorough, and when adjournment was reached in the early evening, every miller had announced his opposition then and there to further consideration of the McIntyre proposition.

This morning word was cabled to London, the message being backed by the milling companies of Minneapolis.

Mr. McIntyre made strenuous efforts to secure the agreement of the millers to his plan, and it is said even went so far as to promise three different men the same position.

New England Society Election.

At the ninety-third annual meeting of the New England Society, which was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, the following officers were elected to serve during the coming year: President—Henry E. Howland; First Vice President—William E. Dodge; Second Vice President—Edmund C. Stedman; Treasurer—William Dowd; Secretary—George Wilson. George H. Sargent, William Skinner, Jr., George W. Cotterill, and James Stokes were elected Directors, to serve until December, 1902. The Committee on Charity reported that $1,000 had been expended during the past year. Among the members of the society who died during the year was Col. George E. Waring, Jr. The ninety-third anniversary of the society and the two hundred and seventy-eighth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims will be celebrated at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday evening, Dec. 22.

Yale Men Lose Ice Hockey Game.

A closely contested and exciting game of ice hockey was played at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by the Yale team and the St. Nicholas Club of New York. Fifteen hundred people witnessed the struggle and applauded the many thrilling plays made. The final score was 5 goals for the New Yorkers, and 3 for Yale.

Real Estate Trust Company Dividend.

The Trustees of the Real Estate Trust Company of New York have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable Jan. 3. The annual dividend has usually been 7 per cent.

BASEBALL MEN AT WORK

Discuss Giving the Board of Discipline More Power.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Board of Arbitration Gives Its Sanction to Transfer the Buffalo Club to the Western League.

The delegates of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs got down to actual business yesterday afternoon, and when the third day's session began the question of giving the Board of Discipline more power was discussed. John T. Brush, who introduced the "Brush rule," which made a Board of Discipline necessary, asked the League to extend its scope. Heretofore the board had only power to try cases of obscenity on the ball field, but during the past season several cases came up that the Board of Discipline could not settle. The Holmes-Freedman squabble was one that hung fire for nearly five weeks and then resulted in a farce, the Board of Directors first suspending Holmes and then rescinding its action.

Before the meeting it was openly stated that there would be a strong opposition to the continuance of a Board of Discipline, the oppositionists favoring the abolition of the entire Brush rule, and adopting the old system of fining. Only two clubs, however, voted against the rule. They were Baltimore and Louisville. The board, in its report, stated that no cases had been brought to it for decision, and therefore inferred that there was no infractions of the Brush rule.

The League in a resolution tendered its congratulations to its players for their cooperation in bringing about the desirable result. In the report of the Board of Discipline it makes several suggestions as to the methods of trying cases. These were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Brush, Soden, and Hunt for consideration. They are to send copies of the recommendations to all the clubs and to report at the Spring meeting. There will probably be a strong opposition against giving the Board of Discipline more power when the matter comes up next year.

The National Board of Arbitration held a special meeting at the request of President Powers of the Eastern League to get its sanction for the transfer of the Buffalo Club to the Western League. The board gave its consent. The Eastern League also asked that it be granted territorial right in Hartford and Newark. These two cities are now included in the Atlantic League circuit. This will not be decided until the Hartford and Newark parties interested in the Atlantic League are heard.

The talk regarding two eight-club leagues next season is still rife. New York, Brooklyn, Boston, and Philadelphia being talked of as comprising the Eastern circuit, with St. Louis, Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cincinnati in the West. The magnates deny that such a change is contemplated. They claim that nothing will be done until 1902, when the twelve-club agreement expires.

The Brooklyn and Baltimore Clubs are preparing, however, for any such move, and it was rumored that they have arranged to amalgamate, transferring the Baltimore team to Brooklyn with Ed. Hanlon as manager and placing the present Brooklyn team in Baltimore. It is a patent fact that if there is a split in the circuit Baltimore will be asked to drop out, and if a team as strong as the present Baltimore team is placed in Brooklyn it would be too big a paying attraction to force into another association. The League adjourned at 6 o'clock and went into session again at 9 o'clock.

There were no deals reported yesterday. As yet no new players have been secured for the local club. Nash was about the hotel, but claims that the local club has made no offer for his services as yet. There is a strong possibility that Hartman will remain with the local team and play third base. A member of the team intimated as much yesterday.

At the night session the Board of Directors was elected by lot, according to the league constitution, as follows: A. H. Soden of Boston, A. Reach of Philadelphia, J. Earl Wagner of Washington, James Hart of Chicago, J. T. Brush of Cincinnati, and B. S. Muckenfuss of St. Louis.

The Board of Arbitration was elected by ballot, as follows: N. E. Young of Washington, J. I. Rogers of Philadelphia, J. T. Brush of Cincinnati, A. H. Soden of Boston, F. De Haas Robison of Cleveland, and James Hart of Chicago. Brush, Soden, and Hart are new members of the Board of Directors, they taking the place of H. Von der Horst of Baltimore, E. C. Pulliam of Louisville, and W. H. Watkins of Pittsburg. The Board of Arbitration is the same, with the exception of A. Reach, who was elected to fill the place left vacant by the death of C. H. Byrne last year.

Eastern Baseball League Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Eastern Baseball League was resumed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. There were some important disputes to settle, but these were put off until the next meeting, on Jan. 10. The delegates awarded the championship of 1898 to the Montreal Club. Applications for membership were received from Toledo, Hamilton, Ontario; London, Ontario; Rochester, Utica, Troy, Albany, Worcester, Mass.; Hartford, Conn., and Newark.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS MATCH.

Brooklyn Club Adopts a New Plan to Select the American Team.

The Brooklyn Chess Club has adopted a new plan by which it is hoped the team for the next cable chess match with Great Britain may be selected. A circular has been prepared and addressed to the leading chess players and all persons who have taken a prominent position in the game in the United States, requesting them to name the strongest ten players in their opinion in the country. This ballot will be carefully examined by the officers of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and they expect that their labors will be lessened.

In each of the three previous matches there have been complaints that favoritism was shown, and in some instances personal feeling in the selection of the team. The circular letter was mailed yesterday.

Racing at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile. Silver Beaux, 108 pounds, (Buliman,) 2 to 1, won; Rose Beau, 107, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Elizabeth R., 105, (Gray,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Judge Wofford, Master Buck, Boardman, Leiter, Merry Heart, Dunpraise, Elsin, and The Fretter also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile and a quarter. Red Glenn, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) even, won; G. B. Morris, 110, (H. Martin,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Prince Blazes, 101, (J. Woods,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:11¼. Dr. Bernays, Len Rica, Lady Hurst, and Lena also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Yemen, 109 pounds, (Rutter,) 1 to 4, won; New Moon, 107, (I. Powell,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Highland Ball, 109, (Piggott,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. Caspar also ran. Governor Sheehan and Mainstay left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Ricardo, 107 pounds, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Sweet Williliam, 110, (Piggott,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Don Fulano, 110, (Hennessy,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:09¼. Reddington, Kamsin, and Kai Moi also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Montgomery, 111 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Bendoran, 105, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Joe Ullman, 112, (Rutter,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Valencinne and Rose Ormonde also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Myth, 109 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 2 to 1, won; Tom Calvert, 103, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Lodestar, 105, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Heigh Ho, Bailverso, Ping, Beaumonde, and Hazard also ran.

Fine Skating at Van Cortlandt Park.

Van Cortlandt Park lake was the Mecca of hundreds of skaters yesterday. The weather was ideal, and the ice, which is from ten to twelve inches thick, was as smooth as a mirror and without a single weak spot to compel the placing of a danger sign. The white flag bearing the red ball was hoisted promptly at 8 o'clock, and inside of a couple of hours there were hundreds of people gliding over the ice. The New York and Northern Railroad put on extra cars in the evening to accommodate the crowds, but even then there was not enough room. The lake was brilliantly lighted by the many gasoline lamps, which are an improvement on the glaring calcium lights used last year. The ball will be hoisted at 8 o'clock this morning.

Thrilling as a Detective Story

The Guardians of the Treasury

Is a full-page article, in this week's issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, by *René Bache*

THE TRAGEDY OF A COUNTERFEITER'S LIFE

CLEVER MEN IN CRIME

HOW BANKS HAVE BEEN DUPED

TRICKS LEARNED IN PRISON

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

"PUBLICK OCCURRENCES" That are MAKING HISTORY

The POST has a page each week wherein the tendencies of our times and our people are picked out and commented upon in a way to interest everybody. Up-to-date, pointed and wise, these words from the POST's many contributors keep its readers well in touch with current topics, and add helpful words toward their right understanding.

Hearing Both Sides of the Money-Standard Question

America's Door-Step

A Searchlight Turned on Present Cuban Conditions

The Trade Conditions of Asia and South America

"Open Door" Alliance of America, England, Germany and Japan

An Early Attack on the Central American Republic

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Boston Life Underwriters' Association has adopted a new method of enforcing the anti-rebate provisions of its rules, which empowers local associations to file charges in regard to alleged violations.

At the meeting of the conference of the liability insurance managers to-day, resolutions will be offered expressing regret at the death of George M. Endicott of the Employers' Liability Insurance Corporation.

Vice President James W. Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society said yesterday that James H. Hyde, son of President Henry B. Hyde, had been elected Second Vice President to succeed Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who remains Chairman of the Finance Committee.

The loss upon the building owned by Mrs. Francis Spalding, at 50 and 52 West Third Street, which was insured for $55,000, and was damaged by fire on Dec. 1, was adjusted yesterday for $110, thus discrediting an unauthorized statement of the loss, which placed it at 40 per cent. of the insurance, or $22,000.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company yesterday no action was taken in regard to the circular recently issued by Price, McCormick & Co. for the purpose of obtaining a meeting of stockholders on Dec. 20 to discuss the advisability of winding up the affairs of the company by sale or otherwise.

The Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago has retained M. H. Beach as counsel in its efforts to defeat the mandamus proceedings instituted by the Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York to compel Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department to grant it a license in that State. The action of the Chicago company is based upon the similarity in the names of the two companies.

An Alabama Authoress Dead.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 15.—Mrs. Ruby Beryll Kyle, a well-known Southern magazine writer and authoress, died last night of consumption. She was about twenty-eight years of age. Her most remarkable work was "Paul St. Paul." She was a Unitarian in faith, and there being no minister in the city, the funeral ceremony was conducted by Rabbi Newfield of Temple Emanuel, the Jewish faith being nearest to the religious views of the deceased. The burial took place at 8:30 to-night, and was private, the wishes of the dead being strictly adhered to.

DR. ABBOTT'S RESIGNATION.

The Young Men of Plymouth Church Ask Him to Reconsider It.

The young men of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, met in the church parlors last evening to discuss the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and determine what could be done to induce him to reconsider his resignation. The following resolutions, which were adopted, embody the sentiment expressed at the meeting:

Resolved, That, in common with the members of the church and congregation, we show our appreciation of the services of Dr. Abbott to Plymouth Church, alike as teacher and as pastor, which have been so great that we can only contemplate their cessation with the deepest sorrow and the keenest sense of personal loss.

Resolved, That, while we feel assured that the pastor's decision has been reached only after the most mature deliberation, with full knowledge of its significance, and with unselfish and conscientious purpose to do that which is wise and right, we yet hope that a way may be found by which the termination of his ministry may be averted and he may still remain in Plymouth Church.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to communicate to Dr. Abbott the expression of our affection and regard and of our earnest hope, and to take such action in conference with the Advisory Committee of the church as shall seem necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That, in case it be finally determined that Dr. Abbott's resignation be accepted, the young men of the church, as their tribute to him, pledge themselves to do their part toward carrying on the work of this church, which he has inspired.

The Chairman of the meeting, Henry Sanger Snow, appointed the following committee: Robert Van Iderstine, Darwin J. Meserole, H. W. B. Howard, Dr. E. E. Cady, and T. R. Temple.

It seemed to be the opinion of most of those present that it would be useless to try to induce Dr. Abbott to withdraw his resignation.

Crushed to Death by an Elevator.

Frank Rauth, eighteen years old, of 408 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn, employed in A. D. Matthews & Sons' stables on Rockwell Place, near De Kalb Avenue, was crushed to death by an elevator in the building yesterday afternoon. Rauth attempted to board the elevator on the first floor while the elevator was in motion. He was caught between the car and the side of the shaft and died within a few minutes.

STREET CARS IN CHICAGO.

Twenty-five-Year Franchises with Municipal Ownership Clauses Proposed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The finishing touches were put to the substitute for the Lyman ordinance at a meeting of the sub-committee of the joint Council Committee on Streets and Alleys to-day.

Alderman Francis, Chairman of the committee, had prepared a draft of the proposed substitute. Alderman Cullerton had the skeleton of another in his coat pocket when he came down to Alderman Kimbell's office, where the meeting of the sub-committee was held. Both were merged into the measure, which will be submitted to the main committee at a special meeting called for 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

As near as could be learned, the proposed ordinance provides for a twenty-five or thirty year franchise, with a clause for municipal ownership at the end of that time. It will, it is said, also provide for a graded compensation, running from 1 to 10 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the sale of twenty-five tickets for $1, which would mean a four-cent fare. The provisions for transfers are also said to be sweeping.

Mayor Harrison raised another point in connection with the franchise fight this morning when he said:

"There are thousands of people in Chicago who want to see something done for the patrons of the line in addition to everything else that has been mentioned. When this franchise question is settled, they want it so arranged that a passenger paying a fare is entitled to a seat. In other words, no seat no fare, or more seats and fewer straps. This is a side issue, but it is a mighty important one to many thousands of people who have to use the crowded cars during the rush hours."

SENATOR QUAY A SICK MAN.

He Is Suffering from an Acute Attack of Indigestion.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—United States Senator Quay is suffering from an acute attack of indigestion, but his condition is not considered serious. His family has not been telegraphed for, and his physician states there is no cause for alarm.

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WILLIAM PITT.
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AUTHORS AT HOME. XLIV.
J. W. De Forest in New Haven.

HEINE'S SISTER.
Her Ninety-eighth Birthday Recently Celebrated—Her Home Visited.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.
An Interesting List Compiled by the Buffalo Public Library as a Holiday Guide.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.
Many of the latest and Most Interesting of the Season's Volumes Noticed.

TWO LIBRARY SALES.
Another Ashburnham Sale This Week—William Morris's Books.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Information for Correspondents on Many Topics Relating to Books and Art.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Boulevard Corner Sold for a Church Site—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co., in conjunction with Ecker & Batterman, have sold for Charles T. Barney the plot, 55 by 100, at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-third Street. The buyer is the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Advent. This congregation, which has had no worshipping place of its own for some time, will erect a suitable stone edifice on the newly acquired site within the next year. The price paid for the land was about $54,000.

The rumored sales of 530 Broadway, northeast corner of Spring Street, and 103 Fifth Avenue, are denied by the respective owners.

Leitner & Marks have sold for Louis Wirth, for about $55,000, the five-story apartment house, 37 by 94, now in course of construction at the northeast corner of Third and Wendover Avenues.

The same firm has also sold for William Wainwright, to Frederick Haas, a three-story frame flat on the west side of Union Avenue, south of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street.

Myer Heilman has sold the dwelling, 107 East Ninety-first Street, recently bought by him from Mrs. Mary Meyman.

H. Eskar Leaycraft has sold for John Fox the three-story dwelling, 75 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 75; also, for a client, the five-story double flat, 64 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Jemima C. Haddenhorst the old building, 119 Christopher Street, 25 by 90.5, and have sold to Martha Degelman the four-story frame building, 2,148 Third Avenue, 25.3 by 80.6.

Cohn & Feinberg have bought the old building, 266 Monroe Street, 25 by 80.

W. W. & Q. M. Hall have sold the new stable, 100 East Seventy-fourth Street, 25 by 102.2, adjoining the one sold last week to Oliver G. Jennings.

It is reported that the four-story dwelling, 15 West Ninetieth Street, has been sold.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George Althaus, for $2,700, the two-story brick building, 326 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100.11, leasehold.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William T. Read, referee, 486 Pearl Street, 31.3 by 125 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with a coal yard at the rear. Due on judgment, $38,961.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 1,128 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, 20.5 by 65, Livingston leasehold, four-story brick building, with store and dwelling rooms.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Hamburger, referee, all of the numbered parcels from 1 to 137 on the revised map of the Givan homestead, being on the west side of the road from East Chester to Westchester, with the exception of parcels No. 80 and Nos. 106 to 121 inclusive. Each parcel is equivalent to about sixteen city lots. Due on judgment, $83,420.

By James L. Wells, sale by order of the receiver, Charles M. Warner, 36 to 48 Scammel Street, 202 to 226 Monroe Street, and 400 Cherry Street, being the block front on the east side of Scammel Street, between Monroe and Cherry Streets, and extending 99 feet in depth on the former and 203.5 feet on the latter, all of which is leasehold except the easterly 198.4 by 99 on the Cherry Street front; three story brick tenement on 36 Scammel Street, the rest of the plot being occupied by five and three story brick buildings and stables known as the Wallace Brewery. Subject to mortgages for $154,709.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 917 and 919 Brook Avenue, west side, 127.3 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, each 37 by 67.7 by 25.2 by 62.4, two four-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on each, $2,633.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 39 Avenue A, west side, 26.5 feet south of Third Street, 26.5 by 100, four-story front and rear brick tenements; all title of George Bushmann on Oct. 15, 1898.

By Martin F. Hatch, foreclosure sale, Henry C. Henderson, referee, 333 and 335 East Sixteenth Street, north side, 222.2 feet east of Livingston Place, 44.9½ by 92, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $21,452.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick apartment house, 50 by 90.11; Joseph Spota on 43 Spring Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $75,000.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 95.11 by 101.8; Emily Felt of 246 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $250,000.

Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of the Boulevard, for a six-story and basement brick flat house, 25 by 92.2; Patrick Prendergast of 145 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, east side, 325 feet north of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $4,200.

One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 31 feet east of Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50.6; Frank Lockwood of 2,116 Vanderbilt Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 29 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling, A. E. Smith, premises, owner; A. H. Taylor, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 260 West Thirty-eighth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Charles Fessler of 420 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $750.

No. 330 Fifth Street, 36 to 40 Greenwich Avenue, and One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 75 feet west of First Avenue, to a three-story and two four-story brick schools; city, owners; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; total cost, $1,600.

Andrew Carnegie Takes Title.

A deed was recorded in the Register's office yesterday by which Isaac and Samuel Untermyer transfer to Andrew Carnegie the title to the block front on Fifth Avenue between Ninety-first and Ninety-second Streets, extending 230 feet in depth on the former and 100 feet on the latter. This is the more northerly of the two Fifth Avenue block fronts recently purchased by Mr. Carnegie. The consideration given in the deed is $295,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 15.

ABINGDON SQUARE, 14, 21.9x irregular; Meyer L. Sire to Michael and Thomas Donnelly..... $100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 185th St, 18x50; Jacob Hess to Herbert D. Lounsbury..... 1

AVENUE D, 59 to 63, n w corner of 5th St, 58.9x82; Barney and Annie Isaacs to Morris Jacobson..... 1

BOULEVARD, Michael and Thomas, to Meyer L. Sire; 14 Abingdon Square, installments..... 11,000

BROOME ST, 105, s s, 25x75; Henry J. Wirth to Gustav Kaliski and another.. 1

CATHARINE ST, n e corner of Cherry St, 103x74.2x103.6x80.6; James Raymond, executor, to Louis J. Levy..... 9,667

CATHARINE ST, n e corner of Cherry St, 103x74.2x103.6x67.6; Adeline M. Brooks and others to Louis J. Levy..... 1

CENTRE AV, s s, 200 ft w of Main St, 100x101.1x100x102.10, City Island; Samuel W. Pell to John Kerr..... 1,200

COLUMBIA ST, 54, e s; Delancey St, 236; Columbia St, 59 and 52, Morris Jacobson Isaacs to Barney Isaacs..... 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 42, e s, 24x102.3x 24x102; Michael Tully and another to E. J. Seeley..... 1

IRVING PLACE, 65, s w corner of 18th St, 25.4x100; Thomas Cox, Keogh to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 1

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 715.8 ft n of Wellesley St, 25x100.4; John Edinger to Samuel J. Tucker..... 1,000

MADISON AV, 1,520, e s, 16.8x70; Minnie Moser to William Rosenzweig..... 1

MAXGIN ST, 63 and 65, w s, 50x99; Jane E. Cusack and another to Samuel Vollman and another..... 58,000

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, Lot 16, map of estate of George W. Hunt, Twenty-fourth Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Charles Forbach..... 400

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, Lot 16, map of estate of George W. Hunt, Twenty-fourth Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Charles Forbach..... 385

ODYKE AV, n e corner of Verlo Av, 194.7x100x148x110; Helen M. Howe to George Hooks and Elise Cohn..... 1

ORCHARD ST, e s, 65.9 ft s of Broome St, 21.9x80; Ahawas Achim of Wloslawek Congregation and Benevolent Association to Chewrah Aushei Chesed Bialystock..... 14,000

PARK AV, s w corner of 123d St, 99.11x 100; Morris Goldstein to Louis Wirth.. 10

PIKE ST, 50, w s, 28.9x85.11x28x85.11, relating to dower; Katharine S. Schuchardt to Katharine S. Schuchardt..... 1

PLEASANT AV, 425, 16x66; Hattie and Tillie Looker to Joel M. Mark..... 100

READE ST, 105 and 107, s s, 50x75; 17th St, 23, n s, 116.10 ft w of Broadway, 25x 70.5x25.8x70.5; Annie M. Harris and another to Clara M. Gibert and others.... 1

RIVINGTON ST, 265, 25x100; Harris Sturts and wife to Charles H. Kranichfelt..... 26,500

SUBURBAN ST, e s, 42.8 ft n of Bainbridge Av, 21x100; Mary A. Costello to Emma L. Uchtman..... 6,000

SULLIVAN ST, 31, 33, and 35; also rear lot back of No. 29; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, to Peter Roberts..... 35,000

UNION PORT ROAD, n w s, Lot 27, map of estate of George W. Hunt, Twenty-fourth Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Charles Forbach..... 65

UNION PORT ROAD, n w s, Lot 23, map of estate of George W. Hunt, Twenty-fourth Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Charles Forbach..... 260

UNION PORT ROAD, w s, Lot 24, map of estate of George W. Hunt, Twenty-fourth Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Charles Forbach..... 260

VYSE AV, s e s, 50 ft s w of Jennings St, 25x100; Joseph Krenek to Morris Benischek..... 1

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, Lot 11, map of estate of George W. Hunt, Twenty-fourth Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Charles Forbach..... 645

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, Lot 10, map of estate of George W. Hunt, Twenty-fourth Ward; John H. Clapp, referee, to Charles Forbach..... 525

WEST FARMS ROAD, n s, Lots 10 and 11; Morris Park Av, Lots 16 and 17; Union Port Road, e s, Lots 23 and 24; Union Port Road, n w s, Lot 27, all map of estate of George W. Hunt, Twenty-fourth Ward; Minnie L. Wright to Charles Forbach, quitclaim..... 25

2D AV, 200, e s, 17x120; Simon Adler and others to Julius Dreyfus..... 100

2D AV, 2,382 to 2,388, e s, 80x80; William Rosenzweig to Minnie Moser..... 100

2D AV, 2,411, w s, 25.2x90; Louis Wirth to Max Goldstein and another..... 10

2D AV, 191 and 193, and 239 West 12th St; Morris Jacobson to Barney Isaacs..Nominal

3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 2d St, 100x100, Olinville; Frank G. Smith to Dominick Hooks..... 1

3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 2d St, 100x100; Olinville; Frank Smith to William S. Gordon, trustee..... 1

3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 2d St, 100x100, Olinville; William S. Gordon, individually and as trustee, to Dominick Hooks... 1

3D AV, w s, 200 ft n of 2d St, 100x100, Olinville; Frederick G. Paddock, individually and as trustee, to Dominick Hooks. 1

3D ST, 348 and 350 East, 37x100.10; John C. Boettner to Sarah Michelson and another..... 1

4TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x115; Albert Pflug and wife to Maria Ruff..... 1

4TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x115; Joseph Ruff and wife to Albert Pflug.... 47,500

5TH AV, n e corner of 91st St, 201.5 to 102d St, x100, irregular to 91st St x 230; Isaac and Samuel Untermyer to Andrew Carnegie..... 395,000

7TH ST, 248 to 252 East, 54.10x90.10; John Roth and another to Bethoven Englander. 69,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 113th St, 25.8x 100; Nik Av, w s, 25.3 ft s of 113th St, 25.3x100; Mary A. Ryan to Augustus F. Holly..... 1

10TH AV, w s, 150.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x 62.6; Old Bloomingdale Road x 25x 63; Ralph Townsend to William Cumming, Jr., and another..... 15,500

10TH ST, Lot 110, map by Daniel Ewen, 25x92; Charles Remsen and another, executors, to Hannahette Youngs..... 10,500

14TH ST, 429 West, 25x100.5; Henry Schneider and wife to Frederick Hofener 1

15TH ST, 123 West, 20x103.3; Alice E. Seyberth to Dora B. Smith..... 18,500

22D ST, n s, 199.4 ft e of 2d Av, 150.8x 98.9; Adrian H. Larkin, referee, to William C. Adams..... 19,750

25TH ST, 54 East, 18.4x98.9; Leiege C. Worl to Benjamin F. Schwarz..... 1

29TH ST, s s, 256.3 ft w of 5th Av, 18.9x 98.9; Janie E. Kirkman to Charlotte M. Goodridge..... 55,000

48TH ST, 135 West, 18.9x100.5; Matilda McL. Bagg and another to Jerome Yates..... 1

50TH ST, n s, 191 ft w of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Grace A. Benedict to Frank W. Mosher.. 1

56TH ST, s s, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 20x 100.5; Sarah E. Schmeckenbecher to Augusta Roedel..... 8,000

60TH ST, 203 and 205 West, 44.5x100.5; Marie J. Fitz Mahoney to Isaac Boehm. 1

72D ST, 318 West, 25x102.2; Raymond S. White to Sadie Whitehead..... 1

72D ST, 29 West, 25x102.2; Fitts, Frary & Hampson Company to Frank L. Camp.. 1

79TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 16x 102.2; Sara Rosenfeld to George C. Barrett..... 31,000

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Moses and Aaron Lasker to Joel M. Marx..... 100

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; James A. Hamilton to Eliza L. Knapp..... 1

109D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; John Yule to Henry Briner.... 1

106TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 35x100.11; Hallett D. Wilcox and others to Edward H. Bailey..... 1

107TH ST, 69 East, 16x100.11; Isaac Mayer to William Boss..... 1

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 20.10 to 111th St; Mary A. Pinkney to Aaron M. Janpole and another..... 100

117TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Manhattan Av, 75x100.11; Cornelia Storrs to Judson Lawson..... 100

118TH ST, 58 East, 20x100.11; Jacob Sommer to Laura R. Gross..... 20,000

119TH ST, 60 East, 20x100.11; Jacob Sommer to Isabella C. Crystal..... 20,000

121ST ST, 137 West, 20.10x100.11; Edward H. Bailey to Hallett D. Wilcox..... 1

124TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 62.6x 100.11; Samson Lachman and others to Christine L. Morgenthau..... 100

125TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 62.6x 20.10 ft to 124th St; Gustav L. Morgenthau and wife to Samson Lachman and others..... 100

134TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Boulevard, 45x99.11; Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher and wife to Eben Hatfield..... 10

156TH ST, s s, 383.2 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 16.10x100; Joseph Trockel to James McSorley..... 3,500

168TH ST, n s, 94 ft e of Union Av, 21.2x 66.3x20x58.2; Margaret E. Phelan to Elizabeth Peter..... 10

175TH ST, 522 West, 18x94.8; Lucy J. Benzi to David Stewart..... 100

Recorded Leases.

BROTHERS, Mary, to Louis Rubsam and another; 99 Hester St, 5 years..... $2,000

DIMICK, Jere W., Jr., to John J. Cavanagh; 258 West 23d St, 3 years..... 3,300

GERRY, Louisa M., to Emil Neufeld; 193½, 195, and 197, Stanton St, 20 years..... $2,500 to 3,000

SANTORO, Giuseppe, and another to Carmine Grinaldo and another; 307 East 113th St, 3 years..... 240

Recorded Mortgages.

ARELMAN, Abram, to Max Kobre; 118th St, s w corner of Madison Av, 2 months.. $1,500

BACHRACH, Julius and Fanny, to Adam Muller; 1,061 1st Av, 3 years..... 5,000

BARNETT, George C., to German Savings Bank; 79th St, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 18,500

BAYLIS, Isaac W., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 223 East 75th St, 5 years.... 11,000

BLANK, Anna, to the East River Savings Institution; Macomb's Dam Road, w s, 325 ft s from the boundary line of the T. O. Woolf farm, 3 years..... 5,500

BONIFER, Valentin, to Gustave Beyer; 101st St, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years.. 9,000

BOSS, William, to Julius J. and Alfred Frank, trustees; 69 East 107th St, 3 years..... 7,000

CANNON, Mary A., to J. Frederic Kernochan; 153d St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, rerecorded, demand..... 27,000

CHEVRAH ANSCHEE CHESED BIALYstock to Ahawas Achim of Wloslaweck Congregation and Benevolent Association; Orchard St, e s, 65.9 ft s of Broome St, installments, 1 year..... 2,000

CUMMING, William, Jr., and Robert Ferguson to Ralph Townsend; 10th Av, w s, 150.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x62.6 to Broadway, 5 year..... 12,000

DETWEILER, John, to John A. Norman, executor, &c.; Bathgate Av, w s, 127.9 ft s of Samuel St, 3 years..... 8,000

DETWEILER, John, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Bathgate Av, w s, 127.9 ft s of Samuel St, 3 years, installments..... 3,960

DONNELLY, Michael and Thomas, to Meyer L. Sire; 14 Abingdon Square, installments..... 11,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 2d Av, e s, 69.3 ft n of 12th St, demand..... 10,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 331 East 14th St, demand..... 12,000

FRESHER, Anton, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 31st St, s s, 245 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year..... 500

FRITSCH, Mary J., and others to Colonial Trust Company; 23 East 17th St, 3 years 30,000

GALLIGAN, Thomas P., Jr., to Thomas J. O'Reilly; 17th St, s w s, 309.3 ft s e of Avenue A; 57th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 1st Av; 17th St, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue A; 57th St, n s, 260 ft w of 1st Av, 2 years..... 1,250

GALLIGAN, Thomas P., Jr., to Benjamin Stephens and others; 17th St, s w s, 309.3 ft s e of Avenue A; 57th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 1st Av; 17th St, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year..... 1,813

HATFIELD, Eben, to George H. Risley; 148th St, n s, 405 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 7,500

HOLDING, George W., to Bella L. Burgoyne; Morris Place, e s, 245 ft s of 160th St, 2 months..... 550

HOLLY, Augustus F., to Mary A. Ryan; 8th Av, w s, 25.3 ft s of 113th St; 8th Av, s w corner of 113th St, 1 year... 11,000

HOWE, Helen M., to George Hooks and Elise Cohn; 1,648 Fox St, 1 year..... 800

JACOBSON, Morris, to Bernard Edelman; 59 to 63 Avenue D, 2 years..... 2,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and Louis Werner to Mary G. Pinkney; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 21,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and Louis Werner to Mary G. Pinkney; 111th St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 21,000

JANPOLE, Aaron M., and Louis Werner to Mary G. Pinkney; 111th St, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 21,000

KALISKE, Gusta, and Solomon Loewensohn to Henry J. Wirth; 105 Broome St, installments..... 2,000

KIRSCHSTEIN, Simon, to Samuel B. Hamburger; East Broadway, n s, 85.1 ft e of Pike St, 5 years..... 18,000

KNAPP, Eliza R., to James A. Hamilton; 100th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 9,000

LAWSON, Judson, to Cornelia Storrs; 117th St, n s, 50 ft w of Manhattan Av, 2 years..... 25,000

LEVY, Louis J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Catharine St, n e corner of Cherry St, 1 year..... 50,000

LEVY, Louis J., to Harris Mandelbaum and Fisher Lewine; Catharine St, n e corner of Cherry St, 1 year..... 15,750

MAHONY, John J., to Charles H. Pettengill; 149th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 20,000

MICHELSON, Lena and Sarah, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 3d St, s s, 115 ft e of Avenue D, 3 years..... 37,000

MORGENTHAU, Gustave L., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 230 to 236 West 125th St, 5 years..... 160,000

MOSS, Joseph, to Knickerbocker Trust Company, 263 W. 36th St, 5 years..... 5,000

PLUMP, Frederick, to Thomas R. A. Hall; 414 Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 4,000

PLUMP, Frederick, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 27.2 ft s of 89th St, 5 years..... 22,000

REINKE, William, to Sarah Friedlander and another, executor, &c.; 16th St, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue C, 3 years..... 8,000

ROBERTS, Peter, to Sylvester Pope and others; 31 to 35 Sullivan St and the lot in the rear of 29 Sullivan St, 1 year..... 30,000

ROEDEL, Augusta, to Sarah E. Schmeckenbecker; 56th St, s s, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 1,615

ROSENZWEIG, William, to Minnie Moser; 1,539 Madison Av, 3 years..... 2,000

RUGGLES, Grace B., to James McHenry; 69 Irving Place, 5 years..... 8,000

SEABOARD REALTY COMPANY to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, n e corner of 112th St, 1 year..... 175,000

SEABOARD REALTY COMPANY to the German Savings Bank; 7th Av, s e corner of 113th St, 1 year..... 175,000

SEAMAN, Rudolph, to New York Savings Bank; 2d Av, n e corner of 1st St, 1 year 80,000

SHEAHAN, Daniel, to Westchester Fire Insurance Company; Railroad Av, n e corner of 171st St, 3 years..... 3,000

SMITH, Dora B., to Alice E. Seyberth; 125 West 15th St, 5 years..... 12,000

UCHTMAN, Emma L., to David R. Miller; e s of Suburban St, 42.8 ft n of Bainbridge Av, 3 years..... 850

WESSLAU, Albert E., to James McHenry; 131st St, s s, 157.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 10,000

WIRTH, Louis, to Morris Goldstein and Louise Lese; 4th Av, s w corner of 132d St, 1 year..... 4,000

YOUNGS, Hannahett, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 1st Av, n e corner of 35th St, 151.8x321.4 to exterior line, lands under water, 1 year..... 100,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEYER, Julius, to Mary O'Connor..... $950

COATES, William J., to Margaret Keenan..... 12,000

DAVENPORT, Timothy, to Mary A. White..... Nominal

HAFFEN, John and Mathias, to Henry W. Korndorfer..... 4,200

KORNDORFER, Henry W., to Dollar Savings Bank..... 4,200

LEDDY, John F., Jr., to Julius Beyer..Nominal

PITCHER, Frederick W., to Maria B. Story..... 1,400

RIEGEL, George, to Charles Unangst...Nominal

SCHMID, Josephine, to Ashbel P. Fitch.. 6,186

STOUT, John W., executor, &c., to the Nassau Trust Company, administrator, &c..... Nominal

THE HAVENS RELIEF FUND SOCIETY to William B. Bogert..... 20,000

UNION SEAMEN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION to Westchester Fire Insurance Company. 8,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 385 to 391; Charles C. Mead against Dora Osborne, owner and contractor..... 2,018

BLEECKER ST, 65 to 69; John O'Brien against United Loan and Investment Company, owner; Thomas Darragh, contractor..... 206

KELLY ST, e s, 152.11 ft s of 167th St, 51x100; J. Caro & Son against Charles Tange, owner and contractor..... 261

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 182d St, 110x100; The Rimock & Fink Company against Jacob A. Zimmerman and another, owners; William S. Warren, contractor..... 697

64TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 63x100; Frederick J. Maywald against Baron de Hirsch Trade School, owner; Manhattan Concrete Company, contractor..... 69

73D ST, 100 East, New York Electric Equipment Company against Louis R. Berg, owner and contractor..... 323

115TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Lenox Av, 75x 100; Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City against Ehrenreich Brothers, owners; John J. Gorman, contractor..... 500

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

DUANE ST, 82; Consolidated Construction Company, on Josephine D. McLaughlin, to M. Larkin & Son..... $757

DUANE ST, 82; Consolidated Construction Company, on Josephine D. McLaughlin, to Hotchkiss Brothers & Co..... 1,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE C, s w corner of 16th St, 22.9x88; Morris Av, n w corner of 150th St, 59.2x100; Terence F. Sheridan and others against Delia Sheridan and others, (partition;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.

OLIVER ST, 21; Stephen H. Jackson against John McKallen and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

PEARL ST, 454; Mary L. Shear against Maria A. Herter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. R. Shear.

3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, if extended, 100.2x103.6x100x95.6; Alexander Walker against Michael G. Fascs, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Anway.

42D ST, 552 to 560 West; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Henry Murray and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

45TH ST, n s, 128 ft w of Lexington Av, 21x 100.5; Stephen Ballard against Matilda E. Goodwin and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Benedict & Benedict.

185TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Park Av East, 16.8x 100; William S. A. Hunter against Mary Mayer and others, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorney, C. E. Dusenbury.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 15.

177—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Lake, Col., petitioner vs. Harry H. Dudley.—Argument concluded by E. F. Richardson for the respondent.

178—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Gunnison, Col., petitioner, vs. E. H. Rollins & Sons.—Argument commenced by T. C. Brown for the petitioner and continued by John F. Dillon and E. F. Richardson for the respondents, and by Charles S. Thomas for the petitioners in Nos. 177 and 178.

Call for to-day: 178, 96, (and 97 and 98,) 99, (and 91 and 92,) 100.

Calendars for Friday, Dec. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

6—Robertson vs. Fleetman.
7—Robertson vs. Edelhoff.
9—Same vs. same.
11—Union Transit Co. vs. Grover.
29—Wm. Schollhorn Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.
41—Duggan vs. Slocum.
42—Curtis vs. the Mary Powell.
43—Briggs vs. Duell.
46—Baird vs. Reilly.
47—Smith vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

195—Exposito vs. Manhattan Railway.
202—Tenney vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
210—Germano vs. Third Av. R. R.
153—Lasala vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
154—Lasala vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 47 Post Office Building. Customs appeals.

1514—Schibach & Co. vs. United States.
2120—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2145—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2770—United States vs. Rosenstein Brothers.
2042—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2045—E. S. Jaffray & Co. vs. United States.
2471—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
2817—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2163—The Keen Sutterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2749—Fleming vs. U. S.
1839—Perrin Freres Co. vs. United States.
1908—Passavant & Co. vs. United States.
2618—The Hills Bros. Co. vs. United States.
2474—U. S. vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2509—Mills & Gibb vs. United States.
1974—Billweiler Brothers vs. United States.
2572—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2180—Samuel Schiff & Co. vs. United States.
2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2598—Same vs. U. S.
2658—Same vs. U. S.
2647—Richard & Co. vs. United States.
2358—Toplitz & Co. vs. United States.
2634—Koscherak Bros. vs. United States.
85—Schulze-Berge & Koechl vs. U. S.
2617—Jas. P. Smith & Co. vs. United States.
2560—U. S. vs. Naday & Fleischer.
2562—Naday & Fleischer vs. United States.
2583—O. G. Hempstead & Co. vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Miles vs. Am. News Co.
2—U. S. vs. Venable Construction Co.
3—James vs. Jasper Town and Lands.
4—Westinghouse Elec. Mfg. Co. vs. Mustard.
5—Morgan & Wright vs. Elberson.
6—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Nor. Pac. R. R.
7—Pelzer vs. Spencer.
8—Huntington Dry Pulverizer Co. vs. Newell Univ. Mill Co.
9—Lynch vs. Wright.
10—Marks vs. Price.
11—Coryell vs. H. M. Caldwell Co. Cases Noticed.
12—Internat. Soc., &c., vs. Wanamaker.
13—Morehead vs. Striker
14—Simmons vs. Harris.
15—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Stand. Mantle Co.
16—Monarch Brake Beam Co. vs. Sterlingworth Ry. Co.
17—Petiche vs. Gillespie.
18—Gillespie vs. Petiche.
19—Hubbard vs. Man. Trust Co.
20—Sprague Elec. Ry. & Motor Co. vs. Nassau Elec. Ry. Co.
21—Same vs. same.
Preferred Causes.
2498—McDowell vs. Leiser.
1864—Meyer vs. Met. El. R. Co.
2493—Brugnelli vs. Wittner.
2494—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1403—Nally vs. Blake.
1419—Munzinger vs. United Press.
1433—W. U. Tel. Co. vs. Sheppard.
1146—Birrell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
376—Rapp vs. Seward.
1506—Beggar Student Pleasure Society vs. Loewenthal.
1417—Mayer vs. Mayer.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal term)—Recess until Monday, Dec. 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

6617—Fillmore vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
5865—Mindnik vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6030—Raegener vs. Hutchins.
6090—Same vs. Bainbridge.
7474—Bondy vs. Carley.
7379—Hanley vs. Plinque
7490—Mayer vs. Browne.
7396—Greenberg vs. McMahon.
5267—Binder vs. Scheurman.
5262—Hanrich vs. Owston.
5677—Croscup & West Eng. Co. vs. Shaw.
8053—Cerio vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
8064—McGillicuddy vs. same.
7267—Mahoney vs. Cody.
7549—Garcia vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7612—Ramsey vs. Nat. Constructing Co.
7591—Hoffman vs. Hennessey.
6128—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7275—Cohen vs. Cohen.
7298—Anderson vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
7314—Bush vs. Mayor, &c.
7511—Cauldwell vs. Smith
7521—Flynn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7541—Torres vs. H. C. Underwood Mfg. Co.
7551—McCue vs. Deyman McBean Con. Co.
7415—Rindis vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7432—Di Fusco vs. Man. Elec. Light Co.
6874—Brennan vs. Glennon.
6975—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Arkell.
6467—Union Asso. Press vs. Heath.
6489—Weil vs. R. H. Wolff & Co.
7539—Tefft vs. Ryan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

3037—Underwood vs. Cirrito.
3114—Cousins vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
3159—Liebold vs. Klein.
3352—McKeever vs. Schnugg.
3864—Jeter vs. Hubbell.
3301—Daly vs. Frees.
865—Becker vs. Mayor, &c.
2490—Ramsfelder vs. Steventon.
36—Voisin vs. Thames M. & M. Ins. Co.
1937—O'Grady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3143—McEnerny vs. Seeley.
3222—Thompson vs. Preston.
3239—Harding vs. New Commercial Club.
1571—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3364—Keelan vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
3426½—Jacobi vs. Lankenau.
3522—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Cred. Ind. Co.
1512—Weiss vs. N. Y. & Rock. Bh. R. R. Co.
1656—Gressman vs. Reinhard.
1851—Higgins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3679—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.
3683—Hayner vs. Mayor, &c.
3714—Johnson vs. Belden
3715—Flynn vs. Royal Benefit Society.
3716—Same vs. same.
3806—Mooney vs. East Palestine Pottery Co.
3825—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.
3851—Marshall vs. Lyons
3154—Ross vs. Gardner.
2017—McLaughlin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3806.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME CO

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Central National Bank
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ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
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Washington Trust Company
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PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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Bonds of Electric Traction Companies.
Kansas City Gas 5s.
VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
35 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent.
Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887.)

In view of the probable reorganization of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, the time has come when, in our opinion, the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders should be protected by a deposit of their bonds with us; the depositor, by such deposit, giving us full power to dispose of the bonds or to deliver them under any plan of reorganization, provided that in so doing we obtain for each Bondholder who deposits his bonds with us par and interest in cash therefor, or, at his option, the right to include his bonds in such plan of reorganization, and to receive in lieu of the cash price above stated the new securities offered under the plan, such option to run for at least thirty days after the plan is issued.

Bondholders are therefore invited to deposit their bonds with us at once for the purpose and with the powers above indicated, receiving suitable certificates of deposit.

We cannot undertake to act for any bonds not deposited with us, and we reserve the right to decline at any time to receive further deposits.

In our opinion, a prompt deposit of bonds will conduce to the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes.

The coupons due January 1, 1899, may be detached from the bonds before they are deposited with us.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT
1st Mtge. 6s, due Jan. 1st, 1913.

A majority of the issue has been deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, under the agreement of October 5th, and final notice is hereby given that no deposits will be received after December 20, except at the discretion of the Committee.

December 8, 1898.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
THOMAS DENNY, JR., 62 Cedar St.,
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.
THORNWELL MULLALLY, Counsel.

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Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
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Write for book on Speculation.
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ESTABLISHED banking and brokerage house, members of the New York Stock Exchange, desire active or special partner with $100,000; best of references given and required. Address MURPHY & METCALF, Attorneys' 15 Wall st.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.
WANTED—Germania Fire Insurance Company common stock. Address Stock, Box No. 181, New York Times.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

In various parts of the market yesterday professional speculators on the Stock Exchange showed a tendency to try to push prices backward, but they met with small success. Again there was disclosure of the fact that the most influential element in the market at present is represented by the buying power and buying disposition of the general public. Outsiders are responsible for much more than a mere majority of transactions on the Stock Exchange; and especially is this fact clearly disclosed in stocks which may be properly classified as in the investment class.

***

Easy money conditions continue and maintain dominant influence. A representative of one of the most important houses on the Stock Exchange stated yesterday that he had been able to borrow $4,000,000 for six months at a 3 per cent. rate. This indicates nothing akin to what professional speculators have been apprehending. There has been a pessimistic chorus on the Stock Exchange recently, representing that current ease in money cannot long continue, that largely it is fictitious as well as transient, and that of a sudden there are likely to be disclosures that New York banks cannot continue to give accommodation at the low rates recently prevailing. From these gloomy prophets have come discouraging analyses of recent New York Clearing House statements, it being insisted that there is too close an approach to the required 25 per cent. reserve to permit of further expansion in loan accounts.

Except for such forecasts of tightening money there have appeared in the financial world no suggestions of a reason for the slackening of public interest in the security market or for apprehension as to the maintenance of current values.

Practically every banker in Wall Street is agreed, and outspoken, that the money market outlook is free from unfavorable factors, and that continuing low interest rates can be counted upon.

***

One of the most wholesome features of the stock market in its encouraging developments reflects the disposition of the public to go into stocks of the better class. Thus it is that the Vanderbilts as a group have become leaders. One or two stocks in that group may be overmanipulated a trifle, but there are such impending developments in New York Central and others of the group as warrant the utmost confidence on the part of investors who care to rely on those sure results that come certainly if not spasmodically through management which, while prudent as well as aggressive, is uniformly honest.

***

In the industrial list there continues to be manipulation of reckless sort. The situation as to most of the trusts is that if anything hurtful should come along to interfere with the stock market there could not fail to be almost panic among some overboomed "securities." Most of the trusts have recently been lifted on utterly false representations as to what they are earning and can earn—there being no frank statement obtainable anywhere from such professional blind pools.

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In the Government's announcement yesterday of the statement of imports and exports of the United States for November, 1898, compared with the same month of previous years, appear reasons for much National gratification. Imports for the month compared with a year ago fall off somewhat, while exports of American commodities increase from $116,000,000 to $129,000,000, there being in November, 1898, exports in excess of imports of over $77,000,000, and during the month there was an excess of about $5,000,000 in gold exchanges between this country and Europe. The merchandise statement for the eleven months ending with November shows a total of $570,000,000 of foreign goods imported, in contrast with $691,000,000 for the same months of last year, while exports of American products for the eleven months, which in 1897 were $974,000,000, have reached during the same period this year over $1,117,000,000, there being an excess of exports during the period beyond $537,000,000; and during these eleven months we have had gold imports exceeding by over $134,000,000 the record of the same period a year ago.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $40,000 threes, coupon, at 106¼@106⅜@106¼, and $2,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111½.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 83, and $30,000 do., deferred sixes, trust receipts, at 7½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1⅝	General Electric	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Hawaiian Sugar	2⅜
At., T. & S. F.	½	Lake Erie & West	2
Balt. & Ohio w. iss.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1⅜
Brook. Un. Gas	½	Met. St. Ry.	½
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	2	Michigan Central	5
Canada South.	2¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Central Pacific	2¼	Mo., Kan. & Texas	⅞
Chicago & Alton	2½	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	N. Y. Central	2⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Norf. & West. pf.	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	1¼	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	3⅜
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. Haute.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Federal Steel	2½	St. Paul & Omaha	2⅜
Federal Steel pf.	1	Third Avenue	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	2	Nat. Linseed Oil	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	½	N. J. Central	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	⅝	N. Y. Airbrake	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Col., H. Val. & T.	1	Pacific Coast	1
Col., H. Val. & T. pf.	1⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Pullman Car	1½
Consolidated Ice	¾	Stand. Distilling	1⅜
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	½	Stand. Dist. pf.	½
Illinois Central	½	Twin City R. T.	2
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Express	2
Manhattan Cons.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Missouri Pacific	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
National Biscuit	½	West. Union Tel.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1⅝	Kings Co. Elev. 1st	2
Cent. Bch. U. P. 4s	1	Louis., Ev. & St. L. con. 6s	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	6	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1⅛
Erie gen. lien	1½	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Evans. & Ind. con.	1¼	Pitts. & West. 4s	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2½
Lehigh & W. B. con. 7s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	2¼	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 6s, t. r.	1¼
Mobile & O. gen. 4s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $199,747,438; balance, $6,378,030; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $648,043.

Money on call in London at 3½@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market slightly firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.80½@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅝ less 1-16@5.25 for long, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—16 2-3@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

IRON STOCKS BUOYANT.

Federal Steel common stock was more largely dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday than any other security, over 60,000 shares changing hands and the price advancing beyond 2 points. Wall Street financiers closely identified with interests which ex-Gov. Flower represents were conspicuous throughout the day as takers of both the common and preferred shares of the Federal Steel Company.

Messrs. William and John D. Rockefeller are credited with having between them over $10,000,000 invested in Federal Steel securities, and Mr. J. P. Morgan and his immediate associates are said to be equally large holders. According to the understanding of people closely identified with the property, Messrs. Flower & Co.'s activity in the security on the Stock Exchange reflects relations with Messrs. Morgan and Rockefeller.

The fact was yesterday disclosed that the Federal Steel Company now has contracts on hand to such an extent that it can book no new orders for output deliverable for months to come.

Wall Street was given warrant for enthusiasm over the iron trade situation by the confident tone of the review which THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday quoted from The Iron Age. That authority is never given to superficial enthusiasm, and its confident optimism at this juncture is recognized in Wall Street as more than ordinarily significant.

The lesser-priced iron and steel stocks are beginning to show strength. Federal Steel preferred can, according to insiders, be rated as a safe 6 per cent. investment stock.

AFTER ANOTHER PROPERTY.

Norfolk and Western preferred stock made yesterday a new record price, selling at 60 and closing within the barest fraction of the top notch. Vague reports are heard in Wall Street, suggesting that the same group of Western capitalists who lately went into Baltimore and Ohio on a large scale are arranging to take over a large, if not a controlling, interest in the Norfolk and Western property. From the interests in the company are said to be willing to enter into a close alliance with the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate.

SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust was dealt in yesterday to the extent of over 50,000 shares. At the opening it showed some slight weakness, being quoted under 123. But strength developed during the day, and over a full point gain was scored. No news developments showed anywhere to suggest reasons for any new movement one way or the other in the stock.

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The Wall Street news agency of Dow, Jones & Co. issued the following bulletin:

"There is no reduction in the price of soft sugars, but prices are being shaded both by the Sugar Company and by the outside refiners. The Sugar Company is understood to be making concessions of 1-16 in good-sized lots. Arbuckle is conceding about ⅛.

"Granulated is unchanged, because the Sugar Company is guaranteeing prices. The policy of the Sugar Company in this respect occasions some surprise in the trade. It guarantees prices and sells liberally, while the outside refiners do not guarantee prices and do not try to sell heavily at the lower figures. When they are ready to sell they lower quotations enough to obtain business. The wholesale grocers then inform the Sugar Company that lower quotations prevail and ask for reductions under the guarantee.

"Raw sugars are very scarce, and any large buying would advance the price. The net difference between raw and refined sugars is down to about 34 cents per 100 pounds, which under all calculations hitherto in force does not pay the cost of refining and marketing."

AN OLD KEENE FAVORITE.

Leather Trust preferred stock was active yesterday, at a slight advance. Mr. Keene is said to have organized a new pool in this stock, having allied with him Boston interests not hitherto active in any Wall Street movement.

CASH IN HAND.

J. Edward Addicks is credited in Wall Street with coming into the possession of a large amount of ready money through the consummation of the Buffalo Gas deal, having sold out his interests there at a higher price than some time ago he was quoted as being willing to accept. One result of the Buffalo transaction may be that Mr. Addicks will become more active in his old favorite, Bay State Gas.

GLUCOSE TRUST TRADING.

Securities of the Glucose Trust were dealt in for the first time yesterday on the Stock Exchange. The preferred stock advanced a fraction. The common, after selling above 68, closed under 67. Chicago speculators are promising activity in Glucose issues and are indulging in mysterious hints as to impending developments, one of which suggests some kind of a combination with certain independent Eastern sugar-refining interests.

THE VANDERBILTS.

All the Vanderbilt stocks stay strong, though Lake Shore fell down somewhat yesterday, losing 7 points, nearly half of the phenomenal gain of the day preceding. No developments are made public to explain this wide fluctuation. But in the Vanderbilt stocks generally there is strength suggestive of public confidence. Especially in New York Central are there impending developments which will gratify investment holders.

CHICAGO BULLISHNESS.

From every out-of-town city buying orders increase rather than diminish. Chicago has become the most aggressive bull centre in the country, it being estimated by commission houses with Chicago connections that speculative sentiment is running higher there than anywhere outside, of course, of Wall Street itself. Every Chicago trader, big and little, is credited with large commitments on the bull side. One interesting fact in this connection is that Chicago local securities are being neglected by home talent, which prefers the wider scope of Wall Street's market.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Baltimore and Ohio securities are making new records, and their activity in the market has led to much discussion as to their positions under the reorganization. Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. have issued a carefully prepared analysis of the new Baltimore and Ohio and of its bonds, in which Wall Street will find much of interest. Messrs. Trask & Co. say:

The property to be embraced in the new Baltimore and Ohio system will include the following lines of railway:

	Miles.
Main stem and branches	688.00
Pittsburg Division	334.40
Total under prior lien, 3½ per cent. bonds	1,017.40
Philadelphia Division	118.42
Chicago, Ill., to Akron, Ohio	359.03
Lodi to Millersburg, Ohio	36.26
Uniontown, Penn., to Fairmont, Wes. Va.	56.60
Total under first mortgage 4 per cent bonds	570.31
Central Ohio and Lake Erie Divisions	376.58
Pittsburg Junction Railroad	6.87
Total under Pittsburg Junction 3½ per cent bonds, (if issued)	383.45
Baltimore Belt Railroad Company	7.16
Total mileage	1,978.32

In addition, there are 68.68 miles of small branches not yet included in the reorganization, but which may be provided for later. There are also various controlled lines, such as the Pittsburg and Western and West Virginia and Pittsburg Companies, in relation to which negotiations are still pending.

The earnings of the entire property (2,047 miles) for the year ended June 30, 1898, are officially reported as follows:

		Increase Over 1897. Per Cent.
Gross earnings	$27,722,787.86	8.37
Operating expenses	20,276,091.34	1.32
Net earnings from operation	$7,446,696.52	33.69
Income from other sources	1,017,477.46	*2.23
Total net income	$8,464,173.98	28.08

*Decrease.

These results have been attained largely through the liberal and progressive policy pursued by the receivers during the past three years. Nearly $24,000,000 have been spent in this time upon the system in improving the roadway, increasing the equipment, and otherwise developing the carrying capacity of the road. Usually the capital requirements of an insolvent road are not met until reorganization, but the Baltimore and Ohio situation was one of acute necessity, and demanded prompt and energetic action—the intensity of competition from other lines being so great that radical measures were necessary to save the property from immediate and irreparable decay. The above report, showing net income from operation nearly 34 per cent. heavier than during the previous year, proves this policy to have been in every sense a wise one.

Applying to the above earnings the fixed charges of the reorganized property, (if entire plan is carried out,) we have the following result:

Total net income		$8,464,173.98
Deduct Washington Branch earnings		127,405.98
Balance		$8,336,768.00
Fixed charges—		
3½ per cent. on prior lien	$2,450,000	
4 per cent. on first mortgage	2,000,000	
3½ per cent. on Pittsburg Junction	525,000	
4 per cent. on Baltimore belt	240,000	
Miscellaneous charges and taxes, (estimated)	1,000,000	
		6,215,000.00
Surplus available for dividends		$2,121,768.00
The 4 per cent. dividend on $40,000,000 preferred stock will require		1,600,000.00
Leaving available for dividends on $35,000,000 common stock		$521,768.20

The average rate received for freight during the year was .858 cents per ton mile, and for passengers 1.9 cents per passenger mile. The operating cost of the property over all was at an average of about 90 cents per revenue train mile, and the revenue train load was 314 tons.

During the same period the revenue train load on the Chesapeake and Ohio was 379 tons, and on the Norfolk and Western 355 tons. The operating percentages of these properties were, respectively, 88 per cent. and 70 per cent.; while that on the Baltimore and Ohio was 73 per cent. As a result of the increased capacity and efficiency of the Baltimore and Ohio property, and the ability to conduct transportation at a still lower cost, it is fair to assume that the road can ultimately be operated on the basis of a revenue freight train load of 350 tons, and the same cost per revenue train mile. Figuring on this basis, with the gross receipts of the year just closed, we would have the following result:

Gross earnings	$27,722,786.86
Operating expenses	18,507,088.27
Net earnings from operation	$9,215,698.59
Income from other sources	1,017,477.46
Balance available for charges	$10,233,176.05

Deducting the new fixed charges from the figures here shown, we would have an available surplus sufficient to pay the requisite 4 per cent. on the $40,000,000 of preferred stock and nearly 7 per cent. on $35,000,000 common stock.

A comparison of the current prices of the new Baltimore and Ohio bonds with other active issues which have been created through reorganization and otherwise will be of interest. The prior lien bonds, an absolute first lien on the main lines of the system, which for the year just closed earned 180 per cent. above the charges on this issue, are selling on a 3.70 per cent. basis; while 3½ per cent. bonds of similar character, with no better earnings or security, are in many instances quoted well above par. The first mortgage 4s, a first lien on 570 miles and extensive terminals and a second lien on 1,070 miles, showing a surplus of 70 per cent. above charges, are now quoted on a 4.15 per cent. basis, as compared with many other 4 per cent. reorganization issues of equal merit, which are selling from 4 to 6 points higher.

This general revival makes it readily apparent that the Baltimore and Ohio system, as reorganized, should have before it a future of prosperity and growth. With the property rescued from its general downward fall, charges reduced to a point where they can be easily earned in years of greatest depression, and the condition of the lines brought up to a standard where competition with other companies is no longer disastrous, great confidence may be placed in the future. With a continuation of the able and progressive management which is now in charge, we may look for steady improvement in the credit of the company and consequent enhancement in the values of its securities. There should be no reason why the 3½ and 4 per cent. bonds should not ultimately sell on a basis similar to the same class of issues on other large Eastern properties whose credit is of the best.

PADUCAH'S GOOD CITIZENS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The business men of the City of Paducah, Ky., certainly deserve to be advertised widely, and their action held up for emulation all overe the country, because of the public spirited and nobly honest action that they have just taken in connection with interest which had been paid on bonds issued by the City of Paducah to aid in the construction of the Chicago, St. Louis and Paducah Railway. These bonds were regularly voted, but the City Attorney now finds that there was some technical point overlooked in some way, so that he claims they are invalid, and has advised the City Council that they could not pay the interest, which is thereby defaulted. The business men of Paducah appealed to the Council to order the payment and have the matter adjusted later, but upon the advice of their attorney they felt they could not do so. Whereupon the members of the Commercial Association held a meeting and appointed a committee to raise by public subscription the amount of the interest due. That work has been vigorously under taken; subscriptions are pouring in, and there is no doubt in the minds of those who are informed that the whole amount will be raised. Certainly an incident of this kind should be given the most thorough advertisement.

HONESTY.

New York, Dec. 15, 1898.

COLORADO MINES.

An authority familiar with Colorado mining interests has collated the following data showing what representative properties pay in dividends, with their total of such distributions, along with present market prices:

Anchoria-Leland pays 1 cent per share, or a total of $6,000 monthly. Total to date, $168,000; last dividend, Nov. 15, 1898. Market price, 9¼ cents.

Argentum-Juniata paid 3 cents per share, or a total of $39,000 monthly. Total to date, $156,000; last dividend, Oct. 15, 1895. Sells at 37 cents.

Bangkok-Cora Bell paid 1 cent per share, or a total of $6,000 monthly. Total to date, $106,000; last dividend, July 13, 1896. Sells at 2 cents.

Elkton-Consolidated pays 2 cents per share, or a total of $20,000 monthly. Total to date, $676,960.57; last dividend, Nov. 20, 1898. Sells at 72 cents.

Enterprise, one dividend, total to date, $3,500. Sells at 4⅝ cents.

Garfield-Grouse paid two dividends of 1 cent per share, or a total of $22,000, Feb. 1, 1896. Sells at 12½ cents.

Gold Coin pays 1 cent per share, or a total of $10,000 monthly. Total to date, $130,000; last dividend, Nov. 25, 1898. Sells at 3.25.

Golden Fleece paid 1 cent per share, or a total of $6,000 monthly. Total to date, $575,397; last dividend, Jan. 15, 1897. Sells at 27 cents.

Gold & Globe Hill, total to date, $32,625, mostly derived from sale of property; last dividend, June 15, 1896. Sells at 5 cents.

Isabella formerly paid 1 cent per share, or a total of $22,500 monthly. Total to date, $270,000; last dividend, one-half a cent a share, June 25, 1897. Sells at 27 cents.

Lillie pays 1 cent per share, or a total of $9,000 monthly. Total to date, $155,110; last dividend, Nov. 1, 1898. Sells at 6.00.

Mollie Gibson paid 5 cents per share, or a total of $50,000 monthly. Total to date, $4,080,000; last dividend, Jan. 5, 1895. Sells at 22½ cents.

Moon Anchor pays quarterly dividends of 7½ cents per share, or a total of $45,000 quarterly. Total to date, $261,000; last dividend, Nov. 1, 1898. Sells at 1.16.

Mount Rosa, total to date, $50,000, practically all derived from sale of property; last dividend, Jan. 2, 1898. Sells at 18½ cents.

Nugget, total to date, $15,000; last dividend, April 1, 1895. Sells at 4⅝ cents.

Pharmacist paid 1 cent per share, or a total of $12,000 monthly. Total to date, $84,000; last dividend, Jan. 15, 1893. Sells at 3¾ cents.

Portland pays 2 cents per share, or a total of $60,000 monthly. Total to date, $1,777,080; last dividend, Nov. 15, 1898. Sells at 1.46.

Smuggler pays 1 cent per share, or a total of $10,000 monthly. Total to date, $1,210,000; last dividend, Oct. 15, 1898. Sells at 20 cents.

Union Gold paid 1 cent per share, or a total of $12,500 monthly. Total to date, $85,000; last dividend, June 25, 1896. Sells at 17 cents.

Union Leasing paid 4 cents per share, or a total of $24,000 monthly. Total to date, $336,000; last dividend, July 25, 1895. Sells at 1⅝ cents.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Denial by the courts of a motion for an injunction restraining the sale of the assets of the National Linseed Oil Company to the American Linseed Oil Company.

Incorporation at Trenton of the American Tin Plate Company, with a capital of $50,000,000, $20,000,000 being 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and the remainder common.

Increase of $215,944 in Baltimore and Ohio's gross earnings for November, making an increase of $387,183 since July 1.

Actual production of anthracite coal in November practically the same as estimated output, 4,800,000 tons.

Plan to be considered to divide present New York, Ontario and Western common stock into two classes, common and preferred, in order to facilitate dividend payments.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on Rock Island and American Malting preferred.

Withdrawal of Wabash from the Western Passenger Association.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Arrival at San Francisco of $3,510,000 in gold shipped from Australia.

Total output of iron ore in the Marquette district this year the largest on record.

Incorporation at Trenton of the American Potteries Company, with a capital of $27,000,000.

Election of J. Horace Harding of Philadelphia and Louis B. Whicher of Boston to membership in the Stock Exchange.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Fraction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	232	234
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) 6s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53½	54½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92¼	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	95	96
Brooklyn Ferry	39¾	40
Union Ferry	43½	44½
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds, ex int	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31½	31⅝
Amsterdam pf.	67½	68
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102	102¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	18	18½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Kansas City) Bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	315
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas pf.	161	164
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	20½	21
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	82	84
Western Gas	104¾	105¼
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate Subs	114	116
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	37½	37¾
Continental Tobacco pf.	31¾	32
Glucose common	68¾	173
Glucose pf.	108	108½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	56	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	98
International Silver Plate	33	33½
Knickerbocker Ice common	51¼	52
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	79¼	81
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	26½	27½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	16¼	16½
Otis Elevator	10	10¼
Otis Elevator pf.	24½	25½
Pratt & Whitney	80	81
Pratt & Whitney pf.	3	6
Standard Oil Trust	429	430
Trenton Potteries	11	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1
Electric Vehicle common	14	16
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	65
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	25	27
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

*Ex.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	370	Lincoln National	750
American Exchange	170	Manhattan	220
Broadway	220	Market & Fulton	205
Butchers & Drovers'	165	Mechanics'	160
Central National	160	Mercantile	170
Chatham	300	Merchants'	150
Citizens'	135	Merchants' Exch	110
Commerce	212	National Union	245

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Chic & W Ind G M		2,000	102	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
5,000	103¾	3,000	120	Met St Ry gen 5s		5,000	104⅜
2,000	103½	Col Midland 1st 4s		Mich Cent con 7s		Pac of Mo 1st 4s	
Atch, Col & P 1st,		16,000	73½	2,000	111½	12,000	106
Trust Co certfs		when issued		Minn & St L con 5s		Reading Co gen 4s	
1,000	60	5,000	68	5,000	108½	20,000	86⅜
Atch, Top & San F		2,000	76	Mo, K & East 1st		13,000	86⅝
adjustmt 4s		Col Midland 2-4s		13,000	101	8,000	86⅜
5,000	78¼	1,000	67½	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		30,000	86⅝
5,000	78⅝	C, H V & T gen 6s		15,000	90¾	14,000	86⅞
500	78⅝	3,000	56	5,000	90¾	1,000	86⅞
22,000	78⅝	Col & Ninth Av 1st		2,000	90½	50,000	86⅞
18,000	78¾	7,000	123½	1,000	90⅝	14,000	86⅞
15,000	78¼	Den & R G 4s		11,000	90½	20,000	86⅞
9,000	78¼	6,000	100⅝	10,000	90¾	20,000	86⅜
2,000	78	51,000	101	10,000	90¼	Rio G West 1st	
62,000	78½	Den & R G 4½s		2,000	90⅝	7,000	92
15,000	78⅝	22,000	109¼	15,000s20F	90⅜	8,000	92¼
3,000	78⅝	17,000	109½	3,000	90¼	5,000	92⅜
9,000	78⅝	13,000	109⅝	Mo, K & T 2d		2,000	92
19,000	78¾	47,000	110	5,000	66¾	R, W & Og con	
500	78½	14,000	110⅞	12,000	67	5,000	130¼
1,000	78¾	Den & R G Imp 5s		10,000	66⅞	St L & I M gen 5s	
4,500	78½	1,000s20F	101¾	10,000	66⅝	6,000	104¼
17,000	78⅝	Detroit City Gas 6s		15,000	66⅝	10,000	104
10,000	78⅝	10,000	98	30,000b3	67	12,000	104¼
12,000	78⅝	5,000	95¾	20,000	67	St L & I Mountain	
12,000	78⅝	6,000	96	4,000b3	67	1st ext 4½s	
1,000	78⅝	5,000	95⅞	27,000	67	2,000	108½
Gen 4s		10,000	96	20,000	67¼	St L & I M 2d	
20,000	93⅝	5,000	95½	10,000	67¼	1,000	106
2,000	93⅞	10,000	95⅞	25,000b3	67¼	11,000	106½
15,000	93⅞	18,000	96	20,000	67¼	St L & San Fran,	
12,000	93⅞	5,000	96½	48,000	67¼	Southw Div 5s	
500	93⅝	12,000	96¾	5,000	67	15,000	97⅜
12,000b3	93⅝	Det, Mac & M L G		26,000	67¼	St L & San Fran 4s	
9,000	93⅞	7,000	22¼	1,000	67¼	5,000	84⅜
13,000	93⅞	E T, Va & Ga 1st		6,000	67½	St L & S F, G M 5s	
Austin & N W 1st		2,000	107¼	5,000b3	67⅜	18,000	106⅜
10,000	90½	E T, Va & G con 5s		1,000	67¼	St L Southw 1st	
Balt & Ohio 3½s,		1,000	115	25,000b10	67⅜	10,000	84¼
when issued		5,000	115¼	5,000	67¼	9,000	84⅜
30,000	97⅝	Elgin, Jol & East 5s		14,000	67¼	1,000	85
25,000	97½	10,000	103⅜	51,000	67⅜	45,000	84½
Balt & Ohio 4s,		5,000	104½	25,000	67½	St L Southw 2d inc	
when issued		Eliz, L & B S 5s		1,000	67⅜	40,000	40⅜
20,000	98	1,000	102½	68,000	67⅜	5,000	40½
50,000	97⅝	Erie 4s prior lien		68,000	67⅜	20,000	40⅜
1,000	98	20,000	94¼	78,000	67⅜	5,000	40¾
10,000	97¾	2,000	94½	25,000	67⅜	10,000	40½
85,000	97⅞	5,000	94½	5,000	67⅜	San An & A P 4s	
3,000		Erie gen lien 4s		11,000	68	31,000	76⅜
38,000	97⅛	13,000	75¼	25,000	67⅜	Scioto Val & N E 4s	
Balt & O Southwn		10,000	75½	10,000	67¼	2,000	97
1st inc, Ser B		Ev & Ind 1st con		5,000	67⅜	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
8,000	10½	10,000	99	10,000	67⅝	7,000	101½
Brooklyn Elev 1st,		Ev & T H gen 5s		Mo, K & T of T 5s		7,000	101¾
Trust Co certfs		4,000	97¼	9,000	87	So Pac of Cal 5s	
4,000	94⅝	Ft W & D C 1st		Mo Pac 1st cons		con, stamped	
Bklyn, Qns Co &		3,000	86¼	13,000	110¼	10,000	105⅞
Sub con gtd 5s		6,000	86½	10,000	110	South Ry 1st 5s	
8,000	105⅝	Flint & Pere M 5s		Mo Pac trust 5s		31,000	103
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		7,000	100	5,000	92½	10,000	105¼
1,000	115	5,000	99⅞	1,000	92⅝	6,000	105
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		5,000	99⅜	4,000	92	10,000	104⅝
1,000	94¼	Flint & P M, Port		Mo Pac 1st col 5s		Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	94½	Huron div 5s		1,000	88¾	1,000	79⅞
Cent Ry of N J 1st		5,000	100¼	20,000	89	2,000	80½
1,000	90¼	Flint & Pere M 6s		14,000	89¼	Standard R & T inc	
100,000	91	2,000	119½	Mob & Ohio gen 4s		10,000	20⅜
10,000	90½	Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	82	51,000	21
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		25,000	86½	5,000	83½	7,000	21¼
1,000	92⅞	5,000	86¾	5,000	83	1,000	21⅜
5,000	92⅝	Ft W & R G 1st		Nash, C & St L 1st		9,000	21¼
5,000	92¼	3-4s		3,000	133	15,000	21½
1,000	92⅝	9,000	65¾	N Y C & H, Lake		5,000	21¾
10,000	92⅞	1,000	66¼	Sh col 3½s		5,000	22
5,000	93⅛	3,000	65⅞	7,000	97⅝	2,000	21⅝
25,000	92⅝	Gal, H & H 5s		35,000	97½	6,000	22
28,000	92⅝	1,000	99	Registered		5,000	22¼
6,000	92⅝	4,000	99½	5,000	97	5,000	22¼
Ches & O gen 4½s		G, H & S A, Mex		N Y C & Hudson,		10,000	21½
15,000	90⅞	& Pac div 5s		Mich Cent col		20,000	23⅛
30,000	90¾	10,000	99½	3½s		5,000	22⅝
Ches & O con 5s		4,000	99¼	20,000	96½	20,000	23½
1,000	117⅝	Ga Pac 1st 6s		7,000	96⅝	Penn, C, I & R,	
1,000	117⅞	6,000	125	10,000	96¾	Birm Div 1st	
Ches & O, R & A		Green Bay & West		N Y Cent 1st coup		1,000	100
Div 1st con 4s		deb A		25,000	118	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
10,000	106½	1,000	50	N Y Central deb 5s		12,000	109¼
C, H Qy con 7s		Green Bay & West		3,000	110	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
3,000	117½	deb B		N Y, P & St L 4s		51,000	48½
1,000	117⅝	5,000	6¼	2,000	106	16,000	48¾
3,000	117½	10,000	6½	N Y, Ont & W		1,000	48½
C, B & Qy conv 5s		H & T Cent G M 4s		refunding 4s		10,000	48⅝
10,000	123	6,000	86	5,000	104½	10,000	45½
500	122	Ill Cent, Louis div		3,000	104	25,000	48⅜
500	122¼	3½s		3,000	104¾	20,000	45½
14,000	122⅞	18,000	95¾	10,000	104½	10,000	48⅜
C, B & Q deb 5s		St L div 3½s		N Y, O & W con 5s		15,000	48¼
4,000	109	17,000	96	8,000	106	50,000	48⅛
Chic Ind & Louis		Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st		1,000	106½	58,000	48
refunding 6s		5,000	105	N Y, S & W 1st		20,000	48¼
1,000	106¾	Int & G N 3d mtge		refunding 5s		5,000	48⅝
19,000	107	2,000	61¾	10,000	111	5,000	48¼
Chic, M & St P gen		Iowa Cent 1st 5s		N Y, S & W, G M		25,000	48
4s, Series A		3,000	106	6,000	93	45,000	48¼
2,000	106½	K C, P & G 1st		1,000	95	45,000	48⅜
Chic & Northwn		72,000	70	1,000	94¾	T, St L & K C 1st,	
gen 3½s		3,000	69¼	Norf & W Ry con 4s		Trust Co certfs	
10,000	102⅝	5,000	70	47,000	89⅝	10,000	90
10,000	102⅞	3,000	70¼	20,000	89⅝	Union Elev 1st 6s,	
C, R, I & P gen 4s		2,000	70½	25,000	89⅝	Trust Co certfs	
3,000	106¾	2,000	72	22,000	89¼	4,000	94½
Chic Term Tran 4s		5,000	71	15,000	89¼	Union Pacific 4s	
6,000	94½	2,000	71¼	Nor Pac 1st 6s		10,000	102⅞
5,000	94¾	5,000	71	1,000	117½	2,000	103
Clev & Canton 1st,		6,000	71¼	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		500	103
Trust Co certfs		Kings Co Elev 1st		500	68⅞	6,000	102⅞
10,000	71	3,000	58	500	68⅞	15,000	102⅝
Colorado South 4s,		3,000	56¼	2,000	68⅝	5,000	102⅝
when issued		8,000	57⅜	8,000	68⅜	11,000	103
50,000	86¼	4,000	58	500	69⅞	2,000	102⅞
2,000	86⅜	L S & M So 1st reg		3,500	68⅝	13,000	103
10,000	85⅞	1,000	107	Nor P Ry pr lien 4s		U P, Den & G 1st,	
40,000	86⅛	L S & M So 3½s		8,000	101⅞	Trust Co certfs	
20,000	86⅜	31,000	106½	29,000	102	1,000	87½
40,000	86¼	Lehigh & W-B con		Nor P Ry of Cal 6s,		2,000	87½
25,000	86½	assented		11,000	103¼	5,000	80⅝
15,000	86⅜	6,000	99	Omaha & St L 1st		Wabash 1st 5s	
20,000	86¼	4,000	99½	8,000	81	3,000	113½
Col, H V & Tol 5s,		Louis, Ev & St L		Ore R R & Nav 5s		7,000	113¼
J P M & Co,		consol 1st 5s,		4,000	99½	Wabash 2d 5s	
ctfs, $53 pd		Trust Co certfs		Ore Short Line 6s		6,000	94½
34,000	86	40,000	52	22,000	129⅝	Wabash deb, Ser B	
1,000	85½	Louis & N G M 6s		6,000	120¼	15,000	34⅜
4,000	85⅞	2,000	117½	Oregon Short Line		5,000	35
24,000	85⅞	2,000	118	1st con 6s		West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	85⅝	Pens & Atl 1st		Registered		5,000	112⅝
25,000	85⅞	10,000	110	10,000	110¾	Registered	
15,000	85¼	Louis & Nash uni-		Oregon Short Line		10,000	112¼
4,000	85⅜	fied gold 4s		inc A 5s		W N Y & Penn 1st	
12,000	85⅜	5,000	97½	20,000	84	3,000	110½
10,000	85⅝	5,000	97¾	7,000	84¼	W N Y & Penn gen	
10,000	85⅛	Manh Ry con 4s		4,000	84½	3-4s	
15,000	85	21,000	97	Inc B & col tr		10,000	53⅝
2,000	84	Metropol Elev 1st		5,000	63¼	W N Y & Penn inc	
1,000	84	2,000	118¼	15,000s20F	63⅝	3,000	14½
10,000	84	1,000	118½	15,000	64	West Un col tr 6s	
17,000	83	Metropol Elev 2d		15,000s20F	64	10,000	11
1,000	83¼	11,000	118	Pitts & West 1st		Wilkes & East 1st	
8,000	83	Mex Inter 1st 4s		35,000	99¼	1,000	95⅞
38,000	82	10,000	83⅜	30,000	100	Wis Cent Co 1st,	
1,000	82⅛	8,000	83¾	10,000	100¼	Trust Co certfs	
5,000	82			1,000	100	6,000	62½

Total sales $5,081,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
40,070	Am. Sugar Refs	122¾	125¼	122¾	124½
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13	13	13	13
8,870	Am. Tobacco	141⅜	143¼	141	141⅞
640	At. T & S. F. pf.	19¼	19¾	18¾	18⅞
6,450	At. T. & S. F. pf.	51⅞	53⅜	50⅞	51½
10	Am. Cotton Oil	34	34	34	34
440	Bay State Gas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
660	Brook. R. T.	72¾	72¾	72⅛	72½
510	Central Pacific	36⅜	36⅞	36	36⅜
30	C. C. C. & St. L.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
100	Chi. & N. W.	141⅜	141⅝	141⅜	141⅝
7,930	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	121⅜	122¼	121½	122¼
8,880	Chi., M. & St. P.	116¼	117¼	116¼	116⅞
8,540	Chi., R. I. & P.	109⅜	110⅝	109⅜	109⅞
100	Can. Southern	57	57	57	57
2	Cent. of N. J.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
4,440	Federal Steel	34⅝	36⅝	34⅞	36½
5,160	Fed. Steel pf.	79⅞	80½	79¼	80⅜
20	General Electric	93¾	93¾	93½	93½
10	Kan. C., P. & G.	17	17	17	17
4,650	Louis. & Nash.	64½	64¾	64¼	64¼
12,960	Manhattan	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99¼
16,920	Mo. Pacific	44½	45⅞	43⅝	44¾
10	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38	38	38	38
260	Met. St. Ry.	190	191½	190	191½
400	N. Y. Central	122	124½	121¾	124½
110	N. Y., O. & W.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜
20	National Lead	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1,720	Nor. Pacific	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅝
170	Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅝	76¾	76⅝	76⅝
110	Pacific Mail	43⅜	43⅜	43	43
420	People's Gas	106⅜	109⅜	106¾	109
180	Reading	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
500	Reading 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼
440	Southern pf.	42½	42⅝	42¼	42⅜
30	Stand. R & T.	8	8	8	8
290	Tenn. C. & I.	34½	34½	33¾	34⅛
110	Union Pacific	38¼	38½	38¼	38⅝
650	Union Pac. pfd.	70⅜	71¼	70⅜	70¾
610	U. S. Leather pf.	70⅝	70⅞	69	69½
10	U. S. Rubber	47	47	47	47
220	Wabash pf.	24	24	22½	23½
130	Western Union	95½	95¼	94½	94⅞

112,540

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	78⅝	78½	78⅝	78½
15,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
45,000	M., K. & T. 2d.	66¾	67	66¾	66¾
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	48½	48½	48¼	48⅜

$110,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Local stocks moved irregularly. The weak side was mainly due to the course of Union Traction and United Gas Improvement, both of which reflected profit-taking. Later in the day they became firmer under renewed buyings. Welsbach Light advanced quite sharply, crossing 40. Baltimore Consolidated Traction was another strong feature, a new high record of 24¾ being established for this stock, and Cambria Steel, after an early recession, also developed renewed strength. Trading in Pennsylvania Manufacturing was again active and strong on the settlement of difficulties in the board. There was a further advance to 112 in the east side bonds on the announcement made of a favorable settlement with the Baltimore and Ohio. The Choctaw 5s made a new high record of 106. Interest in Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf securities was stimulated by the announcement of a readjustment of that company's securities and a consolidation with two of its northern allied lines. Pennsylvania Railroad was also a feature, touching 61 at the close, the highest price in over ten years.

The close was firm at the following bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Val.	22	Union Trac.	31¼
N. Pac. com.	22¾	Elec. Stor.	53½
mon. t. c.	41¼	E. Stor. pf.	64¼
Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅝	U. Gas Imp.	12⅝
Penn	60⅝	Welsb. Light.	40¼
Reading t. c.	9⅞	W. N. Y. & Penn.	3
Read. 1st pf.		22 15-16	24 1-16
Read. 2d pf.	11⅝		11½
St. Paul	116⅜		117
N. J. Trac.	58		59½
Marsden	5¾		6
Choctaw	26⅞		27
Choctaw pf.	42¾		43
Penn. Mfg.	5		
pd	22½		22⅝
Balt. cons.	34⅝		34⅞

Met. Ry. 191¼ 192⅜
Phila. Trac. 94¼ 94½
Read. G. 4s. 86⅝ 87
El. & P. 4s. 96¾ 98¼
Equit. G. 1,100 109¼
Phila. E. 5s. 116
t. c. 100¼ 101¾
C. T., Pitts. 21⅝ 22
C. T., Pitts.
pf 58 58⅜

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.15, 500 Phoenix at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Anaconda sold at .05, 400 Best & Belcher at .40, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.00, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .06, 500 Ophir at .60, 300 Phoenix at .09, 500 Portland at 1.40 seller 10.

On the Mining Exchange 100 shares of Marshall Mill sold at .55.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.82	Iron Silver	.70
Alta	.07	Kings & Pem. I.	.12
Belcher	.15	La Crosse	.09
Best & Belcher	.33	Leadville	.07
Breece	.90	Little Chief	.10
Brunswick	.14	Mexican	.25
Caledonia, B. H.	.15	Morning Star Con.	.80
Challar	.17	Ophir	.50
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix, gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Plymouth Con.	.07
Deadwood	.13	Savage	.12
El Cristo	.40	Sierra Nevada	.86
Father De Smet	.16	Standard Con.	1.75
Gould & Curry	.25	Union Con.	.15
Hale & Norcross	.96	Utah	.10
Horn Silver	.05	Yellow Jacket	.12

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Moulton	.15
Adams Con.	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Brunswick Con.	.14	Standard	1.85
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.10
Chrysolite	.13	Argentum Juanita	.32
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Alamo	.04
Comst. T. Co. stock.	.04	Anaconda	.50
Comst. T. Co. bonds.	.04	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Comst. T. Co. scrip.	.04	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Crescent	.03	Golden Fleece	.27
Catalpa	.15	Isabella	.28
Hale & Norcross	1.50	Mollie Gibson	.24
Homestake	50.00	Mount Rosa	.17
Horn Silver	1.15	Pharmacist	.03
Iron Silver	.73	Portland	1.35
Leadville Con.	.09	Specimen	.03
Ontario	5.50	Union	.17
Plymouth	.10	Work	.10

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00¾	Isabella	.27
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.04½
Rocky Mountain	.01	Justine	.01⅝
Waldorf	.005	M. Gibson	.22½
Yukon	.03	Mt. Rosa	.18½
Cannon Ball	.002	Old Gold	.00⅝
Elkton	.72	Portland	1.40
Gold Coin	1.50	Sentinel	.00⅛
Garfield Con.	.12½	Marshall Mill	.56

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week Dec.	$34,259	$40,542	$41,358
From July 1	784,060	768,394	797,410
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
Month of Nov.	2,470,018	2,254,711	.....
From July 1	12,077,182	11,689,999	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,513	4,380	5,431
1st week Dec.	$357,617	$485,910	$435,552
From July 1	13,205,500	12,090,908	10,922,446

J. W. Gillett Ruined by His Brother.

ABILENE, Kan., Dec. 15.—J. W. Gillett has assigned his hardware and implement business at Woodbine to his creditors. He is a brother of Grant Gillett, the absconding cattle king, and held $190,000 worth of the latter's paper. The cattle which were to have secured these notes were, however, mortgaged to others. J. W. Gillett's assets are placed at $50,000.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Money on call is still easy at 2@3 per cent. Time money is in abundant supply, so much so that borrowers are not compelled to seek money brokers in order to secure collateral loans. Quotations range from 2½ to 3 per cent. on four months, 2¾@3¼ per cent. on six months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. on a year. The market for mercantile paper continues quiet, with business largely in the shape of renewals. Quotations are 3@4 per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in large supply at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 17 to 12½ cents discount. Union Land and Copper stock was the card in the local market to-day. From 10¾, it advanced easily to 12¼ on large transactions, and receded only slightly from that on profit taking. Butte was inclined to sag, dropping a point to 67. The buying of Federal Steel in the general market reached large proportions, and was of an excellent character. Gold dredging showed fresh strength, and went to 18½. This stock will soon go on the local list. United States Oil held firm at 27¼ to 27½. Erie Telephone was strong at 76. The undertone continued strong up to the close, with the belief in a further advance as confident as ever.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	247	..	C. J. & S. Y.		
Bos. & Low.	226	..	pf	122	128
Bos. & Me.	168	168½	Fitchburg pf.	106⅜	107
Bos. & Prov.	292	..	Old Colony	197¼	..
C. J. & S. Y.	131	132	West End	89½	90

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5	5¼	G. C. Mines	.50	.60
Arnold	13¾	14	Iaqa, (q. s.)	7⅝	..
Atlantic	31	32	Osceola	70	71
B. & C. C.	37½	42½	Pioneer, (g.)	5⅝	5¾
Bos. & Mont.	231	233	Quincy	135	137
B. & Bost.	66½	67	Sta. Yesabel	6¼	7
Cal. & Hec.	610	620	Tamarack	169	172
Centennial	26	26½	Tecumseh	5¼	5½
Franklin	18	18½	Wolverine	32	32¼

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	277	278	Mex. Tel	1¼	..
Dom. Coal	32¾	33	N. E. Tel.	135	136
D. Coal pf.	118	118¼	Pull. P. Car.	148½	150
Ed. Elec. Ill.	196	..	U. S. Oil	27⅜	27½
Erie Tel	75¾	76½	U. S. Rub.	44⅞	45¼
Gen. Elec	93¼	93¾	West. Elec	39½	40
G. Elec. pf.	158	160½	W. Elec. pf.	61	62
L. C. St. Ser.	23½	24			

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G. M.	5¼	..	O. D. Cop. M.	32¾	33

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The Diamond Match pool and traders in Biscuit and Tin Plate stocks monopolized business on the Exchange to-day All these shares closed strong and at an advance. Considerable Match came out around 148½, but the market went on to 150. It is understood the pool is aiming at a much higher market. Biscuit common was active around 48½, 5,000 shares being traded in. Tin Plate started at 34, and was bought freely all the way up to 36. About 6,700 shares changed hands. Outside of these favorites the market was dull and weak. Street railway shares were neglected, pending settlement of the franchise dispute. West Chicago was offered at 96, and North Chicago at 224.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	63
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	150
National Biscuit Co.	48
National Biscuit Co. pf.	103⅝
American Steel & Wire	39
American Steel & Wire pf.	90
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	3½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	22
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co.	5
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	29
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	20
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	42
North Chicago St. R. R.	224
West Chicago St. R. R.	96
South Side Elevated	75½
Lake St. Elevated	14
Lake St. Elevated t. certfs	12
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Justice	.19	.16
Andes	.17	.06	Kentuck Con.	.08	.08
Belcher	.17	.16	Mexican	.29	.29
Best & Belcher	.37	.37	Occidental Con.	1.10	1.05
Bullion	.03	..	Ophir	.57	.56
Caledonia	.22	.17	Overman	.07	.08
Challenge Con.	.19	.14	Potosi	.19	.17
Chollar	.19	.19	Savage	.14	.13
Confidence	.56	.55	Scorpion	.03	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.05	Sierra Nevada	.95	.90
Crown Point	.15	.14	Standard	..	1.85
Gould & Curry	.28	.25	Union Con.	.19	.18
Hale & Norcr.	1.63	1.61	Utah Con.	.12	.11
			Yellow Jacket	.16	.15

Silver bars, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾c; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	—Thursday.—		—Wednesday.—	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	5½	5	5½
Anaconda	53	55½	55¼	57
Anchoria	93	94	93	93½
Argentum	38¼	38½	38⅝	38¾
Battle	38½	38⅝	38½	39
Columbine	14½	14½	14½	14½
Consolidated	7¾	7⅞	7¾	8
Elkton	70½	70¾	72¼	72⅝
El Paso	10	11¼	10	12
Findley	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16½
Gibson	24	24½	23¾	24⅞
Golden Fleece	27	30	27	30
Golden King	79	80½	79	80
Gold Coin	156⅝	157	153	157
Garfield	13	13¼	13	13½
Isabella	28¾	29	28½	28¾
Independence	58¾	59	58⅝	59
Jackpot	24¾	25	24⅝	24½
Jefferson	6	7	4½	5¾
Matoa	30⅝	31	30½	31
Moon Anchor	115	116⅞	115¼	116⅜
Portland	141⅝	142	141¼	141⅞
Pharmacist	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
Rawlings	39	39	37	38

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	.05 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	$10.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Tallow, prime	.03½
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.04¾
Lard, prime	5.37½
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 62@64¾c; No. 2 red, 67@68¾c; No. 2 corn, 34¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½c; No. 2 oats, 26¾@27c; No. 3 white, 28@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 64½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 39@50¼c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.04; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.08½@$1.09; prime timothy seed, $2.27½@$2.30; mess pork, per barrel, $8.10@$8.15; lard, per 100 lbs, $5.12½@$5.20; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.57½@$4.77½; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@$4.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugar, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.—Spot sales of 98 to 13 and 96 to 13, respectively, the members of the Cotton Exchange decided to adjourn business the Saturdays immediately preceding Christmas and New Years. The New Orleans Exchange and other exchanges in the South were expected to follow suit.

Yesterday's market for cotton features was a small one, business, for one reason, being more or less diverted by the election. Liquidation of long accounts was a feature during the forenoon, and the afternoon showing of shorts was a feature. Early in the day the market was weak. Later the phases were steadier. The failure of a Liverpool cotton house, recently prominent as a bear factor, made no impression to mention either on the English market or directly here. Several efforts were made by leading shorts to dislodge long cotton, but they failed in every case. Yesterday's markets closed steady with prices 1 point higher to 3 points lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.53	5.59	5.53	5.53@5.56
January	5.53	5.59	5.53	5.56@5.57
February	5.54	5.56	5.54	5.55@5.56
March	5.56	5.60	5.54	5.57@5.58
April	5.59	5.62	5.59	5.61@5.62
May	5.62	5.67	5.62	5.65@5.66
June	5.66	5.69	5.65	5.68@5.69
July	5.69	5.72	5.69	5.71@5.72
August	5.73	5.76	5.71	5.74@5.75
September	5.68	5.68	5.68	5.65@5.67
October	5.70	5.73	5.68	5.68@5.69

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices steady; American middling, fair, 3 11-16d; good middling, 3 11-32d; middling, 3 5-32d; low middling, 2 31-32d; good ordinary, 2 23-32d; ordinary, 2 19-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,400 bales American. Receipts, 5,400 bales, all American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, December, 3 5-64d, buyers; December and January, 3 5-64d, sellers; January and February, 3 5-64d, buyers; February and March, 3 6-64d, sellers; March and April, 3 6-64@3 7-64d, buyers; April and May, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, sellers; May and June, 3 8-64d, buyers, June and July, 3 9-64d, value; July and August, 3 9-64@3 10-64d, buyers; August and September, 3 10-64d, sellers; September and October, 3 9-64@3 10-64d, buyers; October and November, 3 9-64@3 10-64d, buyers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	72¾	72¾	71¾	72⅝
March	73¼	74⅝	73⅛	74⅜
May	70¾	71⅝	70⅜	71⅜
Corn—				
December	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39¾
May	39⅝	40 1-16	39 7-16	40

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	64¾	66¾	64¼	65⅞
May	66	67⅛	65 11-16	66⅞
July	64⅝	65⅜	64 5-16	65¼
Corn—				
December	33 3-16	33⅝	33⅛	33¾
May	34⅝	35	34⅛	34⅝
July	34⅞	35⅝	34⅝	35⅜
Oats—				
December				26⅝
May	26⅜	26 13-16	26 5-16	26¾

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was little in the early developments of wheat to suggest the remarkably vigorous upturn which occurred at mid-day and lasted throughout the entire afternoon, with final prices top for the day, and ⅝@1⅛c higher than the previous night, while on the curb May sold up still further to 71⅞@71¾c, which figure was the bid. Options fairly steady, the market passed into a condition of heaviness resulting from liberal short sales by both local houses and foreign operators. The market for a time appeared entirely destitute of support, and showed much the sharp which characterized dealings a few days ago. With the mid-day upturn, however, all this was changed. Short sellers of the morning became heavy buyers and continued so, with little intermission, right up to the closing bell. Another factor in this upward movement was a sudden turn in the Liverpool market, which at first had shown weakness, accompanied by adverse reports concerning the Argentine crop, rumors of which were current yesterday, although without effect at any time. There was a good demand for cash wheat at Minneapolis from milling sources, and flour sales were said to have aggregated in two days 240,000 barrels, breaking the record for the season. In closing cables Liverpool came 1½@3d higher; December wheat in Paris was 15 points off and others 5 points higher, while December flour was quoted 80 points up and other months 50 points lower. Options in this market closed partly 3d lower. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat basis, to arrive, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77¼c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 76¼c; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 73c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 77c; No. 1 Northern, New York, 74¼c, spot.

DULUTH, Dec. 15.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64¾c; December, 65¼c; May, 67c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63¼c; December, 63¼c; May, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Wheat firm; December, 63¾c; May, 65⅝c; on track, No. 1 hard, 64¾c; No. 1 Northern, 64¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15.—Wheat 1c higher; No. 1 Northern, 68¾@68¾c; No. 2 Northern, 64¾@65c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 41⅝c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 32c; No. 3 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 33c; track mixed, 31@34½c; track white, 34@37c; No. 2 white clips, 33½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 60½c, free on board, afloat. 59c, cost, insurance, freight, New York, all rail; State rye, 56½c, cost, insurance, freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41½@42½c, cost, insurance, freight, Buffalo; malting, 52@58½c, delivered New York.

BUCKWHEAT—54c, cost, insurance, freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; No. 2 grade, $1.60, to arrive, buckwheat flour, $2. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $2.95@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 76@78c. Rye Feed—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $12.75@$13.25; middlings, to arrive, $13.25@$14; coarse, Winter bran, $14@$15; fine, $13@$14; middlings, $14@$17; city feed, $14@$14.50; hominy chop, $15; oilmeal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 15.—Flour—First patents, $3.60@$3.70; second patents, $3.40@$3.50; first bakers', $3.25@$3.35.

PROVISIONS.—PORK — Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $10@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10, extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$18. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 48c; 180 lb, 45c; 160 lb, 44c; pigs, 5c. SMOKED MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5¾c; 12 lb, 5¾c; 14 lb, 5¼@5¾c; pickled shoulders dull; 4@4¼c; pickled hams quiet; 7c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western sweet, 6½c. TALLOW—City, 3½c; country, 3½@3¾c. LARD—$3.37½; city lard, $4.95; refined lard, South America, 5¼c; Continent, $5.50; Brazil kegs, $7.10; compound, city, 3¾@4c; Western, 4@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼@5½c; city lard stearine, 6c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15.—Beef—Extra India mess, dull, 65s; prime mess, dull, 59s. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, dull, 50s; prime mess, medium, Western, dull, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, dull, 34s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lb, dull, 32s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, steady, 33s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, dull, 28s; long clear middles, heavy, 30 to 40 lb, dull, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, dull, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 23s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, dull, 28s. Cheese—American finest white, firm, 47s 6d; do, colored, firm, 45s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 20s 3d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull, 14s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits, firm, 29s. Resin—Common, steady, 4s 3d.

COFFEE.—Speculation in Brazilian coffee futures seemed inclined to broaden a little, with New Yorkers taking the initiative, as has been the case for several days past. The Brazilian markets responded in full, while the European markets showed hesitation, the Havre market in particular refusing to respond. To-day there was some Europeon selling, which resulted what appeared to be some local disposition toward cultivating the situation on the theory of higher prices to follow the disappointing movement of coffee at Rio and Santos. Our market opened barely steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points, recovered the loss, but soon turned weak again. Only one lot—250 bags March at $5.95—changed hands on the call, but sales up to 12 M. had reached 14,500 bags, and for the entire session the transactions amounted to 27,000 bags, with the market finally steady at a net loss of 5 to 10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
January	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
February	....	....	....	5.75@5.80
March	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.90@5.95
April	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
May	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
June	....	....	....	6.05@6.10
July	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
August	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
September	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
October	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20@6.25
November	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30
December, 1899	6.35	6.35	....	..@ ..

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos, good average, 7$400. Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. Havre, ½f net lower; January, 38.25; February, 38.50; March, 38.75; April, 38.75; May, 39; June, 39.50; July, 39.25; August, 39.50; September, 39.75; October, 40; November, 40; December, 38. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8$175; cleared for the United States, 21,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4 3-16@4 7-16c; muscovado, 3⅞@3 15-16c; molasses sugar, 3⅝@3 11-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.50, and in bulk, $5; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.95; refined, cases, $8.25; crude naphtha, cargoes, $8.50; deodorized, $9; cottonseed oil, prime crude, 17½c; prime crude, free on board mills, 13@14c; prime Summer yellow, 21@22c; off Summer yellow, 20@20½c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 26½c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28c; linseed, American raw, 37@38c; American boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta raw, 54c; boil oil, 43@45c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.50; do, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.37½; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $7.25; lake copper ingots, 12.82½c; tin, 17.95c; lead, 3.75c; spelter, 5.30c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.00; spirits turpentine, 42@42½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.42½; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $1.95; N, $2.15; WG, $2.50; WW, $2.75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 15.—Spirits of turpentine, 39@39¼c. Resin firm, 97½c@$1.02½. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $2.30, and $2.30. Tar, $1.15.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 15.—Spirits of turpentine, 39½c bid. Resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—Turpentine, 37c asked. Resin, unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Common bulls, $2.50@$3; cows, common to fair, $1.80@$2.75. CALVES—Veals, $3.75@$7.25; tops, $7.50; barnyard calves, $3@$3.12½; fed do., $3.25. Car of Southern veals at 11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, medium to prime, $3.50@$4.50; lambs, $5.10@$5.65. HOGS—$3.55@$3.75.

THE BRINCKERHOFF PUTS BACK.

Ferryboat that Started for Havana Harbor Damaged by Fire.

The paddlewheel ferryboat John H. Brinckerhoff, formerly of the Poughkeepsie Ferry Company, and recently purchased for ferry service in Havana Harbor, started on her ocean voyage Wednesday night in command of Capt. "Johnny" O'Brien of dynamite and filibuster fame. She put back into this port yesterday morning and was docked at Tompkinsville, where Capt. O'Brien said that he had been compelled to return for repairs made necessary by a fire which had broken out after he got to sea. The fire was caused by a defective electric light wire, and before it was put out did damage to the upper woodwork which it will take about three days to repair.

Besides her Captain, the ferryboat has a crew of eleven men to take her to Havana. She is to ply there between Havana and Regla. She was built at Newburg in 1889, is 111 feet long, 27 feet beam, and 11 feet depth. She is said to have been purchased for $75,000. She is provided with a thousand dollars' worth of provisions and fifty-five tons of coal.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

CHARLES B. ADAMS, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CHARLES B. ADAMS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 27, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 8, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

ELI J. AUGUST, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ELI J. AUGUST, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at twelve o'clock, midday, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

JACOB FALKENBERG, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JACOB FALKENBERG, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at twelve o'clock, midday, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

BARNETT L. PRICE AND BARNETT L. PRICE, BANKRUPTS.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of BARNETT L. PRICE and BARNETT L. PRICE bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 14th, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

LOUISE BEAUDET, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUISE BEAUDET, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at two o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

MATTHEW BERNHEIM, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MATTHEW BERNHEIM, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

JACOB COHEN AND MORRIS LEVY AND FIRM OF COHEN & LEVY, BANKRUPTS.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JACOB COHEN and MORRIS LEVY and of the firm of COHEN & LEVY, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 13th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

ABRAHAM LITTMANN, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ABRAHAM LITTMANN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

SAMUEL M. GARFUNKEL AND BENJAMIN GARFUNKEL, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of SAMUEL M. GARFUNKEL and BENJAMIN GARFUNKEL, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York County, on Jan'y 3, 1899, at 3 P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

CHARLES A. GERLACH, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CHARLES A. GERLACH, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 14th, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

HENRY GREENBERG, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HENRY GREENBERG, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York County, on December 27, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

DAVID HEYMAN, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of DAVID HEYMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 14th, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

LOUIS HILBORN AND LOUIS JACOBSKY, BANKRUPTS.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS HILBORN and LOUIS JACOBSKY, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 14th, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

HOADLEY & CO., BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CHARLES H. HOADLEY and CHESTER C. MUNROE, (trading under the firm name of Hoadley & Co.,) bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, Dec. 8, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

ARTHUR J. HOEHLER, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ARTHUR J. HOEHLER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

FANNY H. HURCOMB, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of FANNY H. HURCOMB, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

ISRAEL LEVY, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ISRAEL LEVY, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 27, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 14th, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

HEYMAN MENDELSOHN, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HEYMAN MENDELSOHN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 13th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

OBER AND RADLAUER, BANKRUPTS.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of OBER and RADLAUER, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15th, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

No. 83.

ISAAC REINHEIMER, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ISAAC REINHEIMER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.

RAY ROSENBERG, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of RAY ROSENBERG, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

SOLOMON LYONS AND LEOPOLD LYONS, BANKRUPTS.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of SOLOMON LYONS AND LEOPOLD LYONS, individually and as copartners in the late firm of S. & L. Lyons, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 30, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.

ALLAN MACNAUGHTON, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ALLAN MACNAUGHTON, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 14th, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

MELVILLE C. BOYNTON, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MELVILLE C. BOYNTON, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

MAX HARTMAN & CO., BANKRUPTS,—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MAX HARTMAN & CO., bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 14th, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

ARNOLD S. RUKEYSER AND HENRY BASH, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ARNOLD S. RUKEYSER and HENRY BASH, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York County, on December 27, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

LOUIS LEWIN, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS LEWIN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on 29th December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, 13th December, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

ESTATE OF CLARENCE E. TALLMAN, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CLARENCE E. TALLMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on December 27, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.

IRVING M. TUSKA, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of IRVING M. TUSKA, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

GUSTAV WHITE, BANKRUPT.—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GUSTAV WHITE, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 27th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 14th, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY—ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, Mary Delaney, Ellen O'Brien, Norah Shannon, Ellen McGee, Ellen Ryan, George Ryan, Michael Ryan, James Ryan, Frank Ryan, Margaret Ryan, William Ryan, George Ryan, Ellen Kellogg, and Catharine Blewitt, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 19, 1898. JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address 39 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, George Ryan, Michael Ryan, and James Ryan: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order for substituted service, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1898. The amended summons and amended complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 10th day of October, 1898. Dated New York, November 28th, 1898. JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 39 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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Supplemental Citation.

SPEAR, EMMA S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to THOMAS A. HILL, Mary Ann Hill, Edith Helen Kedy, and Gertrude Louise Yates, heirs and next of kin of Helen Hill, a deceased sister of EMMA S. SPEAR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles A. Spear of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County and State, having for a certain instrument in writing, bearing date May 24, 1892, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of EMMA S. SPEAR, late of the County of New York, deceased: therefore you, and each of you, are hereby cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 1st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

CARRINGTON & SOTY, Attorneys for Petitioners, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

CURTIS, HENRY R., and EDWIN A. GOATER.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY R. CURTIS and EDWIN A. GOATER, who have, with Edward D. Burt, now deceased, heretofore composed the partnership of Edwin C. Burt and Company, and have since the death of said Edward D. Burt continued said business, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to present the same with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry R. Curtis and Edwin A. Goater, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 38 Park Row, Room No. 307, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of November, 1898.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Assignee.
DANIEL DALY, Attorney for Assignee, 38 Park Row, New York City. n18-1aw6wF

BALKWILL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 17th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BALKWILL, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said William H. Balkwill, for the benefit of creditors, at his office No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, November 17, 1898.

ALBERT W. RANSOM, Assignee.
DAVID WELCH, Attorney for Assignee. n18-1aw7wF

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court for the hearing of litigated motions, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 23d day of September, 1898. Present: Hon. P. Henry Dugro, Justice.—In the

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

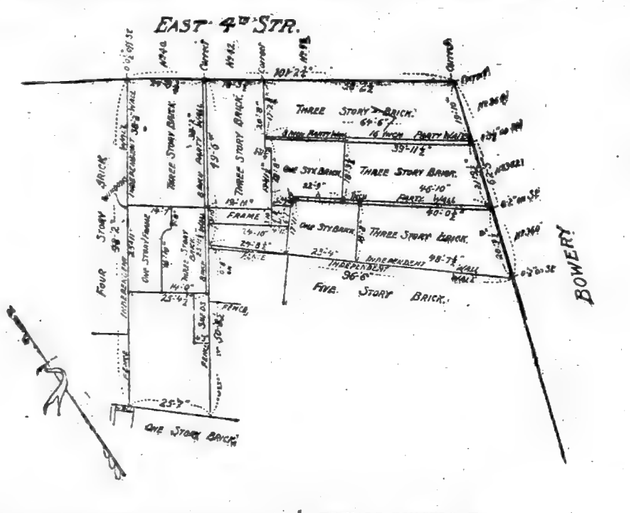

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or incumbrances upon the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold in one parcel and subject to existing leases thereon. Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
A. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Atty. for Kantrowitz.

EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Atty. for Deft. Cleland.
MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Atty. for Deft. Allen D. M. Defendorf and others.
EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., Atty. for Deft. Wilson L. Defendorf and others.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, January 12th, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York City, December 14th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL STEINER, plaintiff, against FRANK MOORE and others, defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifteen feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet, thence southerly parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 127 East 56th Street.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1898.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 127 East 56th Street:

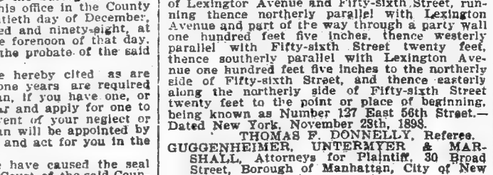

The approximate amount of the lien, or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $16,847.30, with interest from November 12, 1898, together with $305.20, costs and allowances, with interest from November 28, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $450, with interest.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
n29-2aw3wTu&F&d22

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MORTIMER, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. MORTIMER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898. MARY A. MORTIMER, Administratrix.

JAMES, SCHELL, ELKUS & McGUIRE, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n13-1aw3mF

PHILIP SCHRAG.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Plochmann, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIP SCHRAG, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, JOHN EISENMANN FABER of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Philip Schrag, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Petitioners, 34 Nassau St., N. Y.
n25-1aw6wF

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa Durruthy Pons, individually and as administratrix of the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, deceased, Felix Fernand Pons, Felix Edouard Pons, Louis Felix Pons, individually and as administrator, or manager, of the estate of Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, a minor; Antoinette Suzanne Faure Pons, Georges Emile Lemarquis, "conseil judiciaire" of Louis Felix Pons; Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, and all persons interested in the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William M. Martin, as trustee for the benefit of Helen M. Wilson, under the last will and testament of FRANCIS W. HUTCHINS, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County of New York, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Atty. for Trustee, 71 Broadway, New York City.

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.
s9-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM C. DEMOREST, plaintiff, against THERESA LYNCH et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the second day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Friday, the sixteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land formerly situate in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, and now situate in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, and State of New York, known and designated upon the revised map of the Givan Homestead, situated in the Town and County of Westchester, New York, made by or under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, and filed in the Register's office of Westchester County on the 22d day of May, 1889, as follows: Parcels one to five, both inclusive; numbers eleven to eighteen, both inclusive; numbers twenty-nine to thirty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers six and seven; plots numbers nineteen to twenty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers thirty-seven to thirty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers fifty to fifty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers sixty-six to seventy-one, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-one to eighty-three, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-two to ninety-five, both inclusive; plots numbers forty-eight and forty-nine; plots numbers eight and nine; plots numbers fifty-four to fifty-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers eighty-four to eighty-seven, both inclusive, plots numbers seventy-two to seventy-five, both inclusive; plots numbers ninety-six to ninety-nine, both inclusive; plots numbers twenty-three to twenty-six, both inclusive; plots numbers forty to forty-two, both inclusive; plots numbers ten, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, forty-three, forty-four, forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, eighty-eight to ninety-one, both inclusive; plots numbers one hundred to one hundred and five, both inclusive; plots sixty to sixty-five, both inclusive; plots numbers seventy-six to seventy-nine, both inclusive, plots numbers one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and thirty-seven, both inclusive; being the same premises conveyed to one William P. Lynch, by deed bearing even date with the said mortgage.—Dated New York, November 23d, 1898.

SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys

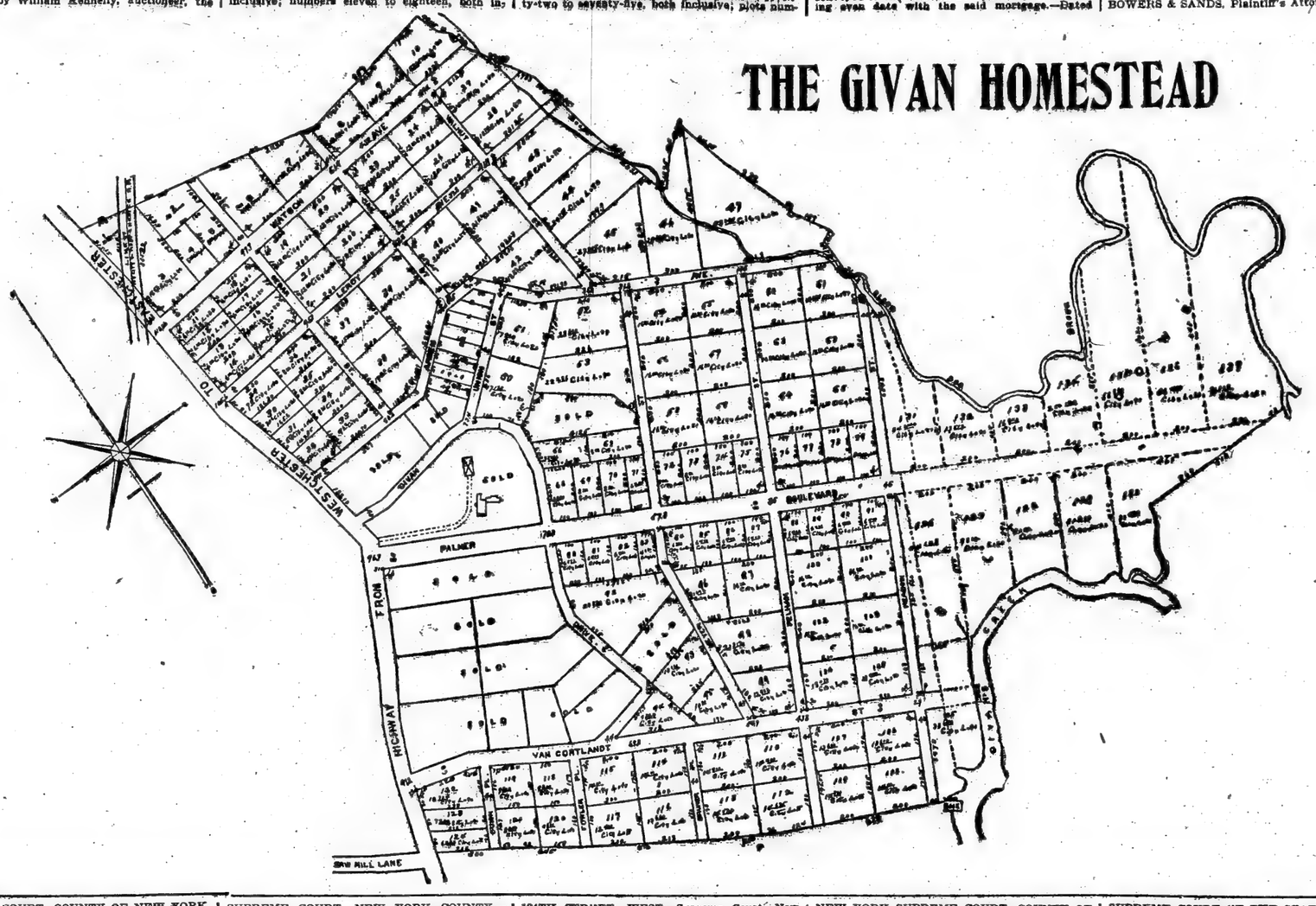

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall eighty-two (82) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $62,397.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $66.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,151.60, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of April, 1898, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $29,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $57,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 282, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases upon said premises.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, Dec. 19th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
d8-2aw2wTu&F&d19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors.
au19-1aw6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
au12-1aw6mF

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 85th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 120 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
jy1-1aw6mF

WILSON, PETER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER M. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Slauson & Co., No. 82 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1898. ROBERT H. MOSES, JAMES B. CARPENTER, Executors.
n11-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MILES M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre line of a party wall standing one-half on the lot hereby conveyed, and the other half on the lot next adjoining on the west, one hundred and forty-one feet eleven inches; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly forty-three feet and one inch; thence easterly sixteen feet and eight inches, and thence southerly forty-three feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and ten inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street thirty-four feet and two inches; thence northerly forty-two feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence easterly to a point forty-three feet and one inch distant from said northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southerly forty-three feet and one inch to the northerly line or side of Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

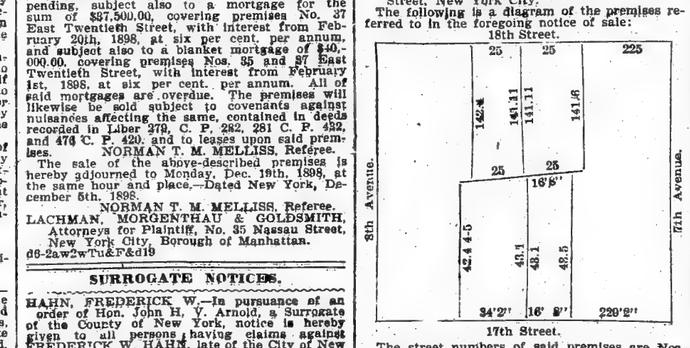

The street numbers of said premises are Nos. 221-225 West 17th Street, and Nos. 216 and 218 West 18th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,507.66, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $877.86, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,400, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or will be paid by the referee.

The premises are to be sold subject to any mortgage liens prior to the mortgage foreclosed in this action. Such prior liens, briefly stated, are supposed to be: A purchase-money mortgage on said premises for $30,000, bearing interest at six per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1897, and a blanket mortgage on said premises for $55,000, bearing interest at five per cent. from the 8th day of July, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
d16-2aw3wF&Tu&ja9

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM FENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFri

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

124TH STREET, WEST.—Supreme Court, New York County.—W. KINTZING POST, plaintiff, against MATHILDA ADDISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of November, 1898, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-one feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

CURTIS B. HATHEWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

124th St.

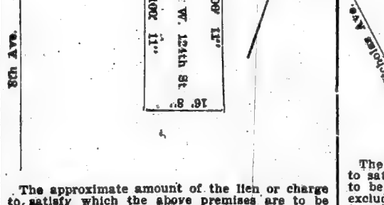

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $10,475.02, with interest from November 29th, 1898, and costs and allowance amounting to $338.15, with interest from November 30th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $179.15.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

124TH STREET, WEST.—Supreme Court, New York County.—LINA P. WEBSTER, plaintiff, against MATHILDA ADDISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated the 30th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-four (174) feet six (6) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

CURTIS B. HATHEWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

124th St.

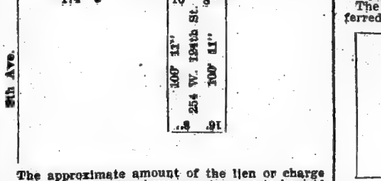

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $10,475.02, with interest from November 29th, 1898, and costs and allowance amounting to $338.15, with interest from November 30th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $177.15.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
d6-2aw3wTu&F&d28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-1aw6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet adn five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

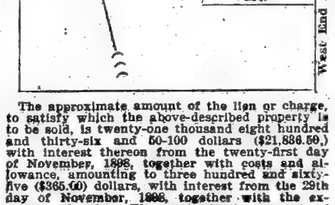

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $11,069.00 and interest thereon from November 21st, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property, is as follows: Taxes for 1898, $170.85, and water rent for 1898, $10.05.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
n28-2aw8wM&F&d18

FOSTER & THOJSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 259 West 121st Street.

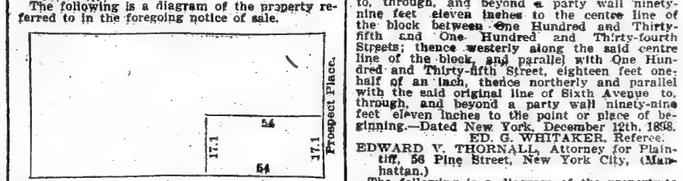

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $11,069.00 and interest thereon from November 21st, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., now liens on said property, is as follows: Taxes for 1898, $170.85, and water rent for 1898, $10.05.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.
n28-2aw8wM&F&d18

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet adn five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

68th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($21,836.50,) with interest thereon from the twenty-first day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to three hundred and sixty-five ($365.00) dollars, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is three hundred and sixty-one and 80-100 dollars ($361.80,) with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first blanket mortgage of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00,) bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, the interest having been paid up to the first day of December, 1898. The said mortgage is overdue. Subject also to four mortgages, to secure the aggregate sum of sixty-nine thousand dollars ($69,000.00,) and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which there was due on November twenty-second, 1898, the sum of twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and 67-100 dollars ($22,981.67) for principal, and four hundred and two and 23-100 dollars ($402.23) for accrued interest; and the interest runs from that date. The premises will be sold subject, likewise, to the encroachments, if any, of the walls of the premises to the south and west.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
d8-2aw3wTu&F&d27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK R. JOHNSON, as guardian of Pauline Florence Johnson, plaintiff, against ELISABETH B. VANDENBUGH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, number Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet six inches easterly from the easterly line of Sixth Avenue, as it was in the year 1880, before being widened, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half inch, thence southerly, and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, a part of the way through a party wall, and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue, eighteen feet one-half of an inch, thence northerly and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

135th Street.

134th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,881.20, with interest thereon from the 12th

GREAT TIN PLATE TRUST

Practically All the American Manufacturers in One Company.

CAPITAL STOCK $50,000,000

American Tin Plate Company Formed in New Jersey—Its Business Headquarters to be in Chicago.

With only a few minor exceptions all the manufacturers of tinplate in this country have united in one great corporation, bearing the title of the American Tin Plate Company. The certificate of incorporation was filed in Trenton, N. J., Wednesday, and at a meeting of the principal stockholders held in Chicago yesterday Directors were elected, with Mr. D G. Reid, Treasurer of the American Tin Plate Company of Elwood, Ind., as President.

The total amount of the capital stock of the new company is $50,000,000, divided into 500,000 shares of $100 each. Two-thirds of these shares are common and the remainder preferred stock. Both preferred and common stock have equal voting powers. The principal office is to be in East Orange, N. J.

About seventy different corporations and firms are merged into the American Tin Plate Company, each individual concern taking an allotment of new stock in payment for its contribution in the way of plant. Following are the names of some of the principal concerns:

American Tin Plate Company of Elwood, Ind., 20 mills, with 6 mills at Montpelier, Ind.; Aetna-Standard Iron and Steel Company, at Bridgeport, Ohio, 8 mills; Atlanta Steel and Tin Plate Company, Atlanta, Ind., 6 mills; Beaver Tin Plate Company, Lisbon, Ohio, 6 mills; Crescent Sheet and Tin Plate Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 6 mills; Elwood Tin Plate Company, Cleveland, Ohio, 6 mills; Falcon Tin Plate and Sheet Company, Niles, Ohio, 6 mills; La Belle Iron Works, Wheeling, West Va., 10 mills; Great Western Tin Plate Works, Chicago, 4 mills at Joliet; Laughlin Nail Company, Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 14 mills; The Morewood Company, Gas City, Ind., 8 mills; Morton Tin Plate Company, Cambbridge, Ohio, 6 mills; New Castle Steel and Tin Plate Company, New Castle, Penn., 20 mills; Shenango Valley Steel Company, New Castle, Penn., 30 mills; Pennsylvania Tin Plate Company, New Kensington, Penn., 6 mills; Star Tin Plate Company, Pittsburg, Penn., 8 mills; Pittsburg Tin Plate Company, New Kensington, Penn., 6 mills; Wallace, Banfield & Co., Irondale, Ohio, 4 mills; United States Iron and Tin Plate Manufacturing Company, Demmler, Penn., 8 mills, some in operation and some under contract for construction.

On the authority of one of the principal promoters, the statement is made that the options on plants aggregate about $12,000,000. About $6,000,000 is desired for working capital, so that $8,000,000 of preferred stock is to be issued at once, each share of preferred carrying a share of common with it. This arrangement will leave $2,000,000 of preferrd stock in the treasury. Of the $30,000,000 of common stock $2,000,000 is to remain in the treasury, $18,000,000 will go out in company with preferred stock, and $10,000,000 goes to the promoters as a reward for their labors. The preferred stock is entitled to 7 per cent. cumulative dividends, all earnings in excess of this, if any, going to the common stock.

In the certificate of incorporation the objects for which the American Tin Plate Company was organized are described as follows:

To manufacture, buy, sell, deal in and with tin, terne, black plates, steel sheets, and all like or kindred products, to mine, manufacture, prepare for market, and sell the same, and any articles or product in the manufacture or composition of which metal is a factor; including the acquisition by purchase, mining, manufacture, or otherwise of all materials, supplies, and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with the business mentioned, &c.

Under the terms of its charter the new corporation is not at liberty to issue any further shares ranking with or in priority to the present preferred stock.

The names of the incorporators, and the number of shares of common stock subscribed for by each are as follows: James B. Dill, New York, 90 shares; Howard K. Wood, East Orange, N. J., 5 shares; Duncan T. McLaren East Orange, N. J., 5 shares. The aggregate of $10,000 of capital stock is the amount with which this corporation is authorized to commence business. The general business headquarters of the company are to be in Chicago.

It is proposed to shut down all the plants for a week or ten days to take stock. Subsequently the properties will be turned over to the Illinois Trust and Savings Company of Chicago, which will give the stock or cash therefor. It is hoped to put the new company in actual operation by the first of the new year.

A representative of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co. said yesterday that he thought this combination of interests would be advantageous to the consumers of tin plate as well as to the manufacturers.

The annual output of American tin plate is estimated variously by different manufacturers and dealers. The representative of Phelps, Dodge & Co. already quoted said he thought that about 8,000,000 boxes, of 100 pounds each, were produced by American manufacturers each year. The promoters of the consolidated company calculate that a profit of 50 cents a box on 6,000,000 boxes would enable the company to pay dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred stock, and 6 per cent. on the common stock.

GENERAL WARE POTTERS COMBINE.

New Company Organized in New Jersey with a Capital of $27,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 15.—Articles of incorporation of the American Potteries Company, with an authorized capital of $27,000,000, were filed to-day with the Secretary of State. One-half the stock is to be preferred, with 7 per cent dividend, and the remainder common. The incorporators are Charles N. King and E. F. Charles of Jersey City and T. Frank Farrell of New York.

The company includes all the general ware potteries of the United States, with very few exceptions, and the others are expected to be absorbed. The principal offices will be in Jersey City.

The new corporation has secured all but three of the Trenton potteries, and these are expected to join. It is said that more than 90 per cent. of the potteries of the country, including sanitary ware potteries, are absorbed. The Trenton Potteries Company, the Sanitary Ware Syndicate, will be taken in.

STAMP TAX DEFICIENCIES.

Col. Williams Back from Washington to Begin Criminal Proceedings.

The Internal Revenue officials have determined to begin criminal proceedings against persons who have failed to stamp properly deeds and other legal documents filed for record in the Register's Office, as is required by the "war tax" law, which went into effect on July 1. It is claimed that there are hundreds of persons in New York delinquent in this respect. Col. Robert Williams, Jr., Internal Revenue Agent, who has charge of the collection of this tax, returned to the city yesterday from Washington, whither he had gone to consult with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the violations of the law. His instructions are to begin at once to obtain evidence and report to the Collector, who will file complaints with the United States Commissioner. Warrants will then issue, and the delinquents will be haled into court. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine of $50 or six months' imprisonment, or both.

The first complaints will be against persistent violators of the law. Col. Williams says a number of men continually file for record deeds and mortgages without stamps or with an insufficient quantity. He added that the publication of the fact that he was conducting an investigation in the Register's Office had had a salutary effect. Violations of the law had dropped off considerably, but there were enough daily to show that there were a number of people who, either innocently or otherwise, fail to comply with the requirements of the statute.

As an example, he said that on Wednesday there was a deed filed conveying property on which there is a mortgage of $105,000. In the deed the consideration appeared as $10,000, and the stamp was only $10 whereas, if the property was worth the amount of the mortgage alone it should have been $105. Besides this mortgage there were other liens on the property. Among the other violations of the law on the same day were several assignments of mortgages on which there were no stamps, and one deed, with a consideration of $100, to which a tax stamp of $7.50 was affixed, although the property was subject to an incumbrance of $18,000. One man, whose delinquency was discovered by the Internal Revenue officers, has within a few days paid over $8,000 on back taxes.

Absolutely Pure
ROYAL BAKING POWDER

LEGAL NOTES.

ADVERTISING SIGNS ON ROOFS OF LEASED PREMISES.—Daniel McMenomey, who had a five years' lease from May, 1897, of the three-story building 106 and 108 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, with a covenant that he would not underlet the whole or any part of the premises, except the second and third floors, nor make alterations without the written consent of the landlord, on the 4th of last December, without such consent, delivered to the O. J. Gude Company a paper granting the latter the use of the roof for five years "with the right of placing, painting, erecting, and maintaining any and all advertising signs thereon.". That company, on Dec. 30, erected on the roof a sign ten feet high and about twenty-five feet long, constructed of wood and iron. A day later the property was sold by James McEnery, the owner, to Thomas M. Farley, subject to the terms of the lease. After McMenomey had refused to comply with Farley's request to remove the sign, the latter had it removed and stored in his cellar, and notified the Gude Company it was at its disposal. The company then sued Farley in the First Municipal Court to recover the value of the sign, claiming it had been converted by defendant to his own use. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has affirmed judgment given by Justice Lynn in favor of the defendant. Justice Giegerich, giving the opinion, said the remarks of the trial Justice wherein he concluded that the facts proved did not constitute conversion, were fully concurred in by him. "The mere removal of a chattel," Justice Giegerich said, "from one place to another, in the absence of any claim of ownership or the exercise of any dominion thereover, does not amount to conversion. * * * In the case at bar the defendant seems to have acted upon the theory that the agreement between the plaintiff and the lessee oprated as a subletting rather than a license, and the prohibitive clause against subletting contained in the lessor's lease, became operative, and, by virtue of the deed, vesting in the defendant title to the sign upon its annexation as part of the freehold, and that, therefore, the plaintiff had neither property, general or special, nor the immediate right of possession therein or thereto. Whether or not this position is well taken need not be considered, in view of the conclusion above reached, anent the defendant's freedom from liability for his acts. The latter having at the very outset requested the plaintiff and McMenomey to remove the sign from the roof, and they having failed to comply therewith, its removal was obviously not made for the purpose of depriving plaintiff of ownership therein, but merely to change its position from a part of the building where defendant claimed it had no right to be. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that defendant apprised the plaintiff that the sign was subject to its order, of which the latter did not avail itself, it is clear upon principle and authority, that the defendant's acts in the premises did not amount to a conversion.

***

A BLUESTONE TRANSACTION.—The Saugerties Bank recovered an interlocutory judgment in an action against James C. Mack to set aside as fraudulent a bill of sale of certain bluestone and other property belonging to him to Jane C. Mack, and requiring her to account. On appeal, she claimed the referee before whom the case was tried improperly refused to allow disbursements she had made in the preparation for the market of the property which she had received in its raw state at the time of the bill of sale made to her, and that she should have been allowed for the expenses incurred in preparing this stone for the market. The Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment, Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who gave the opinion, saying: "Defendant was required by the judgment to account for the property which she received. Its value at the time it was received by her, and in the condition in which she received it, was that for which by the judgment she was called upon to account. What she subsequently did with the property was a matter of no concern. If she expended money upon it and sold it, thereby realizing a profit, the plaintiff could not in this judgment recover that profit. All that it could recover is the value of the raw material. Or, if she expended labor upon it and did not sell it for enough to pay for the labor, that was her speculation, with the loss upon which the plaintiff could not be charged."

***

A CONCLUSION OF FACT.—One of the defenses in the answer of John Monroe and others to an action brought against them by Amelia A Spies to recover upon a certain transaction was that, "with full knowledge of all the facts in any way connected with or relating to said transaction, the plaintiff duly ratified and affirmed in all respects the payment to this defendant of the $7,500 mentioned in the complaint, and elected to consider the same a proper and valid payment to defendants, made at the request and for the benefit of W. & A. Waydel & Co., and to look to them for repayment of that sum." A demurrer, at Special Term, was sustained, upon the ground that this answer stated "a conclusion of law only." The Appellate Division has directed a reversal. "It is obvious, from the opinion delivered by the learned trial Justice," Justice McLaughlin, who gave the opinion, said, "that he inadvertently fell into an error by applying to a pleading the rule applicable to evidence. In an affidavit, the evidence establishing a fact, and not a conclusion of fact drawn from the evidence, must be set forth; while a pleading need contain simply a statement of fact, and not the evidence to establish it."

THE TRIAL OF LAWYER HALLEN.

Forgery of Deeds and Mortgages Charged to the Late Ira S. Elkins.

The trial of Lawyer James D. Hallen on the charge of forgery in Part I. of the General Sessions, before Judge McMahon, assumed a complicated character yesterday when the name of the late Ira S. Elkins was brought forward by the defense as that of the person guilty of forging the deeds and mortgages produced by the complainant, Mrs. Florence Caldwell.

Louis B. Burcher, a lawyer with an office in Wall Street, who formerly rented desk room with Hallen, was called, and produced a number of papers bearing the writing of Hallen and Ira S. Elkins, who was mentioned as having been President of the Consolidated Gas and Improvement Company, as a client of Hallen's, and the person who solicited the lawyer to negotiate the mortgage.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne showed the witness some papers with the signature, "J. D. Hayne." He testified that the three letters "J. D. H." were similar to the swinging hand of the defendant, but said that the balance of the writing was different in general appearance. During the examination Mr. Osborne handed him a letter written by Hayne without showing the signature. Mr. Burcher said that in his opinion it was written by Hallen.

This brought a smile of satisfaction to the faces of the prosecuting lawyers. Mr. Hallen seemed disturbed and hurriedly sent a note to the witness, explaining that the handwriting was not his. Mr. Osborne procured the note and read it to the jury with emphatic comments. He then referred it to Judge McMahon, who said that the proceeding on the part of the defendant had been decidedly improper.

Among those called to the stand during the afternoon was Lawyer Edward F. McCassidy of Sing Sing, N. Y. He said that he had known Mr. Elkins, and was shown the alleged forged documents. Mr. McCassidy examined them and said the writing and signature on the papers were very similar to the handwriting of the late Mr. Elkins. He was questioned by the defendant with reference to a confession made by Mr. Elkins before his death.

This brought Mr. Osborne to his feet.

"I object to that," said he, "on the ground that it is mere hearsay evidence."

The Court sustained his objection despite the remonstrances on the part of the defendant.

The case was adjourned until this morning, when Hallen will be called to the stand.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (Saturday) (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

Neither your temper nor your gown will ruffle here: you can buy leisurely and return what you don't want after Christmas.

Wise women recognize that the easy comfort of a house-coat adds to the peace of domestic life: $4.75 to $18.

Kind-hearted women are now particularly inclined to prove their good will to the clergy of their church: things clerical in variety and abundance.

Surplices, linen, $3.25; lace $6 to $25. Clerical suits $19, $22 and $25. Ribbed silk cassock waistcoats, $8.50. Rabbis $1.50 and $2. Berettas and sarums $2. Cloaks $25 and $45. Overcoats $22 and $25.

You'll excuse our chuckling over this overcoat weather, won't you? Our stock is so abundant, variety so large, price-range so great, that we know we can satisfy all comers: $15 to $50.

We're giving away Christmas umbrellas for $3.75.

Clothes shoes hats and furnishings for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
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West 14th St
ESTB'D 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
HOLIDAY BARGAINS
All Wool Ingrain Art Squares

6x9 ft.	$3.60
7-6x9 ft.	$4.50
9x9 ft.	$5.50
9x10-6 ft.	$6.50

Larger sizes also reduced; a choice of 25 patterns in each size.

Loom-cunning never evolved a more artistic mingling of pure wool and beautiful colors.

Christmas furniture; lamps, clocks, pictures, bric-a-brac, etc., now at bargain prices and "Long Credit" can make them Christmas gifts.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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THE BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.

Provision Made for the Payment of Interest on Bonds for Many Public Works.

That the city administration contemplates making many public improvements during 1899 was evidenced by a report published in The City Record yesterday in which the details of the budget for next year were set forth. Provision is made for the payment of interest on bonds for many public works which have been hung up on account of the debt limit. These appropriations for interest indicate that the administration will issue more than $30,000,000 in bonds in 1899, besides $10,000,000 which have been authorized but have not yet been issued. To provide for this increase in indebtedness the borrowing capacity will be increased by a raise in the assessed valuation of property in the city of about $400,000,000.

As appears from the statement in The City Record, provision is made for interest on bonds to be authorized and issued in 1899 as follows: For new schoolhouses and sites in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, $4,083,640; in Brooklyn, $2,873,000; in Queens, $567,000; in Richmond, $150,000—a total of $7,673,640. For parks, $9,903,151, divided as follows: Fort George Park, $191,000; Colonial Park, $1,229,727; Riverside Park, $1,190,000; St. Nicholas Park, $1,850,000; for a new park at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and First Avenue, $429,000; Riverside Park extension, $442,324; a new park at One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and Grand Boulevard, $98,000; park in Twenty-third Ward, $971,000; park at Houston and Essex Streets, $1,557,000; park at Division Street, $1,640,000; Harlem River Driveway, $305,000. For piers and ferries, $5,000,000; for new aqueduct, $2,000,000; for water supply, $750,000; for approaches to Willis Avenue Bridge, $487,445; for south approach to Third Avenue Bridge, $556,403; for New York Public Library, $1,000,000; for new East River bridge, $2,500,000; for new public buildings, $1,000,000; for new bridges, $300,000; for repaving in all boroughs, $2,000,000; for new plant for Street Cleaning Department, $100,000.

Among the appropriations for which bonds have been authorized, and for which interest is provided, are: New Hall of Records, $2,000,000; piers and ferries, $1,000,000; Willis Avenue Bridge, $300,000; new Harlem River bridge, $1,000,000; Botanical Garden, $375,000, and for replenishing the fund for street and park opening, $2,696,548.

CONTROLLER COLER SUED.

Charles W. Watson Claims Civil Service Laws Were Violated.

The Civil Service Reform Association is after Controller Coler again. Charles W. Watson, who was Civil Service Commissioner under Mayor Strong, has brought two suits against the Controller for the recovery of the salaries paid to William A. Butler, Supervisor of The City Record, and Charles A. Alden, private secretary to Commissioner Keller, for the months of January and February.

Mr. Watson claims that at the time of the appointments the two places were in the civil service lists and that, as the appointees did not pass an examination, the Controller is liable for their salaries. Mr. Coler in his answer states that the appointments were made temporarily, and that after the civil service rules had been submitted the men were reappointed and their salaries certified by the Civil Service Commissioners.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

UMBRELLA SALE.

Men's 28-inch high grade, all-silk Twill, with Elephant, Walrus, and Hippopotamus, Burnt and Smoked Ivory Handles, with heavy silver mountings,
$5.50 Each;
Value $8.00 & $9.00.

Women's 26-inch all-silk Twill Umbrellas. Handles Ivory, Colored Pearl, silver trimmed and swedged,
$4.85 Each;
Value up to $7.25.

CANES.

Men's Canes with Ivory Handles, silver bands, Bamboo and Partridge shanks,
$5.00 Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

COLLARS & CAPES.

Electric Seal Storm Collars, 8 tails, $10.00.

Electric Seal Pelerine with Persian Lamb yoke and tails $24.00.

Electric Seal Cape, $25.00.

Alaska Sable Storm Collars, with 8 tails, $15.00.

BOAS & SCARFS.

Alaska Sable Boas, 2 yards long, 10 tails, 2 heads, $10.00.

Alaska Sable Scarfs, 8 tails, $5.00.

MUFFS.

Alaska Sable Muffs, $5.00 and $8.50.

Fine Persian Lamb Muffs, $10.00, $12.00, & $15.00.

Stone Marten Muffs, $12.75.

Blue Lynx Sets, Muff and Boa, with 8 tails, $25.00.

Children's Sets of Furs, $2.50 up to $12.50 per set.

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SHOES

Money Saved at Our Old Corner,
Sixth Ave. and 23d St.
Several hundred pairs still of those Ladies' buttoned and laced at . . . $1.45
Also of Men's at $2 and $3

ALEXANDER.

WILL TRY ACCUSED OFFICIALS.

Judge Steele to Do So If He Is Made District Attorney of Kings.

Ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele, whom Governor-elect Roosevelt has selected as District Attorney Marean's successor, said yesterday that he had assured Mr. Roosevelt of his willingness to accept the appointment, which cannot, of course, be formally made until the Governor-elect takes office on Jan. 1.

There is good reason to believe that Judge Steele will retain John F. Clarke in his present position as First Assistant District Attorney. This would seem to indicate that Mr. Marean's successor is determined to press the cases against the indicted city officials to the end. Judge Steele, it is understood, believes that the retention of Mr. Clarke in his present place would be directly in line with the policy of the Governor-elect.

"I believe it due to the public, and, indeed, to the men themselves, that officials who have been indicted should have an earnest, careful, and thoroughly searching trial," said Judge Steele yesterday. "That shall be my policy in every case that is left to me by my predecessor, should I finally take Mr. Marean's place."

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Coler Opposes an Issue of County Bonds—Offer by a Syndicate.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There was a comparatively short session, but this was followed by a long discussion, lasting for about two hours. In this discussion Mr. Coler explained his views of the debt limit and of the position and interest of the city in the matter of rapid transit. He opposed the proposition to issue county bonds.

After the meeting Secretary Delafield said that Charles N. Fowler, a Representative in Congress from New Jersey, appeared before the Commissioners and talked about rapid transit plans. Mr. Delafield also said:

"In the meeting Mr. Smith moved that the counsel be instructed to prepare a bill authorizing the board to provide for the construction of the rapid transit railroad either with capital to be raised by the issue of bonds of New York County or from private sources. The vote was: In the affirmative—Orr, Claflin, Smith, and Rives; in the negative—Mr. Coler."

Mr. Delafield declined to give out anything about the discussion that followed the meeting.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Coler said that if Secretary Delafield gave out the statement that he (the Controller) had voted against the building of the underground tunnel by private capital he was mistaken. Mr. Coler added that he had offered to the Commissioners any assistance he could give in raising the money from private sources for the construction of the rapid transit road. He was absolutely opposed, he said, to the county bond scheme. If the bond issue could be broken up and distributed over a period of years, he would not be against such a plan, but the city, he said, could not stand at this time an issue of $30,000,000 of bonds.

As to Mr. Fowler, the Controller said, he told the commission that if it would agree to certain things a syndicate that he represented would undertake the building of the subway. He refused to tell the Commissioners what syndicate it is.

THE DEMURRER SUSTAINED.

Ex-Mayor Wurster Had No Part in the Brooklyn Water Scandal.

Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, has sustained the demurrer interposed by ex-Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn to the complaint in the suit of Peter Feeley, a taxpayer, against the ex-Mayor, Michael J. Dady, ex-Controller Palmer, ex-City Auditor Sutton, ex-City Works Commissioner Willis, and the City of New York, to recover moneys alleged to have been fraudulently expended on the ponds connected with the Brooklyn water supply system. The Court holds that Mr. Wurster had no part in the alleged conspiracy.

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Dancing School
AND
Party Costumes,
For Boys and Girls.

Also,
Shoes, Neckwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, etc.,
to match.

Correct Style and Perfect Fitting has always been a special feature of our establishment, where only the best designers and cutters, who give their entire attention to Children's wear, are employed.

60-62 West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Holiday Suggestions.

TEA TABLES.

The sociable afternoon tea must never have a stationary table. Our dainty handled designs are charming, as the tables may be shifted from place to place without removing the tea service. Pretty mahogany finish ones without handles at $3.00.

TEA TRAYS.

Made in the same woods, some with glass tops to protect them from the heat. These may be carried in with service all arranged, and placed on any convenient table or tabourette. From $11.00.

MUFFIN STANDS.

To complete the afternoon tea, have two or three shelves, one for muffins, one for crumpets, scones, buttered toast, or whatever you please. Exquisitely inlaid at $13.50.

The most artistic Christmas novelties, at factory prices, when you

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Economic Elegance.

The correct dresser, will find below some excellent suggestions for stay-at-home attire, and other things he needs for evening dress.

Lounging Coats, Figured Silks Tricots, and English Cloths, $5 to $18.

Long House Gowns made from double face cloths, $12.00 to $20.00.

Imported Full Dress Shirts, both plain and plaited bosoms, $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00.

F. C. & Co.'s Silk Suspenders.

Full Dress Silk Shields, $1.00 to $6.00.

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Unusual Opportunity.
LIQUIDATION SALE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Entire Stock Must Be Sold Before January 1st.

Fine Bric-a-Brac, China, Clocks, Clock Sets, Statuary, Onyx Pedestals, etc., etc.

500 Pairs Dresden Candelabra, 5 lights, 15 inches tall, at $2.50 a pair.

Thousands of pieces of hand-painted china trays, photograph frames, bon bon boxes, desk articles, etc., etc., suitable for card prizes and Christmas presents, $1.00 upwards.

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46 Park Place through to 41 Barclay St.
Near 6th Avenue Elevated R. R. Station at Park Place and 9th Avenue R. R. Station at Barclay St.

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Beginning To-morrow, Saturday, Our Store Will Be Open Evenings Until Christmas.

Misses' and Children's Winter Garments
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Children's one-piece Dresses, in fancy mixtures, trimmed with silk and buckles, blouse effect,
Formerly 9.75,
7.98.

Children's one-piece Dresses, in novelty goods, velvet yoke,
Formerly 7.50,
4.98.

Children's one-piece Dresses, in camel's hair cloth, tucked silk yoke, lapels and cuffs of velvet,
Formerly 7.50,
4.98.

Children's Reefers, of cheviot or mixed cloths, velvet collars,
Formerly 4.98,
2.59.

Misses' Jackets, of heavy beaver cloth, with storm collar,
Formerly 7.50,
5.98.

Misses' Kersey Jackets, in castor, tan, blue or black,
Formerly 16.00,
10.00.

Infants' Long and Short Coats at Exceptionally Low Prices.

Some Noteworthy Reductions in
Trimmed Millinery.

Balance of our collection of elegant French Toques, latest importations, costing $35.00, have been reduced to
10.00 each.

BLACK TOQUES,
7.98.

FELT HATS, FANCY TRIMMED,
4.98 to 6.98.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 7:45, SIEGFRIED. Nordica, Engle, Meisslinger, Van Rooy, Bispham, Dippel.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 17, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 17, at Pop. Prices, Double Bill. Philemon et Baucis and Cavalleria Rusticana; Mmes. Marie Engle, Djella, Bauermeister, and Chalia, MM. Plançon, Ceppi, H. De Vries, Dufriche, and Salignac.
Sat. Evg. Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, and 2.50.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 18, 3rd Pop. Sunday Night Concert. Mmes. Brugiere, Mantelli, Miss Maud McCarthy, Violinist; MM. Dippel, Albers, Plançon. Entire Met. Opr. Orch., Conductor, Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 19, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica. Van Rooy, Pringle, and Van Dyck.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, CARMEN. Eames, De Lussan, Saléza, and Albers.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard De Reszke.
Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR, CONDUCTOR.
Third Public Rehearsal, Friday, Dec. 16, at 2
Third Concert, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 8:15 P. M.
SOLOIST:
MRS. JOSEPHINE JACOBY,
CONTRALTO.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, "Genoveva".....Schumann
Aria, "Parlde ed Elena".....Gluck
Suite, "Impressions d'Italie," (new).Charpentier
Aria, from "Samson et Dalila".....Saint-Saens
SYMPHONY, No. 5, C minor.....Beethoven
Box office open daily from 9 to 5. Seats from 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15, General Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

Symphony Concerts
FOR
Young People.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor
Each number on the Programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Second Concert Sat. Aft., Dec. 17, at 2:30.
Christmas Songs by the Chorus of the Musical Art Society.
Remaining Concerts Saturday afternoons, Jan. 7, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 11.
Subscription and single tickets now on sale at special box office, 57th St., Carnegie Hall.

Broadway Theatre. LAST 3 TIMES. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. THE
Broadway Theatre OPERA CO. Highwayman

On the evening of Dec. 21st, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. H. Chamberlyn, grand production of a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel,
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."
Staged by Mr. Ben Teal, with the following artists in the cast: John E. Kellerd, Mary Shaw, Grace Filkins, Ida Vernon, Anna Robinson, Miller Kent, Howell Hansel.

CARNEGIE HALL Next Sunday Night
Seventh Popular Sunday Concert
Emil Paur
and his
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Eleanore Meredith.....Soprano
Kate C. McGuckin.....Contralto
Sada (her first appearance). Violinist
William H. Barber.....Pianist
Res. seats now on sale, 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes, $5
Direction: VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert Tuesday Evg., Dec. 20, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Res. Seats $1.50 now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. First Chamber Music Matinée, Thurs., Jan. 12.

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
JULIA ARTHUR In a Double Bill. PYGMALION and GALATEA, and MERCEDES.
Dec. 22nd—"A LADY OF QUALITY."

Harlem Opera House. Eve 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT. The Tree of Knowledge. Dec. 18, Robt. G. Ingersoll, "Myth and Miracle." Dec. 19, Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal in "Vagabondia."

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
"Another 'Old Homestead.'"—N. Y. World.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
125th Time Mon., Costly Souvs! The Turtle.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last Times at the CASINO! Mat. Tmrw!
Farewell Xmas Souvs., Fri., Dec. 23, huge sale!

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c
42d & Lex. Av. Evenings, 25 and 50c.
This Week—"A CELEBRATED CASE."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT.
LOST IN SIBERIA.
NEXT WEEK—POUSSE CAFE!

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P. M. 3d Av.
Burr McIntosh & Co., O. K. Sato, Wills and Loretto, Morris Ponies, 30 other features, and 25c., 50c 4TH BIG WEEK OF THE "BATTLE OF SAN JUAN."

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P.M.
Isabelle Evesson & Co., Henry T. Chanfrau & Co., Chas. R. Sweet, Joe Welch, Lizzie B. Raymond, W. H. Windom's Quintet, 25 others. Splendid Comedy Bill! 25c., 50c.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St.
Every evening at 8:10.
Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy.
Merchant of Venice.
A Positive Triumph.
Ada Rehan as Portia.
"A wonderful performance."
"Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage."
"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
***Seats secured two weeks ahead. Matinées Christmas and New Year's.

Loan Collection of
PORTRAITS,
Exhibited for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
On Sunday from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 50 Cents.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
GORGEOUS REVIVAL OF GOUNOD'S FAUST SUNG IN ENGLISH.
Eves. 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Mats. 1,100 seats, 25c.
NEXT WEEK—BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance 25c., 50c. NOON TO 11 P.M.
MILLER and WALLER.
Five-Mile Bicycle Race Twice a Day.
Mason Mitchell, Ethel Levey, Hilda Thomas, etc.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY.
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:15.

2nd Ed'n HOTEL TOPSY TURVY 2nd Ed'n
"Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Last week but one. Xmas Souvs. Dec. 23. Dec. 26—Della Fox.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Last 2 weeks. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
3D CROWDED MONTH.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Sat.
ON AND OFF.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
75th Perf. Monday, December 19. Souvenirs.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées Wed. and Sat.

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS, 100 Performance, Dec. 20th.
SPORTING LIFE. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. 8:15.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St.
MAY IRWIN in her greatest success. Mats. Wed. & Sat. KATE KIP.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle.
A feast of fun without a parallel.

Koster & Bial's. ADM., 50c. Mat. Sat.
THE PARISIAN SENSATION, The DARTOS & FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Wed., Sat., and Xmas.
WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last few performances of the phenomenal success, (Matinée Saturday,) Im Weissen Roess'l.

COLUMBUS HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE.
Next Week—Rice's Girl from Paris.

Answer to a Correspondent.

EMILE VERNE.—Emile Zola is an agnostic, (libre penseur,) as his "Trilogy of Three Cities—Lourdes, Rome, and Paris" indicates. He was brought up in the Roman Catholic Church. Last Spring, soon after he left Paris, Le Matin circulated the story that he was about to enter the priesthood. There seems

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness; warmer; southerly winds.

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With Review of Books and Art.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday rejected the bill for the incorporation of an International American Bank. The bill extending the internal revenue and customs laws of the United States over Hawaii was passed without division. There was no session of the Senate.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, at the Constitutional Club, London, last night, delivered a speech upon the Government's foreign policy. The National Liberal Federation yesterday rejected a motion to request Sir William V. Harcourt to withdraw his resignation. A Deputy in the Italian Chamber asserted yesterday that an agreement equivalent to a formal treaty existed between Great Britain and Italy relative to North Africa. The report from Baltimore, Ireland, that a steamer supposed to be a transatlantic liner was in distress off that place, is denied; the New England has arrived at Liverpool. The British steamer Brinkburn was wrecked on Maiden Bower Rock, Scilly Islands, on Thursday night; her crew have formally proclaimed a federation. A Cabinet crisis was narrowly averted during a stormy debate in the French Chamber yesterday, when two Ministers threatened to resign.—Page 9.

Page 1.

Thomas Bowe, a section foreman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while trying to get a handcar off the track to prevent an accident, was killed himself.

W. A. E. Moore was convicted yesterday of robbery in the first degree by a jury in Recorder Goff's court. Mrs. Fayne Moore will be tried on the same charge Monday.

Land in Pittsburg worth $150,000 has just been secured by the manager of the Denny estate for $400, through a State grant. The property has been without an owner for many years.

Four persons were instantly killed, two fatally injured, and two others seriously hurt last night in an accident which occurred at the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing at Allenwood, N. J.

Page 2.

The Commercial Club gave its annual dinner in its rooms in the Gerken Building last night.

Lafayette Post, G. A. R., gave a reception last night to Col. James A. Sexton, the new Commander in Chief, and Anson S. Wood, commander of the Department of New York.

The two gas companies of Trenton, N. J., whose competition had reduced the price of gas to 25 cents a thousand feet, have been bought up by a new concern, and it is expected that the low rates will be discontinued forthwith.

Richard Croker said yesterday that he believed the rapid transit tunnel should be built at once by private capital. The city, he said, could secure an option on it. Controller Coler agreed with the Tammany leader, but Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, said it would be a mistake to allow private capital to undertake the work.

Page 3.

Col. William J. Bryan visited the Capitol at Washington yesterday. He declared that America should abandon the Philippines when a stable government was assured in the islands.

Inspector General Breckinridge, addressing the House Committee on Military Affairs yesterday, advised against the consolidation of his office with the Adjutant General's Department.

Congressman Rixey of Virginia yesterday introduced in the House a bill providing for the admission of disabled and needy Confederate soldiers and sailors to institutions maintained by the Government.

Col. Roosevelt is expected in town to-day to confer with Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and others regarding appointments and his message. This evening he will entertain at dinner Messrs. Platt, Odell, Root, Choate, Low, Depew, and Clarke.

Col. Roosevelt has invited Judge Hiram R. Steele, whom he will appoint District Attorney of Kings, to lunch with him Monday. In his letter Col. Roosevelt speaks of the duty which will fall to the new District Attorney of prosecuting certain indicted Republican officials.

Page 4.

The transfer of the Baltimore baseball team to Brooklyn will probably be made at to-day's meeting of the National League.

J. B. Stark of New York won the National Amateur Billiard Championship last night at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, defeating A. Taylor of Chicago by a score of 300 to 205.

Stable keepers and liverymen have almost completed arrangements to consolidate their interests in Manhattan in a company to be organized with a capital of $7,000,000. The organization will not bring about cheap cab fares, but the service is to be greatly improved.

Page 5.

The Board of Army Engineers to consider the Ludlow surveys of the Port of New York met yesterday. Report will be made to the Secretary of War.

Amos K. Fiske talked at the Cooper Union last night on expansion. He said we were already in the Orient, and must stop there to build up free institutions.

A committee of the New York Department of the Grand Army of the Republic met yesterday, to promote the study of civics and patriotism in the schools. A Committee on Legislation was appointed.

Edward C. Owens, who had been a member of the Twenty-second Regiment and was discharged at Fort Slocum last month, committed suicide in a cell at the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station yesterday morning by strangling himself with a handkerchief.

In the argument in the Fayerweather will case yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, William Blaikie read from a sworn statement by Gen. Woodford to prove that Joseph H. Choate and his partners had received a fee of $5,000, part of which was payment for Mr. Choate's services to Prescott Hall Butler, who drew up a codicil to Mr. Fayerweather's will. Mr. Choate had said that he had not received the money.

Page 6.

Five regiments of regular infantry have received orders to prepare for two or three years' service in the Philippines.

President McKinley, in reply to the Vaticans's inquiry, has sent an assurance that Catholics in Cuba and the Philippines will receive protection and full liberty.

The American Peace Commission left Paris last night and will sail for this city from Southampton to-day on the American Line steamship St. Louis.

The War Department has issued orders to have the transports Mobile and Mohawk got ready to carry 3,000 troops to Manila via the Suez Canal.

Gen. Davis, commanding at Pinar del Rio, has issued a proclamation explaining to the inhabitants that he comes as a friend and will protect their lives and property.

Admiral Dewey, questioned yesterday regarding the possibility of international complications, said that prior to the arrival of the monitors he felt uneasy, but now was ready to hold his position against the whole earth.

The new Cuban tariff, based upon the recommendations of Robert P. Porter, was announced in Washington yesterday. There is an extensive free list, and the average reduction from the old Spanish rate is 62 per cent.

Page 7.

About 130 former residents of Rochester and its vicinity organized yesterday into the Society of the Genesee.

Edward Lauterbach said yesterday that if the Third Avenue Company has any surplus electricity it will dispose of it.

The Landlords' Protective Association, just formed, will investigate the characters, standing, and habits of proposed tenants in the interest of owners.

There is talk of a combination of the peanut cleaners of Virginia to control the market. Local dealers think the time is ripe for it, but fear it will not hold together.

At the last day's session of the National Civil Service Reform League at Baltimore yesterday Dorman B. Eaton delivered an address upon "The Need and Best Means for Providing a Competent and Stable Civil Service for Our New Dependencies." Charles J. Bonaparte sharply criticised Secretary Alger in an address upon the question "Can We Trust Our Army to Spoilsmen?"

Page 9.

Prof. Emeritus John Stillwell Schanck of Princeton University died yesterday of old age, at his home, in Princeton, N. J.

Page 11.

The Complaint Committee of the Produce Exchange suspended Henry J. Knight, a broker, on charges brought against him by a member from Boston.

The North American Commercial Company of Brooklyn was organized yesterday, with a capital of $14,000,000. It will extend its operations to the West Indies.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday granted a rule, returnable Monday, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Whisky Trust, operated in Boston.

Page 14.

Alderman James P. Hart died yesterday from consumption.

The Mayor has vetoed resolutions passed by the Municipal Assembly fixing Dec. 22 as the date for hearings on the applications of several railways for franchises.

Gen. E. C. O'Brien, Erastus Wiman, and Silas W. Driggs appeared yesterday before the State Commerce Commission to advocate canal and harbor improvements.

Lawyer James D. Hallen, who is on trial for forgery, took the stand yesterday and questioned himself. He not only denied the charge of bigamy brought against him by Mrs. Julian D. Hayne, but said he had never seen the woman before.

A reckless burglar, who entered the rectory of Trinity Chapel Thursday night and walked through the house with a lighted candle in his hand, was caught as he was leaving the house early yesterday morning, and held for trial in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

Five-year-old Katie Sponberger of 564 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, while out yesterday morning with three little friends seeing the Christmas display in the store windows, was run over and killed by a trolley car. Just before she died she said in the faintest whisper "Santa Claus."

Arrivals at Hotel and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Notes of Insurance Interests.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Society.—Page 9.

KILLED ON ROAD TO FORTUNE.

Octogenarian Dies of Injuries Received on Train to St. Louis.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Word was received here to-day that Ross Weidel, an old man who was on his way to St. Mary's, Mo., to claim a fortune of $150,000 left him by a relative, died in St. Louis from injuries received by being thrown from the platform of a car. Weidel was eighty years old, and had been cared for in this city for many years.

ELI SHAW LOSES HIS FIANCEE.

Deserted by Girl Who Stood by Him Through Murder Trial.

WOODBURY, N. J., Dec. 16.—It is said here on excellent authority that Eli Shaw, who was tried at Camden for the murder of his mother and grandmother and acquitted, and Mabel Neilson of this city, to whom he was engaged to be married at the time of the killing, are no longer friends.

The break between the young couple is said to have occurred to-day, when, according to a friend of Miss Neilson's, she told Shaw that, having assisted him through his trials and given to him every possible aid, she was no longer able to withstand the reasoning of her friends. Any further explanation is refused.

FAREWELL TO 25-CENT GAS.

Rival Gas Companies in Trenton Bought Up by a New Concern.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16.—Gas at 25 cents a thousand feet will be a thing of the past very soon. The Trenton Gas Company and the United Gas Improvement Company, which have been fighting each other, were both purchased to-day by a new company which is generally believed to be an outgrowth of the local electric company, which has also been purchased.

The purchasing company is controlled by C. A. R. Kuser, T. C. Barr of Newark, and Ferdinand W. Roebling. They also buy the Trenton Light and Power Company, of which they were practically the owners. The new company pays, it is said, $1,600,000 for these three concerns. P. A. B. Widener and W. L. Elkins of Philadelphia are said to be concerned in the new company.

WOMAN LEAPS TO DEATH.

She First Tosses Child from Burning Building and It Lives.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Johnson Newell, imprisoned by fire in her room over C. Jevne's livery stable, 189 Orleans Street, this afternoon threw her child from a second-story window and then leaped after it. The little girl, caught by its skirts as it descended amid the throng below, was saved, but no one tried to break the mother's fall, and she sustained injuries from which she died a few hours afterward.

Mrs Newell might have got out by the stairway had she not taken a moment to wrap a shawl around her child. When she turned to go the flames were coming up the wooden steps. She ran back and shut the door of her room and then threw up the window, crying out for help. Two or three men ran for a ladder, but before they returned another man advised her to jump. She tossed her baby into outstretched arms and waited until she saw it safe before she jumped.

AMERICAN LABOR FEDERATION.

Socialists Introduce a Resolution at the Kansas City Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 16.—Socialism was the absorbing topic to-day before the convention of the American Federation of Labor. The Socialist delegates made a determined effort to infuse Socialistic doctrine into the law of the Federation, by the introduction of a resolution the gist of which was that the constitution of the federation be changed so as to admit of the indorsement of no political party except that "bearing on the class-conscious propaganda for abolition of the wage system."

Probably they will not succeed, for there is a majority against them, but the Socialist orators held the floor nearly all the afternoon, and will continue their argument to-morrow, the issue not having been decided when the session adjourned this evening.

The Socialists claim to be pleased with the developments of the day and they say that for the first time in the history of the federation the question was discussed with dignity and toleration on both sides and with apparent understanding of the issue, and this, they say, marks an epoch of advancement of Socialism among the trades unionists.

Schaefer, the Billiardist, Ill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Jacob Schaefer, the billiardist, is threatened with a severe illness. At one time to-day the doctors who are attending him thought he might have an attack of pneumonia, but to-night they say his ailment is nothing more than a severe cold. Schaefer has not been feeling well for several days, and yesterday afternoon left Green's Academy saying he would not return on account of illness. It was not thought serious then, but this morning he could not get out of bed. Schaefer's match with Carter has been postponed. It is expected Schaefer will be able to play by next Friday

Two pages of half-tone pictures of the portraits at the National Academy of Design will appear in the beautiful pictorial supplement of to-morrow's Sunday Tribune. This remarkable collection of portraits has excited the admiration of the city. See a number of the best in The Sunday Tribune to-morrow. The Sunday Tribune's other features are of the most delightful description. The foreign correspondence from special representatives of The Tribune in Paris and London and the fascinating letter of ex-Attaché are alone worth more than the cost of the paper.—Adv

PRESIDENT VISITS ALABAMA

His Speech in the Old Confederate Capitol at Montgomery.

UNDIVIDED LOYALTY HIS TEXT

Mr. McKinley's Welcome in the South Continues Unabated—Savannah Confederates Praise Him.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 16.—The President and his party received a magnificent welcome in the Confederacy's first capital to-day. The President's train was escorted from Atlanta to Tuskegee, where Mr. McKinley addressed the colored students, and thence here by the State Assembly, Gov. Johnston, Chief Justice McClellan, and a party of ladies.

At the Union station the Presidential party was met by the Governor, committees of the Assembly, the Mayor, and City Council, and the commercial and industrial associations. Mayor Closby delivered an address of welcome to the President at the station. The whole party was then taken in carriages to the old Confederate capitol. The entire route was ablaze with National colors, while crowds lined the streets as far as the eye could reach.

Capitol Hill was a mass of humanity. When Gov. Johnston escorted President McKinley into the hall there was a tremendous demonstration. The Governor made a brief speech, in which he took occasion to say that Alabama had nothing to take back for what she did in 1861, but that she was back in the Union to stay, and that she welcomed the President of the reunited country to this historic spot.

After being introduced, President McKinley spoke as follows:

"The warm-hearted welcome which has been given to me by the citizens of Alabama has deeply touched me, and in return for it I cannot find language to express my gratitude and appreciation. To be welcomed here in the City of Montgomery, the first capital of the Confederate States, warmly and enthusiastically welcomed as a President of a common country, has filled and thrilled me with emotion. Once the capital of the Confederacy, now the capital of a great and glorious State, one of the indestructible States of an indestructible Union!

"The Governor says he has nothing to take back. We have nothing to take back for having kept you in the Union. We are glad you did not go out, and you are glad you staid in. [Tremendous applause.] Alabama, like all the States of the Union North and South, has been loyal to the flag and steadfastly devoted to the American Nation and to American honor. There never has been in the history of the United States such a demonstration of patriotism from one end of this country to the other as in the year just passing; and never has American valor been more brilliantly illustrated in the battle line on shore and on the battleship at sea, than by the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

"Everybody is talking of Hobson, and justly so, but I want to thank Mother Hobson in this presence. Everybody is talking about Gen. Wheeler, one of the bravest of the brave, but I want to speak of that sweet little daughter that followed him to Santiago [Great applause] and ministered to the sick at Montauk. [Cheers.] I have spoken in many places and at many times of the heroism of the American Army and the American Navy, but in every conflict the whole people were patriots. Two hundred thousand men were called for and a million rushed to get a place in the ranks. [Great applause] and millions more stood ready, if need be. [Prolonged applause.]

"I like the feeling of the American people that we ought not to have a large standing army; but it has been demonstrated in the last few months that we need a standing army large enough to do all the work required while we are at peace and only rely on the great body of the people in an emergency to help us fight our battles. [Applause.] We love peace; we are not a military Nation, but whenever the time of peril comes, the bulwark of this people rests in the patriotism of its citizens and this Nation will be safe for all time because 75,000,000 of people love it and will give up their lives to sustain and uphold it. [Great applause.]

"I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for this generous warmth and wealth of welcome which you have given me to-day and I shall go back to my duties at our great capital feeling that we have a united country that acknowledges allegiance to but one authority and will march forever unitedly under one flag, the glorious old Stars and Stripes." [Tremendous cheering and applause.]

The audience constantly interrupted the President's remarks with demonstrations of approval, and especially his tributes to Lieut. Hobson's mother and Gen. Wheeler's daughter.

After the speeches the Presidential party went to the Governor's office, where a public reception was held for a half hour. The crush to reach the President was terrific, and hundreds did not succeed in doing so, as the President's time was limited.

He next went to meet the colored people at Old Ship Church, where a great throng received him enthusiastically. He made a short but forcible speech there. This ended the ceremonies. The party was conveyed to the train, and at 6:30 o'clock, amid the booming of cannon the President left for Savannah.

MR. McKINLEY AT TUSKEGEE.

Visits the Educational Institution for Colored People Under Booker T. Washington's Direction.

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 16.—The Presidential party arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning and was met by the Mayor and Town Council. The trip from Atlanta was without incident

The party entered carriages and was driven to Booker T. Washington's school. In the carriage with the President were Gov. Johnston of Alabama, Col. Foster of Tuskegee, and Booker T. Washington. In the other carriages were Mrs. McKinley and other ladies of the President's party, members of the Cabinet and Gens. Wheeler, Shafter, and Lawton. At the entrance to the Normal School grounds was a beautiful arch, inscribed "Welcome to the Chief," and decorations of bunting, holly, moss, and products of the field were in profusion along the road through the grounds.

The President and party first reviewed more than six hundred boys and three hundred girls of the Normal School, and two hundred children of the training school. Each of the boys carried a stalk of sugarcane with a palm in the top, each of the girls a stalk with cotton bolls at the top, and the children carried stalks tipped with mistletoe. President McKinley showed much interest and pleasure as, with uncovered head, he viewed the procession.

After the parade of students came some fifty floats representing all departments of the school work. Many of these were by way of contrast, one representing the old way of doing things, the other the new way. These floats drew forth tremendous applause.

After this procession all present followed the President to the beautiful new chapel. Only about three thousand people gained admittance. Here singing by the students of plantation melodies, the most quaint and beautiful of the black belt section, was a special feature, and was greatly enjoyed by the President and the entire audience.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Booker T. Washington introduced Gov. Johnston, who, in turn, introduced President McKinley. The President and Gen. Wheeler were listened to with special attention. Mr. McKinley said:

"Teachers and Pupils of Tuskegee:

"To meet you under such pleasant skies and have the opportunity of a personal observation of your work is indeed most gratifying. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute is ideal in conception, and has already a large and growing reputation in the country, and is not unknown abroad. I congratulate all who are connected with this undertaking for the good which it is doing in the education of its students to lead lives of honor and usefulness, thus exalting the race for which it was established. Nowhere, I think, could a more delightful location have been chosen for this unique educational experiment, which has attracted the attention and won the support even of conservative philanthropists in all sections of the country.

"To speak of Tuskegee without paying special tribute to Booker T. Washington's genius and perseverance would be impossible. The inception of this noble enterprise was his, and he deserves high credit for it. His was the enthusiasm and enterprise which made its steady progress possible and established in the institution its present high standard of accomplishment. He has won a worthy reputation as one of the great leaders of his race, widely known and much respected at home and abroad as an accomplished educator, a good orator, and a true philanthropist.

"What steady and gratifying advances have been made during the past fifteen years a personal inspection of the material equipment strikingly proves. The fundamental plan of the original undertaking has been steadily followed, but new features have been added; gaps in the course of instruction have been filled in; the patronage and resources have been largely increased, until even the Legislature of the State of Alabama recognizes the worth of the work and of the great opportunities here afforded.

"From one small frame house, the institute has grown, until it includes the fine group of dormitories, recitation rooms, lecture halls, and workshops which have so surprised and delighted us to-day. A thousand students, I am told, are here cared for by nearly 100 teachers, altogether forming, with the preparatory department, a symmetrical scholastic community which has been well called a model for the industrial colored schools of the South. Certain it is that a pupil bent on fitting himself or herself for mechanical work can here have the widest choice of useful and domestic occupations.

THE INSTITUTION'S POLICY.

"One thing I like about this institution is that its policy has been generous and progressive; it is not so self-centred or interested in its own pursuits and ambitions as to ignore what is going on in the rest of the country or make it difficult for outsiders to share the local advantages. I allude especially to the spirit in which the annual conferences have been here held by leading colored citizens and educators, with the intention of improving the condition of their less fortunate brothers and sisters. Here we can see is an immense field, and one which cannot too soon or too carefully be utilized. The conferences have grown in popularity, and are well calculated not only to encourage colored men and colored women in their individual efforts, but to cultivate and promote an amicable relationship between the two races—a problem whose solution was never more needed than at the present time. Patience in moderation, self-control, knowledge, character, will surely win your victories and realize the best aspirations of your people.

"An evidence of the soundness of the purpose of this institution is that those in charge of its management evidently do not believe in attempting the unattainable, and their instruction in self-reliance and practical industry is most valuable. In the day and night schools many branches can be taught at small expense, which will give the man and the woman who have mastered them immediate employment and secure their success afterward, provided they abide by the principles of industry, morality, and religion here inculcated.

THE VALUE OF TUSKEGEE.

"In common with the Hampton Institution in Virginia, the Tuskegee Institution has been and is to-day of inestimable value in sowing the seeds of good citizenship. Institutions of their standing and worthy patronage form a steadier and more powerful agency for the good of all concerned than any yet proposed or suggested. The practical is here associated with the academic, which encourages both learning and industry. Here you learn to master yourselves, find the best adaptation of your faculties, with advantages for advanced learning to meet the high duties of life.

"No country, epoch, or race has a monopoly upon knowledge. Some have easier, but not necessarily better, opportunities for self-development. What a few can obtain free most have to pay for, perhaps by hard physical labor, mental struggle, and self-denial. But in this great country all can have the opportunity for bettering themselves, provided they exercise intelligence and perseverance, and their motives and conduct are worthy. Nowhere are such facilities for universal education found as in the United States. They are accessible to every boy and girl, white or black.

"Intelligence and industry are the best possessions which any man can have, and every man can have them. Nobody can give them to him or take them from him. He cannot acquire them by inheritance; he cannot buy them or beg them or borrow them. They belong to the individual, and are his unquestioned property. He alone can part with them. They are a good thing to have and to keep. They make happy homes; they achieve success in every walk of life; they have won the greatest triumphs for mankind. No man who has them ever gets into the police court or before the Grand Jury or in the workhouse or the chain gang. They give one moral and material power. They will bring you a comfortable living, make you respect yourselves, and command the respect of your fellows. They are indispensable to success. They are invincible. The merchant requires the clerk whom he employs to have them. The railroad corporation inquires whether the man seeking employment possesses them. Every avenue of human endeavor welcomes them. They are the only keys to open with certainty the door of opportunity to struggling manhood. Employment waits on them; capital requires them; citizenship is not good without them. If you don't already have them, get them.

"To the pupils assembled here I extend my congratulations that facilities for advancement afforded to them are so numerous and so inviting. Those who are here for the time being have the reputation of the institution in charge, and should therefore be all the more careful to guard it worthily. Others who have gone before you have made great sacrifices to reach the present results. What you do will affect not only those who come after you here, but many men and women whom you may never meet. The results of your training and work here will eventually be felt, either directly or indirectly, in nearly every part of the country.

"Most of you are young, and youth is the time best fitted for the development both of the body and the mind. Whatever you do, do with all your might, with will and purpose, not of the selfish kind, but looking to the benefit of your race and your country. In comparing the past with the present you should be especially grateful that it has been your good fortune to come within the influences of such an institution as Tuskegee, and that you are under the guidance of such a strong leader. I thank him most cordially for the pleasure of visiting this institution, and I bring to all here associated my good will and the best wishes of your countrymen, wishing you the realization of success in whatever undertakings may hereafter engage you."

The President and his party left at 1 o'clock for Montgomery.

BLUE AND GRAY TO GREET HIM.

Plans of Savannah Confederate Veterans and Grand Army Men.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec 16.—President McKinley will be greeted here to-morrow by a joint delegation from the local camps of Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic. This will be the first occasion on which the two bodies have acted together. It is in response to the President's speech in Atlanta, in which he paid a tribute to the dead heroes of the Confederacy.

Calls for meetings of Hancock Post, G. A. R., and the Confederate Veterans were published this afternoon. To-night the ex-Union and ex-Confederate soldiers met together and passed resolutions commending the President's utterances and pledging hearty sympathy. It was resolved that the veterans should call upon the President in a body during his visit, and assure him of them concurrence in his suggestion and appreciation of the spirit which prompted it.

President to Visit Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—President McKinley has given to W. B. Plunkett, President of the Home Market Club, definite assurance that he will be present at the annual dinner of that organization, to be held early in 1899, at Mechanics' Hall. When he returns from his Southern trip the President will be able to set an exact date.

Park & Tilford's Increased Sales

of the celebrated Poland spring water testify to its merits. Pure, sparkling, and delicious.—Adv.

FOUR KILLED BY A TRAIN

Pennsylvania Express Runs Down Carriage at Allenwood.

TWO MORE FATALLY INJURED

David S. Allen and His Family Were Returning Home from a Shopping Tour at Asbury Park.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Dec. 16.—Four persons were instantly killed, two fatally injured, and two others seriously hurt tonight in an accident which occurred at the Pennsylvania Railroad crossing at Allenwood, a few miles from here. The victims of the accident are:

KILLED.

Mrs. ELLEN ALLEN.
BESSIE ALLEN, her daughter.
Mrs. ALLIE ALGER.
JENNIE CRAMMER.

FATALLY INJURED.

DAVID S. ALLEN, husband of Mrs. Allen.
KATIE ALLEN, their daughter.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

ALGER, infant child of Mrs. Alger.
WILLIE ALLEN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Allen.

Mr. Allen and his family, to whom Mrs. Alger was related, had been in Asbury Park this afternoon doing their Christmas shopping. They were driving home in a carriage, driven by Mr. Allen. They reached the crossing, which is within a few hundred feet of the entrance to Mr. Allen's place, when the vehicle was struck by an express train. The eight occupants were thrown in every direction and the carriage demolished. The train was stopped immediately after the accident, and the train hands and passengers went back to the scene of the accident and carried the victims to Mr. Allen's house.

Mrs. Allen was almost cut to pieces. Bessie Allen was also mangled. Mr. Allen's skull is supposed to be fractured, and his spine is thought to be injured. Katie Allen has several bones broken, and her skull is crushed in. The Alger baby appears to be but slightly hurt Willie Allen is thought to have two ribs broken, but may recover.

Mr. Allen was one of the most prominent men of Allenwood, the town having been named after him. He was prominent in local affairs, and was considered quite wealthy.

THE OMAHA CONTEMPT CASE.

Judge Scott Calls His Fellow-Jurists Anarchists and Imposes Fines Amounting to $30,000.

OMAHA, Dec. 16.—Judge C. R. Scott decided the Exposition contempt case to-day. The decision was delivered in the characteristic way of that jurist.

For two hours Judge Scott lectured a number of Omaha's prominent men, incidentally declaring his four companions of the bench to be anarchists, and to be guilty of lawless acts of the most flagrant description while pretending to be weighing out even justice. The Judge concluded by assessing fines, penalties, and premiums in the sum of $30,000 and disbarring for all time Carroll Montgomery, the general attorney of the Exposition Company.

Those on trial were President Wattles, Managers Rosewater, Babcock, Reed, Burse, Lindsay, Kirkendall, General Manager Clarkson, General Attorney Montgomery, Commandant of the Guard Llewellyn, and Inspector Wadley. The case has been on trial for the past thirty days, and has attracted more attention than anything of the kind ever brought up in the State.

BANKRUPTCIES IN CHICAGO.

Petitions Filed Yesterday by Walter E. Goodrich and J. C. Harmon.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Liabilities amounting to $164,000 are scheduled in a voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed by Walter E. Goodrich, a shoe dealer, having a large business in Ohio. The only assets of the petitioner consist of some property at Troy, Ind., the value of which is unknown. The liabilities are about $150,000.

Another similar petition, in which liabilities aggregating over $31,000 are scheduled, was filed to-day by J. C. Harmon, formerly engaged in the lumber business at Kansas City. The largest creditors are the Lombard Investment Company of Boston, which holds notes for $9,000, and J. W. Sipher, who claims $12,000 for money advanced for partnership in the firm of Harmon, Rugg & Co.

LAND WORTH $150,000 COST $400.

Valuable Property in Pittsburg Secured by State Patent.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 16.—Major William F. Aull, manager of the Denny estate, has just secured by State patent land in the Fifteenth Ward valued at over $150,000, which has for years been without an owner. It has long been considered a part of the Denny estate, and has been rented for years by the Carnegie Steel Company, whose Thirty-third Street mills are located on it.

The land in question extends along the Allegheny River, and contains over five acres. It was originally a part of the Old South Channel of the Allegheny River. While negotiations were pending relative to a renewal of the lease Major Aull discovered that the Denny heirs had no title to the land. He then quietly made application to Secretary of the Commonwealth Martin for a patent and secured the title in his own name after proving that no claimant existed. Major Aull says the land will be conveyed to the Denny estate.

The only cost of securing the patent was about $400. Any other person knowing the facts could just as easily have obtained possession of the property.

EDWARD G. MASON BADLY HURT.

Chicago Man Has a Serious Fall, Resulting from Heart Trouble.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Edward G. Mason, President of the Chicago Historical Society, who has been named as the probable President of Yale University, was stricken with heart disease in the vaults of the Safety Deposit Company, under the Merchants' National Bank, this afternoon. He fell heavily to the floor in the narrow corridor between the rows of iron boxes. His face struck against the sharp flanges and steel handles of a row of boxes, and was terribly lacerated from the chin to the scalp. He lay unconscious for fifteen minutes after the fall. He was removed to St. Luke's Hospital and was resting well to-night. No other results than the cuts and bruises on his face are looked for, and he will probably be taken to his home, 4,632 Ellis Avenue, to-morrow.

Mr. Mason is a member of the corporation of Yale, and one of the most active men in the direction of the affairs of the institution. He is not only a graduate of the university, but four of his boys have been graduated from it. Three others are now there, and he has three more whom he expects to send as soon as they become old enough.

He has written a history of Illinois and has contributed to many historical publications.

MAY CASTLE SHOOTS HERSELF.

Bareback Rider and Contortionist Tries Suicide After a Quarrel.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Mrs. May Pfeifenberger, known in the theatrical profession as May Castle, was found apparently dying as the result of two self-inflicted bullets wounds at her home at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Her husband, John Pfeifenberger, is a showman, who has been conducting a circus at a department store. He sat up reading after his return home last night and didn't discover his wife's condition until he went to retire. She was asleep or unconscious, for she said not a word to him while he sat by her bed.

The couple had quarreled. Before lying down to shoot herself, Mrs. Pfeifenberger placed around the room fifteen photographs of herself, evidently for the benefit of her husband on his return. The woman, who is twenty years old, was jealous of her husband's attention to other women. She was a bareback rider and contortionist. Under her pillow was found the following note:

My Much-Loved Jack: You have broken my heart. I want to die. Please forgive me for what I have done. Good-bye, MAY.

P. S.—Keep the presents I gave you. Good-bye, Jack.

Send your friend a case of India Pale Ale. He'll appreciate it if it's Ballantine's.—Adv.

GIRL TWICE FOILS ROBBERS.

Cashier of a Chicago Coal Firm Saves Her Employer's Money.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Twice Miss Minnie Murray, the cashier of the Pike Coal Company, 50 Curtis Street, has been the victim of attempted robbery.

One year ago she was sitting alone at her desk when a ruffian, who turned out to be a member of the Clarence White gang, entered and demanded "some money." Miss Murray engaged him in conversation until an employe of the company entered, and the intruder ran out of a back door.

Yesterday afternoon, almost on the anniversary of her first experience, she was again alone at her desk when a young man entered and, pushing open the partition door, hurled a heavy bundle of kindling at her. She sprang aside and escaped. The robber scooped up $3.65 in loose coin and ran out. Miss Murray did not scream, but calmly awaited the arrival of the manager. Upon his return they found the robber had overlooked $468, which Miss Murray had been unable to deposit in the bank that afternoon.

MANY DIAMONDS IN OHIO.

Prof. Norton Declares that Conditions Favor Their Existence There.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—There are probably many diamonds scattered through Ohio, from the soil of which they will be picked up from time to time by people who do not realize their value, their worth only being recognized when they fall into the possession of some person whose curiosity shall prompt him to investigate. This has been brought out by Prof. Thomas H. Norton of the Cincinnati University in a lecture.

The scientific deduction of the probable existence of many diamonds in Ohio was prompted by the finding near Madisonville of the large diamond now owned by Herman Keck. This set Prof. Norton to investigating, and by comparing notes with Prof. Hobbes of Wisconsin, he found that the same conditions which exist in the diamond localities of Wisconsin are existent in parts of Ohio. Madisonville being on the edge of the probable diamond belt. The diamonds found in Wisconsin and the one found in Ohio are supposed to have been carried from Canada during the glacial period.

DOG SAVES HIS MASTER'S LIFE.

Great Dane Calls Firemen to Aid a Chicago Saloon Keeper.

CHICAGO, Dec 16.—A dog's devotion again this morning saved a life. The structure at 180 Lincoln Street, which served as a saloon and home for Swan Olson, sixty-five years of age, caught fire at an early hour. The smoke overcame him while he slept, and death in the approaching flames seemed certain. But a Great Dane, the man's sole companion, took his post at the bedside and barked furiously.

The way of escape was open to the animal, but he would not leave without his master. In spite of the stifling smoke and the crackling of flames around and beneath the hound stood his ground. Firemen heard the animal's barks, and rescued the aged man. Olson was with difficulty revived. A few moments later the saloon was in ruins.

LOST HIS LIFE FOR DUTY.

A Pennsylvania Railroad Employe Thought of Others to the Last.

SOUTH AMBOY, N. J., Dec. 16.—Thomas Bowe, a section foreman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died at his home to-day from injuries received last night while attempting to prevent a collision on the road. Bowe was sixty-two years old, and had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad for over twenty-five years.

He was in charge of a gang of trackmen who were at work yesterday doing some repairs near here. When work was over his men got on a handcar to ride here. After they had gotten up considerable speed, the rumbling of an approaching train was heard. The railroad men could not make out what train it was, as none was scheduled, but as it was coming at a big rate of speed, all jumped off except Bowe, who realized that if the train crashed into the handcar there might be a serious accident. He tried to push the handcar from the track, but before he could do it the train was upon him. It hurled the handcar from the track, and threw Bowe some distance. He was picked up unconscious, suffering from terrible injuries, and he lingered at his home until his death. The locomotive of the engine, which was drawing the pay train bound for New York, was not much damaged.

Man with a Knife in Sagasta's House.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—A sensation was caused here late this afternoon by the discovery in the anteroom of Señor Sagasta's official residence of an intoxicated soldier repatriated from Cuba, armed with a knife. The man was asleep.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The temperature has risen from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic Coast. Light rain has fallen in the West Gulf and South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. A storm of considerable intensity is developing in Manitoba, and a second storm appears to be developing in the West Gulf. The pressure remains abnormally high in the plateau region, and is also high off Nova Scotia.

Light rain may be expected in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and light rain in the lake regions and Middle Atlantic States, and generally fair elsewhere. It is probable that the storm in Manitoba will move eastward, and high northwesterly winds in its rear will cause a sharp fall in temperature in Eastern Montana and North and South Dakota and by to-night in Minnesota and Iowa.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	42	29	32
6 A. M.	40	28	31
9 A. M.	40	28	32
12 M.	44	38	37
4 P. M.	46	42	41
6 P. M.	40	41	43
9 P. M.	45	40	40
12 P. M.	47	39	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows

Printing House Square	36
Weather Bureau	34
Corresponding date 1897	44
Corresponding date for last twenty years	34

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 24 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 54 per cent.

Reduced R

CROKER ON RAPID TRANSIT

He Says Private Capital Should Build the Tunnel.

THEN THE CITY COULD BUY IT

Private Capitalists, He Says, Would Be Encouraged — Controller Coler Agrees with Him—Mr. Orr Doesn't.

Richard Croker has expressed his opinion that the rapid-transit tunnel should be begun at once, and that it should be built by private capital. In the first number of The Verdict, a weekly journal which appeared yesterday under the editorial management of Alfred Henry Lewis, who is known as a close friend of Mr. Croker, the Tammany leader was quoted as making the following statement:

During Mayor Van Wyck's administration the tunnel will be begun. It must be wide enough for four tracks. At the least, it should cost fifty millions. No, the city can't build it. The city has neither the money nor the credit, under the law, to build it. The city will need all its money for schools. The tunnel will be built by private capital. There are men with the money and the inclination to build it. They will come forward. When they do, they will meet with every proper encouragement from the present City Government and from Tammany Hall. They will have to agree to those requirements which the city will impose touching the time in which the tunnel must be built and the character of the work, and give a proper bond to carry them out. Then the city will make the necessary grants. My own belief is that the tunnel will find its beginning within the coming year.

When Mr. Croker was asked about this statement last night he said it was not entirely correct. "I am speaking now," he said, "simply as a private citizen. I am not a member of the Rapid Transit Commission nor an officer of the City Government. My private opinion is that the tunnel should be built by private capital, because the city is not in a position to furnish the money. For the sake of this work the school: cannot be deprived of the amount that is needed for them. But, although I have been quoted as saying there are men with the money and inclination to do the work, I do not know myself that this is the case. There have been rumors that private capital is at hand ready to pay for it, and I am inclined to believe that the rumors are true. From what I have heard, I believe the present administration stands ready to encourage the undertaking of the work by private capitalists. We need rapid transit, and what difference does it make whether the city or individuals furnish the money? The city can let private capitalists build the tunnel and can get an option on it, so that it can buy it, say, after twenty-five years. Isn't that just as well as anything that can be done?"

Mr. Croker was told that Alexander E. Orr, the President of the Rapid Transit Commission, had said he believed the city would make a great mistake in allowing the work to be done by private capital.

"Mr. Orr has been told more than once," said Mr. Croker, "that the city has no money with which to do the work. His commission has stood all along as an obstacle to the accomplishment of the work they were appointed to carry out. The State, too, has sought to prevent the city from getting rapid transit. Such is the result of the farmer legislators being in power at Albany. What we want is home rule. It seems as if the people of this city must have got their eyes opened in regard to this matter by this time. I fell confident that the city administration will do all it can in the cause of rapid transit, whether it is to be brought about by private capital or not. But private capital is the only means by which the work can be done now."

Mr. Orr said that although he was not in favor of allowing the work to be done by private capital he would be delighted to see the tunnel under construction. He felt certain that the tunnel would be one of the most valuable assets of the city, and would eventually yield a large income, just as the docks do. "Would any one who has the interests of the city at heart," he asked, "advocate private ownership of the docks?"

"Our counsel," continued Mr. Orr, "have been instructed to prepare a bill to be introduced in the Legislature to make possible the plans which have recently been made public. This bill will never get over the plan of bonding the county, but the authority to carry out the work by private capital. A draft of the bill will probably be ready for the commission at its next meeting. I cannot presume to say what will be done with it."

Controller Coler said he had heard that private capital was ready to come forward and build the tunnel, and he was inclined to think there was a good deal in the report. "If any responsible persons should come forward and show that they meant business," said the Controller, "I would do everything in my power to help them, and so would the whole city administration, I am sure. Any one offering to build the tunnel with private capital would of course have to file a bond to complete the work, but I should favor any one who would come forward and file such a bond. If it is such a good thing, as everybody says it is, I don't see why private capital won't come forward to undertake the work. I should say that it was the only feasible way of getting the work done. I have opposed the issue of county bonds for this purpose because for three or four years we could do nothing for schools, roads, or bridges. Mr. Orr says, 'Open the door long enough to issue $30,000,000 bonds and then close it again.' But we must look at these things in a practical way. Kings County has seven Senators and twenty-one Assemblymen, and they are not going to assent to an issue of $30,000,000 for improvements in Manhattan without demanding $10,000,000 or so for their own county. They wouldn't be re-elected if they didn't, and then the other counties would want their share. The law will have to be amended to permit the building of the tunnel by private capital, but there will be no difficulty on that score."

There have been rumors that Mr. Croker is interested in Mr. Lewis's new journal, but his name did not appear when The Verdict Publishing Company was incorporated at Albany. The majority of the stock is owned by O. H. P. Belmont. Mr. Lewis was with Mr. Croker pretty constantly during the last campaign, and in Tammany it is thought likely that the new journal may reflect some of Mr. Croker's opinions on city matters.

REPRIEVE FOR JOHN JOHNSON.

DANVILLE, Ill., Dec. 16.—John Johnson received a reprieve to-day at 12:30 o'clock, half an hour before the time set for his execution, a respite of ten days being allowed by Acting Governor Northcott.

At 9:30 o'clock Johnson sent a request to Sheriff Sloan that he be permitted to talk to the other prisoners in the jail. All the prisoners were brought to the scaffold, and they formed in an irregular circle on the iron passageways that are on a level with the platform. Johnson, accompanied by the Sheriff, appeared on the passageway overlooking the scaffold and advised the other men to be good, citing his own case as what would follow if they didn't. At noon Johnson was baptized and received the sacrament.

Three Murderers Hanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16.—John Harper, colored, who killed Sandy Campbell, white, last Spring in Chesterfield County, was hanged at Chesterfield Court House to-day. Harper shot at another negro and killed Campbell by accident.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16.—Arthur Lostitt, colored, who killed Special Constable Beasley Sept. 24 last near Princess Anne Court House, Va., while the officer was trying to arrest him for the theft of a pistol, was hanged to-day in the jail yard of the County of Princess Anne.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 16.—Dick Collier of Danville was hanged in the county jail at Urbana to-day for the murder of Charles Freebryant at Sidney in September last.

Negro Lynched at Lanett, Ga.

WEST POINT, Ga., Dec. 16.—Jim Anderson, a negro who fatally wounded Cicero Wright, a Constable of Fredonia, Ala., was lynched near Lanett last night. The negro, who had been placed under arrest for stealing, overpowered Wright, beat him into insensibility, and rifled his pockets. He was later arrested by Sheriff Johnson and posse and was being taken to jail when the Sheriff was overpowered by a mob, the negro taken from him, strung up to a tree, and shot.

Murderer Sentenced to Death.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—John Kennedy, colored, who was convicted yesterday of murdering John Hummings, also colored, was sentenced this morning to die in the electric chair at Auburn during the week beginning Jan. 16.

Christmas Silverware
in Gold and Silver
Plate and Sterling Silver

Made by the
Meriden Company,
Silversmiths.

208 Fifth Avenue,
Madison Square, West.

LAFAYETTE POST'S RECEPTION.

Commander in Chief Sexton and State Commander Wood Its Guests Last Night.

Lafayette Post of the Grand Army of the Republic gave last night a reception to Commander in Chief James A. Sexton of Chicago and Anson S. Wood, Commander of the Department of New York. The reception was held in the headquarters of the post, in Masonic Hall.

It was the first reception that has yet been given to the new Commander in Chief, Col. Sexton, and the post was crowded with its own members, the staffs of various Commanders, and by a great number of distinguished guests. Among those present were Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Capt. David Wilson and staff of the Second Battery; Lieut. Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard of the British Army Edouard Bruwaert, French Consul General; Edward Owen, Commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp of this city; Gen. Horatio C. King; Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Capt. E. L. Zalinski, W. W. Day, Gen. H. E. Tremaine, Gen. George B. Loud, Paymaster Reah Frazer of the Indiana, Gen. N. M. Curtis, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and Col. E. C. James.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, commander of the post, welcomed the guests and introduced the speakers. Consul General Bruwaert was greeted very cordially by the post members, who gave "three cheers for France," and the band played the Marseillaise. A military guard escorted each of the guests into the hall, and the members of the post saluted each one as he was presented to the commander. Letters of regret were read from Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Gen. William R. Shafter.

Speeches were made by Department Commander Wood, Commander in Chief Sexton, Past Commander in Chief Louis Wagner, Inspector General Alonzo Williams, Daniel Ryan of Indiana, John C. Echots of New Jersey, Major Gen. Roe, and Richard W. Meade, boatswain's mate on the Yankee in the war with Spain.

Col. Sexton said, in referring to Gen. Butterfield's introducing him as "General":

"It always embarrasses me to be called 'General.' I was only seventeen when I enlisted, and they didn't make Generals out of kids in those days." Supper was served after the speaking.

Col. Saxton reached the city early in the evening. He came with his staff from Philadelphia, where he had been for a week arranging for the National Encampment there in September of next year.

FISH WAS IN THE OYSTER.

And His Appearance Brought Consternation to the Oyster Opener.

Third Fisherman—I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.

First Fisherman—Why, as men do on land; the great ones eat up the little ones.—Pericles, Act 2, Scene 1.

The first fisherman was right as regards the fish about which this tale is written, only that the devourer was an oyster—which, as Webster puts it, is a marine bivalve. At any rate, the oyster trapped the fish, and the marvel of this bit of piscatorial cannibalism is that the fish lived. Else this tale would never have been written. That it is written is an evidence of its truthfulness.

One of the employes of a café in Park Row last night was busily engaged in opening oysters for the horde of patrons who usually frequent the place about the time when less busy people are at home eating their dinners in the respectable seclusion of their homes. Down near the bottom of the crate the oyster opener came across a bivalve of more than the usual length, and, heaving a sigh, he thrust a knife in the opening of the shell with a malediction on all oysters which grew beyond the bound of common sense.

As the shell fell apart he gasped in terror, for there beside the luscious Saddle Rock, was a wriggling, flapping entity, which, in a moment of quiescence, resolved itself into a fish. Rather than trust to his own eyes, the oyster opener called "Jimmy," the cigar-stand man, and "Tony," the bartender, to prove that he was in his sober senses. Both of these men agreed that something besides an oyster had come to the oyster opener's knife, and the committee of three resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the question of the preservation of the fish.

"Put him in water," said the cigar man.

"Put salt in the water," said the bartender. "Oysters don't live in Croton water."

Both expedients were tried, but the fish, who had evidently become partial to the company of oysters, turned supinely on his back and gave every evidence of a speedy dissolution. As a last resort, the cook was called into consultation, and he advised that the proper place for a fish of such tastes was in a vessel containing oyster liquor. Without further ado, the fish was put into the oyster liquor, where, with a number of oyster crabs, he gamboled and flopped as much as the limited quarters would permit, and at last accounts he was doing well and appeared to be as happy as if he had been to the manner born.

In appearance the fish is of a dark color, is about two inches long, and is in every way perfectly developed. The shell in which he was found is about four inches long. A man who pretended that he knew said that the fish was a "lafayette." From the fish's liveliness he could not have been in his restricted quarters more than two or three days.

BLOW KILLED ALVINA OTTO.

Struck on the Temple by a Boy, She Died When She Got Home.

Mrs. Gustave Otto of 434 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, took her daughter Alvina, nine years old, with her on a Christmas shopping trip yesterday afternoon. At the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Harmon Street, walking up and down in front of a drug store, was a man dressed as Santa Claus. A crowd of children pressed eagerly around him, and little Alvina joined the throng.

There was a great struggle to get near Santa Claus, and one of the children, a boy about twelve years old, roughly pushed his way, striking at some of the children who hindered him. Among them he struck little Alvina, on the right temple, with his fist and the child sank to the walk. Her mother quickly pulled her out of the crowd, and, as she did not appear to be seriously hurt, they continued their shopping, visiting several stores.

After they returned home, however, the little girl began to complain of violent pains in her forehead and stomach. She was seized with vertigo, and Dr. William Neuss of 248 Central Avenue was summoned, but before he arrived the child died. After he had heard the circumstances the doctor notified Coroner Delap, who notified Capt. Early of the Hamburg Avenue Police Station. Detective Drun and Officer Murphy were detailed on the case, and are looking for the boy, but the only description they have of him is that given by the little girl just before she died, when she said that he was about twelve years old and wore a dark suit and a derby hat.

Will of John L. Gardner.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The will of John L. Gardner was filed in the Probate Court today. About $200,000 is given to relatives of Mrs. Gardner, who has a life interest in the balance. At the widow's death $275,000 is to be given to public charities, as follows: $100,000 to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, $100,000 to the Boston Lying-In Hospital, $50,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and $25,000 to the town of Brookline for its public library. The Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to-day elected F. W. Hunnewell Chairman and George P. Gardner a Director to succeed John L. Gardner.

COMMERCIAL CLUB DINNER

Merchants Listen to Speakers Who Favor Expansion.

BIG INCREASE IN NAVY URGED

G. O. Shields, Who Fills Capt. "Bob" Evans's Place, Keeps His Hearers in Good Humor.

The Commercial Club gave its annual dinner in its rooms in the Gerken Building last night, and the event will go down into the association's annals as the most enjoyable affair in its history. Nearly all of the members and many guests were present. The rooms were decorated in a lavish manner, and good fellowship was the watchword of the occasion. Much interest centred in the addresses that were scheduled, and it was when the coffee and cigars were being discussed that President A. H. Dickie introduced William F. Corwine of the Merchants' Association as the first speaker in place of William F. King, the President of the association, who was kept at home by illness.

Mr. Corwine's topic was "The United States—a Nation Destined to Lead the World," and during the course of his address every allusion to the war and its heroes was vociferously cheered. The mention of Dewey, Shafter, Miles, Wheeler, and Roosevelt aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Speaking on the subject of expansion, Mr. Corwine said that we could less afford to shirk the responsibilities now devolving on us than could our forefathers, who founded the Republic out of chaos. He paid a high tribute to the ability of President McKinley and said every citizen ought to do his utmost to uphold the President's hands at this time.

Capt. "Bob" Evans was to have responded to the toast of "The Navy," but G. O. Shields, who was called on to fill his place, said that Capt. Evans was kept in Brooklyn by the serious illness of his son. Mr. Shields, who is well known to the members, was frequently interrupted by their badinage.

"You are the men who pay the freight," said he, "and you should have something to say about the increase in the strength of the navy. I want to see it doubled and trebled. [Applause.] I want to see ten first-class battleships. [A voice: "Easy"] twenty second-class battleships, and twice as many cruisers. You pay the freight and you should have a say in this matter of the navy's increase." The same voice: "We'll have it increased."]

Mr. Shields then entertained them with a story told him by Capt. Evans about how Capt. Eulate of the Vizcaya had boasted that within twenty minutes after the fleet of Admiral Cervera had left the harbor of Santiago he would be towing the Iowa to Cadiz. He told Evans's story of the Vizcaya's destruction and how Eulate tearfully bade his fine vessel farewell, and quoting Evans said: "I couldn't help thinking that the Vizcaya was the poorest looking outfit to tow anything anywhere I had ever seen."

The toast of "The American Merchant Marine" was responded to by F. B. Thurber, who said that there was nothing more important for obtaining wider markets for American products than a merchant marine, and that every step was a missionary in the trade. Mr. Thurber proposed that for every ten millions expended for the navy one million be expended for developing the merchant marine.

"The experience of England," said he, "has pointed the way. Its main feature has been to pay what service was worth in carrying the mails on new and undeveloped routes until a sufficient commerce had developed to make them self-sustaining. It is the same principle we have applied to the carriage of the mails on land in the United States. Only one-third of our mail routes pay a profit in the postage collected from them, and if the same principle had been applied on the land which was applied upon the sea during the period of Democratic dominance of our National policy—paying for ocean mail service only the amount collected for sea postage—it would have stopped two-thirds of the mail service in the United States.

"There has been more or less confusion in the public mind regarding what the policy of expansion involves. It has been mixed up with the idea of imperialism, whatever that may mean, but as I interpret it imperialism means absorbing vast foreign territories into our Union, with all the rights of citizenship to their populations which our own citizens enjoy. This is not necessary to secure the expansion of our markets, an expansion which is absolutely necessary in view of our increasing productive capacity, which enables us to manufacture in most lines sufficient to supply the wants of one hundred and fifty millions of people, while we have only have seventy-five millions to consume this product. We must have a place to dump our surplus, which otherwise will constantly depress prices, compel the shutting down of our mills, throwing our labor out of employment, and changing our profits into losses."

FUNERAL OF CALVIN S. BRICE.

Dr. Radcliffe of Washington Will Conduct the Services To-day.

The family of Calvin S. Brice yesterday received messages of condolence and cards from a large number of friends in all parts of the country, because of the death of the ex-Senator.

Among those who sent messages were Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, and Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

At a special meeting of the Ohio Society, which was held at the office of Gen. Wager Swayne yesterday, a special committee, consisting of thirty-nine members of the society, was appointed to attend the funeral services at noon to-day at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Radcliffe of Washington will conduct the services, after which the body will be sent over the Erie Road to Lima, Ohio, for interment.

Crowds at Van Cortlandt Park.

The crowd of skaters at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday far exceeded in number that of the two previous days. To-day at least 5,000 skaters are expected, and there will be an extra force of police to handle the crowd in case of need. The warm weather of the past twenty-four hours has had a bad effect upon the ice, and toward dusk last evening it began to get soft in many spots. It will need another good cold night to put it in first-class condition, and unless it comes soon, it will be necessary to place danger signs on several portions of the frozen surface.

Jury Takes Senator Kenney's Case.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 16.—The case against United States Senator Richard R. Kenney of Delaware, charged with conspiracy and aiding and abetting in the misappropriation of funds of the First National Bank of Dover, was given to the jury at 6:30 o'clock to-night, after a trial lasting eleven days. Judge Bradford charged the jury for over two hours, and the opinion was generally expressed that his view was against the defendant. A verdict is not expected before late to-morrow. It is thought it may be delayed until Monday.

New Steamer Burned at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 16.—The new steamer Cape Charles, belonging to the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock to-night while lying at her pier, Pinners Point, Norfolk Harbor. No lives were lost. The vessel had only been accepted by the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad Company to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000, fully covered by insurance.

TO AMEND THE PRIMARY LAW.

Organization Republicans Resent Independent Action and Will Work Alone—Mr. Cravath's Views.

The announcement that the Republican County Committee purposed undertaking the amendment of the primary law at the coming session of the Legislature attracted attention yesterday among the independents, who were active in bringing about the enactment of the law at the last session.

Paul D. Cravath, who was a member of the Union League Club's Committee on Primary Reform, and who had much to do with the preparation of the present law, said yesterday that the act was not, of course, perfect, and that its authors recognized that it might be improved. It was in recognition of this fact, he said, that a circular had been sent out signed by Elihu Root, W. H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, and himself, inviting suggestions for the improvement of the law. This was done, he explained, merely that the various views and opinions might be collected and laid before the Governor and the Legislature.

A disposition was evident on the part of organization Republicans yesterday to resent this action on the part of Messrs. Root, Hotchkiss, and Cravath. Local leaders who had received their circular declared that they did not purpose to pay any attention to it, adding that the County Committee would decide what amendments it wanted to the law and have them introduced in the Legislature without the aid or intervention of Messrs. Root, Cravath, and Hotchkiss. They did not intend, they declared, to be treated this time as they were last Winter, when Gov. Black disregarded their suggestions and allowed the independents to frame the law as they pleased.

Mr. Cravath said that the law had worked well, he thought, on the whole. "The Republican enrollment in this county was not quite up to what I expected," he said, "but it was by far the largest honest enrollment we have ever had. An enrollment of 43,000 genuine voters is better than a padded enrollment of 80,000.

"As to the criticism of the enrollment at the time of registration, I have never believed that an absolutely secret enrollment was possible—I mean one that would remain secret. As I see it, if we are to have any enrollment at all, those who are averse to having their party affiliation known must simply give up the privilege of participating in the party primaries.

"The supplemental enrollment in December, which is now criticised, was put in to meet the wishes of the very men who now oppose it, its object being to give the voters who objected to declaring their affiliation at the time of registration a chance to enroll privately.

"The June primary to elect delegates to the County Conventions, which choose delegates to the State Convention, was put in to meet the peculiar conditions existing in this city. If the primary were held later than June—in August, say—a large proportion of the best element of voters would be out of the city. It was to accommodate this large class of people who go out of town during the Summer that this particular primary, which comes only every two years, was set for so early a date."

President Quigg of the County Committee said yesterday that he would appoint to-day the special committee on primary and general election law amendments, provided for at the committee's last meeting. John Sabine Smith will probably be Chairman.

Jacob Worth Going Abroad To-day.

Jacob Worth will sail to-day for Europe. He has been a sick man for a long time, and is going abroad in an attempt to recover his health.

DISCUSSES CITY GOVERNMENT.

Prof. Wilson of Princeton Says Officials Should Be Trained Experts and Receive Good Salaries.

Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton last night completed a series of lectures on "City Government" before the Brooklyn Institute. The lecture was delivered in the Art Building on Montague Street. Prof. Wilson presented his idea of the reforms necessary to improve city government, although he said that he had no hope of seeing them adopted for at least a generation.

First, he said, the city government should be ruled by a single elective body, which should be the only governing body of the community. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be composed of all the heads of departments. "City officials," he said, "do not consult each other; they hold each other at arm's length and regard themselves as in some sense rivals, whereas they ought to be cordial co-operators for the carrying out of a single set of plans to which they have all agreed."

Each voter should have only one person or one set of persons to vote for. Officials should be trained experts, for it is impossible for men without special training to properly discharge official duties. The City of New York had discovered that it was necessary to have an engineer at the head of the Street Cleaning Department. The old idea was that anybody could clean the streets, and anybody could if he had an engineer to tell him how.

"If we have had government," said the Professor, "it isn't because we have had men, but because we have ignorant men. And yet how are you going to get an expert? He must be trained somewhere, and there is no place in this country where he can be trained. We will have to find out, sooner or later, that our universities must train our public servants; not by teaching them sociology, which nobody can define, but by teaching them the science of administration, taught as technically as law itself, taught just exactly as we teach men to be civil engineers and doctors.

"We are not going to have expert officials by whistling for them, but we are going to have them by preparing them. Now we go to the expensive process of making the Government prepare them. There are some men whom politicians would love to turn out of the Department of State at Washington, but if they did there wouldn't be anybody in the department who remembered any precedents whatever. But this is simply the rough-and-ready Democratic way of getting experts by letting them learn.

"But after we have trained them we can't keep them unless we give them liberal salaries. We are the most niggardly people in the world in regard to paying salaries to public officials. We are asking men to do first-rate work at third and fourth rate salaries."

His last point was that judicial functions should be exercised by persons not elected as representatives of the city. Law should not be applied by tribunals which have local points of view. "But you say, 'There is appeal,'" he continued. "Yes, but how many cases are appealed? How many obscure persons suffer injustice because they cannot afford to appeal? The big cases are appealed, but I take it that a small case is just as important to the litigants in it as a big case is to the litigants in it. I believe there is more variety in our justice than you imagine."

THE MASSACHUSETTS TO DOCK.

It May Take Months to Repair Her—Changes in the New Orleans.

The battleship Massachusetts, which was seriously injured by striking a sunken obstruction near Governors Island last Saturday, will be placed in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Monday. It is believed that the repairs to the ship will occupy several months' time.

The cruiser New Orleans, formerly the Brazilian cruiser Amazonas, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is to be placed temporarily out of commission. The Navy Department has decided to make extensive alterations in the interior arrangement.

The New Orleans carries a heavier armament than any other vessel of her size in the navy. Because of this her crew is necessarily larger than other cruisers of her class. The New Orleans carries a complement of 360 men. At present the sleeping quarters of the crew are in a somewhat crowded condition, and the changes are to be made to make the men more comfortable. In addition, the cruiser is to be fitted with an electric lighting plant.

Shooting Case in Carthage, Mo.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Dec. 16.—John D. McCrellis, a retired prominent business man, shot and mortally wounded W. J. Gilfillan at the latter's home to-day. Gilfillan was charged by McCrellis with causing trouble in McCrellis's home. McCrellis gave himself up, and was released on bond.

The World's Supply of Wheat.

An English expert prophesies a universal dearth in the wheat supply. He claims that the wheat producing soil is unequal to the strain that will be put upon it. Even now, when the food supply of the world is ample, thousands die because their disordered stomachs fail to properly assimilate the food they take. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthen and tone up the stomach and digestive organs, and enable them to perform their proper functions. This great remedy cures dyspepsia, torpid liver, nervousness, and fever and ague.

Tiffany & Co.

will keep their establishment open in the evening from Monday the 19th inst. until Christmas.

Union Square
New York

MRS. TEALL'S DIVORCE SUIT

Depositions of Witnesses Heard Yesterday at Providence, R. I.

A REFERENCE TO MISS CAYVAN

Defendant's Valet Describes Alleged Meetings Between Her and Mr. Teall—His Stories Are Denied.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16.—Oliver Sumner Teall's divorce case, which was set down for trial as a contested case before the Appellate Court on to-day's docket, came to trial to-day and appeared to be practically uncontested. The case is left in such a situation that while an attorney appears on the record as counsel for Mr. Teall, he does not take part in the hearing, and the hearing is entirely ex parte.

This state of affairs was brought about by the fact that the New York clubman's Rhode Island attorney of record says he has not yet been paid his retaining fee, and is unwilling to take promises that the fee will be paid in the future. It is true that Mr. Teall denies that E. P. Allen, the counsel of record, is his attorney in the case, but Mr. Allen told the court that he had correspondence with Mr. Teall that showed he was considered by the latter his attorney and that he did not propose to withdraw from the case until he had been paid.

The marriage certificate showed that Oliver Sumner Teall and his wife, Florence B., were married on Nov. 28, 1882, by the rector of St. Thomas's Church, in New York.

William D. McCracken, an author and lecturer, testified that he had conversation with Mr. Teall about his marital troubles. Mr. Teall, he said, admitted that the charges made by Mrs. Teall were true, but declared they could not be proved. Witness had known Mr. Teall since 1895 or 1896. The conversation referred to occurred in 1897. Mr. Teall was willing to have a decree, but objected to a legal separation, according to what he told him. Mr. Teall, however, wanted him to assist him in effecting a reconciliation with his wife. After he refused to act for him, Mr. Teall told him he intended calling upon him as a witness in the case.

Clifford F. Eagle, cashier for J. D. Whitney & Co., testified to the paying of $100 per week for seven weeks to Mr. Teall.

Annie Jackson, a chambermaid, testified that Mr. Teall went to the house of Miss Dean in New York two or three times, and that a blonde woman came with him.

Thomas Jackson, colored, testified that he had been employed by Mr. Teall to travel around with him. He said he had seen an actress, Georgia Cayvan, with Mr. Teall, who met her at a train and took her to a hack that he had secured. Mr. Teall, the witness said, drove away with her in the hack. Mr. Teall took her out to drive twice on Sundays. Jackson stated that Miss Cayvan received a number of presents from Mr. Teall.

The witness also testified to certain incidents of Mr. Teall's alleged relations with several women.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Herreshoff of Bristol said they knew Mrs. Teall well and that she was above reproach. She was most certainly, they said, fit to take care of her nine-year-old daughter. The Court requested her to testify at the next hearing, which will be on Jan. 6, when Mr. Teall may answer the charge.

MISS CAYVAN GREATLY SHOCKED.

Declares that the Charges Made by Jackson Are Ridiculous.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, was seen last night at her residence, 351 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, regarding the testimony of Thomas Jackson, the colored valet of Oliver Sumner Teall, in the divorce proceedings brought against him by his wife, Florence R. Teall, at Providence, R. I., yesterday. Miss Cayvan said that the publication of the testimony in the newspapers was a great surprise and shock to her.

"The charges are ridiculous," she said. "Every statement is false. Mrs. Teall's object, evidently, is to use me as the instrument for getting rid of her husband. I do not think it is due to malice toward me. She is probably ignorant of the facts in the case, anyhow. I hate to think the valet's testimony was inspired by her. I have been instructed by my attorney not to say anything, and I can't talk any more."

Miss Cayvan's attorney, Henry Melville, of 120 Broadway, said last night that steps would be taken at once to prosecute Miss Cayvan's traducers.

"The charges are absolutely false and without foundation," he said, "and somebody will have to suffer for bringing Miss Cayvan's name thus into print.

"I was hurriedly called by Miss Cayvan, who asked me what she should do about those vile falsehoods, and then she showed me the brief account of the divorce proceedings. I advised her to say nothing in reply to the charges, because no one who knows her will believe the insinuations and false statements, and as for those who do not know her, she could not prevent their talking, and therefore should pay no attention to them.

"Miss Cayvan has a very large circle of acquaintances. She is known by some of the best people in society, whom she entertains at her house. Her life has been an open book, and she has been known as a woman of unblemished character. Ever since she was fourteen years old she supported her mother and sister, and the house where she lives, at 351 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, she purchased a good many years ago, and has always lived there with her sister.

"Her acquaintance with Teall was of the slightest kind. She never went to nor from the theatre with him alone, nor did she ever receive him in her house alone. The carriage story, and in fact the entire story, is absolutely false, and it is evident to any one who reads the proceedings that the entire affair has been made up by Teall and his wife."

When Mr. Melville was asked whether Miss Cayvan would go to Providence and refute the testimony against her, he replied: "They would not allow her to go on the stand, inasmuch as Teall is not making any defense. He has simply put in an appearance and hired a lawyer to bring the case fully under the jurisdiction of the court, and there he stopped. She would not be allowed to go on the stand in this State. Of course it is an outrage, but what are you going to do? Teall and his wife are evidently tired of each other, and have agreed upon a divorce. Mrs. Teall is a rich woman, and used to put up money for his schemes, that have always gone up in smoke. She finally refused to put up any more money, and so he had no further use for her."

STATEMENT FROM MR. TEALL.

Charges Bad Faith Against His Wife and Exonerates Miss Cayvan.

Oliver Sumner Teall last night in the Union League Club gave out a written statement in which he said:

"This is a mother-in-law fight. The other side has not kept good faith with me, and I am obliged to contest this case whether I like it or not.

"About two years ago I informed Mrs. Teall's lawyers that if she did not get a divorce I would, and I agreed with her attorneys as to how it should be done.

"Mrs. Teall was to go to Rhode Island and get a residence, and I was to appear by attorney and allow the divorce to be obtained without contest on the ground of incompatibility and non-support.

"The other side has not kept the agreement with me, and it undertook to smirch my name and to drag the names of innocent and respectable women into the divorce court. For the sake of others, I am obliged to make a contest and to fight it to the bitter end.

"As far as the testimony referring to Miss Cayvan is concerned, nothing was charged or attempted to be proved but that I took supper with her. I did so, but in the company of others.

"I never saw Miss Cayvan alone in my life, and this careless use of her name is an outrage and unworthy of Mrs. Teall and her counsel.

"I have not had a chance to tell my side of the story in court, but when I do it will be mighty unpleasant for witnesses who have perjured themselves and for those who have procured their perjury."

NEW ORLEANS-HAVANA TRADE.

The Illinois Central Considering the Advisability of Establishing a Line of Steamers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Within the next few days it will be decided whether the Southern Pacific Railway Company, which operates the Morgan Line, will put on an entirely new fleet of steamers between New Orleans and Havana or whether the Illinois Central Company will put on a fleet of its own to handle the immense business between the points named that is expected after Jan. 1.

Negotiations have been pending in regard to the enlarging steamship service ever since the end of the war and the reopening of Cuban ports to our commerce. Vice President Harahan of the Illinois Central Company is now in New Orleans looking after the interests that have up to the present been confided by his company to the Southern Pacific officials. The latter have resumed their weekly steamship sailings from New Orleans to Havana, which were interrupted by the war, but nothing less than a semi-weekly or tri-weekly service will satisfy the Illinois Central Company as soon as the export trade to Cuba is again in full swing.

Traffic Manager T. J. Hudson of the Illinois Central had a conference in the East recently with a representative of the Southern Pacific Company, and received the assurance of the latter that the fleet would be put on between New Orleans and Havana as soon as trade warranted it. Mr. Hudson said to-day that unless this promise was promptly redeemed the Illinois Central would, though reluctant to go into the steamship business itself, be compelled to put a fleet of its own steamers in the service. Matters have been allowed to remain in abeyance for the last month or two, pending the settlement of customs regulations for Cuba, but after the first of the year there will be no pretext for another delay.

In anticipation of an immense trade with Cuba, New York capitalists have been laying plans to monopolize the carrying trade between the two countries. If the Illinois Central plans go through more of the trade will be diverted to Chicago.

NEW WITNESS IN DRUCE CASE.

T. W. Goulder of Rock Island, Ill., May Go to London to Testify.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Dec. 16.—T. W. Goulder of this city may be a witness at the trial of the celebrated Druce case before the House of Lords, in London, next March.

Goulder says that he was a nurse at the asylum in London in which Thomas C. Druce spent his last days, and claims to be in possession of facts that will prove invaluable to Mrs. Anna Maria Druce, who is contesting the Dukedom of Portland in behalf of her son.

Mrs. Druce has written to Goulder offering to send him £500 to defray the expenses of his trip to London, and promising that he will be richly rewarded in case the contest terminates favorably to her.

MONTANA PLAN FOR TAXATION.

Radical Change Recommended by State Equalization Board.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 16.—The State Board of Equalization to-day submitted to the Legislature, through Gov. Smith, a strong recommendation for a radical change in the plan of taxation in this State. It is believed the recommendations will be favorably received and acted upon by that body.

The board asks the Legislature to confer upon the board the powers of a railroad commission with power to prevent discrimination, regulate traffic, passenger and freight rates, to exercise supervision over telegraph and telephone, express, cattle, and sleeping car companies operating in the State.

It is proposed to assess mortgages held by non-residents here, a license tax of 2 per cent. per ton on all coal mined or brought into the State, 1 per cent. per ton of all ores containing gold, silver, lead, copper, or other valuable minerals mined in the State or brought into the State for treatment, a license tax of 1 per cent. on all dividends declared by companies or corporations, and asks that all corporations and companies be assessed by the State Board instead of by County Assessors, as at present.

It is believed this plan would raise sufficient revenue for the operation of the State Government, or about $650,000 per annum.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR.—Thomas Scott, Cleveland.

BUCKINGHAM.—Benjamin L. Fairchild, Pelham, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Sir Charles and Lady Paine, England; A. Blanchard, Boston; Gen. James A. Sexton, Chicago.

GILSEY.—O. Van Cortlandt, Tuxedo.

GRAND.—J. B. Roach, Chester, Penn.; C. R. Kendall, Boston.

HOFFMAN.—Col. C. P. Ellerbe, St. Louis; Capt. R. H. Roberts, Fifth United States Artillery.

HOLLAND.—Nicholas A. Hise, Jr., Baltimore.

IMPERIAL.—Paul J. Dupont, Philadelphia; F. W. Heyde, Dawson, N. W. T.

MANHATTAN.—Edward De Lima, Greenwich, Conn.; Dr. S. H. Ayer, Boston.

MURRAY HILL.—George R. Wendling, Washington.

WALDORF.—Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago; Gen. Roy Stone, Washington; James Keenan, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Alborn, Herrick & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. R. Alborn, notions; 335 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Gilmer, Marler & Co., Winston, N. C.; W. H. Marler, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. McDonough, white goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Master, W. I. & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. I. Master, furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods, silks, and velvets; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Tower E. C. Troy, N. Y.; T. Brearton, linens and white goods; Everett House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Lovejoy, carpets; Broadway and Tenth Street; Albemarle Hotel.

Well, H., St. Louis, Mo.; pants; Broadway Central Hotel.

Boston Board of Aldermen.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The Boston Board of Aldermen for 1899 stands seven Democrats and five Republicans on the face of the returns. An error in the early returns was discovered late this afternoon.

Hope for Rheumatics.

From The London Telegraph.

Good news is announced to all sufferers from gout and rheumatism. It is not precisely a serum, nor an infallible specific, nor even a new medicine, but only a fortnightly review, which has been founded on their behalf. It will be written for by some of the principal men of letters, and illustrated by

BANK BILL IS DEFEATED

House Opposes the Proposed International Institution.

THE DEBATE ON THE MEASURE

Mr. Dingley Speaks in Its Favor, but Other Members Denounce It as Monopolistic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The bill to incorporate the International American Bank was defeated in the House to-day. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, the count resulting: Yeas, 103; nays, 148.

The debate was opened by Mr. Bell, (Pop., Col.,) who opposed the measure. He took the ground that it was both unconstitutional and against good public policy. Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.,) also antagonized the bill, claiming that it would create a gigantic monopoly, which would, in time, regulate interest and exchange rates.

Mr. Barrett (Rep., Mass.,) offered an amendment which provided that the powers granted under the bill should be conferred upon any National bank which filed an application with the Controller of the Currency in conformity with the general requirements of the bill. Mr. Ridgely (Pop., Kan.,) offered a substitute providing that the United States should establish such a bank as the bill created, and that the bank should have a branch in every city or town exceeding in population 2,500, and in every Central and South American country where the United States had a Consular officer, such officer to be the bank's representative.

Mr. Newlands, (Sil., Nev.), said he was in general sympathy with the purpose of the bill, although he believed that trade development with our South American neighbors depended more on facility of transportation than facility of exchange. He criticised various provisions of the bill. Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.), gave notice of an amendment he should offer empowering the directors to establish eight branch offices in the United States.

Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, said he had not had an opportunity to examine the details of this bill, but that he desired to present certain facts in support of the general proposition it contained. He told of a discussion of this very subject at a session of the Pan-American Congress which he attended. On that occasion the South American delegates all recounted the difficulties attending trade with the United States on account of the fact that merchants in their countries were obliged to buy London exchange at a cost of about 1 per cent. premium. The unanimous opinion expressed at that session was that the establishment of an international bank in New York was necessary to develop trade between North and South America.

This, Mr. Dingley said, was purely a business question. The popular prejudice which existed against the establishment of a bank with a vast aggregation of capital should not influence the House. This was a proposition to create means of exchange for the benefit of inter-American trade. Secretary Gage had told him that when South American exchange was desired by the bank of which he was President, in Chicago, the bank bought a bill of exchange on London, where, in turn, exchange on South America was purchased. National banks could not meet the difficulty. There must be an international bank. He would not discuss, he said, the constitutionality of the bill. No one could successfully contend that the Constitution would not permit Congress to charter an international bank as an instrumentality of foreign commerce.

Mr. Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) in opposing the bill, said it would create a money trust in all the large cities, which would crush out all smaller institutions.

The committee amendments were adopted. An amendment to reduce the capital stock of any international bank authorized under the provision extending the privilege of the bill to others than those named in the bill from $5,000,000 to $500,000 was defeated—106 to 107.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Maxwell (Pop., Neb.), and Swanson (Dem., Va.,) in opposition to the bill, Mr. Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) in charge of the measure, closed the debate. He argued that present facilities of exchange were totally inadequate, and quoted a statement of our Minister to Brazil, that our trade with that country suffered an annual tribute of $1,000,000. He concluded with a glowing appeal to the House to pass the bill in the interest of American commerce and American industries.

An amendment offered by Mr. Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) providing that the property of the international bank should be taxed the same as the property of National banks, was adopted. The Barrett and Tawney amendments were defeated, as was the Ridgely substitute. The vote on the final passage of the bill was then taken.

REVENUE LAWS IN HAWAII.

Bill to Extend United States Statutes Over the Islands Passes in the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The House passed to-day without division the bill to extend the customs and internal revenue laws over the Hawaiian Islands, which was unanimously reported yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Dingley called up the bill and explained the necessity for the immediate passage of the act in order to protect the revenues of the United States. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) said that his own idea was that the customs and revenue laws of the United States were extended over the Hawaiian Islands when they were annexed. But the annexation act specifically declared not. He thought the declaration in that act was unconstitutional. As this bill simply sought to do what he believed had in fact been done by the act of annexation, it was proper that it should pass, and pass promptly.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) used the bill as a text for some remarks upon the Dingley revenue law, in which he claimed that the revenue produced by it was insufficient to meet the expenses of the Government. Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) offered an amendment designed to extend all the general laws of the United States over the islands. He said there were other laws in Hawaii which should be abrogated besides the customs and revenue laws. Among them were the labor and the land laws. Mr. Dingley begged Mr. McRae not to complicate the question involved in the bill. The Committee on Territories, he said, was now considering the subject of extending the general laws of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) offered an amendment to extend the laws of the United States relating to appointments in the customs and revenue service over the islands. Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.,) wanted to know if the amendment was designed to introduce the civil service into Hawaii. Mr. Moody agreed that it was, but, upon the representation of Mr. Dingley, that the bill as adopted accomplished all the amendment was intended to accomplish, he withdrew it.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to-day ordered a favorable report on a bill to extend the navigation laws of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands. Chairman Paine was instructed to call the bill up at the first opportunity.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Gen. Breckinridge Advises Against Consolidation with the Adjutant General's Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Inspector General Breckinridge appeared to-day before the House Committee on Military Affairs. He spoke of the need of thorough inspection service, with adequate rank to make this inspection effective. In war times, an important item of the work related to discipline, although it embraced every detail of inspecting Commissary and Quartermaster supplies, &c.

Mr. Cox asked if the Inspectors inspected the heads of other bureaus. Gen. Breckinridge said it went that far, if such were the orders, although no such orders had, in fact, been issued.

Gen. Breckinridge spoke of the change in the inspection service when the recent war broke out, the officers no longer reporting to the Inspector General. Mr. Cox remarked that the inspection had ceased to have a head, and Mr. Hay added that the Inspector General's duties had practically ceased.

"It would seem," said Mr. Hay, "that for the time your office was in a condition of innocuous desuetude."

"It was somewhat so, I am afraid," answered Gen. Breckinridge.

He did not know who brought about the change of inspection system during the war. The orders came in the usual way. In reply to Mr. Lentz as to the wisdom of their change, Gen. Breckinridge said it tended to the disintegration of the inspection system.

As to the permanent consolidation of the Adjutant General's and the Inspector General's office, he expressed his disapproval, as he said, the place of one officer was at his desk, while the other was outside conducting his inspections. He strongly favored having Inspectors report to the Inspector General. He had had a conversation with Adjt. Gen. Corbin, in which the latter expressed the view that the two offices should be managed alike. But Gen. Breckinridge said he knew Gen. Corbin did not care to receive the Inspectors' reports, and would probably send them down to him if they came. He emphasized the need of having Inspectors under an Inspector General. The pending bill provided Inspectors General for separate army branches, which if adopted would put into law what he regarded as a defective system.

As to the extent of an army in Cuba, the Philippines, and elsewhere, Gen. Breckinridge said he would defer entirely as to the numbers to the commanding General of the Army. He thought it was a question of promptly displaying a very large force, with the prospect of requiring only a small force in the future. He thought 25,000 men adequate for the Philippines. When the requirements abroad would end was difficult to say. That was largely a political question and outside of his province.

In the course of his remarks Gen. Breckinridge said an adequate force at Manila was desirable, among other things, to overcome any possible activity from foreign quarters, including Germany. This led Mr. Lentz to ask if Germany had ever acted other than in a neutral manner during the war, to which Gen. Breckinridge said he spoke only from the general current reports and without any knowledge of the course of Germany or any other Government.

Beautiful Boxes

For Christmas Gifts, Containing Rose of Arden, Ayli, Vio-Violet, Edenia.

Lundborg's

CHARGES AGAINST MR. HANNA.

Senate Sub-Committee to Investigate the Accusation of Bribery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day the charge of bribery against Senator Hanna made by the Ohio State Senate in connection with the Senator's election to his present term of office was briefly discussed and referred to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) and Turley, (Dem., Tenn.)

The sub-committee will investigate the question and practically decide how far it is necessary to go into the matter. The charges were filed during the last session of Congress, and have not been pressed by their authors.

BRITISH EMBASSY ATTACKED.

Supposed Insane Man Hurt Miss Pauncefote and Caused $700 Damage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The police have under arrest Joseph W. Pearson, a printer, twenty-six years old, who last night made a violent attack on the British Embassy with bricks, which he flung into the drawing room in which members of the family of Sir Julian Pauncefote were seated. Miss Pauncefote was struck by a brick, but, fortunately, its force was somewhat spent, and she escaped with a slightly injured ankle. Several windows were smashed and the magnificent cut-glass of the main entrance doors was broken and ruined. The total damage done is about $700.

Pearson's mother says her son has been acting strangely. She thinks he is insane from overstudy. The matter is taken coolly at the British Embassy, where the chief interest expressed is in the injury to Miss Pauncefote, which was severe enough to keep her in bed this morning. As to the prosecution of Pearson, it is understood that no especial action will be taken by the Embassy. It is expected that he will be appropriately dealt with by the American authorities.

BILL TO AID CONFEDERATES.

Congress Asked to Provide for Their Admission to Homes Maintained by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Congressman Rixey of Virginia to-day introduced a bill for the admission of Confederate as well as Union soldiers to all soldiers' homes and Government institutions maintained by the Government. The text of the bill follows:

"That after the passage of this act all soldiers' homes and other institutions maintained by the Government for the maimed, crippled, and needy soldiers and sailors of the United States shall be open to all soldiers and sailors of the civil war of 1861-5 upon the same terms and without discrimination as to whether they were enlisted upon the side of the Union or the Confederacy."

FOR A JOINT MEMORIAL DAY.

Grand Army's Commander in Chief Advocates the Plan.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—Col. James A. Sexton of Chicago, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who is attending a meeting in this city of the Executive Committee of that organization, to-day declined to discuss President McKinley's suggestion in his speech at Atlanta that the National Government should share with the Southern people in the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers as it now cares for the graves of those who fought on the Union side.

Regarding the proposition that the same day should be observed as Memorial Day by both North and South, the Colonel said there could certainly be no objection to the idea, and he thought such a step would go a great way toward obliterating so-called sectional lines. Continuing on this subject, Col. Sexton said:

"I made the suggestion over two years ago to have the Blue and Gray unite on the same day for the purpose of memorializing the soldier dead. In Chicago, Richmond, Va., New Orleans, and Atlanta, Ga., they follow this course now. There are 6,000 Confederate soldiers buried in Chicago, and many comrades have contributed to the erection of a monument over their graves. At the time this monument was dedicated on Memorial Day the Commander of Massachusetts declaimed against it on the ground that Memorial Day belonged to the Union men. I was then prompted to come out and take issue with the Commander, and felt it my duty to do so, especially as my post, Columbia, No. 706, of Chicago, took part in the dedication."

COL. BRYAN VISITS CONGRESS.

Says America Should Abandon the Philippines When a Stable Government Is Assured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Col. William J. Bryan, recently of the volunteer army of the United States, but now free to talk politics with his friends and make plans for the future, exercised the right of an exmember of the House to-day by visiting the chamber of that body. He arrived soon after the work of the day had begun, and as soon as he was seen in the space at the rear on the Democratic side he was surrounded by old acquaintances and by admirers, and also was welcomed to the House by Mr. Bailey and others who are prominent on the Democratic side. He remained some time, but had no special business to communicate to those whom he met.

Col. Bryan expressed himself very emphatically to his Democratic associates upon the duty of Congress in regard to the Philippines. He believes that the islands ought not to be held longer than is necessary for the United States to establish there a stable and independent government, such as was guaranteed to Cuba in the resolution which led to the declaration of war, and he believes it is the duty of Congress to make a declaration of the intention of the United States at the earliest possible date, in order that there may be no misunderstanding in the future and that the natives of the islands may rest assured that the ultimate purpose of the United States is to give them a free and independent government.

The war was fought for humanity's sake, he says, and he declares that the United States in the hour of victory at the close of the war, when the Philippines have fallen into its possession, should stand upon the policy it proclaimed at the outset regarding Cuba.

Little can be learned of Mr. Bryan's efforts to revive interest in silver. The chief purpose of his visit here is understood to bring about such a revival. Some of his friends fancy that the absence of prosperity in some sections of the land promises to help out Bryan by increasing dissatisfaction with the Administration party.

There is not much doubt that some of Mr. Bryan's friends are disposed to help the demand, expressed by some Republicans who desire currency legislation, for an extra session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. There will be no time for currency discussion in this Congress, according to the present outlook. The Silver Democrats fancy that with an extra session, at which finance would be the principal topic discussed, capital could be made for the Democrats, and a prominent Senator, a gold man, has said that if the fight were precipitated as between greenbacks and State bank issues of circulating notes, the chances would be that the Democrats would be winners, as there is still among those not familiar with banking and finance the notion that the greenback is too sacred a thing to be interfered with. To some of the Republicans it would not be at all surprising to see the interest of the Bryanites shifted from silver to greenbackism.

"If he accomplishes that," said a gold Republican, "he will discredit greenbacks as completely before the country as he has discredited silver, and the result of the election will be, if McKinley is our candidate, on a strictly gold platform and with a clearly planned scheme for currency reform in the platform that the Democratic Party will come pretty near to obliteration in 1900."

Although there is no Democratic reluctance to do Bryan honor, some of those who are most cordial to him say that it is yet a long way to the National Convention, that accidents political and physical may happen before that time, and that it is useless to indulge in predictions at this time.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Weston Says There Was No "Red Tape" at Siboney—Clergyman Contradicts Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Chief Commissary of the Shafter expedition, testified to-day before the war investigating commission that there was an absence of red tape methods in feeding the volunteers at Siboney. He said he never heard a complaint of the condition of the commissary supplies at the front. Surgeons received articles from hospital stores on mere memorandum receipts, and they were paid for out of funds at Washington. Witness said he took $5,000 with him when he went to Florida, and that he still had "a lot of it left."

"Well, you are the only man, then," interjected Capt. Howell, "who ever went to Florida and brought any money back."

So far as the food was concerned, Gen. Weston characterized the Santiago campaign as a mere bagatelle, the hardships being trivial compared to his own experiences in frontier Indian campaigns, when he and his men were forced to use the wagon mules for food.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, of Philadelphia, Chaplain of the Second Pennsylvania and Special Commissioner of the National Relief Association, said that the President had commissioned him to find and permanently mark the graves of our soldiers at Santiago. The names were nearly all marked. Some wounded men had wandered off and died, and their graves remained unmarked. He recommended that if the United States desired a National cemetery in Cuba, San Juan Hill should be selected, and the graveyard at Guantanamo Hill, where the marines had the first encounter on Cuban soil, be kept as a naval cemetery.

In Santiago, when he landed July 25, the witness said there was a dearth of everything needed. The Medical Department, he said, opposed the work of his relief association, but changed its views later. With such a large body of men as was our army there, it was inevitable, he said, that some blunders should be made. He thought the Medical Department charged its Chief Surgeons with burdensome detail—clerical duties that prevented satisfactory attention to outside work. He denounced the "red tape" methods and offered numerous suggestions for improvements.

Quartermaster General Ludington testified as to the operations of his department prior to and during the war. He did not agree with the suggestion of Commissary General Egan that the Commissary Department ought to furnish cooking and eating utensils, and their transportation as well as provide food. Concerning the shipment of medical supplies, Gen. Ludington said they were rushed forward as promptly or more so than any other supplies, and he knew of no instance when there had been delays of weeks in shipping medicines from New York to Camp Alger or from St. Louis to Camp Thomas. This had been the testimony of numerous other witnesses. Dr. O'Connor cited one instance where a 200-bed hospital outfit had been lost between New York and Fernandina.

Gen. Ludington said that his department at present was fairly supplied with efficient officers, although he did not have quite as many as he wanted.

UNIFORMITY IN SMALL ARMS.

Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Board Thinks It Not Imperative.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The joint board of army, navy, and marine officers appointed to consider the question of the adoption of a uniform calibre for small arms and machine guns, and of a standard and uniform small arm cartridge for the use of the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps, to-day submitted its report.

The board is of the opinion that there are no conditions in the nature of the service peculiar to the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps which require a different calibre for their small arms and machine guns, and is of opinion that the same calibre should be adopted for those services, and that a standard and uniform cartridge to the extent of insuring interchangeability should be adopted. The board considers that the retention of the calibre now in use is at present imperative for the army, and that therefore under its previous conclusions it should be also adopted for the navy and the Marine Corps.

The board, however, while recognizing the desirability of a uniform calibre for both services, does not deem it of vital importance, and is of the opinion that the change of the navy calibre might well be postponed until it has been definitely settled whether or not it is advantageous to modify the army cartridge by the use of a cannelured instead of a rimmed case.

In considering the standard cartridges, the board recognizes that the cannelured case is a suitable one for small arms and machine guns, and that its use in naval weapons of these classes has been satisfactory. It is further of opinion that, if found practicable at moderate cost to adopt the present army rifle to the use of such case, a cartridge conforming in other external form and dimensions to the present army cartridge should be adopted as the standard and uniform small arm cartridge for the army, the navy, and the Marine Corps.

FOR GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

Three Candidates in the Field—France to be Asked to Restore the Monarchy?

HONOLULU, Dec. 9.—Three candidates are being persistently mentioned for the Governorship of the islands. They are S. M. Damon, Harold M. Sewall, and President Dole. Each candidate has a host of supporters. A petition is being circulated among the natives praying President McKinley not to appoint to the position of Governor any person connected with the recent revolution in the islands. Another petition of a startling nature is about to be circulated asking France to interfere with the present Government and to restore the monarchy.

W. A. Kinney will sail on the 27th for Washington to represent the Hawaiian planters during the debate upon the territorial matters in Congress. He goes simply as an attorney.

At a meeting of the Planters' Association held yesterday an important labor proposition was discussed. It came from a society in Finland, which offered to compose a colony of a religious sect resembling the Quakers, natives of Russia. The colony, of which 7,000 men, women, and children are available for Hawaii, has been practically hunted to earth by the Russian authorities for years. An important clause in their creed forbids taking life for any reason whatsoever. This unfits them for duty as soldiers, and the Russian Government is unable to induce many of them to bear arms.

The society which addresses the local planters was formed in England for the express purpose of taking these Quakers away from Russia and giving them a start in some other country. A colony sent to Cyprus did not succeed. It is stated that there is $25,000 on hand to aid the colony of 7,000 souls in reaching a desirable home. While no action was taken, the proposition was thought well of, and there is every prospect that it will be followed up.

A New Stamp Tax Ruling.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has modified a former ruling and holds that releases of mortgages and deeds of trust considered as mortgages are exempt from tax under the War Revenue act, no matter in what form they are executed, whether with the solemnity of a deed, a certificate of satisfaction, or simply as an entry of satisfaction on the margin of the record book in which the released mortgage or deed of trust is recorded.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Denville, Daniel M. Righter.
NEW YORK—West Italy, B. S. Dewick.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Army and Navy Deficiency bill and the bill was sent to conference.

The House Judiciary Committee gave a hearing yesterday on the Gillett bill to prohibit the use of the telegraph and telephone lines for the purposes of lottery and horse-race gambling. Anthony Comstock and the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts appeared before the committee in support of the bill.

Chairman Loud of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads yesterday reintroduced the bill relating to second-class mail matter and known as the Loud bill, with an amendment allowing the mailing of sample copies of newspapers at one-half cent for every two ounces, stamps being attached in advance.

Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau has sent a letter to Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee withdrawing a recommendation that Congress should settle definitely whether the writer or the telegraph company should pay the tax on telegrams. The Attorney General and the courts have ruled, Mr. Scott says, that the writer of the telegram should pay the tax.

The House Committee on Judiciary has ordered a favorable report on a bill to authorize the transportation companies to file indemnity bonds in certain cases. The bill is designed to relieve steamship and transportation companies. For instance, a steamer loaded with freight and passengers may be detained on a legal process issued on behalf of a libelant. This may force a settlement from the company, the report says, and amount to absolute blackmail. The bill enables steamship or other transportation companies in such cases to file indemnity bonds.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has agreed to a favorable report on Senator Pasco's bill changing the Revised Statutes so as to permit the election of the United States Senators in Florida before the expiration of terms of incumbents. As the law stands the Legislature of Florida, which elects a successor to a Senator, does not meet until a month or more after the expiration of his term, thus creating a hiatus in office and a vacancy in the Senate. It is proposed to empower the preceding Legislature to elect.

LAMMERTS'S PROMISE BROKEN.

Niagara County Treasurer Fails to Appear and Explain His Accounts to a Supervisors' Committee.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The investigation into the affairs of County Treasurer John C. Lammerts has reached no definite conclusion as yet. Mr. Lammerts up to noon had not come to Lockport from Niagara Falls, as he promised the Supervisors' committee he would do. He made a similar promise for yesterday, but did not keep it.

Meanwhile county bills for November presented two weeks ago still remain unpaid, and the Supervisors cannot find any part of the cash on hand, which, according to the books, should amount to $44,050. The committee finds that the infant heir fund, which is deposited in the Niagara County Savings Bank at Niagara Falls, is probably intact, as the bank reports $61,000 on hand. Supervisor Riordan applied to the Power City Bank of Niagara Falls for a statement of the county's balance yesterday, but it was refused him. This morning two representatives of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, which is Lammerts's surety for $75,000, began an examination of his accounts. These agents admit that they have made no report to their company for more than a year on Lammerts's accounts.

An agent of the State Board of Excise was here to-day, it is said, inquiring into the County Treasurer's affairs. The board adopted a resolution last night directing the Committee on Treasurers' Accounts to incorporate in its report a statement of the amounts of county moneys on hand now and at the end of each of the last three months.

Spencer J. Lawrence of Niagara Falls, despite his denial that he came here as Mr. Lemmerts's attorney, had a long conference with the committee this afternoon. He asked for a postponement of action by the board until next Monday, when he promised Mr. Lammerts would come here and explain and straighten out his affairs. When a member of the committee told him they had given Mr. Lammerts too much time already, Mr. Lawrence declared that if there was a shortage the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland would make it good.

The Supervisors' committee was authorized to obtain from the county depositaries statements of county moneys in their possession and report to-morrow.

SWALLOWED CARBOLIC ACID.

John Malone, a painter, sixty years old, of 216 East Forty-ninth Street, went to Brooklyn last night to see his wife. They separated six years ago, and Mrs. Malone has since supported herself and her two children by keeping a furnished-room house at 220 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Malone tried to get in the house, but his wife would not admit him. He took a bottle of carbolic acid from his pocket and swallowed the contents. An ambulance was sent for, but before it arrived Malone was dead. Mrs. Malone would not allow the body to be taken into her house, and it was taken to the Forty-seventh Precinct Station House.

ST. LOUIS BANKS UNITE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—The Republic to-day says that final steps have been taken for the absorption of the St. Louis National Bank by the National Bank of Commerce, and that the papers have been signed and delivered. All accounts in the St. Louis National were checked up last night, and that bank is now practically out of existence.

J. C. Van Blarcom, cashier of the Bank of Commerce, returned yesterday from New York with the Gould and Sage stock purchased from Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and this, with the stock of the local Directors, which had already been purchased, comprised a little over two-thirds of the total stock of the St. Louis National and was enough to permit the Directors to vote to go into voluntary liquidation. In this way the St. Louis National is absorbed by the Bank of Commerce without the necessity of buying the remaining stock.

College Chess Players Meet.

A team of six chess players from the University of Pennsylvania are the guests of the Chess Club of Columbia University today. They came on from Philadelphia yesterday to contest a team match with the Columbia players, in two rounds. The Pennsylvania players are J. S. Francis, R. B. Griffith, H. B. Alexander, W. W. Fisher, I. K. Baxter, and J. P. J. Gallagher. Columbia men are H. M. Phillips, A. S. Meyer, K. G. Falk, A. W. Parker, F. H. Sewall, and G. O. Seward. In the first round yesterday the score was: Columbia, 4; University of Pennsylvania, 1; adjourned, 1. The second round will be played at the Manhattan Chess Club to-day.

Retired a Dead Policeman.

It was learned yesterday that Policeman George F. Cooke of the Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn, who was retired on half pay at Wednesday's meeting of the Police Board, had been dead since Nov. 16. He had applied for retirement some time before. He had been thirty-three years on the force. His widow will probably receive a pension.

Donations for McGill College.

MONTREAL, Dec. 16.—Lady Strathcona and her daughter, Mrs. Howard, have each presented to McGill College $50,000. Lord Strathcona himself has given in all up to this time $1,485,712.

ROOSEVELT BACK IN TOWN

Governor-Elect to Confer with Republican Leaders To-day.

WHAT HIS MESSAGE CONTAINS

It, with Appointments, Will Be Discussed—A Significant Dinner Party To-night.

After a week of sequestration at his rural home, Governor-elect Roosevelt will come to town to-day and re-establish connection with the managers of the Republican Party machinery. He will confer with Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and possibly County Chairman Quigg, and it is expected he will be ready to communicate to them some definite results of his week of work and investigation at Oyster Bay.

Senator Platt came up from Washington last evening and went directly to his apartments in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Chairman Odell was still confined to his home in Newburg yesterday as the result of a severe cold, which has kept him indoors since last Sunday, but a telephone message was received from him yesterday at Republican headquarters to the effect that he hoped to be down to-day.

Col. Roosevelt is expected to reach this city at 10 o'clock this morning. His first engagement is for a visit to the Randall's Island House of Refuge, which he will make in the company of Edward M. Townsend, the head of the institution. That visit, it is expected, will consume the morning.

In the afternoon the Governor-elect will call at Republican headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see Mr. Platt and the Chairman. This will be the first visit the Colonel has paid to headquarters in several weeks. Talk will be chiefly about appointments, though the Colonel may give the party leaders an outline of his message as far as he has gone with it. The first rough draft of this document has been completed, it is understood, though additions may yet be made, and much work remains to be done in the way of polishing and perfecting.

The message, it is said, will recommend the abolition of the Black "starchless" civil service system, and the substitution of a merit system similar to that in use at Washington. It will call for radical reform in the canal administration; will recommend the thorough reorganization and rehabilitation of the National Guard; will suggest the enforcement of present labor laws rather than the enactment of new ones; will counsel against too much legislation, and urge a short session, and will declare against any radical changes in the excise laws.

In the matter of appointments, the chief interest centres still about that of a Superintendent of Public Works. When Col. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, and Mr. Odell talked over this matter last Saturday, he left them with the understanding that while he had nothing against Francis Hendricks, whom they urged, he still was not ready to say he would appoint him, and was inclined to look for a more satisfactory man. Since then, the Colonel has indicated even more clearly that he was looking for a man for the place whose description Mr. Hendricks did not fill. Controller James A. Roberts was offered the place, it is understood, but he told the Governor-elect last Saturday that he could not accept it. The fact that, in spite of this declination, Mr. Roberts journeyed from Albany to Oyster Bay yesterday and lunched and conferred at length with the Governor-elect, led to the inference that he was being urged to reconsider. Mr. Roberts's appointment would, it is believed, be a disappointment to the organization leaders. While he has always been a regular Republican, he has not been a Platt man, and his selection would be more pleasing to the anti-Platt Republicans than to the Senator himself.

Mysterious intimations continue to come from Sagamore Hill about an engineer of high ability whom Col. Roosevelt is striving to induce to accept the Superintendency of Public Works. There was some gossip yesterday to the effect that this engineer was none other than Gen. Francis V. Greene, who is now on his way home from Havana with the expectation of retiring from the army.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn has suggested to Governor-elect Roosevelt the name of Alfred T. White, formerly Surveyor for $75,000, began an examination of his accounts. These agents admit that they have made no report to their company for more than a year on Lammerts's accounts.

An agent or the State Board of Excise was here to-day, it is said, inquiring into the County Treasurer's affairs. The board adopted a resolution last night directing the Committee on Treasurers' Accounts to incorporate in its report a statement of the amounts of county moneys on hand now and at the end of each of the last three months.

Spencer J. Lawrence of Niagara Falls, despite his denial that he came here as Mr. Lemmerts's attorney, had a long conference with the committee this afternoon. He asked for a postponement of action by the board until next Monday, when he promised Mr. Lammerts would come here and explain and straighten out his affairs. When a member of the committee told him they had given Mr. Lammerts too much time already, Mr. Lawrence declared that if there was a shortage the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland would make it good.

The Supervisors' committee was authorized to obtain from the county depositaries statements of county moneys in their possession and report to-morrow.

The most important item in Col. Roosevelt's programme for the day is the last. At the home of his sister, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, at 689 Madison Avenue, this evening, the Governor-elect will entertain a party of distinguished Republicans, including Senator Platt, B. B. Odell, Jr., Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate, Seth Low, Chauncey M. Depew, and John Proctor Clarke. It is insisted that the occasion will be purely social, but the politicians who noted yesterday the heretofore presumably antagonistic elements which it will unite were inclined to attach political importance to the occasion.

ROOSEVELT'S WORD TO STEELE

Indicted Republican Officials in Brooklyn to be Prosecuted Without Favor—Politicians Displeased.

Several letters which passed between Governor-elect Roosevelt and Judge Hiram R. Steele with reference to the latter's appointment to the District Attorneyship of Kings County were given out yesterday. The appointment was offered Dec. 10 and accepted two days later. The following letter was dated Wednesday last at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel:

My Dear Judge Steele: Could you come out to Oyster Bay to lunch next Monday, so that I may have an opportunity to talk with you?

Part of your duty will be that of prosecuting certain indicted Republican officials. I have appointed you partly because I knew I would not have to say to you that every effort must be made to convict any wrongdoer, wholly without regard to personal or party considerations. Faithfully yours. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Judge Steele will, it is predicted, have trouble with the Republican organization in Brooklyn. He has offered one of the Assistant District Attorneyships to Frederick E. Crane, and it is rumored that he intends to retain John F. Clarke, the present First Assistant. Both of these names are distasteful to the organization. Mr. Crane is a Republican, and was for a time Assistant District Attorney under Foster L. Backus, but the organization leaders have notified Mr. Steele that they do not want him. Mr. Steele has refused to recede from his position.

Walter B. Atterbury voiced the sentiments of the leaders on the Clarke question yesterday when he said: "Mr. Clarke will in all probability be the Democratic candidate for District Attorney next year, and it would be the worst kind of politics to keep him in office."

Richard Croker's Plans.

Richard Croker said last night that he would probably go to Lakewood, N. J., for a visit next week. "In the Spring," he said, "I expect to go abroad, but how long I shall stay I don't know. I am going to stay in the city most of the time until then."

LELAND STANFORD'S ESTATE.

The Executrix Recommends that the Residue Be Distributed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—Jane L. Stanford, executrix of the estate of Leland Stanford, filed in the Superior Court today her final account, accompanied by a petition for final distribution of the estate.

She reports that all debts against the estate, aggregating $1,182,174, have been paid. All the legacies, amounting to $5,115,000, have also been paid. All litigation has been disposed of in favor of the State except the so-called inheritance case, now pending. The executrix expresses the belief that the estate is in condition to be closed and the residue distributed.

POUGHKEEPSIE GAS EXPLOSION.

One Man Instantly Killed and Two Others Injured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 16.—There was an explosion in the generating and purifying departments of the Poughkeepsie Gas Works this evening. A tongue of flame leaped high in the air and cast a glare over the city and surrounding country. Timbers, sticks, and bricks were showered upon the neighboring streets and houses, and windows were broken blocks away from the explosion.

One man Louis H. Baurhyte, was killed instantly, and James McComb was fatally injured. Patrick Gallagher had his leg broken and was badly burned and bruised, but will recover.

The city's gas supply was seriously reduced, but not entirely cut off.

Edward S. Atwater, recent Democratic candidate for Controller, is President of the gas company.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:19	Sun sets	4:34	Moon sets 9:48

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:29	Gov. Isl'd	10:42	H. Gate
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:09	Gov. Isl'd	11:28	H. Gate 12:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 17.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Abydos, Matanzas			
Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Buffalo, Hull			
Caracas, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.	
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Knickerbocker, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.	
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.	
Orinoco, Bermuda	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.	
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.	
St. Leonards, Antwerp			
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.	
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	
Pennsylvania, Hamburg			

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 17.

America, London, Dec. 4.
Bedouin, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 29.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Dec. 9.
Ethelgonda, Swansea, Dec. 8.
Heathfield, Hull, Nov. 26.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
Myrtledene, Shields, Nov. 27.
North Cambria, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Dec. 4.
Palatia, Hamburg, Dec. 4.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 3.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.
Winifred, San Juan, Dec. 8.

SUNDAY, DEC. 18.

Caribbee, St. Thomas, Dec. 12.
Edam, Amsterdam, Dec. 6.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 10.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 8.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 5.
Karamania, Gibraltar

The Wanamaker Store

Just One Week of Time Left.

GOOD sense, and the teachings of experience,—and they are generally the same thing—say "Don't be late." There is nothing in being a tardy buyer except increased trouble and decreased opportunity.

So far as concerns Wanamaker's, you will find no better day than to-day, to unburden yourself of your holiday mercantile duties.

The store will be open until 10 o'clock P. M., from this date until Friday, 23d inst.

On Saturday, 24 inst., Christmas Eve, the store will close at 7 P. M.

In This Advertisement

Men should read the news of
Men's Furnishings,
Kersey Overcoats,
Hosiery,
Books,
Shoes.

Women should read the news of
Jackets at two-thirds price,
Velour Capes,
Shoes,
Handkerchiefs,
Eiderdown Dressing Sacques,
Hosiery.

Holiday Shoppers should note the news of
Traveling Bags,
Women's Desks,
Toilet Articles,
Handkerchiefs,
Pictures.

Parents and guardians should read of
Girls' Reefers and Jackets,
Boys' Clothing.

Men's Overcoats

For the best overcoat material public approval selects kerseys—they wear well and stand hard service.

Here are two splendid bargain chances on Kersey Overcoats. Regular, long and stout sizes.

First. Both chances concern the same quality and make of kersey in blue and black.

Second. The differences in price are due to trimmings only.

Third. The better grade has fine heavy satin linings throughout, with heavy flannel interlining. Style and finish elegant. The price has been

$22.50

To-day they are reduced to

$16.50

Fourth. The cheaper grade has stout black diagonal wool lining with satin shoulder pieces and sleeve lining. The outside just the same as the higher grade. The price has been

$18

To-day they are reduced to

$13.50

Don't stop to reason why. It is quite sufficient that you get the best chance of the year for an overcoat bargain.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Hosiery for Men and Women

You can buy 12 pairs of fine quality Women's Cotton Stockings or Men's Half Hose, best German make, at $2 for a box containing one dozen pairs. They are easily worth 25c. a pair or $3 a dozen.

Men's fine cotton, medium or heavy, fast black or assorted shades of tan.

Women's fine cotton, fast black, either all-black unbleached feet or split soles.

Or 3 pairs of either for 50c.

Wholesale values are decidedly higher than these retail prices.

Broadway.

A Picture Store

This is a practical picture store, which means that it is artistic in its selections, and not prohibitive in its prices. We sell some very high-priced pictures, but for the most part we show the less expensive things that please the eye and taste without hurting the pocket.

Here's a chance that has "Christmas" in every line of its story:—

75 etchings of landscape subjects, excellently executed; frames of Florentine oak, 2½ inches wide. $2.50 each. Worth just about half as much again.

Fifth floor.

An Excellent Book Hint

The book is really four books and the subject covered is all subjects. It's the New National Encyclopedia.

Only four volumes, as against twenty or more in the larger publications, but a perfect miracle of condensation. It covers every subject that you will care to look up,—and it is nearer up to date than most of the big publications.

And the price is highly important. The set was published only a few months ago, at $16 for cloth binding, $19 for sheep binding, and $22 for half-morocco. It sold well, so well that when we tried to get all there was left a few weeks ago, there were but a few hundred copies in the market. We got those, and while they last you can have them at

Eight Dollars a Set

and take your choice of binding.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Plain Talk About Shoes

For Men. About 1,000 pairs in this lot, gathered from the best factories of the Bay State, and gathered by a man who knew how.

All this season's styles, and most of them are shoes for this weather, with double sole and kid lining. Lighter ones for easier service in plenty. Leathers are,—enameled grain, waxed calf, Russian calf and heavy kid-skin. The brothers and sisters of these shoes are in hundreds of shoe-stores marked at $3 and higher. These, we will sell at

One-Ninety a Pair.

All sizes, but broad widths, only.

For Women—3,300 pairs of $2.50 and $3 shoes, at

A Dollar-and-a-Half a Pair.

The saving of a dollar and more does not wholly exhaust the situation. In addition, you get most excellent shoes,—better shoes than the given value would lead you to believe. Prevailing styles in toe-shapes, laced or buttoned, cloth vesting or kid tops,—or all kidskin, flexible soles, medium heels. We can fit any foot, but are especially strong on C, D and E widths.

A Good Short Story in Women's Jackets

Of course it's a bargain story, although the price-saving is not nearly so important as is the fact that these garments are excellent in themselves. The season is getting along rapidly, but these are the handsome, sensible, comfortable coats, well designed, well made, well fitted, that will sell at $12 and $15 and $18 for some time yet.

That is, this *class* of garments will get these prices, and be worth them. These particular coats,—150 of them,—are here under conditions that will allow us to sell them

At $9.75 Each.

Kerseys, cheviots and boucles; black, navy blue and tan; some with high storm collars, some with coat collars. All lined with black satin or taffeta silk.

Second floor, Broadway.

Imported Velour Capes

We have selected 40 for to-day's selling, and there is a Christmas hint in every one. They are easy gift choices, because you do not have to worry much about the fit with a cape, and because these beautiful Paris-made garments are the pride and delight of every one who wears one.

Prices are easy, too. They were $40 to $65. To-day they are

$30, $35 and $40.

Second floor, Broadway.

Half Price Holiday Handkerchiefs

About 4 5_0 dozen women's all-linen handkerchiefs, in 40 styles, come to us at a figure that enables us to sell at about half price. It's an opportunity that purchasers of handkerchiefs for gifts should not miss. Some machine embroidered and hemstitched; some hand-embroidered and scalloped; some with lace edges; all at 12½c. and 15c. each, and all worth, according to the market, nearly double.

Broadway.

Inexhaustible Reading

It is almost literally true that you will be furnished with an inexhaustible fund of reading by the

International Library

Good literature can be read over and over again. The writer knows a man who can repeat Charles Dickens's works by entire chapters, so familiar is it to him, yet he turns to the pages whenever he has leisure with never-failing zest.

It may be Dickens with him, and Shakespeare or Kipling or Browning with you; personal tastes vary. But in the pages af the International Library you find *everything*. All the great writers who ever lived are represented by generous selections, and most of them by two or three or more selections. And the selections are those that can be read over and over again.

A man by steady, straight reading could probably get through the entire twenty volumes in a few months or a year,—according to the time he gave it. But no man who ever lived could ever *exhaust* the library.

We sell the set on monthly payments of $2, $3, $4 or $6, according to style of binding. Send us $1, and we will send you the entire set for ten days' inspection. If you return them in that time, your dollar goes back to you.

Choice of 4 bindings to-day. By Monday the full levant will be gone.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Desks

The Furniture business is done here in broad gauge fashion. The following proves the statement.

One thousand Boudoir Desks distributed through two hundred styles are in our Christmas holiday stock this morning.

The prices range from $4 to $125. The woods and finish are:

English Oak	Mahogany Birch
Flemish Oak	Waxed Birch
Tobacco Brown Oak	Plain Mahogany
Golden Oak	Inlaid Mahogany
Bird's-eye Maple	Rosewood

It is not an idle boast that this stock has no match for variety and beauty and, therefore, gives challenge to all comparison.

Fourth floor.

Men's Goods

As the time grows short, manufacturers get anxiously alarmed with the usual result,—that Wanamaker gets the "pick of the basket." So it comes about we will sell to-day:

100 Bath Wraps, in entirely new colorings for $3.75, with a $5 value.

So it comes about we will sell to-day:

100 more and the last of those $7.50 English House Coats for $5.

And 50 of the handsomest reversible style, for $7.50, instead of $10.

So it comes about we will sell to-day:

1,200 Men's Scarfs that you'd grab at for $1, for 50c.

So it comes about we will sell to-day:

1,200 more pairs of those Walking Gloves for men, in rich shades of tan; patent clasp. For 50c. a pair.

So it comes about we will sell to-day:

500 Men's Fancy Shirts, in beautiful styles, splendidly laundered; for $1, and they're worth a half more.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Traveling Bags

If you should cross-examine the Public concerning our sales of Traveling Bags the Public as a truthful witness would tell you that the distribution of them to satisfied buyers is vastly increasing here.

Enough said;—if that is true the bag stock is right. Therefore this is the place in which bag buyers should buy bags.

At $3.50—Good leather suit case; muslin lined; steel frame; brass trimmed; leather tipped corners; strongly rivetted; size 24 in.

At $5.50—Sole Leather suit case; steel frame; hand-sewed welt; linen lined; 24 in.

At $7—Sole leather suit case; steel frame; linen shirt pocket in lid; 24 in.

At $9 and $9.75—Sole leather suit case; steel frame; leather lined.

At $14.50 to $75—Fitted bag in all leathers.

At $10 to $12—English Club bag in sole leather; sewed frame.

At $10.50 to $16—Hornback Oxfords.

Fifth floor, Tenth street.

Ebony, Ivory, Silver Toilet Articles

Contrasts of black and white are artistic—especially so when mountings of sterling silver decorate black ebony. The following illustrate the point:

Hair Brushes, $3.75 to $10. Combs, $1.50.
Military Brushes, $5 to $10.
Mirrors, $3 to $6.75. Hat Brushes, $4.
Clothes Brushes, $1.75 to $4.
Bonnet Brushes, $1.75 to $2.50.

Ivory holds royal place in current fancy and finds most beautiful expression in French Toilet articles. Types can tell commercial value, but the appreciative eye is needed to interpret the beauty of the goods. Read the list:

Hair Brushes, $5 to $8.50. Combs, $3.25.
Clothes Brushes, $3 to $7.50.
Velvet Brushes, $3 to $4.
Nail Brushes, $2.25 to $3.
Hand Mirrors, $7.75 to $18.
Powder Puffs, covered handles, $2.25 to $2.50.
Salve Boxes, $1 to $2.25.
Powder Boxes, $6.50 to $19.

We were told yesterday by a very fastidious housewife that our collection of Dinner Favors and Table Decorations was the best she had ever seen. What do you think?

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

BIG BASEBALL DEAL LIKELY

Transfer of Baltimore Nine to Brooklyn May Be Made To-day.

A GOOD BUSINESS VENTURE

Brooklyn Club Would Then Have a Strong Team and in a Few Years Regain All Its Losses.

One of the biggest deals in the history of baseball will probably be consummated to-day—the transfer of the Baltimore team to Brooklyn—giving Greater New York one of the strongest teams in the League. The deal has been in progress for a week, but not until yesterday did the representatives of the two clubs admit that the chance for the change was favorable. F. A. Abell, the principal stockholder of the Brooklyn Club, said last night: "The chances of the deal being closed to-morrow are very favorable, but, remember, it is not yet settled. President Ebbets of our club is ill, as is Harry Von der Horst, owner of the Baltimore Club. I am to meet Mr. Von der Horst to-morrow, when there will be a final conference."

Mr. Abell and President Hanlon of the Baltimore Club both say that there is no dispute over the teams. Just what terms have been agreed upon could not be learned, but it is admitted that the Brooklyn team will be located in Baltimore, the clubs amalgamating and conducting baseball in both cities. "Ed" Hanlon will manage the team in Brooklyn, and the management of the team in Baltimore will be under the supervision of Robinson, the present Baltimore catcher and Captain. The cream of the Baltimore team quite naturally will come to Brooklyn.

"Ed" Hanlon, in figuring out what team would play in Brooklyn, made up his slate as follows: Maul, Hughes, McJames, Kennedy, "Joe" Corbett, and Dunn, as pitchers; Clarke, Smith, and Ryan, catchers; De Montreville, third base; Jennings, short stop; Daly, second base, and Kelley, first base. The outfield would comprise Keeler, Griffin, Jones, or Sheckard. Kelley, who is considered one of the best outfielders in the profession, has shown himself to be able to play a fine game at first base. McGraw and Robinson will remain in Baltimore, and with the other members of the Brooklyn team and two good fielders, would form a formidable team for Baltimore.

As a business venture the deal will prove a success financially. Neither club has been making money of late. The Brooklyn club has lost money steadily for at least five years, and F. A. Abell, who has been compelled to shoulder the losses, is enthusiastic over the deal, and will not put anything in the way of its consummation at the conference to-day. Brooklyn at present has the most centrally located grounds of any club in the circuit, and with a winning team to represent it will in a few years regain all its losses. The team as figured out by "Ed" Hanlon is one of the heaviest hitting teams in the League, and with such a strong team of pitchers will win a pennant "hands down," as one player put it yesterday. It is thought that if every detail is arranged satisfactorily Charles H. Ebbets will be retained as President, but he will have nothing to do with the management of the team. This will be the work of Hanlon, who has shown himself to be one of the ablest managers in the League.

The Brooklyn-Baltimore deal and the persistent rumors that there is a strong possibility of an eight-club league next season, completely overshadowed what was going on in the meeting of the League. The transfer of the Baltimore team, conservative men say, is only one step toward the reduction of the circuit, and that Washington will eventually sell out to the League. The cut in the Western circuit can easily be accomplished it is thought, as Louisville is anxious to sell out for a figure that will enable the club to get back some of the money invested. F. De Hass Robison of Cleveland, and B. S. Muckenfuss, the receiver of the St. Louis Club, are planning for a transfer of the Cleveland team to St. Louis.

When Mr. Muckenfuss returns to St. Louis he will ask for an order from the courts for the public sale of the club, and there has already been a syndicate formed to buy it in. A plan has already been arranged by which the Cleveland team will be placed in St. Louis and the latter team brought to Cleveland, where Stanley Robison will take charge. F. De Hass Robison and the Muckenfuss faction will divide the receipts in St. Louis on a basis of 60 and 40 per cent., Robison getting the larger share. Mr. Muckenfuss expects to be appointed Secretary. The Cleveland Club could, therefore, be dropped when the proper time came, which would leave only the Louisville and Washington Clubs to deal with.

John B. Day, the local club's manager, did not seem to regard the coming Baltimore-Brooklyn amalgamation seriously, although it is a patent fact that New York will feel its effect unless the team is greatly strengthened. It is now almost certain that Nash will not be secured to play third base. Nothing has yet been done about trading or selling Rusie, Meekin, and Gleason. The Cincinnati Club made an offer yesterday, but nothing came of it.

The League held two sessions yesterday, and, while the question of a reduction of the circuit was not brought before the meeting, a committee, consisting of J. I. Rogers and James Hart, was appointed to recommend amendments to the constitution, which will include a passage, it is thought, that will call for an eight-club circuit. Mr. Rogers said that, while it is possible that an eight-club league could be arranged for next year, he did not think it would materialize until 1900. The League will probably finish its work to-day.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—News of the great baseball deal by which the famous Baltimore players will wear the uniform of the Brooklyn team next year was not a surprise to enthusiasts in this city, rumors of some such deal having been current for several weeks.

The sporting element had hoped against hope that the managers would not find it necessary to transfer the strength of the Baltimore team. Many expressions of regret were heard that Baltimore must be content with a second-rate baseball club.

N. Y. A. C. vs. Yale at Hockey.

There will be a hockey match at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, West Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, on Saturday evening, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock, between the teams of the New York Athletic Club and Yale University. This is the first time these teams have met this season and the contest promises to be very exciting.

STARK WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Knickerbocker A. C. Billiard Expert Makes a Clean Record.

The final game for the National amateur fourteen-inch balkline billiard championship for Class B players at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night resulted in a close game, J. B. Stark of New York defeating A. Taylor of Chicago by a score of 300 to 295. Stark went through the competition without a single defeat, winning six consecutive games. When last night's game began the betting was brisk, the Western contingent wagering considerable money on Taylor. A victory for the latter would have enabled him to tie Stark for first honors. Taylor led his opponent until the thirty-eighth inning, when Stark cut down his lead with a grand run of 26. Stark followed this up with another run of 17, giving him the lead by a few points, and in the fortieth inning ran out, amid cheers.

Taylor and G. De Mun Smith are tied for second prize, and Poggenburg, who defeated Smith by a score of 300 to 293 in the game yesterday afternoon, finished fourth. Stark, besides winning first prize, will receive a prize for the best grand average, as well as for the best single average. Taylor will receive the prize for the best single run of 71. The scores:

STARK—0 3 1 2 5 3 0 6 33 1 10 17 8 0 0 0 0 7 3 5 26 13 3 1 0 16 2 10 0 4 28 14 11 1 2 21 1 26 17 3. Total, 300; average, 7 20-40; highest runs, 33, 28, 26, 26, and 21.

TAYLOR—31 0 2 19 16 2 1 0 31 14 2 5 2 5 0 11 23 0 11 4 5 2 12 5 24 0 1 20 2 0 0 1 20 0 9 11 0 0 4. Total, 295; average, 7 22-39; highest runs, 31, 24, 23, 20, 20, and 19.

POGGENBURG—3 1 0 1 1 1 0 0 5 0 2 0 0 8 0 0 40 22 10 13 19 2 13 0 0 0 36 0 2 2 1 0 16 0 26 20 9 1 10 1 10 0 25. Total, 300; average, 6 42-43; highest runs, 40, 36, 26, 25, 22, 20, and 19.

SMITH—4 17 1 16 2 0 4 1 10 33 0 13 36 25 0 0 5 0 2 24 9 13 3 17 0 0 19 0 0 8 7 3 2 0 7 2 2 1 1 5 3 9. Total, 293; average, 6 41-42; highest runs, 36, 33, 25, 24, 19, 17, and 17.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

Solid Silver

(Exclusively.)

WHITING M'F'G CO.

SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway & 18th Street.

Open Evenings

Until Christmas.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

DENVER CABLE ROAD SOLD.

Frederick P. Olcott of This City Secures the Property.

DENVER, Dec. 16.—The Denver City Cable Railway has been sold at auction by order of the United States Court under foreclosure of a mortgage for $4,000,000, the interest on which had been in default since 1892.

H. E. Rogers, as agent of Frederick P. Olcott of New York, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee, secured the property for $500,000, the minimum bid allowed. The West End Electric was also sold under foreclosure by being purchased by the same company, for $40,000.

CHICAGO AND ALTON NOT SOLD.

Authority for the Statement That No Option Has Been Given.

The latest "ticker" rumor in regard to the sale of the Chicago and Alton Railroad is that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company had bid for it. This story, like a dozen others circulated during the week, was promptly denied. Supreme authority on the subject said last evening:

"The Chicago and Alton has not been sold. In view of the many conflicting statements made in regard to the road, it is necessary to say that the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf never had an option on Alton, and that no individual or corporation has had or will have an option on it. The bonds of the road, 6 and 7 per cents, amounting to a little over $8,000,000, are approaching maturity, and naturally a financial scheme for reconstructing the funded debt would contemplate new issues at lower interest, a scheme that would inure to the good of the road and the stockholders. Several bids, or, rather, offers, and tentative at that, have been made for the road, and they have been considered. But the road has not been sold, and I know of no prospect of such sale, and it is not unlikely that the refunding scheme will go through."

It was conceded yesterday that any deal in Alton with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, Missouri Pacific, and Michigan Central interests was out of the question. Some were disposed to believe that an arrangement with Union Pacific might be arrived at. Secretary Alexander Miller of Union Pacific said he knew of no negotiations to that end.

New Indiana Electric Railroad.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 16.—Forbes Holton, a glass manufacturer; M. R. Williams, manager of the Strawboard Trust plants, and Crawford Fairbanks have formed a company for the purpose of building an electric railroad from Terre Haute via Mattoon, Ill., to Charleston. The line will be joined to the Indiana system by a line from Indianapolis to the Terre Haute via Green Castle and Brazil.

TESTED NEW GATLING GUN.

Gen. Miles and the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications Much Pleased with the Results.

Several important tests were made Thursday on the Sandy Hook proving grounds under the direction of Major Heath of the Ordnance Corps, who is in charge of the grounds, and before the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, of which Gen. Nelson A. Miles is President. Two guns and a disappearing gun carriage were tried, and the results pronounced satisfactory.

The greatest interest attached to the proving of the new Gatling eight-inch gun, made of caststeel and designed for coast-defense service. It is 23½ feet long, 31 inches in diameter at the breach, and weighs about seventeen tons. It was mounted on an old-fashioned carriage, and in consequence was handled slowly. Six shots were fired, with 66, 107, 132, 135, 141, and 142 pounds of Dupont brown cocoa powder as the respective charges. With the heaviest charge the ball could be seen with glasses ricochetting on the water at an estimated distance of eight miles. With the heaviest charge the pressure in the chamber was about 37,000 pounds to the square inch, or about 5,000 pounds more than the service pressure exacted in the army built-up gun. The charge of 142 pounds is seven pounds greater than any ever before fired in an eight-inch gun of any make, and very much heavier than ever before tried in a caststeel gun of any calibre, so Dr. Gatling said last evening.

The tests will be continued from time to time until 300 shots have been fired. The gun showed no sign of strain after the proof test of Thursday, and Dr. Gatling is confident that it will fully meet all the requirements of the Government. He received the congratulations of Gen. Miles on the results of the proof test.

One of the objections ordnance officers have to the cast-steel gun is the uncertainty of making perfect pieces, but Dr. Gatling says that with the alloy he used and his method of casting no air can get into the steel, and that imperfections are unlikely. If they should occur, he says they are certain of discovery and the casting can be made over at small cost. Dr. Gatling did not care to speak in detail of his method of casting his gun, but said that he cooled the gun from the centre outward, thus securing very hard metal within and a "hugging" from without, creating the effect of a large number of layers of steel. The advantages of his gun, he says, are its lower cost and the fact that at least five of them can be made in the time required for a built-up gun.

The other gun tested Thursday was a Sims-Dudley pneumatic dynamite gun of five-inch calibre. Five shots were fired, the first two shells being directed out to sea to test the fuses. The other three were fired along the beach and fell within twenty feet of each other. At an elevation of eight degrees the gun sent the shells about a mile. Upon exploding each shell tore a hole in the sand about ten feet in diameter and three feet deep. The shells were broken to bits. Each shell carried about ten pounds of explosive gelatine. The firing charge was a small amount of smokeless powder, and the recoil was about three feet. The report was not a loud one, which makes the gun a most deadly weapon of warfare. Gen. Miles thinks it very destructive.

The working of the Howell disappearing gun carriage was smooth and satisfactory.

The tests were made in the presence of Gen. Miles, Gen. Frank, Col. Phipps, and Joseph H. Outhwaite, composing the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications; Dr. Gatling, W. S. Sims, Paul D. Stockley, and Mr. Henry P. Merriam, the latter the inventor of the fuse used on the shells fired from the dynamite gun.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Daily News, commenting this morning upon its Washington correspondent's report of the gun trials at Sandy Hook, says:

"The Americans have only to give their minds to it to become the first artillerists in the world. In fact, an American artillerist on the warpath deserves the most serious notice of all whom it may concern."

Uncertainty.

"You can't tell what is going to turn up in politics," remarked the sage.

"That isn't the worst of it," remarked the New York statesman. "You can't tell what is going to be turned down."—Washington Star.

Full-page portrait of Marcella Sembrich, prima donna, Metropolitan Opera House, NEW YORK TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE to-morrow. Henry Norman's London cable letter and other attractive features.—Adv.

CABMEN TO CONSOLIDATE

To Form a Big Company, with a Capital of $7,000,000.

ARE TIRED OF COMPETITION

Combination May Not Bring Cheap Cab Fares, but Those Interested Promise Better Service.

Negotiations are now actively under way to consolidate the cab and liverystable interests of Manhattan into a trust. The plans of the promoters, now being carried forward, will result in one of the biggest organizations of the kind in existence, and revolutionize the cab and livery service. The movement is headed by representatives of five or six of the biggest livery concerns and cab companies in the city, and is directed by Robert Annin, a well-known English capitalist, who has had experience in consolidating the cab companies of London. The company will be capitalized at $7,000,000, and incorporated under the laws New York. It will be known as the Consolidated Stable Company, and it is prepared to gather into it the entire livery business of the City of New York. Its aim will be to give better and more economical service, although none of its promoters seen yesterday would say that a cheaper rate of cab fare would result from the consolidation. On the contrary it was admitted that all the New York public might hope for from the trust, would be a quicker and more convenient service.

The movement had its origin something over a month ago at a meeting of prominent livery stable men and capitalists held in the law offices of Weeks & Battle, 100 Broadway. Another meeting took place last week at the Hotel Imperial. There were present Case & Ludlow, attorneys for the Livery Stable Keepers' Association, Robert Annin, William Seaich, President of the Livery Stable Keepers' Association and proprietor of the Opera Stables; A. Lexow, Treasurer of the New York Cab Company; Charles Mason of the Mason Stable Company, John W. Horner of the West End Stables, and others, including representatives of stables doing three-fourths of the cab business of the city. At this meeting the plans for consolidation were resolved into definite form and at another meeting to be held in the Hotel Imperial next week a complete outline of the plans of the organization will be made public.

Barton Case, one of the attorneys, said: "The object of the company is to purchase all the business, personal property, and leasehold interests of a great number of the livery stables and cab companies now working separately, and form one corporate body, with a capital stock of $7,000,000, for conducting the livery business of the City of New York. The changed condition of this city and the demands of the people from that of twenty, or even ten years ago, call for radical changes in the management of the business. Many abuses and privileges have gradually crept into the present management of the business, which can only be remedied by consolidation. The great object is economy in management, which, of course, will result in a better service. But it cannot be expected that it will result in a cheap cab service. An examination of our court records for even a month or so past will show that at the present time, the busiest season of the year, several old-time establishments have been forced to go out of business. This is in part due to the increase in valuation of their stables. Many are situated on Fifth, Madison, Lexington Avenues, and on cross streets near by, where land is too valuable for stable purposes. So rents have steadily gone up, and the stable keepers dare not move for fear of losing their customers."

William H. Seelch, whose stables furnish the cab service for the Waldorf, Holland House, and a dozen other big hotels, said: "There are not ten livery stables in this city at present doing a paying business. The Consolidated Company will take in all the cab companies and boarding stables, but will pay no attention to the small concerns that furnish undertakers with carriages and fit out the independent cabmen. The company will probably be incorporated with forty concerns that at present exist separately, and other firms will be added later. Generally speaking, the concerns consolidating will be paid 25 per cent. cash on their valuation, and the balance in preferred and common stock in the new corporation. There will be a central office in the heart of the city, where all the clerical work will be done, and where one general Superintendent will have his headquarters, whence he will direct the movements of the entire concern. It is further proposed to establish a factory where every sort of vehicle, harness, and general paraphernalia will be manufactured. The city will be districted, and the present establishments in each district will be brought together into one big stable. Buildings several stories high with elevators, &c., will be erected some distance away from the highest class of property, doing away with the high rents that are now being paid by individual firms. By these means will be effected a large saving of labor in the way of clerks, Superintendents, hostlers, &c., and by buying hundreds of tons of feed at a time expenses will be largely decreased. The consolidation will also do away with a class of petty competition that has been killing the business. Under the new system a call for a cab from a point far uptown will be answered immediately from the district stable nearest that address, and will not necessitate the delay in sending a vehicle from a stable miles away, as often occurs now.

"I do not think consolidation will enable us to inaugurate what is known as a cheap cab system, however, for the trolley cars have made that impossible long ago. But we can give the public a uniform rate of fare, which would become well known and admit of no annoying alterations."

The new company, it was said, would declare war on the hotels which at present, it is claimed, are posing as mediators between the public and the cab companies, while, in reality, extorting heavy toll from the latter. One livery stable keeper stated that a certain hotel on Fifth Avenue is receiving $4,000 a year in commissions for its cab service. "And besides this," said the speaker, "the cabmen are compelled to carry around a horde of hotel officials and employes free. The hotel keepers should exact a fair commission for collecting our accounts with guests, and no more. The boarding stable business will be benefited through consolidation by escaping the exorbitant fees demanded by coachmen for the privilege of caring for private equipages. So close is competition nowadays that these coachmen demand a tip of $10 per month for bringing their rigs to a stable, otherwise they will cook up some tale to tell to their masters of poor care of their horses and go to another stable where the fee is paid."

Bismarck's Hair for Sale.

From The London Chronicle.

According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, a brisk trade is likely to spring up in Bismarck's hair. Popular tradition had for years credited him with only three capillary growths, but the legend takes no account of beard and mustache. It appears that from May 1, 1890, to March 23, 1897, the duty of coiffeur to the venerable Chancellor devolved upon Herr Röhring of Bergedorf, who was summoned when his services were required by a telegram or letter from the great man's valet. On each occasion he was graciously permitted to take away the snippings, which he inclosed in an envelope. These precious packets, together with the valet's missives and his own solemn declaration of the facts upon oath, were duly deposited with a notary at Reinbeck, who attests their reception and safe-keeping. It is proposed to enshrine the precious relics in scarfpins and similar articles of personal adornment, along with an enameled portrait of the maker of Germany, each trinket being stamped with a trefoil as trademark and a distinctive letter or number.

THE ENEMY IS HERE.

And He Is Creating Great Havoc in All Ranks—Valuable Suggestions About What to Do.

The recent sad and sudden death of ex-Senator Brice has brought the subject of grip and pneumonia prominently before the people.

Reports from Europe show that the grip has broken out in a most violent form in England, and at precisely the same time it is raging fearfully in this country.

Admiral Schley, former Superintendent of Police Byrnes, Madam Emma Eames, the well-known opera singer, are a few of the prominent ones grip has attacked. But that it is epidemic and increasing there is not the slightest doubt.

It is a serious subject and must be treated seriously. Grip is a letting down of the forces of life, a relaxing of life, and the life forces must be stimulated and assisted or serious results are certain to follow.

If you, therefore, have the slightest symptoms of grip, whether you have any sneezing, cold, chill, or otherwise, do not delay for a moment. Fortify nature at once.

There is but one thing which will promptly fortify the drooping forces of the body, and that is a medicinal whiskey. Ordinary whiskey will not do it. It requires a pure medicinal whiskey, and there is only one, and its name is Duffy's Pure Malt.

This is the only whiskey acknowledged by the Government as a medicinal whiskey, and the only one which can be made effective upon the approaches of grip. Bear this in mind, be wise, and do not delay.

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is pure — absolutely; powerful—but for good only; pleasant to the senses and the skin, scalp and teeth. It is a medicine and toilet requisite perfectly blended into a general household necessity. Sold by leading druggists.

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LOWNEY'S

Their delicious Chocolate Bonbons are ready in sealed packages, freshly packed—
¼-lb., ½-lb., 1-lb., 2-lb., 3-lb., 5-lb.
(80 Cts. Per Lb.)

Special!

Try Lowney's "American Beauties", per lb. . . . . 50c.
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EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.

Slightly used "Hardmans" and other leading makes at bargains. Pianos to rent, tuned, repaired, and carted.

WAREROOMS OPEN EVENINGS until Christmas.

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FIFTH AV. AND 19TH ST.

Write or send for new Illustrated Catalogue, (Postpaid.)

Avoid all crying inhalants and use that which cleanses, soothes, and heals the membrane.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

is such a remedy and will cure

CATARRH

easily and pleasantly.

Cold in the Head

quickly vanishes.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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Globe-Wernicke Expansible Book Case

AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

Next year he'll have more books, and you can buy additional sections to hold them. Write for descriptive matter.

THE GLOBE CO., Fulton & Pearl Sts.

Prepared to Telephone.

From The San Francisco News Letter.

Of course it is really nothing to Jack Lawson's discredit that he is a beauty man of the ultra-British type, but the other riders of polo ponies and wielders of golf sticks at Burlingame don't exactly like his exceeding popularity with the girls, and they tell an illustrative story about him with great gusto.

"Some one wishes to speak to Mr. Lawson at the telephone," said a servant at the club in respectful accents to the tall Liverpool product.

"Aw! Who is it?" was the languid inquiry.

"A lady, Sir," and then Lawson moved.

Hastily jumping to his feet, he fastened the lower button of his double-breasted waistcoat, which, of course, like the Prince of Wales, he always wears open when he sits. Squaring his shoulders, he rushed over to the nearest mirror, adjusted his necktie, and pulled down his coat.

"Here, boy," he called. "Brush me off! Look sharp, now. I can't keep a lady waiting."

Then, thoroughly soruced up, he dived into the telephone room, conscious that he looked well enough to talk to any lady in San Mateo County.

As Canada Sees It.

From The Montreal Herald.

If the construction of the Nicaragua Canal comes to depend on Great Britain's consent, a beginning need not be long delayed. The Nicaragua or the Panama Canal would greatly shorten the distance between British ports and most of the South American ports on the Pacific Ocean, with which Great Britain does a large trade. British commercial interests would favor any arrangement that would secure the completion of either waterway. And, holding Jamaica, Guiana, and Belize, Great Britain would be able to give the canal any naval protection it might need.

DEMAND THE

"SEAL BRAND"

Hunyadi Matyas

The Best Hungarian Aperient Water

GENUINE

ARGUMENT FOR EXPANSION

Amos K. Fiske Talks on Our Duty in the Philippines.

BUILD UP FREE INSTITUTIONS

He Says We Are Already in the Orient, and There We Must Stop to Do Good.

Amos K. Fiske lectured at Cooper Union last night on "Colonial Expansion." The large hall was well filled, and the lecturer was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. Many ladies attended and showed their interest in the topic by their plaudits at various utterances

The speaker began by declaring that it was not sensible for uninformed people to declare off-hand that they were in favor of "expansion," or opposed to it; that they believed in keeping any territory that came into our possession, or that they did not believe in it. It was better to know what they were talking about and be able to give reasons for the belief or the unbelief that was in them. His purpose, he said, was not to tell the audience what to think about the retention of the Philippines, but to present such information and such considerations as would assist them in forming opinions of their own. He had formed no definite conclusion, except that the islands ought not to be turned back to the despotic misrule of Spain, and he regarded all else as still an open question, to be seriously and deliberately considered, and not decided off-hand by instinct.

The question was wholly different from that of Cuba and Puerto Rico, with which he had dealt in his previous lecture. The West Indies were near our shores and were naturally American, and our relations with them were intimate and bound to become more so. Their people were racially akin to ours, and no very difficult problem was presented in dealing with them. The United States was as capable as any nation of providing them with a government fitted to their needs, if not more so. With the Philippines it was a wholly different matter. They were on the other side of the globe, near a continent wholly alien to ours, within the torrid zone, and swarming with a race strange to us, and we had only had the slightest kind of relations with them. The conditions put us upon serious inquiry as to whether it was worth our while to try to absorb these dusky millions because Dewey's victory had put them within our reach

Mr. Fiske then proceeded to give an account of the islands, their extent, and resources, and the character of the population. He spoke of the comparatively tractable Tagals and Visayos, who had been under the influence of Spanish priests for several generations, and were generally submissive to control, and of the intractable Moros, or Moslem Malays, of the South. The natural resources and industrial and commercial possibilities of the islands in the right hands were to be admitted; there was no doubt about what could be done with capital, enterprise, and intelligent and well-directed industry. But was it practicable to apply these forces in that climate and to those people? If, in the nature of things, it could be done, was it our business to undertake it? Would Americans go out there to live, to help develop the country, build up a high civilization, and prepare the native people for self-government, or would only a few go to exploit the resources of the land and make money and to manage affairs for the Government? The distance, the climate, and the uncongenial race were opposed to the supposition that many Americans would go there to stay. The alternative was to work through our civil and military officers, through missionaries and teachers, and the managers and employes of special enterprises, to educate the natives up to our ideas and enable them to take care of their own affairs under our protection or sovereignty. Was that practicable with a race so unlike our own in its mental and moral characteristics, and so far from a comprehension of our theory of government? The speaker thought that the "long run" in which this might be accomplished would be protracted far beyond our time.

BEWARE OF NARROW VIEWS.

But it did not follow, because this process of regenerating an Oriental people and bringing them into harmony with advancing civilization was not a short and easy one, that it should not be undertaken. Perhaps this was a process of evolution in which men are atoms and nations are moving masses, subject to a control which they cannot resist. We should beware of taking a narrow view of so broad and far-reaching a question. Selfish designs of conquest and power and of trade and profit had always hewn the way for the advance of the higher forces of civilization, and there was more in this matter than the possession of distant territory and the petty figures of traffic therewith.

There is to be a great development of industrial and commercial resources on the other side of the Pacific Ocean, and European nations are on the watch for the opening of new markets. Is the United States to look upon the contest for opportunities with indifference or mere curiosity? We should remember that our continent has two fronts, and that which faces the Pacific Ocean has great undeveloped possibilities. Our concern in the awakening of China and in the future traffic of the Pacific is far greater than that of any European nation, not excepting Great Britain, and should we not put ourselves in a position to gain the advantage to which we are entitled as the one great Nation of advanced civilization fronting on the Pacific Ocean? If we do, we shall need ample standing room there, where the other nations are contending for a secure foothold, for the promotion and protection of their interests. It need not be for any partition of territory or division of spoils, but rather for the preservation of territorial integrity and a peaceful and equitable partition of a new "world's trade" for the benefit of all concerned.

While the question of holding the Philippines might involve the legitimate share of our whole people, the speaker said, it involved more than the mercenary considerations of trade. The interchange of material benefits would carry the influence of Europe and America into the Orient as never before, and it would bring out of the Orient influences of value to our ever-modifying civilization. It would be a new step in the world's progress, and there was more in the Philippine question than the discomforts of a tropical climate and the trouble of dealing with Malays.

Assuming that we must keep the Philippines for a time, and that we would probably keep all or at least a part of them permanently, Mr. Fiske proceeded to consider the question of governing them. He pointed out, as he had done in dealing with Cuba and Puerto Rico, that the power of Congress to rule and regulate "territory of the United States" was practically unrestricted, and its government could be modified and adapted to changing conditions at will. He gave an account of the Spanish system and methods as showing how not to do it; and said that, on the other hand, we might learn something from the experience of Great Britain, but the one thing of supreme importance was to entrust the powers and duties of admin's'ration in any distant territory only to men highly qualified by ability, training, and integrity of character. It would be especially necessary in the Philippines, where infinite tact, soundness of judgment, and good faith would be required to avoid serious trouble. Here the speaker referred again to the character of the people, the influences to which they were accustomed, the inexpediency of trying to change things too suddenly or rapidly, and the necessity of using existing agencies prudently and judiciously in dealing with them. He wished, he said, to impress his hearers with the complexity and difficulty of the problem, and not to say that its solution should not be attempted, or to admit that the United States was, of all nations, peculiarly unfitted for the task of solving difficult problems of government. On the contrary, he thought it would be the most likely of all nations to work in the right direction, and it needed only to adhere to its theories and use its power through the best agencies at its command.

DEVELOP WITHOUT PLUNDERING.

But, he said in conclusion, that he was not so confident of the earlier results that he wished to see the task undertaken hastily. It would be much to sow the right kind of seed and make a beginning, and for that, and for the care of our commercial interests in what was to us the Far West, rather than the Far East, we did not need an archipelago a thousand miles long. Our influence ought to be joined with that of Great Britain to prevent depredation, and to promote development; to keep the peace and not to make war, and to sow the seeds of free institutions and popular government; but we could do our part with a portion of this domain, and with a simpler task of management. But why should there not be a general co-operation of the civilized nations of Europe and America in developing the East without plundering it, and without encroaching upon the just rights of each other or trying to rob one for the profit of another? Why should not a beneficial co-operation bring about a blending of Eastern and Western ideals and influences to the advance of civilization the world over? Perhaps this was a vision of the time of which the poet dreamed when

> "The war drum throbbed no longer and the battle flags were furled
> In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world."

The time might be far off, "yet," he said, continuing the quotation:

> "Yet I doubt not through the ages one increasing purpose runs,
> And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

The speaker ended with this glowing period: "The East is stirring with the impulses of a new era. Western civilization is breaking into the 'Dark Continent' and lighting up its inmost recesses, and the Orient is shaking off the numbness of long repose. To us, that Orient is the West, and our light spreads toward it over the Pacific, touching the tropic islands on the way. Shall we strive to cut it off, and raise a barrier at our coast that shall cast a shadow over the ocean? We cannot if we would. We are already in that Far West which is the East, and there we must stay, accepting our responsibility and facing our duty in the great work of advancing the civilization of mankind. The question is how that duty shall best be done, and taxing our energies to fulfill it rightly cannot have the effect of weakening the Republic."

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

MR. CHOATE FORGOT $5,000 FEE

William Blaikie Reminds Opposing Counsel in Fayerweather Will Case of the Payment.

The attention of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit has been given up for the last three days to an argument by counsel in the Fayerweather will case on an appeal from an injunction issued by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court restraining the paying out of something more than $3,000,000 pending final disposition of the case, and also upon a writ of error filed by Joseph H. Choate from an order of Judge Lacombe's committing Prescott Hall Butler for contempt of court in refusing to state the contents of a codicil to the will drawn by him at Mr. Fayerweather's request a few days before the testator's death.

While the writ of error was being argued William Blaikie, who was one of the counsel for Mrs. Fayerweather, her sister, nieces, and next of kin, and who several times during the course of this long drawn out litigation, has opposed the payment of fees by the executors to counsel of various beneficiaries under the will, made the statement that Mr. Choate had been paid $5,000 by the executors for defending Mr. Butler.

Mr. Choate replied that neither his firm nor himself had received a dollar for this service, whereupon Mr. Blaikie read from a statement made by Gen. Woodford under oath in the accounting when the case was before the State courts, that a charge of $5,000, made by Evarts, Choate & Beaman, was for services rendered by that firm before the death of Daniel E. Fayerweather, and by one of the members of the firm in connection with testimony given before the Surrogate. Mr Blaikie quoted from Gen. Woodford's statement as follows:

> Mr. Butler was put on the stand and questioned with regard to some codicil which was alleged to have been made by Mr. Fayerweather before his death. Mr. Butler in the course of that examination, pleaded his professional privilege. An adjournment was taken so that Mr. Butler might consult with regard to his duty. And I understand that he advised with Mr. Joseph H. Choate. When the case came on again, Mr. Choate was in court, prepared, as he told me, to argue the question of professional privilege that had been raised by Mr. Butler.
>
> "How could Gen. Woodford know if my firm got the money?" asked Mr. Choate.
>
> "Because," said Mr. Blaikie, "he was a member of the firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, who were counsel for the executors, and who advised this payment. And the receipt of your firm for this $5,000, signed by your firm is a voucher on file in this action."

The argument on the appeal from the injunction was made by John E. Parsons; Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, Putney & Bishop, Swayne & Swayne, and Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller. Decision on both appeals was reserved.

SOLDIER DEAD IN A CELL.

Former Member of the 22d Takes His Life in Police Station.

"All come out for court!" shouted Doorman Brady of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station yesterday morning at 8:15 o'clock to the prisoners as the cell doors went back with a clang. All the prisoners stepped out, but the occupant of Cell No. 11.

"All come out for court!" again shouted Brady.

There was no response from No. 11, and Brady and an officer went in and saw the inmate, Edward C. Owens, thirty-eight years old, lying on the floor with his face downward. About his neck was a knotted handkerchief. It was evident that the man had attempted suicide. An ambulance was hurriedly summoned, but before it arrived the man was dead.

Owens had been a member of Company C, Twenty-second Regiment, United States Volunteers, and was discharged at Fort Slocum on Nov. 23. Since his discharge Owens has been drinking deeply. Thursday night Sergt. Rayerman, who has charge of the recruiting station at 57 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, saw, while walking down One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, near Madison Avenue, Owens lying down on the track in front of an oncoming electric car. Quick as a flash, Reyerman pulled the man off. He expostulated with him for his foolishness, and Owens seemed to have repented. He left him on the corner while he went for a policeman.

When Rayerman returned with Policeman Enright they found Owens kneeling down on the sidewalk, praying. He imagined that some of his enemies were pointing guns at him and he was begging them not to shoot. A large crowd had collected about him. Policeman Enright took him to the station and he was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

Sergt. Delaney said that had Raverman told about the suicidal attempt of the man he would have had a watch put on him, and he could not have taken his life in the cell. Owens was identified by the discharge papers he had on his person. He said he lived at Sixty-first Street and First Avenue.

Woman Hermit Buried to Death.

WESTERLY, R. I., Dec. 16.—The hermit life of Esther Myers, an eccentric character, came to a tragic end this evening when her solitary home was consumed by fire and she perished in the flames. The building was isolated, so that the Fire Department could render no aid. The front door was broken in and the woman's body, burned to a crisp, was found near the entrance. She was seventy years of age, and had lived alone in a big farmhouse for twenty years, where she had been shunned by every one. She owned large lots of land in the centre of the town, which she refused to sell, thus retarding the growth of the place.

Gov. Voorhees's Return from Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey and the members of his staff left Atlanta to-night for Trenton. The day was spent at Andersonville, Ga., where arrangements were made for the erection of a monument to the New Jersey dead buried at that place.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for children and adults. Cures at once coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, grippe, bronchitis and incipient consumption. Price 25c.

TO IMPROVE SHIP CHANNEL

Army Engineers Meet to Consider Ludlow Harbor Surveys.

THREE ROUTES CONSIDERED

The East Channel Favored by Col. Robert—Report to be Made to Secretary Alger.

The Board of Army Engineers, consisting of Col. H. M. Robert, Lieut. Col. C. W. Raymond, and Major H. M. Adams, appointed to consider and report upon the Ludlow surveys of the Harbor of New York, with a view to determining a plan of channel improvement, met yesterday at the Army Building. The meeting was behind closed doors, and the members of the board said that the result of their deliberations, which will be the subject of a report to the Secreatry of War, will not be made public by them.

The question to be decided involves the selection of one of three channels, it is understood, for extensive improvement, the one selected to become the main ship channel for vessels bound in and out to sea. One of them is that now followed—the main channel, which extends in a southerly direction from the Narrows, makes a sharp turn around the southwest spit, and runs seaward past Sandy Hook, (this section between southwest spit and the sea being called the Bayside Channel,) and thence across the bar by what is called Gedney Channel.

This route has a minimum depth at mean low water of thirty feet and a minimum width of 1,000 feet. Several of the larger vessels now draw thirty-two feet when laden, and are compelled to wait upon the tide. With the great length to which vessels are now being built, the turn at the southwest spit, always a bad place, becomes especially hazardous.

If this route is selected for improvement the channel will be deepened to at least thirty-five feet. Shipping men favor forty feet. The width will be increased also to 1,500 or 2,000 feet.

The next route being considered is the same as the first, but avoids the angle of southwest spit, by taking the Swash Channel, which cuts across from the main ship to the Bayside Channel, between Romer Shoal and Flynn's Knoll. This offers a shorter route and avoids the sharp turn.

The third route, and one of which Col. Robert has spoken in times past with great interest is the east channel. This is further north than the Swash, and leads directly from the main ship channel to the ocean, without touching the Bayside or Gedney channel. If improved it would shorten by about five miles the distance now traveled by the large vessels entering and leaving the harbor. The east channel, from the point of intersection with the main ship channel to its mouth, is six miles long. For the greater part of its length there are few places where the depth is less than twenty-five feet, and there are much greater depths, but at the outer end the depth is but sixteen or eighteen feet.

The bringing of this channel to the required depth and width would be more costly, it is said, than the other improvements, but it is considered that the advantage gained would more than offset the increased cost. The improvement of this channel has often been discussed, but at times the Engineer Department has found difficulty in getting appropriations to keep existing channels clear.

The point has been raised in times past that owing to its position with reference to the movements of tides and currents, the East Channel, even if improved, would be liable to become blocked by sand bars. The engineers now engaged on the subject, however, will not discuss the engineering details.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The River and Harbor Committee of the House has set the following hearings: Dec. 16, Bridgeport, Conn.; Dec. 18, Queenstown, Md.; Dec. 20, Philadelphia and New Jersey rivers; Dec. 22, New York.

The New York hearing on the 22d is expected to bring a large delegation of New Yorkers, including ex-Mayor Strong and members of the large commercial organizations. The hearings will be on the improvement of New York harbor, and particularly the straightening, deepening and widening of the channel.

Representative Ward of New York has introduced a bill calling for a survey and estimate of a channel 35 feet deep and 1,500 wide from the Narrows to the sea. Another bill by Mr. Driggs of New York calls for a survey of improvements of East River, and for the removal of Diamond and Coenties Reefs.

PATRIOTISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

A Committee of the G. A. R. to Promote It as a Study.

The special Committee on Civics and Patriotism, appointed by the New York Department of the Grand Army of the Republic at its meeting last year in Albany, held its third session yesterday afternoon at the Manhattan Hotel. The duty of this committee is to promote the study of civics and patriotism in the public schools.

About twenty members and guests were present. Among them were Col. Joseph A. Goulden, Chairman; Col. W. T. Salter, Secretary; Charles R. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; Gens. George E. Loud, Nicholas W. Day, and Thomas J Stewart; Miss Jennie M. Davis, teacher in the public schools of this city; ex-Assemblyman P. H. Murphy, Commander of the Department of New York Anson S. Wood, and Past Commander Albert D. Shaw.

Miss Davis read, by invitiation, a paper on civics and patriotism in the public schools. She urged the teaching of patriotism from the kindergartens to the universities, and said "the lack of the kind of patriotism that is needed in our everyday life is worse than the presence of an armed foe."

Col. Henry H. Adams read a paper on the same subject and on the advisability of organizing a patriotic league. Superintendent Skinner heartily approved the idea, and said that he is now engaged in the preparation of a volume of patriotic exercises, flag salutes, and selections from patriotic poems and speeches, for use in the schools of this State. Prof. Alonzo Williams of Brown University, Assistant Superintendent of Schools A. W. Edson, and Past Commander A. D. Shaw also spoke.

Col. Joseph W. Kay offered a resolution, which was dopted, that a committee of five on legislation be appointed by the Chairman. Chairman Goulden named Joseph W. Kay, Henry H. Adams, C. A. Rubright, Charles S. Baker, and George B. Loud.

The committee then adjourned, to attend the reception to Commmander in Chief James A. Sexton and Department Commander Anson S. Wood.

Before the meeting of the committee Chairman Goulden and several other members visited some of the east side public schools, to see what was being taught in the way of patriotism.

TO BUILD A PARISH HOUSE.

Congregation of Ascension Memorial Church Discussing Plans.

The congregation of the Episcopal Ascension Memorial Church, in West Forty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, is discussing the matter of building a parish house on a lot adjoining the church building. The plan under discussion is for the erection of an apartment hotel about ten stories high. The basement and lower stories will be used as a gymnasium for the boys, a reading room, and rooms for the sewing school, for the Women's Guild, King's Daughters, and all the various activities of the parish work. The upper stories it is proposed to furnish handsomely in suites of from one to three rooms, with private bath, and business women will have the preference as tenants.

The Misses Gannon and Hands have been preparing the plans, and they will be associated with the firm of Lord, Hewlett & Hull in erecting the building. Mr. Hull said yesterday that the plans are not quite ready but they expect to file them in about two weeks.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

An Important Presbyterian Pulpit Soon to Become Vacant.

PASTOR MAY GO TO BALTIMORE

Dr. Alexander to Leave Harlem Church —Dr. Parkhurst Says He Is Ready to Resign.

It has been announced that the pulpit of the Harlem Presbyterian Church is soon to become vacant. This will leave six important Presbyterian churches in this city without pastors. The pastor of the Harlem Church, the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander, has been there but a short time, and is now wanted by the historic First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore. Committees from Baltimore have been here four times, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander has been at Baltimore to confer with members of that congregation. A man in close touch with affairs in the Harlem Church said yesterday that while the formal call had not been extended, there was no doubt it would be if Dr. Alexander intimated his willingness to accept it, and that of his willingness there is no doubt.

It is said there is certain to be strong objection on the part of the Presbytery to the consolidation of the Thirteenth Street and the New York Presbyterian Churches.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst has said that he was ready to retire from his pulpit if the Madison Square and Fourth Avenue Churches could unite on some other pastor and consolidate into one strong down-town church.

The acceptance by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of the pastorate of the Forty-eighth Street Collegiate Church has led to the announcement by several families in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of their intention to withdraw and attend the Collegiate Church.

The East Harlem Church has been offered as a mission to the Harlem Presbyterian Church, and Calvary Church, in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, has sought to consolidate with the New York Church, only to have the latter seek association with the Thirteenth Street instead.

"Churches have their ups and downs," said a veteran Elder yesterday, "but in all of my many years of acquaintance with Presbyterianism in this city I have never seen a condition like the present one. Rumors of all sorts are in the air because all sorts of things are being done, not for the sake of doing something, but from sheer necessity. In the first place, there is nothing very new in the Fourth Avenue situation. There has for some time been talk of consolidation between this congregation and that of the Madison Square Church. The two congregations are of about the same type of churchmanship. A committee of the Fifth Avenue Church has had several names under consideration recently, among them that of the Rev. Dr. Malcbie D. Babcock of the Brown Memorial Church, Baltimore. The New York Presbyterian Church has extended a call to the Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan, pastor of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church. It is confidently expected that Dr. Buchanan will accept the call, in which event it is hoped that he will bring the members of his congregation with him. Many of them live above Fifty-ninth Street. But the abandonment of another down-town Presbyterian church is bound to meet strenuous opposition from the Presbytery, and if the Presbytery opposes it, it cannot be done."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 25.

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SUBJECT—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT—Return unto Me, and I will return unto you, saith the Lord.—Malachi, iii., 7.

Six months ago we entered upon the study of how God dealt with His peculiar people after the death of Solomon, the son of David. At the outset we saw how and why He divided them into two separate nations, known as "The Kingdom of Israel" and "The Kingdom of Judah." We have now traced the history of both these kingdoms, from the time of their birth to the time of their death. Three months ago we reviewed that of the northern kingdom, or Israel. Now we are to review that of the southern, or Judah.

The relation between them is very interesting and instructive. Both called themselves "the people of God." Starting far apart—by entirely different routes—both reached the same destination—a destination of confusion, dismay, overthrow, and helpless captivity. Through the forbearing grace of God, however, one was longer in reaching it than the other.

The Kingdom of Israel maintained its existence for about 250 years. During that time nineteen Kings sat upon its throne. Some of them were succeeded by their sons for three and four generations. Most of them, however, were overthrown by conspiracies, and new dynasties came into power. Thus the nineteen Kings represented nine distinct families.

The life of the Kingdom of Judah, however, extended through about 400 years. During that time it was under the government of twenty different rulers. With but one exception, however, they were all the lineal descendants of King David. The exception was that of Queen Athaliah, the daughter of Ahab, King of Israel. On the death of her husband she usurped the throne, and reigned for six years. Then she was slain, and the line of David was restored, to be no more broken until the final overthrow.

When these two kingdoms were established, that of Israel was placed under the hand of Jeroboam—a man to whom men looked up as an able, intelligent, energetic leader, and a man whom God selected with the promise to give him a succession as permanent as that of David if he remained steadfast to Him. (First Kings, xi., 28.) This promise he, however, utterly ignored, or, rather, he undertook to bring it about in his own way. Having no temple in his kingdom, he devised a system of religious observances entirely his own. Its development into Baalism and its result in death we have already considered.

THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

The other kingdom—that of Judah—was placed under the government of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon. Its capital was Jerusalem. There was the temple which Solomon had built. This was one of the wonders of the world because of its magnificence. It was more wonderful because of its significance. It marked the people, in a very special manner, as God's chosen people. It was the centre to which every interest of the kingdom gravitated. It was the bond which united all the people to each other, because it united them as a whole to God. It was the one place where He had promised to reveal Himself to them and meet with them to hear their prayers, (Deut., xii., 5-7; Second Chron., vii., 11-16.) No other nation ever had such a promise.

It took the place of the tabernacle which Moses was directed to set up in the wilderness. That marked God's abhorrence of sin. It also marked His infinite grace, because it provided a way by which the sinner could come to Him and find forgiveness and acceptance. It was designed for an unsettled people and was carried from place to place. It signified, God meeting with His people. The temple, however, with the same general purpose, was designed for a settled state. It signified, God dwelling with His people. Hence the believer is himself called "the temple of God." (First Cor., iii., 13,) because He "hath said, I will dwell in them and walk in them." (Second Cor., vi., 16.)

The temple, therefore, was not a place where the people assembled—as in our modern churches—to worship God, but, as we have seen it, (Oct. 2,) its furniture, its sacrifices, and its feasts were all types or representatives of great spiritual truths more fully revealed in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. To recognize and feed upon these truths was the important thing. The spiritually minded, such as Isaiah, Hosea, Amos, Jeremiah, Zephaniah, and Habakkuk, among the prophets; Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah, and Josiah, among the Kings, and many unknown among the people undoubtedly did discern them with considerable clearness. Many and many were the efforts they made to impress these spiritual truths upon the people at large and to show them that the temple, with its appointments, was not so much intended to make them loyal to God as a gracious provision for those who were already loyal. If not loyal, then it and its services were of no more value to secure acceptance with Him than was the ark to inspire victory when Israel contended with the Philistines. (First Samuel, iv., 4.)

Hence the effort of all these leading men was to bring the people into right relations to God rather than to the temple. They constantly held up to them their sin in departing from Him and the proof of it in their daily lives. This was the great burden of all their teaching. This the temple service never did. It was never intended to awaken the conscience, and it had no power to do it. It was intended for those who were already awakened and who desired to have God dwell within them. So with all of its modern substitutes. This, however, the people constantly disregarded then, as they often do now. Then they thought that if they attended the prescribed services, offered the appointed sacrifices, and observed the regular feasts, they were certainly acceptable to God and entitled to His blessing. So they rested in these performances. Men often deceive themselves in the same way even yet.

THE METHOD OF REFORMATION.

Hence we find that when such men as Asa, and Jehoshaphat, and Joash, and Hezekiah, and Josiah, undertook their great works of reformation, they always began by preparing the hearts of the people. This they did by instructing them, in some way or other, in the Word of God as it was written or as it was uttered by the prophets. They organized companies of teachers and sent them through the land; they gathered the people together and caused them to hear all the words of the law, and they made covenants with them that they would seek the Lord God of their fathers.

But notwithstanding all of these efforts of godly kings, prophets, and priests, the hearts of the great mass of the people remained untouched and unchanged. The idolatry which Solomon's wives had introduced never lost its attractiveness or its hold upon the popular mind. It particularly commended itself to the aristocracy, and, as the lowest always imitate the highest, it soon controlled all classes. It made the nation, instead of being a "peculiar people," more like all the nations about them. Its services were imposing and impressive, and its demands very congenial to the natural tastes of men. So the very best of the kings and the most earnest of the prophets were never able to fully destroy the high places, or cut down the groves, or break up the images. Even so good a man as Jehosaphat "joined affinity with Ahab," (2 Chronicles xviii., 1;) Joash hearkened to "the princes of Judah," (2 Chronicles xxiv, 17,) and Hezekiah "was glad" to welcome the heathen ambassadors from Babylon, Isaiah xxxix, 2.) Time and time again good kings stayed themselves on the arms of men rather than upon the arm of God, even despoiling the Temple to secure the help of the heathen.

For but a very little time, under Ahaz, were the doors of the Temple ever closed. Even in the days of Athaliah, Jehoiada still fulfilled the duties of high priest, and the appointed services were regularly observed. But as the worship of idols demanded no repentance or faith or newness of life, so the Temple services became gradually more and more tainted with the prevailing sentiment, and more and more a merely formal worship. The people attended them with great devoutness, but came from them as they went to them, as worldly and corrupt as the heathen. The same thing was seen in "the dark ages" which preceded "the Reformation."

BELIEFS OF THE KINGS.

Whatever services were held appear to have been largely musical performances, appealing to the taste and the emotions of the hearers. In the sacrifices the people had no part but to look on, and to minister to the comfort and support of the officiating priests. But all this was enough to quiet the carnal conscience. It was just what the heathen worship did, as it attracted devotees by its appeals to the senses. The same thing is often done even to-day. Then, as now, the people were satisfied, and loved to have it so. They thought, and often their kings thought, that if they maintained and attended the services that was enough—nothing more could really be expected of them.

In fact they were so well pleased with this idea that they made it their boast; it placed them on a higher level than those about them. Abijah, the son of Rehoboam, undoubtedly was not alone when he said: "As for us, the Lord is our God, and we have not forsaken Him, and the priests, which minister unto the Lord, are the sons of Aaron, and the Levites wait upon their business, and they burn unto the Lord, every morning and evening, burnt sacrifices and sweet incense: the shew-bread also set they in order upon the pure table, and the candlestick of gold with the lamps thereof, to burn every evening, for we keep the charge of the Lord our God; we have not forsaken Him." (2 Chron. xiii., 10-11.) And yet in the very next chapter we find that the "high places" and "the images" and "the groves" were at that very time in the land, and left to be a hindrance to Asa, Abijah's son. (2 Chron., xiv., 3.)

This satisfied spirit continued all through the history of the nation. Long after Abijah expressed it, Isaiah openly and plainly rebuked it. So did every other prophet. "Hear the word of the Lord," said Isaiah. "To what purpose is the multitude of your sacrifices unto Me? saith the Lord. I am full of the burnt offerings of rams, and the fat of fed beasts; and I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he-goats. When ye come to appear before Me, who hath required this at your hand to tread My courts? Bring no more vain oblations; incense is an abomination unto Me; the new moons, the Sabbaths, the calling of assemblies, I cannot away with; it is iniquity, even the solemn meeting. Your new moons and your appointed feasts My soul hateth; they are a trouble unto Me; I am weary to bear them. And when ye spread forth your hands, I will hide Mine eyes from you; yea, when ye make many prayers, I will not hear; your hands are full of blood." (Isaiah i., 10-15.) And the prophet Jeremiah, almost at the close of their history, mournfully adds: "A wonderful and horrible thing is committed in the land—The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means; and My people love to have it so." Jeremiah v., 30-31.) "Both prophet and priest are profane; yea, in My house have I found their wickedness, saith the Lord." (Jeremiah xxiii., 11.)

So the nation passed on in its career until its final overthrow. Unlike its sister nation, it never formally cast off God. His Temple, and His service in it, were maintained to the very last, and they rested in and gloried because of—the fact that they had this peculiar and blessed pre-eminence above all the nations of the earth. As it was in the days of our Lord, when men thought that they were safe from all the judgments of God, because they were the children of Abraham, (Matt. iii., 9,) so in these more ancient times, almost with their dying breath, they cried, "The Temple of the Lord, The Temple of the Lord are these." (Jeremiah vii., 4.)

But all this did not save them. Like the mountain stream, sometimes dashing wildly down among the rocky crags, sometimes spreading itself out in fruitful and prosperous valleys, and again rushing on through fearful rapids, the history of the nation, like that of Israel, shows a constant and steady downward tendency, although often prosperous in material things, until all were lost in the Babylonish captivity. To the very last Judah trusted in her religious services. Because of this she could not believe that God would ever cast her off, and she refused to repent. A deceived heart turned her aside. (Isaiah, xliv., 20.) The Temple and the observance of its ritual, no matter how devout and earnest, were no more [illegible] in her for safety, or for the [illegible] spiritual life, than were op[illegible] idolatry in Israel. [illegible]ngs, they never can [illegible] give Me thine heart [illegible]en enter into My [illegible] grows out of service [illegible] grows out of sonship [illegible]

So [illegible]rusting in the religion of nature [illegible]om trusting in a religion of form. [illegible]e was Jeroboamism. The other was [illegible]ism. Both have always been the prolific sources of worldliness and spiritual [illegible]ath. Neither demand repentance and faith, and a loving obedience. Neither have any need for an atonement and a new birth. And without these it is impossible to please God. This is the testimony of the Scriptures, and of history.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What has been the general subject of study during the last six months, and what is said of the relation of the two kingdoms?

How long did each of these kingdoms last, and what is said of the Kings of each?

Who was the first King of Israel, and what is said of his religious system?

Who was the first King of Judah, and what is said of the Temple?

What is the contrast between the Tabernacle and the Temple?

What is said of the Temple—its furniture, sacrifices, and feasts?

To what were the efforts of the spiritually minded teachers directed, and why was it necessary?

How were the great works of reformation begun and carried on?

What was the influence of idolatry upon the people, and upon the Temple services?

In what opinion did the people rest, and of what did Abijah and others boast?

How did the prophets look upon this satisfied feeling, and what did Isaiah and Jeremiah say?

Did Judah ever cast off God, and what is said of her dependence?

Was the Temple and its services alone of any value for safety and spiritual life?

What were the real causes of overthrow in Israel and in Judah, and why?

TO CLOSE SUNDAY THEATRES.

President Mackay of the Actors' Society Asks Clergymen to Help.

The clergymen of this city are in receipt of an appeal, signed by F. F. Mackay, President of the Actors' Society of America, asking them to assist in suppressing Sunday theatrical performances. President Mackay says that the actors of this country are not in favor of the use of Sunday for financial gain.

"The opinion that actors favor theatrical performances on Sunday," he says, "has been fostered by a class of men who have an eye single to their personal gain. Actors have for many years protested against these Sunday performances. They hold that the Sunday theatre usurps the night which should be enjoyed as one of rest. If we can check this Sunday traffic, we will then be in better position to consider the suppression of some of the immoralities of the plays themselves."

Several ministers have expressed their intention of assisting the actors in the matter.

Colored Missionaries for Africa.

A farewell service was held yesterday by Bishop Hartzell, in St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, for nine colored missionaries, who are to sail with him for Africa. They all come from Arkansas. They are to go under the plan of sending to Africans in Africa missionaries of their own race who have been educated and converted to Christianity in this country. Three are clergymen, with their wives, and one of them takes with him a complete printing office outfit, to be set up and used in the industrial school in Monrovia. Bishop Hartzell goes to hold several conferences, and takes with him $25,000, appropriated by the Missionary Society of his Church, and about $20,000 additional, which he has secured from private sources during his visit here. He expects to return in time to speak at the Ecumenical Conference of Foreign Missions of the World, which is to be held in this city in April, 1900.

Boys' Club Entertainment.

The Boys' Club and Young Men's League of the Bethany Memorial Chapel, at First Avenue and Sixtieth Street, will hold its first entertainment this evening. The choir of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, with which the chapel is connected, will render several selections, and there will be features of a humorous nature. The Boys' Club consists of nearly 100 members of the gymnasium and industrial classes, and since its organization, a short time ago, has become very popular among the boys in that neighborhood.

To Rebuild St. Agnes's Church.

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Church, which was recently destroyed by fire, has issued an appeal for funds to rebuild the structure. The loss by the fire is estimated to exceed $100,000. Already there have been liberal responses to Dr. Brann's appeal. The parishioners of the church will hold services to-morrow in the Grand Central Palace, the use of which has been given free. Masses will be celebrated in the main hall of the building on Sundays until May 1.

Church Notes.

The forty-fifth anniversary of the East Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church will be celebrated to-morrow.

"Micah, the Hebrew Wycliffe, Prophet of the Poor," will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott's lecture to-morrow evening in Plymouth Church.

The Rev. George P. Eckman will preach to-morrow evening on "The Story of a Slave; A Tale of the Time of Nero," at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Charles S. Brown will deliver a lecture entitled "Some Hymns and Hymn Writers of the Ancient Church" to-morrow evening at St. George's Church, William's Bridge.

The general conference of Lutherans is to be held in Philadelphia Dec. 27-29. The opening sermon is to be delivered by the Rev. Joseph A. Seiss, D. D., LL. D., in St. John's Church.

The second of the series of bi-weekly lessons in the course of Bible study, conducted by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, will be held at Temple Israel Monday evening, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach to-morrow evening in Bloomingdale Church. His subject will be "Half and Half." Dr. Peters will deliver an address in the afternoon in German.

The third in the series of workingmen's conferences will be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in Amity Hall. The Rev. W. E. Johnson will speak on "The Social Teachings of the Lord's Prayer."

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton will preach on "The Star in the East" to-morrow morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity. "Ibsen's Peer Gynt, or Moral Annihilation and Moral Realization" will be his subject at the evening service.

A memorial service will be held at St. Luke's Church, Convent Avenue and West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. The rector, the Rev. Dr. John T. Patey, will deliver a sermon on "The Death of Washington. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged.

The Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis will be installed as pastor of the First Reformed Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 22. Many of Mr. Ennis's Masonic friends from Washington are expected to be present. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Daniel H. Martin of Newark.

A missionary meeting in the interest of the City Mission Society will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, to-morrow evening. Bishop Potter will preside and

DEWEY READY FOR ANY FOE

Declares He Can Hold His Position Against the Earth.

SPEAKS WELL OF THE FILIPINOS

Does Not Anticipate Trouble from Them, and Expresses Opinion that They Deserve Acknowledgment.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Dec. 16.—Rear Admiral Dewey, questioned by a correspondent of The Associated Press to-day regarding the possibility of international complications, replied:

"Prior to the arrival of the monitors I felt uneasy. But now I am ready to hold this position against the whole earth."

He, however, absolutely declined to discuss the political situation in the Philippine Islands, on the ground that his sphere was purely naval.

The Admiral seldom goes ashore, and insisted that his interviewer was in a better position to acquire information than himself. He then proceeded to cross-examine the correspondent about everything ashore. He was glad to learn that the insurgents were releasing the sick Spanish soldiers they held prisoners, notwithstanding Aguinaldo's grandiloquent refusal to do so. This proves that the insurgents are very conciliatory, in spite of their defiant talk.

Admiral Dewey always believed that the insurgents were friendly, especially since the warships of our fleet have visited the different ports of these islands and since some of our officers have made tours inland, carefully investigating popular sentiment and judiciously preaching the gospel of peaceful settlement everywhere with highly satisfactory results.

A few influential Filipinos, in an ambitious attempt at self-advancement, are clamoring for independence, though unable to realize its true meaning. They are utterly ignorant of the difference between the name and the reality.

The agitators here invariably admit that they would be unable to stand without American protection. But, in spite of this, they continue their meaningless outcry for independence, and may possibly create trouble. The Admiral, however, believes this to be improbable at the present juncture, though every trifling incident counts. Every day that passes without a conflict means so much gain, because the friendly feeling is steadily increasing, the incipient roughness is disappearing, and the agitators are weakening.

The newspapers of Manila are doing particularly valuable work in the simultaneous publication of conciliatory articles printed in Spanish and in English. This course is looked upon as being certain to eliminate the friction which has existed here.

Th Admiral is greatly interested in the movement among the American volunteers to obtain their discharges here and engage in pioneering enterprises. He believes there is a practically unlimited field for planters, farmers, and miners here, and it is suggested that if the natives prove to be obstreperous perhaps it would be a useful expedient to threaten to hand them over to the Germans or to other ungentle landgrabbers. It is believed the Germans now have entirely abandoned their designs in the Philippine Islands, though formerly the German attitude here caused Admiral Dewey indescribable anxiety.

According to recent information received here, the Filipino insurgents are endeavoring to maintain a brave show for the purpose of securing the best terms possible from the Americans. It is the opinion of our Admiral that it would be advisable for the United States to pay the insurgent troops their arrears of wages. The whole amount would only be a comparatively triding sum, and the payment of the troops would have a valuable effect, and may save incalculable trouble.

Finally, Admiral Dewey was strongly convinced that the Filipino insurgents deserve acknowledgment. He is a believer in the practicability of liberal measures in the direction of local autonomy.

FOR MANILA VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Two Transports, with Thirty-six Hundred Men, Will Leave Here Immediately They Can Be Got Ready.

Col. Kimball of the Transportation Department of the army was yesterday notified by the War Department to get ready two transports, to leave here as soon as possible for Manila via the Suez Canal. The plan had been decided upon by the Secretary of War some time ago, but it was only yesterday that Col. Kimball was notified that the transports Mobile and Mohawk had been selected.

Each transport has a capacity for carrying 2,400 men, but for this trip they will carry only 1,800 men. The Mobile has been recently refitted, and is at present being used to transport troops from Savannah to Havana. She will be brought north immediately and got ready for her long trip. The Mohawk is at present in the ways at Bath, Me., being converted into a transport. As soon as the order to get her ready was received Major W. J. Summerhayes left for Bath to personally inspect her and hurry the work. She will be ready to leave the yards in about another week.

Five regiments of regulars have been assigned for Manila. They are the Third Infantry, now at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul, Minn.; Fourth, now at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, Ill.; Twelfth, now at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and part at Fort Riley, Kansas; Twentieth, now at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Twenty-second at Fort Crook, near Omaha, Neb. Of these regiments, three will be selected to go on the Mobile and Mohawk. One will go on the Scandinavian, from San Francisco, and one on a transport now on her way from Manila to San Francisco. It is possible, however that all these troops will not be landed at Manila, but may be distributed at other points. It is expected that the voyage will take six weeks.

The selection of New York for a place of embarkation was said to have been made necessary owing to the fact that not enough transports are available on the Pacific Coas..

TROOPS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Five Regiments of Regular Infantry to Go to the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Orders were today issued for the immediate preparation of the following-named regiments of regular infantry for service in the Philippines: Twelfth at Jefferson Barracks; Twenty-second at Fort Crook, Neb.; Third at Fort Snelling, Minn.; Seventeenth at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and Fourth at Fort Sheridan Ill.

In each case the order states that the date of embarkation and point of sailing have not yet been decided and depend upon the transportation facilities which may become available.

"It is impossible," the order reads, "to state the duration of the tour of service of this character at this time, but preparations should be made with a view to at least two or three years' service before returning to the United States. It is not the intention of the department to send any wagon transportation."

Soldier's Vote Elects a Populist.

TOPEKA, Dec. 16.—The State Canvassing Board decided a tie between A. E. Scott, Republican, and L. M. Marks, Populist, candidates for the Legislature from Jefferson County by ordering the drawing of lots. Mr. Scott won, but did not demand his certificate. Before the certificate was sent, the vote cast by the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers while en route to Manila, was received, and one vote was found for Mr. Marks. Accordingly the board reversed its decision and issued a certificate to Mr. Marks.

A Virginia Desperado Lynched.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, Ky., Dec. 16.—Pleas Goin, the mountain desperado who killed Hunt Kesterson and fatally wounded Fred Burk on Clinch River, in Lee County, Va., Tuesday, was Wednesday night swung to a limb by a mob of mountaineers. Goin was captured twelve miles from the scene of the tragedy. He made a desperate resistance, firing upon his pursuers with a pistol in each hand. He failed to hit any one.

Do You Need Building Up?

You may be a large eater and yet be weak and not weigh as much as you should. This is because you do not receive proper nourishment from your diet. If you wish to be strong and increase in weight, take Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. Taken with meals it will assist the proper digestion of food and cause it to be easily assimilated; you will then obtain from your diet the largest amount of nourishment.

Johann Hoff's

MALT EXTRACT

is not only a true nutritive tonic, but is a food in itself.

Dr. H. B. Buterbaugh of Indiana, Pa., writes: "Have used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with very satisfactory results. I have one patient who began to use it about six weeks ago. His weight then was 95 lbs. He now weighs 148 lbs. and is strong and healthy."

Get the Genuine

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

Avoid Substitutes

GUERRILLA SHOT IN SANTIAGO.

Attacked and Wounded by Cubans—Suspected Assailant Arrested.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 16.—A guerrilla who landed here this morning from a schooner hailing from Baracoa, to settle his affairs, was recognized by the Cubans, set upon, and shot. He is now in the hospital and is likely to die.

A Cuban has been arrested on suspicion of being the assailant, and if the crime is fixed upon him Gen. Wood intends to make an example. He says he does not advise guerrillas to come here, but that those who do will be protected, if necessary, by the entire force of United States troops.

Spanish Franchises in Cuba Revoked.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Gen. Castellanos's reply to representations made by the American Commissioners yesterday to the Captain General, respecting the indiscriminate granting of franchises by the Autonomic Secretary of Public Works, was handed to Col. Clous when he visited the palace today. It consisted in a decree revoking the action of the Autonomic Government complained of by the American Evacuation Commission. The Captain General bases his decree upon the fact that the franchises pretended to have been granted and advertised for sale cannot go into effect until after Spanish sovereignty ceases.

More Cuban Ports of Entry.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Acting Secretary Meikeljohn of the War Department today issued an order by direction of the President designating Trinidad, Santa Cruz, Zaza, and Batabano as subports of entry in the island of Cuba, in addition to those announced in the executive order of Dec. 13. An army officer will be assigned to each of these subports, who will be the collector of customs and have jurisdiction of the collection of customs.

British Consul General at Havana.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Pall Mall Gazette says Mr. Lionel E. G. Carden, British Consul at the City of Mexico, has been appointed Consul General of Great Britain at Havana. Mr. Carden, about fifteen years ago, occupied the same post in Cuba, where he married an American lady.

McCullagh's Police Plan for Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—John McCullagh, the former Chief of Police of New York City, has reported to Gen. Greene a police plan for Havana on the same basis as that of New York, but modified by local conditions. The force will amount to 1 000 men, not 1,200, as at first believed.

TWO HEROES OF THE WAR.

Killed on the Same Day and Buried at the Same Hour.

Two private soldiers, victims of the Spanish war, were buried in New York yesterday. The men were the same age, were killed on the same day, their remains brought home on the same steamer, and were buried at the same hour. The coincidence was entirely accidental, as the relatives of neither of the men knew of the other's funeral.

John Booth was a volunteer, a member of Company L of the Seventy-first Regiment, having enlisted at the outbreak of the war. He fought bravely and was killed at El Caney on July 1. His body was brought home on the transport Obdam Monday night, and the funeral was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at 685 Second Avenue. The Civic Club took charge of the body and conducted the funeral. He was twenty-three years old.

Edward S. White was a regular, a private in the Seventh Infantry, United States Army. His family lives at 336 East Fifty-fifth Street, where the funeral was held. He also was twenty-three years old, was killed at El Caney on July 1, his remains brought home on the Obdam, and interred at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Soldiers' Bodies to be Removed.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Dec. 16.—Representatives of the Easthampton Board of Health had a conference with the military authorities at Montauk to-day regarding the removal of the bodies of the dead heroes which are in the little cemetery. The Government intends to disinter the bodies of the 150 men buried at Montauk, and before this could be done the necessary permits had to be obtained from the Easthampton Board of Health. The work will begin at once. It is not known here where the bodies are to be sent, but it is believed they will be shipped to the National Cemetery, in Washington. There are only a Lieutenant and a few privates here now to represent the Government.

The Gypsum King Docks at St. Thomas

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Dec. 16.—The United States Quartermaster's steamer Gypsum King, which arrived here on Wednesday last from Puerto Rico, in order to be docked, and which was prevented from so doing by the Danish Government officials, who took the ground that it would be a violation of the neutrality laws to permit her to do so, has now been permitted to dock by orders cabled from the authorities at Copenhagen.

THE NEW CUBAN TARIFF

Full Text of the Order Based on Mr. Porter's Recommendations.

AN EXTENSIVE FREE LIST

The Average Reduction of Duties from the Old Spanish Rate Is 62 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President McKinley, before leaving for the South last Tuesday, signed an executive order establishing a customs tariff for the Island of Cuba, to go into effect on Jan. 1. This tariff is based upon the report and recommendations made by Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner of the United States, who was sent to Cuba some months ago for the special purpose of making an investigation of the subjects of revenue and customs of the island.

THE FREE LIST.

The following mentioned articles may be imported into Cuba exempt from the duties stipulated in the tariffs on compliance with the prescribed conditions and the formalities established for every case in the customs ordinances:

Manures, natural.

Trees, plants, and moss, in a natural or fresh state.

National products returning from foreign exhibitions, on presentation of the bill of lading or certificate proving their exportation from the island and of satisfactory evidence attesting that such products have been presented and have been shipped to their point of departure.

Carriages, trained animals, portable theatres, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily, provided bond be given.

Receptacles exported from Cuba with fruits, sugar, honey, and brandy, and reimported empty, including receptacles of galvanized iron intended for the exportation of alcohol.

Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology, also small models for public museums, schools, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island.

Samples of felt, wallpaper, and tissues when they comply with the following conditions: When they do not exceed 40 centimeters in length, measured in the warp or length of the piece, even when such samples have the entire width of the piece. The width shall, for tissues, be determined by the list, and for felts and wallpaper by the narrow border which has not passed through the press. Samples not having these indications shall only be admitted free of duty when they do not exceed 40 centimeters in any dimension. In order to avoid abuse, the samples declared for free entry must have cuts at every 20 centimeters of their width, so as to render them unfit for any other purpose.

Samples of trimmings in small pieces of no commercial value or possible application.

Archaeological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, and scientific and artistic corporations, on proof of their destination.

Works of fine art acquired by the Government academies or other official corporations and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools, when due proof is given as to their destination.

Gold in bars, powder, or coined, also national silver or bronze coins.

Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels and table services bearing evident trace of having been used, imported by travelers in their luggage in quantities proportionate to their class, profession, and position.

When travelers do not bring their baggage with them the clearing of the same may be made by the conductor or persons authorized for the purpose, provided they prove to the satisfaction of the customs that the effects are intended for private use.

Stone, unwrought, for paving purposes.

Plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes, cane knives, &c., for agricultural purposes, and other agricultural implements not machinery.

Quinine, sulphate, and bisulphate of, and all alkaloids, or salts of chinchona bark.

Hemp, flax, and ramie, raw, hackled, or tow.

Abaca, henequen, pita, jute, and other vegetable fibers, raw, hackled, or tow.

Spun jute, for the manufacture of sugar bags.

Books, maps, and scientific instruments, for the use of schools.

Coal and coke.

Mineral, carbonated, or seltzer waters, root beer, ginger ale, and other similar non-alcoholic beverages, not otherwise provided for.

DUTIES ON EXPORTS.

Following are export rates of duty:

Tobacco—Cigarettes, in boxes, per 1,000, 90 cents.

Should wrapper and filler leaves be exported in the same package, bale, or bundle, the export duty leviable on wrapper tobacco shall be collected when the weight of the latter exceeds 10 per cent. of the total weight.

Tobacco, cut, 100 kilos, $3.75; other, $6.30; cigars, 1,000, $1.35. In leaf or filled tobacco harvested in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and exported through the custom houses of Santiago, Gibara, or Manzanillo, 100 kilos, $2.20; tobacco in the leaf for cigar wrappers shall be liable to the duty leviable on tobacco in the leaf, with a surtax of 100 per cent.

TAX RATES ON IMPORTS.

Following are the import duties when articles are sold by weight, net weight of 100 kilograms is to be understood, except when otherwise indicated or by G. W. (gross weight:)

Alimentary Substances—Poultry and small game, live or dead, per kilo, 8 cents; beef, brine or salt, $2.80; pork, ditto, $2.80; lard, $2.80; tallow, $2; bacon, $4; ham, $5.50; jerked beef, $3.96; beef, canned, $5; beef, fresh, $4.50; mutton, fresh, $4.50; pork, fresh, $4; butter, $7; cheese, $5; condensed milk, 10 per cent. ad valorem; salt cod and stock fish, 100 kilos, $2; herring, pickled, $1; mackerel, pickled, $2; salmon, canned, $5; eggs, $5.

Cereals—Rice, husked or not, $1; wheat, 60 cents; corn, 30 cents; potatoes, 50 cents; rye, 40 cents; barley, 50 cents; oats, 40 cents; wheat flour, $1.50; rice flour, $2; corn flour, 50 cents; oat flour, $1.20; beans, $1.10.

Apparatus and Machines—Machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy, G. W., 100 kilos, 10 per cent. ad valorem; agricultural machinery and apparatus, G. W., 10 per cent. ad valorem; steam motors, stationary, G. W., 20 per cent. ad valorem; marine engines, steam pumps, hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and hot or compressed air motors, G. W., 20 per cent. ad valorem; sheet iron boilers, G. W., 20 per cent. ad valorem; tubular boilers, G. W., 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Animals—Horses and mares above the standard height, $10; all others, $5; mules, $5; asses, $5; oxen, $1; cows, $1; bullocks, calves, and heifers, $1; pigs, $1; sheep, goats, and animals not specifically mentioned, $1.

Petroleum and other mineral oils, refined, &c., 100 kilos, G. W., $4.70; bricks of clay not glazed, for building purposes, furnaces, &c., articles of fire clay, G. W., 100 kilos, 30 cents; roofing tiles of clay, not glazed, per square, (10 by 10 feet,) $1.60; tissues of hemp, linen, ramie, jute, or other vegetable fibres, not specially mentioned, plain, twilled, or damasked, weighing 35 kilos or more per 100 square meters, unbleached, half-bleached, or dyed in the piece, having up to five threads, including sugar bags, 100 kilos, $2; from six to eight threads, kilog., 5 cents; nine threads or more, kilog., 8 cents; books, bound or unbound, and other printed matter, 100 kilos, $7.25; pianos, each 40 per cent. ad valorem; watches and clocks, each 40 per cent. ad valorem; sewing machines, G. W., 100 kilos, 20 per cent. ad valorem; wagons and carts, G. W., 100 kilos, 40 per cent. ad valorem; alcohol and brandy, (hectol.) $5; liquors, cognac, and other compound spirits in casks, (hectol.) $10; in bottles or flasks, $15; whiskies in casks (hectol.) $5; sparkling wines, (liter,) 10 cents; malt liquor in casks, (hectol.) $1.65; in bottles, $1.83; coffee in bean or ground, 100 kilos, $12.15; cocoa, 100 kilos, $2.25; tobacco in cakes, so-called "trenza," or in carrots, 100 kilos, $10.50; in powder or snuff, per pound, 12 cents; leaf tobacco, stemmed or unstemmed, whether wrapper or filler, per pound, $5; cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, per pound, $4.50 and 25 per cent. ad valorem; paper cigars and cigarettes, $4.50 and 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Crude petroleum to be used exclusively in the manufacture of illuminating gas in Cuba, 100 kilos 70 cents. Product of petroleum known as sordage oil, 100 kilos, $2.35. Artificial or chemical fertilizers, 100 kilos 5 cents.

COTTON.—Unbleached, half-bleached, or dyed in the piece, (kilo,) 8 cents; bleached, printed, or manufactured with dyed yarns, (kilo,) 20 cents; undershirts and drawers of simple finish or rough sewing, kilo, 70 cents; undershirts and drawers of double sewing or fine finish, kilo, 80 cents; stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of simple finish or rough sewing, kilo, 70 cents; stockings, socks, gloves, and other small articles of double sewing or fine finish, kilo, 90 cents.

REMARKS OF MR. PORTER.

In commenting upon the schedules Mr. Porter says:

In recommending changes of rates in the several schedules of the Cuban tariff now in force in Cuban ports in possession of the United States I have been guided by the following considerations:

1. The necessities of obtaining sufficient revenue to administer the affairs of the island.

2. A reduction of duties in those cases where Spain retained in the "minimum rate" column exorbitant rates because she could not herself supply the commodity.

3. An increase of duty in the schedule relating to spirits, wine, and malt liquors, in which the reduction by the adoption of the "minimum rate" column is altogether too great.

4. Changes of rates that have been suggested, by the testimony taken, for the purpose of encouraging local industry in Cuba.

5. Changes from specific duties to ad valorem in cases where the former method of levying duties resulted in inequalities, and, in some cases, injustice, alike to the importer and consignee. "Instruments, machinery, and apparatus employed in agriculture and locomotion."

6. Changes in the line of additional reductions, as in the case of "alimentary substances" in which many of the rates of duty now in force in Cuban ports in the possession of the United States were found to be unnecessarily burdensome. In this case the aim has been to make the specific rate of duty average not over 25 per cent. of the present market value of the imported commodity.

7. In these changes of duty consideration has been given to the fact that the Cuban customs, under American administration, will be collected in United States currency, whereas the Spanish duties were collected in 80 per cent. Spanish gold and 20 per cent. Spanish silver; roundly speaking, therefore, if the old Spanish duties were left unchanged it would practically mean an increase of 10 per cent. in the tariff. It should therefore be borne in mind that the reductions made are in fact 10 per cent. less than the figures indicate. On the other hand, however, the additional duties exacted by the Spanish authorities, levied as "war tax" since the signing of the protocol, more than counteract the difference in currency.

With these general ideas in mind and the testimony of a large number of witnesses, together with numerous statements relating to the various classes of the Cuban tariff, the several schedules have been carefully examined, and the general reasons for the changes in rates, &c., suggested, may be found in the subjoined summary, which has been arranged according to the number of the schedule or class, which is the more literal translation of the Cuban tariff.

The following table shows the average per cent. of reduction in the several classes between old Spanish rate and the rate originally adopted by the United States, for all imports:

Class 1—Stones, earths, ores, &c., 64.1. Class 2—Metals, &c., 62.1. Class 3—Pharmacy and chemicals, substances of, 58.1. Class 4—Cotton, &c., 63.7. Class 5—Hemp, flax, &c., 62.5. Class 6—Wool, &c., 70.4. Class 7—Silk, &c., 59.0. Class 8—Paper, &c., 76.9. Class 9—Wood, &c., 63.1. Class 10—Animals, &c., 61.8. Class 11—Instruments, machinery, &c., 60.6. Class 12—Meat; fish, butter, and greases, 61.5. Class 13—Miscellaneous, 61.8. General average, all classes, 62.

PROCLAMATION BY GEN. DAVIS.

Explains to the People of Pinar del Rio that He Comes as a Friend and Will Protect Them.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Gen. Davis, the American commander at Pinar del Rio, has issued a proclamation saying President McKinley has directed him to assure the inhabitants of the security of their lives and property as long as they are orderly.

The General added that the President has ordered him to assure the people that the United States has no war with the Cubans, and that, on the contrary, the American troops come to protect their lives and property, respecting their personal religions and the right of the local authorities in acting and enforcing the existing laws so long as equal justice is apportioned. Otherwise the tribunals will be changed.

Gen. Davis declares that fair taxes will be levied and that no favoritism will be shown, and concludes:

"Inhabitants of Pinar del Rio. I have come as a friend to help you in all which may contribute to the prosperity of this great country or its general welfare. There is very little I am obliged to do without your co-operation. But, with your help, I am sure of complete success. The trochas and forts will be turned into homes and the machetes will be used for labor only. Your sacrifices and heroic acts have been already rewarded in the past. It belongs to the history of the century. Think of your future peace and prosperity. This must be your aspiration."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The terrible state of affairs existing in the western province of Cuba is shown in this report to the War Department from Gen. Davis, dated at Pinar del Rio, Dec. 14:

"Arrived here last night; troops comfortably encamped; have all required supplies; have been received with greatest enthusiasm and rejoicing. Civil Governor left province when Spanish troops retired. The Alcalde called, tendered his services. A small Cuban force is in town as police; good order prevails everywhere. Shall raise flag to-morrow in presence of troops and citizens.

"Treasury empty, and only means of replenishing it a system of taxation almost to verge of confiscation. No custom houses in this province. Country of great fertility and beauty, but ravaged almost to destruction; assured by responsible citizens and foreigners that one-half the former population has been killed or starved to death.

"Col. Seyburn, with two battalions at Guanajay. He is ordered to occupy Mariel with a detachment. No sickness."

STATE OF UNREST IN HAVANA.

Occupation by the American Forces Anxiously Awaited by Both Cubans and Spanish.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The people of Havana, Spanish and Cuban, anxiously await the American occupation, the Cubans because they live in unrest and fear, the Spanish residents because they are to stay here after the Spanish soldiers depart, and they do not wish the Cubans to become further embittered.

Gen. Arolas, the Military Governor of the Province of Havana, is regarded by the Cubans as being responsible for the violent conduct of individual officers and privates. It is asserted that the feeling in Arolas's battalions is that attacks on Cubans who give the least provocation will not be punished. Capt. Gen. Castellanos keenly regrets the disorders which have occurred and wishes that the last days of Spanish rule here may be peaceful, as he has many cares to occupy his attention.

The talk among the junior Spanish officers and privates is that they ought to mark their retirement from the island by killing 500 or so of the insurgents. They may be said to go about with their fingers on the triggers of their revolvers and yearning for trouble. The Cubans in by streets and in the suburbs are often insolent, and further trouble may consequently not be unlikely.

A Cuban applied to-day to Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York for an asylum on board that vessel. His request was refused, and he was told if he felt Havana was dangerous to him he should go outside the city. The policy of the American representatives here is not to seek to intervene for the purpose of protecting Cuban chiefs in this city, but to send them out of town. This displeases the Cubans.

The removal of the Spanish archives from Cuba to Spain has been the subject of frequent correspondence between the American and Spanish Military Commissions. To-day the matter was satisfactorily adjusted. Col. Clous, on behalf of the American Commissioners, had a long interview with Gen. Jiminez Castellanos, who had lists of the documents in each division of the various departments of government.

Documents relating to municipal and provincial affairs, and those necessary to administration, are not to be disturbed, but only such papers from the Governor General's office and other offices as exclusively relate to the Spanish Government. For instance, papers regarding the Cuban debt and the war expenses are to be sent to Madrid, while, on the other hand, the archives of the Autonomist Government are to remain practically intact.

Under the convention entered upon by the American and Spanish Commissioners, the Spanish Army will carry with it the archives pertaining to the respective military bureaus.

The denunciations of Cubans by the secret police and other persons have been turned over to the American Government, so that the Cubans cannot take vengeance, and the interests of all the inhabitants are carefully guaranteed.

PEACE COMMISSION RETURNING

Left Paris Last Night and Will Sail from Southampton on the St. Louis To-day.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The American Peace Commission left here for the United States, via Havre and Southampton, to-night, in a special saloon car placed at their disposal by the Western Railroad Company, and will sail for New York to-morrow on board the American Line steamship St. Louis.

The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the other officials of the Embassy, a representative of the French Foreign Office, and the members of the American colony of this city bade farewell to the Commisioners at the St. Lazare station, and gave three cheers and waved their hats and handkerchiefs as the train started.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO LEO XIII.

Promises Full Liberty for Catholics in Cuba and the Philippines.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"In response to the Vatican's inquiry on the subject, President McKinley has sent an assurance that the Catholics in Cuba and the Philippines will enjoy the same ample liberty as the Catholics in America.

"The Washington Government has also promised the Pope that measures will be taken to prevent Provisional Governments despoiling convents or seizing ecclesiastical property.

"The Pope has sent his warmest thanks to President McKinley."

SENOR RIOS STILL LAMENTING.

Thinks We Will Be Less Inflexible When We Have Been Whipped.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, M. de Blowitz, telegraphs this morning a long interview with the President of the Spanish Peace Commission, Señor Montero Rios, in the course of which he represents the Spanish Commissioner as complaining that "the Americans have acted as 'vainqueurs parvenus,' who do not yet know misfortune or defeat." Señor Montero Rios remarked that "when, later on, they also have suffered reverses, they will be less inflexible to those who have suffered defeat."

The Spanish Commissioner contended, according to M. de Blowitz, that the Philippines are still unconquered and that their conquest would not be accomplished quickly. What most pained him, however, appears to have been "America's attempt to deprive Spain of her honor by refusing to arbitrate regarding the Maine." He asserted confidently that the Spanish Government was in no danger from Carlism.

POMPOUS PROTEST BY AGUINALDO.

Lodged with the Peace Commission and Included in the Records.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—It is learned that Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, the Filipino leader, has lodged a strongly worded protest with the commission, which thus becomes part of the records. It begins with saying:

"The very noble and gallant Gen. Aguinaldo, President of the Philippine Republic," had honored him with "the post official representative to the Very Honorable President of the United States."

Agoncillo then reviews the case at length, saying that at the time of "imploring the armed co-operation of Aguinaldo and the other Philippine chiefs," both the commander of the Petrel, Capt. Wood, in Hongkong, before the declaration of war, and the American Consuls General Pratt, in Singapore; Wildman, at Hongkong, and Williams, at Cavite, "acting as the international agents of the Great American Nation at a moment of great anxiety, offered to recognize the independence of the Filipino Nation as soon as its triumph was attained."

The protest then recites how Admiral Dewey, "by numerous acts," is alleged to have "recognized the Autonomist sovereignty of the Filipinos," and in picturesque language calls for the fulfilment of these promises and a fulfillment "of the solemn declaration made by the illustrious William McKinley that, on going to war, he was not guided by the intention of an extension of territory but only by the principles of humanity, by the duty of liberating tyrannized peoples, and by the desire to proclaim the unalienable rights, with their sovereignty, of the countries released from the yoke of Spain."

Dr. Conaty Against Imperialism.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The Right Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., has declined to accept a Vice Presidency in the Anti-Imperialist League. In the letter in which he announces his decision, he says: "In my position I desire to be free from anything that will savor of political organization," but added, "I am in thorough sympathy with your organization."

Spain Has Not Yet Lost Hope.

MADRID, Dec. 16.—A semi-official note issued to-day says: "As the American Senate must ratify the treaty of peace, our Government should wait for this ratification, and not hasten to cede territory which the United States Senate may not accept."

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Madrid Paper Urges Reduction in the Interest on the Debts.

MADRID, via Bordeaux, Dec. 16.—El Heraldo this morning, painting a gloomy picture of the financial situation, shows that the interest on all the public debts amounts to 635,000,000 pesetas, while the revenue is only 866,000,000 pesetas.

Of this revenue the civil list, civil pensions, and other irreducible charges absorb 74,000,000 pesetas, leaving only 157,000,000 pesetas available for the army, navy, and all other demands.

In view of this situation, El Heraldo urges an equitable reduction in the interest on the debts.

CAPTURED CARLISTS TORTURED.

Count Casa Sola Confirms Reports of Cruelties in Spanish Prisons.

MADRID, via Bordeaux, Dec. 16.—Count Casa Sola, brother of the Marquis Ceralbo, in an interview, has confirmed the reports that savage cruelties, similar to those suffered by the Anarchists confined in the Fortress of Montjuich, at Barcelona, have been inflicted upon the Carlists arrested at Bilbao in order to extract information from them regarding the armament and designs of the Carlists.

It is apprehended that these tortures will lead to terrible reprisals should the Carlists take the field.

The Government is considering the question of arresting the principal Carlists.

The most rigorous censorship of telegrams is maintained, and all messages relative to Carlist movements are stopped.

Accounts of the recent disturbances in Havana are strictly prohibited.

ANOTHER OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Business Men There Decide to Commemorate "Greater America."

OMAHA, Dec. 16.—A decision to hold a "Greater America Exposition" in Omaha in 1899 was reached at a mass meeting of business men, bankers, and professional men last night. Over $105,000 was subscribed for the project.

This amount is more than enough to turn the grounds and buildings of the recent Trans-Mississippi Exposition over to the new association. A committee of twenty-five, with Edward Rosewater as Chairman, was appointed to prepare articles of incorporation for the new association and draft a form of government.

BOOM IN MAINE SHIPBUILDING.

Two of the Biggest Schooners in the World Under Way.

BATH, Me., Dec. 16.—Two schooners, which will be the largest in the world, are being built in this vicinity. The vessels are five-masters, with dimensions of 285 feet keel, 44 feet beam, and 23 feet hold. They will be about 2,400 tons gross register each and their carrying capacity is estimated at close to 4,000 tons dead weight. The only five-master now afloat on salt waters is the Gov. Ames, and she is nearly 400 tons smaller than these two vessels.

The building of these two schooners is occasioned by the growing demand for the West Indies trade. The Bath Iron Works is busier with orders for sea craft than it has been in a decade. The company has now under way for the Government two torpedo boats, two monitors, and a training ship for the Annapolis Academy, besides a large number of craft for different firms and private parties. The officials of the company say they will have to enlarge their plant to fill the orders which are coming.

The principal reason for this unexpected boom in shipbuilding is stated to be the commercial conditions and the opportunities resulting from the war with Spain.

Teacher Killed in Connecticut.

WATERTOWN, Conn., Dec. 16.—Wilbur Toles, a school teacher in Northfield, and the son of the Rev. S. W. Toles of Bethlehem, was killed in a runaway accident on the Thomaston Road this morning. His horse became unmanageable, and Toles was thrown out, striking violently on his head.

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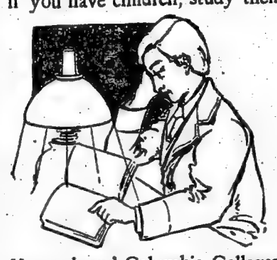

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OUR NEW DEPENDENCIES

Their Future Discussed by Civil Service Reform League.

DORMAN B. EATON'S VIEWS

Urges Adoption of Civil Service System in Force in India — Baltimore Convention Adjourns.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—The principal address to-day before the National Civil Service Reform League was made by Dorman B. Eaton, whose subject was "The need and best means for providing a stable civil service for our new dependencies."

"The truths are equally fundamental and important, that a community cannot maintain its political morality, improve its Government, or even prevent the decay of both, without habitually bringing into its official leadership true representatives of its best character and capacity," said Mr. Eaton, and the question whether the United States could govern the Sandwich Islands, Puerto Rico, Cuba, or the Philippines with honor to itself or advantage to such dependencies was but another form of the question of whether we were capable of bringing worthy and competent men into the official leadership of the people of those islands.

Mr. Eaton said he called them dependencies, and not colonies or territories, because neither of them was settled by the United States, because their people were of different blood and language from our own, and because their religious institutions were for the most part very dissimilar. Their experience, political methods, and habits, he said, had not fitted them for the reception of our institutions, and they had prejudices and theories which would require great wisdom and virtue in the governments we establish to overcome.

In spite of what our sympathies might be, he said, we could not legitimately draw arguments favorable to our success in governing these dependencies from the experience of England in dealing with her many colonies. We must establish governments so wise, so just and stable, that they can be made effective over different races, over diverse civilizations and semi-barbarisms. Our success, he said, would be a marvel, even if we shall use the best means.

BRITISH INDIA A MODEL.

"Yet," continued Mr. Eaton, "England has one dependency—British India—in no sense a colony—the problem of whose government has presented on a vast scale all the difficulties of race, religion, laws, and habits, which the United States can encounter in their new dependencies. The manner in which England has surmounted these difficulties—and especially the means by which she rose above a selfish and partisan spirit, in the selection and government of the civil servants of India, is not only especially worthy of our study at this time, but it stands as the noblest, the most successful, and beneficent example of the government of a political dependency, by a superior race and power, to be found in the history of ancient or modern times."

Mr. Eaton then invited careful attention to these facts: The new dependencies would not be part of any State, and consequently the legislative representation which our republican system provides, and the judicial protection which it guarantees would be imperfectly secured to them. As the people would have to depend largely upon officers appointed to govern them, the importance of a wise and non-partisan exercise of the appointing power was obvious.

It was by no means suggested that these appointed officers would be the sole power for good government in these dependencies. The army and navy would for a time at least exert a great influence over the people, and Congress would have to devise a system of government for them and enact general laws to be enforced. These people, Mr. Eaton said, were now largely incompetent for suffrage, and the question whether the real character of the administration during the years that must elapse before controlling self-government can exist would be a blessing to the people and honorable to the United States would depend mainly on the character of the appointed civil service.

Without defining the fit limits of this civil service administration, Mr. Eaton said it was plain that in the degree that suffrage and legislation would have to be limited, the number of appointed officers would have to be increased, and their jurisdictions enlarged, or a hostile policy toward the United States might be enforced by the dominant local factions.

NON-PARTISANSHIP ESSENTIAL.

Mr. Eaton pointed out strongly the need for non-partisan government and appointments. It must extend, he said, to the customs, internal revenue, postal, life-saving, and revenue marine administrations. In some localities it would be necessary to appoint even the minor judicial officers, such as Justices of the Peace and semi-judicial officials. He held that these appointments should be made by Judges, following the analogy of the appointment of United States Commissioners by Circuit Court Judges. By this means the minor judicial administration could be kept free of partisan politics and factional hate.

No part of the administration of Cuba or Puerto Rico, the speaker declared, would be more essential to the safety of the people of the United States than that which related to the preservation of the public health, and all sanitary officials would greatly need stability of tenure, constant inspection by central authority, and long official experience.

For the maintenance of an indispensable civil service, Mr. Eaton said three conditions must be complied with. The chief officers selected by the President and the Senate must be competent administrators, selected irrespective of party politics; the civil service appointees under the chief officers must be chosen through free and open competition, regardless of party or religious opinions, and kept in office as long as they are faithful and efficient, and there must be a civil service commission for each of the dependencies, composed of men of the highest character and capacity. Such open competition would also bring into official control the most worthy among the native people.

The two most serious obstacles in the way of establishing competent and stable civil service, Mr. Eaton said, were the old hereditary Spanish spoils system, and the American party spoils system, with which we were sadly familiar. If there were no such safeguards as he proposed, politicians and bosses of all parties would hustle and bribe to secure the offices and the spoils of these dependencies. Every great boss and every little Blarneyville and Patronageville would also demand a share. Unscrupulous corporations would control and monopolize docks, mines, and railroads, and bitterly oppose an honest and competent civil service.

EXPERIENCES OF ENGLAND.

"No lesson," Mr. Eaton went on, "is so instructive as that which British India can teach us, and therefore again I turn to it. England, through brilliant deeds of war in the last century, had won that vast dependency of more than 100,000,000 people of diverse civilizations, of many conflicting religions, of numerous languages and races. The early attempts to govern India resulted in such oppression, injustice, extortion, and corruption as have been made familiar to the world through the trials of Clive and Hastings and the speeches of Sheridan and Burke.

"The Government of England, at that time, was strictly party government, with an aristocratic and royal accompaniment. Even administrative offices, until far into the nineteenth century, were gained both in England and India by party and official favor, by class influence, and by the power of wealth and rank. A party, aristocratic and ecclesiastical, spoils system prevailed.

"More and more, after the great Indian wars were over and government was reduced mainly to administration, it became apparent—soon after 1840—that the inferior partisan and unreliable officials which such a system put into the Indian civil service were incompetent for their duties and were also a source of grave peril. The people of India were not conciliated or elevated, but were exasperated and demoralized. The greatest difficulty of their government—the provision of a good civil service—yet confronted England. The mutterings of that fearful storm which burst over India in 1857, known as the Indian mutiny, soon began to be heard.

"Anxiety for the future caused the trial of various remedial experiments—and among them pass examinations and a two years' college course of study—for improving the class of persons under this English spoils system into the civil service of India. These experiments were utterly inadequate. The alarming tendencies both in the army and in the civil service increased. The foremost Englishmen in public life became alarmed as to the fate of India.

AN ENLIGHTENED PROVISION.

"Great statesmen and party leaders—Lord Aberdeen and Lord Derby among them—had become convinced, in 1853, that great and radical changes must be promptly made to arrest the decay of India or to long hold it as a British dependency. Elaborate investigations were made, and the result was that a very original and fundamental provision was incorporated into the India act of 1853—one of the most enlightened, liberal, salutary, and far-reaching provisions ever incorporated into the administrative laws of any nation.

"The whole system of party favor, spoils, and influence for making appointments for India was rejected. In its place it was provided that any subject of her Majesty might freely compete—according to fixed regulations and regardless of political or religious opinions—for appointments in the Indian civil service, and that the most meritorious competitors should be appointed and promoted.

"Here was not merely a rejection of the old English spoils system and of the theory of privilege and influence upon which great parts of the English Constitution had rested, but there was an adoption of the republican and democratic theory of equal opportunities before the law and common justice, which are fundamental under our National Constitution. It was a grand triumph of English justice and statesmanship.

"I cannot stop to explain to you the desperate efforts made by the combined partisans, aristocrats, and spoilsmen of England for arresting this noble measure of democratic liberty and justice—efforts much in the spirit of the attempt made during the present year to overturn our own civil service reform law of 1883, and to coerce the President. Many able men had leading parts—Macaulay, Lord Ashburton, and Sir Henry Sumner Maine among them—in carrying the new system into effect. It was too late to avert the great mutiny, but it was not too late to continually bring into the service of India those young men of superior character and ability from all classes, races, and creeds of her people, which conciliated their favor, improved their government, and elevated their moral tone—giving them the best civil service any dependency of any nation, either ancient or modern, has ever possessed. Indeed, I think it not too much to say that hardly any nation of the world has had in its administration civil servants superior to the 60,000 or more which now conduct the administration of British India.

PEOPLE MADE CONTENTED.

"The people of India have been made peaceful and contented; they have not only accepted the principles of justice and liberty which prevail in England, but they have been made ready to fight under her flag wherever on the globe it may be unfurled. Perhaps it may be said that there has been more bad administration connected with our small Indian affairs in the last forty years than there has been among the 200,000,000 of people of British India.

"I have no time for explaining how the example in British India was soon copied in the British colonies or the extent to which it has contributed to that unapproached superiority of English colonial administration which the whole world recognizes.

"I cannot even show how the experiment in India before long resulted in the overthrow of the old spoils system in Great Britain itself, and to the substitution therefor of free, open competitions of merit—both in the military and the civil administration—a revolution so great that now—though parties remain as vigorous as before—upon a change of administration in Great Britain there are not—disregarding a very few neglected petty places—a hundred changes of officers for party reasons in both the civil and military services combined—incredible as the facts may seem to us.

"I cannot think there can be a reasonable doubt as to whether the methods resorted to in British India would be efficacious if adopted for the Sandwich Islands, Puerto Rico, and Cuba—however we may distrust, even their saving efficiency—or the Philippines. The decisive, momentous question, however, is whether the majority of our party leaders and Congressmen are sufficiently disinterested and patriotic to resort to them—to follow this noble precedent of the mother country—or whether the better public opinion of the American people is yet sufficiently enlightened to compel them to do so. I have an undoubting faith in the final and early triumph of that opinion, which is now greatly aroused.

"But if we shall see the President, at so momentous a time as this, apparently yielding to partisan pressure in our own civil administration, we may well be anxious, not only for the immediate future of these dependencies, but for the historic reputation of the Government of the United States in one of the gravest crises of its history."

BONAPARTE CRITICISES ALGER.

Charles J. Bonaparte read an address in which he discussed the question "Can We Trust Our Army to Spoilsmen?" Mr. Bonaparte made a sharp criticism of the administration of Secretary Alger. In the course of his paper he said:

"Our present Secretary of War is said to have replied, when asked a year or more since, what we should do if at war with one of the great powers: 'In thirty days the United States could place in the field millions of men and back them up with a wall of fire in the shape of the veterans.'

"Last Summer, with this modest and judicious patriot in the War Department, not thirty but sixty days after the war commenced, we placed in the field not 'millions,' but barely sixteen thousand men, and so neglected these that a well-informed if somewhat unfriendly foreign critic could say, and say truthfully:

"'Here, at the end of the nineteenth century, one of the richest nations on earth, one of the most intelligent, and one which poses as being among the most civilized, sends out a small army to fight, but shows herself unable either to feed the soldiers that fight for her, tend the wounded that bleed for her, or to bury the dead that die for her.'

"The true explanation of the apparently inexplicable behavior of Congress is disgracefully simple: Its members (with a few honorable exceptions, which but prove the rule,) are indifferent to the prosperity, the dignity, the security of the country they govern."

Mr. Bonaparte then proceeded to severely criticise President McKinley for having appointed and retained Gen. Alger, to whom he referred as "a man whom most soldiers regarded with suspicion and contempt," and he asserted that the explanation of this action by the President is to be found in the fact that "Secretary Alger will probably have the Michigan delegation to deliver in the Republican Convention of 1900, and he can do much to make the Grand Army vote serviceable at both the primaries and the polls."

Herbert Welsh of Philadelphia read a paper entitled "The Murrain of Spoils in the Indian Service," in which he took the ground that no school service, and especially one of the range and importance of that which the Government maintains for our Indians, can be properly conducted unless the element of politics is excluded from it, and capable and faithful officials are retained.

The convention adopted a series of resolutions congratulating the country upon the "entire failure of the attack on the merit system in Congress at the last session," and criticising "certain grave departures, within the present year, from a strict observance of the civil service law and the principles underlying it."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Carl Schurz; Vice Presidents—Charles Francis Adams of Boston, Henry Hitchcock of St. Louis, Augustus MacDonough of New York, H. C. Lea of Philadelphia, Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, Bishop H. C. Potter of New York, Bishop P. H. Ryan, Philadelphia; William Potts, New York.

The convention closed with a banquet at the Hotel Rennert.

Vandals Disfigure Pullman Cars.

Three new Pullman coaches and two ordinary cars, recently completed for a new Chicago Limited train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, were run into the Waldo Avenue freight yard, Jersey City, on Tuesday night. The next morning it was found that the upholstery work of all the cars had been cut and slashed until utterly destroyed, the decorative work disfigured, and eleven double panes of glass broken. The damage is estimated at $3,000. It is supposed that the damage was done by tramps who have been driven from the freight yards by the company's employes.

Danish Societies Condemn Germany.

A meeting was held Thursday night at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Scandinavian Society of 1844, for the purpose of protesting against German despotism in Schleswig, and also of rendering financial assistance to the hundreds of men and women who recently have been expelled from their homes by the German Government. Delegates from all the Danish societies in the city were present, and it was agreed to call upon all the societies in the United States to assist the expelled Danes.

TALK OF A PEANUT TRUST.

Conditions Favorable, but Dealers Afraid that a Combination Would Not Hold Together.

Dealers in peanuts in this city are pushing forward a combination of the principal peanut-cleaning factories in Virginia and North Carolina. Present conditions, it is believed, are favorable for the formation of a central organization or trust, which shall control the market and secure stable prices. Profits have been sacrificed in the peanut trade in recent years, it is claimed, by a too sharp competition among the smaller dealers. New Yorkers know little about the proposed trust, the base of operations being in Norfolk, Va.

There are about twenty-five peanut-cleaning establishments in this country, and their cost ranges from $4,000 to $20,000. In the formation of the trust, however, a much higher valuation would be put on each of these properties, as it is the intention of the promoters of the trust, some of the dealers say, to capitalize the consolidated corporation at $1,000,000.

From 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of peanuts are consumed in this country each year, and about one-third of the entire quantity is handled in the New York market. Prices range from 3½ to 5 cents a pound for the best grades, and the peanut market is now described as fairly active. While all dealers, apparently, would welcome any arrangement calculated to maintain prices, there is a widespread lack of confidence among the trade in the ability of any combination to control the peanut output and the market.

On two or three occasions in past years associations have been formed, including all of the principal peanut-cleaning factories, but as fast as the established concerns were merged into the association new factories sprang up and cut prices. The peanut-growing farmers of Virginia have shown themselves to be independent, as well as long-headed in business matters, and thus far they have resisted the attempts of the combined factory owners to dictate terms to them. The fact that each farmer can, by the primitive method of natural friction clean his own peanuts, makes him, in a measure, independent.

The many wholesale dealers in fruits and nuts who do business in the vicinity of Washington Market handle large quantities of peanuts, but they say that in recent years great inroads have been made in their trade by the policy of some of the factory owners selling comparatively small quantities direct to the Italian vendors. Most of these wholesale dealers are skeptical about the ability of a peanut trust to hold together.

LANDLORDS TO BE PROTECTED.

An Association Will Investigate the Character and Standing of Tenants.

The Landlords' Protective Association is the latest information bureau for landlords, and tenants who find it cheaper to move after defaulting with two or three months' rent will in the future be brought up in short order and be made to amend their ways. The association was recently organized, with headquarters at 1,123 Broadway, with the object of protecting the members against undesirable tenants. Its present officers are Thomas H. Cochrane President and John Carey Secretary-Treasurer.

Each subscriber is given a copy of a register, in which each tenant's name, past and present, is to be entered. Opposite each name are spaces arranged in columns, in which are noted with what promptness tenants pay their rent; also their financial responsibility, if any, and general standing and credit. The registers are then to be returned to the office of the association, where they will be used to give reports and information on moving tenants. Undesirable tenants are not to be given a rating, but all judgments against them and dispossess warrants are to be noted; also the names and addresses of all those who leave in arrears of rent, with the amount.

The arrears of rent the association proposes to collect. It will send the debtor one letter, stating that if he does not have his landlord or agent withdraw the report of his indebtedness before a certain date the fact will appear in the monthly and annual publications of the association, and he will be rated accordingly. The letter will state that the landlord or agent is the only person through whom the report can be withdrawn.

The association will secure information concerning the habits, character, and responsibility of tenants, and will know whether a tenant keeps late hours, quarrels with his wife and children, and will also know if a man who stays out late is detained by lodge meetings, political gatherings, or otherwise.

The association has already about 200 subscribers, and among them are the Aldrich estate, Ashforth & Co., the Broadway Realty Company, Daniel Birdsall & Co., John H. Burtis, J. Romaine Brown & Co., R. J. Brown's Sons, Burrill Brothers, Georger & Brooke, J. L. Carpenter, Clarkson, Floyd & Son, Isaac K. Cohn & Co., W. F. Cook & Son, H. W. Douty, John T. Duff & Co., the Equitable Life Assurance Society, estate of Joseph Wechsler, Samuel Frothingham, Ernestus Gulick & Co., the Gramercy Company, John N. Golding, Adrian G. Hegeman & Co., Cyrus Field Judson, Kellner Brothers, Kelsey, Suydam & Mollenhauer, James L. Libbey & Son, the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, the New York Life Insurance Company, O'Reilly Brothers, Pease & Elliman, Potter & Brother, and F. De R. Wissman.

MAY SELL SURPLUS POWER.

Third Avenue Company Will Dispose of Its Spare Electricity.

Edward Lauterbach, Director and general counsel of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, when asked yesterday whether the Third Avenue management had considered plans for the sale of its surplus electric power, following the example set by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said: "Just now we cannot make any plans in that direction for the reason that our Directors have no means of knowing whether or not the company will have a surplus of power. Should there be a marketable surplus our company will undoubtedly exercise all of its legal rights in disposing of it. If it be legal for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to sell heat, light, and power, the stockholders of the Third Avenue Company are certainly entitled to similar benefits if there is a surplus of electricity in the latter company's conduits. While our lines are not now running through so important territory as the Metropolitan system covers, all of our Harlem and Bronx tributaries are building up rapidly, and we shall occupy a very large field."

Mr. Lauterbach intimated that the Third Avenue management would watch the outcome of the policy of the Metropolitan system in disposing of its surplus electricity, and adopt that policy should it prove to be practicable and profitable. He said the electric system would be in operation on all the roads within eighteen months.

TRUAX SCORES A WITNESS.

The Justice, in Charging a Jury, Calls Him an Unmitigated Scamp.

The trial of the divorce suit of Charles Lorch against his wife, Caroline Lorch, came to an end in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Truax, the jury returning a verdict for Mrs. Lorch. In charging the jury Justice Truax referred in most uncomplimentary terms to Joseph Johnson, the chief witness for the complainant.

"You have heard," he said, "the story of this Joseph—not the Joseph the son of Jacob, whose actions were recorded hundreds of years ago—this was very different from the story told by this Joseph. This Johnson is, in my opinion, a most unmitigated scamp. I give you my opinion for what it is worth. If you think this man is to be believed, that is your privilege. I wouldn't believe him uncorroborated."

Justice Truax then recorded the facts in the case, and continued: "I've told you my opinion of Johnson, but if you think he has been corroborated by reputable witnesses, and it is even possible that so degraded a little scoundrel might have told the truth, then all right. You have heard the evidence, and it is for you to decide if it has been sufficiently corroborated."

Counsel for the plaintiff objected to the charge, and asked that the Judge charge the jury that he had no right to make the strictures on the witness. Justice Truax declined to alter his charge, and repeated what he had said about the witness, adding that he considered it extremely proper for him to have charged in the manner he did.

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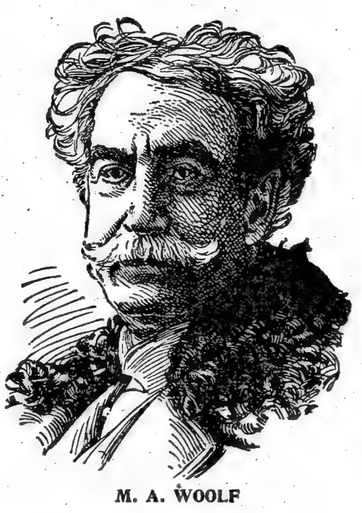

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FINE DISPLAY OF FANCY WORK.

Holiday Gifts at the Depository and Exchange for Woman's Work.

At the Depository and Exchange for Woman's Work, 628 Madison Avenue, the holiday display of fancy work surpasses that of any former year. Not only the tapestries, embroideries, burned woodwork, dolls, and dolls' furniture, but even the pies, cakes, and preserves are works of art. "That women of gentle breeding thrown upon their own resources can use refined taste and original ideas in the creation of beautiful and artistic ornaments for the home we have proved," said Mrs. Helen M. Richmond, the Superintendent, yesterday afternoon.

"We have done everything in this room except build a house. Among those who bring their work here are many who are capable of decorating a home throughout. Indeed, professional designers and buyers for the large business houses down town come here for original ideas and they find them. We lose many of our best depositors, who secure a clientele of their own by the excellence of their work. Each article is numbered, and only by the permission of the depositor is the name divulged. Just now we are catering to the holiday shopper, and burned woodwork, shoe boxes, picture frames, jewel boxes, and bronze work of unique design are in special demand." A variety of pillows, painted and embroidered, hand-painted chinaware, sewing screens, burned leather work, and a bewildering vista of all those things which delight the feminine heart and fill the ordinary man with a sense of helplessness are ranged on every side.

Gen. Ludlow to Sail To-day.

Major Gen. William Ludlow, appointed Military Governor of Havana by President McKinley, arrived at the Cambridge Hotel late Thursday night. He will sail at 1 o'clock this afternoon in Havana. Yesterday he gave his attention to his private affairs, and dined out with a party of friends last evening. He declined to say anything about his instructions and plans.

New Hampshire Centenarian Dead.

KEENE, N. H., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Rowena Shelley, the "Keene centenarian," died of old age this afternoon at the home of her daughter, Mrs. N. E. Starkey. She was the oldest person in the county, her age being one hundred and two years eight months and twenty-five days.

CORPSE FLED FROM CORONER.

Man Reported Frozen to Death Proved to Have Been Only Very Drunk.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A telephone message was received here last night that a man was lying dead alongside the highway near Merritt's Corners, and to have Coroner Apgar notified. The Coroner lives in Peekskill. He arrived in due time, and securing an undertaker, drove out to the Corners, a distance of about five miles. They found that the man, who had been reported frozen to death had thawed out. When he showed signs of life and was told that the Coroner and an undertaker were coming he pulled himself together, took a hitch in his belt, and left in a hurry.

When the Coroner and undertaker put in an appearance after their long, cold drive, only to find that the man they were after had only been dead drunk, they climbed into their wagon again and returned whence they came in anything but amiable mood.

The Lafayette Memorial Commission.

The Lafayette Memorial Commission, organized under the auspices of Commissioner General Peck, announced yesterday the selection of an expert advisory jury to approve the design for the Lafayette Monument, consisting of J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculptors' Society; John La Farge, President of the Society of American Artists, and George B. Post, President of the National Institute of American Architects. The Executive Committee of the commission will confer with this jury in regard to the selection of sculptors for the work, and the jury will pass upon the design before acceptance. It is not likely that competition will be held, as the time for the work is too brief.

Indian Shot by an Officer.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—John Ransom, a St. Regis Indian, was shot and killed on the reservation at Hogansburg yesterday while resisting arrest by an officer. When the officer went to the Indian's home he was met by Ransom and his family brandishing clubs and knives. The officer drew his revolver and says the Indian struck it with his club, causing it to be discharged.

Gen. Merritt Home Again.

The Cunard Line steamship Lucania, which has aboard Major General Wesley Merritt and his bride, arrived at Quarantine at 10:30 o'clock last night and anchored for the night.

THE SOCIETY OF THE GENESEE.

Former Residents of Rochester Organize and Will Have a Dinner.

The Society of the Genesee, an association of former residents of Rochester and its vicinity, was organized yesterday afternoon at the office of Theron G. Strong, 45 William Street. The society starts with a membership of 130. The first annual dinner will be held in January.

The following officers were elected: President—Rossiter Johnson; First Vice President—Theron G. Strong; Second Vice President—J. B. Van Every; Secretary—Richard T. Greene; Treasurer—Levi A. Ward; Board of Governors—Paul A. Rochester, Job E. Hedges, James McMahon, Dr. S. M. Brickner, Dr. John P. Munn, Thomas F. Goodrich, and Waldo G. Morse. These committees were appointed by the Chairman: Dinner, William J. Moran, Charles E. Evans, Frederick McFarlin, A. P. Bigelow, Dr. J. F. Nott; Finance, Seth S. Terry, A. G. Warren, and J. E. Edgar.

Safe Arrival of the Matteawan.

The Lone Star Line steamship Matteawan, which left Galveston Dec. 2 for Boston, laden with cotton, arrived here yesterday with a temporarily repaired shaft. As she had been delayed a day at Galveston because of a fire in her cargo, considerable anxiety had been felt for her, as she should have reached Boston several days ago. Capt. Conner reported that there had been no recurrence of the fire, but that on Dec. 9, when 135 miles south of Nantucket, the steamer's thrust shaft broke. It took Chief Engineer Wilson four days to repair it sufficiently to bear the strain of easy steaming, and the vessel was headed for this port because she had drifted about 150 miles to the southwest. The Matteawan belongs to T. Hogan & Sons. She will repair here before proceeding.

Bolossy Kiralfy Sued for Divorce.

Bolossy Kiralfy, the well-known theatrical manager, is being sued for absolute divorce in the Supreme Court by his wife, Mrs. Elsie Kiralfy. Lawyer Hummel, for Mrs. Kiralfy, asked Justice Cohen yesterday to award his client a large sum for alimony and counsel fees, pending the trial of the suit. Kiralfy's counsel obtained an adjournment, claiming that Kiralfy was in Europe. It was necessary, the lawyer said, to get the affidavit of Kiralfy and other persons, which would take some time.

For Nearly a Century

the various distillers have turned green with envy on account of the quality of the

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Why should we have blends?

Is not a fine, well matured, strictly pure article, the product of the best distillery in the Glenlivet district, as good as can be? All this blending tomfoolery is done to cheapen. As men nearly a half century in the business we do not believe that anything is as good as the straight article. Our oldest, the BONNIE BRIAR BUSH, is the best we ever saw. The SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND is from same distillery; not as old. For sale in bond or in store.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

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Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

Reform Club Dinner To-night.

The Reform Club will give a dinner at its clubhouse this evening, to be followed by a discussion on "Territorial Expansion." Among those who will speak on the subject are the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, Stewart L. Woodford, and George F. Seward.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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A COMMERCE TO DEFEND.

"If we are to have a great navy to defend our commerce I trust that we shall some time have a great commerce to defend. Must the great carrying trade of America be done in other bottoms than ours? Will American pride much longer submit to that? I hope the wisdom of Congress will secure, with these great achievements already accomplished the resurrection of the American flag."—JOSEPH H. CHOATE at the New York University Alumni dinner.

What is the matter with American shipping, anyway? The Republican Party has been in power since 1861, with the exception of the two Administrations of President CLEVELAND, during which the shipping laws were not changed. The decline of our mercantile marine has been rapid in this period of Republican rule. Why?

Was it an accidental coincidence? Was it simply hard luck, for which nobody is to blame? Have not the Republicans shown their fatherly interest in American shipbuilding by their efforts to "protect" it? Have they not given large subsidies to steamship lines that presently went bankrupt? Yet in spite of their protection and their subsidies, our commerce is still carried on for us by foreigners.

It is a disheartening record. Does Mr. CHOATE see better times coming? The Republican Party is still in power. We have acquired some islands and we expect to enlarge our trade notably. As a measure of preparation the Administration is applying to our dependencies the fatherly and ancient navigation laws to which the party has clung as the hope and shield of our shipping interests against insolent competition from abroad. Does Mr. CHOATE see in that a sign that any new light has broken over the mind of his party? The flag is a glorious thing, and a fine thing to talk about after dinner. But commerce is pure business. It has to be attended to before dinner, and it must be well and wisely attended to or it doesn't thrive. If we buy or sell goods abroad there is never any trouble about getting a ship to take them across the ocean. But if we decree that goods going to or coming from our dependencies must be carried in American bottoms, which under our blessed tariff laws cost a good deal more than foreign bottoms, making it necessary for their owners to charge higher freight rates, it is possible that the people of our islands will buy and sell in other markets. In that case, how shall we benefit by expansion?

We are afraid "the great achievements already accomplished" will not give us that great commerce which Mr. CHOATE longs to see, unless his party shows its willingness to get new ideas and give the American merchant and the American shipbuilder a chance.

PRINCE GEORGE AND CRETE.

To-morrow Prince GEORGE of Greece will probably arrive in Crete and enter upon his duties as General Commissioner of the island under the auspices of the four powers. It is then expected that a new and prosperous era will open for the Cretans. Certainly the events of the last few months seem prophetic of such a condition.

When the Admirals forced the Sultan to remove his troops and began the work of disarming the Turkish irregulars it was believed by many that the Christian Cretans would seize the opportunity to wreak vengeance upon their unarmed Mohammedan neighbors in revenge for centuries of oppression, torture, and massacre. ABDUL HAMID pleaded in vain with the conference of Ambassadors in Constantinople to be allowed to keep in the island a few garrisons of troops to protect the Mohammedans. There was general fear all over Europe that the Christian Cretans could not be restrained. They had formerly shown themselves as ready to pillage and kill the Mussulmans as the Faithful of the Koran had been to massacre them. A crime which would be a lasting stain upon Christendom was thought to be imminent. So grave was the alarm that the Admirals at length decided to disarm the Cretan insurgents. The Christians laid down their arms. Their manner of doing so not only showed that they had harbored no thoughts of revenge. It revealed the presence of the security felt under the international government. It strongly indicated that, without the baleful influence of the Porte, the believers in the letter of the Koran and the followers of the spirit of the Bible might be trusted to live at peace together.

It is told in the European press how the insurgents from Akrotiri and Halepa, preceded by a Russian band and Cretan flags, passed between the lines of international troops, who saluted them as they surrendered their weapons. Admiral SKRYDLOFF, speaking on behalf of his colleagues, congratulated the Cretans. In reply President SPHAKIANAKIS thanked the liberating powers, and "the insurgents gave enthusiastic cheers for the powers and the Admirals, while the Russian band played Cretan national airs." And it is added that "many of the arms were brought in by children, who had lost their fathers on the battlefield." What a picture for the brush of an artist!

It is to be hoped that Prince GEORGE, who has already given evidence of being a young man of great promise, will appreciate the trust reposed in him by the powers and continue the good work begun by them under such adverse circumstances. He has an opportunity which, from its peculiar nature and almost infinite possibilities, has probably never been presented to a European Prince before. The eyes of all Christendom will be upon him.

NO CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Congressman WALKER of Massachusetts is absolutely without pity for the vices and weaknesses of his own party. The lash of his censure falls impartially on Congress and the Administration. Yet he speaks without passion and so temperately that only those who perceive the full meaning of his words will see how sharp is his arraignment of the party in power.

"I am willing to stake my reputation upon it," says Mr. WALKER, "that there will not be any currency reform legislation or any general banking or currency legislation passed by Congress before 1904." Mr. WALKER'S committee, according to its Chairman, is "overwhelmingly opposed" to the McCleary Currency bill and to the Hill-Fowler bill, which is the Indianapolis Monetary Conference bill in a modified form. The committee "will not report favorably any measure" of currency reform at this session or the next, Mr. WALKER continues:

"A situation exists at Washington that I do not think is fully appreciated, even if it is known. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency cannot agree upon any plan of currency or any general banking law, and the President cannot agree with the views of either. In addition, all three are opposed to the Hill-Fowler Indianapolis Monetary Conference bill and to the McCleary bill. There is one thing certain, that no general currency or banking measure can be passed until all the questions arising out of the war are settled, or until after the Presidential election of 1904."

It is years since any Democrat has brought a graver charge against the Republican Party. One of its own members, and a member in a position to speak with knowledge and authority, informs the country that neither Congress nor the President has any intention of putting the currency on a sound foundation where it will be in future secure against the threatened assaults that in the last twenty years have been a cause of frequent alarm and enormous losses to the country.

It is not inability to agree upon a plan that lies at the bottom of this neglect of duty. It is a deliberate and calculated policy of the Republican leaders to keep the free-silver issue alive in order that they may win another election on it in 1900. The peril to the country, to its honor, and to its business which this policy involves are of a magnitude that makes their neglect an act of criminal and reckless selfishness.

The Republicans may not win the election in 1900, not even if the Democrats nominate a free-silver candidate on a free-silver platform. New questions of great interest and moment have come into our politics. The Republican Administration is forced to act upon these questions, and it must act without a mandate from the people or any clear understanding of their wishes. It may make serious mistakes, it may become very unpopular, insomuch that the country will condemn it at the election two years hence by electing a Democratic President and a Democratic House in spite of free silver. It is true that in the Senate the sound-money forces are about to be re-enforced as a result of the legislative elections in various States. But a free-silver President and a Secretary of the Treasury of his choosing might pay the interest on the Government bonds in silver and redeem the greenbacks in silver. We should come to a silver basis in spite of Congress.

Deliberately and with intention the Republican Party keeps this a living peril when it might destroy it altogether. If the leaders of that party were actuated by principles of broad patriotism instead of by the narrowest selfishness gold might be the standard and the basis of our currency, the endless chain might be broken, and a system of safe banking might be created that would meet the country's need, and all before the elections of 1900.

GEN. YOUNG ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

Gen. YOUNG'S speech at the Atlanta banquet is not likely to attract so much attention as the speeches of several other speakers, even excluding the President. This is rather a pity, because, for purposes of reproof and edification, the speech was the most valuable of any delivered there, Gen. SHAFTER'S appeal for honor to the regular soldier of the army not excepted. It ought to be impressed upon the public that it is not Gen. SHAFTER'S fault if he was "jumped" out of his turn by favoritism, whether as an old volunteer or as a Michigan man. He has always shown himself, when the occasion has arisen, a loyal soldier and officer of the regular army.

But Gen. YOUNG had to speak specifically upon the toast originally assigned to Gen. CHAFFEE, "The Volunteer as Viewed by a Regular in Command," and therefore he was impelled to tell the truth, whether or not it was palatable to all his hearers. Now that the "Ham" Lewises and the Knowleses of Congress have been slandering the regular army, and that Mr. Cox of Tennessee has been repeating their nonsense in the face of the evidence furnished by the war with Spain, a corrective is most needful. This corrective Gen. YOUNG supplied. He said, what nobody who has followed the story of the war can dispute, that it was a great mistake for the Government to accept militia regiments entire, officers and all. He spoke specifically of the two regiments which, by completion of equipment and proficiency in drill, were deemed worthy to go with the regulars on the Santiago campaign. Of them he spoke in the same tone of studied kindness as was used by Gen. KENT in his report of the operations of the Seventy-first at Santiago. He made every allowance for them, and said no harsh word. But it is plain that he no more regarded them as the equals of regular soldiers than Gen. KENT did, and he pointed out why they could not be expected to be so.

While the Lewises and Knowleses and Coxes are talking nonsense about the volunteers this little breath of sense and knowledge is most welcome and most wholesome. It is most wholesome because the demagogues who pretend that amateur soldiers are as good as professional soldiers are doing their utmost to prepare a frightful National disaster. It will be observed that Gen. YOUNG did not take an unfavorable instance of the efficiency of volunteers but a highly favorable instance. If he had been trying as a regular officer to make the most of the case against the volunteers, he would not for that purpose have chosen the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York. He would have taken "DUFFIELD at Aguadores" when that commander was the wonder and the laughing stock of the army and of the navy. It is true that this incident did not affect the efficiency of the troops, which was not tested at all, but it did effectually test the efficiency of the commander which did not allow the efficiency of his command to be tested.

THEY WILL CONFIRM.

The appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works is the most important Gov. ROOSEVELT will have to make. It is a Constitutional office. Its incumbent has great responsibilities. A great deal of money is spent under his direction. The difference between good administration and bad administration in that office is a serious one for the State.

While always important, circumstances have made this office the dominant point of interest in Gov. ROOSEVELT'S administration. The attention of the people has been fixed upon scandals and corruption in the canal work carried on under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works. The present incumbent of the office has been suspended, awaiting probable indictment and trial. Immense sums of money have been wasted, and not a dollar of the nine millions spent in deepening the canals will yield any return until some twelve millions more has been voted by the people to complete the improvement.

Gov. ROOSEVELT'S administration will stand or fall by the record made in the management of the canals. The efforts he is making to find an honest and capable man to take the office of Superintendent of Public Works show that he correctly appreciates the importance of a complete change in the methods and practices of that department. His appointment of a Superintendent will be an executive act quite as conspicuous, but in a very different way, as Gov. BLACK'S appointment of PAYN. It will be to the people as clear an interpretation of his purposes as that appointment was of BLACK'S.

When the men of the Republican machine, therefore, allow it to be whispered about that the Governor will not be permitted to have a free hand in that appointment, they exhibit their ignorance and their folly in unusual measure, even for them. The meaning of their insinuation is that the Senate will refuse to confirm a nomination that is not satisfactory to the machine. We desire to warn them now that their Senate will not dare withhold its assent to the nomination of an honest and non-political Superintendent of Public Works by Gov. ROOSEVELT. The Senate will confirm any name he sends to it, and will confirm it promptly, too.

The Constitution gives the people no power of control over the acts of their lawmakers after they are once elected. But instances are by no means rare in which blackguards in the legislative seats at Albany have been forced by exhibitions of the public wrath to vote and act like honest men. "Irresponsible clamor" is a power when it gets loud. We can assure the men of PLATT'S machine that it would make itself heard at the Capitol if the Senate undertook to compel the Governor to send in a political nomination. We are quite sure that the Republican organization Senators have no desire to see the people converge on Albany with cudgels to compel them to do their duty.

"THE POLICY OF PIN-PRICKS."

"Feeling as I do how great would be the gain to both countries could such sentiments influence the relations between them, I should like to think that the ideas which I have so imperfectly expressed may find acceptance with those who are directly or indirectly, either as officials in power or as unofficial exponents of public opinion, responsible for the direction of the national policy. I would earnestly ask them to discountenance and to abstain from the continuance of that policy of pin-pricks which, while it can only procure an ephemeral gratification to a short-lived Ministry, must inevitably perpetuate across the Channel an irritation which a high-spirited nation must eventually feel to be intolerable. I would entreat them to resist the temptation to try to thwart British enterprise by petty manoeuvres such as I grieve to see suggested by the proposal to set up educational establishments as rivals to our own in the newly conquered provinces of the Soudan. Such an ill-considered provocation, to which I confidently trust no official countenance will be given, might well have the effect of converting that policy of forbearance from taking the full advantage of our recent victories and our present position which has been enunciated by our highest authority into the adoption of measures which, though they evidently find favor with no inconsiderable party in England, are not, I presume, the object at which French sentiment is aiming." [Loud cheers.]—Report in London Times, Dec. 7, of Sir EDMUND MONSON'S speech at Paris, Dec. 6.

Every discerning reader, meaning here every reader who habitually follows the course of European politics, will recognize that this extract from a verbatim report of the speech of Sir EDMUND MONSON gives a different impression from the abstract which was cabled to the American press. This is nobody's fault. CHARLES READE'S dictum, which we were quoting the other day about something else, is absolutely sound, that there is not one man in a million who is capable of abridging evidence without falsifying it. Indeed, we feel that the paragraph we have reproduced in full does not quite do justice to the context. The speaker had been saying very pretty things about France, and his tone was more of friendly pleading and expostulation, and less of menace, than the extract would lead a casual reader to suppose.

There is no sort of doubt that English opinion, that British opinion, is solidly behind Sir EDMUND MONSON. There was really not a dissenting voice in the British press, and the British press, it is to be noted, had before it the whole text of the speech, and not the mere abstract that was cabled to this side. What irritated the whole press and the whole public of Great Britain, and what they regard, with Sir EDMUND, as a pursuance of "the policy of pin-pricks," is the proposition to set up French schools in the Soudan. Nobody can blame them who knows and considers the circumstances. The establishment of the Gordon College at Khartoum was the one demand which Lord KITCHENER made upon his countrymen as a suitable method of recognizing his services. So it appeared to the whole British public that its gratitude to the Sirdar could be best shown, apart from the personal honors and emoluments that have been showered upon him, by doing what he wanted to be done.

At such a juncture, nothing could have been more inopportune, nothing more irritating, than the proposition to establish competitive French institutions in the Soudan. It was not only an ill-timed exhibition of rivalry, but it seemed like a deliberate attempt to disparage the man whom all England delighted to honor. It was an extreme example of "the policy of pin-pricks," and was promptly resented as such. Every brave man, even though an Englishman, is compelled to do honor to MARCHAND. Equally every brave man, though a Frenchman, ought to feel himself obliged to discourage DELONCLE. For it seems that this precious scheme of sticking pins into Albion in general and KITCHENER in particular, originated in the brain of that French Guiteau, that sufferer from the conviction of the beatitude of notoriety of which GUITEAU is the most conspicuous American exemplar and victim. The London Times says, with moderation, that M. DELONCLE is "a mere farceur." The French nation will show its dignity and circumspection by refusing to promote the advertising scheme of M. DELONCLE.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Now that the funeral of Gen. GARCIA is over, one cannot help wondering with what emotions Gen. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER has heard of the numerous and remarkable honors that have been paid to the dead leader. Gen. SHAFTER himself, while in Cuba, seems, from all accounts, to have regarded GARCIA as a person not less inconsequential than troublesome—a person whose demand for recognition as the representative of a courageous and patriotic people was an impertinence—a person who, when noticed at all, was to be treated as a "nigger" or "dago," with no claims even to ordinary courtesy. Other American officers, both civil and military, obtained from personal intercourse with the Cuban veteran the impression that he was a polished gentleman and a valiant soldier who had made great sacrifices for his country, and they did not hesitate to manifest respect and admiration for him. Since his death his character and his achievements have been eulogized with a warmth truly remarkable, considering that his end came in an alien land, and even the enemies whom he fought so long do not withhold their tributes to his memory. These are matters upon which Gen. SHAFTER may well ponder earnestly. His behavior toward this man may have been nothing worse than frontier carelessness of manner, aggravated by a pardonable misapprehension of facts, and probably Gen. GARCIA was unnecessarily sensitive, but it is beyond question that the lack of tact and consideration shown by the American commander at Santiago, and encouraged, or at least not reproved, by him when displayed by some of his officers and many of his men, developed feelings of hostility and distrust in Cuban minds that may seriously interfere with the regeneration of the island.

—Decidedly curious for several reasons was the letter published on this page in which a correspondent asked compassion for the eminently respectable shoplifters recently arrested in this city. The ground taken was that in the big stores attractive goods are so displayed as to make theft apparently safe and easy, with the result that temptation too strong for resistance is put in the way of people who intend to be, and always have been, entirely honest. At first thought the attempt to divide responsibility for these petty robberies between the shopkeepers and their weak customers seemed rather absurd, and the impulse was to declare that greater and more obvious precautions than those now taken would insult the general purchasing public. On further consideration, however, we recall that those of us who have bank accounts are not at all offended because the tellers are protected by brass gratings and strong glass partitions from the sudden attacks which the sight of heaped-up wealth might inspire us to make upon them. Many confectioners, too, recognize the latent tendency toward misappropriation that exists in human minds and fingers, for they cover their wares with wire netting and so discourage the sampling habit. In many other businesses similar caution is shown, and nobody objects, but the bargain hunter, with soul aflame with love of economy and excitement, has no safeguards whatever thrown about her, but must stand or fall unaided. It is hard to tell what should be done. Shoppers would not don a straitjacket at the door of every store they enter, nor would they even permit themselves to be handcuffed before beginning the tour of the counters. Perhaps if the store detectives were increased in number, provided with a new name, and all gorgeously uniformed, the difficulty would be met. In reality a corps of such employes would no more reflect on the state of public morals than do the policemen in our streets.

—We have pondered long on the reference to "letters of gold in pictures of silver," which appears in the resolutions eulogizing President MCKINLEY, adopted by the Georgia Legislature and read to its distinguished visitor by the eminent and eloquent CLARKE HOWELL. As statesman, journalist, and currency expert, Mr. HOWELL has won equal, though widely dissimilar, fame, and he may fairly be credited, therefore, with having had a hand in the drawing up of these resolutions. We all know what his views on financial questions were in the past, but Georgian minds were changed by wholesale by the President's admirable presentation of true Americanism as it is and as it will be, and, possibly enough, Mr. HOWELL suggested the perpetuation in golden letters of the President's words with the intention of hinting, delicately but plainly, that the often buried silver question is again under ground, this time for good and all. On the other hand, the background which he provided for the golden letters implies, or might be taken as implying, an unchangeable affection for the white metal. A tablet of the kind proposed would utilize the two money substances in a proportion approximating the sacred ratio of sixteen to one, and so be for a sign to the people of something besides indivisible and loyal fraternity. The question thus raised is of infinitesimal importance, we admit, in comparison with the great and precious outpouring of enthusiasm for a united country and an advancing flag that followed the President's revelation of his policy and plans, but many a trifle is interesting, and this little problem is not undeserving of careful attention.

—Far, far be it from us to treat with disrespect, or even with levity, any demonstration, however peculiar, of generosity and public spirit by the residents of this large and, in some respects, too cosmopolitan city. The members of the Engineers' Club, therefore, must not be offended if we wonder whether the members of the Zoological Society were able to keep straight faces when they—the members of the Zoological Society—heard that they—the members of the Engineers' Club—had given them—the members of the Zoological Society—a grizzly bear not yet captured to be put in a den not yet excavated. The impropriety of looking a gift horse in the mouth has been long recognized, and in most cases to make a similar investigation of gift bears would obviously be dangerous, as well as discourteous, but this particular bear is, at present, any way, as gentle as the grin which the Cheshire cat left behind, and the zoologists can approach him without peril. Even more interesting than their opinion of the creature would be the creature's own opinion of the fate awaiting him. Of course he has no opinion in regard to the joys and sorrows of a well-fed prisoner, but as he is merely a supposititious bear, ideas of any kind and, on any subject can be imputed to him without extra charge. Speaking more seriously—though the preceding is serious enough, it is to be hoped—may not one justly suspect the engineers either of being annexationists of limitless ambitions, or else of being anti-annexationists with a tendency toward cruel sarcasm? For bear read Togal, and the presentation becomes a parable equally obnoxious to angry interpretation by timid Americans and by courageous ones.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH AT ATLANTA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President's speech yesterday at Atlanta abounds in eloquent words, but, as in his recent message to Congress, one sentence contained the pith of the whole—"assist Cuba to create a government which shall be free and independent"; so in this Atlanta oration one pregnant sentence contains the pith of all:

"To this Nation and to every nation there come formative periods in its life and history."

There is one formative period in the life of the Republic which we know all about; Lincoln thus restates it in his immortal speech at Gettysburg:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal."

Thus was the Republic "formed" at its formative period.

A war much greater than the petty skirmishing with decrepit Spain had taken place when President Lincoln spoke, yet no departure from the principles of the fathers was proclaimed, no "new formative period" in the life of the Nation was thought of by that great President. Therein he differs from President McKinley.

On the contrary, the speech ends stating that the dead shall not have died in vain who gave the last measure of full devotion that the old "formed" foundation might remain unimpaired, that "government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the face of the earth."

The issue between Americanism and imperialism is very clear. The one stands in defense of the doctrines established by Washington, Franklin, Adams, Jefferson, and others of the fathers, as restated by Lincoln after a really great struggle.

Imperialism, after petty skirmishes with a weak foreign power, suggests that a new "formative period" has arrived which renders it necessary to discard the doctrines upon which the Republic is founded.

It laughs to scorn the principle that "government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." For "that all men are created free" it substitutes the purchase of eight millions of people at $2.50 per head in the Philippines, like so many cattle, without their consent. That "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are "inalienable rights," that "wherever the flag waves" "any man's privilege is every man's right" are to the imperialist fictions that have had their day. That the "flag proclaims the equality of the citizen," the imperialist discards and holds that this flag, that hitherto has stood for equal rights to all, shall hereafter make citizens of one part of the people and subjects of another part.

We who stand for the American doctrine enter our protest—we prefer the old doctrines to the new.

The President is pledged anew by his message to "aid the Cubans to establish a free and independent government" of their own. So far we uphold and applaud him; this is the American doctrine, and he is no imperialist here. What we insist upon is that what is right under the American doctrine for Cuba is right for the Philippines; that what is due to the people of Cuba is due to the people of the Philippines—that they shall not be bought and sold like cattle, nor shall the forces of the Republic be used to shoot down men whose only crime is that they request to be allowed free and independent government.

We who stand upon the doctrines of the fathers so finely restated by Lincoln are sometimes said to be unpatriotic. If it has become unpatriotic to stand for the "Declaration of Independence," for the "Constitution of the United States," for Washington's farewell address, for Americanism, we are indeed fallen upon evil times, but, there, Mr. Editor, we must still stand. Let those seek strange gods who feel need of them. We rest content with the old.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

New York, Dec. 16, 1898.

THE DUTY OF THE CHURCH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks since Miss Adams of Hull House, Chicago, declared that the reason the churches were not reaching the masses was that their methods were not adapted to present conditions and needs. The Rev. Dr. Cady at the same meeting asserted "there is more brotherhood in the saloon, the theatre, and the mutual benefit society than in the churches." As this is one of the living questions of to-day, should it not, I would ask, meet with a full and fair discussion? True, New York has sixteen saloons for every one of her churches, while the activities of the latter were never as great as at present the problems are even greater, and the morals of our city do not keep pace with the earnest efforts in every line of Christian service.

One difficulty in the way seems self-evident. Too many of our ministers prefer to deliver aesthetic essays rather than to preach those ethical principles of Jesus Christ that bear directly upon the economic problems which are at the very core of our present industrial system. Then, too, those well-paid lecturers have much to say about the Philippines and the much-discussed Monroe doctrine, but have not a word to utter as to a "living wage" or the abolition of "commercial slavery." Never have the masses of the people so longed for, or needed, a leader and a prophet as they do to-day. Why cannot the Church rise to this great opportunity?

As a church member for nearly forty years the writer has known many cases where a minister's sense of duty has become dulled by oppressive social conditions and resulting dependence upon certain rich parishioners, so that he, the pastor, though willing and conscientious, has become spiritually crippled and his sacred calling perverted into a system of what Mr. Warriner calls "professional beggary." Such men are looked upon by the respectable wage earner with little interest or regard, and men of mind find in them only another reason to ridicule what they call mere churchianity or religiosity.

Unfortunately, there are too many such men in a church whose real duty is to work for a redeemed world and be, as Mr. Stead puts it, "a union of all who love, in the service of all who suffer," and the fact that we have among us such true exponents of Christianity as Bishops Huntington and Potter, and such ministers as Drs. Rainsford, John Peters, Leighton Williams, the Rev. Samuel McComb, and others, only makes the failures of the rank and file more prominent.

Some have said the Church is playing at religion. It is trying the impossible, i. e., to preach religion in the abstract, and so has lost its hold upon the minds and hearts of the people. If this be so, let it change its methods and preach a message calling men to the work of the hour. At the last conference of the Labor Churches of England it was solemnly affirmed that "the gradual rebuilding of national life on principles of national righteousness is the most truly religious business men can be about, and that the labor movement is a religious movement which unites members of all classes in working for the abolition of commercial slavery."

Bishop Huntington writes me as to this theme: "It is the great and beneficent cause of industrial and social reform which in our time and country is half the Gospel." If this be so, the labor movement is to-day's form of humanity's upward struggle, and as it is the business of the Church to uplift humanity, then there exists a logical connection between this movement and the Church. And if the latter will but be its guide and leader, our progress and our civilization will move on right lines and society will no longer be at war with itself. I believe every minister is an officer of a social institution which is an important factor in the life of humanity and he has a great duty in relation to all the social economic problems which are confronting us to-day. This is a trust given him by man as well as God. Should we not all pray that he

Fight not with ghosts and shadows; let us hear
The snap of chain links. Let our gladdened ear
Catch the pale prisoner's welcome as the light
Follows thy axe stroke through his cell of night.
Be faithful to both worlds, nor think to feed
Earth's starving millions with the husks of creed.

Servant of Him whose mission high and holy
Was to the wronged, the sorrowing, and the lowly,
Thrust not his Eden promises from our sphere,
Distant and dim beyond the blue sky's span;
Like him of Patmos see it now and here—
The new Jerusalem comes down to man.

JOSIAH C. PUMPELLY.

New York, Dec. 13, 1898.

MR. WALKER'S CURRENCY BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your report in to-day's paper of an interview with Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, is somewhat interesting and very amusing. The reason for Mr. Walker's belief that there will be no currency legislation for the next six years seems to be contained in the second sentence of the last paragraph, "If any legislation is passed along this line it will be in the nature of 'the bill I have drawn.'"

It is well known that Mr. Walker has been the impediment in the way of currency legislation, he being so wedded to "the bill I have drawn" that he will not listen for a moment to the suggestions of other people. This was shown at the first Indianapolis Monetary Convention, and one might suppose that the stinging rebuke which he received from the floor at that time would have been productive of greater benefit. I think it a cause for congratulation among the friends of sound money that Mr. Walker will not sit in the next Congress. The bill which he drew is marvelously complicated and voluminous.

E. S. CAMPBELL.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 16, 1898.

OBJECTION TO MILES'S BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to thank you for your editorial of Dec. 9, 1898, headed "Army Reorganization." Gen. Miles's bill is, in my opinion, a very good bill, except that Section 22 reads "That original appointments and promotions in the army shall be made, as far as practicable, by seniority." The clause "as far as practicable" should be stricken out. As you say, it throws open the door to "patronage." Leave out that clause and the vacancies would all be filled by lineal promotion from officers who have made war a profession and have spent the best years of their lives in preparing for it. Promotion in our army is notoriously slow, and now, when the country needs a larger army, these original vacancies give Congress an opportunity to reward a very deserving class of officers.

Instead of that, this bill, as it now reads, throws open these offices to the spoils system. Officers of our regular army, when called upon, have always been found fully efficient, loyal, and true. By promoting them to fill these vacancies the country would be assured that efficient men occupied the higher grades in our army. They have come in at the bottom of the list and worked their way up, thus becoming familiar with all their duties. Is it too much to ask that the same should be required of men now thinking of entering the service? The American idea that a uniform on a man makes a soldier is exploded. It takes time to make a good enlisted man—much more to make a good officer. Have the volunteer officers who hope to enter the regular army with high rank by means of this bill shown that they are capable of performing their new duties?

The wording of Section 22 is quite diplomatic. It says to the volunteer officer: "Help this bill along and you can get one of the highest appointments." To the regular it says: "Now, don't oppose this bill. Can't you see that the expression 'as far as practicable' doesn't mean anything?"

Congress realizes that the regular army must be increased. With no opposition, Congressmen naturally think that it meets the views of all. As a result it goes through. But afterward—ah! then would come the scramble and the wire pulling.

Another thought: is it not astounding to find men of notorious incompetency, in some cases, asking and pushing their claims to high rank in the regular service after having only a few months' experience in a volunteer camp "fighting flies"?

Do they ever stop to think of what must be the feelings of those who have spent four years at West Point and many long years in the service preparing themselves for the duties of the higher grades, and while doing so have necessarily lost touch with the political world, see the fruits of their toil suddenly wrenched from them by those who having carefully avoided the rough places in army life and attended strictly to their political duties now find it easy to ask their rewards. One of the hardest things in life to bear is injustice. Let us hope that the little band of faithful servants of the Government in the regular army will not be called upon to submit to it.

There should also be a clause in the bill requiring all officers before being promoted to a higher grade to pass a physical examination. This is only required now of junior officers. Surely a sound mind in a sound body is necessary for all officers of the army. It is needless to illustrate this proposition. REGULAR.

Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 11, 1898.

THE EXPANSION PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your admirable editorial in this morning's issue, entitled "What Is Their Plan," is a demand that anti-expansionists shall formulate a definite constructive policy which will satisfy the aspirations of the American people and not simply denounce expansion. For more than forty years I have advocated expansion all over this continent north of Mexico, including Hawaii and the West Indies. These islands fairly belong to this hemisphere. Outside of this hemisphere, I would oppose the assumption of permanent sovereignty over any territory. Let us decide to confine the Republic to North America and the adjacent islands. This decision would not prevent political union with Mexico and the States of Central America if these republics in the future sought admission to the Union. Such a declaration made officially would at once relieve us from all antagonism on the part of any of the powers of Europe. It would relieve our intercourse, commercial and political, with them from all embarrassment and complications. As the friend of all and enemy of none we shall secure more trade in the Pacific than we shall as one of the combative powers of the Eastern Hemisphere.

As a distributing centre the Philippines will be of little value to our commerce in the Pacific. Japan is nearer our Pacific Coast than they are, China is practically as near, and Australia is in another direction. Europe to-day has the major part of the trade of the West Indies, Mexico, Central, and South America. Why not contend for this trade rather than that of India? The foreign commerce of the republic of Argentina is $350,000,000. Our total trade with her in 1897 was $16,000,000. Our exports to Brazil for the same year were only $12,406,785. Alaska is upon this continent. Mr. Seward declared that he purchased it to prevent Great Britain from extending her coast line on the Pacific. He was an ardent advocate for continental union, and purchased Alaska as a means of its promotion.

Let us construct without delay the Nicaragua Canal, and we will add more to our trade than any territory we can gain in the far Pacific, in the war centre of the Eastern Hemisphere. Let us win our share of the commerce of Mexico, Central and South America. Let us by peaceful, lawful, and honorable means induce Canada to unite with us upon terms honorable to her people. We shall then be the commanding power of this world, free from outside complication and entangling alliances, and practically impregnable from attack from any probable combination of powers that could be formed against us. Then let us be content to teach the world by precept and example the inspiring and energizing power of our glorious free institutions. Let us treat the Philippines as we are to treat Cuba. Simply guard them until they are prepared for self-government, but not make them American territory. As soon as order is restored in Puerto Rico let us submit to the people of that island the question of annexation, and, if they desire it, let annexation follow. This is the time to make it manifest to all the world that we will not become involved in the complications and intrigues of the Eastern Hemisphere. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

Brooklyn, Dec. 15, 1898.

THE DECLINE OF OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with surprise Mr. Choate's recent speech lamenting the decline of our merchant marine, and urging its revival by means of Government bounties and consequent increased taxation of the people.

The sole cause of the evil of which he complains has been the so-called protective tariff, of which he is himself an active advocate. This tariff has so raised the cost of production in this country, that the construction of a ship is much more expensive here than elsewhere. If this were not true our shipbuilders would not demand protection, and there would be no need for our laws prohibiting the purchase of ships abroad.

It stands to reason that in the open business of the world, where all else is equal, the question of cost must control, and hence we Americans have been driven from the seas, excepting in regard to our own coasting trade, in which foreigners are forbidden to enter.

It seems very strange that a man of Mr. Choate's intelligence and education should fail to recognize such obvious truths.

New York, Dec. 16, 1898. W. H. W.

Minister's Duty at Weddings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am the pastor of a city church, and frequently celebrate marriages, and not long ago a party, the legal age of whom I was in doubt, disputed my authority to put him on oath, and on consulting a lawyer I was told that only a magistrate or notary public could administer an oath. I have consequently communicated with the Attorney General at Albany, and he informs me in a lengthy official letter that not only is the clergyman authorized to put the contracting parties of marriage on oath, but that if the facts stated are not personally known to him "he must require them to be proved, and for that purpose may administer an oath to and examine either or both of the parties or any other person," and that a false statement under such circumstances is punishable as perjury. I think this information may be of interest to many ministers in the State of New York.

PASTOR OF A NEW YORK CHURCH.

New York, Dec. 16, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Voice of Caution.

"She's pretty enough to bite."

"Yes, but there's lead poisoning in all those face preparations."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Patent Fact.

Attorney—One more question. Did you ever steal a horse?

Witness—Do you think I am a ghost? No, Sir. I live in Texas.—Philadelphia North American.

Venus De Milo Jealous.

Jove—What game is this that Venus is trying to spring on us?

Mars—Because she hasn't any arms she's yelling for universal disarmament.—Syracuse Herald.

Mismated.

"Young Mr. Van Dabbs says that he is wedded to his art."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne; "but judging from his pictures, I shouldn't say they were living very happily."—Washington Star.

Very Tender-Hearted.

"Bloggs is a tender-hearted man, isn't he?"

"What's he been doing now?"

"Why, he complained to the Humane Society because Sigsby left his thermometer out doors all night."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

INDOORS AT NIGHT.

Margaret E. Sangster in Christian Intelligencer.

Keen and cold is the wintry blast
As the sleet and snow go driving past;
There's a strife in the old trees racked and bent,
The clouds hang low o'er the firmament,
But the household gathers safe and warm,
Folded close from the freezing storm;
The lamp is lighted, the hearth is bright,
And the dear ones are cozy indoors at night.

And when shutters are closed and curtains drawn,
And the toiling hours of the day are gone,
Sweet words are spoken, good nights are said
To the wee ones tucked in the little bed,
(God's grace watch over each curly head!)
Then with book and talk and the dear old song
We have loved since the days when we were young,
We will fill the hours with love's delight,
Cozy and happy indoors at night.

SALISBURY ON HIS POLICY

Should Be Judged Only on Its Success as a Whole, He Says.

IMPATIENT JINGOES REBUKED

Clamorers for War Reminded that It Is Dangerous to Let Rhapsody Take the Place of Calculation.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, at a banquet given this evening in his honor at the Constitutional Club, devoted his speech, in reply to a toast to his health, to home affairs and to the general principles for the conduct of foreign policy, without direct reference to any particular question.

Dwelling upon the necessity for discussion, Lord Salisbury said it would be a relief if he could discuss and explain certain matters that had been and were being grotesquely misrepresented, but this he could not do without betraying his duty.

"The Government," he continued, "should be judged not on individual items, but on the success of a policy as a whole. If a Minister goes to war on a trivial matter he may find himself without the support of the people. This should be considered when people ask why we have not pushed to the point of war some secondary difference. Before condemning us for not going to war, they should be sure there are no other complications in view compelling us to economize the force at the Government's disposal.

"This is a matter of businesslike calculation. The more the empire extends the more necessary to judge matters from this standpoint. It is dangerous to let rhapsody take the place of calculation. Our strength must be used unfallingly, but prudently."

Referring to the "difficulty of taking the people into a Government's confidence in matters of foreign policy," he said:

"I have often felt the want of such an institution as the United States Foreign Relations Committee. It is impossible here; but it must be a great advantage for a Minister to be able to meet persons not of his own political opinion and to explain to them the reasons for his action."

ANGLO-ITALIAN ENTENTE?

Asserted in the Italian Chamber that Agreement Has Been Reached Relative to North Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Del Baono asserted the existence of an agreement, equivalent to a formal treaty, between Italy and Great Britain for the maintenance of the status quo in Africa along the Red Sea and the Mediterranean and in the hinterlands of Tripoli and Rabeita, as well as in the Soudan.

"It is noteworthy that his statement was not contradicted by the Government."

SIR S. FLEMING'S BIG CABLE PLAN.

Suggests a Network of British State-Owned Lines Over the World.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The morning newspapers print a letter addressed to Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, by Sir Sandford Fleming, Chancellor of Queen's University, Canada, and a leading expert in telegraph communication and the unification of time reckoning throughout the world, advocating the adoption of a system of State-owned cables connecting every British possession and all Great Britain's naval coaling stations.

Sir Sandford Fleming proposes three sections of cables, in the Pacific, Indian, and Atlantic Oceans, and estimates their cost at £6,000,000 ($30,000,000). The first step he suggests is a State-owned Pacific cable.

He contends that if his proposals were carried out the cost of cabling would be enormously cheapened.

THE REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

State of Siege Declared—Rebels Proclaim a Federation.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 16.—Advices received today from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, announce that the revolutionists have formally proclaimed a federation.

Senhor Severo Fernandez Alonso, President of Bolivia, is still at Oruro at the head of the Government troops. He has declared a state of siege.

SIR W. HARCOURT'S RESIGNATION

National Liberal Federation Declines to Ask Him to Withdraw It.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Dec. 16.—At the meeting to-day of the National Liberal Federation Mr. Spence Watson moved a resolution expressing deep regret at Sir William Vernon Harcourt's resignation of the leadership of the Liberal Party, tendering him heartfelt thanks for his brilliant services and expressing pleasure at the fact that he will continue to devote his pre-eminent powers to the cause of Liberalism.

An amendment, asking Sir William to reconsider his decision, was defeated, and Mr. Spence Watson's resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

A motion to consider the leadership of the Liberal Party was withdrawn.

FRENCH CABINET SHAKY.

Two Ministers Threaten to Resign During a Debate in the Chamber.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A stormy debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the corruption that characterized the recent election at Narbonne, said to have been practiced by a candidate who was a protégé of the Méline Cabinet.

The discussion nearly led to a Ministerial crisis, M. Guillain, Minister for the Colonies, and M. Delonde, Minister for Commerce, both of whom were identified with the Méline Cabinet, threatening to resign.

M. Dupuy, the Premier, after an interview with the incensed Ministers, succeeded in mollifying them, and the Chamber dropped the matter, but the discussion has revealed friction that is likely to crop up on a future occasion.

Manifesto by French Royalists.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—A committe describing itself as representing the "Royalist Youth of France" placarded the streets with a manifesto to-day expressing the indignation of Royalists at the attack being made upon the army by the partisans of Dreyfus revision. The manifesto has fallen absolutely flat.

STEAMER BRINKBURN WRECKED.

British Vessel Strikes a Rock Off the Scilly Islands—Crew Safe.

FALMOUTH, England, Dec. 16.—The British steamer Brinkburn, 2,066 tons, Capt. Martin, which sailed from Galveston on Nov. 22 and Norfolk on Nov. 30 for Havre, stranded on Maiden Bower Rock, Scilly Islands, during a fog at midnight last night. The crew were saved.

The hull of the vessel is badly damaged, large holes having been knocked in it by the rocks, and the cargo of cotton and cottonseed meal is washing out of the holds.

LINER NEW ENGLAND ALL RIGHT

Report that a Big Steamer Was in Distress Off Baltimore, Ireland, Untrue.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A dispatch received here from Lloyd's agent at Skibbereen, Ireland, says there is no truth in the report from Baltimore, the Irish town about seven miles southwest of there, which said a steamer, supposed to be a transatlantic liner, was throwing up signals of distress off that place.

It was thought the vessel said to have been in distress might be the Dominion Line steamer New England, Capt. MacAulay, which left Boston on Dec. 8 for Liverpool. But the New England has arrived safely at her destination.

The Coronet, Damaged, at Nassau, N.P.

NASSAU, New Providence, Dec. 16.—The schooner yacht Coronet of the New York Yacht Club, owned by Mr. Frederick S. Pearson of New York, which left that city on Dec. 6 for a West Indian cruise, arrived here to-day with her mainmast head sprung and her mainsail carried away. The Coronet has on board Mr. Pearson's family and two guests from Boston.

An Austrian Ambassador Resigns.

VIENNA, Dec. 16.—Prince von Lichtenstein, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has resigned. His successor is Baron Lexa d'Aehrenthal, Austro-Hungarian Minister to Roumania.

TO BAR OUR COTTONSEED OIL.

Company in France Plans to Secure a Prohibitive Import Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Consul Brittain at Nantes, Brittany, reports to the State Department that he has been informed that an influential company has been formed in France, and that strenuous efforts will be put forth by its members to secure the passage of a measure which will place the import duty on cottonseed oil at so high a figure that it will be practically prohibitive.

The importance of this proposition lies in the fact that nearly all of this oil imported into France comes from the United States. The consummation of the plan, the Consul says, would be a severe blow to American exporters. It is expected to be the purpose of the French company to undertake the manufacture of cottonseed oil in France, importing the cottonseed for that purpose from Egypt on the theory that it will then be in a position to dictate the price of oil in the United States.

In the event that the price is advanced, the Consul says, it will necessitate an increase in the price of all commodities into which cottonseed oil enters. In case the proposed law is enacted, it is suggested by the Consul that the United States Government place a correspondingly high duty on sardines, which the United States imports almost exclusively from France.

BOY SAYS HE WAS SHANGHAIED.

Bright Lad from Dayton, Washington, Tells of Enforced Voyage from Oregon to England.

A boy who has had a dose of sea life like that of young Hartley in "Captains Courageous," was in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. He had reached this city from Portland, Ore., via Cardiff, Wales, and Liverpool. He says he was shanghaied. The boy is John Farnleas, fourteen years old, of Dayton, Washington. He has been wandering about the city for a week without knowing how to get back to Dayton. He heard of the Gerry Society Thursday, and asked for help. Magistrate Crane committed him to the care of the society till the boy's family is communicated with.

Farnleas says he left his home about six months ago to go to Portland, where he thought he might find some tidings of his brother, who had followed the sea, but from whom nothing had been heard in a long time. In Portland he met some sailors one night, to whom he told his tale. They said they didn't know his brother, but asked him to sleep aboard their ship over night and start his search again in the morning. The boy says he was taken aboard the four-masted British brig Crompton, where he slept during the night. He says that when he awoke in the morning the boat had put to sea and he was ordered to get about lively and do some work.

Farnleas says he was not treated unkindly and that he was not flogged. He was not allowed to leave till the brig put into Cardiff, where he landed four months and twenty-nine days after he had been shanghaied. He applied to the Cardiff Board of Trade and received £5 and was directed to go to Liverpool and apply at the office of the company owning the brig, where he would probably be paid for his services. The boy says he did so and received enough money to get to this city, and 2 besides. When he arrived here, a week ago, he paid $1.50 of his $2 for a week's board at a Bowery lodging house. He spent the rest for food, but being pretty strong and having a good appetite, he could have eaten more than he did. He had to give up the boarding house a couple of days ago. Then he would sit on a bench at night till about 10 o'clock, when he would be put off. He walked the streets the rest of the night. The boy is neatly dressed and has a prepossessing appearance.

POKER FIEND'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Played All Night, Fooled His Wife, but Suffered All Day.

A well-known Democratic politician whose love for draw poker frequently interferes with his sleep yesterday told some of his friends of a narrow escape which he recently enjoyed at the hands of his wife. Besides being a true story, this tale carries this moral to wives—Don't put excuses in the mouths of your husbands.

This politician one night last week fell in with a number of friends, and the result was that a poker game was soon in full blast. About 6 o'clock in the morning the party broke up and the politician in question started for home. On the way he was overcome by fear that his wife would give him a certain lecture, so when he arrived at his door he took off his shoes, hat, and coat, and stealthily slipped into his room and continued the process of disrobing.

While this was in progress his wife awoke and called out to him:

"James, why are you getting up so early?"

The query was the cue the politician wanted, and after a moment's reflection he answered:

"Oh, I drank so much coffee last night that I couldn't sleep."

All this time he was reversing his former tactics and clothing himself. His unsuspecting wife suggested that it would do him good to go and take a long walk before breakfast, which would be ready in an hour. The walk was not what he wanted, but the politician had to carry out his "bluff," so he marched out of the house and for an hour tramped around the streets.

As he expressed it, in telling the story to his friends, "it was a hard game, but I got away with it. I had to sleep during business hours, and I guess after this I'll play poker and sleep in the night time rather than get in the same hole."

SIX BOY THIEVES CAPTURED.

They Had Robbed a Number of Stores in Plainfield, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 16.—Six boys, whose ages range from seventeen to twenty years, were arrested to-day, and robberies extending over a period of a year were cleared up. The prisoners taken into custody were Charles Westerfield of Central Avenue, Thomas Case of West Third Street, Alfred Springer, West Grove Street; John Taylor, East Second Street; George Kline, West Third Street, and Abraham Connett of Plainfield Avenue

They were taken into custody by Sergt. Kiely, assisted by several policemen.

Chewing gum led to the arrest of the boys. A friend of the Police Sergeant gave him several packages of chewing gum. The Sergeant knew that Giles's bakery had been robbed a few days ago, and the box of the chewing gum to the store. It was identified as some of the stolen stock. The friend of the Police Sergeant had received the gum from one of the boys, and the Sergeant at once arrested the youth. His companions were then gathered in, and at first all denied their guilt. Much of the plunder stolen had been recovered and the prisoners were told of this. A confession was then worked out of them, and all were committed to jail.

The places entered during the year were: Werner's clothing store, where $60 in money and some clothing was stolen; Giles's bakery, about $10 worth of stock, including the tell tale gun; Scheurer's grocery store, $30 in money and stock; Endree's meat market, where several hams, a watch and the cash in the money drawer disappeared; Schloos's shoe store, where boots and shoes were taken; the Park Club, where the boys feasted on soda water and cigars; Voehl's bakery, where they had an appetite for cake and pie; Leal's boys' school, where they broke open desks and took some money from them; the Grand Avenue Central Railroad Station, which was visited twice, and from which a considerable amount of money was taken. The boys are also accused of being the gang which robbed Pike's shoe store in Westfield about a week ago. Shots were fired by the thieves when they were molested in their work there.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE OPERA.

A Small House for the Second Nibelung Drama Last Night.

The Wagner bubble has burst again. "Siegfried" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and there was a small house. That it is close to the Christmas holidays, that the shops have begun to remain open at night, that there are eleven orchestral concerts this week and a few song recitals, that the public has of late pinned its faith on Jean de Reszke's interpretation of Siegfried, and that last night the part was in the hands of a competent Wagner tenor not a world-famous star may mean something to some people, but those few of the old guard who still live will cry "Evoe! The Wagner bubble is burst." But wait for the cycle. If the bubble bursts then, it will burst with a loud report.

Last night's performance was conspicuous chiefly for one grave defect. That was the conducting of Herr Schalk. As was said in this paper after "Die Kalküre" performance, he is accurate in his work, knows the scores thoroughly, and has his forces under command; but he is an adherent of a belief prevalent in Germany at the present time that Wagner's music ought to be played more slowly than it used to be. This may be a very pretty theory, but the results in practice are soporific. As Mr. Schalk conducted it last night the splendidly dramatic song of Siegfried in forging the sword became a veritable berceuse de l'epée. Excitement does not travel at a snail's pace, nor can any living tenor's lungs hold breath enough for such long-drawn phrases. The bellows at the forge might do it, but Wagner did not write the part for them. It may be pertinently added that Wagner declared in his usual ex-cathedra style that the whole duty of a conductor lies in finding the right tempo.

Andreas Dippel was to have made his début as Siegfried, but circumstances compelled him to sing Tannhäuser and Siegmund ere he reached the young hero. His performance of the part was commendable, though not entirely adequate. Some of the necessary qualifications he possesses in a high degree. He has youth and a really boyish appearance. His action is free and full of energy. His figure, however, is somewhat too slight to convey the idea of a formidable physical hero. Yet that is a shortcoming with which our public is familiar. Mr. Dippel's conception of the part is excellent, and he carried it out well in all its details. His singing was not all that could be wished, but he enunciated the text very clearly.

As Wotan Anton Van Rooy was again most admirable. He has a voice of immense proportions, and he can thunder in trombone tones or sing mezza voce with exquisite tenderness, as he proved in the last scene of "Die Walküre." His chief fault seems to be a fondness for using his softer tones sometimes without good dramatic reason. Yet Van Rooy is a great artist, the greatest interpreter of Wotan in "Die Walküre" this public has heard, and quite equal to the demands of the part in "Siegfried." The Mime last night was Herr Meffert, and although he acted and sang the rôle according to tradition he was not quite as convincing dramatically as might have been desired. Mr. David Bispham's Alberich is well known, and it is only necessary to say that it was at its best last night.

It is the misfortune of the principal women in "Siegfried" that they do not make their appearance till an hour so late as to preclude a long discussion of their abilities. Miss Marie Engle was the forest bird, and was, of course, the only one to be heard in the second act. Miss Engle's light soprano voice is excellently suited to the music of this part, and her work was very well done indeed. Miss Meisslinger was the Erda and Mme. Nordica the Brünnhilde. Mme. Nordica has already been heard in this impersonation. Its merits are well known to be a display of intelligent sympathy with the purposes of Wagner, and a command of vocal style, though not of quantity of tone, suitable to the music.

It must be admitted that the performance was slow, and this was Herr Schalk's fault. The dragon was a "Wurm" of sufficiently forbidding aspect, and Mr. Pringle sang his music sepulchrally. The setting of the drama was good and the management of the stage effects respectable.

THE PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy" the Feature of the Programme.

Ludwig van Beethoven was born on Dec. 17, 1770. To-day is, therefore, the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of his birth. Those who go to-night to the third concert of the Philharmonic Society will note that a green wreath with some gold letters in it hangs on the wall at the rear of the stage. The letters record the date of Beethoven's birth. However, that is not the only tribute which the society pays to the greatest of all symphonists. It places his C minor symphony on the programme, where, as the last number, it may be said to occupy the place of honor. These facts were learned at the public rehearsal yesterday afternoon, when a numerous audience listened to a performance of the programme to be repeated to-night.

The concert began with Schumann's "Genoveva" overture, a work not frequently played at present, chiefly because it belongs to a dead opera. It might, perhaps, be heard once in a while for its own sake, for while Schumann had no talent for the theatre, he could embody emotion in music, and he did so successfully in this admired fragment. Next after all the saltier feature of yesterday's programme was Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy." The work was practically a novelty, for it had been played only once before in this city, and then at a concert attended only by those who were paid to go and those who went by invitation, namely, Courtlandt Palmer's concert, conducted by Anton Seidl, at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall on March 3, 1894. The work was heard at considerable disadvantage at that time. It was played by a small orchestra, and in a hall not favorable to orchestral performance. The first two movements, "Serenade" and "At the Fountain," impressed the present writer at that time as empty, but heard in good circumstances yesterday they proved to be fairly effective mood pictures, worked out chiefly in the modern way by varied repetitions of a single idea.

The other three movements of the suite are called "The Mulepack," "On the Mountain Heights," and "Naples." We said at the time of its first performance that the mules "seem to have some life. They canter in the violins, kick in the tympani, and bray in the wood wind. On the whole, however, Mendelssohn's one donkey in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' is more amusing." Let this stand as a record of the impression made by the mules yesterday. The best movement in the suite is undoubtedly the fourth, which has melodic breadth and sweep and a rich solidity of instrumentation. The last movement is a Neapolitan hullabaloo. The tarantelle has a sad time struggling for recognition among the contrapuntal confusion of themes, and when the brass opens fire there is a battle royal of sounds, but only the composer and the writer of his programme notes know what it all means.

M. Alfred Ernst, who wrote the notes for this composition, tells us that "At the Fountain" describes maidens going to the spring. "Quaint, grave, wordless, thoughtless, they proceed in a calm, almost religious, rhythm, bronze jugs upon their heads, their hips slightly swaying. With busts superbly passive they march like priestesses of old while the calls of the shepherds come floating down from the mountain." It is well to be told this. We confess that we might have been in doubt whether the jugs were of bronze or of iron, whether it was their hips or their hair that swayed, and whether the calls of the shepherds came down from the mountains or up out of the valley. But with such enlightening programme notes, the movement was as good as a cinematograph.

The work was fairly well played, and so was the symphony, although in the latter there were an unusual amount of roughness and too many technical slips. Mrs. Josephine Jacoby sang two numbers. This contralto has good voice method, but she has not yet attained that level from which alone should philharmonic soloists be taken.

Corpse Too Big to Pass Door.

Cornelia Mortanero, sixty-seven years of age, of 265 Bowery, died Thursday at her home of dropsy, Bright's disease, and fatty degeneration of the heart. The woman weighed 350 pounds, and when the dead wagon was sent to the house for her body, her friends being too poor to bury her, it was impossible to get it out of the front door. Six Italians assisted the two dead wagon attendants to lower the body from the first floor to the lower hall. It was let down with ropes and then carried to the rear court, from which it was carried to the street through a large hallway. It was then taken to the Morgue.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Christmas plans are beginning to take shape, and house parties at country places will be one of the features of this year's entertaining. The George Vanderbilts are to have a very large party at Biltmore for over the holidays. The employes of the place will have their annual Christmas tree, which is usually chosen from among the giant pines of a primeval forest on the surrounding mountains. The great music hall will be the scene of the festivity and the gifts will be handed to each by Mrs. Vanderbilt herself. There will be a number of entertainments arranged for the guests.

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Last evening was the first of the Friday dances, as Mrs. Benjamin H. Church's class is called. The dance was at Sherry's, and was attended by many of the younger set, among whom were Miss Angelica Church, Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Laura Jay Edwards, Miss Maizie Delafield, Miss Wynkoop, Miss Walker, Miss Curtis, Miss Gould, Miss di Zerega, Miss Berry, Miss Boardman, Miss Hurry, Mr. Walton Peckham, Mr. Keitt Walker, Mr. Lester del Garcia, Mr. Marshall Gasquet, Mr. Winthrop McKim, Mr. James Pierson, Mr. Harry Bacheller, Mr. Leonadar Westervelt, and Mr. Fergerson Cooper.

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The foreign sailings are not very large this week. A few of the Saturday ships will get in before the great holiday, but the inconvenience of landing on Christmas will be experienced by many. In the lists of people booked to sail to-day are George Work, who goes to the south of France for his health, and incidentally for the pigeon shooting; W. M. Shoemaker, Jr., of Philadelphia; Mrs. E. P. Cadwalader and Miss Cadwalader, Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. John Hunter, Dr. and Mrs. H. L. Welch of New Haven, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, the author; Mr. and Mrs. H. Decker, D. G. Pinkney, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Bangs, and Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler of Irvington. Many of these are from Philadelphia, and there will be a very large party of fashionable people also from that city sailing for the Riviera.

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The Assembly on Thursday evening did not seem to affect the comparatively early rising of society eager to make Christmas purchases, and yesterday the avenue and streets were crowded. Mrs. Townsend Burden was walking up Fifth Avenue early in the afternoon in a striking gown of purple blue, a large bonnet with bunches of shaded purple and lilac plumes, and splendid sables. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in a dark blue tailor gown and toque and sables. Miss Harris of Richmond, one of the beauties of last season at Narragansett, wore gray and white, with a toque of blue. Mrs. Gerry and Miss Gerry were in dark gowns, and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt was in sables and dark brown. Everybody was walking, and the avenue presented a very gay scene.

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Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the Germanic were Mr. and Mrs. T. Stewart, Mr. F. Stewart, Jr., the Misses Endicott, and Sir Charles Payne and Lady Payne. Sir Charles Robert Salisbury Payne of Sandy Beds, England, is a retired Lieutenant of the Royal Navy. He is a claimant, as is also Sir Philip Monoux Payne of Wootton, Bedfordshire, of the Payne baronetcy. His mother claims to be Dowager Lady Payne. Sir Charles and Lady Payne have come over for a short visit, and will make a tour, probably through Canada and the West, before returning home.

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The recent deaths of Morgan L. Livingston and John A. C. Gray, father of Judge Clinton Gray, kept many people away from the Assembly Ball on Thursday night who were duly reported in several newspapers yesterday as having been present. Some of the Lawrence family connection were also unable to attend at the last moment by the receipt of the cable news of the death of Baron Vernon, who was married in 1885 to Miss Frances Lawrence, a daughter of Mr. Francis C. Lawrence of this city. The death of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, although its suddenness brought quite a shock to the many friends of his family, did not throw any New Yorkers into mourning, as the Brice family has few if any relatives or connections in New York.

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Some ridiculous stories are being printed crediting Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer with an attempt to cut down that mythical body known as the "Four Hundred" to "thirty-eight." The basis of these stories is a publishers' announcement of some forthcoming charts of thirty-eight New York families, including the Astors, Duers, Cuttings, Hoffmans, Kings, Livingstons, Ogdens, Pells, Rutherfords, Schuylers, Stuyvesants, and Van Rensselaers, which Mrs. Van Rensselaer has prepared, after an immense amount of careful research and study, and which it is thought will be of use and interest, not only to the members of these families, but to all students of American genealogy. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's purpose and idea is to prepare other charts if these first are well received, and she has simply selected these thirty-eight families by chance and without any possible idea of even suggesting that they constitute New York society today. The chart of the Astor family prepared by Mrs. Van Rensselaer was published in THE TIMES'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE last year. There is nothing new, therefore, in the matter, and certainly nothing which justifies the attempted sensational stories that are being published with these charts as the text.

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To-day will be crowded with receptions. Mrs. Everett M. Culver and her sister Miss Clark, daughters of Mr. W. A. Clark, the purchase, of Fortuny's "Choice of a Model" at the Stewart sale last Winter, will give what is already called a "model" reception at their father's apartments, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Harold Herrick and her sister, Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, daughters of the late Newbold Lawrence, will give a reception at their residence, 45 East Twenty-ninth Street, to introduce Miss Herrick; Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd, 50 West Ninth Street, will give a reception to introduce her sister Miss Belknap; Dr. and Mrs. Gill-Wylie will introduce their daughter, at their residence, on West Fortieth Street, and Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler will introduce her youngest daughter at her residence, 731 Park Avenue, and Mrs. George Gray Ward, Sr. and Jr., will receive, with Miss Ward, at 51 West Fifty-third Street.

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This evening will bring the second of the De Coverly dances at Delmonico's. The patronesses of these dances are Mesdames James H. Benedict, Clement Cleveland, H. Blanchard Dominick, Charles B. Foote, George M. Groves, Robert Holt, Edward L. Keyes, Williston B. Lockwood, Charles Francis Rc., and Henry C. Valentine.

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Miss Laura Jay Edwards gave a dinner last evening, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Jonathan Edwards, 11 West Forty-seventh Street, in honor of Miss Bertha Wurts of New Haven, a niece of Mrs. John C. Jay. Miss Edwards and her guests afterward attended the Friday dance at Sherry's. There was also a reception at the residence of Mrs. Franklin A. Chapman, and these two events, with the meeting of the Friday class, the afternoon tea at the Portrait Show, and a most representative gathering of society at the opera in the evening, comprised the events of the day.

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The fact that the first Assembly ball at the Astoria on Thursday night did not begin till after midnight, and did not close until long after 3 A. M., would seem to prove that the influence of the Philadelphia early closing movement has not spread to New York. Meanwhile the subject is still being agitated in Quakertown, and Mrs. Mason, the feminine Poo-Bah of the Philadelphia Dancing Class, the first meeting of which takes place next Monday evening, has announced that if people will come early she will close the dance early, while the managers of the famous Philadelphia Assembly balls have issued, with the invitations for this year's balls, a little card informing the subscribers that dancing will begin at 9, supper will be served promptly at 11:30, and that the music will cease at 3 A. M. This last hour, as Squilob said, "may be a little late for night before last, but for last night is the shank of the evening."

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Mention has already been made in this column of the remarkable series of entertainments that have been in progress in Philadelphia to signalize the début of Miss Minnie Drexel-Fell. This fortunate "bud" has been deluged with dinners, luncheons, dances, teas, and receptions in her honor. Mrs. Drexel-Biddle has given her a dinner, Mrs. Childs-Drexel a dance, Mrs. Drexel-Watmough a luncheon, and Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Howe a dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel-Fell-Van Rensselaer have issued cards for a ball in honor of the "bud" on the night of Dec. 30, which it is predicted will be the most remarkable private entertainment ever given in Philadelphia, and which it is rumored will dim the glories of the Bradley Martin ball in New York a few years ago. The orders for decorations and favors have been unstinted. Miss Drexel's début will be the most picturesque event of the kind in society this Winter, as it is not at all sure that Miss Marion Fish of New York will come out before next Summer at Newport. New York will therefore have no spectacular affair of this introducing kind for this season. Miss Minnie Drexel-Fell is a petite and piquante girl, chataigne in coloring, with rosy cheeks, pretty eyes, and remarkably beautiful and delicate light-brown hair. She is, of course, the heiress of millions, and with this prospective wealth and her family connection, staid Philadelphia may be pardoned for having lost its head a little over this dainty "bud."

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It is stated that there is no truth in the reported engagement of Mr. Martin Van Buren and Miss Marie Huntington.

AMERICAN ART AT THE LOTOS.

For the first art exhibition of the season at the Lotos Club the club's Art Committee has arranged an exceptionally good and interesting display of the works of representative American figure painters. These are mostly from the private collections of William T. Evans, George A. Hearn, Charles T. Barney, Mrs. Lawson Valentine, with a few canvases loaned by S. P. Avery, Jr., Cottier & Co., Henry B. Wilson, Frank Hill Smith, and the artists themselves.

At such an exhibition there must be, to make it truly representative, a number of familiar canvases, and it is pleasant to see again such well-known pictures as George De F. Brush's Indian studies, "The Plumage Hunter" and "The Silence Broken"; Thomas W. Dening's artistic color symphony, "The Prelude"; John La Farge's fine large "Nicodemus and Christ"; Wyatt Eaton's strong "Reverie"; George Fuller's "Lovette," with its warm color and Millet-like atmosphere; Seymour Guy's effective study of reflected light "Retrospection"; Winslow Homer's early "Trapper" and "Army Teamsters"; William Morris Hunt's charming childhood study, "Portrait of Artist's Daughter"; Albert P. Ryder's glowing color works, "The Sisters" and "Launce and His Dog"; Walter Shirlaw's well drawn but coldly colored "Swans," and his virile female figure work, with its dark, effective black and white color scheme, "In Church"; Douglas Valle's dignified and serious rich-colored "Song of the Pines"; J. Alden Weir's clever and strong study of a female head, with its mirrored double, "The Reflection," and J. G. Brown's good character study, "The 'Longshoreman's Noon."

Among the more notable canvases shown for the first time, or which have been only infrequently displayed, are George H. Boughton's "Winter Evening," a late example, thoroughly characteristic; Will Hicok M. Chase's clever and gracefully drawn and posed "Seventeenth Century Lady"; Frederick S. Church's large and important figure group, "Madonna," which, with the artist's characteristic delicate and delicious color, has a serious strength not always found in his work. Charles C. Curran's fresh colored, delicate fancy, "The Peris"; John Donoghue's "Sylvia," with lovely expression and rich red robe; Stidons Mowbray's decorative "Tiger Lilies," and H. O. Walker's two strong and refined female heads, "Sleep" and "Meditation."

The exhibition will remain open until Wednesday next. Monday and Tuesday will be Ladies' Days.

COMPANIES OF 71ST TO MEET.

First Round-Up Since Return of Regiment to National Guard.

For the first time since the Seventy-first Regiment left the National Guard last Spring to go to Cuba, the various companies are to assemble under the flag of the Empire State. Orders to that effect were drafted last night by Col. Augustus T. Francis, acting regimental commander. The dates selected are: Companies A, B, and C, Dec. 27; Companies D and E, Dec. 28; Companies F, G, and H, Dec. 29; Companies I and K, Dec. 30. Col. Francis said last night: "This is the first assembly of the companies of the regiment, and then we shall know where we stand. The companies will not do any drilling, but will simply meet me and talk over the situation."

"Will you bring up the present San Juan scandal to the companies?" the Colonel was asked.

"Only in so far as it will be necessary to allay whatever of feeling there may be. What we are aiming at is harmony."

"It is said, Colonel, that you will use the occasion to sound the companies as to their preference for Colonel."

"No such action will be taken," said Col. Francis. "To do so would be to loosen the reins of discipline, as the opinions of enlisted men as to the Colonelcy are never sought, the selection lying entirely with the officers."

112th to be Reduced to a Battalion.

Gen. McCoskry Butt, commander of the First Brigade, inspected the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment last night at the Twelfth's armory, and at its conclusion announced that the regiment would be reduced to a battalion. This, he said, would be for the best interests of the service and would prepare the way for the return into the guard of the Volunteers, which, it is expected, will take place in the next three months. This consolidation will do away with some fifteen commissioned officers, including Lieut. Col. Arthur Schermerhorn and Major Banks of the Second Battalion. The consolidated battalion will be under command of Major Washington Content.

QUARRELED THIRTY YEARS AGO.

Brothers Who Have Not Seen Each Other Since, May Soon Meet Again.

George Fawcett, a civil war veteran, who is now an employe of the Essex Market Court, had a quarrel with his brother James thirty years ago, when his brother left the city and went to Chicago. He had not heard from him until yesterday, when a letter came saying that his brother had been found. There is every likelihood that the brothers will meet again in a few days.

Fawcett, who gets a pension from the Government, recently told Pension Agent Farley, who has an office on Grand Street, that he and his brother had quarreled over an election matter in 1868. Farley said he knew the Chief of Police of Chicago, and that he would communicate with him and try to help him find his brother. Communication was begun, and yesterday a letter was received by Farley, but not from the Chief of Police. The writer is unknown.

The letter stated that the brother was living in Chicago at 3,686 Emerald Avenue, and that he worked at the stockyards. George said that his brother assumed the name of James Burke when he left, but he does not know whether or not he has retained it. He said that he had telegraphed to him, but that he had not yet received an answer.

ACCUSED OF TAKING A BOOK.

John Williamson Was a Constant Reader of Religious Works.

John Williamson, forty-six years old, small of stature, and with an unappeased appetite for religious lore, was arrested last evening in the book store of the American Baptist Publishing Company, charged at the Thirtieth Street Police Station with attempting to steal a book.

When he was escorted into the old Police Station of the Tenderloin he seemed humiliated and grieved, and tears stole to his eyes as he said, "They must be mistaken, I had no intention of stealing a book. I like religious works. I have read many of them, but I would not steal them."

Theodore E. Schulte, manager of the American Baptist Publication Company, says that Williamson had been visiting the store frequently of late. He would wander up and down the rows of religious books, now and then taking up a book, reading a page or two, and then taking up another volume he would go through the same performance. His frequent visits made him very noticeable, and the fact that he never made a purchase led to suspicion.

Yesterday he walked in at his accustomed hour. Mr. Schulte watched him, and was not surprised, so he says, to see him slip a book in his pocket. Schulte went to the door and called a policeman, placing Williamson under arrest before he could leave the place.

Williamson lives at 112 East Tenth Street. He is said to be a man of strong religious views, and a devout student of the Bible.

"CHUCK" CONNORS'S BIG BALL.

Bowery Society Turns Out in Force to "Spiel"—Familiar Face of "Rummager" Missed.

Everybody who was anybody along the Bowery and thereabouts went to "Chuck" Connors's ball. It was easy to see that it was "Chuck's" ball, even for a stranger, for up over the Tammany Hall stage shone prominently this incandescent legend, "Chuck Connors"; and underneath, the Harp of Erin in green silken folds waved in the wind of the "spielers," and brought good luck to the "push" of the east side.

The time was last night, and even up to and after breakfast time this morning, for the annual glorification of "Chuck" never begins until midnight and ends when the other side of town is getting down to another day's business and the revellers are going home after many miles of "spiels" to sleep it off.

It was almost midnight before the "Mayor of Chinatown" appeared, and it was a great reception that followed. Never had a returning conqueror a more enthusiastic set of followers, and for half an hour the "Mayor" sought in vain to reach the row of private boxes where the select were and where afterward "Chuck" beamed on the crowd below, which stood in open-mouthed admiration.

Finally, when 12:37 A. M. came, the "Hard Walk," prize, a silk umbrella to the winner, began. The music of "Chuck's" new waltz opened, "the Mayor of Chinatown" started up, a struggling mass of Bowery celebrities let go with a shout of joy and sundry high kicks and followed the "Mayor," who led with his wife.

"Dis is me song, an' it's all right," announced "Chuck," and everything went.

The only familiar face missed during the evening was the "Rummager," who several weeks ago retired to her Winter home on Blackwell's Island, and wasn't able to get out in time for the ball. But if any one doubts that there were not other well-known members of the Bowery set there let these names be perused: "Paddy the Fake," "Cherrynose Jack," "Stew Johnson," "Blizzard," "The Cable Car," "Billy" Shagnessy, "Paddy" Kilgore, "And Moe," "Plug," Kelly, "Baldie," Carroll, "Rats," "The Terrier," and many others whose names were lost in the shuffle that kept up without getting weary.

Then there was the "main guy" following the "Mayor," whose name is John Mandigo, and those "next" who answered to the roll call thus: Billie Young, "De Guy Next to Him"; Joe Goodwin, "De Same, Only Different"; Barney Flynn, "De Friend in Need"; Bill Crawford, "Case Keeper"; Sam Austin, "Helps to Keep Cases"; Hartley Davis, "Disorderly Sergeant"; Billie Lee, "Captain of De Deck."

Mrs. de Bel Pratt Found Guilty.

Mrs. de Bel Pratt, a teacher in School No. 14 of Richmond Borough, has been ordered transferred to the High School at Tottenville from the one at Stapleton, and fined, as she was found guilty of using language calculated to hurt the feelings of the children under her of the Catholic faith. She claims her conviction is a piece of political trickery. She says she will not be transferred, and will sue Father Barley, who made the charges. Her counsel will take an appeal and endeavor to obtain an order restraining the board from carrying its sentence into effect.

JOHN STILLWELL SCHANCK DEAD

Professor Emeritus of Princeton University Succumbs to Old Age.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 16.—John Stillwell Schanck, M. D., LL.D., Professor Emeritus of Chemistry of Princeton University, died this morning at his home here. The announcement of his death was a great surprise, for, although he had been getting feeble in recent years, he had taken his customary walks until a few days ago. Since the death of his wife, less than a year ago, he had been gradually failing, and his death to-day was simply due to old age.

Dr. Schanck was born near Freehold, in 1817, of an old Dutch family. His early days were spent in farming, but, becoming interested in chemistry and physics, he took the position of laboratory boy to Prof. Henry. He was graduated from Princeton in 1840, and then took a course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1843. He practiced his profession in Princeton until 1865. He was offered the position of cur

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FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF COMMON OR PREFERRED STOCK OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY AS REORGANIZED.

At a meeting of Stockholders, held at Columbus, Ohio, November 29th ultimo, a majority of all the stock resolved to ACCEPT ONE $100 SHARE OF THE NEW BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY PREFERRED STOCK AND $15 IN MONEY FOR TWO SHARES OF CENTRAL OHIO STOCK, common or preferred, and appointed the undersigned a Committee to negotiate such a settlement with the Managers named in the Reorganization Plan and Agreement of September 28, 1898. For the purpose of securing the effective co-operation of all Stockholders the Committee were instructed to invite deposits of stock with the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore City, Maryland, under a Stockholders' Agreement. Copies of the Stockholders' Agreement can be obtained on application to the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, depositary. Stockholders wishing to participate in the benefits of the agreement must deposit their stock with the Maryland Trust Company on or before DECEMBER 31, 1898, and will receive negotiable certificates of deposit therefor.

D. C. LIST,
WILLIAM A. FISHER,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
GEORGE C. JENKINS,
A. B. CRANE.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1899, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105% with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

136	309	390	446	530	583
162	367	395	461	576	586
305	375	410	489	578	

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES

Certificate holders should take notice that the time within which to prepare and present a proposition for settlement of the West Virginia Debt at the approaching Legislature is rapidly expiring, and that a prompt deposit should accordingly be made. Holders are therefore requested to send in their certificates or otherwise communicate with the committee prior to December 20th.

The committee reserve the right to impose a penalty on unduly delayed deposits.

Depository, Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City.

Advisory Board, Messrs. Edward J. Phelps, W. Pinkney Whyte, George G. Williams. (A vacancy exists which will be filled.)

Committee: John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, George Coppell, Clarence Cary.

Secretary: Counsel:
Robert L. Harrison, 59 Wall Street. Cary & Whitridge, 59 Wall Street.

WANTED.
Equitable Gas Light & Electric Co.'s Stock of Utica, N. Y.
ALEX. LE VINO,
53 EXCHANGE PLACE.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS.
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—Germania Fire Insurance Company common stock. Address Stock, Box No. 181, New York Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Somewhat less than 700,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and in a majority of instances there were net declines in the general list. At the opening and throughout the early hours of the day strength prevailed, but during the afternoon a reaction set in which upset market prices materially, most of the earlier gains being extinguished and net declines scored. Just before the close of business, however, there was a rally which lifted market values back in many cases to where they had started, and in some conspicuous instances brought about advances.

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The recession in yesterday's market was one clearly forced. Most of the professional traders on the Stock Exchange hurried in together to try to mark down quotations. Most of their talk had to do with predictions of tight money. They were helped somewhat by advices from abroad that the stringency in Germany does not abate, while London financiers were quoted as expectant of advancing loan rates from this time till after the New Year's holidays at least. On the theory that as European funds go so must go the loan market in New York, the traders made much ado over their declared apprehensions that the security market here must be interfered with by rising rates on loans. Yet in important banking circles there was nowhere to be elicited any doubt whatever touching the continuance of ease in funds here.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $8,500 3s, coupon, at 106¼@106⅜; $500 do, registered, at 106⅜; $800 do, small, at 106, and $10,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 123¾.

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In State bonds, $40,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 7½@7¾, and $2,000 do, funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 83.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	½	Lake E. & W. pf.	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis	⅞
Balt. & O. all in. pd.	¾	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅞
Balt. & Ohio W. ists.	1	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Balt. & O. pf., w. is.	1½	National Biscuit	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1¼	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1⅛	N. Y. Airbrake	3½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Peoria & Eastern	1
Consolidated Gas	½	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	2⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1⅞
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅞	St. Paul & Duluth	¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Evans. & Terre H.	1½	Twin City R. T.	2½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Union Pacific	½
Federal Steel	1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Int. Paper Co. pf.	½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅝	Lake Erie & West	⅝
Am. Malting Co.	1	Manhattan Cons.	⅝
Am. Malting Co. pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	⅞	N. Y. Central	⅛
At., Top. & S. F.	⅛	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	2½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Canada South	1	Northern Pacific	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Chicago & Alton	2	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Chi. & Northwest	1⅛	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Clev., L. & W. pf.	⅞	Third Avenue	2½
Delaware & Hudson	⅞	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Flint & P. M.	⅝	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Great North. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Illinois Central	½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th	½
Int. Paper Co.	⅝	asst. pd.	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Detroit City Gas	1¼	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s, reg.	1
Evan. & ind. con. 6s	1	People's Gas, Chi., ref. 5s	1½
Evan. & T. H. gen.	1¾	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1½
Houst., E. & W. Texas 1st	2½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	2		
M., K. & T. of T. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1
Brook. R. T. 5s	1½	Nat. Starch 1st	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	2¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. ref.	1
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $191,322,286; balance, $8,516,897; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $814,635.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 50c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 118; New York Central ⅜, to 129; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 79¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 66½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 120¾; Union Pacific preferred, ½, to 73½, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39⅛. Declined—Pennsylvania, ½, to 62½; Erie, ¼, to 14⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 19⅜. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝ and Reading at 10¼. British consols declined 1-16, to 110¼ for money and 110½ for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,952,846, against $1,466,779 last week, and $1,435,939 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,780,820, against $1,467,325 last week and $1,455,132 in the same week of last year.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"The week's fluctuations in our Exchange market never exceeded 1-32 per cent. This is the fraction lost between the 10th and the 13th inst., but regained between that and the present date. To account for these trifling fluctuations would be less interesting than to find the cause of this comparative stagnation in the face of the boom in stocks, and the general business activity prevailing in every branch of trade.

"The higher rates now ruling for bank and bankers' sixty-day and ninety-day sterling having caused a great diminution in the investment demand, the element next in importance for its influence on the course of Exchange is the money market. This has remained comparatively low, although the great activity in stocks and the near approach of the new year point to higher money before long.

"Higher money would mean lower exchange, unless the demand for 1st of January remittance and in settlement of arbitrage differences between ours and the European bourses should prove in excess of the supply. This, however, can hardly be the case, since a very large proportion of the accumulations now held will mature shortly before and after New Year's, sufficient to supply every possible demand from this and any other quarter, without counting the grain and cotton bills, which are still coming in every day in very large quantities, against old contracts as well as against new engagements.

"The European money markets all remain virtually unchanged, although showing a general slight downward tendency.

"Here money is 2 to 2½ per cent. on call, 3 per cent. at sixty and ninety days, and 3½ per cent. at four to six months. Stocks and bonds have had a boom this week such as we have not seen here since the days of 1879 and 1880. The prices reached by many of our securities, however high they may seem by comparison, are founded on a more solid and permanent foundation than those which existed in 1879 and 1880. The advance, however, having been rather rapid, we should not be surprised to see an early reaction."

ST. PAUL STILL GAINS.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in December were made public last evening. They aggregated $785,071, and show the following as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1897	$119,286
Increase over 1896	167,088
Increase over 1895	125,538
Increase over 1894	228,342
Increase over 1893	206,106
Increase over 1892	34,283

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So far this month St. Paul's gross earnings show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$259,507
Increase over 1896	422,987
Increase over 1895	287,713
Increase over 1894	254,847
Increase over 1893	394,640
Increase over 1892	39,089

PANHANDLE ABSORPTION.

One of the features in yesterday's market was an advance in both the common and preferred shares of the Pittsburg, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—the Pennsylvania Company's Western Division—known in Wall Street as the Panhandle. The preferred rose 6¾ points, to 84, and closed at 70, a gain of 1¾ points for the day. The common rose 2⅜, to 53. Intimations from Philadelphia suggest that financiers identified with the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad have begun a movement to accumulate a large line of Panhandle shares, supplementing the majority of the company's capital stock now held by the Pennsylvania.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of December to-day will cover 77 roads, and will show 5.76 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Great Southern	$34,259	....	$6,283
Ann Arbor	2,155	132	....
Atlantic & Danville	12,771	....	582
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	124,105	....	8,271
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	65,853	1,089	....
Burl., Ced. R. & North.	113,718	29,120	....
Canadian Pacific	591,000	57,000	....
Central of Georgia	133,839	751	....
Chattanooga Southern	1,240	160	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	228,763	....	33,076
Chicago & East. Ill.	117,317	....	11,220
Chicago Great Western	113,164	18,447	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	61,109	4,738	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	802,823	140,221	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	24,198	1,780	....
Chi. & West. Michigan	34,956	7,170	....
Cleve., Akron & Col.	13,447	888	....
Cleve., Canton & So.	13,416	....	2,413
C., C., C. & St. Louis	260,334	....	25,115
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	29,672	....	5,370
Denver & Rio Grande	185,200	22,300	....
Det., Gd. Rap. & West.	27,291	2,531	....
Duluth, So. Shore & At.	29,699	1,487	....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,124	....	1,142
Evansv. & Terre Haute	27,315	4,104	....
Flint & Pere Marquette	58,643	3,041	....
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	15,955	2,146	....
Georgia	92,036	....	1,784
Georgia & Alabama	23,153	532	....
Gd. Rapids & Indiana	38,530	....	367
Cin., Rich. & Ft. Wayne	8,123	698	....
Traverse City	697	....	27
Musk. Gr. Rap. & Ind.	1,587	....	629
Grand Trunk: Chi. & Gr. Trunk... / Det., Gd. H. & M...	454,296	....	37,118
International & Gt. No.	96,968	11,614	....
Iowa Central	43,788	8,544	....
Kanawha & Michigan	11,657	1,119	....
Kan. C., Ft. S. & M.	81,610	....	17,604
Kan. C., Mem. & Birm.	33,359	3,905	....
Kansas City & Omaha	5,896	....	933
Kan. C., Pitts. & Gulf	68,806	2,462	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,983	3,050	....
Lake Erie & Western	60,686	1,060	....
Louisv., Evans. & St. L.	28,880	642	....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	9,168	....	1,032
Louisville & Nashville	456,160	19,460	....
Mexican Central	327,948	40,927	....
Mexican National	126,186	5,161	....
Minneapolis & St. Louis	54,724	10,243	....
Minn., St. P. & S. M.	90,508	9,406	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	297,466	21,148	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mtn.	517,000	6,000	....
Central Branch	15,000	....	6,000
Mobile & Birmingham	6,940	....	3,070
N. Y., Ont. & Western	63,055	1,889	....
Norfolk & Western	290,903	8,569	....
Northern Pacific	557,617	71,707	....
Ohio River	20,549	24	....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	156,758	3,434	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	15,934	....	380
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	18,086	....	238
Pittsburg & Western	55,568	4,122	....
Rio Grande Southern	9,618	2,094	....
Rio Grande Western	50,150	6,650	....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island	27,000	89	....
St. Louis & San Fran.	138,616	11,060	....
St. Louis Southwestern	133,846	18,498	....
Southern Railway	488,139	37,113	....
Texas & Pacific	196,653	1,586	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	39,288	....	4,137
Toledo, Peoria & West	20,422	254	....
Toledo, St. L. & Kan C.	46,137	1,572	....
Wabash	268,928	32,167	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	27,613	....	3,093
Wisconsin Central	83,515	1,760	....
Total, (77 roads)	$8,738,514	$645,554	$160,735
Net inc., (5.76 p. c.)	....	475,819	....

THE WALL PAPER COMPANY.

Henry Burn, the President of the National Wall Paper Company, in an interview as to a statement purporting to have been made by E. R. Booth, which has been widely circulated, to the effect that there would be a decided change in the wall-paper market within the year, pronounces the report to be utterly unfounded, as having been repudiated by Mr. Booth in its entirety, and as a fabrication by interested parties, designed to injure the manufacturers of wall paper. There is the most perfect unity among the manufacturers; no change in existing relations or conditions is contemplated, and a better feeling prevails throughout the trade and among consumers than has existed for many years.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $6,919 in Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis surplus earnings for November, making an increase of $100,638 since July 1.

The North American Coal Company chartered at Harrisburg with a capital of $1,000,000.

Net earnings of Missouri, Kansas and Texas for October the largest in its history, and $90,110 greater than last year.

Incorporation at Albany of the North American Commercial Company with a capital of $14,000,000 to manufacture, purchase, and sell raw agricultural products.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $25,000,000 Great Northern preferred stock and $4,940,000 Santa Fé, Prescott and Phenix Railway first mortgage gold 5 per cent. bonds.

Good demand for silver in London for shipment to China.

Increase of $486,067 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $516,907, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Official announcement by Chicago Great Western that on Jan. 1 it will withdraw its independent freight tariff and join the Western lines in their joint tariff.

Increase of $27,824 in Tennessee Coal and Iron's net surplus for November, making an increase of $199,867 since Jan. 1.

Report of committee appointed by Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern that an arrangement has been made with Baltimore and Ohio which secures funds for necessary improvements and readjusts all existing securities.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

Both of the commercial agencies will make features in their weekly reviews of trade to be issued to-day of the extraordinary iron and steel situation, pointing out that there are in that quarter a business activity and a market strength unknown for years past. On this score Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. say:

"December is adding a surprising close to the most surprising year of American history. November had surpassed all other months of the century in volume of business and production, and thus far December is doing even better, in payments through clearing houses, in railroad earnings, in foreign trade, in output of pig iron, and in activity and strength of securities. But that is saying a great deal, for in all these and other tests November was far the best month of American financial history.

"December began with a pig iron output of 235,528 tons weekly, against 228,935 Nov. 1, and with stocks of unsold iron diminished 28,988 tons in November, which indicates a consumption of 1,024,513 tons during the month. Not only is the output the greatest ever known, but it has increased 22½ per cent. since 1892, when the greatest monthly record then ever known was made, and Bessemer pig was then selling for $14.75 at Pittsburg, but until the middle of November sold at $10.10 this year. It has since risen with enormous demand and sales to $10.55 there, with Grey Forge $9.35, but the Chicago market is also strong, with sales of 100,000 tons, besides 25,000 tons billets which had risen at Pittsburg with big transactions to $16. With scarcity of pig iron feared both East and West, there is as yet no rise whatever in finished products, although the demand is far beyond all precedent. Steel rails are quoted at $17 per ton at the East, although the Lackawanna Company has taken orders for 100,000 tons at the West, both the Pittsburg and Chicago works being sold far ahead, and bids for 32,000 tons for Australia are to be opened to-day, while Chicago has pending a bid for 200,000 tons deliverable in two years in Asiatic Russia. In other lines the demand for finished products is of the same surprising magnitude, especially in plates and in sheets."

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Touching on the same subject, Bradstreet's says.

"Lifening the general business of the country to that of a watercourse, it may be authoritatively stated that nearly all the channels of seasonable trade are at the present time running full, and in some lines of business the stream is virtually out of the banks. This is particularly the case in iron and steel, where production and consumptive demand are alike going on at an unprecedented rate, at a time, too, when it is usual to look for quietness and even dullness in this industry. Nothing like the present activity in this branch of trade has been seen for many years past, if, indeed, it has ever been equaled. Advices from all the leading centres of iron production are of an exceptionally eager demand for the crude and manufactured products and of advancing prices, the only anxiety expressed being that by buyers desiring early deliveries. Probably never before in the country's history has it been possible for an American steel company to refuse a profitable order for rails for foreign account on the plea that its mills were already fully occupied so far ahead as to preclude its trying for the business. Higher prices for pig iron, steel billets, soft steel, and all sorts of car material are reported, while the production of raw material is at its maximum. Shipbuilding, too, contributes its portion of activity to the iron trade by its urgent calls for material."

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Referring to other business conditions than the buoyancy prevailing in the iron and steel trade, the Dun review says:

"The woolen industry comes to the front with very extensive purchases of wool by large houses and small. A much improved demand for goods has started many mills long idle, and the prospect for the next season with wool at more reasonable prices has decidedly improved.

"No man can say that the advance in cotton, with a strong milling demand at home due to orders for goods which lift prices generally a little, is not warranted in view of the heavy export trade. The foreign demand is really inexplicable, considering its volume in comparison with movements of goods from Great Britain, but dealers abroad are doubtless seeking to protect themselves for the future. Boot and shoe manufacturers are getting larger business.

"The volume of business indicated by payments through Clearing Houses continues far beyond all precedent, exceeding last year by 23.2 per cent. and exceeding the corresponding week of 1892 by 26.3 per cent. When one remembers that the business in 1892 was very far in excess of that of any previous year, and especially in December, the volume of transactions appears the more worthy of note. But railway earnings give much the same indication, showing in December thus far an increase of 5 per cent. over last year, and 7 per cent. over 1892, and the tonnage from Chicago in two weeks has been 224,615, against 118,166 last year and 165,626 in the same week of 1893. It is not strange that under such circumstances the stock market has been extraordinarily strong, the average of stocks rising a little more than $2 per share for the week. Since the 1st of November the average for railroad stocks has risen $5.66 per share, and there is nothing to indicate that the advance has yet culminated."

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Bradstreet's makes the following points:

"In other lines of business the situation as regards prices is a favorable one, notable among the advances reported being nearly all the cereals, cotton, coffee, lumber, copper, lead, and a variety of other less prominent staples.

"Holiday trade is reported extremely active at most markets, and clear, cold weather is still a stimulus to the retail movement of Winter clothing and foot covering. The country's export trade is of the largest volume ever known, that for November surpassing the total for December a year ago, with the indications favoring a total trade for the calendar year at least one-sixth larger than a year ago, and our sales abroad aggregating two dollars for every dollar's worth we buy.

"Holiday trade is in full swing at the West, and the retail distribution of seasonable goods is helped by the cold weather. Exceptional activity in iron and steel is reported at Chicago and St. Louis. At the former city the business done will compare well with any previously recorded, sales of pig iron ranging from 75,000 to 100,000 tons, of steel billets 25,000 tons, and of steel plates 6,000 tons. Price advances are a feature, pig iron being held 25 cents higher, soft steel being up 75 cents, and steel rails firm at $18. A Russian order for 75,000 tons of rails has been refused, because the company approached is booked far ahead. A feature has been the placing of an order for $200,000 worth of mining machinery for Australia. Car manufacturers are active buyers of iron, steel, and lumber at St. Louis, and steel bars and billets are higher, while higher prices are looked for for plates. Minneapolis reports that the flour mills of that city will not go into the proposed consolidation, which renders the success of the scheme problematical. Winter goods are called for in the Northwest, and retail distribution in the Central West is very active, and wholesale trade is satisfactory. Kansas City live stock receipts and prices are liberal, while packing house products are active. The activity in retail trade is a most encouraging feature of Southern trade reports, the Southern iron trade is active at higher prices, and New Orleans reports a satisfactory trade in all branches, with lumber mills well employed, smaller receipts of cotton at interior points attracting attention to that staple, and sugar and rice in good demand. Business continues to pick up at Galveston. On the Pacific Coast light rains have slightly improved the California trade outlook. At Portland the wheat movement is slow. Tacoma reports of lumber up $1, and Seattle reports building this year more active than at any time since the great fire. There is a better feeling in wool at the East, lumber is more than usually active at firm prices, and the cotton goods situation is a much more cheerful one, owing to the strength at advanced prices of print cloths. Iron and steel are more active and higher at Pittsburg."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,110,671
Gold reserve	244,873,180
Net silver	6,438,436
United States notes in the Treasury	13,989,684
Treasury notes of 1890	1,081,161
Total receipts this day	1,520,631
Total receipts this month	22,641,188
Total receipts this year	227,198,284
Total expenditures this day	1,205,000
Total expenditures this month	24,434,000
Total expenditures this year	312,250,504
Deposits in National banks	96,175,976
Silver bullion	865,199
National bank notes received for redemption	300,260
Government receipts:	
Customs	632,864
Internal revenue	828,313
Miscellaneous	59,454

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	370	Lincoln National	750
American Exchange	170	Manhattan	220
Broadway	220	Market & Fulton	210
Butchers & Drovers'	65	Mechanics'	160
Central National	160	Mercantile	170
Chatham	290	Merchants'	150
Citizens'	135	Merchants' Exch.	110
Commerce	210	National Union	245
Continental	128	New York	234
Corn Exchange	280	New York County	1300
Fourth National	160	Nat. B'k of N. Am.	140
Gallatin National	300	Park	350
Garfield National	1050	Phenix	90
German-American	113	Seaboard National	182
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	500	Seventh National	135
Hudson River	160	Shoe & Leather	98
Importers & Traders'	460	State of New York	108
Irving	150	Western National	160
Leather Mfrs.	170		

There was a sale of 10 shares of Park at 388.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the Homestake Mining Company has declared its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share, besides an extra dividend of the same amount per share, both payable Dec. 24, at the office of the transfer agents. This for said to be a total of $7,181,250 paid in dividends to date.

F. J. Lisman & Co. offer for sale at 97½ and interest $200,000 Houston, East & West Texas first gold 5 per cent., due May, 1933, the limit of issue being $3,000,000, of which $2,700,000 are outstanding, the remaining $300,000 to be sold only for improvements, being a first and only mortgage on 193 miles of railroad from Houston, Texas, to Logansport, Texas, including equipment terminals, &c. The company is free of any floating debt, and its current assets far exceed its current liabilities.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	103	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	239	245
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	90	95
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con.	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4¼	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53	54
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¾	95¼
Brooklyn Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry	47	47
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds, ex int.	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¾	31⅞
Amsterdam pf.	67½	68¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101⅞	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15¾	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s	Chi & W Ind G M	Louis & Nash, Pens &	Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000 103¼	1,000 119¼	Atlantic 1st	20,000 84¾
Amer Tob Co scrip	Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s	10,000 110	5,000 84
10,000 95¾	1,000 106½	Unified gold 4s	Rich & D deb 5s st'p'd
1,000 95½	5,000 106¾	15,000 97¾	2,000 104½
2,000 96	Col South 4s, when iss	Met St Ry gen 5s	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s
500 95	10,000 86¾	21,000 118	1,000 104
500 96	1,000 86	Mex Inter 1st 4s	3,000 104½
Atch, Top & Santa Fé	80,000 86¾	8,000 88¾	10,000 103¾
adjustment 4s	20,000 86¾	7,000 84	St L & Iron Mt 2d
10,000 78¾	24,000 86	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	17,000 106½
5,000 78½	Col, H V & Tol 5s, J P	20,000 20F 90¾	St L & San Fran 4s
50,000 78	M & Co certfs,	1,000 90¾	3,000 84¾
10,000 78¼	$85 paid	2,000 90⅞	St L & San F G M 5s
500 78¾	66,000 80	9,000 20F 90⅝	5,000 108¼
500 77¾	1,000 79½	4,000 92	St L & San F G M 6s
1,000 78	30,000 79⅝	5,000 92⅞	5,000 124½
5,000 78⅛	1,000 79¾	5,000 20¾	St Louis Southwest 1st
82,000 78	82,000 80	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	15,000 84½
60,000 78	1,000 79¾	40,000 67⅞	8,000 84¾
2,000 77⅞	26,000 80	40,000 67⅞	25,000 84¼
11,000 77⅞	20,000 80¼	20,000 67⅞	St L Southwest 2d inc
7,000 77⅞	10,000 80	10,000 67⅞	10,000 40⅝
10,000 77⅞	4,000 79¾	10,000 67⅞	5,000 40½
10,000 77⅞	Col, H V & Tol G M 6s	20,000 67¾	30,000 40¼
85,000 77⅞	10,000 30F 50	5,000 67¾	7,000 40
4,000 77⅞	Dal & Waco 1st 5s	5,000 67⅝	10,000 40¼
10,000 77⅞	1,000 82½	12,000 67⅝	40 40
8,000 77⅞	Den & Rio Grande 4s	29,000 67¾	8,000 39½
10,000 77⅞	10,000 101	5,000 67½	10,000 39¾
92,000 77⅞	5,000 100⅞	2,000 67⅝	25,000 40
10,000 77⅞	Detroit City Gas 5s	20,000 67¾	San An & Ar Pass 4s
15,000 77⅞	30,000 96½	25,000 67½	30,000 76¾
23,000 77⅞	10,000 96¾	30,000 67⅝	So Car & Ga 1st 5s
10,000 77⅞	5,000 96⅞	1,000 67¾	5,000 101⅞
20,000 77¾	10,000 97	25,000 67¾	14,000 102
10,000 77⅞	5,000 96⅞	10,000 67⅝	6,000 101⅞
10,000 77⅞	14,000 97	14,000 67⅞	So Pac of Arizona 1st
General 4s	3,000 67½	10,000 111½
1,500 99¾	8,000 97⅜	5,000 67⅝	Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000 99	10,000 97½	31,000 67¾	20,000 105
5,000 99	Det, Mack & M L G	2,000 67⅝	Standard R & T 5s
20,000 99¾	15,000 22½	15,000 67	6,000 82
4,000 99¼	5,000 22	Mo. K & T of Texas 5s	1,000 82¼
500 99¾	Dul & Iron Ridge 1st	10,000 87½	1,000 83
5,000 99¼	10,000 106½	2,000 88	1,000 82½
10,000 99¼	E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	Missouri Pacific con	31,000 83
99	14,000 115¾	15,000 110	10,000 82
8,000 99⅛	E Tenn Va & Ga 1st	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	Standard R & T inc
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when	1,000 107½	8,000 90	60,000 23½
issued	Elgin Joliet & East 5s	Mo Pac trust 5s	25,000 24
20,000 97⅜	15,000 104	8,000 92⅛	10,000 23⅞
140,000 97½	1,000 104½	2,000 91½	10,000 23⅞
3,000 97⅜	60,000 104	10,000 91⅝	10,000 24
30,000 97⅝	5,000 104¼	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	10,000 23⅞
200,000 97⅝	Eliz, L & Big San 5s	7,000 82½	5,000 23⅞
60,000 97⅝	10,000 103	Mob & Ohio Mont Div 5s	17,000 24
60,000 97⅝	Erie 4s, prior bonds	3,000 105	10,000 24¼
40,000 97⅝	5,000 94⅜	Mob & Ohio new 6s	5,000 24½
20,000 97⅝	21,000 94½	3,000 124	15,000 24¾
10,000 97⅝	20,000 94¼	Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st	10,000 24⅞
22,000 97⅝	Erie gen lien 4s	10,000 103	35,000 24½
100,000 97⅞	10,000 75⅝	15,000 102	10,000 24¼
911,000 98	Evans & Ind 1st con	N Y Cent & Hud, Lake	2,000 24½
683,000 98	5,000 100	Shore col 3½s	5,000 24
120,000 98¼	Evans & Ter H gen 5s	25,000 97½	15,000 24
Balt & O 4s, when iss	125,000 97¼	5,000 95⅜	7,000 24⅝
30,000 98	37,000 97⅝	2,000 97½	40,000 24¼
15,000 98¼	5,000 98	2,000 97¾	10,000 24¼
100,000 98¼	5,000 98¾	Registered	43,000 23½
60,000 98	5,000 98¾	1,000 96¾	7,000 23⅞
15,000 98¾	5,000 98⅜	5,000 97	4,000 23½
30,000 98½	5,000 99	Mich Cent col 3½s	1,000 23¾
20,000 98⅜	5,000 98¾	5,000 97	16,000 23
20,000 98⅜	5,000 98	N Y Cent deb 5s reg	20,000 23¾
1,000 98¼	5,000 98¾	17,000 110	20,000 23
1,000 98¼	5,000 99	N Y Cent extended 4s	4,000 23½
115,000 98¾	Flint & Pere Mar 6s	2,000 103¾	4,000 23¾
15,000 98¼	2,000 120	N Y L E & W 1st 4s	2,000 23
175,000 98	Flint & Pere M, Port	5,000 106½	5,000 23½
35,000 98⅝	Huron Div 6s	N Y, Sus & West 1st	5,000 23½
Brook, Queens Co & Sub	4,000 101	ref 5s	10,000 23¼
con gtd 5s	Ft Worth & D C 1st	1,000 110	28,000 23¼
12,000 105¾	31,000 85	N Y, Sus & West 2d M	30,000 23¾
25,000 106¾	5,000 85¼	5,000 94¾	21,000 23
Broadway & 7th Av 1st	Ft W'th & R G 1st 4s	Nor & West Ry con 4s	Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s,
con 5s	10,000 65¼	2,000 89⅝	Birm Div 1st
2,000c 121	3,000 65⅜	6,000 89⅞	6,000 101
Brook Rap Tran 5s	5,000 65¾	North Pac gen lien 3s	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
1,000 96¾	Gal, Har & San An, Mex	10,000 69¾	1,000 109½
Brook Union Gas 5s	& Pac Div 5s	30,000 69¾	8,000 110
3,000 115	10,000 99¼	10,000 69⅝	Texas & Pacific 2d inc
Brook W & W Co 5s	5,000 99½	1,000 69½	20,000 48¼
2,000 94½	Green Bay & W deb A	500 69¾	20,000 48¾
Canada Southern 1st 5s	2,000 50	10,000 69½	45,000 48⅞
3,000 111	Deb B	5,500 69⅜	12,000 48⅜
Canada Southern 2d	4,000 6½	70,000 69⅜	10,000 48¼
2,000 110¾	Hous, E & W Texas 5s	13,000 69¼	15,000 48⅜
Cent Branch U P 1st	20,000 96½	North Pac prior lien 4s	20,000 48¼
10,000 90¾	10,000 96¾	15,000 102	20,000 48
4,000 90⅞	5,000 96⅞	Ohio & Miss con 4s	15,000 47⅝
24,000 91¼	1,000 86¾	1,000 105	Union Elevated 1st 6s
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	1,000 86	Ore R R & Nav 4s	Trust Co certfs
4,000 92⅝	Ill Cent, St L Div 3½s	25,000 99½	10,000 94½
2,000 92⅝	10,000 96	10,000 99¾	Union Pacific 4s
6,000 92⅝	Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s	Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s	131,000 103
3,000 92⅝	10,000 96	10,000 110⅞	500 102¾
2,000 92¾	Ind, Ill & Iowa 1st	Ore Sh Line inc A 5s	3,500 103
3,000 92⅝	1,000 104½	16,000 84½	216,000 103
2,000 92⅝	Int & Gt N Northern 3d	2,000 84¼	5,000 102¾
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc	5,000 61	Inc B & col trust	30,000 102⅝
5,000 40	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	25,000 64½	U Pac Den & Gulf 1st
Cent of N J gen 5s	1,000 71	Pacific Coast 1st 5s	Trust Co certfs
2,000 114½	2,000 71¼	2,000 104¾	10,000 87⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s	6,000 70¾	Penn Cos gtd 4½s	Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 117½	6,000 70¾	2,000 116	11,000 113
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	4,000 70¾	Peo G & C Chi ref 5s	Wabash deb Series B
10,000 90¾	10,000 71	5,000 106	45,000 35¼
6,000 90¾	1,000 71⅜	Peo & West 1st 4s	1,000 35¾
Ches & O, R & A Div	1,000 100½	1,000 101¼	25,000 35⅜
1st con 4s	2,000 71	10,000 100⅜	5,000 35
20,000 106¾	1,000 70⅝	3,000 100½	22,000 35¼
Chi, Bur & Qy conv 5s	7,000 71	1,000 100½	10,000 35⅜
10,000 123¾	1,000 70⅜	31,000 100⅞	35,000 35⅜
Chi, Bur & Qy deb 5s	Keokuk & D M 1st	4,000 100½	20,000 33⅜
8,000 100½	2,000 110	Reading Co gen 4s	20,000 35
Chi, Bur & Qy, Neb	Kings Co Elevated 1st	103,000 86¼	West Shore gtd 4s
ext 4s	15,000 89	13,000 86⅞	2,000 113
4,000 e 20F 104¼	Lake Erie & W 2d 5s	32,000 86¾	5,000 112⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st	5,000 104¾	48,000 86⅝	West N Y & Penn 1st
11,000 20F 111½	L S & M So 2d coup	78,000 86¾	2,000 110¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st	19,000 116¾	30,000 86¾	West Union col trust 5s
1,000 111	Lex Av & Pav F 1st	10,000 86½	4,000 115
Chi, Ind & Louis ref 6s	1,000 124	5,000 86¼	Wilkes & Eastern 1st
1,000 107	L, Ev & St L con 1st 5s	24,000 86¾	1,000 95¾
Chi Term Tran 4s	Trust Co certfs	10,000 86¼	10,000 95¾
11,000 94½	21,000 52	7,000 86⅜	Wisconsin Cent Co 1st
Col Midland 1st 4s	6,000 52½	55,000 86½	Trust Co certfs
5,000 76	Louisville & Nash 5s	Rio Grande West 1st	28,000 62½
2,000 75½	1,000 105½	19,000 92	
10,000 76			
Total sales			$8,076,500

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The stock market was strong until the time the New York market broke. Prices then gave way, but the close was firm. Pennsylvania commanded 31¼ in Philadelphia, and was in good demand for investment, on the theory that the May dividend may be 3 per cent. Choctaw preferred also scored a new record —43¾. Welsbach Light reached 41¼, but broke later to 40. Trading in Pennsylvania, Manufacturing was on a large scale, but the price moved only between 22½ and 22¾. Union Traction was firmer, but weakened at the close. Lehigh Valley and Baltimore Consolidated were weak features. United Traction of Pittsburg preferred also rose to a new high level—48¼—but the common was neglected.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Val., 21	21¼		Electric S...	53½	54
N. P. t. ctfs.	41½	41¾	Elec. S. pf.	63½	64
N. Pac. pf.,	76½	76⅝	U. Gas Imp.	125½	126
Pennsylv'a.,	61	61¼	Welsb. Light.	40	40¼
Read. Trac.,	9 11-16	9¾	N. Trac.,	56	56¾
Read. 1st pf.	23½	23¾	Marsden	6¾	6
Read. 2d pf.	11 11 5-16		Con. T., P'g.	22	22½
St. Paul.	116⅝	116⅞	Con. T., P'g.,		
W. N. Y. &			pf	59⅜	59⅝
P	27½	31½	Choctaw	26⅞	27⅛
Met. Ry.	190½	191½	Choctaw pf.,	43	43¼
Phil. Trac...	94¼	94½	Penn. M'f'g.,		
Balt. Con....	32¼	32⅜	$5 paid....	22½	22⅝
Union Trac.,	31	31¼			

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec 16.—At the Clearing House this morning money was in good supply at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 15 and 17 cents discount. Call money is still quoted at from 2 to 3 per cent., with, however, the bulk of the business being done at 2½ per cent. Time money ranges from 2¾ to 3½ per cent., according to names, collateral, and length of loan. Banks as a rule, however, are not inclined to take less than 3 per cent. for any date. In mercantile paper there is no especial change to note. Business paper is still quoted from 3 to 4 per cent.

The expected break in Montana in the stock market, as a result of the announced receivership, did not materialize. The Street readily saw the animus back of the fight, and was inclined to ridicule the whole proceeding. Some good-sized lots came out during the first two hours, and the stock yielded to 228, but subsequently it rallied easily to 230½. Butte ranged from 66 to 67 on small transactions. The real feature of the copper shares was the selling of Arnold off from 12¾ to 11¾ on the announcement that a two-dollar assessment was under official consideration. Of the other copper shares Union Land sold as high as 12¾, but afterward reacted to 11½. The trading in Federal Steel and Union Pacific was of large proportions and the selling of Rubber was pronounced. The closing, while active, showed something of a reaction from the early high figures.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid	Asked.		Bid	Asked.
Boston & A....		248	Fitchburg pf.	107	108
Boston & L.	226	..	Maine Cent.	138	..
Boston & M.	170	171	Old Colony..	197	..
Boston & P.	282	..	Ore. S. Line.	37½	38½
Cin. June. &			West End...	89	89¾
S. Y. pf....	121½	122			

Mining Companies.

Allouez	5	5¼	Gold C. M..	.40	.60
Arnold	12	12½	Napa, (Q.)...	7¾	..
Atlantic	21	22	Osceola	70	70¼
Bost. & C. C.	37½	42½	Pioneer, (G.)	5⅝	5¾
Bost. & Mon.	230½	231	Quincy	135½	137
Butte & Bost.	66⅜	66⅝	Santa Y.....	6¾	7
Cal. & Hec..	610	620	Tamarck	170	172
Centennial ..	25¾	25⅝	Tecumseh ...	5⅛	5½
Franklin	17½	18	Wolverine ..	32	32¼

Miscellaneous.

Am Bell Tel.	277	278	Lam. Cons.		
Dom. Coal...	32¾	33	Store Serv.	23	23½
Dom Coal pf.	..	113¾	N. E. Tel....	..	138
Ed. Elec. Ill.	190	..	Pull. Pal Car ..		150
Erie Tel.....	76	..	U. S. Oil....	28	28¾
Gen. Elect...	93¼	93½	U. S. Rubber	42½	43½
Gen. Elec. pf.	158	..	West. Elect..	39⅝	40¼
Mex. Tel....	1½	1¼	West. El. pf.	61	..

Unlisted Securities.

Mexcd C. M.	5¼	..	O. D. C. M..	33	33¼

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Fri- day.	Th's- day.		Fri- day.	Th's- day.
Alta	.08	..	Justice	.16	.19
Alpha Con....	.04	.03	Kentuck Con..	.09	.08
Andes	.05	.06	Mexican	.31	..
Belcher	.17	.17	Occidental Con.	1.10	1.10
Best & Belcher	.36	.37	Ophir	.57	.57
Bullion	.02	.03	Overman	.07	.07
Caledonia	.22	.22	Potosi	.18	.19
Challenge Con.	.17	.14	Savage	.14	.14
Chollar	.19	.19	Sierra Nevada.	.92	.95
Confidence	.60	.58	Standard	1.95	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.15	Union Con.....	.17	.19
Crown Point....	.15	.15	Utah Con.....	.12	.12
Gould & Curry .	.28	.28	Yellow Jacket..	.19	.16
Hale & Norcr..	1.62	1.63			

Silver bars, 59½; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾c; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 16.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	—Friday.—		—Thursday.—	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	5¼	5	5⅛
Anaconda	53½	54⅞	55	55½
Anchoria	93	94½	93	94
Argnetum	43	43¼	38¼	38½
Battle	37⅜	38¾	38½	38⅜
Columbine	13¾	14	14½	14⅝
Consolidated	7¾	8	7¾	7⅞
Elkton	77½	77¾	75½	75¾
El Paso.....	10¼	11	10	11¼
Findley	16¾	17	16⅝	16¾
Gibson	24½	26	24	24¾
Golden Fleece ..	27	30	27	30
Golden King	79	80½	79	80½
*Gold Coin	155	157	156⅝	157
Garfield	13⅞	14⅜	13	13½
Isabella	29⅝	30	28⅝	29
Independence	59⅜	59	58¾	59
Jackpot	24⅜	25	24¾	25
Jefferson	5	7	6	7
Matoa	26½	28¼	30⅝	31
Moon Anchor	122	124	115	116⅝
Portland	142	142½	141⅝	142
Pharmacist	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Rawlings	38	45	37	39
Rosa	18¾	20	17	19
Union	18	19¼	16½	16⅝
Vindicator	100	102½	100	102¾
Work	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½

*December dividend 1 cent.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HENRY W. FOOTE AND EMMA REED.—The Sheriff received two executions from Troy, N. Y., yesterday against Henry W. Foote for $3,417, and against Emma Reed for $7,552, both in favor of the Union National Bank of Troy.

FLAMM & WACHTER.—Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received three writs of replevin aggregating $1,329 from creditors of Flamm & Wachter, dry goods dealers at 202 Stanton Street, whose troubles were aired in the Police Court on Thursday. The replevins were directed against Simon Bogin, the auctioneer, who purchased the entire stock, and the Sheriff recovered some of the goods called for in the writs. A. A. Joseph, who obtained two of the writs for $992, said that the bill of sale to Mr. Bogin was given by Mr. Wachter without the knowledge of Mr. Flamm, and while it read $2,100, only $600 cash, he understood, was paid for the entire stock, which was valued at $6,500. The debts of the firm are about $4,000. Creditors, he said, were very much incensed over the transaction. The firm had been in business since April, 1897.

Out of Town.

F. DE P. SANCHEZ.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Francisco de P. Sanchez of Cucuta, United States of Colombia, for $9,080 in favor of D. A. de Lima & Co. of this city for money advanced up to Dec. 14. It was served on a firm here to attach anything that may belong to or may be due Mr. Sanchez.

W. T. WOODWARD.—W. T. Woodward, one of the best-known combination horse salesmen in the United States, has filed a petition in bankruptcy at Lexington, Ky. His liabilities are $40,500; assets, $1,877. His son, William T. Woodward, Jr., also assigned, with $9,427 liabilities and no assets. Mr. Woodward made a fortune out of his horse sales and lost it by unfortunate investments. His son lost money on the turf.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.—George H. Dunbar, proprietor of the Eagle Iron Works at Buffalo, was adjudged a bankrupt yesterday. Mr. Dunbar's creditors will meet Dec. 27, when a trustee to manage his estate will be appointed. The Eagle Iron Works has done business under the name of R. Dunber & Son. The liabilities, according to the schedules filed, amount to $96,277.57. The assets are $138,672.55, included in which are $25,000 of doubtful accounts and $89,000 of real estate, mortgaged to secure the payment of about $50,500.

JOSEPH P. PUELS MISSING.

Creditors Obtain Judgments Against Brooklyn Man for $10,764.27.

The whereabouts of Joseph P. Puels, a well-known Brooklyn real estate dealer, is a matter of much concern to certain people who claim that he is indebted to them to the amount of about $10,000. Mr. Puels is President of the General Repairing and Construction Company, with offices at 398 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He also conducts a general real estate business at the same address. He has been absent from the city for more than a week.

Several of Puels's creditors became alarmed over his absence, and after vain efforts to find him resorted to the courts and obtained judgments against him for $10,764.27. At Puels's office yesterday it was said that he was out of town and that it was not known when he would return.

WHISKY TRUST IN TROUBLE.

Rule Granted to Show Cause Why Receiver Should Not Be Appointed.

Chancellor McGill, at Jersey City, yesterday granted a rule, returnable next Monday, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Whisky Trust operated in Boston, Mass., under the laws of New Jersey. The liabilities are stated at $979,749, while the assets immediately available are $316,685. These consist of real estate, stock, and bank accounts.

The creditors who made the application are the American Surety Company and the Chemical National Bank of New York, and the Atlas, Massachusetts, National Hide and Leather, Blackstone, and First National Banks of Boston, all of which claimed to have loaned money to the trust on the security of its bonds. It is said that the stockholders will make an effort to reorganize the trust.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 234 failures in the United States during the week, against 237 for the previous week and 283, 359, 385, and 309 in the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1804. The Middle States had 59; New England, 57; Southern, 27; Western, 54; Northwestern, 13; Pacific, 13; Territories, 11. Canada had 32, against 29 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 or less capital and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLISON, Eugene E. and Frank P.—J. G. Shannon $88
BENEDICT, Tillie—S. Phillips 1,770
BISSELL, Eugene N.—Thomas J. Stewart Company 31
BEHRENS, John D.—J. N. Hickok and another 126
BAKER, James H.—Helena Hinch 813
BECKER, Bertha C.—Rabinowitz 92
BUSH, Pena—W. C. Smith 114
CALDER, Katie V.—L. M. Van Brunt 1,015
DE MITKIEWICZ, Eugene—P. Weisiger. 1,462
DODSWORTH, Lawrence A.—A. E. E. Chatfield 209
DOLGE, Alfred—Garfield National Bank.. 5,461
DOLGE, Alfred—Garfield National Bank.. 1,423
DELISLE, Emile, and Oscar A. B. Rauchfuss—A. Klipstein 5,089
DOBBINS, George H.—The People, &c.... 129
EMERICK, Clarence E.—F. C. Rist 81
FOOTE, Henry W.—Union National Bank of Troy 3,417
FRIEDMAN, Adolph—J. H. Young 248
FRANKLIN, George—Rumsey & Co., Limited 78
FERGUSON, Richard B.—Elizabeth S. Lorraine, costs 33
GOLDSMITH, Harriet—L. Baumann and others, costs 14
GORMAN, Amelia, Executrix—The Mayor, &c 4,858
GORMAN, Amelia, Executrix—The Mayor, &c., costs 99
GOTTSCHALK, Eugene—Seidenberg & Co 885
GRANT, Annie—E. Kimpton 87
HARRIS, Alexander—L. N. Asiel and others, costs 71
HORNING, Louis—Osborn Cash Register Company 110
HEYMAN, Charles M.—R. B. Ellison and others 231
HARRINGTON, J. Edward, and Lowden Jessup—W. Brandes 1,491
HITCHCOCK, Edwin O.—Osage National Bank 1,668
HITCHCOCK, Edwin O.—Jacob H. Brush. 1,295
HIGGINS, Francis, Receiver, &c.—W. E. Tefft, costs 65
HIRSCH, Lottie—Sanchez & Haya Company 98
JAHL, Frederick W.—Collateral Loan Association 525
JONES, Robert—P. R. Hunt 1,080
KENEHAN, Richard F.—M. Lederer 78
KLOS, Jacob—D. Meschendorf 79
LANGENSTEIN, Conrad and Catherine—A. Freund and others 136
LAMPHEAR, Ida B. and William H.—C. E. Hoyt 216
LINNEKIN, Thomas J.—L. W. Serrell and another 47
MAYER, Herman—A. Freund 69
MAYER, Herman and Mary—A. Freund.. 166
MILLENBERGER, Minard D.—W. Farrell 123
MEGROZ, Louis and Henri, and Henri Portier—L. Morrison and another 686
MONROE, Abraham—W. P. Baker 19
NEUGASS, Leopold, Solomon, Frederick, and Henry—P. Randel and another 387
NEWELL, Otis K.—M. E. Dingley 317
NEW YORK ICE COMPANY—A. M. Cousins and others 267
NEW YORK ICE COMPANY—Consolidated Ice Company 248
NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—John F. Betz 25,674
PARLATO, Pietro—F. D. Alessio, costs.. 69
PFLUGER, Christopher—The Bourbon County Distilling Company 86
PETERSON, Thomas—B. S. Welles 172
PITCHER, James R., and A. J. Churchill —C. M. Scott 147
PLATTNER, Israel, and Joseph Springer —W. B. Read, costs 31
RAUCHFUSS, Oscar A. E.—R. Russman and others 259
RIGER, Jacob—National Union Bank of Reading 697
REED, Emma—Union National Bank of Troy 7,552
RAUCHFUSS, Oscar A. E., and Emile Delisle—August Klipstein 5,039
ROFRANO, Michael A.—W. L. Flanagan, as Managing Director 171
REYNOLDS, James J.—S. J. Moore and another 198
REVERE, Leo J.—G. Henschel 107
SUTTINGER, Adam F.—J. G. Shannon.. 96
SCHEIFER, John—J. Stahl and others.... 35
STEINMETZ, Susan—Edward Mitchell, trustee, deficiency 583
SPIRO, Jacob—Ignatz Martin, costs..... 23
SCHAEFER, Annie—F. D. Croft and another—C. Sheridan 136
SHERLOCK, Judd M.—Acker, Merrall & Condit 200
THE MAYOR, &c.—G. H. Reeves 123
THOMAS, Enoch and Frank E.—John Simmons Company 318
TWOMLEY, Arthur B.—M. Pierce 65
THOMAS, James H.—A. P. Butman, costs 212
THE MAYOR, &c.—The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company 77
THE MAYOR, &c.—Yonkers Savings Bank 2,973
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—R. C. Irwin 2,092
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Conlon.. 27
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. F. Dermody 402
VASSILIADES, Constantine D., and Charles B. Ettinger and Agnes Murphy —C. A. Sherman and others 16
WEBB, Charles H., and Thomas E. Lonegran—J. H. Hunter, Jr 227
181

$8,076,500

BROKER KNIGHT SUSPENDED.

The Produce Exchange Complaint Committee Sustains a Charge.

Henry J. Knight, a member of the Produce Exchange, has been suspended for two months by the Board of Managers on a charge of uncommercial conduct made by Eugene McDonald, a grain broker of Boston, who is a member of the New York Produce Exchange.

Mr. Knight, who does business at 407 Produce Exchange with his brother, F. E. Knight, transacted dealings for Mr. McDonald here, and the accusation grew out of a deal in grain. The case was tried by the Complaint Committee of the Exchange, and afterward by the Board of Managers. A grayer complaint made by Mr. McDonald was dismissed.

LUMBER MEN BANKRUPT.

Petition Filed in Chicago Schedules Liabilities Amounting to $325,166.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Clarence L. Cross and Alpheus S. Badger, formerly lumber manufacturers, who own large tracts of land in the lumber district of Wisconsin, to-day filed in the United States Court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, in which they schedule liabilities amounting to $325,166.

The assets are said to consist largely of property in Douglas and Barron Counties, Wis. This property is, however, in the hands of several receivers. Most of their debts were contracted in the lumber business in open account, and all are now in litigation. The property of the debtors at Hawthorne, Wis., is valued at $207,972; at Holmes, Wis., the lumber, mills, &c., are said to be worth $82,712.

The firm of Cross & Badger failed Nov. 20, 1895. J. H. Howard, who was named as receiver, was succeeded by E. E. Kaufman. Subsequently, a Federal receiver was named in the United States Court. The failure is said to have been due to the attachment proceedings begun by the Union National Bank.

TRADING COMPANY ORGANIZED.

Brooklyn Men Will Extend Their Operations to the West Indies.

The North American Commercial Company, whose principal business offices are to be located in Brooklyn, was incorporated at Albany yesterday. Its capital stock is placed at $14,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is to be preferred stock. A corporation tax of $17,500 was paid. The company is to begin business with a capital of $50,000. The incorporators are Charles Borda, Jay Leiser, and Paul Eugene Jones, all residents of Brooklyn.

Mr. Jones, who is the attorney and Secretary of the company, said yesterday that the objects of the company were to purchase and manufacture raw agricultural products of the United States and of the West Indies and to sell the same, and to purchase and operate factories and agencies in connection with the business. Mr. Borda, who is a Puerto Rican, and his associates own or have options upon about 20,000 acres of sugar and coffee lands in the West Indies.

The Bordas are said to be among the wealthiest land owners in Puerto Rico. The syndicate, it is understood, has been negotiating for the acquisition of certain mining properties at Santiago de Cuba and Naguabo, Puerto Rico

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The metropolitan agency of the Western Insurance Company of Pittsburg, which was held by Charles E. Shade & Co., has been placed with F. C. Ralli & Co., to whom the Shade agency made an assignment without preference on Tuesday. It is said that the liabilities of Charles E. Shade & Co. may reach $30,000.

Vice President Henry Evans of the Continental Insurance Company has issued a circular in explanation of the provisions of a bill that has been sent to local fire insurance agents for introduction in the various State Legislatures, and that is designed to prohibit the practice of "overhead writing" and the maintenance of foreign reinsurance treaties. The work of introducing the measure will, if undertaken, be done by the local agents themselves.

The plate glass insurance companies have not succeeded in counteracting the present tendency to cut rates, as was expected when the five companies which write that form of liability insurance exclusively recently agreed to observe the old rates. It was stated yesterday that the reason for the failure to increase the rates generally is that the terms of the agreement permit the companies to meet competitive rates wherever necessary to hold the business that would otherwise go to the outside companies.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee, at its meeting yesterday, resumed the work of revising its report in regard to the formation of a tariff association, and it is believed that the work of the committee may be completed before Jan. 1. In regard to what will be done with the report, when it shall be presented to the companies for their action, there is a great deal of anxious speculation among the underwriters, and in some of the more important offices there is at present a disposition to anticipate a rather difficult contest for the adoption of the plan of the committee.

Superintendent Louis F. Payn of the State Insurance Department has designated Wednesday, Dec. 21, as the date for a hearing upon the applications of the Pr

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 103 Fifth Avenue Sold—Other Dealings in Vacant Property and Dwellings—Auction Sales.

George R. Read reports the sale of 103 Fifth Avenue, an eight-story business building, 26 by 80, for Gutwillig Brothers, to a client for investment. The sellers take in part payment some unimproved property, the total amount involved in the transaction being about $350,000.

Rumors were current yesterday to the effect that a large plot in the shopping district had changed hands. The recent purchase of 25 and 27 West Eighteenth Street by the Siegel-Cooper Company led to the report that it had also acquired an abutting parcel, 30 and 32 West Nineteenth Street, with a frontage of 50 feet, together with the plot owned by A. D. Juilliard, adjoining on the east, having frontages of 75 feet on Eighteenth Street, and 90 feet on Nineteenth Street. That the Siegel-Cooper Company has bought this property was denied yesterday by Rose & Putzel, their attorneys, and by Benedict J. Greenhut, Secretary of the company. Mr. Juilliard, when asked last evening whether he had disposed of his holdings referred to above, declined to discuss the matter. Frederick S. Pinkus, the owner of 30 and 32 West Nineteenth Street, said that if negotiations for the sale of his property had been concluded he had not been informed of that fact by his brokers.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for Alexander Walker the new seven-story apartment house, southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-fourth Street, 70.6 by 100. The price, according to the brokers, was about $325,000.

Brandt & Kirby have sold for the Metropolitan Improvement Company three lots at the northwest corner of Ninety-fifth Street and the Boulevard. A seven-story apartment house will be erected on the plot.

Frederick Zittel has sold for William E. Diller to Gen. Lewis Seasongood of Cincinnati the five-story American basement dwelling, with extension, 125 West Seventy-ninth Street, 25 by 61 by 100.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have bought and resold to Samuel Harris 22 to 24 Bayard Street. The same firm has also bought 101 Madison Street and the five-story flat 72 Forsyth Street. No. 101 Madison Street has been resold to a Dr. Sheinkman.

William Rosenzweig has bought from Julia Clark, for $21,000, an irregular plot with a frontage of 100 feet on the west side of Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-third Street.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen have sold for William Lesser the four-story dwelling 622 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Harry Fischel, for improvement, 340 and 342 East Fourth Street, 37.6 by 96.2; also, to Jacob Fischel, for improvement, 127, 129, and 131 Broome Street, 60 by 60.

The same firm of operators has also bought from John N. Halstead 26 East Broadway, running through to 13 and 13½ Division Street, 25 by 142.

It is reported that Francis Crawford has sold two of a row of five four-story brownstone dwellings, recently completed, on the south side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the two five-story flats 1,762 and 1,764 Madison Avenue, 50 by 100; also, the new six-story tenement, with stores, 608 East Tenth Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

An adjourned sale of the Givan Homestead property, in the Borough of the Bronx, was held yesterday in the Trinity Building Salesroom by Auctioneer William Kennelly. The tract consists of about 15 parcels, each equivalent to about 10 city lots, and is situated on the east side of the road from East Chester to Westchester. The incumbrances on it amounted to over $83,000, but it was knocked down to William Ziegler without competition on a bid of $80,000.

E. R. Chapman of the firm of Moore & Schley, representing creditors, bought the Wallace Brewery property, sold yesterday at auction by order of Charles R. Warner, receiver of the firm of James Wallace & Son. Bids were taken over incumbrances amounting to $191,951, the final bid—$125,000—bringing the selling price up to $316,954. The property covers the block front on the east side of Scammel Street, between Monroe and Cherry Streets, extending 96 feet in depth on the former and 203.5 feet on the latter, all of which is leasehold, except the easterly 108.4 by 98 on Cherry Street. The sale was conducted by Auctioneer Wells.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, at executor's sale, to Charles Tschanett, for $15,000, the four-story brick building 1,128 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street 20.5 by 65.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to Samuel Hoffman, for $22,000, the two four-story brick tenements 917 and 919 Brook Avenue, each 27 by 67.1 by 27.2 by 64.4.

Martin F. Hatch sold, in foreclosure, to William H. Schmohl, for $26,750, the two four-story brick dwellings 333 and 335 East Sixteenth Street, on a plot 44.9 by 92.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 739 Fifth Street, for a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store, 22.5 by 83.2; Samuel J. Ruth and Rachel Hoffman, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $18,000.

No. 39 East Nineteenth Street, for an eight-story brick store, 25 by 84.1; John F. Scannell of 551 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, owner; Henri Fouchaux of Eleventh Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, architect; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

No. 18 Market Street, to a six-story brick and stone tenement, with store; Isaac Gelles of 37 Essex Street, owner; Charles Rentz, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 143 Mott Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Henry Muller, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $500.

Blackwell's Island, to the workhouse; city, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Avenue, architects; cost, $2,500.

No. 291 West Tenth Street, to a seven-story brick brewery; Empire Brewery of 291 West Tenth Street, owner; Julius Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $10,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 16.

ALLEN ST, w s, 179.2 ft n of Rivington St, 20.10x88; Charles E. Ehinelander to Elina Kempner 10,125

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 to Hamilton Place x54.3x102.11; Minnie Moser to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman 1

BATHGATE AV, w s, 150 ft s of 179th St, 18x100; Conrad Freitag to Frederick E. Wood 12,000

BATHGATE AV, w s, 115.3 ft n of 182d St, 18.3x86; Henry Cleland to Isabella Murison 9,000

BAYARD ST, 36, n s, 19x43.10x irregular; Friederich Hahn to Charles W. Davis .. 11,500

BROOME ST, 400, n s, 25x108x25.3x112.3; Jasper Cairns to Herman Wronkow .... Exch.

COLUMBUS AV, 885, 30x100; Ellen and John D. Hennessy to Charles F. Coy 1

FORD ST, s s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 25x100.6x25x110.6; Thomas Murison to Henry Cleland and another 1,500

FOX ST, 1,648, e s, 18.9x100; Adolph Cohn and another to Helen M. Howe 11,000

HALL PLACE, w s, 449.11 ft s of 167th St, 22x107x26.8x107.8; Thomas P. Concannon to Mary Concannon 1

HAMILTON TERRACE, 26 and 28, w s, 32x100; Gustavus L. Lawrence to James Bowers 1

HANCOCK ST, 26 to 36, n w corner of West Houston St; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Leon Lanrowitz and Morris Fine 1

LOT 171, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; J. Milton Haynes to Rachel A. Conner 1

LOT 376, map of Arden property; J. Milton Haynes to Rachel A. Conner 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 101st St, 25.11x75; 101st St, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.11; Herman Wronkow to Emma E. R. Cairns 1

MADISON AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 75x75; Herman Wronkow to Jasper Cairns ..... Exch.

MADISON AV, 1,762 and 1,764, w s, 50x88; Jacob Bloom to Jacob Lederer and another 1

OAKLAND PLACE, e s, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 50x100; C. Adelbert Becker to Friedrich Perk 2,600

PARCELS 1 TO 5, 11 TO 18, 26 TO 36, Plots 6 and 7, 19 to 22, 37 to 39, 50 to 58, 66 to 71, 81 to 88, 92 to 95, 48 and 49, 8 and 9, 54 to 59, 84 to 87, 72 to 75, 96 to 99, 23 to 26, 40 to 42, 10, 27, 28, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48 to 91, 100 to 105, 60 to 65, 76 to 79, and 126 to 137, revised map of Givan Homestead; Samuel B. Hamburger to William Ziegler 80,000

ROEBINS AV, w s, Lot 168, map of Wilton, Port Morris, &c., 50x151x50.7x144.1; Karl Hess to Emma Hess 1

SHERIFF ST, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 20x90; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Solomon Feiner 3,500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner of Jennings St; Rudolph P. Leube and others to Julius Spiess 3,100

TINTON AV, n w s, part of Lot 18, map of Woodstock; Eleanor F. O'Connell to Catherine Gelb 1

TRINITY AV, 914, 16.8x100; Catherine Geib to Eleanor F. O'Connell ..... Exch.

VYSE AV, s e s, 50 ft s w of Jennings St, 25x100; Thomas Beninschek to Theresa Krenek 1

2D AV, e s, 25.2 ft n of 43d St, 25.2x92; Caroline E. Wolff and another to Sarah A. Tagliabue and others 1

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 32d St, 24.8x85; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Lulu Benson 1

3D ST, 349 East, 20x96; Louis Huber to Leana Michelson and another 10,000

4TH ST, s s, 272.7 ft w of Avenue D, 22.7x96; Mary Cohen to Selig Falk 1

9TH ST, 608 East, 21.8x38.11; Jacob Lederer and another to Jacob Bloom 1

18TH ST, 419 East, 25x92; Helena Rexer to George Dorn 1

36TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to James Clarke 1

47TH ST, 342 East, 20x100.5; Catherine F. Burkhardt to Joseph Levi 1

105TH ST, 130 East, 16.11x100.11; Frank Kuhn to Julius Katzenberg 1

101ST ST, 315, n s, 100.10x100.11; John E. Beggs to Daniel P. Hays and another 1

102D ST, 239 West, 40x100.11; Lawrence Buckley to Samuel B. Haines 1

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Edward L. Patterson to Henry Miller 26,000

135TH ST, 870 East, 25x100; Alfred H. Justa to Paul and Maria Schultz ..... Exch.

149TH ST, n s, 435 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Leonard P. Brouwer-Ancher to Eben Hatfield 1

149TH ST, 644 West, 15x99.11; Julia Knapp to John F. Carroll ..... Exch.

162D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.8x112.6; Wm. Watkins to Henry D. Jones, quit claim 1

182D ST, s s, 32.5 ft w of Park Av West, 33.4x80.8x33.4x77.9; the Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt 3,700

187TH ST, new line, n e corner of 11th Av, 65x75; James Bowers to Gustavus L. Lawrence 1

187TH ST, new line, n s, 65 ft e of 11th Av, 35x75; James Bowers to William J. Cook 1

Recorded Leases.

BRETTELL, Frank, to Harris Kitzinger and another; 58 East 11th St, 3 years $4,500

CAPRICE, Leonardo, to James V. Canti; 70 and 70½ James St, 10 1-3 years 540

DIVINE, Charles, and others to J. F. Morris; 1,474 Amsterdam Av, 5 11-12 years .. $1,200 to 900

DIEHL, Valentine, to Andrew Wisseman; Pleasant Av 342, 5½ years 780

FARIS, Olive W., and others to Louis Stajer; 713 Broadway, 6 1-6 years 6,500

GEIGER, Charles, and another to David Harris; 13 Rutgers Place, 3 1-3 years 3,800

GINSBERG, Isidor, to David Harris; 15 Rutgers Place, 3 1-3 years 3,800

HORKY, Vincent, to Sigmund Adler and another; 432 East 75th St, 2 years 660

LACHMAN, Samson, and others to Louis M. Blumstein; 230 to 236 West 125th St; 229 to 233 West 124th St, 8 1-3 years 15,000

MARCIS, Frank J., to Fred Fischer; 2,398 8th Av, 5 1-3 years ..... $780—600

STRAUSS, Albert, to Lorenzo Liberratio; 100 West 32d St, 1 year 180

WOLFRATH, William H., to Christine Fritz; Courtlandt Av, 820, s e corner of 159th St, 5 1-3 years ..... $468—552

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and Henry S. Herrman to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 142d St, 50x81.9 to Hamilton Place x 54.3x 102.11; 2 years $13,000

ANDREWS, Wallace C., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 12th Av, n e corner of 55th St, extends to Hudson River, 1 year 30,000

ARNOUX, George T., to Fannie B. Nattress; 142d St, n s, 215 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 8,500

BERNHARDT, Charles A., to Ellwood W. Brooks; 182d St, s s, 32.5 ft w of Park Av West, 3 years 2,500

BERNHARDT, Charles A., to Ellwood W. Brooks; 182d St, s s, 49.1 ft w of Park Av West, 3 years 2,500

BLAIR, Lucy A., to William Blair; 407 East 116th St, 9 years 5,500

BLOOM, Jacob, to Jacob Lederer; 608 East 9th St, 3 years 4,000

BOOTH, Henry F., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 122d St, n s, 22 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years 24,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Isaac L. Dunn; Valentine Av, w s, 618.8 ft s e of 180th St, 2 years 1,000

CAIRNS, Emma E. R., to Herman Wronkow; Madison Av, s e corner of 101st St, 5 years 4,000

CAIRNS, Jasper, to Herman Wronkow; Madison Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 5 years 3,000

CAIRNS, Jasper, to Herman Wronkow; Madison Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, 5 years 3,000

CAIRNS, Jasper, to Herman Wronkow; Madison Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 101st St, 5 years 3,000

CAIRNS, Emma E. R., to Herman Wronkow; 101st St, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years 2,000

CAFFERTY, Nellie, to Hudson F. Rose; Lot 481, Block P amended map of Mapes estate, 2 years 200

CARLEW, James, to Thomas R. A. and William H. Hall; 76th St, s s, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 14,000

CLARKE, Anna M., to John A. Warner and others, trustees, &c.; 286 5th Av, 3 years 15,000

CLARKE, James, to Ernest H. Herb; 30th St, n s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 22,000

CONTI, James and Vincent V., to Ballantine & Sons; 70 and 70½ James St, saloon lease, demand 1,500

DAVIES, Henry E., to Julien T. Davies; Broadway, s w corner of 8th Av, 790 to 806, and 833 to 837 8th Av, undivided share, 5 years 3,500

DAVIES, Henry E., to Julien T. Davies; Broadway, s w corner of 8th Av, 790 to 806, and 833 to 837 8th Av, undivided share; also out-of-town property, 1 year 2,500

DAMVALDER, Adam, to Mary T. Carpenter; 113th St, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 1 month 1,320

DORAN, Michael, to Charles R. Worthington; part of lot 145, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 3 years 500

DORN, George, to Helena Rexer; 419 East 18th St, 1 year 4,800

FALK, Selig, to Mary Cohen; 4th St, s s, 272.7 ft w of Avenue D, 2½ years 3,500

FEINER, Solomon, to Moses Newborg, executors, &c.; Sheriff St, w s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, installments 8,750

FRITZ, David, to Peter Doelger; Cortlandt Av, saloon lease, demand $820 1,000

GARRY, Patrick, to George H. Ehrgott; Willow Lane Road, n s, adjoining land of William H. Browne, 24th Ward, 3 years 900

HATFIELD, Eben, to Mary A. Wells; 148th St, n s, 435 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 7,500

HOWARD, Charlotte A., to Sophia Norman; 3d Av, s w corner of 21st St, 1-24 part, 2 years 300

HUNCHBERGER, Louise E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 453 and 454, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 1,000

KEMPNER, Elias, to Charles E. Rhinelander; Allen St, w s, 179.2 ft n of Rivington St, 1 year 3,000

KERVAN, Charles, to Frederick G. Potter; 100th St, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 11,600

LANROWITZ, Leon, and Morris Fine to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 28 to 36 Hancock St, 1 year 28,000

MANDER, Laura E. and Arthur C., to Donald B. Toucey; 119th St, s e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year 5,000

MANDER, Laura E. and Arthur C., to Lewis S. Davis; 119th St, s e corner of Lexington Av, 1 year 10,500

MANDER, Laura E. and Arthur C., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 119th St, s e corner of Lexington Av, 3 years. 50,000

METZ, Jacob, to Max Herzog; 340 West 47th St, 10 years 15,000

METZ, Jacob, to Max Herzog; 338 West 47th St, 10 years 15,000

MICHELSON, Leana and Sarah, to Louis Huber; 349 East 3d St, 1 year 3,400

MILLER, Henry, to Lucy A. Buhler; 303 West 111th St, 5 years 16,000

McCAFFREY, Peter, to John and Matthias Haffen; 8th Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 155th St, 1 year 2,000

PIRK, Friedrich and Amalia, to C. Adelbert Becker; Oakland Place, 125 ft w of Crotona Av, 2 years 3,000

PIRK, Friedrich and Amalia, to C. Adelbert Becker; Oakland Place, s s, 100 ft w of Crotona Av, 2 years 3,000

REDMAN, Annie K., to Angeline A. Bell; 4th Av, e s, 56 ft s of 91st St, 2 years 1,000

SMITH, Mary, to Daniel Ryer; Hughes Av, e s, 176 ft s of 187th St, 3 years 2,000

TAGLIABUE, Sarah A., and others to Seamen's Bank for Savings; 2d Av, e s, 25.2 ft n of 43d St, 5 years 14,500

TAYLOR, Ellen J., and Thomas, to George S. Bowdoin and others, trustees; 157th St, n w corner of Melrose Av, 3 years .. 23,500

TAYLOR, Ellen J., to Enoch C. Bell; 157th St, n w corner of Melrose Av, ½ years 3,000

TAYLOR, Ellen J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 157th St, n s, 24.6 ft w of Melrose Av, 3 years 14,000

THEESE, Hans, to George Ehret; 202 and 204 East 103d St, saloon lease, demand .. 1,000

WALDO, Gertrude R., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Park Place, s s, 79.10 ft w of Washington St, 1 year 20,000

WEISS, Abraham J., to Jacob W. Archer; 69 Willett St, 5 years 8,000

WHITFIELD, Alfred L., to Archibald M. Maclay; 2d Av, n w corner of 25th St; 7th Av, n e corner of 28th St; 34th St, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, and 17th St, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 1-20 part, 3 years 1,000

WURM, Carl, to Irving Savings Institution; Caldwell Av, s w corner of 164th St, 1 year 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Sophia E. C., to Cornelia U. Elliott 8,088

DELAFIELD, Elizabeth R., to Corn Exchange Bank 10,000

FAILE, Samuel, and another, trustees, to Emma S. Faile and another, executors, &c. 2,500

HALL, Henry J., and others, trustees, to Nelson and Joseph Greenfield, executors. 4,000

HELLER, John H., Jr., trustee, to Frederick Waller 12,000

HAZLETT, John W., to Albert I. Sire 1,000

KAYLER, John F., to Henry J. Bralen 2,500

KLINKE, Theodore A., to Minnie J. McDonald 900

LOUTHER, Thomas, Jr., to Minnie J. McDonald 400

PITCHIE, Charles, to Charles C. Manning 900

POWELL, Wilson M., to Samuel T. Valentine and another, trustees 5,500

SLOANE, Charles W., executor, &c., to Charles W. Sloane ..... Nom.

TAYLOR, Catherine A., and others, executors, &c., to Catherine A. Taylor and others, trustees, 1-5 part 5,000

TAYLOR, Catherine A., and others, executors, &c., to Catherine A. Taylor and others, trustees, 1-15 part of each, four assignments 20,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, three assignments ..... Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Alvina Spaugenberg and another 1,200

Mechanics' Liens.

DUANE ST, 82; Tice Jacobs against Josephine D. McLaughlin, owner; Consolidated Construction Company, contractor 644

RIVINGTON ST, 325 and 327; Brooklyn Slate Mantel Company against Mary J. Sullivan, and Brown and Hirsh, owners; Sullivan Brothers, contractors 244

ST. JOHN'S AV, e s, 93.3 ft s of Dawson St, 16.5x94; Paul C. Hunter against John Shea 40

WASHINGTON AV, 1,524 and 1,526; Albert H. Lorenze against Louis Lutjens, owner; Charles Bornekamp, contractor. 48

3D AV, 2,103 and 200 East 113th St; Oscar Schreiber against Walter von Erlenbill, contractor 565

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Christian Zieseniss against John V. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor 1,396

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Henry Schnabel against John V. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor. 350

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x102; Barney Goldman against Anselm Bruck, owner; Antonio Gallo, owner and contractor 1,300

109TH ST, 104 West; Hull, Camp & Co. against Joseph Cerrito, owner; Lawrence S. Folger and John Spence, contractors. 63

132D ST, 24 West; Alexander Frascolla against Frederick T. Balschun, owner; Louis Luhn, contractor 15

160TH ST, 97 and 619 East; Albert H. Lorenze against Rudolph Newschaffer, owner and contractor 54

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, Laws of 1897.

DUANE ST, 82; Consolidated Construction Company, on Josephine D. McLaughlin, to Seward Engineering Company 600

DUANE ST, 82; Consolidated Construction Company, on Josephine D. McLaughlin, to Tice & Jacobs 500

16TH ST, 216 and 218 West; Martin D. Walsh, on John F. Hopkins and others, to the Mercer Company $900

16TH ST, 214 West; Martin D. Walsh, on C. M. Velbinger and Emma L. Cuche, to the Mercer Company 180

Lis Pendens.

CONVENT AV, w s, 54.2 ft n of 129th St, 54.3 x132.9x57.3x125.11; Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New York against Max Marx and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. A. Morrison, Sr.

FRANKFORT ST, 22 and 24; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c., against John Pettit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Van Sinderen.

LUDLOW ST, w s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25x87.6; James H. Varnum and others, trustees, &c., against David Wolf and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

MONROE ST, 300 and 302; Richard A. Farmer against Harriet L. Carroll and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

1ST AV, n w corner 95th St, 25.8x80; Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company against Robert P. Golightly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stake & Ecberson.

12TH AV, e s, 99.11 ft n of 131st St, runs s 58.6 x s e 98.10 x s w 19.10 to 131st St, x e 12.10 x n 99.11 x w 100; Thomas Adams, Jr., against James Rogers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. Allen.

19TH ST, 228 and 220 East; 321 East 18th St, 353 to 357 East 20th St, 232 and 234 East 20th St, 203 to 207 East 19th St, 218 East 18th St, 227 3d Av, and 251 1st Av; Henry C. Foster against Thomas K. Foster and others, (action to remove executor, &c.;) attorneys, Delafield, Gould & L.

24TH ST, n s, 84 ft w of 6th Av, 16x49.4; Elizabeth C Gassner against Morris and Adele Plinus, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. E. Mercells.

34TH ST, 104, 106, and 108 West; Daniel J. Lynch against Fessenden N. Otis and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Jeroloman & Arrowsmith.

44TH ST, n s, 445 ft e of 6th Av, 24.10x100.5; 105th St, s s, 92.7 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.9; George P. Robbins against Mary A. Robbins and others, (partition;) attorneys, Turner, McClure & Rolston.

61ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; John H. Ives and another, executors, &c., against Joseph A. Ward and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Alonzo C. Paddock.

88TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 18x100.8; Francis H. Macy against George G. Rockwood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

122D ST, 141 East; William B. Ewing against Alice Van Buren and Sidney S. Birrell, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Heath.

143D ST, s w corner of Amsterdam Av, 28.9x 99.11x71.2 to Hamilton Place, x108.6; Union Dime Savings Institution against Isaac Kaufmann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace.

HOMES ON WHEELS.

Temporary Refuges Provided for Workmen on Railways.

From The Railway Age.

That the management of the Northern Pacific Railway appreciates the fact that if you want a man to work well you must feed him well and give him a good bed to sleep on is evidenced by the system of "boarding trains." The outfit consists of commissary, store, kitchen, dining room, and refrigerator cars, and sleeping cars. The force necessary for the train averages about one man for every twelve workmen, the distribution of occupants being about as follows for each 100 workmen: One head cook, 1 second cook, 4 waiters, 1 watchman, and 1 commissary clerk, 8 in all. The company has a buyer who purchases supplies in bulk for distribution to all camps controlled by it. The regular bill of fare includes two kinds of meat and three vegetables, with pie or pudding for dinner and sauce or preserves for supper. The kitchen requisition blank, upon which the chief cook obtains his supplies, covers a complete assortment of materials, under the heads of fresh meats, dry meats, breadstuffs, eggs, butter, coffee and tea, vegetables, (fresh and canned,) milk, (fresh and canned,) green and dry fruits, &c. The commissary department carries a stock of all the various articles of clothing for which a demand is likely to arise, and tobacco, cigars, pipes, matches, knives, postage stamps, &c.

All of the cars are fitted up in the ordinary box cars, the arrangement of the sleeping car being perhaps of the greatest interest. Each car accommodates twenty men. One full side of the car is taken up by two-story berths, each intended for the occupancy of two men. These furnish sleeping places for sixteen men. On the opposite side of the car are four single berths only, and the remaining space toward the rear end of the car is occupied by a stove, wash basins, and other simple toilet arrangements. Ventilation is provided for by four windows. The beds are furnished with excelsior cotton-top mattresses and blankets of a weight according to the climate in which the train is stationed.

These outfits are reported as working to the greatest satisfaction of the railroad company, for the men do better work and more of it from having a good supply of wholesome food, well cooked, and a good sleeping place. It is also stated that the completeness of the equipment is a material benefit to the railroad company itself, which is felt by the transportation department, especially in the decrease of calls for carrying new men to replace dissatisfied ones and in furnishing passes to local supply points for commissary goods.

The same company now has twelve trains of this kind stationed on the Northern Pacific and thirteen on the Santa Fé, Pacific and Southern California Roads.

Assassin Luccheni in Prison.

From The London Chronicle.

If we may trust the Journal de Genève, there has been a good deal of exaggeration concerning the treatment which Luccheni, the Anarchist murderer of the Empress of Austria, is to undergo in his Swiss prison. While it is admitted that the prisoner will spend the first portion of his sentence—the regulations say six months—in solitary confinement, working alone and taking exercise alone, yet the solitary confinement will not be passed in a "cachot," or dungeon, but in an ordinary cell. When his period of probation is over, Luccheni will be subjected to nothing more than the ordinary prison discipline. He will receive the usual rations, which seem fairly generous, and include about a half pint of wine daily, will wear the ordinary prison dress, and will work with the rest of the prisoners. Of the product of this labor, one-half goes to the State; with a quarter the prisoner is allowed to purchase creature comforts for himself, and the remaining quarter is placed to his credit to form a little capital, which he receives on liberation. It is gratifying to hear that the air of bravado maintained by Luccheni during his trial has quite deserted him, and much of his time is now spent in tears.

Mollified.

From The San Francisco News Letter.

He kissed her boldly on Market Street, opposite the Phelan Building.

"Sir!" she shrieked, "you are an utter stranger to me. What means this familiarity?"

"Miss," he replied, bowing low, "though we never met before, you must excuse me. I bet my friend that I would kiss the prettiest girl I saw on the block."

A soft, forgiving smile replaced her wrathful glance.

"You are forgiven this time," she said sweetly, "but please don't let it occur again."

BETTER WOOLEN OUTLOOK.

New England Mill Men Say a Healthier Condition Is Manifest.

From The Boston Transcript.

At last, according to some authorities, there is an improvement to be noted in the demand for woolen goods. Not a complete bursting away of the dam which has held back business for so long a period, but a forcing of the breach, rather, which it is expected will widen more and more as the season advances. Mr. William Wood, Treasurer of the Washington Mills, said in effect to-day that trade certainly was in healthier condition. It is reviving slowly but surely, and, though its pulse is yet feeble, it is beating right. We are just now between seasons, and stock taking is going on, so that no extensive business is looked for. This makes the activity which is noticeable now all the more noteworthy, and, unless all signs fail, the coming season will be a prosperous one. Not that prices are going to take a sudden jump, but they will show an improvement, and woolen manufacturers will get values for their goods that are more in keeping with the cost of producing them.

It has been a long time since they have had the courage to express anything but the faintest hope that better times were anyway near to being realized. Now they feel sure that they are very near and that they will not have to wait much longer. The prospect is good for a satisfactory heavyweight season, profitable as regards prices and of fair volume. A feature of the present demand is the larger inquiry for better goods. The clothiers are said to be giving the preference to all-wool fabrics, and to be buying comparatively little of the cheaper and less serviceable cloths. The manufacturers of dress goods report a fair amount of Spring business assured, and are hopeful of making a profit on it. Fair orders have been secured by most of the mills, while some are about sold up and as there has been very little accumulation of stock by the manufacturers who have run their plants in a most conservative way for some time, the buyers have no surplus stocks in first hands to fall back upon.

Mr. Samuel Williams was seen on his way to his Byfield mill. He sees a slight rift in the clouds, but notes no great improvement in the business yet. He thinks, however, that the signs are all promising, and that before long the woolen manufacturers will be experiencing better times than they have for a long time. The raw material is in somewhat better demand, and the Spring season, unless all signs fail, will be a successful one. People have been making their clothes do the utmost possible service, but there is a limit even to the wear that can be got out of wool goods, and this limit on goods bought two years ago has about been reached. There is to be a new stocking up, and the clothing manufacturers are already realizing it, as is evident from the interest that they are taking in the market.

Regarding the quantity of foreign-made goods that will have to be reckoned with in the Spring business there are varying opinions. One well-known mill man took the ground that the aggregate of these goods was not so large as to occasion any apprehension regarding their effect upon prices at the opening. The imports for a year have been very small, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the greater part of them have gone into consumption. He based his opinion upon the fact that a large percentage of them were low-grade goods—the class for which there has been the greatest demand of late, to the slighting of the better fabrics, both of foreign and domestic manufacture.

Another manufacturer in an equally good position to judge of the market and what was likely to materialize in it, said that it would not be safe to ignore the lobbers of foreign woolens or underestimate their holdings. Every one knows that there were large quantities of these goods imported under the Wilson bill, and it is as well known that the demand for them, as well as the domestic goods, has been far from normal. We have little data that can be relied upon to give anywhere near even an approximate figure of what the available stocks of woolens of foreign manufacture are at this time. We have imported all the way from $56,000,000 worth of foreign woolens in 1889, to $15,000,000 the present fiscal year. Last year we brought in $49,000,000, and it is this total of $64,000,000 within two years that makes it difficult to estimate how much of a factor the foreign goods are to be in the season's business. Taking the amount of woolen goods in bond, the showing is encouraging for the domestic manufacture, as this total is put at less than $2,500,000, while in 1896 there were about $6,700,000. On the whole, the manufacturers in the light of these figures are not disposed to make any special concessions because of any possible cutting of the foreign agents in order to dispose of their goods.

Manufacture of Sherry.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Sherry as a wine has never been so popular in this country as in Europe, although it enters very largely into the preparation of many drugs. Very little is generally known about the process of manufacture. According to a recent Spanish report, it is full of interest. The grapes are taken to the corner of the presshouse and thrown into a press of primitive construction, consisting of a wooden trough about ten feet square, with a screwpress in the centre. The trough is filled with 1,800 pounds of grapes, which are then crushed by the feet of men wearing woden clogs. The reason of this is that the weight of a man is just sufficient to force out the juice and not enough to bruise the skins or branches, which would give a bitter flavor to the wine. The treading is carefully and methodically done, each row coming in its turn under the crush of the sabot. After this first level pressing sulphate of lime is sprinkled over the mass. This is known as "yeso," and occurs as a pure earth in the Jerez districts. This earth is added in the proportion of two and a half pounds to 1,800 pounds of grapes. The average yield is about 110 gallons for one filling of the press. When the grapes have been trodden several times the screwpress is used. The liquor is put away and fermented for about three weeks, when it begins to clear and can be drawn off from the lees. In this condition it is a really young wine and is given the name of "moto." As the wine matures it is placed in its special class. If it is a delicate, light wine it is known as a "fino," while if it should have a highly vinous character it is classed as "oloroso."

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Dec. 16.

178—The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Gunnison, Col., petitioner, vs. E. H. Rollins & Sons.—Argument concluded by Charles S. Thomas for the petitioner in Nos. 177 and 178.

90—William T. Gilbert, receiver, appellant, vs. the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association et al.—Passed temporarily.

96, 97, and 98—The Bellingham Bay Improvement Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of New Whatcom.—Argued by L. T. Michener for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

91, 92, and 99—The Chappell Chemical and Fertilizer Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Sulphur Mines Company of Virginia.—Argued by Thomas C. Chappell for the plaintiff in error and by James M. Ambler and Randolph Barton for the defendant in error.

Adjourned until Monday.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this city yesterday handed down the following decisions:

William W. Goodrich, as receiver, appellant, vs. Oswald Sanderson, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the opinion of the referee.

Francis A. Clark, respondent, vs. Thomas Lyons, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Standard Fashion Company, respondent, vs. Siegel Cooper Company and another, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. William J. Barry, respondent, vs. John W. Keller et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Carl Jussen, respondent, vs. John J. Scannell, as Fire Commissioner, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Donato Palumbo, plaintiff, vs. William F. Norton and another, defendant.—Order affirmed, without costs.

In the matter of Twelfth Ward Park in re Dellaglio.—Guardian ad litem for infants must be appointed.

Matilda E. Starbuck et al. vs. Phenix Insurance Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

William G. Leland vs. John K. La France.—Motion for order to show cause granted.

People ex rel. George Batcheior vs. Frank C. Bacon, Clerk, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Mary P. Potter vs. Daniel C. Potter.

INSTRUCTION.

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

ABSALOM P. BACHMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ABSALOM P. BACHMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16, 1898.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

SIMON OBERFELDER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of SIMON OBERFELDER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

EMIL F. BEGIEBING, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of EMIL F. BEGIEBING, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

NATHANIEL, BERNSTEIN AND MAX NEWMAN, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of NATHANIEL BERNSTEIN and MAX NEWMAN, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on December 31st, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16th, 1898.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

NORA BOYNTON, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of NORA BOYNTON, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 29, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

BERNARD BLUMBERG AND MORRIS GLASS, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of BERNARD BLUMBERG and MORRIS GLASS, individually and as partners of the firm known as BLUMBERG & GLASS, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 28th, 1898, at two o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

ISAAC BUTLER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ISAAC BUTLER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Dec. 30th, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

EMANUEL COHN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of EMANUEL COHN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 30, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

HARRIS B. GOLDMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HARRIS B. GOLDMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at three o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 13th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

LOUIS SILVERSTEIN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS SILVERSTEIN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 30, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

HARRIS GOLDSTEIN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HARRIS GOLDSTEIN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 30, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

BOLTON HALL, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of BOLTON HALL, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

MAX HEIMLICH AND HENRY MOSKOVITZ, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MAX HEIMLICH and HENRY MOSKOVITZ, individually and as partners under the firm name of HEIMLICH & MOSKOVITZ, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

ISAAC BUTLER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ISAAC BUTLER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Dec. 30th, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

MAX KRELLMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of KRELLMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 700, in the city and County of New York, on December 31st, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16th, 1898.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

EMANUEL S. KUH, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of EMANUEL S. KUH, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 30, 1898, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

SIEGFRIED LESTER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of SIEGFRIED LESTER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Dec. 30th, 1898, at one o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, Dec. 15th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

JOSIAH S. LINDSAY, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOSIAH S. LINDSAY, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16, 1898.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

AARON MILLS, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS ROBERT MANCHESTER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of AARON MILLS, otherwise known as ROBERT MANCHESTER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 30, 1898, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

OSCAR MEYER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of OSCAR MEYER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16, 1898.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

VICENZO PALUMBO, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of VICENZO PALUMBO, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on December 29th, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

JOSEPH B. READ, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOSEPH B. READ, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at four o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16th, 1898.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

ROBERT F. SHAEN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ROBERT F. SHAEN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 16, 1898.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

HERMAN WARSZAWIAK, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HERMAN WARSZAWIAK, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15, 1898.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

GUSTAV WERNER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GUSTAV WERNER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on Dec. 30th, 1898, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

MAX HEIMLICH AND HENRY MOSKOVITZ, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MAX HEIMLICH and HENRY MOSKOVITZ, individually and as partners under the firm name of HEIMLICH & MOSKOVITZ, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 30th, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 15th, 1898.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against AUGUST L. IHLENBURG and Minnie Ihlenburg, his wife; Edward A. Ihlenburg and Caroline Ihlenburg, his wife; Amelia Ihlenburg, Frederick Ihlenburg, Annie Ihlenbourg, Edmond J. Haslitt, and Edward A. Ihlenburg, August L. Ihlenburg, and Amelia Ihlenburg, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased; H. Koehler and Company, Charles De Ronge, William MacLean, Patrick Morrisey, Walter McLean, Matthew Cellien, William Neissing, August Loda, John Goodall, Frans Secorske, Andrew Grossen, Bernard Foley, John Studer, Frederick Staats, Frederick Reisner, Mary Pruschen, Vincens Tulace, Henrietta Lingswellor, Gustav Marx, James Graham, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 3d August, 1898.
J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New York City.
To the defendants Florence M. Simoni, Charles Simoni and Mary Beltramini, and each of you:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
JOHN C. O'CONOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-1aw6wS&Ja7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY C. AUSTIN, plaintiff, against ANN ELIZA SHIEL, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Shiel, deceased; Walter Shiel and Frances Shiel, his wife; Maggie Brooks and Isaac Brooks, her husband; Thomas M. Shiel and Maggie Shiel, his wife; John A. Shiel and Nellie Shiel, his wife; Bessie Wood and Nelson Wood, her husband; Archie Armstrong and Minnie Armstrong, his wife; Margaret Shiel; Andrew Grierson and Esther Elliot Scott Grierson, his wife; William H. Zeltner, as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Zeltner, deceased; John E. Zeltner, Emil Zeltner, Lewis Scheuch, Michael Zeltner, and Catharine Dillman, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated August 30th, 1898.
FRANK Z. DEMAREST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants Ann Eliza Shiel, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Shiel, deceased; Walter Shiel and Frances Shiel, his wife; Maggie Brooks and Isaac Brooks, her husband; Thomas M. Shiel and Maggie Shiel, his wife; John A. Shiel and Nellie Shiel, his wife; Bessie Wood and Nelson Wood, her husband; Archie Armstrong and Minnie Armstrong, his wife; Margaret Shiel; Andrew Grierson and Esther Elliot Scott Grierson, his wife:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated November 9th, 1898.
WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City.
To the defendant Amelia Ihlenburg, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased, and Amelia Ihlenburg individually: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, December 9th, 1898.
WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City,
Borough of Manhattan.
d10-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY C. AUSTIN, plaintiff, against ANN ELIZA SHIEL, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Shiel, deceased; Walter Shiel and Frances Shiel, his wife; Maggie Brooks and Isaac Brooks, her husband; Thomas M. Shiel and Maggie Shiel, his wife; John A. Shiel and Nellie Shiel, his wife; Bessie Wood and Nelson Wood, her husband; Archie Armstrong and Minnie Armstrong, his wife; Margaret Shiel; Andrew Grierson and Esther Elliot Scott Grierson, his wife; William H. Zeltner, as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Zeltner, deceased; John E. Zeltner, Emil Zeltner, Lewis Scheuch, Michael Zeltner, and Catharine Dillman, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated August 30th, 1898.
FRANK Z. DEMAREST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d3-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELL B. GURNEE and LUCY L. BARNEY MOTT, sole acting executrix under last will and testament of AZUBA F. BARNEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against CATHERINE ROSSETTI, individually and as executrix and trustee of the last will and testament of CHARLES N. ROSSETTI, deceased; Florence M. Simoni, and Charles Simoni, her husband; Mary Beltramini, Elizabeth or Lizzie Scott and Hannah Gordon; George Robinson, Margaret McEnroe, and Dorinda Sophia Scott Robinson, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M. SCOTT, deceased, and the Manhattan Railway Company, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 3d August, 1898.
J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New York City.
To the defendants Florence M. Simoni, Charles Simoni and Mary Beltramini, and each of you:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
JOHN C. O'CONOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-1aw6wS&Ja7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK N. DU BOIS, plaintiff, against SARAH A. HARRIS, George W. Harris, and T. Sheldon Frost, receiver of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.
To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated October 5th, 1898.
WILLIAM V. SIMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Bldg.), City of New York.
To George W. Harris: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.
FRANK Z. DEMAREST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELL B. GURNEE and LUCY L. BARNEY MOTT, sole acting executrix under last will and testament of AZUBA F. BARNEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against CATHERINE ROSSETTI, individually and as executrix and trustee of the last will and testament of CHARLES N. ROSSETTI, deceased; Florence M. Simoni, and Charles Simoni, her husband; Mary Beltramini, Elizabeth or Lizzie Scott and Hannah Gordon; George Robinson, Margaret McEnroe, and Dorinda Sophia Scott Robinson, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN M. SCOTT, deceased, and the Manhattan Railway Company, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 3d August, 1898.
J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New York City.
To the defendants Florence M. Simoni, Charles Simoni and Mary Beltramini, and each of you:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
JOHN C. O'CONOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-1aw6wS&Ja7

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS AND ALL PERSONS interested in the John E. Connolly Company of New York.
Take notice that a full and accurate account of all the proceedings of the Receiver of said company will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and a motion will then be made for an order of reference to take and state the account of said Receiver, and upon the coming in of the Referee's report, for a final order of distribution, and that said Receiver be discharged and his bond vacated.
Dated New York City, December 9th, 1898.
CHARLES W. RIDGWAY,
Receiver of the John E. Connolly Company.

MULCAHY, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. MULCAHY, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, at the office of said John J. Mulcahy, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 7 Beekman Street, Room 814, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 8d day of February, 1899.—Dated Nov. 18th, 1898.
JOSEPH P. A. DAVIS, Assignee.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee,
Beekman Street, New York City.

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1898.
JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-1aw6mS

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BELCHER, GEORGE H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gerald N. Stanton, Grace H. Stanton, Elizabeth H. Beaman, (the younger,) John Harper, Margaret Sammon, and George Carter, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE H. BELCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as legatees or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of ELIZABETH H. STANTON, executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ROBERT F. LITTLE, Attorney for Executrix, 63 and 65 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n26-1aw8wS

CORNWELL, JACOB WEEKS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Millard Fillmore Cornwell, one of the heirs and next of kin of Jacob Weeks Cornwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles H. Ostrander of the City of Mount Vernon, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JACOB WEEKS CORNWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
Nov19—1aw6wSat.

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 182 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y. o28-1aw6mS

HUSTED, ANN ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN ELIZA HUSTED, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 South Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of June, 1898. FREDERICK D. COLCORD, Executor. C. & T. PEERY, Attorneys for Executor, 77 Grampoint Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. je18-1aw6mS

HUBBELL ELIZA A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To FREDERICK STARR, William H. Starr, Mary Judd, Henry Starr, Charles Starr, Ella Whaley, Ollie Starr, Annie Judd, Grace Starr, Clara Starr, Frederick Whaley, Eliza C. Halstead, Olivia H. Rogers, Laura Noble, Marianne Andrews, Sarah Stewart Newhall, Rebecca Clark, Lucy Alice Woolsey, The Danbury Cemetery Association, The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Charles T. Halstead, as administrator, etc., of Harriet Starr, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Marvin D. Hubbell, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.]
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BERNARD METZGER, Atty. for Petitioners, 261 Broadway, New York.
n26-1aw6wS

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York. n12-1aw6wSa

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to persons having claims against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1898. JANE E. PHILLIPS, Administratrix. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. n26-1aw6mS

PONTIN, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. PONTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Clark, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1898. JAMES DUNNE, ARTHUR T. SHAND, Executors. JOHN J. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d3-1aw6mS

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administ

HALLEN QUERIES HIMSELF

Matters Assume a Novel Form in Lawyer's Trial for Forgery.

TESTIMONY CAUSES SENSATION

Defendant Says He Never Before Saw Mrs Hayne, His Alleged Wife—Denies He Committed Forgery.

Lawyer James D. Hallen, on trial for forgery before Judge McMahon, took the stand yesterday and testified in his own defense. Mr. Hallen's testimony caused a sensation. He not only denied the charge of bigamy brought against him by Mrs. Julian D. Hayne, but stated emphatically that he had never seen or heard of the woman before she appeared against him in the present proceedings. Matters assumed a novel form when the lawyer, who is conducting his own case, queried himself in regard to the alleged forged documents and gave elaborate explanations amid the excited objections of Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who afterward subjected him to a rigid cross-examination.

Reinhold Boeklen was the first witness called to the stand. He is an engineer at 138 Broadway and was formerly a partner of the late Ira S. Elkins, whom Hallen holds responsible for the forged documents. The witness swore that he was familiar with the handwriting of Elkins, and several of the documents in the case were handed him for examination. He gave his opinion that they were in Elkins's handwriting.

Hallen then took the stand in his own defense, and proceeded to question himself.

"What were you doing in 1893, Mr. Hallen?" he asked.

"At that time," answered the lawyer, "I was engaged in the practice of law. I had an office with Mr. Elkins at 136 Liberty Street, where the Consolidated Gas and Improvement Company was located. I was attorney for the company. In a conversation with Mr. Elkins about that time relative—"

"I object!" shouted Mr. Osborne.

Mr. Hallen looked at the lawyer calmly and went on to describe his transaction with Mrs. Caldwell and Henry E. Jones, which involved the forged deeds and mortgages, amounting to $16,500. "As God is my judge," said he, turning impressively to the jury, "I did not forge those papers." Hallen went on to explain that he had acted as attorney for Elkins, who was at that time the head of the Consolidated Gas and Improvement Company.

The company was in need of money, and he was asked to raise about $16,000 in cash. Elkins told him to raise the money on a mortgage which he had on some property situated on West End Avenue. This, the lawyer said, he sold to the complainant, Mrs. Caldwell, for $16,500, which he paid to Elkins. He retained only his fee of $250. Not long after he discovered that the mortgage had never been recorded.

After Hallen had finished his story Assistant District Attorney Osborne directed Mrs. Hayne, who was present with her stepson, A. L. Brush, to stand up.

After Hallen had finished his story the Assistant District Attorney then subjected him to a cross-examination. Mr. Osborne asked a number of questions, and then directed Mrs. Hayne, who was present with her step-son, A. L. Brush, to stand up.

"Do you know this woman?" was the question.

"I never saw her before in my life," was the cool and deliberate answer.

"Were you ever known by the name of Julian D. Hayne?"

"Never."

"Have you ever been in Florida?"

"No, Sir. I have not."

During the answers to the prosecuting attorney's questions Mrs. Hayne had grown pale. She evinced the utmost astonishment and consternation as the defendant denied practically her entire testimony.

Hallen was then asked about the letter received at the District Attorney's office bearing his signature, and acknowledging himself a fugitive from justice. The letter was written with a pen and was dated Aug. 1. Hallen denied having sent a letter to the District Attorney in writing, but said that he had typewritten a letter to the District Attorney. Mr. Osborne started to question the witness, when Judge McMahon announced that he had important business, and adjourned court until Monday morning.

A RECKLESS BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Walked Through Trinity Chapel Rectory with a Lighted Candle.

The rectory of Trinity Chapel, 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, was entered Thursday night by George Coppinger of 100 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, who was caught with some jewelry belonging to the servant girls. The man entered the rectory early in the evening, when the doors of the house were not locked. He hid in the cellar. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert, who lives in the rectory, employs two domestics who occupy rooms on the top floor of the building.

The man waited until about 2 o'clock in the morning when he started to go through the house. The rooms of the servants were first looted, and there the man found two gold watches, a ring, a gold badge, and $2 in cash. The man was very reckless or courageous, as he took a candle along with him and moved about with it lighted.

After he had been at work a little while a woman in a house opposite saw the light moving about in the rectory, and thought it strange. She told her husband, and he went out on the street and came upon several other persons who stood watching the light. Policeman Whalen came along and watched with the others for a time, saying they would see what the man was going to do. After a time Coppinger decided to leave the house. Whalen and a crowd of men met him. Coppinger was very much surprised at the greeting he received. The jewelry and money were found in Coppinger's possession, and he confessed that he had stolen them. He was held for trial in the Jefferson Market Court.

ALDERMAN JAMES P. HART DEAD.

News Received While City Officials Were at Mr. Scott's Funeral.

While the members of the Municipal Assembly were at the funeral of Alderman Edward S. Scott of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, word was received at the City Hall that Alderman James P. Hart of the Fourteenth Assembly District, New York County, had died at his home, 200 First Avenue. Mr. Hart, who was an undertaker, had been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee for ten years. The funeral will be held Monday at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Roman Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception. Until last May he had been in excellent health, but consumption set in and he failed rapidly. He was thirty-five years old and leaves a wife. The Board of Aldermen held a brief session last night at which resolutions of sympathy for Mr. Hart's family were adopted.

Alderman Scott's funeral, which took place from his home, 94 Berry Street, was attended by many city officers, and was the largest seen in that part of Brooklyn for several years. There were so many floral pieces that it was necessary to remove many of them from the parlor. Among them was a chair six feet in height from the Board of Aldermen. The pall bearers were Senator McCarren, Deputy Fire Commissioner James H. Tully, ex-Alderman McGrath, Police Captain Short, Morris Isaacs, Edward Kiernan, Thomas Tierney, John Howard, and Aldermen Thomas F. Wood, Stephen W. McKeever, Jacob J. Velton, and James F. Elliott. The hearse was followed by 200 coaches to Calvary Cemetery.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Treasurer of the Waring Fund, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:

American Ex. Co.	$500	F. P. Elliott	25
Parker, Wilder & Co.	100	D. W. Fenton	25
Charles Mallory	100	Sir R. W. Cameron	25
N. F. Palmer	50	"Lover of Clean Streets"	20
L. C. Clark	25	Frederick Nathan	10
J. C. Clark	25	Richmond M. Smith	10
A. A. Cowles	25	George H. Daniels	10
Sidney Wintringham	25	William Payne	5
Jed Frye	25	"G. G."	5
Zabriskie, Burrill & Murray	25	G. Ramsberg	5
Previously acknowledged			$87,491.50
Total			$88,531.50

Absolutely Pure
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

LEGAL NOTES.

PROTRACTED WILL CONTROVERSY.—The controversy over the will of Mrs. Kate L. Laudy, which was begun at her death, over seven years ago, has been before the courts ever since, and was passed upon by the Appellate Division yesterday upon a question of practice. Mrs. Laudy made several bequests to public institutions, including the Woman's Hospital and Cooper Union. The late General Term of the Supreme Court in this city reversed a decree of the Surrogate refusing to admit the will to probate, and directed him to probate the instrument. The Surrogate, in his decision, had found that the instrument was not subscribed to by the testatrix in presence of either of the two subscribing witnesses, Dr. William H. Porter and Cornelia N. Edwards, and that the testatrix did not declare to either of them that she had subscribed the instrument; but it appeared that the testimony of Dr. Porter tended to show that her signature was upon the paper at the time it was presented to him for signature, and that she then stated that she had signed it, while Mrs. Edwards's testimony was to the effect that at the time the paper was presented to her it was so folded hat she saw only the signature of the other subscribing witness, and that she recalled no expression on the part of Mrs. Laudy, in the conversation between them, in which she stated that she had signed the instrument. The Court of Appeals, in 1895, affirmed the judgment of the General Term, but on reargument held that this testimony presented a question of fact which the General Term was empowered to determine, but that instead of directing the submission of the will to probate, the General Term should have ordered the trial of the question of fact by a jury. This trial was had at the Circuit, and the jury answered the questions submitted to them. An order then made denying a motion for a new trial was reversed, and a new trial was ordered, which was had, and after several trials the issues were finally disposed of by the jury in the Trial Term, upon the third trial. Pending appeal to the Appellate Division upon refusal to again grant a new trial, the Supreme Court directed the Surrogate's Court to enter judgment denying probate of the will. The Surrogate entered a decree to that effect. On further appeal from these decisions the whole proceeding was affirmed. The Appellate Division yesterday denied an application that the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court return to the Clerk of the Appellate Division certain papers on appeal, holding that the papers should be remitted to the Surrogate, in pursuance of Section 2,585 of the Code, in order that his decree may be entered.

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A PIANO TRANSACTION.—One Gise, as agent of the Pease Piano Company, sold Joseph Grosskettler of Shenandoah, Penn., a rosewood piano, upon condition that if within six months the purchaser should not perceive the advantage of having the piano he might return it to the company. Grosskettler gave Gise a ninety days' note for the purchase price, which note Gise indorsed and transferred to the Waterloo Organ Company, on account of a debt he owed it, and without knowledge or authority of the Pease Piano Company, and in violation of his powers as agent of that company. The organ company gave the note to Grosskettler, accepting the piano in satisfaction of it. In a suit by the Pease Company against the Waterloo Company, the First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given below for the plaintiff, saying, by Justice Ingraham: "This note was received by Gise payable to his own order instead of the order of the plaintiff, in violation of his agreement with the plaintiff. It was the proceeds of the sale of plaintiff's property, and was, by agreement between Gise and the plaintiff, the latter's property. Having proved that the note was its property, the plaintiff was entitled to its possession unless defendant proved that it was a bona fide holder for value, and without notice of the plaintiff's title. The burden was upon the defendant to show that its title to the note was superior to that of the plaintiff. We think in view of all the circumstances disclosed that the refusal of the Court to find that the defendant acquired the note in good faith, without notice of the plaintiff's title thereto, was not against the weight of evidence, and that the conclusion of law that the plaintiff was entitled to judgment for the amount of the note and interest was proper. The defendant, by the delivery of the note to the maker, for a consideration, converted the note to its own use, and the plaintiff was entitled to judgment for the amount of the note."

***

CHANGE OF PLACE OF TRIAL.—In a suit by James L. Ingall against Giles M. Stoddard a motion to change the place of trial for the convenience of witnesses, from New York City to Tompkins County, where the cause of action arose, and where plaintiff's assignor and all the defendant's witnesses within this State reside, was denied upon the filing of a stipulation by plaintiff's counsel. The First Appellate Division has reversed the order, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, who said: "Where a defendant is entitled to change the venue to another county on the ground that the cause of action there arose, and that the witnesses knowing the material facts to be established there reside, it is error to deny the application because the opposing party stipulates that the witnesses will testify upon the trial of the action to the facts claimed. To defeat such a motion, the stipulation must go beyond this. It must be to the effect that the facts sought to be established by the witnesses will be admitted upon the trial. An admission that a witness will testify to a fact is of little or no value, because the party could not safely go to trial without calling the witness, inasmuch as the correctness of his statements would be determined by the court and jury in no small degree upon his appearance upon the stand, and the manner in which he gave his testimony (17, N. Y., Supp. 645, 70 Hun. 99.)"

WHISPERED "SANTA CLAUS."

The Last Words of a Five-Year-Old Girl Trolley Car Victim.

Katie Sponberger, five years of age, of 564 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, was run over and killed yesterday morning by a car of the Union Trolley Company. She and three other little girls started out from the house to see the Christmas display in the store windows. At One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue they saw a window across the street in which was a Christmas tree. Across the street the children started, and at that moment Car No. 22 was coming slowly down the approach of the Third Avenue bridge. Joseph Walpole, the motorman, seeing the little girls and knowing the danger, put on the brakes and stopped the car a short distance from them. The little girls heard the shouts of Walpole and the clang of the bell, and stopped short.

Walpole thinking that the girls were waiting for the car to pass, started up the car, when they tried to cross the track again. The girl who had Katie by the hand saw the car coming and ran away, leaving her in the middle of the track. Walpole put the brakes on, but not before the little girl was knocked down and rolled over by the fender a few feet. There was a shriek from the little girl and a cry of horror from the great number of persons who happened to be present at the time. Policeman Denterlein rushed to the spot, and taking the body of the little girl in his arms, bore her tenderly to a restaurant at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, and summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital. Before Dr. Muller arrived the little girl was dead.

As the men and women in the restaurant gazed at the child just before her death they saw her lips move, and those nearest heard in the faintest whisper almost like a sigh the words "Santa Claus."

Policeman Dennerlein arrested Walpole and took him before Magistrate Flammer in the Morrisania Police Court, where he was held to await the action of the Coroner. It was evident from the testimony of all who witnessed the accident that the motorman was not to blame.

1831 is a red letter year in the annals of medicine. It marks the discovery of the great Lung and Throat cure—Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

Why not telephone us these busy days: one in each department of each store. We'll ship you what we think you want and call for what you don't want now or after Christmas.

Underwear may not be a Christmas offering, but Harderfold is certainly suggestive of comfort and good cheer—the lightest warmest wool underwear made. Won't shrink, won't irritate, won't crock—no dye. If we can't fit you from stock we'll make to order.

Without a house-coat or smoking jacket your husband won't know all the comforts of home: made by men for men; $4.75 to $18.

Some men almost live in trunks; many camp out in handbags. Wonder if you all appreciate how large and complete is our stock of trunks and bags.

Suit cases $5 to $25: hat cases $4.50 to $13.50: bags $3.25 to $15.50: trunks $5.75 to $16.

But we're forgetting clothes of the kind most worn these holiday times.

Frock coats $16 to $38; evening dress tail-coat suits $27 to $44; Tuxedo or dinner coats $15 to $25: Inverness overcoat $25: Opera hat $7: Model shoes $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Daniell & Sons.

Are Open
TO-NIGHT.
48 STOCKS,
FILLED WITH
CHOICE
HOLIDAY
PRESENTS

At New York City's Lowest Prices.

BROADWAY EIGHTH NINTH STS.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Gen. O'Brien, Erastus Wiman, and Silas W. Driggs Advocate Canal and Harbor Improvements.

The State Commerce Commission met yesterday in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. Several witnesses appeared, among them Gen. E. C. O'Brien, who was President of the Dock Board in Mayor Strong's administration. Gen. O'Brien's testimony was enlivened by his criticisms of Ashbel P. Fitch, who was Controller under Mayor Strong. After detailing what the Dock Board did during his Presidency, Gen. O'Brien said that the upper portion of the North River improvement was blocked by the opposition of Controller Fitch. This opposition, he said, was partly personal, partly political, and partly on account of business reasons. He regarded it as a misfortune that the city should have had such a Controller at such a time. Mr. Fitch, he said, was endeavoring to have improvements made between Forty-ninth and Fifty-fourth Streets, which were believed to be in the interest of certain breweries.

Andrew H. Green, one of the Commissioners, said that it was Mr. Fitch's duty to object to whatever he did not consider a necessary expenditure of the public funds.

Gen. O'Brien, continuing, said that the decline in the city's commerce was largely owing to the maladministration of the canals, which, he said, were manipulated by up-State politicians. He urged the enlargement of the canal so that it could accommodate barges of 1,500 tons and asserted that if that were done it would cut the grain rate from Chicago to New York in two and divert much traffic from Newport News to this city.

Silas W. Driggs spoke in favor of improving the East River water front and urged the construction of public piers where "tramp" steamers could unload by paying the usual wharfage fee.

Erastus Wiman presented a long statement, in which he asserted that New York's salvation lay in its waterways. He urged a consolidation of the canal interests and the location in the East River near the Battery of a basin where canal craft could discharge their cargoes without being compelled to pay excessive charges. His statement was filed on the records of the commission.

PARK BRIDLE PATH ENTRANCE.

Small Demand for Proposed Entrance Near Seventh Avenue—Landscape Gardenery Won't Have It.

An editorial in an evening newspaper, a few days ago, urged the need of an entrance to the Central Park bridle path on Fifty-ninth Street, somewhere in the neighborhood of Seventh Avenue. It was stated that petitions had been presented to Park Commissioner Clausen asking that a small expenditure be made for the purpose, but up to yesterday afternoon the only application Commissioner Clausen had received on the subject was in the shape of a personal visit, about a year ago, from Gustave Heinemann, the proprietor of a riding academy a few hundred yards away from the spot where it was suggested to make the new path.

The need of the path, it was said in the editorial, was greater now than ever before, on account of rapid-running street cars at the Park entrance near the Columbus Monument, and "because horses do not like to go under the elevated roads." The cable cars running east and west pass Seventh Avenue, and at that point all cross-town cars stop to transfer passengers to and from the Broadway cable cars. There is no elevated railroad structure near the Eighth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance to the Park, but there is at Sixth Avenue, a block from the proposed new entrance.

When the matter was brought yesterday to the attention of Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Department, he showed on the Park map that an entrance at the point designated would take the equestrians down a steep path, which would have to be graded to be made safe, and that it would have to cross several paths and the driveway. The suggestion has been made to several of the former Boards of Park Commissioners, and was always reported unfavorably by the landscape gardener, as was the application of Mr. Heinemann when it was referred to Landscape Gardener Nils Jonsson Rose.

MAYOR HOLDS UP FRANCHISES.

Vetoes Resolutions Providing for an Early Date for Public Hearings.

Mayor Van Wyck has returned to the Municipal Council without his approval several resolutions which passed both branches of the Municipal Assembly, and which fixed Dec. 22 as the date for a hearing on the applications of several railway companies for the grant of certain franchises. The Mayor's reason is that there would not be sufficient time for the publication of the advertisements of the hearings, as directed in the resolutions. The vetoed resolutions refer to the following petitions for franchises: The Union Railway, the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, and Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

These resolutions were approved and the advertisements for hearings on Dec. 22 were ordered published: The Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company, for a double track surface railroad on the Boulevard and Columbus Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets, and the King's Bridge Railway Company for extensions of its lines in the northern part of the Borough of Manhattan.

TO REGULATE CITY RAILROADS.

Council's Committee Will Report Favorably on Christman Resolution.

The Committee on Railroads of the Municipal Council has agreed to report favorably to the next meeting of that body the ordinance introduced by Councilman Christman on Sept. 20 last, regulating railroads in this city. One of the provisions of this ordinance requires all railroads operating in the city to accept 8 cents as a single fare during the "rush hours when it may be impracticable with the present facilities for travel to provide seats for all passengers." Another abolishes all "shuttle" trains and cars. A third section requires the issuance of "accident" tickets in the event of the obstruction of the tracks. It also provides that the steps of cars shall not be more than 12 inches from the ground, and that all surface cars shall have fenders with rollers actually touching the rails.

Other ordinances which will be reported favorably by the same committee are that requiring elevated railroads to have a smoking car on each train; that requiring the running of cars on all surface lines in the Borough of Brooklyn every twenty minutes between the hours of 1 A. M. and 5 A. M., and that compelling elevated railroads to place drip pans under their structures at every street crossing.

Leases of City Piers.

The Board of Docks and Ferries met yesterday. An application of the New Jersey Steamboat Company for a ten years' lease of the pier at the foot of Watts Street, North River, at a rental of $18,000 per annum, was referred to Commissioner Meyer. The board fixed upon yesterday as the day on which the lease of the White Star Line of the pier foot of Eleventh Street, North River, should go into effect. The Knickerbocker Towing Company made application for a ten years' lease of Pier 1, recently vacated by the Manhattan Steamship Company. It was laid over for consideration.

To Prevent Smoke Nuisances.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Board of Health yesterday addressed a letter to President York of the Police Board relative to the smoke nuisance, in which communication he solicited the aid of the police in securing evidence against violators.

Alumnae of the Ursulines of St. Teresa.

The graduates of Ursuline academies have organized an alumnae association, which held its first business meeting yesterday afternoon at the Park Avenue Academy. The officers selected are: President, Miss Teresa Moriarty; Treasurer, Miss May Mullins; Secretary, Mrs. Elliott. The Governing Committee is composed of Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. George Vail, Miss Estelle Weisman, Miss Maud Lett, Miss Agnes Hewson, and Miss Margaret McGean. The official name chosen is Alumnae of the Ursulines of St. Teresa.

Your Savings are
5, 7, 9 & 10 dollars.

We mark a few lots of fine $35, $34, $32 & $30
Overcoats,
at $25.00.

Also a few of the $20 kinds,
at $15.

And $3, $5 & $6 saved on some $12, $14 & $15 Overcoats,
now $9.

And savings in every direction—clothes, hats, furnishings.

Open Late This Evening.

13th St. store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIALLY REDUCED
Handsome Parlor Cabinets.

A fascinating collection of the decorative Vernis Martin, with such paintings as Angelica Kaufman would have been proud to acknowledge, or metal work wrought with the delicacy of filagree ornaments.

Beautiful inlaid mahogany pieces giving subtle suggestions of form and glowing color.

You can give the most artistic Christmas trappings at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

Unusual Opportunity.
LIQUIDATION SALE.
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
Entire Stock Must Be Sold Before January 1st.

Fine Bric-a-Brac, China, Clocks, Clock Sets, Statuary, Onyx Pedestals, etc., etc.

500 Pairs Dresden Candelabra, 5 lights, 15 inches tall, at $2.50 a pair.

Thousands of pieces of hand-painted china trays, photograph frames, bonbon boxes, desk articles, etc., etc., suitable for card prizes and Christmas presents, $1.00 upwards.

LEVY & DREYFUS CO.,
46 Park Place, through to 41 Barclay St.

Near 6th Avenue Elevated R. R. Station at Park Place and 9th Avenue R. R. Station at Barclay St.

Christmas Presents! | Christmas Presents! | Christmas Presents!

O'Neill's,

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

A Group of Sterling Values!

FURNITURE!

A Special Sale of
ROCKERS.

Golden Oak or Mahogany Finish Rockers, highly polished Saddle wood or Cobbler Leather seats.

The 3.50 grade	2.69
The 4.50 grade	3.25
The 6.00 grade	4.25

Ladies' Writing Desks.

Mahogany or Golden Oak Finish, 26 inches wide, French leg designs, handsomely polished,
6.35.

China Closets.

A Special lot of China Closets, three feet wide and five feet six inches high, bent glass ends, carved top with beveled glass,
12.98.

And scores of other bargains equally attractive in Parlor, Bedroom, Library and Dining Room Furniture.

Two Great Bargains
IN
Lamps.

TABLE LAMPS with 9 inch globes, central draft burners, handsomely decorated,
2.69, worth 4.00.

BANQUET LAMPS, 20 inches high, Pink, Green and Brown Tints, beautifully decorated,
3.98, worth 6.00.

CUT GLASS.

A magnificent stock of Cut Glassware in the newest cuttings and designs at unusually moderate prices.

These Are Specials:

BOWLS, 8-inch	4.66
BOWLS, 7-inch	4.28
NAPPIES, 8-inch	4.38
CELERY TRAYS	5.50
OLIVE DISHES	2.98
VINEGAR BOTTLES	1.98
WATER BOTTLES	1.48
VASES, 8-inch	1.65
VASES, 12-inch	3.25

A Great Bargain in DINNERWARE.

English Dinner Sets, 112 Pieces, Brown or Green Decoration,
6.75 set.

Jardinieres!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN NEW YORK.

Special.

Handsomely decorated Jardinieres, gold traced, in four sizes; great bargains, at
25c., 40c., 55c. and 98c. each.

Choice Novelties in AFTER DINNER COFFEE CUPS and SAUCERS and FANCY CHINA of EVERY DESCRIPTION, at
VERY LOW PRICES.

CAMERAS! SPECIAL!

Cyclone Jr. Cameras, 3½x3½, one Plate Holder,
2.48 each.

A Sale of
Brass and Onyx Tables.

Gold-Plated brass tables, with Mexican onyx tops,
4.98 each; worth 7.50.

Smoking Jackets and House Coats.

Fine Tricot Smoking Jackets, trimmed with silk, all colors,
3.95 each.

HOUSE COATS of fine cheviot, plaids and mixtures, corded edges,
3.95 each.

Bath Robes!

Eiderdown Bath Robes, fine quality, choice patterns, Men's and Boys' sizes, all at the same price,
2.98 each.

Men's Neckwear.

Men's Tecks, Puffs, Four in Hands and Imperials, regular 65c. and 75c. quality,
45c. each.

CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SILK AND SATIN SUSPENDERS, SILK NIGHT ROBES, PAJAMAS, ETC.

A Special Sale of
Umbrellas.

Men's 28-inch Umbrellas, Levantine Silk, hardwood handles, with sterling silver trimmings,
3.98 worth 5.50.

All Paid Purchases, except Sewing Machines and Bicycles, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

"See! Winter comes to rule the varied year."

CHRISTMAS—the Happiest period of Winter—is almost here, and gift seekers are snapping up our special bargains.

FANCY TABLES
$4.75
(Reduced from $6.25.)
(Vernis Martin finish; top 20 inches square.)

Have you thought of the advantages of giving furniture? Have you thought of the advantages of selecting before the choicest designs disappear? The most exclusive ones are going rapidly, but act quickly, and still find a rare collection of beauty at lowest figures and for either

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Symphony Concerts
FOR
Young People.

FRANK DAMROSCH.....Conductor

Each number on the Programme will be preceded by a short explanation.

Second Concert THIS (Sat.) Aft., at 2:30.

Christmas Songs by the Chorus of the Musical Art Society.

Remaining Concerts Saturday afternoons, Jan. 7, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 11.

Subscription and single tickets on sale at special box office, 57th St., Carnegie Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
Third Concert, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 8:15 P. M.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR.....CONDUCTOR.
SOLOIST:
MRS. JOSEPHINE JACOBY,
CONTRALTO.
PROGRAMME:
Overture, "Genoveva".....Schumann
Aria, "Paride ed Elena".....Gluck
Suite, "Impressions d'Italie," (new)...Charpentier
Aria, from "Samson et Dalila".....Saint-Saens
SYMPHONY, No. 5, C minor.....Beethoven
Box office open daily from 9 to 5. Seats from 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. General Admission $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. To-morrow Night.
Seventh Popular Sunday Concert
Emil Paur
and his
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Eleanore Meredith.....Soprano
Kate C. McGuckin.....Contralto
Sada (her first appearance).Violinziste
William H. Barber.....Pianist
Res. | Seats. 25c. 50c. 75c. | BOXES $5.
Now on sale: Direction: VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This afternoon at 2, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Mmes. Eames, De Lussan, and Sembrich, MM. Ed. de Reszke, Carbone, and Campanari.
To-night at 8, at Pop. Prices, Double Bill. Philemon et Baucis and Cavalleria Rusticana; Mmes. Marie Engle, Djella Bauermeister, and Challia, MM. Plançon, Ceppi, H. De Vries, Dufriche, and Salignac.
Sat. Evg. Prices. 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50, and 2.50.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 18, 3rd Pop. Sunday Night Concert. Mmes. Brugiere, Mantelli, Miss Maud McCarthy, Violinist; MM. Dippel, Albers, Plançon. Entire Met. Opr. Orch., Conductor, Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 19, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica. Van Rooy, Pringle, and Van Dyck.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, CARMEN. Eames, De Lussan, Saléza, and Albers.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard De Reszke.
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SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
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Kate C. McGuckin.....Contralto
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Res. | Seats. 25c. 50c. 75c. | BOXES $5.
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Res. Seats $1.50 now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. First Chamber Music Matinée, Thurs., Jan. 12.

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Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce
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On the evening of Dec. 21st, under the personal supervision of Mr. A. H. Chamberlyn, grand production of a dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."
Staged by Mr. Ben Teal, with the following artists in the cast: John E. Kellerd, Mary Shaw, Grace Filkins, Ida Vernon, Anna Robinson, Miller Kent, Howell Hansel.

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A feast of fun without a parallel.

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Last 2 weeks. Mats. To-day and Wednesday.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS

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Harlem Opera House. Eve. 8:15. Mat. To-day. 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT, The Tree of Knowledge, Dec. 18, Robt. G. Ingersoll; "Myth and Miracle." Dec. 19—Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal, "Vagabondia."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mat. To-day.
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This Week—"A CELEBRATED CASE."
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Mat. To-day. Next Week—Rice's Girl from Paris.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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A WORD MORE FOR CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

It is hardly possible to admire too much the sweetness of the new French play which is being talked of by day and acted by night in English as well as in its native tongue. "Cyrano" it is now called familiarly, a fact which suggests, perhaps, that we do not find it easy in America to run through several syllables of a foreign language, but which also implies a certainty that every one else knows as well as we what the half-spoken name stands for. The word conjures up before us the picture of a man unique and almost paradoxical, for he combines the artistic nature with a willingness to relinquish the rewards of genius which it is the artist's first impulse to strive for. Room for the free exercise of his powers in their height and depth is all that Cyrano de Bergerac asks; who will may pocket the gains. In his outward life there is no more suggestion of sainthood than amid all his bravado there is of villainy, and yet by virtue of an indomitable love, and of some sort of inborn spirituality, he has conquered the "last infirmity of noble minds," and walks the world's stage an artist and man of the world without ambition.

It is not, however, for its hero alone, and for the almost endless possibilities he carries in himself, that the play is to be wondered at. In a day when the drama has taken to prose the beauty of its rhythm and the facility of its rhyme come with a freshness which old ways often wear now that novelty has by persistent presence lost half its charm. And not only that, but the poetical element in the play goes deeper than the surface; the substance lends itself to meter with a readiness rare in the motives and sentiments of modern stage pieces. Movement there is in plenty, but hurry there is none. War, with its unfailing resources, is used as Shakespeare used it, incidentally to give a legitimate stir and excitement to the plot and to augment a wide picture of character, whose motives are to shine outside the limits of dramatic presence. There is no trace of the [illegible] of certain modern playwrights who [illegible] employing battle and siege to cater to a feverish type of action which shuts out the finer possibilities of literature, but is well subserved by the hustling methods of latter-day warfare. Rostand has struck the happy mean, the balance of thought and movement which fosters both and gives at the same time pleasure to the theatregoer, stimulus to the man of intellect, and delight to the poet.

The author has, moreover, the advantages of the past. For dramatic purposes an age loses little by being cruder than our own. M. Rostand is not dealing with a period guided by steam and electricity, forces whose range is too wide to be readily centred in the small area of the stage, but with a more picturesque season of the world's history, when news traveled slowly and guns were not rifled and sword play was still the natural outlet of a man's temper. Old-time material does not necessarily savor of the best the old times have bequeathed to us—we would be glad to banish the dagger from melodrama as we are thankful that the rapier has gone from our streets—but in M. Rostand's hands bygone customs are taken not rudely, but with the finer spirit that grace and bravery and chivalry must often have lent to manners in themselves rough. Cyrano's sword thrusts, timed to the sense of his verses, are as far removed from low-lived brawls as is Rostand's wit from loud and boisterous laughter. The tragic use of the duel is not touched—any mind trained in modern surroundings may well shrink from difficulties which would probably bring in their train a contrast between Shakespeare's sublime dignity and a ridiculous bloodiness—but M. Rostand has succeeded in employing the ungentle art of fencing as an ornament to the earlier and lighter part of a comedy which is at once keen and serious. The brute strength and lionlike courage of the hero are eclipsed by his intellect very much as the clever horseplay of the first act is forgotten in the light of the sweet pathos of Cyrano's last jests, when life has nearly finished its varied gifts and misfortunes. M. Rostand chooses a high level for his work. It is small wonder if he brings us a hope that the spirit of the old masters of the pen has come back to us in him.

The Louvre authorities took in no pleasant way Prof. Furtwängler's criticism on certain objects in that collection, notably the Tiara of Saitophenes, which he declared to be spurious. A full account of this tiara was published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW some time ago. Because the professor was a German, the French declared his motives to have been dictated by spite. It seems that Prof. Furtwängler has been devoting his attention to Berlin, and he insists that many objects in terra cotta recently purchased by the museum are rank forgeries. There is also, he says, a counterfeit marble head. The professor points to a crust of dirt which has been recently put on the head. The professor's paper on these forgeries was written by him for the Bavarian Academy, and its publication is anxiously awaited.

It may be considered that a man who has figured in public life owes to posterity the right of using such documents or correspondence as he may have left behind him. Those who have in charge the papers of Mr. Parnell seem to be chary of putting them before the world. Perhaps they are to be reserved for publication at some later date when the cries of party faction are stilled. As it is, Mr. O'Brien is said to have had refused him an examination of Mr. Parnell's papers.

Gibbon's twelve volumes devoted to the Decline and Fall covered supposably that vast topic of Roman decadence. Literature says that material for fifteen volumes has been collected, all relating to the crowning of Nicholas II. in 1896. There will be, however, some additional volumes, with portfolios, all bearing on the same topic.

A life-size statue of Thomas Hughes, the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," is to be erected at Rugby, the money for the work having been mainly contributed by old Rugbians. The artist is Thomas Beck, R. A., and it is hoped that early next year the statue will be unveiled.

A NEW CARLYLE VOLUME.*

Sketches of Laud, Bacon, Charles I., Cromwell, and Others.

In Mr. Charles Townsend Copeland's "Unpublished Letters of Carlyle," presented in The Atlantic Monthly and fully commented on in our own issues of Sept. 3 and Oct. 1, the long and serious study made by Thomas Carlyle relative to Cromwell and the Stuart period become evident. He writes his mother some time about 1840 about his lectures and tells her: "I contrived to tell them something about poor Cromwell, and I think to convince them that he was a great and a true man." In 1842 he gives his mother information about "my new book. * * * I think mainly and almost exclusively about Oliver Cromwell. I am struggling some to get hold of it, but the business will be dreadfully difficult, far worse than any French Revolution, if I am to do it right, and if I do not do it right, what is the use of doing it at all? For some time I tried actually writing at it lately, but found it was too soon yet. I must wrestle and tumble with it. Indeed, at bottom I do not know yet whether ever I shall be able to make a book of it."

These letters of Carlyle's form then a proper introduction to the volume just issued entitled "Historical Sketches of Notable Persons and Events in the Reigns of James I. and Charles I." About the book Mr. Alexander Carlyle says: "Carlyle never had the time or inclination to give the work his finishing touches. Fourteen years after the copy had been made and the papers returned to him he wrapped the whole thing up into a packet and put it finally away from him, under the following docketing: 'About James I. and Charles I. The Chorley Transcript with the original, probably about 1849; have not looked at it since; nor will.—T. C., 18 February, 1865.'" The manuscript must have been written in 1842 or perhaps early in the next year. A transcript was made by John Chorley, and it was returned to Carlyle in 1851.

The publication of a posthumous work always finds those who will deprecate such an issue, alleging that it may detract from the reputation of a dead author. The argument used is that if he had so willed it his work would have had the sanction of publication when he was alive, or that the fact that he did not print it was for some major causes; that it was either imperfect or that after it had been written there had come change of opinion.

As we look at these sketches we see positive advantage in their publication. We note the careful preparation Carlyle made. The book is a study of the man himself, and shows his methods of procedure. There are no uncertainties. He takes his James I. or his Charles I. and ponders deeply over them. He absorbs the entire surroundings, and in the case of Charles I. it is inevitable that it must be Oliver Cromwell who is to be written about. We do not deem it possible that there was any hesitation on the part of Carlyle. He had selected the bit of steel he was to forge into shape.

One gets the Carlyle style and spirit in many a passage. Fifty-six or fifty-seven years ago people did not know his way of handling words. How thoroughly like Carlyle is this passage about James I. paying a visit to Hutchinbrook, a house belonging to Oliver Cromwell's uncle. Carlyle puts words into the boy Cromwell's mouth and then comments on them:

"O nursemaid mine, I think his Majesty's tongue is a thought too big for him. See how he drinks, eating his liquor from a cup, and at the corners of his mouth leaks somewhat! Hush, thou naughty Nollekin, hush!"

Here is a bit of a sketch of Charles I.:

"The King is of fine, delicate fibre, too fine for his place, and would have suited better as a woman. With Queen Bess for a husband how happy it had been! There is a real selectness, if little nobleness of nature, in him; his demeanor everywhere is that of a man who at least has no doubt that he is able to command."

But the idea of mating a Bess and a Charles is a queer one. Carlyle appreciates the merits of the Stuarts, for they had many good traits:

"The Fates said to them: 'Be Kings of talent, but not of talent enough. Kings of a deep, inarticulate people, in whose heart is kindled fire of heaven, which shall be unintelligible and incredible to you. Take these heroic qualities, this dash of Gypsy black. Let there run in your quick blood a pruriency of appetite, a proud impatience—alas! an unveracity, a heat and a darkness, and therewith try to govern England in the age of Puritanism. That, we have computed, will be tragedy enough for England and you.'"

As to James and his surroundings, this all smacks of Carlyle:

"He is a man of swift discernment, ready sympathy, ready faculty in every kind; vision clear as a lynx's, if it were deep enough! Courtiers repeat his Majesty's repartees and speeches. Was there ever seen such a head of wit? * * * He was great in lawsuits, of logical acumen rarely paralleled: if your tangled skein of law-pleading or other embroiled logic, once hang it

*HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF NOTABLE PERSONS AND EVENTS IN THE REIGNS OF JAMES I. AND CHARLES I. By Thomas Carlyle. Edited by Alexander Carlyle, B. A. London: Chapman & Hall.

on the royal judgment, he will wind it all for you to the inmost thrumb. He delights in doing lawsuits, presiding over conferences, testifying to himself and others what a divine lynx faculty he has. He speaks like a second Solomon; translucent with logic, radiant with wit, with ready ingenuity, and prismatic play of colors. Gunpowder Plots, Sleeping Preachers, what or whom will he not detect? No impostor or imposture, you would say, can well live before this King. None;—except, alas! that one semi-impostor already lived in him, with a fair stock of unconscious impostures laid up; these from within yearn responsive to their kindred who lived without!"

Guy Faux, or more properly Guido Faux, Carlyle brings in with the political and religious eccentricities of his own time, the England of 1842: "No Pusey Dilettante, poor spouting New Catholic, or Young England in white waistcoat; a very serious man come there to do a thing and die for it there be need." This is a rapid sketch of conditions when James was King:

"Favoritisms, frivolities, foolish profusions, and forced loans; monopolies, unjust taxations, open sale of honors, open neglect of business; drinking bouts, Court gallantries, Overbury murders; Spanish matches, lost Palatinates; abroad or at home disgrace, disaster, fatal ineffectuality in whatsoever we do or attempt."

Here is a portrait of Bacon:

"Undoubtedly a most hot, seething, fermenting piece of Ate, with liquorish, viper eyes; made of the finest elements, a beautiful kind of man, if you will, but of the earth earthy; a certain seething, ever-fermenting prurience which prodigally burns up things—very beautiful, but very clayey and terrene every thing of them—not a great soul, which he seemed so near being, ah, no!"

And Laud, for whom Carlyle had no love:

"Small Chaplain, lean little tadpole of a man, with red face, betokening hot blood. A man not without affections, though bred as a college monk, with little room to develop them; of shrill, tremulous, feminine nature, capable of spasms, of most hysterical obstinacy, as female natures are. Prone to attach itself, if not from love, at least from the need of help, a most attaching creeper-plant, something of the bramble species in it."

The third Parliament and its composition are written up, and you have a picture of aristocratic London 270 years ago:

"Honorable gentlemen rise early in those years; shortly after 7 in the morning prayers are over in the House, the Speaker set, and business under way. Very edifying to see the honorable gentlemen wending rapidly along, with the morning sun still level; hastening if they can catch the chimes of Margaret's, for if too late, you are fined 12d. for the poor. They come from Drury Lane, from Martin's Place, King Street, Holborn, and other fashionable quarters; the Lords come from their town houses mostly along the Strand. What they breakfasted upon—except that they have generous wines, jolly English ales, solid English sirloins, and unadulterated bread—I do not know. Breakfasted they have; four millions of English souls have breakfasted and got to work in various ways; and here we are in the old Hall of Westminster, on June 5, 1628, while the chimes of Margaret's have not yet sung half-past seven."

From a chapter on the Long Parliament you may read Carlyle talking to himself, and in the act of selecting his great man and leading figure:

"The thing that thou actually lovest, choose that, even as thou art minded; it is the voice of thy whole being that speaks then. Paint that, sing it, celebrate it, work toward doing it and possessing it, deaf to all else. It is rich with blessedness for thee; every feature and figure of it emblematic of good to thee; it is thy counterpart, that. This man, Oliver Cromwell, from Ely, more than any other of these Members of the Long Parliament, vibrates my mind toward him, excites all my curiosity. * * * I confess I have an interest in this Mr. Cromwell; and, indeed, if truth must be said, in him alone. The rest are historical, dead to me, but he is epic, still living. Hail to thee, thou strong one; hail, across the long-drawn funeral aisle and night of Time! Two dead centuries, with all that they have born and buried, part us; and it is far to speak together: how diverse are our centuries, most diverse, yet our Eternity is the same, and a kinship unites us which is much deeper than Death and Time. Hail to thee, thou strong one, for thou art ours, and I, at least, mean to call thee so."

Then follows that Parliament which King Charles broke up. Carlyle writes as if he were present:

"Old Coke weeping, the House all weeping; it is such a scene as I never saw in any House of Commons. So deep the two reverences lie on the old honorable gentleman—such a clash does the collision of the two reverences make when they hit together! The King, God's visible Vicegerent, commands us to desist; the invisible God Himself, dumb England, and the voices of our fathers from the Death Kingdoms of the Past, and the voices of our children from the unborn Future, bid us forward. We are come, to the shock of conflict then—here is the actual clash of long-threatened war, and it is we that have to do it, the stern lot was ours. Very terrible this hour—the child of centuries, the parent of centuries."

The work shows Carlyle all through—in fact, how could it be otherwise? Its lines may be rough at times; but the energy, the fire, the suppressed passion, of the man are there. And so we believe the demand in the United States for this volume would be large, because it assumes an important place among the works of Carlyle. It may be brick molding and mortar making, the house yet in embryo; simply the gathering in of diverse material, but the genius of the man is evident even at the beginning of the hauling and handling. We know and feel that here is an architect who will build a grand, impressive, and lasting structure.

The dramatization of Alexandre Dumas's "Three Musketeers" took place in Paris during the life of the great maker of romances, and was a wonderful success. Its recent theatrical reproduction in England and the United States has revived the interest in Dumas's works, and Athos, Porthos, and D'Artagnan in book form are in active demand. "The Little Minister" on the stage has also brought about many purchasers of Barrie's romances.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The week which closes to-day has brought almost too much of art incident for the average art student or lover. The short days of the waning year have been all too brief for the proper study or enjoyment of the several club and public displays, and particularly of the exhibition of loaned portraits at the Academy of Design.

Both the Manhattan and Lotos Clubs chose the last three days of this exceptionally crowded and busy week very unwisely for their first art exhibitions of the season. A protest has several times been voiced in this column against the custom of the projectors and managers of these club displays of seemingly selecting dates for their holding, and especially for their press views, without any reference to the possible clashing of these dates or views, or to the business or time limitations of writers and guests. It was certainly unfortunate that the Manhattan should have chosen the same day as that of the formal opening of the Portrait Loan Exhibition for its press view, and the same Friday and Saturday for its exhibition for members and guests as the Lotos. But so it goes, and exhibitions which are worthy of careful study and attention by press and public receive scant notice and attention because crowded together on the same or near dates. The Manhattan Club exhibition, which, while it contains a few important canvases, has no definite character, and is not at all up to the standard of last Spring's exhibition, was described in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday. A notice of the Lotos Club display will be found in another column this morning.

The notable exhibition of the week was that of loaned portraits at the Academy of Design, which will remain open there until Jan. 17. A press view of the exhibition was given on Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, the belles and beaus of New York society, together with its maids and matrons, all in their best clothes, thronged the galleries and gave a social boom, as it were, to the display.

An exhibition of portraits, for the most part of men and women prominent in social life, can be viewed from either the social or artistic standpoint. A story might be written of the display, based upon the social importance in this community of the persons portrayed, and as to whether their portraits are faithful or flattering likenesses. The writer of such a story would, however, have to be a person of much temerity, not to say independence, and after its publication would doubtless be obliged to retire to the country until the close of the display, at least. It is safer, as it is certainly more pleasant, therefore, to discuss the exhibition from the art standpoint, and to leave the sketching of its social atmosphere and details to the column which treats more directly of the doings of the gay world. The portraits by American artists in the show were reviewed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday morning. The entire wall space in the South Gallery is given over to works by Americans, while the portraits by foreign artists occupy most of the space in the North and East Galleries, and some are hung in the corridor. The West Gallery is filled with a charming little collection of early English and a judicious selection of Dutch, Italian, and early American portrait painters, well selected, arranged, and hung by Mr. Francis Lathrop. In addition to pictures by Americans already noticed mention should certainly be made of Benjamin C. Porter's portrait of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Harper Pennington's of Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, F. P. Vinton's "Thomas G. Appleton," Carroll Beckwith's "Col. Cannon," and, as Sargent is to be considered an American artist, his three masterly portraits of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, which now have a mournful interest due to the subject's recent sudden death; of a mother and daughter, and of Wertheimer, the London art dealer. Whistler must also be reckoned among Americans, and his "Woman in White," that fascinating and unexplainable tour de force of the eccentric artist, faces Sargent's virile and startlingly lifelike Wertheimer.

There is much curiosity to see the portraits executed recently here and abroad by those clever Frenchmen Boldini, Chartran, Benjamin Constant, de la Gandara, and Carolus Duran, and by the Spanish-French painter, Madrazo. Many of these have been shown and noticed before. Of these modern foreign portraits Boldini's "Mrs. Henry W. Poor" and "Elsie De Wolfe," Chartran's "Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay," "Mrs. Theodore Freylinghuysen," and "Charles B. Alexander"; Constant's "Mrs. Eugene Glaenzer" and "Mrs. William R. Thompson," Duran's "Mrs. John Sloane" and "Miss Sloane," "Miss Morton," and "Lady Terence Blackwood"; De la Gandara's "Mrs. Burke-Roche," Madrazo's "Duchesse de Morny," "Mrs. Oliver Jennings," "Mrs. John Innes Kane," and "Dr. Polk," will be the most admired, but it will not do to pass over Bonnat's remarkably fine "William A. Duer" and "Ex-Mayor Hewitt," Cabanel's "Mrs. Amédée Moran," Comerre's two highly finished but interesting portraits of "Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond" and "The Redmond Children," Gérôme's allegorical portrait of the wife of Judge Truax, which is interesting and has all his characteristic hardness and rich color; Frank Holl's strikingly good "Edward D. Adams" and "J. Pierpont Morgan," Edward Hughes's soft and refined "Miss Helen" and "Miss Lena Morton," Jan Van Beers's exquisitely colored little "Miss De Wolfe," Emile Wauter's three-quarter length of Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, a remarkably delicate transcription of a pretty woman, marked by a faithful rendering of detail, charming expression, graceful pose, and lovely flesh coloring, and Zorn's noted standing portrait of Mrs. Potter Palmer, with its fine painting of accessories and well-managed lights.

The early English masters are hung, together with excellent examples of the early American painters, Copley, Inman, Jarvis, and Gilbert Stuart, and a few scattering but well-selected canvases by such old masters as Botticelli, Carracci, Gerard Dow, Jansen, Largillière, Paul Veronese, Rembrandt, Tintoretto, and Van Dyck, in the West Gallery. This gallery alone is worthy of a day of study, for in it will be found four examples of Gainsborough, in which are included "The Blue Boy," offered in the Fuller sale last Winter, but now owned by Mr. George A. Hearn, and which is probably a copy of the Kensington "Blue Boy," by Hoppner; four splendid Lawrences, including the "Portrait of Two Children"; two Morlands, Opie's "Dr. Walcott as Peter Pindar," a superior Raeburn, eight Sir Joshuas, including Mr. Marquand's "Lady Stanhope," and Mr. George Gould's "Strawberry Girl," and five Romneys, including the Marquand "Lady with a Muff," and the Durand-Ruel "Mrs. Ralph Willett." There also are Van Dyck's "Prince Maurice," which is strongly contrasted in subject with the same artist's virile "Count d'Alligre," and Gilbert Stuart's "Rufus King" and "Augustine Lawrence."

The Alpha Delta Phi Club, which occupies a small house between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, gave an exhibition of some fifty pictures by American artists last week. These were hung in the narrow parlor and in the hall of the clubhouse, which, like most New York small houses, were only lighted from the front and rear, so that the paintings could only be seen by gaslight, and—as the gas arrangements were not satisfactory—very poorly. While club art exhibitions are to be generally commended, in that they tend to promote a love of art, it may be frankly said it would be far better for clubs like the Alpha Delta Phi, which have no proper facilities for showing pictures and no gallery, to devote themselves to other lines of effort. The pictures in this recent display could not, under the circumstances, be seen sufficiently well to justify a notice in this column.

Frederick A. Bridgman, who recently arrived in New York, has leased the studio in the Boussod-Valadon Building occupied last year by Carolus Duran, where he will remain until New Year's. Mr. Bridgman will give an exhibition of his recent work in the Boussod-Valadon Building early in January.

M. Boutet de Monvel, the French painter, arrived in New York on Monday last and is visiting Mr. R. D. Johnson. He will hold an exhibition of his work in Chicago in January, and will afterward exhibit in St. Louis, Pittsburg, Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. During his stay here M. de Monvel will paint several portraits, for which he has already received a commission. The artist has made a special study of the career of Jeanne d'Arc, and has painted many scenes in her life.

The following officers of the National Arts Club have been elected: President—George B. Post, President of the Fine Arts Federation and late President of the American Institute of Architects; Vice Presidents—James W. Alexander, Samuel P. Avery, Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, Perry Belmont, Col. George G. Briggs of Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., of Boston; Prof. Charles E. Dana of Philadelphia, Sir William C. Van Horne of Montreal, William M. Ladd of Portland, Oregon; John La Farge, George E. Leighton of St. Louis, R. Hall McCormick of Chicago, Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton, N. J.; E. Francis Riggs of Washington, and Irving M. Scott of San Francisco.

Of the exhibition now open at the Messrs. Agnew's Galleries of the recently discovered works of the French decorative painter Fragonard The Pall Mall Gazette has this to say:

"Here one gets a glimpse of pure eighteenth-century art unspoiled by any element foreign to its nature. The paintings form a set executed in 1772 by H. Fragonard to ornament a salon belonging to Mme. Du Barry, and they are at present hung much as they might have been in the place which they were designed to decorate.

"The canvases are set in slight moldings, which could be sunk in the paneled walls of the period, and, owing to the circumstances of their exhibition, one can easily recreate in one's mind the character of the room for which they were destined. There can be no question that you will judge them with greater discernment seeing them thus than if you saw them in a gallery full of pictures painted on many different conventions. Although these pictures agree perfectly with each other as ingredients of the same decorative scheme, yet one notes a difference in style between the five large upright panels which treat the main theme, 'Roman d'Amour de la Jeunesse,' and the five smaller and variously shaped allegorical panels which were intended to fit above doors or into other structural shapes of the room. The loose treatment of the cupids in these latter follows decorative lines, and the accessory detail in them is scanty and comparatively conventional. In the larger, more realistic panels an intelligent handling almost preserves the delicate charm of smaller Fragonards, while it admirably sustains the robustness of style necessary to work on so large a scale. Looking at these decorative compositions, one recalls the grace of Gainsborough's designs for backgrounds, while one admits that the solider and truer Fragonards are handled with a more decided intention to express the forms of leaves, flowers, and other actual shapes. Although their main forms have been chosen for a decorative purpose, Fragonard's overhanging trees are seriously and broadly molded; his nearer bunches of flowers and leafage expressed with a lively, dexterous touch, which, nevertheless, respects the unity and the modeling of the mass. His broadly treated shadows contain, well wrapped in their bluish or brownish mystery, a good amount of color and detail. The richest and most varied in color is 'L'Amant Couronne'; the most suave in effect, the brownish yellow autumnal panel 'L'Abandon.' The scenes chosen as a setting for the lovers are artificial, parklike pleasure grounds, mixtures of the jardin anglais, the flowery terraced paradises of the South, and the stately cultured glades of Versailles, set with classic building and statuary. The history of these designs is fully given in a little brochure by Mr. Claude Phillips, who has charge of many eighteenth-century pictures in the Wallace Gallery. Fragonard, he says, 'occupies a place' in his century 'second only to that which with no dissentient voice is conceded to Watteau.' It may be said, however, that these pictures, the most important of Fragonard's work, have never been shown in public. The painter, alarmed for their safety, took them at the beginning of the revolution to his native place, Grasse, where they have remained until to-day in the private house of the friendly family who entertained him."

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REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Eton College and Its Annals.*

One must think that the great public schools of England make strong and wholesome-minded Englishmen. Huxley did not believe that Eton amounted to much, and he said so in his time. Maybe the factors have changed somewhat to-day, but in the past, not only Eton, but other schools, with their hard-as-nails systems, did much to shape future careers. Mr. Wasey Sterry, in his annals of Eton College, treats of what is most interesting to us, the school in former times.

Henry VI. founded Eton in 1440. Originally it was a charity school, for there were only to be fifty students, of which one-half were chosen as poor and indigent, and the remainder as poor and infirm. The administrative power was conferred on a provost, ten priests, four clerks, and there were six choristers. After a while the foundation was increased, and places made for seventy scholars. Eton boys then were to be "poor and needy boys of good character, apt for study, sufficiently instructed in reading, plain song, and the Latin Grammar of Donatus."

In the good old English ways, where the underhand game is uncommon, there was no favoritism shown in the selection of the scholars, and strict injunctions were issued that no heed should be paid to the "instances, prayers, and requests of Kings, Queens, Princes, prelates, magnates, nobles, or any one else."

Mr. Sterry describes the routine of the Eton boys in 1560:

"An ordinary day began at 5 A. M., with one of the four præpostors of the dormitory, who took the duty week and week about in turn, thundering out 'Surgite.' Every boy rose at once, at least so Malim says, and proceeded to dress, reciting prayers meanwhile, each one taking it in turn to begin. Prayers finished, they each made their beds and swept all the dust from under them into the middle of the room, which four boys appointed by the præpostor collected into one heap and removed. After this they went to wash their hands, and two, doubtless at an open conduit, and having finished this needful process they went into school."

At first to cram Latin was the only thing required, but in time the scope of instruction was widened. There was plenty of tough school work, spread over fifteen hours, with two hours for meals and only one hour for play. Such was the hard conservatism of Eton, that up to the middle of the present century the school only provided two meals per diem. If the lads wanted more they had to pay for them. Additional sense came in time to the masters of Eton, and a little more play time was permitted, but in 1653 the dormitory rule of rising at 5 and sweeping out the rooms was enacted. The lads had to "doe as they were formerly wont to doe."

Some of the Provosts of Eton were men of marked ability. Among them, in Queen Bess's time, was Sir Henry Saville. He was a great scholar and the founder of the Savilian Professorship at Oxford. There was one Provost, Casaubon—and somehow or other Casaubon is not honored even to-day, because he was the type of a pedagogic prig. His idea was that a boy had no use for brains, must barely think, and must plod. Natural ability he despised. A saying of his is recorded, "Give me the plodding student. If I would look for wits I would go to Newgate—there be the wits." Of all the Provosts, Sir Henry Wotton (1624) left the best impress on the school. There is a list of the Eton lads of 1678, and there were some 200. The rigid rules were wisely relaxed. Under John Newborough, the head master, there were further improvements, and a pupil thus describes him:

"He was of a graceful person and comely aspect; had a presence fit to awe the numerous tribe over which he presided; grave was he in his behavior and irreproachable in his life; very pathetical were his reproofs, and dispassionate his corrections, and when any hopes of amendment appeared he declined severe remedies. * * * Careful he was to the greatest exactness and rigidness imaginable of the morals of the youths committed to his charge; nor in the common school exercises was a light, airy wit so much aimed at as good, sound sense and grave reflections; the one he knew to be the sparkling flashes of conversation, the other the happy earnest of a person likely to serve his country, and prove an ornament to it."

Now began that Eton which was to become the "nursery of statesmen." Among Newborough's pupils were Sir Robert Walpole, his brother Horatio, Bolingbroke, Wyndham, Townsend, Sherlock, and Thomas Fane, Earl of Westminster. William Pitt was an Eton boy, (1719,) and of his time were Lord Chancellor Camden, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Holland, and Henry Fielding. In 1729 there was a Dr. George, who combined in himself as head master the qualities of a bully and brute. Once a lady tried to ventilate her Latin in his hearing, and his polite retort to her was:

"Madam, if you were in the lowest form of the Upper School, I should lay you upon our block for that recitation, which contains in three lines two false quantities, and the same number of concords equally false."

During the reign of George III., Miss Burney tells of an amusing conversation between the King and Jacob Bryant, and Bryant was a distinguished scholar.

"'You were an Etonian, Mr. Bryant,' said the King, 'but pray for what were you most famous at school?' We all expected, from the celebrity of his scholarship, to hear him answer—his Latin exercises; but no such thing. 'Cudgeling, Sir; I was most famous for that.' While a general laugh followed this speech, he very gravely proceeded to particularize his feats. * * * 'Your Majesty, Sir, knows Gen. Conway? [Horace Walpole's friend.] I broke his head for him, Sir!' The shout which ensued did not at all interfere with the steadiness of his further detail. 'And there's another man, Sir—a great stout fellow, Sir, as you ever saw—Dr. Gibbon of the Temple—I broke his head, too, Sir; I don't know if he remembers it.'"

Those were rough days, not at all suited to the tastes of the elegant Horace Walpole, who says he sees no pleasure in "an expedition against bargemen." One master, Dr. Barnard, seems to have been as distinguished as a teacher as for fine manners, and Dr. Johnson said of him, "He was the only man that did justice to my good breeding, and you may observe that I am well bred to a needless degree of scrupulosity." It is however, questionable, how much of the nicety of manner the great doctor had absorbed. A lad who went to Eton with Charles Fox, when Barnard was master, has left this record:

"He (Dr. Barnard) had peculiar discernment into the character of boys, and loved spirit, though in opposition to himself. He admired Charles Fox, who made no eminent figure in learning or literary taste; was often in scrapes, and was rather a mutineer than a courtier; but marked his energy of genius and spirit with prophetic hints of the Senator and statesman he afterward became."

Though appreciating the future statesman, Barnard gave Charles Fox many a sound thrashing. Flogging always was a great institution in the Eton of the last century, and the rod as a sceptre was passed from the hands of one master to the next.

Gradually the lads were given more liberty. School hours were shortened and more time given to play. Perhaps the last masters of the old régime were Foster and Keate. Nevertheless a great deal of the old Spartan methods were continued, and life for the lads was fairly hard. Before the final reform there was no breakfast, and the meat was exclusively mutton. There was no water running in the lavatories. The boys had to fetch water from a pump in the yard. The lads had candles, but a candlestick was deemed superfluous. As late as 1838 a proposal was made to lay water pipes in the school, and Hawtrey, a head master, treated this innovation with contempt, for, as he said, the school would be "wanting gas and Turkey carpets next." But boys never were coddled. Certainly Eton developed the manly quality. Fagging was something which an American lad never could as much as understand or put up with. Its advocates, for there are advocates to-day, insist that fagging did little, if any, harm. It gave the master boy an idea of what was the governing power, and taught him an administrative lesson. And then, again, the fagged in time took their turn at fagging.

Of late there have been pointed out the many salient differences between the English and the French school, wherein it seems to be positive that the English ones make the boy a sturdy, thoroughly disciplined, and well-poised man, while the French school turns out a crammed male animal, with no appreciation of what is human

*ANNALS OF ETON COLLEGE. By Wasey Sterry. London: Methuen.

(Continued on Page 852.)

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 851.)

liberty or individualism. Canning wrote in this way his appreciation of the English system of schooling as exemplified by Eton:

"Foreigners often ask by what means an interrupted succession of men, qualified more or less eminently for the performance of Parliamentary and official duties, is secured. First, I answer, (with the prejudices perhaps of Eton and Oxford,) that we owe it to our system of public schools and universities. * * * It is to her public schools and universities that the youth of England are, by a discipline which shallow judgments have sometimes attempted to undervalue, prepared for the duties of public life."

Warman's "Story of the Railroad."*

This story is one of "The Story of the West" Series, edited by Ripley Hitchcock, of which several very interesting and instructive volumes have already appeared; no one could have been chosen who is better fitted to write this history of these great achievements in railroad building throughout the West than Mr. Cy Warman. He has, with his own eyes, seen these great projects carried out; has taken part in the work itself, and knows it as only one can know a part of one's own life; and knowing so well of what he is writing, Mr. Warman has succeeded in bringing to the eyes of his reader, out of this vast subject, out of the immensity of details and statistics, a clear picture of the life of the men who builded so well, of the dangers that beset them, of the obstacles that stood in their paths mountain high, of the patience and daring that overcame what had seemed impassable barriers. It is a tremendous panorama that Mr. Warman spreads before us—a picture of Indians struggling with the huge, screaming locomotive; with the irresistible and destructive march of civilization; a picture of mountain settlers, of deadly struggles for mountain passes, of riots and gambling, of countless herds of buffalo; a picture reveling in disorder and bloodshed, and yet dominated by one grim, silent, fearless, unwavering man, the engineer, who locates the line, builds the bridges, directs the forces of disorder all to the one peaceful end, which, accomplished, we accept as the most ordinary fact—the train speeding across the mountains and prairies of the West; the polite conductors, the luxurious traveling, the swift binding together of the furthest ends of our land.

The idea of building a railroad across the continent was first presented to Congress in 1846. This was the result of the labors of Asa Whitney, a New York merchant. Mr. Whitney had this great project before his mind as far back as 1830. But it was in the Spring of 1865 when work was at last begun to build the first trans-continental railway, the Union Pacific. So that thirty-five years elapsed before there was even a beginning made to carry out the ideas urged by Asa Whitney in 1830. This fact may be taken as indicative of the entire railway building of the West. In those early days men sacrificed their lives to what was thought wild and unrealizable. At first the work proceeded at a snail's pace:

"Everything was done at enormous cost. No railroad reached the Missouri at Omaha at that time. All materials, machinery, locomotives, men, and cars had to be brought up by boat from St. Louis. The wages demanded by the men (often in advance of the day's work) were vastly in excess of those paid for similar service where it was not necessary to flag with firearms. Men would not go out upon the wild prairies and tamp ties merely for the excitement. There was no coal or wood or fuel of any sort, save the chips that passed for fuel on the plains. The men making the road found no ties on the treeless desert. For mile after mile they found no stone or rock work; in short, they found absolutely nothing; only the right of way and the west wind sighing over the dry, wide waste of a waveless sea. The cost of transporting a locomotive—the labor and freight—was enormously high. If one were to lay a line of one-dollar bills along the path, end to end, it would not cover the cost of the first ties put under the track."

By the end of 1865 forty miles of road had been put down. On May 10, 1869, the last tie was laid. The story of those years cannot be told better than in the words of Robert Louis Stevenson, quoted in this book: "When I think," wrote Stevenson, "how the railroad has been pushed through this unwatered wilderness and haunt of savage tribes; how, at each stage of construction, roaring, impromptu cities full of gold and lust and death sprang up and then died away again, and are now but wayside stations in the desert; how, in these uncouth places, pig-tailed pirates worked side by side with border ruffians and broken men from Europe, talking together in a mixed dialect, mostly oaths, gambling, drinking, quarreling, and murdering like wolves; how the plumed hereditary lord of all America heard in his last fastness the scream of the 'bad medicine wagon' charioting his foes; and then, when I go on to remember that all this epical turmoil was conducted by gentlemen in frock coats and with a view to nothing more extraordinary than a fortune and a subsequent visit to Paris, it seems to me, I own, as if this railway were the one typical achievement of the age in which we live; as if it brought together into one plot all the ends of the world and all the degrees of social rank, and offered the busiest, the most extended, and the most varying subject for an enduring literary work. If it be romance, if it be contrast, if it be heroism that we require, what was Troy town to this?"

After the story of the Union Pacific is told Mr. Warman tells us about the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and then of others of the Western roads. They are similar tales of struggle; the same victory of indomitable patience, skill, and endurance over all manner of danger and difficulties, and of the extent of that victory this may show us:

"In twenty years the total mileage of the system," writes Mr. Warman of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, "has grown to nearly ten thousand miles, equal to half that of Great Britain and Ireland, half that of France or Russia, and two-thirds that of Germany. Its rails would reach more than one-third the distance around the earth, and upon its pay rolls were ten thousand more men than were in the United States Army at the beginning of the war with Spain. Upon its rails a thousand locomotives were employed constantly, with forty thousand cars."

It is an inspiring picture that Mr. Warman has drawn for us of great achievements accomplished by silent, unnamed, unknown heroes; and it is a picture showing, no less than the stirring accounts of our wars, the kind of stuff our countrymen are made of. That is the part of the picture which is of interest and value. The book contains many statistics; these we forget. They serve, as they are intended to, but a single purpose—to convey to our minds some conception of the vastness of these undertakings in the West. This is a good thing for us of the East to learn. For at times we are prone to forget that there is any seacoast besides that of the Atlantic; that there is anything accomplished outside of the great office buildings that bound our vision; and so it is well to have related to us, as Mr. Warman has done, the tale of railroad building in the West.

De Soto and Florida.*

Hernando De Soto and his men came within sight of the land of Florida on June 25, 1539. The day was Whitsunday, and the faint, white streak of land they saw seemed to them like the very symbol of the Holy Spirit, whose day it was. It was a token of divine approbation and promise, the sure warrant of the fulfillment of their hopes and expectations. How easy it was then, as it is now, to persuade one's self that what is longed for will be. Juan Ponce de Leon in the same spirit sought after the fountain of eternal youth, braving dangers, privations, and weary wanderings in a strange country, even though a land of flowers, seeking a myth and finding—death.

The magic fountain had no alluring power with De Soto and his command. They were pursuing no myth. Fame and wealth, golden rivers and flashing mines, spoils and prizes, ransom of Kings and capture of Kings' daughters—these were the hopes that guided De Soto in his voyaging. The proposed conquest of Florida that De Soto entered upon at his own expense had no justification; it even embraced great cruelty in its scheme, but what of that? Where wealth and glory are concerned, cruelty is only a trifling incident.

It is possible for us to-day to trace the general line of De Soto's march. Original accounts and records, giving Indian names, which still remain, serve as charts to guide, and, while the precise route has given rise to infinite discussion, yet much zealous research and patient investigation and study of Indian antiquities, traditions, and folklore has thrown much light upon it and enabled us to follow De Soto with reasonable accuracy. Miss King retells the story of it all, not as the Inca, Garcilaso de la Vega wrote it, nor yet as Luis Fernandez de Biedma, the royal factor of the expedition, set it forth in his official report presented to the King and his Council in 1544. She has rather attempted to form the original versions of De Soto's expedition into one natural and continuous narrative, with as little alteration of that which was essential either in language or spirit as was possible. The result has been that we follow De Soto from the Harbor of Santiago, in Cuba, northward to and through Western Florida, Georgia, into the Carolinas, along the foothills of the Appalachian range of mountains, winding irregularly through the present States of Alabama and Mississippi to the great river somewhere near and somewhat below the City of Memphis. The Father of Waters was crossed and Arkansas penetrated, the unfortunate De Soto perished and was buried in the Mississippi River, and then the expedition turned south, and by way of the river that served as a tomb for the leader those that survived the fever and famine reached the Gulf of Mexico. The story as Miss King tells it in the present pages, while preserving its accuracy, introduces a romantic charm and flavor that renders it anything but dull. To one of the most interesting historic chapters we have Miss King adds a setting and an elaboration that have only been made available long since the first accounts were hurriedly written, and, by comparison and grouping, the tale spreads itself out before us almost pictorially. The story gains much in interesting charm through the medium of the present writer, and no little vigor and strength are characteristics of the narrative.

A pleasing style does certainly add something to the writing of history as well as to other forms in which literature is manifested, and the youthful student of our day is helped so far as it now seems possible by a literary form that makes the road to learning much more royal than it used to be.

An Englishman in America.*

Under the title "The Land of Contrasts," Mr. Muirhead describes the United States as compared with England, and points out a few of the actual contrasts that struck him, in matters both trivial and weighty. Many men, it may be said, have gone over similar ground, but it is also true that the present writer has not walked entirely in the footprints of his predecessors. To begin with, he frankly sets down something of the magnitude of his task when he states that he "finds here a huge section of the world's surface, 3,000 miles long and 1,500 miles wide, occupied by about fifty practically independent States, containing seventy millions of inhabitants, and few of these States are as small as Great Britain, many of them being immensely larger." He also states that it was an American who said, "Give me the luxuries of life and I will not ask for the necessities," thus paving the way for showing, as he does, that we seem to care more in private life for diamond earrings and Paris toilets than for neat and effective household service. He rather has us there, for the confrast is indeed great between the slatternly, unkempt maid servant who opens the door to you and the general luxury of the house itself, and is sometimes (very frequently, in fact) of the most startling, not to say appalling, description. In the matter of domestic service the English and American systems are certainly contrasting, with the advantage on the side of our brethren across the waters.

His strictures on our arrangements for ladies on board the sleeping cars are also well timed, well merited, and might well be changed, but the absurdities are not all American, as the book easily sets forth. The idea of an insignificant boy peer taking precedence of Mr. John Morley! The idea of having to appear before royalty in a state of partial nudity on a cold Winter day! The necessity of backing out of the royal presence! The idea of a freeborn Briton having to get out of an engagement long previously formed on the score that "he has been commanded to dine with H. R H. The unwritten law by which a man has to nurse his hat and stick throughout a call unless his hostess specially ask him to lay them aside! These serve to offset some of our weak points and to show that besides the Americans there are others to whom progression and reform are easily possible. American society with its freedom of social intercourse between the sexes and the more restricted English system certainly offers a striking contrast, but it has yet to be shown that our good comradeship that is characteristic is not productive of better final results than is one in which a premium is placed and maintained upon the "lottery of marriage."

American women are certainly not Englishwomen, nor, indeed, are they Frenchwomen, for the matter of that, but each is a distinct class. The Englishman who, in his newly landed innocence, ventures to compliment the girl he talks with on the purity of her English, and assuming that she differs in that respect from her companions, will probably be told by her, without a suggestion of a smile, "that she has had special advantages, inasmuch as an English missionary had been stationed near her tribe." American children are considered in passing by Mr. Muirhead, who relates that a boy was once found weeping in the street. On being asked the cause of his tears he sobbed out in mingled alarm and indignation: "I'm lost; mammy's lost me. I told the darned thing she'd lose me," which is perhaps quite characteristic of a very large class of the precocious American youths. The comments encountered in the present book are those of an astute observer, one who sees clearly and who has improved every opportunity of seeing that which he describes. The chapter on American humor is especially readable, and the contrasts presented between English and American examples is very fair as well as critical. The principal characteristic of American journalism is set down as being summed up in the word enterprise. No trouble, no expense, no contrivance is spared in the collection of news. Scarcely any item of interest is overlooked by the army of alert reporters day and night in the field. The Old World papers do not compete with those of the New in the matter of quantity of news. The chief fault of the American journal lies in the American love of "bigness." There is, as we all know, too much lack of discrimination in the daily bill of fare served up by the American press that cannot but disgust the refined and tutored palate, and in many of our papers there is more space devoted to brutal prize fights or vapid "personals" than is given to important political information or literary criticism. The versatile reporter prides himself on being able to "write up" the most intrinsically uninteresting and unimportant matter.

The criticisms of Mr. Muirhead are not rancorous, they are more often just than otherwise. We may well take them to heart and learn of him. The book will have a transient interest, but will scarcely pass into the class of books having a permanent value.

Liberty in South America.*

The Cuban struggle for freedom is responsible for the appearance of another volume treating of opposition to Spanish tyranny. In 1895 Hezekiah Butterworth, the well-known author, visited Buenos Ayres, went over the Andes to Valparaiso, and up the west coast to the ports of Tarapaca, to Callao, Lima, Guayaquil; then to Cartagena and Costa Rica. His observations and results of subsequent reading and study are embodied in the present volume. The author does not make particular claim to originality in the matter comprised in this work, but by an attractive arrangement of interesting historical matter aims to induce others to learn more about South America and study the history of one of the greatest lands of the future. South America embraces one-eighth of the globe, and seems, like Japan and Mexico, about to surprise the world by its industrial achievements. The immigration to the different sections is becoming so great that it already rivals that to North America, and to the overcrowded people of Europe the many South American republics offer havens of hope, prosperity, and equal government. Sarmiento, the educational President and prophet of Argentina, once said that Buenos Ayres would become the greatest city of the three Americas. While this must be accepted as the optimistic faith of an enthusiast deeply concerned in the future of his country, yet the prophetic vision cannot be deemed entirely worthless, as that city now has a population of nearly 700,000 souls, and may number nearly a million at the close of the century. And what is true of the growth of Argentina's greatest city, applies with equal force to numerous other large cities in the Andean republics. A better idea of the immensity of the areas comprised in some of the southern republics may be obtained by comparison. The entire acreage of the United States could be accommodated in the wonderful valley of the Amazon, whose productive fields would sustain an illimitable population. The stupendous tablelands where the Incas ruled in their glory, that begin at silver Potosi, the highest large city in the world, and end at Quito, in the shadow of Chimborazo, have an area four times as great as the State of New York. The Bolivian highlands, the region of the alpaca, the vicugna, and of the crags of the condor, are capable of maintaining a population surpassing that of France and Spain. In all of these temperate altitudes are to be found all varieties of climates and the products of all zones.

About all of South America, for two centuries after Columbus's time, was a vast colony of Spain. About 1750 it was governed by several Viceroys, a Council of the Indies, the latter an advisory body, and a court of inspection and appeal. Over all ruled the King of Spain with absolute authority. Under this form of government the people had practically no rights. Spain doled out certain limited privileges in return for tribute, obedience, and service. The people were slaves and were imposed on in the name of government. A plea for justice from the downtrodden was both treason and heresy. Little wonder, then, that the smoldering fire of liberty should burst forth and in less than twenty-five years break every fetter, and on the ruins of a dishonored monarchy erect temples of liberty and justice! The first revolt against Spanish rule was made by Tupac Amaru, a descendant of the Incas, who was defeated and suffered the refinement of Spanish executions. His tongue was torn out, he was tortured by the knife, and then, by lassos tied to the girths of four

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*THE STORY OF THE RAILROAD. By Cy Warman. 1898. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

*DE SOTO AND HIS MEN IN THE LAND OF FLORIDA. By Grace King, author of "New Orleans: the Place and the People," &c. With Illustrations by George Gibbs. Decorated cover. Cloth. 12mo. 328 pages. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

*THE LAND OF CONTRASTS. A Briton's View of His American Kin. By James Fullarton Muirhead. Author of Baedeker's Handbooks to Great Britain and the United States. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages, 282. Boston, New York, and London: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

*SOUTH AMERICA. A Popular Illustrated History of the Struggle for Liberty in the Andean Republics and Cuba. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 8vo. 866 pages. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.00.

horses and the other ends fastened to his wrists and ankles, he was literally torn to pieces. But this distressing beginning did not cool the ardor of the revolutionists. Such cruelty was the death knell of Spain's colonial dominion. Simon Bolivar, called the Washington of the South, the liberator of the provinces of the Spanish Main, was the person destined to lead on the hosts of freedom in the northern part of South America. The South struggled under San Martin, while the central provinces, under the leadership of Sucre, maintained unceasing warfare. Finally success crowned their efforts and Spanish rule ended forever in South America. The events of this period are some of the most thrilling and dramatic in all history, and have been carefully outlined by the author. The careers of Miranda, Bolivar, San Martin, Sucre, Miller, and O'Higgins are romantic in the extreme, and while their ends were tragic and lamentable, yet their labors are appreciated and their memories revered, as superb monuments in various places testify. The triumphs of war were followed by those of peace, and no persons contributed more to the development of South American resources than two natives of the United States, William Wheelwright and Henry Meiggs. A beautiful monument in the cemetery at Buenos Ayres and a memorial in Valparaiso commemorate the wonderful career of Wheelwright. His remains are interred at Newburyport, Mass., where a plain monument marks his resting place.

The struggles of the several Spanish provinces of South America for freedom remind us most forcibly of the persistent warfare waged in our own time by the patriots of our own day for the liberation of Cuba. The heroic exploits of Bolivar, San Martin, Miller, and Sucre recall the devoted services of Gomez, Maceo, Marti, and Garcia. The author, in one of the final chapters of his book, entitled "History of Liberty in Cuba," depicts the scenes, which are still fresh in our memories, of Cuban revolution. While the volume cannot lay claim to originality, yet as a compilation of much that is interesting in the history of the South American republics it is valuable. The book is written in an attractive style, and will undoubtedly prove popular. The illustrations are scarcely up to the standard set by the house which published this volume.

Theodore Watts Dunton's Imaginative Story.*

It would be an injustice to Edgar Allan Poe, Lord Bulwer, and one or two other famous romancers to say that "Aylwin" is a truly great book; but it will do no harm, even to the truth, to assert that it is one of the most original and sustained romances which have appeared in recent years. The reader who sits down with this book must be prepared to throw reality and probability to the four winds of heaven. What has a romance to do with probability, anyhow? That is the cheap refuge of the imaginative calculator, the mere bookstall novelist, who fits pegs into holes of the right shape and size. But it takes a man of imagination to fit a round peg into a square hole so that it will look as if it belonged there, and it takes such a man to write a novel in which a dead man's curse works itself out in a convincing manner.

And it takes imagination to read "Aylwin." You cannot follow a bird into the air if you cannot do a little flying yourself. Theodore Watts-Dunton is a prose-poet, and he will help your imagination to rise. He is a word-painter of no mean power, and his descriptions put scenes before the mind's eye in a most graphic manner. His people, too, queer, weird, super-human, or sub-human, as they sometimes are, live and move and have being. And Winnie, the strange heroine of this strange romance, is a living, lovable creature, despite the fact that she is accursed and that it takes the machination of a gypsy seeress to save her from utter destruction.

It would be unfair to give the plot of this tale in full. Briefly, it may be said that a man of mystic ideas owns an amulet of strange power. He desires that it be buried with him, and indites a dread curse against whomsoever may despoil his grave of it. A drunken organist, whose daughter this elder Aylwin's son loves, commits the sacrilege, for the amulet is of rubies and diamonds, and the curse falls upon the girl. She wanders demented, and begs for bread, while the lover seeks her among the gypsies, where he meets and is loved by Sinfi, a woman of powerful character. She sacrifices her own heart and helps Aylwin to find his lost love, who has, in her dementia, become an artist's model.

There is atmosphere in this book. The author puts places before the reader with great felicity and without resorting to overwrought language. Perhaps one of the best specimens of his descriptive style is to be found at the beginning of the first chapter:

"One lovely Summer afternoon a little boy was sitting on the edge of the cliff that skirts the old churchyard of Rarton-on-Sea. He was sitting on the grass close to the brink of the indentation cut by the water into the horseshoe curve called by the fishermen Mousetrap Cove; sitting there as still as an image of a boy in stone, at the forbidden spot where the wooden fence proclaimed the crumbling hollow crust to be specially dangerous—sitting and looking across the sheer deep gulf below.

"Flinty Point on his right was sometimes in purple shadow and sometimes shining in the sun; Needle Point on his left was sometimes in purple shadow and sometimes shining in the sun; and beyond these headlands spread now the wide purple, and now the wide sparkle of the open sea. The very gulls, wheeling as close to him as they dared, seemed to be frightened at the little boy's peril. Straight ahead he was gazing, however—gazing so intently that his eyes must have been seeing very much or else very little of that limitless world of light and colored shade. On account of certain questions connected with race that will be raised in this narrative, I must dwell a little while upon the child's personal appearance, and especially upon his color. Natural or acquired, it was one that might be almost called unique; as much like a young gypsy's color as was compatible with respectable descent, and yet not a gypsy's color. A deep undertone of 'Romany brown' seemed breaking through that peculiar kind of ruddy golden glow which no sunshine can give till it has itself been deepened and colored and enriched by the responsive kisses of the sea."

The author's dramatic power is shown in the scene in which Aylwin keeps Winifred from learning that her father has despoiled his father's grave. Winifred's father is killed immediately after the robbery by a landslip, and while the lovers are walking they come upon the spot where the corpse of the robber is exposed with the glittering amulet upon it.

"I then cautiously turned the corner of the débris, leading her after me in such a way that my body acted as a screen. Then my eyes encountered a spectacle whose horror chilled my blood, and haunts me to this day in my dreams. About twelve feet above the general level of the sand, buried to the breast behind a mass of greensward fallen from the graveyard, stood the dead body of Wynne, amid a confused heap of earth, gravestones, trees, shrubs, bones, and shattered coffins. Bolt upright it stood, staring with horribly distorted features, as in terror, the crown of the head smashed by a fallen gravestone. Upon his breast glittered the rubies and diamonds and beryls of the cross, sparkling in the light of the moon, and seeming to be endowed with conscious life. It was evident that he had, while groping his way out of the crypt, slung the cross round his neck, in order to free his hands. I shudder as I recall the spectacle. The sight would have struck Winifred dead, or sent her raving mad, on the spot; but she had not turned the corner, and I had just time to wheel sharply round, and thrust my body between her and the spectacle. The dog saw it, and foaming with terror, pointed at it.

"'I beg your pardon, Winifred,' I said, falling upon her and pushing her back.

"Then I stood paralyzed as the full sinister meaning of the situation broke in upon my mind. Had the débris fallen in any other way I might have saved Winifred from seeing the most cruel feature of the hideous spectacle, the cross, the evidence of her father's sacrilege. I might, perhaps, on some pretense, have left her on this side of the débris, and, turning the corner, have mounted the heap and removed the cross gleaming in hideous mockery on the dead man's breast, and giving back the moonbeams in a cross of angry fire. One glance, however, had shown me that before this could be done there was a wall of slippery sward to climb, for the largest portion of the churchyard soil had broken off in one lump. In falling, it had turned but half over, and then had slid down sideways, presenting to the climber a facet of sward nearly perpendicular and a dozen feet high. Wedged in between the jagged top of this block and the wall of the cliff was the corpse, showing that Wynne had been standing by the fissure of the cliff at the moment when it widened into a landslip."

Finding no way of escape from the rising tide except by passing the awful sight, the romantic young man determines that it would be best for him and his beloved to die together:

"'Winifred,' I said, 'between me and this casket, and the cross mentioned in this scroll, there is a mysterious link. The cross is an amulet, an heirloom of dreadful potency for good and ill. It has been disturbed; it has been stolen from my father's grave, and there is but one way of setting right that disturbance. To avert unspeakable calamity from falling upon two entire families (the family of Aylwin and that of her to whom this amulet was given) a sacrifice is demanded.'

"'Henry, you terrify me to death. What is the sacrifice? Oh God! Oh God!'

"'My father's son must die, Winnie.'

"She turned ashen pale, but struggling to be playful, she said: 'I fear that the family of Aylwin and the family of somebody else must even take the calamity and bear

(Continued on Page 854.)

*AYLWIN. By Theodore Watts-Dunton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

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(Continued from Page 853.)

e; for I don't mean my Henry to die, let me assure both families of that.'

"'Ah! but, Winnie, I am under a solemn oath and pledge to bear this penalty; and we part to-night. That shriek which so appalled you——'

"'Well, well, the shriek?' said she, in a frenzy of impatience.

"I made no answer, but she answered herself.

"'That shriek was a call to you,' she cried, and then burst into a passion of tears. 'It cannot be,' she said. 'It cannot and shall not be; God is too good to suffer it.' Then she fixed her eyes upon me and sobbed: 'Ah! it is true! I feel it is all true! Yes, they are calling you, and that is why my soul answered the call. Ah, when I saw you just now lift your head from my breast with a face gray and wizened as an old man's—when I saw you look at me, I knew that something dreadful had happened. Oh, I knew, I knew! but I thought it had happened to me. The love and pity in your eyes when you opened them upon me made me think it was my trouble, and not yours, that disturbed you. And now I know it is yours, and you are going to die! They are calling you. Yes, you are going to let the tide drown you!'"

Of course they do not drown, but later the girl finds the corpse herself and goes mad at the sight of it. The story of her wanderings is not told so fully as that of the lover's search for her. He has gypsy blood, and in order to seek Winifred he joins the gypsies. And here the author shows familiarity with a phase of the nomadic life which is of unfailing charm. Mr. Watts-Dunton tells of gypsy life in a pleasing manner, and draws gypsy characters with a strong—and some will think flatering—hand. Sinfi, the gypsy girl, brings the lovers together on Snowdon's magic heights, and she does it in her own theatric style. She runs away and hides herself, and then Aylwin hears a voice—not Sinfi's—singing a familiar song.

"And then there appeared in the eastern cleft of the gorge, at the other side of the llyn, illuminated as by a rosy steam, Winnie! Amid the opalescent vapors gleaming round the llyn, with eyes now shimmering as through a veil—now flashing like sapphires in the sun—there she stood gazing through the film, her eyes expressing a surprise and a wonder as great as my own.

"'It is no phantasm—it is no hallucination,' I said, while my breathing had become a spasmodic gasp.

"But when I remembered the vision of Fairy Glen, I said: Imagination can do that, and so can the glamor cast over me by Sinfi's music. It does not vanish; ah, if the sweet madness should remain with me forever! It does not vanish—it is sliding along the side of the llyn; it is moving toward me. And now those sudden little ripples in the llyn—what do they mean? The trout are flying from her shadow. The feet are grating on the stones. And hark! that pebble which falls into the water with a splash; the glassy llyn is ribbed and rippled with rings. Can a phantom do that? It comes toward me still. Hallucination!

"Still the vision comes on.

"When I felt the touch of her body, when I felt myself clasped in soft arms, and felt falling on my face warm tears, and on my lips the pressure of Winnie's lips—lips that were murmuring, 'At last, at last!'—a strange, wild effect was worked within me. The reality of the beloved form now in my arms declared itself; it brought back the scene where I had last clasped it.

"Snowdon had vanished; the brilliant morning sun had vanished. The moon was shining on a cottage near Raxton Church, and at the door two lovers were standing, wet with the sea water—with the sea water through which they had just waded. All the misery that had followed was wiped out of my brain. It had not even the cobweb consistence of a dream.

"When, after a while, Snowdon and the drama of the present came back to me, my brain was in such a marvelous state that it held two pictures of the same Winnie, as though each hemisphere of the brain were occupied with its own vision. I was kissing Winnie's sea-salt lips in the light of the moon at the cottage door, and I was kissing them in the morning radiance by Knockers' Llyn."

That is a fair specimen of the author's skill in handling a climax. This romance will be widely read, and it will deserve all the attention which it will attract. Its chief merit lies in its imaginative and suggestive force. It differs in this from the dominant contemporaneous school of romance, which seeks simply to revive for us the realism of times romantic in their dress and manners. There is poetic insight in "Aylwin," and though some parts of it do not maintain the general level of excellence, it is none the less a noteworthy work.

Religion in the Early East.*

To the man who is solely intent upon money-making the state of the various markets, supply and demand, capital and its relations to labor, and a host of other industrial problems, Assyriological science and its rapidly shifting conditions are not likely to appeal. There is, of course, nothing in it for a man of this kind, and such a one will not be likely to read Dr. Jastrow's present work which, it may perhaps fairly be said, represents the state of current knowledge in the field of which it treats.

The science now known as Assyriology grows so rapidly that there is great danger of producing a piece of work that is antiquated before it leaves the press, but yet there are those to whom the latest discoveries, whether in Babylonia or Assyria, appeal most strongly. Scholars follow Weissbach, Delitzsch, F. Thureau-Dangin, Dr. Alfred Jeremias, and some others as eagerly as brokers follow the stock market and often quite as feverishly. Until about the middle of this century our knowledge of the religion of the ancient Babylonians and Assyrians was exceedingly limited. Few, if any, records existed, and these were at the best insufficient and fragmentary in character. No monuments such as the Pyramids of Egypt were preserved that might in default of records throw light upon the religious ideas and customs that once prevailed in Mesopotamia. There were, it is true, a few incidental notices in sacred and profane classics, but even these were largely, if not entirely, confined to political events, and very little if anything definite was recorded as to religion.

The discoveries of Botta and afterward of Layard since 1842, in the course of which was gathered a large mass of material, including not only palace remains and sculptures of enormous bulls and lions resting on backgrounds of limestone, but also many smaller objects—pottery, furniture, jewelry and ornaments, as well as the written records accompanying, placed for the first time a considerable quantity of original material at the disposal of scholars to serve as a reliable basis for the study of Assyrian art, antiquities, and history. All that could be transported was sent to the Louvre and to the British Museum, where the departments they created still constitute mighty attractions.

In Layard's excavations he fortunately discovered several rooms filled with fragments of small and large clay tablets closely inscribed on both sides in the cuneiform characters, which tablets proved to be the remains of a royal library. Their contents ranged over all departments of thought—hymns, incantations, prayers, epics, legends, mythology, history, mathematics, astronomy, &c. In the corners of the palaces were also found the foundation records, containing in each case more or less extended annals of the events that occurred during the reign of the monarch whose official residence was thus brought to light. Some 30,000 of these tablets found their way to the British Museum, and many may now be seen at the Louvre. The labors of Victor Place, Sir Henry Rawlinson, H. Rassam, George Smith, and some others supplemented those of Botta and Layard, who inspired them and led to the discovery of a large amount of material that became available for tracing the course of civilization in this region. Much has already been done, but much still remains to be done, and it is more than likely that it may be that the soil still holds greater treasures than those it has already yielded. The links uniting the most ancient period now known, 4000 B. C., to the final destruction of the Babylonian Empire by Cyrus, in the middle of the sixth century B. C., are far from being complete. We yet lack entire centuries of sequence, and fragments only are known of other epochs, so that until these gaps are filled our knowledge of the religion of the Babylonians and Assyrians must necessarily remain incomplete.

The Babylonian religion in the oldest form known to us may, according to Dr. Jastrow, best be described as a mixture of local and nature cults. Starting with that phase of religious beliefs known as Animism, which has been ascertained to be practically universal in primitive society, the Babylonians, from ascribing life to the phenomena of nature, to trees, stones, and plants as well as to storm, rain, and wind, and as a matter of course, to the great luminaries and to the stars, were led on the one hand to invoke an infinite numb of spirits who were supposed to be in some way the embodiment of the life that manifested itself in such diverse manners, but on the other hand this tendency would be restricted by the experience pointing to the exercising of a more decisive influence upon the affairs of men on the part of certain spirits than by others—the worship of the sun, the moon, and the water and of such natural phenomena as rain, wind, and storms, with their accompaniment of thunder and lightning, as against the countless sprites believed to be lurking everywhere. These latter, however, would not for this reason be ignored altogether. Since everything was endowed with life, there was not only a spirit of the tree which produced the fruit, but there were spirits in every field. To them the ground belonged, and upon their mercy depended the success or failure of the produce. To secure the favor of the rain and the sun was not sufficient to the agriculturist; he was obliged to obtain the protection of the guardian spirits of the soil in order to be sure of reaping the fruit of his labors. In this way there arose in Babylon a selection, as it were, out of an infinite variety of personified forces, manifest or concealed, that at one time may have been objects of worship. In point of fact, the Babylonian gods were well-nigh endless. The mythology, so far as we know it, is quite as interesting as the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Saxon, or other forms, and with the discovery of forms now missing there will be much more to add to the present interest.

The student of Babylonian or Assyrian lore will find one great obstacle with which to contend, and that is the fragmentary character of many of the records and tablets. Many of the texts containing formulas and directions for securing control over the spirits which were supposed at all times to be able to exercise a certain amount of power over men, often grouped under the head of magical texts or incantations, were found by the modern explorers in so mutilated a condition that it is hardly possible to hasard any generalizations as to the system followed in putting the incantations together.

The chief value of the incantation texts, or rituals, as they are sometimes termed, consisting as they often do of as many as 9,000 words, lies, naturally, in the insight they afford into the popular beliefs. As among other nations, so among the Babylonians, the use of certain formulas to secure release from ills, pains, and evils of any kind, either actual or portending, rests upon the theory that the accidents or misfortunes to which man is liable are due largely to the influence of more or less powerful spirits or demons, acting independently or at the command of higher powers—the gods. Through the incantation rituals we are enabled to specify the traits popularly ascribed to these demons and the means employed to rid one's self of their baneful grasp. Extracts from some of these rituals in which we see a partial reference to the character and attributes of the demons against whom they are directed are quoted from the text of Dr. Jastrow:

"The Utukku of the field and the Utukku of the mountain,
The Utukku of the sea and the one that lurks in graves,
The evil Shedu, the shining Alu,
The evil wind, the terrible wind,
That sets one's hair on end."

Against these the spirits of heaven and earth are invoked. The text proceeds:

"The Etukku that seizes hold of a man,
The Ekimmu that seizes hold of a man,
The Ekimmu that works evil,
The Etukku that works evil."

The great bulls and lions with human heads—so familiar to every one—are but demons represented, as it were, to inspire terror by their very aspect. These colossal statues were actually known by the name of Shedu, which we have seen is one of the general terms for demon, and is so used in the first incantation ritual here quoted.

Mere praise of the gods without any ulterior motive finds no place in the Babylonian or Assyrian ritual. Nebuchadnezzar, whose prayers are particularly fine, remarkable indeed for their diction and elevation of thought, who always and invariably closed his numerous inscriptions with a prayer, even he included a request of some kind usually for long life and prosperity. The prayer was of no use unless it was answered.

The closer the contact with these early people the more interesting do they become, and their once-considered barren literary fields are seen to be singularly fertile. This is evidenced in the department of myths and legends. Not many years ago the impression appeared well founded that the Semites were poor in the production of myths and legends as compared, for example, with the Hindus or the Greeks. The religious literature of the Babylonians now available, however, reverses the impression and shows a very wide capacity for myth production. The whole forms a most important subject and one requiring profound study in considering it. This, it would seem, Dr. Jastrow has given it, and what he has done in his clear and interesting treatment of the religion of Babylonia and Assyria cannot but remain as a most satisfactory exposition of a subject that will continue to grow in interest as new explorations and excavations are undertaken and new discoveries are made.

*THE RELIGION OF BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA. By Morris Jastrow, Jr., Ph. D., (Leipsic,) Professor of Semitic Languages in the University of Pennsylvania. Cloth, 8vo. Pages, 780. Boston: Ginn & Co.

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AUTHORS AT HOME.

XLIV.

J. W. De Forest in New Haven.

During the first six months of 1857 there appeared serially in Putnam's Monthly a novel called "Witching Times," by J. W. De Forest. The novel was not a particularly good one; its characters screamed on very small provocation, "grew pale" on smaller, and acted generally very little as they might in real life or in a more lifelike book. It was followed by other books, and then, after a long wait of nearly twenty years, by a rapid succession of other novels and short stories, up to 1881, when the series stopped. And now, in 1898, forty-one years after his first book was written, Mr. De Forest gives us still another, a story of the Revolution about Boston, entitled, "A Lover's Revolt," a notice of which was printed on Dec. 10 in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW.

Few novelists, at least of to-day in America, can look back upon such a career, interesting because of its ancientness, curious because the man himself is writing to-day, though he belongs to an earlier generation. Col. De Forest, as American literature knows him, is of the day of the Concord group, though not of them. His name suggests little to the reader now, and many would have to dust up their memories a bit to place him at all. Yet thirty years ago he was a famous writer, as famous as any in America in his time. His contributions to literature were many, his name appeared on the contents list of all the popular magazines, his books were sold as fast as they appeared from his pen—books that were conned over and over again beside midnight candles, and were read aloud in the light of many a New England Winter night fireside. Competent critics gave him the honor of being the greatest of living novelists in America, articles of critical intent on his work were printed in the monthlies; yet how few to-day know anything about him, know his "Kate Beaumont," or have read "The Wetherell Affair," or have even heard of "Overland"?

A writer in The Atlantic Monthly for 1871 gives a list of the "Best Ten Books" published up to that time in America—a custom that has not been entirely lost among the literary mongers of to-day. The list seems antiquated enough—"Margaret," "The Last of the Mohicans," "Typee," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Rutledge," "Virginia Comedians," "Queechy," "Elsie Venner," "Hannah Thurston," and "Horse Shoe Robinson." An odd enough list it is in 1898! Perhaps one, perhaps two, might be included in such a list to-day; perhaps, such is the irony of time, none at all. When J. W. De Forest published his "Kate Beaumont," in 1873, it was accorded the highest praise of the day, and who remembers it now? And who, if any, remembers those other books that made their author so famous? It seems like taking down dusty old books from the village library to name them over now: "Oriental Acquaintances," in 1856; "Witching Times," in 1856; "Seacliff," in 1858; "European Acquaintances," in 1858; "Miss Ravenel's Conversion," in 1873; "Overland," in 1871; "Kate Beaumont," in 1873; "The Wetherell Affair," in 1873; "Honest John Vane," in 1875; "Playing the Mischief," in 1875; "Justine's Lovers," in 1878; "Irene," in 1879; "The Bloody Chasm," in 1881—and "A Lover's Revolt," in 1898.

The author of these early novels, so out of date now and so nearly forgotten, is a hale and hearty and well-preserved gentleman, carrying his seventy-two years lightly. He lives where his father and his father's father lived, in New Haven, for which reason, if I remember, Mr. Howells has called the City of Elms a literary centre. But Col. De Forest has no settled home; he is organically too much of a roamer for that. He has been a wanderer and a nomad all his life, and is consistently spending his last years in hotel apartments. The writer found him thus on one fine morning recently in his third-floor room, with its two large windows overlooking the harbor. A bed, a well-worn traveling trunk, two easy chairs, and a table furnish the famous old writer's parlor, and his clothes closet does for his library. He said that he liked to live thus—away from the world, within easy reach of the great centres, and ten minutes' walk to the college library. And he has plenty of friends in the city. His breezy, cheerful welcome, his straight carriage, his kindly eye, and his pleasant way when he lapses into reminiscence, make Col. De Forest a most interesting man to talk to and to listen to, for he likes to talk and to bring to life again the personages of forty years ago. And he is full of anecdotes of his youth and of his hard and long struggle to win fame and the pleasure of it when he reached it.

And Col. De Forest is proud of the success he has made, as he rightly should be. He remarks that Mr. Howells has said some well-turned things about him, in the beginning of the talk, as Mr. Howells has. In a chapter of his "Literary Passions" Mr. Howells says: "There is a novel of J. W. De Forest which is, I think, the best novel suggested by the civil war. If this is not saying very much for 'Miss Ravenel's Conversion,' I will go further and say it was one of the best American novels that I had known, and was of an advanced realism before realism was known by that name. I had a passion for that book and for all the books of that author, and if I have never been able to make the public care for them as much as I did, it has not been for want of trying. 'Kate Beaumont,' 'Honest John Vane,' and 'Playing the Mischief' are admirable fictions sprung from our own life, of strong fibre, and firm growth. And that which Mr. De Forest has written is of a texture and color distinctly his own. His short stories are as good as his long ones."

"And Mr. Howells has always seemed to me," says Col. De Forest, "to be the American author of all others worth reading. His characters are strong and true to life."

"I don't know all that I have written," said the Colonel, as the writer asked about his work. "And first of all, I am not a Colonel. I know that I am known as 'Colonel,' but I never received such a high rank. I suppose that they call me that because I have lived a great deal in the South, where everybody is a 'Colonel.' My first work was a 'History of the Indians in Connecticut,' written up to 1850, the year in which the book was published. I did it out of curiosity more than anything else, and for the practice of writing. When I was in Norwich a while ago I picked the book up for the first time in years. A friend asked me about the Indians, and I said I'd run over to the library and look it up. The reference volume that I ran across was my own book, and I read it with a great deal of interest. I was amazed to find how erudite I must have been in my youth, and how immensely learned. I couldn't remember one-tenth of its salient facts, though I believe when I wrote it I thought it had a great many. I laughed, too, when I read it. The style was so odd, so youthful, so utterly unlike myself to-day. Forty-five years is a good while to look back on one's writing, think you not?

"I always had an ambition to be an author, even when I was a little boy. I started in to be a novelist when I was still in my teens in the early forties. When I was a young man I went abroad with the intention of studying Italian and of writing the history of the Italian republics. But when I had studied Latin, Greek, and Italian for two years I gave it up as a task beyond my strength. So I traveled about a bit, and when I reached home I wrote my 'European Acquaintances,' and a little later my 'Oriental Acquaintances.' I had no more material then left to work with, so I scribbled off two very poor things in 'Seacliff' and 'Witching Times' just for practice.

"Then came the war, and I went as Captain in the Twelfth Connecticut, which position I held through the war. The officers above me were very perverse in refusing to die off and give me a chance to rise, so I remained a Captain. At the close of the war I acted as aide on several staffs and as a Division Inspector once and Brigade Adjutant. I was brevetted Major on my discharge, the highest rank I ever attained. My regiment saw little real bloodshed, for we were placed at New Orleans during most of the time. But the fever took many of our men, and out of the 1,200 men that went in only 700 came back alive.

"When we returned home I found myself in possession of new material, for I had carefully studied men and life during my six years campaigning in the army. I had studied men under fire and in all sorts of places, and knew a good deal more about life than when I went in. When I was discharged my mind turned easily to writing again, and I wrote 'Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty,' a book out of my own experience. Perhaps the book was out of the ordinary in some respects at that time. Certainly it was not of the same style as any of my previous work. In that book for the first time in my life I came to know the value of personal knowledge of one's subject and the art of drawing upon life for one's characters. In my younger days everything was romance. A writer was praised very highly when it was said of him that he had a great imagination. Novelists were expected to draw upon their fancy for their characters. The great body of novel readers preferred to have their characters fictitious and to believe that they could never really exist. Mr. Howells made a great mistake when he wrote on this point and told his readers flatly that they didn't know what they did like. You remember that what he said about realism ran all over the world of letters and stirred up a great amount of talk. He was risking a good deal when he did that, and Howells is a great realist. I believe that in fifty years his books will be taken for great pictures of New England as it is to-day and that people will study him. From my 'Miss Ravenel' on I have written from life, and have been a realist. I have taken my personages from real life, and in one case at least painted them so accurately that I had to publish the book anonymously. But realism did not start with Zola, nor with Howells, though both have done a great deal in their different ways toward bringing it about. Realism is older than either of them, older than I, as old as Tolstoï, and he dates back in his brain life to Jane Austen. And Chaucer in his prologue to the 'Canterbury Tales' is a great realist.

"My 'Kate Beaumont' I like best of all my books, I think. Mr. Howells, when he was editor of The Atlantic, in 1871, wrote to me for a novel. 'I need a novel right away,' he said in his note; 'and I think you are the man to send me just what I want.' I wrote the first chapters of 'Kate Beaumont' and sent it to him without the first idea how it was coming out. Then I was taken ill and went to Charleston to recuperate. A few weeks later I sent Howells a plot of the book in the rough, and went on with the story. Until the end, however, I had no idea how it was coming out. When I read the first four chapters in that January issue of The Atlantic I could not believe that it was my own work. I had written it so hastily that I had forgotten it. I said to myself: 'What is Howells doing here, putting in his ideas on top of mine? And who is this character 'Bill,' and what on earth shall I ever do with him? I couldn't remember half what I had written. But when I referred to my notes I saw that everything was just as I had written it. The book when finished sold very well, and is, I think, about the best thing I ever did. While my 'Miss Ravenel' was the first work I was ever satisfied with, my 'Kate Beaumont' always had a corner in my heart.

"My new book, 'A Lover's Revolt,' describes life in New England during the first part of the Revolution. I bring in the Bunker Hill fight and follow the war up to the surrender at Boston. I try to show in the book that sentiment and pride had a good deal to do with the bringing on of the war. The Englishman of those days was a 'topping' fellow, you know, and the Boston men did not fancy being called 'pumpkins.' I have written the story three times, and have laid it aside again and again during the last five years. In its earlier form many of my friends did not like it. A love theme runs through the book, as in all of my stories. They used to ask me why I always had a boy and a girl in love in my books, and I used to tell such people that it was the only kind of a plot a writer could get the public interested in. I believe that love will always be a principal theme of the novelists, just as it is one of the principal themes of life itself.

"But they are writing now entirely different from the way they used to write in my day. It is easier to get published nowadays than it was in my time; for that matter, it is more of a business. My first book was published nearly a half century ago, and times have changed. Education is more widely disseminated, and writing—particularly fiction writing—has come to be looked at more as a profession. There are now hundreds of writers where there were ten twenty years ago and five or six in the sixties. And the style has altered materially, too. I remember that the Misses Warner, whose books were so widely read in the sixties, called on the Harpers once and asked Mr. So and So what they should write. 'Oh, write me a good serial love story,' said the manager. 'Something that will take.' I remember that Miss Susan Warner, the author of 'The Wide, Wide World,' was greatly shocked and would not stoop to such mere 'love writing,' though I believe she finally had to accede to the Harpers' suggestions. But I can hardly imagine any enterprising house giving such advice to-day. One of the most noticeable changes, I think, that have come over the literary field since my time is the multitude of styles of writing and the great range of plot. You have read Stephen Crane's 'Red Badge of Courage'? It seems to me to be a really clever book, with a good deal of really first-class work in it. His battle scenes are excellent, though I never saw a battery that could charge at full speed across a meadow. His style is short, sharp, jerky; a style that never would have been tolerated in my day. How different it is from the pure, swinging style of Irving, from Holland, from Mrs. Stowe! Local color is playing an important part with the writers nowadays, and I must say there are numerous writers of special localities who do it very well.

"The short story is a production of a few years past. In my early days only long stories were written. Few of the writers now can stand the long-drawn-out and sustained effort. Take Cable. He is a master at the small canvas, at short stories, short, exquisitely painted miniatures; but I do not think he excels at the long story. His 'Madame Delphine' is much better than his 'John March.' So it is with Bret Harte, Kipling, Page, Davis, Miss Wilkins. And we had scores of good short story writers before England found hers.

"For myself, I am not working on any more fiction now. Latterly I have given most of my thought and reading to ethnology, a subject in which I have always been deeply interested. Some years ago I contributed an article to The Atlantic Monthly supporting the new thesis, that the inhabitants of Europe were autochthonous, indigenous, and that they did not emigrate to Europe from Asia. This was in direct contradiction to the views held by Mueller, and through him by all the educated public. My theory, which was not entirely my own, of course, was combated fiercely at the time, but has since become the accepted theory. I am watching modern science with great curiosity on this point, and am anxious to see what the investigations that are now going on will evolve. And I do not want to die before I know whether my view is to be borne out by science or not."

EDWIN OVIATT.

Was it necessary to give the story of the brothers Nicolo and Antonio Zeno an additional knock on the head? It is Mr. Fred W. Lucas who has furnished the final blow. We think the Zeno story has not been credited for many years. Mr. Henry Harrisse, in his "The Discovery of North America," and Sir Clement Markam drop out the Zenos entirely. The work was first published in Venice in 1558, and purported that it was derived from certain old papers belonging to the Venetian family of the Zenos. From internal evidence the story seems to have been made up by Nicolo, who was born in 1518 and died in 1565. At first the entire narrative and maps were accepted, but after a while the facts were doubted. Mr. Major and some others are rather inclined to believe in the authenticity of the book, but, as Mr. Lucas writes: "It survives in the work of those who without investigating the matter for themselves adopt Major's opinions as final and conclusive." The volume is elegantly made up, and, as it forms a portion of the Americana, is a desirable book. The publishers are Henry Stevens, Son & Styles, London.

1898

SHAKESPEARE, POET AND MAN.

The New Biography by Sidney Lee, a Welcome and Useful Book*

It was a foregone conclusion that any new biography of Shakespeare in this hour would need to be remarkable for the clearness and thoroughness of its collocation of all its predecessors, from Fuller's sketch in his "Worthies," and all books of moment relating to the subject down to the latest publication of the English Shakespeare Society; the sobriety of its judgment, the probability of its few permissible conjectures, the breadth and wisdom of its aesthetic quality. Sidney Lee's work meets all these requirements. Its uncommon interest and value are not to be disputed. It places Shakespeare, the man, the player, the poet, the theatrical manager, before the student in no positively new light, to be sure, but in a stronger and clearer light than any other single book of its character ever published. It is the work of a sane, thorough, and sympathetic scholar, and it reflects the spirit of the best of Shakespearean scholarship, while embodying the sum of all of it that is germane to his branch of the subject.

One who reads or studies much of Shakespearean literature, with the purged vision of these times, must often feel that nearly all of Shakespearean comment and criticism, from Lewis Theobald, that splendid pioneer in the field, to Capell, certainly, and perhaps to a later date, and a large proportion of what has been done since, could well be spared. Pope, Warburton, the learned Johnson, as interpreters of Shakespeare, were useful only in their own age. The two first named are not regarded now at all, while the critical remarks on this subject of Dr. Johnson are looked upon chiefly as literary curiosities, to be treasured but not to be used. We may agree with Sidney Lee in according to Coleridge continued supremacy among the purely aesthetic critics of Shakespeare, but his judgments are frequently capricious; as for Hazlitt, he may still serve some sort of educational purpose, but one may know Shakespeare very well indeed without knowing or caring to know Hazlitt's "Characters in Shakespeare's Plays."

Sidney Lee is a student of catholic taste, and a thorough Elizabethan scholar in sympathy and in accurate information. No one who reads his biography of Shakespeare intelligently can thereafter find room in his mind for the notion that any other than precisely this William Shakespeare wrote the plays and poems. Preposterous and befogging theories regarding the meaning of some of the works will not possess one who has benefited by the influence of such a book. In short, this is a fitting introduction to a rational study of Shakespeare and Elizabethan literature. The Bacon theory and similar crazes owe all the vogue they ever had to the belief of unimaginative persons that only a man of profound education can be a great poet. The corrollary is of course that a man may be taught to be a great poet, which is absurd. Mr. Lee's book disproves all such notions as conclusively as chimeras and delusions can ever be disproved. Genius cannot be analyzed and its workings reduced to scientific formula. But this able biographer puts Shakespeare in his habit as he lived before the reader's mental vision so distinctly as to make the shallowness and false logic of the Baconians apparent.

It used to be the common opinion that little is known of Shakespeare's history; but as a matter of fact we know positively much about him, and by reasonable inference from the statements of his contemporaries, and rational conjecture, based on trustworthy evidence, it is possible to fill out a well-rounded portraiture of the man. Mr. Lee claims to make no startling revelations, but his own researches have enabled him to remove some ambiguities which have puzzled former biographers. This, for instance, is the first complete biography written with full knowledge of the commonness of the name of Shakespeare in Warwickshire in the sixteenth century, and the consequent need of the utmost care in studying the old town and diocesan records. Mr. Lee stands in the light of an original investigator in his treatment of the conditions in which "Love's Labour's Lost" and "The Merchant of Venice" were written.

His statement of the probable influence upon Shakespeare's conception of his Jew, obviously founded at first on Marlowe's violent Barabbas, of the Queen's physician, Roderigo Lopez, executed for complicity in the Leicester conspiracy in 1594, is new and important. His identification of Caliban, in spite of the psychologists, as the poet's representation of the then mysterious and awful savage aboriginal of North America, is a convincing touch. He excels all his predecessors in identifying and making good use of positive reference in the plays to places, people, and customs of Warwickshire; in his coherent and consecutive story of how the Shakespeare coat-armor was obtained from the Herald's college, and his illuminative statement of Shakespeare's attitude toward the troupe of boy actors (Children of the Chapel) when Ben Jonson was protesting against their privileges and popularity. He contributes "new matter," too, in his account of the circumstances of the publication of the First Folio, with which all sensible Shakespearean study must begin, and which, one feels confident, this writer knows well from the title page to colophon.

Original and particularly satisfying, too, are his chapters on the sonnets and their now obvious relationship to the body of European sonnet literature of that day, when everybody who wrote at all wrote sonnets. The burden of proof is strongly against any theory of autobiographical significance in the sonnets. Echoes of the French and Italian sonneteers, and their English translators and imitators, are to be discovered in passages upon which the upholders of these theories strongly rely. Nevertheless some of the many speculations concerning the sonnets are ingenious and interesting, and Mr. Lee gives sufficient consideration to them, in both the body of his book and its useful appendix, to start the curious student on his journey through the mazes.

Modern research in parochial records and other official collections; the writings of Collier, French, Hunter, and Fleay; the enormous accumulations of industrious Halliwell-Phillipps, and the hundreds of illuminative monographs by specialists provided a new basis for a comprehensive biography, and Sidney Lee's fine article on Shakespeare in The Dictionary of National Biography, (of which he is now the editor,) showed him to be the one man best fitted to produce it. The present volume includes an amplification of that article, with many changes, of course. It includes chapters on Shakespeare's parentage, birth, childhood, and education, which, while they happily lack the purely imaginative quality of corresponding passages in Mr. Furnivall's introduction to the Cassell Shakespeare, give one a good idea of what the poet's boyhood must have been. He surely went to a Latin school, and, as surely, most modern Shakespeareans believe, he picked up, later in life, a fair knowledge of French and Italian. In treating of Shakespeare's marriage and farewell to Stratford, and later, in such reference as he makes to the D'Avenant tradition, and the Burbage anecdote, he makes no foolish effort to idealize his hero. He throws much light on the practical side of theatrical life in the Elizabethan era, and on Shakespeare's pecuniary standing, which must have been extraordinarily good, considering the profits of successful theatre management, the fees of authors, the occasional munificence of Princes, and the purchasing power of money, which, by exact calculation, was eight times what it is to-day.

Mr. Lee's notes on the plays are lucid and informing, and his conjecture of chronological order does not differ greatly from that now generally accepted. The appendix is rich in matter germane to the study of Shakespeare, and the index is as full as possible. The idea one may derive of the greatest of poets from this volume is human and convincing. The illustrations include a new engraving of the so-called Droeshout painting, from which the Martin Droeshout engraving appended to the First Folio is believed to have been taken, and one of the Garrick Club bust, taken from a photograph of a plaster cast. Fac similes of the five signatures are also given.

*A LIFE OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. By Sidney Lee. With portraits and fac similes. 12mo. Pp. XXIII., 426. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

HEINE'S SISTER VISITED.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—It was once my good fortune to be in the classic city of Weimar on the occasion of a meeting of the Goethe Association, and to form one of the small company that was privileged to visit the principal places of historical interest under the guidance of no less important personages than Prof. Hermann Grimm and his talented and interesting wife, Gisela, the daughter of Bettina von Arnim, of "Goethe's Correspondence with a Child."

When we had finished the usual round, visiting the Goethe Museum, the Grand Ducal Palace, the park, the residence of Frau von Stein, and the rest, Frau Gisela halted us before a modest house of three stories, and, addressing us in that peculiar, high-pitched voice of hers, said: "And now I am going to show you the greatest sight of Weimar," whereupon she darted into the doorway and up the steep stairs, followed by the whole company. Up we went until, three flights high, Frau Gisela stood before an ancient door with the rest of us strung along down the steep flight before her. To her nervous knock came a faint "herein" in a little, piping voice, and Frau Gisela, throwing the door open, commanded us all to enter and to form a circle about a little bit of a wizened, dried-up woman, who, smiling and nodding her head, endeavored to rise to meet her unbidden guests; but Frau Gisela, holding the little old woman with one hand, cleared her throat and addressed us with the following harangue:

"'My dear friends, this dear little old lady whom you see sitting here is the last direct living link with the old classic period of Weimar's fame, for she was the most intimate friend of Goethe's maidservant!" Certain it is that contemplation of a being who has come into direct contact with some hero of our worship excites our interest in no ordinary degree.

To the legions of admirers of Heinrich Heine, who have very little of his biography in their heads, apart from the facts that he was born in the last century and died as long ago as 1856, it will be as astonishing as it is interesting to be reminded that his sister, Charlotte, whom he loved so well, has just celebrated her ninety-eighth birthday, hale and hearty, in the City of Hamburg.

It was when Heine was a student in Berlin that he wrote the following letter, dated Feb. 2, 1823, to Moritz Embden, a Hamburg merchant, and the betrothed of his only sister:

"I have hopes that you will be a happy pair, for Lottchen is capable of appreciating the value of your character, and you of prizing the sterling worth of my sister. * * * My Lottchen is music itself, all symmetry and harmony. A brother does not need to be ashamed to use such expressions to his sister's betrothed."

On the 22d of the following June Charlotte Heine and Moritz Embden were married, and Heine's hopes and good wishes have been richly fulfilled, for the young couple were granted many years of happiness and perfect mutual understanding until death dissolved the sacred union. Moritz Embden has long laid in the bosom of Mother Earth, but Frau Charlotte, Heine's beloved Lottchen, whom he loved with an ideal brotherly affection, still lives in her ninety-ninth year in almost youthful freshness and robustness, hardly troubled by a few of the weaknesses usually attendant upon old age.

Heinrich Heine jokingly claimed to be one of the first men of the century, on the ground that he was born in its initial year, but, as a matter of fact, he was born eleven months before this. His sister, Charlotte, however, was really the twin sister of the century, having been born in October, 1800.

Among the visits Frau Charlotte received in late years from the many admirers of Heine was one which at this time awakens sad memories. The Empress Elisabeth of Austria, traveling under the name of Countess Hohenems, attended by a single lady in waiting, went to Hamburg in the Autumn of 1888 to make the personal acquaintance of the sister of her favorite poet. It was not yet 10 o'clock when the Countess called, and Frau Charlotte, ignorant of the incognito, sent word that she did not receive so early. The situation immediately changed, however, when the Empress Elisabeth was announced, and it is doubtful whether the dear old lady's toilet was ever so quickly finished as on that morning, for in a few minutes guest and hostess were seated together, conversing on the subject of the greatest mutual interest, for the Empress was a devout student of Heine's works. There is probably no episode in Frau Charlotte's life that she recalls with more pride. As she speaks of it her face becomes radiant, and her eyes sparkle when she describes the noble simplicity and charm of the Empress on this occasion. "The two hours," so both she and her son, Baron Ludwig von Embden, relate, "that the Empress staid in our house fled with incredible swiftness." Upon taking leave the Empress promised to repeat her visit, but the tragic death of her only son, the Austrian Crown Prince, which occurred soon afterward, was the probable cause of the non-fulfillment of the pledge. However, on every birthday Frau Charlotte received a note of congratulation from her distinguished friend as an indication of her kind remembrance. Frau Charlotte had presented her, as a token of gratitude for her gracious visit, several of Heine's letters, which, since the assassination of the Empress, have been returned to her by the Emperor Francis Joseph, inclosed in an autograph letter, together with the latest photograph of the murdered Empress.

In a spacious room on the ground floor of one of the massive, plain houses in the Esplanade we found Frau Charlotte, her slight form reposing in a comfortable armchair, her cheerful hospitality and kindly smiles seeming the reflection of the sunlight shining on her gray locks. One can scarcely believe that this ancient dame, whose mind is still so uncommonly active, is ninety-eight years old. She possesses, too, that fine vein of irony that was so characteristic of her celebrated brother. Listening to lectures, chatting with her intimate friends, and once or twice a day a game of patience with some old crony are Frau Charlotte's favorite amusements. In the comfortable rooms of her apartment, with the high folding doors and large windows, the numerous little china ornaments on shelf and table were the feature that first caught the eye. Here and there stood valuable pieces of old Vienna and Meissen ware, with bronzes and other ornaments of modern industrial art. Pathetic memories were aroused by a large portrait of the Empress Elisabeth, which soon after her visit she had sent as a present to Frau von Embden. In another frame in a corner of the room appear the fine, sensitive features of Heinrich Heine, who loved so well to tarry in the house of his idolized sister. The last time she was destined to see him was upon his mattress grave but a few months before his death. To lessen the pain of parting he wrote for her his very last poem, called "Lottchen's Heimkehr," (Charlotte's Home-Coming,) that described with capricious humor the joy of the good Hamburgers at her return. Unfortunately, this little poem has not been preserved, for when Frau Charlotte, on the morning of her departure from Paris, looked for it on the table where she had left it the night before, it had disappeared; the servant had used it to start the fire! When Heine heard of this misfortune, he said: "Console yourself, dear sister, when you come back next Spring I will write you a poem that shall be much more fiery!"

This promise was, however, not destined to be kept, for long before the springtime returned to earth death had lifted the burden of pain and suffering from him who was Germany's greatest lyric poet.

How Frau Charlotte's features brighten with the light of affectionate devotion when she speaks of "my brother," who, though hardly older than herself, had ever proved himself a brave protector even in their earliest years, as the following anecdote shows. One day Lottchen, for whose active spirit everything else had more interest than school, confessed to her brother that she had quite forgotten the teacher's lecture of the day before that she was obliged to write out for the next lesson, and that even the subject had escaped her. "Oh, that's no matter; I'll write you a fine composition," answered the little Harry. No sooner said than done, but what wonder that the weird ghost story, full of the wild fancies of the embryo poet, that resulted, was not quite the essay expected of a little girl?

The manuscript of this composition, like those of Heine's earlier writings, was destroyed in the fire of 1842, during which Frau Charlotte bravely rushed into the burning house with a view to saving what she could of her brother's papers, and succeeded in regaining the street with a small package of manuscripts. There, however, overcome by the clouds of suffocating smoke and the confusion of the scene, she sank exhausted and the precious packet fell from her hand. She herself was with difficulty rescued; but the manuscripts were gone forever.

The chief characteristics of Frau Charlotte are now, as always, energy, circumspection, and housewifely cleverness. Many a capricious intermezzo is told of her kindly but drastic habit of expressing herself in "good, honest language," hitting the nail on the head, often with little consideration for the nail. And yet the dear little old lady seems to have all friends and no enemies, and certainly there is no one who has been privileged to pass her hospitable threshold who does not long to repeat the visit.

BYRON.

Unpublished Letters in the New Edition of His Writings.*

This new edition of Byron confirms the long-entertained suspicion that Moore, in his life of the poet, took great liberties with the Byron letters confided to him, working them up to suit his own tastes and sometimes ignoring the actual facts. Mr. Prothero informs us "that out of 538 letters contained in these two volumes 220 have been printed from the original letters. In these 220 are included practically the whole of the new material." There is no question that many letters of Byron's, and important ones, have been destroyed. Moore made away with quite a number, and supposably so did Murray.

In this new volume, which is the second containing letters, the correspondence ranges between 1811 and 1815 and includes the letters Byron wrote to the Hon. Augusta Leigh, to the Hanson family, to Wedderburn, Webster, Hodgson, Hobhouse, Lady Caroline Lamb, and many other persons. The affection Byron had for his half-sister, Mrs. Leigh, was most sincere. Here is a letter to her with the date Aug. 30, 1811. It was sent from Newstead Abbey:

My dear Augusta: I wrote to you yesterday, and as you will not be very sorry to hear from me again, considering our long separation, I shall fill up this sheet before I go to bed. I have heard something of a quarrel between your spouse and the Prince. I don't wish to pry into family secrets or to hear anything more of the matter, but I can't help regretting on your account that so long an intimacy should be dissolved at the very moment when your husband might have derived some advantage from his R. H.'s friendship. However, at all events, and in all situations, you have a brother in me, and a home here.

I am led into this train of thinking by a part of your letter which hints at pecuniary losses. I know how delicate one ought to be on such subjects, but you are probably the only being on earth now interested in my welfare, certainly the only relative, and I should be very ungrateful if I did not feel the obligation. You must excuse my being a little cynical, knowing how my temper was tried in my Non-age; the manner in which I was brought up must necessarily have broken a meek Spirit, or rendered a fiery one ungovernable; the effect it has had on mine I need not state.

Augusta must have urged her half brother to marry, and Lord Byron writes her: "When I discover one rich enough to suit me and foolish enough to have me I will give her leave to make me miserable if she can." He is anxious to meet Augusta, and makes arrangements to see her at a party given by Sir Humphrey Davy.

Sunday, June 27, 1813.

My Dearest Augusta: If you like to go with me to ye Lady Davy's to-night, I have an invitation for you. There you will see the Staël, some people whom you know, and me whom you do not know; and you can talk to which you please, and I will watch over you as if you were unmarried and in danger of always being so. Now do as you like; but if you chuse to array yourself before or after half-past ten, I will call for you. I think our being together before 3d people will be a new sensation to both. Ever yours,

B.

A letter of Lord Byron's dated Southwell, April 16, 1807, and addressed to Ensign Long shows the poet in a somewhat cynical humor, and because of just such letters there have come conclusions as to Byron's recklessness:

To be plain with Regard to myself. Nature stampt me in the Die of Indifference. I consider myself destined never to be happy, although in some instances fortunate. I am an isolated Being on the Earth, without a Tie to attach me to life, except a few Schoolfellows and a score of females. Let me but "hear my fame on the winds" and the song of the Bards in my Norman house I ask no more and don't expect so much. Of Religion I know nothing, at least in its favor. We have fools in all sects and Impostors in most; why should I believe mysteries no one understands, because written by men who chose to mistake madness for Inspiration, and style themselves Evangelicals? However, enough on this subject. Your piety will be aghast, and I wish for no proselytes. This much I will venture to affirm, that all the virtues and pious Deeds performed on Earth can never entitle a man to Everlasting happiness in a future State; nor on the other hand can such a Scene as a Seat of eternal punishment exist, it is incompatible with the benign attributes of a Deity to suppose so.

I am surrounded here by parsons and Methodists, but, as you will see, not infected with the mania. I have lived a Deist, what I shall die I know not; however, come what may, ridens moriar.

Lady Caroline Lamb's love for Lord Byron we all know about. This woman, who was the wife of William Lamb—afterward Lord Melbourne and one of the Queen's Ministers—was certainly crazy, but it was an insanity of a dangerous kind. There is no question but that she made the first advances to Lord Byron. He may have held back at the beginning; perhaps his passion for Lady Caroline never was more than assumed. Her eccentricities seem to have amused him. The first letter found in the volume written by her is of March 31, 1812. It is about a rose Byron sent her, and she returns the compliment with a sunflower:

The rose Lord Byron gave Lady Caroline Lamb died in despite of every effort made to save it, probably from regret at its fallen fortunes. Hume, at least, who is no great believer in most things, says that many more die of broken hearts than is generally supposed. When Lady Caroline returns from Brocket Hall she will dispatch the Cabinet Maker to Lord Biron (sic) with the flower she wishes most of all others to resemble as, however deficient its beauty, and even use, it has a noble and aspiring mind, and having once looked in its full matre the bright and unclouded sun that for one moment conceited to shine upon it, never while it exists could it think any lower object worthy of its warm love and admiration.

Possibly Byron smiled when represented by the lady as "the bright and unclouded sun." Anyhow, Byron was caught in her ladyship's toils. He wrote later a letter, date not known, which was as follows:

I never knew a woman with greater or more pleasing talents, general, as in a woman they should be, something of everything, and too much of nothing. But these are, unfortunately, coupled with a total want of common conduct. For instance, the note to your page—do you suppose I delivered it? or did you mean that I should? I did not, of course.

Then your heart, my poor Caro, (what a little volcano!) that pours lava through your veins; and yet I cannot wish it a bit colder, to make a marble slab of, as you sometimes see (to understand my foolish metaphor) brought in vases, tables, &c., from Vesuvius, when hardened after an eruption. To drop my detestable tropes and figures, you know I have always thought you the cleverest, most agreeable, absurd, amiable, perplexing, dangerous, fascinating little being that lives now, or ought to have lived 2,000 years ago. I won't talk to you of beauty; I am no judge. But our beauties cease to be so when near you, and therefore you have either some, or something better. And now, Caro, this nonsense is the first and last compliment (if it be such) I ever paid you. You have often reproached me as wanting in that respect; but others will make up the deficiency.

Come to Lord Grey's; at least do not let me keep you away. All that you so often say, I feel. Can more be said or felt? This same prudence is tiresome enough; but one must maintain it, or what can one do to be saved? Keep to it.

Certainly Lady Caroline, "my poor Caro," and "your page" are one and the same person. Never was there a woman more imprudent than her ladyship, for here is a letter of hers addressed to Fletcher, Byron's valet:

Fletcher.—Will you come and see me here some evening at 9, and no one will know of it. You may say you bring a letter, and wait the answer. I will send for you in. But I will let you know first, for I wish to speak with you. I also want you to take the little Foreign Page I shall send in to see Lord Byron. Do not tell him beforehand, but, when he comes with flowers, show him in. I shall not come myself, unless just before he goes away; so do not think it is me. Besides, you will see this is quite a child, only I wish him to see my Lord if you can contrive it, which, if you tell me what hour is most convenient, will be very easy. I go out of Town to-morrow for a day or two, and I am now quite well—at least much better.

When afterward Lady Caroline burned Byron's effigy as a Guy Fawkes, the burning taking place in her own husband's grounds, some idea of Lady Caroline's peculiarities may be estimated. Strange is it that it was through Lady Caroline that Byron made Miss Milbank's acquaintance. She had beat him some of Miss Milbank's poetry. He criticised it, and wrote to Lady Caroline: "You will say as much of this to Miss M. as you think proper. I have no desire to be better acquainted with Miss Milbank; she is too good for a fallen spirit to know, and I should like her more if she were less perfect."

After the estrangement between Lord Byron and Lady Caroline in her novel, "Glenarvon," introduced a letter which Byron acknowledged was pretty near the original he had written her. It was a fairly brutal letter. Lady Caroline figured as Lady Avondale and Byron as Glenarvon. It is "Elle et Lui" over again, with only a half century or so between the actors.

Lady Avondale—I am no longer your lover; and since you oblige me to confess it, by this truly unfeminine persecution, . . . learn that I am attached to another; whose name it would, of course, be dishonorable to mention. I shall ever remember with gratitude the many instances I have received of the predilection you have shown in my favor. I shall ever continue your friend, if your ladyship will permit me so to style myself; and, as a first proof of my regard, I offer you this advice, correct your vanity, which is ridiculous; exert your absurd caprices upon others, and leave me in peace. Your most obedient servant,

GLENARVON.

The bonfire before mentioned followed the rupture. There seems to be little doubt that Lady Caroline had a singularly unbalanced mind, for in her after days she told Capt. Merwin that when Byron left her she had meditated suicide. Whether more sinned against than sinning may remain an open question.

What is contemporaneous criticism worth? We want distance in order to make comparisons as to size. Byron made his estimate of the literary values of his day. On top he put Walter Scott, and near the apex of his monument Rogers; and then came Moore and Campbell, and lower down Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge. He knew nothing of Shelley or Keats. These positions of the poets we have very much changed since then.

*"THE WORKS OF LORD BYRON. A New, Revised, and Enlarged Edition, with Illustrations. Letters, Vol. II. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero, M. A. London: John Murray; New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Kipling's Two Faces.

Some time ago Dr. Leon Kellner, who is now in England collecting material for his "History of English Literature in the Victorian Era," interviewed Rudyard Kipling for the Neues Wiener Tageblatt. One of Dr. Kellner's impressions shows that he is more observing than many English critics. He says: "Whenever Mr. Kipling speaks and turns his face full upon you, you would think you had before you a very wide-awake, lively, and harmless child, but the profile shows a strong man who has grown up in the atmosphere of study. I have seldom received two such different impressions from one and the same face."

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

An Interesting List Compiled for the Buffalo Public Library.

The Buffalo Public Library has placed on exhibition from Nov. 26 to Dec. 20 the books represented by the accompanying list, and has invited persons interested in gifts of books to young people at Christmas time to examine the collection before making their purchases. The exhibit is in charge of a competent assistant, and the list has been printed for free distribution. The idea forming the exhibition has been to offer to those who have neither time nor opportunity to examine the mass of extant books a chance to see a small attractive collection from which to choose. There is no pretense of having made an exhaustive list; the number of good books might easily be doubled, or even trebled; but it was believed that a greater number would defeat the purpose of the collection. The editions selected are serviceable and attractive and offer a wide range in price. Special attention was paid to illustrations. The figures after the price of the book indicate approximately the age for which the book is suitable, as a further guide to those who do not know the books for themselves. For a copy of this list of books the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is indebted to Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, wife of the Superintendent of the library. The editor is glad to print the list as an addendum to his list of Best One Hundred Holiday Books, which was the feature of THE REVIEW of Dec. 10. Unlike the 100 books it is not restricted to the books of the present season. Relating, as it does, to juvenile literature only, the list will be of particular service to a large number of persons at this perplexing period.

Adams, W. I. L., editor. Sunshine and Shadow; a Book for Photographers, Amateur and Professional. Illustrated by original photographs from nature. Baker & Taylor Company. $2.50. 12-16.

Andersen, Hans Christian. Stories translated from the Danish by W. Angeldorff. Illustrated by E. S. Hardy. E. P. Dutton. $2.50. 6-11.

Arabian Nights; a Selection of Stories from Alf Laila Wa Laila, selected and edited by E. E. Hale. Ginn & Co. 45c. 7-10.

Aulnoy, Countess d'. Fairy Tales, newly translated into English with an introduction by Anne Thackeray Ritchie. Illustrated by Clinton Peters. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50. 9-13.

Beard, D. C. The American Boy's Handy Book; What to Do and How to Do It. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. 9-15.

Beard, D. C. The American Boy's Book of Sport; Out-door Games for all Seasons. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50. 9-15.

Beard, Lina and A. B. The American Girl's Handy Book; How to Amuse Yourself and Others. (New Edition with Eight New Chapters.) Charles Scribner's Sons. $2. 9-15.

Blackmore, R. D. Lorna Doone; a Romance of Exmoor. Illustrated. Two volumes. H. T. Coates & Co. $6.00. 14-18.

Blaikie, William. How to Get Strong and How to Stay So, with Numerous Portraits. New and Enlarged Edition. Harper & Brothers. $1.75. 12-16.

Blanchan, Neltje. Bird Neighbors; an Introductory Acquaintance with 150 Birds Commonly Found in the Gardens, Meadows, and Woods About Our Homes, with an Introduction by John Burroughs and 52 Colored Plates. Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.50. 10-18.

Blanchan, Neltje. Birds That Hunt and Are Hunted; Life Histories of 170 Birds of Prey, Game Birds, and Water Fowls, with an Introduction by G. O. Shields (Coquina,) and 48 colored plates. Doubleday & McClure Company. $2. 10-18.

Book of Nursery Rhymes. Illustrated by Francis D. Bedford. Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50. 5-8.

Bunyan, John. The Pilgrim's Progress from This World to That Which Is to Come; with an Introduction by The Rev. H. R. Haweis, embellished with over 120 designs by the Rhead Brothers. Century Company. $1.50. 10-14.

Bunyan, John. The Pilgrim's Progress from This World to That Which Is to Come. Illustrated with 110 designs by J. D. Watson and 12 Colored Plates from Designs by A. W. Cooper. G. Routledge & Sons. $2.50. 10-14.

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. With 42 Illustrations by John Tenniel. Macmillan Company. $1. 8-12.

Carroll, Lewis. Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There. With 50 Illustrations by John Tenniel. Macmillan. $1. 8-12.

Champlin, John D., Jr. The Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Common Things. Illustrated. Second Edition. Revised. Henry Holt & Co. $2.50. 10-16.

Champlin, John D., Jr. The Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Persons and Places. Illustrated. Second edition, revised. Henry Holt & Co. $2.50. 10-16.

Coolidge, Susan. Mischief's Thanksgiving, and Other Stories. With illustrations by Addie Ledyard. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25. 7-10.

Coolidge, Susan. The New Year's Bargain. With illustrations by Addie Ledyard. Little, Brown & Co. $1.25. 7-10.

Cruikshank, George, editor. The Cruikshank Fairy Book. Four Famous Stories. With 40 illustrations by the author. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2. 9-12.

Custer, Elizabeth B. Boots and Saddles; or, Life in Dakota with General Custer. Harper & Brothers. $1.50. 13-18.

Custer, Elizabeth B. Following the Guidon. Harper & Brothers. $1.50. 13-18.

Dana, Mrs. W. S. How to Know the Wild Flowers. A Guide to the Names, Haunts, and Habits of Our Common Wild Flowers. Illustrated by Marion Satterlee. Revised and enlarged edition. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75. 13-18.

Defoe, Daniel. Life and Strange and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe as Related by Himself. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton. $2.50. 9-14.

Defoe, Daniel. Life and Strange and Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe as Related by Himself. With 10 colored plates and 52 wood engravings by J. D. Watson. Routledge. $1. 9-14.

Deland, Ellen D. Oakleigh. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1.25. 12-16.

Dexter Kellyer's A. B. C. Drawings by Gordon Browne. F. A. Stokes. $1.25. 3-6.

Dodge, Mary Mapes. Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates. A Story of Life in Holland. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50. 12-16.

Dodge, Mary Mapes. Hans Brinker; or, The Silver Skates: A Story of Life in Holland. New Amsterdam edition. Illustrated by Allen B. Doggett. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50. 12-16.

Dodge, Mary Mapes. A New Baby World. Stories, Rhymes, and Pictures for Little Folks, Compiled from St. Nicholas. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.25. 3-7.

Dodge, Mary Mapes. When Life Is Young. A Collection of Verse for Boys and Girls. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.25. 8-8.

Doyle, A. Conan. The White Company. A Novel. Illustrated by Willis Bardwell. Harper & Brothers. $1.75. 14-18.

Eggleston, George C., Editor. War Ballads and Lyrics. A Collection of the Songs and Ballads of the Colonial Wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812-15, the War with Mexico, and the Civil War. Illustrated. Two volumes in one. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50. 12-16.

Famous Adventures and Prison Escapes. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.50. 14-18.

French, Harry W. The Lance of Kanana. A Story of Arabia. Illustrated. D. Lothrop. $1. 14-18.

Gibson, W. H. Eye Spy. Afield with Nature Among Flowers and Animate Things. Illustrated by the author. Harper & Brothers. $2.50. 12-18.

Gibson, W. H. Sharp Eyes. A Rambler's Calendar of Fifty-two Weeks Among Insects, Birds, and Flowers. Illustrated by the author. Harper & Brothers. $2.50. 12-18.

Goldsmith, Oliver. The Vicar of Wakefield. With a preface by Austin Dobson and illustrations by Hugh Thomson. Macmillan Company. $2. 14-18.

Gomme, G. L., editor. The King's Story Book. Historical stories collected out of English romantic literature in illustration of the reigns of English monarchs from the Conquest to William IV., with an introduction. Illustrated. Longmans, Green & Co. $2. 13-16.

Gordon, Jane, editor. Patriotism in Prose and Verse. Educational Publishing Company. 40 cents. 12-15.

Hale, Edward Everett. The Man Without a Country. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50. 14-18.

Harris, Joel Chandler. Uncle Remus, His Songs and His Sayings. New and revised edition, with 112 illustrations by A. B. Frost. D. Appleton & Co. $2. 10-16.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Tanglewood Tales for Boys and Girls; a Second Wonder-Book. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25. 9-15.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Tanglewood Tales for Girls and Boys; a Second Wonder-Book. Illustrated by George Wharton Edwards. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.50. 9-15.

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Hawthorne, Nathaniel. A Wonder-Book for Boys and Girls, and Tanglewood Tales. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2. 9-15.

Henley, W. E., editor. Lyra Heroica. A book of verse for boys. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25. 12-16.

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Ingersoll, Ernest. The Book of the Ocean. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.50. 12-15.

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Jacobs, Joseph, editor. The Book of Wonder Voyages. Illustrated by John D. Batten. Macmillan Company. $1.50. 10-14.

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Jewett, Sarah Orne. Betty Leicester. A story for girls. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25. 11-15.

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Kipling, Rudyard. The Jungle Book. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.50. 10-16.

Kipling, Rudyard. The Second Jungle Book. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.50. 10-16.

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Lang, Andrew, editor. Animal Story Book. Illustrated by H. J. Ford. Longmans, Green & Co. $2. 9-13.

Lang, Andrew, editor. The Nursery Rhyme Book. Illustrated by Leslie Brook. F. Warne & Co. 4-8.

Lillie, Lucy C. The Story of Music and Musicians for Young Readers. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers. $1. 14-18.

Lodge, H. C., and Theodore Roosevelt. Hero Tales from American History. Illustrated. Century Company. $1.50. 14-18.

Longfellow, H. W. Complete Poetical Works. (Cambridge Edition.) Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2. 14-18.

Lucas, E. V. A Book of Verses for Children. Henry Holt & Co. $2. 6-12.

Macdonald, George. The Light Princess, and Other Fairy Tales. Illustrated by Maud Humphrey. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75. 9-13.

Macdonald, George. The Princess and Curdie. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25. 9-13.

Macdonald, George. The Princess and the Goblin. Illustrated. J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25. 9-13.

Morley, Margaret Warner. Seed Babies. Illustrated. Ginn & Co. 25 cents. 5-14.

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Mother Goose's Nursery Rhymes. E. P. Dutton. $2.50. 3-8.

Parkman, Francis. The Oregon Trail: Sketches of Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life. Illustrated by Frederic Remington. Little, Brown & Co. $4. 14-18.

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The list invites a few words of comment. It has already attracted a good deal of attention. The plan has been favorably commented upon by many newspapers, and requests for the list of exhibited books have come to Buffalo from libraries East and West. The exhibition has been arranged in the main bookroom. The space is fitted up with chairs and tables. Rugs are spread on the floors, pictures hang on the walls, Arundel-print Madonnas giving quite a Christmas air to the scene, and chairs and tables and the slanting shelves on which for convenience of exhibition the books are arranged, make the room cosy and attractive to the loiterer. A dozen colored picture books suitable for the smallest children bring the lowest age limit of availability for suggestion down to four years, and from that one can find an idea for a Christmas present in book form for a child as old as eighteen. That is the purpose of the exhibition. No book is included that is out of print or difficult to obtain. In several instances the shelves contain two or more editions of a single work, representing choice in price, the number of volumes rising in this way to something over a hundred.

That the formation of the list was a difficult matter is obvious enough. Books that are suitable for children include nowadays almost as wide a range of subjects as do books for adults. Poetry, art, fiction, science, must all be represented, and it is hard to draw the line with a severe limit. And yet what a treasury of childish delight the number suggested should afford. As one thinks of it, and of the books he read in his own youth, in that first happy dip into the great sea of writing which is taken before the age of eighteen is reached, wondering if their number was as high as shown in this list, and then studies the list, he can't help feeling a shade of disappointment. This is not altogether because he is such an old boy. He recognizes that styles change and that books which he loved are quite scorned nowadays, that he must not expect to find the Rollo books, or look for "Sanford and Merton" on the shelves. He has steeled himself for all such disillusions, or the rising generation has hardened him to them, and he examines the exhibition with an eye single to the pleasure of his small acquaintances. That he is still disappointed reflects of course, if we dare to take his taste for a standard, on the judgment in individual cases of the exhibition's managers; but while one makes these criticisms, one has to add that the collection on the whole is helpful.

Running down the printed list, in which the authors are given alphabetically, does it not seem strange that among all these books for little men and little women Miss Alcott should have no place? One is glad to find after this omission that Hans Christian Andersen is given. "The Arabian Nights," even Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," old John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and Lewis Carroll's "Alice" books are duly registered among a number that one hardly knows, and that fill him with surprise that there should be not a single volume of Dickens. Lots of boys liked Charles Carleton Coffin's semi-historical books not many years ago, but not one of these is in the exhibition. Daniel Defoe is there, however—between Mrs. Dana's "How to Know Wild Flowers" and Ellen D. Deland's "Oakleigh." Conan Doyle is represented by "The White Company," but his crafty Sherlock Holmes is sternly barred from the moral company assembled. Eugene Field is also excluded. One wonders why, for he was a poet of childhood if ever there was one. There are a good many volumes of collected poems on the shelves, and perhaps his best verses find a place in one of them; but the poet whose verses dwell in a literary boarding-house like that is never half as good a friend to children as he whose rhymes have a home all their own.

"The Vicar of Wakefield" takes us back again to the classics. With Edward Everett Hale's "Man Without a Country" the most critical of old boys can find no fault. Then come the "Uncle Remus" songs and sayings, and then, capping this little American corner, Hawthorne. But there are only two titles under that magic name, "The Wonder Book" and "Tanglewood Tales for Boys and Girls." Translations of "The Iliad" and "The Odyssey" are given, and one looks ahead to see if the boys' old friend Virgil is represented; but, wisely or not, he has been omitted. Washington Irving's two great stories of the Hudson River Valley are on the list, and one hurries on to Kipling, represented by "Captains Courageous" and the two "Jungle Books." Longfellow is the one poet whose poems are given "complete," excepting "Mother Goose." Howard Pyle, with five titles to show his work for young folk, is honored with more than any other writer on the list. James Whitcomb Riley suffers the fate of Eugene Field, and it would seem by a judgment not less autocratic and perverse. Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake," "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and "Marmion" are given, but not one of his novels is shown—not "Ivanhoe" or "The Talisman," those delights of so many children. Robert Louis Stevenson's "Treasure Island" one notes with more surprise, considering the rest of the list, than exact approval unless one's heart is very sympathetic to boyhood's delights. Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses" is also given, a book appreciated best perhaps by those whose childhood is only a memory. There is no place for "David Balfour" or "Kidnapped."

Tennyson is omitted, as perhaps it is right he should be, and the only story of Mark Twain which the list recommends is "The Prince and the Pauper." Ought there not to have been room for the Joan of Arc, at least? One fancies that a supplementary list very good indeed might be made out or that the existing collection, if containing a little less novelty, might have room for more worth.

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COMMENT AND QUERY.

Excessive Laudation of Kipling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents was bold enough to take exception (in the issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 19) to a recent eulogy of Mr. Kipling, in which the critic proclaimed that clever writer to be "the greatest master of prose and verse that England has ever known." A few of your readers, like your heretical correspondent, probably found it difficult to conceive how such words could have been written seriously. They are so far in keeping, however, with the usual rhapsodical estimate of Kipling and his work that we shall probably have to accept them as having been written in good faith. Surely these are days of violent literary passions! No writer of our time enjoys such an extraordinary popularity as Kipling, the work of no writer has been so indiscriminately and foolishly lauded, none so sparingly criticised. It is therefore decidedly refreshing to listen to a pronounced variation of this rather wearisome world-chorus of praise.

I, for one, am very much disposed to agree with your correspondent in his estimate of Kipling's prose. If he be a "master of prose," then I think we must conclude to change our standard somewhat. We have been accustomed to think of a virile writer like De Quincey (for instance) as a master of prose style; as one possessing a vast command of vigorous and expressive English a graceful and easy diction, and that ineffable charm of scholarship which is so deplorably absent from the work of our modern popular writers. One might mention a score or more masters of prose, but I do not think that we shall find Mr. Kipling approaching any of them in those more enduring qualities which determine an excellent prose style. It is easy to agree that he is undeniably clever, but is not mere literary "cleverness," as we understand the term, very apt to cover a multitude of sins? His prose is vivid and full of color; he possesses that rare faculty of seizing upon the salient, the "telling" features in a picture or character; he has that graphic, dashing manner which is so irresistible; his fecundity in characters and situations is remarkable; he has a rich vein of satire; his fund of humor is inexhaustible. His prose, however, is marred by a certain haunting quality which his dispassionate readers must all have noticed—a sententious smartness, a continual seeking after a graphic or unusual turn of expression which is as fatiguing as it is irritating. We look in vain for the easy, rounded style of Stevenson, for example; and surely, beyond a certain journalistic aptness in so-called word-painting, there is nothing so very remarkable in Kipling's command of English. It is apparent, too, that some of his most original veins show signs of becoming exhausted, noticeably his old trick of endowing the lower animals with language—a clever, pretty idea, which has enshrined his jungle books as favorites in the hearts of children. But this idea has been so thoroughly exploited that it has now become, to maturer readers, as stale and tedious as it seemed at one time fresh and charming.

Mr. Kipling is, nothing if not odd and striking; he seems to have a passion for strange surprises, for queer, unusual situations. His juggierlike, self-complacent displays of technical knowledge, as in his recent stories of "The Bridge Builders," "007," and "The Ship That Found Herself," bear brilliant evidence of cleverness; but they strike one, nevertheless, as being in rather questionable taste as material for literary treatment. The commonplace conceits and oddities in which these later stories abound one might perhaps look for in the sensational story columns of a Sunday newspaper, but hardly in the pages of a writer to whom the world seems disposed to assign a place among the immortals.

As to his verse, we do not think that more clever, entertaining, picturesque, dashing verse has ever been written. It is not the kind of verse, however, which entitles him to the appellation of "master," or even, in the larger sense of the word, to that of "poet." Your correspondent has already emphasized the obvious absurdity of naming Kipling among the really great masters of English verse.

F. L. BOSQUI.

Bodie, Cal., Nov. 26, 1898.

Thackeray's Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask if "F. W. H." of Tarrytown has not missed the point of the remarks which I made in answer to another correspondent who styled Thackeray's good women "noble?" The average woman may indeed be capable of jealousy—the "noble" woman is not, least of all in so contemptible a shape as when felt toward one's child. Men and women alike are "unreasonable" often enough, but unreason was not what I condemned in Mrs. Pendennis. To believe evil readily of any one is the mark of a low mind, and honorable persons usually cast aside anonymous letters with the scorn they deserve; but it was on the strength of an anonymous letter that Helen and Laura Pendennis believed in Arthur's illdoing.

M. L. HENRY.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3, 1898.

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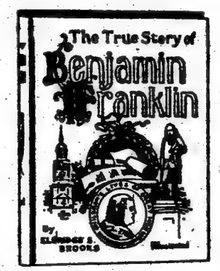

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LORD ROSEBERY,

His Edinburgh Address on "Literary Statesmen"—Gladstone and Others.

The Earl of Rosebery's inaugural speech on assuming the Presidency of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, his subject being "Literary Statesmen," was in major part devoted to eulogy of his illustrious predecessor, Mr. Gladstone. Lord Rosebery's opening words were impressive. He said:

I stand in the fifty-second year of our institution as seventh on an illustrious roll. It began with Adam Black, a great citizen and servant of Edinburgh. Then comes the brilliant and wayward Christopher North. Then there comes Macaulay in the glory of the second instalment of his history. He was succeeded by Brougham, then in the commencement of decline, who was followed by Carlyle, whose connection with Edinburgh was so signal and pathetic. Then, in 1881, you chose my immediate predecessor, Mr. Gladstone, who has just, in a scene of matchless enthusiasm, renewed, as it were, his foothold in Edinburgh. It makes me blush to record these names and to stand in the place of these men. But as time and death make havoc in the ranks of mankind we cannot pretend to fill the gaps. We can only close them and move on. My impression, however, is that of your Presidents the most illustrious have only been names to you. At least during the thirty years that represent my life as your neighbor I can recall no President of your institution who has taken part in its proceedings. I speak under correction, and I do not forget that Macaulay made his famous speech in 1846 on the literature of Great Britain as a meeting of this institution. But he was not then President, while the occasion appears to have been a convivial one, and not, as now, a mere feast of reason. You have taken a new and dangerous course in electing the man on the spot, for in such a case you have taken King Stork instead of King Log. [Laughter.] I promise you that I offer no such danger; but suppose it had been Brougham, one of my predecessors, who had lived at Dalmeny during his Presidency. He was capable each year, not merely of delivering the inaugural address, but the entire course of lectures, and I verily believe that had he been challenged he would have insisted on doing so. Mr. Gladstone, [cheers] too, could have done the same thing. He could have proffered at once as the great attraction a course of lectures on Homer, and, with scarcely less of zest, a course of lectures on Dante. But after these were exhausted, if, indeed, his love and enthusiasm with respect to these subjects could ever have been exhausted, he could have given the entire course on subject after subject for Winter after Winter with ever fresh knowledge and fire. And the audiences would have packed the hall night after night, almost indifferent to the topic, so long as they could watch the inexhaustible play of his features and listen to the matchless melody of his voice. [Cheers.] You will gather from these words that I regard Mr. Gladstone as the ideal President of this institution, that is, had he been able to devote himself as a country neighbor to your business. That may seem small praise for one who held so commanding a place in the British Empire and the world at large. But I am only speaking of one Mr. Gladstone. There were a hundred Mr. Gladstones.

"Mr. Gladstone," said Lord Rosebery, "was one of the most bookish statesmen that ever lived."

Then there is Macaulay, one of your Presidents. On his herculean feats as a man of books I dare not dwell. I would rather give you the pleasure of reading them in his fascinating biography by his brilliant nephew. Macaulay seems to have reached his climax in India. On his voyage out he had read, he says "insatiably the Iliad and Odyssey, Virgil, Horace, Caesar's 'Commentaries,' Bacon's 'De Augmentis,' Dante, Petrarch, Arlosto, Tasso, 'Don Quixote,' Gibbon's Rome, Mill's India, all the seventy volumes of Voltaire, Sismondi's 'History of France,' and the seven thick volumes of the 'Biographia Britannica.'" And, again, in another account he says: "I devoured Greek, Latin, Spanish, Italian, French, and English folios, quartos, octavos, and duodecimos." After his arrival he sums it all up by saying: "Books are becoming everything to me. If I had at this moment my choice of life I would bury myself in one of those immense libraries that we saw together at the universities, and never pass a waking hour without a book before me." There speaks the true man of books, but, unluckily, Macaulay does not help us with a parallel, for in him the political side, gorgeous as were his speeches, is obscured by the literary; and it is safe to say that few of the readers of to-day as they pore spellbound over the Essays and the History know or recollect that their author was a Cabinet Minister.

"Nothing," said Lord Rosebery, "seemed more discordant and incompatible" than the life of the library and the life of politics.

The man of books may steal through life like a shadow, happy with his simple pleasure, like a caterpillar on a broad green leaf, untortured by the travail of authorship or the candor of the critic, and leave it with his name unknown until his library be sold, should he perchance have books to sell. The man of politics leads possibly a more useful, certainly a more arduous, life career. He lives in the public eye, almost in the public grasp. Out of doors there is the reporter; in the seclusion of his home there is the interviewer. Both presumably are hungry to receive the ideas as they pass from his capacious brain, though some go so far as to declare that the interviewer and the reporter are less the seekers than the sought. Alert, bustling, visible, deriving even a certain popularity from the fact of being known by sight, speaking to his engagements whether he has anything to say or whether he has not, appearing on his platform whether he be brisk and well or sick and sorry, like an actor, only that he has to find his own words, bringing together as well as may be all sorts and conditions of men, with one eye apparently on the political weather and the other, it is to be hoped, on his political conscience. A hurricane of a life, the essential quality of which is publicity.

If there be an apparent antipathy between a life amid books and one devoted to statecraft, it may be in many cases but "external."

Mr. Gladstone, who rode the whirlwind and directed the storm of politics, was bookish to an extreme degree. He had not, indeed, reached the superlative and morbid form of bookishness when a man is called a bookworm. The fresh breezes of a thousand active interests prevented such a development. But with encouragement and fostering circumstance, had he been nurtured in literary traditions like his great rival, had his health been feeble, it is not difficult to imagine him a bookworm immersed in folios, a helluo liborum. But, as things were, he loved books as much as a man may without a suspicion of bibliomania. As a matter of fact, he had none of what is technically called bibliomania about him. To first editions, or broad margins, or vellum copies he was indifferent. Had he been a very wealthy man, even this form of the noble disease might have taken him. As it was, he loved collecting, buying, handling books. It was a joy to him to arrange with his own hands the books in the library he had founded in memory of St. Deiniol. It was a sport to him to hunt down books in sale catalogues. It was a sacred trust to him to preserve the little treasures of his youth, a classic or two he had at Eton, the book given to him by Hannah More. No one could have seen him reading in the "Temple of Peace," as he significantly called his study, and have deemed it possible for him to be happy in any other capacity.

Describing Mr. Gladstone's many-sidedness, the speaker said:

Mr. Gladstone was a great deal more than a remarkable man. He was a number of remarkable men, and, as soon as he heard the clash of a conflict in which he saw, or thought he saw, the righteous fighting the unrighteous, the fighting Gladstone could not restrain himself and left his tent for the battle, taking the bookish Gladstone somewhat reluctantly with him. It was, then, his extraordinary enthusiasm and faith in great causes that was the salt that prevented his stagnation into mere bookishness. But he had another safeguard still. It was his principle in reading to make his exports balance his imports. He took in a great deal, but he put forth a great deal. His close study of a book was pretty sure to precede an article on that book. It was impossible for him under this principle to sink into the mere passive and receptive reader. I remember, too, his applying it in conversation to an ecclesiastical statesman for whom he had a real admiration. "I dare say," he remarked, in answer to some disparaging criticism as to thinness of matter, "I dare say that, as he has to speak so often, he has to put forth more than he can take in to replace his outputs." I do not doubt, then, that his principle of balancing exports and imports would have kept his mind active, even had it not possessed other animating and quickening principles. I reckon over all this to explain, so far as I can explain, the paradox of a bookish statesman, of a bookworm—to use the old expression—who was at the same time a man of practical business and affairs, one of the rarest of all combinations.

Lord Rosebery then gave rapid sketches of Stanhope, the most princely collector of books of the eighteenth century; of Walpole, who regretted that he could not read; of Lord Grenville, of Canning, of Melbourne, who, like Gladstone, was a great reader of theology; of Lord John Russell, "more a writer than a reader of books"; of Lord Palmerston, in whose correspondence there is made mention of only one book, "Coningsby," and of Beaconsfield, the author of "Coningsby," "born," as he says, "in a library," more bookish, perhaps, than Mr. Gladstone in early and less in later life.

Who loved books more than Charles Fox? Charles Fox had a real passion for literature, could talk of it the whole day and over the whole range of it. He, I think, as a real lover of books, approaches most nearly to Mr. Gladstone, and both had a common devotion to Homer. Homer was the author that Charles Fox most loved to read, but he would also read all the novels that he could get hold of. In conversation he would range over almost the whole field of literature with zest and passion, and without apparently once straying into politics. A friend has recorded how in a single day he would discuss Homer and Virgil, Aeschylus and Euripides, Milton and Massinger, Pope and Addison, Gibbon and Blackstone, Sophocles and Shakespeare, Metastasio, Congreve, and Vanbrugh, Cowper, Fielding, and Burns. He almost convinces himself that Burns is a better poet than Cowper, [laughter,] but he concludes by saying, finely enough, that poetry is the great refreshment of the human mind.

Mr. Parnell's want of reading was commented on in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks ago. Lord Rosebery confirmed this fact:

Mr. Parnell professed a general ignorance, even of a subject that concerned him so nearly as Irish history. And this strange want of the knowledge to be found in books appears all through his life. "I am very ignorant," he once said to his biographer, who smiled incredulously. "Yes," he continued, "I mean what I say. I am very ignorant of these things. I have read very little, but I am smart and can pick up information quickly." On another occasion he had engaged to lecture on Irish history at Cork. Parnell said to a friend: "I really do not know anything about Irish history. Have you any books I can read?" The day of the lecture came. It was to be delivered at 8 o'clock. At 7:45, when dinner was over, Parnell said, "Now I must read up the history," and he asked for some writing paper and the historical books. He arrived at the hall at 9:15, was received with enthusiasm, and got through his lecture successfully. That anecdote seems to me profoundly interesting for many reasons. There are the coolness, the declared ignorance of Irish history, and the enthusiasm of an audience that had been waiting for an hour and a quarter, are all equally remarkable. This carries me far beyond my contention that bookishness and statesmanship are rarely compatible, for it appears to point to a complete immunity from books as the secret of political success; and yet is it so? Is not Parnell a phenomenon and an exception to all rules? Is not the true life of the politician the balance of action and study—study not merely as a preparation for action, but of literature as a recreation?

Nevertheless, men of action have delighted in books, and we may remember Frederick the Great and his love for letters, and Napoleon and his traveling library. Lord Rosebery's conclusion was:

Mr. Gladstone was a prodigy, and no rule deduced from his life can be absolute for others, and so I leave you to form your judgment for yourselves by the light of your own reason, by the guidance of your instinct, for, in truth, all ends in that, all the lectures and addresses, inaugural or otherwise, of the Philosophical Institution, or any other institution, athenaeum, or college, can only help you to form your own judgment and to rely on yourselves. Read books like Gladstone or disdain books like Parnell—as to that you must judge for yourselves. There is no royal road to success in public life. What suits one will not suit another, but of this, at least, I am sure—that, putting politics and success equally out of the question, if a man wants to develop his faculties to the utmost advantage, and to combine the greatest amount of work with the greatest amount of happiness, he cannot do better than imitate, so far as he is able, the methods of study, the economy of time, and the regularity of life practiced by my illustrious predecessor in the Presidency of the Philosophical Institution.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Next week a few of the early Spring books will be announced in these columns. Several publishers have held over some volumes that were originally intended for the Christmas holidays, not because there was doubt of their reception, but because the presses were occupied almost day and night in satisfying the demand for books already issued. Editions of favorite authors have rapidly multiplied, and some very high figures have been reached in many cases, as has been particularly pointed out during the month in "Books and Authors." Although the publishers are disinclined as yet to say much concerning the early Spring books, a long list of excellent fiction by new as well as by old and approved authors and of travel, with more attractive illustrations than ever, is assured.

Rudyard Kipling's letters on the British Navy, which originally appeared in The Morning Post of London under the title of "A Fleet in Being," are shortly to be published by the Macmillan Company.

The frontispiece of the January Scribner will be a drawing from life of Theodore Roosevelt, by Charles Dana Gibson. It is said that Col. Roosevelt's account of "The Rough Riders," which will begin in that number, although prepared in the heat of the campaign for the Governorship, shows no signs of hurry or fatigue. It is filled with humorous characterizations of the strangely assorted company of all types of Americans that went into the making of that unique regiment. Besides those articles and stories already announced, Capt. W. Elliott Cairnes of the British Army will describe the famous Autumn manoeuvres, and show how the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments of the British Army broke down under the strain of feeding a great army in the south of England.

"Gemma" is a new novel by Alexander McArthur, published by Rand, McNally & Co. The tale is laid in the Latin quarter of Paris—the Latin Quarter made famous by du Maurier. Gemma Biron, the heroine, is a maid of Provence, who, as a child, began to pose as a model for painters and earn bread for herself and comforts for her invalid mother. To her, her profession was an honorable and necessary contribution to art, quite proper to be made. Gemma falls in love with an artist, but the parents of the latter prevent the marriage, which is contemplated, and the girl dies from a broken heart.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company announces new editions of its "Cartoons of Our War with Spain," "Heroes of Our War with Spain," Robert Barr's "Tekla"; "Chao Record," "A Yankee Boy's Success," and "Domitia."

Justin McCarthy's "Modern England," dealing principally with invention and reform in the nineteenth century, will be published before the end of the year in London by Fisher Unwin.

The most notable statesmen, authors, and artists of Austria-Hungary are collaborating in an important book under the supervision of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand. The work is to be entitled "Franz Joseph I. and His Time," and will be published at Munich. The price of subscription is 500 gulden.

Prof. Fred C. Conybeare's book, "The Dreyfus Case," is published simultaneously in London and in New York to-day. In this city the publishers are Dodd, Mead & Co.

The latest number of The Bookman contains a sketch with portrait of the author of "Tony Drum," Edwin Pugh. Mr. Pugh is only twenty-five years old, having been born in London in 1874, and, in spite of the flavor of his little novel, he is said to be a confirmed optimist, a keen sportsman, and a story teller from childhood. He comes of an old Welsh family, and his youth was spent in a hard, uncongenial grind; at first in an iron foundry, working fourteen hours a day, and then as a lawyer's clerk in a London solicitor's office. At the age of twenty he wrote "A Street in Suburbia," which received some friendly notice and so much encouragement in a pecuniary way that he left the lawyer's office and devoted himself entirely to literature. Later he wrote "The Man of Straw" and "King Circumstance," which brought him a wide English audience. "Tony Drum," which is illustrated in yellow and sepia by William Nicholson, is published by Henry Holt & Co.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that the first large edition of Theodore Watts-Dunton's new romance "Aylwin" is now ready. The third edition has just been issued in England. With this announcement comes the news that this latest story from the author of "The Coming of Love: Rhona Boswell's Story," was written several years ago, but for personal reasons has heretofore remained unpublished. Mr. Watts-Dunton was an intimate friend of Tennyson, Browning, William Morris, and Meredith, and the housemate of Rossetti and Swinburne. Several of these literary personages figure under thin disguise in the book, which he has been unwilling to publish during the lifetime of some of them. Mr. Watts-Dunton has been for many years the leading critic of The Athenaeum. His poems have lately been published under the title of "Love Poems"; he is also the author of many important essays in the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

The autograph edition of "The Complete Works of Robert Browning" is announced by George D. Sproul of this city. The work is edited by Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clarke, and is handsomely illuminated in red initial letters and red page decorations. The illustrations will consist of seventy-two plates, made from thirty-six new photogravures, each plate being in duplicate, one on Japan paper, and one on India paper. The frontispiece of Vol. I. will be a portrait of Browning done in water color. A special introduction has been prepared for each volume. The autograph edition will be limited to 275 registered, numbered, and signed sets, and the work, which will be completed in twelve large octavo volumes, will be issued at the rate of one volume per month from this month on.

"The Life of George Borrow," by Prof. Knapp, will be published early in January by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have just arranged with James Barnes for "The Life of John Paul Jones," to be written for their American Men of Energy Series.

Mr. Swinburne has written a preface to the new edition of "Aurora Leigh," which will shortly be published by Smith, Elder & Co. in London.

It is said that the General Government of Tashkend has recently acquired the copy of the Koran written by the Caliph Osman's own hand, and stained with his blood. It was purchased out of the mosque of Chodja-Askrard, at Samarcand, for 125 rubles, and sent to the Minister of Public Instruction in St. Petersburg. The manuscript is said to be the only relic of the famous library collected by Timour. The tale seems a little too romantic.

In the mass of literature brought out since the close of the late war is a little pamphlet of poems by Myra Valentine Norys, "The Flag That Won." The chief heroes of the war are celebrated in verse, serious or humorous, and the book is illustrated by several portraits. It is published by C. S. Valentine.

The Fleming H. Revell Company will issue this month a new book by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, B. A., entitled "Love to the Uttermost; Expositions of John XIII.-XXI." This work is a continuation of Mr. Meyer's "Life and Light of Men: Expositions of John I.-XII." The same publisher also announce for immediate issue "One of Two," by Charles M. Sheldon, and two books by Dr. Andrew Murray, entitled "The Two Covenants" and "The School of Obedience."

Charles Scribner's Sons announce the third volume of "The Historical Series for Bible Students," edited by Charles Foster Kent, Ph. D., and Frank Knight Sanders, Ph. D. The work is described as being non-technical yet scholarly; each volume is complete in itself and is supplied with adequate maps. The arrangement is as follows: History of the Hebrew people is included in Vol I., "History of the United Kingdom," and Vol. II., "History of the Divided Kingdom," by Prof. Charles Foster Kent, Ph. D.; History the Hebrew People is included in Vol. I., of the Jewish People; Vol. III., "The Babylonian, Persian, and Greek Periods," by Prof. Charles Foster Kent, Ph. D., and Vol. IV., "The Maccabean and Roman Periods," by Prof. J. S. Riggs, D. D., of Auburn Theological Seminary; Contemporary Old Testament History; Vol. V., "The Egyptians," by Prof. James Henry Breasted, Ph. D., of the University of Chicago, and Vol. VI., "The Babylonians and Assyrians," by Prof. George S. Goodspeed, Ph. D., of the University of Chicago; New Testament Histories; Vol. VII., "The Life of Jesus," by Prof. Rush Rhees of Newton Theological Seminary, and Vol. VIII., "The Apostolic Age," by Prof. George T. Purves, Ph. D., D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary; Outlines for the Study of Biblical History and Literature: Vol. IX., "From Earliest Times to the Captivity, and Vol. X., "From the Exile to 200 A. D.," by Prof. Frank K. Sanders, Ph. D.

An important book to lovers of poetry in general and to admirers of Shelley in particular has been issued by the New Amsterdam Book Company. On that catastrophe which closed tragically the life of Percy Bysshe Shelley nothing new was published after the narrative of Trelawny and the biography of the poet by Prof. Dowden. The spot where Shelley's body was washed up was not precisely known. Dr. Guido Biagi has obtained fresh evidence, hitherto entirely unknown, gathered from the archives of Florence, of Lucca, and of Leghorn, and viva voce from certain old sailors at Viareggio, who were present at the discovery and the cremation of Shelley's remains and at the recovery of the Ariel. The volume is fully illustrated with the reproduction of Shelley's relics at the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, and at the British Museum, with views of Casa Magni and Viareggio and portraits of the surviving witnesses of the cremation.

Of this season's American books published by Charles Scribner's Sons the following have been brought out in London editions: Clark's "Commercial Cuba," (Chapman & Hall;) Tiffany's "The Prayer Book and the Christian Life," (John Murray;) Lodge's "Story of the Revolution," (Constable & Co.;) Stevens's "Yesterdays in the Philippines," (Sampson, Low & Co.;) Krehbiel's "Music and Manners in the Classical Period," (Constable & Co.;) Bourget's "Antigone," (Downey & Co.) Chapman's "Causes and Consequences," (David Nutt;) Munroe's "In Pirate Waters," (Blackie & Son,) and Thompson's "Wild Animals I Have Known," (David Nutt.)

"Parson Kelly," a new romance of the eighteenth century, by A. E. W. Mason, author of "The Courtship of Morrice Buckler," and Andrew Lang, will begin in the January number of Longmans Magazine. Next Summer it will be brought out in book form by Longmans, Green & Co.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish before the 25th inst. "The Song of the Wave and Other Poems," by George Cabot Lodge. This is a volume of thoroughly personal verse, full of lyric ardor and metrical variety. It will, in all probability, wind up Scribners' list of holiday books.

"The Gadfly," by E. L. Voynich, has gone into its sixteenth edition. The publishers, Henry Holt & Co., report the Christmas sales of this romance of the Italian rising against the Austrians are even in excess of those of last year.

"Psychology in the Schoolroom," by T. F. G. Dexter, and A. H. Garlick, which was brought out about a month ago by Longmans, Green & Co., is said to be selling very well in this country. Its appearance was long expected by many of the best educators in this country, as it deals with a theme which has invaded all branches of school instruction.

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LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—One of the weeklies recently complained of the lack of humor among the novelists and other writers of the day. With the exception of Mr. Jerome and Mr. Jacobs, it was intimated that there was no one in England with any true sense of humor. What has Mr. Anstey done that he should be so completely forgotten? His humor may not be precisely of the same nature as that of Mr. Jerome and Mr. Jacobs, but surely it is humor of a genuine and delightful quality.

We certainly need some trustworthy sort of humor gauge. At present no one seems to agree with any one else as to what constitutes humor. The man who looks upon Mr. Jerome and Mr. Jacobs as humorous finds Mr. Anstey dull and Mr. Pett Ridge serious. People who find the best of humor in George Eliot deny that Mr. Jerome has any humor whatever, and there are admirers of the humor of Ally Sloper who have never discovered any humor in Mr. Kipling.

I presume my tastes in the matter of humor are more catholic than those of the majority, since I can find humor in Jerome, Anstey, Pett Ridge, and half a dozen other writers. As for unconscious humor, the world is full of it. When Mr. Crockett tries to be humorous he is intensely amusing, not because he has the slightest conception of humor, but because he betrays that fact in such a delightfully unconscious way. Anything more humorous than certain of the most serious pages of Miss Corelli's writings would be hard to find, and when Mr. Frank Harris undertakes to write pathos for The Saturday Review, he is infinitely more funny than any professional humorist. In view of the wealth of unconscious humor that can be found in contemporary novels, it seems hard that any complaint should be made as to a lack of humor, and that Messrs. Jerome and Jacobs should be cited as possessing a monopoly of that popular characteristic. A man usually finds the humor that he deserves. If he is the sort of man who reads Ally Sloper, he finds it immensely funny, though to other men it is a shade more depressing than The Undertakers' Gazette. If one has a capacity for detecting and appreciating humor, he will find it everywhere. All the same, it is impossible to define it. This is a misfortune. If we could prove mathematically that So-and-So is a humorist, and that Such-a-One is not, it would put an end to much rude and stupid controversy.

I have not read anything recently that is more genuinely funny than Mr. Swinburne's introduction to a new edition of "Aurora Leigh." I yield to no one in my admiration for Mr. Swinburne's poetry—even certain parts of it that I cannot possibly understand—but as a critic of other people's verses he is, to say the least, eccentric. He thinks that Mrs. Browning's very dull romance in verse is one of the great poems of the century. To use his own words, "It has not a dead line in it," and consequently we may assume that in Mr. Swinburne's opinion the book which does not contain one dead line will live forever. Possibly Mr. Swinburne is striving after originality, and feeling sure that no one of the present generation ever has read or ever will read "Aurora Leigh," he thinks it safe to praise it to the skies. It seems rather presumptuous to differ from Mr. Swinburne as to what is and what is not poetry, but I am sure that in his laudation of "Aurora Leigh" he will have few supporters. I once read the whole of that tedious novel, just as I read the whole of "Paradise Regained"—chiefly to test my powers of perseverance. I think I recognize true poetry when I see it, and I feel sure that if the "Triumph of Time" is poetry, "Aurora Leigh" is rather poor prose badly disguised in verse.

Mr. John Davidson's "Ballad of a Nun" was poetry of a very high order, and I have been waiting ever since to see its author attain to anywhere near its level. He will issue a new volume entitled "The Last Ballad, and Other Poems," next week, but I have very little hopes that it will contain another "Ballad of a Nun." There were lines in that poem that no one else in England could have written. I don't mean that Kipling or Swinburne could not write lines equally good, but Davidson's lines were his own and unlike those of any one else. It is a mystery why a man capable of such an inspired poem has never before or since written anything like it. However, we may live in the hope that some day the Davidson of the "Ballad of a Nun" will once more reveal himself.

Mr. Watson has just been protesting against the typical John Bull of the comic papers. I hope his protest will have some effect. Some time ago I jeered at both John Bull and Brother Jonathan. The latter with his Pike County beard, his impossible clothes, and his smirk of benevolence, is decidedly more objectionable as the representative of a great Nation than is fat John Bull, with his stupid face and his excessive stomach. If Mr. Watson can induce the British Nation to abolish John Bull and to take in his place the figure of Britannia, he will do a good work. In that case Americans may perhaps consent to abolish Brother Jonathan. He is simply the Yankee of "Sam Slick," and we have long since recognized that the Slick pattern of offensive beast never had any prototype in any part of America, but was developed from the inner consciousness of the Nova Scotian humorist.

The new editions of Jane Austen seem to show that there is a demand for her books. I hope the lovers of that estimable lady will pardon me for having ever suggested that nobody reads her books. Her indignant friends immediately rallied to her support, and that incident may possibly have had something to do with the issuing of new editions of her writings both here and in America. I have nothing to say as to the people who rushed into print to say that they had read two or even three of Miss Austen's novels. It is not with me that they will have to account for that amazing assertion. However, I am glad to see that there is a revival of interest in Miss Austen. Her books are admirably adapted to meet the tastes of those who like them, as Artemas Ward might have said.

Another novelist who is undergoing a revival is the late Whyte-Melville. A new edition of his novels is in course of publication, the first volume of which is "Katerfelto." It remains to be seen if the public wishes any more of Whyte-Melville. Horsey men may find "Katerfelto" interesting, but I fancy that most people will discover that the taste for novels has undergone a good deal of change since the day when "Katerfelto" was a popular book.

Mr. Andrew Lang has undertaken to suppress "Evelyn Innes," in the sense in which "Alice in Wonderland" understood suppression. He has sat down on that book in his heaviest style. He finds apparently no single merit in it. This is a striking evidence of the different ways in which a novel may appeal to different men. Mr. Lang is one of the most acute of critics, and generally he carries his readers with him, for the reason that what he says commends itself so forcibly to their understanding. But I cannot agree with him as to "Evelyn Innes," and I share my view of the merit of the book with a dozen men who are quite the equals of Mr. Lang in critical ability. "Evelyn Innes" is not a pleasant book, and a great part of it is unquestionably tedious. But that it is one of the ablest novels of the year is an opinion which Mr. Lang will find it difficult to shake.

There is to be another book on Stevenson. Miss Simpson has written a small volume called "Robert Louis Stevenson's Edinburgh Days," and already there is an outcry that it is an unpardonable infringement of Mr. Sidney Colvin's patent. It would be interesting to know the origin of the attack on the brief biography of Stevenson, which was published a few months ago, and on Miss Simpson's unpretentious little book. Certainly Mr. Colvin has had no hand in it. The claim that no one except Mr. Colvin has the right to write a single biographical line about Stevenson is as preposterous as it is unjust. The more we can learn about Stevenson the better the public will be served. And the idea that the two small books just mentioned can in any way interfere with the sale of Mr. Colvin's book is ridiculous.

There is a new story by Kipling, besides stories by Bret Harte, Conan Doyle, and Crockett, in the Christmas number of The Windsor Magazine. The number is larger than usual, and included in the price is a supplement consisting of Mr. Edwin L. Arnold's novel "Phra." The Windsor has plainly succeeded in the ambitious design of distancing all its Christmas contemporaries. This is all very well for the public, but it is difficult to see how it will benefit the magazine, except in the way of an advertisement. A shilling cannot begin to pay the proprietors for so expensive a number of a magazine, and whether the public will remember the number long enough for it to have its effect as an advertisement is doubtful.

Mr. Kipling's story is the first of a series dealing with schoolboy life. It is unnecessary to do more than mention it here, since it will of course be published in America.

The other day an indignant reader wrote to The Academy imploring the editor to issue just one number without a quotation from Kipling. The editor undertook to perform this feat, but failed, because he could not avoid publishing a contribution which was entitled "The Men Who Would Be Kings." The incident illustrates the amazing popularity of Kipling's writings as a source of quotation. It is impossible to take up a newspaper without finding at least one quotation from Kipling. Shakespeare, who used to be the source from which most men with a fondness for quoting drew their material, is nowhere in comparison with Kipling. Of course this is due to the fact that Kipling has voiced in so terse and striking a manner the real convictions of the British nation. He will be quoted so long as the empire exists, because more is said of it in a single sentence of Kipling's than ordinary men could say in half a dozen.

The prosecution of Miss Lyon and Mrs. Mills for the manslaughter of Harold Frederic is in progress, but the machinery of the law moves slowly, and it will probably be some time before the case reaches a decision. That decision can hardly be anything but an acquittal, but the whole affair is an unpleasant one, and one of the indiscreet friends of Miss Lyon is doing his best to make it more unpleasant by appealing to the public for sympathy for her. A little sympathy for Mrs. Frederic and her children, who are left nearly penniless, would not be out of place. Frederic died heavily in debt, and, although he apparently intended to divide his property equally between Mrs. Frederic and Miss Lyon, there will be hardly anything left for either when the estate is settled.

The second number of The Royal Magazine, Pearson's threepenny venture, is just out. It is rather better than the first number, and the enormous sale which The Royal and Harmsworth Magazine have attained shows that the threepenny magazine is henceforth to have its place. To be sure, it will need a circulation of at least a million in order to return any profit to the proprietors, but both the new cheap magazines have at present a circulation considerably above that figure.

W. L. ALDEN.

HERE AND THERE.

Fiction takes on to itself the more positive garb of reality when what is the commonplace, or the apparently irrelevant, is purposely introduced. Studying the mental effects brought about by such interpolations, it is as if when the stress is suddenly relaxed and the strain on the attention again sets in during the brief moment of rest, emotional instincts are intensified. When Defoe writes it is precisely these intentionally made breaks which render him the great master of realism. In orchestral music the stretto is but noise when overused. An instance of a natural effect is unwittingly presented in Capt. Sigsbee's "Personal Narrative of the Maine," to be read in The Century for this month. The sad story is admirably told. An hour before the terrible calamity Capt. Sigsbee changed his undress uniform. His cabin mess attendant, James Pickney, a colored man, brought him a light Summer coat, for the night was hot and oppressive. In the pocket of that coat Capt. Sigsbee found an unopened and undelivered letter, "which I had carried in that pocket for ten months; a letter to my wife from one of her friends of long standing." Thereupon Capt. Sigsbee sat down to write to Mrs. Sigsbee, and struggled to apologize to the lady for the non-delivery of the letter. Poor Jim Pickney, who "spent much of his spare time in singing, playing the banjo, and dancing jigs, was for some reason in an especially happy frame of mind that night. Poor fellow, he was killed, as was also good old John R. Bell, the colored cabin steward, who had been in the navy twenty-seven years." How strangely plaited are the strands of comedy and tragedy in life!

Hugh Conway's "Called Back"—and Mr. Fargus is Hugh Conway—is still one of the most popular of romances. Mr. Arrowsmith has just printed it in sixpenny form, and the publisher writes in a preface to the story that its author asked £80 for it, and that amount was paid him. It appeared in Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual for 1883, and not much attention was paid it. Then came a good notice in Truth, and the demand set in. Mr. Arrowsmith writes that up to the present time 370,000 copies have been sold in England, but this does not include the colonies nor the United States. Then Mr. Arrowsmith pays this compliment to the Messrs. Holt & Co. of New York, for he says: "It may perhaps be placed on record that out of the enormous number of publishers in the United States who issued 'Called Back' one only made any acknowledgment, and it is to the credit of Henry Holt & Co. of New York that checks on account of royalties came regularly from them to Bristol." As to Mr. Arrowsmith, in the most liberal manner he canceled the original contract with the author and has been paying him royalties ever since on all copies sold.

"For many years I have sharpened my creese, and not in vain," is what the Malay said when he plunged his dagger into his enemy's back. Canon MacColl has the true Malay instincts. Once Disraeli sat down on the Canon, and MacColl never is likely to forget it. The Canon's love for Russia and hatred for Disraeli are always presented, and now he hauls Browning into the contest, attributing to the dead poet words which it seems quite positive he never used relative to Beaconsfield. What MacColl puts into the mouth of Browning as having to do with Disraeli's faith might be used by the rabble in Paris, who howl "Conspuez Zola!" The Canon seems to delight in throwing dirt on the memory of Disraeli, and rakes up diligently muck heaps. But that is no reason why the quarrelsome and vindictive prebend should besmirch Browning.

You see, if you don't watch out carefully you are bound to put your foot in it. A maker of romance, having emphasized that his hero is drinking out of a pint cup, will sometimes make the vessel hold an imperial quart. The Academy says that Mr. Rudyard Kipling, in his story "The Day's Work," describes a steamer of 2,500 tons and her measurement is 240 feet long by 32 feet wide. Then the steamer takes aboard of her 4,000 tons dead weight. Most skippers would know that a steamer with the dimensions as described never could take such a 4,000-ton load. But then, Mr. Rudyard Kipling's readers are not all freighters or shipbrokers.

What was the capacity of the tea cup in Dr. Johnson's time? If, according to the statement of the lexicographer, he drank at one sitting twenty-five cups of tea, what fluid measure would that many cups represent? From actual measurement to-day, these twenty-five cups of tea are equivalent to six quarts. Somebody writes to Notes and Queries that the tea cup of the last quarter of the eighteenth century was by no means as large as is the cup of to-day, and that the twenty-five cups of tea Dr. Johnson guzzled would not be more than a fluid pint and a half. We question the accuracy of the Notes and Queries' correspondent.

Balzac used to hunt names for the characters in his romances. He would not be satisfied with one of his own invention. It had to have actual existence. So perambulating Paris or Tours, he would study the signs, and was delighted when he found a name which suited his personages. Dickens, we fancy, rather invented his funny names. It is said, however that he took Oliver Twist from an omnibus conductor. There was a 'bus driver, and as the conductor shut the door of the vehicle he cried out to the jehu, "Go on, Oliver Twist," and Dickens who was a passenger at once adopted the name for the boy who asked "for more."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE | COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. | WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Possibly rain; fresh southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,269. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1898.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active.

FOREIGN.—A public meeting in support of the Czar's peace conference will be held in St. James's Hall, London, to-day. The Prince of Wales has summoned a private meeting at Marlborough House, at which plans to combat the spread of tuberculosis in Great Britain will be discussed. Mrs. Druce is issuing £100,000 of "Druce-Portland bonds" to enable her to push her son's claim to the Dukedom of Portland. L. Z. Leiter of Chicago paid for the Indian outfit of Lord and Lady Curzon, the new Viceroy and Vicereine. The second son of the Shah of Persia will pay a visit to England shortly. The rapprochement between France and Italy is to be marked by the visit of the Prince of Naples to Paris. Emperor William of Germany, the Italian papers say, will give a fancy-dress ball at the German Embassy in Rome some time in January. The German Empress is ill as the result of using a remedy for obesity. A gambling scandal in a fashionable club has caused a sensation in Berlin. The Belgian police have discovered a manufactory in Brussels where the paintings of the leading modern artists have been reproduced and sold as the original masterpieces. Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild, member of the British House of Commons, died yesterday on his fifty-ninth birthday.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Companies C, E, F, and G, First New York Regiment, will leave San Francisco for their home stations to-morrow.

Gen. Wesley Merritt reached New York yesterday on the Lucania. In an interview he advocated the holding of the entire Philippine group.

The British steamer Govino, bound from Leith to Baltimore, foundered at sea on Dec. 11. Her crew was saved by the Danish steamer Thingvalla.

The schooner Parisian was wrecked on Whitehead Island, N. S., on Friday night, and an invalid passenger, Miss Louisa Dowd, and a sailor were drowned.

Page 2.

Col. Roosevelt gave a dinner party last night at which the principal leaders of both the organization and independent Republicans were present.

Another column in the Rothschild Building in Brooklyn was found to be cracked yesterday, and there is danger of the structure falling. The work of tearing it down will begin to-morrow morning.

Col. Roosevelt conferred with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday concerning appointments. No decision was reached. It was learned that neither Mr. Hendricks nor Controller Roberts will get the appointment as Superintendent of Public Works.

Page 3.

Congressmen who follow Col. W. J. Bryan say the policy he advocates is opportunist in character.

Col. William J. Bryan came to this city from Washington yesterday. He said his visit had no political significance. He expressed his views regarding army affairs.

Bishop Potter, who has announced his entire list of episcopal visitations for 1899, a departure from his previous custom, has omitted therefrom St. Ignatius's and St. Stephen's Churches.

Louis Gewinz of 111 Division Street jumped from a ferryboat in the East River yesterday, but after a few seconds' bath in the cold water, decided he didn't want to die, and grabbed a life preserver that was thrown to him.

In a letter from Huntsville, in which reference is made to the preparing of charges against Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the writer, a prominent member of the regiment, accuses Col. Duffy of drunkenness, coarse treatment of inferiors, incompetence, and ignorance.

Page 4.

After to-morrow's meeting the Anglo-American Commission will not reassemble until Jan. 5.

The meeting of the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs was adjourned yesterday.

At the meeting of the New York Coursing Club Betsey won the silver cup against a number of good greyhounds.

President Gompers of the Federation of Labor yesterday addressed the convention in Kansas City, denouncing Socialism.

Amasa Thornton, who returned from Europe yesterday, said he had a long talk with the Pope, but would not tell what it was about, as he conversed with him as an attorney, and lawyers never tell secrets.

Page 5.

Mrs. Fayne Moore will testify in her own behalf when her case is called to-morrow. W. A. E. Moore said yesterday that his case was tried by the newspapers and he never should have been convicted on the evidence given.

Gustavo Tosti, the Italian Vice Consul in this city, was arrested Wednesday night on a charge of intoxication when he was really suffering from cerebral hemorrhage and the effects of cocaine. Chief Devery has ordered an investigation of the matter.

Page 6.

The American Peace Commissioners sailed for New York from Southampton yesterday on the St. Louis. The treaty probably will be delivered to President McKinley on Christmas Eve.

Page 7.

Agents of the Russian Government are said to be in New York negotiating a loan for the Czar.

"Old Sleuth," Harlan P. Halsey, died suddenly Friday at his home, 111 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, of cerebral hemorrhage.

Page 9.

Mrs. Louisa Wechler was found dead yesterday in bed in her home in Brooklyn and her husband unconscious by her side. The room was filled with gas, evidently turned on by design. Wechler will die.

Arthur Von Briesen, President of the Legal Aid Society, addressed the League for Political Education yesterday morning on "Justice to the Poor." He said that in its twenty-three years of life 90,000 inhabitants of New York had sought and found justice through the efforts of the society, and that over $700,000 had been collected and paid over to its clients.

Page 10.

Contracts have been closed for the sale of the Livingston estate property, at the southeast corner of Leonard and Church Streets, and for the erection of a twelve-story modern commercial building on the site.

Page 12.

President Taylor of Vassar College lectured last night at Cooper Union on "The Education of Women."

The funeral of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice took place in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The remains were taken to Lima, Ohio, for interment.

The men of the Swarthmore College Association wanted to divide it, so that they could have a banquet. The women voted it down, and said they like to dine, too.

Mayor Van Wyck said yesterday to a delegation of women teachers that came to complain of an alleged shortage in the salary fund that the members of the School Board were too busy elsewhere to attend to their duties. He said he would appoint some women teachers to the board, and advertise, if possible, for suitable men.

Page 13.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan has gone South for his health, but the preparations for the unique Christmas dinner he is to give to his constituents are being completed.

Page 15.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court handed down a decision awarding to Miss Helen Clark the care of Ah Foon, the Chinese girl who had been given into her care by her mother.

Page 17.

The first petition in voluntary bankruptcy from a Chinaman was filed in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday.

Page 18.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, reviews the situation in the English Liberal Party that is now without either commander in chief or a leader in the House of Commons, and comes to the conclusion that a "black horse" will finally be found who will lead the party in the House. In the meantime Lord Rosebery maintains his silence. It is believed that there is everything in favor of the Tory administration being extended until 1910. There is every reason to believe that a movement is on foot by the Czar to have England and Russia come to an understanding which shall cause to vanish all fears of war between the two empires. So far the mission is conducted in an unofficial way. The Czar's disarmament scheme is commented on in the light of the fact that Russia finds it absolutely necessary to maintain peace at all hazards at this time. Regret is expressed that the United States Peace Commissioners did not return home by way of London, as they could have exchanged views with many Englishmen to the advantage of future relations. Mr. Norman thinks that, because of the English Government's recent act permitting conscientious objection to vaccination, England will become an unvaccinated country in a year or two. The death of Christopher Sykes and of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, friends of the Prince of Wales, is commented on at some length.

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TWENTY LOST IN A WRECK.

British Steamer Ilios Sunk in Collision with the Pierremont in the North Sea.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Dec. 17.—The British steamer Pierremont, which arrived here on Dec. 8 and subsequently sailed for the Mediterranean, has been in collision with the British steamer Ilios, which arrived here on Dec. 6, and also sailed for the Mediterranean.

The collision took place in the North Sea under conditions not explained.

The Ilios founded and the Pierremont was badly damaged.

It is believed that twenty persons were drowned.

FOUGHT ON A SINKING SHIP.

Frantic Lascar Seamen of the Clan Drummond Dragged the Captain and Europeans to Death.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The awful fate of the passengers of the French Line steamer La Bourgogne was vividly brought home to the British this week by details which are just leaking out regarding the disaster to the Clan Drummond, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay while on her way to Algoa Bay a few weeks ago. These details have also served as a warning of the danger which has been frequently pointed out of having a large proportion of Lascars in the crews of British vessels.

Great reticence is maintained on the subject, but it appears that the Lascars became panic-stricken and fought like demons. A survivor relates that several Europeans were drowned by being dragged down by the frantic Lascar coolies, who lost all discipline.

The Captain of the Clan Drummond was being hauled on board the rescuing steamer when a number of Lascars grasped the rope and pulled him back, with the result that he was drowned. The Malays also crowded into the boats, which were swamped and caused their occupants to perish.

STEAMER GOVINO LOST.

Was Bound from Leith to Baltimore—Crew Saved by the Thingvalla.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Danish steamer Thingvalla, Capt. Laub, from New York Dec. 3 for Christiania, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day and signaled that she had on board the crew of the British steamer Govino, which foundered at sea on Dec. 11.

The Govino, Capt. Dickinson, sailed from Leith on Nov. 25 for Baltimore. She was built at Sunderland in 1882, registered 2,279 gross and 1,504 tons net. Her dimensions were 257 feet long, 37 feet beam, and 21 feet deep. She was owned by the Columbia Steam Navigation Company of Sunderland.

IMPRISONED IN HER CABIN.

Girl Lost with the Schooner Parisian—Sailor Also Drowned.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 17.—The schooner Parisian, 107 tons, of Louisburg, bound from Louisburg to Halifax with a cargo of coal, went ashore on the southern side of Whitehead Island, one of the roughest places on the coast, last night.

As soon as the vessel struck the crew abandoned all hope of saving her and made preparations to leave at once.

The boats were lowered but speedily swept away by heavy seas. The Captain, afraid that the vessel would list afterward, ordered the men to cut away the masts. When the mainmast fell the mainboom rested in such a position as to completely fasten the cabin doors and to imprison within Miss Louisa Dowd of Big Lorraine, an invalid, who was on her way to a hospital here. Just after the mainmast fell the vessel went to pieces and every one on board was thrown into the water.

Capt. Wilcox, Mate Jonathan, and Cook Selon Hubly reached the shore, but Miss Dowd and Seaman George Bagnal were drowned. The Captain was seriously injured. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

STRANGE STORY FROM LOCKPORT

Alleged that a Man Lives After Receiving 11,000 Volts of Electricity.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—A special to The News from Lockport says: An electric current, said to have been of 11,000 volts, passed through the body of Dwight E. Clough last night and the man lives and will recover, it is said. Clough was engaged in filing a brush on one of the big rotary converters in the power house of the Buffalo and Lockport Railway when the accident occurred. In some manner unexplained he short-circuited the current which was passing through the converter. There was a blinding flash, and the man was hurled six feet from the machine. He was found lying upon the floor, unconscious, and terribly burned about the face and hands. Local electricians are dumfounded by his escape, as such a current is considered fatal.

RAT TRAP CAUGHT A HORSE.

It Resulted in a Badly Lacerated Nose for the Animal.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 17.—John Schmidt of Per h Amboy Junction set a trap last night to catch a rat in his barn and instead caught his own horse. The animal in some way got loose in the stall and went smelling around, and finally came across the trap, into which he stuck his nose.

The trap was sprung, catching the horse tightly and causing him to prance frantically around with pain. The uproar was heard by Schmidt, who ran to the barn and released the animal from his predicament. The horse's nose was quite badly lacerated by the sharp teeth of the trap.

FIRST NEW YORK MEN COMING.

Companies C, E, F, and G to Leave San Francisco To-Morrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of War, Companies C, E, F, and G, First New York Volunteer Infantry, now in camp at the Presidio, will proceed to their homes in the State of New York as follows: Company C, at Albany; Company E, Utica; Company F, Walton, and Company G, Oneida.

The four companies of the regiment will leave for their home stations on Monday. Transportation will also be ready for the remainder of the regiment, which is due here on the Scandia, but it is feared that they will not arrive on time. It will take a day or so to equip them for the homeward trip.

Acker, Merrall & Condit's Increased Sales of the celebrated Poland spring water testify to its merit. Pure, sparkling, and delicious. —Adv.

MR. M'KINLEY IN SAVANNAH

Reviews the Troops There and Attends a Banquet at Night.

OUTLINES A NATIONAL POLICY

Says Our Financial and Revenue Systems Cannot Be Changed for at Least Four Years.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 17.—The reception of President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet by the people of Savannah today more than equaled in hospitality and completeness of arrangements any previous experiences which have marked the Presidential trip in the South.

The party arrived from Montgomery at 11 A. M., reviewed 10,000 troops stationed around Savannah, took a trip down the Savannah River, and was entertained this evening at a grand banquet tendered by the Chamber of Commerce and an association of citizens. The enthusiasm of the citizens and the 15,000 persons who, it is estimated, came to the city from the surrounding country to greet the President was fully equal to the demonstrations which have distinguished the trip in other cities.

At the banquet to-night in the De Soto Hotel, where the Presidential party is staying, President McKinley, amid frequent applause, addressed his audience, consisting of over 200 persons, as follows:

"There is cause for congratulation that with the grave problem before us growing out of the war with Spain we are free from any divisions at home.

"Our financial and revenue policies cannot be changed for at least four years, and whatever legislation may be had affecting them during that period will be to improve and strengthen, not destroy them. The public mind must, therefore, repose in reasonable security while business will proceed without apprehension of serious and sudden changes so disturbing to the commercial world and so distasteful to the business men. All of which is fortunate for the country, for every interest and every section of the country. Even those who desire other and different policies prefer permanence to constant change, or what is almost as hurtful, the fear of change.

"There are happily now no domestic differences to check the progress and prosperity of the country, which our peaceful relations with the whole world will encourage and strengthen. This is fortunate, too, in another sense. It leaves the country free to consider and discuss new questions which are immediately before us, unbiased by party or past political alliances. These new questions are to be thought out and wrought out, not in a spirit of partisanship, but in a spirit of patriotism; not for the temporary advantage of one party or the other, but for the lasting advantage of the country. Neither prejudice nor passion, nor previous condition can embarrass the free action and calm judgment of the citizen.

DUTY THE CHIEF GUIDE.

"We have entered upon new paths. We are treading in an unexplored field which will test our wisdom and statesmanship. The chief consideration is one of duty; our actions must be controlled by it. No settlement is admissible which will not preserve our honor and promote the best interests of all concerned. With a united country and the gathered wisdom of all the people, seeking only the right, inspired only by high purposes, moved only by duty and humanity, we cannot err. We may be baffled or deterred, and often discouraged, but final success in a cause which is altogether unselfish and humanitarian can only be deferred, not prevented:

"If, following the clear precepts of duty, territory falls to us and the welfare of an alien people require our guidance and protection, who will shrink from the responsibility, grave though it is, to accept? Can we leave these people who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts, are helpless and without government to chaos after we have destroyed the only government they have had? After destroying their government, it is the duty of the American Government to provide for them a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves; shall we proclaim to the world our inability to exercise a wise government to oppressed peoples whose future by the victories of war is confided to us? We may wish it were otherwise, but who will question our duty now?

"It is not a question of keeping the islands of the East, but of leaving them. Dewey and Merritt took them and the country instantly and universally applauded. Could we have brought Dewey away without universal condemnation at any time from the 1st of May, the day of his brilliant victory which thrilled the world with its boldness and heroism? Was it right to order Dewey to go to Manila and capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and dispatch Merritt and his army to reinforce him?

"If it were duty to send them there, and duty required them to remain there, it was their clear duty to annihilate the fleet, take the city of Manila, and destroy the Spanish sovereignty in the Archipelago. Having done all that in the line of duty, is there any less duty to remain there and give to the innabitants protection and also our guidance to a better government which will secure to them peace and order and security in their life and property and in the pursuit of happiness? Are we unable to do this? Are we to sit down in our isolation and recognize no obligation to a struggling people whose present conditions we have contributed to make? I would rather have the confidence of the poet Bryant when he exclaims:

"Thou, my country, thou shalt never fall.
Seas and stormy air
Are the wide barrier of thy borders, where
Among thy gallant sons that guard thee well,
Thou laughest at enemies. Who shall then declare
The date of thy deep founded strength, or tell
How happy in thy lap the sons of men shall dwell?"

"My fellow-citizens, whatever covenants duty has made for us in the year 1898 we must keep."

MR. GAGE SPEAKS ON "COMMERCE."

Secretary Gage followed the President, replying to the toast of "Commerce."

"Now that the storm of war is over, we may look back in cheerful retrospect on gallant deeds accomplished—on glorious victories achieved. It is right to do this. It is right to remember the heroic living, and it would be base ingratitude to forget the heroic dead. We may rejoice together that a common cause has united all hearts and made us conscious once more that we are all members of one common country.

"The past, however, forms in history but the base line from which the future is to be measured. The National life, so profoundly stirred by recent events, has been inevitably enlarged. New duties—new responsibilities—face us. They can neither be evaded nor ignored. It was with a consciousness of this, I believe, that my subject, 'Commerce,' was given an honored place on your programme.

"It is evident that, if yesterday we were insular, to-morrow we must be international, and commerce is the agency through which our destiny is to be accomplished. I shall not take your time by eulogizing the triumphs of commerce, either as a bringer in of profit or as a pioneer of civilization. The thought is too familiar, and the story has been too often told. I want to speak, if I can, of an underlying law, or natural order, which compels nations advanced in art, science, industry, and general knowledge, to carry the blessings these bring to people helpless through ignorance and wretched through oppression.

"A wealthy Londoner whose heart was moved by the misery of the tenement house class, herded in the vilest slums, built at a great cost a series of buildings, models in sanitation, with economical arrangements for heating, cooking, and other household needs. These apartments he leased at low rates to the former denizens of garrets and cellars. Some one complimented him upon his philanthropy. He replied: 'Do not praise me too much. I went in for philanthropy, but I have discovered that philanthropy and 5 per cent. may be made to go together.'

"A careful writer has declared: 'It may almost be held that the hope of commercial gain has done nearly as much for the cause of truth as even the love of truth.'

It is evident that, with the enormously increased energy derived through machinery and invention, the production of a highly civilized state in many, if not most, of its articles of manufacture, will ultimately exceed the needs, if not the power to consume, of its people. Capital, tending to increase through economics in distribution and exchange, if confined to geographical limits, will aggravate the tendency toward local overproduction. New agencies, like factories, mills, and railroads, will be created, and these will fiercely strive to get a foothold in a market already oversupplied. Under such congested conditions, profits must diminish, wages fall, and capital go without reward. The only relief is a widening out of what in another sense has been called the 'sphere of influence.'

"When our factories shall turn out twice or thrice the quantity of things our people can use, the shops where these are made will have to close up, or other markets will have to be found where they may be exchanged for things that can be used by us. If 8,000,000 of people in Southern seas, so rude as not to use bedsteads, or so poor as not to be able to buy them, can by stimulating influence of civilization be brought to desire and acquire them, by so much our problem is solved.

"It is the function of commerce to aid in bringing these things about; but commerce alone cannot do it. A commerce which exploits the poverty of the poor soon ends. Good government, the establishment of peace, the dissemination of education, the encouragement of industry, the protection of the weak—in a word, the elevation of races lower in the scale of civilization, until they feel new wants and find the ability to supply them in fair exchange for the fruits of their own peculiar soil, climate, or racial characteristics; these are the foundations upon which a lasting, growing commerce can be established.

"We see on all sides the advanced commercial nations struggling with each other for distant markets. They apprehend, by intuition, at least, half the truth. By the orderings of a fate, or a Providence little suspected by us, we of this land have been pushed forward, as it were, against all our traditions, to face new responsibilities, new duties, and new opportunities. Shall we restrain ourselves and remain insular, or shall we accept the challenge that destiny brings us?

"John Addison truly said: 'Nature seems to have taken a particular care to disseminate her blessings among the different regions of the world with an eye to their mutual intercourse and traffic among mankind, that the nations of the several parts of the globe might have a kind of dependence upon one another, and be united together by their common interest.'

"If, with due humility, we shall try to find our way to the larger life events have brought to us; if, with an honest regard for the duties which the great and strong owe to the weak and helpless, we take up what may seem at present an unprofitable burden, we shall, I believe, in the fullness of time find out that our larger relations and in our extended commerce, 'philanthropy and 5 per cent. may be made to go together.'"

SECRETARY ALGER'S ADDRESS.

Secretary Alger, in responding to "The Army," said:

"One hundred and twenty-five thousand of our volunteers have already been mustered out and returned to their homes. One hundred and fifty thousand, including the regulars, fully armed and in excellent condition, still remain in the field ready for service. Shall they be ordered to further conflict? Let us hope not. But their presence, at least in large part, will be indispensable until peace is ratified and the regulars are increased in numbers to take their places.

"I would say to those still in the field: 'Patience! While your sacrifices may be, and with many no doubt are, great, yet the glory of your lives will always be that you wore the blue while your country needed you.'

"The lessons we have learned, and largely from the navy, are 'In time of peace prepare for war,' an old saying but fruitful and true. How little material the country had to equip its great army with when called into service you know. How seemingly impossible the task was an impartial history of the war will show. While we met an army well armed with the best of modern weapons and skilled in the use of them, the navy, fully prepared for war in advance, well skilled in gunnery, met the Spaniards and destroyed all their fleets while they were hopelessly trying to adjust their 'range finders.'

Postmaster General Smith in reply to the "Press" said, in part:

"This memorable journey of the President in the South has promoted one thing and emphasized another. It has greatly advanced the fraternity of feeling between the North and the South, which entered upon a new stage when both rallied together under a common flag against a common foe. The other truth this journey has emphasized is the fact that no problem confronts us with which this Nation cannot successfully cope. We have on our own soil, among our own people, a problem greater and more difficult in many respects than any which is presented in connection with the new acquisitions. And yet we have seen at Tuskegee that with patience, forbearance, and honest purpose this momentous home problem can be successfully solved, and this witness inspires us with hope and faith that the difficulties, less complicated and formidable, of our new possessions can with honest statesmanship and courage be triumphantly mastered."

Secretary Wilson, in the course of a speech upon "Agriculture," said:

"The American farmer is the best educated, best clothed, best housed, best fed, and the most independent cultivator of the soil upon earth, partly because the farmer feeds the artisan cheaply and feeds him well.

"The best statesmanship of our times is that which wisely considers the case of the laborer in field and shop, to the end that the greatest possible good may be the reward of toil. The old South reduced the fertility of its fields for a century, producing raw material for the factories of other sections and other nations. The new South is diversifying its industries, adding skill to field crops and greater value to the product of its mines. The young farmer of the South should study soil rather than the dead languages, he should learn of the plant in preference to ancient history, and the feeding of animals before giving time to belles-lettres. The study of the movement of moisture in the soil will pay better than the study of oratory. Barnyard poultry offers greater rewards for intelligent care than county offices."

Gen. Wheeler, amid intense enthusiasm, replied to the toast of "Woman," with a glowing chivalrous tribute which, though very brief, touched the hearts of his Southern audience.

To-morrow will be a day of rest for the Presidential party at the De Soto Hotel. The members leave for Macon at midnight to-morrow.

THE TRIP TO SAVANNAH.

When the President's train reached Guyton, Ga., this morning, thirty miles out of Savannah, the Reception Committee of Savannah boarded it and accompanied the Presidential train the rest of its journey from Montgomery. D. G. Purse, Chairman of the Reception Committee, greeted Mr. McKinley warmly. When the train reached Savannah at 11 A. M. the Georgia Hussars, resplendent with silver facings, were drawn up to receive the President, and a salute was fired with guns captured at Yorktown and presented to Savannah by George Washington.

In twenty-seven carriages, drawn by white horses, the Presidential party was drawn through the streets, black with cheering thousands, to the city parade grounds, where a stand had been erected. Ten thousand troops were drawn up opposite where the President and the members of the Cabinet stood, on the outskirts of the parade ground. Held back by sentries, about 10,000 sightseers pressed forward to get a glimpse of the soldiers. Mrs. McKinley remained in a carriage near the reviewing stand. In the shadow of a towering monument to the Confederate dead lay the left of the long line of troops.

Major Gen. Keifer, in command, gave the signal for the march to commence. A sheet of steel flashed out against the green background of trees, as the bayonets of the men rose to their shoulders and the line began to form. The President stood with bare head acknowledging salutes, while the crowd cheered as the companies marched by. Col. Bryan's late regiment, the Third Nebraska, attracted particular attention. It was led by Col. Vifquain, who, after saluting, stood beside President McKinley and watched his big men from Nebraska as they filed past. In a little over an hour the troops had completed the review, and the Presidential par-

Continued on Page 2.

YORKSHIRE HOUSE.
Tailors and Drapers.
Full-dress suits, silk-lined, $25; Royal Ascot Overcoats, $15; Suits, $15. Broadway, corner 10th St., opposite Wanamaker's.—Adv.

GEN. GOMEZ REPORTED DEAD

Rumor Has Been in Circulation in Havana for Several Days.

THE REPORT IS NOT CONFIRMED

Stated that He Is, in Fact, in Santa Clara and Will Soon Proceed to Havana—His Career Reviewed.

MADRID, Dec. 17.—A report has been received here from Havana that Gen. Maximo Gomez is dead.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The report that Gen. Maximo Gomez is dead cannot be confirmed here, though a rumor of his death has been in circulation in this city for several days past.

In contradiction of this report is another, to the effect that Gen. Gomez lifted his camp at Yaguajay, Province of Santa Clara, and with his main forces went into camp in the Siguanoa Mountains, in the same province; but that, accompanied by a small escort, he left the camp three days since, moving westward, and is now near Cruces, Santa Clara Province, en route to Havana, whither he will go via Matanzas. This report has it that Gen. Gomez is in good health.

Gen. Maximo Gomez was born in 1838, in Bani, San Domingo, and came of a Spanish family that had settled there. He entered the Spanish Army, and served as a Lieutenant of cavalry during the last occupation of that island by Spain. In the war with Haiti he distinguished himself at the battle of San Tome, where, with twenty men, he routed a much superior force of the enemy.

After San Domingo became free from the Spanish yoke, Gomez went with the Spanish troops to Cuba, and for a time was in Santiago. While there he became disgusted with the manner in which the Spanish Gen. Villar treated some starving Cuban refugees for whom he had collected funds and refused to give the money to them. Gomez struck Gen. Villar and called him a coward, and from that time he became a bitter enemy of Spain. He resigned from the service and settled down as a planter, hoping to pass the remainder of his days in peace and quiet.

This happiness, however, was not destined for him. The Spanish rule was cruel and exacting, and as bad as, if not worse than, it had been in San Domingo, so when the revolution of 1868 broke out, Gomez left his plantation and unsheathed his sword in the cause of liberty. When in October of that year Gen. Cespedes, who had been named as President of the Cuban Republic, raised the standard of insurrection, Gomez was given a good command, the long experience that he had had in the Spanish Army and his personal bravery having well fitted him for the place. Gomez and Cespedes and Agramonte captured Bayamo, Tunas, Jiguani, and Holguin, where they received the support of nearly all the inhabitants. Gen. Agramonte, then Commander in Chief, subsequently promoted Gomez to the rank of Brigadier General, and ordered him to Puerto Principe. Here he was known as "the Terror," on account of the many defeats he imposed upon the Spaniards. He captured Nuevitas, Santa Cruz, Guaimaro, and Cascorro, and fought in the battles of Palo Sico and Las Guasimas. Two years later Gomez invaded Santa Clara and defeated Gen. Jovellar. He was promoted to the rank of Major General, and when Gen. Agramonte died he succeeded him as Commander in Chief.

When in 1878 Martinez Campos was sent to Cuba, and succeeded in persuading the Cuban leaders to make terms of peace, and lay down their arms, Gen. Gomez, whose fortune had become exhausted, withdrew to Jamaica, refusing to remain in Cuba under Spanish rule. He remained there for some time, and then went to San Domingo, where he settled on a farm and lived quietly until the second revolution of 1895 broke out. Jose Marti, who had been proclaimed the President of the new revolutionary party, sent for him. Gomez responded promptly. Marti, Gomez, and Maceo landed secretly on the Cuban shore, and rendezvoused at a plantation, where they pledged their faith to each other, and then departed to the several posts on which they had determined, and the war began.

Gen. Gomez was about 5 feet 6 inches in height, of spare build, and, although he carried himself erect, he was not of an impressive appearance. He was a very strict disciplinarian, his word was law, and was enforced with an iron hand

Gen. Castillo Is Dead.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The Cuban Brigadier General, Rogodo Castillo, is dead.

BARON F. DE ROTHSCHILD DEAD.

Expired on His 59th Birthday—Member of British Parliament, with an Austrian Title.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild, M. P., is dead.

Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild was a Parisian by birth, an Austrian by education, and a naturalized subject of Great Britain. He was the great-grandson of the Meyer Anselm Bauer, or Rothschild, who started at Frankfort in the latter part of the last century the modest banking and brokerage business from which sprang the famous financial operations which have made the Rothschild family a financial power throughout Europe.

It was the third son of Meyer Anselm Rothschild—namely, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, who rose to an Austrian Baronetcy and introduced in Great Britain the business of negotiating foreign loans in England, and was credited with having cleared £200,000 by learning the result of the battle of Waterloo several hours before the British Government got the news. This was the first Baron Rothschild, and with him and his brothers the name became permanently attached to the house. His father's family name was originally Bauer, but he took the name of Rothschild ("Red Shield") from the sign he used on his first business house.

Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild was born on Dec. 17, 1839, in the French capital, so that he died on the fifty-ninth anniversary of his birth. He was a son of the late Baron Anselm de Rothschild of Frankfort, the nephew of Nathan Meyer, first Baron Rothschild. Ferdinand James de Rothschild, who completed his education in Vienna, succeeded his father in the title of Baron in the Austrian Empire. He followed a precedent set by various members of the Rothschild family by marrying, on June 7, 1865, his cousin. She was Evelina de Rothschild, granddaughter of the first Baron Rothschild, daughter of the late Baron Lionel Nathan de Rothschild and sister of the first Lord Rothschild of England, who is now head of the London banking firm of N. M. Rothschild & Sons. She died in December, 1866. One of his cousins, Hannah de Rothschild, who died eight years ago, was married to the Earl of Rosebery.

Lord Rothschild was Baron Ferdinand James's immediate predecessor in Parliament. Nathan Meyer de Rothschild had represented Aylesbury for twenty years as a Liberal in the House of Commons, when he was made a peer in 1885. The place which he then vacated for the House of Lords was gained by his brother-in-law, who was first returned member for Aylesbury at a general election in 1885, was re-elected as a Liberal Unionist in 1886, and again in 1892.

Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild was made High Sheriff of Buckinghamshire in 1883, and was a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for the county, as well as a member of its County Council. He was an enthusiastic collector of works of art, and in his houses, at Waddeson, Aylesbury, and 143 Piccadilly, W., London, he had a large number of art treasures. He was an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, who injured his knee when visiting the Baron at his seat in Waddeson. Eight years ago he entertained the Queen.

Y. & S. Stick Licorice.
The popular brand. Your druggist will confirm this.—Adv.

LONDON BOOK NEWS.

An ex-Diplomatist's Memoirs—Rider Haggard Reverts to South Africa.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Sir Spenser St. John, the retired diplomatist, will begin next Spring to write a volume, long contemplated, entitled "Incidents in a Diplomatic Career." He has had nearly half a century of interesting experience, serving in Borneo, in Siam, in Bolivia, in Mexico, in Stockholm, and elsewhere.

Rider Haggard reverts to South Africa for the scene of his next novel, to be published in the Spring. It is entitled "Swallow; A Tale of the Great Trek."

Mr. William Watson, the poet who enjoyed a small Government pension conferred by Lord Rosebery, has just received through the death of his uncle a legacy considerable enough to assure him ample competence.

NEW PLAYS IN LONDON.

Conan Doyle's New Piece—Mr. Willard May Play Sir Roger de Coverley.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Conan Doyle's new piece to be produced at the Garrick Theatre is called "Share and Share."

George Bernard Shaw, who is recovering steadily after a long illness, has completed a comedy for Forbes Robertson on Julius Caesar and Cleopatra, and is now engaged in revising it.

Louis Napoleon Parkes has been commissioned by Mr. Willard to write a play with Sir Roger de Coverley as the central figure.

LORD CURZON'S BOOK ON INDIA.

Withdrawn After It Had Been Accepted by an American Publisher.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Lord Curzon, before leaving here, completed a book on "The Indian Frontier," and arranged for its publication with the Harpers. I have received a message, however, from a great personage, and I believe that the Queen herself is pointing out the impropriety of a book about India by the Viceroy appearing during the Viceroy's term of office. Therefore the book has been withdrawn, the publishers naturally requesting the reimbursement of their expenses.

James Harper, one of the Directors of Harper & Brothers, publishers, when seen at his home, 127 East Twenty-eighth Street, last night, said that he had not heard anything about Lord Curzon's proposed publication, though it was possible that his house may have been employed to issue the book.

"We cannot carry our records with us, you know," he said, "and I remember nothing of this case."

L. Z. LEITER'S GIFT TO THE CURZONS

He Pays for the Indian Outfit of the Viceroy and Vicereine.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—It is announced that L. Z. Leiter of Chicago, the father-in-law of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, paid for the Indian outfit of Lord and Lady Curzon, who started for India under the happiest auspices and after a splendid send-off from their friends.

Lady Curzon enters upon her duties as Vicereine with a trousseau of unprecedented magnificence, while Mr. Leiter presented Lord Curzon with three official durbar (conference) cloaks of the finest velvet and gold, in pale blue, ruby, and white, each with the Star of India in gold and diamonds.

TO LEGALIZE THE MARRIAGES.

200 Weddings in Canada Questioned Because American Clergymen Conducted the Ceremonies.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 17.—Two hundred Canadian marriages contracted during the past two years have been found to be illegal, and nearly seventy children born of these marriages illegitimate.

These marriages were solemnized in Canada by clergymen resident in the United States, who were very often relatives of one of the contracting parties and, as such, guests at the wedding. In other cases the clergymen were visiting in the localities where the weddings took place, and were invited to conduct the ceremonies as novelties.

Several marriage registrars drew the attention of the Ontario Government to these marriages, and the Premier, the Hon. A. S. Hardy, who is also the Attorney General, has declared all marriages solemnized in the manner described as absolutely illegal.

The law requires that all marriages be solemnized by a Judge, Magistrate, or marriage registrar, or else a clergyman who is a resident of Canada, and ordained to his sacred office by a Canadian church organization Bishop, Deacon, or Elder.

The heirship to valuable properties is in some cases affected, and legislation is to be introduced making all such marriages legal and children born of them legitimate, and expressly forbidding such marriages in future.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

A storm is developing in the west Gulf, and has caused rain in the Gulf, Middle, and South Atlantic States. A slight movement of the high pressure area upon the land has caused a temporary clearing in the Middle and South Atlantic States, but it is expected that this high pressure will be dissipated, and will be followed by increasing cloudiness this afternoon, with prospects of rain in the South Atlantic States, and to-morrow morning in the Middle Atlantic States.

The storm last night in Manitoba has moved to Ontario. The pressure continues high from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast, except a slight depression in Southern Texas. Temperatures have remained stationary from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Rain may be expected in the Middle and West Gulf States, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain, in the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic, and North Atlantic States; generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature conditions will remain nearly stationary over the whole country.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	45	35	38
6 A. M.	42	36	38
9 A. M.	44	39	40
12 M.	50	42	44
3 P. M.	45	42	43
6 P. M.	46	40	41
9 P. M.	45	39

the insurgents that would far outclass Aguinaldo. The latter did not communicate directly with me until Aug. 11, thirteen days after my arrival, when he apologized for not communicating sooner and asked to be received next day. I sent word back that I had to call on another General on the 12th and had an important engagement for the following day, (I referred to the attack on Manila, but Aguinaldo suspected nothing,) and, as Admiral Dewey and I had agreed that he was a man to be avoided, he never knew of our proposed attack until it was made.

"About two weeks after my arrival," continued Gen. Merritt, "Gen. McArthur arrived with 5,000 additional men, and we decided that the time had come for a general movement against the city. Admiral Dewey joined me in a demand upon Gen. Guardenos, then in command of the Spanish forces there, to surrender the city before a certain date. He refused, whereupon we directed him to remove his sick and the women and children from the city, as we intended to begin a general attack. He declared that he had no place to send them and begged for a delay until he could communicate with Madrid. We refused to wait, and on the morning of Aug. 13 we began a general attack. Before noon the white flag was shown. I am happy that we took the city before we heard of the signing of the protocol. But of course we could have heard off it if necessary," added the General, with a twinkle in his eye. "Our action was not unprecedented, however, for that was the way the battle of New Orleans was fought in the war of 1812."

THE GERMANS AT MANILA.

When asked about the action of the German vessels in Manila harbor Gen. Merritt smiled grimly. 'They did not seem to take much interest in our game," he said. "The Admiral commanding the German squadron never paid me an official visit and seemed to take no notice of my arrival. This in a soldier would be considered a serious breach of etiquette, and Admiral Dewey took the matter as a serious affront on the part of the naval officer. When the American flag was raised over Manila the English, French, and Japanese vessels saluted it, but the Germans remained silent, although it might be urged in defense of their attitude that their vessel lay at a considerable distance from the city. Immediately after the surrender of the city the German Admiral sailed in his flagship for Hongkong, where he cabled the facts to his Government, but refused to give any information whatever of occurrences in Manila to the residents of Hongkong. Soon after the departure of the Admiral the senior officer remaining paid me a visit, congratulated me on the taking of the city and upon the excellent work of my men.

"He remarked significantly that he noticed among my forces a great many men with German names.

"'Yes,' I replied, 'it only takes five years to make a good American citizen out of a German, and we can make an excellent soldier of him in three. Besides, we have many native-born sons with German names.' I purposely delayed returning the visit until the day before my departure."

"What do you think of the policy of holding the Philippines?" was asked.

"I think the American Government is quite able to hold and handle anything it undertakes," was the prompt reply.

The General here expressed himself as already quoted regarding the absence of any civil or military problem from the government of the Philippines. "Furthermore," he continued, "the Filipinos, like a majority of kindred peoples, are utterly incapable of governing themselves, although they could be easily governed by a determined power. The insurrent element, contrary to the general impression here, is insignificant, and could be easily suppressed, although if the Islands were to be thrown on their own resources they would almost immediately become overrun with conflicting forces. I have been assured by the prominent Spanish and foreign residents of Manila that should the Americans abandon the islands to a native Government, they would immediately leave them."

WOULD ENLIST SPANIARDS.

"What force do you think would be necessary to permanently hold the Islands and preserve peace and order there?"

"To my mind the permanent force should consist of from 20,000 to 30,000 men. Of these, 15,000 should be American soldiers. The remainder of the troops might be recruited from the Spaniards and Filipinos. The latter have exhibited no desire to enlist thus far, but there are many Spaniards there who have expressed a wish to wear the blue. They were impressed with the good pay and treatment of our men and I think they would make good American soldiers. They are brave and hardy, but have suffered from lack of discipline.

"An injection of American methods into the civil administration of the islands would bear fruit almost immediately. I found that in the Custom Houses and other Government buildings there were from four to six clerks employed where one would suffice, and, in my opinion, the regeneration of the islands would consist largely in rectifying and rearranging such petty details, which, under a vigorous administration, could be accomplished in short order.

"As to health, the climate has been maligned. It is hot and sultry there at certain seasons, but I know English families who have been living there from three to fifteen years, and those I saw they would not leave. The health of our troops while I was there was remarkably good, and the sickness that [illegible] was largely through carelessness. I never suffered in the least."

Speaking of the opportunities for profitable investment of American capital in the Philippines, Gen. Merritt said there was every chance for it. "The new country will afford a great market for our products," he said, "and no person can tell at the present time just how much the commerce of the United States will be increased by the acquisition of the new territory."

FILIPINOS WILL YIELD.

When asked whether he thought the Filipinos would be inclined to accept American sovereignty, Gen Merritt said: "Yes, I think from my observations among the natives, they have a great respect for authority if they think it is being exercised for their benefit. I think they feel very grateful to the Americans for having freed them from the Spanish yoke. The absence of any really great leader will aid us in having them all come to us. If, on the other hand, the United States should allow Spain to resume her sovereignty over the islands, I do not think she could ever again govern them. There are too many natives of all factions ready to fight, to the bitter end rather than return to Spanish rule."

"Do you think this Government is justified in assuming sovereignty over the islands?"

"Yes. It is the only course we could honorably pursue. There was a moral obligation resting upon us to protect the natives, and after giving them their freedom, it would be unjust to turn them adrift, where they would be at the mercy of unscrupulous politicians."

When asked whether he thought the presence of either the Spanish residents or the Roman Catholic monks would embarrass the American administration, Gen. Merritt replied that the former would welcome the change to a stable government, and that there was little trouble to fear from the monks because their methods were not in accordance with the approved methods of Roman Catholics in this country and Europe.

"I think," he said, "that the American and European orders of Catholics will bring new life into the Church in the Islands."

Gen. Merritt paid a glowing tribute to the valor and worth of the volunteer soldiers in Manila. "Their manner of acting under fire," he said, "gave them the stamp of regulars. Their endurance of the hardships incident to the campaign was admirable."

In conclusion, Gen. Merritt said: "All I have said about the Filipinos, Americans, &c., Admiral Dewey concurs in. In fact, I gathered most of my opinions from him."

Gen. Merritt said he had no exact plan for his future movements, but expressed the belief that he would be assigned to his old command over the Department of the East.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Will Begin Upon the Arrival at Havana of the Transport Nautria, Which Is Momentarily Expected.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—As soon as the Spanish transport Nautria, which is awaited momentarily, arrives here, the evacuation of Havana by the Spaniards will begin.

The troops of Spain will first be withdrawn from the suburbs of Jesus del Monte and Cerro. There are about 8,000 troops ready to embark at Regla, and about 4,000 are in this city ready to be shipped to Spain. The transport La Navarro sails for Santander this afternoon with three Generals, 100 officers, and 600 men.

Capt. Gen. Castellanos issued a decree today re-establishing the normal conditions in connection with Central Park, and providing for the opening to-morrow of the theatres and cafés.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Battalion and the Second Illinois Regiment marched to Quemados Camp from here this morning. There were two bands of music and 1,600 men in the detachment. They made a fine display, and aroused considerable enthusiasm. The American garrison now amounts to 5,000 men.

Mail and telegraphic communication between Guanabacoa, Cojimar, San Miguel, and Bacuranao, which had been interrupted for more than a year, has been re-established.

The Municipal Council yesterday approved the $12,000,000 sewerage and paving project of M. J. Dady, the American contractor. La Lucha alleges that improper influences were brought to bear to secure this approval.

A detachment of Cuban troops yesterday occupied Cardenas, hoisting American and Cuban flags over the town.

Captain General Castellanos issued orders this evening for the immediate seizure of the printing outfits of certain clandestine Cuban publications which tend to cause disorders.

The United States battleship Texas arrived this afternoon.

Gen. Matthew C. Butler of the American Evacuation Commission arrived here tonight on the steamer Mascotte.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee this evening called upon Gov. Castellanos and exchanged compliments with him.

Señor Fernando de Castro, the Civil Governor, will shortly issue a decree prohibiting gambling in social clubs, as well as elsewhere. Governor General Castellanos is about to issue a decree directing the absolute suspension of lottery drawings.

TRADE MARK

Sterling Silver.

We strive to combine beauty and originality of design with moderate cost. Our selection ranges from a trinket to a Table Service.

"OPEN EVENINGS."

The Mauser Mfg. Co.
Sterling Silver Only
11 East 15th Street, Bet. 5th Av. and Broadway, New York City

RODRIGUEZ, THE GUERRILLA, DEAD.

His Murder at Santiago Is Said to Have Been Non-Political.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 17.—Celesto Rodriguez, the guerrilla who landed here yesterday morning from a schooner hailing from Baracoa to settle his affairs, and who was shot by a Cuban negro, died in the hospital this morning. Eight hundred dollars, mostly in silver, was found on his body. The affair was merely a brutal assault, not a political act, and is regretted by all Cubans of the better class. Even the local sensational papers allude to it only slightly, remarking that a similar affair is liable to happen anywhere.

It is asserted by some persons, however, that guerrillas who may come here, and whose arrival is known to the citizens, will be in danger of losing their lives.

SOCIETY TO EDUCATE CUBANS.

Gen. Wheeler and Others Incorporated It—Gen. Garcia Named Director.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Papers were filed with the Secretary of State to-day incorporating the Cuban Educational Association of the United States of America.

The association, which has headquarters in New York City, proposes to render assistance to worthy young Cubans who wish to be educated so that they may lead purposeful lives and aid in maintaining a stable form of Government in Cuba. The late Gen. Calixto Garcia is named as one of the Directors and his signature is attached to the certificate of incorporation. The other Directors are Gen. Joseph Wheeler of Huntsville, Ala.; Nicholas Murray Butler, William H. Baldwin, Jr., A. E. Orr, and Gilbert K. Harroun of New York City, and Albert Shaw of Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

MILITARY POST OFFICE IN HAVANA.

It Is Now Ready to Handle Mail Matter for the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Acting Postmaster General Heath to-day received the following cablegram from Major Gen. Greene, at Havana:

"Military Post Office established and ready for business. Can handle all the mail for the troops in the Provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, and when the Spanish evacute Matanzas we can handle everything east as far as the terminus of the railroad, at Santa Clara. Mail for Puerto Principe and Santiago can be handled only by water, and it will be necessary to have a naval vessel or transport before anything can be done with it through Havana."

Work for Col. Black in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, has selected as the engineer member of his staff Col. William M. Black, United States Engineers. To Col. Black will fall the solution of some of the weightiest problems growing out of the attempt to improve the sanitary conditions of Havana. Mr. Black's last duty was as engineer member of the staff of Gen. Miles. He resigned his office as Commissioner of the District of Columbia in order to volunteer for the war.

Health of the Soldiers in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—To-day Gen. Henry cabled from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Adjt. Gen. Corbin, that there were no deaths among the troops on Dec. 16. That was the fourth day upon which there was no fatality.

Garcia Coming for His Father's Body.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Col. Garcia, son of the late Cuban General, is expected in New York to-morrow from Santiago, for the purpose of removing the remains of his father to Cuba.

BUILDING MAY FALL NOW.

The Rothschild Structure Causes Another Scare in Brooklyn.

The throng of Christmas shoppers on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, last night were given a fright when it became noised about that the tall Rothschild Building, at Fulton and Jay Streets, recently condemned by the Department of Buildings, was likely to tumble down at any moment. Commissioner of Buildings Guilfoyle and several of his Inspectors paid a visit to the condemned building early in the evening and discovered that another one of the foundation piers of the structure had cracked. The crack was about 14 inches in length and varied in width from one-fourth to three-quarters of an inch.

After making this discovery Commissioner Guilfoyle decided that the huge structure was more than ever in danger of falling. He immediately ordered the Brooklyn Trousers Company and the proprietor of a bowling alley in the basement, the only remaining tenants, to close up their places.

Commissioner Guilfoyle then put a gang of men to work shoring up the building and otherwise temporarily strengthening it. In response to his request a squad of policemen kept pedestrians on the other side of the street. The motormen of the trolley cars on both Fulton and Jay Streets were cautioned to run their cars as far apart from each other as possible while passing the building.

It is probable that the work of tearing down the condemned structure will be begun to-morrow morning, it now being evident to the Department of Buildings that it would be dangerous to let it stand a day longer than necessary.

TO SUE TUNNEL CONTRACTORS.

Chicago Real Estate Owners Claim Damages for Trespass.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Five holders of real estate over the Northwest Land Tunnel are preparing to sue Fitzsimmons & Connell, alleging that when the contractors dug the great hole 100 feet underneath their houses and factories, they did it without permission of the property owners. Attorney A. P. Pichereau has been retained to care for the interests of those connected with the movement.

It is held by Mr. Pichereau that the digging of the tunnel without first obtaining a right of way amounted to trespass. He maintains that the city and the contractors are therefore liable for any damage to foundations or other injuries which may rise from the presence of the tunnel.

The following is a list of the property owners who have placed their cases in the hands of Attorney Pichereau: Oliver F. Fuller of the Fuller & Fuller Company, drugs; Cribben & Sexton Company, 50 Erie Street; Henry Gauler, 200 Lincoln Avenue; Justus P. C. Loehr, 118 Randolph Street, and John F. Warde of the Warde Transfer Company.

MR. M'KINLEY IN SAVANNAH

Continued from Page 1.

ty drove off to the river front. The streets were lined with people, who cheered incessantly.

ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

At 2 o'clock the President boarded the steam pilotboat J. H. Estill and proceeded down the Savannah River for about ten miles. Salutes were fired from wharves. Every ship was gayly strung with bunting, and the crews yelled lustily as the J. H. Estill sped by. Whistles screeched, flags dipped and until the outskirts of the city were reached the river bank was dotted with groups, mostly colored, who sent cheer after cheer over the water for President McKinley. The object of all this enthusiasm stood on the starboard side of the pilotboat, waving his hat or handkerchief to those on shore or on other vessels.

About nine miles out the Estill passed the United States transport Chester with the Fourth Virginia Regiment aboard, bound for Havana. She had been held from going to sea by a heavy morning fog which now had disappeared. The Virginia troops crowded to the bulwarks of the Chester, swarmed in her rigging, and waving their campaign hats, cheered the little pilot boat to the echo. The President jumped upon the rail of the Estill, and holding on to a shroud, waved back his acknowledgments to the troops. The regimental band on board the Chester played "Yankee Doodle," followed by "Dixie," and on both vessels there ensued such a scene of enthusiasm as has seldom been witnessed in this State.

Luncheon was served on board the Estill, and at 4:30 o'clock the Presidential party disembarked and was driven to the hotel, where a rest was taken until the banquet commenced.

The President is deeply touched by his reception here, and is especially gratified over the review of the troops. Gens. Shafter and Lawton expressed surprise and satisfaction at the splendid showing of the volunteer troops in the parade.

PATRIOTISM IN THE SOUTH.

Mayor of Philadelphia Says the Atlanta Display Was Magnificent.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Loud in his praise of Southern hospitality and the magnificent display of patriotism made there Mayor Warwick returned from Atlanta, Ga., to-day. In answer to a question regarding the peace jubilee in the Georgia capital, he said:

"Those were history-making days. The very air was burdened with patriotism, and no man, woman, or child who witnessed the tremendous demonstration will ever again believe that there is such a thing as a distinct North or South. It was grand, majestic, inspiring, for there, on historic ground, where Sherman's veterans faced the battle-scarred heroes of Johnston and Hood, all politics, all creeds, all feeling were forgotten, merged in the web and woof of a patriotism as wonderful as it is indissoluble.

"President McKinley in those two short days did more toward the unification of this great Nation than any man or set of men ever did before."

HOBSON IN LOUISVILLE.

Received with Enthusiasm and Entertained as the City's Guest.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, stopped off in Louisville to-day on his way from Nashville to San Francisco, whence he will sail on the City of Peking Dec. 24 for Hongkong, and thence to Manila to assist Admiral Dewey in raising some of the sunken Spanish ships.

Lieut. Hobson received an enthusiastic welcome when he stepped off the train, and was induced to remain over night. To-night he was the guest of honor at a theatre party, and afterward a banquet was given in his honor at the Louisville Hotel. He is being entertained as the city's guest.

COMMISSIONER PECK HERE.

He Will Open New Offices in This City in Connection with the Paris Fair.

Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, whose appointment by President McKinley was unanimously confirmed by the United States Senate on Thursday last, is at the Waldorf-Astoria, accompanied by Major Fred Brackett, secretary of the United States Commission. Commissioner General Peck will be in the city at the offices of the commission, 120 Broadway, for several days.

He proposes to enlarge the scope and work of the United States Commission in this city. Major Brackett, his secretary, will have charge of the New York offices, and the Directors of the textile fine arts, and educational departments will probably be situated here. Additional offices will be secured to accommodate the new departments established in this city.

WEST END ASSOCIATION DINES.

President Clark Calls Municipal Consolidation a Great Blunder.

The annual banquet of the West End Association was held at Sherry's last evening. At the speaker's table, with Cyrus Clark, President of the association, were Rear Admiral Erben, Augustus W. Peters, George W. Plunkitt, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, and Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney. Letters of regret were read from Major Gen. W. R. Shafter and Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Council. About 150 members of the association and their friends were present.

In his introductory remarks President Clark referred briefly to the work of the organization, and characterized municipal consolidation as the greatest political and business blunder in our history. He said that he had been informed that a site on Riverside Drive near Eighty-third Street, would probably be selected for the proposed Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Dr. John T. Edson and Lieut. Thomas W. Wood, who were on the converted yacht Gloucester during the recent war, told some of their experiences in the battle of Santiago. Other speakers were Admiral Erben, John C. Coleman, and the Rev. Dr. Slicer.

TRIED TO WRECK A COURT HOUSE

Unknown Man at Logansport, Ind., Emptied the Engine Boiler.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 17.—By the merest chance the big Court House of Cass County escaped probable destruction early this morning. During the night some vandal broke through the door leading to the engine room and turned the water then in the boiler into the waste pipe. The flues were thus left dry, and are twisted and bent as a result.

It has been the custom of Janitor Girard to enter the building by a rear door at 5 o'clock in the morning, pass through the corridors of the building to the cellar stairway, enter the boiler room and turn on the water and natural gas to get enough heat to warm the building.

This morning, for some unaccountable reason, he did not enter by the back door, but proceeded up Court Street, intending to enter the front door. As he reached the windows through which the big boiler could be seen he was startled to see the iron doors red hot, and, regardless of the danger, hurried to the room and turned off the gas.

The heat was so intense he could hardly get close enough to reach the gas valve, but accomplishing this much, he turned for fresh air to the back door, which was always bolted on the inside. Again he was surprised to find the door wide open, and he hastened to give the alarm.

Policeman Costello reached the scene a few minutes after, but no clue to the perpetrator could be found. The motive is not known.

The Pottery Combine in Ohio.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 17.—At a meeting of the pottery manufacturers last night final arrangements were made to certify their stock certificates and turn them into the new American Potteries Company. Only four potteries in this city and five small concerns outside of East Liverpool now remain outside of the combine. Col. John N. Taylor, President of the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company of this city, will be elected President of the American Potteries Company.

Columbia Grammar School Dinner.

The class dinner of the class of 1899 of the Columbia Grammar School was held at the Hotel Manhattan last evening. S. S. Dalsheimer was the toastmaster. The officers of the class are: President—Julian Smallwood; Vice President—Charles Constant; Secretary—Raymond Smith; Treasurer—J. Leo Murphy; Chairman of Dinner Committee—H. A. Keeler.

Phil May's
Drawings
FOR
Christmas.
Arthur Tooth & Sons,
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Cor. 31st St., N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS.

CHICAGO FRANCHISE FIGHT.

Ordinance Offered Giving a 30-Year Extension with a 5-Cent Fare—Mayor May Veto It.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The sub-committee of the joint committee of the Council, to which was referred the Herrman ordinance, reported an amended ordinance to the joint committee to-day providing for an extension of the franchises now held by the principal trunk street railways lines of the city for thirty years, or until Jan. 1, 1930. The joint committee then voted to report the measure to the Council Monday night.

The amended Herrman ordinance requires the lessee companies to pave from curb to curb the streets over which they operate. No percentage of the gross receipts of the companies is offered the city for the first ten years, but for the second decade 8 per cent. is promised; between the twentieth and twenty-fifth years, 4 per cent., and for the remainder of the term, 5 per cent. of the gross receipts. A 5-cent fare is provided for the first twenty years, and six tickets for 25 cents, good between the hours of 6 A. M. and 8 A. M., and between 5 P. M. and 7 P. M.

The ordinance further provides for transfers on all intersecting lines owned by the same company, and for one fare to the city on all lines owned by the same company. Lastly, it makes provision for municipal ownership at the expiration of the franchise.

The foregoing is a skeleton of the measure, which will come up for possible passage at the next meeting of the Council. According to the expressed statements of the street railway Aldermen, it is open to amendment, and Aldermen Cullerton, Martin, and others have already promised to introduce amendments.

Alderman Kimbell, Chairman of the joint committee, offered an amendment yesterday extending the franchises of the companies until 1946 and amending the schedule of compensation so as to give the city 4 per cent. of the gross receipts of the companies from the twentieth to the thirtieth year, 5 per cent. from the thirtieth to the fortieth year, and 6 per cent. thereafter. Alderman Kimbell's amendment also aims to do away with the $50 per annum license for each car in use by the companies.

Alderman Connor's amendment offered to the Lyman ordinance, providing for an eight-hour day, and a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour for street car employes, was revived, and made a part of the report which will be submitted to the Council. To these amendments may be added substitutes introduced by Alderman Maltby and Alderman Canno preventing all franchise legislation under the Allen law and also some minor amendments affecting transfers.

Mayor Harrison still declares that he will veto any and all franchise legislation until the Allen law has been repealed.

ITALIAN BANKER DISAPPEARS.

His Fellow-Countrymen in New Haven Mourn the Loss of Their Savings.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17.—Gennaro Agnone, an Italian banker and pawnbroker, doing business at 125 Hamilton Street, is missing, and, it is alleged, has fled with the deposits of hundreds of his fellow-countrymen. The amount of his defalcations is not known, as he removed all his books from the safe before his departure, but it is believed to be over $10,000.

It is said that Agnone did a very brisk business of late, receiving deposits for drafts to be sent to the old country. He left his office a week ago, saying he would be back Monday. He failed to return, and no information has been received as to his whereabouts.

An attachment was placed on his office to-day, and when it became noised about that Agnone had disappeared there was a wildly excited crowd of men and women who had deposited money with him, besieging the place. Agnone promised 12 per cent. on money deposited with him, whereas other Italian bankers would pay but 6 per cent., and as he always paid the interest, the deposits poured into his office at a lively rate. Many of his depositors had taken their money out of other banks to get the higher rate of interest.

Last week an Italian, who had accumulated $1,500, handed over the entire amount for the purpose of having a money order awaiting him when he reached Italy. He sailed the next day and it is the belief that amount is included in the embezzlement.

DINNER TO LORD HERSCHELL.

Entertained by ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton Last Evening.

Levi P. Morton, ex-Governor and ex-Vice President, gave a dinner at his residence last night in honor of Lord Herschell, President of the joint commission that has been considering matters in which the United States and Canada are mutually interested. Among the guests were Bishop Potter, Rear Admiral Schley, Rear Admiral Miller, James C. Carter, Justices Van Brunt, Brunswig, Patterson, and Ingraham, Andrew Carnegie, D. O. Mills, Alexander E. Orr, Joseph H. Larocque, the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, Commodore Brown, William B. Hornblower, Horace White, John L. Cadwalader, and H. Williamson, private secretary to Lord Herschell.

FREIGHT CAR FAMINE WEST.

The Grain Trade of St. Louis and Other Cities Crippled.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—The car famine has become so serious that the entire grain trade of St. Louis is crippled, and exporters find it almost impossible to obtain cars to carry their grain to the seaboard. It would take more than 1,000 cars to fill the orders which have been received by the railroads.

Every railroad running into the city suffers from the shortage of equipment. There are thousands of bushels of grain in St. Louis elevators which sold for shipment several months ago, but cannot be shipped because the railroads are not able to furnish cars. One of the representatives of a large Eastern line said to-day:

"The yards of the railroads in nearly all of the large Eastern cities are blockaded with loaded grain cars, which cannot be emptied because elevators are full and vessel room cannot be obtained to handle the enormous export business. This keeps the cars lying idle in the East, while St. Louis and other Western cities are clamoring for them."

Three Sailors Drowned at Sea.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 17.—The schooner Atalanta, Capt. Richard Wadding, sailed into the harbor at dusk to-night with her flag at half-mast for the loss of three of her crew, Oscar Anderson, James Burke, and John Devine, who were washed overboard on the Banks Dec. 7. All the lost men were unmarried.

Ellsworth on "Arnold and Andre."

At Sherry's yesterday afternoon William W. Ellsworth gave an illustrated lecture on "Arnold and André." The New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has determined to raise $3,000 to endow a scholarship at Barnard College. The proceeds of yesterday's lecture will be used for that purpose. The lecturer used lantern slides to illustrate his remarks, not only presenting many scenes from the lives of Arnold and André, but giving fac simile reproductions of letters written by both men and by Washington and others.

ROOSEVELT'S HARMONY DINNER

Republican Leaders of All Stripes Rub Elbows at the Governor-Elect's Table.

Col. Roosevelt entertained a distinguished party at dinner last evening at 689 Madison Avenue, the home of his sister, Mrs. W. S. Cowles. The Governor-elect insisted that the affair was purely social, but the fact that the guests included the most prominent representatives of the organization and independent elements of the party caused politicians generally to look upon it as a significant development in the present programme of Republican harmony, for the inauguration of which Col. Roosevelt is given the credit.

The expected guests of the evening were eleven in number, making, with the host, a party of twelve. They were Senator Thomas C. Platt, Joseph H. Choate, Dr. Seth Low, Elihu Root, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, John Proctor Clarke, Capt. A. T. Mahan, W. M. Laffan, Brayton S. Ives, and Douglass Robinson, Col. Roosevelt's brother-in-law. B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the State Executive Committee, was originally on this list, but he was still suffering from a severe cold yesterday, and, being afraid to venture out on so bad a night in an evening suit, he returned to his home in Newburg instead of going to the dinner. All of those who were expected appeared, with the exception of Gen. Tracy and Dr. Depew.

There was no speechmaking of a formal kind, it was stated, and in order to preserve the private and social character of the occasion, no report of what was said in the informal after-dinner talk was authorized.

ROOSEVELT VISITS PLATT

They, with Mr. Odell, Discuss Appointments Without Result.

NO SUCCESSOR FOR ALDRIDGE

Neither Hendricks Nor Roberts Will Get the Place—Gen. Greene Has Declined It.

When Gov.-elect Roosevelt came down into the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, after an hour's conference with Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell, he was asked if anything had been decided about appointments more than had already been announced.

"No, nothing at all," was his reply.

"Not even about the Superintendent of Public works?"

"No."

"Nor about the Adjutant General?"

"No."

It was suggested that this last was one of the places that had come to be regarded as "fixed." The Colonel smiled at the suggestion, and, turning to the assembled group of newspaper men, he said:

"Don't, let me warn you, get into the habit of believing that 'everything is settled' about any appointment until I say so."

The conference between the Governor-elect and the heads of the party organization was held in Senator Platt's room. Col. Roosevelt arrived at the hotel at 4:30 o'clock. He had spent the morning visiting the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and had taken luncheon at the home of his sister, 689 Madison Avenue. Hastening to Room 10, occupied by the Republican State Committee, he met Major Gen. Roe, in command of the National Guard of the State; Stephen H. Olin of Gen. Roe's staff, and Major Avery D. Andrews, who has been regarded as the Governor-elect's choice for Adjutant General.

The subject of their talk was understood to be National Guard reorganization in general, and specifically the question of the selection of the ten members of the Governor's staff who are to be taken from the National Guard. None of the three officers present would discuss the conference, and Col. Roosevelt declined to make public the list of names which it was said Gen. Roe had submitted to him for staff positions.

Col. Roosevelt next saw Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Senators Davis and Marshall of Kings County. He had a friendly talk with Isaac N. Hunt, ex-State Committeeman from Jefferson County, and J. S. Van Duser of Elmira, both of whom he knew while they were serving together in the Legislature. Then he hurried up stairs to Senator Platt's room.

In the conference which followed there the Governor-elect's initial message to the Legislature was talked over. Appointments were discussed. Legislation was not taken up at all. There was a free interchange of views between Col. Roosevelt and Senator Platt and Mr. Odell, but no definite decisions were reached as to any of the important places which remain to be filled. It was learned from authoritative source, after the conclusion of the conference, that although the question of who is to be Adjutant General has not been finally settled, Major Andrews is more likely to receive the appointment than anybody else.

The one thing certain about the Public Works Superintendency is that neither Francis Hendricks, who is the candidate of the organization, nor Controller James A. Roberts will be the appointee. There is good ground for the belief that when Col. Roosevelt went into Senator Platt's room yesterday he was strongly inclined toward the appointment of Mr. Roberts. Just what he learned there that caused him to change his mind nobody ventured to guess. His decision not to appoint Mr. Roberts leaves the question an open one, with the name of Mr. Aldridge's successor unknown even to the Governor-elect himself.

Major Gen. Francis V. Greene could have had the place, but he declined it. It developed yesterday that he was the "distinguished engineer" to whom the position had been offered, but whose identity Col. Roosevelt had succeeded in concealing. Gen. Greene, who is now on his way home from Havana, is the President of the Barber Asphalt Company, and it was said yesterday that one of the grounds on which he based his declination was that his company was interested in certain canal contracts.

One of the reasons which are alleged to have caused Col. Roosevelt to decide against Francis Hendrick's appointment was that some of the leading canal contractors are his intimate business and political associates.

Alfred T. White, formerly Public Works Commissioner of the City of Brooklyn, who had been suggested for Superintendent Aldridge's place by ex-Mayor Schieren, said yesterday that he would not under any circumstances accept it, if offered.

Henry Weissman, who at one time was apparently in a fair way to be appointed Commissioner of Labor Statistics, but who was rejected because of the discovery that he had been implicated in the Denis Kearney "Sand Lot" riots in San Francisco, sought Col. Roosevelt's presence at the hotel yesterday and explained to him that he was not of age when he got into that trouble. Charles J. Dumar, ex-President of Typographical Union No. 6, is now regarded as the leading candidate for the place.

For Judge Fitzgerald's seat in the Court of General Sessions ex-Judge Thomas Allison has the backing of the local organization, and he is understood to be Col. Roosevelt's preference next to Judge Olcott, who would have been appointed had he not decided to return to the practice of law with Gov. Black.

Nothing was done at the conference, it was said, about filling the vacancy on the Board of Mediation and Arbitration which will soon occur, or about the selection of two new Republican members of the Civil Service Commission.

All this political part of Col. Roosevelt's programme was preceded by a visit to the Juvenile House of Refuge on Randall's Island, which he made during the morning in the company of Alexander E. Orr, President; Edward M. Townsend, Treasurer, and Everett J. Wendell, James J. Higginson, Clement Marsh, and Frederick Bronson, members of the Board of Directors of the institution, and ex-Judge Thomas Allison and Warden Sage of Sing Sing. The party took the city tug Refuge at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, East River, at 10:30 o'clock, and spent an hour and a half inspecting the institution. The 780 boys and girls now inmates of the Refuge were drawn up opposite the landing stage and gave the Governor-elect a hearty welcome with cheers and waving of hands. Mr. Orr presented Col. Roosevelt, who made a brief talk to the children, and then proceeded on a hasty tour through the dormitories, assembly halls, classrooms, and workshops.

Col. Roosevelt expects to spend several days of this week in the city, continuing his conferences with party leaders and others about points he desires to cover in his message, appointments, and legislation. The leading Republican members of the Senate and Assembly will probably be among his callers, and questions of legislation which have heretofore been overshadowed by the necessity of settling on certain important appointments will be taken up.

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The Patriotic Republican Club.

The Patriotic Republican Club celebrated the results of the last campaign last evening at the clubhouse, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, with speeches and fireworks. Addresses were made by Adelbert H. Steele, Col. Charles H. Denison, and William Martin. Benjamin Oppenheimer, President of the club, made an address of welcome, in which he predicted victory in the next city election. The members of the club presented him with a large floral horseshoe and an opal and diamond scarfpin.

Westchester Contest Ended.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 17.—After a legal contest of several weeks' duration, made by Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, who was the Democratic candidate for Register of Westchester County, to have certain void and defective ballots counted for him, the matter was ended to-day by Justice Dykman deciding that Mr. Fiske wins three votes. This does not alter the result, as he was defeated on the regular canvass by 175 votes by Thomas R. Hodge, the Republican candidate.

Black's Firm Leases Offices.

Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, the new law firm of which Gov. Black is the head, have leased, through De Selding Brothers, a suite of six offices on the fifth floor of the new Singer Building, including the Broadway and most of the Liberty Street front.

CANAL FRAUD PROSECUTION.

Benjamin J. Shove of Syracuse Designated to Act as Deputy Attorney General.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Attorney General Hancock to-day designated Benjamin J. Shove of Syracuse as a Deputy Attorney General to prosecute the criminal actions against Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge and State Engineer and Surveyor Adams, which Gov. Black ordered instituted upon receiving Judge Countryman's findings on the report of the Canal Investigating Commission.

Mr. Shove's power as a Deputy Attorney General will be correlative with that of the District Attorney of this county in that he may present evidence to a Grand Jury and ask for indictments. It was stated at the Attorney General's office that it was not possible for Mr. Shove to prepare his cases for submission to a Grand Jury before January, and probably not before February.

Mr. Shove will be assisted by Judge Countryman, who has been designated by the Governor to act in the case.

SOLDIER VOTES $45 EACH.

Those Voted for Brooklyn Will Cost that Much to Count.

There was a mob of thoroughly disgusted men in and about the office of County Clerk Wuest, in Brooklyn, last night. They numbered about 1,400, all Inspectors of Elections, and all sorry that they were. County Clerk Wuest had called them together to instruct them as to how to count the soldiers' votes on Tuesday morning.

There are just 665 of these ballots to be canvassed in Kings County. They are scattered through 342 districts, the highest number in any one district being 6 votes, and the lowest 1 vote. Only 1 vote is to be counted in each of a majority of the districts. To canvass this 1 vote in a district four Inspectors must assemble at the polling place. The Inspectors have received no assurance that they will be paid for this extra day's time, and it is thus that caused them to wish Spaniards, Cuba, and everything else connected with the war in a place where snow never falls.

County Clerk Wuest estimates that the canvassing of the 665 soldiers' votes will cost the county about $30,000.

BANISHED FROM THE COUNTRY.

Convict Set Free on Condition that He Would Go Abroad.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday by the steamer La Champagne was José Ribert, who was banished from the country by the courts of Pennsylvania, or, rather, he was allowed to go free on condition of his leaving the United States forever. He was accompanied as far as the steamer by an officer from Lancaster, Penn. He had been convicted of nearly killing H. E. Osborne and Charles E. Donnelly.

Ribert came from Spain several years ago, and was a hard-working man. He married a widow, Mrs. Bush, who had a young daughter, Adelaide. In the earlier part of this year the girl disappeared, and Ribert accused Donnelly of being responsible. The men quarreled, and Ribert shot and nearly killed him. Then Osborne, a friend of Donnelly's, spoke in a derogatory manner about Mrs. Ribert, and the husband beat him severely.

Ribert was arrested and kept in jail a long time. He made friends with the Sheriff and keepers, and they pleaded for him and asked for his release. Judge Brubaker said Ribert's crime was of too serious a nature to let him off, especially as he had threatened to kill Donnelly after getting out of prison. Finally Ribert was told that he would be released from prison if he promised to leave the country. He made the promise.

DINNER TO CAPT. LYDECKER.

Has Served Ten Years as Commander of Company H, Seventh Regiment.

Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of Company H, Seventh Regiment, was the guest of honor at a banquet given to him last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel by the members of his command in celebration of his ten years of service as Captain of the company. The dinner was served in the red room of the hotel, which was handsomely decorated with the National colors.

69TH FIT ONLY TO DISBAND

Result of Col. Duffy's Work, Member of Regiment Says.

CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM

Accused of Drunkenness, Falsifying Returns, and Coarse Treatment of Inferiors — Promotions by Favoritism.

In a letter dated Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 12, a prominent member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment makes serious charges relative to the administration of the affairs of the regiment, which he declares is fit only for disbandment as at present constituted. The blame for all shortcomings is placed on the Colonel of the regiment, against whom charges have been preferred. The letter is as follows:

"Our experience from the moment we left the armory has simply been a disgraceful farce, for which the commanding officer is alone to blame. The companies straggled from the armory without order, system, or sequence. The two battalions of the old organization straggled out and the new companies were left to shift for themselves. Without orders, but acting in accordance with common sense, subordinate officers licked the companies into shape on their own hook. I only mention this as an instance, but it was not a featherweight to what we have had to bear since. We have suffered from the very beginning, wherever we were, in a social way, from the gross ignorance and bad habits of those at the head of the regiment.

"It has been intimated, but of course I cannot vouch for it, that we could have gone into the Santiago fight, but the excuse was that we were never fully equipped, &c. I know this, however, that one of the most prominent officers of the regiment stated his opinions about as follows: 'An' shure, that Shafter is a brute; he'd slaughter his men. Never mind, we will go into Polter Ricoe.' During the whole time that we have been out we had rifle shooting only once, (just three volleys by squads,) and that was at Tampa.

"Another thing. Since we have been out the Colonel has never drilled the regiment upon the field. His 'after-dinner talks,' as the officers call the 1 P. M. meeting every day, consisted of the veriest trash and nonsense. He brought all the line of officers out one day at Huntsville Park, after we were out nearly six months, to instruct us in the handling of the sword, (something, by the by, which he never learned himself.) The episode was called 'All around the mulberry bush,' because we had to walk around him, saluting as we passed, like a lot of d—— fools!

"At Chickamauga a canteen was started, which has been operated, with slight interruption, ever since at all our camps. The proceeds, it is prided, are to be divided among the twelve companies, for the purchase of little luxuries to vary Uncle Sam's monotonous menu. The proceeds of that canteen, I am enabled to state on good authority, up to Nov. 1, were $4,000 and over. In addition to this, $1,000 was sent when we started out by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick for the comfort of the men. This makes a total of $5,000. Well, out of that large sum there has been divided among the companies only $900. What has become of the balance, or what it is proposed to do with it, is a much-mooted question.

"At Tampa and Fernandina the hospital of the Sixty-ninth was a disgrace to a civilized country. The poor fellows were beginning to drop with typhoid, as if they were blighted by the breath of the barbarous Spaniard upon their blankets. Medicines, too, were insufficient. What was the matter with applying the money there for the purchase of medicines and cots and other comforts? Surely the commanding officer of the regiment should have seen to this. The death roll of this regiment is about fifty so far, almost as much as if we had gone into an action. Half of them perished from pure neglect. At Fernandina fully 30 per cent. of the regiment was sick. By this time the war was virtually over, all danger removed, and the Colonel, as well as some of the other holders of sinecures, began to exhibit the most ardent courage. They wanted to go into Cuba or anywhere else, to fight—fever, (from which they would, of course, be more or less exempt, and only the men could suffer.)

"It was at this stage of the game when, in order to get into service, a good front had to be made, that the doctors got the tip to keep down the sick list, and this was done. Instead of treating the men at the regimental hospital, it was arranged to treat them in their quarters. Then we began to behold the spectacle of stretcher after stretcher, carrying the men to the hospital after they had been allowed to sink into utter collapse in their quarters. Well, [illegible] his ingenious scheme was abandoned, but not until it had worked untold mischief.

"Every place we have been in, the ignorance of our commanding officer has been common talk among strangers who met him. The consequence was that the mental calibre of the other officers was measured according to his standard, and theirs was supposed to be commensurate to their rank. Thus, if the Colonel be so and so, what are the others? On Oct. 1 the commanding officer was so drunk at the Huntsville Hotel that he fell off his horse twice, and had to be sent into camp in a carriage. Upon this final disgraceful exhibition, Capt. Griffin, together with two other officers, Lieuts. Leary and Bryant, preferred charges against him containing four counts and six specifications involving, first, drunkenness; second, misapplication of canteen and other funds; third, failure to keep account of canteen funds; fourth, falsifying medical returns of the number of sick in regiment; fifth, disrespect to superior officers, and sixth, coarse and inconsiderate treatment of inferior officers.

"These charges were forwarded on Oct. 8 last. An inspection followed by Major Beach as to the foundation of the charges, but his report is not known as yet. Rumor has it that the Colonel, through the late Park Commissioner McMillan, brought pressure to bear upon President McKinley. However that may be, it is said a telegram was received from the President's private secretary by Gen. Wheeler asking him to quash the charges. Now all the men of the regiment and three-quarters of the line officers are really desirous that those charges should be tried. They feel that it is not conducive to good discipline in the ranks to have it known that the Colonel of the regiment is under charges which he dares not face. Consequently, they are now engaged in preparing a communication to the corps commander requesting an early trial. The men who don't sign this are the men who owe him all they amount to in the regiment. Naturally they should be grateful, because he violated in their favor every rule of military precedence and every dictate of conscience and justice. They were all promoted over the heads of men of longer experience, and, so far as I can see, of superior ability.

"By the way, this matter of appointment to commissions is another thing I wish to mention. It is provoking more hard feeling and dissatisfaction among the men and officers than almost any other cause. Capt. McGuire of Company B six months ago was a Corporal in the Seventh Regiment. He was mustered into the Sixty-ninth Regiment as a Second Lieutenant in one of the new companies. A few months after, when Major McCrystal was promoted, McGuire was shoved over the heads of all the Second and First Lieutenants in the regiment. (Now here is the private reason for that: Capt. McGuire is engaged to ex-Alderman Keenan's daughter. The Colonel collects for the brewery in which Keenan is a large stockholder. Ergo, Keenan pushes Duffy, and Duffy pushes McGuire.)

"Here recently he has promoted a Second Lieutenant in Company F as First Lieutenant in L. To fill the vacancy in Company F he takes a Corporal from C and shoves him over the heads of all the Sergeants in the regiment and all the non-commissioned officers in Company F, two of whom at least are able and competent enough to fill the place! This is such a glaring outrage against decency and such an abuse of power that the Captain of Company F had trouble in restraining the anger of his men. It is an insult to them, and, besides, marks the doom of all their hopes of promotion. It is equivalent to stating to the men of the regiment that, no matter what their ability is, there will be no hope of their promotion when the Colonel makes his appointments for personal or political reasons. Two other similar appointments have been made which caused like dissatisfaction—Capt. Byrne in E and Sergt. Sweeny in H, (the last having more the color of fairness than any of them, although he is not entitled to it by seniority.) These appointments were forwarded to the Governor, who has not as yet acted upon them.

"Gen. Smith has a protégé in Company E or H, I think—a Sergt. Kennedy, whom he promised to help. If Gen. Smith could interest himself with the Governor he might succeed in finally shutting down on this system of favoritism that threatens to disrupt the regiment.

"In conclusion, I would say that, as at present constituted, the Sixty-ninth should be disbanded or a court of inquiry should be appointed, free from politics, to examine into the deplorable condition of affairs, which is a disgrace to the State of New York and the volunteer service."

MAN JUMPS FROM A FERRYBOAT.

Decides He Doesn't Want to Die and Then Grabs a Life Preserver.

Louis Gewinz, thirty-four years old, of 111 Division Street, started for Brooklyn last evening on the Hamilton Ferry boat Whitehall. When the boat was in midstream Gewinz jumped overboard. A deck hand named Edward Nobeling threw him a life preserver, and Gewinz, suddenly changing his mind after a few seconds' bath in the cold water, grabbed the life preserver and was taken aboard. When the boat reached Brooklyn he was accommodated with lodgings at the Hamilton Avenue Police Station.

QUARTZ CRYSTAL INDUSTRY.

New Branch of the Jewelers Trade Makes a Start with a $3,000 Ball.

The first quartz crystal found in North America, which can be properly classed as a precious stone, is said to be a pellucid crystal ball recently cut by Tiffany and about to be sold for $3,000. John E. Burton, a California mining expert, has just left New York, after having spent two weeks here conferring with expert precious stone cutters regarding the value of perfect specimens of quartz crystal, unusually large. He has sent many specimens here from a mine in the old gold district of California, and Tiffany went so far as to put up machinery especially for cutting them.

Quartz crystal mining in North America has only been an experiment up to this time, but it is now about to become one of the established industries. The crystal finished last week by Tiffany is 5½ inches in diameter, and is the largest perfect one ever found in this country. George F. Kunz, expert on precious stones at Tiffany's, said that the stone was well worth $3,000, and was a marvel of beauty. It is said that Miss Helen Gould last year paid for a Japanese crystal ball about 7½ inches in diameter, (and not absolutely flawless,) together with the silver and gold mountings, $15,000. A crystal ball in the Academy of Natural History, Paris, found and turned by hand in Japan, cost $25,000. Mr. Kunz and Mr. Burton believe that such crystals can be found here. Several crystal balls of smaller size are displayed in Tiffany's, and attract their share of attention.

TRIAL OF GOV. TANNER.

It Is Set for January—Virden Rioters Also to be Tried at That Time.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 17.—State Attorney Vaughn is busy arranging to prosecute at the January term of the court all the persons indicted for participation in the Virden riots. Mr. Vaughn has agreed with William Mooney of Joliet, attorney for the United Mine Workers' Union, that the miners charged with simple rioting, and who elect to plead guilty, will be allowed to escape with minimum fines.

The indictments of Gov. Tanner, charging palpable omission of duty; of Manager Lukens, and the Thiel Guards, charging manslaughter, and of the persons charged with the attempt to kill J. F. Eyster, the Climax storekeeper, will be taken to trial. Doubt is expressed here as to whether the indictments against Gov. Tanner will stand, and the same doubt exists with regard to the indictment against Manager Lukens.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

House Passes the Measure Substantially as Reported—Agricultural Bill Next in Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House today gave its sanction to the Indian Appropriation bill, passing it substantially as reported. This is the third of the appropriation bills to pass, and it clears the calendar of the big supply bills, although another, the agricultural, will be ready for attention by Monday.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., N. Y.,) explaining the provisions of the Indian Appropriation bill, said that, while the appropriation was in excess of the estimates, no items were appropriated that had not been approved by the executive authorities. He said the principal increase was for the Indian schools, more than $2,500,000 going for that purpose. This amount did not include contract schools, as the question of sectarianism was completely eliminated. Nor did these figures include the New York and Indian Territory Indians, whose education is paid for out of their own funds.

Mr. Little (Dem., Ark.,) spoke in commendation of the bill, saying it had practically no new legislation in it. He felicitated the Congress especially upon the fact that the question of sectarianism had been entirely eliminated from the appropriation bills. He also gave notice of an amendment providing money for the education of the white children in the Territory. The children there were entirely without means of securing schooling, and the country must either educate the children or allow them to grow up in ignorance or as outlaws.

NAVIGATION LAWS FOR HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the House to-day, Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) called up the bill extending the laws of the United States relating to commerce, navigation, and merchant seamen to the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. McRae (Dem., Ark.,) sought to have the bill amended so as also to extend the provisions of the act of Feb. 26, 1885, prohibiting the importation of contract labor, but Mr. Payne moved the previous question.

This motion was lost, and Mr. McRae then introduced his amendment. He asserted his conviction that the law concerning contract labor was just as important to the islanders as any other. Mr. Payne then made the point that the amendment was not germane, and was sustained by the Chair. Mr. McRae appealed from the decision, and Mr. Payne moved to lay the appeal on the table. This motion prevailed—65 to 44. Mr. McRae then asked for the yeas and nays, and Mr. Payne, rather than prolong the controversy, withdrew the bill.

Insurance License Fees in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17.—The State Supreme Court has affirmed the decisions of the lower court compelling insurance companies to pay a license fee to the State on separate branches of their business. The appellants were the Fidelity and Casualty Company and the Metropolitan Plate-Glass Insurance Company. The case was brought by Insurance Commissioner Fricke, and the result nets something over $100,000.

Grip Epidemic.

Mr. Russell Sage has the Grip.

Former Superintendent of Police Byrnes is a sufferer from Grip.

Mr. Haworth is back in his part of John Storm, in the Christian, after an attack of the Grip.

"77"

Is Dr. Humphreys' Cure for Colds that "hang on" and

GRIP

A chill is as a rule the first symptom. This is followed by pains in the limbs and a cough. Then if the Grip is not checked Pneumonia follows. Those who overwork themselves and live irregular lives are the ones most liable to fall victims.

My advice to those who get their feet wet and are forced to remain out of doors is to keep continually moving and take "77." A Cold can be avoided in this manner.

"77" not alone "breaks up" the Cold, but it fortifies against taking Cold.

At druggists or sent prepaid; price, 25c. and 50c.; large pocket flask, $1.00.

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK SENT FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

BRYAN'S PLAN IN CONGRESS

Silver Leader Said to Favor an Opportunist Policy.

IS OPPOSED TO IMPERIALISM

His Friends Expected to Antagonize Army and Navy Increase and Retirement of Greenbacks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Col. W. J. Bryan's object in making a visit to Washington at this time, while not candidly announced by him, is not difficult to learn from some of the Democrats who are classed as "Bryanites," but who are not sure that they will be long kept in that classification. In his talks with Democrats he has not discussed the probability of an early revival of interest in free silver coinage. In interviews for publication he has expressed great confidence in the vitality of free silver as an issue. Among those with whom he has consulted as to the public policy to be advocated it appears that he has had little to say about free silver as the paramount issue.

Col. Bryan is not slow to discover that the Republicans are disposed, if they are not resolved to postpone Congressional discussion of currency legislation for use later on. He wishes to develop their position and then to take a hand in shaping the policy of opposition. The overwhelmingly strong Republican objection to considering and passing a currency bill has already made him a warm advocate of an extra session, if the Republicans cannot be "forced" to undertake currency legislation in this session.

The opportunist policy toward which the late Silver candidate is directing his party is not being helped by the Republicans. Some of the Representatives who believe that conservative business expectation would be met if currency legislation were to be attempted now, or made the business of an extra session, have been disappointed by a canvass of the House, which shows the great mass of Republican members to be opposed to legislation on the currency now or at an extra session.

To "force" the majority with a divided minority—for all the Democrats do not follow Mr. Bryan sympathetically—is plainly out of the question. So on the money question Mr. Bryan will be obliged to proceed largely upon assumption. His friends say that he will assume that the Republicans will favor legislation looking to the retirement of the greenbacks. Col. Bryan will accordingly protest against greenback retirement and the shrinkage of circulation. Along with this money policy he will be antagonistic to the Republican policy of expansion, and so will oppose the increase of the regular army, an increase of the navy, and every proposition that savors of imperialism.

This line of opposition does not please all Democrats. Many of them agree with Judge Culberson that "we done expanded," and will favor such strengthening of the army and navy as will assure the retention by the United States of all the new possessions in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. When it comes to voting for an increased army and navy, the Democrats will almost certainly be divided. Before that point is reached, however, the Republicans will have to contend with the difficulty of agreeing upon how the army shall be increased, and how much. Just now there are wide differences of opinion, which may develop intense antagonism and bitter division. And the Democrats who agree with Col. Bryan sincerely hope they will.

Senator Gorman's objection to expansion, an enlarged navy, and an army of 100,000 men, is said to indicate his idea of what the Democratic motto should be: "No foreign acquisition; economy at home."

COL. BRYAN IN THE CITY.

He Comes Here from Washington on Private Business—His Views Regarding Army Affairs.

Col. William Jennings Bryan arrived in this city from Washington yesterday morning and went at once to the Hotel Bartholdi, where he remained throughout the day. When seen by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night, he said that there was no political significance whatever in his visit here, and that he was simply looking after some private matters. He said he would return to Washington to-day.

When asked if he had received any intimation as to when his former regiment would be mustered out, he said:

"No. They will probably not be relieved from service until arrangements are made for other troops to take their place."

"I am directing my efforts," he added, "toward obtaining the discharge of all the volunteer soldiers, as I believe the most of them are desirous of leaving the army and returning to their callings in private life. To accomplish this with as little delay as possible I favor the division of the Army bill into two parts—one to close up the affairs of the volunteer army, and the other to provide for the regular army."

When asked as to his views regarding measures now before Congress in relation to the army, he said:

"I cannot express myself as to the bills that have been presented, as I have made no study of their details."

"Are you in favor of a larger regular army?" he was asked.

"I do not think the army needs to be increased in size," was the response, "unless more soldiers should be needed to preserve order in captured territory. In fact, I see no reason for a larger standing army than we had before the late war—that is after the trouble is all cleared up."

"What are your views on expansion?" was the next question. "Have you anything further to say on that subject?"

"I gave out an interview expressing my views on that question a few days ago," said Col. Bryan, "and I have nothing more to say at present. I do not favor the retention of the Philippines, except for the purpose of establishing a stable form of government and turning the islands over to their people, the same as we shall do with Cuba."

Col. Bryan looked somewhat worn and fatigued, though he did not appear to be in bad health. He said he had lost sleep the night before, during his trip from Washington. He excused himself from further conversation, saying he would retire.

Among those who called upon Col. Bryan at the Bartholdi yesterday were Willis J. Abbott and James Oliver of this city, and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts.

POUGHKEEPSIE IN THE DARK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 17.—As a result of the explosion which wrecked the Poughkeepsie Gaslight Company's plant yesterday, Poughkeepsie to-night is enjoying the novelty of basking in the exceedingly mild rays of tallow dips and kerosene lamps. Everything that will burn is being brought into service. At the hotels guests, when handed the keys to their rooms, received in addition a tallow dip, with the warning of "Be careful to blow it out, Sir." The run on the lamp stores has been something extraordinary. The stocks of the leading dealers were exhausted this afternoon, and telegraphic orders were sent to New York for a larger stock.

The odd appearance of pretentious stores with tallow dips gleaming out vaguely from behind the sheen of satin and silks, or hidden in the angles of the big counters, cannot be imagined. Civil Engineer John Sutcliffe says that the appearance of Poughkeepsie to-night takes him back to the days prior to 1848, when gas was first introduced here in Halliwell's jewelry store. Some of the lamps resurrected in stores and private buildings are incrusted with the dust of the early ages.

Grandson of Francis S. Key Not Dead.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Reports to the effect that Clarence Key, a grandson of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner," had died in the City of Mexico alone and under distressing circumstances, were denied to-day by Mrs. Virginia Key, the aged mother of the man who was said to be dead. Mrs. Key, who is an octogenarian, lives at 297 Erie Street. The news of her son's death had come as a severe shock to her, but she has received a message from Clarence Key, who has restored her happiness. The son said in his letter that he was ill in the American Hospital, in the City of Mexico; that he was under the best of care, and that his wife was constantly at his bedside. He wrote a brief message to his aged mother, telling her of his progress on the road to recovery.

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ARMY INCREASE INQUIRY.

Surgeon General Sternberg Says the Medical Branch Never Was Adequate in Numbers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army was before the House Committee on Military Affairs today to give his views concerning the proposed increase in the army. In the main the hearing was confined to the bureau needs, without reference to the recent war.

Gen. Sternberg said that the medical branch of the army at no time had been adequate, even in time of peace. Now that it was proposed to expand the army fourfold, the medical branch should be expanded at least threefold. He urged that the most essential need of the Medical Corps was to have experienced men quickly available for emergencies. The want of experienced medical officers had been the main trouble in the recent war.

Gen. Sternberg gave it as his opinion that the Surgeon General should have the rank of Major General, although he hardly expected this to be done. This, he said, was wholly without reference to himself, as he was ready to go on until retirement on the present basis. He merely urged it as a matter of proper organization. He approved the appointment of trained pharmacists.

The subject of complaints and the Santiago campaign was brought up by Mr. Hay of Virginia, who asked a number of questions. Gen. Sternberg said the military situation was responsible for what occurred.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, was heard on the needs of his branch of the service. He kept closely to the work of the bureau, declining to be led into discussions on the conduct of the war. He pointed out the extent of work done by the army engineers, covering not only army operations, but also the vast river and harbor improvements, lighthouse boards, Mississippi and Missouri River Commissions, &c.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Maintenance of a Force of 22,500 Men Favorably Considered.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has with apparent readiness assented to the request made by Secretary Long, upon the recommendation of Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for permission to maintain an enlisted force of 22,500 seamen and apprentices.

The position of some of the Democrats on the committee was to refuse the increase, but the representations of the department, showing that with less force than that asked for it would not be possible to man the ships now available for service, led the majority of the committee, which feels some enthusiasm for the record made by the navy, readily to grant a favorable report on the increase bill.

It is believed by the friends of the bill that in the House the action of the Naval Committee will be sustained. It is not overlooked by members of the House that when Secretary Long was authorized, during the war, to enlist as many men as in his discretion were thought to be necessary to man all the vessels of the navy, he did not exceed 24,000 at any time; that, as soon as the necessity for so many men ceased the number was reduced, and that Secretary Long did not expend for the navy half the amount of money liberally provided to meet all contingencies that might arise.

The Naval Affairs Committee is now at work on the bill to increase the naval fleet by the addition of fifteen vessels recommended by the Board of Construction in the Navy Department. There are intimations that the Democrats may oppose this as an uncalled for expense in time of peace. Eminent naval officers regard it as of the utmost importance that the battleships and armored cruisers proposed by the Construction Board scheme, the battleships to be of dimensions larger than the largest now building, and the armored cruisers superior to the [illegible] Spanish fleet of Admiral Cervera, should certainly be added to the navy as soon as possible, even if the cost be considerable. A prominent Republican, who did not care to be quoted now, said that the Democratic opposition appeared to be chiefly economical, which, as a Republican, he considered to be a mistake. He said:

"If the Democrats wish to make a reputation for economy, they should allow us to go on in our reckless career in extravagance, resting satisfied until the next Presidential campaign with their protest. As it is, there are Democrats who think that money expended on our navy is not thrown away. And I believe there are enough of them to assure a moderate increase of the fleet."

Appropriation Bills in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The subject of distributing the appropriation bills to various committees of the Senate has again been brought forward. Sixty Senators have signed an agreement to vote for the change, and about the same number have united in a request to Senator Allison that he bring the matter up in the Senate and propose a rule to that effect.

War Inquiry Board's Stenographers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The War Investigating Commission had no witnesses for examination to-day, and sat in executive session discussing its work. The commission is having considerable trouble with its corps of stenographers. Two of the four, Messrs. Evans and Marriett of New York, resigned to-day.

New York Harbor Survey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The River and Harbors Committee of the House to-day agreed to a favorable report for a survey of the east channel of New York Harbor.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

VERMONT.—Huntington Centre, O. H. Ellis.

NEW YORK.—Bullville, John E. Duryea; Hector, James Hane Hanley; New Haven, Frank H. Rowe; North Sanford, F. E. Hamlin, Stella, H. R. Butman.

Congressional Notes.

Representatives Hay and Lamb of Virginia introduced separate bills for copying Confederate records from the War Department archives.

Representative S. W. Smith of Michigan introduced a bill for a National military service consisting of one regiment for each Congressional district.

The House yesterday passed the bill granting right of way through the San Francisco forest reserve to the Saginaw Southern Railroad of Arizona.

The Hawaiian bill was further considered yesterday by the House Sub-Committee on Territories, Representative Hitt and Judge Frear being present to give further explanation of details.

Representative Hull, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, yesterday introduced a bill giving two months' extra pay to volunteer troops recently serving abroad and one month for those serving at home.

An application has been made to the House Committee on Rules to fix a day for considering the Naval Personnel bill, which has attracted widespread interest in the navy by reason of the extensive changes in personal organization which it proposes. The application was made by the sub-committee on Naval Affairs, having special charge of this measure, and Chairman Boutelle of the committee called on Speaker Reed yesterday to reinforce the application.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN CUBA

Collector Donaldson of Santiago Received $271,386 Since July 17.

IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES

They Largely Exceed Those from Other Countries—Native Cuban Employes Doing Good Work—Ocean Shipping Trade.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has transmitted to the Treasury Department the report of Mr. Walter A. Donaldson, Collector of Customs at Santiago, Cuba, covering the transactions of his office at that port and at the subports of Guantanamo, Manzanillo, and Daiquiri for the month of November last. The report shows that during that time 15 steamers of 21,445 tons and 9 sailing vessels of 911 tons entered at Santiago from foreign ports. Fifteen steamers of 7,715 tons and 1 sailing vessel of 16 tons entered from local ports. A total of 335 vessels, having a capacity of 243,033 tons, entered port between July 17 and Dec. 1, 1898. Twenty-two steamers, with a capacity of 22,547 tons, and 11 sailing vessels, with a capacity of 1,761 tons, cleared for foreign ports, and 15 steamers, with a capacity of 6,921 tons, and 2 sailing vessels, with a capacity of 97 tons, cleared for local ports.

The sum of $50,245 was collected at Santiago from customs during the month of November, making a total of $271,386 since July 17. At Guantanamo 3 vessels in the foreign and 11 in the coastwise trade entered during the month, and the same number cleared. The customs collections at that port aggregated $2,967. At Daiquiri the collections amounted to $496.

At Santiago the entries for the month of September from the United States were as follows: 672,838 kilos of merchandise, 48,070 litres of beverages, 12 milch cows, 295,741 feet of lumber, 774,824 kilos of coal. From Germany: 102,552 kilos of merchandise, 1,750 litres of beverages. From England: 27,706 kilos of merchandise, 80 litres of beverages, 8 head of cattle, 560,000 kilos of coal. From San Domingo: 108 head of cattle.

For October the importations were as follows: From the United States: 894,203 kilos of merchandise, 61,068 litres of beverages, 9 milch cows, 392,380 feet of lumber, 3,632,189 kilos of coal. From Spain: 219,246 kilos of merchandise, 246,005 litres of beverages. From England: 154,026 kilos of merchandise, 7,787 litres of beverages, 99 head of cattle. From San Domingo: 32,407 kilos of merchandise, 380 head of cattle. From Germany: 135,975 kilos of merchandise. From Colombia: 3,322 kilos of merchandise, 552 head of cattle.

The customs transactions for the Port of Manzanillo for November are given as follows:

Entrance of vessels, 17; tons, 10,046. Clearances, 23; tons, 18,578. The total receipts were as follows: Importation, $6,389; tonnage dues, $880; tax on liquors, $111; health tax, $63; passenger tax, $155; export duties, $13. Total for month, $7,415.

The exports from the United States to Santiago for 1894 are shown to have been $1,505,803, and for 1895 were $8,580,455.

The total customs receipts in the Island of Cuba from 1886 to 1897 is shown to have been $151,750,728, or a yearly average of $12,645,894. During that period the total imports were $11,261,298, and the total exports $1,284,605. The total collections at the three ports for November amounted to $60,427, or an increase of $11,787 over November, 1897. The total collections at the five ports in the Santiago Province since the occupation by the American forces to Dec. 1 were $325,636.

The following list of ports in Cuba shows their order of importance as shown by customs receipts: Havana, Cienfuegos, Matanzas, Santiago, Cardenas, Sagua La Grande, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Guantanamo, Gibara, Manzanillo, Baracoa, Trinidad, Santa Cruz, and Zaza.

The liberal policy of non-discriminating intercourse extended to vessels of all nations, in the matter of entering and clearing at the port of Santiago and other ports, the report says, has met with the result that ample revenues have been readily collected upon the large quantities of necessary supplies of all kinds. But minerals from the mines near by have constituted the bulk of the exports.

"The policy, as pursued in this office," says Mr. Donaldson, "of retaining Cuban employes in the various branches of the revenue service, has been justified by the efficient service rendered by them, gradual improvement being noticeable in all the divisions of the office."

TO COLLECT THE CUBAN CUSTOMS.

American Army Officers Appointed for That Work at Fifteen Ports.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Army officers have been assigned to duty as Collectors of Customs at ports in Cuba as follows:

Major Tasker H. Bliss, at Havana; Capt. Wirt Robinson, at Cienfuegos; Capt. T. F. Davis, at Santiago; Major L. S. Roudiez, at Matanzas; Capt. W. P. Evans, at Cardenas; Capt. J. F. R. Landis, at Caibarien; Capt. W. Y. Stamper, at Manzanillo; Capt. George A. Cornish, at Nuevitas; Capt. J. Bigelow, Jr., at Sagua La Grande; Capt. E. A. Ellis, at Guantanamo; Capt. G. K. McGonnigle, at Baracoa; Capt. F. S. Foltz, at Batabano; Lieut. W. P. Newcombe, at Trinidad; Capt. W. F. Blauvelt, at Santa Cruz; Capt. H. C. Benson, at Zaza.

These officers are familiar with the Spanish language, several of them having served as professors of Spanish at the Military Academy.

CUBANS CALLED ON DINGLEY.

Asked for Tariff Revision, but Were Referred to the Executive.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Members of the Cuban Commission now in Washington, under escort of Secretary Quesada of the Cuban delegation, called to-day on Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committee, hoping to secure a more satisfactory tariff arrangement than now exists, particularly as to the important products of sugar and tobacco.

Mr. Dingley pointed out that, pending the settlement of Cuba's future form of government, Congress could do nothing with the tariff rates, and that settlement, he said, rested largely with the Cubans themselves. If they should establish a stable system of self-government and an independent nation should be established, then a reciprocal basis of exchange would doubtless follow between the United States and Cuba. For the present, however, Mr. Dingley said, the military arm of the Government was in control in Cuba, so that all tariff questions must be settled by the American Executive.

Movements of the Cuban Delegates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The members of the Cuban constitutional delegation, with Señor Quesada, conferred for half an hour to-day with Secretary of State Hay, who denied himself to other callers for this purpose. The matters discussed were held secret. The delegates have not yet fixed upon any date for their departure. They apparently hope to learn something definite as to the intentions of the United States Government in order to have something to report to the Cuban Assembly.

Change in Cuban Tobacco Schedule.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The provision that Cuban tobacco in the leaf for cigar wrappers shall be liable to an export duty the same as that leviable on tobacco in the leaf, with a surtax of 100 per cent., has been stricken out of the tariff schedule by the Secretary of the Treasury. This additional, or surtax, was enforced under Spanish rule.

Hospital Ship Bay State Sails.

The hospital ship Bay State sailed yesterday for Havana, in charge of Capt. A. N. Stark of the Medical Department. Among those who sailed as passengers were Col. William L. Alexander of the Commissary Department, Major F. Von Schrader of the Quartermaster's Department, and Lieut. Charles J. Symonds of the Seventh Cavalry. They are going to Jamaica to study the methods used by the British colonial authorities in handling and supplying troops.

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SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets..11:00

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:23	Gov. Isl'd..11:40	H. Gate.... ..
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook... ..	Gov. Isl'd.. ..	H. Gate....1:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	.....

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

"SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Dec. 18 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 21. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 18 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Honolulu of Nov. 17, 21, and 29, and Dec. 9, that arrived at San Francisco by the steamer Gaelic, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 18.

America, London, Dec. 4.
Bedouin, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 29.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, Dec. 13.
Edam, Amsterdam, Dec. 6.
Ethelgonda, Swansea, Dec. 8.
Heathfield, Hull, Nov. 26.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
La Bretagne, Havre, Dec. 10.
Myrtledene, Shields, Nov. 27.
North Cambria, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Nov. 24.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Dec. 8.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Dec. 3.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Dec. 16.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Dec. 13.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 5.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Mesaba, London, Dec. 8.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Algoa, Hamburg, Dec. 5
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 13.
Mississippi, San Juan, Dec. 15.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 10.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 16.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 14.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Adria, Antwerp, Dec. 7.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 10.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 16.
Tuscarora, London, Dec. 9.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Camperdown, Avonmouth, Dec. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Europe, London, Dec. 10.
Idaho, Hull, Dec. 9.

Arrived.

SS St. Paul, Jamison, Southampton Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 3:44 A. M.

SS Charing Cross, (Br.,) Mills, Madeira Nov. 20, via Delaware Breakwater, Dec. 15, in ballast to J. C. Seager & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 A. M.

SS Winifred, Hodgkins, Mayaguez Nov. 30, Aguadilla Dec. 1, Ponce 5th, Arroyo 7th, and San Juan 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Knight Errant

CHASING THE JACK RABBIT

An Interesting Meeting Held by the New York Coursing Club.

SPORT WILL BECOME POPULAR

Betsey Wins the Silver Cup, with All Credit, Against a Number of Good Greyhounds.

Several lovers of the greyhound had a pleasant day's sport yesterday with the jack rabbits. They left New York early in the morning for a favorable tract of ground in New Jersey, taking their dogs with them, and on reaching their destination found other men and dogs in readiness for the day's sport. The meeting was under the auspices of the New York Coursing Club, and the contest for the day was to be for a handsome silver cup given by the club. It was an ideal day for coursing. The air was cool and crisp early in the day, but it grew warmer and began to rain just as the sport ended. The snow which had been on the fields for some weeks had melted sufficiently to leave the centre of the fields clear.

John Brett was the master of ceremonies for the day, and he had on hand a number of fine jack rabbits, which proved to be as fast a lot as were ever slipped. James Black was the referee, and R. B. Armstrong, the manager of J. Pierpont Morgan's Cragston Kennels, was the flag steward.

There was quite a large gathering to witness the sport, which, although very popular in the West, is not often held in this part of the country. In England it is very popular. Nearly every county there has its meeting, and the course for the Waterloo Cup each year arouses almost as much enthusiasm as the Derby. John Brett was the slipper, and he handled the dogs well. The hounds seemed to be as eager as the men, and when taken on the field were anxious to get away. Several of the rabbits got away without being touched, and will furnish sport for the gunners who patronize the grounds around the place where the course was held. Efforts have been made to make coursing popular in this vicinity, and several prominent men have become interested in greyhounds, and they own some fine dogs. To see a greyhound at his best he must be in action in the field, and it is probable that the sport will take quite a boom now.

It was about 11:30 o'clock when the two first dogs were slipped. They were Domino and Tartar. Domino is a green dog and refused to start, but he soon got warmed up to the chase and came up with Tartar. The jack, however, got away, and Tartar won a decisive victory on points. The time of the course was 4:30.

The next heat was Viva against Woodnymph, and was one of the most evenly contested courses of the day. Jack led these two a merry dance all over the grounds, frequently doubling on them. Viva gradually wore down Woodnymph, and showed some remarkably clever work. Woodnymph made the kill in this course, but Viva won on points. The time was 6:04.

Guess and Neverstill II. were the next contestants. These are two young dogs, and to the surprise of all they ran a remarkable course. Point after point they alternated, first one seeming to have the advantage and then the other. Neverstill, however, made a very clever kill and won the course.

The next two were Betsey and Vega. This was the longest course of the day. Betsey proved to be a very superior dog and finally won. The time was 6:17.

The last course of the first round was between Psyche and Oberon. Psyche fairly smothered her opponent, gaining on every point. The rabbit escaped.

The second round was started after luncheon. Tartar and Viva were the first two brought out. Tartar had not recovered from his previous hard course, and did not run with his usual vigor, and was beaten.

The next heat was between Neverstill II. and Betsey. Betsey showed her wonderful speed, and in her dashes for the jack displayed marvelous coursing instinct, and she beat Neverstill handily.

Psyche drew a bye. In the semi-final round Betsey drew a bye and Psyche beat Viva handily.

It was expected that the final would be an exciting course between such good dogs as Psyche and Betsey. Psyche has a wonderful turn of speed, but her efforts earlier in the day had tired her very much, and she was no way near her form when the final came. Betsey, on the other hand, had rested well, and seemed to be as fresh as ever. She won the course and the meeting with all credit.

Betsey, the winner of the cup, is owned by "British" Denton, and the victory was a very popular one. Neverstill II. is from the Woodhaven Kennels, and at the next course she will probably make a strong bid for the prize.

HOLIDAY EUROPEAN MAIL.

Christmas Letters for Abroad Show an Increase Over Last Year.

The outgoing transatlantic steamers that sailed yesterday from New York took out an enormous quantity of mail matter. The Umbria and La Champagne carried 35,378 money orders, representing $345,952.48, much of which has been sent by residents as Christmas gifts to their relatives and friends in the old countries.

The General Post Office in this city has handled much larger mails than usual since the beginning of the month, 32,029,552 packages, an increase of over 7,000,000 packages as compared with the corresponding period in any month for a year past. Of this number 5,211,904 packages went to Europe.

The Registry Department of the Post Office also shows a great increase of business over last year, the number of packages amounting to 58,229. The total Post Office receipts for the past sixteen days were $462,331.12, an increase of 8 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

AMERICAN SOAPS ABROAD.

Not Much of a Market for the Product in Foreign Lands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A curious insight into the habits of cleanliness of the various peoples of the earth is afforded by one of the special Consular reports just published by the State Department, entitled, "The Soap Trade in Foreign Countries." In answer to inquiries from American soap manufacturers the United States Consuls throughout the world were sent an instruction to report to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce upon the soap consumed in their respective districts, the prices, qualities, and quantity consumed, and the opportunities for extending American trade in that line.

The circular brought forth a good deal of information of value to the soap trade, and also much matter of general interest as throwing light upon the character and habits of life of the various races. Generally, it appears that except for particularly fine and medicated soaps, there is little market for the American product in the highly civilized countries; that countries in a medium stage of development do hold out promise of markets, but that the semi-civilized countries are too poor to buy our soap at any price that would return profit.

Included in the same publication is the result of an inquiry of a similar character relative to the possibility of introducing screws, nuts, and bolts of American manufacture into foreign markets; one relative to the production of argols in Europe, and special papers on the medium of treatment of rabbits' furs for hatters' use and cultivation of ramie.

BOSTON BANK LIQUIDATIONS.

Howard National's and North National's Affairs to be Wound Up.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—The stockholders of the Howard National Bank to-day unanimously voted by 8,362 shares to go into liquidation at the close of to-day's business. Wilmort R. Evans, Frederick E. Snow, and W. B. Durant were appointed agents in liquidation.

The stockholders of the North National Bank to-day also voted to go into liquidation at the close of business on Dec. 17, by a vote of 6,989 against 285 shares. President Jeremiah Williams, R. M. Saltonstall, and W. L. Benedict were appointed agents in liquidation. The Directors will meet later to consider the amount of the first dividend.

"THE ALTOGETHER" ALE.

All the virtues which the best ale should have are all together in every bottle of EVANS.—Adv.

Telephone Service at Your Office

is a recognized part of business equipment.

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is a convenience that once experienced will never be relinquished.

Message Rates make the cost of the service very moderate.

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ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

Meeting To-morrow Will Be the Last Until Jan. 5—Status of the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The meeting of the Anglo-American Commission on Monday next will be the last before Jan. 5, when the Commissioners will reassemble in Washington to conclude whatever treaty they are able to agree upon for presentation to their respective Governments.

It may be definitely stated that a treaty covering practically all the points under consideration except that of reciprocity will be signed. It is almost equally sure that some matters of reciprocal trade relations will be adjusted and that these will be fewer in number than the Canadian Commissioners had hoped in opening negotiations. Any more definite statement than this, it is said upon authority, would be speculative and upon very insufficient basis. Both sides of the commission adhere to their policy of silence on the ground that any premature publication would jeopardize the chances of ratifying whatever features of the treaty that have been agreed upon.

It may be said, however, that lumber and agricultural products are the two stumbling blocks to full reciprocity. The Canadian Commissioners have presented a very full statement covering the lumber trade, the gist of which is that forest products are so large a percentage of Canada's exports, and yet are relatively so small compared with the total forest product of the United States that liberal concessions on this point are essential to satisfy public sentiment in Canada, and could be made without serious detriment to the United States. Practically the same statement has been presented concerning agricultural products.

The Canadian commission has urged that Canada is a larger consumer per capita of American manufactures than the whole Western Hemisphere south of the United States. Further, it is urged that last year Canada gave the United States a forty-million-dollar free list, and in view of these facts some essential concessions must be made to the Canadian farmers, it being represented that agrarian sentiment is fully as important to the Dominion Government as it is to the United States. This is the status, so far as it can be stated, in which the negotiations go over for the holiday recess.

PITTSBURG BANK FAILURE.

Controller Dawes Will Permit the German National to Resume Business Under Certain Conditions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—John W. McDonald, the personal representative of the Controller of the Currency, has returned with the report of the committee appointed to appraise the assets and examine the condition of the German National Bank of Pittsburg. Hugh Young, John B. Jackson, and Mr. McDonald comprised the committee, and they agree in their findings. The report says:

"Leaving out the building, carried at $429,000, slow paper, perhaps largely good, $54,000, and the entire Groetzinger indebtedness of $243,000, the absolutely cash and speedily available assets lack $415,000 of enough to pay all liabilities, which amount to $1,062,083. The Directors believe that if the bank can be reopened they can arrange to take the building for $400,000 cash. They wish to get an expression of the sentiment of the stockholders, and have therefore called a meeting of the shareholders for Jan. 10, 1899, to vote on a proposition to recommend to the Controller that he levy an assessment of 100 per cent., the amount necessary to make good the impairment of the capital stock, and allow the bank to reopen.

"If the bank receives for the bank building $400,000 cash, it leaves a shortage, according to the committee, of only $15,000, which can be fully made up out of the $54,000 doubtful paper, leaving the new stock unimpaired, with all the Groetzinger paper for future realization. The committee has estimated the $445,000 Natalie Coal bonds at 35 cents, $155,750, at which price they can no doubt be sold."

The Controller, after considering the report, has given the stockholders and Directors of the bank until Jan. 12 to determine whether or not they will meet the conditions which he imposes for the reopening of the bank. Under those conditions the Directors must relieve the bank of the building at a cash sum of not less than $400,000, and the stockholders must pay in, as an assessment, an additional sum of $250,000. If these conditions are not complied with by Jan. 12, the Controller will appoint a permanent receiver.

"EXPANSION OF CIVILIZATION."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—"Expansion of Civilization" was the topic of the address of the Hon. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, last night at the annual banquet of the Baptist Social Union.

"This year," said Mr. Hill, "is one of the most important of the century. To some this period appears the beginning of an era of imperialism. A malignant disposition could not have selected a worse word than imperialism. A better word which expresses the true condition is expansion. It is not a new one, and the idea is not novel. It has existed since the inception of national growth. Civilization must go on until there is not one province, one island, one individual upon which its benign light does not fall. Europe, congested, is seeking new outlets for trade and commerce. Africa has been taken up, and now European nations are dividing the empires of the East. If not now, when and how can America expand, when three-fourths of the globe is appropriated? It is a choice between expansion now or expansion never.

"But I am asked what is to become of the principle of self-government if the people to be governed are not accorded the right to say what shall be their form of government and who shall administer it. To this, I say that nations as well as individuals must pass through the periods of minority. It was so with this Nation. See how closely our forefathers guarded the right of franchise. All constitutional lawyers agree that the franchise is not a natural right, but that it is a legal gift. The natural rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and I cannot believe that it is an evil for the Stars and Stripes to float over any people, and it is therefore our duty to extend the blessings of our civilization to all men capable of receiving them."

VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Recent orders from the Navy Department indicate a tendency to retain in the service some, at least, of the volunteer officers who had been slated for muster out. Last Monday orders were issued discharging twenty-six volunteer naval officers, and in several cases these orders have been revoked and the officers assigned to fresh duty, one of the vessels at least—the Badger—being destined for the Pacific Station. The officers affected are as follows:

Chief Engineer R. S. Paul; orders home from the Dixie revoked and ordered to the Badger.

Assistant Engineer H. T. Powell; orders home from the Detroit revoked and ordered to the Badger.

Assistant Engineer Frank Williams; orders home from the Marblehead revoked and ordered to the Yosemite.

Assistant Engineer E. M. Jennings; orders home from the Vixen revoked.

Assistant Engineer C. C. Baechtold; orders home from the Chicago revoked and ordered to the Yankee.

The Vixen is destined for Coast Survey work in the West Indies. The Yosemite is under orders for the China Station. Commander G. E. Ide has been ordered to command of the Yosemite and Lieut. Commander D. H. Mahan to the Badger, as executive officer.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

The Racing Season of 1899 Promises Much to the Sport.

CONDITIONS FOR THE STAKES

The Opposition to the Buffalo (N. Y.) Speedway Has Apparently Been Withdrawn by the Antagonists of the Plan.

The racing season of 1899 is yet four or five months away, but even this early turfmen are looking forward with interest to the coming season, which promises so much in the way of sport. The Secretaries of the various racing associations have been at work framing conditions for the next season's events, and the owners and trainers who have not taken their horses to the South or West to race are giving their charges the tender care that thoroughbreds need during a long period of rest.

The yearlings that will contend for next season's rich two-year-old events are being put through the preparatory stages of schooling for racing purposes, while the campaigners of last season which will measure strides again in the Spring are getting just enough exercise to keep them in fair condition.

The four-year-old class of 1899 does not promise to produce many world beaters, although one or two showed remarkable qualities last season. Briar Sweet, the game and speedy sister of Dr. Hasbrouck, that noted performer of some years ago, was one of these. Alice Farley, Miss Rowena, Warrenton, George Keene, Plaudit, Bannockburn, Pink Coat, Handball, and several others may be among the dangerous ones as four-year-olds, but Hamburg, the king of his time on the turf, will probably be missing, for it is almost certain that he will be kept at the stud.

The coming three-year-olds should, however, show up as the mainstay to the sport, for there were enough and to spare of good two-year-olds last season, although they did not show consistency to any great degree. Jean Feraud, Manuel, Ethelbert, Himtine, Martimas, Satin Slipper, Autumn, Black Venus, High Degree, Kentucky Colonel, W. Overton, Whiplash, Alpen, Boney Boy, Lady Lindsey, The Kentuckian, and a number of others should, with careful preparation, show up in good form next year.

The prices paid by owners, especially by some of the new-comers on the turf, for yearlings that will be two-year-olds after the first of the year, argues well for a lot of fast material in the two-year-old division, and as owners are giving more attention to the schooling of jumpers, and to the preparation which can only make a good cross-country horse, this branch of the sport should also have some good performers.

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In framing the conditions for next year's stakes, T. M. Croft, the new racing Secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, has endeavored to follow out as closely as possible the lines of the late D. D. Withers, with whom Mr. Croft, as Secretary of the old Monmouth County Jockey Club, was for many years closely associated. It will be the ambition of the Brighton Beach Racing Association to favor owners and trainers in framing conditions for the races to be held at the seaside track. The stake programme for next season's events, which has just been issued, contains a list of twenty-six stakes, two of which are cross-country events. In the two-year-old division the First Attempt, Undergraduate, Swinster, Rising Generation, Atlantic, Choice, Montauk, and Distaff Stakes and the Winged Foot and Electric Handicaps, will give the young racers an opportunity to earn money. The Montauk Stakes, to which $3,000 is added, is the most valuable of these, and should bring some of the best of the two-year-olds shown up to the time of its running into the field.

The Seagate Stakes, to which $3,000 is added, is the richest offered for three-year-olds, but the Nautilus, Bay View, Saratoga, and Peconic Stakes, and the Sea Gull and Glen Cove Handicaps have none of them less than $1,000 added. Brighton's best race of the year should be the Brighton Cup, which Hamburg won so easily last season. In this event $5,000 is added for the winner of the two-and-a-quarter-mile journey, while a like sum is offered in the Brighton Handicap at a mile and a quarter. Both races, as well as the Test and Flight Handicaps and the Jamaica, Islip, and Sea Cliff Stakes, are for three-year-olds and upward.

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In a paragraph in this column some time ago it was noted that the citizens of Buffalo would probably within a short time have a speedway similar to the one over which the New York horsemen speed their fast roadsters. Since then considerable opposition to the scheme has come to the surface, but this opposition has apparently died out, and there is a good prospect that before long the Buffalo speedway will be a reality. Recently the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen of Buffalo voted to issue bonds in the sum of $5,000 for the construction of a soft driveway in Humboldt Park. The speedway, it is proposed, will be under the control of the Park Commissioners, and they will see to it that the boisterous scenes anticipated by the antagonists of the plan will not take place. Horsemen like C. J. Hamlin, Harry Hamlin, A. E. Perrin, and W. P. Perrin, are promoting the scheme, and with such well-known horsemen as the Buffalo driving brigade, it is probable that there will be no objectionable features.

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Another of the great trotting stallions of the era when stallion races were popular to pass away is the famous old horse Wedgewood, 2:19. In the four seasons Wedgewood was raced he won eighteen races, was second in thirteen, third in twelve, fourth in one, and was behind the money but twice. In that time his earnings amounted to over $20,000. In 1880 he was the sensational horse of the year, for he went down the Grand Circuit line, trotting a race every week, and did not meet a single defeat. R. B. Conkling, the owner of Rarus, 2:13¼, then the champion trotter, paid $10,000 for Wedgewood, and later sold him to Boston men. He then passed to John S. Clark of Brunswick, N. J., who sold him to May Overton of Hermitage Farm, Nashville, Tenn., who placed him at the head of a famous lot of matrons. He sired thirty-three standard performers, including Wistful 2:11¼, and Favorina, 2:15, and one of his daughters produced John R. Gentry, 2:00¼. He was twenty-seven years old when he died, and for the last two years he had roamed a blue-grass paddock at Hermitage Farm in idleness, his days of usefulness having been passed.

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A. J. Cassatt was elected President of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association at the annual meeting of the association in Philadelphia on Monday. The Philadelphia Horse Show this year was said to be the best ever held in Pennsylvania. The association's attractive grounds, on Wissahickon Heights, were crowded with spectators, and the class brought out some of the best show horses in the country, many coming from Virginia; some from Canada, and others from as far West as St. Louis. The other officers of the association elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Vice Presidents—R. Ellis, J. C. Strawbridge, E. Morrell; Treasurer—R. M. Cadwalader; Secretary—John C. Groome; Directors—T. P. Chandler, A. Warren Kelsey, S. F. Houston, A. Loudon Snowden, Stevenson Crothers, B. H. Warburton; James W. Cooke, Charles E. Etting, H. P. McKean, F. J. Kimball, Charles E. Mather, F. B. Ellis, Edward Crozer, J. E. Widener, B. F. Clyde. It was decided to hold the next show at Wissahickon Heights, on May 30 and 31 and June 1, 2, and 3, 1899.

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F. K. Sturgis, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Col. Lawrence Kip have been appointed a committee by the Directors of the National Horse Show Association to revise the catalogue for next year's Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. Mr. Sturgis will look after the interests of the heavy harness horses, and Mr. Hitchcock will care for that part of the catalogue devoted to the hunters and jumpers. Col. Kip, whose hobby is the American trotting horse, will be at home in caring for the interests of his favorites. The American Horse Show and Exhibitors' Association has appointed a committee for a somewhat similar purpose, but the latter committee will draw up rules for the government of every class of horse show exhibit.

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William C. Whitney has added a blue ribbon coaching team of four to his already large stable of horses. He bought them from Charles F. Bates, and they may be seen next season at the Madison Square Garden Horse Show. The leaders are a pair of standard-bred bay geldings, 15:3, and are called Business and His Business. Egbert and Encore, the wheelers, are well known to the patrons of the Horse Show. Egbert has been winning blue ribbons for Mr. Bates for the past two years, but Encore was first shown this year. The wheelers won a first and second prize, and in the class for single horses over 15:3 hands, Egbert won the highest prize.

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The two-year-old colt Reed, by Bishop-Octa Reed, was sold at Cumberland Park, Nashville, Tenn., recently by Walter O. Parmer, special Commissioner in the case of Solomon White vs. A. J. Stafford. The sale was made under a decree of the Chancery Court. Sol Cohn bought the colt for $300, and will race him at New Orleans this Winter under charge of "Pat" Stanton.

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J. E. Madden has purchased of A. H. & D. H. Morris the chestnut colt imported Mirthful, three years old, by Hagioscope, dam imported Sister Cheerful, by Petrarch, out of The Nun, by Bacchus, and he will be placed in the stud. Mirthful was a good colt last Spring, and with the chances Mr. Madden will give him should be a successful sire.

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The Tennessee Breeders' Association has claimed dates for a Spring meeting at Cumberland Park, Nashville, from April 27 to May 8, and the dates for the Spring meeting of the New Memphis Jockey Club are from April 8 to April 29.

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Baron Rothschild heads the list of winning owners on the English turf for the season with $150,085 to his credit. P. Lorillard won $43,450, and Lord William Beresford $40,100. The Prince of Wales has to his credit $31,735. In 1896 the Prince's winnings were $184,095.

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Those two great stallions, Brown Hal and Baron Wilkes, are the only two horses that have sired two 2:05 pacers. Brown Hal leads with Star Pointer, 1:59¼, and Hal Dillard, 2:04¾. Bumps, 2:04¼, and Rubinstein, 2:05, go to the credit of Wilkes.

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At the recent meeting at Lexington "Clem" Pierce's Great Bend won the race in which, in addition to the purse, a service to Hanover was given by Col. "Milt" Young. Mr. Pierce has disposed of the service to C. F. McMeekin of the Oakwood Stud.

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The famous old Guttenberg racetrack, in Hudson County, N. J., is to be cut up into building lots and sold. Recently at a receiver's sale the land was bought in by Dennis McLaughlin, formerly one of the "Big Four" that controlled the hill-top track, and John Mullins. A building and land association was incorporated on Wednesday last, and that evening the buyers turned the track over to the new company. They received stock in the company and Mr. McLaughlin was chosen President and his partner Treasurer.

***

At the meeting of the American Hackney Horse Society in Madison Square Garden recently, a number of new members were admitted. Richard H. Sprague, Adeline, La., was elected an annual member, and the following were elected life members: Frederick D. Underwood, Minneapolis; Charles A. Gould, New York; Charles Pfizer, Jr., Bernardsville, N. J.; Talbot J. Taylor, Cedarhurst, L. I., and Sir William C. Van Horne, Montreal.

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The New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has elected as Directors John E. Thayer, J. Malcolm Forbes, John R. Graham, George Van Dyke, Frank G. Hall, George A. Litchfield, and C. E. Whittemore. Secretary C. M. Jewett reported a loss of $1,500 on the Readville, Mass., breeders' meeting. Most of the events at the meeting were colt stakes.

STECK OVER 40 YEARS' TEST

The "OLD RELIABLE"

No. 11 E. 14 ST. N.Y. **PIANOS**

TO IMPROVE BONANZA MINES.

G. W. Anderson, Native of New York State, Has Undertaken to Increase Their Output Immensely.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Joseph W. Anderson, who is now engaged on the greatest pumping contract the world has ever known—that of raising hundreds of millions of gallons of water from the chain of thirty-two gold and silver mines in the Comstock lode, at Virginia City, Nevada—is a native of Wayne County, in this State.

He was born in Huron in 1850, the son of Robert Anderson, who was a Scotch farm laborer on the farm that the late Dr. E. W. Bottom of Lyons once owned and managed in Huron. Young Anderson went to school at Rose Valley, and he recalls the boys, now middle-aged men, with whom he played when he was not working about the farm. In 1866, when he was sixteen years old, he got work on a vessel at Sodus Point, and for four years he was a sailor. The fame of the bonanza mines, at Virginia City, was thrilling the world in 1870, as the Klondike stories have done in the past two years. Young Anderson caught the gold fever. He longed to become as enormously wealthy as Mackay, Fair, Flood, and O'Brien, so away he went westward, across the plains and Rockies, to the Sage-brush State.

He has never been in the East since, except on several flying trips in connection with his mining operations. The story of his career, when a very young man in the mines of Nevada, his subsequent struggles in the silver mines of Australia, his work with such men as United States Senator Stephen B. Elkins in opening the disused mines of the Montezumas, at Chihuahua, Mexico, and particularly his two years' prospecting tour among the Andes and in the treasure beds of the ancient Incas of Peru, is all as fascinating as any chapter from "The Arabian Nights." Few men have had Mr. Anderson's sudden ups and downs. One who has never had a taste of life in an excited, booming mining camp can have no idea how fickle the goddess Fortune is, how exaltedly rich an operator may be one year, and how miserably poor the next.

It is sufficient now, however, to say that Joseph W. Anderson is "up," and is likely to remain so. He struck it rich at Randsburg, Cal., in 1895, and now he has a contract amounting to $175,000, coupled with certain concessions in mining, for pumping water from the Comstock lode. It has been his dream for years to start mining operations anew in the old bonanza district. He has been in Cornwall, England, and has invented and improved a powerful pump that will be operated by water power, thus saving fuel, that is so expensive in the Western mining towns. It is believed the pumps will be ready by Jan. 1, 1899, and that the levels of these wonderful mines, 3,500 feet down in the bowels of the earth, will be drained by June, 1899.

Thousands of expert miners believe that under the existing body of water there are ledges of gold ore which will assay $700 to the ton, and silver which runs over 1,200 ounces to the ton. In the Comstock lode hundreds of tons of ore used to yield $1,500 profit per ton. During five months in 1873 ore was continuously taken from the Comstock lode that yielded over $2,000 to the ton. From 1870 to 1876 John W. Mackay's and James G. Fair's worldly possessions rose from about $20,000 each to over $35,000,000 each. There is nothing in all history which equals the marvelous but veracious tale of the great wealth the bonanza mining kings dug out of the Sierras in six short years.

Mr. Anderson will reopen these same modern prototypes of "King Solomon's Mines," and with the concession of 10 per cent. of all the ore that is to be developed there, the old Wayne County farm boy may become a bonanza king himself. For ten years the lower levels of the Comstock lode have been abandoned because there was no practical way of removing the water that flooded them. Mr. Anderson has a wife and five children in San Francisco. He married in Australia. His eldest child, a young lady of twenty, is now in Paris studying for grand opera, for which she inherits decided talent from her musical mother.

BASEBALL MEETING CLOSES

Little Accomplished at the National League Session.

BROOKLYN-BALTIMORE DEAL

Transfer Not Yet Completed, but It Is Practically Assured—Change May Be Made in the Schedule.

After a session which began last Tuesday, the National League and American Association of Baseball Clubs concluded their meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. They adjourned to meet again on the last Tuesday of February, which is the date of the schedule meeting. The meeting will go down in the records as being one of the most prolonged sessions yet held, and one at which less business has been attended to than at any previous meeting. Aside from settling the St. Louis controversy, which required two days to decide, nothing of any great interest was done, and had it not been for the Brooklyn-Baltimore deal, the baseball public would have little to talk about.

The conference which was scheduled to be held yesterday to arrange the final details for the amalgamation of the Baltimore and Brooklyn Clubs, which will result in the former's team being transferred to Brooklyn, did not take place because President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club and Harry Von Der Horst, Treasurer of the Baltimore Club were too ill to attend. It is almost an assured fact, however, that the deal will be consummated. President Hanlon, when pressed to make a direct statement as to the progress made, practically admitted that the deal was as good as closed "Will it be safe to say that the Baltimore team will be transferred to Brooklyn?" was asked. "Well, I guess it is safe to say so," replied Mr. Hanlon. Every other club owner seemed to think that the deal was as good as settled.

The question of reducing the circuit was again the main topic yesterday about the hotel. None of the delegates was willing to make a direct statement, but they all admitted that such a change was possible. They say that a great many things can be done between now and the time set for the Spring meeting. The Louisville and Washington clubs are prepared to consider suitable propositions to sell out to the League, but the representatives of these clubs are also prepared to fight it out in the courts if they are going to be forced into a minor organization. The Cleveland Club is ready to drop out at any time, as its interests will surely be transferred to St. Louis before the next baseball season begins.

If the League is contemplating a change in the circuit it certainly did not make any provisions for it when the question of next season's schedule came up for discussion. This caused a lengthy argument. At least four delegates wanted the season shortened to begin on May 1 and continue until Oct. 15, and the Western clubs to make three trips East and the Eastern clubs three trips west instead of four, as was the case last season. It seems as though the faction opposed to the long season was defeated, and it was decided that two schedules be arranged, both beginning on April 15, but one to include provisions for three trips and the other for four trips. These schedules will be submitted at the Spring meeting for adoption.

No League clubs will be allowed to play exhibition games during the coming season, and a motion made by President Hart of Chicago to prevent them from playing such games before and after the season was lost.

A resolution was offered to compel club owners to admit all accredited newspaper reporters to all grounds in the circuit. John P. Rogers of Philadelphia opposed the resolution on the ground that every club should have jurisdiction over its own property, and that the League had no right to force a club to admit anybody it should be opposed to. Regarding the matter the following resolution, offered by John T. Brush, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the League be authorized to issue to the baseball editors of the daily papers in the twelve league cities a League pass, which is to be good upon all League ball parks other than the park or grounds situated in the city in which the paper is located. The pass to be signed by the President of the League, and countersigned by the President of the visiting club.

The League also ordered that the Cincinnati Club refund to Catcher Peitz $25, the amount of a fine imposed for a trivial offense. The Board of Arbitration held a brief session after the League adjourned and refused to give the Eastern Baseball League territorial right in Newark. The latter club will remain in the Atlantic League.

Columbia Wins the Chess Match.

University of Pennsylvania and Columbia met yesterday in the fourth round of their team chess match at the Manhattan Chess Club. The first two rounds were played in Philadelphia in November, and the Pennsylvanians won by a score of 7 to 5. The third round was played Friday at the Manhattan Chess Club and won by Columbia by 4½ to 1½. In yesterday's play the score was: Columbia, 4½; University of Pennsylvania, 1½. The total for the match is: Columbia, 14; University of Pennsylvania, 10.

Yale Men Lose Ice Hockey Game.

The New York Athletic Club ice hockey team won an interesting game from the Yale team at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink last night by a score of 2 to 0. The game was roughly played by both teams. The local club men won mainly through better team work. The passing of Capt. Wallace and Fenwick was a notable feature.

Indoor Games at Columbia.

The first of a series of games to be held bimonthly at Columbia University was given yesterday in the gymnasium. At the end of the indoor season final games will be held, in which only those students who have qualified in the bimonthly games will be allowed to contest.

CLERGYMEN ADVISE STRIKERS.

Shoeworkers' Unions Fail to Receive Recognition.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 17.—Committees from the joint council of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Unions this forenoon visited the manufacturers whose establishments are involved in the general strike, with the exception of the S. H. Howe Shoe Company, and presented a proposition suggested by clergymen of this city, that a committee from the unions negotiate with the manufacturers instead of an agent. Mr. Howe was out of town this forenoon, and it was arranged that a conference be held later in the day.

The conferences were very brief, and as far as can be learned the union men obtained little satisfaction. Superintendent Charles W. Curtis of Rice & Hutchins's factories received the union committees. The other manufacturers involved in the strike gave the men to understand that they refuse to deal with the shoe workers' except as individuals.

The Dover National Bank Frauds.

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 17.—Judge R. M. Wallace has decided in favor of the defendants in the suit of Mrs. Marilla A. Meeker against the Directors of the Dover National Bank, brought on the ground that the latter were responsible for the embezzlements of the late cashier of the bank, Isaac Abbott, who committed suicide after the trouble at the bank was found out. Judge Wallace finds that none of the Directors knew of the defalcation or concealed it, or even suspected Abbott of wrongdoing, or that there was anything wrong with the bank until after its failure, and that all the defendants exercised due care and were not guilty of negligence in the management, direction, and control of the bank.

Safe Blowers in Pennsylvania.

CHESTER, Penn., Dec. 17.—Five men entered the Seaboard Oil Works early this morning, shot the watchman, Joseph Mitchell, in the leg, bound his hands and feet, and blindfolded him. While one of the men stood guard over the watchman the others blew open the safe in the office. Taking the contents of the safe, the men then made their escape. The safe was wrecked and the interior of the office was badly damaged. The robbers obtained less than $100. A large amount of money was received at the works yesterday for the payment of the weekly wages of the employes, but this fund was placed in a local bank for safe keeping. It is supposed the robbers expected to find this money in the safe.

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Umbrellas

Will often make acceptable Christmas presents, as all boys and girls like to have their own umbrella, especially if it is the proper size, and handle appropriate.

We have them, made expressly for us, commencing with a good School Umbrella for 65c., to fine silk with fancy handles, pearl and natural wood, silver trimmed—some with silver initials—from $1.75 to $3.35; also many other articles suitable for

Useful Holiday Gifts for Children

not to be found elsewhere, and in

Our Toy Department

a fine assortment for their amusement, all at the lowest prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Trustees' Sale---For Bank Creditors

—OF—

Fine Jewelry, Watches, etc., at Public Auction.

By order of STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys.

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,

47 Liberty Street.

Sale Commences Daily at Noon. - - Seats Reserved for Ladies

MR. THORNTON AND THE POPE.

Amasa Says He Had a Long Conversation with His Holiness, but Won't Tell What It Was About.

When Amasa Thornton, politician and lawyer, left this city late in October for a trip to Europe, somebody started a rumor that the purpose of his journey was to see the Pope. No one knew why Mr. Thornton desired to see Leo XIII., for Amasa is not generally regarded as a curious man. Just the same the rumor gained strength, and many a bet was laid in the Fifth Avenue Hotel that Amasa would accomplish what he started out to do. There were other wagers made about what would happen in Rome if Amasa cared to set his genius to work. Some of these wagers would not please Amasa, and the rest of them would not interest the public, so for the sake of peace and quiet their recital can be omitted from this tale.

Some weeks ago a cable dispatch from Rome appeared in all the newspapers of this city and it conveyed the information that "among the callers on his Holiness Leo XIII. was Amasa Thornton of New York." The dispatch neglected to say that Amasa had a long and confidential chat with the Pope, but he did, or rather he said yesterday, after his arrival on the American liner St. Paul, that he did. No one would question Amasa's veracity, even if he said that he had been made a Papal Nuncio, so his story of his audience with the Pope must of necessity be accepted as a cold fact.

Mr. Thornton was at his home, 102 East Twenty-sixth Street, when a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called last evening to obtain some of the details of the widely heralded audience. Then this colloquy took place, it being understood that the reporter and Mr. Thornton are on sufficiently familiar terms to permit of the former addressing the latter as "Amasa":

"There is a story going the rounds, Amasa, that you called on the Pope. Now won't you say something about it?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Thornton. "I did see the Pope and I had a long talk with him. I never saw his Holiness looking so well. In fact, I was astonished to think that such an old gentleman could carry his age so well. His eyes were bright and he was able to walk briskly about his gardens. There is no reason to fear that he will die soon, to judge from his appearance."

"They say that you were on an important mission. Is that true?"

"Now I really can't tell anything about that," was Mr. Thornton's response.

"Can you say in what capacity you undertook this visit?" was the next query.

Mr. Thornton coughed a small cough, ran his hand through his hair, and then answered. "I was retained as a lawyer to see the Pope. My talk with him was as an attorney, and I am not an attorney. Therefore, I can't talk on the subjects discussed by the Pope and myself. Lawyers never tell secrets."

"How did you conduct your conversation with his Holiness? Was there an interpreter present?" asked the reporter.

"Well, the Pope understands English pretty well and we managed to get along very well. There wasn't any need for an interpreter's services."

Mr. Thornton then excused himself, saying that he had a great deal of literary work to do—that is, he had letters to write and checks to sign, and the reporter withdrew. If, in the future, Mr. Thornton feels that he can conscientiously disclose the nature of his long conversation with the Pope he intends to write a book, and until that time the public will have to console itself with vague guesses as to what transpired at the interview, which made an international character out of Amasa Thornton, politician, and lawyer.

GOMPERS ASSAILS SOCIALISTS.

Says They Have Besmirched the Name of Labor and Sought to Disrupt the Unions.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—The morning session of the American Federation of Labor was devoted to hearing delegates from the Socialistic Party in advocacy of their theories of government. Mr. Gompers denounced the efforts of the Socialists to infuse their doctrines into that of trades unionism. He said:

"This involves the integrity of the labor movement of our country. Either the trade union movement is right or it is wrong. We must either declare for the union movement without frills or follies, or make an admission that it is wrong. 'By their deeds shall we know them,' rather than by the honied words by which they seek to lure us. If they were to express themselves in this convention as they express themselves outside, they know they would not be tolerated for two minutes.

"I propose to call attention to the mask and the real face. The very men who advocate and ask us to commit ourselves to this movement have in the past done all that man can do to disrupt trades unions. One of the parties referred to called a convention to form a rival to this federation. At that convention they had on a broad streamer, emblazoned in letters of red, 'Wreck the Old Trades Unions and Full for Socialism.'

"They have besmirched the name of labor. They have attacked the integrity of the men who tried to better the conditions of labor. They have attacked conservatism and everything that is ground for our cause. If their propositions were likely to advance the interests of labor, I would give it my adherence at once, but knowing as I do that every attempt at diverting our efforts has been followed by an era of inertia and indifference, I cannot subscribe for it.

"Rather than turn our unions into ward clubs, we

MOORE TALKS OF HIS CASE

Says He Should Not Have Been Convicted on the Evidence.

FAYNE MOORE IS SANGUINE

Her Trial Will Be Begun To-morrow—Senator Hanna Indorsed Her Husband's Appointment as Consul.

Mrs. Fayne Moore is ready to face her trial for robbery in the first degree to-morrow morning. The fair prisoner is both sanguine and expectant. She said yesterday, "I am innocent. I know I am innocent. My husband was innocent, too, and I was told that he would be acquitted. When I heard the news I was more surprised than he."

Mrs. Moore will go on the stand. She will be the star witness in her own defense. What her story will be she will not tell. She stated yesterday that all the talk about her electrifying beauty and her hypnotic eyes was absolute foolishness. "When I appear in court," she added, "I will dress in simple clothes, and I assure you that no one will ever be able to criticise my deportment." Beyond this Mrs. Moore had nothing to say.

Moore consented to talk yesterday. He had just come from the counsel room in the Tombs, where he had been holding a consultation with his attorneys, who will take his case up on appeal. Moore seemed to be in good health, and he took his fate in a very matter-of-fact way. "I want to remark," he said, "that this case was tried in the newspapers. The action of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre on the night before the case went to the jury, when he distributed fifty typewritten copies of an alleged confession which my wife is said to have made to Mrs. Johnson, was scandalous. He circulated that report just so the jurymen could read it, knowing that the Recorder had overruled it as evidence.

"The tactics of the District Attorney's office, throughout my trial, have been damnable diabolical, and outrageous. Mr. McIntyre got an alleged Russian Count, who is nothing more than a Bowery barber, to say that I 'badgered' his brother-in-law in Paris. The claim of the theft at the Waldorf-Astoria was a flimsy one. I never married but one woman, and that woman was Mrs. Fayne Moore. If the District Attorney is so sure that I am a bigamist why don't he have me indicted?

"I never should have been convicted on the evidence presented. What was there to back it up? Nothing. I have only one thing to ask, and that is justice. The jury recommended me to the mercy of the Court. I am innocent and do not ask for any mercy. I simply ask for justice. I think that my wife will be acquitted. She will go on the stand and testify for herself. That is the proper course. That is what I wanted to do, but my lawyers would not let me. I also believe that I will get a new trial, and if one is granted I will get out on bail. I am not destitute. I have property valued at $50,000."

Mr. Levy says that the motion for a new trial will be based chiefly on the charge made to the jury by Recorder Goff. The charge, he claims, favored the prosecution and was full of errors, to which he took exceptions.

A. E. Bryan, private secretary of District Attorney Gardiner, called at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel yesterday and had a conversation with Senator M. A. Hanna of Ohio regarding Moore's appointment as a United States Consul. Moore claimed that Senator Hanna was instrumental in recommending him as Consul to Durban, South Africa.

Senator Hanna said that he knew the late Smith Moore of Ohio, and in 1871, with Smith Moore and another man, he entered into the business of building lake transports in Cleveland. He knew John Moore, the brother of Smith Moore, and if W. A. E. Moore, the man convicted, was the son of Smith Moore, the probability was that he did indorse his appointment. Senator Hanna also remarked that he did not remember having ever seen W. A. E. Moore.

Later in the day Senator Hanna was told that Smith Moore was the father of W. A. E. Moore. He then replied, "Then he was the man who was appointed Consul to Durban."

BICYCLE RIDERS AT DINNER.

Distance Medals Presented at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

The annual presentation dinner of the Bicycle Division of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was held in the clubhouse last night, and was the largest and most successful of all the bicyclers' dinners thus far given there. Covers were laid for 200 guests, and after the dinner had been disposed of the following toasts on bicycle subjects were announced:

"The Straight Roads of Jersey vs. The Crooked Paths of New York," was responded to by James E. Sullivan; "Cycling as Seen from the Bench," responded to by Charles E. Sims; "Should Every Well Regulated House Maintain Wheels," responded to by James O'Neill.

The mileage prizes were awarded as follows: First prize, a silver loving cup, F. W. Hunter, 5,770 miles; second prize, a jeweled medal, Bert W. Cole; third prize, a jeweled medal, W. H. Mackey; fourth prize, gold medal, to F. L. Wellington. Twelve other medals were awarded to members who had ridden more than 1,500 miles. The committee in charge of the dinner was R. Edward Moran, C. R. Fletcher, and J. Langdon Hawes.

WILD CAR IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

It Leaps the Rails and Shakes Up Four Passengers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 17.—Owing to the slippery condition of the rails, Main Street Car No. 4 on the local trolley line started to slide at a point below Clover Street today, and, despite the desperate efforts of the motorman, William O'Dell, whizzed with increasing momentum down a steep incline a quarter of a mile to the dock at the river.

There were four passengers—ex-Mayor Charles N. Arnold, Miss House, Mrs. G. H. Harden, and Lorinda Dubois, (colored.) The car bounded on the dock and stripped a shed of 25 feet of roof. The two last mentioned passengers were lacerated and bruised, but not seriously hurt. Miss House stepped up to the motorman and told him he was a brave man. She pressed a bill in his pocket and hurried away. The car was badly battered.

THE AMERICANS AT MANILA.

Their Cool Conduct on British Ships Made the Sailors Stare.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—An interesting letter from a marine on board the British first-class cruiser Powerful, recently at Manila, on the relations between the British tars and the American troops, has been published. The writer says:

"Our men and the Yankee soldiers are awfully friendly. Very few of the Americans were in uniform. They often only had the number of their regiment written on a piece of paper and pinned to their jackets. It was a sight to see them come on board, speaking to everybody. When we saw them go up to officers without saluting, we felt as if we must drop on the spot. They offered cigar cases to our men, saying, 'Have a cigar, my boy,' and afterward they handed us visiting cards, saying, 'Now be sure and look us up if you are down our way.'"

THE GRANTON IN COLLISION.

British Steamer Aground Off Cuxhaven as Result of the Accident.

HAMBURG, Dec. 17.—The British steamer Granton, bound from this port for London, is aground off Cuxhaven with her fore hold full of water as the result of a collision with the British steamer George Pyman, bound from Bremen for this port.

The extent of injury to the latter vessel is as yet unknown.

Steamer City Damaged by Gales.

ANTWERP, Dec. 17.—The British steamer City, Capt. Thompson, which arrived here on Thursday from Philadelphia after a passage of nineteen days, reports that she encountered very severe gales and was much damaged about the deck, from which all movables were swept overboard. On Dec. 12 fire was discovered in the coal bunkers, but was extinguished.

FATAL RIOT NEAR HAVANA.

It Grew Out of a Cuban Demonstration—One Person Was Killed and Five Hurt, Including an American.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The residents of Corro, a suburb of this city, supposing that the Spaniards had officially evacuated the locality, raised Cuban and American flags this afternoon over a number of buildings. Crackers were fired and speeches were made on the street corners.

These rejoicings produced a riot, which broke out about 7:30 o'clock in the evening. A number of shots were fired, killing one man, it is said, and wounding five. Among the latter was Marion Brill of Jacksonville, Fla., a teamster of the Second Illinois Regiment, who was driving a mule wagon. He was struck by a bullet in the right arm, and carried to the Hotel Inglaterra.

Señor Fernandez de Castro, Civil Governor of Havana has informed Gen. Greene that the offenders will be severely punished. Señor de Castro says he saw no Spanish soldiers at the scene of the affray. At 9:45 this evening Gen. Lee and Gen. Greene were in conference with the Spanish officials. The Spaniards say that the riot grew out of a barroom squabble.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

An Obstacle to Its Establishment Is the Dominion's Preferential Rate to England.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—Reports from Washington, where the commission representing Great Britain and the United States is in session, confirm previous reports that the chief difficulty in the way of reaching a basis of agreement with respect to reciprocity between the United States and Canada lies in the refusal of the American Commissioners to discuss that phase of the negotiations so long as Canada maintains her present preferential treatment of imports from Great Britain, which preferential treatment, on the other hand, the Candaian Commissioners decline to abandon.

In view of this attitude of the representatives of Canada, a report just compiled by the Customs Department at Montreal, showing comparisons of imports at this port for the past year and previous years, is of interest. The comparison shows that never in the history of the port have imports been anything like as large as during the season just closing. The significance of this fact lies in the other fact that the present is the first year in which the full preference of 25 per cent. for British goods has been operative.

With the number and tonnage of ocean arrivals so greatly increased as a probable result of the preferential tariff, it is not surprising that the Canadian Commissioners are unwilling to give up the feature of the tariff which gives promise of so materially contributing to the building up of Canadian ocean trade.

The immense increase in the business of the Port of Montreal may be seen from a comparison of the receipts from customs duties during the season of navigation just closed with those during 1897. In considering these figures, also, it must be borne in mind that the rate of duty was less this year than last by 12½ per cent. on all goods imported from Great Britain and the British colonies, so that the actual increase in the trade has been even greater than the figures indicate.

The customs receipts from May 1 to the close of navigation a year ago were $3,708,345.46, while during the same period of 1898 the sum of $4,842,655.32 passed into the exchequer of the country to the credit of the customs duties at Montreal, an increase of over $1,100,000, in something less than seven months.

The preferential clause in the tariff allowing a rebate of one-eighth from the duty on goods imported from Great Britain, the Colonies, and certain Continental countries, was put into operation in July, 1897, continuing for a year, after which the same countries enjoyed a rebate of one-quarter from the duty for the period of one month. Since Aug. 1 last the preferential clause has applied to importations from Great Britain and certain colonies only, goods from Continental ports paying the full tariff rate.

In July last the collection amounted to $1,150,558.87, as compared with $530,705.43 in the previous July. This immense excess was ascribed to a rush or concentration of importations on account of the general rebate of one-quarter off the duty, and a considerable slump was looked for to follow. Instead of a slump, however, there has been a substantial increase in every subsequent month as compared with the corresponding month of 1897, and November's returns aggregated $100,000 over November of last year.

This phenomenal growth of imports has, of course, brought about a corresponding increase in the number and tonnage of ocean arrivals. In 1897 there entered the port of Montreal 479 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,054,225; this season there arrived 516 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,212,747. The coastwise steamers also showed a substantial increase, both in vessels and tonnage. In 1897 there arrived 300 vessels, while this year the number had increased to 330. For 1897 the tonnage was 317,000, while this year it was 345,800.

The increase in imports has, naturally, been accompanied by an increase in exports, and the total shipments of grain from the port of Montreal during the season of 1898 show an excess of more than 20,000,000 bushels over a year ago. Following is a list of shipments, showing the increase over last year.

	1898	Increase.
Wheat, bush	8,933,393	1,906,335
Corn, bush	19,115,891	12,336,995
Oats, bush	6,801,239	4,169,454
Barley, bush	320,297	73,149
Rye, bush	969,943	608,316
Flour, bbls	856,312	84,188
Pork, bbls	2,757	4,372
Eggs, cases	186,173	44,320
Ham, bacon, boxes	12,484	4,361
Cheese, boxes	1,835,128	108,902
Butter, packages	298,785	141,464

With these figures before them, the Canadian Commissioners at Washington will be loth to abandon the preferential feature of their present tariff, apart altogether from the sentimental aspect of the case.

GUSTAVO TOSTI ARRESTED.

The Vice Consul Was Suffering from Effects of Cocaine Not Drink.

Gustavo Tosti, the Italian Vice Consul in this city, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station Wednesday night on a charge of intoxication when he was really suffering from cerebral hemorrhage and the effects of cocaine. About dusk that evening two boys led Tosti to Breen's drug store, at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, saying that they had found the man wandering about the streets. Breen saw at once that the man was suffering from some drug, and summoned the patrol wagon. Policeman Michael Walsh responded, and his opinion was that the man was drunk. He told Breen that he had better put the man out in the street, as he could not arrest him in the store. This was done, and Tosti was carted away to the station house. Here a search of his clothes failed to reveal his identity, and Sergt. Boehme endeavored to learn his name by talking with him. As near as he got it was "Gus Dusty" of 37 East Fiftieth Street. Then the prisonor was locked up on Walsh's charge of intoxication.

Shortly before daylight Thursday morning the doorman informed Sergt. Handy, who was then in charge, that the prisoner was evidently very sick, and that he lay groaning in his cell. An ambulance was called from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. Ambulance Srugeon Goeltz found symptoms of cerebral hemorrhage. On arriving at the hospital, the prisoner lost consciousness entirely, and did not revive until Thursday evening, after the doctors had worked over him all day. It was then that he explained that he was Vice Consul Tosti, and begged that he be sent to his home, 37 East Fiftieth Street. The last thing he said he remembered was boarding a Broadway cable car Wednesday afternoon on his way to visit a dentist's to have an ulcerated tooth attended to. Word was sent to Giovanni Branchi, the Italian Consul, who removed Tosti to his home. The case was dismissed in court without the appearance of Tosti.

Superintendent Fenn of the J. Hood Wright Hospital said last evening that the man was not under the influence of liquor when he arrived at the hospital, and that there was every symptom of a hemorrhage. Druggist Breen said that he saw at once that the man was under the influence of a drug, and that he thought it proper to summon the police, as he did. Chief Devery has ordered Inspector Kane to make a strict investigation of the matter.

There Are Many Pianos

Of various degrees of excellence, the incomparable KNABE being the recognized leader. Every person, however, is not able, *for various reasons*, to own a Knabe *at this time*. Our *Removal Sale* provides an opportunity for just such people to obtain a good, slightly used Knabe, or a piano of some other make, *which, if desired, will later be exchanged for a Knabe.*

Whatever Piano You Wish to Buy,

it will be manifestly to your advantage to come to us. We have Pianos of almost every make, taken in exchange for the Knabe, and rather than move any instruments to our new warerooms, they will be sold at very low prices.

This is a Real Christmas Opportunity!

WM. KNABE & CO.,

148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

FORGOT NAME AND ADDRESS

Woman Walked the Streets for Hours Awaiting Identification.

CALLED POLICE BY TELEPHONE

Visited Headquarters at Night and Was Taken to the Hospital—Two Men Call Her Wife.

One of the strangest requests that ever came into Police Headquarters was transmitted over the telephone early yesterday morning from the Hotel Metropole. It came from a woman who had forgotten her name and the location of her home, and she wanted to know if any one had been inquiring for a missing woman. She was identified about noon yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital by a man who said he was her husband, and who was accompanied by a little girl about eleven years of age, said to be her daughter. Such secrecy was maintained, however, that neither her name nor that of the man who took her away could then be learned.

Last evening it was said at Police Headquarters by another man who refused to give his name that he was her husband, and that her maiden name was Mary Smith, a daughter of P. H. Smith, who was concerned in a murder here several years ago, and had to leave the city. Her real name is a matter of doubt, but Dr. Fontaine of 109 East Fortieth Street, to whom the man referred, knows her as Mary Luptor, it is said, from the fact that for four years he had boarded the child Florence. The story is a mysterious one, and the wandering about the streets of the mother unable to tell her name or where she lived, has served to bring out an odd tale of the seamy side of life.

The hour was 3 yesterday morning when the operator at Police Headquarters was called up by a woman from the Hotel Metropole. She asked if there had been any inquiries for a missing woman. The operator referred her to Roundsman Brady in the Bureau of Information. She repeated her inquiry and asked: "I want to know if any one has inquired for a woman thirty-two years old, with dark hair and blue eyes, who wears a sealskin jacket, red waist, black cloth skirt, and a black velvet hat, trimmed with ostrich feathers?"

Brady said No, and then the woman astonished him by saying the description was of herself; that she had forgotten her name and address and wanted to be identified. He was inclined to treat the matter lightly, and told her if she wanted to be identified she must come to Police Headquarters. She took a cab, and half an hour later appeared there. She was richly dressed, wore considerable jewelry, and talked like a woman of refinement. She carried a large sum of money. The Roundsman questioned her, and to every query except those relating to her name and address she appeared to be rational. She could not recollect her identity. Her nervousness increased with every moment.

The woman told Brady that she had left her home Friday morning at 10 o'clock to buy Christmas presents for her daughter. She went down to Twenty-third Street on a cable car, and after going into a store she forgot who she was. "I walked the streets for hours," she went on, "looking in vain for a familiar face to tell me who I was."

Presently she began to sob violently, and cried out that on the day before she had taken some cocaine to steady her nerves. Brady called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Dr. Maloney, who responded, took her there. He could get nothing from her except that she remembered her maiden name was Smith. Her husband, she said, was a Wall Street broker. Some recollection of her childhood days then came to her, and she told the doctor that she was educated in a school in West Twenty-seventh Street, and that she had been graduated from the Normal College.

Dr. Maloney gave her an opiate thinking that perhaps sleep might induce a change. She was awake at 7 o'clock, but her mind was still a blank. Again she slept and again there was no change. At 11 o'clock a tall man with a black mustache called, accompanied by a girl of about eleven. He said he was her husband, and the child her daughter. The woman recognized them and said she would go with them, but her name was still a mystery to her.

It was about 5 o'clock when the three left the hospital. They went out through a rear exit into Eleventh Street, where a cab that had been previously ordered drove up as soon as they appeared. The driver whipped up and the horse went up the street on a run.

The greatest reticence was observed at the hospital and at the livery stable as to their identity, but on the livery stable book the destination of "Thirty-seventh Street and Sixth Avenue" appeared. There the trail was lost.

The story related by the man at Police Headquarters told largely of the woman's life of recklessness here, in Chicago, and in Kansas City. The man said he met the woman in a west side boarding house in this city in 1886. She told him she had been driven out of the house of her uncle, a man named Cartwright, who then lived in Thirty-third Street, near Madison Avenue. He had charged her with misconduct. Her uncle was a man of considerable means.

The man said they were married in Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, and afterward lived in Brooklyn, where the child Florence was born in 1887. They separated soon afterward, and he went to Kansas City, where he took the child. "Then she brought suit," he added, "and secured alimony. Later on we became reconciled, but she soon left me and kept up anything but a proper life. She took the child with her."

Four years ago Florence was taken to the home of Dr. Fontaine, but the mother took her away Friday, the man said. He is now trying to obtain possession of his daughter.

At Dr. Fontaine's residence a woman who appeared to be his wife said last night that he was out. She said no child had ever lived in the house, and that people who said that a child had been left with them must be crazy. She said that she had never heard of any other family of the name of Fontaine or Fountain in the neighborhood.

Dr. Fontaine is reported to have said earlier in the evening that the child had boarded with them, but that her mother had taken her away on Friday. He knew the mother as Mrs. Mary Lupton. As to her character he said he had no knowledge.

A jeweler named Gay, who lives near where Mr. Cartwright is reported to have lived, said he had never heard of a family by the name of either Smith or Cartwright.

The man who called at Police Headquarters referred to John Branigan of 235 East Twenty-second Street as an uncle of the woman. At that address the relationship and all knowledge of her was denied.

Dr. Maloney said last night that the woman's malady was hysteria, and he attributed it to some deep mental trouble. Loss of memory in such instances was rare, and he deemed it a very peculiar case.

Church Delegates for Puerto Rico.

The American Missionary Association has appointed one of its Secretaries, the Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard, and Lucien M. Warner of Bridgeport, Conn., as a special delegation to visit Puerto Rico and investigate concerning the initiation of religious work there in behalf of the association, which represents the Congregational churches of the United States.

THE REFORM CLUB'S DINNER

"Territorial Expansion" Discussed by Several Speakers.

PROF. GIDDINGS ITS ADVOCATE

Dr. Faunce, ex-Minister Seward, and Mr. Lewis in Opposition—Mr. Stevens's Plan.

The Reform Club gave its first dinner of the season last night at its headquarters, 233 Fifth Avenue. About 130 members and guests were present.

As usual, a question of the day formed the subject of discussion. Last night this question was "Territorial Expansion." Two of the speakers on the set programme, the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, were absent on account of sickness.

After dinner President John De Witt Warner stated the subject of discussion, and introduced the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce as the first speaker. Dr. Faunce took the field against expansion and imperialism. He said that he was only an amiable "Mugwump" in politics, and that he was "one of more than 100,000 who voted for President McKinley, and who are now doing our utmost to hold him in." [Laughter.]

"Many are now saying that we have taken the Philippines, and that we can do what we please with them. Yes, we can do anything with bayonets. Talleyrand said, 'You can do anything with bayonets except sit on them.' [Laughter.] The spirit of empire is anti-American, anti-republican, and, I think, anti-Christian. Many may agree with Bismarck that for a country to be governed by the majority is like a family's being ruled by the nursery, but we must stand somewhere between this idea of the Iron Chancellor and the idea of Lincoln, of government of the people, for the people, and by the people. Imperialism would mean the decay of this country and its institutions. This Reform Club will have wrought as great service as it did in 1896 if it sees to it that the new territory we have acquired shall be treated in accordance with the ideas and institutions of this country." [Long applause.]

George F. Seward, ex-Minister to China, was the next speaker. He read a careful argument against the annexation of the Philippines, taking the position that such a course is not justified by international law nor by the terms of the protocol under which the treaty of peace was made.

"The absence of the word 'sovereignty' in the protocol," he said, "gave Spain the right to assume that her sovereignty was undisputed. We are to-day exercising control in Cuba without any sovereignty. The Commissioners in Paris used a threat in the demand for the cession of the Philippines in an implied reopening of the war. Any court of arbitration would regard the act as one of sollation. The United States is to pay $20,000,000 for the Philippines. If we were entitled to take the islands no money was needed. If it was for purchase the sum was inadequate. The Spanish had no knowledge that the Philippines would be demanded, and our Government was, at the time of the protocol, uncertain about it."

As to our treatment of subject races, Mr. Seward said:

"Few chapters of modern history are more full of dishonor than the history of our treatment of subject races." He closed by advising the handing of the islands back to Spain.

Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University made the only argument in favor of expansion. He said the United States did not purchase the Philippines, but the $20,000,000 was paid as a settlement of various floating debts with which this country did not care to worry about afterward. He thought that the people of this country could not afford to do as Pilate did—wash their hands of the matter. The Philippines must be held, and the only practical question is how they can best be governed. As to subject races, he said that the effort of the United States to uplift 7,000,000 of slaves was the noblest experiment that any Nation had ever attempted. He also pointed out the advantages in trade that will follow the control of the Philippines.

Charlton T. Lewis spoke warmly against the expansion and "imperial" policy.

Joseph Earle Stevens, author of "Yesterdays in the Philippines," described conditions in the islands, and said the only way they could be governed would be to kill half the semi-savages and all the total savages and drown the rest.

HIS LAST DRINK WAS ACID.

Suicide's Little Son Misinterpreted His Father's Remark.

Louis Weber, forty-four years old, a framer, living at 1,791 First Avenue, despondent at being out of work, committed suicide at his home yesterday by taking carbolic acid. His wife was absent during the afternoon. His son, Louis, fourteen years old, went into the house for something to eat, and Weber, who had been drinking for several days, said, "To-day I shall take my last drink." The little fellow was overjoyed and ran and threw his arms around his father's neck.

Some time later in the afternoon he went to his father's room and found him lying on the bed. He waited until his mother came home and told her he thought his father was dead. She called Policeman Harrison, who went with her to the room, where Weber was found to be dead. He had taken carbolic acid.

TRANSPORT CAPTAIN HELD.

Accused of Assault by Saloon Keeper Bennett of Brooklyn.

Capt. David Stevens of the United States transport Hartford, now lying at Erie Basin, was arrested yesterday, charged with having been one of the three men who assaulted William J. Bennett in the latter's saloon, Pearl and Willoughby Streets, Brooklyn, on Dec. 9 last. Bennett is the man who caused a lot of talk recently by advertising his handsome residence at 104 Hendrix Street to rent to a negro family to spite his wealthy neighbors, with whom he has been at odds for a long time.

Yesterday Capt. Stevens entered Bennett's place and ordered a drink of vichy. The saloon keeper followed him when he left and caused his arrest, identifying him as one of his three assailants. Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Court, held Stevens for a hearing. The accused man claims that it is a case of mistaken identity.

ATTACKS FAMILY WITH HATCHET

Carrier Goes Suddenly Insane and Fatally Hurts His Daughter.

Alfred Carrier, thirty-four years old, a salesman in a coffee house on Vesey Street, went suddenly insnae at his home, 67 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, last night. Seizing a hatchet, he struck his wife several blows, and then attacked their ten months' old daughter, who was asleep in her crib.

When his wife recovered consciousness he had disappeared. The police have sent out a general alarm. Dr. Walsh of St. Mary's Hospital said that Mrs. Carrier would recover, but that the child could not.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL RESERVE

Some Facts About the Emergency Squadron Which England Recently Prepared.

MANY POWERFUL VESSELS

Among the Battleships the Nile and the Trafalgar Are the Most Formidable—How the Cruiser Class Is Made Up.

The emergency squadron which the British Navy prepared recently for service consisted of twelve battleships which have been used as guard ships at some of the most important ports around the British and Irish coasts. They have been assembled at Devonport. They are not as powerful as some of the other British vessels that form the squadrons in the Mediterranean or Chinese waters, but they are powerful vessels, and one or two are quite speedy, as the speed of a battleship is reckoned. There are sixteen cruisers also in the squadron, and in this lot are some of the fastest cruisers afloat. They could be sent to sea to destroy or capture the merchant marine of an enemy.

Among the battleships the Nile and the Trafalgar are the most powerful. They are sister ships of 11,940 tons displacement, and under forced draught can steam 17 knots an hour. Their coal supply will carry them 6,500 miles, at the rate of ten knots. They are protected with a belt of compound armor, 16 to 20 inches in thickness and have 18 inches of armor on the gun positions. They each carry four 13.5-inch breech-loading guns in turrets; six 4.7-inch, eight 6-pounders, eleven 3-pounders, rapid-fire guns, and six machine guns. Next comes the Sans Pareil and the Benbow. These two carry each two 16.25-inch breech-loading guns which are in turrets. All their other guns are modern rapid-fire arms. All the guns on the Rodney and the Howe, with the exception of the 13.5-inch, are rapid-fire. The big guns are breech-loading rifles. The Collingwood's big guns are of the breech-loading type, but the others are rapid fire. On the Colossus are two breech-loading guns, while the others are rapid-fire. The Alexandra and Thunderer are built of iron. On the Alexandra are eight 10-inch muzzle loaders and one 9.2-inch breech-loader. Among the smaller guns are six 4-inch breech-loaders, while all the others are rapid-fire. The 10-inch guns on the Thunderer are of the breech-loading type, and the other guns are rapid-fire. The big guns on the Conqueror and Howe are breech-loaders with rapid-fire guns in the secondary battery.

The following tables give the strength of the battleship:

Name.	Speed, Knots.	Radius at 10 Knots.	Armor, Inches.	Ton-nage.	Comple-ment.
Nile	17	8,500	14-20	11,940	538
Trafalgar	17	6,500	14-20	11,940	572
Sans Pareil	17.2	7,000	16-18	10,470	583
Benbow	17.5	7,100	14-18	10,600	509
Rodney	16.75	7,200	11-18	10,300	515
Howe	16.8	7,200	11½-18	10,300	515
Collingwood	16.5	8,500	12-18	9,500	480
Colossus	14.2	9,200	13-18	9,420	388
Alexandra	14	2,700	5-12	9,490	600
Thunderer	14.2	3,050	10-18	9,330	410
Conqueror	15.5	5,200	8-12	6,220	330
Hero	15.5	5,200	8-12	6,200	330

ARMAMENT.

Name	13.5 in.	12 in.	16 in.	6 in.	Small Rapid Fire.
Nile	4	..	..	..	34
Trafalgar	4	..	..	..	34
Sans Pareil	..	..	1	12	39
Benbow	..	..	..	10	37
Rodney	4	..	..	6	31
Howe	..	..	..	6	31
Collingwood	..	4	..	6	28
Colossus	..	4	..	5	23
Alexandra	..	..	8	..	34
Thunderer	..	..	4	..	20
Conqueror	..	2	..	4	20
Hero	..	2	..	4	20
Total	16	12	13	53	351

The Sans Pareil and Benbow have each two 16.25-inch 111-ton guns, and the Alexandra has one 9.2-inch muzzle loader.

In the cruiser squadron are four of the most modern vessels of the British fleet. They are the protected cruisers Terrible, Diadem, Niobe, and Europa, all of the first class. The Diadem, Niobe, and Europa are 435 feet in length and of 11,000 tons displacement. They were built to speed over 20 knots an hour and have all exceeded that speed, having shown 20.5 knots. At an economic speed they have a radius of 10,000 knots. They each have a steel protected deck 2.5 to 4 inches in thickness, casemates of 12 inches for their 6-inch guns and 12 inches on the conning tower. They each carry sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns, fourteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, two 12-pounders, boat guns, and eight machine guns. Their complement is 718 men each. The Terrible, a sister ship of the Powerful, now in Chinese waters, displaces 14,500 tons and can steam at the rate of 22.634 knots an hour. This speed was recently shown at a trial, when her engines indicated 22,000 horse power. Her steel protection on the deck and gun positions varies from 2 to 6 inches, and she carries two 9.2-inch guns fitted with electric gear, twelve 6-inch rapid-fire guns, eight on the main and four on the upper deck; sixteen 12-pounders, twelve 3-pounders, and nine machine guns. These are all of the rapid-fire type. Her complement is 894 men and her cruising radius 25,000 miles at the rate of ten knots. The following table will give the fighting strength of the other vessels in the cruiser squadron:

Name.	Speed, Knots.	Radius, Knots.	Comple-Tonnage.	ment.	Guns.
Terrible	22.6	25,000	14,200	894	53
Diadem	20.5	10,000	11,000	718	52
Europa	20.5	10,000	11,000	718	52
Niobe	20.5	10,000	11,000	718	52
Australia	18.0	8,000	5,600	484	37
Galatea	18.0	8,000	5,600	484	37
St. George	19.5	14,000	7,700	520	37
Crescent	19.5	14,000	7,700	520	37
Melampus	20.0	9,000	3,400	273	22
Sybille	20.0	9,000	3,400	273	22
Naiad	20.0	9,000	3,400	273	22
Latona	20.0	9,000	3,400	273	22
Retribution	20.0	8,500	3,600	273	22
Severn	17.3	8,750	4,050	325	19
Blonde	16.3	5,400	1,580	150	12
Mercury	17.0	4,900	3,730	280	21

The Terrible, Europa, Niobe, Diadem, St. George, and Crescent are first-class protected cruisers, the Australia and Galatea are armored cruisers, and the others, with the exception of the Blonde, are second-class cruisers. The Blonde belongs to the third class. The total number of men in the cruiser fleet is 7,185, and the total number of guns carried, all of which are modern and mostly of the rapid-fire type, 519.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S NEW COMMAND

Will Relieve Gen. Bacon in the Department of the Lakes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—By direction of the President Brig. Gen. Michael V. Sheridan, United States Volunteers, has been assigned to the temporary command of the Department of the Lakes, relieving Brig. Gen. Bacon.

OHIO RAILROAD TO BE SOLD.

Wheeling and Lake Erie to be Disposed of Under Court's Order.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Judge Taft to-day issued an order for the sale of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, on the claim of the Metropolitan Financial and Industrial Company. The sale will be for $1,000,000, subject to mortgages of $6,000,000, and must be made within three months.

Consul Smith Dies at Curacao.

BREWER, Me., Dec. 17.—News was received here to-day of the death of L. B. Smith of this city, United States Consul at Curacao, W. I. According to recent letters, Mr. Smith was thrown from his carriage several weeks ago and badly injured. He was fifty-nine years of age, and had made his home in Curacao for the past twenty-five years. The deceased leaves a widow and three sons. His body will probably be brought home.

Applied Proverb.

The Sultan was perplexed. "Ibn-el-Yusuf," said he to his unofficial and most confidential adviser," the Bashaw of Alabazam and the Subcaliph of Hul-a-Baloo are each offering me the other's head as a gracious gift. What shall I do?"

"There is a proverb among the Christian dogs," said the adviser, "that two heads are better than one."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Pond's Extract

(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Prone Class and Non-Expert Matches Decided at the Armory—One New Sharpshooter.

The marksmen of the Seventh Regiment met at the armory range for the last time before Christmas yesterday evening. They will spend next Saturday evening in cogitating on the subject of Christmas presents, as one regimental official remarked last night, and the excitement for rifle competition will not mar the immediate anticipation of holiday festivities. The next shoot at the armory will therefore be on the last day of the old year.

There were two matches decided last night, and, as the entries were unlimited and the entry fee was moderate in each case, many score cards were made use of. Only one new name—that of Corp. G. R. Jenkins of Company D—was added to the list of regimental sharpshooters. To qualify as a sharpshooter, according to Seventh Regiment regulations, the marksman must make 65 out of a possible 70 in an armory rifle match, and this Corp. Jenkins just managed to do in the non-expert match yesterday. Several other men also made as good as or better than 65, but they had already qualified as sharpshooters in previous competitions.

The matches decided last night were the prone class match and the non-expert. Five prizes were awarded in each. In the prone class match seven shots were fired standing and seven prone. The prone score was shot first. The scores were arranged in classes, according to the numerical values of the scores. Thus all men making 67 were in one class and all making 66 in another, and the prizes were awarded in the five highest classes. The man who got the highest prone score in his particular class won the prize in that class. The best score was made by Private W. N. Croxton, with a total score of 68, evenly divided between standing and prone shots.

The non-expert match, in which Private Uhl of Company C (who also won a prize in the other match) came out first, was open to all members of the regiment who had never made 68 in any Armory Rifle Club match or in competition for the Abeel Trophy. Each man fired seven shots standing and seven prone.

The matches to be shot on the evening of Dec. 31 are the bull's-eye standing and bull's-eye prone matches. Three prizes will be given in each match, and the man making the greatest number of bull's-eyes in the two matches, best string of ten shots in each match only to count,) will receive the "diamond badge," to be held until again competed for.

The scores last night follow:

PRONE CLASS MATCH.

Contestant.	Prone.	Stand-ing.	Total.
1..Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	34	34	68
2..Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	35	32	67
3..Private M. Uhl, Co. C	35	31	66
4..Private G. Kemble, Co. F	35	30	65
5..Corp. L. L. Clarke, Co. F	34	30	64

NON-EXPERT MATCH.

Contestant.	Prone.	Stand-ing.	Total.
1..Private M. Uhl, Co. C	32	34	66
2..Corp. W. S. Cowperthwait, Co. I	31	34	65
3..Private J. W. Thees, Jr., Co. B	32	33	65
4..Corp. G. R. Jenkins, Co. G	35	30	65
5..Corp. A. V. Stout, Co. K	32	32	64

Two Soldiers Die at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Gen. Otis telegraphs from Manila that since Dec. 10 the following deaths have occurred: George O. Larson, Corporal, Company A, Utah Artillery, typhoid fever; James Healy, private, Company I, Eighteenth Infantry, cerebral hemorrhage, the result of an accidental fall.

Racing at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Weather clear; track heavy at Ingleside to-day:

FIRST RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Horton, 108 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 5, won; Casdale, 105, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Olinthus, 105

PEACE COMMISSION SAILS

Leaves Southampton for This City on the St. Louis.

DUE IN WASHINGTON SATURDAY

Treaty Probably Will Be Delivered to the President on Christmas Eve—Incidents of the Conference.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Dec. 17.—To the interviewers who besieged the American Peace Commissioners here to-day before they sailed for New York on board the American Line steamer St. Louis the Commissioners said they could not discuss the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain.

Judge Day said the treaty of peace would probably be delivered to President McKinley on Dec. 24.

The Americans were greatly indebted in all stages of the peace negotiations to the learning of Prof. Moore, Secretary of the United States Commission, who participated in the conferences, and whose advice was often a deciding factor in weighty problems.

The Commissioners also say a high compliment was paid to Arthur Ferguson, the interpreter attached to the commission, by the Spaniards, who, although he was an American attaché, trusted him to represent both parties.

After the treaty was signed and when the farewells were being exchanged, Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Commission, seized Mr. Ferguson's hands, and in a courtly Spanish manner exclaimed:

"I am sure you must have a fellow-feeling for Spaniards, for you speak our language not only with the head, but with the heart."

Mr. Ferguson is gifted with a remarkable memory. He would listen to a speech ten to twenty minutes long, and would then repeat its substance in the other language. The accuracy of his translations was never questioned.

The proudest member of the returning party is Edward Savoy, the State Department messenger, who delivered the ultimatum of the United States Government to the Spanish Minister at Washington. Savoy is carrying the American copy of the treaty, and is guarding it as carefully as though he had crown jewels in his possession.

Savoy speaks with pride of his part in connection with the signature of the document, which consisted in affixing the seals with the wax and candle used by Judge Day when he was Secretary of State and which Savoy brought to Paris for that purpose.

TREATY TO GO TO THE SENATE.

Definite Decision to Submit It During the Present Session Reached by the President, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President will submit the peace treaty to the Senate during the present session; that much has been definitely determined upon. The text is still lacking here, and as the Commissioners have not thought proper to intrust the document to the mails, it will not reach Washington before next Saturday.

Although desirous of placing it before the Senate at the earliest opportunity, the President will not be able to do so for a week after its receipt, for the reason that Congress will then be in holiday recess.

Meanwhile the treaty will not be given to the public. Strong pressure has been brought to bear already to change this decision, but a strict observance of the established custom in such cases will be followed in order to avoid exciting useless animosity against the treaty on the part of sticklers for the observance of the courtesy due the Senate.

"SPAIN LOST ALL SAVE HONOR."

President of Spanish Peace Commission So Declares in a Tirade Against "Upstart Conquerors."

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The following is the full text of the interview between Señor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, and M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The London Times, published in that paper this morning. Señor Montero Rios is quoted as saying:

"We have fulfilled here a very painful mission, in which it is impossible to dream of looking forward with any satisfaction but that of doing our duty. We depart without other consolation than the exclamation:

"'Tout est pardu sauf l'honneur!' ('All is lost but honor.')

"We knew in advance that we should have to deal with an implacable conqueror, who would in no way concern himself with any pre-existing international law, but whose sole object was to reap from victory the largest possible advantage. This conception of international law is absolutely new. It is no longer a case of might against right, but of might without right. As for us, we had only to protect ourselves against the abasement which it was desired to inflict upon us, and to prove, in spite of our blunders and mistakes, that we had not compromised the proverbial loyalty to the Castilian Fatherland.

"Misfortune also has grandeur. The Americans have acted as vainqueurs parvenus, (upstart conquerors.) They do not yet know the misfortune of defeat, but there are things which the most fortunate nations cannot escape. Later on, when they, too, will have had reverses, when they will have become homogeneous and are no longer obliged to satisfy the exigencies of political parties, they, too, will form, like all other nations with a past, a code of international rights and duties, and be less inflexible toward those who have suffered defeat. They will better understand that a strict observance of conditions agreed to, even in the thick of a fight, is a guarantee and a protection for all concerned, for the conqueror as well as the vanquished.

"Nations do not count by days or weeks, but by centuries, and in the course of their existence events assume various complexions.

"We signed on Aug. 12 a protocol suspending hostilities, and it was on the 14th that the American General demanded the surrender of Manila. The archipelago had not been won, and has not yet been conquered. The fate of the Philippines remained undetermined and Spanish sovereignty was still in force, since we were still waging war with considerable forces to suppress the insurrection. But, after a journey across a portion of the United States, President McKinley changed his policy and decided upon claiming the Philippines by right of conquest.

"Yet, I repeat, the Philippines even now are still unconquered. The two chief islands, the two richest—Mindanao and Luzon—are not won. Mindanao and the island of the Great Lake contain a population of half-breeds, half Malay and half Spanish, constituting a military oligarchy which rules the rest of the islands and occupies the richest portion of the territory on the shores of the lake. I know the country and its inhabitants. They are proud, strong, and warlike, and not only are they unconquered but their conquest will not be accomplished quickly. Yet the United States claimed them, as well as the other islands, as though their conquest was complete.

"But what most pains me is that in this great whirlwind in which we have lost all, lost our last Armada, there has been an attempt to deprive us of our honor as well. One Dec. 1 I proposed to the Americans to appoint a technical commission to examine the question of the Maine. We said:

"'America will appoint an American, an Englishman, and a Frenchman, and we will appoint a Spaniard, an Englishman, and a Frenchman, all specialists; the commission, or the two Governments, will appoint a German, and these seven men will bring in a verdict. If they declare Spain innocent. The President of the United States will address a message to the Senate declaring Spanish honor intact, and that Spain was falsely accused of having betrayed the laws of hospitality by blowing up a vessel at anchor in one of her ports. If Spain is declared guilty a Spanish ship will go to America, salute the United States flag, and Spain will pay the cost.'

"This is the proposal we made on Dec. 1. It could be—and must have been—telegraphed, for it could be put into 200 words. On Dec. 5, in his message to Congress, the President made no allusion to our proposal, but described the blowing up of the Maine as a suspicious event.

"On Dec. 6 the American Commissioners declared they refused to discuss this question. This is what especially irritates us. We have great defects—our hot temper, and cruelties even. But our national honor is dear to us. Yet at that honor the Americans wished to deal the rudest blow.

"Well, we are now going home to help Spain stanch the wound. We have, happily, at our head a woman whose virtues, courage, and intelligence are our strength and hope, who is beloved and esteemed by all parties, who henceforth has the heart of a Spaniard.

"The latest news from the frontier is that all is pretty quiet. There are, moreover, really no Carlists but priests, who recall the gloomiest period in our history. Don Carlos himself is no Carlist. He has lived too long in the most advanced countries to be retrograde, and the Carlists and fanaticism have disappeared. Nor are there any longer men who want a republic. Castelar, Pi y Margal, and Salmeron are loyal opponents.

"Spain has ceased to be great Spain, but we shall abide by our traditions of honor and sobriety. Perhaps by the time our young King, who has been brought up in the school of adversity under the eye of a noble woman has attained his majority we will see days of peace and prosperity return."

Germany and the Philippines.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The semi-official Post to-night publishes an inspired article saying: "It is an enjoyable fact that the United States has resolved to favor as much as possible Germany's commercial interests in reorganizing the affairs of the Philippine Islands. There is no doubt that a modus vivendi will be found, satisfactory for a number of years to both nations."

ASSAULT UPON LAKE ERIE ICE.

Forty Freight Steamers and Several Ice-Breaking Boats Will Make It.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—A united assault upon the Lake Erie ice by all the ice-breaking boats and nearly forty down-bound steamers is planned to begin to-night or at daylight Sunday morning. They will move in single file until, if possible, open water is reached.

TO MAKE GATLING GUNS.

A Company with $1,000,000 Capital Likely to Have Works at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—It is probable that the new Gatling cast-steel cannon, as well as the already famous Gatling rapid-fire gun, will be manufactured by a company incorporated a few years ago. It is capitalized at $1,000,000. Dr. Gatling is the President, and Carroll Spriggs, a New York attorney, is Secretary. It is probable that the works will be in Cleveland.

THIRTY-TWO CATTLEMEN FREED.

Acquitted of the Murder of John Heckman, a Nebraska Sheepman.

CHADRON, Neb., Dec. 17.—The thirty-two prominent cattlemen of South Dakota who were indicted by a Grand Jury in Fall River County, S. D., for manslaughter have been acquitted at Hot Springs after the jury had deliberated fifteen minutes. The case was the outcome of the murder of John Heckman, a well-known sheepman of this city, who was killed last September by a band of cattlemen while moving his sheep into South Dakota.

BUOY ON A NEW OBSTRUCTION.

It Lies in the Course Which the Massachusetts Took When Injured.

The Lighthouse Board has placed a red light to mark a dangerous obstruction between Governors and Bedloe's Islands, lying in the track of the Staten Island ferryboats, which has only ten feet of water above it at mean low water.

There has been a suggestion that this is what the battleship Massachusetts struck, the obstruction having since floated to its present position. It is not known yet what the obstruction is or where it came from.

ORDAINED IN BALTIMORE.

Candidates Admitted to the Priesthood by Cardinal Gibbons.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The Christmas ordinations of students of St. Mary's Seminary were concluded at the Cathedral to-day, Cardinal Gibbons officiating. The following were ordained to the priesthood:

Timothy B. Kenny, James E. Connell, and Bernard J. Lennon of Baltimore; Andrew J. Burns, Philip Traynor, Timothy O'Shea, and Henry McShea of Chicago; Michael Gibbs O'Donnell of Pittsburg, Martin O'Brien of Hartford, Patrick K. Banks and Thomas F. Conlon of Cleveland, Michael J. Sullivan and Joseph P. Maher of Boston, J. B. Praught of San Francisco, Francis A. Foy of Newark, N. J.; Joseph Gallagher of Holy Cross Order of Washington, John Smith, Jesuit, and Frater Alphonsus of the Capuchin Order, Wilmington.

COAL FAMINE IN THE WEST.

Dealers Experience Great Difficulty in Supplying the Demand.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Chicago, and, in fact, the entire West, is on the threshold of a coal famine. The shortage in soft coal which has gradually increased since the first cold spell of the Fall, threatens to become a panic should the temperature drop during the holidays.

Supply dealers for the Western markets are having the greatest difficulty in getting sufficient soft coal, and, while the remarkable demand of this year is, they admit, a great boon, they fail to see where an increase could come from. The bituminous market is supplied direct from the mines, which at present have not a large enough supply to meet the demand.

Various reasons are advanced to cover this condition, the strikes of the Fall and a lack of reserve being the most general. The unusual increase in the demand for soft coal has found both the dealers and the mine owners unprepared, and as a result there is no small anxiety in regard to the finality of the situation.

ALL VASSAR IS SNEEZING.

The Grip Has Claimed Many Victims at the College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 17.—Over 100 students at Vassar College are prostrated victims of grip, which has been epidemic in this locality for some weeks. The beds in the infirmary are about all occupied by young women, whose bodies are wrapped in flannel, saturated with camphorated oil. And the atmosphere of cheerful philosophy which ordinarily pervades the college is now disturbed by coughs and sneezes, each of which is a profound mystery to the fair devotees of science, as well as to its wise professors, who without difficulty solve all the riddles of creation except the grip offhand.

The malady has been gathering in victims at the college for some time, and Dr. Thelberg and her assistant, Dr. Grace Kimball, have been busy, but although the infirmary is filled, no medical assistance has been called, and no cases are reported as at all dangerous. The spread of the grip at the college is interesting in its uniformity. It makes no distinction, and plump girls, thin girls, blondes, and brunettes alike are seized. The only features of the treatment of the disease by the college doctors known is the plentiful use of flannel and exterior applications of oil and liniment.

"The Great Ruby" Coming to Daly's.

Augustin Daly has announced that he has formed a combination with the management of the Drury Lane Theatre of London, by which "The Great Ruby," the new melodrama recently produced with sucess in that city, will be presented in his theatre here with a company exclusively American, Miss Ada Rehan playing the part acted abroad by Mrs. John Wood. Mr. Daly is anxious to present here all the Drury Lane dramas with the original scenery, properties, and costumes, and to make these productions annually. It is Mr. Daly's intention to also produce the famous Drury Lane pantomines each year.

Where She Got Even.

He—Women ask such foolish questions.
She—Why do they?
"That woman going along there asked me if I knew what time the last train left."
"What did you say?"
"I said I didn't know, and then she asked me if I could give her an idea."
"Well, that was foolish on her part, that's so."—Yonkers Statesman.

MOZART'S COMIC OPERA.

"Le Nozze di Figaro" Given at the Metropolitan Yesterday Afternoon.

Mozart's ever young and lovely comic opera "Le Nozze di Figaro" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon for the first time this season. There was a very large audience, but only such applause as might have been expected from a matinée audience in the presence of a masterpiece from which little or no enjoyment can be obtained by those not thoroughly acquainted with the text. It is a fact worthy of some attention on the part of those ill-balanced minds which believe that the art of writing genuine "drama per musica" began and ended with Wagner that there is almost nothing to be enjoyed by him who listens to Mozart as he would to "Semiramide." The more you understand of the text of "Semiramide" the more ridiculous the music becomes.

The plan of the fashionable operagoer, who does not even know the stories of the works, but is familiar with a few famous arias (whose Italian titles he knows how to lose, not understand) and goes to the opera just to hear some great singer sing them, is really the best for listening to such works as "Semiramide."

But the plan cannot be applied to either Wagner or Mozart. It will not do for Wagner because there are no arias at all. And it will not do for Mozart because the arias are so closely wedded to the text, and the music follows the meaning so closely that only a few of the set pieces will be found enjoyable by those who listen only for a tune sounded by a voice. Such persons form the largest class of operagoers. For them the arias might as well be songs without words, or the singers might sing the syllables do, re, me, fa, &c. Now, most of Mozart's music will not stand that sort of treatment any more than Wagner's will. Occasionally there is a bit like the "Che soave" or "Il mio Tesoro" which pleases an audience merely by its sensuous melody; but Mozart put a great deal more into even those tunes than mere listeners for tunes ever get out of them.

If this is true of serious works, in which the emotional plan is broad and deep and weighty, how much more is it true of a comic opera, in which the complications of the story, the lightning-like changes of mood, the humor, the mischief, the airy fancy, the delicate, evanishing shades of thought and feeling must all be reflected in the music. In "Le Nozze di Figaro" Mozart produced an immortal masterpiece of this latter kind. But the work is like the poetry of Omar Khayyam. It is not something to take up for an idle moment's amusement, but something to live with, to grow with, something from which to absorb gradually the spirit of true greatness in comedy.

"Le Nozzi di Figaro" is a comedy of intrigue, and its plot, taken from the play of Beaumarchais, is full of fun. The humor of it was well, though not wholly brought out in yesterday's performance. All the artists concerned seemed to lack just a little of that delicate lightness of touch which is essential to an adequate interpretation of the work. Perhaps a second performance will remove this shortcoming. In respect of conception of their rôles and vocal treatment of them, all the artists did good work. Mme. Eames was a most bewitching vision as the Countess, a vision so beautiful that one was quite ready to think that a momentary flatness in the final measures of "Dove sono" was also a dream. She made that, the weakest aria in the work, warm with interest, and was altogether lovely in the letter duet.

Mme. Sembrich's Susanna was the performance of a very great artist, who loves and reverences her Mozart and sings his music with an understanding all too rare in these days. Her conception of the part was perfect, and she acted throughout with the most admirable skill. How many Italian opera singers would refuse to repeat the letter duet with the same letter. This Susanna, when she found the audience demanding an encore, showed the Countess that there was a big blot on the letter and induced her to tear it up. Then she sat down and wrote the letter from dictation a second time.

Mlle. Zelie de Lussan came over from Mr. Ellis's Philadelphia company to sing Cherubino, and a delightfully pretty and piquant boy she made. What was still better, she acted the part with spirit and sang "Voi che sapete" uncommonly well. Among the men there were our old friends Campanari as Figaro and Carbone as Dr. Bartolo, both excellent, as they are in "Il Barbiere" also. As for Almaviva, he was represented by Edouard de Reszke, for while the Count is a tenor in "Il Barbiere" before he is married, he matures into a stalwart bass in "Le Nozze di Figaro," after he is a settled Benedick. It was all very well to make the principal men basses and baritones in Mozart's day; but Rossini knew a thing or two better than that. He knew the uses of a tenor. Almaviva in M. de Reszke's hands is just a little ponderous, but one forgives that because of the good singing.

To complete the record it may be added that Mlle. Bauermeister was Marcellina, M. Dufriche Antonio, Signor Vanni Basillo, and Signor Maestri Don Curzio, and that Signor Bevignani conducted.

TWO OPERAS IN ONE NIGHT.

Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

For the delectation of the patrons of the series of popular-price performances at the Metropolitan Opera House, Gounod's "Philemon et Baucis" and Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" were performed last night. The audience was one of fair size only. "Philemon et Baucis" is too delicate for general appreciation. It lacks large effects, and the dialogue is always unpopular. But the story is so poetic that it seems as if even in this hard-fisted age it ought to be enjoyed. As performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, Gounod's little opera comique was pleasing, but not wholly satisfactory. Miss Marie Engle, who sang Baucis, looked handsome, but was a wife of somewhat heroic proportions for a husband of M. Salignac's dimensions. She sang the music very prettily, but her voice did not fill the house.

M. Salignac was a creditable Philemon. He delivered the spoken lines very well indeed, and he sang the music with considerable grace. M. Plançon was, as usual, a most distinguished and elegant Jupiter. It would probably be impossible to find another basso who would so completely fill the requirements of this part, for the French librettist made of Jupiter a Parisian exquisite. M. Herman Devries, who was heard in concert a week ago, sang Vulcan, thus making his first appearance here in opera. His was a performance of respectable merit, but of no striking quality.

In "Cavalleria Rusticana" Mme. Rosa Chalia, who was heard at the Casino with the Royal Italian Opera Company, made her first appearance at the Metropolitan, singing Santuzza. Mme. Chalia displayed a strong and vibrant voice and a dramatic temperament. Signor Ceppi was a fairly good Turiddu, and M. Dufriche an Alfio with a large developed voice. Mlle. Djella was the Lola and Mlle. Bauermeister the Lucia. The performance was generally spirited, and Signor Bevigani conducted with judgment.

MISS CISSIE LOFTUS HERE.

Had Added Extensively to Her Repertoire Since Her Last Visit.

Miss Cissie Loftus arrived yesterday on the American Liner St. Paul. She comes to fill a four weeks' engagement at Koster & Bial's, beginning next Monday. She was met at the pier by her husband, Justin H. McCarthy, who has been in this country for some time making an extensive lecture tour. Mr. McCarthy came on from the West, having been forced to cancel many dates on account of a sore throat. He will remain in town for some time.

Miss Loftus, when seen at the Marlborough Hotel last night, said that since her last appearance here, four years ago, she had increased her repertoire extensively. "My impersonations," said Miss Loftus, "will include all the important theatrical stars now appearing before the English public. In addition I will devote much time during the week to studying many of the stars now before the public in this city. Today I saw May Irwin's performance, and during the week I will see Miss Annie Russell, Miss Viola Allen, Miss Ada Rehan, and others."

Another passenger on this steamer was George Musgrove, manager and Director of the Shaftesbury Theatre, where "The Belle of New York" is playing a successful engagement. Mr. Musgrove is also the junior member of the firm of Williamson & Musgrove, the leading theatrical firm of Australia. Mr. Musgrove's visit to America at this time is to secure the Australian rights for many of the successful plays now being presented in this city. He is also the representative of the Alhambra Music Hall of London, and if suitable arrangements can be made with the Sire Brothers he will carry back to London with him an option on the Music Hall in Olympia. The matter will be submitted to the proprietors of the Alhambra, whose plans are to conduct the two establishments, exchanging the talent from time to time.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Composers, Singers, Players, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

The death of George F. Bristow on Tuesday removed one of the sterling old musicians who was a conspicuous figure in the musical history of New York. If he had never done anything else, Mr. Bristow would be remembered because of the serious and wide value of his work as an instructor of music in the public schools. Most of the public school boys of the last thirty or thirty-five years know something of his work. He was a most earnest man, filled with a real love for his art and self-sacrificing in his labor for its benefit. Mr. Bristow was an American, one of the earliest of the long-suffering band of American composers.

He was born in Brooklyn Dec. 19, 1825, and became a member of the Philharmonic Society in its second season. For over thirty years he was one of its active members, playing the violin in all its concerts, and contributing original works to its programmes. An overture, his third opus, was produced in 1847. On March 1, 1850, the society played his second symphony, in D minor, written in honor of M. Jullien's visit to this country. His third symphony was produced by the Philharmonic on March 26, 1859, and his "Arcadian" symphony on Feb. 14, 1874. Mr. Bristow also wrote a mass, an overture, "Jibbenainosay," suggested by the play "Nick o' the Woods," in which Proctor used to delight imaginative boys, and an opera, "Rip Van Winkle."

Mr. Bristow will be remembered always as one of those who strove to push American music into a place of artistic prominence. His own works were serious in intent and ambitious in character.

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New York is said to be the only provincial city in the United States. That is, it is so called by all the papers in the other cities. Meanwhile it does not bother its head much about the other towns, but goes on doing the best it can to enjoy itself in its own bucolic style, occasionally watching dogs or horses, more frequently watching the people who go ostensibly to watch the brutes, and paying out of its capacious pockets more money for good music than even some of the unprovincial cities which sniff at it. In the week which closed last night there were six productions of grand opera, including two of Wagner's Nibelung dramas without the usual cuts, one operetta revival, two important song concerts, eight orchestral concerts, and some minor affairs.

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With the arrival of Jean de Reszke, Victor Maurel, and Lilli Lehmann next Thursday, Mr. Grau's company will be complete except for the absence of Marie Brema, who will sail just after Christmas. Mr. Grau is arranging for a performance of "Don Giovanni" with M. Maurel as the gay gentleman, Edouard de Reszke as Leporello, Mme. Lehmann as Donna Anna, Mme. Nordica as Donna Elvira, and Mme. Sembrich as Zerlina.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Chamber music recital, Arthur Whiting and Kneisel Quartet, Sherry's, 4 P. M. Paur popular concert, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
MONDAY.—"Die Walkure," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Bohemian Girl," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
TUESDAY.—Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.
WEDNESDAY.—"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
THURSDAY.—Manuscript Society, Chickering Hall, 8:15 P. M.
FRIDAY.—"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
SATURDAY.—"Faust," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Il Barbiere di Seviglia," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

The Manuscript Society will give a public concert at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening.

The first chamber music recital of the Kneisel Quartet and Arthur Whiting will take place at Sherry's at 4 o'clock to-day. The programme will consist of Schubert's B flat trio, Opus 99; the allegro from the Brahms sonata in E minor, Opus 38, for 'cello and piano, and Dvorak's quintet in A major, Opus 81.

Alexandre Siloti, the famous Russian pianist, whose successes here last season will long be remembered, will sail for this country the latter part of this month. He will be heard in a series of recitals in this city during the latter part of January.

One of the most interesting features of the Paur Sunday night concert will be the concertstücke, by Chaminade, for piano and orchestra, played by Mr. William H. Barber for the first time in America.

The next concert of the Kneisel Quartet takes place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, on which occasion the quartet will be assisted by Mr. Harold Randolph, piano, and Mr. G. Longy, oboe. The matinée, which was postponed on Nov. 29, will be given at Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 12, at 2:15. Tuesday's programme consists of Schubert's D minor quartet, Mozart's quartet for oboe, violin, viola, and 'cello, and Dvorak's piano quartet, opus 81.

The Cantata Musical Society, of which Prof. J. B. Zellman is the musical director and G. Malloch Freslem is a choral club composed of young folks of Harlem and Yorkville who meet in the Central Opera House every Wednesday evening. A grand concert and public reception will be held at the Central Opera House on Tuesday evening, Jan. 10, in which the members will make up the programme. One of the principal attractions of the evening will be Prof. Edward Mollenhauer, the well-known violinist, assisted by his son.

The programme for the coming week at the opera is as follows: Monday, "Die Walküre," with the same cast as before, except that Mr. Van Dyck will sing Siegmund; Wednesday, "Carmen," Mmes. De Lussan, Eames, and Roudez, Messrs. Saleza, Albers, and others; Friday, "Lohengrin," Mmes. Eames and Meisslinger, Messrs. Van Dyck, Bispham, Mühlmann, and Edouard De Reszke; Saturday afternoon, "Faust," Mme. Melba, Mme. Mantelli, M. Saleza, M. Albers, and M. Plançon; Saturday night, "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," with the regular cast, except the substitution of Herman De Vries for Edouard de Reszke.

The programme of Mr. Paur's popular concert at Carnegie Hall to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
Aria, "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," ..... Saint-Saens
Miss Kate C. McGuckin, contralto.
Aria from Suite ..... ?
Menuet, L'Arlesienne ..... Bizet
Concertstueck for piano and orchestra, (first time.) ..... Chaminade
Mr. W. H. Barber.
Valse, "Wiener Blut" ..... Strauss
Symphonie Espagnole, op. 21 ..... Lalo
Sada, violinist.
Scena and aria, "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," (Oberon) ..... Weber
Mme. Eleanore Meredith.
Coronation March, "Prophete" ..... Meyerbeer

The concert at the Opera House to-night will be conducted by Herr Schalk. The programme is as follows:

Vorspiel, "Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Air, "Roi de Lahore" ..... Massenet
M. Henri Albers.
Air, "La Reine de Saba" ..... Gounod
Mlle. Mathilde Bruguiere.
Preislied, "Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Herr Dippel.
Concerto for violin, Adagio et finale ..... Mendelssohn
Miss Maud MacCarthy.
Air des Roses, Danse des Sylphes, and Serenade de Mephistophélès from "Damnation of Faust" ..... Berlioz
M. Plançon.
Overture, "Leonora," No. 3 ..... Beethoven
Rondo, "Cenerentola" ..... Rossini
Mme. Mantelli.
"Chanson de Mer" ..... G. Pauline
"En Route" ..... Schumann
Overture, "Rienzi" ..... Wagner

"Faust," which seems to possess an enduring fascination for local music lovers who crowded the American theatre at every performance last week, will be followed by an equally elaborate revival of Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" next Monday night. The presentation will employ the full strength of the Castle Square Opera Company, and the production in every detail will approach the high standard established by this organization. The cast is as follows: Count Arnheim, William G. Stewart; Thaddeus, Joseph F. Sheehan; Florestein, Frank Moulan; Devilshoof, E. N. Knight; The Queen, Lizzie Macnichol; Arline, Adelaide Norwood. The three hundred and fiftieth performance of opera in English at this theatre will be celebrated on Saturday night, Dec. 24. The souvenir, the third of the series of articles designed for the writing desk, will be the costliest of the season, serving as a commemorative token and Christmas gift to the patrons of the theatre. "Lurline," a grand operatic spectacle, will be the holiday attraction next week.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

A Toronto paper says: "American critics seem to delight in morbid or flippant writing about musical works." The same paper also says:

"Handel wrote thirteen oratorios and the names of several are household words in every Christian land, such as 'Judas,' 'Samson,' 'Jephtha,' and especially 'Israel in Egypt.' Dr. Crysander has pointed out that while all composers of sacred music before Handel wrote for the Church, Handel wrote for the Bible. He inherited from a mother whom he deeply loved a reverence for the Bible. He was thoroughly familiar with it. When the Bishop of London sent him some passages as the text for the coronation anthems, he replied: 'I know my Bible well, and will choose for myself.' During the composition of the 'Messiah' he was found poring over the words with tears in his eyes, and it was from immediate contact with the holy words he derived the inspiration which carried him to those mountain tops, where, in fervid faith, he heard the ascriptions of the 'multitude whom no man can number.'" There is nothing morbid or flippant about that.

Meanwhile, just to prove that Toronto knows a thing or two, here is a scream from the Boston Herald:

"It is wondered how many jaws were tightly clinched to prevent a yawn escaping at 'the Bach evening,' and how sincere were the worshippers of the Bach fetich in saying it was 'perfectly delicious'? At the risk of being cast into Charles Street Jail for rank heresy, I shall boldly declare that for utter boredom an hour and a half of Bach's cantatas couldn't be improved upon. Musical mathematics are only enjoyable to the musical pedagogue. As I watched the conductor's coat-tails flying, and heard the voices describing polyphonic logarithms, and, perhaps, squaring the circle in the air, I could see the ghosts of the late lamented Otto Dresel and Papa Dwight hovering delightedly above the organ gallery, and beckoning to their still fleshly followers in the pews to join in their ecstasy. It ought to have troubled those former music sponsors of Boston almost to death to have looked on so select an audience rallying round the 'greatest of all composers,' in these degenerate modern days. But one wanted, after it was all over, to run out and hear Sousa's march, or some other frightfully iconoclastic noise, just by way of contrast, or of protest."

Mr. Charles A. Ellis makes official announcement of a grand opera season in Boston, under his direction, at the Boston Theatre, beginning Monday evening, Jan. 23, continuing for three weeks and including eighteen performances. Among the eminent artists in the company are Mmes. Melba, Gadski, De Lussan, Olitzka, and Lernina. The tenors include Messrs. Kraus, Bonnard, Pandolfini, Van Hoose, and Del Sol; the baritones and bassos Messrs. Bensuade, Stehmann, Boudouresque, de Vries, Viviani, Rosa, and Stury. The conductors will be Mr. Walter Damrosch, Signor Seppilli, and Herr Fried. The orchestra will be furnished by the New York Symphony Orchestra. The répertoire will be selected from "Aida," "The Barber of Seville," "Carmen," "Die Meistersinger," "Faust," "The Flying Dutchman," "Iris," "La Roheme," "Lohengrin," "Lucia," "La Fille du Regiment," "Marriage of Figaro," "Manon," "Martha," "Romeo and Juliet," "Tristan and Isolde," "Die Walküre," "Siegfried," "Tannhäuser," "Traviata," and other great operas.

Milwaukee is said to be a musical city, yet Rosenthal's press agent appeals to it by quoting such things as this: "For a clincher Rosenthal gave us his own contrapuntal study on Chopin's D flat valse. Words are powerless to describe what Rosenthal did to his piano in this instance. My sympathies were so completely with the piano that it was a pleasing sensation rather than otherwise to see Rosenthal surreptitiously shake the kinks out of his ninety-six fingers as he bowed and smiled pleasantly to the cheering audience. Candidly I don't think you can afford to miss Rosenthal—but take your opera glass with you." This reads like the following from that extremely low-class paper, The London Referee. It is about Ernest Sharpe: "He has a genuine bass voice. When he begins to go down the steps of the scale you instinctively speculate with Miss Letty Lind and Mr. Huntley Wright, 'Oh, what will be the end of it?' and when he finally settles down on the doormat at the bottom you feel 'creepy things.'"

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Emma Nevada has lately been singing in Florence in opera. She appeared as Rosina in the "Barber of Seville," having not sung the part there for eleven years previously, and correspondents from there report that the Italians were moved to a great state of excitement by her, and critics credit her with having sung like a nightingale. This critic is evidently ignorant of the fact that only male nightingales sing. In Mannheim they are going to give Cherubini's "Les Deux Journées," but with emendations. Instead of the overture which belongs to the opera, they will play that of "Elisa"; then they will add to the score excerpts from other operas of the same composer and a number of his hymns. Finally they will take the scene from the time of Mazarin to that of the revolution, 130 years later.

Frau Anna Claud Saar of Nice believes that she has discovered a way of doing away with flats and sharps is musical notation. Instead of five lines she uses seven, one for each note in the diatonic scale, the spaces between being used for the semitones. The plan is, however, not a new one. Systems of lines up to fifteen were used centuries ago, but it was finally agreed that the five-line staff was the most convenient.

Frank Alfano, an Italian who was educated in France and studied music in Germany, is the composer of an opera, "The Spring of Enschir," sung recently at Breslau. The libretto was the work of Luigi Illica. The opera has been sung at the Dal Verme, and the first German performance awakened the enthusiasm of the librettist, who has its scene in the desert of Sahara, and for its characters two Arabian lovers who meet and die there.

It does not cost much to support a band in Italy. For example, the salary list of the famous Banda Cittadina of Venice, seventy-three players, who gave performances every night in the year, has just been published officially. The cost for the year is 45,000 lire, or $8,750 annually. The conductor, Cav. Jacopo Calascione, gets $450 a year, but the highest prices paid to the bandsmen (the "solo" cornet, flute, &c.) is $150 a year, and several of the players receive less than $100 yearly.

The scenery formerly used in many of the old répertoire operas at the Grand Opéra has been sold at auction and brought only $200. It weighed 90 tons, and it was practically useless for the stage. In the lot was the old scenery of "La Juive," "Faust," "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophète," "Guillaume Tell," "La Favorita," and "L'Africaine." The scenery used in the second act of "Faust" had a hole in the canvas as big as a hogshead ten years ago, but was used until recently in spite of that.

Maeterlinck's "Pelleas and Melisande" in operatic form will be one of the novelties at the New Opéra Comique. The regular répertoire will be sung in the new theatre, with "Fidelio," for Rose Caron, as one of the principal revivals. The old difference between the two kinds of works formerly given at the Opéra and the Opéra Comique disappears more and more every year. Operas containing spoken dialogue were formerly confined to the Opéra Comique; but when such works as "Fidelio" and "The Flying Dutchman" are given there this difference seems merely a quibble. The Opéra Comique does not suffer from the fact that the Opéra uses works from its répertoire, as the large stage made it impossible for them to be effective. But in the smaller frame of the Opéra Comique many of the heavier operas gain in performance. Berlioz's "La Prise de Troie," in which Mme. Delna sang at the Opéra Comique, will be revived at the Opéra.

Miss Jackson played the Brahms [illegible] at Aix-la-Chapelle Nov. 22, [illegible] of the Orchestral Society,) Nov. 24, (third Philharmonic) aroused in both cities [illegible]sm. At Düsseldorf, a programme was the first Theodore Müller-Reuter's [illegible] suite for orchestra, Opus 24, [illegible] a beautiful work of effective and [illegible] material, concise in treatment, and [illegible]n poetic charm in instrumentation.

A Saint-Saens Concert.

In accordance with the scheme arranged by M. Colonne for his jubilee season, the programme of the concert of Nov. 27 was exclusively devoted to the works of M. Saint-Saëns. It appears that the composer whose productions have been performed most frequently at the Concerts Colonne during the past twenty-five years is M. Massenet, and that after him comes M. Saint-Saëns. So after the composer of "Manon," "Werther," "Sapho," and so many other popular operas, it was the turn of the writer of "Samson et Dalila," and the symphony for orchestra, organ, and pianoforte.

Unfortunately there is no organ at the Châtelet Théâtre, and this symphony, wherein Saint-Saëns's natural gifts and acquired science have combined to produce his finest work, could not, therefore, be included in the programme. Instead was given his symphonic poem, "La Jeunesse d'Hercule," in which the picturesque themes illustrating virtue and vice fight for mastery just as similar "leitmotifs" struggle for ascendancy in the overture to "Tannhäuser." M. Saint-Saëns's command of all the resources of the orchestra was again manifested in his oratorio, or "Poème Biblique," as he calls it, "Le Déluge," the solo, vocal, and choral parts of which were excellently rendered.

The chief effect of the oratorio, however, was made in the violin solo of the first movement, which was vociferously encored. The other instrumental features of the programme consisted of the "Rhapsodie d'Auvergne," played by Mr. Diemer with fine execution, and the variations for two pianofortes on a theme which is to be found in one of Beethoven's sonatas. The romance from "Le Timbre d'Argent" is nothing more than a graceful trifle, but "La Fiancée du Timbalier" is an ambitious setting for voice and orchestra of Victor Hugo's picturesque poem. Sung with much dramatic fire by Mme. Hegion, the piece made a great effect.

A yet deeper impression was produced by a selection from the incidental music written some years ago for "Antigone," when a new version of Sophocles's tragedy was brought out at the Comédie Française. The verses were declaimed by Mme. Bartet, who on that occasion impersonated the daughter of Oedipus with classic grace and charm worthy of all praise. In repeating the plaintive lines in which Antigone laments her approaching fate, Mme. Bartet never once raised her voice, and yet every syllable was heard at the furthermost corner of the large theatre. The choruses and orchestral accompaniments of the "Antigone" music made more effect than when the tragedy was performed at the Francaise, perhaps because the listeners' attention was more concentrated on M. Saint-Saëns's work.

Judic in Difficulties.

After having obtained many stage triumphs in Paris, and it may be said in the leading capitals of the Continent, Mme. Judic is, in the decline of her days, feeling a touch of that adversity which so frequently overtakes minor members of her profession. It is now proposed to organize a benefit performance for her, and a strong appeal is made for help in the matter to all those who have been entertained and charmed by her acting and singing in the heyday of her talent and prosperity.

RUSSIA TO BORROW HERE?

Czar's Agents Said to be Negotiating in New York.

MONEY "CHEAP" IN AMERICA

Demand for First-Class Securities Exceeds the Supply Three-fold—Conditions Different Abroad.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank, said to-day:

"I am creditably informed that a great foreign power has sent representatives to the United States, and that they are now in New York for the purpose of negotiating a loan of immense proportions.

"If the source of my information is reliable, it is the first instance in the history of the United States of a foreign power borrowing here."

The Chicago Daily News says:

"The statement may startle the general public, but in the financial world the report will cause no astonishment, although the action will be unprecedented in the monetary history of the country. For nearly two months money has been 'the cheapest thing in America,' as financiers phrase it. For a fortnight call loans have been made in Wall Street as low as 1½ per cent., while short time borrowers with approved collateral are accommodated at 3½ per cent. in Chicago.

"The bond markets are absolutely bare of first-class securities yielding more than 3½ per cent. To-day 5 per cent. coupon issues were bought on the Exchanges at 137, and high-grade stocks paying dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum were quoted at 132. Chicago and Northwestern common was an instance. Early in the week Cook County bonds were purchased on a 3.22 per cent. basis. Indianapolis sold a 3½ per cent. ten-year municipal security at 3.22 per cent. level. The buyers were local investors, which means that bonds now command as high a premium in the West as in the East.

"Firms that make a specialty of investment securities acknowledge that the demand for values has exceeded the supply threefold. Fairly safe issues have been absorbed, and there is no diminution in the funds seeking placement.

"The National Treasury states that for the current month money in circulation has increased $20,303,722. This, following a gain of $50,000,000 for October, makes a total expansion of about $75,000,000 for the last sixty days. Compared with a year ago, the total circulation of all kinds of money is $165,795,000 greater and amounts in all to $1,886,800,000. The perspective reveals even more money.

"On the first of the year corporations will distribute about $100,000,000 in interest and dividends. Besides, exports are increasing rapidly, while imports are decreasing quite as speedily. The latest figures tell that the exports of merchandise from this country exceed those of Great Britain for the first time in the history of the two countries. The United States is in the unique position of desiring to buy the American stocks and bonds that are held abroad.

"It is this condition that has warranted a foreign Government in making tentative overtures for a big loan here. The borrower is supposed to be Russia. The representatives of that country were negotiating with French bankers some time ago for a large sum, but the transaction was not concluded.

"Ex-Controller of the Currency Eckels has heard of the overtures made by a foreign power to raise money on this side.

"'The monetary condition of the country is to-day quite unlike anything we have heretofore witnessed,' he said. 'Despite the unusual activity in all characters of stocks and bonds and in general business lines, deposits grow in the banks largely beyond its expansion of loans. There certainly is no present and but little future prospect of a change. There can hardly be one with the amount of money flowing into the country from abroad and the increasing demand there for our products.

"Whatever discussion appeared some weeks since as to the raising of rates of the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany has now passed away. It seems that, so far as Germany and the conditions there are concerned, London felt there might be trouble in Berlin because the banks had not been prudent in advancing to so great an extent on securities which the banks themselves were really interested in, because the customers to whom the advances were made had not the means themselves to finance a crisis. The condition of great demand for money immediately reflected itself in London and Paris, and, though much less so, in New York. It is stated by those in a position to know that the change is now for the better, and though money is still wanted in Berlin, there will be no great stringency or any difficulty, because the situation was faced in good time. As a result, no further advance is anticipated in the rate of the Bank of England.

"'I doubt if the definite announcement of the signing of the treaty of peace with Spain has had much, if anything, to do with the surprising advance in all characters of securities. As a matter of fact, all the effects of such an act had long been discounted, as had every step in the war. Much of the advance is upon the basis of merit, owing to generally improved conditions. Some, however, is purely speculative and may be carried to an extent that will cause a reaction. This reaction, while it might be serious under other monetary conditions, would have less marked effect with the plethora of money on hand everywhere throughout the country.

"'So great is this that I have heard it intimated from good sources that there has been some real discussion of one of the foreign powers negotiating a loan in New York. All this is accentuated by the fact that American interests are loaning abroad. The force of economies in management and expenditure is not the least of the reasons for a betterment in values of stocks and more thorough organizations in carrying on great enterprises. The reduction of prices in so many things is now compelled to be met by better systems of administration and greater volume of business. Necessarily is this so in all classes of industrials and railroads. As for the banks, it is the greater volume of business alone which enables them, with so great a reduction in the payment for transacting the business, to make a fair return upon the capital invested.

"'All this thing benefits more than any one else the great body of consumers. However apparently on the face of things combinations may seem to be at present for the benefit of capital, an analysis of the real effect of them will show that the consumer is the larger gainer. The danger in such combinations lies in their inviting more or less speculation, thus affording opportunity to managers to sacrifice the interests of the great body of shareholders to their own personal gain. Then, too, the very great resources vested in them tend to invite political attack and cause participation in politics by them.

"'However, these features can all be safeguarded, and in time combinations made within the lines of laws and fairness, conducted upon legitimate business principles, will be accepted as much a part of every day commercial life as they are in other countries, where this evolution was long since a fixture and an accepted benefit.'

"It is known that German institutions have paid in the last five weeks as high as 8 per cent. for six-month loans made in Wall and Laselle Streets, which is not excessive when it is recalled that the discount rate of the Reichsbank is 6 per cent. Money being dearer in France and in England than in the United States, the inference is logical that the foreign representatives who are negotiating a large loan in this country are acting for the Czar's Government."

This evening Mr. Eckels was asked if he could give any intimation as to which of the European powers had made overtures for a loan. He replied that he had no definite information in the matter, but that the whole subject had been suggested to him in a conversation in New York, in the course of which the name of the applicant had not been mentioned.

"Of course, the whole matter is as yet hardly anything more than a rumor," said Mr. Eckels. "If true, it would be of vast significance, as showing the tremendous value that European countries are beginning to set upon the United States as a source of financial aid. Beyond this, I have nothing to add to the interview printed in The Daily News this afternoon."

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 Pine Street, when shown the statement of Mr. Eckels, said:

"I understand that about two or three weeks ago several firms in this city, including my own, were sounded by persons who claimed to be acting for the Russian Government as to the feasibility of floating a Russian 3 per cent or 3½ per cent. loan. I don't think such a negotiation feasible in the United States."

Henry Speyer refused to make any comment on Mr. Eckels's statement. An effort was made to see J. Pierpont Morgan and other financiers last night, but they could not be found.

"OLD SLEUTH" PASSES AWAY.

H. P. Halsey, Author of the Famous Detective Stories, Dies Suddenly —Wrote Nearly 700 Books.

"Old Sleuth" is dead. For more than a generation he had written for as large, and certainly as appreciative, a reading public as any author in America. It was the small-boy public, and it devoured his innumerable tales with an unquestioning faith and a breathless interest which many a more famous writer would have been proud to receive.

"Old Sleuth's" real name was Harlan P. Halsey. He died suddenly on Friday night at his home, 111 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, of cerebral hemorrhage. He was a man of many sides, known to one public as a tireless and fertile producer of dime novels, to another as an alert business man and financier, founding large financial institutions and engineering big schemes, and to a third as a public-spirited citizen, active in civic matters, and particularly in advancing public education.

His first story, "Old Sleuth; or, the Mystery of Bay Ridge," was the forerunner, and its success was the cause, of the deluge of detective stories which have been the mental food of innumerable small boys ever since. It was by no means so sensational as its successors, and was written in a breezy style which attracted the attention of George Munro. Mr. Halsey was engaged to write all the "Old Sleuth" stories he could turn out.

He wrote sometimes two books in a week, dashing them off at a marvelous rate of speed, and in a hand that could only be deciphered by experts. When necessary, he could write a novel in a day's time. As he finished a page he would throw it on the floor and begin the next. When the story was finished a member of his family would pick the sheets up and put them in order, and "Old Sleuth" used to say, jokingly, that this was the hardest part of the job. His stories were all founded on newspaper accounts, and "Old Sleuth" itself was founded on the Charley Ross case. He wrote in all nearly 700 books.

Mr. Halsey was one of the organizers of the Kings County Trust Company and the Hamilton Trust Company, and was identified with the management of many corporations. In 1885 Mayor Seth Low appointed him to the Board of Education, and he was twice reappointed by Democratic Mayors. He was especially active in encouraging evening schools and drawing classes, and after he left the board continued to interest himself actively in educational matters. It was mainly his work that resulted in the erection of one of the largest and most important schools in Brooklyn—Grammar School No. 44, at Putnam and Throop Avenues.

He was sixty-one years old, a native of New York, and was a descendant of Robert Treat, the first Colonial Governor of Connecticut. He was a member of the Union League Club of Brooklyn and several societies, and his widow is President of the Colonial Daughters of the Seventeenth Century. Three children also survive him. The funeral services will be held at the house at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church. Burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

HANOVER BANK DINNER.

President Woodward and the Directors the Guests of the One Hundred and Ten Employes.

The President and Directors of the Hanover National Bank were the guests of the employes of the bank at their third annual dinner held at the Hotel Savoy last night. None but those directly connected with the bank was present. The hosts were 110 in number, and included every employe from the cashier down to the office boy. The dinner was informal in every respect. It was in the nature of a family reunion, at which the younger members enjoyed themselves with the good things that were served while the grave seniors—the President and Directors—looked on and smiled. Even the small office boy who occupied the seat at the foot of the table was not at all abashed at the fact that he was manipulating his knife and fork under the eyes of the great personages from the inner office.

Before the first course was served William H. Burns, the paying teller, who acted as toast-master, addressed a few words of welcome to the "members of his family," and to the guests of the evening, after which W. H. Seymour, who, though retired, is still looked upon as senior employe, said grace.

Then came the dinner, and when coffee had been served, the employes sang the National anthem, and the toast, "The President of the United States, William McKinley. Chief Magistrate of Our Greater Nation," was responded to by H. H. Montgomery. William Halls, Jr., the cashier, and William Logan responded to the toast, "The Board of Directors of the Hanover National Bank and its Executive Officers." Mr. Seymour, the dean of the corps, then read Part II. of his historical sketch of the bank, and Mr. Halls followed with impressions from a trip abroad.

The remainder of the evening was spent in listening to songs and recitations by the employes. Those who took part were the Hanover Quartet, Messrs. Gordon, Hampton, Nieman, and Layman; Mr. Darling, Mr. Kerr, and Mr. Cory, who sang solos; Mr. Moore, who played a banjo; Mr. Van Nest, who gave a recitation, and Mr. Haff, who was heard in a monologue sketch.

The guests of the evening were President James T. Woodward and Vernon H. Brown, Sigourney W. Fay, and James Stillman of the Board of Directors.

CHI KAPPA'S ICICLE TEA.

A Ladies' Club Benefits the Working Girls' Vacation Society.

The Chi Kappa Club, a social organization composed of ladies of this city, gave an "Icicle Tea" yesterday afternoon at the Hotel St. Andrew. The tea was given for the benefit of the Santa Clara League of the Working Girls' Vacation Society. The decorations for the occasion were novel as well as beautiful. The centre table was decorated with evergreens and holly and with crystal pendants made to resemble icicles. There was placed on the board a centrepiece made of ice, with a design in holly frozen in it. A candy table, a fancy work table, and one on which there were placed only homemade cakes were special features.

Several of the ladies who were present added to the novelty of the occasion by appearing in antique gowns and wearing their hair powdered.

There was also a Christmas tree laden with candies and toys, which were distributed among the children of the guests.

WOMEN HOLD STATE DINNER.

New Hampshire and Vermont Honored at Delmonico's.

The second of the "State" dinners given this season by the National Society of New England Women took place yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's, in honor of New Hampshire and Vermont. About 125 guests were present.

The toast to Vermont was responded to by Mrs. Sarah Conant Ostram and the one to New Hampshire by Mrs. E. A. Greeley. A description of the pine tree of Vermont and the "pine shilling," telling how it came into use, was given by Mrs. Emmet Edgerton. There was also a toast offered to the men of Vermont, written by Mrs. Clara Bellinger Green and read by Miss Stella King. There were many handsome decorations appropriate to the occasion, notably two large confectionery stands representing the coats of arms of New Hampshire and Vermont.

The souvenirs of the dinner were dainty white satin boxes, on which were the coats of arms of the States. The next State dinner, to be given in February, will be in honor of Maine and Massachusetts.

New Yorker to be Married in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—A license was issued here to-day for the marriage of Max Stock of New York, aged thirty, and Minnie Wickman of Clay City, Kan, aged nineteen.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN POLICY

International Relations Discussed in the Reichstag.

VON THIELMANN ON THE WAR

Admits Teutonic Sympathy Was with Spain—Days of the Dreibund Believed to be Numbered.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The sessions of the Reichstag during the past week, though not so sensational as expected, were very interesting from several points of view. The debates were notable for giving rise to the first official utterances on the Lippe-Detmold affair, Emperor William's Oriental trip, the Anglo-German understanding, and the pending German-American tariff negotiations.

Some of the statements were significant. Thus, Baron von Thielmann, the Minister of Finance, though the subject did not come in his province, speaking of the Spanish-American war, said:

"While it is true that, during the war, the sympathies of our nation, I admit it quite freely, were on the side of the weaker and wrongfully attacked party, [Loud Leftist cries of "No!"] yet the attitude of the empire throughout was perfectly correct, and statements to the contrary in the foreign press are malicious inventions."

Herr Richter, leader of the Opposition, while confirming the correctness of Germany's attitude during the war, remarked:

"I do not see why the sympathies of the German people should have been as overwhelmingly as they were on the side of Spain."

Count Posadowsky-Wehner, Secretary of the Interior and Representative of the Chancellor, referring to the reduction of imports from America, said:

"Experts have been sent to the United States to investigate the matter, and it depends upon their reports whether we can facilitate such imports."

This statement refers to the dispatch of three German experts to the leading American exporting centres, especially New York and Chicago, last Spring and Summer. Their mission was secret, and their reports, now in the hands of the German Government, are understood to be generally favorable to American interests.

Another remarkable feature of the debates was the references to the Dreibund and Anglo-German understanding. Neither Baron von Bülow, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, nor any other Minister, nor the Emperor himself, in confidential talk with the presiding officers of the Reichstag, have been explicit in respect to either.

The Berlin Tageblatt, commenting upon the speech of Baron von Bülow, says:

"The speech was more remarkable for its omissions than for its contents."

The impression left in the Reichstag was that a deep and lasting fissure has been driven into the Dreibund, and it is significant that Herr Basserman, the spokesman of the National Liberals and hitherto the stoutest friend of the Dreibund, said:

"The provocative tone of Count Thun-Hohenstein toward Germany is unjustifiable. It is apparent that the German Empire must be strong enough to stand on its own bottom."

A number of other speakers expressed themselves similarly, and outside, in the lobbies, the opinion was repeatedly expressed that the days of the Dreibund are numbered.

On the other hand, the press has much to say on the revival of good feeling toward Great Britain and the United States. Nearly all the comment is distinctly friendly.

SOCIALISTS IN THE REICHSTAG.

Will Introduce a Motion to Abolish the Lese Majeste Law.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Socialistic faction has introduced in the Reichstag a number of motions in favor of the abolition of the lese majesté paragraph in the Criminal Code, the abolition of the Dictator paragraph respecting Alsace-Lorraine, the legal establishment of an eight-hour workday, and the widening of the present rights of political association.

These matters will come before the House after the Christmas adjournment. Several of them have not the ghost of a chance of adoption, but they will lead to lively debates. The Conservatives have introduced a bill making it a penal offense to publish secret official documents.

RIVER MENACES ROYAL PALACE.

Extensive Improvements in Its Banks at Potsdam Necessary.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The committee of experts appointed to inquire into the unsanitary condition of the new palace at Potsdam, hitherto a regular royal residence during the greater part of the year, reports that the water from the Havel is increasingly permeating the land around the palace, and that unless the river is regulated and extensive improvements are made in its banks the whole palace, which cost 20,000,000 marks, and on which the present Emperor has spent 6,000,000 marks, will become permanently uninhabitable.

The Prussian Diet will be asked to vote the necessary sum.

GAMBLING SCANDAL IN BERLIN.

Stranger Said to Have Fleeced Members of a Fashionable Club.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—A gambling scandal affecting a number of aristocrats has been brought to light and has created a sensation in society.

A fashionable club, called the Jovial Club, frequented by officers of the Guards Cavalry, high Government officials, bankers, and members of the Reichstag, has existed in Berlin for some years. A stranger was recently introduced by two highly respected members and soon became a favorite. All went swimmingly until rumors about his antecedents began to circulate, and it was noticed that luck invariably favored him. The Berlin Tageblatt says the stranger got many young men of the best families in his power.

The whole affair will shortly be sifted in the law courts. Several clubmen lost immense sums, and the affair is likely to have serious results for the military officers, in view of Emperor William's determination to suppress gambling in the army.

Emperor Sends Maps to the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Emperor William has presented the Reichstag with another series of wall maps showing the German Navy as it existed in 1876.

William II. to Give a Ball in Rome.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Italian papers say they learn that Emperor William will pay a ten-day visit to Rome in January and give a magnificent fancy-dress ball at the German Embassy, in the Palazzo Caffarelli. The costumes, it appears, will all be of the time of the Roman Empire, his Majesty appearing in a Roman tunic, with a great purple cloak.

Anti-Fat Medicine Makes Empress Ill.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Empress of Germany for some time has been using a remedy for obesity. While she has succeeded in reducing her weight, she has been suffering seriously in general health, is becoming very nervous, and is threatened with heart trouble. The Emperor therefore has induced her to stop using the remedy.

Hamburg-American Line's Capital.

HAMBURG, Dec. 17.—At the annual meeting of the Hamburg-American Line shareholders, on Jan. 14, the Directors will present a report proposing that the capital of the company be increased by 15,000,000 marks and will recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. out of net earnings of over 14,000,000 marks.

Russian Petroleum for Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The German Cabinet is working in conjunction with the Russian authorities in order to facilitate the importation of Russian petroleum.

Expulsions from Schleswig-Holstein.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—A mass meeting at Kiel, attended by 3,000 persons, has adopted a strong protest against the expulsions from Schleswig-Holstein.

"DRUCE-PORTLAND BONDS."

£100,000 Worth Offered by Mrs. Druce to Help Her Push Her Claim—More Obstacles in Her Way.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Mrs. Druce, after apparently surmounting the last difficulty in the way of opening the Druce vault by securing permission from the Consistory Court, in her attempt to establish that her son is the rightful sixth Duke of Portland, by determining whether or not the body of her father-in-law, T. C. Druce, is really buried there, is now confronted by a still more serious obstacle in the refusal of Herbert Druce, whom the cemetery company recognizes as the owner of the vault, to give his consent to its being opened.

Moreover, the Home Secretary has intervened. He declares his permission is necessary, and the proceedings thus seem interminable.

Nevertheless, Mrs. Druce is issuing £100,000 ($500,000) of "Druce-Portland Bonds," the holders of which, she claims, will receive £5 ($25) for every £1 ($5) within twelve months after her son succeeds to the Dukedom and estates. She declares that £11,000 ($55,000) of these bonds have already been taken up.

It is announced on the other side that the present Duke cannot use his Dukedom, as he has taken the oath in the House of Lords, and that if Druce succeeds there will be two Dukes. It is also declared that the estates, owing to the conditions of the succession, cannot be alienated from the present holder.

PEERS TO ACT FOR CHARITY.

Will Take Part in a Performance at the Strand Theatre, London.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Princess Louise (the Marchioness of Lorne) has promoted a matinée performance to take place next Monday at the Strand Theatre in aid of the East End Mothers' Home.

In addition to the leading actors and actresses, the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Yarmouth, and Lady Greville are billed to appear.

ANOTHER FRENCH SPY CASE.

Secret Papers Found in the House of an ex-Soldier's Father at Nimes.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The Journal announces that a case of espionage has been discovered at Nimes, capital of the Department of Gard.

The search of the house of the father of an ex-artilleryman named Tetrion, it is said, has revealed the fact that he was in possession of a number of compromising War Office documents.

RUSSIAN ADVANCES TO TURKEY.

Grand Duke Nicholas at Constantinople on a Friendly Mission.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 17.—The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia arrived here yesterday evening on board a Russian steamer. He was greeted with illuminations, and will visit the Sultan to-day, when a grand banquet will be given in his honor.

A semi-official note published in the Turkish papers says the Grand Duke has come here with the mission of strengthening the friendship between Russia and Turkey.

Vatican Objects to M. Jules Cambon.

ROME, Dec. 17.—It is said that at the request of the Vatican the French Government has withdrawn the candidature of M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States who was the intermediary for Spain in the preliminary negotiations for peace, for the post of Ambassador to the Holy See.

The Austro-Hungarian Treaty.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The Ausgleichs Committee of the Reichsrath has accepted all the articles in the bill regarding customs and commercial union with Hungary.

CHINESE EMPEROR STILL RULES.

So the Chinese Consul General at San Francisco Opines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—The Chinese Consul General in this city, in an interview to-day, said:

"We have no official notification of any changes whatever which have occurred in the conduct of our empire, but the very absence of any such advice appears to us conclusive that the Emperor is still our sovereign, and that the tales afloat which represent him as impotent and powerless with his sceptre wrested by violence from his hands, are without any basis."

The Consul General declares that the Dowager Empress is not opposed to progress, and states that the Consul here has just received orders looking to the establishment of a complete system of education for the Chinese.

SHOT HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

Because his father-in-law, Louis Ferretti, fifty-three years old, living in Boston, had taken his wife away from him, Frank Verra, thirty-five years old, an Italian laborer, living at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Stebbins Avenue, last night walked up to him in a saloon at 167 Mulberry Street, placed a revolver to his head behind his right ear and fired. Ferretti was not killed, and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. He has the bullet somewhere in his head, however, and may die. Policeman Conti arrested Verra and took him to the Mulberry Street Station.

According to the story told by Verra, he met the daughter of Ferretti last Summer and got the father's consent to marry her by promising him $1,000. They were married on Aug. 4 by Alderman Fleck. Some weeks ago Ferretti, who in the meantime removed with his family to Boston, took his daughter with him to his home. Two days ago Ferretti came to New York to meet a brother who was coming from Italy. Verra heard that his father-in-law was in the city, and searched for him. He found him in the saloon of John Conti, at 167 Mulberry Street last night, and without further ado attempted to kill him. Ferretti's friends say Verra represented that he was worth $1,000 before he married Ferretti's daughter, and that after the marriage the father-in-law discovered that he had no money. Then he took his daughter home.

Steamer Italia in Trouble.

The German steamer Italia, chartered by the International Navigation Company, left her dock about noon yesterday for Antwerp. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon the marine observer reported that she had stopped off Sandy Hook with the signal up, "Not under control." Later the signal was taken down and the steamer anchored. She afterward appeared to be taking up anchor again, but later in the afternoon she was still in the same place, when the fog shut down very thick and hid her from sight. Last night it was reported that the steering gear had given out. Then the Italia anchored, and in swinging round grounded. At 11:45 P. M. a pilot boat was anchored where the Italia had been, and nothing could be seen of the steamer. The marine observer at Sandy Hook was unable to say whether the Italia had proceeded on her voyage or not.

A Relic of St. Anthony of Padua.

The Capuchin Fathers of the Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels have received a relic of St. Anthony of Padua, who during his life was a friar of the Franciscan Fathers. The relic is one of the bones from the saint's body. It came wrapped in several different coverings, hermetically sealed, and bearing the stamp of the Italian Government and the Franciscan Fathers. The genuineness of the relic is attested by the Provincial of the Franciscan Friars in a document which accompanied the package. The relic will be exposed to the veneration of the communicants this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the church. There will be a procession, with the relic, and two new altars and two new statues will be blessed.

Woman Killed by a Wagon.

Mrs. Mary Goldberg, forty-five years old, of 90 Rivington Street, was run over by a wagon driven by an unknown man last night at Rivington and Orchard Streets. She was taken to her home, where she died in about an hour. She did not see the wagon coming along Rivington Street as she started to cross that street at Orchard. She was struck in the head by the horse and knocked down. The side wheels of the wagon rolled over her chest and she became unconscious. Later she became conscious, but refused a doctor's aid and was carried home by friends, where her family physician attended her.

CZAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE

Movement for International Support Started in England.

STEAD APPEALS TO AMERICA

Proposes Pilgrimage of Peace Through Europe to the Russian Court by an Anglo-American Deputation.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The movement in favor of an international demonstration in support of the Czar's peace conference is taking practical shape in Great Britain, and is attracting much sympathy from the Queen and other members of the royal family, who are said to be aware of the entire sincerity of the Czar.

A public conference has been summoned to take place to-morrow, at St. James's Hall, by the heads of all the religions. It will be presided over by a representative of the Bishop of London. Mr. Stead will explain the views of the Czar and the proposed international movement, and will read letters from Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Conservative leader in the House of Commons; Mr. James Bryce, Mr. Leonard Courtney, the Rev. Joseph Parker, Earl Spencer, the Bishop of Litchfield, and others, heartily indorsing the movement.

Mr. Balfour writes:

"I see you claim your scheme will draw still closer the bonds of union between the English-speaking peoples, promote a better understanding between them and the Slavonic races, and inaugurate an era of international peace. If its effects for mankind are even a fraction of what you hope, it is surely worthy of international sympathy."

William T. Stead, writing to The Associated Press, says:

"I have seen the Czar. I have heard from his own lips the earnest desire of his heart that something practical should be done, and that quickly, to divert to the service of humanity some of the many millions now devoted to preparations for war. He has taken the initiative in summoning the conference. He is prepared to give earnest of his sincerity by arresting the future increase of Russian armament. But, unless he is supported by the peoples who detest militarism as well as by those who groan under its burdens, his well-meant endeavor will fail.

"The American people can, if they will, prevent so fatal a catastrophe. As the greatest and latest born of the world powers they can, if they choose, save this supreme opportunity of the century from being sacrificed by the skeptical apathy of the Governments. But to do this it will be necessary to act and to act at once.

"What is hoped of those friends of peace and enemies of militarism who turn their eager eyes to the great Republic of the New World is that between now and the end of January the citizens of the United States will, by public demonstrations, formal resolutions, and by every other method whereby a democracy can find expression to its convictions and its aspirations, have manifested to the world their determination to help the Czar to put this thing through. A National committee to promote the success of the peace conference, with local committees in every city in the Union, would do much to achieve this end.

"In England, where the difficulties are much greater, owing to the senseless prejudice against the Czar which has been the baleful legacy of the Crimean war, such a National Committee is already in course of formation. By the end of next month it is expected there will not be any considerable centre of population which will not have had its public meeting demanding that energetic support should be given to the Russian proposals.

"These proposals, stated briefly, are (1) that there should be declared a truce of God for five years; (2) that during that period the Governments should not increase their expenditure on armaments beyond the figure stated by them at the conference as the maximum of their needs; (3) that some international agreement should, if disputes should arise between the signatories of this pact, bind them always to invite the mediation of neutral powers before appealing to the sword.

"From the Old Country to the United States there will then ring forth the cry of the man of Macedonia, 'Come over and help us!' What the friends of peace in England confidently calculate upon is that this appeal in the cause of humanity will find the American people ready and able to respond. If so, the grandest demonstration ever made of the peace-loving passion of the English-speaking race will be within our reach.

"A joint Anglo-American deputation of, say, fifteen men and five women chosen from the foremost of our race, charged with the mandate to proceed through Europe on a pilgrimage of peace to present an address of thanks to the Czar, would rouse the Continent. It would affirm the unity of the English-speaking race and demonstrate that it had both the capacity and the will to act as a unit in the cause of peace.

"Round the Anglo-American deputation would group themselves in the first place the representatives of the seven small States—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Portugal—with an aggregate population of nearly thirty millions, and with these reinforcements the great international delegation would begin its crusade through Europe. In four weeks it would have shaken the Continent from centre to circumference."

FAKE PICTURES SENT HERE?

Manufactory of "Masteprieces" Discovered by the Belgian Police.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The police of Brussels have discovered a manufactory where paintings by all the leading modern artists have been reproduced and sold as the original masterpieces. A number of false Millets, Puvis de Chavannes, and Baudrys were seized. They are all excellent imitations.

The sharpers amassed a million francs from the sale of their forgeries, a majority of which have been shipped to America.

S. P. Avery, picture dealer at 368 Fifth Avenue, was shown the above dispatch last night. He said: "I have not heard of any spurious pictures being sent or sold here, and place no credence in the statement. It is probably a cock-and-bull story."

No Place for Washington Statue.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The question was recently broached of placing a statue of Washington in Westminster Abbey. Dean Bradley now announces that no such proposal has yet been submitted to the authorities, and he is of the opinion that it is impossible for the matter to be officially entertained.

Clement Scott to Lecture Here.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Clement Scott, the ex-dramatic critic of The Daily Telegraph, says he is going on a lecture tour in the United States.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Wolfert.

Ex-Senator Henry Wolfert died on Friday at his home, 2,586 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Germany in 1826, but came to America early in life and settled in New Lots, now the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn. He soon became active in Republican politics, and served as Justice of the Court of Sessions, Justice of the Peace, School Trustee, and Supervisor from the town of New Lots.

In 1893 Mr. Wolfert was nominated for State Senator in the Sixth District. His Democratic opponent, John McCarty, was elected on the face of the returns, but Mr. Wolfert was seated after an investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which decided that the apparent majority for McCarty was due to the McKane frauds in the town of Gravesend. Senator Wolfert served as a member of the Committee on Canals, the Committee on Engrossed Bills, and the Committee on Public Buildings. Among the bills introduced by him was the one for the consolidation of the Kings County towns with the City of Brooklyn.

The funeral will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the house.

Najah Taylor.

Najah Taylor, Superintendent of the Polytechnic Institute, died on Friday, at his home, 477 Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in New York City in 1845, and at the age of fourteen entered the Polytechnic. Two years later he entered the Army Chemical Laboratory. In response to President Lincoln's last call for volunteers, he entered the navy and reached the rank of mate. He left the navy in 1867 and engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. He afterward became a foreign buyer for an importing house. In 1894 he became Superintendent of the Polytechnic. He was a member of the Twenty-third Regiment from 1868 to 1883, and served in the Hornellsville strike in 1879.

Henry A. Chapin.

Henry A. Chapin, the multi-millionaire mine owner and the richest man in Michigan, died Friday night at his home, in Niles, Mich. He was eighty-six years old. A widow and one son, C. A. Chapin of Chicago, survive him. The fortune of the deceased was estimated to be worth from $10,000,000 to $30,000,000. Death was caused by old age.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. WOOTTEN, at one time General Manager of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, died in Philadelphia Friday night, aged seventy-six years. He was ill only a few days. He was the inventor of the Wootten firebox, designed for the consumption of waste coal.

Col. ENOS WOODWARD of Philadelphia died at the Styer House, New Holland, Friday night, aged sixty-seven years. He was Captain of Company B, First California Volunteers, and later Colonel of the Forty-fourth Regiment, California Volunteers. He was a member of Grand Army Post No. 259 of Pittsburg.

JAMES BROWN of 15 West One Hundred and Third Street, died yesterday after a short illness. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, forty-seven years ago. He was Superintendent of the Direct United States Cable Company's offices, at 40 Broadway. A widow and two children survive him. Funeral services will be held at the residence Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. ADELAIDE HINE JOHNSON, wife of Samuel Whittlesey Johnson, President of the American News Company, died suddenly at her home, 415 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, of heart disease. Mrs. Johnson was about sixty years old. The funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

ROBERT G H. PIKE, one of the best-known residents and the oldest attorney of Middletown, Conn., died yesterday from a stroke of paralysis, sustained about a week ago. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1822, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1843. He removed to New York City in 1848, when he was admitted to practice law. Since 1859 he had resided in Middletown.

Major GEORGE A. BEARDSLEY died at his home in Newark, N. J., yesterday. He was born in New Jersey in 1836, and in 1857 moved to Utica. At this time the Mormons were giving trouble, and he enlisted in the regular army, receiving a Sergeant's commission. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster of Salt Lake City, but never assumed the duties of his office, returning to Newark in the same year. When the civil war broke out, he raised Company B, Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry, and went to the front as its Captain. He was later promoted to the rank of Major.

HORTENSE ARMSTRONG DOUGLAS died at the Windsor Hotel Friday of pneumonia after a short illness. She was born in New Haven, Conn., fifty-six years ago, and had lived in Tarrytown, N. Y., for twenty-five years. It was largely through her efforts that the Tarrytown Hospital was established five years ago. Her husband, Henry L. Douglas, who died ten years ago, made his fortune in San Francisco in the early fifties. A married daughter and two sons survive her. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. MOSES EARL DUNHAM, father of George E. Dunham, editor of The Utica Daily Press, died at his home in Whitesboro, N. Y., yesterday. Dr. Dunham was seventy-three years old. He was a graduate of Hamilton College, and in his younger days was counted among the foremost educators of the central part of the State. He first entered the Presbyterian ministry and held several important pastorates. Afterward he became a Congregationalist, and for years was pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in Utica. He resigned a few months ago on account of ill-health.

HENRY M. LOWENSTEIN, seventy-six years old, for nearly well known in the real estate business in this city, died Friday, at his home, 75 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, of heart disease. He was born in Prussia, and after receiving a common school education came to this country in 1845. He embarked in the general merchandise business here, and in 1847 removed his business to Rochester, N. Y., where he remained for eighteen years. In 1868 he returned to this city, entered the real estate business, and retired in 1883. A widow, six daughters, and one son survive him. Funeral services will be held to-day at the residence.

VALENTINE CLOWES, ninety-four years old, who for sixty years was connected with the Butchers and Drovers' Bank of this city, died Friday at his residence, 2,191 Seventh Avenue, after a brief illness. Old age was the cause of death. He was born in Hempstead, L. I., in 1805, where his ancestors had lived for two hundred years. He was educated in the village school, and when of age came to this city and entered the employ of the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, where he remained until a few years ago, when he retired. He leaves five children. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at the residence The interment will be in Woodlawn.

CHARLES G. LUNDBORG of 253 West Fourteenth Street, a naval architect, died Dec. 3 from Bright's disease at Hahnemann Hospital. He was born in Stockholm, Sweden, seventy-four years ago. He entered the Swedish Navy with the rank of Lieutenant, but resigned to accept a position as a teacher of astronomy in the New Orleans schools. After several years' experience as a teacher he went to sea as Captain of a merchant vessel. Capt. Lundborg gained a reputation in marine circles through an unsuccessful attempt to raise the sunken Russian vessels off Sebastopol during the Crimean war, and turned his attention to naval architecture. He planned and drew the designs for several warships now in the American Navy. Although wealthy at one time, he died a comparatively poor man. He had lived in this city for the past fifteen years. A widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him. Mrs. Lundborg and her eldest son arrived from Stockholm on Friday. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon, and the body was cremated at Fresh Pond.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters combine highest effervescence and agreeable taste with absolute purity and correct composition.

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A Whipped Seam Cuff.

DIED.

BEARDSLEY.—At his home, 326 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 17, George Austin Beardsley, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., 2 P. M.

CLOWES.—Friday, Dec. 16, Valentine Clowes, in his 94th year.
Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, 2,191 7th Av., 3:30 P. M. Sunday.

DOUGLAS.—On Friday, Dec

POINTS FOR FISH EATERS

Special Food Experiments Made by Government Experts.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF FISHES

No More Valuable as Brain Food than Other Meats—Digestibility of Fish —Some Interesting Menus.

A time-honored belief receives a disturbing blow in the official conclusion reached by food experts in the employ of this Government, that fish is no more valuable than meats or other food material for the nourishment of the brain. The widespread notion that fish contains uncommonly large proportions of phosphorus is pronounced a delusion. The percentages of phosphorus in specimens of fish thus far analyzed by the Government experts are said to be not larger than are found in the flesh of other animals used for food. And these same experts clinch their iconoclastic conclusion by the deliberate statement that, even if the flesh of fish be richer in phosphorus, there is no experimental evidence to warrant the assumption that fish is more valuable as brain food than any other food material.

While fish and the leaner kinds of meat are declared to be deficient in materials which yield heat and muscular power to the human body, when fish and meat are supplemented by bread, potatoes, &c., a diet is provided which will supply all of the demands of the body. Fish is regarded as a particularly desirable food for persons of sedentary habits. The investigating expert advances the theory that fish has two principal uses—first, to furnish an economical source of nitrogenous nutrients, and second, to supply the demand for variety in the diet, which demand increases with the advance of civilization.

Fish in one form or another enters to a greater or less extent into the diet of most American families. From recent data collected by the United States Fish Commission, it appears that about 1,696,000,000 pounds of fish, crustaceans, &c., representing in value $47,180,000, are taken annually from American waters. Much the larger part of this annual yield is consumed at home, although a portion is prepared in various ways for export. The canning industry has been enormously developed in recent years, and thousands of pounds of fish, lobsters, oysters, &c., are annually preserved in this way.

Some persons have a preference for fresh-water fish and others for salt-water fish. Both are, so far as known, equally wholesome. Dr. C. F. Langworthy in reporting to the United States Department of Agriculture from the office of Experiment Stations says that the market value of fish is affected by various conditions. Among these are the locality from which they come, the season in which they are taken, and the food on which they have grown. In general it may be said that fish from clear, cold, or deep water are regarded as preferable to those from shallow or warm water, while fish taken in waters with a rocky or sandy bottom are preferable to those from water with a muddy bottom. Some fish it is well known are at their best during the spawning season—shad, for instance—while other fish should not be eaten during this period. The mode of capture also affects the market value. Fish caught by the gills and allowed to die in the water by slow degrees undergo decomposition very readily and are inferior for food. Fish are often landed alive and allowed to die slowly. This inhumane custom lessens the value of the fish. It has been found that fish killed immediately after catching remain firm and bear shipment better than those allowed to die slowly.

In percentages of nutrients fish averages lower than other meat foods. A side of mutton, for instance, contains 37 per cent. of nutrients, medium fat beef contains 33 per cent., turkey 34 per cent., and pork 62 cent. There are but few fresh fish that yield as high as 20 per cent. of nutrients. Black bass contains from 9 to 13 per cent., sea bass 11 per cent., bluefish 11 per cent., perch 9 to 14 per cent., pickerel 10 to 13 per cent., pike 11 to 14 per cent., brook trout 11 to 14 per cent., lake trout 19½ per cent., and whitefish 14 to 17 per cent. California salmon contains 34 per cent. of nutrients, shad roe 28 per cent., Spanish mackerel 24 per cent., and Maine salmon 25 per cent. The general average of fresh fish as sold shows 14 per cent. of nutrients.

There are some kinds of fish known to be wholesome which are seldom eaten. Among these may be mentioned the searobin and the whiting or silver hake. Local prejudices exist against certain kinds of fish. A few years ago sturgeon and eels were not generally eaten. Now sturgeon is much prized, and in regions where it was formerly worthless it commands a high price.

Fresh fish is usually thoroughly digested in the human stomach, thereby enhancing its value as food. It is not as quickly digested as some other food materials, but persons differ in respect to the action of foods in the digestive apparatus, and fish, like other food materials, is subject to these influences of personal peculiarity. A number of experiments made by the Government experts disclosed that fish and lean beef were about equally digestible. The leaner kinds of fish, such as cod, haddock, perch, pike, bluefish, &c., are more easily and completely digested than the fatter kinds, such as salmon, shad, and mackerel.

Some sample menus have been prepared by Dr. Langworthy, which show that the desired amount of protein and energy may be readily supplied by a diet containing a considerable amount of fish. These menus are based in part on dietary studies and other food investigations of the Government experts, and they cover a wide range of experiment. Following is a menu for an entire day for a family equivalent to four men employed at moderately muscular work:

BREAKFAST.

Food Material.	Weight. Lb.	Oz.	Protein. Lb.	Fuel Value. Calories.
Creamed codfish:				
Salt codfish		8	.111	253
Milk	1	0	.033	325
Butter		1	..	220
Flour		1	.007	103
Baked potatoes	2	0	.034	620
Bread		12	.071	910
Butter		4	.002	880
Coffee		..	.008	250
Total		..	.266	3,561

DINNER.

Fish soup:				
Halibut	1	0	.153	470
Milk	2	0	.066	650
Butter		1	..	220
Flour		1	.007	103
(Onion, salt, pepper)		..	..	..
Roast lamb, loin	1	8	.195	2,167
Green peas	1	12	.039	350
Butter		1¾	.001	380
Mashed potatoes	1	8	.025	463
Bread		6	.036	455
Butter		1	..	220
Apple pie	1	0	.031	455
Total		..	.553	5,935

SUPPER.

Lobster salad:				
Lobster meat	1	0	.164	390
Yolks of 3 eggs		2	.018	204
Butter or oil		3	.002	660
Milk		8	.017	162
Sugar		1	..	118
(Videgar, salt, pepper, mustard)		..	..	..
Biscuit	1	0	.084	1,430
Butter		4	.002	880
Tea		..	.008	250
Total		..	.350	4,094
Total per day		..	1.179	13,590
Total for one man		..	.29	3,398

The weight of fish, meats, and vegetables given in these menus are for the articles as found in the market. The fish and meats will include, as a rule, more or less bone and the vegetables considerable skin and other parts which are inedible and are rejected. The quantity of protein and the fuel value of the food are the values which are of special interest. In the menus only such an amount of each food is indicated as might be completely consumed at each meal. In the ordinary household, of course, there will usually be a rather larger quantity of the different dishes prepared than will be consumed at one meal, but the thrifty housekeeper will see to it that what is not used at one meal will be utilized for another.

It was not the intention in these menus to suggest that a diet containing such quantities of fish be followed every day, but rather to show that fish may be readily combined with other food materials to supply the protein and energy required. While fish may profitably be used more frequently in many families than is at present the case, this is a matter of individual taste.

With regard to possible dangers from eating fish, the Government experts say that there are several species of fish which are actually poisonous. Few of them, however, are found in the United States, and the chances of their being offered for sale are very small. Such fish are mostly confined to tropical waters. Fish may contain parasites, some of which are injurious to man. These are, however, destroyed by the thorough cooking to which fish is usually subjected. The formation of ptomaines quite generally accompanies putrefaction, and therefore great care should be taken to eat fish only when it is in perfectly good condition. Fish which has been frozen and, after thawing, kept for a time before it is cooked is especially likely to contain injurious ptomaines. Canned fish should never be allowed to remain long in the can after opening, but should be used at once. Finally, fish offered for sale should be handled in a cleanly manner and stored and exposed for sale under hygienic conditions.

A TRIPARTITE INTERVIEW.

Three Famous Men Talk Together the Day Before One of Them Loses His Throne.

From The London Standard.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 24.—The visit of the Japanese statesman, the Marquis Ito, to Peking, in the latter part of September, aroused very general attention. Its precise motive was unknown, but it was believed to have a political bearing of some consequence.

The Marquis was received in audience by the Emperor of China on Sept. 20, and on the day following the coup d'état of the Empress Dowager was affected. At the time, it was openly stated at Peking that the Empress desired to prevent the success of the Japanese statesman's mission, but it has never transpired whether the two events—the audience and the virtual deposition of the Emperor—had any actual connection. The Marquis Ito was accompanied on his mission by the Japanese gentleman, Mr. Ooka Ikuzo, who was present at the audience and at all important functions which the Marquis attended, and who has given to a Japan newspaper a faithful transcript of the conversations which took place at the imperial audience, and also at a dinner party given by Li Hung Chang to the distinguished visitors from the neighboring empire.

The North China Herald reproduces Mr. Ooka Ikuzo's report in the following terms:

"The Marquis Ito was conducted to a seat on the dais where the sovereign sat, Prince Ching's chair alone being placed between the two. The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Hayashi, together with Mr. Ooka Ikuzo and others, had seats on a somewhat lower level, but were not more than three paces removed from the dais, so that they were able to see the Emperor distinctly and hear every word spoken. The conversation that passed is thus reported:

"The Marquis Ito—I deeply appreciate the honor your Majesty graciously does me in granting me this audience, though I am only traveling in a private capacity. May I be permitted to say that the great changes which your Majesty has inaugurated in passing from the old to the new, for the sake of the empire's progress and prosperity, fill me with respectful admiration? They have a vital bearing on the conservation of Oriental conditions; and it will give my imperial master profound pleasure to learn about them from me on my return to my country. May your Majesty be long preserved to achieve these noble aims.

"The Emperor—You have been long known to me by reputation, Marquis, and I can assure you that it affords me great satisfaction to have this opportunity of meeting you.

"Marquis Ito—I thank your Majesty heartily for such gracious words.

"The Emperor—When did you leave Japan, Marquis?

"Marquis Ito—About a month ago, your Majesty. I spent some ten days in Korea.

"The Emperor—I hope that you did not meet with any mishap on your travels?

"Marquis Ito—Thanks to your Majesty's gracious protection, I have made a most prosperous voyage.

"The Emperor—I trust that you left the Emperor in good health?

"Marquis Ito—When I had the honor of bidding his Majesty farewell, before setting out, he was in excellent health.

"The Emperor—The administration of your country's affairs, Marquis, since the restoration, has evoked the admiration of all nations, and the great part that you have taken in it is universally applauded.

"Marquis Ito—I do not deserve such gracious approval. All that I did was to become the repository of my imperial master's plans; and to carry them out in accordance with my official duty."

At this point the Emperor had a whispered conversation with one of the officials in waiting.

"The Emperor—Your country, Marquis, and ours form part of the same continent, and stand to each other in the closest relations of friendship and propinquity. The necessity of reform presses urgently upon this nation at the present juncture, and I am very desirous of hearing your views on the subject. I trust that you will further my wishes by making to the President of the Tsung-li-Yamen-Wang a full statement of your ideas about the proper procedure and processes of reform.

"Marquis Ito—I shall have the honor of complying with your Majesty's directions. If your Majesty's Ministers address to me any questions, I will venture to submit to them my views in so far as they may be of any service to your Majesty's empire.

"The Emperor—I desire nothing more earnestly than that unanimity of sentiment and community of effort may long continue to mark the intercourse between our two countries.

"Marquis Ito—I venture with all humility to reciprocate your Majesty's gracious desire, and to express the conviction that it will certainly be widely shared by the peoples of the two empires and reflected in the daily increasing friendship of their intercourse.

"The Emperor—How long do you intend to remain in China, Marquis?

"Marquis Ito—Two weeks was my original intention, your Majesty. I expect to be in Peking for seven or eight days more.

"The Emperor—When were you last in China?

"Marquis Ito—Fourteen years ago, your Majesty. I came for the first time to Peking. Since then I have been to Shanghai and other places in the South.

"The Emperor—And what route do you intend to pursue?

"Marquis Ito—I hope to visit Shanghai, your Majesty, and then travel through the Yangtze Valley.

"The Emperor—I wish you a safe and pleasant journey.

"Marquis Ito—I thank your Majesty most sincerely.

"The dinner party given by Li Hung Chang took place four days after the audience, and the conversation turned upon the events which had occurred since.

"Li Hung Chang, addressing the Marquis Ito, said: Probably Kang Yu-wei has escaped to Japan. If so, I hope you will have him arrested at once, and sent over here.

"Marquis Ito—That cannot be. If he has committed any crime of a non-political character, it is not impossible that we may do as you desire, but if the charge against him has any political bearing the principles of international law forbid us to hand him over, as you are doubtless aware.

"Li—That is most unfortunate. Even in London, when we apprehended one of our own people who had committed a crime, and imprisoned him in the Legation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs raised objections.

"Mr. Ooka—What is Kang's crime, may I ask?

"Li—What is his crime? Why, he has been behaving in a reckless manner and disturbing the public mind. What office do you fill in your own country?

"Mr. Ooka—I am a member of the House of Representatives.

"Li—Are you one of the Marquis Ito's party?

"Mr. Ooka—Not necessarily. If I do not indorse his views I oppose him.

"Li—Why are you his traveling companion, then?

"Mr. Ooka—Well, we have the same native place. Besides, in Japan we do not allow our political differences to affect our social intercourse. Marquis Ito especially is broad-minded in such matters, and made no objection whatever to my coming with him. May I ask whether it might not be better if, instead of driving Kang out and harrying him, you educated and encouraged him so as to utilize his services on behalf of the country? The history of China in modern times shows that all the progressive measures were planned by your Excellency. The results have been small, however, and for what reason? Is it not because, although your Excellency is fully disposed to effect reforms, there are few to assist you in the work?

"Li—Yes, that is quite true.

"Mr. Ooka—Then, as Kang is certainly disposed to take that line, would it not be well to use him for furthering your plans?

"Li—It is as you say. Kang may be used by and by, but at present nothing of the kind is possible.

"On the 25th there was a party at the Legation, and Sir Robert Hart was among the guests. Mr. Ooka describes him as a suave, self-possessed, and capable old man, giving the impression of being fully equal to the important post he holds. During a conversation with Marquis Ito, Sir Robert said:

"China is indeed a difficult country. A year or two ago I thought I knew something about her affairs, and I ventured to commit my views to writing. But to-day I seem to have lost all knowledge. If you asked me to write even three or four pages about China I should be puzzled to do so. There is only one thing that I have learned. In my country the rule is, 'Break but never bend.' In China the rule is, 'Bend but never break.'"

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VARIETIES OF BEER.

Comparison of German and English Brews—Effect of Tastes Upon Trade.

From The London Telegraph.

Has the national taste changed? Do we prefer, instead of strong ales, to drink lighter beer, such as lager, and are we so unpatriotic as to select German brews when English may be had? Or have the brewers of the United Kingdom met the foreign competition and adapted themselves to the popular demand? These were some of the questions propounded recently to an expert of much authority whose position enables him to review the subject in all its bearings and express an impartial opinion.

"I consider," said this gentleman, "that the taste for lighter beer is really due to the brewers' practice of dilution rather than to any distinct change in the public taste. The public do, however, prefer a bright, light-colored beer to the darker, thicker, heavier beers of former times. The brilliant beers can now be produced with ease and accuracy by any competent brewer who is able to avail himself of the increased knowledge and improved appliances of to-day. A trained brewer has now to be as much of a chemist as anything else. Brewers have found through scientific methods that pure material is better for use than that which is common and inferior, and in order to reduce the cost they have unhesitatingly adopted a large proportion of other material than barley malt. To such an extent is this practice pursued that in many breweries nearly 50 per cent. of the materials used consist of sugar, rice, maize, or other substances. These give a purer alcohol, because in some instances they consist of a purer starch, so that, as with sugar, they are able to be converted almost entirely into alcohol, containing, however, no trace of what, after all, is the essential in beer—the nutritive and other matters contained in barley malt, which are not present in any substitute. Moreover, five barrels are now produced from the quarter of malt instead of four, and these five barrels have a smaller quantity of hops—to the extent of almost half—than was formerly used by brewers to four barrels. The dilution and decreased amount of hops employed necessarily result in beers of a lighter character, but the object of their production is not, I maintain, to satisfy the public taste: it arises from the stern necessity of providing an adequate return on the extremely inflated capital now embarked by brewers in licensed houses.

"The improved scientific methods have been considerably assisted by the skill of brewers' engineers. The plant and appliances now found in any modern brewery of good construction give the brewer absolute control of the conditions ruling the production of beer. Purity of air and the regulation of temperature at which all processes of brewing, either of mashing or fermenting, can be conducted, together with the cultivation of pure yeast, which has been freed almost entirely and in some cases absolutely of disease germs and foreign cells, enable the brewer to work with certainty. With reference to the importation into this country of German or other foreign beers, it has been clearly shown, notwithstanding the large amount of capital put into this business, that there is no considerable demand from the British public for lager. Yet the best Bavarian beers are now brought to London under conditions of transit that insure their delivery to the consumer in almost as good a state, if not quite as good as they displayed in the cellars at Munich. They are so carefully conveyed that they are not subjected to two degrees' variation of temperature on the journey. Still, the chief demand for such beer comes from Germans resident here or from English and Americans who have traveled abroad. The average British workman or tradesman prefers the stronger, more alcoholic, and more heavily hopped English beers.

"If beer be regarded simply as a beverage—a thirst-quencher—then the lighter beer is better in every sense. But beer is, whatever the teetotalers may assert, an article of food. It has a nutritive value amounting probably in the majority of instances, where workmen drink it fairly and moderately, to at least 15 per cent. of the dietetic value of what they consume. Beer having a proper amount of the nutritive constituents is beneficial as food, and it has the additional advantage that it supplies sustenance in the simplest and best form for digestion, and it also materially aids as a digestive in the right assimilation of other less digestible food. I admit that the Bavarian beer as brewed by the German method there is something that aids weaker digestions, but English beer gives more nutriment if the digestion is strong enough."

"How do the German and the English systems of brewing differ?

"The lowest temperature possible to the English brewer is 56 degrees. The highest temperature possible to the German brewer, adopting the 'bottom' system of fermentation, is 50 degrees. This difference of temperature marks the distinctive characteristics communicated to the beers brewed. In order to accommodate the wort (the unfermented beer) to the requirements of the yeast cell, which has to convert the starch present into alcohol, the German adopts what is called the 'decoction' system of mashing, which is different—by what is termed the 'duration of time' and the application of temperature—from the infusion system known to English brewers. The yeast cell of the Germans is not the same as that which is employed in British breweries. There is a marked difference in its action as well as its appearance. There are none of the great bubbles that one sees on the top of an English fermenting vat, and the rich, fragrant odor is absent, for in Germany the whole process is done below, and the yeast is deposited at the bottom in a thick slime. The English fermentation is accomplished in a much shorter space of time. There are various systems—the Burton, the London, the decoction, and others—but the result is the same in the end, and in a few days the fermentation is so far complete that the beer is sufficiently bright for use and is drunk almost warm from the brewery. In Germany the earliest portion of fermentation occupies from ten to twenty-one days. The lower temperature means a slower process. In the one case the yeast is abundant as a foaming froth on the surface of the liquor; in the other it descends, as I have said, as a thick sediment. In Bavaria the brewers are tied by restrictive legislation to use nothing but barley, malt, and hops, and they adopt a system of mashing that is dominated by the requirements of the yeast cell, which needs a certain pabulum to enable it to reproduce itself. Owing to the lower temperatures at which bottom fermentation has to be conducted, much less regard need be paid by German and other brewers to the quality of materials employed, but the law makes it a criminal offense to use any substitutes, and, as a question of economy, they find that the best materials are the cheapest. The law is so strict in Bavaria that not only must the brewer go to prison if convicted of using other materials, but the vendor of these materials—even if they are rice and maize—is liable to imprisonment and fine."

"Are not quantities of rice and maize used in this country?"

"Yes, large quantities are now employed by English brewers. It is certain that such materials cannot lend to the beer similar character to that given by barley malt. That fact is self-evident, for no brewer is able to produce beer from rice and maize exclusively. A certain quantity of barley malt is absolutely necessary. The brewers in this country desire to have entire freedom of action as to the kinds of materials they use. They are, however, converting the brewing industry into a close monopoly by acquiring the whole of the licensed properties in given districts, and they compel the public residing in those neighborhoods to confine itself to the productions of particular companies; in a word, the public is deprived of a liberty of choice; it must drink what is provided, not what it would prefer."

"So it seems that if the public, as a rule, is drinking lighter beer than formerly, it is not because it is finding lager more to its taste, but because limited liability companies, with large capitals and a continually increasing number of tied houses expensively acquired, have found it necessary to diminish the quantities of materials used in brewing?"

"That is so, and we are liable in the future to have the dilution of beer still more commonly practiced by all brewers than has hitherto been the case, for the brewer may do what the publican dare not—water his beer while watering his capital."

TO CONTROL 750 TRAINS.

Duties of Switchman Who Will Have Thousands of Lives in His Keeping Next Month.

From The Boston Globe.

In a watch tower out in the yard of the new Southern Union Station, when the regular running of trains there will begin, will be a man who will have in his hand, so to speak, the lives of the hundreds of thousands of persons who will come on the 750 daily trains that will make the station their terminus.

The work of putting in the switches by which the eight main tracks will be connected with the fanlike arrangement of the twenty-eight tracks in the interior of the trainhouse has been watched with interest by railroad men and engineers. Over these tracks will pass the trains now entering the Boston and Albany, the Park Square Station, and the Kneeland Street Stations of the New York, New Haven and Hartford and those of the New England Road.

These trains now run into three stations and the temporary station of the New England outside the Kneeland Street Station. Each road handles trains daily up to the capacity of its station, and dozens of switchmen in the yards have their hands full in keeping them on the right tracks. When the trains begin to run into the new station all this work will be in the hands of one man, or, rather, of three men, as there will be three shifts of eight hours each employed.

To connect the eight feeding tracks with those in the trainhouse there will be fifty-two single switches, thirty-five double slip switches, and thirty-five movable frogs. The man in the tower will have command of these through 122 compressed-air cylinders, varying from 5 to 6½ inches in diameter. These are connected with his tower by electric wires, so that a touch of the finger causes them to work at the proper moment, and shunts the rushing train on to the proper track, where its passengers are to be landed.

To indicate whether the track is clear or not, the switches will be connected with 150 semaphore signals, that will show clear above all obstructions on the tops of bridges placed over the tracks destined for each of the several roads. These will show the customary red danger signal if the track is in use, or a green if it is ready for occupancy, or no signal if it is entirely unoccupied. The semaphore signals work automatically with the opening and closing of the switches.

With these mechanical arrangements at his disposal, and no fear that they will go to sleep at their posts, or leave them unprotected to go on a strike, the operator in the tower sits as comfortably as the responsibilities of the position will permit him.

Before him is a machine on which numbered plates indicate the switch. A series of levers from five to six inches in length run along the front of the machine, each located at a numbered plate. When a train is to come over the rails and to go into the trainshed he turns the lever to the right or left, as the proper railing of the train requires, and it slides smoothly into its proper position. The operator is not allowed to think of anything else but his switches while on duty. He is not alone in the tower, either. With him are three others, who are known as the director, the assistant director, and the telephone man. Each of these has his duties connected with the switch system, and in the same service although working on the earth, are two men employed in keeping the switches well oiled and cleaned.

All these men are impersonal, and to the outside world have no names but those that indicate their occupations. There are, so to speak, three of each of them. That is, there are three shifts of men who do the work of the different positions, but whether it be John, Jim, or Tom who is on duty, for the time he is only the operator, director, or telephone man. The telephone man gets word through the telephone or telegraph wire that a train is coming. He communicates with the director, who, in turn, tells the operator. When it is seen approaching he turns his lever, and the switch is set automatically, and the semaphore works and indicates whether the track is clear or not.

The employes of the Union Switch and Signal Company have been hurrying on the work for some time, and expect to have it completed by Jan. 1.

A Wonderful Timepiece.

From The London Chronicle.

Our Brussels correspondent says: A truly wonderful timepiece is now on view in Brussels. The inventor, M. Noll, spent five years in its construction, and has beaten all previous records in its making. This structure, which stands fifteen feet high, reproduces the façade of a building of the early Renaissance period. The clock, in addition to its ordinary functions, marks the four seasons, as well as the chief Church festivals, fixed and moveable, all of which are heralded in to the minute by automaton figures, choral services, church music, or the song of birds, according to the season. A feature of the mechanism is the hourly procession of twelve apostles before the figure of Christ, and the morning and evening chant of monks, who are summoned from the cloister by the monastery bell, tolled by the sexton in view of the public. A representative of the earth's course round the sun, and of the moon round the earth, furnishes an object lesson in the seasons, eclipses, and other celestial phenomena. The clock will be exhibited at Paris in 1900, and will be probably offered for sale, being valued at £3,000. Its movements are regulated by the calendar for the next 100 years.

A Self-Propelling Boat.

From The London Telegraph.

In the Christmas number of Pearson's some interesting particulars are furnished by Mr. Herbert C. Fyfe of a craft that propels itself, and to which the inventor, Mr. Linden, of the Zöological Station at Naples has given the designation of the Autonaut. Without the help of engines or steam or electricity or "man power," this curious vessel makes headway against wind and wave at a speed, it seems, of from three to four miles an hour. Singular enough, too, the rougher the sea the faster she moves, the explanation being that she is propelled by the action of the waves. The secret of her propulsion lies in a couple of pieces of apparatus, not unlike gridirons, fixed, one at the bow and the other at the stern, about level with the keel. These strips of steel are what the ingenious inventor calls "feathering fins," and it is stated that he was led to his discovery by closely observing the motion of fish's fins, especially the dolphin's tail. In the case of the Autonaut, these so-called "fins" are moved by the waves in one direction, and rebound back of their own elasticity. Hence, it is explained, no engines are required to propel the strange craft.

WINTER AND ITS FORECASTS.

The weather prophets of all ages have done full justice to the Winter season. Some of the forecasts have been thrown into rude rhymes which the country folk have learned to rely on for generations. Some quaint rhymes and sayings are quoted in the Country Life Illustrated, some of them remarkable for their brevity and curious reasoning. In Scotland, the writer says, and in the northern counties, it is said that the snow of the coming Winter first makes its appearance during the harvest in the large snowy-looking clouds that rise along the horizon; and, on the Continent there is an old saying that "If the sun falls on the snow, there will be snow, and snow, and snow yet again." Pliny tells us that "a fair and dry Autumn brings in always a windy Winter," while a Greek proverb has it that if the early Autumn is mild, the sheep generally suffer from famine, and also if the late Autumn is unusually bright, the Spring is cold as a general rule, and a Latin manuscript of the seventeenth century says that "a wet Autumn followed by a mild Winter is the forerunner of a dry, cold Spring." A short jingle has it thus:

"Clear Autumn, windy Winter;
Warm Autumn, long Winter."

which is not particularly reassuring to those who are looking forward to the coming Winter with somewhat anxious feelings. We are also told that a wet Autumn indicates a cold and early Winter, and again:

"Much fog in Autumn, much snow in Winter."

A Yorkshire adage runs:

"Short harvests make short addlings"

or earnings, and a well-known rhyme runs:

"If you would fruit have,
You must bring the leaf to the grave,"

or, in other words, you must transplant in the Autumn. An Italian proverb says:

"Winter never rots in the sky."

A jingling rhyme runs:

"Summer in Winter and Summer's flood,
Never boded an Englishman good,"

which is also met with in another guise, thus:

"Winter thunder and Summer flood,
Never boded an Englishman good,"

and also—

"Winter thunder,
Poor man's death, rich man's hunger.
Winter thunder,
Rich man's good and poor man's hunger."

In other words, it is good for fruit and bad for corn, while it also has the additional advantage of being right both ways. Our own proverb of a green Winter making a fat churchyard, is also to be found in China. In France it is said that a warm Winter and cool Summer never brought a good harvest, and in Scotland they say that—

"Whae doffs his coat on Winter's day,
Will gladly put it on in May,"

while in the same country an early Winter is alluded to thus:

"An air' Winter,
A sair Winter,"

while another proverb runs that "if the ice will bear a goose before Christmas, it will not bear a duck after." Agriculturists are advised to "neither give credit to a clear Winter nor a cloudy Spring," while a long Winter and a late Spring are both good for hay and grain, but bad for corn and garden.

Another authority tells us that "a fair day in Winter is the mother of a storm," while on the contrary the Chinese say "that nobody complains about a hundred fine days in Winter." In Greece it is said that "if there is much rain in the Winter, the Spring is generally dry, and if the Winter is dry, the Spring is rainy," and in America it is noted that "after a rainy Winter follows a fruitful Spring." Again we are told that—

"A Winter fog
Will freeze a dog,"

also that—

"Mony a frost and mony a thowe,
Soon makes mony a rotten yowe,"

which should commend itself to our flockmasters, as "yowe" stands for "ewe," and "thowe" for "thaw." The Italians say:

"Dearth under water;
Bread under snow,"

and Theophrastus says that if at the beginning of the Winter there is dark weather and heat, and that these pass away under the influence of winds without rain, it indicates that hail will follow toward Spring; and Pliny avers that for seven nights before midwinter day and as much after, the sea is allayed and calm. The following jingling rhyme, a paraphrase of another well-known jingle, which reaches us from the United States, is worthy of preservation, though perhaps not quite appropriate to the ground covered by this article:

"Dirty days hath September,
April, June and November;
From January up to May,
The rain it raineth every day.
All the rest have thirty-one,
Without a blessed gleam of sun;
And if any of them had two-and-thirty,
They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty."

Numerous indications of the coldness or mildness of the vegetable world have been gathered by our farming population, as, for instance, when the leaves hang on the trees in the late Autumn, we are told that—

"If on the trees the leaves still hold,
The Winter coming will be cold."

If in the summertime there are many hawthorn blossoms to be seen on the hedges, a severe Winter may be anticipated, while also a plentiful crop of acorns is supposed to denote a hard Winter, the old adage saying "In many haws, many shaws." There are many other such bits of weather lore, one referring to the onion being:

"Onion's skin very dry,
Mild Winter's coming in.
Onion's skin thick and tough,
Coming Winter cold and rough."

As might naturally be expected, birds have ever had much to do with prognostications, the appearance of cranes in the early Autumn denoting a severe Winter. In Wiltshire there is this rhyme:

"When dotterel do first appear,
It shows that frost is very near;
But when that dotterel do go,
Then you may look for heavy snow."

In Scotland if a robin redbreast appears early in the Autumn a hard Winter is looked for, and a popular couplet sung by the village children runs:

"Little Robin Redbreast sits on a pole,
Wiggle waggle Wintin's tail makes him look drole."

The state of the atmosphere about the time of the shortest day is believed to be of somewhat serious import, and an old proverb says: "Look at the weathercock on St. Thomas's Day at 12 o'clock, and see which way the wind is; there it will stick for the next three months." In Lancashire frost on the shortest day is held to denote hard Winter weather, and in Belgium there is a saying that "If it freezes on the shortest day of the year the price of corn will fall; if it be mild weather, it will go up." In Scotland they have this rhyme relating to the last day of the year:

"If New Year's Eve night wind blows south
It betokeneth warmth and growth;
If west, much milk, and fish in the sea;
If north, much cold and storms there'll be."

A common belief throughout Europe is that the coldness of the succeeding Winter depends upon the shining of the sun on Candlemas Day. One of the many rhymes relating to this runs thus:

"If Candlemas Day be fair and bright,
Winter will have another flight;
But if it be dark, with clouds of rain,
Winter is gone, and won't come again."

Plans for Christmas.

Mrs. Hilliver—I think Mabel ought to have a pearl necklace, and George a watch and chain, and Evelyn a diamond tiara, and I a lorgnette with a long chain, and Bridget a chatelaine and handkerchiefs, fans, gloves, and other little things all round.

Mr. Hilliver—Where do I come in?

Mrs. Hilliver—Oh, the girls and I are making you a beautiful hat mark.—Jewelers' Weekly.

His Limitations.

"Poor Chollie!" said the girl who was in a sympathetic mood. "He just can't say 'no.'"

"He might shake his head, then," said the practical girl.

"No, poor fellow; his collar is too high for that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Court Jester.

The Mad Mullah was proposing suicide.

"Why should I live?" mused he, bitterly.

"I can't be a war cloud much longer!"

But if you were dead, you never would be even mist," urged the Fatterer in Chief, casuistically, for he didn't like the idea of being thrown out of employment just at the beginning of Winter.—Detroit Journal.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

The Stockings Are Commencing to Gape

in joyful expectancy of Santa Claus' visit. His headquarters and storage warehouse have ever been within the Big Store. There's an excellence about his display here that the children appreciate. Dolls look more lifelike and nurse better. Drums beat louder and whistles are more shrill. These are the times when the children believe in a living and real personality to their idol—jolly old Santa. It would require the meanest of mankind to rob the child of its innocent delusion. Nay; fill the stockings to overflowing—toys, like all else at The Big Store, are sold cheap, because sold for cash—and The Big Store's own Santa Claus always delivers toys strictly on time.

KID BODY DOLLS, 12 inches long, moving glass eyes and bisque head, bodies well and full made, and fitted with shoes and stockings; 35c. and 40c. value, to-morrow . . 19c

HANDWERCK'S JOINTED DOLLS, 18 inches long, double jointed throughout, bisque head, moving eyes, flowing hair, made to sell at $1.50, special to-morrow 85c

DRESSED DOLLS, 17 inches long, jointed body, bisque head, moving glass eyes, dressed in silks and satins in various styles; the regular price $1.75, special to-morrow 1.00

TOY PIANOS, 18 key size, beautiful rosewood finish, strongly made; the regular $2.00 style, to-morrow 1.00

CHILDREN'S DESKS, top 21x13 inches, 22 inches high, well made of hardwood and highly finished; the $1 kind, to-morrow . . 75c

REVOLVING CHAIRS for desks, made of hardwood, nicely finished, leather upholstered seat; the $1.50 style, special to-morrow . . 1.00

THE "CUPID" SEWING MACHINE; one of the nicest presents to offer a little girl; they will sew and stitch with great satisfaction and are very durable and well finished; special to-morrow 4.25

TOY RANGES, the "Oak," made of malleable iron, handsomely oxydized, complete with kettle, skimmer, saucepan, coal hod, shovel, one length of pipe and lifter; the $1.00 style, to-morrow 75c

DRAYS, with two horses, made of malleable iron, 16 inches long, nicely painted and well gotten up; the $1 style, to-morrow 75c

GENUINE CHAUTAUQUA BLACKBOARD AND DESK COMBINATIONS; they have roller chart, with all instructions and amusements; they are highly finished and well made; regularly $2.00, to-morrow for 1.25

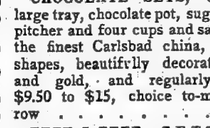

POLICE PATROL, the large size, body 15x30 inches, with one front seat, two side seats, bronzed rails, brass gong, welded tire wheels, painted in blue and gold and made with a strong running gear; regular price $5.00, special, to-morrow 3.75

SHOO-FLIES, strong and well made, nicely painted with upholstered seat, special to-morrow . . . 50c

WHITE ENAMEL IRON BEDS, with wire spring and brass knobs, strongly made and complete with mattress, bolster and two pillows, special to-morrow 1.95

TREE HOLDERS, for your Christmas trees, strong and well made, of malleable iron, may be adjusted to fit any size tree and can be screwed to the floor to prevent shaking or falling; regular price 50c., to-morrow, the bronzed style 24c

KINDERGARTEN OUTFITS, containing sewing cards, yarns, needles, &c.; the 40c. kind, to-morrow . 25c

TRANSPARENT SLATES, the regular style, 9x11 inches, complete with pictures, special to-morrow . . 15c

PAINT BOXES, size 4x7, 16 paints, brush and glass; the regular 10c. kind, to-morrow 5c

HOOK AND LADDERS, the large size, 40 inches long, with two 4 ft. ladders and one 5 ft. seat, all nicely painted in blue, red and yellow, with brass gong; regular price $2.50, special to-morrow 1.45

TRICK BOXES, size 8x10 inches, containing ten of the best tricks; regular price 35c., special to-morrow 25c

DOLLS' DINING ROOM SETS, consisting of table, two chairs and rocker, made of hard wood and nicely finished; regular price 35c., to-morrow 25c

BOYS' V

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR

Beneficent Work Done to Make Their Burden Lighter.

90,000 CASES GET RELIEF

Arthur Von Briesen's Address on "Justice to the Poor" Before the League for Political Education.

"Justice to the Poor" was the subject of an address delivered yesterday morning by Arthur Von Briesen, President of the Legal Aid Society, to the League for Political Education, 23 West Forty-fourth Street.

"When Voltaire was asked about 150 years ago," began Mr. Von Briesen, "to state why he interested himself in behalf of persons strangers to him who had been unjustly convicted of crimes never committed by them, his answer was, as reported: 'I exercise the right of every citizen to defend another citizen, the right I get from the study of the laws of my country, the right given me by prayers to which I have yielded, my indignation at the tricks of chicanery by which innocence is so often overwhelmed.'

"Although much progress has been made in civilization and culture during the 150 years since these memorable words were spoken, sufficient has not been attained to prevent injustice to the poor and helpless, and much work still lies at our doors to prevent and overcome the suffering and agony which flows from the unjust treatment of man by man. We are to consider to-day the question of justice to the poor. In Voltaire's time the question of poverty did not arise in this connection. Popular prejudice and popular clamor endangered the very existence of the apparently most powerful and wealthy, and that that danger has not yet been entirely overcome is proved, for example, by the Dreyfus case.

"We may, however, flatter ourselves that in these United States such a grade of injustice as is represented by the Dreyfus case is hardly possible, and may, therefore, address ourselves, for the purposes of our own affairs, to those who are styled 'poor and helpless.' In order to determine the meaning of the word 'poor' as here understood, it seems necessary at the outset to demonstrate that practically it does not include those who are without any means of support, but, on the contrary, applies to those who, if left in peace, are able to maintain themselves. The father of a family who earns his $10 or $12 per week is able to maintain himself and dear ones on his income. He is not poor in the sense that he is a charge on the public; on the contrary, he may be richer than the richest, so far as his reasonable enjoyments of life are concerned. But if it is clear that those whose income is thus limited are only able to enjoy it within reason, provided they are permitted to travel the road of life without let or hindrance, and without unjust and unfair interference." Mr. Von Briesen said that by "poor" he would speak of those who are called upon to yield to the unjust and rapacious a part of their time without compensation, and who could not obtain redress without funds wherewith to obtain justice. Many of these, through no fault of their own, are ignorant of their rights.

"It may be difficult for many of you," he continued, "to appreciate the sufferings of one who carries in his heart the sting of injustice suffered. But I can tell you from personal observation and years of experience that no suffering, except that caused by death, approaches in intensity that to which I have referred. It may appear a small matter to us that a well-to-do employer refuses to pay $4 or $5 to one of his workingmen or workingwomen, but those $4 or $5 dollars are essential to their happiness, and to the performance of duty to him by whom they are unjustly withheld. Leave him without the opportunity to recover, and you create an individual who will retain this sting through life, and who never again can be made to believe that there is justice in this world except for the rich. Prove to him, however, that no matter how small his claim and how rich his persecution, he nevertheless will have his rights respected and enforced, and you turn him into a better citizen—one proud of his surroundings and of his country."

Speaking of the Legal Aid Society, which was founded twenty-three years ago to protect only a certain class (German immigrants) from the effects of trickery and their own ignorance, but whose scope was afterward enlarged, Mr. Von Briesen said: "By this time over 90,000—mark it well, over 90,000—of the inhabitants of the City of New York have sought and found justice through the efforts of the Legal Aid Society. The majority who thus came were fathers of families, and I believe I correctly state the facts when I assert that nearly half a million of the inhabitants of New York have been indirectly affected to their advantage by our work. Each of the 90,000 who came had one individual to complain of. If there were 90,000 to complain there were 90,000 wrongdoers, and even the latter, I am sure, through the salutary lessons they received, were benefited by the action of the society. In the majority of cases that come to us the question is one of wages wrongfully withheld.

"You would be surprised to learn how many of the employers of this city make it their business to extract labor intending never to pay for the same, and feeling sure that by some means or other they will successfully resist the paltry claim should a lawyer be found to espouse the victim's claim. Quite recently the case of a young man was brought to my attention, who had sought and received employment in a printing office on the east side, his wages to be about $5 a week. After he had worked a week he was told that his services were no longer needed, but his wages were not paid him. I found that this employer made it a practice of thus hiring help and discharging it on the day wages were due without paying them. The Legal Aid Society, to which this five-dollar victim applied, had to go through the whole process provided by the law for enforcing claims of this character. Suit had to be brought, a summons had to be issued and served, witnesses called and sworn in court, and when finally the judgment of the court was rendered that the $5 should be paid, the matter was given into the hands of a Marshal for collection. When the Marshal came to collect the $5 from this unjust employer he was laughed at and told that none of the property within reach belonged to the employer—the printing presses belonging to the engraver's father, other things to his wife, still other things to his brother—and that therefore the judgment was without value. The Marshal made sundry efforts to induce this rascal to pay the $5, but invariably failed."

Mr. Von Briesen told how the society about this time received the gift of a fund to enable it to give security to the Sheriff and Marshals in just such cases as this. The Marshal was intrusted to levy upon the property in the printing office, and when the unjust employer learned that fact he paid the boy the $5 at once. "Of this class," said the speaker, "we have thousands of cases every year, and in this manner we have collected and paid over to the clients of our society a sum largely in excess of $700,000."

The poor not only suffer injustice at the hands of the rich, but are often unjust to themselves. In the family relations this injustice is often found, particularly in those classes among whom the marriage tie is not as firm as it should be. After his talk Mr. Von Briesen took his auditors with him to the offices of the society, 230 Broadway, described the methods of work, and several typical cases heard and acted upon.

GILLETT, THE CATTLE PLUNGER.

Despite the Detectives, He Will Sail from Vera Cruz for Argentina.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—A special to The Republic from the City of Mexico says Grant G. Gillett, the absconding cattle plunger of Woodbine, Kan., and his attorney, C. R. Troxel, left there yesterday for Vera Cruz, whence they will start for the Argentine Republic, where Gillett proposes to go into the cattle business. Gillett and Troxel have been for three days at the Hotel Coliseo, under the names of Willis F. Wilder and George E. Fisher of Fruita, Col., but both admitted their identity. Gillett had intended to remain in Mexico indefinitely, but President Diaz's action in applying for a renewal of the extradition treaty, which expires Jan. 3, and his opposition to make it retroactive caused Gillett to change his plans. He had counted upon being able to resist extradition until the treaty expired. The two men were spending money lavishly, but it is not thought they have with them the $300,000 with which they are supposed to have absconded. Detectives are still following them, but they have no power to make arrests and cannot prevent their departure from Vera Cruz.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL Christmas

The Sterling Piano Co

announce extraordinary

Bargains IN NEW PIANOS,

direct from our factories within the past few days.

15 BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHTS, at $250.00 to $375.00

Heretofore priced at $350.00 to $475.00.

9 FULL SIZE UPRIGHTS

All modern improvements, including practice attachment, incased in fancy walnut, San Domingo mahogany and antique oak, at $225.00.

Regular selling price $300.00.

20 SECONDHAND UPRIGHTS in perfect order, $75.00 to $175.00.

12 SQUARE PIANOS 12

Full Size, Perfect Order, $30.00 to $90.00.

4 Slightly Used Cabinet Organs, $25.00 to $35.00.

REGINA MUSIC BOXES,

50 Styles. 1,000 Tunes. $7.00 to $300.

(Cash or monthly payments.)

The Sterling Piano Co.,

Manufacturers.

Wholesale and Retail Wareroom, 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Opposite Montauk Theatre.

W. S. DENSLOW, Manager.

NO COUNTERFEITER'S COIN.

Money Held in Suspicion at Memphis Is Pronounced Good.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Regarding the rumors which recently have been given wide circulation through the Southern Central States pointing to the circulation of large amounts of counterfeit silver dollars, Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service to-day said: "Circumstantial reports of the receipts by banks, railroad and express agents, and others of these coins have attracted attention, particularly in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn.

"About six weeks ago, when it was reported that counterfeit dollars had made their appearance at Hollywood, Miss., agents of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury made a careful investigation and were shown a number of the alleged counterfeit coins, and in each instance they proved to be genuine. About a week ago these reports were received at Memphis, and Secret Service agents were again detailed to investigate. They took the stories in circulation, and one by one they ran down all of the alleged appearances of spurious coins at railway stations, banks, stores, and express offices.

"Not a single counterfeit coin was discovered in the course of the investigation, although hundreds of coins described as counterfeit were seen and handled by the agents. The suspected coins were minted at New Orleans, bore date of 1890, and evidently have been stored in the vaults of some bank for a long time, as in appearance they are practically new. The report that hundreds of them had been renewed by Chicago banks and local banking institutions at Memphis were found to be without foundation. One Memphis banker admitted he had declined to accept 100 of the coins in exchange for currency, but in the particular instance referred to the refusal was based on the fact that the person who asked the exchange was not a depositor in the bank. None of the railroad agents who were said to have been "stuck" with the spurious coins had ever seen them.

"An ex-counterfeiter in that section of the country had endeavored to get a number of people to buy counterfeit coins from him, and submitted these genuine coins as samples of what he was able to manufacture, but this undoubtedly was simply a part of a bunko game."

GOLD DISCOVERED IN COLORADO.

Ore from a Mineral Vein That Assays $16,000 to the Ton.

CANON CITY, Col., Dec. 17.—The discovery of gold five miles southwest of this city has caused a new town to spring up in a night, as it were. Half of the able-bodied men of this town have gone to the scene of the discovery, and over a thousand claims have already been staked. The new camp has been named Dawson City, after B. X. Dawson, who located a mineral vein from which he dug ore assaying more than $16,000 gold to the ton. The main vein has been traced fifteen miles. Some parties claim that it is an extension of the famous Bassick vein at Silver City.

YACHTSMEN'S BALL IN TORONTO.

Many American Commodores Meet Lord and Lady Minto.

TORONTO, Dec. 17.—Judged from a social point of view, the most important meeting of American yachting officers that has ever been known on this continent took place Thursday night at the ball given by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club here to the Earl of Minto, the new Governor General of Canada, and Lady Minto. This gathering was the direct outcome of the friendly relations established between the yachtsmen of the two countries through the formation of the North American Yacht-Racing Union, in which the Commodore of the entertaining club took such a prominent part. All the Commodores in the Northern States were present. All the way from Chicago to Nova Scotia the yacht clubs were represented through invitation. The Bishops Chancellors, Chief Justices, and the English titled people now residing in Canada were gathered to meet the yachtsmen.

In the official set of lancers Commodore Aemilius Jarvis of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club and the Countess of Minto took part, with his Excellency the Governor General and Mrs. Aemilius Jarvis, Commodore Berriman of the Chicago Yacht Club and Mrs. Berriman, the Commodore of the Cleveland Yacht Club and Mrs. Worthington, the Commodore of the Oswego Yacht Club and Mrs. Downey, the Commodore of the Sodus Bay Yacht Club and Mrs. Meade of Elmira, N. Y.; the Commodores of the Rochester Yacht Club, Buffalo, Erie, Toledo, and many other American clubs were present, with Commodore and Mrs. Ross and Mr. and Mrs. Herrck Duggan of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, the Commodore of the Royal Hamilton Yacht Club and Mrs. Lucas, the President of the Lake Yacht-Racing Association and Mrs. Wright of Rochester, N. Y. Lady Sibyl Beauclerc, Col. Otter and Sir Oliver Mowat were also in the official lancers.

Gold Mine Owned by New Yorkers.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 17.—Fifty pounds of gold, valued at $9,500, were brought here this afternoon 160 miles through the woods. It was the result of the first two weeks' run of a ten-stamp mill at the New Golden Star Mine, on the Seine River. The mine is owned by Hall & Hughes, New York capitalists interested in sugar and in the paper-box business. They have put $100,000 into the property in the last two years, and the mine now proves to be the best in the Algomah fields. Its rock averages $21 per ton in mill. It was stated that in the work at the mill unselected vein rock was stamped and that the mine already shows 10,000 tons of the same quality of rock in sight.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Aves., Brooklyn.

TOYS, DOLLS AND GAMES.

The assortments are still just as complete as when our departments were first opened. An almost endless variety to select from. Bright, clean and fresh goods of the better quality only at a guaranteed saving in price.

Our Doll Show.

The completeness of our DOLL Department is the work of many months of preparation. We still have a complete range of sizes of Heinrich "Handwerck's" Ball-jointed Dolls, the finest Dolls made; also, "Kestner's" Kid-body Dolls, cork stuffed, with the prettiest faces of any Kid-body Dolls manufactured. All these fine Dolls are sold here for less than elsewhere.

Examine our variety of Dolls' Heads, in bisque and indestructible; also, Dolls' Dresses, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Wigs, Bodies, etc.

Toy Specials for Monday.

IRON TRAINS, locomotive, tender, and 3 coaches, all nickel plated, always 25c.; special at 15c.

IRON COAL RANGE, nickel plated, always 25c.; special at 15c.

HOOP CHIMES, painted in vermilion, special at 15c.

PRINTING PRESSES, all complete, special at 59c.

IRON HOOK AND LADDER, the 25c. size; special at 14c.

IRON FIRE ENGINE, large size, 50c. kind; special at 29c.

WAGON BLOCKS, the 25c. size; special at 15c.

THE "ROYAL" BLACKBOARD and Desk combined, special at 59c.

EASEL BLACKBOARDS, special at 15c.

CHRISTMAS TREE CANDLES, special per box, 3c.

CHILDREN'S DESKS, hard wood, special at 59c.

PHONOHARPS, special at 89c.

COLUMBIA ZITHERS, special at $1.19.

THE "LITTLE GIANT" TYPEWRITER, 98c.

BICYCLES.

WE HAVE 19 High-grade Bicycles that are to go to just that many lucky cyclists, at the smallest price ever heard for a strictly high-grade Bicycle. All fitted with guaranteed TIRES, 1¼ inch seamless tubing, adjustable handle bar, two-piece crank hanger, and other important features, which make it as good a wheel as skill can build—Your choice of any color or gear for $14.95.

Upholstery Dep't.

3d Floor.

Special holiday attractions in materials for home decorations at reduced prices.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, new patterns, small lots of each, regularly $5.00, $6.00, and $8.00, special $3.98, $5.98, and $6.98 per pair.

Reversible Tapestry Portieres, heavy quality, ribbed and armure effects, regularly $5.00 and $6.50; special $3.98 and $4.98 pair.

Irish Point and Nottingham Bed Sets at special low prices.

Irish Point Dresser Sets, scarf and three doilies, regularly $1.50 and $2.25; special 98c. and $1.50.

Fine Quality Fur Rugs, plain colors and combinations, $2.98 and $3.75.

Mounted Skins, lined and picked edge, special $6.00, $7.50, and $11.50 each.

Sofa Pillows and Head Rests of every description, Oriental effects, embroidered and hand painted, all the newest novelties at temptingly low prices.

Piano Draperies, Mantel Lambrequins, and Scarfs, in silk and satin, embroidered, hand painted, satin damask, etc., etc.

Picture Department.

3d Floor.

This Department is filled with many attractive suggestions suited for holiday gifts, including all the latest subjects of Life Photographs, Water Colors, Free Hand Pastels, Etchings, etc., etc., artistically framed; also a select line of Medallions, Easels, Screens, Onyx Tables, Fancy Furniture, etc.

Sterling Silver Novelties.

For the Toilet Table and Desk.

Leather Goods, Optical Goods, Opera Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Dress Suit Cases, Traveling Bags, Gold Pens, Fountain Pens, Papeteries, Fancy Ink Stands.

Umbrellas and Canes.

Just received, last shipment for this season, some choice novelties in Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas the handles being exclusive designs and cannot be duplicated elsewhere; we can furnish umbrellas from 49c. each to $20.00 each.

Canes, for men and boys, from 25c. upward.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE STREET RAILWAYS.

Four Corporations to Consolidate with $28,000,000 Capital.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—It was officially announced to-day that an agreement had been reached by which all the street railways in and about Baltimore would be consolidated, and that hereafter the various lines would be controlled by one management.

The companies involved in the arrangement are the Consolidated, the City Passenger, the Baltimore and Northern, and the Baltimore, Middle River and Sparrow's Point. The sum involved is in the neighborhood of $28,000,000, and it was concluded through the agency of Alex Brown & Sons.

No announcement has yet been made as to the future officers of the company.

OHIO RAILROAD TO BE COMPLETED.

Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Company to Resume Work.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17.—As a result of a conference just held here between Elliott C. Smith, representing a prominent New York banking house, and the Directors of the Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railroad Company, it has been decided to resume work and complete the line as soon as possible.

Work was first commenced on the road ten years ago but was suspended at the beginning of the late financial depression. The road will extend from Columbus to Lima, Ohio, and thence to Michigan, ending at Saugatuck, on the shore of Lake Michigan. It is the plan eventually to operate a line of ferries across the lake from Saugatuck.

Alton Rumor Not Confirmed.

At the offices of the Union Pacific Railroad Company yesterday no confirmation was had of a rumor that negotiations to add to the road's system the Chicago and Alton had been advanced through conferences between Chairman E. H. Harriman of the Union Pacific board and J. J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago. Mr. Harriman did not come down town yesterday, and Mr. Mitchell, who is not a Director of the Alton, as has been stated, but the nephew of a Director of the same name, was sightseeing in the financial district with a party of friends. Mr. Mitchell returns to Chicago to-day.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—The Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ended Dec. 14 were $568,000; for the same period last year, $545,000; increase, $21,000.

NIAGARA COUNTY'S LOST FUNDS.

Treasurer Lammerts's Shortage Is Said to Exceed $46,000.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 17.—The Board of Supervisors learned to-day that the county depositaries had but $594 on hand, whereas Treasurer John C. Lammerts's books call for a cash balance in the depositories of $47,393.

A resolution was adopted, in view of the shortage, directing the committee to demand the immediate resignation of the Treasurer, and to notify the sureties, the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, of the shortage and to take the proper legal steps to recover the funds which should be on deposit in the proper banks but which are missing. Another resolution was adopted instructing the committee to formulate charges against the Treasurer in the event of his refusal to resign, and to forward them to Gov. Black, requesting the Treasurer's removal forthwith.

Lammerts is forty-three years old. Ten years ago he was working as a blacksmith. His small capital was invested in Niagara Falls property, which quadrupled in value. In three years he cleared over $100,000. From a ward politician he became a factor in county politics, and was elected Treasurer.

Mr. Allen Dies from His Injuries.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Dec. 17.—David S. Allen, who was injured last night in the grade-crossing accident at Allenwoods died to-day, making the number of victims five. The Coroner will hold an inquest Wednesday.

Killed on the Fitchburg Railroad.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Dec. 17.—Richard Cotter, thirty-five years old, stepped in front of an engine on the Fitchburg Road this afternoon and was killed. He leaves a wife and seven children.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Quick Clearance OF Pianos

BEGINS TO-MORROW (MONDAY)

In Our New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark Warerooms.

No matter whether you want a Grand, an Upright, or a Square Piano, this closing out of all Exchange Pianos means you can save from One ($100) Hundred to Three ($300) Hundred Dollars.

STEINWAY - -	$175
CHICKERING -	165
KNABE - - -	140
KRANICH & BACH	135
HARDMAN - -	95
HAZLETON - -	105
VOSE - - -	130

$5 Monthly.

The WISSNER PIANO.

Warerooms of The Wissner Piano:

BROOKLYN, Fulton St., cor. Flatbush Av.

NEWARK, Wissner Hall, 611 Broad St.

JERSEY CITY, 80-82 Montgomery St

NEW YORK, 25 E. 14th St.

BRIDGEPORT, 213 State St.

FACTORIES, Atlantic Av., near Franklin, B'klyn Borough, N. Y. City

OPEN EVENINGS.

BISHOP POTTER'S 1899 SCHEDULE.

Two Parishes Omitted from His List of Visitations.

Bishop Henry C. Potter has adopted a new plan of announcing his appointments for episcopal visitations. He has made his announcements for the entire year of 1899. In giving his reasons for the change he says that he desires rectors to know as early as possible when to expect him, and that by the new plan necessary changes can be adjusted more readily to the entire list.

In his list of visitations the Bishop has left out two churches, for the reason, as surmised, that they have incurred his displeasure. St. Ignatius's Church, in Fortieth Street, near Sixth Avenue, was not visited last year, and this year the Bishop has again left the parish off his list. At the end of the third year, according to canon law, he must visit the church or else put the rector on trial on charges. The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, the rector of St. Ignatius's, is said by some to have violated church principles by persistent so-called "Catholic" practices. The Bishop has been reported as having expressed the hope that at some future day Episcopal Bishops may have the power to suppress such ritualistic methods.

St. Stephen's Church, at Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, has also been omitted from the Bishop's list for the reason that the Rev. Charles R. Treat, the rector, and the vestry, disobeyed the Bishop's order a few months ago by removing the church from the old building, in Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

Killed by the "Gilt-Edge" Express.

ATTLEBORO, Mass., Dec. 17.—Andrew Goranuson, aged thirty-five years, was killed at the Park Street crossing to-night by the "Gilt-Edge" New York and Boston express.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE

Abraham & Straus' Establishment a Noteworthy Example.

A VIEW BEHIND THE SCENES.

PERFECTION OF SYSTEM STRIKINGLY ILLUSTRATED.

Completeness of Detail Necessary for the Successful Conduct of Such a Big Store.

There are tens of thousands of persons who daily purchase in the great dry goods stores of Brooklyn and Manhattan, yet it is safe to say that scarcely an appreciable percentage of this number have any idea of the machinery that is put in motion by each simple purchase that they make. They visit the stores, make their selections, pay for the goods, have them sent C. O. D., or, if they have a running account in the store, have them charged. Then, peacefully and without further thought, they return to their homes, often finding their purchases waiting there to meet them. It seems simple, but it is amazingly complex. Between the time when they make the selection, the time when their doorbell rings and the parcel is handed to the servant who opens it, a host of employes of the big store have had a share in the transaction and in keeping a record of it so perfect that weeks later its smallest details may be easily traced. This machinery of a great dry goods store is the part of the business that the customer seldom, or never, becomes familiar with, and, like that mysterious region "behind the scenes" in a theatre, it has a wonderful fascination and interest for the favored ones who are permitted to penetrate its intricacies.

Among the great stores in the city of Greater New York there is one where the machinery is most smoothly oiled and where the perfection of detail permitting the transaction of business with the swiftness, with the least confusion, and with a minimum of complexity seems to have reached the highest point of human ingenuity. This is the establishment of Abraham & Straus, on Fulton Street, in Brooklyn. With miles of aisles lined with every conceivable ware known to the trade of a department store, with thousands of employes dealing with more thousands of patrons every day, with a store extending from Fulton Street to Livingston Street, under that street and again to Schermerhorn Street, nothing is lost; nothing goes astray; the little paper of pins reaches its destination at the residence in South Brooklyn as surely and as promptly as does the set of parlor furniture the home in the Bedford district.

Abraham & Straus are just completing the additions to and improvements in their establishment, which have been projected for nearly two years and which have occupied the best thought and careful energy of skilled professional men during that time. They now offer to the public a complete department store in the widest sense in which that term has ever been used. It was, therefore, with alacrity that a representative of the Brooklyn Times accepted the offer of Mr. Abraham the other day to visit the store and inspect it from top to bottom, to view its inner workings, to get "behind the scenes," as it were. In order to appreciate the growth of this store a comparison of its former size with its present dimensions is necessary. What is known as the old building has a frontage of 125 feet on Fulton Street and runs through to Livingston Street, 330 feet, having a frontage on Livingston Street of 132 feet, and being seven stories high. To this has been added a wing 50 by 160 feet on Gallatin Place, and the Livingston Street frontage has been carried out to 225 feet. This new structure is fire-proof and nine stories high, two floors being below the sidewalk. Another new building stands directly opposite the main store, running through from Livingston Street to Schermerhorn Street. This new building is 55 by 200 feet, four stories and basement, and has features which will be spoken of later. In the main building between Fulton and Livingston Streets there are 57,000 square feet on each floor. This gives a rough idea of the general magnitude of the store, but no notion of what goes on daily within it.

In the first place, the department store is, except where it does its own manufacturing, as Abraham & Straus do in many cases, the point of focus where the manufactures of the world and the consumers of the world meet. In order to bring the best of these manufactured articles into contact with the public, it is necessary that the salesmen from the various wholesale houses meet the men who buy for the big store, and so these salesmen visit Abraham & Straus' establishment every day in numbers. They are the few who come to sell among the thousands who come to buy, and so they are conducted to a place especially set apart—the sample room it is called. This room is on the fifth floor of the main building, and to its arrangement much thought has been devoted, so that it is now generally considered one of the best, if not the very best, sample room in the country. The salesmen visit the store in the mornings between 9 and 11 o'clock, and are carried to the sample room immediately by a special elevator. There they hand their cards to an attendant, who slips them into a pneumatic carrier, that into a pneumatic tube, and in the twinkling of an eye almost the card is laid before the particular buyer whom the salesman wishes to see, no matter in what portion of the great store he may be. Then, if the buyer wishes to see the salesman, he goes up to the sample room and enters the one of a long line of compartments that is marked with his name. There is a broad table, an excellent window light, and there he can talk with the salesman in private.

Suppose he decides to purchase what is offered to him and the salesman writes out an order which he signs. The goods are delivered in a few days, and then follows one of the most interesting processes to be seen in the whole establishment. No matter what they may be, the goods are taken into what is called the receiving room, which occupies the entire top floor of the new building, 90 by 165 feet. They are sent up there by an elevator on the Gallatin Place side of the store. In this receiving room they are changed from invoices to merchandise, ready for sale.

THE ABRAHAM & STRAUS ANNEX.

According to their character, they are put into compartments where skilled employes receive them, open every package, count or weigh or test every individual article to see that the manufacturer has kept his word with the buyer, mark the retail selling price on them, make out a tally sheet, and send the goods to the department in which they are to be sold. In this receiving room begins the elaborate system of checking and cross checking by which only can the proprietors of the great store prevent loss.

Every piece of goods that goes to a department is charged to it, and the department's account must tally with that of the receiving room. But all the goods do not go to the departments. If the whole of every enormous purchase made by the buyers should be dumped into the department where it is to be sold it would be impossible to make anything but an unsightly display. So there is a reserve stock section on the sixth floor, where shoes and drugs and many other things are kept in such quantities as would entirely supply an ordinary store. Almost every department of the store has a reserve stock of this sort, and so there is no reason why the customer should doubt when the salesperson tells her that the article she desires is in stock, although it is not visible.

On the sixth floor also is the foreign sample room, where the Paris representative of the establishment brings his samples of goods to be imported. Here also is the sales book checking room, where one or two deft-fingered girls, with lightninglike rapidity, mark each page of the books in which the salespersons record the purchases, with the number given to the salesperson. Still another portion of this floor is taken up with the auditing department, where a portion of every check made out by the salesperson goes. Here are expert accountants, with adding machines, and through this department the record of every sale must go. It is here that the heads of the firm learn just how much business has been done in any department during any period.

But the goods have been purchased, received, distributed to the departments, and are ready for sale. Something is sold. This sales person rapidly makes out a check. How many purchasers ever think what that check contains? It has four records on it. One, the name and address of the customer, is to be pasted on the package when it is ready for delivery. The others, records of the purchase, go, one to the auditing department one to the customer as a receipt, and one to the authorizing office. This is in the basement, and here, too, all the small bundles go, dropped through a chute after they have been wrapped. If the bundle is too large to be dropped through the chute, the record of the purchase is sent instead, and returned with the authorizing officer's mark on it, to be placed on the article before it can be delivered. No article ever leaves the store before passing through this authorizing office. Here are men who will know at a glance whether a name on a parcel to be charged is the name of one of the 20,000 customers who have running accounts. Passing the authorizing office, the bundles, wrapped and marked with the name of the purchaser, go to the delivery room in the basement, dropping through a chute if they are small enough and not breakable. Here they are piled in an apparently jumbled mass. Three boys attack the heap, seizing a bundle, glancing at the address, and blue penciling a big number on the wrapping paper just as fast as they can write. That number belongs to the deliveryman who is to take the package to the purchaser. These three boys know the city by heart and they know more. There are over two hundred delivery wagons, and to each one is assigned a particular route.

But their efforts in behalf of convenient shopping have not been confined to the perfecting of mechanical system of supply. The convenience of shoppers has been amply looked after. The building running from Livingston to Schermerhorn Street serves a double purpose. The three upper stories make an admirable storage house, one entire floor there being devoted to groceries, and through the lower floor is cut a broad driveway leading from one street to the other. This is to accommodate the carriage trade and the bicyclists, who may pass directly from the asphalted Schermerhorn Street through the smooth paved driveway and under a porte cochere at the rear entrance of the great store, where courteous footmen are in waiting to assist ladies to leave their carriages, to check or return bicycles, or, by means of a telephone to other footmen at the Schermerhorn Street entrance of the driveway, to call the carriages again when the customers desire them. Thus the noise of Fulton Street, as well as its roughness, may be easily avoided by the patrons of Abraham & Straus. Down in the basement of this building, below the driveway, are the big 1,200-horse power boilers that furnish the power to run the largest private electric lighting plant in the country. It may be imagined that to operate 580 arc lights, 4,000 incandescent lights, 17 elevators, a pneumatic cash-carrier service of 100 tubes, and numerous other power-consuming appliances requires the development of much energy. All this is produced, and there is enough to spare to meet any emergency. Down in this subterranean part of the building, too, there is a crematory, which is used for the innocent purpose of consuming the waste of the store, which cannot be sold. It is amazing how much of this there is. The fire in the cremating furnace is never allowed to go out, and two men are constantly busy feeding its greedy maw.

Up in the daylight there are many more improvements which are for the benefit of customers. There is a branch Post Office, a telegraph office, a private telephone exchange, at which there are forty connections to various parts of the store, and ten trunk wires leading out of the store. There is the most improved heating and ventilating apparatus that has yet been devised, by means of which the air in the store is kept clean and sweet and of an equable temperature all the year round. All the old-established departments have been enlarged, and many new ones have been added, among them being men's clothing, shoe and hat departments, a merchant tailoring department, one of photographic supplies, one for patterns, and a restaurant, where light luncheons may be obtained. While the customers are being cared for, the 3,800 employes are not forgotten. For them are provided retiring rooms with suitable lockers for their clothing, a library of excellent books, which they may carry to their homes, and a physician, who attends at the store once each day, and who is always ready to be called and to treat the employes during illness, no matter how long continued, without charge. Luncheons are provided for the employes at the absolute cost of the materials, and everything is done to make them as comfortable as is compatible with their positions.

This is the great store. Like a city it is, and to be at its head is like being at the head of a municipality. In Abraham & Straus' establishment may be found the perfection of good government, the grasping of the ethical ideal which sociologists say should actuate every one, the greatest good to the greatest number.—Brooklyn Times.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

These boys know the exact boundaries of these routes, and can instantly distribute the jumbled mass of packages into the routes to which they belong. As fast as the packages are numbered, men carry them to bins about three sides of the delivery room, corresponding to the numbers. Each deliveryman has a key to his particular bin and three times a day he opens the door, removes the bundles waiting for him, and delivers them. There is a Superintendent of Delivery who controls all this and who must keep continually changing the routes given to the various deliverymen so that one may not have more than he can handle and another may not have less. Day and night the delivery room is a busy scene, and two gangs of men are kept constantly employed to secure dispatch in the delivery of purchases. About the holiday time forty extra vans are engaged, the force is enlarged, and the men work twice as hard. Throughout the transaction, from the time of the purchase to the time when the deliveryman gives several packages to his boy to carry while he drives in another direction, a minute record is kept of each step, and yet it is all done with the smallest amount of writing possible, and without an unnecessary movement. There is a special delivery room for the goods to be shipped out of town and for those larger goods which require special vans, and there is a special room also for the grocery delivery and another for the force around Christmas time. But the Superintendent of Delivery has charge over all, and is as responsible a man as one who controls a large express business.

In perfecting this system, Abraham & Straus believe that they have done something which will inure to the lasting benefit of the public of the Greater New York, and they have good reason for this belief.

CONSPIRED TO DIE BY GAS.

Mrs. Wechler Found Dead in Bed, Her Husband Dying Beside Her.

Mrs. Louisa Wechler was found dead in bed yesterday afternoon in her flat at 259 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn. Her husband was sitting beside her, unconscious, and will die. The room was filled with illuminating gas from the kitchen, where the rubber tube supplying a gas stove had been detached and wound about the burner. The woman was fully dressed, except that her shoes lay on the floor by the bed. Her arms were folded across her breast. The police believe that the couple planned to die together, and that Wechler, finding that his wife had succumbed, rose to turn off the gas, but was unable to accomplish his purpose.

Wechler is a diamond cutter, sixty years old. His wife was ten years his junior. They had no children. Wechler's eyesight began to fail about two years ago, and finally he lost his employment. He had saved a little money, and did not worry until a few weeks ago. Then he became despondent. He went into the hallway about 9 o'clock yesterday morning to get his newspaper. He was not seen again until Mrs. Mary Beyman, who lives on the second floor, smelling gas and tracing it to the Wechlers' rooms, first forced the kitchen door, and then, unable to enter the gas-filled rooms, summoned the police.

Wechler was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was said he could not possibly live. He has a brother living in Greenville, N. J.

Lacking in Enterprise.

"He'll never be a success in the mining business," said the companion of the man who had returned from the Klondike. "He's lacking in both nerve and enterprise. Why, he once sold a mine to a rich Englishman and didn't get more than fifty or sixty times the value of the ore with which he had salted it."—Chicago Post.

KILLED BY A STEAM ROLLER.

Peculiar Accident in Brooklyn Which Crushed Out the Life of an Attendant.

An Italian laborer named Paolo Seleno came to his death yesterday in a strange and terrible way. Seleno, who was a married man and had a family, was an employe of John Nella, a contractor, at the corner of Troy Avenue and Prospect Place, Brooklyn. Nella had been doing road work on Twenty-second Avenue, Brooklyn, and had been using a large steam roller. William F. Goode of 420 Bergen Street was in charge of it.

When yesterday's work was done, Goode and Seleno started the steam roller on its way to Nella's Troy Avenue place. Goode engineered the unwieldly machine, while Seleno went ahead with a lantern, warning drivers to keep out of the way. Goode was running the roller at a slow pace, and it was rattling and clanking over the streets in its usual noisy way, so that Goode could not hear much of the other street noises. He followed slowly in the track of the waving lantern.

By 6:30 o'clock the two men had reached the corner of Washington Avenue and Washington Place. Goode had chosen the Washington Avenue route because its smooth pavement diminished as much as possible the jolting and jarring of the big machine. Suddenly he felt a jar of an unusual kind, and at the same moment he noticed that the lantern was lying on the street by the side of the roller. Hastily knowing why he did so, he stopped the roller and got down to look for Seleno.

The Italian was nowhere to be seen. Goode called him, but received no answer. At length the appalling suspicion flashed across his mind. He clambered back on the roller and set it going again. After it had gone a few feet he got down and looked back. The body of Seleno, crushed out of all human semblance, was lying in its track.

The frightened man hurriedly summoned a policeman, and the body was taken to the Grand Avenue Station. In charge of Detectives Farrell and Raleigh, Goode took the roller to the shop, and was then placed under arrest. He could give no explanation of how the calamity happened. Seleno may have stumbled and fallen in the path of the roller. If he screamed when struck, the noise made by the machine probably prevented Goode from hearing him. Seleno was thirty-five years old, and lived at 433 Bergen Street.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert." 195 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mingowans Fail to Appear in Court.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 17.—Frank A. Magowan and his wife failed to appear in court to-day at the time set for the decision of Judge Dissette upon the plea to abate the indictment on the charge of child stealing. Judge Dissette said he would not render his decision until Monday. Prosecutor Strimple gave notice that unless the Magowans appeared in court Monday, he would demand that their bond be forfeited. The defendants are in Toronto, and it is generally believed that they will not return to Cleveland.

TROPICAL DISEASE SCHOOL

Description of an Institution Required by Every Colonizing Nation.

STATESMEN NEED DOCTORS

Struggle Against Strange Malaria and Parasites—The Mosquito Chief Among the Foes to Imperialism.

From The London Chronicle.

Is Mr. Chamberlain bent on a new imperialism; does he wish to lay hands upon the great colonizer—the secret of making the tropics habitable for the European? If he had added a region to some British colony a shout would have gone through the world. He has merely created a means for the instruction, in tropical medicine, of doctors who may go to serve in the colonies. Yet the last thing may prove far greater than the first—eventually, that is.

The venture is being located at the Seamen's Hospital, near the Albert Docks, and the necessary buildings are already under construction. Why there? Because it is the hospital in London which mostly has to do with tropical diseases. A sailor, native of the Orient, arrives in London sick. He is naturally carried to this hospital for treatment. Its accommodation is being increased to the extent of fifty beds. Room will be provided for eight resident students, and of course others may attend the work. The school is not to be confined to Government medical officers, but will be open to all—to private practitioners, to medical officers of public companies trading in the tropics, and to medical missionaries.

The undertaking starts modestly, and will proceed on a double line. First, there will be teachers able to instruct from actual experience of medical work in the tropics. Second, all manner of information touching tropical diseases will be tried by the most up-to-date theories.

Not much more is settled than that there is to be this school; the rest will determine itself in due season. Government is putting up the new buildings, but otherwise the Seamen's Hospital will, as in the past, have to depend upon public support. For that it will be able to appeal with a cause which can hardly fail to make a wide impression. So much should be gathered from a talk on the whole subject which I have had with one who has taken a very active part in the movement. Perhaps I could not have found anybody more able to interpret our latest move in colonization.

"That," I put it to him, "is how it should be regarded?"

"Well," he answered, "the experiment, to my thinking, is most important. Several of the Continental countries have been nibbling at the matter. I hope we may be able to give them the lead, which, as the greatest colonizing power, we ought to give. We have under our control myriads of tropical people, and yet, speaking broadly, we know very little of tropical medicine. Such a knowledge does not enter into the teaching of our medical schools. When a man who has been grounded from them goes to the tropics he has to begin to teach himself"

MEDICAL SKILL INADEQUATE.

"It would, obviously, be much better that he should go to the tropics prepared in some measure?"

"Quite so. An English farmer will tell you admirably how to grow turnips or corn. But what would happen if you were to send him to some country where rice is the crop, and start him forthwith to cultivate it? He would not get on very well; how could he? The troubles that affect crops in the tropics are as different as possible from the troubles which affect crops at home. It is the same in reference to human ailments; all is different."

"Diseases are geographical?"

"Many of them are, and they must so be approached if we are to master them. All along in the world it has been a struggle between man and the lower creation. Man being the fittest wins, as he has now won wherever civilization of a high order has established itself. You see, I am thinking of the microbes which, we are coming to learn, are at the root of so many ailments; I am thinking of those microbes and of the triumph of man over them. Once upon a time the diseases of Europe were not understood. They had to be probed and examined in the light of advancing knowledge, just as we are beginning to examine the diseases that enslave the tropics."

"If we can arrive at an understanding of the causes of tropical disease, then we shall have entered upon the grand era of colonization?"

"The man who can conquer malaria by some preventive treatment, as smallpox has been conquered by vaccination, will be the greatest colonizer the world has ever seen. Malaria, dysentery, and abscess of the liver are among the most prevalent diseases in the tropics. They are the main dangers which lie in wait for the white man, and malaria is by far the chief. It predisposes one, through the fact that it weakens his system, to any trouble that may be lurking about. Re victor of malaria, and it will be a greater achievement than the most victorious campaign could accomplish—greater in spreading civilization and building up empire. We have all followed the smashing of the Mahdi by Lord Kitchener. Think if he could next proceed to smash malaria."

"I suppose that but for this one disease the whole of Africa would by this time have come under the rule of the white man?"

"Probably long ago. The fashion was to regard certain diseases as belonging inevitably to certain parts of the world. What was the use of tackling them? There they were, like the grasses or the trees which grew in the same parts. But, as a moment's reflection will inform you, that fatalist doctrine, if one may so call it, would once have applied to England. What about plague and dysentery in the days when our sanitation was primitive? As man has steadily developed the world, so he has grown to understand its diseases and the causes of these."

"Next it is the turn of the tropics and the sub-tropics?"

"Quite so. We must endeavor to make the tropics livable lands, to make it possible to dwell in them without undue risk to health. We have to track the microbes down and slay them. Take malaria, of which there are three kinds—tertian, quartan, and malignant. It may be declared with certainty that malaria has been traced to a parasite which gets into the human body. Not merely so, but as there are three types of malaria, so each type needs for its source a different species of parasite. The modern medical man, in order to be a competent practitioner in tropical countries, must be able to identify with the microscope the particular species of parasite affecting a patient. Modern science has shown that each species of malaria is probably subserved by a different species of mosquito. Thus, to be a good sanitarian, a doctor must be able to recognize the sorts of mosquito which frequent a locality and are responsible for the parasites."

"In other words, if a medical man were sent to fix upon a site for some new settlement in the tropical colonies, his first duty would be to bag a collection of mosquitoes and put them under the microscope?"

"Well, that illustration carries my meaning. The medical man must ascertain what the raw materials, so to speak, of a locality are toward the production of disease.

THE BLOODWORM PARASITE.

"In order to follow the story of diseases in which parasites occur, let us take the bloodworm. In the lymphatic vessels of the human body there may be present a hair-like worm about three inches in length. It pours out young, and these contrive to find access to the blood. They are microscopic, actively moving, snakelike organisms. They circulate with the blood during the night, but during the day they disappear from the general circulation, and lie up in the lungs. Now the mosquito, an animal of nocturnal habits, attacks man at the time when the young parasites are circulating in the blood.

"It might all be the plot of a story—of a tragedy.

"At night the mosquito bites, and with the blood swallows one or more of those parasites. The organism, being once in the mosquito's body, undergoes a remarkable development, increasing in size and acquiring organs of digestion. The mosquito in the ordinary course of nature lays her eggs about the seventh day after feeding. She always does this on the surface of water, and then she dies and falls into the water. The parasite thereupon escapes from the mosquito into the water, and should that water be drunk by a person the parasite is acquired. I have been speaking of the germ of elephantiasis, but a similar thread of history applies to most parasites and to many other diseases."

"Does the man who takes the parasite with the water necessarily develop disease?"

"Oh, no; that all depends on circumstances. It will depend on the general condition of his health, on the part of the body in which the organism locates—on a score of things. You see that the mosquito prepares the parasite to do its deadly work, and then places it where it can do it. The mosquito takes the thing, makes it robust, and then spreads it where it can find a ready passage into the human body. The whole scheme is like a wheel, revolving and revolving, once it has obtained motion."

"That is the process of action of a parasite making prey of man?"

"It is a sample. In the case of malaria the process is probably much more involved. I mean that the journey between the parasite in its very first form, and the development of human disease as a result, may be much longer. My friend Surgeon Major Ross has recently carried out some most interesting and valuable experiments in India. He got mosquitoes that had fed on sparrows infected with the organisms of which I have spoken. He kept the insects for five or six days, until he knew the organisms had developed. He then let them loose again on sparrows, in the blood of which, as established by examination, there were no organisms. On this lot of sparrows being tested later, it was found that they now had received the organisms from the mosquitoes."

"You think distinctly that malaria may be acquired by the bite of the mosquito?"

"Yes; but whether that is the only way I cannot venture to assert. Perhaps not, for malaria multiplies indefinitely outside the human body, quite independently of man. That we know, and, in fact, malaria is most prevalent in places where man is not. Such a state of multiplication must demand something more than a short cycle of from man to mosquito, and from mosquito to man. Possibly an infection of mosquito by mosquito is necessary, as in tick disease or in silkworm disease. What we want is a complete story of the various species of mosquito in malarial and other lands and of their behavior in regard to the different varieties of malarial parasites."

"You believe that such an investigation might be productive of far-reaching results?"

"It would be an especially good investment for us, seeing the extent of our tropical possessions. Think of those in Africa and in Asia, run over their names on your fingers, and you will see what light upon malaria might mean to us in the sense of administration. At first sight the average man might be inclined to observe 'Oh, the study of tropical diseases is an academic affair which does not concern me.' When he works out the probable consequences of such a movement he will see that very much more is involved. It is a most intimate matter of empire."

"Let us make good health possible in the tropics by discovering the sources of their diseases and counteracting them—let us do that, you say, and the tropics may be made to bloom with civilization like another Europe?"

"If you will, go to the end of the argument and you find new markets possible for our produce, fresh outlets for our population, the remaining slices of the world thrown open to the white settler. All that will be the fruit of those who can make public health in the tropics what it is out of them. Can it ever be done? Who can prophesy? But it is satisfactory that we in England are to do something toward the study of tropical medicine."

Nobody can doubt that a keen interest will be manifested in reference to the new school at the Albert Docks. The best way in which this interest can be expressed is in a subscription toward the funds of the hospital. Although the school is being built by the Government, the cost of the extension of the hospital and of the maintenance of patients will fall on the Seamen's Hospital Society, Greenwich.

THE PASSING OF BEAN.

A Notorious Magistrate of Texas Is Defeated for Justice.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Advices have reached Austin, Texas, of the defeat of Roy Bean for re-election as Justice of the Peace at Langtry, Texas. Mr. Bean is one of the most noted characters in Texas. He has served as Justice of the Peace for the past quarter of a century in that wild and rough part of Western Texas of which Langtry is the little business centre. The decisions and opinions of Justice Bean have made him famous throughout the country. He kept a little saloon until a few months ago, when the building was burned down. This saloon was fronting the Southern Pacific Railroad track, and the sign, roughly painted, which was nailed above the front door, read as follows:

JERSEY LILY SALOON.
ICE-COLD BEER AND THE LAW
WEST OF THE PECOS.

The destruction of this noted drinking resort was the real cause of Mr. Bean's recent defeat for re-election. In former years he was wont to dispense liquid refreshments to the Mexicans of that section with a royal liberality just prior to election day, and as a result of this hospitality his majority was always large. This time he had a strong opponent, and was at the disadvantage of not having a saloon adjunct.

One of Mr. Bean's most noted verdicts was rendered a few years ago, at the time the Pecos high bridge of the Southern Pacific Railroad was in process of construction. This bridge is located near Langtry, and is in Mr. Bean's judicial bailiwick. A workman fell off the bridge one day and was killed. The body was left lying on the ground where it had fallen, and Mr. Bean was sent for to hold the inquest. The first thing he did upon reaching the place was to search the body. He found in one pocket a six-shooter, and in another was a roll of greenbacks amounting to $40. Mr. Bean carefully counted the money, and then formally announced that court was in session. He then proceeded to fine the dead man $40 for carrying concealed weapons. He placed the money in his pocket and went back to his saloon.

Mr. Bean's courtroom and saloon were one and the same place. This combination served him to good purpose on a number of occasions. If, after selling a frequenter of the resort too much bad liquor, the reveler became boisterous, Mr. Bean would declare court to be in session and proceed to fine the unruly man or men to the full limit of their wealth. He always collected all fines on the spot, even if the circumstances required the display of his ready six-shooter.

It is reliably related that a few years ago the through passenger train for California stopped at the little station at Langtry, and a young tourist from the East got off and walked into Mr. Bean's saloon and asked for a bottle of beer. The beer was set before the man, and the latter laid a twenty-dollar gold piece upon the rough board bar. Mr. Bean carelessly swept the coin into the till and turned his attention to something else. The stranger drank his beer and then looked for his change. None was there. He asked Mr. Bear to give him his change.

"See here, young feller, any man that ain't got no more sense than to offer a $20 gold piece in payment for a bottle of beer don't get no change from me," replied Mr. Bean, coolly.

The stranger began to rant and rave over the prospective loss of his money. Mr. Bean let him alone until he became too bolsterous, and then jumped upon the bar and said:

"I'll give you to understand that this is a court of justice; court is now in session, and I fine you $19 for contempt of this honorable court. You have paid your fine, Sah, and can now go—that bottle of beer cost you $1."

The tourist was paralyzed with fear at this action, and backed out of the door and caught his train for California.

Several years ago a section hand near Langtry had an altercation with a Chinaman who was running a restaurant there. He shot and killed the Chinaman, and was arrested. The preliminary trial was held before Justice Bean. After the testimony had all been given Mr. Bean took down his old copy of the Revised Statutes, and for an hour or more pored over its pages. Finally he closed the book with a bang and turned to the prisoner and said:

"You are discharged. I have examined this book carefully, and there is no law in it against a white man killing a Chinaman."

There are innumerable other true stories and incidents of Mr. Bean's long career as disperser of "Law West of the Pecos."

Right to Refuse Advertisements.

From The London Chronicle.

The right of newspaper and magazine proprietors to refuse to insert advertisements which they have reason to believe are improper or fraudulent is, one would think, prescriptive, since such advertisements are contrary to public policy. Of course, proprietors cannot investigate the good faith of every advertisement which is sent to them. But when they have good reason to believe that an advertisement is a channel to a swindle they have every ground in law and in reason for refusing to be made the means of deluding their readers. It is well that advertisers of a certain class should know that when through an agent they obtain a contract with a periodical to insert a series of advertisements such contract is void as soon as the proprietor of the periodical has reason to know there is knavery at the bottom of the advertisement. It took a solemn decision of Judge Lumley Smith to settle this point in Messrs. Harmsworth's favor. And we are very glad of the decision.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Business of the Week Has Been of a Diversified Character.

OUTLOOK STILL ENCOURAGING

Latest Sales by Brokers—Holiday Causes Dullness at Auction—List of Offerings for This Week.

The real estate business of the week has been of a diversified character and of sufficient volume, even in spite of the approaching holidays, to be in every respect encouraging. Fifth Avenue has again been prominent with the sale of a residence at Sixty-sixth Street and a fine corner plot immediately north of Mr. Carnegie's recent purchase. That Mr. Carnegie's purchase enhanced neighborhood values nobody has denied, and, on the other hand, it is equally certain that such a palpable exaggeration of figures as occurred in some reports of the sale of the plot at Ninety-second Street has a strong tendency in the other direction.

The sale of new apartment houses on the Boulevard has been another of the week's most interesting features. It is now little over a year since several of these Boulevard corners passed into the hands of builders and the sale of the buildings for investment before they are fully tenanted, and in some instances hardly completed, seems to have demonstrated the success of the venture.

The transaction involving 103 Fifth Avenue and the deal at Leonard and Church Streets have furnished the principal items of the week, as far as business property is concerned, although there is little doubt that the plot extending through from Eighteenth to Nineteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, mentioned in these columns yesterday, will be heard from in a few days.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Andrew Kerwin, Jr., has sold to William Gilmartin the new seven-story apartment house, southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 74 by 91.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought the old buildings 82 Chrystie Street and 110 Madison Street.

D. Kempner & Son have sold for Henry Schaefer the five-story flat 150 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Louis D. Levy, for about $28,500, the five-story flat 803 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 60 by 75.

Jacob Weinstein has bought and resold to a builder the old buildings at the southeast corner of Madison and Scammel Streets, 34 by 76.

Kempner Brothers have bought, for about $25,000, the five-story double flat 236 Henry Street, 23.4 by 65 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have sold to Urry Goodman the old buildings 408 to 418 Cherry Street, 104.5 by 97.9.

Mrs. Emma Johnson is the buyer of the property 9 and 11 University Place, Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold. It is understood that a six-story building will be erected on the plot at once.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for the Dixon estate, six lots, southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and Rae Street, to the Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company for improvement; also, for Mr. Trockel, 548 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, to James McSorley; also, for Mary A. and Catnarine T. Campbell, 3,008 Third Avenue, a two-story frame building, 25 by 170.

The Auction Room.

The three parcels offered at voluntary sales during the week were all bid in. The legal offerings contained a number of valuable properties in which the usual interest of the salesroom crowd was shown, but which after all brought forth little bidding.

No. 89 Fifth Avenue went to the plaintiff on a bid of $92,500, while the Wallace Brewery property, at Scammel, Cherry, and Monroe Streets, was secured by a representative of the creditors of that concern. The large tract in Westchester known as the Givan Homestead, after adjournments extending over the best part of a year, was finally disposed of, practically without competition, to William Ziegler, for $80,000. A partition sale of tenements in East Houston and First Streets met with the success which usually attends offerings of lower east side property, and disinterested parties readily took the five parcels at fair figures.

The effect of the approaching holidays is evident in the list of sales for this week. The presence of only one voluntary offering, 307 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, to be sold by Auctioneer Smyth on Friday, shows the general desire to hold off until after Jan. 1, by which time it is hoped that the revival which the private sales market has experienced during the last month will begin to make itself felt in the auction branch.

The five-story flats at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street will be sold under foreclosure on Tuesday. Several adjourned legal sales also appear in the schedule, including those involving the eight-story building 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, 1,667 Third Avenue, 367 Cherry Street, and 486 Pearl Street.

There were recorded last week 293 mortgages for $5,553,797, of which 99, for $1,837,615, were at 5 per cent.; 133, for $1,681,482, were at more, and 61, for $2,034,700, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 300 mortgages for $4,253,408, of which 142, for $2,223,338, were at 5 per cent.; 196, for $995,070, were at more, and 52, for $1,035,000, were at less.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 566 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story brick tenement, with store, and a one-story frame building at the rear. Due on judgment, $7,010.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Cotterill, referee, 206 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 117.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 17.6 by 100.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $12,922.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 51.7 by 95, vacant; Audubon Avenue, east side, 51.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 25 by 95.1, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing, $3,648.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Mellis, referee, 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 49.7½ by 92, eight-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $62,783. Subject to other mortgages for $117,500.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 169.8¼ feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,069.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Cotterill, referee, 46 Prospect Place, northwest corner of Forty-second Street, 17.1 by 54, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,646.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, Avenue A, Westchester, south side, 125 feet east of Mapes Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 100, with two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,635. Subject to other mortgages for $16,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 2,320 Creston Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Kirk place, 25 by 110, two-story frame dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 367 Cherry Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Gouverneur Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Gouverneur Street, 36.8 by 64 by 30 by 65.6, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,135.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Joseph Walmsley, referee, 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 76.3 by 95.5 by 65 by 55.6, five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,757. Subject to other mortgages for $79,220.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lucius A. Waldo, referee, 127 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $9,640; subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Smith, referee, 1,048 Tiffany Street, east side, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,667 Third Avenue, east side, 50.3½ feet north of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,553.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 108 Greenwich Street, west side, 52.8 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.3 by 82.11½, and irregular, three-and-a-half-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,488.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 1,204 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 41.8 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $916; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

On the premises, at noon, by the referee, George B. Boyd, Shell Street, William's Bridge, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,862.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 127 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,152.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.—By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 307 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 119 feet east of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.10, three-story brick and frame dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 508 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 123 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 17 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,454.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William T. Read, referee, 486 Pearl Street, 31.3 by 125 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with a coal yard at the rear. Due on judgment, $38,661.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Schmitz, referee, southeast corner of White Plains Road and Logan Street, William's Bridge, 25.7 by 100 by 25 by 107.4, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,981.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Ford, referee, Old Albany Post Road, west side, 420.5 feet north of Delafield's Lane, 65 by 352.5 by 66 by 335, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,697.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 1,271 Stebbins Avenue, northwest side, 104.2 feet southwest of Chisholm Street, 25 by 90.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,548.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 576 Washington Street, for a three-story brick cooperage, 25.6 by 90; Patrick Coleman of 505 Tenth Avenue, owner; James J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, for a three-story brick stable, 25 by 98; John Townshend of 302 West Seventy-third Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $7,500.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, south side, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 19 by 86; J. Fleischmann & Son of 7 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $23,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, for two six-story and basement brick flats, 50.11, by 95 and 50 by 87; William G. Webber of 55 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost $170,000.

Creston Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for eleven two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 56; Louis Cohen of 230 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, owner; D. Werner of 7 Teasdale Place, architect; cost, $62,700.

Wendover Avenue, northeast corner of Third Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 39.5 by 95; Thomas M. Smith of 3,403 Third Avenue, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Rudolph Wolff, premises, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 415 East Fiftieth Street, architect; cost, $300.

No. 228 Madison Street, to a four-story brick shop and tenement; Jacob Saphirstein, owner; Horenberger & Straub, architects; cost, $350.

Nos. 10 and 12 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, to a five-story brick tenement; Theodore Goetze of Astoria, L. I., owner; Charles Goetze of 127 Pearl Street, builder; cost, $500.

St. Ann's Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story frame refrigerator; A Hupfel's Sons' Brewing Company, owner; J. Kastner & Sons, architects; cost, $1,000.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Arnold Pfenning of 148 Second Avenue, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; A. Buenemann of 340 Third Avenue, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

ALDEN PLACE, s s, 100 ft e of Webster Av, 17x81.6x17x81; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Jacob Bartscherer..... $3,600

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 185th St, 18x50; Jacob Hess and wife to Henry E. Montgomery 1

BRONX TERRACE, e s, Lot 1,174, map of Wakefield, 109.6x105; Arthur Bussing to Eliza Farrell..... 1,050

BRONX TERRACE, e s, Lot 1,174, map of Wakefield, 109.6x105; William J. Farrell to Eliza Farrell..... 1

BRONX TERRACE, e s, Lot 1,174, map of Wakefield, 109.6x105; Eliza Farrell, as administratrix, to Arthur Bussing..... 1,000

LENOX AV, e s, 66.10 ft s of 132d St, 16.7x85; Siegfried Scherk and wife to Johannah Baumann..... 10

ROBBINS AV, e s, 80 ft n of Division Av, 20x80; Julia A. Donovan to Mary Young 50

UNION AV., w s, 125 ft s of 151st St, 100x100; Paul M. Herzog to William Wainwright 100

16TH ST, n s, 262 ft w of 7th Av, 25x92; John S. Cram, as executor and trustee, to Sidney H. Weinberg..... 1

20TH ST, n e s, 212.4 ft n w of 1st Av, 15.4x92; Jennie Armstrong to James J. Armstrong 1

31ST ST, 350 West, 20x98.9; Alexander Moore and wife to Margaret Robb..... 1

61ST ST, 151 West, 16.8x100.5; Alexander Moore and wife to Mary J. Robb..... 1

82D ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; Daniel Hennessy to Sarah Speyer. 67,000

148TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher 10

148TH ST, n s, 420 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher 10

148TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher 10

149TH ST, n s, 435 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; Eben Hatfield to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher 10

188TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 95x94.9; Frank J. M. Dillon to B. L. Kennelly 1

Recorded Mortgages.

CLARKE, James and Leah, to Adam Huston and James Corbett; n s of 36th St, 500 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... $4,700

DAVIS, Ida, to Louis and John Brandt; 120th St, s s, 375 ft w of 7th Av..... 500

FARRELL, Eliza, to the Westchester Fire Insurance Company; Lot 1,174, map of the village of Wakefield, 3 years..... 1,600

O'NEILL, Joseph, to Anna Frenz; Commonwealth Av, w s, 162.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 1 year..... 200

STARK, John C., to the Dollar Savings Bank, n ½ of Lot 143, map of Olinville, 1 year 5,500

TAYLOR, Ellen J., to Joseph Wood; 157th St, n w corner of Melrose Av, secures indebtedness 1,300

TAYLOR, Ellen J., to Minnie J. McDonald; 157th St, n w corner of Melrose Av, demand 1,400

WAINWRIGHT, William, to Paul M. Herzog; Union Av, w s, 125 ft s of 151st St, as proposed, 1 year..... 4,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALTES, Fernando, to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank ..... Nom.

FOUNTAIN, Alfred E., to Sarah C. Fountain ..... Nom.

POLLAK, Julie, as guardian, &c., to Henrietta White..... $4,519

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Comins & Evans against Mary E. Larkins, owner; McConologue Brothers, contractors..... $56

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against Amelia, or Emilie Glass, owner; Greater New York Iron Works, contractor 400

CONCORD AV, Wales Av, 141st St, and 142d St—the block; Patrick Norton against the Colored Home and Hospital, owner; McCabe Brothers, contractors.. 3,308

NEW BOWERY, 45, corner of James St; F. B. Hawkins & Co. against J. Levy, owner; Greater New York Iron Works, contractor 550

SPRING ST, 165 and 167; O'Brien & Ryder against John Walker, owner and contractor 885

186TH ST, s e corner of Vanderbilt Av, 300x100; Sylvester M. Brady against Benjamin Berger, owner; B. Ginsburg, contractor 2,000

Lis Pendens.

GRAND ST, 60 and 594; Rossman & Bracken Company against Henry M. Tostevin and others, (action to set aside three deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Hastings & Gleason.

53D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x134.4x25.11x127; Edmund S. Munroe, executor, &c., against George A. Macdonald and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. R. Schieffelin.

55TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5, leasehold; Gerard B. Werner and others, by guardian, against the Franklin National Bank and others, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorney, B. Loewy.

A BIG REAL ESTATE DEAL.

Modern Twelve-Story Building to be Erected at Church and Leonard Streets.

Details were learned yesterday in regard to a deal involving property in the heart of the wholesale dry goods district, which may safely be ranked as one of the largest and most significant transactions closed in many months. Contracts have been closed for the sale of the Livingston estate property at the southeast corner of Church and Leonard Streets and for the erection of a twelve-story modern commercial building on the site. The property was purchased by a syndicate organized by Frederic B. Esler of 40 Wall Street, and in which the George A. Fuller Company, the builders of a number of the tall office buildings in Chicago, are heavily interested.

The exact price paid for the property could not be learned yesterday, but it is stated that the building will cost about $700,000, and the total amount involved in the operation is something over $1,300,000. H. J. Hardenbergh has been selected as the architect of the new structure. There were no brokers in the transaction, the details of which were arranged by the attorneys for the estate and those of the purchasing syndicate.

The buildings now on the plot, which are occupied by Faulkner, Page & Co. and Victor & Achells, were erected over twenty years ago. They are five stories in height, and, while they cannot be classed as old buildings, yet in comparison with the modern type of business building they are decidedly antiquated.

The most interesting feature of the sale of the Livingston property is the contemplated improvement of the plot, which is the first operation of its kind in the immediate neighborhood in several years, and the outcome of the venture, if it may be termed such, will be watched with general interest. Unless the dry goods district is going to move, it would certainly seem, in the face of almost prohibitive fire insurance rates, that the time is ripe for the most modern construction throughout this section.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH P. PUELS.—Judgment for $2,185 was obtained yesterday against Joseph P. Puels, real estate dealer of 394 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, whose disappearance was published yesterday, in favor of the Lincoln National Bank, for balance due on a note made by Mr. Puels on Nov. 1, 1895, payable seven months from date to the order of Granger Hollister.

KING STABLE COMPANY.—Schedules of the King Stable Company livery stables, at 48 East Forty-first Street and 481 Park Avenue, show liabilities, $63,218; nominal assets, $97,760: actual assets, $50,491. The principal items in the assets are real estate, nominal, $30,000; actual, $27,000; horses, nominal, $8,636; actual, $4,300; vehicles, nominal, $35,395; actual, $11,000; accounts, nominal, $6,226; actual, $5,943.

CLARA V. HOEFLER.—Clara V. Hoefler, confectioner and restaurant at 344 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Edwin F. Stern, without preference. She is the wife of George J. Hoefler, who began business in 1891, and put it in his wife's name in January last. A Deputy Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Mr. and Mrs. Hoefler for $318, in favor of J. Williamson & Co. Mr. Stern, the assignee, said that the assignment was caused by dull business and high rent. The liabilities are $4,500 and nominal assets $2,500.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

James R. McDonald filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities $123,394, of which $50,416 are liabilities on notes. The debts were contracted from 1889 to 1897, and are chiefly to parties in Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, Milwaukee, and Detroit. He has no assets. The principal creditors are the Puget Sound Nation Bank of Seattle, $15,000 for borrowed money; First National Bank of Seattle, $12,000 borrowed money; National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, $12,000 borrowed money; J. D. Lowman of Seattle, $5,684, due on a real estate deal; Mary M. Miller of Seattle, $13,975, indorsement for the Washington Southern Railway; Balfour, Guthrie & Co. of Seattle, $3,483, indorsement for the Washington Southern Railway; National Bank of Commerce of Tacoma, $26,386, indorsement for the Pacific Mill Company; Arthur S. Reves of New York, $7,512, note given for commissions. Mr. McDonald gives no address and no business in the petition. J. Park Henderson, his attorney, said that he is a promoter and was interested in Western railroads and other enterprises. He has no permanent place of business now. He has lived here for the past six months, but has been in this city off and on for several years and in London.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against David M. Torrey, money broker and banker, of 147 Nassau Street, by Henry Cooper, Oscar Richter, and John Phin, creditors, whose claims aggregate $534. The claim of Mr. Cooper is for legal services, $350, and balance of account $25; that of Mr. Richter, $47 for money on deposit, and that of John Phin, $112 money on deposit. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by making a general assignment and transferring his property. He made an assignment on Oct. 14, and his creditors showed liabilities $12,385, actual assets $654.

Samuel Barnett filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities $2,820 and no assets. He was formerly in partnership with Elix Shofich as Barnett & Shofich, general store, at Caruthersville, Mo., from 1892 to 1894, and has been in no business since. The creditors are all in St. Louis, Memphis, and Caruthersville.

Louis Shofich filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $2,693 and no assets. The creditors are in Nashville, Cincinnati, and Boston. He was formerly in the general store business at Talladega, Ala., from 1884 to 1892, and has been in no business since.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERTS, Catharine—A. R. Turner, assignee $59

AZOY, Anastasio C. M.—J. A. Medina..... 285

BORSODY, William, and Heinrich F. Charles—M. S. Breakstone and another.. 10 35

BOSSONE, John—G. F. Vietor and others. 10 141

BLIGH, Roger W.—Joseph F. Sinnott.... 184

BROWN, William T.—William Hawkins.. 249

BARTHELMES, Caroline H.—R. J. Secor. 50

BRAUN, William—F. Braun..... 10 2,018

DE REVERE, Frank—James Maye..... 749

ESSIG, John—C. Schlegel..... 70

FELDSTEIN, Morris, individually and Hirsch & Morris Feldstein—German Exchange Bank..... 1,080

FRISCH, Max—Junger Paper Company.... 45

GAYNOR, John F.—John Wilde and another 98

HOEFLER, George J.—James Williamson and another..... 358

HOEFLER, Clara—James Williamson and another..... 318

HERBERT, Herbert, and Michael Rowan—Henry W. Olmsted..... 468

TOWER CLOCKS IN NEW YORK

How the City's Oldest Public Timepieces Are Put Together.

TRINITY'S IS THE HEAVIEST

St. Paul's Has Pointed the Hours for a Century—Stokell Made Those in the Dutch Reformed and in St. Mark's.

Our forefathers counted time by days; our fathers by hours; we, by minutes and seconds.

Our grandsires traveled by sail, and started on a certain day at any time to suit themselves; our sires, by stages, that left at a given hour, or when they got ready; we, by steam, on the minute. Our grandparents thought a clock a luxury; our parents were proud to possess a watch. We all carry watches; even schoolboys begin carrying them, for we must have our independent seconds. The old saying of our great philosopher, Franklin, was that "Time is money." To start a tour among the towers, we will commence at St. Paul's. For a century the face of her clock was gazed at, in sunshine and in storm, and ever faithfully did she point out the hours as they rolled by. The church was built in 1766. Washington used to worship there. The frame of St. Paul's clock stands 5 feet long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 4 feet high. It bears the date "1798, made by John Thwaites, Clerkinwell, Lond." The four columns at the corners have connecting bars near top and bottom tenoned into them, and screwed firmly together. Bolted to these crossbars are three upright bars on each side, which hold all the working parts; the time train of four wheels on the left, the strike train on the right, and the dial and locking parts in the centre. The main time wheel is 24 inches, the strike 27. The scape wheel is 8 inches, and toothed. The pallats are dead beat. The pendulum is of wood, 13 feet, and giving thirty-two beats. The ball weighs about seventy-five pounds. It regulates from the bottom like a common clock. The pinions are lantern, made by driving on the arbor two heavy collets, and cutting in them as many slots as there are leaves. The train wheels are all of brass, the winding wheels of iron. The brass work is well finished, but the iron parts are just as they came from the hammer. The arbors are only turned at the collets and bearings. The arbor bearings are brass bushings. The barrels are 15 inches in diameter. The time weight is wound by a pinion and crank, but the strike has a ship's wheel set so that it can be coupled on to the arbor. The movement is about six feet above the dials.

St. John's clock is almost identical with St. Paul's, except it is better finished in some respects, but has a poor escapement. The scape-wheel teeth are very long and slim, the impulse angle near sixty degrees, a dead drop of near one-eighth, and, to finish, a short pendulum of 7½ feet. It gives the pallars a blow as it escapes that shakes the whole movement. Nearly every tooth in the scape wheel has been broken out. The weight is too heavy, but being a solid casting, it cannot be reduced, and if, like St. Paul's, a large amount of the power was not lost by the vibration of the pendulum spring, one would not know where it would spring. The scape wheel teeth slide on the pallats an inch, and yet the curve is so perfect that one fraction of motion in the wheel cannot be perceived.

We now come to two clocks built by Stokell—one in the Dutch Reformed Church, one of the most interesting church organizations in New York, on account of its historical associations. To it belongs the honor of being the first Protestant organization not only in this city but in America. Its history dates back to 1628, in which year the leading Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam began to worship in a large room over a horse mill, where for seven years they continued to hold religious services; after this they erected on what is now Exchange Place a wooden church, which is now called Old-Slip. The present site of the Dutch Reformed Church is Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.

The other venerable church edifice in the city which we will mention is St. Mark's, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street. For years it was the only church on the island above the city, and the people of Harlem made toilsome journeys to it each week. The present building is the successor of a chapel built upon the same site by the last Dutch Governor, Petrus Stuyvesant, whose remains are buried beneath the church. When this building was erected in 1826 the surrounding country was devoted to farming and gardening, and from the portico an unobstructed view could be had of the East River and the Long Island shore. We now go back to the description of the clocks of these two churches. The first is copied literally from St. John's, excepting the escapement, and the same may be said of the other, only it is reduced in size. In both Stokell made a slight recoil to his pallats, which deadens the motion and keeps them within bounds. Stokell made some of the finest and best regulators we have in the country, and it seems strange that he should make two clocks copied from one known to be inferior.

Trinity is the heaviest clock in America. It was built by James Rogers in 1846. In building this clock he seems to have made an effort to see how much metal could be put in it. The frame stands 9 feet long, 5 feet high, and 3 feet wide. The main wheels are 30 inches. There are four wheels in the time train and three each in the strike and chime. The scape wheel is 9½ inches. The pallats are dead beat, rounded impulse, and well jeweled; all the pinions are lantern. The barrels are 20 inches, turning three times in twenty-four hours. The winding wheels are a solid casting, 30 inches diameter, and 2 inches thick, and are driven by a pinion and crank, and it takes 850 turns of this crank to turn each weight up. It takes 700 feet of 3-inch rope for the three cords, and over an hour for two men to wind it. The retaining power is operated by hand. Two arms project from an arbor, on one of which is fastened an iron bell weighing about twenty-five pounds, and the other has a knuckle joint and finger, that, when let down, takes into the teeth of the second wheel and carries it forward, but passes the teeth freely when brought back. The pendulum makes twenty-five beats, and is about 18 feet long. The chiming train is the same as the striking, which is a regular one. Above the main wheels the movement is contracted in width to 2 feet, thus shortening all the arbors above to that length. The main arbor bearings are 2 inches diameter, the scape wheel three-quarters of an inch. The most stupid blunder of all was putting it forty feet above the dails. The dials are 8 feet, and the connection between them and the movement is 4-inch tin pipe. Instead of putting the dial works at the dials, Rogers put them in the centre of the tower, and ran a 4-inch tin pipe to each hour hand and a 3-inch one inside to the minute hands, with a band of friction rollers between them. There is power enough on this movement, if properly made, to carry four 20-foot dials, but it is so used up in bad pitches, large bearings, heavy wheels, and friction generally, that it is only by constant nursing that it keeps moving. Thanks to a long, heavy pendulum, it does keep very fair time. The weights are about 800, 1,200, and 1,500 pounds, and drop fifty feet. A large box is placed at the bottom of the wells that holds about a bale of cotton waste, so that if a cord should break the cotton would check the blow. The clocks thus far described are all English. It is regrettable that not one German clock is among those described.

The next clock we come to is a Yankee one. It was made by Simeon Willard, Roxbury, Mass., and belongs to old St. George's Episcopal Church, on the west side of the square of Second Avenue and Sixteenth Street, the successor of the St. George's which was built at Beekman and Cliff Streets in 1752, and stood there for more than 100 years. The clock bears no date, but as the church was burned at its present locality in 1814, and rebuilt in 1815, we may infer that it was about fifty years old before the new one was put up. It is smaller than the others, the frame being 5 feet long, 2 wide, and 3½ high. The main wheels are 20 inches, and all the other parts thrown in between them and curiously mixed up. The scape wheel is 7½ inches, toothed, and recoil pallats. The pendulum is simply an iron rod 13 feet long, with a spherical iron ball of about fifty pounds. There is no attempt at compensation, and yet no clock in the city more than ten years built had gained such a reputation for timekeeping. Some years back a person who had not St. George's time was supposed to have no time at all. It has a good motion, recoils largely, is very steady in its gait, and no doubt runs as well as in its palmiest days. I think, however, its great reputation was gained before people were so exacting in regard to time as now. The new clock at St. George's, in Sixteenth Street, is the simplest of them all, and excells in finish. The frame stands 8 feet long, 3 wide, and 7 high. The main time wheel is 3 feet diameter, has 180 teeth, turns once in twelve hours, has the figures on its face, and a pointer gives the hour. The second wheel is 27 inches, has 300 teeth, revolves every hour, has the minutes on its face, and a pointer giving the time. The third and scape wheel is 8½ inches, turns once in three minutes, and has the seconds pointed off. The pinions all through, in both trains, have fifteen leaves. The pendulum is 35 feet long, and vibrates in three seconds. The rod is 2¼ inches diameter, and made in sections of five feet, and secured by bands and screws firmly together. The ball is 4 feet long by 7 inches diameter, weighing 390 pounds. The weight on the pendulum spring is about 500 pounds. The strike main wheel is 3 feet in diameter; has 160 teeth, and thirty-two pins, with tempered steel rollers for lifting the hammer. The second wheel is 27 inches, has 270 teeth, and turns once to three strokes of the hammer. The winding wheels are of iron, 30 inches diameter, and are driven by a pinion and arbor and crank. It takes about twenty minutes to wind. The time weight is 800 pounds. Power exerted on movement, 100; striking weight 750 pounds; direct weight, 150 pounds. The weights drop forty feet. The clock stands in the south tower, twenty-five feet below the dials. A duplicate of this clock was put up in the Arsenal of Rock Island. They were designed by A. S. Hotchkiss.

The clocks in the Brick Church and St. Theresa's are small but well made, as is also that in Grace Church, the clock at the City Hall, the clock in the Aldermen's Chamber, the clock at the store of Messrs. Blunt & Nicholls, Water Street; the one at Jones's, in Cortlandt Street, which, however, is quite a good-sized tower clock, of German make, with a pendulum spring not to exceed a quarter of an inch long. But that is an opposite extreme. A long, heavy pendulum seems indispensable for timekeeping. It should be as long as convenient, and as heavy as the clock is able to keep in motion without requiring power out of proportion to its size, and not be ruled.

At the City Hall we find a really good clock. The frame stands 7 feet long, 2 feet 3 inches wide, and 5½ feet high. The main wheels are 28 inches. Like the others we have seen, it has four wheels in the train. The scape-wheel is very small—4½ inches—and has fifteen pins. The pallats are jeweled with agate. The pendulum is 15 feet vibrating in two seconds. Joined at the top and running down on each side are rods of ⅝-inch iron. These are spread to 30 inches at the bottom, and have each a stirrup at the end. A bar of one-inch brass and one-half-inch steel is laid in these stirrups, the brass side up. On the centre of this bar the ball rests. The centre rod is a piece of tubing, and runs into the ball to hold it in position, but is not attached to it. The ball weighs 300 pounds. All the fittings are first-class; there are no intricacies about it; every part can be seen at a glance. The adaptation of wheel and pinion is so near perfect that the point of contact, or pitch line, is only about one-eighth of an inch wide, which, on wiping off the dust, shows no signs of abrasion; it is not even brightened on the main wheel. The dials are 6 feet in diameter and about fifteen feet above the movement.

There are many other clocks worthy of notice, but for want of space I can mention but one more, and that is the Third Avenue Depot. It has a 24-inch main wheel, a pin escapement, and about twenty feet rod. It carries two dials, one illuminated on the avenue, the other in the rear, and can be seen the whole length of the stables and shops down to Second Avenue. It is exposed to a greater range of heat and cold than any other clock, being close under an iron roof that heats up to a higher point than the surrounding air in the Summer, and is a little lower than it is in the Winter. It, however, fares much better since the depot has been rebuilt.

STEADY PROGRESS AT CORNELL.

The Largest Number of Students Ever Registered—Faculty Increased One-half in a Year.

The Cornell University Register for 1898-9 gives facts and figures showing a substantial growth of the University as a whole, and encouraging progress in nearly all of the colleges. The university shows a large gain in the number of students, the total to date being 2,038, as against 1,790 at this time last year. This is the largest registration ever reached. Every State in the Union is represented, and nineteen foreign countries send students. The Faculty shows an increase of 50 per cent., consisting now of 231 professors, &c, against 191 last year, this extraordinary increase being due largely to the establishment of the Medical College and the New York State College of Forestry.

The component parts of the university, with the degree each grants, are announced as follows: Graduate Department, A. M. and Ph. D.; Academic Department, A. B.; College of Law, LL. B.; College of Agriculture, B. S. A.; New York State Veterinary College, D. V. M.; College of Architecture, B. Arch.; College of Civil Engineering, C. E.; Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts, M. E.; Medical College, M. D., and New York State College of Forestry, B. F. S.

A Fellowship of the value of $2,000, $1,000 per annum for two years, is offered in the College of Architecture to the winner of an architectural competition. This Fellowship this year was awarded to W. H. Dole, '94.

The total number of books in the University Library is given as 211,278, an increase of about 14,000 since last year.

The Summer session of the university for 1899, which will displace the system of volunteer Summer courses heretofore offered, will extend from July 5 to Aug. 16. The chief object of this session is to furnish instruction to teachers in high schools and academies, but provision is made for others who are qualified to join the classes.

Cornell gives free tuition each year to 512 holders of State scholarships, to all New York State students pursuing work in the State Veterinary College and in the State College of Forestry, and to students in the College of Agriculture. It has eighteen undergraduate scholarships, each of a value of $200 per annum for two years, awarded at the beginning of the freshman year. In the Graduate Department there are twenty-four Fellowships and seventeen scholarships. The graduate scholarships have an annual value of $300 each; twenty-two Fellowships have an annual value of $500 each. A class of honorary Fellowships has been established, to be awarded to persons already having the doctor's degree; their holders will not be charged tuition.

BRONX TAXPAYERS PROTEST.

They Have a Rod in Pickle for the Surface Road Companies.

The Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx, composed of thirty associations, having a total membership of about 3,000 property owners, will make a vigorous protest before the Municipal Assembly on Dec. 22 against the proposed unconditional extension of the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Street Railway Company's lines into the Borough of the Bronx.

The alliance wishes to exact from the corporations named an agreement to carry passengers from one end of their line to the other for a single 5-cent fare, and to construct all proposed lines within a reasonable time, not exceeding two years. They are opposed to the granting of any more franchises or extensions unless an iron-clad agreement is incorporated in the concession and a guarantee given that the contract will be faithfully carried out. At a meeting of the delegates to the alliance held this week the matter was thoroughly discussed from every standpoint and a committee, composed of Assemblyman George J. Grossman, President of the alliance; Franklin Haines, Theodore Macy, and R. S. Guernsey, was appointed to appear before the Municipal Assembly and urge the demands. A delegation of about 200 property owners will accompany the committee as a body. Ex-Alderman Rufus R. Randall, a prominent property owner in the borough, in addressing this committee urged that it insist on the companies giving a guarantee that they will fulfill their agreements. He said that the experience of property owners north of the Harlem River fully demonstrated the utter failure of railroad corporations to do what was right by the public. He recalled that it took the "Huckleberry" Road, now the Union Trolley Road, twenty years to carry out its agreement to construct and operate a line on the Southern Boulevard, although it agreed to do so within a reasonable time. Any company receiving a franchise, he averred, should be compelled under pain of forfeiting both the guarantee, which should be a large deposit of money, and the franchise, to complete and operate the road within two years.

The alliance also intends to push the question of rapid transit in the borough, and has appointed a committee to wait upon George Gould and urge upon him the necessity of a third track and the extension of the elevated system to West Farms and Bedford Park.

Assemblyman Grossman, in speaking of the matter, said yesterday: "We need more transit facilities in the Bronx, and will do all in our power to get them. But we do not propose to give franchises to a railroad company that will hold them merely to keep some one else from getting them to build rival lines. The Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company now holds franchises in the Borough of the Bronx to the detriment of property interests, and the people are powerless to compel them to build the roads. With the elevated road incubus on our property, and the refusal of the Third Avenue Cable Road Company to fulfill its agreement to give us a six-cent fare across the Harlem River, you may understand why the residents and property owners of the Borough of the Bronx do not want the Municipal Assembly to give away our streets except on a guarantee that we will be benefited.

"If the railroads do not agree to give us a five-cent fare they should not have the streets, and if they really intend to build railroads in the streets they ask for it will be no hardship to contract to build them within two years after acquiring the franchise. That is all we ask, and we intend to see that our rights are not taken from us by even so powerful a combine as the railroad interests of this city."

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RACE PROBLEM ON RAILROADS.

The Plan in North Carolina for Running Separate Coaches.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 11.—There has been a demand for separate coaches for the whites and blacks on the railroads of this State ever since the war, but the influence of the railroads has been sufficient to prevent the introduction of the "Jim Crow" cars, as they are called by the negroes. The argument of the railroads was that separate coaches would add greatly to the expense of the railroads, and this prevailed with the Legislature and the Railroad Commission until now.

Last week there was a resolution before the commission requiring the railroads to provide separate coaches for the races, and, after argument, it was laid aside in order that the Legislature at its session, which begins on the second Wednesday in January, may provide for this new feature in transportation by regular enactment. Some of the railroads have withdrawn their opposition to the "Jim Crow" cars, with the understanding that the second-class fare will be abolished, and the first-class fare reduced from 3¼ cents to 3 cents. This is the plan that is in force in South Carolina and other Southern States where the "Jim Crow" car prevails. It is known that Col. A. B. Andrews, First Vice President of the Southern Railway, has withdrawn his opposition, and favors the reduction of the fare to 3 cents and the abolition of the second-class fare.

Of course the same accommodations are to be provided for the same money, but notwithstanding this fact, it is well known that there is nothing connected with the race problem that so galls and cuts the negro as the policy of separate cars for the races. It is an unerring fact that the negro never goes into a second-class car if he has the money to pay for first-class accommodation.

Here in Raleigh, where the Union Station has a separate room for the negroes, there has been continual opposition and complaint on the part of the negroes. The result of the recent election has settled this matter, and it will be put into law by the incoming Legislature, and there will be no opposition thereto by the negroes. The white people seem to be in no humor for any delay in carrying out this policy.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Feeding the Fire.

The most powerful engine must stop if the fires are not fed. Man is the most wonderful piece of machinery in the world, yet no matter how strong and well-made his bodily frame may be, if the fire of life within him is not constantly fed his limbs and muscles become powerless and useless.

The reason men become helpless and diseased is because the food they eat, which is the fuel of life, is not properly digested and appropriated by the stomach and nutritive organs. It is not completely transformed into the strength and working power which is to man what steam is to the engine.

That wonderful power-making "Golden Medical Discovery," invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., imbues the human digestive juices and blood-making glands with capacity to extract abundant nourishment from the food. It builds up organic tissue, nerve fiber, hard muscular flesh and working force. It gives a man *steam*.

A Romance in Boston.

From The Boston Herald.

It is not often a real romance is attached to the modern marriage, but there can be such a remarkable combination, for it has occurred, in all places of the world, in this very town. Less than a year ago a swell young bachelor, breakfasting at his club, began reading his morning mail, which a servant considerately brought in with the first course. Among various invitations was one for a dinner party in a fashionable suburb, but the hostess's name was utterly unknown to the recipient. Who could this lady be? Had he ever seen her? No, he thought not; yet the note was en regle, and the address all right, so, fearing to make a blunder, the young gentleman said it was better to accept than to offend some one whom he had probably met in his various wanderings, and he would go. The night of the dinner he therefore presented himself at the house designated, but only to find his hosts were utter strangers, and they equally surprised to see a gentleman who had not been invited. A few explanations followed, to the mutual amusement of guest and host, for it seems the note of acceptance had puzzled the latter quite as much as the invitation had the guest. But, as it pleasantly turned out, both were soon in possession of those clews to common acquaintances by which the elect of Boston society hang together, and the "wrong" guest was cordially given the prettiest girl in the party, and who happened to be the hostess's niece, to take out to dinner. The acquaintance thus begun in an anti-Bostonese fashion was continued through the Summer, and when a few weeks ago a charming wedding took place with this young man and young lady for chief actors, the conventional and unwritten Brahminical rules of Boston society received a shock that did them a heap of good. Fate sometimes resorts to devious ways to bring true hearts together, and in spite of it being a selfish, practical age, romance still flourishes in it.

OUR MINISTERS IN DEMAND.

The English People Are Eager to Hear Americans Preach.

Letters are coming from England to ministers, not alone in New York, but all over the country, expressing a desire to know when the recipients expect to visit England, or to learn of any of their ministerial friends who expect to cross the ocean. The churches of England and Scotland, and to some extent those of Canada and the English-speaking contingents in Rome, Paris, and Berlin, have recently developed a wonderful desire to hear American preachers. The demand does not seem to be for Americans as permanent pastors, but rather as supplies for special occasions, and for evangelistic services.

A "broker" in ministerial supplies has even set up in business in London with the express purpose of securing American clergymen to fill English and Scottish pulpits. This broker is now sending to clergymen on this side of the Atlantic letters asking about vacation plans for next Summer. In a burst of confidence the information is given that a man need not have a national reputation in America in order to get into the best pulpits in England just now; almost anything is in demand that bears the American label.

This feeling in a strong measure is supposed to have sprung from the unusual warmth of feeling shown by Great Britain during the recent war for the people of the United States. A prominent clergyman of this city said yesterday: "Who would have thought that our controversy with Spain would have made it possible for American ministers to take a tour abroad, to the Holy Land as well, perhaps, and pay the entire way of themselves and families by supplying pulpits in England and on the Continent? But it can be done. The Protestant clergyman who does not go abroad now, or at least next Summer, does not deserve a second opportunity. The demand at the present time is enormous. I am besought in all directions, not always to come myself, but to give information of others who are to visit England."

War and Football.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The two girls on a train from Washington to Philadelphia had in the course of the first hour become acquainted, and in the next they were quite as confidential as if they had known each other for years, such is the beautiful simplicity of girl nature.

"Oh, yes," said the gray-eyed one, blushing prettily, "I have several friends with the army in Cuba. Have you?"

"No, I have not," responded the blue-eyed one. "I have some acquaintances, but I should scarcely call them friends."

"Oh, I don't mean that," exclaimed the gray eyes, without knowing exactly what she did mean.

"With what command is he?" inquired the blue eyes, smiling in rather a superior manner.

"Oh, you tease," twittered the gray eyes, "but of course you know, anyhow, and I might as well tell you. He is the nicest fellow you ever saw, and I want you to meet him some time. He is at Santiago now, and has been down there since the troops first landed. It was simply awful when he first went down there to that horrid fighting. Every day we sat waiting for the news that might tell he was shot or something dreadful had happened to him. You don't have any one down there, and you can have no conception of the perfectly awful strain it is to wait for news from the front when some loved one is there," and the soft gray eyes grew moist at the memory.

The blue eyes took upon themselves the look only blue eyes can take.

"O, I don't know," said the possessor, "I have a friend who plays football."

The Lesser Evil.

She—You seem to like to hear Mrs. Screechem talk?

He—Yes; it keeps her from singing.—Yonkers Statesman.

WINTER RESORTS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

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CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., rector.—Services, 7:30, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12 noon, 4:15 (Choral Evensong,) and 8 P. M.

FRIENDS' MEETING.—Several members of the Yearly Meeting's Visiting Committee will attend the meeting for worship this morning at 11 o'clock, 15th St. and Rutherfurd Place. Seats free; all cordially welcomed.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 18th, at 11:15 A. M.—Lecture by Mr. M. M. Mangasarian, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "The Conscience of Shakespeare's Iago." All interested are invited. Sunday school, 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Gotthell will lecture on "The Birth of the Messiah." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

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MAYOR AND THE TEACHERS

Tells Complaining Delegation His Opinion of School Board.

SAYS IT NEGLECTS ITS WORK

He Will Appoint Women or Advertise for Men Who Will Give Time to Their Duties.

A delegation of women school teachers called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to complain that the salary schedule for teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for next year was short, because of an error made by the School Board in the preparation of the schedule before it was submitted to the Board of Estimate. This error, the teachers said, would make the salaries for 1899 $9,000 less each month than they should be. In replying to the teachers, the Mayor intimated his displeasure with the School Commissioners, and declared that hereafter he would appoint only such men as would agree to give all their time to the work. If he could not get suitable men in any other way, he said, he would advertise for them.

The spokesman for the teachers, in laying their complaint before the Mayor, said: "The salary schedule was supposed to be based on the October salaries, but the Commissioners, instead of taking the salaries as a whole for the basis, took the October salaries minus the deductions, which were $9,000, so that the salaries for the whole year of 1899 will be $9,000 less each month than they should be."

Mayor Van Wyck replied that he regretted that there should be any such shortage. It was, however, too late to mend the matter, as the budget had been closed and could not in any way be reopened. A general discussion of the management of the city's schools followed, and the teachers made some criticisms of the Commissioners which indicated that they felt that the schools were not conducted in an efficient manner. These remarks gave the Mayor an opportunity to say some things which had evidently been on his mind for some time.

"The Board of Education," he said, "is the one department of the City Government over which I have no control. It was purposely fixed that way by the men who framed the charter. The School Commissioners are a little government unto themselves, and I can do nothing."

Continuing, the Mayor asserted that there should be paid School Commissioners, who would devote their entire attention to the schools. "How can these men, going up to the board's office one hour a week and voting on a schedule, know anything about it?" he demanded.

"They don't," replied the teachers in chorus.

"Well," said the Mayor, "we will not be able to do any better, I am afraid. Now, there is Mr. O'Brien, whom I have just appointed. He is a first-class man, but he is very busy and cannot afford to give his time to the schools. I intend to advertise for first-class men who will."

"Why not appoint first-class women?" asked one of the teachers.

The Mayor gallantly replied: "A very good idea. I do not see anything the matter with women. I mean to make some women Commissioners. I think we could find among the teachers themselves some who would make excellent Commissioners. They know the way in which the business should be conducted better than any ordinary man or woman. And I think that there should be a Principal of a grammar school and a Principal of a primary school, at least, on our School Board. There ought to be male and female teachers on the commission, and it ought to be so arranged that when they have served their terms, they can go right back to their work in the schools."

The Mayor's sentiments pleased the teachers, and after a few further remarks the delegation withdrew.

Members of the Board of Education, when they heard of the visit of the teachers to the Mayor, denied that any error had been made in the salary schedule. While they regretted that the salaries paid to teachers are so small, they declared that it was impossible to pay more under existing conditions.

Charles Rulkeley Hubbell, President of the board, said yesterday afternoon that, while he did not care to become involved in a controversy with the Mayor, he could not permit the Mayor's remarks as to the work of the School Commissioners to go unchallenged.

"The present board," Mr. Hubbell said, "is a body of self-sacrificing men, who give all the time possible to the affairs of the schools. Some of them neglect their own business to give their attention to the schools, and I venture to say that, with all the criticism, the public schools of New York are administered as well as those of any city in the country. So far as the Commissioners' giving all their time to the schools is concerned, is it usual for Directors of great corporations to spend all their time in carrying on the business of the concern? School Commissioners stand in the same relation to the schools as Directors do to corporations. The routine work in both is conducted by employes, while the planning is done by the Directors and Commissioners.

"The Mayor's criticism of the hours the Commissioners put in is not justified. Those of the board to whom are intrusted special duties as caring for supplies, engaging teachers, planning courses of study, and so on, spend all the time necessary at the offices of the board. Several of these gentlement are in their offices for hours daily, frequently at a personal loss. If the Mayor wishes to get men who will stay at the offices of the board from morning to night he may be able to find them, but experience has proved that the men best qualified to take the direction of great enterprises are the busiest men."

White Wings for Queens Borough.

The streets and highways in the Borough of Queens are to be cleaned in a systematic manner beginning the first of the new year. Deputy Highway Commissioner John P. Madden of Queens has decided to copy the methods of Col. Waring, and will uniform all the street sweepers in white duck. There are to be three stations from which gangs of men will work. One will be in Jamaica, another in Flushing, and the third in Far Rockaway. When the streets are cleaned the employes will be put to work repairing roads.

LEGAL NOTES.

WIFE'S DEBT INCURRED WHILE HUSBAND IS INSANE.—Robert L. Reade, about two years ago, while living with his wife, Martha A. Reade, in a house in West Eighty-fifth Street, which he had given her as a wedding present, paid George W. Thedford for twenty tons of coal which he had ordered. Soon after Reade became afflicted with mental illness, and left his home for a sanitarium to be treated. There he became insane, and in August, 1897, his wife, who had been appointed committee of his person and estate, was directed "out of the said estate to provide for the maintenance of her husband and his family." The couple had no children. While her husband was in the asylum Mrs. Reade ordered nineteen tons of coal from Thedford, which were delivered. About that time she received moneys from friends who came to live with her, besides $500 from the estate of her husband and about $3,500 by mortgaging the house, a considerable portion of which was paid for her husband's maintenance. A year ago Mr. Reade was discharged from the asylum, and his wife accounted to the Court as his committee. Last May Thedford sued Mr. Reade for $108, the value of the coal. Reade's defense was that, being at the time a lunatic, he was unable, by himself or his wife, as his agent, to contract to purchase coal, and that the coal was not a necessary, as Mrs. Reade had provision made for her and money enough to pay for coal herself. The Appellate Term has reversed judgment given in the Tenth Municipal Court in favor of the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Gildersleeve, that Mr. Reade's liability could not be predicated on the facts disclosed. The trial Justice based his decision on the ground that defendant's liability arose upon the obligations imposed by the marital relation. "We concede," Justice Gildersleeve said, "that mental incompetency does not relieve a husband or his estate from suitably providing for his family. If there is no provision for the maintenance of a wife during the lunacy of her husband, through a committee of his estate or otherwise, she is authorized to pledge his credit for things necessary for her support. * * * Plaintiff failed to sustain the burden of establishing the essential fact that Mrs. Reade was not otherwise provided for, and that he was warranted in furnishing this coal to her on defendant's credit." The Court holds further that, as Mrs. Reade, when she ordered the coal, was living apart from her husband, she therefore, prima facie, had no authority to bind him.

* * *

A BUILDING CONTRACT CONTROVERSY.—After Samuel Quincy and William Crawford had entered upon the fulfillment of a contract with Frederick Klingman to do the mason work on a building at the Boulevard and Ninety-seventh Street for $2,300 they refused to proceed further with the work unless payment was secured because, as claimed, the premises were heavily mortgaged and a lien for $522 against Klingman had been filed the day the contract was signed. After some discussion it was arranged that a certified check for a stipulated sum as security for the faithful performance of the contract be deposited with their respective banks by each of the parties, and that an agreement to that effect be drawn and signed. Quincy and Crawford were willing to sign such an agreement and deposit their check, but Klingman was not, and finally said that, as his contract did not require him to give any security, he would not do so, and insisted upon performance without it. Meantime Quincy and Crawford resumed work on the building, but upon Klingman's refusal to make the proposed new agreement they abandoned it. Then Klingman made an agreement with Andrew Boese for completion of the work, for which he was to receive and did receive $2,600. Klingman then sued Quincy and Crawford in the Seventh Municipal Court, to recover the sum he paid in excess of the contract price. The defendants counterclaimed $214.26 for labor and materials furnished by them in reliance upon plaintiff's alleged agreement to give security. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, per curiam, has reversed judgment given for defendants for that sum, holding that the testimony for the defendants showed at most an agreement on the part of plaintiff to sign a paper, and not a positive agreement independent of any writing, to produce such check. The contract not requiring either of the parties to give security for its performance, defendants' abandonment of the work for the failure of security was held not to be justified in the absence of a valid modification thereof in that respect.

1831 is a red letter year in the annals of medicine. It marks the discovery of the great Lung and Throat cure—Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

Stern Bros

will place on sale **Monday** in their

Ladies' Cloak Dep'ts

Golf Capes of English Plaid Rugs, at $9.25 / $10.75
Values $12.75 and $15.00

Mackintoshes of Blue or Black Cashmeres, with Scotch plaid linings, at $2.75 / $3.95 / $5.50
Values $4.00 to $7.50

English Shower-proofs in black or navy blue, with double capes, at $7.75
Value $9.75

Also the remainder of their

Imported Coats, Capes and Wraps

At **Greatly Reduced Prices**

Stern Bros

Monday, in their

Ladies' Underwear Dep'ts

Special Values in

Silk Waists in desirable styles and colorings also black, at $2.98 / $3.75 / $4.95

Velveteen Waists in all colors, at $2.75 / $3.88

French Flannel Waists in plain colors, at $2.98 / $3.85

Silk Petticoats of Black Taffetas and Fancy Silk Poplins, at $4.90 / $5.95

of Black and Fancy Brocades, Glacé and Plaid Silks, at $6.85 / $7.50 / $9.50

of Changeable Glace Silks, with accordion plaited flounce, at $12.50

Stern Bros

To-morrow

Sale of Women's Shoes & Slippers

500 Prs. Kid Button Boots, with patent leather tips, correct style last, at $2.25

250 Prs. Black and White Satin Slippers, at $1.95

Also direct attention to a complete assortment of

Carriage Boots, Fur Trimmed and Quilted Slippers

Suitable for Holiday Gifts

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow

Exceptional Values

in their

Fur Dep'ts

Persian Lamb Coats, at $118.00

Persian Lamb Coats with Collar and Reveres of Blended Baum Marten, at $145.00

Alaska Seal Coats London Dyed, at $145.00

Cloth Capes Fur-lined and fur-trimmed, at $18.50

Collarettes, Scarfs and Muffs at equally

Attractive Prices

Stern Bros

are closing out a large collection of very desirable

Dress Goods

consisting of Fancy Mixtures, Plain Colors and Black put up in patterns for

Holiday Gifts

at $1.95, $2.25, $2.75, $3.15, $3.35, $3.85

Also in their

Cloth Dep'ts

3000 Yds. Imported **Venetian Cloths** in desirable colors, at 67c
Actual value $1.25 yd.

Stern Bros

Second Floor

offer to-morrow, at

Special Prices

Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets

House Coats of English Cloth, silk cord edge and cloth binding, at $2.95
Heretofore $5.00 to $6.50

Virgoe, Middletons & Co.'s London House Coats, at $5.00
Heretofore $8.90 to $14.75

Smoking Jackets of Fine Tricot, quilted Satin lining and trimmings, at $6.85
Value $9.75

of Fine Velveteens, cord edge or satin trimmings, farmer satin linings, at $6.95
Value $11.50

Tuxedo House Coats of English Double-faced Cloths, at $7.95
Heretofore $10.50 and $12.90

West 23d St.

BATTLESHIPS AT VALPARAISO.

The Oregon and the Iowa Arrive There on Their Way to Honolulu.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Dec. 17.—The United States battleships Oregon and Iowa, which sailed from New York on Oct. 12 for the Pacific, touching at Bahai, Rio Janeiro, and Montevideo, sailing from the last-named port on Dec. 2, arrived here to-day. They will continue northward to Callao, their orders to Honolulu remaining unchanged.

WOMEN WOULD DINE ALSO.

Oppose Dividing a College Association and Would Like a Banquet.

The annual meeting of the New York Swarthmore College Association, presided over by President George H. Strout, was held yesterday afternoon in the library of the Friends' Meeting House, Sixteenth Street and Rutherfurd Place. Before the regular business of the association begun Prof. W. M. Birdsall, the President of Swarthmore College, delivered a short address, in which he said Swarthmore College needed more money and larger buildings. Prof. Birdsall left immediately after his address, in order to be present at the Shakespeare Night at the college last night. The Treasurer's report, which was rendered, showed a small balance on hand to the credit of the association and a membership of eighty-one.

The work of the association during the last year was discussed at some length, and Secretary Hicks advocated the separating of the association into two distinct bodies, the women forming their association and the men theirs. He said if this had been done the men could hold an annual banquet, with a view to the revival of interest in the association and the enrollment of all Swarthmorians in this vicinity. This plan was stoutly opposed by the women, who said they enjoyed banquets and listening to toasts as well as anybody else. After some further discussion on the subject the matter was put to a vote, and was promptly voted down by the fifteen women present at the meeting.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of George H. Strout and the other officers of last year.

Vantine's | Vantine's

Among the Oriental Rugs

A magnificent collection made up from the choicest products of the clever weaver's art—specimens from every known Eastern rug market originally gathered by our personal representative "on the ground."

For this week material reductions on many fine antique and modern pieces—among them:

Antique Afghan Rugs, $40 to $75

Average sizes, 6 to 7 ft. wide, 8 to 10 ft. long.
Some rarely beautiful Antique Persian silk pieces in the "Gem Collection."

A gift? Some of the things from Japan, China, India, Turkey and Persia

that we're showing all through this Oriental store will surely win your fancy—and please the one you give to.

Eastern Embroideries — Carved Ivories
Couch Cushions — Bamboo Furniture
Bagdad Portieres — After Dinner Coffee Cups
Japanese Table Porcelains — Crystallized Ginger

The Vantine Christmas Booklet tells of some of the thousands of unusual—beautiful—useful objects we import. Copy mailed for the asking.

A. A. Vantine & Co.
Orientalists and Jewelers
877 and 879 Broadway, N. Y.,
Between 18th and 19th Sts.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

President James M. Taylor of Vassar College Believes in Liberal Instruction.

In beginning his lecture on "The Education of Women" in the Board of Education course at Cooper Union last evening, President James M. Taylor of Vassar College remarked that it was significant that the opening of a college for the exclusive education of women was almost simultaneous with the dawn of that peace which brought freedom to the negro slaves in this country. Matthew Vassar began the erection of his college buildings at the time of the outbreak of the civil war, and when peace was declared four years later the college was ready to begin operations. The practicability of old Matthew Vassar's project was then questioned by many. The real movement for the education of women had not at that period really begun. Public sentiment had not even awakened to the fact that such a movement was impending.

The development of the woman's educational movement in this country has been very rapid, and its success here has produced good results in other countries. The social and educational experiences of the past thirty years have demonstrated beyond all question that a woman has the right to use her mind in any field in which she may choose to walk. Headway has been made in this movement against the most obstinate prejudices. At the outset the education of girls to the same extent as boys was objected to on physical grounds. It was urged that the health of a young woman would surely give way under the strain of a thorough system of instruction such as was provided for in a college curriculum. It was furthermore declared that a college education would be detrimental to the finer sense of the feminine nature.

The experience of thirty years has closed the mouths of such objectors. It is now known that young women can go through college and emerge in better physical condition than when they began, and without the least impairment of their feminine quality. As a matter of fact, it might be said that a new era of physical culture for women began with the successful development of the movement for the education of women. Women have demonstrated their ability to meet the most exacting demands of our colleges and universities.

"We are still told, however," continued President Taylor, "that women's colleges are educating young women away from matrimony and away from the domestic circle. If that statement were true it would be worthy of very serious consideration. But I do not believe that experience has shown such a state of facts. I certainly have never met a woman student who took an unwomanly, or abnormal view of social matters, of matrimony, or of home life, and its duties." Possibly the training of a young woman to take care of herself might lessen her desire to marry. It certainly would tend to lessen the necessity for such a step. But that would not be proof that the woman had become unwomanly. A study of the statistics pertaining to colleges for men would probably show that a large proportion of men are educated away from matrimony.

In the opinion of the speaker the higher education of a woman gave her a better equipment for any sphere of life to which she might be called. Some instructors believed that a woman should have a specific training along the lines of the probabilities of her future life. Liberal educational training comprehended the necessities of domestic knowledge as well as the necessities of professional and commercial knowledge. The college years of life for both the male and female students were the years of the teacher's greatest opportunity and the student's greatest danger.

Except where necessity demanded that a young girl should prepare herself for a certain line of business, President Taylor would not advise the educating of young women along any special lines. Colleges stood for a liberal education, and young women as well as young men would be amply equipped for the ordinary demands of life if they secured a practical education of broad and liberal scope.

FOUGHT CORBETT'S SECOND.

McVey Slips Into Town and Has an Encounter in a Cafe.

But for the timely interference of "Charley" Ellingsworth "Connie" McVey, Corbett's burly second and sparring partner, might have fared badly at the hands of a pugnacious youth in Featherstone's Café, on West Thirtieth Street, late Friday night. The youth weighed about 135 pounds, and the fact that he was giving away almost 100 pounds did not frighten him.

Since the Corbett-Sharkey fiasco McVey has been rusticating at Asbury Park, and even "Honest" John Kelly's statement that "some one had McVey" could not induce him to come out of his retirement until Friday night, when he thought it safe to come to town, and, in company with "Nick" Algretti of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, "Dan" Dwyer, Sullivan's old sparring partner, and the manager of a Tenderloin resort, went to Featherstone's. They drank a good deal and amused themselves commenting on the appearance of the other patrons of the café. A particularly offensive remark aroused the ire of a youth who was sitting at an adjoining table, and before it could be prevented, McVey and the unknown were swinging and lunging at each other in the middle of the room. McVey aimed a vicious swing at his undersized opponent which the latter cleverly ducked, and the big partner of Corbett, losing his balance, fell to the floor. The unknown promptly fell on his prostrate adversary and began raining half arm swings on McVey's face and neck. The blows did no damage, and the youth was fast wearing himself out when he was pulled off McVey by Ellingsworth.

"Don't hold me. I can whip him if he was twice as big," shouted the excited youth.

"Why, that's Connie McVey, and he'll eat you up in a minute," said Ellingsworth.

The mention of McVey's name took all the fight out of the unknown, and before McVey was able to get on his feet he was in the street sprinting toward Sixth Avenue, and so the battle ended.

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Grand Uprights

contain all the **latest** and **greatest improvements** and are famous for **wonderful tone qualities and great durability.**

200 pianos to select from. **Prices low.**

Our **3-year system** gives you three years' time without interest.

Second-hand pianos at **Bargains.** Payments only **$5 per month.**

Send postal for catalogue with **reduced prices and terms.**

OPEN EVENINGS.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

FUNERAL OF CALVIN S. BRICE.

Great Floral Display and Large Attendance in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Nearly a score of wreaths of red and white roses, lilies, and Autumn leaves covered the front of the pulpit and rostrum in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday noon, upon the occasion of the funeral of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice. It was an uncommonly large and beautiful display, and each separate piece bore the card of a personal friend of the dead man. Two richly woven wreaths—one of Easter lilies and the other of violets—provided by members of the family were laid on the coffin.

There was an unusually large assemblage of persons distinguished in the various walks of life. The Ohio Society, of which Mr. Brice was a member, sent a delegation of about twenty-five well-known men, headed by United States Senator Mark Hanna, Gen. Anson G. McCook, A. D. Juilliard, and Gen. Henry L. Burnett. There were also present ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Robert G. Ingersoll, Richard Croker, Augustus G. Paine, John J. McCook, William Rockefeller, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Harry Payne Whitney, George R. Sheldon, Col. William L. Brown, John G. Moore, Justice Henry A. Gildersleeve, Justice H. N. Cohen, Col. Arthur W. Soper, Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, James Talcott, Edward Lauterbach, H. H. Brockway, Col. Franklin Bartlett, H. O. Armour, Henry M. Alexander, Charles B. Alexander, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, John D. Crimmins, Sheriff Thomas Dunn, Rollin M. Morgan, Bartow S. Weeks, ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, Victor J. Dowling, and James Oliver.

In the seats reserved for the chief mourners were Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, her sons, Capt. Stewart M. Brice and John Francis Brice, and her daughters, Helen Olivia Brice and M. Kate Brice. Gen. and Mrs. Samuel Thomas and a few old friends sat with them. Several old servitors of the family occupied seats near by. There were no pall bearers. The Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe of Washington conducted the services and made an eloquent prayer, in which he spoke of the dead man as one "trained to large and useful service in the community." A touching allusion was made to the absent son, Capt. W. K. Brice, who is now in China. The Rev. Dr. Radcliffe also read selections of the Scriptures on charity, hope, and immortality.

Vocal music was furnished by the quartet choir of the church, which is composed of Mrs. L. L. Danforth, soprano; Mrs. S. B. Anderson, alto; Dr. A. A. Barrows, tenor, and Mr. C. J. Bushnell, basso. The hymns "Sun of My Soul" and "Lead, Kindly Light" were sung during the services, and the hymn "Abide with Me" was sung as the funeral party passed out of the church.

The body was conveyed to Jersey City, where a special train on the Erie Railroad was in readiness to take it and the members of the family to Lima, Ohio, where the interment will be.

Men who were associated with Calvin S. Brice in his numerous business enterprises regard the succession of Stewart M. Brice to his father's place in many of these enterprises as practically assured. The dead financier had, in fact, planned for the election of his eldest son to the Directories of some of the corporations in which he was interested. Stewart M. Brice is expected to succeed his father as Vice President of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad, and as a Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He will also probably become a Director of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, of which Calvin S. Brice was President. Young Capt. Brice is already a Director in the Cincinnati Northern Railroad and in the American Contract and Finance Company.

Fire Destroys a Methodist Church.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Dec. 17.—The Methodist Church in the village of Marlton was destroyed by fire this afternoon, and two adjoining residences were badly damaged. The fire is believed to have been caused by a defective heater. When it communicated to the two houses, it looked as though the best buildings in the village would be destroyed. The Fire Department from this place and Haddonfield were summoned to render assistance. They responded promptly and succeeded in preventing a spread of the fire. The loss on the church is about $7,500. It was insured for $2,500.

Daniell & Sons BROADWAY, EIGHTH NINTH STS.

Continued Attractions IN

REAL HOLIDAY GOODS.

Our great display is universally acknowledged by large crowds of real buyers of

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS.

From now till Christmas downright reductions will be made in all our stores—42 actual departments. The most critical purchasers will find every article to be just as it is represented.

FINE JEWELRY.

This renowned department was never so fully stocked with

CHOICE, FASCINATING GOODS.

Exquisite Gold Brooches of every description set with diamonds, pearls and other precious stones, from . . . . $1.98 to $275 each

Beautiful Watches in gold, silver, gun metal, nickel, ranging in prices from . . . . . $1.75 to $125 each

A most charming array of Rings that cannot fail to suit all purchasers, for the dear little Tots, as well for the older folks, ranging in price from . 48c. to $275 each

Extensive variety of Enamel Chatelaine Watches, Gold Vest Chains, Fobs, Charms, Lockets, Lorgnettes, etc.

Fans in bewildering varieties—Ostrich Feathers mounted on pearl, shell and ivory sticks; spangled Lace Fans, exquisitely painted, from . . . 48c. to $26.94

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Brentano's Books for Christmas.

Book lovers and Book buyers who prefer to make their selection from a

Stock Most Complete in All Branches,

and where intelligent suggestions can be given regarding desirable volumes for all ages and special tastes, are invited to inspect our assortment of

All Books at Sweeping Reduction from Publishers' Prices.

BOOKS

Appropriate for Christmas Presentation

31 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

The Choicest Assortment in the City.

Many elegant and exclusive designs, in all sizes, from the large Carpet Rug to the small Mat.

Rare Bargains This Week!

OUR SPECIALTY.

The "New Hartford,"

Equal in effect and wear to an Oriental.

For sale only by us!

MADE RUGS

(with Borders)

from odd pieces, in various grades and sizes, suitable for any kind of room,

AT REMNANT PRICES.

(Bring size of room.)

FURNITURE.

Combination Bookcases, also Desks, Music Cabinets, Parlor Cabinets, Curio Table, Reception Chairs in Gilt, Vernis-Martin and Mahogany, Morris Chairs, and Patent Rockers.

A handsome variety of SOFA PILLOWS, TABLE COVERS and SCARFS, also MANTEL DRAPES.

All very Suitable for Holiday Gifts.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Santa Fills His Pack

here year after year. He is a very Sindbad in discovering and gathering wonderful things.

Oriental rugs,—antiques mellowed by years in a secluded mosque or harem. Each a gem of color,—a garden of beauty strewn with rainbow fragments of Eastern sunshine.

Oriental brass-work (trays, lamps, plant holders,) hammered or Damascened in designs as bold as Mohammed, as old as Solomon—who would not be quite carried away with such oddities?

Library tables, from substantial oak at $8.00 to the massive dragon-carved pieces—to whom would they not be a novel and fascinating gift?

Hall seats showing beautiful carvings and inlays. Nothing in the whole Christmas realm can impart more substantial delight.

Oh, there are lots of things Santa Claus learns here. Suppose you come, too, and

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

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ESTB'D 1807. TRADE MARK

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

ECONOMY IN RUGS.

MOQUETTES & AXMINSTERS

18x36 in. . .	$0.75
27x54 in. . .	1.45
36x72 in. . .	2.75
54x78 in. . .	4.75
9x12 ft. . . .	14.50

A timely opportunity to supply the Dining Room, Library and Hall with the Oriental effects and the Parlor and Bedrooms with the French Floral designs.

The colors are delightful harmonies. Nothing short of genius could shuttle this pure wool into such charming effects.

Our unique furniture designs at bargain prices, suggest a gift for every member of the family.

"Long Credit" enables you to add many new names to your Christmas list.

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LIQUIDATION

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Dresden Candelabras, 15 inches tall, $2.50 per pair.

French Traveling Clocks, 8-day, in cases, $3.50 upward.

Onyx Pedestals, $20.00 upward. Clocks, Clock Sets, Statuary, Bric-a-Brac, etc.

All reduced to close out before Jan. 1.

Thousands of pieces of hand-painted China Trays, Photograph Frames, Bon Bon Boxes, Desk Articles, etc., etc., suitable for card prizes and Christmas presents, $1.00 upward.

LEVY & DREYFUS CO.,
46 Park Place, through to 41 Barclay St.
Near 6th Ave. Elevated R. R. Station at Park Place and 9th Ave. R. R. at Barclay St.

LECTURES.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE.

CARNEGIE HALL

THIS AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 18TH, AT HALF PAST THREE O'CLOCK.

Subject—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. ITS RELIGION, HEALING THERAPEUTICS, AND PHILOSOPHY.

Lecturer, Mr. Carol Norton, Member of the Board of Lecturership of the Mother Church of Christian Science in Boston, Mass.

THE LECTURE IS FREE.
THE PUBLIC IS CORDIALLY INVITED

How to Become Strong

Health Obtained; Ill Health Prevented. A book of 64 pages on the physiology, anatomy, and pathology of the Anus and Rectum, with a description of Rectal and Anal diseases—their diagnosis and treatment without surgery. Fourth and enlarged edition, with over 100 illustrations and 100 testimonials. Sent free. Address the author: A. B. JAMISON, M. D., 43 West 45th St., New York City.

Sunday
Dec. 18-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

President McKinley Praised for His Recent Speech in Georgia.

MORMONISM IN THE CONGRESS

The Fight Against Representative-Elect Roberts—Monument Vibrations—Clerks for House Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President McKinley is receiving here, as he has received in the South, the very warmest recognitions of the graceful speech he made before the members of the Georgia Legislature at Atlanta. The course of the Administration in disregarding former differences of opinion between men of the North and those of the South and the suggestion that the united Nation shall hereafter care for the dead of North and South have done much to restore that era of good feeling for which all right-minded persons have longed.

But there are persons in Washington who wonder whether the Northern outburst of approval would have been as great if the suggestion about caring for Confederate graves had been made by President Cleveland. These persons recall the fact that during the first term of President Cleveland, at the suggestion of Adjt. Gen. Drum, Secretary of War Endicott proposed to restore to their commands the Confederate battle flags stored in the lofts of the War Department. This proposition was at once described as an indication of excessive sympathy with the lost cause, the order was revoked, the President was denounced for approving it in meetings of Grand Army men, and it became a very embarrassing subject for Administration people to talk about. Yet the proposition was not a bad one; at least it was not so bad a year or so ago that Senator Foraker was afraid to revive it and to give it his cordial assent.

***

This has been a pretty good convention week, even for Washington, which has become the favored annual meeting place of so many organizations that the city is scarcely without one at least in any week during the months of the year that are not too hot. We have had with us since Monday last the National Christianship Convention, the George Washington Memorial Association, the National Board of Trade, the American Forestry Association, and the American Humane Association, the latter holding its twenty-second annual meeting.

The subject that appeared most to agitate and arouse the Christianship Convention was that of the election to the Fifty-sixth Congress of a man who, it is alleged, has three wives. This is Mr. Roberts of Utah, for whom his friends claim that he received more Gentile than Mormon votes, notwithstanding that his domestic arrangements are said to be in conflict with the Edmunds law and obnoxious to the custom in most States made and provided. If the advice of the Christianship Convention is followed, the Congress that is to meet a year from now, unless sooner called together, will "fire" Mr. Roberts without much notice. With many of the members of the House the offense charged is regarded as a provoking one, but how to get rid of the alleged polygamist is very perplexing.

The ladies of the George Washington Memorial Association are not giving themselves up to mere useless and hopeless repining because they cannot recover the $25,000 which Washington left by his will to establish a National University, but have been trying to raise $250,000 with which to build an administration building, to be used for post-graduate work, the cornerstone to be laid on the one hundredth anniversary of the date of Washington's will, July 9, 1899. Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, the President and guiding spirit of the association, has traveled extensively during the year, has made speeches before ninety-eight meetings, has answered and sent out many thousands of letters, and has by the use of circulars sought to arouse interest in and sympathy with the movement.

***

The Washington Monument appears to the ordinary observer to be about as immovable and dead a thing as there is within the District of Columbia's limits, but Col. T. F. Bingham, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, who is responsible for the condition and behavior of the monument, the White House, and many other buildings in the city, finds the monument to be a somewhat lively, not to say vivacious and frisky thing. While it does not live, the scientific gentlemen who observe its habits say that it "breathes." Although it does not indulge in wild jigs of joy, it may be said, scientifically speaking, to dance.

Col. Bingham, in his report, gives an account of the method and apparatus by which it is ascertained that the monument has been restless, that it has shifted its position from time to time, sometimes nearly an inch to the east, then about as far to the south, and then again whichever way the weather pleased. The readings were made at the centre of gravity, and it is stated that the variations at the top of the monument were greater, the top moving three times as far as the centre of gravity. The Superintendent does not fully understand why it is that the inner iron frames of the monument are buckling and promising to cause some annoyance, although he assures visitors that they should not for a moment be concerned about the safety of the structure. One theory of the variations of position is the vibrations of the earth, and the acceptance of this theory may account also for the twisting and buckling of the iron frames.

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When the House of Representatives voted that each member not being Chairman of a committee, and therefore not able to secure the services of a clerk, should be allowed to draw $100 a month to pay for clerical services actually employed, the idea unquestionably was that the members needed the assistance of clerks, and that when they did not need them the $100 per month would not be drawn. As the member who draws it is obliged to sign a paper setting forth that he has expended the money for necessary clerical assistance in the performance of his duties, it ought not to be intimated that any member would think of collecting this money to keep for the purchase of peanuts or confectionery, but such intimations have been made by persons having slight regard for the reputation of the House.

A new phase of the matter has just been presented. Dr. Wise, a Republican from Virginia, who on the face of the returns was defeated at the polls, but whom the Committee on Elections voted to seat, has asked to have $100 a month paid to him as compensation for the clerk he would have needed and hired if he had been a member of the House earlier. Another member has preferred a similar request, under like circumstances.

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At the last session of Congress a bill was passed prohibiting a greater charge per year for the use of a telephone than $50. When the time arrived for the law to take effect, persons who had telephones and desired to continue their use proffered the rental at the new rate, and were refused the use of instruments. The one company enjoying the privilege was sued, and orders were obtained to prevent the removal of the instruments from the houses or places of business in which they were until some conclusive decision had been reached. The excuse of the telephone company for refusing to accept the law was that it was intended to apply only to contracts made with the District Government. Congress will make the law clearly understood, for bills have been introduced to clinch the restrictive price of last session, and a penalty, which was not imposed in the first bill, is to be provided for violation of the directions of Congress. The local telephone company insists that it has to pay so much to the Bell Company for privileges and in royalties that the proposed rate will not allow it to make money. E. G. D.

Enrollment Clerks Paid Off.

The clerks who had been making up the enrollment lists at Police Headquarters were paid off yesterday. Their work, it was said, will be finished on Tuesday. Under the new election law each name on the enrollment books has to be copied twice. This made the total number of names to be copied over 1,100,000. There were 110 clerks employed at $3 a day, and a day's work amounted to the copying of 350 names in duplicate.

Horner's Furniture.

EVER-WELCOME GIFTS.

There can be no more serviceable Gift, nor one that will prove a more constant reminder of the giver, than a piece of Furniture. Our stock presents a choice of several thousand appropriate articles ranging from $5 to $1,000 each. Larger assortments and better values here than elsewhere in

Writing Desks,	Lounges,
Dressing Tables,	Work Tables,
Fancy Tables,	Easy Chairs,
Cheval Glasses,	Gilt Chairs,
Parlor Cabinets,	Inlaid Chairs,
Music Cabinets,	Rockers,
Curio Cabinets,	Shaving Stands,
Bookcases,	Pedestals,
Leather Screens,	Jardinieres.

Our display of

VERNIS - MARTIN FURNITURE

comprises everything manufactured in this line, and presents the largest display ever made of these elegant goods (our own direct importation).

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers.
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

SENATOR SULLIVAN ILL.

He Has Gone South for His Health—The Unique Christmas Dinner to His Constituents.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan has gone South for his health. This is the statement made yesterday by the Senator's theatrical partner, George Kraus, who nevertheless avers that he does not know in what part of the southern country Senator Sullivan is sojourning. According to Mr. Kraus, Senator Sullivan has not been well since the last campaign, in which he worked in more than his usual indefatigable way. Several weeks ago he contracted a cold which brought with it a throat affection. Finally his physician ordered a change of climate, and he packed up suddenly, saying only that he was going South.

In spite of the Senator's absence, Mr. Kraus was yesterday perfecting the details of the dinner that the Senator is to give to his constituents on Christmas Day. This dinner is to be given in the Sixth Assembly District headquarters of Tammany Hall, 20 Bowery, and will be unique in many ways.

A printed invitation is to be sent to every registered voter in the looging houses of the district. It will bear the recipient's name and request the pleasure of his company as the Senator's guest. There will be 2,000 of these invitations sent out, and, in anticipation of a large number of acceptances, Mr. Kraus yesterday contracted for 3,000 pounds of turkey. Other edibles will be purchased in proportion, but one of the features of the dinner on Sunday next will be that the Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the prominent politicians of the district, will don aprons and wait on the guests.

The following are members of the committee: George Kraus, Chairman; William B. Calvert, Louis Leavitt, Walter G. Keogh, Joseph Dunn, William Leonard, Harry Oxford, Lawrence Mulligan, Thomas Flood, Frederick Fleck, John J. White, George Considine, Frank Farrell, John C. Fitzgerald, Assistant District Attorney O'Reilly, and Florence J. Sullivan. Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will give a concert during the dinner.

Mr. Kraus said the Senator would be present if he had sufficiently recovered to come North at that time.

FRIENDS AID MRS. OAKEY HALL.

The Death of the ex-Mayor Had Left Her in Embarrassing Straits.

A few days after the death of A. Oakey Hall an old friend of the ex-Mayor, prompted by the remembrance of many kindly acts, called at his late home. After much persuasion Mrs. Hall reluctantly acknowledged that her husband's sudden death had left her not only without funds, but seriously embarrassed with many debts for household necessities.

It was intimated that Mr. Hall had had many friends who would gladly come to her relief did they know of her condition. A. Oakey Hall's second wife was the widow of Capt. Clifton, an English Army officer. She is a proud, refined woman, and shrank from assistance through the medium of subscribing friends, saying, "that in time she would secure a situation and work off Mr. Hall's debts." Finally she permitted the matter to be presented to a few of the oldest friends of the late ex-Mayor.

Only two made response, Charles P. Daly and Frederic R. Coudert. A subscription list was then started, these two each contributing $100. It was then handed to Oswald Ottendorfer and John D. Crimmins, who co-operated in the work. Henry Clews consented to act as Treasurer of the fund. On Dec. 10 Mr. Clews handed to Mrs. Hall $2,355, the amount received from seventy-four subscribers.

LOCKED IN A BANK VAULT.

Assistant Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange Bank Gets a Fright.

E. V. Gambier, the assistant cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, had spells of weakness pass over him several times yesterday, as a result of having been locked in an air-tight vault for half an hour the night before. Friday night, when Mr. Gambier was a prisoner among valuable papers and rolls of money in the vault of the bank in the Home Life Building, the clerical force of the bank was thrown into a panic. Some of them ran for locksmiths, others for safe experts, and still others tugged at the heavy iron door, vainly trying to force it open.

After thirty minutes the door came open as easily as if nothing had been the matter, and Mr. Gambier rushed for the open air. He was very weak and was breathing in gasps. Mr. Gambier went into the vault to place the books and valuable papers away. The porter, whose name is Bleecker, accompanied him. When Mr. Gambier went in, he fancied that the lock had been injured in some way, probably as a result of the recent fire, and told the porter to close the door after him so that he might better test the lock. Bleecker pushed the iron door, it swung to, and the bolts slipped into place, but would not return. Then the porter ran into the bank and gave the alarm.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball.

The annual ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will be held Jan. 18 in the Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the French Hospital and Benevolent Society. A committee of artists are planning a grand spectacle with which to open the festivities. They are divided as to whether it shall be a cowboy ballet, with dark-eyed damsels in Spanish costume, or an Amazonian march, in which the women will be dressed as soldiers and sailors, to be followed by a ballet representing Columbia receiving the congratulations of the other nations of the earth.

Dinner to Judge Fitzgerald.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will give a banquet at Delmonico's to-morrow evening to Judge James Fitzgerald in honor of his election to the Supreme Court. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien will preside, and nearly all the departments of the City Government will be represented. More than 300 acceptances have already been received, and the invited guests will number twenty.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESSFUL PRESENT BUYING

is to purchase the certain-to-be-acceptable article at the positively minimum price.
That Secret is here an open book.
We have in our superb, and for Holiday purposes wholly unrivaled, collection of Glass and China the most judicious, appropriate and altogether gratifying Gifts possible to imagine, including
Much that is wholly and delightfully Artistic;
Much that is essentially and pre-eminently Useful;
Much in which Use and Beauty are most admirably combined.
And no matter how great the demand, or what others under similar circumstances might do, we adhere strictly to our policy of
"¼ Less than Elsewhere,"
Excepting only when the reduction from established values is even greater, which it is in many cases.
Special sales every day the coming week.
Constant surprises even for those who know us best. For instance:

FRENCH VASES.

A special reduction has been made in our entire line of rich ormula mounted French vases. For convenience of sale we have arranged three special lots at $5.00, $7.50, and $10.00. In each lot will be found many different shapes, decorations, sizes, etc.

SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

The query, "What to buy for a gentleman?" is in many instances easily solved by referring to our table where we make a special display of smokers' articles, tobacco jars, pipe racks, match holders, etc. One of the latest novelties in the tobacco jar, is in the form, coloring, etc., of a football; there are two sizes, one at 50c. and a larger size at $1.00. Both sizes are arranged for holding a sponge in the cover, which keeps the tobacco moist. Another novelty is the Indian head tobacco jar, as shown in illustration. The features are very natural, both in form and coloring. Price..... $1.75 ea

GOLD GLASS.

An unusually attractive line of gold glass in salad bowls, bon bons, cake stands, ice cream trays, vases, etc., moderate size, but beautifully decorated; bon bon sells at..... $2.00
An 8-inch salad, fruit, or berry bowl in this pattern sells at..... $6.00

FLOWER VASES.

We are very anxious to bring to your attention our line of rich flower vases, and to do this in an emphatic way we have reduced one certain line to exactly one-half regular prices. These are Austrian vases, decorated with strawberries and green leaves in the natural color; they have gold edge and gold line on foot. As an example, a vase 12 inches high, now marked $1.75, will sell at..... 88 cts.
From this size they range upwards to 28 inches, which is marked $8.00, will sell at..... $4.00

CUT GLASS WATER TUMBLERS.

Special sale of 100 dozen cut glass water tumblers, combination cutting of strawberry diamond with small diamond, and fan top; ordinarily these tumblers would sell at $6.00; special at..... $4.00

OIL OR VINEGAR BOTTLES.

Strawberry, diamond, and fan cut vinegar bottles, with cut stopper and star cut bottom, value $1.75, special at..... $1.00

CUT GLASS OLIVES.

We have just purchased a manufacturer's sample line of very rich cut glass olive, bon bon, or pickle dishes. These are in assorted very rich patterns. Would ordinarily sell at $3.50, you take your choice at..... $2.00
Another lot which are richer, and a little larger, and which would ordinarily sell at $5.00, you select the pattern which pleases you best at..... $3.75

CUT GLASS SUGARS & CREAMS.

Good size, clear glass, deeply cut sugar and creamer, cut edge and cut handles, value $7.50, special as long as they last..... $5.00 a pair

LOVING CUPS.

Bohemian glass loving cups with raised gold decoration, and clouded gold handles, assorted colors, shapes, and sizes, your choice at..... $2.50

WHISKEY JUGS.

Squat shape whiskey jug, Renaissance cutting, with cut stopper and star cut bottom, special for to-morrow at.. $3.75 each

CUT GLASS PUNCH BOWLS.

Judging from our sales of cut glass punch bowls, our prices must be very low. We have at this time a beautiful selection; among many others we mention one with four large chrysanthemums on the outside, one large chrysanthemum in the bottom, and fancy diamond and flash star cutting throughout, 14 inches across, price..... $33.00

TOILET BOTTLES.

At a recent auction sale we purchased several hundred toilet bottles, rock crystal cutting, value from $5.00 to $8.00. There are several shapes, sizes, and patterns. You take your choice of any size or style to-morrow at..... $2.00 each

VIENNA PLAQUES.

A large and important importation of Vienna plaques has just been released from the Custom House. These plaques will be arranged in one lot and you can make your selection either of one dozen or one plate at..... $20 each

BOUILLON CUPS AND SAUCERS.

Limoges china bouillon cups and saucers in chrysanthemum decoration, with clouded gold on edge. Also English china bouillon cups and saucers in flower decoration, with shaded yellow, also gold line on edge. Choice of either one at.... 50 cts. each
Also bouillon cups and saucers with under glaze cobalt blue border, with gold line and flower decorated. Also with green edge, and flower decoration. Choice of either pattern..... $1.00 each

SPECIAL TABLES.

The special tables which we have arranged are attracting a great deal of attention, owing to the extra value that we are giving on these tables. On the 25-cent table can be found ash trays, candle sticks, match boxes, cups and saucers, bon bons, fairy lamps, etc.

ON THE FIFTY-CENT TABLE

Can be found Dresden paper cutters, fruit knives with Dresden handles, match boxes, brushes, Dresden plates, cups and saucers, vases, candle sticks, etc.

ON THE $1.00 TABLE,

Dresden puff or powder boxes, plates, covered match boxes, Dresden paper weights, covered bon bons, ink wells, tea caddies, manicure buffets with trays, tea pots, etc.

ON THE $2.00 TABLE,

Double picture frames (reduced from $4.00 is a special attraction on this table), candle sticks, hand mirrors, rolling blotters, cracker jars, brush and comb trays, tea pots, plates, etc.

RICH PLATES.

From our plate department we have selected a large line of Limoges, Doulton, Austrian, and other well known makes, which we will arrange on one table, from which you can take your choice at..... $1.00 each
The Austrian plates mentioned above have portraits of some celebrated Court beauty, gold lace border, and decorated throughout with gold. Possibly at no two stores in Greater New York can be found as large a line of Rich Plates in the celebrated makes of English China as we are now showing. It is a pleasure to bring these goods to your attention.

STORES OPEN EVENINGS.

50, 54 West 22nd Street.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

For Forty Years the Pioneers of Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Prices Reduced.

Monday morning we will mark down the prices of many lines of Holiday Goods. Among other things involved, we mention particularly Fine Dressed Dolls, Mechanical and other novelty Toys, rich Plates and Bric-a-Brac. In addition to the foregoing you will find liberal concessions in other departments throughout the store.

We don't wait until after, or a day or two before, Christmas to lower rates. Our plan is to do it in time for the people to save money on their gift purchases.

Diamonds.

Saving you money on precious things is one of the happiest of our doings. High, extravagant prices are usually maintained on Diamonds—everywhere but here.

Diamond Solitaire Rings, set with fine brilliant stones, at from $4.99 to $181.24.
Hoop and fancy Rings, set with two, three and five diamonds, in a large variety, from $9.94 to $274.21.
Pearl Pendants, set with one or more diamonds, all new and handsome designs, at from $10.99 to $49.94.
Plain solid gold Pendants, set with diamonds, $39.89, $45.94 to $97.47.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Jewelry.

Our Jewelry man believes in expansion. He has annexed adjacent territory until the stock now shines over double its former space. The new possessions were necessary. A greatly growing business resulting from price and quality attractiveness had to be accommodated.

We quote Watches to-day:—

Boys' Nickel Watches, splendid timekeepers, $1.89.
Women's Silver Watches, have Swiss movements and second hand, good timekeepers, $2.99.
Women's Watches of real gun metal, fancy dial, with second hand, $3.99. Same, but in smaller size, $5.99.
Women's solid gold hunting case Watches, with Waltham 11 jewelled movement, $16.88.
Men's solid gold 14 kt. hunting case Watches, Waltham movement, in engraved or engine turn style, at from $24.96 to $52.94.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Opera Glasses.

There is one great maker of lenses—Lemaire, of Paris. Be cautious. Dealers in New York distort the name for their own purposes. You are asked to buy "Le Marie," "Lemaer," "Liermere" and "Leamir" Opera Glasses. Probably you've bought a pair of the imita[illegible] a misapprehension. If so[illegible]rough the lens m[illegible]u with an inte[illegible]he seller.
[illegible]ne standard Le[illegible]sses. We never christ[illegible]nferior article with a misleadi[illegible]ame.

Opera Glasses, Lemaire lenses, black leather or enamel slides, $3.49, $3.67, $4 34 and $4.94.
Opera Glasses, Lemaire lenses, pearl, with gilt slides, $8.21, $8.46, $9.23 and $11.24.
We have another line, made especially for us, not quite as fine as Lemaire's, $4.57, $4.93 and $5.49.
Plush Bags, with gate fasteners, 56c.
Silk Plush Bags, with silk lining, $1.04.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Kid Gloves.

Good qualities and good styles at very moderate prices have given our Glove business a healthy lift. Yes, our ideas of growth and means of progress are based on Quality, Style and Price. Those three elements being right, no opposing influence can impede or obstruct trade. The triumvirate, in its best phase, is manifest in our Glove trade, and selling proceeds with ever-increasing power.

Women's two-clasp castor pique Gloves, in tan and gray, 97c.
Women's two-clasp real kid glace Gloves, in tan, red, black and white, 94c.
Men's one-clasp heavy buck walking or driving gloves, 79c.
Men's one-clasp mocha pique silk lined Gloves, in tan, 89c.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Handkerchiefs.

Our Paris representative has sent us a small lot of real lace Handkerchiefs which he purchased very much under their market value. There are three styles—Duchesse, Bruges and Duchesse with Point—99c. to $9.98. Similar Handkerchiefs are offered elsewhere at exactly double our prices.

The following are items that will interest many:—

Women's Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs, special value, at 12c., 16c., 19c. and 24c.
Women's hand embroidered Handkerchiefs, special value, at 19c., 46c., 61c. and up to $2.39.
Men's all-linen hemstitched Handkerchiefs, special value, at 9c., 10c., 16c., 19c. and up to 94c.

Books.

Our Book department sweeps the whole circle of literature. Authors ancient, authors mediaeval, authors modern are completely represented. The subjects are as various as the bindings, almost. Books of poetry, Books of romance, Books of science, Books of travel, Books of autobiography, Books of politics, Books of religion, Books of memoirs, Books of essays, Books for the young, the old, the thoughtful, the imaginative. And the price part of our Book business is particularly pleasant. Whatever book you may want may be secured here at a saving.

Child Life in Art, $1.39.
D'Amici's Holland. Illus, $3.61.
D'Amici's Spain. Illustrated, $3.61.
The Rhine. Illus. 2 vols., $3.61.
House of the Seven Gables. Illustrated. 2 vols., $3.54.
Naples. The City of the Parthenon. $2.12.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Umbrellas.

We are showing five special lines of Umbrellas that should attract the attention of prospective gift-givers. Suitable for both men and women, 26 and 28 in. in size, steel rods, tight roll, paragon frames, silk cases and tassels; best imported hardwood handles, plain or silver trimmed, also plain silver and gold deposit on ivory and pearl; there are two hundred styles of handles to select from.

Lot No. 1—Umbrellas at $1.97.
Lot No. 2—Umbrellas at $2.98.
Lot No. 3—Umbrellas at $3.98.
Lot No. 4—Umbrellas at $4.98.
Lot No. 5—Umbrellas at $5.98.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.

Suit Patterns.

We have selected many of the most popular effects in Dress Goods, scissored patterns from full pieces, and folded them in neat boxes for the convenience of givers. Nothing could be handier or cheerier. Last week's crowds bought liberally of them. We've reinforced the display by the addition of many more seasonable weaves and desirable colors. Every suit represents a triumph of economy. Here are three of the lowest priced ones:

Dress Patterns of Imperial Serge, complete range of colors, folded in box, $1.68.
Dress Patterns of Black Worsted Suiting, worth 65c. the yard, boxed suit for $2.33.
Dress Patterns of Novelty Bourette, newest styles, twenty choice colors, $3 42.
Large assortment of Woolens for evening wear—Albatross, Batiste, Silk Warp Armure, Henriettas, Cheviots and Serges. All the gaslight tints—39c. to $1.99.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Cotton Goods.

A coterie of charming Cotton Stuffs that will quickly relieve the strain of trying to decide what to give. The styles are pretty, the qualities are worthy and the prices are coaxing. Many patterns are neatly boxed. You may be sure that they will render service and inspire thankfulness. What more could be desired?

Percale Dress Patterns, 36 inches wide, light and dark grounds, large variety designs, 10 yards, neatly folded, 74c.
Best domestic Percale Dress Patterns, in 75 of the newest designs, 9 yards, neatly folded and put up in box, if desired; 99c.
Best Scotch Gingham Dress Patterns, 10 yards, neatly put up in boxes, 24 styles to select from, $1.49.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

The "Nodark" Camera.

A developing Camera. Clean, complete, convenient. All objections and annoyances removed from amateur photography. No dark room, no muss. Charged to take twenty-six positive pictures, developed and finished at the time and place of taking. The only developing camera on the market. The greatest novelty in photography in twenty years. Sold exclusively by us, $4.98

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Perfumery.

"The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs, and the vines with the tender grapes give a good smell"—and so does our Perfume. "Give a good smell" expresses the fact well. A draught of the fragrant air that pervades their aisle was wafted into the basement, and set the canaries singing with extra fervor. The canaries—hardy, healthy, tuneful—are $1.49. Prices of a few of the Perfumes follow:

Macy's Triple Waters (advertised elsewhere as Triple Extract), in all odors, 4-oz. bottles, 42c.
Macy's Violet Toilet Water, 6-oz bottle, crown sprinkler top, none better at any price, 46c.
Macy's Amber Lavender Water, equal to the imported that costs twice as much, 6-oz. bottle, crown sprinkler top, 37c.
Macy's Eau de Cologne, orange blossom odor, refreshing and lasting, glass stopper, 98c.
Fancy decorated colored glass Atomizers, with gilt tops, guaranteed perfect spray, 29c.
Triplicate Mirrors, with fancy oak frames, bevelled plate glass, size 6x6 inches, $1.49.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Clocks.

You could spend hours looking at our collection of these strikingly artistic creations. Visitors absorbed in admiring the delicate workmanship and exquisite decorations lose all idea of time until reminded by silvery chimes or cuckoo calls. Blocks of every kind—from the tiniest, daintiest adornment for the boudoir to the imposing hall and and dining-room sort. Always faithful, always true, always attractively priced.

Brazilian Onyx Mantel Clocks, fancy porcelain dials, gilt trimmings, $17.28 to $28.32.
Blue Delft Mantel Clocks, in a variety of shapes, fancy dials, half-hour strike, 8-day, guaranteed timekeepers, worth $6.50, $3.49.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Cigars.

Christmas Cigars have been the butt of many effective jokes. Humorists in various moods—gay, grim, sarcastic, pathetic—have indulged their irony at the expense of Christmas-present Cigars and their donors. In spite of all the droll things that have been said about them, Cigars remain pre-eminent for gifts, and we have prepared accordingly.

The bulk of our stock was made in our own factory. The others are the products of the most notable foreign and domestic manufacturers. We guarantee quality; also lowest prices.

La Causerie brand, our own make, long combination filler and Sumatra wrapper; Conchas Especiales, box of 50, $2.24; Rothschilds, box of 50, $3.12.
Flor de Bahama brand—Key West, clear Havana tobacco, Cuban handmade—Puritanos, box of 50, $3.99; Invincibles Finos, box of 50, $4.49; Henry Clay, imported, Puritanos Finos, box of 50, $6.74.
Lord Beaconsfield, imported, Camelias, box of 50, $5.49.

(5TH FL., MAIN BUILD., AND ANNEX.)

Pictures.

All who love paintings should visit our show gallery. It is the one place where the masses may keep trace of the course of modern and popular work. From this pleasant art centre goes out an influence which refines and instructs. For the holiday trade we have collected and imported a large number of beautiful oil Paintings.

We make a strong appeal to the thrifty and cultured by assuring them that our selections represent merit both in designs and execution. They are arranged beneath soft lights, and the ultra-critical will find much to appreciate besides the cheapness—$14.98 to $124.98. Exclusive art stores charge double for "just tolerable" productions.

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

CHICAGO IS STILL NERVOUS

Waiting for Mr. Yerkes's Next Move in Franchise Fight.

THE PEOPLE'S NEW SLOGAN

"No Franchise, Repeal of the Allen Law, Municipal Ownership of Street Cars, and a Four-Cent Fare."

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Chicago has settled down to a comparative calm after the temporary victory. The people, led by Mayor Harrison, have won over the street car companies in the fight to secure possession of the city's highways for a term of fifty years on a limited compensation. But the agitation is still on, for the people never can tell when they have the resourceful and indomitable Mr. Yerkes, who led the fight for the street car companies, whipped. It was he who—after the people had defeated the Humphreys bill in the Legislature and came home jubilating—kept on pulling the wires at Springfield and managed to get through the Allen bill, under which the recent attempt to secure a fifty year franchise from the City Council was made, by the introduction of the Lyman ordinance.

Public sentiment for once was too strong for the Aldermen, and the ordinance was practically killed at the meeting of the Council on Monday last. Now the people, resting on their guns, await the next move of Mr. Yerkes, which is expected in the form of an amended or substitute ordinance. But the slogan of the people has changed. At the beginning of the present trouble it was "No fifty year franchise." Now it is "No franchise and no legislation until the Allen law is repealed; a 4-cent fare and municipal ownership."

This practically shifts the scene of battle from Chicago to Springfield, where the Legislature meets early in January. Mayor Harrison believes that with his little veto, the good Aldermen upon whom he says he can depend for support, and the moral support that comes from the thoroughly aroused public sentiment, he will be able to hold the railroad enemy at bay until the Legislature has an opportunity to take up the Allen law. The feeling seems to be general that the Legislature will repeal that law, in spite of the fact that it is known that the Yerkes cohorts will not be idle in the State capital, where they have had some encouraging experience in the past.

POLITICIANS EXPECTANT.

The politicians are now watching to see what turn party affairs will take as a result of the late fight in which all men, irrespective of political creed, participated. In the Republican ranks it will probably have no effect, but among the Democrats things are different. The late fight may result in nothing less than the political passing of Mayor Harrison and the political renaissance of John P. Altgeld. His partisans, and people generally, admire and give the Mayor full credit for his courageous stand in the late conflict, but while the popularity of the former Governor has slumbered it has never died out. He captured the largest meeting held during the agitation over the head of the Mayor, and he has selected the opportunity afforded by the franchise fight to advance his own political interests and at the same time put an end to young Harrison.

The former Governor is not talking any more. He is working, and there never was a more industrious manipulator of political wires. He will strike his first blow by way of Springfield, through the attitude to be taken by the Democratic minority of the Legislature on the Allen law. While Mayor Harrison has the following of some of the Democratic members, Mr. Altgeld has a following, also, and no mean one. Already he is lining up his men. He wants leaders who are not under City Hall influence, and in casting about his choice may fall on J. H. Farrell, who leads the Democratic marchers when they visit New York and other places. Farrell voted for the Allen bill at the last session, but time makes changes.

Mayor Harrison has spoken for a moderate extension of franchises with at least 10 per cent. compensation, and a provision for ultimate municipal ownership. Mr. Altgeld, always ultra, would have the Democratic minority repudiate the Mayor's ideas in preparing a substitute for the Allen law and legislate for an immediate 4-cent fare, no compensation, and municipal ownership in 1903, when the present franchises expire. Then, according to how things turn out in Springfield, he would himself be a candidate for Mayor against Harrison next spring, and if successful would take the saddle once again as the undisputed captain of the Illinois Democracy, city and State, a leadership which the young Mayor of Chicago has been holding since 1892, since political disaster overtook Mr. Altgeld in 1896.

RATE ON EXPORT GRAIN.

Chicago has found out again that the Joint Traffic Association is still alive. The knowledge comes from the proposition just made by the Chicago and the Upper Mississippi roads, formerly comprising the association, to make the rate on export grain the same from Peoria, St. Louis and Beardstown as it is from Chicago.

Eastern roads have just issued a notice that on and after Jan. 1 the rate on export corn originating west of the Mississippi, from Peoria, Bloomington, East St. Louis and Chicago should be 15 cents per 100 to New York and 17½ cents from all river points north of Alton to New York. On other grain and grain products the rate from these points is to be 17½ cents, while from the river points north of Alton the rate is to be based on 20 cents from Chicago.

This would make a rate of 23 cents from the Upper Mississippi crossings, as against 17½ cents from East St. Louis, a difference of 5½ cents per 100 pounds.

The Northwestern, the St. Paul, the Burlington, the Rock Island and the Chicago Great Western would be practically driven out of the export business by this scheme, which the officials of these roads say is a direct violation of the Joint Rate Committee agreement, to which the Eastern roads are a party. The Eastern roads would hardly dare to entertain a proposition of this kind, unless they were bound together by a cast-iron agreement, and if they persist in it, action will be brought against them for violation of the Interstate Commerce and Sherman anti-trust laws.

HAZING EXPLOIT AT RUSH.

Rush Medical College, which, for several years, has been guiltless of hazing, "passed up" a smart young freshman from the country with such enthusiasm that the man fainted three times, and at last was resuscitated with difficulty. He is much bruised and battered, and were he not naturally a strong man would be in the hospital.

Mr. White had made himself obnoxious, and among other things had followed the internes at the hospital about, and when addressed as an interne by the unknowing smiled and permitted the impression to continue, though he had several years of hard study between him and the estate of an interne. In other ways he was officious and disagreeable, so the students and the internes claim, and they united in an effort to give him a lesson in propriety. The internes have never before been engaged in hazing, and the Faculty is like to deal even more severely with them than with the students.

White was lured from his rooms by an invitation to join the Kappa Kappa Gamma, which he supposed to be a fraternity. He does not tell just what happened to him, but the Faculty means to find out, and to deal with all who participated in the hazing, not as if they were students, but as if they were citizens.

HOBSON TO LECTURE.

Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture at Chicago for the benefit of the Naval Reserves and the Press Club of the city.

Prof. George D. Herron, the young preacher of Christian Socialism, who has been filling Willard Hall at the noon-day meetings, was stricken during one of his most brilliant lectures with rheumatism of the heart, and is lying much exhausted at the Victoria Hotel. A portion of his lecture was devoted to the subject of the martyrs of modern times. A few moments later he himself became a martyr to the excitement under which he lives as an advocate of the practical application of the teachings of Jesus Christ, and the opposition he awakens by the exposition of these theories.

Navigation is now officially closed, and the traffic of the past year is summed up as having been heavy, but not very profitable. Rates of freightage have been uncommonly low, and the advent of a line of steel transport vessels has injured the business of sole owners. But vesselmen are hopeful of profitable business next year, basing their hopes upon the enormous sales of steel rails to railroads already reported, and the certainty that the consumption of iron ore will reach the highest figure in 1899 ever known.

At the Merchants' Club dinner at the Grand Pacific a number of men most prominent in business decided that Chicago must have a new Coliseum. The plan for a down-town exposition building has been broached many times in the last two years—the Coliseum was burned some three ago—but never has it been advocated by so many men with the power to put the plan into execution. The need for such a building is, of course, very great, and the reasons for desiring it are numerous. Among them is the one mentioned in his speech by H. N. Higinbotham. He said:

"We need something to neutralize the influence of the saloons that are increasing our taxes and filling our jails and charities with pitiable wrecks of once hopeful lives. Exhibitions of a nature tending to elevate and innocently amuse, and offered for a nominal sum or for nothing, are needed by the people of Chicago. By all means, we need and must have an exposition building."

R. B. P.

TWELFTH NEW YORK KEPT BUSY

Sham Battles and Extended Drills Occupy the Soldiers' Time—Cold Weather in Georgia.

AMERICUS, Ga., Dec. 17.—The past week has been a busy one for the boys of the Twelfth New York, as Gen. Sanger, the brigade commander, has been treating them to a number of sham battles and other exercises. Monday morning the regiment was assembled for an exhaustive and thorough drill, command being taken alternately by Col. Leonard, Lieut. Col. Parker, and Majors Burns and Dyer, the three senior Captains acting in the meantime as Majors in command of battalions of four companies each.

The regiment turned out in full numbers and presented a remarkably fine appearance, the hardy physique of the men being particularly commented upon by the numerous spectators. This is partly due to a gradual weeding-out process which has been carefully pursued by the officers, all who have from time to time been found unfit for the service having been discharged and their places filled by others.

In the afternoon a drill in extended order was held, the supposed enemy being situated near a farmhouse about a mile from camp. The regiment advanced in line of sections and squads, with supports and reserves, until within about 2,000 feet of the objective point, the companies then advancing as skirmishers in single rank, with two paces' interval between each man. Frequent rushes were made, the men first kneeling and then lying flat, and firing imaginary volleys at the end of each rush. Gen. Sanger critically watched the drill, and at its conclusion expressed himself as well satisfied with the manoeuvres.

Tuesday morning all the officers of the regiment were ordered before the surgeons and underwent a severe physical examination for the purpose of ascertaining their fitness for foreign service. The final reports of the examination are not yet known. After completing this work Surgeon Major Chalmers delivered a lecture to the Second Battalion upon "First Aid to the Injured." In the afternoon another sham battle was held, the Twelfth New York and the Eighth Massachusetts working together, the objective point in this case being about four miles from camp.

Wednesday was a happy day in camp, for the Paymasters arrived and began paying off the regiment about 10 o'clock. Notwithstanding this fact and contrary to the habits of some of the volunteer organizations, everything has been very quiet and orderly, no disturbances of any kind having been reported.

Monday evening a german was given at the rooms of the Americus Club in honor of the charming daughter of the late Speaker Crisp. Among the guests present were the following officers of the Twelfth: Capts. William Murray Connell, F. J. Burke, J. P. Bonkard, and Lieuts. A. M. White, E. O. Power, Monson Morris, and T. M. Raborg.

Wednesday evening a card party was given by the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel to the officers of the Twelfth New York and Eighth Massachusetts, and proved a very enjoyable affair, being largely attended.

Gen. Sanger, having been assigned to the command of a division, left here on Thursday. His departure was generally regretted, as he was a very efficient commander. Quartermaster A. M. White of the Twelfth accompanied him, having been appointed an aide on his staff. Gen. Ernst succeeds him as commander of the brigade.

A place of great interest to the troops now at Americus is Andersonville, the location of the noted Confederate prison of the civil war. Distant only about ten miles, many of the members of the regiment have taken the opportunity offered them of visiting this historic spot. A park now covers the ground formerly occupied by the old stockade, and adjoins a large cemetery, where are buried thousands of the dead.

The weather here is now quite cool, the nights especially being bitterly cold under the small canvas tents. The men are all provided with bed sacks filled with straw and two blankets apiece, but, even with these, find great difficulty in keeping sufficiently warm. Although there has been no snow, many severe wind storms have added much to the discomfort of the troops, many of the tents having been blown down during the night.

WANTED A QUID PRO QUO.

An Incident That Gave a Columbia Man a Chance for a Pun.

A workingman who by overmuch dallying with the black bottle had got his centre of gravity considerably above his metacentre, and whose condition in consequence was unstable, was staggering by a gateman at one of the stations of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad, when the latter noticed that he had a lighted cigar in his mouth.

"You cannot smoke here or in the cars," said the gateman.

"I cannot smoke, is it?" replied the other in apparent astonishment. "Well, that's a divil av a note." Then, as if a bright idea had struck him, he threw off the belligerent air he had assumed, and in a conciliatory tone, asked: "Well, thin, can yes give me a chew o' terbacey?"

"He's all right," remarked a Columbia student. "He's only asking a quid pro quo."

But this was all Latin to the gateman, and was lost upon him.

BOOKS FOR THE TENEMENTS.

Many Volumes Given to Poor Children by New York Free Library.

The New York Free Circulating Library is sending out "home libraries," containing from ten to fifteen books each, to tenement houses in the city. In each case one of the children of the family to which the box is sent acts as librarian and gathers a "membership" of five or six other children. A visitor is sent once a week on the day when the books are given out, to talk to the children about them, and, if possible, to lead them to read still better ones. These visitors, having so small a number of children to deal with at one time, have more opportunity for personal work than would be possible with larger numbers.

The work done in this direction has been only a small beginning. The names of the families supplied in this way were obtained from two churches in the city, but now the co-operation of the various settlements has been enlisted, and through them the library hopes to be able to reach widely separated parts of the city.

It is the desire and intention of the Free Circulating Library to push this work as energetically as possible, through its traveling library department, which has charge of it. At present the only obstacle is lack of proper persons willing and able to act as visitors. Paid assistants can be utilized only to a limited extent, for the visiting can be done only during a few hours of the day. The library is anxious to form a list of names of those who will volunteer to give time every week for this purpose, they it may know how much reliance it can place on voluntary aid in the extension of the work. All those who are willing to help may send their names to the librarian in charge of the Traveling Library Department, 135 Second Avenue.

Entertainment by the Gamut Club.

The Gamut Club of New York announces "The Story of a Symphony: What It Says; How It Says It," to be given in the Old First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, Tuesday evening, Dec. 20, at 8:15 o'clock, by Howard Duffield, D. D., and Mr. William C. Carl. The concert will be free to the public. Cards of admission will be required, which can be obtained at the music stores or of Mrs. Eleanore L. Blakeman, Secretary, 34 West Eleventh Street.

ETHICS OF EMPLOYMENT

William C. Redfield's Address to the Church Association.

IN THE INTEREST OF LABOR

The Old Regime of Personal Touch Between Workmen and Masters Is Forever Gone, He Says.

At the last meeting of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, held in this city, William C. Redfield, Treasurer of J. H. Williams & Co., manufacturers of drop forgings in Brooklyn, read a paper on "The Ethics of Employment," which was followed with close attention by the many persons present. Mr. Redfield said:

"The former close relation between master and craftsman, when employer and employed lived under one roof and shared one common toil, has passed away; a different order of ability has taken the place once held by the master workman. The old régime of personal touch between workmen and masters is forever gone, and leadership which must of necessity be somewhat impersonal has taken its place. The relations between employer and employe will not be always as they are; they are not now what they were in the last generation. The spirit of change is in them, and it is important that their movement be so guided as to lead not only to public comfort and material wealth, but, it may be, to the development of happier lives and better men.

"Grave danger in dealing with this problem lies in seeing partially, in knowing but one side, in observing but half the picture, and in reflecting not at all. The artisans of this country, the men and women who, with their hands, labor for a daily wage, are worthy on their merits of respect and sympathy. They are no lower, discontented class, continually clamoring for more than is their share. They earn their bread, giving for it a full equivalent of toil, and on the average they spend their earnings as carefully as any. They have a wholesome discontent with narrow conditions, and look forward to a time of greater abundance, higher wages, and shorter hours. They rightly aim to provide for their children things better than their fathers had. They love recreation like other men, and claim the right to time for it, as they ought.

"It will not be claimed in what follows that the modern factory is a benevolent institution, much less a kindergarten. We shall, however, frankly face the question whether it is not a place in which men can do right.

"Does the pay roll end all? If not, what does the employer owe the employe? Clearly the lot of employer and employe is in many points common; both live from one source; they are prone to look upon their relations from opposing sides; the employer is tempted to regard the man as a machine, to reckon upon his productiveness as he does on that of a mechanism. On the other side the employe is tempted to regard the employer as a bank from which to draw the largest possible weekly sum; as one whose interest is not his own; to get his weekly wage with the least expenditure of toil and energy.

"Does the pay roll end all? Is a full equivalent given and taken when Saturday comes and each man goes homeward with his little envelope containing the week's labor cashed at market rates? Having worked well sixty hours, less or more, and having received the agreed sum, is all done for the workman that should be done, if this alone is done? There is a factory, it is said, in which once the superintendent instructed a foreman to hang up his sympathy when he entered the works on the same nail he did his hat and coat. If in addition to this sympathy, the superintendent had hung up his brains, he might answer our question affirmatively, perhaps asking in addition, 'What more would you have?' Yet the only truthful answer is no. The proper relation between the two commences here; the end is not yet. What does the employer owe the employe? This is, of course, apart from the question of wages—we concede that he owes him the market rate of wages. He really owes him wages based upon the productiveness of his labor, and if, by reason of superior intelligence and industry, he produces more, there is due to him in return a corresponding increase. Before, however, we answer the question, let us for a few moments consider this matter of the pay roll. It is sometimes broadly stated that low wages means low cost of labor, that a certain man produces goods cheaply because he has cheap labor. But this ignores a great element in production, which is not how much per day is paid, but now much is produced for the amount paid. It is not the rate of wages that governs the cost of production, but chiefly the rate of production. And if wages be low and production slow, the labor cost will be high. It is coming to be recognized that high wages, combined with intelligence and perfect apparatus, mean low labor cost per unit produced. Well-fed men gain large earnings by their ability to produce more. This gain in efficiency is had in proportion as they are given perfected mechanism to operate and are free to develop their energy and capacity in its use. It is the efficiency of labor that counts. When dull times overtake the manufacturer he does not first lay aside his higher paid men, but ordinarily the cheaper ones, because the better paid men are the more economical.

"The advocacy of a wiser method of economizing in manufacturing than reducing wages, forces one urging these views to suggest what methods should be used before what we deem the costly and injurious course of wage reduction be taken. The lines of wise economy in production vary with every class of business, and in each class with locality and individual conditions, but it may not be out of place, as indicating the wide range such economies may take, to mention some of the better general methods adopted by many trained manufacturers. To the query, therefore, as to what should be the prior and major economies, the following partial reply may be given:

"Are the officials of the business efficient for what they receive, or are they ornamental officers, drawing salaries not earned, and which are a tax upon the business, in addition to their possible share, as owners, in the profits? Is the selling department efficient? Is the highest market found for the sale of the output, and if prices fall sharply in one market is another sought or a new one, if possible, created? Are costs of manufacture accurately kept, with proper allowance for the unseen but heavy incidental expenses of interest, taxes, depreciation, superintendence, advertising, traveling, &c.? These items are often misunderstood, sometimes ignored, and with injurious results.

"Again let us ask, is the plant efficient? If not, goods cannot be economically produced by it. Is the management such that the making of spoiled and defective goods is reduced to a minimum, or is there a constant backward stream of 'returned for imperfections'? There are places where through this leak, enough escapes to make a hole in dividends.

"Are there long stops between operations? Do the departments in your establishment run as separate and possibly hostile individuals, with a certain jealousy lest one excel the other, or is there team work; so that they interlock in mutual helpfulness? Is power lost through inefficient transmission or through expensive motive power? What proportion of coal goes for running useless shafting and belts? Is it is thought desirable to daily have the bearings oiled and the plant inspected, to keep it at highest efficiency? Are supplies and needed tools convenient, so that long excursions are avoided in getting them and, on the other hand, is their use so regulated that they are not wasted? What about the spirit of operatives? Is it considered proper if they are fifteen minutes behind time to fine them an hour's pay? and if so, by what right does the employer take the pay for those three-quarters of an hour? Was not most of that time spent in work, and is it not in fairness a little like petty larceny to refuse them pay for labor really done?

"Treating this question from our ethical standpoint, may not these things be said to be true? No employer should reduce the wages of his employes for the purpose of increasing his own profit, or for maintaining former or usual profits. No employer should reduce the wages of his employes until he has encountered a shrinkage in his own net income of at least equal percentage to that of which the proposed reduction will deprive his employes. The righteousness is doubtful in a case of an employer with many departments, where one is unprofitable, but others pay well, of cutting the wages of the employes in the unprofitable department to thus make that branch as remunerative as the other lines of the business. It would at least seem fair that every possible and suitable economy should be exercised to make that department pay by other means before such a course were tried, and that even then the question should be most reluctantly, if at all, decided in favor of reducing the payroll.

"But we come back to our query, already partly answered, What else does the employer owe the employe? He owes him to remember: first, that he and they are alike under the law of mutual service, from which no man can escape. He owes them care for health, and to some extent for life and safety. He would not put valuable apparatus, if it had much leather connected with it, in a damp place; why should he not give men the same consideration? If his output is of a delicate character, he sees to it that his machines are kept clean. Does he not owe it to the employe to give him a chance to be clean also? Or is he content to have a clean machine and a dirty man? In short, does not the employer owe the employe as much care as he would give to a dumb mechanism, and possibly a fraction more?

"There is, there must be, an ethical side to commercial life. This is because the connection is merely one form of the many relations between men, which are all essentially ethical, and in none of which can we escape from the broad duty of loving our neighbor as ourselves. A man is worth more than anything he makes, and that employment is wrong that so places bonds upon a man that he cannot progress while giving some of the proceeds of his labor to another. The influence of a wise and kindly superintendent or employer has often reached far beyond the mill yard and the working hours, and has strengthened and even saved men who were in danger and needed just this aid. The possession of power brings with it responsibility for its righteous use. We must be either our brother's keeper or his hinderer.

"A gap often divides the workingman from his employer because of imagined diversity of interests, and this, like anything that tends to sever the necessary intercommunication between head and hand, the employer and the workingman, is greatly to be deplored. There is no necessary, indeed no proper, antagonism between the employer and the employe, but on the contrary, the law of mutual service and reciprocal duty is over both. But because of the superior opportunity for usefulness given to the employer, his responsibility and his duty are the greater.

"Kindly recall that we are not urging definite action, remembering that every employer must act within the line of his own opportunities and environment, but are only suggesting principles, inquiring how far these principles may be applied, and urging that so far as is possible they should be applied. It is thoroughly understood that the employer of two thousand men, who will raise each one's wages 50 cents per week, must from some where obtain $52,000 per annum. The fact cannot be escaped; it is for such an employer to decide whether it is right that the 50 cents should be paid, and if so, by every possible means strive that the available funds shall be forthcoming.

"In closing our discussion, we recognize frankly limitations that prevent the hasty application of these principles, and which make such application of them undesirable. Inherited distrust and want of sympathy between employer and employe often nullify a real spirit of kindness from one toward the other. The distrust has far too often been justified; the lack of sympathy exists on both sides and limits progress. There is quite as much to be done on the part of the employer to bring about mutual trustfulness as on the other side, and he having a larger outlook and ability should move first. It is not the easier to deal with this suspicion that there exists a certain portion of the press which seems to desire to increase rather than remove the distrust. They sharpen and intensify the antagonism which must be set aside before the spirit of sympathy and appreciation can do its perfect work.

"If we have made our theme at all clear, we conclude that the employer has the larger responsibility in proportion to his greater experience, intelligence, opportunity, and means. We do not urge details of practice or methods of management, but the application of principles. These are not Utopian; they have been put into effect by leading houses in various lines and in different countries, and the results are not regretted. These concerns assert that the course adopted has been profitable. It would be easy to add numerous other examples of the application in fact of the principles suggested. They are sufficiently numerous to prove the truth of the broad principles we have stated. But these principles must be applied along individual lines; they cannot be put into operation everywhere at once, and all that is possible in one place cannot be done immediately. Every man in his own place must work out his own salvation. Racial differences, the elements of competition, of finance, of discipline, the state of the market, and the tendencies of trade, the nature of the business, are all to be considered, but this does not alter the broad fact that the principles are right, and should be applied when and as they can."

OWNS FIFTY FINE CHURCHES.

The Government's Religious Possessions in Puerto Rico.

The United States Government is the owner of half a hundred fine churches, and more than thirty convents, parish houses, and other church buildings. This statement is made on the authority of the Rev. W. H. Sloan, who returned this week from Puerto Rico, where he had been looking over the field as an advance agent for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, which has its headquarters in this city. It was in the business office of the Secretary of the Interior of the island that the Rev. Mr. Sloan held the English service, the first in San Juan, an account of which was telegraphed here. Concerning it, Mr. Sloan said yesterday:

"The Secretary told me that every church building of every kind on the island of Puerto Rico was held in fee simple by the Spanish Government. He said the titles were in his office, and not in the hands of the Catholic Church. With the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States the transfer of title passed, and hence the United States is the owner of these buildings. Holding so beyond dispute, he offered me a church or two.

"At Mayaguez, a thriving city of 20,000, situated in the southwestern part of the island, and not far from where Gen. Miles landed, there was building at the time a very fine new church. It has a steel frame, with spire complete. When news of the landing of the Americans arrived, the workmen laid down their tools, and those tools were still scattered about the building when I was there. Holding services in the place, some of the people good-naturedly told me I might take the building and finish it.

"I notice that the military power in the island has ordered the Roman Catholic authorities to cease the issue of pronunciamentoes against Protestants. I am glad this order was not in force while I was there. Before the Vicar of Ponce, the highest ecclesiastical authority on the island, issued such warning against me I had difficulty in getting congregations. The first service I held in San Juan I got a congregation by going into the park, mounting a seat and beginning to read the Scriptures. In other places I had to take time to advertise myself. Immediately the people were forbidden to go to hear me, and the long and stringent order was published in the San Juan newspaper, I found myself known everywhere, and the people flocked in great numbers to hear me. I saw no attempt to obey the Vicar's order. Everybody welcomed me. The editor of the paper which published the Vicar's order added laconically below it: 'We are seeking the truth. What is truth?'

"I do not attribute the great outpouring of people to hear me to any ardent religious tendencies, but rather to their curiosity, and their desire to honor an American. The people are very grateful to Americans. Their loyalty to us is quite remarkable. As in most Spanish countries the women do practically all of the church going to Catholic services. Frequently I had ten times larger congregations than did the Catholic church in the place. I preached in theatres for the most part. Concerning the Catholic conditions in Puerto Rico I am bound to say that they are much superior to those in Mexico, where I have labored for twelve years. I think there will not be the slightest trouble about Protestants getting a firm foothold in the island within a very short time. The people are poor and cannot build such churches as are here in New York, but then such churches are not needed in that warm climate."

The President and L. J. Gage Invited.

Invitations to attend the semi-centennial of the Palestine Commandery at the Waldorf-Astoria Jan. 19 have been sent to President McKinley and Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage. Every effort will be made to get them to attend. Both are prominent Masons. President McKinley is also a Knight Templar; having become one since he assumed the Presidential chair. He is a member of Columbia Commandery No. 1, Washington, D. C. The Palestines will make the occasion of their twenty-first annual reception the evening for celebrating their fiftieth anniversary as a commandery. The previous receptions of the Palestine have been very successful affairs. The coming one should eclipse the others.

The Flower Mission's Christmas Work.

The rooms of the New York Flower Mission, (founded in 1870,) 104 East Twentieth Street, will be open Dec. 20, 21, 22, and 23 for the reception and distribution of evergreen decorations, pictures, Christmas cards, fruit, and jelly for the East River hospitals and insane asylums, and of such delicacies for tenement house sick as tea, cocoa, condensed milk, beef extract, canned soups, &c. Dolls, toys, books, and games for the children's hospitals, Randall's Island, and for children in tenement houses are requested, also money for current expenses and for the purchase of delicacies for the sick.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is expected that the present season will be one of the best the lumbermen of Maine have experienced in several years. The cut upon the waters of the Kennebec will probably exceed that of 1897 by at least 25,000,000 feet, and the total cut of the region, it is estimated, will be fully 125,000,000 feet of lumber.

A bridge of 900-foot span at Budapest is being erected entirely by means of electrical machinery. The iron girders used as piles to keep the water back from the excavations for the shore pillars were driven in by an electric ram. The ram was a hammer rising thirty-four feet, with a velocity of twelve feet per second. The soil out of the holes was raised by an electric windlass. The water was removed by seven centrifugal pumps working day and night. The five-inch diameter pumps were driven by ten-horse power motors, the eight-inch by a sixteen-horse power, and one nine-inch by a twenty-horse power motors.

M. Auguste Chaveau finds that sugar has more value than fat as an ingredient of diet for a man at work. In fact, 75 parts by weight of sugar are equivalent to 100 parts of fat. Sugar is not only better than fat because it supplies more heat and energy to the person, but also because it promotes the assimilation of proteids, or, to speak generally, because of its influence on the renewal and formation of the anatomical elements of the body.

Quite an interesting story might be written some day about the attempts which have been made to acclimatize strange plants and animals, and then to eradicate them. There is the famous mongoose episode of Jamaica. The mongoose was introduced to kill the rats which ate the cane plantations. Having done this and multiplied very rapidly, it proceeded to kill all the snakes and lizards as well. It next attacked the birds, (learning to climb trees in the process,) until the poultry and wild birds disappeared. Then arose the "ticks," or chigoes, which the birds used to keep down, and the island groaned under a fresh plague. The ticks, however, finally attacked the mongoose, which began to decline; the birds began to reappear, and attacked the ticks; snakes and lizards were seen once more, and in the end the cane plantations were devastated as much as ever by rats. It is not often that we get quite such a complete history as this, or else a longer time is wanted for development. One of these plagues, that of the gypsy moth, arose from six eggs, which a collector had placed on a paper, blowing out of his window, and it has cost Massachusetts, in which this accident happened, many thousands of dollars a year ever since, whole gangs of men being organized to collect the larvæ and burn them in piles. Just at the present moment the subject is engrossing the Government authorities of Madras. Years ago some one introduced into Madras, as a good idea, the yellow-flowering cactus, or "prickly pear." Now the prickly pear has become a nuisance, and it is proposed to do a useful stroke by introducing the cochineal beetle to destroy it. Dr. Bourne, however, has grave doubts as to the result, for the right kind of cochineal refuses to flourish, and the wrong kind threatens to become a greater nuisance than the cactus it likes to devour.

When the sixth international geographical congress was held in London, in 1895, invitations were received both from Germany and from America for the next meeting. The offer of Germany was accepted, and preparations are now being made to hold the seventh congress in Berlin in 1899. The invitations, which have already been issued to individuals and societies likely to take an interest in the proceedings, state that the dates of the meetings will be Sept. 28 to Oct. 4, inclusive.

A correspondent in Nature discusses the rather interesting question why birds are not killed by eating poisonous fruit. It is held by some that birds eat only the surrounding pulp, which, in many cases, is perfectly harmless, as, for instance, in the case of the yew, whereas the seed is very poisonous. The real facts, however, appear to be that the birds actually eat largely of the berries, both pulp and seed, and that they very shortly afterward eject the seeds and skin by the mouth, thus avoiding any poisonous effects. Instances are recorded of finding the ejected seeds and skin of poisonous berries, although no instances are on record of any one having actually seen the birds eject the seeds. It has been asserted, although the evidence is by no means strong, that blackbirds have been known to eat the berries of Atropa belladonna, the well-known deadly nightshade.

One by one the so-called "waste products" of manufacture are being turned to a profitable use. A new industry has sprung up lately in the Northwest in the utilization of the elevator "offal"—screenings, shrunken kernels, broken grains and weed seed that come from wheat when cleaned. Up to a year or so ago this was worth practically nothing. Now it brings $7 a ton, and many thousands of tons of the refuse are being shipped this Fall to Minneapolis, where it is converted into feed for sheep and cattle. It is claimed that the sale of this waste material is netting the elevator companies at Duluth and Superior enough to pay the running expenses of all their shipping and cleaning warehouses.

According to Simon Henry Sage, the frog does not hibernate in leaves or the trunk of trees, but in a dry hole in the ground not likely to freeze. He scratches the hole with his hind feet, and enters backwards. Once inside, there is apparently no trace of the fact outside. Frogs found under frozen leaves are still able to move about. Mr. Sage has found hibernating frogs with their extremities and skin frozen, but their vital organs were still intact, and they recovered their activity on being liberated.

The Alaskan Commercial Company of San Francisco has presented to the University of California its fine collection of mounted fossils and ethnological specimens.

Great beds of white sand, said to have all the qualities requisite for the manufacture of glass, have been found about fifty miles east of Saginaw, Mich., and specimens are now being submitted to chemical analysis. Believing the deposit to be valuable, the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company has bought the beds and is now conducting experiments. An office has been opened by the railroad in Pittsburg, and John F. Lent, Jr., for many years with the Pennsylvania Company, has been placed in charge. Speaking of the new sand, Mr. Lent, who has recently returned from Michigan, said: "I am not an expert on sand, but experts have been placed at work on the sand found in Michigan. They will not complete the analysis for some time. I have talked with those who say that the sand is of the best for glass making purposes. If so, much of it will be brought to Pittsburg."

A curious instance of dwarfism in pines is recorded by Mr. C. E. Bessey of the University of Nebraska. On Green Mountain, near Boulder, Colorado, he found in a crevice of the rock at the summit a pine tree (Pinus albicaulis Engelm) only 13 centimeters (under three inches) high and 5 millimeters (one-fifth inch) in diameter. It had no branches and bore a single tuft of needles at the top. Nevertheless, it showed twenty-five distinct annual rings, and was therefore twenty-five years of age.

A curious state of things was observed in investigating the electrolysis of water pipes in Dayton, Ohio, in which it was found that stones and pebbles near the pipes in some cases seem to have been electroplated with the metal of the pipes, which one of the experts believes has never been observed before.

A French agricultural journal gives the method by which a vine grower of Touraine is said to produce magnificent grapes. He dissolves two kilograms of sulphate of iron in 100 liters of water and sprinkles it on the leaves and bunches of the vines. The first application is made when the grapes are about one-third their full size, the second about a month later, and the third about twenty days before they are cut. It is asserted that corresponding results are obtained with pears, apples, and cherries. The method is inexpensive, and the journal quoted recommends a trial, though it does not guarantee the success of the treatment in all cases.

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AS TO THE PHILIPPINES

THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"For example," wrote Mr. Chief Justice Taney, in delivering the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, having under consideration the constitutionality of the act of Congress forbidding the extension of slavery northwest of the Ohio River outside of the State of Missouri, "no one, we presume, will contend that Congress can make any law in a Territory respecting the establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the liberty of speech or of the press, or the right of the people of the Territory peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for the redress of grievances. * * * The powers over person and property of which we speak are not only not granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are forbidden to exercise them. And this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and extend to the whole territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including those portions of it remaining under Territorial government, as well as that governed by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, and places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against any inroads which the general Government might attempt, under the plea of implied or incidental powers."

In view of this decision of the Supreme Court, how silly is the following editorial excerpt from The Brooklyn Eagle: "Besides, as a strict constructionist, Mr. Vest is entirely wrong. The third section of Article 4 of the Constitution regards territory as property, and we are at liberty to treat it just as we please. There is not a paragraph in the organic law that is more strikingly elastic in its wording than the one to which we allude, and it was presumably with the object of meeting just such objections as those urged by the Missouri Senator that it was formulated."

It may be interesting to Mr. McKelway to know that the provision which he supposes gives such plenary powers was introduced into the Constitution purely and simply to permit of the transfer of the Northwest Territory, then held in common by the States, to the United States, and to enable it to deal with the property rights which the States had in the territory, and that it has no relation whatever to territories subsequently acquired by the sovereignty which was at that time brought into existence. To hold that authority to pass all needful rules and regulations in respect to property is a delegation of legislative powers over the individual, and his property, within the territory is, in view of the theory on which this Government is organized, an absurdity, and obtains principally among those who have been educated at the expense of real knowledge.

There are those, no doubt, who have not considered the question who are honestly persuaded that there are plenary powers vested in Congress to deal with everything which is not provided for in the Constitution. But the educated people who pretend to find in the Constitution a justification for this subtle assertion of a principle which must eventuate in the destruction of constitutional government, are simply displaying their real ignorance of the Constitution and the history of its making.

BENJAMIN S. DEAN.

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1898.

OUR CHANCES IN THE FAR EAST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To-day you publish a letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie on our position in the Far East. We all know full well that Mr. Carnegie is a very able and a very generous man, and in lines connected with the iron business he is a king. When he deals with our National policy and gives reasons against our taking charge of the Philippine Islands he shows all men who can reason soundly what flagrant mistakes an able man can make.

Mr. Carnegie compares our action in the Far East to that of a man on the Stock Exchange who went into a partnership where there were five members in the firm, and he had only about an eighteenth of the capital, the other four partners being against the new member of the concern. Mr. Carnegie tells us that a man who did this would lose credit in every bank parlor, and that his associates would ask to have a guardian appointed to look after him. I wonder if any fair-minded man is deceived by such a comparison as this. It is all wrong from first to last.

We do not propose to enter into a partnership, any more than Mr. Carnegie proposes to enter into partnership with his neighbors, near where he intends to build his new home. It would be easy to show that he has less than a thirteenth part of the property in that locality. We intend to do for all the European nations who have interests of any kind in the Far East just what he has done and intends to do for his new neighbors—improve those interests, whatever they are, if they are righteous. In adding the Philippine Islands to our possessions we are increasing our population by a number larger than that of Minnesota five times told; we are opening new markets, and one of the men who will reap a rich harvest is Mr. Carnegie, because of his very large interests in the manufacture of steel and iron.

Mr. Carnegie's letter assumes that we are to be surrounded by a lot of harpies who will sacrifice all our minority interests for their own unrighteous ends if need be. Mark you, he calls our interests "poor minority interests." I say they are out of all sight the majority interests, and the time will soon come when the people in the Philippine Islands will so see it and look upon the men who to-day start them on a new path of progress and liberty as we look upon the men who fought the war of American Independence.

The rights of man to be educated, to know political, commercial, social, and religious laws, are rights never yet given to any Spanish colony. Under the American flag the men in the Far East will soon know them, have them, and profit by them, and all civilized people will profit by their knowledge and progress.

WILLIAM WILKINSON.

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 12, 1898.

MR. CARNEGIE AND EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your esteemed correspondent, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in the letter addressed to you in to-day's issue on "Our Position in the East," has, it seems to me, departed from his early democratic enthusiasm.

In his book on "Triumphant Democracy," which was so eloquently dedicated to the "beloved Republic under whose equal laws I am made the peer of any man, although denied political equality by my native land," he struck a high note, which found a response in thousands of hearts of those who had, like himself, made this the land of their adoption and pride. Mr. Carnegie is, perhaps, the most distinguished—alike by his princely wealth and philanthropy—of those sons of Briton who in recent times have transferred their allegiance, and he is a credit to the land of his birth and an honor to that of his adoption. But even this exalted place in the community cannot save him from being criticised for holding views which at one time he would have spurned as unworthy of him and dishonoring to his country.

This privilege of political equality, for which he once claimed to feel "an intensity of gratitude and admiration which the native-born citizen can neither feel nor understand," (I still quote from the dedication of "Triumphant Democracy,") he now, as I interpret his arguments, desires to withhold from millions of his fellow-men who for centuries have been under the heel of the oppressor. Mr. Carnegie has also said in "Triumphant Democracy" that the "overthrow of a monarchy and the birth of a republic, as in the case of France, is a perfect well-spring of joy to my heart." Now, we have lived to see in this last decade of the nineteenth century the Spanish monarchy shattered and forever destroyed in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and the birth of a republic in each only a question of time, and yet Mr. Carnegie is unhappy over the prospect of seeing conferred upon these victims of the worst despotism of modern times the blessings of civil and religious liberty, not to speak of that political equality which he was denied in his native land.

Mr. Carnegie also holds up this country as a possible dupe in what he calls the "International Expansion Company (Limited)" investment in a way which excites one's surprise, particularly as in "Triumphant Democracy" he dealt with the resources of the country in a very different spirit and tone, and as follows:

"In military and naval power the Republic is at once the weakest and strongest of nations. Her regular army consists of but 25,000 men, scattered all over the country in companies of 50 or 100. Her navy, thank God! is as nothing. But twenty years ago, (during the civil war,) as at the blast of a trumpet, she called into action 2,000,0000 of armed men and floated 626 warships."

When Mr. Carnegie gives the Republic the back seat as the "poor American dupe" in this new co-partnership, he forgets, or ignores his former opinion of the National resources, and also throws discredit on the National character for shrewdness, common sense, and honesty of purpose. These former Spanish colonies have been thrown at our door, so to speak, like foundlings deserted by a cruel and rapacious mother, and, as a nation, there was no alternative open to us—unless we became guilty of black-hearted treachery, which would have placed us infinitely below Spain even in the scale of nations—except that of adopting them as our own until they were ready for self-government.

If Mr. Carnegie and the other so-called anti-imperialists who have made themselves so conspicuous by condemning the policy of the Administration before it was announced will exercise a little patience they may live to see this Republic so deal with its new and helpless wards as to meet with the hearty approval of all the people of this fair land of freedom and of the entire civilized world as well.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

New York, Dec. 12, 1898.

THE DANGER OF EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I occupy a little of that space that you so wisely offer to the thinkers of the day, so as to present a few thoughts on that all-absorbent question of imperialism? The treaty between the United States and Spain has been signed. The war ended, I presume, when that treaty was signed. The failure to ratify the treaty by either the Government of Spain or of the United States, may cause a renewal of the war, but that is so problematic that we may assume that the war is ended. Spain is helpless and must do what the United States demands.

There are 8,000,000 people living in the Philippine Islands, more or less lawless. When the last Spanish troop shall have evacuated those islands and Spain shall have turned whatever control of those people she possesses over to the United States, must the United States assume all responsibilities for whatever damage those Filipinos may do to the bodies and properties of foreigners, for a time being, residing within the geographical limits of those islands, whether those foreigners be Japanese, Chinese, English, German, French, or Spanish, particularly Spanish? Does this question involve the United States in liabilities for the destruction of churches, especially mission churches, sustained by the contribution of European people? This thought has pressed upon me as one of moment, and this is my excuse for calling your attention to it.

I am firmly convinced that the United States is now confronted with its gravest political problem, even more dangerous to the welfare of its people than was the danger presented to our fathers of the Revolution in their contest for freedom from the control of Britain. It is demanded by this situation that every American should give this question of expansion his gravest and most intense consideration. Gratitude for the heroic conduct of our soldiers and sailors in the late war must not lead the people into an enthusiastic support of an Administration that apparently seeks to change—radically change—our former Government. Before they thoroughly indorse the new policy of our Government to create a great standing army and an enormous naval force, preparatory for battling upon the seas and land for the maintenance of empire, it would be well to refresh their memories by the records of the past.

From Pompey to Julius Caesar was almost an imperceptible change of conditions to the people in the Empire of Rome. Augustus Caesar and Nero followed, and a study of the condition of Rome under them might be wise. From Nero to the establishment of the Empire of the East consumed several centuries, but there bears not an iota of resemblance in the history of Rome between the Government of Rome in the days of Pompey and the Government at the end of the empire, when the crown was sold at auction by the Pretorian Guard, and the lawlessness of the soldier had made the safety of the crown so precarious that finally there was no bidder for the honor.

I do not think it possible that in this stage of civilization there can be any such retrogression of manhood as occurred to the Romans during the period of the decline of that empire. But surely we Americans do not want any retrogression, and the less our system is made to resemble that of Rome during its decline the better, I think, will be the chances for human progress here. Surely the danger does confront us which the martyred President seemed so much to fear when delivering that classic oration on the fields of Gettysburg. Surely no American wants "a Government of the people, by the people, for the people", to "perish from the earth."

JAMES A. B. DILWORTH.

New York, Dec. 13, 1898.

LESS DANGER IN COLONIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been greatly interested in your editorials on the future policy of the United States, and it has given me great pleasure also to read some of the correspondence which you publish daily on that policy. If I may have a little space I should like to contradict some statements which have been advanced in the editorial sheets of some of the papers with the purpose of molding public opinion to favor a system of colonial expansion. These statements lay down that in the past colonial expansion has been advantageous and never dangerous or detrimental. Athens and Rome are cited to show the glory of widespread empire, and it is claimed that their colonies were not the cause of their fall. England is pointed out as a shining example of the benefits of colonies.

It seems to me that such statements do much harm, for many people who accept as gospel whatever appears in the editorials of the newspapers would be led to demanding expansion for the United States since the great nations of antiquity and the greatest nation of our own day benefited under that policy. In the light of history I do not think that the claim can be substantiated that Athens fell because of the inherent love of the Greeks for local autonomy, and not because of her colonies. While I am disposed to admit that the Greeks did have that love, I say that if Athens had had no colonies, Sparta and the other States would not have been incited to attack her. But they were jealous of her empire, and incited the colonies to aid them in war by playing on their passion for independence. Athens fell because she had to defend too many places at once. An unsuccessful expedition to Syracuse mortally crippled her, and the work of warring in Thrace and protecting the islands in the Aegean was too much. As a single State she would never have been attacked; as an empire she was attacked and reduced to the state of a provincial town.

Rome's fall was due to her colonies directly. The possession of colonies debauched her civil service and destroyed the self-dependence of her people. The necessity of maintaining large armies to protect the far-extending frontier drained her of her revenue and destroyed the great "middle" class, which is the life of every nation. One by one the colonies fell before the attacks of the Teutonic tribes, and suddenly Rome was awakened to find her colonies gone and the Goths, nerved on by what they had already won, thundering at the gates of Rome.

Every one will be disposed to admit that England is prosperous, but we may say that this prosperity is due to other causes than possession of colonies. England finds many drawbacks to colonies. India is a constant source of embarrassment to her. It has to be defended, and it draws upon her the danger of war with Russia at any moment. Russia is pressing on in Asia, and to preserve the frontier of India Mr. Disraeli fought the war with Afghanistan in 1878, and who shall say there will not be one again? And, furthermore, India alone prevents imperial federation. England cannot have federation and shut out India, and if England admitted India, it alone could outvote the empire.

I do not say that the United States would be involved in all these difficulties; in fact, it might avoid many of them. But recent events have shown that other nations look with unfriendly eyes on the growth of the United States, and I do not think that we can trust enough in the good faith of the Filipinos to be sure they could not be aroused against the United States. At any rate, past history suggests that there are dangers and difficulties that a nation should weigh well before taking an irretrievable step.

H. E.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 16, 1898.

A NEW SCHOOL OF COOKING.

It Is Intended to Teach Young Wives How to Prepare Food.

The Household Economics Association has engaged rooms in the Grand Central Palace for a class in cooking and the management of the house, to begin Jan. 2. Sixteen women will be put into the first class, and other classes will be formed from time to time. It is purposed to have a specialist lecture at every fourth lesson on some department of housekeeping, and outsiders may attend for a small fee. Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick and Miss Fleitz will have charge of the first class.

The class is the idea of Mrs. William G. Shailer, President of the association, who has already organized a class in a private kitchen on the east side, where women contribute 5 cents toward buying the necessary provisions for the cooking lesson, and the food is equally distributed afterward. She said, also, that it is the purpose of the association to open a luncheon class for women just married, or who are about to be married.

At a recent meeting of the association Mrs. Maria Parloa lectured on the masterful way in which the French housekeepers manage to save something, even in the humblest households.

SKIN AND CANCER HOSPITAL.

Election of Officers and an Appeal for Funds to Carry on the Work.

At the annual election of officers of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Friday night, J. Cleveland Cady was re-elected President; William C. Witter, Vice President; Edward Winslow, Treasurer, and Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, Secretary. The reports from the various departments of the hospital for the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, showed that some twenty-four hundred cases had been treated and about ten thousand prescriptions filled, and that during the portion of the year that the hospital has been housed in its new building the work has steadily grown and the character of it improved in every direction. But unless an increased revenue comes to the management, the work of the hospital will be seriously handicapped from now on. The disbursements for the year amounted to $13,924.53, and the total available receipts, including a balance from the Building Fund, which is now all expended, of $10,491, leaving a deficiency of $3,433.53.

The management says that the general public hardly realizes how common is the disability occasioned by the diseases treated at the hospital. In cases of skin diseases, arising frequently from indigestion, a shut-in life, or heredity, they render unfit for positions of employment those who are otherwise well and strong, and who, on account of the unnatural hue or disfigurement of the face, are unable to retain positions of self-support. An interesting feature of the work of the hospital is the facility with which it relieves those who, without its help, would be entirely useless and dependent. Aid to any extent will be heartily welcome, and may be sent to Treasurer Winslow, 17 Nassau Street.

MISS CLARK KEEPS AH FOON.

Justice Bischoff Decides that the Chinese Girl Is Safe with Her.

Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, on the testimony taken before a referee, has dismissed the writ of habeas corpus procured by Hoe Bow and Hoe Bow Lee to secure the custody of their little girl, Ah Foon, adopted by Miss Helen Clark, the missionary, through an order of the Surrogate.

"Assuming the fact to be," Justice Bischoff said, "that the relator, Hoe Bow, is the father of the child before the court, that the child is legitimate, and that, accordingly, the order of adoption obtained by the respondent upon the consent of the mother only was invalid, still, the custody of the child is not to be awarded the relators if her welfare is best conserved by her remaining in the care of the respondent. The well-being of the child is the main question to be considered in cases of this character, and the evidence leads me to the view that this child is fortunate to escape the influences of her home life and to secure an enlightened upbringing such as the respondent can assure her.

"Acceptable proofs have been produced that these parents are opium smokers, and deal in opium; that, in general, their moral tendencies are lax; that they have become accustomed to an abjectly squalid manner of living, and that the child has been neglected physically and would be in very probable danger of degradation morally should she remain with them. It is suggested that the parents are no worse than their neighbors, but the testimony is to the effect that not more than 5 per cent. of our Chinese residents indulge the opium habit, and, in any event, the question of the welfare of a child when presented to this court is not to be governed by the manners and customs obtaining in China or among the Chinese; but the matter must be determined with regard to the conventional sense which animates the people of this State, of whom the child is one. I have no hesitation in holding that the good of the child is promoted to a great degree by her retention in the control of the respondent, and accordingly dismiss the writ."

An Appeal from the Charity Society.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 on behalf of a middle-aged woman whose husband deserted her three years ago, and who under great disadvantages has been ever since trying to earn her living. She is now enfeebled by disease, and hence cannot do the work which is offered her. Yet she struggles on. With the amount asked for she would be for a time relieved of the daily anxiety about shelter and food, and so would doubtless be much more likely to earn her entire support.

Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

W. G. Hall of Boston has been appointed agent of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters has been called for Wednesday, Dec. 21.

D. A. MacCarroll, General Agent of the United States Life Insurance Company at Camden, N. J., has resigned.

John F. Vivian has been succeeded by H. H. Eddy as Deputy Superintendent of the Colorado Insurance Department.

J. N. Harris has been appointed compact manager of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) at New Orleans.

The Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) has declared rates open on the Omaha Elevator at Washburn, Wis.

Advices from Boston state that Howard S. Wheelock, late General Manager of the New England Burglary Company, will be appointed General Agent of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company for the State of Massachusetts.

The conference of liability insurance managers will continue its sessions this week, and the outside casualty companies fear that the conference may adopt a system of competitive rates, which would cut down their premium receipts fully one-half.

The insurance upon the residence of George W. Smalley at 57 East Fifty-second Street, which was damaged by fire yesterday morning, was distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, $20,000; Commercial Union, $15,000; London and Lancashire, $15,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Western agents of the plate glass insurance companies will make another effort this week to revive the Chicago compact and restore plate glass rates to their former basis, and it is said that a disposition exists to ignore in the interests of harmony the previous demand for a rule limiting the number of agents authorized to write policies upon plate glass risks.

Vice President E. G. Richards of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford has been elected President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company of New Orleans, and T. L. Macon has been elected Vice President, as the result of the transfer of a controlling interest in the stock of the latter company, which was recently acquired by the National.

It was semi-officially stated yesterday that the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee would in all likelihood be unable to complete its report in sufficient time to present it to President Sheldon of the Phenix of Brooklyn during the present week, and it is a question whether the meeting of the committee can be held before Jan. 1.

A meeting of adjusters was held at noon yesterday in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, to discuss the settlement of the fire and water damage sustained by Bloomingdale's store yesterday morning. Another meeting will be held to-morrow. The line of insurance affected by the fire aggregates $874,000, and the estimates of the various adjusters as to the extent of the loss range from 2 per cent. to 10 per cent. of that amount.

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Ginghams, percales and seersucker DRESS PATTERNS, neatly done up in boxes . . . . 75c. upwards.

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BLANKET ROBES, gray, blue and black borders, were $4.75 . . 3.65

ENGLISH PLAID HOUSE JACKETS, silk cord bound edges, pockets and cuffs, elsewhere $4.75, at . . . 3.29

FRENCH TRICOT SMOKING JACKETS, all handsomely made, stitched satin and cord frogs, were $5.75 . . 4.49

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The "Valley of Content," Only an Hour's Ride from New York.

Up in Chappaqua, Westchester County, not an hour's ride from New York City, there is a little settlement composed of Hicksite and Orthodox Quakers who are living together a life of peaceful contentment. No homeless wanderer ever applied in vain to them for food or lodging. The motto, "Even as ye have done it to the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me," is lived up to there. If in return for a warm bed and good, substantial food the wayfarer is disposed to work, work is given him, but he is never asked to labor for his breakfast. Occasionally men have wandered into this valley and, touched by the gentle treatment they received, have continued to live there, laboring until in after years they have become honored citizens of the community. The village is one of many situated in the "Neutral Belt," midway between the Dutch settlements along the Hudson River and the English along the eastern border of the State. The boom of cannon at the battle of White Plains was distinctly heard at this place. In fact, some of the wounded of both sides were nursed back to health in the loft of the old meeting house. The proofs of this fact are there to-day, covered with the dust of more than a hundred years. Rude couches, made up of English and Continental Army blankets thrown together, on which here and there are dark, tell-tale spots, mutely testify of the struggle of heroes in the past. Near the south window lie two rusty swords side by side. The blade of one with silver and gold-mounted hasp and finely carved ivory handle, is broken off short at the guard. The other is a roughly hammered out blade stuck firmly into a hickory handle. The finely wrought sword belonged to Capt. Robert Glencairne of His Majesty's troops. The other belonged to and was made by Lieut. Pierce of the patriots; if you take the trouble to examine the Bible on the blankets near the swords you will find a deep dent in it. Here is the story as recounted by the descendants of Lieut. Pierce:

"The English officer on foot attacked Pierce in the heat of the battle and aimed a savage thrust at his heart. Pierce, unskilled in the art of parrying, would most certainly have been killed had he not carried this Bible given him by his mother; as it was, the Bible in his coat pocket stopped the keen point of the sword. The Lieutenant had the English officer at his mercy, but his Quaker spirit predominated and the sword of the Captain received a terrific blow, snapping like a pipestem. Before the officer could recover himself the sturdy Pierce grabbed him by the elbows and ran him into the advancing ranks of the patriots."

The greatgrandson of Pierce, a man of peace, recounted this achievement of his ancestor with much satisfaction.

This is a "Valley of Content"—vast worldly possessions are not here considered harbingers of happiness. Each has a sufficiency in the possession of enough. As these true representatives of Nature's nobility live on to honored old age they are reluctantly gathered in by the Silent Reaper to be placed with the chosen in the sight of the throne of the Omnipresent One.

CHARLES G. BLANDFORD.

A SAILOR'S HEROISM REWARDED.

John Everitt's Brave Rescue of Ensign Breckenridge.

John Everitt of 972 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, who was Chief Gunner's Mate on the torpedo boat Cushing during the war, has been presented with two medals and a handsome watch as a reward for his heroism in trying to save the life of Ensign Breckinridge of the Cushing.

Shortly before the war broke out the Cushing was sent from Key West to Havana with dispatches to the battleship Maine. The Cushing was caught in a fierce gale while off the Cuban coast, and Ensign Breckinridge was swept overboard by a huge wave. Everitt plunged into the angry sea and struck out for the drowning Ensign. He had almost reached him when a big wave swept the two men far apart. Everitt continued to struggle bravely toward Breckinridge. He finally reached the drowning man, and both were hauled aboard the Cushing. Breckinridge died soon after he was taken aboard.

Secretary Long wrote a complimentary letter to Everitt, and at the same time presented him with the Navy Department medal of honor. The Benevolent Association of New York later presented Everitt with a medal. Recently Everitt received a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, from Gen. Breckinridge, father of the young Ensign.

A Cat Show in January.

The practice of making a show of excellent and peculiar specimens of a chosen kind of animals is next to be exemplified by a Cat Show. It will be held in January, at the Grand Central Palace. A successful Cat Show, which, judging by the reports in the local newspapers, proved interesting, has been going on at Chicago. Its star cat was Señor Cristobal, one of the two Spanish felines on the Cristobal Colon captured by Sampson and Schley on July 3 off Santiago. If his present owner, Capt. Lloyd Clark of St. Joseph, Mich., to whom the historic puss was presented by his brother, Capt. Charles E. Clark, Commander of the Oregon, pleases, Señor Cristobal will have an opportunity to make a metropolitan début.

New York's Cat Show will be organized and managed by Allen S. Williams, the originator and manager of the World's Snake Show recently held at the Grand Central Palace.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

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New York . . . . . Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Christmas tide has never been a favorite period in the history of New York for marrying and giving in marriage, so that the anniversaries of the weddings of well-known people at this holiday season are few and far between. Congratulations, however, may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to Senator George Peabody Wetwore and Mrs. Wetmore, (Edith Keteltas,) Dec. 22, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ireland, (Adelia Duane Pell,) Dec. 22, 1863.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Toler, (Virginia Wheeler,) Dec. 24, 1888.

***

With Christmas only a week away, the influence of the coming holiday season will be felt increasingly in the social world from this morning on through the week. The social calendar, for the first time in five weeks, begins to show blank days, and the thoughts and energies of the members of the gay world will now be devoted for a time more to Christmas shopping, outings, and arrangements than to entertaining and entertainment. By Thursday the schools and colleges will begin to send their students home for the Christmas tide, and the welcoming of the young people by their friends and families, with the dinners and other family reunions which Christmas always brings, will fill the hours and days. Yesterday brought almost the last of the more notable receptions of December, while, with the wedding of Dr. William K. Draper and Miss Hoffman on Dec. 28, the quite long list of December's fashionable marriages will also close. The exhibition of loan portraits, better known as the Portrait Show, at the Academy of Design, is now in good running order, and the Thursday afternoon teas which are served there give a social atmosphere on that day, in particular, which makes a visit to the old Academy galleries, where the beautiful portraits are hung, all the more enjoyable. Mrs. James A. Burden and Mrs. William D. Sloane presided over the tea room on Thursday afternoon last, and next Thursday Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will be in charge.

***

There will be one or more coming-out receptions during the week. To-morrow Mrs. William T. Emmet of 53 East Fifty-eighth Street, will give the second of two receptions for her sister, Miss Eleanor Temple Emmet, and on Wednesday Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, who was recently married and who was formerly Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop, will give a reception at her residence, 273 Lexington Avenue. Mr. James Lawrence Breese will celebrate his birthday by a dinner to a number of men and women friends at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, and on Thursday Mrs. James Rich Steers will introduce her sister, Miss Beales, at a reception at her residence, 603 Madison Avenue. Friday will bring a dinner and dance at the residence of Mrs. Almeric Paget, 11 East Sixty-first Street, for Mrs. Paget's brother, Mr. Payne Whitney, and the annual ball given by the junior class of Columbia College will take place at Sherry's on the same evening. Saturday will be Christmas Eve, when, by universal consent, all general entertaining is suspended, and all will devote themselves to making merry at home. The opera, of course, will continue to be society's chief rallying place during the week, and, with a bill which includes "Die Walküre" to-morrow evening, "Carmen" on Wednesday, and "Lohengrin" on Friday evening, the boxes are sure to be well filled with the usual richly dressed throng.

***

The week which closed last night was not only the gayest and liveliest thus far of the season, but was more filled with events than any corresponding week for many years past. From the second Bagby musicale at the Astoria, on Monday morning last, till the doors closed on the last people to leave the opera supper at Sherry's last night, there was one constant rush of entertainments, incidents, and events. Three fashionable weddings, a number of receptions, of which yesterday alone brought four; the first Assembly ball, the formal opening of the Portrait Show, two club receptions at the Manhattan and Lotos, and numberless luncheons, dinners, and theatre parties, with four nights and a matinée of the opera, gave a programme that was almost too crowded for proper enjoyment. The second Bagby musicale was marked by the singing of Mme. Sembrich, who delighted an audience for the most part composed of women, and which filled all the boxes and every seat in the large Astoria ballroom. Contrary to announcement, Miss Suzanne Adams will not sing at the third Bagby musicale to-morrow morning, as the manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company has changed his mind, and now prefers that Miss Adams should make her metropolitan début, singing with Jean de Reszke, at the Metropolitan Opera House. M. Albers, the new baritone, will sing in Miss Adams's place. Mr. Bagby's fourth and last December musicale will take place on Thursday, Dec. 29, instead of Monday, Dec. 26, which will be celebrated as Christmas Day.

***

The annual entertainment in aid of the Hostipal Saturday and Sunday Association, which was to have been given on the anniversary opening of the Astoria, in November last, on which occasion Mr. Boldt always tenders the free use of the ballroom of the Astoria to Mrs. Richard Irvin for some charitable purpose, and which was postponed from that date, finally took place on Tuesday evening last. The night was a very cold one, and the audience, although representative, was comparatively small. The popular cantata, "In a Persian Garden," which, beautiful as it is, is now being done to death, was sung by the original quartet, but was unfortunately marred by Mr. McKenzie Gordon's being out of voice. M. Plançon, who was announced to sing, was prevented from doing so by a cold, but Mme. Sembrich appeared, and Mrs. Louis Howland, formerly Miss Leonora Von Stosch, played the violin. The receipts from the entertainment were gratifyingly large. Wednesday brought the weddings of Mr. John Livermore and Miss Josephine Brooks and of George K. Davis and Miss Helen Gallatin, a large ladies' luncheon given by Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood, and a reception at the Academy of Design to formally open the Portrait Show.

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This formal opening of the Portrait Show took the form of a reception, at which the members of the Ladies' Committee received the guests, and to which the price of admission was $5. There was music by a Hungarian orchestra, tea and cake were served in the old library of the academy, and a number of representative fashionable people were present. The old galleries looked very attractive with the beautiful portraits, the artistic hangings and decorations, filled as they were with richly gowned and handsome women chatting and discussing the counterfeit presentments of themselves and their friends which adorned the walls. Mr. Frederic Gore King, to whose energy the success of the exhibition is largely due, had general charge of the arrangements. The ladies who received were Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Miss De Forest, and Miss Whitney. They were assisted by Mrs. Carrol Beckwith, Mrs. William Chase, Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter, and Mrs. Frederic Gore King. Among those present in the afternoon and evening were Mr. and Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand, Miss Breese, Miss Lee, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. John E. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mrs. James Kernochan, Miss Ward McAllister, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Twombly, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. John Lawrence, Miss Marié, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Park, Mrs. Charles L. Bucki, Mr. and Mrs. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Turnure, and the Misses Hewitt.

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The first Assembly ball, which was fully described in this column on Friday morning, was a particularly important event in and to the world of New York society, for with the passing of the Patriarchs and the present chaotic condition of New York society, the Assemblies remain the only distinctive large balls at which all sets can meet on a common ballroom floor. They have the prestige also of some ten years' existence and the interest and management of the best-known women in New York society. Mothers are more anxious than ever before to introduce their débutante daughters at the first Assembly ball, and so the affairs are looked forward to with keen anticipation, and every word of published description regarding them is read with the greatest interest by all people interested in social doings, whether they attend the balls or not. The correct description of Assembly balls under these conditions is therefore essential, if one is to depend at all upon such publication for an accurate and historical record of New York society.

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Notwithstanding the fact that several of the fifty subscribers to the Assembly were absent from the first ball on Thursday evening, owing to their being in mourning or abroad, the majority of newspaper stories on Friday morning gave the names of these ladies as having been present. With one exception also THE NEW YORK TIMES seems to have been the only newspaper which did not give a list of guests seemingly largely made up by guesswork. Several of these lists included the names of people who had suffered recent affliction which prevented their going into society, or are known to be in Europe. The ball itself was the handsomest in the history of the Assembly. The decorations, while simple, brought out the colors and permanent decorations of the beautiful room most effectively, and the scene looking down from an upper gallery when the ball was at its height was exceptionally beautiful. The scene also at supper, which was served at small tables in the Astor Gallery, was an attractive and beautiful one. The ball was a very late one, and dancing was hardly under way before 12:30 A. M., when supper was served, so that the cotillion did not start until nearly 1:30 A. M. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse led this, dancing with Mrs. Almeric Paget. Favors are not generally given out at the first Assembly ball, so that the strictly Colonial work bags and the dainty little boutonnières which were presented to men and women, respectively, in the second figure of the cotillion were a pleasant surprise.

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White was the prevailing color of the gowns worn at the Assembly Ball. This color was not affected alone by the débutantes and younger women present, but even by the older matrons. Several red gowns made their wearers conspicuous, while those of rose color were as ever popular. Flowers were used as coiffure decorations in numerous instances, while in others glittering aigrettes of jet and jeweled butterflies were substituted and artistically finished the filmy gowns of their wearers. The ball brought out more beautiful gowns than any other function that has taken place this season. The Horse Show and the first opera night had their goodly share, but gorgeous as these were, their memory paled when compared with that of the display of Thursday evening. It seemed as if the women had saved their energies in this respect to expend them upon a more exclusive occasion when they were protected from the unsolicited gaze of the unelect.

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The costumes of the ladies receiving blended harmoniously together. Mrs. Astor's handsome violet velvet gave a decided tone to the lighter gowns of her three companions. It was heavily embroidered in silver. The design was a large, clear-cut flower. It was used in wide, band-like effects, at close intervals from the waist to the edge of the skirt. The corsage had its share of the trimming. She wore her velvet throat band edged with diamonds, and her stomacher of diamonds. A tiara of these gems and a high comb of the same produced a glittering coiffure, which corresponded with the general effect of the costume. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in pale blue mirror velvet, combined with white chiffon. The short shoulder puffs and the belt were of the velvet, while the other part of the bodice had a white effect, caused by the trimming. A superb diamond necklace and tiara were worn with this costume. Mrs. d'Hauteville wore an effective gown of maize mirror velvet, with pearl and diamond ornaments, and Mrs. Watts Sherman was in pink gauze, rendered more noticeable by its artistic embroidery of gold.

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Among the young matrons, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget wore the most remarkable gowns. Mrs. Whitney looked particularly well in black velvet, fashioned with strict simplicity. The puffed sleeves of the bodice were edged with a band of the same material. White chiffon was draped across the corsage front, which was further ornamented by a rope of diamonds, several strands of which were caught from shoulder to shoulder and fastened on the right by a large sunburst of the gems. One single red rose nestled amid its green leaves on the left. Her coiffure was adorned with an aigrette of jet. Mrs. Whitney's fan was an added bit of beauty. It was fashioned of real cream lace, with richly carved ivory sticks. Mrs. Paget's gown was of coral moiré. The skirt was edged with bands of sable, and the same fur, with a fall of rich cream lace, was used about the round-cut neck of the bodice. The extreme padded pompadour coiffure which went with this striking gown was held in its place by a circle of diamond combs. Miss Morton was a charming figure in pure white satin, simply made. Her coiffure bow was of the same material. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly was also in white satin, with a tiara of diamonds. Mrs. Cudleigh-Thorne, the young English matron whose beauty and gowns have attracted so much attention at the opera, wore a strikingly made gown of white brocade, embroidered in silver and covered with gauze. Her ornaments were ropes of emeralds and pearls. Mrs. George De Forest wore black gauze, trimmed with silver, and with red roses on the corsage. Mrs. Almeric Paget's becoming gown was of pale pink Moiré, trimmed with sable fur, and Mrs. Oscar Livingston wore a gown of pink satin, draped with old lace.

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Mr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter will be much entertained in Baltimore this Winter. Mrs. Carter was Miss Jessie Murchison of New York. They have a very attractive house on Charles Street, and will give a reception and several dinners during the season. Mrs. Wilson Patterson and Mrs. I. R. Trimble have started a French class in Baltimore this Winter. French only is spoken at the meetings, which take place each week at the home of one of the members. Tea is served later. Miss Nellie Stirling, Miss Sara Boone, Mrs. George Weld, Miss Gary, and Mrs. Clinton Riggs have joined the class. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia, who spent last week in New York, have now sailed for the other side, where they will spend the Winter. Mrs. Drexel was Miss Rita Armstrong of Baltimore before her marriage. Mrs. Henry De Courcey May and Miss Lily May of Baltimore are still abroad and show no inclination to return home. Miss May is said to be handsomer than ever this Winter, and is much admired in Paris, where she and her mother are spending December.

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Mr. and Mrs. Lee Tailer of New York are now at Clyburn visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson. Miss Nellie Stirling is also one of the house party, and Sundays usually find Mr. Poultney among them. Mr. and Mrs. Tyson will spend Christmas in the country. Mrs. John Robinson of Baltimore has invitations out for a large luncheon on Friday, Dec. 23, principally for the younger set of married women and girls. Mrs. David Stewart of Baltimore has been in Washington the past week, where she and Mr. Stewart were the guests of Mrs. Alexander Legare. They were at the ball on Monday evening given by Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote in honor of the Joint High Commissioners. Mrs. Stewart wore a gown of white satin studded with rhinestones and jet. Mrs. Thomas Hartard, another Baltimore woman, formerly Miss Nellie Williams, was there in pale yellow satin and diamonds, and Mrs. Stilson Hutchins, also a Baltimorean, was present, gowned in pink velvet and white lace

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A perfect system of receiving, checking, and receipting for articles of food and other household wares delivered at various Newport cottages made a large saving during the past season. It is stated that this system was inaugurated at The Breakers, where every article of food entering the villa is first weighed, checked, and receipted for by the housekeeper before it reaches the [illegible] boxes. Since this system has been working at The Breakers other cottagers have followed the example, and the results have been such that living in Newport was much cheaper for the families who adopted the system last season than ever before. The tradesmen also, who have been compelled to pay high rates of commission to servants in the past for favors, are now reaping larger profits than before.

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The Governors of the Newport Casino have prepared plans whereby the grill rooms will be enlarged, so that by next season Sunday night will be even more utilized for social functions than ever before.

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The land and buildings at Beaver Tail, on the south end of Conament Island, have been a much frequented place by Newporters for fishing purposes. A site which was a favorite with the late Theodore A. Havemeyer, has been purchased by Mr. Robert Goelet at mortgagee's sale. The grounds cover a space of one and a half acres, and it is stated that Mr. Goelet intends during the coming Summer greatly to improve the picturesque spot, and will probably organize a private fishing club. Fishing of all kinds can be had there, especially during August and September.

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Trinity Church at Newport, more commonly known as the millionaires' church, has many generous members, who are willing to add to the interior decorations or Warden, is now considering the offer of which Mr. George Gordon King is Senior Warden, is now considering the offer of Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Jane Whiting, who wish to supply the church with a set of chimes of European make in memory of Mrs. John H. Davis, their sister. The ancient church tower of Trinity looms high above all other buildings and church steeples in Newport, and a set of chimes placed therein could be heard many miles away. The question as to the strength of the ancient tower has been settled, and it is believed the gift will be accepted. Two handsome memorial windows now being made in Europe will be placed in position in Trinity shortly, as permission has been granted to Messrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Lispenard Stewart to erect windows as memorials to their mothers. This church, however, is without a permanent rector. Recently a call was extended to a clergyman in New Bedford, which it not accepted. The Vestrymen of Trinity Church have a chest full of applications from clergymen all over the country anxious to assume the duties of its rector.

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Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews have closed their Newport cottage and returned to New York for the Winter. Mr. O. H. P. Belmont has been in Newport for a few days. Mr. James Brown Potter of New York, who has leased the Chanler cottage on Cliff Avenue for a term of years, is having it extensively improved.

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The gowns worn on the occasion of the Thanksgiving dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry White in London are still the talk of the town. Mr. Henry White has been Chargé d'Affaires, with one interim, during several Administrations. His wife is a sister of Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd of this city, and a woman of wealth. The Whites have an extraordinary social position in London, and even at the Thanksgiving dinner, which was very American in tone, there were a number of titled persons as well as some who belonged to the bohemian set, making an interesting if somewhat assorted company. Mrs. Henry White wore a gown of rose-red brocade, cut en princesse, the only decorations being loops of shaded tea roses across the shoulders. She had on a tiara and a pearl necklace. Mis Anna Craven was in milk-white plisse silk with old lace and loops which formed themselves over the shoulders into wired Louis XVI. bows of turquoise blue velvet. Mrs. Scott of San Francisco wore pearl and white brocade, with pink. Lady Harcourt was one of the English guests, as was also Lady Arnold, the wife of the poet, a Japanese lady. Mrs. J. L. Taylor wore black silk, embroidered lisse over white satin. Mrs. Imre Kiralfy and Miss Kiralfy were also present, the former in white brocade and the latter in white chiffon. The English ladies all wore superb family diamonds and the Americans pearls. There was some charming music rendered in the evening after the dinner.

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The English papers are just now filled with anecdotes of Lord Charles Beresford, who is to be our guest this Winter on his return from China. One detail regarding the Beresford family will be of much interest to Americans. So far in the next generation there is only one boy in the Beresford family. He is the son of Lord William, of that ilk, and Lily Duchess of Marlborough, the fair Lily Price of Troy, afterward Mrs. Louis Hamersley. He is "a particular fine wee lad," who has already shown a Beresford trait in that he likes best his prettiest nursemaid. The fact that nearly all the American women who have married English peers and into noble English houses have presented their husbands with sons to inherit titles and keep them in the family has great influence on the English mind, where male primogeniture has such a hold. Unions with American wives have during recent years saved many old houses and families from utter extinction.

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Mrs. David Urquhart and Mrs. Duval, her daughter, have been passing the last month in London, where they were called to the bedside of Mrs. Cora Urquhart Potter, whose life for weeks has been trembling in the balance. Mrs. Urquhart has taken up her residence in the picturesque little house in St. John's Wood, and remains with her daughter for the present. Mrs. Potter's condition is said to be rapidly improving.

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Major Theodore and Mrs. Kane Gibbs of Newport have taken up their Winter residence at the Plaza. Mr. and Mrs. James Faye have left Sands Point, L. I., and will be at the Langham for the Winter.

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As usual, London remains gay, and although out of season, there is quite a smattering of the fashionable world there. It seems the weather has been quite summerlike. In the park recently were Mrs. Arthur Paget and her four children, including the twin sons. Miss Leila Paget, her daughter, has grown to be a very tall girl, extremely English in manner and bearing. She was in red and is considered very handsome, but not of the same style as her mother. Lady Randolph Churchill was wrapped in a long coat of rough brown cloth. At the Supper Club the evening before was Lady Grey Egerton in black, Mrs. Arthur Bouchier in yellow, with her sister in pale pink. Otero, who has been creating some sensation in London by her profuse wearing of jewels in the street, took in the Church Parade, and appeared very demure in a long sealskin coat and a red toque.

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By this time the whole world has heard that the famous school which Mauny Talvande had established in France, and which was to be the home for a while of two royal Princes, has closed. The prices asked are said to have been too high even for millionaires, and there were too few pupils at the school to make it pay. So the French Marquis has abandoned his chateau for the nonce, and, with his wife, has gone to England to welcome his father-in-law, the Earl of Strafford, and his fair American bride. The marriage of the Earl has put a new complexion upon matters in the Byng household, and it is said that it did not meet the full approval of the two daughters. The Queen, who is a warm friend of the Earl of Strafford, was delighted with it, and one of the incidents in the near future of the Earl and his new Countess will be a visit and a dinner at Windsor.

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It is probable that W. K. Vanderbilt will give one or more dinners, and possibly a small dance, during Christmas week for his son W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who is still a student at Harvard, and who will come home this week to spend his holidays. The number of children and young people's entertainments announced for the holiday season this year is very large, and the boys and girls and youths and maidens who are pupils or students at boarding schools and colleges will have the gayest holidays, from all indications, they or their predecessors have ever had. This fact is another evidence of how closely New York society is following after that of England. There parents and guardians bring their children and wards from the country houses, where they have spent Christmas, to London during the holidays to make the round of the theatres, where Christmas pantomimes are always produced. Mrs. Harold F. Hadden will give the largest distinctively children's holiday party in New York. This will take place at Sherry's on Dec. 27.

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The removal by Miss Amelia Kussner of a case of her miniatures from the Portrait Show at the Academy of Design on Friday because she felt that her work, which was in the down-stairs room, was not in a good light, will not affect the success of the exhibition. The majority of Miss Kussner's miniatures are so well known and have been seen so many times by the element which attends the exhibition, that their removal can be viewed with equanimity. One might imagine a portrait show benefited by the absence of some of Miss Kussner's work. Some of her miniatures are fairly well executed and are socially interesting because of their subjects, but it has become the fashion to praise Miss Kussner's work rather indiscriminately, and there have been instances known in the history of art where indiscriminate and injudicious praise, not to say flattery, has led artists to place too high an estimate on their work, and on its relative importance in an exhibition.

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A full account of Mrs. John King Van Rensaaeler's genealogical charts of a number of New York families was published in this column over two months ago. It is therefore rather amusing to find on the publishers' announcement of these charts, as forthcoming, a hue and cry as if some great discovery had been made and Mrs. Van Rensselaer credited with a desire or attempt to cut down New York's mythical and famous "Four Hundred" to thirty-eight families. Whatever news there was in the matter appeared in this column, as was said above, two months ago.

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Mr. George Gould, who has decided to call his country place at Lakewood Georgian Court, is planning for the erection of a large building on his estate which will enable himself, friends, and children to ride, swim, and play tennis or golf indoors during bad weather. The building, which will be one of two stories and an attic, will contain a private riding ring on the ground floor, together with tennis courts and a gymnasium, a swimming pool in the basement, and ten or twelve suites of bachelor rooms, with bathrooms attached, on the second floor. The building will be completed in the Spring.

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By the terms of the will of the late John L. Gardner, who died in Boston last week, the famous "Mrs. Jack" comes into possession of the large estate of nearly $2,000,000, less than $200,000 being bequeathed as legacies to various relatives. On Mrs. Gardner's death $275,000 is to go to various charities.

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Gen. and Mrs. Rodenbough have issued cards announcing the marriage of Mrs. Rodenbough's sister, Miss Kate McCrea Foster, to Mr. Richard Hinckley Gorman, at St. John's Church, Jamaica Plains, Mass., on Dec. 8 last. Miss Foster resided for many years in New York and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances here who will hear of her marriage with much pleasure.

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Mrs. William A. Perry of 7 East Fifty-sixth Street has issued cards for Wednesdays during the season. Mrs. Newbold Edgar and Miss Edgar are at 28 East Thirty-ninth Street for the Winter, and will issue cards for at homes later on.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. William M. Purdy, brother of Mr. John Henry Purdy, who married Miss May McKeever, and Miss Jean Edgar Clerk. The wedding will take place on Jan. 18. Mr. Purdy's engagement creates decided surprise, as he was thought to be a confirmed bachelor.

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Among the passengers on the Lucania, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready, Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Tyng.

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Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stetson and son and daughter, who have been abroad for some years, arrived on the St. Paul.

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An enjoyable musicale was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Liebmann, 125 East Eightieth Street, on Monday evening. Many well-known singers and musicians were present. Miss Jessie Shay played Litolff's D minor scherzo, with Leonard Liebling at a second piano. Miss Liebling sang "Il Passa," by Bemberg, with violin obbligato by Miss Rosalie Klein. Alfred Doria sang Tosti's "Ideal" and a duet from "Don Giovanni" with Miss Liebling. Franz Listermann played the adagio from Poppee's E minor violoncello concerto, and Harry Samuels, the violinist, played the first and second movements of Bruch's concerto.

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Society on Friday evening was out in full force at the opera. Mrs. Astor had her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, with her, and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Ogden Mills were all present. They arrived comparatively early, and nearly all remained until midnight, at which hour the opera was not yet over. The one vacant box in the parterre was that of the Calvin Brices, and it brought to mind mutely the bereavement of the family. In the tier were Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Miss Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who had with them the French artist, M. de Monvel; Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, Miss Julia Wells, and Mr. Starr Nichols.

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Notwithstanding the inclement weather, the attendance at the Portrait Loan Exhibition yesterday afternoon was good. The management expects to carry out a new idea regarding its Thursday teas, to go into effect at the next of these. The plan is to have each of the tables presided over by some well-known society woman, who will be invited for this purpose, in addition to the members of the committee. It is believed that this will prove a drawing card, as tea served by a noted fashionable woman, possibly the original of some pictured beauty on the near-by canvas, must necessarily be more popular than that administered only by those employed for that purpose.

Miss Amalia Kussner's recent withdrawal of her miniatures from the exhibition is much regretted by the committee. It was due to a misunderstanding which it is claimed could easily have been adjusted had there been less haste in Miss Kussner's action. The committee, even now, are trying to persuade the artist to reconsider her course and allow her work to be again placed in the exhibition.

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The second of this season's De Coverley dances took place last evening at Delmonico's. Ray Lefferts led the cotillion. The guests were received by Mrs. Charles Francis Roe. Owing to illness, Mrs. Charles B. Foote was unable to assist her, as had been intended.

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Mrs. Everett M. Culver of 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, and her sister, Miss Clark, gave a large reception yesterday afternoon. There were present about 350 guests. Christmas was borne in mind regarding decorations, as there was plenty of holly in evidence. Roses and palms were also used.

Mrs. Harold Herrick and her sister, Miss Caroline T. Lawrence of 45 East Twenty-ninth Street, gave a reception yesterday afternoon to introduce Miss Anna Lawrence Herrick. Those who assisted in receiving were Misses Alice Herrick, Helen Rogers, Mary Henderson, Mary Newbold Lawrence, and Rosina Boardman. Miss Herrick wore an effective gown of embroidered white chiffon, the skirt of which was fashioned with several flounces, producing a fluffy effect quite becoming to the wearer. Clusters of small pink rosebuds were caught about the corsage and on the trimming of the skirt, while a large bouquet of the same colored roses completed the costume.

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Dr. and Mrs. W. Gill Wylie introduced their daughters, the Misses Juliet Agnes and Lucile Damon Wylie. They were assisted in receiving by the following young women: Miss Sadie Tyers, Miss Amy Tyers, Miss Matilda Lewis, Miss Alice E. Strong, Miss Blanche Bean, Miss Julie Victor, Miss Bertha Pagenstecher, Miss Oliva Maxwell, Miss Maud E. Mapp, Miss Lucilla Damon, and Miss Alice Dominick. The reception was followed by a dinner to those who received.

Mrs. Everett P. Wheeler of 731 Park Avenue gave a reception yesterday afternoon to celebrate the début of her youngest daughter. Besides Miss Wheeler and Miss Constance Fuller Wheeler, Mrs. David Everett Wheeler assisted Mrs. Wheeler to receive.

Mrs. William Henry Eaton of 150 West Seventy-fourth Street also introduced her daughter, Miss Marion Eaton, at a reception yesterday afternoon. The débutante, who was gowned in white satin and Brussels net, and her mother were assisted in receiving by Miss Meredith, Miss Edith Hubbard, Miss Josephine Roe, and Miss Ethel Dickson.

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Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd of 50 West Ninth Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Belknap.

Mrs. George Grey Ward of 51 West Fifty-third Street gave a reception yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George Grey Ward, Jr., and Miss Ward.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Eaton gave a large reception to introduce their daughter, Miss Marion Eaton, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at their home, 150 West Seventy-fourth Street. They were assisted in receiving by Miss Josephine Roe, Miss Katherine Meredith, Miss Ethel Dickson, and Miss Edith Hubbard. Miss Marion Eaton wore a becoming gown of white satin and Brussels net, and Mrs. Eaton was gowned in lavender moire. Among the guests were Gen. Shafter and his daughter, Mrs. McKillich; the Rev. and Mrs. D. Parker Morgan, and a host of others.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Alfred B. Rode of New York and Miss Christine Clark of Brooklyn.

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Mrs. Chester Winthrop Knapp, formerly Mis Katharine Westcote, who was married last June, is at the Plaza Hotel for the Winter, and has issued cards for Thursdays in December and January.

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An informal musicale will be given at the studio of Signor G. Tagliapietra, 10 East Forty-second Street, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 20. Mrs. John D. Townsend and Miss Townsend will receive Signor Tagliapietra's guests, including among those having accepted Capt. and Mrs. Francis M. Gibson and Miss Gibson and Mr. M. Roosevelt Schuyler.

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Among New York arrivals at the Homestead Hotel, Virginia Hot Springs, during the last week were Mrs. N. A. McNeil, Miss Katharine McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Marean, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Grout, N. Melman Shaffer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Jourdon, Dr. J. H. Spann, F. E. Smith, Rupert C. King, and Dr. and Mrs. L. Weber.

THE CLOSURE IN THE BALLROOM.

From London Truth.

The most prominent matrons of Philadelphia have met in solemn conclave to reorganize Philadelphia society and the hours it should keep. They have already decided that 7:30 is late enough for dinner before a ball, and that at their dances the lights shall be put out at 2 A. M.—Daily Telegraph:

Most excellent matrons, we hail you!
And wish you a well-earned renown
When success (as we hope) your endeavors
With ultimate triumph will crown.
'Tis a difficult task you're attempting,
Your efforts may cost you most dear;
In the name, though, of thousands of victims
We pray you to still persevere!

Rest not on your social crusading,
Your zeal in no manner abate;
Till, having made dinner more early,
You dancing make not quite so late;
And then, these intentions accomplished,
To lassitude pray do not yield,
Since still, for your praiseworthy efforts,
There's such an unlimited field.

Abuses on all sides are waiting
Which surely you never will shirk;
The "at-home" in itself will afford you
A chance for a full season's work.
And when you have done it, "at-homers,"
Now blocked on inadequate stairs,
Or gasping for breath in hot corners,
Will mention you all in their prayers.

Assuredly, too, as reformers,
The chance you will eagerly seize
To regulate somewhat the scandal
That's rampant at "five o'clock teas."
You will find in the "Musical Evening"
A fortress you boldly should storm,
And unearth in the ethics of "calling"
A score of odd things to reform.

Nor need you, your purpose effected,
Alexander-like, sit down and weep—
There are tasks on this side the Atlantic
Which you in employment will keep.
Society here suffers sorely
From the ills that you meet to discuss,
So when you've converted your neighbors,
Oh, please send a mission to us!

BENEFIT FOR ST. VINCENT'S.

To be Given at the Waldorf-Astoria in January by Ladies' Auxiliary.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital is arranging to give an entertainment Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The proceeds will be devoted to caring for the destitute sick, whose numbers increase during the Winter season. There will be a reception by the members of the auxiliary, a musicale, and a buffet supper, followed by dancing. The new building of St. Vincent's Hospital is now completed, and will be ready for occupancy, as soon as the means are obtained to furnish the beds. Over 3,000 destitute sick persons have been cared for by the Sisters of Charity at St. Vincent's in the last two years in their very limited quarters at the old hospital.

Boxes and tickets may be obtained from Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Martin B. Brown, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Charles Phelps. The patronesses are Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Theodore F. Havemeyer, Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. John A. McCreery, Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mrs. Ferdinand Hirsch, Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mrs. C. Aspel, Mrs. P. Doelger, Mrs. Joseph Bissell, Mrs. John Byrne, Mrs. N. P. Breslin, Mrs. William Fanning, Mrs. William Knapp, Mrs. Myles O'Brien, Mrs. Constantine MacGuire, Mrs. T. F. Gilroy, Mrs. T. F. Gilroy, Jr., Mrs. George Hecker, Mrs. James Gurnan, Mrs. Thomas F. White, Mrs. William J. Kenney, Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mrs. John Fox, Mrs. Richard Croker, Mrs. H. Haggerty, Mrs. Augustin Healey, Mrs. C. Harvier, Mrs. P. J. Hanway, Mrs. Thomas Lewana, Mrs. Joseph Carrigan, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. A. Ashman, Mrs. E. D. Farrell, Mrs. W. Fanning, Mrs. W. Roche, Mrs. W. Sheehan, Mrs. A. J. White, Mrs. T. White, Mrs. C. Walters, Mrs. C. Nagle, Mrs. T. O'Connor, Mrs. H. McCreery, Miss V. Olwell, Mrs. George Waddington, Miss Blessing, Mrs. C. M. Echevertia, Mrs. Stephen Philbin, and Mrs. J. J. Walsh.

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ENORMOUS ASSORTMENT.
DELIVERED AS DESIRED.
OPEN EVENINGS.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Rarely has anything pertaining to military affairs so aroused the interest of the members of the National Guard as the court-martial and the court of inquiry ordered by Gen. Roe in connection with the Seventy-first Regiment troubles. The outcome of these events will be watched for with unusual interest, involving, as they do, not alone the question of character and fate of some of the officers of the regiment, but a number of important legal points as well.

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The defense will contend that the court has no jurisdiction over the accused officers for an alleged offense committed as citizens away from the armory and in citizens' dress. The plea that the public statement was made against the acts of officers in the volunteer service will also be made, and that it was not a criticism, but a mere statement of fact.

On the other hand, the prosecution will contend that, as officers of the National Guard, Capts. Bleecker and Meeks openly violated the military regulations of the State and sought to ruin the character of brother officers in a public statement, contrary to military law, and it will be further held that at no time has any officer or man of the guard a right to do this.

***

The general court-martial for the trial of Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker and Capt. William F. Meeks will convene at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment to-morrow night at 8 o'clock. The court will be an open one, and the following facts relating to the personnel of its members may be found of interest:

Major E. F. Grout, Second Brigade, Judge Advocate of the court, joined the Guard as a private in the Twenty-third Regiment in March, 1887, and served the five-year term of enlistment. He was appointed to his present position in January, 1894.

Col. S. E. Japha, One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, joined the Guard as a private in the Ninth Regiment Sept. 30, 1871. He served as Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, Captain, and Major, and was commissioned Colonel of the One Hundred and Ninth several months since.

Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, Fourteenth Regiment, joined the regiment May 24, 1876, as a private, and has served in the grades of Quartermaster Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenants, Adjutant, Major, and Lieutenant Colonel.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Jarvis, Eighth Regiment, first joined the Guard as a Lieutenant in the First Separate Troop of Cavalry in August, 1876. He has served as a Captain of Cavalry, also of the Eleventh Separate Company, and of Company D of the Eighth, Major of the regiment, and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel in November, 1897.

Major W. A. Stokes joined the Twenty-third Regiment as a private in April, 1884, and has served in the grades of Corporal, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, Captain, and was promoted Major in December, 1896.

Major A. A. Yates, who is a Brevet Major of United States Volunteers, served in the war of the rebellion in the One Hundred and Thirty-f

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

Julia Arthur's double bill at Wallack's seems to have proved more popular than was expected, for only a week was originally allotted to it. "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Mercedes" will now hold over until Thursday night, when "A Lady of Quality," which is still her most serviceable play, will be restored to its place in Miss Arthur's repertory. This may mean that she has abandoned her idea of devoting herself exclusively to the "classics."

W. S. Gilbert's serious joke called "Pygmalion and Galatea," however, can by no stretching of the imagination be numbered among the classics, though its theme is taken from the classics of antiquity. If Gilbert is ever esteemed a classical author, that distinction will be due rather to "Pinafore" and "The Mikado" than to his more labored and less ingenious poetical comedies. "Pygmalion and Galatea," though, is a smart piece, of good literary quality, and eminently actable.

Certain dramatic subtleties which sensitive and reminiscent reviewers lately have tried to discover in this piquant play probably do not exist in it. Galatea has always seemed to me to enjoy her jesting with Chrysos, and I have seen, to my sorrow, nearly all the portrayals in this city of Galatea, from that of Katharine Rogers in 1872. Mary Anderson bore with her in every rôle the air of having been quarried and sculptured rather than born, and this served her well when she appeared as Galatea. The infantile simpleness of her features and vocal inflection (not of the quality of her voice) also helped her. But, if it were worth while to compare Miss Arthur's portrayal of Galatea with that of Miss Anderson and other distinguished dramatic artists who preceded her, the comparison would not be all to Miss Arthur's disadvantage. Her acting pleases all the spectators, and many persons weep for the grief of Galatea in the final scene.

The reason why Miss Arthur's acting is a topic of discussion is that she is here. Reasonably intelligent discussion of it is interesting because she is young and charming and possessed of unusual talent. When she passes middle life, when she is approaching senility, circumstances may still keep her at work on the stage, but her acting will then have ceased to be an interesting topic. People will not talk about it. Miss Arthur is at present a live topic.

In "Mercedes," which is a representation of human experience, her expression of understandable moods and emotions is remarkably facile and moving. A better piece of acting could not fairly be asked for. Mr. Aldrich's play shows both his possession of the dramatic sense and his lack of theatrical skill. If the spectator could know positively beforehand that Mercedes had poisoned the wine one situation would be, in a theatrical sense, more effective. If the dead infant could be removed from the scene before the entrance of Achille, a needless complication and bewilderment in the episode preceding the climax would thus be avoided. There the spectator is aware that Achille does not know of Chiquita's birth or of her death at the hand of her mother, who has given the child poisoned wine rather than betray the fact of the poisoning to the thirsty French soldiers. But Achille plays out his scene with Mercedes, from the recognition to the final pang of death, with no heed of the dead child in the cradle. When the late E. J. Henley acted Achille he comprehended, or tried to comprehend, the whole unspoken story in a look and a gesture which served their purpose after a fashion. But Henley was a very intelligent actor, and frequently a powerful one. Manifestly it is well for Miss Arthur's present "leading man" to stick closely to the letter of his part.

This gentleman, Mr. W. S. Hart, has had a trying experience the last few weeks. He has done his best, doubtless, in the rôles of Sir John Oxon, Ingomar, Orlando, Pygmalion, and Achille, and the painstaking reviewers have been compelled to write many unpleasant words about him. Some of them have tried to temper rebuke with playful jest without mitigating its inevitably cruel effect. Certainly Mr. Hart has been sadly misplaced, and doubtless he thinks ill of the newspapers in consequence. But he may console himself with the reflection that few men in the ordinary pursuance of their duty, excepting possibly the President of the United States, are ever made the subject of so much and so violent hostile criticism within so brief a space of time.

"The Sorrows of Satan" will be the only new play of this week. It is a dramatization of a novel by Marie Corelli, who, I fear, is not so widely read here as she is in England. Neither Queen Victoria's expressed liking for Miss Corelli's novels nor their author's piquant abuse of "the critics" has made a vogue for her yet in this country. The Chinaman's feeble joke in "The Geisha," addressing the English chaperon as "Mighty Atom"—which is the title of one of Miss Corelli's books, and, for that poor reason, was received with joy in London—never "got a hand" here.

In "The Sorows of Satan" Miss Corelli sets forth some peculiar theology, displays some of her imaginative gifts, and tells a story which is good enough to give her book commercial value, with the help of a purposeful publisher. The protagonist is Satan in human guise, his earthly name being Rimanez. The Spirit of Evil is represented as being very tired, at this fag end of the nineteenth century of the Christian era, of his evil power. He has supped his fill of damnation, and he needs a rest. But he cannot control his influence. His power keeps on working, to his great sorrow. Thus might a porcupine regret its quills, a copperhead its fangs, a typesetter his splendid ability to make writers unhappy.

The fiend, in his human shape, has a bare chance of ultimate salvation. He can try to do good, though his power for evil will keep working, but every soul that resists his evil influence brings him nearer to the portals of the paradise he once affected to despise. Thus it is that while trying to befriend Geoffrey Tempest, a young literary man who has suddenly acquired a bagatelle of five million pounds sterling, he works havoc. The play requires gorgeous scenery—a fête de champêtre with 800 electric lights, more or less; a moonlit conservatory, the deck of a yacht storm-tossed on the ocean. The performance at the Broadway Theatre Wednesday night ought to have some sort of interpretative force, because John Kellerd will appear as Satan, while Mary Shaw will be the heroine and the cast will also include Grace Filkins, Anna Robinson, Miller Kent, Howell Hansel, Ida Vernon, and Effie Germon.

The report that George Meredith, in his old age, is about to court the perils of dramatic authorship, is taken seriously in London. His dramatic version of "The Egoist" has been made, they say, with the help of Alfred Sutro. It will be in four acts. It has been long recognized that in the buoyancy and brilliance of his manner and the distinction of some of his character drawing Meredith is a fit successor of Congreve, whose three famous comedies are of the quality, described in the cant of this age, as "literary." Meredith, too, often conceives a dramatic situation and develops it with strong effect. What a fine play there ought to be in "The Story of Chloe," with its happy contrasts of character, its wit and pathos, and its climax of terror melting to pity!

Another interesting item of theatrical news which has just crossed the Atlantic is to the effect that Edward S. Willard is soon to act Sir Roger de Coverley in a play founded partly on The Spectator and partly on the imaginings of the dramatist. This news would have more "body" if the accredited dramatist were one whose fame rested more strongly on the vitality of his plays and less on the vehement eloquence of theatrical press-agents than Mr. Louis N. Parker's. It used to be said, frequently, that Thackeray founded his Colonel Newcome partly on Don Quixote and partly on Sir Roger de Coverley. Perhaps, some day, we may have the delightful Colonel on the stage. Latterly Mr. Willard has found such rôles both congenial and profitable. Probably many of his admirers consider Professor Goodwillie in Barrie's play his best character.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Trelawny of the Wells" draws.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—The funny farce "On and Off" shows no signs of being discontinued.

GARRICK THEATRE.—Souvenirs will be distributed to-morrow night to mark the seventy-fifth performance of "Catherine."

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—E. E. Rice's production, "The Girl from Paris," will return to-morrow night and begin a week's engagement.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen and her company will to-morrow begin the eleventh week of their New York run in "The Christian."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The one-act burlesque, entitled "The Badger Trial," is continued, and several new features will be added to the olio.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—To-morrow night "The Turtle" will celebrate its one hundred and twenty-fifth performance. The farce shows no falling off in popular favor.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On Tuesday evening the one hundredth performance of "Sporting Life" will be celebrated, when souvenirs of a unique design will be distributed.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin in "Kate Kip, Buyer," enters on the sixth week of her engagement. During the remaining part of the engagement the Wednesday matinées will be abandoned.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—"Hurly Burly" is constantly being improved and clever hits introduced. Arrangements are being perfected to burlesque a new drama recently produced in Boston.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Ticket-of-Leave-Man" will be revived by the Donnelly Stock Company this week. Robert Drouet will play Bob Brierly, William Redmond, Hawkshaw; Walter Allen, Melter Moss, and Emmett King, James Dalton.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—William H. Crane, in his new play, "The Head of the Family," has secured a production which attracts large audiences. It is announced that the comedy will continue for the rest of Mr. Crane's stay in this city.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Weber and Fields's musical comedy "Pousse Café," is the attraction for this week. The company comprises Frederick Hallen and Molly Fuller, John J. Sparks, Jack Bernard, Harris and Fields, Dailey and Hilton, and many others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—This week will witness the last performances of "Im Weissen Roess'l." The next novelty announced is "Bruder Martin," a farce with songs, by Carl Costa, for one week. Philippi's play, "Das Erbe," (The Inheritance,) will then be produced.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The present week will see the last eight performances of "Hotel Topsy Turvy," and on Friday evening, Dec. 23, when the hundredth performance will be given, a souvenir in the shape of a candle-holder will be distributed.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—To-morrow evening the one hundred and thirty-ninth performance of "A Runaway Girl" will occur, and apparently there is no falling off of the business, making the chances for an early production of Barnet's "Three Little Lambs" very slim.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—To-morrow night ushers in the last two weeks of "The Village Postmaster." On Dec. 27 the one hundredth performance will be given and souvenirs distributed to mark the occasion. The Hanlons' new spectacular play, "Superba," will be the following attraction.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Capt. Sarche, in his diving and submarine engineering exhibition, will continue. Besides the Captain and his wife, who assists him, the curio hall will contain Uno, the snake charmer; two Cossacks, Placido Rios, Massoneeta, and others. In the theatre there will be an excellent double company.

DALY'S THEATRE.—Two weeks remain only of the engagement of the "Merchant of Venice," which will be followed by a revival of "Mme. Sans-Gêne," in which Miss Rehan will play the title part. Following this, a new comedy by Ludwig Fulda, adapted by F. C. Burnard, is promised, and then "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

EDEN MUSEE.—The marionettes continue to give their pantomime exhibition each afternoon and evening, and the cinematograph views are shown every hour. In addition the wax collection is at its best. Two new Christmas groups were placed on exhibition yesterday—one "Uncle Sam's Christmas Present," and the other "A Southern Christmas."

PLEASURE PALACE.—Marshall P. Wilder will head the programme at Mr. Proctor's up-town theatre, and his success promises his engagement to be an indefinite one. Miss Grace Huntington will supply the dramatic sketch of the week, appearing in a sketch entitled "Checkmate." The vaudeville contingent includes Reno and Richards, Lafayette, Cyr and Hill, Harry Edson and his trained dogs.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Louise Thorndyke Bouclcault will be the leading attraction this week, presenting a little comedy in which she will be supported by Howard Kyle, entitled, "Proper Impropriety." The balance of the bill will contain Al Leach and the Three Rosebuds, Filson and Errol, Charles T. Aldrich, George Fletcher and Edward Marble, and Edward Latell.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—Next Saturday night John Drew will conclude his engagement in this city and will not return until the Spring, when he will be seen again in "The Liars." On Monday evening, Dec. 26, the stock company will return, appearing in Anthony Hope's romantic play, "Phroso." William Faversham will have the leading male rôle, and Miss Jessie Millward will make her first appearance in this city in some years, playing the title rôle. There will be no Christmas Day matinée.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A strictly vaudeville bill is the offering this week. Helene Mora, McIntyre and Heath, and Lillian Burkhart are the most important. The programme further introduces Hayes and Lytton, Canfield and Carleton, Montgomery and Stone, Mlle. Rialta, and others. At the concert this evening Miss Isadora Evesson and company, Henry Chanfrau and company, Charles R. Sweet, Joe Welch, W. H. Windom and quartette, and Lizzie B. Raymond will contribute their services.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—Manager Alfred E. Aarons announces the opening of the regular Winter season to-morrow night with a bill containing the most interesting acts yet seen at this house. The Allison troupe of seven will give gymnastic exhibitions. Marzella will offer a unique exhibition of 200 birds of every species, size, and plumage. Miss Ida Heath, the English soubrette, will impersonate many prominent characters, while the balance of the bill will include Willy Ozeolla, the Pantzer brothers, Virginia Aragon, the Darto troupe, and Monroe and Mack.

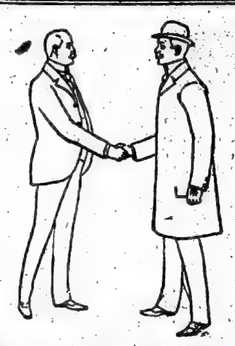

$50.00. for $25.00. That's our holiday inducement! Finest kersey and melton overcoats to order $25.00. Finest imported suitings $25.00. Money back is the protection and many thanks for the trial.

SAMPLES MAILED FREE.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

BETRAYED BY HIS SNORE.

"Lopsy Luke" Gets Into the Rev. Dr. Bitting's House by Mistake and Makes Himself at Home.

Policeman Cass of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station was standing at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue Friday night ruminating, when a carriage came up the avenue at break-neck speed. Cass scented trouble at once. The carriage stopped suddenly in front of him, and a woman who was inside said: "Officer, there is a man in our house. We want you to get him out."

Visions of burglars at once loomed up before the mind of Cass, so he rapped for assistance. Policeman Brown answered the summons, and together they entered the carriage. The policemen noticed a man in the coupé. He said he was the Rev. Dr. Bitting, pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, living at 27 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and that the woman was his wife. Mrs. Bitting said that while her husband was away attending a social of the Harlem Philharmonic Society she heard a strange noise in the guest chamber. The noise was something terrible, and, according to her description, resembled something between a tank explosion and a blast of giant powder. She waited until her husband came home, and he pronounced the noise a man's snore.

Arriving at the house, Policemen Cass and Brown went into the room, where they found a ragged and rough-looking fellow with one arm missing, lying on the bed. He was snoring violently. When awakened he said his name was Luke C. Madden, otherwise known to his friends as "Lopsy Luke." He said he lived at a lodging house at One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue. He didn't know how he came in the house, but he thought it was his lodging house.

"Tell you how it was, Judge," said Madden to Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning, "it was the snore that copped me. I never had any luck with that snore. The first time I got pinched in a freight car when I was on the road on account of it. S'help me, Judge, I ain't no burglar, nor any bum. I am respectable, I am, and I went into the place feeling dopey, and I thought it was me lodging house. I must have been loaded, Judge."

Both Policemen Cass and Brown testified that they went through the house and found nothing missing. Magistrate Cornell fined Madden $5, and as he was unable to pay it, he was sent to jail. As he was taken below he asked Policeman Cass: "Say, cop, on the dead, was I snoozing in the parson's house? S'help me if I can remember it. Something's the matter with me think tank. Anyhow it's no feathers but a board to sleep on now."

KAI Y. CHUNG A BANKRUPT.

First Chinaman to File a Petition "Same as Melican Man."

Kai Y. Chung, a Chinaman, appeared at the Clerk's office of the United States District Court yesterday and said he wanted to file a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, "same as Melican man." As the Chinaman was not a citizen, Clerk Gilchrist was in doubt about accepting the petition, but finally did so. This is the first petition filed by a Chinaman. He signed the several copies of the petition in plain English letters. His liabilities are $2,100, and he has no assets.

The only creditor is the Chinese Benevolent, a corporation at 16 Mott Street, and the petition states that the amount claimed is for an alleged defalcation of Chang You Chang, President of the corporation, under a liability upon the alleged agreement of the firm of Kwong Lung Jin to become surety and indemnify the corporation for the official acts of the President, and of which firm the petitioner was a member at the time.

The attorney explained that Kai Y. Chung went on a bond, his partners squeezed him out of his interest in the firm, and now he wants to get rid of any liability on the bond. He was formerly in business at 22 Mott Street, but is in no business now.

TWO RULINGS ON DRAWBACKS.

Orders Regarding Imported Syrups and Exported Confectionery.

Claims for drawbacks on both imported and exported merchandise assume such varied phases that local customs officers are frequently perplexed to make the provisions of the Customs Administrative act apply. This subject was brought before the United States Senate committee of inquiry which visited this city recently with a view of having the drawback provisions of the law simplified if possible.

Two new rulings on drawbacks have been received by Collector Bidwell of this port from the Treasury Department in Washington. One relates to a claim for an extra drawback on an importation of syrups. Acting Secretary Howell decides that there can be no allowance of drawback in addition to established rates on syrups valued at over 8 cents a gallon; which are produced in the process of refining raw sugars imported under the act of 1891. The department finds that any additional allowance of drawback on the syrups covered by the entries in question would be in excess of the total amount of the duties apportioned under the circular of 1896 between the refined sugars and the syrups produced from a given importation of raw sugar.

On a claim for a drawback on confectionery manufactured wholly or in part from imported materials the Treasury Department rules that "on the exportation of confectionery manufactured wholly or in part from imported materials a drawback will be allowed equal in amount to the duties paid on the imported materials used, less 1 per cent. of such duties, provided that any materials on which drawback of duties is claimed must have been wholly imported, and that the several percentages and quantities of such materials used can be determined by an expert examination of the exported article."

A Costly Christmas Tree Fire.

A Christmas tree 60 feet high took fire in Bloomingdale Brothers' store at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and caused damages estimated at $5,000. The tree stood in the centre of the building on the first floor. Watchman King discovered the blaze and turned in an alarm. It was followed by eight calls for additional fire patrol wagons on account of the perishable nature of the stock. The tree will not be replaced.

LAKE SUPERIOR MINING BOOM.

25,000 Men Are at Work and More Are Wanted—Miners' Wages $2 a Day and Upward.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 14.—The undeniable shortage of men in the Lake Superior mining region may appreciably raise the price of iron ore and copper, and diminish the dividends that copper stockholders are now regarding as assured.

Four weeks ago the managers of the Carnegie mines, on the Gogebic range at Ironwood, saw the necessity of raising wages in order to retain their men, and a 10 per cent. advance was announced. Other mine managers declared that they would not follow this lead, but to-day every mine on the Gogebic is paying the advanced scale, and advertisements for 500 men are running in the Ironwood papers.

The mines on the Vermilion found their experienced men leaving for the copper country, and last week they raised their wages to a two-dollar-a-day schedule. The Marquette and Menominee range mines have also raised pay, until now every miner on the five Lake Superior ranges is working on a two-dollar-a-day basis. For many this means from $3 to $3.50 a day. For common labor the pay is about $1.75. There are now 15,000 men at work in the mines of the lake iron region, and during each working day they are hoisting to the surface nearly 40,000 tons of ore.

In 1892 occurred the greatest boom of the iron mining industry, and miners were paid as high as $2.30 a day at some mines. The next year a crash came, and wages fell to $1 a day for the most skilled men. Mines that had been employing as many as 500 men shut down completely, for they were unable to sell their ore, and could borrow no money with which to continue operations. So great was the fall in wages that where it had cost $1 to mine ore the year before it then cost but 50 cents, though the fixed charges remained the same. Nobody looks for such a culmination of the present boom. A greater business than ever before at higher prices than this year is assured for another year at the least.

In the year the copper mines of Lake Superior have doubled their forces, and are now employing 10,000 men at steady work and good wages. Most of these extra men have been drained from the iron districts. The copper mines are still advertising for men, and are drawing experienced miners from every direction, even from South Africa. A good many men who have gone from these districts to Johannesburg in the past few years are coming back. The copper mines will add another 5,000 men to their forces the coming year if they can get them.

There are 13,000 men at work in the lumber woods of Northern Minnesota this Winter. These men are gathered from the Summer forces of the sawmills and from the floating population. The latter has disappeared from the lumbering towns of this region, though usually it is a constant factor in police calculations. Railway construction in this section is giving work to twice as many men as usual, and these men are brought in from wherever they can be found. Pay for common labor is from $1.50 a day up, and in the woods choppers get $1 a day and board, where two years ago they were able to draw only 40 to 50 cents, and most of them were unemployed at that.

HOW A PIG "BROKE" A FARMER.

Lively Fight Over a Porker Between Two Farmers in Dakota.

"Up in the Dakota town of Grafton," said W. P. Sterling, a traveler, at the Hoffman House, yesterday, "is a rusty axe which represents an expenditure of $268.35. It originally cost 50 cents and now adorns, or did not so very long ago, a wall in the office of the Justice of the Peace, a memento of the folly of some kinds of legal battles. Underneath it is this legend: 'I cut a pig and broke a farmer.'

"Two farmers lived on adjoining quarter sections near the outskirts of the town. Once they were friendly, but the episode of the axe broke up all such relations, and one was compelled to move away.

"Farmer 'Bill' Williams had a pig that could generally find nothing better to do than to encroach upon the kitchen garden of neighbor Haskin. A post fence ran between the two houses, and Haskin's garden was within a small light fence inclosure. Haskin protested mildly at first, but finally relations became strained and he warned 'Bill' one day that the next time he found the pig in his inclosure he would confiscate it. But Williams laughed at him. Two or three days later Haskin caught the pig in his bean patch. He made for the animal and caught it by the hind legs as it was going through a hole in the fence. Williams rushed out of the house and managed to catch the squealing porker by the forelegs. One jerk and Haskin had it, but 'Bill' reached over the fence, which stood about four feet high, and got another grip on the animal's forelegs. Then began the tug of war, both men pulling at the pig's legs. What with 'cussing' back and forth and the pig's squealing there was a terrible commotion. The pig stretched taut was in a fair way of being torn apart, when Haskin's son came out of the house, and, seeing 'Bill's' axe on the woodpile, jumped the fence and seized it with presumably murderous intent.

"'Cut the pig, Si!' yelled Haskin to his son. Si ran up with the ax aloft and let fly. As luck would have it, the porker's body was directly over a post. Well, the blade came down and cut the pig clean in two. The men fell over backward, but presently, each with half a pig in one hand, was shaking his free fist at the other across the fence and making threats. Si had run into his father's house with the ax. Then their wives came out and got them apart.

"'I'll sue you!' yelled 'Bill' as a parting shot.

"'Sue away! Tarnation hookey!' retorted Haskin, 'I'll beat you, and you don't git no pig and no ax.'

"Now, up in that part of Dakota every one can tell you of the celebrated case of Williams vs. Haskin, although it was tried four years ago. Williams brought suit before a Justice of the Peace for the return of that axe. Somehow the value of half a pig was lost sight of. Haskin put in a bill for damages to his garden. By the time the suit passed the County Court and had gone against Williams the costs and fees reached $268.35. He had to sell out and move away. Farmer Haskin gave the axe to the Justice, who nailed it on his wall, and one day, soon after the trial, some wag posted the legend."

MODEL HIGH-SCHOOL BUILDING.

A Large Structure to be Erected in the Borough of the Bronx.

Plans have been completed for a new public high school to be erected in the Borough of the Bronx, which, when completed, will be one of the largest and finest buildings ever erected by the Board of Education. The site chosen for the new school, which is to replace the old school buildings now used for high school purposes at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Third Avenue, neither of which are adapted for the purpose, is on the north side of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, between Boston Road and Jackson Avenue. The plans call for a six-story and basement building 148x80 feet in the main part, with wings on either end 46x102, in addition to a story and a half chapel in the rear, giving a total width of 240 feet. The materials to be used in construction are limestone, brick, and terra cotta of a light color, the building being of steel skeleton fireproof type of construction, the use of wood being avoided wherever possible. The building will be heated and ventilated according to the latest and best system. The fittings and appliances of the various laboratories will be elaborate and complete in every detail. As a whole the building will be a model of its kind, advantage having been taken of careful study of buildings which have been erected in this country for high school purposes. The building, which will accommodate more than fifteen hundred pupils, is centrally located and of easy access by way of the "L" road and several trolley car lines. Ground will be broken early in 1899 for the building.

Pickpockets Arrested in a Church.

For some time past the priests of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catharine of Sienna have received complaints from members of their congregation of having had their pockets picked. Many persons lost sums of money and jewelry. It was noticed that, with few exceptions, the thefts took place during funerals or requiem masses. Two women were arrested yesterday morning in the church during a funeral. They were seen trying to rob two other women in the pew with them. One of the prisoners described herself as Mrs. Agnes Ryan of 347 Third Avenue, and the other said she was Mrs. Ellen White. They broke down and confessed, asking for mercy, as they had children at home.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 19, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica. Van Rooy, Pringle, and Van Dyck. Conductor, Schalk.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, CARMEN. Eames, De Lussan, Saléza, Albers. Cond. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard De Reszke. Cond. Schalk.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2, FAUST. Melba, Mantelli, Saléza, Albers, Plancon.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 24, at pop. prices, BARBER OF SEVILLE. Sembrich, Campanari, Devries, Carbone, Salignac.
Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, AT
TO-NIGHT 8:15 O'CLOCK.
THIRD GRAND SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT AT POPULAR PRICES.
Soloists: Mlle. Bruguiere and Mme. Manteuil; MM. Dippel, Albers, and Plancon, together with the entire Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra under the direction of Herr Schalk.
Gen. Admission, 50c. Seats, 75c., $1, and $1.50.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAY.

TO-NIGHT Carnegie Hall, At 8:15. Seventh Popular Concert.
Emil Paur
AND HIS
SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
SOLOISTS Eleanore Meredith.....Soprano
Kate C. McGuckin.....Contralto
Sada (her first appearance). Violiniste
William H. Barber.....Pianist
Res. Seats, 25c., 50c., 75c. Boxes $5. Box office open all day.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.
Eighth Concert Next Sunday. Eminent Soloists.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Second Concert Tuesday Evg., Dec. 20, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON,
assisted by Mr. HAROLD RANDOLPH, Piano, and Mr. G. LONGY, Oboe.
Programme—SCHUBERT, quartet, D minor; MOZART, quartet for oboe, violin, viola, and violoncello, F major; DVORAK, quintet for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello, A major, Op. 81. Res. Seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. First Chamber Music Matinée Thurs., Jan. 12.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26th season, 1898-99.
Oratorio Society, Frank Damrosch, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Dec. 30, at 2.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 31, at 8.
Annual Christmas Performance
The Messiah
Reserved seats, 75 cts. to $2; Boxes, $12 and $15. Sale opens Friday, Dec. 23, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL. JANUARY 26.
ROSENTHAL
FIFTH RECITAL.
FIFTH PROGRAMME.
Seats on sale Jan. 15 at box office & Schuberth's.

KEITH'S
Continuous Performance, Noon to 11 P. M., 25c., 50c. Boxes Reserved.
LOUISE THORNDYKE BOUCICAULT AND HOWARD KYLE,
in "Proper Impropriety."
ALLEECH & 3 ROSEBUDS, FILSON & ERROL, CHAS. T. ALDRICH, GEO. THATCHER & ED. MARBLE, ED. LATELL, BROS. DAMM, BIOGRAPH, and a Big Bill of BEST VAUDEVILLE.

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EDWIN KNOWLES...Manager
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Augustin Daly's Musical Comedy
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A RUNAWAY GIRL.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
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BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinée Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinée Christmas, also New Year's.
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IN HER GREATEST SUCCESS,
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Mr. James Lindsay, and others.

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Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr.
To-morrow Evg. 75th Performance.
HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
Charles Frohman Presents
ANNIE RUSSELL
and great cast, presenting
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"An indisputable success."—Herald.
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"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
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MR. JOHN DREW
In Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy
THE LIARS.
Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
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1st Play, Anthony H

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NOTHING IN IT.

Col. WILLIAM J. BRYAN's programme of opposition to expansion has no backbone. It is gelatinous and sprawling. Nobody can make a fight on such a platform. It is too mushy to stand on. Rudimentary ideas may pass unchallenged in a free-silver speech, for in money matters the human mind is credulous and unwary. But even a Kansas Populist can see that a plan for the disposition of the Philippines put forward by the Democrats in opposition to the plan put in operation by the Administration and now avowed by the President must have a framework, substance, maturity, and a definite form which it can hold over night.

Since he laid aside the sword to resume the use of the larynx the Colonel has talked rather freely, but this is the latest formulation of his plan that has come under our notice:

"The President has said in his message that the only purpose the United States has in Cuba is to establish a stable Government and then turn that Government over to the Cubans. Unless he intends to keep the flag waving in Cuba, it must be hauled down there as soon as a stable Government is established. Can it be right to haul down the flag in Cuba and wrong to haul it down in the Philippines, when a stable Government is established there? We propose to treat the people of the Philippines as the President proposes to treat the people of Cuba."

When? In ten, fifty, or a hundred years? Every well-informed observer knows that the Cubans are not now fit to govern themselves, but every candid observer hopes and expects that under our care they will within a reasonable time be able to fulfill their obligations as a State, and by a reasonable time we mean such a number of years, five or ten, if you please, as may be included within the compass of a practical political programme. If within that time the Cubans have not come to man's estate politically, we think it extremely probable that we shall solve the problem by annexing the island, no doubt with the consent and on the petition of its people.

But it is notorious that the Filipinos are incapable of orderly government. Their political ideas are puerile, and they are not easy to govern. In fact, they are, as Gov. FLOWER aptly said of BRYAN himself, "ambitious, unsteady, unsafe." It is impossible for a reasoning man to consider their political coming of age as more than a possibility, and a remote one at that. It is an event of a nature so shadowy and speculative as to be incapable of use as the basis of a policy. Col. BRYAN's plan on such a cornerstone is exposed to the terrible accident of having its fundamental principle appropriated and openly professed by the enemy. President MCKINLEY might with perfect propriety declare that the Filipinos ought to be allowed to govern themselves when they are fit to undertake the task. That would leave Col. BRYAN in a plight which would excite some pity but more mirth.

The Colonel does not consider the President's Atlanta speech an argument. It wasn't. It was a declaration and an appeal. But we venture to say that Mr. MCKINLEY's own question, "Who is going to haul down the flag?" will win to the support of his policy a thousand grown men for every one that Col. BRYAN's programme of opposition wins away from it.

There is another obstacle in the Colonel's path. Making no mention of free silver in his first announcement of his plan, he returned to that subject the next day with the fatal incapacity of the dipsomaniac to eschew the thing that is killing him. He declares that the free and unlimited coinage of silver is a live issue, and will be the chief question before the people in the campaign of 1900. If President MCKINLEY's policy of expansion were many times more subversive of the principles of the Declaration of Independence and of WASHINGTON's Farewell Address than Mr. GAMALIEL BRADFORD alleges, it would still command the overwhelming support of the country against a Bryanite amalgam of anti-imperialism and free silver.

POPULIST DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The defeat of the International American Bank bill by a vote of 103 yeas to 148 nays was a perfectly typical Populist performance, and therefore a valuable triumph for ignorance and prejudice.

Every merchant and man of business knows that there is need of a bank in this country with branches in the principal cities of South and Central America. It is needed to facilitate and therefore to enlarge our trade with those countries. At present everything we buy or sell in South America is paid for through London. This triangular exchange operation is cumbersome and costly. The London bankers reap a considerable annual profit from the trade of the United States with South America, to which they contribute nothing save their services as bankers. An American bank could do the business directly at a saving of cost to merchants, while earning for itself a part of the profit which now goes to English bankers. Such a bank would require a large capital, as it would have many branches and its operations would be widely extended. The bill before the House was to incorporate the bank and define its powers. It was regarded by all intelligent men as a measure which ought to be passed in the interests of our trade.

Mainly because it related to a bank, but in part because it was a wise and proper bill, and therefore an affront to them, the Populists of the House assailed the measure, denounced it, and defeated it. The argument of MADDOX of Georgia was a fair sample of the grounds of opposition. It would create a great money trust in all the large cities, said this gifted man, which would crush out all smaller institutions. NEWLANDS of Nevada thought the growth of our trade with South America depended more on facility of transportation than on facility of exchange. BELL of Colorado said the bill would create a gigantic monopoly.

There never was a finer exhibition of immentalism in the House. Commerce applies to Congress to give it authority to create an instrument for its use and advantage; such an instrument as exists and is in familiar employment in the other great trading countries of the world. Some of the leading merchants, shipping men, and financiers of the United States unite in the application and appear as the incorporators of the bank. The scope of the measure and the operations of the proposed bank are carefully explained. Its benefits to commerce, its advantage to American manufacturers and exporters are lucidly set forth. All this merely whets the appetite of the Populist wolf. Here is another bank, he cries, let me raven it. Here is a great aggregation of capital to be created. I forbid it. In vain did Mr. DINGLEY, the Republican leader of the House, plead for the measure. It was crushed to death.

The International American Bank bill did not ask for a cent of the public funds of the United States, yet it failed to pass. The House, however, has an overwhelming majority for a one-hundred-and-forty-five-million-dollar pension appropriation.

THE ANTI-ANARCHIST CONFERENCE.

After the murder of the Empress of Austria-Hungary an anti-Anarchist conference of the great powers was called at Rome. That there was a plot, deep rooted and of cunning device, to "remove" the reigning sovereigns of Europe there can be no doubt. It was expected that the Anarchists, who are not only the natural enemies of monarchies in particular but the foes of society in general, would be dealt with according to a broad and general plan that would be quite as acceptable to republics as to monarchies. Of the moral, even educational, influence of such a plan there can be no doubt.

Unfortunately for human progress, the conference has evidently adopted another course. The conference objects to the presence of delegates from England and Switzerland. It has resolved itself into a close corporation for the sole protection of crowned heads that are supposed to be inadequately guarded by the hired police. This is an anachronism. It savors of the fifteenth century. It cannot fail to invest particular individuals with a fearful executive power. And the innocent will perish with the guilty. Even a broad interpretation of the programme hinted at by the Agenzia Italiana shows that this conference has for its aim the augmentation of sovereign power over the lives and property of individuals. No wonder the English and Swiss delegates are barred out.

Now is the time for the Czar of Russia to issue another manifesto. It lies within the power of NICHOLAS II. to achieve even greater fame in the cause of personal liberty than became his through the disarmament scheme in the cause of international peace.

THE ARMY AND THE SPOILSMEN.

That was very straight and very sound talk of Mr. BONAPARTE, at the meeting of the Civil Service Reform League. Ever since the beginning of the agitation for the reform of the civil service the military service has been its model. If we could bring the civil service up to the level of the military service, including the naval service, we should be sure of a high-minded class of public servants, capable of meeting all new exigencies as they arose, including even the exigency of imperialism, of remote foreign possessions upon the government of which American public opinion could not be brought to bear.

We have once more, in the war with Spain, had great cause to be proud of the officers of the army and the navy. Every intelligent and disinterested citizen feels that if we were as sure of the civil service as we are of the military service we could "go forth to meet the future without fear and with a manly heart." But it is just at this time that it is brought to our notice that the politicians not only have no intention of improving the civil service, but that they have an intention of degrading the military service to its level, and this at the very time when it is proposed to quadruple the size of the army. Mr. BONAPARTE takes Secretary ALGER as the embodiment of the spirit which seeks to degrade the army. His remarks may perhaps, to those who have not duly considered the question, seem unduly severe. In fact, they are circumspect and well considered. If we are to open all the new commissions to be bestowed in the army to "patronage," the result will be appalling. It will be worse than a failure to reform the civil service at home, inasmuch as it will degrade us in the eyes of all mankind.

And yet it is a grave fact that no proposition has been made of a rational method of appointment for the new officers. Not one of the bills before Congress for the enlargement of the army contains any safeguard against the abuse of patronage. Of course, nobody expected any such safeguard in the official bill of the War Department. What political future or present has the Secretary of War, except through the abuse of patronage? But such a safeguard is almost equally conspicuous by its absence from the bill favored by Gen. MILES. If it be thought necessary to provide patronage in order to lubricate the passage of a bill for the enlargement of the army through Congress, it is certain that a measure prepared and passed under such auspices will reflect not credit but disgrace upon the country. Mr. BONAPARTE's words of warning are words of truth and soberness.

LAWYERS' FEES.

Nobody who read it can have failed to observe with some surprise the public denial of Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE that he had received a fee of $5,000 which it was abundantly proved that he had in fact received. Upon a famous occasion, Mr. JAY GOULD, in the capacity of a witness, professed his inability to remember whether it was $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 for which at a critical moment he had drawn his check. There was nothing surprising about that. In the first place, there was the explanation open to skeptics which was given by JOE MILLER, or one of his successors, of an incredible genealogy. In the second place, it was credible that an operator engaged in huge operations should have honestly forgotten whether his check was for the one or for the other of two amounts equally inconceivable to ordinary citizens as the subject of a single check.

We hasten to say that the first of the hypotheses which was applicable to JAY GOULD is not applicable to Mr. CHOATE. When Mr. CHOATE denied that he had received a check which "the other side" was prepared to prove that he had received, there was no occasion for a cock to crow. No issue of veracity could have been raised. The denial was evidently the expression of a complete and honest forgetfulness. All the more significant, as a sign of the times, is a proof that a leading lawyer of New York in our time roams and revels in figures among which a casual $5,000 is insignificant and paltry.

We have to go back for a season to find a criterion which will exhibit the mercantile spirit of the modern bar in its true light. Let us go back for a whole generation, "before the war," and take the case of Mr. CHOATE's kinsman, upon whom he delivered the other day in Boston a eulogy which we have no doubt was gratuitous. RUFUS CHOATE was far more distinctly and undisputedly the leader of the bar of Boston than JOSEPH H. is of the bar of New York, while as to wit, as to scholarship, as to eloquence, as to public spirit, we may say, without any sort of disrespect to the survivor, that he was to his kinsman and successor, as the bard might have put it, Hyperion to a satire. According to his biographer, the largest fee that RUFUS CHOATE ever received was $2,500, just half the amount the receipt of which his living kinsman forgot and disputed, and the gross takings of his office for the ten years when he was at the height of his fame, averaged some $18,000. The extent to which the mercantile spirit and the mercantile standard has ravaged the profession which by tradition is the most public-spirited of all, may be judged from the contrast thus implied. No wonder that the two standards should be inconsistent. No wonder that if we require an intelligent, zealous, single-minded devotion to the public service in our day, we are driven to resort, not to a leading lawyer, but to a graduate of West Point or Annapolis, drawing, let us say, $114 a month!

Mr. F. B. THURBER took occasion on Friday to join the band of those who demand that, since a protection of absolute prohibition does not revive American shipping, that shipping shall be revived by subsidies. This is rather a queer position for any New York merchant to take, since the New York merchant is supposed to desire more business and to be comparatively careless who does its carriage by land or water. It is a particularly queer position for Mr. THURBER to take, for, if we remember aright, he was more or less concerned in the Brazilian steamship line which perished miserably in spite of subsidies. Perhaps he would say that the subsidies were not big enough. That is what everybody will say who loses money in spite of enjoying pap.

Ever since the rumor issued from Paris that a military coup d'état was not only possible but probable at an early date and without further notice, the small voice of the provincial press has been vainly and vaguely asserting that "Paris is not France." Of course, Paris is France. And the fault that the capital, in all that pertains to culture as well as to politics, stands for the republic, is on the heads of the provincials themselves. The moment a provincial youth thinks he has within him the elements of genius off he goes to Paris, where he becomes a member of that great and truly representative yet undefined chamber of the republic that decrees literary and art standards or throws up barricades in the streets or overturns Governments. If the provincial communities would only keep their men of genius at home and let their staid, quiet, and thoughtful citizens go to Paris, the result would be very different. This is practically the conclusion that M. PIERRE DE BOUCHAUD, citizen of Lyons, arrives at after having traveled through Switzerland, Germany, England, and Italy. During his journeys he chatted with everybody and discovered that "foreigners know even less about France than does the press of Paris." M. DE BOUCHAUD is correct. How could it be otherwise? Foreigners are principally indebted to the Parisian journals for their knowledge of the country at large. If M. DE BOUCHAUD can only succeed in making his fellow-provincials act upon his suggestion to keep "geniuses" at home there will be at least one man of real genius outside of Paris.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—One sentence in a long and otherwise intensely dull article which appeared in Friday's Sun over the signature of MARY BAKER G. EDDY—our readers will please emphasize that "over the signature"—gave us an adequate reward for wading through all the grotesque reasoning, absurd claims, and nauseous cant that accompanied it. The one enlightening and significant sentence, the one kernel of wheat in a bushel of moldy chaff, read as follows: "If the faculty [meaning, presumably, the ordinarily sane and intelligent part of humanity] is to gauge mind, Christianity, and Christian healing by classics what of your good Mr. MOODY, and what of the Blind TOM, from whose unlettered head flow to his fingers strains of sweetest music?" Ignoring the subtle and characteristic attempt to mislead and deceive involved in the glib but utterly unwarranted grouping of mind and Christianity with a pestilent delusion, and, for reasons which need not be explained, passing over the name of Mr. MOODY, we have left for consideration the case of Blind TOM and the deduction from it which the modern Pythia would have us make. It is evident that she, in this instance as in most others, is densely ignorant of the facts with which she is dealing. Nobody with any knowledge of music ever regarded Blind TOM as a musician, ever regarded his piano playing as "sweetest strains," ever regarded his ability as more than a combination of low cunning and a remarkable though imperfect memory. The idiot negro plays as well to-day as he ever did, but the development of musical taste and knowledge long ago deprived him of audiences, and Mrs. EDDY simply exposed herself to ridicule by mentioning him as disproof of the need to respect the "classics." As a freak of nature, Blind TOM was briefly and painfully interesting; as a producer of music, he ranked far below the piano organ of the streets, which does all that he does and does it better.

—In the course of some remarks on the apparent reluctance of our Naval Constructors to substitute electricity for steam as the motive power of the thousand and one machines other than the propelling engines that are used on modern warships—a substitution that would contribute materially to the comfort of officers and crews, and therefore to their endurance and effectiveness—The Electrical Engineer incidentally makes a suggestive reference to the failure of Lieut. HOBSON to close the entrance of Santiago Harbor. "The sinking of the Merrimac," says this authority, "was, of course an engineering operation, with a little seamanship thrown in. Possibly if HOBSON had been more of a seaman, it might have been more successful." This view of the matter may not be new to nautical experts, but we have seen no previous allusion to it. The Merrimac expedition was carried out so heroically that little thought has been given by the general public to the fact that the heroes accomplished next to nothing of what they set out to do. The temptation to consider this unpleasant feature of an otherwise brilliant achievement is the less because, as things turned out, it was just as well, better, indeed, that the ship channel was left open. Still, failure is failure, and this one is of some importance as regards the future, if not as regards the past. We are far from asserting, or even admitting, that Lieut. HOBSON lacked the knowledge of seamanship requisite for such an undertaking, yet it is true that his training had been chiefly in another direction. And the Captain of the Merrimac, though eager to risk the perils of that short but exciting voyage, was forced to stay behind. Next time, perhaps—but let's all hope that there will be no next time.

—After weeks and weeks of an upheaval rather more complete and vigorous than any of its innumerable predecessors, Mail Street is again resuming the orthodox condition of a city thoroughfare, and within a day or two, judging from present indications, a fine asphalt pavement will soothe the rage of truck drivers and broad sidewalks will welcome the excited foot passenger as he escapes from the dangers of Broadway or Park Row. Just as soon as the improvements are completed, every New Yorker ought to come down town and take a walk through this short but potentially important artery of traffic. Perhaps it would be well to make the trip on a run instead of a walk, for otherwise one may not be able to acquire the unprecedented experience of going from one end of the street to another without climbing a rock pile or leaping over two or three steaming craters. Of course the new pavement, like the old one, will soon be the exercise ground of every contractor in the city who has nothing in particular for his men to do, and whoever does not take advantage of the momentary calm will lose the pleasure of telling his grandchildren that once, years and years ago, he passed along Mail Street without discomfort or inconvenience. There are probably more ill-constructed pipes of one sort or another under this roadway than are to be found in the same space anywhere else in the world, and naturally excuses for diversion with pick and shovel are never lacking. The future condition of the street will doubtless be that with which we are all so wearily familiar, for it occurred to nobody in authority that the recent operations should be accompanied by the construction of a spacious subway in which the various conduits for steam, water, gas, electricity, and what not could be placed. Therefore should the seeker for new emotion lose no time.

—A critic of the sort that sees the sun as a thing with spots on it and examines the works of genius with a magnifying glass in an eager search for petty errors of detail, informs a horrified world through the columns of The Academy that RUDYARD KIPLING has committed the crime of loading 4,000 tons of freight on a 2,500-ton steamer! To catch a great man in a little fault is delightful, indeed—for those whom it delights—and we envy The Academy person the joy he must have felt after making his discovery. It is really painful, therefore, to be obliged to tell him that he, and not Mr. KIPLING, has made a display of carelessness and ignorance. "Registered tonnage" is queer in that it does not indicate even remotely the number of tons that a ship can carry, but simply the dimensions of the ship's cargo space. One hundred cubic feet of such space is a registered ton, but in that hundred cubic feet there not only can be, but almost always are, stowed from 1½ to 4 tons of freight. For instance, the English steamer Verona came into this port not long ago, having on board just 12,206,921 pounds, or over 5,400 tons, of nitrate of soda. Yet the Verona's registered tonnage is exactly 2,233 tons! We will give the Academician and his kind some more information. The weight of cargo that a ship of given tonnage can carry depends in part on the build and material of the vessel, and in part—much the greater part—on the character of the freight. As a rough general rule, the carrying power of sailing vessels is one and a half times as great as its registered tonnage; that of cargo steamers two and a quarter times; but these figures vary widely in practical application. Tea is one thing, pig iron is another. Mr. KIPLING's steamer, we are confident, was not overloaded, and there is no faintest trace, tinge, or odor of absurdity in his statistics—in this particular instance, at least. We would advise The Academy critic to do what this man he criticises always does—found assertion on fact.

—With KIPLING, the observer, just fault has very, very rarely been found, but it does seem, to at least one of this author's enthusiastic admirers, that "Kitchener's School," his latest poem, is a production in several respects unworthy of an inspired poet. In motive and idea the song is well up to the Kipling standard, and more than one magnificent line can be found in it, but as a whole the versification is rough without being strong, careless without being graceful, and obscure without being profound. "Hard reading and a lot of it" may be an unnecessarily harsh description of the poem, but harshness is not inaccuracy, always, and Mr. KIPLING is not a man so soft-spoken that we must all speak to him softly. Had "Kitchener's School" first appeared as one in a volume of poems it would have done well enough, perhaps, but standing by itself it invites examination and comment—and it repays but ill the time one gives to either task. Mr. AUSTIN's "Pax Britannica" was no masterpiece of genius, and its alliterative tinkle betrayed more of toil than of inspiration, yet it seems to us to be a better poem than "Kitchener's School." That, however, only proves once more that the best work of a small man may be superior to the hasty—we are far from saying the worst—work of a great one.

A WRONG WITHOUT REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The humiliating and embarrassing position in which Miss Cayvan is placed in reference to the Teall divorce case, as appears in your issue of this morning, is of something more than ordinary public interest. While Miss Cayvan is exceedingly unfortunate in having been thus dragged into a litigation of this kind—unjustly as every one who knows of her will of course know—the incident should serve to call public attention to a great defect in the present law. There is practically nothing Miss Cayvan can do to defend her honor. The action is one in which she is not a party. There is no real defense, apparently, and no one interested in showing that Mrs. Teall's allegations are not true, except Miss Cayvan, and she can do nothing to protect herself while her reputation is attacked in this way. She cannot appear by attorney and defend.

The form books have something on the intervention of a co-respondent in divorce cases, but I have never heard of an application ever having been allowed. A man or woman whose good name is made the shuttlecock in a divorce action should be allowed to have all the rights and privileges of a party directly interested, not be compelled to remain a mere outsider. It is not unfrequent that reputable men and women are blackmailed in this way in divorces collusively brought, in which a respectable man or woman is named as co-respondent for the mere purpose of extortion. The recent criminal proceeding in which "Big" Hawley and some other individuals attempted precisely this method of blackmail on Mr. Bridgman is fresh in the public mind.

While there is probably no question of blackmail involved in this case, but rather a matter probably of personal spite, still it does illustrate the necessity of a change in the present divorce law by making it so that a reputable man or woman, who in collusive cases is the only real party in interest, should be allowed to appear and defend a good reputation against assault.

Miss Cayvan deserves commiseration that she must be the victim of a gross defect in the present law, one which should be remedied at once before other outrages upon honorable women are perpetrated by collusive divorcees. A LAWYER.

New York, Dec. 17, 1898.

THE TRAILING SKIRT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Nearly ten years now we have suffered the maintenance of a nuisance that has probably caused the death of many a human being. Our Board of Health has tried to abolish the spitting nuisance in public conveyances and has otherwise done a deal of good, but why it has never attempted to do away with the murderous nuisance of the trailing skirt, that makes of every woman a veritable dust machine, is a conundrum to me.

Dust is dangerous to health! and the most dangerous dust is, I think, the dust of our sidewalks, intermixed as it is with the expectoration of consumptives and of people afflicted with similar more or less contagious diseases. (Only sick or swinish people habitually expectorate.) Through this loathsome dust of our sidewalks women, who should be the personification of cleanliness, but who by this abominable fashion of the trailing skirt have become the personification of slovenliness and filth, will drag their dresses, stirring up clouds of dust by every movement and exposing not only themselves but also every unfortunate being walking behind or near them to the danger of being infected with a terrible disease. I have seen women walking along the dusty street with little ones following close by, who, open-mouthed, inhaled the dust stirred up by their unthinkingly brutal mothers.

I suppose the love of women for something trailing behind them is a reminiscence of that remote state of human development when the spinal column had an appendix dangling down behind, this supposition appearing more probable by the fact that the women of some African tribes at the present time tie the tails of cows to their back, and she who has the longest tail trailing behind her is the proudest and the most envied one of her sex. Cannot the trailing skirt be abolished? Won't THE NEW YORK TIMES raise its powerful voice against this nuisance?

A FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

New York, Dec. 16, 1898.

MUNICIPAL REFORMS NEEDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with your valued correspondent, "Reform Democrat," in regard to some reforms which are at present needed for the better government of this city. I think it would be a good start if Gov.-elect Roosevelt in his forthcoming message would recommend that the city charter would be amended so that every one of the heads of departments should be elected by the popular vote. If the present gang in power has a four years' tenure of office, without being responsible to anybody but Dick Croker, I will feel sorry for the poor citizens and taxpayers at the finish of its term. William Marcy Tweed was a Sunday school teacher in comparison with some of the crowd who are now in possession of the public treasury.

Take one or two of the principal departments in the city, and see what kind of men we have holding commissions. The Department of Highways, for instance. This is the department which has absolute control of all our street paving and repaving. The budget for next year allows this department about $4,000,000. This department is in charge of the Hon. James P. Keating. What single qualification has this honorable gentleman for the care of the streets of this city? In his early youth he worked some little time as a journeyman plasterer; he could possibly make on an average about $600 per annum if he had good luck. This is the gentleman who is now drawing $7,500 as Commissioner of Highways. This is the same man who admitted before a legislative committee that while Warden of Ludlow Street jail he had his son's name on the pay rolls at $80 per month as a cleaner, when the good and dutiful son was doing nothing harder than going to school. What a chance such a purveyor of civic virtue would have of being elected by popular vote!

The next office of any importance in this bureau is that of Deputy Commissioner, salary $5,000. This place is held by a man who was formerly employed in the shoe department of a dry goods store in this city. This man has not got one single requisite to fill this responsible position. His single and only recommendation for the place was the fact that he was in the contracting business with the leader of the district, who secured his appointment through his great personal pull with the great Richard. This Deputy Commissioner, with his ten months' experience, now poses as a great authority on vitrified brick; he also possesses the faculty of knowing a good thing when it comes his way.

Take another one of the departments, the Water Supply Department. This is one of the principal departments of a big city like ours. It concerns the life and health of every man, woman, and child within our city. This important department is at present managed and run for the benefit of the organization by the Hon. Billy Dalton. This distinguished gentleman was formerly connected with the sheep-killing industry. I suppose his early training of killing sheep has fitted him for the place he now holds in the Bureau of Water Supply.

I could go all through the list of the heads of the different departments and give your readers some idea of the character of the men who are now trying to run our city government. I have just selected these three because they are all fine-cut cameos, perfect gems, and unique in their ways and manners of working the city government. Do you think for one moment men of this stamp could possibly be elected to any office they now occupy? What chance would either of these gentlemen have of being elected by popular vote? As far as competitive examination is concerned I would bet my life that they could not possibly make 30 per cent. in any open, fair examination concerning the duties of the offices they now occupy. Their only one qualification is their entire and absolute subserviency to the boss of the Fourteenth Street Joss House.

The only road now open to success in this organization (Tammany Hall) is to be known as a good giver-up. Every office is now for sale to the highest bidder. If you want to make headway, make all checks payable to the Committee on Finance, and I can assure you from long experience that success will crown all your efforts, for there is nothing that has such a soothing effect on the genial Richard as a good fat bank account to the credit of the Finance Committee.

ANOTHER REFORM DEMOCRAT.

New York, Dec. 11, 1898.

Col. Roosevelt's Opportunity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have read your very able editorial in yesterday's TIMES on the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works. The article will be indorsed by every transportation man in the State. I should think the commercial bodies of New York City would ask Mr. Roosevelt to take the canals out of politics. If the New York Central Railroad had been run for the last four years as the canals have been it would be in the hands of a receiver. The appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works is one of the first acts that Col. Roosevelt will have to perform as Governor. If he appoints the kind of man indicated in your editorial his administration will be a success from the start. The business men of the State have been powerless heretofore to have any such appointment made, and the waterways of the State, which are of such deep interest to the people, and especially to New York City, have lost ground in the estimation of the taxpayers, and you cannot blame them. They have been wickedly wronged and cheated. H. G. BURLEIGH & BRO.

Whitehall, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1898.

THE REV. DR. VAN DYKE'S VIEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems absurd that those Americans who have steadily opposed the acquisition of the Philippines should be required to suggest a way out of the dilemma which has resulted from the silent, persistent, inflexible, irresponsible following of another policy under the leadership of an alleged but ill-defined destiny. Exorbitant as such a demand may be, I have no doubt that when the wild tumult of the expansion tomtoms ceases for a moment, such statesmen as Senators Hoar and Hale and Vest, such distinguished citizens as ex-President Cleveland, ex-Senator Edmunds, Messrs. Schurz, Carnegie, and others will be able to suggest a plan which will command the respect of those who still adhere to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and believe that its glory and strength as American institutions will be best promoted by self-consistency.

Any plan which distinctly disavows permanent conquest of the Philippines will be better than any plan which asserts or implies it. Among the plans which may be imagined there is one which has a certain flavor of poetic justice about it. Why not appoint Admiral Dewey as General Commissioner of the Philippines, just as Prince George has been appointed General Commissioner of Crete under the auspices of the four powers? If any one could work out the problem of a free, fair, and firm Government for the Filipinos, he could do it.

True, Admiral Dewey is a very valuable man; but then we love the Filipinos so much just now that we ought to be willing to give them our best. Our only desire is to be generous to them. Certainly the United States could not find a better way to prove the expansive unselfishness by which our present policy is directed than by making such a Christmas gift as this. How finely it strikes the imagination—"The Commonwealth of the United Philippines, Admiral Dewey, First High Protector!"

Or, perhaps, if we could not possibly spare Admiral Dewey, it might be arranged to lend Secretary Alger for this high office for a term of years.

HENRY VAN DYKE.

The Brick Church Manse, 14 East Thirty-seventh Street, New York, Dec. 16, 1898.

CONGRESSMAN COX'S QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A single member of the House Committee on Military Affairs named Cox has within a week asked the following questions of different officers of the army:

"Why are garrisons of soldiers maintained in time of peace at Columbus, Ohio, and Atlanta, Ga., and other places where they are not needed all the time?"

"Why are regulars claimed to be better soldiers than volunteers?" This, coupled with the remarkable statement that volunteers proved themselves better fighters during the Spanish war as well as the civil war.

"Why should not volunteers make the best army, being more intelligent men than regular soldiers?"

These three questions, which are from the newspaper reports, show, of course, that the member is: (1) Utterly ignorant of military affairs, either pertaining to the United States Army or any other. (2) That he knows nothing about the regular army in the civil war, and has informed himself to no extent whatever about the recent Spanish war, not even read the numerous magazine or common newspaper articles. (3) The high character of the men of the regular army for the past decade or two is and has been a matter of common knowledge among intelligent men.

The army is recruited by the most exacting system from American young men of the cities and farms, and represents exactly the same classes of previous employment and education as volunteers. It is not wonderful that men so ignorant of National affairs get into Congress occasionally, but it is remarkable and also disgusting to know that they are placed upon committees of importance. READER.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15, 1898.

AS ONE READER SEES US.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What one man may think of THE NEW YORK TIMES may or may not interest you. Whether it does or not, that one man is bound to have his say, knowing that your waste basket is handy by, and that you can quickly and easily dispose of his screed with very little or no trouble to yourself.

That one man might readily sum up in these few words: "THE NEW YORK TIMES" is the best newspaper published in New York, and so, in the country"; but he prefers to tell why and how it is to him the most satisfactory journal of intelligence published here or elsewhere, as far as his acquaintance goes with the various publications of the day.

"It gives all the news that is fit to print," leaving the unfit to less scrupulous journals, of which there are too many ready to print all the disgusting details of every scandal case coming up in our courts, as well as news "scarce half made up," from the standpoint of reliability, not to mention stuff put forth as "news" which is simply fake matter, and known to be such, of the bare-faced and bald-headed variety.

That one man considers the "make-up" of THE TIMES superior to that of any other journal published in the city. In the judicious distribution of its multifarious matter there is no room for improvement—it is just bang-up, with a big B.

When that one man is in a hurry and can't go through THE TIMES as he would wish, the first column of the paper gives him "the news condensed," and so he is posted, minus details, which, on a pinch, he can do without.

That one man is suited to a T with THE TIMES's editorials, which are always timely and pat, and excellently well written. They just "touch the spot" with a multitude of readers, that one man fully believes.

Nowhere in the "wide, wide world" is there such a "bargain counter" as that of the news dealer who sells THE NEW YORK TIMES! And when that one man gets the "Saturday Review of Books and Art," especially such a number as last Saturday's, "bargain" doesn't seem to be the word to express what he gets for one penny!

Nowhere the world over does one get anywhere near such value for his money as when he buys THE NEW YORK TIMES for one cent!

That's all there is to be said now by

THAT ONE MAN.

New York, Dec. 15, 1898.

A Subscriber's Kind Words.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In renewing my subscription, and as a reader of THE TIMES for nearly half a century, it is my pleasure as well as my privilege to congratulate THE TIMES upon its steady and remarkable improvements in every feature.

No advancement in American civilization and business progress is more marked than that of the leading journals of the metropolis within the past forty years; and could the founders of Raymond's TIMES, Greeley's Tribune, and Bennett's Herald look upon our mundane sphere at this closing end of the nineteenth century nothing could more impress them than the progress of their respective journals, and it gives me further pleasure to assert, without fear of challenge, that from third position among the great journals of 1858 THE TIMES has advanced to first position in 1898.

THE TIMES is not only a great newspaper, but it is a great educator in affairs of business, politics, morals, and intellectual advancement of the masses. May it continue to advance with the progress of the ages is the holiday greeting of

M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

Hudson, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1898.

He Longs for a Waring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if Mr. McCartney's Street Cleaning Department has suspended operations altogether, for in this spell of fine weather I see very little work going on, and our streets are getting in an abominable condition, even Fifth Avenue and Broadway. As in the recent snowstorm they were waiting for rain to melt the snow, perhaps now they are waiting for snow to cover the filth. And for three years more at over $2,000,000 per year we must stand this. Oh! for a Waring!

FOR HONEST GOVERNMENT.

New York, Dec. 16, 1898.

He Says It Is Woman's Way.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not surprising to read that women sit listening in awed wonder to a hodgepodge of mystical words from the mouth of an apostle of "C. S.," such as you quote in THE TIMES of Dec. 13. It is but another phase of the peculiar order of mind which leads them to indulge in a wild scramble for bargains—"marked down from $3 to 98 cents." Credulity and common sense are ever at war. The "higher education" seems to make but discouraging progress toward the settlement of the battle. C. G. CULIN.

New York, Dec. 14, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Utter Loneliness.

She—Where were you last Sunday?
He—I was alone with my thoughts.
She—Dear me! How lonesome you must have been.—Chicago News.

The New Boy.

"Papa," said Petey, "did you believe in Kriss Kringle when you was a kid?"
"Of course I did."
"Kids was easy things in your day, wasn't they, dad?"—Philadelphia North American.

Sewing and Reaping.

An Atchison man who was married two months ago, and whose wife received 12½ wedding presents because she was a Lovely Character, is now compelled to attach his suspenders to his pantaloons with a nail.—Atchison Globe.

Squaring Up.

Freddie's Papa—What do you intend to do with the hole in that doughnut when you get all the cake eaten from around it?

Freddie (after serious thought)—I guess I'll give it to little sister to pay for the bite she gimme out of her apple.—Chicago News.

When Women Rule.

"Just think how delightful must be the consciousness of power," she said. "Just think of the number of people that a queen rules!"

"Oh, I don't know," he replied. "Unless she happens to be married I don't believe she is really so much of a ruler as most other women."—Chicago Post.

BOSTON'S ANTI-IMPERIALISTS.

AS VIEWED BY AN EXPANSIONIST.

Edward F. Burns in Boston Globe.

There's a set of Boston quakers
Who're afraid of wind and breakers,
They are mugwumps who have never
sniffed a breeze;
And they tremble for the fate
Of the gallant ship of State,
If she ventures on the stormy China seas.

All these golfer statesmen hanker
Just to drop the good ship's anchor
In the Frog Pond or the ever calm Back
Bay.
Where they'd feed the crew on Ibsen
And the portraiture of Gibson
And the operas of Wagner, night and day.

Should the Kaiser try to steal her,
Then these mariners would keel her
And tie her with a rope to Bunker Hill;
If the keen east wind should rock her,
Then these river salts would dock her
In the subway, lest the crew should get a
chill.

Should a shore breeze set her jigging,
And thus tangle up her rigging,
When they let her take a spin along the
Charles,
Never fear for her, for, bless us!
Dear old Harvard's great professors
Would shin along the guys and mend the
snarls.

If a shark or hornpout gored her,
The Reform Club tars would board her,
Oblivious to river smells and damp;
And in patent leather uppers
They would glide along the scuppers
Led by Edward and his famed Aladdin
lamp.

Omnipresent and omniscient
These Bostonians proficient
Sit up nights beside the universe's brink
Be the subject indigestion,
Or an esoteric question,
These Bostonians can solve it in a twink.

When they fail for local topics,
Then they curse the distant tropics
And Expansion they denominate a sell.
Next they damn the poor equator,
And most savagely berate her;
And Manila, they translate it "French
for Hell."

"Heed the fate of Greece and Rome!"
They exhort, "and stay at home!"
Erving Winslow and Gam Bradford call
us drunks;
"Why the blasted numbsculls," say they,
"Must be crazy, by the way they
Grab those God-forsaken islands full of
skunks."

"We invoke the Constitution,"
They exclaim, "It's prostitution
For to wrap those Filipinos in our flag;
Those old dagoes we can't bear 'em;
If you're bound to have a harem,
Then select one when you haven't got a
jag."

They would save us great

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

View of the Situation in the English Liberal Party.

LORD ROSEBERY STILL SILENT

Important Foreign Questions on Which Tories and Liberals Unite.

A Gloomy Outlook in Russia—England and Vaccination—The Prince of Wales Loses Two Friends.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Liberal Party has now neither a commander in chief nor a leader in the House of Commons. It would be impossible at this moment to point to a single personality or principle and say "This represents Liberalism!" The collection of worthy gentlemen, nonentities for the most part, who met in Birmingham yesterday wisely shelved all discussion of leaders as an alternative that would have been an unseemly exhibition of personal wrangles. There was a narrow escape from an open split when one speaker denounced imperialism in general and Lord Rosebery in particular. An uproar ensued, and the speaker was finally shouted down. Then the resolution about the leadership was withdrawn. A meeting of the National Liberal Federation is never important, as it has no power to pledge anybody to anything. But this time it leaves confusion worse confounded.

As I anticipated, Lord Rosebery wisely preserves a complete silence. The prospect now is that after two months of newspaper arguments the meeting of the Liberal members of Parliament will choose as leader in the Commons an unfortunate man, who will have Sir William V. Harcourt, the ablest, oldest, and wittiest parliamentarian, sitting beside him as a free and independent member. It is a prospect which might deter the most ambitious of politicians.

Meantime, the Irish are delighted because they calculate that the worse the position of the Liberal Party becomes, the greater will be its temptation to make terms about Ireland. And the Tories are jubilant despite Lord Salisbury's sarcastic remarks over the disadvantage of a weak opposition, because the foreign situation shows signs of clearing, and the Liberal domestic policy is so unsettled that the betting is all in favor of the permanence of a Tory majority till 1910. The moral of the situation confirms the wit who said, "The worst thing an able-bodied leader can do with a post is to resign it."

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No Split Over Imperialism.

The sober truth is that, except in the half-baked minds of a few fanatics of either side, there is no ground whatever for any Liberal split over imperialism. Neither party proposes any immediate extension of the empire. Both are perfectly agreed upon holding tight to what Great Britain already has. Both are profoundly in favor of the most cordial co-operation with America. Both sympathize with the struggles of modern Japan. Both would be glad if any common basis of action or inaction could be found with Russia. Moreover, such a split would have this result: The old Liberal Party would be rent asunder. The Imperialist wing would coalesce with the Unionists, many Conservatives joining them, while the other Liberals would be coerced by the Advanced Radicals into a semi-Socialist programme. Then the Mother of Parliaments would risk becoming little better than the legislative bear garden of Vienna.

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A Tory's View of the Liberals.

I met Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, the proprietor of The Daily Mail, to-day. In reply to a question about The Mail's action over the Liberal leadership he said: "For some time we had been receiving complaints from the public that communications expressing their dissatisfaction with the leadership had not been inserted in the Liberal newspapers. From this I gathered that there was probably a great amount of unvoiced opinion on the subject in the country. Therefore I set on foot independent inquiries, and as the result started a poll of the Liberal Party, offering £100 to any Liberal who had best gauged the voice of the majority of his party upon the leadership and platform. What followed amazed us. Our office became burdened with letters and telegrams from Liberals thanking us for the opportunity of voicing their sentiments. The circulation of my journal increased steadily by ten to twenty thousand daily. Several days before the advertised conclusion of the poll Sir William V. Harcourt resigned. In my unbiased opinion he was wise in so doing, for had he prolonged his retention of leadership against the wish of the majority he would have broken up many Liberal associations in the country. He represents the form of thought that is twenty or thirty years behind the times. Generally speaking, the Liberal press of England is out of touch with the feeling of its own people, and merely represents the views of the inner circle."

It is only fair to add these opinions, which, though expressed by a very acute observer, are naturally colored by the speaker's own conservative sympathies. Mr. Harmsworth requests me to say that he greatly regrets to be unable to accept the invitation of the American Newspaper Association for Feb. 17.

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Efforts for an Anglo-Russian Entente.

It is gradually leaking out in diplomatic circles that negotiations of some kind are proceeding between Great Britain and Russia with a view of discovering whether the present unmistakable drift toward a rupture cannot be stopped. Count Muravieff has recently lost much influence with the Czar. Indeed, one of his subordinates is now practically the Russian Foreign Minister. But he made certain representations to the British Ambassador in St Petersburg which resulted in a kind of unofficial mission for the Grand Duke Serge, who, with the Grand Duchess, is visiting the Queen at Windsor. The next step was a visit of **Baron de Staël**, the Russian Ambassador here, to Lord Salisbury at Hatfield. Next comes the remarkable speech of M. Tatischeff, the Russian Financial Councilor, at a meeting of the Anglo-Caucasian Oil Company here, in which he gave a strongly-worded invitation to English capital to come to Russia, assuring a hearty welcome, and adding an eloquent plea for a neutral political understanding. All this has been supported by representations from the German Emperor and inspired utterances in the German press, Germany desiring to extend her present understanding with England, but being held back by fear of affronting Russia, whose vast army on her frontier is the only thing she fears.

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Russia and the Czar's Scheme.

To-morrow in a great number of churches and chapels a special service will be held in support of the Czar's peace scheme, and Mr. W. T. Stead is working hard to bring about a European peace pilgrimage to conclude with an interview with the Czar himself. Mr. Stead declares that this proposal has been enthusiastically received in America. My information is that the Anglo-Russian understanding is not making such progress as was to be hoped, despite every desire on the part of the British Government. The difficulty is a simple one. Russia has already secured everything in the Far East that she wishes for years, and now desires to set the seal of accomplished fact upon it, and this without agreeing to allow England similarly to consolidate her own position in China.

It becomes, however, more and more evident that Russia must by hook or by crook insure herself against external complications. Her Treasury is drained dry by demands for the army, the navy, and the trans-Siberian railway. She is spending money like water at Port Arthur. She has discovered that the Siberian railway will disappoint the hopes of commercial development, and is unfitted at present for military purposes on a large scale. She must have 120,000,000 rubles in order to provide the army with quick-firing artillery before she can fight on land. Macedonia is seething, and an explosion may come at any time, when she would have to move an army. Famine is devastating whole territories. Leprosy is spreading, and has 5,000 victims, many recruits being rejected for this disease. An external loan is absolutely essential to her, and hitherto she has failed to raise it on favorable terms in Berlin, in Paris, or in London. Therefore, though nobody questions the loftiness of the Czar's personal convictions, his advisers' love of peace is making a virtue of necessity. So far as England is concerned, however, Russia can lay the foundation of peace when she will.

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A Hint to the Peace Commission.

Much regret is expressed that the Peace Commissioners did not return via London. They would have exchanged views with many people, official and unofficial, to the advantage of future relations. The Nicaragua Canal, I happen to know, is engaging the earnest attention of the Foreign Office. It would have been very well for these eminent and influential gentlemen to convey to American public men and to America their views expressed otherwise than through formal diplomatic communications.

One sentence of Lord Salisbury's speech yesterday should be carefully noted: "You have a certain amount of strength, a very great and peculiar strength, because it is mainly naval, but still a very good strength. But it is a strength which may not be equal to more than a certain effort, and, if you knew that that effort is impending, would you be wise preliminarily to waste your strength upon a matter of secondary importance?"

This utterance bears a merely general meaning, but also can be interpreted as having very definite significance. Such an effort is impending, but nobody who knows will give it a name. I can only add that it has been already hinted at in these dispatches.

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Unvaccinated England.

In a year or two England will be an unvaccinated country. This startling fact is becoming evident by the extraordinary rush of parents applying in all towns to the Magistrates for certificates of exemption under the Government's recent act permitting conscientious objection. For example, in Oldham alone since the act came into force 43,000 certificates have been granted, the Magistrates holding all-night sittings to cope with the demands. Sir Richard Thorne, a medical officer of the Local Government Board, declares that already one-third of the children to be born in England will escape vaccination, and adds: "The country is being prepared for a widespread epidemic of smallpox, such as has been unknown to the present generation."

As I recently cabled, Rider Haggard has written a novel denouncing this legislation, and public opinion concerning this may be judged from a recent article in The St. James's Gazette, a strong Tory paper, which describes the Government's action as folly, fanaticism, and ignorance, and the people applying for exemption certificates as the largest and choicest assortment of lunatics, who have been on view for many a day—worse than congenital idiots. It declares that the State has betrayed its first duty to the vast majority of persons of ordinary common sense, and suggests that insurance companies should boycott anti-vaccinationists. Certainly if vaccination be the only protection against smallpox the outlook in England is appalling.

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A Black Week for the Prince of Wales

This has been a black week for the Prince of Wales, who has lost two of his most intimate personal friends—men, however, strongly contrasted in character and position. The tall, angular figure of Christopher Sykes was one of the most familiar in London. He was an old-fashioned devotee of society, and sat for years in Parliament simply because when he entered this was an essential of a gentleman's equipment. He devoted himself to giving dinners as other people devoted themselves to a life-long study of some fine art. He took up hunting in middle life, but riding straight and with absolute courage. He had so many falls that he was obliged to desist. Once when he had his thumb crushed in a railway carriage door an eminent surgeon who happened to be present declared that amputation was necessary. Sykes submitted to the operation then and there, without any anaesthetics or without uttering a sound. He was the original of Mr. Brancepeth in Disraeli's "Lothair." His specialty in life has been defined as the cultivation of intercourse with illustrious personages. No private house in England has been visited so often by royalty as his. For many years he was the shadow of the Prince of Wales.

A few days ago I heard that Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild had been seized by severe pains at the heart. His death was announced this afternoon. He belonged to the Austrian branch of the great Rothschild family, and is therefore a cousin of the English house. He married Lord Rothschild's youngest sister in 1865. She died next year in childbirth. This tragedy so affected him that he had lived in retirement ever since. He was elected to Parliament five times, and had a safe Tory seat from Buckinghamshire, but never took part in the proceedings of the House. It was at Waddesden manor, his country seat, that the Prince of Wales met with his recent accident. The Queen visited him there more than once. He also entertained the Shah of Persia. His picture gallery is one of the most magnificent in England. He was on the Art Committee, and one of the Commissioners of the Paris Exhibition of 1900. His chief delight in life was his orchid houses and conservatories, three of these latter being filled with malmaison roses, his favorite flower. To the general public he was wholly unknown.

HENRY NORMAN.

PARIS DISORDER DECEPTIVE.

Revolution Over the Army Troubles Not Considered Likely—The Case of Col. Picquart.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—We are not yet in the throes of a revolution, but public opinion is every day expressing itself with increased violence against the persecution to which Col. Picquart is being subjected by the general staff of the French Army. We know, however, that this military conspiracy must ultimately end in failure. Gen. de Galliffet, France's most successful cavalry commander, gave evidence yesterday in favor of Col. Picquart, and thousands of names, including many of the most illustrious in all classes of French society, have been appended to a protest against this systematic "downing" of a man who is almost universally looked upon as a hero.

One thing is now absolutely certain—namely, that the trial of Col. Picquart before the Council of War can never take place in the same conditions as were originally proposed by the general staff. The Court of Cassation has found a means of connecting the military case with that which the Supreme Tribunal is now trying, and both must be decided together. Major Esterhazy has gone back upon his last decision, and is now making further revelations in the Observer. It was all along obvious that sooner or later this extraordinary creature would be obliged to sell such information as he possessed in order to gain a livelihood, and there is little doubt that his signed confession to being the author of the bordereau will be printed before long.

I witnessed, a couple of nights ago, the noisy scenes on the boulevard which followed a meeting held to protest against the prosecution of Picquart at the Grand Orient, and at which a number of very distinguished persons spoke, notably M. Anatole France. The force of police called out by the authorities to keep order and stationed at various strategic points throughout the city would certainly have given the unsophisticated foreigner the idea that Paris was on the eve of a revolution. But such appearances are often deceptive.

There are two kinds of mobs in Paris, one which is nasty and vicious, and the other which is good-humored and playful, but both are equally noisy. It was an entirely good-humored mob which assembled outside the offices of the anti-Semitic paper, La Libre Parole, and cried "Down with Drumont!" "Vive Picquart!" The crowd, of course, was dense, but the police had no difficulty in keeping order, and the reason for this is that the mass of the public no longer really cares very much about the development of the Dreyfus case. The conduct of the Generals and of the higher military authorities has been so grotesque that not even the most longest imagines that the honor of the army or of the nation is bound up in the triumph of Gen. Billot or of Gen. Mercier over the more impartial and sensible section of public opinion. The innocence of Dreyfus is no longer doubted by anybody except by those who refuse to be convinced in spite of the evidence of their own senses, and the ultimate issue of the affair is foreseen by us all. Consequently there is no real element of violence discoverable in Paris.

Even former enemies, persistent partisans of one side or the other, are becoming friendly again, admitting their mutual mistakes and shaking hands over the entire silly business. I can quote an instance of this which is typical. The editor of the Figaro, M. de Rodays, who was initially responsible for the campaign undertaken by the best-informed of the Boulevard papers against Esterhazy and in favor of Dreyfus, but who subsequently changed his opinion, made a bet with a number of his assistant editors that the revision of the Dreyfus case would never be a fait accompli. The stakes were a déjeuner at the best restaurant in Paris. M. Jules Roche, the ex-Minister of Commerce, and M. Emmanuel Arène, the Deputy for Corsica, were appointed referees, and they have just given their decision that M. de Rodays has lost.

Accordingly, the editor of the Figaro has issued his invitation cards, which are very artistically gotten up, and the fête is to be held in a day or two. M. de Rodays has certainly spared no expense, his menu is perfect, and at the foot of it is written these words: "On reparlera de l'affaire," a humorous parody on the "On dansera," or "On fera de la musique" which figures on reception and ball programmes. Of course this is not in itself an important fact, but it proves what I have just said that the bitterness is disappearing from the Dreyfus controversy, and that the honest and sincere partisans on either side are making up their minds to sink the differences which have divided them and to kiss and be friends. Visitors to Paris may, therefore, make up their minds that there will be no revolution just yet to disturb their enjoyment.

The great artistic event of the week has been the opening of the new Opéra Comique on the same site previously occupied by the former building, which was burned down in a terrible conflagration twelve years ago. Parisians were beginning to think that the new Opéra Comique would never reach completion. The Greek calends and the date of this important inauguration were supposed to have equivalent value. However, the great event has come at last. It takes place to-night, and, to judge from yesterday's dress rehearsal, everything is in order. Artistically speaking, the new Opéra Comique is not precisely a chef d'oeuvre, but it will please the eyes of those who are not too fastidious.

There is nothing in the new building, either internally or externally, which differentiates it from the most ordinary provincial Opera House. Its position, hidden away in the Rue Favart, and frowned down on by the much more imposing building of the Crédit Lyonnais, is vastly to its disadvantage. Inside the architect has found no scope for the introduction of any features of a really striking character or of typical artistic value. The Grand Opéra has its staircase, which, in spite of many blemishes, will almost give to the edifice the cachet of a uniquely beautiful effect, but the new Opéra Comique has practically nothing to distinguish it, if exception be made of some fine sculpture and bronzes by the best modern French artists, which are lost, however, in the general atmosphere of vulgarity prevailing. These things would have a distinct value at an auction sale, but they have none at all in their present position.

M. Carré, the manager of the Opéra Comique, is an active and energetic personality, but he is not exactly fitted to lead the vanguard of the musical movement in a country which boasts of such composers as Auber and Berlioz, and he has given the measure of his taste and his capacity tonight by inaugurating the new state theatre with a performance of "Carmen," which, in spite of its universally admitted charm, is inferior in intellectual and artistic quality to other works by national musicians. It is feared here, in circles which are well able to pronounce upon such matters, that the new Opéra Comique in Paris will not be a financial success. So much water flows annually beneath the Pont Neuf.

ROWLAND STRONG.

Persian Prince to Visit England.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Prince Malik Mansur Mirza Shua, second son of the Shah of Persia, a young man about nineteen years of age, is coming to England in January. His visit has not aroused particular enthusiasm, in view of the experiences resulting from previous visits of Persian royalties. The manners of Prince Malik, who is described as a diminutive, weakly youth, are, however, said to be pleasant, and he is fairly cultured.

DEATH OF THEODORE S. FAY

Brilliant Career of This American, Who Expired in Berlin.

HOW HE MANAGED MINISTERS

His Important Service as Mediator Between Switzerland and Prussia in 1856—His Explanation.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The death of Theodore S. Fay, which occurred in this city on Nov. 24, deserves much more than a passing mention, for, although the times are passed when he played his well-taken rôle, his character was of such nobility and his career of such interest as to warrant an extended notice. Born in New York in 1807, of parents by no means well off in this world's goods, he was cheated of a college education by the necessity of earning his own living, and eventually took to journalism, becoming, at length, editor of The New York Mirror.

His literary career, properly speaking, began in 1832 with the publication of his charming "Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man," which was followed in 1835 by the "Minute Book" and "Norman Leslie," the latter being a somewhat ambitious romance, which found great favor at the time. He married in 1833, and four years afterward was appointed Secretary of Legation in London, removing soon after to Berlin in the same capacity. In 1848, (the "mad year,") he became Chargé d'Affaires at Frankfort during the sittings of the German Parliament. As Secretary of Legation in Berlin he displayed great ability and tact, and more than once saved his country from the consequences of faux pas on the part of his chiefs which would have been deeply humiliating. His method of managing the American Ministers, especially the intoxicated Hannigan, is said to have been wonderfully clever, a combination of persuasion and absolute frankness.

Most of our representatives in Berlin at that time exhibited the densest ignorance of the habits and customs of the country to which they were accredited, and Fay was naturally the one to whom they applied in their dire distress. His answer to one question of household economy, propounded by the cultivated Hannigan, is still remembered in Berlin. The Minister sent him an urgent note begging him to inform his Excellency at once whether it was the duty of the cook or the housemaid to wash the back stairs. "I greatly regret not to be able to answer your Excellency's question," wrote back Fay, "but of one thing I am certain, namely, that it is not the duty of the Secretary of Legation!"

While in Berlin he took great interest in the opposition to the system of dueling, then much more common than now, and his two novels, "Countess Ida" and "The Double Duel," were written for the avowed purpose of combating the system, so repugnant to a cultivated American.

AN INTERNATIONAL SERVICE.

The acme of his political career was reached in 1853, when he became Minister Resident in Berne, where he remained for eight years, or until the election of President Lincoln. It was there that he was able to play a rôle in international politics now forgotten, but which was connected with one of the burning questions of that day and served to show off the tact and ability of Fay in the most favorable light. This was during the celebrated "Neuchatel Affair," which arose out of the peculiar relation in which the Canton of Neuchatel stood to Prussia, to which it had fallen by inheritance in 1707. In 1848 Neuchatel tore itself away from Prussian sovereignty and joined the Swiss Confederation, Prussia tacitly consenting.

In the year 1856 the Swiss police discovered a conspiracy of Prussian subjects in Neuchatel, the object of which was to deliver the Canton into Prussian hands again. The conspirators, many of them nobles, were arrested and incarcerated at Berne, which aroused the indignation of Prussia. The Government of William IV. threatened armed intervention if the King's subjects were not released, while Switzerland claimed the right to punish them as she saw fit. Both sides began to prepare for war in earnest, and a Prussian invasion of the Confederation was expected. From the first, Mr. Fay took the greatest interest in the question, and finally offered his services to the Swiss Government as a mediator. A tacit consent was given, and Fay repaired, on his own responsibility, to the Prussian capital, where he made such a favorable impression on the King and his Ministers that he was able on his return to Berne to assure the Swiss that an honorable peace was a certainty if the Prussian prisoners were voluntarily released. Pressure was put diplomatically upon Prussia by the other great powers, the prisoners were released, and Prussia formally relinquished her rights to the principality of Neuchatel. Napoleon III., who was busily engaged at that time in persuading the world that "L'Empire c'est la paix," took to himself the credit of preventing the Prussian-Swiss war, but there can be no doubt of the efficacious part played in the affair by our Minister to Berne. Interesting was the attitude of the American press in regard to the matter. While recognizing the unimpeachable motives of Mr. Fay, most of our great organs expressed doubts as to the correctness of his action, considered especially from the standpoint of the Monroe doctrine. Nevertheless, they admitted that he had acted not by command of our Government, but solely on his own responsibility, and gave him full credit for the success of his attempt.

COMMENT OF THE TIMES.

Curiously enough, it was THE NEW YORK TIMES, in one of its issues of March, 1857, that referred flatteringly to Mr. Fay, while commenting incisively in this wise on the American diplomatic representatives abroad: "The system requires reformation, radical and thorough; it requires elevation, the selection of a far higher order of men to fill the leading missions. The weakest point of that weakest of Administrations, which expired this week, was this of its diplomatic appointments. Nothing but the steady and shrewd conservatism of Secretary Marcy has preserved the Government from mischief. Borland was sent to Central America at the very time that Webster and Everett warned the President that our relations in that quarter required the most delicate treatment, and the choice of a better man than was likely to be sent to London or Paris. He was removed after the perpetration of unjustifiable violence and ill-conduct, to give place to Wheeler, who became the active agent of Walker, alienated every Government of the Isthmus, driving them into closer alliance with England, and who, although his flagrant misbehavior was rebuked and repudiated by our Government, has never been recalled.

"Soulé so deported himself at Madrid as to disgust the old Castilian prejudices and offend the Court it was our interest (sic) by every practicable means to conciliate, and urged the objects of his mission with such blundering incapacity as to excite the laughter of the European diplomatic circles. He gave place to Augustus Caesar Dodge, a frontier lawyer unable to speak a word of anything but Western English, without any skill in diplomacy, and wholly incompetent to cope in the simplest controversy with the astute Spaniard. The French Mission has been obstinately clutched by a confirmed invalid, incapacitated by severe and protracted illness, for a worthy representative of this Government at the leading European Court, (sic,) and who has lacked moral and physical strength to resign even when apprised that delicacy alone prevented his removal. Mr. Dallas, although a very fair and respectfully-behaved gentleman, not unendowed with sound common sense, is, it seems, to be repudiated; at least the rejection of his treaty will, it is naturally presumed, lead to his immediate resignation.

"Our Minister at The Hague rivals the fame of the Count de Morny as the greatest speculator of Europe. Our Ministers at Naples, Berne, Berlin, and St. Petersburg are, it is supposed, dead, since, with a solitary exception in the case of Mr. Fay, (sic,) nothing has been heard from them since they drew their outfit from the Treasury. All we hear of the resident at Lima is in the tone of complaint. Our representative at Mexico has just advertised his Government as a licensed pawnbroker; our representative in China permits the inception of a war without interposing to prevent it by the efficacy of remonstrance and a formal demand for reparation. With such agencies abroad it is no wonder that the American name suffers, and its influence in world-politics flags; the clerks of a provincial custom house, draughted at random, and dispatched to the several missions, could not fulfill their functions less creditably."

IMPROVED DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

I found the above quoted in a copy of The London Times, which at that time was not so favorably disposed toward us as now, and doubtless reveled in the self-castigation of the Yankees. Our diplomatic service is certainly in better condition than in 1857. Mr. Fay surely was among the shining lights of our diplomacy in those days, and it was a blow to our European prestige when, on the election of President Lincoln, he resigned his post out of pure delicacy, feeling that the Chief Magistrate should, especially at such a crisis, have a perfectly free hand. Mr. Fay then returned to Berlin, where, with few interruptions, he continued to live until his death. But his withdrawal from the service of the United States was by no means synonymous with inactivity in the great crisis which convulsed his unhappy country. With his doughty and patriotic pen he smote the enemy wherever he found him as valiantly as any hero of Gettysburg or the Wilderness. During the war he never ceased to open the eyes of Europeans as to its true character and significance, and his unworthy treatment by The London Times, which commented on one of his letters in a flippant, sophistical way, and then refused to publish further communications from him, is a sad memory. But his efforts undoubtedly did wonders to open the eyes of Europe, and surely no man ever rejoiced more sincerely at the preservation of the Union and the downfall of slavery than did Theodore S. Fay.

In Berlin Mr. Fay, whose daughter married Dr. Abbott, descendant of the first Principal of Phillips Exeter School, and the first American dentist in Germany, lived a retired life, devoted to science and literature, and deeply interested in religious matters. His "Great Outline of Geography," published in 1870, called forth compliments from such men as Humboldt, his warm friend. Among his later works may be mentioned "The Slave Power," written in German for the instruction of Germans, concerning the objects of the Confederates; "The Three Germanies," and, in 1897, "Five Dollars and the Boots; or, Shall We Abolish the Apostles' Creed?"

Among Mr. Fay's friends were Neander, Longfellow, Motley, Washington Irving, and N. P. Willis. At one time he possessed considerable fortune, but his generosity, together with a contempt for wealth and a dislike of business matters, led to the loss of a great part of it. His granddaughter married Prof. W. D. Miller, the American dental authority, who is Professor at the University of Berlin.

EDWARD BRECK.

THE NEW GERMAN REICHSTAG.

Some of the Important Questions to Come Before the Diet—An Academic Body.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—As this letter is dispatched the new German Imperial Diet assembles for the first time in the magnificent palace in the Koenigsplatz. It is likely that such sensational questions as the controversy between the Emperor and the Count Regent of Lippe-Detmold will not command the attention expected of them, as his Majesty, with his usual cleverness, has forestalled the sensation-mongers by a little judicious wire-pulling and a plain talk with the Regent of Bavaria on the subject of the special tribunal for Bavarian military matters.

The most important question now before the Reichstag is undoubtedly the military estimates, a debate upon which first occupied the present Diet's predecessor. The speech from the throne will probably inform us whether the rumored enlargement of the army by 14,000 men and by 4,000 horses is the extent of the Government's demands in this regard. Many have prophesied that it will not. At all events, whatever is voted may be considered as merely a stepping stone to the much greater though gradual enlargement of Germany's armament intended for the years before 1903, in spite of the bluster of the Czar's flatterers.

Colonial affairs will also occupy the Diet to a considerable extent. The naval station at Kiao-Chau, the railway projects in Eastern and Southwestern Africa, as well as the coaling station at Walfisch Bay, should the rumor of its acquisition prove true, and the placing of New Guinea under Imperial administration, must all be discussed and regulated. The Emperor's late journey to Palestine may come up, if the Centre sees fit to inquire in regard to the so-called protectorate by the Emperor over the Christians in Mohammedan countries. The Catholic Centre is becoming more and more a Government party, and its dominant position is now marked by the election from its ranks of the President of the Diet.

Another important subject is the "right of coalition," the regulation of which is likely to cause much trouble, unless the Emperor consents to modify his intentions, as expressed in his violent speech anent the punishment to be meted out to those who incited to strikes. It may be taken for granted that the bark this time will prove to be more vicious than the bite. Finally the reduction of certain postal charges, the insurance laws, and the Meat Inspection bill will all come in for a share of attention.

A glance at the composition of the new Reichstag shows it to be uncommonly academic in character, 213 members out of the 397 having enjoyed a college education of longer or shorter duration. More than half of these studied law. The Catholics show the highest percentage of academic education—62—while the Social Reform Party has but 1 college man to boast of. It is a curious fact that 22 clergymen, all Catholics, sit in the Reichstag.

Yesterday was the fiftieth anniversary of the granting of the Prussian Constitution by Frederick William IV., who but a year and a half before had solemnly declared that "no written piece of paper should be interposed between Almighty God and the Prussian people as a kind of second providence." The revised Constitution in the main as it now exists was not adopted until 1850. This document has been amended about ten times.

EDWARD BRECK.

AT THE BRITISH COURT.

Anniversary of Prince Consort's Death —Queen Buys Christmas Gifts— The Spring Drawing Rooms.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Queen Victoria on Friday transferred the Court from Windsor to Osborne, Isle of Wight.

The anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, who died Dec. 14, 1861, was scrupulously observed on Wednesday. The memorial service at the Frogmore Mausoleum was attended by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the entire royal family, each member placing a wreath on Prince Albert's sarcophagus.

The Queen is enjoying particularly good health at present. She has been busy buying Christmas gifts, which were taken to Windsor Castle for her selection. Her Majesty makes it a point, in choosing presents, to see that her gifts are peculiarly suitable to each of her innumerable relatives or friends. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York have been visiting the stores in the West End of London, and have frequently been seen gazing in store windows and choosing Christmas purchases.

Society is already discussing the Spring drawing rooms. The Queen will personally hold one or two, and the others will be presided over by the Princess Christian and the Duchess of Connaught, the Princess of Wales not being able to represent the Queen, owing to the fact that she is in deep mourning. Princess Margaret of Connaught, who will be seventeen years of age in January, will be the only royal débutante.

PHONOGRAPH FOR MENELEK.

It Repeats a Message of Friendship from Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Advices from Abyssinia say King Menelek was much gratified at the message of friendship from Queen Victoria sent to him in a phonograph.

The reception of the message was made the occasion of a great ceremony, at which a royal salute was fired.

FRANCO-ITALIAN AMENITIES.

Prince of Naples to Visit Paris—Other Evidences of Rapprochement.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Franco-Italian treaty of commerce is to be followed by a visit of the Prince of Naples to Paris and the visit of King Humbert and his wife to Sardinia in February will give France an opportunity to emphasize the recent rapprochement by sending a squadron to salute them.

They will also be invited to visit the exposition of 1900.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ROAD OPEN FROM UGANDA TO EGYPT.—The reason why Major Macdonald, marching from Uganda, did not make a conjunction with the troops of the Sirdar at Fashoda, has just been made known in London, although communications explaining his plan of campaign have been in the hands of the Colonial Office for over two months. It seems he was delayed by the mutiny of the Nubian troops, which occurred after he had left Uganda, and was obliged to return to Mengo, the capital of Uganda, to suppress the revolt. He is now pushing northward with a force of eighty or ninety Soudanese, and several well-known officers, among whom are Capt. Austin, Royal Engineers; Lieut. Pereira, Coldstream Guards; Capt. Kirkpatrick, Leinster Regiment; Lieut. Bright, Rifle Brigade; Lieut. the Hon. Hanbury Tracy, Royal Horse Guards, and Drs. Maclachlan and Ferguson. Already this force has arrived at Save, a small cultivated district on the northern slope of Mount Elgon. Unauthorized news, however, comes from the Colonial Office that Col. Martyr's expedition, which continued on its way northward when Macdonald found it necessary to turn back, has already reached Fashoda, having established posts at Eufile, Wadelai, Fatiko, and Fajao. Col. Martyr's expedition, which is a strong one, left Kampala in Uganda in the early part of October, and its tardiness in arriving at Fashoda is accounted for from the fact that it established on its way military roads besides keeping up telegraphic communication with Mengo. These preparations were made by Col. Martyr, so that he could be readily reinforced from the south if unable to contend with dervishes retreating from Khartoum. The force under Major Martyr's command is composed of Soudanese and Indian troops, and there are eleven European officers, including Dr. Gerard Carré. The expedition has formed a permanent camp opposite Lado, and not far from the Belgian post of Rejaf, and will thus not interfere with the area leased to the Congo Free State.

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THE FRENCH PREMIER QUALIFIES HIS UTTERANCES.—M. Dupuy has written to Le Figaro qualifying his recent utterances in which an interviewer quoted him as saying that the French Army, as maintained by its traditions, was a menace to the republic. These words appeared in an interview over the signature of Adolphe Brisson, and the Premier has addressed his letter of explanation to him. "On one point," he says, "we do not seem to have fully understood each other. You make me say that there is between the army and the democracy a necessary contradiction, and that the said contradiction creates in this country an equivocal situation, which has lasted for the past twenty-eight years. That is not quite what I said. I stated that it was marvelous how we have for twenty-eight years been able to keep up and to develop on one hand a republic in monarchical Europe, and, on the other, an army strongly founded on the hierarchical principle of an equality-loving democracy. And I added that the situation thus brought about would be equivocal if the antithetical elements at issue were not effaced and canceled by love of country, the common and ineradicable cult of the French people. You see the difference."

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M. BUISSON EULOGIZES ZOLA BEFORE FRENCH STUDENTS.—M. Buisson, who is well known as a champion of the Dreyfus cause, began a fortnight ago a course of lectures as one of the professors at the Sorbonne, Paris. At his first lecture 200 or 300 students assembled outside the building and indulged in a noisy demonstration against the professor. Afterward, proceeding to the professor's residence, they made a further disturbance. When M. Buisson appeared, however, he was received with unanimous cheers, although there were a few collisions in the lobbies prior to the beginning of the lecture between Revisionists and anti-Semite students. In one part of his lecture M. Buisson eulogized the initiative taken by M. Zola in the Dreyfus affair. He was interrupted by some cheering and by cries of "Vive Zola!" Recurring to the Dreyfus affair, he said that this mysterious and terrible drama could only have been played in France. The solution of the Dreyfus problem would mark an epoch in the history of moral education, and France would issue from it more glorious than ever. At the close of his address the lecturer received an ovation.

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THE HEDDLE WILL CASE IN THE PARIS COURTS.—An important will case is being discussed by the journals of Paris, although the testatrix is a Canadian woman who married a wealthy Englishman. Her name was Mrs. Maxwell Heddle; she died recently in London from the effects of an automobile accident sustained last Summer in Aix. From her husband she inherited about $2,000,000. After her funeral it was discovered that, although by an old will she had bequeathed her fortune to her sister, the Marquise de Billiotti, wife of a French nobleman, a more recent document omitted the sister's name and left the sum of 10,000,000f. to the Night Refuges of Paris and bequests to certain friends. Owing to family differences, Mrs. Heddle had not recognized her sister for several years, and lived alone with her companion, Mme. Satorres, in a private hôtel near that of M. Casimir-Perier, in the Rue Nitot. The Marquise de Billiotti, who is herself very wealthy, has, it is said, had no intention of contesting the will. Other relatives, however, in France and in Canada, including Mrs. Heddle's mother, Mme. Duluc; her brothers and half brothers, have instituted proceedings to oppose the carrying out of the wishes of the testatrix. On this account M. Hector Fabre, Commissioner General for Canada, acting in the interests of the woman's family, represented in Paris by M. Paul Martel, has placed seals on Mrs. Heddle's rooms, in the Rue Nitot. It seems that the second will appoints as universal legatees the administrative officials of the Night Refuges of Paris, or, in their default, the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, on the Boulevard de Clinchy. In the event of the refusal on the part of these persons, Mme. Satorres is to be universal legatee. Furthermore, the last mentioned is to receive $20,000 and an annual income of $6,000. Another legatee is Mme. Farreri, wife of an editor on the staff of Le Figaro, who is down in the will for 100,000f. and an annuity of 3,000f. The only member of the family of the testatrix who is mentioned is the mother, who comes in for an annuity of £112.

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THE NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS THAT PARIS ENTERTAINS.—A Viennese statistician, M. Griesslici, has lately published a pamphlet entitled "Les Plus Grandes Villes d'Europe," in which he points out that the greatest city in Europe is that which entertains the greatest number of guests, and that this distinction belongs to Paris, which is still the social centre of the world. Some data from his pamphlet have been published in the Zeitung des Vereins, from which the following figures are taken: The writer shows that for thirteen years the taste for travel has been constantly increasing. Paris, which in 1884 received visits from 634,000 foreigners, entertained more than 890,000 in 1897. Berlin, during the same period, has seen the number of its visitors advance from 268,000 to 507,000, while the visitors to Vienna, which in 1884 numbered 184,000, last year reached 364,000. During the last thirteen years the hotels of Paris have entertained 8,500,000 foreigners, those of Berlin 4,500,000, and those of Vienna 3,000,000. Thus Paris receives about twice as many visitors as Berlin, which of itself received 42 per cent. more than Vienna.

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FASHODA THE GATE TO THE GARDEN OF EDEN.—Marshall Adams, the English scientist, who recently visited Fashoda, has returned to Cairo and has published a brochure to show that the site of the Garden of Eden was not somewhere in Pamir, as theologians and historians have supposed, but in the centre of the Bahr-el-Ghazal region, and that the village of Fashoda is actually the gate to the original earthly paradise. Mr. Adams supports his theory principally through descriptions found in the Bible. Bahr-el-Ghazal, like Eden, being watered by four great rivers. These are not, says Mr. Adams, as is generally supposed, the Tigris, the Euphrates, the Khiat, and the Oxus, but the Niger, the Zambezi, the Congo, and the Nile. Thus the great extent of the territory of the Biblical Eden, 8,000 square kilometers, is accounted for, as is also its proximity to the country of black people and the first gold mines worked by man. This opinion of the English scientist is also entertained by several foreign Egyptologists, and only a few weeks ago another explorer of world-wide reputation, Major Seton Karr, started for Somaliland for the purpose of determining more exactly the site of the Garden of Eden. In commenting on Mr. Adams's brochure, a French paper ironically remarks: "Perhaps it is for this reason, after all, that the English value Fashoda so highly" (C'est, peut-être, pour cela, après tout, que les Anglais tiennent tant a Fachoda.")

A TALK WITH DON CARLOS

Declares He Does Not Blame Americans for Their Attitude.

SPAIN'S NEGLECT CAUSED WAR

A Federation of Spanish Possessions in America Should Have Been Formed, He Says.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—The personality of Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, is invested with more than ordinary interest at the present moment, since, according to trustworthy information, a Carlist outbreak is imminent. It is a well-known fact that the sympathies in favor of Don Carlos have been rapidly spreading since the conclusion of the Spanish-American war, not only in Biscay, but in Guipuzcoa, one of the Basque provinces, bordering on France. This is owing to the fact that the peace negotiations have profoundly disappointed the expectations of the nation, which had been led so unwisely, by the press and even by the Government, to suppose that the United States would not annex the Philippines. The Carlists, therefore, are of the opinion that now or never is

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

They were talking of dignity and a woman who was clever, bright, and distinguished in appearance, but not always as careful as might be concerning the details of her dress. "She is the only woman I ever saw," said the critic, "who could wear a dirty white silk dinner gown with the air of a Princess."

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The woman who is particular can match the thought of every letter she writes with a shade of sealing wax if she wishes. There are seventy-two different shades made.

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It was a unique style of decoration, but no one could say it was not pretty, and it could not have been expensive if the girl had been spending her Summer in the pine woods. She was a nice-looking girl and apparently in half mourning, and in her black hat she had standing at one side a large pine cone on a long stem, while on the other side, a little further back and drooping, was a cluster of small pine cones. "My!" exclaimed the girl who saw the hat on the street car, in tones of admiration; "I don't know as I exactly like the cones on black, but they would be stunning on a brown velvet hat for next Fall, and if I don't have one it will be because I can't get the cones. I brought some beauties home this year, but I have used them all on work baskets. I bought soft round baskets of brown straw of a coarse weave, put brown satin, deep rich green and deep yellow tops on them, gathered them up like a bag, and fastened the cones on the sides of the baskets, and they make the prettiest presents imaginable."

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She was not an S. P. C. A. woman, but she was interested in animals and she had heard somewhere that a lump of sugar would start a balky horse when nothing else would. The horses have been having a hard time this slippery weather, and when they have been working some time, and with every step forward sliding two steps backward, they give up in despair, and then the crowd gathers to see the fun. There was a balky horse in front of the woman's house, and she had watched for some time with much sympathy while the driver had tried every means in his power to start the horse, but without avail. She was thinking of the sugar, but it took considerable courage to suggest her remedy. Finally she could bear it no longer, and getting a few lumps of sugar she gave them to the driver, who held them in front of his horse's nose, walked a few steps backward, the poor old horse started up with new courage, and the trouble was over.

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It is difficult now, experts say, to find really fine pieces of Cloisonné. With the increased demand, and the desire, as in everything else for low prices, the goods are made down to the prices asked. If you wish really fine pieces, you must look for them in some of the small out-of-the-way shops in the East, where they have the earlier pieces.

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"We do not need the silk that our mothers and grandmothers had," said the well-dressed woman, "now that we have so many gowns and the styles change so frequently; the silks they bought lasted for years. There is a black satin that was bought for my mother, not thirty years ago, probably, that is put away in a trunk, and it might be worn to-day, and it would be beautiful—style and all. It has small sleeves and is made in a very pretty way. I remember very well when that gown was bought. The whole family went to Paris, and I think for nothing else but to buy that gown. But there was nothing to be found there that suited my mother in quality, and they had to send for it. 'My wife has only two or three silk gowns in a lifetime,' said my father, 'and when she has one she must have the best that money can buy.' That black satin cost $10 a yard, and we all staid in Paris until it was made. It was an event."

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There are a cat and a canary up town who are such dear enemies that they may even have a friendly feeling for each other. They live, fortunately for the canary, perhaps, in different houses. The window in which the canary hangs is just opposite and very close to a window in the next house which the cat, a big striped animal, frequents, probably on the canary's account. The canary evidently thinks so, and from past history it may be surmised that he is quite corect. The canary being considered one of the most intelligent of animals with the largest brain in proportion to his size of any animal—if that counts—it may be presumed that this bird realizes that he is perfectly safe with two windows between him and his arch enemy, but nevertheless he watches the cat neighbor very closely when he is around, and always notifies the family with loud calls, quite different from his ordinary musical efforts.

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The New York Society of Keramic Arts, which is composed almost entirely of women, was very successful in its exhibition and sale held last week. The rooms were crowded most of the time during the three days it continued. The souvenir cups, which are a feature of these exhibitions, were prettier than usual. These cups are not given away, as might be supposed, but sold for $1 each, the purchaser making a choice from a large number. They were put up this year, each cup in a pretty square box covered with white paper showing a fleur de lis pattern. One pretty cup was painted with branches of pine bearing its cones.

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"Not even pictures will do as much to make a room homelike as draperies," says an artist, "and there is nothing much more satisfactory for draperies than the old-fashioned brocatels that our grandmothers used. They will last for a generation or two, and in crimson, green, or brown will blend with almost all furnishings."

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"There is a great difference in the opinions of different people concerning the duties of a mother," says a woman who writes that word with a capital letter. "I know one young mother who gives her baby her undivided attention and takes care of it night as well as day. I know another young woman who considers herself a model mother because she sees her baby once every day at 5 o'clock—sees it, that is, if she is not going out to dinner or has not some other engagement."

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An interesting Christmas present a woman who likes unique things is having made is a motto in Chinese red silk. There are books in the mission schools giving proverbs from the old philosophers in English and Chinese. The woman has selected her mottoes in English and a Chinese missionary is lettering them for her in Chinese on the red silk in black. They will be original, and are very interesting to some people. Some of them are to be hung over the head of the bed, and others are for the bureau, according to the spirit of the text.

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One of the most interesting parties given recently was an old photograph party. The word photograph is used as a general term, for many of the pictures exhibited were daguerreotypes. The company was composed of young people who had been brought up together or knew each other very well. The pictures were of the young people themselves, taken when they were babies or very small, with youthful pictures of their papas and mammas, the family doctors, ministers, &c. First, second, and booby prizes were given for the two who made the best guesses at the identity of the pictures and identified the greatest number, and a prize for the one who guessed the fewest. Identifying the pictures was more difficult than might have been imagined, and it was interesting to see how some of the young people retained the expressions that were marked in babyhood, while others had changed entirely. Altogether the pictures made a very pretty baby show.

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"I could give you a secret; but if you don't make Welsh rabbit at home I don't think I will," said the woman who has taken a thorough course in cooking of Mrs. Rorer, and who can cook all sorts of delicious things, and says that she could go out as a cook if need be. "Well, if you are anxious to know, to give a delicious flavor to your rabbit you want to put in just a little bit of asafoetida. Oh, you don't tell your guests about it or have any big label around, but you will find if you do give them the rabbit with that flavor they will all want to know your receipt. The way I do is to put my butter in the chafing dish in the kitchen, and there I add the asafoetida, just as much as you can put on one tine of a fork, the very end of it. It mixes with the butter, and no one knows anything about it, except that you have given the rabbit an indescribable flavor that they like, but cannot define. Just try it if you don't believe it."

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A great many people nowadays are making collections of baskets. It seems to be necessary once in a while to get a new fad, the old ones having been run into the ground. The basket fad is an expensive one, and there is a wider range in it than many people might think. There are a great variety of Indian baskets; some of them are very rare, and the Indians will not duplicate them. A man sent $25 into the Woman's Exchange the other day and asked if they would send him as good a collection as they could of the baskets of the Indians of the Northwest, of which they have many varieties. One of these baskets, a very large one, as large as a small clothes hamper, and the largest made, was sold the other day for $22. It was made by an Indian woman of the Klickitat tribe; it took her two years to make it, and it was not finished when sold. There is a peculiar superstition about finishing baskets, and a woman under a certain age will not finish one because of the bad luck it will bring her. The last strand of this big basket was cut off and left unfinished. The basket was not only the largest made, but the Klickitat Indians are no longer making baskets. There are some bottles at the Exchange covered with beadwork by the Alaska Indians, a most interesting Alaska doll that sells for $2, and a wooden canoe made by the Alaskans. One of the interesting baskets of the Indians of the northwestern part of this country is the rattlesnake basket, but it is difficult to get one. The woman who makes a business of collecting baskets worked for a long while with an old squaw to persuade her to make some, and got her promise, but even after that she refused to make them.

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An idea from England which is becoming popular here is the university and college shields bearing the coats of arms of the different institutions. The college and university members use them for decorative purposes in their rooms, and in the university clubs they are put around the rooms in the form of the frieze. They are very effective in this way, and every club member has his Alma Mater represented. Abroad the shields are more often painted on tin, but a number at the Exchange, seven by six inches in size, representing the different colleges—Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia—are painted on wood. They are extremely pretty and cost $1 each. It is interesting to know which is the most popular college among New York people, and if the sale of things for college boys may be used as a gauge, Yale stands well in the lead. More Yale blue cushions, shields, and everything that a college boy could use are sold than anything else. There are fraternity as well as college insignia on the shields.

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For some weeks past the repair departments of the shoe shops have been full of high bicycle boots taken there to be resoled with heavy rubber soles. With these and the high tops the ordinary girl feels that she is well equipped for everything but deep snow.

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The country housekeeper has a number of hams always on hand ready for use in case of emergency, but for the city housekeeper this is not necessary, and even one ham will sometimes test the capacity of her storeroom, and is more than she wishes to buy, any way. The most delicious kind of sliced ham comes now in cans, a pound in a can. It comes usually in large slices, the lean of a delicate pink in shade and the fat white, and each layer put up between pieces of oiled paper. It is put up by a well-known firm, and is both good and convenient.

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English people are serving baked potatoes in shallow wooden potato bowls. A woman who has been visiting in England recently came home filled with delight at the new idea of these pretty potato bowls. She described them to a friend who does beautiful work in carving and burnt wood, and the latter has made a number of them. She is a Northampton (Mass.) woman who took a thorough course of this work in Philadelphia, and was one of the most accomplished graduates of the school there. She gave an exhibition in the Waldorf-Astoria recently, where some of the bowls, with reproductions of Dutch plate racks and many interesting things were to be seen. She is making this work a profession.

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Among unusual matrimonial experiences is one related by the friends of a well-known man who lived in a large city not far from New York. He was a man who had appeared largely in public affairs, was a scholar noted for his culture, and also for his love of domestic life. The first two marriages of his early life were unfortunate in that neither wife lived long after her marriage, and the scholar married a third time, and with his third wife celebrated his golden wedding; after losing his third wife he married again. The fourth wife outlived him.

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Women would appreciate the courtesy of a conductor more when he takes so much trouble to lift the grating on the floor of the car to find the pennies they have dropped if they knew that the findings on the floor of the car were the conductor's perquisites. There do not seem to be many perquisites in a conductor's life, or anything but long hours and hard work, but he does get the few cents that he finds. At the ends of the route the conductor goes through the car looking carefully along the floor to see if any stray change has been dropped, and if there has been he picks it up and puts it in his pocket. Every man, woman, or child who drops a penny is too anxious to find it to make these returns amount to much, but it is worth the conductor's while to look through the car. In Summer the starters on the New York end of the bridge assist the conductors in this work and look through the open cars as they come in, and pocket the stray change.

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"When I happen to waken early in the morning," says the Englishwoman, "and hear a few persons passing on the street, their footsteps echoing in the stillness, it always takes me back to England. In Lancashire, where I lived at one time, I could hear the factory girls going to work in the morning. It was a pleasant sight to see them, too, going to work on Monday morning. Every girl had on a clean blue dress and a white apron fresh from the mangle, and clean clogs. It is of the sound of clogs that the reverberating footsteps remind me. All the factory girls wear clogs. Clogs are low shoes with wooden soles, the edges and the heels of which are tipped with iron, and they have a brass or iron buckle. They made a great clatter in the street between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. The place being home to me it was a pleasant sound, and it always brings up pleasant recollections when I hear anything like it."

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

HIS.

When Biddy goes, what rapture fills
My being's core! New lustre glows
From hearth and wall and window sill;
These things get dusted, I suppose,
When Biddy goes.

When Biddy goes the steak is rare;
My morning cup her absence shows;
The kettle laughs, the range fire glows;
The omelet's served without compare;
I kiss the dear cook 'neath the rose,
When Biddy goes.

When Biddy goes, my soul's my own,
My house my castle; plenty flows;
I gain in actual adipose.
My wife's a queen upon her throne,
Dispensing comfort, joy, repose,
When Biddy goes.

When Biddy goes, the sweet old ways
Come back to mock this day of shows—
The mutual service that love pays,
The thrift, the cheer, the jest, the praise,
The hominess one's walls inclose—
When Biddy goes.

But this reflection makes me sad;
Our bliss may end in no one knows
What dolor; for our urgent ad-
Vertisement dogs her flying toes,
When Biddy goes.

HERS.

When Biddy leaves, my courage mounts
To meet the test. The house receives
A scrubbing straight from floor to eaves.
On each neglected spot I pounce,
Split all my nails and spoil a flounce,
When Biddy leaves.

When Biddy leaves, I write "Endure"
Upon a heart that swells and heaves;
I dig out corners with a skewer,
While every bone and muscle grieves,
When Biddy leaves.

When Biddy leaves I joke and smile
And chat, and poor dear John believes
I like it all! Alas! the while
I feel Time gathers in his sheaves
Till some new maid my doom reprieves,
When Biddy leaves.

When Biddy leaves—ah! there's the rub—
Such webs of work life round me weaves
I do not read, I lose my club,
I dread a call, I loathe each tub
And broom with hate no man conceives,
When Biddy leaves!

—JULIA BOYNTON GREEN in The Century.

CLASSES IN FRENCH COOKING.

The fancy—which is more than a fad—which has been turning the thoughts of maids and young matrons, mothers and grandmothers to cooking for some time past is reviving again this Winter with all the strength manifested last year. If the fancy lasts, and it seems to be a lasting feeling, New York women will earn a better reputation than they already have for recognizing a good dinner when they see it, and will not alone know how to order one, but how to cook it. The taste for cooking which is developing is not for sweets, but more particularly for the substantials, contrary to all ideas concerning amateur cooks and the cooking classes they attend. These classes are as far as possible practical, and if they do nothing more than develop the taste of the people they will have accomplished half the battle toward a higher standard of living from a culinary point of view.

Mme. Gaston Blay, who initiated so many New York women into the mysteries of French cooking last year, and also into the delights of all sorts and shapes of French copper cooking utensils, is continuing her good work this year. To show how deep the revival of domestic science as an art is, it is only necessary to say that one of Mrs. Blay's classes is in one of the fashionable girls' schools of the city. Mme. Blay dispenses her culinary lore either in English or French, so that some of her pupils learn to read and pronounce their French menus with the connecting verbs, conjunctions, and explanatory adjectives while they are learning to cook.

Here is a menu for six people, with the receipts, which one class, composed of the maids and matrons, saw prepared, and then ate for luncheon:

Bass Froide, served with Sauce Verte and Remculade de Celeri.

Court bouillon for a three-pound bass: four quarts of water in a fish kettle, one pint white wine, one carrot sliced, two ordinary sized onions sliced, two cloves, one small bay leaf, four sprigs of parsley, one sprig of celery, six whole peppers—mignonette—two tablespoonfuls of salt. After the court bouillon has cooked fifteen minutes, put in the bass wrapped in a napkin; cook twelve minutes, not too fast. Lift the bass from the fish kettle, and when cold dress in long platter over napkin and garnish according to taste with sliced lemons, sliced carrots, parsley, craw, or cray, fish, and shrimps.

This bass served cold is a favorite dish with Mme. Blay's pupils, and one that she is frequently asked to illustrate.

Sauce Verte.

Ordinary mayonnaise, which is added one teaspoonful shalots, one teaspoonful parsley, one teaspoonful water cress, one teaspoonful tarragon, all chopped and passed through a fine strainer.

Remoulade de Celeri.

This is to be served with the fish. It is a little celery salad, the celery cut in small pieces and dressed with oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, and a teaspoonful of English mustard.

Entree—Canard Domestique with Celeri au jus.

The duck must be young and fat. Put in a copper saucepan a tablespoonful of butter, and when it is melted put in the duck, which has been dressed carefully, and let it come to a golden brown on both sides and then remove. Stir one tablespoonful of flour for five minutes slowly in the liquid in the kettle or deep saucepan and then replace the duck, cover it with good stock, one teaspoonful of salt, and a bouquet of herbs. Have two bunches of celery cut in inch pieces. Blanch them for ten minutes in boiling water, drain well, and add to the duck. One hour's cooking for this will be sufficient. Dress the duck on the platter with the celery around it. Skim the fat from the gravy, pour it over, serving very hot. The white stalks of the two bunches of celery can be used for the remoulade of celery, while the green stalks are blanched for the duck.

Entremet Sucri; Soufflé au Riz.

In a deep copper saucepan put one quart of milk, quarter of a pound of rice well washed, half tablespoonful of vanilla, half a pound of powdered sugar. Let it cook twenty-five minutes and strain through a fine strainer; it must have the consistency of paste. Mix well with the yolks of six eggs, then add, stirring all together slowly, the whites beaten to a stiff froth. Have a silver platter buttered. Pour the soufflé in it, sprinkle powdered sugar over it, cook in a gas range for ten minutes, and serve at once.

The Official Tests
show
Royal Baking Powder
Purest and Strongest.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BOXES FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS

A Shop in Which Women Revel in All Sorts and Kinds.

THEY ARE WARRANTED TO FIT

A Cheap Article Has Double Value in a Good Box and a Good One Is Improved—Initials of Receiver on Lining.

There is one shop in town that is a regular woman's paradise. It is not a jewelry shop, it is not a milliner's, and there is not a bargain counter in it, either. It contains the things that almost above all others a woman cherishes from the days when she is a very small woman, knee-high to a grasshopper, to the time—there is never a time when a properly organized woman does not care for boxes. That is what there is in this shop—boxes of all kinds, shapes, and sizes, for all sorts and kinds of purposes.

During December the boxes, no matter what the size or condition, are all for one purpose—Christmas presents. It goes to show what the American public does in the way of Christmas presents, for from about the 5th of December to the 25th this one establishment sells from $400 to $500 worth a day at retail. To be sure, many of them go to jewelers, but that means individual Christmas presents, for that matter, for the boxes they buy one at a time are for special articles of jewelry, a big crescent of diamonds, perhaps, or a peculiarly shaped piece of silver which none of their regulation boxes will fit, and they have to go to the box firm to find in their large stock just the size they wish. They do not find that always without a search through the whole stock either.

"You may not believe it," says the man in the shop, "but paper boxes to just fit things are the hardest things to find in the city."

A man might not realize that, but every woman who has gone through and through her private stock of boxes, and sent off a pretty present in a shabby-looking makeshift affair, hasn't a doubt of it. It was a hard thing for women when the big department stores, with their machine-like way of running things, came into existence. Before that all the woman had to do when she was in need of a box, was to go into the dry goods shop where she was in the habit of trading, and take the present she was going to send off, or illustrate its dimensions with her hands, and the accommodating shop girl would reach down under the counter and pull out half a dozen boxes, one of which would be sure to be somewhere near the right size and shape. Or, if the woman was a very good customer, she would do more than this, and take goods out of a box that was nearly empty, and put them into another to get exactly the box that was wanted. But that was in the good old times. To be sure the box might proclaim falsely to the recipient that it contained nothing but men's socks, misses' gloves, or children's handkerchiefs, but idiosyncrasies of that kind were generally understood.

In lieu of the old-fashioned shop, and the accommodating shopgirl, the woman has been doing the best she could; she emptied out her ribbon boxes and jewelry boxes for different large and small articles, and found herself, after the holidays, a box bankrupt. That was because while she knew a good paper box was the hardest thing in the world to find, she didn't know where to try to find it. But boxes are to be found of all sorts and kinds and conditions, and to fit almost everything under the sun, and they will cost all the way from 5 cents up to as many dollars for a fine velvet or leather box, satin-lined.

Nothing in the way of a single box is sold for less than 5 cents, and in paper boxes the smallest box for that money would be an inch by three-fourths of an inch in size, and from that the boxes in paper will range up to one large enough to hold a candelabra. They vary in structure from the heavy box required for the candelabra to the lighter one suitable for a tiny article. They are in all colors—pink, blue, cream, and white. These are the simplest and plainest boxes, and their uses are legion.

There is a big jump from the paper box to the most expensive—the velvet, satin-lined box. The velvet box is popular, though, from its additional cost, this might not be thought to be the case. It is very useful to the people who like to send a piece of jewelry that comes from an inexpensive place in the box of a first-class jeweler. These boxes are the finest made; the velvet on the outside comes from a 20-inch wide piece that retails at $5.25 a yard, and they are lined with white satin. They come in green, purple, ruby, and pale blue, and cost from $1 for a ring box all the way up to $4 for a necklace box. The pretty down-town office girl who bought a $5 scarfpin for her best young man the other day and then spent $1.25 for a pretty pale-blue—the true blue—velvet box to put it in was not making such a bad investment. Her pin looked enough prettier to make the additional expense worth while, and it gave her little present pretensions that it would not have had without it. The pretty blue cover of the box may have suggested to the recipient a mental picture of that same girl in a pretty blue gown as nothing else would.

Some people would say that regular jewelry boxes were unnecessary outside the jeweler's shop, for why not have one he would send out and get it, and who buys rings and necklaces who does not go to the jewelers? But people who say that are speaking without thinking, for in these days when there is a demand for something different there are many quaint little articles of jewelry, which come from antique shops or are picked up abroad, which are received with the greatest delight as presents, and do not come in boxes. There is one little Swedish place in town where the proprietor of the shop keeps among other things, many of which come from his native land, a few pretty silver and enameled pins showing Swedish designs, but he hasn't a small box in his shop. Even a plain gold collar button that costs only $1.50 or $2 makes a much better appearance in a pretty little box.

There are all qualities of boxes, and the next grade of velvet—that material seems to find a warm place in a woman's affections—comes in six or seven different colors, and the prices are lower. A ring box will only cost 50 cents. Celluloid comes in the form of boxes, as it does in everything else, and little boxes of a cream tint with little designs in sepia tints are also 50 cents and upward, and a little thimble-case that is pretty enough for a present in itself is $1.50. There are dark-brown celluloid boxes with little miniatures on the covers, that range in price from 75 cents to $1.50.

Brocade velvet boxes, which some people think are prettier than the plain, though the majority of people do not, cost as much as the finest velvet; plush boxes which are not quite so up to date now, and which come in more brilliant colors than the velvet, range in price from 25 cents up to $1.25. Velveteen boxes cost from 20 cents to 60 cents, but not many of those are sold.

There are leather boxes of course; those suit the taste of most men and of a great many women. They are altogether satisfactory, and come in green, Russia, and tan colors, for cuff links, rings, and all the various articles of jewelry—a ring box costs 63 cents. There are not many of the more expensive snakeskin boxes, and there are several kinds of white kid boxes for wedding presents or for presents for some very nice girls who can never may be an idea in mind of weddings in the future.

There are cheaper leather boxes which have as good a general appearance, though they are made of split leather, which does not wear as well in the long run. There are many varieties of boxes in the splits—pen and pencil, boxes for bracelets, as well as smaller things—and they range in price from 25 cents to $1.25. The split leather has no grain of its own, and the grain is put on by artificial means, but only an expert knows that. Little cases and cabinets come in the line of boxes. One of the former will contain a dozen rings, and the girl who has a number of rings likes to see them all together, and it is easier to put them into a big than a little box; and then, if there are empty spaces in the box, it is always standing out as a reminder to some one to fill it. The little cabinets are oblong leather boxes, with little drawers that push out lengthwise at each end. These are all nicely lined, and cost from $2.50 to $3.50.

There are cases for silver, of course, in purple and green velvet, lined with brocaded silk, that range in price from 75 cents to $4 for a silver sugar spoon or for a set of knives, forks, and spoons. These are good for presents of old silver.

The pasteboard boxes are not all plain boxes. The best are satin lined, and they are very dainty and pretty. A plain little white paper satin-lined ring box is only 10 cents. There is one thing about all these boxes that is interesting, though the layman does not know it. The top padding and lining are not fastened in. This is intentional. This was done originally to allow the jeweler to take it out and have his firm name stamped in gold letters upon it; but the girl who likes to do things nicely has taken advantage of this peculiarity of the boxes for her own purposes. She hunts up a quaint and original little present; then she buys her box to fit it, paper, velvet, or leather, according to the person to whom the box is going, and the gift itself. Then on the lining of the top she has printed in gold the initials of the friend who is to receive the gift. That gives it an individual touch, and there is no one who has received a gift put up in this way who has not been delighted. This is all done at the box shop, and then if one gets some white tissue paper and a piece of narrow white ribbon, or red, which will cost 15 cents, and contains a number of yards, there is nothing more a feminine Santa Claus can do to make the outside of her packages attractive.

"Of course," wrote a girl one Christmas in acknowledging a Christmas gift, which was placed in a box of a delicate shade of violet and tied with violet ribbons, all agreeing with the color of the gift within, "of course you knew I would be delighted with the gift, but I really think that the dainty way in which it was put up pleased me more than anything else."

It all goes to show that there is nothing that makes a woman feel so rich and happy as a box.

FEMININE FRILLS.

One of the most sensible presents to be found in the shops for the housekeeper who is interested in her kitchen furniture is a spice case. It is a square box of some nice-looking wood with the natural finish, has a diamond-shaped plate of nickle in the centre of the cover, and looks more like a pretty workbox for the seamstress than a case for the cook. There are eight neat little glass jars on the inside arranged in two rows for the spices, and altogether it is neat, attractive, and sensible. It costs $1.25.

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The most interesting Christmas features in the shops are the men. They are out in goodly numbers. It is apparent that the different husbands are taking turns in getting away from business for a day or a half day to take out the wife or the children or both for a present hunt. It is always amusing on Summer excursion boats to hear paterfamilias, who is engineering a family party, explain at length about everything on land or sea within eye's reach, while the members of the party receive with solemn faith all his garbled and often entirely incorrect statements. That is the time papa has his innings. But at Christmas he subsides when he is taken into the shops, and the most pompous papa is led around by his wife looking absolutely subdued though happy, and mamma dilates with pride upon all the unfamiliar things in the shops of which he is so entirely ignorant. And mamma's stories often equal papa's in their absolute lack of knowledge.

"This," said a mamma who was conducting a family party through one of the shops one day last week, as she took up a Wedgwood pitcher; "this is a new kind of ware, but I have forgotten its name," and Wedgwood died in 1795.

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It is no longer enough to give a little girl a set of dishes; she must have substantial looking viands for her table. These are becoming more and more elaborate each year, and there is hardly a table delicacy that is not reproduced in papier maché. There are slices of pink ham dressed with toothsome green pickles; each half as large as [illegible] vegetables of all kinds, [illegible] with olives or, possibly, peas—there is not a portion in these viands. [illegible] salads, and everything that her mistress's [illegible] her table.

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[illegible] had had those things when [illegible] little girl," says a girl who is [illegible] past her doll days. "I had to make the things for my table from pieces of [illegible]. I made all sorts of things. I made pies, red flannel between two pieces of white; cake, meat, all sorts of things that I could make from a piece of cloth."

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A doctor up town says that the most satisfactory present he ever received was a handy box. It contained everything that a man wants to use occasionally and never knows where to find. There is in it strong twine, scissors, hammer, nails, express tags, paper labels, little brass fasteners to hold sheets of paper together, and a number of other things all together in a compact little box ready for use.

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Seals for sealing letters come with cut crystal handles this year. One seal that is particularly attractive is a plain, round piece of crystal with a lizard in dull gold winding around it. The initials for the seal are cut in the glass. This has to be done in London, and at a cost of $7 or $8, and as the plain crystal with the lizard costs $21 the cost of the whole is not small.

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In theory silk skirts are no longer worn. A softer material is more suitable with the clinging gowns of the day. This is quite true, but the silk skirt has not yet retired entirely, and may be seen even on Fifth Avenue. A pretty green one was worn under a gown of fine checked blue velvet the other day and with the chinchilla wrap of the wearer the costume was effective.

AND THEN HE LEFT.

"And so you like a manly man?" said he;
"I'd like to know
Just what that means;" and then the
girl who'd yearned for him to go
Said, "Well, it means a thoughtful man
who 's kind, though big and stout,
And who won't stay and stay because a
girl can't throw him out."

—L. A. W. Bulletin.

HOUSEWORK NOT IN FAVOR.

Statistics in Factories and Shops Prove It—Work Among Employers.

Housework is not looked upon with more favor by workers in shop and factory than it has been heretofore, according to the investigations recently made by the Committee of Domestic Reform of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which is reported in The Labor Bulletin of Massachusetts. Of the 200 workers in shop and factory statistics of whose hours and wages are given the majority of women agree that housework is more healthful and pays better than shop or factory work, but there are enough disadvantages to make it objectionable to them. Finding this general objection to domestic service, the Committee of Domestic Reform has decided to turn its attention to the employers, to interest them, and, if the interest becomes general, specific changes in the conditions of domestic service may be made, and women will find it agreeable to leave shop and factory for the home.

The social stigma which attaches to workers at domestic service was found to be one of the strongest objections the majority of girls in both shop and factory have to undertaking it, though it is a feeling, it was found, of which they were not always conscious. Only a few—twenty of each class of workwomen—objected to the housework itself, and many said they would like the work if they could do it for themselves. The factory girl doing hand work, it was found, made fewer objections to housework than the machine workers. Yet they objected to the long hours and to working alone. The isolation of housework which follows from the greater number of families employing only one servant was the objection offered by the greater number of the workers. It has been found among the women who do go out to domestic service that, while they really prefer general housework to the work either of cook, chambermaid, or waitress, they will take these positions for the sake of company.

The various reasons given as objections to domestic service by the different workers interviewed, ranged in order, are as follows: Stigma; loss of caste; less satisfactory hours of labor; isolation, working alone; lack of independence; women employers; too hard work, even without the laundry work; both housework and laundry work distasteful; less pay and housework not more healthful.

None of the shop employes objected to the lack of independence, though twenty-four of the factory workers raised that objection, and very few of the workers of either class considered the pay in household service.

Statistics are given as to the number of women of each class of workers who made specific objections, but it is unnecessary to repeat them to show the general trend of feeling. The Committee on Domestic Reform is going back to the point from which every one who has given the subject thought says a start must be made—to the employers of domestic servants. There is room for much original thought and effort among employers themselves.

CLOTILDA GOES SHOPPING

Being a Parisian Doll, She Does Not Like German or War Toys.

THEY ARE CHARMING, HOWEVER

She Is Mrs. Clotilda Now—Her Mind Has Broadened and She Admires Many Things—What She Saw and Says.

"You see," said Clotilda, "I couldn't help marrying him, anyway, for my mistress has set her heart upon it. Americans talk about parents making the matches in a French family and seem to think it is such a dreadful thing, and here am I, a Parisian doll, married by my American mistress to a big soldier without her saying by your leave. To be sure, I didn't mind at all. I think myself that the French methods are infinitely the best, but one does like consistency once in a while.

"You know my Boston friend Clorinda who was on here buying her Summer wardrobe in the Spring? Well, she had a great deal to say to me at that time about what dreadful creatures men were and how it was all from trying to please them that made women—real, live women—so extravagant. I half believed her at the time, and was rather glad that, as she said, there were so few men in the doll family—Clorinda is a very intellectual doll, you know—but I don't any more. Do you know that since I have been married I have not heard a single word from her, though she received cards. I think she is jealous; yes, I do.

"The way my wedding came about was this: You see, this war that the American people had—I didn't take much interest in it myself, being French—has just about turned their heads, and it is nothing but soldiers, soldiers, soldiers all the time, and all the friends of my mistress's family have been to the war. So when one of her brothers came home and saw that she was so much interested in his uniform, what did he do but get her a doll dressed in uniform just like his. He—the doll—was an enormous creature, taller than I am and very slimpsy; he can't stand up half as well as I can, and the first thing my little mistress said when she saw him was: 'Oh, he must marry Clotilda.' Of course I did not mind, for I must say he is a gentlemanly creature, considering that he is only an American doll, and I haven't heard a word out of his mouth since we have been married. And really married life suits me very well. I can see that my mind has broadened, and I am interested in a great many things. I have a more kindly feeling toward the world at large. I don't mind now when my mistress's little brothers and sisters hold me occasionally, and I was very much interested when I was taken shopping to-day to see the things bought for them. Yes, I have grown very sympathetic with children.

"I must tell you all about it, for I don't think I ever went Christmas shopping before. My mistress is going to furnish a house for me, and so she said I ought to go and assist. She says it is a real shame that I haven't a roof to cover me, and I a married woman, moving in the best society. It really is a shame, too.

"Well, we got everything at one place, a shop on Broadway, not very far below Fourteenth Street, where they sell nothing but toys. That's the comfort of being a doll; you don't have to wear yourself out flying around from shop to shop. It was very unfortunate that all the furniture was from Germany; they say that all the toy furniture is made in Germany. I didn't like that very well, but then the things were so very attractive that I couldn't say a word. And I must tell you just here how those German dolls are made. You know the greater number of dolls in this country are Germans, and it seems that they are made at any number of different small factories. The heads are made at one place, the bodies at another, the wigs at another, the eyes at still another, and then all the parts are sent to another place where they are strung together to make the whole doll. Did you ever hear anything so dreadful? Should you think they would ever have a collected thought? To tell you the truth, I rather think Clorinda is a German doll, and that is the reason she made that queer mistake about men. Mr. Clotilda—my mistress insisted upon my husband's taking my name when we were married, because she had had me so long and she couldn't think of a name to give him—Mr. Clotilda, I am sure, would never make trouble for any one.

"Well, we bought the most charming things. There were bedroom sets and parlor sets, and little fancy chairs in gold and satin, and we selected the best of everything. There were little metal bedsteads with tufted coverlets that my mistress said would do for the maids, though they would have to be very tiny maids to fit them, and about the prettiest thing we bought was a little wicker bedstead in green and white. But that was too small for either Mr. Clotilda or for me.

"'It will do for one of your children, Clotilda,' said my mistress. As if I would ever spoil my complexion with worry taking care of children!

"One of the best things we bought was a little tall clock, substantial and solid, made of natural wood. You wind it and it will go for a little while, but at the rate of about an hour a second, and if Mr. Clotilda and I should try to live by it, I am afraid we should be like that friend of my mistress's brother—what is it he says he is?—Oh! I know; very rapid. But there is no danger of that. That clock was only 25 cents, too. My mistress's sister bought one to give to her mamma as a joke. Her mamma wants a tall clock, and this is exactly like a real one.

Then we bought a secretary filled with paper, with dear little pens and lead pencils, ink bottles, tiny candles, and blotters—everything you can think of in it. Then there was a nice sideboard with a glass back, and all set with silver; a little 5 o'clock tea table, all set for 5 o'clock tea, and only 25 cents. But that was too small for me. 'More things for children,' said my mistress. I'm growing tired of hearing her say that. She really does not have much idea of proportion, and if she likes a chair, she gets it for my house if it is five sizes too small for Mr. Clotilda or me. Fortunately I have a sweet disposition, and I haven't said a word yet.

"Then there are piano lamps, large table lamps, chandeliers and hall lanterns, paper racks with real papers in them, two kinds—the Kinder Bazar and the Kinder Zeitung—and in a music rack real music for 'Die kleine Musikalische Welt,' and inside real notes and the words for singing, a Christmas song, 'Oh Tannenbaum, Oh Tannenbaum, wie grün sind deine Blätter.' The Germans are really very ingenious in regard to domestic affairs, and they make very attractive things. I am sure I never expected to have real sheet music in my house, and though neither Mr. Clotilda nor I sing, I do enjoy having the music, so we can sing if we wish to.

"Then there were the most interesting things for the table—sets of linen, a silver service in a case, napkins in little napkin rings, and sets of dishes in baskets, the big pieces in the basket proper, and cups and saucers large enough for me to drink from, tied to the handle of the basket, while the nicest little knives and forks were standing up at the sides. I lost my balance and fell on to the counter with such a thud, in my delight at seeing those, that my mistress thought for a time Mr. Clotilda was to be left a widower to mourn my untimely fate. But I have lived through too much to be killed at the last by joy. My mistress insisted on buying a baby doll carriage, much to my disgust, and I came nearer to dying from annoyance on that account, though she never knew it. I don't want my house littered up. I was very much pleased when she bought me a bird cage with a bird in it, and also a little Christmas tree, though that is no larger than one of my lamps.

"Then there is that one whom they think is going to be an artist! I don't think he is; he tried to paint me once—well they have bought him a modeling set. It has a box of plaster of paris and little metal molds, and then little frames, and after you have molded a beau in bas relief, you can frame it. Bah! That you will be trying to get a model of me the first thing they know, and then goodbye to my complexion.

"The little boxes of wood cut in small pieces, with a hammer and nails and a book of designs, so the boys can make tables and chairs and cupboards, is very good. I may find that useful some time. Then there are printing presses—all those iron goods are made in America, and would you believe it, a magic lantern cinematograph for $5. The children have to have everything their elders have. There are queer little German villages, circuses with jointed animals, so you can make the horses jump and the clowns stand in any position you like, and a funny little set of animals, a modern barnyard, with a man and woman to take care of it, all indestructible. That was only 50 cents.

"One of the things that I liked best was the ten pins. They were real animals; there was a family of cats, a family of roosters, all coming in pretty round baskets, with a light wooden ball with which to knock them down. There was a set of dog ten pins that was the best of all that came in a real dog house, and there were some pretty red and gold ten pins with three balls in a basket. Those were made in Germany, though most of the wooden toys, building blocks, doll carriages, as well as the iron toys are made in America. The steam toys come from Germany, and almost the only things I could find that came from France were the paint boxes. The nice little woolly stuffed animals, that are so nice for babies, come from Vienna. It almost made me homesick not to see more things from my native land. And then the war playthings! You would think there was nothing but war!

"There were soldiers and soldiers and soldiers, as many as there were at our house a little while ago. It seems they were all made in Germany. A great many come from around Nuremberg, and they are made in the houses of the poor people, and the little children there make the toys for the rich children here. It's a funny thing, but just as soon as the Spanish-American war began the first thing the toy people thought was what they could make out of it in the way of toys. The people in Germany made haste to make up a nice little fleet of war vessels and sent over to America to see if it was wanted, and the people here sent over to Germany telling them to make up a war force, American, Cuban, and Spanish soldiers, and there they all are. I wish you could see that naval battle, with a big war vessel blowing up and big lead waves that will stand and boats that will float. There are the pontoon bridges that they wanted to have down in Cuba and didn't have, with the soldiers on horseback taking them to the place they are needed; there is the infantry with cannons and provision wagons, great woo

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Back from the War in Cuba.

When I come back from Cuba
They laid me up a spell,
A convalescing from a piece
Of a busted Spanish shell;
And while I laid in hospital,
Requiring all my grit,
Some ladies come around one day
To cheer us up a bit.

And one (she was the daughter
Of a New York millionaire)
She come and took a look at me,
And sat down in a chair;
And talked and gossiped with me—
Lor'! how I wished she'd stay!—
Till finally the surgeon came
And ordered her away.

Then when she come to taking leave,
From our her bag she took,
And made to me a present of
A little gilt-edged book;
A-saying as she give it me,
She knew that I'd enjoy
The stories that was in it
'Bout another soldier boy.

I found in it some verses
By a Mr. Rudyard K.,
Relating many anecdotes
Of a certain Thomas A.
This kind of book took my fancy,
And I read it through and through,
And found he was first cousin
To us Yankee "Boys in Blue."

With some external difference—
But what's the odds o' that?
He wears a pipe-clayed helmet,
And us a campaign hat;
His natty scarlet tunic
Fits like paper on a wall,
Whilst our own service blouses
Ain't got no fit at all.

In every kind of climate,
Like us, he chills or roasts,
Though he does his work in "garrisons,"
And us in "frontier posts."
And while each year at Aldershot
His various corps will join,
You'll find us doing scouting
Round Fort Assiniboine.

These are but trifles after all,
The difference of the land;
And when it comes to fighting
We can take him by the hand.
And if they has us out agin,
I hope that I may say
We'll be touching elbows with you,
First Cousin Thomas A.

Here's looking at you, Tommy!
We hope some day to get
A chance to get acquainted
A little better yet.
At last all ancient jealousies
'Twixt you and us are gone.
You've had your Balaclava,
We've had our San Juan.
—JAMES B. LATIMER, in The Spectator.
Chicago, U. S. A.

Civilization in the Tropics.

David Starr Jordan in The New World.

The territorial expansion now contemplated would not extend our institutions, because the proposed colonies are incapable of civilized self-government. It would not extend our Nation, because these regions are already full of alien races, and are not habitable by Anglo-Saxon people. The strength of Anglo-Saxon civilization lies in the mental and physical activity of men and in the growth of the home. Where activity is fatal to life the Anglo-Saxon decays, mentally, morally, physically. The home cannot endure in the climate of the tropics. Mr. Ingersoll once said that if a colony of New England preachers and Yankee schoolma'ams were established in the West Indies the third generation would be seen riding bareback on Sunday to the cockfights. Civilization is, as it were, suffocated in the tropics. It lives, as Benjamin Kidd suggests, as though under deficiency of oxygen. The only American who can live in the tropics without demoralization is the one who has duties at home and will never go there.

The advances of civilization are wholly repugnant to the children of the tropics. To live without care, reckless and dirty, to have no duties and to be in no hurry, with the lottery, cockfight and games of chance for excitement, is more to them than rapid transit, telegraphic communication, literature, art, education, and all the joys of Saxon civilization. The Latin republics fail for reasons inherent in the nature of the people. There is little civic coherence among them; feelings are mistaken for realities, words for deeds, and boasting for accomplishment. Hence great words, lofty sentiments, fuss and feathers generally take the place of action.

The English Blue and White.

From The Journal of Archæological Association.

In 1748 George II. accidentally met the Duchess of Bedford on horseback in a blue riding habit faced with white, and was so pleased with the effect of it that, a question having been just raised as to the propriety of deciding upon some general dress for the royal navy, he immediately commanded the adoption of these colors, a regulation which appears never to have been gazetted, nor does it exist in the records of the Admiralty, although a subsequent one in 1757 refers to it.

The Swan.

From Good Words.

The greater part of a swan's life is spent in magnificently concealing the fact that he is a great coward, except when he is nesting, for then he is no coward. There is no passion so weak, according to Bacon, "but it mates and masters the fear of death," and there is no creature so timorous but in defense of its young it becomes valiant. Many a Thames oarsman, incautiously gliding into a backwater when swans are nesting has been glad to escape without a ducking or worse from the infuriated male bird, but with this incentive to heroism removed the swan becomes once more as nervous as a farmyard hen. Yet his dignity compels him to hide the fact, and for this purpose he simulates extreme ferocity when he is in the water, and the appearance of a dog on the bank throws him into paroxysms of fury.

The Chow Dog.

From The Spectator.

At the present date the predominant and most fashionable breed is the Chinese or Mongolian chow dog. It is apparently the ideal animal of the hour, and is popular among all classes. We wonder why. Possibly because the civilized world is tired of the high-bred and domesticated breeds, and prefers to try its hand in redomesticating the dog of savage man. For this is what the chow is by form and inheritance, and it would be unfair to expect from it the qualities of complete domestication. In Northern China he has been bred for centuries for the sake of his skin. The least sentimental of humanity, the Chinese kills his dogs when young, skins them, and eats them. He keeps dog farms for the purpose. The coat being fine and glossy, the creature has been partly domesticated in some districts, but retains many traces besides the sharp muzzle, rough, reddish-yellow coat, and curled tail of its savage ancestors.

It is most uncertain in temper, disobedient, and liable to fits of savageness. It has almost none of the repose of our good English breeds. It has also an inveterate survival of old habits, the propensity to attack domestic animals. As a writer in The Daily Mail recently remarked: "All owners of chows must know that their dog either will run sheep, has run sheep, or is at that moment running sheep."

The Legend of Don Juan.

From Poet-Lore.

The simplest form of the story, according to M. Antoine Latour, who hunted this "belle legende" to its source in 1855, seems to be that Don Juan Tenorio killed the Comendador Ulloa, whose daughter he had stolen away. The Comendador was buried in the chapel of the Franciscan convent, into which, it was rumored, Don Juan forced his way for the purpose of insulting the tomb of his victim, whereupon the effigy, descending from its niche, seized upon the offender and bore him body and soul to the infernal regions; the most probable explanation being, however, that the monks, in order to check the atrocious career of Don Juan, enticed him within their walls—whence he never came forth.

The idea of the "talking statue" was first utilized by Lope de Vega, who lived near to the time of Don Juan; next, Tirso de Molina gives the complete legend in his play entitled "El Burlador de Sevilla, or El Convidado de Piedra," (The Mocker of Seville; or, The Marble Guest.) A century later Antonio Zamora uses it again in a play translated "All Debts Must Be Paid"; Molière presents it in "Le Festin de Pierre," laying the scene in Sicily, however, and improving the character of Don Juan so little that his audiences were shocked and his play prohibited and forgotten. His Don Juan was more a citizen of the world than a Spaniard, and the legend had become familiarly known all over Europe and flourished as a favorite theme for puppet shows and pantomimes. It had appeared in England in Shadwell's play called "The Libertine," and at a later day Byron took possession of the name, saying:

"I'll therefore take our ancient friend Don Juan,
We all have seen him in the pantomime
Sent to the devil somewhat ere his time."

But his hero is by no means a resurrection of him of the Spanish legend; he is only a peg on which to hang another and no better story. Finally Mozart and his librettist, the Abbé Da Ponte, took it up, eliminated some of its most repugnant features, and gave us the opera of "Don Giovanni."

London's Store of Furs.

From The Cornhill.

London and Peking are the two great treasure houses of fur for the East and the West of the Old World. East and West do not equally divide the area supplied from these two centres; for London serves Asia as far as Tiflis and the Caspian, south of the Caucasus, and as far as Central Siberia north of that line. All Turkey in Asia, Thrace, Macedonia, and nearly the whole of Russia now buy their furs in the London market. Sables, trapped in Siberia, are sold in London, bought by Russian merchants, and shipped back to the empire of the Czar, and the skins of foxes, taken on the Caspian, are purchased in Lime Street to go to Koniah or Van, and line the cloaks of Turkish Beys and Pashas. Peking serves what we know as the "Far East," and it was only last Winter that the City of London, or that part of it which is interested in the fur trade, realized with something more like amazement than is wont to be seen in strictly business circles what the Eastern treasure house of furs has in store for the Western world.

The writer, who was on his way to the March fur sale at the Hudson Bay House, was invited to see this novel cargo from the Far East. It had been sent as samples of the best Chinese furs by Li Hung Chang himself, who receives annually a vast tribute of choice skins from North Manchuria. The furs were all made up into the shape of a cross of five cubes, and lined with fine silk. Many of the linings were of the imperial yellow, and bore the imperial cipher; probably they were in stock for sale to the Emperor as gifts of honor. Some account of these furs, regarded as works of art, will be given later, but the sight left a conviction that, famous as are the Chinese as artists in porcelain and silken fabrics, as furriers they are unequaled in the world.

Christmas Memories.

THE DAYS OF LONG AGO.

Beside the Christmas fire
There passeth, as in dream,
All sight and sound that touched us,
All shadows on Life's stream
That rusheth now so swiftly
To the tideless ocean's flow.
Oh! the music of its ripple
In the days of long ago!

Beside the Christmas fire
Again we see the light
Of the old dear home, so distant,
And yet so near to-night.
And we were once those children
Who shouted in the snow,
And fed the robin-redbreasts
In the days of long ago.

Beside the Christmas fire
The shadows still pass on,
And childhood's happy valley
And careless heart are gone.
But oh! the hopes that beckon,
The beacon lights that glow—
Swift foot and heart undaunted
In the days of long ago.

Beside the Christmas fire
We see the path divide;
One step—and no returning
For swelling of the tide.
One tryst—the great Hereafter—
That meeting-place must know,
All lightly as we missed it
In the days of long ago.

Beside the Christmas fire
If sometimes Life may seem
The shadow of a shadow
And a dream within a dream;
Hark to the Christmas anthem
Which comes across the snow!
It links fair life and endless
With the days of long ago.
—MARY GORGES in Chambers's Journal.

Motives and Marriages.

From Harper's Bazar.

The motives for which women marry are as numerous as the sands of the sea, or—as the women. Our easy assumption is that each one of every engaged couple is "in love" with the "other one." That is, the parties are drawn together by some mysterious psychic attraction, more or less strong. In truth, this inner personal attraction is not always present, either in both parties to an engagement or even with one of the pair. Accident, propinquity, trifling circumstances, social or family pressure, some slight airy nothing decides the question between marriage or no marriage for the woman so slight, that it is as if women were always waiting on the brink of this new experience, and a very light touch caused them to fall into, or wander into, or drift into it, according to their several temperaments.

When Florence Nightingale Came.

From The Cornhill.

When Florence Nightingale came, instantly a new intelligence, instinct with pity, aflame with energy, fertile with womanly invention, swept through the Scutari hospital. Clumsy male devices were dismissed, almost with a gesture, into space. Dirt became a crime, fresh air and clean linen, sweet food, and soft hands a piety. A great kitchen was organized which provided well-cooked food for a thousand men. Washing was a lost art in the hospital; but this band of women created, as with a breath, a great laundry, and a strange cleanliness crept along the walls and the beds of the hospital. In their warfare with disease and pain these women showed a resolution as high as the men of their race showed against the gray-coated battalions of Inkermann, or in the frozen trenches before Sebastopol. Muddle-headed male routine was swept ruthlessly aside.

If the Commissariat failed to supply requisites, Florence Nightingale, who had great funds at her disposal, instantly provided them herself, and the heavy-footed officials found the swift feet of these women outrunning them in every path of help and pity. Only one flash of anger is reported to have broken the serene calm which served as a mask for the steel-like and resolute will of Florence Nightingale. Some stores had arrived from England; sick men were languishing for them. But routine required that they should be "inspected" by a board before being issued, and the board, moving with heavy-footed slowness, had not completed its work when night fell. The stores, were, therefore, with official phlegm, locked up, and their use denied to the sick. Between the needs of hundreds of sick men, that is, and the comforts they required was the locked door, the symbol of red tape. Florence Nightingale called a couple of orderlies, walked to the door, and quietly ordered them to burst it open, and the stores to be distributed!

Messmates.

He gave us all a good-bye cheerily
At the first dawn of day;
We dropped him down the side full drearily
When the light died away.
It's a dead dark watch that he's a-keeping there,
And a long, long night that lags a-creeping there,
Where the trades and the tides roll over him
And the great ships go by.

He's there alone with green seas rocking him
For a thousand miles round;
He's there alone with dumb things mocking him,
And we're homeward bound.
It's a long, lone watch that he's a-keeping there,
And a dead cold night that lags a-creeping there,
While the months and the years roll over him
And the great ships go by.

I wonder if the tramps come near enough
As they thrash to and fro,
And the battleships' bells ring clear enough
To be heard down below;
If through all the lone watch that he's a-keeping there
And the long, cold night that lags a-creeping there
The voices of the sailormen shall comfort him
When the great ships go by.
—HENRY NEWBOLT in The Island Race.

What Theosophists Read.

From The Homiletic Review.

Theosophy finds special welcome with all lovers of the marvelous and the uncanny. In the catalogue of the Theosophic Publishing Society in Duke Street, London, between three and four hundred different works are named, four-fifths of which deal with weird subject, such as astrology, animal magnetism, astral light, alchemy, mind reading, mind cure, myths of the Middle Ages, phallicism, Chaldean magic, demonology, witchcraft, dream mysteries, the elixir of life, geomancy, ghost stories, hypnotism, sorcery, mesmerism, Yoga philosophy, Rosicrucianism, faith healing, the cabala, monism, Hindu pantheism, the science of breath, white and black magic, posthumous humanity, Swedenborg, the Buddhist; reincarnation, gypsy fortune telling, secret doctrine, sacred mysteries of the Mayas, "The World as Will," by Schopenhauer; somnambulism, zodiacal physiognomy, hallucinations, mysticism.

The greater part of all this is of that weird and uncanny sort of literature which in this practical, common-sense age most people avoid. Yet it seems to furnish the intellectual pabulum on which Theosophy specially thrives. It is suited to disordered brains, and might be expected to people our insane asylums abundantly. One does not wonder that the same distracted constituency that supported the vagaries of Spiritualism have been swept almost en masse into the ranks of Theosophy.

How to be Cremated.

From The Cornhill.

A Canadian lady, on being questioned concerning her views upon the subject of fire versus earth for the human body after death, gave utterance to a remarkable sentiment—she was rather absent-minded, be it said. "Well, you see, one only gets buried once in a lifetime! Cremated? Yes, I think I should prefer it, if there was only a creamery handy." Creamery, we may observe, is the equivalent in the Dominion for the English dairy.

London Pavements in the Old Time.

From "England in the Fifteenth Century," Denton.

"Occasionally a side pavement added to the comfort of the foot passengers, and spared them the necessity of floundering through the deep mire of the roadway. These pavements, however, were very partial, and passengers made use of the highway, soft with mud and filth thrown from the houses, and obstructed with heaps of manure, which dogs and swine made their lair. The latter animal was so useful a scavenger, and could be kept at so little expense, as to account for the piguies which stood in the main streets of all our towns, even in London. When a royal procession was expected to pass along the narrow roadway, dogs and pigs were driven indoors and gravel was thrown down to make the road passable. Usually, however, the streets were left in their primitive noisomeness."

English Officers' Mess.

From Chambers's Journal.

What is the average cost of messing per day, or the price of breakfast, luncheon, dinner, without allowance for wine or beer? The average cost in any well-ordered regiment is 4 shillings a day; it has been known to be done cheaper, and of course in some cavalry regiments and "crack" corps the amount is considerably higher. However, 4 shillings a day may be taken as a very fair average, and we cannot say that we think this sum to be at all out of the way.

The house dinner in the cheapest recognized London club comes to half a crown, including table money; and there are few places, we fancy, where one can get a gracefully served breakfast and luncheon, with no lack of variety, for the combined sum of 18d. In fact, it is only fair to state that the ordinary charges for daily messing have been brought within such limits that those officers who may not have much private means may be enabled to live in a comfortable and suitable manner.

The Promised End.

From The Academy.

Down at the bottom of the sordid little street where I stood a Salvationist funeral was passing. It had been raining heavily, and was toward night. The costers' barrows stood thick along the gutters, which gleamed a pale green with cabbage refuse and vegetable decay. A potman threw a can of water from a window at a cat below; a haggard woman stood fingering the dreadful pieces of meat marked "One Penny" on a butcher's stall. The air was close and dense, packed with ugly noise, and at the bottom of the street the procession passed—first two flags, drenched and shivering round their poles, then a strident band playing "Shall We Gather at the River?" with drum that came in loudly at the end of every line. A ragged following shuffled after. The procession passed, ungainly and grotesque, beating its pathetic way through the splashing mud. When it was gone, I found that my eyes had tears in them.

Slavonic Patronymics.

From Notes and Queries.

The patronymics of the Slavonic races (-eff, -evich, -ovich, -in, -ich) are too well known to need comment, but it is worth noting, as a curiosity, that the Little Russian or Ruthenian, has an ending of its own, -enko, as in the surnames Nikitenko, Yefimenko, son of Nicetas, son of Euthymus. Of the other nationalities under the dominion of Russia, the Georgian has two terminations, -shvili and -dze, both meaning son.

"When the names become Russified," says Thielmann, "the termination -shvili is generally changed into -eff or -off. An exception is found to this rule in the case of the Bagratidze, the most distinguished family in the land, which calls itself Bagration." An instance of the change above referred to is the name of Ratieff, in Georgian Ratieshvili; while as to Bagration, I do not know its origin, but it reminds one of the Armenian patronymics with their monotonous ending -ian, examples of which are common among the Armenian residents in London, Hagopian, (Jacobson,) Krikorian, (son of Gregory,) Findjandjian (son of the coffee-cup maker.)

Worship of the Tiger.

From Tropics and Snows, Capt. R. G. Burton.

The carcass of the tiger was carried to the adjacent village, where a hen was decapitated in front of it by the Gonds, as an offering to the tiger god; while all the women assembled and did obeisance to the monster, bringing also their children, and placing each a small coin on the tiger's body or in front of its jaws. For these primitive people look on the tiger as their god; and small marvel, seeing what a wondrous creature he is, with matchless symmetry of form and mighty strength, before which man seems an insignificant puppet.

To Manage Enthusiasm.

Dean Swift in Swift's Writings on Religion and the Church.

There is a portion of enthusiasm assigned to every nation, which, if it hath not proper objects to work on, will burst out and set all into a flame. If the quiet of a State can be brought about by only flinging men a few ceremonies to devour, it is a purchase no wise man would refuse. Let the mastiffs amuse themselves about a sheep's skin stuffed with hay, provided it will keep them from worrying the flock.

A Double-Headed Bull.

From The Spectator.

On the occasion of a public reception at Napier, (Australia,) the school children of the town, after being duly complimented by his Excellency from County Tyrone on the hearty manner in which they had rendered the national anthem, were solemnly assured that if they put their shoulders to the wheel they would be sure to reach the top of the tree! Upon which a compatriot turned to me and said: "Sure, it was an axle-tree he meant, bedad."

The Gambling Bacillus.

From The Criterion.

Successful sports know that in the highways and byways are countless idiots who skimp their families, borrow, beg, and even steal, in order to bet on horse races at odds of four to one against them in the long run, on stocks at twenty to one, on slugging matches at everything to nothing. The gambling bacillus infests every legitimate sport and soon rots it.

A Hunt for a Missing Word.

From The Homiletic Review.

A North Carolina preacher, in one of our western counties, whose memory sometimes fails him at the critical point, was recently preaching a sermon before a Sunday school convention. His subject was "The Resurrection." The thought toward which he was driving with all physical earnestness was that the doctrine of the resurrection was the very essence of the Gospel. The word "essence" he had carefully calculated to use in a tremendous epitome of his whole thought. Rising on tiptoe he shouted: "In a nutshell, my brethren, the doctrine of the resurrection is the very—is the very—"

Alas! his chosen word "essence" was gone. He paused a second and then strode forward, and shouted in thunder tones: "The doctrine of the resurrection is the very—is the very—" The recalcitrant was again nowhere in sight. Pausing once more, and mustering his physical weapons for a final desperate endeavor, he lowered his voice, but with intense earnestness, as if angry with poor absent "essence," he again let drive: "Brethren, the thought I have tried to impress upon you is that the doctrine of the resurrection is the very—is the very—is the very soup of the Gospel!"

The Lost Glasses.

"Oh, Johnny, my laddie, your eyes are young—
Use them for grandma, dear.
My glasses, alas! are lost again;
I've searched for them far and near.
For lack of my glasses I cannot find
The glasses I lack—'t is true!
Look well, and some one, when you are old,
Will do the same for you."

"When I am old, dear grandmama,"
Said Johnny, with roguish eye,
"I s'pose I shall read with glasses, too,
And sometimes lay them by.
But when they're lost, I shall never search
On window-sill or shelf;
I shall just put my hand on top of my head,
And find 'em there for myself."
—MARY A. GILLETTE in October St. Nicholas.

Restrictions on Trades.

From The Cornhill.

There are many instances of curious acts passed in connection with restrictions on trades and professions, and in some cases an element of humor enters into them when judged by the standards of to-day. The want of confidence in lawyers, which rightly or wrongly is somewhat commonly entertained, is at least as old as the times of Henry VI., for an act was passed in 1461 to reduce the number of attorneys in the Eastern counties. The act shows that there were upward of eighty such in Norfolk and Suffolk, and their numbers were mercilessly reduced to six in Norfolk, six in Suffolk, and two in Norwich. A statute of Henry VII (1489) enacted that no butcher should slaughter cattle in any walled town, a restriction likewise extended to Cambridge. As though the gambling of the South Sea Bubble period had cast its shadow before, an act of 1697 strove to limit the number and restrain the ill-practices of brokers and stock jobbers, and after the disasters of that time another act in 1734 aimed at preventing certain "infamous" practices of stockjobbing.

A law not of restriction but of relief was that of 1712 exempting apothecaries from serving the offices of constable, scavenger, and other parish duties, and from liability of being called upon to act on juries. A bill that passed into law in 1728 provided against journeymen shoemakers pawning boots, shoes, leather, and other materials, and established rules for regulating them. The matter of servants' certificates of character is still a burning question, and an act of 1792 sought to prevent the fraud of counterfeiting them. Several laws passed in England and Scotland had empowered Justices of the Peace to fix the wages and piece work of artificers and other workers, and this arbitrary power was withdrawn under George III. (1813.)

Christmas Is A-Comin'.

Bones a-gittin' achy,
Back a-feelin' col',
Han's a-growin' shaky,
Jes' lak I was ol',
Fros' erpon de meddah
Lookin' mighty white;
Snowdraps lak a feddah
Slippin' down at night.
Jes' keep t'ings a-hummin'
Spite o' fros' an' showahs,
Chrismus is a-comin'
An' all de week is ouahs.

Little mas' a-axin'
"Who is Santa Slaus?"
Meks it kin' o' taxin'
Not to brek de laws.
Chillun's pow'ful tryin'
To a pusson's grace
W'en dey go a-pryin'
Right on th'oo you' face
Down ermong yo' feelin's,
Jes' 'pears lak dat you
Got to change you' dealin's
So's to tell 'em true.

An' my pickaninny—
Dreamin' in his sleep!
Come hyeah, Mammy Jinny,
Come an' tek a peep.
Ol' Mas Bob an' Missis
In dey house up daih
Got no chile lak dis is,
D' ain't none anywhaih.
Sleep, my little lammy,
Sleep, you little limb,
He do' know whut mammy
Done saved up fu' him.

Dey'll be banjo pickin',
Dancin' all night thoo.
Dey'll be lots o' chicken,
Plenty tukky, too.
Drams to wet yo' whistles
So's to drive out chills.
Whut I keer fu' drizzles
Fallin' on de hills?
Jes' keep t'ings a-hummin',
Spite o' col' an' showahs,
Chrismus day's a-comin',
An' all de week is ouahs.
PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR in The Bookman.

Religion, Electricity, and Marie Corelli

Rev. F. F. Ellinwood in the Homiletic Review.

Marie Corelli (with the approval of prominent Theosophists) has advanced an ingenious theory which makes Christ the centre and source of the earth's electric currents. She finds in many of the most remarkable historical events of the Old and New Testaments striking instances of electrical phenomena. She would place in this category the thunder and lightning of Sinai, and the fire in the burning bush which burned but did not consume. All these were electrical manifestations of the all-pervading Spirit. The fire which bore Elijah, the radiance of the Son of Man who walked in the fiery furnace, the Spirit descending in the form of a dove at the Jordan, the light of the transfiguration, the tongues of fire at Pentecost, and the light which dazzled Paul near Damascus, were all electrical theophanies—specializations of that one ever-present fluid which in physics we call electricity, but which in the unseen world of the soul is known as the Divine Spirit. And the office of the Spirit is to reveal Christ; or, in other words the Spirit is Christ.

Mr. Nevell in Thames Street.

From an Old Tract, 1641.

The generous usurer, Mr. Nevell in Thames Street, who allowed his maid usually a black pudding to dinner, who once bought a pullet for his wife when she was sick, but he would go to the market himself because he would not be cosened by the messenger, and brought the feathers home in his hat when it was pulled because he would not lose them, and how he was troubled therewith when the Lord Maior seeing him called to speak with him. And how he made lamentable moans to his neighbors, that this maid had robbed him, because she gave her sweetheart a piece of bread and cheese.

A Yorkshire Story.

From "Yorkshire Wit," R. Blakeborough.

A newcomer related at a village bar a wonderful story of an accident from which his son had recovered. In the far corner sat a Yorkshireman who, amidst a chorus of astonishment, spake never a word.

"Perhaps you doubt my story?" ventured the narrator.

"Nut Ah. Ah've neea call ti doot owt 'at ya've telled uz, foor yance yan o mah lads swaller'd a pin, an' ya can tak mah wo'd for 't, but i' less 'an a month efther it cam oot o't' back of his brother's neck. That'll match your taal onny day."

Turkish Newspapers.

A. Vamberg in Literature.

Forty years ago there were only two papers in Constantinople, viz., the official Takvim-Vekai, (register of events,) and The Djeridei Havadis, (the list of news.) The latter was edited by Mr. Churchill, and, as I happened to be one of the contributors, I remember well the excitement of Aali Pasha, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, on finding an opinion expressed about some political question of the day. "Am I or Mr. Churchill the Minister of Turkey?" exclaimed the Pasha, and similar declarations had to be strictly avoided.

To-day there are many large daily papers, and, although muzzled by a rigid censure, they still go on fairly, and some of them, as The Tkdam, (application,) The Terdjumani Hakikat, (the interpreter of truth,) and Sabah, (morning,) have a considerable number of readers. The Turks have, besides, weekly and monthly papers, treating literary, philosophic, and philological topics, and, what is certainly most astonishing, they have got illustrated papers—pictures of living objects were formerly looked upon as a deadly sin—and last, not least, a ladies' paper called Khanimlara Makhsus Gazeta, as well as a juvenile paper called Sibyan Bazetasi.

An Unconscious Humorist.

From "Yorkshire Wit," R. Blakeborough.

Old Sally, on her deathbed, was an unconscious humorist. On being asked by the vicar if she felt quite happy, the old lady said, with great unction: "Oh, yes. Ah s'all seesn be in Jacob's bosom." "Abraham's bosom, Sally," corrected the vicar. "Aye well, mebbe it is, but if you'd been unmarried for sixty-fahve year, leyke what Ah 'ev, ya wudn't be particular wheeas bosom it war, seea lang ez ya got intl sumbody's."

Recruiting in France.

From Chambers's Journal.

Every year about 300,000 Frenchmen reach the age of twenty. After the physically unfit, and those who are exempt under any of the above clauses, have been weeded out, the actual number of men required to maintain the standard strength of the army is chosen by ballot. They spend three years in the active army, and are then dismissed from permanent service and return to civil life. But for the following ten years they are numbered among the reserve of the active army. They are then drafted into the territorial army for six years; at the conclusion of which they pass into the territorial reserve for another six years. Not until the age of forty-five does a Frenchman become free from all obligation to the military service; for thirteen years he is liable to be called upon to serve either at home or abroad, and for the following twelve years to defend his country against invaders.

No exemption can be purchased. Unless a conscript is exempt either on the ground of physique or for family reasons, he is bound to serve his twenty-five years. Until 1890 there was a class of conscripts known as "one-year volunteers." These were men of good education, who were allowed to purchase their discharge after one year's service. The extent to which conscription has militaried France may be gathered from the fact that every fourth male is serving or has served in the army.

The Virgin's Hymn.

Oh, sleep and rest; oh, sleep and rest,
Thou Blessed Babe upon my breast,
For softly fades the evening light;
Soon it is night; soon it is night.

Sleep on, sleep on, Thou Babe Divine,
Held warm against this breast of mine;
So soft and small, so soft and small,
To be the very Lord of all.

Oh, little, little tender hands,
Must you be pierced and bound with bands?
Oh, little feet against my arm,
Must you go forth to suffer harm?

But sleep and rest; oh, sleep and rest,
Thou Holy Thing upon my breast;
The sword that pierces heart of Thine,
My Little Babe, must pass through mine.

Sleep on; sleep on, tho' shadows fall,
Sleep on, Thou King and Lord of all.
Oh, sleep! Thy Mary shall not fear
While Thou art near; while Thou are near.
—KATHARINE PYLE in Harper's Bazar.

The Faithful Fido.

From Longman's Magazine.

Fido was a dog on whose honest loyalty the luckless fruit grower would have staked his whole orchard and kitchen garden. It was "faithful Fido" who returned coughing and sneezing, with his mouth full of feathers, after expelling the neighbor's hen from among the peas. It was faithful Fido who killed the rat that burrowed among the roots of the raspberries. It was Fido again who very nearly caught the cat that danced on the seedbeds and scraped up the Spring onions.

Faithful Fido it was, again, who hunted the rabbit that gnawed the bark off the apricot trees, and might have even caught the rabbit if he had not been too fat to get through the hedge. But, alas, when the strawberries disappeared in a most unaccountable manner every morning, and a watch was set, it was Fido, faithless Fido, who was discovered sniffing along the rows of the strawberry beds and munching up all the ripe ones! As Launce says: "When a man's servant shall play the cur with him, look you, it goes hard; one that I brought up of a puppy; one that I saved from drowning, when three or four of his blind brothers and sisters went to it. I have taught him, even as one would say precisely, 'thus would I teach a dog'"—and then to steal strawberries!

Franklin and Water.

From The Century.

Franklin differed from his own generation in not dreading water. Not merely did he approve of water internally, but externally as well. Swimming, he maintained, was one of the most healthful and agreeable exercises in the world, and if one did "not know how to swim, * * * a warm bath, by cleansing and purifying the skin, is found very salutary. * * * I speak from my own experience, frequently repeated, and that of others, to whom I have recommended this."

In the year 1778, when suffering from a cutaneous trouble, he says, "I took a hot bath twice a week, two hours at a time," with the utmost benefit, and a subsequent neglect, when he "hardly bathed in those three months," served to bring on a second attack. In the last years of his life, when suffering from a complication of maladies, Cutler relates that he "used a warm bath every day," in a "bathing vessel said to be a curiosity. It is copper, in the form of a slipper. He sits in the heel, and his legs go into the vamp; on the instep he has a place to fix his book, and where he sits and enjoys himself. About the time I left the City of Philadelphia, they chose him President of the Executive Council. His accepting the office is a sure sign of senility. But would it not be a capital subject for an historical painting—the doctor placed at the head of the Council Board in his bathing slipper?"

The Leopard and the Pan.

From Good Words.

One day a worthy Kulu housewife came out from her cooking, and, standing on the ledge of rock at her door, emptied a pan of boiling water into the rank herbage growing below. It fell, splash, on the back of a sleeping leopard, who jumped perpendicularly into the air as high as the roof of the hut. What might have happened next? Who can say? But the astonished woman dropped the pan with a clang upon the rock, and the leopard took one leap down hill. The pan followed, and the leopard's downward leaps became longer and swifter as the pan bounded after it from rock to rock.

When last seen the leopard had just achieved a leap of about three hundred and fifty feet to the very bottom of the ravine, thousands of feet below, and the pan had whirled about five hundred feet over it on to the opposite side. The leopard would have eaten the old woman with pleasure; but a pan which first scalded half the hide off him and then bounded clanging in his wake from the top of the Himalayas to the plains below was something which he could not face.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The public has control in Wall Street. Many a year it has been since such a condition has prevailed. In some parts of Wall Street itself there is a dispute of the proposition that the public is now dominant, it being insisted by many professional speculators that what is coming to pass in the security market represents manipulation merely; and such theorists are insistent also that the public is taking insignificant interest in the market's course. From the standpoint of these critics all that represents apparent public interest is fictitious, a matter of detail merely with the manipulators who, according to this notion, are able not only to make quotations go galloping as they please, but are skillful enough to give false appearances to what ordinarily is considered thoroughgoing evidence. They who insist that the public is not in the market have uniformly back of their objection the fact that they are not in harmony with the advances which for a long time past have been steadily increasing; largely they are professional traders short of stocks, and such viewers of the market may possibly be somewhat prejudiced in reaching conclusions.

However the actual facts may be, it is certain that veteran observers who are impartial are almost uniform in the belief that there has not in a decade been shown such an active public interest in the security market's condition and the security market's course as is now discernible. Speculators on the bear side say that the public has nothing to do with the current developments. Speculators committed to the bull side aver that the public chiefly is the factor of influence. And unprejudiced observers—clear-sighted, cool, and calculating veterans—agree with those who are bullish.

Of evidence in this matter, that which might most be rated of consequence has to do with the practically unprecedented activity of commission houses. Not in years on years have such Wall Street brokers been so busy as at present.

If this is the public's market, and it is puerile to doubt it, the inquiry perhaps is pertinent as to the source from which the public is able to obtain the stocks recently bought on so large a scale. The market's further course may largely depend upon what is the rightful answer to questions growing out of this: Have insiders been selling? Have the strong men of Wall Street been letting go their lines of long stock while proclaiming themselves vociferously bullish? So far as avowals go, such interests in the market are still aggressively on the bull side. They recite their confidence, making much of all the long line of cheering developments which from the start have been helpful in the betterment of market values. They are enthusiastic over international trade balances; they point to the tremendous strides forward of all the Western country, debt-ridden conditions there having been succeeded by prosperity's freedom from mortgages; they are pleased with the political situation, laying emphasis on the fact that for the first time in years Congress meets in December free from threats against business; they elaborate the money-market situation, the abundance of funds and the ease of them; they find encouragement in railway earnings bigger than ever hitherto recorded. They declare themselves to be not hopeful merely, but confident that present conditions are to grow continually better and better for a hundred reasons.

And as such authorities talk, the stock market acts. If the talkers are insincere, they find punishment in the market itself, for if they have been letting go stocks recently they are confronted by quotations steadily rising higher and higher in the face of any liquidation which they may be responsible for. Altogether regardless of who may or may not have been recent sellers, the entire security market discloses strength without any example since the phenomenal times of 1879. Not merely is the stock side of the market strong, even greater strength is shown in bonds—even larger absorption. Bond market movements represent investment demands; manipulation seldom intrudes into the general bond market, and significance may be found in the remarkable current bond-buying situation.

In bonds Europe is more than usually competing with home buyers. European relations to our stock market have not been such as to cause enthusiasm upon the part of interests identified with the advance here. But there has for some time past been very clearly shown the fact that railway mortgages of high class are in request for the account of foreign investors. Practically every Wall Street house with European connections has been absorbing such issues.

In the American business situation nothing appears of more interest, more consequence, or more significance than the iron and steel trade condition. The commercial agencies, never overenthusiastic, are agreed in their current statement that not before in our industrial history has there been such warrant for confidence as at present, practically every iron and steel making plant in the country being overstocked with orders. Generally the is agreement that prices for ore, for pig iron, and for finished product are bound materially to advance. For the first time of record, actual foreign demands are being made upon American iron makers. Hitherto exports have been made, and a year ago some such outward movement became substantial, but always there have been nurturing elements in the movements, and profit has hitherto not played part in foreign sales. Now, however, the situation changes. Iron and steel can at present be sold not only in England and in Germany, but elsewhere in Europe and Asia at quotations which assure satisfactory returns.

In Wall Street the new and practically phenomenal iron trade conditions are reflected in the movements of a few Wall Street securities, like the new Federal Steel stocks. Considering the tremendous capital commitments in iron and steel interests in this country, it is remarkable that so few securities of that trade are traded in on the Stock Exchange. Where formerly deficits intruded, profits are now insured, and any property having relations with the iron business is bound to become popular. In the Federal Steel Company—where Gov. Flower, the Messrs. Rockefeller, and Mr. J. P. Morgan are controllers—there exists practically a trust with iron ore product controlled at a figure less than is the production cost elsewhere in the world; and, all things considered, it is not strange that during the past week the shares of this company were traded in to the extent of hundreds of thousands of shares. According to Standard Oil authority, Federal Steel preferred is an assured 6 per cent. dividend payer, and the common stock, so come declarations from the same quarter, is already earning beyond a 5 per cent. dividend rate.

With the exception of the usual predominance of Sugar Trust in volume of transactions, Federal Steel stocks were last week surpassed in activity only by Atchison Railway shares. Atchison on almost every day was the most largely dealt in stock on the list.

In that quarter are impending developments of extraordinary consequence. During the present week—if present official plans are adhered to—Atchison preferred is to go upon the dividend list. Indicative this is, indeed, of wonder working. In a rush bankruptcy has been supplanted by prosperity. Official figures show that not merely the new dividend upon Atchison preferred is being earned, but that a surplus accumulates for the common stock. A phenomenal record like this accounts, doubtless, for the four-million-dollar investment which Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is credited with having this month made in Atchison securities.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday's stock market was again active and, as on Friday, reactionary and irregular. Transactions in the two hours of business aggregated 275,000 shares. Profit taking and short selling by some professionals were features. On the recessions stocks were well taken, although in some commission house quarters there was shown a disposition to await a further reaction. The traders generally worked on the bear side, apparently trying to reach stop orders in many conspicuous shares.

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Publication of the weekly bank statement was much later than usual, the figures not appearing on Stock Exchange tapes until just before 12 o'clock. This delay was widely construed as forecasting an unfavorable showing, and not a little of the selling in the last hour was due directly to such reasoning. For three or four days past bear oracles have been predicting a heavy loss in surplus reserves, although at no time has the money market given grounds for this supposition.

When the bank figures did appear yesterday they proved agreeable surprises. Instead of the expected decrease, surplus reserve showed an increase of $230,000. Loans were extended more than $6,000,000, which, in view of the fact that no financial operations of magnitude are now under way, augurs the extension of the public's interest in the stock market. Deposits increased more than $10,000,000. The banks gained $2,761,000 in cash holdings.

The New York banks now have a total reserve of nearly $219,000,000, which is about $17,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $807,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $798,000,000.

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A most favorable influence yesterday was the agreement between the commercial agencies as to the excellent condition of the country's trade in general, and particularly as to the unprecedented state of the iron and steel business. Reports as to the export demand for merchandise were also influences on Wall Street sentiment. The trade reviews were widely discussed, and much new bullishness was founded thereon.

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Of the day's developments, one of the most important was a semi-official statement that the Directors of the Atchison system will put their preferred stock on the dividend list this month. The eventual disposition of the Chicago and Alton property was again a subject of much guessing, conjecture centring upon Union Pacific as the most likely purchaser. Nothing definite regarding the matter, however, could be learned. The Baltimore and Ohio issues were notably strong, and several usually inconspicuous railway shares made substantial gains. Sugar Trust and other industrials were dull and rather weak. London bought stocks in this market on a small scale, the bulk of the foreign purchases being of the Union Pacifics.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $22,000 3s, coupon, at 106⅝@106½; $4,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112⅜@113⅜, and $25,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 128⅛.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	3½	Lake Erie & West	1½
Am. Express	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
B. & O., all in. pd.	1⅝	Long Island	1
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1¼
B. & O. Southw. pf.	1	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Brunswick City	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Central Pacific	1¼	Southern Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I. pf.	2
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Union Pacific	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Suger Refs.	½	Manhattan Con.	1½
Chicago & Alton	2½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	1½	Missouri Pacific	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Ft. W. & Rio G.	1½	Nat. Linseed	⅞
General Electric	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Glucose Sugar	¾	Twin City R. T.	1⅜
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Lake Shore	7		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Midland 1st 4s	1	Nat. Starch Mfg.	1
Evans. & Ind. con.	2	Tenn. C. & I. 1st,	
Evans. & T. H. gen.	1	Tenn. Div.	2½
St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s, sta.	1	Wh. & L. E. con. 4s.	1⅞

Bonds Declined.

Chi., B. & Q. con.	1⅜	Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s.	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $192,959,267; balance, $9,246,224; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,026,142.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16@3½ per cent. for short and 3⅝@3½ per cent. for three months bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅜@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long, 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—16 2-3@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ½, to 117½; New York Central, ½, to 127¾; St. Paul, ⅝, to 120⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 73½, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅛. Declined—Erie, ¼, to 14¾; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 38¾; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 62⅞, and Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 79. Atchison sold at 19⅛, Canadian Pacific at 87¾, and Louisville and Nashville at 66⅝. British consols were firm at 110⅛ for money and 110½ for the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 27,280,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 40,000 marks, "other" securities decreased 12,890,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 4,480,000 marks.

PROSPERITY IN THE AIR.

Mr. R. R. Cable, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, who is entitled to recognition as probably the most matter-of-fact of important Western railway managers, is now among the enthusiasts over the business outlook. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday ex-President Cable said:

"Western railway traffic continues steadily to grow, and earnings become greater with each month. This condition promises to remain. I cannot see any sign of an adverse impression on Western business by reason of the court decision which was given some time ago. It has not had the effect that had been anticipated in some quarters, and there is ample good reason to hope that the anomalies of the rate situation will in due course be removed by Congressional action.

"December's record bids fair to eclipse that of some of the earlier months. Railroad men have every confidence that greater advances even than heretofore will be made by Western carrying properties. Not only is agricultural produce of all kinds being removed in vast quantity, in some instances straining railroad capacity to conveniently handle it, but the extraordinary movement of the manufactures of the Western States gives assurance that railroad activity will not rest for a considerable time to come. The whole railroad position is one of strength—unmistakable strength.

Business in general throughout the entire section shows an immense improvement. There is better employment for workers, and notwithstanding the better demand for money, there has been plenty to send to the East for investment. The underlying conditions are sound, and all reliable indications will fail of realization if the prosperity now being experienced proves other than permanent.

"This has been a year of improvement-making by the Western railroad systems. Their physical condition has at no time before been receiving such an amount of attention. Better equipment is being provided, and necessary facilities for the handling of the growing traffic are so far advanced that even in periods of extraordinary demand for cars there is not likely to be felt any doubt as to the ability of the well-managed systems to cope with all sudden requirements.

"It may appear to be reiteration to say that the Western situation could scarcely be more satisfactory. But the affairs of the banks and of the factories and of the agricultural industry bear out all the statements of unusual prosperity. And, better still, it is generally accepted that the prosperous spell is only in its early stage, and where a fuller realization of its benefits cannot be more than estimated."

A TIME TO BE CAREFUL.

A note of warning has already been sounded by some ultra conservative experienced financiers suggesting that the present is a time for caution on the part of investors and speculators. Among those who feel that prudence was never a greater financial virtue than now is the veteran President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, Mr. William J. Coombs, a man of ripe experience in the departments of business, politics, and finance. Mr. Coombs's Congressional record in connection with questions bearing upon our export trade is well known, and he is regarded as a most capable financial manager. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Coombs yesterday expressed his views on the general business situation:

"I think these are times for people to be very careful, and to keep cool heads.

"The rush of appreciation in values is likely to carry people off their feet. It would be a great mistake to estimate permanent values for investment on the basis of the exceptional conditions that now prevail. Those in charge of financial institutions, who have other people's money in trust, should be especially careful.

"The probably legitimate advance of the securities of some of our best railroads and the difficulty of obtaining them for investment have naturally had the effect of advancing the price of the securities of roads that in other times would not have been considered. I have in mind at the present time some roads that two years ago did not pay their running expenses, much less the interest on their mortgages, that are to-day finding very ready sales for their bonds at nearly par.

"There is at the present time a plethora of money in the market, which may continue for some little time. But with the enormous resources of this country that are waiting for development, I have not any doubt that within a reasonable time there will be found abundant field for the employment of loose capital.

"We must bear in mind, also, that while we have large amounts of money in Europe which have not been called for because we have no opportunity to use it, that foreign bankers have also very large amounts of what we call tramp capital invested here which only waits to find a more profitable market to insure its withdrawal.

"The commercial world is to-day so bound together that disturbances in one section must find inevitably a reflection in all sections, and while we cannot look forward with any unpleasant anticipations of political troubles here, we certainly should hold ourselves in readiness to meet the effects of any that may occur abroad. It is not necessary for me to allude in this connection to the spirit of rapacity which seems to be rampant in the various nations of the world in the dividing-up of territory in which there has been shown an inability to keep pace with modern civilization—like China and other Asiatic countries, Turkey and Africa. It would be indeed remarkable if present policies can be pursued without more or less friction and antagonism and the possibilities of conflict.

"Then we must also bear in mind that our own country has entered upon new fields involving the formation of new policies in directions in which we have had no experience. In the meantime the old questions have not been settled. I do not want to be understood as being pessimistic. In fact, I am not so any further than is necessary in the fiduciary position that I hold.

"The enormous strides in invention and the developments of industries can be counted upon to enrich the whole world. I have not much sympathy or confidence in the development of industries through Wall Street. It is possible that the large combinations that are being formed, covering nearly every line of manufacturing industry, may be as well managed as the Standard Oil Company and some others that might be mentioned but that remains to be seen. If they fail in managing the practical part of the business there will doubtless be more openings for private enterprise which, by direct and shrewd management, may be able to compete with the trusts controlling the various branches of industry. But that time is not yet. In my old-fashioned way of looking at things it cannot seem possible to me, and it does not seem possible to me, that these large speculators' combinations can be managed with the same attention to details that in old times has had such an important bearing on the building up of our many enterprises."

MUCH PROGRESS YET TO BE MADE.

Throughout an extended period of generally confident sentiment on business conditions and the existence of prosperity, President Forrest H. Parker of the New York Produce Exchange Bank was not among those who saw everywhere satisfactory developments. Even now, while admitting the great strides that have been made toward betterment, he does not find any reason for enthusiasm, expressing the view that a better business demand for money has yet to be shown. Mr. Parker believes, however, that another season of Western improvement will have a desirable effect on Eastern business. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Parker said yesterday:

"Those who have watched the course of events in this country since wheat made its remarkable high-price records of last year and of this year will agree that there is no room for doubt regarding the improved condition of every line of business which a heavy export grain movement affects. The farmers themselves, the merchants who handle our agricultural products from field to consumer, and the great railroads which carry those products all share in the betterment which follows the prosperity of the agriculturist. All these interests have been benefited, and they are in an undoubtedly excellent condition. The Northwest especially is in a very much better condition than it was a few years ago.

"Creditors of the Western farming classes—those to whom the farmers were heavily indebted and those who held farm mortgages—have also seen the effective operation of improved conditions in the prompt payment by the farmers of their liabilities. Deposits in banks throughout the Western States have been so unusually large, consequent upon a few good harvests, that Western financial institutions have been compelled to look eastward for opportunities to employ profitably their immense surpluses.

"But, while agricultural produce has been exported in enormous quantities and has been the means of bringing directly and indirectly large amounts of money into the United States, our merchants, as a rule, are not taking for business uses even the amounts which ordinarily they have had necessity to employ. It is reasonable, I think, to place on this fact the construction that merchants are not finding business quite so good as it is commonly reported to be.

"The mercantile movement throughout the country, and particularly in the East, does not indicate, as I view it, that the great influx of money from abroad has been spent in the purchase of general commodities. Considerable gold has come in, and more is expected, but it is also a fact that a vast volume of our securities has been returned to us in payment of the trade balance in our favor. My impression is that the American farmers have been devoting their crop proceeds to the payment of mortgage and other indebtedness. This state of affairs I think applies especially to the West and Northwest. I believe, too, that a satisfactory marketing of the present crop will place them in such a position that they will become large purchasers, and, as reports generally agree that this crop also will be profitably disposed of, look for better trade in the Spring. Spring business ought, in my opinion, to prove very satisfactory. Money will then probably be spent more freely than it has been.

"The tendency of interest rates is still toward a reduction. But I am not inclined to look for any materially lower rates than we have now. It is a question whether our country is old enough to admit of the establishment of permanently low rates for money. It takes time to bring about such a development as that, and it seems to me that there are too many things to be done in the United States before matters will so mature as to make present figures permanent. It would be a rather unfortunate thing for the country if we found reason to regard ourselves as having attained our highest progress. I cannot for a moment think that this is so; on the contrary, I believe that many new enterprises involving great expenditures and calculated to exert beneficial influence all around will be set on foot. Industrially and in railroad building there is much work ahead. Interest returns may not be as high as formerly, but they ought to be, and I expect they will be higher than they are at present.

"American securities are certainly in excellent condition. Frequently it is suggested that maximum values for them are ruling just now. Whether this is so will largely depend on the future developments of the country's business. If we are going to have 3½ per cent. money, permanently with us, then securities will probably advance still further. Recent extensive Stock Exchange operations are due, I think, to a turning toward Wall Street investment channels of those who are seeking larger returns from their funds. It seems as though the view was largely taken that we have arrived at a period of cessation of or stagnation in manufacturing and other enterprise and that low interest rates had come to stay.

"On the other hand, I am confident that our National conditions warrant every hope that new fields will be found for the employment of all idle capital. Our manufactures will have many outlets; it is essential that we should have them. Opportunity for investment of capital must come in Cuba and elsewhere, and commercial advantages at least are to be expected from all our recent acquisitions of territory or influence. It may appear distant, yet in China there may be found a field for railroad building by Americans.

"The advance of every section of the United States in material wealth cannot be staid. With such an advance there will be demand for the superabundance of money unemployed or producing only small returns. When our farmers get beyond the stage of clearing off past indebtedness and become purchasers of importance general business will move forward vigorously. I regard such a development as altogether likely to take place in Spring."

THE PUBLIC'S PROFITS.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Francis D. Carley yesterday said:

"Many months ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES I made the statement that Omaha would enter into a larger degree of new market value than any other railway stock. It has advanced $60 a share. About the same time I stated that St. Paul stock would 'become cheap at par' and that property ultimately become 'the Lake Shore of the Northwest.' It is now making rapid strides toward the fulfillment of that prediction.

"Months ago I made the statement that the most potential and reliable money-making force in the realm of finance is the growth of New York City, and expressed the belief that Metropolitan stock would furnish the sensational advance of 1898. The profit on this stock since then to those who held it has been over $100 a share.

"I now make this statement: In the wide circle of American railway investments there is no other value now ignored by the market which can compare with Pan Handle, and during 1899 the Pan Handle common stock will gain and maintain a higher relative advance than any other railway security.

"As to the general market, there is but one thing the matter. The public has made large winnings and has large margins, but speculators are becoming too venturesome, and are buying into the webs of the syndicates, and are also accumulating too many new securities. The time will come when many accounts will be mutilated by a reaction in such shares, and this will force the sale of the substantial stocks. There is no other reaction in sight. If the brokers will give judicious aid to their customers and have them rely upon substantial railway properties, they will protect the market as well as their customers, and quotations will have a continued general advancing tendency. In this way the brokers will secure a lucrative, large, and continuous business, and the seats on the New York Stock Exchange will advance to $50,000."

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .42, seller 10; 350 Breece at .85, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 100 Horn Silver at 1.30, 1,000 Isabella at .29, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .27, 600 Pharmacist at .05, seller 10; 500 Sierra Nevada at .95, and 100 Standard at 1.95.

On the Mining Exchange 200 shares of Marshall Mill at .56.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.78	Horn Silver	1.10
Best & Belcher	.38	Iron Silver	.70
Breece	.85	Kings. & Pem. I.	.12
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.07
Chrysolite	.13	Leadville	.07
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Little Chief	.18
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Phoenix, gold	.09
Deadwood	.40	Plymouth Con.	.08
Enterprise M. Co.	.39	Standard Con.	1.95
Father De Smet	.17		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.55
Adams Con.	.08	Occidental	1.00
Best & Belcher	.37	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.80	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Brunswic Con.	.14	Potosi	.14
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.25
Chollar	.15	Quicksilver pf.	7.00
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.14	Sierra Nevada	.87
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Standard	1.95
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.20
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Consol.	.14
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.15
Crescent	.08	Victor	.00
Catalpa	.15	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.40	Argentum Juanita	.34
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.15	Anaconda	.50
Gould & Curry	.22	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Hale & Norcross	1.50	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.10	Golden Fleece	.25
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.26
Kingston & Pemb.	.14	Mollie Gibson	.24
La Crosse	.12	Mount Rosa	.16
Leadville Con.	.09	Pharmacist	.03
Little Chief	.20	Portland	1.35
Mexican	.27	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.17
Ontario	5.50	Work	.10

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00⅜	Jefferson	.05
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.01	Mollie Gibson	.24
Waldorf	.009	Mount Rosa	.18
Cannon Ball	.002⅜	Marshall Mill	.56½
Copper Rock	.00¼	Old Gold	.003½
Elkton	.75	Portland	1.41½
Gold Coin, Cr. C.	1.50	Sentinel	.001½
Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50	Work	.11
Garfield Con.	.12⅜	Yukon	.10
Isabella	.28½		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks —Saturday, Dec. 17, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
82¼	83	9	Am. Malting pf	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	.....
33½	33⅝	340	American Cotton Oil	33	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
87½	88½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅛
33½	37	100	Am. District Tel.	33½	33½	33½	33½	+3½
144	149	210	American Express	147	147	147	147	+ ½
12⅜	12½	710	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12½	12⅜	12½	12½	.....
124	124½	6,515	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124½	124⅜	123⅝	124	— ½
33⅝	34	700	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	.....
97	98½	155	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	98	98	98	.....
140⅜	141	1,970	American Tobacco	141	141⅝	141	141½	+ ⅛
37¼	38¼	100	Ann Arbor pf	38	38	38	38	.....
18½	18⅝	6,618	At., T. & S. F.	15⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
51	51⅛	14,270	At., T. & S. F. pf.	51¼	51¾	50⅝	51	— ⅛
62⅜	63	1,928	B. & O., all in. pd.	61¾	63½	61¾	63½	+1⅝
48⅜	49	6,200	B. & O., when iss.	48	49	48	48¾	+1
75¼	75½	1,700	B. & O. pf., when iss.	75⅝	75⅝	75¼	75½	— ⅜
8⅝	8¾	6,600	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7¾	8¾	7¾	8½	+1
5⅝	5½	1,545	Bay State Gas	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
72¾	72⅞	6,610	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73⅛	73⅞	72¼	72⅜	— ¼
129	130	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	129½	129½	129½	129½	.....
12	12¼	700	Brunswick City	12	12⅜	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅝	425	Canada Southern	56½	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
38¼	38⅝	18,865	Central Pacific	37½	38½	37½	38⅜	+1⅛
25	25⅞	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25	24⅞	25	.....
165¼	166½	1,400	Chicago & Alton	168	168	165	165¼	—2¼
121⅝	121⅞	4,900	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122¼	122¼	121½	121⅞	— ⅛
56½	57¼	150	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	+ ¼
14⅝	14⅝	1,275	Chicago Great West.	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
52⅛	53	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅝
32	35	1	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
116¾	116⅞	9,370	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	116⅞	116⅞	116½	116¾	+ ⅛
164	165½	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	164½	164½	164½	164½	.....
141¾	142	600	Chicago & Northw.	142	142	141⅞	141⅞	+ ⅛
109⅝	109¾	1,804	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	109⅞	109⅞	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	8⅛	80	Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
32½	34	150	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34½	34½	33⅞	33⅞	.....
43¾	44	1,075	C., C., C. & St. L.	44⅜	44⅜	43¾	43⅞	— ⅛
44½	45	100

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local markets last week were irregular, with spells of strong advancing tendency in sympathy with maize. On Friday high quotations were reached, with May wheat and corn in Chicago touching 68⅝c. and 35c., respectively, and in New York 73c. and 40¼c. The net gain for the week over the closing prices of Dec. 10 was: Chicago—May wheat, 1⅝c.; May corn, 1c.; New York—May wheat, 1 3-16c., and May corn, ¾c. While Chicago remained long of May in the proportion of last week, New York's disparity on long December increased ¼c.

The bulge of Friday was due to what appeared to be well-authenticated reports from the River Plate of serious damage to the wheat crop of the Argentine Republic. The British estimate of Argentina's 1898-9 wheat export surplus, 66,000,000 bushels, was never seriously considered, conservative traders putting it far under 40,000,000 bushels, while the present figuring is "round about" 30,000,000, not enough to be the subject of anxiety in the present situation of exhausted reserves and active demand. Foreigners were yesterday indisposed to engage wheat. From all quarters abroad cables of quotations were responded to in the same vein, namely, that prices were on too high a level to encourage any but urgently needed dealings.

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The course of wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and local markets during the past week is shown in the followings tables of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Dec. 10.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Wheat—							
December	64⅛	63¾	64⅜	64⅛	65⅞	66⅝	65⅝
May	65⅛	65⅛	65⅞	65¾	66⅞	67¾	66⅞
Corn—							
December	33¼	33	33⅜	33½	33⅜	34½	34
May	33⅞	34⅛	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞	35	34⅞

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Dec. 10.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.
Wheat—							
December	71⅛	71¼	73¾	71½	72⅝	74	73 5-16
May	70⅜	70	70¾	70½	71⅝	72⅝	71 9-16
Corn—							
December	39¼	39	39½	39¼	39⅜	39⅞	39⅝
May	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	40	40	40½	39⅞

With the holidays near by, it is not easy to forecast the position of wheat during the first week of 1899, while with the hand-to-mouth policy of Europe and the complete extinction of reserve stocks there and in the United States—outside of the invisible supply, which is not likely to figure unul prices go higher—the demand will continue and keep prices at the present level.

Of our resources the following extract from a circular of Schwartz, Dupee & Co. exhibits facts that are on the whole amply substantiated:

"When we look to see what has become of all the wheat, we find we have exported about 87,000,000 bushels, and while this is about 18,000,000 bushels less than in 1897—which, however, was a phenomenal year, as we all know—it is materially above the average of ordinary years. Now we have in five months used about 145,000,000 bushels for home consumption, (basing this on 4⅝ bushels per capita on a population of 75,000,000,) 35,000,000 bushels for Winter seeding and exported, 87,000,000 bushels, a total of 267,000,000 bushels. In the seven months intervening before a new crop, July 1 next, we shall require for home consumption on the above basis 203,000,000 bushels, and for Spring seeding 22,000,000 bushels, a total of 225,000,000 bushels. Here are 492,000,000 bushels out of our 650,000,000 bushel crop provided for, leaving for export, visible and invisible supplies as well as rehabilitating a recognized lost reserve, a total of 158,000,000 bushels. If we export in the coming seven months only as much as we have exported in the last five, the residue in all positions—visible and invisible—on July 1 next will be only 71,000,000 bushels. The fact that every bushel used in any way must come entirely out of the new crop instead of partly from old or reserve stocks as in former years, assures an extremely small surplus at the end of the crop year of 1898-9. Europe, like America, was swept clean of old wheat the first half of the present year, and while she, too, is credited with good crop conditions, they are much as they are here—all consumption must and is coming out of the new harvest, a very important consideration in this connection."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	242
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 1st	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	390
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53	54
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¾	95¼
Brooklyn Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry	44¾	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	..

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds, ex int	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31⅝	31¾
Amsterdam pf	67½	68¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101⅞	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15½	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106¼
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) 7s	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas pf	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	21	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Western Gas	92½	93½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	33	40
American Tin Plate common	33½	34½
American Tin Plate pf	93	94
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barbey & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	37	37⅜
Continental Tobacco pf	82	82½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	58	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	29	32
Knickerbocker Ice common	50	51
Knickerbocker Ice pf	78	80
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan Peninsular Car	23	25
Michigan Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	9
Otis Elevator	26	27
Otis Elevator pf	80½	81
Pratt & Whitney	5	6
Pratt & Whitney pf	49	50
Standard Oil Trust	329	331
Trenton Potteries	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf	31	39
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, asst paid	⅝	¾
Electric Vehicle common	16	20
Electric Vehicle pf	55	65
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pitt burg Bessemer	24½	25½
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	As'd.
2s, r., 1891	99¼	..
3s, r., 1918	106½	107
3s, c., 1918	106½	107
3s, 1918, small	106	107
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112⅛
4s, c., 1907	112⅞	113⅛
4s, r., 1925	128½	128⅝
4s, c., 1925	128⅝	128⅞
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113⅛
5s, c., 1904	112⅞	113⅛
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅜	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..
Adams Express	108	110
Alb. & Sus	200	..
American Coal	120	140
Am. Malting Co. pf	29	29½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	35½	36½
Am. Steel & Wire Co. pf.	91¾	91⅞
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	112	112¾
Am. Tobacco pf	128	130
Ann Arbor	14	15
Beech Creek	100¼	102
Boston A. L. pf	106⅞	..
Buff., R. & P.	33½	35
Buff. R. & P. pf.	74¼	75
Bur., C. R. & N.	90	..
Canadian Pacific	85	86
Chi. & Alton pf	175	..
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	110	110½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	29½	30
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	80¼	83¼
Chi., Ind. & L.	8	8½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	185	190
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	97
Clev., Lor. & W.	15	15½
Cleve. & Pitts	172	..
Col. C. & I. Dev.	½	1¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3
Col. Midland	7¾	8
Col. Midland pf	19¼	19¾
Con. K. C., S. & R. Co.	99	103½
Consol. Coal	50	150½
Del., L. & W.	149	150½
D. M. & Ft. D.	17	18
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	100
Dul., S. S. & A.	2⅝	3½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	6⅞	7½
Eighth Avenue	375	..
Erie	14½	14¾
Flint & P. M.	17½	18½
Flint & P. M. pf.	42½	44
Green Bay & W.	35	..
H. B. Claflin	92	..
Hawaiian Sugar	63	65
Homestake	57½	..
Ill. Cent.	100	..
Int. Paper Co. pf.	90¼	91¼
Iowa Central	9¾	10
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
K. & D. M. pf.	15	16
Keokuk & West.	29½	32
Kingston & Pem.	4	..
Lacledé Gas	52	52½
Mah. Coal	120	..
Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..
Md. Coal pf.	52	55
Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅞	1
Michigan Central	112	119
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	97⅝	98
Minn. St. P. & S. M.	7	9
Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	18	22
Morris & Essex	172½	176½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	103	..
Nat. Starch	5½	6½
Nat. St. 1st pf.	56	76
Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. Coal	38	42
N. Y. & N. H.	199	200
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36½	38
Norfolk & So.	60	65
Ont. Mining	7	..
Ore. R. & N.	51	54
Ore. R. & N. pf.	74	76
Ore. Short Line	37¾	39
Pacific Coast	44	46
Pac. Coast. 1st pf.	81½	83
Pac. Coast 2d pf.	62	62½
Penn. Coal	340	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¾	1⅞
Peo., & Eastern	3	5
P., Ft. W. & C.	175	..
Quicksilver	2	3
Quicksilver pf.	9	10
Rens. & Saratoga	183	..
Rome, Wat. & Og.	127	..
*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Rio G. W. pf.	64	66¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5½	6¼
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st pf.	52	53½
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	13	15
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	68	69
St. P. & Duluth	30¼	31¾
St. P. & Dul. pf.	97	99½
St. P., M. & M.	173	175
St. P. & O. pf.	170	175
Sixth Avenue	200	..
Stand. Dist. pf.	70	72
T. P. Land Tr.	8¾	10¼
Tol. & O. C.	20	25
Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	40
U. S. Express	50	52
Wabash	8¼	8½
Wells-F. Express	125	130

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,879,100	Bk. N. Y. N. B. A.	$14,940,000	$2,820,000	$880,000	$15,080,000	25.1
2,050,300	2,086,400	Bk. of the Man. Co.	15,611,000	4,425,000	1,807,000	18,903,000	32.9
2,000,000	1,974,900	Merchants' Nat.	14,569,600	3,317,500	1,241,500	17,242,100	26.3
2,000,000	2,042,900	Mechanics' Nat.	11,519,000	2,247,000	767,000	11,384,000	26.4
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America	19,359,400	3,733,900	1,654,600	21,895,600	24.6
1,000,000	246,000	Phenix National	5,596,800	1,022,000	258,000	4,644,100	27.5
1,000,000	4,281,100	National City	24,541,300	24,586,800	2,906,600	107,212,600	25.5
300,000	6,411,000	Chemical National	8,307,800	1,295,900	27,560,600	34.8	
600,000	176,700	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,475,400	1,357,900	347,900	6,441,400	26.4
1,000,000	1,664,100	Gallatin National	8,679,300	1,376,000	673,300	7,724,500	26.5
300,000	123,000	Nat. Buch. & Drov.	946,700	183,500	149,100	1,222,700	28.0
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	1,290,000	472,000	195,000	1,683,000	39.6
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	986,800	101,200	209,500	955,600	32.5
600,000	498,500	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,144,700	822,300	305,600	4,122,900	27.3
300,000	109,600	Seventh National	1,764,700	397,900	180,400	2,201,600	26.2
1,200,000	518,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,844,400	603,100	177,600	3,187,900	24.4
5,000,000	2,493,700	American Ex. Nat.	26,853,000	2,499,000	3,010,000	21,435,000	25.7
5,000,000	3,679,500	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	27,598,000	3,082,400	2,852,100	22,431,300	26.4
1,000,000	1,660,300	National Broadway	6,936,400	1,576,700	214,700	6,652,500	26.9
1,000,000	1,053,300	Mercantile National	13,089,700	3,131,000	675,400	13,723,200	27.7
422,700	479,200	Pacific	2,830,100	526,600	417,100	3,500,000	26.9
1,500,000	816,900	Nat. Bk. of Republic	18,036,500	4,542,300	706,500	21,402,100	24.5
450,000	990,600	Chatham National	6,422,900	890,500	873,800	6,557,300	26.8
200,000	264,800	People's	1,677,300	354,700	653,400	2,871,600	35.0
700,000	555,800	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	12,904,500	2,945,500	1,018,000	15,400,200	25.7
1,000,000	2,290,800	Hanover National	40,085,300	11,097,600	1,895,400	50,259,700	25.8
500,000	377,400	Irving National	3,536,000	680,900	466,800	3,869,000	29.8
600,000	382,200	National Citizen's	5,785,700	599,500	142,800	3,157,200	23.5
500,000	286,600	Nassau	2,566,700	432,400	365,900	3,225,600	24.7
900,000	388,400	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	6,351,900	1,037,100	634,200	6,670,400	25.0
1,000,000	154,800	Nat. Shoe & Leather	3,887,400	945,100	304,900	4,634,500	26.8
1,000,000	1,260,800	Corn Exchange	9,413,400	1,712,500	872,000	10,435,000	24.6
1,000,000	608,700	Continental National	5,963,600	1,705,000	327,700	7,648,300	26.5
300,000	403,600	Oriental	1,880,000	275,600	408,500	2,014,000	33.9
1,500,000	5,707,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	26,164,000	5,412,000	1,126,000	26,834,000	24.3
2,000,000	3,242,300	National Park	42,621,000	14,933,000	2,731,000	55,999,000	31.5
250,000	146,600	East River National	1,183,300	449,000	190,600	1,511,300	42.0
3,200,000	2,046,300	Fourth National	27,016,500	5,063,400	2,444,800	29,595,600	25.4
1,000,000	496,500	Central National	12,350,000	3,629,000	969,000	16,325,000	28.1
300,000	711,600	Second National	6,209,000	1,111,000	531,000	7,052,000	23.2
750,000	265,500	Ninth National	2,650,000	1,131,300	279,600	3,451,000	40.9
500,000	7,497,400	First National	31,947,800	7,386,700	829,400	32,738,300	25.0
300,000	53,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,566,300	251,900	253,100	1,589,800	22.8
250,000	614,200	Bowery Bank	3,119,700	706,400	353,200	3,839,800	27.3
200,000	436,300	N. Y. Co. National	2,898,700	446,500	288,100	2,817,100	26.0
750,000	277,600	German-American	30,597,800	6,214,200	4,364,300	38,416,600	27.5
1,000,000	1,139,600	Chase National	7,948,300	1,656,200	792,600	9,241,000	26.5
100,000	1,170,100	Fifth Avenue	2,032,500	214,700	999,200	3,541,300	34.2
200,000	575,800	German Exchange	3,225,400	572,900	674,300	4,857,400	25.6
200,000	754,200	Germania	6,822,300	1,630,200	379,200	7,610,500	26.3
300,000	754,000	Lincoln National	5,426,700	1,363,000	620,800	6,881,100	27.3
200,000	871,800	Garfield National	1,892,300	423,300	177,500	2,201,800	27.2
200,000	324,600	Fifth National	4,883,300	964,100	551,400	5,938,900	25.5
300,000	862,200	B. of the Metropolis	2,447,000	271,000	405,000	2,623,000	25.7
200,000	351,200	West Side	0,083,000	1,422,000	1,503,000	12,138,000	24.0
500,000	407,200	Seaboard National	1,777,000	175,000	223,000	1,550,000	25.6
200,000	360,000	Sixth National	8,940,300	7,193,800	1,574,800	34,002,500	25.7
2,100,000	854,900	Western National	4,531,000	987,300	1,518,600	5,721,000	43.7
800,000	984,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	15,706,700	3,976,000	348,000	17,229,700	25.0
1,200,000	1,014,200	National Union	3,746,700	824,900	371,800	4,560,400	25.8
500,000	348,600	Liberty National	4,063,600	758,500	195,800	3,705,500	25.7
1,000,000	358,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,214,200	597,500	295,800	3,539,600	25.2
250,000	810,800	B'k of N. Amst'dam.					
$47,250,000	$62,398,700	Total Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,512,600	Total State Banks.					
$58,272,700	$75,705,200	Total	703,555,800	164,325,100	54,376,300	806,912,100	

*As per official reports. 44 National banks, Dec. 1, 1898; 19 State banks, Sept. 29, 1898.

Report of Specie Into the District of New York Dec. 10 to 16 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	St. Johns	$2,037
Caracas	Curacao	1,135
Umbria	Liverpool	1,000,000
New York	Macoris	1,000
Prins Willem IV	Port au Prince	2,000
American Silver Coin—		
New York	Macoris	22
Caracas	Curacao	9
Foreign Gold Coin—		
La Champagne	Havre	287,184
Caracas	Curacao	331
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Finance	Colon	632
New York	Macoris	253
New York	St. Johns	1,152
Caracas	Curacao	5
Alene	Limon	400
Gold Bullion—		
Finance	Colon	5,920
Lydia	Tampico	618
Silver Bullion—		
Lycia	Tampico	504
Silver Ore—		
Yucatan	Mexico	1,790
Total		$1,305,012

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Dec. 12 to 17 Inclusive.

Dec. 12—Saginaw	Inagua	G. C., (U. S.)	$300
Dec. 12—Majestic	London	S. C., (Peru)	12,000
Dec. 12—Majestic	London	S. B.	118,000
Dec. 12—Seale	London	S. B.	96,000
Dec. 13—Paris	London	S. B.	419,100
Dec. 14—Yucatan	Havana	S. C., (U. S.)	4,000
Dec. 14—Yucatan	Havana	G. C., (Fr.)	135,275
Dec. 14—Yucatan	Havana	G. C., (Spain)	16,905
Dec. 16—Umbria	London	S. B.	411,500
Total			$1,213,080

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Nov. 2—New York	Puerto Plata	G. C., (U. S.)	$350
Dec. 8—Cherokee	Puerto Plata	G. C., (U. S.)	2,600
Dec. 8—Alabama	Belize	G. C., (U. S.)	10,000
Dec. 8—Advance	Colon	G. C., (U. S.)	1,000
Total			$1,227,030

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Dec.	$24,971	$24,547	$23,579
From Jan. 1	1,364,545	1,231,308	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	339
2d week Dec.	$49,518	$64,764	$57,668
From July 1	1,829,455	1,742,572	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	531	531	531
1st week Dec.	$42,952	$37,269	.....
From July 1	970,646	853,014	.....
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	35
2d week Dec.	$10,689	$6,843	$4,884
From Jan. 1	502,775	372,681	321,106
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week Dec.	$73,164	$73,254	$61,694
From July 1	1,931,784	1,996,179	1,939,016
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for October—			
Gross	$314,543	$299,185	$290,842
Op. expenses	165,420	161,070	164,676
Net	149,123	138,115	126,166
Interest, taxes, & rentals	65,547	60,507	59,024
Surplus	83,576	77,608	67,142
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross	2,880,039	2,848,865	2,814,601
Net	1,198,765	1,184,720	1,108,311
Surplus	584,165	583,951	617,675

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The boom was revived to-day in Pennsylvania Manufacturing and Electric Storage Battery common. The former advanced to 23⅝, its highest price on record, while the latter was marked up to 55¼, the top record in over two years. These were the only real features of the market, other prices, as a rule, being slightly lower than the close on Friday. There was little news regarding the movement in the two stocks named, but New York bought Storage, while insiders were responsible for the advance in Pennsylvania Manufacturing. The close was steady, at these figures:

Choctaw	27	Union Trac.	30⅞
Choctaw pf.	43	Con. T., Balt.	32
Lehigh Val.	21	Con. T., N. J.	55
Penn. R. R.	61	Elec. St. Bat.	55¼
Reading	9⅝	E. S. B. pf.	64½
Read. 1st pf.	23⅝	Marsden	5⅜
Read. 2d pf.	11¼	Penn. Mfg.	23¼
W. N.Y.& P.	3¼	United Gas	125¼
Phila. Trac.	94⅞	Welsbach Lt.	39

31½			
32¼			
56			
55½			
65			
80			
6			
23⅜			
125⅞			
40			

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10,570	Am. Sug. Refs.	124½	124½	123⅝	124¼
150	Am. Tobacco	141	141½	140½	141½
1,160	A., T. & S. F. pf.	51⅜	51⅝	50⅝	50⅞
460	Brooklyn R. T.	73¼	73½	72½	72⅝
2,240	Chi., B. & Q.	122½	122½	121⅜	121¾
2,370	Chi., M. & St. P.	116⅞	116¾	116¼	116⅝
260	Chi., R. I. & P.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛
10	Ches. & Ohio	25	25	25	25
10	Chi. Gt. West.	15	15	15	15
20	Del. & Hudson	105½	105½	105½	105½
420	Federal Steel	38¼	38⅝	37⅝	38
570	Federal Steel pf.	80¼	80⅝	79⅜	80
1,830	Louis. & Nash.	64¼	64¼	63⅝	64
3,950	Manhattan	97½	97½	96½	96⅝
970	Nor. Pacific	41¼	41¼	40⅞	40⅞
210	Nor. Pac. pf.	76½	76¼	76	76⅜
270	Pacific Mail	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
300	People's Gas	103⅜	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
20	Stand. R. & T. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
220	Tenn. C. & I.	34⅜	34⅝	34	34
720	Union Pacific	39½	39⅝	39	39¼
580	Union Pac. pf.	72	72	71¼	71¾
10	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
60	West. Union	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜
27,780					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	77½	77½	77½	77½
15,000	Ches. & O. 4½s.	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
25,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	67¾	67¾	67	67¼
25,000	Texas Pac. 2d	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
15,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	87¼	87½	87¼	87¼
$110,000					

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York Citybanks shows an increase in reserve of $230,075. The banks now hold $16,973,375 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 17.	Changes.
Loans	$702,369,300	$708,555,800	Inc. $6,246,500
Deposits	796,788,000	806,912,100	Inc. 10,124,100
Circ'l't'n.	16,385,300	16,341,700	Dec. 43,600
L'g'l t'drs.	54,373,800	54,376,300	Dec. 497,500
Specie	161,066,500	164,325,100	Inc. 3,258,600
Reserve	$215,940,300	$218,701,400	Inc. $2,761,100
Res. req'd.	199,197,000	201,728,025	Inc. 2,531,025
Surplus	$16,743,300	$16,973,375	Inc. $230,075

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,650
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	33,609,450	59,148,250	39,628,400
Feb. 5	34,761,625	54,640,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678

MORE ACTIVITY IN GOLF

Less Snow Brings Joy to the Active Lakewood Players.

MANY HOLIDAY TOURNAMENTS

Hamilton Club May Consolidate with the Queens County Golf Club—Women Prize Winners in Paterson.

During the past week the golf links in the vicinity of New York and particularly at Lakewood have been pretty thoroughly cleared of snow, and better conditions for play have been utilized by many enthusiastic golfers. The Dyker Meadow and Crescent Athletic links in the Bay Ridge district of Brooklyn, Baltusrol at Short Hills, Harbor Hill and Richmond County on Staten Island, St. Andrew's and the Westchester Country Club's course have all witnessed an unusual amount of Winter activity, and the women have not been entirely missing from these golfing scenes. Louis P. Bayard, Jr., the former intercollegiate champion, has been playing for several days over the Baltusrol links, and reports that the course is in very good condition for Winter play. It is hardly, however, up to championship form, and the annual club championship, which has been twice postponed, will not be played until Spring.

The Fowler silver cup, which several members of the Dyker Meadow Club are playing for, is still undecided, and the contest will be continued on successive Saturdays, probably finishing about the first of the year.

The absence of snow has caused the greatest joy among the Lakewood golfers, and both the Lakewood and Ocean County courses have been well patronized during the past week. The first of the Winter series of open handicaps given by the Ocean County Club a week ago Saturday, brought out a fair number of competitors, but the course is now in much better condition, and, provided no more snow falls, all the Lakewood events from now through to New Year's Day will be very lively affairs. Many golfers are making preparations to spend several days of the holiday season at Lakewood, and the numerous silver trophies will not be won without a struggle.

The Ocean County Club has been mindful of the wives of the golfers who will go to Lakewood and other women who play the game, for it has arranged a three days' mixed foursome match, beginning Wednesday, Dec. 28, and indications point to a large number of starters. On Monday, Jan. 2, will come the big open handicap on the same links for the George Gould Cup, which will attract a big field. The officers of the Lakewood Golf Club decided last week to give an open team competition next Saturday, the opponents to be paired off as equally as possible, and, if it should be impossible to pair all on even terms, the weaker golfer will receive a handicap. Every member of the winning team will receive a prize, and there is no limit upon the number of players, but the club would like to receive outside entries by Friday night, at least.

Outside of the golf links themselves, the most important event last week was the annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Golf Club. The names of the new officers have already been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. There were more changes than usual, as the former President, Secretary, and Captain all declined to be renominated. The club lost an excellent Captain in W. H. Sands, who for three years held the hitherto unprecedented record of club champion. This honor seems to imply elevation to the Captaincy, for the new Captain, A. De Witt Cochrane, is the present champion, having won that honor and the coveted John Reid Gold Medal on elon day. Cochrane won several prizes during the season, one of the handsomest being the W. H. Sands Silver Cup. He is an active and energetic golfer, and may be depended on to develop the team golf material in the club.

It is common rumor that the St. Andrew's members would like to have the amateur championship next year played on its links. No action, however, was taken on this important matter at the meeting, and the Board of Governors will decide later in the season whether or not they will present a request for the tournament at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, which will be held in February.

The Board of Governors recently elected by the members of the Dyker Meadow Club will meet in a few days and elect from their number the officers for the year. The board consists of Duncan Edwards, Daniel Chauncey, Frederick J. Phillips, W. A. Putnam, Wyllys Terry, W. B. Crittenden, James E. Merritt, Gen. William C. Wallace, F. Coit Johnson, Albert Gould Jennings, Norman S. Dike, Edward L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Graham F. Blandy, Carl H. De Silver, and Charles Adams. Norman S. Dike is President of the club, and should he be willing to serve again a re-election will probably follow.

The Board of Governors elected last week by the Englewood Golf Club consists of Thomas Thacher, Malcolm Campbell, George H. Burritt, A. T. Enos, D. W. Evans, H. W. Banks, Jr., G. Lydecker, B. F. Reinmund, and Dr. F. A. Bottome. They will choose the officers in a few days. The limit of membership in the club is nearly reached, and the last season was a very successful one. The members are anxious to give their second open tournament next Spring, and dates for that time will be asked for at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association.

The Washington (D. C.) Golf Club will give Saturday handicap events all Winter, and a special contest for the President's Cup will be played on Tuesday, Dec. 27. Willie Davis, the well-known professional of the Newport golf links has charge of the Washington links for the Winter, and he has put the course in excellent playing condition.

True to the Scotch traditions of golf, a native of that great headquarters of the game, E. Fullerton Carnegie, has recently won the championship of Germany, and will hold the golf Challenge Cup for one year. The match took place on the links near Berlin. H. S. Curtiss, formerly one of the active officers in the Lakewood Golf Club, and who has been abroad for some time, was a competitor in this match, and reached the semi-final round.

The Montclair Golf Club, which made preparations toward the close of the season for a new course, is pushing the work along actively on its new links. Nine holes have already been laid out, measuring 2,086 yards, and there is room on the property for nine more holes, should the club decide upon an eighteen-hole course. The club has over 120 members, active and associate, and has recently elected Paul Wilcox, George F. Brown, and Thomas T. Reid on the Board of Directors. These, with J. I. Freeman, F. M. Harrison, and H. H. Spies, will form the Governing Board of the club for the coming year.

The women of the North Jersey Country Club at Paterson have just finished their series of golf contests, the final match being played last week, when the tie between Miss Ryle and Miss McCoy was played off for the second prize in the anniversary handicap tournament, which took place Thanksgiving week. Miss McCoy won the second prize, the chief cup having previously been taken by Miss Grahame. Other contestants were Miss Blandell, Miss Armitage, Miss L. Grahame, and Miss Scott.

The annual women's championship of the club was recently played and won by Miss Scott, who beat Miss Ruth Hoxey in the final round by two up and one to play. The links will be used more or less all Winter, although the regular greens have been covered. Hockey and curling occupy the attention of many of the members during the cold season.

A plan is under consideration which may lead to an early consolidation of the Hamilton Club in Brooklyn and the Queens County Golf Club of Glen Cove. Negotiations are still pending, and no definite understanding has yet been reached, but as many members in both clubs are deeply interested in the project, it seems likely that some system of union will be mutually agreed on. One reason for the possible consolidation lies in the fact that the Hamilton Club has seen the attractiveness as well as the advantages in country club life, and with a country club open to the members in the Summer, club life would probably be fostered greatly to the benefit of individual members, as well as to the organizations themselves.

Such a plan would probably be of equal benefit to the Queens County Club, as it has just purchased over 100 acres near the new Glen Cove Station, and workmen are now busy laying out an eighteen-hole course. No efforts are being spared to make it one of the best, and its playing distance will be nearly, if not quite, 6,000 yards. A commodious clubhouse is also to be erected, and it is the intention to have everything in readiness for opening Decoration Day next May. Should the Hamilton Club obtain an interest in the Glen Cove links, special trains would be run at stated times during the season, and Brooklyn golfers could thus reach the golf grounds within an hour.

The Dyker Meadow links will have to be abandoned before long, as the city owns part of the land, and it is possible that early in the future the Queens County links at Glen Cove may become the chief headquarters for the majority of Brooklyn golfers. Beside those mentioned the only other good course in Brooklyn is that of the Crescent Athletic Club. The Marine and Field Club has a course, but the conditions regarding tenure of the land and other difficulties have prevented it being much of a success, except for practice purposes.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

An effort is to be made to revive sports at Columbia, and different committees have been appointed to take charge of the different departments of sport. Rowing will be the first sport to engage the attenion of the students, and for this Dr. Walter Peet, who was the head coach when Columbia won in 1895, will be in charge again. W. S. Cowles, W. Meikleham, and Guy Richards will help Dr. Peet all they can, and it will not be through any fault of these gentlemen if Columbia does not have a good crew next season.

A football association has been formed with the following officers: President—James M. Hewlett, Captain of the '89 football team; Vice President—H. H. Boyesen, class of 1900; Secretary—Charles Meyer, class of 1901; Treasurer—Hugh Kafka, class of 1900; Graduate Directors—Gustavus T. Kirby, A. T. Gildersleeve, Captain of the '90 football team; T. Ludlow Chrystie, Captain of the '91 team.

A representative on the Board of Directors will be elected by each class in the university. This board will select a temporary Captain of the team until the election by members of the team.

A meeting was held recently for the purpose of forming class water polo teams. A series of class games are to be conducted during the Winter, and efforts are being made to arrange a match with the University of Pennsylvania team. The best men Columbia has are Ashley, Fleischman, Sewgass, and Spencer. There is a fine tank 100 feet in length and 50 feet wide connected with the gymnasium, and under the direction of Charles Holroyd Columbia ought to do well in this sport.

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The skating championships will be held at Poughkeepsie the end of January. The non-championship events that have been arranged are as follows: Thursday, Jan. 26, one-mile novice, three miles handicap, and one-mile scratch for boys under sixteen years of age. Friday, Jan. 27, five-mile handicap, one-mile pursuit race, and one-mile handicap. The championship events will be distributed through Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. There will be a fancy-dress carnival on Friday next.

***

The New York State Fish, Game, and Forestry League held its annual meeting recently at Syracuse, and it was decided to submit certain amendments to the game laws to the Legislature. Following are the amendments:

"Making the close season for black bass from Dec. 1 to June 1, instead of from Jan. 1, as the law reads.

"Abolishing the law which permits the shooting of ducks in the Spring. This will make the close season from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.

"Making the open season for rabbits from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, to conform with the law in regard to woodcock, grouse, and squirrels. A man seen in the woods after Dec. 15 with a gun in his hand then cannot claim that he is after rabbits.

"Prohibiting the sale of quails, woodcocks, and brook trout at any time."

Under the law a bounty is paid on fish nets, often greatly in excess of their original value. This has resulted in a wholesale raid upon the county treasuries all over the State, and the State has been defrauded out of many thousands of dollars by the fish pirates. It has been customary with them to buy in New York all kinds of nets, put them in the water, and a few days later discover them. By this means they secure immense profits and make a farce of the game laws. The Laws Committee of the league will submit a schedule of bounties calculated to prevent these frauds.

Governor-elect Theodore Roosevelt was made an honorary member of the league. These officers were elected: President—Cornelius W. Smith of Syracuse; Vice President—R. B. Lawrence of Long Island; Secretary—Ernest G. Gould of Seneca Falls; Treasurer—A. C. Cornwall of Alexandria Bay.

The Legislative and Law Committee—C. B. Lapham of Canandaigua, F. J. Amsden of Rochester, W. E. Wolcott of Utica, A. E. Pond of New York, and W. S. Gavitt of Lyons.

Auditing Committee—Aaron Mather of Honeoye Falls, Thomas D. Hunt of Dunkirk, and G. W. Weaver of Lockport.

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The Eureka Bowling Club will give its third annual entertainment and reception at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8:30 P. M. There will be a minstrel performance by the "Unity Club Minstrels" of Brooklyn, followed by a competitive cake-walk.

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Owing to some fifty changes made in the original National Basketball League rules, the publication of the rules has been delayed until this week. They can be had of the leading sporting goods houses from to-day or from the Secretary of the league for 10 cents per copy. The book contains sixty-four pages and is of a vest-pocket size. Among the features contained in the book will be found a full set of by-laws, rules, and regulations of the National league, revised playing rules, instructions to officials, changes in rules, how the league was organized, and cuts of managers and league officials.

***

The New York polo team has cut loose from the Southern New England League and joined the newly organized American Polo Association. The other cities in the association are Brooklyn, under the management of J. C. Chapman; Jersey City, with William Barnie at the helm; Newark, with Roger Connor, formerly first baseman of the Giants, in charge, and Philadelphia, with Walter Burnham, a well-known baseball manager, at the head. All the teams are made up of New England players.

The season will open to-morrow. Each team will play two games at home every week. The New Yorks will meet the Brooklyns to-morrow at the Grand Central Palace, where the New Yorks will play all their home games. The Brooklyns will play their home games in the old Church Building, corner of Fulton and Clinton Streets, only a few blocks from the Brooklyn Bridge.

Messrs. Chapman, Barnie, and George R. Manchester, who compose the Schedule Committee, are busy at work, and so far have prepared a schedule for three weeks. The New Yorks will have Monday and Thursday nights at home. The games scheduled for next week are as follows:

Monday, Dec. 19—New York vs. Brooklyn, at New York; New Vs. Jersey City, at Newark.

Tuesday, Dec. 20—Brooklyn vs. New York, at Brooklyn; Newark vs. Jersey City, at Newark.

Wednesday, Dec. 21—Jersey City vs. Newark, at Jersey City.

Thursday, Dec. 22—New York vs. Newark, at New York; Philadelphia vs. Jersey City, at Philadelphia.

Friday, Dec. 23.—Brooklyn vs. Jersey City, at Brooklyn; New York vs. Philadelphia, at Philadelphia.

Saturday, Dec. 24—Jersey City vs. Brooklyn, at Jersey City; Newark vs. Philadelphia, at Newark.

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The East Side Gun Club of Newark will hold its regular club shoot at live birds on Dec. 22 in the afternoon on its grounds near Foundry Street and the Plank Road. On Dec. 26 (Christmas shoot) and Jan. 2 (New Year's shoot) there will be open sweepstakes and handicaps at live birds on the same grounds, commencing at 10 A. M. The main event will be at 15 birds, $5 entrance, birds extra at 25 cents on each of the holidays. Rose system in the division of the moneys, ratios 6, 3, and 1, if three moneys, and 6, 3, 2, and 1 if four moneys. There will also be an all-day tournament on the club's grounds on Jan. 5, at 10 A. M. The main event will be before the State Championship Cup between Mr. Tom Morfey, the challenger, and Mr. L. H. Schortemeier, the holder of the cup, at 50 targets. There will be sweepstakes at 10 and 25 targets, entrance 50 cents to $2, including targets at 2 cents each.

***

The Winter Carnival of Sports, under the management of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the New Jersey Athletic Club, will be held at Madison Square Garden on Friday, Jan. 13. The programme of events for the evening is as follows: Sixty-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; five-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship, scratch; running high jump, handicap.

Collegiate Events.—Sixty-yard run, 880-yard run.

For Schoolboys Only.—Eight hundred and eighty yard run, handicap. Open to members of any school in the United States.

Three prizes will be given in each event. Gold to first, silver to second, bronze to third. In the five-mile championship, four prizes will be given. A handsome banner will be presented to club scoring most number of points; but points scored in closed events will not count in banner competition. An entrance fee of 50 cents per man for each event must accompany all entries, except the five-mile championship, for which an entry fee of $1 will be charged. The right to strike out or reject any entry is reserved. Entries close on Jan. 6, 1899, with J. E. Sullivan, 16 and 18 Park Place, New York.

***

On the morning of Dec. 2, off Block Island, near the eastern entrance of Long Island Sound, one of the crew of the schooner Sarah Quinn saw a homing pigeon alight in the rigging. The bird appeared so exhausted it could hardly hold on to the rigging. The sailor caught the bird, fed and examined it, and found upon one of its legs an aluminium band marked "F. 3.84." The bird was revived and kept on the vessel, awaiting the claim of its owner.

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It is claimed that the finest performance among British homing pigeons this year was the flight of a bird owned by P. Clutterbuck, from the Shetland Islands to London within the day of twenty-four hours.

***

The Owl Club of Woodhaven, L. I., has been presented with five German hares, weighing thirty-five pounds, by Herman Rosentriler, who is spending the Winter with his mother in Hagen, Germany. The hares came on the North German Lloyd steamer Saale, which arrived on Dec. 9.

NOTES OF THE YACHTSMEN.

A special meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound will be held at the Windsor Hotel Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., to take final action on the report of the Executive Committee in the matter of restrictions as to scantling, construction, &c. At the meeting of the association on Dec. 12 the committee reported a table of scantlings, a definition of a cabin yacht, and restrictions for knockabout yachts of twenty-five-foot and twenty-one-foot load-water line, respectively. Action was deferred until Dec. 20, that the report might be printed and distributed to the representatives.

***

The table of scantlings and the definition of a cabin yacht are two hard problems for yachtsmen to solve, and whatever is decided on at the coming meeting there will be many who will disagree with the rule adopted. The proposed definition of a cabin yacht is as follows:

A cabin yacht is intended to be a seaworthy type of cruising and racing yacht, substantially constructed and properly ballasted, with either a flush deck or a cabin trunk on deck, and having suitable cabin accommodations below, and conforming to the limitations herein specified.

CENTREBOARD.

The centreboard when housed shall not extend above the deck in the case of a flush-decked yacht, nor above the cabin trunk in the case of one fitted with a cabin trunk.

HEAD ROOM.

The minimum head room under deck or cabin trunk over the required floor space in the clear, exclusive of skylights and hatches, shall be as follows:

Class	25-ft.	30-ft.	36-ft.
Head room	4 ft. 2 in.	5-ft.	6-ft.

CABIN TRUNK.

The height of cabin trunk when used, measured from the level of the under side of plank sheer to the under side of cabin trunk, shall not exceed two inches for every foot of greatest beam.

CABIN FLOOR.

The cabin shall have a floor between frames amidships in width not less than one-quarter the greatest beam, and in length not less than the following:

Class	25-ft.	30-ft.	36-ft.
Cabin floor, length	7-ft. 10-in.	10-ft.	14-ft.

FIXTURES.

There shall be a substantial partition at the after end of cabin, which shall be fitted with two permanent lockers.

There shall be suitable berths or transoms for the accommodation of the crew.

FITTINGS.

The cabin shall contain cushions or mattresses for the berths or transoms; one blanket for each berth or for each length of 7 feet of transom; stove, cooking utensils, and a receptacle for two gallons of water.

Yachts shall carry anchors of the following weight:

Class	25-ft.	30-ft.	36-ft.
Weight	30-lb.	40-lb.	55-lb.

and cable of the following dimensions:

Class	25-ft.	30-ft.	36-ft.
Length	100-ft. 1½ in.	130-ft. 2 in.	150-ft. 2½ in.

Yachts shall also carry life preservers, compasses, riding lights, foghorn, bucket, and boathook.

Alterations made on existing yachts must conform to these limitations.

The proposed table of scantling which is to be applied to all new yachts of the thirty-six-foot class and under is as follows:

CABIN YACHTS.

	36 Ft. Inches.	30 Ft. Inches.	25 Ft. Inches.
Stem, sided at head	4	3½	3
Sternpost, sided at tuck	4	3½	3¼
Keel, minimum thickness	4½	3½	3
Sectional area	54	45	36
Frames, sectional area—			
Heels	4½	3½	2⅝
Bilge	3½	3	2¼
Heads	2¼	2	1¼
Spacing	12	11	10
Floors, wood, sectional area	9	7	5
Equivalent steel L	2x2x¼	2x2x¼	2x2x¼
Spacing	22	20	18
Shelf or clamp, sectional area—			
Middle	7½	6	4½
Ends	5½	4½	3
Bilge stringer, sectional area—			
Middle	4½	4	3
Ends	3¾	3	2
Deck beam, sectional area—			
Main	6½	5½	4½
Auxiliary	4¼	3¾	2¾
Half-beams	2¾	2¼	1¾
Spacing	12	10	10
Planking, to finish full	1¼	1	⅞
Hood ends above water line	1	⅞	¾
*Deck, to finish full	1⅛	1	⅞
Keel bolts, spaced 12 inches	1	⅞	¾
Metal centreboard, thickness	¾	¾	⅝

*If deck is canvas covered, a reduction of one-eighth of an inch allowed.

OPEN YACHTS.

	21 Ft. Inches.	18 Ft. Inches.
Stem, sided at head	2¼	1½
Stern post, sided at tuck	2½	1¾
Keel minimum thickness	1½	1¼
Sectional area	10	6
Frames, sectional area—		
Bilge	1	¾
Spacing	9	6
Shelf or clamp, sectional area—		
Middle	2	1½
Ends	1½	1
Bilge stringer, sectional area—		
Middle	1½	..
Ends	1	..
Deck beam, sectional area—		
Main	2	1½
Planking, to finish full	⅝	½
Hood ends above water line	½	5-16
*Deck, to finish full	½	⅜
Metal centreboard, thickness	½	⅜
Keel bolts, spaced 12 inches	½	..

*If deck is canvas covered a reduction of one-eighth of an inch allowed.

***

The order for Anthony J. Drexel's new steam yacht has been placed with Scott & Co., Greenock, Scotland. The London Yachting World says this boat "will be larger than the Mayflower and Nahma. Her tonnage will be 1,810, as against 1,806 for the others, and her fittings will be planned on even more sumptuous lines. The new yacht will be 268 feet in length, 36 feet broad, and her depth will be 20 feet, molded to the main deck. Her net tonnage works out at about 1,630. In designing her Mr. Watson has followed in a modified form the general style of the Tuscarora, and she will have the plating of the top sides carried up in a similar fashion to form the outer casing of the deckhouses. The plan has never yet been followed on a boat so large as this, and the result will be to give an amazing amount of accommodation. The magnificent series of Gretas turned out by Messrs. Scott & Co. for the senior partner are surety enough of their ability to do justice to this important contract.

"A speed of seventeen knots an hour has been contracted for, and the boat will be engined by the builders. The driving power will come from four cylinders, capable of developing 5,000 horse power. There will be four working cranks and twin screws. She will have extra large bunker space to enable her to make long voyages without recoaling, and, taken altogether, it is intended to make the boat one of the finest specimens of naval architecture ever produced on the Clyde."

***

The London Yachtsman says: "Although the actual building of the Shamrock will not be begun till after the New Year holidays, carefully made wooden molds of much of her framing and drawings of the rest of it were completed at Fairlie recently, and at once sent off to the place where she is to be built. The locality of 'the place,' however, remains as great a secret as ever. I have it from an intimate Clyde friend of Sir Thomas Lipton that he (Sir Thomas) continues to be as enthusiastic as ever over his big yachting project, although it is now becoming apparent to him what an enormous mass of trouble and detail the 'engineering' of such an undertaking entails.

"Sir Thomas's Clyde yachting friends are anxious that the cup should be won, for among other reasons Mr. Fife's sake, and in this connection no one would be more pleased that Mr. G. L. Watson, who has promised to give all the aid in his power. I also have it on good authority that the Valkyrie III. is to be fitted out in the coming season, and this, it may be said, assures the Shamrock of the use of the best 'trial horse' to be found on this side.

"No sailing master has yet been appointed for the Shamrock."

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME.

The League of American Sportsmen Gives Notice to Dealers and Others.

C. O. Shields, President of the League of American Sportsmen, has sent to managers of cold storage houses, game dealers, hotel and restaurant men, club stewards, and others interested, a circular letter calling attention to the provisions of the game laws of this State, as follows:

"The open season for the killing and sale of woodcock and ruffed grouse (partridge) is from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive. The open season for quail is from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15, inclusive.

"After Dec. 15 it is unlawful to kill, sell, or have in possession any quail, woodcock, ruffed grouse, or any member of the grouse family, except that it is lawful to sell or offer for sale or possess such birds from Dec. 15 to Dec. 31, inclusive, if killed in season in this State or out of the State. Please note that all such birds must be disposed of by Jan. 1. Violators of this law are liable to arrest for misdemeanor, and, furthermore, to a penalty of $25 for each bird killed, sold, or possessed.

"It is unlawful to sell or have in possession venison or moose meat after Nov. 20.

"The League of American Sportsmen was organized for the purpose of enforcing the game laws. It does not wish to involve any one in unpleasant or expensive litigation, and this timely notice is given in order that game dealers, hotel men, and others may be in shape to observe the close season when it arrives."

Cricket League Pennant and Prizes.

The Metropolitan District Cricket League will hold an entertainment in January for the presentation of the pennant and the distribution of prizes. The Executive Committee of the league decided at a recent meeting to accept an offer of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of the use of their clubhouse for the presentation. An arrangement committee for the entertainment was appointed, which consists of James D. Boyd, Henry Martin, and G. P. Hurditch. The by-laws of the league are to be thoroughly revised, and F. F. Kelly, N. W. Vickers, and Jerome Flannery were appointed a committee to report on amendments at the next meeting.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

A Combination to be Formed Giving L. A. W. Control of Racing.

FINES FOR SIX-DAY RIDERS

Long-Distance Contest for San Francisco—Miller and Other Favorites Expected to Enter.

There will be a combination, made up of several Middle States and Western divisions, that will be unanimous in advocating continued control of cycle racing by the League of American Wheelmen at the annual meeting. This same combination will indorse Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., of Pittsburg for the office of President to succeed Isaac B. Potter, and it is easy to see what the conclusions of the Eastern divisions will be. If the combination opposed to relinquishing control of cycling wants to have the support of New York and New Jersey and other Eastern States in electing Keenan, it will have to vote for the abolition of racing.

***

The bulletin issued last week by Albert Mott, Chairman of the Racing Board, makes it look as though the League of American Wheelmen has resigned itself to the relinquishment of racing. The bulletin deals with heavy fines from beginning to end. Fines amounting to $5,000 are imposed on prominent amateurs and professionals who took part in the six-day race at Madison Square Garden. The league certainly does not expect to get all this money, but Chairman Mott says that the men transgressed the rules, and pay they must. The riders look upon the bulletin as a huge joke. A well-known amateur when he read the bulletin and saw that he had been fined $100, smiled and said: "I don't believe the riders will lose any sleep over this latest move of Mr. Mott's. In years to come Mr. Mott will be able to tell how he nearly made a lot of money for the League of American Wheelmen."

***

One of the most important incidents at the meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York a few days ago was a visit from a committee from the West Side Association, and a number of Amsterdam Avenue property owners, who presented a petition asking the associated clubs to aid them in opposing four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue. At present there are two electric car tracks and two horse car tracks. It is claimed that running cars on four tracks makes it dangerous for cyclists, pedestrians, and drivers. The next Legislature will be asked to restrict traffic to two tracks. Judge Simms was made Chairman of the committee to co-operate with the property owners.

***

The Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island have made requests to have a number of asphalt paths laid out in Brooklyn. One is for a strip of asphalt over the cobble stones on Fourth Avenue, from Flatbush Avenue to Sixtieth Street, and on Thirty-ninth Street, from the ferry to Fourth Avenue. This will give a smooth pathway to the central section of the borough, and the shore driveway overlooking the Narrows.

***

The third annual ball of the Century Wheelmen of New York, which is to take place at Lenox Lyceum Thursday evening, Jan. 26, promises to be a distinct social success. Officers of the leading bicycle clubs in New York and vicinity have already signified their intention of being present, as well as many prominent city officials.

The club will present a gold, a silver, and a bronze medal to the three members having the largest mileage; a gold, a silver, and a bronze medal to the three members riding the greatest number of century runs, and a pin and bar to every member who has ridden 2,000 miles, and an extra bar for each additional 2,000 miles during the past season. The presentation of the foregoing, which is always an occasion of much interest, will probably take place some time during the coming month.

***

Madison Square Garden will be the scene of some spirited racing within the next two weeks. The American Cycle Racing Association has arranged for three events. On Dec. 31 and Jan. 2 special meets will be held, and on Jan. 6 a twenty-four hour race will be decided. The race will be limited to fifteen entries, including the best men who took part in the recent six-day race. Miller and Waller have already sent in their entries, and an effort is being made to secure the entry of Louis Gimm, who holds the twenty-four hour record of 486 miles. The same track on which the six-day race was run will be used.

***

Arrangements were made yesterday whereby another big international six-day bicycle race will be held at Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco, week of Feb. 8. The American Cycle Racing Association will be interested with California parties, and the business at this end will be conducted by the promoters of the Madison Square Garden event. The prizes for the six-day race will be the same as given last week, with an extra allowance for breaking the record. "Jimmy" Michael will make his first appearance in San Francisco on this occasion, in exhibitions, and after the long distance event will take part in the middle distance events throughout California. Offers have been made to "Eddie" McDuffie, Harry Elkes, Edouard Taylore, Fournier and his petroleum machines, "Eddie" Bald, Tom Cooper, Arthur Gardiner, and all the short distance cracks. It is expected that Miller, Waller, Pierce, Frederick, Stephane, Hale, Guerin, Stevens, Aaronson, Lawson, and Schineer will start in the six-day race.

***

At the annual meeting of the Penn Glen Wheelmen the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—William Greis; Vice President—J. H. Shearson; Treasurer—W. A. Bullis; Financial Secretary—T. Fitzsimmons; Recording Secretary—Charles Clarke; Corresponding Secretary—Edward M. Myers; Sergeant at Arms—W. Fink; Captain—F. Beyhl; First Lieutenant—D. J. Reilly; Second Lieutenant—Charles Clarke.

***

The Associated Cycling Clubs of New York have completed all arrangements for holding the annual New Year's eve run to Yonkers and Tarrytown. The run will start from Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue at 12.01 A. M. Jan. 1. Edward Gerlierieux has given a silver cup to be awarded to the first rider arriving at the Mott House, Tarrytown. The trophy will become the property of the member winning it three times, not necessarily consecutive.

***

Some of the uses to which cycles are put seem very novel, for few people realize how much can be carried on one, or how readily a rider can steer with one hand and bear some cumbersome load in the other. It is simple enough for messengers to use them for ordinary deliveries and not much more difficult for the newsboy on his rounds to carry his papers slung under his arm.

But sometimes the kit of tools a mechanic carries seems a little too much. A great number of small articles can be packed in luggage carriers, to fit in the frame and be strapped on handle-bars and behind the saddle. A good sized bag is often hung on the handle-bar near the head and always looks ready to get in the way of the knees, which sometimes it unfortunately succeeds in doing.

***

One of the most recent patents in brakes is what is known as the pneumatic rim brake, brought out by an English concern. Its construction is similar to that of the ordinary rim brakes, except that the part of the brake which comes in contact with the rim is of rubber, which is distended when air is pumped into it by means of a bulb worked by the hand. A device similar to this was introduced in this country years ago, the difference being that it was applied directly on the tire. It was not very effective, difficulty being experienced in keeping it air tight.

MANY SCIENTISTS TO MEET.

Mathematicians and Naturalists to Meet at Columbia.

The American Society of Naturalists will meet at Columbia University on Dec. 28 and 29. The officers of the society are: President—Prof. H. B. Bowditch, Harvard Medical School; Vice Presidents—Prof. William James, Harvard University; S. H. Gage, Cornell University, and H. S. Williams, Yale University; Secretary—Prof. H. C. Bumpus, Brown; Treasurer—Prof. John B. Smith, Rutgers. President Morris K. Jesup of the Museum of Natural History has invited the society to the museum on Dec. 28.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia will deliver a lecture on "Collections of Fossil Mammals and Their Care." In the evening Prof. Osborn will give the society a reception at his home, 550 Madison Avenue. On Thursday the society will take luncheon at the Columbia University restaurant. A discussion on "Advances in Methods of Teaching" will follow the regular business meeting in the afternoon. Prof. E. B. Conklin, University of Pennsylvania, will discuss the subject from the standpoint of "Zoology"; Prof. G. S. Huntington, Columbia University, "Anatomy"; Prof. W. T. Porter, Harvard Medical College, "Physiology"; Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, Harvard Medical College, "Psychology"; Dr. Franz Boas, Columbia University, "Anthropology," and Prof. W. G. Gannag, "Botany." Prof. Bowditch will be the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the society, which will be held Thursday evening, at the Hotel Savoy.

While the naturalists' society is in convention in Schermerhorn Hall, the American Mathematical Society will hold its annual meeeting in Fayerweather Hall. Papers on various mathematical subjects will be read by Profs. M. I. Pupin, Columbia; E. C. Lovett, Princeton; Dr. W. Schulz, Cornell; Dr. A. S. Chessin, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. G. A. Willard, Cornell; Ormond Stone, University of Virginia, and Dr. E. J. Wilczynski, University of California.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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As a convenience for you, a light luncheon in the Candy Store.

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To 10 o'clock all this week, including Saturday, December 24.

Gift Giving Merchandise Suggested and Localized.

Just because the merchandise in this store contains more than price is why every one feels absolutely safe in buying it, especially at these gift-giving times.

Quality, newness, fashion, durability, real worth; yes, and a touch of art and exclusiveness, even in the every day things, linked to our always very low prices, make a combination that is irresistible in practical advantages to the shopper.

Those who buy thoughtfully and with alertness get goods cheap. Goods that will wear themselves out in your service.

Our name is an absolute guarantee of the best in price and quality, and it protects the receiver of your gifts. Isn't it a satisfaction to buy where you feel absolutely safe?

In the Basement: Art Pottery, Bric-a-brac, Cut Glass, China, Toys, Housefurnishings, Candy, and accessories.

On the First Floor: Men's furnishings, Gloves, Umbrellas, Stationery, Books, Jewelry, Silverware, Cutlery, Toilet Articles, Handkerchiefs, Linens, Dress Fabrics.

On the Second Floor: Dolls, Art Embroidery, Plaster Reproductions, Paper Novelties, Decorative Things in Burnt Wood, Furs, Rugs, Slippers.

On the Third Floor: Furnished Rooms, Picture Gallery, Cozy Corners, Armor, Furniture.

On the Fourth Floor: Sportsmen's Things, Bicycles, Golf Outfits, &c.

The Latest News from Toyland.

This Toyland is in the basement, and what a merry running of Engines, harmless Trolley Cars, rushing Express Trains, whistling Steamboats, clanging of hurrying Fire Engines, mingled with the exclamations of delighted children and surprises at the little prices. It will pay you to make comparison.

Magic Lanterns, instructive and amusing, 49c., 99c., $1.49, up to $12.00.

Race Courses, imported, 49c.

Mechanical Toys, Bicycle Riders, Hansom Cabs, Sulkies, &c., 59c., 74c. and 98c.

Mechanical Boats, some wind with key, others driven by steam, $1.39, $2.25, and $4.98.

Steam Engines, all kinds, sizes, shapes, from the smallest upright to the largest triple expansion type with the most recent improvements. See our Miniature Machine Shop, and the prices from 50c. to $12.00 each.

Steam Yachts, splendidly modelled, $7.75, $10.00 to $15.00.

Doll Houses, nicely painted and varnished, 99c., $1.59, $2.98 and $4.98.

Parlor, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture for fitting up doll house, 29c., 48c., 74c., 98c., $1.98.

Noah's Arks, the good kinds, 25c., 49c., 69c., 98c., $1.59.

China Tea Sets, the best decorations, the lowest prices, 25c., 45c., 64c., 99c., $1.25 to $4.50.

Dolls' High and Rocking Chairs, made of reed, strongly put together, 49c. each.

"Flyer" Sleds, all sizes, $1.39 up.

Nickel-plated Locomotives, to wind up, always sold at $1.50, for Monday, 99c.

Tin Kitchen Sets, 24c. and 44c.

"Dime" Trunk Banks, 69c.; instead of 98c.

White Enamel Sideboards, Bureaus, Chiffoniers, Bookcases, &c., from 49c. to $4.98.

Swinging Rocking Horses, $2.75 to $9.50.

Another lot of the Good Child's Desk, with folding legs, made to sell for $1.50; our price, 98c.

Clearing Sale of Trimmed Millinery.

And this takes in everything in our Women's and Children's Hats, Bonnets and Toques. It is one of those opportunities that come with a rush, for who is unacquainted with the exclusiveness, character, quality and beauty of our Millinery? And to offer

Everything at Half

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Our Women's Regular $5.00 Shoes for $3.50.

Is $1.50 on a pair of shoes worth saving? But in reality it's more than a dollar and a half, for these regular $5.00 shoes look like $6.00 and $7.00 ones anywhere but in this store.

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The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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MARCELLA SEMBRICH,

PRIMA DONNA SOPRANO.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
DECEMBER 18, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

A New York Winter is really getting to be a serious thing as regards health and comfort. Of course it is quite out of the question to allow snow to remain in the streets in the business portions of the city, for, besides the fact that traffic would be blocked, the personal inconvenience to pedestrians without wading boots would be great. Still, in the raw, damp air that hangs over the bare, chilly, dusty pavements, made so by the energy of the Street Cleaning Department and the mercy of Fluvius, there is more discomfort than in many slushy days. The unnatural atmosphere penetrates all ordinary body protectors and the cold of the pavement comes up through the best leather soles and sends a chill to the very marrow of one's bones. What a pity it was that the streets of the "down-town" were made from the lanes and cow-paths of the first settlement. If only the early Dutchmen could have foreseen what a frozen Sahara the lower part of Manhattan would become in Winter, they would doubtless have arranged things differently.

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A Vienna journal, in speaking of the movement for woman's emancipation in America, calls attention to the fact that in Austria women have certain legal rights undreamed of by Americans. They can refuse to accompany their husbands to any locality which endangers their liberty, life, or health, and "unless married to military men, can refuse to be parties to perpetual peregrinations, and to settling in foreign countries." There seems to be some misapprehension in Vienna concerning the status of woman in America. Those rules of conduct so carefully laid down in the Austrian code are observed here, but in an entirely different way. Woman enjoys them without legal sanction, to be sure, but public opinion and the jury are usually with her. She can hardly envy her Austrian sister, who is constantly reminded that she is under police protection.

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In a small New England town far from the hustle and bustle and spirituality of the Hub, there is an editor who is a man of genius, a psychologist. His power of reading character is so extraordinary that he would be an ornament to any of the myriads of psychic societies in the capital of the Bay State. Unfortunately his career of usefulness is very probably nipped in the bud by the nature of his initial experiment. However, undoubted success and appreciation await him in a less sensitive, less conservative community. A few weeks ago he said in his paper: "Has there been a clandestine marriage in town during the past week? Mme. Rumor whispers softly as yet." After the whole town has speculated upon the mysterious affair for a week, and at least five couples had been pointed out as undoubtedly the parties alluded to, the editor blandly remarked that the item had no foundation whatever, and "was only given publicity in order to bring before our people a forcible illustration of the fact that we are prone, as a people, to gossip." It is hardly conceivable that he will be allowed to depart unpunished.

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Youthful pupils in geography are taught in the public schools that the globe on which we live consists of a crust of earth and rock covering a core of molten lava. According to the Tidal Committee of the British Association this is an error. They say that the earth is either solid or has an exceedingly thick crust. If the earth had only a shell of solid rock, say fifty miles in thickness, inclosing melted matter, it would yield under the tide almost as freely as a liquid. A globe of glass of the same size as the earth would yield like India rubber, and it is probable from a series of experiments that the earth as a whole is vastly more rigid than any rock upon her surface, a fact which, it is suggested, may be due to the excessive pressure in the interior. But the schoolboy will say, "Well, but volcanoes and geysers? If there is not fire down there, not many miles deep, how do they come?" The Tidal Committee has not included the answers in its report.

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In countries like Spain, France, Italy, Austria, and Germany, it is somewhat surprising that the much-abused Socialist press almost alone holds the custom of dueling to be ridiculous. The origin of dueling is, of course, found in the early combats to invite the "judgment of God." Later the duello began to be recognized as a matter of personal honor with judgment in favor of the more skillful combatant. But the age that acknowledged this last made the custom an anachronism. The objections of the Socialists are based on a simple fact: As dueling is but a trial of skill, why not settle an affair of honor in a manner where equal skill is required but less danger encountered? But the Socialists lose sight of the fact that assurance and presence of mind are quite as important in a duel as skill. Unfortunately, these qualities are as likely to array themselves on the wrong as on the right side. Still, there is a lingering superstition that right will prevail over might, and until the Socialists smash this theory they can hardly hope to win conservative legislators to their way of thinking—except, of course, in France, where the duello is merely a social function, seldom fatal, although, of course, trying to the nerves.

MARCELLA SEMBRICH.

It is now generally conceded that Marcella Sembrich, one of the prima donne of the Metropolitan Opera House company, is the most eminent living exponent of the old Italian art of singing, usually called "bel canto." She came back to America last season after an absence of fourteen years and on the concert platform gained such triumphs as no singer had won since Adelina Patti returned to us with her marvelous gifts. The late Henry E. Abbey was unable to see the wisdom of asking Mme. Sembrich to come back as a member of his opera company, but Maurice Grau, quick to note the movement of the public pulse, at once engaged her for the present season, and up to this time she has been the most attractive star of the company.

Mme. Sembrich, the daughter of Casimir Kokhansky, was born at Wisnewezyk, Galicia, on Feb. 15, 1858. Her father, who was a violinist and a self-taught pianist, began to teach her piano playing when she was four years old, and at the age of six she began to study the violin. Kokhansky was very poor, and little Marcella had to begin to earn her own living at the age of twelve. An old Pole named Lanowitch took a great interest in all young talent, and he set himself to nurture that of the young Marcella. He sent her to the conservatory at Leopel, whose Principal is said to have been a pupil of Chopin. There she began her advanced studies under a young teacher named Wilhelm Stengel, who for four years taught her the works of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Chopin, and Mendelssohn, and was then convinced that she knew all he could teach her. Mr. Stengel was so much interested in his pupil that he sent her to Vienna to study under Epstein. This master discovered the beauty of her voice, and advised her to put aside piano work for a time in order to devote herself to the study of singing.

Acting upon this advice she went to Milan and studied with the greatest vigor under Lamperti, the younger, for two years. In 1877 she made her début in I Puritani on the Italian stage at Athens. In 1879 the artist, who had learned German, made her début as Lucia at the Royal Opera, Dresdea, under her mother's maiden name of Sembrich. Her success was very large, but she felt that her voice and style were best suited to the Italian stage, and she returned to Milan, where she sang Lucia in Italian.

In 1880 she called upon Ernest Gye, then manager of Covent Garden Theatre, London, and asked for an engagement. Mr. Gye gave her a hearing and at once engaged her for five years. Her success in London was enormous. She left London to travel, singing always with immense favor in Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Madrid. In 1883 she was engaged by Henry E. Abbey as a member of the company with which he opened the Metropolitan Opera House. Her success here at that time was not commensurate with her talent. At the close of the season at Mr. Abbey's benefit she played admirably a concerto by de Beriot for violin. After several enthusiastic recalls she played Chopin's A flat ballade on the piano. Again recalled many times, she sang most brilliantly "Ah, non giunge" from "La Sonnambula." Such an exhibition of musical ability set the house beside itself, and people then for the first time realized that Mme. Sembrich was a genius. On the same evening she played the violin obbligato in Gounod's "Ave Maria," Christine Nilsson singing the vocal part.

Mme. Sembrich, now the wife of her early teacher and friend, Prof. Stengel, returned to Europe and resumed her successful career there. She has sung all over the Continent. Her success in Berlin and Vienna has been immense, and all the famous critics from Edouard Hanslick down have united in one grand chorus of praise. Her return to New York and her triumph are too recent to need further mention.

Mme. Sembrich's voice is a pure high soprano, of exquisite color, and ranging from C below the treble clef to F in alt. She is an absolute mistress of polished legato singing, and she is without a superior to-day in the delivery of Mozart's music, which she sings with perfect understanding, warm sympathy, and matchless beauty of tone. Her singing of colorature arias, such as "Semper libera," in "Traviata," is wonderful in certainty, brilliancy, and depth of musical quality. Indeed, it is the musical quality of all Mme. Sembrich's work that makes it noble. She has given up violin playing, but she is still an excellent pianist. The result of her wide and serious study of music is seen in all her work. She is a really great artist, and it is creditable to this public that it has been quick to recognize that fact.

W. J. HENDERSON.

SOME FAMOUS DWARFS.

There are many historical records of dwarfs whose lack of inches has served to make them celebrities in their day, and side by side with their numerous appearances has existed the belief that the world contained whole nations of dwarfs in its remoter confines, not to mention the part that the little men have played in heaven, according to ancient mythology. Thus Aristotle peoples the banks of the Nile with pigmies, and Pliny describes the habits of dwarfs, while other ancient writers place them in Thule and beyond the Ganges.

In the beliefs of our own remote ancestry it was dwarfs who forged the armor of the gods, and did not they give Odin his spear and Thor his hammer?

A writer in Tit-Bits, speaking of the dwarfs of our own time, says that the nearest authentic approach to proof of the existence of a nation of dwarfs was perhaps that furnished by Mr. H. M. Stanley, who, in his journey through Darkest Africa, was much worried by the Akkas, who stood 4 feet 10 inches. There is stated to be a smaller people near Lake Ngami, in the McKabba, who are supposed to stand 4 feet 1 inch, while the Obongos, on the Gaboon, and the Batwas have been described as only two inches more, and Bushmen have been estimated at 4 feet 7 inches. Other existing nations under 5 feet high are the Andaman Islanders, made famous by Dr. Conan Doyle; the Aetas, in the Philippines; the Samangs of Malay, the Kalangs of Java, the Lappe, the Fuegians, and the Veddahs.

The figures of these little men—in a double sense—are eclipsed by those recorded of single individuals of all times.

Philetas, the poet, who died in 280 B. C., was so small that he wore leaden shoes in order to prevent his being blown away by the wind, or, according to another account, carried weights in his pocket for the same purpose. With him compare Aristratos, another poet, who was so small that Athenæos says no one could see him. Nicephorus Callistus speaks with airy indefiniteness of an Egyptian dwarf not bigger than a partridge. Andromeda, one of Julia's free maids, was only 4 inches over 2 feet.

Until about little more than a century ago dwarfs were frequently kept as Court toys. Records of them might be multiplied almost indefinitely.

Bebe, the dwarf of Stanislaus, King of Poland, lived to be ninety years of age, dying in Paris in 1658, and is variously described as having measured 35 inches and 23 inches. Julia, niece of Augustus, had two dwarfs each 28 inches in height, and Henrietta Maria had two whose joint height was 7 feet 2 inches. The Emperor Augustus had a dwarf named Lucius, whose height was 2 feet and weight 17 pounds. The last Court dwarf in England was Coppernin, who belonged to the Princess of Wales, mother of George III.

There have been distinguished dwarfs besides poets. Count Borowlaski, a distinguished Pole, who died in England in 1837, measured 3 feet 3 inches when he was thirty years of age. He lived to be ninety-eight, and had a brother and sister both dwarfs. Prince Colobri of Sieswick was 25 inches high, and weighed 25 pounds. Owen Farrell, who was born at Cavan, died in 1742, and was possessed of enormous strength, had the same stature as Geoffrey Hudson in "Peveril of the Peak," viz., 3 feet 9 inches. Sir Jeffrey Hudson, who was born in Oakham, and lived from 1619 till 1878, measured 18 inches in length, according to the records; and Philips, who was born at Bridgewater, Mass., in 1791, weighed less than 2 pounds, and had thighs not bigger than a man's thumb. Presumably this was at the time of his birth.

John Decker, an Englishman, (1610,) had a height of 2 feet 6 inches, and Nicholas Ferry, who was a contemporary of Borowlaski, was 3 inches taller. Richard Gibson and his wife, Anne Shepherd, were neither of them 4 feet high. Gibson was a noted portrait painter, and Page of the Backstairs in the Court of Charles I., who was present at the wedding. The couple had nine children.

Famous among modern show dwarfs are Chung, who exhibited with the giant Chang, and Flynn, a New Yorker, who was known as Gen. Mite, and was 21 inches in height. The Dutch dwarf, Tom Thumb, was 2 feet 4 inches.

Most famous of all, however, was the group of which the American Tom Thumb was a conspicuous member. Tom Thumb's real name was C. S. Stratton, and he was born in 1832, at Bridgeport, Conn. At twenty-five he was 25 inches high, and weighed 25 pounds. He ultimately reached a height of 31 inches, and died in 1883. He was shown in England by Barnum in 1844, and married Lavinia Warren, who was one inch taller. In 1864 he and his wife and child, as well as another dwarf named Nutt, were shown in England together.

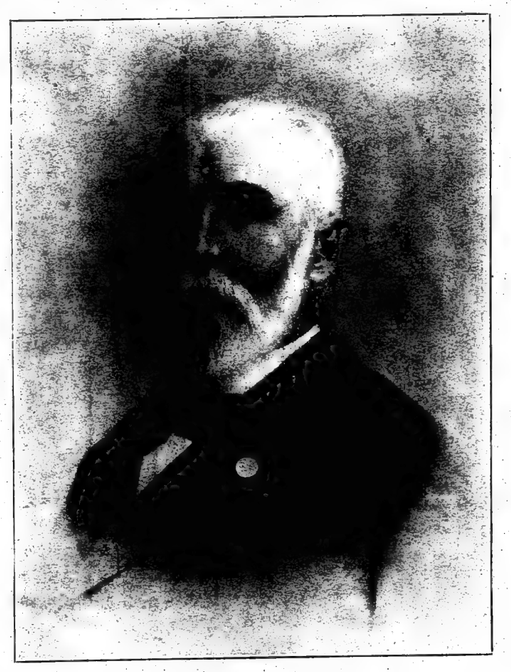

GEN. CALIXTO GARCIA,
The Cuban Patriot Who Died at Washington, D. C., Sunday, Dec. 11.

THE FRIARS OF THE PHILIPPINES

The Augustinians were the pioneers in religious enterprise, according to The Irish Rosary, and came in 1565, four years before the Philippines were formally annexed to Spain. They were followed in 1577 by the Franciscans, and the labors of both orders were so fruitful that Manila was erected to a Bishopric in 1579, and two years later Salayer, a Dominican father laboring in Mexico, was chosen the first Bishop. At the end of the century Mendoza could say "according unto common opinion at this day there are converted and baptized more than 400,000 souls."

The work was not effected without bloodshed. Mohammedanism had been introduced into the islands, especially the more southerly groups, long before Christianity, and the Mohammedans waged a long and bitter warfare both against missionaries and neophytes, numbers of whom sealed their faith with their blood. Up to the present time so bitter is the hatred of all Christians prevailing among the Soolos Malays that to kill a Christian, and especially a Spanish Christian, is considered a most commendable act. Still, in spite of persecution, the Church prospered in those early days. William Dampier, an English navigator, who visited the Philippines toward the close of the seventeenth century, testifies to the wonderful progress made even then in civilization. He says: "In every village is a stone church, as well as a parsonage house for the rector, who is constantly (always) one of the monks. These last, who are all Europeans, are very much respected by the Indians, while the secular clergy, who commonly are Creoles, are held in contempt. Hence the Government shows great deference to the rectors, for generally speaking, the Indian always consults them on entering on any enterprise, and even as to paying his taxes." One century had changed the people from savagery to civilization.

How They Turned Out.

From Judge.

Farmer Cornfed—Ya-as, my son Josh took the law course at Yale, Rube took the scientific course, and Dave took the divinity course.

Farmer Hayrake—And they have all done well, I suppose?

Farmer Cornfed—Yew bet they have. Josh is trainer uv the Washout Indian University football team. Rube is coach of the Bungtown Military Academy crew, and Dave is Athletic Director uv the Pokeville Young Ladies' Seminary track team and baseball nine.

1898

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VANDERBILT MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

THREE memorial windows of stained glass have been placed by Mr. George W. Vanderbilt in the beautiful Church of All Souls, which he has erected on his large estate at Biltmore, N. C., and will be shown to the congregation without especial ceremony on Christmas Day. The first of these windows is to the memory of his mother, the late Mrs. Maria Louisa Vanderbilt, widow of William H Vanderbilt; the second in honor of the late Richard Morris Hunt, the distinguished architect, who designed the palace at Biltmore and the little church, and the third to the late Clarence Barker of this city, a cousin and a close friend of Mr. Vanderbilt.

These windows form a group in the south transept of the church, the one in honor of Mrs. Vanderbilt having the central position. This represents a figure of "Charity," divine in its expression of maternal sweetness and protection, as she looks down at the three lovely children clinging to her and nestling in the folds of her flowing robes, thus typifying the character of the woman, who was noted for her unostentatious but generous charities. Above the figure is a choir of cherubs, slightly veiled by clouds. At the base is the text, "The love of God lives through eternity," and the memorial inscription, "In memoriam. Maria Louisa Vanderbilt. Born June 24, 1821; died Nov. 6, 1896."

The subject of the window to Mr. Hunt is "The Building of the Temple." In this Solomon is represented seated at the right of the foreground, clothed in blue and purple garments, with gorgeous jewels on his breast. To the left stands Hiram of Tyre, looking down at a parchment scroll which Solomon holds on his knees. The two seem to be consulting about the building of the temple, which stands unfinished on the hill behind them. Beyond are ranges of mountains and tropical blue sky, with white clouds floating. The whole is arched by a dark pine tree. Temple, hills, and sky are flooded with a mass of brilliant light, and the temple itself, still incomplete, seems to typify in the minds of Solomon and his friend of Tyre the reality of the beautiful temple that is to be. As the temple was built by Solomon in his youth, so he is represented as a handsome young man, to whom God had granted not only wisdom, but all other gifts—riches, honor, and manly grace. "For glory and for beauty" is the text at the base, with the inscription, "In memoriam. Richard Morris Hunt. Born Oct. 31, 1827; died July 31, 1895."

To the memory of Clarence Barker, relative and friend, and a musician of remarkable ability and attainments, the third window has been erected. This pictures David harping before Saul, and illustrates the following passage from the First Book of Samuel: "And it came to pass, when the evil spirit from God was upon Saul, that David took an harp, and played with his hands: so Saul was refreshed and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him." Saul is represented according to the verse of Scripture which says: "There was not among the children of Israel a goodlier person than he." So David, "ruddy and of fair countenance," plays upon his harp, and Saul listens with thoughtful face resting upon his hand. Behind his chair is a beautiful curtain, and beyond are glimpses of distant hills and sparkling bits of blue sky. In the panel at the base are inscribed the words, "I will sing unto the Lord my King," together with the memorial inscription, "In memoriam. Clarence Barker. Born April 19, 1864; died Feb. 11, 1896."

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THREE MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

Placed in the Church of All Souls, Biltmore, N. C., by George W. Vanderbilt.

The ornamentation is the same in the bases of the three windows, being a conventionalized treatment of the lotus and pomegranate. The windows are made of American opalescent glass, and are the joint work of Maitland Armstrong and Miss Helen Maitland Armstrong of this city, who have carried out in the windows a color scheme that is rich and harmonious and have succeeded in solving some intricate problems of light and shade.

All Souls' Church, in which the windows have been placed, has been built by Mr. Vanderbilt upon the borders of his vast landed estate at Biltmore, near the railway station and the village. Although erected, perhaps, for the especial accommodation of the family and retinue of servants employed there it is a part of the Episcopal missionary jurisdiction of Asheville and is attended by the people of the village and of the surrounding country. Its rector is the Rev. D. Rodney R. Swope, lately of Wheeling, West Va.

A PRIZE FLAGSTAFF.

The successful design for a flagstaff in the recent competition conducted by the Municipal Art Society was chosen out of as handsome a collection of standards as have been brought together for some time. Some of the designers, unfortunately, could not resist the temptation of adding detail after detail to their models until the expense of their erection would far exceed the sum allowed in the conditions, which was $3,000.

The conditions called for a pedestal of bronze for a flag-staff similar to those in the piazza of St. Mark's in Venice, to be erected in the plaza before, or on the steps of the City Hall in New York. It was estimated that such a standard should be fifteen feet in height. The society will not undertake the erection of the pedestal, but, as it says, "in view of the fact that the present city flagstaff projects in an unsightly and undignified manner from the cupola of the City Hall," it is not unreasonable to expect that the funds may be forthcoming, either from the City Treasurer or private munificence.

The winning design is the work of Charles A. Lopez, sculptor, and Palmer & Hornbostel, architects. They won $400 as a first prize. Its style is of the period of Louis XVI. to correspond with the style of the City Hall. At the top of the base is the escutcheon of the City of New York, and below is a conventional treatment of the National flag wrapped about the pole. The cardinal points of the compass are next shown in the bands below.

The crowning feature of the pedestal is a reeded band, suggesting the Lictor's staff, on which are applied four heads, representing four epochs in the history of the city. Beneath each of the heads is a shield bearing a bas-relief, representing typical scenes of the period. The first head is that of a Manhattan Indian and in relief, the discovery of the Hudson River in 1609. Beneath the second head, which is that of Peter Stuyvesant, the relief depicts the Dutch trading with the Indians in 1626. Gov. Andros is shown in the third head, and the relief represents a reception by the Dutch Governor in 1674. The fourth head is of Gov. Clinton, and in relief is the evacuation of New York by the British in 1783. A circular band at the base contains the names of the five boroughs of Greater New York.

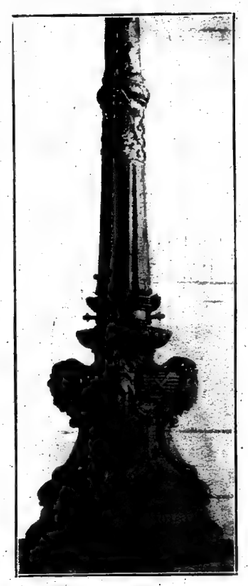

Prize Design for a Flagstaff,

Which May Be Erected in Front of the New York City Hall.

THE REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH.

The Rev. Julian K. Smyth, the new pastor of the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, in Thirty-fifth Street, near Park Avenue, has earned some reputation as a musician. He has composed several hymns and was one of the editors of the standard hymnal of his denomination. He has introduced into his New York Church a surpliced choir of men and boys, the only such choir in America belonging to a Swedenborgian society. Mr. Smyth was born in 1856. His father was Joseph Kennedy Smyth, at one time a large merchant in rubber goods in this city. His mother was a daughter of Samuel G. Ogden, another New York merchant. He was graduated from the college at Urbana, Ohio, and took his theological course at the New Church School at Waltham, Mass. He had charge of a society in Portland, Me., for a time, but fifteen years ago he went to Roxbury, Mass., and has had charge of the society there ever since. The Roxbury people opposed strongly his coming to this city. He succeeds the Rev. S. S. Seward, who becomes general pastor of the New York State Association. Mr. Smyth has written two or three books that have sold largely throughout the societies.

Mr. Smyth does the unusual thing upon coming to New York of devising for his society a new ritual. Swedenborgians have a liturgy, but Mr. Smyth preferred to make one of his own, and it was used for the first time on the second Sunday of his service in his new pastorate. It is nearly like the Episcopal Book of Common Prayer service, but substitutes the "Doxology" for the "Gloria Patri," introduces the "Sanctus" outside of the communion office, and for the Apostles' Creed employs the first seventeen verses of the first chapter of the Gospel according to St. John, omitting the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and fifteenth verses.

The Rev. J. K. Smyth.

New Pastor of the Swedenborgian Church of the New Jerusalem, New York.

Her Fine Revenge.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"No, I thank you. I prefer to stand."

The stout woman who was standing up in the crowded car looked straight ahead of her as she made this remark.

The men sitting down glanced furtively at each other.

"I didn't hear anybody offering me a seat," she said, still looking straight at the front end of the car, "but I took it for granted somebody had done it."

Six men slowly rose up.

"No, I thank you," she said, without looking at any of them. "I've been standing for fifteen minutes. It won't hurt me to keep it up a little longer. I get off at the next crossing."

DEC

1898

CARROLL BECKWITH.

IT seems a National characteristic that we are always glad to learn particulars of any man who has distinguished himself in science, politics, art, or literature, and when the individual is a fellow-citizen there is a special interest in knowing something of his birth, education, family, and the conditions that led to the development and cultivation of his special talent, as well as of the surroundings in which he pursues his chosen profession.

Among the names conspicuous in American art to-day there is certainly none more

Carroll Beckwith.

favorably and widely known than that of Carroll Beckwith, who, believing that "the proper study of mankind is man," has found the chief inspiration for his brush in the line of portrait painting, with such success that his name is to-day representative in this branch of art.

Mr. Beckwith is the son of a Chicago merchant, and that city is the place of his nativity, as well as where his boyhood years were passed, with schooldays broken in upon by frequent illnesses consequent upon a fragile constitution. However, the future artist must have found "sweet are the uses of adversity" in the light of subsequent events, for it was through the enforced holidays of a house-bound lad that his interest came to be centred on his pencil and his profession outlined unconsciously by its facile use in the little sketchbook in which he strove, pictorially, to pass the weary hours away.

His father's practical views of life summoned him first to mercantile pursuits, and an acquaintance with business routine has not been without beneficial results in his systematic conduct of the material side of his career. A natural artistic tendency, however, was strongly assertive, and after some preliminary study under the tutelage of Walter Shirlaw, the year 1873 found the ambitious youth setting sail for the Mecca of the modern art world, eager to avail himself of the skilled advice of the famous Carolus Duran, in Paris. Three years later his first picture appeared in the Salon, and in the exhibition of the following twelvemonth he secured especial recognition for admirable work in The Falconer. The period in France was followed by a sojourn in Spain, where he found fruits for study and admiration in the great works of historical portraiture by Velasquez, and a trip to Flanders, where he made familiar acquaintance with the paintings of Van Dyke and Franz Hals.

Thus our gifted countryman, profiting by assiduous cultivation of natural ability, is regarded by us confreres as an unerring draughtsman, admirable colorist, a master in his selection of elements to enter into a composition, and possessed of unusual facility in seizing likeness and bringing forward salient characteristics with beauty of truth and strength.

Seeking the artist in his studio, the visitor is ushered first into an ante-room adjoining. This is a small apartment, hung with portraits, and skirted on one side by a wide damask-covered couch piled with downy pillows. A large desk fills the centre of the room, but with its precision of arrangement suggesting more the office of a man of affairs than the admired disorder which is popularly regarded as the customary condition of an artist's habitation. Suitable knickknacks and receptacles adorn and furnish its surface of generous dimensions; letters, representing the incoming and outgoing mails, are separately stacked; a silver-rimmed tablet, marked "Engagements," indicates the careful division of the hours into the periods of the day's work and diversion. The early influence of the counting-room training has been deeply absorbed, and, as the eye sweeps over the orderly arrangement of the appointments here, the singular combination of the practical with the ideal temperament, qualities that would be warring elements menacing success in either direction, in many cases, is suggested to the mind. The artist welcomes one with cordial salutation. His features are good, one notes, and he has bright eyes, with an expression of close observation, conveying no indication of mental critical comment, however. He is slender of figure, with an alertness and youthfulness that give the lie to some unwarranted gray hairs. He wears mustache and imperial, somewhat after the fashion of the third Napoleon, and the polish and suavity of manner and speech serve to recall the French influence that bore upon the youth in the day of his art novitiate.

As one enters the lofty, spacious studio its chief characteristic seems to be a warm neutrality, there being no obvious color note, but walls, cornice, draperies, and furnishings indistinguishably blended in a mellow and harmonious ensemble. The effect is so subdued, so reposeful, that one has rather to arouse herself into observation of individual objects, but each one will repay the scrutiny expended upon it. At one end is a broad dais covered with an antique prayer rug from an Eastern mosque, and a brocaded textile is draped in canopy fashion over the broad couch placed upon it and laden with cushions covered in embroideries of Oriental fabrication. At the other end hangs a large copy of Franz Hals's "Assembly of Officers of Arquebusiers of St. George," with lifesize figures that seem to people the portion of the room devoted to it,

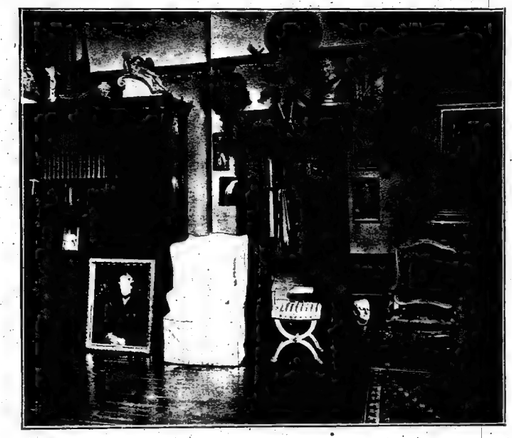

CARROLL BECKWITH'S STUDIO.
An Artistic Corner.

and a similar effect is produced by another canvas reproducing a masterpiece of Velasquez. Along one side wall stretches a large high bookcase, the shelves filled with editions de luxe of favorite authors, the classics and works on painting and the kindred arts. A long, low chest is a fine example of Flemish marqueterie, and prominent in the centre of the apartment is the sitter's platform, opposite the easel which supports the lifesize "Portrait of a Lady," with the details of the picture developing with customary grace and precision of touch under the artist's dexterously handled brush. The chairs, covered in rich old brocade, found their first home in a palace of the Bourbons, and there is a table overspread with a rich fabric with golden threads interwoven in the silken texture, upon which rests an open case containing a massive silver loving cup, the parting token of affection and good will from the painter's pupils in the Art Students' League. Two or three bits of French landscape, souvenirs of a bicycle tour in Touraine, are in evidence, and portraits of men and women notable in public and social life fill all the available space upon the walls. One among them is of special interest as the counterfeit presentment and a striking likeness of Mr. Beckwith from the master hand of Carolus Duran.

A CORNER OF PORTRAITS IN CARROLL BECKWITH'S STUDIO.

CARROLL BECKWITH'S STUDIO.

That our artist compatriot, despite his foreign training and attachment to the scenes of his student life, is a public-spirited citizen and a stanch advocate and earnest worker for the advance of American art institutions is shown by his active interest in civic affairs through his membership in the City Club, as a patron of the Metropolitan Museum and a moving spirit in the welfare of the National Academy, Society of American Artists, and the American Fine Arts Association. Away from his palette, Mr. Beckwith derives enjoyment and relaxation from a long gallop on a spirited horse, a fencing bout, for he is a past master in handling the foils, and Winter nights finds him a votary of grand opera, eclectic in taste and in sympathy with all good music, whether it be of the French, German, or Italian school.

Gathering up in recollection the fragments of desultory conversation as the visitor inspected the gems of the host's collection of paintings, drawings, souvenirs, and miscellaneous objets d'art, one is mindful that Mr. Beckwith is most sanguine in his beliefs in the great art future of his native country. He is convinced that public taste will grow with what it feeds upon, and for this reason among others is a fervent pleader for the free admission of the best examples of the creations of foreign artists. By this condition he believes the eyes of the untrained yet prosperous public will be educated to correctly estimate the value of much admirable work by home talent, and distinguished men and beautiful women of American birth may be handed down to posterity with National characteristics of face and form truthfully interpreted by the brush of their own countrymen.

The artist has as well a patriotic pride in the facilities for instruction provided for the art student in this country at the present day, and the introduction to public notice that is afforded by our annual exhibitions. He believes that cultivation of the mind is an important factor in the making of a great artist, and that young aspirants well trained in the fundamental principles of their art and masters of necessary technicalities may feel safe to embody their conceptions with unreserved and individual expression, with full faith that while judgment is not infallible and censors sometimes fail to recognize genius, it is only in rare instances that a display of meritorious originality of mind and method does not command consideration and recognition.

ADA CRISP.

WHEN THE REGIMENT CAME BACK.

All the uniforms were blue, all the swords and rifles new,
When the regiment went marching down the street.
All the men were hale and strong as they proudly moved along
Through the cheers that drowned the music of their feet.
Oh, the music of their feet keeping time to drums that beat,
Oh, the glitter and the splendor of the sight:
As with swords and rifles new, and in uniforms of blue,
The Regiment went marching to the fight.

When the Regiment came back all the guns and swords were black,
And the uniforms had faded into gray.
And the faces of the men who marched through that street again
Seemed like faces of the dead who lose their way.
For the dead who lose their way cannot look more gaunt or gray—
Oh, the sorrow and the anguish of the sight.
Oh, the weary lagging feet out of step with drums that beat,
When the Regiment came marching from the fight.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX, in Harper's Weekly.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French Army, says The Spectator, has been told for twenty-seven years that it is not only the hope of France, but is France, and in that rhetorical statement there is much of truth. All adult males in France are liable to serve, and a clear majority of them are still soldiers—that is, are liable to be shot if they do not turn out when ordered to fill up the last reserves. The officers, active or in retreat, count by scores of thousands, they are wretchedly paid, they have under the new discipline to work hard, they serve till they are sixty, and as their reward is their professional status, its honors, and its immunities, they become a caste.

Every caste grows by degrees morbidly sensitive about its position, and that depends in the case of soldiers almost entirely upon the esteem in which it is held. It is not unnatural, therefore, that the officers of the French Army should be morbidly sensitive, should be unwilling to believe any charge against their picked men, should long, as all other Frenchmen long, for the general sympathy and admiration of mankind. Englishmen have an individualist pride of their own, which almost disqualifies them from understanding collective pride, but they may see it among the men of any old regiment, or at least believe that it exists in the French Army with the intensity of a southern passion.

ARTISTIC CHINA AND GLASS.

A STRANGE fascination, an enchantment, that it would be difficult to explain, lingers about china and glass. Before the charm of fine porcelain and of decanters, bowls, and the hosts of smaller pieces, exquisite in shaping and design, gleaming, reflecting from a hundred facets, all of these on a ground of white and thick napery, people of every condition bow. Years of education and training are needed for an appreciation of paintings and of sculpture. Art, in its restricted sense, is certainly long, but china and glass are understood, in some measure, by the humblest. A mechanic's wife, even, has her mind attuned to "pretty things," and if further proof be asked for, one has only to wander, especially at this season of the year, through the hundred and one shops of New York and note how the public that is moderate of means is enthusiastically buying the imitations of the famous wares of crockery and the imitations of the best cuts of glass.

The discrimination shown by people from whom one would not expect it is certainly remarkable. The inartistic is passed by with hardly a glance. With genuine taste china and glass, whose designs are really good, are being picked out on every hand. Within the past year or two the American breakfast and dinner table have taken on a new aspect. What was ugly and coarse has been swept away, and "gentlefolk's ware," modeled on excellent designs, has come in.

It is good for the future of American civilization that this should be so, and of interest that the popular taste should be correct. One New York shop in particular, perceiving this, has built up for itself a great trade in dainty tableware, bits of china and glass closely resembling those that connoisseurs think nothing of paying hundreds and at times thousands of dollars for. The range of articles in the many shops is wide, the patrons of to-day innumerable. One can start from the mechanic's wife who at little expense sets her table actually with fine china and dainty glass, and go through all stages of society up to the half-dozen New York enthusiasts, each of whom owns the incredible number of some 300 dozen plates.

China and glass collecting, as you will see, always a refinement, may be transformed into an art. The satisfaction of it all is that its pursuit may be made to accommodate itself to any purse, either lean or well filled.

This Fall and Winter more than ever before show in shops and in private homes many charming new fashions, shapes, and designs in these wares. The dinner plate now as in previous years holds the centre of the stage. It is the beginning and very nearly the end of table decoration. All else in china and glass are but pendants to these plates, after-thoughts, to be added to complete the picture. Those who have studied out the proper setting of a fashionable table have their pantries loaded down with many dozen. They collect these as tenderly, as discriminatingly, as others collect paintings and bits of vertu. For in this picking out lies the real art of china and glass.

METRA GLASS SET, DECORATED IN GOLD.

Game Set, Decorated in Gold.

HOBSON PUNCHBOWL, ROCK CRYSTAL.

Game Set, Decorated in Gold.

Vase of Pate-sur-Pate Ware. Value $500.
Decoration by Solon.

Minton, Coalport, Copeland, Caldon, and Crown Derby wares continue their leadership of many years. Out of these great foreign factories still come the best that there is in china. One versed in these things loves to hold one of these plates in his hands and gloat over the "fabric," the china itself, as it shows through its veined glaze. Fashion yet declares itself for the old French make of the Minton school, the tough calcined bone china, some specimens of which, over a hundred years old, are in existence to-day.

All of these great dinner plates have the most delightful simplicity of design. The favorite of the day is a border of solid color, ornamented in gold. In the very best this gold is raised, in designs at times arabesque, at times French, again purely conventional. The centre of the plate may be left plain, but it most frequently has a figure of gold, here not in relief. The borders of the latest designs are very broad. The most highly regarded colors are royal purple, pink, and blue, with an occasional green.

Simplicity of styles is the order of the moment more than ever. New fashioning in the way of designs is not correct, if you would have the point of view of the very highest authorities. The plate of the hour depends upon the delicacy of its "fabric," the deep, rich color of its border, the artistic quality of its gold ornament. Such plates as have floral ornamentation instead of this bordering are "old-fashioned" in design. The trend of the hour in plates of this sort is toward the designs of a century ago.

Thus, the Coalport plates figure forth the famous Du Barry pink, with gold engravings; the Caldon have quaint adaptations of flowers, the newest looking as if they had been dug out of some old English or French pantry, and the Crown Derby ware that is sought after most eagerly to-day reveals Oriental designs, very beautiful, but with little that is strictly new. In china, as in many other things, it seems to be acknowledged that the old designs are hardly susceptible of improvement.

Such sets of plates are to be bought at any and every price. They are to be had as low as $25 a dozen. But these are not, of course, the exquisite specimens from the factories mentioned above. Plates really worth the while begin at about $75 a dozen, and run from that figure to $100, $250, $350, $450, and even $600 a dozen.

Nor do prices stop here. There is in New York to-day a set of dessert plates of turquois blue, borders pierced, that can only be bought for $2,400 the dozen. Their centres are adorned with figure paintings done in absolute perfection of detail after Angelica Kaufman. One of these is shown in one of the illustrations that accompany this article, and the set is on exhibition at Tiffany's. An interesting fact regarding them is that thirty-three dozen had to be made before eighteen that were perfect were obtained.

Those that would know the colors of the day will be interested in hearing that one of the most highly regarded is royal blue; a set of plates of this order costing $500. And also it is worth knowing that a new fashion of dinner plates is the "silver design," a plate conventional for the most part, but convoluted, curved, and fantastic along the edges, as is a dinner plate of solid silver.

A popular dinner plate, very much in fashion, that may be had for the relatively small price of $100 a dozen and is of the noted Haviland ware, is of incrusted border and of undergiazed blue, an effect that is strangely beautiful. Yet another set, shown at Higgins & Seiter's, shows an ivory ground and a border of cobalt blue, with raised paste gold decorations. This is Coalport ware.

For the reasons given above, dinner plates have here been dwelt upon extensively. Too much cannot be said of them, in very truth. The fashion nowadays is to subordinate all else. The old-time dinner set is no longer held in high regard. Properly arranged, the modern dinner table is set with these costly plates, with different sets for each course, and with heavy silver vegetable dishes and platters. The china, the porcelain, dish and platter, among people of the very best taste and who can afford it, have passed into the limbo of things of the past.

Vase of Pate-sur-Pate Ware. Value $500.
Decoration by Solon.

1898

ROCK CRYSTAL SET, 114 PIECES, VALUE $1,600.

Sets of 100 to 200 pieces, all complete, are no longer made up in the costliest china, except upon order. And the orders given are very few.

The modern dinner table should not, according to the best traditions, show color in its china until after the soup has been served. The gorgeous plates should be left for the later courses. White and gold plates are the proper fashion for soup. Fish and game have their own especial sets, these being most elaborate and painted by world-renowned artists.

Mitchell, Hancock, and Birbeck have for some years been the stars of this little world of art. The plates that come from their brushes are signed as are canvases, and sell because of their names. A fish or game set worth the having costs easily hundreds of dollars, few of these plates selling for less than $25 each, the platters being even more costly. Mitchell is now dead and his plates command yet greater sums. Though many fish and game sets are at hand, from the higher point of view one is hardly worth regarding unless it is by one of these men.

Of china and porcelain novelties of the season the most striking are a pudding dish of cobalt blue, with a flowered gold border, the dish in three pieces; an oblong asparagus dish of gold and pink, and an orange basket with gold cups and stands. A favorite "fabric" for vases that are fashionable and unique is the gray blue Copenhagen, remarkable in tint and distinguished for its delicacy of shade. Cups and saucers show nothing new or interesting, and comparatively little thought is in these days given to them. In porcelain ornamentation, pure and simple, there is the paté sur paté of Minton ware, a specimen of which is here reproduced, a picturing on china, made by a long and complicated process, resulting in the utmost delicacy of tone and figure. The one workman in the world who is a master at this is Solon. The photograph gives a comprehensive idea of it.

Turning to glass, the fashion has drifted to rock crystal and polished crystal ware. This thin glass, almost the antithesis of cut glass, must be seen and studied to be appreciated. No description, it matters not how full, can do it justice. It has a delicacy and a fire of its own, and has taken the fancy of those who have followed up glass and knows its ins and outs.

Hardly any glass is as costly as this. At Davis, Collamore & Co.'s there is to be seen a set of 250 pieces costing $3,000. Its ornamentation is intaglio, and practically the reverse of "cut," and the designs that are made use of in this process are exceedingly beautiful. A rock crystal set includes these pieces, or even more: Eighteen sherry glasses, eighteen claret glasses, eighteen champagne glasses, eighteen goblets, eighteen finger bowls, eighteen ice plates, two quart decanters, and two sherry decanters.

Nevertheless, cut glass is in no wise superseded. Rock and polished crystal are too costly for the bulk of humanity to think of. Cut glass may be obtained at almost any price. It is a question of taste and artistic feeling when it comes to purchasing. The actual cost of a piece or a set is not an invariable indication of excellence any more than the depth of the cut or the heaviness of an individual piece is. Some of the thinnest cut glass is the finest. The question is that of pattern and the perfection of cut.

In cut glass, it is interesting to note, American workmen are now excelling. These men cannot shape a stem or fashion a glass of fragile, filmy design as they do abroad, but they have proved themselves able to cut glass gloriously. It is because of this that nearly every American household nowadays has at least several pieces of this glass. New designs are frequent, and the work gets better each season.

The newest designs are the chrysanthemum cutting, the Persian, and the Oriental. These all have much intricacy of cut and pattern, and all catch the light effectively—this being the secret of the perfection of cut glass. The Oriental design shows much lace work. A good example of this is to be found in an ice cream tray and twelve plates, costing $30. Chrysanthemum vases, twenty-four inches high, of the diamond and bull's-eye design, are a fashion of the day. Standard banquet lamps of cut glass, these ranging in price from $25 to $60, are much to be seen. Yet another article of the moment is the standard bonbon dish, mounted on very dainty little feet. A novelty in this ware is the Hobson punchbowl, standing on feet eighteen inches high, and of a capacity of four gallons. Such a bowl as this is worth from $75 to $100.

Very superb are the newest designs and shapes in glassware, all told. The old English decanter, made in many a shape, but always exactly patterned upon designs a century or two, or even three, old, and invariably sold in pairs, is the very latest. Such a decanter, or rather, a pair of them, sell for about $50. The accompanying picture will show this decanter precisely. Again there is a new magnum decanter, engraved. A jug for Irish whisky shows in gold ornamentation a harp, a round tower, a wolf dog, a shamrock, and "Erin Go Bragh."

CROMWELL CHILDE.

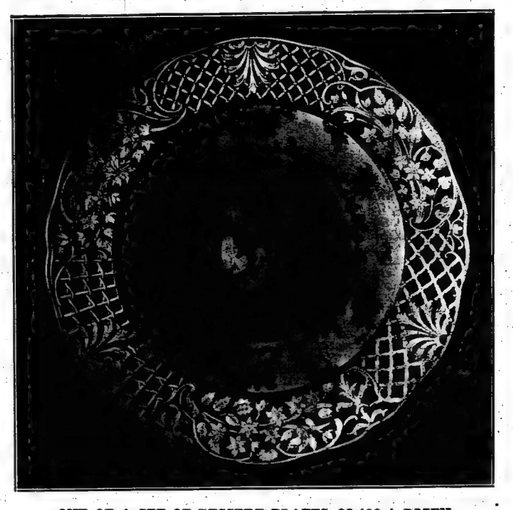

ONE OF A SET OF DESSERT PLATES, $2,400 A DOZEN.
Paintings After Angelica Kaufman.

Royal Copenhagen Vase.

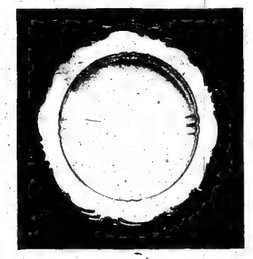

Plate, Silver Design.

made a last despairing grasp at a stanchion and held on, calling plaintively for help. A shriek of horror rose from both crews as his shipmates sprang to his assistance. He never knew of their ready answer to his call. He was dead when they tenderly drew his body back on deck. One cry, a few muttered curses, and the crews hurried to their stations—some to their guns to work them as they had never been worked before, the others to the seemingly hopeless task of saving both vessels."

THE MAGIC OF ROME.

The story of Rome is a tale of murder and sudden death, varied, changing, never repeated in the same way; there is blood on every threshold; a tragedy lies buried in every church and chapel; and again we ask in vain wherein lies the magic of the city that has fed on terror and grown old in carnage, the charm that draws men to her, the power that holds, the magic that enthralls men soul and body, as Lady Venus cast her spells upon Tannhäuser in her mountain of old. Yet none deny it, and as centuries roll on, the poets, the men of letters, the musicians, the artists of all ages, have come to her from far countries and have dwelt here while they might, some for long years, some for the few months they could spare, and all of them have left something, a verse, a line, a sketch, a song that breathes the threefold mystery of love, eternity, and death.—From "Studies from the Chronicles of Rome," by Marion Crawford.

THE FORECAST.

Though the hopes and the dreams that I cherished in blindness
You have striven to slay in me, cruel in kindness,
To leave not a dream, not a hope I can cling to,
You are mine still to pray for, to long for, to sing to.

I shall love the few years out with hope undiminished,
For death's not the end, and the tale is not finished;
I shall take the old thread up, relight the old ember,
And if you have forgotten me, I shall remember.

Reject me while living, forget me when dying—
Perhaps the next chance will be more worth the trying.
What's amiss in my love will have time to be mended,
For I shall not give up till eternity's ended.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

WHEN BRAVE MEN DIED.

"As we were approaching the Winslow on our second attempt to close with her," says Lieut. E. E. Mead in Harper's Magazine, "the tragic event which has given this engagement its sad prominence occurred. The officers and crew of the Winslow were gathered along her rail waiting to grasp the expected heaving line. Grouped around the starboard gun were an officer and four men. They stood there—the men, expectant, every nerve taut, waiting to grasp the elusive line, which was their only chance to escape almost certain destruction; the officer, self-contained, smiling, a perfect antidote for nervousness in his calm bearing. The next instant they were gone.

"A flash, barely visible in the glare of the sun, a report, unnoticed in the noise of battle, a faint puff of vapor, and as it cleared away we realized that five of our comrades in danger had been wounded, killed, destroyed by an enemy's projectile. One poor fellow, falling on the curve of the deck, was slipping overboard, when he

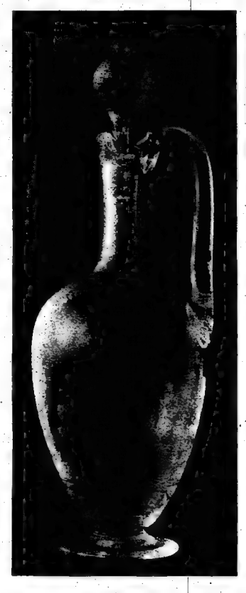

Engraved Wine Decanter, with Figures of Bacchus and Ariadne.

THE DRAMA

Myron Calice.

JAMES K. HACKETT is now a "star." No one ever has been able to successfully define the quality which lifts an actor to starship on the contemporary stage. Mr. Hackett certainly is not notably "magnetic"; he has not enjoyed nearly as much experience as many actors in the ranks, and he is no genius. Good looks and fairly respectable ability, a certain distinction of presence and personal charm that seems to be potent with large numbers of nice folks, who like refined theatricals, but are not too critical, have placed Mr. Hackett among the leaders. Though he is still a young man, (not yet quite out of the twenties, I believe,) Mr. Hackett is the son of an actor who was famous when this century was young, and was one of the first to win respect for the American stage in England.

James Henry Hackett was born in this town March 5, 1800, and, after dallying with law studies and mercantile life, became an actor in 1826. He made five professional visits to England, and was one of the first actors of "Rip Van Winkle." His Falstaff was a portrayal of international fame. In this rôle he made his last appearance on the stage in this city, Christmas Day, 1869. He lived until Dec. 28, 1871. The elder Hackett was a man of varied talents, of remarkable energy and physical strength, a man of convictions, a student, and a useful citizen. James K. Hackett was the child of his old age, and a half brother, consequently, of the well-remembered criminal Judge, Recorder Hackett. The playgoers of his era and Daniel Frohman's and Anthony Hope's, however, do not esteem him the more because of his parentage. The name of Hackett suggests nothing to them of earlier origin than the mock sorrows of Nigil, the attitudinizing young man in "The Tree of Knowledge," and the singular misadventures of Rudolph Rassendyll. Mr. Hackett's newest play is a dramatization of "Rupert of Hentzau," the sequel to "The Prisoner of Zenda." In this he again impersonates the young Englishman with the Elphberg hair, and is again compelled to take the place of his royal double as King of Ruritania, the beautiful Flavia now being Queen.

James K. Hackett
As Rudolph Rassendyll in "Rupert of Hentzau."

Maggie Holloway Fisher
In "On and Off."

The farce called "On and Off," which is still prosperous at the Madison Square Theatre, contains two or three uncommonly diverting and ingenious scenes. One of these is the dejeuner in the last act, in which the substitution of one set of breakfasters for another at the table, while Godfray is making an omelette in the kitchen, leads to a comical reminder of Macbeth's vision of Banquo's ghost. E. M. Holland has a capital rôle as Godfray, the make-believe inspector of sleeping cars, and Fritz Williams has a good one as the real inspector. Maggie Holloway Fisher plays a formidable mother-in-law with a taste for poesy and spiritism.

Katharine Florence (who, off the stage, is Mrs. Fritz Williams,) lately has retired from the cast of "On and Off" to take the ingénue rôle in Mr. Sothern's new production of "The King's Musketeer."

The fortune-telling scene in "Kate Kip, Buyer," is characteristic of both the native brand of invertebrate variety farce and May Irwin. An Irish-American, vociferous and extravagant, has a dispute with some one, and in the ensuing confusion the lights are all extinguished. Silence follows, black, impressive silence, and presently little dots of red light appear in the scene. A pungent odor proclaims that these are the tips of burning cigarettes, and a glow of soft, rosy light soon reveals the lovely but reprehensible ladies who are smoking them. These radiant beings are in gorgeous attire, and as the light grows stronger another "dream of fair women," whose collective pulchritude might have moved Tannhäuser in the Venusberg, where Mr. Grau's Leda and Psyche are powerless, is found to be realized in an alcove at the back of the scene.

The lights are turned on full, and Miss Irwin comes forward to a table, Centre, and with her companions grouped around her tells preposterous fortunes with the help of a pack of cards, and comic stories of the Harry Kernell kind.

"The Turtle," which prevails in spite of good taste, is much better acted than it deserves to be. Leo Dietrichstein, who plays the absurd poster artist, for instance, is a dramatic artist of rare skill and keen sensibility. Who can forget his forlorn Prince in "Champignol" of his delightful Zou-Zou! His portrayal of Tesman in "Hedda Gabler" was another fine piece of work. In "A Southern Romance" he played the hero's part with fervor and distinction. He is also a playwright of repute, and one of the adapters of "The Head of the Family," Mr. Crane's new play.

Sadie Martinot is an actress whose scope has included Dora in "Diplomacy" and Bettina in "The Mascot." She has played many and various parts fairly well.

One of the current tales about "The Liars" is that Oscar Wilde wrote it and Henry Arthur Jones signed it, as an act of charity, and is turning the royalties over to Wilde's children. In seeming contradiction to this yarn is the play's obvious relationship to another of Jones's plays, "The Case of Rebellious Susan." On the other hand, the construction of "The Liars," while its disregard of customs and canons offends nobody but a tape-measure critic, is not as

SADIE MARTINOT AND LEO DIETRICHSTEIN
In "The Turtle"—Act I.

GODFRAY SEES GHOSTS.
A Scene in "On and Off"—Act III.

Godfray is Excited.
E. M. Holland in "On and Off."

MAY IRWIN TELLING FORTUNES.—"KATE KIP, BUYER."—ACT II.

exact and careful as that of some of Jones's other plays. But we must remember that "Judah" was out of plumb, so to speak, while "The Crusaders" and other pieces of this author which never crossed the Atlantic were weakly built.

"The Liars" is a smart, effective piece, and a highly successful one. Its text is witty, but not extravagantly and artificially so like the text of "A Woman of No Importance" and "An Ideal Husband." Each speech belongs to the character and the situation. "I may be an ass, but I'm not a silly ass," does not seem to be a witty or a particular humorous saying when detached from its place in the little scene in which Freddie Tatton tries to assert his supremacy in his own household.

This phrase reminds one of a passage by a much wittier dramatist, Pinero. In "The Cabinet Minister," Lady Twombly cautions her nephew, Lord Drumdurris, to observe the democratic tendency of the age. "The peer," she exclaims, "must go arm in arm with the pig." "Ah," replies the young Earl, "but the pig must be a clean and clubable pig." That kind of a pig, presumably, has a place in the same category with an ass who is not silly. E. A. D.

A New One-Act Play.

Eden Phillpotts and Charles Groves are the authors of "A Golden Wedding," a one-act play, at the Haymarket Theatre, London. Horace Courtley and his wife are visited on the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding by Admiral Flamank, an old flame of the lady. Some fine Canary is brought forth and the trio go over the story of their rivalry. Excited by reminiscences of his passion for Mrs. Courtley, who is a comely old lady, the sailor becomes too gallant and the hospitality ends in a quarrel, which is appeased by the tact of the lady.

Edgar Norton, as the Manager,
in "The Christian."

Perdita Hudspeth.
Letty in "The Christian."

English Pantomime Fun.

In the new Drury Lane pantomime, or Christmas annual, there is a children's "Trial by Jury," where the youngsters take the good and bad spirits to "The Dock of Children's Justice" in Toyland, and of course find the bad fairy guilty, and sentence him to be beaten and defeated evermore in Christmas entertainment. As the learned Judge remarks in his opening speech:

I ate too much last night by far
  At an overfed Christmas party,
For I am, as many young children are,
  Rather fond of refreshment hearty;
But, oh! 'twas a wonderful dream I had!
  And that's why I sing this canto;
For I've come to try the fairy bad,
  In Drury Lane's good old panto.

The good fairy, in her pleadings for the prosecution, says:

He breaks all our dollies and smashes our toys,
  And we have to stand all the blame;
He teaches the mischief to bad little boys,
  And, really, I think it's a shame.

And the bad fairy, for his defense, pleads:

Now you've got me, Judge and jury,
  I'm a scoundrel, that I own,
All my deeds are full of fury,
  But I shan't for them atone;
I'm a villain truly awful,
  Every baby from me flies,
Everything I do's unlawful,
  But I shan't apologize.

A Bit From "The Liars."
"I may be an ass, but I'm not a silly ass."

SCENE IN "SPORTING LIFE."
R. A. Roberts, Robert Hilliard, Joseph Wheelock.

A Bit From "On and Off."
Katharine Florence and Fritz Williams.

"SHIPS AND SAILORS."

THE RHYTHM with which the Phoenician slave bore back on his bench, white-scarring the blue waters of the Mediterranean with his huge sweep, soon found expression in words of song to keep the unison of the stroke. Later on, boatmen found it convenient for united effort in drawing a rope to draw forth musical sounds, so as to give character to their toil and to lighten their labors. Later on, the imagination being kindled, words were applied to the musical sounds and more or less attractive melodies were gradually shaped. And at length came the songs of ships and of sailors through which were related tales of the sea to the cadence of the moving oar or the turn of the capstan bar.

Although the melody of sea songs has reached a higher state of perfection among the Latin races than with the Anglo-Saxons, what might be called the poetry of the songs is far superior among the seamen of the latter race both in regard to phrasing and theme. With the advent of the iron-clad these songs of the Anglo-Saxon have assumed a tone that is strikingly characteristic of their new environment.

In a neat volume, "Ships and Sailors," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, James Barnes, the naval expert, has compiled some of the more significant songs of the Anglo-Saxon main of past days, together with a few specimens of verse from his own pen. The words and the music which accompanies them are set off by full-page illustrations in water color and in black and white from the brush of the marine painter, Rufus F. Zogbaum. In his introduction, Mr. Barnes says, in speaking of the passing of the jolly Jack and the timbers of oak:

"The old Jack has gone or is going fast. Especially so is it to be seen in the naval service in all civilized nations of the world. The old tar who could but make 'his mark' when he signed his papers has his place taken by a man who must possess a knowledge of decimal fractions. The age of specialism has grasped him. The fighting ship's muster roll includes trades and callings that require different stamps of minds and men. The engineers and oilers, coal passers and water tenders, the machinists and electricians, gunners who must show diplomas, torpedoists and divers, bookkeepers and steamfitters—they are the sailors now."

This idea of the author finds expression in "The Song of Then and Now." We quote a stanza or two, which will show the contrast:

Oh, they sang a song of wind and sail
In the days of heave and haul,
Of the weather gauge, of tack and sheet
When the anchor rose to the tramp of feet
And the click of the capstan pawl.
They sang brave songs to the old broadsides,
Long Tom and the carronade.
Hi! cutlass and pike as the great sides strike!
Ho! the cheers of the ne'er-afraid!
For they cheered as they fought did those sailormen.
They stripped to the buff for the fray—
It was steel to steel, it was eye to eye—
Yardarm to yardarm against the sky!
All ye boarders, up and away!

* * * * * * *

"They sang of the men on the quarterdeck,
(Brave deeds of those Captains bold!)
Never a name but was known to fame
And was praised in the days of old!
Let us sing the song of the fighting men,
The sail, and the plunging bow,
The good old song of the sea and the ship—
The Song of Then and Now!

"They raked and they fought at pistol shot—
We fight at two miles or more,
(Think ye, their dangers discount ours—
Ye men of books ashore?)
The turret turns and the guns are trained—
But not in the older way;
The conning tower is the one-man power
And the Soul of the Ship holds sway.
In sponson, turret, and wide barbette,
Or below in the noxious air,
Are brave forms covered with blood and sweat—
The fighting men are there!"

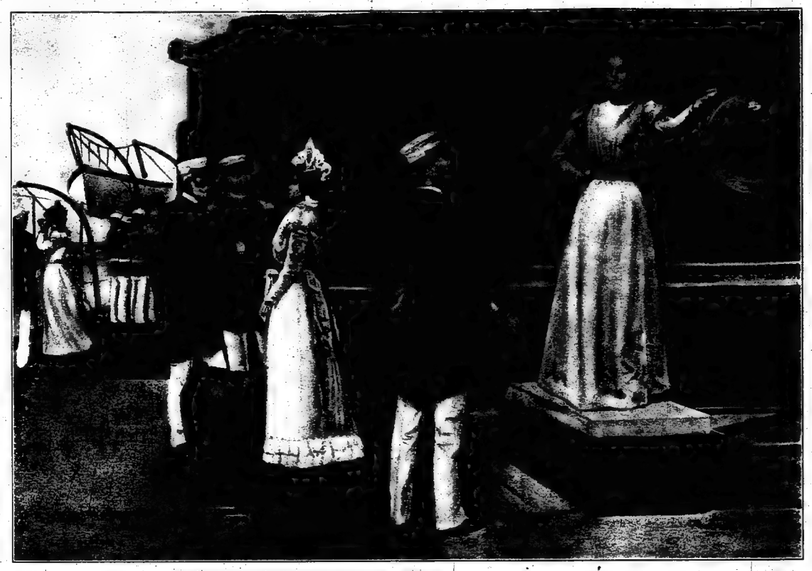

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THE TWELVE-INCH GUN.

"The Twelve-Inch Gun," also by Mr. Barnes, is full of suggestion of the great modern sea engine of destruction. Space will permit us only to reproduce the first and fourth stanzas. They run as follows:

"I'm the arbiter of national dispute.
I may call forth seas of tears,
I may live a thousand years,
I may sink and lie in peace down on the sands.

* * * * * * *

"I'm a potent force in making nations friends,

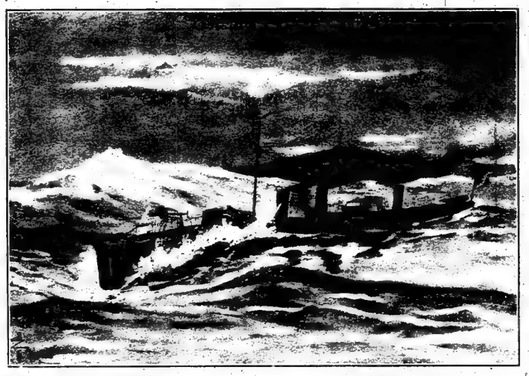

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THE TORPEDO BOAT.

I'm the keeper of the peace when I am mute,
Even tho' my voice be still
The rulers feel my will—
'Tis a case of 'No one moves, or I shall shoot!'
I'm a pet whose flank is stroked by loving hands,
I'm a traveler who has looked o'er many lands,
I'm the servant of humanity—its ends
Are mine to keep, but yet I might destroy,
I'm a law unto the laws, although a toy,
A delicate and dangerous great toy.
You have builded me, and fangled me, and tried me,
You have groomed and housed me well,
As you fear the powers of hell
Do not lose the like-to-kill that is inside me."

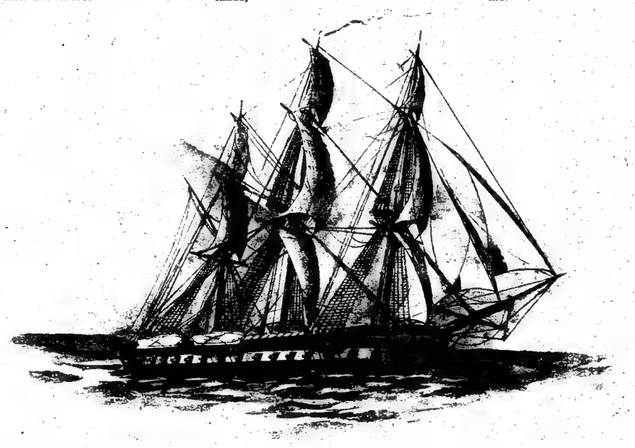

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BAINBRIDGE'S SHIP.

Another modern song is entitled "My Girl at Tompkinsville." The music is by Dyneley Prince, and the words by Mr. Barnes. It is thoroughly local and pertinent at this time.

"When we sight the Jersey Highlands,
There's a glare up in the sky,
Where the blazin', flarin' city
Lights the clouds a-passin' by.
Then the lads that itch for liberty,
They falls to with a will,
Till we drop our anchor easy
On the flats of Tompkinsville.

"There's a comfort, I'll be bound,
In the churnin', meanin' sound
Of the thunder of the hawse pipes
As the mudhook takes the ground,
Off the town of Tompkinsville,
Of an evenin' calm an' still.
Oh! ashore there's some one watchin'
From a house up on the hill.

"Now, some's bound home to see the folks,
(There's more off on a lark,)
And some makes for the cruisin' grounds
That's crowded after dark,
Where the pirates and the painted craft
They hauls up on your lee,
And they gobbles up your rhino—
But they don't get none from me.

"Come shift into ocean blue,
Oh, all ye first cutter's crew,
Go aft and ask for liberty
As soon as duty's through,
Here's the port of Tompkinsville,
Go ashore and drink your fill,
And oh! there's some one waitin'
In the house up on the hill.

"Some lads had best stay by the ship,
(They're headin' for McGuirk's)
They're seekin' pomps and vanities,
The devil and all his works,
They'll find it easy sailin',
There each Jack can find a Gill,
But the Bowery lights don't tempt me nights,
My girl's in Tompkinsville.

"When I leaves the runnin' boat
There a-landin' at the float,
I'm nothing but a Jack ashore,
Who goes without a coat.
She is Queen of Tompkinsville,
And I know she's waitin' still
At the gateway of the garden
Of the house up on the hill.

"Come, my bullies, trim your topsails,
And set sail upon your spree.
There's no one goin' to blame you, lads,
And least of all not me.
I've fathomed it and faced it,
Life! I know it, good and ill,
But the tempter's ceased to tempt me,
Now that she's in Tompkinsville.

"Oh! some day we will leave the ship,

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THE LASS THAT LOVES A SAILOR.

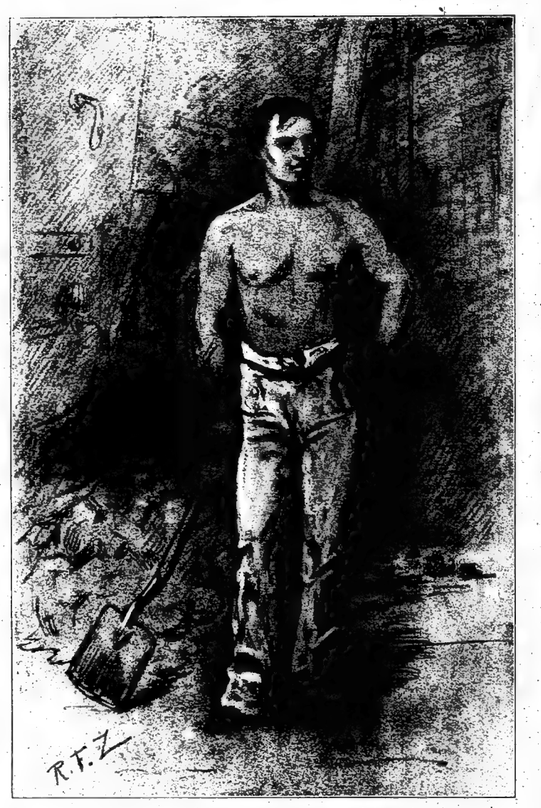

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BILL SWEENEY OF THE BLACK GANG.

And to some will give the slip,
But you lads as I'm a-talkin' to
You'll surely get the tip,
If you've any time to kill,
Just stand by Tompkinsville,
There's goin' to be a weddin'
In the house up on the hill."

Another song by Mr. Barnes is called "Bill Sweeney of the Black Gang," which is typical of the stokehole hero. Here is the last stanza:

Bill Sweeney of the Black Gang—
He's first-class fireman now.
He entered "water-tender."
But if we has a row,
We lads at the guns have a chanst—but Bill
And the fireroom force below,
A-feedin' the flame,
Fights just the same.
If they don't—Say! I'd like to know!"

Among the list of old sea songs presented in the volume, with their music, there is of course "Black-eyed Susan," "Barney Buntline," "The Three Fishers," "Trancadillo," "Poor Jack," "Captain Kidd," and "The Lass That Loves a Sailor." And among the songs of American seamen, which myriads of times have stirred the patriotic blood in the old tars, are given "The Yankee Man-of-War," "Constitution and Guerriere," "Bainbridge's Tid-re-i," "The Ship, Boys," and "The True Yankee Sailor." One of the old sea songs has been sung in the public schools of America. It is inserted here not because its verses are supposed to be unfamiliar, but because its lines may bring forth pleasant recollections to some of our readers. It is called of course "The White Squall."

"The sea was bright, and the bark rode well,
The breeze bore the tone of the vesper bell!
'Twas a gallant bark, with crew as brave
As ever launch'd on the heaving wave,
As ever launch'd on the heaving wave,
She shone in the light of the declining day,
And each sail was set and each heart was gay;
She shone in the light of the declining day,
And each sail was set and each heart was gay,
And each heart was gay.

"A white cloud glides through the azure sky;
What means that wild, despairing cry?
Farewell! the vision'd scenes of home,
Farewell! the vision'd scenes of home!
That cry is "Help!" where no help can come,
That cry is "Help!" where no help can come;
Farewell! the vision'd scenes of home,
Farewell! the vision'd scenes of home!
For the white squall rides on the surging wave,
And the bark is gulf'd in an ocean's grave.
For the white squall rides on the surging wave,
And the bark is gulf'd in an ocean's grave.
For the white squall rides on the surging wave,
And the bark is gulf'd in an ocean's grave,
In an ocean's grave, in an ocean's grave!

"They neared the land where in beauty smiles
The sunny shore of the Grecian Isles.
All thought of home, of that welcome dear
Which soon should greet each wand'rer's ear.
Which soon should greet each wand'rer's ear,
And in fancy joined the social throng,
In the festive dance and the joyous song.
And in fancy joined the social throng,
In the festive dance and the joyous song.
And the joyous song.
A white cloud, etc."

Possibly the two songs which are most characteristic of the day when Jack "had songs to suit the cadence of his movements," and "a good chantey singer lightened labor and cheered effort," are "The Wapping Old Stairs" and "The Bay of Biscay." It is to be regretted that the famous "Tom Bowling" is not in the list. The words of "The Bay of Biscay," which is as dear to the old-time Yankee sailor's heart as it is to his British brother, runs thus:

Loud roared the dreadful thunder,
The rain a deluge show'rs.
The clouds were rent asunder
By lightning's vivid pow'rs.
The night was drear and dark,
Our poor, devoted bark,
Till next day, there she lay
In the Bay of Biscay, O!

Now dashed upon the billow,
Her op'ning timbers creak.
Each fears a wat'ry pillow,
None stop the dreadful leak.
To cling to slipp'ry shrouds,
Each breathless seamen crowds,
As she lay, till next day,
In the Bay of Biscay, O!

At length the wish'd-for morrow
Broke thro' a hazy sky,
Absorb'd in silent sorrow,
Each heav'd a bitter sigh;
The dismal wreck to view
Struck horror in the crew,
As she lay, all that day,
In the Bay of Biscay, O!

Her yielding timbers sever,
Her pitchy seams are rent,
When Heav'n, all bounteous ever,
Its boundless mercy sent.
A sail in sight appears,
We hail her with three cheers.
Now we sail, with the gale,
From the Bay of Biscay, O!

W. L.

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CAPTAIN KIDD.

A SHOEMAKER'S ACCOUNTS.

There was a shoemaker I met not long ago, says a writer in Chambers's Journal, who had a most elaborate method of keeping his "books." Against the wall of his workshop he had a large board erected, which he painted black. Into this board he used to drive hobnails, tacks, brass and steel rivets, and other nails used in his trade, to represent work done. For instance, the soling of a pair of boots would be represented by a small piece of leather tacked on to the board by means of a brass rivet; but if the boots were hobnailed, then a hobnail was used instead of the brass rivet. A steel rivet indicated a patch on the sole, and a patch on the upper was shown by the addition of a piece of thin leather. New boots were shown drawn in chalk, as were also the hieroglyphics representing the customers' names.

Some peculiarity of manner, dress, or surroundings was chosen to indicate whose account it was. The parson's account was placed under the rough drawing of a church; the curate, who wore glasses, was represented by a sketch of them; a couple of circles, one blank and one with a dot in the centre, stood for the postman, who had lost one eye. A beer barrel was the innkeeper's sign; the village pump did duty for the milkman, while the schoolmaster was personated by the drawing of a cane. The old man was a great wag, but he never had his accounts challenged in spite of their quaintness.

THE LAST MAN TO LEAVE THE MAINE.

It was a hard blow to be obliged to leave the Maine, says Capt. Sigsbee in The Century. None of us desired to leave while any part of the poop remained above water. We waited until satisfied that she was resting on the bottom of the harbor. Lieut. Commander Wainwright then whispered to me that he thought the forward ten-inch magazine had been thrown up into the burning material amidships and might explode at any time, with further disastrous effects. He was then directed to get everybody into the boats, which was done. It was an easy operation; one had only to step directly from the deck into the boat. There was still some delay to make sure that the ship's stern had grounded, and still more because of the extreme politeness of the officers, who considerately offered me a steadying hand to step into the boat. Lieut. Commander Wainwright stood on one side and Lieut. Holman on the other; each offered me a hand. I suggested the propriety of my being the last to leave, and requested them to precede me, which they did.

There was favorable comment later in the press because I left last. It is a fact that I was the last to leave, which was only proper; that is to say, it would have been improper otherwise; but virtually all left last. The fine conduct of those who came under my observation that night was conspicuous and touching. The heroism of the wounded men I did not see at the time, but afterward good reports of their behavior were very common. The patient way in which they bore themselves left no doubt that they added new honors to the service when the Maine went down.

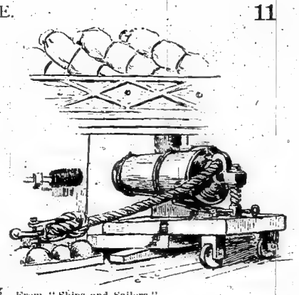

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ONE OF THE CONSTITUTION'S GUNS.

HOPE ON—HOPE EVER.

For Failure care not.
Strength lies within thee—
Strength which shall win thee
New hopes. Despair not,
Hope on—hope ever.

Past ways amending
With no vain grieving,
New tasks achieving
With pains unending,
Hope on—hope ever.

Who inward gazes
Sees not the beauties
Of Life's small duties.
Hope crowns and raises
Weakest endeavor.

Hope, not despising
This world's successes,
Nor her caresses
Too highly prizing,
Hope on—hope ever.

Through darkness groping,
Craven fears stilling,
Until fulfilling
Followeth hoping,
Hope—hope forever.

—St. Paul's.

That Lantern Incident.

From The Detroit Journal.

"Hello, Gene!" called out Alexander, with the air of familiarity which was commonly affected by conquerors of the world in those days. "What are you doing with that lantern?"

"I am looking for an honest man," replied Diogenes, correctly conjecturing that he was addressing a stranger in the city.

"Oh, I thought perhaps you were paying off an election bet!" exclaimed the monarch, for these continued disappointments were becoming irksome.

IN THE FASHION.

I knew you drew all hearts to you
To hold them in disdain,
And, teaching men the way to woo,
You let them woo in vain;
I knew to worship at your feet
Mere prudence would forbid,
And yet I sought and found you sweet
And loved, as others did.

In matchless style with many a wile
You played a charmer's part,
Till, witless of your craft and guile,
I showed you all my heart;
Then lightly meeting love with scorn,
Of me you soon were rid,
And left me, hopeless and forlorn,
To sigh, as others did.

Now well I know one may outgrow
Full many a greater care,
But then I thought no human woe
Could equal my despair;
My hopes foregone, my life undone,
The cruel fates I chid,
Then—met my own, loved, wooed, and won,
And wed, as others did.

Pall Mall Gazette.

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AN OCEAN TRAMP.

MUSIC

Balfe.

AS the complete performances of the dramas of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" approach, interest naturally revives in the study of these marvelous works of genius. Perhaps an old student of them may be pardoned if he presumes to offer a little advice to those who are about to begin their investigations. One who has been over the rocky path and has bruised his feet or lost his way is not altogether a bad guide for one just starting on the same journey. Therefore let the writer briefly say:

First—Do not begin your study of the Wagner dramas with any one of the analytical handbooks. Avoid all the explanatory catalogues of themes as you would avoid a quagmire. You will get from others the habit of looking upon Wagner's scores as mere patchworks of leading motives.

Second—Do not begin with the study of the Volsunga Saga, the Nibelungen Lied, Norse mythology, or any of the literary sources of the librettos.

Third—Begin with Wagner's librettos. Learn them by heart, if you can. At any rate, make yourself familiar with the meaning of every line of the speeches of the various characters.

Fourth—If you can play the piano—or read music mentally—go over the piano arrangements of the operas sufficiently to familiarize yourself with the music of the dramas. You need not know the names of the leading motives, but by such study of the music you will learn their meaning from the text with which they are associated. There is no other way to learn their meaning. The handbooks give cumbrous and confusing names. They are all delusions and snares.

Fifth—If you cannot read music, study the librettos all the more diligently. Then when you hear the music you will find that it perfectly embodies the emotional moods of the text.

Sixth—If you do not find it so, the Wagnerian system of constructing music dramas is a failure. Or you are.

Seventh—The system is not a failure.

***

The plan of study just indicated is absolutely all that is necessary to a complete comprehension and enjoyment of the performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen."

But such great works of art stimulate intellectual curiosity. If you are of a restless and inquiring nature, you will desire to know more about these dramas than is contained in them. So far as the music goes, you are compelled to adhere to the scores; for the music was the absolute creation of the soul of Richard Wagner. But when you consider the poems, you meet with different matter. Here, indeed, Wagner created much, but in following his theory that the myth offered the best subject matter for musico-dramatic treatment, he drew upon those elemental world-legends which, in one form or another, have been part of the mythology of many peoples. To study the sources of the Wagner dramas will not essentially aid you in your understanding of the performances, but it will immensely increase your admiration for Wagner as a dramatic poet.

In the first place you will see with what an enormous intellectual grasp he seized upon the material found in the old legends. In the second place you will learn how he changed the original stories so as to make certain features more dramatic. You will eventually come to the conclusion that as a poet of opera Wagner was very much more superior to all others than as a composer. His libretti are not mere pegs on which to hang tunes. They are really great dramatic poems. They might well be prefaced with the lines of William Morris, which precede his and Eirikr Magnusson's "Volsunga Saga":

So draw ye round and hearken, English folk,
Unto the best tale pity ever wrought!
Of how from dark to dark bright Sigurd broke,
Of Brynhild's glorious soul with love distraught
Of Gudrun's weary wandering unto naught,
Of utter love defeated utterly,
Of grief too strong to give Love time to die.

***

No one has been able to determine the precise age of the legends out of which the Siegfried story grew. In its present form the "Nibelungen Lied" is not older than the twelfth century, but the Siegfried Saga, one of its principal foundations, dates back at least 600 years further. The student of Wagner's sources of inspiration can spend much profitless time in trying to run down dates. He can get far more benefit from comparing the different old poems to which Wagner was indebted and observing how Wagner himself molded their material to his purpose.

The most important of these are the Volsunga Saga, the Thidrek Saga, and the Nibelungen Lied. The first named contains much of the Norse mythology, and in it the reader will find the delectable history of Sigi, the son of Odin and father of Revir, who was the father of Volsung. He will also learn how Odin built himself a house with a tree named Branstock in its centre, and he will read how Sigmund, the son of Volsung, pulled the sword out of that tree. He will read of the birth of Sinfjotli, the son of Sigmund and Signy. He will read of the death of Sigmund and of the shards of his sword Gramm. He will learn of the birth of Sigurd, Fafnir's bane, and then he will come upon the story of Odin, Loki, and the theft of the Rheingold.

"Thereafter," says Regin, (Wagner's Mime,) "Fafnir slew his father and murdered him, nor got I aught of the treasure; and so evil he grew that he fell to lying abroad and begrudged any share in the wealth to any man; and so became the worst of all worms, and ever now lies brooding upon that treasure; but for me, I went to the King and became his master smith, and thus is the tale told of how I lost the heritage of my father and the weregild for my brother."

Whereupon Sigurd says to him: "Much hast thou lost, and exceeding evil have thy kinsmen been! But now, make a sword by thy craft, such a sword as that none can be made like unto it; so that I may do great deeds therewith, if my heart avail thereto, and thou wouldst have me slay this mighty dragon."

Regin says, "Trust me well herein; and with that same sword shalt thou slay Fafnir."

The reader will learn that Regin welded the pieces of the sword Gramm (not Sigurd himself, as Wagner has it,) and with it Sigurd slew the sons of Hunding before he assailed Fafnir. He will learn how the dragon's blood upon Siegfried's tongue enabled him to understand the woodpeckers, who told him of Regin's treacherous intent, whereupon he slew Regin. Then the woodpeckers tell him of Brynhild asleep in a fire-girt hall. He will read of Sigurd's meeting with Gudrun and the incidents which follow it.

In short, in the Volsunga Saga is to be found the whole of the action of the story of Siegfried in its elementary form.

In the Thidrek Saga, Regin is Alberich, and we meet with Regin's brother, Mimir. We also find the name Hagen. In the Volsunga Saga this is Guttorm. The hero is called Sigfrid, and the account of his birth and rearing differs from that given in the Volsunga Saga, but the remaining incidents are much the same. In the Thidrek Saga we meet with Attila, the famous destroyer of Rome, and there are evidences that the poets of the time desired to pay him homage, for Hagen's keys to the cave of the Nibelung hoard are passed through his son to Attila, who is enticed into the cave. The door is shut upon him and he starves to death, "and none has found the treasure to this day."

The Nibelungen Lied deals chiefly with the latter part of the tale of Siegfried's career. The tarnhelm appears in this tale, and the account given of Siegfried's winning of the treasure is different. Brunnhilde does not die, but simply drops out of the story, and Hagen kills Siegfried from pure loyalty to Brunnhilde.

The ethical lessons which are brought out so strongly in the Wagner dramas are not so clear in the sources of the works. It is due to the great skill of Wagner as a dramatist that the connection between the destruction of the gods and the theft of the Rheingold is made so powerful as a motive in the development of the Titanic plot of this fourfold drama.

But, as I said at the outset, one need not study all these old legends unless he is curious to get at the stories in their original forms. He can understand Wagner's version without any assistance. And the more carefully he reads the librettos of these astonishing productions of a human mind, the more readily, I think, will he agree with me that as a dramatic poet—not necessarily as a creative poet—Wagner deserves a place of honor in the literature of his native land, and, indeed, in that of the world.

***

Willy Burmester, the violinist, is one of the youngest, if not the youngest, of the eminent violinists now living. He was born in 1869 in Hamburg, and at a very early age displayed considerable musical talent. His father was his first instructor, but from his twelfth to his sixteenth year he was under the immediate care of the great Joachim at Berlin, where his natural talent for mastery over the violin developed with astonishing rapidity, and it was not long until he was known in the inner circles of the great musicians as a wonderful young man. Hans von Bülow was among those who saw a great future in store for the boy, and used every effort to have his capabilities developed to the fullest extent, besides inspiring Burmester to pursue a career of the first order. Von Bülow, indeed, spent many hours with the young man playing duets, and a great friendship grew out of their frequent association.

Burmester decided to live in seclusion for some time, and accordingly retired to Helsingfors, in Finland, where he spent three years at the hardest kind of work, practicing from eight to ten hours daily, and when he did return to Berlin for public recognition it came to him in showers. He is, as regards technique, pure and simple, a remarkable executant, and his ability in this direction, so prominent European artists claim, seems almost without limit. His tone is full of sympathy and resonance, and his phrasing excellent. W. J. HENDERSON.

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ALBERT SALEZA, TENOR, AS ROMEO.

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CAMILLE D'ARVILLE.

WHEN LAMPS ARE LOW.

Let the rain beat,
And the wind without blow down the street,
And the echo come of the City's hum,
And the distant hurry of horses' feet!
For I rest within with my love to-night;
And the lamps are low and the hearth is bright!

Ah! love is best
That ne'er is more than half confessed;
—Just half, I say—Eternity
Were all too short to tell the rest!
So we rest within with our love to-night,
And the lamps are low, and the hearth is bright.

A. BOYD SCOTT in Madame.

WOOINGS AND WEDDINGS.

IN ALGERIA AND ELSEWHERE.

DIOGENES, when asked "At what age is it best for a man to marry?" replied: "In youth it is too soon, and in age it is too late." Nor did the hardened old cynic let fall a single syllable in favor of a middle course. His vote was distinctly against marriage. And the world is still, and always has been full—far too full—of Diogenes in the plural, many of them forced to advocate marriage for the welfare of the State, but all decrying it as a personal venture.

But Diogenes's mental horizon was in many ways as tub-bound as his physical, and the more traveled one becomes, in mind as well as body, the more convinced one must grow that of the two philosophers lovable Jeremy Taylor had the better sense.

In that best of all wedding sermons, "The Marriage Ring; or, the Mysteries and Duties of Marriage," old Taylor teaches us that "Marriage is a school and exercise of virtue; and, though marriage hath cares, yet the single life hath desires which are more troublesome and more dangerous, and often end in sin; while the cares are but instances of duty and exercises of piety; and, therefore, if single life hath more privacy of devotion, yet marriage hath more necessities and varieties of it, and is an exercise of more graces. * * * Marriage is the nursery of heaven."

But he adds later: "They that enter into the state of marriage cast a die of the greatest contingency, and yet of the greatest interest in the world next to the last throw for eternity. Life or death, felicity or lasting sorrow, are in the power of marriage. A woman, indeed, ventures most, for she has no sanctuary to retire to from an evil husband; she must dwell upon her sorrow, and hatch the eggs which her own folly and infelicity hath produced; and she is more under it, because her tormentor hath a warrant of prerogative, and the woman may complain to God, as subjects do of tyrant princes, but otherwise she hath no appeal in the causes of unkindness. And though the man can run from many hours of his sadness, yet he must return to it again, and when he sits among his neighbors he remembers the objection that is in his bosom, and he sighs deeply."

The time serves me not for argument, but I at least am convinced that Taylor was quite right in his praise of matrimony, and fully justified in his sly hint that, on the whole, it is woman who gets the best of the marriage bargain.

Among most of the many and very different races domiciled in Algeria it is customary to carry the bride over the threshold of her husband's dwelling. Indeed, we find this peculiar marriage custom all over the world, and recorded of all times. In old Rome (from whose pagan rites so many of all civilization's marriage customs come) the bride was carried home with processional, with song of voice and song of flute, and when home—her husband's home—was reached she was lifted over its threshold, and not even the hem of her garment was allowed to flutter against the lintel of the door. In some isolated parts of Japan, and in vast districts of China, this custom prevails. We find it also in Persia and Syria, in Turkey, in Austria, and in several other corners of Europe. We find it in Abyssinia and among the American Indians.

Of the very many explanations given of the origin of this custom, three seem the more reasonable. The first of these explanations, and the most generally accepted, is that it is purely a survival of actual marriage by capture, when the bride had to be carried in by force. The second explanation teaches that the bride is lifted into her new house lest she stumble at its threshold, which would be, or at least look, a very bad omen, and which she, being shy and embarrassed, might lack the ready wit of William the Conqueror to disallow. The third explanation—and it seems the most reasonable, and is voted for by Brand in his very carefully written "Popular Antiquities of Great Britain"—is that the Romans thought it, as the Chinese and many other peoples think to-day, coarse and unmaidenly for the newly made wife to appear willing to enter her husband's house, and hence the necessity of lifting the reluctant maiden over the important threshold.

We find a very strange custom in Tunis and in some parts of Algeria. The bride walks into her new home, following her husband, who goes in backward, holding out to her a sharp knife, upon whose blade she rests her fingers, as she and he move across the threshold. The best reputed authorities upon the sociology of North Africa note this custom, but refrain from explaining it. It probably means that the wife who presumes to approach her lord more nearly than he allows, or to follow him with any uncertain footfall, will cut her fingers.

The Kabyle women of North Africa are very handsome, and are handsomely treated. The Kabyles are monogamists as well in practice as in theory. In his very readable "Mountain Life in Algeria" Mr. Barclay gives the following vivid and authentic description of a Kabyle wedding: "The bridegroom had gone to fetch his bride, and

A Peasant Bride.

I waited with many others beside a stream that flowed at the foot of the village for his return. Suddenly we heard the sound of pipes and saw the marriage procession streaming from the summit of a neighboring hill, and then lose itself among the trees; a few minutes later it issued from the avenue near us, and ascended a slope toward the bridegroom's house. First came the pipers, then the bride, muffled up in a veil, riding a mule led by her lover. As well as I could judge, she was very young, almost a child. Then came a bevy of gorgeously dressed damsels, sparkling with silver ornaments, followed by a crowd of her friends, and Kabyle and Dick and Harry.

"In front of the bridegroom's house the procession stopped, the girl's friends lined both sides of the pathway, and crowded about the door. The pipers marched on one side, while the bridegroom lifted the girl from the mule, and held her in his arms. The girl's friends thereupon threw earth at him, when he hurried forward and carried her over the threshold through the door, beating him all the time with olive branches amid much laughter. This throwing of earth, this mock opposition and good-natured scourging appear to be a symbolized relic of marriage by capture, and a living explanation of the ancient Roman custom of carrying the bride over the threshold of her lover's house.

"In the evening on such occasions the pipers and drummers are called in, and the women dance, two at a time, facing each other; nor does a couple desist until, panting and exhausted, they step aside to make room for another. The dance has great energy of movement, though the steps are small. * * * As leaves flutter before the gale, so do they vibrate to the music; they shake, they shiver, they tremble. * * * They also deride the men by clapping their hands and singing verses."

In Somaliland for seven days and nights before a marriage is celebrated bride and groom are together shut closely in an all but air-tight mat hut. The hut is two-roomed, and the inner room is sacred, but in the outer the young couple hold a daily reception, which is wonderfully well attended, for every one in the tribe may come, and almost every one does. Not only may any one and every one visit the incarcerated bridegroom and his bride, but each visitor may say anything and everything that he or she chooses. The jokes and the gibes, the criticisms, and the advice hurled at the luckless twain are unthinkable. But they must accept all silently and with apparent placidity. Presumably little love-making goes on within the nuptial mat huts, for the heat is insufferable even from a Somalis point of view, and the two little rooms are kept densely clouded with the smoke of strong incense constantly rising from metal braziers on the ground.

In Egypt there are many professional "brides' tirewomen," who make very handsome incomes. For among the Egyptians the tiring of the bride is a function of even more importance and ceremony than is the nuptial rite itself.

The Abyssinians have two marriages—one civil and one religious, one easily annulable and one indissoluble. The religious marriage is very rarely entered into except by those who have been for years civilly married, and liked it. The bride is carried to the marriage feast tent, carried upon the groomsman's back, and after the feast is finished the bridegroom carries her—literally carries her—to his home. A large proportion of the Abyssinians become nuns and monks when they reach old age. Even the seemingly happily married frequently do this, forsaking each other, bequeathing, if rich, their wealth to their children; or, if poor, leaving those children to shift for themselves.

And so the world—our world—wags on. The babe is born. The grandsire dies. And strong men woo and women wed. I have of course mentioned but an incalculably small fraction of modern wooing and wedding customs. Had I dwelt upon all, instead of glancing at a few, it would have gone but the further to prove that, after all, we woo and wed very much in the same fashion everywhere. "Human hearts remain unchanged," and life's methods differ but little the wide world over. We conduct our campaigns of life strangely alike, wherever, whoever, whatever we are, and from the north pole to the south woolings and weddings are much the same and with differences that are but superficial.

Life is a big thing; it has some great moments. Let the cynic belch out his cheap sneer. Let the idiot sing his daily hymn of cant, and let the ill-blooded croaker croak. "God is good, and God is love." And in spite of earth's terrible pall of sorrow and of sin, things might be much worse with us. There is a golden apple within the reach of all—and it is luscious, sweet, and wholesome at the core. And if earth is a desert, there is within it an oasis through which "the holy tide of human happiness glides safely on."

—LOUISE JORDAN MILN in Madame.

ALGERIAN GIRLS OF THE MIDDLE CLASS.

AN ALGERIAN BRIDE.
(Middle Class.)

THE CHRISTMAS ROSE.

My Christmas rose
Still dares her wax-white petals to unclose,
While low in darkness hide
The flowers that erstwhile blossomed at her side.

She reigns as Queen
Amid her leafy bowers of greenest green;
No flaunting Summer's rose
Can match her in her innocent repose.

She seems so frail,
Yet at the biting frost she will not quail;
No storms her peace destroy,
Nor in the sunlight is she stirred to joy.

She is too proud
To fear the darkness of the lowering cloud,
She is too passionless
To heed the wintry sunbeam's meek caress.

She does not shrink
From the cold touch of snow, so snowflakes think;
She is a crystal gem,
A snowflake, fleeting, like to one of them.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Worm Turns.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Peck—I wouldn't act like an idiot if I were you, Henry.

Mr. Peck—No, of course you wouldn't, dear, but as you are not me you might at least try to act a little less idiotic.

An Algerian Bride.
(A Gentlewoman.)

THE ROMANCE OF A POST-OFFICE.

The Story of a Mining Camp.

WORKING hours were over in the Great White Cañon. Mary Verner pulled down the little window of the Post Office of which she was the mistress, swept the contents of the narrow counter into a drawer, which she locked; then, pinning a broad-leaved hat above the brown curls that clustered about her brow, she passed out of her log cabin into the fresh, sweet evening air.

As she reached the low fence which ran before her house, a hurried footstep sounded through the gathering gloom, and a man's voice said, "Is that you, Mary, my girl? You look little more than a ghost under the shadow of those bushes."

The girl—young and slender and graceful as a fawn—ran out into the lonely road.

"You've kept your promise, dearest, and come to see me," she cried, as she threw herself into the arms of her lover.

Reuben Halse kissed the red lips, so frankly offered him, before he spoke.

"Yes, Mary, I've kept my promise; but I've come to say—'Good-bye!'."

"'Good-bye—good-bye'? You're going away? You're going to leave me—your sweetheart—your wife that is to be?" She clasped her arms closely about him, and trembled like a leaf.

"My little girl, don't cry—don't grieve. You've been my sweetheart, faithful and true; but we can never marry."

The strong man's voice broke and died into silence.

"Go on; tell me the worst," sobbed the girl in his arms.

"Listen, dear. You know that lately things have gone wrong with me. The bit of money I'd saved for our wedding in the Fall was stolen, and then the cabin I'd built for you, down by the Blue Pools, was burned. Still, there was the farm stock, and your little purse of savings left, but the drought has killed the stock, and—Oh, Mary, how can I tell you?"

Mary drew apart from her lover, and steadied her trembling form against the garden fence.

"Some one has robbed you of the money I gave you. Oh, my poor boy—" She stretched forth her pitying hands toward the man before her, who only bowed his head, and shuffled his feet in the thick white dust.

"Tell me, Reuben; tell me how it happened. Ah! surely you are not thinking I shall blame you for such a misfortune?" and once more she crept to his side.

But Reuben thrust her from him.

"'Twas no misfortune; 'twas a crime. Your little savings, those few coins you've starved and scraped to keep, lie there." He pointed with his lean brown hand down the Cañon, to where, amid a dense mass of foliage, a few lights twinkled.

Mary staggered.

"Down there? At Ffolliott's?"

"Aye, lass—at Ffolliott's! I lost it all at faro last night."

For a moment no sound but the evening breeze whispering among the creepers and the bushes, and the harsh note of a night bird broke the silence. Then a woman's voice, tender and low, and full of tears, murmured, "Rube, dear Rube, I forgive you."

Reuben Halse flung his arms above his head and gave a bitter cry. "Don't, Mary, don't! I'd rather you would strike me!"

The stars twinkled their diamond eyes, on the man and girl as they said farewell. For Reuben had settled to leave the cañon that night.

"Bill Redfern, One-Eyed Sammy, and Joe, the Portugee, are going, too. We're all broke, and may as well starve out there"—and he waved his hand toward the wide forest-land of Arizona—"as in this cañon here. Don't sob so, my girl, you'll break your heart. I'm not worth a tear from your pretty eyes or a choke in your white throat. But, Mary, you might pray for me sometimes, and when you're married to a good chap as don't go to Ffolliott's and neglect his farm for the tables and the bar, think of me, who loved you, but was not worthy to have you."

One kiss on her brow, then a clatter of galloping hoofs, and Mary Verner was free to go back into her log cabin and sob out her heart till the dawn.

Reuben Halse and his companions had left the Great White Cañon for a week. Mary's cheeks, never very full of color, had grown pale and heavy, and blue lines beneath her large eyes told of sleepless nights and many tears.

Yet, Paul Harding—"Beauty" Paul, as he was called in the cañon—thought he had never seen Mary look so lovely, as he clattered up to the door of the Post Office one morning and asked the young Postmistress if there was anything for him.

He watched, with his handsome dark eyes, her small white fingers go through the letters lying on the counter before her. But she finally shook her head. "Nothing for you to-day."

Yet Paul seemed loath to go. He pulled his long, tawny mustache, jingled his spurred boots upon the floor, and continued to stare through the pigeon-hole window at the girl as she flitted about her usual business.

"Anything I can do for you?" she asked him, presently.

"No," Paul said, slowly, taking in every detail of the girl's pretty figure, clad in a cotton frock of gentian blue. "But might I speak to you one minute—privately?"

"You can say what you've got to say where you are."

He stared silently, first at his boots, and as his eyes wandered up they lit on the snowy shelves of bright and simple utensils and shining saucepans which lined the walls.

"How different you keep your place from what a man's shanty is—"—St. Paul's.

THE LAST STAND OF TROOP M.

The little creek, rudely dammed for bathing below camp, was gurgling on just the same as ever. The tall pines lent their tops as Aeolian instruments to the warm night wind. The two horses at the long stretch of picket line took rest from the labors of the "day herd," but the knowledge of hovering, ghastly death was in the heart of every trooper of M of the —th.

The dread war chant of the Chiricahua Apaches rose higher and higher, the death chant of the gallant handful of white men camped under the hills that should be their destruction—a monotonous horror of sound.

Just another instance of bureaucratic ignorance and blindness and of Indian treachery, that is all. "Farm camp" and escort—the one made for savages whose last intention it was to farm, the latter entirely inadequate in case of outbreak. And so Troop M of the —th, armed and silent, was awaiting the oncome of Geronimo's malcontents, the last chance of retreat gone, and the chance of any rider making his way out and to Fort Apache for reinforcements precluded.

Sanford W. Calhoun, First Lieutenant and Troop Commander—tall, lithe, the handsomest man of his regiment, the leader of ball and of social wherever he might be quartered—had been deeply thinking, and had sought relief in low converse with his cosmopolitan First Sergeant, a man of infinite possibilities and—a past.

"It's all up with M of the —th this time, Majendie," Calhoun said, and Majendie answered with a short laugh, "Yes."

Calhoun shuddered. The man's blasé recklessness had jarred him before. "And you've nothing to regret, nothing to hold you to the life we shall quit—no fear?"

Majendie laughed again, with a sneer on his cynical face. "No, Lieutenant, neither regret nor fear. I've drained life's cup of nectar, and also her cup of gall, to the dregs. I've had my good time and my bad time, and, if the end is here, I'm ready."

Calhoun sighed. "I wish I was, Sergeant, but I am not. Life's sweet, Sergeant. It's never seemed so sweet as now, when it's going. You see, I've only tasted the cup as yet. And it's good, Sergeant, very, very good—you understand?"

The Sergeant smiled inscrutably. He knew why life held so much for his commander, pictured to himself the girl-wife with her first-born back there at Fort Grant, and pitied the brave, selfish man at his side more than her.

"I understand, Lieutenant," he said; then he indicated a young trooper close by—a fair, boyish recruit on his first "field" duty.

"You see young Wilson there, Lieutenant," he went on. "Well, you and he and I represent three distinct types of manhood. Wilson is one of the most innocent, pure-minded, kindly lads I've ever come in contact with—a mother's boy. Will he fight for the life that was never yet his, but hers? According to all that has been written in fiction, yes. He says his prayers regularly, and he reads his Bible, and, in his own belief, he is ready to stay or to go, at the Master's will. Lieutenant, that boy will die with horror and fear in his eyes. A coward!"

Calhoun shuddered again, but asked the question, "And I?"

Majendie smiled, looking at the fine, clear-cut features of the American aristocrat. "The Lieutenant," he said, "will die like the man I know him to be, bravely, but the bitterness of it all will seize him and hold him. There will be resentment in his eyes—a grudge against fate."

"And you?"

"And I—Hark! By God, Sir, they're opening the ball."

It was dawn. The Apaches had been waiting for it. A bullet clipped Majendie's ear, another spattered dirt in Calhoun's face. The Sergeant laughed.

Cynical and sneering, a man whose only popularity lay in his acknowledged smartness. The moment transformed him. One leap landed him at the side of the boy recruit behind a huge pine tree, and then, through it all, through the crashing and yelling, the horror and despair of the last fight, as man after man went down, the long-legged "citizen of the world" cheered the remnant by word and deed.

He saw the Lieutenant leap and fall, saw the boy recruit, with the horror of it in his despair-stricken eyes, sink at his feet, and then—

* * * * * * *

When the squaws of Geronimo's band swooped down on the dead of martyred "M," they came across three men whom they left untouched of mutilating knife—the first, the boy farm instructor, because she who claimed him loved him; the second, because, through some strange cause, none desired to touch the young white chief; the third and last, because he, game to the end, was in their sight the bravest of the dead. And in the eyes of the first lurked dread, in those of the second bitterness, but in the eyes of the third there dwelt a wondrous—peace.

And lo! when men came to search the three untouched bodies in after time, over the heart of him in peace they found the stained photographs of his one comrade's mother and of his other comrade's wife.

GIFFORD HALL in The Sketch.

THE NEW BRANCH OF THE FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

The Bloomingdale Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library is very proud of its new and beautiful home on West One Hundredth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard. It is the finest library building owned by the association, and, in fact, is the only one that body has erected for this special purpose. The ground was not broken until last Spring, but the building was sufficiently advanced for the library to move in by Nov. 1, as originally planned, and is now complete in every respect.

While one of the youngest of the ten branches of the Free Circulating Library, the Bloomingdale Branch is one of the largest. It was started only two years ago last June, and now has 9,000 members and issues to its readers over 12,000 books a month. Until the completion of this building, the library was in very cramped quarters, at One Hundredth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, so that there could be no free access to the bookshelves and no space available for a reading room. Often on Saturday nights or on a bad, snowy afternoon in Winter the old place was so crowded, with boys and girls especially, that there was hardly room to stand.

It is too soon to give figures as to the number of readers, but already the reading room is filled every afternoon and evening. It is rather a strange fact that there are more boys than girls among the crowds that frequent this library. The librarian and her assistants do all that they possibly can to assist the young readers, particularly in the proper selection of books. Two books are allowed at a time to each person, but only one of them can be a work of fiction. Nearly all of the children are glad and willing to receive suggestions, but with other and older persons it requires a great deal of tact to keep them from wasting their time and interest. Printed bulletins are issued every month, giving classified lists of new books purchased for the library. There are also posted up in conspicuous places about the hall bulletins giving valuable lists of good books, magazine articles, and references on the topics of the day or on subjects of special interest. Information as to free lectures, art exhibitions, and the like are also posted up, one of the chief objects of the library being the encouragement of all that aims to elevate the tastes and ambitions of its readers.

The library building was planned by James Brown Lord, and, with its pure and classic façade, is an object lesson in itself of the educational spirit of the library association. The interior is most conveniently arranged and remarkably well lighted by day and by night. The basement is divided into a room for the librarian and rooms for the cataloguing and covering and repairing of books. The library itself is on the first floor, in one large room or hall, with very high ceilings, and extends across the whole width of the building, forty-three feet. It is here one enters from the street, and, after returning his books at the librarian's circular desk, is allowed to walk to the bookshelves which line the room to choose what he wishes to read. If he wishes to read also at the library, the spiral iron steps at the rear of the room conduct him to the reading room, on the second floor. This room is as large as the hall below, and is filled with handsome oak tables and chairs, while the walls are lined with bookcases for reference books and magazines and papers. Four or five great windows open down to the balcony in front and look out upon a quiet, old-fashioned garden across the way.

Nothing could be more quiet or more conducive to study than this big, bright room. In Summer it must also be delightfully cool, with its windows to the south as well as to the north. The reading room is connected with the library below by dumb-waiters for bringing and taking back books required by its occupants.

The New York Free Circulating Library, of which this beautiful new building is only one of ten branches scattered all over Manhattan, is supported by the annual subscriptions of the associate members, by voluntary contributions of books and money, and by an annual grant from the city in proportion to the number of books circulated. In the year just past over 1,000,000 books were circulated, and accordingly this year they ought to receive $100,000 from the city, as against $80,000 last year. This great and noble work grows rapidly, but the need for it increases still faster, and if there were twenty branches instead of ten, they would still be crowded with eager readers.

POT-POURRI.

Round my jar of white and blue
Faint delicious odors play;
Roses, once of gorgeous hue,
Blooms of a forgotten day,
In the warm and golden air
Breathed, as now, their perfume fair.

Did my lady pick them all?
Flitting, radiant as a flow'r,
While the satin petals fall
In her scarf, a scented shower;
See, they lightly flash and fly,
Jewels 'gainst an azure sky!

Lady Betty lies long dead;
But her roses still recall
Days when they their fragrance shed
Clustering o'er the gray stone wall;
And their spirits sigh to me
From my jar of pot-pourri.

—LILIAN ELEANOR BARLOW in Madame.

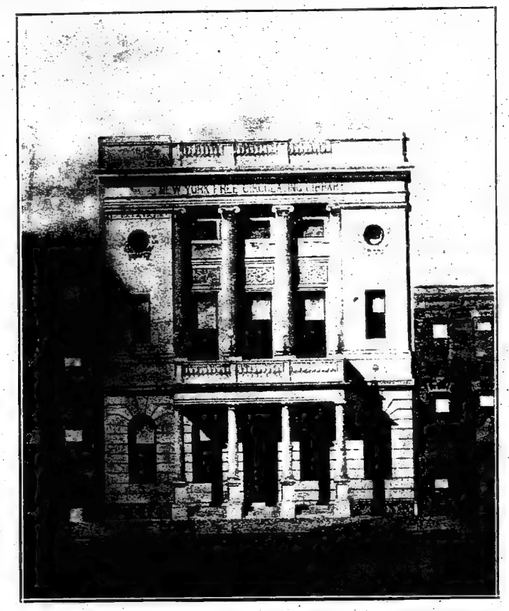

BLOOMINGDALE LIBRARY.
The New Branch of the New York Free Circulating Library.

1898

THE GUNBOAT PRINCETON'S NEW BELL.
Presented by the Alumni of Princeton University on Dec. 10.

WHILE the Marine Band at the Brooklyn Navy Yard played National airs and tuneful college glees Saturday, Dec. 10, three clubs presented suitable gifts to the little gunboat Princeton, which had been gayly decorated for the occasion. The New York Princeton Club gave a large orange and black flag, and a number of framed photographs of their college buildings and grounds. The Princeton Club of Philadelphia presented a magnificent punch bowl of silver, which it had arranged to give while the Princeton was at the League Island Navy Yard, but was unable to do so. The Princeton Alumni Association at large gave a library of 600 books, with bookcases, and a bronze bell.

The speech of presentation was made by Moses Taylor Pyne, class of '77, a Trustee of the university, and President of the Alumni Association. The bell is Princeton to the last degree. It was designed by a Princetonian, and in relief upon its side is a representation of old Nassau Hall. The clapper is of unique design, and represents the athletic contests between Yale and Princeton, by a struggle between the Tiger and the Bulldog, with the Tiger on top. The bell was designed by Thomas Shields Clark of the class of '82, and was cast in Philadelphia. It is much larger than the average ship bell, is of finest bronze, and gives both a mellow and deep-toned sound.

Clapper of the Princeton's New Bell.

In accepting the bell Capt. West, commander of the Princeton, said:

"By chance to-day our surroundings at this navy yard are strongly suggestive of the naval struggle from which the Nation has just victoriously come forth. Near us lies moored the battle-scarred torpedo boat Winslow, on whose deck the gallant Bagley met his untimely but glorious death, and in full view are the warships Brooklyn, Indiana, Newark, and New Orleans, silent but grim and expressive witnesses of the contest through which they have passed.

"By chance, also, to-day the present company has gathered together at a time when the orange and black colors of Princeton University have never been looked upon with more pride in the arena of field athletics."

This Princeton is the second gunboat which has borne that name. The first Princeton will always be associated with the name of Commodore Robert Field Stockton, a graduate of the university. The present Princeton is a composite gunboat, with a steel hull, and is barkentime rigged. Her speed is eleven knots. Her body under water is sheathed with wood and coppered. She carries six 4-pound guns, four 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and one Colt automatic gun. Ten officers and 126 in her crew comprise her complement of men, and in the Spanish war she served on Cuban blockade duty. Her sister ships are the Vicksburg, Newport, and Annapolis.

It is said that the boat was named for the battle of Princeton, and not for the university, but nevertheless the action of the alumni in giving the valuable and useful presents has been commended on all sides.

THE STORY OF TUA.

That amiability is a matter of conditions rather than disposition has been illustrated recently in a busy office in New York. A most interesting story of an inoffensive little calf has transformed an erstwhile amiable young man into a morbid, sulky, and sometimes absolutely disagreeable companion.

The story came out when the young men of the office at noon one day were swapping stories about the early days of Brooklyn—early days so far as they were concerned. To date one of the incidents mentioned one of the young men turned to the hero of this story and remarked: "That was about the time you thought you had killed Tua." "Tua" is pronounced in two syllables, the oo sound being given to the u.

"Tua!" exclaimed another of the young men, "who was Tua? Tell us about him." So the story of Tua followed.

Tua, it seems, was a calf still, figuratively tied to the apron strings of his cow mamma, and the hero of the story was a very small boy, but old enough to take the cow and calf out to pasture somewhere on the outskirts of Brooklyn, not far from his home. On the day in which the incident took place the calf was frisking around, as calves will, and, being in a more frivolous mood than usual, it did not look to see where it was going, and in attending to its own affairs and at the same time endeavoring to follow the cow mamma it fell over an embankment, and the little cowboy was certain it must have been killed. He knew that meant that he would be punished at home for carelessness, but that did not trouble him half so much as the thought that the dear little calf, of which he was very fond, was dead. Big tears came into his eyes, and he rubbed them away with his grimy fists, sobbing out in the meantime:

"I don't tare for myself, but; oh, my poor 'tty Tua, Tua, Tua."

Now, this is a very nice little story, and it was most interesting to the young men in the office, and nothing further would have come of it if some one had not noticed the color rising in the cheeks of the young man who had driven the cows, as this history of his early exploits was told. That meant that there was more fun in the story than had yet come out

"I don't tare for myself," began the observer of the hero's embarrassment, mischievously, to try the effect of the words as a stimulant. They were effective. Tua's one-time friend was mad clear through, and now all that is necessary in that office to create excitement is to begin in baby tones, "I don't tare for myself," or "Oh, my poor 'itty Tua, Tua, Tua."

The Time It Worked.

From The Syracuse Herald.

Little Johnny always wanted to sleep the morning and finally Papa McSwa wondered how he would ever get the up betimes. At last he struck upon t lowing:

"Johnny, the furnace fire is all r ashes have been carried out, and th raked. Breakfast is almost over an three pancakes left."

Johnny forgot his ebullitions in his ha

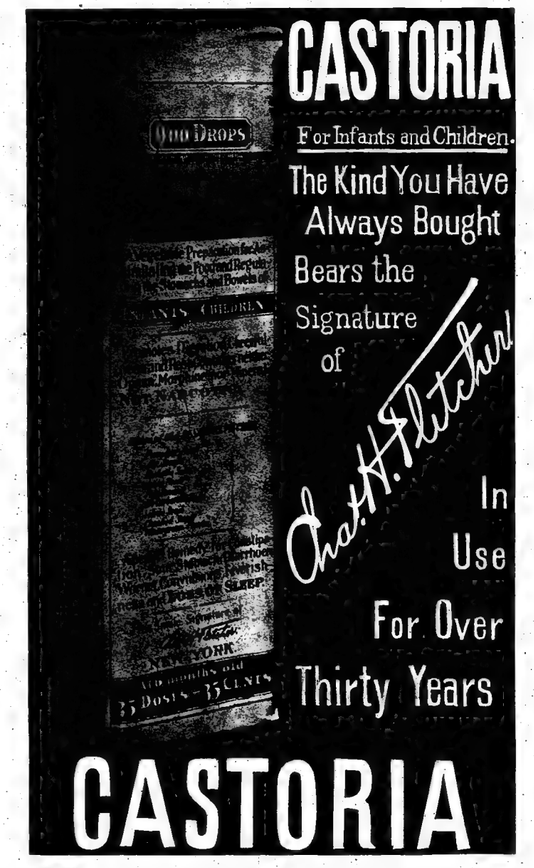

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IT OF WEDDING CAKE."

itled "A Bit of Wedding peared in a recent number AGAZINE, and which was treal Herald, was published as an original article. t the story was stolen agazine, in which it was ..., copyrighted by Frank A.

A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE.

Viola—Is she a new woman?
Mabel—Well, almost as good as new.

Strong Indications.

From The Syracuse Herald.

Jonah waited. He had waited a long time. Finally he yelled to the whale:

"I say there! Will you cough up?"

It is said that the Egyptians originated slang.

A Dangerous Sign.

From The Chicago News.

Mr. Blimbus—I'm afraid John has got into bad company down there at college. He must be gambling.

Mrs. Blimbus—Why, what makes you think that?

Mr. Blimbus—I got a letter from him this morning in which he didn't ask for money. I wonder if he knows how to stock the cards?

A Minor Consideration.

From Answers.

"What salary would you expect?" asked the theatrical manager.

"In the dinner scene," demanded the gifted but gaunt tragedian, who had applied for a job, "is the meal served a real one?"

"It is."

"Then we will waive all discussion as to salary," replied the tragedian.

The Mean Thing.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Did the minister say anything comforting?" asked the neighbor of the widow recently bereaved.

"Indeed, he didn't," was the quick reply. "He said my husband was better off."

The Insult.

From The Sketch.

Doctor—Do you take a bath regularly? Once a week, I suppose?

Ancient Patient—Lor' bless you, no, Sir! I hain't so dirty as all that!

Evidence.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Ellen, has George come home from school yet?" called Mrs. Snaggs to her servant.

"Yes, ma'm," came back the answer.

"Where is he?"

"I haven't seen him."

"How do you know, then, that he's home?"

"Because the cat's a-hidin' under the dresser."

Phrenology.

From The Washington Star.

"Do yez b'lave in frinology?" asked Mr. Dolan, "meanin' be that the sighnce iv tellin' a man's charackter be the lumps an 'is head."

"Iv coorse," answered Mr. Rafferty. "There's nothin' gives a better clue to a man's habits than lumps, black eyes, patches iv shtickin' plaster, an' the rest iv such signs."

Lap.

From The Detroit Journal.

The Eskimo girl shivered.

"What, sit on the ground?" she exclaimed, evincing much confusion. "Why, the very idea! And right before everybody? Te, he!"

All this in Lapland, where the modest maiden has obviously to be especially careful what she does, lest she get herself talked about.

Well, Let Her.

From The Detroit Journal.

"My lady sleeps!" he sang, feelingly, from the garden below.

A fair head was thrust from the casement; it was Evelyn.

"When do you suppose?" she demanded, with some asperity.

Comforting.

From The Chicago Record.

"What did Bridget say when she broke the last cut-glass bowl we have?"

"She said it should never happen again."

Looking for Opportunities.

From The Boston Journal.

Parishioner—Doctor, when are you going to preach your sermon to the wheelmen?

Rev. Dr. Fourthly—The first rainy Sunday.

Of Unusual Value and Interest.

HOME LIFE IN COLONIAL DAYS.

By ALICE MORSE EARLE.

FREELY ILLUSTRATED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS, MANY OF THEM TAKEN FOR THE PURPOSE.

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in the market, admitted to be blends of this, that, or the other.

Why should we have blends?

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Viola Allen

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Gives Strength

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; cold wave; brisk to high northerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,270. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1898.—12 Pages and Supplement. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York) Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
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FINANCIAL REVIEW AND
QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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FOREIGN.—At a meeting held in St. James's Hall, London, yesterday afternoon, favoring an international ratification of the Czar's peace proposals, William T. Stead gave the substance of an interview recently had with the Czar, in this his Majesty gave his arguments for the disarmament project, and said that with the present tendency of all nations under the military spirit he saw nothing but heritages of revolutionary anarchy. The London meeting passed resolutions indorsing disarmament plans. The Spanish Peace Commissioners have arrived at Madrid from Paris, and Señor Montero Rios has had a conference with the Queen Regent. It is reported from Madrid that Señor Sagasta may tender the resignations of the Cabinet officers soon. King Oscar II. of Norway and Sweden is reported ill. Advices from Rome indicate that the anti-Anarchist conference there has been successful, though the transactions of the delegates from various countries are kept secret.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Eight men and two girls taken from the disabled New Brunswick schooner Deerhill in mid-ocean, reached port yesterday on the British steamer Pawnee.

The President has determined to nominate Mr. Choate for Ambassador, and the nomination will go to the Senate along with that of a successor to Secretary Bliss, who will retire Jan. 1.

The cruiser Cincinnati went aground in Santiago harbor Saturday, and had not been pulled off Sunday night, when the report of her accident was sent by cable.

Page 2.

Ex-Police Captain John J. Mount died suddenly last night, supposedly from heart disease. He was seventy-seven years old and had been retired eleven years. He joined the police force in 1850, and took a prominent part in the "Dead Rabbit," "Draft," and Orange riots.

Page 3.

The Princeton Socialism class held its last meeting yesterday.

Col. Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay yesterday from this city. Senator Platt left for Washington.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas McKee Brown, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, is ill with pneumonia.

Col. Bryan returned to Washington last night after spending a quiet Sunday here. He said his visit here had no political purpose.

Tammany men profess to see in a letter addressed by Chairman Frank Campbell to members of the State Committee, an attempt to weaken Richard Croker's power in the State in the interest of David B. Hill.

Page 4.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott was finally accepted yesterday by Plymouth Church and Society.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, last evening discussed "Christian Science—Falsely So Called."

Services were held in the Grand Central Palace yesterday by the parishioners of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, which was recently burned.

"Religious Life in Hawaii To-day" was the subject of an address delivered by the Rev. Douglas P. Birnie at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church last night.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the woman who was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital early Saturday morning was cleared up yesterday by her physician and by her uncle and aunt.

A recently acquired fragment of the arm bone of St. Anthony was blessed and exposed for veneration yesterday in the Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels. A large crowd gathered in and about the church, and many afflicted ones who kissed the relic expect to be cured. Two new statues and two new altars in the church were dedicated at the same service.

Page 5.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church was observed yesterday.

Col. Carlos Garcia, eldest son of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia, arrived in this city from Cuba last night.

A three days' celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday.

In trying to stop a team of runaway horses yesterday, Fireman Parcell fell under a three-ton hose cart and was perhaps fatally injured.

Alfred Carrier, who on Saturday night murderously assaulted his wife and child at their home, 67 Sumpter Street, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday.

An extra force of police has been detailed to keep back the crowds expected at the trial of Mrs. Fayne Moore to-day at the Criminal Court Building.

Valuable hotel and residence property in the Bronx district was endangered by a fire yesterday, which was with difficulty extinguished, owing to the lack of water facilities.

The body of the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, who died recently in Paris, arrived here yesterday on La Bretagne. The incoming vessels brought an unusually large number of immigrants.

Crazed by New Jersey applejack John Umbria, Saturday night, attacked with a knife Reuben Hershberg, a bartender at 33 Washington Street. The bartender was slashed repeatedly in the neck, but succeeded in clubbing his assailant into insensibility.

Page 7.

It is reported that Edwin Gould's Continental Match Factory at Passaic, N. J., will be abandoned, and the works removed to Detroit, Mich.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

FATHER SHANAHAN AS BISHOP.

The Appointment Said to Have Been Already Sent from Rome.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—Chancellor Laughlin of this archdiocese to-day received a note from Papal Delegate Martinelli at Washington, informing him that a papal bull containing the appointment of Father John W. Shanahan of Philadelphia as Bishop of Harrisburg is on its way to this country from Rome. Father Shanahan is at present rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Mother of Sorrows, this city, and is Superintendent of the parochial schools of the archdiocese, besides being a frequent and favorite consultant with Archbishop Ryan.

The bishopric to which he has been appointed, was last held by the late Bishop McGovern. Prior to Bishop McGovern a brother of Father shanahan held the position. It is the general belief among the clergy that Father Shanahan will urge that he be permitted to decline the appointment because of his connection with archdiocesan affairs.

French Expeditions in China.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—According to a dispatch to The Morning Post from Hankow, on the Yang-tse-kiang, about 700 miles from the sea, a French expedition has been dispatched up the river to Kwei-Chau, and one gunboat is already above Nanking, the "Southern Capital" of China, about ninety miles from the river's mouth.

Your grocer will order a case of Ballantine's Ale for you if he is not enough up-to-date to keep it.—Adv.

CZAR'S PLEA FOR PEACE

War, He Says, Brings Nations Only Heritages of Anarchy.

WHAT HE SAID TO MR. STEAD

Story Told to a London Meeting Looking to International Ratification of Disarmament Plans.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—At a great public conference held this afternoon in St. James's Hall favoring an international ratification of the Czar's peace proposals, William T. Stead said that though he could not give the exact words of the Czar in a recent interview, the substance of what his Majesty said was as follows:

"I look out over the world; I study our civilization, and I do not find it very good. I see nations all engaged in seizing, or trying to seize, all territory not yet occupied by European powers.

"I look at the results. They do not seem to me to be good.

"For the native races what does imperial expansion mean? Too often opium, alcohol, and all manner of foul diseases, a great gulf between the governed and those who rule, and crushing taxation upon the natives for the blessings of this civilization.

"And for the nations who seize, what does it mean? A continual increase of suspicion, jealousy, and rivalry; the heaping up of fleets and armies in order to take part in a scramble with the world, with the result that the army and navy are swallowing up more and more millions that should be used for the welfare of the people and the advancement of the world.

"On top are a few very rich and comfortable. Down below, with an ever-increasing pressure of taxes for armaments, is the great mass of poor people whose position is not very good. There is an ever-increasing multitude of those below with their brooding discontent ripening into Socialism and developing into all kinds of anarchy.

"No, I do not find our civilization good. Why do we make it so? We have at the present moment arrived at this stage that we have put all our very best manhood in the army. So much is this the case that we cannot mobilize the whole of our troops in European countries without dislocating the whole fabric of the social community.

"War has become so expensive that no State can stand the strain of protracted war without having to look bankruptcy in the face, and we are so perfecting our modern weapons of destruction that no army can go into the field without losing so large a proportion of its officers that when the war is over, even if that army be victorious, the war will have inflicted irreparable loss on the country. What with disconnection caused by mobilizing, what with empty exchequer, what with decimated ranks of leading and governing men, I see nothing before any nation but a terrible heritage of revolutionary anarchy."

There was much enthusiasm at the meeting, which was presided over by William Macdonald Sinclair, Archdeacon of London and Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. A letter was read from Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, suggesting that 'advantage should be taken of the Czar's proposals in effecting closer relations between England and Russia.

A note from Lord Rosebery approving the purpose of the meeting was also read, and resolutions were adopted unanimously looking to the achievements aimed at by the callers of the conference.

RUSSIAN WARRIORS HONORED.

A Monument Unveiled Is Reviving Hatred Among the Turks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.—The Russian Grand Duke Nicholas, who arrived here on Friday on board a Russian steamer, unveiled to-day at Galatana, near San Stefano, where on March 3, 1878, was signed the treaty of peace that terminated the Russo-Turkish war, a monument to the Russian soldiers who fell in that conflict. The unveiling was accompanied with much ceremony and military parade, at which representatives of all the Balkan States were present.

Earlier in the day a requiem was held at the Russian chapel there in memory of the dead. The Turkish newspapers are excessively irritated at these ceremonies, which recall great disasters to the Turkish arms. At the reception at the palace yesterday the Grand Duke handed the Sultan the Czar's autograph letter and informed his Majesty that Emperor Nicholas had delegated him (the Grand Duke) to draw closer the ties of friendship binding the two countries. Decorations and presents were exchanged.

KING OSCAR II. IS ILL.

Ruler of Sweden and Norway Confined to His Bed.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says that King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway has been suddenly taken ill, and is now confined to his bed.

King Oscar, who is the great grandson of Napoleon's famous General Bernadotte, was born Jan. 21, 1829, and succeeded to the throne on April 18, 1872, on the death of Charles XV. He married in June, 1857, the Princess Sophia of Nassau, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. From this union there are four sons—Gustave, Duke of Wermland, born in June, 1858, now heir apparent to the throne; Oscar, Duke of Gotland, born in November, 1859, and who married Miss Ebba Munck, daughter of Col. Munck, renouncing at the time of his marriage all right to succeed to the throne; Carl, Duke of Westergotland, born in February, 1861, and Eugene, Duke of Nerike, born in August, 1865.

NEBRASKAN'S WILL SUSTAINED.

Left the Bulk of His Fortune to a Religious Society.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 18.—A year ago W. A. Bissell, a man of considerable wealth, died at Humboldt, Richardson County. His will directed that the bulk of his property should go to the American Christian Association of Chicago. Near relatives contested the will, and the Probate Judge refused to confirm it. Suit was brought in the District Court at Falls City, and, after four days of testimony taking and argument, the jury late last night brought in a verdict confirming the will.

It was charged during the trial that the American Christian Association is an organization whose purpose is to oppose secret societies, especially the Masons. It was claimed by the relatives that Mr. Bissell had become insane on the subject and that the Chicago association had exercised undue influence. The jury, however, did not sustain this contention.

THE MERRY ANDREW'S CAPERS.

Eccentric Ferryboat Plays Pranks and Menaces Warships in Brooklyn Navy Yard Basin.

The Merry Andrew, they call her, and she does duty as a ferry boat between the foot of Main Street and the Cob Dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Originally the Merry Andrew was a freight scow, but by housing her deck and otherwise altering her she was converted into a ferry boat. Allowing for the fact that she is without a rudder and depends solely upon a cable stretched across the basin to keep her from ramming everything that comes her way, the Merry Andrew is a most eccentric and erratic craft. Tales of her eccentricities have been told without number, but yesterday the Merry Andrew eclipsed all her past performances.

It all happened on one of her trips early in the afternoon. With a crowd of navy yard visitors, marines, and sailors aboard, the Merry Andrew, joyfully tooting her whistle, started across for the Cob Dock. The tide was running in like a mill-race and a stiff gale was blowing across the basin. All went well until the Merry Andrew was about half way over. Then she began to do various strange things. First she stopped. Then she started up the basin stern foremost until she reached the limit of her cable's slack. Down in the bowels of the stumpy little craft the engineer, all unconscious of her eccentric movements, kept piling in the coal and giving her a full head of steam.

"Ahoy! there, below!" sang out the marine acting as pilot; "what yer stoppin' of her for?"

"Stoppin' her?" yelled the astonished engineer. "Why, yer lunkhead, she's er runnin' likerty split."

At this juncture the Merry Andrew waxed pugnacious, and after executing a few preliminary manoeuvres bore down port side on toward the inoffensive hospital ship Solace, lying near by.

"'Avast there, below!" shrieked the pilot. "Back her up or she'll sink the Solace."

The engineer, knowing the contrariness of his craft, gave the ferryboat her head, and, as he expected, she promptly proceeded to back up.

"Take in yer slack!" howled the pilot a moment later. "She's headin' for the Massachusetts."

"Who's givin' yer any slack, yer gossoon?" retorted the engineer from the depths, not quite catching the order.

"The cable's slack, man!" screeched the pilot. "Quick, or she'll send the battleship to the bottom."

"Here's hopin' she goes down with her," grunted the engineer, in supreme disgust.

By this time the Merry Andrew had changed her mind about the Massachusetts and was hovering menacingly near the New Orleans. After a moment or two of contemplation she suddenly started back toward the dock she had left. Whereupon a howl of protest arose from the passengers.

"We're going the other way," they chorused.

"Yer lucky if yer don't go to ther bottom," came in sinister tones from the engine room.

After coming within a hair's breadth of knocking the nose off the tug Narkeeta, the Merry Andrew stopped suddenly out in the middle of the basin. The engineer lit his pipe and let her follow her own sweet bent. The pilot became hysterical.

"Can't yer work 'er in?" he shouted.

"Work 'er in, is it? Come down and take a shy at it yerself; it's dead easy," retorted the engineer resignedly, pulling at his pipe.

After frisking about in the basin for half an hour, and scaring the commanders of the warships moored there half to death, the Merry Andrew finally concluded that she had had enough fun for one day, and demurely made for her dock, to the intense relief of her passengers.

MR. BRICE'S BODY AT LIMA.

Elaborate Arrangements for the Funeral, Which Occurs To-day.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 18.—The body of Calvin S. Brice arrived here to-day from New York. Flags on all public buildings are at half mast in his memory, and many buildings are draped in mourning.

There was a crowd of over 2,000 people at the station when the train pulled in, and after the family was placed in carriages the procession started, with the Grand Army of the Republic, U. V. U., and the Lima Lodge of Elks, which was the only secret society he belonged to, acting as escort.

The remains were taken to the Brice residence, where they will remain until tomorrow morning, when they will be taken to the Market Street Presbyterian Church at 9 o'clock and lie in state until noon. The funeral services will occur at 1 P. M. The Rev. Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of Miami University, will make a short address on the example set for young men by the deceased, and the pastor, the Rev. R. E. Thompson, D. D., will make the address.

The Rev. Mr. Hunten will read the Scriptural lesson, and there will be several selections by the choir. There will be a suspension of business to-morrow all over the city. Business houses will close at noon, and all manufacturing establishments will run with as few employes as possible. The Lake Erie and Western Road, of which Mr. Brice was President, will run three special trains here for the accommodation of their employes, who will wear badges of mourning. It is expected that there will be 1,000 of them.

The floral tributes are most elaborate, and represent an outlay of at least $10,000. A carload arrived on the special train from New York City. Another carload came from Indianapolis, and fully as much will be contributed in this city. The employes of this division of the Lake Erie and Western Road presented an engine 8 feet long, with a tender and two coaches, made from white roses.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS CAT.

The Cristobal Colon, Captured July 3 Off Santiago, Is No More.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Dec. 18.—The famous Spanish cat Cristobal Colon, captured from the Spanish battleship of that name July 3, died last night at the United States Government station at this point.

The cat came home two days ago from the cat show in Chicago, where it won a special medal. Last night it suddenly expired. The cause of its death is not known.

Capt. Clark is much grieved over the cat's death.

BIG LAND DEAL IN INDIANA.

The Wood Estate, Once Owned by Alexander Hamilton, Sold.

LIGONIER, Ind., Dec. 18.—One of the most notable land deals ever made in Indiana was consummated yesterday by a firm in this city. The Wood estate, in Grant County, consisting of 1,100 acres of land which has 1,000,000 feet of walnut and 1,000,000 feet of pine, was purchased for a large sum. The deed has on it names of some of the most prominent men in New York, and was at one time the property of Alexander Hamilton, having been deeded to him by an Indian Chief.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR CHINESE.

Fifty-six Ordered from Philadelphia—Other Large Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works has within the last few days received orders for fifty-six locomotives, of which sixteen are for the Imperial Railway of China, making the second order received from that country within ten months.

A contract with the Reading Railway Company calls for twenty-five freight engines and five switching engines, of the heaviest type ever operated on the system. They are to be specially adapted for use in the subway. The Chicago and Northwestern has also ordered ten large freight engines, while numerous small orders have been received from railroads all over the country. In addition to working day and night, it has recently been found necessary to increase the force of men at the works.

CHOATE TO BE AMBASSADOR.

His Nomination to be Made Very Soon—Secretary Bliss Will Give Up His Post January 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Probably soon after the President's return from the South, and certainly not later than Jan. 1, he will send to the Senate the nominations of a successor to Secretary of the Interior Bliss and of Joseph H. Choate to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

The reports that were published a short time ago that the appointment of Mr. Choate had been fully decided upon, and that notification to that effect had been sent to Mr. Choate, seem to have been wide of the mark. The friends of that gentleman who hope to see him made Ambassador ought to know that the decision of Mr. Bliss to leave the Cabinet has had about everything to do with determining the selection of Mr. Choate for the post of Ambassador.

The President had looked upon the suggestion of Mr. Choate's name as a helpful one, but consideration of the fact that he had not been able, for a long time, to offer any high office to a Western man, led him to make a special effort to discover some Republican in the West who possessed not only the proper training, but also the necessary means to qualify him for the place of Ambassador, as it is regarded as almost an indispensable qualification for that place that the holder of it shall not be straitened in his income.

Even while the friends of Mr. Choate were hearing that he had been dicided upon, the President was searching the West for an Ambassador. A number of Western men were considered, men of learning and of fortune, but none was found who was considered to be in all respects so well fitted for the diplomatic service as Mr. Choate.

The inquiry was still in progress when Mr. Bliss submitted his decision to retire from the Cabinet. Mr. Bliss may have appreciated the situation, and seized the opportunity to assist the President, follow his business inclinations, and secure for New York the honor of having the Ambassador chosen from that State.

At all events, his resignation changed the character of the search of the West for a new man. The investigation was no longer for a man to go to London as Ambassador, but for one to take up the Interior Department work which Mr. Bliss is to drop at the beginning of the year. When that man is found the President will have the opportunity to extend a favor to the West, and he will get the sort of man for Ambassador that he wishes to appoint.

L. B. SLOSS SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Lottie Gilson's Husband Says It Was an Accident—Had Quarreled with Her.

Lemuel B. Sloss, a theatrical agent and the husband of Lottie Gilson, is confined to his room in the Hotel Vendome with a bullet wound in the right side of his head. Whether the wound was inflicted by Sloss in an attempt to end his life, or was the result of an accidental discharge of a rusty revolver, is not known. Sloss denies that he attempted suicide. He declares that he shot himself while cleaning the revolver.

It was shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the clerk of the hotel was hurriedly summoned to Room 41, and found Sloss lying on the bed with the blood flowing from a wound just back of the right ear. Sloss was in a semi-conscious condition. Dr. Henry B. Pettingill of 105 West Fortieth Street found that the bullet had entered Sloss's head back of the ear, and after half circling the back of his head between the scull and the scalp, had come out at the left side. The wound was not considered a dangerous one, and after bandaging it the doctor went away. Later in the day Dr. G. F. Laidlaw of 137 West Forty-first Street was called in, and the wound was dressed again.

Last evening Roundsman Fennell of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, was informed that there had been an attempted suicide at the Vendome. He went to Sloss's room, but as the theatrical agent denied positively that he had attempted to kill himself, the police dropped the case without further investigation.

Dr. Pettingill said last night: "When I reached Sloss's room he was lying on the bed. After bandaging the wound I looked around the room and saw that four shots at least had been fired. One of the bullets lodged in the ceiling, another in the wall near the window, and the third in the bed. The fourth, which I presume was the last, inflicted the wound in the head. Sloss said nothing to me about cleaning a revolver, and I did not ask him to explain the bullet holes in the ceiling and wall."

Dr. Laidlaw said that Sloss had informed him that he was cleaning the revolver when it exploded. The hotel clerk denied that any one had been shot or that there was any guest of the hotel named Sloss.

From Dr. Pettingill it was learned that Sloss had quarreled with his wife on Thursday, and on the following day had moved to the Vendome. He told a number of his friends of his family troubles and seemed much worried. A picture of his wife was found in his bed.

PARDON ASKED FOR A SOLDIER.

Sentenced Heavily for Trying to Hug the Wife of a Savannah Man.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—A number of citizens have interested themselves in behalf of Moore, the Maine artilleryman who was the other day sentenced to pay a fine of $500, or serve sixty days on the chain gang, by Judge Norwood, for attempting, on the streets, to hug the wife of a well-known citizen.

A petition to the Governor for his pardon is being circulated, and it is being signed not only by leading men, but by society women as well. Moore was hilariously intoxicated at the time of his offense, but had previously borne an excellent reputation. His petition will go to the Governor probably to-morrow, and considering the high character of the signers, it is probable the pardon will be promptly granted. Moore is now on the chain gang, where he has been for two weeks. The petitioners say they thing his degradation and punishment have been sufficient.

A WISCONSIN MAN CRIPPLED.

Terribly Injured at His Lodge While Initiating a Novice.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 18.—Joseph G. Hebert of Grand Rapids, Wis., is confined in St. Joseph's Hospital, this city, and will be a cripple for life, in consequence of a pummeling which he received at a lodge meeting in Grand Rapids.

Mr. Hebert, who was a member of the lodge, participated in the initiation of John Borett. A rope was tied around Borett, and, being given a pair of boxing gloves, he was ordered to defend himself against two other members. Mr. Hebert held one end of the rope attached to Borett, and at the other end was a man who, it was charged, had a grievance against Hebert. This man let his end go, and Borett, following the taut line, proceeded to pummel Hebert. He knocked him down and administered several kicks, one of which caused a severe fracture of the ribs.

Several operations have been performed, but with little success. Hebert declares that he will sue the lodge, but he declines to give the name of the order to which it belongs.

Poland! Poland! Poland! Poland!
Pure, delicious, and unsurpassed. Received daily. "Poland," 3 Park Pl., New York.—Adv.

TEN RESCUED IN MID-OCEAN

Eight Men and Two Girls Taken from the Little Deerhill.

RUDDER AND BOATS WERE LOST

Rescuers' Boat Stove by Huge Wave—All Brought Safe to Port by the Pawnee.

Eight men and two girls taken from the wreck of the little New Brunswick schooner Deerhill in mid-ocean arrived here yesterday on the British steamship Pawnee, from Mediterranean ports.

Capt. Aikenhead of the Pawnee said that it was on the forenoon of Dec. 8, in the midst of a northwest gale and a raging sea, that he made out the Deerhill. She seemed to be entirely at the mercy of the elements, rolling in the trough, and the seas sweeping over her. Signals of distress were flying, and he bore down. It was soon apparent that the schooner had been rendered unmanageable by the carrying away or disabling of the rudder. Capt. Aikenhead drew near enough to read her name and port, St. John, N. B.

The Pawnee staid by for about four hours, when she succeeded in drifting a small line to leeward down to the schooner, and then she sent out a towing hawser. It was seen that the schooner's boats were gone, and her bulwarks badly smashed. A considerable amount of lumber floating about showed that her deckload had been washed over.

The hawser parted almost as soon as the Pawnee gathered headway, and it was then decided to send the chief officer in the lifeboat to communicate with the schooner. The boat had nearly reached the stricken craft, when a huge wave struck and stove it. The chief officer and boat's crew succeeded only with the greatest difficulty in getting on to the wreck, and they were obliged to remain there all night.

The weather moderated somewhat in the morning, and another tow line was got aboard, and the Pawnee commenced to tow toward Bermuda. This continued for six hours, but the weather became worse again, and the line parted a second time.

The Captain of the Deerhill signaled then that he would abandon his vessel, and requested the Pawnee to stand by. The gale continued on the 10th and 11th, and it was impossible for the Pawnee to launch a boat. It was not till the evening of the 12th that an attempt could be made at rescue, and then a boat was lowered away that took off all hands on one trip.

The rescued were Capt. C. W. Burns, his daughter Louisa, Miss Hazel Merritt, the daughter of one of the Deerhill's owners, and the crew of seven. Capt. Burns said that he sailed from St. John, N. B., Nov. 23, for Santos, with a cargo of lumber, a large part of which was on deck. The schooner fell in with bad weather on Dec. 2, the wind blowing hard from the southwest, constantly increasing, shifting to south-southwest, then hauling to west and northwest. The little schooner, a three-master of the topsail variety, labored terribly, and the waves continually ingulfed her. The deckload broke adrift, battered her bulkwarks to pieces, stove the boats, and flooded the deckhouse. She also sprung a leak.

The two girls, neither sixteen years old, were thrown into a state of terror, but they were kept below. On the sixth day of the storm the rudder broke, and the Captain determined to abandon his vessel on the first opportunity. When the Pawnee came along and floated a line to him he decided to try the experiment at first, but it soon became apparent that in the prevailing rough seas towing was out of the question.

Capt. Burns was very grateful for the persistence of the Pawnee in standing by. Owing to the "women folks" it had been a pretty trying ordeal to effect the transfer in a small boat, and it had been necessary to wait for the most favorable weather possible. The steamer, however, got to windward to break the force of the sea, and the small boat went up under the lee quarter, and all were passed down safely.

The Deerhill was left to her fate with all spars standing in latitude 35:42, longitude 52.49.

The Captain, his daughter, and Miss Merritt, went to a down-town hotel on landing. Miss Merritt is a plump, dark-haired girl, with rosy cheeks and black, laughing eyes. Miss Louisa is light, with blue eyes, and she is rather slender. Neither would admit that she was at all afraid. They just staid below, most of the time in their berths. They felt sure they would be rescued, because the Captain told them it would be all right. When the steamer sent her boat, they just gathered all their clothes into bags, and the sailors threw the things into the boat. Then the sailors passed them over to the sailors in the boat, and beyond getting wet, they were not the worse for the experience.

The Deerhill was a vessel of 394 gross tons, and was built at Moss Glen, N. B., in 1891. W. H. Merritt of St. John was her controlling owner.

A BOSTON BRIG IS MISSING.

The Mary Gibbs and Her Crew Probably Lost.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—It is believed that the brig Mary Gibbs, Capt. Coombs, which sailed on Sept. 16 from Newport News for Para, Brazil, has been lost, with her entire crew. Nothing has been heard from her since she sailed, and as the ordinary run is but a little more than two weeks, it seems more than probable that she will not be heard from again.

The vessel was owned in this city, while Capt. Coombs is a native of Brunswick, Me. The rest of the crew came from Newport News and vicinity. The Gibbs had a cargo of 600 tons of coal, and was valued at $6,000.

INJURED IN SAVANNAH HARBOR

Supposed an Anchor Tore a Hole in the City of Birmingham.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—The steamship City of Birmingham of the New York-Savannah Line is lying at her dock with a hole in her bottom. On her last trip up the river she struck what is supposed to have been an anchor, which had been left in the channel. A jagged hole was torn in her hull amidships, through which the water rushed with tremendous force. The pumps were put to work, and the vessel was brought to her dock and tied up. Efforts were made to temporarily stop the leak, and the vessel will probably be taken to Port Royal dry dock to be hauled out.

The Nacoochee of the Boston Line will sail for New York to-morrow evening with the Birmingham's cargo and passengers.

DEATH DUE TO A SLOT MACHINE.

Boston Man Killed by Gas While He Was Asleep in His Room.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Thomas L. Clearly, twenty-six years of age, who lived with his brother-in-law, Thomas V. Connors, in South Boston, was killed by asphyxiation while asleep in his room Saturday night or early this morning.

The house was supplied with a slot-machine having connections with the gas meter. In order to obtain gas for lighting or cooking it was necessary to place a twenty-five cent piece in the slot. It is supposed Cleary lighted the gas and went to bed, and that when the supply became exhausted the light was extinguished, leaving the gas cock turned on.

Connors, who returned home about 11 o'clock, found no gas in the pipes, and deposited the necessary coin in the slot machine. A fresh supply was thereby furnished and the gas flowed into Cleary's room until long after he had inhaled a sufficient quantity to cause his death.

CINCINNATI GOES AGROUND.

The Cruiser Sticks Fast on a Rock in Santiago Harbor—Not Seriously Damaged.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 18.—While the United States cruiser Cincinnati was leaving port about sunset yesterday, she ran full speed upon a rock clearly defined in the charts, but not buoyed.

Last September, Gen. Wood, considering that the absence of a buoy there might lead to some accident, anchored a small one—the first ever placed there—but the Bessie, on entering the harbor one night, carried it away, and since then there has been no buoy to mark the location of the rock.

The Cincinnati is probably not seriously damaged, as she is not making water. For the last twenty hours the Government collier Southery and the Mayflower have been engaged in an effort to pull her off. Thus far they have been unsuccessful, but it is hoped they will have better luck to-night at high tide. The principal risk now is of tearing a hole in the cruiser's bottom while pulling her off.

Capt. C. M. Chester, the cruiser's commander, insists that the landmarks are in the wrong places.

Pilots are not compulsory upon the entrance of warships, but the Santiago harbor is difficult, and marine men here say a warship invariably should take a pilot. Hereafter a large buoy will mark the rock upon which the Cincinnati struck.

CHICAGO STREET RAILROADS.

Movement on Foot to Acquire Them for the City.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 18.—The franchise question is coming up in the Council again to-morrow night. The Francis ordinance is confidently looked for, and the Mayor and his Aldermanic supporters will be prepared to resist its advance. Mr. Harrison still holds to the opinion that no ordinance should be considered until the Allen law has been displaced or amended.

The "Municipal Ownership League of Chicago" was formed at the Tremont House to-day, and a board of fifteen trustees appointed to conduct its business. A petition for the ownership of the city railways by the Government of the city was circulated and signed by all.

The prominent speakers of the afternoon were Judge Prentiss and Attorney William Thompson. Ex-Gov. Altgeld had been invited but could not attend.

John Copeland announced the purpose of the meeting to be the inauguration of a movement to secure the ownership of the street railways for the city, and nominated F. J. Schulte as temporary Chairman and George Fleming as Secretary.

TO THE KENTUCKY NEGROES.

Address by Capt. Fitzhugh Advising Them to Eschew Politics.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 18.—Capt. R. H. Fitzhugh, an ex-Confederate, who has been working for the upbuilding of the negro race ever since the civil war, has issued an address to the negroes of Kentucky telling them that it is the unanimous verdict of the people of North and South that the white man must rule.

He advises the negroes to retire from politics altogether, and devote their lives to domestic pursuits, expressing the opinion that they will then be safe from molestation and will have a better Government than any which they could construct for themselves.

JERNEGAN'S PEACE OFFERING.

Sends $75,000 from Brussels to the Electrolic Marine Salts Company.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 18.—It is stated on the authority of a member of the committee appointed to make an investigation of the so-called Jernegan process of extracting gold from sea water, that the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, formerly of this city, who fled from this country several months ago, has sent from Brussels to the Directors of the Electrolic Marine Salts Company $75,000 in cash as a sort of peace offering preliminary to his return to the United States with his family.

Jernegan converted all his stock and securities into cash previous to his flight abroad, and it is nearly one-third of the proceeds that he has returned of his own free will and without promises or inducements of any kind.

PRINCETON SOCIALISTS DISBAND.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 18.—The last meeting of the Socialism class in Princeton was held this afternoon. Christopher Easton, the leader, said at the beginning that he regretted to announce that the meetings would end to-day. He refused to give reasons for this.

An unusual number of students gathered to-day, and a representative of the Socialist Party from New York was present. Selections were read and commented upon from Sydney Webb, Prof. Ely, and the Fabian essays. Mr. Easton advised the members of the class to continue the study of Socialism, and assured them that as college men they would be attracted by the ethical side even more than by the economic side of the question. At the close a vote of thanks was tendered to the leader for the benefits which had been derived from his lectures.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which appeared in the west gulf Saturday night has moved to Indian Territory, increasing in intensity, and has caused rain in the Middle and West Gulf States and in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys. A cold wave of considerable magnitude has developed in Ontario, Rockliffe reporting a fall of 26 degrees in twenty-four hours, and to 6 degrees. Rain or snow has fallen in Idaho and the North Pacific States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the St. Lawrence Valley and in the Lake Superior region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

It is expected the cold wave will move eastward and cover New York and New England. There will also be a sharp fall in temperature in Pennsylvania and the Middle Atlantic States. It is also expected that the storm will move slowly toward the northeast, reaching the Middle Mississippi or Lower Ohio Valley this afternoon, and will cause rain in the Middle and East Gulf States and the Middle Mississippi Valley, and rain or snow in the lake regions and the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys.

Increasing cloudiness may be expected in the Middle Atlantic States and generally fair in New England; clearing and cold in the West Gulf States and Red River of the South Valley, and fair in the Rocky Mountain region and Upper Missouri Valley.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	41	34	38
6 A. M.	33	31	37
9 A. M.	32	32	38
12 M.	34	40	42
3 P. M.	30	41	42
6 P. M.	28	40	41
9 P. M.	26	38	40
12 P. M.	26	39	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	39
Weather Bureau	37
Corresponding date 1897	32
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 80 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

LOST MEMORY IS REGAINED

Mrs. Marie Lupton Is the Woman Who Wanted to be Identified.

HER CASE AN UNCOMMON ONE

Dr. Simon Denies She Is Addicted to Drugs or Alcohol—Statements from Relatives.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the woman who had forgotten her name and address and who was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital early Saturday morning was cleared up yesterday by her physician, Dr. Simon of 114 East Fifty-sixth Street, and by her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Brannick, who live at 235 East Twenty-second Street. Her name was said to be Mrs. Marie Lupton, and this was confirmed by the physician and her relatives. Neither of the three could or would tell where Mrs. Lupton lives. Dr. Simon refused to give her address, on the ground that it would serve no purpose, and that doing so would cause her and her friends additional trouble and annoyance. All were reticent as to Mrs. Lupton's comings and goings during the last few years, and her relatives seemed to have but little knowledge of her movements, especially in the past year.

Mrs. Lupton, Dr. Simon said, recovered the use of her faculties shortly after she arrived home on Saturday evening from the hospital. She is now in bed suffering from nervous prostration. After a conference with her yesterday, Dr. Simon prepared a statement, as she considered, he explained, that the reports in the morning papers had done her harm. The statement is as follows:

"As the physician of Mrs. Marie Lupton of this city, and at her special request, I make this statement, owing to erroneous reports which have been published, in order to protect her name and that of her child. Mrs. Lupton has been under my professional care at various times for a number of years. She has never been and is not at the present time insane, nor has she ever been addicted to the use of alcohol or drugs. Her temporary loss of memory was due to a mental shock caused by a grievous disappoint

THE PRESIDENT WORSHIPS

Attends the Wesley Monumental Methodist Church at Savannah.

MRS. McKINLEY INDISPOSED

Other Members of the Party Attended the Churches of Their Choice—The Military Camp Visited.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—Notwithstanding that this was supposed to be a day of rest with President McKinley and his party, it was, as a matter of fact, filled with activity and interest. The weather was beautiful.

Although it was nearly 2 o'clock this morning, at the banquet, when Wheeler had delivered the delightful peroration of his speech in reply to the toast "Woman," the President and the accompanying members of his Cabinet arose to breakfast at about the usual hour, and later they separated to attend divine services.

President McKinley went to the Wesley Monumental Methodist Church. Mrs. McKinley was suffering from a slight cold, and remained at the hotel. Her indisposition, however, did not amount to real illness, and this afternoon she was able to go for a drive about the city.

The President was met at the church by leading members of the corporation, who escorted him to the pew reserved for him. As he entered, the congregation arose, and remained standing until he had taken his seat. The sermon was by the Rev. John A. Thomas, D. D. There was no reference to the distinguished presence during the service beyond a prayer by the preacher for divine guidance for the President during the crisis which now confronts the country. Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter attended the First Presbyterian Church, and after the service held an informal levee in the aisles, many persons crowding to shake hands and bid them welcome. Gen Joseph Wheeler and Secretary Wilson worshipped at the First Baptist Church. After the service they shook hands with several hundred people. Secretary Long attended St. John's Episcopal Church, and Secretary Smith the Independent Presbyterian. They also were greeted by many members of the congregations.

After dinner the President visited the Georgia State Agricultural and Mechanical College, (colored,) where he delivered an address. The route to the college took the President through the camp of the Seventh Army Corps, and going and coming he stopped at the camp for a brief inspection, and to speak words of appreciation and encouragement to the men.

Secretary Alger and Gen. Shafter also visited the camps. Secretary Alger paid more attention to the camp than any other member of the party. He went through several of the regimental villages, from headquarters to kitchens, and made a critical examination. He also visited the hospital of the First Division, where he spoke to the sick men and made inquiries into their wants, and as to how they were suppled. After his trip he expressed himself as very much gratified with the condition of the camp and the work of the hospital corps.

Postmaster General Smith, Gen. Shafter, and the newspaper correspondents who were with the Presidential party were the guests of the officers of the Third Battalion, Third Georgia Regiment, at the camp this afternoon. An oyster dinner was served, and Postmaster General Smith made a short address, during the course of which he paid a high tribute to the press for its integrity. Gen. Shafter gave a conversational talk to the men assembled, which was full of valuable suggestions, and at once placed the General in touch with all his hearers. After the dinner the visitors made an inspection of the camps, and pronounced the arrangements excellent.

The President's party spent the evening in the parlors of the hotel, until the time came for them to depart for Macon, for which place their train left at midnight. On the way to the station the President was greeted with hearty cheers.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.

He Talkato Colored People in a Savannah Institution.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 16.—A feature of the President's movements to-day was his visit to the Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical College. This is an institution for colored persons, supported by the State. Its President is R. R. Wright, colored, who was recently appointed by President McKinley as Paymaster in the volunteer army, with the rank of Major, but who has resigned and returned to the school. There were no elaborate exercises connected with the visit. The pupils were gathered in the chapel. President McKinley was introduced by the President of the college. He said:

"Fellow citizens, I have been profoundly impressed with this scene, and I have been deeply touched with the eloquent words and, the exalted sentiments which have been uttered by the gentleman whom you delegated to speak in your behalf. It gives me peculiar pleasure to meet you, and to meet you in this institution of learning presided over by one whom I have known for more than twenty years, and whom I have come to admire and respect as one of the splendid leaders of your race.

"I congratulate him, and all associated with him in the good work done here for the exaltation of your race.

"I congratulate all of you on the splendid advance made by you in the last third of a century. You are entitled to all praise, and to high commendation which I am sure you receive from your white fellow-citizens in this and every part of the country.

"I congratulate you upon your acquirement of property. Many of your race have large properties on the tax lists of the several States, and in that way contribute to the support of the Government.

"I congratulate you on what you have done in the acquirement of knowledge, on the fact that there is not a foot of ground beneath the Star and Stripes, where every boy and girl, white or black, cannot have an education to fit them for the battle of life.

'Keep on' is the word I would leave with you to-day. Keep on in your movement upward, but remember that in acquiring knowledge there is one thing as important as that, and that is character. Nothing in the whole wide world is worth so much, will last so long and serve its possessor so well as good character. It is something that no one can take from you, that no one can give to you. You must acquire it for yourselves.

"There is another thing, do not forget the home. The home is the foundation of good individual life, and of good government. Cultivate good homes, make them pure and sweet, elevate them, and other good things will follow. I congratulate you that this institution is not only looking after the head, but also after the hand. I congratulate you that it is not only making good orators, but good mechanics. It is better to be a skilled mechanic than a poor orator, or an indifferent preacher. [Great applause.] In a word, each of you must want to be best in whatever you undertake.

"Nothing in the world commands more respect than skill and industry. Every avenue is open to it.

"I congratulate you upon the splendid valor of your race.

"My friend, the President, has made an allusion in his speech to what many years ago I said in a public address. I told of a white Colonel who had delivered the flag of our country to his black Color Sergeant, and said to him: 'Sergeant, I place in your hands this sacred flag. Fight for it, yes, die for it, but never surrender it to the hands of an enemy.' That black soldier, with love of country and pride in his heart, answered: 'I will bring the flag back, Colonel, in honor, Colonel, or report to God the reason why.'

"In one battle, in carrying the flag of freedom, he was stricken down. He fell with the folds of that flag wrapped about him, bathed in his blood. He did not bring it back, but God knew the reason why. He did all he could, all any man could. He gave his heart's blood for that flag.

"At San Juan Hill and at El Caney—but Gen. Wheeler is here. (Great applause.) I know he can tell you better than I can of the splendid heroism of the black regiments which fought side by side with the white troops on that historic field.

"Mr. Lincoln was not far from right when speaking of the black man, he said: 'The time will come when they will help to keep the jewel of liberty in the hands of the human race,' and in a third of a century since you have helped to give liberty in Cuba to an oppressed people.

"I leave with you this one word, 'Keep on.' You will solve your own problem. Be patient; be progressive; be honest; be God-fearing, and you will win, for no effort fails that has a stout, honest, earnest heart behind it."

At the conclusion of the President's speech "America" was sung by all present. Gen. Wheeler was then introduced as "The Hero of Santiago." He received an ovation which lasted for several minutes. He spoke briefly of the hope and glory of the country, and of the efforts which were being made by both white and colored people to secure education. After Gen. Wheeler's speech he was applauded for several minutes.

Secretary Gage also spoke. He said he had not fully realized until this trip South that there was any such thing as a negro problem and that it was of such widespread proportions. What he had seen, however, had opened his eyes. There was such a problem, and it was a very serious one. However, the information derived by him at Tuskegee and at the school which he was addressing had led him to believe that the true solution of the problem had been found, and that it lay in the industrial education of colored youth on plans that were being worked out at the institutions named.

Returning from the college, the Presidential party passed through the camp of the Indiana regiment, which is to embark for Cuba on the transport Minnewaska to-morrow morning. The President graciously wished the officers and men godspeed and a safe return.

LOYALTY OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE

Reasons for Its Demonstration During President McKinley's Tour.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—The unprecedented outbursts of loyalty to the Union which marked President McKinley's visit here have completely overshadowed the rejoicing over the peace with Spain, though participation in the latter was the avowed object of the President's Southern trip.

Political influences seem to have played no part in the matter. On all sides there is an eagerness to publicly express the loyalty of the Southern States and to say that the war with Spain not only helped to weld the compact of the sections, but gave to the South the opportunity to show the loyalty that has long existed without means of full expression. And this has been done chiefly by Democrats, many of whom fought for the Stars and Bars and to all of whom the name of Jefferson Davis is a sacred memory.

The frank references to, and the discussion of, the civil war, have led to many delicate situations that were only redeemed by the tact of the President, or by the graceful utterances of the Confederates, who years ago opposed him on the battlefield. The sight of Confederate veterans struggling to grasp the hand of a Northern Republican President, of Gen. Wheeler leading the people of his State in cheers for William McKinley, in the place where Jefferson Davis once urged the South to fight for separation, are all redeemed from the suspicion of fulsomeness by the blunt truthfulness of the men who led the demonstrations.

Gov Johnston of Alabama said at Montgomery: "We of the South have nothing to regret except our dead," but he at once went on to say that he rejoiced in the United States, (placing emphasis on the word "united.") And he added that if any man asked, "Is Alabama loyal to the Union?" he put an absurd question, because Alabama's loyalty had been proved by Wheeler and Hobson, and there were hundreds of other Wheelers and Hobsons ready to give equal proof of Alabama's fealty.

Such utterances as these marked the President's tour with more frequency than it has been possible to report. On the part of the former Confederates who made addresses of welcome to President McKinley, there has been no confession of sin. In substance they have all said that they fought for what they then thought was right; that they neither blame themselves nor their dead fathers or sons for enlisting in the cause of Confederacy, but that they accept to-day the changed condition with a gladness and sincerity they never felt until the war with Spain knit the Nation together in a common cause, and until a Republican President urged the people of the North and South to honor the Confederate dead. In the latter fact lies the main incentive to the almost unexpected enthusiasm with which the President has been greeted.

Scarcely a speaker or a paper in Alabama or Georgia has made reference to Mr. McKinley without mentioning, on every occasion, his tribute to the Confederate dead. A distinguished Southerner said to-day in an interview:

"There have been many reunions of North and South on paper and in speeches. These were well meant, but they signified little, because neither side had given in to the other on the principles that they fought over. This suggestion of the President to care for our dead is the first practical evidence given to the South that the North really means what it says, and it has touched our hearts more than we can say. Coming as it does upon the heels of the war with Spain, which gave to Southern people a chance to prove their loyalty, this utterance of the President enables us to say, not only that we are true to the Union, but for the first time that we love it."

These utterances represent a host of public and private speeches that have been made since the arrival of the Presidential party in the South. It is the consensus of various opinions, expressed privately and in public, by State officers and citizens, nearly all of whom are opposed to the President in politics, but who have welcomed him right gladly in his capacity of Chief Executive.

In this way what was planned to be a celebration of the peace with Spain has become almost entirely a ratification of the peace between North and South, epoch making in its significance, thrilling in its details, and pathetic in the countless memories that it awakens.

COASTING PARTY'S MISHAPS.

Eleven Injured and One Killed by the Collapse of the Sled.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 18.—As a result of a coasting accident at Turtle Creek, eight miles from Pittsburg, Joseph West, aged thirty, is dead and eleven others injured, two seriously. The sled collapsed at the bottom of a steep hill, and hurled the party with great force in every direction. The two seriously injured are W. B. Maddey, both legs broken, and Joseph Connor, left leg broken and injured badly about the head.

D. R. VAN RIPER MAY MARRY.

Reported that He Is Engaged to Miss Elizabeth Fellows.

Daniel Romaine Van Riper, who a few years ago was the alleged victim of several swindling operations which cost him about $25,000, has left his home in Paterson, N. J., and purchased a large brownstone-front house at 207 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, where it is said he will soon take a bride. His intended wife, it is announced, is Miss Elizabeth Fellows of 136 West One Hundred and Third Street, who is said to be a niece of the late Col. John R. Fellows.

She could not be seen yesterday at her home, but the woman with whom she is staying said that Mr. Van Riper and Miss Fellows were friends. After making this admission the woman declined to say anything further.

At the new home of Mr. Van Riper there was no response to the bell, and apparently no one was at home. A man living in the neighborhood said that Mr. Van Riper usually slept in the house, but was not there much during the day. It is said that his relatives object to the match.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Christmas Silverware
in Gold and Silver
Plate and Sterling Silver
Made by the Meriden Company, Silversmiths,
208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, West.

SPANIARDS LEAVING CUBA

Withdrawal of Their Flag Causes Rioting at Havana.

CUBANS WERE ENTHUSIASTIC

Cried "Viva Cuba Libre" When the Cuban and American Flags Were Hoisted There.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The Spanish Evacuation Commissioners informed the American Commissioners this evening that the Havana suburbs Cerro and Jesus del Monte had been evacuated. The Spanish troops left Jesus del Monte at 5 o'clock this evening, immediately after which American and Cuban flags were raised, crackers fired, and the usual demonstrations made by the cheering crowds in honor of the event. It is reported to-night that some of the troops of the Cuban Gen. Mario Menocal are entering Jesus del Monte. Probably the United States forces will be sent there to-morrow.

The suburb of Cerro was evacuated yesterday. American and Cuban flags were displayed from the houses on the Calzada del Cerro, and crowds rushed through the streets shouting "Viva Cuba Libre."

About 5:30 last evening a crowd of Cubans of the lower class passed a cuartel ingenieros (barracks of engineers) on the Infanta Avenue, shouting "Long Live Cuba" and "Death to Spain," and firing shots into the air in celebration of the evacuation of Cerro. The ingenieros did not fire, but the guard was doubled.

The crowd then passed on from the Calzada del Monte to the Calzada del Cerro, stopping the street cars and compelling passengers to shout "Viva Cuba Libre." Among the demonstrators were a number of butchers, who carried pistols and knives. José Gancedo and his consin, Teodoro Huertas, who were on the cars, were wounded with knives from the outside. Gancedo died to-day, and Huertas will probably die.

Later the crowd met some ingenieros at the Esquina de Tejas and fired upon them, seriously wounding one. The ingenieros returned the fire, wounding a street car conductor, a civilian, Isodoro Basols, who was hit in the stomach, and John Leonard, a colored man.

The rioting continued, many shots being fired in front of the Plaza de Secorro, where the wounded were assisted. Spanish soldiers were ordered to the scene, and arrived about 9 o'clock. While marching through Cerro they were fired upon by men concealed behind pillars. One Spanish private fell wounded, and the battalion fired into the air to scare the rioters. On resuming their march they were again fired upon, and another man was hit. The Spaniards then fired and dispersed the rioters.

A colored woman was wounded, and it is also reported that there were several others. The rioting caused great alarm in Cerro and along the Calzada del Monte, where all houses have kept closed doors since last night.

PUBLIC WORKS IN HAVANA.

Contracts Are Being Let Out Hurriedly by Spaniards.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—Gen. Clous called on Gen. Jiminez Castellanos this afternoon by appointment to bring to the latter's notice the action of the Havana Municipality in attempting hastily to negotiate during the last days of Spanish control a sewer contract involving the city in an indebtedness of millions of dollars. The project underlying the contract was approved by the municipality last Friday without sufficient examination, and the contract was to be executed at the next meeting of the Council, to-morrow morning.

Gen. Castellanos expressed his surprise, asserting that he had received no previous intimation of the contemplated action, and thanked Gen. Clous for informing him regarding a proposal which was entirely without his sanction and diametrically opposed to his directions and desires.

He promptly announced that his secretary would inform the Civil Governor, Señor Fernandez de Castro, and the municipal authorities that no contracts of this nature must be entered upon and that whatever had been done in this line must be annuled. He promised to issue a general prohibition of all proceedings of a like character during the remainder of his term as Governor General.

CRIME IN AND NEAR SANTIAGO.

Need Felt for Enlarging the Police Protection at Several Points.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 18.—It now turns out that the man who was shot here Friday morning by a Cuban negro, after landing from a schooner hailing from Baracoa, was not, as was at first supposed, Celesto Rodriguez, the guerrilla, but a merchant from Baracoa, who had come here to purchase supplies. The assumption is that the crime was committed for the sake of robbery.

From Formysa, a town which is virtually the property of the Jurugua Iron Company, comes a report that the Alcalde has been attacked and stabbed with a machete, and there has been another stabbing affray at Daiquiri.

Although these affairs are probably mining camp rows, the authorities now feel compelled to police those places, which heretofore has been unnecessary, owing to the fact that a majority of the workmen were Spanish soldiers and under military discipline.

LIEUT. HOBSON KISSED AT CHICAGO.

Rewarded by Many Ladies After a Lecture to 3,000 People.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 18.—Lieut. Hobson lectured to-night at the Auditorium, under the auspices of the Press Club and the Illinois Naval Reserves. About 3,000 people were present, and Gen. John McNulta, the official head of the Naval Reserves, introduced him in a highly flattering speech. After the lecture many people marched upon the stage and past the lecturer. Nearly all shook hands with him and a number of young ladies, estimated at between 150 and 175, kissed him.

MISSOURI SAILS FOR CUBA.

She Takes Out Army Stores and Will Bring Back Sick Soldiers,

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—The hospital ship Missouri sailed to-day for Havana with 300 tons of medical supplies for the American troops. She also carried the Hospital Corps of the Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps, which has already gone forward with Gen. Lee. The Missouri, after distributing her supplies, will take sick soldiers from Havana and vicinity and bring them either to New York, Norfolk, or Savannah.

Wood's Prefermet t Pleases Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 18.—The arrival of the news that the United States Senate had confirmed the nomination of Gen. Wood as a Major General, was the occasion for universal rejoicing here. Gen. Wood was at El Morro, examining the improvements, and got his first intimation when the Punta Gorda battery fired a Major General's salute. The bells in the cathedral and churches were rung, the civic band played for several hours, and, in the crowded restaurants and clubs there were toasts and cheers in honor of the Military Governor.

Phil May's
Drawings
FOR
Christmas.
Arthur Tooth & Sons,
209 Fifth Ave.,
Cor. 31st St., N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS.

A round of receptions has been arranged, and a public banquet planned.

SHAFTER'S OPINION OF CUBANS.

He Says They Are Not Fit for Self-Government — We Have Taken Spain's War Upon Ourselves.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—At the collation of the officers of the Third Georgia Regiment to Postmaster General Smith and the newspaper correspondents this afternoon, Gen. Shafter had some things to say about Cuba and the Cubans. He did not make a speech, but expressed himself in a conversational way, his remarks being nominally addressed to Col. Berner of the Georgians, though they were intended for the whole assemblage.

"It seems to me," said General Shafter, "that a great many persons have an erroneous idea respecting our relations with the Cubans. As I view it, we have taken Spain's war upon ourselves. We shall in all probability bear a good deal more of the 'insurgents.'"

"How about self-government for the Cubans?" General Shafter was asked.

"Self-government!" the general repeated. "Why those people are no more fit for self-government than gunpowder is for hell."

Gen. Brooke Ill in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—Major Gen. Brooke, who lately was appointed Military Governor of Cuba, arrived in the city this afternoon. He had a conference with the President and Secretary Alger this evening. After the conference Secretary Alger said Gen. Brooke was on his way to Havana, and had come to Savannah upon telegraphic orders for a conference relative to affairs on the island. Gen. Brooke is suffering from a cold and fever. It was said late to-night that the fever was high and that probably he would not be able to leave the city for a week.

The Castine Sails for Havana.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The gunboat Castine, resplendent in a new coat of white paint, left the harbor this afternoon for Havana. She should arrive there in about five days.

THE COIN WAS NOT DROPPED.

Story of an Humble Philanthropist Who Thought His Charity Had Gone Astray.

The crowd had been waiting in the cold air for the bridge train to reach the terminal at Manhattan, and their spirits and temper were not of the best as the burly guard swung open the gate on the front platform and they straggled in to await the electric signal which would start the brief trip across. One of the passengers was a young man in a ragged, thin black suit, and with a gaunt face needing a shave, who dragged a crooked, shortened leg as he walked. As the rest of the crowd started to pile in by the gate he shrank back to give them place.

A stocky man with a red mustache, who was chatting cheerfully with a friend, stepped back politely in his turn and said to the cripple with pleasant cordiality: "After you. Go ahead."

The cripple stepped in, followed by the remaining stragglers, and the car was comfortably filled. The signal rang, and the train was off, almost in a rush. Then the man with the distorted leg and the thin, black garments, rose, took a battered derby in his hand, and began to limp through the car. "Par'lyzed," said he, in the dull monotonous tones of the mendicant for whom life has lost its sweetness, "par'lyzed, par'lyzed, ladies 'n' gentlemen; please help a man that's par'lyzed."

He pushed his way through the car with scant recognition from the testy crowd, who were most of them well accustomed to "pan-handlers" in the morning's wee hours, and had no room in their thoughts for alms or paralysis. Then a workingman, who sat near the front, whose clothes, if heavier, were as worn and shabby as those of the cripple, and whose rugged furrowed face told the same story of hard knocks with the world, shoved down a knotted hand into his pocket. He was poor, but, thank God, he had the full use of his two legs.

The red-mustached man sitting opposite eyed the laborer anxiously. None of those people could spring the deformed game on him, not by a long shot, but here was a workingman going to let himself be taken in. The shabby philanthropist held out his hand. The shabby beneficiary bent with a "Thank ye, Sir," to take the outstretched coin. Then something dropped.

A few of the crowd had roused interest enough to look now. They saw the almsgiver and his mendicant both go down on their knees, and peer around in the floor mats after a vanished coin. The workingman's face was a good deal the more perturbed. A bit of charity cost him something; he felt he could not afford to repeat it, and still he did not want the cripple to lose it. But they both looked in vain. The cripple finally gave up the search, and rose to limp again down the car dolefully echoing "Par'lyzed, par'lyzed; help a man that has his one side par'lyzed."

"Oh, you'll never see that dough," said he of the red mustache, dispassionately, "as the philanthropist's neighbors lifted the mats to help his search. "That feller never dropped it at all. He's only lookin' fer another. That's 'a game, see."

"Sure," added his friend, "ye might as well give up lookin'. Ye won't git it."

"I dunno," said the workingman, put on his defense at being detected in an act of palpable charity. "I think this here feller was all right. I heerd sump'n drop, anyway. That feller isf par'lyzed, all right. I don't give nothin' to them regular fakes, but this man is a ginuwine case."

Just then the paralytic hobbled back up the car to learn the outcome of the search.

"I don't seem to git that money ye dropped," began the would-be benefactor, slowly.

"I didn't drop nothin', Sir," said the man, respectfully.

"Why, I thought that money rolled out o' yer hand!"

"Oh, no, I got that all right, Sir. I thought it was you dropped some, an' I was jest huntin' to try to git it for ye."

"All out!" yelled the guard, shoving open the doors to let the chill night air in, as the cars rumbled into the Brooklyn terminal.

The crowd stumbled out, sleepy, disgruntled, taciturn. "That was funny," said the philanthropist, turning with an apologetic smile to him of the red mustache. "We was both of us huntin' for the same thing, and neither of us lost it."

And no one knew what it was that had dropped.

The Grave-Digging Record.

From The Paris Messenger.

It is probably at Aldenburg where is to be found the record in grave digging. On a stone in the cemetery there is an inscription which records the life-work of three sextons—father, son, and grandson. Christian Friedrich Thieme, who died on June 24, 1785, at the age of seventy-two, was a gravedigger for twenty-five years. His son, Johann Christian Thieme, occupied the position for fifty-four years, and during that time interred no fewer than 20,381 inhabitants. The grandson, Johann Heinrich Karl Thieme, surpassed this. He died in 1826, after fifty years' work as a gravedigger, and it was found that he had dug graves for 23,311 persons. Thus, in 104 years father and son had interred 43,692 bodies—a record which might well have made the gravedigger, about whom Robert Louis Stevenson writes in one of his essays, stare.

Expensive Dignity.

From The Chicago Journal.

Many a man loses a job trying to support the dignity he thinks ought to go with it.

EX-CAPTAIN MOUNT DEAD

Man Once Prominent on the Police Force Expires Suddenly.

HE HELPED QUELL BIG RIOTS

His Activity During "Dead Rabbit" Disturbances Brought Him Promotion—His Brother's Bravery.

John J. Mount, who was a Captain in the New York police force for twenty-six years, and who took an active part in the affairs of the city during the time of the civil war and after, died suddenly last night within a few blocks of his home. The cause of his death is supposed to have been heart disease. He was seventy-seven years old.

The ex-Captain about 5:30 o'clock last evening called upon his friend George W. Rifenburg, who is one of the proprietors of the Raines law hotel at 755 Third Avenue, and the two walked together to the home of Mount, at 208 East Fifty-first Street. They had remained there only a short time when Rifenburg said he would have to return to his hotel, which is at Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue. Mount said he would return with him, and the two walked down Third Avenue side by side.

According to Rifenburg's story, when the two were near Forty-eighth Street Mount threw both arms about Rifenburg's neck and cried "Save me! Save me!" Rifenburg saw his companion was fainting, and called for assistance. The dying man was carried to Rifenburg's place, and he expired a few minutes later in the dining room of the hotel. A doctor who was called in said the cause of death was apparently heart disease, together with old age.

The body was removed later to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station and notice was sent to the man's home and to the Coroner. Mount was the Captain of the police station where his body was taken when he retired from the force eleven years ago.

John J. Mount joined the Municipal Police force in 1850, in the old Eighth Ward. He was made a Roundsman in March, 1851, and was detailed as Dock Master in 1853. He remained at that post of duty until 1857, when the Metropolitan Police force was organized. His faithful devotion to duty brought him rapid promotion, and he was made a Sergeant in 1858. Only three years later, in April, 1861, he was made a Captain and assigned to the old Third Precinct in Warren Street.

He took an active part in quelling the "Dead Rabbit" riots, which occurred about the time of the organization of the Metropolitan Police. The discipline among the policemen was somewhat lax at this time, and various gangs of criminals and plunderers flourished with little interruption.

One of the gangs was styled the "Dead Rabbits," and its members were mostly residents of the Five Points District. Another gang was called the "Atlantic Guard," or "Bowery Boys," and these two crowds came into conflict on the evening of July 4, 1857, in Bayard Street, near the Bowery. Sticks, stones and knives were freely used on both sides, and many men, women and children were wounded.

A small body of policemen sent to quell the disturbance was soon repulsed, and several officers were wounded. The rioters erected barricades in the streets and great consternation spread throughout the city. The Seventh Regiment, which was then in Boston, was called back to the city, and all the city militia called out. The riot was apparently quelled after six men had been killed and over 100 wounded, but it broke out afresh a few days later. It was effectually ended after two more days of desultory fighting. It was for bravery and efficiency exhibited during these riots that Mount won his subsequent promotions.

It was during the "draft riots" of July, 1863, that Mount did his greatest service to the city, and showed that no mistake had been made in promoting him. He was then Captain of the old Eleventh Precinct, at Union Market. During these riotous times Capt. Mount and his men were detached to protect the persons and property of the colored residents of Roosevelt Street and New Bowery, against whom there was much bitter feeling. Capt. Mount and his men had much serious fighting, and one of his officers was badly injured.

An incident of this time will show the ferocity of the rioters. Three colored men took refuge on a roof of a house, which the rioters immediately set on fire. The men were obliged to suspend themselves by their hands from the copings of the gable walls. The police searched for ladders, but the fire spread so rapidly that the negroes were at last obliged to drop to the ground, receiving terrible injuries.

Capt. Mount also played an important part in quelling the Orange riots of July 12, 1871, which were incited by a parade here of the Orange societies of this and neighboring cities and towns. He retired to private life on June 24, 1887, under the law which went into effect at that time providing for the retirement of police officers over sixty years of age. Capt. Mount was then sixty-six years old. He had since followed no active employment. He had been living recently with his two grandsons. His wife died three years ago, and his son, who was a baggageman on the New York Central Railroad, died a year later. He leaves a married daughter living on Staten Island.

His brother, James R. Mount, was an old volunteer fireman, and on March 17, 1852, performed one of the most remarkable acts of heroism in the annnals of the old department. He saved the lives of two women who were on the third floor of a blazing paint store. His ladder was too short to reach their window, and he set it on a barrel, while he climbed to the top round, and at the risk of his life carried the women down. One of them weighed 225 pounds. He fainted on his way down on the last trip.

A FAMILY'S UNHAPPY PLIGHT.

The Father Died Five Weeks Ago, the Mother Is Now Dying, and the Children Are Objects of Charity.

The lot of the Mastermacher family had always been a hard one, but when the father, a hard-working fellow, died five weeks ago, bad as it had been, it changed for the worse. The chief bread winner gone, the family was forced to depend upon the meagre earnings of the two eldest children, a girl of twenty-one and a boy of nineteen, to keep the wolf from the door.

But fate was merciless with the Mastermachers. Misfortune followed misfortune. Hardly had the father been laid in his grave when the two eldest children, the only supports of the family, were thrown out of employment. Then the mother, Sidonia Mastermacher, became ill with blood-poisoning and rheumatism. And lastly came the landlord clamoring for his rent for the three cheerless rooms which the Mastermachers occupied on the top floor of the tenement, at 43 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn.

There was no money forthcoming, and on Friday last the Mastermachers, with the few belongings they had not disposed of to raise money for bread, were put out into the street. Sick, homeless, and without a penny in the world, Mrs. Mastermacher gathered her hungry little brood about her and sought a refuge from the cold in a wagon shed across the street.

All day they huddled together there, famished and half frozen. When night came they crept into a vacant house adjoining the one from which they had been evicted. Some one saw them enter the place, and took it upon himself to inform the agent for the building, David J. Molloy, of Atlantic and Snediker Avenues.

Mr. Molloy hurried around to the place and found Mrs. Mastermacher and her children in a room on the top floor. The mother lay on a pile of ragged clothing on the floor in a half-unconscious condition. The children were gathered about her, crying from cold and hunger.

Mr. Molloy enlisted the sympathy of the neighbors in behalf of the unhappy family and then informed the police of the Liberty Avenue Station of their plight. Sergt. McCormick made an investigation and then summoned an ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital. The ambulance surgeon refused to remove Mrs. Mastermacher, saying that it was a case for the Charities Department.

Sergt. McCormick saw to it that the family were made comfortable for the night, and on Saturday the Charities Department was informed of their plight. On Saturday night Mrs. Mastermacher was removed to the Kings County Hospital, and the two youngest children, Frederick, fourteen years old, and Mary, eight years old, were turned over to the care of the Children's Society.

The two eldest children disappeared after their mother was taken to the hospital.

At the hospital last night it was said that Mrs. Mastermacher was in a dying condition.

AMETHYSTS

Our stock of Amethyst Jewelry exceeds any other in America in the variety of designs and beauty of the stones.

AMETHYST HAT PINS.
Etruscan Gold, $3.50.
Set with pearls, $6.00 to $18.00.

AMETHYST BROOCHES.
Etruscan Gold, $5.50 to $14.00.
Set with pearls, $5.00 to $75.00.
Set with diamonds, $15.00 to $225.00.

CHAIN PURSES, SET WITH AMETHYSTS.
Silver, gilded, $15.00 to $50.00.
Gold—$100.00.

AMETHYST BRACELET.
Etruscan gold link, $12.00.

LORGNETTE CHAINS, SET WITH AMETHYSTS.
Silver, $4.50.
Gold, $16.75 to $75.00.

AMETHYST BELT PINS.
Carbuncle amethysts, $3.50 to $8.00.

AMETHYST SLEEVE BUTTONS.
Dumb-bells, $4.50 to $7.50.
Link Sleeve Buttons, $7.50 to $20.00.
Set of Buttons and Studs, $11.00.

AMETHYST CHARMS.
For fob or chain, $11.50 to $35.00.

AMETHYST SCARF PINS.
Solitaire Amethyst at $1.00 to $4.00.
Set with pearls, $1.75 to $8.75.
Set with diamonds, $5.00 to $50.00.

AMETHYST BELTS.
Silver, gilded, $5.50 to $32.50.

AMETHYST RINGS.
Solitaire, $1.50 to $3.50.
Set with pearls, $5.00 to $12.00.
Set with diamonds, $7.50 to $100.00.

AMETHYST CHILD'S DRESS BUTTONS.
Etruscan gold, $5.00.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,
JEWELERS,
56 West 23d St.
Open evenings.

BARON ROTHSCHILD'S ATTACK.

Took a Hot Bath and Against His Physician's Advice.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It appears that Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild, who died yesterday, was suddenly attacked with internal pains while out walking last Thursday. He was obliged to take to his bed, but he got better so rapidly that yesterday morning he insisted upon having a hot bath against the instructions of his medical adviser.

He swooned immediately afterward and never recovered consciousness, dying in syncope. No one but his valet was present at the end.

New Russian Railway Opened.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says that the first train from Merv, Russian Turkestan, 300 miles southeast of Khiva, arrived on Friday last at Kushk, in the Jamshidi Province of Afghanistan, the line thus being completed to within 95 miles of Herat.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—T. E. Veal, Atlanta; P. F. Miller, Albany.

ASTOR—N. E. Whittaker, Wheeling, West Va.

BUCKINGHAM—H. W. Suter, Boston.

EVERETT—J. H. Searles, Worcester, Mass.

FIFTH AVENUE—A. G. Ligerwood, Matador, Texas; H. H. Lobdell, Chicago.

GRAND—W. C. Dawson, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—F. A. Rhoades, Providence; Reginald White, San Francisco; C. M. Swift, Detroit.

HOLLAND—J. P. J. Archibald, San Francisco; Hesketh Bell, Nassau, N. P.; W. J. Hitchcock, Youngstown; H. H. Kohlsaat, Chicago; L. Paschi, Hamburg; Bayard Thayer, Boston.

IMPERIAL—H. Z. Lord, Erie; C. S. Dixson, Sydney, Australia; S. L. Briggs, Toledo.

MANHATTAN—H. S. Pritchett, United States Coast Survey; G. W. Aldridge, Albany; J. D. Sautelhano, London.

MARLBOROUGH—J. H. Garnett, South Carolina; W. N. Bullock, Utica; Norman Kellogg, Chicago.

MORTON—G. H. A. L. C. Wae Rivecourt, Transvaal, South Africa.

MURRAY HILL—C. E. Ingersoll, Philadelphia; P. A. Roche, Syracuse; G. P. Butler, Chicago; Dickenson S. Miller, Philadelphia; Gardner Read, Chicago; Dr. J. W. Robbins, Vermont.

NORMANDIE—P. C. MacKenzie, Montreal; J. H. Welden, Bermuda; C. W. Hendrickson, Dubuque, Iowa.

NETHERLAND—M. A. Manning, Rochester; Henry Mordecai, New Orleans.

PARK AVENUE—E. W. Allen, Boston; C. E. Whitney, Hartford; Joseph F. Roche, London.

PLAZA—C. E. Patterson, Troy.

SAVOY—David Sach, San Francisco.

STURTEVANT—Dr. S. S. Partello, Tampa.

WALDORF—J. H. Wardlow, Montreal; A. W. Walburn, Chicago; G. W. Thayer, Rochester; Stephen O'Meara, Boston; M. Michler, Washington; A. B. Stickney, St. Paul.

WESTMINSTER—Francois Millet, Barbison, France; Dr. W. Massorroll, Havana.

WINDSOR—J. Henty Smyth, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons and handkerchiefs; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Nathan & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman cloaks and suits; 28 Howard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Hale Brothers & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; G. A. Stuart, clothing; 238 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Holt & Co., Burlington, N. C.; W. I. Holt, notions and furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Macauley Company, Detroit, Mich.; R. H. Macauley, millinery; 621 Broadway; Stuart House.

Plaut, J., & Co., Danbury, Conn.; H. D. Plaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., Company, Troy, N. Y.; R. B. Coupland, laces and embroideries; Hotel Albert.

Rosenzweig, D., Toledo, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Slutzky & Son, Boston, Mass.; William Slutzky, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Williams & Richardson Company, New Orleans, La.; A. A. Castenado, notions and millinery; 51 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 18.—The Hawks Block, on Main Street, was burned last night. Loss, $17,000.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 18.—The house and barn on the Marlborough Driving Park were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $5,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18—Nearly the whole of the business part of the town of Tifton was burned last night. The Masonic Hall and ten stores were destroyed, and a hotel and a large lumber mill were damaged.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 18.—The Wheaton Block, on Main Street, was considerably damaged by fire to-night, and Arnold & Main, grocers, on the first floor, also suffered heavily from smoke and water. The local lodge of Knights of Pythias occupied the third floor, and the loss there, mostly from

KNIFE DRAWN FOR CROKER

Tammany Men Say Hill Has Resumed the Fight.

CHAIRMAN CAMPBELL'S LETTER

Refers to Party's Defeat and Suggests Permanent Headquarters with an Up-State Manager.

Tammany Democrats have discovered in a letter addressed to certain members of the State Committee by Chairman Frank Campbell what they believe to be an attempt to weaken Richard Croker's influence in State politics in the interest of David B. Hill.

This letter was written, it is understood, late in November. It was intended to be private, but copies of it have found their way into up-State newspapers, and into the hands of Mr. Croker's friends. In it, Mr. Campbell, who was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination before the Syracuse Convention, and who was made Chairman of the State Committee at that convention calls attention to the fact that there has been much speculation as to what caused the defeat of the Democracy, and asks: "Will you kindly give me your opinion in confidence as to why our party was defeated in this Fall's election?"

"In the country, we have been growing weaker year by year," the letter continues, "More than one-half of the Democratic vote of the State is cast outside of Greater New York. Something radical must be done to strengthen the Democratic Party in the country."

By way of accomplishing this purpose Chairman Campbell makes this suggestion:

"Ought not the State Committee to take this matter in hand? I believe that this can best be done by an up-State man. * * * Would it not be well for a permanent headquarters to be established either in New York or Albany, with a competent person in charge, whose aim would be to create a better Democratic organization in the county which should enlist the aid and assistance of Democrats who have not of late actively participated in the party management in their different localities?"

When the State Committee was reorganized at Syracuse it was acknowledged that ex-Senator Hill had captured it, and the selection of his close friend and ally, Frank Campbell, as Chairman was accepted as a Hill victory, which the Tammany leaders, having named the candidate for Governor, did not begrudge. It was openly charged by Mr. Hill's friends that Chairman Campbell was ignored during the campaign, the real work and responsibility being left in the hands of Chairman McCarren of the Executive Committee. When the canvass ended in defeat Mr. Campbell, in common with other up-country Democrats, expressed the opinion privately that too much Tammany had done the work. In the light of these facts the Chairman's letter is interpreted as a sign of the revival of the Hill-Croker fight for the control of the State organization, and an evidence that the ex-Senator is determined to use the party's defeat under Tammany management as a lever for solidifying the country Democrats in his own behalf.

When Richard Croker was shown a copy of Chairman Campbell's letter he declined to comment on it as it affected him personally. He said, however, that he did not think the Democratic Party had done so badly in the last election. The reduction of Gov. Black's enormous plurality in 1896 to less than 20,000 for Roosevelt was nothing to be ashamed of, he thought, and he regarded the sending of a solid Democratic Congressional delegation from this city as something to be proud of. It was the military spirit and enthusiasm of the times, he said, that elected Roosevelt, and not any defect in the management of the Democratic campaign.

It is not known to what extent the members of the State Committee to whom Chairman Campbell's letter was sent have indorsed his suggestion of a permanent headquarters in this city or Albany, with an "up-State man" in charge, but no steps have been taken toward establishing such headquarters so far as Democrats in this city are informed.

COL. BRYAN'S QUIET SUNDAY.

He Leaves for Washington, Saying that His Visit Here Had No Political Purpose.

Col. W. J. Bryan, who arrived in this city unexpectedly Saturday afternoon, spent yesterday quietly as the guest of friends. In the morning, accompanied by George Fred Williams and Dr. John H. Girdner, he attended services at the Brick Presbyterian Church, where he heard a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. From the church he went to Dr. Girdner's house, at 31 West Forty-fifth Street, where he lunched with Dr. Girdner, Mr. Williams, and Congressman William Sulzer.

Col. Bryan spent the afternoon at Dr. Girdner's house, in order, as he explained afterward, to do some writing which had to be done at once, and which he would not have been able to get off his hands had he remained at his hotel. Among those who saw him there was W. R. Hearst.

Col Bryan took dinner at the Lotos Club with Mr. Williams and Dr. Girdner, returning to the Bartholdi at 9 o'clock. When seen there, he said that he had had no political conference during the day, that he had seen and talked only with a few personal friends, and that there was absolutely no political object in his visit to the city at this time. He had not seen Mr. Croker, he said.

Among those who called on Col. Bryan at the hotel while he was there were John Brisben Walker, head of the "New Democracy" movement; Willis J. Abbot, who was active in the last Henry George campaign, and Alexander Delmar. Politicians who noted that Mr. Walker, whose movement is directed against Tammany, saw Col. Bryan, and that Richard Croker did not, were inclined to see in the fact confirmation of the Tammany leader's reported desire to eliminate the silver issue from the next campaign. Elliot Danforth and Jefferson M. Levy were among those who called and left their cards at the Bartholdi while Col. Bryan was out.

Col. Bryan returned to Washington on the midnight train, accompanied by William Sulzer, James Oliver, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, saw them off.

COL. ROOSEVELT LEAVES TOWN.

Mr. Platt Goes to Washington and There Is No "Sunday School."

Governor-elect Roosevelt left his sister's house, at 689 Madison Avenue, where he had spent the night, for Oyster Bay at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. His private secretary, William J. Youngs, joined him at Oyster Bay, and the two worked hard and uninterruptedly for the rest of the day. The Colonel had no political visitors, and his only out-of-town caller was Dr. Samuel B. Ward of Albany, who is an old friend of the Governor-elect and whose visit was purely social.

Col. Roosevelt is not expected to come to the city again until to-morrow, though he may be here for a brief time to-day.

Senator Platt went to Washington early yesterday morning, and Chairman Odell of the State Committee did not come down from his home in Newburg. The absence of these leaders prevented the holding of the "Sunday school," which in past years has been the rule at this season, and no up-State politicans appeared at headquarters during the day.

Steele to Retain Two Backus Men.

Hiram R. Steele, who is to be district attorney of Kings County, has practically decided to retain A. H. Walkley as chief clerk. John M. Ward, who was one of District Attorney Backus's assistants, is likely to be one of the Assistant District Attorneys. An offer of one or the other places was made to Frederick E. Crane, who was also one of Mr. Backus's assistants, but Mr. Crane declined the appointment.

Republican Club Nominations.

The Republican Club will hold a meeting at its clubhouse, 450 Fifth Avenue, to-night to receive the report of the Committee on Nominations. The committee is expected to recommend the re-election of Chauncey M. Depew as President.

Tiffany & Co.,

Union Square.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

NEW YORKERS FROM HONOLULU.

The Last Companies of the First Are at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The steamer Scandia has arrived from Honolulu with the companies of the New York volunteer regiment which had not already arrived in this city. The vessel is in quarantine, and no one will be landed to-night.

Among the Scandia's passengers from Manila were F. A. Walsh of the Astor Battery and W. J. Cohen, C. H. Hermann, W. H. Curran of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and several members of the First California Regiment.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 18.—Four carloads of troops of the First New York Regiment, returning from Honolulu, arrived in Denver to-day over the Union Pacific, and left for the East, via the Burlington Road, at 5:30 o'clock this evening.

BLACKBURN AND THE SENATE.

The Kentucky Politician Eager to Get Back into Congress.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 18.—Ex-Senator Blackburn, who was defeated for re-election to the United States Senate two years ago by W. J. Deboe, (Rep.,) already is carrying into execution his plans for election to the Senate by the Legislature to be selected next November.

Through the friendship of State Senator William Goebel, who is the accepted Democratic candidate for Governor, Mr. Blackburn has been enabled to organize the Election Commission in every Democratic county.

He also has dominated the County Committees, until he now has nearly every legislative district in the State ready to choose a man favorable to his re-election.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP.

Physicians in the Hospitals Say the Malady Is Spreading Fast.

The reports from the various hospitals of the city indicate the prevalence of a small epidemic of the grip. In every hospital cases of more or less serious nature can be found, and the consensus of opinion among the physicians last night was that the malady is spreading fast.

At Bellevue there were five cases last night, making a total for three weeks of thirty-two. One of the cases was reported serious.

Cases were reported at St. Vincent's, New York, Roosevelt, Presbyterian, Harlem, J. Hood Wright Memorial, and Fordham Hospitals.

DR. THOMAS McKEE BROWN ILL.

The Rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin Has Pneumonia.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas McKee Brown, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, is seriously ill with pneumonia. He was taken ill about a week ago with a severe cold, and took to his bed last Tuesday, since when he has been an extremely sick man. A conference of physicians was held last night at the rectory, 144 West Forty-seventh Street. Little could be learned there as to the condition of the patient, who was, however, conscious.

Dr. Brown's church is not only a large and an influential one, but the leading ritualistic church of this city. The forms of worship in use there resemble more closely those of the Roman Catholic Church than is the case in almost any other Episcopal parish in New York. Father Brown is a member of the Saint Anthony Club and a graduate of Trinity College of the class of '64. Both he and Mrs. Brown, who was Miss Mary E. Scott, are well known socially. They have one son.

THE LORD'S PRAYER DISCUSSED.

Rev. W. E. Johnson Says Reforms Can Only Be Effected by Individual Honesty.

The Rev. Leighton Williams, Chairman of the semi-monthly conferences of Protestant and Catholic workingmen, yesterday introduced a new feature into the gatherings, and that was the rendering of Christian labor songs, which, he said, were very difficult to find in church hymn books. The Committee of the Brotherhood of the Kingdom, he added, intended to compile a book of such songs, and would be glad to receive suggestions.

The lecture that was delivered was by the Rev. William Everett Johnson, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, and the subject treated was "Social Teachings of the Lord's Prayer."

The speaker did not favor the strict obedience to the letter of the law, as, for instance, the observance of Sunday only as a day of rest. He contended that true reform for workingmen and others could be obtained only by the genuine conversion of the individual members of society, and that, as long as genuine individual honesty was not attained, human wit would always manage to evade and annul any legislative enactments that could possibly be made.

Secured Plumbers' Goods Fraudulently

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 18.—William H. Koopman is a fugitive from justice for obtaining $8,000 worth of plumbers' supplies on credit from firms in various parts of the country under false pretenses. One of the firms is the Nason Regulator Company of New York. Koopman represented that his brother-in-law M. F. Hoberg, a wealthy man, was associated with him in the Terre Haute Supply Company, and a telegram to Hoberg brought out the fact that that was the first he heard of the company. Most of the goods have been recovered. Koopman had secreted them in a stable on the outskirts of the city. The commercial agencies took Koopman's word for it and reported that Hoberg was a member of the company.

Brooklyn Man Shot in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18.—John Ashland, twenty-seven years old, of 22 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot and killed in a saloon fight here to-night. Ashland worked for the Newark Electric Light and Power Company at its works on the Passaic river, near Market Street. About midnight he entered a saloon at Canal and River Streets. He became involved in a dispute with an Italian, who was known in the saloon as "Frenchy," and two others who are not known. "Frenchy" shot Ashland, and he and his companions escaped. Ashland died on the way to the hospital.

Twin Girls Burned to Death.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Dec. 18.—Thomas Jones, living near Greer, attempted to light a fire with crude oil. An explosion took place, which wrecked the room and ignited the dresses of his twin daughters, aged six years. Jones himself was injured so badly that he could not assist the children, and they were burned to death.

Y. M. C. A. Gymnastic Exhibition.

The midwinter gymnastic exhibition by the physical department of the West Side Branch, Young Men's Christian Association, will be held in the Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow evening. The programme will consist of dumb-bell drill high diving, and parallel and horizontal bar work, closing with a game of basket ball.

The Kenney Jury Still Out.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 18.—At 9 o'clock to-night Judge Bradford went home, and if a verdict should be reached in the Kenney case it will not be announced until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is learned from authentic sources that the jury stands ten to two for acquittal.

Sterling Silver.

We manufacture Artistic Silverware in all its branches and sell it at reasonable prices. A call will convince you. "Open evenings."

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Sterling Silver Only
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GOLD FOUND IN PUERTO RICO.

Located in the Neighborhood of an Old Mine on the Mami River by W. A. Shoemaker of Philadelphia.

W. A. Shoemaker of Philadelphia, who has just returned from Puerto Rico, whither he had gone in the interest of the American Association of Manufacturers and the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, is in this city on a business mission. While in Puerto Rico, Mr. Shoemaker traveled all over the island, and made an exhaustive study of its resources and the chances for American trade. One of his discoveries was a gold field of considerable dimensions.

"Shortly after I reached San Juan, early in September," Mr. Shoemaker said, last evening, "I heard that years ago the Spaniards operated a gold mine on the Mami River in the eastern part of the island. With the assistance of an officer who had access to the provincial records I read up on the subject, and found that about seventy years ago the product of the mine had seemed so promising that a mint was opened in San Juan. The mint, however, was closed after a year, as the mine apparently 'petered out.'

"The records were sufficiently definite to enable me to locate the mine, so after the Spaniards had evacuated the island, I made a trip up the Mami, and with the assistance of a number of natives I found the old mine, or rather the traces of it, for it had fallen into ruins. Some of the natives, who lived in the neighborhood, I discovered, occasionally washed gold out of the sands of the Mami, and after I had watched them 'pan' some of the sand, I was convinced that gold in considerable quantities could be found.

"The grains were of good size, and although they were not very plentiful there was enough of the precious metal present to make it worth a man's while to work the dirt. Owing to an important business engagement, I could stay only a day or two at that time, but soon afterward, with two soldiers, one of whom had mined in the Northwest, and a wagon laden with provisions and tools, I made another visit to the site of the old mine.

"This time my search was a thorough one, and for a week my companions and myself, with a force of a dozen natives, delved in the sides of the hill and in the sand bars along the river. We found gold in paying quantities, even with the primitive tools at our hand, and having proved the truth of the value of the placer deposits to our satisfaction, we next attacked the hillside.

"Below the soil we came across a stratum of porphyry, which in most mining camps is taken as an indication of the presence of precious metals. Beneath this porphyry we found a wide layer of quartz with a well-defined vein of gold ore running through it. We sunk two or three prospect holes, and in each case we encountered this vein. Some of the specimens we obtained showed the ore to be of comparatively rich quality, but as we had no means of having them assayed, it is impossible to say how much the stuff would run in gold.

"My first care was to have the field surveyed and defined as a mining district, and then I made several locations. News of the discovery of gold spread about among the Americans in San Juan, and soon there was quite a mining boom in progress. It would be ridiculous to say that the Puerto Rican field will ever prove to be a Klondike, but some money can be made out of it, as labor is extremely cheap."

Mr. Shoemaker was asked if, in his opinion, Puerto Rico would prove to be a profitable field for business. In reply he said:

"When one considers that the 800,000 population of the island manage to get along on less than half what the same number of American laboring men would demand, it is easy to see that the commercial possibilities of Puerto Rico are not great. From my observations I am confident that expansion of territory in that quarter of the globe will not prove to be a great commercial gain to the United States."

MURDERED SIX IN CANADA.

Simeon Cuzby, a Galician, Arrested at Dominion City, Manitoba.

DOMINION CITY, Manitoba, Dec. 18.—Simeon Cuzby was arrested here to-night charged with the murder of Wasyl Bocehko and five children six weeks ago at the Stuartburn Galician settlement. The prisoner will be sent to Winnipeg to-morrow.

RICH GOLD MINE IN CANADA.

Startling Discoveries in the Mikado Veins, Owned in England.

WINNIPEG, Man., Dec. 18.—Rat Portage, Ontario, is wild with excitement over a marvelous strike made in the Mikado gold mine, which beyond question is the richest ever made, except, perhaps, the great Comstock lode. The rich ore in the Mikado fills a slope forty feet high and two and one-third feet wide, and the richest ore is worth on a conservative estimate from $25,000 to $35,000 a ton in free milling gold.

The ore is being put in barrels and sacks and men are guarding the treasure. The mine is owned in England. At a low estimate there is now at least $250,000 in sight. The latest advices to-day from miners coming in say the vein is now eleven feet wide, with no decrease in value. The length and depth of the ore body is not yet determined. Competent mining experts assert that there is likely to be $1,000,000 or more of this rich ore in sight.

Gen. Booth on the American Volunteers

Cooper Union was filled last evening by a large audience, assembled to hear Gen. Ballington Booth of the American Volunteers deliver an address. Gen. Booth, in the course of his remarks, said that that night ended the fiscal year of the volunteers, and they found themselves in a condition of prosperity that surpassed the expectations of leaders and well wishers. They had held during the year just past 50,000 outdoor meetings and 23,000 indoor meetings. The indoor meetings had been attended by nearly 2,000,000, while the attendance at the outdoor meetings had been estimated at over 2,000,000. Over 15,000 converts had been made, the major portion of whom had later identified themselves with the various Churches.

Two Boston Boy Robbers.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—The Dorchester police have captured two boys—Alphonsus McLaughlin and Herman Frigeroth—who they believe have systematically robbed many houses in that suburb of the city of property valued at over $5,000. The police also took into custody Samuel Bantick, a considerably older man, who, it is alleged, received the stolen property and pawned it in shops in this city and New York.

Moved a Bridge in Three Hours.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 18.—A remarkable feat of bridge moving was accomplished to-day by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under direction of J. S. Robinson, Division Superintendent of Engineers of that road. The bridge was a single track draw weighing 215 tons, and was removed a distance of 250 feet to a new foundation in the quick time of 2 hours 57 minutes. The structure was floated on two scows, one on either side of the centre, which were sunk with 90,000 gallons of water. With the scows in proper position the water was pumped out and the bridge gradually lifted from its foundation and towed to its new resting place by two tugs.

SALE OF COLUMBIA'S OLD SITE.

Reminiscences of the University's Former Homes—Incidents in Student Life.

The sale of the old Columbia site on East Forty-ninth Street and its proposed transformation into dwelling houses recall the fact that the land was formerly owned by the Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. The property was then practically outside of the city. In November, 1856, it was purchased by the Columbia College Trustees, who intended to use it as a temporary home for the college, until suitable buildings could be erected upon the Botanical Gardens, land given to the college by the State, in exchange for disputed property owned by the institution in upper New York, the rights to which had to be relinquished when Vermont became a State. For nearly a hundred years Columbia had found its home in the building on Bowling Green, erected in 1760. In THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 9, 1857, appears the following:

"THE LAST PRAYERS AT OLD COLUMBIA.—The students of Columbia College assembled at prayers in the old chapel yesterday [Tuesday] morning for the last time. President King made them a short address, and the students sang 'Auld Lang Syne.' The work of demolishing the college buildings commenced several days ago; the students assisted in their feeble way, shying a loose brick occasionally through the windows into some of the recitation rooms, much to the joy doubtless of the Professors, who must be pleased at the interest they thus manifest in the affairs of the institution. The ceremonies attending the removal up-town will consist of addresses and orations by Professors and students and a procession to the new building, in which the alumni are expected to take part."

The buildings consisted of a large edifice of brick and brown stucco, standing on the high ground, near Fiftieth Street.

The breaking out of the war put a stop to the plans for other grounds, and the Forty-ninth Street plot became the permanent home of the college.

In 1862 a President's house was completed on the grounds. The principal architectural feature of the central building was a lofty portico; and the group of buildings, shaded by a row of fine old trees on a beautiful lawn, sloping southward, presented a pleasing and dignified appearance. The long corridor of the asylum building, with its columned portico, made an admirable lounging place for the students, who termed the building "maison de punk."

Between this and the chapel was a narrow passage through which the students must pass on their way to school, attendance on which was then compulsory. Very often the fresmen and sophomore classes, going in opposite directions, would meet in the passage and a test of strength would ensue. The sophomores would line each side of the way and the freshmen, passing through, were compelled to run the gantlet. The alley gained the name of the "Pass of Thermopylae."

In 1865 the Trustees purchased the lots comprising the remainder of the block, including a factory, which was used temporarily for the School of Mines. Subsequently a solid and permanent building was erected on the grounds. Hamilton Hall, which housed the School of Arts, was erected in 1881, and became the stamping ground of the undergraduates. The old building was torn down in 1892, and a large fountain was placed in the centre of the green. It disappeared one night, and was never heard of again. The library and Law School buildings were completed the same time that Hamilton Hall was built.

Meanwhile the city had grown around the college, leaving no room for expansion. Last year Columbia University, consisting of a college and professional schools, moved to its more spacious quarters at Morningside Heights.

BURGLARS AND MURDERERS.

Woman Killed, Another Woman and Man Fatally Hurt, and $3,000 Stolen in an Alabama House.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 18.—Two burglars last night murdered Mrs. Emily Myers, probably fatally injured Mrs. Ira Myers and John Cook, stole $3,000, and burned a dwelling house at Banks Station.

The Myers women operated a large store and plantation attached. Cook was their plantation overseer and lived with the women, both of whom were widows. The house was near the store. Cook awoke in the night, hearing a noise in the elder woman's room. When he rushed into the room he was knocked senseless by a club in the hand of one of the two men with whom Mrs. Myers was struggling. Regaining consciousness a few moments afterward he saw Mrs. Myers apparently dead on the floor. The younger Mrs. Myers was found lifeless in her room, having been clubbed to death.

The house was burning rapidly, the robbers having set fire to it to cremate the victims and destroy evidence of their crime. The money which the women had kept in a locker had been stolen. The wounded man managed to ring the farm bell, which brought the neighbors to the scene. The elder Mrs. Myers and the body of the younger woman were taken from the blazing building, their clothing all afire.

A posse at once was organized to hunt down the robbers, who will be lynched if captured.

RAILROAD WRECK IN INDIANA.

A Train Leaves the Track and One Person Is Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 18.—A wreck occurred on the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railroad at 2:30 o'clock this morning, fifty-two miles west of Indianapolis, near Guion Station. The Indianapolis express, east bound, due to arrive at this city at 3:55 A. M., left the track west of a high trestle and passed over the trestle, which was 60 feet long, with seven coaches off the rails and bumping along the ties. The trestle was 50 feet high, and it is considered phenomenal that the train was not hurled off into the creek.

The rear car had just left the trestle when a spreading of the rails just ahead of the baggage car piled the seven cars into a heap. The baggage car and smoker were ground almost into splinters and all of the cars were badly wrecked. There were about fifty passengers on the train, and not a woman or a child in the list. The train was in charge of Conductor J. A. Mitchell of this city, and it is claimed it was running at nearly sixty miles an hour to make up lost time.

T. M. Wells, Superintendent of Schools of Douglas County, Ill., was killed.

CREW SAVED FROM A WRECK.

The American Schooner Kate S. Flint Abandoned and Burned.

LONDON, Dec. 18—The Norwegian steamer Tyr, from Philadelphia for Gloucester, Eng., arrived at Sharpness to-day. She has on board the crew of the American schooner Kate S. Flint, which was abandoned on Nov. 27, while bound from Ship Island for New York. The crew were picked up by the Tyr on Nov 29 in latitude 39° north and longitude 71°.

The steamship Orinoco, plying between New York and Bermuda, came across the abandoned wreck of the Kate S. Flint, dismasted and waterlogged, on Dec. 2, in latitude 37 degrees 50 minutes, longitude 69 degrees 4 minutes, and set her afire. She was seen by two other vessels after she was fired, but her name was not made out, and it was not till the Orinoco arrived here on a return trip, one week ago, that the fate of the vessel was known. Flint & Co., her owners, had about despaired of ever again hearing from the crew. The schooner was in command of Captain E. L. Decker, and carried a crew of eight men.

Applying the Teachings.

From The Bangor Commercial.

A teacher in a Bangor school had just finished explaining the use of the ditto marks, when she noticed one of her young searchers for knowledge searching for it in a half-dime novel. So she made him stay after school and told him to write the sentence "Always pay attention" 100 times. In a very short time he gave a glad shout: "I've did it!" "What kind of language is that?" she remarked severely; "and you surely haven't had time to do it." "Well, I done it, then—anyhow, here it is." He held up his paper. The sentence was written once at the top, and the remaining surface was covered with dots. "But you haven't done it!" she exclaimed. He gazed at her scornfully. "'Course I have—them's ditto marks—made 'em 99 times—they're good things."

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 Fifth Avenue.

The Holiday Season is selected as an opportune time for making special announcement concerning some of the rare and interesting works of art and designs in jewelry now on exhibition at this house. Skilful designers and artisans are employed constantly to produce exclusive effects. The rich assortment of carefully selected goods now on exhibition is respectfully offered for your inspection.

FIRST FLOOR.

Unmounted Emeralds, Rubies, Diamonds, Sapphires, and Pearls, choicest stones artistically set, matched Pearls and Gems, Gold Jewelry, Watches, Chatelaines, etc.

SECOND FLOOR.

Finely wrought solid silver articles in many styles for toilet and personal use, silverware (solid only), including every requisite for a perfectly appointed table. Fine stationery and engraving.

THIRD FLOOR.

Statuettes and Bronzes from Macmonnies, French-Procter, Elwell, Borglum, and other known artists which cannot be duplicated elsewhere. Hall Chiming Clocks, Boudoir and Chamber Clocks, Porcelains, Pottery, Jades, etc., are shown in such variety that collectors are enabled to make valuable additions to their possessions.

Silver cups and trophies in original designs which have lately been made are now on exhibition. This department is equipped to furnish appropriate prizes for outdoor sports, yacht races, golf and tennis tournaments, etc., and an opportunity to submit special designs for presentation plate is requested.

Each floor contains innumerable articles of artistic worth, and it is earnestly desired that every reader should take time to carefully look them over. This invitation includes those who wish to visit only as well as intending buyers.

The store extends through the block and may be entered either at 206 5th Avenue or 1126 Broadway, a little north of 25th Street.

THEODORE B. STARR,

206 5th Avenue, Madison Square.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets.....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:04	Gov. Isl'd..12:30	H. Gate....2:19
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:21	Gov. Isl'd..12:41	H. Gate....2:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	.....
TUESDAY, DEC. 20.		
Chalmette, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.		
Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Holstein, Haiti	.....	12:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Tivorno, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 22.		
Assyrian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
FRIDAY, DEC. 23.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 24.		
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Curytyba, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Newcastle	.....	.....
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Ventura, Dec. 24, Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 24 and up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 19.

Bedouin, Gibraltar, Nov. 29.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 29.
Cevic, Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Dec. 16.
Edam, Amsterdam, Dec. 6.
Ethelgonda, Swansea, Dec. 3.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Dec. 13.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Dec. 4.
Heathfield, Hull, Nov. 26.
Kansas City, Swansea, Dec. 5.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
Merrisdene, Shields, Nov. 27.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
Norge, Copenhagen, Dec. 2.
North Cambria, Gibraltar, Dec. 8.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

Algoa, Hamburg, Dec. 5.
Altai, Port Limon, Dec. 12.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 13.
Mississippi, San Juan, Dec. 15.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 10.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

Alliance, Colon, Dec. 14.
Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 16.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 16.
Macedonia, Havana, Dec. 16.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 14.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Adria, Antwerp, Dec. 7.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 10.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 16.
Tuscarora, London, Dec. 9.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Camperdown, Avonmouth, Dec. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Europe, London, Dec. 10.
Idaho, Hull, Dec. 9.
Kassandra, St. Lucia, Dec. 15.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 17.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Bellenden, St. Lucia, Dec. 16.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Dec. 16.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Knight Bachelor, London, Dec. 11.
Roland, Bremen, Dec. 12.

Arrived.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Boston, to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Agapanthis, (Br.,) Dabies, Hamburg, &c., Nov. 23, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS British Prince, (Br.,) Sharpe, Santos, &c., Nov. 24, with mdse. to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Curityba, (Ger.,) Mohring, Cardenas, &c., Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS La Bretagne, (Br.,) Rupe, Havre Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Kingston, Jam., &c., Dec. 10, with fruit to Gillespie Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 17th.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS St. Cuthbert, (Br.,) Fitzgerald, Antwerp Dec. 3, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 17th.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, &c., Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Tartar Prince, (Br.,) Anderson, Leghorn, &c., Nov. 22, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 17th.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aitkenhead, Leghorn, &c., Oct. 28, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Bourges, Marseilles, &c., Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M. 17th.

SS Scawsby, (Br.,) Hull Nov. 26 via Delaware Breakwater Dec. 17, in ballast to C. B. Richards & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M.

SS Mesaba, (Br.,) Layland, London Dec. 8, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Manzanillo, &c., Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:16 P. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Scott, Demerara, &c., Dec. 5, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Westburn, (Br.,) Kiefer, Barry Nov. 29, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS America, (Br.,) Goudie, London Dec. 4, with mdse. to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 18, 9:30 P. M., N. W., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS L. P. Holmblad, (Dan.,) for Christiania, &c.
SS Critic, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Fitzclarence, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Hardanger, (Br.,) for Marseilles.
SS Gladiolus, (Br.,) for Oporto.
SS Salerno, (Br.,) for Newcastle, Eng.
SS Aquileja, (Aust.,) for Trieste.
SS Kennett, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Abydos, (Ger.,) for Matanzas, &c.
SS Nicaragua, (Nor.,) for Porto Cortes.
SS Alleghany, (Br.

The Wanamaker Store

Some Remarks to the Public

IT is not a pleasant admission, but some portions of our store were too small for Saturday's audience. The attractions proved too attractive.

This morning certain features are changed. The Dog Show is over. So many dogs were disposed of that the show had declined in interest, and is therefore closed.

The St. Nicholasville Post Office is also closed. Santa Klaus, the Postmaster, overcome by his labors, has returned to the Sky Mountains. Thirty thousand children were made happy by his letters last week. With the suspension of the Santa Klaus mails, his juvenile friends will not crowd aisles and stairways. "Christmas in Church and Home" remains in all its beauty of detail.

To-day you will find at our store ease and comfort in shopping added to your command of the greatest stock of good merchandise in this city.

Dress Goods for Holiday Giving It will surprise you how much you can get for the money in these dress-stuffs. The prices are those that you might well expect to find in January or February.

Price isn't all,—there's variety and style to consider. Well, consider them carefully as we show them here, and equal them if you can. We had the largest stock in the city to pick these patterns from, and we profited by that fact to your benefit and our own.

These items show price-reductions:

At 31c. yd., instead of 50c.—Two-toned fancy figured Suiting, in two color combinations; 36 in. wide.
At 45c. yd., instead of 65c.—Homespun Suitings, in 5 mixtures; 50 in.
At 50c. yd., instead of 75c.—Silk-and-wool Matelasse Suiting, in 7 color combinations; 43 in.
At 75c., instead of $1.25—Worsted Granites, in 4 colorings; 45 in.
At 75c. yd., instead of $1.25—Two-toned worsted Whipcords, in 6 combinations; 52 in.
At 75c. yd., instead of $1.25—Wool-satin finished Basket Suiting, in 4 colorings; 52 in.
At 75c. yd., instead of $1.25—Two-toned Bayadere corded Natte Silk-and-wool, in 5 combinations; 43 in.
At 75c. yd., instead of $1—Two-toned imported Poplin, in 7 combinations; 44 in.

WHITE EMBROIDERED FLANNELS
At 50c. yd., instead of 65c—17 designs in flower and leaf, of silk embroidered, hemstitched skirting flannel; white with a 2-in. hem; a maker's clear-up makes this little price possible.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

A Splendid Chance in Tea Gowns and Dressing Sacques The chance is the sort that makes as many friends as there are goods to go around.

They are Tea Gowns and Dressing Sacques,—imported, fresh from the expert fingers of Parisian needlewomen. It is impossible to describe them.

The Tea Gowns are made from silk crepon, striped taffetas, brocaded satins and figured silks. Designers are Corne, Mme. Agnes and Doucet.

Prices were $50 to $225.
Prices are $25 to $112.50.

The Dressing Sacques are beautiful specimens, made from the richest taffetas, satin brocades, peau de soie and exquisitely and elaborately beribboned, be-ruffled and adorned.

Prices were $20 to $50.
Prices are $10 to $25.

Eiderdown Eiderdown! The fabric is a discovery—an invention. It meets a need for women's house garments. Its bright colors are in line for holiday gifts. Every woman should read the following, if only for curiosity. The curious reader often becomes the ardent customer. And that's one reason why we advertise.

These home sacques all have full fronts and fitted backs.

At $1—Of figured eiderdown; turnover collar with bow; bound with satin.
At $1.25—In solid colors; large sailor collar with bow.
At $1.50—Figured; turnover collar with bow; bound with satin; frogs in front.
At $2.25—Of solid colored ripple eiderdown; front closing with frogs and ribbon; turnover collar.
Others at $2.50, $3.50 and $3.75.

There are also excellent assortments of sacques in these materials and at these prices:

Of silk, at $3.50 to $15.
Of cashmere, at $3.50 to $4.25..
Of French flannel, $2.50 to $3.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mostly About Slippers Unless you have looked over this Christmas slipper stock, you have no idea how many kinds there can be. The writer doesn't know how many there are here,—too busy to count,—but it's as many as there are kinds made.

Some for fifty cents that are simply gorgeous, and comfortable, too. Many at a dollar, hundreds at $1.25, thousands at $1.50 and higher.

Are you wondering how on earth to remember the baby? How would a pair of these fascinating little shoes do? 25c., 50c., 75c.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Christmas Silks.

Read every word of this.

Here is a collection of silks, especially sorted out for Christmas giving. They are high-class silks, of the rich and effective sorts called "Novelties." They are not of the highest cost;—just first-class silks of rather unusual beauty and effectiveness, in the dollar-and-a-half a yard grade.

Twelve patterns in especial have been cut up into lengths of 4, 4½ and 5 yards, and are sold at $4, $4.50 and $5. They are handsomely boxed. You save 50c. on each yard, and get prettier silks than you are used to getting even for the higher figures.

In addition, 500 yards of Lyons Fleur de Velour, in seven beautiful tints for street wear. New goods and new shades and a new price.

$1 a Yard, instead of $2.

One Rug in Particular This is a large rug store, and holds an immensity of value and curiosity. We put much stress on the middle-priced rugs,—those from $15 to $100, but there are plenty of the costliest sort if you wish.

Often we get a genuine curiosity. There is one here now. It is a replica, made in Persia, of a tremendously aged rug, owned by the Gobelin Museum. Every stitch is a hand-tied knot. In the border are twelve panels, each panel containing one line of a twelve-line poem. The rug is for sale.

A new lot of Shirvan rugs has just come;—small rugs, averaging five feet by three and a half. Just the sort for gift rugs. Most of these are antiques,—some modern copies, $10 to $35.

Some Portiere and Curtain Bargains This is a peculiarly apt chance.

Christmas goods? Of course they are.

Half a hundred pairs of Tapestry portieres at $5 a pair. In the lot are pairs that would cost you $7.

A lot of Lace Curtains, Tambour and Irish Point, at the same price of Five Dollars a pair. In some of these the saving is but a dollar, but in the greater number it is of two dollars and more.

Third floor.

Down Pillows Four hundred at four prices. Household decoration and personal comfort meet in them. They rest tired eyes and weary bones. The Christmas spirit claims sofa pillows.

All of the following are made in our own factory, are filled with pure down, and are of full size and weight.

At $2.25
Coverings of tapestry, in floral and antique designs, and of Oriental styles in American stuffs.

At $3.50
Coverings of satin damask and Turkish gold embroidered silks.

At $5
Coverings of real Oriental wool fabrics and silks, with heavy real Turkish embroidery.

At $7.50
Coverings of satin and very rich Turkish embroidery upon satins and silks.

Gift buyers may wisely study Sofa Pillows.

Upholstery Store, Third floor.

Christmas Umbrella Story Two excellent gift-hints here. And you can buy with all the satisfaction that can come to the mind of him who buys for another's benefit, but coincidently saves his money and is assured of having bought well.

At $2.50—26-inch; in a splendid quality of silk; silk case to match; steel rod; handles of pearl, ivory, long Dresden, agate ball, gun metal and natural wood with silver cap; also silver trimmed.
At $3.75—26-inch; all silk; close-rolling; steel rod; case to match; handsome handles of silver trimmed ivory, pearl, silver hooks, silver or gold caps, crown buckhorn, ivory with silver caps, long ivory, ivory hooks, and long Dresden.

Broadway.

Knit Petticoats These attractively made garments are mostly in solid colors, with borders in contrasting shades. They're put up in fancy boxes for gift-giving. Some are of a wool-faced material with cotton back, prettily made, and these are 85c. Others, all-wool, are 95c., $1, $1.25 and $1.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Mexican Onyx and Brass Color in the stone and in the mounting. Onyx polished like the corner stone of a palace, brass overlaid with a plaiting of pure gold. These elements make the tables and the cabinets that are now in vogue in parlor furnishings. And the cost! We've attended to that, and it's low enough.

Corner Cabinets, 3 shelves, $18.
Side Cabinets, 4 shelves, $25.
Other Cabinets, $35 to $60.

TABLES
8x8 in. top, $3.50. 9x9 in. top, $5.
10x10 in. top, with onyx shelf, $7.50.
14x14 in. top, with onyx shelf, $12.
Other tables, $18 to $50.

Lamps One hundred lamps invite our Public to a profit of about four hundred and fifty dollars. You can buy the lamp for $7.50, and your profit will vary according to choice from $2.50 to $7.50, for the lamps should be $10 to $15. So much rich decoration for so little money is truly surprising.

Two hundred different sorts of lamps are here with four hundred styles of decoration. Why our big lamp business? The stock, the prices, and our methods echo the reply.

Basement.

Some Fancy Linens Only a few hundred pieces. Wish there were more,—so will you when you discover their fineness and cheapness. All high-class French Renaissance work with linen centres. Fresh goods that come here through an importer's anxiety to sell quickly. Thus they're offered to you at a third less than the usual prices:

Centre Pieces, 20x20, $1.50 and $2 each.
Centre Pieces, 20x30, $1.40, $2, $2.50 and $4 each.
Centre Pieces, 36x36, $3.50 and $5 each.
Scarfs, 20x60, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and $5 each.
Scarfs, 20x72, $2.75, $3.50, $4 and $6 each.
Fine Table Sets, suitably put up in neat boxes for gift-giving, at $4, $4.50, $5.25, $5.75, $6.50, $7, up to $300.
Damask and Huckaback Towels, also in pretty boxes. All contain a half-dozen towels. Some at $1.50, $2.10, $3, $4.50, and up to $18.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Desks You can't think of a better gift in the furniture line, unless she already has one. In that case, think of something else. If she has not a desk already, think of these:

At $4—Of oak; 42 in. high, 29 in. wide, 16 in. deep; carved front and top.
At $9—Of curly birch; 42 in. high, 27 in. wide, 14 in. deep, carved lid; fancy shaped back; French legs and noiseless slides.
At $10—Of bird's-eye maple; 40 in. high, 27 in. wide, 14 in. deep; French legs; carved lid and noiseless slides.
At $12.50—Of curly birch; 42 in. high, 28 in. wide, 14 in. deep, serpentine front; French legs with carved claw feet; noiseless slides.
At $20—Of bird's-eye maple; 28 in. wide, 14 in. deep; swell front; French legs with carved claw feet; the fall front and drawer heavily carved; noiseless slides.
At $28.50—Of mahogany; 38 in. high; 27 in. wide, 17 in. deep; fancy shaped ends and fancy shaped front; French legs; crotched mahogany front inlaid with fancy metals; noiseless slides.

Fourth floor.

A Christmas Corset A special holiday arrangement brings us these excellent R. & G. Corsets at

One-Seventy-five.

We have them in shades of pink and blue,—pretty shades. Made from sateen, and trimmed with lace and ribbons at top and bottom. Long waists, bias cut. Put up in boxes of the colors selected.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Christmas Neckwear and Furnishings In the next six days we expect to sell more than ten thousand of these 25c. Scarfs at the counters on the main floor, opposite the Ninth Street elevators. The reason of this is that they are fifty-cent scarfs.

There are no such goods being sold in this town at this price except at this little table. They come to us from a had-to-have-money maker.

There's another Christmas hint in these French-made silk suspenders. In plain colors and effective combinations. Sold at 75c. and handsomely boxed.

We have 1,200 dozen more of the imported collars at 15c. that are better than most 25c. goods. Every size and every shape. Wouldn't a box of collars be acceptable to him?

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

The Wanamaker $1 Men's Gloves This is the only glove we ever saw that we think a fit mate for the Princess May, the dollar glove for women. So we have put our name to it, and offer it as the biggest glove-worth for a dollar that the money has ever bought.

We control it,—no one else can get it, east of Chicago. Ask for the Wanamaker $1 glove.

Broadway.

About Down Comforts Of the filling of a comfort you cannot judge when buying. But we remove all doubt about that. We make these comforts and assure you of the excellence of the down used in them,—clean, selected, odorless. On the quality of the coverings we need not dwell. You'll quickly perceive that yourself. There's a satisfaction in buying comforts when the quality is known.

At $3.75 each—Both sides of good American figured sateen; corded edge; 6x6 ft.
At $8—Filling of pure odorless down; covered with figured china silk; 6x6 ft.
At $10—Of fine odorless down; one side of plain silk, the other of figured china silk.
At $20—Of fine, carefully selected down; one side figured satin; the other plain satin.

Third floor.

Good Books in Splendid Bindings If you are a book lover you know all about Riviere & Son and Zaehnsdorf. If you do not chance to know them, let us tell you that they are London book-binders with a world-wide reputation.

They have revived some of the patient attention to small beauties in bindings that last lived in the Middle Ages. They linger lovingly over details. Their use of leather and silk and paper is something to study and admire.

Our book man has secured a large number of these books that have been bound by these firms. They are books to prize and treasure and show callers. They cost some money, but they are worth it.

Here is a partial list. There are about four others for every one mentioned.

Kipling's Seven Seas, calf, $6.
Kipling's Barrack-Room Ballads, 1893, $6.
Linton's Poetry of America, calf, $5.
Sue's Wandering Jew, 1894, 3 vols., $13.50.
Hood's Poems, 1896, $5.50.
Bracebridge Hall. Irving, 1896, $5.50.
Old Christmas. Irving. 1896, $5.50.
Rip Van Winkle. Irving. 1896, $5.50.
Alhambra. Irving. 1896, $5.50.
Sheridan's Plays. 1893. $5.50.
Golden Treasury Series. 1896. 50 vols. $3.75 each.
Longfellow. 1893. G. T. 3 vols., $9.50.
Piazzi Works. 1861. Half calf. 2 vols., $6.75.
Sacred Song. calf. G. E. $6.25.
Goldsmith's. 1854. calf, 4 vols. $27.
Goethe's Life. 1873. Calf. $5.50.
Carlyle. 20 vols. Half calf. $45.
Robert Browning's Poems. 2 vols. Half calf. $9.
Dickens. 17 vols. Half calf, gilt tops. $50.
Tennyson. 9 vols. Half calf, gilt tops, $31.50.
Lorna Doone; full calf. $3.75.
Shelley's Works, 2 vols. Half levant. $10.50.
Keats. Half levant. $5.50; full levant, $9.
Tennyson, Globe Ed. full calf, $5.
Matthew Arnold. Globe Ed. full calf, $5.
Jane Austen. 5 vols. Half calf, gilt tops, $15.
Shakespeare. 3 vols. Half calf, $8.
Gaskell. 8 vols. Half calf, $12.
Mrs. Jameson's Works. 00 vols. Morocco, $175.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The Holiday Bazaar Many a gift-suggestion in this interesting corner on the Fifth Floor. Articles of use, and pretty and unique knick-knacks that will cost you 25c. to $1—nothing higher. Visit the Bazaar to-day.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

The Wanamaker Store

No More Full Levant

WE cannot deliver any more sets of the full levant binding of the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY until after Christmas. Saturday's big advertisements sold every set in this binding. It is impossible to bind any more sets before Christmas.

You still have choice of the other three bindings, but only a few of each are available, and folks who put off buying till later in the week may be restricted to two styles or one or even none at all.

Safe to say no homes will be gladder than those where the gifts include

The International Library,

which contains enough good reading—best reading—to last a family of 20 for an entire year.

The greatest experts on books, in Europe and America, have gathered the best from the great writers of every land and age.

The child who delights in "Robinson Crusoe" or the Ballads of Eugene Field, and the man who has been a lifelong student of books, will both read and reread the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY with increasing interest.

Weigh well to-day the opportunity to secure this best of libraries at half price just before Christmas and on easy Club terms, which enable you to secure the set of twenty magnificent volumes on payment of but $1 just now when dollars are doing double duty.

The complete set (20 volumes) in any binding is sent at once to those joining the Wanamaker club.

The membership fee is ONLY $1. You are allowed 10 days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable.

Specimen pages and full information free.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

BONE OF A SAINT KISSED

Thousands Gather to See a Relic of St. Anthony Exposed.

AFFLICTED ONES EXPECT CURE

Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels the Scene of a Remarkable Demonstration.

The little Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels, in East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, was the scene yesterday of a remarkable demonstration when a fragment of one of the bones of St. Anthony of Padua, recently received by the Capuchin Fathers of that church, was exposed to view for veneration.

The little place of worship was filled to overflowing before the arrival of the hour announced for the service, and after the ceremonies of the afternoon were over the Rev. Father Timothy Grossman, the rector, said that no such throng had ever before visited the church. It was estimated that nearly 1,500 people were packed within the four walls of the building, which seats only about 600 or 700. The sidewalk and street in front of the door were thronged all afternoon with people who were hoping for an opportunity to gain entrance later. Those who had the most patience did obtain admission after the services were over, and went forward and kissed the worshipped relic.

Many sick and crippled persons were in the throng, and most of these believe that by continued visits to the church and frequent applications of the relic they may be cured of their ills, provided they keep the faith within them burning and live upright lives. There were no sensational scenes yesterday, and none was seen who claimed to have received immediate relief.

The relic is a part of an arm bone of St. Anthony, whose remains rest in Padua, or Padova, as it is sometimes called, the capital city of the province of the same name in Venetia, Italy. It is a mere chip, not larger than the end of the thumb. Its being given to the Capuchin Fathers was an especial favor conferred by the Very Reverend Father Superior of the Basilican Cathedral, in Padua. The sacred bone has been inclosed in a specially made silver casket. It was first taken into the church on Saturday, in readiness for the services of yesterday.

The services were begun at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and much of interest preceded the exposing of the relic. Two new statues—one of St. Anthony and the other of Our Lady of Sorrows—were unveiled and dedicated. They are stationed upon two new altars of the same names, which are within two recently constructed chapels, also of the same names. They are on either side of the large central altar of the church. These statues and altars were dedicated by the Rev. Father Bonaventura Frey of the Capuchin Brotherhood, and the Rev. Dr. F. H. Wall of the Church of the Holy Rosary, who spoke in German and English, respectively. The same clergymen afterward delivered short sermons in their respective tongues, and when they had finished a benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Father Timothy Grossman, the pastor of the church. Prayers were then said by the congregation and by the pastor, and the cherished relic was carried solemnly from the new altar of St. Anthony to the large central altar. Upon the casket's being opened, a blessing was pronounced over its sacred contents by the Rev. Dr. Wall.

After these ceremonies the large throng had the opportunity of kneeling before the altar, when the relic of St. Anthony was presented to each one individually to kiss. Those in the church were directed to pass forward by way of the central and west aisles, and then pass out by the east aisle. In this manner the crowd was handled without confusion. As this ceremony proceeded the building rapidly became less crowded, but throngs kept pouring in from the outside until after 5 o'clock in the evening, and it was estimated that more than 2,000 persons kissed the relic.

A similar service will be held to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock and on following Tuesday evenings. If the large crowds continue at these services, the frequency of times that the relic is exposed for veneration may be increased. Services may be held on Tuesday mornings, or at such other times as desired, if the Capuchin Fathers think necessary. Father Grossman said yesterday that he made no public claim of the healing powers of the relic. Such curative powers depended upon the faith within those afflicted, and the making of claims was not necessary.

Many miraculous cures by the bones of the saint in recent years have been reported. One of the relics was secured by the Church of St. Anthony, in Butler, N. J., in 1881, and a remarkable pilgrimage to that village resulted. Among the cures afterward reported were those of blindness, paralysis, and deafness, as well as many less serious ills. To effect a cure it is considered necessary to at least kiss the relic, and it is often applied to the afflicted portions of the body.

The Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels, where the recently acquired relic is kept, was dedicated on Nov. 26, 1886, by Archbishop Corrigan, and the Rev. Father Grossman, the present pastor, has been connected with the church and the adjoining Capuchin Monastery, in One Hundred and Twelfth Street, ever since that time.

DR. ABBOTT'S RESIGNATION.

Finally Accepted by Plymouth Church and Society—His Successor Not Yet Chosen.

The resignation of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, was finally accepted yesterday. This action was taken at separate meetings of the church and society, held in the church parlors after the morning services.

At a meeting of the church on Sunday of last week, the Advisory Committee reported that ineffectual efforts had been made to induce Dr. Abbott to reconsider his decision and recommended that his resignation be accepted. The committee also advised the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Plymouth Church has received with deep sorrow the resignation of its beloved pastor, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, under whose sympathetic inspiration, wise guidance, and helpful teaching it has enjoyed eleven years of uninterrupted harmony, progress, and success in Christian labor. We appreciate the force of the reasons which have led to this resignation, which, with great regret and reluctance, we feel constrained to accept, and, although desirous of retaining his services as long as possible, yet, in view of his generous consent to postpone the date of his retirement for the convenience of the church, we pledge ourselves to him that we will undertake at once, with the utmost diligence and good faith, the search for a successor who shall continue, in the same spirit, the work which has been carried on for more than fifty years by the two pastors in whose ministrations this church has been so wonderfully blessed.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that separate meetings of the church and society be called for the special purpose of taking action, in accordance with law and the usage of Congregational churches, upon the resignation of our pastor, the Rev. Lyman Abbott.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend that the church and society, when thus convened, respectively take the proper steps to carry out the following arrangements

1. That the resignation of the pastor be accepted, to take effect in May next or at any previous time, not, however, earlier than March, when his successor may have been chosen and be ready to commence active work among us.

2. That on and after the first day of January, 1899, our pastor be relieved from all executive and administrative labor and responsibility in connection with the boards, committees, and branches of the church.

A minority opposed the Advisory Committee's report, and its consideration was postponed for one week in the interest of unity.

When the report came before the church for final consideration yesterday, there was a lengthy discussion. Frederick W. Hinrichs declared that Plymouth was not Beecher's church nor Abbott's church, but Christ's Church, and that its future was secure in the inspiration which it would give to whomsoever became its pastor. Thomas G. Shearman and others spoke in a like strain. The report of the Advisory Committee, with its accompanying resolution, was finally adopted, with a few dissenting votes.

Robert Van Iderstine made a report of the meeting of the young men of the church, held last Friday evening, to consider Dr. Abbott's resignation. A committee was appointed at this meeting to wait upon Dr. Abbott and try to induce him to reconsider his resignation. Mr. Van Iderstine also reported that the committee had called upon Dr. Abbott's physician, and that the latter had told them that, out of consideration for his physical well being, they should not oppose their pastor's wish to retire. This report was likewise adopted.

A meeting of the society was held immediately after that of the church, at which, as above stated, Dr. Abbott's resignation was also accepted.

It is probable that no action will be taken in the matter of a successor to Dr. Abbott until the first of the year.

THE NEW ST. AGNES'S CHURCH.

Statement by Dr. Brann at a Service in Grand Central Palace.

Church services were held in the large hall of the Grand Central Palace yesterday by the parishioners of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, which was recently burned. The services were crowded, and at the late mass standing room was at a premium. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann, in his sermon, said:

"It is a strange fact that in the conflagration the only part of the large stained glass window which escaped was the panel containing the figure of St. Agnes. Her statue and that of the Blessed Virgin were also preserved. It is sad—and yet inspiring—after the fire to see the two white figures standing amid the wreck, as if contemplating the scene. St. Agnes, whom the fire could not burn when she was alive, seemed to defy it even in her marble statue.

"The sympathy of my good Protestant neighbors has touched me most deeply. The Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest came at once and offered me a subscription of $100 for the rebuilding fund. We shall build again a more beautiful church and one not so easily destroyed, and if the generosity of our friends and parishioners is equal to their sympathy we shall have our new church built before the Summer is over."

AS TO "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE"

It Bears No Relation to Christianity, Dr. De Costa Says.

SIMPLY A FORM OF QUACKERY

Claims to Know What Is Unknown and What Medical Men Have Failed to Discover.

"Christian Science—Falsely So Called," was the subject of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa at the Church of St. John the Evangelist last night. The text was from First Timothy vi., 20, "Science—falsely so called." Dr. De Costa declared that Christian Science simply pretended, and was a form of quackery. It was a recent addition to the babel of Sectarianism given to the world at the time of the Reformation. He declared that Christian Science was unscientific, simply claiming to know what was unknown and what medical men had failed to discover. Results claimed by Christian Scientists had been denied, and charges of manslaughter had been made against the practitioners.

"The highest authority does not pretend to know what disease is," continued Dr. De Costa, "and cannot define it any more than it can define life or death. The nature of disease is unknown. The faculty recognizes disease only through its symptoms. The real physician never pretends to know what disease is or to cure it. Disease is not 'cured.' The physician may 'prevent disease,' but when it has once set in it must take its course, and the physician can only guide it through the different stages in order to make it the least harmful, and at the same time endeavor to keep up the patient's strength. If successful in the latter the disease will run its course and pass away.

"'Christian Science' claims knowledge superior to that of the medical profession, and pretends to know, like other systems of quackery, what disease is, fixes upon its seat, and when it is in progress steps in at the middle and pretends to effect a cure. It despises medicine, and puts what they call 'faith' and 'prayers' in its place. Beyond question prayer has its office in connection with sickness, and the medical profession understands that it has an office in religion. A place for prayer in connection with the sick is claimed in the New Testament, where the passages 'Honor a physician,' 'The Lord hath created medicines,' are found.

"It must not be denied that many wonders are often performed in connection with sickness. It may be made to appear that prayer can interfere with what we call 'the course of nature,' resulting in a miracle. Science, however, is now leading the way to the belief that there are laws within the known laws of nature, and that on such principles the higher law may act without the lower. If the Bible be true, we must not doubt that sickness has been relieved in what seemed to be its middle stage. Still, we must not suppose that this involves any violence to nature.

"To attempt to dispose of Christian Science by denying the power of prayer or the possibility of miracle would be idle. That is a crude, unfounded, and unintelligent opinion which holds that the age of miracles has passed away. But does it lie in the power of Christian Science to work marvels along the higher laws of nature? Undoubtedly such things are believed, yet all the appearances indicate that they know nothing about the nature of disease in pretending to accomplish cures. It is unChristian, and therefore we preach not on their 'science,' but their Christianity.

"What is Christianity? This is a question that the founders and the guardians of Christianity must be allowed to answer. Christian Science has no conception of Christianity, and cares for none of these things. The Christian Scientist is simply a pretender. His science is 'science falsely so called.' This clan of religionists are trying to steal a good name. The Church of Christ is the keeper and teacher of Christian Science. This pseudo science bears the same relation to the science of Christianity that alchemy bears to Christianity or astrology to astronomy. As the result while the Christian Scientist may practice a species of jugglery he cannot pray the prayer of faith or ask God to show wonders in answer to his request.

"Christian Science can stand only with the ignorant. It is hostile to Christianity, and the sooner it drops the Christian name the better."

MR. COLCORD INTERRUPTED.

Col. Ingersoll's Opponent Delivers His Usual Lecture Under Some Difficulties.

Samuel Colcord delivered his lecture, "In Response to Col. Ingersoll," yesterday afternoon in Chickering Hall. It was substantially the same lecture which he had delivered several times previously in this city, and many times throughout the country. There were about 500 persons in the audience, who made themselves quite at ease, and applauded and uttered exclamations of approval or disapproval with considerable vehemence.

The first interruption came when Mr. Colcord was expressing his regard for Col. Ingersoll's great gifts. A woman in a blue velvet gown and a fawn colored coat, who was sitting in the front row, exclaimed: "Oh, don't say that. I can't bear it." Mr. Colcord took no notice of the interruption, but the woman left her seat and walked deliberately across in front of the platform to the Eighteenth Street exit of the hall, and turning said in a dramatic tone: "I won't hear you say such things, you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

Mr. Colcord began telling about the 1,154 churches in New York City supported by Christians, and spoke of the Christian philanthropy of J. Pierpont Morgan, when a sedate-looking man in the front row of the gallery arose at the sound of Mr. Morgan's name and said: "I'm afraid, if we are to believe the Bible, that he's too wealthy to go to heaven."

Another man yelled, "Where did he get his money?" and another, "Why do you call him a philanthropist?" Mr. Colcord paid no attention to either question, but continued with his address.

Speaking of Cooper Union, he said: "I admit that Peter Cooper was not an orthodox Christian," and another gallery spectator shouted, "You bet he wasn't. He had too much sense."

A persistent interrupter in the rear of the hall whose voice indicated that his bronchial cords were rather dry, and who took exception to every claim made by the lecturer, finally became unbearable. Mr. Colcord stopped his address, and looking at him said: "You agnostics are not as tolerant as I am. I know you don't like what I say, but you've got to take it." A chorus of "bravos" and loud applauding greeted the remark.

Mr. Colcord said that he had not been challenged to meet Col. Ingersoll in public debate, but if such challenge were made he would gladly accept it.

RELIGIOUS LIFE IN HAWAII.

Address by Dr. D. P. Birnie at Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Douglas P. Birnie delivered an address last night at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on "Religious Life in Hawaii To-Day." Dr. Birnie was pastor of the Central Union Church in Honolulu for several years.

He began by saying that he did not agree with certain published statements that Hawaii was the paradise of the Pacific, but thought it was something of a paradise, something of a purgatory. Concerning religious work there he explained that the native Hawaiians, Japanese, Chinese, and white population had their own churches and pastors, but religious work had been greatly interfered with by the political troubles in the island.

"The situation is one of pathos to me," continued the speaker. "In the early days, when the missionaries went to the islands with Bibles in their hands, the old chiefs received them warmly, took them in, and ministered to them, and now that which many of them feared has come. Hawaii is absorbed by this great Republic. The duty of America is to be true to them, and to see to it that annexation is best for them, and not particularly for the thousands of adventurers who are pouring into Hawaii from all corners of the globe.

"Laws should be passed and influence spread, so that the pauper emigrants, the hosts of adventurers, the thousands of Japanese coolies, will not join hands and push these generous, these loving and trusting but not thrifty Hawaiians to the wall."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Probable that the Holiday Recess Will Begin on Wednesday.

IT WILL EXTEND TO JAN. 4

Expansion Question to Come Up in the Senate To-day—Nicaragua Bill Likely to Go Over.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Congress will be in session not to exceed three days this week. According to the terms of a resolution reported by the House Ways and Means Committee the holiday recess would begin Thursday and extend to Jan. 4 It is likely, however, the resolution will be amended so as to have the recess begin Wednesday instead of Thursday.

The week in the Senate will be opened with a speech by Senator Platt of Connecticut on the question of expansion. He has given notice of an address to begin immediately after the conclusion of routine morning business Monday. Mr. Platt will reply to the speech of Senator Vest, made last Monday, and as he has been making careful preparation for his address a good deal of interest is manifested among Senators in his presentation of the matter. If the Nicaragua Canal Bill does not stand in the way Mr. Platt's speech probably will precipitate considerable general debate upon the question of expansion. Whether it does or not a number of speeches on the same subject will be made after the Christmas holidays preparatory to the consideration of the peace treaty.

Senator Morgan said to-day that he meant to press the Nicaragua Canal Bill as vigorously as possible and he expressed the hope that he might get a vote before Wednesday, the probable date of the Christmas adjournment. The indications are, however, against such an early disposal of the subject, and it may be accepted as quite certain that even if Senator Turpie's motion for postponement until Jan. 10 should not prevail, the bill naturally will be thrown over beyond the holidays. It is evidently the purpose of the opposition to prevent action during the few remaining days prior to adjournment.

Mr. Morgan to-day indicated his willingness to accept the Berry amendments in modified form and the bill as the Arkansas Senator proposes to change it has been printed for information.

The bill concerning the registry of foreign-built vessels wrecked on the American coast is still on the calendar as a special order and Senator Elkins probably will make another effort to secure consideration. Senator Cullom has expressed a desire to get up the anti-scalping bill. Both the measures will be antagonized and probably both will be thrown over to January.

There will be no effort to get up any more appropriation bills in the Senate until after the resumption of business in January.

The House is not likely to transact any important business before the holidays. Friends of the Naval Personnel bill and supporters of the bill for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1899 have been urging the Committee on Rules to grant time for their consideration. Time will be allotted for the former bill soon after the House reconvenes at the end of the holiday recess. It is possible the Philadelphia Exposition bill may be called up and placed upon its passage to-morrow, as to-morrow, under the rules, is suspension day.

The bill to extend the navigation laws of the United States over Hawaii, which was pending yesterday when the House adjourned, also may be voted upon under suspension of the rules.

The appropriation bills are well advanced in the House. The Naval and Army Deficiency bill, a special bill, and three of the regular bills—the Pension, District of Columbia, and Indian—have passed the House. The Agricultural bill was reported yesterday, and will be taken up Tuesday. Four of the regular money budgets out of thirteen will have passed the lower house before the holiday recess, an unprecedented thing in legislative annals.

The Military Academy bill could have been added to this list had it not been that Chairman Hull of the Military Affairs Committee declined to allow the attention of the committee to be drawn from the bill for the increase of the army, even for the limited time required to prepare the Academy bill. The Academy bill, however, will be reported before the recess.

GOLDEN JUBILEE SERVICES.

Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Church of the Ascension, Brooklyn.

A three-day's celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, Kent Street, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday. There was a communion service at 8 A. M. At 10:30 A. M. the pastor of the church, the Rev. J. A. Denniston, preached a historical sermon. At 2:30 P. M. the Sunday school jubilee was held. In the evening an address was made by the Rev. Dr. Perkins, Corresponding Secretary of the Church Building Association. This evening, at 8 o'clock, Dr. Mansfield of the Seamen's Floating Mission will preach. To-morrow evening the Rev. Dr. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, will preach the closing sermon.

This is the oldest Episcopal church in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn. In the forties the section where the church now stands was the home of the wealthy merchants and manufacturers of Greenpoint. Conditions have changed since then, but the church has always been supported by the descendants of its organizers. The golden jubilee services yesterday were attended by many supporters of the famous old church who came from distant parts. There were many costly floral tributes. The debt upon the church property, $13,363, was paid off by Thomas Fitch Rowland a short while ago. The memorial windows and figures within the edifice presented by parishioners are valued at nearly $500,000.

ST. MARY'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY.

Many Well-Known Families Worshipped in the Little Wooden Structure.

The Rev. L. H. Schwab, rector of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Lawrence Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, preached the seventy-fifth anniversary sermon of the church yesterday morning. His discourse was mainly confined to a history of the church. It was in 1820 that the hamlet of Manhattanville was laid out by Messrs. Lawrence, Schieffelin, and Buckley, all considered well-to-do in those days. Of its eight or ten original streets only Manhattan and Lawrence Streets remain. St. Mary's existence began in the house of Schoolmaster Finlay, on Thanksgiving Day, 1823. Regular services were held in a small room at first, and later Jacob Schieffelin gave the ground on which the present church, a wooden building in the Gothic style, was erected in 1828.

The seal of the church is the crest of the Schieffelin family. Among the names on the old parish register appear those of the Hamiltons, Lorillards, Schieffelins, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Frederic de Peyster, Nicholas Fish, John Low, Peter A. Jay, and Clement C. Moore. The widow of Alexander Hamilton once worshipped in the church with her children. The list of "contributors to the fund for the erection of a parsonage" includes the names of Isaac Hopper, Corp. Thompson, Dr. Bradhurst, the Lawrences, and Daniel F. Tiemann, an ex-Mayor of New York City, who was married in the church seventy-five years ago, and is still hale at the age of ninety-four.

The quaint little church building stands in its own green, surrounded by tall trees, and a flourishing hedge borders the walk of the rectory adjoining. The old bell came from the West Indies years ago. The rectory was built in 1851. The congregation numbers about 100, and has a Sunday school of between 300 and 400 children.

Washington Memorial Service.

A memorial service in commemoration of the death of Washington was held last evening at St. Luke's Episcopal Church under the auspices of Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The church was decorated with flags, and there was both vocal and instrumental patriotic music. The pews directly in front of the pulpit were occupied by the members of Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle is Regent, while those behind them were occupied by the members of Washington Heights Chapter, Children of the American Revolution. An interesting sermon on "The Death of Washington" was delivered by the Rev. J. F. Patey, rector of St. Luke's, and Chaplain of the chapter

STUBBORN FIRE IN THE BRONX.

Valuable Property Endangered Owing to Lack of Water Facilities—Bucket Brigade's Good Work.

Valuable hotel and residence property in the Bronx district was endangered by a fire which started yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock in the upper story of a wooden hotel and road house at Jerome and Woodlawn Avenues, kept by Bittschier & Helmond. The water supply in the outlying district is limited, but, with the help of the firemen, the servants of the hotel, who had organized themselves into a tin pan and bucket brigade, succeeded in confining the fire to the story in which it had started, and extinguishing the flames, at a loss to the building and contents of about $1,000. Directly across the street from the scene of the fire is Miller's Hotel, valued at $50,000, besides which there is valuable residence property in the immediate neighborhood.

The fire was discovered by an employe, who informed Proprietor Helmond of the fact. Helmond ran up stairs and discovered the attic in flames. He got his wife and two children safely out of the burning building, and sent one of the servants to turn in an alarm. He then set the remaining three servants to work extinguishing the flames, which by this time were blazing merrily. The servants organized themselves into a bucket brigade, obtaining a small supply of water from a near-by pump, which supplies the kitchen and bathrooms of the hotel with water.

The amateur fire brigade filled tin pans and buckets with this scant supply of water and worked with a will until the arrival of Engine No. 48, which dashed up to the burning building twenty-five minutes after the blaze had been discovered. The firemen discovered that the nearest hydrant was three-quarters of a mile away, and therefore could not be reached. Nothing daunted, they rushed up stairs with their fire extinguishers on their backs, and tried to hold the fire in check, while a second alarm was turned in. This brought a fire engine from Tremont, one from West Farms, and a chemical engine from Wakefield after a lapse of half an hour.

Water was discovered in a ditch about 100 yards from the burning building, and this supply was seized by the firemen. The ditch was drained dry, however, in one minute after the engines began working. The firemen then learned that a brook ran a short distance to the north of the hotel, and they ran there with the hose, cut holes in the ice, and obtained some water from this source. The chemical engine did good work in holding the flames in check, which were extinguished after several hours' hard work. The Bronx River runs about a half mile to the east of the hotel, but the firemen were unable to reach this large supply on account of the railway embankments. As it was, many of them were compelled to stand idly by and look at the blaze.

Residents of the district say that although it has been a part of New York City since 1873, the facilities for fighting fire are the same as they were twenty-five years ago. There is universal complaint on this score.

HE FORGOT THE ENGLISH OF IT.

Youth's Ignorance Overshadowed by His Profound Knowledge of Latin.

Two youths of eighteen or twenty, dressed to perfection and evidently highly satisfied with themselves and the world, occupied orchestra seats in a Brooklyn theatre Saturday night. With them were two girls, and the boys, who were evidently students in some academy, were "showing off" for the benefit of their companions. Latin quotations sprinkled their conversation in a gentle shower. The talk was of theatres, and both students were talking with large familiarity of playhouses, actors, and dramas.

Presently, during a lull, one of the two girls, who was much impressed with the knowledge of the two youths, and had implicit confidence in their omniscience, pointed to the word "Asbestos" on the curtain, and said to her escort:

"What is that word?"

"That?" promptly responded the young encyclopedia. "Why, that's a Latin noun—accusative plural—asbesti, asbestorum, asbestis, asbestos—I've forgotten the English of it, but it will come back to me in a minute."

A look of awe at his vast learning crossed the girl's face. The conversation drifted to other topics, but the English of asbesti did not come back to him.

HELP FOR WOMEN IN NEED.

Contributions Received by the Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 toward the support for a year of two maiden sisters who are eighty-one and seventy-eight years old, respectively. They are now helpless through the infirmities of age, but are cared for in a nephew's family, which is barely able to make a living without this extra burden. It is to enable this family to continue to provide for them that this appeal is made. Money for this case should be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges the following additional contributions in response to its appeal for funds to enable an aged widow to enter a home, to provide an invalid widow and her eight-year-old boy with country board for five months, and to assist a divorced woman and her two little children: C. H. Coster, $30; Mrs. J. A. H., $25; "A little girl and boy," $20; "H." and F. Poel, $10 each; K. Otani, $5; Annabelle Kent, $4 and "E. M. M.," $1.

To assist a middle-aged woman who is in great need: "C. M. H.," $20; "E. C. M.," $15; Miss Isabelle B. Satterthwait, "A. M. S.," J. C. Whitridge, "Mrs. B.," and Atherton Blight, $10 each; "A. K.," K. Otani, "W. T.," "A. Friend," "C. W. A.," and "H. R. W.," $5 each; "B. S." and "H. C. F.," $3 each; Anna M., $2; K. T. Dunnell and "A. G. C.," $1 each.

To aid in supporting an aged widow: "E. C. M.," $10; "L. P. H.," Cash, "In Memory," and Miss M. S. Remsen, $5 each; K. Otani and "H. C. F.," $2 each; Miss E. H. S. Shelton, J. Gould's Son & Co., M. E. Harvey, "J. A. M.," and W. S. J., Jr.," $1 each.

Sufficient contributions have been received for these cases.

The society also acknowledges the receipt of the following in response to its appeal for a pension for one year for an aged mother and her daughter: E. D. Tournan, $30; W. W. Cole, "Joe Brown," "H. S.," "A. M. S.," "C. F. E.," Mrs. J. G. Heckscher, and "E. V. J.," $10 each; K. Otani, "H. C. F.," Mrs. B. F. Thurston, and Charles D. Halsey, $5 each; "F. G. B.," "L. T. and Mrs. Schultz," H. D. Holloway, and "Cash," $2 each; "Cash," "Baron," John C. Giffing, $1 each; "Cash," 25 cents.

CALIXTO GARCIA'S SON HERE.

Says the Cuban General's Body Probably Will Be Taken to Holguin.

Col. Carlos Garcia, the eldest son of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia, arrived here last evening from Santiago on the Ward Line steamship Santiago. Col. Garcia said that he had boarded the vessel as soon as the news of his father's death had reached him, and he had no especial plans for his stay here except that as soon as possible he would go to his mother, who is in Thomasville, Ga.

Regarding the report that he had come to attend to the removal of the body of his father, Col. Garcia said that he had come simply to join the family. It was probable that the last resting place of his father's body would be at Holguin, Santiago Province.

Col. Garcia had command of a brigade at Las Tunas, in Santiago Province, during the insurrection. Since the Americans have occupied Santiago he has been in that city. He begged to be excused from discussing the situation in Cuba. He said, however, that everything was progressing smoothly. Of his father's death, he said simply, "It has been a severe blow."

The Colonel appears to be under forty years old. He is above medium stature, very dark, and has a black mustache. He wore a black slouch hat and a light topcoat with the collar turned up as he came ashore. He was greeted by a number of New York Cubans, whom he embraced warmly, but he seemed too much overcome to speak. Among those who met him were Lieut. Col. C. Martin Poey, who was chief of Gen. Garcia's cavalry escort; B. Giberga A. Nuno, P. Arango, and E. Hernandez.

Col. Garcia went with Col. Poey to the Hotel Felix, 50 West Twenty-fifth Street, where he will stay while in this city.

Other passengers on the Santiago were Capt. Jorgensen of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle fame, Capt. Tooker of the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, H. Bell, and six discharged United States soldiers.

DEMAND and SUPPLY

is a law which works in the field of invention. In the matter of gas appliances, for example, the demand is almost infinitely various and so is the supply. The poorer tenant on the East Side must have his tiny gas stove, and the big hotels must have their ranges large enough to

COOK FOR A REGIMENT.

If you want to inspect the endless variety of stoves, ranges, radiators, grates, burners, now using gas for fuel and light, visit 1131 Broadway, near 26th St.

CLERKS OF CONGRESSMEN

They Are Often Closely Related to Their Employers.

DIRECTORY OF SECRETARIES

It Has Been Recently Published in Washington and Contains the Names of All Such Employes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—An interesting publication, not made by the Government but referring to a Government institution of recent establishment, has made its appearance on some of the newspaper stands in the hotels. It is the "Directory of Congressional Secretaries," and it purports to give the name of every secretary and that of his employer. The law regarding secretaries is interesting enough to quote, as an introduction to some facts suggested by an inspection of the directory in question.

"Each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of the United States may, on the first day of every month, during the sessions of Congress, certify to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the amount which he has paid, or agreed to pay, for clerk hire necessarily employed by him in the discharge of his official and representative duties during the previous month, and the amount so certified shall be paid by the Clerk out of the contingent fund of the House, on the fourth day of each month, to the person or persons named in each of said certificates so filed: Provided that the amount so certified and paid for clerical services rendered to each member and delegate shall not exceed $100 for any month during the session; and, provided further, that the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to members who are Chairmen of committees, entitled under the rules to a clerk."

It may not be proper to assert that this law is a bad one, but it is certainly susceptible of proof that it has been treated by many members as a law passed to add something to the incomes of the members' families. A glance at the "Directory of Congressional Secretaries," which includes the Senate as well as the House secretaries, makes it plain that the families of members are unusually well-provided with members qualified to perform clerical services, or that, overlooking any possible lack of that qualification, the members have, to a very considerable extent, kept the pay for clerical services in their own families. The "Directory" is made out by States, in alphabetical order, so that a method of following the list is at once obvious.

Senator Morgan of Alabama has for his secretary George W. Morgan, Representative Stallings has for his secretary Jack T. Stallings, the secretary of Representative D. D. Clayton is Lee J. Clayton, and Representative Bankhead is served by H. M. Bankhead.

Senator Jones of Arkansas has J. K. Jones, Jr., for his secretary, and Representative T. C. McRae of the same State has C. E. McRae for his secretary.

California members rather favor female secretaries. Representative Hilborn has Grace Hilborn for his secretary, and one of the two secretaries employed by Representative Maguire appears to be Belle Ritter.

Representative Hill of Connecticut has C. M. Hill for a secretary; Representative Livingston of Georgia names R. L. Livingston as his secretary, Representative J. W. Maddox is attended by Ed. Maddox.

In the Illinois list Mary B. Graff is put down as the secretary of Representative J. V. Graff, and A. M. Hunter as the secretary of Representative J. J. Hunter.

Representative Miers of Indiana has for his secretary D. K. Miers. Kansas appears to furnish three female secretaries for as many members. Jennie Broderick is secretary to Representative Broderick, and Dollie Curtis is the secretary of Representative Curtis. The clerk of Representative McCormick of the same State is J. L. McCormick.

Kentucky has one female secretary, but she does not appear to be a member of the family of the Representative for whom she "clerks." Shaler Berry is secretary for Representative Berry, and Robert L. Davison appears to earn the $100 collected monthly by Representative Davison, while Representative S. J. Pugh pays his $100 to Robert T. Pugh. Senator Caffrey of Louisiana has for a secretary C. S. Caffrey, while his colleague, Senator McEnery, employs C. P. McEnery. Representative Robertson of the same State has E. W. Robertson for his secretary.

Representative Burleigh of Maine is the only member from that State who employs a person of his name for secretary; he has Ethelyn H. Burleigh for his secretary. Among the Maryland delegation Representative McDonald has C. G. McDonald as his secretary. In Massachusetts Senator Lodge is served by G. C. Lodge, and Representative Barrows by Mabel Hay Barrows. Representative Crump of Michigan seems to be the only member from that State who is able to employ a secretary of his own name, M. A. Crump appearing as his secretary. Senator Money of Mississippi has H. D. Money, Jr., for his secretary, and Representative Patrick Henry of the same State has R. P. Henry as secretary.

Both the Senators from Missouri are able to enlist members of their own families in a clerical capacity. Senator Cockrell has Ewing Cockrell for his secretary, and Senator Vest employs George P. Vest. Of the Representatives, Mr. Cochran has C. W. Cochran for his secretary, and D. A. De Armond is served by J. A. De Armond. From New Hampshire, Senator Gallinger's secretary is William Henry Gallinger.

Clerical help seems to be scarce in the families of New York members. Representative Ketcham has Morris Ketcham for his secretary, and Representative Ray gets J. J. Ray to do his work. They seem to be the only ones out of thirty-four members so provided.

Senator Roach of North Dakota has W. N. Roach, Jr., as a secretary. The secretary of Senator J. B. Foraker of Ohio was J. B. Foraker, Jr., who afterward became Capt. Foraker, and resigned. Representative Brenner of the same State has for his secretary C. F. Brenner, and Representative Meekison employs C. C. Meekison, while Representative Danford's secretary is T. J. Danford. Delegate Callahan of Oklahoma is served by R. O. Callahan. Among the Pennsylvania, Representative McAleer reports that "Mr." McAleer is his secretary; J. R. Williams is the secretary for Representative Williams, Arthur Codding for Representative Codding, M. G. Showalter for Representative Showalter, Paul Sturtevant for Representative Sturtevant, and R. W. Stone for Representative Stone.

Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island is the only member from that State who has a secretary of his own name. In South Carolina, Representative Elliott employs Stephen Elliott; Representative Talbert has T. Garrett Talbert. Representative Strait has Miss C. B. Strait, and Representative Norton employs J. O. Norton. In the Tennessee delegation, Representative J. D. Richardson, the compiler of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," has J. D. Richardson, Jr., as his secretary; Lula Cox is secretary for Representative Cox, and E. Kent Sims is secretary for Representative Sims.

Senator Mills of Texas has Charles Mills for his secretary. Representative Cooper employs S. B. Cooper, Jr. Representative Lanham has Ned Lanham, Representative Kleberg has Lulu Kleberg, and the secretary of Representative Stephens is Miss Stephens. To attend to his clerical needs, Senator Morrill of Vermont employs J. S. Morrill, Jr., and Representative Grout has as secretary C. T. Grout. In Virginia, Senator Martin employs Leslie H. Martin. Representative Dovener of West Virginia has W. N. Dovener as his secretary, and Representative Miller of the same State collects his $100 per month for John M. Miller.

It ought to be stated that Senatorial secretaries receive $1,200 annually, whether they work or play. Some of the members who object to the practice of paying the money to members of the families of Representatives insist that whatever is so paid is just so much added to the salary of the member, so that, instead of paying $5,000 a year, the Government really pays something like $6,200 a year to Representatives.

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FIGHT FOR LIFE WITH MADMAN.

Crazed by Jersey Applejack, Umbria Slashed Bartender Till Clubbed Into Insensibility.

Detectives Mooney and Connors arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court two men so swathed in bandages that it would have been difficult for their best friends to recognize them. One gave his name as John Umbria, and said he lived at 33 Washington Street. The other was Reuben Hershberg, a barkeeper at the same place. Hershberg said that Umbria entered the saloon Saturday night looking wild and making incoherent remarks. He carried a big knife in his hand. He rushed out, then back again, and made straight for Hersnberg behind the bar, brandishing his knife as he came.

The barkeeper saw he had a madman to deal with and thought it best to floor his man and argue afterward. He seized a big club which he kept behind the bar for just such emergencies, and when Umbria came within range hit him on the head. The blow was not well placed, however, and the next moment Hershberg felt the sting of steel as the knife cut a big gash in his throat. Again the barkeeper brought the club down with all his force on his assailant's head. Umbria went to his knees, and before Hershberg could deal a third blow the man leaped to his feet and again slashed the bartender in the neck. Hershberg then closed with his crazed adversary, and the two men rolled over the floor in the narrow space behind the bar, locked in a life and death struggle. Again and again did the insane man use his knife, and it was not until the bartender had beat him into insensibility that he ceased to struggle.

Almost unconscious from loss of blood Hershberg staggered to the door and called a policeman. The policeman sent for an ambulance. Umbria's scalp was found to have been beaten almost to a pulp.

Hersberg told Magistrate Wentworth that he had never seen Umbria before in his life. The man, he thought, was insane. Umbria said he was not insane, and that he had no recollection of cutting any person or having been struck. He admitted he had been over in New Jersey on Saturday afternoon, and that while there he had drunk a large quantity of Jersey applejack. If he was crazy that explained it.

Magistrate Wentworth said that made matters all the worse, and held Umbria in $1,500 bail for further examination.

FAYNE MOORE'S TRIAL TO-DAY.

A Force of Policemen Will Keep Back Expected Crowds—Attorney Hill Talks About His Client.

Extra precautions have been taken by Chief of Police Devery, at the request of District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, to prevent Recorder Goff's courtroom from being overcrowded this morning, when the case of Mrs. Fayne Moore is called. So many applications have been made for admission that an unusual crowd of spectators is expected. As there will be no room in the court this morning for any others than the citizens who have been summoned for jury duty, something will have to be done to keep back the throng of curiosity seekers. An extra force of police will therefore be sent to the Criminal Court Building to guard the hallways.

According to Mrs. Moore, she will endeavor to create as small a sensation in court as possible. She will sit to the left of her attorney, Benjamin H. Hill, and her back will be turned to all save the Judge, jury, lawyers, and reporters. She intends to wear gowns that cannot be criticised as marvels of a modiste's art. Woman-like, the other day, she complained with a little pout that she "had nothing to wear," but she was told that a plain and simple dress would be just as effective as an elaborate gown.

Mrs. Moore passed a quiet Sunday in the Tombs yesterday, and as all visitors are excluded on the Sabbath she saw no one. Saturday night she told her attorneys that she was willing to have the case tried on its merits. She would go on the stand and tell the absolute truth, believing that in doing so she would prove and establish the fact that she was a much-abused woman.

Speaking of her case her attorney, Benjamin H. Hill, said yesterday: "Much was written about Mrs. Moore when she was arrested with her husband. Her so-called hypnotic eyes, her dazzling beauty, and coy expressions filled many a page, but the cold, untarnished truth is that Mrs. Moore is not possessed of any hypnotic power. Her conduct during her husband's trial, if compared to that of the scores of women who pushed their way into the courtroom to see her and listen to the debasing testimony, was that of a lady. She is simply a girl, not yet twenty-one, with a pretty, baby-like face, which expresses every thought that comes to her mind. She is unaffected and natural. She does not try to pose or to attract attention, and no one regrets her predicament more than she does herself.

"I can say that she comes from one of the oldest and best families in Georgia, and I have had the pleasure of knowing her late father and her mother for many years. It was at her mother's request that I took the case. Mrs. Strahan is heartbroken. She will not believe anything against her daughter; neither will any one in Atlanta, for that matter.

"I will not tell you what plans I have prepared for Mrs. Moore's defense, except one—I will bring out the truth concerning this affair. My witnesses are all ready, and my client will go on the stand. Beyond this I can say nothing. Mrs. Moore's innocence will be fully established."

John F. McIntyre, Assistant District Attorney, says that the trial of W. A. E. Moore was the hardest that he has fought in years, and considers the conviction of the man a great victory. He will be the chief attorney for the prosecution in Mrs. Moore's trial.

Boy Killed by the Chicago Limited.

Lewis Whitley, sixteen years old, of 41 Hamilton Street, Newark, left home yesterday to go skating on the Harrison meadows. He crossed the Passaic River with several other boys, from whom he afterward became separated. While crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks, near the Harrison Street Station, he was struck by the Chicago Limited and killed. The train was stopped and the body was taken to Jersey City, where it was sent to Speer's Morgue, and later identified by the boy's stepfather.

Brooklyn Boy Wins Another Prize.

The sophomore essay prize in the Latin department of Amherst has just been awarded to Morris Bradford Butler, son of Dr. W. M. Butler of 507 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. This is the second prize young Butler has won at Amherst, he having received the Williston prize in his freshman year.

Indian Association to Meet.

The New York City Indian Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the parlor of the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. Miss Sibyl Carter will speak on "Industries for Indian Women."

SCHLEY'S SANTIAGO TRIP

The Admiral Tells How He Entrapped Cervera in the Bay.

MET WITH MANY DIFFICULTIES

British Warship Conferred with Him Off Santiago — The Cruise Around Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The Navy Department to-day made public a report from Rear Admiral Schley covering that part of the operations and movements of the flying squadron from its sailing from Key West for Cienfuegos up to, but not including, the first bombardment. In his report Rear Admiral Schley says, under date of May 30th:

I have the honor to report that the squadron sailed from Key West on the morning of the 19th instant for Cienfuegos, Cuba, in obedience to orders from Rear Admiral Sampson. In company with the flagship were the Massachusetts, Texas, and Scorpion. En route passed the Marblehead, Nashville, and Wasp, communicating with the last-named vessel. Off Cape Antonio communicated with the Cincinnati and Vesuvius, scouting.

On the morning of the 22d instant the squadron stood in for the entrance of Cienfuegos Harbor to reconnoitre, and later in the day passed the entrance twice, close in. As I had heard the firing of guns on the previous afternoon in the direction of the port, and as there was considerable smoke observed in the harbor, I was led to believe that the Spanish squadron might have arrived there. That day the Dupont joined me with dispatches from Admiral Sampson, directing that the blockade of Cienfuegos be preserved and that the Scorpion be sent to communicate with the Minneapolis and Harvard off Santiago. Also on this day the Iowa joined the squadron.

A line of blockade was established about four miles off shore, and at night an inshore line was maintained, consisting variously of the Scorpion, Dupont, and Castine, the last-named vessel arriving on the 23d convoying the Merrimac.

Also on the 23d instant the Hawk arrived with dispatches from Admiral Sampson directing me to move eastward with the squadron to Santiago, if satisfied that the enemy's vessels were not in Cienfuegos. Not being satisfied at this time that they were not there, I held my position, being further strengthened in my opinion by the fact that I was informed by the Captain of the British steamer Adula that when he left Kingston a cablegram had been received, on the Thursday preceding my arrival off Cienfuegos, stating that the Spanish squadron had sailed from Santiago.

The Iowa, Castine, and Dupont took coal from the collier on that day, the Iowa particularly needing coal.

On the 24th instant the Marblehead, Vixen, and Eagle joined the squadron, and the Marblehead and Eagle were immediately sent to communicate with the insurgents to the westward of Cienfuegos and to furnish them with ammunition, clothing, and dynamite. Upon Commander McCalla's return, in the course of the afternoon, he reported to me that he had obtained information that the Spanish squadron was not in Cienfuegos. Dispatches were at once sent by the Dupont to Admiral Sampson and to Commodore Remey for the department indicating that this squadron would move toward Santiago de Cuba.

Here Admiral Schley enters into an account of the movement toward Santiago, telling of the difficulties that confronted the squadron, the rough weather, the impediments in the way of coaling the Texas, and the injuries that befell the Merrimac. All of these conspired to hamper the squadron. His arrival at Santiago, where he entrapped Cervera's fleet, is thus described in the Admiral's report:

"On the 24th inst., continued coaling the Texas and Marblehead and later the Vixen. In the afternoon, having managed to get sufficient coal into these vessels to enable them to remain with the squadron, shaped course for Santiago, off which port we arrived about dusk. Established an inner picket line, consisting of the Vixen and Marblehead, the remainder of the squadron lying to off the entrance of the port, about four or five miles out.

"The next morning, 29th inst., steamed in to examine the entrance to the harbor, and sighted the Pristobal Colon, apparently moored, head and stern, across the western channel around Cay Smith; also one of the vessels of the Vizcaya or Infanta Maria Teresa class, moored in the eastern channel, and two small torpedo boats. Later in the day made out the military tops of a third vessel further up the harbor.

"A close blockade of the harbor has been maintained, and no vessels have entered or left since our arrival. Yesterday morning her Majesty's ship Indefatigable came up to the line of blockade, and made signal 'Request permission to communicate with the Commodore,' which was of course granted. A boarding officer came on board the flagship with a letter from the commanding officer, Capt. L. A. Primrose, requesting permission for his vessel to pass the line of blockade in order to communicate with her Majesty's Consul at this port. My reply was that there would not be the slightest objection to his doing so. Instead, however, of availing himself of the permission, the Indefatigable at once steamed off in the direction from whence she came, signaling 'No harm done for courtesy.' It may have been that his learning that the Spanish fleet was in this port was of more importance than her Majesty's Consul, and he may have desired to first communicate with his Government from Jamaica.

"Concerning the coaling of a large fleet of vessels, I would particularly call the department's attention to the necessity for heavy bags holding about 600 pounds, in addition to buckets, which have not proved of much use. They should also be provided with at least six cotton bales or heavy woollen camels, six to eight feet broad, to be used as fenders to take the thrust of the ships and to permit coaling in rougher weather than is now possible with the means at our disposal. At present we are coaling on all favorable occasions in plain sight of the enemy's fleet."

FIREMAN HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Parcell Tried to Stop Horses and Fell Under Three-Ton Hose Cart.

A runaway team attached to the hose wagon of Fire Engine No. 32, which is housed at 108 John Street, yesterday nearly killed one of the firemen, Benjamin Parcell, twenty-three years old, who lives at 162 East Twenty-fifth Street. Parcell, in attempting to stop the horses, was thrown to the ground, one of the wheels passing over his body. The team is a new one. It was out for exercise yesterday. While the firemen were washing the wagon on its return some water spattered on one of the spirited young horses, and both were off in a moment. They turned up John Street, whizzed the hose wagon around the corner into Cliff Street, and started on a dead run.

Parcell overtook the team in front of 18 Cliff Street, and, rushing in front of the horses, caught hold of the inside of the bridle of each, but the frightened animals continued to run faster than ever. Firemen Merritt and Murphy had joined in the chase, and, running their best in their heavy rubber boots, reached the horses' heads. Each grasped the outside of the bridle, but not until Beekman Street was reached.

Before the team could be brought to a standstill, Parcell, with what little strength he had left, threw himself to one side into the street. His body struck against the wagon and he was twisted around and under the hind wheel, which passed over him above the waist. The wagon and hose weighed nearly three tons, and Capt. Cooney said last night it was a wonder the man was not killed at once. He would have been, a surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital said, had he not been lying on his stomach when run over. Parcell may die. He is of Italian origin, and has been one year a fireman.

MANY IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE.

Steamships Yesterday Brought Nearly 3,000—Dr. Tyng's Body Here.

Capt. Rupe of the French Line steamship La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday, said that on his next trip this way he would have for a passenger M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador. La Bretagne will leave Havre on her next westerly trip Jan. 7.

The body of the Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng, who died recently in Paris, arrived on La Bretagne. It was consigned to Sewell T. Tyng, 47 East Forty-fourth Street. The funeral will take place to-morrow at St. Bartholomew's Church.

Among the passengers on the steamship were Commandant de Granprey, Military Attaché of the French Embassy at Washington; Capt. Stchensnovitch of the Russian Navy, who was met by Gen. Williams of the Cramps; Dr. Raoul Pictet of Geneva, who comes here to lecture on scientific subjects, including his experiments with liquefied air; Mrs. William F. King, and Mr. and Mrs. Barthelemy.

La Bretagne brought 34 packages containing 2,029,250f. in specie.

Among the passengers who arrived on other vessels yesterday were the following:

Holland-America Line steamship Statendam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne—F. H. von Weckherlin, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States.

Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mesaba, from London—J. L. Worden and C. E. Knoblauch, both former Rough Riders, and Miss Gertrude Atherton, the writer.

Steamship Caribbee, from St. Thomas and other West Indian ports—O. W. Roberts, United States Weather Service, who has been visiting the West Indies in connection with the establishment of signal stations for the observation of hurricanes and cyclones.

German steamship Curityba, from Cuban ports—Capt. E. A. Hart of the schooner Jacob M. Haskell, which was wrecked Nov. 21, near Sagua.

Steamships arriving from Europe brought in an unusually large number of immigrants. The Tartar Prince, from Mediterranean ports, brought 1,051, mostly Italians; the Burgundia brought 350; the Palatia, 458; the Statendam, 303, and La Bretagne, 379.

About 2,000 friends gathered to meet the arrivals at the Barge Office, and a special detail of policemen was necessary to look after the crowd.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Letter from Archbishop Corrigan Announcing the Christmas Collection for Its Benefit Read in Churches.

In all the Catholic churches in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday morning, a letter was read by the rectors from Archbishop Corrigan, announcing the Christmas collection for the benefit of the orphan asylum. In his letter the Archbishop reviewed the history of the asylum and the circumstances which led to the proposed removal of the institution to the newly acquired site in the upper part of the city, in part as follows:

"It is now nearly fifty years since the Boys' Orphan Asylum, on Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, was erected by the provident solicitude of the illustrious Archbishop Hughes. At that time the entire number of Catholic orphans in this city cared for by the charity of the faithful was 452. The site of the new asylum was quite in the country, and the stately Fifth Avenue, which has long been the pride and boast of New York, was then a street of uncertain future. Even forty years ago, when the cornerstone of the adjoining cathedral was laid, hardly a dwelling existed in the immediate neighborhood, and for long distances scarcely a plot of ground was occupied where now scarcely a lot is vacant.

"Later on, the Girls' Asylum was built in Madison Avenue. In the course of time, owing to the marvelous growth of the city, it became evident that the removal of both institutions to some less expensive site would be demanded by the interests of the city, in the matter of taxes, and of the asylums themselves.

"Similar reasons having induced other benevolent institutions to ask and obtain permission to sell their sites, granted to them, as to us, by the city, for charitable purposes, the Board of Managers of the orphan asylum obtained leave to adopt the same policy. The institutions were becoming too crowded, and considerations of health and proper physical exercise called for ampler grounds in a less costly neighborhood.

"For many months past the Board of Management has given careful attention to the acquisition of a suitable site, visiting or considering for this purpose every available piece of property within the limits of Greater New York, in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. After long and patient deliberation the Bailey estate, of twenty-eight acres, was finally selected."

Then followed a description of the property, which is situated upon the summit of the ridge east of the Harlem River, between Sedgwick Avenue, the King's Bridge Road, and the proposed Teetaw Avenue, as to natural features, availability, accessibility, healthfulness, and commanding position. In concluding his letter, the Archbishop said:

"A committee has already been named to invite and submit plans for the new buildings to be erected on this site. As soon as we are ready to transfer our orphan charges to their new home we hope to dispose of the present asylum property, and to realize from it funds not only sufficient to defray the expenses of building, but also to help very materially toward the maintenance of both institutions."

SOKOE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.

Bohemian Men and Women Give a Creditable Gymnastic Exhibition.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FACTS AND PRINCIPLES.

Public opinion in regard to expansion is forming pretty rapidly in these days, we think. Sentiment counts for a great deal in such matters. The enemies of President CLEVELAND raised a terrible outcry against him because he "hauled down the flag" in Hawaii. It happened that our flag had been raised there in dishonor and floated as the emblem of a crime. But in the minds of the mass of the people hauling down the flag is an admission that you are "licked," which is always extremely distasteful to a proud and free people. So when President MCKINLEY, in his speech at Atlanta the other day, asked who was going to haul down the flag where our soldiers and sailors had raised it, he touched the hearts and fired the resolution of countless thousands of the American people.

The question about hauling down the flag is not an argument. It is an appeal to sentiment, and a very effective one. But in his remarks at the Savannah banquet on Saturday night the President presented arguments and principles in support of his policy that the anti-expansionists must meet or give up the fight. We quote one passage from his speech:

"If, following the clear precepts of duty, territory falls to us and the welfare of an alien people require our guidance and protection, who will shrink from the responsibility, grave though it may be? Can we leave these people who, by the fortunes of war and our own acts, are helpless and without government to chaos after we have destroyed the only government they have had? After destroying their government, it is the duty of the American Government to provide for them a better one. Shall we distrust ourselves; shall we proclaim to the world our inability to give kindly government to oppressed peoples whose future by the victories of war is confided to us? We may wish it were otherwise, but who will question our duty now?"

A thousand miles from where the President was talking Gen. WESLEY MERRITT, an experienced officer and a man of sound judgment, was giving his views in respect to our duties in the Far East in words which could not have lent more effective support to President MCKINLEY'S suspicion if they had been a collaborated addendum to his dinner speech. It was in talking to representatives of the press that Gen. MERRITT, just arrived from Manila by way of Paris and London, used this language:

"The Filipinos, like a majority of kindred peoples, are utterly incapable of governing themselves, although they could be easily governed by a determined power. The insurgent element, contrary to the general impression here, is insignificant, and could be easily suppressed, although if the islands were to be thrown on their resources they would almost immediately become overrun with conflicting forces. I have been assured by the prominent Spanish and foreign residents of Manila that should the Americans abandon the islands to a native Government, they would immediately leave them. * * * It is the only course we could honorably pursue. There was a moral obligation resting upon us to protect the natives, and after giving them their freedom, it would be unjust to turn them adrift, where they would be at the mercy of unscrupulous politicians."

This is not jingoism. It is not exulting and mindless imperialism. These two expressions of opinion come from high officers of the Government. They are spoken with full knowledge, they are obviously the fruit of long reflection. They carry weight with the people.

"We done expanded," said Judge CULBERSON, in reply to the protests of BRYAN and other more authoritative opponents of expansion. It is a fact not to be disputed that we have expanded already. The argument for and against the consummated act will doubtless go on, but it will not long hold the attention of the people against the more potent rival attraction of the discussion now begun of ways and means in the administration of the affairs of our dependencies.

TIME TO GET TO WORK.

Mr. CROKER says the underground rapid transit railroad will have to be built by private capital, because the city's indebtedness is so near the Constitutional limit that no bonds can be issued to provide money for the undertaking.

Mr. ORR, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, protests that it would be an act of public profligacy to let this immensely valuable road pass into the hands of private individuals when the city might become its owner if the Legislature would pass the commission's bills and the City Government would cease its opposition.

These are, the one and the other, pretty strong arguments. They are not easily controverted. But the strongest argument of all, the imperative mandate, is the demand of the people that this urgently needed and long-overdue addition to the city's transportation facilities be begun with the least delay and pressed forward to completion. Before the underground road can be finished and put into operation the people of New York will be suffering new and greater damage and discomfort. They have commanded that the road be built. It is silly for Mr. CROKER to say that the Rapid Transit Commission has obstructed the undertaking. A man in Mr. CROKER'S position ought not to say a thing that everybody knows is a misrepresentation. On the other hand, if Mr. ORR finds his county-debt-bill plan to be impracticable he ought with all promptness to turn to the alternative of private construction, which his commission has in view and which Mr. CROKER, a very influential man at the City Hall, openly indorses.

The main thing now is to get to work on the underground road.

THE FOOLISH TALK OF SENOR RIOS.

It is impossible to believe that Señor MONTERO RIOS is a statesman of repute in his own country. As President of the Spanish Peace Commission he held a place of much dignity, and his mission at Paris was one of such difficulty that none but a statesman should have been chosen to undertake it. But Señor RIOS talks like a low-bred and querulous politician who, when things go against him, seeks in bad language the natural refuge of third-rate souls.

It is plain that he is either very ignorant or very irritable. When he speaks of us as an "implacable conqueror," in no way concerning ourselves with any pre-existing international law, he shows that he knows nothing of international law or else is willing to dissemble his knowledge while he frees his mind and relieves his feelings in a spiteful and foolish newspaper interview. We need not invoke international law to show that a nation must keep to its bond. Throughout the civilized world the law of honor imposes that obligation. Spain put her name to the bond of the 12th of August called the protocol, in the terms of which were embodied every concession which the Paris commission has put into the treaty of peace. It is puerile for Señor RIOS to talk of our exercising might without right. We had a right to every peseta of money and every foot of soil that Spain has on earth, for we had extinguished her powers of resistance and might have laid her prostrate on the peninsula as well as in her colonial possessions. Let her think on her mercies. We spared her home territory, and instead of exacting two hundred millions of indemnity for her quarrelsome perversity in forcing us to whip her, we magnanimously gave her twenty millions toward the debt she has incurred in abusing the Filipinos.

Especially let her think on her mercies that in the peace negotiations we made no point of the destruction of the Maine. That we have passed over in silence that black, dastardly crime is an evidence of our high-mindedness. The proposition that we have some sort of an international arbitration of that deep iniquity, which Señor RIOS makes in apparent seriousness, savors a little too much of audacity. It is a point worthy of note, though of no importance as regards the justness of our demands upon Spain, of which we, not others, are the judge, that no foreign power has offered any protest in behalf of Spain against our exactions. The Continental powers did not look with such favor upon our undertaking that they would have been very punctilious about the grounds of their protest had they seen any ground at all for making one.

We must assume that the expressions Señor RIOS permitted himself to use were altogether unauthorized. They are important only as an indication that he was ill-fitted for the delicate task he had to perform at Paris. The praise accorded to our own Commissioners will be all the more generous as the country comes to understand how the difficulty of their work must have been augmented by the presence at the head of the Spanish Commissioners of a person so unreasonable as Señor RIOS. We understand very well that the conquered have a right to rail at their hard fate; but when they accuse their conquerors of being lawless and hard-hearted they should make out some sort of a case on facts and evidence or the world will not attend to them.

MR. BLISS'S SUCCESSOR.

If Mr. BLISS should retire from the Cabinet, as now seems pretty certain, the President will have a chance to replace him greatly to the advantage of the service and the credit of the Administration.

We are desirous to do no injustice to the New York member of the Cabinet, but we hardly think that his most partial friends will claim that he has been successful as an administrative officer, while any impartial critic, familiar with the facts, must conclude that in several of the most important branches of his department the defects have been great, costly, and discreditable. In no other department has the President's declared policy to maintain the requirements of the civil service law been so frequently and so defiantly violated. The Indian Service and the forestry reserve force have practically been turned over to the politicians. In the Bureau of Pensions, despite the scruples of the Commissioner, the same result has, though in less degree, come about. It is, indeed, a source of mortification to New York that the great department intrusted to one of her most prominent business men has been conducted throughout with less regard to sound business principles and more yielding to the extravagant and corrupting methods of spoils politicians than any other department.

We do not know how far Mr. MCKINLEY realizes these facts, but they are facts, beyond all doubt, and they should make him very careful in the selection of Mr. BLISS'S successor. There is a good deal of force in the tradition that New York should have a place in the Cabinet, and it is probably best that the Secretary of the Interior should come from the East, because the West is more subject to the influences that tend to pervert the department. This, however, was of no value in Mr. BLISS'S case, and the main thing, the indispensable thing, is to get a man with a clear head, sound conscience, and a stiff backbone. A trader in convention delegates will not fill the bill. A respectable figurehead with no definite principles, liable to be steered by the crafty and interested persons who will besiege him, will be of no use. Let Mr. MCKINLEY find some one who will understand and carry out the principles he has himself so stoutly proclaimed. That is the kind of man the department needs.

"EXPLOITING" OUR DEPENDENCIES.

In one of the most emphatic protests against expansion issued from Boston, great stress is laid on the certain "exploitation" of our new dependencies. The sum of the argument is that the islands, especially the Philippines, will be invaded by industrial or speculative syndicates, that the natives will be subjected to a form of servitude by employers of an alien race bent only on getting the utmost possible profit, and that unscrupulous greed will be the chief motive in dealing with them.

Whatever risks of injustice and oppression may be involved in our acquisition of distant dependencies, we should say that this is the least of them. We cannot see how any one can seriously emphasize it who is not more or less blinded by sentiment or is not unpardonably ignorant of the tendency of modern times as to the relations between employers and employed. Indeed, we will go so far as to say that if the administration of the islands—the courts, the police, internal improvements, transportation, supply of water and light, and sanitation—could be placed in the hands of a committee of business men who had decided to invest large amounts of capital in agriculture, mining, manufacture, and trade, the chances are that the essential rights and interests of the people would be as fairly recognized and carefully guarded as under any system now in operation in our own country.

The time has gone by when the most successful employers think that injustice and oppression toward their employés are profitable. Beyond doubt these vices exist. Fair treatment is by no means universal. But we believe that the most experienced and successful business men will say that grossly unfair treatment is the exception. A wealthy employer of extensive experience recently remarked that any man who was generally hated by his employés was "probably a brute or a fool, or both." Another who had had charge of one of the largest metallurgical plants on the Atlantic Coast, which he had rescued from failure, said that the turning point was when he made his men believe that he regarded them as "men and not slaves." The theory of each of these employers was that efficiency depended largely on the feelings of the employés, and could in no way be so cheaply and successfully increased as by fair treatment. Mr. REDFIELD, a Brooklyn manufacturer, in an admirable address published in THE TIMES yesterday on "The Ethics of Employment," elaborated this principle, with many interesting details.

We confess that we are a little weary of that form of philanthropy that assumes that the great body of our fellow-countrymen are greedy and heartless and that the people of the new dependencies need to be especially protected from them. Our own belief is the contrary. We are confident that the greatest security for order, justice, prosperity, and progress for these people can be obtained only by the utmost freedom of trade and the greatest encouragement to industrial enterprise of every kind. Every dollar of capital invested in the Antilles or the Philippines, whether it come from our own country or from others, will tend to promote the general welfare, provided that equality of opportunity is guaranteed by the Government of the United States. The more enterprise of this sort there is, the more employment there will be for labor, and the greater the chance for general advancement. The time for exploitation in the old, bad sense has pretty well gone by, and it will never return.

It is not pleasant to read that an extraordinary force of policemen has been ordered on duty to-day at the trial of a woman on a charge of complicity in a peculiarly disgusting form of robbery and extortion. It is still less pleasant to know that this precaution is rendered necessary chiefly by the crowd of women who press for admission to the courtroom. We can see no reason why a Court could not be clothed with discretionary authority to exclude women from trials at which their presence is, in the judgment of the Court, improper or indecent. It would be easy to provide for the admission of all who for any reason in the interest of justice should be present. Such exclusion would prevent much mischief, for demoralization is, by a well-known psychological law, greatly stimulated by the influence of numbers.

In the year 1879, fourteen years after the close of the civil war, the number of pensioners on the pension roll was 242,755, and the amount paid them in that year was a little less than $34,000,000. Last year—nineteen years later and thirty-three years after the close of the war—the number of pensioners was 993,714, and the sum paid them was a little less than $145,000,000. The total number of men furnished to the Union Army by the States during the entire war was 2,778,304. We are, therefore, paying pensions to-day to an army more than one-third of the total number of men under the flag during the four years of the war, and of these three-fourths have become pensioners within the last twenty years. It is the most amazing record of extravagance and corruption the modern world has ever seen.

The Harrisburg Telegraph admits "our ability to build ships as cheaply as they can be built elsewhere," but thinks our people ought to be forbidden to buy ships abroad for fear that "the less modern and more expensive ships our people will buy" will "seriously if not fatally handicap them." Is The Telegraph restrained by the laws of Pennsylvania from buying hand presses?

M. J. CORNELY, a writer in Le Figaro of Paris, thus pertinently presents the moral status of ex-Col. GEORGES PICQUART in regard to the Dreyfus case:

"If you should put to a child the following problem: 'My little one, Pierre, has been punished because he has stolen. Paul pretends that he can show that Pierre has not stolen. What should be done with Paul?'

"The child would reply: 'You must in the first place be sure that Pierre has really stolen. In this case punish Paul for not telling the truth. But if Pierre has not stolen, Paul should be rewarded.'"

The illustration is simply put, and the analogy is so clear that the densest of French minds can comprehend it and see its justice. But M. CORNELY should not have stopped then; he should have continued:

"But if Pierre is not a thief, what shall be done with him?"

The child would reply: "His innocence should be made known."

"But what of those persons who lied when they said he stole?"

The child would quickly answer: "They should be severely punished."

Drilled in such a catechism the youth of France would develop a sense of justice that not even the traditions of the army of their forefathers could obliterate.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—It may be, as several Boston editors who are charter members of the local branch of the Anti-Everything League have been telling us of late in soothing tones, that Mr. J. C. CHASE, the new Mayor of Haverhill, is a Socialist of the mild and harmless sort; it may be, on the other hand, that these dear old ladies—we called them old grannies the other day, but that was inaccurate and in the circumstances indelicate, so we take it back—it may be that these dear old ladies are trying to lull themselves and us into a false security by ignoring facts. For the truth is that the platform on which Mr. CHASE was elected contains some startling, not to say alarming, planks. For instance, it demands, very bluntly and decidedly, that "the full powers of the municipality be exercised for the relief of the unemployed, not by charity, but by the establishment of public works for their employment." There's doctrine to give an old-fashioned economist hysterics, for perhaps Haverhill already has all the "public works" it needs or can afford. Also, Mr. CHASE'S supporters demanded that "eight hours constitute a day's work, with a minimum wage of $2." This, in connection with the other scheme, might give the Haverhillers a serious atrophy of the pocketbook. Again, the platform demands "the acquisition by the municipality of the public utilities, such as street railroads, gas and electric light plants, and all other utilities requiring a franchise, the same to be operated by the operatives, co-operatively subject by direct vote to the whole people; the employes to elect their own superior officers." And how about the demand that "the city, when necessary, furnish proper food, clothing, and shoes to all children who are kept at home on account of lack of proper food, clothing, and shoes"? If these things don't frighten the Bostonians, they are mightily changed of late.

—Though confessing to some hesitation about ascribing importance to the praises of a man "not untainted by the vice of sensational journalism," The Churchman declares that Mr. W. T. STEAD'S recent description of the work done by American missionaries in Turkey is worthy of serious attention partly because it is accurate as well as agreeable, but chiefly as illustrating the possibilities that lie in the assumption by the United States of control over uncivilized or inferior races. "Many honest men," says The Churchman, "have doubted whether such control can be exercised for the real benefit of the subject population. Leaving political issues entirely aside, we point to the successes of the American missionaries in the Sultan's empire, and ask why, under American political control, greater results may not be expected from the labors of GOD-fearing men and women in the Philippines, in Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico?" It is sheer pessimism, the clerical writer insists, to doubt the power of the Church to extend the blessings of civilization and religion to the dependencies recently acquired by the United States. "The time for discussion of pros and cons," he adds, in conclusion, "has practically passed, and Americans must undertake on a large scale in the Far East what they have been accomplishing so successfully in Asia Minor on a much smaller scale. They are competent to the task, and every loyal citizen should bid them godspeed." This is "imperialism" of a decidedly far-reaching sort, and at certain points the line of argument may seem a bit tenuous to lay observers, but possibly enough the line is, after all, sufficiently strong to hold, even when heavily loaded.

—In summing up the results of a long and presumably careful investigation of the conditions in India, the English Famine Commission throws helpful light on a question just now of great interest to Americans—the question of the effect produced by the compulsory adoption of civilized habits by uncivilized peoples. British rule in India, say the Commissioners, has increased the incomes of the land-holding and land-cultivating classes, and they have acquired greater power of resisting famine. On the other hand, improved facilities for exportation and communication have tended toward an abandonment of the custom of storing grain as a protection against failure of the harvest, which used to be general among the agricultural classes. Skilled artisans, excepting weavers, have also greatly improved their incomes and style of living. Very few require relief. The commercial classes, whose numbers are relatively small, are not generally affected by famines of short duration. The poorer professional classes suffered severely from the rise in prices, but did not come on famine relief. The famine found a majority of its victims in the great classes of day laborers and unskilled artisans. The wages of these people have not risen during the last twenty years in due proportion to the rise in the prices of the necessaries of life. This section of the Indian population did not show an improved command of resources or increased power of resistance. So far from contracting, it seems to be gradually widening, particularly in the more congested districts. Its sensitiveness or liability to succumb, instead of diminishing, would seem to be becoming more accentuated as larger and more powerful forces supervene and make their effects felt where formerly the result was determined by purely local conditions.

—Our Consul General at St. Petersburg, Mr. W. R. HOLLOWAY, has taken the trouble to send to Washington, all the way from that distant capital, a bit of information which will, we fear, prove somewhat confusing to our enterprising contemporary, The Herald. Back in the Fall of 1897 The Herald published an article, with a very impressive map, about a ship canal which Russia was soon to cut between the Baltic and the Black Sea. As a result of this story Mr. HOLLOWAY received a large number of letters from American engineers, newspapers, contractors, and manufacturers of excavating machinery, asking for specifications, cost of labor, details as to contracts, &c. So he looked the matter up. Prince HILKOFF, the Russian Minister of Ways and Communications, told him that the originator of the scheme was a French engineer who had been misled by inaccurate maps into thinking that the distance between the two seas was 900 miles less than it really is. The Russian Government has never even thought of digging such a canal.

THE SHIPPING QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twenty-nine years ago, when the first committee had been appointed to investigate the cause of the decadence of our foreign carrying trade, I addressed a letter to the Hon. John Lynch of Maine, its Chairman, from which I extract the opening and closing paragraphs. This letter was sent from Scotland, where I have had the opportunity of studying the great industry of iron shipbuilding, to which my attention had been directed twenty years previously at home, where I had ineffectually labored to convince my countrymen that the day of wooden shipbuilding would ere long come to an end. The logic of events did finally convince them of that, and I have been patiently waiting for the same inexorable argument to convince them of the necessity for free ships.

This was the first paragraph of the letter to Mr. Lynch: "I propose, with your kind permission, to ask your attention to some remarks and statistics touching the rise and fall of the American merchant marine, and to some suggestions—or rather a single suggestion—for the renewal of its prosperity. Little can be added in the way of argument to what I have often written for commercial newspapers in Boston and New York, upon this subject, but new facts are every day corroborating the views advanced years ago, and these still point to the same—the only remedy."

And this was the last: "In conclusion, it is from all considerations of National economy, and those totally irrespective of tariff or free trade as the revenue will be affected thereby otherwise than for the general good, that I urge you and your committee, in your forthcoming report, to advocate the total repeal of the old law, and to couple with it the permission for our ships to take their stores out of bond free of duty. In this way, and in this way only, we may hope for the revival of our commerce, and for a participation with England in the sovereignty of the seas."

But with a fatuity beyond comprehension Americans still clung to a belief in wooden steamers as well as sailing ships. At that very time there were lying in Boston Harbor the steamers Erie and Ontario that had recently been built of wood at Newburyport, each of about 3,000 tons, at a cost of nearly $1,000,000 apiece, when an iron ship of equal tonnage and 20 per cent. more capacity could have been built on the Clyde for £75,000; and otherwise intelligent Boston merchants imagined that they could compete in these antiquated wooden tubs for the carrying trade to Liverpool, with iron steamships that cost 60 per cent. less!

Of course this ratio has greatly changed since we have finally abandoned wooden shipbuilding, and resorted, like all our maritime rivals, to iron, or steel more latterly; but still there is a difference in cost to the shipowner of about 25 per cent. between British and American steamships. Please notice that I say in cost to the shipowner, for I firmly believe that at this day the American shipbuilder can, if so disposed, furnish us with ships as cheaply as we can buy them abroad, and that all he needs is the competition of free ships to make him willing as well as able to do so.

In your admirable editorial of Nov. 26 you have demonstrated this when you say, "A modern ship is simply a manufacture of iron or steel, and we have arrived at the point of a cheaper production of many manufactures of iron and steel than can be attained in any other country. If American locomotives can be exported at a profit, why not American ships?"

Certainly why not? Why are American locomotives produced so cheaply that they can be imported into Japan at a cost of 25 per cent. less than they can be imported into England? It is because there is no prohibition on importing locomotives from England as there is on the importation of ships. Import them when our industry is in their infancy, until we can stand competition which no ring of shipbuilders could withstand, as the whole State of Delaware shipbuilders withstand the ownership of foreign-built ships. That is the whole secret of the decadence of our foreign carrying trade.

It has been the cause of it from the year 1855, when the superiority of iron to wood was effectually demonstrated, since which era our carrying trade has fallen off, while that of all other maritime nations has increased, because every one of them has had the privilege, of which we are debarred, of owning ships at such prices that they can afford to be the carriers of freight. While their ocean tonnage has doubled, trebled, and quadrupled, ours has receded to what it was almost exactly to a ton in 1828! I know what the never-failing rejoinder to this is: "They have all of them, especially England, accomplished this result by bounties and subsidies." This has been so often repeated that the late David A. Wells characterized it as "a historic lie." That is precisely what it is, and no men knew it better that the shipbuilders who started it in the beginning, and have given currency to it ever since.

As to England, who holds her own as mistress of the seas against all comers, she has paid subsidies for mail carriage, and subventions for war purposes, always exacting a quid pro quo for what she has expended in this way, but the great bulk of ocean tonnage, amounting to 97 per cent., is entirely independent of Government contracts, and never has received a "bounty" of any kind or description. It is an infamous as well as a historic lie, and it cannot be stamped out by arguments, figures, or facts. It crops out from its malign source every time the shipping question comes up before Congress, when the shipbuilders never desire to have it discussed, and where they throw every impediment in its way, as Mr. Cramp lately did when, after Mr. Fithian's Free-Ship bill was duly reported and put on the calendar, it was strangled in its birth by his influence.

You are absolutely correct when you say: "Since the coincidence of our civil war with the change in the material and the motive power of the carrying trade of the world from wood and canvas respectively to coal and iron destroyed the American merchant marine, the greatest enemies to its revival have been the American shipbuilders themselves. In our judgment the late John Roach was the chief of these enemies. He has his successors."

THE TIMES is the first newspaper that has dared to say editorially what I have said a hundred times in its columns and in those of other journals. John Roach in his day owned both houses of Congress and two Secretaries of the Navy. Mr. Lynch, to whose report I have reference, advocated in that document indiscriminate bounties on wooden ships of steam and sail alike, which he as the representative of the wooden ship builders of Maine argued would by this means be enabled to drive British iron steamers from the sea, and, strange to say, a large minority, almost a majority, of Congressmen indorsed his views. Mr. Roach knew better. He justly insisted that iron would supersede wood, but not without the aid of subsidy, for which he was instant in season and out of season, but which to any extent he could not get. He was the deadly enemy of free ships, and he sought to impress upon Congress that any one who advocated them was "a traitor bribed by British gold." He induced many members to believe it, and in their speeches to characterise us in the same way. Personally I rather liked him, for, after coaching members of Congress in this style and distributing caricatures through the House, he would come home to the Arlington and open a bottle of champagne to treat his enemy. Nevertheless his influence on the country was bad and opposed to progress in the right direction. Now that he is dead, I will say that he was probably honest in his opinions, but reprehensible in his methods of enforcing them.

Undoubtedly in the coming Congress the shipping question will be prominent. Therefore this summary of its history to the present time may not be inappropriate. There was a reason for free ships in 1869; there has been an increasing reason for them ever since, and there is more reason than ever now.

You have witnessed the condition of affairs in Puerto Rico, where the existence of our restrictive navigation laws stands so seriously in the way of our commerce, and there will be still greater reason for abrogating them when we come into possession of the Philippines. As they stand, every pound of hemp, sugar, or coffee coming from them to our shores must come in an American-built ship. If Mr. Lynch or Mr. Roach were alive they would say: "Do let them come. It would be all the better for American industry. The few ships that we have would earn enormous freights." But how about the merchants who import these articles, and the people who consume them? There comes up the whole question of protection, and there could not be a more apposite illustration of it. It is good for the few and bad for the many.

As to the shipping question, Congress cannot play fast and loose with it any longer. The shipbuilders will be brought face to face with those who would like to be shipowners. Doubtless they will be there in force to protest against free ships. They may have less to say about "British gold," but with steel cheaper in this country than it is in Scotland, and with American locomotives selling 25 per cent. cheaper than English locomotives in Japan, they will howl, as they did in 1867, about the closing of their shipyards and the turning of their workmen out of doors, and they will still insist that the Philippine, Cuban, and Puerto Rican products must come to us in American-built ships or not come at all. I do not doubt that all this stuff will be ignored by the Democrats in Congress, but it remains to be seen if the Republicans will follow the lead of the President, should he at last be compelled by the new order of things to declare, in the words of his predecessor, that the restrictive navigation law should be abolished, inasmuch as it is "a relic of barbarism." JOHN CODMAN.

Boston, Dec. 14, 1898.

GEN. BROOKE AT CAMP THOMAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many members of the First Army Corps who spent the Summer at Camp Thomas have been anxiously awaiting the appearance of Major Gen. Brooke before the War Investigating Commission. As an officer of the Twelfth New York Volunteers, who served under Gen. Brooke from the time of the arrival of that organization at Chickamauga until the substitution of Gen. Breckenridge as commander of the corps, I should like to say that I read Gen. Brooke's testimony in regard to certain matters with astonishment and interest. It may have been true that Gen. Brooke visited the camp sinks and the kitchens continually—daily, to quote him correctly—but I fail to recollect ever having seen him in our regimental camp during his period of command. As I personally inspected my company sinks and kitchen daily, I imagine I should probably have heard of such an inspection had one occurred.

Gen. Brooke admits that there were shale and limestone on the camp ground occupied by the Twelfth, but says that sinks could have been sunk to a depth of twenty-five feet if necessary, or if the regiment had so desired. In this connection I would like to say that such a depth might have been obtained by means of drills and dynamite, but not with the means in our possession, which were pickaxes and shovels only. On one occasion I received quite a dressing down from the Field Officer of the Day of my division, who complained that the sink dug by my company was too shallow. I told him that the ground was such that deep sinks were an impossibility, but he poohpoohed the statement. The next day I turned my company over to the First Lieutenant for drill purposes, and selected six men and a Sergeant to dig a sink under my personal supervision. Work was begun at about 6:30 A. M. and continued, with an interval at noon, until after 8 in the evening. Exactly seven times ground was broken in various places, with the invariable result that shale, limestone, and trap-rock were encountered at a depth varying from eight inches to two feet. When work ceased in the evening, we had reached a depth of six feet in our last attempt, and were against limestone, after a long fight through the hardest kind of clay and occasional shale. This experience was repeated in a greater or less degree every time a sink was dug.

Gen. Brooke appears to have become exceedingly irate when the report of Major Parker regarding the sanitary condition of Camp Thomas was read to him. Branding the Major with "the atrocious crime of being a young man," he breathed forth dire threats of courts-martial against the offender—provided that the commission would give him the opportunity of carrying them into effect. But the General was a trifle hasty in his denunciation. Major Parker can hardly be classed as a callow youth, inexperienced in the military art, if my memory serves me, he was graduated from West Point in 1876, and the tinge of gray which is plainly apparent in his hair would indicate that his service in the cavalry arm of the United States Army has not been entirely ornamental. His commission as Major is in the volunteer service, his army rank being Captain, Fourth Cavalry. The contents of Major Parker's report are not personally known to me, the same being made direct to the War Department, but that his methods of sanitary inspection were thorough and painstaking every officer on duty at Camp Thomas must admit, and I feel assured that whatever was said in his report was truth and nothing else.

But to tell the truth at Chickamauga about the condition of the health of the troops was dangerous. The citizens and the press of Chattanooga were so fearful that the troops would be removed to another locality, that with typhoid slowly but surely making headway among the soldiers, such a statement met with absolute denial of the most indignant kind in the City of Chattanooga. As a soldier of the First Corps, I can understand that Gen. Brooke would feel touched on a sore spot when his management of Camp Thomas is mentioned. He states himself that he left the management of the hospitals to his chief Surgeons; had he stated that he left the management of his entire corps to somebody else, he would have covered the entire situation.

The contrast between Gen. Brooke, who kept himself steadily to his quarters, to an extent which made him personally unknown to many officers of field rank in his command, and Gen. Breckenridge, who made it his business to get in touch with his officers and men, was as great as the difference between the results accomplished by the two commanders. Under Brooke, the men were drilled into a physically "stale" condition—and that was all—under Breckenridge, a chance was given them to recover from this condition, filters were supplied, reforms instituted in the hospitals—but why go further with the catalogue? Ask any soldier of the First or Third Corps for his opinion of the two Generals. They know them both!

AN EX-CAPTAIN, FIRST CORPS.

New York, Dec. 16, 1898.

An Incident of the Cuban Campaign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An incident occurred in the Santiago campaign that may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. The day after the battle of San Juan a young soldier, Sergt. Earnest M. Reeve of the Sixth Cavalry, who had carried the banner of his regiment in the charge up the now forever memorable hill, was proceeding through the dense thicket of undergrowth for a bucket of water. By the side of the path that led to the spring he found a boyish-looking soldier, whom he had never seen before, mortally wounded. He inquired if he had a crucifix. The Sergeant handed him his rosary, which he had carried amid the hail of Mauser bullets. The dying man eagerly seized the chaplet in a grip never to be relaxed. After pressing to his lips the image of the divine and all-pitying Love, the young soldier, with a placid smile, immediately expired, and answered his next roll call in the peaceful and eternal world in the presence of the Master. FELIX ALEXANDER REEVE.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1898.

MR. GAGE CRITICISED.

From The London Times.

It is proper to take note, at the outset, of some statements made by Secretary Gage which cannot be allowed to pass without comment. Leaving out of consideration the Philippines and Cuba, of which the future settlement is still undecided, the report declares that there ought to be a restriction of the trade between the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, and of the coasting trade of those islands, to "vessels of American registry," and it affirms further that this course is justified by the "current practices of our maritime competitors." We have not the least notion what Mr. Gage can mean by this statement. This country, we suppose, is the most important of all the "maritime competitors" of the United States, and whatever we, like others, may have done a century ago, we have for many years past renounced the attempt to give any exclusive, or even differential, advantages to our own shipping at home or abroad. It will be unfortunate if the views of the Treasury report should find favor with Congress, though the American and coasting trade of Puerto Rico and Hawaii may not be in itself of very great consequence. But if the policy laid down in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury is to prevail, it is plain that all the conquests and dependencies of the United States in the future, so far as they become subject to Congressional legislation, must be in bondage to a system of exclusion which will aim at securing all commerce and carrying business for the American merchant and shipowner. That is not what we hoped for when we saw without regret the downfall of the colonial empire of Spain. That is not what we attempt ourselves in the vast territories of the British Empire, where "an American seagoing merchant fleet" will find the fullest freedom of access and the largest scope for trading intercourse. We regard with the heartiest feelings of sympathy and without a tinge of jealousy the development of the spirit of civilizing and colonizing imperialism in the United States. But it must not be supposed that we are prepared to approve the adoption of an exclusive policy in regions with regard to the destinies of which we might have claimed a voice.

From The London Saturday Review.

We find the Presidential message satisfactory; but this satisfaction cannot be extended to the report, issued recently, of the Secretary of the United States Treasury. We do not grudge the author of this report his exultation over the phenomenal increase of American commerce during the last fiscal year. It is interesting to learn that the export trade is the largest ever recorded, and that nearly all branches of the great manufacturing industries—iron, steel, leather, oils—shared in the increase. As competitors for part of that export trade, we may wish that it had come to this country, but we fully recognize the fact that this increase is deserved by reason of American skill, abetted by American enterprise. We are being beaten, as traders, upon a fair field; but we do not find this fairness in the suggestions which the author of this report offers to his Government regarding the carrying trade of the world. The Secretary of the Treasury is anxious to give the United States a mercantile marine. This is a patriotic desire, but we cannot approve of the methods by which this desire is sought to be attained. The American mercantile marine ought to be rehabilitated, according to Mr. Lyman Gage, by a thoroughgoing system of subsidies and gradual bounties. Restrictions are also to be devised whereby the coasting trade of America is to be confined to American-built vessels. More important still, Congress is to be asked to restrict the trade between the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, as well as the coasting trade of these islands, to vessels of American registry. We have read these proposals less with wonder than regret, and our regret became amusement when we found their author calmly stating that "these propositions are drawn from the current practices of our maritime competitors." Is it the practice of Great Britain to impose restrictions in any of her colonies upon the merchantmen of any country? It seems foolish to ask such a question; but apparently it requires to be asked in Washington. The Treasury there appears to be strangely ignorant of our free-trading policy, as well as strangely indifferent to its own consistency. For here is President McKinley advocating the policy of the open door in China, while Secretary Gage is insisting upon the policy of a closed door in Puerto Rico and Hawaii. We commend the sinister disagreement between these two policies to the consideration of the sentimentalists who urge an Anglo-American alliance. For ourselves, we prefer free trading alone to superfine sentiment and an ally.

NUGGETS.

Matrimonial Item.

"Maud says she would be willing to marry if the proper man came along."

"And I guess he would not have to be any too proper, at that."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Expert.

"Do you carve?"

"I should say I did!"

"And what are your specialties?"

"Sausage and omelets."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Rather Stubborn.

Mrs. Hunt—From what I hear of your husband I should infer that he is a man of iron will.

Mrs. Blunt—You're right, he is, and pig iron, at that.—New Orleans Picayune.

A Mystery Explained.

He (reading)—"Of love that never found his earthly close"—

She (interrupting)—Isn't Tennyson just great? You can always learn something from him. Now I understand why Cupid is always represented without any. But please go on.—Brooklyn Life.

Strange.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Did you ever think what a funny thing a lemon is?

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Why funny?

"You know how sour it is?"

"Oh, yes."

"Well, people take them to make 'em sing sweetly."—Yonkers Statesman.

AFTER SCHOOL.

Janet L. Ohr in Baltimore American.

Always at four o'clock on days when the sun shines warm,
He sits in his sheltered corner of the porch at the poorhouse farm—
The schoolmaster, aged and feeble, unfriended and long forgot,
In his afternoon dream revisits the places that know him not.

Once more he stands in the schoolroom, close by the open door,
To say good-bye to the children when school is dismissed at four;
When they merrily troop before him—the little ones fair and sweet—
(How weary has been life's journey for some of those baby feet!)

Here's the youth, pale-browed and ardent, fame's hero beloved to-day,
And the rollicking lad so early 'neath daisies hidden away;
Here the idle, mischievous urchins—lovable, though so bad—
And the master is glad of the floggings they missed, which they ought to have had.

Then the girls—oh, the girls—their dear faces tenderly shine for him still.
As he sits on his bench in the corner of the poorhouse under the hill.
Will the pauper no more remember these bitter and cruel years
Of cold neglect and sorrow, their loneliness and their fears?

So, he smiles in his peaceful dreaming, this day when the sun shines warm,
As they usher to him the stranger who visits the poorhouse farm—
Who comes with a hurried footstep and eagerly glancing eye,
Who kneels by the bench in the corner, and calls in a sobbing cry:

"Wake up, dear old prof., professor, it's one of your own boys—Hall!
You haven't 'forgotten me—Donald—the laziest lout of them all?
I've hunted you up, professor, from now I'm your own son Don;
My wife and the kids are crazy to see you, so just come on!"

But the schoolmaster gives no answer, the silver head, downcast,
Gives never a sign or motion, though a strong man's tears fell fast
O'er those shrunken hands, meek folded on his old staff, truly friend,
Alone of all he had cherished, to stay with him to the end.

Yes, all is over, boy Donald, the love that has come too late
Can only

LITTLE PEACE FOR SPAIN

Return of Paris Commission Not Marked by Outward Exultation.

MANIFOLD TROUBLES AT HOME

Senor Sagasta May Tender the Resignations of the Cabinet Members to the Queen.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—Señor Montero Rios and the other members of the Spanish Peace Commission reached Madrid late last evening. They were met by Señor Gamazo, leader of the dissenting Liberals, and by many other politicians and high officials. Their arrival was not attended with special incident.

This evening the Queen Regent received Señor Montero Rios in audience.

The newspapers to-day assert that yesterday's Council of Ministers agreed that the Cabinet should not appear again before Parliament, and it is believed that Señor Sagasta will submit the resignation of the Cabinet to the Queen Regent after the Council to-morrow.

El Liberal, in a very outspoken article, declares that both the Liberal and Conservative parties must disappear, "as they represent the annihilation of Spanish prestige abroad, the failure of the country's finance, and the loss of the colonial empire. A national Government, El Liberal asserts, is now in process of formation.

El Globo says that Señor Sagasta, the Premier, withdrew from the Cabinet Council to-day, as he was slightly indisposed.

The editor of a Carlist newspaper published in this city has been arrested at Leon, capital of the northern province of that name, while in the course of a tour through that part of the kingdom. Important documents were found upon his person.

PEACE TREATY IN CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—It is hoped that the peace treaty will be taken up for discussion by the Senate early in January. Already there is talk of the probability of disposing of the treaty during the present session, and the impression is favorable to this result. A few Senators manifest a disposition to debate the treaty at length, and some profess unalterable opposition, but the feeling is so strong against an extra session and in favor of the postponement of the settlement of the disposition of the Philippines after they come into our possession, that it now seems that even the minority will consent to the treaty's ratification without material delay.

The friends of the treaty, who are giving attention to the closest details of opposition as they develop themselves, have taken the pains to have enumerated the names of the signers to the memorials against annexation which have reached the Senate, and they find that there are fewer than 2,000 of them, distributed among the States as follows: Massachusetts, 1,435; West Virginia, 101; Indiana, 74; Ohio, 50; Florida, 47; New York, 45; Virginia, 39; Vermont, 20; Maryland, 16; Pennsylvania and Illinois, 15 each; Rhode Island, 12; New Hampshire, 6; California and Missouri, 3 each; Wisconsin and Tennessee, 2 each, and Maine, Colorado, Iowa, and Nevada, 1 each.

TO SUPPRESS THE ANARCHISTS.

It Is Believed the Conference at Rome Was Successful.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says:

"I have reason to believe that the International Anarchist Conference, which has been in session here for several weeks, has proved a success.

"Great secrecy is maintained regarding the proceedings and conclusions; but the delegates seem satisfied that they have laid a solid foundation for a uniform system of dealing with Anarchists. The conference declines to recognize Anarchist outrages as political crimes."

Palace of the Doges Endangered.

VENICE, Dec. 18.—In consequence of a recent report that the Palace of the Doges had become endangered, owing to the subsidence of the walls adjacent to the Bridge of Sighs and the decay of the timbers supporting St. Mark's Library, the Government ordered Signor Bolto, the eminent architect, to examine and report, with a view of restoring the palace. Signor Bolto and other architects declare that the stories of danger are greatly exaggerated.

The Memorial College at Khartoum.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says he learns that the Duke of Connaught will go to Khartoum, as the representative of the Queen, to lay the foundation stone of the Gordon Memorial College to be erected there under the direction of Gen. Lord Kitchener for the instruction of Soudanese youth.

Collapse of a Building in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—Four persons were killed and many others seriously injured to-day by the collapse of a house in course of construction on the Rue des Apennins. It is feared that five bodies still remain buried in the débris.

GOULD MAY MOVE HIS FACTORY.

Reported that Match Works at Passaic Will Be Abandoned.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 18.—A rumor is prevalent here that Edwin Gould's Continental Match Factory is soon to be removed. A large tract of land was purchased in Detroit, Mich., last week, and the report is that Mr. Gould will abandon his $750,000 plant at Passaic and move the works there. It is said that the inability to procure around here the wood used for the matches, is the cause. Manager Shady and his subordinate officers could not be found to-day to confirm the rumor.

The latter portion of Passaic residents are glad to hear of the reported intention of the Gould Company, owing to the large number of undesirable residents the mill has brought to the city. When the plant was started a few years ago American labor alone was employed, but lately, Huns and Slavs have supplanted the Americans until almost all of the 900 employes of the mill are foreigners. The mill is situated in the residential portion of the city, and the employes on their way to and from work, destroy the fine lawns and steal the fruit and flowers of the property owners adjacent to the factory.

A fire recently destroyed a portion of the factory. Numerous fires have occurred at the mill, and owing to the inflammability of the matches, and the large number of wooden buildings, property owners have found it hard to keep their houses near the factory rented.

DR. REINER'S HOUSE ATTACKED.

Man Accused by Rabbi Segal of Hypnotizing His Daughter Alarmed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 18.—The residence of Dr. John M. Reiner, on South Broad Street, was again attacked a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night by a crowd of men, two of whom jumped on the front porch and began a violent knocking at the door, alarming Dr. Reiner and the entire household. When Dr. Reiner went to the door the men began to ring the bell violently, and several of them went to the back door and attempted to break it. Dr. Reiner called through the door to them that he had telephoned to the police, and they went away. Dr. Reiner said to-day that he recognized the voices of one or two of the men, but could not understand why they sought to gain entrance to his house.

On Tuesday night last Rabbi Joseph Segal of Newark, with his three sons, broke into Dr. Reiner's house at 11 o'clock, and forcibly carried away Rose Segal, his daughter, whom, the rabbi said, Reiner had held in the house under his hypnotic influence. Dr. Reiner on Thursday caused the arrest of the rabbi and his three sons, and they gave bail to appear before Justice Collins on Wednesday next.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE GENESIS OF THE NEW FRANCO-ITALIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.—The agreement that France and Italy have lately come to regarding the resumption of commercial relations along lines of mutual benefit has been brought about only after over sixteen years of the most bitter controversy. When, in the Spring of 1882, Italy entered the Dreibund, through the real or fancied danger that France had an eye on her Mediterranean colonies, the act was considered by Frenchmen to be almost tantamount to a casus belli, on the ground that "the friends of the enemies of France are the enemies of France." France did not act at once, but the Parliament in 1884 made a law prohibiting Italian steamers from carrying on coasting trade in France. The following year Italy passed a similar law in regard to French steamers. Three years later the French Government, believing that the Triple Alliance was more than a defensive league, abrogated the commercial treaty of 1872. French capital was withdrawn from Italy, and thousands of gallons of Italian wines destined for the French market were deliberately destroyed. The general exportation to France, which had amounted to 450,000,000 francs annually, dropped to 110,000,000 francs, while the French imports in Italy fell from 310,000,000 francs to 150,000,000 francs. The practically prohibitory duty, while it made the fortunes of many French wine growers and caused exertions to be redoubled in this industry, produced a grave agricultural, economic, industrial, and real estate crisis in Italy, which has grown more acute as the years have passed, the burden being greatly increased through the militant conditions of the Triple Alliance, which Italy was obliged under Crispi to fulfill to the letter. The customs system that was carried on by the two countries at the Alps has caused enormous outlays of funds, which brought in no adequate return. Crispi was appealed to again and again in the Chamber to come to some agreement with Paris, but as Germany was greatly benefited by the "closed door" between France and Italy he refrained from doing so. One of the first acts of di Rudini, when he became Premier three years ago, was to open negotiations with Paris for a settlement of the trouble. Sept. 30, 1896, a treaty was signed between the two Governments whereby Italy virtually recognized Tunis as a French dependency. As there were some 50,000 Italian subjects in Tunis, and as that State had been regarded almost in the light of an Italian colony, resentment in the peninsula was so keen for a time that it almost destroyed confidence in the di Rudini Government, in spite of the fact that Il Opinione di Roma, the Government organ, declared that "the treaty is only a prelude to more important events," and to the "improvement of the economic relations between the two countries." Although the feeling in Italy which culminated in the so-called bread riots last Spring prevented di Rudini from completing his plan of rapprochement, his successor, Gen. Pelloux, was more successful, and ten days ago a commercial treaty was signed.

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A NEW CROWN COLONY FOR ENGLAND IN WEST AFRICA.—Jan. 1, 1899, the British Colonial Office will take over from the Foreign Office the administration of the Niger Coast Protectorate; at the same time it is expected that the charter of the Niger Company will be withdrawn, the company's territories being also taken over by the Colonial Office. Thus the protectorate will no longer exist as a separate administrative unit, but will be joined to the coast lands at present under the jurisdiction of the Chartered Company, so that from the borders of Lagos to the German frontier at the Cameroons there will be only one authority, and that vested in Mr. Chamberlain's office. Steps to make the territory a crown colony, it is believed, will at once be taken, the colony to be called Nigeria. It is rumored in Government circles in London that the first Governor of the colony will be Sir Ralph Moor, who at present administers the Niger Coast Protectorate for Lord Salisbury, with the title of Commissioner and Consul General. The Government of the territory, now neither under the protectorate nor the Chartered Company, namely, Sokoto—placed within the British sphere of influence by the recent Anglo-French treaty—it is said, will be vested in Col. F. D. Lugard, the commander of the imperial troops in that country. It was Col. Lugard who concluded the treaties with the chiefs in Borgu in 1894. He is now in London, having been summoned from West Africa to consult with the Colonial and Foreign Offices respecting the impending change in the form of government in the British West Africa possessions.

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THE COST OF KEEPING THE STREETS OF PARIS PAVED.—With the new year it is likely many important changes will be made in the different departments of administration of the municipality of Paris, so that the streets and public buildings may be placed in the best possible condition for the Exposition of 1900. Just now the papers are discussing the pavement problem. According to the latest report, it costs annually from 23,000,000 to 24,000,000 francs to keep the streets properly paved. Although the wooden pavement is being rapidly developed, the stone pavement is most used, and now covers an area of 6,040,000 square meters. Simply for the recruiting of old pavements 100,000 francs is expended every year. This recutting is done by the Paving Cutters' Association, which performs the work at the rate of about 70 francs per 1,000. There are about 1,600,000 paving blocks recut every year. The stone and asphalt pavements and their laying cost in the neighborhood of 9,000,000 francs.; the maintenance of the wooden pavement, 3,000,000 francs. To these are added the sidewalks and courts paved with composition, to preserve which brings the annual cost of paving the streets of Paris up to nearly 25,000,000 francs. On these streets pass 50,000 vehicles every day, including 1,600 omnibuses and tramways, 15,000 wagons, 14,000 carriages, 13,000 carts, &c. According to municipal statistics there have passed on the average, every twenty-four hours through the Avenue de l'Opéra, 36,200 horses drawing 29,500 vehicles, which is to the breadth of the avenue, 2,262 horses to the meter.

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CURIOUS REVIVAL OF THE STORY THAT ARCHDUKE JOHN OF AUSTRIA IS ALIVE.—About a fortnight ago the death of the Archduchess Maria Antonia, dowager Grand Duchess of Tuscany, was announced from the Village of Gmunden, in Upper Austria. Owing to the will of this Princess the papers of Vienna and Budapest have revived the speculations as to whether the Archduke John, known to the world as John Orth, is dead or alive. According to a codicil to the will of the late Archduchess she bequeathed a third of her fortune to John Orth. The date of this document is April 15, 1897. Ever since the vessel in which the Archduke took passage went down several years ago off the coast of South America the fact of his death has been disputed. During the Chino-Japanese war, the rumor spread over Europe that he had been identified in the Japanese General Yamagato. Other accounts say that he is living in some South American city, and others still that he is dwelling incognito in a European capital. But wherever he may be, if he is alive, it is believed that he still keeps up communication with old friends at the Vienna Court. A significant feature in the codicil of the Archduchess's will is that it makes no provision for the disposal of the property bequeathed to the Archduke John in case he be dead. The document assumes that he is alive.

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THE OWNERSHIP OF MONT BLANC'S SUMMIT CONTESTED.—Mont Blanc is just now the centre of a discussion which is being variously treated with seriousness and humor by the European press. The question is this: Who is the owner of the top of Mont Blanc? No single or isolated individual of eccentric propensities has made a claim to the summit. The affair is much more complicated. Three municipalities, Chamounix, Les Houches, and St. Gervais, have claimed the summit, and have appealed to the Swiss Government to answer the question. It is not a point of honor, or the prestige of having a monopoly of avalanches, but a mere matter of business. For the last five years Mont Blanc has been in ever-increasing favor with tourists, and various spots situated at different altitudes have been let out by one or another of the three municipalities in question to enterprising projectors. Recently it was found that Chamounix had let more mountain land than the other two towns, and a hot dispute arose as to her right to do so. The great map of 1730 offers no relief to the contesting parties, because this chart only gives the division of properties on the lower or woody portions of the mountain. The Geneva press, referring to the dispute in a humorous way, says that it is the first time in history that a municipality has adopted a national scheme of claiming "a sphere of influence." But serious persons consider that the problem is really a knotty one.

MERCHANTMEN FOR FIGHTERS.

Vessels Subsidized by England and France That Can Soon Be Turned Into Armed Cruisers.

Great Britain in addition to the vessels of the regular navy, has a large naval reserve of merchant vessels which in the event of war, can be taken by the Admiralty and quickly transformed into armed cruisers. There are altogether eleven vessels that are subsidized and which can be taken by the Government whenever wanted. According to the terms of the contract with the Government they can either be purchased at a price stated in the contract or they can be chartered at a rate which is also stated in the contract.

These steamships to have the subsidy are built under Admiralty inspection and at the same time the fittings, such as gun mounts, gun protections and all parts necessary to turn the vessels into armed cruisers are made and stored ready to be put on the vessels when they are put into service.

The largest of these vessels are the Campania and Lucania of the Cunard Line. They are sister ships of 610 feet length, 65 feet beam, 12,950 gross tonnage, 30,000 indicated horse-power engines and have an ocean speed of over 21 knots. The White Star liners Majestic and Teutonic come next. Their general dimensions are: Length, 565 feet; beam, 58 feet; gross tonnage, Majestic, 9,984 tons; Teutonic, 9,965 tons; engines, 10,000 indicated horse power, and ocean speed of 20 knots.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has four of its vessels on the list, but this year two more, the India and Egypt, have been built, and after answering to the requirements of the Admiralty Department, they will be added to the reserve. The four that are now ready are the Himalaya, Australia, Victoria, and Arcadia. The dimensions of the Himalaya and Australia, which are sister ships, are: Length, 465.5 feet; beam, 52 feet; gross tonnage, Himalaya, 6,898 tons; Australia, 6,901 tons; engines 10,000 indicated horse power and speed eighteen knots. The dimensions of the Victoria and Arcadia, also sister ships, are: Length, 465.8 feet; beam, 52 feet; gross tonnage, Victoria, 6,001 tons; Arcadia, 6,188 tons; engines 7,000 indicated horse power, and speed 17.5 knots. The India and Egypt are each 500 feet in length, of 8,000 tonnage, with engines of 11,000 indicated horse power.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad Company has three vessels that are under subvention—the Empress of India, the Empress of China, and the Empress of Japan. These vessels were all built in 1891. Their general dimensions are: length, 449 feet; beam, 51 feet; depth, 36 feet; gross tonnage, 5,905 tons; engines 10,000 indicated horse power and speed 16.5 knots.

These vessels in war time can carry sixteen guns; eight are 4.7 inch rapid fire guns, two of which are mounted on the forecastle deck, two on the poop, and the other four in broadside. The other guns are eight Nordenfeldt machine guns, so arranged as to do terrific execution in action.

How soon these vessels could be made serviceable is illustrated by the way the Teutonic was fitted out at the time of the Jubilee parade last year. This vessel arrived in Liverpool after a voyage across the Atlantic, and three days later she was steaming through the lines of warships at Southampton armed and fitted out as a fighting ship. It took just forty-eight hours to make the necessary changes in the vessel.

There are eighteen vessels held at the disposal of the Admiralty, but they are not under subvention. They were under subsidy when first built, but their contracts with the Government have run out, and now they simply form a part of the reserve fleet, but without their owners receiving any remuneration unless they are taken into the naval service. These vessels are the Etruria, Umbria, Servia, Aurania, and Gallia of the Cunard Line, Britannic, Germanic, and Adriatic of the White Star Line, and Britannia, Oceana, Peninsular, Oriental, Valetta, Massilia, Rome, Carthage, Ballarat, and Parramatta of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The dimensions of these vessels are as follows: Etruria and Umbria, length 501.6 feet, beam 57 feet, gross tonnage 8,120 tons, engines 14,500 indicated horse power, and speed 19.5 knots; Servia, length 515 feet, beam 52 feet, gross tonnage, 7,392 tons, engines 10,000 indicated horse power, and speed 16.5 knots; Aurania, length 470 feet, beam 57 feet, gross tonnage 7,269 tons, engines 9,500 indicated horse power, and speed 17 knots. Gallia, length 430 feet, beam 44.5 feet, gross tonnage 4,809 tons, engines 5,300 indicated horse power, and speed 15.5 knots.

The Britannic and Germanic are sister ships. Their dimensions are: Length, 455 feet; beam, 45 feet; tonnage, 5,004 gross; engines, 5,200 indicated horse power, and speed, 16 knots. The Adriatic is a little smaller. Her length is 437 feet; beam, 40.5 feet; tonnage, 3,888 gross; engines, 3,600 indicated horse power, and speed, 15 knots.

The dimensions of the Peninsular and Oriental ships are shown at a glance in the following table:

Name.	Length. Feet.	Beam. Feet.	Gross Tonnage.	Engines. I.H.P.	Sp'd. Kts.
Britannia	466	52	6,661	7,000	16
Oceana	466	52	6,188	6,000	16
Peninsular	410.5	48	5,000	4,972	15
Oriental	410.5	48	5,000	4,972	15
Valetta	420.5	45	4,904	5,000	15
Massilia	420.5	45	4,902	5,000	15
Rome	430	44.5	5,545	5,000	15
Carthage	430	44.5	4,879	5,000	15
Ballarat	420	43	4,748	4,500	14
Parramatta	420	43	4,756	4,500	14

There are many more vessels in the British merchant marine that are suitable for service in the navy, but there is no arrangement with the owners except a promise of preference for State employment if they should be required. For these vessels there is no armament ready, but there are plenty of guns in the department ready for use it would not take long to change the vessels into cruisers.

The French naval reserve of merchant steamers that are under subvention is not nearly as formidable as the British. The fleet is a smaller one, there being only fourteen vessels that are now completed and two that are being built, and the most modern of those built was launched in 1893. The fastest of the fleet is La Touraine, credited with an ocean speed of 20 knots, while of the others eight are credited with 17.5 knots, two with 17 knots, two with 16.5 knots, and one with 16 knots.

Of the British naval reserve merchant cruisers four have a speed of 20 knots or over, two of 19.5 knots, three of 17 knots, one of 16.5 knots, nine of 16 knots, one of 15.5 knots, seven of 15 knots, and two of 14 knots. The British ships carry each eight 4.7-inch rapid fire guns and eight machine guns. The French are armed with 5.5-inch breech loading rifles, and the largest vessel carries seven of these weapons. They also carry 1-pound revolving cannon. The guns are all ready to be mounted on the vessels and they can soon be equipped as warships.

The two vessels that are now being built are for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. They are L'Alsace and La Lorraine. They are to be 527 feet in length, 59 feet beam, and of 13,600 gross tonnage. The largest vessel at present available is La Touraine, which was built in 1890. She is 512 feet in length, 55 feet beam, 8,863 tonnage, and has a speed of 20 knots. La Navarre, belonging to the same company, was built in 1892. She is 450 feet in length, 50 feet beam, of 8,602 gross tonnage, and has a speed of 17 knots. La Bretagne was built in 1886. She is 495.5 feet in length, 51.9 feet beam, 7,112 gross tonnage, and has a speed of 17.5 knots. La Gascogne, built in 1885, is 495.5 feet in length, 52.3 feet beam, 7,395 gross tonnage, and has a speed of 17.7 knots. Her sister ship, La Bourgogne, was sunk in midocean last July. La Champagne, built in 1885, is 493.5 feet in length, 51.9 feet beam, 7,087 gross tonnage, and has a speed of 17.5 knots. La Normandie was built in 1882, is 459.4 feet in length, 49.3 feet beam, 6,283 gross tonnage, and has a speed of 16 knots.

The other seven vessels belong to Les Messageries Maritimes. They are Armand Béhic, Australien, Polynesien, Ville de la Ciotat, Brésil, La Plata, and Ernest Simons. The first four mentioned are fitted with Belleville boilers. The general dimensions of these vessels are: Armand Béhic, built in 1892, length, 459 feet; beam, 45 feet; 6,467 gross tonnage, and speed 17.5 knots. Australien, built in 1889, length, 459 feet; beam, 45 feet; 6,423 gross tonnage; speed, 17.5 knots. Polynesien, built in 1890, length, 459 feet; beam, 45 feet; 6,483 gross tonnage; speed, 17.5 knots. Ville de la Ciotat, built in 1892, length, 459 feet; beam, 45 feet; 6,450 gross tonnage; speed, 17.5 knots. Brésil, built in 1889, length, 450 feet; beam, 48 feet; 5,810 gross tonnage; speed, 16.5 knots. La Plata, built in 1889, length, 450 feet; beam, 48 feet; 5,677 gross tonnage; speed, 16.5 knots. Ernest Simons, built in 1893, length, 410 feet; beam, 45 feet; 4,562 gross tonnage; speed, 17 knots.

A Portland Wreck Story.

From The Portland (Me.) Express.

Here's another coincidence with the loss of the Portland. A sea Captain tells that right after the steamer was built he was given a large picture of her. It was framed and covered with glass and quite heavy. He hung it in his parlor and never took it down during these years. The Sunday when the Portland went down he and his wife were sitting in the parlor reading, when suddenly the picture fell with a crash, smashing the glass into a thousand pieces.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Christmas week will not be very gay in society. Children's parties will be among the leading social events. There will be quite a desertion of the city by Friday, when the season of country house parties will begin. Many of these will last through the Yuletide, and elaborate have been the preparations for these entertainments. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt will have a party at their place at Hyde Park. Mrs. Maturin Livingston and Mr. D. O. Mills will be among the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills at Tivoli, where are also Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and the Misses Bentinck. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton will have a party at their place on the Hudson, and Mr and Mrs. George Vanderbilt will have a number of people at Biltmore, as already announced in this column. Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse will entertain at Tarrytown.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will have a Christmas tree at their residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Later, on Jan. 6, Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a children's dance for Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. Mrs. Walter Suydam gives a similar dance on Thursday afternoon. This and the dance to be given by Mrs. Almeric Paget and the Junior Columbia ball, are all juvenile and semi-juvenile events which have already been announced, but which bear repetition for the purpose of marking this week as one set aside for the younger generation.

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Mrs. John C. Westervelt will give a large dinner on Thursday evening, Dec. 22, at her residence, 7 West Fiftieth Street. The guest of honor will be Gen. Merritt, and the decorations will be all of a seasonable character, done in holly and Christmas greens. On Friday Mrs. Westervelt will give a luncheon in honor of her daughter, Mrs. George Trotter. The guests will be all débutantes and young married women, and the decorations will also be of the Yuletide, with a small Christmas tree at each table.

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Although these promises of gayeties seem bright there is much fear that the season will be very short and finish long before the carnival, which is very early this year. There are rumors of many of the very fashionable women going abroad in January, the unusually cold Winter having inspired a longing for more genial climes. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Willing will only remain a few weeks at San Moritz, and the Winter will be passed in Portugal. Col. John Jacob Astor will join them in that country, which is one of the least visited of any of the Continent by Americans, and one of the most interesting. There are still some rumors of Mrs. Burke Roche and of Mrs. Henry Sloane going abroad. The young matrons who gave the cotillions at the Metropolitan Club last year will give only one this Winter, on Jan. 5. This year the number of the patronesses has decreased, and among the names mentioned are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Almeric Paget, and Mrs. H. P. Whitney.

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Paris is quite gay even for the Winter season. The Castellanes have moved into their new house on the Avenue Bois de Boulogne, and are promising some splendid entertainments. Mrs. Auftmordt has been giving a series of dinners, and Mrs. Ingraham, the wife of Judge Ingraham, has resumed her weekly receptions. Her friend, Mrs. Henry Bacon, has gone to Egypt for the Winter. A new entertainer is the widow of Mr. Eugene Cruger, who died last Spring, and she has given several delightful dinners, one in honor of Prince Henri d'Orléans. The marriage of the widow of Louis Gould to Lieut. Le François of the French Army was another event of importance in the American colony. Mr. Austin Lee of the British Embassy and Mr. William T. Donnat, the painter, were her witnesses. The granddaughter of Mrs. Meinell, an old New York name, was married last week to Mr. Vechter. The Meinells lived on lower Fifth Avenue some thirty years ago, and the mother of the bride married the Baron de Klenck.

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Empresses, Princesses, noble ladies, and American beauties seem to constitute a delightful crush on Bond Street, in London, these holiday weeks, for the Christmas shopping. It is easy there to rub elbows with royalty. The Empress Frederick, in her very dowdy mourning, has been one of the shoppers, as has also been the Princess Christian. Mrs. Ronalds, in black and ermine; Lady Randolph Churchill, and, until the week of their departure, the Curzons, who invested heavily in bric-à-brac, were seen on that thoroughfare, busy in making purchases. The American women dress in better taste than their English sisters, and it sounds much more to the New York standard to hear that Lady Randolph Churchill was in brown, with sables, and her sister, Mrs. Jack Leslie, in embroidered mauve with toque to match, and also the inevitable sable, than to think of Lady Blandford, the mother of the Duke of Marlborough, wearing a purple satin with a green velvet cloak, and hat with magenta roses looming up through the London fog.

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Apropos of English news, the following will prove interesting: "I think Mr. Louiou Harcourt's engagement to Miss Burns," says a correspondent, "a very delightful one. Everybody knows how nice he is, and no one is more popular. She has lived a great deal in Paris, and is clever, bright, and charming. Her mother was the daughter of old Mr. James Morgan, and she was left a very large fortune by her father. Her aunt married a cousin, the Rev. Mr. John Morgan, the rector of the American Church in Paris. The wedding will be in the Spring. Mrs. Burns and her daughter have gone to Egypt, and Mr. Harcourt is with them."

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Eugene Higgins sailed last week just after the wedding of his niece, Miss Brooks, to Mr. Livermore, in the Varuna, with a large stag party. Mr. Winthrop Rutherford is booked to sail this week for a Winter on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Abne C. Colgate will sail on the 4th for Italy. They have closed their Morristown house, and previous to leaving Mr. Colgate gave handsome sums to the Memorial Hospital and other charitable institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Robert McCurdy will pass the Winter in New York, at 11 East Ninth Street. They will have a large house party at Morristown for Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. George Lord Day have sailed from France in their yacht, the Fleur de Lys, and are coming home by slow stages, stopping at West Indian and South American ports.

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Fifth Avenue, as usual, yesterday was gay with promenaders and churchgoers. The W. D. Sloanes and Mr. Chauncey Depew were among the worshippers at St. Bartholomew's. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane always attend both services, morning and evening, and Mr. Sloane takes up the collection. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, in black velvet; Mrs. Ogden Mills, also in black, with a smart hat; Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Josephine Drexel, and Miss Marié were among those on the avenue in the forenoon. Many people were receiving impromptu, and parties of young men from the Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, and Calumet Clubs were busy paying calls.

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The second dinner de luxe at Sherry's last evening was even better attended than the first one of a week ago. Every table was taken, and some very handsome costumes were shown.

Among those dining were Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget and a large party, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Soley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francklyn, Mr. Franklin Plummer, who had as his guests Miss Laura Jenkins of Baltimore and Mrs. Augusta Merritt; Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nathan, Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. James Struthers, and Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. John C. Westervelt, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Cudleigh-Thorne.

There was music by a full orchestra, and the scene was a very attractive and pretty one.

Voyage of a Tin Box.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Things cast up by the sea sometimes have floated for a longer distance than one would suppose. A man near Rockland recently picked up a small tin tobacco box, with a note inclosed requesting the finder to return it to Edward H. Grant, South Framingham, Mass. The box was mailed to the above address, and an answer was soon received from the recipient, who said that the box had been thrown overboard from a canoe on Twin Lake, near Moosehead, where he was spending his vacation last season, and must have found its way down the Penobscot River.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

First of a Series of Afternoon Chamber Music Concerts at Sherry's.

Mr. Arthur Whiting, pianist, and the Kneisel Quartet last season gave a series of chamber music concerts on Sunday afternoons at a private house. They were so much encouraged by the attention which their entertainments attracted that this year they decided to try the experiment of giving a similar series in a more public place. The first of these concerts, of which there will be four altogether, was given yesterday at 4 o'clock at Sherry's. There was an audience of fair size, and there was every evidence of substantial enjoyment of the performance.

Chamber music is best appreciated in a small room where two or three are gathered together, and there was yesterday afternoon the necessary feeling of sympathetic intimacy between players and hearers. The programme was properly a short one, consisting of Schubert's trio in B flat major, opus 99; allegro non troppo from Brahms's sonata in E minor, opus 38, for piano and 'cello, and Dvorak's quintet in A major, opus 81, for piano and strings. These three numbers made a most enjoyable list. The Schubert trio is a most naïvely delightful work. It has long been known in this city. Dr. William Mason, the distinguished pianist and colaborer with Theodore Thomas in the early days of chamber music in New York, was in the audience yesterday, and he assisted in a performance of it here forty-two years ago. The trio is just as fresh and lovely now as it was then.

The excerpt from the Brahms sonata provided an agreeable period of profound seriousness, while the Dvorak quintet, not frequently heard here, brought the concert to a close with a rush of ebullient vigor and frank tunefulness. The performance was thoroughly enjoyable, although not absolutely perfect in its technical details. Mr. Whiting had not the correct gauge of the acoustics of the room. These are not favorable to strings, and the bowed instruments were somewhat deficient in resonance. Mr. Whiting, apparently believing that they were doing full justice to their powers, pushed the tone of his piano somewhat too hard. But he was in sympathy with his work, and played with warmth and fine variety. The members of the quintet, it need hardly be said, were quite equal to their associate in feeling for the music on the programme, and the results were correspondingly happy.

The next recital will take place on Jan. 22, when the programme will consist of the Brahms sonata in D minor, opus 108, for violin and piano, the same composer's songs for contralto voice with accompaniment of viola and piano, and César Franck's A major sonata for violin and piano.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

A Small Audience at the Third Concert of the Series.

The audience which attended the third of the popular Sunday concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was not of a size to make the manager happy. The house was not more than two-thirds full in the chairs, while the boxes presented a long array of gaping emptiness. But the persons who were present did their best to atone for their scarcity in enthusiasm. It was most delightful to hear the immense burst of prolonged applause which followed the performance of Beethoven's "Leonora," No. 3, which was, as a matter of fact, the audience tried hard to induce Herr Schalk, who conducted the performance, to repeat part of it, but of course he was too serious a German to accede to any such demand.

The soloists were Mlle. Mathilde Bruguiere, who sang an air from Gounod's "Reine de Saba"; Herr Dippel, M. Albers, Mme. Mantelli, and M. Plançon. Herr Dippel sang the prize song from "Die Meistersinger." Mme. Mantelli sang the rondo from Rossini's "Cenerentola," in which she revealed an unexpected command of coloratura; M. Plançon, who seems to be the "old reliable" of these concerts, sang the "Air des Roses" from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," Paulin's "Chanson de Mer," and Schumann's "En Route," and M. Albers sang an air from Massenet's "Roi de Lahore."

The orchestra, under Herr Schalk, played in addition to the number already mentioned the vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger," the "Dance of the Sylphs," from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust," and Wagner's "Rienzi" overture.

THE PAUR POPULAR CONCERTS.

A Profusion of Soloists at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

No account of the concert in Carnegie Hall last night could be considered adequate which failed to give the first place to the soloists. There were no fewer than four of them. Mme. Eleanore Meredith sang, in her usual capable way, the famous scene and air from Weber's "Oberon;" Miss Kate McGuckin, contralto, sang an aria by Saint-Saëns, a little girl with jet black curls, called Sada, played the violin solo in a "Symphonie Espagnole," by Lalo, while Mr. W. H. Barber, pianist, was heard in a "Concertstuck" for piano and orchestra by Chaminade. All of these responded to encores.

Their friends were numerous in the large audience. In the orchestral accompaniments of the pieces named Nahan Franko conducted.

Mr. Paur conducted only four numbers, and one of these was a Strauss waltz, "Wiener Blut." The surely has not the temperament to interpret Strauss, and a waltz without the waltz spirit is not much. But Meyerbeer's familiar "Coronation March," the aria and the dance from Bizet's exquisite music for Daudet's "L'Arlesienne," and Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" overture exhibited the conductor and his band at their best.

THE ARION SOCIETY CONCERT.

A Large Audience Hears Some Good Music by the Club Members.

An appreciative audience filled the large hall of the Arion Society Building, at Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue, last evening to hear a concert given by members of the society, under the direction of Julius Lorenz. The clubhouse was lavishly decorated with Christmas greens, and the musical entertainment was preceded and followed by an enjoyable reunion of members and their friends.

The concert opened with the orchestral overture to "Oberon," the playing of which elicited enthusiastic applause. All of the numbers on the programme, in fact, were heartily applauded, and encores were demanded for most of them. A solo quartet, composed of August Granitza, W. O. C. Klein, Julius Scheuch, and T. Kremer, supported by the Maennerchor, sang A. Neumann's "Weihnachslied," Leo Schultz played several selections on the violoncello. Henry Schmidt played violin solos with orchestral accompaniment, and the Maennerchor sang two or three stirring choruses. Miss Sara Anderson, who was to have sung "Die Lorelei" and other songs, was indisposed, and Miss Ecie Lorraine took her place.

American, Spaniard, and Filipino.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A story concerning the American troops in Manila is told by an English naval officer, who was an eye witness to the occurrence. "The city was quite crowded," he says, "with both American and Spanish soldiers, and they seemed to be on the friendliest terms. As I was crossing one of the numerous bridges across the Pasig River, I saw a native Filipino spit in the face of a Spanish officer, and then run to the American sentinel who was guarding the bridge, demanding his protection. It was some time before the Filipino could make himself understood, and the sentry took some time to grasp what had been done, but you can imagine my surprise when he handed his gun to the Spanish officer and caught the native by the nape of his neck and the seat of his trousers and pitched him off the bridge into the Pasig River. Then he calmly took his gun from the Spanish officer and began pacing the beat as if nothing had happened. The American soldier may not be so military as his brother of Europe, but he is made of the right stuff."

How One Cat Drinks.

From The Bangor Commercial.

Portland reports a cat that will only drink Sebago water from a faucet. When she is thirsty she perches herself on the sink and mews piteously until some one comes to her relief. The faucet is turned on just enough so that the water drops slowly, and the cat cranes her head and as each drop leaves the faucet out goes her tongue like a flash to catch it. Sometimes when the drops come too rapidly, Floss varies her mode of drinking by catching several of them in one paw and then sipping the water daintily therefrom.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hoffman Kissam Reynolds.

Hoffman Kissam Reynolds died at his home, 215 West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday of pneumonia. Mr. Reynolds was the only child of Mr. and Mrs. David L. Reynolds, and made his home with his parents. He came of old Colonial stock, his paternal and maternal ancestors having fought in the Revolutionary War, and was a grandson of the late Dr. Jonas Brooks Kissam, a well-known physician who practiced for half a century in this city. Mr. Reynolds was born in this city on Sept. 28, 1869, and educated here. On coming of age he entered into partnership with his father in the wholesale jewelry business, and was well known in the trade.

He was a member of the

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Trotting Association May Hold a Special Congress.

HIMTINE WAS BADLY BEATEN

In the Preliminary Derby at New Orleans McCafferty's Sprinter Finished Fourth to Andes.

While no official declaration to the effect was made at the recent meeting in this city of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association, it is nevertheless confidently stated by trotting men here that a special congress of the National Trotting Association will be called within a short time. At the biennial congress held last February the vexatious hopple problem was looked into, and a rule was passed barring the use of hopples on the association's tracks after a certain date. The license question, it was understood, was definitely settled when it was agreed that all drivers should be obliged to take out a license and file their photographs, but since these rules were made there has been considerable objection to them, and it is probable that they will be among the important matters to be considered.

The anti-hopple rule was passed by an almost unanimous vote, but the demand for a repeal of the rule has been growing louder ever since. Unbiased horsemen always declare against the use of hopples. Such contrivances are first of all menacing, not only to the horse they are used on, but to the driver and the other horses and drivers in a race. Most of the well-known drivers will not handle a horse that is rigged up with the straps. If a hoppled horse catches in the gear, and there is always a great chance of such an accident, he must fall, and if he should be only a short distance in front of the others in the race, those behind go down also.

The hopple is used on a horse that is not steady at a pace or trot, and the object of the gearing is to force the animal to maintain either one gait or the other throughout. Horsemen contend that there are enough good horses at either gait to comfortably fill the races for which money prizes are offered and that the introduction of a mechanical contrivance on an otherwise worthless horse is unfair to the men who spend time and money to get pure-gaited animals, and especially to the men who have patience enough to train a mixed-gaited horse to adopt either a trot or pace.

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The hopes of the Eastern racing men who are spending the Winter in New Orleans were dashed to the ground on Saturday when John J. McCafferty's colt Himtine was badly beaten in the Preliminary Derby at the Crescent City Jockey Club's track. Himtine was one of the crack two-year-olds of the year during the racing season in the North, and as he is still at the pink of racing form, he was the logical favorite in the meeting between the best two-year-olds of the East and West, now racing at the Southern track.

Ten started in the Preliminary Derby, and Frank Bell, the Western crack, was the first of the lot to show. He is a remarkable sprinter, and carried the others along at a very fast clip, until when well into the stretch his speed gave out, and in a drive Andes beat him out a neck. Himtine finished fourth. The latter is himself a somewhat remarkable sprinter, but he was carried at such a fast clip by the pacemaker that he was tired at the end of the journey.

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The racing records have not been equaled or beaten the past season, except in a very few instances. Mary Black, 3, by imp. Islington, dam Songstress, with 93 pounds, at Washington Park, Chicago, tied the three-quarter record on a circular track in 1:12¼. Macy, 4, 107 pounds, by Hindoo, dam Alga, equaled the mile and twenty yards record at Washington Park in 1:40. Floronso, 3, by Fonso, dam Florence E., 93 pounds, at Washington Park, won one mile and fifty yards in 1:42½, and Boanerges, 4, by Spendthrift, dam imp. Llandrinio, 101 pounds, at Washington, made the mile and three-sixteenths record, 1:58¾. Algol, 4, by imp. Top Gallant, dam Equality, by Bend Or, 107 pounds, and David Tenny, 4, by Tenny, dam Mamie B., 100 pounds, at Washington Park, Chicago, both ran a mile and a quarter in 2:04½, a new record for a circular track.

The mile-and-a-half mark was cut down to 2:30½ at Washington Park by Goodrich, 3, by Patron, dam Edith Gray, carrying 102 pounds, and Judge Denny, 5, by Fonso, dam Belle of Nantura, by Jils Johnson, 105 pounds, at Oakland, Cal., placed the two-mile record at 3:26½.

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At this time of the year, when horses in training are enjoying long periods of rest, and bad weather occasionally prevents them from getting their usual amount of exercise, the following piece of practical advice from The Turf, Field, and Farm might be pasted in the hat of a trainer, much to his advantage:

One of the first things a trainer should have done before moving his string of horses into new stalls is to have them thoroughly cleaned and disinfected under his own supervision or that of a trusted representative. Influenza, distemper, and nearly all kindred complaints to which horseflesh is heir are infectious diseases and can be acquired from stalls, buildings, and other premises where afflicted animals have been housed. Every horse owner should set apart certain days when every feed box, bucket, bin, and stall should be thoroughly cleaned and the stables renovated as much as possible.

Sulphur is a good thing to kill all sorts of germs and can be used with safety where ordinary precaution is had. Place it in an old iron kettle in which some live coals have been previously placed, set the kettle inside the stall and close the doors and windows up tight. Everything in the way of colored cloth that may be affected by the fumes must be removed from the stall beforehand. A half hour smudging with sulphur will kill everything that has life, even to the smallest germ. Sulphur candles, made especially for disinfecting buildings, can be purchased at the drug stores and are very handy to use. By taking a little pains and going to a little trouble it is possible to free a stable from the germs of any disease that may have afflicted former occupants.

***

George Gould recently imported a private pack of Irish hounds. He gave them an initial run at Lakewood, N. J., after an aniseseed trail last week, and was much gratified with the result. There is stiff hunting country in the neighborhood of Lakewood, and Mr. Gould has become an ardent cross-country rider. He keeps the hounds on his private estate, and from now on will give them a run every Saturday, weather permitting. The pack is a fast one, but Mr. Gould's hunter Shamrock and a number of other good cross-country horses in his stables are equal to the task of following them. There are twelve couples in the pack of hounds.

***

Burns, the dog which has been Star Pointer's constant companion during his racing career, has tired of wandering, and last week was found and sent to ex-Congressman White's Two-Minute Stock Farm, near Cleveland, Ohio. The dog, as was told last week, was lost in Madison Square Garden when Star Pointer was sold a few weeks ago. He was found and sent to W. B. Fasig, who shipped him on to his equine chum. On the train Burns wore on a tag on his collar the following instructions: "I am Star Pointer's dog, on my way to join him. When I am thirsty, please give me a drink of water."

***

Royal Standard, the hackney stallion whose award of first prize at the Chicago Horse Show in 1897 occasioned so much comment, has been sold by Graham Brothers of Claremont, Ontario, to A. & W. Montgomery of Netherhall, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, for $700. Royal Standard was bred in Ireland, and was brought to Canada about three years ago. He is a splendid type of the hackney stallion, and when he was awarded first prize at Chicago his winning was protested, it being claimed that he was a "ringer." This was disproved on investigation, and he got the first prize money.

***

Albert Cooper, the veteran trainer of thoroughbreds, is lying dangerously ill at St. Catharine's Hospital. He is suffering from catarrh of the stomach and dropsy. Cooper has handled some of the best horses in the country. He had James R. Keene's string a few years ago, but of late has had a few horses of his own, and trained some belonging to Captain William Astor Chanler.

***

The St. Louis Fair Association will hold out additional inducements to owners next season. It has announced an innovation as regards stakes, and the plan has met with the approval of owners and trainers. In addition to guaranteeing the net value of a stake, the association binds itself to add a stated sum, so that if entries are generous the gross value of the stake, from entrance moneys and forfeits, may be considerably larger than the guaranteed value.

***

Electioneer, who was known as the foremost progenitor of 2:10 trotters, has been supplanted as the champion by his son Chimes, owned by the Hamlins at Village Farm, Buffalo. With Fantasy, 2:06, at four years; The Monk, 2:08¼, at the same age, and The Abbot, 2:08, at five years, Chimes now has a representation in the 2:10 circle of trotters that places him at the top.

***

It is stated that 70,000 people recently saw the race for the Melbourne cup. The distance is two miles, and there were twenty-four starters at $125 each, $15,000 added. The Grafter won from Wait-a-Bit by a neck, and there was a storm of enthusiasm. As the gate receipts on cup day were largely in excess of those on the same day in 1897, it would seem that racing is on the up grade in Australia. The sport of kings is very popular in that country.

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The auction sale of the Lorillard-Beresford stable in England did not turn out as well as anticipated. Diakka was bought in for 1,450 guineas, and Elfin for 200. Draco brought 520 and Bayard II. 370 guineas.

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Jockey Combs and ex-Jockey R. Isom had some words in the jockey room at the New Orleans track on Dec. 13th, and Combs shot at Isom, but the ball did not hit him. Combs was arrested.

***

Messrs. Burns & Waterhouse have purchased of G. W. Scott the bay filly Juanita, four, by imp. Galore, dam Druidess, by imp. Stonehenge, out of Castagnette, by Marsyas, and she will be put in the stud.

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The Pacific Coast Jockey Club has passed a rule to allow no scratches under six, except by consent of the judges.

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The California Jockey Club has tendered E. C. Hopper, secretary of the Latonia Jockey Club, the position of presiding judge at the Oakland track, made vacant by the death of the late J. J. Carter, and Mr. Hopper has accepted.

SWIMMING RACE IN ICY WATER.

Four Men Contest for Prizes Off Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst.

Four nervy swimmers contended for prizes in a race in the icy waters of the Bay, off Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, yesterday afternoon. Twelve men entered for the race, but only four had the nerve to go into the water when the time came. The four who competed were Prof. T. P. Donaldson, Capt. David Dalton of the New York Volunteer Life Saving Corps, Frank Dalton, and Joseph Stehlin.

A crowd of several hundred people witnessed the race. The start was made from the fishing station on the pier running out from the park. The swimmers jumped from the pier and swam a distance of 100 yards to the outer end of the structure. The race was won by Frank Dalton, the youngest of the competitors. All four contestants, however, received prizes. When the men left the water their bodies were blue from the cold.

LAMENT OF "CHUCK" CONNORS

Deplores the Failure of His Ball Friday Night—Too Shockingly Genteel.

The soul of "Chuck" Connors is filled with gloom. His great social function, the annual ball of the Chuck Connors Association, which was held at Tammany Hall on Friday night last, was not a success. Financially it was all right, but socially it fell far below the mark established by its predecessors, and in the words of Connors himself, "De whole ting reminded me of a Fift' Avenue pink tea."

It is true that the great event which has annually thrilled the east side, ever since Mr. Connors became the Mogul of the Bowery, passed off without a single drop of blood being shed. Not a man was ignobly knocked down and kicked in the face for dancing with his best friend's girl; not a man was assaulted from behind with the deftly swung gas pipe; not a man even so much as drew a pistol. Every one acted with the greatest decorum. Even the empty bottles that were hurled from the galleries fell wide of their mark. There were those who actually came in carriages. Some had the audacity to wear starched linen, and the chap who sauntered in in a full-dress suit was accorded the whole floor. The man with the toothpick muscle and the society manner held full sway, and when poor "Chuck" looked around for some one to join him in a drink—some one in a blue flannel shirt and a tight-fitting coat with big white buttons; some one who looked like "the real thing"—his heart became sore, for most of his patrons came dressed in their best.

Early in the evening, as Connors stood in the middle of the floor and watched the guests of the night in the grand march as they filed down the stairs between the flag-draped pictures of George Washington and Timothy D. Sullivan, he knew that something was wrong. Their steps were as stately as those of the minuet dancers of bygone days. No young woman was grasped around the waist by arms that closed like a vise. The men had left their hats in the hall. Cold soberness reigned supreme when "Chuck" stopped the mazy waltz to take a hitch in his suspenders, men coughed disdainfully and women turned their heads away.

"It's no use, it's no use," said Connors, while discussing the affair on Saturday night, "De Bowery's getting too good. Dere was no need to elect Roosenfelt guy'nor, we's all respectable enough as it is. Why, one guy wants me to dance widout me hat, an' when I squares off he asks me if I couldn't take de joke.

"It was all right down in Walhalla, but up dere on Fourteent' Street, it's too near where de swells live. De ball was a dead one from de start. I couldn't find none of de old boys dere. It was full of strange guys, an' when I did de 'hard walk' dey rubber-necked as if dey hed never saw me. Gee whiz! I was de only moke who made any noise. But I ain't givin' no more balls for dudes, and dem t'ings. No, I ain't. I stays dere till daylight, an' never gets one soak in on a single guy's nose."

And then "Chuck" Connors brought his fist down on the counter in a manner that made the red sausages dance in their plates. Anger and remorse filled his breast. He strolled silently to a chair, sat down, and lighted a cigar. And in the curling smoke wreaths he seemed to see visions of the balls of dead years, before the Bowery had become so shockingly genteel.

The Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon at the asylum building. The reports of the officers showed that 321 children were now being cared for, and that there was a balance in the treasury of $17,170.98. The following officers were elected: President—Moses May; Vice President—Abraham Abraham; Treasurer—Herman Newman; Secretary—Abraham J. Pliddiant. After the meeting a sale of the boxes and seats for the annual ball of the society on Jan. 18 was held.

Benefit for St. Vincent's Hospital.

Through the efforts of the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital, that institution has been provided with a new building in which the destitute sick are to be treated. To procure the money necessary to furnish this building the auxiliary will give on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at the Waldorf-Astoria, a musicale followed by dancing and supper. It is expected that the entertainment will be the most brilliant affair of its kind of the season.

To Complete St. John's Hospital.

The work on the new St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, which has been suspended on account of a lack of funds, will be resumed to-day. Bishop McDonnell has mortgaged the property for $50,000. There had been a cloud on the title of the property, which made it impossible to borrow any money on it.

W. & J. Sloane

Rare Silk Rugs.

We are now exhibiting a most notable collection of fine pieces, and among them some of unusually large size.

The wonderful effect of color produced in the closely woven silk makes these Rugs much sought after for floor and wall decoration, and as table covers.

We have never been as fortunate before in securing so many specimens of such high artistic merit.

Broadway & 19th Street.

"JANE CAKEBREAD AGAIN."

A Heading Which Disappears from London Papers—Death of the World's "Awful Example."

From The London Telegraph.

The notorious Jane Cakebread, who, according to official records, had been convicted 281 times of drunkenness, died on Saturday morning in Claybury Lunatic Asylum, having been an inmate of that institution since February, 1896. For over fifteen years Cakebread was a most familiar figure at Worship Street, Clerkenwell, and subsequently at North London police courts. She was always voluble, and seldom failed to be amusing. Most Magistrates treated her kindly and leniently. She was heard to say on one accasion that "it was quite a pleasure to appear before a metropolitan Police Magistrate." Indeed, it was suspected that the old woman thoroughly enjoyed her periodical visits to the courts. She delighted in the fact that she was always "reported," and evinced a supreme cortempt for the policeman who did not know her.

Jane Cakebread was the daughter of a respectable tradesman in a quiet village in Hertfordshire, and was born about seventy years ago. It was not until the age of fifty that she appeared to have given way to drink and to have drifted to London. In 1895 Lady Henry Somerset took Jane Cakebread to her home in Reigate—miles away from the temptations of the public house; but Jane objected to be "buried alive," as she contemptuously described her life at the retreat. Truth to tell, Lady Henry found her protégé a very quarrelsome and spiteful old lady to deal with, and she had to send her back to London. The woman returned to her old mode of life—sleeping in gardens on Stamford Hill and begging. She was soon in the hands of the police again. On Jan. 21, 1896, Mr. Paul Taylor remanded her to Holloway for the state of her mind to be inquired into, and this time the doctor certified that she was insane. She was furious on hearing that she had to go to the workhouse, an institution which she dreaded ten times more than she did prison; but there she was taken in the police ambulance. She was removed to Claybury Asylum, and for the past six months she has been dying. The end came at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning. The funeral will take place at Chingford Mount Cemetery on Thursday.

It is an open secret that the case of Jane Cakebread was the origin of the Habitual Drunkards' act, passed during the last session. This act, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred will affect women of Jane Cakebread's class, of which there are several hundreds in London alone.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	41⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	32¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	5 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¾@6⅞
Sugar, granulated	5⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Tallow, prime	3½
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	4⅝
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western, creamery	21

COTTON.—The local contingent expected to sell the cotton market down yesterday morning, English cables being of disappointing purport, especially as to the amount of business in spot cotton at Liverpool—only 7,000 bales; this being small even for a Saturday market, not to mention the 1 1-64d decline on the future list. But after opening quiet at unchanged prices to a decline of 2 points, the market developed considerable steadiness, in part owing to the bullish construction placed upon the weather map. The market braced up a little after the opening call, but business was generally quiet, until just before the close, when there was a little spurt on covering, with the market finally steady, with quotations 1 point higher to 1 point lower as compared with Friday's closing figures.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	..	..	..	5.51@5.53
January	5.52	5.53	5.51	5.53@5.54
February	5.52	5.52	5.51	5.52@5.53
March	5.54	5.54	5.53	5.54@5.55
April	5.56	5.57	5.56	5.57@5.58
May	5.61	5.62	5.60	5.61@5.62
June	5.64	5.65	5.64	5.64@5.65
July	5.67	5.67	5.66	5.67@5.68
August	5.70	5.71	5.69	5.71@..
September	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.66
October	..	..	..	5.67@5.68
November	5.67	5.67	5.67	....

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Cotton—Spot quiet, prices favoring buyers; American middling 3½d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,700 bales American. Receipts, 57,000 bales, including 50,800 bales American. Futures opened quiet with a moderate demand and closed quiet; American middling l. m. c., December, 3 2-64@3 3-64d. sellers; December and January, 3 2-64@3 3-64d. sellers; January and February, 3 3-64d. sellers; February and March, 3 4-64d. sellers; March and April, 3 4-64@3 5-64d. buyers; April and May, 3 5-64@3 6-64d. sellers; May and June, 3 6-64@3 7-64d. sellers; June and July, 3 7-64d. buyers; July and August, 3 8-64d. sellers; August and September, 3 8-64d. buyers; September and October, 3 8-64d. sellers; October and November, 3 8-64d. sellers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	73⅛	73⅞	73¼	73⅜
March	74⅞	75⅜	74⅜	74¾
May	72	72⅜	71 7-16	71⅝
Corn—				
December	..	..	..	39⅝
May	40	40	39⅞	39⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	66	66¼	65½	65⅝
May	67⅛	67⅜	66¾	66⅞
July	65¾	65⅞	64¾	64⅞
Corn—				
December	34	34 3-16	33 13-16	34
May	34⅞	35	34¾	34⅞
July	35 5-16	35⅜	35⅛	35¼

Corn—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	26	26	26	26
May	26¾	26¾	26½	26⅝

BREADSTUFFS. — WHEAT — Disappointment over Liverpool cables furnished the basis for an attack on wheat prices yesterday, which, although offset for a time by Argentine advices, eventually brought on liquidation and a sharp break in prices, with final quotations ½@¾ lower than the previous night. The Argentine news was of the same character as that received on the two previous days, denoting continued rains and serious interference with harvest operations. In addition to the ¾d loss at Liverpool, there were declines of 10 points in Paris wheat and flour, while Antwerpt closed ½f net higher. The foreign element was inclined to the selling side here, although Chicago reported some orders from the Continent. The Northwest receipts amounted to 849 cars. A week ago there were 934 cars, and last year 650 cars. On the curb local trading was moderatively active, with prices steadier on covering, and ranging from 71 7-16 to 71 11-16 for May, closing 71 9-16 at 1 o'clock. Cash wheat was unchanged at 5½c over May for No. 2 red, and 4c over for No. 1 Northern, Duluth, free on board, afloat.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67¾c; December, 65¾c bid; May, 66¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65½c; December, 62¾c bid; May, 65¾c, bid; No. 2 Northern, 58¾c; No. 2 Spring, 55¾c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 65c bid; No. 1 Northern, 64c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 17.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 66½@67c; No. 2 Spring, 63½@64c; No. 2 Northern, 65@65¼c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 17.—Wheat—December, 66¾c; May, 64¾@65c. On track—No. 1 hard, 65c; No. 1 Northern, 64c; No. 2 Northern, 62c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 41⅞c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed, 32½c; No. 3 oats closed 31½c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33½c; track, mixed, 32@34c; track, white, 34@37c; No. 2 white, clips, 33½@34c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 60¾@61c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56½@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 42@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 52@58½c, delivered New York.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted 54c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$4; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.60, to arrive. Buckwheat flour, $2. Rye flour, good to fair, $3@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$4.35. Corn meal, kiln-dried, $2.10@$2.20, as to brand. Bag meal, fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 76@78c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $13@$13.25; sacks to arrive, $13.50@$14; coarse Winter bran, $13.50@$13.75; latter white; fine, $13@$13.25; middlings, $14@$17; city feed, $14@$14.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clears, $2.65@$2.75.

PROVISIONS. — PORK — Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $10@$11; short cut, $11.25@$12.25. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $15@$18. BEEF HAMS, $18. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4½c; 180 lb, 4½c; 160 lb, 4¾c; pigs, 4¾c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5¾c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4c; pickled hams, 7c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼c; Western S. P., 6¼c. TALLOW—City, 3¼@3 9-16c; country, 3⅜@3⅝c. LARD, 5.30@5.35c; city lard, 4.90@4.95c; refined lard, South America, 6c; Continent, 5.45c; Brazil kegs, 7.10c; compound, city, 3¾@4c; Western, 4@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—Beef—Extra India mess dull, 65s; prime mess dull, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, dull, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, dull, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 34s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, easy, 31s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, dull, 33s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, dull, 28s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, dull, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, dull, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, easy, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, dull, 28s. Cheese—American finest white, steady, 47s 6d; do, colored, steady, 48s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 20s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull, 14s 9d. Turpentine—Spirits strong, 30s 9d. Resin—Common steady, 4s 3d.

COFFEE.—The speculative market for Brazilian coffee was very narrow and quite without new feature. The cables from Europe were without influence, either one way or the other. The cables from Brazil were calculated to support the market here a little, especially in view of the small receipts at Rio and Santos. Another feature of stability was the continued liberal output by the United States warehouses. But at best the market was tame, with a weak undertone. Nothing changed hands on the call, nor was any business consummated until just before the close of 'Change; the total for the session only amounted to 3,000 bags, with the market finally quiet at unchanged prices to 5 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	..	..	..	5.65@5.70
January	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.65@5.70
February	..	..	..	5.70@5.75
March	..	..	..	5.85@5.90
April	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
May	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
June	..	..	..	5.95@6.05
July	..	..	..	6.00@6.05
August	..	..	..	6.00@6.10
September	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
October	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.15
November	..	..	..	6.15@6.20

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 7$350. Hamburg—Unchanged. Havre—Unchanged; January, 38.50; February, 38.75; March, 38.75; April, 39.00; May, 39.25; June, 39.50; July, 39.50; August, 39.75; September, 40.00; October, 40.25; November, 40.25; December, 38.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8$175; cleared for the United States, 4,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4¾c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk $5; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk $4.95; refined, cases, $8.25; crude naphtha, cargoes, $5.70; deodorized, $9; cottonseed oil, prime crude, 17½@18c; prime yride, free on board, mills, 13½@14½c; prime Summer, yellow, 22c; off Summer, yellow, 20@21c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 26½c; prime Winter, yellow, 27½@28c; linseed, American, raw, 37@38c; American, boiled, 39@40c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 43 @45c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.50; Iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.37½; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $7.37½. Lake copper ingot, $12.85; tin, $18; lead, $3.75; spelter, $5.30.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.85; tar oil, bbls, $3.60; spirits turpentine, 42½@43c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.42½; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.60; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $1.95; N, $2.15; WG, $2.50; WW, $2.70.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 17.—Spirits turpentine, 39½@40c. Resin—Nothing doing. Crude turpentine, $1.30, $2.30, and $2.30. Tar—Firm, $1.10.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 17.—Spirits turpentine, 40c. Resin, A, B, C, D, E, F, $1; G, $1.10; H, $1.25; I, $1.35; K, $1.50; M, $1.60; N, $1.70; W G, $2; W W, $2.25.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 17.—Turpentine, 37c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—No trading. CALVES—Veals, $3.75@$7.50; city dressed veals, 8@11c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, poor to prime, $2.50@$4.50; lambs, fair to choice, $5.45@$5.75. HOGS—$3.60@$3.70.

Rheumatism, Gout, Enlarged Joints, and all other troubles emanating from excess of Uric Acid in the system, can be absolutely overcome by the use of

Londonderry Lithia Water

the greatest remedial agent known in cases of this kind.

(Sold Everywhere.) (Both Still and Sparkling.)

For Forty Years the Pioneers of Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST., (Running from 13th to 15th St.,) SIXTH AVE.

Prices Reduced.

To-day we will mark down the prices of many lines of Holiday Goods. Among other things involved, we mention particularly Fine Dressed Dolls, Mechanical and other novelty Toys, rich Plates and Bric-a-Brac. In addition to the foregoing you will find liberal concessions in other departments throughout the store.

We don't wait until after, or a day or two before, Christmas to lower rates. Our plan is to do it in time for the people to save money on their gift purchases.

Straus Cut Glass.

We learned that the clearest and whitest glass in the world was in America. We studied the various intricate processes of manufacturing and soon began to blow and wreathe the crystals into shapes that might have stood beside those of Venice or Pompeii for grace, yet without recalling any model. A few people of taste bought our products, and as they were seen and admired, a quiet demand grew for them. That was the beginning of our Glass industry. We've continued ever since to spin beauty of every kind into tractable glass. The ball once set rolling, rolled on, new designs, new modifications, new forms, new decorations following in steady succession, until the brilliant Straus Cut Glass—exquisitely cut, superbly polished and æsthetically shaped—was put on the market and became an international emblem of culture and elegance.

The Straus Cut Glass is superior to any that is made in America or Europe, and no retail dealer in the world has prices as easy as we have them. You may see the processes of cutting and polishing on the premises if you care to. Very interesting. Sterling Silver Mounted Cut Glass is in highest favor. We show myriad artistic specimens.

Tankards, Cigar Jars.
Vases, Loving Cups,
Salad Sets, Pitchers,
Berry Bowls, Punch Bowls,
Salad Bowls, Cranberry Dishes.

Many of the foregoing are in lined cases.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Italian Marble Statuary.

Many choice creations in Castellina Marble Figures. They are a very recent importation and include ideal heads with delicate lacework which is a distinctive feature. The way we secured these goods enables us to sell them at about half last season's prices.

Rudolstadt Art Pottery.

"The Peer of Royal Worcester at half the price."

We place the artistic production of this world famous pottery directly before the public without any middleman's profit, thus giving our customers far greater value than it is possible to obtain elsewhere.

These words are meant to direct your attention to a generous shipment of Rudolstadt Art Pottery and Bric-a-Brac just received. Among the novelties are many pieces of which there are no duplicates. Those who value originality and exclusiveness will be glad to choose specimens that have no replicas.

Quadruple Plate Silverware.

The Plated Silverware we sell is quadruple in fact as well as in name. Many dealers use "quadruple plate" as a mere advertising phrase. We never trifle with your confidence that way. All our statements bear analysis because they are fortified by truth. Our Silverware trade has developed richly. Inactivity would follow deceit. You may buy these with a feeling of security. The comprehensive Macy guarantee goes with every piece. The shining bedizzenment of the display is backed by sterling quality and low price.

Quadruple plated silver Pudding Dishes, new, fancy shapes, fireproof lining, $2.49.

Quadruple plated silver Nut Bowls, in two styles, fancy shapes, gold lining, $1.98.

Quadruple plated silver Tea Sets, comprising tea pot, sugar, cream pitcher and slop bowl in newest designs, $7.49.

Quadruple plated silver Ferneries, new pierced border, separate lining for plants, $2.49.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Housefurnishings.

Shoe Polishing Cases, made of hard wood, with carpeted top, at 84c.; in better qualities up to $3.48.

Oak Cabinets, straight, 91c.; for corners, 97c.

Fancy oak Cabinets, with French bevel mirror front, $1.61 to $5.16.

Hardwood folding Card Tables, $1.61; same style, but covered with felt, $1.74.

Hardwood Cutting Tables, with yard measure, 78c. to $2.71.

Children's Table Chairs, 99c. to $2.91.

Bamboo Paper Racks, 52c. to 64c.

Bamboo Stools, 84c. to $1.56.

Bamboo Music Racks, $1.61 to $1.74.

Bamboo Tables, $1.16 to $2.32.

Bamboo Cabinets, $1.29 to $2.58.

Fancy Scrap Baskets, 27c. to $2.58.

Standing Work Baskets, 99c. to $1.74.

Chafing Dishes, nickelled on copper, 2 pt. size, iron crane, $1.94; 3 pt. size, nickelled stand, $2.24; finer qualities up to $9.99.

Porcelain Chafing Dish Trays, with nickel edge, $1.24.

Five o'Clock Copper Tea Kettle, copper or iron stand, $2.99.

Chandelier Thermometers, in brass and nickel, 97c. and $1.13.

(BASEMENT.)

The Straus Piano.

Resist the allurements of the instalment plan. Buying a Piano that way means paying a double price. If you'll examine, you'll find that the Straus Piano is double veneered, while others sold at higher prices are simply stained wood. Straus Pianos of Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood. We guarantee excellent workmanship and best material in our Pianos; they are 71-3 octaves, Boston full board, full swing music desk, nickel plated continuous hinges, handsomely carved panels and trusses, three unisons, overstrung bars, practice pedal, French grand action and extra fine grade hammer. We guarantee these instruments for five years and keep them in tune for one year. Our price, $123.68.

Columbia Graphophones, with box case, horn and ear tubes, the $12.00 kind, $7.49.

Record for same, 31c.

Complete line of Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Zithers and Autoharps.

All Sheet Music at less than half price.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Tea Gowns.

In a pleasant room on the second floor, secluded and removed from the turmoil and agitation of general crowds, you will find a large assortment of Women's Negligee Garments. The exhibit includes Tea Gowns, Wrappers, Dressing Sacques, Bath Robes and the like. Are you fond of loitering where such things are assembled? If so, go there and look freely. You'll be interested in the garments. They are chic, graceful, elegant. You'll be tempted by the prices. They are extremely reasonable — surprisingly less than others charge for similar qualities.

Women's Cashmere Wrappers, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon, at $2.99. Women's all-wool Flannel Wrappers, trimmed with braid, $2.99.

Women's Cashmere Wrappers, with square yoke and lace insertions, $3.74.

Women's Cashmere Wrappers, with yoke of lace insertion and ribbon ruffle, $4.54.

Women's Cashmere Wrappers, tucked and trimmed with narrow ribbon ruffles, tucked sleeves, $7.49.

Women's Cashmere Wrappers, tucked and trimmed both back and front, lace insertion and ribbon, $10.63. Also 25 other styles, ranging upward to $35.99.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Furs.

Soon be time for furs. Now's the time for Furs. These are warm-weather prices.

Women's Electric Seal Muffs, $2.19. Women's Stone Marten Muffs, $14.38.

Women's Electric Chinchilla Neckpieces, with heads and tails, $2.49.

Women's Alaska Sable (skunk) Neckpieces, with heads and tails, $11.88.

Women's Electric Seal Coats, new style, double revere, storm collar, lined with good quality satin, sizes 32 to 44, $29.99.

Women's Alaska Seal Coats, this season's model, lined with heavy quality satin, 26 inches long, $134.99.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Blankets and Comfortables.

Zero weather is scheduled to arrive. Here are Blankets and Comfortables that will save you silver and shivers.

All wool Blankets, both warp and filling, ten-quarter size, $2.74.

All wool Blankets, both warp and filling, eleven-quarter size, $3.24.

Large assortment genuine California Blankets, fleecy, downy, warmthful, eleven and twelve quarters, $4.99, $5.63, $8.13 up to $12.24.

Comfortables, filled with pure deodorized down, fluffy and luxurious, silk covered on one side, satin on other, $7.81; with silk ruffle, $8.24; Figured Silk on both sides, $10.49; rich Satin, $15.61, $16.81 and $17.71.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Rugs and Matting.

WARSHIPS AND MERCHANTMEN.

Statistics Showing Comparative Expenditures by All Principal Nations—Expenses Vary Inversely to Size.

From The London Naval and Military Record.

The Board of Trade has published a Parliamentary paper setting forth the relative expenditure on the navies, as compared with the mercantile interests, of the principal countries in Europe. In other words, it shows how much the British Empire spends in preparing to defend its seagoing subjects, and how much France, Germany, Italy, and other countries pay for the protection of their smaller mercantile interests. The labors of the Board of Trade would, perhaps, have met with greater appreciation if they had given us a precise total of expenditure and trade in the British Empire instead of leaving those interested in the matter to add up four or five columns of figures for themselves. However, when this trouble has been taken the results are exceedingly interesting and important. The year dealt with is 1896-7. In that period for the United Kingdom, India, and the self-governing colonies rather over 24 1-3 millions sterling was paid on the navy, which was called upon to guard an aggregate tonnage of 10¼ millions in ships of the mercantile marine. In the twelve months these ships brought imports to the value of 672 millions sterling and took exports worth 537 millions. It is thus seen that we pay only about 24 1-3 millions a year as a sort of insurance upon a trade worth over 1,200 millions sterling. The navy at the same time guards our coasts and maintains our political rights abroad. Those who complain of our huge navy will do well to consider that it is really very small when the interests at stake are taken into account.

As a matter of fact, France spends considerably more in proportion upon her navy than we do. France has a paltry tonnage of 920,871 in mercantile ships to guard—considerably less than one-tenth of our total, yet she spends over £10,500,000 annually upon the navy, which is to say nearly half the British outlay. Russia, too, has a mercantile marine of 677,207 tons, and her naval expenditure is just under £6,000,000. She spends nearly a fourth as much on her navy as the British Empire, and has not much more than one-twentieth of our tonnage. The disproportion is hardly so noticeable in Germany, but it still exists. The German Empire lays out rather more than 5¾ millions on the navy, and the mercantile marine has a tonnage of nearly 1½ millions. This means a naval budget equal to a fourth of the British total, while there is only about one-seventh the tonnage of trading vessels to protect. The United States are almost as extravagant as Russia. They vote 6½ millions to the navy, having only 805,584 tons of shipping to guard. The proportions, therefore, are over one-fourth as much spent for less than one-twelfth the tonnage. There is not the slightest need to enlarge on these figures. They are quite telling very clearly: that those who deprecate the enlargement of the navy as uncalled for and unnecessary are entirely wrong in suggesting that we provide for our shipping even as well as other countries who do not aspire to naval supremacy. The fact is, our navy is far smaller in proportion to the work it is called upon to perform than the navies of either France, Russia, Germany, Italy, or the United States.

A Christmas Custom Abused.

Letter to the Editor of The London Times.

Now that Christmas is drawing near, I ask your permission to refer to Christmas boxes, and the fact that under that pleasant name bribes are often offered and received. In some recent proceedings in bankruptcy in Manchester it came out that the following letter had been addressed by the bankrupt to a bank manager with whom his firm had dealings: "As a token of esteem and friendship, I sent you a case of various spirits, wines, and champagne, and also a box of cigars, which please accept as a Christmas present. I trust that you will be able to go over with me to London some time next month when I shall be glad to buy you the drawing room suite to your taste, which you will kindly accept as a present from your sincere friend." I have reason to believe that Christmas presents of the kind indicated in this letter are given and accepted to a very considerable extent, and I venture to suggest that at the ensuing Christmas principals should take some trouble to know what presents are offered to their employés.

The master bakers and confectioners at Clevedon and of some neighboring villages have this year combined against Christmas boxes and have issued an advertisement in which they say "that, having proved by experience that the old system of giving Christmas boxes is not only a tax on tradesmen, but most unsatisfactory in its results, we have unanimously decided to discontinue the practice and to give a subscription of £20 to the Clevedon Cottage Hospital instead." They further mention the fact that "millers, corn merchants, and wholesale firms generally" (meaning, I suppose, such firms engaged in the supply of bakers and confectioners) "have abolished the system of Christmas boxes and New Year's gifts to the trade for the last three or four years." This action on the part of the wholesale and retail trades is interesting and worthy of application to more crying evils in trade than Christmas boxes. It is in the hope that it may prove a suggestive precedent that I venture to call your attention to it.

EDWARD FRY.

Falland, Dec. 7.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

1—Jacobus vs. U. S.
2—In re Bklyn. & N. Y. Ferry Co.
3—Coe vs. Parlik.
4—In re Hahlo & Co.
5—Wm. Schollhorn Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.
41—Duggan vs. Slocum.
42—Curtis vs. the Mary Powell.
43—Briggs vs. Duell.
46—Baird vs. Reilly.
47—Smith vs. U. S.
48—U. S. vs. Hirsch.
49—Same vs. Claflin.
50—Collins vs. Steamship New York.
51—Chicago, M. & St. P. Co. vs. Clark.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

19—McBride vs. Allen.
187—Schimmelpfeng v s. ship La Guadalupe.
197—Herre vs. S. S. Norge.
205—Goodwin vs. tug Thos. J. Scully "and barges."
206—Lo Vico vs. tug Geo. W. Elder.
209—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
211—Ferguson vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
184—Dailey vs. City of New York.
196—Moneton vs. Merrill.
198—Haley vs. tug Sarah.
199—B. & F. Marine Ins. Co. vs. tug Saranac.
145—Cleary vs. tug D. C. Chase and steamboat Newark.
172—Mader vs. S.S. Frey.
185—Moran vs. ferryboat West Brighton.
25—Hylin vs. S. S. Magenta and two other cases.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Bernheim.
2—Ives vs. Goldblatt.
3—People, &c., vs. Kaufman.
4—Costello vs. Costello.
5—People ex rel. Demarest vs. York.
6—Fox vs. Baird.
7—Palmer vs. Palmer.
8—In re Gillespie.
9—Thornton vs. Thornton.
10—Fox vs. Germania Bank.
11—Reinach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Adler vs. Felocco.
13—Hill vs. Am. Press Ass.
14—O'Brien vs. Baltes.
15—Kendall vs. Whisten.
16—Coffin vs. Jackson.
17—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
18—Raynor vs. Brokart.
19—People, &c., vs. Rothkruz.
20—In re Venable.
21—Christ vs. Hatch.
22—Appell vs. Keystone Elec. Co.
23—In re Carson.
24—In re Broughton.
25—In re Peck.
26—In re Barth.
27—In re Norban.
28—Wolff vs. Lockwood.
29—In re Wales Av.
30—O'Hara vs. Kearney.
31—Silliman vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
32—Bothwell vs. Davis.
33—Schneider vs. Tinneberg.
34—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank.
35—In re Fulton Av.
36—Potter vs. Lennon.
37—Hafemann vs. Hyde.
38—Greiff vs. Greiff.
39—Pearson vs. Cuthbert.
40—Price vs. Price.
41—Manheimer vs. Fisher.
42—Pollak vs. Pollak.
43—Malilaly vs. Farland.
44—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Quintard.
45—Baker vs. Ogden.
46—In re Marks Adjustable Folding Chair Co.
47—Holland vs. Day.
48—In re Robbins Av.
49—Levy vs. Levy.
50—Hall vs. Sloss.
51—Stanbery vs. Morrison.
52—Traphagen vs. Donihee.
53—In re Chesterfield Farm Dairy Co.
54—In re Bell.
55—Ramsey vs. Timayenis.
56—Davis vs. Davis.
57—Weeks vs. O'Brien.
58—In re Rime.
59—In re Monarch Cigarette Co.
60—Keirs vs. Marshall.
61—Donald vs. Gardner.
62—Muller vs. Manuel.
63—Husted vs. Bennett.
64—Miller vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
65—Roberts vs. Burns.
66—Am. Exchange Nat. Bk. vs. Orenta & Maffitt Co.
67—Citizens' Sav. Bank vs. Mooney.
68—Harris vs. Callan.
69—Horn vs. Royal Benefit Society.
70—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. West.
71—Bourne vs. Clark.
72—Sterling Supply & Mfg. Co. vs. Cycle Clicking Lock Co.
74—McCready vs. Lindenborn.
75—McLane vs. Heyward.
76—Treacy vs. Ellis.
77—People, &c., vs. Janniff.
78—Lindenthal vs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
79—Fitzsimmons vs. Breslin.
80—C. H. Clayton Co. vs. de Navarro.
81—In re Florence.
82—Ammon vs. Bradford Press Mfg. Co.
83—Spellman vs. Muehlfeld.
84—Youghiogheny & Lehigh Valley Coal Company vs. Washburne.
85—Benjamin vs. Sagar.
86—Ritchie vs. Robinson.
87—Kaufman vs. Hartung.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Kessler vs. Frieda.
2—Bailie vs. Bailie.
3—In re Public Park, (in re E. 192d St.)
4—In re Trinity Av.
5—Man. Ry. Co. vs. McClenahan.
6—Mead vs. Fisher.
7—In re Worthington Co. Demurrers.
894—Moran vs. City of New York.
893—Higgins vs. Gedney
852—Kolel Am. Vattferes Jerusalem vs. Eliach.
884—Wilbur vs. Conn. Indemnity Assn.
881—Moss vs. Lindbloom
882—O'Brien vs. Beattie.
885—Bandouine vs. Town Topics Pub. Co. Preferred causes.
2035—Gibson vs. Mick.
2036—Same vs. same.
2493—Brugnell vs. Wittner.
2494—Same vs. same.
1335—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
2421—Lanier vs. Rosenstock.
2280—Dept. of Buildings vs. Jones.
2428—Warrendorff vs. Steinway.
2487—Matthews vs. Clock.
1904—Smith vs. N. Y. Con. Milk Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1433—W. U. Tel. Co. vs. Sheppard.
1146—Birrell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1376—Rapp vs. Seward.
1506—Beggar Student Pleasure Society vs. Loewenthal.
1417—Mayer vs. Mayer.
1502—Cook vs. Mayor, &c.
1521½—Schmender vs. Schmender.
1852—Herschfield vs. Herschfield.
841—Frethey vs. Durant.
1784—Hardt vs. Danzis.
821—Am. Credit Ind. Co. vs. Jonas.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1885.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal term)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Cowan, Hennessy and Blumenthal.

1—Daniel Kennedy. 2—Joseph Mullen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

6617—Fillimore vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
5865—Midnik vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
6030—Ragener vs. Hutchins.
7474—Bondy vs. Carley.
7460—Mayer vs. Browne.
7390—Greenberg vs. McMahon.
5267—Binder vs. Scheurman.
5262—Hanrich vs. Owsston.
5677—Croscup & West Eng. Co. vs. Shaw.
8053—Cerlo vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
8064—McGillicuddy vs. same.
7267—Mahoney vs. Cody.
7549—Garcia vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7612—Ramsey vs. Nat. Constructing Co.
7591—Hoffman vs. Henesey.
6128—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7275—Cohen vs. Cohen.
7288—Anderson vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
7511—Cauldwell vs. Smith
7521—Flynn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7541—Torres vs. H. C. Underwood Mfg. Co.
7551—McCue vs. Deyman McBean Con. Co.
7415—Rindia vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6874—Brennan vs. Glenton.
7539—Tefft vs. Ryan.
6564—Goffe vs. O'Keefe.
7451—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
7380—Plenty vs. Zucker.
6366—Schlereth vs. Schwarzschild & S. Co.
5469—Dann vs. Hughes.
6754—Seipp vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7440—Kenny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

3037—Underwood vs. Cirrito.
3114—Cousins vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
3159—Liebold vs. Klein.
3252—McKeever vs. Schnugg.
3364—Jeter vs. Hubbell.
865—Becker vs. Mayor, &c.
2490—Ramsfelder vs. Steventon.
1937—O'Grady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8143—McEnerny vs. Seeley.
3222—Thompson vs. Preston.
3239—Harding vs. New Commercial Club.
1571—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3383—Murray vs. Weir.
2522—Wimpfheimer vs. Am. Cred. Ind. Co.
1512—Weiss vs. N. Y. & Rock. Bh. R.R. Co.
1656—Gressman vs. Reinhard.
1851—Higgins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3679—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.
3688—Hayner vs. Mayor, &c.
3714—Johnson vs. Belden
3825—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.
3851—Marshall vs. Lyons
3854—Ross vs. Gardner.
2017—McLaughlin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2170—Wanemaker vs. Megrau.
2117—Faas vs. Dillingham.
2437—Harris vs. Frerichs.
2149—Jessup vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Gieserich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

1153—Striechner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3324—De Goode vs. Sexton.
2219—Johansen vs. Eastmans Co.
2925—Leavy vs. Reddy.
3354—Ladue vs. Morton Boarding Stables.
8404—McWilliam vs. Home Ins. Co.
3413—G. C. Flint Co. vs. Dusser.
3426½—Jacobi vs. Lankenau.
3499—Grosik vs. Wills.
3506—Wagener vs. Spies.
3507—Same vs. same.
3511—Singer vs. Mayor, &c.
3617—Sullivan vs. Smith
3629—U. O. Am. Stairbuilders vs. Low.
3649—Leidendorgen vs. E. R. Gas Co.
3021—Rosenberg vs. Sexton.
3735—Slepicka vs. Blake.
3736—Schroeck vs. Reiss.
2145—O'Leary vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1662—Ames vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ella Finegan.
Ida F. Fraser.
Mary L. Carter.
Juan A. Guerra.
Philip Metz.
Matthias Thiel.
John J. Pfeiffer.
John M. Carr. 2 P. M.
Charles W. Ottiwell.
Catharine Corbett.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills. Case on.

1429—John Lattimore. 1428—Louis F. Hallen.
1398—John Hagen.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1866—Catoosa Springs Co. vs. Casey.
822—Feist vs. Goldman.
1807—Same vs. Jones.
1808—Same vs. Dessar.
1809—Same vs. Thompson.
1902—Pollach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1827—McAllester vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1649—Levien vs. Webb.
6289—Lain vs. Schaefter.
1051—Schrieber vs. Driving Club.
5898—Foley vs. Sheffield Farms Co.
433—Allen vs. Dreeves.
1701—Copeland vs. Lessem.
6199—Davidson vs. Lenten.
6444—Dwyer vs. McLoughlin.
2574—Mellenbach vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1910—Lange vs. Priscotte.
1907—Barwood vs. Clark.
1759—Slater vs. Slater.
2048—Sunlight Oil & Gasoline Co. vs. Edwards.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

2049—Davis vs. Ammermann.
2050—Vogel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2051—Schmitt vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2052—Brownoff vs. same.
2053—Powers vs. Blackner.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1571—Herrmann vs. Hoyt.
1936—McKeever vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1960—Eisemann vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
982—Feist vs. Mingey.
1886—Van Leuwen vs. Fish.
1965½—Travis vs. Sgobel
1782—Sullivan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1783—O'Neill vs. same.
1785½—Parker vs. Art Students' League.
569—Klinger vs. Stiefel.
1948—Mackinstry vs. McCormack.
1897—Fischer vs. Mertzfelder.
1268—Baumann vs. Kelly
1725—Finegold vs. Greenfield.
1916—Stone vs. Crawford

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. case on.

2424—Mason vs. Tietig.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
5584—McKibbin vs. Tucker.
6221—Bonsard vs. Costello.
5578—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
6838—Hamburger & Co. vs. Benninghaus.
6380—Oehl vs. Lederer.
6803—Wilson vs. Sire.
6314—Keit vs. Isaacs.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2058.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1605½—Albert vs. Herr.
1997—Baxter vs. Gilson, Collins Co.
5202½—Pohalski vs. Tamsen.
1372—Bernheimer vs. Prince.
1994—Guttman vs. Irsch
816—Hass vs. Luey.
1995½—Gedney vs. Seaman.
2014—Weintraub vs. Jacobs.
2037—Regensberg vs. Eschwege.
2043—Ehrich vs. Cooper.
2044—Bondy vs. Stillwell.
1612—Van Auken vs. Whittaker.
1673—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5776—Isler vs. Irig.
1398—Gould vs. Ilsley.
1535—Howe vs. Glauber.
1617—Forgotston vs. Meyer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

2724—Mason vs. Tietig.
1248—Potts vs. N. Y. and Westchester Water Co.
5584—McKibbin vs. Tucker.
6221—Bonsard vs. Costello.
5578—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.
6838—Hamburger & Co. vs. Benninghaus.
6380—Oehl vs. Lederer.
6803—Wilson vs. Sire.
6314—Keit vs. Isaacs.
6045—Holland vs. Reinisch.
5644—Cole vs. Morse.
6325—Rosenthal vs. Bach.
6288—Hawks vs. Jackson.
6251—Endeman vs. Peck.
5229—Willson vs. Jewellers & Tradesmen's Co.
6120—J. T. Robin Co. vs. Egyptian Tobacco Co.
5994—Frank vs. Goldstein.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2068.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Gordon, and Sullivan for the People.

1—James D. Hallen.
2—Dominico De Angelo.
3—Siegfried Tynberg.
4—William Carew. Pleadings.
1—John Layden.
2—John McCue.
3—Ike Cooper.
4—Harry Fox.
5—John E. Quinn.
6—Edward Carter, alias Edward J. Gordon.
7—McDonald Wilson.
8—John Malone.
9—Carlo De Opetatis.
10—Jane Mahoney.
11—Frederick Siems.
12—Isidor Markowitz.
13—Harrison G. Melville.
14—James McCoy.
15—Talbot Talridge.
16—Frank Smith.
17—Rosie Gold.
18—Francis E. Eggleston.
19—Patrick F. O'Connor, Edgar S. Bootay. John Harris.
20—Joseph Gray.
21—Edward Fischer, Ciara Phillips, Frank Mills.
23—Clinton S. Wright.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Donovan.
2—Haim Wallitz.
3—Bernard Thompson, Joseph Herlihy.
4—Hamid Asdude.
5—Edward Barnes.
6—Charles Van Daake.
7—Robert Howard.
8—John J. Delaney, Charles Smith.
9—Meyer Fein.
10—Pasquale Cannialchia Paolo Lamaramo, Antone Castulaccia. Libarto Manzzone.
11—John Curtin.
12—Frank Conte.
13—James Callaghan.
14—Richard F. Price.
15—Timothy Derwin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Recess until Wednesday, Dec. 21.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and O'Reilly for the People.

1—Fayne Moore. 3—John H. Lilly.
2—William Hunt.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J.—People, &c., vs. E. S. Dean Company—Charles N. Morgan.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Fletcher vs. Porter—Clifford W. Hartridge.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Anthony H. Creagh et al.—John J. Breen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department.—It is ordered that a new calendar be made up for the January term of this court, upon which the Clerk will place (1) All causes upon the present calendar which have not been reached on the regular call; (2) all causes upon the present calendar which have been passed and in which there shall be filed with the Clerk on or before Dec. 24 a new note of issue or a statement showing that the appeal is still pending and undetermined, and (3) all new causes in which the appeal papers shall be filed with the Clerk as required by the general rules of practice and the rules of this court.—Dated Nov. 29, 1898.

JOHN B. BYRNE, Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar.—Smith, J.

898—Dugget vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
899—Besch vs. Ockert.
917—Wignton vs. Kenny.
General calendar.
369—Manheimer vs. Manheimer.
450—Harrison vs. Obermeyer & Liebman Brewing Co.
687—Friedman vs. Berger.
755—Bates vs. Kratzenberg.
943—Duley vs. Duley.
952—Crocker vs. Hathaway.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—Part I., Johnson, J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Hirschberg, J.; Part IV., Gaynor, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.

2388—Beck vs. Nassau Railroad.
4209—Weisman vs. Dry Dock & E. B'way R. R.
3242—Hogan vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
5378—Falk vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3191—O'Rourke vs. Nassau R. R.
3753—Wilson vs. Linde Co.
521—Petterson vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
1850—Suttling vs. Hatton.
3384—Ward vs. Marsters.
5903—McDermott vs. Diefendorf.
3932—Murphy vs. Smith.
3874—McGure vs. Nassau R. R.
3979—Brehr vs. Nassau R. R.
4217—Holliday vs. Brit. Am. Ass. Co.
5802—Pfautsch vs. McKeever.
5352—St. Louis Car Co. vs. Atlantic Av. R.R.
5017—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
4686—Miller vs. City of Brooklyn.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

1677—Werner vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
2890—Flack vs. Nassau R. R.
6305—Lahey vs. Nassau R. R.
3366—Harrop vs. Nassau R. R.
5197—Schettler vs. Long Island R. R.
7042—People ex rel. Sweeney vs. York.
5128—Cona vs. Cranford.
3501—Cona vs. Hughes.
3882—Murray vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1252—Eckstein vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
1253—Goulding vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
5319—Westover vs. City of Brooklyn.
6954—Catterson vs. Nassau R. R.
7023—Hunt vs. Frothingham.
4106—McCarthy vs. City of Brooklyn.
4610—Smith vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5153—Judge vs. Nassau R. R.
4285—Sturberg vs. Union Ferry.
5117—Schinduer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3610—Bowie vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6980—Levinsky vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
(938—Jacarusa vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3632—Ernst vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
4641—Seawanhaka Boat Club vs. N. Y. & College Point Ferry.
6815—Harkins vs. Nassau R. R.
6879—Williams vs. Bliss.
6867—Poarch vs. Perlus.
8128—O'Dea vs. Aldrich.
2098—Mentz vs. Sun Publishing Asso.
4184—Meyer vs. Hollis.
5118—McCarroll vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3722—Berry vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6928—Behrens vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6987—Aspinall vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
5120—Judge vs. Nassau R. R.
6833—Burkhardt vs. Nassau R. R.
4018—Luck vs. City of Brooklyn.
6979—Seagriff vs. McCormick.
6720—Applebaum vs. Caress.
6880—Fisher vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
4880—McCormick vs. Nassau R. R.
5157—Hylyne vs. O'Mara.
4464—Desmond Dunne Co. vs. Baker.
7072—O'Hara vs. Nassau R. R.
7013—Marinan vs. Nassau R. R.
6918—Berger vs. Steck & Co.
6109—Flynn vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
947—Kelly vs. Blixt.
1261—Dalton vs. Vanderveer.
5124—Smith vs. U. S. Projectile Co.
6850—McCaffrey vs. Nassau R. R.
7019—Clement vs. Long Island R. R.
6822—Holzer vs. 3d Av. R. R.
6917—Volland vs. Blake.
6854—McIlhattan vs. Standard Oil Co.
7024—Drubin vs. Werbolowsky.
4602—Henderson vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
5053—Archer vs. Seymour.
3680—Flynn vs. Robbins Co.
4212—Davis vs. Carman.
6390—Pike vs. Fluegel.
6848—Boyle vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6750—Von Glahn vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2223—Cashmaker vs. Nassau R. R.
2297—Kenney vs. Nassau R. R.
4528—Baker vs. B., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
3188—Jewett vs. Union Ferry Co.
2212—Raymond vs. Vandall.
7756—Wellbrock vs. L. I. R. R.
3382—McGough vs. City of Brooklyn.
3383—Gregg vs. City of Brooklyn.
3124—Frasey vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
5306—Fulton Grain Co. vs. Anglim.
6938—Thorn vs. Terry et al.
6986—Murray vs. Sun Publishing Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5567.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

James Munroe, grand larceny; Thomas Ward, Peter Weir, burglary, second degree; Henry Craft, William Moylan, burglary, third degree; William Behan, James Behan, assault, second degree; Paul Nemig, Charles Miller, burglary, third degree; Felin Kehrer, burglary, third degree.

Bartley Cook, burglary; Edward Gorman, alias Edward Gorman, alias Edward Gorman, alias

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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,

Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.

Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.

Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

6% 1st Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion of the above Bonds has reduced the amount outstanding at this date to about $1,000,000. Of this amount $159,000 will be redeemed for the Sinking Fund on January 3d next, which latter will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110 per cent.

Holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds may for the present continue to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis of $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

The net earnings of the Company during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6 per cent. Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4 per cent. Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, November 15th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the above offer will cease on DECEMBER 31ST next.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY, for the sale to the Trustee of one hundred and fifty nine (159) First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same, dated September 1st, 1880.

In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to DRAW bonds BY LOT AT PAR.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M on the 31st day of December, 1898, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, E. S. MARSTON, President, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee
E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, November 15, 1898.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO

BANKERS.
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The business week just ended was the most active and the most sensational that Wall Street has known for years. Transactions in stocks aggregated considerably more than 4,250,000 shares and 200 different stock issues were traded in. Stocks that have all along been leaders of the market held their conspicuous positions, and others heretofore laggard in the upward movement came to the front, some of them, such as the Vanderbilts, usurping for a time leadership.

Gossip in Wall Street these days is active and is spread over a wide range of topics. Chiefly it is bullish, although bear activity among the professionals of the Stock Exchange last week was naturally accompanied by more or less bear talk, in which the usual rumors figured prominently.

Grangers.

With the exception of Northwest and Omaha, the Granger stocks were not very conspicuous last week. They fluctuated over comparatively narrow ranges in prices, and, although Burlington and St. Paul and Rock Island all made new high prices for the present movement, they closed on Saturday without showing more than fractional net changes from their quotations a week previous. Gossip on the group was scarce. St. Paul's big earnings were influential, while the failure of the Rock Island Directors to increase their dividend rate, as some people professed to expect, was used as an argument against the stock. In the realizing of Friday and Saturday the Grangers naturally suffered because of the heavy commission house interest in them. Yet on the decline they received support from the same source, the public's bullishness finding expression mostly in the three foremost Grangers.

Vanderbilts.

With the talk of Vanderbilt control of the Chicago and Alton, all the Vanderbilt properties came into prominence last week. New York Central, however, was the feature of the group, that stock becoming suddenly active and strong, and touching a higher price than for fifteen years. Following New York Central came all the other Vanderbilt stocks, all Wall Street seeming ready to jump in and buy at the first show of Vanderbilt activity.

Gossip says that Omaha is soon to be consolidated with Northwest, and it is not unlikely that this will be effected in the near future. As is well known, this consolidation is an old Vanderbilt plan, which has been in contemplation for several years. The scheme was mapped out some time ago and little or no work or dickering will be now necessary to bring the two properties together.

Among Vanderbilt interests gossip upon Michigan Central and Canada Southern is quite bullish. Brokers who were most conspicuous as buyers of New York Central last week were active in putting up Michigan Central and in buying Canada Southern. On Thursday the latter stock, in which there had previously been much activity, sold at 58. Then the buying by Vanderbilt brokers stopped. Below 57 it began again, although in a less aggressive manner. Bulls on the Vanderbilt properties are talking enthusiastically of Omaha prices for Canada Southern.

Undoubtedly Vanderbilt interests have been negotiating for Chicago and Alton. The extent of Vanderbilt identification with Union Pacific is greater than is generally credited, and, although nothing definite has yet been obtained, there are grounds for believing that negotiations for the Alton property have been part of a plan for joining the Union Pacific with Vanderbilt lines further East.

Flower Stocks.

The Flower stocks continue among the most conspicuous issues, although they were not last week as sensationally buoyant as previously. It is to be remarked, however, that they showed a weakness. Gains made by the several properties in recent weeks were well held, none of them reacting more than a couple of points. The Atchisons and the Federal Steel shares seem now to be most in favor with the Flower following, although in such quarters there is confident bullishness on Brooklyn Rapid Transit, People's Gas, and others of the group. Within a few days the Atchison Directors will meet, and, according to statements that are almost official, Atchison preferred will then become a dividend payer. Wall Street gossip is much concerned as to this development, as to the amount of the dividend, and as to the period it will represent. Rumor makes various predictions—1, 1½, and 2 per cent. quarterly, semi-annually, and indefinite. Various changes have been rung upon these figures and periods. Atchison insiders promise a dividend and they promise that it will be a surprise. Toward the close of last week Flower sentiment on both the Atchison stocks was quite bullish, substantial advances in both being predicted for the coming week.

Both Federal Steel stocks made new high records and both held strong despite the reactions of Friday and Saturday. Federal Steel common gained more than 6 points and had 217,000 shares to its credit. The wonderful activity of the iron and steel trade and the promise that that industry will show great progress for some time to come makes the steel stocks, of which the Federal Steels are natural leaders, favorites with the strongest financial interests.

The Pacifics.

Since Northern Pacific common became a dividend payer it has hung around 41 and 42, showing no disposition to move. Around 41 the stock has been receiving good support; much above that figure it has been allowed to take care of itself. Wall Street traders figured last week that with the declaration of a dividend all the good news on the property was out, and their bearishness was increased by the fact that no one could learn whether the Northern Pacific dividend represented a quarter, or six months, or a year. From professional sources there has come considerable short selling of Northern Pacific for several days past.

At the close of last week Union Pacific came forward as a probable purchaser of the Chicago and Alton Road, and on that talk both common and preferred stocks moved up sharply. Conspicuous among the buyers of them were strong financial interests, and this gave color to the Alton stories. London was also a buyer of Union Pacific stocks, notably of the common. On Saturday rumors that the Alton property had been actually contracted for by the Union Pacific, subject to ratification by the Directors, were current. The fact that Vanderbilt brokers were buyers of the Union Pacifics on Friday and Saturday was construed as most bullish.

Industrials.

Sugar Trust during the past few days has declined substantially, losing more than 8 points net for the week. The other industrials have done little or nothing, Tobacco jumping around erratically and making only a fractional change. The quoting of Sugar Trust "ex dividend" did not have much effect on the stock, expectations that it would recover the deduction having failed of fulfillment. Wall Street sentiment on the stock seems much mixed, but commission house clients are showing a very pronounced antipathy toward it, and are refusing it support. And in the absence of a short interest and of outside buying, Sugar Trust lags.

In several of the industrial stocks, notably Leather preferred, speculative plans are said to be under way. There are three or four cliques of professional traders at work on the bull side of various industrial properties. Leather preferred ran up sharply during the past week, but lost most of its gain before the close. Evidences of bull manipulation of the stock by a professional clique headed by one of the larger operators were apparent, however. This pool is understood to have a substantial amount of Leather preferred upon which it expects to build up substantial profits within the next two or three weeks.

Conspicuous in the industrial department last week were the Rubber stocks. They showed much weakness, Rubber common dropping from 48 to 42¼ and the preferred from 113¼ to 110. Gossip said that the bull pool in the stock was selling out.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, England, Dec. 18.—Last week's market was generally firm, with a well-distributed business, estimated as representing about 75 per cent. of the total output.

India is still a moderate buyer of light goods, but prices have been an obstacle to free buying, though yesterday sellers became more numerous, some being disposed to sell at long shots in anticipation of a reaction in cotton. Yarns remain firm, with no change of position since the previous week. German spinners are now selling yarns freely, and French mills report a large demand and a strong tone.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY.	LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . .	$1,000,000
Surplus	$200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established an office at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in CUBA and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, and to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, and to hold in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.

Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.

CAPITAL,	$2,000,000
SURPLUS,	$2,500,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE. TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,

Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH, 32 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.

Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers and merchants.

Bankers.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, Limited.

Solicitors.
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee.
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

REDEMPTION
OF
First Mortgage Bonds of the Equitable Illuminating Gas Light Company of Philadelphia.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage of the EQUITABLE ILLUMINATING GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, dated February 1, 1898, One Hundred and Eighteen Bonds (118) were this day drawn in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage:

5	1061	3295	4106	5279	6425
60	1141	3308	4194	5342	6451
107	1357	3339	4215	5538	6537
159	1379	3357	4223	5547	6570
185	1418	3458	4269	5583	6640
204	1619	3487	4272	5587	6667
440	1062	3545	4293	5736	6736
457	1786	3610	4299	5824	6777
459	1826	3652	4412	5869	6788
525	1871	3673	4511	5914	6870
568	1877	3723	4550	5948	6918
596	1887	3728	4696	6138	7069
638	1927	3830	4794	6163	7280
667	2069	3838	4834	6166	7319
738	2512	3839	4901	6176	7357
740	2683	3929	4974	6275	7359
782	3067	3952	5106	6277	7396
791	3109	3986	5124	6301	7477
860	3137	4050	5200	6375	
942	3186	4080	5236	6376	

These bonds will be paid at 105 and accrued interest to January 1, 1899, on presentation at the office of the NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2, 1899.

Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1, 1899.

December 1, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION,
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the holders of the following Bonds and Stocks:

Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.;

Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.;

Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per cent. Bonds, (Currency);

Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency);

Ohio and Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency);

B. and O. Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;

B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A;

B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B;

B. and O. Southwestern Railway preferred Stock;

B. and O. Southwestern Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;

Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The undersigned have undertaken to act as Managers to carry out a plan for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company on substantially the following basis:

It is proposed that the undersigned shall recommend to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) that it shall acquire the properties of the above-named companies or the securities above named representing the same, and shall issue in exchange therefor and to provide new capital for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of said properties its new securities as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds	$40,000,000
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) New Preferred Stock (trust certificates)	12,500,000
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) New Common Stock (trust certificates)	10,000,000

The new securities and cash are to be offered in exchange for the above-named bonds and stock as follows:

EACH $1,000 RECEIVES

EXISTING BONDS AND STOCK TO BE DEPOSITED.	*Cash.	New South-western Div. 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds.	New Pre-ferred Stock Trust Cer-tificates.	New Com-mon Stock Trust Cer-tificates.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.	$20.	$1,070.	100.	
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.	20.	1,340.	100.	
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent.	17.50	1,240.	125.	
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)	11.67	1,000.	125.	
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)	4.17	900.	100.	
B. & O. Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds	22.50	1,000.	100.	$200.
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds	22.50	900.	100.	225.
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A			200.	176.
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B	8.33	1,000.	125.	
B. & O. Southwestern Railway Preferred Stock	33.33	1,000.	125.	
B. & O. Southwestern Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds	6.67	1,000.	125.	
Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds				
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds				

*Interest at the rate provided in the old Bonds from the date of the last matured coupon next preceding January 1, 1899, up to the date when the new Bonds begin to bear interest—namely, January 1, 1899, excepting in respect of bonds represented by Certificates of Deposit stamped "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899," as stated below.

Deposited Bonds must carry all coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds maturing on or after January 1, 1899 (excepting B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A and B, which must carry all matured and unpaid coupons.)

The Syndicate will purchase for cash at their face value such coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds maturing January 1, 1899, from holders who deposit their bonds under the plan, upon the Certificates of Deposit for such bonds being stamped "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899," and the said coupons or claims for interest on registered bonds being respectively delivered or assigned to the Syndicate or upon its order. Upon the completion of the reorganization there will be paid in cash upon all deposited bonds (not including, however, B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A and B,) interest at the respective rates provided in the old bonds up to January 1, 1899, from the coupon date last preceding, excepting in the case of bonds represented by Certificates of Deposit stamped as aforesaid, "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899."

A syndicate has been formed to provide the sum of $5,500,000 required for improvements, cutting down grades, equipment, etc., and also the cash required to take up existing car trusts, floating debt and other outstanding obligations of the Company, to purchase new securities not taken by holders of certain of the existing bonds, and also to make advances and perform other obligations essential for the purposes of the Plan.

The consummation of the Plan is conditional upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) approving the same and consenting to issue its Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock as above stated, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as the Reorganization Managers shall allow. In case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) should fail to fulfill the foregoing conditions, this Plan will be abandoned, and deposited securities will be returned to depositors upon surrender of the certificates of deposit therefor, without expense, unless some modification of the Plan satisfactory to the depositors shall be proposed, in which case due notice of such modified Plan will be given and depositors will be afforded an opportunity to withdraw their deposited securities, in case the modification of the Plan is not acceptable to them.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will act as **Depositary** under the Plan, and the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, will act as its AGENT for the purpose of receiving deposits in London, England. Holders of bonds and stocks affected by the Plan may deposit their securities either with The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, **No. 120 BROADWAY**, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, **41 LOTHBURY, LONDON**, England, and will receive reorganization certificates of deposit therefor. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the Plan of Reorganization, in any respect whatsoever, is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Managers, and the Plan will embrace only securities so deposited.

Copies of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned, or from the Depositary or its London agency, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at the office of any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Depositary or its London agency.

Dated New York, December 15, 1898.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York,

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York,

Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York,
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

TO THE SECURITY HOLDERS OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the guarantor of certain of your securities, having become insolvent and its property being in the possession of Receivers, and its reorganization having been declared operative, it became necessary for your Board, in order to properly protect the securities of your Company, to enter into negotiations with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to arrange the future relations of your Company with that reorganized property.

For several months the Board has been in negotiation with them, and in consultation with the security holders, for the purpose of securing an exchange of your Company's securities for the securities of the Reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company upon a satisfactory basis, and to secure additional new capital to place the Company in a position to successfully carry on its business and place it on a sound financial basis.

Since the organization of your Company, vigorous competition, then unexpected, has developed in the territory it occupies, greatly reducing the rates for transportation received by your Company.

The effect of such reduction in rates has been most serious and shows the pressing need of a readjustment of the Company's securities and fixed charges, and the securing of additional capital to make needed improvements upon the property. Had the same rates prevailed last year as existed at the time of the organization of the Company there would have been a surplus over fixed charges of $2,273,626, instead of a deficit of $99,574.

When your Company was organized, it was believed ample provision had been made for necessary capital to reduce its grades, secure increased and heavier motive power, equipment, and rails, and to bring the property to the highest standard of condition. Such necessary capital was to be secured through the sale of the Company's securities, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Immediately upon the organization of the Company certain of such improvements were entered upon; before they could be completed to the extent whereby substantial savings in operation could be effected to meet the prevailing low rates, the insolvency and receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company prevented the sale of its securities and thereby arrested the completion of the contemplated improvements. These improvements have become imperative and cannot longer be delayed.

The amount of capital now needed to be expended in the reduction of the grades, purchase of additional equipment and for other improvements in order to bring the property to the efficiency requisite for advantageous and profitable operation, in conjunction with the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is estimated at about $5,500,000, the greater proportion of which should be expended during the next calendar year and the remainder as soon as possible thereafter.

The Reorganization Managers have agreed to undertake the consummation of the plan herewith submitted, which provides for the issue by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized), of its securities in exchange for yours on a just and equitable basis, and the securing of additional capital required to put your property in a position to successfully carry on its business. The syndicate mentioned in the plan will purchase at their face value all coupons due on the first day of January next that are not paid from such bondholders as shall deposit their securities. It is hoped that further financial embarrassment, with its inevitable consequences and the depreciation in the value of your securities, can be avoided by a prompt acceptance of the plan.

Your Board, therefore, urgently recommends its prompt acceptance.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

EDWARD R. BACON,
President.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
EDGAR T. WELLES,
JOHN H. DAVIS,
New York.
JAMES SLOAN, Jr.,
Baltimore.
FRANCIS PAVY,
London,
Committee of Board.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.

To the Holders of the

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887.)

In view of the probable reorganization of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company, the time has come when, in our opinion, the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders should be protected by a deposit of their bonds with us; the depositor, by such deposit, giving us full power to dispose of the bonds or to deliver them under any plan of reorganization, provided that in so doing we obtain for each Bondholder who deposits his bonds with us par and interest in cash therefor, or, at his option, the right to include his bonds in such plan of reorganization, and to receive in lieu of the cash price above stated the new securities offered under the plan, such option to run for at least thirty days after the plan is issued.

Bondholders are therefore invited to deposit their bonds with us at once for the purpose and with the powers above indicated, receiving suitable certificates of deposit.

We cannot undertake to act for any bonds not deposited with us, and we reserve the right to decline at any time to receive further deposits.

In our opinion, a prompt deposit of bonds will conduce to the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes.

The coupons due January 1, 1899, may be detached from the bonds before they are deposited with us.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT 1st Mtge. 6s, due Jan. 1st, 1913.

A majority of the issue has been deposited with the **GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY**, under the agreement of October 5th, and final notice is hereby given that **no deposits will be received after December 20**, except at the discretion of the Committee.

December 8, 1898.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
THOMAS DENNY, JR., 62 Cedar St.,
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.
THORNWELL MULLALLY, Counsel.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

A GREAT BULL HOUSE IN A GREAT BULL MARKET.

OUR NEXT LETTER
WILL BE ENTITLED

"PROFIT TAKING" AND WILL SHOW ITS EFFECT AND BEARING IN THE PRESENT MARKET. FEW REALIZE THE SCOPE AND POSSIBLE MAGNITUDE OF A MARKET LIKE THE ONE EXISTING. OUR LETTER WILL ENLIGHTEN YOU AND GIVE YOU A CLEARER VIEW AND IDEA OF THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE MARKET AND ITS PROBABILITIES. THIS DAILY MARKET LETTER, PRONOUNCED BY EVERY ONE AS THE BEST THAT LEAVES WALL STREET, WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION FOR A SHORT TIME TO ANY ADDRESS.

These letters give comparative earnings of various Railway systems and corporations, and show the prospects these companies have for future increases. This enables our customers to select the best securities. The arguments in these letters are based on facts and figures, and will be found of great value to even the oldest operators in the Street. They should be read by every person interested in any class of securities. Those who wire or write early will receive the first edition.

Our "HOW TO SPECULATE ON MARGINS" will show how deals are made and closed on the exchanges.

If you have not read our letters on "The Leaders of the Present Bull Market" and "The Earnings and Bonded Indebtedness of C., B. Q., St. Paul., L. & N., So. R'y, R. I., Peo. Gas & R. R. T." you should also ask for these.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
CONSOLIDATED WITH
MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
31 and 33 Broadway, New York.

Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.

Highest banking references and financial rating.

A GREAT BULL HOUSE IN A GREAT BULL MARKET.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, N. Y.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Write for book on Speculation.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, December 14, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earning of the first six months of the present fiscal year, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid February 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By **GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.**

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

On February 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their transfer books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1898.

THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company payable January 3, 1899.

The Central Trust Company of New York will on that day pay the same to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books at the close of business on Monday, Dec. 19, 1898, of its voting trust certificates representing preferred stock of this company. The books for the transfer of said certificates will be reopened on January 4, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

The Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, Mass., will on the same day pay such dividend to the holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books at the close of business on Monday, Dec. 19, 1898, of its voting trust certificates representing voting trust certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, representing preferred stock of this company. The books for the transfer of voting trust certificates of the Old Colony Trust Company will be reopened on January 4, 1899. Checks will be mailed.

The Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.,
By HOWARD C. TRACY,
Assistant Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
New York, December 14th, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 121.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 16th day of January next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of December inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of December 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of January 3d next.

M. T. WILBUR,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE KEOKUK & WESTERN R. R. CO.,
KEOKUK, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1898.

NOTICE.—The sixteenth dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock of this company has been declared out of net earning, payable on the 3d day January next, at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th instant and reopened on January 3d.

BENJAMIN STRONG, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Nov'r 18th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company.

DIVIDEND NO. 34.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 3d, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. December 23d, 1898, until 10 A. M. January 3d, 1899. JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

The Tomboy Gold Mines Company.

18 Wall Street,
New York, December 16th, 1898.

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

The Board of Directors of the Tomboy Gold Mines Company has this day declared a dividend ($50,000) of Twenty-five Cents per share of the capital stock, payable December 21st to stockholders of record this date. The Transfer Books are closed to-day and will reopen on December 22d, 1898. W. D. PAGAN, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance, thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly and parallel with said street two feet four inches, and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, December 14, 1898.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

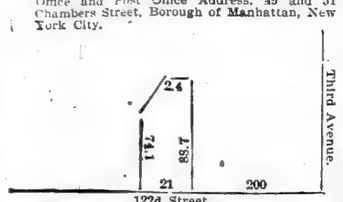

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $157.65 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

d19-2aw3wM&Th&ja9

CHARLES STREET—SUPREME COURT, County of New York, JAMES V. McMANUS, plaintiff, against MARY E. BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Charles Street, distant two hundred and twenty-two feet one and one-half inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Charles and Bleecker Streets; and running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet and ten inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Charles Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet nine and a quarter inches, to the said northerly side of Charles Street, and running thence westerly along the said northerly side of Charles Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, said lot being fully described upon a certain map filed or intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled Map of Property in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the Estate of Abraham Van Nest, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, March 12th, 1865, and known as Number 16 on said map.—Dated New York, December 14, 1898.

GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

VINCENT VICTORY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

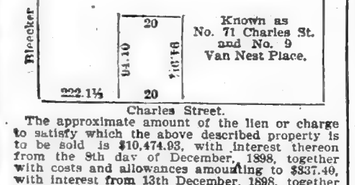

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,474.03, with interest thereon from the 9th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.40, with interest from 13th December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $332.81 and interest.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Plaintiff, against ISMA SCHREYER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line parallel with the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances and all the estates and rights of the said defendant, Isma Schreyer, in and to the said premises, the rent, issues, and profits thereof and all the chattels and personal property therein. Dated New York, December 17th, 1898.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 111 West 53d Street:

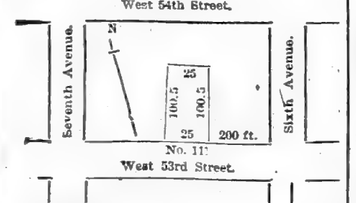

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $7,361.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $305.79, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $19,174.40, and interest, $18,800 of this amount being a first mortgage upon said premises.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1898.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898.

FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.

o10-1aw6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy13-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NORTHEAST CORNER ONE HUNDRED AND Sixty-seventh St. and Audubon Ave., New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—CLARA R. GERKEN, plaintiff, against PATRICK MERIGAN and ano, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the twelfth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in the said judgment as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two hundred and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and, taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet; thence running southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The sale of the above-described property is adjourned to Monday, December 19th, 1898, at the same place and hour.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

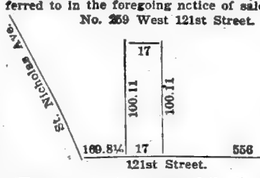

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,533.95, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $463.32.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 21st day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 20th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and known and distinguished upon a map entitled "A map of property belonging to the Jumel Estate north of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, dated 31 May, 1882," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Map 898 by the numbers two hundred and ninety-six and two hundred and ninety-seven on said map, and, taken together, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street with the easterly line of Audubon Avenue; running thence northerly along the easterly line of Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches; thence running easterly parallel with One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet; thence running southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue, fifty-one feet seven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, ninety-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 16th, 1898.

M. CLEILAND MILNOR, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 81 Nassau Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 259 West 121st Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance, and excluding referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $11,069.00 and interest thereon from November 21st, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, &c., liens on said property, is as follows: Taxes for 1898, $170.85, and water rent for 1898, $10.05.

EUGENE H. POMEROY, Referee.

n28-2aw3wM&F&d19.

NO. FIVE HUNDRED AND SIX WEST TWENty-ninth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—WILLIAM H. COLLINS, plaintiff, against LILLIAS H. MATTHEWS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Monday, the nineteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Tenth Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence westerly, parallel with Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Twenty-ninth Street, twenty-five feet, to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, November 26th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale.

29th Street.

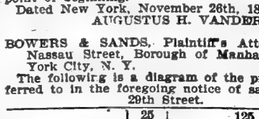

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,009.68, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $116.25.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n28-2aw3wM&Th&d19

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SEARIGHT, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SEARIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, Esq., No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1898.

MATILDA SEARIGHT, Administratrix with the will annexed.

LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Atty. for Admx., 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City. d19-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City. s19-1aw6mM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators. E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City.

o24-1aw6mM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

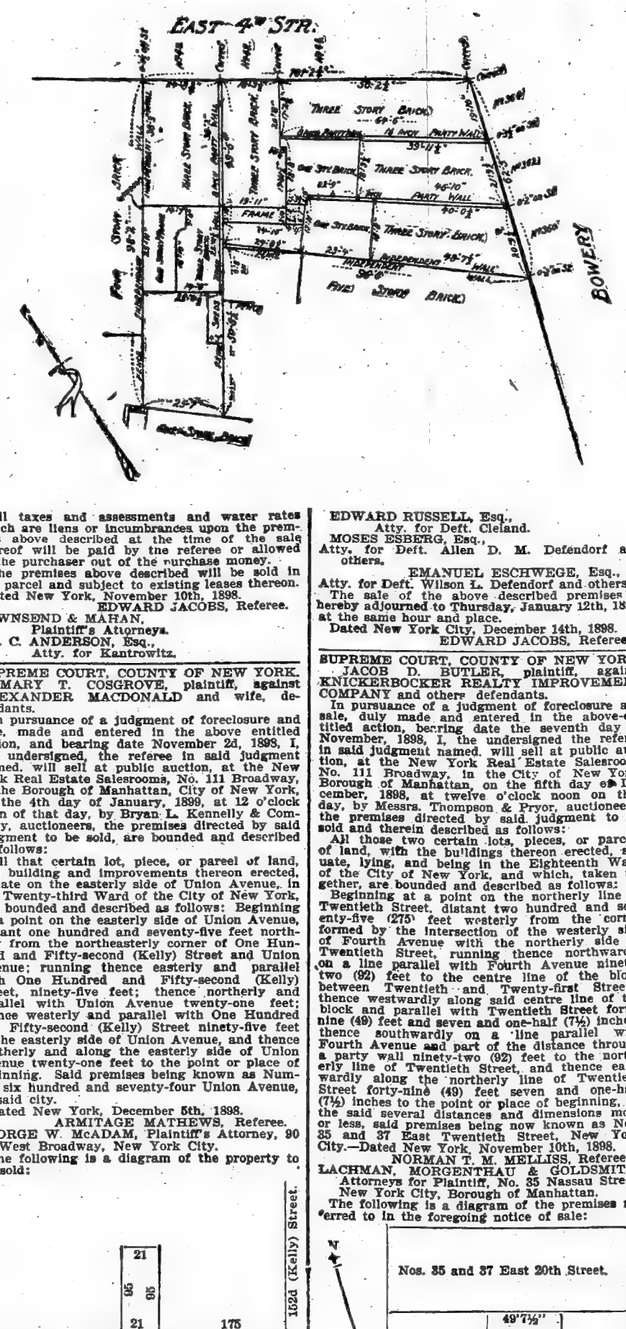
EAST 4th STR.
BOWERY
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick

Here's a perfect host of dainty giveable gifts in men's and boys' wearables — they don't all want toys and etchings.

Jump at the size if it's a suit, overcoat, shoes or hat—we'll make it right after Christmas.

An opera hat is thoroughly "sooted" for the Christmas chimney—black ribbed silk; $7, usually $10 or $12.

Useful but ornamental certainly applies to dressing gowns; $9.75 to $20.

Shoes pinch at night. Slippers, then, not fancy, but useful comfortable slippers, $2.

It takes a woman to think of home comforts: Our housecoats are made for men to wear; $4.75 to $18.

Gloves of every kind, for every purpose, in every size, $1 to $3.75.

What we do for men we do for boys.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Broadway and Prince St.
Broadway and Thirty-second St.
Broadway and Warren St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

HOLIDAY CLEARING SILK SALE.

1000 Dress Patterns of Printed India and Foulard Silks, 35 cents to 50 cents per yard; Regularly 75 cents to $1.00.

600 Waist Lengths of colored Novelty Twilled Silks, Spring colors, 50 cents per yard; Until now 85 cents and $1.00.

800 lengths of Colored Taffetas, Plain and Changeable—desirable shadings, 55 cents per yard.

1000 lengths of Black Satins, Taffetas, Peau de Soie and Brocades, suitable for dresses, skirts and waists, 60 cents to $1.25 per yard; Were 85 cents to $1.75.

Begins To-day, December 19th, in the Basement.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

"PERFECTION"
OUR NEW DRESS SHIRT
UNLAUNDERED.

Bosom, Neckbands and Wristbands of York St. Belfast Linen.

85 Cents Each,
$5.00 half dozen.

A second lot of these New Unlaundered Shirts—made in every way equal to Custom work—are now on sale.

They are made of Williamsville A. No. 1, Cotton and guaranteed not to turn yellow.

Buttonholes hand-made; every part of the Shirt well stayed and double-stitched; with novel reinforcement.

Two Styles: Open front and back, and open back.

85 Cents each;
$5.00 half dozen.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Trappings for Hobbies.

Has your friend a hobby? We have made the most artistic Christmas gift trappings for it.

Is it collections? Charming inlaid and carved cases for rare china and books; exquisite Vernis Martin cabinets, with nymphs and cupids dancing about on them as gracefully as ever they did on Grecian vases, now greatly reduced for Holiday Gifts.

Art? Oriental Rug antiques with an ineffable color glow.

Music? Beautiful piano chairs from $4.50, and benches from $6.00; Exquisite music cabinets $5.75—most delightful whimsicalities for the "home of sweet sounds."

Something or every one, and only factory prices, when you

BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST
NEAR 6TH AVE.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

RUGS—CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.

Moquettes & Axminsters

18x36 in.	.75
27x54 in.	$1.45
36x72 in.	2.75
54x78 in.	4.75
9x12 ft.	14.50

Some designs are Oriental in the Semi-barbaric lavishness of color.—these are superb for hall, library or dining room. Others rival the French tapestries in their delicacy,—charming for parlors.

Our Christmas furniture bargains make "great gifts from little dollars grow."

With "Long Credit," part of your dollars begin to serve before you get them.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Mrs. Charles R. Lowell Sa s the War Has Shown the Need of It.

SPOILS SYSTEM THE PLIGHT

Many Depend Rather on Political "Pull" than Efficiency to Secure Places, She Asserts.

Mrs. Charles R. Lowell addressed the class in Present Day Problems at the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday afternoon on "The Ethics of Civil Service Reform." "There are three different ways," said Mrs. Lowell, "in which this question of civil service reform should be considered: First, as regards the community in its character as employer; second, as regards the community as a public office holder, and third, as regards the individual office holder. There is vastly more need of a civil service reform than there is of a military or navy reform.

"The reason there is need for reform in the civil service and not in the army and navy is that the spoils system has got possession of the former, but not of the latter. I do not want to be understood as saying that everywhere in the civil service of the United States there are corruption and incompetency, but it must be admitted that many persons get into the service who are wholly unworthy and unfit for the positions they hold. Outside of the classified civil service there is little care taken in the selection of public officers. Usually when they are unable to secure employment elsewhere, because of incompetency or dishonesty, they fall back on the civil service. They go to their friends, the politicians, and depend rather upon a 'pull' than efficiency to secure the places. Once in office it is not for the good of the department in which they are employed that they work—it is simply to do the bidding and to serve the personal ends of their political 'boss.'

"I recall the last address I ever heard Col. Waring make. Referring to the municipality of New York he said: 'In this city there are few who have any idea of their rights. The average citizen expects to get what he wants by personal or political pulls or not at all. This is destructive of the moral fibre of the people and to justice and honesty. Whoever wants to help to raise the life of the people of New York can do nothing more effective than to devote himself to the establishment of a Government of honest and unflinching laws and destroy the power of 'pulls.'

"The fatal results sure to follow the appointment of ignorant and unfit men to public offices have been presented to the people over and over again. For thirty years a handful of civil service reformers have been calling attention in season and out of season to the destruction which must result when partisan and personal consideration control appointments to official positions. Over and over again from other States in the Union have come stories of fearful cruelties inflicted on the poor and helpless inmates of public institutions by the neglect and barbarism of 'political appointees.'

"But at last the blasting touch of 'political and personal influence' has been laid upon the flower of the land. This country went to war last Spring, and 200,000 youths went to the front to fight. The fathers and mothers trusted their sons to their country, willing that they should if necessary die in battle, but confident that they would be watched over and cared for and saved from all unnecessary suffering. We know the result. Do we realize the cause? The Department of War was run on the 'spoils' system—incompetent men were appointed to office, incompetent doctors were sent out with the regiments, and the country is mourning bitterly.

"For sixty years 'politics' has been suffered to slay its victims, but they have been the weak and helpless, and but few people have concerned themselves with the matter. In order to make the whole people understand and care it was necessary that their own sons and brothers should be starved and murdered by official incompetence and neglect. If at last the lesson has been learned the young lives laid down will have been a sacrifice none too costly for the great blessing it has gained for their country."

WILLIAM K. THORNTON DEAD.

Once Had a "Pull" with Politicians; Died Friendless in a Lodging House.

William K. Thornton died yesterday afternoon in the lodging house at 219 Bowery. He had no friends, it is said, and his body will probably rest in Potter's Field.

Some years back Thornton had a following in the tenement districts. He controlled votes, and was on familiar terms with the Republican and Democratic leaders. In return for his services at election time he always managed to get some sort of a berth. He worked for ex-Inspector Williams when he had charge of the Street Cleaning Department. He had a place under Van Cott when the latter was Fire Commissioner.

Three years ago Tammany bid highest for his votes, and he was appointed a caretaker of tools in the Park Department. A year ago the leaders discovered that Thornton's influence was on the wane. He lost his place. Unable to get work he found shelter in the lodging house, where he succumbed to lung disease. He was fifty years old.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

It Offers to Supply the Mayor with New Blood for School Commissioners.

The Central Labor Union decided yesterday to extend a helping hand to Mayor Van Wyck in what the delegates say is his present embarrassment in being unable to secure competent men to fill vacancies in the Board of Education. If he cannot find the men, the Central Labor Union offers him a whole string of delegates to choose from.

Delegate James P. Archibald of the paper hangers' brought up the matter before the meeting. He said it was a disgrace to the citizens of New York that its schools compare unfavorably with those in the West. "This state of affairs," Archibald continued, "is peculiar to New York. It is humiliating to the people to see the Mayor unable to find competent men for School Commissioners. The teachers cannot get their salaries this month, and because of this and other irregularities there are 300 vacances for teachers, and no one seems to be in a hurry to fill them.

"What the Board of Education needs is new blood. The Mayor could get several good Commissioners from among the members of the Central Labor Union. The schools are used chiefly by the working people, as the rich have private tutors for their children. What's the matter with Delegate Farrell or Delegate Henry or Pallas or Barr or a dozen others, all of whom are ornaments.

An outburst of applause followed these remarks, and then Delegate Archibald said: "I may mention here that there is no political significance in this, because there is no salary attached to the office of School Commssioner."

Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said: "We are deeply interested in the public school system, and we hope that many bright schoolboys may join the Central Labor Union when they grow up to manhood. We want all the intelligent people that we can get.

"The main thing that they need in the School Board is new blood. I believe that the Central Labor Union should furnish a list for the Mayor to select from."

"If we sent a list to the Mayor," remarked Delegate Perrine of the Iron Molders, "none of the candidates should be bachelors, for bachelors know nothing about children."

The meeting decided to send the Mayor the following list of names of delegates: John J. Phallas of the Pattern Makers, John S. Henry, Secretary of the meeting; W. A. Perrine, James P. Archibald, Edward Thimme, Matthew Barr of the Tin and Sheet Iron Workers, Eugene A. Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians, Edward F. Farrell of the Concord Labor Club, Henry Richards of the Woodcarvers, James W. Armstrong of the Electrical Workers, Gustav Schwabe of the Cornice and Skylight Makers, and Thomas P. De Greef of the Carpenters.

A letter was received from State Senator Ahearn in reply to a request that he should again introduce into the Senate his bill that was defeated at the last session, which provided that mothers should have the custody of half orphans that are now committed to institutions. Mr. Ahearn promised to accede to the request. Other letters were from the Mayor, President Murphy of the Board of Health, and Coroner Bausch in reply to a request by the Central Labor Union that records of death by poisoning should be kept separate from others. The request will be considered by the Board of Coroners.

The Harmony Committee reported that it had conferred with a similar committee from the Central Labor Federation, and both committees were in favor of a consolidation of the Central Labor Union and the Central Labor Federation. The committee said it had arranged for a joint meeting of the two central bodies on Jan. 15.

The delegates from the Caisson Workers, who are on strike at the Willis Avenue Bridge, asked that the granite cutters and other union men at work there be ordered on a sympathetic strike.

Delegate Barry of the Actors brought up the subject of the recent explosion of the Consolidated Gas Company's tank, and asked that a committee be appointed to conduct a private investigation into the cause of the disaster, as no union men had been employed in the construction of the tank. Delegate Henry suggested that the committee attend the inquest, and said that the Coroner would give it all the assistance possible. Delegates Harris, Archibald, and Henry were appointed.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The Two Ohio Boys Who Killed Little Daisy Brower.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 18.—Elmer and George Butler, aged respectively twenty and thirteen, were to-day found guilty of manslaughter in the killing of Daisy Brower, a young girl. In the trial it was proved that she had been shot from ambush, for no cause whatever. The defense was that insanity ran in the Butler family. The sentences have not yet been passed.

BURGLARS AT STAMFORD.

About $3,000 Worth of Goods Taken from Two Jewelry Stores.

STAMFORD, Conn., Dec. 18.—Early this morning burglars entered the jewelry stores of Alexander Weed and Sigismund Kronholtz, both situated on Main Street, in the centre of the city, and secured upward of $1,500 worth of booty in each place. Entrance was made at the rear. The goods taken were of a miscellaneous character including watches, chains, charms, optical goods, and opera glasses.

The Creek Warrant Frauds.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, Dec. 18.—Two more prominent citizens of the Territory have been indicted for complicity in the Creek warrant frauds, by which over $70,000 was obtained. C. H. Warth, former cashier of the First National Bank of Muskogee, and S. B. Callahan, former private secretary of Chief Isparhecher, are under indictment by the Federal Grand Jury.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every evening at 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy, Merchant of Venice. A Positive Triumph. Ada Rehan as Portia. "A wonderful performance." "Such a series of beautiful pictures never equaled on our stage." "Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career." Matinées Christmas and New Year's.

Loan Collection of PORTRAITS, Exhibited for the benefit of the ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Fourth Avenue and 23d St. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sunday from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 Cents.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Extra Mat. Christmas Matinée Sat. and New Year's. May Irwin in her greatest success. KATE KIP.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. 100th Performance Dec. 27. Handsome Souvenirs. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Wed., Sat., & Xmas. WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. 125TH SOUVS. TO-NIGHT! The Turtle.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P. M. 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER, Grace Huntington & Co., Reno and Richards, Lafayette, Cyr and Hill, Tyson and McWatters, & others. Splendid Comedy Holiday Bill! 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. HELENE MORA, McINTYRE AND HEATH, Lilian Burkhart & Co., Hayes and Lytton, Montgomery and Stone, Canfield and Carleton, 5 All Bros., Sa-Vans, 25 others. 25c., 50c.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night at 7:45, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, and Nordica. Van Rooy, Pringle, and Van Dyck. Conductor, Schalk. Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, CARMEN. Eames, De Lussan, Saléza, Albers. Cond. Mancinelli. Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard De Reszke. Cond. Schalk. Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2. FAUST. Melba, Mantelli, Saléza, Albers, Plancon. Sat. Evg., Dec. 24, at pop. prices, BARBER OF SEVILLE. Sembrich, Campanari, Devries, Carbone, Salignac. Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Matinées Wed. & Sat. TO-NIGHT, 75TH PERF., SOUVENIRS. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE. BOHEMIAN GIRL. SOUVENIRS SAT., XMAS EVE. Eves., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1; Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Xmas Week—LURLINE, Operatic Spectacle.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. .....2D MONTH..... PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY. TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS. EXTRA MATINEES DEC. 26 & JAN. 2d.

BROADWAY THEATRE Evenings, 8:00. Mat. Sat. at 2. Extra Matinées WED. EV'G, DEC. 21. Xmas and New Year's. A Dramatization of Marie Corelli's Famous Novel, "The Sorrows of Satan."

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Matinées Wed. and Sat.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. Ida Heath, Dartos, and Foreign Vaudeville. Dec. 26—Cissie Loftus—Special Xmas Mat. Dec. 26

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mr. & Mrs. Russ Whytal in "VAGABONDIA." Ev. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15. LAST WEEK. Last Wed. and Sat. Mats. JOHN DREW in THE LIARS. Dec. 26—Empire Theatre Co. in "PHROSO."

Herald Sq. Th. Evg., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. L'st W'k HOTEL TOPSY TURVY L'st W'k "Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Xmas Souvs., Dec. 23. Dec. 26, Della Fox, The Little Host.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS 100 Performance To-morrow Eve, SPORTING LIFE. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Xmas, Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St. & B'way 3D CROWDED MONTH. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce Evenings, 8:30. ON AND OFF. Mat. Sat.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime. EDEN MUSEE. Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH. A DANGEROUS MAID!!! Last 3 Wks! CASINO! Last Mat. Sat. but 2. Farewell Xmas Souvs. Next Frid. Eve!

AMUSEMENTS.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Concert Tuesday Evg., Dec. 20, at 8:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. Res. Seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. LOUISE THORNDYKE BOUCICAULT and HOWARD KYLE in "Proper Impropriety." Filson & Errol, Charles T. Aldrich, Ed Latell, George Thatcher, and Ed Marble, Biograph, &c.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle. A Volcano of Mirth.

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Xmas, 2. JULIA ARTHUR—LAST WEEKS. Monday, Tues. & Wed., "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Mercedes"; Thursday, Dec. 22, and balance of week, "A LADY OF QUALITY."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last performances of the phenomenal success, (matinée Saturday.) "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POUSSE CAFE.

COLUMBUS EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS (Monday.) Rice's "GIRL FROM PARIS."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Mat. every day, 25c. Evenings, 25 & 50c. This week—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

Christmas Presents! | Christmas Presents! | Christmas Presents! | Christmas Presents!

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st St.

O'Neill's.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th to 21st St.

Open Evenings Until Christmas.

THE GREATEST OF ALL HOLIDAY SALES.

We are going to start this week with the Greatest Offering of Holiday Goods New York has ever seen. Every department in this Great Store is represented—Lamps, Bric-a-Brac, Fine Furniture, China, Cut Glass, Furs, Dress Goods, Umbrellas, Handkerchiefs, etc. If you are looking for a Bargain in Holiday Goods, useful or ornamental, this is the place and now is the time. Glance down these columns!

Furniture.

Ladies' Writing Desks.
Mahogany or golden oak finish, 26 inches wide, French leg design, handsomely polished, 6.35

Corner Chairs.
With mahogany finish frame, highly polished, upholstered seat covered with silk damask, assorted colors, 3.98 each

Reception Chairs.
Highly polished Reception Chairs, with carved back, neat design, 2.49 each

Rockers.
Golden oak or mahogany finish Rockers, with highly polished saddle seats or cobbler leather seats.

The 3.50 grade for	2.69
The 4.50 " "	3.25
The 6.00 " "	4.25

China Closets.
A special lot of China Closets, three feet wide and five feet six inches high, bent glass ends, carved top with bevelled glass, 12.98

Decorated Vernis-Martin Tables.
Twenty inches in diameter, handsomely finished, regular value 10.00, 5.98

Hundreds of other values just as tempting.

Rugs.

Five hundred imported Rugs, including Carabaghs, Shirvans, Dagastans and Mussoulas, average size 3x5 feet, and worth from 9.00 to 27.00, on special sale at 6.50 to 21.50

Sofa Cushions.

A splendid collection of high-class Sofa Cushions, made of rich brocades, a number with fine embroidery, worth 5.00 to 20.00, on sale at 2.98 to 12.00

Cameras.

Cyclone Jr. Cameras, 3½x3½, with one plate holder, 2.48

Defiance Cameras, 4x5, with one plate holder, 2.65

Complete line of Photographic Materials.

"O'Neill" Bicycles!

None better built—strong, easy running—an ideal Christmas gift, 19.98

Plain tire Velocipedes, 98c to 2.98

Fitted with rubber tires, all sizes, 2.48 to 4.98 Each.

Tricycles, 3 to 12 year sizes, extra strong steel drawn frames, adjustable seats, 2.48 to 3.98 Each.

Lamps.

Two Great Bargains!
Squat Shape Lamps, in green or pink tints, 3.50; worth 5.00.

Beautiful Decorated Lamps in gold, old brass or gun metal finish, both in high and squat shapes, 9.98; worth 15.00.

Framed Pictures.

Etchings framed in oak, sizes 14x28 inches . . . 1.48
Etchings in four-inch oak frames, size 20x30 . . . 2.69
Pastels, 17x26, in Florentine gilt frames . . . 2.98
Colored Photographs in Florentine Frames, 20x24 . . 2.98

Brass and Onyx Tables.

A special lot of gold-plated Brass Tables, with handsome onyx tops, regular value 10.00, 7.50 Each.

Smoking Jackets and House Coats.

Fine Tricot Smoking Jackets, trimmed with silk; all colors. Also fine cheviot House Coats in a variety of neat plaids and mixtures, 3.95 Each.

A SPECIAL SALE OF
Umbrellas at Half Price.
Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas, 26 and 28 inch, great variety of handles.
Regular value 4.00, 1.98 Each.
Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas, with fine pearl, ivory or solid silver handles.
Regular value 8.00 to 10.00, 4.50 Each.

Men's Canes,

with sterling silver trimming, 85c. Each; worth 1.50.

Men's Mackintoshes.

Men's Mackintoshes, with velvet collar, plaid lining, warranted waterproof; tan, blue and black, 4.75 Each.

Mackintoshes with cape, very fine quality, 6.75.

Boys' Mackintoshes,

with capes, 2.39.

A complete line of
Boys' Rubber Coats at Very Low Prices.

Women's Jackets.

Kersey Jackets, men-tailored and finished, notched collar and box shape front, lined throughout with silk, 7.98 Each.
Regular price 12.00 to 15.00.

Rich Kersey Jackets in three-quarter lengths, elegantly tailored and richly lined,
Regular value 25.00 to 40.00, 15.00 Each.

A special line of rich Velour du Nord Jackets, richly trimmed, braided and jetted at
Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

Women's Cloth Waists.

A special lot of Women's Cloth Waists, regular value 1.98 each, 98c. Each.

Furs.

Canada Seal Collarettes, nine inches deep, full sweep, high storm collar and fancy linings, 2.98 and 3.98 Each.

Choice novelties in fine Neck Scarfs, Collarettes and Muffs at very attractive prices.

Dress Goods.

A most extraordinary bargain in black and colored Dress Fabrics. 3,000 yards, 45 inch, all-wool Dress Goods, in all the newest weaves and colors,
☞Regular 1.50 quality,
50c. Yard.

Clearing Sale of TWO THOUSAND ALL-WOOL DRESS LENGTHS.
Dress Lengths of six and seven yards, worth 3.00 to 8.50 per pattern, now on sale, 1.50 to 5.00 Each.

Gloves.

Ladies' Four-button Kid Gloves, pique sewed, 85c. Pair.

The Marlborough Glove, with one fastener, pique, geranium reds, 1.48 Pair.

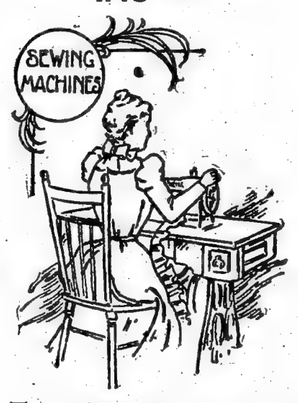

The O'Neill Sewing Machine.

None better made. We guarantee them for five years. A more useful Holiday Gift you could not give. We have them in four styles.

No. 1—Elegantly finished in polished oak, three drawers, 13.80.
No. 2—With five drawers . 16.80
No. 3—With seven drawers. 17.20
No. 4—Drop Head. It has four drawers, and the head drops out of the way when not in use. Elegantly finished quartered oak top 19.60

Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, six in a box, worth $1.25 a box, 85c Box.

Six fine embroidered Handkerchiefs, in a fancy box, worth $2.25, a large stock to choose from, 1.50 Box.

Ladies' all-linen embroidered-edge Handkerchiefs, worth 35c to 48c each, 23c Each.

Ladies' all-linen initial Handkerchiefs, 12½c to 25c Each.

Men's initial Handkerchiefs, all linen, 25c, 39c and 50c Each.

Choice novelties in Ladies' and Men's Silk Mufflers at very low prices.

Cut Glass.

Bowls, 8-inch	4.66
Nappies, 8-inch	4.38
Celery Trays	5.50
Olive Dishes	2.98
Water Bottles	1.48
Vinegar Bottles	1.98
Vases, 8 inch	1.65

Beautiful designs in Decanters, Claret Jugs, Ice Tubs, Water Pitchers, Cheese Dishes, Punch Bowls, etc., at very attractive prices.

Dinnerware.

English Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, brown or green decoration, 6.75 Set.

Blue Delft Dinner Sets, 112 pieces, very choice and exceptionally cheap, at 9.48.

English Porcelain Dinner Sets, the new shape, beautiful pink borders, 130 pieces, 23.85 Set.

Jardinieres.

The largest and best stock in New York, and at prices most attractive.

A special line of handsomely decorated Jardinieres, gold traced, four sizes, 25c., 40c., 55c., 98c. Each.

Chafing Dishes and 5 o'Clock Tea-Kettles.

A choice line of reliable goods at very attractive prices. Chafing Dishes, nickel plated, with hot-water pan, 2.25 to 4.50 Each.

Brass or Copper Tea-Kettles, 1.29 to 2.75 Each.

All paid purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

When you are in the store take the elevator to the fourth floor and visit our Restaurant, by far the best of any department store in New York. The room is bright and cheery, the food the best to be obtained and deliciously cooked, and last, but by no means the least, the prices are exceptionally moderate. You'll find it an ideal place to spend the lunch hour.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 17...	4,332,360
Same week last year.....	1,929,870
Stocks to date this year.....105,005,852	
Corresponding date last year. 76,070,669	

Bonds for the week*.....	$30,057,000
Same week last year.....	15,382,900
Bonds to date this year.....	876,784,040
Corresponding date last year..	546,510,720

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

BEYOND ALL DREAMS.

New National Conditions Which Encourage Some Wall Street Enthusiasm.

"There have been past periods," says Mr. Henry Clews, "when such conditions as now exist would have developed speculation in its wildest forms; but the experience of the last five years has taught our people much practical wisdom, and that fact may be expected to exert some restraining influence. But making all allowance for conservative restraints, it must be admitted that, viewed as a whole, the present condition of the United States is one that tends toward the development of a speculative period of steadily expanding importance.

"The situation is attended with a growing realization of the magnitude of the National production, wealth, and international significance. Reflecting men see that, ten years hence, we shall be a Nation of 100,000,000 people, surpassing all other countries in wealth and international importance. Hitherto, they have not dreamed of what the United States is to the rest of the world; and now that their eyes are open to the inevitable expansion of our commerce and power, a great hope is inspiring the public consciousness. This new inspiration must henceforth be a great inv sive force behind the industry and the wealth of the country; and its effect can hardly fall anything short of a great bound in National enterprise. At the moment we are only in the beginnings of this National awakening; and any extraordinary manifestation of the speculative spirit is therefore perhaps not to be expected as an immediate result.

"These factors, however, may be expected to constitute a 'bull' element in the securities market, giving it permanent strength and pushing it steadily toward a great speculative culmination. I look for an exhibition of the effects of this tendency with the opening of the New Year. How far it may affect prices I will not venture to indicate."

Sleeping Canal Shares.

An odd phase of the current discussion of Nicaraguan Canal affairs appears in the fact that no new interest whatever shows in the shares of the old company, which aforetime were both active and popular. Some indications appear, however, that preparations are being made to impart some activity to the stock, for outside brokers are being canvassed on the subject.

Probably 80 per cent. of the old stock is held in Wall Street houses and represents tremendous losses.

Mr. Vanderbilt Doing Well.

Wall Street people who like big figures estimate that the recent advance in security market values has added not less than $25,000,000 to the personal fortune of William K. Vanderbilt.

Iron and Steel.

A Chicago authority who has recently been investigating steel and iron trade conditions writes:

"Prominent men interested in steel said that to the sales of 750,000 tons of steel rails reported three weeks ago at least 250,000 tons should be added to represent the full amount: The sales credited to 1898 will aggregate, it is stated, at least 15,000,000 tons, which is the largest amount in the history of the industry. The capacity for the mills in the country is said to be booked for the first six months of 1899, and it is predicted that within the next few months the capacity for the remainder of the year will be sold.

"At the Illinois Steel Company it was said an order for 75,000 tons of rails for Russian railroads had been turned away for lack of capacity. Home orders are expected to keep the mills occupied. Rails are firm at $18 and an advance of $2 is predicted. Steel, in response to the demand in every direction, has advanced about 75 cents a ton in a little more than thirty days. Pig iron is up an equal amount.

"The prospects for the coming year in the steel and iron trade are regarded as so phenomenal that it is said an advance in ore is certain as well as delay in making contracts."

A Colorado Object Lesson.

Press dispatches published yesterday reporting the phenomenal disclosure of free gold in a Cripple Creek mine, not supposed to have any value at all, does not, of course, surprise anybody who has followed the wonderful surprises in Colorado mining development; but such a record will have influence in directing new Wall Street attention to long lists of such properties, for in the East as well as the West there are "prospects" held in scattered ownership, never having prospered beyond their original promotive condition; and it will not be strange if many such properties were now to get intelligent and active development. It needs few announcements like this from Colorado's new "Dawson City" to start Wall Street capital toward Colorado.

Wall Street's Bull Leaders.

"The Flower crowd"—that is a phrase which Wall Street uses with glib frequency. Who compose "the Flower crowd"? Many guesses attempt to answer, but none is more than guess. Gov. Flower, of course, is in it—the head of it, but who his associates are he tells nobody.

Yet indications, not often wrong, include in the group John D. and William Rockefeller, D. O. Mills, A. N. Brady, William C. Whitney, and (as a new recruit) J. P. Morgan.

London's Money Outlook.

London financial authorities are much inclined to predict tighter money at that centre in the near future. The London Statist, in reviewing the British money market situation, says:

"Bankers are practically compelled to compete for bills when they have difficulty in using their floating balances; but in the existing conditions of the Berlin money market, and of our indebtedness to the United States, competition for bills at present rates is undesirable. At any moment Berlin may be compelled to take further considerable sums from us, and with a reserve at under £21,000,000, and a very large debt to the States, we cannot afford to permit the reserve to be further appreciably reduced. During the last few weeks of the year we have always to meet a heavy internal demand for cash, and if at the same time we have a continuance of the foreign drain, the reduction in the reserve by the end of the year may be appreciable, and pressure for money in London may be unusually great.

"That the supply of money is only slightly in excess of market requirements was shown by the very large borrowings necessary on the last day of November, and next week, when we have the demand in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement, it is possible that recourse to the Bank of England may again be necessary. If this is the position at the present time, how great will be the pressure at the end of the month when, with a further heavy reduction in the cash balances, we shall have to meet the requirements in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement and the end of the year? By competing for bills at the present time the banks are rendering it more profitable to send money to Germany for use at the high rates there, and are increasing the probability of pressure at the end of the month."

Sales of Mining Stocks.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	200
Iron Silver	.70	.70	.70	.70	1,000
Phenix	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,500
Standard	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	300
Total					3,000

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams	.06	.09	.06	.09	1,300
Alamo	.06	.06	.06	.06	800
Anaconda	.59	.60	.59	.60	600
Argen. Juniata	.42	.42	.42	.42	300
Best & Belcher	.40	.41	.40	.41	1,400
Breece	.80	.85	.80	.85	375
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.40	1.00	1.20	950
Con. Imperial	.03	.03	.03	.03	800
C. & Crip. Creek	.06	.06	.06	.06	500
Gould & Curry	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Horn Silver	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
Iron Silver	.81	.81	.76	.78	250
Isabella	.28	.29	.28	.29	1,400
Lacrosse	.14	.14	.14	.14	100
Mount Rosa	.33	.33	.18	.18	2,000
Mollie Gibson	.27	.27	.27	.27	1,300
Pharmacist	.05	.06	.05	.05	2,900
Phenix	.09	.09	.09	.09	800
Plymouth	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Portland	1.45	1.45	1.40	1.40	700
Savage	.20	.20	.20	.20	200
Sierra Nevada	1.10	1.10	.95	.95	900
Standard	1.90	1.95	1.90	1.95	400
Utah	.15	.16	.15	.16	800
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20	.20	.20	1,000
Total					20,375

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Marshall Mill	.55	.56	.55	.56	300
Sentinel	.001¼	.001¾	.001¼	.001¾	53,000
Waldorf	.01½	.01½	.01¼	.01¼	200
Total					53,500

STOCK MARKET RECORDS BROKEN.

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS GO BEYOND TOTALS EVER BEFORE SCORED, AND WITH ACTIVITY STRENGTH IS DISPLAYED.

Records of Stock Exchange trading were smashed last week, and new high marks of speculative activity were made. It was one of the most active weeks in the history of the Exchange. The two big days, Monday and Tuesday, were both record breakers. On Monday transactions in stocks aggregated 886,397 shares and on Tuesday 918,600 shares. Up to that time Aug. 17 had held the record for the year—885,449 shares of stock changing hands on that day. In 1897 Sept. 21 was the most active session, transactions then aggregating 886,500 shares. Tuesday's enormous total compares well with the biggest days in the history of Wall Street. The largest volume of trading ever known was on Feb. 20, 1893, when 1,473,953 shares of stock changed hands. That was the day of the Reading panic, and it should be remembered that of the big total 957,955 shares were of Reading, which is only half stock.

For the whole week just ended transactions in stocks aggregated 4,332,360 shares. The nearest approach to that total this year was in the week ending Nov. 19, when 3,316,238 shares was the total. The most active week known to Wall Street was that ending Feb. 13, 1892, when stock transactions aggregated 4,484,392 shares. Then, too, Reading and the other coal stocks were the active shares, it being the time of the McLeod anthracite combination. Such a large proportion of that total was Reading half stock that, considering the actual par value of the stocks traded in, last week was probably the largest in Wall Street history.

On last Tuesday $8,444,800 bonds changed hands on the Stock Exchange. This, however, was not the biggest day of the year, bond transactions on Nov. 10 running up to $10,031,000, which was the heaviest day in the history of the Stock Exchange. The most active day in bonds in 1897 was Aug. 9, transactions then aggregating $4,999,800.

For the week bond transactions aggregated $39,057,000, the largest total ever recorded. Heretofore the week ending Nov. 12 held the record with $33,180,100.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 17, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sat. Dec. 17. Bid.	A'k'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 17, 4,332,360.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Dec. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Dec. 17, '98.
*187½ February 10.	*97¼ April 20.	108	110	— 1½	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	2	108½	108½	108½	108½	158	200
38 August 16.	24 July 8.	29	29½	— ½	American Malting Company	13,750,000	.....	..	31½	31⅝	29½	30	...	2,700
87⅝ August 16.	76¼ May 9.	82½	83	+ ½	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	83¾	83¾	82½	82½	...	2,157
43½ July 9.	25⅛ September 14.	33⅜	34	— ¾	American Steel & Wire	12,000,000	.....	..	34	34	33	33⅜	...	7,715
92½ July 9.	77½ August 27.	91⅜	91¾	— ⅛	American Steel & Wire preferred	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	91⅜	92⅜	91	91½	...	5,962
39⅜ August 26.	15¼ March 25.	33¼	33⅜	— ⅜	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	8	34½	34⅝	33	33⅜	23½	5,230
90⅞ August 22.	66 March 14.	87½	88½	— 1	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '98.	3	89	89⅜	88	88	75⅜	1,516
*40 September 12.	22 May 13.	33½	37	..	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1	36	33½	30	*33½	...	550
150 November 9.	117⅛ January 3.	144	149	— 1½	American Express	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	3	146	147	146	147	116½	526
15⅜ July 9.	6⅛ January 20.	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	12½	13⅜	12¼	12¼	7⅜	16,147
41⅜ August 25.	16 March 26.	35½	36½	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf	6,966,000	.....	..	36¼	36½	35	35	19	990
146⅜ August 26.	107⅛ March 26.	124	124½	— 6¼	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Oct. 5, '98.	3	135	135⅝	123⅜	124	138⅜	846,705
116 January 3.	103 March 12.	112	112⅜	— ⅝	American Sugar Refining Company pf	36,968,000	Oct. 5, '98.	1¾	115	115	111	112	112	1,827
98 December 13.	*88 March 29.	97	98½	+ ¾	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '98.	1¼	98	98	98	98	90⅞	493
153⅜ September 19.	83⅜ January 4.	140⅜	141	— ¾	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	143½	145½	139¼	141½	86¼	89,068
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	128	130	+ 2	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	128	130	127¼	130	113	767
40½ February 7.	34 January 4.	37½	38½	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	38	38	38	38	33½	728
19½ December 13.	10¾ April 20.	18½	18⅝	+ 2¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	.....	..	16⅜	19¼	16⅜	18⅝	13¼	207,054
52⅜ December 14.	22⅜ March 12.	51	51⅛	+ 4	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,886,000	.....	..	47⅛	52⅜	47⅛	51	30⅞	415,088
63½ December 17.	29½ September 14.	62⅜	63	+ 4⅝	Baltimore & Ohio, all installments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	3	58¼	63½	58⅜	63½	...	18,966
49 December 17.	31 October 10.	48⅝	49	+ 3½	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued	.....	.....	..	45½	49	45½	48⅝	...	28,775
76 December 13.	68 October 12.	75¼	75½	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	74¾	76	74¼	75½	...	15,054
9⅝ December 17.	4¼ November 11.	8⅝	9⅜	+ 1½	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,670,100	.....	..	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	9¾	10,265
5⅞ December 8.	2⅝ March 21.	5⅛	5½	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	..	5⅛	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	4	35,035

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 17, 1898.--Continued.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Dec. 17. Bid.	Closing Sat. Dec. 17. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 17, 4,332,560.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Dec. 17. First.	Week Ended Dec. 17. High.	Week Ended Dec. 17. Low.	Week Ended Dec. 17. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Dec. 17, '98.
74¼ December 16.	35 March 12.	72¾	72⅞	— ½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			3¾	74¼	72¼	72⅝	32⅜	85,580
130 November 17.	106 March 26.	128	130	...	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	3	129	129½	129	129½	116½	1,425
14 June 6.	7⅛ October 4.	12	12¼	+ 1⅜	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	--	11¼	12⅜	11¼	12⅜	...	7,170
54 September 7.	25 March 12.	33½	35	--	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	--	21½	33	30	32	22	942
76½ September 7.	*61 May 3.	74½	76	--	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	73	74⅝	73	74⅝	59	850
*99 December 12.	*93 March 10.	90	...	...	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	89	89	89	89	...	14
58 December 16.	44⅛ March 12.	56½	56⅝	+ 2	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	54¼	58	54½	56½	55	34,735
38¼ December 17.	11 April 28.	38⅞	38⅝	+ 4½	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	½	35	38¼	34	38⅝	10½	78,625
26⅝ December 12.	17¼ March 26.	25	25⅜	— 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	30,833,400			23½	26⅝	24⅞	25	22	41,170
169⅝ December 15.	*150 March 14.	165½	166½	— 2⅜	Chicago & Alton	13,784,300	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	168	169⅝	165	165½	160	3,501
123⅜ December 16.	85⅞ March 26.	121¾	121⅞	+ ⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	84,493,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1½	121¾	123⅜	121¼	121⅞	99⅜	72,295
66 June 1.	*48 April 21.	56½	57¼	— 1½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	59¾	60½	56½	56⅝	...	1,520
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	110	110½	+ ¾	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	111½	112	111	111½	...	1,665
18 August 22.	8¾ February 24.	14⅝	14⅞	...	Chicago Great Western	21,220,800	.....	--	14⅞	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	15⅞	15,030
54 December 13.	28 March 15.	52½	53	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,255,800	.....	--	52⅜	54	52	52⅝	38	7,343
32 November 16.	20 April 21.	29½	30	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	--	30⅜	31¼	30	30⅞	...	900
84½ December 16.	*71 August 4.	80¼	83¼	+ 1	Chicago Great Western debenture	15,528,000	July, '98.	2	81¾	84½	81¼	84½	...	1,410
11 July 27.	*6⅜ April 4.	8	8½	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	--	7½	7½	7½	7½	9¼	16
38½ July 27.	23 April 16.	32	35	— 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	.....	--	32	32	32	32	30¼	141
117⅞ December 13.	83¼ April 21.	116¾	116⅞	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,988,200	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	116¼	117⅜	115⅞	116⅝	96⅜	108,647
166⅞ December 13.	140 April 25.	164	165½	+ ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	33,293,900	Oct. 21, '98.	1¾	166	166⅞	165⅜	165⅝	141⅜	1,579
143½ December 16.	113¾ March 12.	141¾	142	+ 3⅞	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '98.	2½	138¼	143½	138	141⅞	121⅜	16,057
191½ November 16.	163 January 3.	185	190	+ 3½	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	Oct. 6, '98.	1¾	187½	188½	187½	188½	163½	590
111¾ December 12.	90 March 25.	106⅝	109¾	— 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	111¼	111½	109⅞	109⅝	90⅝	60,988
9⅝ March 3.	4½ January 3.	7½	8½	+ 1⅜	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	--	7⅞	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	...	320
87⅛ August 29.	22½ January 3.	32½	34	+ ⅞	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	--	33	34¾	33	33⅞	...	4,100
47½ August 16.	25 March 12.	43⅝	44	+ ⅝	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	August, '93.	1¼	43¼	44⅞	43¼	43⅝	35¼	16,114
95 December 8.	77½ March 9.	90	97	...	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¼	95	95	95	95	80	337
19¼ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	15	15½	...	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	--	15	15⅞	15	15⅝	...	870
53½ September 8.	*40 August 15.	44¼	45	...	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1¼	43¾	46¼	43¾	44⅞	40	2,800
26⅞ December 13.	17 March 12.	24½	26⅝	— 2¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	--	24	26¼	24	26¼	23	9,062
8 September 6.	*5 June 6.	7⅞	7⅝	— ¼	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	--	7½	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	...	3,400
20½ December 13.	14 June 23.	19¾	19⅞	— ¼	Colorado Midland preferred	4,779,800	.....	--	20	20½	19¼	19⅜	...	3,090
8⅝ December 1.	6⅜ November 26.	6¾	7¼	— ¼	Colorado Southern, when issued	.....	.....	--	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	...	1,200
50 December 13.	43⅝ November 22.	48	48¼	— 1⅝	Colorado Southern 1st pf., when issued	.....	.....	--	46½	50	48⅞	48½	...	2,067
20 December 9.	14½ November 22.	18¼	18½	...	Colorado Southern 2d pf., when issued	.....	.....	--	19¼	19¼	18¼	19¼	...	1,590
7 August 22.	4½ July 5.	5	6	...	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	--	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	...	1,380
8¼ February 10.	2½ November 1.	3½	4	+ ⅜	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,936,300	.....	--	3	4⅜	3	3¾	5	8,930
27½ February 10.	12¾ December 6.	14½	16	+ 1½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	13½	18	13½	15	17	1,531
205½ June 9.	164 October 3.	191	193	— 3	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Dec. 15, '98.	2	194	195¼	190	191	181½	7,223
52 September 2.	37¼ March 25.	45	45⅞	— ⅜	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Nov. 21, '98.	1	46	46	46	46	35⅜	890
94 December 1.	*81 March 25.	92½	96	+ 1	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	90	92	90	92	90	320
114½ February 3.	93 November 21.	105½	107	...	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1¼	106	107⅞	106	106	113½	4,941
150 February 3.	140 October 19.	140	150½	+ 4¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¾	150	151¼	149¾	151¼	157¼	1,335
16⅞ December 17.	10 April 26.	16⅜	16⅝	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	--	15⅝	16⅝	15⅝	16⅜	...	9,585
67⅛ December 17.	40 April 21.	60¾	66⅞	+ 4	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	63¼	67⅛	63	66⅝	45½	40,102
20 June 10.	8⅞ April 21.	17	18	— 1¾	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,285,100	.....	--	18½	18½	17	17	11⅜	800
3 September 20.	*2¼ November 12.	2⅞	3½	...	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	--	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	...	300
8⅜ August 23.	5 April 4.	6⅞	7¼	...	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	--	7	7	7	7	...	300
192 December 16.	*115 April 22.	180	191	+ 7¼	**Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	190	192	188	192	125	5,831
16¼ February 4.	11 April 21.	14½	14¼	+ 1	Erie	112,232,700	.....	--	13⅜	14¼	*13⅜	14⅛	10	3,400
43⅞ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	37½	37⅝	+ 1	Erie first preferred	42,544,000	.....	--	36¾	38½	36¾	37½	33¾	12,737
21⅜ February 11.	15¼ April 22.	18⅜	19	...	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	--	18	19¼	18	18⅜	20	651
39 December 16.	*20 February 17.	37½	37¾	+ 6½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, '93.	7½	31½	39	31½	38	...	9,269
70 September 24.	*37 April 13.	68½	70	+ 7	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	64	70	64	70	...	1,154
18¾ November 28.	*9¼ April 15.	17½	18½	— ⅝	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	--	18	18	18	18	13	100
28 March 18,	*15 November 18.	...	...	...	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	23	25	23	25	18¾	653
17½ December 13.	10 May 10.	16	17¼	+ 1	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	--	17	17¼	16	16	...	387
38¾ December 17.	29 October 17.	38½	38½	+ 6¼	Federal Steel Company	46,484,300	.....	--	32½	39¾	31¾	38½	...	217,628
81¼ December 16.	60¾ October 19.	79⅝	79⅞	+ 1⅜	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,767,600	.....	--	78⅞	81¼	77⅜	79⅜	...	181,576
95 December 13.	70 September 15.	93⅜	93½	+ 3½	**General Electric**	18,276,000	.....	--	89⅝	95	89⅞	92⅝	...	32,120
68½ December 15.	56 December 17.	66	66½	...	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '98.	1½	65⅝	68¼	66	66	...	7,130
108½ December 16.	107½ December 16.	107¾	108½	...	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	108	108½	107½	108½	...	1,476
180 June 30.	122 July 1	139¾	140	+ 1	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	138¼	140½	138¼	139	...	4,515
94 August 28.	*87¾ June 20.	92	...	...	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	85	10
61 November 10.	15¾ April 22.	53	55	...	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	--	50¾	53½	50¾	53½	25¼	200
115⅝ December 13.	96 April 21.	113¼	114	+ ⅝	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	112⅝	115⅝	112½	113	104¼	33,066
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	58	58½	— 1	International Paper Company	13,040,300	.....	--	60	61	58	58	...	10,090
93¾ November 28.	85 September 27.	90¼	91¼	...	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	91¼	92½	90	91¼	...	3,880
10½ August 22.	7¼ March 18.	9⅝	10	+ ⅜	Iowa Central	5,480,600	.....	--	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	10¼	9⅝	2,170
39 December 12.	25 April 28.	37	37½	+ 1½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,900	April, '93	1	35¼	39	35½	37	32	4,157
6¾ January 2.	5⅞ October 11.	6	6½	...	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	--	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6	250
25½ December 1.	15 April 16.	16⅝	17	+ 1¾	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	--	15⅞	19	16	17	21⅜	12,196
5½ June 11.	*2¼ January 26.	4	5	...	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	--	4	4	4	4	...	100
5 November 17.	2 May 19.	...	4	...	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	--	3	3	3	3	...	100
54⅜ August 9.	*37⅜ March 25.	52	52½	— 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1¼	53	53⅝	51⅝	52½	44⅜	3,036
*96½ December 17.	85 March 12.	94	96	...	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '98.	2½	95	96½	95	96½	90	68
23½ August 22.	12 October 11.	17⅜	17½	+ 2⅞	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	--	15	17⅜	14½	17⅜	16	5,984
83 August 10.	53 October 19.	68	68½	+ 4	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	64	68	63¾	68	77½	5,252
215 December 14.	*170⅜ January 4.	200	202	...	Lake Shore	49,465,500	July 20, '98.	2½	197	215	197	201	173½	1,735
59½ August 10.	40 January 10.	48	50	+ 1	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	49	49	49	49	...	300
65¼ December 13.	44 April 14.	64	64¼	— ¾	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	64¾	65¼	63¾	64	57¼	72,268
120¼ January 14.	90 October 3.	96¼	96½	— 2⅜	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	100	100⅜	96⅜	98¾	104½	57,334
194⅝ December 12.	125¾ March 26.	190½	191½	— 2½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	194½	194⅜	190	191½	122½	29,113
7¼ December 13.	4½ June 15.	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	--	7	7⅛	6	6⅝	...	1,256
1½ May 2.	⅞ December 7.	⅞	1	+ ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	--	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	505
118 December 15.	99⅛ March 12.	112	119	+ 8	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	112½	118	112½	118	103½	590
30⅞ February 15.	24 March 11.	29⅜	29¾	+ ⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	--	28¾	30¼	28¼	29¼	28	7,025
98 December 16.	*80 April 11.	97½	98	+ 2½	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	96	98	96	98	80	278
65 December 16.	46 March 26.	64½	65	+ 1⅜	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	63¼	65	63	64¼	58	2,310
14¼ January 26.	10 April 13.	12⅞	13¼	+ 1⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	--	11⅞	13¼	11⅞	13¼	11	14,650
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	37⅝	37¾	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	--	36	38⅞	35¾	37¼	36¾	51,245
46½ December 14.	22 March 12.	42¾	42⅞	...	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	43¼	46¼	42½	42⅝	34¼	236,819
32½ February 4.	24 November 3.	30	31	— ¼	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,800	Feb. 28, '98.	1	31	31¼	30	30	28	730
89¾ August 23.	26¾ March 26.	37¾	37¾	+ ⅜	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	37¼	38½	36¾	37¾	34¾	25,324
114¼ December 13.	90 April 12.	112¾	114¼	+ 1⅞	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1¾	113½	114½	113¼	114⅝	104	590
21⅞ May 23.	2⅛ September 17.	8	8½	...	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	10	10	8	8	17	2,386
48⅞ December 16.	30⅝ August 1.	49	48½	+ 2⅞	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	.....	--	45	48⅝	44½	47⅞	...	19,943
103⅜ December 2.	94¼ August 1.	103	...	+ ½	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	103½	103½	103½	103½	...	315
9 January 10.	3¾ November 17.	5½	6½	+ ½	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	--	5	5	5	5	...	100
*81 January 24.	60 March 25.	56	76	...	National Starch first preferred	3,000,000	August, '98.	2	60	60	60	60	...	15
98½ January 8.	83¼ October 17.	92	95	+ 1	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	95	96½	94½	95	95	5,820
43 September 13.	*38 December 17.	38	42	...	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1	38	38	38	38	...	50
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	98	102	+ 1½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	106⅞	101¼	98½	100	...	1,794
124⅞ December 16.	105 March 26.	123⅜	123¾	+ 4⅜	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	119⅝	124⅞	119½	123⅜	107½	65,194
201 December 13.	*178¼ January 7.	199	200	+ 2	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,883,200	Sept. 30, '98.	2	198½	210	198¼	200	183	1,149
15⅝ January 31.	*11 October 11.	13½	14	...	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	--	13⅜	14⅞	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	5,130
40½ January 29.	28 March 25.	36½	38	...	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000	.....	--	35½	38¼	35½	37½	35¼	6,000
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	17⅜	17⅝	+ 1⅜	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	--	16⅜	18¼	16¼	17⅜	15⅝	67,887
17½ December 16.	*11 October 19.	16⅜	17¼	+ 1¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	--	16½	17½	16¼	17¼	15½	2,596
61¼ December 16.	42¼ March 12.	60½	60½	+ 2¼	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	58¾	61¼	58½	60⅜	48⅜	25,443
7⅜ December 2.	4⅛ January 15.	6⅞	7	— ⅛	North American	30,733,100	.....	--	7	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	4½	2,950
43 November 11.	19 February 24.	41	41⅜	— ⅛	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	.....	--	41¼	42⅞	40⅜	41	22	166,610
79⅞ September 6.	56⅝ March 12	76½	76⅝	+ ¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '98.	1	76⅝	77⅜	76¼	76¼	60⅞	44,164
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	51	54	+ 2	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	51	51	51	51	35½	310
78 November 11.	65¼ March 29.	74	76	+ ⅜	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	71	151
38¼ December 1.	19¾ January 3.	37⅞	39	+ ¾	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	--	38	38	38	38	18	720
48½ September 21.	34½ July 20.	44	46	+ 2	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Dec. 15, '98.	1	44	45	44	44	...	1,480
91 June 28.	*78 November 23.	81½	83	+ 3½	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	*81½	83	81½	82½	...	1,266
60 September 17.	58 August 15.	62	62½	...	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,014,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	60½	65½	60½	65	...	1,280
44¾ December 8.	21 April 21.	42¼	42½	— 1¾	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1¼	44	44¾	42	42½	20⅞	32,521
123 December 16.	110⅜ March 12.	122	122¼	+ 2½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,305,250	Nov. 30, '98.	2½	120	123	119¾	122	113¾	38,431
112 November 22.	86½ March 26.	108⅞	109	— ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 25, '98.	1½	109¾	110¾	108½	109	97⅛	67,965
2¼ May 23.	*⅞ January 7.	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	--	1⅞	2¼	1⅞	1⅞	1	2,300
5¼ February 11.	*2⅜ October 26.	3	5	...	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	--	4½	4½	4½	4½	...	250
54¼ December 17.	38⅞ January 5.	54½	55	+ 8½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	--	45¾	54½	45	54¼	36	7,800
84 December 16.	57 March 23.	81	81⅜	+ 6⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	74¼	84	74	81½	67	8,302
175½ October 28.	*168 February 25.	173	...	...	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, '98.	1¾	173	173	173	173	...	15
10 October 25.	5⅝ June 11.	9	10	+ ⅛	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	--	9½	9½	9¼	9½	6	400
216 July 15.	132 November 2.	148	149	+ 5⅜	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	2	146	152	146	148⅝	172¾	12,683
6 December 14.	1⅝ September 30.	2	3	...	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	--	3	3	2	3	...	900
10 December 14.	5 June 2.	9	10	...	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	8	10	7⅞	10	...	2,358
23⅜ January 6.	15⅛ March 26.	19	19½	+ ⅛	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	--	19	20¼	18⅜	19	22⅜	21,840
54⅛ February 3.	36 March 12.	47	47½	+ 1⅞	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	--	46¾	48½	46½	47¾	40⅜	50,180
29 January 6.	17⅜ October 17.	22¾	23	+ 1	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	--	21½	23	21½	22¾	27⅜	13,515
69¼ August 27.	50½ March 15.	64	66¼	+ 3½	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Nov. 1, '98.	⅜	65	66½	65	66¼	60	904
128½ December 5.	*116½ March 26.	127	...	...	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	128	128	128	128	122	7
8¾ Feoruary 11.	5¼ March 7	5½	6¼	+ ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,000,000	.....	--	6	8	6	7⅜	...	300
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	52	53½	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	52½	53½	52¼	53½	51⅝	657
23¼ June 11.	13¼ April 25.	13	15	...	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	--	15	15	14½	15	18¼	698
9¼ November 29.	6 March 26.	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	--	8⅝	9¾	8⅝	8¾	7⅞	1,867
70 November 28.	52¼ March 12	68	69	+ 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	68¾	70	68½	69½	58⅞	1,404
35 November 28.	22⅝ February 24.	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	33	34¼	32½	33⅜	26⅝	6,294
7½ December 12.	3⅜ January 24.	7	7¼	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	--	6¾	7½	6¾	7⅜	4⅞	13,598
17 December 15.	7⅜ March 12.	15⅞	15½	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	--	15¾	17	15½	16	10	14,180
31 December 16.	*17½ July 9.	30¼	31¾	+ 4½	St. Paul & Duluth	4,500,200	July 5, '87.	3	27	31	27	31	21	4,254
98½ December 14.	78 April 20.	97	99½	+ ⅝	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,733,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	80	400
175 November 11.	*121¼ January 6.	173	175	+ 3	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	173	174	173	174	...	1,520
94 December 16.	65 March 12.	91¾	92	+ 3¾	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	86	94	86	91½	78¼	42,215
170 November 17.	*148 January 5.	170	175	+ 1	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	169¾	170	169¾	170	150⅝	935
31⅞ December 17.	12 April 13.	31½	31¾	+ 3	Southern Pacific	108,222,200	.....	--	28¾	31⅞	28¾	31½	20⅝	16,670
10⅜ December 13.	7 April 21.	10¼	10⅜	...	Southern Railway	119,960,000	.....	--	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	9½	23,470
43⅜ December 13.	23⅜ March 26	42	42½	— ⅛	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	42⅛	43⅜	41¾	41⅞	33¼	69,300
23⅜ November 18.	19 December 10.	19¼	19½	+ ½	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co	16,000,000	.....	--	20	21	19¼	19½	...	1,950
76 November 18.	60¾ November 1.	70	72	...	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	.....	--	71	71¼	71	71	...	915
10½ August 26.	3¼ January 3.	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	--	7⅝	9½	7⅜	8½	4½	11,752
34½ August 22.	17 March 12.	34¼	34½	+ 2½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	*21¼	34½	32¼	34½	25⅛	80,538
100 August 28.	*80 August 17.	...	...	...	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	4	100	100	100	100	...	150
17⅛ December 13.	8⅝ March 12.	16	16¼	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	--	16	17½	16	16	11¼	38,

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 17, 1898.

BONDS. Sales Week End'g Dec. 17. $30,057,000	Week Ending Dec. 17. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103½	33
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	108	108	106	108	7
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	85	85	85	85	5
American Tobacco scrip	94	96	94	94½	52
Ann Arbor 4s	88½	89	88½	88½	20
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99⅜	99½	99	99	829
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	76	79	76	77¼	4,161½
Atchison, Col. & Pacific 6s, tr. rects	60	60	60	60	1
Atlantic & Danville 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	90	90½	90	90½	44
Baltimore Belt 1st gtd. 5s	105	105	105	105	13
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	97	98⅜	97	98⅛	3,121
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	96⅞	98⅛	96⅞	98⅜	2,164
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st, inc. B	10¾	10½	10¾	10¾	20
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	121½	121½	121½	121¾	7
Brooklyn City Railroad 1st 5s	117¼	117¼	117½	117¼	2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	4
Brklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105½	106	105⅜	105⅜	146
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	109	109	106½	106½	13
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115	115	115	4
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	91⅞	94½	91⅞	94¼	44
Canada Southern 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	110½	111	9
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111¼	111¼	110½	111	8
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	90	91¼	89	91¼	209
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	93	93½	92	92½	1,110
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	41	41	40	40	75
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114½	115	114¼	115	112
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	22
Central of New Jersey 1st consol., 1899	102¾	102¾	102½	102¾	8
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	90½	91	90⅜	90½	699
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	118	118	117½	117½	11
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	106	107	106	106⅞	147
Chicago & Alton sinking fund 6s	160½	160½	160½	160½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	104½	104½	104	104	141
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 5s	122¾	123⅜	122	122	103
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	8
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	100	100½	100	100½	12
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	107	107	106¾	107	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	100¼	100½	100	100½	4
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	26
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co. 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chi., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	4
Chicago & Western Indiana 6s	120	120	119½	119½	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95¼	95⅝	94¾	94½	183
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	71¾	71¾	71	71	15
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	99	99	99	99	20
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 7s	138	138	138	138	27
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74	76	74	77	214
Colorado Midland 2-4s	63½	65⅝	67¼	66	103
Colorado Southern 4s, when issued	87	87	86	86	632
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	75⅝	86	75⅝	80	709
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s	48	56	48	56	96
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123¾	123⅞	123¼	123½	14
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	1
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½	2
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	109½	110⅝	109¼	110⅝	110
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	100¼	101	100⅛	100⅜	123
Detroit City Gas 5s	95¼	98	95	98	378
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	23	23	21¼	22	68
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 6s	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	3
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	114½	115¼	114¼	115½	13
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	103¾	104¼	103¾	104	98
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102½	103	102¾	103	24
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144½	144½	144½	144½	3
Erie prior lien 4s	94	94½	93⅞	94¼	264
Erie general lien 4s	75	75¾	74	75⅞	110
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	97	100	97	100	397
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 5s	97	102	97	102	50
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	99¾	100	99⅝	99¾	53
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	118⅛	120	118½	120	14
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron Div. 5s	100	101	99¼	101	68
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	84	86¼	84	84½	349
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	66	66¼	64¾	64¾	178
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	46	46	46	46	3
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99¼	99½	99¼	99½	54
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	99⅛	99½	99	99⅛	5
Green Bay debenture, A	50	50	50	50	5
Green Bay debenture, B	6¾	7	6	6¼	119
General Electric debenture 5s	107½	107½	107¼	107½	6
Georgia & Alabama 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	6
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Houston & Texas general 4s	86	86¼	86	86	37
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	96½	98½	96½	98½	45
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103	103	103	103	19
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104½	104½	104½	104½	19
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	96½	96⅝	96	96	40
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	95⅞	96	95⅞	95⅞	14
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 1st refdg. 5s	104⅝	106	104½	104½	20
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93	93	92⅝	93	25
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61½	61¾	61	61	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	105½	106	105½	106	
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80	80	80	80	6
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	75	75	75	75	30
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 6s	72	72	69¼	71	217
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90¼	91	90¼	90⅝	370
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66	68	66	67¼	3,024
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	19
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	56	60½	56	60½	65
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	106½	107	106¾	107	3
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104	104½	12
Lake Shore divisional 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	3
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	19
Lake Shore 3½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	31
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	104½	104½	104¾	104¾	24
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	14
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	98½	99½	98½	99½	11
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	1
Louis., Evans. & St. L. consol. 5s, tr. rects	51	52½	51	52¼	72
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 2d 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117½	118	117½	118	4
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 6s	110	110	110	110	20
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	97	97¾	97	97¾	53
Manhattan consolidated 4s	96	97⅛	96	97	120
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118¼	118½	118¼	118½	4
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102	102	102	102	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	70
Mexican International consol. 4s	83	84	83	84	118
Michigan Central consol. 7s	111¼	111½	111¼	111¼	9
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	29
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	137½	137½	137½	137½	18
Mil., Lake Shore & West. 1st, Mich. Div. 6s	138	138	138	138	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis, Pacific ext. 6s	128	128	128	128	50
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	110	110	100½	100½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	101½	101½	101	101	30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½	76
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	110	110⅝	109½	110	425
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	88	90	86	90	155
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	90¼	92½	90¼	90½	160
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	124	124	124	124	3
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	104½	105	104½	105	6
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	83	83¼	82¼	82½	112
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105¼	106	105¼	105½	80
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	133	133	133	133	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	2
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	103	106	103	103	35
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	97¼	97¾	97¼	97¾	204
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore, collat. 3½s, reg	96½	97	96½	97	34
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96½	97	96⅝	97	102
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	118	118	118	118	25
New York Central debenture 6s	110	110	110	110	3
New York Central debenture 5s, reg	110	110	110	110	17
New York Central extended 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	4
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106¼	106¼	106	106¼	46
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certfs	172	173	172	173	9
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certs, small	171	172	171	172	41
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106	106¼	105¾	106¼	211
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103¾	104½	103¾	104½	95
New York, Sus. & Western 1st refdg. 5s	111	111	110	110	11
New York, Sus. & Western general 6s	94¾	95¼	94¾	94¾	91
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	90	90	89¼	89⅞	210
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	115	115	115	115	4
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117½	1
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	69¾	69¾	68¾	69¾	615
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102¼	102¼	101¾	101¾	262
Northern Railway of California 6s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	32
Northwestern general 3½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	116
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	6
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	113½	113½	112½	112½	5
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 4s	105	105	105	105	1

BONDS.	Week Ending Dec. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80½	81	80⅛	81	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	2
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99½	100	99	100	178
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	120½	120¾	120½	120½	28
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	111	111	110¾	111	24
Oregon Short Line Income A	84	84½	84	84¼	111
Oregon Short Line Income B	64⅞	65	63½	64½	206
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104¼	104½	103¾	104¼	52
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	106	106	106	106	12
Pennsylvania 1½s, coupon	115½	116	115½	116	8
People's Gas, Chicago, refunding 5s	106	106	106	106	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	83½	85	83½	85½	100
Peoria & Eastern income	21	21	21	21	10
Pittsburg & Western 4s	98½	101¼	98½	100	232
Reading general 4s	86½	87	86	86½	1,336
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Rio Grande Southern 1st 5-4s	75½	76	75½	75½	23
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	91½	93⅜	91½	92	139
Rock Island general 4s	106⅜	107	106⅜	106⅞	259
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	130	130¼	130	130¼	64
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	103	104¼	103	103½	270
St. Louis & Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped gtd	100	101	100	101	2
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext. 5s	106½	106½	106	106½	40
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	3
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	85	86	84⅜	84⅜	256
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	108⅜	109	108½	108½	64
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	123⅜	124½	123⅜	124½	34
St. L. & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	97⅜	97¾	97¾	97¾	15
St. Louis Southern 4s	93	93	93	93	2
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	85	85⅝	84½	84½	304
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	39¼	40⅜	39½	40¼	866
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Lake Superior 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	3
St. Paul consol. 7s	162½	163½	162½	163½	12
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	162½	162½	162½	162½	1
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	9
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	124	124	124	124	5
St. Paul & Northern Pacific 6s	131¾	131⅝	131¾	131¾	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	70	76¾	70	70⅜	217
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	97½	97½	97	97	4
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	101	102	101	101¼	128
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111½	111½	111¼	111½	44
Southern Pacific of California 1st 6s	118½	118½	118¼	118¼	4
So. Pac of California 5s, consol, stamped	106	106	105¾	105¾	30
Southern Railway 5s	105	106¼	104¾	105⅛	303
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	79¾	83	79½	82	126
Standard Rope & Twine income	21	24⅞	19¾	23¼	990
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	100½	101	100	101	12
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	96½	99	96½	99	7
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	116½	116½	116	116	7
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107¾	110	107¾	110	52
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	47	48⅝	47	47½	2,493
Third Avenue 5s	128	128	128	128	1
Tol., St. L. & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	90	90	90	90	10
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Union Elevated, Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	94	94½	93¾	94½	78
Union Pacific new 4s	103	103⅝	102⅝	103	1,736
Union Pacific coll. tr. 4½s, tr. rects	68	68	68	68	1
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	88	88½	86¾	87¼	103
Virginia Midland general 5s	110½	110¾	110½	110½	14
Wabash 1st 5s	113	113½	113	113	121
Wabash 2d 5s	93¾	95½	93¾	94½	196
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	35½	36	34⅝	34⅝	552
West Shore 4s	112½	113	112	112⅝	73
West Shore 4s, registered	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	10
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	14½	14½	14½	14½	11
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	53½	54½	53¼	54½	49
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110	110½	110	110½	8
Western Union collateral trust 5s	115	115	115	115	15
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	53	57¼	53	57¼	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	95½	95⅞	95¼	95¼	18
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	63	63½	62½	62½	140
Total sales					$38,248,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 17, 1898.

	Week Ending Dec. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1925, registered	127⅞	128¼	127⅞	128¼	35
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	128½	128¼	128¼	128¼	35
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111½	111¾	111½	111½	5
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅜	113⅛	112⅜	112⅝	4
United States 3s, coupon	106	106⅞	106	106½	321
United States 3s, small	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	*30
United States 3s, registered	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	*5
Total sales					$403,500

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 17, 1898.

	Week Ending Dec. 17. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	70
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	81¼	83	81	83	335½
Total sales					$405,500
Grand total					$39,057,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98⅝	Nov. 9	98	Apr. 4	98⅝	Nov. 9
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111½	Dec. 15
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	113½	Dec. 17
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	119½	Apr. 19	128½	Dec. 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅞	Apr. 19	128¼	Dec. 16
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112	Nov. 22
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112½	Dec. 7
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	106⅝	Dec. 17	104	July 23	106½	Dec. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	106¼	Dec. 10	104⅝	Oct. 12	106	Dec. 16
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	106¼	Dec. 9	104½	Oct. 5	106¼	Dec. 9
District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 28	115	Mch. 28	118	Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	108⅞	Nov. 19
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 20	106½	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30	98	Aug. 5	104	Nov. 30
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½	Nov. 10	100	May 14	106¼	Nov. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100¼	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 24
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	Nov. 7	101	Jan. 6	104	Nov. 7
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	Dec. 8	87	May 10	96	Dec. 8
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	94½	Nov. 19	87	May 26	93½	Nov. 29
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	83	Dec. 15	65	Apr. 22	83	Dec. 16
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7⅜	Dec. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

America	370	Nov. 25	350	Jan. 25	370	Nov. 25
American Exchange	176	Mar. 11	167	June 13	172	Dec. 2
Butchers' & Drovers'	65	Nov. 10	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	Oct. 31
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	205	Mar. 2	200	May 12	200	Oct. 27
Commerce	212	Nov. 23	200	May 9	212	Nov. 23
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 9	275	Nov. 7	275	Nov. 7
Fourth National	180	Nov. 28	180	Nov. 28	180	Nov. 28
German-American	118	Dec. 5	118	Dec. 5	118	Dec. 5
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	252	Dec. 2	225	Oct. 13	230	Dec. 8
Market & Fulton	253	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175½	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	100	Oct. 26	100	Oct. 26
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	140	Mar. 8	140	Nov. 25
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	93¼	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	140	Nov. 28	135	June 4	140	Dec. 7
Park	388	Dec. 16	263	Jan. 28	388	Dec. 16
Phenix	92	Dec. 7	85	Aug. 11	92	Dec. 7
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	98½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	175	Dec. 2	145	Mar. 30	175	Dec. 2

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway 242	Nov. 19	Gallatin 310	Aug. 19
Chemical 4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis 475	April 21
Citizens' 132	Nov. 19	New York County 800	March 26
East River 140	Nov. 26	Seaboard 170	July 19

Complete Bond Quotation List. New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Dec. 17, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	93½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	91	Nov 4	--	--
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	90½	Nov 15	81	Apr 26	88½	Dec 14	--	--
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	99¼	Dec 12	85	Apr 26	99	Dec 17	99½	99¼
Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	--	--
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	79	Dec 18	54½	Mar 12	77½	Dec 17	77½	77¾
Atlantic & Pacific income		¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	¾	--	--
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934					82½	Feb., 96	--	--
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102¼	Dec 12	96	Jan 5	102½	Dec 15	101¼	103
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	115½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112	Oct 19	--	--
Do., do., trust receipts	115½	Sep 9	111¾	Sep 13	115	Nov 7	--	--
Do., gold 5s, 1886-1925	118½	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	115	Oct 5	--	--
Do., registered	113½	Jul 18	108¼	Jun 17	113¼	July 19	--	--
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	118	Nov 29	90	Jan 25	118	Nov 29	--	--
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¼	Aug 1	--	--
Do., extended 4s, 1935, (tr. receipts	120	Nov 18	117½	Oct 24	120	Nov 18	--	--
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	118½	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118½	Sep 7	--	--
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116	Aug 22	--	--
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	115¾	Oct 29	97	Apr 6	118¾	Oct 29	--	--
Do., do., registered	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	July 20	--	--
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	105	Dec 14	84	Jan 11	105	Dec 14	--	--
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990					105¼	Oct., 95	--	--
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919					104¾	July, 92	--	--
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	103½	Nov 29	90	Jan 27	103½	Dec 2	103¼	--
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930					102½	Nov., 98	--	--
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105	Nov 3	--	--
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	75	Oct 6	73	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	--	--
Pitts & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 29	105¾	Jun 24	107¼	July 28	--	--
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	106	Sep 26	98½	Jan 17	105	Nov 30	104½	107½
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	90	Nov 28	76	Sep 13	90	Nov 28	92	--
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	June 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	30	--
Do., do., Series B, 2043	12	Nov 25	6½	Oct 27	10¾	Dec 17	10	11
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½	July 12	--	--
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	105	Aug 13	100	Oct 27	100	Oct 27	--	--
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	106	Dec 16	--	--
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932					108	April, 92	--	--
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Dec 14	112	Jul	117½	Dec 14	116½	117
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	106	Dec 13	101¾	Nov	106¾	Dec 16	106½	106½
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	94½	Dec 15	79	Apr	94½	Dec 16	94½	94½
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915					43	Jun 19, 97	85	--
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	--	--
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86	June 27	85	--
Sea & B. B. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942					70½	De 14, 97	--	--
Union El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	94½	Dec 14	80	Apr 14	94½	Dec 15	--	94½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	109	Dec 12	91	Apr 2	106½	Dec 16	106	107½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938					74	Sept., 96	--	--
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106½			Dec 10	104¾	Jan 18	108½	Dec 10
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127			Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	125			Nov 3	122	Jul 18	123	Dec 7
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..						103	Ap 14, 97
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913							100	Feb., 96
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb	4	104¾	Jun	17	106¾	Dec 3
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	100½	Sep	23	100	Apr	23	107	Oct 4
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927							140	Fe 14, 97
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	105¾	Nov	23	105¾	Nov	25	105¾	Nov 25
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan	4	106	Jan	4	105	Jan 4
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Dec	12	107¾	Apr	27	111	Dec 17
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111¼	Dec	14	105	Apr	16	111	Dec 17
Do., do., registered							106	Jan 30, 97
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	91½	Nov	12	89	Dec	2	91½	Dec 16
Cent. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	93½	Feb	16	87	Apr	21	92½	June 30
Cent. of Ga. Rfl. 1st g. 5s, 1945	110½	Jan	13	114	Mar	25	114½	June 3
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	93½	Dec	13	84¾	Apr	29	92½	Dec 17
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan	6	33	Nov	15	40	Dec 16
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¾	Jan	6	10	Sep	23	14	Dec 8
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8¾	Jan	21	4½	Jul	26	6¾	Dec 8
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	92	Jan	6	91	Oct	14	92	Oct 24
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	86½	Sep	6	86½	Sep	6	86½	Sep 6
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul	6	95¾	Jan	19	99	July 6
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb	2	102¼	Oct	26	102¾	Dec 17
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	115½	Sep	24	112	Nov	17	112	Nov 17
Do., conv deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb	15	110	Jul	21	110	July 21
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun	30	109½	Apr	27	115	Dec 17
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb	14	108¾	Apr	26	111½	Dec 12
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as 7s, 1900	103½	Feb	18	97	Sep	30	99½	Dec 15
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb	18	85¼	Dec	14	85½	Dec 14
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar	4	110	Apr	28	115½	Dec 6
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899							104	No 15, 97
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer cts	103	Jan	18	103	Jan	18	103	Jan 18
Do, ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	103½	Feb	23	103	Feb	18	103	Feb 24
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb	21	102	Feb	21	102	Feb 21
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs	105	Dec	8	105	Dec	8	105	Dec 8
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	103	Oct	20	101¾	May	5	103	Oct 20
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb	23	101	Oct	3	102½	Oct 12
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939							84½	Sept., 96
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100¼	Feb	23	100	Feb	23	102	Mar 19
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g 5s, 1918	101	Jan	18	101	Jan	18	101	Jan 18
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jan	29	101	Mar	17	103¾	Nov 23
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907							98	Aug 6, 97
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	105¼	Dec	15	100	Jan	6	105¼	Dec 17
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1938	40	Feb	2	40	Feb	2	40	Feb 2
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan	7	101¼	Jan	7	101¼	Jan 7
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb	14	118	Oct	5	118½	Dec 1
Do., g. 6s, 1911	121½	Sep	29	115¼	Apr	20	119	Nov 14
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	118	Dec	8	111	May	2	117½	Dec 16
Do., do., registered	116½	Dec	8	113	Jan	3	116½	Dec 8
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	91	Dec	13	73½	Mar	26	90½	Dec 17
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	107	Dec	14	99	Apr	25	106¾	Dec 16
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	97	Dec	2	90¼	Jul	29	97	Dec 2
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb	7	95	May	24	95½	May 27
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Jan	13	97½	Apr	11	103	Dec 16
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113¾	Apr	21	109¾	Dec	13	109½	Dec 13
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan	7	107	Mar	23	108	June 15
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul	20	107	Jul	20	107	July 20
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..			..		..	104¾	Mr 25, 97
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912							105½	Oct., 95
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jul	30	105	Mar	25	108½	Nov 22
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun	29	113¾	Apr	20	117½	Dec 15
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb	24	101¾	Nov	7	101¾	Nov 7
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111	Oct	11	104¾	May	16	109½	Dec 16
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	123¾	Dec	16	104½	Mar	25	122	Dec 17
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111¼	Dec	6	109¾	Feb	17	111¼	Dec 6
Do., do., do., 1919	104	Feb	4	98	Apr	4	100½	Nov 22
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	103	Sep	23	97	Apr	1	102	Oct 19
Do., 4s, 1921	101	Nov	11	99	Jun	15	100	Nov 14
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905							107½	Jan., 96
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	104½	Dec	8	95	Mar	25	104¼	Dec 14
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar	19	97	May	9	97	May 9
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan	25	110	Mar	9	122	Dec 7
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	117½	Oct	31	114½	Jul	15	117½	Nov 5
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug	26	112	Apr	19	132	Dec 9
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	103¼	Dec	12	101¼	Jan	11	103¼	Dec 13
Do., do., registered	100¾	Jun	7	101	Jan	4	103¾	Nov 18
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb	11	100¼	Jan	14	105	Sept 12
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	117	Dec	5	112	Feb	25	116½	Dec 9
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug	24	80	Mar	12	91	Nov 5
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug	23	90	Mar	29	107	Dec 16
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold R.D., 1902	160¾	Oct	26	140	Jan	29	160	Nov 7
Do. 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	152½	Sep	28	137½	Jan	3	152½	Sept 28
Do. 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	160¾	Nov	16	140	Jan	13	160¾	Nov 16
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	163½	Dec	13	138	Jan	4	163	Dec 13
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	162½	Dec	12	133¾	Jan	5	162½	Dec 12
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119½	Jan	10	116	May	13	119½	Nov 17
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	115½	Nov	30	110	Mar	14	115½	Nov 30
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Dec	8	114¼	Apr	20	120½	Dec 8
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¾	Jan	13	128	Aug	15	129½	Oct 11
Do., do., 5s, 1910	109½	Dec	7	109	Oct	26	109½	Dec 7
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121½	Nov	15	118	Mar	11	121¼	Nov 15
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	110½	Dec	8	111	Apr	26	110½	Dec 8
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	118	Dec	10	110¾	May	23	118	Dec 10
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan	17	107	Jan	5	109¼	Apr 16
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113¾	Mar	2	112	Apr	25	111½	Apr 21
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	118	Nov	30	111	Apr	25	118	Nov 30
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb	7	111	Apr	1	113¾	Nov 17
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan	27	127¼	Jan	5	127¼	Jan 27
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916							100½	Jul 9, 97
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun	21	109	Apr	7	114	Dec 5
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	103½	Dec	13	102	May	3	103½	Dec 15
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb	19	104¾	Feb	19	105½	Feb 19
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan	19	120	Mar	15	120½	Oct 24
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb	7	117	Apr	30	123	Oct 13
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Feb	10	138	May	6	144	Dec 1
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb	15	112½	Dec	12	112½	Dec 12
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb	15	112½	May	27	116	Nov 15
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug	26	113¾	Jun	2	117½	Nov 23
Do., do., registered	117½	Oct	24	114	Jun	14	117½	Oct 24
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	112	Sep	29	106	Apr	2	109½	Dec 17
Do., do., registered	108¼	Dec	2	107½	Jul	13	108¼	Dec 2
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	120	Dec	9	114	May	23	120	Oct 6
Do., registered	119	Feb	21	117	Mar	8	117	Mar 8
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb	9	107½	May	18	108¾	Nov 16
Do., do., registered	109¼	Mar	19	109½	Mar	10	106½	Mar 19
Do., debenture 6s, 1921	118	Sep	29	111	May	9	116	Dec 2
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb 7
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb	4	104	Mar	8	105¾	Nov 2
Do., registered	103	Jun	10	102	Jun	10	103	June 10
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103¾	Aug	10	99	May	16	102¾	Dec 17
Do., do., registered	103	Nov	19	103	Nov	19	103	Nov 19
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May	28	106	Apr	21	107¾	May 28
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr	12	101½	Jan	3	102¼	Apr 12
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907							127	Au 17, 96
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan	12	117	Jan	12	117	Jan 12
Ottumwa, C. F. & S. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar	3	109	Mar	3	109	Mar 3
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr	22	105	Apr	22	105	Apr 22
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	108	Oct	21	108	Oct	21	108	Oct 21
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137½	Dec	13	132½	May	21	137¼	Dec 13
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907							105½	Fe 24, 97
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	119½	Dec	8	113½	May	26	119½	Dec 8
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	133	Dec	13	133	Mar	22	138	Dec 13
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb	26	133	May	19	133	May 19
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr	21	112	Apr	26	112	Apr 26
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr	21	120¾	Jul	28	132	Nov 2

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do., do., registered	133	Nov	29	128	Apr	2	133	Nov 29
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107¾	Feb	2	104¾	Mar	25	107	July 22
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	107	Dec	12	102¾	May	7	108¾	Dec 16
Do., do., registered	106¼	Aug	18	103¾	May	11	101	Sept 22
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	96	Dec	7	85	Jan	15	96	Dec 8
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	80	Nov	17	69¼	Jan	10	80	Nov 17
Do., extension 4s, 1905							88	Mr 15, 97
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	110	Dec	14	105	Apr	21	110	Dec 16
Do., do., small							100	Ap 15, 97
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan	24	126¾	Apr	26	134	Dec 8
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	136	Oct	1	128	May	13	135¼	Oct 6
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132¾	Jan	28	126	Apr	16	131½	Nov 18
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919							106	Jul 22, 97
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb	17	117¼	Apr	1	119¾	Dec 16
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	95¾	Dec	12	79½	Mar	28	94½	Dec 17
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	98½	Nov., 98
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1906	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	Oct 26, 97
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	..	..	..	..	..	103¼	Mr 13, 97
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112	Oct	25	107½	May	10	110¼	Nov 17
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	..	..	105¾	April, 95
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs for 1st 6s, 1917	74¼	Oct	21	68	Sep	19	71	Dec 15
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	85	Nov	19	82	May	13	85	Nov 19
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91¾	Sep	21	88	Jun	8	91½	Dec 5
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug	30	90¼	May	9	99	Dec 18
Do., 4s, registered	93	Mar	15	90	Mar	24	90	Mar 24
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	Oct., 95
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan	13	80	Jun	13	87	Aug 31
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	96	Oct	4	89	Feb	27	92¾	Nov 3
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb	11	98¾	May	17	101½	Dec 14
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	Nov., 94
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	Oct 7, 97
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	107¼	Feb 10, 97
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85	Dec	12	70	Mar	14	83½	Dec 17
Do., income 4s, 1990	22	Sep	6	14	May	7	21	Dec 17
C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar	15	101¼	Nov	2	101¾	Nov 30
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	140	Nov	25	131¼	Jun	4	138	Dec 12
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	132¾	Nov	26	127¾	May	11	132¾	Nov 26
Cin. & Spkd. 1st M. C. C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	..	..	107¼	Oct 18, 97
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	109	Dec	9	100	Mar	18	109	Dec 9
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	121	Sep	9	121	Sep	9	121	Sept 9
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	68¾	Dec	12	60	May	26	68	Dec 17
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	77	Dec	12	65	Aug	8	77	Dec 17
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	68¾	May 15, 97
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $85 paid	86	Dec	15	75	Dec	7	80	Dec 17
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb	14	46	Dec	9	56	Dec 15
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Dec., 95
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan	15	122	Apr	4	124	Nov 7
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul	22	125¾	Jan	8	126	July 23
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan	4	137¼	May	21	143	Dec 7
Do., 7s, 1900							109	No 23, 97
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb	28	107	Apr	21	109¾	Nov 30
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May	28	136	Apr	18	139	June 30
Do., registered	140	Oct	26	140	Oct	26	140	Oct 26
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138¾	Jan	20	136¾	Jul	8	137	Sept 19
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	..	..	..	..	..	118¾	No 17, 97
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug	1	108	Aug	1	108	Aug 1
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	146	Sep	13	143	May	7	146	Sept 13
Do., do., registered							143	May 4, 97
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan	25	120½	May	6	122	Dec 6
Do., g. 6s, 1906	113½	Jan	27	110	Apr	21	116¾	Dec 1
Do., do., registered	117	Nov	21	116¾	Nov	17	117	Nov 21
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	147	Sep	27	147	Sep	27	147	Sept 27
Do., do., registered	145	Feb	18	141	May	6	141	May 6
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	101	Dec	15	89	Apr	8	100¾	Dec 17
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¾	Aug	22	103	Apr	5	108¾	Nov 23
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	102¼	Dec	7	85½	Jan	3	102¼	Dec 7
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	110¾	Dec	15	106½	Oct	12	110¾	Dec 15
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	102	Oct	3	97	Jan	6	102	Oct 26
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Dec	5	16	Oct	20	22	Dec 16
Duluth, & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar	9	104	Jan	3	106½	Dec 16
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb	11	92¼	Feb	11	92½	Feb 11
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	113¼	Dec	14	101	May	2	113¾	Dec 14
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	104½	Dec	16	103¾	Dec	15	104	Dec 17
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb	2	112½	Jan	4	114½	Dec 1
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119¼	Aug	2	116¾	May	20	119¼	Aug 2
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug	22	108	Apr	11	112	Nov 11
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118¼	Nov	29	113	May	23	118¼	Nov 29
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s 1928	105	May	23	104½	Feb	21	104½	June 3
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb	11	138	May	6	144½	Dec 14
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan	13	140	May	27	142¼	Dec 1
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb	25	133¾	Apr	12	139	Sept 20
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun	6	133	Jun	6	133	June 6
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb	11	103	Nov	2	103	Nov 2
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113¾	Aug	9	108	May	2	111½	Dec 13
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913							102	Aug., 96
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	109	Oct	24	107	Sep	12	109	Oct 27
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds. 1996	94½	Aug	12	84¾	Apr	26	94½	Dec 16
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	76	Aug	8	66	Apr	28	76¾	Dec 17
N. Y

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	106 Dec 7	106	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	109½ July 18	109	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	104½	Dec 9	87½	Apr 5	104½ Dec 9	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	103½	Nov 23	94	Feb 5	103½ Nov 23	105½	..
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91 Oct 28	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109 Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103 Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	97 Dec 15	..	97⅛
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	113½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	118½ Dec 17	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 28	101	May 5	102 Dec 15	102	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	118	Nov 25	108¼	Apr 28	118 Dec 16	117½	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122⅜	Nov 21	114½	Apr 25	121½ Dec 17	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	122⅜	Dec 13	116	Apr 21	123½ Dec 15	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s, 1993	124⅛	Dec 10	117	Mar 12	124 Dec 16	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	60	Nov 2	65¾ Dec 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¾ Sep. 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	84	Dec 16	70⅜	Feb 10	84 Dec 17	83	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	15	Dec 7	15	Dec 7	15 Dec 7	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	6½	Dec 7	6¼	Dec 7	6¼ Dec 7	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143 Oct 13	139	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	110	Dec 14	100½	Apr 26	109½ Dec 15	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125 Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1924	128	Dec 12	128	Dec 12	128 Dec 12	127	130
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	101¼ Nov 3	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼	Nov 28	82⅜	Apr 25	90⅜ Dec 17	90¼	91
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	68	Dec 15	57	Mar 25	67¼ Dec 17	67¼	67⅜
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88 Aug 3	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89½	Dec 17	80	Mar 12	88¼ Dec 17	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	70½	Oct 28	75 Dec 17	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84½	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	82½ Dec 16	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102½	Nov 12	93½	Apr 1	101 Dec 15	101	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	110⅜	Dec 12	93	Mar 26	110 Dec 17	109¾	110½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	103½	Apr 26	111 Nov 29	112	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	92⅝	Dec 16	63½	Jan 19	90½ Dec 17	90½	91½
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	90	Dec 13	69	Apr 28	90 Dec 16	89	90
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	106 Dec 15	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	105¼	Sep 20	108 Nov 26	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107	Nov 15	108½ Dec 15	108½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	106½ Dec 16	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	106 Dec 9	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g.5s,1931	104¼	Dec 16	86	Apr 6	103¼ Dec 17	101	104¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	101	Dec 17	86	Feb 26	101 Dec 17	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125½	Nov 14	118¾	May 24	124 Dec 16	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	116	Dec 6	116	Dec 6	116 Dec 6	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	84	Dec 14	70	Apr 26	82½ Dec 16	82½	83
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	105	Dec 16	97½	May 27	105 Dec 16	101¼	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 April, 98	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133	Nov 2	128	Apr 4	133 Dec 15	133	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅞ Dec 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	107½	Dec 13	100	Apr 8	107¼ Dec 13	106	107
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. gur. lien 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	103½ Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	118 Dec 15	117	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113¾	Apr 20	118 Nov 11	116⅝	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110 Dec 15	109¼	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110 Dec 16	109¼	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	103½	Feb 21	108¼ Feb 21	109¼	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106½	Oct 20	102	Apr 9	106¼ Oct 29	103½	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104½	Feb 5	104½ Feb 5	103½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Oct 14	100½	May 6	103⅜ Dec 17	103¼	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104⅜ June 30	103¼	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	..	Dec 2	100½	Jul 22	110 Dec 9	109½	..
Do., do., registered	108	Nov 12	104½	Jul 8	108 Nov 12	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	97	Dec 16	91¼	Jun 23	97 Dec 17	97	97½
Do., do., registered	93	Nov 2	91	Oct 17	93 Nov 2	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	97¾	Dec 16	94	Jun 23	97⅜ Dec 17	97½	97¾
Do., registered	97	Dec 15	94	Aug 8	97 Dec 16	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	113	Dec 16	102¾	Apr 25	112¾ Dec 17	112½	113
Do., registered	113¼	Dec 9	101½	Apr 26	112¼ Dec 15	109½	110
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108	Nov 5	108	Nov 5	108 Nov 5	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106 June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95 July 28	..	93
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	105¼	Nov 9	105½ Dec 9	105½	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	104⅞	Oct 24	105½ Dec 1	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	101½	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	130½	Dec 13	119½	May 12	130½ Dec 17	129	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107 Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123½ Nov 29	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121 Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102½ Dec 12	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105¼	Aug 3	107 Nov 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	109¾	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	107 Dec 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 22	115¾	Jun 16	118¾ Dec 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	119¼	Mar 1	115¼	Nov 29	115¾ Dec 1	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107¾	Nov 29	102	Apr 7	106¼ Dec 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	107½	Nov 28	103	Mar 29	106¾ Dec 14	..	..
Chi. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	109½ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct	24	121	Oct 24	121 Oct 24	120	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan	28	110	May 16	111½ Dec 17	111	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep	13	102¼	May 25	104½ Dec 2	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb	25	122	Feb 25	122 Feb 25	..	112
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan	10	121	Apr 26	121¼ June 21	126	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan	20	122½	Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb	25	106	Feb 25	106 Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan	12	100	Apr 21	106¼ Dec 17	106	106¼
Do., do., registered	104	Nov	22	104	Nov 22	104 Nov 22	..	..
N.Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	173	Dec	12	145	Jan	6 173 Dec 12	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	172½	Dec	13	145	Jan	6 172 Dec 13	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126⅛	Aug	26	126⅛	Aug	26 126⅛ Aug 26	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	125¼	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Nov	14	119	Feb	11 121½ Nov 26	120½	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	116	Dec	6	111¾	Jul	19 116 Dec 6	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May	31	105½	Dec	2 106¾ Dec 15	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	104½	Dec	14	96	Mar	16 104½ Dec 17	104¼	104½
Do., do., registered	101½	Nov	30	101¼	Nov	30 101¼ Nov 30	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb	9	112	Mar	25 117½ Dec 15	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb	11	112	Mar	28 117 Oct 25	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¾	Dec	17	124	Jun	8 131¾ Dec 17	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep	23	124½	Jun	15 130 Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	102½	Nov	11	90¼	Apr	21 101¾ Dec 17	101¾	102¼
Do., registered	101⅝	Sep	16	93	Apr	6 100¼ Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69¾	Dec	12	57	Apr	21 69⅝ Dec 17	69¼	69½
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct	4	88	Oct	21 88 Nov 1	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	116	Nov	14	104	Jan	5 115 Dec 12	12	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar	5	102	Jun	27 102 June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	127	Dec	8	120	Mar	15 127 Dec 8	126	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	128	Nov	25	118	Mar	17 128 Nov 25	126	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan	20	117	Feb	9 117¾ Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	105	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	97½	Dec	14	82	Apr	14 97 Dec 15	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	90	Dec	8	74⅜	Apr	21 89⅝ Dec 17	89½	90
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼ Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug	9	80	Jan	13 84 Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan	20	8	Aug	18 9 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., trust certs	14¾	Jan	20	3½	Sep	7 3¼ Sept 3	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan	3	75	Aug	11 81 Dec 15	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun	15	111	Apr	20 114 Dec 17	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	101⅜	Nov	14	89	Apr	26 100 Dec 17	99¼	100½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	131	Dec	1	118	Apr	16 125½ Dec 15	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun	14	121	Jun	14 121 June 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	111	Dec	3	96	Apr	27 111 Dec 17	110¼	111¼
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	85	Dec	2	58	Jan	5 84½ Dec 17	84	86
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	67¼	Dec	2	39	Jan	4 64¼ Dec 17	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	107½	Nov	28	102	Jun	23 104¾ Dec 16	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼ Dec., 99	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	116	Dec	12	108	Apr	21 116 Dec 16	115	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul	8	110	Jul	8 110 July 8	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. certs, 1937	102	Nov	4	102	Nov	4 102 Nov 11	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g.4½s, 1940, Ser. A	114	Dec	8	109½	May	13 114 Dec 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅜	Sep	28	108	May	11 111½ Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	113	Nov	23	113	Nov	23 113 Nov 23	108½	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	106	Dec	6	104	Sep	22 106 Dec 6	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun	6	106⅞	Mar	1 108 Dec 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Nov	10	140	Jan	10 141 Nov 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	141	Nov	10	140	Jan	4 141 Nov 10	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	105	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr	19	107	May	25 107 May 25	105	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¼ April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb	14	115¼	Feb	14 115¼ Feb 14	115½	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug	12	95	Apr	12 98¼ Dec 5	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	..	Feb	15	94	Dec	7 94 Dec 7	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May	23	15	May	19 17 May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18¼	Jun	2	18¼	Jun	2 18¼ June 2	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr	22	120	Apr	22 120 May 11	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep	22	85½	May	23 90 Sept 22	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107½	Oct	26	107½	Oct	26 107½ Oct 26	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	121	Nov	26	121	Nov	26 121 Nov 26	133	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	126½	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 93	120	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct	10	90	Oct	10 90 Oct 10	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	112⅜	Dec	9	101	Apr	2 112¼ Dec 9	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	96 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	103¼	Dec	16	78¼	Apr	28 100 Dec 17	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	87	Oct	6	83	Jun	15 86½ Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	87⅝	Oct	8	87¼	Oct	8 87½ Oct 8	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	77⅜	Apr 28	86½ Dec 17	86½	87
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	93⅜	Dec 15	78½	Apr 25	92 Dec 16	..	..
Rio Grande June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91 June 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st. g. 4s, 1940	76	Dec 5	54	Feb 2	75¾ Dec 13	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84½	Nov 29	68¼	Ap- 29	83 Dec 6	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114 July 20	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111½	May 6	114 Dec 10	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	112	May 24	114 Dec 3	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	124½	Dec 13	114	Apr 20	124½ Dec 16	123½	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106	Dec 13	98¾	Apr 25	108¼ Dec 16	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92⅝	Apr 14	100 Nov 10	100	..
Ft. Smith & Van. B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1906	80	Dec 12	60	Apr 26	84¾ Dec 16	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97¾	Dec 15	90	Apr 6	97⅝ Dec 15	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	85⅞	Dec 12	70	Apr 26	84½ Dec 17	84	84½
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	40¾	Dec 14	25	Mar 25	40¾ Dec 17	39¼	40
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117 Nov 5	119¼	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	111½	Dec 7	105	Jun 27	110 Dec 10	110¾	114
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	121½ Oct 11	121¼	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118½	Mar 25	123 Dec 1	123	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	138	Dec 9	128	Jan 5	138 Dec 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	113⅜	Dec 7	105½	May 10	113⅜ Dec 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	103¾	Nov 28	84½	Jan 10	102¼ Dec 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96 Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122¼	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½ Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	130 Oct 27	130	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	59 May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	79	Nov 16	79 Nov 16	85	..
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	103 Dec 1	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 8	101½	Apr 28	103¾ Nov 10	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104 Feb 16	..	..
Detroit Gas Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	89	May 20	94 Sept 9	94	..
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	Dec 17	90	May 20	98 Dec 17	98	99
Nelson Ei. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g.5s, 1910	112¾	Feb 18	108	Apr	9 111½ Dec 17	111½	112
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	120	Dec 5	114½	Mar 25	120 Dec 5	121	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113¼ Jul 23,97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y. 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102 Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	104⅝	Nov 28	98¼	Mar 9	104⅝ Nov 28	104	10
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	110½	Nov 22	96	Apr 26	107½ Dec 13	..	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	95½ Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'son Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g.6s, 1931	..	....	..	....	111 Au 23,97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97 Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70 Ap 23 97	..	..
Jeff'son & Clearfd. C. & Ir. 1st g.5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	107 May 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80 May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s, 1919	107	Dec 17	100	Apr 18	107 Dec 17	105½	..
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102 Jul 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	55 July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penin. Car. Co. 1st g. 4s, 1942	98	Nov 29	96	Nov 15	98 Dec 2	98	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s, 1920	109	Oct 3	102	Dec 16	103 Dec 17	102	104
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108 Jun 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼ May, 96	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	..	....	..	....	111 No 16, 97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	102	Mar 29	108 Nov 21	109	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	124	Dec 10	115	Jun 27	124 Dec 10	..	..
Do., 1st refuncing 5s, 1947	108	Dec 16	104½	Dec 2	106 Dec 16	..	..
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. 5s, 1947	106	Dec 12	100	Nov 3	105½ Dec 13	..	..
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	111	Dec 16	108	Mar 28	111 Dec 16	..	..
Con. Gas Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	105¾	Dec 14	101	Apr 19	105¾ Dec 14	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	108	May 10	102	Jul 12	105¾ Oct 21	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 5s, 1940	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	112 Apr 4	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N. Y. con. g.6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 19, 97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	83	Nov 7	51	Mar 12	82 Dec 17	82¼	83
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	24⅞	Dec 16	11	Mar 23	23¼ Dec 17	22	23½
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s, 1917	99	Dec 17

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Dec. 19.

Maryland Coal Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Real Estate Trust Company—Books close.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

American Steel Casting Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Dominion Coal Company—Books open.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Books close.
Osceola Consolidated Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Standard Gas Light Company—Books close.
Union Ferry Company—Books close.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Books close.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

American Steel Casting Company—Books open.
Chicago City Railway—Books open.
Commercial Cable Company—Books close.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Books close.
Guaranty Trust Company—Books close.
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company—Dividend payable.
Tomboy Gold Mines Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction and Electric Company, Providence—Books close.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Books open.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Quincy Bridge Company—Books close.
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company—Books open.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred stock.
Tomboy Gold Mines Company—Books open.

Friday, Dec. 23.

American Strawboard Company—Dividend payable.
General Electric Company—Books open.
Henderson Bridge Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Welsbach Light Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Dec. 24.

American Strawboard Company—Books open.
Exploration Syndicate—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
International Bell Telephone Company—Books close.
Keokuk and Western Railroad Company—Books close.
Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books close for annual meeting.
P. Lorillard Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Stock Exchange—Closed.
United States Oil Company—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$10,443,794
Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	7,990,716
From Jan. 1, 1898	490,952,818
From Jan. 1, 1897	463,834,701

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 13, 1898	$9,025,816
Week ended Dec. 14, 1897	6,007,034
From Jan. 1, 1898	438,325,434
From Jan. 1, 1897	374,264,810

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$1,300,245
Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	42,429
From Jan. 1, 1898	98,846,930
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,950,246

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$168,430
Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	38,250
From Jan. 1, 1898	10,445,599
From Jan. 1, 1897	28,890,191

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	$16,248,945

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$1,133,815
Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	4,179
From Jan. 1, 1898	88,401,331

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$4,767
Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	69,906
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,666,111
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,029,955

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$951,600
Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	936,603
From Jan. 1, 1898	45,961,847
From Jan. 1, 1897	45,123,593

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$946,833
Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	866,787
From Jan. 1, 1898	43,295,736
From Jan. 1, 1897	42,093,638

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$1,305,012
Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	112,335
From Jan. 1, 1898	101,513,041
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,980,201

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 16, 1898	$1,118,030
Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	974,943
From Jan. 1, 1898	56,407,446
From Jan. 1, 1897	75,022,784

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 17, 1898	$186,982
From Jan. 1, 1898	45,105,595

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 17, 1897	$862,608
From Jan. 1, 1897	58,342,583

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Dec. 17, total transactions included $4,332,360 shares of stock, $38,248,000 bonds, with $403,500 Government and $405,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 18, '97.	Dec. 17, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	1,929,870	4,332,360	*2,402,490
Banks	15	10	†5
Mining	48,400	3,500	†44,900

BONDS.

	Dec. 18, '97.	Dec. 17, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$15,267,800	$38,248,000	*$22,980,200
State	71,400	405,500	*334,100
Government	44,700	405,500*	*358,800

*Increase. †Decrease.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	110	111
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33	38
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	102¾	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	108
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	90
Brooklyn City R. R 1st m. 5s	117	118
Brooklyn City R. R.	240	242
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	250	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo St. Ry. 1st consols	115	118
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	119	..
Central Crosstown	255	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	162	170
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	78¼
Cleveland City Railway	71	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	102	104
Cleveland Electric Railway	78½	79¼
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	250	275
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	106
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	103	105
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B.5 p.c.scrip	101	104
Eighth Avenue	375	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	360	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Kings County Incomes	8	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	41	..
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	104	..
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	76	78
Ninth Avenue	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	108½	110
Rochester Ry.	14	14½
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	104	105
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	116½	117½
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	220
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	165	168
Twenty-third Street	385	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 6s	113	114
West End (Boston)	89	89½
West End (Boston) pf.	110	110¾
Worcester Traction common	13	15
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	53	54
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	39½
N. Y. & Brooklyn 5s	94¾	95¼
Union Ferry	44¾	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	..

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	175	..
Atlantic	145	155
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	200	..
Brooklyn	380	..
Central	1475	..
Colonial	320	330
Continental	200	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1025	1050
Fifth Avenue	335	..
Franklin	252½	..
German-American R. E.	25	..
Guaranty	450	..
Hamilton	238	245
Kings County	300	..
Knickerbocker	310	330
Lawyers' Surety	100	..
Lawyers' Title Insurance	148	152
Long Island Loan & Trust	227½	..
Manhattan	175	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	242½	..
Mercantile	500	..
Metropolitan	320	..
Nassau	165	..
National Surety	..	190
N. Y. Security & Trust	425	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1275	..
People's	255	..
Produce Exchange	210	220
Real Estate Trust Co.	225	..
Standard	135	..
State	205	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	..
Union	1125	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	..
United States	1325	..
Washington	245	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	..
Commonwealth	98	110
Continental	465	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	465	..
Germania	260	..
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	..
Home	200	210
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	160	..
New York	105	110
Niagara	175	180
North River	130	..
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Peter Cooper	115	120
Rutgers	80	100
Stuyvesant	70	80

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States	115	120
Westchester	230	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	375	..
American Exchange	170	173
Astor National	325	..
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	290	300
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	70	75
Central	170	177
Chase	300	..
Chatham	300	310
Chemical	4,000	4,200
Citizens'	130	..
City	1200	..
Colonial	150	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	210	214
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	275	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	165
Fourth National	180	..
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	315	325
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1060	..
German-American	113	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	235	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	..
Hanover	500	..
Hide & Leather	100	..
Home	..	145
Hudson River	160	..
Importers & Traders'	475	..
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	170	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	225	235
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	180	..
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	121	..
Merchants'	154	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	250	..
New Amsterdam	80	..
New York	232½	237
New York County	1300	..
New York National Exchange	95	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	75	..
North America	140	..
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	175	185
Park	375	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	92	..
Plaza	330	..
Produce Exchange	115	..
Republic	175	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	180	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	135	160
Shoe & Leather	100	..
Sixth National	300	..
State of New York	105	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	165	175
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	190	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Boston & Providence	288	..
Cayuga & Sus	100	..
Columbus & Xenia	204	..
Delaware & Bourd Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	..
Little Miami	192½	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	125	128
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	208
Old Colony	195	..
Oswego & Syracuse	206	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	132	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	..
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	165	..
United N. J. R. R. Co.	262	..
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	33	37
American Bank Note Co.	38	41
American Brake	107	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain	..	5
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	15
American Tin Plate	33	34½
American Tin Plate pf.	93	94
Am. Typefounders	47	50
American Graphophone	125	132½
American Graphophone pf.	135	145
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	14	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	68	71
Barney & Smith Car 6s	200	..
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	120	..
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Celluloid Company	75	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	107	109
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	52½	60
Claflin H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	183½	185
Consolidated Car Heating	35	40
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	19
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Continental Tobacco	37	37⅞
Continental Tobacco pf.	81½	82
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	79	80
Diamond Match Company	149	150
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	¾	⅞
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	100	110
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Electric Vehicle	16	20
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	65
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	94	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1⅛
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	75	80
International Paper 6s	110	110½
International Silver	30	33
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	26
Journeay & Burnham pf.	45	55
Knickerbocker Ice	50	51
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	78	80
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	30
Mechanical Rubber pf.	57½	65
Mergenthaler Linotype	187	190
Michigan Pen. Car com.	21	25
Michigan Pen. Car. pf.	93	98
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	99	100
National Wall Paper deb. stock	55	70
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	155
Nicaragua Construction	7½	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	87½	95
Otis Elevator	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	80½	81
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	120	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	24½	25½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	3	3½
Pratt & Whitney com.	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. L. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102½	..
Simmons Hardware com.	124	129
Simmons Hardware pf.	118	122
Singer Mfg. Co.	410	430
Standard Oil	429	431
Susquehanna Coal 6s	117	..
Swift & Co.	98½	101¼
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106½	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	6	9
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	45	55
Union Switch & Signal	70	72
Union Switch & Signal pf.	115	..
Union Typewriter com.	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
United States Envelope pf.	90	96
United States Envelope 1st 6s	106	107½
U. S. Glass com.	20½	22
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	163½	170½
Westinghouse Air Brake	330	336
Worthington Pump	35	40
Worthington Pump pf.	100½	102

Gas Companies.

Baltimore Consolidated	60	69¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 6s	110½	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15½	16
Central Union Gas bonds	105½	106¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	105	107¼
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	105½	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	103	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	117½	..
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¼
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	36	40
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	72	75
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit inc. 5s	96	97½
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	101¼
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	68	75
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	92	96
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	..	55
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	..	73½
Indianapolis stock	105	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	102	104
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	69	74
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87½
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	68	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	102
Mutual of New York	300	304
New Amsterdam	31⅝	31⅞
New Amsterdam pf.	67½	68¾
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101⅞	102
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107¼	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds	68	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	161
Syracuse Gas stock	21	22
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	88
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	92½	93½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	104	106
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

THE WEEK'S NET CHANGES.

Following is the list of stocks that changed 1 per cent. and more for the week:

Stocks Advanced.

A., T. & S. F.	2¼	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf.	4	Mo., K. & Texas	1⅛
B. & O., all in. pd.	4⅝	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	1½
B. & O., w. i.	⅝	National Biscuit	2⅞
B. & O. pf., w. i.	1⅞	National Lead pf.	1⅞
B. & O. S. W. pf.	1¼	N. J. Central	1
Brunswick City	1⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Can. Southern	1	N. Y. Central	2⅝
Central Pacific	4½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Chi. Gt. West., deb.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1⅝
Chi. & N. W.	5⅞	Norf. & West.	1½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	3½	Norf. & West. pf.	2½
Col. Fuel & Iron	2¼	Pacific Coast	2
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	3
Consol. Ice pf.	2½	Pennsylvania	2⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	4½	P., C. C. & St. L.	8½
Den. & R. Gr.	1½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	6½
Den. & R. Gr. pf.	4	Pullman Car	5⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	6⅝	Reading 2d pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	7	Rio Gr. West. pf.	3½
Federal Steel	6½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Federal Steel pf.	1⅞	St. P. & Duluth	4¼
Ft. W. & Rio Gr.	1	St. P. M. & M.	3
General Electric	3½	St. P. & Omaha	5½
Gt. Northern pf.	1	St. P. & Omaha pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	2
Kan. C. P. & G.	2½	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Lake E. & West.	2⅞	Third Av.	4½
Lake E. & West. pf.	4	Twin City R. T.	2½
Long Island	1	Wheel. & L. E. pf., 4th ass't paid	1¾
Mich. Central	3		
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2¼		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	1½	Int. Paper	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Laclede Gas	1
Am. Express	1½	Manhattan	2
Am. Malting	1½	Met. Street Ry.	2½
Am. Sugar Ref.	5⅛	Mobile & Ohio	1
Ches. & Ohio	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Chi. & Alton	2¾	Or. R. R. & Nav.	2
Chi. & E. Ill.	1½	Pacific Mail	1⅝
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	St. J. & Gr. I. 1st pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1	U. S. Express	3½
Cal. South. 1st pf., w. i.	1¼	U. S. Rubber	4
Consol. Gas	3	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Des M. & Ft. D.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅞	L. E. & West. 2d	1¼
Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	1	Manhattan 4s	1
Brook., W. & W. 5s	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
Cent. Br. U. P. 4s	2¼	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	3½
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1½	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	3	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	4
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	3	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s, reg.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s	9	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	2½
Det. City Gas 5s	2½	Omaha & St. L. 1st	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4½s	1⅝	Peo. & East. 1st	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
Erie gen. lien	1½	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1
Evans. & T. H. gen.	3⅝	L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
Evans. & Ind. con.	6	St. L. & I. M. 5s, sta.	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1½
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 5s	1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	2
H. & E. & W. Texas 5s	2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2½
Iowa Central 1st	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	2½
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	4½	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm.	1
Keokuk & D. M. 1st	1	U. Pac. col. tr. 4½s	3
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s	1½	Wabash 2d	1¼
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s	1	West. Union col. tr. 5s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Dul. & I. R. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf., inc.	1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
Del., M. & M. l. g. 6½s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1¼

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $230,075. The banks now hold $16,973,375 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $6,246,500, an increase in specie of $3,258,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $497,500, an increase in deposits of $10,124,100, and a decrease in circulation of $43,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 17, '98.	Dec. 10, '98.	Dec. 18, '97.
Loans	$708,555,800	$702,309,300	$696,697,300
Specie	164,325,100	161,066,500	104,267,000
Legal tenders	54,376,300	54,873,800	78,931,900
Net deposits	806,912,100	796,788,000	669,891,400
Circulation	16,341,700	16,385,300	15,751,100

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 17, '98.	Dec. 10, '98.	Dec. 18, '97.
Specie	$164,325,100	$161,066,500	$104,267,000
Legal tenders	54,376,300	54,873,300	78,931,900
Total reserve	$218,701,400	$215,940,300	$183,198,900
Reserve required ag'st deposits	201,728,025	199,197,000	167,472,850
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$16,973,375	$16,743,300	$15,726,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 2	$22,261,575	$43,891,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 16	25,968,775	52,172,325	32,340,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,978,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,143,250	39,625,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,879,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,815,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,685,450	55,685,350	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,822,500	55,856,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,445,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,863,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,095,975
April 9	35,086,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,025	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,905,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	52,704,600	46,616,100	22,220,875
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,691,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,018,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,825
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,326,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,086,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,350	38,582,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,543,300	35,517,700	8,830,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	29,668,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,340,400	19,883,375	10,484,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	16,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,227,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,495,500	15,589,200
Oct. 15	19,661,550	14,614,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,412,325	22,904,700	14,960,900
Oct. 29	26,061,550	24,271,600	17,483,225
Nov. 5	19,923,050	21,181,225	14,810,400
Nov. 12	15,011,800	27,765,150	22,506,925
Nov. 19	16,997,375	28,466,250	29,305,575
Nov. 26	18,357,575	22,560,925	21,411,625
Dec. 3	17,097,960	23,122,950	23,464,400
Dec. 10	16,743,300	18,987,425	21,666,350
Dec. 17	16,973,375	15,726,050	33,274,725

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$16,973,375	1893	$76,168,525
1897	15,726,050	1892	5,445,225
1896	33,274,725	1891	19,161,500
1895	17,068,800	1890	4,498,900
1894	32,345,325	1889	5,388,725

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Dec. 17. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
200	—	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July, 1898 3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186 Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 30, 1898 50c.	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898 5	120	Oct. 25	120	Oct. 25	*120 Oct. 29, 1898
14	15	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	15	Feb. 3	*10¾	Aug. 8	14 Dec. 0, 1898
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, '98 3	*121	Nov. 28	*121	Nov. 28	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
100½	102	Beech Creek	5,500,000	Oct., 1898 1	100	Oct. 31	100	Oct. 31	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106⅞	—	**Boston Air Line** pf	1,428,000	July, 1898 2	106¾	Oct. 19	*105	Mar. 9	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	—	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,600	....	28	Aug. 22	24½	Sept. 28	24½ Sept. 28, 1898
85	86	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98 2	90½	Jan. 20	72	April 1	*84 Dec. 6, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70 Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20⅜ Oct. 13, 1898
175	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,470,500	Dec. 1, '98 1¾	*177½	Dec. 5	166	Mar. 24	177½ Dec. 5, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120 June 4, 1898
172	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Dec. 1, 1898 1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172 Aug. 11, 1898
..	½	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	....	1¾	Nov. 14	¾	April 7	1 Nov. 17, 1898
1	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf	500,000	....	2½	Jan. 7	1⅞	Oct. 26	1⅞ Oct. 26, 1898
..	..	Col. Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897 4	77	Nov. 16	65	Aug. 8	77 Nov. 16, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	*180 July 15, 1898
..	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	46	Oct. 3	40	May 17	46 Oct. 25, 1898
99	103½	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf	2,000,000	July 15, 1898 1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½ May 24, 1898
80	100	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	*70 Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas Company	1,645,700	....	67	Sept. 16	45	April 20	60 Dec. 2, 1898
..	—	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	....	66	Mar. 11	157	July 23	157 July 23, 1898
375	—	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Oct., 1898 3¾	*362½	Oct. 3	*335	June 16	*362½ Oct. 3 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	4,800,000	May 16, 1898 1	*74½	Nov. 15	*74½	Nov. 15	*74½ Nov. 15, 1898
17½	18½	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	18¾	Nov. 28	*19½	April 15	18⅝ Dec. 10, 1898
42½	44	Flint & Pere Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93 2	44	Nov. 29	*27	Mar. 26	43½ Dec. 10, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,600,000	October, 1893 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
38	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30 Nov. 22, 1898
92	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94½ Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 2d pf	2,570,500	Nov. 1, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*94 Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*352	Oct. 14	*320	Jan. 6	*352 Oct. 14, 1898
57½	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Nov. 25, 1898 50c	*61	Nov. 7	43	April 2	*61 Nov. 7, 1898
100	..	**Illinois Central,** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898 2	*101	Nov. 16	*94	Feb. 2	*101 Nov. 16, 1898
..	..	**Keely Motor**	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4½ Mar. 9, 1897
15	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95 90c	18½	June 14	15	May 12	16 Dec. 10, 1898
29½	32	Keokuk & Western	4,600,000	April 1, 1898 1	3⅜	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30 July 11, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore certs.**	.....	....	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188 July 7, 1898
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	5¼	Jan. 27	2	Aug. 31	2 Oct. 26, 1898
52	55	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, '98 2	54	Dec. 9	45	Mar. 28	54 Dec. 9, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 5	*152	May 31	*140	Mch. 9	*152 May 31, 1898
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car Co.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '93 2	20	Dec. 7	15½	Nov. 4	20 Dec. 7 1898
..	..	Mich. Pen. Car pf	5,000,000	Sept. 30, '93 2	70	Dec. 1	*50	Jan. 29	70 Dec. 1, 1898
7	9	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	....	\$10	Oct. 19	6½	Mar. 11	\$10 Oct. 19, 1898
18	22	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf	7,000,000	....	\$23	Oct. 19	23	Oct. 19	\$23 Oct. 19, 1898
172½	176½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898 3½	179	Dec. 3	*167½	Jan. 4	178½ Dec. 3, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98 1	*72½	Nov. 21	60	June 1	*72¾ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Starch 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1893 ..	30	Jan. 27	12½	Oct. 31	32½ Nov. 1, 1898
75	75	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	March 1, '98 2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76 Dec. 10, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '98 1¼	*128	Nov. 11	*120	April 20	*128 Dec. 6, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	*250 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*134 Jan. 28, 1897
60	65	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, '98 1	65	Jan. 28	*60	Nov. 26	*60 Nov. 26, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	*10	Oct. 19	7	Mar. 5	*9 Oct. 24, 1898
7	..	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97 75c	6¼	Dec. 1	*3	Mar. 8	6¼ Dec. 7, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*340 Oct. 8, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116 July 27, 1898
183	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1898 4	*185½	July 27	*182	Jan. 26	185 Nov. 25, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	‡Sep. 30, 1898 2	82	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	*27½ Oct. 7, 1898
..	..	**Silver Bullion certs.**	.....	....	60⅜	Sept. 8	56	May 5	60⅜ Sept. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195 July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	July 1, 1898 5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,325	October 1898 2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,849,400	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
20	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893 1	25	Sept. 21	*12	Aug. 26	25 Sep. 21, 1898
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	48	Oct. 19	*27	Aug. 26	48 Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898 ½	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898 2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898 3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1898 3½	*174	Nov. 11	*174	Nov. 11	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
125	130	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98 3	*131½	Dec. 8	*112½	May 5	*131½ Dec. 8, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898 3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86 Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	....	*68¾	Sept. 23	63¾	Sept. 22	*68 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	..... 3½	.....	Jan. 17	1	Nov. 10	1¼ Nov. 23, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf	3,000,000	....	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¼ Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buy er 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par. ‖Seller 20. §Seller 3

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 15, 1898	£30,988,879	.....
Dec. 16, 1897	31,757,748	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 15, 1898	73,083,108	£48,386,150
Dec. 16, 1897	78,339,972	48,356,367
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 15, 1898	26,745,000	13,778,000
Dec. 16, 1897	29,335,000	15,112,000
RUSSIA.		
Dec. 15, 1898	99,523,000	3,695,000
Dec. 16, 1897	115,933,000	4,028,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 15, 1898	35,333,000	12,454,000
Dec. 16, 1897	37,670,000	12,377,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 15, 1898	11,062,000	6,855,000
Dec. 16, 1897	9,334,000	11,000,000
ITALY.		
Dec. 15, 1898	14,978,000	2,330,000
Dec. 16, 1897	15,738,000	2,089,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 15, 1898	4,315,000	6,725,000
Dec. 16, 1897	2,829,000	6,788,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 15, 1898	3,134,000	1,587,000
Dec. 16, 1897	2,788,667	1,399,987
Total for the week	£99,161,987	£95,790,150
Total preceding week	98,522,133	95,033,479
Corresponding date last year	322,736,387	101,108,700

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4¼@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £281,864 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 50.60, became 50.40 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,425,000f gold and 2,325,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days, and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81½@$4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.81½@$4.81⅝ for demand, $4.85⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜, less 1-16 for long, and 5.21⅞, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—15@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par and 15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows: Gold in hand, unchanged; silver in hand, increase, 7,235,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 10,530,000 pesetas.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 17th day of December, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$142,617,901.53		
Gold bullion	137,705,457.68		
		$280,323,359.26	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,846,040.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,613,220.00		
		35,232,820.00	
Standard silver dollars			*$245,090,530.26
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,385,504.00	$400,209,963.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,540,859.00		
		393,844,645.00	
Silver bullion		.....	6,365,323.00
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,445,523.00		865,904.76
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	92,376,737.00		
		$96,822,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		96,822,280.00	
		.....	
United States notes		$34,495,783.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,770,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,255,000.00		
		20,515,000.00	
			13,980,783.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,116,753.00		
National bank notes	4,905,338.04		
Fractional silver coin	6,170,575.30		
Fractional currency	57.13		
Minor coin	448,049.26		
Deposits in National banks	96,131,156.54		
Bonds and interest paid	553,388.32		
		$109,330,317.59	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,977,686.39		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,083,682.21		
Disbursing officers' balances	66,162,799.27		
Post Office Department account	4,252,675.17		
Miscellaneous items	2,222,276.77		
		82,299,119.81	
			27,040,197.78
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$293,342,438.80

RECEIPTS	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$542,766.39	$9,276,135.99	$88,557,650.59
Internal revenue	889,321.59	13,348,720.80	129,121,741.85
Miscellaneous	181,703.58	1,630,122.95	11,132,683.82
Total receipts	$1,613,791.56	$24,254,979.83	$228,812,076.17
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	448,000.00	3,860,000.00	47,917,316.20
War	100,000.00	11,820,000.00	139,732,244.35
Navy	288,000.00	2,948,000.00	35,083,758.74
Indians	5,000.00	675,000.00	5,451,830.81
Pensions	709,000.00	6,622,000.00	66,956,980.86
Interest	.....	.....	18,599,384.26
Total expenditures	$1,491,000.00	$25,925,000.00	$313,741,504.22
Excess of receipts over expenditures	122,791.56	†1,670,020.17	†84,929,428.05

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	142,900.00	1,057,802.90	6,140,352.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	116,100.00	928,048.00	7,910,715.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$523,288,256.00	$93,369,058.00	$616,657,308.00
This fiscal year	6,486,743.00	784,440.00	7,271,183.00
This month	934,696.00	230,705.00	1,165,371.00
This day	43,894.00	30,797.00	74,691.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@60¼c per ounce.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.13 ounces of silver bullion.

High Grade Investment Securities

Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.

FOR SALE BY

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Albany	2	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 11
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Nov. 30	Dec. 6
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chicago & Great West. pf., A	2	Jan. 31	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Chi. & Northwest. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
Chi. & Northwest. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
C., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Feb.	Dec. 30	Jan. 9
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
Keokuk & Western	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Maine Central (quarter)	1½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Jan. 4
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
New York & Harlem	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Dec. 31
Northern Central	4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 3	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Old Colony (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 4
Phil., Wash. & Balt., Series A	4	Jan. 3	Nov. 29	Jan. 3
Providence & Worcester (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	¾	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	2	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 6
Southwestern of Georgia	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 17	Jan. 6

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 16	Dec. 21
Hestonville, M. & F., Philadelphia	2	.....	.....	.....
Hestonville, M. & F. pf.	3	.....	.....	.....
Hestonville Pass. Ry. pf.	$1.50	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Hestonville Pass. Ry.	$1.00	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Dec. 28	Jan. 17
Providence & Taunton	2½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
United Trac. & Elec., Providence, (quarter)	¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
West End Street (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Dec. 31
West End Street, Boston, pf.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Am. Surety Co. (quarter)	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 12
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Guaranty	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Manufactures', Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (extra)	2	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Real Estate (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3

BANK STOCKS.

Bedford, Brooklyn	4	Dec. 31	Dec. 28	Jan. 4
Fifth Avenue, New York	20	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Hamilton (semi-annual)	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 3

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 3	.....	.....
American Express	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Am. Pipe Mfg., Phila., (quarter)	3	Jan. 1	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
American Strawboard Co. (quarter)	1	Dec. 23	Dec. 10	Dec. 24
American Steel Casting pf.	3½	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	Dec. 21
Am. Sug. Refs. (quarter)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Am. Sug. Refs., pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Am. Sug. Refs., pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Calumet & Hecla (quarter)	$10	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Celluloid Co. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Chi. Junc. Railways & V. Stock Yards	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Chi. Junc. Railways & V. Stock Yards pf.	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Commercial Cable (bonus)	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Consol. K. C., S. & R. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Dominion Coal pf.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	$2.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Finance Co., Pennsylvania, pf.	$1.50	Jan. 2	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	$17.50	Dec. 22	Dec. 12	Dec. 23
Homestake Mining (monthly)	25c	Dec. 24	Dec. 20	Dec. 24
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Dec. 24	Dec. 20	Dec. 24
International Bell Telephone	6	Jan. 4	Dec. 24	Jan. 5
International Paper	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 7
Lamson Consol. Store Service	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 9	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal pf.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	2	Dec. 21	Dec. 14	Dec. 22
Osceola Con. Mining	$2	Dec. 20	Nov. 15	Nov. 25
Parrot Silver & Copper Co.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Philadelphia Co. (quarter)	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Quincy R. R. Bridge	$5	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
St. Louis Breweries	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Dec. 22
St. Louis Breweries pf.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Dec. 22
Standard Gas Light (quarter)	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Standard Gas Light pf.	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Tamarack Mining	$4	Dec. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 12
Texas & Pacific Coal	1¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 1	Jan. 21
Tomboy Gold Mines	25c	Dec. 21	Dec. 16	Dec. 22
Union Ferry Co. (quarter)	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
United States Brewing	5	Jan. 1	.....	.....
United States Brewing pf.	4	Jan. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
United States Oil (quarter)	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Welsbach Light (quarter)	50c	Dec. 23	Dec. 14	Dec. 15
West. Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Dec. 20	Dec. 3	Jan. 3
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Westinghouse E. & M. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Coal Company	Dec. 17	Dec. 30	Dec. 29	Annual
Bank of N. Y., Nat. Banking Asso.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Buffalo City Gas Co.	Dec. 17	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Special
Continental Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Hamilton Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 11	Annual
Hanover National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Henderson Bridge	Dec. 23	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Annual
Hide & Leather National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 19	Jan. 16	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Merchants' National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
National Bank of the Republic	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
National Broadway Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	Nov. 26	Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Annual
Seventh National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Union Pacific	Dec. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Special
Western National Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Western N. Y. & Penn	Dec. 31	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Annual

Commercial National Bank.

CHICAGO, Ill., December 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$9,483,342.53
U. S. Bonds and other Bonds	1,140,530.00
Due from U. S. Treas. and Banks	2,501,307.08
Cash	4,280,006.56
	$17,405,186.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	1,138,496.63
Circulation	45,000.00
Deposits	15,221,689.54
	$17,405,186.17

JAMES H. ECKELS, President.
JOSEPH T. TALBERT, Cashier.

Established 1828.

PENN NATIONAL BANK

of Philadelphia.

December 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts and investments	$3,288,379.29
Due from banks	143,407.86
Cash and reserve	1,415,358.49
	$4,847,345.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits (net)	79,407.22
Circulation	43,950.00
Deposits	3,723,988.42
	$4,847,345.64

This bank will be pleased to receive accounts.
S. S. SHARP, Pres. H. G. CLIFTON, Cash.

Globe National Bank.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 1st, 1898.

Loans and Discounts	$6,795,440.33
Due from Banks	1,786,229.21
Cash and Reserve	1,964,649.68
	$10,546,319.22
Capital Stock Paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	191,602.75
Circulation	882,750.00
Deposits	8,471,966.47
	$10,546,319.22

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 17	$1,119,983,255	$50,824,952
Dec. 10	994,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	855,664,457	38,902,287
Nov. 18	1,005,708,401	49,113,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,302,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,485,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	880,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,099,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,102,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,690,001
Sept. 3	848,054,779	45,586,228
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,334,866
July 30	844,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,280,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,805,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,311,853	44,564,178
July 2	850,585,022	62,600,913
June 25	665,285,317	48,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,093
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,325
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,309	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,431	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,800
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,966
April 30	631,653,596	41,228,730
April 23	628,188,250	35,908,111
April 16	630,147,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,328,308	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,889,842
March 26	611,835,204	38,908,193
March 19	785,675,805	48,968,633
March 12	732,221,310	30,548,544
March 5	994,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,668	41,639,453
Feb. 19	996,690,610	48,226,309
Feb. 12	725,180,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,481
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,827,085	46,601,582
Jan. 15	891,167,281	40,965,[illegible]
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,869

*Five days.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 18—The market last week, as a whole, was remarkably firm, prices generally advancing. In American securities the upward movement was very marked, New York and the Continent doing most of the buying, while London was inclined to realize, the result being that the close was generally lower.

Among the declines were New York Central and Hudson River Railroad shares, which fell 1½ points; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adjustments, 1 point; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred, ⅝; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé ordinary, ⅜; Reading gold bonds, 1; Reading first preferred, ¼; Reading ordinary, ¼; Norfolk & Western preferred, ¾; Norfolk & Western ordinary, ⅝; Illinois Central, ½; Louisville & Nashville, ½; Wabash B debentures, ½; Wabash preferred, ½; Erie firsts, ⅝; Southern preferred, ⅝; Southern ordinary, ⅛; Baltimore & Ohio, ½; Chesapeake & Ohio, ½; Denver & Rio Grande, ¾; New York, Ontario & Western, ¼; Northern Pacific, ¼; Central Pacific, ½; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, ⅛, and Pennsylvania, ⅛. Union Pacific ordinary rose 1⅝ points; Union Pacific preferred, ¾, and Denver & Ohio Grande preferred, ¼.

Money on call was in good demand at from 2½ to 3 per cent., and three months' bills were firm at from 3 7-16 to 3½ per cent.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER. Rain; brisk northeast winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,271. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market dull and soft.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Platt of Connecticu made a constitutional argument against the resolution introduced by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) declaring that the United States has no power to acquire territories to be held permanently as colonies. The Senate gave further consideration to the Nicaragua Canal bill. It is said the President will soon send to Congress a preliminary report of the Canal Commission. The House passed the bill appropriating $350,000 in aid of the Philadelphia Exposition. It had already passed the Senate.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Cable advices from St. Petersburg say that American representatives there made a proposal to the Russian Government yesterday on behalf of a syndicate of capitalists in the United States, represented by William M. Ivins, to loan a large sum of money to Russia. Mr. Ivins was seen in this city last night by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, and said the report is true. The Cabinet crisis at Madrid yesterday was delayed, Señor Sagasta's illness causing an adjournment of the Cabinet council. It is believed that the Ministers will all resign to-day, and several probable heads for a new Cabinet are already being discussed. Wild scenes were witnessed in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday arising over an interpellation of the Government concerning the secret dossier in the Dreyfus case. In a speech at Reading, England, yesterday the Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies, spoke at length of the Anglo-American understanding, showing how advantageous it will be for both countries if the present close relations are maintained. Prince George, who is to represent the powers in the Government of Crete, has left Athens for Canea. The French are fortifying the Society Islands. Baron Napier, who at one time was British Minister to this country, is dead. Continued fighting is reported from the Philippines.—Pages 1 and 4.

Page 1.

Health Commissioner John B. Cosby issued a statement yesterday, after a conference of Health Department officials, to the effect that grip is a contagious disease. Drs. E. G. Janeway, Abraham Jacobi, and D. B. St. John Roosa confirmed this statement, but advised against establishing quarantine for cases of grip. Unclean streets were said to be a factor in the prevalence of the disease.

Page 2.

Capts. Meeks and Bleecker of the Seventy-first Regiment were placed on trial last night for criticising their superior officers through articles sent by them to newspapers. The court-martial goes on to-night.

Governor-elect Roosevelt and Gen. Roe conferred yesterday at Oyster Bay over the plan to reorganize the National Guard. Judge Hiram R. Steele also saw Col. Roosevelt.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn a resolution was adopted asking the President to call a special session of Congress to legislate on currency.

Frederick S. Gibbs, Republican National Committeeman from this State, was last night blackballed by the Republican Club by 37 ballots out of 102 cast. Mr. Gibbs's friends cried fraud, and an investigation was ordered.

The Mount Vernon Board of Trade last night appointed committees to secure the impeachment of Mayor Fiske and City Clerk Floyt for their connection with the granting of a franchise to the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company.

Page 3.

A convention, composed of representatives from Puerto Rican towns, expresses a desire for Statehood in the American Union.

The former home of the New York Athletic Club, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, recently the property of the Democratic Club, has been sold for about $170,000.

Page 4.

John E. Searles yesterday sent a letter to the American Sugar Refining Company declining to accept office next year in the board.

William Elmendorf tried to kill his mother, his brother-in-law, and his common law wife. He shot the latter twice in the head and then killed himself.

The Biographical Society of America will receive its charter from Albany to-day, and to-morrow will hold its first meeting and give its first dinner at the Metropolitan Club.

Page 5.

The Massachusetts was placed in dry dock at the navy yard yesterday.

Page 7.

The Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, and the leader in the Ritualistic movement in this city, died yesterday of pneumonia.

Page 8.

Sergt. G. W. Rogers, the oldest policeman in Brooklyn, died Sunday.

Justice Gaynor has removed Joseph J. White as administrator for the estate of his son.

Mount Tom, in Riverside Park, has been chosen as the site for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

Ex-Police Capt. Francis A. Early of Brooklyn died yesterday at East Quogue, L. I. He was retired on half pay last Friday.

President Hubbell of the Board of Education yesterday presented his annual report to the Mayor.

In the forgery trial of Lawyer Hallen yesterday five witnesses identified him as Julian D. Hayne. He said he had never seen any of them.

Col. G. L. Gillespie of the Engineer Corps said yesterday that he felt sure that whatever harbor improvement is needed here will now be sanctioned.

There is a man in a hospital in Jersey City suffering from amnesia. Efforts have been made in many ways to find out his name, but he fails to remember.

A further hearing in the matter of four electric tracks in Amsterdam Avenue was had yesterday before the Railroad Committee of the Municipal Council.

The Boards of Local Improvements of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts decided yesterday that the name of the Bowery should not be changed.

District Attorney Graham of Philadelphia yesterday filed an answer to Senator Quay's petition for a writ of certiorari in the conspiracy case. All of the allegations are denied.

A meeting of stockholders of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company will be held to-day to consider the proposition of Price, McCormick & Co. to wind up the company's affairs.

Edwin Gould would not talk about his purchase of a new match factory in Detroit, but it is reported that the telephoned to Passaic saying it would not interfere with the work there.

Page 9.

The opening game in the American Polo League was won last night by the New York roller polo team, which defeated the Brooklyn men by a score of 5 to 3.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gave a dinner at Delmonico's last night in honor of Judge Fitzgerald, recently elected Justice of the Supreme Court.

The case of United States Senator Kenney, charged at Wilmington, Del., with conspiracy to defraud the First National Bank at Dover, has resulted in a second mistrial.

The Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, at the dinner and reception of the Congregational Clubs of New York and Brooklyn, at Lenox Lyceum, last night, made a covert thrust at Dr. Lyman Abbott because of his advanced thought on theology. It caused talk among the several hundred men and women assembled there.

Page 14.

Oliver Sumner Teall yesterday made a statement in which he laid on Mrs. Teall's lawyers the blame of dragging the names of innocent persons into her divorce suit.

Packages containing $35,000 worth of certificates of stock—par value—were picked up yesterday in front of the Chase National Bank and returned to the owners.

Jean Baptiste Colin, an old Frenchman, was found dead in his cellar, 217 West Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday. It is not known whether he was murdered or was killed by rats.

The naval militiamen who served on board the Yankee, Nahant, and other vessels during the Spanish war have begun a movement for the formation of the Yankee Club.

The Presbytery of New York, at its meeting yesterday, declared the pulpit of the East Harlem Church vacant. It will investigate St. Paul's School at Tarsus, and may open the Warszawiak case.

The trial of Mrs. Fayne Moore, charged with robbing Martin Mahon, began in Recorder Goff's court yesterday. Four jurors were selected. Moore, her convicted husband, was remanded until Friday for sentence. John Rosenthal, a spectator, was ordered to leave the room by the Recorder for having talked to a juror about the Moore case on Friday last.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.

GREAT FIRE IN TERRE HAUTE.

Cotton Decorations in a Window Set Ablaze by Electric Wire—Loss Over $2,000,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 19.—The worst fire in the history of Terre Haute took place to-night, causing a loss of nearly $2,000,000, and several persons were seriously injured endeavoring to escape.

The blaze started in the show windows of the Havens & Geddes Company, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and notions. The cause is not definitely known, but it is supposed a live electric wire set fire to the cotton with which the window was decorated.

Before the blaze could be extinguished the fire spread to the decorations of evergreens in the store, and the building was wrapped in flames in an incredibly short space of time.

The principal losses are: Havens & Geddes, $800,000; Breinig & Miller, furniture, $25,000; Pixley & Co., $100,000; Terre Haute Shoe Company, wholesale, $150,000; Albrecht & Co., retail dry goods, $750,000; United States Baking Company, $80,000; Thorman & Schloss, clothiers, $50,000.

A number of small concerns were utterly annihilated in the fall of the rear wall of Havens & Geddes's wholesale house, and the loss in their case will bring the total loss up to more than $2,000,000. The fire started at 5:30 o'clock, when half the employes of the establishment were at their homes for supper. There is a force of 300 and more in the retail department of the establishment, and had the entire force been present the loss of life would have been frightful.

Kate Maloney, a clerk in the notion department, is lying at the point of death, having sprung from a window in the second story and sustained injuries from which she will probably die. Miss Luella Ferguson, a clerk in the same department, jumped just before Miss Maloney, but was caught by some men who were watching for her. She is internally injured, but will recover. Louis Kramer, the trimmer, who was in the show window when the fire started, is frightfully burned about the head and arms. When rescued from the burning building he was insane from the pain and begged to be killed. Firemen Austerlin, Walsh, and Shay were badly injured in the falling of the floor in the Albrecht Building, and are now in the City Hospital.

The Fire Department worked admirably, and there were many narrow escapes among them. Several of the firemen are in a precarious condition from burns and the effects of the stifling smoke, but it is thought to-night that all will recover. At 11 o'clock to-night the fire was still burning fiercely in the rear of the United States Banking Company, but the firemen had it fairly well under control.

A heroic act on the part of a man named Peters, a traveling salesman from Chicago for the Baldwin Music House, called forth cheers from the crowd watching the flames. When the fire first started Peters was standing in the crowd and saw the Maloney and Ferguson girls appear at the second story windows. The girls were panic-stricken and were in momentary danger of going down with the floor. Peters sprang through the door with his coat over his head and dashed through the flames and reached the window at which the girls had appeared, and, after talking with them, swung out from the ledge and dropped. His example was followed by the two girls.

SAVED FROM A WRECKED BARGE

Crew of the San Diego Worked for Life Forty-two Hours at the Pumps.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 19.—The schooner Robin Hood, Capt. Victor Sampson, arrived here this morning from a fresh halibut trip, having on board Capt. John Mason and the crew of the barge San Diego, bound from Buffalo, N. Y., for New York, via the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River, which was set on fire Dec. 17 and abandoned at sea.

The barge, which left Port Hawkesbury Nov. 26 in tow of the steamer Aragon, parted her hawser in the great storm of the 27th. She reached La Have under her own sail, but leaking badly, where the Aragon found her while repairing. On Dec. 12 another start was made, but three days later, when off Shelburne, N. S., at midnight, the steamer and her tow struck a north-north-west gale. The barge rolled frightfully, the water constantly covering her. The waves carried away her mast, breaking the stanchion and smashing her steering apparatus.

Then the condenser of the Aragon blew out, and she was forced to let go the San Diego and make for Boston, from which port it was expected to send out another towboat to bring in the barge. The barge, however, soon opened her seams, and for forty-two hours the crew struggled at the pumps for their lives. On Saturday morning the Robin Hood saw the barge's distress signals, and, putting by her, rescued those on board. After taking off the exhausted crew, Capt. Sampson set fire to the abandoned craft to prevent her from becoming a menace to other vessels.

Following are the names of those taken from the wrecked barge: Capt. John Mason, Buffalo, N. Y.; Stewardess Miss Mary Mason, Buffalo, (sister of the Captain;) Mate Frank Desot, Detroit; Charles Netherly, Detroit; Joseph Mason, son of the Captain; Paul Duprey, Detroit; Henry King, Detroit.

The San Diego was of 768 tons, built at Detroit in 1874, and owned by A. A. Parker of Detroit. She was under contract with the Atlantic Transportation Company. She was valued at $18,000 and was insured by Lloyds for $12,500.

The barge was light when abandoned.

Crew of Bertram N. White Landed.

ROTTERDAM, Dec. 19.—The British steamer Eric, Capt. Taylor, from Galveston via Newport News, Nov. 29, for this port, to-day landed at Maasluis, ten miles from here, the crew of the three-masted schooner Bertram N. White of Machias, Me., which she signaled, when passing the Scilly Islands. The Bertram N. White, which was bound from Jacksonville for Philadelphia, in command of Capt. Kelly, is reported to have been abandoned on Dec. 2 in latitude 39 north, longitude 66 west, dismasted and leaking badly.

GEN. OLMSTEAD TO BE A PRIEST.

The Noted Union Warrior Will Be Ordained at Laporte, Ind., Soon.

LAPORTE, Ind., Dec. 19.—Gen. W. A. Olmstead of New York City, a convert to the Catholic faith, will be ordained to the priesthood at Notre Dame this week, and will celebrate his first mass on Christmas Day.

Gen. Olmstead commanded the Second Brigade at the Battle of Gettysburg. He has been living in retirement at Notre Dame, preparing for ordination, but, nevertheless, was a conspicuous figure at the recent Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Cincinnati.

Londonderry Lithia is a natural mineral spring water, uncontaminated by chemists' hand, and is a sure cure for Gout and kindred troubles.—Adv.

PRESIDENT WEARS A CONFEDERATE BADGE

Accepts the Token from Southern Veterans in Macon, Ga.

SLIGHTLY DEMURS AT FIRST

His Progress Through the Streets Cheered by Old Enemies in Arms.

Mr. McKinley Holds a Review of Volunteers and Regulars and Makes a Brief Address.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 19.—The President and his party reached Macon promptly on time and were received by the largest crowd which has gathered in Macon since the last visit of Jefferson Davis to this city. At the station was a Reception Committee, consisting of a number of the most prominent citizens of the town.

Drawn up in front of the station was the Bibb County camp of the Confederate Survivors' Association, 400 strong, headed by Commander C. M. Wiley. As the President reached the old Confederates, Col. Wiley addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President: As commander of the Bibb County Veteran Association and Bibb County Camp No. 484, I extend to you and your party a most generous, hearty, and sincere welcome to our beloved city. You, Sir, have endeared yourself to the heart of all Confederate soldiers on account of the noble sentiments expressed by you in regard to our Confederate dead. I assure you that these old, maimed, and infirm veterans who have met here to do you honor to-day, appreciate such words of love and kindness, and uttered, too, by the President of this great country and by one who was a member of the Union Army in the sixties.

"I hope and pray, Mr. President, that God in His infinite mercy may so direct the future legislation of this county that the living Confederates will be remembered. This country and the Stars and Stripes belong as much to the Confederate veterans as it does to the Grand Army of the Republic. The South proved its loyalty to this grand old country when war was declared with Spain, and now henceforth and forever she will be found ready to take up arms to defend our country and our flag.

"Mr. President, on behalf of these brave and maimed Confederate soldiers of Bibb County, Ga., I present to you this parchment engrossed in letters of gold, the beautiful sentiment expressed by you in our capital city in regard to our honored dead."

As the President was about to proceed, Dr. Roland B. Hall, another veteran, addressed him as follows:

"Mr. President: In behalf of our noble dead and as Confederate veterans we are here to manifest our appreciation of the noble and generous sentiment you have recently uttered. Do us the honor, Sir to accept and wear this badge of a Confederate Veteran's Association, which bears your likeness and words which should endear you to the heart of every Confederate."

"I do not know that it will be proper," said the President.

"But you must," said Dr. Hall, and without further ceremony the President marched ahead with Judge Speer. The sight of the Confederate badge on the President's coat as he passed through the lines of veterans called forth vociferous cheering. The President wore the badge during his stay in Macon. One of Gen. Wheeler's old cavalrymen also pinned a badge to the lapel of his Major General's coat, and the doughty little warrior proudly wore it away with him when he left the city.

The Presidential party was driven in carriages to the stand where the President was to review the troops of Gen. Bates's division of Gen. Wilson's army corps. As his carriage passed the Confederate Monument a Confederate veteran frantically waved a Confederate flag, while by his side was the son of the Colonel of one of Georgia's hardest fighting Confederate regiments, who was as vigorously waving the Stars and Stripes. When the President was abreast of them the two flags were brought to a salute side by side. The incident seemed to appeal to the President. Emblazoned in flowers on the base of the monument were the words of the President about the care of the Confederate dead. The sidewalks were packed all along the line of march, and President McKinley and the other celebrities were vigorously cheered.

The following troops marched past the reviewing stand: Second Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, Gen. W. W. Gordon commanding; Third United States Volunteer Engineers, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Third Brigade, First Division, First Corps, Gen. W. J. McKee commanding—Seventh and Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry, Third North Carolina, and Sixth Virginia. The Seventh Regular Cavalry followed. The troops made a fine appearance.

After the review a great crowd gathered about the stand, though a steady, soaking rain was falling. Judge Emery Speer introduced the President, who spoke as follows:

"It gives me very great pleasure to meet and greet the citizens of the City of Macon, with many of whom I have been associated in public life. It has given me pleasure to witness the review of the soldiers of the United States. How much, indeed, has this Nation to be thankful for at this hour. With what reverent gratitude we should express our thankfulness to Divine Providence, which has so tenderly cared for the American people. We have been at war with a foreign power. That war ended after 113 days of conflict, a conflict on two oceans, a conflict in the East and the West Indies, 12,000 miles apart, with 50,000 of our soldiers on distant shores and 20,000 sailors and marines afloat, with a loss in army and navy of less than 2,000 and without the loss of ship or sailor or soldier or flag by capture. Never was there a more magnificent army mustered, and never was an army mustered for a holier cause or under a more glorious flag than the Stars and Stripes. [Cheers and great applause.]

"On the 24th day of this month, the day before Christmas, our Peace Commissioners will deliver to the President of the United States a treaty of peace, peace with honor, peace with the blessings of liberty to struggling peoples east and west.

"I congratulate my country on another fact: We have not only triumphed over our enemy, but we have triumphed over our own prejudices and are now a united country. [Prolonged applause and cheers.] It has done my heart good to witness the demonstrations of patriotism from one end of this country to the other. Six weeks ago I went to the extreme West. I met the wave of patriotism there. I come to the South, and I witness the same spirit of loyalty and devotion to a common country with a common faith under a common flag. [Applause.]

"I know this great audience wants to see the heroes of the war. [Applause.] They are here with you—Shafter and Wheeler and Lawton and Bates, and others who were conspicuous in the recent conflict. [Cheers.] and I give way that you may have the pleasure of meeting them and other distinguished gentlemen who are in my party as I journey through the South." [Great applause.]

Short addresses were then made by Gens. Wheeler, Lawton, Shafter, and Wilson. Wheeler, Lawton, Shafter, and Wilson. Gen. Wilson said:

"Splendid as the President's work has been, there still remains greater work for him to do. It is glorious work. It is work which justifies the President in saying we are at last one, and that the Confederate soldier should receive the same treatment as the Federal soldier. I hope to see the day when our starry flag shall float everywhere, from the frozen north to the sunny clime of Central Africa. We are too big and powerful and progressive to have neighbors on this continent, and I trust that before the next Administration of the President closes, the flag will fly over every foot of the continent from the northern extremity of the Dominion of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

Mrs. McKinley remained in the parlor car while in Macon and bowed frequently to the crowd that gathered at the station. On account of her slight cold it was not considered advisable for her to face the rain. The party left Macon on its special train for Augusta at 11:30 this morning.

A STOP AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

Mr. McKinley's Address in the Former Capitol of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Dec. 19.—The Presidential train stopped here, the former capital of Georgia, on its way to Augusta. An intensely enthusiastic crowd was at the station, and salutes were fired. President McKinley addressed the crowd from the rear platform of the train, saying:

"It is to me a very great pleasure to greet the citizens of Milledgeville, the old capital of the State of Georgia. In my journey through your State I have been received with a real warmth of welcome, and I assure you that it is appreciated from the depth of my heart. I am glad to know that once more in this country, North and South, all the people of all sections are animated by one purpose, one aim, one hope for a common destiny under the dear old banner of the free, and nothing gives me more satisfaction than to feel that, as the President called by the suffrages of the people, I am permitted to preside over a Nation which, with glorious memories of glorious deeds, is now united in an unbroken and never-to-be-broken Union. I have great pleasure in presenting to you Gen. Wheeler."

Gen. Wheeler was cordially cheered, and spoke as follows:

"My Fellow-Citizens: It seems hardly proper, after this beautiful address from the President of the United States, for me to detain you for one moment with any words of mine. It gives me pleasure which I cannot express to have had the privilege, by invitation of the President, to visit the South with him. I was glad that the President accepted the various invitations from the people of the South to come among them, to see them face to face, to see the wonderful development they are making, how they are bringing their resources to the front, and how they are developing their hidden resources in such a way as to add very much to the wealth of our Nation."

THE PRESIDENT IN AUGUSTA.

His Last Stop on the Way to Washington—Enthusiastic Reception by Old Confederates.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—The demonstration in Augusta this evening in honor of President McKinley was a fitting climax to one of the most remarkable Presidential tours ever undertaken.

At Wheless station, four miles from Augusta, the party left the train and entered carriages. On the other side of the road leading to Camp McKenzie were drawn up the six troops of the Third Cavalry which saw service with Gen. Shafter in Cuba. The public road passes through the camp, and on either side the various regiments were drawn up. It was a magnificent spectacle and one of the most interesting experiences in the whole tour. After passing through the camp the route lay through the United States Arsenal grounds and the village of Summerville, where the corps headquarters is located.

In the heart of the city a reviewing stand had been erected, and from this the President and his party reviewed the cavalry. The crowd was very great, and so was the enthusiasm. Gen. Wheeler was the hero, Augusta being his birthplace. A unique feature of the demonstration was a company of uniformed veterans of the Confederacy with their battle-scarred flags waving with the Stars and Stripes. They were under command of Major Withers, aged and infirm, arrayed in the historic gray of the lost cause. They stood immediately in front of the President during his address, and no cheers in the vast throng were more hearty than theirs.

The President was formally welcomed by ex-Congressman J. C. C. Black, and replied briefly. Gen. Wheeler, Gen. Shafter, Secretary Alger, Secretary Gage, and Postmaster General Smith also spoke.

After the speaking the party was driven to the Commercial Club, where a reception was tendered on behalf of the citizens and a delightful repast was served.

At 7:30 the journey to Washington was resumed over the Southern Railway. The party will reach the capital to-morrow afternoon.

CHICAGO LAWYERS BANKRUPT.

Henry B. and Henry E. Mason Schedule Liabilities Aggregating $400,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Henry B. and Henry E. Mason, surviving members of the law firm of Mason Brothers, at 94 Washington Street, to-day filed in the United States District Court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in which they scheduled liabilities amounting to over $400,000. Their assets, consisting largely of real estate, most of which is heavily encumbered, are placed at $790,000.

Edward G. Mason, the well-known lawyer, who died last Friday, was one of the partners in the firm. Many large creditors, secured and unsecured, are named, and the petition is said to have been precipitated by reason of the fact that most of these debts fall due at the same time. The principal unsecured claims amount to $32,000. The largest are those of the National City Bank of Ottawa, for $5,000; the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, for $5,000, and the Joliet National Bank, for $4,000. All of these debts are for money borrowed to carry on real estate deals. A score of other creditors, whose claims are not known, are named. An unsecured creditor to whom the firm is indebted is the First National Bank of Chicago for $19,200.

There are a number of debts outstanding against Henry B. Mason individually. The largest of these are in favor of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Pittsfield, Mass. These aggregate $183,166, and are secured by notes and mortgages on good property. The trustees of the estate of Josephine Birney of New York claims $13,200 and those of the estate of Mary C. Barnes of New York claim $13,500. The Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is a creditor to the extent of $32,000. Loans negotiated through the firm of Peabody, Houghteling & Co. amount to $110,000. A claim of $6,000 is in favor of the estate of Jediah H. Lathrop of Chicago.

YALE BANJO AND GLEE CLUB.

Took in Over $20,335 in 1897-8, and Gives $860 for Poor Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—Out of the money taken in at the concerts of the Yale Glee and Banjo Clubs during 1897-8, a report for which has just been given out, the sum of $860 will be used as a fund to provide in a measure for needy and deserving students.

The total receipts amount to $20,335.90. Halls cost the clubs $1,889.50, and $4,738.60 was paid to railroads, while the Commissary Department en route, not including hotel bills, drew $1,455.56.

May Find the Wrecked Portland.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The cable steamer Minia picked up the offshore end of the break in the Anglo-American cable this afternoon and buoyed it at the point off Cape Cod, where, it is generally believed, the steamer Portland foundered in the storm of Nov. 27. It is considered not improbable that to-morrow, when the Minia resumes her work of repairing the cable, some trace of the Portland may be found. The cable was broken in the same storm as that in which the Portland went down.

LOAN OFFERED TO RUSSIA

William M. Ivins Makes a Syndicate Proposal to the Czar.

A LARGE SUM IS INVOLVED

He Declines to Give the Names of Those Who Are Ready to Enter the Deal.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—An official agency here has issued the following announcement:

"The United States Chargé d'Affaires, H. H. D. Peirce, has communicated to the Ministry of Finance a proposal by William M. Ivins of the New York, the representative of a group of financiers, to make a large loan to Russia. The decision of M. de Witte, the Finance Minister, is not known."

William M. Ivins was shown a copy of the above cable last night by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter, at his residence 123 West Eighty-sixth Street. After reading it, Mr. Ivins said that the news was correct. He declined to give the names of the financiers who had advised him to make the proposal, and said further that he could not talk on the subject just now.

The report that Russia was endeavoring to negotiate a large loan in this country was made public by James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, on Saturday last. Mr. Eckels said at the time: "I am creditably informed that a great foreign power has sent representatives to the United States, and that they are now in New York for the purpose of negotiating a loan of immense proportions. If the source of my information is reliable, it is the first instance in the history of the United States of a foreign power borrowing here."

The report was received with considerable skepticism by New York financiers, and even those who believed it expressed doubt that Russia would succeed in borrowing money here. Isaac N. Seligman of the banking house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., said yesterday that there was some truth in the report that an attempt was made to negotiate a Russian loan in New York.

"We were approached," he added, "two or three weeks ago, through a cable from London, in regard to placing a 4 per cent. Russian railroad loan guaranteed by that Government. It was to be a first issue, with possibly a second or more issues, of $10,000. The idea was to see if it were possible to loan in this market.

"We had occasion to go to some strong institutions, but found that the business submitted was premature for our market. Life insurance companies of this city hold from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 of Russian 4 per cent. Government bonds, which they bought to conform with Russian laws affecting the transction by foreigners of insurance business in Russia. These are part of their holdings. Under the circumstances we dropped the business.

"I do not think that Russian bonds are held on this side to any great extent. It is not, however, impossible within several years, if the present favorable balance of trade continues, that the American public may be disposed to invest in these 4 per cent. Russian bonds, as they are absolutely safe and the relations between this country and Russia have been always cordial.

"The present time, however, does not appear to be propitious to the launching of such a loan. The quotation in London for the bonds is 104. Seligman Brothers of London, and Hambro & Co., successfully placed last year a Russian bank loan of £2,000,000 on a 3½ per cent. basis, which was guaranteed by the Government in London and on the Continent."

Notwithstanding he views expressed by Mr. Seligman in the foregoing interview, it appears from a statement made by Mr. Ivins that financiers of this city have proposed to Russia the terms of a loan.

TALK OF A LOAN TO JAPAN.

Believed in Chicago That Country Wants to Borrow Here.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Local opinion tends to the belief that Japan, as well as Russia, may seek to borrow heavily in this country, this belief being doubtless influenced to some extent by casual hints thrown out by the Japanese Minister, while in this city recently, as to the readiness of his Government to undertake immense naval additions.

E. S. Lacey, ex-Controller of the Currency, says: "There is no question but that conditions are pointing to New York's supremacy as a financial centre, which may possibly rank equal or superior to London at no distant day. The conditions to-day are such that we have a surplus of money to lend to a foreign Government or any other large borrower, if it were merely ability to lend that is in question.

"It is not impossible that such a loan as is proposed could be successfully handled by a United States syndicate, and a portion of the bonds only resold in this country, the balance being placed in Europe. We are broadening out as financiers, but we are also hampered to some extent by certain conditions.

"I have no means of knowing the accuracy or otherwise of the statement that either Russia or Japan wants to borrow $4,000,000 or any sum whatever from the United States. I would be inclined to doubt the matter as far as Russia is concerned, but that Japan is seeking such a loan is within the limits of possibility. I think the facts are likely to prove that our financiers are merely being sounded as to their ability to handle such a loan."

James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Surrency, says: "It is a question of security. Let the proper collateral be forthcoming, and there is no reason why such a loan could not be floated in this country as well as in the older financial countries of Europe.

"It is a great compliment to our financial resources as a Nation that foreign Governments are even discussing the question of coming here to borrow for their immediate needs."

ENGLAND BUYS ENGINES HERE.

Ten Ordered in Philadelphia and Ten in Schenectady.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Midland Railway Company has ordered twenty freight engines in Philadelphia and New York. As a consequence of the engineers' strike, the English firms are only able to cope with arrears of work.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 19.—An order has just been placed with the Baldwin Locomotive Works of this city by the Midland Railway Company of England for the construction of ten freight engines. The present order is attributed to the fact that the locomotive works of England were thrown back in their orders by the strike of a few months ago among the mechanics connected with the engineering trade. An order for ten additional engines was placed with a New York firm.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Schenectady Locomotive Works has received an order from the Midland Railroad of England for ten Mogul freight locomotives. The engines will have cylinders 18 inches diameter by 24 inches stroke, and will be of the American design.

The locomotive works to-day completed shipment of an order for twenty-seven locomotives to Japan. An order for fourteen of the heaviest compound consolidation locomotives ever built was also completed for the Northern Pacific Railway to-day. These engines have a capacity of 1,500 horse power. The works have also received an order for four eight-wheel passenger locomotives for fast service between Indianapolis and St. Louis on the Vandalia Line.

PRINCE VICTOR NAPOLEON.

The Pretender's Visit to Paris Reported to Have Been More Significant than Was Thought.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Prince Victor Napoleon's recent sojourn in Paris was of more serious import than was at first surmised. His presence was known, but the Government did not arrest him because M. Dupuy, the Premier, believed that the arrest would be the signal for a coup d'état, and he knew that he could not rely upon either the police or the troops commanded by Gen. Zurlinden.

"Prince Victor intends to come again at Christmas, and to remain until the New Year, when he hopes that the League of Patriots will be able to force a convocation of the National Assembly."

Expedition Off for Antarctic Regions.

HOBART, Tasmania, Dec. 19. — Capt. Borchgrevink's expedition has started for the Antarctic regions.

Duel with Pistols in Munich.

MUNICH, Dec. 19.—A duel with pistols took place here to-day between Major Seitz and Lieut. Pfeiffer, arising out of the former's fondness for the latter's wife. Major Seitz was killed.

KILLED HIMSELF IN UTICA.

Leroy W. Midlam, a Native of Georgia and Subsequently a Politician in Michigan—Wife in New York.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—When James H. Read, a bookkeeper in one of the breweries here, opened his mail this morning he found the following letter:

Dear Herry: When this reaches you I will be a dead man in a room at the Metropolitan Hotel, Fayette Street. My son is sick in bed in New York and my wife is in absolutely destitute circumstances.

As the last request of an old friend, for God's sake, send her $10, so she will get it Tuesday morning. Her address is Mary Midlam, 331 West Fourteenth Street, New York. I shall have to be buried by the authorities, as I have not one cent. But, Henry, be on hand, if you can, and see that I am put away decently. Good-bye, and God bless you. Your friend,

LEROY W. MIDLAM.

The letter was dated Sunday, Dec. 18. Mr. Read telephoned to the Metropolitan Hotel, asking the clerk to break in Mr. Midlam's door, if necessary, and discover his condition. Within a few minutes the clerk replied that Midlam was dead, having shot himself in the left eye.

Midlam was about sixty-two years of age. He came here from Georgia many years ago, and entered the office of Horatio Seymour as a clerk. He became popular and was elected City Treasurer, a position which he held for one term. He finally went to Michigan and engaged in business with Horatio Seymour, Jr. He became a prominent Democratic politician, and was appointed Postmaster at Marquette during Cleveland's first term. Two years ago he engaged in speculation and lost his property. Mr. Midlam was a Mason and numbered many people of consequence among his acquaintances. He possessed a good address, genial manner, and happy disposition, and was among the last men in the world who would be suspected of suicidal tendencies. Just before his death he wrote a letter to another friend and one to the authorities. In one he stated that he had mailed a letter to his wife. He wrote with as firm a hand as in his most prosperous days, and betrayed no sign of nervousness. His last occupation was as traveling salesman for Parsons & Co., tobacconists of New York.

Leroy W. Midlam came to New York with his wife from his home in Marquette, Mich., about one week ago. They went to the home of Mrs. Clarkson, 331 West Fourteenth Street, whose husband was a life-long friend of Mr. Midlam. Since then Mrs. Midlam has been confined to her bed by illness. Mr. Midlam remained at the house until last Thursday, when he left on a trip for the tobacco house by which he was employed. Nothing was heard from him until this morning, when a telegram was received saying that he had shot himself.

Mrs. Midlam is so ill that she was unable to see visitors. Very little is known about the couple by Mrs. Clarkson, whose guests they were. Mrs. Midlam has one son, who is in business in Marquette.

Mr. Midlam was employed by William E. Parsons, Jr., of 481 Broadway, as a cigar salesman in Utica, but as his work interfered with that of their general agent in that city he was discharged from their employ about two months ago. Mr. Parsons knows nothing of the work that Mr. Midlam was subsequently engaged in.

Jernegan Has Not Returned $75,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The report from Middletown, Conn., that the Rev. P. F. Jernegan, who was formerly at the head of the Electrolytic Marine Salts Company of Lubec, Me., had turned over $75,000 in order to obtain permission to come home unmolested, now appears to have been premature.

It appears that a committee having in charge the affairs of the company has had several conferences with Col W. S. B. Hopkins, counsel for Jernegan, relative to a compromise with the latter, but circumstances have not made it possible for the committee to guarantee the protection to Jernegan which, it is said, is the condition which would be exacted before the return of the money.

John F. Stafford of Chicago Dying.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19.—Capt. John F. Stafford, one of Chicago's oldest citizens, known as "the watchdog of the lake front," because of his efforts to keep that part of the city for park purposes, is dying, as the result of a fall on the icy pavement to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Sunday night in Indian Territory, has moved to Illinois, increasing in intensity, and has caused rain over the whole country from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Ocean, except in New England. A severe storm has developed in Assinabola, Prince Albert reporting a pressure of 29.08 inches, and Battleford a southwest wind of thirty-eight miles an hour. The temperature has fallen decidedly in New England and Northern New York; it has risen in the Ohio Valley, the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions, and has remained stationary on the Pacific Coast.

Rain or snow may be expected in the lake regions; snow in New England; rain, followed by clearing weather, in the Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley; fair, followed by rain or snow, in Minnesota, and generally fair elsewhere. It will grow warmer in New England and Northern New York, cooler in the Middle Gulf States and Ohio Valley, and remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	30	38	40
6 A. M.	29	37	39
9 A. M.	27	35	38
12 M.	27	35	38
3 P. M.	29	35	38
6 P. M.	25	38	37
9 P. M.	22	35	36
12 P. M.	20	35	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 250 feet above the street level.

Average temepratures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	37
Weather Bureau	36
Corresponding date 1897	25
Corresponding date for last twenty years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 35 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M

mischief. But the morbid constitution of the atmosphere cannot possibly be corrected or controlled."

"This view, that influenza is contagious, is supported by strong evidence. But the public need not be greatly alarmed. The disease itself is not so dangerous, if people when they get it will only stay indoors and avoid the risk of the pneumonia which is apt to follow it. The grip leaves the system weak and easily susceptible to pneumonia. Many of those who have recently died of that disease got it after having influenza.

"I have considered grip contagious ever since 1890, when we had a big epidemic of it. But it is a wrong idea to quarantine persons with grip. The number of cases makes it impracticable. There is at present an epidemic of grip in this city and vicinity. It is difficult to say whether the unclean streets have caused the trouble. Certainly dirt in the streets means dirt in the houses, and that causes the spread of disease. Then the prevalence of snow is the cause of a good many colds, and these weaken the systems and leave it susceptible to the influenza bacilli."

DR. JACOBI IS POSITIVE.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi, in answer to the question, "Is grip contagious?" said positively:

"Yes, there is no doubt of it." He also said that the contagious quality of grip was an accepted fact among the medical profession. "We not only believe it, but we feel that we know it, the evidence is so strong. It is well to isolate patients who suffer from grip in hospital treatment. I would not favor the establishing of a quarantine for grip. There are too many cases, and you cannot quarantine a whole town."

Dr. Daniel R. St. John Roosa, President of the Post Graduate Hospital, said at once, when his opinion was asked, that he thought grip was contagious. "I have known cases," said he, "where patients had the grip and were isolated from contact with the rest of their families, and the disease did not spread. In other cases, where conditions were largely similar, the other members of the patients' families would have access to the patients, and the grip would soon become fastened on them." Dr. Roosa also said that in hospital treatment he would advise as much isolation as possible for patients suffering from grip," but he does not favor having a quarantine.

Dr. Roosa was asked what he thought of the effect of uncleaned streets on the prevalence of grip, and declared emphatically that it was a potent factor. "Col. Waring's system," said he, "undoubtedly saved a great many lives. We shall either have to return to it in its entirety, or else a great many lives will be sacrificed."

The Health Department has no cognizance of grip cases except where death ensues. The following table of deaths from pulmonary diseases for the week ended Dec. 17 this year and last was obtained at the department.

	1898.	1897.
Diphtheria	20	11
Bronchitis	33	17
Pneumonia	131	99
Phthisis	113	86

At Bellevue Hospital there have been twenty-three cases of grip this month, several of which were Bellevue employes. Fifteen of them are still there, two resulted in death, four have been discharged as cured, and one case was transferred to the City Hospital. Several additional persons got treatment at the hospital without being installed as regular patients. Dr. H. T. Joy, who handles many of the grip cases at the hospital, said that he had never known one case of a patient there getting the grip from another, and he was not justified in believing the disease contagious. "It is infectious," said he, "and it is necessary to see that the sputum is not allowed to dry and particles to fly in the air. To prevent this we have the patients expectorate into a solution of carbolic acid, which kills the germs."

Dr. Joy said he saw no harm in allowing a mother to kiss a child who was sick with the grip. Dr. Jacobi and Dr. Roosa both held that this might be a means of the mother's getting the disease.

The first thoroughly authenticated epidemic of influenza occurred in 1510. Probably the most distinguished patient who ever had the disease was George Washington, who had it in this city in 1789.

The Grip Closes a New Jersey Court.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 19.—The grip is on the increase throughout Bergen County. Silas Wright of Englewood, a member of the Bergen County Grand Jury, died last night from this disease. He was fifty-five years old, and wealthy. Judge Zabriskie, who has been suffering with the grip for several days, was obliged to adjourn court and go home. It is possible that all criminal cases may have to go over for the term. E. W. Koester, one of the lawyers attending court, was obliged to go home shortly before Judge Zabriskie. E. W. Wakelee, another lawyer and Assemblyman-elect, is at his home ill with the same disease.

THE CHICAGO FRANCHISE FIGHT

No Extension Ordinances to be Passed Until the Allen Law Has Been Repealed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Mayor Harrison tonight carried his point that no street car franchise extension ordinances shall be passed by the City Council until the Allen bill has been repealed by the State Legislature.

The Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys has been working all week on an ordinance known as the Francis substitute. It was the most favorable to the city of all yet prepared, extending the franchises twenty-seven years instead of fifty, making the corporations pave the streets for the first five years and thereafter pay a sliding rate of compensation from 3 to 5 per cent., and sell six tickets for 25 cents during what is known as the rush hours.

The companies saw in this a chance to defeat the Mayor. They argued that the measure was so good for the people that he could not avoid signing it without being called a fool. In case he did sign it he would stultify himself on account of his position regarding the Allen law, and then to make him still more uncomfortable the street car companies would have refused to sign it. This was the scheme, but it was not effective. By a vote of 32 to 31 the Council passed a resolution offered by Alderman Mayor transferring all franchise matters to the Committee on City Hall. This committee is composed almost entirely of "reform" Aldermen, and they will see to it that no meetings are held until the Allen law has been repealed.

Two fist fights occurred, one during the Council proceedings, and one afterward. In the first, James Berry, an attaché of the City Clerk's Office, and a labor agitator, exchanged blows, and in the second, John D. Miller, a lobbyist, struck Alderman E. F. Herrmann. In both cases the combatants were separated before any serious damage was done.

It is currently predicted that if any franchise grant passes the Council any other night this year, the conduct of the Aldermen who vote for it will be investigated by the December Grand July, which was to-day sworn in by Judge Waterman, and which will remain in session until Dec. 31. After the twenty-three members of the Grand Jury had been sworn in, Judge Waterman urged upon them that it was their duty to investigate the stories now current about the bribery of public officials. Judge Waterman did not say "franchises," or "Aldermen," or mention names. He said in part:

"I think it is my duty at this time to call your attention to what, as individuals, you already know, and that is to the impression which is prevalent in the community, that great crimes have been committed and great crimes are contemplated. Among others I allude to the crime of bribery, and I wish to call your attention to the statute upon that subject."

Here the Judge read the thirty-first section of the Criminal Code and resumed:

"You have heard read a portion of the statute concerning bribery. Bribery is frequently, when committed, the result of a combination of two or more persons to bribe, or to bring about bribery. Whenever two or more persons by concerted action combine to accomplish a criminal and unlawful purpose, or some purpose not in itself criminal by criminal or unlawful means, such act is what is known as a conspiracy, and so I say to you if that is the case that in this county any two or more persons have combined or confederated to bribe any official, legislative, executive, or ministerial, whether the bribery is effected or not, the very combination to bribe any official to procure official action by means of bribery is itself an offense denominated by the law as conspiracy, and is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

"Moreover it may be the case that bribery by those who are to receive or who expect to receive the profits of such criminal action is to be accomplished through an agent; that the parties who expect to profit by such unlawful means will not themselves actually hand over the corrupt reward, but if they act through agents, however indirectly, they are really guilty with those who hand over the vile stipend for which the legal action is to be done.

"There is no man whose occupation is so high, whose wealth is so great, whose influence may be so extensive that he is above the law or that such an offense by him can be palliated or excused one moment, any more than can the offenses of burglary or robbery by the ignorant, the depraved, and those usually considered the vicious."

Again to the front for the Holidays

The World-Renowned Appetizer and Invigorator,

DR. SIEGERT'S ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

(From South America.)

The only genuine. No Christmas Table Complete Without It.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND DOMESTIC SUBSTITUTES.

F. S. GIBBS BLACKBALLED

National Committeeman Rejected by the Republican Club.

BY 37 BALLOTS OUT OF 102

Uproar Follows the Vote—Mr. Gibbs's Friends Cry Fraud—An Investigation Ordered.

Frederick S. Gibbs, member of the Republican National Committee from this State and leader in the Ninth Assembly District, was last night blackballed by the Republican Club. In a list of thirteen names reported for election by the Membership Committee his alone was rejected, 37 ballots being cast against him in a total vote of 102. Twenty-one would have been sufficient to prevent his election.

The Republican Club is recognized as one of the representative Republican organizations in this city. Its membership includes many of the most prominent men in the party, and its part in the campaigns of recent years has been conspicuous and influential. The club was started in 1879 and incorporated in 1886. Among the men who have served it as President are Elihu Root, William Brookfield, and Cornelius N. Bliss. That an organization holding so high a place in the party should close its doors in the face of the party's official representative on the National Committee stirred up a tempest such as the club had never before experienced. The fact that Mr. Gibbs's name was proposed by Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, an ex-President of the club, and seconded by John Sabine Smith, another of its ex-Presidents, added to the significance of its rejection in the eyes of those who watched the proceedings.

THE THIRTEEN APPLICANTS.

The meeting of the club, which ended so stormily, was held at the clubrooms at 450 Fifth Avenue, Chauncey M. Depew presiding. It began quietly enough. When the Membership Committee was called it reported the following names for election to membership:

Henry Hopkelmer, Henry Ayres Uterhart, Richard B. Kelly, ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, Frederick S. Gibbs, Albert Ferguson, District Leader William Halpin, Eugene Hoffman Porter, State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh, Dr. A. H. Doty, Arthur B. Norton, Edwin B. Wilcox, and Samuel W. Morton.

Pursuing the custom of the club, two tellers were appointed, who passed through the room distributing printed slips containing the names of all those proposed for membership, and then returned, collecting these slips in a hat after the members present had indicated, by checking off on the prepared ballots whom they intended to vote for.

Pending the counting of the ballots, a report prepared by ex-Senator Warner Miller, favoring the construction of the Nicaragua Canal on the plan proposed in the Morgan Senate bill, was presented from the Committee on National Affairs, read, passed, and ordered printed.

The statement by the tellers of the result of the balloting provoked the heretofore placid assemblage to unexampled tumult. The presence at the meeting of a large number of district leaders and active Republican workers who are not accustomed to attend the sessions of the Fifth Avenue Club had already been noted, and to those who knew nothing of the slumbering storm gave the gathering the appearance of a harmony celebration. Among these were Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Magistrate C. W. Meade, Quarantine Commissioner Jacob M. Patterson, District Leaders John P. Windolph, W. H. Ten Eyck, Charles K. Lexow, and James E. March and ex-Coroner T. K. Tuthill.

MEMBERS IN AN UPROAR.

These well-know Republicans are known as friends of National Committeeman Gibbs, and when the report of the tellers showed that Mr. Gibbs had failed of election there was an uproar. One vote in five against an applicant for membership constitutes a rejection.

A member excitedly moved that the fact that "the State representative on the National Committee had been rejected" be spread upon the minutes. Before President Depew could put the motion, Dr. T. K. Tuthill rose and entered a protest against the method by which the vote had been taken, and his protest was instantly seconded by James E. March.

"More than one man has voted twice," shouted a member.

"Before it goes on record that a Republican National Committeeman has failed of election in this club," continued Dr. Tuthill, "I move that the vote just taken be reconsidered, and that a new vote be taken at an adjourned meeting of the club. The vote has not been taken in a proper manner, and the election is not a fair one as it stands."

These remarks produced much excitement. Dr. Tuthill was frequently interrupted by more or less excited members, some objecting to the election's being reconsidered and others insisting on it. In the medley of motions and counter-motions John Proctor Clarke secured the floor. He spoke earnestly.

"Of the result of the vote just taken," he said, "I care nothing. But an imputation has been cast on the honesty and integrity of the tellers and on the honesty and integrity of the members of this club. The course pursued this evening, of passing a hat around for ballots, has been pursued for ten years without question. The result having been announced without any previous question of the propriety of this procedure, it seems to be too late to question the result without definite proof of irregularities." Mr. Clarke protested against the proceeding being spread on the records.

HARDWICKE ASKS FOR FAIR PLAY.

Henry Hardwicke declared that the question was a serious one, and he pleaded for a reconsideration of the vote in the interest of fairness.

"I know from personal experience, from having myself proposed a good and reputable Republican here, who was rejected because some cowardly scoundrel went before the committee."

Shouts of "Order!" groans, and protests drowned the rest of Mr. Hardwicke's sentence, and he was rapped to order by President Depew.

"I withdraw that remark about a cowardly scoundrel," Mr. Hardwicke said, when he could be heard again.

Montague Lessler protested with warmth that the matter, having taken the usual course, had passed beyond the club's control.

Ex-City Magistrate Job E. Hedges took the floor, and, speaking with suppressed feeling, added to the gravity of the situation in the eyes of those who at first had looked on the affair as a tempest in a teapot, by making the charge of fraud openly and on his own responsibility.

"This is a matter of very great moment," said Mr. Hedges, "a matter of political significance, one about which this club will be criticised, no matter what position it may take, and one which may affect the club's usefulness. Errors were made in the voting here to-night which will certainly be called to the attention of the Executive Committee, if another vote is not taken, with a view to exposing the conduct of one or two gentlemen who committed those errors. I am prepared to stand by what I say, and I say that it will be for the good of this club to have that vote reconsidered.

SAW THE ERRORS HIMSELF.

"If it stands unchallenged, the standing of certain men in the club will be challenged on account of errors in the way they voted which came under my own observation."

Mr. Hedges's remarks were followed by a serious silence, which was broken by John Proctor Clarke, who rose and said impressively:

"On account of what Mr. Hedges has said concerning irregularities which have come under his own observation, I withdraw my objections to a reconsideration of the vote."

John Sabine Smith urged reconsideration in the interest of fair play, "no matter whose good name was at stake."

Louis T. Golding declared that the honesty and probity of the Republican Club were on trial. If there had been irregularities, they should be investigated before the result of the election was formally announced.

President Depew, being appealed to, ruled that it was in the power of the club to cancel the election, which had not been held according to any provision of the by-laws, and to order a new one under a rule to be formulated.

Wilbur F. Wakeman said: "If anybody here voted twice, we want to know it. Insinuations have been offered which indicate that an investigation is needed." He favored an adjourned meeting to try it over again.

ONE MAN VOTED TWICE.

Ex-Judge Charles H. Treat said: "A gentleman on my right [James E. March, leader of the Eighth Assembly District,] will take his oath that he saw two votes put into the hat by one man." This, he thought, made it imperative that a new election should be held.

James S. Lehmaier declared that a serious charge had been made against the honesty of the club and its members, and that it was necessary that the club purge itself if it had members whose integrity could be questioned.

A Voice—The integrity's all right. The trouble is to catch 'em.

"We ought to find whether there are any blacklegs in this club and if they are, get them out."

After much more heated argument, the following resolution, offered by Louis T. Golding, was adopted:

"Resolved, That the proclamation of the canvass and the result of the election for members be suspended until the next regular meeting of the club, and the attention of the Executive Committee be called to the fact that charges affecting the validity of such election have been made, and the Executive Committee is hereby instructed to investigate said charges and report upon the truth or falsity of the same; and the members who make the charges are requested to lay the evidence before the Executive Committee."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

It was ordered that the votes cast at the election for new members be sealed and put into the custody of the President. Then the storm subsided, and in the calm the Committee on Nominations reported recommending the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Chauncey M. Depew; First Vice President—W. M. K. Olcott; Second Vice President—Robert N. Kenyon; Third Vice President—William Leary; Recording Secretary—Alfred E. Ommen; Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin E. Hall; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft.

It was announced that the next dinner of the club will be given on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 28, and that the guests of honor will be all the State officers-elect except Col. Roosevelt, whom the club has already honored.

GEN. ROE SEES ROOSEVELT.

Plan for National Guard Reorganization Discussed—Twenty Candidates for Aldridge's Place.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 19.—Major Gen. Roe, upon whom will fall the task of reorganizing the National Guard, spent a long time with Col. Roosevelt to-day. Gen. Roe said that no staff appointments had been determined upon. At the conference between Col. Roosevelt and Gen. Roe, it is said, the plan of reorganization of the Guard was thoroughly discussed. The Governor-elect will devote considerable space in his message to the National Guard, and will recommend legislation which he believes will raise the organization to a plane of efficiency which has never yet been attained.

Judge Hiram R. Steele, who is to be District Attorney for Kings, also conferred with Col. Roosevelt to-day.

The position of Superintendent of Public Works is still open. The Governor-elect said to-day that in all about twenty names had been suggested to him for the appointment. He made no secret of the fact that his personal desire now is to have Major Gen. Francis V. Greene accept the office. Gen. Greene is expected to arrive in New York toward the end of the present week. Col. Roosevelt said to-day that he might not announce the appointment of the Superintendent of Public Works until upon the eve of his induction into office.

District Attorney William J. Youngs of Queens County, who resigned to become Col. Roosevelt's private secretary, will be succeeded by George W. Davison. Mr. Davison is Mr. Youngs's personal choice. He is First Assistant District Attorney. He has been associated with Mr. Youngs in every case, and had a large share in formulating the charges against Mrs. Nack and Martin Thorn. He is a young man, but Mr. Youngs is confident that he is capable of filling the office.

SOCIAL EVENTS IN ALBANY.

Preparations for the Entertainment of Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The social side of the opening of the Roosevelt administration promises to be very brilliant. The fact that Col. Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt expect to be in Albany on the 28th of the month has caused a little flutter in social circles. They will go at once to the Executive Mansion, where they will be received by the Gov. and Mrs. Black, who will give a dinner in their honor.

The usual reception at the Executive Mansion will take place on Monday afternoon, Jan. 2, from 4 to 6, and it is predicted that the crush will be as great as that of two years ago, when people were obliged to obtain an entrance to the house by climbing in at cellar windows. Many of Col. Roosevelt's friends from New York, Washington, Chicago, and other cities have signified their intention of being in Albany on inauguration day.

Squadron A of New York, which is to be present, will be entertained in a lavish manner. The men will arrive in Albany Saturday afternoon, Dec. 31, and will be quartered at the armory. Saturday night they will give a reception to their friends in the big drill room, and a dance later in the evening will finish the programme for the day. They will be extensively entertained in Albany, a number of dinners being given in their honor.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be a patroness at a series of three dances, the first one to be given on Friday, Jan. 6. The Fort Orange Club will entertain Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner on Jan. 11.

MANUFACTURERS MEET.

They Talk on Taxation and Appeal to the President for Sound Money.

The monthly meeting of the Manufacturers' Association was held last night at the clubhouse, 198 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Thomas G. Shearman and Lawson Purdy, Secretary of the new Tax Reform Association, addressed the meeting on a bill which is to be introduced at the next session of the Legislature providing for local option in the matter of taxation.

The bill will provide that counties may decide for themselves whether direct taxes within their limits shall be upon the value of real estate alone, or upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements and personal property. The association voted in favor of the bill.

In the course of his address Mr. Shearman criticised Justice Keogh of the Supreme Court, who recently denounced Tax Assessors who had not been strict in the matter of collecting personal taxes. He declared that the tax laws in Manhattan were unjust, iniquitous, and tyrannous.

Resolutions were adopted asking the President to call a special session of Congress immediately after the present session for the purpose of passing currency measures. The legislation called for is such as "will give the permanent form of law to the declaration of the gold standard, and will place our currency and banking system upon a basis so sound and enduring that the money of the United States will be recognized all over the world at its full face value."

"Coin" Harvey's Remuneration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has published a contradiction of the report that W. H. Harvey is to receive 10 per cent. of the proceeds of his efforts as an agent of the committee. He says that Mr. Harvey has not been paid anything, and that there is no agreement to pay him any amount whatever.

Only 5 more business days before Xmas.

Gems Perfect Specimens

Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, and Sapphires

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MONTANA JUDGE CRITICISED.

Statement Regarding the Order for a Receivership Against the Boston Montana Mining Company.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 19.—Attorney John F. Forbis, counsel for the Boston Montana Mining Company, the property of which, valued at over $30,000,000, was placed in the hands of a receiver last week while that corporation was unrepresented in the district court, is out with a sensational interview in the local paper.

He said:

"The proceedings instituted by Mr. Forester and Mr. MacGinnis, as representatives of Heinze Brothers of Brooklyn, deserve the condemnation of every honest citizen who has the welfare of the State at heart. Such a move on their part, made under such circumstances, was contemptible in the extreme. I cannot express strongly enough the feeling I have for a court system that tolerated such proceedings. I do not say that the Court which made itself a party to the receivership transaction is corrupt and dishonest, but in the face of such a revelation as Judge Clancy has given to the people of New York and Boston, it is certain that such is the inference that will be drawn in those cities.

"Before the transfer of the Montana corporation's interests to the New York corporation neither Mr. Forrester nor Mr. MacGinnis owned a share of the Boston Montana Company's stock. The 200 shares which they together control were secured by them after the transfer was made. Before the proposed meeting of Directors, on June 6, when they were to ratify their action in making the transfer to the New York corporation, MacGinnis and Forrester, through their attorneys, appeared before the Superior Court in Boston and applied for an injunction, on exactly the same grounds upon which Judge Clancy subsequently granted the order, restraining the Directors from carrying out their plan, for which the meeting was called. It is a matter of record that the Boston Judge, whose name I do not now recall, refused to entertain their application. Failing there, they returned to Butte, and the result is known to every citizen.

"The Directors of the Boston and Montana Company are ready, and have been ready, to reconvey to the Montana corporation, whenever the Supreme Court in its final decision says that the transfer to the New York company should not have been made. A deed to reconvey was executed in favor of the Montana corporation last Tuesday, and is ready to be delivered the moment the Supreme Court decides that our action was not correct. That such a deed has been executed is known to the receivership petitioners.

"The whole job relative to the receivership was concocted by stock speculators in New York, and was engineered from that city. There was an opportunity to gamble in the stock. They expected to depreciate its value for profit, when Hinds, or somebody else, was appointed receiver.

"They bought short, but instead of the stock going down it went up, and I repeat that every man who had a hand in the deal, got badly nipped."

It should be added that on the day after the receivership was ordered here, the Supreme Court at Helena, granted a stay of proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF DR. PICTET.

Raoul Pictet, the Swiss scientist who a number of years ago won a world-wide reputation by his success in liquefying oxygen, hydrogen, and ozone, which were considered until that time permanent gases, arrived in this city on La Bretagne from Havre, on Sunday, and is stopping at the Hotel Martin.

Mr. Pictet is a small, round-shouldered man, with sharp features and gray hair and beard. He dresses carelessly, and there is nothing distinguished about his appearance. He has come here, he says, to consult with scientific men of the country in regard to putting into practical use certain startling discoveries he has made, and which will soon become known to the public. He has letters of introduction signed by the Swiss Minister at Paris to ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Morton, and several other well-known New Yorkers. He also has introductions to a number of scientific men in California, where he intends to go. He will remain in this city only a few days.

M. Pictet said last night that his new preparation of acetylene gas would bring about a revolution in heating, lighting, and motive power. "I am in possession," he said, "of a new expedient in the application of an extremely low temperature resulting in obtaining absolutely pure chemical preparations."

"One of these is chloroform crystallized by the freezing process, and which is less dangerous than the chloroform not purified in this way. Furthermore, it acts quicker and a smaller quantity is required. I have also a process for purifying ether, alcohol, and spirits in this way. By my freezing process I can produce the same effect on cognac and wine as that obtained by maturation."

Mr. Pictet, however, believes he has made a greater discovery than any of these. He plans to cure by a freezing process any disease which has its origin in a germ. "I will be able to cure consumption, smallpox, or any of the contagious diseases," he said. "It will all be done by the application of extreme cold. The patient will be subjected to a temperature as low as 110 degrees below zero, and he will be able to stand it without injury. One person on whom I experimented by subjecting to such a temperature was affected very little by the cold. His temperature fell only two degrees in several minutes. In a short time I expect to have this cure ready for use. I expect that inside of two years diseases will be cured by it in every town of America.

"I intend to travel through this country to see what can be done toward realizing the accomplishment of my plans in this direction. I will stay in the country about three months, and will also make a short trip into Canada. America is a great country, which I have always looked forward with pleasure to visiting."

Mr. Pictet was born in Switzerland in 1846. He was formerly a professor in the University of Geneva.

Subscriptions to the Waring Fund.

Ex-Mayor Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Fund, acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions to the fund:

Arthur E. White	$250	Theodore B. Starr	$25
Charles de Rehm	100	Cash	25
Mrs. Edward Parsons	100	Henry K. Sheldon	25
Alexander Maitland	100	Mrs. George Moore Smith	25
George Parsons	100	George S. Morison	25
Robert R. Willits	60	M. A. Stone	25
Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co.	50	Holbrook	10
E. R. Holden	50	Ethan Allan Dotty	10
William N. Cohen	25	George Debevoise	10
Fred. N. Lavanburg	25	P. S. S.	10
Cordozo & Nathan	25	R. C. T.	10
I. N. Spiegelberg	25	D. Percy Morgan	10
S. P. Avery, Jr.	25	H. & G.	10
Robert F. Weir	25	R. S. Minturn	10
Previously acknowledged		Ira L. Bursley	5
		Mrs. Sheppard Knapp	5
			$88,581.50

Grand total $89,771.50

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 19.—At Baldwinsville, twelve miles north of this city, early this morning fire started in the plant of the Kenyon Paper Company, a one-story brick structure, and spread rapidly to a three-story frame building occupied by the New Process Rawhide Company. The fire then entered the stone mill of Hotaling & Co., nearly destroying it. The flames were checked after they had gotten into a four-story frame building occupied by Clark, Mercer & Co. The loss is officially estimated at $78,100; insurance, $59,000.

71ST CAPTAINS ON TRIAL

Bleecker and Meeks Court-Martialed for Censuring Superiors.

ACCUSED PLEAD NOT GUILTY

Court Hears Argument and Is Photographed by Flashlight—Testimony to be Taken To-night.

The court-martial ordered by Major Gen. Roe to try Capt. William F. Meeks and Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker of the Seventy-first Regiment on charges that they violated the provisions of the military code in causing to be printed in newspapers criticisms of their superior officers, Major Clinton H. Smith and Capt. John H. Whittle, reflecting on their conduct during the fight on San Juan Hill, convened in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night.

The detail of the court included Col. Solomon E. Japha of the One Hundred and Ninth Regiment, President; Lieut. Col. Adolph L. Kline, Fourteenth Regiment; Lieut. Col. James M. Jarvis, Eighth Regiment; Major William A. Stokes, Twenty-third Regiment; Major Austin A. Yates, Second Regiment, and Major Edward M. Grout, Second Brigade, Judge Advocate. Henry S. Van Duzer, formerly Judge Advocate General, represented the accused officers. Major Smith and Capt. Whittle were also in attendance.

All of the members of the court, the accusers, and the accused were in full dress uniform, and were resplendent in gold lace, epaulettes, and white kid gloves. The matter may be a serious one for the accused officers, conviction carrying with it a dismissal from the service or the imposing of a fine of $100, or both, or a reprimand. There was one stage of the proceedings, however, when the whole matter came near being turned into a howling farce through the actions of several photographers, who had obtained the consent of the court to make flash-light pictures of the scene.

PHOTOGRAPHERS TAKE PICTURES.

There were many members of the regiment in attendance some of whom unmistakably showed that their sympathies were with the accused. As the court was an open one, the onlookers were allowed to file in and take seats in the board room as soon as the court had convened. In the centre of the room a number of photographers had planted their cameras, pointing directly at the court.

It was just when Capt. Meeks was standing listening to the charges being read against him by Major Grout that one of the photographer's assistants raised aloft what looked like two large white banners, and then before any one could tell what would happen, and in the midst of the reading of the charges, there was a dull report and a blinding flash. The air of the room, already heavy, was immediately filled with a blinding smoke.

The Court looked foolish, and Capt. Meeks dropped into his chair as if he had been shot. Major Grout blushed and tried to go on with the reading of the charges, but the interruption was welcomed by the crowd so far orderly, and it broke out into a mighty shout and guffaw.

"Order!" yelled the crier, in a shocked tone, and then the proceedings went on again. They had just started, when the white banners were raised aloft again, and this time, anticipating what was coming, there was an effort on the part of the crier to warn the zealous photographer, but he was not quick enough.

There was another blinding flash and report, and another picture of the court-martial had been recorded. Then the photographer bundled up his traps and got out, and the proceedings were allowed to go on in their usual course.

CAPT. BLEECKER PLEADS FIRST.

As soon as the court had been sworn, Judge Advocate Grout read the charges. Capt. Bleecker was called on to plead first. He is charged with having violated Paragraph 7 of Section 1 of the military regulations, which is to the effect that deliberations among military men conveying censure toward others in the service and all publications of a personal nature are prohibited. The second charge relates to the publication of the charges in the newspapers, and charges the officers accused with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

The article in question, which was called "The Story of the Seventy-first Regiment," had when published the names of Capts. Meeks and Bleecker appended to it. In one part of it the statement was made that when the regiment was moving toward the front, Major, at that time Lieutenant Colonel, Smith was found by the side of the road, lying down behind a pile of blankets that had been thrown off by the men. Again, it said that Lieut. Col. Smith had been found at the rear when wanted, with Col. Downs, and that on July 3 he first showed himself with the Colonel on San Juan Hill.

Relating to Major Whittle, who had that rank in the volunteer service, the article said that he was found behind a tree with his coat off, while his battalion was going into action; that he had been ordered to take his battalion into the fight, "but had made no move to do as he was ordered," and was not seen until the day following the fight.

After some preliminary sparring, in which Mr. Van Duzer wanted to get the charges, which are the same against both Captains, in at the same time, and so practically have both trials run simultaneously, and upon which proposition he was defeated, the counsel for the accused entered a demurrer in the case of Capt. Bleecker, and moved to strike out the charge on the ground that the complaint did not set forth facts sufficient to sustain the charge.

MR. VAN DUZER SARCASTIC.

In speaking on the demurrer, Mr. Van Duzer indulged in flights of sarcasm that caused even his clients to smile, although he disclaimed any intention of making light of the matter, and protested that he was wholly in earnest in his statements. The charges, he said, were the most remarkably formed and were in every way the strangest that he had ever seen or heard of in his experience. There had been, if anything, he said, an infraction of one of the minor rules of the code, and for this two officers had actually been placed under arrest.

"But the fact remains," said Mr. Van Duzer, "that while the officers were placed under arrest there was no denial of the truth of the statements made by the officers who have brought this action about. If anything, the accused officers were writing history, and they were doing no more than the Governor-elect of this State, than Hobson, or Schley, or Sampson, or others have done in writing for magazines, but whatever else this court may do, it must take this statement as read as absolute truth.

If there had been a denial, matters might have been different, but the charge against these officers is that they have been telling history, and that would have been told some time. There can be no censure implied nor can the officers who have taken this course look at the subject in that light, except that the truth may have struck them hard.

"It is a remarkable part of these charges that no witnesses are cited. They have attempted to bring us here on a technicality, so that if the charge is maintained on a technicality they can point out that the accused have been found guilty and so place themselves in a different light. Even if it is possible that we are guilty of a breach of discipline, which we do not admit, it could carry with it no more than a reprimand.

CENSURE ONLY BY INFERENCE.

"Another point is that Capt. Bleecker is charged as an officer of the Volunteer Army of the United States, and all the officers, including Col. Downs, were officers of the United States Army at the same time. There appears to me to be one other fatal objection, and that is that the mere fact of an officer going into the newspapers is not a military offense, except specifically so stated in the code, which part reads that all publications of a personal nature relating to official transactions are prohibited.

"If that means anything it means that an officer can have published what he pleases so long as that publication does not relate to personal matters and to official transactions. I will say for my clients that they did not want to go into technicalities, but as the other side has been technical it is but fair that we should fight them out on that line.

"Now, on the question of implied censure, how does this court know but what Col. Downs was really a mile and a half in the rear, and that he might have been there under orders. There is no censure against Col. Downs, except by inference. Lieut. Col. Smith is mentioned but a few times in this regimental history. Once it is said that he was behind a pile of blankets. There is no way of knowing but that he might have been there on some duty. That is entitled to the fairest possible construction you can put on it.

"Once again it is said that Lieut. Col. Smith was found in the rear with the Colonel. It has always been difficult to define the duties of a Lieutenant Colonel. It might be to guard blankets, but he is generally supposed to be around in case the Colonel is disabled. Now in this instance he was found where he should have been, with his Colonel."

THE ONLY CAUSE FOR A CHARGE.

Major Smith looked fierce at this sally, and the accused officers looked down and tried to hide their smiles. Something that sounded like a laugh from the audience was quickly smothered by a cry from the court officer. Mr. Van Duzer continued:

"There is also a statement that Lieut. Col. Smith was first seen on San Juan on July 3. There can be no censure in that except as some persons care to view it, and the court has nothing to do with that. There is no statement of where he was between July 1 and July 3, and it is fair to assume that he was attending to duties where he was assigned. All this may be equally true of Major Whittle.

"There is only one clause on which the semblance of a charge might be based, and that is where it is stated that Major Whittle was told to lead his battalion into action at once, and made no effort to do so. The other part of the paragraph, which says that he was not seen on San Juan until the following day, amounts to nothing. He may have had some other duties to perform in the meantime."

Judge Advocate Grout made the argument for the prosecution. He said there was no use in wasting time in roundabout procedure, so he would state at the outset that the prosecution purposed to rely on the proposition that no officer having ground for censure against a superior on which the latter can be tried before a board of inquiry is justified in going to the press with his statement or gossiping with others about it.

At the conclusion of the Judge Advocate's argument, the Court retired to deliberate on the question of sustaining the demurrer. It was found that this would cause less confusion than clearing the room of the crowd that by this time had packed into every available inch of space. In fifteen minutes the court returned, and Col. Japha gave the defense a second rap when he announced that the demurrer had not been sustained.

Capt. Bleecker was then asked to plead to the charges, and his counsel answered not guilty on both counts. In answer to the first count, counsel said the accused was willing to take the responsibility for some of the statements in the specifications, but that he would have to plead not guilty as charged.

Exactly the same argument, even to the swearing in the court and the officials, was gone through with at once in the case of Capt. Meeks, except that the argument of counsel was omitted. It was while Capt. Meeks was standing to plead to the indictment that the flash-light incident occurred. After a plea of not guilty had been entered in this case, court was adjourned, and Col. Japha announced that testimony would be taken to-night at 8 o'clock.

EXPLOSION AT FORT ADAMS.

It Occurred During a Fire in the Artillery Stables — Three Soldiers Killed and Others Injured.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 19.—A fire which broke out to-night at Fort Adams, in the stables of Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, destroyed the stables and spread to a gunshed containing some powder. An explosion followed which killed Private Sullivan of Battery A, Seventh Artillery, and two other privates, whose names are unknown, seriously injured Private L. T. Street, Battery H; Corp. R. L. Bryan, Battery A; Private John Kerwin, Battery F, all of the Seventh Artillery, while Privates S. Weil, Battery A; Salter, Battery A; T. Power, Battery A; J. Flannagan, Battery A, and H. Clay, Battery H, also of the Seventh Artillery, received painful burns.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the southwest wing of the stables about 5:30 o'clock. The flames, having ignited some straw, spread rapidly through the building. One of the sentries gave the alarm by firing his rifle, and in a few minutes the entire garrison was fighting the flames.

There were 150 horses in the stables, but all were taken out. It was while the soldiers were removing the horses that the gunshed blew up, almost without warning, the force of the explosion throwing a number of soldiers into the flames.

The property loss will not be great.

TO IMPEACH CITY OFFICIALS.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Board of Trade of this city met to-night to receive the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the circumstances connected with the recent granting of a franchise to the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Traction Company. The Board of Aldermen tied in the vote on the franchise, and Mayor Fiske, as the presiding officer, cast the deciding vote in favor of the railway company.

The committee reported in favor of bringing impeachment proceedings against Mayor Fiske before the Governor, and also in favor of similar proceedings against Clerk Hoyt before the Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Hoyt, it is alleged, suppressed a communication from the Union Traction Company, and it is claimed this had much to do with causing the franchise to be granted to the New York, Westchester and Connecticut Company. Over six weeks ago Mount Vernon granted a franchise to the Union Traction Company. In the grant it was stipulated that the Union Company should apply for further routes through the city within thirty days after the original franchise was granted. The thirty days expired on Dec. 5. It is alleged the Union Company's application for further routes was filed with the City Clerk, but that at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on the night of Dec. 6 the City Clerk withheld the application.

The board appointed the following committee to institute proceedings against Mayor Fiske: Edmund Lewis and Jared Sandford, both ex-Mayors; J. Mortimer Bell, Joseph F. Wood, and Charles

SPAIN'S CRISIS DELAYED

Sagasta's Illness Caused the Cabinet to Adjourn Until To-day.

BELIEVED THEY WILL RESIGN

Three Probable Heads for a New Cabinet Discussed—Carlist Clubs to be Closed.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—To-day's Cabinet Council was adjourned, owing to Señor Sagasta's indisposition, and the solution of the crisis is therefore delayed.

It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Ministers will place their resignations in the hands of the Queen Regent to-morrow. The friends of both Premier Sagasta and Señor Rios declare that they are in full accord on all questions of policy.

The most discussed solution of the crisis is a Sagasta Ministry, to include among its members Gen. Weyler, Señor Romero y Robledo, and Señor Canalejas y Mendez, a Montero Rios Ministry, comprising representatives of the different groups of the majority, or a Martinez de Campos Ministry, including Señor Silvela and other Conservatives.

In the event of the first or the last, the Cortes will be dissolved. The General commanding the Northern Army has proclaimed the closure from to-morrow of all the Carlist clubs and societies in his district.

Señor Montero Rios had a long conference this afternoon with Duke Almodóvar del Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom he handed the peace treaty documents.

DON CARLOS IS CAUTIOUS.

He Admonishes His Followers Not to Anger the Army.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, whose dispatch is forwarded from the Spanish frontier, says:

"Don Carlos has issued strict instructions to his adherents to avoid anything likely to offend the army or its officers. The Carlists still hope for military support, but are disappointed at their failure to secure Gen. Weyler and other discontented officers from Cuba and the Philippines.

"The authorities report that the Carlist agitation is subsiding everywhere, except in the Provinces of Lerida, Gerona, Teruel, and Cuenca. Nevertheless, extensive military precautions are being taken at all strategic points near the frontier, which are being heavily garrisoned, while flying columns scour the northern provinces searching for contraband.

"The editor of the Madrid Carlist newspaper who was arrested at Leon last week, while in the course of a tour through that part of the kingdom, is Señor Granda of El Correo Espanol."

BLANCO IS BACK IN SPAIN.

Former Captain General of Cuba Lands at Alicante, Bound for Madrid.

ALICANTE, Spain, Dec. 19.—The Spanish mail steamer Villa Verde, with Marshal Ramon Blanco, former Captain General of Cuba; Gens. Bernal and Tejeda, Cols. Cevallos, Pagliery, Tusser, and Domenico, and several officers of lesser rank, arrived here this afternoon from Havana.

Marshal Blanco landed without incident, and, evading the crowd which was awaiting him, took the train for Madrid, after sending the Queen Regent a telegram of devotion and receiving from Señor Sagata one of welcome. He declined to discuss the Cuban campaign, but appeared greatly affected.

Spain Needs an Increased Army.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—Gen. Correo, the Minister of War, is quoted in an interview as saying it will be necessary to raise the effective force of the army to 140,000 men, owing to the Carlist agitation. This will entail a credit of 20,000,000 pesetas.

PAY OF PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

No Confirmation of the Alleged High Fees to Members.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Inquiry was made at the State Department to-day in regard to the report that Judge Day and Mr. Whitelaw Reid are each to receive $100,000 for their services as members of the Paris Peace Commission, and that the officers of the commission are to receive compensation on the same liberal scale.

At the State Department it was said to-day in the most positive terms that the question of the compensation of the members and officers of the Peace Commission is entirely in the hands of the President of the United States, and so far as known he has not indicated to anybody his plans in the matter. Although disclaiming any knowledge on the subject, the opinion is expressed that it is exceedingly improbable any member of the commission will receive anything approaching $100,000 for his services.

SENATORS' TRIP TO CUBA.

Mr. Hale Thinks the Visit of the Proposed Committee Would Be Considered Meddlesome.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, attempted to report the resolution introduced by Mr. Proctor providing for the appointment of a select committee of the Senate to visit Cuba and report upon the conditions prevailing there. The effort on Mr. Gallinger's part developed strong resistance from Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) and was the occasion of a short explanation from Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.)

Mr. Hale objected to the report, whereupon Mr. Proctor took the floor, saying that, while the Maine Senator's course was legitimate under the rules of the Senate, it was unusual and therefore unexpected. He said that there was no motive to secure a junketing trip behind the offering of the resolution. No committee need go there with the expectation of having a good time and little work. There were great questions coming to the front in Cuba, of which we have an inkling in the differences already developed among the military authorities as to the number of soldiers necessary to preserve order in the island.

"When the General of the army puts the number at 25,000, and the War Department at 50,000, making a difference of $50,000,000 per year in the cost of maintenance, it is worth while," said Mr. Proctor, "to consider the advisability of securing the best information possible from the island itself."

Senator Proctor also said that the $3,000,000 in the Deficiency bill was for expenditures among the Cubans.

Replying, Mr. Hale insisted upon his objection, declaring that he did not base it upon any desire to deprive the Vermont Senator or other Senators from going on what Mr. Proctor had called a "junketing trip," but his objection was based upon the belief that to send such a committee as was proposed to Cuba would be in bad taste and productive of evil. For this reason he did not want any Senators to go to Cuba on such a mission as was proposed. We would soon have 50,000 men in Cuba policing that island and dealing with the questions there. Furthermore, we have a commission now at Havana. To send a Senate committee there now would be accepted as a meddlesome act, and it was one which the commission on the ground would doubtless resent.

CRUISER CINCINNATI SAFE.

Drawn Off the Rock Upon Which She Ran at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 19.—After forty hours of hard work, with the assistance of the United States collier Southery and the Mayflower, the United States cruiser Cincinnati, which on Saturday evening ran full speed upon an unbuoyed rock, in Santiago harbor, has been drawn off into deep water. Apparently she is not damaged. It was necessary to unload her heavy armament forward in order to move her. She will be thoroughly overhauled before sailing for the United States.

ACCIDENT IN HAVANA HARBOR.

Steampipe Burst on the Steamship Fanita, Killing the Engineer.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—While the American steamship Fanita, of the W. P. Clyde and Company Line was passing yesterday near the wreck of the United States battleship Maine, her main steampipe and some of its connections exploded. Alexander Geer, the engineer, was killed, and Assistant Engineer Tolen Wilsey, Machinist Peter Walsh, and Fireman William Green were injured. The latter are doing well in the Reina Mercedes Hospital. The Fanita was en route from Punta Rassa, Florida, with a cargo of kettles.

Christmas Silverware

GORHAM

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

VIOLENCE IN HAVANA SUBURBS.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Crowds of people of the lower class at Cerro, the evacuated suburb of Havana, yesterday invaded the residence of an ex-police official named Prim with the intention of lynching him. Prim escaped through the rear of the house. Other police officials were also threatened with lynching.

At Pueblo Nuevo and other places last night unknown persons fired several shots at the Spanish sentinels.

Cuban forces have entered the evacuated towns of Calabazar and Santiago de Las Vegas, this province, and have hoisted the Cuban flag.

W. R. Carter, editor of The Metropolis of Jacksonville, Fla., who has just arrived here from Cienfuegos, says that when he left there anonymous placards had been posted saying: "Blood will be shed on Dec. 24." The Spaniards asserted that the placards were put up by the Cubans, while the latter, in turn, accused the Spaniards.

The United States transport Whitney arrived this evening from Tampa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The report of Gen. Lee upon the recent rioting in the suburbs of Havana reached the War Department in the shape of the following cablegram, dated at Havana, Dec. 19: "Under the impression that the Spanish had evacuated yesterday at Cerro, suburb of Havana, the Cubans attempted a celebration which was resented by the Spanish troops. "An altercation followed, resulting in some firing on both sides, during which several Cubans were wounded as well as a teamster of the Second Illinois, who was shot accidentally in the arm while on his way with his wagon to the camp of his regiment."

McCULLAGH'S PLAN APPROVED.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Gen. Greene has approved Mr. McCullagh's plan to organize a police force of 1,000 men on the model of the New York City system which was formerly under Mr. McCullagh's superintendence. Clubs and revolvers have been ordered from New York, and to-day the selection of men was begun by Col. Moulton and Mr. McCullagh. The best material, physical and moral, will be chosen from a list of 1,800 applicants.

A detective bureau will be a feature of the organization. Heretofore the police stations have been in the private houses of the Captains, who now retain most of the records as their personal property.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 19.—Major L. A. Brooks of the West India Regiment, a brother of Major William F. Brooks of the United States Army, has resigned to accept the post of Inspector in the Cuban police force. He leave for Cuba on Wednesday next.

Local Taxes in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 19.—The Santiago Chamber of Commerce waited upon Gen. Leonard Wood to-day to complain of the proposed local taxes that are to go into effect on Jan. 1 next. Gen. Wood laid the list before his visitors and went carefully over each item. As a result of a four hours' interview, the members of the Chamber readily agreed to an increase, even, in many instances, so that the whole budget shows additional revenues of $45,000 per annum. The Chamber of Commerce is apparently satisfied, and Gen. Wood is undoubtedly so.

Dady Says His Contract Holds Good.

Michael J. Dady declared yesterday that his Havana sewer contract was perfectly secure, and that "no intermeddling officious understrapper" in official place in Havana can deprive him of it. He denied that he had paid the Council in Havana anything to get the contract through. Gen. Castellanos, he declared, had no right to prohibit action on the contract.

Warships in Havana Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Navy Department to-day received word of the arrival at Havana of the Texas and the Brooklyn. The New York and Topeka are also in Havana Harbor. The Castine sailed yesterday from Boston to join this force, and the Resolute is expected to leave League Island by the middle of the week, for the same port.

Disorderly Soldiers in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 19.—To-day four American soldiers while intoxicated fired forty revolver shots. The police acted promptly, arrested the men, and confiscated their weapons. The offenders have been returned to their respective regiments, and hereafter there will be a fine of $25 for this sort of disorder.

Admiral Sampson on the Way Home.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Admiral and Mrs. Sampson sailed at sunset for the United States on board the armored cruiser New York, Mrs. Sampson going with the Admiral by special permission of Secretary Long.

Cuban Palace Cleaned for Americans.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—Gen. Castellanos will turn the palace over to the United States authorities, thoroughly cleaned. The interior has been partially repainted and new plumbing has been put in for the benefit of the Americans.

Canadian Bank in Havana.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 19.—The Bank of Nova Scotia is about to open a branch in Havana. The general agent is there now making arrangements.

CONVENTION IN PUERTO RICO.

Municipal Representatives Desire Statehood in the American Union —Favor Restricted Suffrage.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 19.—The convention of representatives of the towns of Puerto Rico, which Gen. Henry, the Military Governor, called last week, met to-day.

Munoz Rivera, President of the former Autonomic Council, on behalf of seventy-five delegates, of whom forty were Radicals, delivered an address to Gen. Henry, declaring that the convention was enthusiastically in favor of free trade with the United States, compulsory education, the settlement of a rate of exchange, and of modifications in the currency, though not in favor of the removal of the duty on sugar, which would be a death blow to Puerto Rico. Señor Rivera declared also that the Puerto Ricans were in favor of a territorial organization, with a view to early Statehood, on the same basis as that of the American States.

The convention, which was politically harmonious, pronounced in favor of commercial and religious liberty, and the future limitation of the suffrage to males over twenty-one years of age who pay taxes and are able to read and write.

Gen. Henry is much pleased.

Oregon and Iowa Off for Callao.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 19.—The United States battleships Oregon and Iowa, which arrived at Valparaiso Saturday, will leave to-morrow for Callao direct. The United States supply ship Celtic has arrived at Valparaiso.

EVANS' ALE

Makes a rarebit, sandwich, or beefsteak just right. —Adv.

STORIES ABOUT FILIPINOS

Spanish Refugees Say They Are Guilty of Torturing Prisoners.

CAPTURED MEN MALTREATED

Priests Forced to Organize as a Brass Band and Make Hideous Music for the Natives.

MANILA, Nov. 17.—The claims so strenuously made by the natives that they are a highly civilized race is not borne out by facts, according to Spanish refugees from the North who have just reached here.

They say that after the surrender of the town of Aparri the insurgents formed a parade, the central feature of which was a Spanish Lieutenant, who was carried along the streets suspended from a bamboo pole, to which his hands and feet were tied, just as hogs are carried along here by coolies.

On arrival at the plaza the procession halted, the pole was placed upon two forked sticks, and a squad of rebels proceeded to terrorize their helpless victim by shooting as close to his head as was possible without wounding him. When the unfortunate man was unconscious with terror the procession moved on again.

Another story is told of a Spanish officer being confined in a cell with his hands tied behind his back and compelled to eat the portions of food allotted him from the floor of his cell like a dog. Not satisfied with this, his captors are said to have hooked a rope to his swollen wrists, and through a pulley overhead hauled him off his feet until he fainted.

Still another refugee states that because he threw some papers which he did not wish the rebels to have into a cesspool, the natives dropped him into the hole and compelled him to recover the papers, after which he was paraded through the streets for hours.

The Spanish priests who were captured fared somewhat better, according to reports, for the rebels organized them into an extemporare brass band to head their procession, and by dint of kicks and blows compelled their captives to produce plaints of discord, which highly amused the natives.

The natives indignantly deny these allegations, and their newspapers retaliate by printing horrible stories of atrocities practiced by the Spaniards before the surrender of Manila, one of them even publishing the affidavits of victims.

Aguinaldo's official organ, The Republica Filipinos, announces that its Paris correspondent, presumably Agoncillo, says that the Philippine group has been ceded to the United States, "which will grant independence to the Filipinos after a time which is to be fixed by protocol, and will not be less than six years, if the Filipinos show that they have a satisfactory faculty of governing themselves."

Aguinaldo has seen fit to remove the embargo upon Americans, and has issued an order granting the right to travel through the territory at present held by the Revolutionary Government to all foreigners except Spaniards, so long as they are unarmed. None, however may approach within 200 miles of any forts or intrenchments or carry a kodak, under penalty of arrest. Any Spaniard who sets foot on Philippine territory if captured will be adjudged by military law.

The unpleasant weather is having its effect on the health of the American troops, hundreds of whom are suffering from cramps and chills, occasioned by the dampness of their quarters and exposure. It has rained almost continually for four days, and there is every indication of a continuance of wet weather, although the rainy season is supposed to be over.

It was currently rumored that at least 20 per cent. of the American Army of occupation was on the sick list, which would indicate an epidemic, but an inquiry at the brigade hospital proved this to be an exaggeration, for the total number of patients there was 750. Eighteen were ill with smallpox and about 200 were fever patients.

An order has been issued compelling medical practitioners to report all cases of smallpox under their notice to the authorities in order that they may be promptly removed to the pest house, owing to the number of deaths which have occurred in private houses throughout the city.

All sorts of rumors are current here as to what the Filipino Republic is doing with reference to the settlement of the Philippine question, but the Filipino newspapers insist that nothing but absolute independence will be accepted by the natives.

Señor Paterno, President of the Philippine Assembly, is said to have cabled a long message to Madrid a few days ago, to the effect that if Spain would guarantee autonomy and other reform measures the whole country would support Spanish rule in preference to any other form of foreign intervention.

CATHOLICS IN OUR COLONIES.

No Assurances Given by President McKinley Regarding the Protection of the Church Interests.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Catholic Church authorities here, who are usually fully informed on any questions of an official or semi-official character relating to the Government and the Church, say that nothing is known of alleged assurances from President McKinley to the Vatican relative to the protection of the Church interests against insurgent depredations in the Philippines or elsewhere. The belief is expressed that these reports grow out of a recent visit of Archbishop Ireland to Washington, at which time he is understood to have called at the White House and talked with the President in a general way on political conditions.

It is said to be quite likely that some reference was made to the peace and order which the United States would seek to maintain in all island dependencies, although nothing is known of anything like official assurances on this point. Archbishop Chappelle, the Papal representative to Cuba, also called on the President recently, but he has not disclosed the nature of the talk except as to its generally satisfactory character, and the Church authorities here say that so far as they know nothing like official assurances have been conveyed to Rome. They have no doubt, however, that the Vatican is advised that the Government will protect all interests alike and maintain order as to all alike.

Archbishop Ireland will start for Rome shortly after Christmas or probably during Christmas week. This will probably precipitate wide conjecture, although it is stated that there is nothing unusual in the trip. The Archbishop has been contemplating such a trip for the last two years, and now finds it convenient to carry out this long-deferred purpose. At times there have been reports that he had been summoned to Rome, but it is said by those fully informed that at no time has this occurred, nor does the Archbishop go now in response to any requests. After his recent visit here the Archbishop went to New York, and thence to St. Paul, his plans being to return this way about Christmas and then take a steamer before New Year's Day.

Although the Church officials say the trip is without special significance, it is not doubted that the Archbishop's presence in Rome at this time will permit a general discussion of Church affairs in America. There have been reports that the Pope was about to issue an encyclical to the American Church. Nothing official is known of this here. It is understood that if such a document is sent it will not touch upon Governmental affairs or the new colonies, but will be confined to Church affairs and the desirability of co-operation.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S VIEW.

Says the Priests in Manila Will Aid in Preserving Order.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul was seen last night at the Holland House, where he has been stopping during his stay in New York, and said regarding the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church in the Philippines: "Who in America knows anything about the Philippines? The Church in the Philippines will. I have no doubt, accustom itself to the conditions under the new regime, as it did under the old. The Church will accept the conditions that are to be just as she accepts them in this country.

"All the civilization that the people of the Philippines have has been received from the priests. They are the representatives of social and civil order in the islands. The people were taught by the priests, and they were taught too much. The priests will uphold this Government as they upheld the Government of Spain. That is, as the representatives of order, they will uphold the existing Government. This Government will have to depend upon the priests to a large extent for their moral influence in the interest of law and order.

"This Government will do well not to antagonize the priests. And I will say that I know it is not the policy of the Government to antagonize them, nor is there any disposition to do so in any quarter."

The Archbishop was asked if the purpose of his visit to Washington was to discuss this matter with the President. He said: "I cannot answer that. Yes I saw the President, but I cannot say what the subject of conversation was.

"There is no truth in the published report that the Archbishop of Manila has issued a circular of an unfavorable character against the United States. Aguinaldo is a semi-barbarous, ambitious fellow, impatient with the priests because they upheld the ruling power in the interest of law and order. He is jealous of the power of the priests, and wants to rule absolutely himself. He resigned from the Church under a mistaken apprehension that such an act would gain him favor in the eyes of Americans.

"The conduct of the priests will depend entirely upon the policy of the United States in the Philippines, and that, I have no doubt, will be the same as in this country." Archbishop Ireland will return to St. Paul to-day.

FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The City of Iloilo Attacked Nightly by the Insurgents.

MANILA, Dec. 19.—The Spanish steamer Brutus has arrived here from Iloilo with 345 native soldiers and 7 priests on board. She reports that fighting occurs at Iloilo nightly and that the merchants there are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Americans to relieve the situation. The streets of Iloilo are almost deserted.

The Spanish officers admit that it is impossible for them to maintain their position at Iloilo unless they are speedily reinforced. They are surrounded by superior forces of insurgents, who are estimated to number 25,000 men. Against them the Spaniards have only 2,500 rifles.

The authorities here have allowed 127 soldiers from the steamer Union to land, upon proving former residence on the Island of Luzon. The landing of others from the same steamer is still undecided.

The United States transport Ohio has sailed for Nagasaki, Japan.

The body of Frank M. Krouse, who was drowned in the river, has been recovered and buried at Paco.

MARE ISLAND OUT OF THE WAY.

The Yosemite Will Not Be Sent that Way to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In connection with the dispatch of sailors on the Yosemite to relieve some of Dewey's men at Manila, the officers of the Navy Department discovered, to their surprise, that Manila is nearer New York by water than is Mare Island. It was proposed to send the Yosemite around Cape Horn to Mare Island, there to take up for Manila a few hundred sailors to join Dewey, the men being sent overland from New York by the Pacific railways.

Upon measuring the distances, however, it was found that from New York to Mare Island was 14,000 miles via Cape Horn, while the distance from New York to Manila was only 11,000 miles. Therefore the men will go direct.

MORE FRICTION IN CHICAGO.

Street Railway Company Wants to Extort a Permit to Erect Poles.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19.—A petition for a writ of mandamus was filed in the Circuit Court this afternoon by the West Chicago Street Railway Company, directed against Lawrence E. McGann, Commissioner of Public Works, in order to compel him to issue permission to the company to erect trolley poles on Madison Street, from Halsted Street to Clinton Street.

Permission for this work was refused by advice of the city electrician on the ground that the proposed method of stringing the wires was imperfectly specified. It was amended and again presented on Nov. 26, but the indorsement of the electrician was again withheld because no provision was made for the use of the poles by the city in accordance with the ordnance of March 28.

ALTGELD AS AN INDEPENDENT.

Surprise for Democratic Leaders in the Chicago Mayoralty Contest.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Democratic leaders were amazed to-night when they learned that friends of ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld are preparing to circulate petitions for the purpose of nominating him as an independent candidate for Mayor. They believed that it was the ex-Governor's intention to contest the primaries with Mayor Harrison, and were prepared to fight along the usual lines, but they did not think Mr. Altgeld would permit himself to become the central figure of an independent movement.

A German morning newspaper, which is regarded as the ex-Governor's personal organ, will make the following announcement to-morrow morning:

"Ex-Gov. Altgeld has been convinced that he must accept the nomination and make the fight to save the Democracy from another overthrow. A document for this purpose will be circulated in a day or two."

NAME OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Methodist Ministers in Chicago Wish to Restrict Its Use.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 19.—A resolution favoring the prohibition of the use by any outside organization of the name of the Epworth League unless the right to use the name has been granted by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was passed at the Methodist preachers' meeting this morning.

The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst presented the resolution. He denied that he had in mind any specific organization at which his resolution was aimed.

It is understood, however, that the real intention was to head off anticipated proceedings on the part of those interested in the promotion of the movement which seeks to secure the Temple Building as a monument to Miss Frances Willard.

Missouri Murder and Suicide.

JASPER, Mo., Dec. 19.—Three pistol shots were heard at noon yesterday in the house of William Lowenstein, a wealthy farmer, who lived three miles from here. A few minutes later Lowenstein and his wife were found dying, having been shot through their heads. The woman's clothing was torn and her hands were bruised and broken. The supposition is that Lowenstein killed his wife after a quarrel, and then committed suicide.

Aged Woman Beaten and Robbed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Two men, one white and one colored, entered the home of Mrs. Nancy Smith, 1,323 West Madison Street, tonight, bound her in bed, gagged her, beat her, and then robbed the house of $200 worth of silverware. Mrs. Smith is seventy years old, and it is feared she will die of her injuries.

Father Shanahan May Not Be Bishop.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—At the Papal Delegation it is said that the report from Philadelphia that the delegation is advised of the choice of Father Shanahan of Philadelphia as Bishop of Harrisburg is erroneous. The delegation, it is stated, has not been informed of any choice for the Harrisburg Diocese.

The World's Supply of Wheat.

An English expert prophesies a universal dearth in the wheat supply. He claims that the wheat producing soil is unequal to the strain that will be put upon it. Even now, when the food supply of the world is ample, thousands die because their disordered stomachs fail to properly assimilate the food they take. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthen and tone up the stomach and digestive organs, and enable them to perform their proper functions. This great remedy cures dyspepsia, torpid liver, nervousness, and fever and ague.

Tiffany & Co.,

Union Square.

Open Evenings until Christmas.

SUIT AGAINST A HOSPITAL.

State Board of Charities Claims the Right to Inspect a New York Institution.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—The State Board of Charities has requested the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the Society of the New York Hospital, in New York City, to require the managers thereof to permit an inspection by the board's representatives of the hospital maintained by the society and to make an annual report of its financial and other operations on the blanks provided by the board.

President Stewart of the board has designated Secretary Hebbard to exercise the authority appertaining to the position of Superintendent of State Alien Poor in the board's service, recently made vacant by the death of Dr. Charles S. Hoyt.

Joseph H. Choate, who is one of the members of the Legal Committee of the Society of the New York Hospital, when shown the above dispatch last night stated that it was a complete surprise to him. He refused to enter into an extended discussion of the action of the State Board of Charities, stating that the society had not been officially notified of the intentions of the board.

"Thus far," said Mr. Choate, "President Stewart of the State Board of Charities is the repository of all information regarding the subject. It may be mentioned, however, that since the founding of the New York Hospital its reports have been made direct to the State Legislature, and the Board of Managers has consistently refused to submit its records to the State Board of Charities."

When asked if the society would combat any proceedings instituted by the Attorney General in the premises, Mr. Choate said that the plan of action would not be formulated until such proceedings were brought.

Superintendent George P. Ludlam of the New York Hospital stated last night that he was confident that none of the officials connected with the hospital society had known that the State Board of Charities contemplated taking such action as that outlined in the dispatch from Albany.

"The general story is an old one, however," he said. "The contention of the society since its foundation has been that the New York Hospital was not amenable to the law affecting institutions of charity, and has never permitted an inspection of its records, &c., by such boards, nor made an annual report of its financial and other operations on the blanks provided. The legal questions involved are, however, without my province. I do not know what action the hospital society will take in this matter."

President William R. Stewart of the State Board of Charities was not in the city last night.

YALE HOCKEY CLUB GAMES.

Three Scheduled to be Played During the Christmas Holidays.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—The Yale University Hockey Club, which is now foremost in trying to form a league among the leading colleges of the East, will play three games during the Christmas holidays.

The following teams will be met: Dec. 26, Brooklyn Skating Club in Claremont Rink, Brooklyn; Dec. 29, University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; Dec. 28, Quaker City Athletic Club, also in Philadelphia. Three games will be played later in the season with the Duquesne Athletic Club, at Pittsburg; the Western University of Pennsylvania, and Washington and Jefferson College. The trip to Washington and Baltimore has been abandoned.

The players on the trip are: Captain, S. Stoddard, '99; R. E. Smith, '99, s.; E. H. Delafield, 1902; H. Palmer, '99; S. Campbell, 1900; W. Barnett, L. S.; J. P. Brock, 1900; G. P. Spencer, 1902; E. Easton, 1902, and H. Stoddard, 1902.

OLD HOME OF THE N.Y.A.C. SOLD.

Democratic Club Has Disposed of the Property for About $170,000.

The five-story building at the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, formerly the house of the New York Athletic Club, and recently the property of the Democratic Club, has been sold for about $170,000. The buyer is Henry J. Braker. His intention, according to one of his intimate business associates is to convert the property into a large Turkish bath establishment. The building will be readily adaptable to such a use and it is understood that a lease of it is already in negotiation.

At the time of its completion in 1885 this building, which occupies a plot 75 by 100 feet, was regarded as the finest athletic clubhouse in the country. It was occupied by the New York Athletic Club until that organization moved to its new home at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. About a year ago the Democratic Club bought the property with the idea of making it a permanent home, a plan which was never carried out. The price paid by the club was reported at $190,000. Early in November an effort was made by the Democratic Club to dispose of the property at auction, but as the only bid which could be obtained was one of $2,000 over an existing mortgage of $125,000, it was withdrawn.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:20	Sun sets...4:35	Moon sets..12:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....1:00	Gov. Isl'd...1:33	H. Gate....3:22
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....1:21	Gov. Isl'd...1:46	H. Gate....3:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.		
Alps, Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tivoro, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 22.		
Assyrian, Glasgow		
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 23.		
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 24.		
Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Curytyba, Nuevitas		
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull		
Jason, Belize, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Newcastle		
Palatia, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 24 and up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 20.

Algoa, Hamburg, Dec. 5
Chattahoochee, Savannah, Dec. 16.
Fuerst Bismarck, Gibraltar, Dec. —.
Heathfield, Hull, Nov. 26.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Dec. 13.
Karamania, Gibraltar, Dec. 5.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 3.
Mississippi, San Juan, Dec. 15.
Myrtledene, Shields, Nov. 27.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Dec. 14.
North Cambria, Gibraltar, Dec. 2.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Southwark, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 18.
Allianca, Colon, Dec. 14.
Cufic, Liverpool, Dec. 11.
El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 16.
El Paso, New Orleans, Dec. 16.
Macedonia, Havana, Dec. 16.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Dec. 18.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, Dec. 7.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Dec. 14.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Adria, Antwerp, Dec. 7.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Dec. 10.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 16.
Tuscarora, London, Dec. 9.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Camperdown, Avonmouth, Dec. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Europe, London, Dec. 10.
Idaho, Hull, Dec. 9.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Dec. 15.
St. Louis, Southampton, Dec. 17.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Bellenden, St. Lucia, Dec. 16.
Cyrene, St. Lucia, Dec. 16.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Knight Bachelor, London, Dec. 11.
Roland, Bremen, Dec. 12.

SUNDAY, DEC. 25.

La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 17.

Arrived.

SS Ethelgonda, (Br.,) Lewis, Bristol Dec. 1 and Swansea 3, in ballast to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Rio Grande, Staples, Brunswick Dec. 16, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Seaboard, Burton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to John C. Roberts.

SS City of Philadelphia, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, New Orleans Dec. 14, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) James, Bristol Nov 27 and Swansea 29th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Queen Christina, (Br.,) Frame, Philadelphia Dec. 16, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

SS Northern Light, (Br.,) Nicholas, Cardiff Nov. 30, in ballast to the Pure Oil Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 18th.

SS Uller, (Nor.,) Kars, Sanchez Dec. 14, with fruit to Edgar C. G. Whitney. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Port Colombia, &c., Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Knight Companion, (Br.,) Finnis, Sourabaya, &c., Oct. 15, with sugar to Mosle Bros.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 A. M.

SS Strathallan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Marseilles Nov. 21 and Bermuda Dec. 15, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Nicol, Liverpool Dec. 9, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived outside the Bar at 8:35 P. M.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) De Vries, Amsterdam Dec. 6, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Knudsen, Stettin, &c., Nov. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Ass

The Wanamaker Store

Two Things We Do Not Ask

WE have no need to beg you to come early in the day;—although the Stewart Block in former days never saw the present audiences equaled. The store is filled, of course, but we know how to take care of you.

We have no need to plead the "holiday rush," in excuse for delays, discomforts or broken-up stock. This is the Wanamaker Store, and holds Wanamaker quantities.

Full assortments still, including many rich and rare things, despite the vast selling, in which the Wanamaker Stores are unique; an unimpaired service; a store filled but comfortable.

A Gift-Hint in Parlor Cabinets

This is a good hint, because it is a home hint, and the gift-buyer will profit by his own thoughtfulness, if he takes our advice.

Our matchless stock of Furniture for Holiday Gifts is very rich in Parlor and Curio Cabinets.

Plenty in gold, plenty in Vernis-Martin, plenty in solid mahogany and marquetry, but plenty more in the finishes less costly though scarcely less beautiful.

Many of these pieces are priced at 25 to 33 per cent. less than their peers can be bought for elsewhere. At $24 you can choose between Mahogany and Vernis-Martin—beauties! The assembly includes one hundred sorts at sixty prices.

Handkerchiefs That are Honest Bargains That word "honest" is, of course, superfluous, because we are talking of our own goods. But there are so many ways of cheating you in alleged handkerchief "bargains" that we can't help emphasizing it.

These are all-linen, you know, even the 12½c. kind. And fine linen, too. They are all embroidered handkerchiefs. Not very many of them, unfortunately, but enough to give to-day's callers all they wish.

The $1.25 sort for $1.
The 75c. sort for 50c.
The 50c. sort for 25c.
The 25c. sort for 12½c.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Shoes at $2.50 If this were an every-day offering of $2.50 shoes they wouldn't be worth talking about at this time. But they are not—they are remarkable.

Just from the factory, and made from the much-wanted dull "oxide" kidskin, that feels like silk and wears like iron. Soles are of oak-tanned leather, welted and stitched. The accepted toe-shapes of to-day. As a matter of simple fact and shoe-experience these are $4 shoe-worths.

Two-and-a-Half a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Hats—Trimmed and Untrimmed There are ready this morning about fifty hats, made by the same skillful milliners that turn out our finest hats, that we're offering at $5 each. They'll be quickly snapped up once they're seen.

Some all-silk velvet toques, in stylish shapes that need but a quill or a bunch of flowers to complete them, are now $2. They were cheap enough yesterday at $2.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Neckwear More of the ruffs we spoke of a few days ago. Very full, with long plaited ends, $1.

Also the twice-around ties of excellent quality liberty silk; plaited ends; all desirable colors. These, too, are $1 each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Cashmere Wrappers Prettiness, comfort and serviceability combined in these warm home-gowns. Not expensive, either. You may have one for $3.75 or go as high as $11, with several kinds between. They're all in solid colors, made in the latest styles, and very attractively trimmed. These will surely make acceptable gifts.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Calendars We're going to sell a great number of calendars within the next few days, and for good reason. Our calendars are handsomer than ever, and they're marked lower than like qualities of other publishers. The calendars of noted makers are here, too, in splendid assortment,—moderately priced, of course.

TURNOVER CALENDARS—four pages each:
Rose Calendars, 11x15 in., 20c.; postage 5c. additional.
Brundage Calendars—pictures of children—11x15 in., 20c.; postage 5c. additional.
Moran-Grivaz Calendars—pictures of beautiful women—11x15 in., 20c.; postage 5c. additional.
Floral Calendars, 8¾x13 in., 15c.; postage 4c. additional.
Dog Calendars, 8¾x13 in., 15c.; postage 4c. additional.
U. S. Navy Calendars—four battleships—10x12 in., 15c.; postage 4c. additional.
DROP CALENDARS—4 slats each; 11x21 in., 20c. each; postage 2c. additional:
Pansy Calendars Song Bird Calendars
Flower Calendars Small Rose Calendars
FAN CALENDARS—7 sticks each; 8x13 in.; 10c each; postage 5c. additional:
Seven Day Calendars Seasons' Calendars
Birds and Blossoms Calendars

Rotunda and Broadway.

Men's Overcoats We announced on Saturday a sale of blue and black overcoats—$22.50 kinds at $16.50; the $18 kinds at $13.50. They went in a hurry. We're prepared for you again this morning by the incoming from the tailors of the remainder of the same lots of coats,—$22.50 kinds for $1[illegible].50, and $18 kinds for $13.50.

Suits for Youths 13 to 19 Years Just $4.50 to be saved on one of these handsome suits if you're prompt. The suits are of blue and fancy cheviots, with single or double-breasted sack coats; making and trimming first-class. Pick them out at $7.50 each, though the price has been $12. Men of small stature can be fitted in this stock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Slippers Below the Market Not that that is anything unusual with our goods, but these are *far* below the market. We wish to dispose of them quickly because they make our regular lines look dear. It's a passing incident,—won't last over to-day, but it will make some Christmas slippers for somebody.

High Cut, $1.50
Low Cut, $1.25

Men's Arctics at Half Price At this writing, it appears probable that a pair of arctic over-shoes may be a welcome addition to your foot-gear when you read this.

Especially if you can be fitted from the sizes in this lot.

Here they are, and at half price,—75c. instead of a dollar and a half a pair. One buckle arctics of the "Boston" brand, but in sizes 6 to 7½ only.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Gift Stationery These papers are very richly boxed, — we can scarcely describe to you how very elaborate some of the boxes are. They vary in style and expense from those made of polished oak,—real caskets, to those in celluloid and paper, and very likely you'll prefer the latter, aside from the question of cost.

The paper inside the box may be practically anything you wish it to be, so wide is the variety we offer you.

Children's Boxes, 10c. to 35c.
Others, 20c. to $5.50.

Broadway.

If in Doubt Buy Books And here's an opportunity to purchase books for gifts at a great saving. Some handsome books at a third of publishers' prices,—others at about a half or very little more. This brief list is a help to selection:

Hamlet—The Raphael Tuck & Sons' London edition—ideal book-making. 12 color plates and 56 pictures in black and white. Published at $5. Priced at $1.25.
Peary's Arctic books—"Northward Over the Great Ice." 2octavo volumes. $3.75, though published at $6.50.
"Bismarck," a sumptuous quarto volume of 420 pages; 500 pictures, some in colors; $8.50. Published at $6.
Library of History—England, France, and Russia. By Guizot, Martin, and Rambaud. Illustrated. 12 octavo vols., $25—a third the published price.
"Tiryns," a book of the prehistoric age, by Dr. Henry Schliemann. 188 wood cuts, 24 colored plates, $1.50.
A Legend of Camelot. Pictures and poems by Du Maurier. A $5 book, the publisher said. We say $1.75.
The Bible, with 706 pictures, and hosts of helps and interesting matter for Bible students and home readers In cloth, $1.75; in flexible morocco, divinity circuit, $2.75.

A Book Annex opened this morning on the Fifth Floor. Toy books for children—a special stock in the basement.

A Significant Fact There are four bindings of the International Library,—cloth, half morocco, three-quarter levant and full levant. The last two are the most expensive and cost respectively $61 and $91.

The full levant, the most expensive, is all gone; the three-quarter levant, almost all gone,—not enough to last till Christmas. The significance of this fact needs no emphasis. People who have investigated and bought have considered that such a work is entitled to the best setting that can be given it.

A correspondent suggests that we mention the *size* of the volumes. A good suggestion,—you may have had the idea that they were cumbrous and heavy. Not at all,—nine and a half inches, by seven and a half by one and a half. You can read by the hour and never fatigue the hand that holds the book.

We sell the International Library on monthly payments. It contains the best of all writings since books began to be written. It holds the best work of every great writer who ever lived. The selections are ample in length, and are complete in each case. Short stories are given in full; longer works represented by whole chapters or whole scenes.

We send an illustrated book, telling everything about it, on request; or you may have the set itself for ten days' inspection, by joining the Wanamaker Club. Write and find out how to join.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Christmas Mackintoshes These come very nearly at the head in the list of "useful gifts," and we were fully prepared for demand whether created by affection or a storm.

A full stock of sorts and sizes, and lots of extra good values for you.

Of course we box them prettily, if you wish it;—and you probably will.

At $3.50—Of serge, double texture; pretty linings; double adjustable cape, fastened with three velvet straps; inlaid velvet collar.
At $4—Of serge, in blue, black and brown; double texture; light linings; double adjustable cape.
At $4.50—Of serge, in blue and black; single cape; plaid linings.
At $6.75—Of serge, in blue and black; double texture; woven back; single adjustable cape; turned back; revers and hood; very stylish.
Other kinds up to $15.
Also a full line of Cravenette storm garments.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fur Rugs—All Kinds There's an interesting display of handsome animal skins on the third floor, Tenth Street. It's worth a special visit. Reasonable priced, all of them. In the collection are:

Grizzly Bear rugs at $50 and $150.
American Lion, $40. Wolf, $15 and $20.
Tiger (Bengal), $100. Lynx, $10 and $12.
Leopard, $65. Fox, $10 and $12.
In addition a great stock of China goat rugs. Thick, warm, serviceable, cheap. Some unlined ones, white and gray, at $1.75 each. Those lined in solid black or brown are:
36x72 in., $5.50 and $5.75.
28x64 in., $3.25 and $3.75.
20x54 in., $3. 21x36 in., $2.

Third floor.

Lace Curtains and Bed Sets Of the first there are 27 lots that comprise curtains whose values run up to $7.25. Choose at $5.

Only a small quantity of the bed sets, but there's a bargain in every set. They have been cheap at $6.25 to $7. Now they're $5 a set.

Third floor.

Good Things in the Candy Store Not only good to the taste, but good offerings generally as regards the savings on Christmas indispensables. These quotations prove how cheap we sell pure candies:

A 5-lb. box of fine Glace Fruits at $1.50. Try to match them at the price.
A 5-lb. box of assorted Bonbon and Chocolates at $1.
A 5-lb. box of assorted Chocolates at $1.
Salted Almonds at 80c. a pound and Glace Nuts at the same price.
Best Chocolates at 60c., and best Bonbons at same price.
And all of these at only 20c. a pound—Chocolate-covered Cherries, Marshmallows, Caramels, Nougats, Almonds, Assorted Chocolates. They are our usual 30c. goods, and much higher than that elsewhere.

Basement and Fifth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

Christmas Gifts for the Poor.

The Christmas work of distribution will begin at the rooms of the West Side Fruit and Flower Mission, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, to-day and continue until Friday. Jellies, fruit, condensed milk, beef extracts, canned soups, and delicacies for the sick are requested. Tea and other groceries, toys, evergreens, dolls, and clothing are also acceptable. Money is much needed for current expenses and for the purchase of supplies. Checks should be drawn payable to Mrs. H. Le Roy Cox, 449 Park Avenue.

Eighth Death from Gas Tank Collapse.

Timothy Dunn of 171 India Street, Greenpoint, who was injured in the collapse last week of the Consolidated Gas Company's tank in East Twenty-first Street died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning. This makes the eighth death. The 200 men under Contractor Sweeney are still at work clearing away the débris at Twenty-first Street and Avenue A. The other cases in Bellevue Hospital are improving.

Razing the Rothschild Building.

The work of tearing down the Rothschild Building, at the corner of Jay and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday. Building Commissioner Guilfoyle had announced that he would begin the work, but Julius Rothschild, the owner, decided that he would do it himself, and Commissioner Guilfoyle consented on payment of all expenses incurred by the department, including the cost of shoring and other precautionary measures. The expenses were found to be $2,882.82.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Wild Scenes Result over an Interpellation of the Government Concerning Secret Dreyfus Documents.

PARIS, Dec. 19.—There was a repetition this afternoon of the now familiar wild scenes in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Lasies, anti-Semite, interpellated the Government on the subject of the alleged indiscretions of the Brisson Ministry in the Dreyfus affair. He accused the former Premier, M. Brisson, of violating the Constitution and violently attacked the Court of Cassation, whose President, M. Loews, he said, was a brother of a German official. The speech of M. Lasies was punctuated with uproar and protests.

The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, replied that he did not desire to appear as wishing to influence the decision of the Court of Cassation. But, the Minister added, while willing to submit to the court all the official documents in his possession, he was absolutely determined not to submit the batch of secret documents in the case, which, he pointed out, contained papers affecting the security of the nation. He added that if the House did not approve of his attitude he was willing to resign.

M. Lasies said he thought that under the circumstances the revision of the Dreyfus trial was only a comedy, and he thanked M. de Freycinet for furnishing official confirmation of the report that the secret batch of documents so frequently referred to, really existed. He then withdrew his interpellation.

The Chamber later discussed an interpellation by M. Millerand relative to the conditions upon which the secret dossier could be communicated to the Court of Cassation, as, he contended, unless the court were put in possession of all the documents, the whole case of revision was vitiated.

M. Dupuy, the Premier, replied that unless guarantees of absolute secrecy were forthcoming, the Government would not communicate these documents to the court. The Premier declared also that it was impossible to show the documents to the defense unless the Government were absolutely assured of secrecy.

M. Brisson said: "There is no document in the Dreyfus dossier that could affect the security of the State. I examined the entire dossier after the discovery of the Henry forgery and considered them all suspicious."

M. Cavaignac, former Minister of War, interjected: "Yes, M. Brisson and M. Sarrien examined the documents. I thought it necessary to show them. Afterward I offered to show M. Brisson certain documents in the hands of Gen. Gonso, in which there were the elements of the conviction, but M. Brisson thought it useless to examine these."

After further debate, which had been throughout of the most animated character, the Chamber, by a vote of 370 against 80, approved the attitude of the Government.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The French Court of Cassation, according to a special dispatch from Paris, has demanded the secret Dreyfus dossier, undertaking not to publish its contents.

MARCHAND LEAVES FASHODA.

The French Flag Is Lowered and the English and Egyptian Raised.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 19.—Major Marchand and his party evacuated Fashoda during the morning of Dec. 11, when the French flag was lowered and the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted. The French detachment started for the Sobat River.

HAROLD FREDERIC'S FAMILY.

A Fund Has Been Started to Relieve Their Destitution.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A fund has been opened to make provision for the widow and children of Mr. Harold Frederic, the American correspondent, whom he left quite destitute.

The committee includes Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, Secretary of State for the Home Department in the Gladstone-Rosebery Government; Sir Charles Dilke, member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean; Sir Henry Irving, Mr. Justin McCarthy, the historian; Mr. James Barrie, the novelist; Mr. Arthur W. Pinero, the dramatist; Mr. McNeil Whistler, the painter, and other well-known men.

SIR HENRY HAWKINS RESIGNS.

England's "Hanging Judge" Desires to Leave the Queen's Bench.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins, one of the Justices of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Judicature, and, owing to the severity of his sentences, known as the "Hanging Judge," has resigned.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, who was born Sept. 14, 1817, was educated at Bedford, admitted to the bar in 1843, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1858. In 1876 he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division, being subsequently transferred by sign manual to the Exchequer Division. He was associated with the late Chief Justice Coleridge in the first Tichborne trial, when he particularly distinguished himself by his exhaustive cross-examination. Later, when the claimant was prosecuted for perjury, Hawkins, then Mr. Hawkins, led for the Crown, and the skill he displayed in this trial, one of the most remarkable in the annals of English jurisprudence, greatly increased his reputation as an advocate.

He acted for the Royal Commissioners in the purchase of the site for the present Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, London, and for many years was standing counsel for the Jockey Club, of which he is now a member. Many years ago, with Mr. Edwin James, he defended Simon Bernard, who was tried as accessory to the conspiracy against the life of Emperor Louis Napoleon.

BARON NAPIER IS DEAD.

He Was at One Time British Minister to This Country.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—News was received here to-day of the death, at Florence, Italy, of Francis Napier, tenth Baron Napier and Ettrick, the former Ambassador, who was Minister to the United States from Great Britain in 1857.

Lord Francis Napier, K. T., tenth Baron, was born Sept. 19, 1819, and succeeded his father Sept. 15, 1834. He entered the diplomatic service, and in 1840 was made Attaché to the British Embassy in Vienna. Subsequently he held diplomatic posts in Teheran and Constantinople. He was made Secretary of the British Legation in Naples, and later was appointed to similar posts in the legations in St. Petersburg and Constantinople. In 1857 he was appointed British Minister in Washington, where he remained until the latter part of 1858, and then went to The Hague. Two years later he went to St. Petersburg, and in September, 1864, to Berlin. He was appointed Governor of Madras Jan. 31, 1866, and after the assassination of Lord Mayo he became Acting Viceroy of India. He returned to England in 1872, and acted as President of the Social Science Association at its meeting held in Plymouth. He also presided over the education section of that association at the meeting held in Glasgow in October, 1874. Later he took an active part in bringing about a reform in the London Municipal Government, and became an energetic worker in the London School Board, of which he was a member. He was Chairman of the Crofter Commission, and is said to have been the author of the report that caused so much indignation among Highland landlords.

Prince George Leaves for Crete.

ATHENS, Dec. 19.—Prince George of Greece, whose tenure of office as Commissioner General of the European powers in Crete began yesterday, started this afternoon for Canea, after attending a Te Deum. He left the city amid a popular ovation. The members of the Cabinet and the representatives of the powers were at the railway station to bid him adieu. King George, Queen Olga, and other members of the royal household accompanied the Prince to the Piraeus.

The Revolution in Bolivia.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 19.—The President of Bolivia, Senhor Cevero Fernandez Alonzo, at the head of 2,500 men, is preparing to march against the capital, La Paz, which is in the hands of the revolutionists. The latter are preparing for resistance, and an important engagement is expected to take place.

Doulton Delft, Wedgwood, Royal Meissen, Dresden and Sevres, at 20% Discount from Wholesale Prices.

Le Boutillier & Co.,
18 East 17th Street.

French Fortifying the Society Islands

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 19.—Steamers which have just arrived here report that the French are actively engaged in fortifying Tahiti, the principal island of the Society group, which is under the control of France.

Russia Building More Warships.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Russian Government has ordered ten new destroyers for the Pacific Squadron, to be completed within two years. It is reported that the Minister for War, Lieut. Gen. Kouropatkine, will be dismissed for countermanding an order given by the Grand Duke Vladimir, who is commander of the St. Petersburg Military District."

Chinese Riots in Hoo-Pe Province.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai, the rebels have seized the town of Chung-Yang, fifty miles southwest of Itchang, Province of Hoo-Pe, on the north bank of the Yang-tse-Kiang, 200 miles above Chin-Kiang-Foo. They have massacred a French priest and 100 converts.

American Steel Rails in Demand.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Daily Mail this morning makes the following announcement: "The Carnegies have secured an order for 40,000 tons of steel rails for the Cape at 15s. per ton under the English tenders."

Don Carlos Returns to Venice.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, returned to Venice last week. His overwork has greatly aggravated his respiratory affection, and he is obliged to keep his bed. A final meeting of Carlist chiefs is about to be held in Venice."

Punished for Caricaturing William.

LEIPSIC, Dec. 19.—Theodore Heine, the artist of Simplicissimus, who caricatured Emperor William's trip to the Holy Land, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for so doing.

Australian Gold for This Country.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 19.—The Mariposa of the Oceanic Steamship Company, which left to-day for San Francisco, has on board $2,500,000 in gold.

NEW BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Will Soon Have Its Charter and Dine at the Metropolitan Club.

The Biographical Society of America will hold its first meeting and give its first dinner to-morrow night at the Metropolitan Club, in this city. At this meeting a number of members will be elected and a President chosen for the ensuing year. Two members of the club said yesterday that Col. Johnston Livingston De Peyster will be elected as the first President.

Papers of incorporation were sent to Albany last Friday. The Directors are Johnston Livingston De Peyster, Walter Rutherford, James Duane Livingston, Augustin B. Goelet, and Samuel Marsh, all of this city, though Col. De Peyster is living at present in Washington.

Speaking of the new club yesterday, Samuel Marsh, who has an office at 150 Nassau Street, said: "The chief object of the organization is to work up biographical and genealogical information concerning its members. It will also collect gradually a library of biography and genealogy. We think that the awakened interest in the lives of prominent Americans and in the history of distinguished families is sufficient reason for the organization of such a club. It is a little too soon to talk of our plans, but I suppose we shall publish from time to time the results of our investigation and research. We may issue these in yearly reports or in a monthly publication. That, of course, must be left to develop."

Mr. Marsh said that he expects the papers of incorporation to be returned from the Secretary of State to-day. The charter has been applied for under what is known as "the Club act," and the objects of the club have been specified as social and recreative.

MICMAC INDIAN CUSTOMS.

Curious Habits and Traditions of Nova Scotia Red Men.

Stansbury Hagar, Secretary of the Department of Archaeology of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, gave a lecture last night at the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn, upon "The Curious Customs of the Micmac Indians of Nova Scotia," which he illustrated with lantern slides. He said:

"While the primitive method of dressing in skins with ornaments of shells and beads is rapidly passing away, the tribe gathers annually at Greenpoint on July 16 to celebrate religious rites, and on these occasions the Indians return to their early custom of living in birch bark wigwams. In these wigwams the order of precedence is rigidly fixed, the seat of honor being that farthest from the door. The wife's place, which is next to that of her husband, is sacred, and if a woman is found sitting in that place, it is proof positive that she is the wife of the owner of the wigwam.

"One of the most curious customs is the singing of the 'song of need.' If a member of the tribe is in need of anything, he takes a flute, and, going to the wigwam of his nearest neighbor, sings a song telling of his need, and if this need can be supplied in that wigwam, he is relieved.

"When sitting on the ground, the men cross their legs in tailor-fashion, while the women sit with both feet extending toward the right, and children stretch their legs before them.

"When a family moves, a guiding pole is erected before the tent at sundown, and in the morning the direction in which the pole has been bent during the night is carefully noted, and in that direction the family seeks its new home.

"One of the methods of burial is to bake the body over a slow fire and then, placing it in the favorite canoe of the deceased, to send it over the sea to the land beyond the horizon, when the Universal Spirit is believed to wait for the faithful.

"The materia medica of the Micmacs is somewhat peculiar. In most of the prescribed decoctions seven herbs are combined, because of the supposed mystical nature of the number seven."

Mr. Hagar told the following legend about Glooscap, the great personage in Micmac mythology:

"Glooscap had a stone canoe, which was often borrowed by men of his tribe. Once, when the canoe was gone and he wished to go across to an island, he summoned a whale and rode upon his back. Upon his return the whale asked him for a smake. So Glooscap gave him a clay pipe and some tobacco, and the whale went away happy."

A Silver Vase for John F. Carroll.

A handsome silver vase was presented to John F. Carroll yesterday by the ten deputies of the Court of General Sessions who had served under Mr. Carroll when he was Chief Clerk of the court. The presentation was made in the office of the Court of General Sessions by William N. Penney. On one side of the vase is inscribed "J. F. C." and on the other "1898."

More for Mrs. Laddone.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received $5 from "C. L. C." for Mrs. Patrick Laddone, whose husband was drowned while dumping snow from a pier.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FEELING.

British Under Secretary for the Colonies Outlines the Understanding Between the Two Nations.

READING, England, Dec. 19.—At the opening of the Wellington Club here today the Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies, discussed at length the foreign policy of the Government. In so doing he maintained that the Marquis of Salisbury's management of the relations between Great Britain and the United States alone entitled him to the absolute confidence of the country. The Under Secretary pointed out the change which had taken place from three years back, when both countries were discussing the possibilities of war, which change would not have been possible except for the cool, firm, far-seeing way in which the Premier had dealt with the Venezuelan difficulty. Continuing, the Earl of Selborne remarked:

"A very simple, but very great thing has happened. A misunderstanding has been removed. The people of the United States had not understood Great Britain's real feelings toward them. Now they understand them. That is all, but it is immense.

"Great Britain has not proposed to use the United States for her purposes any more than our friends across the Atlantic have proposed to use Great Britain for their purposes. Where our interests are identical we may hope for co-operation. When one country had an interest and the other has none, we may hope that the country not interested will do what it can to support its friend. Where their interests may unhappily tend to diverge they should hasten by mutual conciliation to an understanding, so as to arrive at a speedy compromise before there is any chance of a breach of their friendship." [Loud Cheers.]

FOUND GUILTY AT HARTFORD.

Connecticut Prison Clerk Who Was Charged with Embezzlement.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 19.—In the Superior Court here to-day H. Kirk Woodbridge, former clerk at the Connecticut State Prison, over which his father, Jabez Woodbridge, presides as Warden, pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of prison funds to the amount of $1,786.

He was sentenced to prison for four years.

ALIVE, BUT OFFICIALLY DEAD.

Charles D. Martin, a Cavalryman, Says the Records Are Wrong.

Charles D. Martin, a private in the Second United States Cavalry, is officially dead, but he alleges that the records are wrong and that he is alive. On Sept. 19 he was taken from Montauk Point to a city hospital, and shortly afterward Charles Martine, another soldier, died at Montauk. The similarity in the names resulted in Martin's name being placed on the list of dead.

Meanwhile Martin recovered and rejoined his regiment at Camp Wheeler. He was honorably discharged on Oct. 13, and came to the city yesterday to regain some personal property. He went to Brooklyn and called on Miss A. N. Perry, who had been his nurse at Camp Wikoff, and learned from her that he was supposed to be dead.

JOHN E. SEARLES TO RETIRE.

Declines Office in the American Sugar Refining Company.

John E. Searles disposed yesterday of stories that he was dangerously ill by walking into the Western National Bank, of which he is President. Mr. Searles was hoarse, but said that he had only a slight cold. "My general health," he added, "is poor, and I am going to get out of the American Sugar Refining Company as Treasurer, Secretary, and Director. Henceforth I am going to take a great deal more care of John E. Searles than I have done in the past. I have worked hard, and am entitled to a rest."

Mr. Searles would not discuss his retirement from the Sugar Trust, with which he has been identified for the last sixteen years, nor speculate on who might succeed him in the Directorate or as Secretary and Treasurer. His letter of resignation as Director, which will be acted on at the meeting of the American Sugar Refining Company in Jersey City, Jan. 11 next, was addressed to President Henry O. Havemeyer. It said:

Under the advice of my physician, I am compelled to decline to be a candidate for re-election to the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company."

At the Sugar Trust meeting Director John E. Parsons will be re-elected. It is probable that Lowell M. Palmer will succeed Mr. Searles, and John Mayer, William Dick. W. B. Thomas, who owned the Standard Sugar Refinery before it was absorbed by the Sugar Trust, will probably succeed Mr. Searles as its Treasurer. This office and that of Secretary will be separate, at least for a time.

TRIED TO KILL RELATIVES.

William Elmendorf Failed in His Purpose and Died Himself.

William Elmendorf, brother of Bebe Riel, an actress of the "On Land and Sea" company now touring the West, last night shot at his brother-in-law, Alfred Riel; his mother, Mrs. Phoebe Elmendorf; his common law wife, Charlotte Cook, and then fired a bullet into his own head, dying almost instantly. Miss Cook was hit twice in the head, but neither bullet entered her brain and she probably will recover. The shots fired at his mother and at Riel went wild.

The shooting took place on the fourth floor of the flathouse at 349 West Forty-fifth Street. The four persons concerned composed the household. Riel, who is the husband of Bebe Riel, and is an advertising agent for a theatrical company, had objected to Elmendorf bringing the Cook woman to the house, and this caused the trouble.

Elmendorf, who was only twenty-eight years old, leaves a wife and child, living in Brooklyn, from whom he had been separated for about two years. Four weeks ago she caused his arrest for non-support, and he was sent to the workhouse for ten days. His brother-in-law thinks he had become insane, as he had acted strangely during the last few days.

After the shooting the Cook woman was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, unconscious and apparently dying, but when it was found that her injuries were not so serious as at first supposed she was removed to the home of a relative.

Opposed to the Mormon Congressman.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—At a meeting of Baptist ministers of Boston to-day a resolution was adopted in favor of the movement against Mormonism started by women interested in home missions. A protest also was assented to against "the present aggression of the Mormon power in electing W. H. Roberts to the Congress of the United States as in essence a challenge to the Christian conscience of the Nation; a flagrant defiance of the State covenants pledged in the faith of the American people, and a serious menace to social and National weal."

Two Boston Banks in Liquidation.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' National Bank, held here to-day, it was voted by 3,744 out of 5,000 shares to liquidate, preparatory to joining the Continental National Bank in the formation of a new Colonial National Bank.

By a vote of 8,316 out of 10,000 shares the stockholders of the National Revere Bank to-day voted to go into voluntary liquidation at the close of to-day's business.

Oswego Falls Man Choked to Death.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—Elias B. Pearson, an aged resident of Oswego Falls, choked while eating last night, and died of paralysis of the heart, which followed.

THE DANGER OF NEGLECT

It Is Graphically Pointed Out by The New York Herald.

Under the heading of "Neglected Cold and Untimely Death" The New York Herald of Saturday says: "The regrettable death of Calvin S. Brice is another of the many melancholy results of neglecting an ordinary cold. The disposition to overcome disease, strong as the will may be to do so, is never a safe guarantee for ultimate protection against the probable outcome. It is obviously showr in this case that during the present epidemic of grip we should take more than ordinary care. The lamented deceased placed too much reliance in his power to resist the odds which were against him. It is sad to believe had he done differently a valuable life might have been spared. There are many such in every community. It is the stitch in time they are missing. In the end, when their friends assemble at the funeral they listen to the old moral, mourn the sacrifice, and yet collectively vote themselves exceptions to the general rule."

That is it exactly. It is the "stitch in time" which is all essential. A strong reaction must be brought about at once, and this can only be done by a reliable stimulant. There is no stimulant equal to whiskey, and but one medicinal whiskey in America, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. The Government itself acknowledges this, as it is the only whiskey that is required to use the Government stamp as a medicine. You cannot afford to trifle with your health at this time, and you should have some of Duffy's Pure Malt on hand as a precaution in the time of emergency.

Quick Service!

You Don't Have to Wait When Buying at

LOWNEY'S

Their delicious Chocolate Bonbons are ready in sealed packages, freshly packed—½-lb., 1-lb., 2-lb., 3-lb., 5-lb.
(60 Cts. Per Lb.)

Special!

Try Lowney's "American Beauties," per lb. . . . 50c.
½-lb., 1-lb., 2-lb., 3-lb., 5-lb.

1123 Broadway (25th St.),
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12 CORTLANDT ST.

1.90 & 2.35 for hats sold elsewhere at 3.00 and 3.50.

1.90

Silk Hats, 4.80

The height of fashion. Worth $7.00.

Opera Crush Hats, $4.80 and $5.80. No Middlemen's Profits.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent results.—Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

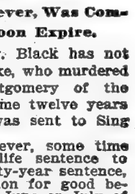

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

$15 The New Overcoat THE "OLIVEDEN" Made only by Us. A [illegible] garment, chaste or [illegible] Samuel, Bedford and Belfast lined. All seams [illegible] with [illegible] (No sewed-on buttons).

COHEN & CO N. W. cor. Bleecker & Ann sts (Entire Building)

WHY NOT GIVE HIM

GLOBE DESKS **A GLOBE DESK?**

Suggested in view of the approach of Christmas.

THE GLOBE CO., Fulton & Pearl Sts.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal; lowest rates; confidential; no waiting. Potter Bldg., 38 Park Row, Room 201.

ROURKE NOT PARDONED.

His Life Sentence, However, Was Commuted, and Will Soon Expire.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Gov. Black has not pardoned William J. Rourke, who murdered Roundsman Robert Montgomery of the New York police force some twelve years ago, and for which he was sent to Sing Sing for life.

The Governor did, however, some time ago, commute Rourke's life sentence to twenty years. That twenty-year sentence, with the usual commutation for good behavior, will expire during June or July of next year, when Rourke will get his liberty. This commutation does not carry with it, as a pardon would, a restoration to citizenship.

BACK AGAIN IN CALIFORNIA.

Two Colton Men Who Were Detained Two Years in South America.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 19.—Charles Nelson and H. K. Spring of Colton, in this State, have just reached this city from the United States of Colombia, where for two years they were held under surveillance, without being granted a trial, on a charge of having killed their employer, Jason Hubbard, on Aug. 27, 1896.

It was thought that Hubbard had accidentally shot himself, but Nelson and Spring were arrested on suspicion, and imprisoned for twenty-five days, after which they were released on bail. On Nov. 4 last their bondsmen secured their release, and they at once started for home. There was no evidence to implicate them in Hubbard's death.

MET DEATH IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Throckmorton, Who Was Once a Noted Society Belle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mrs. Mary Tutt Throckmorton, who in her early life was a leader of Washington society, died in this city last night from the effects of inhaling gas, which escaped by accident in her room. She was eighty-eight years of age.

In the beginning of Jackson's second term as President Mrs. Throckmorton, then Miss Tutt, made her début in the Executive Mansion. Martin Van Buren was one of the young girl's admirers, and her reported engagement to him was one of the society rumors of the capital.

Major Charles B. Throckmorton, retired, her only son, arrived in Washington to-day from New York. The latter's daughter, Josephine Holt Throckmorton, was the legatee under the so-called will of the late Judge Joseph Holt, which was afterward declared a forgery.

DEMAND THE **"SEAL BRAND"** Hunyadi Matyas The Best Hungarian Aperient Water

RIGHT TO HOLD COLONIES

Mr. Platt of Connecticut Replies to Senator Vest.

HIS VIEW OF NATIONAL POWER

Says the Privilege of Acquiring Territory Is an Attribute of Our Sovereignty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) addressed the Senate on the resolution offered by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) declaring that, under the Constitution of the United States, the Government has no power to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. Mr. Platt's speech was a Constitutional argument, maintaining the legal right of the United States to acquire territory, and was (Rep., Conn.,) addressed the Senate on the position taken by Mr. Vest in a speech in support of his resolution

"I do not propose to discuss the policy of expansion," said Mr. Platt, in the preface of his argument. "I do not propose, either, to discuss the features of the Government we might establish in any foreign territory we might acquire. Expansion has been a law of our National growth, the mainspring of our National development. I shall maintain that the United States has shown a great capacity for government in all trying times and under many trying conditions and that it is capable to meet any emergency likely to arise.

"I propose to confine myself to the question of the right or power denied by the resolution. I shall contend that the United States is a Nation and that as such it possesses every sovereign power not reserved by the Constitution to the States or to the people themselves; that the right to acquire territory was not reserved, and that, therefore, that right is an inherent right—a sovereign right, a right to which there is no limitation. I shall show, also, that in certain instances this inherent sovereign right is to be inferred from specific clauses of the Constitution itself."

HAWAIIAN DEBATE A GUIDE.

Mr. Platt then launched into a Constitutional argument, quoting extensively from authorities treating of the question. In maintenance of his position of the right of the United States to acquire foreign territory, he quoted from the opinion of Justice Gray in the Chinese exclusion case. He declared that in the discussion of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands the entire question of this Government's right to acquire foreign territory was considered thoroughly, and that the Senate had settled it satisfactorily and rightly.

"We did not annex the Hawaiian Islands as a State," said Mr. Platt, "or with any declaration that the territory should become a State. We took it by cession. Our title to the territory is perfect and complete, and Constitutional."

Mr. Platt maintained that our right to Florida did not rest alone upon the quit-claim from Spain, but upon a deeper and broader right. He held that the United States "have the right to acquire territory in all ways that are ceded to other sovereigns nations of the world."

Further along Mr. Platt suggested that it might become necessary, in the interest of commerce or some other interest, for the United States to acquire territory in Africa. "Shall we be bound by the Constitution to organize a State from such acquired territory, and to admit its inhabitants to citizenship?" he asked.

"Suppose," he continued, "the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) secures the passage of his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, (and I pray he may,) and, suppose, in this connection, it should be deemed necessary for the United States to acquire a strip of land along the route of the canal of 2,500,000 acres—I think that is the amount suggested—can we not take it? If we take it, what clause of the Constitution expressly or impliedly says we must organize a State of the acquired territory, or confer citizenship upon the people who inhabit it?"

Referring to Mr. Vest's reliance upon certain parts of the Dred Scott decision, Mr. Platt declared that, in the light of years, Chief Justice Taney's opinion became a "mere dictum," and that it was too late, in these days, to resurrect the Dred Scott decision as a basis of Constitutional action or the part of the United States. Foreign territory had been acquired by this country in many ways, and in all of them the right it exercised was inherent and sovereign, and without limitation of any kind.

HIS DOCTRINE NOT NEW.

Mr. Platt contended that the doctrine he was presenting was not new, but it was the doctrine of the fathers, and he quoted Gov. Morris as advancing the theory that acquired territory might be governed as a province, but not as a State. The remark applied to the possibility of the acquirement or Louisiana and Canada.

In response to a question from Mr. Allen, (Dem., Neb.,) Mr. Platt said that he did not think there was any limitation on the power of the United States to acquire territory.

"As complete as the power of Russia, for instance, in such matter?" asked Mr. Allen.

"Yes; the right to acquire territory is an element of nationality. And I do not believe that there is any obligation to give to the people of acquired territory the right of self-government until such time as they are fit to exercise that right. If we believe the people of a country acquired are not fitted for the government of themselves, it is our duty to give them the most liberal government they are capable of accepting and to educate them as best it may be to the point where they will be capable of self-government. The Constitution does not confer the right of suffrage."

Mr. Platt said he could not agree with those who contended that the acquirement of such territory as that embraced in Puerto Rico and the Philippines is a menace to the existence of our Republic. "This mistake," he said, "arises from the fact that Mr. Vest and others who agree with him assume that the Constitution guarantees the right of suffrage and the right of a citizen living in a certain territory to have it admitted as a State. This assumption was without foundation, as there was no such guarantee in the fundamental law. True, the Fifteenth Amendment prohibits the abridgment of the right of suffrage for reasons specified, but that did not amount to prescribing the right to vote. Likewise, in some of the States, adult men who are citizens, but who cannot read, are denied the right to vote."

In fact, he said, this was a right regulated by the States. These being the facts, as Mr. Platt saw them, he contended that Mr. Vest's argument on this point fell to the ground. He also said the same line of argument applied to the right of Statehood.

Mr. Platt held that the assertion made by Mr. Vest that in the articles of cession to this country of the territory of Alaska there was a clause providing that it should be made ultimately into a State was an error; that the deed from Russia contained no such clause; and that there was no intention, past or present, either of conferring Statehood upon the Territory or of giving its inhabitants self-government.

Mr. Hoar asked Mr. Platt whether he decried the doctrine that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. Mr. Platt replied that the consent of all those governed was not always necessary. He referred to the fact that there was no suffrage in the District of Columbia, and again called attention to the fact that citizens of Massachusetts who could not read and write were prohibited from voting. Yet these people in Massachusetts were governed most effectively.

Replying, Mr. Hoar defended the educational system of Massachusetts, saying that while there was an educational qualification in Massachusetts the method of acquiring the qualification necessary to voting was placed within the grasp of every one. He did not believe there was a native adult in the State, not weak-minded, who could not read and write. Returning to the question of expansion, he asked whether Mr. Platt meant to assert seriously the claim that the State provisions regarding suffrage could be so construed as to justify the violation of the principle involved as it applied to the 10,000,000 people in the Philippines.

Mr. Platt said he did not mean to deny the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and he added that he wished the Massachusetts Senator could be as liberal with reference to that document as some others. There were, however, many qualifications for voting. For instance, when he first became a voter, he had to pay $134 for real estate in order to receive the privilege of voting.

FAITH IN OUR POWER.

In conclusion Mr. Platt said he could not understand the sentiments or motives of those who wished to circumscribe the powers of the Nation. Why, he asked, should we belittle those powers or strive by subtlety and sophistry to hamper the progress and growth of the country? Rather than pursue this course, why should Senators not wish the Nation godspeed in its mission of extending our free institutions as far as possible? As for himself, he knew our people to be a liberty-loving and a right-doing people, and he had no misgivings that any Administration of the United States would fail in its duty toward the people of any acquired territory. He had faith in the Government and faith in its future, and had no disposition to condescend to carping criticism or craven fear. He had not lost confidence in the doctrine that right makes might, and with a Nation guided by that principle, as he believed this Nation to be, there could be no doubt that it would dare to do its duty bravely toward any people which might fall within the limits of its jurisdiction. It had been only a little more than a century since the liberty bell had proclaimed the signing of the Constitution, and it was not for us now to declare that we cannot proclaim liberty to any land one foot from our own original shores.

"Oh, for the faith of our fathers!" exclaimed.

Mr. Teller (Col.) gave notice that to-morrow he would address the Senate on Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution.

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM BILL.

Congress Passes the Measure in Aid of the Exposition in 1899, Appropriating $350,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—This was suspension day in the House, and several bills were passed, the most important of which was the bill appropriating $350,000 for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1899. The vote was exceedingly close. The bill had only two votes more than the two-thirds required to pass a measure under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Wanger (Rep., Penn.,) moved the passage of the bill. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) demanded a second. When the result of the demand was announced—94 yeas, 24 nays—Mr. Bailey made the point of no quorum. The Speaker counted 184 members present, and declared the demand seconded. This allowed twenty minutes on a side for debate.

Mr. Wanger took the floor in support of the measure. He described at some length the work of the Philadelphia Museum and its influence upon American export trade. Over half a million dollars, he said, had already been spent in the establishment of the museum, and the City of Philadelphia had appropriated $200,000 additional. This bill, he said, called for an appropriation of $350,000, provided a similar sum was raised from other sources.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) interrupted to say that the bill was without precedent, in that it was designed to establish a permanent institution to which the United States Treasury was to contribute $50,000 annually. Mr. Wanger replied that it was in the permanent character of this institution that its value lay.

Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) reinforced Mr. Wanger's argument with a ten-minute speech, in which he dwelt upon the great benefits which would accrue to the country as a whole from this exposition. The bill, he said, had already passed the Senate, and it was important that it should become a law at once, in order that the plans of the Government exhibit might be prepared.

Mr. Burke (Dem., Texas,) opposed the bill. He called attention to the fact that last Spring some of the prominent members of the majority opposed a bill to allow even the free importation of exhibits from Mexico designed for the Dallas Fair.

"Does the gentleman see any analogy between a State fair and the exposition provided for in this bill?" asked Mr. Dalzell, (Rep., Penn.)

"A State fair is worthy of more consideration than a city fair," replied Mr. Burke.

Continuing, Mr. Burke argued that the appropriation of money for local expositions was against good public policy.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) contended that the bill was simply a naked proposition for the Government to enter into a partnership with a private corporation for the purpose of collecting samples of manufactured products designed for export.

Mr. Bailey declared that the bill was an evolution. He had predicted that the time might come when appropriations would be asked for State fairs. He hardly expected to see Congress besieged for an appropriation for a city museum.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) supported the bill. We had outgrown the home market, he said, and we must reach out for foreign trade. If this was to be done intelligently our people must understand the class of goods required abroad. The appropriation asked for in this bill was for the benefit of our export trade.

Mr. Adams (Rep., Penn.,) said the Philadelphia Exposition was supported by every Board of Trade in the country.

A rising vote was then taken. It resulted 80 to 50, but before the result was announced the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered. The roll call resulted 142 yeas, 70 nays. The Speaker announced the passage of the bill, amid the jubilations of the Pennsylvania members.

LIE PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Bailey's Resolution of Inquiry About Congressmen in the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas.) the leader of the minority, created a flurry at the opening of the session of the House to-day by offering the following resolution for reference to the Committee on Rules:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be and it is hereby instructed to ascertain and report to this House:

"First—Whether any member of the House has accepted any office under the United States; and,

"Second—Whether the acceptance of such office under the United States has vacated the seat of the member accepting it."

The resolution is aimed at Gen. Wheeler and other House members who have accepted army commissions.

Mr. Bailey made the resolution the text for some remarks, in the course of which he took occasion bitterly to denounce a newspaper statement to the effect that in his attitude upon this question he had been made a cat's-paw of by certain prominent Republicans in the House. He denounced the Republican who had instigated the statement as an infamous liar, and challenged him to father it. There was no reply to Mr. Bailey's statement, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

TO RETALIATE AGAINST GERMANY.

Steps Which May Be Taken If Our Sausages Are Excluded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Mason (Rep., Ill.,) to-day introduced in the Senate a resolution directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into certain legislation pending before the German Reichstag calculated to prohibit the importation into Germany of American sausages and other meat products, and directing the committee, should the measure become law, to report immediately a bill to require the inspection of sugars, meats, wines, and all other food products which are imported into this country from Germany. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill reported to-day contains a retaliatory clause authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to inspect imported articles dangerous to health, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exclude such articles. The restriction is designed to apply to a large number of articles imported from foreign countries. The clause is as follows:

"The Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he has reason to believe that articles are being imported from foreign countries which are dangerous to the health of the people of the United States, shall make a request upon the Secretary of the Treasury for samples from original packages of such articles for inspection and analysis, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to open such original packages and deliver specimens to the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose mentioned. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall refuse delivery of any goods which the Secretary of Agriculture reports to him have been inspected and analyzed, and found to be adulterated or otherwise dangerous to health."

THE "ANTI-SCALPERS" BILL.

Senator Cullom Reconsiders a Plan to Call Up the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) gave notice this morning that he would ask the Senate at the conclusion of Mr. Platt's speech on expansion to take the Anti-Scalping bill from the table for consideration. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) inquired if it was Mr. Cullom's purpose not to have the bill referred to the Inter-State Commerce Committee. Mr. Cullom replied that he proposed to ask for consideration at this time.

"Well, I give notice, Mr. President," responded Mr. Chandler, "that there are Senators here who will insist that the bill shall go to the committee."

Mr. Sullivan (Dem., Miss.,) protested against what he termed "an extraordinary proceeding," and demanded to know what Mr. Cullom's purpose was.

"I propose to call up the Anti-Scalping bill for consideration," replied Mr. Cullom. "We can discuss questions relating to the request when we come to them."

Later in the day, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Chandler, Mr. Cullom said he would not call up the Anti-Scalping bill to-day.

BILL TO AID OUR SHIPPING.

Measure Aims to Promote Commerce, Increase Our Foreign Trade, and Provide Auxiliary Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Hanna (Rep., Ohio,) introduced in the Senate to-day and Representative Payne in the House a bill to grant subsidies for American shipping. The bill is entitled "A bill to promote commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary."

The first section provides a graduated plan of compensation to the owners of vessels carrying the American flag and engaged in foreign commerce. The amount depends on the tonnage of the vessel and the speed, graduated all the way from the slowest sailing vessel to steamships of 10,000 tons' burden, capable of making 23 knots an hour and upward.

Section 2 provides that no such compensation shall be paid to the owners of any such vessel unless at least one-fourth of the navigating crew are citizens of the United States.

Section 3 provides for tests of speed similar in character to those required by the Navy Department.

Section 4 provides for a bounty of $2 per ton for all vessels engaged in the deep-sea fisheries, requiring that at least one-third of the crew shall be citizens of the United States.

Section 5 provides for a bounty of $1 per month to each sailor actually engaged in the deep-sea fisheries.

Section 6 provides safeguards for payment under Section 5, and provides careful limitations of the classes of vessels entitled to such payment, &c.

Sections 7, 8, 9, and 10 make a general provision similar to the act of 1892, under which the New York and Paris were admitted to registry and the St. Louis and the St. Paul were built, extended to all similar vessels owned by American citizens.

Section 10 requires that a certain number of American boy apprentices shall be carried on each American vessel and taught the art of navigation.

Section 11 provides that in time of war all vessels under this act may be taken by the Government and used as cruisers, transports, &c.

Section 13 prevents all vessels built under this act from participation in the coast trade or fishing.

Section 14 provides that all vessels registered under the act shall carry mails, if required, without other compensation than that provided in the act. It also provides for the cancellation of the present mail contracts with American lines.

The bill, it is explained, provides the same general system adopted in building up the German, British, and other foreign lines. All of the foreign countries engaged in commerce, the proposers of the bill state, still maintain their lines by a system of compensation to a greater or less extent, some of them extending the system, as does this bill, to all the merchant marine registered under their flag.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Mr. Berry's Amendments Aimed to Exclude the Maritime Company and Prevent Bond Issues.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Senate to-day devoted part of its session to the Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) spoke upon his amendments to the measure. He announced preliminarily that on general principles he was favorable to the construction of a canal across the Isthmus, as such an enterprise would promote the interests of the Southern States, but he had always contended for its construction by the Government of the United States.

It seemed difficult, Mr. Berry said, to get away from corporation interests, but he hoped that before the final vote all corporation interests would be eliminated. In view of this fact, he had considered it desirable, if not incumbent, upon the Senate to make the pending bill as perfect as it could be made. It was to this end that his amendments had been introduced. He did not commit himself to vote for the bill, even if his amendments were adopted, but would determine that question when a vote was reached.

Mr. Berry then explained that his amendments would eliminate the provisions in the original bill for the issuance of bonds, and would close the Maritime Company out entirely as a stockholder in the canal enterprise, leaving the United States, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica as the only stockholders, and leaving the majority of the stock in the name of the American Government. They also prohibited the appointment of any one interested in the present Maritime Company from acting as a Director under the Government's management of the enterprise.

Mr. Allen (Dem., Neb.,) followed Mr. Berry. He was not opposed to the canal scheme, he said, because he antagonized certain features of the bill. One of its most pernicious features would be eliminated by the adoption of the Berry amendments, namely the bond feature.

Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) at the request of Mr. Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) who was unavoidably absent, renewed the latter's motion to postpone the consideration of the bill until Jan. 10.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) said he thought the canal should be built and at once. While Senators did not know what the canal would cost, they knew enough to be sure that its construction was necessary for the protection of the commercial relations between the two coasts of the United States. The canal, he insisted, should be built by the Government. The experience of the Government with the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroad should not be repeated. In order to do justice to the Maritime Canal Company, in his opinion, the President should be authorized to obtain a reasonable and impartial estimate of the canal company's property, and that company should then be paid. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be got out of the way. Our representatives had declared it valid. The consent of England should be obtained.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) scouted the idea of postponing the consideration of the bill until England's consent was obtained. If England had said we could not build the canal without her consent, the canal would have been built five years ago. He maintained that the concession of Nicaragua and Costa Rica was not forfeitable next October. Mr. Morgan said that the Berry amendments for financing the enterprise were more acceptable to him than the provisions of the committee. He predicted that the United States would secure at least 5 per cent. dividends upon its investment, and saw a glowing picture of the use to which the funds obtained could be put.

At the close of Mr. Caffery's remarks the bill was laid aside for the day.

PRELIMINARY CANAL REPORT.

Congress to be Supplied with Data for Its Guidance.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In response to a pressing desire on the part of Congress for official facts and data relative to the Nicaragua Canal, the President will send to Congress within a day or two a preliminary report on the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

This will not in any sense take the place of the full report of the commission, which will discuss with the greatest detail all of the physical characteristics of the canal route, so far as they have been determined by the numerous borings and surveys made by field parties of engineers, and will also give the foundation for every item of estimate

The work of reducing to form the mass of data collected by the commission is one of great magnitude, and although it was hoped that the report might be ready for submission to Congress in the first week of its session, it has become apparent that considerable additional time will be required.

The Senators and Representatives interested in the various phases of the canal project are extremely desirous of being supplied with something more definite than the more or less speculative matter which now serves as a basis for much of the discussion. This desire has been communicated to Admiral Walker, President of the Canal Commission, and he has promised to present in a short preliminary report the salient facts, figures, and estimates that will be contained in the full report. The Admiral arrived in Washington to-day in answer to a summons, leaving the bedside of his sick son in New York to devote himself to the preparation of this report.

Holiday Gifts

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Sachets, always acceptable.

OUTRAGES COMMITTED BY CHINESE.

Senate Inquires About the Case of Bishop Cranston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) from the Foreign Relations Committee favorably reported the following joint resolution in the Senate to-day and asked for its immediate consideration:

"That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to Congress, so far as the same may be done without detriment to public interests, all the information in his possession concerning certain alleged outrages committed upon the person of Bishop Earl Cranston and other American citizens in the City of Peking, China, by subjects of the Emperor of China, and what steps, if any, have been taken by the State Department in the matter of demanding suitable redress and indemnity therefor."

The resolution was adopted at once.

CUBAN REVENUES SPECULATIVE

America Unable to Promise a Share of the Receipts to Pay Revolutionary Troops.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Gonzales Quesada, representative of the Cuban Provisional Government, visited the War Department to-day to make certain inquiries concerning the revenues and customs of Cuba under the coming American military administration.

The leaders of the Cuban Party have been looking anxiously toward the change of administration in the island as furnishing a possible source of revenue from which to defray the expenses of their own civil government and to pay off the Cuban Army in part. It is not yet stated just what representation the Cuban leaders have made to this Government, but it is understood they would like a certain portion of the island's revenues set aside for the payment of the army and such other necessary expenses as their own system of government may incur.

It will be impossible for some time to come for this Government to entertain any such proposal, as the revenue of Cuba under American administration is purely speculative. For at least five years before the outbreak of the last Cuban war, Cuba, according to official reports, represented an annual deficit in the Spanish budget. This, according to Consul General Williams's reports, was the result of competition with European bounty raised sugar, which had seriously affected the industry in Cuba and led to the abandonment of many plantations, to great business depression, and to much local suffering.

The regeneration of the island's business interests has been carefully considered by this Government, and it has been estimated that under honest administration, with assured stability of business conditions, the island shortly will be at least self-supporting. Meantime, the department states it is not practical to formulate plans for the disposal of revenues which do not yet exist.

REPORT FROM PUERTO PRINCIPE.

Yellow Fever Not Spreading, but the Natives Are in Great Distress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Gen. Snyder, who is in command of the United States troops in Puerto Principe, Cuba, to-day cabled to the War Department, from Sancti Spiritus, as follows:

"Yellow fever case convalescing. The Surgeon reports that there is little fear of the disease spreading. The general health of the command is excellent. Great suffering and many deaths are reported daily among the natives from starvation. Benevolent societies could accomplish much by contributing food and medical supplies until the industries of the province are reopened and the embarrassment of the poor ceases."

BRYAN TO SENATOR STEWART.

He Denies the Report that He Is Unfriendly to Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—W. J. Bryan has written a letter to Senator Stewart in which he says:

"I have just received a dispatch from Washington charging me with unfriendliness to you and friendliness to Congressman Newlands in the pending Senatorial contest. I desire to assure you that the above report is entirely without foundation. I take it for granted that your State will elect a silver man as Senator, but I have carefully avoided taking any part in the contest and have never expressed my preference. I assume that your people are able to choose wisely, and they would very properly resent any attempt upon my part to influence their action or give advice."

SUIT AGAINST A RAILROAD.

Cattle Feeding Case to be Decided by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The United States Supreme Court to-day granted the motion of the United States for a writ of certiorari in the case of the United States vs. Joseph L. Harris, receiver of the Reading Railroad, and others. This brings the case into the Supreme Court.

It is a test case involving the validity of the law requiring railroad companies, in carrying cattle, to give them rest and food and water, as often as once every twenty-eight hours.

The law has been resisted by several railroad companies in the hands of receivers, because receivers were not specifically named in the law, and this view of the matter has been accepted by the lower courts.

OUR COMMERCE WITH PERU.

That Government Is Much Dissatisfied with the Present Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The negotiations for a new commercial treaty between the United States and Peru have failed for the time being at least. The Peruvian Government having denounced the existing treaty, it will terminate next October, and the two countries will be left without special arrangement for the regulation of their commercial intercourse. The consequence will be that until another treaty is effected the unfortunate merchants will be subjected to some restrictions and charges that are not now imposed.

It is supposed here that Peru was induced to abrogate the treaty by reason of the fact that it contained the favored nation clause, the object being to secure freedom to enter into some special arrangement with a third nation to which it was not desired that the United States Government should be admitted. It is surmised, too, that the Peruvian Government may be resentful of the decision of the arbitrator in the McCord claim.

GEN. MERRITT'S NEW DUTIES.

It Is Believed He Will Be Returned to Governors Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Major Gen. Merritt is expected here to-morrow. One of the questions to be settled during his visit to this city relates to his future duties. He has only one year longer to serve on the active list of the army, so it is somewhat improbable that he will be ordered to return to Manila.

It is believed that the President is entirely satisfied with the administration of Gen. Otis in the Philippines and is disposed to continue him in command there. Gen. Merritt therefore doubtless will be restored to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at New York, and Gen. Shafter transferred to the Department of California.

Reports of Naval Commanders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Navy Department has just completed a compilation of the reports of the various naval commanders who took part in the war. These are to form an appendix to the report of Secretary Long, and, taken altogether, will make a complete history of the United States naval operations. All the events treated have been touched upon at greater or less length in the reports of the superior flag officers already published, but these reports of the commanders of the ships supply many details. As might be supposed from the number of ships in commission during the war, the compilation makes a volume of great size, and one sure to be a most valuable reference work for the historian of the future.

The Canadian Commission Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The Canadian joint commission adjourned to-day until Jan. 5, after which it is expected they will reassemble in Washington, for a session of not more than two weeks, during which they will sign the draft of any treaty between the United States and Canada that may be agreed upon.

Congressional Notes.

The bill to authorize the distribution of assets of the Freedmen's Bank was passed yesterday by the House.

The Senate yesterday agreed to the report of the conference Committee on the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution providing for a holiday recess from Wednesday, Dec. 21, to Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Under a suspension of the rules the House yesterday passed the bill to enlarge the scope of the Fish Commission so as to include game birds.

The bill granting right of way through the San Francisco Mountain Forest Reservation in Arizona, to the Saginaw Southern Railroad, which passed the House Saturday, was passed by the Senate yesterday.

The Vice President yesterday announced the Senate Committee on the centennial celebration of the City of Washington as the Capital of the Nation as follows: Senators Hoar, Hale, Perkins, Simon, McLaurin, Clay, and Turley.

Special orders were adopted for the House yesterday setting aside Jan. 5 for the consideration of bills reported by the Judiciary Committee, and Jan. 18 for the consideration of bills reported from the Inter-State Commerce Committee.

The House yesterday passed a bill for the relief of the Fourth Mounted Arkansas Infantry. This regiment never was mustered into the service and never was paid. The bill directs the Secretary of War to appoint a referee to take testimony, make up a roll, and ascertain the sums due the living officers and men.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DOCKED.

The tugs Narkeeta and Wampatuck towed the battleship Massachusetts to Dry Dock No. 3 in the navy yard at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning to have the damages received on Dec. 10 repaired. She floated over the sill in a few minutes, and by 10:30 o'clock was lined up over the blocks. It was after 11 o'clock when the water was pumped out of the caisson, and the pumps were then set going very slowly.

The keel blocks were placed in accordance with the model of the Massachusetts, and as an additional precaution she was shored up under her bilge keels. Divers were sent down to get the exact location of the injured parts, and the keel blocks were changed as far as possible to avoid any danger of having the ship rest on the damaged parts. It was necessary to proceed with such extreme caution that at nightfall only a few feet of water had been pumped out of the dock. The dock may not be pumped dry for several days.

The board of inquiry held its first session yesterday afternoon. Capt. Cooper was ill and unable to be present. An adjournment was taken. The board consists of Commodore H. F. Picking of the Boston Navy Yard, Capt. P. C. Cooper of the Chicago, and Capt. James Sands of the Columbia, with Lieut. R. L. Russell of the Marine Corps as Judge Advocate.

Jewish Historical Society Meeting.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society will be held in Philadelphia next Monday, at the Witherspoon Building. The following are among the papers that will be presented: Dr. Cyrus Adler, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, "Additional Documents Relating to Jews and the Inquisition in Mexico"; F. E. M. Bullowa of New York, "Some New York Jews of Revolutionary Times"; the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes of New York, "Mexican Jewish History"; Prof. Richard Gottheil, Columbia University, "Contributions to the History of the Jews in Surinam" and "An Account of the Paris Sanhedrin, Published in Mexico in 1807," and Oscar S. Straus, Minister of the United States at Constantinople, (presented by Max Kohler,) "Notes on the Jews of Jamaica."

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At $16.66 per dozen, reduced from $23.48—Single course, entree and Soup Plates, dainty Empire colors, embossed tinted trimming, gold medallion centre. $6.82 saved.

At $16.66 per dozen, reduced from $24.87—Haviland China Plates, graceful borders in exquisite colors, lace design gilding and pretty vine centers. $8.22 saved.

At $23.88 per dozen, reduced from $35.88 Limoges China Plates, all-over decorations in gold, artistic patterns, festoon and lattice borders. $12.00 saved.

At $33.21 per dozen, reduced from $47.21—Limoges China Plates, pearl gray and cobalt edge, gilded floral panels, medallion centres of court beauties and historical characters. $14.00 saved.

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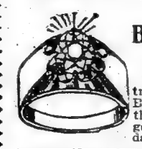

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ALL HIS FRIENDS.

The Governor-elect and all his friends, PLATT, ODELL, QUIGG, RIDWELL, LAUTERBACH, GRUBER, LOW, CHOATE, and all the rest, desire very much that the new administration at Albany shall start right and that New York State shall show up grandly in the National campaign of 1900.—The Sun.

If Gov. ROOSEVELT can keep that happy family of "all his friends" together dwelling in peace and amity he will be universally recognized as the greatest living harmonizer.

There are Presidential aspirations in that family of friends. They flame high in more than one bosom of that political household, in more than one bonnet lurks the bee. The strain, the want of harmony, the peril of rupture, will come when ambitions clash and two of the brethren invite the same thunderbolt to their rival lightning rods.

But for the present it is for the common interest that the party be kept in such a state of unity and peace that PLATT can go into the convention in 1900 with an assurance of thirty-six Electoral votes to back his demand that the candidate be taken from New York.

FIGHTING THE OPEN DOOR.

The shipbuilders are engaged in strenuous opposition to the principle of equal trade with our outlying dependencies. A certain number of them are also working for an extensive system of graduated subsidies, and others are supporting the plan of a discriminating duty on imports carried in foreign vessels; but all are agreed on the maintenance of our present antiquated and mischievous navigation laws, and, so far as possible, upon special favors to American ships. In pursuit of this latter plan they have secured from Mr. GAGE, the Secretary of the Treasury, the order making the trade with Puerto Rico coasting trade, in which only vessels built, owned, and officered by American citizens can engage. They have also secured from that obliging gentleman, whose soundness on finance seems to have been acquired at the expense of narrowness and misinformation on trade generally, an urgent recommendation that this same rule shall be applied to Hawaii. If they think they can get it they will doubtless seek the same odious and costly monopoly with regard to the trade with the Philippines.

We have called our navigation laws antiquated and mischievous. Their history proves it. In their very origin there was the taint of a grossly immoral bargain. In the Constitutional Convention of 1788 the Southern States, especially the Carolinas and Georgia, were strongly opposed to giving Congress the right to restrict ocean trade by navigation laws, that is, by laws giving special or exclusive privileges to American shipping, which at that time was almost wholly in the hands of the New England States. The New England States were strongly in favor of such privileges, but opposed as a body to the slave trade. On the suggestion of GOUVERNEUR MORRIS of New York, who was far more able than scrupulous, a "bargain" (this was his own word) was struck between the rival sections by which the slave trade was to be protected from all interference for twenty years and the proposition to require a two-thirds vote in Congress for navigation laws was abandoned.

In pursuance of this "bargain" the navigation laws, in all substantial respects as they now exist, were passed before 1793. The system which we are asked to fasten upon the trade of the country at a time when the utmost freedom is required to develop all the energy and resource possible is more than a century old. It was then the system of all maritime countries, but it was also based on the narrow and short-sighted policy which had more than anything else brought about the war for independence from the mother country. The United States could not indeed confine to American vessels the trade of their colonies because they had no colonies. But as Great Britain had sought to develop English shipping by such monopoly the United States sought in 1793 to give as much control of trade as was possible to American shipbuilders. The restrictions imposed were stringent and sweeping. No vessel could obtain an American register that was not built, owned, and officered by Americans. No foreign-built ship, nor any part of one, or of the equipment for one, could be imported. No one not an American could own a share in an American-built vessel. If an American owning any share of an American vessel took up "usual" residence abroad or lived abroad two years the vessel might forfeit its registry. And the coasting trade of the whole country was rigidly confined to American vessels.

For more than half a century these restrictions had little effect upon the carrying trade of the United States. Up to the close of the second decade of the century the wars in Europe operated to give to ships under the American flag an immense advantage in all carrying trade, but especially in the trade between the European countries and the very fertile and productive colonies on this side of the Atlantic. And from that time to the outbreak of our civil war, when our merchant marine was practically transferred bodily to foreign flags, no European nation could compete with us in shipbuilding. During the war the change took place from wood to iron as the material of ships, and at its close our shippers found themselves forbidden to buy ships abroad, while our builders were hopelessly handicapped by heavy duties on materials and by the high prices produced by an inflated currency. Then we lost the business.

Now we can, if we choose, regain it, and have opened before us, in the islands which we have freed from the clutches of Spain, and in the Orient, where our goods are finding a steadily increasing market, a splendid field. No one will deny that American producers, manufacturers, and dealers will gain by transportation as cheap as competition can make it. But the shipbuilders insist upon some form of direct or indirect check on competition. They claim that they cannot do business without it. The claim is absolutely unfounded. We are sending locomotives to Japan, and, according to this morning's dispatches, to England. We can build ships at rates relatively as low as we can build locomotives. We actually do build warships for Russia and for Japan, against the competition of the world. All that our shipbuilders really need is the spur of open competition. Since that would be of inestimable advantage to the whole Nation and no real harm to them, Congress should provide for it at the earliest moment.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Block by block the structure into which CRISPI labored to fashion united Italy is falling away. But his ability and his industry were great and the pride of the Italians was excessive, and the structure does not crumble as rapidly as it would were it built by less cunning hands and supported by a pride less magnificent. But the end is near. It is to be hoped that the Italians will have learned their lesson and will be ready to adopt as their own the motto of VICTOR EMMANUEL—"Italy is sufficient unto herself."

The amount of mischief that a statesman may do depends upon the pernicious nature of his policy and the temperament of his victims. CRISPI began his campaign against France in 1877. He thought that the return of the party of Moral Order in the republic menaced the interests of the kingdom. The base of his policy, therefore, rested on an assumption. He molded it into the semblance of a fact. The people of Italy took the illusion for a reality. For nearly twenty years they suffered themselves to remain deceived.

During a period of three years he traveled from the capital of one great power to that of another seeking allies against the French. The indifference of the Government in Paris to his peregrinations caused him to pursue the phantom still more eagerly. The Italians, as though fascinated by a fatal charm, followed closely in his wake. The spirit of the old Romans arose within them. They craved power and glory. But they forgot that Rome was not built in one day.

In March, 1881, CRISPI began a series of spirited and specious attacks upon France in his journal, La Riforma. A year later Italy entered the Dreibund. Completely under the spell of CRISPI's inspiring ambition and naïvely pleased with the flattery of BISMARCK, the Italian Parliament voted a prodigious scheme for national defense. In Paris anger had taken the place of indifference. After a series of retaliatory measures, taken first by one Government and then by the other, France abrogated its commercial treaty with Italy. And ruin, which not even the fair promises of the Germans could turn aside, gathered upon the peninsula.

But CRISPI gave no heed. Possibly he at last realized the frailty of the structure he was rearing. He feared to acknowledge his defeat. He would go on. He carried war into Africa, and, by dangling the prize of Abyssinia before his countrymen, he contrived to divert their eyes from their own wrecked condition. For nine years he succeeded. Then came Adowa. The victory of the Negus forever sealed the fate of CRISPI and his policy. The Italians began to realize their impossible position.

But they awakened slowly. The first attempt made by CRISPI's successor toward an understanding with France was a failure. "No concessions to Italy until she leaves the Dreibund" was the cry in the French Chamber. But when DI RUDINI practically made a present of Tunis to France the way was opened to an understanding. Unfortunately the spell that CRISPI had cast over the people still lingered, and they accused DI RUDINI of betraying his trust. But when the Tuscan riots broke forth last Spring, overthrowing the di Rudini Government, the Italians became fully conscious of their deplorable state. They were ready to be forgiven.

The recent commercial agreement arrived at between France and Italy is, in all probability, the precursor of better days. France is Italy's natural ally, and the conditions that have made these two countries so long regard each other with hostile eyes were forced and abnormal. Under the circumstances and in the spirit through which the Franco-Italian "rapprochement" has been brought about it seems impossible that the Italians will long continue under the yoke of the Dreibund.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

We are at a loss to understand why Admiral SCHLEY's report dated May 30 has been withheld from the public until long after the publication of the reports of the other officers commanding vessels of war in the blockade and battle of Santiago. The report of the Secretary of the Navy was published nearly a month ago. From that, we suppose, the majority of the American people made up their minds about the disputed points of the naval operations off Santiago. Those who made up their minds solely from that report or without a careful comparison of its statements with the officers' reports may have formed opinions unfavorable to Admiral SCHLEY which would have been removed by an earlier publication of his own report. We suppose there was some very good reason for the delay. We have no idea that the department has held back the report in order to injure and discredit a brave officer. That is not the way the Navy Department is managed under Secretary LONG. Besides, any such attempt would be futile, for the truth is bound to come out sooner or later.

Attempts have been made in other quarters, however, to discredit Admiral SCHLEY. In the report of the Secretary of the Navy there was no apparent attempt to injure his reputation; nor was there any effort to protect it. The facts were stated and the correspondence published in a colorless way and people were left to draw their own inferences.

The Admiral's dispatch of May 27 had a bad look. Why did he turn back to Key West for coal when the department had sent orders to him by the Harvard to proceed at once to Santiago and blockade CERVERA, whose ships there was good reason to believe were in that harbor?

This was really the whole case against SCHLEY; for his reluctance to believe that CERVERA was not in Cienfuegos Harbor afforded no ground for serious criticism. If he erred in judgment, it was a very natural error in a most perplexing and difficult situation. Besides, the department itself had no conclusive evidence that CERVERA was at Santiago until SCHLEY discovered the Colon in the mouth of the harbor on the morning of May 29.

When Secretary LONG's report was published THE TIMES suggested an explanation of Admiral SCHLEY's behavior. The whole world, too, had wondered why he steamed westward for coal when ordered to steam eastward to find the enemy. We pointed out that the simplest explanation might be the best. If he started for Key West for coal, it was perhaps because he needed coal, must have coal, and would run the gravest risk of losing his ships if he did not get coal.

Admiral SCHLEY's report makes it perfectly plain that this was the true explanation. In his dispatch of May 27 he informed the department that he had been unable absolutely to coal his ships from the collier Merrimac, owing to the rough sea. In obedience to the orders of the department SCHLEY started eastward on the evening of May 24, bound for Santiago. In his report the Admiral tells why he did not remain on blockade off that port:

"On arriving off Santiago de Cuba the collier Merrimac was disabled by the breaking of her intermediate pressure valve stem and the cracking of the stuffing box. This served as a further embarrassment to the squadron and a source of considerable anxiety, as, with the weather conditions that had prevailed since leaving Cienfuegos, it appeared absolutely necessary to abandon the position off Santiago and seek a place where the vessels could be coaled and the collier's machinery repaired.

"Off Santiago, the St. Paul, the Yale, and the Minneapolis were sighted and communicated with. The Minneapolis reported that she had only sufficient coal to reach Key West, and that her machinery was in bad condition. The coal supply of the other two vessels was also much reduced. Arrangements were at once made whereby the Yale was to tow the collier; and, as the prospect did not seem favorable for replenishing the meagre coal supply of the other vessels, the squadron stood to the westward, towing the collier. * * * The St. Paul was ordered to remain off Santiago until her coal supply would not longer permit of further delay.

"After standing to the westward for about three hours, or about twenty-five miles, the conditions became less favorable [so in the press reports, but obviously a misprint for 'less unfavorable'] and the squadron stopped. The Texas and the Marblehead were sent alongside the collier, whose injury had been temporarily repaired, and coaled during the night.

"Inasmuch as it was known that, in case the Spanish squadron had reached Santiago, Admiral SAMPSON was able to block any movement of the enemy through the Bahama Channel, my intention in standing to the westward was, should it become necessary, to bar any effort of the enemy to reach Havana by a dash through the Yucatan Passage.

"On the 28th inst., continued coaling the Texas and the Marblehead, and later the Vixen. In the afternoon, having managed to get sufficient coal into these vessels to enable them to remain with the squadron, shaped course for Santiago, off which port we arrived about dusk. * * *

"The next morning, 29th inst., steamed in to examine the entrance to the harbor, and sighted the Cristobal Colon, apparently moored, head and stern, across the western channel around Cay Smith; also one of the vessels of the Vizcaya or the Infanta Maria Teresa class."

Nothing could be plainer. Admiral SCHLEY's ships were dangerously short of coal. Coal is the breath of life to a war vessel. She can neither fight nor run away unless she has coal in her bunkers. CERVERA had a powerful squadron. The assumption was that he came over here to fight. Would it not have been an act of monstrous foolhardiness for SCHLEY to risk an engagement without coal? We learn from Secretary LONG's report that when the navy was making preparations for war "commanders in chief of stations were ordered to husband ammunition and to keep their vessels filled with the best coal obtainable." It seems to us that in leaving his station off Santiago and setting out for Key West for coal Admiral SCHLEY was acting in obedience not only to a general order of the Secretary of the Navy, but to the most imperative dictates of prudence. Nobody knew at that time that CERVERA wished to avoid a battle. If he had come out to fight and had caught SCHLEY without coal we should very likely have lost a great battle and several ships. What then would have been the Admiral's position before the country?

Admiral SCHLEY was not unaware of the possibility that he might have to fight anyway, coal or no coal. It was his "intention," he says, "to bar any effort of the enemy to reach Havana by a dash through the Yucatan passage." Such an engagement he could not possibly have declined. But he evidently thought it the highest wisdom to make all possible haste to take on coal in order that he might be ready to meet CERVERA anywhere he offered battle and whip him. The opportunity to take on coal offered itself when the sea had become calmer, some twenty-five miles west of Santiago. He coaled, returned to Santiago, discovered CERVERA's ships in the harbor, assisted in blockading him, and when he ran out took a notable part in destroying his fleet.

It seems to us that any criticism of Admiral SCHLEY for his course up to the 28th of May must be based on the assumption that it is the duty of a commander to "stay by" the enemy until the last spoonful of coal is consumed and then go to the bottom like a hero—or a fool.

THE CONTAGIOUSNESS OF THE "GRIP."

The announcement of the Board of Health that what is very absurdly called "the grip" is at present epidemic is accompanied by the decision that it is contagious. This decision will surprise most laymen. We believe that it will surprise some physicians. Everybody who has a bad cold nowadays is in the habit of saying, with a certain air of superiority, that he has the grip. If he said he had the smallpox the man he was talking to would run away. But when he says he has the grip his interlocutor stays and is "exposed."

Of course the name "grip" is quite absurd and tends only to make confusion worse confounded. A man who has an influenza is not on that account a centre of infection. An influenza is simply a cold in the head accompanied by a susceptibility of the mucous membrane which gives rise to secretions that must be discharged. The grip is supposed to be something different, in fact, a high catarrhal fever. But in fact the French word from which we have borrowed "grip" means neither more nor less than influenza, and does not denote a special and malignant form of influenza at all.

Now that the Board of Health has decided that "grip" is both infectious and epidemic it might tell us what "grip" is. It is not, it seems, an ordinary influenza. For an ordinary influenza nobody but a valetudinarian thinks it necessary to consult a doctor. He simply goes about for a day or two in a disgruntled and dejected state of mind, and then finds himself as well as ever. Besides it seems that it is of no avail to him to consult a doctor. During the early stages of the special and malignant influenza which is called the grip it is officially said not to be distinguishable from a cold in the head. Of course the not wholly disinterested advice of the profession to call in a doctor when anything whatever is the matter with you, is applicable to people who have colds in their heads which may possibly be the pioneers of "grip." But it is certain that only the more nervous part of mankind will take this advice under no more pressure than that of a cold, while it is by no means certain that to call in a doctor before "grip" has declared itself will do any good. A diagnosis which should infallibly distinguish "grip" from a mere common cold would be of great value. Even a name which should so distinguish it would be of value.

About the only positive and definite article left to the programme of the English Liberals is the abolition of "the veto power" of the House of Lords. They have practically abandoned home rule in Ireland, and one of their most ardent leaders—so far as they have any—is eagerly supporting the plan of a subsidized Catholic University for Ireland. They would be hopelessly split by any attempt to extend the suffrage or to give further privileges to the working classes, and in either direction might easily be outbid by the Conservatives under the guidance of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. And, curiously enough, even the restriction of the powers of the House of Lords would find both opponents among the Liberals and friends in the Conservative Party. The "veto power" of that body is in reality only the power of suspending action and requiring, at most, a referendum to the country. It is not, in effect, so nearly absolute as is the veto of our President. On domestic questions, England is suffering almost as much as is the United States from the lack of an effective opposition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—When somebody, the other day, made three or four grammatical mistakes and as many of fact in the course of a short letter impugning with rather contemptuous severity the correctness of one of our headlines, we naturally did not treat his criticism seriously, but contented ourselves with impressing upon his mind, as deeply as a few words would do it, the inadequacy of his qualifications for giving language lessons to us or to anybody else. Since then two correspondents have made this unhappy person's communication the subject of courteous inquiries, and, of course, we are glad to answer them in the same tone. One of them, after admitting that our paragraph served its purpose perfectly, asserts that "it gave no information to those who, like myself, would like to know how you justify the use of a phrase—'What Is Doing in Society'—that is commonly considered incorrect." Now, we have no particular affection for the phrase in question, but we are certain that it is not "commonly considered incorrect." A very large majority of the people who consider such matters at all regard "is doing" as better than "is being done." As for justification, "is doing" expresses an idea; "is being done" only pretends to express one, for, obviously, a thing cannot be at the same time in a state of completion and on the way to that state. The only trouble with "is doing" is the fact that it does not differentiate the active and passive voices, but that is a fault of the language, and not of those who use it. Folks painfully particular can and do avoid both phrases. The second question asked why we alluded to "offence" as an ill-spelled word. To this the answer is that etymology insists on "offense," and the dictionaries, while permitting "offence," agree in giving the preference to the other form. It should have been noted that our allusion was to an "ill-spelled" word, not to a misspelled word.

—Even amid the enthusiasms of Savannah and Atlanta, Gen. SHAFTER sticks obstinately to first impressions and old ideas. For days he has been in the centre of crowded thousands, all busily and joyfully engaged, not, perhaps, in forgetting former lessons and learning new ones, but at least in rearranging their opinions and harmonizing them with conditions present and to come. Gen. SHAFTER is different. His mind, once made up, knows no change, and, when asked to say something about Cuba and the Cubans, he proceeded to make remarks calculated to create bitterness and distrust, and so to render more probable the calamities which he insists on foreseeing. "We have taken Spain's war upon ourselves," he asserted. "We shall hear a great deal more about the insurgents. Why, those people are no more fit for self-government than gunpowder is for hell." All this may be true, but was it necessary, judicious, or even decent to say it? According to the only authorized spokesmen of the Cubans, they have no intention or wish to continue against the United States the war they waged against Spain, and they express perfect willingness to rely upon the sanctity of American promises, and to let self-government wait upon the demonstration of capacity for self-government. Why is Gen. SHAFTER so sure that all Cubans are fools or scoundrels? Was his judgment of Calixto Garcia, whom he saw, so accurate that he feels justified in condemning a whole people, of whom he has seen but a minute fraction? Is he convinced, because his own relations with the Cubans at Santiago formed one long, miserable series of squabbles, that no other American could or can win the respect and obedience of that city's population?

—Others than the officer whose comments we published yesterday were amazed by Gen. BROOKE's testimony before the War Investigating Commission. Not only did the General declare that he took, while in command at Camp Thomas, exactly the precautions that would have kept the troops in perfect health, but he insisted that nobody stationed there had any cause for complaint, or, as a matter of fact, did complain at all. But we have heard that the camp was ravaged by fevers and that the stream of complaint coming from it was constant and enormous. We have also heard that the conditions which Gen. BROOKE's daily inspection failed to remedy in the slightest degree were soon improved when another man was put in command there. Either Gen. BROOKE is not the sanitarian and administrator that he supposes he is, or else a lot of his soldiers committed suicide and all the reporters united in a conspiracy to discredit his ability. That he was sincere in his self-commendation is evident from the vivacity with which he threatened to punish an officer who had used harsh words in describing what went on at the camp while Gen. BROOKE was so careful about its welfare and so well content with its characteristics. These questions of veracity, these incongruities of observation, would not be of such great present moment if the General were not about to play a leading part in the reconstruction of Cuba.

—An intensely interesting episode in the life of SCHUYLER S. CLARK has been brought to our attention. Who is SCHUYLER S. CLARK? Why, he is a stalwart pillar of Christian Science and an enthusiastically welcomed contributor to The Christian Science Weekly, a Boston paper devoted to the high and holy task of telling the world all about the contents—and prices—of Mrs. MARY BAKER G. EDDY's precious books. That's who SCHUYLER S. CLARK is, and the episode follows in his own winged words: "On an errand one day in July I was riding rapidly on a wheel when my knee intercepted a tin pail I was carrying and I was thrown violently to the ground. I got up instantly and declared that nothing could interfere with what I was going to do, because it was right. With this understanding I brushed off the dust, walked a few feet to where the wheel had landed, found it uninjured, and proceeded on the errand. A claim of sprained wrist tried to assert itself, but did not succeed." This thrilling experience, according to SCHUYLER S. CLARK, proves that "the word accident has no place in the vocabulary of a Christian Scientist"; it also proves "the importance and efficacy of instantly knowing the Truth whenever and wherever any false sense presumes to force itself upon our consciousness. Love is always present everywhere, and if Love is recognized first, malice has no place." Not even the malice of a bicycle! We can safely say—without encountering condemnation for the use of slang, that is—that SCHUYLER S. CLARK wouldn't tumble if a brick house fell on him.

"THE WEAKEST OF POWERS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much pleased that your correspondent Mr. Campbell thinks so well of the author of "Triumphant Democracy," but when he argues I have changed my views I demur. He quotes: "The overthrow of a monarchy and the birth of a republic, as in the case of France, is a wellspring of joy to my heart." So it remains, I am very sure. He then says: "We have lived to see in this last decade the Spanish monarchy shattered and forever destroyed in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, AND THE BIRTH OF A REPUBLIC IN EACH IS ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME. Yet Mr. Carnegie is unhappy over the prospect." The small capitals are mine. Need I say one word upon this? Surely every one must know that what we upholders of Americanism are contending for is that our Government shall proclaim the words emphasized. When this is accomplished, imperialism dies, Americanism triumphs.

President McKinley has done so as to Cuba, and I have publicly written applauding him as true to the pledges made. Yet in Atlanta the President, speaking of the Philippines—let Mr. Campbell note—is reported to have said, "Our flag waves there, and who shall haul it down?" Now, it is not wise to believe newspaper reports of a speech. The President may have been misreported, or not fully reported, but if he is correctly reported I should reply, "President McKinley—I trust he may live to make himself illustrious by hauling down the flag in Cuba, whose people he has promised to assist to create a free and independent Government at the earliest possible moment," and, bespeaking for him the rarest of good fortune, I express the wish that he will live also to haul down the flag in the Philippines. It is not likely that any of his acts can ever give him a grander place in history. Think of it, the proclaimer of two republics! Who can equal that in the annals of time?

Mr. Campbell quotes another passage from "Triumphant Democracy": "In military and naval power the Republic is at once the weakest and strongest of nations," &c. Quite so. I have just repeated that in an article for the next number of The North American Review, entitled, "Americanism vs. Imperialism." Mr. Campbell thinks that I ignore this opinion when I represent the Republic as "the poor American dupe" if she enter into the vortex of the Far East to-day, as is proposed. I demur. The Republic is potentially the strongest of nations, taking her citizens, her resources, and wealth into account, and I believe this. To-day, however, she is the weakest. She has only 18 first-class ships of war and 31 in all. Britain has 91 first class and 523 in all. France has 461. Russia 298, and Germany 261. Now, to go into the mêlée and play with such prepared powers, she is the "weakest of powers." In regular troops the Republic has 56,000. The regulars of Russia and France and Germany mount into the millions; therefore the Republic is, as to army, also, "the weakest of powers." Surely no man can fail to see this, and also to see that in the intrigues for alliance—which shift every now and then—in the bartering of one concession for another, the Republic being so weak, so hopelessly weak to-day, is likely to become the "poor dupe" of these armed nations, each of which has her at its mercy.

If we decide to exchange our industrial ideals for the warlike ideals of Europe, then I claim we need first to set ourselves to work and obtain a navy and an army equal to the other rival powers. We need to have more ships than any, because our distance from the seat of war is many thousands of miles further. To put our hands in the trap as we are now situated as to military and naval power is to court disaster. In twenty years we can have a navy equal to that of our present "protector," Britain, who may readily become offended with her weak ward one of these days and just quietly stand neutral, as she did when Russia, France, and Germany combined and drove Japan out of its eastern territory in China. To create such a navy as Britain's requires us to build twenty warships per year for twenty years. We have built about six per year since we began reconstructing our navy. We can do this, of course, but we need to exert ourselves night and day. How we are to get an army I hope Mr. Campbell knows. I don't, except by conscription. Men will not volunteer, and if they would, years of training are necessary. The law at present permits 62,000 regulars, but the President reports only 56,000 enlisted. I do not believe that he can get an army of men willing to do police duty in Manila, and, if necessary, shoot down men who stand only for that republic Mr. Campbell is so sure is soon to come to them. To volunteer to fight for the Union or for "humanity" is one thing. To enlist to fight against the efforts of a people for independence is quite another. Americans cannot relish the latter if they be true Americans.

What I urge is that until we do get an army and a navy we are well advised if we steer clear of the Far East, where the struggle of giants, armed to the teeth, is expected to begin. To go into this vortex unarmed and weak, hopelessly weak in military and naval strength, is not good sense. We deserve to be "duped" if we do it, and we shall be. Before entering the arena to contend with trained and powerful adversaries the stripling needs a long course of careful and costly preparation. David conquered Goliath, it is true—but it is well not to forget that it was David, not Goliath, who had the indispensable sling.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

New York, Dec. 19, 1898.

DIFFERS WITH MR. CARNEGIE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you permit a criticism of Mr. Carnegie's letter contained in your issue of Dec. 17? I may plead in justification of my zeal the widespread interest which is felt in the question under discussion. We stand upon the threshold of a new era. It is natural that we should feel some solicitude as we see old policies apparently put aside and new policies adopted.

But is not the departure only apparent? Mr. Carnegie lays great stress—as do all who oppose the so-called policy of "imperialism"—upon the fact that the Republic was founded upon the principles that "all men are created equal," and that "government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." But we must always keep in mind the special circumstances under which these words were uttered and these principles laid down. The men who uttered them had in mind a people who were as capable of self-government as any other people on the globe. It is true that within reasonable limits they asserted these principles as universal, but are not those reasonable limits passed when we come to consider such peoples as the natives of the Philippine Islands? Can any of us conceive of the conservative Washington, or the cool, statesmanlike Hamilton, or even the enthusiastically democratic Jefferson, laying down the doctrine that the Hottentots of Africa or the natives of India or even the people of the Philippine Islands were created free and equal and forthwith ought to have the boon of self-government conferred upon them? Such a belief would do violence to our reason, and we cannot entertain it.

But the people of those lands must have government. Who is to govern them? Shall we say that it does not matter whether they have the sort of government which Continental Europe gives or the wise, progressive government of the Anglo-Saxon? We must admit that England has been the world's benefactor through her policy of imperialism. Her motives have not always been pure. Most of her great conquests have been ambitious patriotism rather than of altruistic motives. But this does not detract from the beneficence of the results obtained. Shall we leave altogether to England this work of civilization? To do so would be to shirk a duty and to miss an opportunity which has been providentially thrust upon us.

Our whole career has been one of expansion. From a fringe on the Atlantic seaboard we have pushed westward to the Pacific. Even Washington would have been incredulous could he have been told that this mighty domain would be included within the Nation which he had helped to establish. To an eighteenth century mind it would certainly have seemed like "imperialism." We are now but following out this same principle of expansion. The circumstances are different, it is true, and the experience is new, but we are true to our instincts and our history.

Mr. Carnegie's criticism of the President is hardly fair, and his comparison of the utterances of President Lincoln and President McKinley is, to say the least, unjust. He says that no "new formative period" was thought of by Lincoln. Of course not. His work was with his own period. He met a great crisis as only a great man can, and his thought in his speech at Gettysburg was altogether of the preservation of the Union. He could not pierce the mists of the future, nor decide for coming generations the great questions which he could not foresee should arise. Every man lives for his own period. Washington, the Virginian, had he lived in Lincoln's time, might not have risen to the occasion as did Lincoln. We may easily conceive that he might have been unwilling to invoke the sword to crush rebellion in the South. Lincoln, were he in McKinley's place, might not meet the issue as does President McKinley, though we may easily conceive on the other hand that he might. The question is not what would Washington do or what would Lincoln do. We have no means of knowing what they would do. The question is, in the light of present events and circumstances, as we know them—and as it is impossible our ancestors should have known them—what are we to do?

After all, this argument is unnecessary; for, as I have said, our duty is thrust upon us, and there is no honorable way of escape. When Dewey sunk the Spanish fleet at Manila he made that duty clear and inevitable. To give the Philippines to England would mean war; to hand them back to Spain or to give them over to France or Germany would be treachery; to give the islands up to anarchy under the guise of independence would be criminal folly. For the sake of commerce, for the sake of peace, for the good of the islanders themselves, we must keep the Philippines.

CHARLES MITCHELL.

New York, Dec. 19, 1898.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents in to-day's issue, following Senator Vest, has fallen into a very common error—that of confusing constitutionality with expediency in the consideration of public acts. They see that ethically an act is not in strict accord with the best principles of government, and they immediately say it is unconstitutional.

The Constitution (Article IV., Section 3, Clause 2,) says: "The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States." As Lord Erskine demanded in his defense of Lord George Gordon, "Let these words carry their popular meaning in language. Is it to be presumed without proof that a man means one thing because he says another?" Our own Justice Story, in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of Martin against Hunter's lessee, (1 Wheaton, 326,) said of the Constitution: "The words are to be taken in their natural and obvious sense, and not in a sense unreasonably restricted or enlarged. The Constitution unavoidably deals in general language. It did not suit the purposes of the people in framing this great charter of our liberties to provide for minute specifications of its powers or to declare the means by which those powers should be carried into execution." In the light of the Constitution, and retaining a close construction of it, I do not think they can make out any case against the constitutionality of "expansion," and any attempts to do so are a waste of energy.

The point on which attack should be made is that of expediency. Most historians are now disposed to admit that, soul-stirring as is the thought that our ancestors in the Revolution fought for their constitutional rights, we must abandon that view, for constitutionally Parliament had the right to tax unrepresented men. No lawyer would be disposed to deny its right, and we have only to point to the case of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham before the Reform act of 1832 to show that. But, as Edmund Burke pointed out at the time, though Parliament had the legal right to tax the Colonies, it was inexpedient and inadvisable to exercise that power. We may apply this to the case of expansion. Though Congress has the undoubted legal right to annex territory, it is manifestly inexpedient.

The dangers of colonies have been pointed out too frequently to need repetition here, but as people may be disposed to thrust aside some of the dangers that may come in the future as not needing consideration now, it seems to me worth while to suggest that, when we have a civil service in pressing need of reform, a flourishing system of "bossism" in our great States, a Governor of the third State in the Union violating the Constitution of the United States by denying the citizens of a State "the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States," and when we have open violence in some of our oldest States to intimidate colored voters in defiance of the Constitution, we have other things to do than take upon ourselves new burdens. "Charity begins at home." So does humanity. H. E.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, 1898.

EXPOSE THE SEVENTH'S OFFICERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the men of the Seventy-first Regiment are exposing the actions of certain of their officers, would it not be opportune for members of the Seventh Regiment to adopt a similar policy? Why not investigate those officers whose course of action, actuated by only the most selfish motives, resulted in the deep disgrace the regiment is now under? There is not a private or non-commissioned officer in the regiment who does not feel keenly his ridiculous position as he marches about the armory floor on drill nights perfecting himself for the next great war, in which he knows (if precedent can be relied on) he will not be a participant.

Up to the present that portion of the public familiar with the state of affairs that resulted in the regiment's disinclination to respond to the President's call has retained its esteem for the men in the ranks, a large percentage of whom were willing to take the field. As time goes by, however, and there is an apparent effort by these self-same men to shield those higher in command, public opinion will change and the regiment as a whole be condemned. Won't it be a sad spectacle to see this regiment, once the pride of New York, marching through her streets greeted with hisses instead of the customary cheers? Are there any men willing to suffer such an indignity for organization's sake? No! Let them remember that April evening when their willingness to serve under the Stars and Stripes was pictured to them as treason to the regiment and seek out and expose the perpetrators of such a despicable fallacy. Fancy reviews before battle-scarred regulars or athletic contests for the gentler sex will not efface this blot from the regiment's history. PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA.

New York, Dec. 18, 1898.

THE FASHION TO BLAME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no limit to the scoldings of the men? Do they really think to reform us in that manner, or believe we enjoy the ugly and inconvenient costumes designed for us by themselves? Your courteous correspondent supposes that "women love to have something trailing behind them." We do—the men, for example. We like to swing them around, and have the rustle in our wake, and they appear to do so willingly enough. No woman delights to flaunt long skirts in the street. They torment us more than they bother the men. But, pray, what are we to do when they are the mode?

Those of us who possess a spirit of independence and would prefer to take our walks abroad in comfort cannot do so with curtailed gowns unless we are willing to make ourselves conspicuous—a thing not to be commended. We are not the only sex who follow a troublesome fashion. Are the men quite satisfied with their own attire always? Do not short-necked ones choke in high collars when they are the style? Have not all of them worn coats dangling about their heels to fly awkwardly out as they stride, and become mud-bespattered? Do not they have visible creases and invisible discomfort from the stiff, ungainly hats with which they disfigure their heads? And all for this same convincing reason—the fashion?

We wish cavillers would allow us to pursue our follies in peace. They have their own pet ones. Women do not call attention to them in the columns of THE TIMES. We laugh at them among ourselves, which the men are welcome to do with ours, and leave them alone in public, a forbearance they might practice with improvement to themselves and relief to us. We suggest to "A Friend of Humanity" that he cultivate that rôle in a different spirit and more original way. There is a time to keep silent, and we think it has come for the masculine censors who are so fond of displaying our weaknesses in print. As for the private ones, we know how they can be extinguished.

F. W. H.

Tarrytown, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Down on It.

"I would like to interest you in our compressed air motor."

"Compressed nothing! I wouldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole. I'm an expansionist."—Chicago Tribune.

His Fate.

Senator What's-His-Name Murphy of New York will drop out of National politics and into oblivion with the deep-toned chug with which a tired mosquito falls into the East River.—Chicago Tribune.

Of Course.

"It's more blessed to give than to receive," said Hawkins, speaking of Christmas.

"Also more expensive," commented Young.—Philadelphia North American.

He Wouldn't Do.

"I know no North, no South, no East, no West," boasted Mr. Hiland.

"You'd make a fine steersman for an ocean steamer, wouldn't you?" sneered Mr. Halket.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

IN FINEM.

Reginald W. Kauffman in Philadelphia Press.

The poet took his rusted pen
And wrote one line, but yet he wrought
Within the sordid minds of men
The mighty miracle of thought;
But I, a foolish singer, ask
Only to strike a strain so clear
That from life's sunshine where I bask
One note of it may reach your ear.

Another wove the web of books
Till knowledge smothered joy and tears,
Till learning stamped upon his looks
The withered wisdom of the years;
But I have looked into your eyes
Where such strange lights now come, now go,
Have read your soul and my soul cries,
"To feel is better than to know."

The soldier shared the smoke and sweat
Of mighty battles and his name
By history's red hand is set
High in the towering House of Fame;
But coward I were happy here
To be forgot by false and true,
Could I but save your eyes one tear
Or fight life's battle out for you.

One more there is who dwarfs his soul,
Who starves his heart, whose brain is sold
Where traffic's tides forever roll,
To black-browed slavery of gold.
I, having nothing, only pray,
Ere quite life's harvest-seed is sown,
Your love one little bitter day—
I ask of God but you alone.

Though fame be sweet and glory dear,
Though greed and gold and knowledge call
To them who dare to rule by fear,
Yet love I think is best of all.
So scorn I still the pen and sword,
Learning and gold and glory too;

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Ernest Van Dyck as Siegmund for the First Time Here.

"DIE WALKURE" IS SUNG AGAIN

No Other Novelties in Last Night's Bills—"The Ticket of Leave Man" Again.

Wagner's "Die Walküre" was given for the second time at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The advisability of presenting the dramas of the Nibelung cycle frequently before the promised performances of the cycle itself is not a matter for critical discussion, but it may be noted that these performances give the regular subscribers opportunities to hear these works. Last night's presentation of the second drama of the series was observed by a numerous and extremely enthusiastic audience. The only essential feature in which the evening's proceedings differed from those of the first performance of "Die Walküre" was in the substitution of Ernst Van Dyck for Andreas Dippel as Siegmund the Volsung. Mr. Van Dyck was to have sung the part last week, but was prevented from doing so by indisposition.

Mr. Van Dyck's performance of Siegmund last night was of the kind which the world used to accept in the days when it was vociferously misguided into the belief that Wagner's music could not be sung as other music was. The world has outlived that nonsense, and in these days only the few Germans, who still cling to the notion that Wagner invented what they are pleased to call the true Wagnerian style of declamation, believe that it is necessary to shout, bark, sputter, or cough Wagner's music. Wagner knew as well as other sensible people that if he could have had his works properly sung he would not have had to fight for recognition all those weary years. Mr. Van Dyck has sung at Baireuth, and is still regarded with high favor by that arrogant and pretentious old woman, Cosima Wagner, who has done more than any other twenty people in the world to injure her husband's fame. When people think that such work as he did last night was correct, they misconceive Wagner utterly. It is not necessary to sing Wagner's music just a fraction of a semitone off the pitch all the time. Neither is it necessary to shut the passages from the nose to the throat and make the tones sound like those of a xylophone.

Aside from his very bad singing, Mr. Van Dyck gave a proper interpretation to his rôle. He always acts admirably, and he is interesting, in spite of his faults. The other members of the cast were the same as before—Mme. Nordica as Brünnhilde, Mme. Eames as Sieglinde, Mme. Meisslinger as Fricka, Anton Van Rooy as Wotan, and Mr. Pringle as Hunding. All of these repeated their admirable work of last week, but especial praise is due to Mme. Eames for her successful incursion into the field of Wagner's later works. Her Sieglinde is a genuine triumph for her and has revealed the possession of unsuspected dramatic power and histrionic skill. Herr Schalk again conducted in his quiet and unemotional style.

BALFE'S "BOHEMIAN GIRL" SUNG

The Tuneful Opera Revived by the Castle Square Company.

Balfe's tuneful and beautiful "Bohemian Girl" was revived at the American Theatre last night by the Castle Square Opera Company. As usual with this organization, an excellent performance was given. Miss Lizzie Macnichol was the Queen of the Gypsies, William G. Stewart the Count, Joseph F. Sheehan Thaddeus, and Adelaide Norwood Arline. They received much applause for the way they rendered the well-worn but still popular music, and the chief arias were encored.

"THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN."

Tom Taylor's Once-Famous Drama Acted by Mr. Donnelly's Company.

A rare old play, indeed, is Tom Taylor's "The Ticket of Leave Man," which Mr. Donnelly has put in his stock company's bill at the Murray Hill Theatre this week, and there must have been one or two persons in last night's attentive and not unappreciative audience who marvelled how it was that Mrs. Vernon and Mary Gannon, in the old days, were ever considered "great" in such impossible rôles as Mrs. Willoughby and Sam.

But, though the actors of these rôles can make next to nothing of them now, and the talented Emily de St. Evremonde and her faithful Jones are shorn of their old proportions, (albeit Dorothy Donnelly, who plays Emily, is comely and sprightly enough,) there is plenty of spirit in the present performance. William Redmund acts Hawkshaw in the old ultra-theatrical way, but forcefully and effectively in Acts III. and IV., while Walter Allen touches up the elder Holland's old part, Melter Moss, with a modern gag or two.

Sympathy, skill of expression, and easy naturalness are not wanting in the portrayals of Bob Brierly by Robert Drouet, May Edwards by Hannah May Ingham, and Dalton by Emmett C. King.

Nevermore, no matter who the actors may be, will the pathos of Bob Brierly character be expressed as Florence used to express it; his equal as the misled Lancashire lad will not appear; because positive genius could not, at this late day, revivify the worn-out theatrical expedients and stage trickery of this play.

Still, we can safely recommend the performance in Mr. Donnelly's comfortable, well-lighted, and well-ventilated theatre, as worth the price charged to see it and something more. In the circumstances it is all surprisingly capable. The actors are in earnest, and some of them are very good actors. You get your money's worth at the Murray Hill Theatre, and it is a clean and wholesome money's worth, too.

Miss Nethersole in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Olga Nethersole appeared at the Lafayette Square Theatre to-night as Paula in Arthur W. Pinero's fine play, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." She was capably supported by her company, and the performance made a strong impression. In the audience were Vice President Hobart, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Senator Simon, Attorney General Griggs, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Representative Boutelle, Chief of Secret Service Wilkie, and others.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"The Badger Trial," "The Mock Turtle," and an olio make up the bill this week.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"The Girl from Paris," with all the stage settings, effects, &c., used at the Herald Square Theatre during its long run, was presented last night and proved a good drawing card.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Pousse Café," Weber and Fields's successful musical comedy, returned to town last evening, and received a hearty welcome. The tuneful numbers and specialties were generously encored.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Russ Whytal and their company presented a romantic play entitled "Vagabondia" last night in a pleasing way. The period has been somewhat changed, and a more effective ending given to the second act.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—"Proper Impropriety," presented by Louise Thorndyke Boucicault, assisted by Howard Kyle, is the leading feature this week. The bill also includes Al Leach and the Three Rosebuds, Filson and Errol, Charles T. Aldrich, George Fletcher, Edward Marble, and Edward Latell.

EDEN MUSEE—The Musée was unusually attractive last evening and was well patronized. The cinematographe pictures are interesting, and new subjects involving magic, illusions, and Christmas pantomimes have been secured and are shown every hour. Till's Marionettes present a Christmas pantomime entitled "Blue Beard."

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The patrons of this house find a generous collection of vaudeville favorites in the bill this week, including McIntyre and Heath, the Georgia Minstrels, Helene Mora, Lillian Burkhart, Hays and Lytton, Canfield and Carleton, Montgomery and Stone, Mlle. Rialta, the Sa Vans, Vinnie De Witt, Deaves Marionettes, Lucy Nelson, and others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The programme offered at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street house this week is both interesting and long, and includes Marshall P. Wilder, who will not be seen again in this city for some months to come; Grace Huntington, in her pretty comedietta "Checkmate"; Reno and Richards, acrobatic comedians; Lafayette, the versatile mimic; Harry Edson and his dog "Doc," Cyr and Hill, A. D. Robbins, McWatters, and Tyson, the Goolmans, and Hodgkins and Leith.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—The Winter season was opened at this house last night with a programme interesting in every number. The Allison troupe of seven persons made its American début with success, the act consisting of novel gymnastic performances. Marzella demonstrated what can be accomplished in bird training, and Miss Ida Heath presented some character impersonations and sang some of the latest songs from the English music halls. The remainder of the bill included Willy Ozeolla, the Pantzer Brothers, Virginia Aragon, the Darto troupe, and Monroe and Mack.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of New York City will occupy six boxes at the Casino Thursday night to witness a performance of "A Dangerous Maid."

The Hagelmanns, aerial performers, have been engaged to appear at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, next Monday. This will be their first appearance in New York.

The seventy-fifth performance of "Catherine" was celebrated last night at the Garrick Theatre. Every woman attending received a handsome ink stand made of metal.

Owing to the length of the performance of the "Sorrows of Satan," the curtain will be raised at the Broadway Theatre at 8 o'clock sharp to-morrow evening and every evening thereafter.

Owing to a custom which prevails in each German theatre to present a play to its patrons on New Year's eve which is farcical in character, Manager Conried has arranged to give for this one performance on that night a play entitled "Where Is the Cat?"

The injuries received by Lew Fields of Weber and Fields's last Saturday night during the performance of "Cyranose," when he fell from the straps while suspended from the balcony, have not proved serious, and he hopes to resume his part in this evening's performance. The part was taken very creditably by Peter Dailey.

Negotiations are still pending between the Sire Brothers, the recent purchasers of Olympia, and several applicants for the Lyric Theatre. It is understood that J. B. McElfatrick & Sons, the architects, are preparing plans for changing the interior of the theatre, including the tearing out of all the boxes except the proscenium ones and the building of an elaborate entrance on Forty-fourth Street. When these plans are completed Daniel Frohman will probably sign a lease for ten years. It is also said that Joseph Brooks, manager for William H. Crane, has taken a lease for the theatre, and that the sixty-foot space between the theatre and music hall will probably be leased to the Liebler Brewing Company, which intends to construct stores of some kind there.

BOSTON'S VIEWS ON EXPANSION.

Addresses Before the Young Men's Democratic Club—The Mayor Upholds the President.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Mayor Quincy to-day in a speech before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Massachusetts discussed the future of our new island possessions. In the course of his speech he said:

"The selection of the subjects of National expansion and imperialism as the topics of discussion at this representative gathering of Democrats, including adherents of the various opinions upon the currency question which have unfortunately somewhat divided our party in the past, is a recognition of the fact that new and grave issues are confronting the people of our country and demanding their thought.

"We hear a great deal about expansionists and anti-expansionists, imperialists and anti-imperialists, and there is a strong effort to enlist every one under one of these banners or the other. For myself, I cannot accept either of these extreme designations. I am free to say that I am so far a conservative in respect to these matters that I sympathized with the President of the United States in his opposition to going to war with Spain, and I should not have been willing to take the responsibility for the annexation of Hawaii. To that extent I suppose I am in harmony with what seems to be the prevailing sentiment among the more highly educated portion of this community. So far as the dollars-and-cents argument goes, I also doubt whether any returns which we can get out of our new possessions, during our generation at least, will pay for the new National expenses which we shall be obliged to incur.

"Admitting the great difference between the expansion of our past history, within the limits of the American Continent, and the new National expansion which has carried us to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and even to the far-off Philippines, the fact remains that we have raised our flag over new and distant territory, and that unless past history is to be contradicted that flag will not be lowered while the population, wealth, and power of this country continue to grow. Rightly or wrongly, the great body of the American people will go with their flag, and will sustain it where it has been planted.

"A majority of the people of Cuba will probably themselves wish to come into the United States as a territory, with the prospect of attaining self-government as a State when they have reached a stage of political development which fits them for full membership in the Union.

"Nor since the conclusion of the recent treaty at Paris is the question longer open as to the territorial inclusion of the Philippines, whether as a dependency or otherwise, within the limits of the United States. It is true that the formal ratification of the treaty is not yet effected, and that there is some influential opposition to this step, but I believe that the great body of the Democratic Party coincides with the sensible opinion recently expressed by its leader in the last Presidential contest, Mr. Bryan, that the treaty should be ratified first and all questions as to the disposition or government of the Philippines settled afterward.

"Thus far have I spoken of expansion; now, of anti-imperialism. I believe in our American principles and system of government; but if every one who does not believe in making the Filipino an American citizen and giving him a vote must be classed as an imperialist, then I must accept that designation. I believe that the Democratic Party will make a great mistake if it fails to recognize that what is done is done; that, for good or for ill, the die has been cast, and this country has entered upon a new era of its life—upon a period when even a splendid continental isolation must give place to closer international relations, when the United States, now become one of the great powers of the world, must inevitably assume a larger part of the responsibilities connected with the government of the world."

Charles I. Hamlin, in a speech on the question of expansion, said: "It may be asked what I would propose to meet the existing situation. The answer is simple. We have wrested the control of those islands from Spain. Let us grant them complete autonomy under our protection, without annexation."

PROFITS OF FOOTBALL GAMES.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—At the meeting of the Yale Financial Union, held this afternoon, Manager James Brown of the Football Association presented Treasurer Walter Camp with the statement of the finances for the two championship games with Princeton and with Harvard. In the latter instance Yale and Harvard will divide the sum of $30,550.20, each taking a check for $15,275.10. Harvard had 6,364 of the tickets and the rest of the 17,600 were disposed of by Yale. The total expenditures of the game were only $3,791.80, the total receipts being $34,342. Only 429 tickets were unsold.

The statement of the Princeton game was also made to the union, and shows that Yale's half of the total receipts amounts to $10,230.72, the whole amount of receipts footing up to $24,044, with the rather heavy expenditure of $4,482.57. Thus the two games have netted Yale $25,505.82, and there is a probable small balance still to come from outstanding collections to be made from the Princeton game.

The sum realized this year is several thousand dollars in excess of that of any previous year, but the exact gain cannot as yet be given, for the expenses of training and the receipts from the small games have not been figured in. A general statement for the season will be completed soon after Christmas. It is safe to say, however, that a considerable sum will be added to the funds for the improvement of Yale Field, and possibly enough to build a new grand stand for the baseball diamond, or a good share of the expense.

Masons Honor O. H. P. Belmont.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 19.—O. H. P. Belmont was elected worshipful master, and Daniel B. Fearing senior warden of St. John's Lodge of Masons to-night. This Masonic body, one of the oldest in America, will soon celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The incorporation yesterday by Messrs. Johnston Livingston De Peyster, Augustin B. Goelet, Walter Rutherford, Samuel Marsh, and James Duane Livingston of the Biographical Society of America is a further development of the continuing craze for historical, and particularly genealogical, research among the members of New York society. The Genealogical Society proper of New York has been in existence for many years, its full title being the New York Genealogical and Historical Society. This old society has on its list some of the oldest names in New York, and it is a little puzzling to know, with this society already so many years in the field, just what place the new one will occupy. The society is to have its initial meeting to-day, and one of its incorporators states, in an interview, that he and his fellows hope soon to build up a membership sufficient to justify the society's occupying a house of its own.

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Of the incorporators, Mr. De Peyster resides in Summer at Tivoli, and generally spends the Winter in Washington. He is the son of Gen. John Watts De Peyster, and married Miss Annie Toler. His three daughters—the Misses Estelle, Justine, and Carola De Peyster—are well known in New York and Washington society. Mr. Walter Rutherford is a brother of Mr. Frank Rutherford, Mr. John Alexander Rutherford, and the Rev. William W. Rutherford. His mother was Miss Isabella Brooks, and he married Miss Louise Livingston Jones. Mr. Augustin Goelet is a relative of the well-known Goelets. Mr. James Duane Livingston is a son of the late Charles Livingston, and married Miss Mabel Wright, a cousin of the Countess Zichy. Mr. Samuel Marsh is a son of the late Nathaniel Marsh of Staten Island, and married a daughter of the late Erastus Brooks. The new society's career will be watched with interest by all those interested in genealogical matters.

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Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, who has been seriously ill as the result of breaking her collar bone, which accident was followed by an attack of nervous prostration, is now convalescent, and soon will be able to go out. Mrs. Hopkins has been at her apartments in the old Brunswick Hotel Building since her return, in October, from Sharon, Conn., where she spent the Summer at her country residence. Her pet project, the New York School of Applied Design for Women, is flourishing more than ever, but teachers and students have missed the influence and encouragement of Mrs. Hopkins's presence very much of late. The many men and women who have been and are ill with grip, which is unfortunately again epidemic, are all progressing toward recovery. The Baroness de Sellière, who was stricken the day after her son's (Mr. Livermore's) wedding to Miss Brooks, is better. Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams is reported very ill with typhoid fever.

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Mr. Bagby's ninety-fourth musical morning, and the third of the present season, was held in the Astoria ballroom yesterday morning. Notwithstanding that yesterday was Monday of Christmas week, the large room was crowded, as usual. The pretty evergreen decorations of the Assembly ball had been left in place, and gave quite a Christmastide atmosphere to the room. While there was much disappointment felt and expressed over the non-appearance of Miss Susanne Adams, who, it was announced in this column on Sunday, would not sing, the audience quickly forgot its disappointment when it found it was to be entertained by such artists as Miss Marie Engle and Herr Albers of the Metropolitan company. Miss Engle sang the polonaise from "Mignon," the waltz from "Romeo and Juliet," which she substituted for that from Gounod's "Mireille," and the duet from "Hamlet," with Herr Albers. The latter sang an aria, "Les Larmes," by E. Reyer; Schubert's "Adieu" to a violin obbligato played by Franz Kaltenborn, and the Chanson Provençal from Massenet's "Mirelle." Mr. Schulz also gave several violin selections. The audience was very fashionable and representative, and at the conclusion of the musicale there were many luncheon parties given in the Palm Garden of the Astoria. Mr. Bagby's fourth and last musical morning of the season will be given on Thursday, Dec. 29.

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The attendance at the Loan Exhibition of Portraits, at the Academy of Design, on Sunday afternoon was twice as large as on any Sunday of the two previous displays, and this result is very gratifying to the managers of the show. The students of the Academy of Design schools were admitted free on Sunday morning from 8 to 12, and seemed to enjoy the opportunity of viewing the portraits.

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Lindsay Irving Howe, son of the late John Howe of Brookline, Mass., died at the residence of his son-in-law, William Brenton Welling, at Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, on Sunday. Mr. Howe was the father of Mrs. Herbert Weeks, formerly Miss Marjorie Howe, as well as of Mrs. Welling, formerly Miss Gertrude Howe. Charles P. Fischer, who was an old New York merchant, and who married Miss Margaret Skiddy, died at his residence, 315 Fifth Avenue, on Sunday last, of pneumonia, in his seventy-sixth year. Mr. Fischer was born in Savannah, but came to New York as a very young man. He was for many years very prominent in the sugar business. His daughter, Miss Dolly Fischer, was a great belle when she came out, some eighteen years ago. She married Mr. Frederic H. Van Stade, and died some six or seven years ago, of consumption. The death of this daughter was a blow from which Mr. Fisher never recovered. He retired from business soon after and had been in poor health ever since.

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Cards have been issued for Saturdays in January by Mrs. John Reynolds Totten of 44 West Fifty-fourth Street, and by Mrs. Pembroke Jones of 13 West Fifty-first Street for Mondays in January. This is Mrs. Pembroke-Jones's first Winter in New York. She was Miss Sadie Green of Georgia, and is a very pretty and attractive woman. After living for some years in New Orleans, Mr. and Mrs. Jones came North two years ago and spent the Summer at Narragansett Pier. There, through their own personalities and the entertaining they were able to extend on their friend Mr. Walters's steam yacht Narada, they became very popular. Last Summer they took a villa at Newport, and Mr. Walters was their guest for a part of the season. Mr. Walters, with Mr. and Mrs. Jones, gave several luncheons and sailing parties there on the Narada. Mr. Jones also bought a thirty-footer and took part in the daily races of the little craft, winning several cups. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, through their Narragansett and Newport Summers, acquired a large and good acquaintance here, and they are considered very desirable acquisitions to and by New York society.

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The engagement of Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and sister of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Jr., and the Rev. James Le Baron Johnson, son of Archdeacon Johnson, rector of Grace Church, New Brighton, Staten Island, was reported yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Johnson, who was ordained a Deacon in 1896, was made a priest on Sunday. He is assistant to Dr. Huntington of Grace Church. There is a story connected with the Rev. Mr. Johnson's career which is quite romantic if true. He is said to have been an employe for several years of a bank in Tacoma, and while there he joined the Volunteer Fire Department. He was a most efficient fireman, never missed a fire, and three years ago was quite severely injured in an attempt to save life and property in a large conflagration. Since he has been in New York Mr. Johnson has been a constant attendant at fires, and is well known to the department.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard have returned to Newport for the Winter. Mrs. Lorillard came to New York a week ago, and was promptly seized with the grip. The climate here was too severe for her, and she returned to Newport, which, on account of the proximity of the Gulf Stream, has milder airs in Winter.

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Mrs. William B. Hoffman and Miss Mary Hoffman will give a reception at their residence, 107 West Thirty-sixth Street, in honor of the members of the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Art Student Club. A large number of cards have been issued for this reception by Mrs. and Miss Hoffman.

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There were two receptions yesterday afternoon, one given by Mrs. J. W. Miller and Miss Charlotte Miller of 113 East Thirtieth Street and the other by Mrs. William Temple Emmet of 12 East Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Reginald Arnold has cards out for Thursdays in January and Mrs. Theodore Luling of 111 East Thirty-fifth Street will give a reception next Wednesday afternoon.

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Mrs. James McNamee and her daughters, Mrs. Bernard Eckhout and Miss Jessie McNamee, will leave their home, on Staten Island, and come to the city after the holidays. Miss Effie Caesar, who is a niece of Mrs. McNamee, has been visiting this Autumn her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, at Biltmore. Mrs. McNamee and Mrs. Caesar are daughters of Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt.

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Among the entertainments of this evening is an informal musicale given by Signor Tagliapietra at his studio, 10 East Forty-second Street. Mrs. John D. Townsend and Miss Margaret Townsend will receive for Signor Tagliapietra. The engagement of Miss Townsend and the Signor was announced last month.

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Mrs. William T. Emmet of 12 East Fifty-eighth Street gave yesterday afternoon the second of her two receptions for her sister, Miss Eleanor Temple Emmet. They were assisted in receiving by Miss Elizabeth Emmet, Miss Susan Butler, and Miss Caroline Higbee. Mrs. Emmet wore black silk, the bodice of which was trimmed with revers of satin covered with lace. Miss Emmet's gown of violet silk, also combined with white satin and lace, was particularly effective.

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Baron Edalsberg, the Vienna musical improvisatore, who is coming over to play in the Palm Garden at Sherry's, cables that he will sail on the Trave from Southampton this week.

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As to the amount of money spent by London society women upon their clothes, Vanity Fair declares that it is impossible for a fashionable woman to dress (as women do now, with hand-embroideries and trimmings of real lace and furs) on a smaller sum than £1,000 ($5,000) a year, and it is only by a great deal of good management that the expenses can be kept within this margin. It is not one wardrobe, but half a dozen, which a woman needs to-day. The clothes which are suitable for town are out of place in the country, and would look dingy in the bright sunshine of the popular Riviera in the early Spring. Then riding habits and dresses for bicycling and golfing have to be provided, and a woman who is dainty in her tastes could spend a fortune on boots, gloves, and lingerie alone. Jewels, of course, do not come strictly under the heading of dress, and yet a great deal of money is spent on Parisian diamonds as well as on real stones, since the fashion of hair combs and dog collars comes in so quickly, and is so soon gone. One drawing room dress heard of went into four figures, and several people spent nearly half that sum on the costumes they wore at the Duchess of Devonshire's ball; while there are very few women who do not possess a sable cloak or cape which is not worth some £600 or £800. It would not be difficult to spend £2,000 on a really beautiful wrap of Russian furs.

REV. THOS. McK. BROWN DEAD.

Rector of Church of St. Mary the Virgin and Leader in Ritualistic Movement in This City.

The Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, the founder, and for more than a quarter of a century rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, died of pneumonia at his residence, 144 West Forty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning. His illness was of short duration. He had a chill last Tuesday evening after attending a meeting of the Men's Guild of his church, but being ordinarily in good health he paid little attention to it and attended to some of his pastoral duties the following day. On Thursday he was found to be seriously ill with symptoms of pneumonia, and by Saturday his physicians informed his family and intimate friends that his recovery was very doubtful.

Father Brown retained consciousness almost up to the time of his death. On Sunday morning he dictated a short message to his congregation, which was read at all of the regular services in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin on that day. Addressing his people as "My Dear Children," he sent them his blessing and expressed a desire for their prayers that he "might get well if it be God's will." Many of the members of the congregation remained after the services to pray for the recovery of their rector, and the church was kept open all night Sunday, with relays of prayerful watchers at the altar. Father R. R. Updohn and Father Guy L. Wallis, assistants to Father Brown, conducted the services.

The Board of Trustees of the church held a special meeting in the afternoon at 1 Madison Avenue to take action on the death of the rector. An invitation from Dr. Brown's family that the Trustees act as pall bearers at the funeral was accepted, and a committee to draft resolutions appointed. The Trustees will request the family to permit the body to lie in state before the high altar to-morrow and until the funeral, which will be held Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. A resolution was passed asking the Rev. Dr. McCook of Trinity College to preach a memorial sermon on Sunday, Jan. 15.

Father Brown was inseparably identified with the high church movement in the American Protestant Episcopal Church, and his life work was the building up of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, which was probably the most conspicuous and influential of the Episcopal Ritualistic churches in this country. One week ago last Sunday he commemorated the twenty-eighth anniversary of his connection with this church.

Thomas McKee Brown was born in Philadelphia Feb. 8, 1841. After taking a course in the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, he entered Trinity College, in Hartford, in 1859. Upon his graduation from Trinity in 1864, he studied in the General Theological Seminary. He was ordained Deacon in the latter part of 1865, and began his work of ministry as assistant, first in Trinity Church, and subsequently in the Church of the Annunciation, in Fourteenth Street. For a short period he served as assistant to Rector Seymour (now a Bishop) at St. John's Church, in Brooklyn. During his ministrations in Brooklyn there was an epidemic of small-pox, and the young clergyman distinguished himself by his constant and helpful work among the afflicted families in his parish.

In 1870 Father Brown organized the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, building a small church edifice in Forty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Early mass was first celebrated there on Dec. 8, 1870, and repeated every day thereafter at the same hour, until the little church was abandoned for the present beautiful and costly structure in West Forty-sixth Street. Father Brown was an enthusiastic believer in ritualistic forms, and believed in elaborate musical accompaniments to the services. He insisted that the Episcopal Church was the Catholic Church, and that it had inherited the Catholic ritual. He was a firm believer in the continuity of the Church of England from the time of St. Augustine; the Reformation, he contended, caused no change in the fundamental character of the Church, but merely removed some abuses. In the matter of ritual, he held that the American Church inherited all of the customs, traditions, and practices which belonged to the Church of England as embodied in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI. He also believed in the constant binding force of the original ornaments rubric. Father Brown introduced orchestral music, with the surpliced choir, installed a confessional, advocated the elevation of the Host, used altar candles and holy water, and himself intoned the services with elaborate care and fervor. He presented an imposing figure in the church, being more than six feet in height and of erect and dignified carriage.

The present buildings of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, which extend from Forty-sixth to Forty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, are notable for their beauty of design and richness of interior decoration and furnishings. Father Brown's parish was enabled to erect these fine buildings through the generosity of Miss Sara L. Cooke, who died in 1892, making this church society her residuary legatee. Her estate was unexpectedly large, and it enabled Father Brown and his Vestry almost to realize their ideal in the matter of church building. The new church was opened Dec. 8, 1895, just twenty-five years after the opening of the original edifice. A richly jeweled set of gold eucharistic plate was presented to Father Brown by his congregation some years ago.

Members of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin take great satisfaction in the fact that, while maintaining the leadership in the ritualistic movement in the Protestant Episcopal Church, Father Brown never had any controversy with the ecclesiastical authorities. One of the Wardens remarked yesterday that the relations between this church and the Bishop of this diocese had always been friendly, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and he attributed that fact to Father Brown's tact and fine qualities of character. He was kind-hearted and genial, and was exceedingly popular with his parishioners.

In his youth Father Brown was married to the daughter of William Scott of this city, and his widow was said yesterday to be completely prostrated by his death. The dead clergyman leaves two sons, Thomas McKee and Harold. The last named son is now in Europe.

FREEHOLDER W. C. CRANSE DEAD

He Introduced the Chain Gang System for Tramps in His County.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 19.—Freeholder William C. Cranse died last night of pneumopia at his home here after an illness of three days. He was thirty-five years of age.

Mr. Cranse introduced the chain-gang system for tramps in Middlesex County. He led a number of raids, and several times was shot at by angry tramps, who made him the object of their special hatred. During the past two years he received daily anonymous letters threatening his life. He was the Democratic leader in the Fourth Ward, and had represented it for two terms in the Board of Freeholders, making the run for the place in order to enforce his methods of dealing with the tramp nuisance. He leaves a wife and one child.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Jonathan Norcross.

Jonathan Norcross died yesterday at his home in Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Norcross was born in 1808 near Bangor, Me., and was the son of a Baptist clergyman. He learned the trade of millwright and machinist, and at the age of twenty went to Philadelphia, and thence to Cuba to build some steam mills. He did not stay there long but went to North Carolina in 1833, and was engaged for some time in teaching school. He next moved to Georgia and taught school in Augusta. Early in 1845 he went to Atlanta and then to Marthasville, where he secured a contract for laying timber on what was then called the Macon and Western Railroad. Railroads were then built by placing flat bars on string timbers, and Mr. Norcross also built a horse-power sawmill near where the Atlanta and West Point Railroad now is. He married the widow of the Rev. R. J. Montgomery, and built a house near his mill. From the slaves that were turned out built in the neighborhood, and it acquired of his mill a good many slab houses were the name of Slab Town. He bought the lot at the corner of Marietta and Peachtree Streets for $300, and this is known as the Norcross corner, which, with the present improvements, is valued at $200,000.

There he opened a store and did business for a number of years, and accumulated considerable wealth. In January, 1851, he was elected Mayor of Atlanta, and did a great deal to suppress the rough element and preserve order. At one time the roughs planted a cannon in front of his store and threatened to batter it down, but he was supported by the good citizens and succeeded in dispersing them. During his term of office he collected and published the first statistical statement of the business of the city, and also procured the charter of the Atlanta Bank, the entire stock of which was taken by George Smith, the Scotch capitalist. In 1857 Mr. Norcross procured the charter for the Georgia Air Line Railroad, and helped to establish it. He was President of the company for two years.

He had always been a strict Whig and a firm and uncompromising Union man, and exerted himself to the utmost to prevent the civil war. He remained in Atlanta during the first two years of the war, and then ran through the blockade and went North. He always loved Atlanta and the South, and when he heard of Lee's surrender he shed tears of sympathy for his many friends in the South.

After the war Mr. Norcross returned to Atlanta, again took up his residence there, and was very active in promoting its public enterprises and those of the State. He had joined the Republican Party, and supported the "lily-white" section of the party, that sought to rally the respectable elements in it. He was the Republican nominee for Governor in 1876, but was defeated by a large majority.

Mr. Norcross was always a great friend and advocate of the public schools. He wrote a great deal for the newspapers, and gave away much money in private charities. After the death of his first wife, about twelve years ago, he married Miss Mary A. Hill. He had been in feeble health since the beginning of this year.

Thomas Ward Osborn.

Ex-United States Senator Thomas Ward Osborn died at the residence of his nephew, Dwight L. Hubbard, 117 West Ninety-third Street, Sunday, in his fifty-sixth year. He was born at Scotch Plains, N. J. At the outbreak of the civil war he organized a company in Waterbury, N. Y., of which he was chosen Captain. He went to the front with the Eleventh Army Corps, and served through the war, reaching the rank of Colonel. He received a Federal appointment in Florida from President Grant, and later was elected United States Senator from that State. During the past few years he had devoted himself to literary work. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

HANNAH MARIA WALKER died yesterday at the home of her son, John Brisben Walker, at Irvington-on-Hudson. She was eighty-two years old, and was born in Pennsylvania. She leaves two sons and one daughter.

SILAS WRIGHT of Englewood, N. J., a member of the present Bergen County Grand Jury, died at his home Sunday of the grip. He was a son of ex-Congressman E. V. R. Wright. He was fifty years of age and leaves a wife.

Dr. EDWIN MINER, sixty years old, died Sunday at his home, 422 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in this city, and was chief of staff of the Homeopathic Hospital in Brooklyn for many years. He was a brother of Henry C. Miner.

Dr. ROBERT B. BAISLEY, of East Rockaway died Saturday. He was born in Flatbush and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. He settled in East Rockaway in 1850. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him.

Dr. C. HOLMES MCNEILL, who lived at 634 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, died Sunday from heart disease. Dr. McNeill was graduated from the medical department of New York University in 1861. He had been a member of the Board of Health of Jersey City for three terms. He leaves a wife.

Sister MARY ROSAIRE PORTER died Sunday at the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in her twenty-fifth year. She entered the convent at Mount St. Vincent as a postulant when eighteen years old, and a year later went to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, where she had since been employed as a teacher.

JOHN H. MEYER, Collector of Arrears of Taxes of Union Hill, N. J., died at his home yesterday of paralysis. He was born in Germany in 1826 and settled in North Hudson over half a century ago, and made a fortune in the wheelwright business. He is survived by three daughters.

WILLIAM BURT died yesterday at Marquette, Mich., aged seventy-three. He was the inventor of the solar compass, and was concerned in the construction of the first typewriter.

EDWARD H. HOOPER, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his residence, 59 Fifth Avenue. He was eighty-one years old, and was born in Biddeford, Me. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Hooper entered the army as Paymaster, and at its close had attained the rank of Colonel. He then returned to Maine, where he engaged in the insurance business. He was later appointed Indian Agent in Dakota, and ten years ago came to New York. He leaves a wife and four children.

FUNERAL OF CALVIN S. BRICE.

Remains Placed in a Vault in Woodlawn Cemetery, Lima, Ohio.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 19.—The funeral of Calvin S. Brice took place to-day from the Market Street Presbyterian Church. The only member of the Brice family not present was the ex-Senator's son Kirkpatrick, who is in China. No cablegrams have yet been received in response to those sent every day since the death of his father.

The services were conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Thompson. Dr. W. O. Thompson, President of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, delivered an address on "The Dead As an Example for Young Men." The choir was in charge of Prof. Clark. Solos were sung by J. H. Jones, including "The Lord is Mindful of His Own," from Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul," and Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

At the vault in Woodlawn Cemetery the choir rendered "Unveil Thy Bosom, Faithful Tomb." Owing to the large attendance of visitors, only a small part of those in attendance gained admission to the church. The city is draped in mourning to-day.

Annual Meeting of the W. C. T. U.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the general officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union to-day the dates for the annual meeting at Seattle, Washington, were fixed at Oct. 20 to 25, 1899.

Two Boys Drowned Near Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 19.—John Dunne and James McCormick, each aged eighteen years, were drowned in Esopus Creek, at Glenerie, by breaking through the ice Sunday evening. They were missed this morning, and a search revealed their bodies under the ice.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "SHERWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, 1898, of pneumonia, Theodore M. Barnes.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 755 Madison Av., Wednesday morning, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock.

BROWN.—On Monday morning, Dec. 19, of pleural-pneumonia, the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BEARDSLEY.—On Monday morning, Dec. 19, Edwin Burr, son of the late Judge Sidney B. and Ann Eliza Beardsley of Bridgeport, Conn.
Funeral service at Bridgeport, Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

BEARDSLEY.—At his home, 326 Clinton Av., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 17, George Austin Beardsley, in the 63d year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., 2 P. M.

CAMERON.—At South Orange, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 19, Helen, wife of the Rev. Lewis Cameron, and youngest daughter of Frederic W. Rhinelander of New York.
Funeral at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, on arrival of the 1:30 train from Barclay and Christopher S

ONE YEAR OF THE SCHOOLS

President Hubbell Presents His Report to the Mayor.

PLANS FOR MANY NEW HOUSES

Mr. Hubbell Says the Mayor's Statement about Teachers' Salaries Is "Unqualifiedly False."

President Hubbell of the Board of Education submitted to the Mayor yesterday his report on the city's schools for the year beginning Aug. 1, 1897, and ending July 31, 1898.

The statistics of the department show that during the year the amount spent was $16,028,801.54. For the salaries of regular day school teachers $6,959,400.45 was spent; for kindergarten teachers, $27,145.80, and for night schools $211,835.64. The amount spent for libraries was $48,146.51. The sum of $647,979.18 was spent for free text books for the poor, which is nearly double the total amount spent in the territory now included in the city in any preceding year. The sum of $6,425,273.84 was spent for school sites and houses.

The report says that thirty-nine school buildings are in course of construction, and will have a total seating capacity of 50,000. The city also owns twenty-two school sites on which buildings are to be built, which will accommodate 30,000 pupils. Proceedings are under way for acquiring by condemnation proceedings forty-six additional lots for schools in Manhattan and the Bronx, and the board has approved the purchase of fourteen other lots.

President Hubbell said yesterday that the charges of inefficiency and friction in his department came from prejudiced sources. "The statement the Mayor made last week that $10,000 appropriated for the pay of teachers had not reached them," said Mr. Hubbell, "is unqualifiedly false, and there is no proof to the contrary. There are some who say that our method of paving the teachers is too cumbersome. But the method is as simple as any method should be which involves the payment of 10,000 employes and when taxpayers must be guarded against possible errors. Practically the same method is used in all large cities. The board has been hampered this year by lack of money. We asked $1,230,000 for increasing salaries. We got only $50,000. Without money we can do little toward improving the system."

CHANGES IN SCHOOL BOARDS.

Several Old Members to Retire Jan. 1 —Successor to President Hubbell to be Chosen.

With the beginning of the new year many important changes will go into effect in the Central Board of Education and the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx. There will be a new President for each. There are two members of the Central Board whose terms expire on Jan. 1. These are President Charles Bulkley Hubbell and Commissioner Jacob W. Mack. Five members of the Borough Board will go out of office at the same time. These include Messrs. Hubbell and Mack, and Daniel E. McSweeney, Alexander P. Ketchum, and Walter E. Andrews. The members of the Borough Board are appointed by the Mayor, but those of the Central Board are elected by the several Borough Boards.

The election of a President for the Borough Board practically amounts to the election also of a chief executive for the Central Board, as the majority of votes are held by the members from Manhattan and the Bronx, all of whom have, it is understood, pledged themselves to support the choice of the Borough Board. There will, in all probability, be no candidates from the other boroughs.

As is generally known, the Borough Board has for some time been divided into two factions, whose principal difference is on the question of teachers' salaries. From January, 1897, to April, 1898, the salary schedule was brought up twenty-seven different times for amendment. These factions are led by Commissioners E. Ellery Anderson and J. J. Little, and they, it has been unofficially announced, will be the candidates for the Presidency of the board. Commissioner Anderson has advocated the increase of teachers' salaries. Commissioner Little has urged strongly against the increase on the ground of financial inability of the board and the refusal of the Board of Estimate to apportion additional funds for the purpose.

A peculiar feature of the matter is that the decision as to who will be the next President rests with a single member of the board, Commissioner Richard H. Adams. A quiet canvass has shown that the members other than Mr. Adams are equally divided, and without his vote the ballot would result in a tie. Mr. Adams has positively declined to commit himself further than to say he intended to vote for the candidate who, according to his honest convictions, would make the best President.

Commissioner Little said yesterday: "The teachers' salary question must be handled from a common-sense standpoint and altogether differently from what has been attempted by the board for the last two years. Salaries have been the football of the board during this time. The teachers have been kept on the anxious seat; they are worried and do not know what is going to be done next."

Commissioner Little in December, 1896, introduced a schedule before the board, which he claims is still, in his estimation, a fair and reasonable solution of the problem. The schedule provided that the minimum pay of men teachers on entering the service be $900 and that of women $600. The men teachers' salaries were to be increased $60 per annum for nineteen years, which would bring their pay for the twenty-first and all subsequent years up to $2,040. In the same ratio the maximum salary of a woman teacher would be $1,176.

Commissioner Anderson declined yesterday to say anything regarding his candidacy. "I have discussed the matter," he said, "with several members of the board, but not even to them have I expressed my intentions. I consider it a matter of courtesy not to discuss the matter with any one before them."

WILL BE STILL THE BOWERY.

Despite Pleas of Residents, the Name of the Thoroughfare Will Not Be Changed.

The Bowery is going to continue its existence under its old familiar name. It was practically decided yesterday, in spite of the pleas of many of its residents, that it was inadvisable, at this time at least, to give the thoroughfare a name that would not be such a strong reminder of its past notoriety.

A hearing on the matter was held at 11 o'clock in the office of President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan before the joint Boards of Local Improvements of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts. Alderman Fleck, who last May was appointed a committee of one to ascertain the sentiment of the residents and property owners of the street in the matter, reported that he had made a careful and extended inquiry, and that he deemed it inadvisable to suggest that the name be changed. It was resolved that the Alderman's report be adopted, and no further action was taken. It is understood that the matter will not come up again.

Several Bowery business men appeared at the hearing to give their views in regard to the proposed change. Henry Dahnke, Max Lutz, and others thought the change should be made. Mr. Lutz protested that the song "The Bowery" had done the reputation of the thoroughfare incalculable harm, and that its business men had been injured in consequence. M. F. Lyons, the proprietor of a restaurant, and others opposed the change. They said that other streets had had their names changed and had not improved their reputations thereby. Two or three residents of the street said it made no difference to them whether the name was changed or not.

COAL NOT PROPERLY WEIGHED.

City Contracts Were Violated in 1895, 1896, and 1897.

The Commissioners of Accounts submitted a report to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday on their examination of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies of the Department of Public Works under the last administration, which they made under the Mayor's instructions. The report was confined to their examination of the deliveries of coal made in 1895, 1896, and 1897 to the public buildings and offices of the city which were under the care of the bureau.

The Commissioners reported that certain contracts had been violated. Each contract contained a provision that the coal to be delivered was to be weighed at the place of delivery or in the immediate vicinity by a sworn weigher, to be selected by the Department of Public Works. The report says the deliveries under the contracts of 1896 and 1897 were not sworn to by the weigher, and that the weighing was done at the coal yard or dock instead of at the place of delivery.

The receipts filed by the contractors when making requisitions for payment have been so carelessly kept, say the Commissioners, that many of them have been lost or destroyed.

DANGERS OF FOUR-TRACK PLAN.

Hearing Before Council's Railroad Committee—Peters Fears for Amsterdam Avenue Water Mains.

The Railroad Committee of the Municipal Council gave a hearing yesterday afternoon to the Amsterdam Avenue Improvement Committee on the protest against the running on the avenue of electric cars on four tracks. Only a few of the Improvement Committee were present, because, as Thomas A. Fulton explained, they had not been informed when the hearing was to be held. "The only notice that was given was that in The City Record Saturday," said Mr. Fulton, "and who ever reads that?"

Mr. Fulton spoke at some length on the dangers that would ensue if the railroad companies were allowed to operate on the four tracks. "The Board of Health," he said, "has made us this extraordinary statement—that they cannot deal with a nuisance by anticipation."

President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan said he had spent a day on Amsterdam Avenue, investigating the matter. He spoke of the danger of the water mains under the tracks being destroyed by electrolysis. There are four big forty-eight-inch mains under those tracks," he said, "and the framework of the tracks is only thirty-six inches above them. If one of those mains should burst it would cause terrible damage to property." Some one else said that in some places the tracks were only thirteen inches above the mains.

A committee of two from the Central Labor Union, consisting of T. M. Daly, Treasurer of the organization, and M. J. Rooney, attended the hearing, and Mr. Daly made a short speech against the operation of four lines of cars on the avenue.

William O'Connell, representing the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York City, and Louis Rosenfeld, representing the League of American Wheelmen, also spoke against the operation of four lines of cars.

Councilman Cassidy, who presided, announced that an adjournment would be taken for two weeks, because the Third Avenue Railroad Company had asked for an adjournment until that time.

SITE FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Mount Tom, in Riverside Park, Chosen by the Commission.

The Monument Commission met in the Mayor's office yesterday and selected Mount Tom, a little hill in Riverside Park at the foot of Eighty-third Street, as a site for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. It was decided to meet with the Art Commission a few days later, and arrange details. The project for the monument has been dragging along for four or five years, even since the Legislature passed a bill authorizing the city to spend $250,000 for its erection. Last year, after many disputes over sites, the project was practically abandoned.

TO SECURE CITY DEPOSITS.

Coler Would Have the City's Depositories Purchase Its Bonds.

Controller Coler is considering a plan to compel the banks and trust companies designated as city depositories to secure the city from loss by the purchase and deposit of bonds for the amount of the city's balance. The Controller says that if any legislation is needed to carry his plan out he will ask the Legislature to pass a bill early in the coming session providing the necessary authority.

There are sixty banks and trust companies that are city depositories. There have been a number of times when the old cities of New York and Brooklyn have lost money by bank failures. New York had a balance of $1,000,000 in the Marine Bank when it failed, and it has recovered $830,000 of this. Last January the city had $200,000 in the Tradesmen's National Bank, but just before the bank failed the money was drawn out. Brooklyn lost $168,423.58 by the failure of the Central Bank and smaller amounts by the failure of the Farmers and Citizens' Bank and of the Commercial Bank.

The Controller thinks his plan would not be a hardship upon the banks, as city bonds net the holders about 3 per cent. at the present price, and the banks receiving city money pay only 2 per cent. interest on deposits.

No Extra Pay for Commissioners.

The application of Fordham Morris, William Arrowsmith, and William Grossman, the Commissioners of Appraisal appointed to acquire possession on behalf of the city of the property necessary for the widening of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for an extra allowance of $2,000 each, was denied by Justice Cohen yesterday in the Supreme Court. The Commissioners have already received over $1,600 each.

THE TRIAL OF LAWYER HALLEN.

Five Witnesses Identify Him as Hayne—He Never Saw Any of Them, He Says.

The trial of Lawyer James D. Hallen for forgery was resumed yesterday before Judge McMahon. Five witnesses positively identified Hallen as the person formerly known to them as Julian D. Hayne. The lawyer denied having ever seen or heard of the witnesses, and most of them left the chair with looks of amazement. When the case was resumed Hallen again took the stand.

"Were you ever in Melbourne, Florida?" asked Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

Hallen objected to this question on the ground that it had been answered last Friday. The defendant arose from his seat and entered into a sharp controversy with the prosecuting attorney, which was cut short by Judge McMahon, who commanded Hallen to sit down. He finally answered in the negative.

"Did you leave Melbourne, Florida, in the company of Mrs. Brush and go to New Orleans?"

Hallen again objected, but answered in the negative. Questions relative to his visiting San Francisco, Honolulu, and Sharon Springs, N. Y., were all met with objections which were overruled by the Court.

"Do you know Julian D. Hayne?"

"I do not."

At this point the defendant was handed some letters to identify. The lawyer had explained on Friday that his eyesight was very weak, and it was necessary for him to carry a small magnifying glass upon his person to aid him in both reading and writing. This, he said, was at times insufficient. When Mr. Osborne passed him the letters he handed Hallen a lens eight inches in diameter. "I hope this microscope will aid you in identifying the signatures," said the Assistant District Attorney. Hallen failed to recognize them as his own, however.

Mrs. O. C. Miller, sister of Mrs. Hayne, was then called by Mr. Osborne. "Do you know this woman?" he asked.

"Absolutely, no," came the answer, which brought a look of astonishment to the woman's face.

Two young men who formerly resided at Hawaii were called upon to stand up. They said that they had known Hallen and had met him upon numerous occasions. The defendant failed to recognize them. Hallen made a long statement to the jury before leaving the chair. He denied being in any way guilty of either forgery or theft, although he admitted that he had come legally into possession of large sums of money belonging to clients.

Riverius Marsh of New Brunswick, N. J., a stockholder in the Consolidated Gas and Improvement Company, was the next witness. Mr. Marsh presented the books of the company. He said that all the signatures in the minute book, asserted to be written by Hallen, were in the handwriting of Elkins.

Allen Wilkes Judd, a student at Yale, and the son of Chief Justice Judd, of Honolulu, testified having seen Hallen in Honolulu, where he was known as Hayne, and was the manager of a magazine. William Thomas Rawlins, a classmate of Judd, identified Hallen positively as Julian D. Hayne. He also identified Mrs. Hayne as Hallen's wife. He said he thought Hayne left Honolulu at the time the cholera broke out, in 1894. Mrs. O. C. Miller identified Hallen as the husband of her sister, Mrs. Hayne. Mrs. Laura Eaton also identified Hallen as Hayne.

QUAY'S ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

Philadelphia District Attorney Says the Senator's Prosecution Is Not Inspired by Malice.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—District Attorney Graham to-day filed in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court the answer of the Commonwealth to the petition of United States Senator M. S. Quay, his son Richard R. Quay, and former State Treasurer Haywood, in which the defendants asked the Supreme Court for a rule to show cause why a writ of certiorari should not be issued to take up the record of examination of the case in which the three defendants are charged with conspiracy to misuse State funds on deposit in the People's Bank.

The District Attorney says the statement that the defendants could not obtain a fair trial is "scandalous and untruthful, and a gross imputation upon the twelve Judges of the Philadelphia courts," and he declares it to be untrue, as charged in the petition, that the prosecutions were inspired by Judge James Gay Gordon. Continuing, the answer says:

"The prosecution does not depend upon verbal testimony, but upon the written evidence created by the conspirators themselves in the pursuit of the object of their conspiracy. This evidence shows that the public funds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for years have been used by the conspirators for their private and unlawful gain. Interest has been allowed by the People's Bank on the deposits of public money and paid to the accused; in some cases placed in the individual deposits of the accused in their bank accounts, and checked out by them along with their own moneys in the same account. In other instances, Cashier's checks and drafts have been made payable to the accused for certain sums of interest on the public money, and these documents, bearing the indorsement of the accused, showing the receipt by them of the interest money paid, are in existence and in the possession of the Commonwealth.

"The books show that hundreds of thousands of dollars of public money deposited in the People's Bank were set apart for the use of M. S. Quay and used by him, and that he was charged no interest thereon. The books show that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of stocks were bought for M. S. Quay with this money. That whenever he failed to use his full allowance of public money thus set apart for him, interest was carefully calculated upon the balance not used by him in the purchase of stocks, and paid to the State Treasurer.

"The District Attorney could not have failed nor refused to proceed upon this evidence and to bring the accused into court to confess or explain this testimony. The respondent acted without the slightest element of malice, prejudice, or feeling. The prosecution is absolutely under the control of your respondent, and no other person. The averment or innuendo that there is any conspiracy to prosecute these defendants is false. Respondent respectfully suggests that, if it were true that some one inspired the prosecution, yet if the prosecution itself is just and well founded, this can in no wise be a defense for the accused."

The answer says it is utterly unimportant and impertinent whether Judge Gordon, as private counsel for the President of the People's Bank, had Cashier Hopkins's private letters, and that these letters were used for political or other purposes, (which averment is denied,) and constitutes no ground for the order prayed for in the defendant's petition.

The District Attorney declares that these proceedings were instituted before Mr. Quay made the personal announcement of his candidacy for re-election to the United States Senate. "Why a legal proceeding should be arrested upon the ground of a defendant's candidacy for office the District Attorney says he is at a loss to understand, and allegations to this effect, he says, are irrelevant and immaterial.

The District Attorney avers that in seeking trial for these cases he is doing simply his duty under his oath of office, and that in so doing he is not prejudicing and intimidating the General Assembly. The prosecution, he says, was based upon "incriminating evidence," a part of which was produced before the committing Magistrate and before the Grand Jury, and the prosecution "has no other purpose than that of bringing to justice persons who, the respondent believes, have persistently violated the laws of the Commonwealth and used the public moneys of the State as though they were part of their own private property."

In closing the answer, the District Attorney says:

"Respondent avers that appeals of the extraordinary nature of the one made in the petition in question, where rules are granted, accompanied with stay of proceedings that interrupt the regular and orderly progress of the administration of justice in the lower courts, are calculated to do irreparable injury and to make it impossible to successfully prosecute persons of wealth and power."

MAGOWAN CASE IN COURT.

Noted Suit for Child Theft Takes a New Turn.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Magowan again failed to appear in court to-day when the case against them upon the charge of child stealing was called. Attorney Johnson, representing the ex-Mayor and his wife, created a mild sensation by asking leave to withdraw the plea in abatement. He said that after reflection he had decided to file a demurrer to the indictment. Judge Dissette, however, proceeded to read his decision in the plea of abatement, which he ordered stricken out. Attorney Johnson filed a demurrer. It sets forth that the facts stated in the indictment do not constitute an offense punishable by the laws of Ohio, and the intent under the statute under which the indictment is drawn has not been properly charged in the indictment.

The case was practically decided in favor of the Magowans this afternoon. After the attorneys had argued the demurrer Judge Dissette said: "Under the statutes of Ohio a parent cannot be convicted of stealing his or her own child."

The Judge also said that a parent, unless decided by a competent court be be unfit, has always a right to take possession of his or her child, wherever it may be found. There is no law by which he may be criminally prosecuted. Judge Dissette said that if Mrs. Magowan were here, and would testify that she is the mother of the child, that would end the case.

NEW YORKERS FROM HONOLULU.

Some of the First Regiment En Route, Others in San Francisco.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—One battalion of the First New York Volunteers, which has been doing garrison duty in Honolulu and which arrived in San Francisco a few days ago, has left Pacific Junction, Iowa, over the Burlington Road on its way to New York. The detachment, consistong of about 500 men, in command of Col. Barber, is in two sections. The troops will arrive in Chicago early to-morrow morning, and will leave at once for the East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The Third Battalion of the First New York Regiment, which arrived here last night on the transport Scandia, was landed to-day in time to witness the departure for home of some of their comrades now here. The new arrivals will be encamped at the Presidio, and in a week will be sent to their homes. They are in command of Major J. K. Segue.

There are nine convalescent soldiers from Manila on the Scandia in charge of Major Woodruff. The vessel also brought seven sailors from Dewey's fleet, three of them prisoners, who will serve their sentences at Mare Island, the other four being men whose terms of service have expired.

Col. Garcia Thanks the President.

Col. Carlos Garcia called at the Cuban Junta, on New Street, yesterday. He said that he would go to Washington to-day, and thence to Thomasville, Ga., to see his mother. No plans have as yet been made for the transfer to Cuba of the body of his father, Gen. Calixto Garcia. "I wish to extend my thanks," Col. Garcia said, "to the President and to the people of this country for their kindness since my father's death. I appreciate it highly, as do all of the family."

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse's Trips.

Oelrichs & Co., agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, have just issued a table showing the records of the trips of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse since its first trip last year. It shows the continuous performance of this steamship and its regular fastest trips across the Atlantic, a total average of the last thirteen westward trips being 21.50 nautical miles, and a total average during the same period on eastward trips of 21.24 nautical miles. The average time of the westward trips was below 6 days and 5 hours and of the eastward trips below 5 days and 13 hours.

HAS FORGOTTEN HIS NAME

A Man in Jersey City Anxious to Learn Who He Is.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF AMNESIA

Chief of Police Murphy Tries Many Original Ways to Learn Who the Man Is, but None Succeeds.

A man about twenty-four years of age, tall and slight, walked into the Ocean Avenue Police Station, in Jersey City, last Friday night and asked the Sergeant in charge to let him rest there. He was well dressed, but his clothes were not warm enough for this season of the year. The Sergeant asked the man his name, but the man said he had forgotten it, and did not know where he lived. The Sergeant thought that his visitor merely wanted to remain unknown, and did not question him further. Saturday morning he again said that he did not know his name. A report of the case was sent to headquarters, and the man, who appeared to be weak, was sent to the hospital. At this time of the year the police of Jersey City say that they have many men drift into the station houses and, pleading illness, ask to be sent to the hospital. They regarded the man "without a name" simply as one of these, and at the hospital the surgeons thought him a fraud.

Chief of Police Murphy had his attention called to the case on Sunday, and he sent for the man to come down to Police Headquarters. Chief Murphy then examined him carefully. He asked him all sorts of questions, and tried to trap him in every way possible, but was unsuccessful. Then he told the man to write a letter, which he would dictate, and gave him paper and a pencil. The letter dictated was as follows:

Jersey City, Dec. 18.

My Dear Sir: I am in the hospital in Jersey City. Am afflicted with a peculiar malady that causes me to forget my name and where I live. I am awfully anxious to get home, but unfortunately cannot aid the police in finding my family or friends.

"Now finish it up. Write 'Yours very truly' and sign your name," said the Chief. The man wrote "Yours very truly" and then stopped. He tried to think for a minute, and then slowly shook his head and said it was no good, he could not recall his name.

Chief Murphy then tried another tack. He asked the young man about his home, and talked to him of his mother. In a dazed sort of way he said he thought he had a mother, but where he could not tell. The young man talks with an Eastern accent, and the Chief concluded that he was from one of the New England States, and tried to get the "unknown" to picture his home. Then he tried another letter. This time he told the young man to write a letter to his mother. This is the letter he wrote without any aid:

My dearest mother: I am in Jersey City at the hospital, and something has happened. I don't know what has taken away my memory, so I am writing this to see if the mere act of addressing one who is all the world to me will bring back my recollection. O mother! think of me, and with the force of your mother love aid me in this horrible ordeal. Your loving son,

The man faltered then, but after a little thinking slowly wrote "Will."

"Now," said the Chief, "address the envelope." This, however, was too much, and the young man broke down and sobbed pitiably. When he quieted somewhat he tried again to remember his mother's address. This time he wrote, "Mrs. W. J. Harriman, Holyoke, Mass."

Chief Murphy was delighted, and thought he had solved the mystery. The police at Holyoke were notified, but yesterday morning word was received that no such person as Mrs. Harriman could be found.

Yesterday Chief Murphy examined the man again, but with no better success. The man is neatly dressed, but has nothing in his pockets by which his name can be learned. He has two handkerchiefs marked with the initial "W." He also has a small comb, some cigarette papers, and a pouch of good tobacco. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. His complexion is fair. He wore a dark overcoat, gray trousers, tan shoes, a black Fedora hat, and a gray silk Ascot necktie, which had been purchased at 52 Exchange Place, this city. A policeman was sent to the store with the necktie, but was told that it must have been purchased several months ago.

Late in the afternoon he seemed to be familiar with the name of Grove Street, and he was taken through Grove Street, Jersey City, to see if he could recognize any part of it. This move was unsuccessful.

At the City Hospital, where he has been since Saturday morning, the doctors and Warden Osborne were at first disposed to regard him with suspicion, but in spite of all sorts of traps set for him, he has failed so far to disclose him name. He was awakened suddenly, and rather roughly, too, and asked his name. Once he said it was Ralph Emerson, and that he lived at 95 Summit Street, Somerville, N. J. The police at that place were notified, but have not been heard from yet.

The doctors at the hospital are studying his case carefully. They say he is an extremely nervous man. He smokes cigarettes incessantly and his fingers are stained with nicotine. He bites his finger nails and the tips of his fingers, too. He sleeps well and eats well, and is rational on things except knowing his name or where he came from.

EX-POLICE CAPT. EARLY DEAD.

Had Been on the Force Over 26 Years and Was Retired on Friday.

Ex-Police Captain Francis A. Early, who until Friday last was in command of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn, died yesterday at East Quogue, L. I., of fatty degeneration of the heart. He was born in 1851, and joined the police force on May 13, 1872. He became a Roundsman on June 2, 1883; a Sergeant on May 10, 1884, and a Captain on April 8, 1889.

After his appointment as Captain he was successively in command of the Ninth, Tenth, and Twentieth Precincts, the latter, now known as the Sixty-fourth. On Friday last, at his own request, Capt. Early was retired on half pay. He leaves a wife and two sons.

CAPT. STEVENS DISCHARGED.

He Proves an Alibi in the Charge of Assault Brought by Bennett.

Capt. David Stevens of the United States transport Hartford, who was arrested on a charge of assaulting William J. Bennett, was yesterday honorably discharged in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn. There was not a particle of evidence against him except Bennett's assertion that he was the man, which was disproved.

Bennett some time ago avenged himself on his neighbors by advertising for a colored family to come and occupy his house, on Hendrix Street, at a low rental." On Dec. 9 he was assaulted by some customers in his saloon, at the corner of Willoughby and Jay Streets. On Dec. 16 Capt. Stevens entered his place and drank a glass of seltzer. Bennett followed him and had him arrested, charging that he was one of the men who had committed the assault. Capt. Stevens had no trouble in proving that at the time of the alleged assault he was busy on his vessel. As he left the courtroom he said that he would sue Bennett for false imprisonment.

Lace Made by Sioux Indians.

An address was made yesterday morning by Miss Sybil Carter before the members of the New York City Indian Association at the Broadway Tabernacle on the subject of "Industries for Indian Women." Miss Carter has for some time been connected with the school for Sioux Indians at the White Earth Reservation, Minnesota, which is in charge of Bishop Whipple. Her duties at the reservation are to teach the Indian women to make lace. She had with her a number of articles made by the Indian women. The association voted to send $1,100 as a contribution to the Collins Memorial Hospital for Navajoe Indians, to be built at Jewett, N. M.

Sea Captain Dead, Gas Turned On.

Capt. Johannes Mohring of the German steamship Curityba, which arrived Sunday from North Cuban ports, was found dead yesterday in bed in a room at Hartmann's Hotel, on Whitehall Street. The gas in the room was turned partly on. Owing to the Captain's general reputation, together with the fact that the ransom over the door was open and the window partly open, the belief prevailed that it was not a case of suicide. There seemed to be some doubt yesterday whether gas or heart trouble was the cause of death. Capt. Mohring was forty-eight years old. He leaves a widow in Hamburg.

SURE OF HARBOR IMPROVEMENT

Col. Gillespie Says Whatever Is Needed Will Be Sanctioned—Advantages of East Channel.

Regarding the report of the special Board of Engineers which met at the Army Building last week to consider New York Harbor improvements, Col. G. L. Gillespie of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, who is in charge of harbor improvements, and who appeared before the board, said yesterday that he felt sure that whatever improvements the commerce of the port required would now be sanctioned.

"When I made the improvements in the main ship channel, some years ago," he said, "the cost of dredging was 50 cents a cubic yard. Now it can be done for 10 cents a cubic yard."

The East Channel is six miles long, from the main channel to the sea. The most costly part of the work to be done upon it will be at the sea end, where for a mile and a half the water is but sixteen or eighteen feet deep. But, if this channel is improved, Col. Gillespie says that, besides a saving of five miles in distance for vessels passing in and out of the harbor, there will be a safer channel.

Regarding the fears expressed that sand bars will form across the East Channel if it is opened, Col. Gillespie said:

"No one can tell whether bars will form in the East Channel until the work is done. The Gedney Channel, now used, is certainly nature's channel. The sweep of all the currents of the rivers flowing into the two bays is directed through it, preventing any obstructions that the sea might throw up. The currents that flow through East Channel are not so strong, but I do not think there is any engineer who would oppose the improvement for fear of shoals forming. For twenty years there has been no change in the bar except at Sandy Hook and Rockaway Inlet. If it should be found that the tides inclined to form bars in the East Channel the use of a couple of steam dredges would keep it free."

At one time the Bayside Channel was deemed a better one to improve, from a military standpoint, as it runs close to the point of Sandy Hook, and any hostile vessel using it would be brought within close range of the fortifications. With modern guns, however, Col. Gillespie says that this consideration is eliminated and that the demands of commerce alone need be considered.

HANOVER INSURANCE MEETING.

Stockholders to Discuss Price, McCormick & Co.'s Offer To-day.

A meeting of stockholders of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company will be held to-day to consider the proposition of Price, McCormick & Co. to wind up the affairs of the insurance company. This proposition was first presented to the shareholders last August in the form of a circular. Neither the management of the company nor the brokerage firm would say anything yesterday in regard to the probable outcome of the meeting to-day.

The Hanover was organized in 1852, and is capitalized at $1,000,000. On Jan. 1 of this year its surplus beyond all liabilities aggregated $584,870, and its total amount at risk was $198,808,238. Its stock was last quoted at 160 per cent., and is divided into 20,000 shares, whose par value a share is $50.

Leading underwriters say that if Price, McCormick & Co. obtain control they can make a large commission upon the reinsurance of the business of the company, and if the business were reinsured and the company wound up the realized value of its stock would probably reach 200 per cent. of its par value.

The management of the company does not admit that the effort can succeed, and managers generally strongly deprecate the move as tending against the best interests of the fire insurance business.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

At a meeting of adjusters yesterday, a committee was appointed to act for the fire insurance companies in regard to the settlement of the fire loss sustained in Bloomingdale's store last Saturday morning.

After the meeting of the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee yesterday it was semi-officially stated that the work of revising the plan for a tariff association is progressing, and that no insuperable impediment to a successful report has as yet appeared. The committee will hold a short session before the monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters to-morrow.

The suit of the Elgin National Insurance Company against Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department to compel the issuance of a license has come up in the Illinois Supreme Court, and the hearing has been continued. The contention of the department is that the company is operating under an old charter, which has become void by reason of failure to transact business for several years.

Capt. E. J. Dimmick of the First Illinois Volunteers has resigned as Chicago manager of the National Life Association of Hartford and has been appointed agent of the New York Life Insurance Company under Manager G. A. Smith.

A bill is in course of preparation for introduction in the coming session of the Illinois Legislature which provides for the organization of stock companies to transact the business of casualty insurance. While casualty companies of other States are operating in Illinois, there are and at present can be no such companies organized under the laws of that State.

GOULD'S NEW MATCH FACTORY.

The Detroit Purchase Not to Interfere with the Passaic Works.

A dispatch from Passaic, N. J., yesterday announced that Edwin Gould had telephoned to the Continental Match Factory there saying that the works would not be moved to Detroit; that the Western affair is entirely separate, and that the output of the Passaic works will not be affected in the least by the Detroit purchase.

At his office in the Western Union Telegraph Building, in this city, Mr. Gould said he had just returned from a short trip West. He would not, however, talk about the Detroit purchase.

The burning of the Continental Match Company's factory at Passaic, N. J., last week is believed to have hastened Mr. Gould's efforts toward securing another site in the West for a large new factory. The site selected by Mr. Gould in Detroit is said to comprise a plot of ground 300 by 500 feet in dimensions.

PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBE SERVICE.

A New Loop to Madison Square—Further Extensions Planned.

Assistant Postmaster Morgan now has the supervision of the pneumatic mail tube service from the General Post Office to the Produce Exchange, Brooklyn, and Station H, at Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, and the working of the system has been greatly improved. At present more than 1,000,000 pieces of mail matter are sent through these tubes every day. Yesterday a new loop, connecting the Madison Square branch, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, with the main line of tubes running through Fourth Avenue was opened for service. A loop to Station F, at Third Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, is now in course of construction.

The Post Office Department is now considering a plan for constructing a service line of [illegible] tubes on the west side connecting the stations as far [illegible] Street with the Gen-

Orphan Asylum.

[illegible] diphtheria among the [illegible] the New York Orphan [illegible] Seventy-third Street and West [illegible]ue, the Health Board placed a quarantine upon the institution yesterday. The patient is Harold Brown, who has been in the asylum for two years. Dr. W. C. Campbell discovered the nature of the boy's illness and had him isolated. The rest of the inmates were examined, but no new cases were discovered. There is no fear of the disease spreading.

Presentation to a Lodge Treasurer.

Ex-Alderman Philip B. Benjamin, Treasurer of the New York Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society, has received a testimonial consisting of a set of framed resolutions for his services as Treasurer of the society during the past ten years. He has been a member of the society for twenty-seven years. The presentation took place Sunday night, at the rooms of the society, One Hundred and Seventy Street and Third Avenue, before a large audience, and the presentation speech was made by Abraham Levy.

If you are leaving town to-day, you can find

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

on the news-stand at any railway station.

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JOSIAH J. WHITE REMOVED.

Justice Gaynor Acts to Save the Estate White's Wife Left Their Son.

The momentary gleam of sunshine which recently shone across the troubled pathway of Josiah J. White has disappeared in storm clouds, and his lifelong war with public officials is again on. Mr. White is the wealthy Brooklynite who spends his time having fun with Judges, Surrogates, Public Administrators, District Attorneys, Grand Juries, and Sheriffs over the estate left by his wife to their son. His hobby led him into Raymond Street Jail, where he would have staid indefinitely had not Justice Gaynor become interested in his case and got him released.

With infinite trouble, Justice Gaynor succeeded in disentangling the affairs of the much-muddled estate, which White had managed to get almost inextricably twisted. A part of his plan was to have White surrender to Public Administrator Davenport a number of securities which not even court orders have ever been able to extract from him. Justice Gaynor got his work done in shipshape fashion, and then White proceeded to kick over the traces and upset all that his judicial friend had accomplished. He wrote letters to corporations whose securities formed part of the estate, directing them not to pay dividends to the Public Administrator.

Justice Gaynor yesterday gave up his well-meant attempt to help White out, and removed him from the guardianship of his son's property. "By great efforts," said the Justice in his memorandum, "the estate has been rescued from the complications and lawsuits in which he had it involved by his irrational and wrongful conduct, and now he is tinkering again in a way that is wicked to his son, to whom the entire estate belongs, for it must result in an addition to the large expense which his past conduct caused to the estate. His interference has to be stopped, and for that reason I remove him as guardian, as he is neither morally nor mentally fit to be such guardian. The son is also being neglected in his education, habits, and comfort, and it will be necessary for the Court to appoint a guardian for his person also. The Long Island Trust Company, which was guardian formerly, will be reappointed, unless cause to the contrary be shown in the settlement of the order on one day's notice."

AN OLD POLICEMAN DEAD.

Sergt. Rogers Had Been on the Brooklyn Force Nearly Fifty Years.

Sergt. George W. Rogers, the oldest policeman in Brooklyn, died on Sunday night at his home, 610 Madison Street. He had been on the force more than forty-seven years, and had served in the civil war as well. He wore nine service stripes, which almost covered his sleeve.

Sergt. Rogers was born in Brooklyn on Feb. 12, 1826, and as a young man took up the trade of mason. On June 26, 1851, he joined the police force, and served as Sergeant until 1862, when he went to the front as a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-third New York Volunteers. Among the Brooklyn policemen who were his comrades in the regiment were P. H. McLaughlin, now Deputy Chief of Police; the late Capt. William Folk, and Sergt. Holbrook. Rogers participated in thirty engagements, and was promoted several times, returning to Brooklyn with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel. He was one of the men sent to head off John Wilkes Booth after the assassination of President Lincoln.

In 1866 he resumed his duties as Police Sergeant, and was for some time in command of the Sanitary Squad. He was then assigned to precinct duty, and served in the Fourth, Ninth, and Sixteenth Precincts. His last work was in the Twelfth Precinct, now known as the Fifty-second. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Volunteer Firemen's Association. He leaves two children, one of whom is a policeman.

RUSSIAN SABLES

(Imperial Crown.)

Best in the world.

Per skin, $40, $75, $125, $200, $250.

New Style Boas, from one to two yards long, $80, $150, $200, $300, $450, $600, $750, $1,000. Hudson Bay Sable Skins, $10, $15, $25, $35, $50.

It requires two to four skins for a fashionable scarf or boa. Same for a muff, according to size.

Capes, Victorines, Mantles and Collarettes in stock or to order without extra charge.

NOTE—I do not recommend blended sables. The process of darkening injures the fur, they fade, look dull, and have a mottled appearance after being worn a short time, and are a poor investment at any price.

Up-to-date styles in Coats, Capes, Collarettes, Muffs, &c., in seal, Persian lamb, moire baby lamb, marten, mink, chinchilla, ermine, fox, &c.

Fur-lined Circulars, covered with various shades of cloth, $25, $35, $50 up.

Sealskin Caps and Gloves.

Sleigh Robes, men's fur-lined Overcoats, Coachmen's outfits.

Tiger, leopard and other fashionable Rugs.

Lowest prices for reliable goods.

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EA

DR. BEHRENDS ON CRITICS

He Made a Covert Thrust at Plymouth's Pastor in Lenox Lyceum.

DR. ABBOTT HAD JUST LEFT

Central Church Pastor Said Modern Religious Problems Are More Complicated than Ever.

A covert criticism of Dr. Lyman Abbott's advanced ideas on the Old Testament delivered by the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends in Lenox Lyceum last evening served to startle several hundred men and women of the New York and Brooklyn Congregational Clubs.

It was a joint meeting of the organizations which gathered to hear a discussion by three clergymen on "Congregationalism for the Twentieth Century." The addresses were "The Ideal Church," by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle; "Our Distinctive Mission," by Dr. Behrends of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, and "Our Relations to Social and Political Problems," by the Rev. A. H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J.

An additional interest to the occasion was the presence of Dr. Lyman Abbott, who left the hall, however, just before Dr. Behrends began speaking. Dr. Behrends was facetious, dramatic, and earnest in his remarks, and repeatedly pointed his finger at the place where Dr. Abbott had sat and talked for the most part directly at many Congregational clergymen who were seated at the principal table.

Dr. Behrends said he did not know what was meant by the distinctive mission of the Congregational Church. He had never been a prophet but once, he said, referring to the trend of religious affairs, and that time he had made a fool of himself.

Coming down to that part of his address which caused comment, he said: "The problems of theology demanding solution are more numerous now than they ever have been. They never will come to anything. Now, my friends, let these critics who delve into the mysteries of the Bible do their abominable worst. They have been 225 years at it, and are now in a bigger muddle than ever before. I am going to be a prophet for once—just once.

"Let me tell you, my friends, the problems of modern Biblical criticism are insoluble. I won't bother my poor head about them any more. It has ached enough. I am going to follow in the footsteps of the Lord Jesus Christ. I will use the old book just as he He used it. It is safe to use the Bible as He used it and leave criticism alone. Criticisms are not religion. They are literary matters. They are modern fads. The essential truths have never lost their power. They are simple things."

JUDGE FITZGERALD DINED.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Celebrate His Election to the Supreme Court Bench.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gave a dinner at Delmonico's last night in honor of Judge James Fitzgerald, recently elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. About 300 members and guests were present.

At the head table sat Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who presided; James Fitzgerald, Charles H. Van Brunt, Rufus B. Cowing, Abraham R. Lawrence, Frederick Smyth, Roger A. Pryor, William N. Cohen, P. Henry Dugro, Henry R. Beekman, Francis M. Scott, Henry A. Gildersleeve, John J. Freedman, David McAdam, Henry W. Bookstaver, and R. Croker. Among others present were John D. Crimmins, Maurice J. Power, Edmond J. Curry, Thomas J. Dunn, John Whalen, Maurice Untermyer, William S. Devery, John B. Sexton, Isaac Fromme, J. Edward Simmons, John C. McGuire, Robert B. Roosevelt, De Lancey Nicoll, Richard Deeves, Perry Belmont, Patrick Egan, Charles L. Guy, Thomas E. Crimmins, Edward F. O'Dwyer, Maurice F. Holahan, W. J. Brown, W. J. Fransioli, Col. E. C. James, and Bernard J. York.

The room was decorated with National flags. A curious souvenir was placed at each plate. It represented the crown of Great Britain, from the top of which sprang a green sprig of shamrock. Justice O'Brien introduced the speakers, all of whom made informal talks. He paid a warm tribute to Judge Fitzgerald in welcoming him to the bench of the Supreme Court.

As Judge Fitzgerald rose, he was cordially cheered. He spoke in earnest appreciation of his new responsibilities, and thanked the Friendly Sons for the honor they had bestowed upon him. He said the society had two objects: "The love of America, [cheers,] our country, and love of Ireland, [tremendous cheering,] our motherland, to whom must always go our tenderest affections."

Justice Van Brunt spoke briefly, welcoming the new Justice, "who," he said, "possesses every qualification for his future duties."

Judge Rufus B. Cowing spoke on similar lines, and said that Justice Fitzgerald would find "when he measures the responsibilities of the Supreme Court with those of the General Sessions, that the latter has the greater influence over human liberty and human life."

Col. E. C. James was next introduced by Justice O'Brien. He said that "he had knocked about the halls of justice for thirty-five years, but he had never before the honor of appearing before so full a bench." [Laughter.]

He told Justice Fitzgerald he would be put through his initiation, first in the calendar court, then in the trial term, and, "finally, you will reach that paradise of the bench when you can appoint referees and receivers. [Long laughter.]

"After Jan. 1," he said, "all the Justices will be as fine as silk. [Laughter.] You will all have the privilege of wearing your Mother Hubbards. [Much laughter.] I must say, however, that the bar still offers the wider opportunity, the higher distinction. Presidents, Governors, and Justices, after retiring from their exalted station, seek a place at the Bar of New York. [Applause.] And we welcome them and give them an opportunity to do something—if they have anything in them." [Laughter.]

FROM RONDOUT TO ALBANY.

Coal Distributing Point of Delaware and Hudson to be Moved.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 19.—The Delaware and Hudson Railroad will transfer the distributing point of its coal business from Rondout to this city. Vice President Horace G. Young said this morning that the change would take place on the opening of navigation; that the move had been contemplated for some time, and that it will surely increase considerably the earnings of the road.

The places to be utilized will be the Green Island trestle, owned by this road, and its Church Street docks and yards in this city. It is intended to supply coal to all points on this side of Kingston, from the Albany distributing point, which will prove markedly profitable for Albany workpeople. One reason for making the change was in order to be able to supply the steamboat lines with coal.

LAMMERTS UNDER ARREST.

Niagara County's Treasurer Charged with Misappropriating Over $47,000.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 19.—A warrant was sworn out this afternoon before County Judge Charles Hickey for the arrest of County Treasurer Lammerts, and Sheriff John Kenney arrested him to-night at Niagara Falls.

The complaint was drawn up by District Attorney Abner Hopkins, under Section 470 of the Penal Code, relating to the misappropriation of public funds by a public official, which is made a felony. Col. Byrne, agent of the Maryland Fidelity and Trust Company which is on Lammert's bond for $75,000, swore to the complaint which charges Lammerts with appropriating upward of $47,000 of county money.

Lammerts has refused to resign. Charges have been forwarded to the Governor, asking for his removal.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Positively cures coughs, colds in the chest or lungs and incipient consumption! Always reliable. It is splendid for children. Tastes good. Does as much as

NO CONVICTION OF KENNEY.

The Senator's Case Before Judge Bradford at Wilmington Again Results in a Mistrial.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 19.—At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the jury charged with the trial of United States Senator Richard R. Kenney reported that they could not agree, but nevertheless Judge Bradford refused to discharge them. Two hours later the jurors came into court and declared that an agreement was impossible. The Judge thereupon discharged them, saying that in his opinion the evidence was sufficient to warrant a verdict, and that he had looked for one within twenty-four hours after the jury's retirement, which took place on Friday evening at 6 o'clock.

It has been learned that on the first ballot the jury stood eight for acquittal and three for conviction, with one ballot blank. Subsequently ballots varied, one of them standing ten to two in favor of acquittal. The last ballot, however, was the same as the first. The history of the case in brief is as follows:

In May, 1897, Teller Boggs of the First National Bank of Dover absconded, and soon afterward a defalcation of $107,000, which was $7,000 more than the bank's capital stock, was discovered. It was subsequently discovered that many checks of Senator Kenney's, ranging into thousands dollars had been paid by the First National Bank without having been charged to the various accounts for months after their payment. As a result, Col. Ezekiel Cooper and Thomas S. Clark, whose checks had also been carried in this way, are now serving terms in the Trenton Penitentiary. Boggs returned last February and turned State's evidence.

The trial of Senator Kenney, just concluded, began two weeks ago. It was the second trial of his case. His defense largely consisted in the plea of ignorance of the condition of his accounts and of the fact that Boggs was manipulating them as shown. District Attorney Vandegrift will report the case to the Department of Justice at Washington and await instructions. Senator Kenney will say nothing on the subject of this second mistrial, but his friends profess to be much disappointed, as they had expected an actual acquittal.

The formal charge against Kenney was one of conspiracy to misappropriate the bank funds.

INDIANS WANT INDEPENDENCE.

The St. Regis Band on the New York Frontier Restless.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 19.—Two Government agents of the Indian Department have just returned from visiting the St. Regis Indians, who occupy a small reserve on the New York State frontier. Mutterings of discontent have been heard among this tribe for some time. They are the descendants of the old Caughnawagas and Mohawks. The agitation has been kept alive to return to the customs of their forefathers. The situation is complicated because the reservation is intersected by the boundary line between the United States and Canada, one reservation being controlled from Washington and the other from Ottawa.

Messrs. McKeowan and McRae, the two officials who have returned here, say that what the Indians in effect want is to set up an independent sovereignty, giving no allegiance either to British or American rule. The Canadian agent told them that this was preposterous, and would not be accorded them even if they went back to the old tribal ways, as they would still be amenable to the laws of the country in which they resided. The conference had a beneficial effect. When Messrs. McKennan and McRae were in the reserve a United States constable shot an Indian while resisting arrest. An attempt was made by the Indian and his friends to make the constable a prisoner.

DEADLY TRAP IN ALABAMA.

Set by a Birmingham Man, It Has Killed Two Burglars.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 19.—Since the death of his mother two years ago, William Penny, an eccentric old bachelor, has resided by himself in the family hoome near Dolomete. He was a hard-working man and daily absent from his home. His industry and thrift resulted in the belief by many people that he kept a hoard of money at home, and his house was entered by burglars several times last year.

Last Spring, in order to catch any future intruders, Penny set a trap gun just inside his door. In April, Gilbert Dorsey, colored, broke into the house, and was shot and killed by the gun. Yesterday, while Penny was at church, Nelson Wright, also a negro, entered the house. The gun went off and Wright died in the county jail this morning. Another negro was severely wounded in September in the same manner.

Wright was a deserter from the Third Alabama Regiment, stationed at Anniston. Penny's successful mode of protecting his property has not been criticised. His trap gun is ingeniously set with wires. He himself can enter the house when the shotgun is set, but it is death for any one else to make the attempt.

CHAMPIONSHIP ROLLER POLO.

Opening Game in the American League at the Grand Central Palace Won by the New Yorks.

The opening game in the American Polo League brought about 3,000 persons to the Grand Central Palace last night to witness the struggle between the New York and Brooklyn roller polo teams, which the former won by a score of 5 to 3. The only marring feature was the rough tactics resorted to by the members of both teams. At times it was more like a football scrimmage than a polo match. Malone, the locals' half back, and Tierney, who played the same position for the Brooklyns, were the chief offenders. Twice during the game a player was temporarily disabled. Soon after the game began Malone made a vicious drive for a goal, and the ball struck Coyle of the Brooklyns in the left side below the heart, and it was some time before he was able to resume play. Soon after the start of the second period Tobin of the Brooklyns was hit in the mouth with the ball.

The playing of Coyle, Tierney, and Perkins in the first half completely outwitted the New Yorks, and the former caged the ball three times before time was up. This ended the Brooklyns' scoring, and in the next period New York scored four times. Tarrant scored the first goal on a pass by Purcell. Schofield scored the next after some clever passing by Tarrant and Purcell. The third goal was cleanly scored. Schofield played close to the cage, and when Malone drove the ball the length of the field Schofield caught it up and drove it into the cage before any of the opposing team could get to him. Purcell scored the fourth goal in this period. The New Yorks played on the defensive in the last period. Schofield scoring the last goal by a hard drive from the centre.

The work of Anderson, the Brooklyn goal keeper, was a notable feature. He stopped twenty-two drives in the first two periods. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Brooklyn.
Tarrant	First rush	Coyle, Parsons
Schofield	Second rush	Perkins
Purcell	Centre	Tierney
Malone	Half back	Tobin
Berry	Goal	Anderson

Referee—Arlie Latham.

SUMMARY.

Team.	Caged By.	Rush Won By.	Time.
Brooklyn	Coyle	Coyle	0:45
Brooklyn	Coyle	Coyle	6:02
Brooklyn	Coyle	Malone	6:00
		Coyle	Limit
New York	Tarrant	Tarrant	1:35
New York	Schofield	Schofield	6:00
New York	Schofield	Tobin	1:10
New York	Purcell	Tarrant	4:35
		Tarrant	Limit
New York	Schofield	Perkins	11.10
		Tarrant	Limit

Score—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 3.

NEW YORK CLUB WANTS CLARKE

Louisville Outfielder May Play Baseball with the Local Nine.

The New York Baseball Club is still negotiating for Outfielder Fred Clarke of the Louisvilles. President Harry Pulliam and B. Dreyfuss of the Louisville Club called on President Freedman again yesterday afternoon, and Clarke's release was discussed. If any conclusion was reached, it was not announced, but as Mr. Freedman still adheres to the statement that New York will have a winning team next year, he will probably accept any fair offer for Clarke, who would prove the right player in the right place for the local team. Seven thousand five hundred dollars, according to the Louisville Club, has already been offered for Clarke by the local club.

The Brooklyn-Baltimore deal, by which the two clubs are to amalgamate, is still pending. F. A. Abell of the Brooklyn Club said last night that everything, so far as the Brooklyn Club is concerned, is settled, and it is now left for Harry Von der Horst of the Baltimore Club to accept. President Hanlon of the Baltimore Club and Mr. Abell have agreed upon terms, but the deal cannot be closed without the consent of Mr. Von der Horst, who controls the Baltimore stock.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT ENDS.

Taylor Defeats Smith in the Play-Off for Second Prize.

The play-off for the second and third places in the National amateur class championship billiard tournament at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club last night resulted in another exciting match that was finally won by A. Taylor of Chicago. Smith of St. Louis was beaten by an even closer score than when he beat Taylor in the tournament. Honors between the Western players are now even. The score:

TAYLOR—0 3 6 6 2 2 1 0 2 8 1 0 1 0 2 4 0 9 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 6 1 3 6 0 1 1 0 1 3 0 0 9 0 5 2 8 1 8 1 6 2 3 1 1 3 0 0 2 5 6 1 6 3 8 3 1 1 7 1 0 0 1 9. Total, 300. Average, 4 32-67. Highest runs, 36, 24, 23, 18, and 17.

SMITH—0 1 0 0 0 3 1 0 3 2 6 0 1 3 2 7 8 2 0 5 1 7 0 0 1 1 0 3 1 5 0 4 1 0 4 2 3 0 0 1 2 9 3 8 1 2 4 3 0 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 2 0 1 2 6 1 2 9 0 2 0 1 0 1 2. Total, 289. Average, 4 25-66. Highest runs, 38, 29, 27, 24, and 20.

Referee—Edward McLaughlin.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. Judge Wofford, 77 pounds, (J. Reiff,) 7 to 5, won; Gratify, 112, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Felicite, 77, (Daly,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Ballverso, Sokombeo, Morani, Al Paff, and McFarlane also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Mile and a quarter. Lady Hurst, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Major Hooker, 101, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Ellidad, 104, (Falleby,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:11¾. Frank Jaubert also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One Mile. Rey Del Tierra, 110, (E. Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Myth, 107, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; David Tenny, 113, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Boardman, Merope, and Robert Bonner also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Owners' Handicap. One mile. Moringa, 95 pounds, (Devin,) 5 to 2, won; La Goleta, 95, (Gray,) 8 to 5 and out, second; Buckwa, 100, (H. Martin,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:42½.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Don't Tell, 105 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Racivan, 105, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; My Dear, 105, (Ames,) 4 to 1, third. Time—0:57. Abano, Watossa, Crutch, and Silver Girl also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Lode Star, 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5, won; Pat Murphy, 102, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Wyoming, 102, (J. Reiff,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

80.—William Grant, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. John A. Buckner. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

316.—John J. Walsh, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company; motion dismissed.

317.—Robert Wright, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company, and, 318.—Michael S. Vought, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company.—Motions to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the cases on their merits.

344.—Fred Stearns, County Auditor, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Minnesota, on the relation of James N. Marr.—Motion to advance for oral argument denied, but cause will be taken on printed briefs on or before Feb. 1 next, if counsel so desire.

581.—David Brown, appellant, vs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Secretary of Interior—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Feb. 20, after the cases already set down for that day.

630.—The United States, petitioner, vs. Joseph S. Harris et al., receivers, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit granted.

631.—The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, petitioner, vs. Edwin McNeill, receiver, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit denied.

626.—Robert L. Taylor, Governor, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. This is an application for a writ of certiorari to review a decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit on appeal from an interlocutory order, and is denied on the authority of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company vs. Osborne, 146 U. S., 354; Forsythe vs. Hammond, 166 U. S., 506.

640.—The City of New Orleans, petitioner, vs. John G. Warner.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit submitted by Branch K. Miller and Samuel L. Gilmore in support of petition and by Richard De Gray, J. D. Rouse, William Grant, and Wheeler H. Peckham in opposition thereto.

843.—The City of New Orleans, plaintiff in error, vs. Mary Quinlan.—Submitted pursuant to the Twentieth Rule by Branch K. Miller in behalf of S. L. Gilmore and W. B. Somerville for the plaintiff in error, and by Charles Louque for the defendant in error.

256.—The Blythe Company, appellants, vs. John W. Ellis et al., appellees.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Frederic D. McKenney, W. H. H. Hart, John Garber, and Robert Y. Hayne, in support of motion, and by George W Towle, Jr., John F. Dillon, and E. S. Pillsbury in opposition thereto.

202.—Hosea B. Tullis, plaintiff in error, vs. the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Petition to bring up entire record submitted by John B. Cotton in behalf of W. H. H. Miller and John B. Elam in support of petition and by Addison C. Harris in opposition thereto.

188.—The Security Trust Company, assignee, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank H. Dodd et al.—Petition to bring up entire record submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of James E. Markham in support of petition and by E. S. Durment in opposition thereto.

237.—Charles M. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. Louis C. Boyle, Attorney General, &c.—Motion to dismiss submitted by A. B. Browne in behalf of David Martin in support of motion and by B. F. Waggener and A. H. Horton in opposition thereto.

448.—Marcus A. Spurr, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Reassigned for argument Feb. 20, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of A. H. Horton for the petitioner.

605.—Louis Roesel, appellant, vs. William T. Kirk, Sheriff, &c.—Advanced and assigned for argument Jan. 9, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of N. C. J. English for the appellee.

14.—The Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Patten Paper Company, (Limited,) et al.—Mandate stayed till Jan. 23 on motion of A. B. Browne, in behalf of counsel for the defendants in error.

638.—The International Bank of St. Louis, petitioner, vs. Eberhard Faber.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by J. Holdsworth Gordon in behalf of Robert D. Murray in support of petition and by Francis Forbes in opposition thereto.

423, 460, 464, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 592, 593, 598, 599, 600, 601, 608, 609, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, and 619.—William Stephens et al., appellants, vs. the Cherokee Nation.—Advanced and assigned for argument Feb 20, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of A. H. Garland for the appellants.

Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1899.

Call for Jan. 3: 90, 100, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, and 114.

Calendars for Tuesday, Dec. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Day Calendar.

4—In re Hahlo & Co.
29—Wm. Schollhorn Co. vs. Bridgeport Mfg. Co.
41—Duggan vs. Slocum.
42—Curtis vs. the Mary Powell.
43—Briggs vs. Duell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

19—McBride vs. Allen.
187—Steinmender vs. Steamship La Guadaloupe.
197—Berre vs. SS Norge.
205—Goodwin vs. tug Thos. J. Scully " and barges."
206—Lo Vico vs. tug Geo. W. Elder.
209—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
211—Ferguson vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
196—Moneton vs. Merrill.
198—Haley vs. tug Sarnac.
199—B. & F. Marine Ins. Co. vs. tug Saranac.
145—Cleary vs. tug D. C. Chase and steamboat Newark.
172—Marx vs. S.S. Frey.
185—Moran vs. ferryboat West Brighton.
25—Hylin vs. S. S. Magenta and two other cases.
184—Dalley vs. City of New York.
212—Summer vs. Hoadley.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Robbins vs. Robbins.
2—Connolly vs. Am. Casualty Ins. Co.
3—Spofford vs. Pearsall.
4—Scherer vs. Ground Hog Con. M. Co.
5—People ex rel. Wagener vs. Police Com.
6—Jackson vs. Stelber.
7—Higgins vs. Herter.
8—In re 70th St.
9—In re 169th St.
10—In re Manhattan St.
11—Hayman vs. Creamer.
12—Thompson vs. Remsen.
13—Country Club Land Ass'n vs. Lohbauer.
14—Hedges vs. Bemis.
15—Hirsch vs. Cain.
16—Baumeister vs. Cain.
17—Wendell vs. Wendell.
18—In re Mooney.
19—Parker vs. Mairs.
20—Butler vs. Hedden.
21—Rinaldo vs. Morning Journal Asso'n.
22—In re Arkell.
23—Bloch vs. Bloch.
24—Allen vs. Mayer.
25—Straus vs. D., L. & W. R. R. Co.
26—Ferris vs. Ferris.
27—In re Munn.
28—Carey vs. Wakeman.
29—Lobejager vs. Thiel.
30—Cochran vs. A. S. Baker & Co.
31—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Jenkins.
32—Sewell vs. Holt.
33—Swan vs. Jenkins.
34—McKenna vs. Baumann.
35—Walton vs. McMorrow.
36—Walton vs. Chesebrough.
37—Ridden vs. Lemon.
38—Hedges vs. Bemis.
39—Royal Ins. Co. vs. Heidenheimer.
40—Benjamin vs. Sagar.
41—Union Dime Savings Inst. vs. Kaufman.
42—Grupelli vs. Risley.
43—In re Diamond Truck & Car Gear Co.
44—Davies vs. Fickien.
45—Demorest vs. Lynch.
46—Burns vs. Pfluger.
47—In re Bell.
48—Holland vs. Day.
49—In re Gillespie.
50—Lusk vs. Lynn.
51—In re Venable.
52—Schloeffel vs. Dour.
53—Treacy vs. Ellis.
54—Snyder vs. Bennett.
55—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
56—Montana Ore Purch. Co. vs. Butte & Boston Con. M. Co.
57—Guarantee Trust Co. vs. Elmira Municipal Imp. Co.
58—Engel vs. Keane.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Rudd vs. Rudd.
2—In re Worthington Co. Demurrer.
6995—Fraser vs. Met. Fireproofing Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1433—W. U. Tel. Co. vs. Shepard.
1146—Birrell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1417—Mayer vs. Mayer.
1502—Cook vs. Mayor, &c.
1852—Herschfield vs. Herschfield.
841—Frethey vs. Durant.
821—Am. Credit Ind. Co. vs. Jonas.
1464—Malleson Bros. Co. vs. Melley.
1474—Potter vs. Potter.
1547—Rubloff vs. Rubloff.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1885.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.. (Criminal term)—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Cowan, Le Barbier, and Herrman.

1—Daniel Kennedy.
2—John H. Lilly.
3—John C. Henderson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Case on.

6030—Raegener vs. Hutchins.
7396—Greenberg vs. McMahon.
5267—Binder vs. Scheuerman.
5262—Hanrich vs. Owsston.
5677—Croscup & West Eng. Co. vs. Shaw.
8053—Cerio vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
8064—McGillicuddy vs. Sargent.
7267—Mahoney vs. Cody.
7549—Garcia vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7612—Ramsey vs. Nat. Constructing Co.
7591—Hoffman vs. Hennesey.
7275—Cohen vs. Cohen.
7298—Anderson vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
7511—Caldwell vs. Smith
7521—Flynn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7541—Torres vs. H. C. Underwood Mfg. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., and V. for trial.

3114—Cousins vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
3352—McKeever vs. Schnugg.
3864—Jeter vs. Hubbell.
865—Becker vs. Mayor, &c.
3143—McEnerny vs. Seeley.
3239—Harding vs. New Commercial Club.
3398—Murray vs. Weir.
1658—Gressman vs. Reinhard.
1851—Higgins vs. Man. Ry. Co.
3679—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.
3825—Baird vs. Mayor, &c.
3854—Ross vs. Gardner.
2156—Badenhauser vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2524—Donald vs. Gardner.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII. at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

1153—Striechner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2925—Leary vs. Reddy.
3354—Prior vs. Morton Boarding Stables.
3404—McWilliam vs. Home Ins. Co.
3413—G. C. Flint Co. vs. Dunser.
3489—Grosik vs. Wills.
3506—Wagener vs. Spies.
3507—Same vs. same.
3511—Singer vs. Mayor, &c.
3617—Sullivan vs. Smith
3629—U. O. Am. Stairbuilders vs. Low.
3649—Kaldenmorgen vs. E. R. Gas Co.
3736—Schroeck vs. Reiss.
3746—Remsen vs. Mulle.
2145—O'Leary vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3648—Saranac & L. P. R. R. Co. vs. Arnold.
3843—Freret vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
2341—Weber vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1722—Dwyer vs. Mayor, &c.
3294—Boyle vs. Mills.
3304—Van Raven vs. Meyer.
3330—Ebert vs. Lowenstein.
3[illegible]—Fair vs. Meney.
968—Boylston vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3876—Manneck vs. Baier.
3888—Wheeler vs. Haass.
3902—Herman vs. Seldenberg, Stiefel Co.
1028—Pomeroy vs. Braman.
3665—Southard vs. Blake
1854—Gibbs vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2837—Ackerman vs. Maltby Henley Co.
2860—Fargis vs. de Forest.
2870—Catlin vs. T. B. Peddle & Co.
2882—Sinkowitz vs. Grabold.
2896—Porcella vs. Mut. Reserve F. L. Ass'n.
2899—Rosenweig vs. Gilbert.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—at 2:15 P. M.

1416—Contested will of Charles O'Keefe. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Jane A. Dwyer.
2—Jane A. Dwyer.
3—Jane A. Dwyer.
4—Jane A. Dwyer.
5—Jane A. Dwyer.
6—Jane A. Dwyer.
7—Jane A. Dwyer.
8—James M. Comins.
9—Ellen L. Maxwell.
10—Charles Gedney.
11—John R. Hayward.
12—Vincent M. Wilcox.
13—Edward T. Wood.
14—Thomas McMullen.
15—Michael J. Kadel.
16—Peter De Loughrey.
17—Michael Hannon.
18—Elizabeth Russell.
19—Anna Jensen.
20—Johanna Hibbeler.
21—Davis Auerbach.
22—Otto Heinken.
23—Ellen H. Tompkins.
24—George Schmitt.
25—John Healey.
26—Robert B. Lloyd.
27—Mary Duggan.
28—Edward R. Harper.
29—Elizabeth Ruegg.
30—Bernard D. Steiner.
31—Jeanette Schneittacher.
32—Sarah E. Embrey.
33—Sarah E. Embrey.
34—Frank A. Shattuck.
35—Frederick G. Schiller.
36—Ellen H. Tompkins.
37—Peter C. Delherte.
38—Henry Peymann.
39—Davis Oppenheimer.
40—Conrad Huiseberg.
41—Eliza M. Morgan.
42—Eliza M. Morgan.
43—Eliza M. Morgan.
44—Carson W. Clarke.
45—Mary Robinson.
46—Louise A. Bergland.
47—Michael Kennedy.
48—Charles Hofman.
49—George H. Humphreys.
50—Frances Danzig.
51—Frederick Asten.
52—Robert B. Floy.
53—Edward J. Mahon.
54—Louisa Hess.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Franziska Hausler.
Eleonora Wehle.
Sarah P. Waldron.
Sarah Sheffield.
Sarah M. Brady.
Aaron H. Burr.
Mary E. Higgins.
John Haley.
Gardner L. Colton.
At 2 P. M.
Margaret E. Shortill.
Cord Vogts.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1430—Contested will of Thomas S. Robertson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Calendar clear.

1549—Levien vs. Webb.
6269—Lain vs. Schaeffer.
1581—Nat. Bank of the Republic vs. Carroll.
1825—Moore vs. Kelly.
1824—Same vs. same.
1775—Speiser vs. L. L. Warshauer Co.
2059—Apfel vs. Marx.
2060—Hause vs. Schwartz
2061—Van Brunt vs. McCall.
2062—Maybury vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
2063—Smith vs. Lowenstein.
2064—Walker vs. Grand Conservatory of Music.
2065—Davis vs. Clark.
2069—Stott vs. Am. Watchman T. D. Co.
2070—Garvin vs. Machine Co. vs. Valentine.
2071—Same vs. Anthony.
2072—Same vs. Cullen.
2073—Same vs. Spaulding.
2074—Same vs. Lawrence
2075—Same vs. Parker.
2076—Same vs. Spero.
2077—Same vs. Valentine.
2078—Same vs. same.
2079—Yates vs. Baldwin.
2080—Meyer vs. Klein.
2081—Hecking vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2082—Boehm vs. Portheim.
2083—Stewart vs. Manh. Ry. Co.
2085—Barrow vs. Citizens' Gas. Co.
2086—Mack vs. Fineberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street,)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
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Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.
23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887:)

In view of the probable reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, the time has come when, in our opinion, the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders should be protected by a deposit of their bonds with us; the depositor, by such deposit, giving us full power to dispose of the bonds or to deliver them under any plan of reorganization, provided that in so doing we obtain for each Bondholder who deposits his bonds with us par and interest in cash therefor, or, at his option, the right to include his bonds in such plan of reorganization, and to receive in lieu of the cash price above stated the new securities offered under the plan, such option to run for at least thirty days after the plan is issued.

Bondholders are therefore invited to deposit their bonds with us at once for the purpose and with the powers above indicated, receiving suitable certificates of deposit.

We cannot undertake to act for any bonds not deposited with us, and we reserve the right to decline at any time to receive further deposits.

In our opinion, a prompt deposit of bonds will conduce to the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes.

The coupons due January 1, 1899, may be detached from the bonds before they are deposited with us.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

$100,000
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
New York & Queens Light and Power Company.

Dated April 15, 1898. Due Jan. 1, 1929.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY 1ST IN NEW YORK.

The Company is in absolute control of the electric light and power business in that portion of Greater New York formerly comprised within the villages of Flushing, Whitestone, and College Point, and the Town of Flushing. All the franchises of the Company are perpetual, except one, which extends for 25 years with the privilege of renewal. The Company does all the public electric lighting in the above territory under five and ten year contracts, and has in addition a large commercial lighting and power business.

PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
Other high grade Municipal and Corporation securities constantly on hand.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING,
BOSTON. CHICAGO.

THE HOLDERS OF
Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota
1ST 6S, DUE MARCH 1ST, 1916.
Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago
1ST 6S, DUE JULY 1ST, 1912.
ARE REQUESTED TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE UNDERSIGNED, WITH A VIEW OF PROTECTING THEIR INTEREST, AS AN ATTEMPT IS ABOUT TO BE MADE TO DISTURB THEIR LIEN.
New York, December 19th, 1898.
F. J. Lisman & Co.,
30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull and soft.

Yesterday's stock market was more reactionary in character than any for some time past. Kept under pressure during the greater part of the day, stocks yielded, and net changes at the close were chiefly fractional declines. It was notable, however, that in many parts the market showed stubborn resistence, and the fact that in the face of persistent selling by the traders the majority of shares did not lose more than fractions gave further evidence that the inherent strength of the present market has by no means disappeared.

On the whole, it was a disappointing day to both bulls and bears, although the contingent that is working for a decline was noticeably disconcerted because of the refusal of stocks to get much below the price level of the morning.

***

Many stories intended to affect confidence were put into circulation, and industriously hippodromed by the bear crowd. The reaction was generally attributed to these tales, but as a matter of fact they would probably have been ineffective but for the continuous and pronounced weakness of Sugar Trust. With that leading industrial disclosing a notable lack of support and dropping steadily to new low prices for the present movement, bullish enthusiasm was naturally damped. Stocks did not advance, while Sugar Trust was declining, yet neither did they show much weakness. The free selling by the bears did not seem to disconcert that portion of the Wall Street public which, being convinced that stocks are going very much higher, seems willing to take them on all reactions, however slight.

***

Special stress was laid by the bears on the money market situation, in which they affected to see significant changes. It was widely proclaimed that money was hardening, and that some of the larger interests were looking for temporarily higher money. As a matter of fact, there is nothing in the money market situation to confirm such talk. Ease shows everywhere; the banks have more money than they can profitably employ, even at this season of the year. And furthermore, the foremost banking authorities of Wall Street talk confidently of low rates for a long time to come.

While commission house buying was not as conspicuous nor as general yesterday as it has been of late, it was nevertheless much in evidence at all times. Representatives of many of the smaller commission firms dropped out of sight as buyers, but of all the standard shares the more important houses were steady purchasers, buying persistently throughout the day without apparent regard to the state of the market. This was particularly true of houses with out-of-town connections, and it was evident that the provinces were an important bull influence in the market. In practically every big city of the country investors and speculators alike have made immense profits in the present market. And those profits are being put back into stocks by these out-of-town speculators, who still believe in the promise of the future, and who believe that stocks bought at this level, or even higher, will be considered cheap only a short time hence. From every out-of-town centre comes just such bullishness as this—bullishness that expresses itself most in real buying orders.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $91,000 3s, coupon, at 106⅝@106½; $12,000 do, small, at 106¾, and $2,000 5s, coupon, at 112⅝.

***

In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 7¼, and $12,000 do, funded debt 2-3s of 1991, at 83@82¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Malt. pf...	½	Lake Erie & West..	1⅛
American Spirits pf..	1	Lake Erie & W. pf..	2⅜
Am. Steel & Wire...	⅞	Met. Street Ry.....	½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	⅝	Mobile & Ohio.....	1¼
B. & O., all in. pd..	1⅞	Minn. & St. Louis....	½
B. & O. w. is.....	2⅜	M. & St. L. 2d pf....	½
B. & O. pf. w. is....	⅝	National Biscuit.....	¾
Brook. Union Gas...	1½	Pacific Mail..	⅝
Central Pacific.....	1⅛	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Chicago & Alton....	¾	Southern Pacific.....	1½
Chi., Ind. & Louis..	¾	Southern Ry. pf.....	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	2
Consol. Gas.....	5	Texas & Pacific.....	¾
Den. & Rio Grande...	⅞	Union Pacific.....	⅞
Federal Steel.....	¾	U. S. Rubber.....	1½
H. B. Claflin.....	2	U. S. Rubber pf....	1½
Illinois Central.....	½	West Chi. Street....	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

American Express....	1	Evans. & T. Haute..	¾
American Sugar Refs.	3½	Evans. & T. H. pf..	1
Am. Sugar Refs. pf..	1¼	Int. Paper pf.....	½
Canada Southern....	⅝	Laclede Gas.....	⅝
Chi. & East. Ill. pf..	½	N. J. Central.....	1
Chi., Gt. West. pf...	⅝	Peoples' Gas Chi....	½
Chicago & N. W....	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...	⅞	Reading 1st pf.....	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	1	St. Jo. & G. Isl. pf..	1½
Consol. Ice.....	1	Standard Dist.....	½
Consol. Ice pf.....	1½	U. S. Express.....	2
Delaware & Hudson.	1½	Wheel. & Lake Erie	
Del., Lack. & West..	1¼	4th assess. paid...	⅝
Erie 1st pf.....	⅝		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj..	1¼	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..	1¼
B. & O., S. W. inc. B.	1¼	Fulton Elev. 1st....	6½
B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	1½	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	3½
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s....	1½	Leh. V. of N. Y. 1st.	1¼
Dal. & Waco 1st....	4½	L. & N. call W. 5s..	1½
Detroit City Gas 5s.	1	St. P., M. & M. 4s..	1¼
Flint & P. M. 6s....	1	Wis. Con. 1st, tr. r..	1½

Bonds Declined.

Peo. & East 1st..... 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $108,308,821; balance, $6,558,966; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $910,686.

Money on call in London at 2½@3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16@3½ per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80⅜@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ less 1-16 for long, 5.21⅛ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅛@94 15-16, and guilders at 39¾ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston, 15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular but generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 121; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 74; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 117; New York Central, ⅜, to 127½; Reading, ⅜, to 10, and Atchison, ¼, to 19⅜. Declined—Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 38⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝, Louisville and Nashville at 66⅞, Erie at 14⅝, Pennsylvania at 62⅞, and Northern Pacific preferred at 79. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 3-16 for money and 110 7-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £73,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f. 97½c, and exchange on London was 25f 28c.

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of avaerages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Dec. 10.	Dec. 17.	Increase.
Loans, dis., invest.	$62,694,000	$62,904,400	$210,400
Circulation.....	1,612,100	1,611,000	*1,100
Net deposits.....	70,500,700	70,745,300	244,600
Dep. with C.H. ag'ts.	8,963,500	9,196,100	232,600
Leg. ten. & b'k notes	4,421,900	4,301,100	*120,800
Dep. b'k & tr. co's.	3,846,800	4,163,900	317,100
Specie.....	3,585,100	3,967,800	182,700
Total reserve...	$20,767,300	$21,328,900	$561,600
Reserve required...	17,625,175	17,686,325	61,150
Surplus reserve..	$3,142,125	$3,642,575	$500,450

*Decrease.

TO BUILD THE UNDERGROUND.

Wall Street people, close friends of that Philadelphia contingent headed by William L. Elkins and P. A. B. Widener, were yesterday quoting those Metropolitan Street Railway capitalists as having said that they are now ready to go ahead with a strong syndicate at their backs and bid for the privilege of constructing the underground road in this city.

It has been believed in Wall Street for some time that Metropolitan Street Railway interests would be the capitalists who would really construct and control the underground system, but nothing definite regarding the matter has been obtainable.

These statements were by no means made public property yesterday, and there was reason to believe that the people who made them were at work using them to best advantage in the stock market. They sold Manhattan Elevated, and they bought Metropolitan Street Railway. Both stocks were fairly active, the former showing much weakness, and the latter much strength.

VANDERBILT POSSIBILITIES.

The following interesting letter was issued yesterday by the Stock Exchange house of E. & C. Randolph. The subject of a general Vanderbilt consolidation has been one much discussed in Wall Street in recent years, but it is doubtful if it has ever been taken up and gone into so boldly as in the Messrs. Randolph's circular letter:

"This is an age of consolidations and combinations. Large systems of railroads tend to become even larger as time goes on by absorption of outlying allies or weakly competitors. In March, 1898, the New York Central inaugurated what may prove to be one of the greatest combinations of the age by taking Lake Shore stock and Michigan Central stock in exchange for its own 3½ per cent. bonds. We believe that this was but the beginning of a plan which may ultimately result in a Vanderbilt system of railroads from ocean to ocean, resting upon New York Central as a base.

"If we suppose such a system to be created by exchange of New York Central 3½ per cent. collateral trust bonds for Chicago and Northwestern preferred and common at 200 and 150, and for Union Pacific preferred and common at 100 and 50, respectively, the mileage and capitalization would work out as follows:

	Miles of Road.	Bonded Debt.	3½ Collat. Trust.	Stock.
New York Central	2,396	$100,000,000	$348,000,000	$100,000,000
Lake Shore	1,403	50,000,000	.....	.....
Michigan Central	1,657	43,000,000	.....	.....
Canada Southern			.....	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	5,070	135,000,000	.....	.....
Union Pacific system, including O. S. L. & O. R. & N.	5,500	164,000,000	.....	.....
Total mileage	16,026	$492,000,000	$348,000,000	$100,000,000

On which fixed charges would be as follows:

		Bonded Debt.	Collat. Trust Bonds.
New York Central	(about)	$3,500,000	$12,180,000
Lake Shore	(about)	1,750,000	.....
Michigan Central	(about)	2,400,000	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	(about)	4,725,000	.....
Union Pacific system	(about)	7,000,000	.....
Total	(about)	$19,375,000	$12,180,000
Grand total fixed charges		$31,555,000	.....

"There would then be a grand total mileage of over 16,000 owned or controlled by majority ownership, and the only stock outstanding would be the preferred stock of Oregon Navigation and a portion of the common stock of the same company. The system would reach from New York to Chicago, Chicago to Omaha and Kansas City, Denver, and Ogden, thence west to Portland over its own tracks.

"According to latest published returns and estimates the net earnings of this system would be as follows:

New York Central, (about)	$10,400,000
Lake Shore, (about)	6,100,000
Mich. Central and con'd, (about)	3,250,000
Chicago & N. W., (about)	12,900,000
Union Pacific system, (about)	13,700,000
Total net income	$46,350,000
Deduct fixed charges	31,555,000
Balance	$14,795,000

"There would be left something like 15 per cent. on the New York Central stock, according to the above showing, which is predicted upon completion of its own and Northwest's refunding schemes. Out of this would come whatever dividends might be declared on Oregon Navigation's stocks outstanding unless it were desired to take them in in dealing with the Union Pacific system.

"Now it is evident that a consolidation or combination such as outlined above would result in material economies in expenditures for operation. It is impossible to say how much could be saved, but we may assume at least $2,000,000, simply by curtailment of duplication of offices and officers. Great economies have already resulted from the Lake Shore and Michigan Central consolidation.

"A number of facts lead us to believe that a combination of this kind may be under consideration. Current quotations for New York Central and Northwest stocks are significant. New York Central yields only 3¼ per cent. at present quotations, Northwest common 3½ per cent., and Northwest preferred only 3⅝ per cent. New York Central has already consolidated its system to Chicago; Union Pacific (in which the Vanderbilts are said to be largely interested) is consolidating its lines from Omaha to Portland, Oregon. Sooner or later the logic of events will drive all their properties into union closer than that now existing. The scheme outlined above is possible, and, in fact, easy of accomplishment. It means very important results for New York Central stockholders, in view of the fact that if only $2,000,000 were saved in operating expenses, there would be 17 per cent. for New York Central stock. There might easily be 20 per cent."

MR. SEARLES AND SUGAR TRUST.

Sugar Trust was the feature of yesterday's market, and was most conspicuous by reason of its weakness. From 124, the stock dropped close to 120, and then, with a feeble rally in the last few minutes, closed with a net loss of more than 3 points. About 70,000 shares changed hands. Sugar Trust did not decline violently, in its usual sensational way. It went down slowly, and in doing so disclosed merely the lack of support. Traders were sellers of the stock, but on the whole its weakness could not properly be attributed to their influences.

The retirement of Mr. John E. Searles from his positions as Director and Treasurer of the trust was looked upon in Wall Street as a bear point. Mr. Searles himself sent out a statement in which he said positively that the only reason for his withdrawal from the management of the American Sugar Company was ill-health. But Wall Street would not look at it in this light. People claiming to know much of Sugar Trust affairs insisted that Mr. Searles's retirement came about because of his unwillingness to be identified with a policy of vengeance when he believed that the proper way to conduct the Sugar Trust business was on regular business principles.

UNION PACIFIC AND ALTON.

Union Pacific stocks were again conspicuous yesterday, both showing strength despite the laggard spirit of the general market. The common stock was one of the most active issues, figuring for 41,000 shares. It made a new high price, selling up to 40¾. The preferred, with about 20,000 shares to its credit, sold above 72. Union Pacific's strength was due chiefly to buying by strong financial interests and also by commission houses where the subject of the Alton deal was discussed as of much importance. Among outsiders sentiment seems to be even more bullish on Union Pacific common than on the preferred, for it is figured that the latter is a sure 4 per cent. dividend payer with or without the Alton property, and that the benefits accruing from the big deal would go largely to the common stock.

It was stated yesterday that a meeting of the Union Pacific Company has been called for Jan. 10, at which it is believed, sanction of the Alton purchase, already understood to have been made by the Executive Committee, will be asked.

BEAR SELLING OF ATCHISONS.

Bear professionals were especially industrious yesterday in their attacks upon the Atchison stocks, both of which were kept under pressure during the greater part of the day. The Flower following and other strong interests recently conspicuous as persistent and heavy buyers of both Atchison stocks stood ready to take all offerings, although apparently they did not want to scare off the short selling by keeping up prices. Below 51, commission houses were also good buyers of Atchison preferred, of which nearly 60,000 shares changed hands. In Atchison common the buying was of the same confident character as that noted for several days past.

The dividend on Atchison preferred is promised this week, but Wall Street still contains many doubters as to this development. Among the professional traders particularly there seems to be scoffing at the idea of an Atchison dividend. Insiders, however, are positive in their statements. They carefully avoid any intimation as to what period the dividend will represent, or, in fact, how much it will be, but they promise that the Atchison preferred will go on the dividend list at the coming Directors' meeting.

BULLISHNESS FROM CHICAGO.

Discussing the general stock market situation in a letter to clients, Mr. A. O. Slaughter of the well-known Chicago banking house of A. O. Slaughter & Co. says:

"There has lately been noticeable a certain hesitation on the part of conservative interests owing to a belief that the technical state of speculation is weak. Steady improvement in values of stocks and bonds the last few months has been based upon a sound foundation, and there can be little doubt that the ultimate tendency of prices will be toward a higher level than that which now obtains. And, at the same time, there is little ground for belief in a serious decline in prices.

"Favorable factors of trade continue to multiply, and the money situation throughout the country, it seems reasonable to believe, will not be materially changed for some time to come. Reports of Illinois State banks made this week show continued increase in deposits, while loans fail to expand with equal facility. The same conditions which obtain here prevail also throughout the Northwest and generally in the Western and Southern States to a greater or less extent. The New York money market in some degree reflects the great speculative activity of the last two months, but rates remain about the lowest on record.

"The most significant fact has been the growing interest in American securities in London and heavy British buying at advancing prices. The practically prohibitive prices at which the better class of British home railway securities are selling, the discredit in which the industrial group of English securities stands, and public wariness of Kafir stocks limit the field of British speculative activity. Constant improvement in our railroad earnings, the resumption of interest and dividend payments, and the passing one after another of our railroads out of the hands of receivers throws a very favorable light on the American group of securities. The yield of American stocks is attractive to the foreign public, accustomed to a small earning power of its investments. This foreign interest is likely to become a dominant factor in the establishment of higher prices for securities as soon as the foreign money market again seeks a normal basis, which may be seen early in the coming year."

STEEL STOCKS ACTIVE.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was one of yesterday's features, having about 22,000 shares to its credit and selling up to 36½, at which price it closed with a net gain of 2 points. Interests identified with the company were buyers to some extent, although more significant were the purchases for the account of people close to the management of the Federal Steel Company. The Federal Steel stocks themselves did very little yesterday, the common got up above 39 in the morning and closed with a substantial gain. The preferred fluctuated between 79 and 80 and made a fractional loss. Flower interests continue bullish on the stocks, and there were current intimations that the announcement may soon be made of the acquisition of Tennessee Coal and Iron by Federal Steel.

PITTSBURG ACTIVITY.

Regarding recent activity and buoyancy in the Pittsburg stock market, Mr. Humphries Miller of that city writes:

"Our stock market has more than fulfilled the expectations of the most sanguine bulls. In the case of stocks like Pittsburg Plate Glass, Consolidated Gas common, and Westinghouse Electric second preferred the rise during the past week has carried them higher than we dared to predict. Unquestionably a part of this rise has been due to speculation, and the cashing-in of paper profits may cause a smart reaction, but the radical change in public sentiment regarding the value of securities is largely responsible for the rising tendency of speculative and investment values, and the movement has attained such proportions that we expect to see it continue for some time to come. The total sales this week were among the largest ever made here, and private transactions were also of large volume."

VANDERBILTS SLUGGISH.

The Vanderbilt stocks were not very conspicuous in yesterday's market, although none of the group lost much of the recent gains. Despite the talk of a probability of the Union Pacific purchase of the Alton property, it was still stated in many quarters that the Michigan Central is likely to be the purchaser.

THE CHEAPEST GRANGER.

Chicago Great Western was quite active yesterday on buying by Western houses and by local interests identified with the Granger properties. The stock sold at 15½ and closed with a fractional advance. Inside interests are beginning to talk quite bullish on Chicago and Great Western common stock, hinting at some pending arrangement which will mean larger foreign interests in the property than heretofore.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $500,450 in surplus reserve as show by statement of outside banks.

Decrease in St. Louis Southwestern's gross earnings for the second week in December, due to a two days' blizzard.

Advance of half a cent per pound by the Woolson Spice Company in the price of roasted coffee.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of a further issue of $414,526 Commercial Cable debentures.

Decrease of 9,591 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, but increase of 20,964 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Reports from the West indicating a shortage of bituminous coal, for which the strikes are held responsible.

Decrease of $13,696 in net earnings of Pittsburg, Youngstown, and Ashabula for November, making a decrease of $18,206 since Jan. 1.

Great activity and boom in prices of copper mining shares in the Boston market

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	239½	240½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St. Man & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	4
New Orleans Traction pf	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue cor sols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53	54
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¾	95½
Brooklyn Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry	45½	46¼
Union Ferry bonds	103	..

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds, ex int	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	32⅝	32⅞
Amsterdam pf	68¾	69
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101⅞	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15½	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas pf	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	113	115
Syracuse Gas stock	21	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Western Gas	92½	93½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate common	33	34½
American Tin Plate pf	93	94
American Typefounders	47	50
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	37⅞	37⅞
Continental Tobacco pf	80	81
Hearing-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Hearing-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	58	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	30	33
Knickerbocker Ice common	50	51
Knickerbocker Ice pf	78	80
Mallard Company pf., ex div	118	90¾
Michigan-Peninsular Car	21	25
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	26	27
Otis Elevator pf	80½	81
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	429	431
Trenton Potteries	9	13
Trenton Potteries pf	52	58
Union Typewriter	13	15
Union Typewriter 1st pf	102	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	96	100
Wagner Car Company	169½	170½

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, as't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	16¼	18
Electric Vehicle pf	55	65
Hudson River Telephone stock	75	80
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	25	28
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in December showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	$2,070
Canadian Pacific	21,600
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,000
Chicago Great Western	7,628
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	3,539
Denver & Rio Grande	11,300
Kanawha & Michigan	1,054
Mexican Central	27,564
Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,907
Missouri Pacific	3,000
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	983
St. Louis & San Francisco	7,562
Wabash	14,528
Total increase, twelve roads	$108,135
Increase previously reported	129,239
Total increase, sixteen roads	$237,374

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The following showed decreases:

Central Branch	$1,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	17,821
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	11,331
International & Great Northern	891
Lake Erie & Western	8,697
Louisville & Nashville	20,390
Ohio River	633
Rio Grande Western	5,850
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2,194
St. Louis Southwestern	3,762
Toledo & Ohio Central	5,694
Wheeling & Lake Erie	7,026
Total decrease, twelve roads	$85,289
Decrease previously reported	31,059
Total decrease, sixteen roads	$116,348
Net increase	121,026

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Mexican sold at .35, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .27, seller 10; 1,000 Plymouth at .16, 500 Potosi at .20, 100 Standard at 2.05.

On the Mining Exchange 40,000 shares of Sentinel sold at .001½@.002, buyer 30, @ .001½.

Closing bids for mining stocks at the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.08	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.01	Iron Silver	.70
Belcher	.15	Kings & Pem. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.32	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.90	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.30
Chollar	.17	Ophir	.55
Chrysolite	.13	Phoenix gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.05	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.42	Sierra Nevada	.85
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	2.00
Father de Smet	.21	Union Con.	.10
Gould &

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s			C. B & Q con 7s			H & T Cent gen 4s			St L & San Fran 4s		
10,000	108		6,000	117½		10,000	87		1,000	84⅝	
Am Sp. Mfg Co 6s			C. St P. M & O con			Kans & Mich 4s			St L & S F G M 5s		
2,000	84½		1,000	134½		10,000	80		5,000 s20F	108⅜	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s			C. C. C & Ind 1st			Laclede Gas L. Co			2,000	108⅜	
15,000	90		2,000	101⅞		of St L 1st 5s			St L S F G M 6s		
5,000	89		Clev & Canton 1st,			1,000	107		5,000	124½	
Atch, Col & P 1st,			Trust Co certfs			Lehigh V of N Y 1st			St L Southwn 1st		
Trust Co certfs			35,000	71		25,000	106⅜		5,000	83⅞	
4,000	70		Col Fuel & Iron 6s			Louis. Ev. & St L.			10,000	83⅝	
Atch, Jewell, Col &			5,000	80		consol 1st 5s,			50,000	84	
Wn 1st			Col Midland 1st 4s			Trust Co certfs			St L Southw 2d inc		
2,000	70		31,000	77		11,000	52½		5,000	40½	
Atch, Top & San F			5,000	77¼		Louis & Nash uni-			5,000	40¼	
adjustmt 4s			5,000	77½		fied 4s			30,000	40	
44,000	77⅝		3,000	77		5,000	97⅛		St P, M & M, Mon		
28,000	77⅝		Col Midland 2-6s			Louis & N col tr 5s			Ext 4s		
61,000	77⅝		10,000	68		5,000	107½		2,000	104	
27,000	77⅝		10,000	67¾		Manh Ry con 4s			St P, M & M con 6s		
500	77⅝		Colorado South 4s,			5,000	97		1,000	138⅝	
10,000	77⅝		when issued			Metropol Elev 1st			St P & Sioux C 1st		
1,000	77⅝		45,000	86		2,000	113½		1,000	132½	
15,000	77⅝		Col, H V & Tol 5s,			2,000	119		San A & A Pass 4s		
5,000	77⅝		J P M & Co			Met St Ry gen 5s			15,000	77	
5,000	77⅝		ctfs. $85 pd.			4,000	118		1,000	76¾	
10,000	77⅝		3,000 s30F	81		Mex Inter 1st 4s			30,000	76½	
2,000	77⅝		1,000	80½		10,000	84		8,000	76⅝	
9,000	77⅝		10,000 s20F	80		Mo, K & T 1st 4s			12,000	77	
13,000	77⅝		Col & Ninth Av 1st			43,000	91		Scioto Val & N E 4s		
10,000	77⅝		7,000	123½		10,000 s20F	91		5,000	97	
10,000	77⅝		Dal & Waco 1st 5s			11,000	91		So Car & Ga 1st 5s		
77,000	77⅝		1,000	83		Mo, K & T 2d			2,000	101⅝	
18,000	77⅝		20,000	85		20,000	67¼		28,000	101½	
5,000	78¼		15,000	84½		15,000 c	67½		5,000	101⅜	
52,000	78		5,000	86		5,000	67⅝		1,000	101⅞	
100,000	78¼		5,000	86¾		10,000	67½		So Pac of Ariz 1st		
38,000	78¼		10,000	86¼		4,000	67⅝		9,000	111⅝	
65,000	78¾		5,000	86½		26,000	67¼		South Pac of Cal 5s		
10,000	78¾		4,000	86¾		10,000	67⅝		con stamped		
15,000	78¾		5,000	87		5,000	67⅝		20,000	105½	
10,000	78¾		De Bardeln C & I 6s			2,000 b3	67¼		5,000	105⅝	
50,000	78¾		1,000	95		5,000 b3	67¾		10,000	105¾	
250,000	78¾		Den & R G 4s			5,000	67¾		South Ry 1st 5s		
Gen 4s			15,000 s20F	101		7,000	67⅞		1,000	105	
34,000	90¼		12,000	101¼		10,000	67¼		6,000	105⅛	
24,000 b3	90⅛		2,000 s20F	101		Mo, K & T of T 5s			5,000	105	
15,000	90¼		3,000	101¼		7,000	88½		Standard R & T 5s		
10,000	90⅛		5,000 s20F	101⅜		Missouri Pac con			2,000	82	
12,000	90¼		8,000	101¾		2,000	100⅞		15,000	82½	
3,000 b3	90¼		10,000	101½		6,000	110		Stand R & T inc		
500	90⅜		Den & R G 4½s			8,000	109⅞		24,000	23	
5,000	99¼		12,000	110		10,000	109½		15,000	22¾	
Balt & Ohio 3½s,			25,000	110¼		10,000	109⅝		Tenn C, I & R, Tenn		
when issued			15,000	110⅜		10,000	109½		div 6s		
50,000	98¼		25,000	110½		Mo Pac 1st tr 5s			1,000	99½	
2,000	98¼		25,000	111		10,000	90¼		Tex & Pac 1st 5s		
15,000	98¼		Den & R G Imp 5s			15,000	90		2,000	110	
25,000	98⅛		5,000	102¼		Mob & Ohio gen 4s			4,000	109½	
20,000	98¼		15,000 s20F	102½		4,000	82½		3,000	110	
30,000	98⅜		1,000	102¼		Mob & Ohio, Mont			Tex & Pac 2d inc		
10,000	98⅝		30,000 s20F	102½		div 5s			15,000	47¼	
Balt & Ohio 4s,			15,000	102½		1,000	106		5,000	47¾	
when issued			Det City Gas 5s			Nat St'ch M Co 1st			10,000	47⅞	
30,000	98½		5,000	98		3,000	103		23,000	47¾	
15,000	98⅜		5,000	98¼		N Y C & H, Lake			20,000	47¾	
128,000	98¼		5,000	98½		Sh col 3½s			15,000	47⅞	
40,000	98¼		10,000	98¾		19,000	97¾		20,000 s20F	47⅝	
64,000	98¾		21,000	98¾		N Y C deb 4s			Union Elev 1st 6s,		
15,000	98½		15,000	99		2,000 s20F	103⅝		Trust Co certfs		
Balt & O Southwn			11,000	99¼		N Y, N H & H 4s,			16,000	94½	
1st inc, Ser B			37,000	98½		cons deb ctfs,			Union Pacific 4s		
45,000	11		10,000	98¾		small bonds			128,000	103½	
8,000	98¾		12,000	98¾		2,000	172		25,000	103⅛	
15,000	11½		20,000	98¾		N Y, O & W ref 4s			50,000	103⅛	
B'way and 7th Av			1,000	98¾		3,000	104½		25,000	103¼	
1st con 5s			15,000	98¾		6,000	104⅜		10,000	103⅛	
1,000	121½		Det, M & M L G 3½s			5,000	104⅝		U P, D & G 1st,		
5,000	121⅝		10,000	92		N Y, J & W con 6s			Trust Co certfs		
Brooklyn Elev 1st,			E Tenn, V & G 1st			500	106		10,000	87½	
Trust Co certfs			2,000	107½		N & W Ry con 4s			3,000	87	
6,000	94½		Edison Elec Ill Co			500	89¾		Wabash 1st 5s		
Bklyn Un Gas 5s			of N Y 1st 5s			16,500	89¾		5,000	113¼	
8,000	115		15,000	111½		8,000 s20F	89¾		Wabash 2d 5s		
Canada South 3d			Elgin, Jol & E 5s			N P gen lien 3s			5,000	94½	
5,000	111		30,000	104¼		20,000	69¾		78,000	94⅝	
Cent Ga Ry con 5s			Erie 1st Ext 4s			80,000	69¾		8,000	95	
31,000	92		1,000	92½		90,000	70		Wabash deb, Ser B		
1,000	92½		5,000	92¼		9,000	69¾		8,000	34⅞	
5,000	92¼		5,000	92⅛		65,000	69⅜		West Shore gtd 4s		
5,000	92¼		Erie 1st con 7s			3,000	70		registered		
5,000	92		1,000	144½		N P prior lien 4s			1,000	108½	
5,000	92⅛		Erie 4s, prior bds			15,000	102¼		Wn N Y & Penn 1st		
9,000	92		10,000	94½		5,000	102¼		20,000 s20F	110⅝	
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc			25,000	94¼		25,000	102⅛		5,000	111	
14,000	40		Ev & Ind 1st con			Nor Ry of Cal 5s			W N Y & P gen 5-4s		
1,000	40½		11,000	102		5,000	105¼		10,000	54½	
Cent of N J gen 5s			Ev & T H gen 5s			9,000	105½		2,000	54⅞	
10,000	115		10,000	100		Ore R R & Nav 4s			10,000	54⅝	
Registered			2,000	100⅜		15,000	99⅞		3,000	54¾	
10,000	111¼		3,000	100¼		Oregon Short Line			W N Y & Penn inc		
Ches & O gen 4½s			20,000	100		1st con 5s			10,000	15	
35,000	90¼		Flint & Pere M 6s			2,000	110½		5,000	14⅞	
1,000	90⅝		5,000	121		Inc A 5s			17,000	14⅞	
1,000	90⅝		Ft W & D C 1st			10,000	84¼		Wheel & L E 1st,		
10,000	90⅝		35,000	83½		Inc B & col tr			Trust Co certfs		
10,000	90⅝		4,000 s4F	83½		16,000	64½		1,000	108¾	
5,000	90½		Ft Wth & R G 1st			25,000	64⅜		Wilkes & East 1st		
Ches & O, R & I,			3-4s			Pac Coast 1st 5s			10,000	95⅞	
Div 1st con 4s			5,000	65		16,000	104½		Wis Cent Co 1st,		
10,000	107		Fulton Elevated 1st			1,000	104¾		Trust Co certfs		
Chic, Mil & St Paul,			1,000	47		Peo, Dec & Ev 1st,			40,000	63	
I & D Ext			1,000	61½		Trust Co certfs			10,000	62⅞	
5,000	102½		Gal, H & S A, Mex			4,000	98		5,000	62½	
Chic, M & St Paul			& Pac div 5s			Peo & Eastern 1st			46,000	63	
cons 7s			10,000	99½		18,000	83		5,000	63¼	
2,000	162½		H, E & W Tex 5s			14,000	82½		3,000	63	
Chic & M Div			3,000	98¾		Pitts, C & St L			17,000	63½	
2,000	162½		Ill Cent, S L div			4½s, Ser A			18,000	63⅝	
Terminal 5s			4,000	86		1,000	114¾		46,000	63⅞	
1,000	115½		Ind, B & W 2d			Pitts & Wn 1st			20,000	63⅞	
C, M & St P, Chic			K C, P & G 1st			90,000	100		35,000	64	
& Pac Wn 5s			2,000	70⅞		Reading Co gen 4s			20,000	64⅛	
4,000	121		4,000	70¾		37,000	86⅜		1,000	64⅛	
Chic & Northwn			12,000	70¾		80,000	86⅝		10,000	64⅛	
coup gold 7s			3,000	71⅜		10,000	86⅜		20,000	64¼	
5,000	113		3,000	71		5,000	86½		60,000	64¾	
Reg gold 7s			6,000	71¼		5,000	86½		5,000	64¾	
1,000	113		5,000	71⅜		Rio Grande Wn 1st			30,000	64	
Chic & Northw			3,000	71		10,000	92½		6,000	63½	
gen 3½s			Kings Co Elev 1st 5s			St Jo & G Isl 2-3-4s			5,000	63⅝	
8,000	102½		3,000	63¼		2,000	82½		1,000	63½	
C, R I & P gen 4s			19,000	64		St L & I M gen 5s			2,000	63¾	
21,000	106⅜		5,000	65		3,000	104		2,000	63⅝	
5,000	106⅝		10,000	64		5,000	103½		1,000	64	
						11,000	103⅝				

Total sales $5,140,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	As'd.		Bid.	As'd.		Bid.	As'd.
2s, r., 1891	99¼	..	Con. K. C., S. &			N. Y., C. & St. L.		
3s, r., 1918	106⅜	107⅜	R. Co	99	103½	1st pf	70	75
3s, c., 1918	106¾	106¾	D. M. & Ft. D	17¼	18½	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
3s, 1918, small	106	107	D. M. & Ft. D. pf	80	..	2d pf	36	38
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112⅛	Dul., S. S. & A	2⅜	3	Norfolk So	65	..
4s, c., 1907	112⅝	113⅜	D., S. S. & A. pf	6¾	7⅛	Nor. & West	16½	17
4s, r., 1925	123¼	123⅝	Eighth Avenue	375	..	Ore. R. & N	51	54
4s, c., 1925	123¾	124⅝	Erie 2d pf	13¾	19	Ore. R. & N., ex d.	72½	75
5s, r., 1904	113¼	113⅝	Flint & P. M. pf	43	44	Pacific Coast	43	46
5s, c., 1904	112¾	112⅞	Ft. W. & R. G	16	18	Pac. Coast. 1st pf.	81½	83
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅞	..	Green Bay & W.	35	..	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	61	64
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..	Hawaiian Sugar	53	55	Penn. Coal	345	..
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Homestake	57½	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	5
			Ill. Cent. l. l	100	..	P., Ft. W. & C	175	..
Alb. & Sus	200	..	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
American Coal	120	140	Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½	Quicksilver	2	3
Am. Dist. Tel	33½	37	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	Quicksilver pf	8	10
Am. T. & C	97	98½	K. & D. M. pf	15	18	Rens. & Saratoga	183	..
Ann Arbor	14	14½	Keokuk & West	29½	32	Rome, Wat. & Og.	127½	..
Beech Creek	100¼	102	Kingston & Pem	4	..	*Rio Grande W	27	67
Boston A. L. pf	94	96	Laclede Gas pf	94	96	Rio G. W. pf	64	67
Bost., R. & P	32½	35	Lake Shore	201	210	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5½	6
Bur., C. R. & N	90	..	Long Island	48	50	St. L. & San Fran.	8½	8⅞
Chi. & Alton pf	175	..	Mah. Coal R	120	..	St. L. & San Fran.		
Chi. Gt. W., deb.	80¼	82	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	1st pf	68¼	69¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32	34	Manhattan Beach	3	5	St. P. & Duluth	30¾	31½
Chi. & N. W. pf.	185	..	Md. Coal pf., ex d.	47	55	St. P. & Dul. pf	96	99¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	7½	8½	Mexican Central	6	6⅝	St. P., M. & M	173	175
Clev., Lor. & W	15	15½	Michigan Central	112	119	Sixth Avenue	200	..
Clev. & Pitts	172	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	98	100	Stand. Dist. pf	70	72
Col. C. & I. Dev	½	1	Morris & Essex	176	179	Tol. & O. C	20	25
c. C. & I. Dev. pf	1	..	Nat. Starch	5½	6½	Tol. & O. C. pf	..	40
Col. Southern, wi.	6¾	7¼	Nat. St. 1st pf	56	76	Twin City R. T	32½	33
Col. Midland, wi.	7⅛	7½	Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30	Wells-F. Express	125	130
Consol. Coal	50	..	New Cent. Coal	38	41			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, December 21st,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

17 shs. Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y.
14 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
27 shs. Reading Co. 1st Pfd.
45 shs. Reading Co. common.
$1,000 Ohio Southern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Ltf. (Ctf. of Dep.)
$1,000 Am. Dock and Imp. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$2,000 Reading Co. Gen. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1997.
$1,000 Western Union Col. Trust 5 p. c. Bd., 1938.
$1,000 Wabash R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
$1,000 Wabash R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
$5,000 B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st Con. 5 p. c. Bds.
$1,000 Ches. and Ohio R. R. Gen. Mtge. 4½ p. c. 1992.
$1,000 Ches. and Ohio R. R. 1st Con. 5 p. c. Bd., 1939.
$1,000 Eliz., Lex. and Big Sandy R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c., 1902.
$1,000 Chic. and North West R. R. Skg. F. Deb. 5 p. c. Bd., 1933.
$3,000 Mo., Kan. and Tex. R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1990.
$4,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co. Con. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$1,760.50 Claim against Estate of Sidney M. Wintringham.
$529.48 Claim against Emma Herbert.
$1,000 N. Y., Lack., Western Ry. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
$1,000 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bd., 1907.
5 shs. Eagle Fire Co.
20 shs. Standard Gas Co. common.
10 shs. Continental Trust Co.
100 shs. Am. Electric Arms and Ammunition Co.
10 shs. Star Fire Ins. Co. (50 p. c. paid in liq.)
110 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
By order of Administrators.
1 share Clinton Hall Association.
1 share N. Y. Historical Society.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. 9th National Bank.
$1,000 Peoria and Eastern Ry. 1st Consl. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1940 (indorsed.)
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety.
3 shs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
30 shs. Franklin National Bank (Hypd.)
30 shs. Mechanics' National Bank. N. Y.
25 shs. 9th National Bank.
$10,000 N. Y., Ontario and Western Refunding Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1892.
$1,000 N. Y. and Mount Vernon Water Co. 1st 6 p. c. Bd., 1906.
$4,000 Bklyn Heights R. R. Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds.
15 shs. 9th National Bank.
2 shs. Electric Vehicle Co. Pfd.
2 shs. Electric Vehicle Co. common.
15 shs. Trow Directory Printing & Bookbinding Co.
6 shs. American Horse Exchange, "Limited."
$3,000 Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal 7 p. c. Bds., 1909.
5 shs. Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
35 shs. Atlantic Coast Electric R. R.
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. 5 p. c. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$1,000 N. Y., Susq. and Western R. R. (Paterson Extn.) 1st Mtge. Bd., 1910.
20 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
50 shs. N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$291,896,111
Gold reserve	244,695,468
Net silver	6,389,762
United States notes in the Treasury	13,801,428
Treasury notes of 1890	1,054,117
Total receipts this day	2,005,740
Total receipts this month	26,260,720
Total receipts this year	230,087,816
Total expenditures this day	552,000
Total expenditures this month	26,577,000
Total expenditures this year	314,593,504
Deposits in National banks	96,670,845
Silver bullion	865,646
National bank notes received for redemption	283,838
Government receipts from customs	515 105
Internal revenue	1,432,138
Miscellaneous	57,495

Financial Continued on Page 12.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS

Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 12:30 P. M.,
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)

$5,000 Indiana and Vincennes R. R. Co. 2d Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds, due 1900. Guaranteed.
$10,000 Evansville, Terre Haute and Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds, due 1900.
$3,000 Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue R. R. Co., 2d Mortgage Income Bonds.
$500 Freundschaft Society of New York 2d mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.
10 shares Magnus Beck Brewing Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., $50 each.
50 shares Martin Brown Co. of Fort Worth, Texas.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

91st DIVIDEND.

New York, Dec. 13, 1898.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 18th, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION,

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the holders of the following Bonds and Stocks:

Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per cent. Bonds, (Currency);
Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Divison 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency);
Ohio and Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency);
B. and O. Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A;
B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B;
B. and O. Southwestern Railway preferred Stock;
B. and O. Southwestern Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The undersigned have undertaken to act as Managers to carry out a plan for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company on substantially the following basis:

It is proposed that the undersigned shall recommend to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) that it shall acquire the properties of the above-named companies or the securities above named representing the same, and shall issue in exchange therefor and to provide new capital for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of said properties its new securities as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds	$40,000,000
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) New Preferred Stock (trust certificates)	12,500,000
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) New Common Stock (trust certificates)	10,000,000

The new securities and cash are to be offered in exchange for the above-named bonds and stock as follows:

EXISTING BONDS AND STOCK TO BE DEPOSITED.

	New Common Stock Trust Certificates.	New Preferred Stock Certificates.	New South-western Division First Mtge. 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds.	Cash.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.		100.	$1,070.	$20.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.		100.	1,340.	20.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per cent. Bonds, (Currency)		125.	1,240.	17.50
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)		125.	1,000.	11.67
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)		100.	1,000.	8.33
B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds		100.	1,000.	16.67
B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A		100.	1,000.	16.67
B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B		100.	1,000.	16.67
B. and O. Southwestern Railway preferred Stock		100.		
B. and O. Southwestern Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds		100.	1,000.	16.67
Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds		100.	1,000.	16.67
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds		100.	1,000.	16.67
	$200. 225. 175.			

*Interest at the rate provided in the old Bonds from the date of the last matured coupon next preceding January 1, 1899, up to the date when the new Bonds begin to bear interest—namely, January 1, 1899, excepting in respect of bonds represented by Certificates of Deposit stamped "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899," as stated below.

Deposited Bonds must carry all coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds maturing on or after January 1, 1899 (excepting B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A and B, which must carry all matured and unpaid coupons.)

The Syndicate will purchase for cash at their face value such coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds maturing January 1, 1899, from holders who deposit their bonds under the plan, upon the Certificates of Deposit for such bonds being stamped "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899," and the said coupons or claims for interest on registered bonds being respectively delivered or assigned to the Syndicate or upon its order. Upon the completion of the reorganization there will be paid in cash upon all deposited bonds (not including, however, B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A and B,) interest at the respective rates provided in the old bonds up to January 1, 1899, from the coupon date last preceding, excepting in the case of bonds represented by Certificates of Deposit stamped as aforesaid, "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899."

A syndicate has been formed to provide the sum of $5,500,000 required for improvements, cutting down grades, equipment, etc., and also the cash required to take up existing car trusts, floating debt and other outstanding obligations of the Company, to purchase new securities not taken by holders of certain of the existing bonds, and also to make advances and perform other obligations essential for the purposes of the Plan.

The consummation of the Plan is conditional upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) approving the same and consenting to issue its Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock as above stated, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as the Reorganization Managers shall allow. In case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) should fail to fulfill the foregoing conditions, this Plan will be abandoned, and deposited securities will be returned to depositors upon surrender of the certificates of deposit therefor, without expense, unless some modification of the Plan satisfactory to the depositors shall be proposed, in which case due notice of such modified Plan will be given and depositors will be afforded an opportunity to withdraw their deposited securities, in case the modification of the Plan is not acceptable to them.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will act as **Depositary** under the Plan, and the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, will act as its AGENT for the purpose of receiving deposits in London, England. Holders of bonds and stocks affected by the Plan may deposit their securities either with The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, **No. 120 BROADWAY,** in the City of New York, or at its agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, **41 LOTHBURY, LONDON,** England, and will receive reorganization certificates of deposit therefor. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the Plan of Reorganization, in any respect whatsoever, is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Managers, and the Plan will embrace only securities so deposited.

Copies of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned, or from the Depositary or its London agency, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at the office of any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Depositary or its London agency.

Dated New York, December 15, 1898.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York,

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York,

Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York,
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

TO THE SECURITY HOLDERS OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the guarantor of certain of your securities, having become insolvent and its property being in the possession of Receivers, and its reorganization having been declared operative, it became necessary for your Board, in order to properly protect the securities of your Company, to enter into negotiations with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to arrange the future relations of your Company with that reorganized property.

For several months the Board has been in negotiation with them, and in consultation with the security holders, for the purpose of securing an exchange of your Company's securities for the securities of the Reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company upon a satisfactory basis, and to secure additional new capital to place the Company in a position to successfully carry on its business and place it on a sound financial basis.

Since the organization of your Company, vigorous competition, then unexpected, has developed in the territory it occupies, greatly reducing the rates for transportation received by your Company.

The effect of such reduction in rates has been most serious and shows the pressing need of a readjustment of the Company's securities and fixed charges, and the securing of additional capital to make needed improvements upon the property. Had the same rates prevailed last year as existed at the time of the organization of the Company there would have been a surplus over fixed charges of $2,273,626, instead of a deficit of

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
89,910	Am. Sugar Refg. pf	123¾	124	120¼	121
20	Am. Sp. Mfg.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
310	Am. Tobacco	142¾	142¾	142	142
720	At., T. & S. F.	19	19	18⅝	18⅝
8,390	At., T. & S. F. pf.	51⅜	51⅝	50¾	50¾
20	Bay State Gas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
3,010	Brook. R. T.	73	73⅜	72¾	72⅝
4,770	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	121¾	122¼	121½	121⅞
6,180	Chi., M. & St. P.	117	117¼	116⅜	116⅜
30	C., S. P., M. & O.	92	92	92	92
280	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	109⅜	110½	109⅜	109⅞
600	Chi. & Nor. W.	144	144	144	144
50	Can. Southern	56¾	56¾	56⅜	56⅜
20	Central Pacific	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
50	Chi. Gt. West.	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞
1,600	Federal Steel	38⅞	39⅛	38⅝	39
550	Fed. Steel pf.	80⅜	80⅜	79⅜	79⅜
3,370	Louis. & Nash.	65¾	66	63¾	63¾
5,630	Manhattan	96¾	96¾	95¼	96¼
2,980	Mo. Pacific	43¼	43⅜	42⅜	43
50	Met. St. Ry.	192	192	192	192
100	N. Y. Central	123½	123½	123¼	123½
100	National Lead	37½	37½	37½	37½
1,010	Nor. Pacific	41¾	41¾	40⅞	41⅜
50	Norf. & West. pf.	60	60	60	60
200	People's Gas	108⅜	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜
210	Pacific Mail	42⅞	43⅜	42⅜	43⅜
180	Reading	19⅛	19⅝	19	19⅛
770	Reading 1st pf.	47	47⅞	47	47⅝
150	Southern Ry. pf.	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼
1,950	Tenn. C. & I.	33⅞	36¾	34⅜	36¾
50	Texas Pacific	17	17	16⅞	16⅞
5,750	Union Pacific	39⅞	40¾	39⅝	40⅜
2,590	Union Pac. pf.	72	72½	71⅜	71½
90	U. S. Rubber	44⅛	44½	44⅛	44¼
100	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅞	69	68¼	68¾
40	Western Union	94½	94½	94½	94½
$0.330					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$30,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77¼
30,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	67½	67½	67¼	67¼
1,000	Pac. Coast 1st	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
33,000	Texas Pac. 2d	47¾	47¾	47¼	47⅜
$116,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
2d week Dec.	$132,509	$131,429	$115,422
From July 1	3,352,669	3,128,407	2,781,404
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,678	6,547	6,444
2d week Dec.	$586,000	$545,000	$443,000
From Jan. 1	24,557,363	22,802,341	19,539,392
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
2d week Dec.	$244,018	$261,839	$214,269
From July 1	5,581,030	5,433,641	4,744,475
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
2d week Dec.	$98,000	$97,900	$85,500
From July 1	2,137,868	2,003,385	1,812,216
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	928
2d week Dec.	$106,069	$98,441	.....
From July 1	2,672,975	2,385,469	.....
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	535	535	535
2d week Dec.	$61,722	$58,193	.....
From July 1	1,628,431	1,641,743	.....
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	195
2d week Dec.	$26,261	$37,503	$19,414
From July 1	712,103	705,334	545,633
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week Dec.	$173,900	$162,600	$129,200
From July 1	4,308,200	3,925,300	3,425,894
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week Dec.	$96,225	$97,116	$96,332
From July 1	2,143,398	1,904,084	1,871,390
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	173
2d week Dec.	$10,703	$9,649	$9,687
From July 1	277,011	257,527	.....
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
2d week Dec.	$69,701	$69,198	$63,088
From Jan. 1	3,284,377	3,255,973	3,175,306
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,985	2,968
2d week Dec.	$441,240	$461,630	$437,700
From July 1	10,690,090	10,046,867	9,632,799
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,860
2d week Dec.	$305,524	$277,189	$223,221
From Jan. 1	12,305,118	12,167,288	9,676,057
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	366	366	370
2d week Dec.	$48,345	$41,571	$42,795
From July 1	1,120,874	1,158,847	1,004,191
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
2d week Dec.	$490,000	$487,000	$449,000
From Jan. 1	25,262,768	23,550,077	20,804,000
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Dec.	$18,000	$19,000	$19,000
From Jan. 1	1,224,649	1,069,530	745,000
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	215
2d week Dec.	$17,325	$17,958	$15,495
From Jan. 1	920,806	924,147	928,563
PEORIA, DECATUR & EVANSVILLE—			
Mileage	331	331	331
2d week Dec.	$17,304	$16,321	$19,037
From Jan. 1	845,462	859,315	817,459
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	583	550	520
2d week Dec.	$53,050	$59,300	$51,250
From July 1	1,574,317	1,626,583	1,176,890
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week Dec.	$21,200	$23,394	.....
From July 1	598,016	597,804	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,282	1,162	1,162
2d week Dec.	$138,950	$131,388	.....
From July 1	3,315,556	3,330,931	.....
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
2d week Dec.	$122,000	$126,751	$131,500
From July 1	2,858,921	2,612,070	2,409,980
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Dec.	$34,282	$39,970	$30,813
From July 1	893,496	788,389	805,105
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,055	1,935
2d week Dec.	$264,941	$250,413	$222,689
From July 1	6,710,596	6,242,745	5,705,178
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Dec.	$27,622	$34,048	.....
From July 1	713,920	629,695	.....
PITTSBURG, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA			
for November—			
Gross	$110,672	$136,231	$95,984
Op. expenses	78,084	89,947	67,663
Net	32,588	46,283	28,321
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross	1,364,875	1,349,606	1,313,209
Net	401,366	519,572	442,375

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The great boom in Boston copper stocks to-day fairly eclipsed the 1890 rise and all others in the history of the market. The buying was aggressive and at times wild; stocks were marked up without stopping for fractions. Montana was up from 244 at the close Saturday to 258; Butte from 69 to 78½; Arcadian from 39 to 50; Centennial from 25¾ to 30½. Other copper stocks were not neglected by any means. Old Dominion rose from 31¾ to 33, and Adventure from 9 to 9¾. Wolverine was up 1½, at 33; Union, ¼, at 12; Baltic, 1⅝, at 30¼; Isle Royale, 1, at 29½, and Franklin, 1, at 18. Apart from the copper shares the home specialties were decidedly firm, with good buying of railroads. A large business was done in Federal Steel and Union Pacific shares, also in Sugar, which was the one weak spot in a big bull market.

Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 3@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5½ per cent. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Low.	226	..	Fitchburg pf.	107¼	106
Bos. & Alb.	247	248	Old Colony	187¼	..
Bos. & Me.	170	..	Or. Sh. Line.	38	39
Bos. & Prov.	282	..	West End	89¾	90
C. J. & S. Y.	..	131	West End pf.	111	..

Mining Companies.

Aetna. (q. s.)	4	G. Coin M.	.40 .60
Allouez	2¾	Napa. (q. s.)	7⅝ ..
Arnold	11¾	Osceola	72⅜ 73
Atlantic	30⅛	Pioneer. (g.)	5⅝ 6⅞
B. & Cr. Cr.	.35	.40	Quincy	135 138
Bos. & Mon.	254	Sta. Ysabel	6¼ 6¾
Butte & Bos.	77½	Tamarack	171 174
Cal. & Heela.	615	625	Trimbach	5 5¼
Centennial	29½	29⅝	Wolverine	31½ 32
Franklin	18¾	18⅞		

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell T.	276	277	L. C. S. S.	23	..
Dom. Coal	33¼	33¾	Mex. Tel.	1 7-16	1⅜
D. Coal pf.	75⅞	118¼	P. Pal. Car.	148½	..
Ed. El. Ill.	196	..	U. S. Oil	28¼	28½
Erie Tel.	76	76½	U. S. Rub.	44	44½
Gen. Elec.	92¾	93	West. Elec.	39½	40
G. Elec. pf.	158	..	W. Elec. pf.	62	..

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G. Min.	5¼	6	O. D. C. M.	32¾	33

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—Tin plate had the call on the Stock Exchange to-day. In the first hour of the session 6,000 shares of the common and 7,500 shares of the preferred were traded in, and new high records in the matter of prices were made for both. Within that space of time the common sold at 41 and the preferred at 102¼. These figures represented advances as compared with the closing quotation of last Saturday of 3⅛ points for the common and of 1¼ points for the preferred.

The activity in Tin Plate caused the general market to be neglected this morning. There were a few trades in Biscuit common at the opening at 48⅜@48½ and in West Chicago at 97¼, but the market for both these stocks was devoid of any special feature. Biscuit having already had a sharp advance and the market for West Chicago being influenced by the franchise extension controversy, there is not the same disposition to trade in these stocks that was manifested a short time ago.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32¾
Cahmet & C. C. & D. Co.	62½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	3½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	22
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	42
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	149
Lake Street Elevated	18¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11⅞
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	29
North Chicago Street Railroad	223
Street's West Stable Car Line	19
West Chicago Street Railroad	98½
South Side Elevated Railroad	75
National Biscuit common	49
National Biscuit preferred	103½
American Steel & Wire common	34¼
American Steel & Wire preferred	91½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.18		Justice	.15	.16
Alpha Con.	.13	.03	Kentuck Con.	.06	.08
Andes	.03	.05	Mexican	.29	.32
Belcher	.16	.17	Occidental Con.	1.10	1.15
Best & Belcher.	.34	.36	Ophir	.52	.67
Bullion	.02	.02	Overman	.07	.07
Caledonia	.20	.21	Potosi	.19	.18
Challenge Con.		.16	Savage	.11	.13
Chollar	.16	.18	Sierra Nevada.	.86	.92
Confidence	.58	.60	Standard	2.25	2.10
Con. Cal. & V.	1.05	1.10	Union Con.	.14	.16
Crown Point	.14	.15	Utah Con.	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.25	.27	Yellow Jacket	.16	.19
Hale & Norcr.	1.61	1.62			

Silver bars, 59½; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	—Monday.—		—Saturday.—	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4⅞	5¼	5	5½
Anaconda	53	54	54¾	56
Anchoria	93	93	95	95
Argentum	39½	40¾	40⅞	43
Battle	39	39⅝	38	38⅞
Columbine	13¾	14	13¾	14
Consolidated	7¾	8	7⅞	8
Elkton	79⅜	79¾	79⅝	79¾
El Paso	10	10¾	10	10½
Findley	16¾	17	17	17⅛
Gibson	24½	25	26	28
Golden Fleece	27	30	27	30
Golden King	80⅝	83	79	83
Gold Coin	155⅞	157	155	156½
Garfield	13¾	14½	13½	14½
Isabella	30½	30¾	29¼	30
Independence	58½	58⅝	58¾	58⅝
Jackpot	28¾	30	28½	28⅝
Jefferson	6	8	6	8
Matoa	26¾	27⅜	26¾	27
Mom. Anchor	123⅝	124⅜	124	124½
Portland	143⅜	144	142½	143
Pharmacist	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
Rawlings	38½	45	39	45
Rosa	18	20	18½	20
Union	19¼	19½	19½	20
Vindicator	102¾	102½	100	102¾
Work	12¾	12¼	11⅞	11¾

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

(Official Stock Exchange quotations.)

America	375	Leather Manf	175
American Exch	170	Manhattan	230
Broadway	229	Mechanics'	170
Butch. & Drovers'	65	Mercantile	170
Central National	160	Merchants'	150
Chatham	290	Merchants' Exch	110
City	135	National Union	245
Commerce	212	New York	236
Continental	128	New York County	1300
Corn Exchange	260	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	91
Fifth National	170	Park	370
Gallatin National	300	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1050	Seaboard National	182
German-American	113	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh National	135
Hanover	500	Shoe & Leather	98
Hudson River	160	State of New York	108
Imp. & Traders'	460	West Side	275
Irving	150	Western National	160

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has granted an order discharging Arthur Ingraham as receiver of the Electric Railway Company of 1 Broadway. He was appointed receiver in January, 1897. The assets realized $8,944, and the debts proved amount to $29,141.

CONSOLIDATED AMERICAN REDUCTION COMPANY.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has granted a final order dissolving the Consolidated American Reduction Company, which had offices at 5 Hanover Street, and 31 South Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and appointing Edward H. Fallows permanent receiver. He was appointed temporary receiver on March 21, last. The company was organized on July 19, 1895, with a capital stock of $400,000, and was a consolidation of three companies for the reduction of garbage, alumina, phosphate rock, &c., for fertilizers. Debts to the amount of $72,345 have been proved before the receiver. The assets consist of patents, on which no estimate of value is given.

Out of Town.

BANK OF ANNISTON.—An attachment has been obtained here against the Bank of Anniston, Ala., for $3,508 in favor of George W. Marks on assigned claims for money deposited in the bank by Mrs. Susan T. McMillan and Daniel C. Blackwell.

JACOB CASPER.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Jacob Casper, dealer in glass in Hoboken N. J., for $1,034 in favor of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for balance due for glass, and it was served on several fire insurance companies here to attach whatever money may be due to Mr. Casper.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Eugene S. Eunson filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday by his attorney, Henry Major, showing liabilities of $138,184 and assets of $750 in mining stocks. He was formerly of Marley, Eunson & Co., shirt manufacturers, of Newark, N. J., who made an assignment on April 28, 1881, and his liabilities are principally on account of that firm.

Jacob Agins of Agins & Finkelstein, manufacturers of clothing at 59 East Broadway, and at 104 New Main Street, Yonkers, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday through his attorney, John Bogart. The liabilities are $3,257 and the assets $5,701, consisting of stock at 59 East Broadway, $2,633; stock at Yonkers, $2,088; outstanding accounts, $983. They began business on Aug. 1, 1896.

Creditors of Thomas J. Johnston, doing business as Thomas J. Johnston & Co., manufacturer of misses' and children's cloaks at 30 and 32 East Tenth Street, received notice yesterday that he had filed a petition in bankruptcy on account of unprofitable investments, unexpected losses, and business reverses, and hoped within a short time to submit a satisfactory proposition for settlement. He has been in business twenty years. The petition was filed in Brooklyn. The liabilities are $48,977 and nominal assets of $54,157.

Julius Rothschild of 69 East Eighty-fourth Street and David Rothschild of 410 Central Park West filed petitions in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday through Edwin T. Tallaferro, their attorney. They were formerly partners in the firm of R. Rothschild's Sons of Chicago and Cincinnati, and the debts were contracted in 1886. The liabilities of David Rothschild are $116,114 and no assets, and of Julius Rothschild $115,902 and no assets. The largest creditors are: Charles M. Rothschild, Cincinnati, $32,185; Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati, $16,282; Union National Bank of Chicago, $20,143.

Max Bleiman of 315 Fifth Avenue filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $44,816 and no assets. Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, his attorneys, said that he is an art appraiser and seller of oil paintings on commission. He was formerly a dealer in paintings on his own account, but was unsuccessful in 1893. He was afterward a theatrical manager, and managed the play "The Heart of Maryland" and other dramas. The largest creditors are Boussod, Valadon & Co., $10,224; Lorenzo C. Delmonico, $8,244; Godfrey Mannheimer, $8,186, and Thomas McLane, London, $4,825.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Samuel Bloch, manufacturer of umbrellas at 70 Mercer Street, by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for Albert Reitman, a creditor for $2,800 for money which he lent Mr. Bloch on Dec. 13. It was alleged that on Dec. 17, while insolvent, Mr. Bloch transferred merchandise and accounts worth at least $5,000 to various pretended creditors to give them a preference, and that Mr. Reitman has been informed that Mr. Bloch has fled from the jurisdiction of this court. It was also alleged that he sent a letter in German from Hoboken, a translation of which is as follows: "Mr. Reitman: I send you check herewith. Close the place. Utilize what you can wherever possible. I owe you $500, for which you have no note. See that you are the first." Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner estimate his liabilities at $12,000, and said the stock was being removed from the factory yesterday. Mr. Bloch has been in business seven years, and in February claimed assets of $18,000 and liabilities of $6,000. He also had a retail store in Hoboken. After the petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Bloch an attachment was received by Deputy Sheriff Roberts against Mr. Bloch for $4,955 in favor of Manuel Knauth & Co. for balance due for merchandise.

Troubles of the Whisky Trust.

The application for the appointment of a receiver for the Whisky Trust operated in Boston was argued yesterday before Vice Chancellor Stevens, in Jersey City, to whom the application was referred by Chancellor McGill. Decision was reserved. It is alleged that the company has liabilities of $979,749, and assets of $316,685. The papers and statements of counsel disclose the fact that the taxes of the company had not been paid for three years.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKER MERRALL & CONDIT—T. J. Dunn, as Sheriff, &c.	141
AHR, Henry—M. Mascia, by guardian	351
ADLER, David—E. S. Rollwagen, costs	128
APPLETON, Edwin J.—W. & J. Sloane	239
ASPELL, Gertrude S.—F. A. Thym	403
ARNOW, I. R. Butler—G. D. Curtis and another	1,414
ARKELL, James—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company	5,207
BRAUN, William—Ferdinand Braun	2,018
BROWNELL, Charles F.—H. Ahr	478
BINDLEY, Josiah—G. Woods	1,806
BARRON, Martin, and Charles S. Kendall —W. Nell	115
BRUCKMAN, Philip A.—Newhall Ship Chandlery Company	91
BACH, Gustave—J. Baumann and another.	220
BALL, Florence—E. Kumke	249
BAINBRIDGE, Henry C. and Richard W. —L. N. Haegener, receiver	573
BARNEY, Charles T.—John P. Kirwan	1,811
CARPENTER, Francis W.—E. L. Pierce	2,674
CURREN, Joseph, Jr.—Gleason & Bailey Manufacturing Company	78
CHATFIELD, John—W. Love and another.	83
CARD, Margaretta—C. Geiger, by guardian	208
COOLIDGE, David B.—J. Marquese	247
DUNCAN, Dora G.—Acker, Merrall & Condit	144
DESROCHES, Charles—Gustave & Henry Lindenmeyr	404
DONNELLY, Thomas W.—Harrison Brothers & Co.	359
EDWARDS, James D.—Charles W. Hoffman Company	110
EAGLE, Clifford F.—S. O. Hardy, costs	74
EARLEY, Daniel J., as assignee of, and Herman Finkelstein—A. Kastor and another, costs	209
FEHR, Louis J.—P. H. Petry and another	245
FISH, John D. and Irving—H. W. Johns Company	106
FISHLANDER, Aaron, and Louis Kadaus —Hudson Valley Dairy Company	195
FORMAN, Alexander A.—L. T. Weiss	86
FREDERICK A. WELLS & CO.—G. Lindenmeyr and another	63
GRUBE, Charles H.—H. W. Grube, costs	150
GARRISON, Frederick—A. M. Rudischauser, executrix	138
GALLON, Thomas J.—F. S. Myers, costs	97
GUSTAVESON, John and Henry, and George Tarrant—E. M. Wiley and another	1,224
HOFFMAN, Philip J. Albert	134
HARLIB, Elias—T. Wise and another	161
KRAZICECK, Alois—H. Herrmann and another	40
KELLAN, Michael—Pennsylvania Railroad Company, costs	108
KEMPLER, Joseph and Samuel—S. Berger	49
KLEMME, Albert—L. P. Mahler	4,091
LEVY, Heyman—Eastmans Company of New York	207
LA MANNA, Frank, Arthur Azema, and Jules Farman—John Munroe & Co., costs	136
LEHMAN, Ralph A.—G. Johnston	67
LANE, George and George, Jr.—T. Craig and another	47
LIEBERMANN, John—J. V. Halk and another	87
MARSLAND, Frank E.—J. Ullmann and others	35
MARTIN, Adam—H. Oberschelmer	216
MEYER, Adolph—J. H. Tangemann	501
PECK, Benjamin W.—W. Endemann and others	281
ROEDER, Maxwell E.—R. C. Fessenden	352
RICKETTS, William H., receiver, &c.—C. Seale and another	22
ROCKWELL, Samuel—Duparquet, Hout & Moneure Company	50
ROBERTS, Jacob H.—Abendroth Brothers	63
ROCH, William—J. Enright	28
ROUBAND, Antoine—E. Mignon	220
SCHREIER, Jacob—B. H. Schreier	233
SCHWIRK, Solomon—L. Amberg and another	29
STANTON, Peter B.—T. Cleland	85
STAFFORD, Frank—H. Broistedt	988
SCHOPPER Henry—H. G. Silleck, Jr.	645
SOOTL, Henry J. and Barnett—J. S. Scheff	372
SOKOL, Henry J. and Barnett—V. Harwitz and another	372
SOKOL, Barnett—B. M. Cohen and another	239
SMITH, Geerit—Musical Courier Company	50
THE PHILLIPS & OSSWALD COMPANY—E. A. Griggs	142
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. W. Osborne	157
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. W. Osborne	91
THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY and Battery Railroad Company—I. E. Pasternak	668
THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY—James C. Johnston	694
THE W. C. LOFTUS COMPANY—J. J. Baumann	114
THE W. C. LOFTUS COMPANY—J. J. Baumann	1,300
THE VIELLARD & OSSWALD COMPANY—The Stanley Works	327
THOMPSON, Robert G.—F. C. Krumdieck	711
TURK, William—D. Pfeiffer	35
VIGNA, Rosina—Ewald Fleitmann, trustee, &c.	257
WEILER, William—W. Endemann and others	26
WAGSTAFF, Emily—A. J. Simpson and another, executors, costs	348
WELLWOOD, Elizabeth J. and John H.—Ewald Fleitmann, trustee, &c., deficiency	3,223
WELLWOOD, John H.—Vermont Marble Company	258
WHYTE, James R. and David C.—Builders' League of New York, costs	93
ZAGAT, Max and Mendel—C. Ernst	436

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 323 Fifth Avenue Sold—Other Dealings by Private Contract and at Auction.

George R. Read has sold for Frederick W. Sharon to a client the five-story brownstone-front dwelling 323 Fifth Avenue, 34.6 by 150, with a driveway leading to Thirty-second Street 12 by 64. According to the records the seller paid $160,000 for this property in March, 1889. It is understood that the house will be altered for business purposes.

George R. Read has also sold for F. L. Sleighter to Mandelbaum & Lewine the old building northwest corner of Avenue B and Ninth Street, 26 by 75.

It is reported that the Zabriskie estate has sold a tract of about thirty lots on the east side of La Fontaine Avenue, in the neighborhood of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth and One Hundred and Eightieth Streets.

Nos. 10 and 12 Elizabeth Street have been purchased by Gordon, Levy & Co., who will erect on the plot a seven-story flat, with stores. The same firm has sold the six-story building 58 Columbia Street.

David Davis has sold for James C. Picken to Arthur M. Mundt, for $18,000, the three-story dwelling, with extension, 220 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 17 by 52 by 99. This is the sixth house sold of a row of ten recently completed.

Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Thomas H. Keesing of Brighton, England, the four-story brick tenement 211 West Twenty-sixth Street, 24.6 by 98.9, and the three-story brick front and rear tenements 218 West Twenty-ninth Street, 24.6 by 98.9.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for M. Reid & Co. to E. L. Landon the dwelling 273 West Eighty-fourth Street, 16 by 80.2.

Ducret & Eddison have sold for James T. Fitzpatrick to Julia Knapp the five-story double flat 515 and 517 One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 33.9 by 100.

Irving I. Kempner has bought the five-story double tenement 532 East Twelfth Street, 25 by 103.3, together with the similar properties 533 and 535 East Eleventh Street, 50 by 103.3.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Adelaide R. Jackson, for $12,900, the five-story stone-front flat 205 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 17.6 by 100.11.

Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to J. B. Miller, for $8,350, the four-story brick tenement, with store, with one-story frame building at the rear, 506 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to Henry de Peyster, for $3,950, the plot northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 51.7 by 95: also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Benjamin W. Winans, trustee, for $2,300, the lot on Audubon Avenue, east side, 51.7 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 25 by 95.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 169.8½ feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,069.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, George W. Cotterill, referee, 46 Prospect Place, northwest corner of Forty-second Street, 17.1 by 54, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,646.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, Zulett Avenue, Westchester, south side, 125 feet east of Mapes Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 100, with two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,635. Subject to other mortgages for $16,500.

By Samuel Goldsticker, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 2,323 Creston Avenue, west side, 225 feet south of Kirk place, 25 by 110, two-story frame dwelling.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 867 Cherry Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Gouverneur Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Gouverneur Street, 36.8 by 64 by 30 by 65.6, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,135.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Joseph Walmsley, referee, 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 76.3 by 95.5 by 65 by 55.6, five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $2,767. Subject to other mortgages for $79,220.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 350 feet east of Willis Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 82; Roberts & Haines of 703 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owners; Harry T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $88,000.

Prospect Avenue, northwest corner of Freeman Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 22 by 50 by 55; Williams & Farley of 1,264 Boston Road, owners; Thomas Reilly, architect; cost, $4,800.

Alterations.

Ninety-third Street, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick flat, with offices and stores; J. K. Atkinson of 179 Montague Street, Brooklyn, owner; C. H. Collins, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 25 Market Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Morris Lazarus of 7 Bayard Street, owner; Michael Bernstein, architect; cost, $300.

Ninth Street, south side, 280 feet east of Fourth Street, Twenty-fourth Ward, to a two-story frame dwelling; Boldie Bristorish, premises, owner; A. H. Gullbert, architect; cost, $200.

Women's Hospital Transfers Property.

John E. Parsons and Charles N. Talbot, as President and Secretary, respectively, of the Women's Hospital in the State of New York, have transferred to Joseph Hamershlag and David

LEGAL NOTICES.

JORALEMON, NICHOLAS H.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 16th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors, and all persons having claims against NICHOLAS H. JORALEMON, as surviving partner of the firm of Demarest & Joralemon, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, on or before the 6th day of February, 1899, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said copartnership, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Number 287 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1898. BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Assignee. STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys for the Assignee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WALTER O. PORTHEIM and EMIL M. NEUFELD as co-partners, lately doing business under the name of PORTHEIM & NEUFELD, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Walter O. Portheim and Emil M. Neufeld, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January, 1899.—Dated November 21st, 1898.

ANDREW G. DICKINSON, Jr., Assignee.
I. RE RIPPIN, Attorney for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, New York. n22-law6wtu

SIELKEN, JOHN A.—In pursuance of an order made the 18th day of November, 1898, by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN A. SIELKEN, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the name and style of JOHN A. SIELKEN, to present the same, with vouchers therefor duly verified, to George Heyman, the assignee for the benefit of creditors of said John A. Sielken, at his place of transacting business, care of Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, No. 320 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 11th day of February, 1899.

GEORGE HEYMAN, Assignee.
PLATZEK, STROOCK & HERZOG, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
n22-law6wTu&ja3

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARING, SUSAN CARTER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Harold Herman John Baring, Godfrey Nigel Everard Baring, Constance Mary Barter, Susanna Beatrix Macy, Muriel Ursula Baring, Richard Combe Abdy, Barre Algernon Highmore Goldie, Anna Mary Quicke, Edith Penrose Quicke, Edith Minturn Phelps Stokes, Elizabeth Mary Baring, Susan Beatrix Baring, Jr., the younger, Dorothea Deane, John Thompson, George Turner, Sophia M. Clark, Rose Harknet, Alice Harknet, Harriet Dring, Mrs. Kenrick, cook; Alice Jennings, Nancy Baxter, Rebecca Tomlin, Mildred ——, matron; James Banks, Charles Jones, Harry Means, ——, gardener; Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of the City of New York; the first names of said Mrs. Kenrick, cook, and —— Reed, gardener, and the last name of Mildred ——, matron, cannot be ascertained, and to all persons interested in the estate of SUSAN CARTER BARING, late of the City of London, England, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Robert S. Maclay, as ancillary executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 9th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
H. D. SEDGWICK, Jr., Atty. for Anc. Ex'or, 45 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.
n15-law6wTu

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBERIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague York City. n15-law6wTu.

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, Room 513, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix. FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York.
s27-law6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. JENNEVER & SULTAN, Attorneys for Admr'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-law6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.

RICHARD E. KELLY, Administrator.
o11-law6mTu

HAUSLING, KATHARINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Arthur H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE HAUSLING, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 101, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1898. FERDINAND HAUSLING, Administrator. STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Att'ys for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. je21-law6mTu

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.

ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor.
GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City.
n22-law6mTu

STRUVE, ANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Josephine Kugler, Jurgen Struve, whose names are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the husband and an heir and next of kin of ANNA STRUVE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Francis Joseph Bumiller of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Struve, formerly known as Anna Bumiller and also as Anna Wagner, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 18th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county of the City of New York, the 25th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n29-law6wTu&ja10

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-law6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Mannattan, New York City. o11-law6mTu

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City.
s20-law6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT WOKAL et al., plaintiffs, against LOUIS WOKAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auct on, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue distant seventy-seven feet two inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; running thence westerly parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
HENRY C. DE WITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

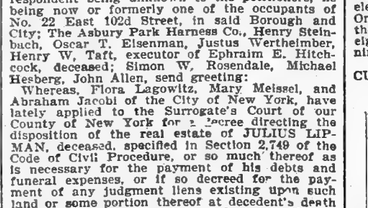

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgages which are past due, the first being for $6,000 and the second being for $1,500, with interest thereon.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
d20-2aw3wTu&F&ja10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NO. FORTY-SIX PROSPECT PLACE, BOROugh of Manhattan, New York City.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FANNING C. T. BECK, AS SUBSTITUTED TRUSTEE, etc., plaintiff, against EDGAR W. YOUMANS et al., defendants.

IN PURSUANCE of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan City and County of New York, on Tuesday, the twentieth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at the northwesterly corner of Forty-second Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre line of a party wall standing one-half on the lot hereby conveyed and the other half on the lot next adjoining on the west, one hundred and forty-one feet eleven inches; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly forty-three feet and one inch; thence easterly sixteen feet and eight inches, and thence southerly forty-three feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and ten inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street thirty-four feet and two inches; thence northerly forty-two feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence easterly to a point forty-three feet and one inch distant from said northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southerly forty-three feet and one inch to the northerly line or side of Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

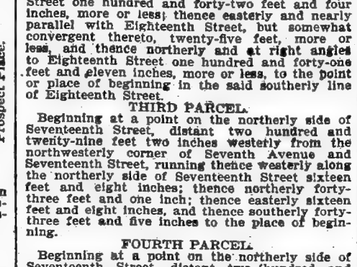

The street numbers of said premises are Nos. 221-229 West 17th Street, and Nos. 216 and 218 West 18th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,507.66, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $877.86, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,400, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or will be paid by the referee.

The premises are to be sold subject to any mortgage liens prior to the mortgage foreclosed in this action. Such prior liens, briefly stated, are supposed to be: A purchase-money mortgage on said premises for $30,000, bearing interest at six per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1897, and a blanket mortgage on said premises for $55,000, bearing interest at five per cent. from the 8th day of July, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
d16-2aw3wF&Tu&ja9

124TH STREET, WEST.—Supreme Court, New York County.—W. KINTZING POST, plaintiff, against MATHILDA ADDISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-one feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue said part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

124th St.

The approximate amount of the lien of charge to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $10,475.02, with interest from November 29th, 1898, and costs and allowance amounting to $338.15, with interest from November 30th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $179.15.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

124TH STREET, WEST.—Supreme Court, New York County.—LINA P. WEBSTER, plaintiff, against MATHILDA ADDISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated the 30th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-four (174) feet six (6) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

124th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $10,475.02, with interest from November 29th, 1898, and costs and allowance amounting to $338.15, with interest from November 30th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $177.15.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
d6-2aw3wTu&F&d28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY O. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-law6mTu

STEIN, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Maurer, Jacob Stein, Margaret Stein, Albert Moores, Ida White, Frank Moores, Ernest Moores, Louise Maurer, executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Stein, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Louis Maurer, as surviving trustee for Catherine Stein under the last will and testament of JACOB STEIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding, in testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City. n15-law6wTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MILES M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

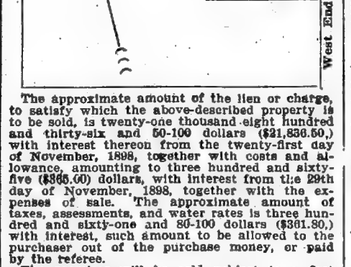

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($21,836.50,) with interest thereon from the twenty-first day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to three hundred and sixty-five ($365.60) dollars, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is three hundred and sixty-one and 86-100 dollars ($361.80,) with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first blanket mortgage of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00), bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, the interest having been paid up to the first day of December, 1898. The said mortgage is overdue. Subject also to four mortgages, to secure the aggregate sum of sixty-nine thousand dollars ($69,000.00,) and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which there was due on November twenty-second, 1898, the sum of twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and 67-100 dollars ($22,981.67) for principal, and four hundred and two and 28-100 dollars ($402.23) for interest from the 23d day of December, 1898, together with interest upon the principal

MRS. MOORE'S TRIAL BEGUN

Four Jurors Are Selected After a Hard Day's Work.

CROWDS DENIED ADMISSION

John Rosenthal Censured by Recorder Goff for Talking to a Juror—Moore to be Sentenced Friday.

In a tailor-made gown of light green, trimmed with rich borders of black corded braid, and a corsage of deep carnation red, with tiny borders of black, a small black hat adorned with a bird, a black dotted veil, a small mink collarette, and new grey gloves, Mrs. Fayne Moore appeared for trial yesterday morning before Recorder Goff on a charge of robbery in the first degree. As she walked through the great crowd of spectators to the prisoners' seat, escorted by Officer Cummings, she looked like a Summer graduate going to read an essay on some ancient theme, rather than a woman charged with a serious crime. The stony glare of a thousand eyes met her, and many men shook their heads and dropped their eyes in pity as Mrs. Moore took her place beside her attorney, Benjamin H. Hill. Even the stern, imperative Assistant District Attorney McIntyre seemed to look upon her in a gentle manner. It was easy to see that she was both timid and nervous, for she looked neither to the right nor left, and spoke only to Mr. Hill in the most subdued tones.

Some time was taken up clearing the courtroom, for seldom in the history of Recorder Goff's reign has such a rush been made to gain admission to a courtroom. Two hundred citizens had been summoned as jurors, and there were not seats enough for them, to say nothing of the throng of men and women outside who could not get within 100 feet of the door. As early as 9 o'clock ten extra policemen were stationed in the hallway to keep order. They were approached by all manner of men and women offering vague excuses to get past the closed doors. Enough so-called witnesses appeared to answer for a dozen prisoners. Attorney Hill, being a stranger, was represented at the door by nearly seventy different men.

Recorder Goff would not allow any spectator in the courtroom who could not find a seat, so those who were standing were pushed out grumbling and cursing. It was nearly 11 o'clock when all was still, and the clerk called the prisoner's convicted husband, W. A. E. Moore, for sentence. Abraham Levy requested the Court to postpone passing sentence until he could get letters from Moore's relatives in Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco. In view of this the Recorder ordered Moore to appear for sentence on Friday. Then he was taken back to the Tombs.

Another half hour was spent in calling the names of those summoned for jury duty. All of the 200 answered but 23, and those Recorder Goff promptly fined $100 each. At 11:40 o'clock Mrs. Moore's case was called. The little woman straightened up and leaned back in her chair, and looked at the Recorder with a smile that was not triumphant. Then Mr. Hill rose from his place by her side, and in a clear voice somewhat staggered the lawyers for the prosecution by saying: "Your Honor, Christmas is coming. On that merry occasion we all like our enjoyment and good cheer, and in order to hasten matters my client is willing to take for a jury the first twelve men called."

Mr. McIntyre objected. He said that he preferred to make use of the usual challenges. Mr. Hill was then willing to give in to the Assistant District Attorney, and the tedious, exacting labor of selecting a dozen jurymen began. Abraham Levy challenged for the defense, frequently consulting with Mr. Hill and Mrs. Moore. The prisoner took the keenest interest in the talesmen. She eyed them closely, and seemed to study their faces, and no one was selected without her consent. When Mrs. Moore spoke to her lawyers, she used legal terms that come only from the lips of the veterans of the profession.

When evening came four men out of the twelve had been selected. Lawyers Hill and Levy had used three out of the twenty peremptory challenges allowed them. The prosecuting attorneys had used none. The jurors selected were: Joseph S. Peben, fifty-four years, father of three children, Inspector for the American Wringer Company, 99 Chambers Street; William H. Cornet, fifty-six years, father of one child, contractor, 511 West Fifty-fourth Street; Francis J. Cullom, thirty-five years, father of three children, restaurant proprietor, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Sigmund Galincenstein, fifty-four years, father of three children, traveling salesman, 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street.

Various and odd were the excuses made during the day to escape jury duty. One man claimed that his wife did not want him to act as a juror because the prisoner was a pretty woman. Another said that his conscience would not let him obey the dictates of the law, and still another, and a very young man at that, said that he could not regard the law as administered by the Recorder as being correct. The most amusing excuse was offered by the man who said that he had to take his two children out walking every morning while his wife attended to business.

John Rosenthal, a furrier, of 5 Great Jones Street, was brought before Recorder Goff shortly before 4 o'clock. He had occasioned the wrath of the Recorder by talking aloud about the last Moore trial in the presence of two of the jurors, one of whom was Abraham Maus. It appears that on Friday last, at the noon recess, after Abraham Levy and District Attorney Gardiner had made their closing addresses, the two jurymen in question were riding down stairs in the elevator. With them at the time were Rosenthal and two court officers. Rosenthal, who knew Maus, is reported to have said: "I tell you that Levy made a great address. He completely destroyed the case for the people." The court officers reported the matter to the Recorder, who instructed them to keep a sharp look-out for Rosenthal, and to order him before the Court when found.

Rosenthal was present all day yesterday, but was not noticed until the time stated above. The Recorder charged him with having spoken to a juror doing duty about the case on trial. Rosenthal denied the charge, and added that it was all a mistake.

"What business have you in court?" asked Recorder Goff.

"None," answered Rosenthal. "I am here as a spectator.

"You are here as a curiosity seeker, and you are not a juror. Were you here during the last trial?" continued the Recorder.

Rosenthal admitted that he had been present at both trials of Moore, and that he had lived at the Hotel Grenoble for about a year.

The Recorder ordered Rosenthal to leave the courtroom, never to return, unless subpoenaed to do so. He also instructed the District Attorney to make a complete investigation of the affair.

The work of selecting the jury will be continued this morning.

STOCK VALUED AT $35,000 FOUND.

Packages Were Picked Up in the Street and Returned to Owners.

Packages containing $35,000 worth of certificates of stock—par value—were picked up yesterday in front of the Chase National Bank. They had been dropped in the street by a broker's clerk, and were found by an office boy, a bank clerk, and a casual passer-by at about the same time.

At the time when the heaviest clearances are made, Patrolman Boos, who was standing in front of the New York Clearing House, saw a man pick up a bundle of papers. He at once demanded of the man what he had found, and when he learned that the package might contain valuable papers he took it from him. He had hardly taken possession of this package, when he saw a boy pick up another bundle of papers, and he took possession of that also. Just then a clerk of the Chase National Bank picked up a third package as he was entering the bank.

The packages were taken into the bank, where it was learned that they contained certificates of stock, and belonged to Maxwell & Scoville, brokers in the Drexel Building. The first package consisted of $19,000 of Metropolitan Railroad certificates; the second contained $7,300 of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and the third had $8,000 of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. They were returned to the owners. It was learned that they had fallen out of the pocket of a clerk who was taking them to the Clearing House. The boy who found the second package, and the man who found the first one received $10 apiece from the brokers who owned the certificates.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The Government Investigations show Royal superior to all other baking powders in purity and strength.

OLD MAN'S STRANGE DEATH.

Much Doubt as to Whether He Was Murdered or Killed by Rats After He Had Fallen.

Jean Baptiste Colin, an aged Frenchman, who lived alone in the cellar of 217 West Twenty-eighth Street, was found dead yesterday morning on the floor of what in life he had been pleased to term his "den." There was a ragged gash in his throat and two deep wounds in the top of his head. The news that Colin was dead created the wildest excitement among the members of the French colony in the vicinity, and word was sent to Capt. Stephenson at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station House that the old man had been murdered.

When Capt. Stephenson and his detectives arrived at the house they found the entrance blocked by a crowd of excitable Frenchmen. Pushing their way through, the officers descended the steps to the cellar, a damp, gloomy place, filled with unsavory odors. In the rear of the place Colin's body was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood. His head rested on the foot of a cot, and in his right hand was a pipe. Behind his head on the bed was a broken bottle, and on a table some distance away was an old bread knife. The furnishings of the place consisted of the cot, a couple of old chairs, the table, and a stove. The place was strewn with evergreens, which Colin had been weaving into wreaths for the holidays.

From the neighbors Capt. Stephenson learned that Colin was sixty-nine years old, and had until recently been employed as a florist by La Rochelle on Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-third Street. He had lived in the cellar for the past two years, and though well known to all the members of the French colony, never mingled with them. He was in the habit of going to the saloon kept by Alfred Pellet, next door to where he lived, every morning. He went there as usual Sunday morning, and that was the last time he was seen alive.

About 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Augusta La Rochelle, the wife of the florist for whom Colin formerly worked, called at Pellet's saloon and asked for Colin. He told her that he had not seen the old man since Sunday. She then went to the cellar, but the place looked so dark and gloomy that she returned to the saloon, and at her request Pellet went to look for Colin. The door was ajar. Pellet soon discovered that Colin was dead, and he fled back up the steps and aroused the neighborhood with his screams.

From Peter Ross, a colored man, who sells coal and wood in the cellar adjoining Colin's "den," the police learned that he had heard Colin moving about his place Sunday morning, but that he had not heard him since then. Other neighbors were interviewed, but they had not seen the old Frenchman for two days.

As there was no evidence to point to suicide, Capt. Stephenson concluded that Colin had either been murdered, or he had fallen at the foot of his cot, and had been gnawed by rats, and as there was nothing of value in the cellar, and Colin was never known to have any money more than just enough to exist on, Capt. Stephenson forms this theory.

Deputy Coroner Williams viewed the body yesterday afternoon, and declared that the gash in the throat could not have been made with a knife. The body was removed to the Morgue, and an autopsy will be held. The police are still investigating the case.

LEGAL NOTES.

APPELLATE DIVISION JUSTICE COULD NOT RECEIVE THE VERDICT.—Nellie French, by a suit in the Supreme Court, Steuben County, sought to recover damages from Alvin Seamans, for a breach of promise of marriage. After a trial at Bath, N. Y., lasting two days, the jury, about 2 P. M., Sept. 18, 1897, retired to deliberate upon its verdict. The trial Justice, who resided at Rochester and was anxious to take the 3 o'clock train to return to his home, happening to meet a Justice of the Supreme Court who was a member of the Appellate Division, the conclusion was arrived at after a conversation between them, that if the parties to the action consented, the Appellate Division Justice could receive the verdict, and he consented to do so. The counsel for the respective parties agreed, when consulted, that the Appellate Division Justice might receive the verdict, and he repaired to the Court House, where, the jury having agreed, a verdict of $1,000 was entered by the Clerk. Two days later Alvin Seamans died. The Fourth Appellate Division last March, on appeal by Seamans's executrix, reversed an order of the Special Term refusing to set aside the verdict, holding that an Appellate Justice has no power, even by consent of counsel, to receive a jury's verdict at trial term; that the doctrine of estoppel did not apply, and that the verdict so received would be set aside although the defendant had since died, and the cause of action did not survive. A further appeal to the Court of Appeals has now been dismissed on the ground that the order appealed from was not appealable to that tribunal.

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PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OF ATTORNEY.—William A. Boyd recovered judgment upon a trial before a referee in his suit to recover compensation for professional services as a lawyer for, upon retainer by, Gertie A. Gorman. The First Appellate Division last June unanimously affirmed the judgment, and two days later, without procuring leave from any source, the defendant appealed to the Court of Appeals. About the 1st of May last the Legislature amended Section 191 of the Code of Civil Procedure, by providing that no appeal that shall be taken "in an action to recover wages, salary, or compensation for services, including expenses incidental thereto, or damages for breach of any contract therefor, when the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is unanimous, unless such Appellate Division shall certify that, in its opinion, a question of law is involved which ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, or unless, in case of its refusal to so certify, an appeal is allowed by a Judge of the Court of Appeals." It has now been decided by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Vann, dismissing the appeal in this case, that this restriction extends to an action to recover compensation for professional services of an attorney, the intent being to add to the list of non-appealable actions those brought to recover compensation for personal services of any kind.

***

VETERANS AND CONFIDENTIAL POSITIONS.—After William H. D. Sweet, a veteran, had been appointed by the Commissioner of Excise, in September, 1896, as special agent in the Excise Department, for the probationary three months, he was told a few days before the expiration of that period that his efficiency and capacity for the work during that time had not been found satisfactory, and that, in accordance with the terms of his appointment, his services would cease on Dec. 23. More than three months subsequently Sweet instituted proceedings for a writ of mandamus to compel his appointment as such special agent. The Court of Appeals recently affirmed the decision of the court below refusing to grant the writ. Judge Martin, in an elaborate opinion, the conclusion arrived at being agreed to by Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray and Vann, holds that such position of special agent is a confidential one, within the meaning of those provisions of the Constitution and statutes relating to civil service appointments. A veteran of the civil war, therefore, it was held, had no preference to appointment to such a position, and, if appointed, might be removed without the notice or hearing provided for in the Veterans' act of 1896. It was held, further, that the probationary term provided for in the civil service law of 1883, and the rules adopted thereunder, are still in force and were not affected by the civil service provisions of the Constitution of 1894.

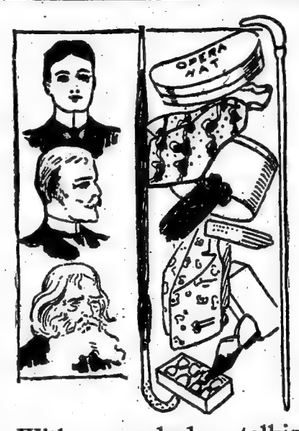

With everybody talking pretty Christmas nothings don't lose sight of pretty necessities.

Men can't go anywhere of an evening nowadays without making some change in their work-a-day clothes. The correct change is as easy as the other.

Best: evening dress suits, $27 to $44; Tuxedo or dinner coats, $15 to $25.

Second best: the frock coat, $16 to $38—the special virtue of a frock coat is the ease with which it's put in use; worn with any kind of trousers; any kind of neckwear—you're ready in a jiffy.

If you doubt the fast color of our cloths, make a pilgrimage to the corner of Warren St. and Broadway; around the still smouldering fire you'll find heaps of bedraggled coats, soaked for days—not a drop of color has left them.

Christmas umbrellas $3.75, but if put to vote, our $5 "Tip-Top"—best silk, best frame, best wooden handle made—would be "carried unanimously."

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

WORK OF THE PRESBYTERY

Declares the Pulpit of the East Harlem Church Vacant.

COMPLIMENTS DR. PATTERSON.

Decides to Investigate St. Paul's School at Tarsus and May Reopen the Warszawiak Case.

There is to-day another vacant Presbyterian pulpit in this city, that of the East Harlem Church, in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. Several months ago the pastor of this church, the Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson, petitioned the Presbytery of New York to give him financial aid or else to dissolve his pastoral relations and disband the church. At yesterday's meeting of the Presbytery a special committee to which the petition was referred made its report, which was adopted, with recommendations to the effect (1) that the Presbytery does not see its way clear to assume the additional financial burden necessary to enable the East Harlem Church and its pastor to continue their work; (2) that the Presbytery accedes to that part of the petition which asks for the release of the pastor and dissolves the pastoral relations existing between Dr. Patterson and the East Harlem Church, and the Presbytery promises to pay $2,500 toward the unpaid part of the pastor's salary.

The Presbytery, however, deems it unwise to disband the church, and declines to dispose of the property. It also recognizes the self-sacrifice and fidelity of Dr. Patterson in remaining at his post under discouraging circumstances. The Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard is to declare the pulpit vacant, and the Rev. Dr. McMillan will moderate the session until a pastor is chosen.

The Presbytery appointed a special committee with instructions to inquire into the methods of administration of Harutune S. Jenanyan, who has been in charge of St. Paul's School in Tarsus, and also of mission work in Kioua, Armenia. The St. Paul's School was endowed by the late Elliott F. Shepard, who also sent Mr. Jenanyan there. The Rev. Dr. Birch, Stated Clerk of the Presbytery, said that there are no charges affecting the missionary's integrity, but that information had reached the Presbytery through Canadian papers and other sources indicating that he had taken his own way in expending funds without the consent of the committee in this city in whose charge they properly are. As he is a member of the Presbytery that body has the power to order the inquiry.

The Rev. Dr. J. Ford Sutton presented a protest against the action of the Presbytery in refusing to order the retrial of Herman Warszawiak, as directed by the Synod of New York, sitting at Elmira in October. Warszawiak also presented a memorial and petition, reciting the various steps in his case from the beginning, in November, 1896, to the order of the Synod, and an appeal from it by the prosecutor, and praying the Presbytery to instruct the Session of the Fifth Avenue Church to grant him a fair and impartial trial. The Presbytery appointed a special committee to consider and report upon the advisability of directing the Session of the Fifth Avenue Church to retry the case.

The Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw, Moderator; the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander were appointed a committee to take into consideration the calling of a popular meeting and other steps to raise money for home mission work.

Several of the prominent members of the Presbytery were asked their opinions of recent statements that Presbyterianism in New York is declining, and they all replied that such was not the case. They said certain churches had been weakened because of the fact that many of their members had moved from their neighborhood. Dr. Birch said there were 1,000 more Presbyterian Church members in New York last year than there were the year before. He said the need of the Church was a revival of religion. There is a tide of worldliness, he said; Presbyterian Church members are not living as they should. These criticisms, he added, would apply also to other denominations.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff as Santa Claus.

The final arrangements were completed yesterday for the distribution of gifts to the poor children of Williamsburg on Christmas morning at the Amphion Theatre by the East End Christmas Tree Association. Twenty-five hundred toys have been purchased, and the tickets will be ready for distribution to-morrow. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff will preside, and a number of theatrical people have volunteered their services. The gifts will be distributed at 10:30 o'clock.

$100 for the Firemen's Fund.

Bloomingdale Brothers have sent a check for $100 to Commissioner Scannell, to be placed to the credit of the Firemen's Fund, as a mark of appreciation for the prompt and efficient services rendered by the department on the occasion of the fire which occurred in the store Friday night.

Jewelry Dep't.

IMPORTED NOVELTIES.

Austrian hand-painted enamel on silver,—miniature decorations.

Match Boxes, $1.00; value $3.75
Shoe Horns..$1.50; " $5.00
Button Hooks $1.50; " $5.00
Nail Files....$1.50; " $5.00

Salve Boxes, $2.50, $3.75 and $5.00; Value $5.00 to $10.00.

Vinaigrettes, $2.00, $2.75 & $3.75; Value $3.75 to $10.00.

Pearl Necklaces, 3, 4 & 5 rows $1.00 Each.

Turquoise and Pearl Lorgnette Chains, $1.00 each.

Cut Crystal Hearts,—a variety of colors, 50 cents each.

Clover Leaf Charms, 25 cents each.

James McCreery & Co., Twenty-third Street.

We're Selling Choice Holiday Gifts, at Lower Prices than Any Store in New York City.

Open To-Night.

Daniell & Sons

B'way, 8th & 9th Sts.

MRS. TEALL'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Her Husband Blames Her Lawyers for Dragging Names of Innocent Persons into It.

Oliver Sumner Teall yesterday gave out a typewritten statement, of which the following is a copy, concerning his attitude in his wife's suit for divorce, and in reply to criticisms which have been made of her conduct:

"For over two years I have kept absolute silence concerning my domestic affairs, and even as late as the 6th of this month my answer was 'that I had nothing to say,' when the reporters interviewed me concerning the divorce suit against me, which had just been named for trial in Rhode Island. The attorneys for the other side have allowed to be made public, and have called forth, statements that do great injustice to several persons. I am compelled, therefore, to break my silence in the defense of others.

"There seems to be a general inclination to severely criticise Mrs. Teall for needlessly and maliciously dragging the names of innocent persons into the publicity of a divorce suit. While I have and shall defend and vindicate the persons assailed, I do not propose, on the other hand, to tolerate any attack upon Mrs. Teall. It would be impossible for such a woman as Mrs. Teall to suggest an ungenerous or dishonorable action, and she has, I believe, simply done what she was told she must do by her attorneys. Those who have so terribly mismanaged Mrs. Teall's case are the ones who will be held responsible.

"In brief, the facts are these:

"Two years ago last October I commenced conferences with Mrs. Teall's attorney here in New York, with the object of obtaining a divorce on grounds which would cast no reflections either upon Mrs. Teall or myself. It was then agreed that the divorce should be obtained on the grounds of incompatibility and non-support. Mrs. Teall's attorney took over six months to decide just where the suit should be brought. The first intention was to bring it in New Hampshire; Rhode Island was finally settled upon. Mrs. Teall went there, obtained the necessary residence, and the suit was brought. I was assured by Mrs. Teall's attorney that he could so manage the whole affair that there would be no publicity concerning it whatever, and he engaged my attorney in Providence. A short time ago I was led to believe that the attorneys on the other side were not keeping good faith with me, and I made up my mind to contest the suit. Certain testimony was taken here in New York by a commission, which was all one-sided, and which testimony I could not refute as the attorney who was nominally representing me in Rhode Island had been employed by the other side, and would not procure a hearing for me.

"I sent an affidavit to the Judges, which was delivered to them on the bench last Friday morning, in which I stated the condition of affairs and requested that the case be not allowed to proceed at all until I had a chance to present rebutting testimony. I was then advised by my counsel here in New York that the chances were that the Judges in Rhode Island as soon as they read my affidavit would throw the case out of court on the ground of collusion, or certainly grant a postponement before any testimony was read. I knew if I had a chance to advance rebutting testimony that I could so weaken all the evidence presented by the other side that the attorneys of the other side would willingly withdraw all such charges and prevent them from being made public at all. On account of this belief I did not notify the parties assailed, as I was trying to protect them from knowledge that there ever had been any suggestion of their connection with this case.

"If I had been successful, as I believed I would be, all this scandal would have been averted, and none of this mortification and pain would have been brought to innocent victims. The Judges in Rhode Island did postpone the hearing of the case, but only after allowing the introduction of perjured testimony that had been taken by the other side.

"They may attack me as much as they like and I will say nothing, but they cannot fight women over my shoulders."

NEW FRONT FOR HOME LIFE.

The Original Architects Plan Repairs to Fire-Damaged Building.

N. Le Brun & Sons, the architects who designed the Home Life Insurance building, 265 and 267 Broadway, which was partly destroyed by fire two weeks ago, have filed plans which call for the practical rebuilding of the structure. A new front will be built from the eighth floor up. All the iron, brick, and wood work is to be replaced as it was before the fire.

John Downey, who looks after the Astors' building interests, has the mason contract. No estimate of the cost of the alterations has been made.

Accident in a Riding School.

Miss Belle Benjamin, daughter of J. L. Benjamin of 359 West Forty-seventh Street, had a narrow escape from serious injury Saturday morning while taking a lesson in equestrianism at Dickel's Riding Academy, on West Fifty-sixth Street. Miss Benjamin has been a pupil at the academy for some months past, and the horse she rides is a spirited animal. It became fractious and unseated the young woman. The long riding habit she wore caught in the horn of the saddle, and the horse in trying to free himself dragged Miss Benjamin some distance. He stepped on her and his shoes grazed her face and cut her severely. Dr. H. S. Bartholomew of 102 West Fifty-sixth Street, who was called in, sewed up the cuts in Miss Benjamin's face, and she was taken to her home.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Christmas Hostess

realizes how the modern social world would wabble without "coffee, the wisdom-giving, and tea, the smile-smoothing, heart-opening, wink-tippling cordial." They are her hobby, and the smallest suggestion for their daintier serving will be eagerly welcomed as a holiday gift.

Octagonal coffee tables, $1.40; Vernis Martin tea tables, $9.00, painted underneath the Vernis-Martin lacquer with dainty flowers. Dainty ones in mahogany finish, inlaid with contrasting woods, $7.50.

Handled tea-trays to place on any convenient table, mahogany inlaid, round or square, with filigree rim, $9.00. Muffin stands, $10 50; spoon racks from $4.50.

The very latest fads at factory prices, as you "BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A Chance to Make 5 to 10 dollars.

Overcoats, at $25.00,

Formerly sold at $30, $32, $34 & $35.

Also a few of the $20 kinds, at $15.

$3, $5 & $6 saved on some $12, $14 & $15 Overcoats, now $9.

13th St. store open Evenings until Christmas.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

West 14th St.

ESTD 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

"One needs brains to know what to give."

Our special holiday bargains help the brains out economically.

OPEN BOOKCASES

$7.50

(reduced from $10.50.)

(Antique oak and richly polished.)

Lamps, Oriental rugs, billowy couches and easy chairs—all the fittings for a cozy refuge from Jack Frost are equally low-priced, and "Long Credit," increases the buying power of every penny.

OPEN EVENINGS.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

LIQUIDATION

Retiring from Business.

Dresden Candelabras, 15 inches tall, $2.50 per pair.

French Traveling Clocks, 8-day, in cases, $3.50 upward.

Onyx Pedestals, $20.00 upward. Clocks, Clock Sets, Statuary, Bric-a-Brac, etc.

All reduced to close out before Jan. 1.

Thousands of pieces of hand-painted China Trays, Photograph Frames, Bon Bon Boxes, Desk Articles, etc., etc., suitable for card prizes and Christmas presents, $1.00 UPWARD.

LEVY & DREYFUS CO.

46 PARK PLACE, THROUGH TO 41 BARCLAY ST.

NEAR 6TH AVE. ELEVATED R. R. STATION AT PARK PLACE AND 9TH AVE. R. R. AT BARCLAY ST.

O'Neill's.

The Big Holiday Sale Still Continues.

Notwithstanding the tremendous selling of yesterday the Holiday Stocks are still well filled and your Christmas wants may yet be supplied at the same tempting prices which we quoted in our advertisement of yesterday.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

FORTY-SIXTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Importers and Makers of

FINE FURS.

449 BROADWAY. 26 MERCER ST.

Latest Designs in

JACKETS, CAPES AND COLLARETTES

In Seal, Persian, Russian Sable, Chinchilla and all Other Furs.

Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same, we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SLEIGH ROBES, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS AND RUGS.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING.

449 BROADWAY. F. BOOSS & BRO. 26 MERCER ST.

Grand Street Station. Telephone 388 Spring. Cable Cars Pass the Door.

STYLE BOOK MAILED ON APPLICATION.

AMUSEMENTS.

"An Art Miracle."

Last Two Weeks.

Open on "Christmas" and "New Years."

American Art Galleries. TISSOT'S GREAT PICTURES. Madison Square South.

Week days, 9 to 6, Admission, 50 Cents. Sundays, 1 to 6, Admission, 25 Cents.

Loan Collection of PORTRAITS.

Exhibited for the benefit of the ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Fourth Avenue and 23d St.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

On Sunday from 2 P. M. to 10 P. M.

Admission, 50 Cents.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every evening at 8:10. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy. Merchant of Venice. A Positive Triumph. Ada Rehan as Portia. "A wonderful performance." "Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage." "Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career." Matinées Christmas and New Year's.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Wed., Sat., & Xmas. WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. COULDOCK BENEFIT FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 2 P. M. SEAT SALE BEGINS TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. 66th St. West, near Columbus Ave. Hockey match, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 8 P. M. ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL vs. ST. PAUL'S ALUMNI.

Herald Sq. Th. Evg., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. L'st W'k HOTEL TOPSY TURVY W'k L'st "Nothing funnier on the stage."—Sun. Xmas Souvs. Dec. 23. Dec. 26, Della Fox in The Little Host.

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Xmas, 2. JULIA ARTHUR—LAST WEEKS. To-night and To-m'w night, "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Mercedes"; Thursday, Dec. 22, "A LADY OF QUALITY."

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas., N. Y.'s.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mats. Dec. 26 and Jan. 2. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Roaring Hit. Xmas Mat. Mon. The Turtle.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. 100th Performance Dec. 27. Handsome Souvenirs. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime. EDEN MUSEE. Hear the Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. Ida Heath, Dartos, and Foreign Vaudeville. Dec. 26—Cissie Loftus—Special Xmas Mat. Dec. 26

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mr. & Mrs. Russ Whytal in "VAGABONDIA." Ev. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

COLUMBUS EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS (Monday.) Rice's "GIRL FROM PARIS."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last performances of the phenomenal success, (matinée Saturday.) "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. | Mat. every day, 25c Evenings, 25 & 50c. This week—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN

TO ORGANIZE THE YANKEE CLUB.

Naval Militiamen Who Served Against Spain to Get Together.

A movement has been started for the organization of a club to be known as the Yankee Club, and to be composed of naval militiamen who enlisted in the United States Navy last Summer and served on board the Yankee, the Nahant, and other vessels. A circular advocating the movement has been issued to the officers and men of the naval militia from the United States ship New Hampshire, lying at the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street. The circular is signed by C. S. Langdon, Jr., G. B. Townsend, E. T. McLaughlin, E. N. Robinson, Russell Howland, T. W. Chilton, J. P. McGowan, Lincoln Moss, J. C. Sanford, and C. O. Brinckerhoff.

It is said that enough support has been obtained to guarantee the formation of the club, whose quarters will probably be located at 1,424 Broadway, where the rooms of the Theta Delta Chi Club are also situated.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. Wed. Evg., Dec. 21, CARMEN. Eames, De Lussan, Saléza, Albers, Cond. Mancinelli. Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard De Reszke. Cond. Schalk. Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2, FAUST. Melba, Mantelli, Saléza, Albers, Plancon. Sat. Evg., Dec. 24, at pop. prices, BARBER OF SEVILLE. Sembrich, Campanari, Devries, Carbone, Saligmac. Sun. Evg., Dec. 25, Christmas Night, at 8:15, 4th Sunday Concert, at Pop. Prices. Soloists: Mme. Nordica and Miss Maud McCarthy; MM. Dippel and Van Rooy. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor Schalk. Next week's Repertoire will be announced to-morrow. Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 to 11 and P. M. 58th St. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER. Grace Huntington & Co., Reno and Richards, Lafayette, Orr and Hill, Tyson and McWatters, & others. Splendid Comedy Holiday Bill! 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. HELENE MORA, McINTYRE AND HEATH. Lillian Burkhart & Co., Hayes and Lytton, Montgomery and Stone, Canfield and Carleton, 5 All Bros., Sa-Vans, 25 others. 25c., 50c.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Concert TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. assisted by Mr. HAROLD RANDOLPH, Piano and Mr. G. LONGY, Oboe. Programme—SCHUBERT, quartet, D minor; MOZART, quartet for oboe, violin, viola, and violoncello, F major; DVORAK, quintet for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello, A major, Op. 81. Res. Seats $1.50, at Schuberth's and hall.

BROADWAY THEATRE Evenings, 8:00. Extra Matinées Xmas and New Year's. Mat. Sat. at 2. WED. EV'G, DEC. 21. A Dramatization of Marie Corelli's Famous Novel, "The Sorrows of Satan."

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. LOUISE THORNDYKE BOUCICAULT and HOWARD KYLE in "Proper Impropriety." Filson & Errol, Charles T. Aldrich, Ed Latell, George Thatcher, and Ed Marble, Bioscraph, &c.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE. BOHEMIAN GIRL. SOUVENIRS SAT., XMAS EVE. Eves., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1; Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Xmas Week—LURLINE, Operatic Spectacle.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... 8:30 sharp. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY, TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS. EXTRA MATINEES DEC. 26 & JAN. 2.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. 3D CROWDED MONTH. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. ON AND OFF.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15. LAST WEEK. Last Wed. and Sat. Mats. JOHN DREW in THE LIARS. Dec. 26—Empire Theatre Co. in "PHROSO."

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT. SPORTING LIFE. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Xmas, Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle. A Volcano of Mirth.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Extra Mat. Christmas Matinée Sat. and New Year's. May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP. A DANGEROUS MAID!!! Last 3 Wks! CASINO! Last Mat. Sat. but 2. Farewell Xmas Souvs. Next Frid. Eve!

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. POUSSE CAFE.

To Lecture on "City Government."

Alfred R. Conkling will to-morrow evening begin a series of lectures in the Church of the Divine Paternity on "City Government." The special subjects to be discussed in the first lecture are "Public Parks," "The Police Department," and "The Fire Department." The lectures are free, and are to be followed by a general discussion.

Simon Wolf to Lecture To-night.

Simon Wolf of Washington, D. C., will deliver a lecture this evening at 8 o'clock, in Temple Rodeph Sholom, Lexington Avenue and Sixty-third Street, before the Young Ladies and Gentlemen's Culture Society of the temple. His subject will be "What Are Our Duties as Citizens and as Jews?"

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain; warmer; brisk easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,272. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York) Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¼c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Teller (Sil. Col.,) spoke in opposition to the anti-colonial resolution introduced by Senator Vest, (Dem., Mo.) Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) addressed the Senate upon the Nicaragua Canal bill. The Senate received a protest from ex-Queen Liliuokalani against the seizure of the so-called Hawaiian Crown lands. In the House the conference report upon the Army and Navy Deficiency bill was adopted, and the Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) spoke in opposition to the annexation of the Philippine Islands.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—A Paris paper announces that the secret documents in the Dreyfus case have been handed to the Court of Cassation under the pledge that they shall not be communicated to Dreyfus's counsel or to anyone outside the court. The London Daily Chronicle's dirigible balloon traveled from London to St. Romain, near Havre, yesterday, in 4 hours and 57 minutes, but the aeronauts had a narrow escape in midchannel. The Prince of Wales presided at a meting at Marlborough House yesterday, at which a movement to check the spread of consumption in Great Britain was started. Henry White, United States Chargé d'Affaires in London, is the guest of Lord Salisbury, at Hatfield House. Frank Knaak of this city, who was arrested in Berlin on the charge of lese majeste, was acquitted yesterday. A false report was circulated yesterday that President Heureaux of San Domingo had been assassinated. A general and 3,000 soldiers are reported to have been killed, and a square mile of houses leveled by the explosion of a powder magazine in the centre of the Chinese camp at Hangchow, China. —Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Edward Bain, known as "The man who never sleeps," is dead at Pasadena, Cal.

An avalanche of snow and ice killed six people on Chilkoot Pass, Alaska, on Dec. 9.

Instead of being married to-day, Miss Bertha Dixon of Newark, N. J., will attend the funeral of her intended husband.

A fire in the Chrome Patent Leather Company's works, Newark, caused a panic among the 400 employes. The building was destroyed.

Samuel Gompers was re-elected President of the American Federation of Labor at the closing session of the annual convention of that organization at Kansas City yesterday.

With a view to improving the sanitary conditions in stations and passenger coaches, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has prohibited tobacco chewing.

By its adjournment to Jan. 4 the City Council of Chicago permits the franchise of the Northwestern Elevated Railroad to expire on Jan. 1.

A watchman on the old iron pier at Coney Island reported yesterday that a sloop yacht, with three people on board of her, had foundered half a mile off the pier.

Eleven persons were injured in the great fire at Terre Haute, Ind., on Monday night, and a man who is reported missing is believed to have perished in the flames.

While playing soldier in the basement of 120 West Thirty-fifth Street last night, Harold Frederick, seven years old, shot and fatally wounded his playmate, Willie Collins, four and a half years old.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago intimated yesterday that he might be a candidate for re-election, and expressed the opinion that his chances would not be in any way affected by ex-Gov. Altgeld's candidacy.

President Murphy of the Health Department said yesterday that he was afraid the present grip scare might cost the city millions of dollars by keeping Christmas buyers away from the city. He said there was small cause for alarm.

Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, her sister, Mrs. Julia Underwood, and her servant, Mrs. Harriet Fee were killed as the result of a fire early yesterday morning, which destroyed the handsome home of Col. C. H. Raymond, at 260 West Seventy-third Street. Col. Raymond was rescued by Fireman Otto Fink, but is in a somewhat serious condition from shock and the effects of inhaling smoke. He is the general agent here for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Patent fire escapes at the windows of the house were apparently forgotten in the panic.

Page 2.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer and Bronson Howard talked last night before the Nineteenth Century Club on "The Moral Ministry of the Stage."

Thomas M. Avery yesterday resigned the Presidency of the Elgin National Watch Company and Charles H. Hulburd was elected as his successor.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League of New York, spoke last night before the Social Reform Club on the work of her society.

Capts. Meeks and Bleecker of the Seventy-first Regiment last night withdrew their former pleas and pleaded guilty to the charges for which they were on trial before a court-martial.

Page 3.

Gen. Castellanos says that the Spaniards will be out of Havana by New Year's Day.

Governor-elect Roosevelt is expected to confer to-morrow with Messrs. Platt and Odell concerning appointments.

The Vos Espanola, an anti-American newspaper in Manila, has been suppressed. Several American publications have been started.

The First New York Regiment paused yesterday at Chicago, while en route eastward, and Col. Barber told of the sickness in Honolulu.

The Rev. Dr. Herman Baar will resign his office as Superintendent of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, retiring next May.

The 2,880 Inspectors of 720 election districts in New York County met yesterday in their various polling places to canvass 1,683 soldier ballots.

It is feared that there will be a serious split in the Republican Club as a result of the blackballing of Frederick S. Gibbs. The investigation of the charges of fraud in balloting promises to be a thorough one. Whatever the outcome, members will resign.

Five more jurors were selected yesterday to try Mrs. Fayne Moore, charged with robbery, making nine so far selected. John Moore, an uncle of W. A. E. Moore, convicted on the same charge, is on the way from Cleveland to intercede for his nephew when the latter is arraigned for sentence Friday.

Page 4.

"Kid" McPartland was knocked out in three rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club last night by "Dal" Hawkins.

The President returned to Washington yesterday. Two Grand Army posts have indorsed his declaration about the care of the Confederate dead.

The naval board of inquiry on the battleship Massachusetts began work yesterday. The testimony was to the effect that the ship struck a sunken obstruction.

Page 5.

Major General Shafter testified yesterday before the war investigating commission.

A bank examiner will be sent from Washington to Boston to investigate the affairs of the Howard National Bank, which are in a doubtful condition.

Two men, after a hard struggle for life yesterday in the icy waters of the bay, were rescued by the Staten Island Ferryboat Robert Garrett and a Baltimore and Ohio tug.

Page 7.

It is probable that the body of Mrs. Rollinger, for whose alleged murder her husband is under arrest in Chicago, will be exhumed in order to establish complete identification.

Page 12.

The autopsy on Jean Baptiste Colin, the florist, shows that he was murdered.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday reported to the Mayor that defective asphalt had entered into the construction of pavements laid during Gen. Collis's term.

The testimony for the prosecution in the trial of Lawyer Hallen for forgery is all in and the case will go to the jury to-day. Much damaging evidence was introduced by the prosecution yesterday.

Charles C. Keeler, a lawyer, was yesterday directed by Magistrate Brann to pay his wife $10 a week. Keeler was in court shabbily dressed. Mrs. Keeler's lawyer said Keeler had donned his "actor suit" to work on the Magistrate's sympathies.

The Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church met yesterday to oppose the seating of Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. Eugene Young, grandson of Brigham Young, made the principal address.

The young man who has been in the Jersey City Hospital since Friday, and who claimed he had forgotten his name, yesterday recovered his memory under threat of being sent to a prison cell. He is Aubrey A. Litchfield of Boston. He is locked up on a charge of larceny.

The Republican Aldermen yesterday opposed the resolution to authorize the issue of bonds for $100,000 for preliminary work on the East River bridges proposed by Mayor Van Wyck. A resolution was introduced declaring against the undertaking of any public work which will interfere with rapid transit.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

EXPLOSION KILLS 3,000 TROOPS

Square Mile of Houses Also Leveled, and American and French Missions Damaged in China.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch from Shanghai to a newspaper here says a powder magazine situated in the centre of the Chinese camp at Hangchow has exploded and that a square mile of houses has been leveled. It is estimated, according to the same authority, that 3,000 soldiers were killed, including the General commanding the forces.

The American and French Missions are both reported to have been damaged, but it is said there are no fatalities among the Europeans.

Hangchow is a port situated in the Province of Chekiang, at the head of Hangchow Bay and the mouth of the Tsientang-Kiang River, the southern terminus of the Imperial or Grand Canal, and, by the treaty of peace with Japan, was opened to foreign commerce in 1895. It is a silk manufacturing centre, and its population is estimated at 800,000.

TINSLEY WILL BE RELEASED.

New York Millionaire Has Purged Himself from Jail in Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 20.—Thomas Tinsley, the New York millionaire who served twenty-two months in jail here for contempt of court, in refusing to surrender the books of the Glenwood Cemetery Company to a receiver, has partially purged himself, and will be released. Tinsley always insisted that the books were his private property, and carried his view of the case finally to the United States Supreme Court, which decided against him.

SOLDIER KILLED IN MONTANA.

Fight Between Colored Private and Corporal Results Fatally.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 20.—With two bullet holes made by a missile from a Krag-Jorgensen rifle through his body, Private Matt Shephard lived eleven hours after he was shot by Corp. Albert Bruin at Fort Assinniboine recently. Corp. Bruin is now in the Lewis and Clarke County Jail, where he will remain pending the action of the next United States Grand Jury.

Both the men were colored soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Assinniboine. The testimony of the witnesses examined was to the effect that Shephard was asleep in the guardhouse, and was to have been called as one of the relief.

One of the soldiers in the guardhouse beat an alarm upon a tin can with an old shoe to awaken Shephard, and sundry other playful antics were indulged in. Shephard awoke in a surly frame of mind, and in an altercation between him and Bruin which ensued, Bruin shot Shephard twice through the body.

QUICKSILVER IN OREGON.

Lane County Mine with a Capacity of 800 Flasks Monthly.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 20.—A mountain of queer-looking ore which was found in Lane County, Oregon, a few years ago has turned out to be one of the biggest quicksilver mines in the United States.

The surrounding country is farm land. Not long ago the farmers discovered the ore in question to be cinnabar, whence quicksilver is derived. They bored three tunnels, all running through pure cinnabar ore. Recently they sold their mine for $45,000 to Tacoma and Port Townsend men, who will erect a smelter upon it.

Richard Chilcott, one of the owners, has just returned from New York, where he found that the unsold supply of quicksilver in the country amounted to only 5,500 flasks of seventy-six pounds each. He says his mine will produce 800 flasks monthly. Shipments to New York in car lots will commence next month.

MAKES A PRESENT TO BOSTON.

Souvenirs of Robert Louis Stevenson Given by His Widow.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 20.—Robert Louis Stevenson's stepson and co-laborer, Lloyd Osborn, is the medium through which the Boston Public Library is about to come into possession of a unique collection of Stevensonia. It is the gift of Mrs. Stevenson to the city which her husband had never visited, but in which he numbered many of his warmest friends, met all over the world, in the novelist's long quest for health.

The collection consists of the original blocks of the wood cuts with which Mr. Stevenson's merry but unskilled hand illustrated a set of chap books which he and Mr. Osborn put together while at a Swiss health resort.

It was purely for the purpose of whiling away the long Winter evenings, that Mr. Stevenson and Lloyd Osborn, then only a lad, sat up the toy printing shop, and their temporary home, in Davos Platz. In 1881 they printed the first of their little chap books, among them, "Moral Emblems," "The Graver and the Pen," "The Blue Scalper," "Not I, and Other Poems," and "The Black Canyon." The last was by Mr. Osborn. Some of the verses have amusing titles, such as "The Industrious Pirate," "The Pirate and Apothecary," and "Lord Nelson and the Tar."

A cable dispatch accepting the gift and the conditions was sent to Mr. Osborn yesterday.

REV. DR. MERRILL ELECTED.

Colgate University Trustees Make Him Its President.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, the Rev. Dr. George E. Merrill was elected President of the university.

Dr. Merrill has been pastor of the Baptist Church at Newton, Mass., for some time past. Previously he was pastor of congregations at Salem, Mass., and Colorado Springs, Col. He is a graduate of Harvard and of the Newton Theological Seminary.

The Trustees present at the meeting were James B. Colgate, Edward M. Grout, Prof. A. S. Eickmore, Edward Lathrop, D. D.; A. O. Colgate, Henry M. Sanders, D. D.; Gardner Colby, George W. Douglass, and James C. Colgate of New York; Dr. W. E. Ford and E. H. Rigby of Utica, the Rev. Dr. J. W. Ford and the Rev. Dr. R. G. Seymour of Philadelphia, George W. Stedman of Albany, and D. W. Skinner of Hamilton, N. Y.

DREYFUS SECRET PAPERS

Said to Have Been Handed to the Court of Cassation.

DUPUY DEFENDS THE ARMY

Objects to Motion to Confer the Franchise Upon Soldiers—Death Penalty for Officials Guilty of Treason.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Courrier du Soir says this evening:

"The Dreyfus secret dossier was handed to the Court of Cassation this evening, under the pledge that it should not be communicated to the counsel for Dreyfus or to any one outside the court."

The Chamber of Deputies indulged in another Dreyfus debate to-day. M. Joseph Fournière, Socialist Deputy for the Aisne Department, moved a resolution conferring the franchise upon soldiers, and demanded urgency for it. He then proceeded to expound his views, which provoked a great uproar.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, replied:

"I should have thought that the Dreyfus affair had already done the country enough harm. M. Fournière's new proposal would be most pernicious. The country wants and has a devoted army to safeguard her independence, and we do not wish to give its officers the means of descending to the forum. We must rally around the army."

The motion for urgency was then defeated by 477 votes against 26.

In the Senate a stormy discussion took place over a bill increasing the penalties for espionage and treason. There were frequent references to Dreyfus.

Eventually the bill, which prescribes death for State officials who are guilty of treason in time of peace, was adopted.

A DIRIGIBLE BALLOON'S TRIP.

Traveled from London to St. Romain, Near Havre, in 4 hours 57 Minutes —Narrow Escape at Sea.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Daily Chronicle successfully carried out to-day the first trip from London to the Continent in a steerable balloon. For weeks past the large balloon in the grounds of the Crystal Palace has been awaiting a northerly or northwesterly wind. It started at 11:38 o'clock this morning. The passengers were Percival Spencer, the famous aeronaut, to whom the balloon belongs, and Lawrence Swinburne of The Daily Chronicle staff.

The balloon's cubic capacity is 56,000 feet, and its weight, empty, ten and a half hundredweight. The steering apparatus consists of a sail twelve feet square, weighing ten pounds, and a trail rope 500 feet long, with a hundred-pound weight at the end. When steering becomes necessary the balloon descends until the rope trails on the ground, and by attaching the upper end to one side or other of a ring above the car the sail is brought round to catch the wind. In this manner a course four or five points from the direction of the wind can be sailed.

The balloon was reported by Lloyds signalman to be crossing Beachy Head at 1:30. Soon after 4 o'clock it was reported to be passing over Fecamp. Mr. Swinburne telegraphs The Chronicle that the balloon descended safely at St. Romain, fourteen miles east of Havre, at 4:35, and that the steering apparatus was employed twice during the trip. The aeronauts had one narrow escape when the balloon descended too close to the waves and shipped water in midchannel.

Although the general purpose of the trip was to add to the knowledge concerning dirigible balloons, special interest attaches to it owing to the light it may throw upon the fate of Andrée, whose balloon in which he attempted to reach the north pole was rigged with a precisely similar steering apparatus.

This is the fourteenth successful cross-channel trip, several other attempts having had fatal results.

PROHIBITS TOBACCO CHEWING.

Chesapeake and Ohio Road's Effort to Keep Stations and Cars Cleaner.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20.—An effort is being made by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad officials to improve the sanitary conditions of the stations and the passenger coaches by issuing an order tabooing tobacco chewing. Copies of the order have been generously distributed at the shops and yards in Covington and in the stations on the Kentucky and Ohio sides of the river, and have caused a considerable stir among railroad men and tobacconists.

The railway authorities believe that while they will not be able to stop chewing they will to some extent be able to prevent spitting about the stations and coaches.

SAMUEL GOMPERS RE-ELECTED.

Retains the Post of President of the American Federation of Labor.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—Samuel Gompers was to-day re-elected President of the American Federation of Labor by a practically unanimous vote at the closing session of the eighteenth annual convention of that organization. The convention, which had been in session for eight days, adjourned sine die at 6 o'clock. Only one vote was cast against the re-election of Mr. Gompers.

Other officers were elected as follows: First Vice President—P. J. McGuire, Philadelphia; Second Vice President—James Duncan, Baltimore; Third Vice President—James O'Connell, Chicago; Fourth Vice President—John F. Mitchell, Indianapolis; Fifth Vice President—Max Morris, Denver; Sixth Vice President—Thomas I. Kidd, Chicago; Secretary—Frank Morrison, Chicago; Treasurer—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.; Fraternal Delegates to the Union Congress of Great Britain—Thomas F. Tracey, New York, of the Cigarmakers' Union, and James O'Connell, Chicago, of the Machinists' Union; to the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada—John F. O'Sullivan, Boston, of the Massachusetts State Branch.

PANIC AT A NEWARK FIRE.

Four Hundred Men and Girls in a Mad Struggle to Reach Safety.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The plant of the Chrome Patent Leather Company, at Avenue A and Murray Street, was destroyed by fire this evening. The flames broke out in the drying room, and within a few minutes spread to every part of the big building, which is three stories high and 250 feet square.

One hundred girls and three hundred men were at work in the works when the flames broke out. They had to flee, and could not even wait to secure their street clothing. The girls screamed and jostled each other while getting out, and there was a panic. No one seems to have been severely hurt, although several were knocked down and badly bruised. Many of the employes lost their heads and wanted to jump from upper windows, but were restrained by cooler ones and forced to take the safer means of exit. Some of the girls fainted and had to be carried. Others after getting out of the building ran screaming hysterically to their homes, and this gave rise to the belief that several had been burned to death. A big crowd which the police had difficulty in handling quickly gathered.

The firemen could do little after they arrived, owing to the rapidity with which the flames spread. The building was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $200,000. The insurance is between $60,000 and $70,000.

DEATH OF EDWARD BAIN.

Was Known in Wisconsin as the "Man Who Never Sleeps."

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 20.—Edward Bain, President of the Bain Wagon Company, whose death is announced from Pasadena, Cal., was familiarly known as the "man who never sleeps."

For the last sixteen years he did not sleep an hour in his bed. It was his custom to take almost daily trips to Chicago, where he spent the time in riding in street cars. At night he was always to be found either at a theatre or a billiard hall, where the music and the clicking of billiard balls produced a soporific effect and afforded him short periods of repose. He was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., seventy-five years ago. The cause of his death was pulmonary apoplexy.

In his younger days he often remained at work in his factory throughout the whole night, and it was loss of sleep at that time that resulted in chronic insomnia.

A MOURNER INSTEAD OF A BRIDE

Newark Girl to Attend Funeral of Fiance on Day Set for Wedding.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—Miss Bertha Dixon of 30½ Webster Street, this city, was to have been married to-morrow at her home to Frederick H. Baldwin of New Providence. Instead she will attend the funeral of her intended husband, he having died at the home of Miss Dixon's parents on Sunday night.

Mr. Baldwin and Miss Dixon had partly fitted up their future home at New Providence, and on Dec. 10 Mr. Baldwin came to this city to purchase more furniture. He was taken ill the same day, and his trouble developed into pneumonia. Miss Dixon, who attended him through his illness, was prostrated, but has recovered sufficiently to be able to attend the funeral.

YACHT LOST OFF CONEY ISLAND.

Watchman Saw the Boat Go Down with Three People on Board.

James McFarland, a watchman on the old iron pier at Coney Island, reported to the police yesterday afternoon that at 11 o'clock in the morning a sloop yacht had foundered half a mile off the pier. McFarland said his attention had been attracted by the distress signals raised by the yacht. At the same time he noticed what appeared to be a mud scow of the Street Cleaning Department headed for Sandy Hook. He thinks there might have been a collision between the two boats.

There was a heavy fog at the time, but with the aid of glasses he saw three persons on board the yacht. He started for her in a small boat, but before he had gone fifteen feet from the pier the vessel went down. He then rowed out to where the yacht had disappeared, but found no one. The police have sent out a general alarm.

THE BIG FIRE AT TERRE HAUTE.

Eleven Persons Were Injured and One Man May Have Been Killed.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 20.—The losses in last night's fire were as follows: Havens & Geddes, building, $150,000; stock, $350,000. Breinig & Miller, furniture, $15,000; building, $25,000. Pixley & Co., clothing stock, $40,000; building, $25,000. Albrecht & Co., dry goods, $60,000; building, $35,000. Thorman & Schloss, clothing stock, $40,000; building, $20,000. Ford & Overstreet, clothing stock, $25,000; building, $13,000. United States Baking Company, (Miller Brothers,) $19,000.

Claude Herbert, who was acting as Santa Claus in the Havens & Geddes building, is missing, and is supposed to have perished in the flames.

In addition to Miss Kate Maloney and Miss Ferguson, who, as reported yesterday, jumped from the second-story window and were internally injured, and Louis Kramer, the window trimmer, who was badly burned, J. O. Button, manager of the book department of the Haven & Geddes store, and Albert Weinbreicht, bookkeeper, were injured. Three firemen, John Osterloo, John Welth, and William O'Connell, fell into the cellar of the Ford & Overstreet store, and were seriously injured, and three other firemen were severely burned.

Insurance in all lines covers about 80 per cent. of the losses.

HARRISON DISDAINS ALTGELD.

Chicago's Mayor Says He May Be a Candidate for Re-election.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—"All that I care to say about ex-Gov. Altgeld's candidacy for Mayor is that he is in bad company," declared Mayor Harrison this morning.

"I have never said I was a candidate for re-election, but I think I shall be. If anything on earth could force me to become a candidate it was the declaration of Charles T. Yerkes in Springfield in May, 1897, just after the Humphrey bill fight. He declared 'The Mayor of Chicago has just eighteen months to serve.' That is the one thing that would make me become a candidate.

"I have no statement to make in reply to the ex-Governor. If I had time hanging heavily on my hands, dyspepsia, and a few other things, I might talk, but I have something else to do just now. His statement that I trained with the traction companies and betrayed the people, I am pretty sure, will not go very far with the people. The people of Chicago understand this situation pretty well, I believe."

"What effect do you think his candidacy will have on your candidacy, or prospective candidacy?" the Mayor was asked.

"None whatever," he replied.

CHICAGO RAILWAY'S QUANDARY.

City Council Allows Northwestern Elevated's Franchise to Expire.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—By its adjournment to Jan. 4 the City Council permits the franchise of the Northwestern Elevated Road to expire Jan. 1, the date to which it was extended last year. The company will now have to seek the Council again and make terms with the city authorities or forfeit the right to further proceed under the franchise now held. Mayor Harrison said this morning:

"I shall treat the company fairly in the matter, and I am in favor of that elevated road. The people in that section of the city want it, and I shall assist them in getting it, if possible. But when the company gets another extension of time it will have to show the city authorities that it is a bona fide affair. They will have to put up a forfeit either in cash or in the shape of a bond, signed by some large surety company. We want no more wind, and the bonds of the company now held by the city are not considered sufficient for a further extension."

The company has on deposit with the city $200,000 of its own bonds, transferred for $100,000 worth of city bonds, the original forfeit. Under the terms of the ordinance this forfeit falls to the city Jan. 1, 1899, but there is no question of an ultimate extension and the waiver of the forfeit.

Twenty-two Horses Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 20.—The stables occupied by the New York Biscuit Company's local agency, on Atlantic Street, were destroyed by fire to-night and twenty-two horses burned to death. Thirty delivery wagons and six carriages were also lost. The damage is about $20,000, said to be covered by insurance.

SHOT HIS FRIEND IN FUN

Young Frederick Fatally Hurt Little Willie Collins.

WERE PLAYING AT SOLDIER

The Wounded Boy Was Taken to the Hospital and His Playmate Was Put Under Arrest.

While playing soldier in the basement of 120 West Thirty-fifth Street last night, Harold Frederick, seven years old, shot and fatally wounded his playmate, Willie Collins, four and a half years old. The wounded child was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where at a late hour his life was despaired of, while the Frederick boy was sent to the Gerry society's building under arrest.

The mother of the boy who did the shooting is the janitress of the apartment house on Thirty-fifth Street. Her husband is a janitor in another building. Her sister, who lived in Philadelphia, died several days ago and the funeral took place yesterday. Mrs. Frederick, in order to attend the burial, sent for her friend Mrs. William Collins of 548 Grand Street, and arranged with her to look after the house.

Mrs. Collins, with her son William and a younger boy moved to the home of Mrs. Frederick in the basement of 120 West Thirty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon. While she was sitting in one of the rooms, reading the newspapers after supper, she sent the children into an adjoining room to play. The sounds of mirth told her that the little ones were enjoying themselves, and occasionally she would hear her friend's boy, who was taking the part of an American soldier, cry out, "Get out, you old Spaniard, or I'll kill you."

From time to time the voice of her own child crying out "I'll fight; see if I don't," would come through the open door, and she would smile in an amused way at the brave tone of the two little play-soldiers. Her other boy and Harold Frederick's five-year-old brother Johnnie took part in the mimic fray as privates. Altogether the children were having a most enjoyable evening of it.

For an hour or so the play went on, and Mrs. Collins was about to call the children to put them to bed when a pistol shot rang out. Running to the door, she saw her boy Willie fall to the floor with the blood pouring from his mouth, while standing near by was Harold with a smoking revolver in his hand.

"What have you done, Harold?" screamed the affrighted mother, as she stooped over to raise her child.

"I shot him," the boy replied. "I did it, Mrs. Collins, but I didn't mean to."

Mrs. Collins picked up the wounded child, and with him in her arms ran into the street shrieking at the top of her voice. A policeman, hearing the woman's screams, ran up and summoned an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital. When the ambulance arrived Mrs. Collins, with the wounded boy, who was unconscious, in her arms, climbed in. At the hospital the little fellow was placed on the operating table, while the mother paced up and down the corridors moaning pitifully. She refused to be comforted, saying that she alone was to blame for the accident, and that her husband would never forgive her.

"I was so careful of my little ones at home," she cried. "Now to think that the first time I took them out something had to happen. I can never face my husband again."

The doctors said that the bullet had entered the little fellow's mouth, and, passing downward, had inflicted a serious wound in the throat. The doctors said they could not save his life as soon as he reached the hospital.

In the meantime some of the neighbors came in and took charge of the children, who were frightened almost to death. Later a policeman from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station arrived and placed the little Frederick lad under arrest and delivered him to the Gerry Society. His little brother Johnnie declined to leave him, and the two boys were locked up together.

DISASTER ON CHILKOOT PASS.

Six Persons Buried Beneath an Avalanche of Snow and Ice at Crater Lake.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 20.—The steamer Alki, which arrived here to-day from Alaska, brings meagre particulars of an avalanche on the Chilkoot Pass, in which at least six persons were killed. The bodies of the following five persons have been recovered: Mrs. Darling of Lake Lindeman and her two sons and Bert Jones of Juneau and Harry Shaw of Skagway.

The slide occurred Dec. 9 at Crater Lake, about one mile beyond the Summit on the Lake Lindeman side.

Mrs. Darling's husband was at Lake Lindeman, and she had arranged to join him with her two sons, who had almost reached manhood. Shaw was a Skagway man who had business at the lake. Bert Jones of Juneau was but nineteen years old, and the reason for his taking the dangerous trip does not appear. He was a friend of the Darling boys. [illegible] one of the sixth person, has [illegible] tained.

Contrary [illegible] old-timers who realized [illegible] dangerous one, in view [illegible] the party set out with [illegible] storming very hard [illegible] summit, but they [illegible] Crater Lake, where [illegible] them to camp, although [illegible] seven miles from their destination. While encamped there, tons of ice [illegible] ow, mixed with rocks and timber, swept [illegible] er them, evidently without warning, and went on down the valley, leaving the buried under several feet of hard snow. Their bodies were found three days later by searching parties. The bodies were not bruised in the least.

A peculiar coincidence is that the news of the snowslide is brought by the same steamer that brought word of the terrible slide last Spring, in which nearly sixty people perished. The two slides occurred just about the same distance from the summit, but on opposite sides.

Just before the Alki left Skaguay, G. Bald Mills of London, England, and P. Smith of Melbourne, Australia, arrived from Lake Atlin with their feet and hands badly frozen. It is feared that Mills will lose both feet.

TABLET TO SECESSIONISTS.

Unveiled Yesterday in the State Capitol of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 20.—At noon today the handsome memorial tablet just erected in the State Capitol to the signers of the Ordinance of Secession was unveiled with imposing ceremonies.

Col. Joseph Daniel Pope and Dr. William Campbell of Charleston, two of the nine survivors of the 169 who signed the ordinance, were on the stand. Gen. M. L. Bonham, Jr., a son of one of the Palmetto State war Governors, was the orator, and made an able address. A grandson of Chancellor Wardlaw, who wrote the ordinance, withdrew the veil.

The tablet was erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy, with a State appropriation. The names of all the signers are engraved upon it. When "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and "Dixie" were played former slaves who were present joined in the enthusiastic demonstration.

A Chicago Ice Cream Trust.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Four big ice-cream companies have started in to "freeze out" all their competitors by the formation of a trust. Much competition and cutting of rates, with corresponding decrease in profits, is the cause given for forming the combine.

The four concerns, operating eighteen factories, who are parties to the agreement, are the Thompson, Collins, Reid, and Bloch Companies. The new concern was incorporated as the United Company, but will be known as the Chicago Ice Cream Company. It has been capitalized at $300,000. The officers are: President—J. D. Collins; Vice President—W. H. Hopkins; Secretary—E. Bloch; Treasurer—C. A. Russ.

MURPHY DEPLORES GRIP SCARE

He Says It May Cost the City Millions — Little Cause to Fear the Disease.

President Murphy of the Health Board said yesterday in regard to the so-called epidemic of grip, that there was not much cause for alarm. He called attention to the fact that the disease is more or less prevalent all over the country, and that the students at Yale University, who live under thoroughly sanitary conditions, are suffering from it. He deplored the inclination to spread the notion that this city was a centre of contagon, especially at this time of year, when so many people usually visit New York.

President Murphy declared that he was afraid the grip might cost the city millions of dollars. If the alarm were unnecessarily spread, people in the vicinity of New York would naturally keep away from the city. "With the approach of Christmas," said Col. Murphy, "no doubt 200,000 or 300,000 persons are coming into this city to buy, and if they think that they are apt to get the grip by shaking hands with a New Yorker they will go elsewhere. This might easily cost the city $1,000,000 a day."

Every branch of his department, he said, would be open day and night, and doctors would be on duty ready to respond to any call for relief.

About seventeen cases of grip were reported from Bellevue Hospital yesterday, five from the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, and seven from the City Hospital, while about seventy cases were reported by the medical officers of the Fire Department.

Commissioner McCartney of the Street Cleaning Department said yesterday that the attacks on his department showed an unmistakable animus. He said the death rate from grip, according to statistics, was much lower this year than it had been since the disease first made its appearance. The assertions that the snow in the streets had anything to do with it seemed positively foolish to him, as a search of the records had revealed the fact that during the years when grip was especially prevalent, and notably in April, 1891, when there were 507 deaths from the disease in New York, there was not a single snowbank to be found.

The Board of Health meets this morning, and it will consider the grip question.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy has been suffering from grip at the Waldorf-Astoria for the last two or three days, but was reported improving yesterday.

STAGE FOLK VICTIMS OF GRIP.

Miss Julia Arthur's Illness Causes the Closing of Wallack's Theatre.

Miss Julia Arthur is one of the recent victims of the grip. In consequence of her illness last night's performance at Wallack's Theatre of "Pygmalion and Galatea" and "Mercedes" was postponed, and no performance will be given until to-morrow evening, when a revival of "The Lady of Quality" will be presented.

Miss Cissy Loftus, the English mimic, who arrived from England last Saturday, is another victim of the disease. She has suffered the almost complete loss of her voice, and it has been deemed advisable to defer her opening at Koster & Bial's from next Monday to Jan. 2.

At the Knickerbocker Theatre it was said last night that Manager Harry Mann was likely to be absent from the theatre for some time. His attack of the grip is a severe one, and he showed no improvement yesterday.

THE GRIP IN WASHINGTON.

Secretary Hay and Other Officials Have Become Its Victims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Secretary Hay was forced to leave the State Department at noon to-day by the grip, which he has been fighting for some days. The disease is epidemic in the department. Secretary Adee and Assistant Secretary Cridler are both afflicted.

Assistant Secretary Allen of the Navy Department has remained at his post with some difficulty during Secretary Long's absence because of a similar attack. A large number of subordinate officials and employes are on the sick list.

Grip at Vassar Not Serious.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 20.—President J. M. Taylor declares that the reports concerning the grip at Vassar College are exaggerated. No alarm is felt there, and the cases are all slight.

Louisville Gas Company's Finances.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—A meeting of a majority of the stockholders of the Louisville Gas Company was held to-day. President George W. Morris was removed, and Udolph O. Snead was elected in his place, and General Manager Hite Barret was removed. The meeting voted to spend $125,000 in the construction of new retorts, and to increase the dividend rate from 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent. semi-annually, with an increase to 3 per cent. semi-annually, in July. The gas company has a capital of $3,600,000. It has a bonded indebtedness of only $500,000. Three weeks ago its stock was worth about 70; to-day it could not be had at par, and with a reorganization in sight it is expected to go to 120.

Chicago University Weekly in Danger.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—President William R. Harper has threatened to suppress the University of Chicago Weekly. This is the only organ expressing the student opinion at the college, and as a result of the President's action the students are much chagrined. The resignation of Allen Grey Hoyt has been tendered at the request of Dr. Harper, and not until to-day did the reason for his resignation become known. The action was taken because the publication saw fit to comment editorially against methods in use at the institution.

A San Francisco Bankrupt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—James McKenna, owner of the steam whaler Fearless, presented a petition in bankruptcy to the United States District Court to-day, his liabilities being $86,000, and unattached assets $1,000.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Monday night in Illinois has disappeared in Ontario, leaving a secondary of slight intensity off Long Island. The storm central Monday night in Assiniboia has moved to Manitoba. Rain has fallen from the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain region to the Pacific Coast, and from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except in Southern Florida, where it has been fair. The temperature has risen in the lower lake region, the Middle and North Atlantic States; elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast, it has remained nearly stationary. The pressure continues relatively high over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off the South Atlantic Coast, and also off the Pacific Coast.

Light rain or snow may be expected in New England and Eastern New York. The weather will probably clear in the Middle and South Atlantic States, except light rain on the immediate coast. Rain is indicated for the lake regions and Upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature will fall in the Carolinas and in the Upper Missouri Valley; elsewhere it will remain nearly stationary.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	17	38	41
6 A. M.	16	39	42
9 A. M.	18	42	43
12 M.	22	43	44
4 P. M.	24	40	41
6 P. M.	24	39	40
9 P. M.	28	38	40
12 P. M.	30	38	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yes

Tiffany & Co.,
Union Square.

Open Evenings
until Christmas.

metallic cylinder. The spring is strong enough to prevent a heavy fall, and the person who grasps the rope descends as the rope unwinds. Why these escapes were not used yesterday when the emergency came can be accounted for only by the supposition that they were entirely forgotten in the panic.

There is a private watchman employed by the people living in Seventy-third Street between the Boulevard and West End Avenue, where the fire occurred, but he could not be found yesterday to give any facts that he might know regarding the starting of the fire. The block is occupied by many wealthy families. Ex-Mayor Grant lives across the street from the burned house.

The Raymond house was built in the French Renaissance style, being erected, with others beside it, about ten years ago by the Stokes estate. Col. Raymond is said to have paid about $40,000 for it. Its contents were even more valuable, and were alone insured for $42,000, the building being insured separately for $15,000. Col. Raymond has for a long time been a collector of rare bric-a-brac, pictures, statuary, and books. His library, on the second floor in the rear of his bedroom, is said to have been one of the best private collections in the city. Hardly anything was saved from the flames.

THINK FURNACE FLUE DEFECTIVE.

The fire started on the parlor floor and probably in the parlor, the firemen think. It gutted the entire house above that point, but did not extend to the basement, as that was soon flooded by water after the firemen arrived. There was little of much value there, however. Some of Col. Raymond's most cherished articles in his collections were placed in storage last Summer, and these, it is said, had not been taken to the house and were thus saved. This was the statement of Dr. G. M. White, Col. Raymond's family physician, and he said he was not absolutely sure that these articles had been saved. Col. Raymond, of course, was too ill to be seen.

The loss was roughly estimated yesterday by friends of the family to be about $80,000—perhaps more. The insurance, which was $57,000 in all, was divided as follows: Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, $15,000 on the building and $10,000 on the contents. Phoenix Assurance Company of London, $20,000 on furniture, and the Westchester Insurance Company of this city, $12,000 on the furniture.

Samuel Fee said yesterday that his wife had had in her room the papers showing his title to property he had inherited in Ireland worth about $10,000. He was fearful that they had been destroyed.

The belief of the firemen as to the cause of the fire from the superficial examinations made yesterday was that the flue f the furnace was defective. A brick behind the wooden casing that was around the mantel in the parlor was found to be missing. This wooden casing was nearly all burned away, and it looked as if this had been the seat of the fire.

The firemen were of the belief that the blaze had been burning at least an hour and perhaps more when they arrived. Mrs. Fee, they think, may have failed to notice the smoke when she first went down stairs, but discovering it afterward, started to arouse the sleepers and was overcome on the stairway.

The neighbors opened their houses for shelter to those injured, and Margaret Mullarkey is being cared for in the home of George Crawford a few doors away. The house of J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., adjoining the burned one, suffered some from smoke and water, but the damage was not serious.

LACK OF FIRE FACILITIES.

The firemen say that if there had been a hook and ladder apparatus near at hand the life of Mrs. Raymond, and perhaps that of Mrs. Underwood, might have been saved. Fire Chief Bonner about three years ago had arranged to build a station for a hook and ladder company at Seventy-fourth Street and West End Avenue, but many residents filed strong protests, saying they did not want stables so near them.

The project had to be abandoned on this account, but a few months later the Chief, still persisting that it was necessary to protect the many private houses in the neighborhood, planned to build such a station in Seventy-fifth Street. Again protests were filed, and again the Chief was beaten in his efforts. The nearest hook and ladder companies now are at Ninety-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue on the north and Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue on the south.

Col. Raymond, after his rescue, was taken to the home of Dr. White, at 272 West Seventy-seventh Street. He was nursed by Mrs. White and attended by Dr. Frank C. Hollister of 264 West Seventy-seventh Street, while Dr. White went to the hospital and attended Mrs. Raymond till her death. Dr. White summoned Dr. Charles McBurney to assist him, and both used their best efforts to save the woman. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon, however, they gave up all hope.

Mrs. Raymond was the first President of the New York Red Cross Society, and was always a prominent and energetic Red Cross and charity worker, doing much hard work during the recent war. Although nearly sixty years old, she was prominent in giving assistance to sick and convalescent soldiers returning to their homes from Montauk Point.

Mrs. Underwood, her sister, was the widow of Isaac Newton Underwood, well known throughout Ohio as a newspaper man. For several years before his death, about four years ago, he was the editor of a newspaper in Zanesville. After he died she rented her Zanesville home and moved to apartments in Washington. She had visited the Raymonds here several times.

Col. Raymond is a member of several New York clubs and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was born in Albany about sixty-four years ago, became a clerk in the State Insurance Department, and afterward Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. He went to the war in 1861 with the Albany Zouaves, and before the close of the war was a Colonel. After the war he came to New York and became Secretary and afterward President of the Widows and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company. When that company sold out its business in 1871 he became identified with the Mutual Life, and has been general agent of the metropolitan district for that company for twenty-five years. His brother, George P. Raymond of Newark, is general agent of the New Jersey district for the Mutual. His only daughter is Mrs. G. T. Maxwell of 14 West Seventy-seventh Street.

SHOT BY A NEW YORK SOLDIER.

Fatal Affray Near the Military Camp at Greenville, S. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Dec. 20.—Private Murgridge Second West Virginia Regiment, was shot and instantly killed to-day by Private John Mattice of the Two Hundred and Third New York Regiment, who also shot and wounded Private Hart of the Second West Virginia.

Murgridge and Hart were at pistol practice in the woods near camp. Mattice, who was on guard duty, started to arrest the men, when, it is said, Murgridge fired twice at him. Mattice returned the fire, the ball passing through Murgridge's body and striking Hart in the side. Hart denies that either he or Murgridge fired at the guard.

Gen. Kline has ordered Mattice to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

THE FORT ADAMS EXPLOSION.

Two More Bodies Were Recovered from the Ruins Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 20.—Two more bodies were to-day taken from the ruins of the Light Battery stables, at Fort Adams, showing a total of five deaths in all. The list is as follows:

Private Sullivan, Battery A, Seventh Artillery; Private W. F. Butler, Battery H, Seventh Artillery; Private Frederick W. Kull, Battery H, Seventh Artillery; Private Henry I. Harris, Battery H, Seventh Artillery; unknown private. The bodies of Butler and Kull were taken out to-day.

A number of the soldiers were granted furloughs yesterday and left the fort before the fire broke out. Some of them returned and were seen at work about the burning stables. It is thought that the unidentified body is that of one of these, but there is no way of learning its identity until all the men return.

CAPTAINS PLEAD GUILTY

Fate of Meeks and Bleecker Now with the Court-Martial.

DENY THEY MEANT CENSURE

Board of Inquiry To-night Will Investigate the Charges Against Seventy-first's Officers.

Capt. William F. Meeks and Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker of the Seventy-first Regiment pleaded guilty to the charges made against them before the court-martial ordered by Major Gen. Roe, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, last night, withdrawing their pleas of not guilty, which they had entered on the previous night. In making the new plea, their counsel, Henry S. Van Duzer, made some minor reservations, which were practically in the form of justification, and contended, as he had on the first night, that no censure was intended, but that his clients had written history, and had written it truly. After the pleas had been made and counsel for the accused and Judge Advocate Grout had made arguments, the court went into executive session for the purpose of considering its recommendations which will be forwarded to the Adjutant General through Major Gen. Roe. Until the Governor has passed upon the findings the decision of the court will not be made public.

Subpoenas had been served on many members of the regiment, and it seemed the intention of the accused to put the prosecution to the proof that they were the authors and publishers of the articles in which charges against Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Whittle had been made, so there was manifest disappointment when Mr. Van Duzer withdrew the plea of not guilty. He said that Capts. Meeks and Bleecker did not at first desire to be placed in the position of denying what were the facts and what were their acts in the matter, but that he had advised them to plead not guilty on account of the form of the charges. He said it was a fact that the newspaper articles were never signed by the accused, and he denied the correctness of the clause in the charges that the article of the accused "was for the purpose of conveying censure toward other officers in the military service." He now desired to withdraw the former plea of not guilty and to enter one of guilty except for the clause quoted above.

Mr. Van Duzer made an argument, during which he said that, although his clients had pleaded guilty under the specifications, they were in reality not guilty. He also said that what his clients did was in no spirit of censure, but probably because they did not know of any other way in which to proceed and to have the truth about the regiment they loved so well made public. They felt they owed it to their men and to the heroic dead of the regiment that the truth should come out. If they were to be disciplined for that, he said, then he had failed to grasp the meaning of the word discipline. He then read the records of both Captains, and said that during ten years in the Seventh Regiment, Capt. Bleecker, then a private, had missed but one roll call, while against Capt. Meeks since he entered the Seventy-first as a private in 1895, there were no charges or any kind.

It is understood that the plea of guilty was made because to-night the board of inquiry to inquire into the charges of cowardice of the officers of the Seventy-first will meet, and should they be sustained, the justification of the accused officers will be made plain, and in the face of a finding by the board that the charges are sustained there can hardly be more than a mild reprimand for the men who originally made them.

The board will meet in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, and will consist of Col. Samuel M. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Col William H. Lloyd of the Second Regiment, with Lieut. Col. Charles J. Buchanan of the Second Brigade as Judge Advocate.

DEMORALIZED THE COURT.

"The bodies had a bolero effect with art guipure in cream. It was cut low and filled with lace arranged perfectly flat."

When the fair defendant had progressed thus far in a suit involving abstruse problems in fashionable dressmaking brought before Justice McKean in the Seventh District Municipal Court yesterday the proceedings threatened to come to a humiliating halt owing to a dissolution of the male element in the courtroom. Flounces, chiffons, tunics, fichus, and other deadly terms had been hurled about with reckless abandon for fifteen minutes.

Mrs. Louise Baylos of 649 Lexington Avenue had brought the proceedings against Mrs. C. R. Hammersley of 46 West Eighty-fourth Street for $70 damages, alleging that amount to be the value of a dress she had made for Mrs. Hammersley. Mrs. Hammersley had taken the gown and worn it to a theatre party. Two days later, it was said, she came back to have it altered. It was altered, but didn't suit her. She said it was a perfect botch. It was altered so many times that it underwent a complete change in time, and even then Mrs. Hammersley could not be suited, so Mrs. Baylos brought a civil suit.

Mrs. Hammersley said she ordered the dress, but it did not fit at all. It was so tight that when she wore it in the street it caused her to frequently gasp for breath, and she dared not move her arms or even smile or bow to an acquaintance, fearing a catastrophe.

"What was wrong with the dress, Madam?" asked the lawyer for the complainant in a cheerful, confident tone. Then Mrs. Hammersley made the remark about the "bolero effect, &c."

"Don't you know that is the fashion this season?" gasped the lawyer, urged on by his client.

"But it was too flat; made me feel like being in a vise," answered Mrs. Hammersley.

"Um, ah!" ejaculated the lawyer in a dazed sort of way.

The dress was submitted to the Justice, who made some profound criticisms upon it, but thought he could bring his critical powers into better play if Mrs. Hammersley would put it on. So she went into a private room, and with the aid of three women arrayed herself in it. Then the Judge viewed it with a dispassionate eye, and announced from the bench that the gown was not satisfactory.

After a great deal more argument Mrs. Hammersley offered to give the dressmaker $25, and the case was dismissed.

THOMAS M. AVERY RESIGNS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Thomas M. Avery today resigned the Presidency of the Elgin National Watch Company and Charles H. Hulburd was elected as his successor.

Ever since Oct. 10, 1867, more than thirty-one years, Mr. Avery has directed the affairs of the Elgin Company. Mr. Avery was not one of the original organizers of the company, though he became connected with it about two years after it was formed—in 1864. Under his management the company has enjoyed the reputation of being a steady dividend payer. Dividend payments were suspended for a time during the panic of 1893, but were resumed in May, 1897, and have been continued since at the rate of 6 per cent.

Mr. Avery retires from the Presidency of the company solely because he wishes to enjoy more leisure. He will still remain in the Directorate. Mr. Hulburd, who succeeds Mr. Avery, is the head of Hulburd, Warren & Co. and Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company.

MR. CANNON'S NIECE TO WED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—Invitations were received here to-day to the forthcoming marriage of Miss Bessie Cannon of Washington, a niece of Congressman Cannon of Illinois, and John Herbert Osborne, who left his telegraph instrument in the office of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company here at the call for troops last Spring, and entered the Indiana Signal Corps. The marriage will take place Thursday.

Osborne spent his childhood at Montezuma, Ind., where he knew Miss Cannon as a little girl. They grew up as sweethearts, but were separated. When the Indiana Signal Corps was mustered out Osborne was retained in the service and placed on duty at headquarters in Washington. Several years ago Miss Cannon went to Washington as an employe of the Navy Department, and the two recently met and the courtship was renewed.

Osborne had been in the employ of the Postal Company here about a year when he joined the Signal Service. Before coming here he had been in the Far West.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

POMMERY

The conceded superiority of POMMERY in those essentials which establish the delicate quality of Champagne, so highly appreciated by all discriminating judges, makes it a particularly desirable wine for the Holiday Season, either as a gift to friends or at the Yule log dinner

Pommery "Brut" or "Sec" may be had in case lots in quarts or pints

CHAMPAGNE

PEACE TREATY ARTICLES

Copy from Madrid Supplies Omissions in Previous Versions.

TERMS FOR THE PHILIPPINES

Spain Retains All War Material—The $20,000,000 to be Paid Within 3 Months of Treaty's Ratification.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Morning Post gives to-day a translation of the seventeen articles of the Spanish-American treaty. His wording—with the exception of the eighth, twelfth, and seventeenth articles—is almost identical with that given by the Paris correspondent of The Times, M. de Blowitz, on Dec. 14, and then cabled to The Associated Press.

The text of the treaty, as it appeared in the dispatch of M. de Blowitz to The Times, did not contain the eighth, twelfth, and seventeenth articles, and was incomplete as to the contents of the third and fifth. The Morning Post's Merrid correspondent supplies these omissions.

Article III., after defining minutely the geographical position of the ceded Philippines, adds:

"The United States shall pay to Spain $20,000,000 within three months after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty."

Article V., after providing for the repatriation of Spanish soldiers in the Philippines, adds:

"The evacuation of the Philippines and Guam shall be made upon conditions similar to those regulating the evacuation of the Antilles and within a period to be fixed by both Governments.

"Flags and stands of colors, ships of war not captured, small arms, cannon of every calibre, with their carriages and accessories; powder, munitions, cattle, material, and effects of every kind belonging to the sea and land forces of Spain, in the Philippines and Guam, shall remain the property of Spain.

"Pieces of heavy calibre which are not field artillery mounted in fortifications and on the coasts shall remain in position for a period of six months from the exchange of ratifications, and during that period the United States may purchase said material from Spain if both Governments arrive at a satisfactory greement thereon."

"Article VIII.—In fulfillment of what is agreed in Articles I., II., and III. of this treaty Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Puerto Rico and the other islands of the West Indies, in the Island of Guam, and in the Philippine archipelago all buildings, moles, barracks, fortresses, establishments, public roads, and other real property which by custom or right are of the public domain and as such are vested in the Crown of Spain.

"Be it nevertheless declared that this relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding refers, shall in no way lessen the property or rights which belong by custom and law to the peaceful possession of goods of all kinds in the provinces and cities, public or private establishments, civil or ecclesiastical corporations, or whatever other collective body possessing juridical entity or the acquirement and ownership of goods in the aforementioned relinquished or ceded territories, and to particular individuals, whatever may be their nationality.

"The said relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents which exclusively refer to the said relinquishment or ceded sovereignty which exist in the archives of the peninsula. When these documents, existing in said archives, only bear in part on the said sovereignty, copies of the said part shall be supplied whenever requested. Analogous rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain with respect to documents existing in the archives of the above-mentioned islands.

"In the aforementioned relinquishment or cession are comprised those rights of the Crown of Spain and of its authorities over archives and registers, as well as well administrative as judicial, of the said islands which refer to them and to the rights and properties of their inhabitants. The said archives and registers must be carefully preserved, and individuals, without exception, shall have the right to obtain, in accordance with the laws, authorized copies of contracts, wills, and other documents which form parts of notarial protocols or which are kept in administrative and judicial archives, whether they be in Spain or in the aforementioned islands.

"Article XII.—Judicial proceedings pending on the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain renounces or cedes sovereignty shall be determined in conformity with the following rules:

"First—Sentences pronounced in civil cases between individuals or in criminal matters before the aforementioned date, and against which there is, according to Spanish law, neither appeal nor annulment, shall be considered determined and shall be executed in due form by the competent authority in the territory, within which said sentences should be carried out.

"Second—Civil lawsuits between individuals, which shall not have been decided on the above mentioned date, shall pursue their course before the tribunal in which each is being tried or before the one which shall replace it.

"Third—Actions in criminal matters pending on the aforementioned date before the supreme tribunal of Spain against citizens of territory which, according to this treaty, ceases to be Spanish, shall remain under its jurisdiction until final sentence has been pronounced; but, once sentence has been pronounced, its execution shall be intrusted to the competent authority of the place wherein the action arose."

"Article XVII.—This treaty shall be ratified by the Queen Regent and the President of the United States, with the consent and approbation of the Senate, and ratifications exchanged in Washington within six months, or earlier if possible."

Then follow the signatures of all the Peace Commissioners, and the seals.

TOWN OFFICERS ARE INDICTED.

Women at Lexington Working Hard to Close Saloons on Sunday.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Fayette County Grand Jury this afternoon indicted the Mayor of Lexington, Joseph B. Simrall, the four Police Commissioners, and 101 saloon keepers. The latter are indicted because they kept their places of business open on Sundays, and the officials because they permitted the saloons to be kept open. Only twenty-three saloons in the city escaped.

This wholesale indicting is caused by the local Women's Christian Temperance Union, which has been trying in various ways to have the Sunday laws enforced. The union has frequently petitioned the officials to close the saloons on Sunday, but during the past Summer and Fall the saloons have run wide open on Sundays. Drunken men have interfered with ladies going to church, ladies have been insulted on the streets by drunken men on Sundays, and the women of the Temperance Union finally hit upon the plan which worked so successfully today.

They secured the help of the Bible College students, who visited the saloons on Sundays and procured enough evidence to cause the indictments. An attorney will be employed to prosecute the saloon men, and they will be forced to pay the maximum fine of $50 if possible. Hereafter the ladies will pursue the same tactics to stop Sunday liquor selling.

Noted California Unitarian Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Dr. Horatio Stebbins, the best-known Unitarian minister on the Pacific Coast, is believed to be dying of heart failure. He has been at the head of the First Unitarian Church here for nearly thirty years, having succeeded Dr. David Starr King.

WOMEN AND GIRLS IN STORES.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan Tells the Social Reform Club About Her Work.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League of the City of New York, spoke last evening before the Social Reform Club on the question of the enforcement of the mercantile law concerning women and children. She began by giving a brief account of the work of the league and the Social Reform Club in getting the bill framed, and of the opposition which it encountered in the Legislature by many retail merchants, who sent a lawyer to Albany to fight it. Girls and boys had been made to work from early morning until 10 o'clock and later at night, and there were instances during the Christmas holidays when girls who were paid $3 and $4 a week were kept until after midnight, and were not even given a super for their extra hours of labor. Many of the merchants who were opposed to the bill actually argued that if the bill became a law it would deprive them of some 600,000 hours of labor.

There was a long fight over the bill, Mrs. Nathan continued, and then it was passed with an amendment, which its friends considered better to accept, as the law as it was passed was an entering wedge for more legislation further on. The duty of enforcing the law was delegated to the Board of Health in the different cities, as the State considered that it would have to pay too much for additional factory Inspectors, under whose jurisdiction it would otherwise have fallen. The Board of Health in this city, which was then under the Presidency of Mr. Wilson, appointed a number of mercantile Inspectors, who, however, did not have sufficient authority to make employers answer the questions put to them.

When Michael C. Murphy was appointed President of the Health Department the Inspectors were dispensed with. But he was very courteous to the Consumers' League, and wrote that he would be glad to send Inspectors to any stores that were pointed out. Data were sent, and the work was done as well as could be under the circumstances, but the Inspectors generally confined themselves to asking for information from the employers only, and not from the employes as well, which was done by the members of the league, as the employers often concealed the true state of affairs. The members of the league, however, were handicapped by want of authority, and in one place when Mrs. Nathan asked questions the proprietor told her to mind her own business. The law now compels proprietors to answer Inspectors under pain of arrest.

Mrs. Nathan expressed the opinion that provision should be made for the employment of an adequate special corps of mercantile Inspectors, as there were still many violations of the law. During the past year 799 such violations in the city were reported. Especially was the law violated on the east side, and Mrs. Nathan related an instance where a five-year-old girl was daily carried to a fruit stand and was compelled to sell all day long. Her dinner was brought to her.

The large dry goods stores, Mrs. Nathan went on to say, were in favor of the law and had asked for its enforcement. Many members of the Retail Dealers' Association who formerly opposed the law now want to have it strictly enforced. One of them said it was a good thing, but he thought it should be repealed if it is not enforced, although he believed that would be a step backward.

During the past year 46,260 inspections have been made, and Mrs. Nathan hoped that all citizens would see that the law is enforced. She quoted eminent medical authorities here and in England to show the injury done to women who are kept standing long.

WILL EXTEND THEIR BUILDING.

H. O'Neill & Co. to Make a Big Addition to Their Present Store.

H. O'Neill & Co. will begin the erection of a ten-story addition to their present store, on Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, with the coming of the New Year. The plans and specifications are in course of preparation by architects, and will be submitted this week. The proposed addition will run back from the rear of their stores 150 feet, and will extend from Twentieth to Twenty-first Street, 200 feet. Dwelling houses now occupy the ground on which the new structure will stand, but the property has been purchased from time to time by O'Neill & Co., with this object in view.

Warner S. Young, one of O'Neill & Co.'s managers, said last night: "The building is to be a modern steel frame one, and will be fire-proof. It is intended to relieve the congested condition of the main store and to accommodate new departments. Work on it will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible."

TELEPHONES AND EASEMENTS.

How the Laying of Cables May Affect Property Owners.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is in receipt of the following communication:

The Bell Telephone Company are now running nests of their wires in leaded cables through private property, yards, etc., on Madison Avenue, and west toward Fifth Avenue. Are the owners of real estate aware that by giving consent they are fastening an easement on the title to their property which will prevent them ever giving a good title and clear warranty deed to the same, except subject to the rights granted to the telephone company? The men asking for the rights represent to the owners that they give nothing away and avoid having men on the roofs of their houses. This is not true. They have now reached as far as the block between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets. It is a great pity they are deceiving the public.

General Superintendent Thurber of the Bell Telephone Company, when the foregoing letter was shown to him, admitted that the company was running its wires in the district referred to. "This is an improvement," he said, "that the company has been carrying on for years, following the growth of the telephone service. Thus far property owners have been perfectly willing to have us make the change. The permits which they sign for the laying of underground cables are revocable on ninety days' notice, and the company agrees to make good any damage that might be done. The clause making the permit revocable makes the making of an easement out of the question."

Simon Sterne, when seen last night, called attention to the fact that twenty years would have to elapse before an easement could be fastened on the property. "But," said he, "the clause in the permit making it revocable only after ninety days' notice may cause much inconvenience to owners who might desire to make alterations, improvements, &c. The danger to the property owner is that the question seems of so slight importance that the wires might be allowed to remain on the property up to the twenty-year limit after the granting of the permit had passed out of mind."

BANISHED FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—The Rev. Brother Felix, for many years the director of the Christian Brothers' College of this city, and who was formerly connected with the La Salle Institute of Chicago, has been removed from office and sent to an obscure mission at Birmingham, England.

His loss of authority and transfer to a foreign country are the expressions of the displeasure of his superiors and are equivalent to banishment.

About a year ago an order was promulgated requiring the brothers in this country to drop the classics. They had established a reputation for efficiency in this branch of study, and the leading directors demurred. Brother Felix refused to comply, and his banishment was ordered.

THE CHURCH AND THEATRE

Minister and Playwright at the Nineteenth Century Club.

A MORAL QUESTION INVOLVED

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer Finds Plays and Players He Admires, and Bronson Howard Talks of Clergymen.

The Nineteenth Century Club took up for discussion at its meeting at Delmonico's last night "The Moral Ministry of the Stage." There was a large attendance. President John A. Taylor presided. The speakers were the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, and Bronson Howard, the playwright.

As to questions of morality, he said:

"We must be moral. We are doomed, as human beings, to morality. A single individual may be deeply religious, but he can't be moral. Robinson Crusoe might have been religious on his island, but he could not be moral until Friday came. It takes two to be moral. Whatever the stage is, it is that because of the potent wish of the public. The stage is no better than the public to which it appeals. It would do well, however, to put into some facile drama that book of George Meredith's, 'The Egoist.' It would then show the majority of us what we are and the rest what we have so narrowly escaped." [Laughter.]

He said that the stage does harm when it puts before young girls such a play as "The Tree of Knowledge" or "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," as they are true pictures of "sane, normal life."

"No actor or actress," he said, "whose effrontery of immorality is a by-word among the people, should be allowed to interpret the moral sentiments of a great play."

He compared two recent plays, as enacted in this city, "The Little Minister" and "The Christian," and said: "I want to distinguish between the morality that runs easily on its own gear and that which has to be driven in like a wedge. I saw 'The Christian' twice, but have not yet discovered why it should have been called 'The Christian.' There was one Christian in the book, but he was left out of the play; that was the dog. [Laughter.] John Storm is not a Christian. He tries to be good, and is led aright by his love for Glory, and is led into evil by his grief because he fails to get her. We all feel that we should be glad if that 'concert hall' had been the means of grace if it could have been the hope of Glory. [Laughter.]

"We enjoy and profit by the kind of pure fun that dear Rosina Vokes used to give us. If she hasn't got a halo, when I get there I'll lend her mine. [Laughter.] I'll lend it to Rosina part of the time and part of the time to Charles Lamb. [Laughter and applause.]

"In conclusion, I wish to align myself with those who would raise the stage to what it ought to be by creating in the public a desire to have it what it ought to be." [Long applause.]

Mr. Slicer advocated an endowed theatre, where talent could be cultivated and developed to the highest capacity.

Bronson Howard devoted himself chiefly, as he said, to the criticism of the stage by the pulpit. He said: "It is the clergy alone that has challenged the personal character of actors and actresses. I have never yet seen anybody that wanted a bad picture just because it was painted by a good man. [Laughter.] It is society that corrupts the stage, not the stage that corrupts society. We can only say to you, keep your society from our stage door. [Laughter.]

"In the Heralds College, London, I saw a curious book made by the monks. It was a genealogy of an English nobleman. At the end of the book in its little genealogical circle was the name of the nobleman, and at the beginning, also in its genealogical circle, as progenitor of the noble house, was the name of God. The clergy, it seems to me, has merely reversed the process and put the name of God at the end. [Laughter.] It has taken upon itself the care of the morality of the world. It claims to be responsible for the morality of society."

He said the stage is a mirror of life, not a teacher of morality. It should be free to deal with all life. "We are repeatedly told that the young girl cannot safely go to the theatre. Let her parents keep her away. I do not accept responsibility for her moral teaching. That responsibility rests with her parents and teachers. There is no more a question of morality in the drama than in mathematics. But it has a moral use. I object to the word 'mission.' It has too sacred a meaning. The stage—art—has no morals. But if the world had preserved the art and drama of Greece we would not have had the Dark Ages, in which religion itself produced the Inquisition and the burning of witches in New England. Religion needed in those dark days her two helpmeets—art and science." [Long applause.]

Supper was served after the discussion.

THE KEELY MOTOR COMPANY.

Stockholders Hardly Know What to Do Now that Keely Is Dead—Mysterious Communication.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The first meeting of the stockholders of the Keely Motor Company since the death of John W. Keely, the inventor, was held in this city to-day. Charles S. Hill, attorney for the inventor's widow, stated that Keely's secret did not exist in manuscript, but that Keely had made a suggestion before his death that T. B. Kinraid of Boston was the one man who could successfully carry out his idea. A long and spirited discussion ensued as to what course should be pursued. It was finally agreed to leave the entire matter in the hands of the Board of Directors.

After Mr. Hill had made his statement he announced that he had a secret which he would impart to one man. This communication, he said, was of a nature to encourage the stockholders and to induce them to leave everything in Kinraid's hands for one year. John J. Smith, one of the Directors of the company, was appointed to confer with the lawyer. Meantime the stockholders elected the following Directors: B. L. Ackerman, George H. Hastings, John J. Smith, A. M. Clomney of New York, and Lancaster Thomas, Sylvester Snyder, and John Marston of this city.

To-night Mr. Smith reported that he was not yet thoroughly satisfied as to what would be most desirable, but that the secret imparted to him by Mr. Hill offered great encouragement to the stockholders. Mr. Smith could not be induced to divulge any of the information given him.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—127 East Eighty-eighth Street; A. Carpenter; damage slight.

6:30 A. M.—260 West Seventy-third Street; Charles H. Raymond; damage, $60,000.

7:00 A. M.—81 Willett Street; H. Pressler; damage, $10.

7:50 A. M.—506 Southern Boulevard; unknown; damage slight.

8:35 A. M.—178 Essex Street; H. Fortgang; damage slight.

11:00 A. M.—73 Willett Street; W. Hirschmann; damage slight.

11:00 A. M.—77 Ridge Street; M. Butler; damage, $100.

2:40 P. M.—190 Allen Street; M. Silverman; damage slight.

3:10 P. M.—808 Second Avenue; William Ernest; damage, $700.

3:50 P. M.—1,100 Third Avenue; A. Liverman; damage slight.

5:10 P. M.—34 Rutgers Place; Abraham Aronson; damage slight.

8:25 P. M.—97 West Forty-ninth Street; Frederick Daperson; damage, $50.

WEBER PIANOS

Renowned Throughout the World for Their
Pure Sympathetic Tone
COMBINED WITH
Great Power and Durability

WEBER WAREROOMS,
Cor. Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth St.

W. & J. Sloane

Antique and Modern
ORIENTAL RUGS
in a large variety of sizes, desirable patterns and rich colorings.

Also an immense stock of Karabaghs and Daghestans at $5.00 to $7.00.

Other choice Rugs at extremely low prices.

Broadway & 19th Street.

Theodore A. Kohn & Son,
JEWELERS,
56 West 23d Street.

Invite your inspection
of their choice stock of

Fine Diamond Jewelry.

Open Evenings.

CHICAGO STREET FRANCHISES.

How a Practical Joke on Mayor Harrison's Friends in the Council Affected the Fight.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The Committee on City Hall, which now has charge of all street car franchise matters, will not meet until after the Allen law is repealed, and until it does the ordinance now in its care cannot be got before the Council. Should the law be repealed by the Legislature, then this committee probably will get together and agree on some kind of an ordinance which will meet with the approval of the Mayor. But in the meantime there is no chance of its doing anything.

The manner in which the Committee on City Hall happened to be composed of "reform" Aldermen is a curious example of how a practical joke can come back to plague the jokers. When the fight over the make-up of the Council committees was had last Spring a number of the Mayor's friends among the Democratic Aldermen refused to go into the party caucus. With the aid of Republican votes the Caucus Committees were chosen, and to punish the objectors, the Committees on City Hall and Street Nomenclature, two bodies which up to that time never had had a meeting and never expected to have one, were filled up with the Aldermanic friends of the Mayor.

It was considered a good joke at the time, but now the all-important extension ordinance is put in the charge of one of those despised committees.

Insinuations of boodle and bribery are current at Oak Park, and the Grand Jury took cognizance of them. In less than ten hours after the passage of the ordinance through the Cicero Town Board granting an extension of the street car franchises in the town for fifty years at 3-cent fares, the inquisitorial body was preparing to investigate the methods employed in securing the enactment of the measure.

The Cicero and Proviso Road, which got the concession, is leased by Yerkes's West Chicago Street Railway Company, and has the following officers: President—John M. Roach; Vice President—George A. Yuille; Secretary—Henry G. Foreman; Treasurer—L. S. Owsley. These officers also constitute the Board of Directors.

F. C. Harrington of Cleveland Indicted

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Five indictments have been returned by the Grand Jury against Frederick C. Harrington, Treasurer of the late Young & Harrington Coal Company, on the charge of embezzling $4,200 from that concern. Harrington was a member of the fashionable set in Cleveland. He has been in the West for some time, and is believed to be now at Seattle, Washington.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—A. H. Calligan, Barbados; B. Tinderman, Breslau.

BUCKINGHAM—Murray Nelson, Chicago.

CAMBRIDGE—Lord Sudeley, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Chris F. Magee, Pittsburg; Gen. J. P. Casement, Painesville, Ohio.

GRAND—D. R. Williams, South Africa.

IMPERIAL—L. N. Lukens, Philadelphia.

HOFFMAN—Gen. C. Neilson, Maryland; Judge John C. Bradley, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND—R. Reynolds Hitt, Washington; C. Hay, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Miss Kate Sanborn, Metcalf, Mass.

MURRAY HILL—L. L. Lorillard, Jr., Newport; M. Gabriel, Beyroot, Syria.

NETHERLAND—Marcus Daly, Anaconda, Mont.; E. P. Ripley, President Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—J. Wesley Brindell, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—L. C. Hanna, Cleveland; W. T. Potts, London.

WINDSOR—R. B. Tattersall, England; John B. Legarde, New Orleans.

WESTMINSTER—Mrs. M. Cary Thomas, President Bryn Mawr College, Penn.; John Ellerthorpe, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Warner & Rehm, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. W. Rehm, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boy's clothing; J. D. Wilson, cloaks and suits, 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hengerer, William, Company, The, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Bechtold, domestics; 377 Broadway.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; millinery, 212 Mercer Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. J. Baer, sporting goods; 699 Broadway.

Holt, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Holt, notions, laces, and white goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; B. Sommer, infant's wear, cotton underwear, and corsets; Hoffman House.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery and fancy goods, 670 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. S. Webb, dry goods, 355 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Mann, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.; cloaks and suits; Grand Hotel.

Youngstown Dry Goods Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sager Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. P. Sager, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Austin, J. A., & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; W. F. Austin, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; J. A. Becker, jewelry, 487 Broadway; Grand Union Hotel.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. L. Larrabee, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Corliss Brothers & Coon, Troy, N. Y.; J. A. Corliss, linens; Stuart House.

Lud, Zobel & Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; L. Zobel, millinery, 581 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.

Cuckoo Clocks,

Artistically carved in Oak and Walnut, are very appropriate for dining-

SPLIT IN REPUBLICAN CLUB

Feared that It Will Result from Blackballing of Mr. Gibbs.

ALLEGED FRAUD TO BE SIFTED

Whatever the Disposition Made of Mr. Gibbs's Application, Members Will Resign.

The blackballing of National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs at the Republican Club on Monday night and the charges made by his friends of fraudulent voting to accomplish that result have raised an issue among local Republicans which threatens to result in serious division. The affair was all the talk yesterday in Republican circles, where general regret was expressed that Col. Roosevelt's harmony policy should be threatened by a renewing of old antagonisms.

The indications are that the investigation of the alleged irregularities in the vote by which Mr. Gibbs was rejected will be a thorough one. Mr. Gibbs's friends are determined to make it such, and the leading members of the club insist that the accusations be sifted in order to protect the good name of the institution. The prosecution of the charges of irregular voting, it is understood, will be in the hands of Job E. Hedges, who was himself a witness of what he characterizes as an "error" in voting on the part of one or more members. Mr. Hedges was formerly City Magistrate, and before that private secretary to Mayor Strong.

Friends of Mr. Gibbs said yesterday that affidavits and the testimony of eye-witnesses would be produced to show that more than one member of the club was guilty of "repeating." James E. March, leader of the Sixth Assembly District, will testify that he saw a certain member, who is described as a retired merchant, prominent in the club, but not in politics, vote once and then follow the teller who carried the hat into another room, where he voted again. Mr. March, it is said, called the attention of Mr. Hedges to the conduct of this man, and while they were watching him they saw him vote a third time.

The Executive Committee, of which City Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel is Chairman, will meet on Friday night to begin the investigation. The committee includes John Sabine Smith, John Proctor Clarke, James S. Lehmaier, Elihu Root, Henry L. Einstein, Charles H. Treat, J. Clarke Thomas, Edmund Wetmore, Henry Gleason, Alfred B. Price, James P. Foster, James Talcott, E. A. Newell, George W. English, Alexander T. Mason, Samuel G. French, Samuel W. Bowne, Alexander Caldwell, Adelbert H. Steele, Arthur L. Merriam, Thomas B. Odell, and Thomas F. Winter. It will make its report at the January meeting of the club. If fraud is proved, the thirteen names of applicants voted for on Monday night, including that of Mr. Gibbs, will be put up again. If the accused members are found guilty, they will be expelled from the club.

Mr. Gibbs appeared by no means downcast over his rejection when seen yesterday. "If the Republican Club can afford to turn down its National committeeman, I can stand it," he said. "I knew this thing was going to happen. I received a letter last Sunday telling me that a combination had been formed to 'do me' and advising me not to allow my name to go before the club. I proposed to stay in the fight to the finish. I told my friends in case my name was rejected to move to have the proceedings spread on the minutes, so as to put the men who were responsible for it on record. I have been in politics a long time, and no doubt I have hit some of those fellows pretty hard. They were waiting for a chance to 'knock' me and they have had their inning. But my time will come. I'm not sore, however, and I'm not going out of politics.

"My friends in the club have been after me for years to join, but I knew that some members were opposed to me, and I refused. Half the members who voted against me never saw me, but they had been told that I wanted to get into the club in order to control it."

Mr. Gibbs's application was signed by Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss, an ex-President of the club, and indorsed by Chauncey M. Depew, President, and John Sabine Smith, another ex-President. Under date of Dec. 9, Dr. Depew addressed to the Committee on Admissions a letter which said of Mr. Gibbs: "He is an active, energetic, and most intelligent Republican, in every way a clubbable man, and I believe his election would promote the best interest of our organization."

Mr. Depew yesterday intimated that personal spite was responsible for Mr. Gibbs's rejection. "Mr. Gibbs's name," he said, "went before the Committee on Admissions, composed of about half organization and half anti-organization men, and by them it was reported to the club by unanimous vote. Mr. Gibbs has been many years in politics. He has been a hard fighter and a straight hitter, and he has, of course, made some enemies. Some of these were there last night. With active opposition, it is not hard to get the one vote out of five necessary to blackball an applicant. The vote was taken informally, and there may have been irregularities. These charges will be sifted to the bottom."

Ex-Police Commissioner Thomas L. Hamilton, William Halpin, and Albert Ferguson, all from Mr. Gibbs's district, who were elected to membership at the time he was rejected, will, it is said, decline the honor if Mr. Gibbs is finally rejected. Threats of resignation were made by various members of the club yesterday. If, on second trial, Mr. Gibbs fails to go through, many of his supporters will withdraw from the club. On the other hand, if he becomes a member, a number of those who are violently opposed to him will, it is expected, drop out. The opinion appeared to be general among local Republicans yesterday that the incident was likely to put an end to the plan for making the club the headquarters of the party, as the Democratic Club is for Tammany Hall, if it did not cause it to split worse than ever. When Mr. Depew was elected President a year ago, it was on a harmony platform, and the committees were all made up with a view to giving the organization and anti-organization men an equal show. The blackballing of Mr. Gibbs, it is feared, may reopen the old fights, and relegate the club to the control of one faction of the party.

William Brookfield has resigned from the club, but he said yesterday that he resigned several days ago, and that this action had nothing to do with the Gibbs matter.

ROOSEVELT TO MEET LEADERS.

Expected to Confer with Platt and Odell Concerning Appointments —More Names Mentioned.

The next conference between Governor-elect Roosevelt and the Republican organization leaders is expected to take place to-morrow. Col. Roosevelt will attend the dinner of the New England Society of Brooklyn this evening, and will spend the night at 689 Madison Avenue. He will remain in town all day to-morrow, in order to be present at the banquet of the New England Society of this city to-morrow evening.

Senator Platt is expected home from Washington to-day, and Chairman Odell of the State Committee will come down from Newburg, if his cold permits. With only ten days left before his inauguration, the Governor-elect is anxious to hurry his slate along as rapidly as possible, and he will probably have a talk with these two leaders before he returns to Oyster Bay.

The next appointments to be announced will be those of the ten members of the Governor's staff, who must come from the militia. Major Gen. Roe, who submitted the list to Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay on Monday, said yesterday that he would make public to-day the names of the officers selected. Nine are to be from the National Guard and one from the Naval Militia. It was said in Brooklyn yesterday that Lieut. De Witt C. Weld of the Twenty-third Regiment and Capt. William J. Travis of the Two Hundred and First had been chosen as the representatives of that borough, and that the Naval Militiaman would be J. Adolphe Mollenhauer, Paymaster of the Brooklyn battalion. Gen. Roe would not comment on these predictions.

Major Avery D. Andrews is believed to have been finally determined on for Adjutant General.

The Superintendency of Public Works, to which Col. Roosevelt is devoting his chief care and thought, remains unfilled. The Governor-elect is understood to be awaiting the arrival from Havana of Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, in the hope of inducing him to withdraw his refusal of the place, and until Gen. Greene comes and gives his final answer no decision is looked for from Col. Roosevelt. Meantime the Colonel is considering other men whom he might ask to accept the appointment if Gen. Greene insists on declining it. The latest of these is Charles Sooysmith, head of a firm of constructing engineers of this city. Peter Milne, ex-Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn City Works Department, has been suggested to the Governor-elect for the place. Excise Commissioner H. H. Lyman, who has been under consideration, announces that he could not accept the appointment if it were offered to him.

As a solution of the complication over the appointment of a Commissioner of Labor Statistics, John Williams of Utica is being talked of as a compromise candidate.

Col. Roosevelt has allowed it to be understood that he is at present inclined to appoint James A. Blanchard Judge of the Court of General Sessions in place of Judge Fitzgerald.

Hiram R. Steele, who is to be District Attorney in Kings County, said yesterday that Governor-elect Roosevelt had said nothing to him about the appointments in the District Attorney's office, except that he would like for him to give veterans the preference, which he (Steele) purposed to do.

TAMMANY COOLLY SWINDLED.

Various Friendly Politicians at the Syracuse Convention Charged Their Hotel Bills to the Hall.

That aggregation of political bigwigs styled the Tammany Hall General Committee, which is popularly supposed to be composed of men who couldn't possibly get the worst of any deal, has confessed that it has been swindled, and that by a lot of country hotel keepers. Time was when a Tammany man was reputed to be beyond the reach of swindlers, but since a Chicago Alderman borrowed $50 from Richard Croker and forgot to repay it, this reputation has been slipping away, and now it is the central organization and not a single member of it that is the victim.

When the Tammany tribesmen moved en masse on Syracuse just before the last State Convention the hotel keepers of the Salt City promptly raised the rates on everything from hard-boiled eggs to champagne. It was known to them that the General Committee had abundant resources, and that the members of the delegations were "spenders." In view of the fact that Tammany had a cut-and-dried programme made up for the up-State men the New York contingent lived up to the limit of its reputation, and for two or three days Syracuse was a veritable Tenderloin. Even the big rolls of money carried by the braves couldn't stand an onslaught like that, and when the day of reckoning came many a brave found himself unable to liquidate his hotel bill. New York was far away, and in order that they might get home before Winter set in many of the impoverished ones settled by telling the hotel keepers to "charge it to Tammany." Tammany's credit was elastic, and in due course of time the charges were made and the bills were forwarded. Then the trouble began.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of the General Committee, received so many bills for unpaid board and bar account that he started an investigation. He visited the several district leaders and obtained lists of those who had paid their bills, as well as those who had not, and, after comparing them with the vouchers turned in by the hotel keepers, he made up his mind that he would investigate. He went to Syracuse and found that a number of men unknown to Tammany Hall had enjoyed the hospitality of various hotels and had charged it to Tammany. When these facts were laid before the hotel keepers, Mr. Smith succeeded in having the alleged debts of the organization cut down by $300, and he hopes to save more money when the investigation is carried further.

Tammany Hall has about decided that it wants no more State Conventions in Syracuse.

POLLS OPEN FOR SOLDIER VOTE.

It Took 2,880 Inspectors to Receive and Canvass 1,683 Ballots.

The Boards of Election Inspectors met in 720 of the 883 election districts of New York County at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to receive the soldier vote, which arrived a few days ago from the office of the Secretary of State. There are four Inspectors in each district, or 2,880 in all. It took this number of men to receive and canvass 1,683 ballots. In other words, there were nearly two Inspectors for each ballot—a fact which led more than one of the Inspectors to remark that it was rather a complicated system.

The Inspectors' duties were very simple and took but a short time. The ballots were taken out of the envelopes in which they came inclosed and were deposited in the ballot boxes. Then they were taken out of the boxes, counted, and sealed up in other envelopes. After this formality the polls were declared closed, and the Chairman of each board took the ballots to the County Clerk's office. The County Clerk had received nearly all of them before noon. They will remain in his office until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they will be taken to the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall and counted by the Board of County Canvassers.

In each of quite a number of districts the four Inspectors found that they had only one vote to count. "This is all blamed foolishness," remarked one of the Chairmen, "when our whole Board of Inspectors is called out to receive one vote that doesn't have the slightest effect upon the result."

The soldier vote will not change the result in any district.

Columbia County Soldiers' Vote.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The soldiers' vote was canvassed to-day and completed, with the exception of 5 votes yet to be heard from. The result is as follows: For Governor—Roosevelt, 20; Van Wyck, 7. For Justice of the Supreme Court—Betts, (Dem.,) 3; Clearwater, (Rep.,) 18. For Congress—Cochran, (Rep.,) 19; Livingston, (Dem.,) 5. Previous to the count of the soldiers' vote Cochran had only 2 majority over Livingston for Congress in this (the Nineteenth) district, which comprises the Counties of Columbia and Rensselaer.

Buffalo Soldiers for Van Wyck.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—The soldier vote cast in this city is as follows: Governor—Roosevelt, 135; Van Wyck, 176; blank, 6. Congressman—Thirty-second District, Ryan, (Dem.,) 100; Mahany, 46; blank, 24. Thirty-third District, Alexander, (Rep.,) 69; Richardson, 45; blank, 29. The vote in Erie County was extremely light, not over a dozen votes being registered.

LODGE-ROOSEVELT TICKET.

Washington Negroes Talking About the Next Presidential Election.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A conference was held last evening between colored men of this city and from all the wards of Alexandria, Va., "for the purpose of advancing the best interests of that race in the next Presidential campaign."

The speakers all agreed that "the best friends of their race, in the advocacy of human rights and equality of citizenship, were to be found in New England, as statistics would show," and the result of the meeting was the organization of a Henry Cabot Lodge New England Presidential Association.

The association will advocate Mr. Lodge for President, with a possible combination with Theodore Roosevelt of New York.

THEY HOPE TO CARRY KENTUCKY

Republican Committeeman Thinks that the State Favors "Expansion."

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—Chairman C. M. Barnett of the Republican State Central Committee believes that the Republicans will carry the State next year, on the question of expansion. He said to-day:

"In this, the Louisville district, there are two factions in the party, but these will unite on the ticket selected by the convention. In the Second District there is a disagreement between the so-called Fowler-Jolly factions, and in the Eleventh District, between the Colson-White factions. Of course there may be some wrangling prior to the date of the convention, and also some trouble over contested delegations.

"No one has been announced as a candidate for Governor, but Lieut. Col. M. B. Belknap of this city is mentioned. Attorney General W. S. Taylor is said to be seeking the nomination. Dr. Godfrey Hunter is also reported as willing to enter the race. I do not attach much weight to the report, however.

"A representative Republican can win the race for Governor. I do not believe the Democratic platform will favor expansion, but I do believe the people of the State are in favor of it."

Soldiers' Votes Aid a Democrat.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—The count of the soldier vote in the Forty-seventh Senatorial District gives N. W. Norton (Rep.) 66 votes, William F. Mackey (Dem.) 69 votes, with 42 ballots blank. Mackey's majority at the general election was 59 votes. The final count adds 3 to this majority. He is therefore elected over Mr. Norton by 61 majority.

Christmas Silverware in Gold and Silver Plate and Sterling Silver

Made by the Meriden Company, Silversmiths.

208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, West.

Soldiers Elect Middletown's Mayor.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 20.—The soldier vote to-day settled the tie for the Mayoralty. Charles L. Elwood, Democrat, has a majority of 3 of the 51 votes cast. To-day's canvass elects one Republican Alderman and gives the Republicans control of the Council. One Democratic member was elected to the Board of Education.

Schenectady County Soldiers' Votes.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Schenectady County received three soldier votes, but owing to the carelessness of two of the voters, who failed to give their residences, only one ballot was counted. It was cast by Harry Allison, who is a marine on the cruiser New York. The only person he voted for was Van Wyck for Governor. The one vote cost the county $28.

NINE JURORS FOR MRS. MOORE.

It Is Expected that the Box Will Be Filled To-day — Recorder Goff Criticises Talesmen's Excuses.

The bronchial troche, the menthol bottle, and the hacking cough held undiminished sway in Recorder Goff's courtroom yesterday, for nearly every one in the big crowd of curiosity seekers who had come to witness the progress of the trial of Mrs. Fayne Moore had a cold or a touch of the grip. Even the amiable attorney for the defense—Abraham Levy—had a slight cold, and in consequence of the prevailing epidemic the doors and windows of the courtroom were closed tightly, and before noon the atmosphere in the courtroom was not like the perfume of the fragrant mignonette. No one was sorry when shortly after recess Recorder Goff announced that he would adjourn court until 10:30 o'clock this morning, so that he could attend a meeting of the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

The tedious work of impaneling the jury was continued, and five jurymen were added to the four selected on Monday, leaving three vacant seats, which both Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Mr. Levy hope to fill this morning. When adjournment was taken the jury was as follows: Joseph S. Peben, fifty-four years, father of three children, Inspector for the American Wringer Company, 99 Chambers Street; William H. Cornet, fifty-six years, father of one child, contractor, 511 West Fifty-fourth Street; Francis J. Cullom, thirty-five years, father of three children, restaurant proprietor, 150 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Sigmund Galincenstein, fifty-four years, father of three children, traveling salesman, 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; Frank MacGovern, twenty-nine years, unmarried, dealer in electrical appliances, 104 Broadway; George R. Stone, forty years, married, dealer in bicycles, 143 West Sixty-ninth Street; William Finnegan, thirty-seven years, married, with Julius Stein & Co., 104 Bleecker Street; Elton P. Cowan, twenty-eight years, married, stationer, 104 West Eighty-fourth Street, and Robert C. Homan, forty-nine years, father of three children, watchman, 540 West Forty-seventh Street.

The delay in selecting the jury is due to the variety of excuses offered by the citizens who have been summoned and who do not wish to serve. Three out of every five men called yesterday had some excuse ready, deafness being the predominating trouble. The persistent appeals for dismissal on that score finally brought a grim smile to the face of the Recorder, who remarked: "It seems to me that whenever we are trying to impanel a jury in this court there is a sudden epidemic of deafness in the city, and I want to add that the local physicians must have raked in a number of healthy fees to have signed the variety of excuses presented here."

John Moore of Cleveland, Ohio, an uncle of W. A. E. Moore, the husband of Mrs. Fayne Moore, who was convicted of robbery on Friday last, is on his way here from Cleveland. He will intercede for his nephew, who is to be sentenced day after to-morrow.

HIGHWAYMEN IN ST. LOUIS.

Their Operations Said to Have Terrorized Evening Churchgoers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—The Congregational ministers of St. Louis, in conference, have decided that the cause of empty pews at the evening services is occasioned by fear of footpads, and have appointed a committee of three ministers to confer with the police and endeavor to abate the peril.

GOLD FOR COLORADO SPRINGS.

Rich Vein Discovered in the City's Pike's Peak Property.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 20.—A strike of gold in the Trickler tunnel, being driven through Pike's Peak to increase the water supply of this city, has caused intense excitement in Colorado Springs. A splendid vein bearing large quantities of silvanite has been encountered by the contractor, George W. Jackson, and samples of the find assay up in the thousands. To-day pieces of the ore were roasted, and particles of gold were apparent in the rock.

The discovery is of the utmost importance to this city, as the riches will revert to the City of Colorado Springs. Experts who have examined the property say that millions of dollars' worth of gold is contained in the vein encountered.

WIFE'S DOMICILE INDEPENDENT.

Husband's Right to Inherit Denied by a St. Louis Judge.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Circuit Judge Wood has reversed the ruling of the Probate Court in regard to the administration of the estate of Mrs. Mary B. McPherson, holding that a wife's domicile is not dependent upon that of her husband.

Mrs. McPherson was, at the time of her death, in 1895, and had been for many years, a resident of St. Louis. She left no children. At the time of her death she was preparing to remove to Rochester, N. Y., the home of her husband, William J. McPherson. She made no will, and under the laws of Missouri her estate should go to her brothers, Horatio B. Locke and William C. Locke, of Worcester, Mass.

McPherson contended that the estate should be settled according to the laws of New York, on the theory that the marriage made his domicile hers. This would make him sole heir. He took out letters of administration in New York. Judge Rassieur of the Probate Court held that the domicile of Mrs. McPherson was the same as that of her husband and declared the administration intact. The matter was taken to the Circuit Court. Judge Wood orders that the assets of the estate be turned over to Mrs. McPherson's brothers. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

John Simpson, Jr., Dead.

John Simpson, Jr., son of the former Republican leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, was found dead yesterday in a room at 84 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. The place is kept by H. A. Riebesehl. At 10 o'clock on Monday night when Simpson hired the room, he was, according to Riebesehl, under the influence of liquor. Yesterday morning Riebesehl went to call him and found him lying on the floor dead. The gas was turned on. The police think that Simpson's death was accidental. The young man worked in the machine shop of the navy yard. He was married and had one child.

Did You Get One?

750,000 free samples of Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound are being distributed in Greater New York.—Adv.

EVACUATION OF HAVANA

Gen. Castellanos Says It Will Be Completed by Jan. 1.

THE AMERICAN FLAG RAISED

Russell B. Harrison Hoisted the Stars and Stripes Over Fort Atares—American Lady Shot.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.—Captain General Jiminez Castellanos informed Brig. Gen. Clous to-day that the evacuation of Havana would be completed on or before Jan. 1. Fourteen transports are due to arrive from Spain during the next ten days. There are 16,000 Spanish troops still in Havana and its environs, but the last few thousand will embark simultaneously.

This information was particularly agreeable to the Americans, because all Spanish troops who remain here after Jan. 1 will have to be protected.

The Eighth and Tenth Regular Infantry Regiments had been ordered by the United States Evacuation Commissioners from Quemados to occupy the coast batteries here, but the order was changed at the request of Gen. Castellanos, who feared that a conflict of authority might occur should the Americans occupy the batteries previous to the Spanish evacuation.

Commodore B. J. Cromwell reported to the United States Evacuation Commissioners today that he would take over the arsenal and naval property of Spain in Havana after Jan. 1, and be Captain of the Port.

The Spanish immovable property, according to the inventory, is estimated to be worth about $5,000,000. The inventory is a huge document, containing many hundred pages of manuscript, and gives full details of the Spanish property in Cuba.

At noon to-day Major Russell B. Harrison, with a detachment of the First North Carolina Regiment, raised the Stars and Stripes over Fort Atares in full sight of the wreck of the United States battleship Maine. Major Harrison, as provost of the Seventh Army Corps, is charged to preserve order in Cerro, Atares, and Jesus del Monte, the suburbs of Havana. Two companies of the Second Illinois Regiment and two of the First North Carolina Regiment are doing guard duty.

The Cuban irreconcilables talk of overturning the Queen Regent's statue in Central Park on Jan. 1. Gen. Greene says the statue will be taken down, carefully boxed, and offered to Spain, no indignity being allowed.

Although Admiral Sampson has gone North, the other United States Evacuation Commissioners will remain until after the New Year, pending the evacuation of other parts of the island.

Col. Moulton and Capt. McCullagh continue their examinations of candidates for the police force, assisted with advice by Gen. Mario Menocal, the ranking Cuban officer in Havana Province. They wish to have the moral assistance of the Cuban chiefs in preserving order.

Last night, while an American lady from Richmond, Va., was walking with her husband in Central Park, she was struck in the side by a spent rifle bullet, which created a flesh wound. No report was heard at the time.

IMPRISONED AT HAVANA.

New York Man Arrested While Operating a Little Flag Shop in the Cuban Capital.

HAVANA, Dec. 20.— Samuel L. Israel of 243 West Forty-ninth Street, New York, opened a few days ago a little store on Obispo Street for selling American flags and jewelry. His wife last night appealed in tears to Gen. Greene, saying that Israel had been arrested, and that she could not find him. Gen. Greene sent Capt. Mott to Capt. Gen. Castellanos, asking that Israel be produced. In an hour an aide de camp of the Captain General brought the man to Gen. Greene, at the Hotel Inglaterra. He had been in the Furza Prison.

Israel says that at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a Spanish Lieutenant entered his store, tore down the flags, and broke the showcase with his sword. Later he sent three men who arrested Israel. He was well treated while a prisoner.

Gen. Greene considers that, as Israel is free, nothing more need be done by the American authorities. Israel filed a complaint with Mr. Jerome, the British Vice Consul, who refused to consider it.

Samuel L. Israel is the son of Mrs. Mary M. Israel of 243 West Forty-ninth Street. Mrs. Israel keeps a boarding house at that address. She had heard nothing of the arrest of her son until it was told to her by a newspaper man yesterday, and the news completely unnerved her. When she learned that he had been released her anxiety was of course removed, but she still showed by the agitation the severity of the shock she had suffered.

"My son is an American citizen, born in this city," said Mrs. Israel. "He went to Cuba in August and opened his store in Havana. Since that time in his letters he has never spoken of having had any trouble with the Spaniards. He is a quiet, peaceable man, and gets into trouble with no one. This Spanish officer must have been the offender."

"Do you know what kind of flags your son had for sale?" Mrs. Israel was asked.

"I suppose he had Cuban and American flags," she said. "The matter appears to be all settled now, and I don't want to talk about it any further."

FIRST NEW YORK NEAR HOME.

Passes Through Chicago and Toledo on the Way Eastward—Sickness at Honolulu.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Two trainloads of troops, consisting of five companies of the First New York Volunteers, arrived in Chicago to-day, over the Burlington Road from San Francisco. The troops were Companies I, from Middletown, Capt. McIntyre; Company L, from Newburg, Capt. Sheehan, and Company A, Capt. Palmer; Company B, Capt. Manson, and Company D, Capt. Gracie, all from Albany. The total of 472 men were under the command of Col. T. H. Barber. They proceeded eastward on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. The remainder of the regiment, which left Honolulu several days after this detachment, has reached San Francisco, and will proceed East at once.

This regiment, since last August, has been doing garrison duty in and around Honolulu. One Hundred and fifty sick were left in the army hospital at the Hawaiian capital. Few of them were seriously ill. During the four months the regiment has spent in the tropics twenty of its number died. Col. Barber said that those critically ill were doing well when he left, as they had been changed from the hospital in which they had been first placed to one on higher ground. He added that the reports in regard to the sickness both at Camp McKinley and at Camp Otis were very much exaggerated.

"Of course," said he, "there was lots of it, but very little of a really alarming character. Taking Northern men into a tropical climate will always result in more or less sickness. Both Camp McKinley, which was under my command, and Camp Otis, under the command of Major Paul, a regular army officer of over thirty-seven years' experience, were absolutely clean. Not only were the camps given the regular policing twice a day, but every one of the 1,700 men present was required to assist in keeping the grounds and the sinks as clean as possible. A good deal of the sickness was caused by the men persisting in drinking bad water, but this in some cases was unavoidable. The men in the hospitals were given the best of care. I had not only the assistance of my own staff Surgeons, but that of two resident physicians of Honolulu, who were familiar with the fevers incident to that climate."

There are no cases of sickness on the train, and most of the men, though thin, are bronzed and hardened from their camp life.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The soldiers of the First New York, on their way home from Honolulu, reached this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The men had received their pay in Chicago, and when the train stopped here they had their first opportunity to spend money. They piled off the train by hundreds and literally swamped every eating house in the vicinity of the station. Everything was cleaned up and they clamored for more. The trains left for New York at 6:30.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Companies H, K, and M of the First New York Volunteers, the last regiment remaining here, left the city to-night for their homes. The men will be rushed through so that they can spent Christmas with their friends. Company H will be sent to Binghamton, Company K to Poughkeepsie, and Company M to Kingston.

NEWSPAPERS IN MANILA.

Spanish Paper Suppressed—Several American Publications Started.

MANILA, Nov. 17.—The Vos Espanola, a rabid anti-American paper, has been suppressed by the authorities and its editor arrested for printing libelous articles. The Diario de Manila, which was founded in 1849, has suspended publication, and two others—the Oceania Espana and Commerce—are daily expected to follow suit.

On the other hand, half a dozen Filipino papers are in circulation and any number of American publications. The Manila Times, an evening daily, was the first newspaper in the field, its first issue being on the 12th inst. Two days later The American, a morning paper which claims to have the only Associated Press news in the East, appeared. Then came The Freedom, tri-weekly; Uncle Sam, and several more weeklies.

It is reported that the rebels are imposing burdens on commerce within the very walls of Manila. For instance, a per capita tax is levied upon every passenger who is foolish enough to accede to the demands upon the ferry across the bay to Cavite. Then, again, collectors stand at the gates of all the large factories on pay day and mulct the employes according to their salaries as they leave. Of course, this only affects the Filipinos.

Philip Naval Commander at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Admiral Sampson having sailed from Havana for New York on his flagship, the New York, Commodore Philip, on the Texas, will be the commanding officer of the American naval forces at Havana, by virtue of his seniority, but Admiral Sampson retains command of the entire North Atlantic station. It is his purpose, upon arriving in the United States, to rest for two weeks. It it not expected that the Admiral will return to Havana, as the Evacuation Commission will have completed its work before the first of the year.

REV. DR. BAAR TO RESIGN.

Has Been Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Many Years.

The Rev. Dr. Herman Baar, who for more than twenty-two years has been Superintendent of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York, has decided that he has earned a rest, and will resign his office next Spring. It is his intention to prepare and present the seventy-sixth annual report of the orphan asylum next May, and then revisit his native land, Germany, and also England, where he lived many years and for which country he has a warm spot in his heart.

Dr. Baar was born in 1826 near the City of Hanover, Prussia. As a boy he attended college in Hanover, and having passed there, went to the University of Goettingen. After graduation from the university he engaged himself as a teacher in the Jacobson School, at Seesen, Duchy of Brunswick, the little town from which the Steinway family came to New York. In 1855 Dr. Baar went to England, where for two years he studied the English language and taught school at Brighton. He was then called as minister to the Seel Street Congregation, in Liverpool, where he labored for eleven years. He preached one inclement day before an open grave, and caught such a severe cold that he lost his voice and was compelled to retire from the ministry. His physicians prescribed a warmer climate, and he sailed for New Orleans, where he spent seven years as a teacher. In the year 1876 he came to New York and took the office he is now to relinquish—an office whose great responsibilities have seldom permitted him even a brief vacation. He has witnessed the steady growth in strength and usefulness of the institution so near to his heart, and enjoyed from year to year an ever growing acquaintanceship, and grew constantly in the regard of his fellows. In his last report to the Trustees, Dr. Baar said of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum:

As a proof that we were steadily advancing in our great purposes and aims, it may be permitted to me to state to you that with a small handful of about ten orphans, with whom we began our noble work in years that have long passed, we have reached at present the considerable number of 850 inmates, which, in fact, do not merely form a sort of beehive, but rather a little city in magnitude and extent. * * * If we take into account that nearly sixty girls and sixty boys have left our asylum during the last year, I can almost say that about 1,000 children have been fed, housed, and educated in our home.

It has been Dr. Baar's practice for years to deliver each Saturday an address to his little charges on some homely or religious subject, and several volumes of these addresses have been published. One of these, a handsome volume, was printed by the boys of the Hebrew Industrial School. Dr. Baar's liberal views are thus expressed by himself:

"As regards the religious education of our children, it has always been my endeavor to avoid every extreme, either to the one or the other side. An institution like ours should ever be kept free from radical sentiment and feeling."

Dr. John B. Hamilton Dying.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 20.—Physicians have given up hope for the recovery of Dr. John B. Hamilton, Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum. Dr. Hamilton was formerly Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service. He was also widely known as the editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association. Dr. Hamilton has been suffering for ten days from intestinal troubles.

Ask Your Doctor about FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

and he will tell you:

that Ferratin is of scientific origin, the discovery of the eminent pharmacologist, Professor Schmiedeberg, of the University of Strassburg;

that it is identical with the form of iron contained in all our food;

that it is absorbed and utilized in the blood as oxygen carrier, to feed every tissue of the body; and

that it is now recognized as a specific iron tonic and blood food, recommended in all cases of blood poverty, weakness, debility, etc., to

Promote Appetite, Increase Flesh and Weight, Build up the System, and Restore Good Health.

Every physician knows exactly what Ferratin is.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

Twenty-five years ago the American Waltham Watch Company stated that "350,000 Waltham watches are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people." To-day 8,000,000 Waltham watches are in use throughout the civilized world. Every valuable invention in watch-making has been tested and adopted by this Company during the past forty years. The factory is the largest and most complete establishment of the kind in this or any other country. The artisans are of expert skill and training; the machinery of almost incredible performance.

RESULT: WALTHAM WATCHES ARE THE MOST ACCURATE TIMEPIECES IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE.

The Company particularly recommends the movement engraved with the trade-mark "RIVERSIDE," as being of high quality and within the means of every one.

For sale by all jewelers.

BANK CASHIER SENTENCED.

William Steele of Philadelphia Goes to Prison for Conspiracy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 20.—William Steele, former cashier of the wrecked Chestnut Street National Bank, was to-day sentenced by Judge Butler, in the United States District Court, to six years and six months' imprisonment and $300 fine.

Steele was convicted of conspiracy with the late William M. Singerly, President of the bank, in misapplying the bank's funds and making false entries in the books and false reports of the bank's condition to the Controller of the Currency.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:21	Sun sets	4:35
Moon sets	1:14		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:58	Gov. Isl'd	2:38
H. Gate	4:27		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	2:24	Gov. Isl'd	2:55
H. Gate	4:44		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffon, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tivorno, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Assyrian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Venezuelan ports, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Troja, Campeachy, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Curityba, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Jason, Belize, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Newcastle	.....	.....
Palatia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	.....	.....
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores	.....	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24. Mails for the Society Islands, per

The Wanamaker Store

An Annex To the Book Store

Big as the Book Store is, it must be made bigger. The stock and the attendance both cry, "More Room." And so the Book Store Annex opens this morning on the fifth floor, Ninth Street side.

Plenty of room here, and plenty of light; abundance of helpers and more books than you can count. Included in these is a Wanamaker book offer that ought to make the new Annex a popular place to-day.

There are about fifteen hundred large, handsome, illustrated books that we used to sell for a dollar each. They are octavos,—9¾x7 inches, with 300 to 350 pages. A dozen or more titles, and good titles,—Gulliver's "Travels" and "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "The Adventures of Baron Munchausen," for example.

Dollar books, to be sold to-day at *Twenty-five Cents Each.*

Imported Capes At Lowered Prices

That's a head line to make you hunt the facts in a hurry, for you probably know something of the character of these Imported Capes of ours.

These offered this morning are among the very best we had. That is proved by the fact that there is only one of a kind left. All their counterparts have been sold, and you must choose among about seventy-five solitary survivors of seventy-five full lines.

All are Paris or Berlin made; some in kersey or melton cloth; some in velour; a few in mattelasse and Ottoman silk. Trimmed with braid, jet and embroidery, as rich in finish and perfect in detail as only the highest class imported garments can be.

Prices were $35 to $65
Prices are $20 to $40

Second floor, Broadway.

Handsome Silk Waists in Pretty Boxes

These are put up in attractive shape, especially for the holiday selling. Of black and colored taffetas, in late approved styles, and priced very moderately, indeed. You may have a black silk waist, with fine plaited front and yoke back, for only $3.25. Some, black or colored, at $4, and others, particularly handsome garments of checked and striped taffetas, at $5. Unusually good values, whatever you pay.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Umbrellas For Him, Her And the Little Ones

A most comprehensive stock of all that is new and novel and good in umbrellas. Goods are right, prices are right and the time is right. You may find that gift of which you were thinking in one of these. Many, many others from which to choose.

FOR WOMEN. At $5—26-inch; of twilled silk; in black and changeable colors; steel rod; case and tassel to match; handles all silver trimmed, ivory hooks, long ivory, long flat ivory, long pearl cylinders and pearl hooks.

FOR MEN. At $5—28 inch; all silk; close rolling; steel rod; case to match; handles of ivory with sterling silver swedge and band; also tastefully trimmed with silver.

FOR CHILDREN. At $2.50—24 inch; all silk, in black and navy blue; handles of silver and gold, and pearl and ivory hooks.

Broadway.

Interested in Girls' Dresses?

This is very largely a half-price chance, and its appeal is irresistible.

At $5—One and two-piece dresses of serges and novelty mixtures; sizes 6 to 14 years; mostly one of a kind; all well made and attractively trimmed; most of these dresses are half price; some even less.

At $7.50—Mostly one-piece dresses in the richest and most durable materials; prettiest styles and trimmings; all beautifully finished. Dresses in this lot have sold at $10, $12, $15 and $18.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Selected Singing Birds

Did you know that canaries were "graded" by the importers like other sorts of merchandise? There are three classes, the fine singers, the "pretty good" singers, and the birds who probably can sing, but won't.

The hundreds of canaries that we show in the basement are all of the first class,—selected singers. All come from the Hartz mountain district. We'll let you choose one or more at

$1.50 Each.

Miss Virginia Pope, a "bird-doctor" by nature and training, is in attendance and will give you all the information you can ask concerning the care of the birds.

We sell all the bird-wants,—cages, racks, springs and all.

Basement.

Pretty, Useful Gifts in the Notion Store

Imported work-boxes and needle cases in excellent assortment, the former containing needles, cotton, wax, tape-measure, in fact, all the needfuls in sewing, at 50c. to $7. Needle-boxes, 10c. to $2.

Tenth street.

Cleaning Up the Clothing Stock

These are men's suits, and good ones. They are reduced to make a complete clearance out of a partial clearance. There are enough of them to give all sizes in everything to the early comers.

At $10—Of black or blue cheviot; double-breasted; serge lining; hand-made collars and buttonholes. Good suits and leaders at their former price of $13.50.

At $12 — Of fancy cheviots; single and double-breasted. Prices were $13.50 to $18, and they were excellent values at those prices.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dresden China in the Art Room

Dresden and daintiness have become words almost interchangeable. The chaste, delicate, graceful, exquisitely executed decorations have a place in art all by themselves.

We are very strong in Dresden pieces, and we have just opened a belated shipment that is exceptionally good and cheap. You would better look the pieces over to-day;—you'll find them charming.

Vases, Plates, Bon-bon Boxes, Cups and Saucers.

$3 to $9.

Basement.

A "Violet" Sale

Not the flowers themselves, but the colors and the perfume represented in a score of articles for toilet use. A table on the main floor is given up to this pretty fancy and you will like the showing, whether or not you care to buy.

QUEEN MARY "Queen of Violets" Perfume.	ROGER & GALLET Parme Violet Extract.
Violet Soap,	Vera Violet,
Violet Powder,	Violet Ambre,
Violet Water,	Violet Soap,
Violet Sachet,	Parma Violet Soap,
Violet Bath Tablets	Vera Violet Soap,
Violet Ammonia.	Violet Water.

And all the Violet productions of Pinaud, LeGrand and other perfumers.

Cups and Saucers

Count the styles we show by hundreds. Every desirable kind certainly is here. Decorations from the severely plain to the most beautiful that practiced minds could devise. Some at trifling cost—15c. —and as much higher as you wish to go.

Tea Cups and Saucers, 20c. to $3 each.
Breakfast Coffees, $1 each.
After Dinner Coffees, Cups and Saucers, 15c. to $2.25 each.
Chocolate Cups and Saucers, 15c. to $3 each.
Mustache Cups and Saucers, 25c. to $2 each.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, 75c. to $6 each.

The Great Toy Store

Whether accompanied by the children or alone, don't think of leaving the store without visiting Toyland. No matter how old or phlegmatic, you'll be interested. There's a wonderful showing of mechanical toys and games and—*dolls!*

And then there are desks, too, for the little ones. Genuine roll-tops. Fitted up like papa's. These are usually sold at $6. This lot, for a few days, will be sold at $4 each.

Basement.

Two Wanamaker Specialties

They are the Wanamaker Sewing Machine and the Wanamaker Carpet Sweeper, and each is the best thing we know in its class.

We don't say "best" without thinking;—without *knowing.* So, when we call these machines the best, you may accept the statement as a Wanamaker promise.

The sewing machine will make a good gift for somebody. It has—

Rotary Shaft Movement,
Working parts self-adjusting,
Noiseless Action,
High Arm,
Great Simplicity,
Double Feed,
Self-setting Needles,

And it runs as easily as a bicycle down hill.

$18 to $35.

The Carpet Sweeper is made for us by the Bissell Company. It has the Cyco bearings, the dust-proof axles, the anti-raveling collector and all the other good points. $2.50 and $3.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

The Wanamaker Store.

Do not delay, for the full levant sets (the finest binding) have all been sold. No more till after Christmas. Your choice of the other 3 bindings to-day. To-morrow you will probably be restricted to two styles at most.

A Royal Christmas Gift

THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY is emphatically up-to-date. By special arrangements with the 25 leading publishers of America hundreds of copyrighted stories, poems and articles are republished. The best of the old writers are represented, too. The choosing is by the foremost judges of good reading of Europe and America. A fortune was spent in bringing out the 20 volumes.

The Wanamaker Club gives you this library—the best ever published—at half the publishers' price, and on payment of $1 before delivery and $2 per month for 15 months after the entire library is in your hands. The half price is possible only because the Wanamaker stores are the greatest booksellers in the world.

The full levant bindings have all been sold. No more till after Christmas. Three other bindings left to choose among to-day Probably not more than two styles to-morrow.

If your friend is fond of books, why not give him or her this library, made up of the best of the whole world's best books? It is the most handsome as well as the most valuable and satisfactory present that $31 will buy, and only $1 to be paid until after the Christmas strain is over.

We send the entire library to your home on 10 days' approval. Obviously it must stand the most critical examination or we could not afford this.

Two Great Authorities Upon the International Library:

RICHARD GARNETT,
Librarian of the British Museum, the Largest Library in the World.
"The great extent of the collection, unparalleled in any similar undertaking, allows the selection of those pieces which have appealed with especial force to the general heart and conscience, those pieces which have actually striven and prevailed in the great literary struggle for existence."

LION VALLÉE,
Librarian of the Bibliotheque Nationale, the national library of France.
"It is tremendous. It encircles all of the most remarkable productions of the human mind in every sort of literature, during all the centuries and among every nation."

$1 Now

(which is refunded if you return the books in ten days) and 15 monthly payments of $2 for cloth; $3 for half morocco; $4 for 3-4 levant, and $6 for full levant binding, but no more full levant till after Christmas. You may have your choice of the other three bindings to-day, but we cannot promise that to-morrow. Many of our friends failed to secure the Ridpath History at half price, and later paid full price. The Library is going even faster. Send at once for free specimen book; or better, send your dollar and examine the books at home.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., 4th Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Sts.

TOOK FATHER AT HIS WORD.

Denounced for Stealing $3, Young Herbst, a Trusted Messenger, Drank Acid—Father Frantic.

To buy clothes, pay his board and laundry bills, and, as he often said, "look as good as the other fellows," out of $4 a week was too great a problem for young Charles Herbst of 41 First Avenue to solve, and last night he gave it up. He bought half a pint of carbolic acid, and, drinking most of it, died before his old father could realize what it all meant.

Several years ago the father, a cigarmaker by trade, came to this country from Germany. He could get no work, and finally started to make cigars for a sweatshop contractor. He saved enough from his wages to send to Germany for his son, Charles. The mother and the rest of the family were to be brought over later. For a time all went well. The young fellow got work as a messenger boy, and at the end of his first week brought home four big shining silver dollars and gave them to his father. "It's sixteen marks," he said. "Soon now we will send for mother and all the rest." It was not long, however, before the boy, rapidly taking on American notions and ideas, found it harder to get along. He met other boys of his age, and there were little social demands to be met, and he found the 75 cents allowed by the father as spending money pitifully small. "In Germany it would be all right," he would say, "but here it's nothing at all."

Monday the boy received a package to deliver on which he was to collect $3. On his way through the shopping district he passed a large mirror, and noticed that his hat was faded and shabby. He was tempted, and for the first time he listened to the evil spirit.

"I can get it from father," he said, "and pay it back to-morrow." Once inside the shop he bought a hat and an umbrella. When he told his father what he had done and asked for the money, the old man was furious. It was dishonest, he said, and he would not pay the money. He told the boy he would be arrested, and he hoped this would happen. He only meant to frighten him so that he would not do it again.

The boy was so ashamed of what he had done that yesterday morning he refused to go to work. The father went to the employers and explaining what the boy had done, asked them for mercy and promised he would make good the amount. To his surprise Charlie's employer laughed, and said it would be "all right," that Charlie was one of his best boys, and must come to work at noon. Instead of going to work the boy dressed himself and went out. He told his father he would be back at 6 o'clock.

When the father, who had also gone out, came back at 7 o'clock the lamp was lit and burning low. Lying on the bed, under the covers he saw his son apparently asleep. "The poor boy is sick. He is sorry," thought the father, and he stole quietly over to the bed and bent over his son. He was about to kiss his forehead when he discovered the tell-tale marks about the mouth, and then for the first time detected the strange odor of the poison. Glancing hurriedly about he saw the empty flask and the grinning skull and cross bones of the poison label told him too plainly what had happened. He tried to arouse the boy, but in vain.

The father's grief was most pitiful. He tore his hair and blamed himself for what he called his impatience with the boy. It was feared that the old man might attempt suicide, and two policemen from the East Fifth Street Station were detailed by their Captain to guard him until such time as friends may care for him.

LATE H. C. CHAPIN'S WEALTH.

Michigan Millionaire Failed in Business Once; Then Fortune Overwhelmed Him with Her Favors.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 20.—H. C. Chapin, who died last week, was reputed to be the richest man in the State of Michigan, and yet it is doubted if ever a man made less effort to accumulate wealth.

Something over a quarter of a century ago Mr. Chapin was engaged in the dry goods business at Niles, Mich., where he failed. His integrity and honesty of purpose had always been recognized, and when he turned over to the creditors absolutely everything, even the family home, which had been in his wife's name, it was no great surprise. The creditors generously returned the homestead, with their compliments.

Included in the property turned over to the creditors was a quarter section of apparently worthless land in the upper peninsula. His son-in-law had purchased these 160 acres, but subsequently borrowed $500 from Mr. Chapin, giving therefor a warranty deed for the quarter section. The tract of land seemed to do very little but accumulate taxes, and the creditors declined to have anything to do with it, and handed it back to Mr. Chapin along with the homestead.

One day some prospectors working in the upper peninsula discovered traces of rich iron ore on the Chapin quarter section. They called upon him and made a proposition to give him 40 cents royalty on all the iron ore taken out of the mine they proposed to open on his property. He had meanwhile gone into the life insurance business, and readily consented to the proposition.

One day while Mr. Chapin was engaged in a friendly game of penuchle with L. Frankenberg, who has for many years been a well-known merchant in this city, the subject of his quarter section and its deposits of ore came up. Chapin told Frankenberg he might have a half interest in it for $1,500. Frankenberg had the money lying in the local bank, but said he was simply a merchant, doing a good business, and did not believe a clothing merchant had any business to speculate in mining property.

Mr. Frankenberg has been twitted about this matter so frequently since that it has become a very tender subject to him. The ore mines soon proved to be among the richest ever discovered. Riches piled upon top of riches, until Mr. Chapin, out of sheer desperation and a determination to get rid of some of his capital, invested almost at haphazard in some Chicago real estate, in which he told his friends he had very little confidence. His investments proved veritable gold mines. He speculated right and left, and everything he touched seemed to turn to gold.

RAILROAD RATES IN KANSAS.

Legislature Likely to Order Them Reduced, Together with Express and Telegraph Tolls.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 20.—The special session of the Kansas Legislature which will convene to-morrow will pass a railroad bill reducing freight rates in the State from 15 to 20 per cent. Express charges will be reduced 25 per cent. and telegraph charges 40 per cent.

The Legislative Committee made its report to-night, and formal action and concurrence will follow in the general caucus to-morrow night.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL'S CREDITORS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.—Creditors of the Wisconsin Central have appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals from the recent order of Judge Jenkins authorizing the Directors to make a new issue of receiver's certificates, amounting to $1,000,000, to be known as the equipment certificates. The appeal is taken by Mark T. Cox of Robert Winthrop & Co., New York.

Notwithstanding the appeal, contracts have been let for nearly an entirely new freight equipment, but a decision will prob ably be given before the delivery of the cars begins.

Southern Pacific Prospering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—A financial statement just issued by the Southern Pacific Company shows that for the month of October the gross earnings of the company reached $5,556,726. This is an increase of $1,125,091 over the same month last year. For the four months ending with Oct. 31 last the gross earnings aggregated $20,980,225, an increase of $1,336,920 over the corresponding period of last year. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the company increased the gross earnings about $7,000,000 over the figures for 1897. The company has just placed with several Eastern firms contracts for new cars and locomotives of an aggregate value of about $2,000,000.

Wheeling and Lake Erie Sale.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 20.—In the United States Court H. F. Carlton has been appointed special master to sell the property of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company under the decree of foreclosure and sale issued at Cincinnati by Judge Taft. It is provided that the sale shall take place in Toledo, Ohio, within three months, and no bid of less than $1,000,000 shall be received. The proceeds will apply on a mortgage held by the Central Trust Company of New York.

Colorado and Southern Incorporated.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 20.—The Colorado and Southern Railway Company, owner of the reorganized Gulf and South Park lines, has been incorporated. The capital stock of the new company is $48,000,000 and the incorporators are E. E. Whitte, Alexis D. Parker, John E. Macbeth, Thomas E. Dunaway, and B. T. Winchell. The incorporation fee amounted to $7,200.

Railroad Employes' Wages Restored.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20.—It is announced from the general offices of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, in this city, that the remaining 5 per cent. of the cut in wages made in August, 1893, will be restored to the employes of the road on Jan. 1.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BURNING UP A HOUSE has been, since IN ORDER TO ROAST A PIG Charles Lamb's essay on the subject, the standard illustration of

RIDICULOUS WASTE. But it is only slightly more ridiculous than the practice of heating up a great mass of iron to boil water or cook a dinner when

THE GAS RANGE will do both in one-tenth the time and at one-half the cost. Why then keep on being as stupidly wasteful as Lamb's Chinaman?

THE MASSACHUSETTS INQUIRY.

Testimony That the Battleship Struck a Sunken Obstruction.

The naval board of inquiry appointed to investigate the accident to the battleship Massachusetts on Nov. 10 met at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The testimony given before the board was to the effect that the warship did not strike on Diamond Reef, but upon some movable obstruction.

Capt. Nicol Ludlow, commander of the Massachusetts, who was the first witness examined, was asked why he left the navy yard at low water. In reply he said that he simply obeyed orders in leaving at that time and that he had been advised that there was no danger in going out at low tide. In addition to Navy Yard Pilot Bell, he stated, he had Sandy Hook Pilot Weaver on board, as he had heard that the outer buoy beyond the Hook had been carried away, and he wished to avoid all risks. He testified that the battleship was not forced to change her course at any time in the entire trip from the navy yard to Tompkinsville, and she followed the proper channels all the way. Capt. Ludlow told the board that the Massachusetts was going at half speed and with a slow ebb tide when she struck the obstruction, which, he believed, was movable. Between the Battery and Governors Island, he said, the battleship crossed the bows of the Staten Island ferryboat Castleton, but the ferryboat, he declared, did not cause the Massachusetts to change her course. Capt. Ludlow said that he felt no shock when the battleship struck. He concluded his testimony by stating that he had no complaint to make against either of the pilots or against any of the ship's officers.

Lieut. Potts, navigating officer of the Massachusetts, corroborated the statements of Capt. Ludlow regarding the speed and location at the time of the accident. He declared positively that the Massachusetts was in the channel at the time. Lieut. Potts also gave it as his opinion that the battleship ran over a movable obstruction, and that she dislodged it.

Pilot Bell's testimony was corroborative. He said, in addition, that the tide at the time of the accident was not too low for safety. Pilot Weaver and Lieut. Commander Schroeder also corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses.

The board will meet again this morning and continue its inquiries. The belief prevails among the officials at the yard that neither the pilots nor the officers of the ship will be held responsible for the accident.

KID McPARTLAND KNOCKED OUT.

East Side Lightweight Beaten in Three Rounds by "Dal" Hawkins.

"Kid" McPartland, the east side lightweight pugilist, met his Waterloo at the Lenox Athletic Club last night, when, in the third round of a bout that was to have gone twenty-five rounds, his opponent, "Dal" Hawkins of California, let fly a long left swing that landed flush on McPartland's jaw and knocked him out. McPartland went to the floor like a log, and was insensible when his seconds lifted him and carried him to his corner.

The fight was a fast one while it lasted, and up to the time the disastrous blow was landed both men looked able to go the limit. McPartland was sent to his knees in the first round, and in the third round, previous to the knockout, he went down with a left hook on the jaw.

THE INTER-STATE ASSOCIATION.

Arrangements Made at Its Annual Meeting for a Big Shoot in April.

The annual meeting of the Inter-State Association was held yesterday at the Astor House. The officers and committees elected were: J. A. H. Dressel, President; Irby Bennett, Vice President; Edward Banks, Secretary-Treasurer; Executive Committee—J. L. Lequin, A. W. Higgins, W. F. Parker; Tournament Committee—Irby Bennett, W. F. Parker, A. W. Higgins, J. A. H. Dressel, and E. S. Lentilhon. Elmer S. Shaner was selected for the seventh season to manage the big shoots. The Grand American Handicap, for which there were 207 entries last year, will be shot at Elkwood Park, N. J., on April 11, 12, and 13. The committee expect that this shoot will be bigger than ever. The Western shooters have promised to come on 100 strong in a special train, which will be sidetracked at Elkwood, and in which they will live during the tournament.

The guaranteed value of the prize this year will be $1,500, which will be divided among the three high guns. All surplus will be added to the purse and will be divided in the ratio of three added moneys (high guns) for each ten entries over and above the guarantee. The entries wil close with Edward Banks, 318 Broadway, on April 4.

After transacting the business the members of the association presented Elmer Shaner with a handsome gold watch and chain in recognition of his services in managing the tournaments. Mr. Shaner has managed six live bird tournaments and forty-four target tournaments.

CHESS GAMES AT DAVENPORT, IA.

Champion Pillsbury Plays Twenty-four of Them at Once.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Dec. 20.—Harry N. Pillsbury, champion chess player of the United States, played twenty-four games simultaneously last night against players from Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine, Iowa; Rock Island, Moline, and Newbridge, Ill. The play lasted five hours and a half, Pillsbury winning twenty-two games, J. D. Metzger, Moline, winning one, and J. B. Street, Cambridge, playing a draw.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Survivor, 108 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Horton, 108, (N. Turner,) 1 to 3 and out, second; Good Hope, 103, (J. Wood,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Anchored, Golden Days, and Strongoli also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Pat Murphy, 114 pounds, (H. Shields,) 3 to 1, won; Torribio, 114, (Spencer,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Aluminum, 109, (J. Ward,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Ping, Mistleton, Rossmore, and Governor Sheehan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Daisy F., 104 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Hardly, 101, (W. H. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Imperious, 98, (J. Woods,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:56½. Boardman, Ocorona, Dun Praise, Dr. Bernays, Benamela, and Dick Behan also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a quarter. Red Glenn, 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, won; Sardonic, 91, (Devin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Topmast, 109, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:10¼. Prince Blazes also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Bendoran, 102, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Montgomery, 104, (H. Martin,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Rubicon, 107, (Thorpe,) even money, third. Time—1:29¼. Morocito and imp. Mistral II. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Sweet William, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Dr. Sharp, 101, (Stimpson,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Ferrier, 110, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:39¼. Byron Cross, Smile, Kamsin, Casper, and Henry C. also ran.

Well-Known Horseman Dead.

Albert Cooper, fifty-three years old, who was at one time one of the best known trainers on the American turf, died at St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday morning of Bright's disease. In 1884 Mr. Cooper was employed by "Lucky" Baldwin, and trained Volante and Los Angeles for him. For the last two years he had not been seen much about the tracks. He leaves a wife.

TO AID OLD CONFEDERATES

Suggestions Following the President's Recent Speech in Atlanta.

A BILL TO PROVIDE PENSIONS

"Corporal" Tanner Indorses the Plan to Admit Southern Men to the National Soldiers' Homes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President McKinley's Atlanta suggestion that the graves of Confederate dead soldiers be cared for by the United States Government has prompted many persons to offer broader recommendations of liberality in a like direction.

"Corporal" Tanner, in a letter to The Washington Post, assures the President that the Grand Army will be very nearly unanimous in approving his sentiments. He would not only carry out the suggestion of the President, but would go further and take the "wrecks of the rebellion" in the South into the soldiers' homes. He would enlarge the present homes and build new ones, if necessary, to shelter the helpless and needy. He says:

"Some one will say that the next thing will be a proposition to put these men on the pension roll. Not necessarily, my alarmed friend, but I will give you one very sure pointer. Gather in convention all the Union veterans who gave leg, or arm, or eyesight to save this Union from amputation of States, and let them have the power, and I wager you that every maimed, or blind veteran of the South who needs aid to keep him in decency outside of an almshouse, would get it by their votes, and by a tremendous majority."

Mr. Tanner is still in the business of pension attorney.

Following Representative Rixey's introduction of a bill to grant authority to have Confederate soldiers admitted to soldiers' homes, Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina has given notice that he will ask to have the pension bill so amended as to put Union and Confederate soldiers on the same footing, the only exception to be that Confederates are to be allowed to draw pensions only from the date of their application. The text of the amendment follows:

"That from and after the passage of this bill every pension law now on the statute books shall apply to every invalid soldier, widow, minor child, dependent relative, the army nurses, and all other pensioners who may be able to prove their claim under the present pension laws without regard to whether said soldier was enlisted in the Federal or Confederate service of the civil war of 1861-5, provided that those enlisted in the Confederate service shall not draw any back pensions prior to the passage of this bill, but their claim under existing laws shall begin and become operative with the passage of this bill."

Among the few members of the Congress who have talked of these matters to-night it is the impression that the most that will be done, if that is accomplished, will be to appropriate money for the care of Confederate cemeteries. There does not appear to be any widespread inclination to add a third to the cost of the pension roll.

GRAND ARMY POSTS APPROVE.

Indorse the President's Plan to Care for Southern Dead.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Dec. 20.—Hyde Park Post, G. A. R., has unanimously indorsed President McKinley's Atlanta declaration that the time has arrived when the Federal Government should assist the Southern States in caring for the graves of the Confederate dead. A copy of the resolutions was telegraphed to the President at Augusta, Ga. Hyde Park Post is the first in the country to act on the President's proposition.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 20.—Stevens Post, No. 517, G. A. R., of Lititz, has indorsed the President's speech relating to the Government caring for the graves of Confederate dead, and has requested Congressman Brosius to use his influence to bring about National legislation to carry into effect the President's sentiments.

A VOICE IN OPPOSITION.

Line Drawn Between the Union's "Saviors and Would-Be Destroyers."

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Dec. 20.—Mayor A. A. Perry, a member of Willard C. Kinsley Post, No. 139, G. A. R., has written a letter to the post severely condemning that portion of President McKinley's address at Atlanta, Ga., suggesting that it would be proper for the Government to assist in the care and preservation of Confederate cemeteries. The letter, in part, is as follows:

"Perhaps it is better for me to stay away from Grand Army gatherings for a little while—at least until I recover from the shock of the statements lately made by President McKinley at Atlanta. I love the South and her people, and no one rejoices more than I at the splendid spectacle of a reunited country, presented during the recent war with Spain. But I cannot yet believe that it is the duty of the Nation to give the same attention to the graves of the men who sought to destroy it as to the resting places of those who died for its preservation.

"God forbid that any word should come from my lips or pen calculated to revive the sad memories of the past. Let us extend the warm hand of fellowship to our Southern brothers. Let us give to them ungrudgingly of our love. But let us not do any act or approve any policy from which future generations may infer that the great American Republic, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, had become so blind that she could not distinguish between her saviors and her would-be destroyers."

THE PRESIDENT IN WASHINGTON.

Returns to the Capitol After His Seven Days' Southern Trip.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Presidential party, after an absence of seven days in the South, arrived at the Pennsylvania station, over the Southern Railroad, at 11:30 o'clock this morning, exactly on schedule time. With the exception of Mrs. McKinley, who was slightly indisposed at Atlanta, every member of the party has been in the best of health, and all pronounce the trip most enjoyable and a splendid success in every way.

PRESIDENT BLAMED BY NEGROES

Speaker in Washington Advocates Incendiarism and Miscegenation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Washington is pretty generally condemning a speech made here last night at a meeting of the National Racial Protective Association by T. Thomas Fortune of New York.

There were devotional exercises and resolutions of complaint against the President for not insisting upon protection to the colored people in North and South Carolina, and then came Fortune's speech. He referred to the prayer that had included a request for the divine blessing upon the President as being specially pertinent to a present need, sneered at the choice of Gen. Wheeler as "a side partner" to the President, and declared that if Confederate graves are to be cared for by the Government, Confederate widows and orphans must be pensioned and a monument erected to Benedict Arnold. A specimen utterance was this:

"If all the black and yellow people stood on the same ground as myself, there would have been no thirty colored men killed in Wilmington unless there were also thirty white men killed. If the colored people did not have Winchester rifles, they had pitch and pine, and while the whites were killing, the blacks should have been burning. The negroes will never get their rights until they stand up for them. The worst organization which ever existed was the organized chivalry of the South, and as a result we have 250,000 mulattos in this country. Why, the very men killed at Wilmington were the sons and grandsons of the men who killed them."

The speaker went on railing at the President and Gov. Tanner, and said that he was in favor of mixed schools, mixed marriages, mixed churches, and "a fair deal in everything."

The Star says editorially that Fortune oughtt to be suppressed.

FAST VOYAGE FROM CHERBOURG.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Makes a Record from a French Port.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse arrived off Sandy Hook bar yesterday, but owing to the dense fog made no attempt to come into the harbor. She was reported as being at anchor at 1 P. M. by a pilot who brought in the steamer Cobral. While it is not known at what time the Kaiser passed Sandy Hook Lightship, it was figured out yesterday that she had made one of the best Winter runs on record. She certainly took not more than five days and twenty-three hours from Cherbourg, France, from which port she sailed at 7 P. M. Dec. 14. The distance from Cherbourg is a few miles less than that from Southampton, from which port her record run is five days twenty hours.

The Kaiser has aboard Lilli Lehmann-Kalisch and her daughter Marie, Jean de Reszke, and Victor Maurel. Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, was reported also as having sailed on her. On the advance passenger list received on a Saturday steamer only the name of his secretary, Simon Haas, appears. The Kaiser will dock this morning unless the fog should continue its embargo.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

DIABETES.

Dr. Schnee, the great specialist for this disease, says: "By observation of tissue change, effected by the use of Carlsbad Water, I have had the opportunity of proving that in this disease, as large a proportion as 54 to 56 per cent. of the cases are cured."

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OUR RIGHTS AS A NATION

Senator Teller Supports the Acquisition of Foreign Territory.

SAYS NO TREATY IS NEEDED

Spain's Property Ours by Undisputed Conquest—Right to Govern Is Necessarily Implied.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In accordance with notice given yesterday, Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) to-day addressed the Senate upon Mr. Vest's (Dem., Mo.,) resolution declaring that under the Constitution the United States has no power to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies. Mr. Teller's address, like that of Mr. Platt of Connecticut, was a Constitutional argument. He maintained the right of the United States to acquire foreign territory without entering upon a discussion of the policy of expansion, except in an incidental and inferential way. In view of Mr. Platt's very able exposition of the question, Mr. Teller said he thought he might omit properly much that he had intended to discuss. He did not think there was the slightest question of the power of this Government to acquire foreign territory.

"If we are a nation," Mr. Teller declared, "we have the power to exercise the rights of a nation—all the rights of any sovereign power." He believed that the founders of this Government intended to form a nation, and the idea that they carried their intent into execution had been sustained by the Senate, House of Representatives, and the courts ever since. He declared that it was a prerogative of a nation to defend itself. When the country was called upon in 1861 to meet this question it met it fairly and settled it for all time. So far as the United States was concerned, at least, the question was settled finally at Appomattox. "Then," declared Mr. Teller, "we took our place as a nation endowed with all the powers of a sovereign and we possess those powers to-day."

Referring to the territory acquired by the United States during the recent war, Mr. Teller said:

"We have already acquired this territory. We need, as a matter of fact, no treaty with Spain to confirm our right to it. By right of conquest—a right undisputed—we came into possession of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Asiatic archipelago. They are ours just as certainly as they could be made so by treaty."

Mr. Teller discussed briefly the statement of Mr. Vest that many of the deeds of cession of foreign territory acquired by the United States contained clauses providing that the territory ultimately should be erected into States of the Union. He said: "We can confer Statehood upon these territories when in our judgment it is proper so to do. Nobody can call into question our right to exercise our judgment in this matter."

"If we acquire territory," he continued, "the very act carries with it the right to govern. Who," he demanded with dramatic force, "can govern now in Cuba or in Puerto Rico but the United States? That question is settled—settled by the very circumstances of the case. The question is now: What disposition shall we make of the territory that has come into our possession?"

Mr. Teller thought it a duty of our people and legislators to keep in mind constantly the great principle upon which this Government is founded, that the just powers of a Government are derived from the consent of the governed. He believed the United States could not govern the possessions acquired absolutely in violation of this fundamental principle. "We ought," said he, "to extend to the people of these possessions the power to govern themselves as soon as they are prepared to accept that power. We are coming to deal with the greatest question the American people have met since 1861. I anticipate much difficulty and embarrassment, but have at no time felt the distrust that has been manifested by many of our people."

Mr. Fuer said that the United States did not go to war with Spain for conquest, but for freedom and humanity. As soon as the relief which was proposed had been extended to the people of Cuba they ought, he thought, to be permitted to govern themselves. This was the declaration of the resolutions adopted by Congress. The declaration applied only to Cuba, but he believed it might have been made applicable to the peoples of all the acquired possessions.

"If this Government will say to the people of this acquired territory," said Mr. Teller, "'We will give you self-government,' we will not need an army of 50,000 men in Cuba, 20,000 in Puerto Rico, and 30,000 in the Philippines. To say this to those people is the only way to escape from a great standing army. I am not one to turn these possessions back to Spain, but I do believe that we ought to give them the opportunity to govern themselves. I must say that nobody wants these possessions made into States now. No public man is in favor of such a plan, so far as I am aware. And yet, in course of time, we may take them in."

So far and as soon as possible, Mr. Teller believed that the inhabitants of Cuba shall be given self-government, but he did not believe that the United States should leave the infant power thus established as a prey of another nation either through conquest or treaty. He believed it folly to talk of "imperialism" as applied to this country. No man or set of men had any intention of establishing in this country the European policy of imperialism, and none would champion such a course.

"No colonial system such as England has established years ago in India will ever be established under the Stars and Stripes," said Mr. Teller, "but our flag will always float over liberty and happiness, insured to all the people beneath its folds. Although all of them may not be accorded the fullest rights of American citizenship, the flag will float as an emblem of good government and protection to them as it does to us."

At this point Mr. Mason (Rep., Illinois,) interrupted Mr. Teller to inquire whether he thought that by the payment of $20,000,000 the United States would get title with the people of the Philippines. In reply, Mr. Teller said there was no Government in the Philippine Islands with which this country could deal. It would be impracticable, he thought, to attempt to deal with an unorganized crowd such as the Filipinos were. "There is no favor we can confer upon them," he declared, "like that of giving them the benefits and protection of the American flag. The only question is: Are we bettering their condition? No intelligent man among them, I think, will dispute the statement that we are."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) inquired how far, as a matter of fact, at the time of the capitulation of Manila Spanish power extended in the archipelago. Mr. Teller replied that, as he understood the matter, it extended throughout all the islands which had any considerable population. Mr. Hoar said he had supposed that Spanish authority was practically nil outside of Manila and that the insurgents had the Spaniards shut up in Manila as the troops of the American Colonies had the British shut up in New York just prior to the surrender at Yorktown. Mr. Teller said he did not so understand the situation, although he was prepared to say that definite information upon the point was not attainable.

Mr. Teller said he knew that the Filipinos were incapable of establishing a Government equal to the Government of our States, and that he would encourage communities among them to establish the best governments they were capable of. We were under obligations to help them. The people of the United States had fought the war with Spain, and not the Administration or Congress.

In reply to a question from Mr. Tillman, Mr. Teller said he would not go to war with the people of the Philippines in order to force our institutions upon them. He would consult them as to the form of government, and he believed that by pursuing this course we should avoid the necessity of war with the natives. Their Government might not be as perfect as ours, but all accounts agreed that the natives were tractable and intelligent, and capable of progress.

Mr. Proctor here interrupted Mr. Teller to read an extract from a letter from Admiral Dewey concerning the character of the Filipinos, as follows:

"These people can be governed with the slightest difficulty. They readily give in to reason, and I have not had the slightest difficulty in dealing with them."

Mr. Proctor also read an extract from the letter of an army officer, speaking in terms of praise of the Filipinos, and indicating that there need be no difficulty with them.

In concluding his speech Mr. Teller expressed the opinion that the natives could not be governed from Washington. They were susceptible to just and liberal treatment, and there was no reason why, if they were capable of appreciating them, our beneficient institutions should not be extended to them. He would give them all the liberty in this respect that they were capable of enjoying, and if in time they manifested capacity to perform the duties of statehood he would not be among those who would deny them that boon.

PHILIPPINES IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi Argues Against Annexation—Agricultural Appropriation Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the course of the debate on the Agricultural bill, which was passed to-day, the House listened to a speech on the question of the annexation of the Philippines. It was delivered by Mr. Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) who submitted a general argument against the annexation of the islands.

Physically, Mr. Williams said, the islands would prove a great disappointment. They were thickly populated with peoples of heterogeneous races. They could never afford home or opportunity for American citizens. In the annexation of territory of the past the area annexed had been always coterminous, except in the case of Alaska, and we had in each case increased our population and our power of National defense. These had been the tests in the past. The Philippines fulfilled none of these tests.

In the case of Cuba, if Cuba should be willing in the future to throw in her lot with us, the case would be different. Sixty-six per cent. of Cuba's population was Caucasian, a fact not generally known. Her people could easily be assimilated. Cuba was practically contiguous. She lay directly within the sphere of American influence.

"We want no unwilling subjects," said Mr. Williams. "We want no opportunity for the exercise of tyranny. The South is especially hostile to the absorption of a great population alien in race, blood, color, and customs."

He summed up the objections to the annexation of the Philippines as follows: They lay 7,000 miles from our coast. Not a single geographical, defensive, or racial test could be applied. Annexation would project us 7,000 miles into the mêlée of the Orient. We would have to hold in subjection 9,000,000 Filipinos at a cost of $140,000,000 annually. And as the House was considering the Agricultural bill, he said, it might be well to bear in mind who would in the end have to pay the increased taxes. Taxes could be shifted and shifted until they reached the farmer. Then they were shiftable no longer.

Mr. Williams argued that citizenship could not be denied the natives of the islands if they were annexed. They came within the purview of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. They became citizens ipso facto as soon as the islands were annexed. He had been asked why, if Mississippi had been able to deal with the race question, the people of the United States would not be able to do so in the Philippines. The difference was that the people of Mississippi understood the problem with which they had to deal. It came home to them by actual contact. The people of the United States who would have to solve it would do so theoretically, and they would fail. There must be white supremacy. If white supremacy were not guaranteed in Hawaii, he declared, 90 per cent. of the Caucasians would not remain there.

While he opposed the annexation, Mr. Williams said, he would not return the Philippines to Spain. "I should leave the islands where they were the day after Dewey's glorious victory at Manila. I should haul down the American flag. I am for the flag for what it means, not for itself. It is nothing but a piece of bunting, and when some one announces that it must not come down, I care not how high his station, he says something unworthy of himself and his country. The flag should come down if it is right that it should do so, and the American people must pull it down. We would not let any other country do it." (Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.)

Proceeding, Mr. Williams argued that if the Philippines could not take care of themselves they would fall under the influence of England or France or Germany. Our interest in them was the commercial interest. We had in the East, generally, an interest in an "open-door" policy. If any other country got possession of the Philippines, it would not do worse than Spain did. In any event, our trade with the Philippines was a mere drop in the bucket, and if we retained possession of them we would have to sacrifice the open-door policy in the Orient or "go back on the Constitution." He argued that our tarift laws must extend over the islands, and if they did it would be absurd for us to exercise one policy in the Philippines and contend for another in China.

There was still another solution of the problem, Mr. Williams said if we did not want to give the islands their independence or let them fall under the sway of another country, we could sell them as a war indemnity to England. The islands would get freedom of religion and freedom of trade and we would get rid of a naval, military, political, racial, and social problem and an everlasting, perpetual foreign policy.

Mr. Williams's remarks were listened to with careful attention, and his colleagues gave him a hearty round of applause when he concluded.

Little time was occupied in general debate on the Agricultural bill. Mr. Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) who was in charge of the bill, explained its provisions briefly. It carried $3,696,222, he said, or an increase of $187,120 over the amount carried by the current law.

The provision inserted in the bill to be used as a means of retaliating against Germany and other countries was passed with a slight amendment, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury discretion in refusing the delivery of goods adulterated or deleterious to health instead of making refusal to deliver such goods mandatory.

A provision in the bill to grant leaves of absence to employes of the Bureau of Animal industry outside of Washington went out on a point of order.

REGISTRY OF WRECKED SHIPS.

We Pay $1,000,000 a Day to Foreign-Built Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Elkins (Rep., West Va.,) called up the bill relating to the registry of foreign-built vessels wrecked in this country. Mr. Elkins asserted that we pay a million dollars a day to foreign-built ships. The balance of trade appeared to have been $600,000,000 in our favor for last year, but as a matter of fact it was only about half that, as so large a portion of it went to foreign ships.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) asked: "If we annex the Philippines, where will our coast trade end?" to which Mr. Elkins replied that he hoped it would end in the Philippines, but that was an extraneous question, and he did not want to raise it.

ARMY AND NAVY DEFICIENCY.

House Adopts the Conference Report—Payments to Peace Commissioners Not Authorized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—At the opening of the session of the House to-day, Mr. Cannon called up the conference report on the Army and Navy Deficiency bill, and moved its adoption. Mr. Dearmond (Dem., Mo.,) asked whether the reappropriation of the balance of the $50,000,000 to be expended under the direction of the President would in any way sanction or authorize the payment out of that fund of $100,000 each to Whitelaw Reid and Judge Day for services as Peace Commissioners. Some of the newspapers had reported that such payment was to be made, Mr. Dearmond said.

Mr. Cannon said he knew nothing about it. He had seen the statement and also its denial, and he called attention to the fact that the original $50,000,000 was appropriated for the National defense.

"This reappropriation makes no change?"

"No change."

"Nothing in it to authorize such an expenditure?"

"Nothing."

The report was adopted.

This was the last conference report to be signed by Mr. Sayers of Texas, who retires from Congress to become Governor of his State. Mr. Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Chairman of the committee, paid a high tribute to Mr. Sayers's long and faithful service on the Appropriations Committee. He eulogized his industry, tact, and integrity, and said that Mr. Sayers bore away with him the affection of every member on the floor. The members vigorously applauded Mr. Cannon's expressions.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) also paid a feeling tribute to Mr. Sayers.

OPEN EVENINGS.

TRADE MARK

Solid Silver.

THE MAUSER MANF'G CO.,
Silversmiths.
Factory and Shop,
14 East 15th Street, West of Broadway.

THE RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE.

Head of the Bureau May Be Made a Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—After the War Department bill for a reorganization of the army had gone to the House Committee on Military Affairs, Secretary Alger sent a letter to Chairman Hull, in which he urged that the bill be so amended as to provide that the Chief of the Record and Pension Office shall be a Brigadier General.

This office is the largest bureau of the War Department, and Secretary Alger fully described its importance, the constant increase of responsibility upon its head, and the great degree of efficiency secured by the application of good business methods. He directed attention to the fact that in other offices with corresponding responsibilities and powers the head is a Brigadier General. He therefore urged that this office also be provided with a chief of that rank and pay.

The matter was taken up in the Military Affairs Committee to-day and the recommendation of Secretary Alger was unanimously approved. When this action is sustained by the House and Senate it will promote Col. F. C. Ainsworth, who has won for the Record and Pension Office its high reputation for efficiency, to be Brigadier General, and it will also give him an assistant with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. The second place, it is believed, will be given to John Tweedale, at present Chief Clerk of the War Department.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS POSTPONED.

Senate Committee Will Delay Action Upon Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate Committe on Naval Affairs to-day considered briefly the nominations of naval officers to be advanced in rank for meritorious services during the late war and decided to postpone further consideration of the question until after the holidays.

The postponement was made in response to the request of Senators who were not members of the committee. One of these was Senator Platt of New York, who, it is said, desired to be heard as to the effect of the fortunate officers over their seniors in rank. It was stated that the promotions would affect many officers whose failure to distinguish themselves was due to no fault of theirs, but to the fact that their assignments for the war were not such as to afford them opportunity to show their mettle.

The discussion did not, however, develop any difference in the committee itself as to the wisdom of the promotions, and nothing was said as to the relative merits of any of the officers promoted. There have been predictions to the effect that Admiral Schley's friends would resent the greater advancement of Admiral Sampson, but no indication of such intention was made manifest in the committee to-day.

TO EXAMINE A BOSTON BANK.

Assets of the Howard National Are Doubtful — Government Investigation to be Made.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—A Bank Examiner will be sent to Boston to examine the Howard Bank, one of the concerns which last week went into voluntary liquidation, for purposes of consolidation.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The liquidation of the Howard National Bank was resolved upon in consequence of a plan to consolidate several local banks, and the syndicate behind the movement offered 97½ for the Howard stock. Later it become known that certain assets of the bank were doubtful, and various estimates were made as to the percentage which the stockholders would receive.

President Wilkins says concerning the situation: "I am sure that if time is given for the conservative liquidation of our assets, a large dividend will be realized. Their face value is $1,200,000, which is 120 per cent. of the stock. They are in discounts, mortgages, and, to a considerable extent, in real estate. As a going bank, I am sure that a large proportion of the paper would be collected. But quick liquidation is a different matter."

By the sworn statement filed Dec. 1, the bank showed on a capital of $1,000,000 a surplus of $200,000, and individual profits of $11,983. It reported real estate and mortgages as $162,444, but valued its banking house at only $17,302. A day or two ago, when the Liquidating Committee was looking through the assets of the bank, they found only $200,000 in cash on hand, and a loan to the Howard of $200,000, in order that it might pay its depositors, was refused.

The exhibit of the Howard Bank was placed before the Controller of the Currency at Washington, and he, it is said, was about to place the institution in the hands of a receiver; but to avert this the National Bank of the Republic loaned the Howard Bank $200,000, and thereupon the syndicate owning the majority of the stock requested the Controller not to appoint a receiver.

ADMIRAL BUNCE TO RETIRE.

May, However, Retain Charge of the New York Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, commandant, will retire for age next Sunday, and promotions will result all along the line. The retirement, however, may be only technical, and it is possible that he will remain in active charge of the New York Navy Yard. The President will probably act upon the matter during the present week.

THE SENATE'S CUBAN INQUIRY.

Mr. Hale Seizes a Proffered Opportunity to Object.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) favorably reported Mr. Proctor's resolution providing for a committee of Senators to visit Cuba and Puerto Rico with a view to ascertaining the conditions on the islands and reporting them, with recommendations to the Senate.

Mr. Proctor—In order to give my friend from Maine (Mr. Hale) an opportunity to object, I ask immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. Hale—I object.

The resolution was then placed on the calendar.

SENATORS BEG BLISS TO STAY.

He May Delay a Little His Retirement from the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Several Western Senators, including Wolcott of Colorado, Warren of Wyoming, and Spooner of Wisconsin, to-day urged Secretary Bliss to remain in the Cabinet. Mr. Bliss stated that if the President should have difficulty in selecting his successor, he might remain a week or so longer, though he was anxious to retire on Jan. 1. He said that his business cares as well as his health necessitated his return to private life. He intimated that no one had yet been chosen to succeed him. He said he had intended to keep the resignation a secret, and had hoped that the announcement of his retirement and the appointment of a successor would be made simultaneously. He refused to discuss his resignation publicly.

LILIUOKALANI PROTESTS AGAIN.

Addresses the Senate and Claims the "Hawaiian Crown Lands."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani to-day sent to the Senate the following protest against the appropriation of the Crown lands of Hawaii by the United States:

"To the Senate of the United States:

"I, Liliuokalani of Hawaii, named heir apparent on the 10th day of April, 1877, and proclaimed Queen of the Hawaiian Islands on the 20th day of January, 1891, do hereby earnestly and respectfully protest against the assertion of ownership by the United States of America of the so-called Hawaiian Crown lands, amounting to about 1,000,000 acres, which are my property, and I especially protest against such assertion of ownership as a taking of property without due process of law and without just or other compensation.

"Therefore, supplementing my protest of June 17, 1897, I call upon the President and the National Legislature and the people of the United States to do justice in this matter, and to restore to me this property, the enjoyment of which is being withheld from me by your Government under what must be a misapprehension of my right and title.

"LILIUOKALANI."

STECK OVER 40 YEARS' TEST

The "OLD RELIABLE"

No 11 E. 14 ST. N.Y. PIANOS

Government of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has made such progress with the Hawaiian Government bill that hope was expressed by the members of the committee at the conclusion of to-day's session that their work could be concluded to-morrow.

ARMY ORGANIZATION BILL.

House Committee to Report the Hull Measure Increasing the Regular Army to 100,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The House Committee on Military Affairs this afternoon ordered a favorable report on the Hull bill increasing the regular army to 100,000 men. The vote was 8 to 5, on party lines, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Hull, Marsh, Griffin, Ketcham, Fenton, Belknap, McDonald, and Brownlow, Republican.

Nays—Messrs. Sulzer, Cox, Lentz, Hay, and Jett, Democrats.

Mr. Marsh, while voting for the bill, reserved the right to oppose some of its features on the floor. The minority gave notice of a minority report and a substitute bill. Five days were given for the preparation of the majority and minority reports, Chairman Hull making that for the majority and Mr. Hay drawing the substitute bill and report for the Democrats.

The main feature of the substitute bill will be a standing army limited to that existing before the recent war and authority to the President to enlist a large temporary force, probably 50,000 men, for service in outlying territory.

A number of important changes were made in the Hull bill. The limit of age for the appointment to the several staff corps was fixed at fifty years, but provision was made that in the case of the Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Commissary, and Pay Department the age limit will not apply to those who served in the civil war or the Spanish war or to officers now in the regular army.

Section 18 of the bill, which limited the age of appointees as Second Lieutenants under the provisions of the several acts, and also placed an age limit of forty years on Chaplains, was struck out entirely.

In the Judge Advocate General's office the Colonels were fixed at five instead of two, as first proposed. Provision also was made that the lower places be given to new appointees.

In the Quartermaster's Department the Colonels were reduced from ten to eight and the places of lower rank increased.

In the Commissary Department the force is increased materially from that first contemplated, particularly in the lower grades, the Captains being increased from twenty-seven to thirty-seven.

There is an increase in rank in the Engineer Department, the Lieutenant Colonels being increased from fifteen to twenty, Majors from twenty-five to thirty-six, and Captains reduced from fifty-seven to forty-one.

In the Ordnance Department the changes are toward increase in officers of higher rank.

In the Pay Corps forty-seven Majors were substituted for thirteen Majors and thirty-four Captains, as first provided.

The Signal Corps appointments were opened to those from civil life as well as from the volunteers. The number of Chaplains was increased from thirty to forty. A provision was made that Assistant Surgeons shall pass a satisfactory examination, instead of competitive examination, as at present. A new provision was added for 100 army dentists with the rank of First Lieutenants. The provision allowing 25 per cent. extra pay for service in outlying islands was made to include Alaska.

NICARAGUA CANAL DEBATE.

Senator Caffery Begins a Speech in Opposition to the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Senator Caffery (Dem., La.,) began a speech in the Senate to-day on the Nicaragua Canal bill. He spoke in opposition to the bill.

He said the proposition to connect the two oceans by means of a canal was so attractive to the imagination as to cause many persons to accept it as a wise enterprise regardless of appeal to reason on its merits. He deprecated the personal attacks upon the members of the Maritime Canal Company, but indicated his belief that the bill was an attack upon the Treasury of the United States.

He declared the enterprise under the bill was in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, in contravention of the concession from the isthmian countries, and in opposition to our own Constitution. These propositions he undertook to maintain by an analysis of the bill by sections.

Mr. Caffery will continue his speech tomorrow.

The Commerce Committee of the House decided to-day to take up the Nicaragua Canal question upon the second Tuesday in January. There will be no hearings, as the committee believes it has all necessary information. The matter will be taken up without reference to any special bill, all pending measures being considered.

THE MARITIME CANAL COMPANY.

Mr. Hawley's Bill to Amend the Incorporation Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Hawley of Texas to-day introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the Maritime Canal Company. It has been approved by a majority of the sub-committee of the Committee of Inter-State and Foreign Commerce.

The bill follows other bills in many particulars. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall by the 1st of July, 1899, subscribe for 925,000 shares of capital stock. When this is done the offices held by Directors of the company shall become vacant except those held by representatives of Costa Rica and Nicaragua. The board shall then, with the consent of the President, contract for the construction of the canal.

The work is to be under the supervision of the engineer officers, if the President shall so direct. The company shall pay in to the Treasury a sum equal to the salaries of such engineer officers.

The company is forbidden to issue bonds.

The President may negotiate with Costa Rica and Nicaragua for any changes in the terms of concession thought desirable.

In consideration of the provisions of this act the company shall call in and cancel all the capital stock except that reserved for Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and shall redeem all bonds, &c. Five million dollars is provided to carry out this provision. One hundred and fifteen million dollars is appropriated to complete the canal.

DISTILLERY BOTTLING

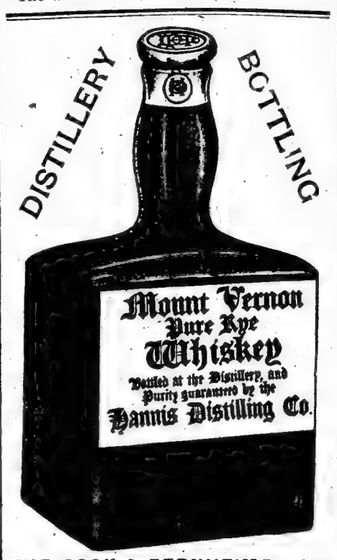

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SPANISH TROPHY GUNS.

None of Those Captured Likely to Prove of Much Value.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Some speculation has been indulged in as to what disposition the Navy Department will make of the modern guns which were captured from Spain during the recent war.

It has been generally understood that the obsolete ordnance would figure only as trophies for distribution by the Government to States and municipalities. There were a number of more modern cannons captured at Santiago, Manila, and elsewhere, but it is stated by the department that even these guns are not of great value. The 4.7-inch guns from the Maria Teresa, the Vizcaya, and the Colon, several of which are now at the Washington Navy Yard, are not the most modern type of this weapon. They are different in calibre from any guns in the American Navy, except those of the New Orleans and the Albany, now being completed abroad. The six-inch quick-fire guns which were captured also require special ammunition, not being adapted to our six-inch shells, so that except in case of accident to one of the guns of the New Orleans or Albany there would be small likelihood of any of the captured ordnance being used. The question of boring out the captured guns was considered, but rejected as increasing too greatly the chance of accident.

It is interesting to note that the new guns being planned for the navy will conform in certain material respects to those of the New Orleans, which was classed, by all the officers who saw her in action during the war, as a marvelously quick-firing, hard-shooting piece of naval architecture. Her guns are all "50 calibres," that is, the barrel is fifty times the length of the diameter of the bore. Our standard has been 40 calibres, but the longer gun seems to bear about the same relation to the shorter as the 45 calibre rifle does to the revolver of the same bore. It is this peculiarity of the barrel guns that develops their remarkable muzzle velocity of something like 2,800 feet. The new guns planned for our navy are expected to develop about 3,000 feet velocity. It is expected that this new type of the 6-inch quick-firer, with its additional penetrating power, will make it an even more terrible weapon than it demonstrated itself to be in our two memorable actions with the Spanish fleets.

HANNA ON NAVAL EXPENDITURE

Ohio Senator Does Not Favor Large Additions to Our Strength.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—There was an informal discussion in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day of the suggestion of the Navy Department for the increase of the navy.

The question was raised by Senator Hanna, who advanced the opinion that, for the present, additions to the navy should be limited to the actual requirements. He gave as his reasons for this opinion, the fact that many improvements are being made in naval architecture, rendering it expedient, as he believed, for the United States to wait upon these improvements as long as possible before entering too extensively upon ship building.

Other Senators present expressed a similar opinion, but as the question was not formally before the committee, no action was taken.

Survey in New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Resolutions were adopted by the House to-day directing the Secretary of War to furnish a survey and estimate of the cost of enlarging the east channel of New York Harbor from the Narrows to the sea to a depth of 35 feet and a width of 1,000 feet; also to furnish estimates for the improvement of the harbor at Racine, Wis., Deep Creek, Va.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Cape Porpoise, Me.; dredging Cleveland Harbor, Kenosha, Wis., and the Ohio River at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Nominated as Consul at Weimar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The President to-day sent the nomination to the Senate of Thomas Ewing Moore of the District of Columbia, now commercial agent at Weimar, to be Consul at Weimar, Germany.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK—Smithfield, John Moshier; Sylvan Lake, John McDonald

NEW-JERSEY—Peetzburg, H. C. Seeman.

Holiday Recess Until Jan. 4.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Senate to-day adopted the House resolution to adjourn from to-morrow until Jan. 4.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday passed the Senate bill to authorize the Choctaw and Memphis Railroad to construct a bridge across the Arkansas River.

The Senate has ordered that Feb. 22, immediately after the Senate convenes, Washington's Farewell Address shall be read by Mr. Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)

The Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing Gen. A. E. Bates of the United States Army, to accept the decoration of the Legion of Honor conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic.

The House Committee on Commerce has fixed upon Jan. 6 as the day of passing the Pure Food bill.

PLANS A HOME FOR THE AGED.

George Blair Drafts a Bill to be Introduced in the Legislature.

George Blair, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor Department of the Department of Public Charities, has drafted a bill to be introduced in the Legislature providing for the establishment of a home for the deserving aged of both sexes, residents for twenty years at least of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester or Rockland Counties. Mr. Blair is endeavoring to have the home established, as he thinks the needs of all unfortunates have been attended to with the exception of the poor and helpless aged.

An appropriation of $100,000 is asked for, the money to be used for the purchase of land, the erection and furnishing of buildings, and maintenance. The idea is to purchase at least 500 acres of ground, a portion of which shall be farming land, and easy of access to railroads. Detached cottages are to be erected for the housing of the inmates, with a central building for the care of women over sixty years old. The inmates will make their own clothing and do farm work generally, and have the privilege of receiving their friends at reasonable hours, and going out and visiting them at will.

The home is to be governed by a Board of Governors made up of one person appointed by each of the Superintendents of the Poor of Suffolk, Westchester, and Rockland Counties, and five persons by the Mayor of New York. They shall serve for five years without salary. They may receive donations from any source, and elect a male Superintendent and female Assistant Superintendent, who are to receive salaries. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent shall appoint all the help necessary in the home.

The home is to be non-sectarian, and employers of labor shall have the right to apply for the admission of faithful employes who have been in their service for fifteen years or more. This applies to all business concerns, who must, however, pay a yearly sum in advance, the amount to be fixed by the Board of Governors.

Did You Get One?

750,000 free samples of Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound are being distributed in Greater New York.—Adv.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Gen. Shafter Testifies Concerning the Santiago Campaign.

ADMITS LACK OF MEDICINES

Accepts Responsibility for Deficiency in Ambulances—Says No Bad Results Followed His Own Illness.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Major General Shafter was a witness before the war investigating commission to-day. He went into a detailed account of his preparations for the Santiago expedition. He said his plans were changed three times by the department, and once he actually started, but was called back by the report of Spanish warships off the coast. He said the transport fleet was not sufficiently large to accommodate 17,000 men for any length of time at sea, but all were so anxious to go that he risked considerable crowding to take all the men possible. He admitted that he took chances in doing this, but said the weather was good, and there was no mishap to regret. The men were regulars almost entirely, fully equipped, and he saw that they were made as comfortable as circumstances permitted.

As to medical supplies, Gen. Shafter said: "You know medical supplies are the one thing that a commanding officer or a line officer never knows anything about. The Surgeon is supposed to know what he wants. My medical officer said he thought he had enough medical supplies for the temporary service to which we thought we were destined. Events proved, however, that the Surgeon was mistaken."

As to supplies, Gen. Shafter said there was nothing essential left behind.

"How about the ambulances?" asked Gen. Beaver.

"As to the ambulances," said Gen. Shafter, "I take the whole responsibility upon myself. I ordered and supervised their loading. After events proved that it would have been better to have taken ten or fifteen additional ambulances and left that many wagons behind. But wagons can be used for two purposes, and ambulances can be used for but one. I took the wagons, and the wounded had to be transported in them after the first day's fighting. I must say that on a rocky, muddy road, such as we had there, there is little difference in comfort between an ambulance and an escort wagon. The men were put on straw in the bottom of the wagons, and we did the best we could for them. Ambulances would have been better, but hindsight is always better than foresight."

Concerning the landing facilities with the expedition, Gen. Shafter said they had two large barges, one of which was lost en route, and a small tug, the Captain Sam, whose Captain deserted during the night. The boat capacity of the transport fleet was sufficient for the landing, as the events proved.

An interesting incident of the landing was brought out by Gen. Shafter, who said he had arranged with the Cuban General Castillo, the day prior to the landing, to have 1,000 men back of Daiquiri to catch the Spaniards when they were shelled out by the navy. Castillo was three hours late, however, and all the Spaniards got away.

"How about getting the supplies to the front for the men?" asked Gen. Beaver.

"It was the one problem of the campaign, and it taxed us to the utmost," said he. "If it had not been for the pack train we could not have done it, and the expedition would have been a failure."

Gen. Shafter said he regarded the landing of the expedition as eminently successful. They lost only two men and thirty animals out of a total of 20,000 men. It was a remarkable record.

"There has been considerable criticism from the medical officials about getting their medical supplies ashore," said Gen. Beaver. "Were any such complaints brought to you?"

"A majority of the regimental surgeons left their medical chests on their vessels. When I found this out I put Dr. Goodfellow aboard the Manteo and had him collect those chests. As soon as they were landed they were put on four wagons and distributed at once to the men."

As an additional explanation of the difficulty in furnishing supplies ashore, Gen. Shafter said that at one time, with an army of 21,000 men, he had to issue rations to 40,000 people, the excess being the refugees from Santiago, women and children for the most part, whom he could not allow to starve.

As to the care of the wounded, Gen. Shafter said they were treated as carefully as the circumstances would permit. "The doctors worked like Trojans. They deserved and received commendation from every one. They worked till they were sick and worn out. The doctors were mostly young men. You can't get very old and experienced surgeons to go on a Summer campaign for $100 a month. But they were splendid fellows. Compared with the civil war, the wounded were better cared for in Cuba than they were then."

Touching the Signal Corps, Gen. Shafter said he was served admirably. Asked if he thought his own sickness had any effect on the success of the Cuban campaign, he said: "No, most decidedly. The campaign was carried out as planned from the start, and my health or sickness did not alter a single plan. I knew I was going to have a sick army on my hands in the country pretty soon, and I simply rushed matters to an issue as soon as possible. For myself, I was not seriously sick. It is true I had the gout so I had to wrap my foot up in a gunny sack and could not get it in a stirrup, and so I had to build a platform from which to get on my horse. But I certainly had not expected to be subjected to personal criticism for this. It was a military uncertainty."

Ex-Gov. Woodbury asked how the staff officers appointed from civil life turned out. Gen. Shafter said:

"They were men, as a rule, who had no previous military experience, and might not have been of much use in executing a military manoeuvre. But I had three of them on my staff, and for carrying orders, distributing rations to the refugees, and a thousand necessary things, they were invaluable. Beginning with Col. John Jacob Astor, who was perhaps the most inexperienced, they were splendid fellows, and did what they had to do. Astor fell in with the work, ate his beans, and did his duty as cheerfully and expeditiously as though he had not a dollar. Capt. Brice, the son of ex-Senator Brice, was an excellent officer, and did fine work in feeding those hungry people at Caney. At times he had to take an axe helve to stand off some of the men, who were keeping back the weaker women and children. And he did it effectively."

Capt. A. E. Hardy of the Fifth Illinois said his regiment was the first to arrive at Camp Thomas. The travel ration used on the train was unpalatable, and the men refused to eat the canned corn beef. Sickness began in the regiment from ten days to two weeks after the arrival in camp. The sanitary arrangement of his regimental camp was good and the regulations promptly enforced. He visited men in the division hospitals and found the arrangements decidedly bad. The hospital was uncleanly, the nurses ignorant, and the food bad, with a total lack of milk at first. The men complained to him frequently of their treatment. The hospital arrangements were the only thing of which he had cause to complain.

"The very name of the First Division hospital used to send a shudder through the men," he said. "No man ever went to the division hospital who could possibly escape it. The men were not given to complaining, and spoke in the highest terms of the care given them at Fort Monroe when stationed there. My experience all tends to show that their complaints at Camp Thomas were well founded."

Gen. Miles to-day communicated to the commission his unwillingness to volunteer testimony. A message was accordingly sent to the Adjutant General directing him to request the appearance of Gen. Miles before the board. No reply has yet been received to this communication.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

"Are You Prepared?" If Not, Some Valuable Advice Is Volunteered to You.

An epidemic of grip is upon America that is causing a vast amount of sickness and frequent deaths.

Are you prepared? If not, you should not wait a moment.

The body is in so bad a condition when grip attacks it that it must have help. It needs assistance; it requires stimulation; it must have it. Ordinary stimulation will not do. It must be of a medicinal kind.

Prof. Joseph Parish says: "We know that alcohol will steady the heart, slow the pulse, warm the skin, calm excitement, and we ought to use it."

This is all true, but in case of the grip you require in addition something medicinal, something that will do more than this; something that will make you well.

The United States Government acknowledges that

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AMERICANS LENDING TO EUROPE.

It will, of course, be only prudent to await more definite information regarding the reported negotiations for a loan by New York financiers to the Russian Government. But there are two inferences that are fairly safe. One is that it is by no means impossible that such a loan can be carried through in this city; the other is that, while such a transaction would be a sign of largely increasing financial resources, the general situation of the country would be better if investments at home offered greater profit and made the transaction impracticable.

That there has recently been a notable accumulation, both of currency and of bank deposits, in this country is well known. By the latest statement of the Treasury, the money of all kinds (excluding National bank notes) in circulation increased during the year, in round numbers, from $1,706,000,000 to $1,866,000,000, or $160,000,000. Of this increase $110,000,000 was in gold and $50,000,000 in United States notes outside of the Treasury. If we go back to the Summer of 1896, at the date of the greatest depression attending the campaign for sound money, we find that the total circulation was only $1,510,000,000, making an increase in a little over two years of $356,000,000. The record of deposits in the Clearing House banks of New York, the chief money centre of the country, is of the same character. During the year preceding last Saturday's statement, these deposits increased from $606,000,000 to $708,000,000, or $102,000,000. It is the general opinion of those most competent to judge that these and other conditions promise a very easy money market for some months to come.

Meanwhile the very large excess of exports over imports—an excess usually described by the rather misleading phrase "favorable balance of trade"—which has been marked for some three years, makes the negotiation of a loan to a foreign Government, if the terms are satisfactory, comparatively easy. We have long since passed the time when, as in 1872, the payment by Great Britain to the United States of the sum of $15,500,000 without serious disturbance of the money market caused great anxiety, and its accomplishment was regarded as a triumph of skill. Undoubtedly also this excess of exports, made possible, in great part, by our large crops and by relative shortage in the crops of other countries, has added greatly to the actual wealth of the country and to the volume of available money and of loanable funds, by which a loan to a foreign Government becomes practicable.

But it should not be forgotten that there is another condition to the success of such a loan which is not in itself a flattering sign. It is the fact that the rate of interest to be realized from sound home investments is not higher than that yielded by a foreign loan. The rate of interest is determined by the amount of loanable money and by the demand for it. If we had the same volume of loanable money and the requirements of American enterprise were greater because of the profit to be had from American enterprise, Russia would apply to our capitalists in vain. The tendency toward low money rates abroad is directly due to the relative decline in profitable industrial and commercial employment for capital. It is on the whole a beneficial tendency, and ultimately will extend to all countries in the ratio of their development. But it is a fair question for the United States, whether a relatively weak demand here is due to the completeness of our development or to lingering hesitation to make business investments. We are inclined to think that to some extent the latter is the case, and, considering the vast extent of American resources still in a comparatively backward state, that the time is not distant when our capitalists can find better use for their means than in lending it on long bonds in Europe.

THE ABROGATION OF A TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is one that does not permit the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the people and under the control of the Government of the United States, in what manner can such a treaty be honorably abrogated in order that the canal can be so built?

A DAILY READER.

Hackettstown, N. J., Dec. 19, 1898.

Many treaties contain an article declaring how and when they may be abrogated. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty contains no such provision. It may be voided, however, under the general usage of nations, (1) by consent of Great Britain and the United States; (2) if the conditions upon which it was based no longer exist; (3) if either party refuses to observe any material stipulation; (4) if the material purposes of the treaty have all been accomplished; (5) when their accomplishment becomes impossible; (6) when the state of things which both parties held to be the basis of the treaty is essentially changed.

The obligation of a treaty is one which a nation is morally bound to respect, but due performance cannot be enforced, for nations, being sovereign, have no common superior to which an appeal can be taken, as an appeal would be taken to a court of law by the aggrieved party to a private contract. The sense of duty is the strongest of the incentives which constrain modern nations to keep faith with their neighbors. Still, if a nation found a treaty to be irksome, ill-advised, injurious to its interests and obstructive of its progress, it might denounce and terminate it without incurring serious reproach. The doctrine of some of the writers that no nation can free itself from the agreements of a treaty without the consent, amicably obtained, of all other parties to it, is not accepted or followed by nations, and is considered to be untenable. We have at various times and on various grounds sought to procure the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. On our part it was an unwise contract; and as soon as we clearly perceived that it would be for our interest to possess the exclusive control of any canal that might be constructed across the isthmus we began to negotiate with England to put an end to the treaty. Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN in 1884 stated the chief grounds of our argument as follows:

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was voidable at the option of the United States. This, I think, has been demonstrated fully on two grounds. First, that the consideration of this treaty having failed, its object never having been accomplished, the United States did not receive that for which they covenanted; and second, that Great Britain has persistently violated her agreement not to colonize the Central American coast."

Most fortunately for our good name among nations President CLEVELAND'S subsequent recognition of the validity of the treaty prevented the taking of any further steps for its abrogation on such grounds as these.

We think the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ought to be and will be got out of the way. In our judgment it ought to be terminated by the negotiation of another treaty in its place.

It would be a terrible mistake for us to proceed by denunciation of the treaty or by an act of Congress declaring it void. The Nicaragua Canal would come too high if it cost us England's friendship. Both nations are at present in close friendship. The time is propitious for a new treaty, omitting those provisions of the old one which we find objectionable and Great Britain no longer values. A treaty which should provide for the absolute, inviolable neutrality of the canal, guaranteeing that it should be open to the ships of all nations in peace or in war, to which all commercial nations would be signatories, would be a just and wise instrument, in accord with the modern spirit.

It is evident from the language of the President's message and from the provisions of the Morgan bill now in the Senate that our Government has a friendly understanding with Great Britain about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. THE TIMES understands that the treaty will not be an obstacle to our control of the canal.

THE ARMY AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Every American citizen who is not an officer of the National Guard must have remarked with some wonder the assemblage of a court-martial to try certain officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., upon the charge of "having caused to be printed certain criticisms of their superior officers."

It happens that this is exactly the crucial point of the existence of a body of "citizen-soldiery." In the case of a simple citizen there would be no doubt whatever. The right of an American citizen "to know, to utter, and to argue freely," including the right to criticise "his superior officers," there is none to dispute. It lies at the basis of the consciousness of every American citizen. But when an American citizen, by becoming a soldier, has subjected himself to a military discipline which is by no means the same thing as a free and equal citizenship, another rule displaces the right of free criticism. The individual is restrained from criticising his superior officers, and his public criticism of them becomes an offense. This fact is borne in upon the knowledge of the recruit in the American Army at a very early stage of his novitiate. A regular does not publicly criticise his superior officers and thoroughly understands that his public criticism of them is an offense, without the slightest reference to the question whether or not his criticism is just. From the point of view of the citizen this is the crucial question. It does not matter whether he is criticising his Colonel or his Sheriff or his Alderman, any one of whom, according to the queer and anomalous condition of our militia, may be equally his chosen representative. As a citizen and taxpayer he may criticise his Sheriff or Alderman to his heart's content, and the only question that is liable to be raised against him is the question whether his criticism is fair. As a citizen who is also a soldier his criticism against his "superior officers" is "prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and it is an offense for him to promulgate it at all.

It seems that it is this difference between the military and the civic ideal of right and duty that might suffice, if there were nothing else, to make the expression of "a citizen-soldiery" a contradiction in terms. It seems at any rate quite plain that it is injudicious for the commander of a body of "citizen-soldiery" to court-martial some of his subordinates for saying what, as soldiers, they had no right to say, but what as citizens they had a perfect right to say. The more repulsively it is put to any citizen that, by becoming a citizen-soldier, he abdicates an important part of his rights as a citizen, the fewer recruits there will be for the National Guard. We are not without a very "modern instance" of the conflict of the two ideas. In the French Army the officer who committed forgery and perjury under orders, even though he was driven to suicide when his proceedings were known, remains a "good soldier." In the same army the officer who exposed forgery and perjury when they came in his way, and refused to efface himself as a citizen or a human being, because he was a soldier, is even now on trial for "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline," and has made himself odious in his own profession. That HENRY was a better soldier or a better anything than PICQUART is a proposition with which the French Republic seems to find difficulties and in the American Republic it would find no advocates. Wherefore it seems to follow that the court-martialing of certain officers of the Seventy-first New York for criticising their superior officers is injudicious.

GEN. WILSON'S "HOPE."

Is Mr. MCKINLEY stripped of his authority as Commander in Chief while on his trips through the country? If not, we should advise him, in the future, to exercise it with great firmness toward Gen. WILSON. At Milledgeville, Ga., this dashing cavalry officer declared:

"I hope to see the day when our starry flag shall float everywhere, from the frozen north to the sunny clime of Central Africa. We are too big and powerful and progressive to have neighbors on this continent, and I trust that before the next Administration of the President closes, the flag will fly over every foot of the continent from the northern extremity of the Dominion of Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

Probably "Central Africa" is a mistake in the report for "Central America," for it mars the symmetrical sweep of the orator's statement. Though the range of the starry flag would, of course, be greater if it were to cover the intervening half of the globe's surface and reach the heart of Africa, that is not, rhetorically, a good stopping place. Gen. WILSON must have meant "Central America."

That is quite bad enough, and since the speech was spoken in the presence of the President, and immediately after he had himself addressed the audience, it is much too bad. If Gen. WILSON had left indefinite the date for the realization of his ecstatic vision, it might have been passed over as due to the influence of climate, and, possibly, the bacillus of Southern hospitality. But he took pains to set the limit "before the next Administration of the President closes." Within a half dozen years, therefore, he hopes to see the people of Canada, as far as the frozen north, the people of the proud and enterprising Republic of Mexico, and those of all the Central American States pass under the flag of the United States. At best it is a silly dream, but in the circumstances the proclamation of it verged on the offensive. These various peoples are as much attached to their independence and as much entitled to it as we are. Some of them have fought for it as we did for ours. Those of Canada won theirs through the wisdom the mother country learned from our forefathers, and it is even more precious to them than it would be were it complete. To bring all these varied peoples under our flag within the time lightly fixed by Gen. WILSON would require about one hundred times more energy, force, and skill than we showed in the war with Spain. And if it were possible, it would not be worth while.

When Mr. MCKINLEY takes Gen. WILSON with him again he should order him to submit his remarks in advance to some sane and sober censor.

BIBLE CRITICISM.

If all men and all women had the contented, unquestioning faith of the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. BEHRENDS there would be no skepticism in the world, there never would have been any Tübingen school, and ROBERTSON SMITH, BRUNO BAUER, and CHARLES F. BRIGGS would have been celebrated only as pious men devoutly upholding the standards of supernaturalism and Scriptural inerrancy.

Dr. BEHRENDS is supposed to have had Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT in mind when he made this profession of his beliefs at the Lenox Lyceum on Monday night:

"Now, my friends, let these critics who delve into the mysteries of the Bible do their abominable worst. They have been 225 years at it, and are now in a bigger muddle than ever before. I am going to be a prophet for once—just once. Let me tell you, my friends, the problems of modern Biblical criticism are insoluble. I won't bother my poor head about them any more. It has ached enough. I am going to follow in the footsteps of the Lord JESUS CHRIST. I will use the old book just as He used it. It is safe to use the Bible as he used it and leave criticism alone. Criticisms are not religion. They are literary matters. They are modern fads. The essential truths have never lost their power. They are simple things."

This short and easy way out of all trouble would make everybody as happy as Dr. BEHRENDS if everybody would follow it. But some minds are by nature inquiring. They experience doubt, and sow its seeds in other minds—honest doubt, and all the harder to overcome because it is honest. When Dr. BEHRENDS tells the doubters not to bother their poor heads about the problems of the Bible he does not satisfy the demands of their intelligence.

"The hungry sheep look up and are not fed."

To doubt unsatisfied there may succeed disbelief and indifference. These are enemies of the Church. Dr. BEHRENDS'S comfortable formula is no defense against them. They enter in and raven the flock.

What the doctor calls "essential truths" can neither be true nor essential if they cannot pass the challenges of learned inquiry. A good many years ago there was a state of the public mind which men called the conflict between religion and science. Enlightened theologians began to perceive that it would not do to have a conflict between religion and science. This was pre-eminently a scientific age. Research was equipped with marvelous instruments of precision. It pushed its inquiries far and told the story of its discoveries in what some of the pillars of the old faith thought was dangerously popular language. It was honest and severe with itself. Sham science was mercilessly exposed. The people everywhere got new notions about the age of the earth, the origin of species, the antiquity of man, his early habits, and probable ancestry. Then the work of reconciling the truths of religion with the truths of science began, and not too soon. On both sides there was a conscientious sifting of evidence. Guesswork was repudiated, parable was detached from history, and the spurious was separated from the genuine. To-day the wisest preachers of the Gospel admit the existence of no conflict between the truths of religion and the truths of science.

Neither can there be any lasting conflict between the truths of the Bible and the truths of scholarship. It is only the errors on both sides that are incompatible; and dogmatism is a noted breeder of errors. It is the aim of sound Bible criticism to point out error. It certainly is not an "abominable" work. A good many farseeing and devout men believe it to be necessary as the friend and preserver of religious truth and faith.

THE PRESIDENT'S CONFEDERATE BADGE.

The bestowal of a Confederate badge upon the President of the United States is the culminating performance of the singular "love-feast" that has been going on for the last few days in Georgia. We hasten to add that this love-feast has been very nearly as patriotic and interesting as it has been singular, and that there have been very few and entirely negligible Americans of the North who have been "touched and grieved" by President MCKINLEY'S eulogies of the men of the South. But when it comes to affixing the badge of the unsuccessful resistance to the power of the United States to the person of the magistrate who represents that power, in spite of an unsuccessful and coy resistance on his part, it does seem time to inquire where we are at. Señor MONTERO RIOS is not, we judge, in a frame of mind at present to imitate the action of Dr. ROLAND B. HALL of Macon, Ga., and to press upon the President the insignia of the order of Isabella Catolica, or whatever it may be that is affixed to the lapels of those whom Spain delights to honor. But if he were, and if he were in a position to dart at Mr. MCKINLEY with a safety pin attached to the insignia in question, he would put the President in very much the same predicament in which he was put by the assault of Dr. ROLAND B. HALL.

The obvious and immediate moral of the incident is that an American Chief Magistrate ought to have the same protection that has for generations, if not for centuries, been bestowed upon European monarchs. In Europe, the sovereign making a progress like that of the President in the South reserves the right to be apprised beforehand of the nature of the addresses to be made to him and of the testimonials of approval to be bestowed upon him, and to disallow them in case he disapproves them. It would have been well for Mr. MCKINLEY if he had done the same thing. It is quite true that if one of his recent predecessors had done the same thing that he has done in accepting a Confederate badge there would have been no restraining FORAKER for at least two years. But, on the other hand, we cannot imagine Mr. CLEVELAND consenting to be thus decorated. Even in the tropical enthusiasm of Georgia, and even if the Confederate crank with the badge attached to a safety pin should have so far circumvented his physique as to have affixed it to his lapel, Mr. CLEVELAND would have found means of repelling it. President MCKINLEY did not repel it, and we own that we await with some solicitude the action of the extreme Northwestern posts of the G. A. R.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Among the rather numerous people who go to and from the performances at the Metropolitan Opera House otherwise than in carriages owned or hired there are a few, we hear, whose appreciation of their own insignificance is so ill-developed that they are talking angrily, in some cases almost fiercely, about the peril to life, limb, and temper in which they are nightly put by Important Persons. The complaining few admit that, inside the Opera House, the trivial two or three or four or five or ten dollars they pay for seats give them a right only to occupy those seats and to hear such portions of the music as interest the occupants of the boxes. That controversy has been thoroughly discussed in bygone years and decided against them. But out on the sidewalk, these troublesomely presumptuous ones assert, the circumstances are different, and they absolutely go so far as to insist that the streets bounding the temple of song are not the private property of the carriage folk. It is, of course, a fact that at present, when the operagoers who rely upon their own feet for transportation home or homeward emerge from the Opera House they find themselves in a whirl of excited lackeys and coachmen, all destitute of eyes for anybody except Important Persons, but all well provided with insolence for the more or less poor and honest foot passengers. The latter, by enduring oaths and leaping briskly between hoofs and wheels, can usually cross either Thirty-ninth or Fortieth Street within half an hour or so, but there are persons not at all important whom this does not content, and they are growling with tiresome persistence about their little troubles. The police, as yet, have paid no attention to the numerous appeals and protests poured upon them every opera night, a fact that evidences their knowledge of—many things. The situation, however, is fast becoming strained, we are sorry to say, and some evening a coachman or two may possibly have a bad quarter of an hour.

—It is really delightful to learn that, though the official guardians of the city's health are, like the rest of the world, a bit uncertain about the cause of "grip" and the conditions that favor its development and spread, they are a little more than perfectly sure that no bad results can come from the incompetence and neglect of our Street Cleaning Department. Roads heaped high with filthy snow or plastered deep with filthier mud give no cause for apprehension, they tell us, while clouds of interestingly complex dust simply provide needed exercise for metropolitan eyes and lungs. That eminent sanitarian, Mr. MICHAEL C. MURPHY, has formulated these hygienic principles with almost impassioned earnestness, and of course we must all accept them without question. This is the easier to do because the able President of the Health Board is not content with telling what does not cause the "grip." Aware that more than negative wisdom is confidently expected from him, he has searched his inner consciousness for the sources of the trouble, and though he hasn't exactly grasped them yet, he is hot on a promising trail. Certain "scientific gentlemen," it seems, have ventured "to talk freely about grip and other diseases." Being in no way connected with the City Government, it would obviously have been more becoming if these "scientific gentlemen" had held their peace. But they have "talked," and "freely" at that. How easily does Mr. MURPHY expose their pretensions. "Have they ever thought," he asks, "of the effects of the asphalt pavement that so freely poultices our streets, and what these effects are?" Not even echo answers, so Mr. MURPHY continues: "A heat oozes from the asphalt in Summer, and it becomes soft. Have the physicians of New York ever investigated that, and if it becomes softened and odor arises from it then, what are the effects of it now in Winter? There may be more in this than I am aware of." How modest are those last words! How impressive the questions that precede them!

—As the balloting at the Republican Club Monday night was by writing, and therefore secret, it is very hard for outsiders to understand how Mr. JOB E. HEDGES could be sure that the men whom he saw casting two votes, cast them both against his friend Mr. FREDERICK S. GIBBS. Did he assume, and was he warranted in assuming, that only an enemy of that experienced and estimable statesman would be so lost to political honor as to commit such a crime—openly? We are at least a hundred miles from expressing suspicions or making innuendoes against members of the Republican Club, whose names, even, we do not know, but unless Mr. HEDGES tells more than he has yet divulged about the foundation of his dreadful accusation, we can be certain only of one thing—that he saw with his own eyes the depositing of two ballots by men who had a right to deposit only one. It is an undeniable fact that Mr. GIBBS received 65 votes, while against him there were thrown only 37. Here be data from which several conclusions may safely be drawn, safest of them all being the conclusion that Mr. GIBBS is not an object of universal and unanimous admiration. But Mr. HEDGES, though he has revealed the possession of no other data than these, vehemently proclaims that foes, and not followers, of Mr. GIBBS violated the sanctity of the fatiferic hat. The mystery is not less fascinating than deep. Whence came his firm assurance?

—Those of us who are "imperialists" considered extremely inconvenient and somewhat embarrassing the time chosen by the Bear Lake Indians for demonstrating to all the world that Americans do not invariably achieve brilliant success in the management of uncivilized peoples. Those of us who insist on a strict and literal interpretation of the rule that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed are now not less annoyed than were our opponents, for the hitherto quiet St. Regis tribe has selected just this moment to make a demand for independence! Of course their prayer cannot be granted, and yet how can it be refused? They quote our sacred maxim to us, and will not listen to our ingenious explanation that, though the maxim has no exceptions, there are certain cases to which it does not apply. These red men would better be careful. Their conduct savors of malice, and since they have managed to enrage both the jingoes and the—and the—well, call them the 'fraid cats, there are likely soon to be some exciting scenes on the reservations. We are a very logical people, of course, but of logic, as of most other good things, one can easily get too much.

—There is something positively uncanny about this man WOOD. He is doing things down in Santiago that are obviously beyond the power of mere mortals, and he is making those poor Cubans simply ridiculous in the eyes of the world. We first had our suspicions of the General when the news came that a body of prominent merchants had called upon him and asked him to invent some new taxes for them to pay. That more than hinted at the exercise of hypnotism, witchcraft, or some other black art, to which these unsophisticated islanders certainly should not be subjected by our representative. Now we get a report that another delegation of Santiago's eminent citizens has been similarly beguiled. They went to get certain taxes reduced, and the General, within an hour, had persuaded them to consent to an increase of the burdens in question! It's a late day to talk of diabolism, but these things are more than mysterious—they contradict nature. So far, we confess, Gen. WOOD has used his magic only for commendable purposes, but can he long endure the temptations which the possession of supernatural power throws around a man?

WITNESSES TO BE PROTECTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by the report in the papers that Gen. Brooke threatened to court-martial a witness who gave testimony before the Presidential commission which was unpalatable to him, and that the commission tamely submitted to the insult. Before calling any witnesses before the commission our Committee for the Protection of the Soldiers, of which I have the honor to be Secretary, demanded protection for them, and received a pledge from which I quote as follows: "They [the Commissioners] insfruct me to inform you that under the instruction of the President [of the United States] no officer or soldier testifying for us will be punished, but will be protected against any retaliation, punishment, or annoyance in the matter. The commission also desires me to request of you, if you know of any retaliation or punishment inflicted upon any soldier for making a truthful complaint, they will thank you to inform us in the matter." The committee directs me to announce that if Gen. Brooke or any other officer attempts to carry out his threat, this committee will, on being informed of it, lay the matter before the President and hold him to his promise. The Presidential commission may submit to bullying, but this committee will not be driven from an honorable obligation of protection to the men who have testified at its request, and will see that faith is kept with them. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Secretary.

New York, Dec. 19, 1898.

DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This wholesome statute was passed by the Vermont Legislature at the session just finished:

NUMBER 122.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE DESECRATION OF THE NATIONAL FLAG.

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1. That the National flag or the coat of arms of the United States, or any imitation or representation thereof, shall not be attached to or imprinted or represented upon any goods, wares or merchandise, or any advertisement of the same; and no goods, wares, or merchandise, or any advertisement of the same, shall be attached to the National flag or the coat of arms of the United States, and no such advertisement shall be imprinted thereon. Any violation of this act shall be punishable, on conviction, by a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $100 for such offense.

Sec. 2. The County Courts and the several Municipal Courts within this State shall have jurisdiction of all prosecutions for the violation of this act. Also Justices of the Peace shall have jurisdiction, and may impose a fine to the extent of $20, or they may bind over to the County Courts.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from April 1, 1899.

Approved Nov. 16, 1898.

Perhaps the time may come when the Government will cease using the flag, or an "imitation or representation thereof," as a device for canceling postage stamps.

I. E. LEARNED.

New York, Dec. 19, 1898.

THOSE DREADFUL SKIRTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading last Sunday the admirable letter addressed to you by "A Friend of Humanity," I was greatly pleased with the common sense it contained—and heartily indorsed its sentiments—also I purposed to express my thanks to the writer in an early issue of your paper.

In the meantime I read in this morning's edition of THE TIMES an answer to that letter signed "F. W. H."—which grieves me by the flippancy of its tone and argument—and I hasten to assure you that fashion does not rule us all with the despotic sway that "F. W. H." represents. As a woman, I gladly accept the dictum of our husbands and brothers, that the present style of trailing skirts is both disgusting and dangerous, and that a proper modification of its length may hold the balance between the laws of health and fashion. For carriages the long skirt is not unsuitable—and a dainty woman will always hold it in her hand when alighting—but for walking purposes a skirt that does not touch the pavement is not only not "conspicuous," but is worn by half the fashionable women I know, whose level heads prevent them from becoming the foolish slaves of a fashion that is little short of criminal.

I am very far from being strong-minded, but I have the courage of my sentiments, and if every woman would try to have the same this dreadful skirt would be abolished, and the happy medium established in the very face of the present tyranny.

Let not "F. W. H." cast a sneer upon the men. Only a few foolish dudes permit themselves to be uncomfortable for fashion's sake, and they only serve as the exceptions to the rule. My husband's clothes are made in England—and those of many of his friends—and I have never observed any suffering from "a troublesome fashion." My hearty thanks to "A Friend of Humanity" for his brave, honest words. May they wake an echo in the mind of every woman who reads your paper, and "bring forth the good fruit" of conviction—and reform.

A WOMAN OF COMMON SENSE.

Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Dec. 20, 1898.

THE WORK BEFORE US.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An old proverb says, "From discussion cometh truth." The best people of our common country are at the present divided into two classes—those for or against annexation; both honest in their opinions. Our anti-annexionists belong to those well-meaning people who let well enough alone, or, in other words, are contented under any and all circumstances with their riches, provided they are not disturbed from their peaceful pursuits, and who are willing to allow progress to go slowly, after the good old way of stage coaches, &c. However, thanks to the Lord and the Republican Party, we have a power in the present Administration—our President—"who is a leader, not only in words and ideas," but in action. When the President said in Atlanta we are making new history, we are indeed awakened to the fact that in our busy years of making money and history at home we forgot that there are other worlds to look after, to improve, and to make equally as great as our own. And this is the new work we have before us.

Who but cowards would shrink from such responsibilities which came to us unsolicited? But having them in our midst, we will master them. Let us follow and improve England's glorious career and example. What would India, Australia, Egypt, West Africa be to-day without England's guidance and supervision? We are equally capable, aided by our military and naval commanders, who are not possessed of military despotism, but their good American common sense, coupled with the high character which was taught them from youth, aided by the greatest Nation in the world. "The American people" will settle this problem quicker than we think. Here are our opportunities to look after new worlds, enrich our country, open the great Eastern empires to our intelligence and energies.

We forget that we have a younger generation, white and black, coming up in all parts of the country, who find themselves confronted by their elders and successful men at home. Give them other fields of usefulness, and the annexation problem will soon be successfully solved, to the credit of our country and in favor of humanity and civilization.

ALFRED SEASONGOOD.

New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

o the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask you once again for a little space? Two men, one of large National importance, Mr. Carnegie, and the other, your correspondent, of no importance whatever, yet both born in the "United Kingdom," both attached to this country by citizenship, presumably because they love Americanism, and not because of greed—for Mr. Carnegie's ability would win a fortune anywhere, and I earned much more money in London and Paris than I can earn here, and, withal in different political parties; two such men find their reading and life experiences to point to the danger of an Anglo-American alliance. Does not such a coincidence merit consideration from our fellow-American citizens?

Let us not forget the whole trend of British history, not excepting its connection with America. Let the eagle screech for liberty, and for its expansion all over the globe, I will applaud. Let him, above all, soar high, even unto the throne of the Almighty. But let him not come down to the plain, clip his wings, snap his beak asunder, drag out his claws, and, donning the skin of a lamb, lie down with the lion. Fable and history are against us here. We might get an alliance, but the lion would be on the outside. Let us ponder upon Mr. Carnegie's figures: British ships, 528; American ships, 81. JOSEPH LOMAN.

New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

THE CUBAN INSURGENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The late riots or riotous demonstrations in Havana have led many, and Gen. Shafter among them, to think that the Cubans are not fit to institute any Government or to govern themselves.

It seems to me, however, that when we consider the peculiar circumstances in which we find Cuba and the Cubans just at the present time we may find a great deal of excuse for them to be doing somewhat intemperate things.

In the first place, we know that the grade of intelligence and learning is of course not hign. Those who have been in the army have had no opportunity to improve their minds. The Spaniards have, even down to the present time, used them during the whole lives of most of the Cubans like slaves and dogs under the iron heel of a merciless despotism. The Cubans naturally, when they see the time so near when the Spaniards are to be expelled from the island, desire to set off fireworks and fire off guns, just as our ancestors did on our original Fourth of July when the Declaration of Independence was signed. And is it not quite natural that the Cubans should, in connection therewith, feel like wreaking their pent-up feelings of burning revenge upon those who have so long goaded them and trodden them under foot? Is it more than might naturally be expected if some Spaniards were wounded, or even killed? Could we expect them, in their comparative ignorance and their many causes of hatred to those who had so consistently robbed them and persecuted them, to exercise the patience of saints?

Again, we must recollect that these same insurgents had expected, had been fighting for years, to at last become independent and institute their own Government. And finally, instead of attaining the fruition of their hopes, we of the United States enter their country, and, although we compel their oppressors to evacuate, we tell the Cubans that they are not fit to govern themselves and that we propose to govern them ourselves. Is it any wonder that under such circumstances we should find them in a somewhat rebellious and riotous mood? By no means. It would be rather a wonder if those unhappy people were not so.

But the fact that they feel like celebrating and making a demonstration at the speedy departure of the Spanish and their own freedom at least from their hated presence shows that they appreciate the fact that their condition in the future is to be better than it has been in the past. And no doubt they hope that, after all, the United States means to do the fair thing by them and that they may be allowed to try to institute a Government of their own, and so attain that freedom for which they have so long and faithfully striven.

Let us not judge them too harshly or unfairly. I believe that if the intelligent portion of them were allowed to form a Government as a beginning it would be found, with aid from us, that they would gradually succeed, with the help also of schools; in working out their own salvation; possibly and probably not such an advanced Government as our own, but some republican Government, and one which might be sufficient.

ALBERT P. SCHACK

New York Dec. 19, 1898.

FOR SUCCESSFUL MINISTERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday I attended the morning service in one of your great city churches. Several clergymen were present, and there was a large congregation. The sermon was on the high calling of the Christian ministry.

The clergyman must be an upright man. He has to deal with eternity. He represents God on earth and man in heaven. He must draw the line between justness and unjustness. The man who is called to the ministry of God is called to come up higher, &c.

Admirable commonplace! No need to think or feel here.

Innumerable prayers, long and short; the Lord's Prayer twice. There was an alternation of many voices, among them one especially pleasant, that intoned the Litany. Purple and fine linen, perfume, "a dim, religious light," five hundred persons well dressed and physically comfortable for two hours. But "oh! the pity of it, Iago!"

The sound of music was as the trilling of nightingales and the gush of woodland streams to the weary traveler in the desert.

Otherwise, it was "words, words, words." Vain repetition. What solace to the perplexed heart and brain? No place for the God of love, all for the god of incense—the same god to whom the Romans sacrificed their bullocks.

I believe in the eternal verities. I believe in the divinity of Christ. But with all my soul I disbelieve in church which can substitute a perfect routine for an active, living, warning factor. Better a hundred times a moral theatre than a cut-and-dried, lifeless church. E. N. P.

Cranford, N. J., Dec. 19, 1898.

Destruction of Asphalt Pavements.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not a crying shame the way our handsome asphalt pavements, which cost the city millions of dollars, and that, together with clean streets, only a few months ago were the pride of the city, are now by an authorized system of vandalism hacked to pieces and perhaps filled up by throwing in dirt or paved with block pavement in a very imperfect manner, even some of our finest residential and business streets? Where will this city be at the end of another three years of such an administration? H. E. FOX.

New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

A Family Reunion Interrupted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a pity the President couldn't take his leave of Savannahians, his countrymen, who were more than cordial to him, black and white alike, without the interruption of an emissary of John Bull in the garb of a minister of the Gospel. I refer to the Rev. Dr. John A. Thompson. This reverend gentleman took occasion to harp on Anglo-Saxon union and liberty of conscience. The President would acknowledge that this incident alone marred his visit. To watch out for important occasions like the foregoing is John Bull's specialty; he times everything in these latter days with his kin beyond the sea. Americans should not close their eyes to it. A family reunion is interrupted by the arch-enemy of all families of peoples—for what reason? To sow the seed of discord, to ascertain how Americans are getting along, and give the latter to understand he (John) is their friend. The devil a saint can be. Mr. Editor, excuse me a moment, but the people of the United States have no friends in any country where the British Crown is revered. I thank you for your patience.

FRANCIS COLEMAN.

New York, Dec. 19, 1898.

The Shipping Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That there is force in John Codman's contention for a modification of the old navigation laws is no good reason why he should claim credit for originating a movement which in fact was originated not "twenty-nine years ago" by Mr. Codman, but thirty-one years ago by the Executive of the United States. In 1867 the President appointed me a special Commissioner to investigate the causes of the decadence of American shipbuilding, and in pursuance of that object I visited the various shipyards on the coast and took the evidence of the shipbuilders and others on the subject—all of which is embraced in my official report of that period. The causes of the decadence set forth in the report were precisely those which Mr. Codman claims the credit of having discovered or promulgated. One of the alternative recommendations of the report was the very measure which Mr. Codman advocates. ALEXANDER DEL MAR.

New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

Mont Blanc in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to make a correction to the article entitled, "The Ownership of Mont Blanc's Summit Contested," in your issue of to-day, and say that Mont Blanc is not in Switzerland, but in France since 1860. Previous to that time it was in the Duchy of Savoy and the Kingdom of Sardinia. J. P. MAYER.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Feminine Compliments.

Anna—They say I have my mother's mouth and nose.

Hannah—Well, your mother was lucky to get rid of 'em.—Yonkers Statesman.

Success.

"Is he a successful man?"

"Yes, very. He has been mixed up in three bank failures, and succeeded in keeping out of the penitentiary every time."—Chicago News.

How Lovely.

"Has your wife begun her Christmas shopping yet?"

"Oh, yes; she's all through, and will now have the rest of the time to look around and price things."—Chicago News.

Unfortunate.

Mrs. Snaggs—Isn't it odd that fortune tellers are not able to predict and avoid dangers which threaten them?

Mr. Snaggs—Not at all. As I understand it, they do not pretend to be misfortune tellers.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Acrimonious.

"I wonder what made that girl scream so when she found she was under the mistletoe?"

"I don't know," replied Miss Cayenne. "Possibly her whereabouts was in danger of being unnoticed."—Washington Star.

BALLADE OF THE MEDIOCRE.

From The Chicago Record.

Ambitious bards with song sublime
To win eternal fame essay—
To echo through the deeps of time
The voice of some grand yesterday,
Or on man's throbbing heartstrings play
Love's harmonies unspeakable.
Alas! I am not framed that way;
I beat the cymbals—that is all!

How sweet in slender snares of rhyme
To trap the tender dreams of May,
To catch the bluebell's subtle chime
Of frangrance on the hills astray;
To mock the wildwood's blithe ballet
Of blooms and flitting birds that call
The chorus to Spring's roundelay!
I beat the cymbals—that is all.

To be a king of song and climb
Olympus with a lyre—for aye
To rise above the toil and grime
Of life, and from the stars survey
This peevish world's discordant fray—
Ah, this were worth a master's scrawl!
But I the master must obey;
I beat the cymbals—that is all.

ENVOY.

Friend, in life's changeable array
Some may be great, some must be small,
And some be grave, a few be gay—
I beat the cymbals—that is all.

THE WAY TO GIVE RELIEF

Bishop Potter Urges Removal of Friction Between Rich and Poor.

UNHEEDED SOCIAL RUMBLINGS.

Attending to the Needs of Unfortunate Persons and the Best Means of Relieving Them.

Incidental to an address on "Relief Giving in Connection with City Mission Work" before the monthly conference of the Charity Organization Society yesterday, Bishop Henry C. Potter sounded an earnest note of warning against friction between the rich and the poor; between capital and labor. Too little attention was paid, he said, to "the rumbling thunders" of discontent that emanated from the less-favored members of the community. The portentous significance of these manifestations invited serious consideration on the part of thoughtful men and women. Of paramount importance are the problems that relate to social conditions.

Justice to the poor and the unfortunate, the Bishop said, was the urgent necessity of the hour. It was proper that the influential leaders in this community should ponder deeply on the best means of extending that much-needed justice. It was well to consider carefully the obligations of the community to its less-favored and dependent ones, and to move promptly in discharging those obligations. The mere giving of doles would not and could not satisfy the ever-present and far-reaching demand for help. Opportunity must be supplied to the needy ones to help themselves. Persons engaged in mission relief work should remember that the best efforts in that line were those which made for good citizenship. What every unfortunate person needs most of all is the means of self-support. Nothing breeds social discontent so rapidly as the absence of opportunity for work. If the applicant for aid be ignorant and incompetent, then the mission relief organization should step in with the means of education and encouragement.

Great care should be taken to place capital and labor on the friendliest terms possible. The rich man and the wage-earner ought to be made to comprehend fully the significance of their relationship and the extent of their dependence on one another. Those who are leaders in the community should see to it that the great masses of population which are commonly characterized as the poor should not only be fairly and considerately treated, but that they should be educated in the principles of justice, industry, and social order, which underlie all good government. Personal contact and the establishment of sympathetic relations with those who actually need help will be found to be the most effective mission work. Occasionally the mission relief worker may find it desirable to lend a poor person a small sum of money to help put him on his feet. A loan may sometimes be repaid, and it is a trait of human nature to want to discharge an obligation.

The Bishop suggested the establishment of more trade and industrial schools. He remarked upon the benefits accruing to the Hebrew population through the establishment of the Hirsch foundations. The speaker thought there should be a wider development of the kind of work now being done by the Legal Aid Society in this city. He would like to see the Charity Organization Society direct its efforts to the bringing about of closer co-operation between employers and working people.

The question that underlies all mission work is, What is it that contributes in the largest and best degree to the actual helpfulness of humanity? It may be accepted as a fact that real helpfulness means the restoration or re-creation of decayed powers. The life of Jesus Christ illustrates this idea. Nothing was more indifferent to Jesus in the prosecution of His work than the use of money. In every instance where He helped the poor or the distressed it was by the restoration of powers, either physical or mental.

In the opinion of the speaker, there was nothing more indelicate and inadvisable than the indiscriminate giving of money in so-called relief. Such uses of money encouraged a feeling of dependence and failed to accomplish the actual purpose of restoring the working powers of the needy one. Friendly visitation and self-respecting co-operation had unquestionably produced the best results.

The Rev. Dr. John Scudder of Jersey City related his experience in relief work in that community during an active period extending over several years, which resulted in an association being organized on the plan of requiring all applicants for aid to help themselves. Not a penny in money was doled out, but every person applying for help was afforded an opportunity of getting work enough to relieve their immediate needs. To some persons who displayed an honest desire to help themselves loans of moderate sums of money were made.

Chairman Kate Bond and the Rev. Frank S. North followed in a similar strain, and Mrs. Joseph Oppenheimer of the Bethel Sisterhood, which does much practical relief work on the upper east side of this city, described the methods followed by herself and her associate. The society extended the helping hand by assisting the worthy poor to start in business. These philanthropic women recently set up a butcher in business and enabled him to partly pay his debt to them by supplying meat to their kindergarten; they gave a shoemaker and a maker of blacking each a start, and both are now doing fairly well.

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, spoke of the practical work of that society in relieving destitution.

Miss Bond, the Chairman, in closing the meeting, urged that all mission workers bear in mind that the fundamental principle of helpfulness was the building up of character and the stimulating of the best powers within men.

BILL FOR PACIFIC CABLES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—Mr. Corliss of Michigan introduced a bill to-day to facilitate the construction and maintenance of telegraph cables in the Pacific Ocean between the United States and Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Japan, and other countries.

In connection with the bill Mr. Corliss has written the Secretary of State that the Pacific Cable Company secured a concession from Hawaii on July 2 last under which it will have exclusive control of the cable line from the United States to Hawaii unless such concession is disapproved by the Secretary of State within six months.

Mr. Corliss calls attention to the fact that the six months expire on Jan. 2 next, and that early action is necessary if a disapproval is to be made.

The Proposed British Pacific Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Daily Mail this morning says it credits the report that Australia will join with Canada in defraying the cost of a Pacific cable.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Linda da Costa has been engaged by Augustin Daly to play the part of Mollie Seymour in "The Geisha," now on the road.

Wilhelm Gericke, the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who has been ill at his home, near Boston, has recovered and resumed his duties with the orchestra.

At the Couldock benefit, on Dec. 30, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, Daniel Frohman will present for the first time a new one-act comedietta, entitled "An Amateur Rehearsal," with Edward Morgan and Miss Hilda Spong in the leading roles.

Maurice Grau, M. Pol Plançon, and M. Henri Albus occupied a box at the American Theatre last night, and witnessed a performance of "The Bohemian Girl."

Several changes are to be made in the cast of "On and Off." Ralph Delmore will take the place of Byron Douglas in the part of Du Patty de Clam, Mr. Douglas going South to take the place of William Gillette as Lewis Dumont in "Secret Service," so as to enable Mr. Gillette to take a two weeks' rest. Reuben Fox, who plays the part of Randolph, will be succeeded by James Kearney.

"Im Weissen Roess'l" in English.

The successful German comedy "Im Weissen Roess'l" now being presented at the Irving Place Theatre, has been secured by Charles Frohman, who has arranged with Sydney Rosenfeld to adapt the play for the English stage. He will produce the piece at Wallack's Theatre on Feb. 6. This will be the first of a series of productions which Charles Frohman will make at Wallack's.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

HOPE FOR BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Believed that Prosperity Will Be Restored by the Co-operative Union.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 20.—London advices just received bring promise that the West Indian colonies will enter upon the new year with brighter industrial prospects, owing to the successful launching of the West Indian Co-operative Union, organized on the lines of the Californian Fruit Union and the Irish Agricultural Organization, which achieved wonderfully rapid success. Subsequently various local co-operative societies and banks will be established by the union.

Important results, in the direction of putting an end to the present disastrous economic deadlock, are anticipated, the promoters realizing the fact that only artificial conditions hamper the profitable exploitation of those natural resources which two centuries of devotion to a single industry has obscured. This, together with Sir Thomas Lipton's sugar scheme, is regarded as satisfactorily solving the West Indian problem.

AMERICAN MEAT IN GERMANY.

Law Regulating Importation Said to be in Preparation.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The North German Gazette to-day, referring to Senator Mason's resolution in the United States Senate yesterday, directing the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into certain legislation pending before the Reichstag, calculated to prohibit the importation into Germany of American sausages and other meat products, and directing the committee, should the measure become law, to report immediately a bill to require the inspection of sugars, meats, wines, and all other food products which are imported into the United States from Germany, calls attention to the promise of Count Posadowsky-Wenner, Secretary of the Interior, made in the Reichstag, that an imperial law will be introduced providing general regulations for the importation of American meats, which, it is hoped, will avert the possibility of a conflict or claims upon the part of the United States.

The paper adds that a law on this subject is in course of preparation, but has not yet been submitted to the Bundesrath.

WHITE GUEST OF SALISBURY.

American Charge d'Affaires Visits the British Premier at Hatfield.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Henry White, the United States Chargé d'Affaires, to-day went on a two-days' visit to Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, at the latter's country residence, Hatfield House, Hertfordshire.

While the visit is said to be of a purely social nature, there is reason to believe that Lord Salisbury and Mr. White will discuss the attitude of Great Britain toward the proposal that the United States build the Nicaragua Canal, with the view of arriving at an understanding regarding the Bulwer-Clayton treaty.

FRANK KNAAK ACQUITTED.

Berlin Court Declines to Punish the New Yorker Held for Lese Majeste.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The Provincial Court has acquitted Frank Knaak of New York of the charge of lèse majesté, in referring to Emperor William as a sheep's head, because, it appears, Mr. Knaak was intoxicated when he committed the offense.

A member of the United States Embassy was present during the court proceedings.

Commercial Councilor Moeller was the principal witness for the prosecution. He deposed that he heard Mr. Knaak refer to the "miserable German nation," adding that he generally condemned the Hohenzollerns and said Emperor William was a "blockhead," not a "sheep's head," as reported.

A doctor deposed that Mr. Knaak was a dipsomaniac, but the prosecution asked for a sentence of nine months' imprisonment.

The Court, after a long deliberation, decided to acquit the prisoner, on the ground that the evidence raised a doubt as to whether Mr. Knaak was in a condition to know what he was doing, and also in view of the fact that when he was sober Mr. Knaak always expressed high esteem for Germany and Emperor William.

Mr. Knaak was arrested Nov. 25. According to the dispatches, the remarks attributed to him were made while sitting in a restaurant with his wife. After his arrest J. B. Jackson, United States Chargé d'Affaires, became active in Mr. Knaak's behalf, and a large amount of bail was offered for his release, but the German authorities refused to accept it. Mr. Knaak is a civil engineer and is interested in the Niagara water power. He came originally from Stettin.

TO CHECK CONSUMPTION.

Movement Started at a Meeting Convened by the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Prince of Wales presided at a private meeting at Marlborough House to-day, convened by him to take steps to check the spread of tuberculosis.

The Marquis of Salibury, the Earl of Rosebery, and a number of noted scientists and physicians spoke of the urgent necessity of educating the people in the means of preventing consumption and of checking the spread of tuberculous disease among cattle. Special stress was laid upon the importance of erecting open-air sanitaria.

The Prince of Wales, who promised his heartiest support to the movement, said Great Britain ought to follow the good example set before her in the United States, Germany and elsewhere, in the effort to stamp out the disease. He mentioned the fact that the Queen had ordered the destruction of thirty-six of her dairy cows, which had been found to be suffering from tuberculosis. It was an example, he urged, such as the farmers ought to follow.

HEUREAUX NOT ASSASSINATED.

Report of the Death of San Domingo's President a Canard.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 20.—There is no ground whatever for the rumor circulated here early to-day that President Heureaux of the Republic of San Domingo has been assassinated.

Gen. Heureaux arrived this morning at Jacmel, about thirty miles southwest of Port au Prince, and is in excellent health.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—United States Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, yesterday cabled the State Department as follows:

"Port au Prince, Dec. 19—10:57 P. M.
"Reported here Heureaux killed. Have cabled there. POWELL."

Just one minute later, at 10:58, he cabled as follows:

"No truth in report."

CHILE'S CABINET CRISIS OVER.

Ministry Partly Reorganized with Senhor Martinez as Premier.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Dec. 20.—The Cabinet crisis ended to-day, and the Ministry has been reorganized under Senhor Martinez, in part as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Senhor Carlos Walker Martinez.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Senhor Ventura Blanco Viel.
Minister of Finance—Senhor Rafael Sotomayer.
Minister of War—Gen. Suber-Caseaux.

Bark's Crew Saved from Starvation.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 20.—The Red Star Line steamer Waesland, Capt. Ehoff, from Philadelphia Dec. 10 for Liverpool, arrived here to-day and reported that she spoke the bark J. H. Bowers of Rockland, Me., on Dec. 12, short of food. Her crew had subsisted on one biscuit a day each for ten days, and were almost famished. The Waesland supplied her with provisions. The Bowers sailed from Rosario Sept. 20, in command of Capt. Magune, for Boston, and had been out eighty-three days.

American's Concession in Guatemala.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department has published the terms of a concession by which Martin Roberts, an American citizen, undertakes to operate the Guatemala Northern Railroad, running trains daily between Porto Barrios and Elrancho. He is to receive $15,460 monthly, and 2 pesos for each new tie laid down. The employes are required to understand Spanish.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Second Evening Concert of Its Seventh Season Given Last Night.

The second evening concert of the seventh season in New York City of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston took place last night in the handsome hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club, in West Fortieth Street. The audience was one of those assemblies which are now familiar sights at the concerts of this organization. It was composed of sound lovers of music, of connoisseurs of quartet playing, and of professionals, with a small sprinkling of those who like to be thought persons of refined taste. The programme was delightful and the performance excellent.

The three numbers which comprised the evening's list were Schubert's familiar quartet in D minor, Mozart's quartet for oboe, violin, viola, and 'cella, and Dvorak's piano quintet in A major, opus 81. This made a series of compositions by no means dissimilar in feeling. The Schubert work, as is well known to all lovers of chamber music, is songlike in its melody and is fresh and unaffected in style. The Mozart work is full of the naïve tunefulness of the glorious boy, while the Dvorak composition is Schubertian in thought and treatment without failing to be characteristic also of its own composer, who is always frankly melodious. One may be permitted to wonder whether Mr. Kneisel presented Schubert's D minor quartet just at this time with a mild exercise of his eyelid. We are hearing a good deal of Wagner's Nibelung dramas just now, and if ever Wagner's memory unconsciously reproduced anything, that thing was the theme of Schubert's scherzo, which figures extensively in the trilogy as the smithy motive.

The Mozart oboe quartet has not been played in this city within the memory of the present writer, and it is quite probable that Mr. Kneisel was correct in announcing last night's as its first performance. It was written in Munich in 1780 at the request of Mozart's old friend Ramm. It bears all the evidences of the composer's wondrous facility in production. It is not profound at all, but its melodies are full of that apparently artless spontaneity which keeps the charm of so many of Mozart's works ever young. The string parts are planned with simplicity, the lion's share of the work being given to the oboe.

The part for this instrument offers considerable technical difficulty, though a fairly good oboe player might stumble through it in a plain style. Only a virtuoso of the very first rank would play it as it was played last night. The performer was Mr. C. Longy, the first oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In tone, in technic, in lovely cantilena, in delicate gradation of tone, and in musical spirit his performance was that of a master, and though not half his hearers could have appreciated the ease with which he conquered difficulties, he was called out several times with the warmest enthusiasm.

The Dvorak quintet was played by Mr. Kneisel and his associates at Sherry's on Sunday afternoon, when Mr. Arthur Whiting was at the piano. Last night the pianist was Mr. Harold Randolph, the head of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore. Mr. Randolph's work was excellently done in almost every respect. If any fault is to be found it must be with the too generous force of his tone in the rapid passages of the "Furiant" and of the finale, but it is likely that this was due to the fact that the lid of the piano was raised all the way and to the great resonance of the hall. But Mr. Randolph played musically and with evident understanding of ensemble work. The audience unquestionably enjoyed the whole concert thoroughly.

MAY STOP "SORROWS OF SATAN."

A Misunderstanding About Royalties Miss Corelli Claims Due Her.

The first performance of the dramatization of Marie Corelli's novel "The Sorrows of Satan," which is advertised for to-night at the Broadway Theatre, may not come off on account of a misunderstanding about the royalties which Miss Corelli claims due her. A conference on the matter will be held this morning in the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, attorneys for Frank W. Sanger, Miss Corelli's agent in this country.

Mr. Sanger said yesterday that the result of the conference to-day largely depended upon action on his part to protect Miss Corelli. If necessary, an injunction would be asked for to prevent the performance. Mr. Sanger said that he would try to reach an understanding without resorting to law and interfering with the performance to-night.

When A. H. Chamberlyn was seen last night, he said he had purchased the English rights of "The Sorrows of Satan" for a London syndicate when manager of the Shaftesbury Theatre, and had subsequently found, when he endeavored to prevent an unauthorized production of the piece, that Miss Corelli had not complied with the requirements of the laws of Great Britain. His attempt to prevent the production failed, and he could not see that Miss Corelli had any further claim upon him. He had been advised by his lawyers that she could not collect royalties for the use of the play in this country.

"LADY COOK & CO."

This Is a Firm of Stock Brokers Whose Members Are Known Here.

From The London Daily Chronicle.

It is by no means generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that for some time past the firm of Lady Cook & Co. has been carrying on business as stock and share brokers at 9 St. Mildred's Court, E. C. Lady Cook, the head of the firm, is well known for her ideas and writings on various social problems of the hour.

With a view to obtaining some authentic information on the probable scope and object of her business, one of our representatives called on Lady Cook last night and interviewed her on the subject.

"It is perfectly true, then, Lady Cook, that you have lately gone into business as a stock broker?" he said.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "but how any of the ordinary public discovered the fact I cannot imagine. I haven't advertised my business in the ordinary sense, all my business cards having been sent to friends and others under cover. Let me show you one."

Lady Cook at this juncture produced one of the cards bearing the name of the firm on the front, the following announcement appearing on the back: "Lady Cook & Co. have commenced business as stock and share brokers. No speculative accounts will be entertained, but bona fide investments will be carried out with care. Owing to Lady Cook's wide and influential circle of friends she thinks that her information and assistance will be valued."

"What reason prompted you to take to the stockbroking business?"

"I have started my present business to show women that they are quite as capable of undertaking such work as men are. I may mention, in passing, that only the other day I made a considerable sum of money as the result of a war rumor. However, to return to my business once more, my motto is, 'Never sell what you haven't got; buy at the lowest figure; be satisfied with quick turns and small profits.' The fact of the matter is I have been brought up in business, and have many times practically held the New York market."

"You evidently do not anticipate losing anything by doing business on the London market?"

"Oh, no. I have money, and don't intend to lose any of it. One of my rules is to make sure of what I get, and then hold it. In most instances I am more of a bull than a bear."

"I understand," continued the interviewer, "that you are not what might be termed 'pushing' your business in any way?"

"Certainly not! I am not doing anything in the way of advertising, as I shall only deal with private investments and private customers. On no account will anything savoring of shaky investments be dealt with in any way; as it is not my intention that those who have dealings with me shall lose thereby. Only assured stocks will be touched—such, for instance, as railway stock, consols, and really safe bonds of all countries.

"Great and prominent people in almost all countries are backing me, whose names I cannot divulge, so that the whole concern has had a most successful start. I have gone to Threadneedle Street, and there I intend to stop, with the hope and expectation that the success I achieved in America will be repeated in England. This country and America are no longer brother and sister, but man and wife. Such is the harmony now existing between the two countries that I feel the utmost confidence that my English friends will render me assistance just as valuable as that which I received in America."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The issuance of cards for a reception at her residence, 8 Washington Square North, on Jan. 4 next, by Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., marks the return to New York society of a woman who, with the late Mrs. Iselin, the late Mrs. Belmont, and Mrs. Astor, for many years, when New York society had leaders, was one of the quartet of grandes dames who so graciously ruled the social world of the day. Through mourning and ill-health, Mrs. Lorillard has not gone out for several years past. Several of these years she spent abroad. Her return to society will be heartily welcomed by numbers of men and women of the older set who, during the past two or three years, and particularly this Winter, have sadly remarked the chaotic conditions that at present prevail in New York social life, and which have now seemingly reached their climax.

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Commenting upon Mrs. Lorillard's announced return to social life, an old beau said yesterday: "I have sometimes thought that if Mrs August Belmont, Sr., and Mrs. Iselin were alive to-day, and if the old kindly and gracious leadership which these ladies shared with Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Lorillard, still prevailed, much of the scandal and malicious gossip now so prevalent, and that is seemingly leaving no prominent family hearthstone untouched, would not prevail. These ladies did not tolerate it in their day, and their influence prevented its spread. Many women in society have now seemingly lost all sense of responsibility. They tell and repeat scandals freely, and the ship of society, without a helmsman or helmswoman, is battling with a hurricane of loose morals, slander, envy, and hate that makes its ultimate safety or the course it will take to escape its present dangers very problematical."

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The ball which Mrs. Astor will give on Jan. 9, on which occasion both her own and her son's house adjoining on Fifth Avenue will be thrown open, will be the largest that Mrs. Astor has given in many years. It is said that she has decided to make her invitations more general than usual, as an indication of her indisposition to accept the very narrow social lines that have recently been drawn by some of the younger fashionable matrons, and that at this coming ball will assemble many of the people who have always been on Mrs. Astor's visiting list, but who, through failing fortunes or inability or unwillingness to compete with the greater fortunes that have come into being within the past few years, have not been frequently seen at the entertainments of the more exclusive set during the past few Winters.

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The reception which was to have been given this afternoon by Mrs. F. Norton Goddard formerly Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop, at her residence, 273 Lexington Avenue, has been abandoned, owing to the illness of Mr. Goddard. Mrs. Benjamin Aymar Sands will give three receptions at her residence 58 West Forty-eighth Street, on the afternoons of Jan. 5, 12, and 19. Mrs. Charles G. Peters, formerly Miss Mary L. Walker, has issued cards for receptions at her residence, 13 East Seventy-sixth Street, on the afternoons of Jan. 5 and 12. Mrs. Joseph B. Hoyt, who was Miss Gertrude Rikert, will give a reception at her residence, 37 East Sixty-eighth Street, on Jan. 4. Mrs. Herbert B. Turner, who was Miss Sarah Floyd, will give a reception at her residence, 125 East Thirtieth Street, on Jan. 5, and Mrs. F. R. Coudert of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street will receive on Jan. 10.

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Still another young people's dance is announced for the holidays. Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, 22 Park Avenue, will give a dance for her débutante daughter at her residence on Jan. 27.

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The dance to be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on Friday, Jan. 6, has assumed larger proportions than were at first contemplated. It will be for Mr. Alfred C. Vanderbilt, her second son, who will be graduated from Yale next June. It will consequently be a young people's dance, to which some of the older set will be asked. A much smaller dance, based on the same plan, will be given by Mrs. Almeric Paget to-morrow evening to her brother, Mr. Payne Whitney, who is also a student at Yale.

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Many New Yorkers will remember Lord and Lady Dunraven and their daughters, who were at Newport some Summers ago, and who after the dispute concerning the international yacht race left this country, cutting short their visit, and returned to England. All during the time, however, of the controversy the warmest hospitality was extended to the Ladies Wyndham-Quin by every one those who were opposed to Lord Dunraven in the controversy. One of the daughters, Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin, married the Knight of Glin, and she and her husband are at present staying at Glin Castle, near Tarbert, a delightful old place on the banks of the Shannon, in Ireland. They will shortly entertain a shooting party there. The preserves are very good, and the Knight is a good shot. Lady Rachel fully shares her husband's tastes, being fond of hunting, yachting, and the hundred sports of country life. She is also a clever amateur gardener. Her marriage to the Knight of Glin is considered a brilliant one. His family extends back to almost unknown antiquity, and he bears the romantic name of Desmond FitzJohn Lloyd FitzGerald.

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Eugene Kelly, Jr., will pass the Christmas holidays in Mexico, and has departed to join Mrs. Kelly, who is at Monterey awaiting him. His mother, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, is much improved in health, and she will be one of the patronesses of the concert dance and supper which will be given on Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, in the Astoria ballroom to procure funds to furnish the new building of St. Vincent's Hospital. This will be the most representative gathering of the Roman Catholic element in New York society this year. The patronesses include Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, Mrs. Richard Croker, Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. M. Breslin, Mrs. John Byrne, Mrs. John A. McCreary, Mrs. Ferdinand Hirsch, and Mrs. P. J. Hanway. Mrs. Martin B. Brown, the Vice President, 931 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, 57 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Charles Phelps, 34 West Thirty-seventh Street, as well as Mrs. Kelly, comprise the committee from whom tickets can be purchased.

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The sailing lists for this week are very light, as all passengers must pass Christmas at sea, and there has been always a sentimental prejudice against this manner of celebrating the great holiday. Among those booked to sail on the St. Paul this morning are Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood and Miss Wood, who will pass the Winter abroad for the first time in several years, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Thomas. On the Kaiser Wilhelm, which arrived yesterday, there came, among others, Mrs. J. T. Lawrence, Dr. Alfred Lee, James G. Oxnard, George W. Perkins, Mrs. E. S. Perkins, Jean de Reszke, E. C. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gen. Sir R. H. Sankey and Lady Sankey, and Charles Flint. On the Fuerst Bismarck there arrived W. Cullen Brewster and John H. Rutherford. The Germanic's passengers booked to sail to-day include Mr. A. D. Porter and children, and the Right Hon. Horace Plunkett.

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The Duke of Marlborough, who has hunting interests at heart, has forbidden any barbed wire to be used on his estate. It was only last week that Mrs. Asquith, who is known far and wide as leader of the "souls," narrowly escaped death in the hunting field near Cossington Gorse by her horse becoming a dead bolter and going straight for a stiffish post rail. The place was very nasty through which the horse made. Overhead was a tree, one branch of which seemed as if it must come in the way of the rider's head if the horse escaped, and there was a strand of barbed wire stretched along the top. Mrs. Asquith stuck to the horse and left his head free to jump, and, to quote a correspondent, "jump he did. We held our breath as her head grazed the bough, and the horse's hind legs seemed to catch in the wire. Horse and rider were both over safely by a miracle." On the opposite side there was a stream, and into it the horse plunged, gained the opposite bank, and then slipped back into the water. At this time Mr. Winston Churchill, son of Lady Randolph Churchill; the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Van Alen, and other members of the Quorn Hunt arrived on the scene, and Mrs. Asquith was rescued. The affair has made a great sensation in hunting circles in England, and the Duke of Marlborough has begun his crusade against barbed wire fences in consequence.

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The Christmas parties at the different country houses abroad are to be very gay affairs. Mr. and Mrs. Harry White will stop with the Duke and Duchess of Davenport, and the Duchess of Marlborough will have a family party at Blenheim. Last week Lord and Lady Iveagh had a party which was extremely smart, and at which no one wore more beautiful clothes than the young Duchess of Marlborough. Mr. and Mrs. White gave a farewell party for Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston and the Sirdar. Among their guests were the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Lord Rosebery, Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell, Lady Grosvenor, and Lord and Lady Elcho. Mrs. Henry White will entertain her brother, Mr. Winthrop Rutherfurd, at her country place after the holidays.

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The terrible disaster which took place yesterday at the residence of Mr. Charles H. Raymond, 260 West Seventy-third Street, in which Mrs. Underwood and her servant were killed and Mrs. Raymond injured, has agitated many of those who occupy some of the new houses built in solid blocks in the fashionable districts on the east and west sides. Many of these are practically unsafe in case of a fire or panic. Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, who fell from the second story of her house at yesterday's fire, and who is severely, if not fatally, injured, is quite well known in a large social set. Mrs. Raymond entertained very handsomely some years ago for her daughter, Miss Marie Raymond, who married a Mr. Maxwell. Three years ago the Baroness Salvador was Mrs. Raymond's guest, and several luncheons and dinners were given by the latter in her honor. The catastrophe recalls the tragedy in Washington on New Year's about eight years ago, in which the wife and daughter of Gen. Tracy, then Secretary of the Navy, were asphyxiated, not being able to make their escape from their burning residence. Similar tragedies have occurred in the fashionable residence districts of Philadelphia and Baltimore in recent years.

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An appropriate and attractive feature of the second of the fortnightly dances, which took place last evening at Sherry's, was the large sleigh introduced at the close of the second figure. All aglow with its crimson covering, glistening with garlands of tinsel, and brimming over with its goodly share of artistic favors, it was drawn by six pretty maidens, driven with reins of white satin ribbon decorated with tiny bells, by Mr. Alexander Redden, the leader of the cotillion. The favors had a Christmas suggestiveness. Those for the young women were small hoops, ropes of pearl beads, and wands covered with different colored ribbons and topped by bunches of holly. For the men there were boutonnières of holly and bows and arrows.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William H. Bellamy.

William H. Bellamy, for many years connected with the Republican organization in this county, died yesterday at his home, 101 West Sixty-eighth Street. He was sixty-eight years old, and was in the real estate business. Mr. Bellamy was a native of New York State, and first came to this city in 1854. During the civil war he had charge of the Post Office at Port Royal, S. C. He remained in the South several years after the war closed, and then came to New York. In 1883 he was a candidate for State Senator in the Eleventh District on the Republican ticket, but was defeated by George W. Plunkitt, the Tammany candidate. In 1889 Mr. Bellamy was the Republican candidate for Register, and later he was the fusion candidate for County Clerk. He was at that time Chairman of the Executive Committee of the West Side Republican Club, and a member of the Hamilton Club and of the New York Republican Club. Mr. Bellamy was an active member of the County Committee for eighteen years. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee has been called for to-night by Collector Bidwell for the purpose of taking action on his death.

Capt. John F. Stafford.

Capt. John F. Stafford died yesterday at his residence, 97 Walton Place, Chicago, as the result of a fall which occurred two weeks ago and a cold contracted at the time of the peace jubilee. He was nearly eighty years old. The funeral services will be held at 1 P. M. to-day, and he will be buried at Rose Hill. Capt. Stafford was the last of the famous trio of fighters for the Lake Front Park. The others were J. Young Scammon and Thomas Hoyne. The first indignation meeting called by them was in 1869, in the old hall at Lake and State Streets. At this meeting resolutions were passed condemning the grant of the Lake Front to the railroads. The original resolutions, with the signatures of thirty prominent citizens, are hanging in the library of the Stafford home.

Mrs. Martha Field.

Mrs. Martha Field, better known throughout the South as Catherine Cole of The New Orleans Times-Democrat, died at Dr. Goodsmith's hospital, Chicago, on Monday night. Mrs. Field had been a sufferer from paralysis for a number of years, and complications growing out of that disease caused her death. She was one of the most widely known newspaper writers of the South, and was dearly beloved throughout the section beyond the Ohio River. For a number of years she was connected with The New Orleans Picayune. She had been a newspaper writer nearly twenty years. Ill-health compelled her to come to Chicago three or four months ago to recuperate, and take medical treatment. She was accompanied by her daughter, Miss Flora Field, who is also a well-known writer.

Louis J. Belloni, Jr.

Louis J. Belloni, Jr., an old merchant of this city, died yesterday at his residence, 14 East Sixty-sixth Street. He was seventy-two years of age, and was born in New York. When a young man he entered the coal and shipping business, becoming the senior member of the firm of Belloni & Co. In his early life Mr. Belloni was identified with the State militia, and was a member of the Lafayette Fusileers, and also belonged to the old Volunteer Firemen. He married Miss Kate B. Havemeyer, daughter of Frederick C. Havemeyer and sister of H. O. and Theodore A. Havemeyer, who survives him, together with four daughters. The Rev. Dr. Heber Newton will conduct the funeral services at the house to-morrow evening.

William H. Ziegler.

A message was received by Francis J. Paton of this city yesterday morning announcing the sudden death from pleurisy of his brother-in-law, William H. Ziegler, at the latter's residence, Birkenhead, England. Mr. Ziegler was a prominent cotton broker of Liverpool. He visited this country recently, returning to England four weeks ago. Mr. Ziegler married, in 1882, Miss Laura Hamilton Paton, a daughter of John Paton, formerly a New York banker, but now a resident of London. His widow and four children survive him.

Dr. Wellington Adams.

Dr. Wellington Adams, who has just died at St. Louis of pneumonia, was well known as an electrician and inventor. He believed himself the inventor of the single axle, in the construction of electric street cars. A suit to establish his claim, however, failed. The proposed Chicago-St. Louis electric railway, much talked of at one time, was projected by him. He was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1856.

Capt. Charles E. Hawley.

Capt. Charles E. Hawley, retired, United States Navy, died in Wilmington, Del., on Monday night. He was born in Connecticut, and was sixty-five years of age. He was appointed from Connecticut in 1849, and was made Lieutenant in 1865 and Lieutenant Commander in 1867. The last fourteen years he had spent abroad, in the hopes of benefiting his health. He took up his home in Wilmington last October.

Obituary Notes.

MARTIN H. WILCOX of Saratoga County, for twenty years Postmaster at Conklingville, died at Saratoga yesterday.

ALEXANDER H. CUBBERLEY died on Sunday at his home, 680 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He had been for many years in the shoe business in this city. He was born in Freehold, N. J., sixty-eight years ago. He leaves a wife and one son.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, one of the oldest and best known steel and iron manufacturers in Pittsburg, died yesterday, aged seventy-eight years. He was identified with many important business and financial institutions, and was prominent in benevolent and patriotic works.

JOHN M. N. HAWTHORNE, fifty-seven years old, who for the past thirty-three years had been employed as a clerk in the Bank of New York, died Sunday at his residence, 214 West One Hundred and Eighth Street. Funeral services will be held to-day, and the interment will be in St. Peter's Cemetery, Westchester. He leaves a wife and one son.

MRS. HARRIET BININGER MILLS died yesterday at 45 Fifth Avenue, after a short illness. She was the widow of John Cruger Mills and the daughter of the late Nathaniel Sands. Since the death of her husband, who was at one time President of the St. Nicholas Society, Mrs. Mills had devoted much of her time to charitable work in connection with Grace Church, of which she was a member.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"There is no finer illustrated Magazine in the world."
PALL MALL MAGAZINE.
JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY. CONTAINS:
The Fall of Khartoum: Notes from a Captain's Diary During the 1898 Campaign.
ILLUSTRATED FROM SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ensign Knightly's Home Coming . . . . . A. E. W. Mason
(A Short Story of Extraordinary and Thrilling Interest.)
Naval Heroes at Westminster Abbey. Part I. . . E. T. Murray Smith
(Illustrated from Photographs of Their Tombs.)
Suppressed Plates. I.—Thackeray . . . . . George Somes Layard
(The First of Three Articles of Commanding Literary Interest.)
The Ship: Her Story. III. . . . . W. Clark Russell
(Continuing His Fascinating Series on the Evolution of Naval Architecture.)
Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam: Impressions. By Frances H. Low
(With Photographs After Pictures.)
Quail-Shooting in Southern California . . . . . H. Annesley Vachell
(A Brilliant Description of a Very Fine Sport.)
The Skirts of Chance: III. The Open Door. . . H. B. Marriott Watson
And other interesting features, including an exquisite photogravure frontispiece. This number begins a new volume. Subscribe NOW. $3.00 a year.
PALL MALL MAGAZINE, Astor Court, New York.

DANIEL DEEGAN ARRESTED.

Noted Baseball Manager Charged with Gambling at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Daniel Deegan, manager and backer of the Geneva Baseball Club in the State League, and a wealthy sporting man widely known on the circuit race tracks, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant charging him with keeping a faro bank at 8 Front Street, in this city.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A Man Who Knows a Good Thing always insists on having Carl H. Schultz's pure and correct Mineral Waters, and will take no other.

Remove the causes that make your hair lifeless and gray with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Piles—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d. No cutting. Book free. City references. Pay when cured.

E. & W. "BLACKWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

MARRIED.

TURNER—VONDY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 20th, at Grace Church, New York, by the Rev. J. Le B. Johnson, Miss Mary E. Turner, daughter of the late Stewart G. Turner, to Dr. J. H. Vondy, both of Jersey City, N. J.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, 1898, of pneumonia, Theodore M. Barnes.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000 — 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank — 320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company — CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000. ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company — 30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
Daily market letter furnished on application.
Correspondence Solicited.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upward receive special attention.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1899, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105% with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

136	309	390	446	530	583
166	367	395	461	576	586
305	375	410	489	578	

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
1st Mtge. 6s, due Jan. 1st, 1913.
A majority of the issue has been deposited with the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, under the agreement of October 5th, and final notice is hereby given that no deposits will be received after December 20, except at the discretion of the Committee.
December 8, 1898.
J. W. DAVIS, Chairman, 9 Broad St.,
THOMAS DENNY, JR., 62 Cedar St.,
F. J. LISMAN, 30 Broad St.
THORNWELL MULLALLY, Counsel.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES
Certificate holders should take notice that the time within which to deposit and present a proposition for settlement of the West Virginia Debt at the approaching Legislature is rapidly expiring, and that a prompt deposit should accordingly be made. Holders are therefore requested to send on their certificates, or otherwise communicate with the committee.
The committee reserves the right to impose a penalty on unduly delayed deposits.
Depository: Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
Advisory Board: Messrs. Edward J. Phelps, W. Pinkney Whyte, George G. Williams.
(A vacancy exists which will be filled.)
Committee: John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, George Coppell, Clarence Cary.
Secretary: Robert L. Harrison, 59 Wall Street.
Counsel: Cary & Whitridge, 59 Wall Street.

American Surety Co.
State Trust Co.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 Wall St.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, N. Y.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Write for book on Speculation.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock Market Irregular.

After a dull morning, during which prices showed a sagging tendency, with every rally succeeded by a discouraging set-back, the stock market strengthened and grew active yesterday afternoon, some issues making up in the last two hours more than they have lost in the reactions of the past five or six days. In the earlier trading it was a typical holiday market, inactive and uncertain. Again the "December decline" theory seemed to have an extensive following among the professional traders, that contingent showing aggressive bearishness.

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Confident buying by the more important commission houses, however, was at all times in evidence, and to such influences was due the strength in the last hour. On every recession of the morning, commission houses appeared with new buying orders, and once more it was plainly shown that there has been little or no diminution of confidence among outsiders.

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The public—the public which has bought and the public which is buying—goes on refusing to entertain any doubts as to the propriety of the present price level, and, in fact, of a much higher level. The public, with appreciation of the unprecedented excellence of the American business situation, is convinced that American securities even now are cheap. And with money so abundant, with railroad earnings showing steady substantial gains, with industrial reports uniformly cheerful, with nothing whatever depressing in the commercial or industrial situation, the public turns a deaf ear to those Wall Street oracles who insist that stock market values should now go down because they have risen too high.

Meanwhile a short interest, composed of the professional talent of the Stock Exchange, is piling up. As a rule the traders are aggressively bearish, opposing the public with all the more determination because of the whipping received at the public's hands during the past three or four weeks of strength. In most all of the conspicuous stocks there is a substantial short account that has extended itself day by day without making any appreciable progress on the bear side. For a week and more stocks have been sold, thrown over in great blocks, but the market, taking them easily, has not gone down. Yet the bear party seems determined to fight the public's confidence.

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In the last hour yesterday a momentary flurry in money rates occurred, and one small call loan at 4½ per cent. was recorded. Almost immediately, however, large offerings were made at 2½ per cent., and the tremor that ran through Wall Street when the high figures were reported passed away as quickly as it came.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $34,500 3s, coupon, at 106⅝@106⅞; $25,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 128½; $20,000 5s, coupon, at 112¾, and $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire	3¼	Laclede Gas	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	4½	Lake Erie & Western	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	4½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1¾
At., Top. & S. F. pf.	1¼	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	2½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	1	Missouri Pacific	½
Brooklyn Union Gas	1	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	½
Central Pacific	3½	National Biscuit	1
Chicago & Alton	2	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Nat. Linseed Oil	¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	National Starch	1½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	⅞
Consol. Gas	1	St. Paul & Duluth	½
Detroit Gas	1	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	Twin City R. T.	1½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Federal Steel	1½	W. & L. E. pf. 4th assessment paid	1¾
Federal Steel pf.	½		
Hawaiian Sugar	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Canadian Pacific	1¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Midland	⅝	People's Gas, Chi.	¼
Col. Midland pf.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Ice	½	St. Jo. & G. Island	½
Glucose Sugar	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Internat. Paper pf.	½	St. Paul, M. & M.	2

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s	1	Mid. R.R. of N.J. 1st	1
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1½	Mo. Pac. 3d 7s	1½
Chi., I. & L. ref. 5s	1	U. S. Leather 6s	1
Fulton Elev. 1st	3		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s	1	Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1½
H., E. & W. T. 1st	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@4½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½@3¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $214,823,653; balance, $7,440,591; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $764,838.

Money on call in London at 3@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅜@3 7-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand, $4.86⅛@4.86⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81@4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long, 5.21¼ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—7@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par @15c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 64⅛. Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 87⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 64⅞; Erie, ¼, to 14½; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 62¾; Reading, ⅛, to 9⅜, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 78¾. Atchison sold at 19, St. Paul at 120¼, Illinois Central at 117, New York Central at 126¾, and Erie at 14½. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 1-16, for money and 110 5-16 for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 101f. 87½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 27½c.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,151,821, against $9,025,816 in the preceding week and $9,186,366 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $448,477,255, against $383,451,176 in the corresponding period of last year.

COTTON GOODS ACTIVITY.

Not long ago the cotton goods market was one of the dullest and most depressed of New England's industries. Now those conditions are reversed and goods are selling very actively at a time that is usually quiet, while prices are invariably stronger and have in certain instances been advanced. The causes of this improvement are partly of a nature peculiar to the industry, while no doubt the market has been greatly strengthened by a betterment in the general commercial situation of the country. The low prices of cotton goods throughout the greater part of the year have discounted an expectedly large yield of the staple. But until recently the market's activity has hardly been a question of price. Regular operators were not interested in stocks of goods at unprecedented terms. The market was languid and trading was desultory.

Of New England's three great industries, the manufacture of cotton was generally considered the least capable of improvement. The unexpected has happened. Cotton goods are on a rising market, and the manufactures of wool and leather must fall into line.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A FLURRY IN MONEY.

Yesterday's sudden advance in the call money rate was somewhat of a surprise to Wall Street, and when the news was first flashed on the news tickers considerable uneasiness was evinced. The quick drop in the rate, however, to 2½ per cent. was reassuring and restored the Street's equanimity. Throughout all the morning call money ruled at 2¼ and 2½ per cent. It was in the last hour that the sudden advance came. Transactions at higher figures were limited. Only $10,000 loaned at the high rate—4½ per cent.—and then a lot of people who became panic-stricken jumped in and took between $200,000 and $300,000 at 4 per cent. Immediately thereafter representatives of the big Wall Street banks appeared with plenty of funds to loan on call at 2½ per cent., at which price money closed.

In banking circles there is little or no disagreement as to the probability of easy money for some time to come. That money may be scarce around the first of the year is not generally believed. It is pointed out that not only in New York, but everywhere throughout the country, money is cheap. Call loans over in Philadelphia are being made at 2½ per cent., which is considerably below the usual rate for that class of accommodation. In Chicago and throughout the West much the same conditions prevail. Western banks are loaning money in New York, having no outlet at home for their surplus funds.

SUGAR AND THE SHORTS.

Sugar Trust was the most conspicuous stock in yesterday's market, figuring for considerably more than 100,000 shares and making a net gain for the day of nearly 5 points. During the greater part of the session Sugar Trust showed a strong tendency, being partly influenced by manipulation directed against the shorts. During the past four or five days the short interest in Sugar Trust has been extending, traders being particularly bearish on it and half-hearted bulls selling it short as a hedge against their long accounts. It was this short interest that was run in yesterday. Nothing new in the trust's affairs developed, nor did the quiet, persistent selling that has characterized the Sugar Trust stock market for some time past cease.

THE ATCHISONS BUOYANT.

In the last hour yesterday the Atchison stocks came to the front, showing more activity and buoyancy than for several days past. The preferred got up nearly 2 points from its low price of the morning, and the common sold at 19½. What was remarkable about the Atchison advance was the heavy blocks of the stocks that changed hands. Flower brokers and inside interests were persistent and aggressive buyers of both stocks. The Street attributed the advance to the approach of the Directors' meeting, (to-day,) at which Atchison preferred is, according to promises, to be put upon the dividend list. It is also expected that arrangements will be made for the payment semi-annually of 2 per cent. on the company's adjustment bonds.

Gossip as to the probable amount of the Atchison dividend and the period to be represented by it was varied yesterday. Nothing definite regarding the matter—not even an intimation from a source that could be considered authoritative—was to be obtained. But in some high quarters stray hints were dropped that the Street may be surprised by the action of Atchison's Directors.

UNION PACIFIC AND ALTON.

On further talk of the probability of the purchase of the Alton property by the Union Pacific, the stocks of the latter property showed strength yesterday, the common selling at 40⅝ and the preferred above 72. Vanderbilt brokers were small buyers of both, and representatives of some of the larger banking interests were quite active in the common. As previously noted in THE NEW YORK TIMES it was current gossip yesterday that at the Union Pacific meeting on Jan. 10 the purchase of the Alton system may be officially sanctioned.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN PACIFICS.

Two notably strong and active stocks yesterday were Central Pacific and Southern Pacific. The former, with about 45,000 shares to its credit, advanced from 39½ to 43, closing but fractionally lower, with a net gain of more than 3 points. Southern Pacific, on a considerably smaller volume of trading, sold up to 35, and made a net gain of between 1 and 2 points. Strong banking interests were buyers of both stocks, taking Central Pacific in a particularly aggressive manner. The company's refunding plan is expected to be made public shortly, and interests identified with the syndicate were the conspicuous buyers yesterday. Just when the plan will be out is not definitely known, although it is currently believed that it will appear just after the first of the year.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Road was in Wall Street yesterday. Regarding the general prospect for business and the outlook for his own road, Mr. Stickney said:

"The general prospect for business on our line is as good if not better than it was a year ago. Our elevator business has been considerably larger, and, as you know, our net earnings have shown a material increase, even at the lower rates which have been in force. We are rather fortunate in having our tonnage so well distributed. We have no very large single items, the loss of which would cut seriously into our revenues. The business is made up of a great many small shipments, and as such it is very stable. We would rather have this kind of business than the other; believe it pays better.

"The question of rates is one of conditions. Lines which haul corn and wheat from Kansas and Nebraska to the Gulf have a shorter route than any possible route to the Atlantic seaboard. They develop this business as well as they can, and the Eastern lines have to make rates in competition with the Gulf routes. Of course, they do not makes rates quite as low as those to the Gulf, because the longer sea voyage from the Gulf is a factor in the case, but it gets rates down, and will continue to do so. I doubt if we ever get anything like the old rates on grain. The whole method of handling the grain traffic is changed. We no longer run trains of grain through, as we used to, but use grain to fill in. The westbound business is the class that pays and the local business is the traffic to be cultivated.

"We could have earned more money this year if we had had more locomotives. We have just ordered ten of the largest type. The use of these heavy locomotives, however, involves a good deal more. It means that where we have to spend $100,000 for locomotives, we have to spend $500,000 more in strengthening bridges, lengthening sidetracks, and getting in position to handle heavier trains, which is the main reason for using the heavier locomotives. I remember when we got our first large locomotives a dozen years ago. Railroad men from other lines came to see them, and expressed astonishment at their size. The locomotives we have lately ordered are nearly double the capacity of those which were then considered monsters. That shows how rapidly conditions have changed in the West.

"Our road has done very well. It has always been a better road than people gave it credit for being. We have simply gone ahead and built up the road until we have come to the point of beginning dividends on the A stock. I see no reason why these dividends should not be continued, and I believe our whole property is going to take rank with the other Granger systems—of course, not as big, but it is a very sound, substantial property."

STEEL STOCKS STRONG.

Steel trade interests were conspicuous buyers of the Federal Steels, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and Colorado Fuel. Reports of several new contracts likely to be placed in this country by foreign Governments were current, and further consolidations embracing the three properties previously named were also rumored. Talk of the likelihood of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron property by Federal Steel and vague intimations that Carnegie interests have recently been buyers of Colorado Fuel stock were Wall Street's bull points on the stocks.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE.

Chicago buying and activity on the part of a few room traders were responsible for the strength of the American Steel and Wire stocks. About the only gossip regarding the issues was that the floating supply of both common and preferred seemed limited and that the stocks seem to have been worked into a position where they can be very easily manipulated upward.

WHEAT MARKET STAGNANT.

Says The Chicago Chronicle in discussing the wheat market outlook:

"Everybody at all conversant with conditions will readily acknowledge that wheat has sold some if not much lower than it would on this crop had speculation been active instead of practically dead. The professional has had control of the market for months, and has taken advantage of the apathy of speculation to hammer the price down. This is only history repeating itself—it is always thus when these conditions exist. This professional has made very little, if any, money out of the deal. But he has the consolation, if it will help him any, of knowing that if he has not made any profit he has kept others from making any.

"Every now and then this outside or general speculator comes in, and then the professional takes a back seat, because he knows the man is a dangerous, as well as strong and vigorous, foe. It is not wholly the professionals of Wall Street who are responsible for the sharp advances in stocks, but rather the general or outside speculator. The professional is shrewd. It is unnecessary to tell him wheat receipts are dropping off; that stocks in American accumulative centres are very small; that the visible will show increases but a very few weeks longer; that demands have been and are exorbitant, both at home and on foreign account, and that one can easily discern ahead even smaller supplies than we at present have, with no positive assurances the demands will materially fall off.

"Dollar wheat in America is out of the question, but if we put the price between that current to-day and the dollar we shall then not have dear wheat. It is possible this holiday season is not just the time for prices to start up. Early in the new year, however, we may reasonably anticipate good markets. Speculation is in the air—it is certain to infect the markets on 'change.'"

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Western anthracite coal trade notified that an advance of 25 cents per ton will be made on Jan. 1.

Decrease of $1,909 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $7,108 since July 1.

Remainder of 10 per cent. reduction in salaries of Louisville and Nashville employes, made in 1893, to be restored on Jan. 1.

Heavy dealings in Tin Plate shares on the Chicago Stock Exchange.

Increase of $1,126,005 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $965,455 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Decrease in Missouri, Kansas and Texas earnings for second week in December attributed to exceedingly cold weather in Texas, emoralizing the shipment of cattle.

Adjournment of the Senate from Dec. 21 to Jan. 4.

Reduction of 1-16 to 5-16 cents in prices of granulated sugars by independent refiners.

Declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Southern Railway preferred stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in December showed increases:

Evansville & Indianapolis	$204
Evansville and Terre Hatue	943
Mexican National	12,213
Southern Railway	37,090
Total increase four roads	$50,450
Increase previously reported	237,374
Total increase twenty roads	$287,824

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The following showed decreases:

Central of Georgia	$7,557
Chicago & West Michigan	521
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western	962
Flint and Père Marquette	3,912
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,959
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	45,683
Oregon Railroad & Navigation	16,092
Pittsburg & Western	2,605
Rio Grande Southern	530
Texas & Pacific	16,666
Total decrease ten roads	$98,487
Decrease previously reported	116,348
Total decrease twenty-six roads	$214,835
Net increase	$72,989

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway: $500 Freundschaft Society of New York second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, 325; 10 shares Magnus Beck Brewing Company of Buffalo, N. Y., $50 each, 500; 50 shares Martin Brown Company of Fort Worth, Texas, 500.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	239½	240½
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	4
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue con. scrip	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53	54
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¾	95¼
Brooklyn Ferry	40	40¼
Union Ferry	45½	46¼
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas bonds, ex int.	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	68	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	33¼	33¾
Amsterdam pf.	69¼	69½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	101½	102
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	16½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	92½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas pf.	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	21	22
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Western Gas	92½	93½
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate common	39	42
American Tin Plate pf.	99	102
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	14	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco common	37¾	38
Continental Tobacco pf.	80	81
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	30	33

	Bid.	Asked.
Knickerbocker Ice common	50	51
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	78	80
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Manufacturers Fire Ins. Co.	210	220
Manufacturers Gas	21	25
Michigan-Peninsular Car	98	100
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	26	27
Otis Elevator pf.	80	80½
Pratt & Whitney	8	9
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	430	432
Trenton Potteries	9	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	52	58
Union Typewriter	18	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	174¾	176

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅝	1
Electric Vehicle common	16¼	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	65
Hudson River Telephone stock	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	25	28
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 7-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Adams sold at .09, 400 Alamo at .05, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at .15, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .05, 600 Mollie Gibson at .28, seller 3; 500 Pharmacist at .05, seller 10; 100 Phoenix at .09, 300 Small Hopes at 1.25, 1,900 Utah at .14.

On the Mining Exchange, 700 shares of Marshall Mill sold at .56@.55⅞@.56½.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.70
Belcher	.15	Kings. & Pem. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.32	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.90	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.30
Challar	.17	Ophir	.55
Chrysolite	.13	Phoenix, gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.05	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.42	Sierra Nevada	.85
Ex Enterprise M. Co.	.36	Standard Con.	2.00
Father de Smet	.16	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.25	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.18

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Ontario	5.00
Adams Consol.	.09	Ophir	.50
Belcher	.12	Occidental	1.00
Best & Belcher	.30	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.80	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Brunswick Con.	.14	Potosi	.14
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.50
Challar	.12	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.14	Sierra Nevada	.80
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.05	Standard	2.00
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.25
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con.	.14
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.10
Crescent	.10	Victor	1.00
Catalpa	.18	Yellow Jacket	.15
Deadwood Terra	.40	Argentum Juanita	.33
Eureka Con.	.20	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.50
Gould & Curry	.22	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Hale & Norcross	1.50	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.25
Iron Silver	.73	Isabella	.28
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.25
Kingston & Pemb.	.14	Mount Rosa	.16
La Crosse	.12	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.09	Portland	1.35
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.27	Union	.16
Moulton	.20	Work	.10

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00⅝	Garfield Con.	.13
Good Samaritan	.10	Isabella	.20
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.05
Rocky Mountain	.01	Justine	.01½
Waldorf	.003½	Mollie Gibson	.24
Yukon	.05	Mount Rosa	.18½
Cannon Ball	.002½	Marshall Mill	.55½
Copper Rock	.00½	Old Gold	.003½
Elkton	.75	Portland	1.40
Gold Coin, Gr. C.	1.50	Sentinel	.001
Gold Coin, Gilpin	.40	Work	.08

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Official Stock Exchange quotations:

America	375	Market & Fulton	210
American Exch.	170	Mechanics'	160
Broadway	220	Mercantile	170
Butchers & Drov's.	165	Merchants'	150
Central National	100	Merchants' Ex.	110
Chatham	290	National Union	245
City	185	New York	234
Commerce	212	N. Y. County	1300
Continental	128	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	91
Corn Exchange	270	Nat. Bank of N. A.	140
Fourth National	130	Park	355
Gallatin	90	Phenix	90
Garfield	160	Republic	157½
German		Seaboard National	182
Greenwich		Second National	450
Hanover		Sixth Nat.	135
Hide & Leather		Leather	98
Im.		of New York	108
Irving		Side	275
Lenox		Western National	160
Manhattan			

ROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CENTR. OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
2d

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		C & Northwn reg		Lake E & W 1st		Peo & Eastern 1st	
1,000	104	gold 7s		1,000	118	10,000	82
500	103¼	2,000	113	Lehigh V—W-B con		3,000	82⅛
4,000	104⅛	Chic, M & St. P. C		assented		Pitts & Wn 1st	
1,000	104½	& P W div 5s		1,000	99	19,000	100
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		8,000s20F	120⅝	Lex Av & Pav F 1st		15,000s3	100
2,000	84½	So Minn div 6s		1,000	124	28,000	100
Atch, Top & San F		2,000	121	L & Mo River 1st		Reading Co gen 4s	
adjustmt 4s		C, R I & P gen 4s		5,000	107⅞	90,000	86¼
47,000	73½	15,000	106⅝	Louis & Nash col		50,000	86⅜
9,000	73⅝	Chic Term Tran 4s		trust 5s		10,000	86¼
26,000	73½	1,000	94⅜	5,000	107½	25,000	86⅜
12,000	73⅝	4,000	94⅛	Unified gold 4s		25,000b3	86⅜
10,000	73⅝	Col Midland 1st 4s		15,000	97¼	2,000	86⅜
5,000	73⅝	10,000	76½	25,000	97½	28,000	86¼
1,000	73¼	6,000	76¼	Met St Ry gen 5s		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
2,000	73⅜	4,000	76	10,000	118	5,000	92¼
Colorado South 4s,		Colorado South 4s,		Mex Inter 1st 4s		1,000	92
when issued		when issued		15,000	84	Rome, W & O con	
24,000	86	24,000	86	Mich Cent 5s, 1902		1,000	130¼
20,000b3	85½	35,000	85⅞	1,000	104½	St Jo & G I 2-3-4s	
Col, H V & Tol 6s,		Col, H V & Tol 6s,		Midland of N J 1st		10,000s20F	82
2,000	78⅜	J P M & Co		1,000	121	St L & I M gen 5s	
10,000	78½	ctfs, $86 pd		Mil, L S & W Ext 5s		2,000	103⅜
2,500	78¾	4,000	80⅛	5,000	120½	4,000	103¼
10,000	78¾	Dal & Waco 1st 5s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s		7,000	103⅛
1,000	78⅝	2,000	87	3,000	91	5,000	104
5,000	78⅝	3,000	86½	4,000	90⅞	10,000	103¾
18,000	78¾	1,000	87	15,000	91	5,000	104
10,000	78⅞	19,000	86½	2,000	90⅝	St L & San Fran 4s	
20,000	79	5,000	87	5,000	91	4,000	85
10,000	78⅞	Den & R G 4s		Mo, K & T 2d		2,000	84⅞
50,000	79	500	100⅜	4,000	67¼	St L & S F gen 6s	
35,000s20F	79	6,000s20F	101⅛	19,000	67	6,000	124½
20,000	79	Den & R G Imp 5s		5,000b3	67	St L Southwn 1st	
60,000	79½	1,000	102¼	2,000	67	1,000	83½
2,000	79¾	5,000	102⅜	4,000	67¼	10,000	83½
5,000	79¾	7,000s20F	102¼	1,000	67¼	32,000	83¾
20,000	79¾	2,000	102½	Missouri Pac 3d		10,000s20F	83⅞
20,000	79	Den & R G 4½s		2,000	112⅛	St L Southw 2d inc	
500	79¼	6,000	110½	Mo Pac 1st col 5s		10,000	39⅞
Gen 4s		18,000	110¾	10,000	89	10,000s20F	39½
69,000	99¼	10,000	111	Mo Pac 1st con 6s		10,000	39¾
10,000s3	99⅛	Det City Gas 5s		5,000	109	St Paul & Dul 2d	
1,000	99¼	10,000	99	Mo Pac trust 5s		1,000	110¼
1,000	99¼	5,000	98⅞	10,000	90	St P, M & M con 6s	
17,000	99¼	1,000	98⅜	Mob & Ohio gen 4s		red to 4½s	
500	99⅞	7,000	98⅞	gtd	82⅜	1,000	114
25,000	99¼	Det, Mac & M L G		Mutual Fuel Gas 5s		St Paul, M & M 2d	
27,000	99¼	1,000	22¼	5,000	105	2,000	124
Atch, Col & P 1st,		5,000	22⅜	Nat St'ch M Co 1st		San A & A Pass 4s	
Trust Co certfs		E Tenn, V & G 1st		5,000	103½	10,000	76⅜
2,000	69½	5,000	108	5,000	103	5,000	76½
Austin & N W 1st		E Tenn, Va & Ga		N Y C & H, Mich		2,000	76⅞
5,000	90¼	con 5s		Cent col 3½s		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
8,000	90⅜	1,000s20F	115⅜	2,000	96½	2,000	102
Balt & Ohio 3½s,		Elgin, Jol & E 5s		N Y C & H. Lake		5,000	101⅞
when issued		15,000	104¼	Sh col 3½s		15,000	102
10,000	98⅞	10,000	104⅜	15,000	97¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
20,000	98¼	Ellz, Lex & B S 5s		N Y Cent deb 4s		10,000	111½
5,000	98⅜	1,000c	102½	3,000	104	South Ry 1st 5s	
12,000	98¼	Erie 4s, prior bds		N Y, Chic & St L 4s		4,000	105
88,000	98⅜	10,000	94	1,000	106½	12,000	105⅛
10,000	98¼	10,000	94¼	N Y, N H & H 4s,		Standard R & T 6s	
Balt & Ohio 4s,		Ev & Ind 1st con		con deb ctfs		4,000	82
when issued		5,000	102	10,000	173	Stand R & T inc	
35,000	98¼	5,000	102½	N Y & Nor 1st 5s		4,000	22⅜
2,000	98⅜	Ev & T H gen 5s		1,000	123¼	16,000	22½
20,000	98¼	25,000	99½	N Y, O & W ref 4s		Tenn C, I & R 6s,	
10,000	98⅜	Flint & Pere M 6s		6,000	104⅝	Birm Div 1st	
Balt & O Southw		2,000	99⅞	6,000	104½	7,000	101
1st inc, Ser A	31	Flint & P M, Port		1,000	104¼	Tenn Div 6s	
2,000	31	Huron div 5s		16,000	104½	7,000	99¾
adjustmt 4s		4,000	101	1,000	104¾	1,000	100
47,000	105⅝	20,000	101½	5,000	105	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Chic Term Tran 4s		Ft W & D C 1st		Tex & Pac 1st 5s		8,000	110
1,000	94⅜	3-4s		3,000	106¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
4,000	94⅛	10,000	64¾	N & W Ry con 4s		5,000	47½
Col Midland 1st 4s		Fulton Elevated 1st		1,000	89¼	10,000	47¼
10,000	76½	5,000	54	N P gen lien 3s		5,000	47
6,000	76¼	5,000	54½	3,000	69⅝	25,000	47⅛
4,000	76	Gal, H & H 5s		8,000	69¾	23,000	47¼
Colorado South 4s,		4,000	90	5,000	69⅝	30,000	47
when issued		6,000	99½	20,000b3	69⅝	Union Pacific 4s	
24,000	86	Gal, H & S A, Mex		2,000	69⅝	20,000	103⅛
35,000	85⅞	& Pac div 5s		23,000	69½	15,000	103¼
Col, H V & Tol 6s,		10,000	99½	N P Ry pr lin 4s		1,000	103¼
J P M & Co		Gen Elec Co deb 5s		3,000	102¼	1,500	103¼
ctfs, $86 pd		3,000s3	108	15,000	102½	500	103¼
4,000	80⅛	9,000s3	107⅝	2,000	102¼	2,000	103¼
Dal & Waco 1st 5s		H, E & W Tex 5s		24,000	102¼	50,000	103⅜
2,000	87	3,000	98¼	2,000	102⅜	17,000	103¼
3,000	86½	1,000	98⅜	2,000	102⅜	7,000	103¼
1,000	87	10,000	97	5,000	102⅜	5,000	103¼
19,000	86½	H & T Cent gen 4s		6,000	102¼	5,000	103¼
5,000	87	5,000	86⅞	6,000	102¼	6,000	103¼
Den & R G 4s		1,000	87	6,000	102½	U P, D & G 1st,	
500	100⅜	Ohio & Miss 2d		Northern Ohio 1st		Trust Co certfs	
6,000s20F	101⅛	3,000	124	5,000	101	5,000	86½
Den & R G Imp 5s		O & M 1st, Spring-		Ohio & Miss 2d		6,000	87
1,000	102¼	field Div		3,000	124	U S Leather Co 6s	
2,000	102⅜	10,000	103½	O & M 1st, Spring-		5,000	117
7,000s20F	102¼	Ore R R & Nav 4s		field Div		Wabash 1st 5s	
Den & R G 4½s		52,000	99¾	10,000	103½	10,000	113¼
6,000	110½	Oregon Short Line		Ore R R & Nav 4s		5,000	113
10,000	110¾	1st con 5s		52,000	99¾	9,000b3	113
Det City Gas 5s		10,000	110¼	Oregon Short Line		9,000	112¾
10,000	99	10,000s20F	110½	1st con 5s		Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	98⅞	10,000s20F	110¾	10,000	110¼	2,000	94½
1,000	98⅜	Oregon Short Line		10,000s20F	111	23,000	95
7,000	98⅞	inc A 5s		6,000	84½	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Det, Mac & M L G		6,000	64⅜	Inc B & col tr		2,000	34⅞
1,000	22¼	Penn Co's gtd 4½s		6,000	64⅜	West Shore gtd 4s	
5,000	22⅜	1,000	116	Penn Co's gtd 4½s		2,000	112¾
E Tenn, V & G 1st		Peo, Dec & Ev 1st,		1,000	116	W N Y & Penn gen	
5,000	108	Trust Co certfs		Peo, Dec & Ev 1st,		3-4s	
E Tenn, Va & Ga		2,000	93	Trust Co certfs		10,000	54½
con 5s		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d,		2,000	93	W N Y & Penn inc	
1,000s20F	115⅜	Trust Co certfs		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d,		12,000	14⅞
Elgin, Jol & E 5s		20,000	20	Trust Co certfs		Wis Cent Co, 1st,	
15,000	104¼			15,000	64	Trust Co certfs	
10,000	104⅜			10,000	64½	15,000	63¾
Ellz, Lex & B S 5s				15,000	63¾		
1,000c	102½						
Erie 4s, prior bds							
10,000	94						
10,000	94¼						
Ev & Ind 1st con							
5,000	102						
5,000	102½						
Ev & T H gen 5s							
2,000	99½						
Flint & Pere M 6s							
2,000	97⅜						
Flint & P M, Port							
Huron div 5s							
4,000	101						
20,000	101½						
Ft W & D C 1st							
1,000	94⅜						
4,000	94⅛						
Ft Wth & R G 1st							
3-4s							
10,000	64¾						
Fulton Elevated 1st							
5,000	54						
5,000	54½						
Gal, H & H 5s							
4,000	90						
6,000	99½						
Gal, H & S A, Mex							
& Pac div 5s							
10,000	99½						
Gen Elec Co deb 5s							
3,000s3	108						
9,000s3	107⅝						
H, E & W Tex 5s							
3,000	98¼						
1,000	98⅜						
10,000	97						
H & T Cent gen 4s							
5,000	86⅞						
1,000	87						
Ill Cent, 1st L div							
3½s							
3,000	98						
Int & Gt North 2d							
10,000	91½						
K C, P & G 1st							
3,000	70⅜						
5,000	70½						
Kings Co Elev 1st							
2,000	64½						
4,000	64⅞						
6,000	65						
4,000	65¼						
1,000	65						
3,000	64⅞						
4,000	64						
Ladkede Gas L Co							
of St L 1st 5s							
3,000	106½						
L Erie & W 2d 5s							
3,000	105						
L S & Mich So 3½s							
registered							
1,000	106½						
29,000	106						

Total sales $3,028,500

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Take orders to buy the copper favorites were numerous in the market to-day and served to offset in a large measure the realizing sales that naturally followed yesterday's wild buying. The orders were mostly for Arcadian, Winona, Adventure, and Baltic, all of which were firmly held. The talk on the first named is peculiarly bullish. Adventure was another favorite, and sold firm around 10 all day. Union Land dropped a fraction, to 11⅝@11⅞, and Old Dominion was off to 31¾. Quincy, on the other hand, pushed up 4½ points, to 139½. Butte started off at 79, but dropped two points, although later on it recovered to 78. Montana, on small transactions, ranged from 252 to 254. The rare feature of the copper share trading was the selling of Arnold, which carried the price off to 9½, with a fractional recovery late in the day.

In the general market Gold Dredging was neglected, but firm around 18. A considerable business was done in the Federal Steel securities, which were well sustained. Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	247	248	C. J. & S. Y.	129½	130½
Bost. & Low.	208	..	Fitchburg pf.	107½	108
Bost. & Me.	170	..	Old Colony	197¼	..
Bost. & Prov.	209	..	West End	89¾	89¾

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quick-silver)	4	..	Gold Coin M.	.65	.80
Allouez	5½	6	Napa, (quick-silver)	7⅝	..
Arnold	10¼	11	Osceola	72½	73
Atlantic	31	32	Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜	5¾
B. & Cr. C.	37½	40	Quincy	138¼	140
Bost. & Mon.	252¾	254	Santa Ysabel	6¾	7
Butte & Bost.	78¾	79	Tamarack	171	173
Calumet & H.	615	625	Tecumseh	..	5½
Centennial	25¾	29¾	Wolverine	32	32½
Franklin	19¼	19¾			

Miscellaneous.

Am. B. Tel.	275		Mex. Tel.	1 7-16	1½
Dom. Coal	33	33½	N. Eng. Tel.	135	137
Dom. C. pf.	115		Pull. Pal. C.	149	150
Ed. El. Ill.	196	..	U. S. Oil	28	28¼
Erie Tel.	75	..	U. S. Rubber	44	44½
Gen. Electric	93	93½	West'gh'se E.	39½	40
Gen. El. pf.	158	..	W. El. pf.	62	62½
Lam. C. S. S.	23	23½			

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	6	..	Old Dominion Cop. Mining	32	32½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—National Biscuit to-day led the local list. As usual, New York set the early pace, giving local traders an idea of what the pool operating in the stock intended to do with the opening of the local exchange. There were unlimited orders for common stock of the biscuit company around 49½ as soon as the market opened. The stock advanced steadily to 50, and then reacted to 49½, where the buying was such that there was no trouble in again advancing the price to 49⅝@50. The preferred shares were dull but firm at 105.

Tin Plate was allowed to sag in spite of the excellent way in which the market took the thousands and tens of thousands of shares sold yesterday. Common declined from 40 to 39¾, but the preferred displayed strength, advancing from 100 to 101. Match declined from 149 to 148½. The apparent defeat of the franchise extension was the cause of a decline in West Chicago stock from an opening at 97 to 94¼, (first sale at 97.) For a time 95 was bid, and when a broker disposed of a lot at 95 there was a rush to sell at that figure. Lake Street "L" firm at 14. Bonds were strong and in demand.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32½
Calumet & Chi. Canal & D. Co.	62¼
Chi. Brew. & Malt. com.	8¾
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	22
Chi. Packing & P. Co.	20
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	42
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	148
Lake Street Elevated	13½
Lake Street Elevated t. c.	11½
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	4½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	29
North Chicago St. R. R.	223
Street's W. S. C. Line	19
West Chicago Street R. R.	92
South Side El. R. R. Co.	74½
National Biscuit com.	39¾
National Biscuit pf.	103½
American Steel & Wire com.	37
American Steel & Wire pf.	95¾

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.—The market to-day was less active and more irregular. Some stocks advanced, but as many more declined. Electric Storage gyrated between 58½ and 56⅞, while the preferred receded 1, to 66. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was heavily dealt in at 237½@24, and Marsden was a shade firmer. Electrozone Commercial stock was offered down from 10 to 6 without eliciting a bid. Pennsylvania Steel common spurted from 19½ to 21, while odd lots of the preferred changed hands at 40 to 41, with a subsequent advance in the bid to 41¾. Cambria Steel, on the other hand, ruled unchanged at 10⅞@11. United Gas was pressed for sale, and declined from 126 to 125. The volume of business was much smaller than of late, owing largely to the approach of the holidays.

Christmas and New Year's falling on Sunday, it was decided to-day that the Stock Exchange here should be closed Dec. 24, Dec. 26, Dec. 31, and Jan. 2. The brokers' offices also will be closed for business on those dates.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Val	21	21½	Choctaw	26⅞	27
N. P. t. ctfs.	41¼	41½	Choctaw pf	42¾	42⅞
N. Pac. pf.	76	76½	Penn Mfg.		
Pennsylv'a	60¾	61	$5 paid	23⅞	24
Read. t. ctfs.	9 7-16	9½	Read. g. 5s.	86	86½
Reading 1st			Read. P. & E.	96	96½
pf	23 3-16	23 5-16	Equit. G. L.		
Reading 2d			5s	106¼	110
pf	10 13-16	10⅞	Phil. Elec.		
St. Paul	116⅞	117⅜	5s. t. ctfs.	101⅜	101⅝
Phil. Trac	94	94⅛	U. Gas Imp.	125	125⅜
Balt. Trac	32¾	32⅞	Wels. Light	39	40
Union Trac	30¼	30⅝	N. J. Trac.	56½	57
Elec. Stor	57⅜	58	Marsden	6⅛	6¼
E. Stor. pf.	65½	66½	Con. T. Pg.	22	22¼
W. N. Y. & P	3⅛	3¾	Con. T. Pg. pf	59¾	60⅛
Met. Ry	192	193			

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ALTAMONT CLUB.—Judgment for $2,683 was entered yesterday against the Altamont Club in favor of A. Romeyn Pierson for money loaned to the club on July 3, 1897.

WILLIAM BRAUN.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received an execution yesterday against William Braun, druggist at 2,004 Lexington Avenue, for $2,018, in favor of Ferdinand Braun. The sheriff went there to make a levy he found the store empty and the doors locked. The stock and fixtures had been sold out at auction on Friday last. Mr. Braun began there about Sept. 1.

LIPSKY & SAMUELS.—Deputy Sheriff Leavitt received an execution yesterday against Lipsky & Samuels, manufacturers of cloaks, and suits at 10 West Fourth Street, from Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, for $569 in favor of the H. B. Claflin Company. The Sheriff took charge of the place, but found very little stock to levy upon, and the fixtures. They began business on Feb. 1, 1897.

Out of Town.

BAIRD BROTHERS.—Baird Brothers, composed of William, James, and Benjamin F. Baird, manufacturers of knit goods at Philadelphia, filed a general assignment for the benefit of creditors in this city yesterday to Francis M. King of Philadelphia. They made an assignment in Philadelphia several days ago. The assignment conveys all their real estate and personal property, both as a firm and as individuals, and the wife of each partner joins in the assignment.

LYSANDER W. GETCHELL.—Judgment for $30,538 was entered yesterday against Lysander W. Getchell, Frank W. Dunn, and Albert S. Dunham, in favor of John F. Plummer, for the amount now due on two notes made by Messrs. Getchell, Dunn & Dunham on Jan. 27, 1892, at Seattle, Washington, aggregating $15,000, payable on or before Jan. 1, 1893, with 15 per cent. interest. The summons was served on Mr. Getchell in this city on June 11 at the Hoffman House, but was not served on either Mr. Dunn or Mr. Dunham.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

There was an echo to the failures of Moses Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing, at 105 East Broadway, and Mrs. Jennie Levy, wholesale dealer in clothing, at 127 East Broadway last September, in the United States District Court yesterday when petitions in involuntary bankruptcy were filed against them. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner filed a petition against Jane Levy, who they said was the same person as Jennie Levy, on behalf of the H. B. Claflin Company, a judgment creditor, for $672, on the allegation that about Oct. 1 she transferred property worth $5,000, consisting of merchandise, accounts, and bills receivable, to various persons, pretended to be creditors, to give them a preference. Epstein Brothers filed petitions against both Jennie Levy and Moses Levy on behalf of creditors, Hardt & Lindgens, Tannebaum & Bachmann, and White & Co., whose claims aggregate $1,755. It was alleged in both cases that on Sept. 24, while insolvent, the Levys transferred a portion of their property to creditors to give them a preference. Deputy Sheriff Roberts yesterday had an auction sale of a lot of clothing which was supposed to belong to the Levys, and the sale realized $4,900. The Sheriff was served after the sale with an order from Justice Brown of the United States District Court, restraining the Sheriff from parting with the proceeds of the sale. Jennie Levy is a sister-in-law of Moses Levy.

The first meetings of the creditors of parties who had voluntarily filed petitions in bankruptcy took place yesterday, but very little progress was made in the several cases, as most of the claims presented by creditors were defective, inasmuch as they did not conform to the rules laid down by the United States Supreme Court. At the office of Referee Morris S. Wise, at 62 Exchange Place, the meetings were in the cases of David F. Davids, formerly an ink manufacturer, and Lazarus Kahner, formerly a cigar manufacturer, at 200 East Ninety-ninth Street. In the former case three claims were presented, aggregating about $40,000, and in the latter six claims, aggregating about $20,000, but the papers being defective the meetings were adjourned.

Referee Ernest Hall of 64 William Street had five meetings scheduled for the day, viz. Louis Bush of 13 West One Hundred and Second Street, Ferdinand Kassler, liquor dealer, formerly of 746 Third Avenue; Ernest Krom, beer bottler, formerly at 1,170 Tinton Avenue; William W. Palmer, formerly President of the National Wrought Steel Company, and Sigmund Weissblatt, formerly clothing dealer at 753 Broadway. As none of the debtors had any assets no trustees were elected. The case of Mr. Bush was stayed by an order of the court and that of Mr. Krom was adjourned until Jan. 4.

Before Referee Nathaniel A. Prentiss, at 120 Broadway, the meeting of creditors of Frederick W. Goodnow, formerly a grocer of Naples, N. Y., was called. Four creditors offered claims to the amount of $500. No trustee was chosen.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAMS, Bernard—J. W. Hamblet..... $45
A. S. BAKER & CO.—Keating Wheel Company..... 674
ARNOW, Reid B., and August H. Diehl—W. H. Payne and another..... 210
ARONSON, Morris—T. M. James..... 423
ALTAMOUNT CLUB—A. Romeyn Pierson. 2,688
BALDWIN, William B.—H. D. Winans and another..... 310
BECKERT, John H., and John E. Darragh—William Buess..... 325
BILLINGS, Gertrude—Aspell & Co..... 175
CLARK, Edward J.—P. Martinez..... 226
CAPEL, Henry A.—H. Abegg and another. 144
CURTIN, Daniel B.—M. Becker..... 71
DWELACHER, Jonas F.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 486
DELISLE, Paul R.—W. H. Stiner and another..... 91
DAMERS, John—Jacobs & McCafferty..... 88
DIRLANE, F. S.—C. F. Fischer..... 264
DE VIVO, Annte—W. E. D. Stokes..... 371
DOCHTERMANN, Paul—A. Fiegenheimer 51
DALY, Joseph A.—E. Frey..... 344
DU MAHANT, Adolphe N.—A. Gruber and another..... 124
EDWARDS, Nathan—O. Heyliger..... 108
ELSON, Bertha—P. Emmanuel..... 179
FRAUT, Isaac—J. R. Chambers and another..... 68
FISCHMAN, Joseph and Sohi, also Israel Grosin and Annie Grousin—H. Rosenstein 492
GETCHELL, Lysander W.—J. F. Plummer..... 30,538
GAFFNEY, James, Jr., by guardian, &c.—T. A. Moulton, costs..... 25
GHEE, John F.—Northern Union Gas Company..... 27
HANCOX, Catharine—G. W. Thedford... 181
HAUBENSTOCK, Sigmund—S. J. Strohheim..... 546
HIGGINS, George T.—D. B. Powell and others..... 322
HENRY, Moses J.—R. Juster..... 82
HOFFSS, Peter—J. Kyle and another.... 128
ISAACS, Walter L.—George Kitt..... 237
ISRAEL, Julius I.—W. F. Whitney Chair Company..... 35
JANDORF, Fanny—S. L. Malcolm..... 63
KETTNER, Joseph—David Stevenson Brewing Company..... 45
KING, James M.—A. O'Neil..... 520
LEVINSON, Louis—H. Levin..... 519
LASAR, Max J.—M. Lasar..... 50
LEVI, Solomon—J. R. Chambers and another..... 68
LILLY, Charles H.—F. A. Curry..... 152
MOSS, Mary—H. C. Moss and another. 230
MOORE, Clara C. and Julia A.—P. A. Hendrick..... 764
MOHLE, Frederick—A. Veith and others. 6,176
McGOVERN, James S.—Sarah Martin..... 1,515
McGLEVEY, James J. McClevey..... 168
O'HALLORAN, Daniel W.—T. J. O'Reilly and another..... 283
ORKIN, Yetta and Adolph—D. Federovitz
OHER, David—D. Leventritt and another. 208
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—M. Spiegel..... 131
PFEIFFER, Henry—George I. Roberts & Brothers..... 530
PRESTON, William I.—H. E. Thompson.. 124
PICKETT, Harry W.—J. A. Kelly..... 406
PERLETREAU, A. Maltby—C. S. Starr... 72
RENNER, John—Manhattan Beef Company, Limited..... 709
SCHNEIDER, Peter—A. Fiegenheimer.... 32
SAMUELS, Jacob—H. B. Claflin Company. 28
SKIDMORE, Marsden S.—J. M. Bowling.. 569
SCHNEIDER, John—H. S. Morgan..... 137
SCHILLINGER, George, Frank Bietrowski, and Louis Keller—J. Murray and another 116
SEAMAN, Edwin S. and Herbert D.—F. De R. Pell and another..... 374
SMITH, Charles H.—H. B. Claflin Company..... 402
STAMM, Max—T. M. James..... 1,666
THEOBALD, William H.—S. Heller and others, costs..... 658
THOMPSON, Lewis M.—F. D. Smith..... 119
TONJES, Richard—S. M. Barber..... 182
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. R. Trunck..... 151
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—L. Ferretti and another..... 193
THE EATON PALESTINE POTTERY Company—D. Mooney..... 142
THE BELL & BOGART SOAP COMpany—The Petrolia Manufacturing Company..... 635
THE BELL & BOGART SOAP COMpany—Henry B. Pratt, Jr..... 2,054
THE BROADWAY GARDEN HOTEL and Cafe Company and the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland—H. H. Lyman, as Commissioner, &c..... 320
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—J. F. Cammann..... 1,709
VANDERKLOOT, Marinus L.—Passaic Rolling Mill Company..... 28
VANDERVEER, Frank F.—R. R. Wescott 8,027
WARD, Hattie E.—J. W. Masters..... 54
WETMORE, Abram B. and William H.—American Hard Wood Lumber Company. 115
WEISS, Agnes—the Cudahy Packing Company..... 156
WILGUS, Augustus B., Jr.—J. W. Godfrey 268
WESTENBERGER, Gottfried—A. Fliegenheimer..... 785
WEBER, Henry—V. Sacller..... 23
WESTERMAYR, Arthur J.—I. Henderson..... 70
WOODLAWN JUNCTURE LAND COMpany—Riverside Bank..... 114
YOHN, Charles G., and Jacob Kleinman—A. Robertson..... 162

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Dec. 21.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Cause.
116—Doig vs. Morgan Machine Co. Day Calendar.
42—Ford vs. the Mary Powell.
43—Briggs vs. Duell.
46—Baird vs. Reilly.
47—Smith vs. U. S.
48—U. S. vs. Hirsch.
49—Same vs. Claflin.
52—Same vs. Brewer.
53—Same vs. same.
54—O'Donohue vs. Bruce

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

187—Steinmender vs. Ship La Guadaloupe.
197—Berre vs. SS Norge.
205—Goodwin vs. tug Thos. J. Scully and barges.
206—Lo Vico vs. tug Geo. W. Elder.
209—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
211—Ferguson vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
196—Moneton vs. Merrill.
198—Haley vs. tug Sarnac.
199—B. & F. Marine Ins. Co. vs. tug Saranac.
145—Cleary vs. tug D. C. Chase and steamboat Newark.
182—Moran vs. ferryboat West Brighton.
184—Dailey vs. City of New York.
212—Summer vs. Hoadley.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Welch.
2—Ward vs. Ottinger.
3—Day vs. Weeks.
4—Rose vs. Whitehead.
5—Hirshfield vs. Bopp.
6—Richardson vs. Richardson.
7—Auchincloss vs. Lawrence.
8—Clemmons vs. Press Pub. Co.
9—Hassey vs. Spero.
10—White vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
11—Norton vs. Fulton.
12—Schroeder vs. Edler.
13—Garber vs. Gatesfeld.
14—Stewart vs. Hilton.
15—Carroll vs. same.
16—David vs. N. Y. Steam Co.
17—Fingarr vs. Fingarr.
18—Wolff vs. Lockwood.
19—Levy vs. Levy.
20—People ex rel. Strauss vs. Lambuscher.
21—Gentuso vs. Gentuso.
22—People, &c., vs. Am

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Three Lots at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street Sold—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the estate of Richard Arnold to Edmund Coffin for about $70,000 three lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 75.9 by 100.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for a Mr. Hazen, for $55,000, the furnished four-story dwelling 113 West Eighty-sixth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.

Gutwillig Brothers have sold, through L. J. Phillips & Co., for about $250,000, the three five-story apartment houses 101 to 105 West Seventy-seventh Street, northwest corner of Columbus Avenue, on a plot 100 by 100.6.

It is reported that the Beekman estate has sold to a builder a plot of eight lots at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street.

The United States Trust Company, as executor of the estate of Josephine L. Horton, has sold to Ferdinand Forsch a plot running through from Third to Franklin Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets, fronting 112 feet on Third Avenue and 123 feet on Franklin Avenue.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold to Lowenfeld & Prager, the five-story tenement 341 East Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the four-story dwelling 347 Second Avenue, 17.4 by 100; also, from the Schastey estate, the three-story dwelling 338 West Thirty-third Street, 29 by 60 by 98.9.

Daniel Hennessy has sold the five-story American basement dwelling 15 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 65 by 102.2.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Peter A. Cassidy, for $8,100, the four-story stone-front dwelling 46 Prospect Place, northwest corner of Forty-second Street, 17.1 by 54; also, in foreclosure, to Peter A. Cassidy, for $11,500, the three-story stone-front dwelling 259 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 17 by 100.11.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to J. R. B. Bolton, for $80,420, the two five-story brick flats 52 and 54 St. Nicholas Avenue, on a plot 76.3 by 55.6 by 65 by 95.5.

Samuel Goldsticker sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alice L. Mead, for $1,400, the two-story frame dwelling 2,323 Creston Avenue, 25 by 110.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lucius A. Waldo, referee, 127 West Sixtieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $9,640, subject to another mortgage for $16,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Alfred E. Smith, referee, 1,046 Tiffany Street, east side, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,667 Third Avenue, east side, 50.8½ feet north of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,253.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 108 Greenwich Street, west side, 52.8 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.3 by 92.11½ and irregular, three-and-a-half-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,488.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Robert E. L. Lewis, referee, 1,204 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 41.8 feet east of the Southern Boulevard, 16.8 by 90, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $916; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

On the premises, at noon, by the referee, George B. Boyd, Shell Street, William's Bridge, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,862.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Jackson Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 20 by 40, Michael J. Cuddy of 896 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,597 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets, Second and Third Avenues, for a one-story ticket office and passageway, 14.9 by 12, Manhattan Railway Company of 195 Broadway, owners; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, for three five-story brick tenements, 25 by 85.5, Arthur Moore of 232 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; C. A. Millner of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $74,000.

Nos. 14 and 16 East Eighty-fifth Street, for a two-story brick stable, 50 by 36.4, A. L. Norrie of 17 East Forty-first Street, owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Owen, architects; cost, $8,500.

Third Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-first Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 51.10 by 88, L. F. J. Welher, Jr., of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

No. 1 East Thirty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling and office, J. N. A. Griswold of 71 South Street, owner; A. L. Nicholson, architect; cost, $300.

Fifty-seventh Street, southeast corner of Sixth Avenue, to a seven-story brick studio building, Mary L. Sherwood and another, owners; Richard Deeves & Son of 309 Broadway, architects; cost, $500.

No. 162 West One Hundredth Street, to a two-story stone dwelling and a two-story brick and stone shop, Eliza R. Knapp of 122 West One Hundred and First Street, owner; John Rou of 1,007 Western Boulevard, architect; cost, $300.

Bathgate Avenue, west side, 108 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling, Gerald C. Connor of 1,857 Bathgate Avenue, owner; Frederick Jaeger, architect; cost, $500.

Eleventh Avenue, 108 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a two-story brick school, city, owner; J. B. Robinson of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,500.

Transfer of College Property.

The College of St. Francis Xavier has transferred to the Apostleship of Prayer, a corporation, the property 27 and 29 West Sixteenth Street, for a consideration of $70,000. Two mortgages were also filed in connection with the transfer, one for $20,000, given to the college, and one for $50,000, in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,110 w s, 30x100; John E. Darragh and wife to Joseph Flynn 100

ANTHONY AV, w s, 350.3 ft n of Burnside Av, widened, 25x100; William L. Hendy to William C. Bergen $7,000

AUDUBON AV, w s, 18 ft s of 185th St, 18x50; Jacob Hess and wife to Hannah M. Nichols 1

AVENUE C, n w corner of 7th St, 20x63; Fanny Cohen to Bessie Ruth 18,750

AVENUE C, 100, w s, 19.4x63; Babette Levis to Bessie Ruth 12,250

BRYANT St, n w corner of 172d St, 100x100; William T. Laing to George Stolz. 1

CHERRY ST, 416, n s, 20x½ block; John R. Pennefether nd others, bu guardian, to Isidore Jackson 10,000

DELANCEY ST, 283, s s, 16x75, 7-24 part; Michael Mulgrew and others to Denis Quinn 10

GRAND ST, 265, s s, 25x73.1x24.11x75.1; Ludwine A. Bertrand to Mary Ehrmann 1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 122d St, 20x80; Leopold Hellinger and wife to Jonas Weil and another 1

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 25 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Longfellow St, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Belle Levi to George Stolz 1

LOTS 18 and 19, Block 15, and Lots 15 to 18, Block 24, map of Pelham Park; F. Kleiny Pollard to Moses Lyman 3,000

MADISON AV, w s, 40 ft s of 90th St, 60.8 x87.9; Rosa Mingle and another to Peter W. Rouss 60,000

MAIN ST, e s, 153.10 ft n of Cemetery Lane, 51.8x225, City Island; also parcel on City Island at s line of property of King estate, extends to proposed North St; Phebe A. Leviness to George Stolz, quit claim 1

MAIN ST, e s, 153.10 ft n of Cemetery Lane, 51.8x225, also adjoining creek; Cornelius E. Kene, executor and trustee, to George Stolz 1,875

MAIN ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 50x100; Orchard St, s s, 100 ft w of Main St, 50x100; Cornelius E. Kene and another, executors, &c., to Henry Hunneke. 2,550

MAIN ST, s w corner of Orchard St, 50x100; Orchard St, s s 100 ft w of Main St, 50x100; Phebe A. Leviness to Henry Hunneke 1

NORWOOD AV, n w s, 206.6 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Sarah J. Dilworth to Benjamin F. Edsall 1

PEARL ST, 83, and 50 Stone St; George G. Guion, as executor, to Charles Myers.. 24,300

PRINCE ST, 171 to 175, n w corner of Thompson St, 75x79; Charles Koch to Mary Koch and Mathilde Cormier 1

PLOT at s e corner of land of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. and land of Joseph Delafield, 224x620, irregular; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to James Douglas 5,000

THOMPSON ST, 127 and 129, 46.6x100x irregular; Charles Koch to Mary Koch.. 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 23.6 ft s of 2d St, 25x100; Robert A. Newman to Joseph Egleton and another 500

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 2d St, 19.8x100; William Gillard and wife to Joseph Egleton and another 600

WEBSTER AV, e s, 48.6 ft n of 174th St, new line, 50x84.3x51x97.5; Henrietta Hoppock to Joseph Vigliante 1

WEST END AV, n w corner of 83d St, 20x79; Rosa Mingle and ar other to Peter W. Rouss 35,000

WHITLOCK AV, s s, 442.10 ft w of Leggett Av, 75x110; Emil S. Levi to George Stolz 1

2D AV, 2,487 to 2,491, w s, 74.11x100; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Hellinger 1

5TH AV, e s, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, —x95x66x95; Thomas Dooner to C. Grayson and W. Clarence Martin 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11 x100; W. H. Barse to Seaboard Realty Company 82,500

14TH AV, s s, Lot 124, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Andrew Whiteford to Martha A. Whiteford 1

4TH ST, n s, 100 ft s e of Avenue D, 50x96; Rachel and Bessie Shweitzer to Regina Margareten 20

16TH ST, 27 and 29 West, 50x92; the College of St. Francis Xavier to the Apostleship of Prayer 70,000

20TH ST, n s, 212.4 ft w of 1st Av, 15.4x 92; James J. Armstrong to Catharine Armstrong 1

25TH ST, 237 East, 20x98.9; Eliza Daly to Matilda and Frank F. Daly 1

29TH ST, s s, Lot 391, map of Cornelius Ray, 25x98.9; Frederick Berenbrock to William L. Branagan 1

48TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 11th Av, 100x 72.6x100x74.6; Lehman Brothers to Leopold Peck 1

60TH ST, 127 West, 25x100.5; Minnie Smidt to Hanna Frankel 1

63D ST, 35 East, 20x100.5; Catherine L. Collier to Florence B. Biggs 1

63D ST, 22 East, 18.9x100.5; Mary F. Ferguson to John C. Schawe 1

76TH ST, 21 West, 25x102.2; Charles Edason to Ellen L. R. Hollander 1

80TH ST, 104 West, 17.5x102.2; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Phyllis E. Dodge.... 25,000

84TH ST, 205 West, 25x102.2; Charlotte McCallum to Louis V. Weber 1

86TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 20x 100.8; Lehman Brothers to Leopold Peck. 1

93D ST, 261 West, 17x100.8; Thomas M. Hall to Ann Nichols and another 1

117TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x100.11; William T. Moore to Edmund Saarbach 1

117TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, ½ block, x—; Harriet S. V. S. Thorne to Meyer Hellman 1

136TH ST, n s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Harry B. Mingle to Peter W. Rouss 12,000

155TH ST, s s, 120.3 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; George Stolz to Emil S. Levi... 1

160TH ST, s s, being e ½ of Lot 71, map of the Village of Melrose, 25x100; Franz Kohlenberg to Ferdinand and Theresa Riehman 5,250

Recorded Leases.

BOSTON ROAD, 1,894, West Farms; Charles W. Crompton to Albert V. Rockwell, 1 1-12 years $360

MADISON AV, s e corner of 106th St, store, &c.; Andrew Feshkens to David E. Foley, 5½ years 1,260

WILLIS AV, 486; Johanna Doherty to Fred Schroeder, 5 years $840, 960

8TH AV, 176, s e corner of 19th St, Dennis P. Dowd to Bessie G. Geraghty 3,100

Recorded Mortgages.

APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER, (a corporation,) to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 16th St, n s, 525 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years $50,000

APOSTLESHIP OF PRAYER, (a corporation,) to the College of St. Francis Xavier; 16th St, n s, 525 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years 20,000

BATHMANN, Catharine to Herman Bathmann; 53d St, s s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 2,400

BARTEN, Anthony, to Henry Walfers; 116 University Place, secures notes 12,000

BIGGS, Florence B., to Edward F. Browning; 35 East 63d St, 3 years 10,000

BUTLER, Frank J., to Henry Sturz; 622 East 13th St, 3 years 4,500

BUTTLER, Frank J., to Kate Ws Handren; 622 East 13th St, 3 years 10,000

CAVANAGH, Mary and James J., to Eleanor J. Porter, Bathgate Av, e s, n ½ of Lot 140, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 1 year 500

EHRMANN, Mary, to Margaret B. Bininger; 265 Grand St, 5 years 30,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Magenta Av, s w corner of Rosewood Av, 3 years 2,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 131 to 141, map of building lots, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 1,500

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 98 to 106, and 131A, map of building lots, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years.. 3,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 109, 130, 130A, 110, and 111, map of building lots, near William's Bridge Station, 3 years 1,500

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Magenta Av, s e corner of Pine St, extends to Bartholdi Av, 1½ year 2,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 187, 187A, and 195A, 188 to 195, map of building lots in the 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 2½ years. 2,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Rosewood Av, s e corner of Magenta Av, extends to Bartholdi Av, 2½ years.. 2,000

ESPOSITO, Louis, to Sophie Duden; Lots 196, 196A, 197 to 207, and 207A, 208A, and 209 to 217, map of building lots in the 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station, 2½ y 1,000

FOLEY, David E., to Jacob Ruppert; Madison Av, s e corner of 138th St, store lease, demand 3,500

FROMM, Ludwig, to Martin L. Strauss; 124 East 45th St, 3 years 8,000

GALLIKER, Adelle, to James Rogers; 85th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, ½ year 568

GALLIKER, Adelle, Equitable Savings Bank; 65th St, s w s, 400 ft n w of 10th Av, secures loan 30,000

GARTEN, Anthony, to the Consumers' Brewing Company of New York, Limited; 116 University Place, secures notes 10,000

GERAGHTY, Bessie G., to Jacob Ruppert; 176 8th Av, leasehold, demand 5,500

GOODMAN, Aaron, to the Greenwood Cemetery; 261 Henry St, 3 years 27,000

HAMELSHLAG, Joseph, and David E. Oppenheimer to Tillie Rosenberg; n s of 92d St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 40,000

HARRIS, Minnie, and others to Franklin Trust Company, as guardian; 2,290 and 2,292 7th Av, 5 years 15,000

HARTE, Catharine, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 89 East 10th St, 1 year.. 8,000

HELLINGER, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and another; 2,487 to 2,491 2d Av, installments 5,500

HELLMAN, Meyer, to Harriet S. V. S. Thorn; 117th St, n w corner of Madison Av, 1½ years 55,000

HOLLANDER, Ellen L. R., to Charles Edason; 21 West 76th St, 1 year 15,000

JACKSON, Isidore, to Edward Pennefether, as special guardian; 416 Cherry St, 1 year 7,200

KIMBALL, Charles O., and Horace J. Parker to Union Dime Savings Institution; 38th St, n s, 424 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 28,000

MARION, John, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 1 year 2,250

MARTIN, Frank, to Mary Martin; 1,031 Tinton Av, 3 years 4,000

MOORE, Ida E., to Raymond S. White; 7th Av, w s, 33.11 ft n of 111th St, 4 years 40,000

MOORE, Ida E., and H. Morton Moore to Sophia R. C. Furniss, trustee; 7th Av, w s, 67.5 ft n of 111th St, 3 years.. 40,000

MURPHY, Dennis F. and Hannah M., to Sadie A. Buscall; Wales Av, w s, 50 ft n of 145th St, 5 years 500

NAARDEN, Charles, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 125th St, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year ..... Nominal

NAARDEN, Charles, to Frederick G. Potter; 125th St, s s, 308 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 54,500

NICHOLS, Ann and William E., to Thomas M. Hall; 261 West 93d St, 2 years 9,850

ORAM, William, to Abram Lakritz; Eagle Av, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, demand.... 6,000

PHELPS, Catharine A. and Henry D., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as guardian, &c.; University Place, n w corner of 13th St, 2 years.. 4,000

PREUSS, Bernardine to Catharina E. Neher; 101st St, n s, 230 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 7,500

PUMP, Frederick, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 624 East 143d St, saloon lease, demand 1,500

RICE, Charlotte C. and James P., to Elizabeth J. Rushe; Southern Boulevard, e s, 181.2 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years... 2,500

RICE, Charlotte C. and James P., to Elizabeth J. Rushe; Southern Boulevard, e s, 162.4 ft n of Jennings St, 3 years.. 3,000

RICE, Charlotte C. and James P., to John F. Steeves; Southern Boulevard, e s, 181.2 ft n of Jennings St, 1 year 500

RIEHMAN, Ferdinand, Theresa, to Franz Kahlenberg; e ½ of Lot 71, map of the village of Melrose, demand 3,000

ROBINS, Mary K., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 681 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand 2,250

SCHAWE, John C., to A. Gertrude Cutler; 63d St, s s, 70 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 4,300

STOLZ, George, to Rutherford B. McGown, Main St, e s, 153.10 ft n of Cemetery Lane, 3 years 35,000

STOLZ, George, to Rutherford B. McGown; plot on City Island, 104.4 ft s of Ditmars St, adjoining King estate, 3 years 2,000

STOLZ, George, to Emil S. Levi; Whitlock St, s s, 442.10 ft w of Leggett Av; Longfellow St, w s, 25 ft s of 172d St, and Longfellow St, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 2 years 2,500

VEGLIANTE, Joseph, to Henrietta Hoppock; Webster Av, e s, 48.5 ft n of 174th St, demand 3,000

WEBER, Louise V., to Charlotte McCallum; 205 West 84th St, 3 years 1,550

WEIGAND, Kilian, to Gustav Scholes; 216 East 4th St, leasehold, 3 years 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CHAMBERLAIN, Jacob A., to Ellenville Savings Bank $9,000

FURNALD, Francis P., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company ..... Nominal

HALL, Thomas M., to William W. Hall.. 1,000

HALL, George O., to Charles A. Peabody, Jr., trustee 16,000

JOHN P. KANE COMPANY to Charles Van Iderstine ..... Nominal

LEVI, Emil S., to Bradley L. Eaton.... 5,268

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, &c., to Robert Stuart ..... Nominal

RAABE, Henry, Jr., to Joseph Hamerslag ..... Nominal

RUTH, Bessie, to Josephine Chedsey.... 3,200

SHAW, Anna K., and another to Alfred M. Hoyt 13,000

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 85,000

YOST, Agnes, to Henry Fox and another. Nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, 1,185 to 1,189; Nicolas Siraco against Dennis Farrell, owner; William Olgie, contractor 550

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 191.10 ft n of 167th St, 40x100; David R. Bolster against Frank Pesciotta, owner; Giacomo Pesciotta, owner and contractor 104

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Spring St, 100.3x45.5; White Fire-Proof Construction Company against John Walker, owner and contractor 117

WEST BROADWAY, n w corner of Spring St, 100.3x45.5; the Hudson Plasterboard Company against John Walker, owner; Martin Disken, contractor 43

WILLIS AV, 286; Levi Gasony against Gustave S. and Max S. Boehm, owners; John J. and Catherine E. Buttel, owners and contractors 84

ZULETT AV, s s, 125 ft e of Mapes Av, 200x100; James McGown against Julius Stiever and others, owners and contractors 1,377

3D AV, e s, 164 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x100; John H. Shipway & Brother against Piser Bookstaver, owner and contractor 70

101ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.11; William L. Morton against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor.. 3,500

106TH ST, n s, 106 ft w of West End Av, 150x100; Agostino Bruno and others against Joseph Stickney, owner; Antonio G. Pucci, contractor, (11 liens) 297

118TH ST, 18 West; Andrew Blaurock against Morris Tinton, owner; Ryan & McFerran, contractors 46

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

13TH ST, 541 East; Henry Arit, on Harris Goldberg, to William J. Schepherd, (two orders) $450

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 298, and the gore adjoining in the rear; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against John A. Chanler and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Alexander & Green.

BROOK AV, w s, 127.8 ft s of 163d St, 27x67.2x 27.2x64.5; Stephen Duncan against Emil Goldner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

BROOK AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 163d St, 27x64.5x 27.1x62.3; George R. Fearing and another, trustees, against Emil Goldner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

CONVENT AV, n e corner of 148th St, 18x85; the Metropolitan Trust Company, as trustee, against Annie C. Doyle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

WEST BROADWAY, 456, and 26 Leroy St; John G. Hadden against Caroline Hadden, individually, and others, executors, &c., (partition;) attorneys, Smith & Bowman.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 75th St, 27.2x83; Benjamin S. and George C. Comstock against Anthony Jireck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Olney & Comstock.

21ST ST, 51 to 55 West; Martha A. Broadway against Charles H. L'Hommedieu, individually and as executor, and others, (dower, &c.;) attorney, H. E. Klugh.

97TH ST, s s, 163 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x 100.11; Mary H. Myer, as trustee, against Frank L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

80TH ST, 103 West; James G. Bennett and another, trustees, &c., against Frances Zorn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Candler.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	42¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	32¼
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.85
Cotton, middling	5 13-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅞
Sugar, granulated	5⅛
Molasses, O. K. prime	32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	18.50
Tallow, prime	3 9-16
Pork, mess	9.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	4¾
Lard, prime	5.32½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.50
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Flour steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 61@64¾c; No. 2 red, 65½@70c; No. 2 corn, 35@35¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 34½@35¼c; No. 2 oats, 29¼@27c; No. 2 white, 28¾@29c; No. 3 white, 28@28¾c; No. 2 rye, 54½@54¾c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 38@48½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05; new, $1.09½; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per barrel, $8.10@$8.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.05@$5.10; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.55@$4.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.82½@$4.85; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton was moderate. The market opened quiet and steady, with prices unchanged to an advance of 1 point. The best prices of the session were seen on the opening call. At the lowest point the market showed a loss of 2@3 points, under liquidation of a few small long accounts. The market rallied from the extreme depression on claims that the Southern spot markets were well sustained, and that the demands for print cloths were active at full prices. It was claimed in the afternoon that the short interest has been growing of late, and that a movement to cover will be likely to make its appearance in anticipation of the holidays, unless some positive bear factor turns up in the meantime. Apart from this possibility, however, not much is expected of the market in the way of fluctuations till after the New Year is reached. One of the possible factors of disturbance may be the liquidation of January interests, which are believed to be still quite extensive. The market here closed quiet and steady, unchanged to 3 points net lower.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.42@5.43
January	5.46	5.46	5.43	5.43@5.44
February	5.46	5.46	5.44	5.44@5.46
March	5.50	5.50	5.48	5.48@5.49
April	5.54	5.54	5.53	5.51@5.52
May	5.57	5.57	5.55	5.55@5.56
June	5.60	5.60	5.59	5.59@5.60
July	5.63	5.63	5.61	5.61@5.62
August	5.66	5.66	5.64	5.64@5.65
September	5.63	5.63	5.62	5.62@5.63
October	5.64	5.64	5.62	5.61@5.63

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices unchanged; American middling, 3 3-32d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 9,700 bales American. Receipts, 41,000 bales, including 40,800 bales American. Futures opened quiet, with a moderate demand, and closed quiet, but steady; American middling, l. m. c., December, 3 1-64@3 2-64d, sellers; December and January, 3 1-64@3 2-64d, sellers; January and February, 3 2-64d, buyers; February and March, 3 3-64d, buyers; March and April, 3 4-64d, sellers; April and May, 3 4-64@3 5-64d, buyers; May and June, 3 5-64@3 6-64d, buyers; June and July, 3 6-64@3 7-64d, sellers; July and August, 3 7-64d, buyers; August and September, 3 7-64@3 8-64d, value; September and October, 3 8-64d, sellers; October and November, 3 8-64d, sellers.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	73¾	73¾	73⅝	73⅝
March	74¾	74¾	74 7-16	74⅜
May	71⅞	72 1-16	71⅝	71⅝
Corn—				
December	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
May	40½	40½	40¼	40¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	66	66⅛	65⅝	65½
May	67¼	67⅝	66⅞	67
July	65½	65⅝	65	65⅛
Corn—				
December	34½	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
May	35½	35 9-16	35	35⅛
July	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝
Oats—				
December	25⅝	25¾	25½	25½
May	26⅝	26½	26½	26⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The direction of wheat prices was steadily downward yesterday under a combination of bearish news and holiday dullness that promoted liquidation and short sales by scalpers in all positions except December, which option, favored by local and European demand, held relatively steady and closed only ⅛c off against ½@⅝c decline in other deliveries. Liverpool was off ⅛@⅜d for the day on future, and reported six days arrivals of 808,000 bushels, including 800,000 bushels American. Continental markets were a little better, showing 5 points advance on Paris. Wheat afloat was dull and steady at Antwerp. The Liverpool market will be closed from Friday night until Tuesday morning, as will also the domestic grain markets. At various times during the afternoon session slight rallies were obtained on export rumors running up to 65 loads at all ports, but there was no substantial response manifested until after the regular closing when May advanced on the curb from 71½@71⅝@71¾c, attended by moderate local covering. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, Atlantic basis, were as follows: No. 2 red, 77c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 75¾c, spot; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, 73c, spot; No. 1 Northern, New York, 74½c, spot; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 77c, to arrive.

DULUTH, Dec. 20.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65⅜c; December, 65⅝c; May, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 63⅜c; December, 63¾c; May, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 58⅞c; No. 3 Spring, 58⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—Wheat—December, 63¾c; May, 65c; or track, No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 Northern, 64¼c; No. 2 Northern, 62¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—Wheat—No. 2, 66½@67½c; No. 2 Spring, 65@66c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed at 42¼@42⅝c for old and 41⅞c for new.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 32¼c; No. 3 oats, 31½c; No. 2 white, 34c; No. 3 white, 33c; track, mixed, 32@33½c; track, white, 33@37c; No. 2 white clips, 34½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 60¼@61c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 56½@57c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York carlots.

BARLEY—Market steady. Feeding, 42@44c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 52@58½c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—54c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.95; Winter straights, $3.45@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.65@$3.85; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.@$2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@$2.75; no grade, $1.60, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $2. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3@$3.15; choice to fancy, $3.20@$3.35. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.@$2.20, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 76@78c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $13@$13.25; sacks, to arrive, $13.50@$14; coarse Winter bran, $13.25@$16, latter white; fine, $13@$13.25; middlings, $14@$17; city feed, $14@$14.50; hominy chop, $15; oil meal, $25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.25; family, $10@$11; short clear, $11.25@12.25. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$18@$19. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180-lb, 4¾c; 160-lb, 4¾c; pigs, 4⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10-lb, 5¾c; 12-lb, 5½c; 14-lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 3¾@4c; pickled hams, 6¾@7c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6½c; Western, S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 3 9-16c; country, 3½@3¾c. LARD—$5.32½; city lard, $4.85; refined lard, South America, $6; Continent, $5.45; Brazil, kegs, $6; compound, firm; city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—Beef dull; extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 60s. Pork dull; prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, easy, 34s. Bacon dull; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 28s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 22s.

Lard—Prime Western, dull, 27s 9d. Cheese steady; American, finest white, 47s 6d; do, colored, 48s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 20s 3d. Turpentine—Spirits strong, 31s 3d. Resin—Common, steady, 4s 3d.

COFFEE.—At the Coffee Exchange the more cheerful feeling recently developed appeared to be fairly sustained. The opening call showed a steady market, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, on favorable Havre and Hamburg cables, very small receipts at Rio and Santos, liberal warehouse deliveries in this country, and very steady drift of influences in the open market for spot Brazilian supplies. The afternoon phases of the market were generally firm, the situation having the advantage of a firm closing of the Havre market at ½f net advance. The market was finally steady, unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.80@5.85
January	5.80	5.85	5.80	6.80@5.85
February	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
March	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.00@6.05
April	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05@6.10
May	6.10	6.15	6.10	6.10@6.15
June	..	..	..	6.10@6.20
July	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.15@6.20
August	..	..	..	6

WINTER RESORTS.

To California

Pacific Coast Limited

Runs on fast special schedule via **Chicago and Alton, Iron Mountain Route, Texas and Pacific, Southern Pacific Co.**
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.
Chicago & Alton, 261 B'way. 256 Wash'ton St.
Iron Mountain & Texas & Pacific, 391 B'way, 192 Wash'ton St.
So. Pacific Co.....349 B'way. 9 State St.

MILLBROOK INN.
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.
LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.
Special Trips for Xmas Holidays,
leaving Tuesday, Dec. 27.
No. 1. Three-day trip to **Washington** by Royal Blue line, including Hotels, etc. $12.50
No. 2. Four-day trip to **Washington** and **Old Point Comfort**, including Hotels, etc. $19.00
Tickets and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS:
"Spanish With or Without a Master, $1."
"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 30c.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; quick practical method; moderate. VIDERE, 138 W. 49th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Central Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. K., Box 101, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman; Parisienne; superfine cook; German and English cooking; very neat; large dinners, or parties, or for rich family; $30 or $35 a month. Y. Y., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Competent; private family; all kinds of cooking, desserts; good baker; best personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to go out by the day to do any kind of work; best city reference. 229 East 89th St., Donley's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK and COOK.—By young girl of nineteen to do light housework and cook; city or country. S., Box 188 Times Office.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—First-class Swedish massage; excellent city references. J. S., 530 6th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Well acquainted with dressmaking; in a private family; references. Jonie, 351 West 30th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress for luncheons, dinners, and receptions, or by day. 4 Folsom Place, Brooklyn.

Washing.

WASHING and IRONING.—By a woman, 70, to go out washing and ironing by the day or as houseworker. Omear, 112 West 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Owns machine; four years' commercial and literary experience; highest references from employers; knowledge of French, little Spanish, German; half day's position or home or outside work. Reasonable, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going abroad would like position for coachman, whom he can highly recommend as good, careful driver; willing and obliging. P. J., 6 East 53d St., present employer's.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By a young man as second in private family; I speak French and English; references. Joseph, 215 West 38th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Young masseur, just returned from Europe, where he has treated ladies and gentlemen for obesity and rheumatism, wishes to be employed. H. Waldemere, 143 6th Av., care of Mrs. Porter.

NURSE and COMPANION.—Unexceptionable references; thorough masseur; willing, sober; shaves; valets; travels. Thompson, 208 East 25th St.

PAINTER.—By artistic fresco, flower, and figure painter, with handsome designs. Fresco, 1,334 3d Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A girl as waitress and chambermaid in private family; must have good references. Call, between 10 and 3, 13 East 31st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY INDUCEMENTS in the

HARDMAN PIANO.

A Magnificent Stock of These FAMOUS INSTRUMENTS in Every Variety of Casing.

MODERATE PRICES,
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS IF DESIRED.

Slightly used "Hardmans" and other leading makes at bargains. Pianos to rent, tuned, repaired, and carted.
WAREROOMS OPEN EVENINGS until Christmas.

HARDMAN, PECK & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AND 19TH ST.

Write or send for new illustrated Catalogue, (Postpaid.)

AT **DOLL'S** PIANO WAREROOMS.

Doll's "high-grade" grand and upright pianos. Sold or rented at a fair price on easy payments; bargains; a large assortment of second-hand pianos at low prices. Open evenings.
JACOB DOLL, Mfr., 144 5th Av

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine diamonds, watches. WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Malden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

New York Training School for Teachers.

The second term of the New York Training School for Teachers will begin February 6th, 1899. For those desiring to enter the school at that time an examination will be held January 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1899, in Public School 1, at Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Streets, in the rooms now temporarily occupied by this school.

To be eligible for admission to this examination persons must have graduated from some high school or academy whose course of study has been approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Schools in this city having such approved courses of study are as follows:

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.	
High Schools,	Normal College,
College of the City of New York,	St. Francis Xavier, (Academic Dep't;)
Teachers College,	St. Teresa's Academy,
Barnard College,	Ursuline Convent, Bedford Park;
Manhattan College,	St. Gabriel's Academy for Girls.
Ursuline Academy, Park Av.;	
Mt. St. Vincent Academy,	
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.	
Adelphi Academy,	Boys' High School,
Brooklyn Manual Training School,	Erasmus Hall High School,
Girls' High School,	Nativity Academy,
Packer Collegiate Institute,	Polytechnic Institute,
St. Agnes Female Academy,	St. Thomas Aquinas Academy.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS	
High Schools.	
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND	
High Schools.	

For further information apply in person or by letter to Borough Superintendent, John Jasper, 146 Grand Street, or to the Principal, Augustus S. Downing, at the school.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

ALBERT C. BAKER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ALBERT C. BAKER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 4th, 1899, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 19th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

ROBERT GEORGE McDOWELL, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ROBERT GEORGE McDOWELL, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 4th, 1899, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 19th, 1898.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

HERBERT E. RIDER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HERBERT E. RIDER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 4th, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, December 19th, 1898.
NATH'L A. PRENTISS, Referee.

NO. 54—EDGAR D. THORNBURGH, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of EDGAR D. THORNBURGH, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on December 31, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, December 20, 1898.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—HARWAY DYEWOOD AND EXTRACT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, plaintiff, against JAMES LEGG, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant James Legg: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 17th, 1898.
CHARLES T. DUFFY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, No. 318 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendant James Legg: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of November, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1898.
CHARLES T. DUFFY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 318 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n16-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS, plaintiff, against CLARENCE ANDREWS, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Trial desired in the County of New York.
Dated October 25th, 1898.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address: 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, N. Y.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the County Court House in the City of New York on the 22nd day of November, 1898.
Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1898.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office and Office Address 31 Nassau St., (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. City.
ENDORSED:

SUPREME COURT
MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS
vs.
CLARENCE ANDREWS.
SUMMONS.
ACTION FOR DIVORCE.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Boro' Manhattan.
n23-1aw6wW&ja4

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THEODORE E. TACK, plaintiff, against BURRA BURRA COPPER COMPANY, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 19th, 1898.
W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, Borough of Manhattan, No. 10 Wall Street, New York City.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 16th, 1898.
W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d21-1aw6wW&f1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JACOB D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the fifth day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows;

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwesterly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.
NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $62,397.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $388.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,151.40, with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of October, 1897, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $29,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $37,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 284, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases upon said premises.
NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, Dec. 19th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898.
NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, December 28th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898.
NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY HUYLER, plaintiff, against ALBERT V. HUYLER and Virginia C., his wife, and the said Albert V. Huyler, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Henry Huyler, deceased; Leah E. Huyler, Peter Edwin Huyler, Raymond P. Wortendyke; Joseph W. Craig and Charles E. Blauvelt, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Huyler, deceased; Annie A. Huyler; Byron M. Huyler and Grace E., his wife; John Grover Huyler, Laura Huyler, George Huyler, Marion Palmer, Benjamin Earl Palmer, Harry B. Palmer; Peter Huyler, if living, and Mary, his wife, (if any,) the name Mary being fictitious, and whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and the widow, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Peter Huyler, if deceased, who and whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon the lands sought to be partitioned in this action, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and Ida May Huyler, wife of Henry Huyler, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this court, dated and entered herein on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1898, hereby require each person, not a party to this action who, at the said date of the order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the eleventh day of January, 1899, at my office, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due thereupon. The premises are described in the complaint in the above case as follows:

All that certain dwelling house and lot of land on the corner of Commerce and Barrow Streets, in the City of New York, bounded northerly by Barrow Street, westerly by Commerce Street, southerly by land now or late of Kate Hotchkiss; and easterly by land of I. S. and M. S. Korn, being about twenty-five feet in front and rear and thirty-six feet and eleven inches on the westerly side, and on the easterly side about thirty-seven feet and five inches in depth.—Dated November 25th, 1898. B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Referee.
CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan.
n30-1aw6wW&ja11

LEGAL NOTICES.

ROSENBERG, JOSEPH, AND LOUIS ROSENBERG.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH ROSENBERG and LOUIS ROSENBERG, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Joseph Rosenberg and Louis Rosenberg, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898. J. NOBLE EMLEY, Assignee.
HENRY A. RUBINO, Attorney for Assignee, 66 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6wW

TO WRIGHT SMITH, AS ADMINISTRATOR OF the goods, chattels, and credits of JAMES M. SMITH, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that The National Shoe & Leather Bank of the City of New York has a lien upon the following described personal property, viz.:

One (1) pair solitaire diamond earrings.
One (1) diamond brooch containing nine diamonds.

That the owner of said personal property is Wright Smith, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of James M. Smith, deceased, who resides at No. 417 Lexington Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York. The said personal property is now in the possession of The National Shoe & Leather Bank of the City of New York, who will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien, at the salesroom of James P. Silo, No. 43 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at eleven o'clock A. M.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1898.
The National Shoe & Leather Bank of the City of New York,
JOHN CRANE, President.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE, Attorneys for Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.

BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by the BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY, lately doing business at 104, 106, and 108 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, to Joseph W. Doolittle, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and requested to appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York in Special Term, Part I., on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph W. Doolittle, as assignee of the said estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of said account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court in and [L. S.] for the County of New York, to be affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Truax, Presiding Justice of the said Court, this 17th day of December, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
EDWARDS & RYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
d21-1aw6wW&f1

The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, at the City of New York, said county, at the County Court House in said county, said city, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final statement of the accounts of Austin Stevens, receiver of the above-named The St. Lawrence Marble Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said receiver's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of [L. S.] New York, to be affixed. Witness, Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of our said Supreme Court, the 29th day of November, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
PUTNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for the Receiver, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
n30-1aw6wW&J11

HAGAN, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS HAGAN, assigned to John McBurnie for the benefit of creditors; send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, (Part I.,) at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John McBurnie, as assignee of the above-named THOMAS HAGAN, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [Seal.] hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 22d day of November, 1898.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n23-1aw6wW&ja4

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To the creditors of MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH, insolvent assignors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of William A. Watson, as the assignee of the above-named assignors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for [L. S.] the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness: Hon. JOSEPH F. DALY, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of December, 1898.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 27 William Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BLATT, KAROLINE, or CAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE or CAROLINE BLATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of June, 1898. GEORGE F. BLATT, Executor.
MAX D. STEUER, Attorney for Executor, 61-65 Park Row, New York City. je22-1aw6mW

BRYANT, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of November, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway.
n16-1aw6mW

COIT, SARAH LLOYD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH LLOYD COIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Strong, No. 42 Broadway, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. ALIDA L. BORLAND, FRANCIS C. WELCH, Executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Lloyd Coit, deceased. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d14-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET A. CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators. n30-1aw6mW

DAVIS, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 184 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. SUSAN E. DAVIS, WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, Executors. WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Executors, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
d14-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898. GEORGE O. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerad, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MERRILL, WARREN M.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to EDWARD M. MERRILL, Oscar Everett Merrill, Warren M. Merrill, Alice G. Merrill, and Edward M. Merrill, with whom they reside; Ethel Udderhill, and C. F. Merrill, the person with whom she resides, and Henrietta Merrill, and to all persons interested in the estate of WARREN M. MERRILL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-third day of December, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward M. Merrill, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
A. P. CUMMING, Attorney for Petitioners, 29 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n16-1aw6wW.

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Waljach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.
ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.
s21-1aw6mW&mch22

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 68 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Lucania, Dec. 24, noon. | Umbria, Jan. 14, 9 AM
Etruria, Dec. 31, 8 AM | Servia, Jan. 21, noon
Aurania, Jan. 7, noon. | Campania, Jan. 28, 7 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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W. L. GUILLAUDEU,

WOMEN FIGHT MORMONISM

Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church Meets.

BITTERLY OPPOSES ROBERTS

Eugene Young, Grandson of Brigham Young, Makes an Address Against the Representative-Elect from Utah.

The Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church held an open meeting yesterday in the assembly hall of the Presbyterian Building to inaugurate an aggressive campaign to arouse public sentiment throughout the country to prevent the seating of Representative-elect Brigham H. Roberts of Utah. The objections put forth against Mr. Roberts are that he is an avowed polygamist, and the idea of the Woman's Board in this movement is to array all women's organizations of the country in a campaign against him. They purpose not to send general petitions to Congress, but to bring the matter home to each Representative-elect in his own district.

Yesterday's meeting, despite the inclemency of the weather was attended by several hundred representative Presbyterian women of New York and New Jersey, and also a number of women of other Church denominations and a number of clergymen. The principal speaker of the occasion was Eugene Young, formerly of Salt Lake City, a grandson of Brigham Young and a well-known writer on Mormonism. Other speakers were the Rev. W. R. Campbell, a Presbyterian missionary resident of Salt Lake City; the Rev. Lewis R. Foote, D. D., of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Katherine Jones Bennett of the Board of Missions.

Mrs. Darwin R. James, President of the Woman's Board, introduced the Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, who outlined the purpose of the meeting. The Rev. William R. Campbell explained that Mr. Young was born in Utah, but had to leave there because of his determination to speak his mind freely on political matters without the dictation of the Mormon Church. "Though a grandson of the Mormons' greatest leader," said Mr. Campbell, "Mr. Young stands squarely and uncompromisingly for the pure monogamic family which is the cornerstone of our Christian civilization and our republican institutions. However, let no one infer from Mr. Young's position that Mormonism is waning. Far from it. Mormonism was never so strong, so well equipped, so impregnably intrenched, so thoroughly united, so aggressive, so triumphant as to-day. Mr. Young is with us in this fight not because of his relationship to Brigham Young, but because of his relationship to his grandmother on the maternal side, Mrs. Stenhouse, that heroic woman who dared to throw off the yoke of Mormonism for herself and her entire family, and then to make a splendid fight to save her sisters from a worse than Egyptian bondage."

Mr. Young spoke in part as follows: "There is an inclination to view the election to Congress of B. H. Roberts—a three or four ply polygamist, still living in polygamy—as an unavoidable outcome of old conditions in Utah and a mere question of personal morality. Let those who take such views beware of the awakening. Some day they will see, as those who know Mormon ambitions see now, that Mr. Roberts is a mere instrument, the representative of mighty forces. They will learn that through his election a people, 300,000 strong, have turned from American liberty and American morality and have taken the initial step toward the establishment of a hierarchy foreign to our institutions and our social laws in the midst of our Republic.

"Mr Roberts is nothing, has nothing outside of his Mormonism. He bound himself to the Church years ago, when he sacrificed his desire to study law in order to take up missionary work, and he has never broken the chain. He has proved on more than one occasion that the word of the Mormon leaders is his law, and that he is willing to sacrifice his American liberty to carry out the demands of his Church superiors.

"Gov. Wells—himself a Mormon—did utter a protest against Mr. Roberts being sent to Congress. But he made no appeal to his people to rebuke the lawbreaker, and he only demanded Mr. Roberts's defeat because the presenting of polygamy to Congress would create a storm against Utah and would 'place some of his brethren' in peril.

"Should he be seated his triumph would be hailed throughout Utah as a manifestation of God's power 'turning the hearts of the Nation toward the Mormon people.' It would carry gloom to the women of Utah, whose martyrdom has been too grevious already. It would serve notice on the young men of Mormondom that their only hope of political advancement is, through obedience to the priesthood. It would embolden the Church leaders to bind their tyranny more securely on their followers, to reach out more aggressively into other States, and to plan for that National power which has been the ambition of Mormondom since the first 'prophet,' Joseph Smith, posed as a candidate for President of the United States. More, it will bring Mormonism, more aggressive than ever, to the doors of your homes. It will increase tenfold the activity of the missionaries, a detachment of whom are even now making a house-to-house canvass of Brooklyn."

Mr. Young's address, which drew forth frequent applause, was followed by a short talk by Dr. Foote, who characterized the subject as a matter of the first magnitude to every one who loves his land and his Lord. He also said: "The opposition, therefore, which we seek to arouse against B. H. Roberts is simply a moral and patriotic one. It is as a representative of this foul, dishonest, and treasonable organization that this defiant polygamist, confessed lawbreaker, and criminal, not a citizen, because never restored after the disfranchisement of the Edmunds-Tucker law, a man without a country, presents himself to be seated in the Fifty-sixth Congress."

Mrs. Bennet's address was an earnest appeal to every woman in the land to rise in defense of her sister in Utah, and assist in urging upon the members of Congress to unseat the Mormon Representative-elect.

THE MARYLAND SOCIETY.

Residents of New York Born in That State Form a New Organization.

About sixty Marylanders living in this city met in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Monday night and organized a Maryland Society. John Hanway acted as temporary Chairman of the meeting. Edward C. Cockey, who began the movement, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, reported a written constitution, which was adopted. This instrument provides that "any male person over eighteen years of age, (residing in the City of New York or within a distance of twenty-five miles therefrom,) who shall be a native of the State of Maryland or who shall have been a resident of the said State for at least eight years consecutively, or who shall be the descendant of a native of said State as at any time constituted, may be admitted as an active member."

The following are the officers for the first year: President—William Woodward Baldwin; Vice President—Edward Cromwell Cockey; Corresponding Secretary—George B. Covington; Recording Secretary—J. Harry Hull; Treasurer—John Hanway. The Trustees are for one year—R. F. Hall, A. K. Taylor, and J. Lynch Pendergast; for two years—A. W. Speir, H. Snowden Marshall, and Nicholas Brewer; for three years—Luther G. Gadd, Frank A. Stevens, and Philip A. S. Franklin.

The Marylanders have practically decided upon the 19th of October as the day on which they will hold their anniversaries. This is the day on which their ancestors burned the ship Peggie Stuart, loaded with tea, in the harbor of Annapolis, in 1774, just after the Boston "tea party." It is also desirable as the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Some of the members may prefer the 12th of September, the date of the bombardment of Fort McHenry, upon which occasion Key composed "The Star-Spangled Banner." The society will procure a home and clubhouse as soon as possible.

Charity Will Benefit by French Ball.

The committee of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie having in charge the arrangements for the annual ball, to be held at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 18, has decided that a part of the proceeds shall, as usual, be devoted to charitable organizations, including the French Benevolent Society.

1831 is a red letter year in the annals of medicine. It marks the discovery of the great Lung and Throat cure—Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant.

THE CASE IN AGAINST HALLEN.

Much Evidence Damaging to the Lawyer-Defendant Introduced by the Prosecution.

During the trial of Lawyer James D. Hallen before Judge McMahon yesterday the prosecution sprung a surprise which practically exonerated the late Ira S. Elkins of the charge of forging the deeds and mortgages produced by the complainant, Mrs. Caldwell. William S. Jemmott, who was first called to the stand, said he was a stenographer for Mr. Elkins when the latter was head of the Consolidated Gas and Improvement Company. The forged documents were shown to him, and he identified the engrossing in the body of the instruments as the work of Secretary Willis of the company. The forged signatures of Henry E. Jones, he said, were not in the handwriting of Mr. Elkins. Hallen subjected Jemmott to a sharp cross-examination, but failed to shake his testimony.

Riverlas Marsh, a stockholder in the concern, was then called to the stand. Upon the request of Mr. Osborne he examined the minute book of the company, which the defense asserted to be in Mr. Elkins's handwriting. He said that the writing in the book was not that of Mr. Elkins, nor were the signatures to the forged mortgage.

Platt Brush, stepson of Mrs. Hayne, who charges Hallen with bigamy, was next called to the chair. He said that he had seen Hallen, whom he knew as J. D. Hayne, at Honolulu on frequent occasions. He also met Hayne at Jacksonville, Fla., and in San Francisco.

George W. Swift, clerk at the Plaza Hotel, said that Hallen registered under the name of Julian D. Hayne on July 30, 1896, at the hotel. The witness produced a page of the register, on which was the signature "Julian D. Hayne, Honolulu."

Alvin L. Brush, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Osage, Iowa, testified that the defendant married his mother, Mrs. Sarah Brush, at Melbourne, Fla.

After recess the Rev. William C. Barnes of Melbourne, Fla., was called to the stand. He said that he had a church at that place, and had there married Hallen, who was known as J. D. Hayne, and Sarah A. Brush. Mr. Osborne then asked Mrs. Hayne to stand up, and Mr. Barnes said she was the Mrs. Sarah Brush and the prisoner the J. D. Hayne. Hallen cross-examined the minister, but failed to shake his testimony.

Mr. Osborne then stated that all the testimony for the prosecution had been presented, and Judge McMahon then adjourned court until this morning to allow the lawyers time to prepare their closing addresses. Just before adjournment was taken Hallen asked Judge McMahon to allow him to shave, as the Warden of the Tombs had refused him permission to do so. The Judge granted the request, and as Hallen was leaving the courtroom he said that he intended to "pass the lie on the numerous witnesses" who had appeared against him and identified him as Julian D. Hayne.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE GUARANTEE WAS NOT ENFORCEABLE.—Thyele M. Lamb, in his suit in the Supreme Court against Francis D. Carley, charged that the latter solicited him to remit money to the Monetary Trust, of which Carley was President, for investment, and undertook, if Lamb would do so, to guarantee him against loss on the account until the Monetary Trust had made up a good sum in his (Lamb's) favor. The agreement to guarantee was sought to be proved on the trial by correspondence. In his letter to Lamb on Jan. 6, 1896, Carley wrote: "If you will, as soon as possible, make a remittance such as you intimate, I will guarantee you against loss on that account for a given period, until we have made up a good sum in your favor. I will go into details more definitely when you send the money." The plaintiff remitted a credit of about $3,000, but soon after withdrew $2,000, for the return of which several demands were made. With the last remittance plaintiff referred to defendant's "kind offer granting indemnity against loss." A judgment on a verdict in favor of plaintiff in a suit to reduce the remittance has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. "We do not think that there was here such a definite agreement as could be enforced," Justice Ingraham, giving the opinion, said. "The details of the guarantee, including the period for which it should continue, and the speculation to be conducted, were to be definitely settled when the money was sent. Here was a fair intimation that the proposal was to be subject to subsequent arrangement as to the details of the agreement. * * * Assuming, however, that there was such an agreement as could be enforced, we think that the plaintiff failed to keep his part of the contract, thereby relieving the defendant from any obligation to pay the plaintiff the loss sustained. * * * To make this agreement obligatory it is quite apparent that such remittance, when made, must be continued in the speculation or investment until a result is realized. If the plaintiff, having made the remittance, shortly afterward withdraws it before the closing out of the investment or speculation, it is quite apparent that the condition upon which the guarantee was given had not been fulfilled by plaintiff, and any loss which resulted would not be one within the contemplation of the parties at the time that the agreement was made."

***

INTEREST UPON AWARDS TO UNKNOWN OWNERS.—In the proceedings by the Board of Street Openings to acquire title to land in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this city, commenced in December, 1894, was an award of $2,884.33 to unknown owners for the parcel of land known as "Damage Parcel No. 10." The Supreme Court, at Special Term, directed the Controller to pay this sum in court, with interest from June, 1895, and a referee was appointed to take proof as to the ownership of the land. In May last, after the report of the Commissioners had been filed and confirmed. Emmeline C. and Cecilia B. Davies made application for the money, with interest. An order to that effect, from which the city appealed, has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Barrett. The sole question was as to the amount of interest which the city was required to pay. Section 992 of the Consolidation act, as amended in 1893, containing the general provisions relating to condemnation proceedings, provides that "all damages awarded by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, with interest thereon from the date when title to the land shall have vested in the Mayor, &c., and all costs or expenses which may be taxed, shall be paid by the Mayor, &c., to the respective persons or bodies politic or corporate mentioned or referred to in said report or in whose favor such costs or expenses shall be taxed." The conclusion of the Court is "that the owner here is entitled to interest from the date when title vested in the city down to the date when the amount of the award is paid into court."

***

PURCHASE AT FORECLOSURE SALE.—Harrison C. Fales, a purchaser on a foreclosure sale in Brooklyn in a suit by Teunis Schenck Remsen against Sarah A. Storm and others, was, on petition to the Supreme Court, at Special Term, relieved from two purchases made by him, the court having found on conflicting evidence that the purchaser was not fairly apprised of the character of the title he would obtain by the sale under the judgment. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed an order of the Second Appellate Division, which held, affirming decision below, that when property to which a perfect title cannot be given is sold at a judicial sale the bidders must be fairly apprised of the nature and extent of the title to be acquired or given notice that they themselves must inquire into the state of the title and take it entirely at their own risk, and that the purchaser is not bound by every declaration of an authorized person making it in the auction room. The conditions of the sale and the character of the title, it was held, should be announced by the auctioneer or Sheriff, and the purchaser had the right to rely upon the announcement as made by him.

Paris Exposition Appointment.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, has appointed John B. Cauldwell Director of Fine Arts. Mr. Cauldwell has spent much time among the art centres of Europe, and has made a study of international expositions for twenty years. He resided in Paris for several years. He had the approval of the National Academy of Design, the Society of American Artists, the National Sculpture Society, the American Water Color Society, the Architectural League of New York, the American Fine Arts Society, the Society of Mural Painters, and other organizations.

350 BROADWAY, OUR NEW ADDRESS, IS THE ADDRESS OF THE BURNED-OUT WARREN ST. SELLING FORCE.

Nothing is too good to put on your skin, says the maker of Harderfold underwear—the lightest, warmest, most comfortable all round underwear made.

Your money back if you don't like it.

Every good suspender idea is here except the kind of suspenders Mr. Dooley received from a lady—"an' the decorations moved back into me, an' I had to take thim out with pumice stone."

50 cents to $2.

The things suspended—the trousers are also here, $4 to $10.

And so is every good sort of suit and overcoat.

Every right sort of hat.

Every stylish sort of shoe.

And everything in neckwear and gloves that everybody else and nobody else has.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Chairs to Sit On"
Are Ideal Holiday Gifts.

A Scottish tenant, shown over his laird's newly appointed house, carried the special report to his inquisitive wife that he "could sit on every chair."

Our quaint old styles please everyone who like to "pick up" odd bitts occasionally. Spindle-backs, though quaint in shape, and wonderfully artistic in line, are as stout and strong as the settles of your grandmothers.

Dutch chairs like those seen in Old Dutch paintings; English, French and Italian—many correct copies of antiques preserved in European museums. Colonial "roundabouts" and triangles. Chairs for every purpose, from library chairs, which are veritable "old shoes" for comfort, to the daintiest little ones for desks and boudoirs, but all at factory prices, as you

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Protection against GRIPPE

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NEAR FIFTH AVE.
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SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

WORE "ACTOR SUIT" TO COURT.

Keeler, Sued for Non-Support, Donned Shabby Clothes, Wife's Lawyer Said.

Charles C. Keeler, a lawyer with an office in the Vanderbilt Building and a handsomely furnished residence at 60 West Ninety-second Street, was arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday on a charge of non-support preferred by Mrs. Mary Keeler of 374 Central Park West. The defendant, according to Mrs. Keeler's counsel, was in court in his "actor suit," a faded, threadbare coat and trousers. The lawyer told Magistrate Brann that when visiting and at his own office down town Mr. Keeler wore handsome, well-fitting clothing, but in the court he wished to excite the Magistrate's pity, so wore his "actor suit."

Keeler was represented by Lawyer George W. Stevens and the plaintiff by Henry Brill. The couple have been married forty-one years. They separated in 1884, after Keeler had lost his $8,000 yearly income as manager of a fruit-preserving concern in Elizabeth. He was then brought before Judge Smyth, and an agreement was made, by which Keeler was to pay his wife $50 a month, their daughter to live with her mother. Lawyer Brill further told the Magistrate that Mr. Keeler lived with Mrs. Keeler's niece, Miss Sarah Stillwell, at 60 West Ninety-second Street, while his wife had four rear rooms, the rent of which is $19 a month.

Mr. Brill said that once before, when summoned to court, Keeler gave up his law office and for two weeks worked as a clerk in a dry goods store, in order to work upon the sympathies of the Magistrate and keep down the amount which he must pay his wife, and, further, that in 1882 a jury decided that the house in Ninety-second Street belonged to Keeler, though in Miss Stillwell's name. It was formerly owned by Mrs. Keeler, but, Mr. Brill said, she was induced to part with it, and now Miss Stillwell and Keeler live there.

Mrs. Keeler, a worn little woman, was accompanied to court by several well-dressed women, who gazed through lorgnettes at the court habitues and scenes. Magistrate Brann decided that Keeler must pay his wife $10 a week.

Funeral of Dr. Stephen H. Tyng.

Funeral services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, who died in Paris on Nov. 17, were held yesterday morning in St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. David H. Greer officiating. A large number of friends were present. Many were from the Church of the Holy Trinity, of which Dr. Tyng was pastor before he went to Paris. The pall bearers were the Rev. Drs. Bonham, Hottell. Steen, Freeman, and MacKenzie, Gen. Tremain, F. A. Burnham, Dr. Bartlett, and Messrs. Whittaker and Nichols. J. Pierpont Morgan, Horace Brockway, Edmond Kemp, George Kemp, and a delegation of officers from the Mutual Reserve Life Fund were among those present. The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Charges Against Jenanyan Not Proved

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 20.—The inquiry into charges against the character and missionary operations of the Rev. H. S. Jenanyan, the Armenian, has terminated in a verdict of "not proved" on the evidence submitted. The verdict of the New York Presbytery, to which Mr. Jenanyan is amenable, is still to come.

Registered Trade Mark.

GIFT HANDKERCHIEFS

Clean and Fresh.

We make it a point to furnish, up to the last moment before Christmas, gift handkerchiefs which have not been handled, rumpled or soiled, but are fresh and crisp and free from pencil marks. Every purchaser who wishes it can receive the handkerchiefs in a neat box, which bears our name and trademark on the face of it. The giver and receiver are thereby assured of the best possible value and of the essential fact of absolutely pure linen.

OPEN EVENINGS THIS WEEK.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new **Waters Uprights** and you will discover that a thoroughly first-class piano of **wonderful tone qualities** can be purchased at a very reasonable price, and, if desired, on small monthly payments.

Send postal for catalogue, with reduced prices and terms, on our new

3-year System

giving you three years' time without interest.

Also 50 good second-hand pianos of different makers at **Bargains**; payments only **$5 per Month.** Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

OPEN EVENINGS!

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

RAPID TRANSIT VS. BRIDGES

Republican Aldermen Oppose the Mayor's East River Plans.

SUSPICIOUS OF THEIR OBJECT

Mr. Goodman Intimates that the Intention Is to Kill the Underground Railway Scheme.

Mayor Van Wyck's plan for two new bridges over the East River met with some opposition yesterday in the Board of Aldermen, when a resolution authorizing the issue of $100,000 in bonds for preliminary work on the proposed bridges was sent over from the Municipal Council. This opposition made it clear that the Republican members of the board do not intend to agree to the construction of the bridges if the interests of rapid transit are to be sacrificed.

The resolution had been introduced in the Council at the request of the Board of Estimate, which has incorporated the $100,000 bond issue in the budget for 1899. The money secured by the issue of these bonds is intended to be used in making soundings and surveys for determining the most suitable locations for the proposed bridges. When it was read in the Board of Aldermen yesterday Alderman Goodman offered these resolutions:

Resolved, That while the proposed East River bridges are of great need, still these desirable public improvements should not be authorized or permitted at this time if they will have, in any degree, a tendency toward interfering with the prospects, or retarding the work of rapid transit facilities in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Resolved, That the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels have public hearings with a view of obtaining a consensus of public opinion on the advisability of inaugurating any new work of magnitude that may delay rapid transit in this city.

Immediately there was a struggle on the Democratic side to see who would be first to move that the resolution be referred to the Finance Committee, along with the resolution to authorize the bond issue. The honor finally fell to Alderman McCall, but Mr. Goodman succeeded in making a motion which the President of the board entertained to place the resolution on its adoption. This gave Alderman Goodman an opportunity to make a speech, in which he declared that he was in favor of more bridges, but that he was opposed to any bond issues for public works which had for their ultimate object the killing off of rapid transit. Rapid transit, he said, had been demanded by the people in a public election. It had taken up the time of the State Legislature and had engaged the services of a special commission, at great expense, for several years. Besides, it had the right of priority over any new bridges, and he was unwilling to see it forced into the background. Hearings on the proposed bond issue would not hurt the prospects of the new bridges, he said, and he felt that the people would sustain his views.

Mr. McCall succeeded in having the resolution referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report at next Tuesday's meeting of the board, after Alderman Bridges had made a brief speech in favor of reference, and also of having public hearings.

Our Box-Cut

Mackintoshes

look like swell Overcoats.

In brown and grey mixtures, and blue and black, 54 inches long. Thoroughly waterproofed, silk sewed, cemented seams, velvet collars, $5, $6.50, $7.50, $10, $12, $15, $25 & $28.

Made-to-Order Mackintoshes from special material, at $15 & $20.

Umbrellas

from the "Silk-Knit," at $1.15, to the best silk kinds with handsome handles, sterling mounted, at $5 to $10.

13th St. store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

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ESTB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

LACE CURTAIN SALE.

Special bargains in one and two pair lots of

Nottinghams and Irish Points.

Holiday Furniture Bargains.

PARLOR TABLES

$1.25

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(*Mahogany finish, tops 24x24 inches.*)

Hosts of beautiful holiday novelties for belated Christmas shoppers. All you have to do is select—"Long Credit" waits for payment.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

MONEY SAVED BY BUYING CHRISTMAS Presents in bric-a-brac at the Liquidation Sale of LEVY & DREYFUS CO., 46 Park Place, through to 41 Barclay St.

tions entirely and contract for these blocks by means of a letter inviting the Hastings Company to supply the desired quantity at their own price and upon their own terms. The extensive use of these blocks during the years 1895-6-7 seems to us to be a suspicious circumstance. The fact that they were controlled by a monopoly could have been readily ascertained at any time by the Reform Commissioner of Public Works.

"We have caused to be made in our laboratory chemical analyses of samples of asphalt blocks, and these several analyses indicate that the average percentage of bitumen was 6.7284 per cent., whereas the minimum quantity allowed by the specifications is 8 per cent.

Another Coal Shortage Alleged.

The Commissioners of Accounts claim to have discovered a shortage of coal in the Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct of the former Department of Public Works. In a long report submitted to the Mayor yesterday the Commissioners say that in the three years beginning Jan. 1, 1895, a shortage of 3,432 tons, valued at about $15,000, had been found. The Finance Department, the report continues, is lax in auditing the vouchers. Controller Coler declared yesterday that the strictures on his department were unjustified. Chief Engineer Birdsall said that the only way he could account for the apparent shortage was that it might be due to waste.

Peace Jubilee Proposal Vetoed.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent to the Board of Aldermen his veto of the resolution of Nov. 28, requesting the "Mayor's Committee" to proceed to arrange for a peace jubilee. The Mayor's reason was that the Mayor's Committee had been appointed simply to tender a welcome to returning soldiers.

Tombs Architects Lodge a Protest.

Withers & Dickson, the architects of the new City Prison, have forwarded a protest to the Board of Estimate, in which they deny the truth of the statements made by Commissioner of Buildings Brady reflecting on the designs for the structural ironwork furnished by them. The ironwork referred to is chiefly that used in the constuction of cells.

PRICE OF ENVELOPES CUT.

The Post Office Department Reduces Cost After Trade Advance.

A reduction in the price of stamped envelopes furnished by the United States Post Office Department has followed so closely upon the increase in prices announced by the so-called "Envelope Trust" that it has excited surprise. In certain quarters stories of an active conflict between the Government and the "Envelope Trust" have appeared, but according to statements made by members of the envelope trade in this city no relations favorable or otherwise exist between the Post Office Department and the "Envelope Trust." The Government's source of supply of envelopes is outside of the "trust."

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday that, although not officially informed as to the fact, he understood that the Post Office Department had been preparing to reduce the price of stamped envelopes. From other sources it was ascertained that the chief reductions to be made by the Government in the price of two-cent stamped envelopes will be as follows: Twenty-four cents per thousand on Size No. 1, 36 cents on No. 2, 40 cents on No. 3, 52 cents on No. 5, 60 cents on No. 6, 60 cents on No. 11, 76 cents on No. 13, and 60 cents on No. 16. This is declared to be the heaviest cut in prices ever made by the Post Office Department at one time.

Individual buyers, a dealer said, could purchase envelopes as cheaply from dealers as from the Government, grade for grade.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

DEFECTIVE ASPHALT PAVING.

Commissioners of Accounts Say It Was Laid During Collis's Term.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday made a report to the Mayor, in which they declared that the asphalt of block pavements laid in Mayor Strong's administration was defective. They advise that final payments on contracts in which the specifications have not been lived up to, be withheld until after an inquiry by the Department of Highways with reference to specific evasions of the terms of the specifications.

The Commissioners say that "the manufacture and supply of these paving blocks to New York City is exclusively under the control of a concern called the Hastings Pavement Company, * * * * and therefore competition is absolutely impossible, and the city's interests would be as well safeguarded to do away with the specifica-

Christmas Gifts! | Christmas Gifts!

O'Neill's.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Jackets.

Another special lot of Women's Jackets, mostly three-quarter effects, from the workrooms of one of the best makers of New York.

☞Usual Price $25.00 to $35.00.

15.00 each.

Krimmer Collarettes.

Ladies' Gray Krimmer Collarettes, ten inches deep, full circular sweep, high storm collar, lined throughout with fancy silk,

12.98 each.

A Choice Line of Fur Trimmings at Lowest Prices.

Wrappers.

Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers in dark grounds, with polka dot effects, Watteau back, body lined, deep hem, yoke, collar and sleeves finished with fancy braid,

98c. each.

Ladies' Fancy Eiderdown Wrappers in neat patterns, skirt cut full, collar bound with satin, finished with girdle,

2.98 each.

Choice Novelties in Muffs and Neck Scarfs at Exceptionally Low Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night at 8, CARMEN. Eames, De Lussan, Saléza, Albers. Cond. Mancinelli. Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard De Reszke. Cond. Schalk. Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2, FAUST. Melba, Mantelli, Saléza, Albers, Plancon. Sat. Evg., Dec. 24, at pop. prices, BARBER OF SEVILLE. Sembrich, Campanari, Devries, Carbone, Salignac. Sun. Evg., Dec. 25, Christmas Night, at 8:15, 4th Sunday Concert; at Pop. Prices. Soloists: Mme. Nordica and Miss Maud McCarthy; MM. Dippel and Van Rooy. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor Schalk. Mon. Evg., Dec. 26, ROMEO AND JULIET. Adams, Jean & Ed. De Reszke, Albers, Plançon. Wed. Evg., Dec. 28, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehman; Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Fri. Evg., Dec. 30, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Meisslinger, Jean & Ed. De Reszke, & Bispham. Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE. BOHEMIAN GIRL. SOUVENIRS SATURDAY EVE. Evs. 25c., $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Xmas Week—LURLINE, Operatic Spectacle. MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2. A RUNAWAY GIRL. Exactly as given at Daly's. Mats., To-day, Sat., Xmas., N.Y.'s

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées To-day & Sat. Xtra Mats. Dec. 26 and Jan. 2. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. 3D CROWDED MONTH. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. ON AND OFF.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Matinée Sat. Extra Mat. Christmas and New Year's. May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST. 2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8. The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle. A Volcano of Mirth.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15. LAST WEEK. Mat. To-day & Sat. JOHN DREW in THE LIARS Dec. 26—Empire Theatre Co. in "PHROSO."

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Xmas. 2. NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT. To-morrow (Thursday) Evg., Dec. 22d. JULIA ARTHUR in A LADY OF QUALITY

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. 100th Performance Dec. 27. Handsome Souvenirs. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime. EDEN MUSEE Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mr. & Mrs. Russ Whytal in "VAGABONDIA." Ev. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Mat. every day, 25c Evenings, 25 & 50c. This week—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P. M. MARSHALL P. WILDER. Grace Huntington & Co., Reno and Richards, Lafayette, Cyr and Hill, Tyson and McWatters, & others. Splendid Comedy Holiday Bill! 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. HELENE MORA, McINTYRE AND HEATH, Lillian Burkhart & Co., Hayes and Lytton, Montgomery and Stone, Canfield and Carleton, 5 All Bros., Sa-Vans, 25 others. 25c., 50c.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every evening at 8:10. Matinées To-day and Saturday. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy, Merchant of Venice. A Positive Triumph. Ada Rehan as Portia. "A wonderful performance." "Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage." "Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career." Matinées Christmas and New Year's.

BROADWAY THEATRE Evenings, 8:00. Mat. Sat. at 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8. A Dramatization of Marie Corelli's Famous Novel, "The Sorrows of Satan." Extra Matinées Christmas and New Year's.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. LOUISE THORNDYKE BOUCICAULT and HOWARD KYLE in "Proper Impropriety." Filson & Errol, Charles T. Aldrich, Ed Latell, George Thatcher, and Ed Marble, Biograph, &c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY, TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS. EXTRA MATINEES DEC. 26 & JAN. 2.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2:15. To-day., Sat., & Xmas. WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. COULDOCK BENEFIT FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 2 P. M. SEAT SALE BEGINS TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Herald Sq. Th. Evg., 8:15. Mats. To-day, Sat., 2:15. L'st W'k HOTEL TOPSY TURVY L'st W'k. Christmas Souvs. 100th Perf., Fri. Evg., Dec. 23. Dec. 26, Della Fox in The Little Host.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SPORTING LIFE. Matinée Christmas. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. Roaring Hit. MAT. TO-DAY. The Turtle.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!! Last 3 Wks! CASINO! Last Mat. Sat. but 3. Farewell Xmas Souvs. Frid. Evg! Mat. Xmas Day!

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. Ida Heath, Dartos, and Foreign Vaudeville. Jan. 2—Cissie Loftus—Special Xmas. Mat. Dec. 23.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY. 25c. and 50c. POUSSE CAFE.

COLUMBUS Mat. To-day. EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS (Monday.) Rice's "GIRL FROM PARIS."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last performances of the phenomenal success, (matinée Saturday,) "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."

THREAT RESTORED HIS MEMORY

Jersey City's Nameless Man Proved to Have Been Shamming—Held for Larceny.

The mystery surrounding the identity of the young man who has been in the Jersey City Hospital since last Friday, under treatment for amnesia, has been dispelled. The youth has owned to the possession of a local habitation and a name, and is at present seeking oblivion in the Jersey City Prison, while preparations are making for his extradition to this State on a charge of larceny. His lapse of memory has been proved a skillfully simulated attack, designed to conceal his identity until an opportunity should present itself for him to get away from this part of the country. The young man's name is Aubrey A. Litchfield. He is from Boston, and is wanted in this city for having stolen a watch.

The identification of Litchfield was made yesterday by Harold C. Carpenter, who lives at Mills House No. 1, in Bleecker Street. Carpenter is a steward on a yacht owned by Henry S. Vanderbilt of 524 West Thirty-fourth Street. Litchfield also lived at Mills House No. 1 for several weeks under the name of Harry A. Litchfield, and he and Carpenter became close acquaintances. Litchfield left the Mills House suddenly one morning, taking with him, in a fit of forgetfulness, the better part of Carpenter's wardrobe. Carpenter saw the newspaper descriptions of the man with a hole in his memory, and so closely did they tally with Litchfield's appearance that Carpenter called yesterday at the office of Chief of Police Murphy, in Jersey City, asking for his missing friend.

Together they went to the hospital, and the nameless man was brought face to face with Carpenter.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk southeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,273. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York) Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 77¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅝c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday reported the bill providing for the Government of Hawaii, in which many changes had been made. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) secured the passage of a resolution providing for an inquiry into alleged efforts to impede the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. The House adopted the resolution directing an inquiry into the right of members to accept other office under the Government, introduced by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) in reference to Congressmen who volunteered for war service. Congress adjourned until Jan. 4.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The continued illness of Señor Sagasta is delaying the Cabinet crisis at Madrid. Serious trouble is feared in Samoa in connection with the election of a King, the supporters of Mataafa having become warlike. The Marchioness of Donegal will eat her Christmas dinner in a London workhouse, having applied for admission on the plea that she is homeless and suffering acute destitution. The London Chronicle will publish to-day an account from its special correspondent of the balloon trip across the English Channel, showing that the Andrée steering gear was tested with perfect success. Prince George of Greece arrived at Canea yesterday to take control of Crete for the powers, and a cordial reception was given him.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Seventeen Baltimore brewing companies have been combined to form the Maryland Brewing Company.

Messrs. Roosevelt, Platt, and Odell are to confer to-day with Republican members-elect of the Legislature.

As a result of the school trouble at Oyster Bay Principal Woodward and Dr. Stuart have brought suit against each other.

Col. Edwin S. Barrett, President of the Sons of the American Revolution, fell from his window yesterday at Concord, Mass., and died about an hour later.

In an address last night before the New England Society of Brooklyn Governor-elect Roosevelt made a plea for the administration of our new dependencies by men like Gen. Leonard Wood and that the political spoilsman be kept out.

Two men were killed and a woman and several men severely injured yesterday morning in a rear-end collision in the fog of Pennsylvania Railroad passenger trains at Colonia, N. J. Traffic was interrupted for hours.

Page 2.

Testimony in the trial of Mrs. Fayne Moore, accused of robbing Martin Mahon, was begun before Recorder Goff.

Major Gen. Roe yesterday announced the names of the aides who will be appointed to Gov. Roosevelt's staff from the National Guard.

Mr. Carnegie yesterday refused to say anything concerning the alleged interview between him and Col. Bryan, in which "imperialism" and "militarism" were discussed.

Republican leaders said yesterday that a bill to reduce the price of illuminating gas to 90 cents, and of fuel gas to 60 cents, will be introduced early in the next legislative session.

Page 3.

Gen. Miles and Gen. Merritt testified yesterday before the War Investigating Commission.

John E. Searles will on Jan. 10 retire as President and Director of the Western National Bank.

The heavy fog of yesterday seriously interfered with traffic on the river and in the harbor. Ocean steamers are detained at anchor and the Sound boats are hours behind.

After ten years of litigation Frank Sanger has secured one-half of $125,000 profits realized from productions of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" outside of New York and Boston.

The internal revenue officers have learned that the Government has been swindled out of thousands through the misuse of internal revenue stamps by employes in Wall Street houses.

Page 5.

Officials of the Standard Oil Trust are said to have evaded an order of court in Ohio by burning the company's books in which the payment of dividends was recorded.

Page 6.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann, Jean de Reszke, and Victor Maurel of the Maurice Grau Opera Company and several members of the Charles A. Ellis Opera Company arrived here yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Page 7.

Statistics show that the rate of deaths from grip is slightly on the increase. President Murphy of the Health Board has ordered the street railway companies to fumigate the matting and cloth furniture of their cars.

Page 8.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad receivers have asked the Inter-State Commerce Commission to aid them in maintaining traffic rates.

Burglars entered a flat at 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and, after regaling themselves, stole clothing and jewelry.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company has bought out the interests of the Shepard estate and others in the Fifth Avenue Coach Company and will reorganize the system, introducing horseless carriages. There will also be transfers from the Third Avenue lines.

Page 9.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday reported to Mayor Van Wyck the finding of discrepancies amounting to $103,078 in the accounts of the Water Purveyors under Mayor Strong.

Companies A, B, and D of the First New York reached Albany from Honolulu yesterday. Company L is at Newburg, and Company I proceeded to Middletown. The volunteers were warmly welcomed.

The court of inquiry into the charges of cowardice against Major Smith and Capt. Whittle met last night and organized. It then adjourned to Dec. 29, and will meet hereafter behind closed doors.

Page 11.

The subject of fireproof buildings and the proposed new building law was discussed yesterday at the December meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Page 14.

Burglars entered the police station at Flatbush and emptied the store chest.

Two men were killed in Brooklyn factories yesterday by being caught in machinery.

Lawyer James D. Hallen, accused of forgery, yesterday summed up his own case. He stopped, exhausted, after three and a half hours, and will resume to-day.

A masked burglar was disturbed while operating in the house of William Lynch, at West Brighton, Richmond Borough, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Lynch chased the intruder, but he disappeared in the fog.

It was decided at the meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and Bronx yesterday that it is inexpedient to increase the salaries of teachers now, owing to financial embarrassment. Mr. O'Brien brought up the matter of licenses and promises disclosures later on. The fund for the corporate schools was distributed, and President Hubbell made his farewell address.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

British Embassy's Assailant Insane.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A Marshal's jury to-day declared Joseph W. Pearson to be insane. Pearson is the man who last week created a sensation by hurling missiles through the door and windows of the British Embassy. The man has already been taken to the insane asylum.

Y. & S. Acme Licorice Pellets.
Bonbonnieres incomplete without them. All druggists.—Adv.

A NEW CABINET MEMBER

Ethan Allen Hitchcock Is Appointed Secretary of the Interior.

HIS NOMINATION CONFIRMED

He Is at Present United States Ambassador to Russia—Will Succeed Cornelius N. Bliss.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President to-day nominated Ethan Allen Hitchcock of Missouri to be Secretary of the Interior to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss. The nomination was confirmed by the Senate this afternoon.

Mr. Hitchcock is at present United States Ambassador to Russia. He was appointed Minister to Russia in August, 1897, and attained the higher rank of Ambassador when that station was raised to an embassy. He was formerly a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, and is a great personal friend of the President and a lineal descendant of Col. Ethan Allen of Revolutionary fame.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—Ethan Allan Hitchcock, present ambassador to Russia, who was to-day appointed by President McKinley to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss as Secretary of the Interior, was until his acceptance of the Russian mission the head of the Pittsburg Glass Company in St. Louis.

Mr. Hitchcock was born at Mobile, Ala., sixty-three years ago. He is a great grandson of Col. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, a grandson of Samuel Hitchcock, who was prominent in the early history of Vermont, and a son of Henry Hitchcock, who was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

Mr. Hitchcock came to St. Louis in 1851, and engaged in business here up to 1860, when, at the urgent request of relatives, he left for China as the representative of important business interests. Returning to St. Louis in 1874, Mr. Hitchcock was up to the time of his appointment as Minister to Russia actively engaged in business in St. Louis as President of several large manufacturing and railway corporations, which positions he resigned to accept the portfolio tendered him by President McKinley.

He and the President became close friends when Mr. McKinley was framing his tariff law. Mr. Hitchcock was at Washington frequently in connection with the making of tariff schedules on glass, and naturally became intimate with the then Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

RETIREMENT OF MR. BLISS.

Declares He Is in Full Accord with the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary Bliss said to-day, with reference to his retirement from the Cabinet:

"It has been understood for some time that it would be my wish to retire from public life on the conclusion of the war. Now that the peace treaty has been signed, my request to be relieved will be granted, but I shall wait the arrival of my successor before severing my connection with the Interior Department. I have been in most hearty accord with the President in his policy through the trying days in which he sought to avoid war, and while as Commander in Chief he was conducting the war that came notwithstanding his effort to prevent it. I believe most thoroughly in the course he is now pursuing for maintaining the honor of the country by securing the just results of a successful war. I shall leave my associates of the Cabinet and of the department and my many friends in Washington with great regret, but private and personal reasons make my retirement a necessity."

Place Was Offered to Spooner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President at the time of the resignation of Secretary Bliss, which was handed him shortly after the meeting of Congress and was final, invited Senator John C. Spooner to take the seat in the Cabinet, which would be vacated by Mr. Bliss. Senator Spooner, it is said took the matter under advisement for two or three days, and then notified the President that he felt obliged to decline the place.

YALE FUNDS PROBABLY SAFE.

President Dwight Thinks Them Not Endangered by Mason Failure.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21.—The report that Yale University was involved in the bankruptcy of Mason & Co., of which Edward C. Mason was head, was shown to President Dwight to-day. The President admitted that certain loans had been placed through Mason & Co., but he felt sure that the university funds were not involved by the failure.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Ray Palmer of the Yale Corporation expressed similar views.

NOTED MISSISSIPPIAN FREED.

Pardon for Purvis, Who Was Once Unsuccessfully Hanged.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 21.—Gov. McLaurin has pardoned Will Purvis, the famous Marion County Whitecapper. Purvis was hanged some years ago for the murder of a fellow-Whitecapper, but was not killed, and owing to the threatening attitude of the mob the Sheriff did not try again to execute him.

Purvis was subsequently rescued and hidden away, but he finally surrendered, and his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

TWO AGED MEN IN A FIGHT.

Suit for Damages Follows a Violent Argument Over the War.

A suit for $2,000 damages for alleged assault in which two old gentlemen figured as the principals, came up before Justice Johnson, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The plaintiff, in the action was Friend Ellis, eighty-two years old, of 524 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and George Alger, eighty years old, of 184 Seventeenth Street, was the defendant.

It appears from the testimony that the two were cronies for a long time. One day last August Mr. Ellis visited his friend and they got into a quarrel over a newspaper article upon the war with Spain and Secretary's Alger's care of the American soldiers. Old Mr. Alger took the part of his namesake of the War Department and smote Mr. Ellis with his cane, cutting his ear and otherwise hurting him.

The suit for damages was the outcome of the squabble. Mr. Alger was unable to appear in court yesterday because of illness. His testimony was taken at his home. The jury awarded the plaintiff $250 damages.

TREE CUTTER BADLY SHOCKED.

Trolley Guide Wire Was Attached to a Tree He Was Sawing Down.

A shock of electricity nearly ended the life of John Holland, a tree cutter, forty-five years old, of 152 Noll Street, Williamsburg, while he was sawing down a dead tree yesterday in Division Avenue, near the junction at Broadway. The tree was in front of a harness store, and there was fastened to a branch near the top a guide wire for the Tompkins Avenue line of trolley cars. While Holland was sawing the tree about five feet from the ground, he suddenly threw up his hands and fell backward to the roadway.

It was the belief of the crowd which gathered around that he had been stricken with apoplexy, and a hurry call was sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. Then Holland was carried to a nearby drug store. Holland's saw was left in the tree, and when Edward Bauer, who lives at Harrison Avenue and Walton Street, undertook to continue the work, he also received a shock, and so did John Schaefer of 391 South Fifth Street. Neither of the men was seriously hurt, and their account of what had happened to them threw light on the fact that Holland was the victim of an electric shock.

Surgeon Hancock of the Eastern District Hospital attended Holland, and took him to that institution, where he revived. He was subsequently taken to his home

THE OVER-SEA BALLOON TRIP.

Account of the Aerial Voyage Across the English Channel—Steering Gear Works Well.

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Chronicle will publish to-morrow an account from its correspondent sent on a balloon trip across the Channel, showing that the Andrée steering gear was tested with perfect success. The sail used was eighteen feet square instead of twelve feet, the one used in land experiments.

The aeronauts took their course when the two-hundred-foot trail rope was in water, and found they had deflected three points, or about double what obtained on land in Essex several weeks ago. This was not surprising, for the frictional resistance of the trail rope in water was immense. Another test gave the same result, but this time the balloon descended within two feet of the waves.

To keep the balloon at even altitude was a task of the greatest difficulty, and, owing to cold air on the water, the sun-heated gas cooled with lightning rapidity, demanding constant expenditure of ballast to prevent falling into the sea.

The balloon again rose 2,300 feet, but dropped behind a thick cloud. The sudden eclipse caused a rapid descent, and in a few minutes the balloon touched the ocean. A wave struck the car. It was an exciting moment for the aeronauts, their gum boots being filled with water. Percival Spencer, the famous aeronaut, in charge, promptly threw out ballast and saved himself from the situation.

The balloon rose 7,000 feet after clearing the French cliffs and landed safely amid Norman peasants four miles east of Havre, having in five hours covered 150 miles, of which 75 miles were over sea.

LIEUT. HOBSON ON KISSING.

He Says that the Young Ladies Who Touched His Lips Were Actuated Purely by Patriotic Motives.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 21.—A reception was given Lieut. Hobson at the rotunda of the Brown Palace Hotel this afternoon, attended by no less than 2,000 people.

There was no kissing. The committee having the affair in charge decided that this feature of Lieut. Hobson's reception in the East should be omitted, and the officer heartily seconded the decision.

Arrangements were made to prevent any such attempts on the part of ladies in the audience, but they were unnecessary.

At 5 o'clock Lieut. Hobson delivered his lecture at the Tabor Opera House, and at 6:45 P. M. boarded the Union Pacific train for San Francisco. When asked about recent newspaper criticisms, Lieut. Hobson said:

"All I have to say about my trip is that it was one grand triumph. Everywhere I was greeted with the enthusiasm which only the American people can display. I certainly did not expect it—in fact my plans originally were to go straight to San Francisco without stopping.

"In regard to these criticisms of my actions I have nothing to deny or to take back. I wish to say, however, that I desire to bear all the responsibility. No one else must be blamed. I recognize purely the patriotic enthusiasm of these women and girls in kissing me. I do not wish that they be charged with any wrong.

"Most of them were school girls. They were in a frame of mind that was prompted by purely patriotic motives. I saw and recognized their patriotism purely and simply, just like any other man in my position would have done. That is all there is to it."

BALTIMORE BREWERS COMBINE.

They Will Be Called the Maryland Brewing Company and Will Issue $14,000,000 of Stock and Bonds.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21.—Seventeen of the brewing companies of Baltimore have consolidated under the name of the Maryland Brewing Company, and negotiations are pending for the absorption of the remaining four.

The new company will issue $3,250,000 of common stock, $3,250,000 of 6 per cent. preferred stock, and $7,500,000 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds. The former owners of the plants which have been combined will retain $4,000,000 of the bonds, leaving $3,500,000 to be sold.

The consolidation will go into effect next month. The negotiations have been pending for several months past, but have made slow progress, owing to the opposition of some of the concerns. Some of these still refuse to join the new company, and the indications are there will be a war between the combination and the independent breweries.

OYSTER BAY SCHOOL TROUBLE.

Principal Woodward and Dr. Stuart Bring Suit Against Each Other.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The residents of this place are complaining that the public school is becoming demoralized. Since Dr. Stuart refused to send his children to the school the scholars have shown a disposition to take things into their own hands, and the element against which the compulsory education law is mainly directed has taken courage from the stand made by Dr. Stuart.

Yesterday afternoon there was a scene of disorder in the school, when a young man entered and wanted to whip Principal Woodward because the Principal had punished his brother. To-day Mr. Woodward telegraphed to the State Superintendent asking that a deputy be sent to aid him in enforcing the law, and it is said that an Inspector is coming.

Mr. Woodward has also taken steps to proceed against Dr. Stuart. He obtained a summons last night from Justice Simonson of Hicksville, requiring the doctor to answer why he refused to send his children to school. This takes the case out of the jurisdiction of the local Justices. Dr. Stuart has also begun action in the Supreme Court against Mr. Woodward.

BIG FIRE IN MONTREAL.

Nearly a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 21.—The Greenshields Block, which was burned last night, was one of the finest warehouse and office buildings in the Dominion. It was six stories high and built of stone.

The Messrs. Greenshields & Co. carried a heavy stock of dry goods, and their loss will probably reach $800,000, not all covered by insurance. The building of Duncan, McIntyre & Sons, wholesale dry goods, was five stories high, and was valued at $200,000. The firm's loss is about $300,000. They carried a stock valued at about $250,000, believed to be well covered by insurance. Both buildings with their respective contents, were totally destroyed.

The boot and shoe store and stock of James Legget & Son was damaged principally by water to the extent of $20,000. There were many miraculous escapes, especially by firemen, but so far as known no person was seriously injured.

If you want a pure, natural mineral spring water that has not been manipulated by man, order Londonderry Lithia.—Adv.

JAMES H. ECKELS BADLY HURT.

Dressed as a Boy, He Was Romping at a Chicago Party—Fell on the Floor and Got "Football Knee."

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, is confined to his apartments in The Virginia with a severely sprained knee, as the result of a fall sustained at a fashionable party on Monday night.

The party was given in honor of Dr. Coalidies's birthday by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague, 2710 Indiana Avenue. It was attended by about one hundred society people, all dressed as children. Mr. Eckels, short of stature and smooth shaven, looked a typical schoolboy in shirtwaist, knickerbockers, and slippers. He acted it, too, romping and playing like a boy of twelve, and kept the party roaring with laughter.

All went well until he tried to skate across the smooth hardwood floor in the dining room. There he fell, and had to be picked up and removed to the Virginia. His doctor says his injury is what is known as football knee. Mr. Eckels will be confined to his bed for a week or ten days, and will then have to walk on crutches for several weeks more.

STRANGE MENNONITE CUSTOM.

Selection by Lot of a Pastor for the Old Churches at Rohrerstown and Millersville, Penn.

READING, Penn., Dec. 21.—The unusual spectacle of twelve candidates for the ministry drawing lots for the purpose of deciding which one should be ordained and succeed a deceased member of their sect to a charge in Lancaster County, Penn., was witnessed to-day.

The vacant charge was that of the old Mennonite Churches at Rohrerstown and Millersville, the pastor of which, the Rev. John K. Brubeker, recently died.

The nominations were made by the Rohrerstown congregation on Monday, the 12th inst., and by that of Millersville on last Sunday. By the rules of the church each member of a congregation is privileged to nominate any one by writing his name on a card and handing it to the Bishop. In this instance there were fourteen nominations.

It was announced that, according to custom, the selection would be made by lot at the Millersville Church. People came for miles to see the ceremony. The road was blocked with vehicles, and the spectators were numbered by thousands.

After the church had been filled with people the candidates seated themselves before the pulpit and were examined by Bishop Isaac Ely as to their knowledge of the Scriptures and fitness for the ministry. Two of the number were rejected, one on account of his inability to preach in the English language and the other because of his advanced age. The others, being found capable, the work of selection began.

Taking twelve small Bibles and handing them to the Revs. Abraham Herr and Abraham Witmer, the Bishop instructed the latter to repair to the ante-room, and place a small strip of white paper (which he gave them) in the corner of one of the twelve books. Upon their return the Bibles were set on end on a table at the foot of the pulpit. One by one the candidates stepped up and selected a Bible. Each book was then examined by the Bishop, beginning with that of Amos Charles. The next Bible opened was that of Daniel N. Lehman, and in it the slip of paper was found.

Greeting him with the holy kiss, Bishop Ely immediately ordained him to the ministry, after the formal but impressive custom of the Church, and, after another hymn the large congregation was dismissed.

A BROOKLYN TEACHER'S DEATH.

Matilda Vossler's Body Found in a Park at Philadelphia—Her Mind Probably Affected.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—Matilda Vossler, aged twenty-seven years, a Brooklyn school teacher, was found dead to-day in Fairmount Park. Her death is believed to have been due to heart disease. She came here ill a few days ago, and had been stopping with her sister at 1013 North Forty-third Street.

Yesterday morning she disappeared from the house, and all trace of her was lost until her body was found this afternoon. She had been dead, apparently, about two hours. Her movements in the meantime are unknown.

Matilda Vossler was a daughter of the Rev. George Henry Vossler, who was formerly pastor of the German Church, in North Fifth Street, near Roebling Street, Williamsburg. He was deposed from his ministry about five years ago by the congregation on account of trouble in the church. He lives at 212 North Sixth Street.

Matilda Vossler was a teacher in the public school at the corner of South Second and Hooper Streets. Her father could not be seen last night, but a brother said he had heard she was ill in Philadelphia, but that he knew nothing about her death until the reporter informed him of it. The shock of the sad news was so great that he would say nothing more except that he thought his sister's mind might have been affected by overstudy.

CHICAGO PASTOR TO COME HERE?

The Rev. Dr. H. A. Johnston Called to New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, pastor of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church of Chicago, has been formally called to the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York City.

Dr. Johnston received a telegram to that effect last night, together with the information that an official letter had been mailed to him Monday night. Dr. Johnston has not accepted the call, but has answered the telegram, stating that he would await the arrival of the letter and then consider the call. He said this evening that he would make up his mind by Jan. 1.

The call to Dr. Johnston was forwarded as the result of a meeting of the congregation of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church which was held on Monday night. The former pastor, the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, resigned about two months ago to become Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. Since that time the pulpit of the church has been filled by various ministers.

NEW PLANTS FOR CARNEGIE.

Shops Capable of Making Forty Steel Cars Per Day.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 21.—The Carnegie Steel Company to-day purchased thirty-five acres of land on the banks of the Monongahela River, and west of Homestead. On this tract immense shops will be built to make steel cars, with a capacity of forty each day. A large axle-forging shop will also be erected. These plants will employ almost 2,000 workmen.

The land is so situated as to be tapped by the Pennsylvania, Vanderbilt, Baltimore and Ohio, and Carnegie lines. Andrew Carnegie was the first to use steel cars to any extent on a railroad. All the roads carrying heavy freight have adopted them and the popular car now being ordered has a capacity of 100,000 pounds, whereas 60,000 was the limit two years ago. The Carnegie Company expects to have the new plants operating within eight months.

"Bunko Man" O'Brien Not Dying.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—"Tom O'Brien, the famous bunko man, is not dying. Neither is he confined in a prison in New Caledonia," said William Pinkerton, when told that the former "king of bunko men" was supposed to be on his dying bed in a French colony at New Caledonia. "I heard from him through his brother about two months ago. The brother had just received a letter from him saying that he was in good health and that his punishment was not severe."

Royal Limited
Via C. R. R. of N. J.-P. & R., B. & O.
New York to Washington daily 2:55 P. M. Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) and 3 P. M. foot Liberty Street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequaled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.—Adv.

TWO DIE IN A COLLISION

Serious Wreck on the Pennsylvania Near Perth Amboy.

SEVERAL OTHERS BADLY HURT

Washington Express Dashes Into Rear of Chicago Train in Early Morning Fog.

In the thick fog of yesterday morning a serious rear-end collision of two Pennsylvania Railroad trains occurred at Colonia, N. J., one mile west of Perth Amboy Junction. Two men were instantly killed, five persons were injured somewhat seriously, and nearly a dozen more received cuts and bruises requiring medical treatment.

Those killed were:

WILLIAM O. DE WOLF, a passenger, twenty-two years old, clerk in the Accounting Department of the Ohio River Railway Company at Parkersburg, West Va.

L. E. KNIGHT, colored, a Pullman car porter, who lived in Jersey City. His relatives live in Boston.

The list of those injured most seriously is as follows:

MRS. JULIA LEVY, a passenger, of 594 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn; one leg and one arm broken and both legs terribly lacerated. She was taken to Mount Sinai Hospital, and probably will live.

JAMES E. WELSH, Pullman-car conductor, of 345 Central Avenue, Jersey City; both legs broken. He was taken to Christ Hospital, Jersey City, and will recover.

FRANK IRISH, a passenger, of Beaver, Penn.; Traveling Passenger Agent for the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; collar bone broken and arm injured. Taken to St. Francis Hospital, Jersey City.

BENJAMIN MEAD, a passenger, of 346 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn; left leg broken. Taken home.

SAMUEL ZANES, fireman, of 814 North Thirty-eighth Street, Philadelphia; serious scalp wound and a possible fracture of the skull. Taken to St Francis Hospital.

JOHN VANDRIGRIFTH, engineer, of Kensington, Philadelphia; sprained knee and painful bruises. Taken home.

F. KUPPER, a passenger, commercial traveler, of 19 Oakland Avenue, Brooklyn; cut across the abdomen. Taken to St. Francis Hospital, and afterward to his home.

Among those who received slight cuts and bruises were G. T. Roberts of Newark, C. B. Ewing of Newton, Penn., and J. G. Geary of Harrisburg, Penn., all mail clerks.

The two trains involved in the wreck were the second section of the Chicago and New York express, due here at 6:20 A. M., and the second section of the night express from Washington, due here at 7 o'clock. The Chicago train was nearly forty minutes late at Colonia, while the Washington express was also behind schedule time.

According to the Pennsylvania Railroad officials the Chicago train was stopped at Colonia by signal of the operator there, for what reason is not known. William Heppenheimer, the flagman of this train, immediately started back with a lantern and torpedoes to place on the track. The flagman had proceeded only a few steps when the Washington Limited came thundering up, the engine almost burying itself in the rear sleeping car of the Chicago train. Vandrigrifth and Zanes, the engineer and fireman of the Washington train, leaping out just before the crash.

Knight, the porter, who was killed, was in the rear of the sleeper, and De Wolfe was sleeping in the rear compartment of the car. The mangled bodies of both were found across the engine afterward. Seventeen persons in all were in the wrecked Pullman, and many were probably saved from death or serious injury by the fact that they had left their berths and gone to the washroom, in the forward end.

RESCUE WORK BEGUN QUICKLY.

Immediately after the crash the work of rescue was begun. Shocking scenes presented themselves on all sides, and the air was filled with the shrieks of the injured. Those passengers who were able joined with the trainmen in extricating those pinned down by the debris.

The men in the washroom were unable to get out, although few there were hurt much. It took some time to extricate them. The husband of Mrs. Levy, who was so seriously injured, was with her on the train, but was not hurt. After he had gotten out of the washroom he helped rescue her.

When it was thought that all had been taken out of the wreck a deep groan was heard, and then it was noticed that Welsh, the Pullman conductor, was missing. He was beneath a great heap of wreckage, and it took more than an hour to get him out.

Messages were sent for all the physicians in the neighborhood, and several came from Rahway, two miles away. Two doctors happened to be in the train. A wrecking train had arrived from Jersey City before 10 o'clock, and this carried back the injured persons and most of the unhurt passengers.

The news of the wreck had spread over the wires from station to station, and when the report reached Jersey City it was to the effect that the greatest wreck in years had occurred. The Pennsylvania officials, on hearing this report, sent requests to Bellevue Hospital for three ambulances, which were sent to Jersey City at once. One of these carried Mrs. Levy to Mount Sinai Hospital, and other persons were either taken to Jersey City hospitals, which were more convenient, or to their homes. The bodies of the two dead men were taken to New Brunswick by train and placed in the Morgue there.

E. F. Brooks, Division Superintendent of the road, was kept busy yesterday getting the line into shape for regular traffic, and he was not prepared to make a guess as to who might be to blame for the accident. His chief clerk said that the report that the block system had been proved defective by the accident was not true, as the block system is not used where the collision occurred. The use of this safety system on the line, he said, begins at Perth Amboy Junction, one mile this side.

The name of the operator who stopped the Chicago train could not be obtained at the Pennsylvania office. His name was not known, it was said. The engineer of the Chicago train, who says that the operator signaled for him to stop, is John Arkwright. He slowed down, he says, and had barely come to a stop when he was thrown out of his cab by the force of the collision.

FIREMAN ZANES'S STORY.

Zanes, the injured fireman of the Washington express, seemed to be taking his cut head and possibly fractured skull as easily as a man could, when seen yesterday at St. Francis's Hospital. He gave a thrilling account of the escape of himself and Engineer "Jack" Vandrigrifth.

"We had been an hour late during a part of the journey," he said, "as the fog was so thick all night. We were not far from Menlo Park, and our next stop was Perth Amboy Junction. We were making good time, to catch up, and we had every reason to believe we had a perfectly clear track.

"Jack and I were both watching out ahead, however. We saw the rear lights of the Chicago express at the same moment, and it was then within a car length of us.

"'Jump!' I yelled, and he had already 'reversed' and put on the brakes. The next instant we were out on the ground rolling over and over. I heard the crash of the collision before I struck the ground.

"Yes, my head's cut up a bit. I must have struck on something sharp. But that won't take long to heal."

The conductor of the Washington express was George Phillips.

Frank Irish of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, who is at the same hospital with Zanes, said that he was asleep when the collision occurred, but luckily his berth was in the forward part of the car. He will probably be well in a few weeks.

The damage to property as a result of the wreck is considerable. The engine of the Washington express seemed to be almost demolished, and two cars in front of the Pullman of the forward train were badly smashed. The Pullman, of course, is almost a total wreck. The Pennsylvania officials yesterday had made no estimate of the damage. Traffic was delayed for several hours; in fact the road had not resumed operations in the regular way over that route until late in the afternoon, after wreckers had worked all day at the scene of the collision.

The only passengers on the forward train were in the sleeper, the other cars being mail and express cars. The three mail clerks named in the list of injured were at work in these cars. Except the engineer and firemen, everybody in the Washington train escaped practically unhurt.

WHAT PASSENGERS SAW.

Dr. L. V. Briggs, one of the passangers on the train from Washington, helped to rescue the injured and care for them. When asked regarding his experience, he said:

"The scene was the worst I ever witnessed. Even as a physician and used to the sight of mangled bodies, I was shocked at the condition in which we found the two dead bodies. Nothing could be more ghastly than the scene as men ran around through the darkness and fog, and were visible only because of the lanterns they carried with them. In the mist we could just see the outlines of a great mass of wreckage, one car resting on another, and everything a tangled and broken ruin. The steam and smoke rushed from the boilers and firebox of the locomotive and aided in making the work of the rescuers very hard. I cannot describe to you how the passengers worked for the deliverance of the unfortunates. At first there was the wildest kind of panic and confusion reigned everywhere. Then came cooler moments, and the men went to work with a will. The women assisted, too. As each person was brought out they tore off parts of their clothing to make bandages for the wounded. Some were hysterical at first, particularly one woman whose husband was pinned under the wreckage, but they soon showed how brave they were."

He said he had gained no information as to the direct cause of the wreck, though undoubtedly it would not have occurred had it not been foggy.

Thomas Allen of the American Tobacco Company was a passenger on the same train, and related his experiences as follows:

"I was in the sleeping car when the crash came, and had just left my berth for the washroom. I had hardly reached there when the collision occurred. When I gathered myself together after the shock I found myself about the middle of the car. The confusion was indescribable. Many women had fainted and those who had not were yelling. There was a stampede of half-dressed people for the door, and several were bruised in the crush that resulted. The lights in the car all went out, and the darkness added to the general confusion. When we reached the track and groped our way to where the cars and locomotive were piled together in a wonderful way, many of us sickened at the sight we saw. I and another man cut a passenger from under the back of a seat. The back had turned over on him just as the floor of the car had been forced up. He was badly hurt, and was unconscious when we dragged him out."

Superintendent Brooks of the Pennsylvania said late yesterday afternoon that a thorough investigation would be made as to where the blame for the collision lies, but thought that no result could be announced for a week or more.

THREE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A Car Demolished—Engineer and Woman Probably Fatally Hurt.

Besides the wreck on the Pennsylvania at Colonia there were several other railway accidents yesterday in New Jersey. At Roselle about 8 A. M. a Philadelphia and Reading freight train ran into the rear car of a New Jersey Central passenger train which was just leaving a crossing. The car was demolished and the freight engine was badly damaged. No one was injured, but traffic was delayed for two hours by the wreckage on the track.

Richard H. Whittle, an engineer of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was perhaps fatally hurt while in the cab of his engine yesterday morning at Westfield. The fog was thick, and Whittle had his head out of the cab window endeavoring to look ahead. His head hit a freight car on a siding and his skull was fractured. Whittle's home is in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dedrick, eighty years old, of West Eleventh Street, this city, was fatally hurt yesterday at Elizabeth, where she had gone to visit her daughter at 835 Jersey Street. She reached Elizabeth on the Pennsylvania Railroad train due at 12:35 P. M. She was slow in getting off and the train began to move before she alighted. She fell under the wheels, and both of her legs were cut off below the knee.

DEATH OF COL. E. S. BARRETT.

President of the Sons of the Revolution Killed by Falling from a Window at Concord, Mass.

CONCORD, Mass., Dec. 21.—Col. Edwin S. Barrett, National President of the Sons of the American Revolution, while opening a third-story window at his residence this morning fell out and dropped to the pavement, striking on his head. He was taken up, and died about an hour later, without recovering consciousness.

Col. Barrett was widely known through his interest and activity in connection with all matters pertaining to patriotism. He lived in the house, near the Concord Bridge, at which the American Revolutionists formed before going to the bridge, where their stand was made against the British, at the opening of the Revolution. He was one of the most active of those interested in marking the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers, and was among the most vigorous of those who have opposed the use of the American flag for advertising purposes.

Col. Barrett was about sixty years of age. He leaves a wife, three daughters, and a son. Of late he had been subject to attacks of faintness, and it is thought that it was one of these which resulted in his fall.

Fort Adams Victims Buried.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 21.—Funerals of the victims of the fire at Fort Adams Monday took place this afternoon. The bodies of Privates Kull and Butler and the body not yet identified were interred in the Post Cemetery with military honors. The body of Private Harris was interred in the Jewish burial grounds in the city.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Tuesday night in Manitoba has moved to the north of Lake Superior, and a second storm which developed in Northern Texas yesterday morning has moved to Arkansas, increasing in intensity. Rain has fallen in the Atlantic States, the lake regions, Lower Missouri Valley, and Middle Rocky Mountain region. It has grown warmer in New England; it has grown colder in the Middle Rocky Mountain and middle plateau regions, and it has remained stationary in all other districts, including the Pacific Coast and fair weather has prevailed in the latter district. An area of high pressure has entered from the North Pacific Coast and last night covered the country from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. High northwesterly winds from this area will cause a decided fall in temperature and a cold wave in Western and Northern Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, Arkansas, Kansas, and Western Missouri. Rain may be expected in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the lake regions, and Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys. The weather will clear in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and will be generally fair in all other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	31	36	39
6 A. M.	31	33	38
9 A. M.	35	36	38
12 M.	36	38	40
3 P. M.	33	39

Senator Platt came in from Washington at 9 o'clock last night.

A number of the members-elect of the Legislature will be present to discuss matters with the Governor-elect and the organization leaders. It is expected that such proposed measures as the Pure Beer bill, the State constabulary bill, the amendment of the charter of this city, modifications of the Raines law, and civil service reform legislation will be considered.

It is probable, also, that the conference will take up the subject of the successor to Senator Edward Murphy, as well as that of the ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

MAYOR REMOVES SUTPHIN'S SON.

Said to be Result of Democratic Factional Fight in Queens.

Harry Sutphin, Deputy Commissioner of Buildings in the Borough of Queens, has been removed by Mayor Van Wyck. The ostensible reason is that Sutphin is not a "practical" man, but it is said that politics is behind the matter and that the leadership of the Democracy in Queens Borough is involved.

For some time there has been dissension in the Democratic ranks in Queens. Sutphin's father, County Clerk of Queens County, has been at the head of the organization for twenty-eight years, but recently there has been a disposition to replace him. At a caucus held immediately after the election, John P. Madden defeated Sutphin for the leadership, after a bitter fight. So much ill-feeling developed during this contest that the victorious faction decided to punish Sutphin by demanding the son's removal. Mayor Van Wyck sustained the Madden faction, and a few days ago he wrote to the younger Sutphin demanding his resignation. This resignation, which will take effect on Jan. 1, is now in the Mayor's hands.

It was said in Long Island City yesterday that Joel Fowler, a well-known politician, would be named as Sutphin's successor.

GOVERNOR'S AIDES SELECTED.

Gen. Roe Announces the Names of Men Whom Roosevelt Will Appoint.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe made public yesterday the following list of aides who will serve on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt, all of them taken from among the commissioned officers of the National Guard:

From the First Brigade, First Lieut. David S. Iglehart, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment; Second Brigade, Capt. George A. Wingate, Twenty-third Regiment; Third Brigade, Capt. James M. Andrews, Second Regiment, Thirty-sixth Separate Company, and First Lieut. Adrian W. Mather, Tenth Battalion; Fourth Brigade, Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, Jr., Sixty-fifth Regiment, and First Lieut. F. J. Miller, Forty-first Separate Company; Fifth Brigade, Second Lieut. James W. Cleveland, Seventh Regiment; Cavalry, First Lieut. James K. Prentice, Squadron A; Artillery, First Lieut. William L. Flanagan, Second Battery.

Under the new Military Code all these aides will still perform duty with their respective organizations, and will attend the Governor only when ordered. Each will wear the uniform of his organization. The only gold ornaments the new aides will be permitted to wear will be aiguillettes, cords to be worn with the right-shoulder knot.

Members of the First Brigade do not take kindly to the appointment of Lieut. Iglehart over the heads of older officers, many of whom served in the war with Spain. The opinion was expressed yesterday that brigade commanders should have been consulted in regard to the appointments.

MR. CARNEGIE AND COL. BRYAN.

The Former Has Nothing to Say Concerning an Alleged Interview.

A story was published yesterday to the effect that Andrew Carnegie had a long interview with William Jennings Bryan during the latter's recent visit here, and had asked Mr. Bryan to give him a frank and full statement of his views on "imperialism" and "militarism." The published story also gave what purported to be a quotation from a letter from Mr. Carnegie to Col. Bryan, as follows:

"I want you to come to see me. I would go to you, but am sick and unable to leave the house. I believe you to be the only man in the country to-day who can save us from the twin evils of imperialism and militarism."

Inquiry was made at Mr. Carnegie's residence, 5 West Fifty-first Street, last night as to the accuracy of this report. Mr. Carnegie was not in, but the reporter was told that he had left word that to all such inquiries the same reply should be made:

"Mr. Carnegie has nothing to say upon the subject."

BILL FOR 90 AND 60 CENT GAS.

To be Introduced Early in the Next Legislative Session.

Republican leaders say that it is very probable that one of the first, as well as one of the most important, bills that will be sumbitted to the Legislature will be a measure to at once reduce the price of gas to below $1 a thousand feet. It is thought by those who are considering such a bill that the price will probably be fixed at 90 cents a thousand feet for illuminating and 60 cents a thousand for fuel gas, and that the measure will apply to this city only.

The idea has not, it is said, originated with the politicians. It was suggested by small consumers of gas, who have reported that the recent legislation on this subject has not worked satisfactorily. Two years ago a law was passed, establishing a sliding scale of reduction from the price, which was then $1.25. The price was to be cut by 5 cents a thousand every year. It is now $1.15.

Those who are interesting themselves in the matter say they have found out that the gas bills are no less, and, apparently, the profits of the companies have not been reduced. They also say that the gas companies are trying to make large contracts for four and five years, based upon the consideration of a reduction of 20 to 30 per centum. The cheaper gas furnished to other cities is also acting as a stimulus in the matter.

One of the principal features of the proposed bill, it is said, will be the creation of a Board of Gas Commissioners, who will supervise the use of gas and see that no reduction in quality follows the reduction in price. The measure may also look to the eventual control, if not ownership, of all gas and other illuminating agents used in this city.

The promoters of the proposed legislation are now, it is said, looking for some one to father the bill. It is thought probable that such a measure will be introduced early in the session. The organization leaders have not yet indorsed the proposition.

KILLED HIMSELF IN A HOTEL.

The Son of a Rich Resident of Mount Vernon Inhales Gas.

A man about thirty-five years old, six feet in height, and well dressed, registered at the Astor Place Hotel, 23 Third Avenue, on Tuesday night, as David Bussing, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Last evening he was found dead in his bed by the hotel porter, having killed himself by inhaling illuminating gas. Two letters found in his pocket indicate that he gave his correct name and address.

Bussing was a son of John Bussing, one of the wealthiest residents of Mount Vernon. Five years ago young Bussing had a disagreement and went West. He came home for the first time about a month ago. He had been in the employ of the New York Telephone Company as a lineman. On Monday last the young man left home again, saying he was going to Florida. This was the last heard of him until the word came that he killed himself.

To Examine the Massachusetts To-day

The board of inquiry appointed to investigate the accident to the battleship Massachusetts continued its inquiries yesterday. The principal witnesses had been examined on Tuesday and the testimony taken yesterday was minor points. The board will continue its sittings to-day and probably to-morrow. Thus far nothing has developed which can be taken as indicating that either the pilots or the ship's officers will be held responsible for the accident. Chief Naval Constructor Bowles informed the board of inquiry yesterday afternoon that the dry dock in which the Massachusetts lies will be pumped out this morning, when a complete examination of the vessel's injuries will be made.

Tried to Wreck an Illinois Mine.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 21.—An attempt was made to-day to blow up the Terre Coal Mine at Lentzberg, Ill., a small town in St. Clair County. The attempt was not entirely successful, the derrick only being damaged to the extent of $500. Sheriff Bameckal of St. Clair County is tracking the perpetrators, who are unknown, with bloodhounds. William H. Perry & Sons own the mines, which are being run with non-union men. Several months ago the union men struck for better wages. Only the watchman was about the mine when the explosion occurred, and nobody was injured.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Solid Silver.

THE MAUSER MANF'G CO.,
Silversmiths.
Factory and Shop,
14 East 15th Street, West of Broadway.

MRS. MOORE'S TRIAL IS ON

Defendant Refused to Plead Guilty with Suspended Judgment.

PREFERS TO BE VINDICATED

Martin Mahon Takes the Stand, and, Pointing to the Prisoner, Dramatically Says: "Am I Lying?"

From 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning until 10 o'clock last night, Recorder Goff held court to complete the jury and to hear testimony in the case of Mrs. Fayne Moore, charged with robbery in the first degree. Recess was not taken until the jury box was filled. Four hours were spent in securing the three remaining jurors. They are Jacob H. Studer, fifty-six years old, father of two children, publisher, 114 Fifth avenue; Charles H. Clarke, forty-six years, unmarried, teacher of music, Carnegie Hall, and James Hamilton Fraser, forty-seven years, father of three children, 37 West Sixty-eighth Street.

With the jury impaneled everything was in readiness for the trial, and Mrs. Moore settled back in her chair, and removed her hat and veil. It was hot and close and the peppermint and menthol of the grip-touched spectators made the air so stifling that the prisoner had to appeal to have the windows opened, and momentarily sipped a glass of ice water.

Before Assistant District Attorney McIntyre began his opening address, Recorder Goff said that the proceedings would be suspended for a few minutes, as he understood that the defendant's attorneys had a communication to make to her. Consequently Mrs. Moore was escorted to the counsel room to the left of the Recorder's entrance, and it is reported that she was told there that if she would plead guilty she would be given her liberty and judgment would be suspended.

Mrs. Moore, it is further stated, replied that she would not plead guilty. "I would not agree to go free and have such a thing hanging over my head," she said to Mr. Levy and Mr. Hill. "No one would speak to me. I prefer to be vindicated by the jury."

Mr. McIntyre asked the Court to issue an attachment for the person of Mrs. Fannie E. Johnson of 363 West Fifty-seventh Street, witness for the State, who had failed to respond to a subpoena and was not in court.

Mr. McIntyre's address was not harsh. He did not refer to Mrs. Moore in the same scornful tones in which he pictured her convicted husband, but he called her an "unfortunate young woman," and an "erring creature," and said that he and "every juror in the box regretted the position she occupied." He cautioned the jurors not to let sentiment rule their judgment, "for Mrs. Moore is a pretty woman, and pretty women are generally chosen as accomplices in 'badger' games."

During the greater part of Mr. McIntyre's address, Mrs. Moore wept. A consoling word from Mr. Hill had no effect on her, she simply hid her face and cried until she could cry no more.

Her tears stopped, however, when the name of Martin Mahon was loudly called and the proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel took the stand for the third time to tell the story of the episode at the Grenoble. Mahon introduced many new incidents in the recital of his story, testifying that David Gideon, the horseman, had once been a friend of Mrs. Moore's; that she had often sang and played for him, and that it was ten weeks ago when she first asked for the twenty-dollar diamond pin.

"Am I lying?" shouted Mahon, pointing a long finger at Mrs. Moore, who was eyeing him closely. Mr. Hill and Mr. Levy sprang to their feet. Mrs. Moore looked appealingly at her lawyers. Mr. McIntyre told Mahon to be careful, and the incident which had startled the courtroom ended. When Mr. Levy took Mahon in hand he recalled to him the time when Mrs. Moore resided at Mrs. Johnson's, on West Fifty-seventh Street. Mahon testified that he owned the house and had slept there twice. He was forty-three years old, had been married nineteen years, and lived sometimes at his hotel and sometimes at 74 Irving Place. After he sold the place at 363 West Fifty-seventh Street to Mrs. Johnson, she mortgaged it for $55,000, and he collected the rents and helped pay off the interest. He admitted that he had met many young women there, and they had played and sang for him, but he denied having taken Mrs. Moore there for the first time. "Mrs. Moore," he testified, "went to Mrs. Johnson's with me. She wanted a place to board. I believe she was there one week, during which time I called to see her five times. I told her I was married, but I liked her company and tried to keep it."

"Had you an honest purpose in visiting that girl at Mrs. Johnson's?" asked Levy.

"My purpose was honest. I liked to hear her play and sing. I never knew the class of people who went to Mrs. Johnson's, but I believe they were respectable."

Mahon continued that he had taken Mrs. Moore driving, to the theatre, and to dinners; that once he gave her a piano and on another occasion had loaned her $15 at Mrs. Johnson's. He had let her take his diamond pin, and later loaned her a bracelet of diamonds and sapphires, which she told him she wanted to purchase from him. He swore he always addressed the defendant as Miss Strahan, and again recited the events of the evening which ended in his being assaulted in the Grenoble. Several disputes occurred between Lawyers Hill and Levy for the defense and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, over the introduction of facts relating to the trial and conviction of W. A. E. Moore. The Court ruled that the acts of Moore were admissible, but that conversations between Moore and Mahon were inadmissible.

Mahon could not remember any incident clearly, he testified, after Moore had struck him with his pistol, for the blow had partly dazed him.

"Then how do you remember so clearly that you signed a confession and two notes after you had been dazed by the pistol?" asked Levy.

"I don't know."

"I guess you only want to remember what you like," curtly responded Levy.

Alonzo W. Foster, manager of the New Amsterdam Hotel, reiterated his testimony given in the trial of Mocre.

MONTANA MINE LITIGATION.

Property Said to be Worth $30,000,000 Is Involved.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 21.—The Supreme Court will not again pass upon the question of whether the Boston and Montana Consolidated Silver and Copper Mining Company, incorporated under Montana laws, had a legal right to transfer its property in this State to a company of the same name organized under the laws of New York, without the consent of every stockholder.

Early in the present month the Court sustained Judge Clancy, in granting an injunction to James Forrester and John MacGinnis, representing a Brooklyn corporation, restraining the company from making the transfer. The attorneys for the Boston and Montana moved for a rehearing. To-day the Court decided adversely upon the motion. This disposes of the possibility of the Boston and Montana's having another opportunity to fight the injunction. The New York company will be compelled to deed the property back to the Montana Company forthwith.

One other contention of Forrester and MacGinnis remains, that of an alleged diversion of the assets of the company and the request for an accounting. This will be taken up when the Supreme Court comes to hear arguments upon the writ of review Jan. 6, and receivership proceedings will then be decided. The property is valued at over $30,000,000.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

CHICAGO'S LARGE DEFICIT.

Cook County's Estimated Revenues Will Be Far Short of the Expenditures for the Year 1899.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A statement of estimated receipts and expenditures of the county for 1899 has been prepared by D. D. Healy, Superintendent of Public Service, and work on the annual budget will be taken up after the holidays.

The statement shows a total deficiency of revenue below expenses of $187,842.

There will not be sufficient funds to pay the expenses of a June election for the four Superior Court Judges, whose terms expire then. A bill will be presented to the Legislature providing for the postponement of the election until 1900. The estimate does not include any appropriation for the Torrens land transfer system.

CHICAGO POLICE UNDERPAID.

There Will Not Be Money Enough for December Salaries.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—When the members of the Police Department receive their checks for December next Saturday they will learn that about 16 per cent. has been withheld. This was made necessary by the fact that when the pay rolls were made up it was found that should the full amount be paid to each officer the appropriation would be overdrawn to the extent of $42,503.85.

Controller Waller held that under the decision of Judge Tuley it would be illegal to make up the deficit from any other department, and he addressed a letter to Chief Kipley asking that a new pay roll be prepared. Mr. Waller says that, as far as he knows, the same condition will not exist in any of the other departments. The police deficit, he says, is owing to the fact that there are too many men in the department.

OUTRAGES BY SOLDIERS.

Drunken Mississippians, Firing from a Train, Killed a Child and Wounded Its Mother at Eutaw, Ala.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 21.—Members of the First and Second Mississippi Regiment were mustered out yesterday at Columbia, Tenn. Before leaving Columbia, homeward bound, on a special train, the ex-soldiers were already full of liquor, and at this place they procured additional supplies. Afterward they amused themselves by firing their rifles at all the railroad station houses on the road. At York, Ala., the telegraph operator escaped a fusillade by hiding behind a chimney. The trainmen were cursed and abused, and roughly handled.

When their train passed Eutaw, Ala., a negro woman, Lucy Thomas, was standing on a hillock with her three-year-old boy in her arms. The drunken soldiers fired in her direction, and she and the child both fell to the ground badly wounded.

The child died, and the woman will probably die also.

NO MORE "SIXTEEN TO ONE."

Iowa Silver Democrats for Bimetallism, but Avoid the Old Ratio.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 21.—About fifty leading members of the Silver Democratic Party of Iowa held a conference in this city to-day. While no definite resolutions were passed, an understanding was reached as to the issues upon which the party will unite, as follows:

"The party is unanimously in favor of bimetallism, but the question of ratio will not be given prominence. The Chicago platform may be indorsed, but there should be no repetition of the words '16 to 1.'

"The policy of imperialism, or of expansion, and the annexation of Cuba and Puerto Rico is unadvisable.

"The standing army must not be increased as is contemplated in the Hull bill."

THE YALE PRESIDENCY.

Cyrus Northrup and ex-Postmaster General Wilson May Be Candidates.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 21.—President Cyrus Northrup of the University of Minnesota and ex-Postmaster General Wilson are the latest candidates suggested for the Presidency of Yale University.

President Northrup is a former Yale professor, and has a large following in the Faculty. Prof. Wilson's friends advanced him two years ago for appointment to the Professorship in English Literature, but he was not well received by either the English Faculty or the corporation, and inasmuch as he is not a Yale graduate it is doubtful if he can surmount the obstacles which would lie in his way.

IN MEMORY OF HAMILTON FISH.

Mrs. Fish Presents Souvenir Knives to Her Son's Comrades.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Dec. 21.—W. W. O'Dell of this city, who served as a private in Roosevelt's Rough Riders, under the command of Hamilton Fish, Jr., has just received a beautiful silver-mounted knife from the mother of young Fish, as a memento of her son and the battle in which he was killed.

On one side of the knife is inscribed: "Las Guasimas, June 24, 1898," and on the reverse side, "Souvenir of Hamilton Fish to his Comrades in Troop I. R. R. R."

O'Dell says that when the troop returned from Cuba to Montauk Point, Mrs. Fish visited the camp, became personally acquainted with each surviving member of her son's company, and promised each a memento. Every member of the troop has received a knife similar to O'Dell's.

PLANS FOR THE EAST CHANNEL.

New Yorkers to Appear Before the Congressional Committee To-day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A committee of prominent New Yorkers arrived here to-night and to-morrow will appear before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to plead that the channel from sea to Narrows, known as the East Channel, be made 40 feet deep and 2,000 feet wide, and that the channel along the Brooklyn shore, in order to enable connection with the East River, also be made 40 feet deep and 1,200 feet wide.

Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn and Chairman of the New York State Commerce Commission, was elected Chairman of the delegation in place of the Hon. William L. Strong, ex-Mayor of the City of New York, who is ill and could not come. William R. Corwine of the Merchants' Association of New York is Secretary.

The following is a list of the committee and the commercial organizations which the respective members of the committee represent: From the Chamber of Commerce—A. Foster Higgins and Vernon H. Brown; from the Produce Exchange—Thomas A. McIntyre, Gus Hays, and Evan Thomas; from the steamship companies—Gustav H. Schwab of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who is Chairman of the Steamship Companies' Committee; C. A. Griscom, Jr., of the American Line. Oswald Sanderson of the Wilson-Phoenix Line, and Emil Boas of the Hamburg-American Line; from the Board of Marine Underwriters—Clifford A. Hand, Chairman, and Walter R. T. Jones; from the Merchants' Association—William F. King, President of that association; John W. Ambrose, W. Bayard Cutting, Alvah Trowbridge, S. C. Mead, and William R. Corwine, and A. R. Smith, Secretary of the New York State Commerce Commission.

Miss Gould and Miss Long Veterans.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn War Veterans and their Sons' Association was held last evening in the Borough Hall, Brooklyn. On a motion, the by-laws of the association were suspended and Miss Helen Gould and Miss Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, were elected to honorary membership in the organization, in recognition of the services they rendered during the war with Spain. Joseph W. Kay was re-elected President of the association.

Ambassador von Holleben Back.

Baron von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, returned to this country yesterday by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and went to the Cambridge. He was asked about the feeling in Germany in regard to the war and the acquisition of the Philippines. He replied that it was very good, but declined to say anything further.

The Botkin Murder Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The prosecution in the case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, charged with the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Deane, closed its case to-day. The defense will open to-morrow.

Phil May's Drawings FOR Christmas.

Arthur Tooth & Sons,
299 Fifth Ave.,
Cor. 31st St., N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS.

MISS C. F. WHITING DEAD.

She Was the Oldest Female School Teacher in This City—Her Busy Career.

Miss Caroline F. Whiting, the oldest female school teacher in this city, died early yesterday morning at her home, at 128 East Twelfth Street, in the eighty-first year of her age. Although her mind retained its vigor to the last, old age compelled her to resign her position as Principal of the girls' department of Grammar School No. 14, where she had served as a teacher continuously for fifty-eight years.

Grammar School No. 14, itself one of the oldest public schools in New York, was established on the site where the brick structure now stands on Twenty-seventh Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and when Miss Whiting entered the school as a teacher in 1835 she walked to and from her duties on country roads.

Miss Whiting was born in Temple, N. H., Jan. 28, 1818, and came to New York when a child. She obtained her education at Miss Oram's school, a celebrated institution for young ladies of old New York. At the age of seventeen she obtained a position as teacher in the public school now known as No. 14. The school was established by the Quakers and was taught on the "monitorial" plan, that is there were two paid teachers, the others being simply the older pupils of the advanced classes, who were called monitors. Miss Whiting was one of the paid teachers, and two years after she entered the school she was officially designated as the Principal of the girls' department.

The lessons in those days consisted only of the rudiments, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Grammar and history were just being introduced into the schools. There was much opposition to the innovation on the part of the Quakers, who often remarked that the children were getting too "smart." Chiefly the working people sent their children to the public school in those days, but there grew up eventually much unpleasant bantering among the children of the different institutions, which led to the promotion of the Public School Society, which was afterward merged into the Board of Education.

Miss Whiting was for many years the youngest school Principal in this city. She kept thoroughly abreast of the rapid march of educational progress, and at the time of her retirement was regarded as one of the ablest authorities in the city on the management of public schools. Her popularity among teachers and pupils was unbounded, and her twentieth, thirtieth, and fiftieth anniversaries as a teacher brought together thousands of her old pupils, many of them prominent men and women in all walks of life, who journeyed from every part of the country to do her honor.

After her retirement from active life, in 1893, Principals and teachers from every part of the city and some from distant cities sought her advice, so that she really taught by proxy to the day of her death.

She was a warm personal friend of Peter Cooper, and knew all the great philanthropists and philosophers of early days. Her near relations all died when she was a young woman, and for more than fifty years she has been living with Mrs. Augustus Sawin, a one-time pupil, who is now nearly seventy years old.

The funeral services will be held in All Souls' Church at Twentieth Street and Fourth Avenue next Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

GEORGIA POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

Novel Scheme Detected by Inspectors and Alleged Participants Indicted at Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 21.—William Head and other citizens of North Georgia were to-day indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for alleged participation in a unique scheme to defraud the postal authorities.

A syndicate of men, of whom Head was said to be the leader, through petitions to the Post Office Department secured the establishment of about fifteen "fake" Post Offices in the neighborhood of their homes. Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed, who were compensated according to the number of stamps canceled. It is charged that the men exchanged vast quantities of false mail between stations and were profiting considerably by their trick.

Finally, they became too avaricious, and began sending dogs, with registry and special delivery stamps attached to their collars, and Post Office Inspectors detected the scheme. Many others not yet indicted are said to be involved in the affair.

COLLISION NEAR WILKESBARRE.

Two Railroad Men Fatally Hurt and Another Injured.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 21.—A New Jersey Central freight train running from Scranton to this city got beyond control on the Yatesville grade this morning and crashed into the rear of a Delaware and Hudson freight train.

Twelve coal cars, six freight cars, and the engine were badly wrecked. Conductor Peter Stark and Flagman Lyman Zephers were fatally hurt and Engineer Harry Fulton badly injured.

NIAGARA COUNTY'S DILEMMA.

Treasurer in Jail and Another Cannot, It Is Said, Be Appointed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 21.—A special from Lockport to The News says that the law providing for the removal of a County Treasurer has been repealed and that County Treasurer Lammerts cannot be ousted.

Meanwhile there is no way to pay the employes and other creditors. In order to raise funds, bonds must be issued, it is said, and Chairman Shaw and other Supervisors say they will not agree to this until a Treasurer has been appointed.

Lammerts is still in jail.

A POLICEMAN INJURED.

While Stopping a Runaway He Is Knocked Down and Wounded.

Policeman Herbert Perigo of the West Thirtieth Street Station was seriously injured at Broadway and Thirty-first Street last night while attempting to stop a runaway horse. The horse was attached to a cab owned by William Thompson, 57 and 59 Irving Place. Driver James Nolan was on the box.

Mrs. S. Harris and Miss Harris of 330 East Seventeenth Street were in the cab, but escaped injury. The trouble was caused by one of the wheels coming off. The horse was so frightened that it reared and plunged and started to run.

Policeman Perigo heard the women in the cab shouting for help, and he caught the runaway by the bridle, checking it, but, loosing his hold, he fell to the pavement, and the axle bumped over his forehead, inflicting a wound several inches in length. He was treated by a New York Hospital surgeon and taken home. It is thought that he may be internally injured. The driver was thrown from his seat and was slightly bruised.

A Lawyer Stricken with Apoplexy.

Merritt A. Potter, a lawyer, living at 150 East Eighty-eighth Street, was stricken with paralysis yesterday afternoon in the office of Samuel P. Blatchford, 31 Nassau Street. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. Mrs. Potter and her two sons visited him last night. He had a similar stroke some time ago. The physicians say the attack will not be fatal.

VICTORY FOR ILLINOIS.

Supreme Court Decides that the People May Reclaim Submerged Lands Seized by Private Persons.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 21.—The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois to-day handed down a decision declaring that riparian owners along the shore of Lake Michigan have no right to build wharves, docks, or piers out over the submerged shallows without license from the State authorities; and that the State, holding the submerged lands in trust for the people, would be false to its trust should it permit shore owners to incroach on the public domain.

The decision was rendered on an appeal from the Circuit Court by Alexander H. Revell of Chicago, who had built two piers out from his shore property, between George Street and Barry Avenue, and who was proceeded against by the State as unlawfully reclaiming land made by accretion.

Judge Gibbons ruled that the placing of the piers was illegal, but refused to order their removal until such time as the Lincoln Park Commissioners should desire the use of the submerged land. The decision is to the effect that they can be ordered removed instanter by the people. It is a sweeping victory for the people, and opens the way for the commencement of a suit against the Illinois Central Company to reclaim, for the State, all the docks and wharves that the company has built out into the lake.

It means millions and millions of dollars' gain for the public of Illinois.

STREET DUEL IN CHICAGO.

One of the Antagonists Was Shot to Death by the Other.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—In the midst of crowds of pedestrians on Kinzie Street, close to the passenger station of the Northwestern Railroad, to-night, two men engaged in a desperate encounter with revolvers. One of them was killed, and the other probably owes his life to the fact that his antagonist's weapon contained an empty cartridge.

Dennis E. Riley, a detective employed by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, is the victim of the encounter, and his slayer is James A. Mayer, a milk dealer at Pleasant Plain, Wis. The men had at one time been friends, but lately had become estranged because of a business deal. The old quarrel was renewed when they met on the street to-night, and finally Riley drew a revolver. Mayer then drew his weapon, and the two men stood facing one another with leveled revolvers.

Crowds of people scattered in alarm as they saw the flash of weapons, and Mayer and Riley had full possession of the sidewalk. Almost simultaneously they began working their revolvers. Riley's weapon failed to act, but Mayer's was discharged, and the bullet struck his adversary above the heart.

GREAT POTTERY COMBINATION.

To be Consummated Soon in New York with $27,000,000 Capital.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 21.—The combination of pottery companies, to be known as the American Pottery Company, with a capital of $27,000,000, is expected to be consummated in New York within ten days.

Col. Taylor of East Liverpool, Ohio, will probably be President. Headquarters will be in New York, with branches in Trenton, East Liverpool, and Pittsburg.

It is said that, while prices will not be advanced, greater profits can be secured by cutting down expenses.

TERRE HAUTE FIRE.

The Individual Underwriters of New York Lose $258,000.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 21.—Insurance men are here from all parts of the country adjusting losses in the million dollar fire here of Monday night. It is found that the Individual Underwriters of New York City, a partnership concern of leading merchants of the country, loses $258,000.

This insurance was carried on the following risks: $100,000 on the Havens & Geddes wholesale stock, $100,000 on the Havens & Geddes retail stock, and $58,000 on the stock of the Terre Haute Shoe Company.

There is not a cent's worth of salvage.

DEAD WOMAN'S FINGER A CLUE.

Member Severed in Chicago to Prove a Murdered Wife's Identity.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The body of Mrs. M. W. Rollinger, which was found badly charred in a closet of the Rollinger home, in Racine Street, last Friday night, and which was buried on Monday in St. Boniface's Cemetery, was exhumed to-day under the direction of Police Inspector Heidelreier, and the third finger of the left hand, encircled by a plain gold wedding ring, was cut off. The body was then returned to the grave.

Emil Rollinger, the husband, who is accused of murdering his wife and then cremating her, has maintained up to to-day that Mrs. Rollinger was not dead. The ring was secured to establish her identity. To-night, however, Rollinger admits that his wife is dead, and he is feigning insanity. When brought before Lena Hecker, the young woman he has been courting three years under the guise of a single man, he denied ever having seen her. She told the police a straightforward story and promises to take the stand to help the prosecution.

The police claim that Rollinger killed his wife in order to secure $8,000 recently left her by a relative and marry Miss Hecker.

THE WARING FUND $91,221.50.

Ex-Mayor Strong Reports Subscriptions for a Day of Nearly $1,500.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund, received contributions to the fund yesterday as follows:

W. F. Cochran and Frederick D. Hyde, $250 each; Gustav E. Kissel, A. Abraham, and Joseph Eastman, $100 each; A. S. Frissell and Roland G. Mitchell, $50 each; Hamilton B. Tompkins, William C. Foves, Dr. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. Mary J. Schiefelin, Mrs. William Openhym, E. Tiffany Dyer, Daniel B. Fearing, Olin J. Stephens, L. Emmet Holt, W. B. Hornblower, and John Hone, $25 each; A. A. Schauffler, F. Spiegelberg, and George A. Archer, $20 each; G. K. Barroun, Albert Stern, John C. Rankin, Jr., Eugene F. Bogart, Dr. John H. Hinton, Adam Engel, Kaskel & Kaskel, and Dr. F. Gray Blinn, $10 each; Dr. J. H. Emerson, William C. Martin, Louis C. Stuber, F. B. Woodford, John N. Beekman, F. W. Tandy, Isabel M. Pettet, and Frank W. Mosher, $5 each; U. N. X. & Co., Cash, Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, and Dr. Willard J. Pierce, $2 each, and $1 each from the following: Cash, F. S. Fielder, the Rev. Jacob Spier, Moses Nusbaum, Benjamin F. Haskell, Dr. S. M. Lansman, P. Dunn, S. C. Stitt, George W. Terwilliger, Benjamin Tier, James A. Jenkins, M. Messina, J. C. Powers, W. E. Powers, Edward Kempton, Dr. F. Arcularius, Robinson & Miller, C. Tielelius, Cash, Lowenberg & Co., Lafayette Place Baths, J. N. Knight & Sons, J. John Hoops, A. J. McCarthy, William King, Thomas C. Hall, A. J. Keating, R. J. Hoffman, A. Sympathizer, Owen McCrorken, Dr. W. Duff Bullard, Dr. A. H. Laidlaw, Dr. George F. Laidlaw, E. Nelson Erhardt, James Kehoe, E. F. Field, Charles J. Ackerman, Z. Y. X., Burtis Brothers, Dr. Thomas J. Hen, H. Hugh, E. & S. Hill, B. Lawrence Stationery Company, L. H. Schwab, V. M. C., Cumer & Ives, George Butler, Gus Zimmerman, Dr. W. B. De Garmo, Dr. A. S. Knoff, A. Rothman, Meyer Brothers, the Rev. Dr. George H. Van De Water, G. A. Lilienthal, Dr. Edmond Carleton, George C. Boldt, George Muller & Son, Leopold Melchner, Thomas B. Gale, Louis F. Psotta, S. Feldstein, D. Werdenschlad, William G. Buddington, M. D.; F. A. Hascall, R. S. Hascall, Charles Young, the Rev. George Thompkins, M. D.; J. H. Holbert, and Cash, $3.

Total for the day, $1,450; previously acknowledged, $89,771.50; grand total, $91,-221.50.

Banker Improperly Convicted.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 21.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of former Banker E. S. Dreyer of Chicago, reversing the decision of the lower court. Dreyer was sentenced to the penitentiary for embezzlement, the specific charge being that while acting as Treasurer of the West Chicago Park Commission he failed to turn over to his successor $316,-000 of park funds. The Court holds that the indictment under which Dreyer was tried was technically faulty; also that no legal demand was made on him for the funds by his successor in office.

Burned to Death Near Deadwood.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Dec. 21.—Mike Hennessey, one of the best-known mining men in the Black Hills, and John O'Connell, a blacksmith, who was assisting him, were burned to death last night in a cabin at Crown Hill, a few miles from Deadwood.

The F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co

Holiday Brew

On Draught Nearly Everywhere.

Bottled at the Brewery

and delivered direct to Families. Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York

The Standard of Excellence for the past 57 Years.

BRIDE OF 16 WANTS FREEDOM.

Little Mrs. Lillian Williams Sues to Have Her Marriage Annulled.

Little Lillian Williams, who until recently had not attained to the dignity of long skirts, applied yesterday to Justice Ward of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, for the appointment of a guardian ad litem in her suit to have her marriage to Edward Williams annulled. Lillian lives with her mother at 101 Marion Street.

In 1897 Lillian, who was fifteen years old, was attending a public school in Brooklyn. A nineteen-year-old electrician was stringing wires in the neighborhood of the school and made her acquaintance. He was Edward Williams, and the fact that he always had a mine of chocolate drops and other confections in his pockets led Lillian to regard him with admiration. After a short courtship they were married, on Aug. 6, 1897, by the Rev. Mr. Jacobs, one of the assistant pastors of the Hanson Place Baptist Church. When this was discovered by Lillian's mother there was a storm and the result was a suit for annulment.

FIREMAN INJURED INTERNALLY

Joseph Walsh Saved the Passengers in a Car at Great Cost to Himself.

Assistant Foreman Joseph Walsh of Hook and Ladder Company No. 21, living at 328 West Thirty-fourth Street, while on the way to a fire at 556 Seventh Avenue last night, was thrown from his truck at Thirty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue by collision with an electric light pole. Walsh was seriously injured and was taken to his home in a cab. The collision was the result of the fireman's effort to avoid collision with south-bound Eighth Avenue Electric Car No. 1,231, which was running at a high rate of speed and which the firemen saw could not be stopped. The car managed to go by with less than a foot of space to clear in.

At Walsh's home the family physician was called in and found that he had suffered serious internal injuries. He at once called an ambulance from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Walsh was removed to the hospital, where it was said that his condition was critical.

MOONSHINERS SHOW FIGHT.

Kentucky Illicit Distilleries Raided by Officers with Fatal Results.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Big Stone Gap, Wise County, reports a fight this morning near Flat Top, Letcher County, Ky., between revenue officers and moonshiners, in which Sam May of Coburn, Wise County, one of the revenue raiders, and two of his companions, were killed. The fatalities among the moonshiners are not known.

The fight occurred at the place where Capt. Gates of Louisville and one of his men were shot about a month ago. The moonshiners are thoroughly organized and have served notice that all informers will be ambushed. Capt. Gates, with a party, was to have effected a junction with the raiders fired upon this morning, but his plans miscarried.

POURED PAINT ON THE OFFICER.

A Lovesick Man, When Arrested, Ruined the Policeman's Clothes.

Dr. Eugene Bachman, living in a private dwelling at 312 West Thirty-fourth Street, last night caused the arrest of George Patterson, thirty-one years old, of 437 West Thirty-first Street. The charge preferred is unique. It seems that Patterson is in love with Dr. Bachman's servant, a pretty German girl. She requested Dr. Bachman last week to forbid Patterson to ever again enter his house. Patterson said all right, and swore he would get even.

Every night since he called, trying to get in to see the servant, and when admission was refused he threw mud and filth on the house front and on the steps. Dr. Bachman got tired of this, and reported the case to the West Thirty-seventh Street police. Last night Policeman

GEN. MILES ON THE STAND

Tells His Views to the War Investigating Commission.

BAD BEEF GIVEN TO HIS MEN

Describes the Meat as "Embalmed" and Makes Other Complaints—Gen. Merritt Also Testifies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the United States Army, and Gen. Wesley Merritt, Commander of the American forces at the capture of Manila, were the principal figures before the War Investigating Commission to-day.

Gen. Miles yesterday addressed the following note to Major Steven C. Mills, the commission's recorder:

"In reply to your verbal invitation, I have the honor to inform you that, under the circumstances, and for reasons which I believe to be to the best interests of the army, I have no volunteer testimony to offer."

To-day the commission addressed to the general a communication in writing formally requesting him to testify. In response to this summons he appeared, accompanied by his own stenographer. His examination was rather brief. He spoke with some bitterness about the "embalmed beef" and the canned beef furnished the army in the field. This he characterized as an experiment for which "some one in Washington" was responsible. He said that the landing facilities of the Santiago expedition were inadequate, and that the men were short of rations and medicines and might have been better protected from exposure to fever contagion.

Gen Merritt told the commission that he regarded the Philippine expedition as a decided success and would conduct it on the same lines if he had to do it over. He spoke in high terms of the troops under him and said his army was well supplied with medicines and food.

Gen. Miles expressed a preference that he be not sworn. He gave his evidence in a clear, unhesitating way and went into details regarding both the Santiago and Puerto Rico expeditions. He opened by describing the railroad confusion in getting the war munitions to Tampa, referred to the lack of Government storehouse facilities there, and said the cars at one time were held back as far as Columbia, S. C. He said that when the transports were loaded it was found impossible to put more than 15,000 men aboard, and that they were equipped as well as possible under the circumstances.

"It was most fortunate," he said, "that the transports had good weather. If they had encountered a severe storm the loss of life, or the suffering at least, must have been fearful. As it was, with fair weather, the men below, crowded in with the mules and supplies, could get on deck, which would have been impossible otherwise."

LACK OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

The commissary stores taken, he said, were sufficient, but the medical supplies were inadequate. He had left the loading, except for general directions, to the corps commander, Gen. Shafter. He found just before sailing that there were a number of pontoon boats being taken which would be utterly useless for the purpose, and he himself had secured two barges from the owners there and had taken other steps, but the supply of such boats taken was very inadequate.

"The expedition," he continued, "should have been furnished with launches, naphtha or steam, or tugs, for towing barges from the ships to the shore. We relied largely on the engineer officers and the engineer department for these. In the second expedition to Puerto Rico these were furnished, but they arrived too late to render much assistance."

He said that before the first fleet sailed from Tampa, estimates had been definitely made of the number of boats to be furnished the transports and the number to be furnished by the navy to assist. The most cordial assistance, he added, had been promised on the part of the navy. At Santiago the supply of tentage and food was very limited.

"Were the medical supplies at that time sufficient for the needs of the command?" he was asked.

In reply he read a dispatch from Gen. Shafter, on Aug. 4, which referred to a chronic scarcity of medicines, and said that four men had just died from lack of medicines. There was at no time, said Gen Miles, sufficient for the troops. He remembered seeing one train for the sick in a drenching rain, with no covering over the wagons.

Gen. Beaver—From what you learned and observed while there, do you think there was at any time a sufficient medical supply?

Gen. Miles—Of medical men and materials?

Gen. Beaver—Yes.

Gen. Miles—No, Sir.

The witness stated that the hospital accommodations were only of a temporary character. He said that the shelter was bad. The shelter tents did not shelter. Questioned as to the character of the facilities for transporting the wounded, he said that they were taken in wagons.

Gen. Beaver—Do you know if any of the wounded were lying exposed to the weather?

Gen. Miles—Some were exposed in being sent down to the hospitals. I saw one train of wounded men driving along in the drenching rain, with nothing to shelter them.

He had taken measures personally to correct matters, and on July 12 had telegraphed for a well-equipped corps of pier and bridge builders, &c., and had ordered places burned. Gen. Miles said the transportation facilities were used to carry supplies to some 15,000 to 20,000 refugees from Santiago and about 5,000 Cuban troops. "This," he stated in answer to a question, "was not expected, because I had cautioned Gen. Shafter to keep his men out of the Spanish buildings of every character and to keep the men away from the natives. Had he not done as he did, the army would have been much better supplied."

His army in Puerto Rico, Gen. Miles said, had been supplied in a way with Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, but not in the best way. At Puerto Rico he had asked that fixed rations be sent, but instead they were sent down in bulk, without invoices or bills of lading, and in many instances stores were spoiled in the hold and thrown away. This caused great embarrassment and loss of stores and deprived troops of food and, he asserted, the scarcity of food largely caused the distress of the troops.

COMPLAINT OF "EMBALMED BEEF."

Gen. Miles said he had advised against the shipping of beef to Puerto Rico, because there was abundance of it on the island, as well as because of his belief that it was defective. He characterized the refrigerator beef, of which there were 327 tons sent, as "embalmed beef," and said the canned fresh beef, of which 198,000 pounds had been shipped there, was condemned by officers whose commands used it.

"Who fixed that beef as an army ration?"

"You'll have to ask some one here in Washington. You had better ask the Secretary of War or the Commissary General. It was sent as food. If they hadn't taken that they would have had to go hungry. If they had sent paymasters down there, as I asked, we could have bought food, but they did not do that."

Gen. Miles suggested that the food was sent to his large army under pretense of an experiment. He called attention to the fact that good fresh beef could be bought in Puerto Rico for 6 cents a pound. American money, and he suggested that it might be interesting to compare the cost of the refrigerated beef together with the expense of transportation.

He said that he did not know but that the chemicals used in treating the beef were responsible for the great sickness in the American army. Reports which he had received concerning it were to the effect that this beef had an odor like an embalmed dead body.

Capt. Howell—Were those reports ever brought to the attention of the Commissary General?

Gen. Miles—Reports were frequently sent in to him, but he seemed to insist that the beef be used.

Capt. Howell—Was the matter ever brought to the attention of the Secretary of War?"

Gen. Miles—I requested that no more of it be sent. If a supply of it were sent to the men in this country I would prohibit their use of it. I am having an investigation made now of the matter. I thought you gentlemen would get on to it.

He said he had never complained to the Secretary of War as to the condition of the beef, but had asked that the supply be stopped.

FEARED CERVERA'S SHIPS.

Gen. Miles stated that the first plans for sending troops to Cuba were not his, as he was opposed to sending troops there until Cervera's fleet was located. The question at the outset was a naval problem, and the dispatch of troops, in his judgment then, hinged on which fleet should destroy the other. If the Spanish had destroyed the United States fleet, he thought, the United States would have been blocked for a number of years. "If we had had a force in Cuba then," he said, "we would have lost it, as it would have been impossible to get it back here." He was also opposed to sending a large force to places like Havana or Matanzas because of the large percentage of yellow fever deaths there. He said the destruction of Cervera's fleet settled that problem. He wanted to operate with a small force against the Spanish forces by harassing them during the sickly season, aiding the Cubans and not endangering the lives of his own force.

Gen. Miles said that at first he favored taking Puerto Rico to prevent the Spanish from using that as a base of operations. He gave details of the Puerto Rican expedition organization and obstacles.

Concluding with his opinion of camp sites he said that the first he knew of the selection of Camp Alger, Va., the most objectionable camp in his mind, was when the regiments began reaching there. As to Chickamauga, he had recommended mobilizing the regulars there, and a portion of the volunteers after some of the regulars left, but he never anticipated that 75,000 men would be sent there, and when he found it overcrowded had recommended distribution of the forces among other localities.

MERRITT TELLS OF MANILA.

Gen. Merritt began his testimony by a description of the operations around Manila prior to its capture. Owing to the smallness of his force, he said, the army was compelled to operate along the sea front in co-operation with the navy. Had there been a larger American force on hand, the city could have been taken from the high ground inland, but this was tactically impracticable without leaving our base at the mercy of both Spaniards and insurgents.

The city's defenses were good. The Spaniards had excellent arms and plenty of ammunition. All they lacked was "sand." The engagement lasted not over two hours. The army had both Spaniards and insurgents to contend with.

"The insurgents were very anxious to take part in the attack," said Gen. Merritt, "but they were not notified when the attack would be made, as I was sure the entrance of the Filipinos into the city would mean unnecessary bloodshed and some looting."

Gen. Merritt said that the American losses were not correctly stated in the press reports. They were about 120 officers and men killed and wounded. No accurate account of the Spanish loss was ever obtainable. The American force, however, captured over 13,000 stands of modern arms, and the Spanish loss was known to be severe.

There was some discussion by the commission over the relative merits of the Springfield and the modern small-calibre rifle. This drew from Gen. Merritt the statement that personally he should prefer the Springfield with smokeless powder to the "calibre 30" or the Mauser. "However, some of the line officers would be better judges of that than I," he added. As an instance of the lack of "stopping power" of the small-bore rifles, he said one of his officers was shot through the leg in the Manila fight and did not know it till the next morning.

Gen. Merritt said in reply to a question that the volunteers were as effective and as enthusiastic as could be desired. He regarded them as very excellent troops.

The supplies, he said, were satisfactory at all times except as to ice and milk for fever patients. He explained this by saying that there was apparently no milk-producing animal in that region. There were some small cattle, imported from China, "but they gave no milk to speak of."

As to the medical supplies and hospital conveniences, Gen. Merritt said he had heard no complaint. On entering the city the army took possession of all the good houses it needed and turned them over to the Medical Department. The sick and wounded were thus well provided for.

The army in the island depended upon local stock for transportation. This proved quite satisfactory, and he doubted the advisability of importing American horses or mules.

HAD HIS SUPERIORS' SUPPORT.

Asked if he had the cordial and effective support of the Administration, Gen. Merritt said:

"From the President I had the most hearty sympathy and support, and this applies also to the various departments. The only thing of which I might feel I had a right to complain was not having some contingent of regulars to act as a nucleus, even if they had to be taken from Tampa. I should like to have had that Fifteenth Regular Regiment, but I was told that I could not have it unless I furnished something to take its place. But I made the best I could of the situation and distributed my staff officers to aid and train first the volunteer officers and then the men. This worked very well, and I was personally thanked, as were my staff officers, for this service."

Gen. Merritt paid quite as high a tribute to the civilian staff officers as did Gen. Shafter the previous day, saying: "They were good officers, intelligent, anxious to learn and to work."

Lieut. Col. Miley, Gen. Shafter's Chief of Staff, testified concerning the Santiago campaign, largely following the lines of Gen. Shafter's testimony yesterday. Col. Miley said that while the expeditionary fleet were lying at Tampa prior to the start the troops were given every facility for bathing and shore privileges. He told the positions of the lines of the two armies before Santiago, and said the Spanish lines were so conspicuous there was no necessity for any reconnoissance in force to determine them.

He said there was no doubt that there were Spanish sharpshooters between the Spanish and American lines, but he was unable to find a single instance of Spanish sharpshooters firing on our hospitals in the rear or of their firing on our flanks. He spoke of the two-mile range of the Spanish rifles, and, describing the American position on San Juan Hill, said it would have been far more dangerous for the men to have been a half mile in the rear than to remain where they did.

Gen. Miles Goes to Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles left Washington at 2:20 this afternoon by the Chesapeake and Ohio for Cincinnati, where he will spend a couple of days and be a guest at the New England dinner to-morrow night.

Washington Welcomes Gen. Merritt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Wesley Merritt called at the War Department to-day. His reception was extremely cordial wherever he went, though not quite so vociferous as that accorded to Admiral Schley on his return. Gen. Merritt, the first of the year, will take charge of the Department of the East, relieving Gen. Shafter, now in command.

A TERROR TO HER HUSBAND.

Held for Beating Him, Mrs. Schwartz Threatens More Trouble.

Carrie Schwartz, a young married woman, living at 145 Grove Street, Williamsburg, was accused by her husband, Peter, in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday of assaulting him. Schwartz had a lawyer to conduct his case.

While Lawyer Gertum was telling Magistrate Kramer how Mrs. Schwartz, in a fit of anger, had struck her husband in the mouth, knocking out several of his teeth, the woman became greatly excited, and getting up from the chair, shouted:

"Your Honor, he's a liar."

"If you repeat those words I will fine you for contempt of court," said the Magistrate.

Mrs. Schwartz did repeat them, and the Magistrate ordered a policeman to bring her before the bar. A fine of $5 was imposed, which Mrs. Schwartz paid. She was then held for further examination on the charge of assault, but was admitted to bail.

As the woman left the court room she exclaimed:

"That fine is all right. I guess Peter will pay that without any argument when we get home."

The court spectators smiled, while many sympathized with Schwartz.

Vio=Violet

Lundborg's
Excels all other
Violet Perfumes.

TAX SWINDLE IN WALL STREET.

Clerks in Important Houses Do Some Criminal Dealing in Internal Revenue Stamps.

The internal revenue officers of the Second District, which comprises the lower part of Manhattan Island, have unearthed a swindle by which the Government has lost thousands of dollars to clerks in Wall Street houses through misuse of the war tax stamps which the law requires shall be affixed to all memoranda of sales of stocks and securities. Not only are some of the guilty persons known, but a confession which is now in the hands of Col. Robert Williams, Jr., Internal Revenue Agent, has been obtained from one of them. On this confession will be based a prosecution of a young man who is employed in one of the largest houses on Wall Street.

Some weeks ago the revenue officials learned that some person was selling revenue stamps to brokers in Wall Street at a discount. Close watch was kept on the sales of stamps in that part of the city, and it was found that certain persons were using more stamps than could be accounted for in their purchases from the Collector's office. In some way the revenue officers discovered that a boy who is employed by a firm which uses from $300 to $400 in stamps daily was in the habit of removing canceled stamps from papers sent to his firm, affixing them to papers to be issued by his firm, and retaining the uncanceled stamps which had been given to him to place on the papers. These stamps he sold to a clerk in another house, who, in turn, disposed of them to "bucket shop" men at a price below their legal value.

In his confession the young man says that he has been employed by the firm for which he works since June. Early in October, he says, he began "stripping" canceled stamps from documents. A second clerk offered him 75 per cent. of the face value of all the stamps he could save and deliver. Since then, he says, he has been selling stamps at least once or twice a week, in quantities ranging from $20 to $30 in value. He claims that he does not know what the man to whom he sold the stamps has done with them.

After having obtained this confession, the revenue officers called on the young man's employers. Inasmuch as the stamps the boy had affixed to the documents issued by his firm were canceled when so affixed, the firm was called on to make good the deficiency, which it agreed to do. This, it is estimated, will amount to about $3,000.

As yet the revenue officials have made no arrest, but they will do so. The clerk who has confessed is liable to prosecution for using canceled stamps as well as under the State laws for stealing good stamps. The man who purchased the stamps can be held for conspiracy to defraud.

NEW BIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Organized at the Metropolitan Club—Dinner Given by Col. de Peyster.

The first meeting of the Biographical Society of America, which was incorporated at Albany Monday, was held last night at the Metropolitan Club. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and the following officers elected: President—Col. Johnston L. de Peyster. First Vice President—Walter Rutherfurd; Second Vice President—James Duane Livingston: Treasurer—Augustin H. Goelet; Recorder—Samuel Marsh.

Preceding the business meeting a dinner was given at the club by Col. de Peyster to his associates in the Biographical Society. The dinner, which was given in one of the private dining rooms, was attended by all the incorporators of the society and by some of the men who are to become associated with them.

BLAME THE GARRETT'S CAPTAIN.

Mr. Fiske, a Passenger, Does Not Think He Was Energetic to Save Life.

Robert T. P. Fiske, who lives at 37 Madison Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., was a passenger on the ferryboat Robert Garrett when two men were heard shouting for help off Robbin's Reef Tuesday evening. The two men were picked up by the tug A. Z. Rose. Mr. Fiske is very indignant about the way, he asserts, Capt. Cole and the crew on the Robert Garrett behaved, and he says that several passengers on that boat will corroborate what he says happened. Mr. Fiske said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

"I was standing in the forward part of the Robert Garrett, on the lower deck, when that boat passed the Robbin's Reef light. The engines had been slowed, which is usual when the ferryboats reach that point. We distinctly heard cries for help that seemed to come from some one in the water not more than 250 feet away. One or two deckhands forward heard the cries, but made no effort to find out who wanted help or to do anything to assist those who were in distress. A boat was hanging from the davits, but no effort was made to launch it. The passengers shouted to the men to do something, to get lifelines or throw lifebuoys over to the men in the water, and demanded that the boat be lowered. An effort was made to do this, but it was a failure, as the tackle would not work. Some of the passengers then broke through the gates and tried to get the boat down. One man climbed the davits and tried to cut the tackle with a pocketknife. After several minutes' delay the boat was cleared and dropped into the water. Capt. Cole then showed his incompetency by starting the Garrett ahead and, I believe, swamping his own boat. I am not sure that the boat was swamped, but I believe that it was. The Garrett was again stopped and the boat was hauled on board again, an officer from the upper deck directing the work, and he ordered the passengers to mind their own business. Mr. Charles A. Hart of New Brighton tried to get something done, but all that Capt. Cole would do was to revile his passengers. I could see the lights of a tug in the distance, and that vessel was a long way off and much further from the men in the water than we were."

Capt. William Cole of the Robert Garrett was seen on his boat in the afternoon. He said: "I heard the cries for help when the Garrett was off Robbin's Reef, and the boat was stopped at once and we tried to find out where the men were, but could not see anything in the water. The tug A. Z. Rose was near us, and the whistle of the Garrett was blown and other signals made to attract the attention of those on the tug, and when they came down to us they were told of the cries for help. A tug is much easier to handle than a big side-wheel ferryboat, and besides the ferryboat was crowded with passengers, and if we had gone to the rescue of the men we might have had considerable trouble. For all I knew, they might have been on a sunken canal boat or some other sunken obstruction which, if the Garrett had gone alongside, might have knocked a hole in the ferryboat. Then the passengers would have had cause for complaint. I never reviled the passengers or found fault with them. If I had a similar experience to go through to-night I should do just as I did last night."

Italian Children Get Presents.

Seated on benches in tiers like an amphitheatre, with the colors of America and Italy festooned and entwined above them, 600 Italian children of the Five Points and Mulberry Bend districts held their Christmas festival yesterday afternoon in the Italian school of the Children's Aid Society, at 156 Leonard Street. A large Christmas tree stood in the centre of the room, while dolls, boats, and toys were hung in profusion on pillars, posts, and walls. A preliminary entertainment was given, consisting of carol singing, recitations, drill, and kindergarten games by the children, and an address in English by D. Miller James, and in Italian by A. E. Cerqua. When the concert was over and St. Nicholas came bursting in, 1,200 brown eyes sparkled with delight, and as many hands applauded. To each girl was given a doll, a bag of candy, and a dress, and to each boy a toy and a pair of shoes. The dolls were furnished by Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and the other gifts were contributed, many of them, by Mrs. Fabbri, widow of one of the founders.

Reform Club Decides Not to Move.

After considering various propositions for increasing its clubhouse accommodations, the Reform Club has decided to remain at Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue for some years to come, and to proceed at once with alterations and additions to the clubhouse. Plans for these have already been adopted and include provision for nine additional guest rooms and a complete restaurant for the ladies of members' families.

FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS DINNER
Order a supply of good old EVANS' ALE.—Adv.

Christmas Silverware

GORHAM

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

FOG ENVELOPS THE CITY

All River and Harbor Traffic Seriously Delayed.

OCEAN STEAMERS DETAINED

Few Accidents Reported, Although Many Narrow Escapes Are Recorded—No Relief Promised.

The thick fog that was caused by a northeast wi heavily charged with moisture, blowing upon a stratum of warmed-up air all along the coast from Philadelphia to Boston, greatly interfered yesterday with navigation upon both the North and East Rivers. The wind shifted to the northwest, and then again to the east, making the heavy pall upon the waters still denser. The Sound boats were ten and twelve hours late, and outgoing steamers left their docks two and four hours after scheduled time. Some of the ferry lines had to suspend operations temporarily, and nearly all the craft that sailed from this port, or arrived, had to remain in one of the bays, waiting until the fog should lift. Between thirty and forty vessels of all descriptions were thus locked up at their anchors, most of the outgoing vessels in the Upper Bay and the incoming ones in the Lower Bay. All the craft felt their way very carefully, and thus there were only few collisions reported, and none of much consequence.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which arrived at Quarantine during the night, anchored there, waiting for daylight. She started for her pier at a little before 9 o'clock in the morning, and kept her whistle blowing all the time. On entering the North River she slackened her pace still more, and crept up cautiously toward her dock, landing her passengers at 11 o'clock. She had come across from Cherbourg in 5 days 22 hours and 10 minutes, with an average run of 21.46 knots per hour. Her best twenty-four hours' run was 551 miles. She had a passenger list of over 1,000, and among her cabin passengers were Dr. V. Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington; Col. Alexander Gordon, Gustav Amberg, and the Tegernsee Bavarian Company; Edwin E. Cassell, Lilli Lehmann Kalisch, Marie Lehmann, Baroness von Orendorf, Dr. A. S. Oberly, United States Navy; Clarkson Potter, Jean de Reszke, Julius von Szillassy, Baroness von Schwarzenstein, Lieut. Gen. Sir Richard Hieram Sankey, K. C. B.; Ernst Thalmann, W. G. Tiffany, and Dr. B. V. Tompkins.

The tug Leader, while pulling out the steamer Ravensdale from her berth at Pier 14, East River, in the morning, collided with a Pennsylvania Railroad float going down the river. The float was in tow of the tug Belvedere, and was passing down well in shore. Capt. Fermell of the tug Leader was just starting the steamer, and had cleared the pier when the collision occurred. The fog was quite thick, and the Leader's Captain did not see the float until a collision was unavoidable. The float crashed into the tug doing considerable damage to her upper works, and she will have to be laid up for repairs. The float was not badly damaged.

The steamers Friesland and Germanic, which were to have sailed at noon, and the St. Paul, that was to have sailed at 10 o'clock in the morning, did not leave their docks until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and went down the river following each other. The Germanic got in very close to Liberty Island, and made a detour as the Statue of Liberty loomed up through the fog. All the vessels had to anchor in the bay to wait for the fog to lift.

The marine observer at the Quarantine Station reported a steamer coming in at nearly 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but the fog was so dense that it could not be identified. She proved to be the Teutonic, which dropped her anchor there. A little later the transport Mississippi from San Juan came up through the Narrows, and bore right down upon the Teutonic. When within about 200 feet of the Teutonic the latter immediately paid out her chain and backed water, at the same time blowing her whistle and ringing her bell furiously. The Mississippi also saw the danger, reversed her engines, and steered to the left. She was within 50 feet of the liner when the danger was over. The Teutonic remained at Quarantine, it was said, for the night.

The transport Berlin that had been scheduled to sail yesterday for Santiago, San Juan, and Ponce, was also detained by the fog. Among her passengers are several Southern women who are going to spend the holidays with their relatives and friends in the Fifth United States Volunteers now stationed in Santiago. Other passengers were Major Halleck Havard and wife, Capt. H. L. Roberts, Dr. Rupert Norton, Capt. E. L. Butts, and Lieut. James Longstreet, Jr.

The ferryboats Communipaw and Plainfield of the New Jersey Central Railroad bumped into each other in the forenoon at the New York slip. The Plainfield was going out and the Communipaw was bound in. Neither of the boats was under headway at the time, and the collision was not serious. Only a few passengers became alarmed, but they were easily calmed down. The tug Success went ashore on Oyster Island, just below Liberty Island, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Tuesday night.

There was considerable delay on the East River ferries, and much of the usual traffic of tugs was discontinued, as navigation was hazardous. During the morning the James Slip ferry service was suspended, and it was announced that there would be no boats run until the fog had lifted. The Staten Island service suffered the least, and most of the trips were made on schedule time.

The Fall River Line steamer Pilgrim, that was due at her dock early yesterday morning, did not show up all day. She was heard from about 6 o'clock in the evening, and arrived at her dock an hour later. The agent said that the regular boat would not leave New York in the evening, but that the Pilgrim would be unloaded and sent back as soon as she was loaded.

Neither the Stonington nor the Norwich Line boats came in yesterday. At the office of the Stonington Line the agent said that neither of the boats was expected during the night. The steamer Maine, from Stonington, and the steamer City of Lowell, from New London, of the Norwich Line, had both been heard from near City Island, where they would remain over night. The agent also said that no boat of either line would be sent out last evening.

The wrecking steamer J. J. Merritt, Capt. Walcott, and the wrecking barge F. R. Sharp of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, were sent out yesterday to Santiago to fulfill a contract with the United States Government to raise the former Spanish warship Reina Mercedes that was sunk off Morro by the American fleet. Both vessels had to anchor in the bay, and wait for the fog to lift.

The fog increased in density as the day waned, and the forecaster at the Weather Bureau said late last evening that there was no probability of its lifting during the night.

CARS CRASH IN A FOG.

Two Passengers on a Worcester (Mass.) Trolley Road Killed.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 21.—In an electric car collision on the Worcester and Suburban Road near Leicester this afternoon, John Kerrigan, aged forty-five, of Cherry Valley, and Walter H. Holbrook of Leicester, aged nineteen, a newspaper man, were killed and a dozen other passengers were injured.

The accident was due largely to the thick gray mist that hung over the landscape. A large vestibuled car leaving this city for Leicester at 1:40 o'clock had reached the top of what is known as Leicester Hill, where it is supposed to wait on a switching for the regular Worcester-bound car. So far as can be learned to-night the men in charge of the car attempted to "steal" the switch and meet the usual in-bound car on the next turn-out.

This car was in charge of Conductor Michael J. Galien and Motorman Thomas Hiney and was fairly speeding over the icy tracks when the other car loomed up in the fog. The next instant there was a crash. Had the tracks not been enshrouded in the fog the motormen would have seen in time that a collision was likely and applied the brakes.

Both of the persons killed and those most seriously injured were upon the city-bound car in the charge of Motorman George Hutchins and Conductor George Matoon. Kerrigan, who is a weaver, was pinned between the seats and instantly killed. Holbrook, who was riding upon the front platform, was thrown under the wreckage and was suffering intense agony when extricated. He was removed to the City Hospital here, where it was found that both legs and one arm were broken, and that he had sustained severe internal injuries. He died two hours later.

Motorman Hutchins jumped just before the collision and saved himself from almost certain death. His car was telescoped, while the vestibule car was not badly demolished. Motorman Hiney had his ear cut and was quite badly bruised in the back. Neither conductor was seriously injured. Those most seriously hurt are Henry Henshaw of Leicester, Mrs. Abbie D. Bowers of this city, Mrs. Helen Pfaffmann of Worcester, and Mrs. Estes.

Up to a late hour to-night no arrests had been made. This is the third serious accident that has happened upon the line during the past year.

Steamer Puritan Delayed.

NEWPORT, Dec. 21.—The steamer Puritan of the Fall River Line, about twelve hours overdue from New York, reached her dock at 6:50 to-night. She anchored off Twenty-third Street, New York, last night on account of the fog, and did not move until 9 o'clock this morning. The trip was witnout incident.

ESCAPED A PUBLIC WHIPPING.

Bad Boy's Mother Omitted to Bring a Strap to Court.

Alfred Trugett, twelve years old, of 251 Terhune Avenue, Jersey City, who was to have been publicly whipped by his mother in Police Justice Nevin's court yesterday, was pardoned. When Mrs. Trugett appeared she brought no strap. She said she would be ashamed to use a strap on the boy in open court, and asked if she could not be allowed to administer an ordinary spanking.

"With a slipper?" asked the Justice.

"No; with my hand," said the woman.

"A strap would be better," replied the Justice.

"Haven't you got one here?" asked Mrs. Trugett.

"No," said Justice Nevin, "the court is not equipped in that line."

He finally discharged the boy on Mrs. Trugett's promise to keep him at home nights.

MORE TALK ABOUT LACKAWANNA

President Sloan Refuses to Discuss a Rumor that He Is to Retire.

President Samuel Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company declined yesterday to talk about a rumor that he is to retire from the Presidency. This last story about Lackawanna is that Mr. Sloan will be succeeded by Second Vice President W. F. Halstead, whose headquarters are at Scranton, Penn., but who has recently spent much of his time at the New York office of the company.

A Director of the anthracite roads of Lackawanna said yesterday, "It is a very open secret that Mr. Sloan has been not only anxious to retire. He has got his affairs in such shape that the duties of his office can be performed by a successor, and the retirement appears to be the signal for the selection of a suitable successor. Possibly such a man may be found at the annual election of Board of Managers next February."

MR. SEARLES TO QUIT BANKING.

He Will Retire as President and Director of the Western National.

John E. Searles will on Jan. 10 retire as President and Director of the Western National Bank, because of the unsatisfactory condition of his health and his resolve to take a season of rest. Mr. Searles formally announced that he would not be a candidate for re-election as a Director of the Western at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Directors. He intimated that he would retire as an officer or Director of many of the score of corporations with which he is identified. He had already announced his intention to retire from active service in the American Sugar Refining Company.

Mr. Searles's successor as President of the Western will probably be Vice President Valentine P. Snyder. Others named as having a chance of succeeding Mr. Searles are Dr. J. H. Parker, President of the Produce Exchange Trust Company; W. N. Coler, Jr., late of the banking house of W. N. Coler & Co., and James W. Alexander, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

FUNERAL OF REV. DR. BROWN.

It Will Be Held This Morning at 11 o'Clock—Body Lies in State.

The body of the Rev. Dr. Thomas McKee Brown, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, lay in state yesterday in the church. The body was taken from Dr. Brown's late home, at 144 West Forty-seventh Street, yesterday morning and set on a bier in the main aisle of the church, at 11 o'clock. It was in a polished oak coffin, with silver handles. At the head of the coffin stood a crucifix on a table. Three large lighted candles stood at each side of the bier, and there was a profusion of flowers, chiefly lilies of the valley, about the coffin and bier.

The dead priest wore the robes he used in celebrating mass in the church, including the surplice and the outer purple chasuble. In his hands had been placed a chalice of gold, which is to be interred with him. It was one he himself used in celebrating mass, and one of the purposes of interring it with the body is that it may serve as a means of identification. In front of the pulpit burned all day the symbolical lamps. The pulpit, Dr. Brown's confessional, and his stall were draped in black. The drapery will be left there for thirty days.

At 7 o'clock last night the reading of the Psalter began. It continued all night. The congregation assembled at that hour and responded to the readings during the evening service. The watchers then read aloud alternately all night and until 6 o'clock this morning. Sisters of the Sisterhood Watch, corresponding to the men's Guild, will then take up the reading and continue it alternately till 11 o'clock, when the funeral will take place. At 6 o'clock this morning a mass will be celebrated in the church for the widow and the son of the dead clergyman. There will also be masses at 7:30 and 8 o'clock.

Yesterday being the feast of St. Thomas, Dr. Brown's patron saint, the services and decorations were more elaborate than they would otherwise have been.

National Guard Association.

The Code Committee of the National Guard Association met yesterday in the office of Col. Smith, Vanderbilt Building, Nassau Street, to consider suggestions which have been made for amendments to the new code of the State National Guard. The conference was in executive session, and the proceedings will not be made public till the report of the committee is made to the full association at its general meeting on Jan. 18.

After the adjournment it was learned from one of the members that the committee had decided not to recommend any amendments to the Military Code at all this year. Next year, after the code is given a fair trial, there will probably be changes suggested by the experiences this year in mobilization and in actual field work.

COLISEUM FOR CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A company, of which Alderman Gunther is President, backed by $300,000 capital, will erect a coliseum on Wabash Avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth Streets.

Work will be begun as soon as the land can be cleared of the buildings now on it. The hall will be completed before next Fall, and an active campaign for the National conventions of 1900 will be inaugurated.

The extreme inside height of the new building will be 86 feet. A seating capacity of 10,000 on the main floor, and galleries will be provided, capable of extension to 15,000 or 18,000 for extraordinary occasions.

The World's Supply of Wheat.

An English expert prophesies a universal dearth in the wheat supply. He claims that the wheat producing soil is unequal to the strain that will be put upon it. Even now, when the food supply of the world is ample, thousands die because their disordered stomachs fail to properly assimilate the food they take. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthen and tone up the stomach and digestive organs, and enable them to perform their proper functions. This great remedy cures dyspepsia, torpid liver, nervousness, and fever and ague.

La Grippe? TRY VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

The Ideal French Tonic
FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

"LORD FAUNTLEROY" PROFITS.

Frank Sanger Secures Half of $125,000 After Ten Years' Litigation—A Verbal Partnership.

After ten years of litigation Frank Sanger, the theatrical manager, has, by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals in his suit against Thomas Henry French, established his claim, under a verbal agreement of partnership, to one-half of about $125,000, the net profits of producing the play "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in cities, not including Boston and New York, about the year 1888. Daniel G. Rollins, who tried the case as referee, found on all the issues in favor of the plaintiff. The important finding was that which sustained the plaintiff's allegation that there was a partnership agreement. The late General Term of the Supreme Court three years ago reversed the judgment on the law and the facts.

Judge O'Brien, giving the opinion of the Court of Appeals, held that although the General Term, under section 1338 of the Code existing at the time the decision was made, had power, and it was its duty to review the facts found by the referee, yet in order to sustain in the Court of Appeals a reversal by the General Term of the referee's decision upon the facts it must appear that his findings were against the weight of evidence, or that the proofs so clearly preponderated in favor of a contrary result that it could be said with a reasonable degree of certainty that his conclusions were erroneous. A court on appeal could not set aside the findings of the trial court merely because they were of opinion that upon the record before them they would feel constrained to find the fact the other way.

The evidence upon the question of partnership was held not to have warranted the reversal by the General Term. The statute of frauds was held not to be available as a defense, because it was not pleaded as such; though it was doubtful whether it had any application to oral partnership agreements, it certainly had none when the agreement had been wholly or partially executed.

Gold Discovery in Colorado.

DENVER, Dec. 21.—Latest reports from Dawson City, the new mining camp in the Green Horn Mountains, near Canon City, indicate that the rich gold ore found in the Copper King claim by the Dawson brothers came from a small pocket. Experts are of the opinion that a copper mine may be opened on the claim, but say they do not expect that a gold bonanza will be found there. However, other discoveries of free gold in the neighborhood are reported and the town is growing rapidly. The report that silvanite ore, rich in gold, had been found in the Colorado Springs water tunnel that is being driven through Pike's Peak is denied by Denos Durfee, the city engineer on the ground.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...4:36	Moon sets...2:20	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....2:55	Gov. Isl'd...3:36	H. Gate....5:25	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....3:26	Gov. Isl'd...4:04	H. Gate....5:53	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Assyrian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Castilian Prince, La Plata countries	.....	12:00 M.
Edam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lauenburg, Venezuelan ports, &c	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport Berlin, Puerto Rico and Santiago	.....	.....

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Troja, Campeachy, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cresswell, La Plata countries	11:00 A. M.	.....
Curityba, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Grenada, Grenada, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull	.....	.....
Jason, Belize, &c	.....	1:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M

The Wanamaker Store

Money Making by Inversion

WE ask your thoughtful attention to certain merchandise offerings described in our *store news* of to-day in which the profits concern *you*, not us. Principal among them are the very high grade pieces of pottery. Fifty per cent. premium on your Christmas money is the rate made by many of the reductions. Don't frighten at "high grade"—many cost little.

Some Men's Overcoats, various articles of Gift Furniture and Boys' Clothing are among the other items of special cheapness offered to-day.

The shopping Public of New York has honored our third season of Holiday business by largely increased purchases. We believe our store service is much better than in either of the former years of our New York store history. We are doing our best to perfect our systems and raise them to the highest point possible to an organization in which humanity is the largest factor.

The three days yet remaining before Christmas give promise of still larger results. Stocks are complete, deliveries are up to date. Comfort awaits all comers here.

Open to-night and to-morrow night until ten o'clock. On Christmas Eve—Saturday—closed at 7 o'clock.

Gift Hints in Furniture

The Furniture Store is a veritable treasure-house of gift things. The ideal gift being that which will oftenest cause the recipient to mentally thank the giver, it follows that the articles of every-day value are of the highest holiday value.

We put very little stress on *distinctively* "Christmas Goods." We don't like them because they are risky things, plainly of ephemeral value. That is why this stock,—the richest and largest that has ever been gathered into any store save one,—is only our regular stock, amplified. And that is why this Furniture Store is so full of common-sense suggestions.

An Easy Chair;—what could be better? Here are more than one hundred kinds. There is one at $3, and solid home comfort never came cheaper. There are others at ten prices, up to $37.

A Boudoir Desk;—always welcome to her who doesn't already possess one. We show seventy-five varieties, beginning at only $4, and ending at $125.

Parlor Cabinets, in fifty styles. Music Cabinets in seventy styles. Book Cases, in thirty styles. Sideboards, serving Tables, Fancy Chairs,—the list is long.

If you are in doubt, come up in the Furniture Store. There will be a suggestion a minute for you as long as you stay.

Prices are all right. Do a little comparing and satisfy yourself.

Dress Patterns In Boxes Always acceptable, especially if it's a stylish and pretty pattern, and you can't get anything else here. We box them up neatly with plenty of the right sort of trimming, and ask you less money for the whole than the dress-goods alone would have cost you a few weeks ago.

Here's some hint of kinds and cost:—

At $2.75 a pattern—8 yards of suiting and braid garniture; or 8 yards of fancy suiting and velveteen garniture.

At $3.50 a pattern—6 yards of 52-in. Covert cloth and braid garniture; or 6 yards of 52-in. check Cheviot and braid garniture.

At $4.50 a pattern—6 yards of 47-in. French Whipcords and plaid silk garniture; or 12 yards French printed Challis.

At $4.75 a pattern—6 yards French Granites and embroidered polka dot velveteen garniture.

At $5 a pattern—6 yards of worsted Serge and embroidered polka dot velveteen.

Also French Drap d'Etes, Granite Whipcords, Serges, Cheviots, Matelasse, Figured Suitings, Mixed Suitings and Covert Cloths—counters piled high with them; neatly put up in bands of gilt and white. $1.75 to $7 a pattern.

Dress patterns of choice black goods, displayed for quick selection; all the popular weaves. $1.75 to $9 a pattern.

All the desirable Percales, 1899 patterns, $1.25 a pattern; 10 yd. lengths.

$1 a pattern for 10-yd. lengths fancy seersucker.

Fourth avenue.

Snappy News of Women's Jackets A hundred and fifty of them, and good ones, and temptingly cheap. It's a genuine January chance a little ahead of its time.

All new, all high-class in tailoring and the short, jaunty, trim style of garment that came into favor less than a month ago. Mostly in kersey, some in boucle, some in worsted. Black, tan and castor. All silk or satin lined, of course.

$7.50, $10 and $12.

Fair prices to-day would be five or six dollars more on each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

A Sale of Women's Trimmed Hats This is one opportunity of securing an elegant stylish hat at about the price of a very ordinary one. We've collected a great number of our highest priced hats—fine French hats in the lots, and remarked them a full third less than yesterday's prices. It's a rare chance. See them to-day.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

The "Princess May" Glove. $1 We've been obliged to open two new stations for the selling of these peerless dollar gloves—the only fine real kid glove for a dollar in this country. The new spaces are on the first floor, in the rear of the Rotunda, and on the second floor, in front of the Rotunda.

A Strong Item In Mackintoshes It's a woman's mackintosh of blue or black serge that usually sells at $4.50, on sale for just a dollar less than that figure. A dollar is worth saving, especially when a first-class mackintosh value goes with it.

$3.50 Each.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Men's Overcoats Kerseys again — the favorites. This concerns a small quantity—only two hundred. Kersey pure wool, colors black and blue, wool lined, some with satin shoulders, Wanamaker sorts of coats. Prices were $12 and $10. They are to go at

$8.50

and that marks up your money about twenty-five per cent.

Men's Suits The usual late chance is here before the time.

Cheviot Suits, in black and blue, at $10. Never before less than $13.50.

Cheviot Suits, in fancy fabrics, at $12. The group is collected from disappearing lines that have been $13.50 to $18. The best choice for the early comers.

Boys' Top Coats All-wool blue frieze, of the grade in material and workmanship for which you ought to pay $6.50. But they go to you to-day at

Five Dollars.

Sizes 4 to 16 years.

Knee Trousers. English corduroy at 75 cents.

All-wool cheviot at 50c. Both are regular $1 sorts.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

What About Slippers? There's a stock here from which it should not be hard to choose. Slippers of felt; slippers of all the desirable leathers; slippers plain and of sombre black, and fancy slippers in the gayest colors. Prices are right. Slender purses need not hesitate. Slippers for the family:

FOR MEN—Black kidskin; opera cut; slipper neatly trimmed and lined, at $1.25; Romeo styles, at $1.50; then the prices rise little by little to $3.

FOR WOMEN—Look at a patent leather, one-strap sandal slipper for $1.50; or a satin, fur-trimmed slipper for $1; or a handsome silk Romeo, at $3.50.

Then the boys and girls want party slippers. Patent leather and colored kidskins; $1.25 for sizes 8½ to 10½. Other sizes at proportionate prices.

And these for

One Dollar

Felt Romeos for women; fur binding; leather soles; all sizes in best colors. 4,000 pair purchases make the price possible; otherwise a half more.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Pocket-books These pocket-books are fascinating things,—they will make friends with your own as surely as you give them a chance to do so.

More kinds than you will take the time to count,—a really remarkable collection, bought right, chosen wisely, priced fairly, selling rapidly.

At 45c.—Combination pocket-books of real seal, morocco, alligator and monkey skin.

At $1 and $1.50—Real seal, alligator and morocco; calf lined; heavy sterling and sterling gilt mountings.

At $2.75 to $4.75—Real seal, in colors, with heavy rims of silver.

At $1 to $4.75—Men's card-cases, in real seal.

At $1.25 to $5—Men's seal wallets.

Broadway.

Bric-a-brac The *Art Room* is overcrowded. Great preparations exceeded spaces. Cannot exhibit more of the beautiful things yet in original packages until some forward stock goes out.

Prices of several large pieces, and many smaller ones, come under the price-pruning knife. Not all are great and costly—many are inexpensive. All rare and choice.

We are the only intermediary between the makers and you. Bought cheap and brought cheap, the first prices are very low. Let that start your thought upon the reductions.

Capo di Monte Ware You know it. Designs: ornate, involved. Colors: strong. Effects: robust, spirited. Prices reduced one-third this morning,

Pitchers, $45 to $30, $33 to $22.
Vases, $75 to $50 a pair—single if desired.
Steins, $18 and $17.50 to $12 each.
Candlesticks, $20 to $13 each.

French Mounted Vases Sevres effects. Very large, rich and splendidly decorated; richly mounted.

One pair, 42 in. high, battle scenes; price was $325, now $200 each. Will be sold separately.
One, only 36 in. high, painted group and landscape; reduced from $180 to $100.
One pair, 32 in. high, figure groups, reduced from $350 to $200 the pair; will be separated.
One vase each, reduced
From $90, $75 and $65
To $60, $50 and $40
Twenty-five other pieces reduced in same proportion.

Ceramic Art Pieces Only a catalogue is needed. You'll see the articles. Their beauty speaks—the prices are eloquent.

Coalport Vases, $50 to $35 each; $8 to $5.50 each.
Coalport Plates, single, $12 to $8.
Sevres effects Plates, single, $10 to $6.
Haviland Plates, single, very rich, $15 to $10.
Tankards, with golf scenes, $18 to $12.

A great collection of elegant pieces that have been $7.50 to $20, are now $4.50 to $14.

Bronze Busts Small French Bronze Busts—ideal subjects, go down from $4 to $3.

Marble Pedestals Slightly injured in the holiday crowd—but you won't see the trifling damage. They go at half. Were $10.50 to $24, are $5.25 to $12.

Basement.

What Book to Get Perhaps you have decided to buy a book for him or for her. A good idea,—if you know what book to get. Are you sure of the tastes of your friend? Your own preferences have nothing to do with it.

In getting the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY, you get the cream of *all* books since books began to be written.

It's hard enough to stand in our own Book Store and make a selection from the tremendous variety before you. Can you fancy what was the task of Andrew Lang and his co-workers when their selection was from everything that had ever been written?

But they have done it, and done it well, and their expert choosing now makes yours easy.

Come in and examine the INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY, or write us about it. We give ten days to inspect the books at one's own home. If they are returned in that time it costs nobody anything except for expressage. That's another safeguard.

We sell the books on monthly payments.

There are only three styles of binding left: Cloth, half morocco and three-quarter levant. The full levant books are all sold.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MORE NAVAL WAR HEROES

Two Officers Whose Exploits Have Never Been Published.

SECRET AGENTS' ADVENTURES

Montojo's Story of Defeat at Dewey's Hands—Sampson's Plan for the Capture of Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The official reports of all commanding officers of the navy during the war which have been compiled and published by the Navy Department, while treating of events that have already figured in official reports that have reached the public, still contain many minor reports that throw side lights on interesting phases of the war.

Almost in the beginning, in the brief record of the proceedings of the Naval War Board, an unknown hero is brought to light in the person of Ensign H. H. Ward, who at the beginning of the war was on duty in the Navigation Bureau, alternating with Lieut. Whittlesey in the heavy duties of assistant to the Chief of the Bureau. He volunteered for secret service duty, and his exploits, about which nothing has been said in the past, the department officials consider, may well be placed on record beside those of Lieut. Rowan in Cuba and Lieut. Whitney in Puerto Rico.

Within a week after the declaration of war Ensign Ward disguised himself and went straight into the heart of the enemy's country, making his headquarters at Cadiz, the principal Spanish naval station, and informing the Navy Department here of the actual strength of the Spanish naval vessels and their movements. Then he went to the West Indies and reported everything that was going on there of importance to the American Navy.

Next, Ensign Ward went to Puerto Rico, where he was arrested as a suspected spy. By adroitness he managed to secure his release, and, escaping from San Juan, cabled the Navy Department a full account of the state of the defenses there and the preparations making for the reception of the Spanish squadron under Cervera. All this time even officials of the Navy Department were under the impression that Mr. Ward was engaged in installing a system of coast signals on the New England Coast.

While Ward was in Puerto Rico, Ensign Buck, another attaché of the Navigation Bureau, was on the shores of the Mediterranean in disguise, watching every movement of the squadron under Admiral Camara, which started for the Philippines, but turned back. Of the Strategy Board itself it is said that it was part of its duty to keep informed of all the movements, resources, and plans of the Spanish naval forces through secret agents, and it is now known that the navy was thus informed of all important movements. At times, however, information was conflicting and decisions had to be made as to which report was true.

Under the head of precautionary orders appear in the volume instructions to all of the United States ships abroad to stock their bunkers with the best coal obtainable and to keep them full. Admiral Dewey was told long before the declaration of war, on Feb. 25: "In the event of war with Spain your duty will be to see that the Spanish squadron does not leave the Asiatic coast, and then offensive operations in the Philippines. Keep Olympia until further orders." The latter order is explained by the fact that the flagship had been ordered back to the United States for an overhauling. Admiral Howell, then in the Mediterranean with his squadron, was told to wait in neutral waters for orders, and the ships in the South Atlantic were instructed to move northward so as not to excite suspicion.

SPANISH REPORT OF DEWEY'S VICTORY.

The reports of the famous naval battle of Cavite include one from Consul General Wildman, a rather unusual thing in reports of a strictly naval character, but fully justified by its picturesque and trenchant description of Dewey's great victory. Following it is a report to his Government on the same engagement by the Commander in Chief of the destroyed Spanish fleet, Montojo. The Admiral depicts the bad condition of the Spanish fleet and defenses. He says that the cruiser Castilla was incapable of manoeuvring on account of her bad condition, while the defenses at the entrance to Subic Bay were very backward. With much disgust he found that the guns which should have been mounted were delayed a month and a half, and he was no less disgusted to find that reliance was had for the defense of the port upon a few torpedoes, not properly placed.

Finding Subic Bay defenceless, the Spanish squadron repaired to the Bay of Manila to meet battle under less unfavorable conditions. The Admiral avoided the city, not wishing to draw fire upon it, and prepared his fleet for action, painting his vessels a dark gray and having the fires spread and springs on the cables. He says that the force of Dewey's vessels, leaving out transports, amounted to 21,410 tons, 49,290 horse power, 163 guns, (many rapid fire,) 1,750 men, and an average of velocity of seventeen miles. Against this the power of his only five effective ships was 10,111 tons, 11,200 horse power, 76 guns, (very short of rapid fire,) 1,875 men in crews, and maximum speed of 12 miles. The Admiral describes in vivid language the terrible effect of the American onslaught on the Spanish vessels. He says:

The Americans fired most rapidly. There came upon us numerous projectiles, as the three cruisers at the end of the line devoted themselves almost entirely to fighting the Cristina, my flagship. A short time after the action commenced one shell exploded in the forecastle and put out of action all those who served the four rapid-fire cannon. * * * Meantime, another shell exploded in the orlop deck, setting fire to the crews' bags. At 7:30 one shell destroyed completely the steering gear. Another destroyed the mizzen, bringing down my flag and ensign. * * * Another shell exploded on the poop and put out of action nine men.

A fresh shell exploded in the officers' cabin, covering the hospital with blood, destroying the wounded who were being treated there. Another exploded in the ammunition room. * * * I had to flood the magazine when the cartridges began to explode. * * * One large shell penetrated the fireroom, putting out of action one master gunner and twelve men serving the guns. Another rendered useless the starboard bow gun, and while the fire increased astern, another fire started forward from another shell. The broadside guns continued firing until there were only one gunner and one seaman remaining unhurt for serving them. * * * The ship being out of control, the hull, smoke pipe, and mast riddled with shot; the cries of the wounded; half of the crew out of action, among whom were seven officers, I gave the order to sink and abandon the ship before the magazines should explode.

The story of the loss of the Castilla was substantially the story of the loss of all the other Spanish ships, and Admiral Montojo sums up his account with this statement:

The inefficiency of the vessels which composed my little squadron, the lack of all classes of the personnel, especially master gunners and seamen gunners; the inaptitude of some of the provisional machinists, the scarcity of rapid-fire cannon, the strong crews of the enemy, and the unperfected character of the greater part of our vessels all contributed to make much more decided the sacrifice which we made for our country and to prevent the possibility of the horrors of a bombardment of the City of Manila, with the conviction that with the scarcity of our force against the superior enemy we were going to certain death and could expect a loss of all our ships. Our casualties, including those of the arsenal, amounted to 381 men killed and wounded.

An evidence of the strategy exhibited by the Navy Department in sending reinforcements to Dewey is shown in a dispatch of June 27 informing him of the coming of the Monadnock. Probably with a view to securing her from falling into a trap, she was not dispatched directly to Manila, but was ordered to a point 600 miles due east from Cape Engano, where she was to meet one of Dewey's ships.

Apparently the first suggestion of the organization of the Flying Squadron, which was to divert Admiral Camara's squadron from its voyage to Manila, came from Dewey, for in a dispatch of June 27 he says: "In my judgment, if the coast of Spain was threatened the squadron of the enemy would have to return." And that was exactly what happened. A month later the Admiral pays a high compliment to the British Consul at Manila, Rawson Walker, who, for three months, had been discharging the duties of United States Consul in Manila, and rendering the Admiral great assistance.

DEWEY DESCRIBES THE PHILIPPINES

The Admiral's estimate of the importance of the Philippine Islands is set out in the following cablegram, sent in answer to an inquiry on the subject from the Government:

MANILA, Aug. 20, 1898.

Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Referring to the department's telegram of Aug. 18, important islands are Colon, Luzon, Panay, Cebu, Negros, Leyte. Others, owing to the nature of the inhabitants, have a small amount of civilization, want of cultivation. They may be neglected, especially isles of southern group. Luzon is in all respects the most desirable to retain. Contains most important commercial ports. Manila is furthest north. Produces all of the good tobacco. Friendly natives. Civilization somewhat advanced. Not yet developed. Possible rich minerals. Population, 825,000. Subic Bay best harbor for coaling purposes and military. Water deep; landlocked; easily defended Strategically, command of bay and City of Manila, with arsenal at Cavité, most valuable. Panay, Cebu, Negros chiefly populated, most civilized, and well cultivated. Iloilo second commercial port; centre of sugar trade; a good harbor strategically; in view of the situation, good for defense. Cebu third commercial port; a good harbor; very desirable. No coal of good quality can be procured in Philippine Islands. Some has been mined on Cebu, English company. I trust it may not be necessary to order me to Washington. Should regret very much to leave here while matters remain in present critical condition. DEWEY.

The report of the operations of the North Atlantic fleet comprises the larger part of the printed body. Most of the facts have already appeared, but in the very beginning there is an interesting exchange of letters between Secretary Long and Admiral Sampson, showing that even before the outbreak of the war the Admiral had worked out a complete plan for the immediate reduction of Havana with his own squadron, unsupported, and was only prevented from carrying out that plan by orders from the department, which wished to protect the big ironclads. Secretary Long addressed Admiral Sampson, April 6, a confidential letter telling him that in the event of hostilities—for this was before the outbreak of the war—the department wished him to do all in his power to destroy the Spanish war vessels in the West Indian waters. He says:

The department does not wish the vessels of your squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries at Havana, Santiago, or other strongly fortified ports in Cuba unless the more formidable Spanish vessels should take refuge in those harbors. Even in this case the department would suggest that a rigid blockade and the employment of our torpedo boats would accomplish the desired object.

SAMPSON'S PLAN OF BATTLE.

The reasons set out by Secretary Long for this instruction were that there would be no United States troops available to occupy the captured towns until October, and that the lack of docking facilities made it particularly desirable that our vessels should not be crippled before the capture or destruction of Spain's most formidable vessels. How strongly Admiral Sampson endeavored to secure a reversal of this decision appears in the following letter, which has never before been published:

United States Flagship New York, First Rate. Key West, Fla., April 9, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I have received your confidential letter of April 6. I sympathize with all you say about guarding our big ships against a possibly serious loss while the enemy's fleet is still intact. At the same time I regard it as very important to strike quickly and strike hard as soon as hostilities commence. Havana is well defended by three or four batteries to the eastward of the entrance, mounting guns from 6 to 12 inch calibre. On the western side of the entrance there are three batteries, the guns varying in calibre from 8 to 12 inches, and two mortar batteries. All the batteries face seaward, and those to the west of the entrance are quite near the shore. All are open batteries, with heavy traverses between the guns. The guns and people who serve them are quite unprotected.

These batteries are well calculated to keep off a fleet from seaward which approaches to within a moderate distance of a few thousand yards. I do not think they are well placed to resist an attack (for instance, the western batteries) from the westward and close in shore, where the batteries will be exposed to a flank fire, or to the fire of our big ships at short range, where the secondary batteries would have full effect. Even under these circumstances the ships must have such a heavy fire that the men in the batteries would be overwhelmed by its volume. Before the Puritan and Amphitrite arrived I was not entirely sanguine of the success of such an attack. Since their arrival yesterday I have little doubt of its success.

Although the monitors are weak in secondary fire, I expected to put a cruiser with heavy secondary fire in the interval between each two of them. In this way I do not think the Spaniards would be able to fire. They would be driven away from their guns and kept away, while the fire of the ships would so injure the guns or mounts that they would be unserviceable. Although the defenses west of the entrance are stronger than those east, the first has the advantage to us that all the projectiles which miss the batteries will fall in the city and furnish an additional inducement for the surrender of the city.

In the memorandum which I furnished to the commanding officers of ships I provided that if our ships were not numerous enough, or the Spaniards proved better than I expected, we were at once to haul off and substitute for the direct attack a close blockade of the port, which was to be extended east and west to adjoining ports as quickly as possible. Having silenced the western batteries, it would be quite practicable to shell the city, which I would do only after warning given twenty-four hours in advance.

I see the force of your reasoning that we would have no troops to occupy the city if it did surrender, yet Mr. Secretary, it will be very unfortunate, besides a great loss of time, if we must delay until the rainy season is over. Probably a close blockade would terminate the trouble before October. I shall do my utmost to carry out your wishes as set forth in your letter. At the same time, I hope you will consider the plan I have here outlined. I have discussed the matter freely with Capt Evans, Capt. Taylor, and Capt. Chadwick, and all unite with me that the direct attack is sufficiently promising to warrant its trial.

There is a report from Capt. Sigsbee of the engagement between the St. Paul under his command and the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror, which resulted in the flight of the latter in a sinking condition into the harbor, where she was run aground to prevent her from sinking. Capt. Folger of the New Orleans testifies to the damage done by the shot of the St. Paul, repeating the testimony of an English resident of San Juan, who examined the Terror.

SCHLEY'S BOMBARDMENT STORY.

An unpublished report up to this time is one by Admiral Schley, dated June 1, giving an account of the bombardment by his fleet of the fortifications of Santiago the day before Sampson arrived on the scene. The Admiral says in part:

None of our vessels was struck, although the shots fell over and around them. I have learned from insurgent sources that the Reina Mercedes was struck by a shell and eight men were killed; also that a number of shots struck the Morro. The reconnaissance developed the fact that the Spanish vessels are in the harbor and that the fortifications are well provided with long-range guns of large calibre.

An interesting feature of the report are diagrams showing the day and night formation of the American fleet at all times and the various orders of battle, all arranged in advance against the outcoming of the Spanish fleet. There is also included the logs of the Spanish warships and the reports to Madrid of Spanish high commanders upon the action resulting in the destruction of their ships.

ALBERT ZABRISKIE SHOT.

Said to Have Attempted Suicide While Temporarily Insane.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., Dec. 21.—Albert Zabriskie, a brother of George Zabriskie, the New York lawyer, shot himself in the head this afternoon at the Zabriskie home in Sands Point.

It is alleged that Zabriskie tried to kill himself. It is said that he was temporarily out of his mind when he fired the bullet, which was of 22 calibre. His brother George is traveling in Italy. Mr. Zabriskie's condition is serious.

CLARK HOWELL ON THE TREATY.

Telegraphs His Paper It Will Be Signed and Fought Afterward.

Clark Howell, a member of the Democratic National Committee from Georgia and editor of The Atlanta Constitution, after studying the situation at Washington, telegraphed his paper last night that the treaty with Spain would certainly be ratified, but that it must not be understood that all of those who will vote affirmatively on the question are in favor of National expansion.

He says that after the treaty has been disposed of a resolution will be introduced, making a declaration of the proposed policy of this Government in dealing with the Philippines that will be framed very much on the basis of the Cuban resolution adopted coincident with the declaration of war. Mr. Howell predicts that the result of the final encounter over this resolution may be "that the country will witness the spectacle of badly severed party lines, and that out of it may be furnished the battle cries around which will be formed the lines of the next Presidential fight."

SUGAR INTERESTS WILL SUFFER.

The Taking of Tropical Territory Will Injure Home Industries.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—A conference between members of the American Sugar Growers' Society and manufacturers of beet sugar machinery and representatives of beet sugar factories now in operation was held in this city to-day.

The question under consideration was the effect of the proposed annexation of sugar-producing territory in the West Indies and in the Philippines upon the development of the American sugar-producing interest.

The sentiment was unanimous that the acquiring of tropical territory would seriously affect the development of the beet sugar industry unless there was some arrangement made which would protect the domestic industry from competition of free trade in sugar in the colonies. It was decided to formally protest to Congress.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

Winter Snow and Winter Slush.

It is a matter of the first importance to protect our feet with warm, dry shoes and boots. Our Winter boots and waterproof shoes for men, women and children should be worn by every one. Life and health are saved by a little forethought in this direction.

Men's Calf Cork Sole,

In Lace, Button and Congress,

$5.00

Per Pair.

Men's Enamel Leather, Cork Sole, Button and Lace . $5.50
Men's Patent Leather Cork Sole Lace $6.00

The new Shoe for Women.

$3, $4, and $5.00.

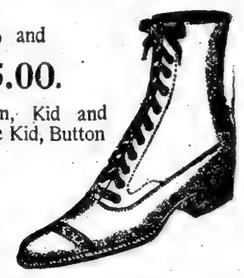

In Calfskin, Kid and Dull Oxide Kid, Button and Lace.

Our stock of goods in these lines is so large that every foot can be fitted, no matter how large, how small or how broad or narrow, and every taste and preference met and satisfied; and yet the feet kept always dry and warm.

We have also every kind of rubbers, arctics and rubber boots.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Santa Claus is still with us. Do not fail to bring the children to see him It will give you gladness to see how happy the children are with him.

Open Evenings to 10 o'Clock Until Christmas.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,

Sixth Avenue, Corner 20th Street.

HEROISM OF AN ELEVATOR BOY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—The Melrose apartment building, the largest structure of its kind on the south side of the city, was almost completely destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of over $100,000.

Scores of the inmates were saved from probable death or injury by the heroism of Paul L. Fischer, the elevator boy. Through choking clouds of smoke, and almost unendurable heat, the boy made ten trips with his car and carried those on the upper floors to places of safety.

KANSAS WOMAN ARRESTED.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., Dec. 21.—Mrs. John Krebs was arrested here to-day charged with the murder of Mrs. George Craig.

The murdered woman kept house for Mrs. Krebs's husband on his farm, three miles from here. She was almost beheaded with a butcher's knife, after her hands and arms had been terribly slashed in the struggle.

At the Coroner's inquest it was shown that Mrs. Krebs was jealous of the Craig woman.

RAILROAD BUILDING FOR 1898.

Preliminary estimates made by The Railroad Gazette show an increase of 2,867 miles during 1898 in the railroads of the United States. This is the largest increase reported since 1892, when 4,419 miles were added. Of this increase this year, more than one-third was supplied by nine roads, among which were the Great Northern, with 165 miles; the St. Louis and San Francisco, 142 miles; the Mobile and Ohio, 128; the Washington County, a new road in Maine, 118; the Pecos Valley and Northeastern, 106, and the El Paso Northeastern, 100 miles.

In the distribution of the new mileage by States, Minnesota takes the lead with 253 miles; then follow Texas with 188, Louisiana 171, Alabama 161, Oklahoma 157, Arkansas 140, Maine 123, California 115, Missouri 111, Michigan, and Georgia each 104. Four of the above States have more than one-quarter of the new mileage, while it required thirty-three States and Territories to make up another fourth of the increase. One-half of the total mileage of the year was in nine States and Territories.

Ten roads in Canada have built 448 miles, which is more by some 53 miles than that reported last year. Of this mileage more than one-half, 262 miles, is credited to the Canadian Pacific. Ten roads in Mexico have built 412 miles, which is nearly 100 miles more than the totals of last year.

AN EPIDEMIC OF SHOPLIFTING.

Six women were arrested in one Sixth Avenue department store within a few minutes last evening by the store detective, George Barnard, on charges of shoplifting. The women were Mary Lilsant, twenty-six years old, of 24 Jones Street, Annie Mogdl, nineteen years old, of 51 Oak Street, and Frances Mogdl, sixteen years old, of 51 Oak Street, arrested for stealing $7.42 worth of goods; Mrs. Josephine Exposito, twenty years old, of 308 Bleecker Street, arrested for stealing $6.21 worth; Mrs. Mary Smith, thirty-five years old, of 135 Bloomfield Avenue, Brooklyn, arrested for stealing articles worth $11.45, and Mrs. Annie Reed, twenty-four years old, the wife of a canalboat Captain, living on a boat at the foot of Fifty-fourth Street, North River, charged with stealing $4.85 worth. The women were all taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station in a patrol wagon.

About the same hour two women named Meyer were arrested in different parts of a Broadway store by Central Office Detectives Crystal and Kenny. They were Mrs. Sarah Meyer, thirty-eight years old, of Jersey City, and Mrs. Mary Meyer, fifty-nine years old, of Astoria, L. I. The detectives found on Mrs. Sarah Meyer a piece of silk, a piece of lace, a pair of gloves, some handkerchiefs, and other small articles, valued in all at $16.49. On Mrs. Mary Meyer they found two hatpins, three sets of studs, two pairs of cuff buttons handkerchiefs, and other articles to the value of $21.32. The police believe the name of Mrs. Mary Meyer to be assumed.

Burglar Arrested in West Hoboken.

Charles Cline, twenty-one years old, who claims that he lives on the Bowery, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of entering the Lafayette Hotel, on Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken. He had a companion, who escaped. Col. Ohlum and his son Charles, who own the hotel, were awakened by the burglar alarm and ran out just in time to see a man disappearing in the fog. Charles Ohlum fired at the man and started to chase him down the Palisades when his father saw another man come out. He called his son back, and at the same time commanded the second man to surrender or be shot. The man threw up his hands. He was turned over to the police. He refuses to tell who was his companion.

Schoolboy Killed by a Car.

Charles Lawson, colored, ten years old, of 267 Seventh Avenue, was run over and killed by a cross-town horse car on Twenty-eighth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, yesterday. The accident occurred opposite Grammar School No. 48, which school young Lawson attended. It was during recess, and young Lawson and some of the other boys were playing in front of the schoolhouse. Lawson was being chased by a number of boys and ran into the horses. He was knocked down and the front wheels of the car crushed his head. The driver, Lawrence Harrower, was arraigned before Coroner Zucca and was paroled in the custody of the road's counsel pending the inquest.

Firemen Injured in a Collision.

On its way last night to a fire at 1,974 Madison Avenue Hook and Ladder Truck No. 14, situated at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Lexington Avenue, ran into a lamp post at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, completely demolishing the post and shaking up the firemen considerably. Capt. Turpeny was almost thrown from his place and two of his men had narrow escapes. The fire was a trifling affair, a lamp having ignited a curtain. The damage was under $50.

LOWNEY'S

100 Varieties of these delicious CHOCOLATE BONBONS at 60 cts. per lb.

Special!

Until Dec. 25th we will sell our Chocolate Cream Drops, vanilla or assorted fruit flavors, as follows:

3-lb. Box . . . $1.00
5-lb. Box . . . $1.50

"Name on Every Piece,"

1123 Broadway (25th St.),
416 Washington St., Boston.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Smart styles in Holiday Hats that for beauty and exclusiveness cannot be equaled anywhere.

Silk Hats, $7.00 to $4.80.
Derbys, 1.90, 2.35, 2.90.
Alpines—Pearl, brown, black, 1.90 to 2.90
Opera Crush Hats, 4.80 to 5.80.

Ask your **Druggist** for a generous

TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm for

CATARRH

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

For Wedding and Holiday Gifts

"MILLER" LAMPS

are Beautiful and Useful.

No other lamp so perfect. The New Ideas will suit you. ALL STYLES TO SELECT FROM. We also make Fine Brass and Onyx Tables. If dealers will not supply goods of our make you can buy them at our store.

EDWARD MILLER & CO.,

Established 1844, Manufacturers.
28 and 30 West Broadway, New York.

A Miller oil Heater is a comfort in cool weather. No Smoke, No Smell, Automatic Extinguisher, Safe

LA GRIPPE

INFLUENZA AND COLDS quickly cured by

BLANCARD'S PILLS

or Syrup of Iodide of Iron

Unequalled as a tonic and an alterative for fortifying the system and *preventing a relapse.* All Druggists, E. Fougera & Co., 26, 28, 30 N. William St., N.Y.

NEW LINE TO MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 21.—Milwaukee merchants and shippers are in receipt of a prospectus issued by the Central Michigan Railroad Company and the Michigan and Ohio Belt Line Railroad Company, which propose to furnish Milwaukee new railroad connections with the East. Local railroad men who have no interest in the new project say they understand the projectors of the roads have good financial backing.

The object of the organization of the two companies named is to maintain a continuous line of rail and water way from Milwaukee by way of Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Battle Creek, Colwater, and Camden, Mich.; Napoleon, Bowling Green, Fremont, and Cleveland, Ohio. This line, with car ferry connections between Milwaukee and Grand Haven, would carry through freight to the Atlantic seaports, including Newport News, while freight west-bound could be sent all over the Northwest from Milwaukee.

The railroad connections of the line as proposed will be the Chicago and Grand Trunk, the Pennsylvania, the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Erie, and the Norfolk and Western. It will also make direct connections with the Cincinnati Northern and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton for Cincinnati and Southern points.

An issue of $7,000,000 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds has been arranged for.

A Flood at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Dec. 21.—The mild weather of the last two days has caused the several creeks in the city to rise and much damage has been done by the water, which has overflowed the banks. Douglas Creek, in the First Ward, has risen over ten feet and all the smaller bridges spanning it have been carried away. On the lake road the water in the street is three feet deep and all traffic is suspended.

Man Killed on Long Island Railroad.

While crossing the Long Island Railroad in Laurel Hill, Queens Borough, yesterday, John Muller of 410 West Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan, was run down and killed by a train which came up suddenly in the fog.

OIL TRUST BOOKS BURNED?

Officials Said Thus to Have Evaded a Court's Order.

DIVIDEND RECORDS DESTROYED

Ohio's Attorney General Seeks to Prove the Accusation and Takes Depositions in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 21.—Developments of a sensational nature in the Standard Oil investigation came to light to-day when Attorney General Monnett began taking depositions for the purpose of proving that the Standard Oil Company, just previous to the issuance of a recent order by the Supreme Court that the books of the company be produced in evidence, had destroyed a large number of its books.

During the investigation of the Standard Oil Trust before Commissioner Brinsmade a few weeks ago the Standard refused to produce its books in evidence. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court, and on Dec. 7 that court ordered the Standard Oil Company to produce its books covering the period from 1892 to 1897, to show whether the Standard had paid dividends during that time to the holders of the trust certificates. Previous to the decision of the Supreme Court Virgil P. Kline, attorney for the Standard, spent several days at Columbus, and it is alleged that he received information beforehand in regard to the Court's decision and at once notified the officials of the Standard Oil Company. Attorney General Monnett expects to be able to prove that the officials of the Standard destroyed the books three or four nights before the Supreme Court ordered F. B. Squire, Secretary of the company, to produce them in evidence.

The taking of depositions to prove Attorney General Monett's allegations was commenced before Harry C. Mason to-day. The most important witness produced was John Darmstetter of 13 Centre Court, a rabbi of a Bohemian church.

Rabbi Darmstetter testified that one evening three or four weeks ago he went into the saloon of E. H. Pollock, at 131 Croton Street, to see Pollock, who is an official of his church. He said that at the time Pollock was waiting upon several Bohemian laborers, who were employes of the Standard Oil Company, and he sat down till the saloon keeper got through with his customers.

Darmstetter said that one of the men in the saloon was quite hilarious and was asked: "Why are you fellows doing so much treating?"

Two of the men then engaged in a conversation, and, showing a roll of bills, said that they had "got some good stuff working overtime." One of them, who was a teamster, said that he and another teamster had loaded up a lot of books at the Euclid Avenue office of the Standard Oil Company, and had taken them to the company's furnaces, where they were burned.

Attorney General Monett secured the residence and name of one of the drivers, and when a constable went to subpoena him today the man exclaimed: "My job is gone if I have to testify!" Another of the teamsters of the Standard Oil Company when informed that he would probably be called upon to testify is reported to have said: "They can't catch me. What we took were boxes, and I can't tell what they contained."

Rabbi Darmstetter when placed upon the witness stand was unwilling to testify, saying that if he did so it would injure the members of his congregation, many of whom were employes of the Standard.

The depositions of five other witnesses were taken to-day, but nothing important was brought out. An effort was made to subpoena E. A. Pollock, the saloon keeper, to-day, but he was said to be out of the city, and could not be found. Frank Rockefeller, L. H. Severance, and F. B. Squire have been subpoenaed as witnesses.

THE FAIRS OF TWO CITIES.

Detroit Desires Buffalo to Postpone the Pan-American Exposition on Account of Her Centennial.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21.—A delegation of Detroit men, headed by Mayor Maybury, had a conference to-day with Mayor Diehl and a committee interested in the Pan-American exposition to be held here in 1901, with the purpose of avoiding a conflict, Detroit desiring to celebrate its two hundredth anniversary in that year. The Buffalo representatives held that being first in the field, the preliminary advertising largely done, the approval of Congress and the Legislature of New York State stamped on the plan, and the Representatives of the South and Central American States already interested in the matter, the date of the Pan-American could not be changed. They believed that Detroit could celebrate its bi-centennial in 1901 if it chose, but would only be fair in holding its exposition, if determined to have one, in 1902.

The Detroiters held that their plan was one intended to celebrate a given date, and could be of value to them only if held on that date. Their contention was that, as the Pan-American had been postponed once, it could be postponed again, or, if so much of the preliminary work had been done, it could get its show ready in 1900, which would be a better date anyway to celebrate the end of the one century and the opening of another. It is not considered probable that the Buffalo authorities will accede to the request of the Detroiters.

SUICIDE IN A BOSTON CHURCH.

Body of Miss Dodge, Teacher and Writer, Found in the Gallery.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—Just before early service to-day at the Church of St. John the Evangelist the body of Miss Margaret Dodge was found in one of the galleries. A bottle of muriatic acid lay beside her.

Miss Dodge, who was a teacher in the Armenian School, was about thirty-five years of age, and is thought to have come here from Grafton, Me. She was a graduate from the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, and had figured quite prominently as a writer of magazine stories. In a letter to one of her most intimate friends, written yesterday, Miss Dodge said she contemplated suicide. Her health was bad.

Edward Marshall Criticises Shafter.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Edward Marshall, the newspaper correspondent, lectured in the First Baptist Church here to-night for the benefit of the National War Monument Fund. His subject was "The Man in the Ranks." He described the bravery of the Rough Riders and of the colored troops, and dwelt on the industry and courage of the newspaper men. He declared that it was absolutely impossible to say anything good of Shafter. All that the General did was to stay in the rear and be fanned by an attendant, he said. Alger, the lecturer thought, had been unjustly criticised, as he was not responsible for the mistakes witnessed by the lecturer in Cuba.

Newark Business Man Dies Suddenly.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—Albert O. Headley, a well-known business man of this town, was found unconscious this morning on the floor of his room in his residence, 760 High Street, by his daughter, May Arnold Headley. Drs. Bennett and Hewlett were summoned, but Mr. Headley died shortly after their arrival. Death was due to paralysis. Mr. Headley, who was fifty-eight years old, had been in poor health since the death of his wife, sixteen months ago. Her death, like her husband's, was sudden, and from a similar cause.

Thirteen-Year-Old Boy a Suicide.

READING, Penn., Dec. 21.—Davis Dilliplane, the thirteen-year-old son of Irwin C. Dilliplane, a well-known resident of East Township, Berks County, committed suicide last evening by shooting himself through the heart. The lad was sent on an errand to the second story of the Dilliplane residence by his mother. A few minutes later a pistol shot was heard, and rushing up stairs Mrs. Dilliplane found the boy lying dead. In his right hand was a smoking revolver belonging to the father, which the lad had taken from a bureau drawer. The cause of suicide is unknown.

Dr. Stebbins of San Francisco Better.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins, who was reported dying of heart failure yesterday, is slightly improved to-day. There is no immediate anticipation of his death.

THE DAY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Proctor's Resolution to Investigate West Indian Conditions—Distribution of Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The absence of a quorum of the Senate to-day saved Senator Proctor's resolution, providing for the appointment of a committee of Senators to investigate the conditions in Cuba and Puerto Rico during the approaching long recess of Congress, from decisive defeat. An effort was made by Mr. Daniel of Virginia to obtain consideration for the resolution, but his motion mustered only 8 of the 38 votes cast. No business of importance was disposed of at to-day's session.

On behalf of Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) who was absent, Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) offered a resolution providing for the distribution of the appropriations bills among the several standing committees of the Senate, and so amending the existing rules of the Senate as to make such distribution possible. The resolution, together with the necessary formal notice of an intention to attempt to amend the rules, was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) secured the adoption of a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate whether authentic information is in possession of this Government as to the dissolution of the United States of Central America.

The private pension calendar was then taken up, and nine private pension bills were passed. The passage of the bills required a longer time than usual, as the reports in each case were read, on demand of Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) and Mr. Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)

Several joint and concurrent resolutions were adopted, providing for the improvement of certain harbors and directing the Secretary of War to have surveys and estimate of cost made of various river and harbor improvements.

The Senate held a short executive session before adjourning for the holiday recess.

ROUTINE WORK IN THE HOUSE.

Many Unimportant Bills Passed Before the Holiday Recess.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The House to-day passed the bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee authorizing the shipment in bond of imported merchandise in less than car lots.

A number of small claims bills were passed by unanimous consent. Among them was the Senate bill to pay Albert E. Redstone $1,800 for loss sustained by the incorporation of his pre-emption claim within the limits of Sierra Forest Reserve, Tulare County, Cal.

Bills were also passed for the relief of Benjamin F. Jones, late Postmaster at Beauregard, Miss.; to provide for holding terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Hammond, Ind., and for the relief of the heirs of Abel Adams of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Speaker announced the resignation of Mr. Alexander of New York from the Committee on Civil Service and Census and his appointment on the River and Harbor Committee. At 1:05 the House adjourned, under the joint resolution, until noon, Jan. 4, 1899.

CONGRESSMEN AS SOLDIERS.

House Orders an Inquiry Into Their Right to Seats.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The House to-day adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) providing for an inquiry into the right of members to accept other office under the Government and the effect of such acceptance upon their seats in the House. The resolution was reported favorably by Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) from the Committee on Rules. Mr. Henderson asked for immediate consideration, and the resolution was adopted without division.

Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) Mr. Colson, (Rep., Ky.,) Mr. Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) and Mr. Campbell (Dem., Ill.,) are the members of the House who volunteered for the Spanish-American war, and in reference to whom the resolution was framed. None of them was present when the investigation was ordered to-day. Chairman Henderson of the House Judiciary Committee says the committee's inquiry into the right of a member to hold two offices ordered by the House to-day will not be taken up until after the holidays.

It is expected that Gen. Wheeler, whose status is involved in the inquiry, will have every opportunity to present his view of the question. Gen. Wheeler stated after the inquiry resolution was agreed to by the House that he had no comments to make on it.

TO RECLAIM DESERT LANDS.

Congress May Give Each of the Arid States 5,000,000 Acres.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Stewart's bill granting 2,000,000 acres of land to Nevada for irrigation was amended by the Senate Committee on Irrigation and reported by Senator Warren to-day. It grants 5,000,000 acres to each of the arid States, the proceeds to be used exclusively for irrigation purposes.

The substitute of the committee sets forth the purpose of the bill to be to enable the arid land States to reclaim their desert lands. It provides that only lands which are not valuable for timber or minerals or agriculture without irrigation shall be granted under the proposed law. The lands are to be patented to the several States and they are in turn to be rented, leased or sold by the States under such laws and regulations as may be prescribed by the State Legislatures.

The proceeds of the land sales are to be devoted by each State to the reclamation of the arid lands left undisposed of.

New Civil Code for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Attorney General has transmitted to Congress the report of the commission appointed to prepare a code of civil laws for the Territory of Alaska. The work has been completed, and it is urged that the code prepared by the commission should be adopted as soon as possible. The commission took the laws of Oregon, which were extended over Alaska in 1884, as a basis for the new code. Some provisions in relation to railroad and other corporations are omitted, as it is thought Congress should be left to legislate on this subject. Some changes and additions are made in the laws relating to insurance and mining.

For a Postal Telegraph System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Allen (Dem., Neb.,) to-day introduced a bill for the establishment of a Government postal telegraph system.

NICARAGUA CANAL INQUIRY.

Senate Committee to Investigate Alleged Obstructionist Tactics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator Morgan to-day secured the passage by the Senate of a resolution authorizing the Nicaragua Canal Committee to investigate the alleged efforts to obstruct the construction of the canal. The text of the resolution is as follows:

"That the Committee on the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal is authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate or when the Senate is in session and to send for persons and papers and administer oaths to witnesses and examine them touching any agreements or combinations of any persons or corporations in reference to the proposed canal through the Republic of Nicaragua, entered into for the purpose of defeating or controlling the construction of such canal for the personal emolument or advantage of such person or for the benefit of such corporation."

American Coal in Montevideo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—According to Consul Swain at Montevideo, the United States has entered upon another and important line in its commercial expansion. He says he is gratified to report that American coal has come into the River Plata in active competition with the Welsh coal. Ever since coal has been used as a steam-making fuel the English coalyards have had a complete monopoly of that market until last July, when an American company established itself on the River Plata and secured contracts to the amount of $200,000. The Consul says that three large cargoes of American coal already have arrived and been eagerly taken, and he adds proudly that "American coal has come to stay in these markets."

Ex-Judge Bockes Hurt at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Dec. 21.—Ex-Supreme Court Justice Bockes accidentally fell down a long flight of stairs to-day and was badly injued. He is 80 years old.

NEW LAWS FOR HAWAII

Senate Committee's Revision of the Government Plan Concluded.

MANY AMENDMENTS ARE MADE

Restriction of Citizenship to White Persons Abolished—Qualifications of Officials and Electors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day concluded its revision of the bill providing a Territorial Government for Hawaii, and Senator Cullom reported the changes to the Senate. There were numerous amendments, the most important being as follows:

The section defining citizenship was amended by striking out the word "white" and also the explicit reference to Portuguese, and left to read as follows: "That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on Aug. 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

The request of one-fifth of the members of the Territorial House of Representatives is made sufficient to demand the yeas and nays, the original requirement being one-third.

The provision in regard to the qualifications of Territorial Senators is changed so as to require that the Senator shall be a male citizen, thirty years of age; that he shall have resided in the Hawaiian Islands not less than three years, and that he "shall be qualified to vote for Senators," the explicit property qualification being stricken out. A like change is made in the provision regarding members of the House, who are required to be qualified by the changes to vote for Representatives.

Section 43, allowing one house of the Legislature to legislate after the other has adjourned, was stricken out, as was also the provision requiring that each bill should receive the written approval of three members before being introduced.

The provision authorizing the Territorial Supreme Court to pass upon the qualifications of members of the Legislature was not changed, and it was left as recommended by the commission.

The Governor is required to send his estimates for appropriations to the Legislature as a whole and not to the Senate alone, as originally required.

The following restriction on the issuance of bonds is inserted:

"Nor shall any bond or other instrument of any indebtedness be issued unless made redeemable in not more than five years and payable in not more than fifteen years from the date of issue thereof."

The provision that no retroactive law shall be enacted is stricken out.

In the qualifications for voters for territorial representatives the word "understandingly" in the educational qualification is stricken out requiring simply that they shall "read, write, and speak the English or Hawaiian language." No change is made in the qualifications for voters for Senators.

The provision in regard to the registration of Hawaiian vessels was changed to read as follows:

"That all vessels carrying Hawaiian registers on the 12th of August, 1898, shall be entitled to be registered as American vessels with the benefits and privileges appertaining thereto."

Section 103, in regard to the crown lands, was changed so as to eliminate the clause confirming all valid leases now in existence.

There are many technical changes, and in all cases where Hawaii is referred to as "the Government of Hawaii" it is changed so as to make it the Territory of Hawaii.

Hawaiian Cable Terminus.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Senator McBride (Rep., Ore.,) to-day introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the bill heretofore introduced for a cable line between the United States and Hawaii, so as to make Astoria, Ore., instead of San Francisco, the terminus in this country.

RELEASE FOR 50,000 TROOPS.

Secretary of War Directed to Order the Muster Out of More Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Cabinet to-day decided that existing conditions justified a further reduction of the military forces of the United States, and the Secretary of War was instructed to arrange for the immediate muster out of 50,000 volunteers.

The details for the execution of this order have not yet been arranged, and it is impossible as yet to ascertain what organizations will be first selected for discharge from the military service. Several of the volunteer organizations in the Philippines undoubtedly will be included in the number.

It is said that the releases will be distributed as equitably as possible among the several States and that, generally, the first regiments mustered in will be the first to go out.

PROMOTION OF VOLUNTEERS.

Nominations Sent by the President to the Senate Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Under the provisions of the act of April 2, 1898, the President to-day sent to the Senate a long list of military nominations, covering promotions in the volunteer army, announced, notwithstanding the fact that the troops have been mustered out.

With the exception of the nomination of Major Philip Reade to be Lieutenant Colonel and Inspector General, all the nominations, including about 200, are of officers of the following regiments: The First, Second, and Third Volunteer Cavalry, and the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Volunteer Infantry. The nominations range downward from Lieutenant Colonel, including in some cases privates made Corporals.

The Cincinnati Coming Here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Navy Department has been informed that the cruiser Cincinnati sailed yesterday from Santiago for Havana. She will remain only a short time at that port, and will then proceed to New York.

Paymaster's Property Lost.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A board of survey has been appointed to meet at the War Department for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting upon the facts, and making recommendations thereon, relative to the disappearance of articles from the office of Maj. George W. Moses, additional paymaster, U. S. V.

New Adjutant General at San Juan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Lieut. Col. William P. Hall has been ordered to San Juan for duty as Adjutant General of that department.

Volunteer Officers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The following named officers of the volunteer army have been honorably discharged: Lieut. S. T. Guy, Seventh Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. H. M. Patton, Fourth Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. J. C. Nutt, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry; Maj. D. F. Powell, Seventh Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. C. G. Bennett, Third New Jersey Infantry.

Secretary Long Will Not Retire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Secretary Alger is authority for the statement that there is no truth in the report of a change in the head of the Navy Department. He said that he was with Secretary Long a great deal of the time during his visit to the South with the President, and heard nothing to justify the report that he contemplated leaving the Cabinet on account of ill-health or for any other reason. Secretary Alger said that he was perfectly satisfied that there was no foundation for the report.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President to-day nominated Richard Le Bert of Colorado to be Consul at Ghent, Belgium, and F. W. Johnson of California to be Register of the Land Office at Marysville, Cal.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

IN THIS WEEK'S ISSUE OF

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

There is a recital of "the old, old story," told in a most refreshing way,—with the flavor of Christmas in it, too; an English Christmas, the smell of holly and yew in the air. The story is called

UNDER THE MISTLETOE

Its capital points are handsomely pictured by a new artist, C. D. Williams.

A TALE of another sort, and yet a good Christmas story, too, is one by Charles G. D. Roberts, with his well-known Canada for the scene, and its Indians, its garrisons, and a strange, wandering madman for chief actors.

GRÛL'S Christmas Gift

With three pen-and-ink drawings by B. MARTIN JUSTICE

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EX-CONVICT DIES AT ST. LOUIS.

Left a Letter Saying that Detectives Had Driven Him to Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 21.—David Shea, an ex-convict, shot himself fatally in the head in a lodging house to-day.

In a pathetic letter to The Post-Dispatch he said that he had been hounded by a private detective agency, and being unable to obtain work to sustain himself honestly had decided to die.

Work of American Artists Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Treasury Department has modified its ruling of Oct. 22, 1897, as to the construction of the word "temporarily" as used in the Act of July 24, 1897, which provides for the free entry of works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad. It is now held that the free entry of such work should be allowed in all cases of American artists residing abroad who have not renounced nor intend to renounce their American citizenship and who avow their intention of returning to the United States at some later period. Under the former ruling the absence abroad was limited to five years.

Bills Signed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The President to-day signed the following bills:

Providing for a National Exposition in Philadelphia in 1899, and appropriating therefor.

Amending the laws relating to American seamen, for the protection of such seamen, and to promote commerce.

Concerning sail vessels of over 700 tons and for other purposes.

To regulate the sitting of the United States courts within the District of South Carolina.

To amend the revised statutes relating to Consul and Vice Consul Generals, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial Agents.

Continental Hall, Paterson, Burned.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 21.—Continental Hall, a three-story brick building, one of the old landmarks of the city, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire started in the cellar under Brinkerhoff & Co.'s paint store, on the corner of Main and Van Houten Streets, and gradually ate its way through the entire building. The loss probably will be $75,000. The building was a favorite resort for dancing parties and fairs until about three years ago, when the Paterson Railway Company leased the principal part of it for offices.

STEAMERS FOR THE PACIFIC.

Two Large Ones to be Built at Newport News, Va.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has ordered the construction of two steamers to ply between this port, Yokohama, and Hongkong. Each vessel will be of immense displacement, with a proportionate carrying capacity and a speed of 18 knots. Each will have cabin accommodations for 175 first-class passengers. The Newport News Ship Yards of C. P. Huntington will build the boats, and experts are now preparing the estimates.

R. P. Schwerin, Vice President of the Pacific Mail, is authority for the foregoing statement.

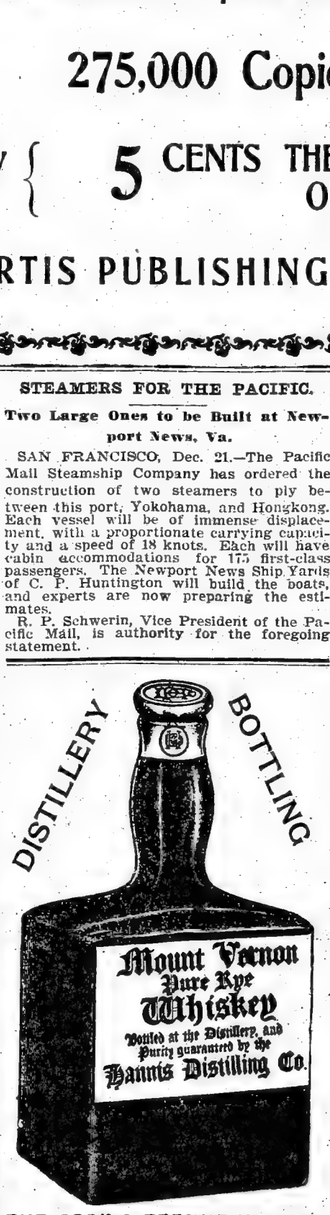

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A CIVIL SERVICE ISSUE.

The Controller's Refusal to Audit Certain Accounts Is Questioned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—An issue of some importance has been raised by the Civil Service Commission as to the right of Controller Tracewell of the Treasury to refuse to audit the accounts of persons appointed to positions "in contravention of the civil service law." The Civil Service Commission called the attention of the Controller to a list of clerks in District Attorneys' and Marshals' offices, Deputy Marshals, stenographers, &c., alleged to have been appointed contrary to the Civil Service act.

These appointments, it is said, were made without examination or certification, and the question was whether they should be allowed compensation. In his reply to the commission Mr. Tracewell declined to express any opinion upon the question presented, saying that any decision he might attempt would be of an academic rather than of a judicial nature. The Controller's letter was so unsatisfactory to the Commissioner that that body has addressed another communication to that official, saying it is hoped "you may of your own motion refuse credit in cases at least occurring within a year."

A sentence in the letter reads: "A state of anarchy in these appointments obtains at present, involving the honor of the Administration of the Civil Service act." There is some feeling among the officials of the Department of Justice in the matter, as they say that the action of the commission is a reflection on the administration of the department.

SUIT TO RECOVER WAMPUM.

That of the Onondagas Against J. Boyd Thacher Ready for Trial.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The suit of the Onondaga Nation against John Boyd Thacher of Albany, for the recovery of several belts of wampum, is ready for trial in the Supreme Court here. John T. Delahanty represents Mr. Thacher and Edward Winslow Paige of New York the Onondagas. Harriet Converse is backing the Indians.

Revenue Officers Kill Moonshiners.

MIDDLESBORO, Ky., Dec. 21.—Advices from Knox County say that three moonshiners, Jacob Lambert, one Greer, and an unknown man, were killed, and several of their companions wounded, in a battle with revenue officers. The officers were not hurt.

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GOING MUCH TOO FAR.

"GOD help the surplus!" cried Corporal TANNER when his prodigal views on the subject of pensions were under discussion during his term of service as Commissioner of Pensions. There is no surplus now, but there is a great deal of money in the Treasury, and TANNER, of course with an eye to his business as pension attorney, would be willing to see some of it paid out in pensions to Confederate veterans. Senator MARION BUTLER of North Carolina agrees with TANNER that the old soldiers of the Confederacy ought to be pensioned, and he has prepared an amendment to the pension laws which puts Confederate and Union veterans on the same footing, except that no back pensions are to be given to the former.

The spirit of fraternity which President MCKINLEY's visit to Georgia and his speeches have done so much to make cordial and permanent is a good thing for the country. It puts an end to sectionalism in politics, always a dishonest and often a dangerous issue. It happily closes the chapter of our history which tells the story of our greatest National misfortune. It makes us one and indivisible again. But even reconciliation has its limits. It is bounded, among other things, by common sense. The proposition which TANNER approves and Senator BUTLER puts into the practical shape of a bill is so ill-advised and fantastic that the country will instantly condemn it, and nowhere will disapproval be more emphatic than among the sensible men of the South.

If there were no other ground of objection, the recklessness of adding to the already crushing burden of the pension list would furnish a conclusive argument against it. A full generation after the close of the war we have nearly a million pensioners. We pay them $145,000,000 a year. That is more than the cost of the entire army establishment of the great military powers. It is an exaction which the taxpayers feel sorely, it is demoralizing to the pensioners and to the people. The annual pension payment ought to be cut in half by striking off the names of fraudulent and undeserving pensioners. The people will not permit it to be increased by adding half a million Confederate veterans and their widows. To reduce the pension expenditure is a duty. To increase it would be profligacy.

But public morality forbids the Government to reward with its bounty men who have tried to destroy it. Love and affection for our brethren of the South carries us to the point of full forgiveness, to the laying aside of old resentments, to the giving of the hand and the heart with it. When it is proposed, however, that the Government shall pay money to those who took up arms against it in relief of the disabilities incurred in that conflict, reason draws back and justice interposes a stern veto. The soldiers of the Confederacy well knew the risks they ran. Those among them who are manly and self-respecting, even if in need, would spurn the offer of a pension from the Federal Government.

There are soldiers' homes in the Southern States. They are not overtaxed; they are, indeed, availed of to but a moderate extent. Their accommodations are ample for the care of Confederate veterans who really need care and would suffer if they did not have it. The bounty of the Government would be superfluous as well as ill-judged. A man who does not need a pension is a better man for not having it.

Let us hope that Senator BUTLER will not press his amendment. We assure him that it is most unwise.

DEBAUCHING THE ARMY.

The bill reported by the Military Committee of the House for the enlargement and reorganization of the army provides practically for quadrupling the present military establishment. As to the details of the reorganization it presents what is eminently and exclusively a question for experts. Apparently the advice of the experts has been taken upon these points, or the conflicting advices of the experts have been harmonized. As to our garrisons in the Antilles and the Philippines, it seems wise to leave to the President the large discretion which the bill leaves him, and we do not question that the present President will exercise that discretion patriotically.

But the plain fact remains that it is proposed to quadruple the number of officers, and that no guarantee whatever is imposed by the bill for the efficiency of these officers. We have several sources of "stated supply" for the officers of our little army. The chief source of supply is of course the Military Academy, which is not more than adequate to what has heretofore been the demand for educated officers. The next source is promotion from the ranks. This has become so important that many young men of education and associations which fitted them for commissions, disappointed in obtaining cadets' warrants, have enlisted for the purpose of working their way up, and some of these are among the brightest ornaments of the army to-day. By all means this source of supply should be stimulated. But when it has been stimulated to the utmost, and the existing academy worked to its utmost capacity, there will be nearly three times as many officers to be appointed as we have any guarantee of fitness for.

The question of increasing our sources of supply for good officers does not seem to have occurred to the committee that has the army bill in charge. And yet it is the primary and crucial question. We do not undertake to say how it should have been answered by a committee of Congress having the army bill in charge. But it is perfectly plain that it ought to be answered by any such committee. The most obvious method of answering it was to enlarge the Military Academy, or to create other military academies. But no such thought appeared to vex the serene minds of the members of the House Military Committee. In default of any such method, the method of supplying the new officers was to open so much "patronage" to the President. But this is really awful. To open so much additional "patronage" to the President is to give him so many appointments, subject to no test whatever of proved or presumable fitness, and to expose him to so much importunity on the part of every member of Congress. This is a test of patriotism and special knowledge from which any President might shrink and from which President MCKINLEY, in particular, might well pray to be exempted. It is to be hoped that Congress, in its wisdom, may spare him the ordeal. If it does not, then the enlargement of the United States Army will mean the debauching of the United States Army, and the appointment of the new officers by favor, and not by merit, will imply the lowering of the tone of the military service.

PERMANENT DEPENDENCIES.

The Republicans and the Administration have given to the Democrats at Washington and throughout the country an opportunity for one declaration of positive policy. If the Democratic leaders will take a firm position against making our new possessions a part of the territory of the United States they will in that feature of their policy have the support of a very great majority of the people of the country.

It should be their aim to force the Administration and Congress to go on record against incorporating in the National domain the islands that have come to us, and to give their renunciation a permanent form as a part of the law of the land. It is better to start right, to declare our purpose at the outset and to put away temptation, than to trust to the chances of politics and partisan exigency.

We do not want the Filipinos as citizens of the United States. We do not want Puerto Rico to be a Territory, with the prospect of Statehood and citizenship, at least not unless the island undergoes social changes not now to be looked for that shall raise its population to a level of intelligence that fits them for the ballot and for office. We are not impressed with the prophecies of difficulty in the administration of these islands, and the forebodings of evils and of perils which make up so large a part of the argument of the opponents of expansion. We do not distrust our capacity to administer the affairs of these dependencies. But we have a very firm belief that if we ever try to make citizens of their people we shall raise up for ourselves untold trouble and embarrassment. We have a "call" possibly to protect these people from the dangers of their own incapacity and from seizure and misgovernment by other and more selfish powers. But we are not called upon to take them to our bosoms and to give them all the rights and the privileges that we enjoy. Charitable men and women relieve with money or food the necessities of the suffering poor, but they do not invite them to dinner.

It does not seem to us that an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the making of Territories or States out of possessions beyond the shores of this continent is either necessary or wise. In coming centuries such an amendment might stand in the way of National policies, which, as we cannot foresee them, it would be foolishly presumptuous for us to forbid as unwise. A statute defining the status of Puerto Rico and the Philippines as dependencies to be permanently maintained as such would without doubt be a sufficient safeguard against rash political experimentation.

BRIDGES OR TUNNELS.

Alderman GOODMAN's point against the issue of city bonds to the amount of $100,000 for preliminary surveys for the Mayor's new East River bridges is well taken.

New means of communication between Brooklyn and Manhattan are needed. There is no doubt about that. But it would be preposterous to say that bridges across the East River are at present the most urgently needed public undertakings. There is one bridge that is much overcrowded. But another bridge is under construction that will afford measurable relief, and the ferries are still to thousands of Brooklyn people the most convenient means of transportation.

Meanwhile the people of the Borough of Manhattan, where the increase of population and of demand for transportation facilities is more rapid than in any other borough, are swiftly approaching a time when new rapid transit lines will be absolutely essential to the transaction of their daily business. If public money is to be spent anywhere, its expenditure in the construction of an underground electric road from the Battery to Harlem and beyond would pay a tenfold greater return in increased real estate values than any other use of it that could be suggested. Especially is it unwise and bad public policy to embark rashly upon a policy of bridge building in order to block the way to an issue of bonds for an underground road.

There is another reason why Alderman GOODMAN's resolutions are timely. Not a dollar should be spent in surveys for bridges until it is authoritatively determined whether bridges will afford the amplest and most economical means of transportation between Brooklyn and Manhattan. It will take some years and many millions to build a bridge across the East River. At the point where a bridge is most needed and would accommodate the maximum of traffic, Wall Street, or any point between Wall and Fulton Streets, no bridge can be built except at a prodigious cost for approaches. Nor can a bridge be built at South Ferry.

A tunnel under the East River can be constructed in a short time at about an eighth or a tenth of the cost of a bridge. Tunnels can be run anywhere, wherever the demand exists and convenience would be served. They can be made to carry passengers in much greater numbers and more swiftly. It is a policy of very doubtful wisdom to begin building bridges when tunnels are obviously a better, cheaper, and speedier method of meeting the public need.

THE GREENES.

Of course the newspaper talk about Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE for Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York is mere nonsense. Gen. GREENE was a conspicuously able, zealous, and devoted soldier. Absolutely in the line of his professional duty, he found himself compelled to inform himself, as the engineer in charge of the public works of the City of Washington, upon the merits of the various kinds of pavements laid down or proposed for that city. This he was doing at a salary which would now appear to him, as the French say, "relatively derisory." But he was doing it like a single-minded graduate of West Point, with that zeal and honor which we necessarily associate with that institution. He did it so well as to become Mayor STRONG's first choice for the Commissionership of Street Cleaning in New York City. But before the offer was made to him he had already been led, by the expert knowledge of paving which he had been obliged to acquire, to associate himself with a private paving company to which his services were worth not only several times what by law they had been worth to the United States of America, but more than the Major General commanding the United States Army is empowered by law to receive. We are revealing an entirely open secret when we say that Col. GREENE felt bound to decline the appointment for himself, and that it was upon his recommendation that the Mayor called upon Col. WARING to take charge of the department in the administration of which he illuminated the municipal service of New York with a new and great light.

Nevertheless, when a foreign war broke out, Col. GREENE, who had already acknowledged the obligations that rest upon a graduate of West Point by associating himself with a regiment of militia, acknowledged them still further by promptly volunteering his services upon the outbreak of a foreign war. They were accepted. The militia regiment which he had commanded was found in such a condition of efficiency that it was one of two regiments that were found worthy to accompany the regulars in the invasion of Cuba, and this although its Colonel had already been called upon to "come up higher," and had been appointed to command a brigade in the army assembled to invade the Philippine Islands. How he discharged this trust Gen. MERRITT, at whose instigation it is very probable that Col. GREENE was detached from his regiment by promotion, has already and most warmly testified.

Now there is a suggestion that Gov. ROOSEVELT is seriously considering the propriety of calling upon Gen. GREENE to make the further sacrifice of taking the place of Superintendent of Public Works in the State of New York. There is no reason why this further sacrifice should be demanded of him. But it happens that a brother of Gen. GREENE, Mr. GEORGE S. GREENE, Jr., for many years the chief engineer of the Department of Docks, had during many years been illustrating the same notions of obligation to the public service which Gen. GREENE has illustrated in the military service, and which Col. WARING illustrated in the municipal service. Mr. GREENE held his place, through all manner of administrations, by a remarkable mixture of honesty, zeal, and tact, until the Tammany boss, flown with the insolence of an electoral triumph, felt emboldened to get rid of him. GEORGE S. GREENE, Jr., is therefore, we believe, available for the public service of the State of New York as his brother is unavailable. We have no notion that we are giving the Governor-elect any news when we assure him of the signal qualifications of Mr. GREENE for the place of Superintendent of Public Works in the room of ALDRIDGE. Such an appointment would win the applause of every citizen whose opinion, upon this matter, is worth having.

To civilians, and especially to politicians, accustomed to the ordinary and reckless way we have of bringing "charges" against public men, Gen. MILES's testimony about the Santiago campaign will distinctly lack "spice." But to professional soldiers, and to those who are accustomed to read between the lines of official communications, it will seem all the more serious from its professional restraint. Certainly it must seem all the more serious because its author had already declined to volunteer any testimony and waited for the compulsion of what with the commission is the equivalent of a subpoena. Probably a good deal more would be obtained, in the way of "spiciness," if the dispatches had been published which were addressed by the Major General commanding to the heads of the so-called "staff departments" in Washington. Such a record of inefficiency as those august personages, rusted in their ruts, made for themselves during the Spanish war would have resulted, in any business conducted upon business principles, in their prompt discharge. Instead of which the august LUDINGTON and the eminent EGAN and the rest of them who had reduced the expedition to Cuba to a chaotic condition, were emboldened to reply that they were no subordinates of the commanding General and not accountable to him, and to take shelter under the tutelary aegis of ALGER. Something is very wrong with the state of an army in which the departments of equipment and supply can proclaim themselves independent of the fighting department, and intrench themselves behind the little brief authority of a politician who confessedly knows less about the matter even than they do. If we are going to have an efficient army, little or big, the system under which this is possible must be corrected.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Unless we are much mistaken, the foundation stones of German monarchialism are cracked through and through by the decision in the case of Mr. FRANK KNAAK, and why the whole structure above them has not already fallen with a crash is a mystery. There seems to be some doubt whether Mr. KNAAK called the Emperor a "blockhead" or a "sheepshead," but this uncertainty is of no particular importance, since "dummkopf" and "schafskopf," the words for which these, presumably, are given as approximate equivalents, both derive their opprobrious signification from the same idea—that of stupidity demonstrated by speechlessness. Therefore it makes little difference which of the epithets Mr. KNAAK used. One is as shockingly disrespectful as the other, and the employment of either not only showed an atrocious willingness to criticise the only real War Lord now on exhibition, but it convicted the critic of utter incompetency or criminal carelessness. The bitterest foes of Emperor WILLIAM have never denied to him the possession of wonderful powers of expression with both tongue and pen, and never before has dull taciturnity been listed among his alleged faults. Yet Mr. KNAAK was acquitted, on the ground that overdeep potations had turned profound admiration into a scorn so contemptuous that it fired at random. But do potations ever have that effect? Vinous intoxication, at least, is supposed to make men tell their inmost and sincerest opinions. What the rash American drank we do not know, but several pfennige might safely be wagered on the accuracy of the theory that Mr. KNAAK, when—well, when not on his guard—spoke straight from his heart. Moreover, if strong waters wash away the guilt of lèse majesté, the hedges around royalty are all chopped down—yes, and uprooted. Henceforth anybody in Germany, native or alien, can say what he will, unless he happens to be a teetotaler.

—If the crusade against BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS proves to be as persistent as it is vigorous, the chances are very small that this defiant advocate and practitioner of polygamy will long, or, indeed, ever, occupy the seat in Congress to which his Mormon brethren have rashly elected him. We understand that Mr. ROBERTS refuses to obey the law on the ground that a complete severance of his relations with the women whom he calls his wives would be cruel injustice to them and, on his part, an unmanly shirking of responsibilities voluntarily undertaken. This raises a point which both civil and religious reformers in all polygamous countries have often found it hard to meet. In many cases they have been forced to "compromise with evil," and, while forbidding any further assumption of such burdens, to allow those already assumed to be carried in peace. In his arguments with "Gentiles" Mr. ROBERTS asks for no more than this privilege, but as the law explicitly denies it, and as the Mormons bought immensely valuable concessions by promising to put a summary end to their peculiar institution, the plea is not entitled to a hearing. There is nothing to prevent Mr. ROBERTS, and other more or less well-to-do members of his sect, from making adequate provisions for the material welfare of any woman whose claims for support they may feel inclined to recognize. As for the poorer Mormons, they were mostly monogamists, even in the days when there was no legal interference with plural marriages in Utah, and, anyway, the superfluous wives of this class practically earn their own livings within the spurious household, and could as easily do the same thing outside of it.

—A writer in The Congregationalist complains that much of modern fiction illustrates a theory of human conduct that is in direct opposition to accepted religious teachings. He instances the mendacious Jamie Soutar and the dram-drinking Posty of the Drumtochty idyls, and that reprobate of reprobates, Private Terence Mulvaney, as types of the sort of people for whom able writers too often claim and win our admiration. Deeds of exalted moral value and the feelings appropriate to such deeds are credited to men "living in violation of the plainest precepts of religion." This literary view of life, as opposed to the theological one, represents, the critic thinks, a tendency in literature full of grave danger to the morals of that large class that gets its ideas of religion from fiction. "Nor is this all," he adds. "The preaching of the Gospel as a Divine revelation, founded on the inspired Scriptures, is in danger of serious corruption by the prevalence among preachers of this literary conception of life. It is becoming the dominant and characteristic note of modern preaching. Of some twenty-five leading preachers, whose names occur to me as I write and of whom I can speak at first hand, fully two-thirds have the distinct note of the literary view of life as the dominant intellectual and moral quality of their message." But if the "theological view" would utterly condemn the personages mentioned above, wouldn't it be rather harsh? And, so far as we remember, the novelists do not praise, or even condone, the weaknesses and the vices of their reprobates; they only claim for them the recognition of accompanying good qualities.

—That particularly magnificent soldier, Major Gen. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, conducted himself as well at the Commercial Club banquet in Kansas City as he did behind Santiago—which is the same as saying that he was perfect in courage and courtesy. An injudicious toastmaster attempted to exalt Gen. CHAFFEE at the expense of Gen. SHAFTER. Now, it is fair to assume that Gen. CHAFFEE has as much regard for the harmonies of a festive occasion as anybody else, but he could not accept compliments of that sort, and he instantly straightened matters out. He made only a short speech, but in it he enumerated with cordial appreciation the good qualities of his superior officer, and he must have caused the man who had hinted at Gen. SHAFTER's shortcoming for such a purpose feel rather ashamed of himself. "Honest, faithful, conscientious, and possessed of iron courage," was Gen. CHAFFEE's description, and its accuracy is beyond reasonable doubt. Of course, no American officer is beyond criticism, at proper times and for proper motives, but a true soldier scorned to let his own glory rest on derogation of another.

—No further evidence is needed to prove that the system hastily devised for taking the soldier vote is absurdly complex and outrageously, as well as unnecessarily, expensive. In a very few instances this vote has decided a close election to an unimportant office, and it is true that service as a volunteer should not deprive a citizen of a voice in National, State, or municipal affairs, but there is no sense in duplicating for a few thousand soldiers the election machinery provided for as many millions. For some time to come this matter is likely to demand attention, and the sooner it receives it the better. Four men obviously are not required for the counting and recording of a single vote that has already passed through at least two hands owned by officials presumably deserving of confidence.

ANNEXATION IS INEXPEDIENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fail to find any statement in the Constitution of the United States that would be violated by the annexation of the Philippines. I however think that such action is in violation of democratic government, unless every right and privilege that we have is extended to the people of those islands. This is inexpedient and impracticable. When the ruling power comes from the people the people must be intelligent, free in thought, and have an individual sense of responsibility, so that respect may be felt for public or popular opinion. When this is lost pure democracy is at an end.

The Administration is giving the death struggle to democracy. I am against its policy, because I am a republican in principle. The strength of a nation is in the character of its people, not in wide domain. Our Union, like a chain, is no stronger than its parts. We have always acted on the principle that all men are created free and equal, but I find people are beginning to deny the statement. Our success on land and sea has turned the heads of the people. In their desire to be patriotic they are doing what is destructive to their country. The press is catering to the popular feeling, and sound judgment seems to exert but slight influence.

There should be a campaign of education. I am convinced the people don't know what they are shouting for. Perhaps no class has the influence that the clergy has, and if it can be shown that we are sacrificing more in home missions than can be gained in foreign missions it will go a long way toward setting the profession straight on the question. Why not a propaganda among the clergy?

I am further opposed to annexation on the economic score. Free trade is the only fair trade to those islands, and I say that, although I am in favor of such protection as our own industries need. Were we to have the whole trade of the islands, the margin of profit in our exchanges would be small compared with the expense of governing them, to say nothing of the disturbance to our home industries. We were working out the perfection of democracy, and that was our "manifest destiny," until our President, instead of listening to statesmen, hearkened to the clamor of politicians, misguided traders, and a selfish commercial class, and the populace who mean right but don't know until instructed.

EDWARD H. LUM.
Newark, N. J., Dec. 20, 1898.

SENATORS AND PEACE TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Constitution provides that "he (the President) shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties," and how important this advice and consent were considered is shown by the further provision, "provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." With this duty upon them, and which they have taken an oath to discharge, there are Senators in Congress who are talking that, to avoid an extra session, or some other equally unimportant matter, they may consent to the ratification of the treaty of peace, though they do not approve of it.

The man who would thus shirk his duty, and who would advise and consent to that which he believes is inimical to the welfare of his country is a matter too contemptible to merit the consideration of good citizenship anywhere. There may be honest differences of opinion as to what is the duty of the United States under the present circumstances, and the man who acts from convictions, no matter what the result, is entitled to respect, but the man who has taken an oath to support the Constitution, and to discharge the duties of his office, who will consent to make an intellectual prostitute of himself, and advise and consent to the ratification of a treaty, which is to become the supreme law of the land, against his own convictions, is not fit to sit in the Senate of the United States, or to hold the proud title of American citizenship.

We are confronted by a serious problem; in the judgment of many it is the most momentous time in the history of the Republic, because the new policy which is proposed is entirely out of harmony with the principles on which this Government is founded, and in such a time for men to talk of casting their votes for the sake of avoiding an extra session, or any other consideration short of positive conviction upon the question directly at issue, is enough to bring from their graves the countless dead who have offered up their lives in support of their country, and animate them with a desire for vengeance.

This is a time for manhood; a time for brave men, fired with the zeal of patriotism and ready to "mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor." Compared with these brave words, and the deeds which they foreran, how pitiful is the talk of the weaklings of these times who would plunge their country into unknown difficulties and entail upon posterity burdens perhaps too great to be borne, for the sake of saving an extra session of the Senate? It excites that pity which finds its consummation only in contempt. Out upon such burlesques upon American citizenship; such travesties upon the United States Senate. BENJAMIN S. DEAN.
Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1898.

THE SHIPBUILDERS' MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "W. H. W.," in THE TIMES to-day, justly criticises Mr. Choate's speech lamenting the decline of our merchant marine, and the methods of bounties and taxation whereby he proposes to restore it. But he is not quite right when he says:

> The sole cause of the evil of which he complains has been the so-called protective tariff, of which he is himself an active advocate. This tariff has so raised the cost of production in this country that the construction of a ship is much more expensive here than elsewhere.

It is something worse than a protective tariff, bad as that is. It is absolute prohibition. It would not matter if articles entering into shipbuilding could be imported only by the payment of 100 per cent. duty, or if they came in perfectly free; there would be precisely the same impediment in the way of our owning ships that now exists—the monopoly granted to our domestic shipbuilders, a monopoly that they not only propose to retain, but to which they ask the addition of bounties on vessels of all descriptions as well as subsidies for those that carry mails. It is this monopoly enjoyed by shipbuilders that has been the curse of our foreign carrying trade ever since when, in 1855, iron took the place of wood and steam took the place of sails, and we were thus put at a disadvantage with all other nations, who were allowed to avail themselves of these new conditions.

Your correspondent is right in assuming that ships would cost more to Americans than to foreigners. That is true. They do cost more to the American than to the foreign shipowner, but not to the American shipbuilder, who cares more for the exorbitant profits in building for the coasting trade than for such small profits as the Scotch builders derive from general shipbuilding.

In fact, however it may have been in times past, not only is it true now that protective duties do not stand in the way of our shipbuilders, but almost every article, especially the important one of steel, is cheaper in this country than it is anywhere else in the world. We ship steel rails and railroad engines to Russia and Japan at a profit, although England is nearer to them than we are. And yet we are told that we cannot build ships to compete with Great Britain without a bounty! It is passing strange that a man of Mr. Choate's intelligence and education cannot see that what our shipbuilders need is the stimulus of competition, and not the sedative of Government paregoric. If Congress would pass a "free ship" bill, to go into effect in a year, we would scarcely need a ship from abroad at the expiration of that time.

Every shipyard in the United States would underbid, as they can well afford to do, all foreigners for orders, and our own immediate wants would be at once supplied, and so they would be for the future. Moreover, the cost of ships in our immense coasting trade would fall off 25 per cent. All this would not be pleasant for the monopoly that has held us in its grasp these many years, but it would be hailed with delight by those of us who have labored so long with this end in view, by those who have been driven out of this business as shipowners, by Captains, officers, and sailors, who are now driven to seek employment under foreign flags, by our Government that needs a nursery for its navy, and by every patriotic American citizen who wants no futher addition to his taxes, but who should see how this simple and easy method would speedily bring back the American commercial marine to its former prosperity without the cost to him or to the Nation of a single dollar.

JOHN CODMAN.
New York, Dec. 18, 1898.

"CLEAN JOURNALISM."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The clergy of New York have been favored this morning with a printed circular from a representative sensational daily paper, in which it claims to be singularly "clean," and as I represent a small league of clergy interested in pure journalism, I will ask you to allow me to state what we consider to be "clean journalism."

We do not expect, for a moment, that wrongdoing, whether among clergy or laity, will be altogether ignored, for the daily newspaper must give the daily news.

But what we do specially condemn in American journalism (not new journalism by any means) is the undue prominence given to scandals to the exclusion of news. For example, it is quite usual to find a column or two of news with regard to suicides which are really nothing else than the termination of the lives of some poor, insane creatures; or a whole column given to some petty circumstance connected with some very obscure person and illustrated by pen and pencil, when, as a matter of fact, it ought to be relegated to the "penny dreadful." It is the want of a sense of proportion which characterizes the so-called new journalism which we condemn.

What, for example, would be said if The London Times gave prominence to a scandal which was of very little importance to any one except so far as it excited the passions of the lascivious?

And will you allow me, in behalf of the little body of men which I represent, to express our sincere appreciation both of the high character and the low price of THE NEW YORK TIMES?

About four years ago the pastor of the Marble Church, New York, in a paper on "Sensational Journalism," appealed to wealthy Christian laymen to produce a one-cent journal which should take the place, as far as possible, of those daily papers which are yellow and shady in their moral atmosphere. This THE NEW YORK TIMES has done purely as a matter of business, and it appears to me that you have a claim upon the pastors of the New York churches and of their Christian laymen who are men of business and advertisers, not only for their sympathy, but their substantial support.

A one-cent journal of real ability, such as yours, is a preacher of righteousness in every home. And the very fact that one of the so-called new journals has thought it worth while to attempt to conciliate the clergy of New York by publishing the circular which I inclose is an evidence that the Church still retains its power to influence the journalism of the day.

THOMAS P. HUGHES, LL. D.
New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

Prayers in Church Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's paper one "E. N. P." hailing from Cranford, gets off a lot of rubbish about church service. Inasmuch as Christ and His Apostles attended on similar formal prayers, and saw no harm therein, absolutely giving one for use—the Lord's Prayer—and inasmuch as the Bible says "incense shall be offered up in My name," his ideas about their being necessarily "lifeless" are of little account. He probably considers himself holy and nine-tenths of the Christian world unholy. Oh, the pity of this Puritanism! C. R. C.
Brooklyn, Dec. 21, 1898.

A Word of Criticism for Hobson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Graduates of workhouses and reformatories, where Uncle Sam is the guardian and where the taxpayer foots the bill, are not less likely to lower the standard of education than is Mr. Hobson, who graduated from a similarly situated though supposed to be higher institution.

FRANCIS COLEMAN.
New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

NUGGETS.

As Chicago Sees It.

Mr. Croker talks like a man who had seen a great light in the possibilities for an industrious boss in connection with a street-car franchise.—Chicago Record.

Robbed of His Birthright.

Bronx—I see that baby carriages propelled by electricity are coming into use.

Gotham—Yes; there'll be nothing left to distinguish a Brooklyn man after a while.—Yonkers Statesman.

Philosophy.

"Anyhow," said Perry Patettic to himself, as he curled up in the hay, "I kin sleep long as I please 'thought bein' afraid of missin' my breakfast, 'cause they ain't no breakfast fer me to miss."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Wasted Courtesy.

"This is a funny-looking letter I got from my cousin this morning."

"What's funny about it?"

"It's all typewritten in the neatest style till it's nearly finished, and then I guess he got tired, or his machine broke, or something, for it's signed, 'Yours affectionately, Hiram Higginside,' in the ugliest scrawl you ever saw.—Chicago Tribune.

YE POETTE'S CHRISTMAS FEEDE.

From The Denver Evening Post.

Ye poette satte and tore hys hair and
pawed ye naked floore,
And chewed hys pencil till hys jawes exhausted were, and sore,
And rolled hys eyes in frenzye fynne, and
racked hys surging brain
For inspirative fyre to frame ye Christmas
Daye refrain.
Ye muse was in a sulking moode, refused to
heede hys call,
And Pegasus in stubborn balk declined to
leave hys stall,
Until at last a gleam of joye lit up ye
poette fayce
And burning lynes upon ye sheete hys hand
began to trace.

He rhymed of mansion standing in ye
shayde of stately trees,
Of laughter borne from happye lips upon ye
passing breeze,
Of Christmas table studded o'er with
thyngs a god would crave,
And ruddy, sparkling wines o'er which ye
epicure would rave.
He hastened to ye prynter man, who read
with gaze intense,
Then gayve him all ye stuffe he had, a
dollar fyfteen cents;
Ye poette clutched with eager hand ye pyle
of needed cashe
And reveled in a Christmas feaste of symple corne beefe hashe.

"CARMEN" AT THE OPERA.

First Performance of Bizet's Work This Season, with Zelie de Lussan as Carmen.

Bizet's "Carmen" was sung at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. The general public has of late years grown so thoroughly into the belief that this work is the private and particular property of Emma Calvé that there was naturally some doubt as to whether there would be a large audience. This doubt was happily dispelled. It cannot be recorded with absolute truth that the house was packed, but nearly all the chairs were filled, there was a goodly fringe of spectators at the rear of the orchestra circle rail, and the upper galleries were fairly well occupied. There ought always to be a large audience for "Carmen," even when no world-famous stars are in the cast. If people cannot love such a masterpiece for its own sake, what can they love? Here is a work with a genuinely dramatic story. It is founded on the contest of those human passions which make the ethical struggle of Wagner's "Tannhäuser." Without endeavoring to reach the grand style for which Wagner sought, Prosper Merimée, in his original tale, set forth in brilliant colors the fatal seduction of fleshly love, and preached in his own Gallic way that "the wages of sin is death."

Wagner has not monopolized the humanity nor the moral lessons of opera. "Carmen" is a splendid sermon, but, better than that, it deals with the emotions which always make tragedies for the theatre and always will, in spite of the solemn objections of persons desirous to transform the stage into a "kindergarten." In his music Bizet combined originality of style with immense dramatic significance. But it is hardly likely that any one requires a critical discussion of "Carmen" in these days. Furthermore, the Metropolitan Opera House is a temple not unto the glory of art, but of artists. Therefore, let us hasten to comment on the performance, for the performance, not the play, is the thing.

In "Carmen" no one can succeed by every note that proceedeth out of the mouth alone. Neither can any one triumph who cannot sing. In a measure exceeded by no other work this one requires the fullest exemplification of the art of lyric embodiment, that subtle, complex, and lofty art in which all the resources of dramatic singing and physical expression are combined. The rôle of Carmen is one of the easiest to make acceptable from an operatic point of view; one of the most difficult to make illusive and dramatically convincing. There are few women who have lived Carmen before an audience, yet that it what must be done. Mlle. Zelie de Lussan, who was the Carmen last night, is not gifted with either the voice or the temperament, and she has never acquired the skill to present a wholly satisfying embodiment of the gypsy girl. She sings the music with much artistic ability, so far as voice delivery goes, and with evident appreciation of its dramatic content, but her singing lacks the variety of color necessary to the indication of the volatility of Carmen's moods. As for her acting, it must be said in her praise that it has gained greatly in complexity of detail and in picturesqueness. But somehow this Carmen is more vigorous and bourgeoise than seductive. Only for a moment or two in the second act did Mlle. de Lussan seem to be the velvet-skinned, fire-blooded, self-gratifying temptress who might lure a Don José to cry, "All for love, and the world well lost."

M. Saleza was a most interesting Don José. Here is a part which is simple and direct. The emotional scale of Don José is not wide. A weakling, strong only in passion for a woman—that is the young Spanish brigadier. Let him but sing himself out in an ascending scale of sentiment in the first act, love in the second, abandoned passion in the second, and despair in the third. The music is there, if he can but master it. It depends upon the man's own gamut of emotions. Now M. Saleza can sing, and he is a singer of ardent temperament. If he did not reach greatness in Don José it was only because of the limitations of his physical powers. But he gave a very fine performance of the part. He sang the duet in the first act with grace and the flower song with such warmth and style that he had to repeat it. In the third and fourth acts he was splendidly passionate, though sometimes at the expense of his voice. But it was a convincingly warm impersonation, and added to the laurels already gained by this young tenor.

For the others there is not much to say. M. Henri Albers was not a successful Escamillo. The music does not suit his voice, and though he received the usual demand for a repetition of the toreador song it cannot be said that he sang it effectively. Mme. Emma Eames was, as she always is, a lovely Michaela, and she sang the music beautifully. M. Dufriche was a good Dancairo and M. Peroia an exceedingly feeble Remendado. Mlles. Djella and Roudez were weak in the minor women's parts. M. Bars and M. Devries as Morales and Zuniga treated the audience to some uncommonly bad singing. The chorus sang raggedly and tunelessly, and the orchestra was only passable. Signor Mancinelli conducted and at times let the orchestra make too much noise. The audience was very enthusiastic.

MORE OPERA STARS HERE.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann, Jean de Reszke and Victor Maurel Arrive.

Jean de Reszke, Victor Maurel, and Mme. Lehmann arrived from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday, and Maurice Grau's operatic company is now complete, with the exception of Mme. Marie Brema. Many friends of the singers awaited them when the steamer reached the dock, and they received a hearty welcome. Edouard de Reszke was the first to greet his brother.

On this same steamer were the remaining members of the Charles A. Ellis Opera Company, now giving a season in Philadelphia. They included the German artists of the organization, Herr Ernest Kraus, the tenor, who will sing all the principal rôles in the Wagner productions; Fräulein Milka Ternina, both of whom were members of the company last year; Fräulein Rosa Olitzka, the Polish contralto, who was a member of the Abbey-Grau forces two years ago, and Frau Marie Casselmann, a new comer in this country. They will begin rehearsals to-day at Carnegie Music Hall with "Lohengrin," which will be the first opera in which they will make their appearance at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, next week.

Jean de Reszke, when seen at the Gilsey House, said he came direct from Paris, where he staid for a week prior to his departure for this country. With Mme. de Reszke he has been traveling through Italy and visited Venice for the first time since his début as a baritone was made there. M. de Reszke was most enthusiastic about a performance he witnessed in Rome of Mascagni's new opera, "Iris," in which Signor de Lucia, who was a member of the Abbey-Grau forces several years ago, sang one of the leading rôles. He was so thoroughly impressed with the little tenor's performance that he sent him the following day a diamond pin. He also witnessed many other operatic performances, but saw nothing new that he can recommend.

He says he is in first-class voice, and hopes to make his first appearance on Monday evening next in "Romeo et Juliette," with Mme. Sembrich. The balance of the cast will include Edouard de Reszke as Laurent, Pol Plançon as Capulet, M. Albers as Mercutio, Mme. Djella as Stephano, and Mlle. Bauermeister as Gertrude.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann went to the Netherland Hotel. She has come over this year without her husband, Herr Kalish, who was detained in Europe owing to an engagement he had made to sing in Germany, but is accompanied by her daughter, Fräulein Marie Lehmann. Mme. Lehmann's first appearance, according to arrangements made with Mr. Grau, will be as Brunhilde in "Die Walküre," on next Wednesday night, with Mmes. Eames and Meisslinger and MM. Van Dyck, Van Rooy, and Pringle. On Friday night, Dec. 30, she will sing in "Tristan und Isolde," with Jean de Reszke. The balance of the cast will include Edouard de Reszke, David Bispham, and Mme. Meisslinger. Mme. Lehmann says that in accordance with a promise made by Mr. Grau, she will also assume several rôles in which she made a success here during the German opera season last year, such as Valentine in "Les Huguenots," Donna Anna in "Don Giovanni," "

THE GRIP AFFLICTS MANY

There Was an Increase in the Number of New Cases Reported.

VIEWS OF DR. E. J. DONLIN

Compares the Bacillus to the Pneumococcus and Denies It Is Infectious —Cars to be Fumigated.

The present epidemic of grip showed no signs of abatement yesterday. There were ten deaths in the statistical day ending at noon yesterday in the Borough of Manhattan out of a total of 215 deaths from all causes. The day before that there were only nine deaths from the disease in both the Borough of Manhattan and the Borough of the Bronx out of a total of 139 deaths. The chances are, however, that the city will not touch the record of 1890, when in one week 182 persons lost their lives from grip. The present comparatively heavy death rate from influenza is by no means confined to this city, however, as reports from all outlying districts and adjacent towns show that the disease has taken a firm hold there.

The Board of Health held a meeting lasting an hour yesterday, and announced that the time had been taken up with routine matters.

"All the necessary precautions have been taken," said President Murphy. "No stone will be left unturned by this board to prevent the spread of grip."

The turning of stones, however, fades into unimportance compared to the advent of the pneumococcus in the current grip discussion. The pneumococcus had hitherto been supposed to be only instrumental in the promotion of pneumonia, but it was discovered yesterday that it was also useful in furnishing analogies and enlivening discussion. The authority who brought the pneumococcus to bear on the question of grip was Coroner's Physician E. J. Donlin.

"You don't agree that grip is contagious, do you, Doctor?" he was asked.

"It is neither contagious nor infectious," declared Dr Donlin, emphatically. "I'll tell you how it is. Every man has the germs of disease in his air passages. You have them in your nose right now. This case is just like the pneumococcus, that is, the microbe that causes pneumonia, and every man has it in his air passages all the while. It's just that way with grip. Every man has the germs of grip in his nose and his air passages, and when he loses vitality from worry, from overwork, from loss of sleep, from poor general health, then he is in danger of not resist the grip, and he develops the disease. You can't get grip by shaking hands with a man who has it, but as soon as you get run down you'll have it. It attacks only the feeble and the old."

"Well, maybe it isn't in my nose at present," suggested his questioner, respectfully.

"I tell you it is," was the enthusiastic reply. "It's got to be. Isn't it in the air about everywhere? It simply fastens itself in the air passages, and then, when you overwork yourself, look out."

"Well, doctor, it's only a difference of terms, then. You really believe in infection after all."

"It depends on what you mean by infection," retorted the doctor. "Infection in the sense that any one who is exposed will get it—no. Any one who keeps in good physical condition will avoid it. Why, you can't get cholera by taking in a cholera germ, if you keep well. This applies to all diseases which are called infectious."

The Health Department's interest in preventing the spread of infection resulted in the sending by President Murphy to Dr. Roberts, the Sanitary Superintendent, of the following official letter yesterday morning:

Sir: As executive officer of this department, I direct you to immediately send the Medical Inspectors under your jurisdiction to notify the Presidents of the street, surface, and elevated Railways in the Boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, together with the Borough of Manhattan, so as to cover the entire City of New York, that the mats, matting, rugs, or such other cloth furniture of their cars be fumigated, cleansed, and put in such condition that they will not be dangerous to the public health. This will be done to-day.

The Medical Inspectors were sent at once to carry out President Murphy's order.

At the offices of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company it was said that the order did not apply to its line, as it uses no matting or cloth furniture at all. Mr. Fransioli, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, said that the order would cause the company little extra trouble. "We fumigate our cars every day, anyway," said he. "We shall simply be a little more vigilant now."

The spread of the grip was noticeable yesterday in the records of various municipal departments. Out of the 7,450-odd members of the police force there were 353 on Tuesday's sick list, and about 370 on yesterday's. Chief Devery was invalided at home yesterday with what was supposed to be the grip. Deputy Chief Cortright taking his place, but he sent word that it was only a heavy cold. Commissioner Abell is at home with a slight attack of grip. There are seventy men in the Fire Department down with grip. The Park Department has only three cases, and Secretary Holly thinks the malady will not spread there. The Post Office employes are not badly off, as they have been little affected by it. In the public schools there are records of 144 scholars and 14 teachers down with grip. The worst sufferer is School No. 20, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where 90 scholars and 2 teachers are affected.

Councilman Christman, George A. Gibson, the Mayor's confidential clerk, and various City Hall employes are ill with influenza. Stephen E. Burton of the Red Cross and Prof. Frederick Weir of Columbia College are also suffering from it.

Andrew D. Parker, ex-Police Commissioner, who has been dangerously ill with the grip, has taken a turn for the better. One of the deaths from the disease yesterday was that of Mrs. Tierney, mother of Justice John M. Tierney of the Second District Municipal Court of the Bronx. She died at her home in Ogden Avenue, of pneumonia superinduced by grip.

The practice of kissing in times of grip was condemned by the Passaic (N. J.) Board of Health at a meeting yesterday, and the inhabitants of the town were advised to abstain for the present.

Several Sailors Down with Grip.

A number of the sailors on the warships now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard are down with the grip, and the ships' surgeons are being kept busy.

Newark Teachers Have the Grip.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 21.—About twenty of the teachers in the public schools of this city are sick with the grip and there are not enough substitute teachers to take their places. In some of the schools the classes have been doubled up, many of the pupils being away also sick with the grip.

Grip Raging in Nyack.

NYACK, Dec. 21.—One hundred and fifty pupils of the public schools of this city were kept from school to-day on account of the grip. Yesterday the number was only half as large. The disease is spreading rapidly in this section, but no fatal cases have been reported.

WOULD-BE AUDIENCE WROTH.

Found Performance of "The Sorrows of Satan" Had Been Postponed.

No performance of "The Sorrows of Satan" was given last night at the Broadway Theatre. The would-be audience, on arriving at the theatre, were confronted at the entrance by two painted signs bearing the following notice:

"Performance postponed for final rehearsal. Open positively to-morrow evening. Tickets for to-night will be good for to-morrow night."

This was the first intimation the patrons of the house had received regarding the postponement, and many uncomplimentary remarks were made, especially by those whose demands for the return of their money were met by a refusal at the box office.

Manager Andrew A. McCormick, when seen at his office, said that A. H. Chamberlyn and Simon Dessau, who are responsible for the production, were fully aware, after the dress rehearsal Tuesday night, that no performance could be given last night, as they were informed by the carpenter and electrician that it would be impossible to get the scenery ready in time, yet it was not until late yesterday afternoon that he received a letter from A. H. Chamberlyn asking him to agree to a postponement of the performance.

Frank W. Sanger, who is looking after Marie Corelli's interest in this country, said last night that an agreement had been entered into between himself and A. H. Chamberlyn whereby the amount of the royalties due the author would be deposited with Andrew A. McCormick.

A MARCHIONESS IN MISERY.

Wife of the Marquis of Donegal Will Eat Her Christmas Dinner in a Workhouse.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Marchioness of Donegal will eat her Christmas dinner in a London workhouse. Ill, miserably clad, and apparently in acute destitution, she applied yesterday for admittance to the Great Northern Hospital, from which place she was removed to the Islington Workhouse Infirmary. She explained that she was homeless and not willing to communicate with her wealthy friends, or with her husband, who is suffering from pneumonia.

The story of the life of the Marchioness is painful. She left her husband in 1873 and instituted separation proceedings, at which counter charges of misconduct were made, in 1889. Unsavory details of their conjugal life were also bandied about. The Marchioness failed to obtain alimony and has since received assistance from her friends. She was last heard of in May of the present year, when she broke her leg in a hotel elevator and was taken to a hospital.

The Marquis has had a troubled financial career. He was declared a bankrupt in 1889, with liabilities estimated at £518,815 ($2,594,075.) He then said he considered he was justified in raising £500,000, in view of the fact that he had prospects of succeeding to an estate of £50,000 ($250,000) a year. But owing to the entail, he only succeeded to £180 ($900) a year. He was mixed up in financial flotation this year, when he lent his name to a company prospectus, which caused The Star to criticise him as "a peer with a record of disgracing the order to which he belonged."

George Augustus Hamilton Chichester, fifth Marquis of Donegal, was born in 1822 and succeeded to the title in 1889. He was twice married. His first wife was Lucy Elizabeth Virginia, daughter of Henry Holt Oliver, Esq., of Western Priory, Somerset, to whom he was married in 1859. This marriage was annulled a year or so later. His second wife was Mary Ann Williams, daughter of the late Edward Cobb, Esq., of Wright's Lane, Kensington, and of Arnold, Kent, to whom he was united in 1865. The Marquis has no children by either of his wives. His seat is Island Magee, Belfast, Ireland.

TROUBLE FEARED IN SAMOA.

The Contest over the Election of a King Is Vigorous.

AUCKLAND, N. Z., Dec. 21.—Advices received here from Samoa, under date of Dec. 16, say there is serious trouble in connection with the election of a King to succeed the late King Malietoa. The supporters of Mataafa have become warlike, and it is reported that the German Consul is supporting Mataafa, in spite of the agreement arrived at between the Consuls to remain neutral and allow the Chief Justice to decide the question of the succession.

The foreign residents fear there will be an outbreak of tribal war when the Chief Justice pronounces his decision, about the end of the year, and they are anxious for naval protection.

PRINCE GEORGE IN CRETE.

The New Ruler Receives a Cordial Welcome to the Island.

CANEA, Island of Crete, Dec. 21.—Prince George of Greece, the High Commissioner of the powers, arrived at Suda Bay to-day escorted by the British, French, Russian, and Italian flagships. He was saluted by the forts and was welcomed by immense crowds of people on landing. As soon as the Prince was ashore a procession was formed and he came here.

The route was lined by the international troops. The Prince and his party stopped before the church, where a te deum was sung. He then proceeded to the Government building, where the Cretan flag was hoisted and saluted by the warships.

Prince George has issued a proclamation promising to govern with justice and impartiality, securing liberty to all without distinction.

This evening he drove through the brilliantly illuminated streets, and was enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants, many of whom carried torches.

HALL CAINE ON AMERICA.

The Playwright Talks of His Observations in This Country.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Mr. Hall Caine, the novelist and playwright, who returned from the United States by the White Star steamer Majestic, which reached Liverpool on Tuesday, interviews himself this morning in The Daily Telegraph to the extent of four columns, giving his "personal impressions" of America.

Of American journalism, Mr. Caine speaks highly, though he is "surprised at the small and fleeting impression the war has made on the minds and condition of the American people." He thinks there is "no great life in the controversy on the expansion question," for he doubts "whether anybody feels keenly either way."

Regarding the relations between Great Britain and the United States, Mr. Caine says:

"I believe that the feeling in America toward England is the same as it was three years ago. Certainly there has been no such extraordinary change as can be observed in England toward America. Nobody in the United States appears to want an alliance or an understanding. Good feeling for England is deep and widespread, but the English traveler in America is made to feel that we in England are much more vocal on the union of the Anglo-Saxon race than our compatriots in America are yet prepared to be."

Mr. Caine discusses pleasantly and admiringly most American institutions.

Tariff Controversies with Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says: "If the symptoms are not deceptive, new tariff controversies are imminent between the United States and Germany. The protectionists here assert that Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, has been instructed to demand a reduction in the duties on sugar, wine, and textiles. With regard to wine, Germany claims, on the ground of the 'most-favored' treaty arrangement, the same reduction as is granted to France."

The Anti-Anarchist Conference.

ROME, Dec. 21.—The Anti-Anarchist Conference, which has been in session in the Palace Corsini for some weeks, under the Presidency of Admiral Canevaro, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, closed its sittings to-day. The delegates appended their signatures to a protocol. It is understood that a number of practical resolutions were adopted, but the proceedings have not resulted in a convention binding the States represented.

Panama Canal Company's Concession.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 21.—Dispatches received here yesterday from Senor J. M. Marroquin, vice-president of Colombia, now at Bogota, and from Senator Zubieta confirm the report that the Colombian Congress will grant the Panama Canal Company such an extension of time under its concession as may be necessary to complete the canal.

The German Meat Inspection Bill.

BERLIN, Dec. 21.—The North German Gazette to-day, in announcing that the Imperial Meat Inspection bill is now ready to be submitted to the Bundesrath, says: "The introduction of a uniform system of inspection has long been contemplated, and is purely a German affair, with which we alone are concerned."

The Rumored Explosion in China.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—No confirmation has been received here of the report, circulated yesterday by a news agency in a dispatch from Shanghai, saying that a powder magazine in the centre of the Chinese camp at Hang-Chow had exploded and killed 3,000 soldiers.

Dr. John B. Hamilton May Recover.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 21.—Dr. John B. Hamilton, Superintendent of the Illinois State Insane Asylum, who yesterday was reported in a dying condition, seems to be somewhat improved. Physicians say that if he lives a few days longer he will have a chance of recovering. He is cheerful, and does not give up.

THE SLOANES TO SEPARATE.

The gossip of New York society during the last few days concerning the supposed differences of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane was brought to a climax yesterday by the report that they had decided to separate.

Barring the knowledge of a few of their most intimate friends, it was not known that any differences had arisen in the Sloane family until the record of a transfer of the Sloane residence, at 9 East Seventy-second Street, by Mr. Sloane to his wife was made public on Tuesday. Then, because of their prominence in society, the gossip started and surmises were rife on every side.

The announcement during the early part of the Winter that Mrs. Sloane did not intend to entertain this season, gave rise to several rumors, but at that time the real cause was not surmised. It was said that Mrs. Sloane's deep solicitude for her daughter had caused a determination on her part to withdraw from the season's gayeties until Miss Sloane was ready to make her debut.

The fact that Mr. Sloane has for some time been living at a hotel in Upper Fifth Avenue added material for speculation concerning his family affairs.

Friends of the Sloanes, while admitting last night that the report of a separation was true, absolutely declined to discuss the matter.

Henry Sloane is the younger brother of John and William Douglas Sloane, and with them makes up the firm of Sloane & Co., wealthy carpet and rug dealers. He is a man in the early forties, tall and well built, with a ruddy complexion, black hair and eyes, and mustache.

His elder brother, William, married Miss Emily T. Vanderbilt, second daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, and his brother, John Sloane, married Miss Adela Berry. Henry Sloane himself has never been particularly prominent in the social life of New York.

Although he has gone out with his wife to this or that dinner, or occasionally to a ball or dance, and has, of course, been present at dinners or entertainments in his own houses, at Newport and in New York, he has never seemed to care for gayety, and it has been generally understood that he was devoted to his business and was essentially domestic in his tastes.

Mrs. Sloane was Miss Jessie A. Robbins, second daughter of Daniel Robbins of Brooklyn, who was for many years and until his death about five years ago a partner in the very old and wealthy drug house of McKesson & Robbins.

His children, in addition to Mrs. Sloane, are Mrs. Peter W. Lynch, formerly Miss Mabel Robbins, who is now abroad with her husband, and Herbert D. Robbins, who has succeeded to his father's place in the drug firm, and who married in Paris last Spring Miss Helen Carroll, granddaughter of the late Royal Phelps, and a sister of Royal Phelps Carroll, who married Miss Marion Langdon.

Mr. Robbins's eldest son, Charles Robbins, who was a well-known club and society man, died about seven years ago. He had married Miss Delano, a daughter of Mrs. Franklin H. Delano. After his death his widow married the Rev. Price Collier, and resides with him at Tuxedo.

Mrs. Sloane has not been a member of New York society for many years. Her sisters-in-law, Mrs. John and Mrs. William D. Sloane, had been prominent in New York social life for some years before she entered it. As a girl and during the early years of her married life she was a great belle in Brooklyn society, and particularly in that element which is known as the Heights set.

After the death of her father she began to go out more in New York, and was taken up by Mrs. Ogden Mills, and through her by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and other young matrons of the very exclusive set. She threw herself into the life of this set with an earnestness and enthusiasm which caused much remark.

The beautiful new house which has just been deeded to her at 9 East Seventy-second Street was completed only two years ago and was opened with a ball, which was general considered Mrs. Sloane's formal introduction to New York society. Once identified with the exclusive and fashionable set, she followed its members to Newport, where she has spent the past two Summers.

Only recently Mr. Sloane purchased the old estate on the Cliffs formerly owned by the Ingersoll family of Philadelphia, and it was given out at Newport that he intended to build a beautiful villa there.

Last Spring Mrs. Sloane went to Paris to be present at the wedding of Miss Carroll and her brother. She returned in July last.

THOMAS S. MARLOR DEAD.

Thomas S. Marlor, the man who used to go as high as $4,000,000 in a single night while operating in the old "Evening Exchange," in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, when gold specie was at 200, and who rolled up a fortune of millions before he was thirty, is dead. The retired broker and member of the New York Stock Exchange passed away yesterday afternoon at the Park Avenue Hotel, in this city, which had been his Winter home for many years. Disease of the heart was the cause of his death. His wife and two sons, Charles and Edward Marlor, were with him when the end came.

Thomas Marlor came to this city from England, where he was born in 1839. The family remained in this State for some time, and then moved to Connecticut. Young Marlor received but little school education, and at the age of twelve was put to the trade of engine turning, but the concern failing, he went into a wholesale jewelry store for a year or two, and thence into a dry goods establishment, where he was cashier for a business of from $500 to $1,000 a day, and at the same time buyer for a jeweler, receiving the small sum of $3 per week. Though but fourteen, Marlor was not the boy to plod along for a mere existence, and he soon doubled his pay by going into a real estate office, where in a few months his salary was increased to $800 per annum. At seventeen he embarked in the gold pen business, and exhibited his pens in the American Institute Fair, and received a diploma.

When the panic of 1857 came Marlor was eighteen years old. He was forced to suspend his business, and after settling his affairs returned to deal in real estate. In 1863 he had a few thousand dollars in the bank, and it was then that he resolved to try his fortunes in Wall Street. After flattering success for a time an unlucky turn of the wheel in a single day deprived him of $22,000, almost his entire capital. He then became a broker of "the Street," and was one of the first members of the Gold Exchange, doing business for several large houses. After a varied experience in this line, he opened a banking house at 27 Wall Street, known as S. B. Benedict & Co. His partner died in a few months, and he went out alone, and after doing a large business for three and a half years retired in 1868.

It was during the '60's that Marlor made most of his money, dealing in Wall Street stocks. Old brokers say that these were the days when gold was picked up in the streets, and the shrewd operations of the young financier made him several times a millionaire. When the "Evening Exchange" was in operation at the Fifth Avenue Hotel he was nicknamed by his associates the "demon of the night," for his luck seemed to be with him at every turn. He made deals in gold specie with as much abandon as the ordinary operator buys and sells wheat.

Before he retired he was made Trustee of the Bankers and Brokers' Association and held other places of trust. In 1870 he built a beautiful country residence at Brooklyn, Conn., where he resided during the Spring and Summer months.

Shortly after becoming a citizen of Connecticut he was pressed into various public employments, having served as a corporator in the Connecticut Reformatory Home, a Director in the Prisoners' Friend Association, a corporator and Director in the Brooklyn (Conn.) Savings Bank, and a corporator in the proposed Providence, Ponegansett and Springfield Railroad. Up to 1873 he had voted with the Republicans, but had taken no personal part in politics. He was then taken up by his fellow-citizens as an independent and sent to the Legislature, representing Brooklyn in the lower house. There his ability was at once recognized and he was placed at the head of the Committee on Banking.

During the session he was appointed Chairman of the special commission to examine the savings banks of the State. In 1874 he was returned to the House and resumed his place at the head of the Committee on Banks. The Legislature reorganized the Bank Commission, and Mr. Marlor was offered the appointment by Gov. Ingersoll, but declined. His personal strength in Windham County, Conn., was evinced by the fact that he was nominated for Senator by the unanimous vote of the convention on an informal ballot, and elected in a district which was regarded as one of the strongholds of the Connecticut Republicans. Mr. Marlor acted in the main with the Democrats, but was elected to office as an independent.

During the past twenty-two years Mr. Marlor had seen very little of public life. He was a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket when Grover Cleveland was renominated in 1892. Since then he had lived a life of pleasure, and his four-in-hands were considered among the finest on Riverside Drive.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

East wind, fog, and gloom oppressed the city yesterday, and with the all prevalent grip, combined to make the day anything but a cheerful one. The clubs and private houses were filled with sufferers, and the public restaurants, which were more poorly attended than for some weeks past, were resonant with the coughing of the grip victims. This continued gloomy weather just before Christmas is particularly trying for the Christmas shoppers, and the crowds in the large retail stores up town were by no means good-natured yesterday afternoon and evening.

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Still another fashionable sewing class has been organized by a number of older and younger matrons. This class will have meetings during January and February at various private houses, at which garments will be made for the babies in the Post Graduate Hospital. The first meeting of the class will take place at Mrs. Stanley Mortimer's, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Jan. 2; the second at Mrs. James A. Burden's, 908 Fifth Avenue, on Jan. 9; the third at Mrs. Oliver Harriman's, 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, on Jan. 16; the fourth at Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's, 8 East Twenty-ninth Street, on Jan. 23; the fifth at Mrs. M. Orme Wilson's, 414 Fifth Avenue, on Jan. 30, and the sixth at Mrs. Ludlow's, 6 East Seventy-sixth Street, on Feb. 6. The houses where the remaining six meetings will be held will be announced later on. The subscription for the class is $5. Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street, is the Treasurer, and will receive subscriptions until Dec. 26.

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This class is modeled upon the one organized by Mrs. Frederic Bronson and other ladies, and which has been in successful operation two or three years past. While there has been some criticism of these fashionable sewing classes, and the idea has been suggested that they were really an excuse for mutual entertainment, and that the work apportioned to each member at the meetings was in reality performed by their maids or seamstresses at home, this criticism is really unjust. Mrs. Bronson's class, as well as that organized by Mrs. Neilson and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and which is called the O. N. Sewing Class, has done a large amount of good work, while the revenue received from subscriptions, by Mrs. Bronson's class in particular, has not only paid the slight expenses of the meetings, but has been of material benefit to the institution for whose aid the class was started.

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The Military Society of the War of 1812, which is also known as the Veteran Corps of Artillery, announces that its annual mess dinner will take place at Delmonico's on the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 10. This society, which is small in numbers, but whose members are interested and enthusiastic regarding it, observes more etiquette in its meetings and dinners than all the other Revolutionary historical societies, so numerous to-day, combined. It has a uniform which is a duplicate of that worn by the officers of the American Army in the war of 1812, and its members are requested to attend this mess dinner in their uniforms, or at least to wear the old-fashioned white waistcoats of the corps. The Dinner Committee is composed of Henry Chauncey, Jr., Howland Pell, James M. Varnum, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Paul G. Thebaud, Arthur M. Hatch, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and James M. Montgomery. The dinner, or rather function, as the circular of invitation also calls it, if the members attend in their picturesque uniforms, will certainly be worth attending.

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It is understood that the two subscription dances which it was proposed to hold this Winter in the Ladies' Annex of the Metropolitan Club, and to which invitations were sent out by Mrs. Henry S. F. Davis, Mrs. Vernon C. Brown, and Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure, have been abandoned. The crowding gayeties of the early Winter and the fact that so many people intend going south after New Year's combined to make the holding of the dances seem unwise.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. John Dana Weston of Boston and Miss Hattie Ashley Prentiss, daughter of the late John Prentiss. The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 314 East Fifteenth Street, on Jan. 10. Dr. William K. Draper of No. 44 West Forty-ninth Street, whose marriage to Miss Hoffman, daughter of Mr. Richard Hoffman, was announced for Dec 28, is quite ill with the grip, and it is possible that unless he speedily recovers the wedding will have to be postponed. Mrs. Duncan Elliot may go to Venice in January with her brother, Mr. Robert Hargous, who is still in New York. Mr. Hargous came over in October, and has divided his time since then between Bosto., and New York, visiting in turn his sisters, Mrs. George B. De Forest in New York and Mrs. William Appleton in Boston.

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The ladies who are to preside over the tea room at the portrait show at the Academy of Design this afternoon will be Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Miss De Forest, and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander of the committee. They will be assisted in serving tea and refreshments by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne and Miss Suzanne Adams. The attendance at the show continues to be gratifyingly large, and its success is already assured. Thursday afternoons have come to be by common consent the time most favored for the meeting of the fashionables, and there will be an unusually large attendance today.

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Mrs. George Crocker, formerly Mrs. Rutherford, of California, and who was born Miss Emma Hanchett, will introduce her daughter, Miss Rutherford, at the Astoria on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 5, at a musicale. This is rather a novel form of entertainment for a débutante's coming out. Mrs. Crocker, who spent the first Summer after her comparatively recent marriage to Mr. Crocker at Newport, where she was introduced by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, has obtained a fairly wide acquaintance in New York society, and her coming musicale—the first large entertainment she has given in New York—will be an event of decided social interest. Mrs. Crocker only recently returned from California, where she went on a visit, going and coming on a private car. On this trip she had as her guests Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs.

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Mrs. Joseph T. Low, who was Miss Mott, will introduce her daughter, Miss Laura Low, at receptions to be given in January at her residence, 37 West Fifty-second Street. At these receptions quite a large family connection will be represented, as both Mr. and Mrs. Low have many relatives in New York. Mr. Low is a brother of Mrs. Oliver Harriman. Cards have been issued for three receptions on Mondays, Jan. 2, 9, and 16, by Mrs. John Watts Kearny and Miss May Kearny, her step-daughter, at their residence, 10 East Fifty-fourth Street. This will be Mrs. Kearny's first introduction to New York society. She was Miss Elizabeth Harrison, a Kentucky belle. It will be remembered that Gen. Kearny was married to her about a year ago. He had been a widower for about two years previously. Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson and her daughter, Mrs. Chauncey Anderson, have issued cards for Fridays during the season at their residence, 11 West Thirty-eighth Street.

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London Vanity Fair is continuing its discussion of the cost of social life in the English metropolis. A contributor who has ably argued the question still asserts that no woman can live honestly in London on £2,000 ($10,000) a year if she have the misfortune to be in the smart set. The story is told of a very rich woman in London who for some subtle reason of her own persuaded her husband that a mantle she was wearing was the work of her maid, and of a French dressmaker, showing some of this woman's friends the very same week a mantle, the fac simile of which she declared was bought by the woman aforesaid. It is further stated that only women know what it costs a year to dress well, and that very few women are in the position to tell frankly what they know. Domestic expenses in London, particularly in housekeeping, as in New York, swallow up big sums annually. But visiting would seem to cost still more, for it entails in addition to clothes, railroad fares, and enormous tips to servants. Vanity Fair gives an estimate of what a well-dressed Englishwoman of society requires in one Winter in the way of clothes. The list includes an opera cloak, from $200 to $500; a new Winter coat, from $150 to $300; an afternoon costume, from $125 to $200; a tailor-made skirt and coat, for both town and country, individually costing $60 to $70 and $40 to $60; a restaurant dinner dress at $75 to $250; a dinner dress, from $125 to $250; two ball dresses, from $100 to $200; two hats, from $20 to $50, and a traveling toque, from $10 to $20. This totals up to $1,500 or $3,000, and is declared to be not an extravagant estimate, as it doesn't touch the question of boots, gloves, veils, petticoats, lingerie, matinées, (sic!) and the hundred and one etceteras which woman really need.

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And yet this outlay would only carry a London woman through three months of the season, and with the new year she must consider her Riviera wardrobe, later on her new clothes for the early Spring, and then comes the season, with its multitudinous expenses; the Autumn season abroad, and then Scotland with its numerous house parties. Of course there is a little vein of rather disagreeable innuendo running all through this discussion, and when the writer says, "there is such a thing as good management and also good luck which often takes the form of a generous admirer," one sees the shadow of Lord Stayne in the distance and Becky Sharp crouching at Rawdon Crawley's feet in the foreground. The trouble with all this sort of discussion is that it seems impossible to conduct it without unpleasant suggestions.

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Bazaars have seemingly been as fashionable in London of late as in New York. Those at Grosvenor House and Stafford House were particularly successful, while rather paradoxically, considering the present feeling of the Spanish people toward England, the so-called Spanish bazaar was the greatest success of all. But for those birds of fashion who are in London during the off season, indoor ice skating and dining at Claridge's and other fashionable restaurants at evening are the chief diversions. The skating parties at Niagara, London's fashionable rink, are largely attended, and particularly on Sunday. The best skaters in London this Winter are Lady Falmouth, Miss Louie Cotterell, Mrs. Jack Cumming, Miss Miller Mundy, Mrs. Jack Leslie, and, of course, the inevitable Mrs. Hwfa Williams. On a recent morning at Niagara Lady Falmouth wore a short black skirt smartened with a white front, and white sailor collar with a toque of chinchilla fur. Miss Cotterell was in black edged with sable, and Mrs. Williams was dressed all in white with a hussar coat of white astrakhan and a white toque with blue feathers. Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh and Prince and Princess Radziwill have been the principal dinner givers at Claridge's of late.

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The Teutonic brought among other passengers yesterday Mr. Douglas Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone-Bacon, Mr. E. R. Bacon, Col. James Baker, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Pelham-Clinton, Mrs. T. Gordon Dexter, Mrs. W. H. Forbes, Mrs. David L. Gardiner, Mr. David Gardiner, Commodore W. C. Van Ingen, R. N.; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kidd, and Mr. W. P. Wells. Mr. and Mrs. Pelham-Clinton return to New York for a brief visit after some years' absence. Mrs. Pelham-Clinton was Miss di Zerega of this city.

GEORGE GOULD AT BILLIARDS.

He Secures a Tutor for the Game—Golf at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 21.—George J. Gould is determined to be an all-round sportsman. To his skill as a huntsman, golfer, polo player, and yachtsman Mr. Gould now hopes to add equal proficiency in billiards. In order to perfect himself in the fine art of cushion and carrom, Mr. Gould has placed himself under the tutorship of J. J. Rightwell, who has charge of the billiard rooms at the Lakewood Hotel. Mr. Rightwell visits Georgian Court three times a week to give instruction to Mr. Gould.

The Lakewood Golf Club will hold what is known as a "pick-up team match" on Saturday. The members of the teams will be picked by the Greens Committee. F. A. Walthew will captain one team and Jasper Lynch the other. A number of well-known golfers have booked rooms at the Lakewood and other hotels. Most of them will remain over the holidays to take part in the open tournament on New Year's Day. The frost is out of the ground, and the playing was never better than now. Dr. Paul T. Kimball, who has for several years been Captain of the Lakewood Golf Club, has resigned that position. He will be succeeded by F. A. Walthew.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John Freeman Pratt.

John Freeman Pratt died yesterday morning at his home, 382 Webster Avenue, Jersey City Heights. He was formerly in the wholesale tea and coffee business, and was prominent in the Grand Army. He was born in Southbridge, Mass., sixty-seven years ago. He served in the Twenty-second Massachusetts Regiment in 1861, and at the battle of Gainesville received an injury to his left knee that permanently disabled it. He was also captured, and remained a prisoner of war for six months. He served as Inspector General of the New Jersey Grand Army in 1886, and in 1887 as the National Grand Army Inspector. Camp John F. Pratt of the Sons of Veterans of East Orange was named in his honor. He served as Commander of Uzal Dodd Post of the Grand Army of the Republic of East Orange. He leaves a widow and five children.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Purdon.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Purdon, rector of St. James's Memorial Church, at Titusville, Penn., died in this city yesterday, as the result of an operation for the removal of a cancerous growth in his throat. Dr. Purdon was born in Ireland sixty-eight years ago, but came to this country early in life and studied for the ministry. He was ordained to the diaconate in 1859, by Bishop Boone, and to the priesthood by Bishop Stevens, in 1862. In the meantime he had gone with Bishop Boone to China, in the expectation of remaining there as a missionary, but he finally decided to return to this country. In the year in which he was ordained to the priesthood he accepted a call to St. James's Church, Titusville, where he had since remained. A widow and two daughters survive him. The body will be conveyed to Titusville to-day.

Jesse Milton Emerson.

Jesse Milton Emerson, author, and president of the Brotherhood Wine Company of this city, died on Tuesday night at his country home in North Plainfield from a stroke of paralysis. He was eighty years old, and in September last celebrated his golden wedding. When a young man Mr. Emerson engaged in the publishing business at 38 Park Row, this city, where he was located for many years. Four years ago he retired from active business and moved to North Plainfield. He had traveled extensively, and among his literary works were "New York to the Orient" and "European Glimpses and Glances." Another book was on stimulants, in which he treated of their use and abuse. Besides a widow, he is survived by two sons J. M. Emerson, Jr., and Edward E. Emerson.

Col. Daniel Morris.

Col. Daniel Morris, who planned the streets of Atlantic City and engineered the work of laying the first railroad from Camden to that city, died there yesterday. Col. Morris accumulated a large fortune by investments in real estate, but gave the greater part of his wealth to charitable institutions. A few years ago he erected a home for orphans at Hopewell, N. J., known as the St. Michael Orphan Asylum and Industrial School. For several years he was a surveyor of State railroads in Pennsylvania, back in the forties. In 1880 he organized an independent military company known as the Morris Guards. The command enlisted in the volunteer service at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, joining the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, and is now encamped at Greenville, S. C.

The Rev. David Aurbier Holbrook.

The Rev. Dr. David Aurbier Holbrook died early yesterday morning at Sing Sing, N. Y., from a stroke of apoplexy. He was the head of the Holbrook & Sons' Military and Classical School of Sing Sing. Dr. Holbrook was born in Whitesborough, Oneida County, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1821. He was graduated from Hamilton College as a Doctor of Philosophy, and was ordained to the ministry in this city. He remained here until 1859, when he went to Clinton, N. Y., where he conducted the Rural High School until 1865. Then he became Associate Principal of the Hungerford Collegiate Institute, at Adams, N. Y., where he remained for six months, and then went to Sing Sing. He leaves a wife and four children.

Caroline W. Scovel.

Mrs. Caroline W. Scovel, aged sixty-one, wife of the Rev. Silvester F. Scovel, President of Wooster University, died at Wooster, Ohio, on Tuesday, after a long sickness. She was known all over the United States to Presbyterians, by reason of being the first President of the Woman's Home Missionary Board, and a pioneer worker in home missions. In 1888 she was a delegate to the World's Congress of Missions, at London, England.

Caroline Spencer.

Caroline Spencer, a poetess, who wrote over the nom de plume "Carl Spencer," died at her home at Catskill Tuesday night, after a brief illness. Her body will be cremated at Troy.

Obituary Notes.

Ex-Sheriff WILLIAM HUTTON of Rockland County died yesterday at his home in Nanuet. He was seventy years of age, and was well known throughout the county. For years he was Postmaster at Nanuet.

OSCAR G. FOWLER, who was formerly engaged in the clothing business in this city, and who had been a resident of Red Bank, N. J., for several years, died there yesterday. He was sixty years old, and leaves a widow.

HENRY P. BROOKMAN, a son of the late Henry D. Brookman of Brooklyn, and a brother of Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, died at the residence of his mother, 7 East Sixty-fifth Street, of pneumonia, yesterday. Mr. Brookman was a well-known clubman.

JOHN J. JENKINS, eighty-five years old, died yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. A. B. Gillette, 240 West Seventy-second Street. He was born in New York City, and after graduation from Columbia College studied and practiced law for ten years. He retired fifty years ago. Mr. Jenkins was one of the oldest alumni of Columbia College, having been a member of the class of '33.

WILLIAM J. TURNER died Tuesday night at his residence, 223 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, from meningitis. He was born in New York fifty-four years ago, and had lived here all his life. Mr. Turner was a member of the Metal Exchange, a veteran of the Twenty-second Regiment, a member of Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M., and formerly was a steward in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church. A widow, a son, and two daughters survive him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "WHITEWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

MARRIED.

BOYDEN—WILSON.—Wednesday, Dec. 21, at the home of the bride, 56 West 87th St., by the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, Miss Agnes Elizabeth Wilson, to William Sanford Boyden.
St. Louis papers please copy.

DIED.

AMORY.—At his residence, in this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, Arthur Amory, Jr., eldest son of Arthur Amory of Boston, in the 32d year of his age.
Funeral will be in Boston at 11 o'clock on Friday, the 23d inst., at the Church of Our Saviour, Longwood

B

THIS WEEK ENDS IT ALL!

ONLY THREE MORE DAYS TO CHRISTMAS.

ONLY THREE MORE DAYS OF THIS THE GREATEST SALE OF JEWELRY IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

COME AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT. THERE MAY NOT BE ENOUGH GOODS TO LAST UNTIL SATURDAY.

BARRIOS DIAMONDS HAVE STARTLED THE WORLD.

Jewelers are confused, the public confounded and pawnbrokers puzzled. We have completely upset the Diamond market. The Diamond merchant does not know whether he is getting the real or Barrios Diamonds. Barrios Diamonds have all the lustre, fire, life, color, brilliancy and will stand all the tests of the old mine stones.

TO-DAY
Genuine Diamonds
$1.00 EACH

This is a broad assertion to make, and you might think it is not a fact. Nevertheless we mean exactly what we say. There are no conundrums to answer, puzzles to solve, or guesses to make. We want to prove to you once and for all that GENUINE BARRIOS DIAMONDS CANNOT BE DETECTED FROM REAL DIAMONDS. We want to convince you that the goods sold as substitutes for Barrios Diamonds by department stores are nothing but glass. We want to demonstrate to you beyond even the shadow of a doubt that genuine Barrios Diamonds are the nearest approach to a real Diamond ever discovered. We want you to call at our store, see and examine these marvellous stones.

MAIL ORDERS

Will receive prompt attention, and in order to give those who live out of town an equal chance with the rest we have arranged a plan by which they are given the same opportunity to get a Genuine Diamond as those who live in the city. You can trust to our honor, and if a Genuine Diamond is selected for you, you will surely get it. A handsome gold-filled ring, pin, stud or brooch will be sent to any address on receipt of $1.00.

EARRINGS ARE $2.00 PER PAIR.

In ordering state whether large, small or medium stones are desired.

Gypsy Ring.

Extra heavy and set with extra fine stones; setting as good and made on the same principle of a gold filled watch case; our price this week.... **$1.00**

Rolled Plate Collar Buttons.

These buttons are extra well plated, will not discolor the shirt, and will wear a lifetime; set with ¼-carat brilliant stone; our price this week three for.... **$1.00**

Ladies' Earrings; ¾-carat; extra fine and brilliant stones; our price this week each **$1.00**

Horseshoe Scarf or Stick Pin.

Set with nine beautiful and brilliant stones, full of life and fire; actually worth $4.00; our price this week. **$1.00**

Stud, the setting is heavy rolled plate, and the stone a perfect specimen of our Barrios Diamond; no one would know but that it cost $250; our price this week..... **$1.00**

We have sold thousands of Brooches, but never have offered a Brooch of this description and quality for this price; our price this week..... **$1.00**

Snake Ring.

We make it a point to copy expensive designs only; this ring cannot be told from one costing $60; fully warranted; our price this week **$1.00**

Marquise Ring.

The most fashionable for the past two years; Turquoise, Ruby, Emerald, Opal, or Sapphire centre; regular price $4.50; our price this week.... **$1.00**

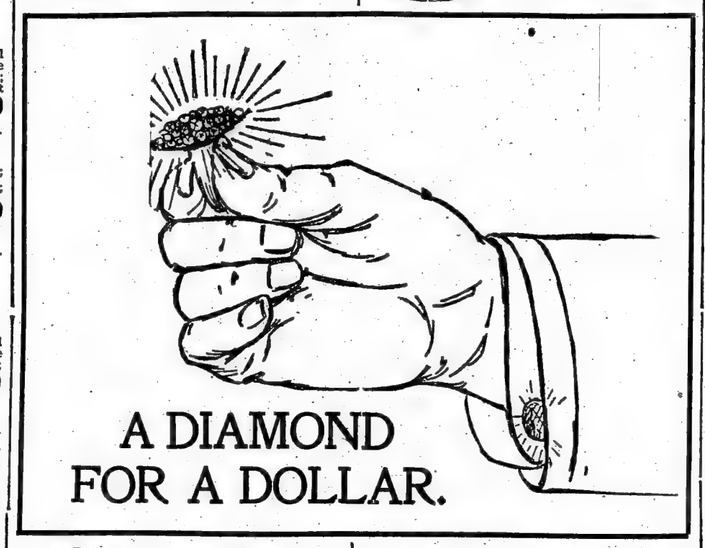

A DIAMOND FOR A DOLLAR.

Good rolled plate Brooch, set with 7 brilliants; we warrant them to retain their lustre whether you pay $1 or $100 for them; our price this week.... **$1.00**

Beautiful Brooch

Amethyst, Ruby, Turquoise, or Emerald, surrounded by brilliants, copied from designs purchased from Tiffany for $200. Our price this week.... **$1.00**

Gentlemen's 2-Carat Heavy Belcher Ring.

This stone looks as if it cost $125.00, and will retain its brilliancy forever. The mountings are made of one continuous piece of thick shelled gold plate, and warranted for ten years; our price this week **$1.00**

Heavy Flat Belcher Gentlemen's Ring.

We are the first to introduce a gold-filled flat Belcher Ring; heretofore they were gold only. Our price this week **$1.00**

1-Carat Tiffany Ladies' Ring.

An exact representation of a $75.00 engagement ring—stone and setting are both wear. Our price this week **$1.00**

Scarf Pins.

We have them all sizes of stones; this pin will answer the purpose of real diamonds, and no living mortal can distinguish the difference; our price this week **$1.00**

Ladies' Wreath Brooch.

Set with six small but brilliant stones; design is copied and cannot be detected from a brooch worth $60.00; our price this week **$1.00**

TO-DAY
Genuine Diamonds
$1.00 EACH

This is a broad assertion to make, and you might think it is not a fact; nevertheless, we mean exactly what we say. There are no conundrums to answer, puzzles to solve or guesses to make. We want to prove to you once for all that GENUINE BARRIOS DIAMONDS CANNOT BE DETECTED FROM REAL DIAMONDS, We want to convince you that the goods sold as substitutes for Barrios Diamonds by department stores are nothing but glass. We want to demonstrate to you beyond even the shadow of a doubt that genuine Barrios Diamonds are the nearest approach to a real Diamond ever discovered. We want you to call at our store, see and examine these marvellous stones.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We warrant each and every article that we sell to give perfect satisfaction; the stones are warranted to retain their brilliancy forever; the settings are exactly as represented, and we will cheerfully refund the money for any article purchased from us if it is not in strict accordance with our guarantee.

BARRIOS DIAMOND CO.

To Protect You

and to prevent Jewelers from buying and re-selling these goods at an enormous profit, we will sell . . . **Only One Article of a Kind to a Customer.**

STORE OPENS TO-DAY AT 8 A. M. COME EARLY AND AVOID THE AFTERNOON CROWD.

415 BROADWAY, COR. CANAL ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

BARRIOS DIAMOND CO.

EVERY BROADWAY CAR PASSES OUR DOORS.

415 BROADWAY, COR. CANAL ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

TO KEEP UP TRAFFIC RATES

Baltimore and Ohio Asks the Inter-State Commission's Help.

POWER OF THE LAW INVOKED

Government Agency More Effective Than Any Agreement Among the Competing Companies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. — Chairman Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission has received a letter from Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, announcing that, after Jan. 1, that railroad will maintain scrupulously the published tariff and rates filed with the commission, and will appeal to the commission for aid in cases coming to its attention of railroads failing to maintain rates to the detriment of its interests. What the attitude of other roads will be is unknown here.

The letter in full follows:

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 21, 1898.

Hon. Martin A. Knapp, Chairman Inter-State Commerce Commission, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: Within the territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi the railroad carriers are transporting the larger part of the inter-State traffic at rates less than those shown on the published tariffs filed with your commission, which are by statute the only lawful rates. While this condition continues there will exist the unjust discriminations and the unjust preferences and advantages between persons, localities, and particular descriptions of traffic, the prevention of which is the main object of the act of Congress establishing your commission. Only by insuring the uniform charging of the published rates can the just quality of service and of charge required by law be secured either between persons or between localities.

Heretofore, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and its competitors within the territory above mentioned, have maintained joint agencies or associations under various agreements intended to act as a restraint upon each carrier and to prevent the secret cutting of rates to competitive traffic. It has been the practice for each carrier to report to the joint agency or association any departure from published rates by a competing carrier, to the end that the facts might be fully ascertained and the unfair competition stopped.

The Supreme Court of the United States has now finally determined that the so-called anti-trust act applies to railroad carriers and in legal effect prohibits any agreement between them which restrains competition in any degree, even though such agreement goes no further than to secure the observance of the restraints imposed by the act to regulate commerce. It is therefore no longer lawful for the carriers to create by agreements between them joint agencies or associations as formerly, to prevent the cutting of rates, however unlawful. Without some impartial body to investigate the complaints of one competing carrier against another and to check illegal rate cutting, if found to exist, it will be practically impossible for the railroad carrier alone to prevent that form of competition between them, however earnest the great majority of the carriers may be to stop it.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission not only commands the respect of the railroad carriers for its impartiality, but also, in its powers to investigate complaints of illegal rate cutting and to put a stop to all illegal practices, far surpasses any association which the carriers have ever created by agreements between themselves. We see no reason why the commission should refuse its aid to the carriers in an effort to prevent competition from taking the form of illegal concessions through secret rates, drawbacks, rebates, and other devices, and we see no reason why the carriers should not seek the aid of the commission in such an effort by reporting to the commission any departure from published rates, to the end that the facts may be fully ascertained and the illegal practice stopped.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will maintain, on and after Jan. 1, 1899, upon the lines operated by them, the rates, fares, and charges shown on the tariffs published and filed with the commission as required by law. We believe that all or nearly all of the railroad carriers within the territory above mentioned, will likewise maintain their published tariff rates from that date. To prevent a relapse, however, to the conditions now existing it is necessary that no important carrier shall long depart from the published tariff of rates. Should such a departure occur to the detriment of the interests in our charge, we shall invoke the aid of the commission to stop it. We hope and believe that many of the other carriers will do the same.

In the anticipation that the other railroad carriers formerly associated with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in traffic associations will adopt the course decided on by us and above outlined, we have taken the liberty of transmitting to each such carrier a copy of this letter.

With great respect we are, yours very truly,

JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY,
Receivers.

CHICAGO AND ALTON SALE.

Interested Persons Here Believe There Has Been No Change Yet.

E. H. Harriman, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, said yesterday that the negotiations for the acquiring of the Chicago and Alton Railroad were still in his hands, but that they were in the same position as they were several days ago.

John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, was questioned there yesterday in regard to a report that the deal which he endeavored to bring about when in New York last week was concluded. He declined to talk on the subject.

President T. B. Blackstone of the Chicago and Alton and its largest stockholder denied at Chicago any knowledge that the road had been sold.

In the financial district, however, there were a dozen stories about the sale of the road or the abandonment of the negotiations. None was confirmed. The rumor that obtained most credence was that there was an endeavor to place the Alton in the control of the Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and Illinois Central systems. A holder of a large block of Alton stock said that he had no knowledge of the scope of the negotiations for the sale of the road. "Probably," he added, "nothing will be determined on without the presence of J. J. Mitchell, who apparently was here last week to negotiate on holdings outside those of President Blackstone. But a majority interest would have to be over 110,000 shares. And then nothing could be done before the stockholders had passed on the deal For my part I expect to get 175 for my stock, which touched 172 to-day. In my opinion the deal is neither off nor on—that is to say, matters are in the same position as when Mr. Mitchell was in New York."

Official Changes in Lehigh Valley.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 21.—Charles Hartshorne has resigned his position of First Vice-President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, to take effect Dec. 31. He will, however, retain his membership on the board of directors. It is reported that John B. Garrett, the second vice-president, will be promoted to the first vice-presidency and that the office of second vice-president will be abolished.

Locomotives for a Western Road.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—On account of constantly increasing traffic the Chicago Great Western has placed an order with the Baldwin Locomotive Works for ten large ten-wheel engines. The order probably will be followed by another for five or ten more engines of the same large capacity. The Great Western will also let contracts next week for 700 new box cars.

A New Jersey City Water Contract.

The Jersey City Board of Finance last night concurred in the resolutions of the Street and Water Board awarding a contract for supplying the city with water from the Rockaway River, above Boonton, by gravity. The price is to vary from $38 per 1,000,000 gallons to $20 as the daily consumption may increase from 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 gallons. The city may buy the plant; if it pleases, at any time within fifteen years for $7,595,000. The resolutions will now go to Mayor Hoos for his action.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Meets.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club met last night at the Manhattan Hotel and elected the following officers: Commodore—S. H. Mason, Jr.; Vice Commodore—W. G. Newman; Rear Commodore—H. A. Quackenbush; Treasurer—George H. Cooper; Secretary—J. O. Sinkinson; Measurer—John G. Honey; Fleet Surgeon—Dr. S. H. Boynton; Directors—H. Stephenson, C. W. Schlessinger, Rodman Sands, L. Lockman, Jr., and S. E. Barnes. Silk pennants were presented to the owners of boats that won races in regattas last Summer.

COLLECTION FOR HOSPITALS.

Saturday and Sunday Association Tells of Work Done.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New York calls attention to the approaching annual collection for 1898 in the churches, synagogues, trades, and professions. The association now embraces thirty-eight hospitals, covering every branch of medical and surgical science, and the general collection is divided among them on the basis of free work performed during the preceding year on behalf of the poor.

The Hospital Sunday collection is taken in the churches on the last Sunday of the year, and the Hospital Saturday collection is taken in the synagogues on the preceding Saturday. Collections in the trades and professions and on the Exchanges are made by auxiliary associations and committees or by subscription lists. In 1897 the contributions from all sources amounted to $68,054.01. During the last year the associated hospitals cared for 37,901 bed patients, of whom 26,948 were free patients.

BOLD BURGLARS IN HARLEM.

Enter a Flat, Enjoy Themselves, and Steal Clothing and Jewelry.

While she was away making holiday purchases yesterday afternoon, burglars ransacked the apartments of Mrs. Spraker on the first floor of 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street. The thieves took several hundred dollars worth of clothing, plate, and bric-à-brac, and over $1,500 worth of Mrs. Spraker's jewels.

Mrs. Spraker is the widow of Contractor Spraker, known by everybody in Harlem. With her daughter, Miss Jennie, a teacher in the Wallworth Business College, and Reginald, a son, who is a bookkeeper in a Wall Street bank, Mrs. Spraker occupies the flat. She left the place at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to make Christmas purchases, and told her servant that she might go out. Mrs. Spraker returned home at 6 o'clock, meeting her daughter on the way. When they put the key in the hall door to gain entrance they were surprised to find it unlocked. When they entered they discovered everything topsy-turvy, and realized that they had been robbed. Their screams for help brought Mr. Oliver Dodworth, who lives on the floor above. He remembered having seen two suspicious-looking men in the hallway when he came home. He asked their business and was told they were looking for Mike Casey. He gave a description to the police.

The thieves had been in the apartment evidently for hours. The bones of a cold chicken were littered about on the sideboard and a bottle of port wine had been emptied. Then, with wanton malice, the empty bottle had been crashed through the plate glass mirror of the sideboard.

The mother and daughter found all their best gowns gone, their silver plate was missing, and every bit of Reginald's clothing, including two dress suits, was taken. Mrs. Spraker could not find a diamond brooch, a diamond sunburst, two solitaire rings, or her daughter's gold watch.

Medico-Legal Society Meets.

A meeting of the Medico-Legal Society was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Dr. J. Mount Bleyer read a paper, entitled "Instant Death by Decapitation an Impossibility According to Biological Analysis." The tellers announced the result of the election of officers, which was as follows: President—Albert Bach; First Vice President—F. B. Downs, M. D., Bridgeport, Conn.; Second Vice President—G. W. Grover, M. D., Sheffield, Mass.; Secretary—Clark Bell; Treasurer—Thomas Darlington, M. D.; Trustees—James L. Bennett, W. M. Fleming, M. D., and Sophia McClelland.

Brooklyn Navy Yard's Commandant.

Rear Admiral Bunce, who will be officially retired on Sunday, having reached the age limit, received orders yesterday afternoon to continue in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard until his successor is appointed. Admiral Schley has been talked of as commandant of the yard, but he has expressed a preference for a sea command, with the European squadron particularly in view. The Navy Department, it is believed at the yard, probably will consult Admiral Sampson before settling the matter of Admiral Bunce's successor. The retirement of Admiral Bunce will make Admiral Dewey the chief ranking officer of the navy.

THE TEALL DIVORCE CASE.

Testimony to be Taken for the Defense and Miss Georgia Cayvan May Be Heard.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 21.—Oliver Sumner Teall's intention to contest his wife's divorce petition in the Rhode Island courts, concerning which he has made statements in New York recently, took definite form to-day when he filed through his attorneys a motion in the Supreme Court that a commission issue for the taking of testimony on his side of the case in New York.

This will provide Miss Georgia Cayvan with the opportunity to tell her side of the story, and have it presented before the Court, and will offer Mr. Teall the opportunity to deny what has been said about him in the depositions produced by his wife.

E. P. Allen is still an attorney in the case for Mr. Teall, but he is now associated with James A. Williams.

SANTA MONICA SOLDIERS' HOME.

Its Governor, A. J. Smith, Resigns Because His Life Is in Danger.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 21.—The resignation of Andrew J. Smith, Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Santa Monica, has been accepted, to take effect March 31, 1899.

Gov. Smith gives as his reason for resigning that two attempts to take his life have been made, one at Leavenworth, Kan., and the other, more recently, at Santa Monica.

His family, he says, have prevailed upon him to retire.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

American Railroads Take Steps to Have a Special Exhibit There.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Thirty railroads were represented at a meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel to consider a plan proposed by Charles B. Maugham for a joint exhibit at the Paris Exposition in 1900. The plan suggested is to construct a large scenic map that shall show the route of every railroad in the country by electrical devices, and on which the elevations and natural features of the surrounding country will be shown in proper proportion and color.

Secretary McGibbon of Commissioner General Peck's office was present and said that if the railways took up the matter the French Commission would undoubtedly give the space required. The representatives of the various railroad systems discussed the project thoroughly. It was decided to raise $100,000 for the exhibit. A committee was appointed to act with Mr. Maugham for the purpose of interesting other railroads in the project and securing the money needed to carry out the idea.

Col. Raymond's Condition Better.

Col. Charles H. Raymond, who is suffering from injuries received in the burning of his home, at 260 West Seventy-third Street, on Tuesday, and who is at the house of his physician, Dr. G. M. White, 272 West Seventy-third Street, was much improved last night.

NEW JERSEY PILOTAGE BOARD.

Annual Report Presented—New Rule for Granting Licenses.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 21.—The Board of Commissioners of Pilotage has presented its annual report of the work done during the year in the administration of the pilot laws of the State, and also of the laws for the preservation of channels and governing obstructions to navigation and fisheries. This board consists of Daniel C. Chase, President, South Amboy; John W. Wewar, Secretary, Jersey City; Henry W. Miller, Morristown; Henry C. Gulick, Barnegat; Mark Townsend, Linwood, and John C. Weaver, Mauricetown.

The total number of vessels piloted by New Jersey-Sandy Hook pilots during the year was 2,323. Of this number, 969 were ocean steamers, 59 ships, 93 barks, 13 brigs, 58 schooners, all inward bound, and 925 steamers, 56 ships, 97 barks, 15 brigs, and 38 schooners outward bound. The total receipts of the pilots were $169,876.03.

There are at the present time in the New Jersey-Sandy Hook pilot service 43 full-branch pilots, 1 duty pilot, 4 apprentices, and 4 pensioners.

The board has made a new rule for the granting of licenses to pilots. The first license to be granted to a pilot will limit him to an eighteen-foot draught. After one year's service under this license, the pilot will be entitled to another examination and receive a twenty-two-foot license. If qualified, after two years' service, any pilot will be entitled to an examination for a full-branch license, to be given at the discretion of the board.

TENDING A SICK MASCOT.

Crew of the Battleship Indiana Trying to Cure "Nan" of the Grip.

For several days "Nan," the mascot of the battleship Indiana, which is now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has acted queerly, and her friends the sailors have been perplexed about her. She has not responded to their invitations to play in her usual frisky way, and so yesterday morning the ship's surgeon's attention was called to her.

He at once diagnosed her trouble as grip, and the sailors undertook to cure her. They dosed her with a lot of things, wrapped her up in a blanket, and put her in a box on the gun deck. Soon afterward she appeared on the upper deck dragging the blanket on her horns. Suddenly she made a rush for the side of the ship, and would have gone overboard had not a sailor grabbed her. She was dragged back to the gun deck and again put into the box. She is now under a vigilant watch, and the entire ship's company is greatly interested in her case.

Poolroom Swindle in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Dec. 21.—The National Horse Exchange poolroom in this city has been swindled out of about $3,000 by a man who called himself Von Spiegel of New York. It is supposed that the wires were tapped, as the wrong horses, the ones upon which the stranger placed his bets, were sent in.

Bell Telephone Dividends.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—The Directors of the Bell Telephone Company declared a dividend of 3 per cent. at a meeting held here to-day. An extra dividend of 1½ per cent. also was declared.

An Emblem of Purity

that brings in its train all the good things of life.

Londonderry Lithia Water

Pure, sparkling and delicious. Recommended by best physicians and *sold everywhere.*

FIFTH AVENUE LINE SOLD.

The interests of the Shepard estate and individuals in the Fifth Avenue Coach Company have been acquired by Henry Hart, A. J. Elias, and Edward Lauterbach of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The service of this line of stages will be auxiliary to that of the Third Avenue Railroad, of which system it will in time become a feature, as the stage service will be improved and put on a modern footing with, in time perhaps, horseless carriages.

Of the change in the ownership of the service, Edward Lauterbach said last evening: "Negotiations for the purchase of all the capital stock of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company, owned principally by the Shepard estate, are concluded, and the transfer and plant and equipment are owned by Third Avenue Railroad interests, Mr. Henry Hart being the principal acquirer. I cannot give the terms of the transaction. The stage service of the company will be reorganized as quickly as possible, and the road will be an auxiliary service to the Third Avenue system. The Fifth Avenue Coach Company was not at the time of the change in a very prosperous or efficient condition. The line will be well equipped, and, as a feeder for the Third Avenue, will be made useful to the public by transfer systems. At present the principal one will be at Forty-second Street. It will be operated for transfers wherever practicable. In time it will be a very desirable adjunct to city transportation, and a plan to equip it with automobile carriages, for which both electricity and compressed air will be used, will no doubt be carried out."

The Fifth Avenue Coach Company has had this title about a year. It has been known as the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, Limited, and the Fifth Avenue Stage Line. It was first operated sixteen years ago, but was never a paying corporation. It now operates on Fifth Avenue, between Eighty-eighth Street and the Washington Arch, in Washington Square. The stables and offices are at 55 East Eighty-eighth Street, and the equipment is fifty coaches, with a rear end entrance, and horses to furnish a team for each. The President of the late company was E. C. Converse, and the Secretary W. G. A. Hemming.

The late Col. Elliott F. Shepard was largely identified with this stage line. It was regularly earning a deficit, and the stockholders favored increasing its gross receipts by running the stages on Sundays, but Col. Shepard opposed this, and to gain his end obtained proxies which enabled him to oust President E. Ely Goddard and get control of the road. Then Col. Shepard levied an assessment of 95 per cent. on the stock and froze out enough stockholders to obtain complete but unprofitable sway. His burdens were increased by an act of the Legislature, which required stages to have both a conductor and a driver, but this measure was finally repealed.

The time schedule of the stage service at present is 7 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. This will be changed so as to give early morning and after theatre service.

University Athletic Meet.

The first gymnastic and athletic meet at the New York University took place last night at the gymnasium, on University Heights. A large crowd was present. In the high jump, Samuel Jones, 1902, broke the indoor college record by clearing the bar at 5 feet 6 inches. The relay race of a half a mile between the sophomores and freshmen was won by the class of 1901 in 1:30. After this event an informal dance was held.

Polo in Jersey City.

A large crowd gathered at Oakland Rink, Jersey City, last night to witness the first championship roller polo game in the American Polo League that has been played in that city. The contesting teams were from Jersey City and Newark. The score was 4 to 3 in favor of Jersey City.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Racing Yacht.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Yachting World apparently confirms the report that Sir Thomas Lipton has intrusted the building of the Shamrock, challenger for the America's Cup, to the Thornycrofts. The paper adds that the yacht will be built at Poplar. The Thornycrofts have never yet constructed a racing yacht.

Yacht Racing Association Rules.

A meeting of the Yacht Racing Association was held Tuesday night at the Windsor Hotel to consider the proposed changes in the rules, as printed in last Sunday's TIMES. The definition of the cabin yacht was adopted and the rules for the twenty-five-foot knockabout were changed slightly, the limit of sail area being made 1,000 feet instead of 900. The scanling rule caused considerable discussion. It will probably be adopted, with some slight changes.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 21.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, five furlongs. Jingle Jingle, 116 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Silver Beaux, 115, (Piggott,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Earl Islington, 103, (Stimpson,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:04¼. Felicite, Winifred, Merry Heart, The Fretter, Nora Ives, and Jerry Hunt also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Lady Britannic, 95, Spencer, 8 to 5, won; Prince Tyrant, 95, (Gray,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Robert Bonner, 95, (H. Brown,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:17. The Flea, Cappy, Schnitz, Highland Ball, Hohenlohe also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, over four hurdles, one mile. Reddington, 136 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 6 to 5, won; Durwad, 125, (Tannery) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Major S., 125, (McAuliffe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:54. Octuruck, Diablets, Viking, Tortoni, and Rossmore also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Crocker Stakes. First Tenor, 115 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Los Medanos, 110, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Survivor, 110, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Baby King, Corsine, Headwater, Casdale, and Sam McKeever also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens, selling, six furlongs. Credo, 104 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5, won; Henry C., 107, (Spencer,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Sevoy, 104, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Ygnacio, Sokombeo, Defiant, and Texarkana also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Midlight, 104 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 5, won; Cyril, 103, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Ricardo, 101, (E. Jones,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Ed Gartland II., Valencienne and Lord Mermion also ran.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

WRITE A LETTER.

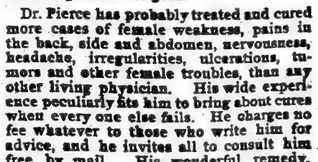

Many women live where there is no skillful specialist in women's diseases, and still more cannot afford to pay the high fees charged. These sufferers should follow the example of Mrs. Anna Willy, of Northville, Spink Co., S. Dak., who writes as follows to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

"I am enjoying good health, thanks to your kind advice and valuable remedies. I suffered very much with female ailments for more than two years, when I wrote to you for advice. After carefully following your free advice, and taking six bottles each of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I am now a well and happy woman. I have also taken several vials of your 'Pleasant Pellets,' which did me a great deal of good."

Dr. Pierce has probably treated and cured more cases of female weakness, pains in the back, side and abdomen, nervousness, headache, irregularities, ulcerations, tumors and other female troubles, than any other living physician. His wide experience peculiarly fits him to bring about cures when every one else fails. He charges no fee whatever to those who write him for advice, and he invites all to consult him free by mail. His wonderful remedy, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, can be depended upon to overcome nearly every kind of disease that afflicts girls and women. It contains no alcohol, opium, or other narcotics, and does not create craving for injurious stimulants, as is so often the case with other medicines advertised for woman's ailments.

An honest medicine dealer will give you Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and not try to persuade you to take some inferior substitute for the little added profit he may make thereon.

Those who wish may enclose 21 one-cent stamps in their letters, and Dr. Pierce will send free his 1008-page Common Sense Medical Adviser, which is the most complete and practical family doctor book ever published, containing over 700 pictures. The same book, cloth-bound, 31 stamps.

DISTURBANCES IN HAVANA

Gen. Weyler, Former Captain General, Is Hanged in Effigy.

REJOICING OVER EVACUATION

Business Is Virtually Suspended in Cerro, a Suburb of Havana—Trouble Is Feared.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—Effigies of Gen Weyler hang this afternoon in Cerro, the suburb, surrounded by jeering crowds, while small processions march and countermarch along the streets, shouting constantly. Business is virtually suspended in consequence of the rejoicings over the evacuation. In some instances bands of Cubans have visited Spanish shopkeepers and compelled them to shout "Viva Cuba Libre" and to wave Cuban flags.

Senora Farres, the lady who entertained the Cuban Generals Sanguily and Lacret and other Cuban officers at a dance at her residence in Cerro last evening, sent a message to the United States Military Commissioners suggesting that the Spanish soldiery might invade Cerro and raid her home. Major Harrison, on account of her fears, stationed two guards in front of her residence.

Last night several shots were fired from a cigar factory in Cerro at houses of Cubans near by. The proprietor, believing that they were fired by Spaniards, complained to Major Harrison, who announced that if the firing were repeated the factory would be closed.

This evening the Cuban Generals Mayia, Rodriguez, Mario Menocal, Vidal, and Julio Sanguily, with other Cuban officers, were entertained at Jesus del Monte, another Havana suburb.

A Spanish paper manufacturer complained to Gen. Lee this evening that the Cuban General Julio Sanguily had called upon him and ordered him to display Cuban and American flags from his building on penalty of death for refusal. Gen. Lee immediately had guards stationed at the factory.

The Spanish troops withdrew to-night from the strip of Havana that lies west of Chavez Creek, the American guards being immediately moved up. The sentries of both forces are now on the bridge, but amicable relations are maintained.

To-morrow morning Major Harrison will breakfast with the Spanish Colonel who is in command of that portion of the city. He gave orders late this afternoon that an effigy of Gen. Weyler that had caused a good deal of disturbance in that locality should be taken down, and thousands gathered this evening to witness the carrying out of the orders.

Printed papers, insulting to the Spaniards and announcing threats against their lives after Jan 1, continue to be circulated in various parts of the island. The Alcalde of Santiago de las Vegas has seized large quantities of such clandestine prints and burned them.

The Cuban patriotic committees are planning for a five days' feast after Jan. 1, during which all business is to be suspended.

The United States Hospital ship Missouri, which left Savannah on Dec. 18, arrived here to-day with fifty nurses and 350 members of the Hospital Corps. The Fourth Virginia Regiment marched to-day to Quemados Camp.

The United States and Spanish Military Commissioners will meet on Friday to arrange the details of the final taking over of the city on Jan. 1.

Major Gen. William Ludlow, Military Governor of the City of Havana, arrived from the United States to-day.

Our Flag Still Flies at Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 21.—It now appears that the raising of the Stars and Stripes over Fort Atares yesterday by Major Russell B. Harrison was a surprise to both the United States and the Spanish Military Commissioners. The American Commissioners had agreed that no American flags should be raised until Jan. 1. Major Harrison did not know this, and when told to occupy the fort with a detachment of the First North Carolina Regiment, he promptly raised the flag. Though it flies in full sight of the harbor and city, the Spaniards have not complained, and it has not been ordered down.

Testimonial to Gen. Wood.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 21.—Señor Bacardi, the Mayor, on behalf of the City Council, will present a testimonial to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, congratulating him upon his recent promotion and thanking him for the great work he has done here. The testimonial will also express the thanks of the Council to President McKinley for recognizing Gen. Wood's services. The presentation will be made Friday, and a copy of the testimonial will be sent to President McKinley.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Illness of Sagasta Delays the Climax of Impending Troubles.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, is in better health to-day, but he is still confined to his room. He will confer with Señor Montero Rios as soon as his health will permit.

Many Generals and politicians have called upon Marshal Blanco, the former Captain General of Cuba, who will be received by the Queen Regent during the course of the day.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "Much surprise is expressed that Señor Sagasta should be seeking a rather compromising alliance with the Weyler party. It is supposed that his idea is to compensate for the loss of some thirty Senators and sixty Deputies who seceded with Señor Gamazo, the leader of the dissenting Liberals.

"Gen. Weyler is coming here to confer with the Premier, who is expected to accept also the advances of Señor Romero y Robledo and Señor José Canalejas. This political rimming may prolong the existence of the Cabinet, but may influential Liberals absolutely decline to accept the suggested allies, while the Conservatives refuse to believe that the Queen Regent will consent to such a solution of the grave crisis."

CONSULS IN CUBA AND SPAIN.

Offices in the Liberated Island to be Closed Pending the Recognition of Independence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The State Department has instructed Vice Consul General Springer to proceed to Havana and close up the affairs of the United States Consulate General there. The Consular offices throughout Cuba will not be abandoned just now, but will be closed temporarily until such time as, through the recognition of the independence of the Cubans, it may become necessary to resume business through them.

The department has as yet taken no steps toward reopening the American Consulates in Spain, and this will probably be allowed to await the exchange of ratifications of the peace treaty. In the absence of the usual treaties of amity and commerce, the status of United States Consuls sent to Spain would be somewhat indefinite, but it is not doubted that they would be afforded proper facilities for the discharge of their duties.

One, at least, and perhaps more, of the United States Consular officers in Spain remained at his post throughout the war, undisturbed. The officer was not an American citizen, but that in itself would not have protected him from the interference of the Spanish officials in the making of his usual reports to the State Department. Another curious fact is that there was received without intermission throughout the war at the Navy Department a Spanish official naval publication on the exchange list of the department.

Director of Ports in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Postmaster General to-day made the official announcement of the appointment of Major E. G. Rathbun of Ohio, ex-Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, to take charge of and conduct the postal service in Cuba, with the title of Director of Posts.

CUBANS WORK FOR RED CROSS.

Successful Experiment by the Society's Agent in Guanabacoa.

Stephen E. Barton of the Central Cuban Relief Committee yesterday received the following letter from G. W. Hyatt, Red Cross agent at Guanabacoa, Cuba:

"In my letter of the 24th a part of the plan there set forth was the employing of the strongest men and boys, who were receiving rations from the Red Cross, in some manual labor—I proposing to set them to cleaning up the streets and vacant lots of this filthy town. So much was I impressed with the benefit this would be to the reconcentrados especially, as well as to the city, that I called on the American Commission of the Evacuation of the Island of Cuba and laid my plan before Gen. Wade, the Chairman. I am glad to say that the commission entirely approved of what I proposed to do, and offered to give me all the support possible. The commission thinks it a move on the right line, and the only practical one they have heard of toward setting these people in condition to work and into self-supporting habits.

"The undertaking looked a very difficult one. I was told that the men would not work so long as they could get the least thing to eat and have their women beg for them. The Ayuntamento here would not do a single thing for me; they had absolutely nothing to work with. Without a hoe or a spade or a rake or mule cart, or one cent of money, I determined to make the attempt. The American Commission, at my request, most willingly furnished me with a communication to Don Rafael Fernandez de Castro, Governor of the Province of Havana. The Governor approved of my plan so much that he immediately gave me an "officio" to hand the Mayor of this "villa," which placed him at my disposition, and also, the Alcaldes of the different districts. All were willing to do all they could, but all agreed that nothing could be done. I found them something to do. Each Alcalde of a district was requested to bring me a statement of all the reconcentrados in his district; men with families, condition of families, number, state of health, &c. Then the Alcalde was requested to state the object of this to the men and propose that those who could work, if only two hours a day, should do so, thereby giving something in return for the food and clothes they and their families were receiving. To the surprise of every one they were all most willing to do so, and, although I only commenced on Monday last, to-day I have forty-five men at work, and I could have three times that number if I only had hoes, shovels, picks, and stone hammers to work with. The streets already show for the better. The countryman of Cuba was never a beggar or a tramp in any sense of the word. Even now that they are starving, the men will not go into the streets to beg; this is done by their wives and children. When the day's work is over, which is at 3:30 o'clock, as the men are not strong, each one is furnished with a ticket by the Alcalde in charge of the gang, which he presents at my house, and is given one day's rations for himself and family. This giving daily rations keeps the women off the streets; they do not waste their food or eat it all in two days, and makes them lead a more homelike life and feel more respectable."

OUR RULE AT MANILA.

The Cabinet Discusses Instructions to be Sent to Gen. Otis About Taking Charge.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The Cabinet today discussed the instructions to be sent to Gen. Otis at Manila, which will be promulgated there as a proclamation by the President. These instructions are similar in import to those sent to our officers at Santiago upon the occupation of that city by United States troops. They assure the Filipinos that the United States assumes military control of the Philippine Islands in a spirit of peace and friendship and that all civil rights and privileges that they hitherto have enjoyed will be continued and that it is the purpose of this Government to relieve in all possible ways the unjust burdens they have borne, and asks for the co-operation of all good citizens in maintaining order, to the end that peace and prosperity may be restored.

So far as is practicable, all efficient civil officers will be retained in the official positions they now occupy, and justice will be administered to all.

It has been decided not to give out the text of the instructions to Gen. Otis till about the time of their arrival in Manila, which will be a month hence. The instructions also make temporary arrangements for coasting trade, much as in the case of Cuba.

Secretary Alger said this afternoon that Major Gen. Otis had rendered most satisfactory service in command of the military forces in the Philippines, and would be retained in that position. Whether he will be appointed Governor General of the archipelago depend upon future events.

FIRST NEW YORK MEN HOME.

Albany, Newburg, and Middletown Greet the Soldiers Returned from the Hawaiian Islands.

ALBANY, Dec. 21.—As a tribute to Companies A, B, and D of the First New York Volunteer Regiment, which arrived here this evening on their return from Honolulu, the people of Albany turned out in great numbers, burned red fire by the ton, discharged all manner of fireworks, and cheered themselves hoarse in honor of the returning soldiers.

The men were met at the station by the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, which was organized to take the place they had occupied as a National Guard organization, and by all the organizations, military and civic, in the city, and escorted over a short route of march to the State Armory. At the armory mothers, wives, sisters, sweethearts, and friends were in waiting, and all the men, irrespective of acquaintanceship, were "Hobsonized," the women vying with each other to see who could kiss the most soldiers the most times.

The men all appeared to be in excellent physical condition. There were but ten of them ailing, and none of these was seriously ill. Company C of the First Regiment, the other delegation of Albany's volunteer soldiers, was unable to make connections so as to get home with the other companies, but is expected to reach here by Sunday.

NEWBURG, Dec. 21.—Company L of Newburg and Company I of Middletown, of the First New York Volunteers, reached here from Honolulu this afternoon and received an enthusiastic welcome. The town is dressed in flags and bunting in honor of their arrival. The welcome included a National salute fired from guns in Washington's Headquarters, and an address by the Mayor, Benjamin B. Odell, Sr.

A procession, composed of the local military companies, firemen, and various civic societies, escorted the returning soldiers to the State Armory, on Broadway, where their families were in waiting to welcome them home, and many pathetic scenes were witnessed. Next week a banquet in honor of the returned soldiers will take place in the armory. Eight hundred tickets for this dinner have been issued.

MIDDLETOWN, Dec. 21.—Company I, First New York Volunteers, was given a lively reception on its return this evening from Honolulu. Ten thousand people of the city and vicinity crowded the streets in spite of snow and slush, and met the soldiers with fireworks and unlimited enthusiasm. Torpedoes lined the Erie Railroad tracks from a point a mile outside the city, and red fire burned in all sections. When the company's armory was reached, a short address of welcome was made by Mayor-elect Elwood, and then the company broke ranks to greet relatives.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST INQUIRY.

Military Court to Investigate Charges of Cowardice Against Major Smith and Capt. Whittle.

The court of inquiry ordered Dec. 10 by Major Gen. Roe at the request of Major Clinton H. Smith and Capt. John H. Whittle of the Seventy-first Regiment to investigate charges of cowardice at San Juan made by Capts. Meeks and Bleecker, met in the board room of the Twenty-second Regiment last evening. The court organized at 8 o'clock, and almost immediately retired and held a private conference for over an hour. It was then announced by Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, the President, that when the court adjourned it would be until Dec. 29 at 10 A. M., and that the hearings would be behind closed doors. The session each day, he also said, would be from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M. and from 2:30 to 5 P. M.

Col. Alexander S. Bacon, counsel for Major Smith, protested against private hearings, and was supported by John A. Payne, counsel for Capt. Whittle. Col. Bacon contended that such sittings would prejudice the public against his client. He made a strong plea for open doors, and cited Sections 347 and 311 of the military regulations to support his contention. It was unmilitary and against all sense of justice, Col. Bacon said, but Col. Welch announced that the court would not change its decision.

After a discussion regarding methods of procedure Capt. Bleecker presented the names of about 200 witnesses which he announced he intended to have summoned. The proceedings were brief, and no witnesses were called.

Besides Col. Welch the court is composed of Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. William H. Lloyd of the Second, and Lieut. Col. Charles H. Buchanan of Gen. Oliver's staff, Judge Advocate.

After adjournment Col. Welch said: "We are determined to get at the bottom of the charges against the Seventy-first Regiment, and we think we can do it more effectively behind closed doors. We will submit our report, and the proper authority can make it public if he sees fit."

LUXURY, ALSO PAWN TICKETS.

Contents of Weinholds' Flat Fill Police with Suspicion—Man and Wife Accused Burglars.

George Weinhold is regarded by the police as a "suspicious" person, with luxurious inclinations. His wife, Janette, a woman unhandsome of feature, but clever in spoliation, they place in the same category, and they invite residents of this vicinity who may have lost anything within the last year or so to pay a visit to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, where they may hear something to their advantage. Weinhold and his wife are now in jail, the former on "suspicion" and the latter because she was unlucky in getting into the wrong house at the wrong time.

Mrs. Weinhold was arrested first. This happened last week, when she unconsciously invaded the house of Dr. Herman Boekel of 277 East Fifty-seventh Street. It was late in the day when Dr. Boekel, who had returned from his wife's funeral, went into his bedroom just in time to see a pair of feet disappearing under his bed. He procured a neighbor's aid, and under a promise that they "wouldn't shoot," Mrs. Weinhold laboriously backed out from underneath the bed and coolly informed her captors that she thought the house was empty and that she had crawled in to go to sleep, being much in need thereof. A tell-tale bundle of Mrs. Boekel's clothes wrapped ready for transportation caused Mrs. Weinhold to be deprived of her liberty.

Subsequently the police deemed it advisable to ferret out Mrs. Weinhold's antecedents, and on Monday night Detectives Boyle and Maxon of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station visited the Weinholds' flat, at 221 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. In the language of Mr. Boyle they "were knocked silly with the sumptuousness of the apartment." It was gorgeously arrayed in soft carpets, fine furniture, cut glass, silver ornaments, beautiful tableware, and pictures that had never been given away with a pound of tea or a bar of soap.

Such was the luxuriousness of the place, and such the contrast with the general tone of the neighborhood, that the detectives fairly gasped in astonishment. Weinhold and his daughter were taking things easy. Miss Weinhold was drinking tea from an expensive silver service, and Weinhold was pleasantly engaged in accepting solace from a large-sized cigar.

At first Weinhold denied the existence of such an appendage as a wife and utterly repudiated Janette. When the detectives became threatening the cigar dropped from his fingers and he acknowledged that there was a Mrs. Weinhold and that she was in jail.

"I have not done anything. What do you want me for?" he exclaimed. But the detectives took him. When they made a search of the flat, they found a large number of pawn tickets, calling for furs, silverware, bric-à-brac, and other articles, valued at over $1,500.

Next morning in the Harlem Police Court Magistrate Cornell held Weingold in $1,500 bail for being generally suspicious. The Magistrate was aided in making his decision by a stepson of Weinhold, Charles Simons. Simons said Mr. and Mrs. Weinhold had been generally given to the habit of burglary, and that while Mrs. Weinhold acted as chief robber, Weinhold deployed as sentinel and looked out for a clear coast.

Detective Boyle said yesterday that a number of owners of the stolen silver had been found and would come forward as complainants in the Harlem Court to-morrow morning. "We have a good case against Weinhold as a receiver as well as a one against his wife, and they'll both get a roast," he added. The detective displayed a gold watch, attached to which was a gold locket set with a chip diamond. Watch and locket had been taken from Weinhold's person, and that worthy had ingenuously admitted that they had never been purchased by him. The locket bears the characters "B. & L., 1883."

A number of letters from Mrs. Weinhold to her husband have been found, two of them written since her adventurous spirit has been curbed behind bars. In one of these she desires to know why "George" hasn't visited her since her incarceration. This same letter shows the fair writer's wish to preserve the social amenities and keep the inquisitive from ascertaining the exact reason for her absence from home. It is further interesting because of Mrs. Weinhold's lack of definite knowledge on the subject of spelling her last name. A part of it is as follows:

"George, if the Landlord Comes you tell him that I have gone out of the City on A visit and won't be back until the 20th, and when I Come Home I Will Pay the rent be a good man and take Care of Hattie and give her Plenty to Eat and tell her mama Will be Home soon and don't forget to Come down to see me. From your Loving Wife, JANETTE WINEHOLD."

Found the Needle After 17 Years.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

In the Summer of 1881 Miss Emma J. Keener of Marion, Ohio, swallowed a needle one inch and a fourth long, which she had used in sewing. At the time it gave her much alarm, but, suffering no inconvenience, she was advised to await results, as nothing could be done but to let it have its course. The following year she married Jacob W. Berry. She is now the mother of six children, but has not suffered from any serious illness, occasionally complaining of a distress in the stomach, which was attributed to indigestion. For three days past she has complained of something pricking her in the pit of the stomach, which sensation increased in violence, until last evening she discovered a sharp point protruding from the stomach just below the ensiform cartilage, and, upon grasping it, brought out the broken needle, three-fourths of an inch in length. The question now that troubles the patient is, What has become of the other piece of the needle, and how did it become broken? She is suffering no inconvenience, but is somewhat nervous over the result.

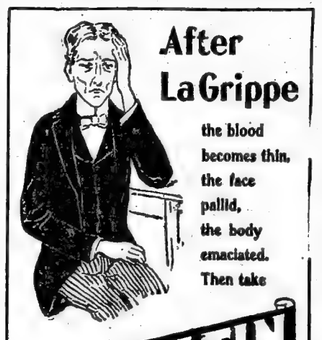

After La Grippe

the blood becomes thin, the face pallid, the body emaciated. Then take

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

They supply the red corpuscles to the blood that la grippe has destroyed. They replenish the fountain of blood, build up the system, increase body-weight, and restore the vigor and strength of health.

50 tablets in a box. At all druggists.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

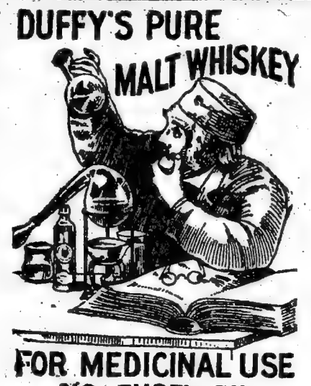

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

A positive cure for grip and the only medicinal whiskey in America. This is so acknowledged by the Government, and it is the only whiskey which bears the medicinal stamp of the Government. You should not fail to have it in the house.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

NEW MODELS OF
CRESCENT
BICYCLES
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

The improvements in '99 Crescents will increase their popularity.

Crescents are recognized as the standard for price and the standard for quality.

1899 Crescents are not 1898 models.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS,
36 WARREN ST. MAKERS.

MORE CITY DEFICITS ALLEGED.

The Commissioners of Accounts Find a Shortage of $103,078 in Reform Water Purveyors' Accounts.

These are busy days for the Commissioners of Accounts. After having exposed alleged discrepancies relative to the quality of asphalt blocks used in repairing the city's streets during Mayor Strong's administration and discovered shortages of coal in the Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, they have now turned their searchlight on the method of issuing vault permits in the office of the Water Purveyor during the same period. Edward P. North was Water Purveyor from March 25, 1895, to April 1, 1897, and Charles W. Barney for the remainder of the reform administration.

The Commissioners find that, in the aggregate, the shortages in the Water Purveyor's office amount to $103,078.97. The report made to the Mayor yesterday is a voluminous one. Among the items where there are said to be amounts due the city on account of excess vaultage and fines are one for 220 East Eighty-eighth Street, a public school, against which there is a claim for $6,637; the new Appraiser's stores, against which there is a claim for $12,994, and Mills House No. 1, against which there is a claim for $2,210.48. Clerical errors discovered by the Commissioners amount to $108.94.

The Commissioners, after setting forth their discoveries, sum up their opinion of the shortages in this way:

We find also that, according to the ordinance, it is left entirely to the Commissioner of Public Works to charge from 30 cents to $2 for every square foot of ground occupied below the sidewalks between the house-line and curb-line. Commissioner Collis charged up to September 25th, 1896, at the rate of 75 cents per square foot. The records show that he has reduced, in many cases, the price from $2 down to 75 cents per square foot at his own option after he had the standard price fixed at $2 per square foot. We also find that several vault permit blanks have been used by the Commissioner of Public Works personally, but there is no record to whom they have been issued or for what purpose they have been detached.

If nothing criminal is developed, or that no fines have been paid which have not been accounted for, it shows a lack of care and system or utter indifference, which has permeated the entire Department of Public Works under the past administration, and which we find exists throughout all of the departments we have under examination of the former administration.

GEN. COLLIS REPLIES IN RHYME.

He Also Gives Figures to Confound the Commissioners of Accounts.

Gen. Charles H. T. Collis yesterday issued a typewritten statement in reply to the charges made against him as Commissioner of Public Works under Mayor Strong by Mayor Van Wyck's Commissioners of Accounts. He says:

"The Commissioners of Accounts, I see, have served up a new dish to the Mayor. They charge that a concern called the Hastings Paving Company had a monopoly of the asphalt block paving during my administration and that the extensive use of these blocks in the years 1895, 1896, and 1897 seemed to them to be a suspicious circumstance. If these so-called 'accountants' had searched the records of the Highway Department they would have found that in every case where there was only one bidder a readvertisement was ordered, and that my policy in this respect brought new people into the business."

Gen. Collis's statement contains a list of contracts awarded to companies other than the Hastings Paving Company. These include the Atlantic Alcatraz Asphalt Company, 26,646 square yards of paving; Stone & Thurston, 8,304 yards, and Clark & Co., 5,384 yards, the streets paved being specified in each instance. The statement concludes:

"If these Commissioners of Accounts have not got brains enough to get at the facts, why don't they employ a District Messenger boy; or, if they want to suppress the truth, why don't they wait until I die?

"Sing a song of sixpence,
And a bottle full of rye,
Four and twenty paving blocks
Baked in a pie.
When the pie was opened
The blocks began to sing
Oh what a sorry dish
To set before the King!"

Annual Hungarian Festival and Ball.

A Christmas festival will be held on Saturday evening at the rooms of the Hungarian Literary Society, 93 St. Mark's Place, at which the society will distribute clothes to 300 poor and deserving children of the tenement districts, and will also permit the little ones to pick one article from a Christmas tree. The fund by which this charity is supported is raised annually, under the auspices of the society, by a Hungarian peasant ball. The demand upon the charity is increasing, and the committee in charge of this year's ball, which will be held on Dec. 31 at the Grand Central Palace, and of which M. Braun is the Chairman, is sparing no expense and no effort to make it a brilliant social and financial success. Many novel features will be introduced.

British Steamer Disabled at Sea.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 21.—The British steamer Exeter City, Capt. Watkins, from New York Dec. 7 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day, having in tow the British steamer Lokoja, disabled by loss of her propeller. The Lokoja sailed from Barry Dec. 9, in command of Capt. Lander, for Boston.

May Be One of the Portland's Victims.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Dec. 21.—Keeper Lewis of Nauset Lighthouse found the body of a man on the shore early this morning. It is thought to be one of the Portland victims, which may have been uncovered from its burial place in the sand by yesterday's storm.

YACHTING ETIQUETTE.

What Colors Flags and Signals Mean—Attention Which Should Be Shown Them.

From The London Yachting World.

In making colors or salutes it must be borne in mind that the yacht always represents the rank of the owner, whether he is aboard or not. Yachts in commission should make colors at 8 A. M., and haul down at sunset, taking time from the senior flag officer present in the anchorage or from the flagstaff at the clubhouse. When in company with a vessel of her Majesty's navy, or at anchor off a naval sation, the senior flag officer should give the time for colors with such vessel or station. Before colors in the morning, and after colors at sunset, the ensign and distinguishing flags should be shown when entered and when leaving port, and should be hauled down immediately on coming to anchor. At all other times yachts should fly a night pennant at the main from colors at sunset until colors the next morning. No guns should be fired for colors except by the yachts giving the time; nor from colors at sunset until colors the next morning, nor on Sunday. "Absent" flags and "meal" pennants are not considered colors. With regard to cases of mourning, national or private, much uncertainty seems to exist as to the correct mode of procedure. On occasions of national mourning the ensign only should be half-masted. On the death of the owner of the yacht, both the club burgee and his private signal should be half-masted, but not the ensign. When mourning is ordered for a member of the club, the burgee only should be half-masted. This rule applies to yachts both at anchor and under way. Flags should always be mast-headed before half-masting them, and again before hauling them down. Saluting with the ensign at half-mast should be done by mast-heading it first.

The senior officer present should be considered in command of the anchorage, should give the time for colors, make and return salutes, visits, &c., and his yacht should remain the station vessel until a senior to him in rank arrives and assumes the command of the anchorage. Flag officers should always fly their burgees while in commission. The absence of an owner is indicated by the flying of a blue flag, rectangular in shape, during daylight, at the starboard main spreader. The flying of the "absent" flag, however, does not exempt a yacht from strictly observing all the other tenets of flag etiquette. Single-masted vessels should fly the owner's private signal when entering the home port of his club, or when approaching other yachts at sea. A very useful signal, but rarely made, is the "meal" pennant. A white flag, rectangular in shape, should be displayed by day and a white light by night at the starboard main spreader on schooners, and at the starboard spreader on single-masted vessels during the meal hours of the owner. A red pennant should be flown at the port fore spreader on schooners, and at the port spreader on single-masted vessels during the crew's meal hour. Of course, these pennants are not displayed while under way.

TO PROTECT STOCK RAISERS.

Pennsylvanians Want Legislation Against Western Dressed Beef.

From The Philadelphia Times.

At the coming session of the State Legislature efforts will be made to secure legislation to protect the interests of Pennsylvania stock raisers and wholesale butchers. The movement is yet in an embryonic state, but it is hoped to sufficiently agitate it to win success.

For over ten years past stock raising for profit in this State has rapidly declined, owing to the sharp competition with Western meat monopolies, which secured a controlling interest in the meat market. This competition, the wholesale butchers of this city declare, will ultimately ruin the business if no steps are taken to prevent it. At the last session of the State Legislature a bill was introduced, and subsequently killed in committee, providing for a rigid inspection of all imported meats and live cattle. It was thought that such a law would serve to check the Western meat business, but the bill was declared to be in violation of the inter-State commerce law.

Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio cattle are regarded as the finest in the world. The cattle are in every respect superior to prairie-raised stock that is marketed in Chicago, but that is not the point in dispute. The stock dealers and butchers in this city claim that Eastern Pennsylvania is made the dumping ground for Chicago and Kansas City beef of inferior quality. No precautions can be observed under the present law to secure only healthful meats, and the large number of unscrupulous retail butchers who sell Western beef under the guise of city-dressed beef serves to increase the evil.

Philadelphia receives the best live stock, and the demand for its dressed meat among well-informed people is enormous and steadily increasing. Both the Government and the city have regularly appointed Inspectors whose business it is to make a thorough examination of all live cattle as they are brought to the slaughter house. Cattle in any way diseased are condemned, and, without redress to the owners, abandoned to fertilizing factories. Live animals which in any manner indicate tuberculosis or other disease are turned aside, and only those considered sound sent to the slaughter house. When the animals are killed their lungs and stomachs are taken out and further search for disease germs made. The slaughter houses and the storage refrigerators are kept in cleanly condition.

Charles W. Welker, who conducts a private slaughter house, said: "When Western meats were first shipped to the East there was a great demand for them, persons believing them to possess some superior qualities. These ideas were, however, soon dispelled, but now Western meats have gained such control in our markets that persons do not know where to secure city-dressed meats. Some legislative action must be taken to protect these interests, or in the course of five or ten years Pennsylvania will have no stock industry.

"Stock raising, which, ten or fifteen years ago, was carried on by every farmer in Lancaster, Chester, and Cumberland Counties at a profit, is now carried on by less than 50 per cent. of the farmers. Drovers who usually made handsome money in the sale of cattle are being driven out of the business. The wholesale butchers likewise suffer because they cannot compete with Western meats."

QUARREL OVER ROSE SEGAL.

New Jersey Rabbi Accused of Abducting His Own Daughter.

Chancellor McGill, in Jersey City, yesterday heard testimony in the habeas corpus proceedings begun in Newark to compel Rabbi Segal to set at liberty his daughter, Rose Segal, whom he is charged with abducting from the house of Dr. Reiner, in Elizabeth, on Dec. 10, and who, it was alleged by Lawyer Samuel Schleimer, who made the application, he had since restrained of her liberty. Rabbi Segal was represented by F. J. Faulks.

Mr. Schleimer said his client was obliged to leave home on account of her father's cruelty. Mr. Faulks denied this. He said Rabbi Segal had always treated his daughter kindly. He also said the girl had not been deprived of her liberty. She was free to go anywhere except to the house of Dr. Reiner.

Miss Segal testified that her father treated her cruelly and had threatened to kill her if she did not cease visiting Dr. Reiner and his family. Drs and Mrs. Reiner had advised her not to leave home without due consideration, but told her if she did they would give her a home. She told the story of the abduction, adding that she had been kept a prisoner until the application for a writ of habeas corpus was made. She said she was born on Nov. 14, 1877.

Rabbi Segal testified that his daughter was born on Dec. 5, 1878, in Warsaw. He then began to tell of his quarrel with Reiner, but was stopped by Chancellor McGill.

The hearing was adjourned to Jan. 23, and counsel were instructed to send to Warsaw for an attested record of the girl's birth.

Entertained by His Former Prisoner.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Gen. John B. Gordon, the famous Confederate soldier, lectured on Dec. 19 in Bridgeton, N. J. While in Bridgeton the General was entertained by Prof. Lyon of the West Jersey Academy, who during the war was a Union soldier captured by Gordon and confined in Libby Prison.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Speedily cures whooping-cough, croup and measle-cough. It is safe and sure. Mothers you can always rely on it. Children like it. Doses are small. Price 25 cents.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Open Evenings until 10 o'clock, Saturday included.

Beautiful Oil Paintings.

They were belated. The ship that brought them over met with an accident in mid-ocean, causing a long delay in the arrival and delivery of the Pictures. The selling time was short, so we marked them at unusually low prices—about half what exclusive art stores charge.

We quote a few selected at random. The prices named include frame. There are scores of others—all rich and really remarkably priced.

"Sheepfold," painted by J. Grell—an interior scene of a primitive fold showing a group of sheep. A beautiful subject and exquisitely executed; size of canvas 16x20 in.; price, $28.34

"Off the Fishing Banks," painted by K. Ekblad—an excellent marine view. The boat and the coloring of sea and sky indicate rare artistic skill; size of canvas 12x22 in.; price, $29.79

"Fisherman's Daughter," painted by R. Donat—the figure represents an ideal village girl—vigorous, black-haired, wind-bronzed skin, the prow of a boat at her feet, net and oar in her hands, the open sea is the background; size of canvas 18x10 in.; price, $31.98

"Cows Grazing," painted by C. Loveridge—an effective landscape; rural, idyllic. The light clouds, the grass, the gentle-eyed cattle and the environing hedge are true to nature; size of canvas 12x18 in.; price, $32.24

"Ploughing," painted by O. Kastner—realistic farm scene; the placid horse, the stalwart young farmer grasping the plow, and the long stretch of furrowed field are familiar to many; size of canvas 14x22 in.; price, $32.69

"A Quiet Nook," painted by A. Pickert—a country cottage, a silvery brook, a crude bridge, a blue sky, graceful foliage, and tall, slender trees. The ensemble is sylvan and restful; size of canvas 16x20 in.; price, $34.97

"On the Way to Mount Vesuvius," painted by E. Borsi—an English girl a-top a mountain-climbing donkey. On one side an expanse of turquoise-tinted lake, mountains in the background; size of canvas, 20x16 in.. price, $37.74

"Recitation," painted by D. Pinggera—interior of an artistically furnished parlor, group of belles and beaux dressed in empire style—all are graciously listening to the reader; size of canvas 12x15 in.; price, $49.88

"Mountain Mill," painted by A. Chivals—represents all that the title suggests—a picturesque mill, a cascade splashing and flashing over rocks, mountain growths, and a grayish sky overlooking all; size of canvas, 16x20 in.; price, $64.78

(3D FL., MAIN BUILD.; 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Canary Birds

$1.39. Their melody fills the basement—hardy, healthy Hartz Mountain Canaries—rich-throated and marvellously tuneful; our price only $1.39.

Trustees' Sale—For Bank Creditors
OF
Fine Jewelry, Watches, etc., at Public Auction.
By order of STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys.
JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer.
47 Liberty Street.
Sale Commences Daily at Noon. - - - Seats Reserved for Ladies.

X RAYS ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Resources of Modern Science Contrasted with Ghastly Realities of Modern War.

From The London News.

Surgeon Major Beevor, R. A. M. C., gave a grimly interesting lecture on Monday night to the members of the Camera Club on the subject of "Work with the X rays on the Battlefield." Mr. Wilson Noble presided. Major Beevor had obtained the experience upon which his lecture was grounded in the recent campaign against the Afridis on the northwest frontiers of India. A braver enemy than the Afridi, he remarked, never existed, and certainly not a more skillful artist in the use of firearms. All that an Afridi wanted was to have a go at his enemy with something hard. He would use a stone for a bullet, or any sort of bullet he could get, and he was fond of cutting up telegraph wire so as to have a good scattering fire. With these varied resources he would shoot a hostile Afridi or a "heathen"—meaning a white man—with equal readiness. There was, therefore, an unusual assortment of missiles used in the war, inflicting a great variety of wounds. Anaesthetics were a blessing to the surgeon as well as to the patient, because the subject of an operation was passive, but of all the inventions which surgery had received from science, he thought there was nothing that was such an incalculable benefit to the surgeon—especially the army surgeon—as the X rays, which enabled him to localize and define a foreign body in the human organism. Major Beevor exhibited on the screen lantern photographs of a number of radiograms which he had taken in the course of the campaign. They were really very horrible things to see and hear about, but did not seem so dreadful as they were when explained in gentle tones, and with the lingering tenderness which an enthusiastic surgeon always manifests over an interesting "case." There were fractured and splintered bones of the arm, hand, leg, knee, pelvis, foot, and chest, always with the dark patches or spots which revealed the presence of a bullet, or part of a bullet—sometimes a crowd of little fragments sprinkled about the injured part.

The descriptions treated of tendons that could not act by reason of the presence of the "foreign body"—a disguising euphemism for half an ounce or an ounce of lead entering a man at a great velocity; of blood poisoning, of rapid and extreme swelling, or necrosis, of agonies, of pain. The native Afridi bullet is made of soft lead, and appears to have a great capacity for breaking up and scattering when it encounters bone or even fibrous tissue. In many cases no probe could have found the "foreign body"—indeed, in some instances the wounds had been probed ineffectually before the injured men were sent to the lecturer for the X Ray or the fluorescent screen to discover the hidden cause of the trouble. The subjects of the operations were both Indian and British, and often the lecturer would tell of the brave exploit which the soldier had performed. It seemed to have been a contest in which equal courage was shown by all the combatants. One subject was a Gordon Highlander, wounded in the storming of Dargai; others were Sikh soldiers, another was Gen. Woodhouse, who, in the opinion of the lecturer, did not know what fear was, for he walked about amid a storm of lead. While the General was lying wounded in the tent thirteen bullets passed through it. But nobody seemed to know what fear was. A Sikh jemadar, wounded in a Tirah demie, had previously at Fort Gulistan called for volunteers, and with sixteen men to help him had sallied out and attacked a very large body of Afridis, recovered a wounded comrade, and brought him in, fighting their way up to the very gate. This narrative elicited a hearty cheer. By way of making the lecture more attractive, Major Beevor handed round the bullets, or pieces of bullet, which had produced the terrible effects illustrated. In very many instances life was saved by the use of the X ray apparatus, and in some cases there were complete recoveries. Votes of thanks were passed to the lecturer and the Chairman.

A Legislator in Two States.

From The Baltimore Sun.

John J. Upchurch lives on the boundary line between Florida and Georgia. He is a wealthy mill man, and so popular on both sides of the line that he alternates his public services as a legislator between the two States. He represents Charlton County, Ga., in the lower house of the Legislature at the present session. He was a member of the Florida Senate at that body's last session; before that he was sent to the lower house of the Georgia Assembly, and further back was in the Florida House and Georgia Senate in alternate sessions.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Key to Health and Renewed Strength is a Trip via the Luxurious
"SUNSET LIMITED."
It Unlocks the Door to the Summer Land of America.
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CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

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71 Broadway, New York.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
N. Y., Ontario & Western
Railway Company
Cons. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds,
Called for Redemption on June 1st, 1899.

Referring to the announcement of the Company calling in the above bonds, and our offer to refund the same into 4 per cent. Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1992, we hereby give notice that the allowance in cash to be made upon refunding will, AFTER DECEMBER 31ST NEXT, BE REDUCED ONE-HALF PER CENT.

An official statement setting forth the financial condition of the Company, and showing the result to bondholders from refunding, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 and 29 Pine Street.
New York, December 15, 1898.

TAXES.
We offer bonds which are
TAX EXEMPT.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET.

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SPECIALTIES.

CHAS. R. SICKELS CO.,
60 Broadway, N. Y.
Investment Stocks bought and sold on commission.
Telephone 2138 Cortlandt.

VIRGINIA DEFERRED CERTIFICATES
Certificate holders should take notice that the time within which to prepare and present a proposition for settlement of the West Virginia Debt at the approaching Legislature is rapidly expiring, and that a prompt deposit should accordingly be made. Holders are therefore requested to send in their certificates or otherwise communicate with the committee.
The committee reserves the right to impose a penalty on unduly delayed deposits.
Depository, Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City.
Advisory Board, Messrs. Edward J. Phelps, W. Pinkney Whyte, George G. Williams.
(A vacancy exists which will be filled.)
Committee: John Crosby Brown, Chairman; J. Kennedy Tod, George Coppell, Clarence Cary.
Secretary: Robert L. Harrison, 59 Wall Street.
Counsel: Cary & Whitridge, 59 Wall Street.

John H. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS,
10 Wall Street, New York,
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Minneapolis Brewing Co. 7% Bonds; also John B. Stetson Co. Common and Pfd. Stocks

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Yesterday's stock market was buoyant in some spots and decidedly weak in others. Transactions were heavier than for several days, aggregating more than 800,000 shares, and the market was also broader than it has been since the very active days a week ago. Heavy commission house buying, covering by some of the smaller traders who have been trying to squeeze profits out of the short side of the market without success, and new activity on the part of several of the larger financial interests were the features of the trading.

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It was really commission house buying that gave the market its general aspect of buoyancy in the afternoon. The public jumped in, following the lead of Flower interests, Union Pacific interests, and other strong people, and in many stocks carried the market up to new high levels. Recently it has looked as though a large part of the speculative public was holding off waiting for the reaction to run its course. Yesterday such outsiders evidently became convinced that the market would not go down, and they started again to buy, picking out those stocks in which most activity was shown and in which the larger interests were most active. Most of the room traders, especially the more important ones, continued bearish and sold stocks freely. They were forsaken by part of their following, the little fellows of the room covering short stocks rather aggressively.

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It was notable, however, that those stocks in which the public did not interest itself were slow to join in the advance. Union Pacifics, Federal Steels, Central Pacific, Texas Pacific, and a few others monopolized the buoyancy. The rest of the list did not show any substantial betterment. The day's developments were few. London bought stocks in this market, Atchison's Directors declared a 1 per cent. dividend on their preferred stock, and another quarterly 1 per cent. was declared on New York Central. Nothing of importance happened in the money market, the call department showing no ill-effect from the untimely flurry of Tuesday.

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Unquestionably the Wall Street public is counting upon a bull Christmas. The approach of the holidays is not at all disturbing, and outsiders not only hold their stocks but stand ready to buy more on every little decline. The market has reached that point where the room traders are doing much guessing. Experience or reference to precedent during the past month has been proved of no value. The professional contingent says it is a runaway market; the public says it is a natural one. And the public is showing a great deal more strength and nerve than Wall Street men who flatter themselves that they know all about stock market movements.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $129,500 threes, coupon, at 105¾@107; $600 do., small, at 107, and $37,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amer. Malting Co....1½	Iowa Central pf.....2
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf. ¾	Lake Erie & West...2½
Amer. Steel & Wire..1½	Lake Erie & W. pf..3½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.1½	Manhattan Con.....1⅜
Balt. O., all iss. pd.¾	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.1½
Balt. & Ohio w. iss..4⅜	National Biscuit....2
B. & O. pf. w. iss..1⅜	National Biscuit pf..½
Balt. & O., S. W. pf.1	National Lead Co....½
Central Pacific.....⅜	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.½
Chicago & Alton.....3¼	Northern Pacific....⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron....1	North. Pacific pf...⅝
Col. S. 1st pf. w. iss.1½	Oregon Short Line..⅝
Col. So. 2d pf. w. iss..½	P., C., C. & St. L...1½
Denver & Rio Gr.....1½	Pitts. & West. pf....3
Den. & Rio Gr. pf....⅞	Pullman Car.....1
Detroit Gas.....1	Reading 2d pf.....⅝
D., So. S. & Atl. pf..½	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.1½
Erie 1st pf.....½	St. Louis S. W. pf...1⅜
Evans. & T. Haute...1½	St. Paul & Duluth...½
Federal Steel.....4¼	St. Paul M. & M....1
Federal Steel pf....2¼	St. Paul & Omaha...1¼
Glucose Sugar.....2	Tenn. Coal & I. pf..3
Hawaiian Sugar.....5	Texas & Pacific....1½
Illinois Central.....½	Union Pacific.....2⅜
Int. Paper Co.....1⅜	Union Pacific pf....1
Iowa Central.....½	U. S. Rubber.....⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf....¾	Oreg. R. & Nav. pf..½
Amer. Sugar Refs....⅝	Pacific Coast 2d pf..2¾
At., Top. & S. F....⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.1
At., Top. & S. F. pf.1½	Southern Ry. pf....⅝
Canadian Pacific....⅝	Western Union Tel...1½
Chi., Ind. & Louis...½	Wheel. & L. Erie pf.,
Consol. Gas.....1¼	4th assess. paid....½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y..1	

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Fuel & Iron 5s..2½	L. & N. 1st, Pens. &
Con. Gas Chi. 1st....1	Con. 1st.....1
Dallas & Waco 1st..1½	Mid. of N. J. 1st....1
Den. & Rio Gr. 4s....1¼	St. Louis S. W. 2d..1
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s..1⅝	St. Paul, M. & M.
H., E. & W. Tex. 5s.1½	Dakota 6s.....1
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st.1	Texas Pacific 2d....1⅜

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.2	Mo. Pacific coll. 5s..1
F. & P. M. Pt. H. 5s.1	Texas Pacific 1st.....1
Manhattan 4s.....1	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $164,664,840; balance, $8,069,760; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $490,749.

Money on call in London at 3 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3½@3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜ less 1-16 for long, 5.21⅛ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@5 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ¾, to 117¾; Union Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 74½; St. Paul, ⅜, to 121½; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 62¾; Atchison, ¼, to 20; Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞, and New York Central, ⅛, to 127. Declined —Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 65; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78¾, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38. Canadian Pacific sold at 87½ and Erie at 14¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110⅛, for money, and 110⅜ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 10f 87½c and exchange on London was 25f 26c.

THE WESTERN IRON TRADE.

More orders for pig iron were placed in Chicago last week than in any former week within the memory of the oldest dealer. This does not mean that the aggregate of sales was the largest, as the feature of the business was the large number of small and medium buyers that were in the market. Though the total business of the last ten days was enormous—fully 125,000 tons—it is nevertheless worthy of note that there was not an individual sale exceeding 5,000 tons, and by far the greater number were from 200 to 1,000 tons. All of this was in the face of an advance of 25 cents per ton in the price. The foundries are taking pig iron as fast as they can get it from the furnaces, and are doing an excellent business. The Southern furnaces are declining business for delivery after July 1 next, as they regard it highly probable that freight rates will be adjusted on a higher basis, and they are unwilling to jeopardize any prospective profits. While freights in Southern territory are weak and unsettled, it is thought that a settlement is not far off. Entirely regardless of the freight situation, however, the local iron and steel interests say that there will certainly be another advance in iron within the next month, whether transportation figures are higher or lower.—Chicago Tribune.

THE ATCHISON DIVIDEND.

During yesterday morning Wall Street interest centred in the meeting of the Atchison Directors. As was expected, action was taken upon the question of a dividend on the preferred stock, and, keeping their promises to the public, the Directors declared a 1 per cent., thus placing Atchison preferred again on the dividend list. Dividends on the stock of the old Atchison Company—there was no preferred—ceased in 1889.

During the first half hour yesterday the two Atchison stocks were quite buoyant, but later the trading contingent affected to suddenly discover that the Atchison dividend was not likely to be more than 1 per cent., and that it might not represent any definite period. On this they took to the short side of the stocks and sold them aggressively. When the action of the Directors was announced it was found that the traders were quite right, that the 1 per cent. on Atchison preferred was indefinite as to period. Whereat there was more short selling, and both stocks dropped substantially from their previous high prices.

On the decline, however, they were well taken, Flower brokers and other inside interests appearing as persistent buyers. These insiders would not commit themselves as to the Atchison dividend, but in some quarters it was intimated that there is a strong probability of another 1 per cent. on the stock when another quarter rolls around.

FEDERAL STEEL BUOYANCY.

The Federal Steel stocks were the features of the market yesterday. Federal Steel common was especially buoyant, running from 41 to 45 and making a net gain of more than four points for the day. Close to 100,000 shares of the common stock changed hands. Federal Steel preferred, on about half of that total, got up above 82 and made a gain of more than two points. Strong interests were aggressive buyers of both stocks, insiders and their friends being persistently active in that way. There was no definite news regarding the property, but the current rumors regarding the probable early absorption of other steel concerns received more general credence than heretofore. The commission houses were quite active in Federal Steel common, closely following the Flower buying.

Along with the Federal Steels, Tennessee Coal and Iron and Colorado Fuel and Iron were both strong and heavily traded in. Steel trade interests were buyers of both stocks. Tennessee Coal got up to 36¾, and Colorado Fuel gained a point, selling up to 20½.

UNION PACIFIC ACTIVITY.

Union Pacific common sold up to within a fraction of 43 yesterday and on transactions of 47,000 shares gained between 2 and 3 points net for the day. The preferred stock, which was also quite active, got up to 73, and made a gain of about a point. Banking interests and people having close relationships with the Union Pacific management were buyers of the stocks. One rumor had it that the company has positively secured the control of the Chicago and Alton property, and, although this rumor was subsequently denied by authorities, Wall Street insisted on believing in it. It was said that the whole matter had been finally arranged at a meeting on Tuesday night.

Chicago and Alton was also strong in the early hours, getting up to 172. It gained 3 points net for the day.

ONE VANDERBILT DIVIDEND.

New York Central Directors yesterday declared the regular 1 per cent. quarterly dividend on that stock, and although bearish professionals tried to appear disappointed over the failure of the Directors to increase the rate they did not make much headway on the short side of the stock. No one at all conversant with Vanderbilt affairs expected anything more than the usual 1 per cent. on New York Central. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt has recently been telling his friends that he did not intend considering larger dividends on the stock until 1899.

Wall Street expects other Vanderbilt dividends to-day, although there is a possibility that they may not be acted upon until next Wednesday. Omaha took an upward spurt yesterday, getting up again to 92½. Otherwise the Vanderbilt stocks were dull.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO STRENGTH

Notable among the buoyant stocks yesterday were the Baltimore and Ohio issues. The old common stock, with all assessments paid, jumped to 72¾, and gained 7½ points net. Between 6,000 and 7,000 of the certificates changed hands. New Baltimore and Ohio common, when issued, gained between four and five points; the new preferred, when issued, gained 1¾ points, and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern preferred gained one point. London was a heavy buyer of the stocks, but the largest purchases came from people close to the Baltimore and Ohio syndicate. No news on the property came to light, but in high quarters there was, as there has been for some time past, rampant bullishness on all the Baltimore and Ohio issues. Figures that now seem preposterous are talked of for all the group, and by usually conservative people.

MONEY MARKET EASE.

The money market yesterday was serene throughout. No ill-effects of Tuesday's temporary flurry in call rates were shown, and all day call loans were made at 2½ per cent. Some few smal amounts were placed at 3 per cent., but 2½ per cent. was the prevailing rate. Banking authorities said yesterday that the advance to 4½ per cent. on Monday was entirely unwarranted, and that it came only because the banks were caught unawares. In the highest financial circles it is the general opinion that money will continue easy and cheap for some time to come. Accumulations for January disbursements are not expected to affect the money situation to any appreciable extent.

LONDON A HEAVY BUYER.

London was quite a factor in the New York market yesterday, the arbitrage houses alone trading in something like 50,000 shares of stock, the bulk of which was bought. Early London quotations were considerably above Tuesday's New York closing, and in the first half hour much was made of the London bullishness. The Atchison stocks were heavily bought for European account, and the Baltimore and Ohio issues, the Union Pacifics, the Southern Railways, and Northern Pacific common also found favor abroad. Denver preferred was also bought for European account, that stock running up to 68, chiefly because of the foreign buying.

SUGAR AND TOBACCO WEAK.

Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust were both soft yesterday. After an opening bulge Sugar Trust dropped down and flopped around in an uninteresting sort of way throughout the day. Tobacco dropped from 141¼ to below 140, and then, rallying, cut down its net loss to a fraction. The stocks received little or no support, and the Street in general seemed to give them scant attention.

IN THE IRON TRADE.

In its review of trade conditions, The Iron Age, the leading authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"The year 1898, with its extraordinary record for production, closes with a burst of activity unparalleled in the history of the industry, except in the previous year 1879. An enormous tonnage has been placed for 1899 delivery, but at very low prices. An increasing number of producers, having their order books in good shape for many months to come, are virtually withdrawing from the market or are asking higher prices.

"The Western markets for foundry irons have been comparatively quiet during the past week, but there has been continued activity in the East, where the furnaces had been relatively lower for some time past. These furnaces now have advanced prices and are calling a halt.

"In steel material Pittsburg notes sales of one block of 25,000 tons of Bessemer pig. In the East there have been a number of sales of round lots of Basic pig iron at the range of $10.25 to $10.75.

"There has not been much doing in steel, East or West. Makers of billets are firm on the basis of $16 Pittsburg and $17.35 to $17.50 in Eastern Pennsylvania. Buyers, however, are resisting the advance. To what extent and in what manner the tin plate consolidation has control of the supply of tin plate bars has not transpired. It is regarded as probable that some arrangement must have been made.

"In the rail trade the event of the week has been the sale by the Maryland Steel Company of 80,000 tons of rails to Asiatic Russia, thus following up the former sale of 40,000 tons to the same parties. The report of a sale of 35,000 tons for Australian delivery cabled from London looks like a belated reference to an old transaction. The Pennsylvania Railroad is in the market for a large lot of rails.

"The wire trade is developing strength. Rods are scarcer and pretty high prices have been paid by Canadians. The negotiations for the control of large additional plants by the leading interest have actively progressed and are reported to have resulted in the acquisition of one important establishment in the Cincinnati district.

"Further orders have come to the plate mills East and West, and they are now so overloaded with work that prices are being advanced and business is being turned down. An interesting transaction was the sale of a lot of 4,000 tons of plates for export, at Philadelphia.

"The makers of structural material are getting a fair amount of business for this season of the year, and the indications point to a full volume of work for 1899.

"In the West, particularly, all the concerns who supply material for car building are very heavily engaged, some of them being full of work for the first half of 1899.

"In a few lines prices are still irregular. There is complaint of cutting of prices in sheets, while in cotton ties a lively struggle for orders is progressing in some markets in the South.

The cast iron pipe makers are figuring on a lot of about 20,000 tons for Yokohama. The prospects for a heavy export trade next year are regarded as promising.

"At the close of this week the Executive Committee of the American Tin Plate Company is to discuss and determine the policy of the consolidation on prices. The metal trade is looking forward to the decision with the keenest interest."

SOUTHWESTERN STOCKS.

Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Texas Pacific were all conspicuous in yesterday's market. The St. Louis and Southwestern stocks were also buoyant. No news was out on any of the group, but the buying of them was called good, and was done in a confident manner. On Central Pacific the only gossip had to do with anticipations of the publication of the company's refunding scheme, whereby the Government interest in the road is to be paid off.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS.

Minneapolis and St. Louis second preferred and common stocks came to the front yesterday, the former making an 1½-point gain. The stocks were much more active than for some time. The only explanation of the strength was a vague rumor of some sort of a consolidation which the management of the company is said to be trying to effect.

MINING STOCKS IN BOSTON.

The ease with which a copper mining enterprise can be exploited in the Boston market, says The Journal of that city, gets another exemplification in the case of the Montana and Arizona Consolidated Copper Mining Company. The first day's subscription to-day amounted to over 14,000 shares, or more than one-third of the company's offering of 40,000 shares. A prominent local broker expresses the opinion that if this "craze" to buy new copper shares continues much longer at its present pace it will almost come to rival the famous London "Kaffir craze," during which would-be subscribers so crowded the brokers' offices that they could only get their orders and subscriptions in by throwing them through open door and windows and over the heads of other people.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $98,561 in Southern Railway's net earnings for November, making an increase of $523,743 since July 1.

Advance in the price of seats on the Boston Stock Exchange from $18,000 to $24,000.

Surplus net earnings of $196,565 shown by Southern Pacific of California for the fiscal year ended June 30, against a deficit of $225,713 for the previous twelve months.

Increase of $37,053 in "Pan Handle's" surplus net earnings for November, but decrease of $119,653 since Jan. 1.

Re-election by Atchison Directors of the retiring Executive Committee and general officers.

Increase of $325,104 in New York Central's surplus net earnings for the quarter ended Dec. 31.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in December showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$1,959
Norfolk and Western	2,018
Total increase two roads	$3,977
Increase previously reported	287,824
Total increase twenty-two roads	$291,801
Decreases:	
Alabama Great Southern	$5,607
Decrease previously reported	214,835
Total decrease 27 roads	$220,442
Net increase	$71,359

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	239½	240¼
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	130	135
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	89	90
Columbus, (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	4
New Orleans Traction pf	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53	54
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 6 p. c., with int	94¾	95¼
Brooklyn Ferry	40	40¼
Union Ferry	45½	46¼
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex. int	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	34¼	34½
Amsterdam pf	68	69½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¾	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	16½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	48	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	19¾	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	93	96
Western Gas	95	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate common	39	42
American Tin Plate pf	99	102
American Typefounders	47	50
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Barney & Smith stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco	38	38½
Continental Tobacco pf	81	81½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	30	33
Knickerbocker Ice common	49½	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf	78¾	79¼
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	21	25
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	26⅝	27¼
Otis Elevator pf	80	90½
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	431	432
Trenton Potteries	9	13
Trenton Potteries pf	53	58
Union Typewriter	18	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	96	100
Wagner Car Company	175	176

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	16¼	18
Electric Vehicle pf	55	65
Hudson River Telephone stock	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	65
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	25
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price for bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Iron Silver sold at .73@.70.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Alamo sold at .06, 500 Gould & Curry at .24, 600 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 200 Portland at 1.40, 100 Standard at 2.20.

On the Mining Exchange, 600 shares of Lagonda sold at .35½, buyer 3, and 5,000 Sentinel at .002, buyer 30.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

EXCHANGE.

Al	Horn Silver	1.15	
A	Silver	.70	
F	gs. & Pem. I	.12	
	Crosse	.10	
	adville	.07	
	Little Chief	.18	
	Mexican	.30	
Ch	Ophir	.55	
Chry	Phoenix, gold	.09	
Coms	Potosi	.15	
Con. Cal. & Va	Plymouth Con	.07	
Crown Point	Savage	.13	
Dead	Sierra Nevada	.35	
Enterprise M. Co	Standard Con	2.00	
Father de Smet	Union Con	.15	
Gould & Curry	Utah	.10	
Hale & Norcross	Yellow Jacket	.18	

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
American Coal	1.25	Ontario	5.00
Adams Consol	.09	Ophir	.55
Belcher	.18	Occidental	.09
Best & Belcher	.35	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.35	Phoenix G. M. Co	.08
Brunswick Con	.14	Potosi	.16
Caledonia & H	.50	Savage	.10
Challenge	.25	Sierra Nevada	.30
Crown Point	.14	Standard	2.00
Chrysolite	.13	Small Hopes	1.15
Con. Cal. & Va	1.15	Union Con	.12
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Utah	.12
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Yellow Jacket	.16
Crescent	.10	Argentum Juanita	.32
Catalpa	.13	Alamo	.04
Deadwood Terra	.45	Anaconda	.51
Eureka Con	.20	Cripple Creek Con	.07
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cr. Cr	.04
Gould & Curry	.24	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	50.00	Golden Fleece	.25
Horn Silver	1.15	Isabella	.29
Iron Silver	.72	Mollie Gibson	.24
Julia Con	.01	Mount Rosa	.17
Kingston & Pemb	.14	Pharmacist	.03
La Grosse	.12	Portland	1.35
Leadville Con	.09	Specimen	.03
Little Chief	.20	Union	.17
Mexican	.28	Work	.10

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00¾	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50
Good Samaritan	.001	Garfield Con	.13
Lagonda	.35½	Isabella	.30
Miami	.01	Jefferson	.05½
Pilgrim	.001	Justino	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.01	Mollie Gibson	.23
Waldorf	.005	Mount Rosa	.18½
Yukon	.05	Marshall Mill	.54
Cannon Ball	.002½	Portland	1.40
Elkton	.78	Old Gold	.003½
Gold Coin, Cr. C.	1.50	Sentinel	.001½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Official Stock Exchange quotations:

America	375	Imp. & Traders'	450
American Exch	170	Leather Mfrs	170
Broadway	230	Manhattan	240
Butchers & Drov's'	65	Market & Fulton	210
Central National	160	Mechanics'	185
Chatham	290	Mercantile	170
Citizens'	135	National Union	245
Commerce	214	New York	230
Continental	128	N. Y. County	1300
Corn Exchange	260	N. Y. Nat. Ex	91
Fourth National	180	Nat. Bank of N. A	140
Gallatin Nat.	300	Phenix	90
Garfield National	1050	Seaboard National	182
German-American	113	Second National	450
Greenwich	165	Seventh Nat.	135
Hanover	500	State of New York	108
Hudson River	160	Western National	160

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,218,219
Gold reserve	242,665,650
Net silver	6,090,340
United States notes in the Treasury	14,016,993
Treasury notes of 1890	890,198
Total receipts this day	1,691,525
Total receipts this month	29,301,647
Total receipts this year	233,858,744
Total expenditures this day	1,296,000
Total expenditures this month	29,812,000
Total expenditures this year	317,640,594
Deposits in National banks	96,015,331
Silver bullion	867,728
National bank notes received for redemption	133,224
Government receipts from customs	1,107,834
Internal revenue	564,205
Miscellaneous	19,486

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
2d week Dec	$38,511	$44,118	$37,876
From July 1	822,571	812,512

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp Co 4s		Chic Term Tran 4s		Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st		St L Southw 2d inc	
500	104½	25,000	94½	2,000	111	8,000	39½
Agr Tob Co scrip		Col Fuel & Iron 5s		Manh Ry con 4s		6,000	39½
15,000	95	5,000	81	17,000	96	15,000	39½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		5,000	82	Met St Ry gen 5s		20,000	39½
1,000	89½	5,000	82½	38,000	118	5,000	39½
10,000	89	Colorado South 4s, when issued		Mex Inter 1st 4s		10,000s20F	39½
Atch, Top & San F adjustmt 4s		10,000	85¾	10,000	84	20,000	39½
10,000	79¼	10,000	86¾	15,000	84¼	15,000	39¾
10,000	79¼	Col, H V & Tol 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $35 pd		Midland of N J 1st		20,000	40
11,000	79⅜			1,000	122	25,000s20F	40
25,000	79¼			Mo, K & T 1st 4s		4,000	40½
5,000s3	79¼	16,000	81	3,000	90¾	31,000	40¼
25,000	79¼	20,000	80¾	10,000	90¾	56,000	40½
18,600	79⅜	5,000	81	500	90	10,000s20F	40½
18,000	79¼	Consumers' Gas Co of Chic 1st 5s		500	90	20,000	40¾
5,000	79⅜	1,000	106	Mo, K & T 2d		St Paul & Dul 2d	
5,000	79¼	5,000	106½	30,000	67¾	10,000	110
5,000	79	10,000	106¾	7,000	67	1,000	110¾
30,000	79¼	Dal & Waco 1st 5s		5,000	67⅛	St P, M & M, Dak Extension	
10,000s10F	79⅜	10,000	87	7,000	67	5,000	124
500	79	8,000	87½	2,000	66¾	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
25,000	79	10,000	88	8,000	66⅜	2,000	101⅞
10,000	79⅛	5,000	88½	4,000	66¾	3,000	102
10,000	79⅛	Den & R G 4s		25,000	67	So Pac of Cal 5s, con stamped	
4,000	79	1,000	101¾	20,000	67¼	1,000	106
30,000	79⅛	14,000	102	10,000	67⅛	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
10,000	79⅛	Den & R G imp 5s		65,000	67¼	2,000	105
10,000	79¼	15,000c	102½	Mo Pac 1st con 6s		8,000	105½
40,000	79	10,000s20F	102¾	30,000	109	10,000	105
35,000	78⅞	Det City Gas 5s		5,000	109¼	Standard R & T 6s	
10,000	79	10,000	98⅞	Mo Pac 1st col 5s		9,000	82½
4,000	78⅞	5,000	95¾	10,000	88	Standard R & T inc	
16,000	78¾	1,000	98½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s		2,000	23
5,000	78⅝	E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		2,000	82	15,000	22¾
5,000	78⅝	10,000	115¼	6,000	81⅞	5,000	22½
72,000	78¾	Elgin, Jol & E 5s		Nash, C & St L 5s		5,000	22¾
10,000	78⅞	10,000	104¾	14,000	107	10,000	23
Gen 4s		10,000	104¾	N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s		Termina R R Assn of St L con 5s	
12,000	99⅜	10,000	104¾	2,000	97½	2,000	110
80,000	99¼	Erie Tel & Tel 5s		124,000	97⅜	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	99⅜	6,000	105	N Y C & H, Mich Cent col 3½s		24,000	109
56,000	99⅛	8,000	105¼	6,000	96¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
500	99⅜	1,000	105⅜	N Y, Chic & St L 4s		30,000c	47
38,000	99¼	1,000	100	2,000	106⅜	25,000	47¾
1,000	99⅜	Erie gen lien 4s		N Y, O & W ref 4s		5,000	47½
500	99⅜	5,000	75¼	3,000	104⅞	5,000	48
3,000	99¼	3,000	75¾	N Y, O & W con 5s		15,000	47⅜
Austin & N W 1st		Erie 4s, prior bds		1,000	106½	50,000	47½
8,000	91	1,000	94¼	N & W Ry con 4s		25,000	47¾
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		4,000	94	2,000	89¾	20,000	48
270,000	98¼	10,000	94¼	4,000	89½	25,000	48⅛
10,000	98⅝	Evans & T H 1st		6,000	89¼	20,000	48
5,000	98⅜	5,000	123	Nor Pac gen lien 3s		35,000	48¼
50,000	98¼	Ev & T H gen 5s		16,000	69¼	55,000	48⅜
20,000	98¼	15,000	99¼	10,000	69⅜	55,000	48½
2,000	98⅛	6,000	99⅜	35,000	69½	15,000	48⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued		Flint & P M, Port Huron div 5s		35,000	69⅛	10,000	48⅜
10,000	98⅜	5,000	100½	20,000	69⅜	15,000	48⅜
25,000	98¼	Flint & Pere M 5s		5,000	69¾	5,000	48⅞
25,000	98⅜	5,000	99⅞	5,000	69⅞	5,000	48¾
39,000	98⅜	5,000	100	Ohio & Minn 1st, Springfield Div		5,000	48⅞
Balt & O Southw 1st inc, Ser B		Ft W & D C 1st		5,000	85¼	130,000	49
2,000	113	10,000	85	10,000	85¼	15,000	48⅝
11,000	12	4,000	85½	9,000	103¾	20,000	49
5,000	12	Ft Wth & R G 1st 3-4s		Ore R R & Nav 4s		153,000	48⅞
5,000	12¼	10,000	64⅞	20,000	99¾	15,000	48⅝
4,000	12½	Fulton Elevated 1st		Ore Short Line 6s 1st con 5s		Union Pacific 4s	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		3,000	54½	5,000	110⅝	16,000	103¼
4,000	94¼	Gal, Hous & H 5s		2,500	110¼	3,000	103
6,000	94	2,000	99	Inc A 5s		5,000	103¼
B, R & P G M 5s		Gal, H & S A, Mex & Pac div 5s		2,000	84½	10,000	103⅜
5,000	109	10,000	99½	10,000	84¼	10,000	103⅝
Cent Br'ch U P 1st		16,000	81	2,500	84	15,000	103⅝
1,000	91⅞	20,000	80¾	Inc B & col tr		12,000	103⅜
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		5,000	81	10,000	64½	7,000	103¼
10,000	92¼	Consumers' Gas Co of Chic 1st 5s		10,000	64¼	17,000	103⅜
1,000	92	1,000	106	5,000	64¾	Wabash 1st 5s	
10,000	92¼	5,000	106½	Peo & Eastern 1st		10,000	113¾
12,000	92¼	10,000	106¾	10,000	82½	Wabash deb, Ser B	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		Dal & Waco 1st 5s		Pitts & Wn 1st 4s		10,000	35
5,000	12	10,000	87	6,000	100	1,000	34½
Cent Ohio Recr 1st		8,000	87½	3,000	99¾	18,000	34¾
100,000	108½	10,000	88	10,000	100	1,000	34⅝
K C, Ft S & G 1st		5,000	88½	1,000	99¾	5,000s3	35
25,000	70	Den & R G 4s		13,000	100	1,000	35
2,000	69½	1,000	101¾	Reading Co gen 4s		52,000	35
5,000	69	14,000	102	30,000	86¼	5,000	35¼
2,000	68⅜	Den & R G imp 5s		6,000	86⅜	15,000	35
5,000	68	15,000c	102½	5,000	86½	W N Y & Penn 1st	
10,000	68¼	10,000s20F	102¾	12,000	86¼	2,000	111
6,000	68¼	Det City Gas 5s		12,000	86⅝	2,000s20F	111
6,000	68⅜	10,000	98⅞	20,000	86¾	W N Y & Penn inc	
4,000	69	5,000	95¾	53,000	86⅞	12,000	12½
1,000	69¼	1,000	98½	Rio Grande Wn 1st		18,000	12¾
8,000	69¼	E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		1,000	92	Wilkes & East 1st	
1,000	69⅛	10,000	115¼	3,000	91⅞	4,000	96½
1,000	69¼	Elgin, Jol & E 5s		1,000	92½	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	69¾	10,000	104¾	5,000	92	5,000	63⅝
Kings Co Elev 1st		10,000	104¾	5,000s20F	92	12,000	63⅞
15,000	100⅞	21,000	64	St L & I M gen 5s		5,000	64
Chic, B & N 5s		6,000	64¼	50,000	104	5,000	63⅝
2,000	103¾	Keokuk & D M 1st		St L & S F G M 5s		7,000	63½
C, B & Q con 7s		2,000	110	11,000	109	10,000	63⅞
1,000	117⅛	Lake E & W 1st		2,000	108¾	5,000	63¾
C, B & Q con 5s		2,000	113½	10,000	108⅞	20,000	62⅞
500	122	L S & Mich So 3½s		St L & S F G M 6s		13,000	63¼
Chic, Bur & Qy, Iowa div 4s		1,000	106½	3,000	124⅜	4,000	63¾
13,000	104½	9,000	106	5,000	124⅜	6,000	63⅞
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		St L Southwn 1st 4s		St L Southwn 1st 4s			
Chic, Ind & Louis refunding 6s		5,000	84¼	5,000	84¼		
1,000	107¼	Long Island G M 4s		San A & A Pass 4s			
Chic & Northw reg gold 7s		5,000	95¼	54,000	77		
5,000	113	Louis & Nash uni-fied 4s		4,000	77½		
C, R I & P gen 4s		6,000	97¾	25,000	77½		
2,000	106¾	5,000	97½	5,000	77¾		
10,000	106⅝	5,000s10F	97½	25,000	77⅝		
				So Pac of Ariz 1st			
				10,000	111½		

Total sales $4,985,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
38,430	Am. Sugar Refs.	126¼	126½	124⅜	125
960	Am. Tobacco	141	141	139¼	140⅝
200	Am. Sp. Mfg	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
270	At., Top. & S. F.	19⅝	19⅝	18½	18½
11,410	At., T. & S. F. pf.	52¾	52¾	50¾	50⅝
1,270	Brook. R. T.	72¾	73⅜	72¼	72⅝
100	Bay State Gas	5	5	5	5
100	Balt. & Ohio	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2,710	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	122¾	122¾	121½	122
2,380	Chi., M. & St. P.	117⅜	117⅝	116¾	117⅜
880	Chi., R. I. & P.	109¾	110⅛	109⅝	110
20	Chi. Gt. West	15⅜	15⅜	15⅛	15¼
20	Den. & R. G. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝
7,400	Federal Steel	44¾	44¾	44¼	44¾
2,930	Fed. Steel pf.	82¼	82¼	80½	82⅜
200	Gen. Electric	92⅜	93¼	92⅜	93¼
1,250	Louis. & Nash.	63⅜	63⅝	63	63½
300	L. E. & West	20¾	21	20⅝	21
1,400	Manhattan	96⅜	97¼	96⅜	97¼
1,980	Mo. Pacific	43⅝	44¼	42⅝	43¾
1,270	Nor. Pacific	41¾	41¾	41⅜	41⅝
140	Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅜	76⅝	76⅛	76½
100	N. Y. Central	123¾	123¾	122¼	122½
580	Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	42½	43⅛
2,150	People's Gas	108¾	109⅛	108	108¾
100	Reading	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
100	Reading 1st pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
110	Southern Ry.	10	10	10	10¼
700	Southern Pf.	41¾	41¾	40⅞	41⅝
280	Tenn. C. & I.	36⅛	36⅜	36	36⅜
470	Texas Pacific	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	18⅜
1,150	Union Pacific	40⅜	42¾	40⅜	42¾
2,490	Union Pac. pf.	72¼	73	71⅞	73
30	U. S. Leather pf.	69⅜	69½	69	69½
350	U. S. Rubber	45¾	45¾	44⅜	45
50	U. S. Rubber pf.	22⅜	23½	22⅜	23⅛
50	Wabash pf.	22⅜	23½	22⅜	23⅛
60	Western Union	92½	92⅝	92¼	92¼

$1,680

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$45,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	79¼	79½	79⅛	79⅜
15,000	M., K. & T. 1st	90½	90½	90½	90½
65,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	47	48	47	48

$125,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—In the market to-day, copper shares were taken in hand and made to sell at prices never before heard of. Arcadian seemed to be the prime favorite, and rose from yesterday's closing at 49 to above 59, making a net advance of 10 for the day. Butte and Boston rose 5⅛ to 84¼, closing at 82½, and was a close second. Franklin was bought on take orders up to 22, a net gain of 2¾. Osceola boomed 5½, to 78; Boston and Montana, 2¼, to 255, and Centennial, 1⅜, to 31. Realizing sales were noted in the cheaper copper shares during the early day, which included some of the curb stocks. The speculation seems to be in the so-called Copper Trust stocks, and likely enough a short interest may have enabled the leading spirits to move up their specialties. Intrinsic merit is not considered in the rush to bull copper.

Call loans, 2@3; time money, 3@4; commercial paper, 3½@5½. At the Clearing House, balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Boston & A.	246	248	Fitch. pf	107½	108
Boston & L.	236	..	Me. Central	139	145
Boston & Me.	179	..	Old Colony	193¼	..
Boston & P.	283	..	West End	89½	90
C. J. & S. Y.	130	..			

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (c'ck-silver)	4	..	Gold C. M.	.60	.85
Alloues	6	6½	Napa, (quick-silver)	7⅝	..
Arnold	10	10¾	Osceola	76⅝	77¼
Atlantic	31	32	Penn'r, (gold)	5⅝	5¾
B. & C. C.	.37½	.42½	Quincy	139	142
Bos'n & Mon.	255	257	S. Ysabel	6	7
Butte & B.	82½	83	Tamarack	.170	..
Calumet & M.	615	625	Tecumseh	5	5½
Centennial	31	31⅜	Wolverine	32	32½
Franklin	21½	21⅝			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell T.	274	276	Mexican Tel. 1⅝ 1¾
Dom. Coal	33	..	N. E. Tel. .. 135
D. Coal pf.	114	115	P. Pal. Car. 150 ..
Ed. Elec. Ill.	196	..	U. S. Oil .. 27¾ 28¼
Erie Tel.	76	76½	U. S. Rubber. 44½ 45
Gen. Elect.	93	93½	West. Elect. 39½ 40
G. Elect. pf.	158	..	W. Elect. pf. 61⅜ —
L. Con. S. S.	23	23½	

Unlisted Securities.

Mercad G. M.	5	—	Old D. C. M.	31⅞	32

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—National Biscuit common experienced another day of phenomenal strength and activity, which gave it a new high-price record. The shares sold up to 51½, and closed at 51⅜, 1⅝ above Tuesday's close. The preferred gained 1⅛ points, closing at 105½. American Tin Plate common, though less active, showed renewed strength, and also reached a new high mark, 42. The close was within ½ point of the top, 41½, 2 points above the close of the previous day. The preferred gained 1 point, selling up to 102 and closing there. Free selling of Diamond Match drove its price down 2 points, to 146½. City Railway was easier, at 295, and West Chicago went back to 93½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	33
Calumet & C. C. & D. Co.	62½
Brew. & Malt. Co.	3½
Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	22
Chicago Packing & P. Co.	20
Chi. Packing & P. Co. pf.	42
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	140½
Lake St. Elevated	18½
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	11½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	29
North Chi. St. R. R.	228
Street's W. S. C. Line	19
West Chi. Street R. R.	93¼
South Side Elevated R. R. Co.	74½
National Biscuit com.	51⅜
National Biscuit pf.	108½
American Steel & Wire com.	27⅜
American Steel & Wire pf.	98

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—The market opened with an unusual degree of bullish activity. The features were Cambria Steel receipts, Pennsylvania Manufacturing and Union Traction. In Cambria Steel the trading was large, one prominent house buying 10,000 shares, and about 20,000 shares being traded in throughout the session. At 12⅜ a new high record was made. Union Traction was steadily absorbed all day for New York account. The other Traction issues, though neglected, were strong. Activity in Marsden was again manifest. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was firm, with a large volumne of business within very narrow limits, selling at 24@24½. United Gas Improvement was firmer at 1.25@1.25½, and the Storage stocks were strong. Choctaw securities made a new high record, the common selling at 27⅝ and the preferred at 43½. The bond market was strong, and money was easy.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Val.	21	21½	Choctaw pf.	43⅞	43⅝
N. Pac. com.			Penna. Mfg.		
t. ctf.	41⅝	41⅞	$25 pd.	24¼	24½
Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅝	76⅞	St. Paul	117¼	117½
Penna.	60⅝	60⅞	W. N. Y. & P.	3⅛	3¼
Reading t. c.	9½	9 9-16	Met. Ry.	192	193
Read. 1st pf.	23 5-16	23⅜	Phila. Trac.	94½	94¾
Read. 2d pf.	10⅜	11 1-16	Balto. Cons.	31¾	32¼
Union Trac., 17½ pd.	30⅝	..	Welsbach L.	38	39
U. Gas Imp.	125	125½	C. T., Pitts.	56½	57
Marsden	6¼	6⅝	C. T., P., pf.	21⅝	22
Choctaw	27⅝	28		59¾	60½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly reports of the following banks will be found in another column: Germania, Home, Colonial, Astor Place, and Bank of New Amsterdam.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Russel Clothing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $17,500. Directors—Louis Michael, New York City; Morris Solomon and Albert M. Fragne, Brooklyn.

Caney of New York City, to manufacture and sell ladies' wearing apparel; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. D. Caney and L. B. Caney, New York City; W. Caney, Batavia.

Blumenthal Saxonia Worsted Mills of New York City, to manufacture fancy knit goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Ida Drobnitski and William Drobnitski, Brooklyn; Solomon Blumenthal, New York City.

McLean Elgin Creamery Company of McLean, Tompkins County; capital, $4,500. Directors—A. M. Francis, C. C. Pitts, D. W. Rowley, C. A. Hart, Alvin Howard, George Fitts, and Milton Webtser, McLean.

Adams Brothers Company of Troupsburg, Steuben County, to deal in all kinds of food products; capital, $10,000. Directors—Anderson Fowler, T. Albens Adams, Robert A. Adams, and Charles E. Wickers, New York City.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE CARLTON PRESS.—Schedules of the Carlton Press of 9 Murray Street show liabilities $12,040, nominal assets $17,269, actual assets $1,028.

NEIL MACDONALD.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss received an execution yesterday against Neil Macdonald, broker, of 150 Broadway, for $30,605, in favor of Frank H. Church, for the amount now due with interest on a demand note made by him on July 30, 1891, for $25,000, to the order of the Third National Bank, which assigned the claim to Mr. Church. Mr. Macdonald was formerly in the railroad contracting business.

A. S. BAKER & Co.—Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver for A. S. Baker & Co., corporation publishers and export agents, with an office in the Produce Exchange Building, on the application of Benjamin Cochran, a judgment creditor, for $1,267. The company was incorporated in April, 1890, with a capital stock of $20,000, published the "Spanish-American Buyers," and also acted as export agents in the Spanish-American business. That line was demoralized, it is said, by the war with Spain. The liabilities are about $11,000, due to fifty creditors, and the assets nominally $8,000 on outstanding accounts, of which $1,000 may be collected.

Out of Town.

BACH BROTHERS.—Bach Brothers, dealers in dry and fancy goods, at 775 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., filed an application for involuntary bankruptcy with Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court yesterday morning through Robert H. McCarter, acting for Kohn, Adler & Company of Philadelphia, Froedel & Bachman and L. W. Koplin & Co. Bach Brothers' indebtedness to the Philadelphia concern amounts to $1,703.62; to Froedel & Co., $287. They also have confessed a judgment in the Circuit Court for $3,428.81 to Louis Bach, the father of the partners. William and Henry Bach. Besides the confessed judgment in the Circuit Court there are a number of suits pending against the concern in the First and Second Courts in Newark. A receiver could not be appointed by Judge Kirkpatrick on the application of Kohn, Adler & Co., because the Philadelphia firm could furnish no bond for the moneys taken in from now until Jan. 9, when the injunction issued by Judge Kirkpatrick, to show cause why Bach Brothers should not be adjudged bankrupt, is returnable. An effort will be made by the attorneys of at least one of the creditors to file a similar petition to that already in court and to furnish the proper bonds for a receiver.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Jarmulowsky Bros., composed of Meyer and Elias Jarmulowsky, importers of dress trimmings at 725 and 727 Broadway, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The liabilities are $9,125, due to thirty-three creditors, and assets $6,980, consisting of stock $1,837, accounts $5,143. They started in business on Grand Street in 1886 with $300 capital, built up considerable trade; have been at various locations since then, and moved to the present location in February last.

Louis Aarons of 130 East Seventy-sixth Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday through his attorneys, Einstein & Townsend, with liabilities $38,143 due to 300 creditors and no available assets. Mr. Aarons was formerly of the firm of Stransky, Reiman & Aarons, dry goods dealers on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Third Avenue, who were unsuccessful in 1888. Since then, it is said, they have paid off $60,000 of the liabilities, and yesterday Einstein & Townsend filed in the County Clerk's office satisfactions of twenty judgments, aggregating $27,000, which had been obtained by creditors of Stransky, Reiman & Aarons.

Robert L. Boyd of 23 Warren Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday showing liabilities $210,792, and no available assets. He has an income from a trust fund of $13,860 by the will of Sarah A. Boyd, which he claims is exempt. He has one share of stock in the Boyd & Abbott Company, dealers in stationery specialties, of which he has been secretary and treasurer, but the stock is hypothecated. John Scott Boyd is the largest creditor, for $74,506. Of the liabilities all but $51,659 were contracted as a partner in the firms of Baker, Pratt & Co. and "Pratt & Co.," who went out of business ten years ago. The Metropolitan National Bank is a creditor for $55,339.

Louis Sternberger of 589 Broadway filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $57,525 and no available assets. He has only three creditors—Solomon Stein, $43,000 on a note; Kennett, Hopkins & Co., $12,855 balance due on grain operations, and Birdie Stein Steinberger, $1,669 on a judgment obtained against him on Feb. 18, 1897, for costs. He has an interest in the estate of Simon Sternberger, but he claims it is of no value for the creditors, as it is charged with money advanced to him which is much more than his share.

Truston P. Edwards of 2,088 Seventh Avenue filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $16,633 and no assets. He was formerly a wholesale dealer in millinery goods, and made an assignment on Dec. 6, 1894, the assets realizing $7,084, which was divided among the creditors, the dividend being about 29 per cent.

Michael Cohen of 357 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $54,839 and no assets. The liabilities are principally to shoe manufacturers in Boston, Lynn, and Haverhill, Mass.

Louis Abrams of 130 East Seventy-sixth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities, $38,196; no assets.

Louis Levy of 142 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $23,796 and no assets. He is in no business now.

Aaron Loeb of 123 East One Hundred and Fifth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $13,507 and no assets. He is in no business now.

A meeting of creditors of Mattison & Jacobson, manufacturers of pants at 26 Walker Street, was held yesterday before Referee Morris S. Wise at 52 Exchange Place. Seven creditors proved their claims, and Edward Phillips was elected trustee of the estate of the bankrupts.

JAS. MACNAUGHTAN'S FAILURE.

Meeting of Creditors of the ex-President of Tradesmen's National Bank.

A meeting of the creditors of James Macnaughtan, ex-President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, was called yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Morris S. Wise, at 52 Exchange Place. Only a few creditors were present, and Mr. Macnaughtan did not put in an appearance. He was represented by his attorney. A. Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, who said that Mr. Macnaughtan was out of town for his health, but would no doubt be on hand at the next meeting. Referee Wise said he would issue an order to compel him to be present at the next meeting.

One claim was proved, that of the Hamilton Trust Company, for $50,000. Other claims were presented, including one from Russell Sage, but as they did not comply with the forms and did not have the original notes attached to the claims, they were not accepted.

Ex-Congressman Adams represented the Tradesmen's National Bank, whose claim amounts to over $350,000. Mr. Adams said he wanted to object to the claim of the New York Wool Warehouse Company of $550,000, if it was filed.

The meeting was adjourned for two weeks.

Some of the creditors stated that they wanted to examine Mr. Macnaughtan and also to examine his books, and hoped he would be present at the next meeting.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first named being that of the debtor:

ALLEN, William D.—A. D. Emmons	$313
ADLER, Leopold—A. G. Imhof	323
ALLEGRO, Gregorio—J. Chr. G. Hupfel Brewing Company	121
ALTMAN, Henry—C. Weissberg	18
ALTMAN, Charles L.—Eastman's Company of New York	314
BOEGER, Henry, Jr.—Ida Boeger, costs	110
BOLTON, William C., and John L. Wolf—E. A. Leonard	128
BOWMAN, Martin U.—Herbert F. Andrews, and Theodore O. Miller—William Ormsby	57
BOWMAN, Martin U.—Herbert F. Andrews, and Theodore O. Miller—C. Hastings	57
BISSINGER, Augusta—Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company	293
BENTZ, Annie—H. G. Silleck, Jr.	1,077
BARRY, James T.—J. F. Casey	530
BYRNES, Thomas L.—S. Weitheim	89
CLEARY, Joseph—D. Meschendorf	67
COHEN, Bernard N.—L. Kahner & Co.	127
CARY, Robert, and Frank Saarbach—G. M. Ness, Jr.	24
COKER, William R.—Cudahy Packing Company	142
CAVINATO, Joseph, Luigi, Natale, and Stephen—Rafael Gersle	531
CONNER, Henrietta J., Charles S., and Benjamin F., executors, &c.—William Watson, executor, &c.	7,734
DOERING, Hermann, James U. Pomeroy, and Reinhardt Geebach—B. Condero	3,279
DAHL, Samuel—L. Dahl, costs	49
DUNLEAVY, Christopher — Manhattan Railway Company and anoher, costs	234
DUNLEAVY, Christopher — Manhattan Railway Company and another, costs	233
EARTMAN, David—H. Brunn	175
ELIAS, M. Angelo—E. H. Murphy	72
FELTMAN, Henry—Oxley & Enos Manufacuring Company	194
FISCHGRUND, Adolph—M. Tischler	181
GILDLE, John D.—C. Perrin & Co.	92
GOLDSMITH, Samuel J.—M. J. Forgotson	1,642
HOLLOUBECK, Emanuel—M. Wolf and others	298
HART, Max—W. Lyman	1,234
HIGGONS, George T.—P. J. Clary	240
KORN, Abraham—J. Korn, costs	129
KELLY, Michael—A. Picker and others	131
KEIT, John J.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	195
KOSTER, BIAL & CO.—W. & J. Sloane	815
LAFER, Louis—Beth Israel Hospital	67
LAWLESS, Michael J.—Ronalds & Johnson Company	120
LEMMEL, Hortense—E. A. Price and another	398
MOSELEY, William E.—R. Lathers	257
MANSFIELD, Luthur E.—W. A. Ross & Brother	116
MULLER, Conrad, Jr.—K. Mueller, executrix	1,217
MORRIS, Nathan—I. M. Berinstein	386
MURRAY, Michael—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	106
MACDONALD, Neil—F. H. Church	30,605
MANHATTAN CONCRETE COMPANY—Mason's Supplies Company	1,023
McMANUS, Jane—H. Neiman	50
McLEAN, John N.—Climax Specialty Company	46
McDONALD, Grace—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	118
NORRIS, George—E. A. Hamilton & Co.	36
NORMAN, Frank O. and Engrey—J. Shea	193
OKIE, Howard P.—S. V. Whelen	82
O'ROURKE, William F., Jr.—William D. Jameson	966
PETTERSEN, Frank—M. Johansen	263
PIERCE, Mary H.—N. F. Benson	115
POHLMAN, Edward A.—J. R. Collins	27
ROBERTSON, Angus A.—B. French	115
RINGROSE, Thomas W.—P. F. McKeon	34
ROONEY, Joseph—C. K. Inness	866
RAMER, Catherine T.—P. O'Connell	124
ROBINSON, Henry P., and William Vaughan—J. E. & T. Lynch	702
RITCHIE, Adele—Helen Stein	275
SCHILD, Morris—C. Kaufman and another	281
SINSHEIMER, Isaac, and Isidore Mitchell—W. S. Witch and

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway Building Sold—Eighth Avenue Block Front Bought by Builders—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Mary A. Bensel to Henry D. Goodman the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 64 East Seventy-ninth Street, 16.6 by 60 by 102.2; also, for D. B. Childs the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 7 East Seventy-seventh Street, 16.8 by 60 by 102.2.

A building running through from Broadway to Mercer Street, on a plot 25 by 200, has been sold for cash. The broker in the transaction declines to give any further details, except that the buyer is a firm which will improve the property for its own use.

John F. Doyle & Sons have sold for A. Newbold Morris, Trustee, to the Central Brewing Company, eight lots on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 148 feet east of Avenue A; adjoining on the west a plot of the same size recently purchased by the same company.

Paul Mayer has sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to David Rothschild and Herman Strauss the plot of sixteen lots on the east side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, being eight lots on the avenue and four lots on each street. The property will be improved with five-story flats.

Lalor & Beringer were the brokers in the sale reported yesterday of eight lots at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street for the Beekman estate. The buyer, Leopold Newborg, will erect American basement dwellings, with Indiana stone and Roman brick fronts, on the property. This land, which adjoined the old Beekman farm, was acquired by William Beekman in May, 1793.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Henrietta A. Latham the dwelling 408 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; also, to Ella J. Chase the adjoining house, 410 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

Ranald H. Macdonald and Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Dr. Eliot Gorton to Patrick McMoran for $65,300 the four-story dwelling 25 West Thirty-second Street, 25.9 by 98.9. The buyer gives in part payment the three-story dwelling 156 West Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100. Dr. Gorton bought the Thirty-second Street house only a week ago.

Miles & Helfer were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 236 Henry Street to Irving J. Kempner.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Mary B. Hughes and another, for $22,000, the five-story stone-front flat, 127 West Sixtieth Street, 25 by 100.5.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Bradley L. Eaton, for $2,789, the two-story frame dwelling 1,046 Tiffany Street, 25 by 100.

Thompson & Pryor sold in foreclosure to Charles Brogan for $6,000 the three-story brick dwelling 1,202 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 16.8 by 90.

Julius Scott has sold to a client for J. Goldfiam, 336 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a three-story and basement single-flat house, 16.8 by 100, and has also sold for G. Scherin his property in Orange, N. J., 40 by 100, located on Day Street.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 127 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,152.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 27 to 33 Sheriff Street, for a three-story brick storage house, 87.5 by 100, R. Hoe & Co. of 504 Grand Street, owners, architects, and builders; cost, $30,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, for two five-story brick and stone flats; 25 by 82.4, Alphonse Hogenauer of 348 Willis Avenue, owners; Henry Anderson of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $44,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, northwest corner of Hamilton Place, for one six-story and two seven-story brick flats, with stores, 40 by 59.11 and 44.11 by 94.11, C. F. Rodgers of 1,663 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $240,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 125.9 feet east of Madison Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, J. S. Spencer of 120 West Seventy-fifth Street, owner; S. M. Holden, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fifty-second Street, south side, at the East River, to a two-story brick boiler house, New York Hygeia Ice Company, owner; J. Kastner & Son of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 77 and 79 Bowery, to a five-story brick store and lofts, estate of C. Bouton of 22 William Street, owner; J. Bockell & Son of 54 Bond Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

WALHALLA HALL WILL REMAIN.

The East Side's Historic Meeting Place Not to be Demolished.

Walhalla Hall will not be demolished to make room for tenements, as has been recently reported.

The property which covers 48, 50, and 52 Orchard Street has been bought by Jacob Levi, and it is announced that after an interruption for the purpose of renovation the hall will resume its career as the popular and historic meeting place for east siders.

The property was sold through Broker Cyrille Carreau.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 122d St, 15.11x100; John O. Baker to Simon Herman and another..... $7,400
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft n of 122d St, 15.11x100; Simon Adler to Henry S. Herman..... 100
BOULEVARD, s corner of 137th St, 162.1x irregular to street x115; Margaret J. Smith and Margaret McCue to Edward Kochkeller..... 18,000
CHURCH ST, 478 to 484, 83.8x60; Frederick Sackett to Isidore Jackson..... 1
CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, 83.8x50; Caroline G. Ewen and others to Frederick Sackett..... 1
CHERRY ST, 478 to 484, n s, 83.8x50; Isidore Jackson to Joseph W. Kierst..... 1
CHERRY ST, 67, 21.7x63.2x27.11x62.7; Michael Kennedy to Bridget Kennedy.. 1
CHERRY ST, 468 to 478, 129.7x97.8x129.7x irregular; Daniel J. Early and another, executors, to Louis Levy..... 1,000
23D ST, s s, 394 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; John F. Hanley to Joseph Smith..... $13,000
40TH ST, 229 East, 12.7x98.9; John J. McKew and another, executors, to Luke A. Burke..... 4,500
47TH ST, 12 West, 21.5x100.5; Jessie L. Neilson and others to Elizabeth Van S. Hyde..... 100
52D ST, 389, n s, 80.3 ft e of 1st Av, 19x72x irregular; Michael Hay and others to Charles Berry..... 2,500
64TH ST, 131 West, 20x100.5; Herman Wronkow and wife to Marie V. D. Brown, exchanged..... 1
64TH ST, 127 to 131 West, 60x100.5; Charles Althof to Herman Wronkow.... 1
71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.11x102—; Donald Mitchell to Emil Bloch..... 1
83D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Charles Hornung, Jr., and wife to Anna M. Hornung..... 10
83D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; Karl Hornung and wife to Charles Hornung, Jr..... 10
109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Joseph Cirrito to Gateana Cirrito..... 100
109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, runs s 10x n w —x e 9.2; George J. Bradish and others to James Keese..... 200
112TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Philip F. Reilly to Bridget Reilly..... 5,000
114TH ST, n s, 117.6 ft e of 3d Av, 17.6x100.11; George W. Cotterill, referee, to Adelaide R. Jackson..... 12,900
137TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 7th Av, 18x99.11; Charles E. Picken to Elizabeth C. Hornby..... 100
148TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 16.8x100; Lena M. Stark to David Bennett.. 4,700
149TH ST, s e corner of Convent Av, 100x irregular; 47th St, n s, 500 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.4; Michael H. Hyland to George and Agnes Farnsworth and others..... 1
162D ST, s s, 530 ft e of the Boulevard, 70x irregular; Edward Clearwater and wife to Jacob D. Butler..... 10

Recorded Leases.

BARRY, James T., executor and as trustee, to Michael R. Kennedy; 316 West 42d St, 5 years..... $1,500
BLUNDELL, Elizeabeth, to Diedrick Wiesehan; Southern Boulevard, n e corner of 167th St, 9 years..... 900
CAMPBELL, J. Neil, to Mott Brown; 310 West 116th St, part, 6 months..... 198
GAROFALO, Vincenzo, to Guiseppe Piersanto; 330 and 332 East 115th St, 2½ years..... 1,500
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Caroline Schwarz; 63 Irving Place, s w corner of 18th St, 5 years..... 2,400
MORRIS, Henry L., and others, trustees, to Ann Swanton; 8th Av, w s, 50.2 ft s of 46th St, 25.1x75, 20 years..... 1,500
PACHINSKY, Abraham, to Louis Fruchs; 245 Monroe St, 5 years..... 2,575
TAYLOR, Mary, executrix, to John J. Hayden; 161 and 163 Lincoln Av, 15 2-3 years..... 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, and others to United States Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, w s, 75 and 50 ft n of 122d St, 3 years.... 5,000
BENNETT, David, to Lena M. Stark; 184th St, s s, 200 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years..... 3,000
BERRIGAN, Jane E., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c.; 584 Broome St, 1 year..... 1,000
BINSSE, Lewis J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,088 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000
BRIDGMAN, Catharine W., and Iola B. Moore and another, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 878 Broadway, 5 years..... 3,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Boulevard, e s, extends from 161st to 162d St; 162d St, s s, 30 ft e of Boulevard; Boulevard, n e corner of 162d St, 1 year..... 82,000
COHEN, Mary, to Moritz Schlossheimer and others; Orchard St, e s, adjoining the lands of Henry Cruger and Cornelius Happy, installments..... 3,000
COHEN, Mary, to Ernst J. Gehben; Orchard St, e s, adjoining the land of William Barnett and another, 5 years..... 13,000
CORNWELL, Jacob S., and others to James C. Lenney; 331 West Houston St; 211 Hester St, Plot 171, map of Unionport; Lots 733, 773, 775, and 780 and Gore 1,102, map of the village of Mount Vernon; also Lots 51 and 55 in the centre ⅓ of Lot 39, map of East Mount Vernon, ¼ year..... 250
CRAWFORD, Francis, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 98th St, s w corner of the Boulevard, 3 years..... 45,000
DE ROP, Frank, to Albert E. De Mott; Lots 140 and 141, map of 473 lots, Haight estate, Westchester, 3 years..... 1,550
DOEINCK, Eugene, to John F. Betz; 1,355 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,400
ECAN, Patrick K., to Peter J. Egan; 3d Av, n s, 352.10 ft w of 1st St, Twenty-fourth Ward, 4 years..... 500
EGLINGER, Anna M. A., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 21 6th Av, 1 year.. 2,000
EHLERS, Marie M., to Home for Incurables; 133d St, s s, 135 ft w of 4th Av, 4 years..... 5,000
GLASER, Henry C., to Maria L. Cornell, executrix; 3d Av, s e corner of 20th St, leasehold, 3 years..... 3,500
GOODMAN, Aaron, to Isidore Jackson; 408 to 418 Cherry St, 1 year..... 35,300
HAMERSHLAG, Joseph, and David E. Oppenheimer to Thomas Adams; West End Av, n w corner of 105th St, 1 year.... 63,000
HAVILAND, A. Walter, to Edward Wanty; 46th St, s s, 21.6 ft e of Madison Av, 325 Spring St and 518 to 522 Greenwich St, and other out-of-town property, 2 years..... 1,200
HESSBERG, Isaac, to Edward Kochkeller; proposed 5th St, n s, 348.11 ft e of Green Lane or Av, 3 years..... 2,500
HOLLOWAY, John P., to John J. McCullough; Valentine Av, e s, 315 ft s of 184th St, also 200 ft s of Clark St, 10 years..... 3,900
HUTCHINGS, Daniel D. and Samuel B., to John F. Condon; 162d St, n e s, 340 ft n w of Branch Railroad lands, 1 year. 2,800
JACKSON, Isidore, to Frederick Sackett; 478 to 484 Cherry St, 1 year..... 5,250
KELLERMANN, Charles, and others, to L. Austin Johnson; e s of 7th Av, 61.8 ft s of 20th St, 5 years..... 2,000
KENNEDY, Michael R., to John F. Betz; 316 West 42d St, store lease, demand.. 1,500
KERR, Jessie M., to Mary L. Reed, as general guardian; 87th St, s s, 220 ft w of West End Av, 3 years..... 12,500
KIERST, Joseph W., to Isidore Jackson and Abraham Stern; 478 to 484 Cherry St, 1 year..... 7,750
KOHKELLER, Edward, to Margaret J. Smith and Margaret McCue; Boulevard, s corner of 137th St, 3 years..... 13,500
LANDON, Edward H., to Henry A. C. Taylor; Madison Av, w s, 25.5 ft s of 60th St, 3 years..... 55,000
LEE, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 5th Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 1 year..... 8,000
LEVINESS, Nathaniel, to John Le Count; Fordham Av, s s, adjoining the lane running from said avenue to Prospect St, City Island, 3 years..... 1,500
LEVY, Louis, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 134 and 136 West 19th St, 1 year..... 22,000
LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hammerslag and David E. Oppenheimer; 7th Av, n w corner of 121st St, ½ year..... 20,000
MADDEN, Richard, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 50 Block A, amended map of Mapes estate, 6 years..... 935
MANDER, Laura E., to James Morrison and James Pfimister; 119th St, s e corner of Lexington Av, demand..... 413
McCORMACK, William H., and others, executors, &c., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 222 West 72d St, 1 year..... 32,000
NELSON, Laura M., to William G. Kaufman; Washington Av, n w s, 75 ft s w of 165th St, ½ year..... 1,000
OVERINGTON, Harry, to Enoch G. Bell; 162d St, n s, 162.9 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year..... 3,000
OVERINGTON, Harry, to Eva C. Stanton; 162d St, n s, 162.9 ft w of 3d Av, 4 years..... 15,000
OVERINGTON, Harry, to William H. Field, trustee; 162d St, n s, 187.9 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 15,000
PIZA, Florence L. and Joshua S., to Augustus Van Cortlandt; Barretto St, w s, 205 ft s of Foote Av, extends to the bulkhead line and lands under water, 3 years..... 12,500
ROBINSON, Frederic S., to Richard Cummings; 182d St, n s, 166.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ year..... 1,150
ROLAPP, Henry, to Mary Wiener; 237 East 12th St, 3 years..... 13,000
SCHWARTZ, Benjamin F., to the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company of Philadelphia; 54 East 25th St, secures counsel fees..... 3,000
SMITH, Samuel W. B., to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 79th St, n s, 625 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 132,500
STONE, Abraham, and others, to the State Bank; 440 to 444 East Houston St, 1 year..... 20,000
THIELE, Marie, to Nicholas Von Der Lieth; 23d St, n s, 20 ft w of 10th Av, 10 years..... 2,250
TODD, Margaretha, to George H. Byrd; n s of 26th St, 330 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years..... 72,500
WALSH, Florence J., to Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees, &c.; 60 Washington St and 40 West St, 1 year..... 50,000
WALSH, Florence J., to Robert S. Minturn and another, trustees, &c.; 60 Washington St and 40 West St, 1 year..... 50,000
WEBBER, William G., to Irving Savings Institution; 5th Av, n e corner of 101st St, 3 years..... 42,000
WEBBER, William G., to Irving Savings Institution, 5th Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 3 years..... 27,000
WEBBER, William G., to Irving Savings Institution, 5th Av, e s, 53.11 ft n of 101st St, 3 years..... 27,000
WEBBER, William G., to Irving Savings Institution, 5th Av, e s, 81.11 ft n of 101st St, 3 years..... 19,000
WINEHILL, Anette E., to Lucy A. Buhler; 119 East 56th St, 3 years..... 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

DOUGHERTY, Charles, to Seward Baker.. $614
EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS Bank to Theresa Schappert, (2 mtges).... 24,463
FOWLER, Lottie M., to Carl Ernst..... 2,200
HAND, Clifford A., executor, to Havens Relief Fund Society..... 26,000
KNOX, Effa V., to Lydia G. Welch..... 9,000
KOCHKELLER, Edward, to Margaret J. Smith and another..... Nom.
KOEHLER, H. & Co., to Henry Elias Brewing Company..... 2,500
LOCKMAN, Jacob K., to John A. Chambers..... 23,000
LYNCH, James D., trustee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 18,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary E. Robert..... 21,057
RAY, Francis A., to Anna B. Ray..... 8,500
RAY, Francis A., to Anna B. Ray..... 5,000
SIMONSON, Alfred L., to George F. Martens..... 800
SIRE, Albert L., to Charles Frazier..... Nom.
THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis P. Furnald, (2 mortgages.)..... Nom.
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 5,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to James D. Lynch..... 8,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to James D. Lynch..... 10,000
TOWNSHEND, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 42,500
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York to Eugene S. Reynal..... 45,000
WEBER, Henry J., to Henry A. C. Taylor..... 28,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CANAL ST, 392, and 11 and 13 York St; Fritz Kuhnle against Stewart Duncan, owner; John F. Scannell, contractor.... 178
MOTT AV, 320 to 324; Walter E. McClatchey against Mary E. and Frederick Robinson, owners; Hanwerk & Davis, contractors..... 25
WASHINGTON AV, 878; J. P. Duffy & Co. against John Walker, owner and contractor..... 24
7TH AV, 1,831 to 1,837; Frederick B. Benedict against George F. Picken and Harry Lilly, owners and contractors.... 850
16TH ST, 227 West; Andrew J. Byrne against G. Schneider and wife, owners; E. Sorenson's Sons, contractors..... 210
88TH ST, 55 West; Joseph R. Buckley against Joseph Heidelburger, owner; George A. Cole, contractor..... 80
119TH ST, 108 West; John Preusser against Ada B. Miller, owner and contractor..... 100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 95th St, 75.6x100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company, with Theresa Reinhardt, sixteen payments..... $35,000
CHERRY ST, 408 to 418, Isidore Jackson, with Aaron Goodman, eleven payments..... 55,000
21ST ST, 41 East; Emil Auerbach, with Walter M. Fernbach, eight payments.... 30,000
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
DUANE ST, 82; Consolidated Construction Company, on Josephine D. McLaughlin to Robert Rossman..... 425

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 790; Philip Fisher against Sarah W. McDannold, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.
KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 234th St, 25x100; John W. Wilson against Earl H. Miller and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. J. Tinney.
LAFAYETTE ST, w s, Lot 453, map of Unionport; also 7th St, s e corner of Avenue B, 50x100, Unionport; Joseph Thall against Francesco Padula and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. R. Syme.
LIVINGSTON PLACE, s e corner of 17th St, 53x irregular; Sarah C. Fountain against Katie F. or Catherine Wagner, widow and executrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mabbett & McAdam.
1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 108th St, 25x95; Frederick W. Mattocks as receiver, &c., against Alexander and Theresa Joca, (action to set aside, assignment of lease, &c.;) attorney, H. L. Johnson.
22D ST, 340 West; Nelson and Joseph Greenfield, executors, &c., against Elvina Whitman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Willmann.
101ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 39.5x101.1x 34.1x100.11; Adam Happel against Frederick Wachsmuth and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wilson.
130TH ST, n s, 1,000 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Sophia Hencken against Hermann Englehardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.
136TH ST, n s, 1,050 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Charles Unangst against Hermann Englehardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst.
209TH ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; Thomas L. Reynolds against George H. Chamberlain and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. J. McMahon.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, Dec. 22.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

42—Curtis vs. the Mary Powell.
43—Briggs vs. Duell.
46—Baird vs. Reilly.
47—Smith vs. U. S.
48—U. S. vs. Hirsch.
49—Same vs. Claflin.
52—Same vs. Brewer.
53—Same vs. same.
54—O'Donohue vs. Bruce
55—Richardson vs. Osborne.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Merriam vs. Merriam.
2—Hand vs. Hand.
3—Masterton vs. Stehler.
4—Lusk vs. Lynn.
5—In re Post.
6—Kevitt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—In re Brown.
8—Beekman vs. Van Dolsen.
9—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Heine.
10—Robins vs. Robins.
11—Oberlies vs. Mende.
12—Hall vs. Sloss.
13—Roberts vs. Burns.
14—Oppenheimer vs. Cook.
15—Clute vs. Andrews.
16—Terbruggen vs. Plath.
17—In re McAllister Co.
18—Weidenfelds vs. Woolfolk.
19—In re Rosenthal.
20—Ross vs. Jongersoll.
21—Landsberg vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
22—Remsen vs. Kelly.
23—McKenna vs. Baumann.
24—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Quintard.
25—Manhaimer vs. Fisher.
26—Vaughan vs. Vaughan
27—Trask vs. Steinway.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Ovens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re 120th St.
2—Bartlett vs. Bruce-Brown.
3—Bartlett vs. Loney.
4—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Wagstaff.
5—Allis vs. Allis.
6—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Schumacher.
7—Same vs. Scott.
28—In re Poth.
29—Argrave vs. Blackman.
30—Cohn vs. Scott.
31—Lavanburg vs. Pfeiffer.
32—O'Brien vs. Davies.
33—Guarantee Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
34—Tanner vs. Friedline
35—Beeckmann vs. Bedford Quarries Co.
36—Morrison vs. Burger.
37—Raynor vs. Beckart.
38—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Jenkins.
39—Blin vs. Muten.
40—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Johnson.
41—In re Heyman.
42—Societa, &c., vs. Dobson.
43—Sandburg vs. Hence.
44—In re Florence.
45—Crawford vs. Spencer.
46—Holland vs. Day.
47—Crawford vs. Coler.
48—Rubenfeld vs. Robiner.
49—Duncan vs. Scurich.
50—Rossner vs. Scannell.
51—In re Duncan.
52—De Goode vs. Sexton.
53—In re Gillespie.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Demurrers.

893—Giggens vs. Gedney.
852—Kolel Am. Vatiferes, &c., vs. Eliach Preferred Causes.
1936—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Duggett.
2280—Dept. of Buildings vs. Jones.
2428—Warrendorff vs. Steinway.
2487—Mathews vs. Plock

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1146—Birrell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1417—Mayer vs. Mayer.
1852—Herschfield vs. Herschfield.
841—Frethey vs. Durant.
821—Am. Credit Ind. Co. vs. Jonas.
1464—Molleson Bros. Co. vs. Melley.
1474—Potter vs. Potter.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1865.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal term)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Case on.

1—Merriam vs. Merriam.
2—Hand vs. Hand.
3—Masterton vs. Stehler.
4—Lusk vs. Lynn.
5—In re Post.
6—Kevitt vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—In re Brown.
8—Beekman vs. Van Dolsen.
9—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Heine.
10—Robins vs. Robins.
11—Oberlies vs. Mende.
12—Hall vs. Sloss.
13—Roberts vs. Burns.
14—Oppenheimer vs. Cook.
15—Clute vs. Andrews.
16—Terbruggen vs. Plath.
17—In re McAllister Co.
18—Weidenfelds vs. Woolfolk.
19—In re Rosenthal.
20—Ross vs. Jongersoll.
21—Landsberg vs. Brush Elec. Ill. Co.
22—Remsen vs. Kelly.
23—McKenna vs. Baumann.
24—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Quintard.
25—Manhaimer vs. Fisher.
26—Vaughan vs. Vaughan
27—Trask vs. Steinway.
28—In re Poth.
29—Argrave vs. Blackman.
30—Cohn vs. Scott.
31—Lavanburg vs. Pfeiffer.
32—O'Brien vs. Davies.
33—Guarantee Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
34—Tanner vs. Friedline
35—Beeckmann vs. Bedford Quarries Co.
36—Morrison vs. Burger.
37—Raynor vs. Beckart.
38—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Jenkins.
39—Blin vs. Muten.
40—Hy. Huber Co. vs. Johnson.
41—In re Heyman.
42—Societa, &c., vs. Dobson.
43—Sandburg vs. Hence.
44—In re Florence.
45—Crawford vs. Spencer.
46—Holland vs. Day.
47—Crawford vs. Coler.
48—Rubenfeld vs. Robiner.
49—Duncan vs. Scurich.
50—Rossner vs. Scannell.
51—In re Duncan.
52—De Goode vs. Sexton.
53—In re Gillespie.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Jacob C. Doerfler.
Eleanor R. Dowd.
Lenhard Anspach.
Joseph Lawrence.
At 11 A. M.
Albert E. Sheible.
Sarah P. Waldron.
At 2 P. M.
Hannah Richmond.
Aaron H. Burr.
Lena Lochner.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1420—Contested will of John Lattimore.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6251—Futerman vs. Armhaus.
1838—McAllister vs. Shoemaker.
57—McGhee vs. McNally.
1765—Kahm vs. Sunlight Incandescent Gas Lamp Co.
5846—Pinkus vs. Fish.
1902—Pollach vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6509—Pasternak vs. Weiss.
2154—Allen vs. Gibbons.
2155—James vs. Piza.
2156—Baumann vs. Uhren.
2157—Hamilton vs. Van Steenburgh.
2158—Daly vs. Ringler.
2159—Rabey vs. Wich.
2160—Campbell vs. Neuberth.
2160½—Ernst vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2161—Smith vs. Muller.
2163—Diehl vs. Thornburgh.
2164—Blanchard vs. Cuffrey.
2165—Laird vs. Berrient.
2166—N. Y. Strawboard Co. vs. Morrison.
2167—Schlattky vs. Denton.
2168—Coyle vs. Campmann.
2169—Phillips vs. Arnold.
2170—Same vs. Scott.
2171—Rosenblatt vs. Sour.
2172—Carter vs. McCall.
2173—Carroll vs. Randall.
2176—Lenahan vs. Matthews.
2177—Fidelity Printing Co. vs. Bailey.
2178—Lorender vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Calendar clear.

1785½—Parker vs. Art Students' League.
634—Aschoff vs. Barnes.
2010—Baker vs. Boll.
1782—Sullivan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1783—O'Neill vs. same.
1948—Mackinstry vs. McCormack.
1897—Fischer vs. Mertzfelder.
1268—Baumann vs. Kelly
1725—Finegold vs. Greenfield.
5986½—Rafalewitz vs. Steinfelder.
1954—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1989—Weinberg vs. Heyman.
1330—Charleston vs. Jaffa.
1954—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1992—Cameron vs. Seger.
2000—Schepp vs. Franko-Am. Pat. Can Opener Co.
1717—Bendit vs. Keith, 50—Preston vs. Hilton
1991—Sass vs. Richey.
1223—Cohen vs. Isaacs.
1945—Homan vs. Stillgebauer.
1238—Sayre vs. Stein.
1199—Mallard vs. Schmitt.
650—Herzfeld vs. Rosenberg.
2202—Boulton vs. Morgan.
2203—Schoy vs. Ruff.
2205—Pike vs. Strom.
2206—Kohler vs. Helms.
2207—Garfingel vs. Reibstein.
2208—Megrodschian vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2209—Man vs. Smith.
2210—Mezzacabo vs. Chapman.

Pleadings.
1—Lorenzo Priori.
2—James Megryer.
3—Daniel J. Earle.
4—John Reily.
5—William Farrell.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2018—Schildwachter vs. Upton.
2019—Cohen vs. Schwartz
1487—Simpson vs. Rosenthal.
1606—Persiappe vs. Coventin.
1457—Schneer vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
196—Fresch vs. Freeman.
2047—Hackett vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2149—Franklin vs. Johnson.
1542—Grose vs. Simpson.
957—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1855—Willcox vs. Spero.
2015—Torrey vs. Sloan.
2017—Kohn vs. Heyman.
2180—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2181—Burgess vs. Bernheimer.
2182—Martin vs. Fasig.
2183—Halloran vs. John Ellis & Co.
2180—Hooper vs. Brett.
2186—Curren vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2187—Lezah vs. Bendheim.
2189—Morgenthau vs. Cahn.
2190½—Hatch vs. Newell.
2192—Am. Motor Co. vs. Herrman.
2193—Hamm vs. Weber.
2194—Newmann vs. Brandt.
2195—Bagg vs. Marshall.
2196—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2197—Stern vs. Wagner.
2198—Daly vs. Levy.
2200—Sands vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

5355—McCann vs. Breslin.
6079—Same vs. same.
6138—Baldwin vs. Coleman.
6394—McCahill vs. Burke.
6274—Marc vs. Lucatos
5147—Kalinski vs. De Faria.
6375—Murray vs. Lhowe.
6449—Taylor vs. Smith.
6457—Van Buhren vs. Bartell.
6452—Griffen vs. Wellender.
5666—Scott vs. Forman.
6459—Jones vs. Hayman.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2210.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Gordon, and Sullivan for the People.

1—Edward E. Conrad.
2—Henry Gottlieb.
3—Gerri Werner.
4—James D. Hallen.

Pleadings.
1—Lorenzo Priori.
2—James Megryer.
3—Daniel J. Earle.
4—John Reily.
5—William Farrell.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and O'Connor for the People.

1—Charles Welsh.
2—Mary Brown.
3—George Brown.
4—Hamid Abdulla.
5—Herman Popp.
6—John King.
7—Jane Mahoney.
8—Yee Den.
9—Frank Kedenberg, Frank Rogers.
10—Clarence Ashton.
11—John Dolan.
12—George Kilgore.
13—Joseph Sprince.
14—John Collins.
15—Anthony Donohue, Thomas Bennett.
16—Rosina Steiber.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Recess until Wednesday, Dec. 28.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and O'Reilly for the People.

1—Fayne Moore.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Jackson vs. Steiber, (two cases)—William J. Gardner. Norton vs. Fulton—Henry B. Howland.
SUPREME COURT—Cohen, J.—Matter of Reade —James J. Nealis. Howell vs. Jayne—Charles E. Rushmore. Matter of Barton—Edward D. O'Brien.
SUPREME COURT—Daly, J.—Matter of Magovern—William H. Willis.
SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Lanier vs. Stein, (three cases)—Benjamin E. Hall.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Mary R. Swan vs. Ida L. Jenkins—James J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Ward, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar called at 10:30.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day calendar—Smith, J.—

The Town of Huntington vs. Titus.
943—Duley vs. Duley.
952—Crocker vs. Hathaway.
881—Price v

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—SUSAN L. VIVIAN and JOHN F. PATTERSON, as executrix and executor of and trustees under the last will and testament of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against SARAH CROW, widow of DAVID CROW, deceased; MOSES R. CROW, ELIZABETH H. CROW, his wife, and RUSSELL RANDALL HUGES, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire the trial to be in the City and County of New York.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants and each one of them:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, August 19th, 1898.
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City.
To the defendants Sarah Crow and Elizabeth H. Crow:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City. d1-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as trustee under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against ADELE I. HUMPHREYS, Florence D. Kellogg, Hulda Wagener, Maurice V. Freund, Leon Revillon, Theodore Revillon, Anatole Revillon, Tenea Herzog, Hannah Newman, Cecelia Feder, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 8th day of July, 1898.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
To the above-named defendants, Hannah Newman and Hulda Wagner, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, November 30, 1898.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York.
d1-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial New York County.—DAVID STEWART against ISMA SCHREYER, John Graber, and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff, and Walter N. Smith, Louis C. Muller, and Margaret Middleditch.—Summons.
To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 10, 1898.
ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To the defendants John Graber and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff.
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19, 1898.
ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n24-law6wTh&ja4

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-law6mTh.

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 S. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next. —Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898. STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.
ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-law6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.
CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-law6mTh

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix; LOUIS NORDLINGER, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDE DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-law6mTh

SEEBACH, FRANK A.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Charles Seebach, whose place of residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained; Albert Friedland, Maurice Marks, Joseph Solomon, and William Solomon, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree should not be made revoking the letters of guardianship heretofore issued to said Charles Seebach on the person and estate of FRANK A. SEEBACH, minor, and why the account of said Charles Seebach, as such general guardian, should not be judicially settled, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRED. CYRUS STERNBERGER, Atty. for Petitioner, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL MARSH, JULIA WILLCOX, Executors. ORDYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-law6mTh

WILHELM, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Knapp, Edward P. Knapp, Edward Wilhelm, Alvin Wilhelm, Mabel Wilhelm, Mrs. Straub, with whom Edward P. Knapp, an infant under the age of 14 years, resides; Caroline Baettenhaussen, Henry T. Wilhelm, and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE WILHELM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the Fourteenth day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Fritz Baettenhaussen, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRED. CYRUS STERNBERGER, Atty. for Petitioner, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL MARSH, JULIA WILLCOX, Executors. ORDYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-law6mTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor. o20-law6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARK ROW.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and designated on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated 21st December, 1829, by the number twenty-three, (23,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Park Row forty (40) feet two (2) inches from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row easterly twenty-five (25) feet to land now or late of Hosea Duglass, thence southerly along said last-mentioned land sixty-three (68) feet one (1) inch to lot known on said map as lot number twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve (12) feet three (3) inches; thence easterly along lot number twenty-four (24) on said map six (6) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot number twenty-four (24) fifty-two (52) feet three (3) inches to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1898.
NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

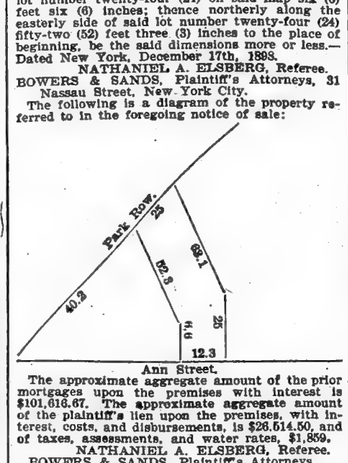

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $101,616.67. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $26,614.50, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,859.
NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY T. COSGROVE, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER MACDONALD and wife, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date November 2d, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, are bounded and described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and building and improvements thereon erected, situate on the easterly side of Union Avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Union Avenue, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second (Kelly) Street and Union Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second (Kelly) Street, ninety-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Union Avenue twenty-one feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second (Kelly) Street ninety-five feet to the easterly side of Union Avenue, and thence southerly and along the easterly side of Union Avenue twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number six hundred and seventy-four Union Avenue, in said city.
Dated New York, December 5th, 1898.
ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 West Broadway, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

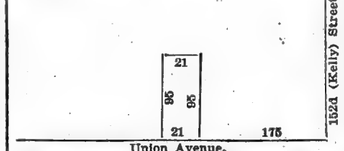

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $6,295.84, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1898, with costs and allowance amounting to $247, together with expense of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, to be paid by referee or allowed out of purchase money, is $500 and interest.
Dated December 5, 1898.
ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.
d12-2aw3wM&Th&ja4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MICHAEL STEINER, plaintiff, against FRANK MOORE and others, defendants:
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street distant one hundred and fifteen feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet five inches, thence westerly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet, thence southerly parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 127 East 56th Street.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1898.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale, and known as Number 127 East 56th Street:

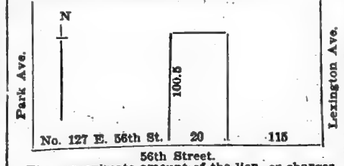

The approximate amount of the lien, or charges, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $16,847.30, with interest from November 12, 1898, together with $305.20, costs and allowances, with interest from November 28, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.
The unpaid taxes and assessments upon said premises amount approximately to $450, with interest.
THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
n20-2aw3wTu&F&d22

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ORLANDO W. BUTLER, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against OWEN F. HANRETTY and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that lot of land in the City of New York, in the Borough of the Bronx, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Section A of the Vyse Estate, belonging to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co.," dated July 1, 1893, made by John G. Van Horne, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and annexed to a certain deed made by the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co. to Madeline Pierce, dated July 19, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on July 19, 1893, in Liber 10, Section 11, of Conveyances, at Page 162, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's office July 19, 1893, is known and designated by the Lot Number One Hundred and fifty-four, (154.)—Dated New York, December 21, 1898. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
A. B. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

No. 1,311 Hoe Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,187, with interest thereon from December 15, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229, with interest from December 15, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $158 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
d22-3aw3wTu&Sa&ja12

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PEARL STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER and ano., as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadwey, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, known as Nos. 247 and 249 Pearl Street, which are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street distant ninety-six feet five inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of John Street and the northerly side of Pearl Street; running thence northerly through the centre of a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches, thence easterly fifteen feet and two inches, then northerly eighteen feet and five inches, thence easterly four feet and six inches, thence northerly six feet and three and a half inches, thence easterly seventeen feet and two and a half inches, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and fifteen feet and eleven and one-half inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street, and thence westerly and along the northerly side of Pearl Street thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1898.
STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney for Plaintiffs and Attorney in Person, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

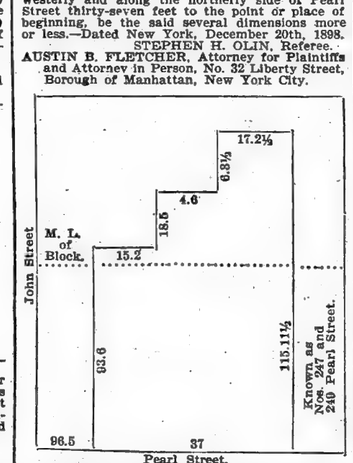

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $10,474.93, with interest thereon from the 8th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.40, with interest from 13th December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $532.81 and interest.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.
GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance, thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly and parallel with said street two feet four inches, and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
Dated New York, December 14, 1898.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

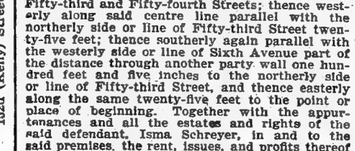

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,474.93, with interest thereon from the 8th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.40, with interest from 13th December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $532.81 and interest.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.
GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance, thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly and parallel with said street two feet four inches, and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
Dated New York, December 14, 1898.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

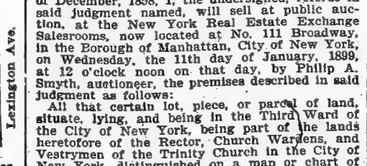

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $157.65 and interest.
ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
d19-2aw3wM&Th&Ja9

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
FALL RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N.C. .Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N.J. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap., $3up
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Florida, Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p. Opens Dec. 5th. A. E. DICK, Mgr.
do Magnolia Spgs., Magnolia Spgs Hotel, ap, $3 up
do Jacksonville St. James Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J. Lexington Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, St. Ermin's. {Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Mobile, Ala.....Battle House, a. p., $2.50 up
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do .....Royal Hotel des Etrangers
do .....Hotel des Londres
New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do...(W. Leland, jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Hygeia Hotel, ap, $4up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Restaurant Alc. & Tdh.) The Lafayette, e.p. $1up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do (Rest. Alc. & Tdh.) Hotel Chamberlin, ep. $2up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

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BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Leaving New York Jan. 26, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Piraeus, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $430 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.
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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Jan. 7 NIPPON MARU. Jan. 25
DORIC.....Jan. 17 RIO JANEIRO...Feb. 2
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place. Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA. The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.
Steamers leave Pier 29 East River, 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Dec. 23
CARIB.....Saturday, Dec. 24
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Dec. 27
COMANCHE.....Friday, Dec. 30
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Jan. 10, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 7, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 3, 2 P.M.
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GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Aller, Dec. 31, 11 AM | †Ka. W. II., Jan. 28, 11 AM
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†Ems, Jan. 14, 11 AM | *F. Bism'ck, Feb. 11, 11 AM
Also for Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 4, Feb. 4, and March 4.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
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TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Apr. 6, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, May 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Palatia, Dec. 24, 2 PM | Patria, Jan. 7, 12:50 PM
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Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
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WINTER CRUISE TO THE SCENES OF THE BATTLEFIELDS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR
BY THE AMERICAN LINE TWIN-SCREW UNITED STATES MAIL
S. S. NEW YORK
(U. S. AUXILIARY CRUISER HARVARD)
SAILING FROM NEW YORK SATURDAY, M

ACCUSED LAWYER SUMS UP

Hallen Pleads with Jurors Trying Him for Forgery.

SUPREME EFFORT FOR LIBERTY

Many Lawyers Listen—Hallen Grows Weak and Leaves His Plea Unfinished—To Resume To-day.

Lawyers from all over the city gathered yesterday in Part I., General Sessions, to hear a member of their profession sum up in his own defense a case in which he is charged with a crime for which the maximum penalty is twenty years in prison. The day's session marked the closing chapter in the remarkable trial of James D. Hallen, charged with the forgery, in 1893, of a signature to a mortgage which was disposed of by Hallen to Mrs. Florence Cauldwell for $16,500. The trial has been going on for ten days, and through it all Hallen has acted as his own counsel.

The summing up began yesterday, after the calling of one witness, and for three and a half hours Hallen, white-faced from his long confinement in the Tombs, but calm and dispassionate for the most part, and in a firm, clear voice made the supreme effort of his life. He had not finished his address when court adjourned. When he left the bar the walk and bearing of the dejected prisoner came back, and he almost tottered as he left the courtroom.

During the trial Mrs. Sarah A. Brush of Osage, Iowa, and her stepson had sworn that she had been married to Hallen in Florida when he was known as Julian D. Hayne. Other witnesses swore that Hallen under the name of Hayne was known in Honolulu as a prince of adventurers. Hallen coolly denied ever having seen the witnesses before. At the close of the session Tuesday Hallen, who wore a long gray beard, asked permission of the Court to remove it. The witnesses who had testified to knowing Hayne described him as wearing only a mustache.

"This," said the prisoner, "will prove that I am not Hayne."

Yesterday morning Hallen walked into the court room clean shaven. Not even his mustache remained. He was transformed in appearance from a man of 55 to one of 35. Mrs. Brush, who sat at the back of the court room, gazed intently at him, but no one could tell from her expression whether or not she recognized him. Clean shaven, Hallen looked like a devout church elder as he walked into the court room carrying a big bundle of law books.

Paul Neuman of Honolulu, who was Queen Liliuokalani's secretary, was called to the stand by Assistant District Attorney Osborne. He knew Hayne in Honolulu.

"I am prepared to sum up," said Hallen, "and I object to the State's reopening the case at this time." The objection was sustained, although Mr. Osborne pleaded for only one question. "This gentleman has come all the way from Washington to testify," he said, "and besides, he says he recognizes the defendant as Hayne without a beard." The witness was excused.

Hallen then moved for a dismissal of the indictment as not proved. The motion was denied, but Judge McMahon agreed to Hallen's motion to strike out all testimony except that bearing upon the charge of forgery in the indictment. Hallen then obtained permission to make his summing up from behind the bar, although Mr. Osborne objected. The prisoner arranged his books and papers before him with deliberate care, and no stranger would have imagined that Hallen was himself the man whom he was defending. His address was full of biting sarcasm directed toward the District Attorney's office, but on only two occasions did his resentment lead the advocate into expressions which had to be checked by the Judge. Many of his utterances were pathetic.

"I am not here to address you as a famous lawyer or as a very intelligent man," he said to the jury, "but under circumstances which, it seems to me, entitle me to the courtesy of every gentleman and every honorable man." Here the speaker turned toward Mr. Osborne. "I am a man who is making the best effort of all his life, but I am tired out, played out. I ask you if I have had fair treatment. All through this case there has been a sneer on the lips of the man who is riding in the juggernaut.

"There is nothing peculiar in my position here in a dual capacity. I am here to defend myself—a God-given right. Every living thing from the caterpillar up to this man (pointing to Mr. Osborne) has that instinct."

Hallen denied that he had offered to plead guilty to the indictment of forgery as the District Attorney had intimated. He then said the charge of forgery had not been made against him until 1896, while he left the State in 1893. He was not, therefore, a fugitive from justice.

Referring to the accusation made by the District Attorney that he had committed bigamy, Hallen said:

"I brand the man who made that accusation as the friend of no man, the champion of no justice. He is a slimy thing." Judge McMahon interrupted here and cautioned Hallen to discuss only the evidence.

"The world is secured for witness s," continued Hallen, "and they take me at a disadvantage here by confronting me with women and clergymen who have no more business in this case than a Chinese junk in the Southern seas.

"I would have staid away from New York and this case would have slept on, for the men in the District Attorney's office were asleep, but I came back because I loved the name of home more than I feared death. I wrote a letter to the District Attorney offering to come back, and this he uses against me as an admission of guilt."

The greater part of the address was given up to a consideration of the testimony of D. N. Carvalho, a handwriting expert, to the effect that the signature of the mortgage appeared to have been written by Hallen. The speaker referred to Carvalho's admitted mistake regarding James A. Garfield's signature in the case of the famous Morey letter, and characterized expert testimony in handwriting as the "greatest fakery of the nineteenth century."

"An Innocent Frenchman," he continued, "is now rotting in a cage on a desert island through the mistake of the leader of all these fakers, M. Bertillon. The ancients had soothsakers and soothsayers, and in the nineteenth century we have handwriting experts, men who can swear to anything for money and stand in no fear of indictment for perjury. But I believe that on account of the horrible revelations of the Dreyfus case never again will a man's life or liberty be sworn away by handwriting experts."

Court was adjourned for the day when Hallen was almost exhausted.

DECORATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Little Steamer on Which They Arrived the Scene of Excitement.

When the little coast steamboat Magenta loomed up out of the fog over North River yesterday morning and was warped into the dock at the foot of Thirteenth Street, the wood of Keansburg, N. J., had removed to New York City. The steamer's two decks were piled high with holly, laurel, pine, and other evergreens. Her cabin, hold, between decks, and stecrage were filled with wreaths, crosses, stars, horseshoes, diamonds, and fancy pieces of all shapes for Christmas decorations. At this season of the year the Magenta is more commonly known as the "Evergreen Boat," as the greater part of all the Christmas greens are brought from New Jersey here by her. When the boat arrived yesterday at 10 o'clock, Capt. Walling found the pier crowded with vehicles of all kinds, while people of all descriptions lined the water's edge. In the cosmopolitan crowd were theatrical agents, department store representatives, delegations from hospitals and charitable institutions, buxom wives of corner grocerymen, commission men, undertakers, and florists. As soon as the boat was moored, business began with a rush, and the seventy-five passengers who came up with their wares quickly sold them.

Women of the Flower and Fruit Mission sent a representative who bought more than $100 worth of decorations, which will be sent to the hospitals and asylums on the Islands. The theatrical men bought horseshoes and stars for decorating their amusement houses, and undertakers and florists piled their wagons high. Department stores bought by actual measurement forty miles of pine and laurel roping. Everything was seemingly in chaos, and yet every man knew his wares, had them piled around him, and conducted his own sales.

The pieces and the roping are made mostly in Keansburg, a small village four miles from Keyport. The villagers begin preparing the pieces as early as October, and depend upon the income derived from their sale for maintenance until Spring. Capt. Walling said yesterday that his cargo embraced 100,000 yards of pine and laurel roping, and in round numbers 50,000 fancy pieces. He said the money which the makers of the greens carried back to Keansburg with them amounted to more than $20,000 for the season.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar

PANIC AMONG PASSENGERS.

What Looked Like an Attempt at Murder Created a Sensation on a Third Avenue Elevated Train.

Nearly a hundred men and women were thrown into a state of intense excitement yesterday afternoon on the first car of a down-town Third Avenue elevated train at Grand Street.

Coming down Third Avenue everything had been serene and quiet until Grand Street station was reached. Then the passengers were terrified by seeing a well-dressed, respectable-looking man rush frantically toward the door as if to escape from a little man, who hurried along immediately behind him, carrying a pistol of heroic size in one hand, a small box in the other, and who kept up a continual shout of "Hey there! here, you! here, here, here!"

Strong men seated near the door through which the passengers were leaving the car, when they saw the men coming toward them, quickly appreciated the fact that should the man with the pistol at any moment decide to open fire and not prove to be a good shot some one was almost certain to be hit. Some grabbed the bell rope and endeavored to climb up in the top of the car; others tried to open a window and then make a short but safe route to the platform. One man, weighing fully 200 pounds, attempted to crawl through a 16 by 14 window. In the meantime the car was in a state of confusion rarely witnessed. Men swore and women screamed. The conductor, who stands on the first platform, saw the two rapidly approaching men, and quickly dodged out on the platform.

Only one man showed any presence of mind, and he was Detective Perkins of the West Twentieth Street Station, who happened to occupy a seat in the second car. He heard the commotion through the open doors, and looked up in time to see the two men. He jumped to his feet, and slipping his revolver from his hip pocket, ran through the door and reached the platform just in time to head off the little man. With a dexterity born of long practice Perkins knocked the pistol from the man's hand with the butt of his own weapon. The rap the little man got on the knuckles was by no means a gentle one, and blowing on his injured digits he angrily exclaimed to the detective, as the latter grabbed him roughly by the collar after picking up the pistol, "What is the matter with you, anyway?"

"I'm a detective," shouted Perkins, as he dragged the little man to the station platform. "What are you trying to kill that man for?"

"What was I trying to kill that man for?" queried the little man disgustedly, still blowing on his knuckles, "I wasn't trying to kill anybody. I'm no killer, and I have got no relations in the Rough Riders or the Seventy-first. I'm a peaceful citizen and a taxpayer. That Italian there dropped his gun and I was hurrying after him to give it to him. He didn't know he had dropped it."

"What's that?" said Perkins, rather mixed, "you didn't want to kill any one?"

Just then the first man came up, having been halted by the conductor. He had not the slightest knowledge of all the confusion he had helped to create. He said he was Diego Vassaleo an Italian railway contractor, living at West Farms. He came down town in the morning, and had just purchased the pistol, paying $16 for it. He had it loaded and put it in his pocket, claiming not to know he was violating the law. Then he got on the elevated train to come to Grand Street. He didn't notice the station had been reached until the train had been stopped there almost a minute; then he got up and rushed to the door to get out in time.

Perkins apologized to the little man, who refused to give his name except to say he owned a saloon on Columbus Avenue not very far from the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. Perkins placed the Italian under arrest and took him to the Centre Street Police Court, where Magistrate Mott fined him $10 and confiscated the new pistol.

"I thought I had a good case, sure," said Perkins, as he left the courtroom.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT FOR SALE OF LAND.—A contract between Adelbert Moot, representing certain clients, and the Business Men's Investment Association, for the purchase by the former of premises in Buffalo, provided for the delivery of a deed conveying "a good and sufficient title," on a certain day, and there was a provision that the vendor should furnish a search, "truly showing the condition of the title," by which it was apparent it was intended to require a search by reference such as an ordinarily prudent person would have undertaken to ascertain the true state of the title. A search was furnished before the day for performance, which presented an apparent discrepancy of description, but was accepted by the purchaser without objection. On the day of performance the vendor actually had title and tendered a deed. It appeared that the apparent defect arose from an error of statement in a partition suit, which had been amended in the judgment roll, although not on the County Clerk's record, and that the purchaser had by his own negligence failed to discover the correction. In an action brought by Moot against the association to recover $1,000 purchase money paid upon the contract and $300 for the services of an attorney in examining the title to the premises, the Court of Appeals has reversed a judgment of the late General Term of the Fifth Department affirming a decision in favor of the plaintiff, holding, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that the plaintiff was not entitled to reject the title or to recover the portion of the purchase money paid on the grounds that the vendor's title was not satisfactory and that the insufficiency of the search furnished was a breach of the contract. The Court held that an intending purchaser of real estate must be presumed to investigate the title, to examine every deed or instrument forming a part of it, especially if recorded, and to have known every fact disclosed or to which an inquiry suggested by the record would have led; also, that a good title must be regarded a satisfactory one.

***

MENTAL INCOMPETENCY AND UNDUE INFLUENCE.—In setting aside an assignment of bonds and mortgages aggregating $11,750 in value, claimed to have been executed by Isabella Geddes shortly before her death to Mrs. Mary Cuddy, Justice Daly, before whom an action brought for that purpose was tried, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, held that the evidence as a whole failed to sustain the burden resting upon the beneficiary, under the circumstances of the case, to establish that Miss Geddes at the time the transfer was made was mentally competent and was not subject to undue influence. Miss Geddes, at the time of the alleged assignment, was suffering from disease and was residing with and being attended and nursed by Mrs. Cuddy, who was not related by blood. The Court held that the law applicable did not differ in essentials from that concerning the execution of wills, the burden of proving incompetency and freedom from undue influence resting upon the party claiming under the instrument. "Even if it were proved," Justice Daly said, "that there was a settled purpose, with due comprehension of its meaning, on the part of Miss Geddes to make such a gift as this to Mrs. Cuddy, the latter and her husband ought to have instinctively refrained from any active participation in it, and should have called in disinterested persons to carry out any such intention. That the contrary course was pursued, even to the extent of physical control in the signing of the paper, tends to support the charge that this instrument was not the act of Miss Geddes." The suit was brought by Annie Schinotti, as administratrix.

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A HOLIDAY GATHERING.

From the intricacies and labyrinths of every school of art, our showrooms have gathered fascinating examples.

Among the Vernis Martin pieces, famed the world over for their richness of color, are Parlor and Curio Cabinets from $25.00; Tea Tables, $8.00. Nest Tables, $19.00; Desks; Dressing Tables; and Bureaux—many more exquisite specimens with paintings of cherubs, of pastoral scenes, of symbols and allegories, executed in a masterly manner, that they would make Boucher jealous.

Such pieces often add just the touch of color and sprightliness needed. Only factory prices, when you

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

PAY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS

The School Board Will Not Make Increases at Present.

THE GRANTING OF LICENSES

Mr. O'Brien Cites Two Instances Where Applicants Were Refused and Promises More on the Subject.

At a regular meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and Bronx, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Anderson stated that owing to the present financial embarrassment of the Board of Education, it would not be wise to take any action toward the increase of teachers' salaries at this time. A resolution was adopted to the effect that it would be inexpedient to take any action whatever increasing the salaries of any members of the teaching staff, and that it is deemed inexpedient to adopt at present the amendments of the salary schedule recently recommended.

The question of granting teachers' licenses was taken up by Mr. O'Brien. He said there was claimed to be a deficiency of teachers in the Manhattan and Bronx schools, but that he held in his hand private communications from parties of prominence who showed where two applicants for licenses had been trying since last July to secure them, but had been unable to do so. "Since the beginning of my connection with the board," said Mr. O'Brien, "I have tried to study out and understand this question of licenses, but it has proven a well-nigh hopeless task. Here are two teachers, one a resident of this city, who have been trying to secure places in the schools where they claim teachers are needed, since last Summer. They come with the very highest credentials, but for some reason they cannot get positions."

Mr. Jasper was called on to explain the present need for teachers, and why it existed. He said: "There are in Manhattan and the Bronx at this time only thirty regular vacancies, but over one hundred teachers are doing double duty in teaching two different classes each day—one in the morning and one in the afternoon. There are 225 substitutes needed to fill vacancies created by absences. There are each day on an average of 250 absentees, so that there are practically 300 vacancies, and we need that number of teachers."

Mr. O'Brien asked that the communications addressed to him personally be read to the board, the names to be left out. Several of the members objected to the consideration of anonymous communications, and Mr. O'Brien then stated that the letters were from a member of the firm of H. L. Horton & Co. of this city and Albert Leonard, Dean of the Institute of Liberal Arts of Syracuse. He refused, however, to divulge the names of the two teachers referred to, saying he did not see the necessity of dragging the names of ladies into the arguments. Finally Mr. O'Brien said:

"I will see the parties concerned and am sure I can gain their consent to use their names. I will then bring the matter up, concealing nothing, and I dare say it will prove very interesting for all concerned, and for the newspapers as well. For the present I withdraw the matter."

The Finance Committee reported that the board had the financial ability to pay the teachers who have completed fourteen years of service the salary prescribed for that period of service, and also the teachers who have completed one year of service the salary prescribed for the second year of service. A resolution to that effect was adopted. It was also decided that teachers who are being paid at the rate of $573 per annum should be paid $576 plus the extra salary which any of the said teachers may now be receiving for teaching boys or mixed classes. This recommendation was made in order to bring about a uniformity of salaries so far as the teachers of the lower grades are concerned. Before its adoption it was shown that this increase would amount to $9,000.

The Finance Committee presented for the consideration of the board of a schedule providing for the distribution of the $125,000 allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the corporate schools during the current year. The schedule, presented as follows, was adopted:

The school established and maintained by the Five Points House of Industry	$2,155.88
School of Ladies' Home Mission Society of Methodist Episcopal Church	4,508.49
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum School	7,754.61
Schools of Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum	1,623.06
House of Refuge, Randall's Island	6,115.15
School of the Leake and Watts Orphan House	729.56
School of the Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans	1,885.37
School of American Female Guardian Society	24,608.34
New York Juvenile Asylum	8,443.18
House of Reception of New York Juvenile Asylum	344.28
New York Infant Asylum	368.88
School of Nursery and Child's Hospital	1,245.98
New York Institution for the Blind	1,295.17
School of New York Society for Ruptured and Crippled	950.88
School of Hebrew Orphan Society	3,565.81
School of Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls	327.00

The New York Orphan Asylum school declined to receive any of this fund apportioned to it.

Owing to the vacancy created in the Board of Education by the resignation of Commissioner Hugh Kelly, it was necessary to elect a delegate to the office from the borough board. The names of Charles C. Burlingham and Thaddeus Moriarty were offered. Mr. Moriarty was recently appointed by the Mayor to fill Mr. Kelly's unexpired term as a member of the borough board, and was present for the first time at yesterday's meeting. The election resulted in a ballot of 13 to 6 in favor of Mr. Burlingham.

PRESIDENT HUBBELL'S FAREWELL.

He Talks to the Members of the School Board on the Work Done.

At the meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday President Hubbell bade farewell to the members, as it was the last meeting he will attend, his term of office expiring Jan. 1. After the business affairs had been finished he called the board's attention to numerous changes that have taken place in the school system during the past two years, and pointed out some of the evidences of progress made over the old system.

"To summarize," he said, "it appears that during nine years sixty-one school buildings and eighty-three annexes and additions have been completed, which have provided sittings for 98,714 children. These additional school accommodations have cost the City of New York $19,943,713, while teachers' salaries and the requirements of administration have cost $18,249,530. In other words, the construction of school buildings and administration of the public schools of what was the old City of New York have for the past nine years cost our taxpayers $68,193,252, and constitute the best investment, as all will admit, that the city has."

President Hubbell referred particularly to the kindergartens, saying that where nine years ago there was not one in the city, there are now fifty in operation, thirty-six of which were opened in the past two years. In conclusion, he referred to the free lecture course as being one of the most important institutions of the Board of Education at this time. "From a modest beginning," he said, "where in the first year it included in its benefits not to exceed 20,000 persons, last year it almost assumed the dignity of a university extension scheme, and included in the audiences assembled upward of 500,000 persons."

WOMAN CHASES A BURGLAR.

Masked Intruder Disturbed in a House at West Brighton.

A masked thief working by daylight created considerable excitement in West Brighton, Richmond Borough, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The man entered the house of William Lynch, a contractor on Davis Avenue, through an unfastened window. Mrs. Lynch and her two daughters were cooking in the rear of the building on the first floor. The thief thus had the front part of the house and the rooms up stairs to himself, and he appears to have gone leisurely about his work. He pocketed a roll of bills amounting to $100, two diamond rings, and a brooch. He then took two sheets from a bed and wrapped in them a lot of clothing, carried the bundles to the parlor and left them on the floor while he returned up stairs.

This time he made a noise, which was heard by Mrs. Lynch, who sent her daughter Frances to see what caused it. On her way up stairs the daughter came face to face with the man, who was wearing a mask, to which a false beard was attached. He displayed a revolver and threatened to kill her if she made an outcry. The girl was speechless from fright before the burglar spoke, but when he threatened her she screamed and ran. The intruder bounded down stairs after her and out of the front door.

Mrs. Lynch gave chase, but the man was soon lost to sight in the fog.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

HIGH GRADE FULL DRESS SHIRTS,

$1.10 EACH;
Value $2.00 Each.

Men's high grade, beautifully laundered Dress Shirts, made of fine soft cotton, button-holes all hand-made, fully re-inforced, with all improvements.

Bosoms 16 inches long, 9 inches wide, made of 2100 linen. Four-ply solid linen Cuffs attached (round corners). Open front only, two stud holes. Sizes 13½ to 18,

$1.10 Each;
$6.25 for six.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

STERN BROS

direct attention to their

Fur Dep'ts

where they are offering the remainder of this Season's Imported

Garments & Neckwear

at

Greatly Reduced Prices

And in addition large assortments of articles particularly desirable for

Holiday Gifts

consisting in part of

Fur Collarettes, Neck Scarfs, Boas, Muffs, Gloves, Rugs, Robes and Coachmen's Furs

West 23d St.

LIQUIDATION

Retiring from Business.

Dresden Candelabras, 15 inches tall, $2.50 per pair.

Onyx Pedestals, $20.00 upward. Clocks, Clock Sets, Statuary, Bric-a-Brac, etc.

All reduced to close out before Jan. 1.

Thousands of pieces of hand-painted China Trays, Photograph Frames, Bon Bon Boxes, Desk Articles, etc., etc., suitable for card prizes and Christmas presents, $1.00 UPWARD.

LEVY & DREYFUS CO.

41 PARK PLACE, THROUGH TO 41 BARCLAY ST.
NEAR 6TH AVE. ELEVATED R. R. STATION AT PARK PLACE AND 9TH AVE. R. R. AT BARCLAY ST.

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COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

"When the fool has made up his mind the market is over."

Our holiday specialties are still very plentiful; but that "it was here yesterday" is no assurance that it will be here to-morrow. Come, select early.

TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.

8/4 . . . . $1.75
(reduced from $2.50).

10/4 . . . . $2.50
(reduced from $3.25).
(Reversible, with Oriental and floral effect.)

Also exceptional furniture values. Great variety of parlor tables, oddly shaped and daintily decorated; card and curio tables; library and desk tables of oak and mahogany; tea tables;—gift opportunities that are decidedly "homey" and useful, but decidedly inexpensive.

Find enjoyment for yourself and others through the gateway of "Long Credit."

OPEN EVENINGS.
CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Full Dress Suits.

Of Undressed Worsted, (Coats and Vests both silk lined,) $40
Of Black Crepe Cloth, (Coats and Vests both silk lined,) $38
Of Black English Worsted, silk lined, $32
Of Black Twilled Worsted, silk lined, $28
Tuxedo Coats, $18 & $25.

Figured White Silk Vests, $10.

White Pique Vests, double and single breast, $3 & $3.50.

Imported Full Dress Shirts, both plain and plaited bosoms, $2, $2.50 & $3.

Full Dress Silk Shields, $1 to $6.

Opera Hats, $7.

Kotedsilk Drawers assert a superiority worn under a full dress suit.

13th St. store Open Evenings Until Christmas.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

TWO MEN WHIRLED TO DEATH.

Caught by Machinery in Brooklyn Factories—Panic in One Stops Work for the Day.

Two men were killed in Williamsburg factories yesterday by being caught in machinery. They were John Guertherman, twenty-eight years old, of 151 Central Avenue, and John Ehrhardt, forty-six years old, who lived at 150 Fulton Street, Maspeth. Both men leave families.

John Guertherman was employed as an oiler in the Castle Braid Company's works, at 116 Trautman Street. There are 800 men and women employed in the factory. Shortly after the machinery had been started, at 7 o'clock in the morning, Guertherman's clothing caught in the shaft, twelve feet from the floor, and he was quickly whirled to his death. Before the machinery could be stopped his legs and right arm had been torn from his body, which became tightly wedged in the machinery. The accident caused a panic among the hands, and many women fainted. A call was sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance, and M. W. Schloss, the manager of the works, dismissed the hands for the day.

Ehrhardt met death while whitewashing in the factory of the New York Quinine and Chemical Company, at Berry and North Eleventh Streets, where he was employed. He had climbed a ten-foot ladder and had begun to whitewash the ceiling, when he missed his footing and fell on some revolving machinery. Before the machinery could be stopped he had been killed and his body frightfully mangled.

Doctor Sues for His Fees.

A suit for $12,450 for services rendered brought by Dr. George Cerio against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as administrator of the estate of Mrs. Jane A. Dwyer of this city, formerly Duchess of Castelluccia, was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Truax. At the conclusion of the trial a similar suit for $23,000 will be brought by Dr. Timothy J. McGillicuddy. Mrs. Dwyer married the Duke of Castelluccia twenty-two years ago in Italy. The Duke possessed an estate on the Island of Capri. At his death the estates reverted to his granddaughter, the Marchioness Ungaro. Mrs. Dwyer owned the Burlington apartment house, on Fifth Avenue, at the time of her death. She married Mr. Dwyer in January, 1895.

O'Neill's.

And Now For the Cut in Prices!

Every vestige of our big Holiday Stock must be gone by closing time Saturday night. In order to empty the counters and shelves of Santa Claus Goods so quickly we've gone through the different departments cutting prices right and left, in some cases in half. The result is the greatest collection of Holiday Bargains ever offered in New York—or anywhere else.

Now Is Your Opportunity!
OPEN EVENINGS.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 23, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Blspham, Muhlmann, and Edouard De Reszke. Cond. Schalk.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 24, at 2. FAUST. Melba, Mantelli, Saléza, Albers, Plancon.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 24, at pop. prices, BARBER OF SEVILLE. Sembrich, Campanari, Devries, Carbone, Salignac.
Sun. Evg., Dec. 25, Christmas Night, at 8:15, 4th Sunday Concert, at Pop. Prices. Soloists: Mme. Nordica and Miss Maud McCarthy; MM. Dippel and Van Rooy. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 26, ROMEO AND JULIET. Sembrich, Jean & Ed. De Reszke, Albers, Plançon.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 28, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehman; Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 30, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Meisslinger, Jean & Ed. De Reszke, & Bispham.
Steinway & Sons' Pianos Used.

"An Art Miracle."
Last Two Weeks.
Open on "Christmas" and "New Years."
American Art Galleries. TISSOT'S GREAT PICTURES. Madison Square South.
Week Days, 9 to 6, Admission, 50 Cents. | Sundays, 1 to 6, Admission, 25 Cents.

Loan Collection of PORTRAITS,
Exhibited for the benefit of the ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily, Sundays included. Admission, 50 cts.

DALY'S
Broadway and 30th St.
Every evening at 8:10.
Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy.
Merchant of Venice.
A Positive Triumph.
Ada Rehan as Portia.
"A wonderful performance."
"Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage."
"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
Matinées Saturday and Christmas.

BROADWAY THEATRE First American Production.
POSITIVELY TO-NIGHT AT 8.
A Dramatization of Marie Corelli's Famous Novel,
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."
Tkts. purchased for Wed. night, good Thurs. Tkts for Thurs. exchangeable for any other night.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE.
BOHEMIAN GIRL. SOUVENIRS
SATURDAY EVE.
Evgs. 25-$1. Mats. | Wed. & Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
Xmas Week—LURLINE, Operatic Spectacle.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. | Extra Mat. Christmas and New Year's.
May Irwin in her greatest success. KAFE KIP.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
100th Performance Dec. 27. Handsome Souvenirs.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last 3 Wks! CASINO! Last Mat. Sat. but 3. Farewell Xmas Souvs. Frid. Evg! Mat. Xmas Day!

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
Ida Heath, Dartos, and Foreign Vaudeville.
Jan. 2—Cissie Loftus—Special Xmas. Mat. Dec. 26.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 58th St. to 11 and P. M. 3d Av.
MARSHALL P. WILDER.
Grace Huntington & Co., Reno and Richards, Lafayette, Cyr and Hill, Tyson and McWatters, & others. Splendid Comedy Holiday Bill! 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST.
25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
HELENE MORA, McINTYRE AND HEATH,
Lillian Burkhart & Co., Hayes and Lytton, Montgomery and Stone, Canfield and Carleton, 5 All Bros., Sa-Vans, 25 others. 25c., 50c.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
LOUISE THORNDYKE BOUCICAULT and HOWARD KYLE in "Proper Impropriety."
Filson & Errol, Charles T. Aldrich, Ed Latell, George Thatcher, and Ed Marble, Biograph, &c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... 8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat. 2.
TO-DAY AT 2, PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
EXTRA MATINEES DEC. 26 & JAN. 2.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St.
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Wed., Sat., & Xmas.
WM. H. CRANE in THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
COULDOCK BENEFIT FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.
SEAT SALE BEGINS TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Roaring Hit. The Turtle.
Xmas Mat. Mon.
SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle.
A Volcano of Mirth.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE. Matinée Christmas. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's.
Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas., N.Y.'s

Herald Sq. Th. Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
L'st W'k HOTEL TOPSY TURVY W'k
Xmas Souvs. for 100th Perf., to-m'w ngt., Dec. 23. Dec. 26, Della Fox in The Little Host.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
Extra Matinée Monday.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat. ON AND OFF.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
Extra Matinée Monday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday and Monday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
LAST WEEK. Last Mat. Sat.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS
Dec. 26—Empire Theatre Co. in "PHROSO."

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Xmas, 2.
TO-NIGHT—(Thursday), Dec. 22d.
JULIA ARTHUR in A LADY OF QUALITY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT POUSSE CAFE.
Next Week, "The White Heather."
With Rose Coghlan and 200 others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last performances of the phenomenal success, (matinée Saturday,) "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."

COLUMBUS EXTRA MATINEE CHRISTMAS (Monday.)
Rice's "GIRL FROM PARIS."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. [Mr. & Mrs Russ Whytal] Ev. 8:20. in VAGABONDIA. [Sat. Mat. 2:15 Dec. 28th, "THE GEISHA." Matinée Xmas day.

MURRAY HILL THEA. [Mat. every day, 25c Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 25 & 50c. This week—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN

FLATBUSH POLICE ROBBED.

Burglars They Have Been Looking For Pay Them a Visit in the Station House and Take Things.

What the householders of Flatbush have been expecting for a long time has happened at last. The local police station, on Grant Street, has been looted by burglars. This would be very funny, if it was not so distressingly sad. Just how it happened, and when, nobody knows, least of all the police. As a matter of fact, the good people of Flatbush have become convinced that the local police do not know a burglary from a house afire, when seeing either of the two. Gentlemen with "burgling" tendencies have been having a merry time of it in Flatbush during the past six months, creating a wide and impassable gulf between the residents and their loose possessions.

There being no more houses in the place to rob, the droll knights of the jimmy were at last obliged to turn their attention to the police station. There are those so unkind as to declare that the burglars would have begun with the station house as being an easy crib to crack, but that there was promise of better plunder elsewhere. But be that as it may, the fact remains that the local lock-up has been robbed. The theft was discovered by the janitor on Monday. He reported the matter to Capt. Knipe, and the Captain anxiously felt for his watch.

"How'd they get in?" he asked irritably.

"Must er come in the front door," returned the janitor dolefully.

"This is very annoying," said the Captain, with a vexed air. "Those fellows are getting too fresh altogether. Say, Sergeant, d'yer see anybody come in?" turning to the man behind the desk.

"Only a feller what wanted to inspect ther plumbin'," replied the Sergeant easily.

"Mebbe it was him," said the Captain musingly. "What's missin'?" he asked of the janitor.

"Well, they've cleaned out the supply room down stairs, an' two of the mattresses in the cells is gone," returned the janitor dejectedly.

The look of annoyance on Capt. Knipe's face deepened. "Sergeant, this thing will have to be looked into," he said determinedly, turning to the desk again. "And you, janitor, see that everything is properly fastened at night hereafter."

The best detectives in the precinct were put on the case. Yesterday the sleuths reported that not only had the police station been robbed, but that the Sixth District Police Court, in the same building, had also been looted. This only served to increase Capt. Knipe's annoyance. Magistrate Steers's house was robbed several weeks ago. When he reached court yesterday and learned that burglars had carried off most of the court stationery, not to mention a lot of other things, he gave himself up to despair. "What next?" he asked wailingly of Capt. Knipe, who stood gloomily by.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

The Institution Doing a Great Work with Limited Means.

Although restricted in its work by limited means, the New York

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Clearing in afternoon, colder at night, southerly winds becoming northeasterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. ,15,274. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1898.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York) Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No 2 red, 78c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 43½c, cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, who has just returned to London from a three months' trip through Russia and Asia, gave out an interesting interview yesterday about his observations in the territory traversed. He is much impressed by the vast possessions of the Russian Government in the Far East and the great work of development that has been and is being carried on by Russia in Asia. Serious riots occurred yesterday between the Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfus clans in Toulouse, France, several persons being severely injured. Hopes were entertained yesterday at Madrid that the impending political crisis in Spain may be avoided, steps toward reconciliation of opposing factions being taken. The Atlas Line steamer Andes was reported ashore on Plumb Point Reef, near Jamaica, yesterday, having left that port for New York. The British Government has given orders for the building of four warships. It is reported from Paris that M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, may be transferred to Berlin.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Lee, obeying orders from Washington, is distributing rations among the needy in Havana.

The Rev. Minot S. Morgan, pastor of the Remsenburg (L. I.) Presbyterian Church, has resigned.

The Pittsburg and Allegheny gas companies, representing an investment of $26,000,000, were united yesterday.

Gen. Lee yesterday reprimanded Major Harrison, Provost Marshal at Havana, and ordered that the American flag over Fort Atares be lowered.

The public school at Lodi, N. J., has been closed, and church services may be suspended for a couple of weeks, owing to the existence of a number of scarlet fever cases in the village.

The fog which envelops the city is said to be the worst in thirty years. Ocean travel was completely stopped, the Sound boats were delayed thirty hours, river freight traffic ceased, many ferry lines stopped, and others ran on long schedule time.

Page 2.

Six deaths reported from grip in one day at Philadelphia, and over 25,000 people are said to be suffering from the disease.

A handsomely dressed woman living at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, and giving the name of Mrs. Louise Vermeule, was arrested on the charge of swindling merchants by means of worthless drafts.

The report from the Board of Health shows that there were sixteen deaths from the grip yesterday, less than the day before, but the cases of pneumonia were greater. The grip has affected the attendance in the schools of teachers and scholars.

Mrs. Fayne Moore took the witness stand last night in her own defence. She destified that she was not a party to the robbery at the Grenoble, that her husband had been cruel to her, and that she had confided in Martin Mahon, who had always been kind to her, and had taken her out driving and to the theatre frequently.

Page 3.

Lawyer James D. Hallen was convicted of forgery in the first degree.

About 350 female employes of the Higgins carpet factory went on strike because of an order requiring more work of them.

The London Board of Trade has announced that the load-line rules adopted by the New York Produce Exchange are now operative.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts delivered a speech at Charleston, S. C., last evening on the occasion of the seventy-ninth annual banquet of the New England Society.

All the preliminaries for the floating of a new rubber company have been arranged. It will not conflict with the United States Rubber Company, but will control the crude rubber market with it.

The Commissioners appointed to condemn the lands along Westfield Avenue, in Elizabeth, N. J., and Union Township, which are to be used to widen the thoroughfare, filed their report yesterday.

Governor-elect Roosevelt devoted a major portion of his time yesterday to visiting Italian schools on the east side. He did not see Senator Platt, and nothing that was done during the day resulted in any changes of the situation with regard to appointments or legislation.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station think they have arrested the man who has been cutting women's skirts in the shopping district, and ask all who have suffered to be at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning to see if they can identify him.

Page 4.

The War Department yesterday made public Col. Roosevelt's reports of the Rough Riders' experiences in Cuba.

There was an exhibition of Anglo-American friendship at the annual dinner of the Canadian Society of New York.

A man, supposed to be an inmate of the insane asylum at Islip, L. I., deliberately placed himself in front of a moving train on the Third Avenue elevated road at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and was instantly killed.

Page 5.

Ex-Mayor Strong reported yesterday that the Waring Fund had reached $92,070.50.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin testified yesterday before the War Investigating Commission.

The property of the Hower & Urban Brewing Company, Brooklyn, was seized yesterday by Internal Revenue Collector Moore.

The minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs advocates an army composed of 30,000 regulars and 50,000 volunteers enlisted for two years.

The meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday did no business except make a demand on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for funds to pay certain accounts. Secretary Delafield denied that the commission wants to sell light, heat, and power.

Page 7.

Matrimony and street cleaning were the leading subjects discussed at the Pilgrim Mothers' dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Suffolk County Supervisors yesterday voted to cut down the allowance of the Sheriff for the board of prisoners in the County Jail.

Chief Constructor Bowles, before the board of inquiry into the accident to the battleship Massachusetts, inferred that it is his opinion that the ship struck a rock.

Howard Anderson of Woodbury, N. J., was arrested yesterday on a charge of arson. It is alleged that revenge for having been jilted by a woman prompted the crime.

The Treasury Department notified the National banks designated as special depositories for the money derived from the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad that it will close the accounts, beginning Dec. 28.

Page 8.

A boy aged eight stabbed another of the same age in a schoolroom of Grammar School 85.

The investigation of the charges of irregularity in the voting by which Frederick S. Gibbs was blackballed at the Republican Club will be begun to-night.

Charles C. Hogan, a foreman employed by the Standard Oil Company, testified in Cleveland yesterday that the books of the trust, which were burned, were all unimportant and more than ten years old.

Page 12.

Justice Pryor yesterday vacated the order upon which William H. Lynn, the brother-in-law of President Iglesias of Costa Rica, was arrested.

Page 14.

The children of Mrs. Beach-Rogers have brought a suit to have the marriage of their mother with Dr. Rogers declared void, on the ground that she was insane when it was celebrated.

A clerk of Price, McCormick & Co. confessed that he had taken part in the brokerage stamp frauds, and implicated other clerks and messengers. One guilty firm paid $5,200 to the Government to avoid exposure.

A solemn requiem mass was celebrated yesterday in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin over the body of the rector, Father Thomas McKee Brown, in the presence of a great congregation and nearly 100 Protestant Episcopal clergymen, including Bishop Potter.

At a hearing on applications for street railway extensions in the northern part of the city the representatives of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies promised various concessions to objectors, including a single fare of five cents on the proposed lines and existing ones.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 14.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA.

The Fourth and Seventeenth Infantry Ordered to Relieve Volunteers—Will Leave from New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Telegraphic instructions were received from Secretary of War Alger to-day ordering the Fourth Infantry at Fort Sheridan, and the Seventeenth Infantry at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to sail for the Philippines on or before Jan. 15. The troops will go to Manila to relieve the volunteer regiments now on duty there. They will sail from New York and make the journey by way of the Suez Canal. The officers will be permitted to take their wives and families, as the length of service is almost certain to be several years.

Both regiments have been recruited to their full complement since their return from Cuba last Summer, and now number about 1,200 men each. The men whose term of enlistment is about to expire and who do not care to re-enlist will be left behind to guard the army posts. Their places will be filled with new recruits.

SPAIN'S POLITICAL CRISIS.

Dissolution of the Cortes Strongly Opposed—Hopes for Reconciliation Are Now Entertained.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "Most of the Liberal leaders whom Señor Sagasta has consulted strongly oppose a dissolution of the Cortes, on the ground that it would be imprudent to plunge the country into an electoral agitation under existing conditions. "Señor Moret ero Rios and others urge that every effort be made to reunite the Liberal Party. Apparently Señor Gamazo's party of dissentients is relenting, and there are better hopes of a full reconciliation."

MADRID, Dec. 22.—The Carlist agitation continues in several of the northern provinces and a number of agitators have been arrested at Morella, Province of Castellon de la Plana, owing to Carlist demonstrations.

A Carlist has been arrested at Placencia, Province of Caceres, for distributing arms.

The report that Don Carlos has contracted a loan in England is denied. It is explained that he tried to do so but failed.

The Premier, Señor Ilagasta, is worse to-day. He is very feverish, and his condition caused Spanish interior securities to fall from 56.25 to 55.30.

SHIPS REPORTED ASHORE.

New Jersey Life Saving Stations Report Two Accidents.

A report reached the marine observer at Sandy Hook from Mantoloking, N. J., last night that a ship was ashore near the life-saving station at that point. No particulars were given.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 22.—Ship Bottom Life Saving Station reports an unknown bark ashore a mile and a half from the station. The crew went to her assistance, and at midnight had not returned.

A BIRD SAVES LIFE IN TEXAS.

Averts Disaster on the International and Great Northern Railroad.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 22.—The northbound passenger train on the International and Great Northern Railroad has escaped a serious wreck forty miles below here, through the intervention of a bird.

Some miscreant had tied a rail across the track. Before the train reached it, however, a bird flew against the headlight, breaking the glass and extinguishing the light. The train was accordingly obliged to proceed at reduced speed. When it reached the obstruction the front of the engine was damaged, but no one was injured.

THE REV. M. S. MORGAN RESIGNS.

Is Pastor of a Church at Remsenburg, L. I., Formerly Speonk.

REMSENBURG, L. I., Dec. 22.—The Rev. Minot S. Morgan, pastor of the Remsenburg Presbyterian Church, has announced his intention of withdrawing as pastor, and his resignation will be acted upon at the next session of the Presbytery. Mr. Morgan has been the pastor of the church since it was built, a few years ago, by Dr. Charles Remsen, who constructed it on condition that the name of the village of Speonk be changed to Remsenburg.

The old residents of Speonk never called the place Remsenburg, and have made repeated efforts to get the Post Office authorities to call the village Speonk again. The Long Island Railroad Company has the name Remsenburg on the station here. Mr. Morgan is said to have been one of the men who favored the change of the village name from Speonk to Remsenburg.

THE WINDOW GLASS DISPUTE.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—The arbitrators in the window glass dispute have been unable to secure an umpire.

Governor-elect Roosevelt of New York was agreed upon as umpire, but declined to accept. The arbitrators are now considering two propositions—one to select the umpire by drawing lots, and the other to request ex-Gov. Buckner of Kentucky, to name a suitable person.

When asked if he would attempt to close the factories controlled by the combination, if an agreement is not reached, Mr. Burns refused to answer.

Factory at Marion, Ind., Closed.

MARION, Ind., Dec. 22.—The blowers of the Swazee Glass Factory have gone out on a strike, and the factory is closed. This is the only non-union glass factory in this locality, and the owners have sent for Dennis Hayes, President of the Green Glass Workers' Union, to come here, and they will make an effort to get into the union. This is the third non-union glass factory whose employes have gone out on a strike in the gas belt this week. Reduction of wages was the cause in each case.

COLLISION ON THE ERIE ROAD.

CORNING, N. Y., Dec. 22.—A head-end collision occurred just west of Wayland, on the Rochester division of the Erie Railroad at 3 o'clock this morning.

Engineer William Masters of Train No. 143 was crushed and scalded to death in his engine, and his fireman, Patrick O'Brien, was seriously injured.

The wreck was caused by Train No. 143 passing Wayland, contrary to orders, and colliding with No. 142 on a down grade. No. 143 was drawn by two engines. All three engines were completely wrecked. The Rochester division is a single-track road.

Masters's father had both legs cut off in a wreck on this division about six years ago.

Stopover at Washington, Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that, commencing Sunday, December 25, and continuing until further notice, first and second-class tickets to points west of Pittsburg, reading via Washington, will be sold at the same rates as via the direct route.

These tickets will permit of a stopover at Washington not exceeding ten days.—Adv.

LEE REPRIMANDS HARRISON

Havana Provost Marshal Condemned for Raising Our Flag.

BUNTING IS ORDERED LOWERED

Official Report that the Command Was Carried Out Apparently Is Without Foundation.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Major Russell Harrison, the Provost Marshal, who on Tuesday raised the Stars and Stripes over Fort Atares without orders, and in violation of the promise of the United States Evacuation Commissioners that no American flags should be raised in Havana or its suburbs until Jan. 1, was to-day formally reprimanded by Major Gen. Lee and instructed to lower the flag.

Lieut. Lee reported a few hours later to headquarters that the flag had been lowered. Nevertheless at 4:30 P. M. it was still flying on a tall staff over the famous fort, plainly visible from the harbor and city.

The last formal joint meeting of the United States and Spanish Evacuation Commissioners will be held to-morrow. If, after that, any new questions arise, they will be settled by individual interviews or correspondence. The United States Commission will adopt a written resolution of thanks for the courtesies extended by the Spanish authorities at Havana and elsewhere in Cuba, under trying conditions, and bear testimony "to the excellent discipline and soldier-like conduct of the officers and men of the Spanish Army."

Brig. Gen. Clous to-day delivered the memorandum of agreement regarding the places where Spanish troops are to be stationed after Jan. 1. It will be discussed at to-morrow's meeting.

Surgeon Major Archinard has visited the Spanish hospital outside Havana, and to-morrow, on behalf of Surgeon Gen. Sternberg, will inspect the hospitals within the city limits.

El Vedado, the suburb of Havana where is situated the Hotel Trocha, which has been the headquarters of the United States Military Commission, will be evacuated to-morrow, when the seacoast forts will be occupied by the United States troops. Guanabacoa will be formally occupied on Monday next.

It is the custom of Havana folk to celebrate Christmas Eve by street dancing and firing crackers. To-morrow Captain General Castellanos will issue a bando forbidding the gathering of crowds, in order to avoid any possible disorder.

The United States transport Minnewaska, which left Savannah for Cuba on Dec. 19, with the Forty-ninth Iowa Regiment, arrived here this afternoon.

To-day the Spanish transports Ciudad de Cadiz and Neustria sailed for Spain, the former with 1,286 men and officers, bound for Santander, and the latter, with 1,033 men, for Cadiz.

The Cuban Colonel, Raoul Arango, with 600 Cuban horsemen, paraded in Jesus del Monte to-day and then marched out again to camp.

FEEDING THE POOR IN HAVANA.

Gen. Lee Distributing Rations Among the Victims of the Spanish Reconcentration Policy.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Major Gen. Lee, having received a cable from Gen. Alger saying that the Secretary of War understood there were thousands of persons starving in Havana, and directing him to feed them "without delay," immediately ordered Lieut. Col. Wood to distribute rations and to make systematic efforts to feed the helpless, carefully avoiding waste.

There are hundreds in Havana to-day who, though not actually starving, are in a deplorable state of weakness and disease, the effects of the cruel reconcentration policy. They need hospital treatment, which is not always available. Much of the wretchedness is due to the neglected condition of the tenements. Every day or so the relief distributors come upon dead bodies, terribly emaciated. Two were found in the suburb of Cerro yesterday.

It is difficult to distinguish between the professional vagrant and the really deserving cases, but the committees with local knowledge are able to render excellent service.

OUR RULE WELCOMED IN CUBA.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Havana correspondent of The Times, in the course of a letter published this morning says:

"President McKinley will have an unfettered hand here. A majority of the Cubans are prepared to accept unreservedly any régime treating them justly and insuring the tranquillity of the island.

"The Spanish residents also are contented to accept the inevitable, believing that their interests will be protected and themselves fairly treated. Therefore, the way is clear to establish any system of government the Washington authorities may see fit to impose."

Palace Furnishings Ours.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Marshal Blanco, though not requested to do so by the American Commissioners, issued directions before leaving Cuba that the rich silver table service of the palace be left for the Americans, and that the magnificent furniture of the reception rooms also be left for the American occupants. The official coaches with the arms of Spain and the furniture of the Treasury Department will be sold.

Fund to Relieve Suffering Cubans.

The Cuban Industrial Relief Fund has sent out an appeal for contributions for the relief of the starving Cubans. The fund is organized for the purpose of furnishing destitute Cubans with farming implements, seeds, cattle, and daily wages while the first crops are growing. It is requested that all contributions be sent to the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, "for the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund."

Cuban Military Telegraph Line.

HAVANA, Dec. 22. — The military telegraph from Puerto Principe southward to Santa Cruz, the cable point, is nearing completion. Thus wire connection with Gen. Carpenter will soon be made. Col. Dunwoodie of the Signal Corps says the telegraph will be built as if for military purposes, and will require no land lines to Santiago.

Want a "Lee Street" in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—A proposition has been made in the Municipal Council to change Obispo Street to Lee Street. This thoroughfare for a time was called Weyler Street. Action in the matter has been deferred.

Gen. Greene's Return from Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—The War Department has directed the master of the transport Chester to take Gen. Greene and his staff to Savannah. The Chester will sail to-morrow

MRS. LOGAN'S CLAIM REJECTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 22.—The Court of Claims has denied the claim of Isaac R. Hitt, Mrs. M. S. Logan, widow of Gen. John A. Logan, and Catherine Wiltshire of $36,600, for services alleged to have been rendered by Hitt, John A. Logan and Wiltshire in securing the refunding of the direct tax to Illinois.

The claim was rejected because it was not filed with the State Auditor within two years after it matured, and also because the Constitution provides that the Legislature shall not authorize the payment of claims based on contracts not expressed or implied.

DREYFUS RIOTS IN FRANCE.

Street Disorders Occur at Toulouse—Secret Dossier May Be Delivered to the Court.

TOULOUSE, France, Dec. 22.—Serious street disorders occurred here this evening between the promoters of pro-Dreyfus and anti-Dreyfus meetings. Several persons were severely injured and the windows of a number of Jewish shops were smashed in.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Government has decided to hand the Dreyfus secret dossier to the Court of Cassation. It will also be communicated to Mme. Dreyfus and to M. Mornard, the counsel for Dreyfus."

SCARLET FEVER IN NEW JERSEY.

School at Lodi Closed and Church Services May Be Suspended.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 22.—The public school at Lodi has been closed, and it is recommended that church services be suspended for a couple of weeks because of the existence of a number of scarlet fever cases in the village. There have been forty-five cases reported within a short time, and four have resulted fatally.

It is alleged that the first case occurred in a family which owns a milk route, but that the real cause of the spread of the disease was the fact that the children were allowed to return to school before they were entirely recovered.

THE HANSCOM COURT-MARTIAL.

League Island Naval Constructor Sentenced to Suspension.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day made public the findings of the court-martial in the case of Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, charged with various offenses in connection with the overpayment of the men employed at the League Island Navy Yard.

The court-martial acquitted the accused officer on three of the charges, namely, preparing a fraudulent voucher, inefficiency, and making false reports, but convicted him of violating a lawful regulation, in failing to report fraudulent entries in the time books. He was sentenced to suspension of duty for six months, on waiting orders pay. The Secretary of the Navy has not yet approved the sentence.

MR. BRICE INSURED HEAVILY.

Had Taken Out Policies for $500,000 on His Life Within a Year.

At the time of his death the life of Calvin S. Brice was insured to the extent of $500,000. It is said that he had paid but one premium upon the policies which he carried, having assumed all of them during the last year. The first part of this insurance was taken out last Spring, when he became insured for $350,000. This amount was distributed as follows: Equitable, $100,000; Mutual Life, $100,000; Union Central Life, $100,000; Northwestern Life, $30,000; New York Life, $20,000.

Insurance men commented yesterday upon the fact that all of this insurance had earned but one premium before the policies became payable as akin to many other extraordinary things in the ex-Senator's career.

ICE GORGE AT LORAIN, OHIO.

Millions of Dollars Worth of Vessel Property Endangered.

LORAIN, Ohio, Dec. 22.—One of the most formidable ice gorges which was ever seen in Black River has been causing trouble and danger for the past forty-eight hours.

Each minute adds to the jeopardy of millions of dollars' worth of vessel property in the harbor. The tug Marinette has been splintered, and a derrick scow disabled. The stern of the steamer Milda has been smashed in.

Last night the second gorge broke and sent six of the large ore vessels down stream. These were caught by a tug, and are being held against an immense weight of ice. The Nickel Plate Railroad bridge will be demolished if another break occurs.

Another gorge has formed about a mile above the vessels which have already been caught in the jam, and should this break, the boats above will be jammed also.

INDIANA OFFICER JUSTIFIED.

He Had Killed an Indianapolis Boy Who Was Misbehaving.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 22.—The Grand Jury to-night completely exonerated Special Policeman Timothy O'Connor, who was charged with killing Charles Tracey, aged sixteen, on the Sunday before last.

Tracey was one of a crowd of rough boys who have made Kentucky Avenue a dangerous part of the city for years.

At the time of the shooting the youths were attacking women and children with pieces of ice, and O'Connor, in dispersing them, accidentally shot Tracey. The shooting had the effect of restoring order in that part of the city.

$26,000,000 GAS POOL.

Pittsburg and Allegheny Light and Heating Companies Unite.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.—The consolidation of the local gas, light, and heating companies was consummated to-day. The capital invested exceeds $26,000,000. One company will in the future control the gas, light, and heating supply of Pittsburg and Allegheny and will have absolute power to make, raise, or lower the price to all consumers. The following statement was given out to-day by George Westinghouse:

"Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. of New York have exercised their option to purchase the stock of the Philadelphia company at $40 per share and the stock of the Allegheny County Light Company at $180 per share. The contracts have been duly signed, whereby all of the details will be concluded on or before March 1, 1899. Notice will be forthwith mailed to all stockholders of both companies, who will be required to deposit their shares on or before Jan. 15 in exchange for negotiable receipts."

MUSIC WRECKED THE STAND.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 22.—Frederick Klapproth, formerly a cornet player in Jennings's Sixth Regiment Band, to-day recovered $1,000 damages against Atlantic City Lodge No. 276, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, as the result of the falling in of the floor in the Baltic Pier Casino at Atlantic City, when the pier was crowded at a social session in honor of the Grand Lodge of Elks on July 12, 1895. Klapproth lost one eye and was otherwise hurt. He is unable to work or to earn money as a musician. His counsel contended the building was in a dangerous condition, and the vibration created by the band's music caused the crash.

Judge Wescott, counsel for the Elks, asked for a verdict for the defendants on the ground that there was no negligence shown. Judge Vroom, representing Klapproth, retorted that the hiring of Jennings's band was in itself an act of gross negligence. The band, he said, played with such force and precision of movement as to produce a vibratory force that caused the oscillation and consequent wreck of the Casino.

Golden Rod, Bottled at the Brewery. $1.20 per case of 24 bottles. On sale at Hotels, Restaurants, and Grocers'. Order by postal card or telephone, 104 Williamsburgh.
Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.—Adv.

Price of Gas
Goes down again Jan. 1st. Good for those who use it to cook and heat with.—Adv.

FOG TIES UP THE HARBOR

Ocean, Sound, and River Traffic Almost at a Standstill.

THE WORST IN THIRTY YEARS

Transatlantic Steamers In and Out Bound at Anchor in Bays—Sound Boats Thirty Hours Behind.

To easterly winds sweeping over waters of lower temperature and the snow which still mantles the outlying country is attributed the fog that for three days has wrapped New York within its folds and hung heavy about the bays and off shore along this entire coast. It has robbed the mariner and harbor craftsman of their eyes and it has caused no end of inconvenience to the ordinary mortals who have their being on what is commonly dry land.

Not in thirty years, with the possible exception of one instance fifteen years ago, has there been a fog so heavy or which has continued for so long a time in this vicinity. Its costliness is understood when it is considered that the enormous shipping of New York has for two days been almost completely tied up.

Vessels which race across the ocean to save hours have lost them after reaching port in getting to their piers. Scores of them bound in and out are strung out from Liberty Island to Sandy Hook Lightship, unable to proceed either way. A fleet of Sound steamboats managed to get through Hell Gate in a rift that came for a very short time around noon yesterday, but many of them were thirty hours late reaching their piers. Some ferries discontinued their services, while on others half or one-third the usual number of boats were run and at uncertain intervals. The ferryboats were practically the only boats astir in the rivers. Tugs remained tied up. The movement of railroad floats was not attempted, and hence an enormous amount of freight to and from the railroads that centre about New York has failed to be delivered or dispatched. The impeded ferry service has likewise caused a delay of all mails arriving by the same roads.

Of the ocean steamships, the most important of the inward-bound fleet was the Teutonic, which arrived Wednesday. She is still at anchor in the bay, but her mails had been brought up Wednesday, and yesterday the White Star Line agent sent a steamboat down to her, which brought up most of her passengers and their baggage, landing them at the company's pier after nightfall. The Teutonic, as reported yesterday, reached Quarantine Wednesday, and made one attempt to leave for her pier, but was forced to anchor again. She made another attempt yesterday afternoon with like result. At 2:30 P. M. she made a third attempt, and reached a point in the upper bay, between Robbin's Reef and Liberty Island. Then the fog gathered around her so thick that further effort to get her up had to be abandoned.

PASSENGERS' TROUBLES.

There were 197 first and second class and 149 steerage passengers on board. About 150 of the cabin passengers came up to the city on the steamboat. Others who left the steamship returned after they had boarded the steamboat and discovered that she had no accommodations, and that a great many must perforce remain unprotected on her decks. It was raining then, and this prospect was too much for them. Those who made the trip reached the city after a trying journey through the fog, only to confront another difficulty and delay. A Deputy Surveyor and staff had boarded the Teutonic to take the declarations of passengers wishing to come ashore. For some reason the steamboat had cast off before the customs officials got aboard, and hence, when the passengers reached the White Star pier, the declaration papers were missing and baggage could not be passed upon. A delay of two hours followed, during which a tug went back to the Teutonic and brought up the officials and their papers.

The Wilson Line steamer Idaho, which arrived at the bar at 11:30 A. M., picked her way through the fog to Quarantine and anchored there. Capt. Forth reported that he encountered the fog off Nantucket Light Vessel. The Idaho came in with her forepeak half full of water. Her Captain said that when four days out from Hull the steamer struck some object, possibly a log or other wreckage floating awash or nearly submerged, invisible at night, and dented her plates on the starboard bow, causing a leak.

The steamship Allianca, from Colon, reached Quarantine and attempted to go to her dock, but she was compelled to anchor off Liberty Island.

No further word came from the transport Manitoba reported by a pilot on Wednesday as having anchored off the bar. The outgoing transport Berlin, laden with Christmas presents among other things, for the soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico, and which left her pier Wednesday, remained anchored in the bay. The American Line steamship St. Paul, the White Star steamship Germanic, the Edam for Amsterdam, the Friesland for Antwerp, and the Santiago for Nassau and South Cuba, which started Wednesday, also remained at anchor. The Germanic got under way last evening and passed Quarantine, but there was no report of her passing out at the Hook.

A number of vessels, mostly coasters, were reported sailing, but the reports came from Quarantine, and it is was not believed any of them got outside the Hook.

The steamship North Cambria from Mediterranean ports, after a delay of twenty-four hours outside, worked her way in last evening and anchored at Quarantine. The pilot reported the oil tank steamer Diamant as having anchored off the bar on Wednesday night.

Some other vessels reported Wednesday which had not succeeded in docking up to last night were the White Star freighter Cufic, the Red Star Line Adria, and the Karamania from Marseilles. The Annandale from Newfoundland anchored outside the bar during the afternoon. The Assyrian, which started Wednesday for Glasgow, was at anchor off Liberty Island.

The Richmond, from Norfolk, the Nacoochee and City of Macon, from Savannah, managed to reach their piers.

SOUND FLEET LATE.

The first of the Sound fleet to get through Hell Gate yesterday was the City of Lowell of the Norwich Line, which left New London at 11:20 P. M. Tuesday and should have reached her pier by 7 A. M. Wednesday. She actually docked at 1 P. M. yesterday. She had 150 passengers aboard on leaving New London. Of these about one hundred were landed at Port Morris during Wednesday, while the Sound flier was anchored off Riker's Island. They paid 25 or 50 cents a head to the Captain of the tug Edna B. King. The fifty who remained aboard were mostly immigrants who entered the country by way of Canada. They were much frightened. Capt. R. K. Miner of the City of Lowell, said: "The only fog like this in thirty years occurred about fifteen years ago. I remember that the Pilgrim then got in forty-eight hours late."

Regarding his own experience on this occasion, Capt. Miner said that he had plenty of company; that on Wednesday while he couldn't see ten feet from the pilot house he heard the whistles of the Pilgrim of the Fall River Line, the Maine of the Stonington Line, Richard Peck of the New Haven Line, the Fall River freighter City of Taunton, the John H. Starin, from New Haven; the Mohegan, the Bridgeport boat Nutmeg State, and the freight boat Nashua. When the veil lifted for a time all of them were revealed near by. He got under way, but had to anchor again.

The Pilgrim arrived yesterday, also, thirty hours late. Her 200 passengers had been landed by tugs at Port Morris on Wednesday, when they reached Manhattan by trolley. Most of the other fog-bound craft followed the City of Lowell, the fleet having been augmented during yesterday morning by the boats which left New England points Wednesday night. The City of Worcester of the Norwich Line was among them, reaching her pier five hours late.

Despite the heavy fog which still prevailed last evening, most of the Sound lines dispatched boats. It was hardly believed that they proceeded far before having to anchor.

The ferries which suspended yesterday were the South Brooklyn and James Slip. The Blackwell's Island boat made no trips, nod did the Liberty Island boat. Staten Island boats ran all day, but were fifteen or twenty minutes longer than usual making the trips.

Hamilton, South, Fulton, Roosevelt and Thirty-fourth Street ferries across the East River kept up a service, but all trips were slow. The Ninety-second and Ninety-ninth Street ferries ran boats, but at long intervals. The Pennsylvania, Jersey Central, Erie and West Shore ferries ran half their usual service. Half-hour trips were the rule. In consequence the Jersey boats were crowded, and long lines of trucks filled the streets awaiting them.

The Bridge took up the big overflow from the Brooklyn ferries, and the cars were consequently jammed. During parts of the day the trolley cars in all the boroughs, but principally in the crowded thoroughfares of Manhattan and Brooklyn, had to go slow to avoid accidents.

Mails suffered little from delays on the railroads, but those arriving in Jersey City were delayed in getting to the Post Office owing to the interrupted ferry service. Mails over the Pennsylvania, due at 7:10 A. M. and 8 A. M., did not reach the General Post Office till 10:40 A. M.

A Fatal Fall in the Fog.

While working in the fog on the open trestlework of the new White Star Line pier, at Pier 50, yesterday morning, James Murphy, a carpenter, forty-three years old, of First Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, missed his footing and fell to the first floor, landing on a pile of lumber. His skull was fractured, and he was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he died last night.

FAITH CURIST FOUND GUILTY.

Second Conviction Obtained in the Ohio Crusade Against the Christian Scientists.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Miss Allie Putnam, a Christian Scientist, was convicted last night by a Police Court jury of violating the State laws regulating the practice of medicine. Judge Schwab fined her $100. She was released on $100 bond pending an argument for a new trial.

This is the second conviction secured by the State Health Board, which has instituted a crusade against Christian Scientists. C. B. McLelland, representing the board, was treated by Miss Putnam for alleged stomach trouble. He paid her a fee.

Ten thousand dollars was pledged by a wealthy Cincinnati Christian Scientist, who refuses to have his name published, for the further defense of Miss Putnam. Amos Weston, a leader in the Christian Science Church here, said to-day:

"The building fund of $24,000 pledged to this church is also available for Miss Putnam's case. It will be a National test case, and we will carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States, if necessary."

CHICAGO'S STREETS UNCLEANED.

The City Must Wait for the Appropriation Bill to Pass.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Chicago will have to wade through her muddy streets for two or three months longer. There can be no street cleaning of consequence done until the annual appropriation bill is passed. Whether or not the work can be accomplished at an early date depends upon whether Mayor Harrison or his enemies in the Council control the passage of the Appropriation bill.

Chairman Powers of the Finance Committee, associated with such Aldermen as McInery, Cullerton, and others, all members of the Finance Committe, are making no secret of their determination to prevent the passage of the annual Appropriation bill until the very latest date possible under the charter. By doing this successfully they will prevent the cleaning of streets and hold back many other expenditures, all designed to make the Harrison administration unpopular.

Mayor Harrison said to-day: "We are absolutely powerless to clean any of the streets. With the few dollars still left in the fund we are trying to clean some of the down-town streets and make them as passable as possible. But it is a bad job. The Appropriation bill should be passed as early as possible, and then we will have money with which to do the cleaning."

SCHLEY GETS A $4,200 SWORD.

Presented to Him on Behalf of Citizens of Three States.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Rear Admiral Schley was to-day the recipient of a sword, scabbard, and belt worth $4,200, presented to him on behalf of the people of this city, and other cities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. The ceremony took place in the Temple Baptist Church, and Col. A. K. McClure presided. The presentation was made by Miss Rena MacNeall, the fifteen-year-old sister of Private Harry MacNeall, of the Marine Corps, who distinguished himself during the battle of Santiago by clambering upon one of the cruiser Brooklyn's big guns during a heavy fire to remove a loaded shell which had become lodged there.

Speeches were made by Governor Hastings and Mayor Warwick, on behalf of the State and city. Governor-elect Stone also spoke. The Admiral, in accepting the gift, said:

"Let me hope with you that, in God's providence, this sword may never be drawn without reason, but if it shall be so willed that it must be, it will never be sheathed except to your greater honor."

The blade is of fine Damascus steel, appropriately engraved, and the hilt is elaborately decorated with diamonds and other precious stones.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Wednesday night in Arkansas has moved with great velocity to Ontario. Since 8 o'clock yesterday morning its movement has been at the rate of fifty miles an hour. It has caused rain from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Rain or snow has also fallen in the Upper Missouri Valley and on the North Pacific Coast. The area of high pressure central Wednesday night in the middle plateau region has been reinforced by a high pressure area which has moved south from Alberta and is now central in Idaho. As a result the southeastward advance has been checked and only a moderate cold wave has occurred. A fall in temperature of 10 to 16 degrees has been reported from the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valley, the Middle and West Gulf States, and New Mexico. The temperature has risen in the Upper Ohio Valley. The storm will move down the St. Lawrence Valley and will cause westerly gales in the lake regions and high easterly winds on the North Atlantic Coast and rain in New England. The weather will clear in the lower lakes and the Middle Atlantic States. Light snow may be expected in the Upper Missouri Valley, and the weather will be generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	31	35	41
6 A. M.	33	35	40
9 A. M.	32	36	38
12 M.	34	38	40
3 P. M.	35	41	44
6 P. M.	34	43	42
9 P. M.	33	43	42
12 P. M.	29	43	43

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	39
Corresponding date 1897	32½

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees, at 3:30 A. M.; the minimum was 32 degrees, at 6:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100 and at 8 P. M., 100.

Christmas Holiday Rates for Students.
Pennsylvania Railroad will sell round-trip tickets to instructors and students at reduced rates from December 15th to 24th, good returning

a most charming writer, but one who looked upon the dark side of things, that in this age we had ceased to produce the beauty in art and in literature that signalized the best days of Greece.

"It is a pity that we do not, but there are things that are better than beauty, and one of those things is strength. We could ill afford to barter for the beauty-loving, beauty-producing Greek the Puritan, whose work it was to conquer the continent and to found the mightiest of Republics. [Applause.]

"We owe much to others in the past; we owe much to our statesmen, to our commonwealth builders; we owe most to the men who risked their lives that the honor of the flag may be upheld, [applause,] and we get from the Puritan the inheritance of more than one virtue, of more than one set of virtues, and we will do well to recollect that no one set of virtues is enough to save a State; that a nation composed merely of warriors is as sure ultimately to fail as a nation composed merely of merchants, merely of men great in peace.

"You may see in one caste the qualities of intelligence, of mercantile and business capacity, of cleverness, but the caste that rules may not have the virtues of peace, and the caste that is ruled may lack the virtues of war. If ever this country loses either set of virtues this country will assuredly go down.

STRENGTH AND VIRTUE TOGETHER.

"It ought not to be necessary to say that you need those qualities in combination. It sometimes seems necessary to say it, however. [Laughter.] If we ever succeed in this country in arranging a divorce between the two elements of the body politic, so that on one side we shall see the nice, cultivated, well-meaning little men with good morals and receding chins, [laughter,] the little men who mean well and cannot fight, and on the other side the thoroughly efficient men who do not mean well at all; if we ever succeed in developing into those two distinct castes, the day of the ending of free government in this country will not be far distant, and I want you to remember that in the last result one element is pretty nearly as dangerous as the other to the community. The good man who does not amount to anything and the good man who cannot make his virtue become practical, and, if necessary, aggressive, count for very little in the community.

"The man who has made the success of our Republic, in contrast to the failure of so many other republics, is the man who is able to combine being practical and being virtuous; is the man of the stamp who tries to approximate to the standard of Washington and of Lincoln. [Applause.]

"Remember that neither one of those men could have accomplished anything for the Nation if they had not possessed high ideals, and had not striven manfully to realize them. And remember, also, that they could have done nothing if to the capacity for striving after a high ideal they had not united the capacity to do it with practical methods." [Applause.]

CHEERS FOR GEN. MERRITT.

The President said he would interrupt the programme for a moment to drink the health of "one of our most distinguished soldiers, Major Gen. Merritt."

Gen. Merritt was enthusiastically welcomed by the New Englanders. He spoke briefly, as follows:

"I have been a long way from home and have not heard much of what was going on in the United States, but I have heard a great deal from the colonists in the Far East, and, while not a wise man from the East, I am willing to bring you testimony as to the English feeling in the colonies and their gratitude that we are extending our dominions to include the tropics. [Applause.]

"We have a great work before us. What we have done has been in the interest of the country. That we could do no less goes without saying. There is a great deal that approaches us from every side in the tropics. We can extend our commerce there to an enormous extent. We have the English feeling with us, [cries of "Good!" and applause,] when we are in the colonies of England. As I discovered in returning from the tropics, they were very grateful that we were going to extend our colonial system, and they assured us that we could not let go of anything that we had.

"A great many people have insisted that the Constitution forbids it. To these I have said: 'We have outgrown the Constitution. It is not worth while to discuss it. We are here, and we are here to stay.'

"Admiral Dewey could not have withdrawn his fleet from Manila Bay after he had captured it on the 1st of May. The army that was sent there could not withdraw and leave the Spaniards in command. What may be the result I do not care to prognosticate, but I am satisfied that Americans will find a solution for the matter, however difficult it may be." [Cries of "Good!" and applause.]

United States District Attorney James M. Beck of Philadelphia, who followed Gen. Merritt, spoke mainly on behalf of expansion. He said in part:

"If the American Republic has enjoyed an unparalleled and almost miraculous growth it is due not merely to the natural resources with which God has endowed us as a people, but to the lofty spirit of individualism which our written Constitutions and our unwritten laws have designed to conserve. While democracy recognizes that as to certain measures for the common good the will of the individual must be subordinated to, that of the majority, with this saving reservation its purpose is to insure the largest freedom to the state, the community and the individual.

"It is for this reason that democracy is eminently progressive. With it expansion is an instinct. It is well to remember this at this important crisis, when our country is confronted with problems greater than any in all its history with the exception of the civil war, within twelve months a momentous revolution, or shall I say evolution, has taken place in the spirit and purposes of the American people. Twelve months ago we were a politically isolated republic, to-day we are a world empire.

"Is the western hemisphere large enough for the influence and progress of the American people, or must we surrender, commercially and politically, our policy of isolation and claim an influence which shall be as limitless as the world is round? Because democracy is progressive it is not to be cribbed, cabined, and confined within the narrow limits of any traditional policy. Blind adherence to tradition is not the highest patriotism, but is a form of intellectual slavery not worthy of a free and progressive people." [Applause.]

SHAFTER PRAISES THE REGULARS.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, the next speaker, was eulogized by Judge Howland before being introduced, and was heartily greeted on rising. He read his speech from typewritten manuscript. He devoted a large part of his remarks to a tribute to the regular army man, and the audience applauded heartily when he said that the typical hero was the American soldier.

"There has always been a fear," said Gen. Shafter, "that a large army would be dangerous to our institutions. No greater mistake than this could possibly be made, for a more conservative and loyal body of men than these composing the army of the United States has never existed in this land of ours."

Later he said:

"The dreams of our Colonial fathers have been realized. Our country stands before the world to-day devoid of sectional hatreds or factions.

"Too glowing a tribute cannot be paid to the noble little army which contributed so freely the lives of its best men to bring about this happy issue. The bulk and flower of our regular army composed the Santiago expedition. Words cannot too graphically depict the obstacles overcome, the sufferings and the hardships undergone."

GEN. WHEELER ON EXPANSION.

Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler spoke to the toast of "Comrades in Arms." He said in part:

"I dissent from those who say that we who contend that duties thrust upon us shall not be abandoned are expansionists or in favor of using the power of our country to expand our limits and take from others territory now belonging to them. That question has never been presented to the American people. The only question before us is, Shall we do our duty as a great Nation to the people which Providence and the logic of events have placed under our care?" [Applause.]

He said that the President's recent visit to the South and his utterances about the Confederates had done much to heal the bitterness of the past.

Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, who followed Gen. Wheeler, spoke about the regular army, praising the discipline which exists among the troops, and emphasizing the need of such discipline. He explained the responsibility resting upon the officers, and predicted an inevitable increase of the army in the near future.

Admiral Sampson was to have responded to the toast "The Navy," but was prevented from being present, and his place was taken by Commodore Higginson. He pointed out that a great deal of the navy's efficiency was due to the training men receive for the service. "We have no political or civil appointments," he said, "and we are free from all the annoyances which naturally come from that source. We are, therefore, able at all times to keep the service ready for whatever demands the country may make upon it."

Commodore Higginson said that it was economy in the end to have a proper navy, and urged its enlargement to protect the Nation's new interests. He said that the recent war showed the necessity of having a larger navy than ours is at present.

Augustus Thomas spoke upon "New England's Dramatic Themes," and Gen. Wallace Randolph spoke very briefly upon the results of the war.

OPEN EVENINGS.

TRADE MARK

Solid Silver.

THE MAUSER MANF'G CO., Silversmiths.

Factory and Shop, 14 East 15th Street, West of Broadway.

HARVARD CENTRE RUSH DEAD.

Percy M. Jaffray of Irvington Carried Off by Blood Poisoning Resulting from Pneumonia.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 22.—Percy M. Jaffray the tall centre of Harvard's 'Varsity football eleven during the past season, died at his rooms, 9 Bow Street, late this afternoon. Death was quite sudden, as he was not taken violently ill until noon. As there was some doubt as to the nature of the disease, an autopsy was held, which was attended by a number of prominent physicians. Subsequently an official statement was issued, as follows:

"The cause of death was an acute general septicaemia, resulting from acute infectious inflammation of the lungs, which was followed by a general infection of the blood. There was no injury which could in any way have had an influence in producing these conditions." The statement was signed by William D. Strong, M. D., and W. P. Councilman, M. D.

Mr. Jaffrey was known to have suffered some injury during the Yale game, but two weeks later he resumed his studies. He was twenty-one years of age and came from Irvington-on-the-Hudson.

SOLDIER KILLED AT MACON, GA.

He Was a Negro and Had Insulted Ladies and Threatened a Street Car Conductor's Life.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 22.—Private Turner, colored, of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, while very drunk, this afternoon boarded a street car, and used vile language in the presence of ladies, whereupon Conductor C. A. Thrower pulled him out upon the rear platform.

Subsequently, while Thrower was assisting a lady off the car, Turner kicked him several times and used more vile epithets. He then went into the trailer but soon returned, and, with a knife in his hand, swore that he would cut Thrower's head off.

As he stepped on the platform Thrower drew a revolver and fired, the bullet striking the negro in the mouth. He died in fifteen minutes.

A crowd of negro soldiers and civilians soon gathered and chased Thrower for several blocks and swore vengeance on all conductors.

Guards have been placed on all cars running to the negro camps, and to-night the camp is under strong guard to prevent an outbreak on the part of the negro soldiers.

THE GAS TANK DISASTER.

William Stacey Thinks Explosion Was Caused by Dynamite.

William Stacey of Cincinnati, who is a constructor of gasometers, yesterday inspected the ruins of the gas tank that collapsed recently at Twentieth Street and Avenue A.

He said that, in his opinion, the collapse was due to an explosion of dynamite. The appearance of the ruins and of the foundations of the tank were such. Mr. Stacey declared that dynamite or some other equally powerful explosive must have been used.

SAYS HE KILLED HIS WIFE.

Isidore Lorber of Brooklyn Surrenders to San Francisco Police.

A telegram from San Francisco to Police Headquarters said that Isidore Lorber, twenty-six years old, had given himself up to the police there, saying that he believed he had killed his wife. Lorber lived at 344 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, with his wife, Rosa. They quarreled, and on Oct. 17 Lorber left the house and was not known to return.

Rosa was last seen alive Oct. 20. Oct. 22 neighbors broke into her apartment and found her lying dead on the kitchen floor. The police believed that she had committed suicide. Lorber's brother, who lives in New York, had the woman's body buried in Washington Cemetery.

WAR TROPHIES TO INDIANA.

Flags and Guns from Santiago to be Given the State.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., Dec. 22.—Arrangements have been made in accordance with the suggestions of Lieut. W. H. Elliott of this place, late executive officer of the United States steamship Leonidas, for the flag which the battleship Indiana carried through the Santiago fight and a Nordenfeldt rapid-fire gun captured from the Cristobal Colon, to be presented to the State of Indiana.

Capt. Taylor of the Indiana was instrumental in bringing about this result, much desired by Indiana people, and it is hoped that he may be able to come to Indianapolis soon after the next Lexislature convenes and make the presentation of the trophies in person.

THE KANSAS CATTLE PLUNGER.

Letter in Which He Offers to Return and Make Revelations.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 22.—Frank Cooper of the firm of Elmore & Cooper, livestock merchants, to-day displayed the signature of the letter alleged to have been received yesterday from Grant C. Gillett, the Kansas cattle plunger, expressing a willingness to return from Mexico and face his creditors.

A comparison of the signature with others of Gillett's showed that it was genuine.

While refusing to reveal the actual contents of the letter, Mr. Cooper says that Gillett declared in it that he is only the scapegoat of others who participated in his gigantic cattle frauds, and that if Elmore & Cooper will only say the word he will be in Kansas City in forty-eight hours, and will furnish evidence which will uncover a great conspiracy.

Joined the Silver Combination.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Dec. 22.—A high official of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., silver manufacturers, announces that the company has entered the International Silver Company, and to-day the officials left for New York to close the negotiations. All the important silver concerns here are now in the combination, except R. Wallace & Sons.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—The building at 14 Light Street, occupied by E. Packham, Jr., & Co., trading as the Baltimore Cork Company, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, about $15,000; insured.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

10:15 A. M., 210 Elm Street, occupied by P. Coceoro, damage $25.

12:30 P. M., 6 Bayard Street, occupied by J. Rosenberg, damage $100.

12:50 P. M., 45½ Oak Street, occupied by J. Poltner, damage $1,200.

1:30 P. M., 241 East Seventy-ninth Street, occupied by A. Krister, damage $50.

2:30 P. M., 210 East Twenty-eighth Street, occupied by P. Fitz, damage trifling.

8:10 P. M., 440 Eighth Avenue; T. J. Donnell; damage $10.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

THE GRIP HOLDS ITS OWN

Reported Deaths Nearly as Many as the Day Before.

AFFECTS SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Superintendent Jasper Says 45,000 Children Are Away, and 7 Per Cent. of the Teachers.

The epidemic of the grip is still evident in the city. There was one less death from influenza in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx reported yesterday, for the statistical day ending at noon, than was reported for the day previous, but on the other hand, there were just as many from bronchitis, and nine more from pneumonia. Many of the recent deaths of pneumonia have been indirectly due to the grip, the pneumonia having been superinduced by the influenza, which leaves the system less able to withstand the attacks of the more deadly disease. Furthermore, physicians say that the prevalence of the grip, with its general weakening of the system, causes an increase in mortality on all lines.

The deaths from all causes reported yesterday numbered sixteen more than those of the day before. Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Records in the Health Department, gave out an interesting table of deaths from all causes, and deaths from pulmonary troubles, reported in the last five statistical days for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. It is as follows:

DEATHS.

	Dec.18.	Dec.19.	Dec.20.	Dec.21.	Dec.22.
Pneumonia. ..	20	16	24	21	30
Influenza.. ...	7	5	9	11	10
Bronchitis. ..	4	6	4	2	2
All causes.	111	113	139	131	147

This is an average of 128 1-5 deaths from all causes per diem, 22 1-5 deaths from pneumonia, 8 2-5 deaths from influenza, and 3 deaths from bronchitis. A comparison of this table with that of a week in December a year ago, will show how the city is suffering from present bad conditions:

DEATHS, 1897.

December.....	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
	83	84	111	110	83	105	74

Total from all causes, 650; average per diem, 92 6-7.

Total from pneumonia, 105; average per diem, 15.

Total from bronchitis, 27; average per diem, 3 6-7.

Total from influenza, 3; average per diem, 3-7.

President Murphy of the Health Board said yesterday: "There is no immediate danger. The Board of Health will keep a very close watch, and our Medical Inspectors have been ordered to be on the alert to discover any violation of the Sanitary Code that would in any way cause the germs of grip or of any other disease to be spread or become dangerous. All that is necessary is for the matter to be treated with discretion, and the public can safely rely on this board doing its full duty in the premises."

One body of New Yorkers who appear to have been affected by the grip is the school children, and teachers are also suffering from it. There are now about 225,000 children enrolled in the public schools of this city. Their normal ratio of absenteeism is about one in ten. Yesterday Superintendent Jasper reported that there were about 45,000 absentees among the scholars, or 20 per cent. Of the 5,380 teachers, about 7 per cent. are on the absent list, whereas 3½ or 4 per cent. is the usual ratio. "The teachers," said Superintendent Jasper, "are largely run down at present because they have been overworking themselves in studying for new licenses." Mr. Jasper scouted the idea that the grip would necessitate the closing of vacation schools.

The various city departments are still feeling effects of the grip. There were 381 sick patrolmen yesterday, as against 375 the day before. An effort was made yesterday by Commissioner of Street Cleaning McCartney, who has been supposed to preserve an eloquent silence on the subject, an exact account of the men in his department who are on the sick list. From one clerk the information was received that there are 100 out of 1,000 drivers ill. Another clerk gave the records of sweepers, who seem astonishingly more healthy, as only about 70 out of 1,825 were reported to be on the sick list.

There was an increase in the number of grip cases at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. On Wednesday there were thirty-two in all, and forty-four were reported yesterday. Among the new cases is that of Mrs. Willard, Superintendent of the Male Training School for Nurses, who had been fighting off the malady for some time. The doctors in the surgical division of the hospital report only one grip patient, that one being in Ward 2.

Among the well-known people believed to have been attacked by the influenza bacillus is City Magistrate Robert C. Cornell. Mrs. Cornell sent word to the Harlem Court yesterday that her husband was ill at his home, 33 Irving Place, and could not attend. His place will be taken to-day by Magistrate Duel, who is sitting in the Morrisania Court, and will take charge of both sessions to-day.

The Health Department in this city has no statistics of outlying districts, but President Murphy is confident that New York is suffering no more from grip than her neighbors.

An interesting result of the grip yesterday was the predicament which befell Thomas Brasted, thirty-five years old, of 195 Grand Street, an engineer employed by a Broadway business house. Brasted has the grip and took two large glasses of whisky as a cure yesterday afternoon. He is ordinarily an abstainer and the whisky was too much for him. The porter found him sitting unconscious in his chair, and he was later removed in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital, where his case was diagnosed as alcoholic hysteria.

GRIP IN PHILADELPHIA.

Number of Cases There Estimated at 25,000—Six Deaths in a Day—Sufferers Losing Their Reason.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—It is estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 persons in this city are suffering from grip, and doctors report the epidemic on the increase.

At the Board of Health to-day six deaths were reported to have occurred within the past twenty-four hours directly due to grip, and twelve other deaths were traced indirectly to the same cause. In several instances the sufferers have lost their reason, and have to be strapped to their beds. Of 140,000 school children, nearly 10,000 are sick at home. City councils could barely raise a quorum to-day, there were so many absentees from grip.

GRIP SPREADS IN WASHINGTON.

Over 600 People in Two Government Departments Afflicted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Of the 3,000 employes of the Government Printing Office, 372 were away on sick leave to-day, suffering chiefly from grip. Of the 2,000 in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 235 were reported ill. Throughout the other branches of the Government service the proportion of absentees on account of illness is unusually large. Many of the large stores, which are now in the midst of their busiest season, are very much short of help. The damp, rainy weather of the past four days has been especially conducive to the spread of the disease.

1,500 CINCINNATIANS HAVE GRIP.

The Epidemic Also Extends Into the City's Kentucky Suburbs.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 22.—Between 500 and 2,000 cases of grip are reported in the West End districts of Cincinnati. The West End doctors had a meeting last evening, and it was the consensus of opinion that grip is now epidemic in Cincinnati.

The epidemic extends all over Cincinnati, with its Ohio and Kentucky suburbs. The intestinal complications seem to be the characteristic feature.

The Grip in New England.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 22.—The grip epidemic is increasing in this city. There are, however, few cases of actual prostration.

HARTFORD, Dec. 22.—There are hundreds of cases of the grip in this city. Not many fatalities have been reported.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—The grip is epidemic in this city. It is more difficult to cure than before, but no deaths from it are reported. One doctor attended eighty cases in one day.

BRIDGEPORT, Dec. 22.—There are about 200 cases of the grip in this city, but the cases generally are not severe.

Phil May's Drawings FOR Christmas.

Arthur Tooth & Sons,

299 Fifth Ave.,

Cor. 31st St., N. Y.

OPEN EVENINGS.

ARRESTED AT HER HOTEL.

Woman Guest at the St. George in Brooklyn Accused of Obtaining Money on Worthless Drafts.

An elegantly dressed woman who is alleged to be a clever swindler was escorted to the Church Street Police Station last night by Detectives Mooney and Connors, and, after her pedigree had been taken, was driven to the Oak Street Police Station and locked up in charge of the matron. She insisted upon being accompanied in the patrol wagon by the detectives who took her into custody.

The woman, when arraigned at the Sergeant's desk, gave her name as Louise Vermeule, and said she was twenty-five years old and married. She was arrested at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, in the presence of her four-year-old boy and her maid, and when she asked the child to kiss her good-by, he replied: "No, mamma. You're going away now and you'll be gone a long time, and I won't kiss you," and he did not.

Grand larceny and obtaining money by false representations are the charges against the woman, who cried and looked defiant by turns when arrested. The detectives said last night that they had been looking for her for a long while, and that they wanted any one who had been swindled by means of worthless drafts by a woman to appear in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

About two weks ago many complaints were made to the police that a clever woman was going about town buying all kinds of valuable merchandise, and tendering in payment drafts drawn two or three days before at sight for sums far above the amounts of her purchases. They were drawn on Henry P. Crosher of 168 Greenwich Street. After making her purchases she would have goods sent to fictitious addresses, take the difference in cash, and depart.

On the 10th inst. she bought a bill of chinaware amounting to $167.75 of Koschcrak Brothers, on Park Place, gave a sight draft on Crosher for $200.75, and received the difference in cash. The goods were to be sent to 104 West Sixty-first Street, care of Dr. Clerihew. The firm sent a messenger with the draft to Crosher's office, where, it is said, he accepted it, and wrote his name across its face. But the dealers were suspicious and did not deliver the goods.

Two days later, when the draft was due, they sent it to Crosher for collection, but the police say he not only refused to pay it, but ordered the messenger from his office. "The draft is as good as the Bank of England," he is said to have declared, "but I will pay it when I get ready, and no sooner."

A few days ago the woman appeared at a lace house at 441 Broadway and ordered a lot of goods, which she paid for with another of the drafts described, receiving a check on the People's National Bank for $48.75, the difference. She gave the check to William Tumbridge, the proprietor of the St. George Hotel, who, the detectives say, deposited it in the Chatham National Bank.

When the lace firm's messenger presented the draft to Crosher, the latter accepted it without a murmur, but the firm decided not to ship the goods to Denver, as ordered, but to wait till the paper became due. When that time arrived and the draft was not paid, they appealed to the police, and the two detectives named took up the case. Payment on the check was stopped and the woman's arrest followed.

The proprietor of the hotel, the detectives say, told them that the woman had been living there only a week in a luxurious suite of rooms with her boy and maid, paying $60 per week. When the detectives went to the hotel yesterday, the woman was out buying Christmas presents. She found them in her apartment when she returned and offered to settle. When this offer was declined, she wanted the detectives to bring her across the bridge in a cab. She was brought over in a trolley car instead.

Mrs. Vermeule told the detectives that when her father died he left her $300,000. $80,000 of which was spent in the first year of her married life. She said she was born and brought up in Denver. Her husband, she said, was still living in Denver, and the boy at the St. George Hotel was the only survivor of a family of five children.

She is described as a strikingly handsome woman of petite build, almost a blond in complexion, but with sharp black eyes. Her clothing, the detectives said, was of the finest material, and at her throat she wore a diamond pin made in the shape of a fly.

After being locked up the woman sent for Col. Haire, who, she said, had acted heretofore as her lawyer.

Henry P. Crosher was seen last night at his home, 318 West Forty-sixth Street. He admitted that he knew Mrs. Vermeule.

"I know the woman," said he, "in a business way. It is true that I have accepted certain of her drafts. Some of these I have paid; the others will be paid as soon as I get a chance."

Col. Haire, the woman's attorney, said early this morning to a reporter that Louise Vermeule was the stage name used by her in a brief dramatic career in the West two years ago. He said: "Her maiden name was Finley and her mother was a prominent society woman of Philadelphia. She married a wealthy Westerner six years ago, but they have not lived together recently. She has ample means."

Col. Haire refused to give the name of her husband.

Syracuse Newspapers Combine.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Contracts were signed to-day for the consolidation on Jan. 1 of The Syracuse Standard and The Syracuse Post. The paper will now be called The Post-Standard. The Directors and officers are: President—James J. Belden; Vice President—Francis Hendricks; Treasurer—Hendrick S. Holden; Secretary—Frederick W. Barker; Horace White, Walter E. Gardner, Martin A. Knapp, and Albert K. Hiscock. The general manager and editor in chief is to be W. E. Gardner, now editor and manager of The Post, and the present office of The Post is to be the future office of publication.

Chicago Vagrant's Boast Proved Idle.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—George Bissell, who claims to be a "song-and-dance artist," was in Justice Sabath's court to-day, charged with vagrancy. Several officers testified that to their knowledge Bissell had not worked for a year. To this the song-and-dance man entered a protest. The Justice then told Bissell that if he would give a sample of his work and it proved to be good he could have his freedom. The man refused to do this, and the Justice was denied a private vaudeville show, so he assessed Mr. Bissell $15 and costs and sent him to the Bridewell.

Death of Andrew Wanless.

Andrew Wanless, a well-known literary character of Detroit and a poet and prose writer, died yesterday of pneumonia. For many years Mr. Wanless had conducted a second-hand book store that was a resort for Detroit literary men. He possessed a magnificent library of about 22,000 volumes, comprising some very rare old books and manuscripts. Mr. Wanless was born in Scotland in 1824, and removed to Detroit in 1851.

MRS. MOORE ON THE STAND

Tells Her Story of the Affair at the Grenoble Hotel.

NOT A THIEF, SHE DECLARED

Testifies that Her Husband Treated Her Brutally and She Confided in the Complainant.

Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore took the witness stand last night in her own defense. Clearly and deliberately the little prisoner told the story of her associations with Martin Mahon, who accuses her of having aided in robbing him of $170 and a diamond pin. She was placed on the stand and questioned by her attorney, Benjamin H. Hill. Contrary to many expectations, she did not break down once as she told of the presents, the dinners, and the many kind attentions of Mahon ever since he first met her.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when Mrs. Moore took the stand, and the great crowd in the courtroom, which had awaited something sensational since early morning, had diminished to a handful of loiterers. Before going to the stand Mrs. Moore removed her hat, veil, and gloves, and, in a dark silk dress, glided through the aisle past the jury box in the same stately manner as a bride approaches an altar. She took the oath and kissed the Bible, then settled back and folded her hands, calmly awaiting the first question of her attorney.

Mrs. Moore testified as follows: "My name is Fayne Strahan Moore. I was born in Albany, Oregon, Feb. 23, 1877. My father was William Scott Strahan, Justice in the Supreme Court of Oregon. He died in 1894. My mother moved to Atlanta, Ga., when I was ten years old because her health was bad. Once a year we went to Oregon to visit our old home, where I have one brother living and two sisters dead. I was educated in the West and South. I left Atlanta June 3, 1896, and came to New York with my maid, to study music.

"I met Martin Mahon in August, 1896. It was at a musicale given at the New Amsterdam Hotel by a Mr. Starr and a Miss Truitt. I saw him again on the day after the musicale, having returned to the hotel to ask for a diamond pin that I lost there the evening before. On the day after that Mahon called at my rooms, 40 Gramercy Park, and told me that he had ordered the house detective to hunt for my pin. Mahon called on me very frequently after that. He invited me to go out driving, which I did. About September, 1896, I moved to Thirty-second Street, and then he called on me nearly every day. I never wrote to him to come. He sent me flowers, and took me to the theatre. He told me that he was married, but that he was not living with his wife.

"In the same month in 1896 Mahon suggested that I should go to Mrs. Johnson's house to live, saying that she would be an excellent companion for me. I lived at Mrs. Johnson's one month. Mahon called on me every day, and took me driving and to dinners and the theatre. Mahon continued his attentions to me, and on April 9, 1897, I married W. A. E. Moore. After our marriage we visited my husband's parents in Cleveland, Ohio. Then we returned to the Savoy Hotel in this city, and later went to Atlanta. Mr. Moore sailed for Europe on Dec. 1, 1897, and I sailed on Dec. 11. In June of this year we returned from Europe, and went to California and Oregon. I returned again to New York in July and went to the Waldorf-Astoria to live with a friend of mine, Mrs. Sears of Denver, Col. I remained at the Waldorf-Astoria about six weeks, and saw Martin Mahon there. He renewed his attentions to me, and took me out driving. Then Mr. Moore came on to New York, and we went to the Grenoble to live.

"I know the diamond pin that has been offered in evidence against me. I once offered to return it to Mahon, and he said: 'You might as well keep it and call it your own, you've worn it so much.' A few days before the affair at the Grenoble, I went to the New Amsterdam Hotel purposely to return to Mahon his pin. He said on that day, 'Please wear it; keep it.'

"On the evening of Nov. 3, Mahon telephoned to me at the Grenoble. I did not answer him. On the following day he telephoned to me through his secretary, Mr. Foster, to join him at dinner at the Metropole. I had been having trouble with Mr. Moore that day. He was very cruel to me. He left me saying he had been ordered to Washington. I went to the Metropole at 6:30 o'clock, and I did not talk to Mr. Moore that night through the window while waiting for Mahon. I talked with two other gentlemen whose names I do not remember.

"At dinner I told Mahon of my troubles with my husband, that he had been cruel to me, and that he had gone to Washington. I liked to confide in Mahon because I believed that he was a friend of mine. I told him that I had been brutally assaulted by my husband, and that I had come to him for protection. He advised me to see Capt. McCluskey. I went to his office, but could only see one of his assistants.

"After dinner we left the Metropole and walked up to the Grenoble. On the way to the hotel he told me he would sell his property and take me to Europe if I would leave my husband. I did not take any part in any robbery or any attempt to rob Martin Mahon. All the money that I saw on the night of Nov. 4 was $2, which he gave me when I beat him at cards.

"When Mr. Moore came in he assaulted Mahon and he assaulted me. Mahon went on his knees and said: 'Do not kill me, for the sake of my wife and children; if you kill me you kill them.' When he turned his pistol on me I said, 'Spare me and I will go away.' I left the place then. I did not return until Nov. 6, when I went to get my clothes, and was arrested."

Four hours were spent yesterday hunting for Mrs. Fannie E. Johnson of 363 West Fifty-seventh Street, a witness for the prosecution. When she took the stand she cried so that she could not speak. She said that she liked Fayne Moore and was sorry for her, and had gone to the Tombs to induce her to turn State's evidence and get her freedom. Mrs. Moore told Mrs. Johnson then, so the latter testified, that her husband would kill her if she did such a thing, and that she got all the money Mahon had and a note for $5,000.

Mrs. Annie Fitzgerald, Matron of the Tombs, the first witness called by the defense, discredited Mrs. Johnson's testimony. She stated that she sat not three feet from Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Johnson during this conversation, and had not heard anything in the nature of a confession mentioned.

The Rev. S. A. Hopkins, who married W. A. E. Moore and Fayne Moore, was called to the stand by Attorney Levy. The convicted husband was brought from the Tombs, and stood beside his wife while the minister proved the identification.

Mrs. Moore will take the stand again this morning, when she will be cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

The Soldiers' Vote Canvassed.

The New York County Board of Canvassers yesterday made the canvas of the soldiers' votes, which were counted in the several election districts on Tuesday. No defective ballots were found. Of the total of 1,908 votes, Roosevelt received 655, and Van Wyck 1,253. The result of the canvass of the soldiers' vote will be incorporated in the general vote of the county, and the complete returns will be computed and made public to-day.

Five to Two for Roosevelt in Suffolk.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 22.—There were just seven votes of soldiers cast in Suffolk County. They were counted to-day, five being found for the Republican candidates, while the remaining two went to the Democrats.

Van Wyck Leads by 1 in Westchester.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 22.—The Westchester County Board of Canvassers to-day finished the canvass of the soldiers' vote for Governor. The result was: Roosevelt, 46; Van Wyck, 47.

Onondaga Soldiers for Roosevelt.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 22.—The official canvass of Onondaga County's soldier vote shows the following result: Roosevelt, 36; Van Wyck, 25; Hanford, 3.

Delaware County Soldiers' Vote.

DELHI, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The Delaware County soldier vote was: For Governor—Roosevelt, 31; Van Wyck, 16.

Dr. Stebbins of California Improving.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The condition of Dr. Horatio Stebbins, who suffered a severe attack of heart failure several days ago, is so greatly improved that his friends do not fear fatal results.

VOLUNTEER'S PENSION LOST.

Civil War Veteran Drove Mules in the Late Conflict.

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Dec. 22.—John W. Kelly, a veteran of the civil war, received notice from the Pension Bureau to-day that his pension of $12 per month, issued for general disability, had been stopped because he served in the war with Spain.

Kelly first offered to enter the service as a soldier, but was rejected on account of disability, and then secured a place as muledriver.

KILLED BY A CHICAGO BOY.

Sheriff's Officer Met Death While Seizing a Widow's Home.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Thomas Crosby, aged thirteen, son of Mrs. Margaret Crosby, a rich widow at Edgewater, shot and killed Deputy Sheriff Frank Nye to-day while Nye was attempting to serve a writ of restitution based on a twenty-thousand-dollar mortgage on the Crosby home. The officer was warned by young Crosby not to enter, but disregarded the threat. The boy said he had been instructed to shoot.

SUICIDE IN DETROIT, MICH.

Superintendent of the D. M. Ferry Seed Company Kills Himself.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22.—Early to-day Mrs. John A. Severns of 24 Pitcher Street was aroused by pistol shots, and found her husband, aged forty, lying dead on the kitchen floor, with one bullet in his head, another through his heart, and a revolver clutched in his hand.

Mr. Severns was in bad health, and, it is said, had shown signs of dementia. For nineteen years he was connected with the D. M. Ferry Seed Company, and for some time had been Superintendent. He was a son of Judge Severns of the United States District Court, Grand Rapids.

BELMONT CRICKET CLUB SAVED.

Threatened Disbandment of Philadelphia Organization Averted.

The threatened disbandment of the Belmont Cricket Club of Philadelphia has been averted. When it became known that the income of the club was falling below the sum necessary to meet interest and the general expenses of the club, the officers felt that the organization would either have to be abandoned altogether or moved further out of the city, where property is not so valuable as the ground at Forty-ninth Street.

The members have rallied to the support of the club, however, in a manner altogether unlooked for. At a recent meeting fifty new members were elected, and the club took on a fresh lease of life. It was decided to enlarge the clubhouse at an expense of $5,000, which sum was guaranteed by a few of the members as a private contribution. C. W. Fearon has been elected Secretary, and it is expected that many more international games of interest and importance will in future be seen on the historic ground of Elmwood.

LOSSES IN THE LAKE MARINE.

Estimated at $2,600,000 and Said to be Heavier than Ever Before.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Marine losses on the lakes during the season of 1898 were much greater than during any season previous. The estimates of the various underwriters vary greatly, but a general average of these estimates will place the aggregate loss at $2,600,000.

Vesselmen protest that these figures are too high, and say that the insurance companies have not lost heavily. In a list of 569 losses the causes assigned were as follows:

Ashore, 123; aground in protected channels, 126; fire, 40; collisions, 90; ice, 16; stormbeaten, 96; foundered, 8; miscellaneous causes, 116.

Lake Michigan has been the scene of the greatest number of disasters, with Lake Superior second. Lake Huron was remarkably free from disasters, while Lake Ontario produced a larger number of serious losses than Lake Erie.

It will pay in the long run to be insured. Their aggregate tonnage was 29,191 tons.

New Plan to Utilize Niagara Falls.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 22.—The Miller Electric Construction Company of Pittsburg has invented a new plan to utilize the power of Niagara Falls, and it is expected work will begin the first of the year. The plan will necessitate the expenditure of about $500,000. It is proposed to erect a large building close to the falls, it being kept in place by anchors and heavy iron cables. With a series of contrivances it is expected to utilize all the force of the falling water. Electrical fluid is to be transported by conduits and heavy wire to distant points.

Mr. Reed at a Philadelphia Dinner.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed was a guest at a private dinner given to-night to Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, by William L. Elkins, at the latter's home. Among the other guests were Harry Payne Whitney, H. H. Freeland, H. H. Rogers, and Thomas F. Ryan of New York; P. A. B. Widener, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas Dolan, Rudolph Ellis, and Col. A. Loudon Snowden of this city.

G. A. R. Post Indorses Mr. McKinley.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 22.—At a meeting of John F. Miller Post, G. A. R., last night, it was unanimously ordered that a telegram be sent to President McKinley congratulating him upon his loyal reception in the South and indorsing his acts and speeches, especially in reference to the care of the Confederate dead.

Another Boston Bank Absorbed.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The stockholders of the National Bank of North America to-day, by a vote of 7,046 shares to 255, resolved to put the bank in liqu

STECK OVER 40 YEARS' TEST
The "OLD RELIABLE"
No 11 E. 14 ST. N.Y. PIANOS

SPEECH BY SENATOR HOAR

Made at Charleston at the New England Society's Banquet.

HE IS ALARMED AT EXPANSION

Discusses the Relations of North and South—Believes Them Mutually Indispensable.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—An address was delivered here this evening at the Charleston Hotel by United States Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts at the seventy-ninth annual banquet of the New England Society.

Senator Hoar did not touch upon politics, and most of the topics of the day were avoided. He spoke of the original elements which went to make up the population of New England, and eulogized the memory of the Puritans, as well as that of the French Huguenots, who fled to the American Colonies after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He also discussed the character of Webster, Calhoun, and other noted men of Massachusetts and South Carolina. Following the subject of the relations between these States, and between the North and South, at large, the speaker said:

"If there be a single lesson which the people of this country have learned from their wonderful and crowded history, it is that the North and South are indispensable to each other. They are the blades of mighty shears, worthless apart, but, when bound by an indissoluble Union, powerful, irresistible, and terrible as the shears of Fate; like the shears of Atropos, severing every thread and tangled web of evil, cutting out for humanity its beautiful garment of liberty and light from the cloth her sisters spin and weave.

"For myself I believe that whatever estrangements may have existed in the past, or may linger among us now, are born of ignorance and will be dispelled by knowledge. I believe that of our forty-five States there are no two which if they could meet in the familiarity of personal intercourse, in the fullness of personal knowledge, would not only cease to entertain any bitterness, or alienation, or distrust, but would utter to the other the words of the Jewish daughter, in that most exquisite of idyls which has come down to us almost from the beginning of time:

"'Entreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.'

"Mr. President, I repeat to-night on Southern soil what I said first in my place in the Senate, and what I repeated in Faneuil Hall, with the full approbation of an enthusiastic and crowded audience, representing the culture and the Puritanism of Massachusetts.

"The American people have learned to know, as never before, the quality of the Southern stock, and to value its noble contribution to the American character; its courage in war, its attachment to home and State, its love of rural life, its capacity for great affection and generous emotion, its aptness for command; above all, its constancy, that virtue above all virtues, without which no people can long be either great or free. After all, the fruit of this vine has a flavor not to be found in other gardens. In the great and magnificent future which is before our country, you are to contribute a large share both of strength and beauty.

"The best evidence of our complete reconciliation is that there is no subject that we need to hurry by with our fingers on our lips. The time has come when Americans, North, South, East, and West, may discuss any question of public interest in a friendly and quiet spirit, without recrimination and without heat, each understanding the other, each striving to help the other, as men who are bearing a common burden and looking forward to a common hope. I know that this is the feeling of the people of the North. I think I know that it is the feeling of the people of the South. In our part of the country we have to deal with the great problems of the strife between labor and capital, and of the government of cities where vast masses of men born on foreign soil, of different nationalities, and of different races, strangers to American principles, to American ideas, to American history, are gathered together to exercise the unaccustomed function of self-government in an almost unrestricted liberty.

"You have to deal with a race problem, rendered more difficult still by a still larger difference in the physical and intellectual qualities of the two races whom providence has brought together.

"I should be false to my own manhood if I failed to express my profound regret and sorrow for some occurrences which have taken place recently, both in the North and in the South. I am bound to say that, considering all the circumstances, the North has been the worse offender.

"It is well known (or if it be not well known I am willing to make it known) that I look with inexpressible alarm and dread upon the prospect of adding to our population millions of persons dwelling in tropical climates, aliens in race and in religion, either to share in the light of self-government, or, what is worse still, to set an example of mankind of the subjection of one people to another. We have not yet solved the problem how men of different races can dwell together in the same land in accordance with our principles of republican rule and republican liberty. I am not one of those who despair of the solution of that problem in justice and in freedom. I do not share in the dark side when I think of the future of our beloved land. I count it the one chief good fortune of my own life that, as I grow older, I look out on the world with hope and not despair.

"We have made wonderful advances within the lifetime of the youngest of us. While we hear from time to time of occurrences much to be deplored and utterly to be condemned, yet, on the whole, we are advancing quite as rapidly as could be expected to the time when these races will live together on American soil in freedom, in honor and in peace, every man enjoying his just right wherever the American Constitution reigns and wherever the American flag floats—when the influence of intelligence, of courage, of energy, inspired by a lofty patriotism and by a Christian love will have its full and legitimate effect, not through disorder, or force, or lawlessness, but under the silent and sure law by which always the superior leads and the inferior follows. The time has already come when throughout large spaces in our country both races are dwelling together in peace and harmony. I believe that condition of things to be the rule in the South and not to be the exception. We have a right to ask that the country and the South shall be judged by the rule and not by the exception.

"But we want you to stand by us in our troubles as brethren and as countrymen. We shall have to look, in many perils that are before us in the near future, to the conservatism and wisdom of the South. And if the time shall come when you think we can help you, your draft shall be fully honored."

Senator Hoar's address was made in response to the toast "Forefathers' Day." He closed it with a eulogy of the Pilgrims, saying at the last:

"So, Mr. President, responding to your sentiment, I give you mine:

"South Carolina and Massachusetts, the Presbyterian and the Puritan, the Huguenot and the Pilgrim; however separated by distance or by difference, they will at last surely be drawn together by a common love of liberty and a common faith in God."

Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina responded to "Our Country," and the Hon. Joseph R. Cumming of Georgia to "The Mayflower." Both the latter gentlemen took occasion to declare in more or less pronounced terms against the theory of expansion. There were 100 guests present.

SEIZED THE BANQUETERS' WINES.

Senator Hoar's South Carolina Hosts Relieved from a Quandary.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 22.—Dispensary constables to-day, seized the fine stock of wines imported here for the annual banquet of the New England Society, which was given to-night. The wines were stored yesterday in the Charleston Hotel. When the stock was seized the Rev. Dr. Vedder, President of the society, appealed to the Constables to surrender it, but his request was refused. The situation began to look serious. United States Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was the guest of honor at the banquet, which was the most elaborate affair of the kind of the season. There was no chance to get other wines in the city.

United States Senator McLaurin of South Carolina, who delivered an address at the banquet, was seen and asked to use his influence to get back the liquors. He sent a warm telegram to Gov. Ellerbee, and asked him to make the constables deliver the goods. A short while afterward a telegram from Columbia announced that the wines would be released. Sharp orders were sent to the constables, and to-night the wines flowed as usual at the banquet.

The seizure is being indignantly discussed in Charleston.

NEW RUBBER COMPANY READY.

Plans Are All Prepared and the Organization Will Be Floated Soon.

A new rubber manufacturing company, with a capital of $30,000,000, is in process of organization here, in Boston, and elsewhere, and the announcement of a consolidation of interests and perfection of major details will be made early in 1899, probably during the first week in January. It is understood that Charles R. Flint, who formed the United States Rubber Company, has charge of this new organization, and that it is so far completed that all that remains to be done is to ratify certain agreements with certain of the consolidating interests. It is also understood that when the scheme is launched it will be thoroughly equipped, both as to personnel and plan and scope.

The new company may be known as the Mechanical Rubber Company, but its title and those who are to be at its head are matters not yet decided on. It is, however, certain that it will not be a rival to the United States Rubber Company, which makes boots and shoes, while the new company will, so far from encroaching on this field of manufacture, be devoted solely to the making of tires, hard rubber goods, and mechanical devices of all kinds.

The new company will have its headquarters in this city, and it and the United States Rubber Company will control the world's crude rubber market as they will be consumers of more than half of the raw output. The capitalization has been successfully underwritten. It comprehends $15,000,000 of 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $15,000,000 common stock.

Into this consolidation of mechanical rubber manufacturers enter firms and corporations whose capital exceeds $15,000,000. Among them are: Boston Belting Company, Boston; New York Belting and Packing Company, B. F. Goodrich, Akron, Ohio; New York Mechanical Rubber Company, Cleveland Rubber Company, Cleveland, Ohio; New York Gutta Percha and Rubber Company, New York Rubber Company, Stoughton Rubber Company, Stoughton, Mass.; Hartford Rubber Company, tires, Hartford, Conn., and Morgan & Wright, tires, Chicago.

CUT A WOMAN'S SKIRT.

An Arrest on Fourteenth Street Which May Clear Up a Mystery.

Herman Max Kreb was arrested yesterday afternoon in a five and ten cent store on East Fourteenth Street, and the police think he is the man who has been cutting women's dresses in the Tenderloin and other parts of the city.

On election night several women had expensive dresses cut by some one in the crowds on Broadway in the vicinity of Thirtieth Street, and since then shoppers in the department store district have also suffered in like manner.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Catherine Nelson, of 56 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, was in the store when she noticed a man following her around. She became annoyed after a time, and asked the man to stop following her, but he continued to walk around, keeping close to her at the counters. She again ordered him to keep away from her, and a moment later she discovered eight cuts in her skirt. She called a clerk, who went for a policeman, and the young man was arrested and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. Mrs. Nelson accompanied the officer to the station house and made complaint against him. He described himself as Herman Max Kreb, nineteen years old, living at Houston Street and the Bowery, but from cards found in his pockets he is thought to live at 1,099 Freeman Street, and to be an engineer.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Station notified all the precincts to know whether they have had their dresses cut to appear in the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning and if possible identify Kreb.

CARPETMAKERS ON STRIKE.

The Female Employes of the Higgins Factory Resist an Order.

About 350 women and girls employed in the Higgins carpet factory, on West Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, went out on strike yesterday, and held an indignation meeting later at 543 West Forty-sixth Street. They are weavers and pickers, who object to a recent order of Superintendent Alvin Higgins requiring each girl to do the work formerly done by two girls, and at their meeting they declared that they would not return to the looms until the order was rescinded.

None of the officials at the factory would make a statement when a reporter called there yesterday afternoon, but several of the strikers who live in the vicinity had no hesitation in telling of their grievances. "As matters stood when we left the looms," said several of them yesterday, "we were required to be at work promptly at 7 A. M., and we quiet at 6:15 P. M. We had each one loom to run, and after a day at the loom we were scarcely able to stand. We managed to earn between $5 and $8 a week each.

"To attempt to run two looms would be equal to a slow suicide. It was tried as an experiment once and found to be impracticable, for the girls who attempted to run two looms at once, found after three or four hours, that they were unable to continue. The work was not perfect, and the responsibility for good work goes with the duty of attending a loom.

"If the demand is enforced and we are not taken back, it is probable that all of the employes, numbering about 2,200, will go out."

LAWYER'S WIFE A SHOPLIFTER.

Stole Jewelry and Silverware in a Department Store.

A handsomely dressed woman, who refused to give her name or address to the police, but who said she was the wife of a lawyer, was arrested by a special officer in a Third Avenue department store last evening, charged with shoplifting. The woman had been in the store nearly every day for a month, and the officer was watching her. Last evening he saw her pick up some article from the jewelry counter and placed her under arrest.

She was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where a gold ring valued at $8.50, a set ring valued at $5, a silver mug valued at $4, and a cigarette case valued at $7.50 were found on her. She became hysterical and refused to tell her name. She was locked up. She wore an expensive fur cape, and stylish black hat and dress and black kid gloves, and carried a gold-headed umbrella.

Murder at Shamokin, Penn.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 22.—While John Karlask, aged thirty-eight, was returning home from the Girard Colliery, where he worked as fireman, a short, stout man shot him three times. Karlask died, after saying that he knew of no reason for the act. He left a wife and three children. No arrests have been made.

The Arbuckles Ignore Sugar Jobbers.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Arbuckle Brothers' Chicago house began to-day selling sugar direct to retailers, ignoring the jobbing trade here. Sales to retailers were made to-day at 5.20 per pound for standard fine granulated, which was ⅛c. under the trust price.

Suicide of a Supposed Long Islander.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 22.—The body of a suicide found near here is believed to be that of A. F. Hoffman of Long Island City, N. Y. The deceased was about forty-five years old.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.
(Registered.)
Exceptional for its
Highly Satisfactory Wear, Desirability of Colorings, and Embroidery.
Sold exclusively by
B. Altman & Co.

HALLEN IS FOUND GUILTY

The Lawyer Convicted of Forgery in the First Degree.

SELF-POSSESSED TO THE LAST

Coolly Played the Role of Attorney After the Jury Had Decided His Fate as Prisoner.

James D. Hallen, the lawyer who had been defending himself for ten days on a charge of forgery before Justice McMahon and a jury in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, was convicted of forgery in the first degree last evening. The jury found him guilty of uttering a forged bond and mortgage in 1893 while acting as counsel for the Consolidated Gas and Improvement Company of this city. The mortgage bore the forged signature of Henry E. Jones, and was disposed of by Hallen to Florence Cauldwell for $16,500.

After an absence from the city of nearly five years, Hallen returned last October, when he was indicted on two counts, the first charging him with forging the mortgage referred to and the second with uttering it knowing it to be a forgery. The jury yesterday found him guilty on the second count. The maximum penalty for the offense is twenty years in State prison.

Throughout the trial, which lasted ten days, and which was remarkable in many respects, Hallen acted in the dual capacity of defendant and advocate. As the former he displayed a marvelous amount of nerve and self-possession, while in the rôle of attorney his bearing was such that few would imagine that his client, under the shadow of prison walls, was himself. Even last night, when the roll call of the jury was in progress prior to the delivery of the verdict, he made notes with a steady hand, and the first to break the silence after the verdict of guilty had been pronounced was Hallen, the lawyer, who arose and with studied precision moved that the passing of sentence be deferred and the prisoner remanded to the Tombs until Tuesday next, when he would move for a new trial. The motion was granted, and Hallen, the prisoner, was led back to the Tombs.

As on the previous day, the courtroom was filled yesterday with lawyers to hear the closing words of Hallen's address to the jury, which had consumed nearly all day Wednesday. He had gone over nearly all of the testimony, and his long address ended yesterday with a general résumé of the case and a peroration, in which the man summoned all of his powers of oratory in one final effort. He said he would challenge the District Attorney to prove one dishonest act on his part or to reconcile the evidence given by the several experts in handwriting. After again referring to his return to this city and his surrender, he said:

"Since I have been trying this case a man has walked out of this court a free man, after being charged with a crime similar to the one of which I am now accused. He got $850,000 on a mortgage for property that existed only in his mind. He violated his position in a trust company—an insurance company. The Court held that he had been lax in his business methods, but had no criminal intent. The District Attorney recommended his discharge. Yet they try me on a like charge. The complainant here admits that this mortgage was on real property. The stones of the Tombs have been worn smooth and hollow by innocent men as well as guilty ones, and you cannot afford to blast a man's life and take his liberty from him on the guesswork of guessers at handwriting or on the vague remembrance of those left in the minds of witnesses for years."

Hallen said the identification of himself by a number of witnesses as Julian D. Hayne, an adventurer who, during the years between 1893 and 1898, had been guilty of bigamy and other crimes in various parts of the world, was only a guess, and that no credence should be placed in it. During his trial he had looked each of these witnesses in the face and had denied positively that he was Julian D. Hayne or that he had ever seen any of them before. When he reached this point in his address, Mrs. Sarah A. Brush, who had come from Iowa to testify that Hallen was the man whom she had met and married in Florida as Julian D. Hayne, turned her head aside and smiled.

When Hallen ceased speaking he calmly gathered up his papers, strode from behind the railings, and took his place in the seat reserved for prisoners.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne, in summing up for the people, denied the statement made by Hallen that he had been actuated by personal feeling against the prisoner. In the course of his address he referred to the alleged crime of Hallen's as one of the cleverest tricks ever done in New York. "This," said he, pointing to Hallen, "is a perfect specimen of the criminal. I do not consider as a real criminal a man who in the heat of passion assaults another, or even the man who after a prolonged spree steals a pittance to purchase surcease from a raving appetite for drink. Such men offend society, but men like Hallen—shrewd men who use their brains and education to bury their pipes in the heart of society and suck its blood—these are the men that require the best exertions of which a prosecuting officer is capable. This is the sort of man who meets men and women only to destroy their lives and who, like a ghoul, digs up the good names of dead men to blacken them."

Mr. Osborne consumed two hours in his address, during which Recorder Goff and District Attorney Gardiner entered the courtroom and regarded Hallen with much interest. Throughout the severe arraignment Hallen was busily engaged making notes with all the assurance of self-possession of the counsel in his ordinary capacity at the bar. When the prosecuting attorney closed he arose and read a categorical list of requests of the Judge to instruct the jury to dismiss from its consideration various utterances of Mr. Osborne in his summing up. The jury was so instructed in nearly every case.

Justice McMahon's charge was brief, and the jury retired at 4:20 o'clock. An hour later it returned and asked for instructions as to the difference in the two counts of the indictment. This was an ominous sign to Hallen, who almost imperceptibly paled. There was another long wait of nearly an hour, during which nearly all the spectators went home. One woman remained—Mrs. Brush, who had said that the love which prompted her to marry the prisoner years ago had turned to hate.

When the jury filed in for the second time Hallen followed them into the courtroom and looked long and deeply into every juror's face as if to read his fate beforehand. Then he turned to his papers and began to jot down memoranda. When the verdict was given he scarcely seemed to notice it, but a slight shade of annoyance passed over his face when the clerk asked his pedigree. He said among other things that he lived at the Hotel Endicott and was single. When he was led from the courtroom the woman who had sworn that she had loved him once left by the other door.

An extraordinary legal procedure which may arise in the subsequent consideration of Hallen's case was the subject of wide comment among lawyers yesterday. Should he take an appeal, it will become necessary for him to appear in his capacity as counsel to argue for a new trial for himself as client. There are no legal obstacles in the way of his so doing, but such a proceeding, it is said, would be unique in the history of jurisprudence in this State.

Your food will make you strong if you will take one of Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets after eating.—Adv.

THE WESTFIELD AVENUE REPORT

Lands to be Used for the New Jersey Thoroughfare Condemned.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 22.—The commission appointed to condemn the lands along Westfield Avenue, in this city, and Union Township, which are to be used to widen the avenue to a boulevard, and on which John Kean controls the franchise to build a trolley line between Elizabeth and Plainfield, filed its report this afternoon.

The commission, besides condemning the several tracts of land, fixed awards which the county is to pay the owners for damages to the tracts.

There were nineteen of these tracts, or pieces of land, and the awards, on the whole, are very satisfactory to the county, and are said to be somewhat below the cost estimated in the advance figures presented to the Board of Freeholders by experts. In its report the commission states that it gave public hearings to the owners of property condemned, and besides considering the damages they would sustain, also took into account the benefits that would accrue by the widening of Westfield Avenue from 60 to 100 feet.

The first tract upon which damages were assessed was that of Jonathan P. Glasby, and the commission fixed the same at $1,500. The land owned by Mrs. Franklin L. Pope was divided into three tracts, all situate in the City of Elizabeth. Upon the first the damages sustained were estimated at $4,000; the second and third at $1,700. Mrs. Samuel C. Blackwell is awarded $100 for her property, and Miss Annie J. Bronson $1,540. John C. Bender, proprietor of the hotel at Lorraine, is awarded $650; the Charlier estate, $100; Anna G. Charlier, $600; Elsie Hamilton, who was designated in the proceedings as part of the Charlier estate, $300; Peter C. Lee, $700; Judge Noah Woodruff, $1,700; James W. Higgins, $700; William T. Bonnell, $700; Patrick Cooley, $1,850; Vincenzo Telone, $75; Joseph Ricitelli, $600; Mrs. Anna M. Hobbs, $1; Rocco Chiaravallo, $1,250; Miss Elise Lindersoehl, $200, and Mrs. Charles Pennell, $500.

NEW QUESTION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Boston Judge Called Upon to Release an Insolvent Prisoner.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—In the United States District Court, Judge Lowell this morning heard the habeas corpus petition for the release of Bernard D. O'Connell of Lowell, who was convicted over a year ago on a charge of bribery and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $500.

On Dec. 6 O'Connell concluded his year's sentence, and is now serving out his term in default of the payment of the $500 fine. When the bankruptcy law went into effect some time ago, O'Connell filed a petition in bankruptcy, and one of the items included the fine. He was discharged a bankrupt from all debts and claims mentioned in his petition. The present petition is applied for on the ground that he is being illegally detained in prison for the fine of $500.

Judge Lowell took the case under advisement, and announced that he would make his decision known as soon as possible.

SCHAEFER'S REPLY TO IVES.

He Regards the Offer of 1,000 Points as a Bluff.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—When Jake Schaefer was asked concerning the offer of Ives, the "Wizard," in his characteristic way, replied:

"Why, this is the greatest bluff I ever heard. The idea of offering to give me, the champion, 1,000 points is absurd. Understand, I never made such a proposition in my life to any player, for I regard it as an insult. Understand?

"Why, I will give him a game at three cushions and concede 4,000 points. But such talk is all foolishness. Understand?

"Suppose we were to agree to play 6,000 points at balk line, it would not be unreasonable to expect that one or the other might secure a lead of 1,000 points in the first half of the contest. Who would then care to see the finish? Understand?

"Now, again, suppose we should agree to the match, and he gave me 1,000 points, and I won. Would it be any credit to me? Or, if he did win, where would he get any credit after conceding 1,000 points? Understand?

"It's simply a bluff on Ives's part, and I fail to see how he has benefited himself by the game, or displayed a true sportsman's spirit."

LOCAL POLO PLAYERS WIN.

The Newarks Were Beaten by a Score of 7 to 2 After Fast Playing.

A lively game of roller polo was played at the Grand Central Palace last night between the New Yorks and Newarks of the American Polo League, the locals winning by a score of 7 to 2. The New Yorks' fast play tired the visitors before the second period. Only one player was hurt last night, Purcell being hit with the ball in the first period, but resumed play after having a cut on his lip dressed. The teams lined up as follows:

NEW YORK.	Positions.	NEWARK.
Tarrant	First rush	Hackett
Schofield	Second rush	Curran
Purcell	Centre	Conley
Malone	Half back	Smith
Berry	Goal	Barnes

Referee—Arlie Latham.
Timer—O. M. Snoden.

SUMMARY.

Team.	Caged by.	Ball Rush Won by.	Time.
New York	Schofield	Tarrant	3:10
New York	Purcell	Tarrant	11:35
		Tarrant	limit
New York	Tarrant	Tarrant	7:35
New York	Schofield	Curran	4:35
New York	Tarrant	Tarrant	1:50
		Tarrant	limit
Newark	Hackett	Curran	2:15
New York	Conley	Tarrant	0:30
New York	Schofield	Curran	3:00
New York	Schofield	Tarrant	3:20
		Conley	limit

Score—New York, 7; Newark, 2. Stops—Berry, 29; Barnes, 31. Fouls—New York, 1.

Yacht Clubs May Combine.

A special meeting of the members of the Corinthian Fleet of New Rochelle will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday evening next, to consider the proposition of consolidation with the New Rochelle Yacht Club. The Corinthian Fleet is handsomely located on Harrison's Island, in New Rochelle Harbor, and has an ideal situation for a yacht club. The bringing together of the clubs on Harrison's Island would make one of the strongest organizations on the Sound.

New Coach for Cornell Baseball Men.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Capt. Murtaugh of the Cornell 'Varsity baseball team has secured the services of "Hughey" Jennings, short stop of the Baltimore National League team, to coach the 'Varsity players this season. He will begin about Feb. 15 and continue until the National League season begins.

British Pugilist Defeats an American.

BIRMINGHAM, England, Dec. 22.—At the Olympic Club this evening, in a twenty-round glove contest between Sears of Boston, Mass., and Wright of Plymouth, England, the American was defeated in the fifteenth round.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs, purse. Tirade, 118 pounds, (Macklin,) 6 to 5, won; Strongoli, 118, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Earl Islington, 118, (Stimpson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04. St. Kristine, Racivan, Watosso, Alaria, and Merops also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Hardly, 98 pounds, (W. N. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Lady Hurst, 107, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Myth, 104, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10, third. Time—1:51½. Greyhurst, Leha, and Governor Sheehan also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Bonnie Ione, 99 pounds, (Devin,) 6 to 1, won; Col. Dan, 102, (J. Woods,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Mocorito, 102, (Gray,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Castake, Eventide, Kamcia, and Cherry Stone also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile, purse. Tom Calvert, 113 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 5, won; Uim, 87, (J. Ward,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Frank Jaubert, 115, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Edgemont and Elidad also ran. Ocorona left at post.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, six furlongs. Paul Griggs, 103 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 1, won; Zamar II., 107, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Major Cook, 104, (Devin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Una Colorado, First Call, Sweet William, Torsion, and Highland Ball also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse, five furlongs. Miss Marion, 107 pounds, (J. Ward,) 1 to 3, won; Ann Page, 97, (I. Powell,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Rey Hooker, 105, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Banewar and Stamina also ran.

DREICER'S
JEWELS
Can be purchased evenings until Christmas. A suggestion for these Holiday times:—
Indian [illegible] jewelry, [illegible]
[illegible] AVE.
[illegible] 30TH ST.
IMPORTERS OF
PRECIOUS STONES.

ROOSEVELT TALKS TO BOYS

He Pays a Visit to an Italian School and Tells Stories.

CHILDREN CALLED HIM "TEDDY"

The Governor-Elect Did Not See Senator Platt, and Nothing of Importance Was Done During the Day.

Politics played a minor part in Col. Roosevelt's programme yesterday. The people who judge Governors-elect by conventional standards, knowing that Senator Platt and Chairman Odell would be in the city, and remembering that while it is only ten days until the new Governor's inauguration, his most important appointments remain unmade, reasoned that he would spend the day talking over these appointments with the party leaders.

What Col. Roosevelt actually did was to devote a major portion of his day to visiting an Italian school on the east side. He did not see Senator Platt at all, and he had only a short talk with Mr. Odell. The other persons with whom he conversed were not prominent in politics, and nothing that was done during the day resulted in any changes of the situation with regard to appointments or legislation.

Perhaps because of the diversion from the strain of politics which it afforded him, Col. Roosevelt seemed to enjoy his trip to the east side more than anything he has done since his election. The school of the Children's Aid Society, at 24 Sullivan Street, was his destination, and he went there in response to an invitation from one of the little Italian children who attend the school. There are between 350 and 400 of these youngsters, and when they heard that the Governor-elect had gone to see the children on Randall's Island, they concluded they would ask him to come to see them, too. So a letter was indited by one of the boys, and sent, unsigned, to Oyster Bay, begging Col. Roosevelt to "come and see us little Italian children before you go to Albany." The Colonel did not ignore the invitation, or answer it with a formal declination. He put aside the pressing demands of his future high place and went. Besides being attracted by the naïveness of the invitation, he felt a personal interest in the school, because of the fact that both his father and his uncle were actively interested in the society which conducts it.

Accompanied only by a personal friend, Col. Roosevelt arrived at the school when the children were assembled for dinner. He needed no introduction. From his pictures and from descriptions, those who had never seen the Governor-elect appeared to recognize him, and they greeted him with a round of cheers. When the teacher, Miss Satterlee, asked them who he was, they answered, in chorus, "Roosevelt," and when, as if seeking to have them give their distinguished guest some respectful prefix, she asked what his other name was, they answered as promptly, "Teddy." Col. Roosevelt seemed to like that.

The Colonel talked to the children about the war and about his regiment. They wanted to hear about his horse, and he told them how he had to leave Texas, as his charger was called, when they came to the first wire fence as they charged up San Juan Hill, and how, after it was all over, Texas showed up alive and well, with only a few grazed spots.

The children listened with rapt interest when the Colonel told them the story of the young Italian who was the bugler of his regiment, and who, after being wounded in the hand, so that he could not blow his bugle any more, turned in and helped carry the wounded to places of safety. He used this to point a moral, bespeaking his young auditors to be brave and fearless as the men of his regiment were, ready to fight for the right, but at the same time tender and thoughtful to their mothers and sisters. If they would be all that, and if when they grew up there was another war, he promised to take them into his regiment.

The school children gave the Colonel an ovation as he finished and departed, a cheering crowd of enthusiastic youngsters escorting him for several blocks on his way. The experience gratified and interested the Governor-elect, and he spoke of it later in the day with evident pleasure in the recollection.

From his little friends, Col. Roosevelt hastened to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he found Chairman Odell of the State Committee, with whom he was closeted for a quarter of an hour. They talked over several pending matters, but nothing was decided as a result of their conversation, which hardly reached the dignity of a conference, so brief was it and informal. While at headquarters, the Colonel also chatted briefly with District Leaders Frederick S. Gibbs and Abraham Gruber, whom he met there by accident.

After lunch with a party of friends at the Century Club, Col. Roosevelt returned to 689 Madison Avenue, the home of his brother-in-law, where he spent the rest of the day in comparative quiet. Among his callers were Paul Dana, Charles Steckler, ex-Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo, and a delegation of veterans.

Senator Platt was not at the Fifth Avenue when Col. Roosevelt was there. When he reached the hotel at 4:30 o'clock from his down-town office, he said that he had not seen the Colonel and did not know that he had been at headquarters. He had had no appointment with the Governor-elect, he said.

Col. Roosevelt will return to Oyster Bay this morning early, and he does not expect to be in the city many more times before he leaves for Albany, which will be on Dec. 31. No engagements have been made for a meeting between him and the organization leaders, and the indications are that, with the work of finishing his message and completing the preparations for moving his family to the capital pressing upon him, he will find the opportunities for such conferences few.

Meantime the question of who is to be Superintendent of Public Works remains unsettled. Col. Roosevelt is awaiting the arrival from Havana of Gen. Francis V. Greene, who is expected here to-morrow. If Gen. Greene will consent to take the place, it is understood that the organization will be satisfied, though he is not Senator Platt's choice. The organization, it is asserted on excellent authority, is still determined to control the appointment of both the Superintendent of Public Works and the Adjutant General, if possible, and these places will not be surrendered to anti-organization influences if it can be avoided without an open breach with the Governor-elect.

Col. Roosevelt may not decide on the men to fill the most important places in his administration until after he gets to Albany. Asked last evening if he would be ready to make any announcement of appointments soon, he said: "It is perfectly possible that I may not decide about these places until after the Legislature meets. I may want to consult with some of the Senators before I make up my mind finally."

The Senate must confirm the Governor's nominations, and his intimation that he may wait until he gets to Albany to fill the big places in his gift is interpreted as a sign that Col. Roosevelt desires to deal with the members of the Senate majority direct, instead of through Senator Platt, and that he purposes not to permit even the appearance of his slate's being vised at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

It was announced at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that the long pending contest between Jotham P. Allds of Chenango and Otto Kelsey of Livingston, for the Chairmanship of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee and the floor leadership has been settled by the selection of Mr. Allds. Mr. Kelsey will be Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and Henry W. Hill of Erie will probably get the Committee on Codes. Assemblyman Brennan of Kings is a candidate for the Railroads Committee Chairmanship. Other committee assignments will probably be settled on to-day, when Assemblyman Nixon of Chautauqua, who is to be Speaker, will be here.

Roosevelt to Speak at Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The Ohio Republican League, which will convene here on Feb. 11, announces among the list of speakers on that occasion the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-elect of New York.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

HOBART HELPS A DEMOCRAT.

Gets the Discharge of a Boy to be at His Mother's Deathbed.

Vice President Hobart has procured the discharge of Michael J. O'Gready of Company A, United States Infantry. O'Gready's parents live at Thirteenth and Provost Streets, Jersey City. His mother is seriously ill. She was anxious to have her son return home before she died. Mr. O'Gready, who knew Mr. Hobart many years ago in Paterson, asked him to interest himself in the matter, and as soon as he returned to Washington he saw the Secretary of War. Mr. O'Gready has been informed that orders have been sent to Havana to discharge young O'Gready and send him home by the first transport. He is expected to arrive home early in the coming week.

Vice President Hobart's letter to the elder O'Gready informing him of the fact concluded thus: "I hope you will have your boy with you for Christmas, and that his good mother will recover."

Mr. O'Gready says that as he is a Democrat he appreciates the Vice President's kindness the more highly.

LOAD LINE RULES OPERATIVE.

The London Board of Trade Removes a Discriminating Order.

Charles P. Sumner of the shipping and commission firm of C. P. Sumner & Co., 18 Broadway, has sent this communication to the Produce Exchange, of which and its joint Committee on Load Line he is a member:

"I cabled yesterday to Board of Trade, Marine, London, asking if revised load-line rules, in conformity with their Load Line Committee's recommendation, were now operative. They reply to this cable saying, 'Revised tables approved.'

"This is the first practical removal of the many discriminations against this port for which we have been laboring for years."

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—News of the death of Patrick Haggerty has reached here. Mr. Haggerty would have been 109 years old on March 17 next. For many years he resided with James Donovan, his son-in-law, a few miles south of Potsdam. Only a few days ago he detailed many incidents of his childhood to friends, and was always able to read the finest type without glasses. He was regular in his habits, an early riser, and an inveterate smoker from early childhood, when he used tobacco on the advice of physicians.

SUICIDE OF A PHILADELPHIAN.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 22.—Albert Nutt of Philadelphia who came to Los Angles on pleasure recently, sat down in the terminal station of the Temple Street cable road yesterday, drew off his gloves and shot himself dead through the right temple. He was about sixty-five years old, and the reason for his deed is not known.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:36	Moon sets...3:24

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...3:45	Gov. Isl'd...4:31	H. Gate...6:30
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:23	Gov. Isl'd...5:07	H. Gate...6:56

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Castillian Prince	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Troja, Campeachy, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 24.

Altai, Jamaica, &c	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carib, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cresswell, La Plata countries	11:00 A. M.	.....
Curityba, Nuevitas	.....	2:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	.....
Idaho, Hull	.....	1:00 P. M.
Jason, Belize, &c	.....	3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	7:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	.....
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M

The Wanamaker Store.

Brief and to the Point

SHORT, Sharp, Decisive. Such is to-day's *Store News.* Current advertising is redundant with platitudes—inundated with words. Current moments are too precious to expend upon exuberance. Therefore, each line that we print to-day is weighted with good tidings of Christmas things and their prices.

Men's Suits When the topic is Men's Clothing the whole history of our house rises in pride—also in wonder. Only a real critic of clothing and historian of clothing can comprehend the marvelous cheapness described in the following. The entire history of American woolens and tailoring fails to show an equal incident:

250 suits, men's clothing, fancy cassimeres and cheviots; every suit made from all-wool material and splendidly tailored. Fair current values are

$12 to $15 a Suit.

They are to go at

$8.50 a Suit.

The more you know about clothing the stronger is this appeal.

Do not forget the all-wool Kersey Overcoats announced yesterday at $8.50.

Boys' Suits Sailor styles made from blue worsteds and cheviots. Worth just as much to-day as on any former day. As we write the prices are $9, $8 and $7.50. When you read they will be

Five Dollars.

Boys' Top Coats Blue Kerseys join the frieze of yesterday at the round price Five Dollars.

Why should any lad from four to fourteen years suffer for the lack of a warm overcoat?

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

Men's Mackintoshes Trade in them is simply enormous. A splendid coat at $5. The fine imported kind at $22.50. Several at prices between.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Embroidered Draperies Many very like the temple decorations in Japan, but cheap enough to make an idol smile. Shapes for the mantel are reduced thus:—

From $8, $9, $10.50, $15, $17
To $6, $6.75, $7.50, $11, $13.50.

Covers and Scarfs, 75c., $1.25, $1.50, $2.75, $3.50.

Shoes, for Instance There are just 935 good gifts in this lot of Women's Shoes, and you save just about one-half on each. They are $3 shoe values, but they will cost you

One-Fifty a Pair.

Made of kidskin, with cloth and vesting tops, and some all-kid, tops and all. Toe-shape, weight and style of to-day. We begin the day with all sizes and widths.

Boys' shoes of the solid sort; laced shoes in modern shapes and built on modern ideas, but with an old-fashioned goodness about them. Made of stout waxed calf, with welted and stitched soles,

$2 and $2.50.

Patent leather shoes for boys, made in exact duplication of men's styles, $2.75 and $3.

Some Fancy Thermometers You might do a great deal worse than get one of these pretty and valuable desk or wall ornaments. A good thermometer is a good adviser. Every one of these, besides being pretty, is a constant and faithful friend continually giving health hints.

At 10c. each—Unmounted thermometers; several sizes.
At 15c.—Of hardwood; for halls, kitchens, etc.
At 25c.—Great variety of decorated china; Italian tiles.
At 75c.—Standard thermometers, with porcelain front and hardwood back.
At $1—Of ground glass; can be read from both sides; nickel fixtures.
At $2—Self-registering; boxwood back; metal covering; complete with magnate and fixtures.
Also a delayed import comprising beautiful statuettes, reproductions of famous works; Figures, Faces and Busts, mounted on velvet based polished Hara wood; pedestal 8 to 14 in. high; all tested thermometers; over 20 designs. $1.50 to $2.75.

Broadway.

Down Pillows The announcements a few days since promptly sold over one thousand. A score of prices. The leading ones:

$2.25, Cotton Tapestry Covers.
$3.50, French Tapestry, Silk Damask.
$5 Turkish Gold Embroidery.

They are of pure down, perfectly clean, plump and full, strong under covers—made in our factory.

Third floor.

More About Bric-a-Brac Yesterday's announcements moved things. To-day's will move more. We repeat.

Sevres Effects. Vases, 42 in. high; from $350 to $200 each.
Sevres Effects. Vase, 36 in. high; from $180 to $100; one only.
Sevres Effects. Vases, 32 in. high; from $350 to $200 a pair.
Sevres Effects. Vases, one each, $90 to $60; $75 to $50; $65 to $40.
Sevres Effects. Many others in same proportion.
Coalport Vases, reduced from $50 to $35; $12 to $8.
Coalport and Sevres Plates, each reduced, $15 to $10; $12 to $8; $10 to $5.
Tankards, golf decorations, reduced $18 to $12.
Small Bronze Busts, reduced from $4 to $3.

The following are added to-day—especially suited to gifts at small cost.

Rudolstadt Vases, downright bargains, 20c. to $3.25.
Teplitz Ware Vases, figures, busts, personally chosen and exclusive, $2 to $24.50.
French China Vases, from Dwenger, of Limoges. Novel—just out—unequalled cheapness; $5 to $10.

This appeal is to refined and cultivated taste—true elegance is not always costly.

Fine China Plates Plates are the pride of our store. Without vanity we may say that with our store there came to New York a revolution in fine china table ware. The following are all from Haviland & Co., Limoges—they are rich and elegant.

Bread and Butter Plates, $3.50 a dozen.
Tea Plates, $4.50 a dozen.
Breakfast Plates, $6 a dozen.

Here follow prices of superb Plates from four of the greatest French potters. Shapes and styles the latest, quantities very limited, but we want you to hold your shopping visits here in grateful remembrance. Hence the price, One Dollar each.

Some have delicate flowers, others solid rich borders,—cabinet pieces or for table use, very decorative and very real bargains.

Fine Bohemian Glass Vases Such gold ornamentation, and such color in glasses, only Bohemia can produce. Shapes and designs in glorious variety, 50c. to $9. Mayhap they hold a happy Christmas thought.

Steins German. "Not for the rude disciples of beer." Ornamental, decorative, humorous. 25c. to $15.

Basement.

An Especially Good Cut Glass Offering No more profitable time to buy a piece or two of this rich American Cut Glass than now. New elegant shapes and splendid cuttings. About cost:

Nappies, 8-in., $5; from $6.
Bowls, 8-in., $4; from $5.
Dishes, 7-in., $3.25; from $4.25.
Another little list showing how cheaply we sell the *best* goods:
Bowls, $4, $5, $5.50.
Nappies, $4, $5, $7.50.
Jelly Dishes, $2.50, $3, $3.50.
Celery Trays, $4, $5, $5.50.
Carafes, $3.25, $4, $4.50.
Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50, $6, $8 doz.
Oil Cruets, $2.75, $3.75, $4 each.
Olive Dishes, $2, $2.25, $2.50 each.

Basement.

Handsome Petticoats Cheap These are of the new Italian cloth, that bears a close resemblance to silk. Stripes and polka dots. Tastefully made and moderately priced. Two styles. $1.50 and $2.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pillow Shams in Fancy Boxes Put up in neat convenient form for gift-making. Many kinds at many prices. Pretty cambric shams with deep hems and braided centers, at 65c. a pair. Some at 85c. and $1, and so on up to $4.50.

Sham holders, $1.75 a pair.

Second Floor, Fourth ave. and Tenth st.

Books! Beautiful Books Bargain Books One-half of Tuesday's offering of a great lot of $1 books for 25c. disappeared before night-fall. Many more went yesterday. The remainder *may* last the day out. Doubtful.

Large, handsomely bound, beautifully illustrated books, among which are Gems of Romance, Stories of All Times, Æsop's Fables, Vicar of Wakefield, and nine other titles. $1 books, but to-day they're a quarter.

Handy Classics, beautifully bound and well printed, at only 20c. each. They ought to be much higher.

The Alta Series—biography, history, romance, etc., pretty books that were published to sell for 30c. each. These are 15c.

Book Store Annex, Fifth Floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Full Levant All Gone

The International Library as a Christmas gift. Do not delay, for the full levant sets (the finest binding) have all been sold. No more till after Christmas. Your choice of the other three bindings to-day. To-morrow you will be restricted to two styles.

Last Day of 3-4 Levant

FOR weeks four of the largest binderies in New York and Boston have worked night and day trying to keep up with the demand for our edition of

The International Library

But it couldn't be done. Early in the week we had to announce "no more full levant till after Christmas." To-day the three-quarter levant will be exhausted. They cannot last till evening—may be gone by noon. A limited supply of cloth and half morocco still remain, probably enough for to-morrow's demands.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIBRARY is emphatically up-to-date. By special arrangements with the 25 leading publishers of America, hundreds of copyrighted stories, poems and articles are republished. The best of the old writers are represented, too. The choosing is by the foremost judges of good reading of Europe and America. A fortune was spent in bringing out the 20 volumes.

The Wanamaker Club gives you this library—the best ever published—at half the publishers' price, and on payment of $1 before delivery and $2 per month for 15 months after the entire library is in your hands. The half price is possible only because the Wanamaker stores are the greatest booksellers in the world.

The full levant bindings have all been sold. No more till after Christmas. Three other bindings are left to choose among to-day. Two styles to-morrow.

If your friend is fond of books, why not give this library, made up of the best of the whole world's best books? It is the handsomest as well as the most valuable and satisfactory present that $31 will buy, and only $1 to be paid until after the Christmas strain is over.

We send the entire library to your home on 10 days' approval. Obviously it must stand the most critical examination or we could not afford this.

Two Great Authorities Upon the International Library:

RICHARD GARNETT, Librarian of the British Museum, the Largest Library in the World. "The great extent of the collection, unparalleled in any similar undertaking, allows the selection of those pieces which have appealed with especial force to the general heart and conscience; those pieces which have actually striven and prevailed in the great literary struggle for existence."

LION VALLEE, Librarian of the Bibliotheque Nationale, the national library of France. "It is tremendous. It encircles all of the most remarkable productions of the human mind in every sort of literature, during all the centuries and among every nation. The editors' choice shows great care and discriminating judgment."

$1 Now (which is refunded if you return the books in ten days), and 15 monthly payments of $2 for cloth; $3 for half morocco; $4 for ¾ levant, and $6 for full levant, but no more full levant till after Christmas. You may have your choice of the other three bindings to-day, but not to-morrow. Many of our friends failed to secure the Ridpath History at half price, and later paid full price. The Library is going even faster. Send at once for free specimen book; or better, send your dollar and examine the books at home.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S REPORTS

His Accounts of the Rough Riders' Experiences in Cuba.

BRAVERY UNDER SPANISH FIRE

Toil in the Trenches and Suffering for the Lack of Food, Shelter and Medicines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The War Department to-day made public two reports of Col. Roosevelt on the fights of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, "Rough Riders," in front of Santiago. One is addressed to Col. Wood, commanding, and the second is to Brig. Gen. Wood, after Col. Roosevelt took command of the regiment. The War Department has hitherto refused to make these reports public.

The first report is as follows:

"Trenches Outside of Santiago,
"July 4, 1898.

"Col. Leonard Wood, commanding Second Cavalry Brigade:

"Sir: On July 1, the regiment, with myself in command, was moved out by your orders directly following the First Brigade. Before leaving the camping ground several of our men were wounded by shrapnel. After crossing the river at the ford we were moved along and up the right bank under fire and were held in reserve at a sunk road. Here we lost a good many men, including Capt. O'Neill, killed, and Lieut. Haskell, wounded. We then received your order to advance and support the regular cavalry in the attack on the entrenchments and blockhouses on the hills to the left.

"The regiment was deployed on both sides of the road and moved forward until we came to the rearmost lines of the regulars. We continued to move forward until I ordered a charge, and the men rushed the blockhouse and rifle pits on the hill to the right of our advance. They did the work in fine shape, although suffering severely. The guidons of Troops E and G were first planted on the summit; though the first men up were some of A and B troopers who were with me. We then opened fire on the entrenchments on a hill to our left, which some of the other regiments were assailing and which they carried a few minutes later.

"Meanwhile, we were under a heavy rifle fire from the intrenchments along the hills to our front, whence they also shelled with a piece of field artillery until some of our marksmen silenced it. When the men got their wind we charged again and carried the second line of entrenchments with a rush. Swinging to the left, we then drove the Spaniards over the brow of the chain of hills fronting on Santiago.

"By this time the regiments were much mixed, and we were under a very heavy fire both of shrapnel and from rifles, from the batteries, intrenchments, and forts immediately in front of the city. On the extreme front I was now myself in command with fragments of the six cavalry regiments and the two batteries under me. The Spaniards made one or two efforts to retake the line, but were promptly driven back. Both Gen. Sumner and you sent me word to hold the line at all hazards, and that night we dug a line of intrenchments across our front, using the captured Spanish intrenchment tools. We had nothing to eat except what we captured from the Spaniards; but their dinners had fortunately been cooked, and we ate them with relish, having been fighting all day. We had no blankets or coats and lay by the trenches all night.

ATTACKED IN THE NIGHT.

"The Spaniards attacked us once in the night, and at dawn they opened a heavy artillery and rifle fire. Very great assistance was rendered us by Lieut. Parker's Gatling battery at critical moments; he fought his guns at the extreme front of the firing line in a way that repeatedly called forth the cheers of my men. One of the Spanish batteries which was used against us was directly in front of the hospital, so that the Red Cross flag flew over the battery, saving it from our fire, for a considerable period.

"The Spanish Mauser bullets made clean wounds; but they also used a copper jacketed or brass jacketed bullet which exploded, making very bad wounds indeed.

"Since then we have continued to hold together. The food has been short, and until to-day we could not get our blankets, coats, or shelter tents, while the men lay all day under the fire of the Spanish batteries, intrenchments, and guerrillas in trees, and worked all night in the trenches, never even taking off their shoes. But they are in excellent spirits, and ready and anxious to carry out any orders they receive.

"At the end of the first day the eight troops were commanded, two by Captains, three by First Lieutenants, two by Second Lieutenants, and one by the Sergeant whom you made Acting Lieutenant. We went into the fight about 490 strong; 86 were killed or wounded, and there are half a dozen missing. The great heat prostrated nearly 40 men, some of them among the best in the regiment. Besides Capt. O'Neill and Lieut. Haskell, Lieuts. Leahy, Devereaux, and Case were wounded. All behaved with great gallantry. As for Capt. O'Neill, his loss is one of the severest that could have befallen the regiment. He was a man of cool head, great executive ability, and literally dauntless courage.

GUERRILLAS IN TREES.

"The guerrillas in trees not only fired at our troops, but seemed to devote themselves especially to shooting at the surgeons, the hospital assistants with Red Cross badges on their arms, the wounded who were being carried in litters, and the burying parties. Many of these guerrillas were dressed in green uniforms. We sent out a detail of sharpshooters among those in our rear, and also along the line where they had been shooting the wounded, and killed thirteen.

"To attempt to give a list of the men who showed signal valor would necessitate sending in an almost complete roster of the regiment. Many of the cases which I mention stand merely as examples of the rest, not as exceptions. Capt. Jenkins acted as Major, and showed such conspicuous gallantry and efficiency that I earnestly hope he may be promoted to Major as soon as a vacancy occurs. Capts. Lewellen, Muller, and Luna led their troops throughout the charges, handling them admirably. At the end of the battle Lieuts. Kane, Greenwood, and Goodrich were in charge of their troops, immediately under my eye, and I wish particularly to commend their conduct throughout.

"Corps. Waller and Fortescue and Trooper McKinley of Troop E; Corp. Rhoades of Troop D; Troopers Albertson, Winter, McGregor, and Ray Clark of Troop F; Troopers Bugbe, Jackson, and Waller of Troop A; Trumpeter McDonald of Troop L; Sergt. Hughes of Troop B, and Trooper Geieren of Troop G all continued to fight after being wounded, some very severely. Most of them fought until the end of the day. Trooper Oliver B. Norton of B, who, with his brother, was by my side throughout the charging, was killed while fighting with marked gallantry. Sergt. Ferguson, Corp. Lee, and Troopers Bell and Carroll of Troop K, Sergt. Dame of Troop E, Troopers Goodwin, Campbell, and Dudley Dean, Trumpeter Foster of B, and Troopers Greenwold and Bardehan of A are all worthy of special mention for coolness and gallantry. They all merit promotion when the time comes.

"But the most conspicuous gallantry was shown by Trooper Rowland. He was wounded in the side in our first fight, but kept in the firing line. He was sent to the hospital the next day, but left it and marched out to us, overtaking us, and fought all through this battle with such indifference to danger that I was forced again and again to rate and threaten him for running needless risks.

"Great gallantry was also shown by four troopers whom I cannot identify, and by Trooper Winslow Clark of G. It was after we had taken the first hill. I had called out to rush the second, and having by that time lost my horse climbed a wire fence and started toward it. After going a couple of hundred yards under a heavy fire, I found that no one else had come. As I discovered later, it was simply because, in the confusion with men shooting and being shot, they had not noticed me start. I told the five men to wait a moment, as it might be misunderstood if we all ran back, while I ran back and started the regiment, and as soon as I did so the regiment came with a rush.

"But meanwhile the five men coolly lay down in the open, returning the fire from the trenches. It is to be wondered at that only Clark was seriously wounded, and he called out as we passed again to lay his canteen where he could reach it, but to continue the charge and leave him where he was. All the wounded had to be left until after the fight, for we could spare no men from the firing line. Very respectfully,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"Lieutenant Colonel First U. S. V. Cavalry."

SUFFERING OF THE MEN.

The second report is dated "Camp Hamilton, near Santiago de Cuba, July 20," and is directed to Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the "Second Brigade Cavalry Division." Col. Roosevelt recounts the incidents covered in his first report and continues:

"For the next seven days, until the 10th, we lay in our line while the truce continued. We had continually to work at additional bombproofs and at the trenches, and as we had no proper supply of food and utterly inadequate medical facilities the men suffered a good deal. The officers chipped together, purchased beans, tomatoes, and sugar for the men, so that they might have some relief from the bacon and hardtack. With a great deal of difficulty we got them coffee. As for the sick and wounded, they suffered so in the hospitals when sent to the rear, for lack of food and attention, that we found it best to keep them at the front and give them such care as our own doctors could.

"As I mentioned in my previous letter, thirteen of our wounded men continued to fight through the battle in spite of their wounds, and of those sent to the rear many, both of the sick and wounded, came up to rejoin us as soon as their condition allowed them to walk. Most of the worst cases were ultimately sent to the States.

"On the 10th the truce was at an end and the bombardment reopened. As far as our lines were concerned, it was, on the Spanish part, very feeble. We suffered no losses and speedily got the fire from their trenches in our front completely under. On the 11th we were moved three-quarters of a mile to the right, the truce again being on, nothing happening here except we continued to watch and do our best to get the men, especially the sick, properly fed, and having no transportation and being able to get hardly any through the regular channels, we used anything we could find, capturing Spanish cavalry horses, abandoned mules which had been shot, but which our men took and cured; diminutive skinny ponies, purchased from the Cubans, &c.

By these means and by the exertions of the officers we were able from time to time to get supplies of beans, sugar, tomatoes, and even oatmeal, while from the Red Cross people we got our invaluable load of rice, cornmeal, &c. All of this was of the utmost consequence, not only for the sick but for those nominally well, as the lack of proper food was telling terribly on the men. It was utterly impossible to get them clothes and shoes. Those thy had were in many cases, literally dropping to pieces.

THE RANKS DECIMATED.

On the 17th the city surrendered. On the 18th we shifted camp to here, the best camp we have had, but the march hither under the noonday sun told very heavily on our men, weakened by underfeeding and overwork, and the next morning 123 cases were reported to the doctor, and I now have but half of the 600 men with which I landed four weeks ago, fit for duty, and these are not fit to do anything like the work they could do then. As we had but one wagon the change necessitated leaving much of my stuff behind, with a night of discomfort, with scanty shelter, and scanty food for the most of the officers and many of the men. Only the possession of the improvised pack train, alluded to above, saved us from being worse.

Yesterday I sent in a detail of six officers and men to see if they could not purchase or make arrangements for a supply of proper food and proper clothing for the men, even if we had to pay for it out of our own pockets. Our suffering has been due primarily to lack of transportation and of proper food or sufficient clothing, and of medical supplies. We should now have wagon sheets for tentage. Very respectfully,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Our Customs Auditor at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Secretary of War has appointed William P. Watson as auditor of customs accounts for Cuba, at Havana. Mr. Watson was formerly examiner of National banks at Chicago, and was recently connected with the office of the Fourth Auditor in the Treasury Department.

Movements of United States Warships.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Potomac was placed out of commission at Portsmouth yesterday. The Raleigh has arrived at Singapore on her way home to New York. The Petrel has arrived at Manila, the Stranger at New Orleans, the Southery at Port Antonio, and the Cassius at Norfolk.

Bliss Will Retire About Feb. 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Bliss stated to-day that Mr. Hitchcok, his successor in the Cabinet, would sail for this country on Jan. 6, and that the change of office would take place just prior to Feb. 1.

Property of the French Republic.

VICHY CÉLESTINS

NATURAL MINERAL WATER

For Liver Complaint, Stomach Disorders, Gout and Dyspepsia.
Taken with meals, it facilitates digestion.

SO-CALLED VICHY in syphons or bulk IS NOT VICHY.

General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines contain many good harbors of which little is known. Accurate surveys of these harbors will be made by the Government at once.

The Blake has been fitting out at Baltimore for some weeks. Surveys by the Blake will begin in the harbor of Jobos, which is reported to be the finest harbor on the coast of Puerto Rico, but about which little is at present known.

TO CUBA INSTEAD OF CONGRESS.

Col. Campbell of Illinois Prefers Garrison Duty to the Former.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 22.—Col. J. R. Campbell of the Ninth Illinois Regiment of Volunteers, who represents the Twentieth Illinois District in Congress, announced today that he is going to Cuba with his regiment regardless of what Congress may do in reference to his right to retain his seat in the House and at the same time hold his commission in the army. Col. Campbell says he has no idea Congressman Bailey has any ill-feeling against him, as they were good friends in the last Congress.

"I have done what I regarded as my duty," said Col. Campbell, "and will let the matter rest there, and with the House. I have no criticisms to pass upon its probable action." Col. Campbell's regiment will go to Cuba within the next ten days.

ARMY MULES FOR MANILA.

More than a Hundred Shipped from San Francisco for the Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The ship Tacoma will sail to-day for Honolulu with 111 army mules on board. At Honolulu the mules will be turned out for a few weeks' exercise and will then be reshipped along with 200 mules and horses already in Honolulu, and the whole lot will be taken to Manila for the use of the United States troops stationed there. In addition to the live stock the Tacoma carries in her hold a large assortment of wagons, dump carts, grading plows, and other things necessary for the work of improving the roads in the Philippines.

Lieut. J. O'Shea, Fourth United States Cavalry, is in charge of the live stock on the Tacoma. A veterinary surgeon and fifty-two men will aid in caring for the animals. Of these men twenty-eight are members of the Fourth Cavalry.

THE 71ST COURT-MARTIAL.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast Denies that Any Interference Has Come from Headquarters.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast this morning made the following statement:

"All through my administration I have been opposed to making public reply to newspaper criticisms, especially when they referred to my own individual actions, but a statement made this morning in a New York newspaper in connection with the decision of the board of inquiry, convened to hear evidence regarding certain officers in the Seventy-first Regiment, reads:

"'A well-known officer said to me:

"'It's simply a case of general headquarters being surprised at the action of Major Smith in requesting a court, and now that it is ordered they are afraid to let the public have the evidence. They want Smith out, and now that they see he has a fighting chance to redeem himself they want to railroad him and Whittle out by star-chamber proceedings. It was the general consensus of opinion that the court had received instructions from high up.'

"In justice to the members of the court and in fairness to the officers who requested the court to be held, I unhesitatingly say that with the exception of the order to Gen. Roe to convene the court, nothing written or verbal has been said or sent to any one on the subject from these headquarters."

CANADIAN SOCIETY DINNER.

Closer Union of the United States and Canada Warmly Advocated.

The members of the Canadian Society of New York held their second annual Christmastide dinner at the Hotel Marlborough last night. After a general reception in the parlors of the hotel, Dr. Wolfred Nelson, President of the society, led the way to the dining room. He was accompanied by Perry Sanderson, the British Consul General in New York, and Dr. William Henry Drummond of Montreal, Fellow of the Royal Literary Society and one of the foremost among Canadian writers, who were the guests of the evening.

English flags were displayed on every table, and American and English flags with holly and mistletoe decorated the walls. After the dinner toasts were drunk to the President, the Queen, the Governor General of Canada, and the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen.

Dr. Nelson then delivered the annual address. "Our sole end and aim is clear," he said. "We meet as brother Canadians. Whether faithful citizens of the grandest republic the world has ever seen, or whether we remain the faithful and loving subjects of her Majesty, Queen Victoria, the bond of our union is dear old Canada." He advocated the bringing closer together of the United States and Canada, and said: "May the United States and Canada march side by side forward to their respective destinies. May the only strife be that of outstripping each other in advancing brotherly love, education, science, and religion."

The Rev. Braddin Hamilton responded to the toast, "Canadians Abroad," and the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Kraus to the toast of "Anglo-Saxon Unity and Expansion," the latter being followed by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the Queen."

DIED UNDER ELEVATED TRAIN.

A Man Deliberately Places Himself in Front of a Moving Train.

A man dressed in a gray suit, supplied by the Charities institution, deliberately committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a rapidly moving locomotive hauling a north-bound train on the Third Avenue elevated road at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. Nothing is known of him, except that he had a card in his pocket which read, "Bruer, State Hospital, Islip, L. I."

The man ascended the stairs of the station a little before 1 o'clock and walked up and down the platform leisurely. He waited for several trains to pass, and then walked to the extreme southern end of the platform. He appeared rational, and did not show any excitement.

At the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station the road curves about to the right, where the through trains turn to cross the bridge to Tremont. At the south end of the platform the man climbed down, unobserved, to the track and walked south on the track about twenty or thirty feet. He then lay down on the track and was run over by the train. The body had to be extricated from beneath the locomotive with jacks. The man's head was crushed and the upper portion of his body terribly mutilated and torn.

It is supposed that the man was an inmate of the branch of the Manhattan State Asylum for the Insane at Islip, where mild insanity cases are sent. He was apparently about thirty-five years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, light hair and mustache, and blue eyes. The authorities at Islip have been communicated with, and the body was taken to the Harlem Morgue.

GRATEFUL EXPRESSIONS.

Earnest Words of Sincere Thanks of Those Who Have Been Saved.

"I have been sick with grip and pneumonia and all run down in health. I decided on the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and it has cured me.
"F. A. FITCH,
"Chelsea, Mass."

"I have been very sick all Fall and Winter with grip and pneumonia. I had a dry, hacking cough, tried cough mixtures, but found no relief. A short time ago I commenced the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It has done me a world of good, and I feel that I am well.
"F. WEITZEL,
"Newport, Ky."

"I have been using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey since the Winter of 1888. I have used it on my wife and baby, to counteract the effects of grip, with most satisfactory results, and I am grateful.
"CHARLES E. GRANT,
"Portsmouth, Va."

"I have been successfully taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for grip, and it has done me a vast amount of good. One lady in our family has used it for nervous prostration and has gained in weight, strength, and appetite.
"THEODORE STECHEN,
"New Haven, Conn."

"I had grip followed by malarial fever. I took Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It improved me from the start, and I am well.
"H. S. E. CURTIS,
"Indianapolis, Ind."

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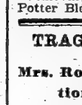

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TRAGEDY TOLD IN A DREAM.

Mrs. Rollinger's Sister's First Intimation of the Chicago Murder.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Ferdinand Nabicht of this city is a sister of Mrs. Michael Emil Rollinger, who is alleged to have been murdered by her husband in Chicago recently. Thursday night, she says, she dreamed that she was in her old home in Germany, and that her father asked her if she had not heard of her sister being murdered in Chicago by her husband. In her dream, she says, she was transported to Chicago, and on her arrival there she met her sister's daughter, who threw her arms about her and said:

"They're taking papa away, and are going to kill him, just like he did mamma. Save him."

Friday Mrs. Nabicht wrote her sister, and last night received a telegram announcing the murder of Mrs. Rollinger. The latter is said to have often written complaining of her husband's cruelty to her.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CALVIN S. BRICE'S SUCCESSOR.

George Lewis Bradbury Made President of Lake Erie and Western.

George Lewis Bradbury, Vice President and General Manager of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, was announced yesterday as the successor of the late Calvin S. Brice, President of the system.

Mr. Bradbury is Vice President and General Manager of the Fort Wayne, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad, and Vice President of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw, and the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad Company.

He is a native of Boston and began railroad service more than thirty years ago as an agent and conductor on the Housatonic Railroad. He has held various positions of trust and responsibility with many railroad systems.

Baltimore and Ohio Finances.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—An order was signed to-day by United States Judge Morris authorizing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad receivers to anticipate the maturity of the Baltimore and Ohio equipment bonds and the Pittsburg and Connellsville receivers' certificates. The equipment bonds, amounting to $3,400,000, bear 6 per cent. interest, and mature July 1, 1899. The receivers' certificates, amounting to $650,000, bear 5 per cent. interest and mature Jan. 1, 1900. Money for the purpose will be provided by one or more of the banking firms interested in the Baltimore and Ohio reorganization scheme.

Consolidation of the Brice Lines.

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 22.—T. O. Baker, general freight and passenger agent of the Northern Ohio Railroad, who is just home from a conference at Indianapolis, says the death of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice will not delay the consolidation of the so-called Brice lines.

South Africa's Gold Output.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Consul Macrum, from Pretoria, sends to the State Department a report of the gold output of the South African Republic, in which he says the October report shows that the number of mills and the total of stamps is rapidly increasing. It is expected, he says, that the output of the Transvaal next year will exceed that of the combined mines of Colorado, Dakota, California, Montana, and Alaska, although it fell short of that last year.

Nature's Remedy for Constipation

Hunyadi János

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Insist on Having the Genuine.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Adjt. Gen. Corbin a Witness Before the Commission.

CONFLICT WAS NOT EXPECTED

Department, He Says, Made No General Preparation Until Congress Acted—The Inspectors General.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin was a witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day. At the beginning of his examination he was rigidly questioned regarding the selection of Camp Alger, Va. He testified that the removal of Camp Alger was dictated by the Secretary of War himself, and that its original establishment was recommended by Capt. Seaburn of Gen. Miles's staff.

Gen. Corbin testified that he had said at the time that it could not be a good camp ground because there was no sufficient range for rifle practice. He had understood from the Secretary of War that Gen. Miles had something to do with its selection. He was not certain of Capt. Seaburn's exact status, but he had understood that Capt. Seaburn had been sent by Gen. Miles to make the inspection of the camp site.

"Did Gen. Miles protest against or do anything against the selection of the camp?" he was asked.

"Not to my knowledge," was the answer.

Gen. Corbin added that he did not know the reasons for the discontinuance of the camp.

Questioned as to Camp Wikoff, Gen. Corbin said that the troops and horses that arrived there about Aug. 8 were those left behind in the South from the expeditions to Santiago and Puerto Rico, and that the transportation of these had not, so far as he knew, led to railroad congestion or interfered in any way with the carriage of supplies for the troops subsequently arriving.

Gen. Corbin said that the camp at Tampa was never designed for anything but a point of embarkation. The first complaint he had heard from Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, he said, was in the press.

The witness said that prior to the war there had been no complaints of refrigerated or canned beef, and that they were used by the armies of the world and in commerce. It was no new experiment.

"Seriously speaking," said Gen. Corbin, "I do not think the War Department contemplated war until it was declared by Congress and appropriations were available. Of course, the possibilities were thought of, but there were no general preparations, except so far as the department was able to meet the possibilities that confronted it."

Col. Denby, who conducted the examination, here suggested to Gen. Corbin that he observed the latter was cautious and reticent, and explained:

"It is not our object to criticise strategy. That is not our business. The strategy of the war may have been right and may have been wrong. But our object is to determine whether the War Department acted efficiently."

Gen. Corbin said that when Gen. Shafter's expedition started it took all the transports it was possible to obtain. The supply was not equal to the demand. It had been planned to carry about 25,000 troops at that time, instead of the 17,000 taken. He referred to the letter of Gen. Miles, dated June 24, laying out the plan of campaign of the war, and said it was not approved.

"Do you know anything about Gen. Miles's dispatch of June 24, (I think a letter to the Secretary of War,) in which he proposed to have the army march clean through Cuba and take 50,000 prisoners and work them and treat them kindly?" Gen. Corbin was asked.

"Yes, Sir," was the answer;" that letter was received and did not receive the approval of the Secretary of War."

"You say the proposition made by Gen. Miles to carry on the campaign in the manner which he indicated in that letter was disapproved?"

"It was not approved," replied Gen. Corbin.

"I would ask you whether the plan of campaign against Santiago as adopted was recommended by Gen. Miles."

"No, Sir; I do not think the recommendations made in that letter of May 27 were approved," was Gen. Corbin's reply.

Gen. Corbin said there had been a shortage of uniforms, canvas, and tentage. The factories had not made the advance preparations that had been expected. There had never been any trouble concerning provisions, he said. The matter of medical supplies and officers was left to the Surgeon General, and the President in every case would not listen to appointing a medical officer until recommended by the Surgeon General on the ground of fitness.

Gen. Corbin said he had no suggestion to make based on the experience of this war, but "should be afraid to see another war for fear it would not result so well, or with so little loss of life."

Referring to Gen. Miles's complaint that Paymasters were not sent to Puerto Rico as requested by him, Gen. Corbin said that they were ordered immediately, but they went by way of Santiago, where one fell ill with yellow fever. The health authorities quarantined the vessel carrying them, and Gen. Miles, he said, had thought it best for the Paymasters not to come ashore at Ponce to avoid possible infection. More troops, said the witness, were sent to Puerto Rico than were desired by Gen. Miles, but only a few more.

Gen. Corbin was asked how it happened, if there was anything wrong at Chickamauga or Camp Alger, that the Inspector General did not report it. He replied that he did not see any of the Inspector's reports from Chickamauga.

Gen. Dodge asked if daily reports were received as to equipment and supplies, by telegraph, from the various commands.

Gen. Corbin—Yes, Sir. And as fast as they were received by me a copy of each was sent the same day to the heads of the departments concerned. Often the Secretary himself indorsed them with the order to hurry along the things needed. Very frequently the Secretary would call for the official and discuss with him the best way of attending to the matter. I want to say that all deficiencies reported were due to the lack of the existence of those articles. From these daily reports we not only knew what had been received, but also the number of uniforms, wagons, &c., issued, and to whom, every day.

Gen. Corbin then volunteered to supply the commission with any records in his office. At any time he would be pleased to furnish everything desired.

Col. Denby—What are the duties of the Inspector General?

Gen. Corbin hesitated, and then slowly responded:

"It should be, in time of war as well as in peace, to inspect the camps of soldiers and report their condition."

Col. Denby—Are the duties of his subordinates the same?

Gen. Corbin—Yes, Sir; their reports are forwarded to the Adjutant General, who transmits them to the Secretary of War for his information.

Col. Denby—How does it happen, then, that the conditions at Chickamauga were not reported by the Inspector General?

Gen. Corbin—I have not seen any report of Inspectors at Chickamauga. They were sent to the Commanding General there. It was his duty to remedy any defects pointed out.

Col. Denby—We are in a very difficult position, Gen. Corbin—

Gen. Corbin—I've occupied one myself for some time. It is not a new thing for me.

Col. Denby—There has been talk that the efficiency of the Inspector General's office was not kept up. What do you think about that?

Gen. Corbin—I think that is largely an error. There was no interference.

The Adjutant General said he knew of no contract during the war that was influenced by anything that was not entirely honest and fair to the Government, and that there was no instance of favoritism in making appointments.

"How do you account," asked Gen. Dodge, "for all these complaints against the various departments?"

"To a want of realization of the severities of war."

The commission then adjourned until to-morrow.

NEW ARMY BILL SUBSTITUTE.

Minority of the House Committee Proposes to Have Only 30,000 Regulars and 50,000 Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The bill for the increase of the regular army, which the minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs will offer as a substitute for the Hull bill, was drawn by Representative Hay of Virginia, and is now in the hands of the War Department, where an estimate is being made of the cost of such a military establishment as it provides.

The bill, as drawn, provides for a standing army of 30,000 men—12,000 artillery, 8,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and engineer, ordnance and signal corps and general staff. To meet the existing exigency for troops in Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, and the Ladrones, the bill provides that the President may issue his proclamation for 50,000 additional volunteer troops to be enlisted for two years. These latter troops are to be commanded by officers appointed by the President. The organization is to be the same as in the regular army, the strength of the different arms of the service to be determined by the President. The present volunteers are to be mustered out within sixty days after the passage of the act, but volunteer organizations now in the service shall have preference for enlistment in the new volunteer army, if they so elect within fifteen days.

The bill provides that no regular army officer who was in the army prior to the war with Spain shall be mustered out of the service.

Mr. Hay will file the bill and the minority report on the Hull bill to-morrow with the Clerk of the House. The main contention the report will make for the minority plan, as against the Hull bill for a standing army of 100,000 men, is that the future of the Philippines and Cuba is as yet undetermined, but that, if the standing army is increased to 100,000, it will be almost impossible, no matter what may happen in the future, to reduce it. The report will say that a standing army of 100,000 men will cost the people of the United States $165,000,000. This, added to the $145,000,000 for pensions, will bring the cost of the military establishment up to $310,000,000—the largest charge in the world for a military establishment. The naval establishment would bring the total up many millions more.

Mr. Hay estimates that a standing army of 30,000, with 50,000 additional volunteers, would cost $100,000,000, but this charge might continue only for two years. The creation of a volunteer force for temporary purposes would always keep it within the power of Congress to adjust the strength of that force to the existing conditions.

DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTEERS.

Regiments Now on Furlough May Be the First Mustered Out—Plans Not Matured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The War Department has not yet made definite plans for the muster out of the 50,000 volunteers which was decided on at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, but it is understood that this work will be pretty well mapped out by the first of the year.

The time required to complete the muster out will depend on whether the department adopts the plan of a two-months' furlough or of an immediate discharge with two months' extra pay, as suggested by Congressman Hull. There are a number of regiments which have already returned from foreign service and are awaiting their discharge in this country. Among these are the First Engineers at New York and the Sixth Massachusetts at Boston. These, it is understood, are soon to be discharged.

It has been practically decided also to muster out all the volunteers in the Philippines as fast as they can be replaced with regulars, so as not to hamper the military administration of the island. The regiments on this station at present are Company A, United States Engineer Battalion; Troops E, C, G, I, K, and L, Fourth United States Cavalry; Batteries G, H, K, and L of the Third, and D and G of the Sixth United States Artillery; the Astor Battery, (which has already been ordered home,) Batteries A and D of California, A and B of Utah, and the First Wyoming Artillery; Fourteenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-third United States Infantry; First California, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Iowa, Twentieth Kansas, One Hundred and Thirtieth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, First Washington, and First Wyoming Infantry.

Following the discharge of the regiments on the Philippine station, it is understood that the volunteer troops in the West Indies will be mustered out. The volunteer regiments now on this station are the Eighth Illinois (colored) Infantry, and Companies B, I, L, and N at Matanzas, Cuba; Second United States Volunteer Infantry, Ninth United States Volunteer (colored) Infantry, and Third Company Signal Corps, Santiago, Cuba; Fourth Company, Signal Corps, Puerto Rico, and Fifteenth Company Signal Corps, Havana, Cuba.

At Honolulu there are now stationed Companies I, K, L, and M, Second United States Volunteer Engineers, while the First and Eighteenth Company, Signal Corps, are on the Manila station.

A BROOKLYN BREWERY SEIZED.

Revenue Officers Say Hower & Urban Violated the Law.

The property of the Hower & Urban Brewing Company, at Metropolitan and Forest Avenues, Brooklyn, was seized yesterday by Internal Revenue Collector Moore.

Collector Moore declares that the seizure was made because the brewing company violated Section 3,340 of the Revised Statutes, in failing to make proper returns to the Government for all the beer it made and sold.

The Collector was unable to say just what disposition would be made of the property.

KING OF PACIFIC ISLANDS.

George Clunies-Ross Leaves His Realm to Visit England.

A tall, well-built man, with swarthy complexion, long fierce gray mustachios, and wearing a low broad-brim Panama hat, smoked big black cigars in the Hoffman House lobby yesterday. He is George Clunies-Ross, King of the Keeling-Cocos Islands, and about to be made Colonial Governor of Christmas Islands, 500 miles from his own group. The grandfather of Mr. Ross was named Keeling, and he, having discovered the group, gave them his family name. The "Cocos" part of the name signifies that cocoanuts grow there. Seven hundred men, women, and children compose the Ross subjects, and their King is responsible for their being clad and fed.

George Clunies-Ross owns the islands absolutely, and until 1883 conducted his government as an absolute monarchy. Since then he has kept the British flag flying and is under its protection. He declined to discuss the reason of his trip to England, where he sails for to-morrow.

RAPID TRANSIT AND LIGHT.

No Provision in Its Charter to Sell Its Surplus Power.

The Rapid Transit Commission met yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. There were present President Orr and Commissioners Starin, Langdon, Rives, and Smith, Mr. A. B. Boardman, and Secretary Delafield. The session lasted for several hours, but Mr. Delafield announced at its close that no business had been transacted except to make a requisition on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for $8,828.16 for expenses of the commission.

A statement purporting to come from President Orr was published yesterday to the effect that the board was considering a provision to be placed in the bill which would give the commission the right to dispose of surplus light, heat, and power when the tunnel is built, and that this would be a source of immense revenue. Mr. Delafield denied that any such provision had been discussed, but said that a section of the act adopted in 1896 provided that the Commissioners in their discretion might provide pipe galleries in the tunnel to carry any pipes and conduits, the revenue from such a source to be paid to the city. There was no provision in the act giving the right to the commission to sell light, heat, or power, and he was emphatically of the opinion that it would do no such thing.

Mr. Orr declined to discuss that phase of the question after the meeting except to agree with Mr. Delafield that the commission had no such rights. When asked whether any such provision would be incorporated in the bill, he said that he would not talk about the bill until it was finished.

The Methodist Board of Education.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its annual meeting yesterday at 150 Fifth Avenue. The board took action favoring the movement to celebrate the incoming of the twentieth century by the raising of a thank offering fund of $20,000,000. The work in all its departments for the past year has been very successful, and the members were gratified with the results.

FOR NEW YORK HARBOR

Committee from This City Before a Congressional Committee.

THE PROPOSED EAST CHANNEL

Present Conditions a Menace to the Nation's Commerce—A Strong Plea for Improvements.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The New York City delegation representing the leading commercial organizations of that city was before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to-day to urge suitable Government attention to the improvement of New York Harbor, particularly the proposed East Channel across the Sandy Hook bar, by which a deep, straight, and safe waterway will be given from the metropolis to the sea.

The delegation was accompanied by Representatives Cummings, McClellan, Ward, and others. Senator Platt of New York, although not present, sent word through Representative Ward of the committee that he was called to New York, and wanted to record his hearty approval of the proposed improvement.

Representative Cummings, the first speaker, briefly urged the need of Government attention to this great artery of commerce. Ex-Mayor Schieren then introduced the members of the New York delegation to the committee, and the main hearing began with a statement from John W. Ambrose of the Merchants' Association. On a large chart he pointed out the tortuous and dangerous channel now in use, and showed the need of a forty-foot channel from the ocean to the Narrows, to be 2,000 feet wide, and also the need of a channel along the Brooklyn shore to be 40 feet deep and 1,242 feet wide. He said these improvements were not merely local, but were of importance to the whole country.

The great canal system of New York, he pointed out, had cost New York State many millions, almost as much as all the river and harbor improvements made by the general Government. These canals were free to the shipping of other States, and were of especial value to the West in securing cheaper freights. In 100 years, he declared, out of the $296,000,000 spent by the Government on waterways, New York Harbor had received only about $4,000,000. During this time, he said, of the entire customs collections by which the Government was supported 69 cents out of every $1 was collected at New York. Yet during this time, out of every $1 spent by the Government on waterways, New York Harbor received 1 1-3 cents, while 98 2-3 cents went to rivers and harbors of the rest of the country. From this Mr. Ambrose urged the justice of present attention to this project, and in detail he showed the stimulating effect it would have on the commerce, shipping, and navigation of the whole country, as well as that of New York.

Other statements were from the Chamber of Commerce, the presentation of the case being by A. Foster Higgins; from steamship lines, Gustav H. Schwab, who called, in order, steamship representatives in turn; from Produce Exchange, Thomas A. McIntyre; from Marine Underwriters, Clifford A. Hand; from New York State Commerce Commission, A. R. Smith, and from Merchants' Association, Alvah Trowbridge and William T. King.

These presented the improvement from the several standpoints of shipping, commerce, &c. Mr. Higgins of the Chamber of Commerce spoke of the strategetic value of the improvement, as it would permit of strong defenses and fortifications, thus giving more adequate protection to the vast interests of New York from the danger of attack by sea.

Mr. Higgins, as head of the Board of Pilots, related a recent occurrence in which, he said, a collision between two large ocean liners and a serious loss of life was narrowly averted. This occurrence was due to the present tortuous channel and the obstructions lying in it.

Mr. Schwab showed the advantages accruing in the deepening of channels in increasing the draught of vessels and lowering of freight rates. Vessels drawing 33 feet were now being built; safety required 3 feet of water under a vessel's hull; hence, Mr. Schwab urged 40 feet of depth in New York Harbor was requisite to future needs. He spoke of the great advantage in the proposed channel in allowing ocean liners to enter the harbor at night instead of lying outside Sandy Hook.

Mr. Brown, of the Cunard Line, spoke of the inconvenience to the public as well as to the ocean liners in having such a shallow channel as to require shipping to wait until high tide in order to make safe exit or entrance. A letter was read from ex-Mayor Strong of New York, strongly supporting the proposed improvement.

Mr. King of the Merchants' Exchange pointed out that every Government aid should be extended toward securing for the United States the markets of the world.

Mr. Cutting referred to the good omen shown in the action of the River and Harbor Committee in remaining here during the recess to hear New York's plea.

Chairman Burton, in behalf of the committee, said he could assure the New York delegation that the committee was most friendly to the plans submitted. He pointed out, however, that the committee was limited somewhat by having to adjust appropriations among many important projects, and with reference to the total sum to be spent. There was a hearty round of applause when Mr. Burton added: "Notwithstanding these objections, I can assure you it will give us the greatest pleasure to assist in establishing the position of New York City as the great commercial metropolis of the world."

After Representatives Sulzer, Bradley, and Driggs were heard the committee adjourned.

THE NAVY IS INTERESTED.

Grounding of the Massachusetts in New York Harbor Causes Alarm.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The naval authorities have learned to their dismay that it is not possible for one of our big battleships like the Oregon or Massachusetts to get out of New York Harbor during extra low water such as prevailed when the latter battleship struck on Diamond Reef a short time ago. To aid the Court of Inquiry now in session at New York trying to ascertain the responsibility for the grounding the Navy Department called upon the Coast Survey for special measurements of the water in the harbor near Diamond Reef and upon the rock itself.

The report of the Superintendent of the Survey has just been received, and it shows in the opinion of the naval officers that it is not possible for a ship of the size of the Massachusetts and with her manoeuvring qualities to get out of the harbor without touching the bottom when the tide is ebb and the wind strong. The ship must pass on the Brooklyn shore of Coenties Reef and then cross over to the channel between Diamond Reef and the New York shore. The turn is too short for the Massachusetts to make, and the best water to be found in the best course she could pick on the day she touched was one foot and four inches less than the draft of the ship as she started, namely, 26 feet 2 inches.

Of course these conditions are not normal in the harbor, but they may occur on any low tide with the wind in a certain quarter, so the matter will be brought at once to the attention of Congress with a view to securing the removal of the upper part of Diamond Reef.

JOINT CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Believed that a Final Settlement of Pending Questions Is Probable.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The next session of the Joint Canadian Commission will be limited pretty closely to a fortnight. Lord Herschell, the British member of the commission, is booked to sail for Europe on the 25th of January. He cannot remain longer in the United States, for the reason that he is obliged to attend the opening of the Paris arbitration on the Venezuelan boundary, being one of the arbitrators.

There are indications that, after all, the joint Commissioners regard the prospects of reaching an agreement as very much brighter than they did just before the adjournment of the session, and the opinion is now expressed in well informed circles that before Lord Herschell's departure a treaty will have been completed settling all the points in dispute between the two countries, and even making some slight progress toward the attainment of reciprocity.

Your food
will make you strong if you will take one of Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets after eating.—Adv.

THE MARKET-PLACE

The new serial in

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

"The Market-Place," as it appears in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, has already gained the attention of even the casual reader of stories by unusual treatment of a common enough idea,—stock promoting. The people in the story, of types familiar to all of us,—the scenes, so easily recalled, although in a foreign city,—the places, well known though across seas, all fill their parts so smoothly that the reader forgets he is not seeing the very life. He forgets he is reading, and hangs over the page like a boy at a keyhole,—breathless.

That was *HAROLD FREDERIC'S* art, a talent probably helped by his newspaper work, and nowhere in his writings does it show more clearly than in "The Market-Place." Cut off in his prime, just after having laid down the sheets of his best work, Frederic can well afford to be judged by this story.

Its completion and appearance at this time make it most dramatic, and allow us to believe that its talented author had almost the gift of prophecy, so closely does it compare with the notorious Hooley disclosures that recently shook London to its centre.

Now on News-Stands { The story began in the issue for December 17. / Second chapter is in the issue for December 24. } *Now on News-Stands*

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED **5** *CENTS THE COPY OF ALL NEWSMEN.* *BEAUTIFULLY PRINTED*

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

A TARANTULA IN COURT.

Its Presence Upsets the Morning Crowd at Essex Market.

Just before Magistrate Simms took his seat in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, and while the liquor-saturated, half-stupefied prisoners were awaiting his arrival, a ragged and frowsy-haired man put his hands over his eyes and cried out: "Take it away, take it away." A policeman, thinking that the prisoner had been seized with delirium tremens, took him out of the line, but scarcely had he gone when another man began to paw the air and dance backward. "I've got 'em, I've got 'em," he yelled. Then a man near the end of the line, who was watching the antics of his fellow prisoners, uttered a cry, and pointed to the bridge. The rest of the unfortunates, looked in that direction, and a stampede to the rear railing ensued which took all the energy of the policemen to stop.

After quiet had been restored, the officers beheld, leisurely crawling along the bridge, an immense tarantula.

"Who owns the bug?" shouted the Sergeant.

"I do," said a brawny fellow, edging his way through the crowd of frightened men. He was Francis Pope, a porter in a wholesale fruit house at 156 Franklin Street. He found the tarantula in the hold of a Panama steamship and explained that he had brought the insect with him for the purpose of showing it to Policeman Byrnes. He had put the insect in a cigar box and in some manner it had escaped. He apologized to the court for the contempt that the tarantula had shown for judicial dignity and picked it up and replaced it in the cigar box.

Judge Van Wyck a Referee.

Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck, who recently opened a law office, has been appointed referee by Justice Truax in the Supreme Court, to hear and determine an application made by William Bayard Cutting to be discharged from his duties as trustee under the will of Charles Kennedy Hamilton. In his application Mr. Cutting says that he has been advised by his physician to relinquish some of his business affairs, owing to the impairment of his health.

Camp Walworth to Close.

A typewritten notice posted on the door of 316 East Fifteenth Street bids the soldiers there to seek homes elsewhere, as Camp Walworth, Miss Helen Gould's home for soldiers, will be closed in a few days. The notice is signed by Dr. Gallant, medical director of the home and Miss Gould's personal representative. Monday there were seventy-eight soldiers in the camp, and yesterday the number was sixty-four, and, as the war is over, there is no need to continue the camp.

THE WARING FUND GROWS.

Ex-Mayor Strong Reports that He Has Received in All $92,070.50.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Fund, acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to the fund yesterday:

J. Kennedy Tod, $250; Asiel & Co., $100; Paul Fuller and J. H. B., $50 each; F. R. Coudert, William Brookfield, Holbrook Brothers, and Mrs. S. S. Packard, $25 each; Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner and Kaufman Brothers & Bondy, $20 each; American Sports Publishing Company, J. W. Markoe, Dr. Joseph Weiner, William A. Valentine, H. Knapp, William Taussig, A. C. Armstrong & Son, W. W. Van Valzah, and Dr. Louis Hault, $10 each; Howard Russell Butler, Searing & Watson, Dr. Henry D. Noyes, A. G. Garster, B. J. Falk, Cash, Dr. A. E. Davis, August Luchow, Mason & Hamlin Company, Dr. John Cabot, and Hamberger & Co., $5 each; O. J. Gude, $3; Dr. E. L. Meirhof and E. B. B., $2 each.

The following gave subscriptions of $1 each: G. W. Class, Warren G. Class, Daniel G. W. Class, W. G. Hewitt, Max Brock, Phillip H. Wallenstein, Henry Bessey, A. W. Halstead, Dr. M. L. King, Dr. Herman G. Plotz, William McKinley, Joseph Lamner, John Wintjen, William Hicks, D. C. Garner, George Starnett, L. C. Kruder, T. McLean, Isaac Marx, Liberty Stove Works, Charles Noble & Co., John J. Desmond, H. Erixon, Dr. Henry J. Garrigue, Joseph Preusky, Abbott E. Kepheuge, John Paradine, Miller-Bradley Company, Mrs. Julia H. Huebsch, D. A. Huebsch & Co., E. W. Schwade, Isaac Cloot, Francis Carlson, the Rev. Collingwood Rutherford, Dr. Henry S. Norris, John M. Faure, Jr., Louis C. Wagner, Jules P. Storm, Dr. Willy Meyer, Thomas Farley, R. S. T., John R. Dunlap, Dr. Charles H. Knipe, Charles H. Van Aken, Dr. Harry H. Purdy, United States Tobacco Journal, Dr. Hiram N. Weinberg, Frank L. Eisieckis, the Rev. C. J. Ryder, Dr. S. Goldstein, Charles C. Kluff, Jacob Hecht & Sons, the Rev. Charles E. Freeman, Samuel Knopf, Dr. A. Henry Hart, James H. Francher, J. A. Weeks, Robert Smeaton, Dr. M. C. O'Bryan, L. C. Kreubew, Walter Mendelsohn, T. J. Vernon, Ernest A. S. Inteman, Henry L. Taylor, J. P. Ogden, John H. Nesbitt, W. T. Chatterly, Ronald H. McDonald, Joseph F. Eagan, Thomas Fletcher, Townsend-Desmond-Voorhels Company, Dr. E. V. Peet, Beuze Brothers, Dr. W. C. Guth, the Rev. James Addison Saxton, Schinasi Brothers, S. P. A., Dr. W. H. Kraus, Mr. Ennis, Frederick Kneif, A. Fithhell, Herman Schmidt, James Hutchinson, Annie E. McArthur, Dr. Charles N. May, Dr. Alfred Meyer, Kinsley & Bauman, Charles E. Heald, M. Yachin, Dr. Joseph E. Newcomb, M. Y., and sixteen cash subscribers.

The total for the day was $849; previously acknowledged, $91,221.50; grand total, $92,070.50.

The Rev. H. W. Ennis Installed.

In the First Reformed Church, (Dutch,) Brooklyn, last evening the new pastor, the Rev. Howard Wilbur Ennis, who succeeds the late Dr. Duryea, was installed by the North Classis of Long Island. The Rev. Dr. D. Hoffman Martin of Newark, N. J., delivered the sermon. The charge to the people was given by the Rev. James Demarest, and the charge to the pastor by the Rev. George D. Hulst. The Rev. Mr. Ennis, who comes from Washington, D. C., left a lucrative charge to return as pastor of the church in which he received his early religious training and from which he was ordained to the ministry.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

COL. ROOSEVELT ON OUR DUTY.

The tone of Col. ROOSEVELT's latest utterance on expansion is admirable. We were of those who thought that he erred in putting forward this question in his canvass for the Governorship, and that it was not quite fair in him to intimate doubt as to the patriotism and civic courage of men who preferred Judge VAN WYCK, despite the Colonel's views on expansion. But it is one of the characteristics of his mind that he generally becomes more deliberate and impartial the nearer he approaches responsibility. He does not now abate his enthusiasm for expansion or his confidence in its results, but he appears to feel much more keenly than any previous expression with which we are acquainted would indicate the tremendous obligations imposed upon us, and on every one of us.

The substance of Col. ROOSEVELT's proposition, enforced and emphasized by a conspicuous concrete example, is in the following sentences:

"Now, if we are going to administer the West Indian Islands that we have acquired and the Philippines in a way that will be a credit to us and to our institutions, we must have them administered by Gen. Woods. We have got to make up our minds that we can send only our best men there; that we must then leave them as largely unhampered as may be; exact good results from them, but give them a large liberty in the methods of reaching those good results.

"If we treat these islands as the spoil of the politician, we shall tread again the path which Spain has trod before, and we shall show ourselves infinitely more blameworthy than Spain, for we shall sin against the light seeing the light."

The case of Gen. WOOD is peculiarly illuminating. He is a man of strong character, native talent, varied experience, and military training. His service at Santiago and in the formation and preparation of his regiment, as well as his previous career, made his qualities known to the Government. Being in the army and on the ground, it was convenient to detail him for the extraordinary duties that were presented in Cuba. It was an example almost of what may be called natural selection. To a considerable extent, especially until Congress shall have provided for some definite form of administration in our new dependencies, the Government will be able to find among the officers of the regular army, and from time to time among the best officers of the volunteer service, men of like fitness for the difficult task. How far the supply will hold out for the entire work as it develops can only be ascertained by experience. The essential point is that it is the plain duty of the Government to provide a definite and well-considered and adequate system by which all its agents in the dependencies shall be of the same high character as Gen. WOOD. It must provide such a system in order, as Col. ROOSEVELT says, that we may "send only our best men there."

The force of this proposition of Col. ROOSEVELT's is in the word "only." He does not say, and we are sure that he does not mean, that it will be enough to send good men in the higher posts—though it is most important that these shall be best filled—but that we shall send for each place, high or low, the best man we can get. This, as we have said, involves system. It cannot be secured by the mere announcement of the Government that good men will be chosen. So long as the islands remain under military control, the problem will be relatively easy. The Executive can meet it by resolutely adhering to the high standard already adopted. But when the service is changed and extended, the Executive will find himself under intense and untiring pressure from those who desire to make the islands, in Col. ROOSEVELT's stinging phrase, "the spoil of the politician." It is against this pressure that a thorough system will be required.

It is not a moment too soon to undertake the establishment of such a system. The central principle of it will be the thorough and impartial testing of capacity of every form. The object of the tests should be to secure the best from the widest possible field of selection, and to exclude rigidly political or personal favoritism. For the establishment of such a system the President now possesses ample authority. He may assign the task to the Civil Service Commission, or he may select a special commission, to work with the aid of the Civil Service Commission. It ought not to be difficult to find in the departments men who have entered under the merit system, who are free from partisan prejudice, and who have the ability and experience to frame the plan required. But by whatever means he may proceed, the President will render a great and indispensable service to the country in making it as certain as it can possibly be made that for the administration of our new possessions he "sends only the best men."

SAMPSON'S PLAN TO ATTACK HAVANA.

From the dispatches published by Capt. CROWNINSHIELD in a volume supplementary to his annual report it appears that Admiral SAMPSON wished at the very beginning of the war to attack the fortifications of Havana and attempt the capture of that stronghold with his fleet. He was restrained by the orders of the Navy Department. The Department, we think, was wiser than the Admiral. The reasons it gave for refusing to allow him to execute his plan do not seem to have convinced him, but we think naval and military authorities generally will regard them as conclusive.

We came off so fortunately in our brief war with Spain that in our wisdom after the event we can hardly desire that in any particular it should have been fought differently. But the Navy Department was wise before the event. It pointed out then, what it is easy to see now, that an attack on Havana would not only be in itself a most hazardous undertaking, but that if successful it would burden us with troubles and embarrassment.

In a letter written on April 6, two weeks before the beginning of the war, Secretary LONG informed SAMPSON that he did not wish the vessels of his squadron to be exposed to the fire of the batteries of Havana or any other fortified port of Cuba. The two reasons for this policy were, first, that we should have no troops ready to occupy a captured stronghold before the beginning of the dry season in October, and, second, that it was desirable to avoid the risk of crippling any of our ships until the enemy's most formidable vessels had been destroyed. Our lack of docking facilities for repairs and the exposed condition of our coast cities gave controlling force to the second of the Secretary's reasons.

Admiral SAMPSON was not satisfied, however, and in a personal letter to the Secretary he outlined his plan of attack. It is plain that he was perfectly acquainted with the defenses of Havana. His plan was ingenious, it was bold, and had been thoroughly studied. Knowing what we now know of Spanish gunnery, we cannot doubt that it would have been successful. SAMPSON would have destroyed the defenses of Havana, and the unprotected city would have been forced to surrender. But our ships would almost certainly have suffered injury. We might have lost some of them. With CERVERA still at Cadiz or the Cape Verde Islands, that would have given us occasion for anxiety. But what should we have done with BLANCO and his hundred thousand men if they had fallen into our hands in April? The thought appals us. Nearly three months later it was only with scandalous confusion, difficulty, and loss that the wretched War Department could bring its land forces to the support of our naval operations at Santiago de Cuba. Had SAMPSON been permitted to capture Havana, we could not have occupied the city or protected its inhabitants from disorder and riot. According to the usages of war, victory has its obligations. We should have been unable to fulfill ours.

Fortunately, on the day that war began Secretary LONG wrote Admiral SAMPSON that "the department does not wish the defenses of Havana to be bombarded or attacked by your squadron."

LEGISLATIVE REFORM.

Mr. SIMON STERNE has done Governor-elect ROOSEVELT a valuable service by addressing to him an enlightening communication on the subject of reform in legislative methods. As a member of the commission appointed by Gov. MORTON to study the subject and suggest better methods of legislation, Mr. STERNE is well equipped to advise the Governor-elect in this branch of his public duties. We print his letter to Col. ROOSEVELT this morning as a competent discussion of a subject of wide general interest.

In this city and in this State we are notably slow to adopt new and better methods of transacting the public business. The flood of private and local bills that pours into and out of the Legislature of every session is a recognized evil. The remedy of a Constitutional amendment in 1895 afforded no substantial relief, and the evil grows instead of diminishing. Yet a perfectly simple and adequate method of dealing with this class of bills has long been in use in the English Parliament. It is a public abuse to take up the time of the Legislature with bills of merely private interest, and the tendency is for the Legislature, in haste and weariness, to pass many unworthy or bad measures. The system of having all such bills rigidly examined and passed upon, after hearings, by a small committee which conducts its examination at the expense of the promoter of the bill, is a method so manifestly wiser and safer that it is a cause of surprise that it has never been adopted at Albany. It is the system in use in the English Parliament, and its working is commended by every one familiar with English parliamentary practice.

It is the general expectation that Gov. ROOSEVELT's administration will be memorable for its reforms. Legislative reform along the lines laid down in Mr. STERNE's letter may well be included in those recommended and undertaken.

AMATEUR OFFICERS.

One of the most interesting points in the very interesting testimony of Gen. MERRITT before the War Investigating Committee was his tribute to the civilian staff officers of his command. It is the more striking because it corroborates the testimony already given by Gen. SHAFTER on the same subject. Gen. SHAFTER's testimony, however, was limited to the few staff officers whose conduct he had an opportunity of personally observing. Gen. MERRITT's is more comprehensive. He says of the civilian staff officers in his command that they were "good officers, intelligent, anxious to learn and to work."

Of course, this does not mean, and Gen. MERRITT was careful not to say, that the civilians were, even at the end of the Manila campaign, which was almost more astoundingly lucky than the Santiago campaign, the equals of officers regularly trained to their business. And, indeed, we suspect that the superior showing of the volunteers at the Philippines was in great part due to Gen. MERRITT's method, which he described, of training the officers of the line as well as of the staff by having them attend a school kept, so to speak, by the regular officers. He does not say so, but we presume that this education was imparted during the long sea voyage, and that the volunteer officers were far more competent when they disembarked at Manila than when they embarked at San Francisco.

But these testimonies would be very much misinterpreted if they were taken to justify the expansion of the regular army four-fold without taking strict precautions for the competency of the great body of officers to be added to the army. Both Gen. MERRITT and Gen. SHAFTER, we are quite sure, would reject such an interpretation of their testimony. The British Army was for a very long time officered by men appointed by favor and promoted by purchase. One result of the practice is illustrated by KINGLAKE's remark upon the battle of Balaclava that it was intolerable that a brigade of British cavalry should be commanded by so incompetent a man as Lord CARDIGAN. Another is illustrated by CARLYLE's remark upon the battle of Fontenoy that "the English officers, it is evident, behaved in their usual manner, without knowledge of war or fear of death." The most melancholy fact about the army bills now before Congress is that not one of them undertakes to enforce any guarantee, in the present or in the future, for the efficiency of the new officers to be added to the army, and every measure treats the appointments as so much "patronage." Not even a single member of Congress has shown himself to be appalled by a prospect which must appal every educated and competent officer. If these appointments are treated as patronage, the result will inevitably be, as we have said already, to degrade the standard of professional competency in the army.

"HOSPITAL SUNDAY."

It happens this year that "Hospital Sunday" and Christmas fall on the same day, and this circumstance has led to some deviations from the long-established custom of devoting the collections in the churches to hospital purposes on the last Sunday of the year. In not a few churches that consistently observe "Hospital Sunday" it has been an immemorial custom to devote the Christmas collection to some specific charity closely connected with the work of the church, and in these cases the hospital collection has been advanced a week or is set down for some future Sunday. In St. Thomas's and All Souls', Episcopal, the collection was taken last Sunday, and the large advance over previous years that has been turned over to Mr. CHARLES LANIER, the general Treasurer, augurs well for the total collection. It is certainly to be hoped that the offerings in all cases will be generous, for our admirable free hospital service, in order to keep abreast with the latest improvements, urgently calls for an increasing support.

Through such instrumentalities as the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association the hospital service of a community is brought very close to the people, familiarizes them with its details, its scope, and its needs, and in times of crisis, like that at the close of the late war, when thousands of fever-stricken soldiers required care and attention, the means to provide for them were found to be at hand, and there was no lack of spirit on the part of the managers of the hospitals to stretch the means at their disposal to the utmost limit.

This spirit was well illustrated in the case of one institution, which, though organized to care only for women and children, set about, without loss of time, to open a ward for men, and between thirty and forty victims of Santiago fever were nursed back to health and strength. Just now it is the grip that is taxing the hospitals to their utmost capacity, and a generous response to the appeal of the association will go far to tide them over this latest drain on their resources.

THE FIFTH AVENUE STAGES.

It is undoubtedly good news that the Third Avenue people have acquired the Fifth Avenue stage line. That line has had many vicissitudes, but in all of them it has incurred a general odium. From a time "to which the memory of man runneth not to the contrary" it has been an article of municipal faith that car tracks should not be laid down upon the avenue which formerly throughout its whole extent, and latterly regarding what remains of its residential portion, was the pride of New York. Even the boldest promoter has been accustomed to hold his hand at Fifth Avenue.

The result has been that the extent of Fifth Avenue has not been defiled by car tracks. There has been a "consensus," as the cheerful JOHN BOYD THACHER used to say, that whatever vehicles traversed it should leave no more trace of their passage than a bird in the air or a ship in the sea. Accordingly, within the last decade or so there has been a consensus that the only permissible form of public conveyance in Fifth Avenue should be a "stage line," and that to such a line, obsolete everywhere as a mode of traversing spaces, should be referred the people who yearned to go up and down on the central avenue of the city.

The consequences have been curious and exasperating. Owing to the singular behavior of the Street Commissioners of 1807, complicated with the subsequent development of Manhattan Island, the central avenue of the city has been in effect reserved from traffic and locomotion. In spite of its centrality it has been "remote," and by reason of the substitutes for modern means of locomotion that have alone been allowed upon it, it has been "unfriended, melancholy, slow." Moreover, the Fifth Avenue stage line was for a long time kept out of the competition by reason of the Sabbatarian tenets of its principal owner, and the central avenue of the city has not entered into anybody's calculation of the problem of shifting several hundred thousand people down to their places of business in the morning and back to their places of residence at night.

Now it seems that the problem is entirely altered and presents a new face. It is true that the surface of the thoroughfare is still held sacred from vulgarizing car tracks. But whatever speed may be got out of a vehicle propelled by its own internal resources, or "automobile," will henceforth be allowed to be attained upon the "Via Sacra" of New York. Whether the motive power is to be stored electricity or naphtha or petroleum does not seem to have been as yet determined, nor does it much matter. It seems to be quite assured that the sacred way will henceforth afford one of the means of getting up and down town, not only to the rustic who desires to observe at leisure the façades of the millionaires, but also to the busy citizen who looks not to the journey alone, but to the journey's end. Fifth Avenue has been reduced from the condition of a scene of private meditation, like Greenwood Cemetery, to the condition of one of the thoroughfares of New York.

"The best way to treat grip is to avoid having it. Keep good hours. Eat nourishing food. Use liquor in moderation, and, above all, keep all parts of the body warm, particularly the feet. Avoid dampness and draughts. It is also a good thing to keep away from persons known to have the disease."—Dr. MICHAEL B. FERENEY, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Board of Health.

If Falstaff had followed that virtuous regimen he would have larded the lean earth less plentifully as he walked along; his old soul would have been fitter for heaven, and beer would have been cheaper in England. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN might have lived to write ALFRED TENNYSON'S epitaph if he had heeded that injunction about keeping all parts of the body warm. LEANDER would have choked off multitudinous seas of verse if he had kept out of the damp, and if SERVETUS had given more attention to the temperature of his feet an ingenious theologian would have been spared to round out a life filled with bad Latin and polemics. The great merit of Dr. FEENEY's advice is that it is good in any climate and for all diseases. Is not keeping away from persons known to have the disease a sure prophylactic against 16 to 1?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——As showing what amount of control ANDREE may, just possibly, have had over his balloon during a part of its drift into the Unknown, the trip made this week across the English Channel is not without sentimental interest, but it is not a little remarkable that a great London newspaper should treat experiments of this kind as matters of real scientific importance. It is beyond reasonable doubt that if balloons had never been invented the problem of aerial navigation would now be nearer to solution than it is, for these clumsy gas bags turned the attention of both practical mechanics and of dreamers—who have occasionally proved themselves to be even more practical than the mechanics—in an utterly hopeless direction, and so caused the wasting of time and money in enormous quantities. Old DAEDALUS was on the right track, and MONTGOLFIER on the wrong one—at any rate, the Greek was nearer the right track than was the Frenchman—and it is a great pity that MONTGOLFIER's success in overcoming the first difficulty that confronts him who would imitate the birds caused hundreds of ingenious minds to ignore the very obvious fact that the birds overcome that difficulty and rise from the ground in a way to which the use of a balloon is entirely antagonistic. In certain very favorable and equally rare conditions of place and weather the course of a balloon can, indeed, be changed by ANDREE's device a few degrees from that of the wind, but every authority worth heeding maintains that the balloon will always remain, what it has always been, a dangerous and almost worthless toy. Any newspaper with money to spend in the cause of aerial navigation would better, it seems to us, devote its wealth to encouraging the manufacture of, and experiments with, machines of which an aeroplane is the principal feature.

——New Yorkers are accustomed to think of their Fire Department as something to be intensely proud of, and they are fond of reading articles which contrast the methods of fire fighting in vogue here with those which still content the inhabitants of European capitals. So far as the skill, courage, and devotion of New York firemen are concerned, this view of the department is undoubtedly well founded, but an article in The Electrical Engineer treats our fire apparatus with the contemptuous levity that globe-trotting Americans are wont to bestow on the primitive ladders and hand-power engines of Yokohama. With the devastation of the Home Life Building as a text—which devastation, by the way, the writer says was the result of neglect on the part of certain Inspectors to do their duty and force the company to cover its side windows with iron shutters—The Electrical Engineer jeers at our "little steam squirt guns on wheels" and our "pipestem water towers," and declares that, however useful these devices may have been in other days, they are ludicrously inadequate for the protection of modern skyscrapers. It ridicules, too, the idea that the height of our buildings should be limited to the number of feet over which our present engines can throw their puny streams, and vehemently asserts that it is for the firemen to adopt means for meeting new conditions, not for architects to level their ambitions with the powers of old-fashioned pumps. And suggestions as well as criticisms are given. The writer of the article would have us not only provide ourselves with the improved apparatus which he says is already in use in several Western cities, but he urges a complete clearing out of our present fire-fighting force, beginning with the Commissioners, and the substitution for them of men from the West—men "energetic, resourceful, with ozone in their blood, the same breed that made the World's Fair a success."

——Ex-Secretary JOHN SHERMAN continues to talk with pathetic earnestness of the cruel inappreciation that retired him from public life just when he was about to crown his career with an amicable settlement of all controversies between the United States and Spain. In the course of some recent remarks quoted by the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune Mr. SHERMAN made a rather remarkable statement—revealed a Cabinet secret, the interviewer says. "I tried to prevent this foolish war," the veteran began. "President MCKINLEY will tell you," he continued, "that I could have prevented it. As a matter of fact, negotiations were already in progress to purchase Cuba from Spain, when the war feeling suddenly rose and swept everything before it. And Spain would have accepted the terms." No details of this wonderful bargain are given, the rest of the conversation having been devoted to denunciation of the terms of the pending treaty and to prophecies of calamities to come. On the latter point Mr. SHERMAN said: "I do not hesitate to state that this expansion business will ruin the American people, and that the extravagance of the Administration will ruin the Republican Party. Just think of it! The debt of the country has been increased within the last few months two hundred millions of dollars. I had hoped to live to see the entire civil war debt of six hundred millions wiped out. I have no hope of that now." It is difficult, after reading this, to escape the conclusion that the correspondent of The Chicago Tribune is a very inconsiderate young man.

——Enthusiastic praise is bestowed upon the negro as a soldier by Lieut. JAMES A. MOSS of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry in an interview published by The New Orleans Picayune. Lieut. MOSS is a Louisianian by birth, and, as he says, "was reared in a section of the South where everything is three cheers and a tiger for white supremacy." He admits that when, after his graduation from West Point, he was assigned to a colored regiment, the billet did not please him. He obeyed orders promptly, however, and says that, "after having been with the Twenty-fifth Infantry (another colored regiment) for a while, I was most agreeably surprised to find the men of a happy disposition, neat in appearance, polite and respectful in manner, obedient, tractable, proud of their uniform, and having implicit faith and confidence in their white officers—in short, they were excellent garrison soldiers." Later the Lieutenant had the assistance of negro soldiers while on a long and trying bicycle expedition, when they proved trustworthy and enduring, and, last of all, he had a chance to try their courage under fire at El Caney. "It is a feature of the campaign," said the Lieutenant, "that our colored regulars took a prominent part in every general assault against the Spanish lines, and in no case did they hesitate at the order to advance or falter at the command to charge. The faith and confidence they displayed in their white officers were grand, and their devotion to us was something beautiful." Questioned as to how he liked association with his men, Lieut. Moss spoke of the abyss which military discipline in the regular army draws between the officer and the private. He refused to express an opinion of negro volunteers under officers of their own race.

——Is it true, as Mr. HALL CAINE has asserted since his return to England, that we queer Americans were strangely little stirred by our war with Spain, and that the great majority of us are not at all oppressed by the burden of our new responsibilities? Surely, if newspapers reflect the mental operations of the public which they serve, the war excited profound and unusual interest, and editorial pages all over the country—to say nothing of innumerable letters from old subscribers and young ones—would seem to indicate the concentration of a good deal of earnest, thoughtful attention on the profits to be expected, and the dangers to be feared, as the result of a radical change in National policies. And yet is Mr. CAINE quite so certainly the victim of a mistake as at first thought he seems to be? Barring the inhabitants of Boston, mighty few of us ever regarded our operations against Spain as a real war or felt surprised that the end was speedy and almost humorously conclusive. As for the future, how much of the apprehension so volubly expressed is more than academic and theoretical? But Mr. CAINE may be both right and wrong. It is at least as possible that he is overimpressed by our achievements and overanxious about our prospects as that we are recklessly self-confident.

SHE CALLS IT CONTRITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have picked up what remains of us after being dashed to pieces by a "Woman of Common Sense." Though the fragments are many and small, we think they can perhaps be put together. We—we shall not again be the ornament to our family we once fondly thought. We have shuddered at the charge of "flippancy." 'Tis such an awful attribute in these days of serious and enlightened womanhood. But we fear the accusation is deserved. In fact, we have been told so before—in the bosom of the family—by those who "have the courage of their sentiments." The courage, to be sure, departed after the expression of the sentiment. So did the individual.

Unfortunately we have found it more agreeable to be amused by the men than to take their scoldings seriously. Hereafter we shall try to have a proper sense of gratitude toward any "Friend of Humanity," even when his language is somewhat startling and abusive. It will hardly prove our salvation, we fear, to confess that we never trail long skirts in the street. Neither can it interest the readers of THE TIMES. We only make the admission in a spirit of humility, novel, but, we trust, improving, and to show that we were beguiled into the thorny paths of print from an esprit de corps. A mistaken one, it appears. But it is of absorbing interest to be told by a "Woman of Common Sense" (we wish we were one) that her husband "has his clothes made in England" (perhaps actually in London) and "those of many of his friends." That is the reason, we dare say, the fashions have never been found troublesome. When we have a husband (delicious thought, but distant, alas!) we hope he can have his clothes "made in England."

The most demolishing hit of all is being advised not to "cast a sneer upon the men!" We who are devoted to that sex, and would do anything for them that is reasonable! It is only when they are the other thing we laugh at them. But they do not mind that at all.

We make our bow to "A Friend of Humanity" and the "Woman of Common Sense," and assure them that nothing can exceed our contrition for the defense of our sex except our sense of humor, which we deplore, but may in time overcome. Fortunately it is not possessed by the "level heads" of the women of fashion.

Tarrytown, Dec. 21, 1898. F. W. H.

More Abuse of Long Skirts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in deep sympathy with the thoughts expressed in your issue of Wednesday by "A Woman of Common Sense." It is certainly disgusting to see women wiping up the filth of the streets with their trailing skirts, and thus carrying disease into their homes.

I was once told by a lady that it was not considered etiquette to hold up the dress. When I knew her better I found she had many other ideas that went to make up a shallow, selfish woman, who would sacrifice common sense to fashion.

Long dresses are for the house and carriage, and add much to feminine grace, but no man in his right mind will admire a woman who has constituted herself a street cleaner and uses her skirts for that purpose. When I see a woman trailing her dress in the dirt I feel sure she has more clothes and money than brains and common sense.

I am not a new woman, and I don't admire skirts that are awkwardly short, but may we not have a happy medium and keep clean and dainty, which will make even a homely woman attractive.

A HOMEMAKER.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

Those Dreadful Skirts Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I agree on every point with the "Woman of Common Sense," and I furthermore declare that a woman who goes about our thoroughfares dragging her skirts on the sidewalks and crossings, and afterward on the rugs and carpets of the houses where she happens to call, as well as in her own home, regardless of other people's health or of their opinions on such matters, shows such selfishness, such crass ignorance, as to be utterly unfit for the duties of a wife, mother, or head of a household.

JULIA SEVERA.

Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1898.

A SALARY SCHEDULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This simple solution of the much-vexed salary question is offered by a teacher of twenty-five years' experience: Pay men and women the same compensation for the same work. For the first year all salaries $600, with an annual increase of $100 per annum for each year of service for twenty-four years, until a maximum salary of $3,000 is reached, with a rule for compulsory retirement after thirty-five years of service, or when the incumbent shall have attained the age of sixty years. There are a number of superannuated "incumbrances" now on the rolls, who do not and cannot teach, or, as Principals, supervise their schools. Their presence in the classroom is a positive detriment to the pupils, and, as Principals, which most of them are, they are an injury to the entire school. Nothing irritates and upsets an earnest teacher so much as to have some driveling old fossil of a Principal come shuffling into a classroom and ask, "Have you kept your thermometer record?" or, "When did you leave here on Tuesday of week before last?" or, "How do your pupils dispose of their lunch papers after said lunch has been eaten?" None but the young and vigorous should deal with the youths of our schools, and no one is either young or vigorous after thirty-five years' service as a teacher. Therefore I say retire such on a pension of 20 per cent. of the maximum salary of $3,000; that is, the $600 they began upon.

MORTIMER T. SHEA.

168 West Ninety-second Street, Dec. 21, 1898.

THE FREE SHIP MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent Mr. Del Mar is mistaken in supposing that the movement in favor of free ships originated either twenty-nine or thirty-one years ago. It was discussed in the columns of The Journal of Commerce as early as in 1857, as he will find by turning to its files and reading this paragraph:

Iron-screw steamers have demonstrated their superiority to wooden steamers and sailing ships. England, being able to construct this class of vessels more economically than we can, must, until we learn to imitate her, have the monopoly of building them. This we cannot prevent; but it depends upon ourselves whether we shall share with her the monopoly of owning and of sailing them. The only way in which we can participate in ocean steam navigation is to adopt a system of reciprocity with Great Britain, so changing our laws that we may buy her steamers as she now buys our sailing ships when she finds it for her interest to do so.

There was no claim of novelty in my letter to THE TIMES. I was merely endeavoring to impress upon Mr. Lynch's committee when it was organized the soundness of the views that had long been entertained by myself and others, doubtless Mr. Del Mar among them.

I would like to collect all the important facts bearing upon the subject, and I shall esteem it a favor if Mr. Del Mar will send me a copy of his report.

JOHN CODMAN.

St. Denis Hotel, New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

It Is Capt. Codman's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is of little consequence who first proposed the remedy of free ships for the restoration of our commercial marine. I never heard of Mr. Del Mar in connection with it before, although I do not question his statement, but I do know, and the public generally knows, that Capt. Codman's efforts have been incessant in this direction for many years, and if the object is ever accomplished it will be owing to the light he has thrown upon it.

I hope most sincerely that he will live to see his work accomplished.

W. E. PEDRICK.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

"DRAMATIC RELIGION."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The gentle reader of THE TIMES, E. N. P., who objects to religion as conducted with "soft lights and music" and "words, words, words," neglects to explain what she would like to put in the place of the sacred drama. She tells us (I say "she," for the letter is fraught with feminine delicacy) that she believes in the eternal verities such as the divinity of Christ.

Will this gentle Christian permit me to remind her that it is for just such minds as hers that the sacred drama was created? She wants a "solace for a perplexed heart and mind" instead of all the devotional devices which soothe the senses. She wants "an active, living, warning factor" instead of a "perfect routine" of worship. Her heart and mind are at rest concerning the eternal verities. She sleeps soundly upon the proposition of the divinity of Christ, and no doubt also upon the whole list of Christian mysteries, such as the atonement, salvation by faith, the theory of divine rewards and punishments, a physical immortality and a cosmical heaven and hell. She believes all this, but she wants the ecclesiastical organization which possesses the superb courage to hold itself responsible for this stupendous list of beliefs to dispense with its wealth of devotional devices which were plainly devised to soothe the perplexed heart and mind.

Does any one imagine that these beliefs, which make war upon science and all classical thought, could be exploited without an accompaniment calculated to allay perplexity and soothe the distracted mind? By all means let the gorgeous imagery of the church continue to take the place of original thought and investigation with the masses.

Thinking is a luxury. Few can afford it. By and by the thinkers will evolve a philosophy which will take the place of dramatic religion. Then the perplexed heart and mind will find repose in its beautiful and commanding generalizations. Harmonies of thought and of action will take the place of those of light and sound. Then the droning ecclesiastics will give place to those who can sound a clear and ringing note of "warning," a living factor in our lives.

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

From The Christian Advocate.

In point of fact, such an enlargement of the army is actually necessary, and has been necessary for a considerable period. In the civil war it was not so necessary, because the North and the South were alike unprepared; and what army there was, with the exception of the Generals that went with the South—some of the ablest, it is true—was in the possession of the Federal Government. But the late war made it obvious that so small a body would be wholly inadequate in case of a serious conflict with a great power.

We will assign another reason for an increase of the regular army: The danger of riots on a large scale in the United States is not hypothetical by any means, and the local militia are liable to take on the prevailing sentiment; and when a Governor of a State maintaining order is on the unpopular side, he may be compelled to apply to the Federal Government. If a political campaign is approaching, the whole militia of the country may be in danger of being weakened in its energy and enthusiasm, and the situation would be still worse if the Governor, supported by the local militia of his own State, happened to be on the wrong side.

No one can tell how far the riots in the great strikes in Western Pennsylvania and Illinois would have gone had it not been for the Federal authorities. Tanner, with his militia, proposing to shoot down negroes for no other crime than being willing to work, is a recent illustration.

But, while an increase of the regular army is demanded, it brings with it a great danger—a danger illustrated by the present condition of France, where for many months the civil and the military power have been antagonizing each other, and, in the judgment of most competent observers, the country has been upon the very verge of a revolution. With such a small regular army as we have had, no General in a time of peace could possibly become a hero. When the regular army begins to be numbered by hundreds of thousands, unless patriotism, intelligence, and integrity unite, a new phase of things will shortly appear.

But the army must be larger, entirely independent of the question of the Philippines, and we think that, in view of the heated condition of a large part of the people and the number of chameleon leaders, the fact that only an increase to 100,000 is asked for may be considered a cause for congratulation.

TELEPHONES AND EASEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day under the headline, "Telephones and Easements," is more well meaning than well advised. Your correspondent evidently believes that the property owner, by signing the permits requested by the telephone company, fastens an easement upon his premises. Quite the contrary is the case. The blank form of permit in question is as follows:

"Permission is hereby granted to the New York Telephone Company to place and maintain a lead-incased telephone cable, not to exceed 2¼ inches in diameter, at — in the following manner: This permission is revocable by ninety (thirty) days' previous notice in writing, and is given on the condition that the work shall be done with care and that all damage to the premises caused thereby shall be made good."

The proprietor of a telephone wire cannot obtain an easement in premises over which the wire is laid until twenty years of occupation adverse to the legal title have elapsed. Occupation under such a license as is set forth above is not adverse, but is in subordination to the legal title, and can never give rise to a legal right. On the other hand, should the permit be refused and the company forced to resort to condemnation proceedings, a permanent easement would immediately result.

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

No Easements for Wires.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the article in this morning's TIMES as to "Telephones and Easements," the Laws of 1886, Chapter 40, Section 1, provide as follows:

"Whenever any wire or cable used for any telegraph, telephone, electric light, or other electric purpose, or for the purpose of communication, or otherwise than by the aid of electricty, is or shall be attached to or does or shall extend upon or over any building or land, no lapse of time whatever shall raise a presumption of any grant of, or justify a prescription of any perpetual right, to such attachment or extension."

New York, Dec. 21, 1898. W. D.

SHAFTER IN THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot refrain from making some remarks in connection with the testimony—which, I presume, was under oath—which Gen. Shafter gave to the investigating committee in relation to the late war. He said he did not have more ambulances because army wagons were better, and it made no difference what wagon a soldier was placed in, as either was as good or as bad as the other. He holds himself responsible for the scarcity of ambulances. Any one who has ridden in an army wagon for miles over poor roads, as I have done, knows from experience that there is a great difference between it and an ambulance. It was noted that when Gen. Shafter was moved about it was not in an army wagon, but in an ambulance.

He said there was straw placed in the wagons and the wounded were placed on top of the straw. Many a wounded man can testify that such was not the case. Shafter's reputation in Cuba does not do him honor. His remark to "look well after the mules and not mind the men," as he could get plenty of the latter, is a phrase that connected him more with the brute than with his fellow-men. His other remark, "To hell with the mail," shows how much concerned he was for the welfare of the men, both regulars and volunteers, who were unfortunate enough to have him as their appointed leader.

A. J. HYLAND.

Yonkers, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1898.

The Confederate Soldiers.

From The Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.)

President McKinley appears to favor honoring the Confederate dead. He does it, we suppose, on the ground that they were brave American soldiers, who gave their lives for what they thought to be their duty. Yet a conception of duty which leads men to engage in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the Nation in which they live is a dangerous one to recognize with respect or admiration. It strikes us that the President is on very delicate ground here. There are people who suggest that, so much conceded, and the next step that follows is logically the granting of pensions. The proposal on the part of the Government to pension men who were in arms against it calls much too vividly to mind what was the real character of the military service of these soldiers of the South.

NUGGETS.

Their Prerogative.

It is a rude man who would steal at a church fair. Place aux dames!—Buffalo Express.

Why She Was Happy.

He—You seem to be very happy. Anything on hand?

She—Don't you see that ring?—Harlem Life.

The March of Reform.

Reform has already begun in Republican politics in New York. Boss Platt's Sunday school class has been given up.—Boston Herald.

Natural Deduction.

Tommy—Paw, what is a bookworm?

Mr. Figg—A man who loves books.

"Then is a man who loves fish a fish-worm?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Literary Note.

He—Have you read Kipling's "Departmental Ditties"?

She—You don't mean to tell me he has taken up the department stores? What won't he try next?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Point to Investigate.

"My husband suffers terribly from the cold."

"Do you think he really feels it more than other people, or does he only make more fuss about it?"—Chicago Record.

THE MAN WHO ISN'T SOME ONE ELSE.

S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

You don't know Henry Jenks because that
ain't his rightful name,
But no matter what you call him—Jones or
Jenks—it's all the same;
He used to be as fine a boy as I had ever
knew—
But he went and fell in love one day, and
then got married, too.

They didn't have no parents that could
set him up in trade,
And they had to do their livin' on the
wages that he made,
But Henry loved his "little girl" and
bravely worked away,
And didn't mind the knocks he had to
stomach through the day.

Things went along a year or two as pleasant as could be,
And then Hank's "little girl" begun to
hint around that she
Would like some things that other girls
she used to know had got—
In fact, she seldom spoke, except to whine
about her lot.

Old Hank he stood the buffets that he had
to git from men,
And then went home at night, to be hauled
through the coals agen—
That is, he stood it fer a while, and then,
first thing she knew
He didn't hurry homeward when the heavy
day was through.

I saw him, as he staggered down the street
the other night,
But I didn't stop to tell him that he wasn't
doin' right—
God pity him that slaves all day and does
the best he can,
And then is jawed, at night, because he
ain't some other man.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST

An Ohio Tourist Returns from a Three Months' Trip in Asia.

HIS VIEW OF THE SITUATION

Everywhere He Found that the Russians Were Friendly to America —A Powerful Nation.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, who has just returned from a three months' journey through Russia, said to-day in an interview that he enjoyed unusual facilities for observing what is going on in that country. He traveled 17,000 miles to the terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railway, reaching the frontier of Afghanistan, and to the end of the one line penetrating China through Manchuria. All these are now practically completed.

Mr. Bookwalter was allowed to go everywhere, to see everything, and to take hundreds of photographs, through permits issued to him by the Minister of the Interior on the application of the United States Ambassador at St. Petersburg. During his journey he conversed with the Governors of provinces and with military and civil officials of all ranks.

"Everywhere I found," said Mr. Bookwalter, "the kindest and most friendly feeling toward America and Americans, and heard many expressions of satisfaction over America's success in our war with Spain. To this there was not a single exception. Wherever I went everything was thrown open to me simply because I was an American.

"America's best open door to Central Asia and China is through Russia. Already all the locomotives and rolling stock on the railways are of American manufacture. Central Asia will in the near future be the greatest market in the world for manufactures of all kinds, and our obtaining the virtual monopoly of this market only depends on our retaining the friendship Russia now has for us. A great surprise to the world is in preparation in that part of the earth, and it will come, believe very soon. Not many years will elapse before the world will see Russia, England, and China combining for the partition of Asia. The very force of circumstances will bring this about. England and Russia will never be able to agree on a partition of China between themselves. Still less will they allow the other powers to share with them in the spoils of that empire. They will be forced to defend China, which alone is helpless, against the rest of the world, and to share with her the dominion of Asia.

"The alliance of England, Russia, and China—of two-thirds of the human race—will be such an alliance as history has never yet seen, and it will be one which will give peace to the world for centuries. All its interests will make for peace and it will be able to dictate terms to the rest of the world.

"America has very little to gain by an open door to China. That country is an industrial one, and whatever we may now be able to sell to them the Chinese will soon be able to make for themselves. One day, and that day is near at hand, whatever China buys from the rest of the world will reach her through Russia and Central Asia.

"Russia in the last three years has done more to open the doors of China than England and all the rest of the world has done in fifty years. No one who has not seen it with his own eyes can have the faintest conception of what Russia has done and is still doing in Central Asia.

"I have traveled over 1,200 miles of railway which she has built from the Caspian Sea to Tashkend, in Turkestan, over a branch of this line which runs to the Northern frontier of India, over another branch which goes from Merv to the border of Afghanistan. This last branch was not completed when I was there, but it will be open to traffic next week. There are also Russian lines all along the Persian frontier and penetrating into that country, either completed or rapidly approaching completion. All the work on these lines has been done by soldiers, who, in this way, are not in Russia, as elsewhere, non-producers.

"All this tremendous Asiatic railway system is owned and operated by the Government. All the lines are admirably built and splendidly equipped. Why, I saw a bridge across the Amudaria, in Central Asia, at a point where the river is three miles wide, that cost 20,000,000 roubles, and is the greatest piece of engineering work ever accomplished. There is nothing like it anywhere else in the world, the celebrated Forth Bridge near Edinburgh not excepted.

"Wherever I went I saw cities and towns springing up, such as Askobad, in Turkomania, for example, which already has 25,000 inhabitants. Near Merv the Czar is building a magnificent palace. New Bokhara, twelve miles from old Bokhara, has 12,000 inhabitants. The Russian policy in Central Asia is not to bring the new and the old into too close a contrast, and so she builds her railway stations a few miles away from the old centres of population, thus forming new and entirely modern centres. Where do the people come from to inhabit these towns? Why, from European Russia. The Government is turning her surplus European population into Central Asia, just as the United States turned the surplus population of her Atlantic States into her great Western Territories. What I have just seen in Central Asia is almost an exact reproduction of what I witnessed years ago in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, when the emigrants from the East were pouring into the West. No human power can stay the onward march of the Slav through Russia, which will be the feature of the twentieth century, just as the march of the Anglo-Saxon through America has been the feature of the nineteenth century.

"Already, through her railway facilities, Russia can at any time pour her armies across the frontiers of India by the same routes that Alexander, Tamerlane, and Kubla Khan marched to the conquest of Eastern Asia. Russia to-day has 25,000,000 reserves, all of whom have served in the army from three to five years. One-fifth of her population has been drilled and disciplined to military work.

"The United States will be committing a woeful mistake if she fails to retain the friendship of this great world power of the future."

Beneficence of Lord Iveagh.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lord Iveagh, (Edward Cecil Guinness,) has presented the Jenner Institute with the sum of £250,000, ($1,250,000,) in aid of scientific research in bacteriology and other forms of biology. The Jenner Institute includes most of the leaders in medicine and its allied sciences in Great Britain.

Lord Iveagh also proposes to expend £250,000, ($1,250,000,) upon the improvement of the insanitary Bull Alley area, in the heart of Dublin.

French Encroachments at Shanghai.

PEKING, Dec. 22.—The United States Minister here, Mr. Edwin H. Conger, has entered a protest against the proposed extension of French jurisdiction at Shanghai. This, added to the vigorous British protest on the same subject, will undoubtedly stiffen Chinese resistance to the French demand. But unless the Chinese are sustained they will eventually be compelled to yield.

No Paper Currency for Chile.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—According to a dispatch to the Times from Santiago de Chile, the reorganization of the Chilean Cabinet, under Señor Carlos Walker Martinez, entirely eliminates the party which advocates a paper currency.

French Artillery Enlarged.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, unanimously voted a credit of 66,000,000 francs, to complete the new artillery.

Britain Building More Warships.

LONDON, Dec 22.—The British Admiralty, it is reported, has just placed orders for four warships with shipbuilders on the Clyde.

M. Jules Cambon May Be Transferred.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, will probably be transferred to Berlin.

Clock Factory's Water Tank Breaks.

THOMASTON, Conn., Dec. 22.—The collapse of a newly erected water tank on the "Brick" factory, one of the three connected with the Seth Thomas Clock Company's plant, shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon practically ruined the factory and caused a loss of upward of $10,000. The plant was being run overtime on account of the rush of orders, and as it will necessitate upward of six weeks to rebuild the factory, the loss to the firm will be a severe one. About 185 hands were employed in this factory.

ATLAS LINER GOES ASHORE.

Leaving Jamaica for New York She Strikes Plumb Point Reef.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 22.—The Atlas Line steamer Andes, Capt. Cote, bound from this port to New York, went ashore on Plumb Point Reef at 2 o'clock this morning. Tugs and lighters are endeavoring to float her.

The high winds and heavy seas prevailing will probably cause the Andes to be a total loss if the tugs fail to pull her off.

The Andes is a bark-rigged iron steamer and was built at Glasgow in 1865. She is of 1,197 tons net. She is 294.2 feet long, has 32.4 feet beam, and is 27.1 feet deep, and has double decks and four bulkheads. She is owned by the Atlas Steamship Company. A cable was received at the office of the Atlas Line yesterday announcing that the steamer Andes had gone ashore near Kingston. Nothing was known at the office of the line as to the Andes's cargo or passengers, as she was on her return trip to this port. She was in command of Capt. L. Cote and Chief Officer J. Peterson.

THE PUBLIC FOOLED AGAIN.

Curious Methods of A. H. Chamberlyn, a Manager from London.

For the second time a crowd gathered in the wet in front of the Broadway Theatre last night to find the doors locked and a curt notice posted informing holders of tickets that the first performance of "The Sorrows of Satan" had been postponed. At 6 o'clock last night the manager of the theatre, Andrew A. McCormick, who has always kept faith with the public, announced, on the authority of the English theatrical speculator who has taken the theatre to produce this Marie Corelli play, that the performance would certainly be given.

As late as 7:40 o'clock John P. Slocum, the business manager of the house, had not been notified of the postponement. The actors went to the theatre to play the parts they had been rehearsing. At the last minute the announcement was made that the scenery was not ready.

The same announcement had been made, in the same dubiously profitable manner, the night before. Mr. McCormick and Mr. Slocum seem to be quite in the dark as to Mr. Chamberlyn's methods, and the time it takes an English impresario of his supposedly prodigious repute to make up his mind as to whether or not the scenery required for a play is ready.

It was declared last night that "The Sorrows of Satan" would surely be given to-morrow night. But the press agent of the theatre, Claxton Wilstach, sent to this office a statement (which will be carefully preserved as a theatrical curiosity), that the performances will begin Monday afternoon. Holders of tickets for that elusive first performance may, therefore, take their choice, or destroy the tickets, and stay at home.

A. H. Chamberlyn has been here now some months, and has been heard to express his gratification at the generous treatment accorded by the New York newspapers to theatrical rumor and gossip. It must be admitted that not much was known in New York of Mr. Chamberlyn's transactions in his own land until he came here to buy theatrical property, create a "corner" in American actors, and spread the fame, much against his will, as it seems, of Queen Victoria's favorite author, Marie Corelli.

He did not buy Olympia, however, and he did not get an "option" on Koster & Bial's. He only said he was going to do those things. A few weeks ago he caused to be circulated, in his deft way, a statement that he would produce at the Broadway Theatre this now well-advertised dramatization of "The Sorrows of Satan," with a cast including Charles Coghlan, Virginia Harned, (Mrs. Sothern,) H. Reeves Smith, and other actors of repute otherwise employed.

Mr. Coghlan is starring under the management of the Liebler Company, and his time is filled for the whole season; Miss Harned, who is not acting just now, is still under the management of Daniel Frohman, who has had no negotiations with Mr. Chamberlyn. Mr. Reeves-Smith is the principal actor in "A Trip to the Land of Partridges." It is said that there never was a chance that any one of these would appear in "The Sorrows of Satan."

But the announcement that they would was a good advertisement for the play; and the subsequent announcement that they would not appear increased its notoriety, and now these two sudden and scarcely explainable postponements of the first performance have helped to make it still more notorious before the first performance to-morrow night, or Monday afternoon, or at some other time not yet announced.

Mr. Chamberlyn and his play do not lack notoriety, if that is what the distinguished British entrepreneur is looking for. Late last night Mr. Chamberlyn sent out the following touching appeal to editors of newspapers:

"May I, through the medium of your valuable columns, convey to the public my regret at being obliged to disappoint those of them who intended witnessing the performance of 'The Sorrows of Satan' to-night?

"At my final rehearsal to-day I found that the scenery was not in working order, and I preferred under these circumstances to ask the indulgence of the public for disappointing them rather than give them an imperfect production."

Mr. Chamberlyn must have been so deeply moved by his quite unexpected discovery at his final rehearsal yesterday that he was unable to find voice enough to tell the manager of the theatre about it until after 7:40 o'clock.

Wallack's Theatre Still Closed.

Wallack's Theatre was not opened last night. Early in the day Charles H. Burnham, manager of the house, sent out word that although Miss Julia Arthur had nearly recovered from her attack of influenza, it was thought advisable to defer her reappearance until to-morrow afternoon, when she will be seen as Clorinda Wildairs in "A Lady of Quality."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Souvenirs will be distributed at the Herald Square Theatre to-night to mark the one hundredth performance of "Hotel Topsy-Turvey." The play will be seen for the last time in this city to-morrow night.

Otis Harlan, who has been identified with Hoyt & McKee's attractions for some time, playing leading parts, who is at present appearing with "A Day and a Night" company in Philadelphia, will sever his connections with the company at the end of the present season.

Changes in the cast of "The Village Postmaster" will take place on Monday next at the matinée performance, when Miss Maud Winter will retire to become a member of Mrs. Leslie Carter's company, producing "Zaza." She will be succeeded by Miss Maud Monroe, playing the part of Miranda. The other change will be in the rôle of Mary Barden, which will be taken by Miss Mabel Eaton.

Manager Conried of the Irving Place Theatre has secured the rights from Augustin Daly to produce the new German comedy, "Auf Dem Sonnen Seite." ("On the Sunny Side.") He promises to present the new play some time in February with his regular stock company. Mr. Conried has also received the models for the scenery of his forthcoming German production of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and has concluded to accept them. The drama will be presented the last week in February, with Eugen Schady in the title rôle.

John A. Reed, the manager of Charles Coghlan, who is playing "The Royal Box" at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, said yesterday that Mr. Coghlan had abandoned the idea of producing "The Musketeers" in two sections of five acts each on consecutive nights. He said that Mr. Coghlan had never contemplated such a production, but that he had suggested the idea to Beerbohm Tree and Louis Waller when he was in London the last time. Mr. Coghlan intends to produce this Winter, if a theatre in this city can be obtained, his original play dealing with modern Parisian life.

STATE PRISONS' NEW WARDENS.

Addison Johnston and Judge Doble to be Appointed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 22.—Superintendent of Prisons Collins will, on Jan. 1, announce the appointment of Addison Johnston, of Westchester County, to be Warden of Sing Sing Prison, in place of O. V. Sage, and Judge Doble, of Clinton County, to succeed Walter N. Thayer, as Warden of Dannemora Prison.

Mr. Johnston is an ex-Sheriff and a prominent Republican. The other candidates for the position were Senator Burns of Westchester and Mr. Jacobs of Greene County. For the position at Dannemora there were five or six active candidates. The positions are each worth $3,000 a year, together with house and maintenance.

PILGRIM MOTHERS' DINNER

Marriage and Street Cleaning the Subjects of Speeches.

WOMEN MUST WORK OR WED

Mrs. Blake Says Husbands Should Be Furnished If Labor Be Denied— How Waring Won a Cake.

The Woman Suffrage League of New York County has developed what may prove a thoroughly popular feature in its platform —a matrimonial plank. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, President of the League, presented the plank in her address of welcome at the Pilgrim Mothers' dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"The Federation of Labor in Kentucky sent to the General Federation recently," she said, "a resolution calling upon the Government to exclude all women from all places of employment outside of the home. Certainly such a proposition as this should have been followed by one to provide all women with good husbands. There are in this country about 2,000,000 more men than women, and the Federation of Labor should certainly have accompanied this statement with another: 'Resolved, That this association pledges itself to furnish husbands for all unmarried women, on application to the Secretary.' Good husbands should be guaranteed, also, for under existing conditions, too often, a woman must support not only herself, but her husband, also.'

"It is not fair to turn us out of all we have and not give us even a husband. However, husbands do not always mean support, and I should advise all young ladies contemplating matrimony to look out first that they are able to support husbands."

Mrs. Mary Seymour Howells, in responding to the toast, "Stand Up and Be Counted," talked about oaks and ivies in a vein suggested by Mrs. Blake's remarks. "There are 2,000,000 more men in this country than women, Mrs. Blake has stated," said Mrs. Howells, "but it was not so in the place where I was born and first learned the symbolism of the ivy and the oak. There were a great many ivies there and very few oaks. I have often wondered how I ever came to get an oak myself.

"There are 40,000 more ivies than oaks in my State, and when I go back to my native town I find a great many old ivies and very few old oaks. However, the oaks don't all support the ivies, and some ivies do support the oaks. They are singing down in your concert halls at the present time a song entitled 'Don't Worry, Papa, Mamma's Working Now.' I never saw an oak with an ivy blasted, and I have seen many oaks blasted without the ivy."

"I don't think our present street cleaner is inclined to godliness, to judge from the condition of our streets," said Mrs. M. E. Trautman of the Woman's Health Protective Association, who changed the subject in responding to the toast, "Cleanliness is Next to Godliness." "It is discouraging to think of the condition of the streets three years ago and to see them now," she said. "Col. Waring coming from the theatre with his wife one night found it was snowing heavily. He got his men out, worked with them all night, and in forty-eight hours the city was clean and the doctors and undertakers were grumbling. We still have traces of the snow that fell four weeks ago, and it is so hard in places that men are at work on it with pickaxes. The demon grip, with its companion, death, which was afraid to face Col. Waring, are here.

"A man engaged in the manufacture of rubber overshoes told Col. Waring that his business had fallen off one-half after the Colonel took charge of the streets. I met a man engaged in the same business within the last four weeks, and he said his hands were working night and day, and were unable to fill orders. Comment is unnecessary."

"I sent a note to Col. Waring once," said Mrs. Esther Herrman, who was introduced as the "fairy godmother of New York," "and told him there was a great pile of snow in front of my house. I received an immediate reply, saying that the snow would be taken away, and in the morning early the men were at work. I had a very large cake made with the 'white wings' put on the top—the carts and horses and all the street cleaning apparatus in frosting—and sent it to Col. Waring. I received a letter from him in acknowledgment, which I prize very highly."

There were responses to other toasts by Mrs. Mary Grinnell Meares, Mrs. Talbot-Perkins, Mrs. Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, and Miss Harriette A. Keyser. The music for the occasion included an original composition—the "Enfranchisement March"—to the noter of which the guests entered the dining room. Many organizations of women were represented by the guests at the dinner.

JILTED MAN ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Alleged He Set Fire to His Former Fiancee's House for Revenge.

WOODBURY, N. J., Dec. 22.—Howard Anderson was arrested to-night upon a charge of arson. It is alleged that he committed the crime for revenge for having been jilted by a woman.

Anderson, who for some time had been paying attention to Mary Schlater, recently received his conge, and, it is said, threatened to cause the woman trouble. A few nights ago an attempt was made to fire her house. Straw saturated with oil was used, to start the blaze, which fortunately was discovered in time. Anderson denies the charge, but the authorities claim to have almost positive evidence against him.

LESS MONEY FOR PRISON FARE.

The Suffolk County Supervisors Cut the Sheriff's Allowance.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 22.—The Board of Supervisors to-day voted to cut down the allowance of the Sheriff for the board of prisoners in the county jail from $2.50 a week to 35 cents a day for each prisoner up to and including thirty, and 28 cents per day for each prisoner over thirty. Since the tramp industry was discouraged in Queens County the Suffolk County jail has become their rendezvous, and for some time past the jail, which is designed for about fifty persons, has had to accommodate about 100.

W. M. F. Round of the State Prison Association recently estimated that it cost the Sheriff 12 cents, or a trifle over, to feed the prisoners, and it was expected that the Supervisors would cut the allowance to about 20 cents a day. Mr. Round estimated the profit to the Sheriff at from $125 to $150 per week. The cut is calculated to save the county about $40 a week.

THE INJURED MASSACHUSETTS.

Chief Constructor Bowles of the Opinion the Ship Struck a Rock.

Chief Naval Constructor Bowles will this morning make a complete report of the result of his examinations of the injuries to the battleship Massachusetts to the board of inquiry, now sitting at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The report will include an opinion as to whether the warship struck a movable obstruction, as testified by the witnesses before the board, or grazed on a rock. There is a general belief at the yard that Constructor Bowles will give it as his opinion that the battleship did not strike a sunken wreck.

Several witnesses were examined by the board of inquiry yesterday afternoon. Constructor Bowles gave a preliminary report of the injuries to the battleship. From Frame 16 to Frame 32 on the port side, he said, there are indentations several inches deep, and in two places there are punctures. From Frame 36 to Frame 52 there are more indentations, indicating that the ship had slid over a rock or other obstruction which she struck. At Frame 64 the keel line is bent inward from one-half an inch to two inches. The punctures on the port side are each three-eighths of an inch wide and eighteen inches long. They are torn and ragged, and appear to have been made by the sharp point of a rock. He also said that he found a quantity of mud and crushed stone in the indentations of the keel, which, he claims, clearly indicates that she was grounded.

The ship's carpenter told the board that four of the outer compartments of the vessel filled after the accident.

The board of inquiry will to-day go down into the dry dock and make an examination of the ship.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The dinner given by Mr. James L. Breese in his studio, 5 West Sixteenth Street, on Wednesday evening, was the handsomest thus far of the season. All the details of the banquet were carefully kept secret, and the twenty-six guests, who were made up of a representative number of men and women, enjoyed one of the most interesting and beautiful affairs of the kind that have ever taken place in New York. The dinner was to celebrate Mr. Breese's birthday.

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The presence of Gen. Shafter in Mr. F. G. Bourne's box at the opera on Wednesday evening excited no little comment, based chiefly on the fact that the opera sung was "Carmen," the most Spanish of all Spanish works. The remark was heard that Gen. Shafter, who saw the Spanish dance at Santiago in July, saw again a Spanish dance in New York in December. Another incident of the evening was the presence in an upper box of Mrs. de Lussan and Mrs. Theodore Ralli, the mother and sister of Miss Zelie de Lussan, the Carmen of the evening. During the more exciting passages of the opera, and particularly in the last thrilling scene, where Carmen is killed by Don José, hundreds of opera glasses were leveled at Mrs. de Lussan and Mrs. Ralli, who, seemingly unconscious of the fact that they were so keenly observed, watched the stage with natural and keen interest.

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The first of the Christmas children's parties was given at her residence yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Walter Suydam. Nearly a hundred children were present, and games and amusements of all kinds were provided for them. Mrs. Suydam, who was Miss Jane Mesier Suydam, has several children of her own and a number of nephews and nieces, for whom the party was given.

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The all-prevalent grip had its innings yesterday at the second afternoon tea at the Portrait Show. It prevented Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Miss Suzanne Adams from pouring tea, and also had its effect upon the general attendance at the display. The disease continues its ravages, and hosts and hostesses find that they cannot surely count upon guests for their dinners, luncheons, or other entertainments.

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The only notable reception of yesterday afternoon was that given by Mrs. James Rich Steers and her sister, Miss Beales. Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting of 24 East Seventy-second Street will give a large dinner this evening.

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Mrs. John C. Westervelt gave a dinner of twenty covers at her residence, 7 West Fifty-first Street, last evening, in honor of Gen. and Mrs. Wesley Merritt. The dining room was decorated with Christmas greens, the handsome table was covered with holly berries and evergreens, and the ices and bonbons were served in crimson boxes. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Mitchell, Gen. and Mrs. J. Watts Kearny, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Consul General Brauwaert of France and Mrs. Brauwaert, and Dr. and Mrs. Otis. Mrs. Westervelt will give a ladies' luncheon to-day, at which the decorations will be about the same as those for the dinner last night.

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Mrs. James E. Martin of 803 Fifth Avenue has issued cards for a large musicale at her residence on Jan. 19. Mrs. Martin was Miss Brokaw, a sister of Mr. W. G. Brokaw. The musicale will really be a house warming for her new residence, which is one of the handsomest in New York.

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Mrs. Harris S. Fahnestock, who died yesterday morning at her residence, 457 Madison Avenue, was Miss McKinley. Her son, William Fahnestock, married Miss Julia Goetchius in November last. The deaths of Mr. Arthur Amory, Jr., and Mr. Henry P. Brookman, both comparatively young men, and which occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday, respectively, have brought sorrow to many a household. Mr. Amory, who was the son of Mr. Arthur Amory of Boston, and who was a member of the Union and other New York clubs, was graduated from Harvard in 1896, and married Miss Sard of Albany only a few months ago. His funeral will take place in Boston to-day. Mr. Brookman was a bachelor, and was a brother of Mrs. Amory S. Carhart. He was at one time engaged to Mrs. Morell, now Mrs. Hamilton Cary.

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The bicycle accident of Miss Alice Morton, the youngest daughter of ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, on Fifth Avenue, yesterday, which resulted in a sprained ankle, may necessitate some change in the social plans of the Mortons for the Christmas holidays. The usual Christmas house party at Ellerslie may have to be abandoned. Miss Morton came out last Winter. She is a tall and smart-looking girl, who is devoted to all kinds of outdoor amusements and sports. She is an excellent wheelwoman, and the accident yesterday was due to a very slippery pavement, which made even driving dangerous. Miss Morton's conduct and bearing under extreme pain showed remarkable bravery. The injury, although not serious, will keep her confined to the house for some time.

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Miss Louise D'Aubray McAllister and Mr. Alexander C. Young were married very quietly at Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday. Miss McAllister is the daughter of the late Rev. Marion McAllister, and a niece of the late Ward McAllister of this city. Her bridesmaids were her sisters, Miss Amelia and Miss Harriet McAllister, and Miss Adeline Pierson of this city. Mr. James Lindsay Gordon was the best man. The bride was given away by her brother, Gerard McAllister.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are having a succession of house parties at Biltmore, and the guests there at present expect to remain until after the holidays. There have been many entertainments of a novel nature. Last week a costume dinner was given, for which Mr. Eliot Gregory arranged the costumes. After dinner, there were tableaus. Among the guests were Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. José Aymar, Miss Rogers, Miss Edith Knowlton, Miss Cadwalader, Miss Mamie Field, Miss Stone, Mr. Erskine Hewitt, Mr. Eliot Gregory, Mr. Alan Robbins, Mr. Frank Robbins, and Mr. A. Pinchot.

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A report was published yesterday to the effect that Col. John Jacob Astor had booked his passage on an outgoing ship sailing Jan. 19. Col. Astor stated two weeks ago that he would sail for Europe to join Mrs. Astor as soon as his business affairs here were in shape to leave. The Astors will remain abroad all Winter, passing part of the time in Portugal.

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Paris is congratulating Miss McLane, the daughter of the late Minister to France, on her winning the Rohan-Chabot suit, which has given her the enormous fortune left to her by the Countess de Rohan-Chabot, who was a Miss Heyward of this city. The Count and Countess led a most unhappy life, and at the time of her death, some four years ago, it will be remembered that she cut her husband off with $20. The contest has been a cause celebre in this country, and it has been the subject of newspaper comment from time to time. A number of relatives in Brooklyn contested the will, which left Miss McLane, who had been the Countess's devoted friend for many years, the bulk of her fortune. The McLanes are not rich, and during the administration of Mr. McLane, who was President Cleveland's first appointee to the position of Minister to France, the entertainments at the Legation were carried on with absolute democratic simplicity. Miss McLane was the chatelaine, and she made many friends during her stay there. Ex-Minister McLane died a poor man, and Miss McLane's good fortune will be good news to many people.

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The second meeting of Mrs. Sands's dancing class will take place this evening at Delmonico's. The date has been transferred from Saturday to Friday, as there are many house parties in the country over the Christmas holidays, to which many of the members are invited. It will be a very jolly Christmas dance. The cotillion favors will be Christmas trifles, and the dance will last a little over midnight. This will be the exception, as the classes have been held in the past on Saturday, and dancing had to stop at midnight. It is very doubtful whether Mrs. Sands will be able to be present, as Mr. Sands's health is not yet in the best condition.

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The other dance of this evening will be a large, jolly juvenile affair—the Columbia Junior University ball, at Sherry's. It will be a large dance, and there are committees and sub-committees and a long list of patronesses. Among these, of course, are Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Walter Oakley, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. D. Stokes, Mrs. John R. Harris, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, 2d, is Chairman of the committee, and on it are Goelet Gallatin, W. M. Lindsay Fiske, Jr., Franklin B. Lefferts, Frederick R. Loney, Walton L. Oakley, Edward Van Winkle, and Robert M. Fisher. The decorations will be Christmas in character, and holly and mistletoe will prevail. These will be relieved by the college colors and trophies.

Mrs. Schermerhorn's Musicale.

Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn gave a musicale at her residence, 43 West Twenty-third Street last evening. The programme was a carefully arranged one and was as follows: I. (a) "Mondnacht," Schumann; (b) "Am Ufer des Fluses," Jensen; (c) "Printemps dernier," Massenet, Mr. Theodore Byard. II. Aria from "Traviata," Verdi, Mme. Sembrich. III. "Wedding Day in Trolhaugen," Grieg, Mr. Victor Beigel. IV. (a) "To Mary," M. Carr White; (b) "Serenade" Hahn; (c) "Mattinata," Tosti, Mr. Theodore Byard. V. "Parla" Valse, Arditi, Mme. Sembrich. The feature of the evening was Mme. Sembrich's singing. She was in superb voice and greatly delighted the audience. A supper followed the music. Mrs. Schermerhorn received with her daughters, Mrs. Bridgham, Mrs. Kane, and Miss Schermerhorn. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Col. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Huntington, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Miss Amy Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mrs. John C. Minturn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. William Bliss, Mrs. Alfred Schermerhorn, the Misses Hewitt, Miss Stokes, Miss Gilbert, Miss Cottenet, Miss Kane, and Messrs. E. du Vivier, Woodbury Kane, Nicholson Kane, and Chandler Robbins.

MRS. PAGET'S DINNER DANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget gave a dinner of twenty-eight covers last evening at their residence, 11 East Sixty-first Street, in honor of Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane and her fiancé, Mr J. N. Hammond. The dinner was followed by a dance. The dinner guests were Misses Emily Sloane, Helen Morton, Knowlton Bend, Beatrice Bend, Alice Van Rensselaer, Emily Trevor, Mary Kernochan, May Palmer, Audrey Pauncefote, Ruth Whitney, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. C. T. Emmet, and Messrs. J. H. Hammond, C. A. Minna, Erskine Hewitt, R. L. Cottenet, Kenneth D. Robinson, Meredith Hare, Allan M. Robbins, Emmet, James Barnes, Payne Whitney, Thomas Hastings, Worthington Whitehouse, and Seckendorff.

The cotillion began at 10 o'clock and was led by Worthington Whitehouse dancing with Mrs. Paget. The favors were appropriate to the Christmas season. Mrs. Paget wore a remarkably effective gown of delicate blue mousseline de soie draped over silk. The skirt was edged with a deep flounce of Venetian lace, and the same trimming was used upon the corsage, in addition to soft folds of pink silk. A sash of this material, in striking but harmonious contrast to the blue, was knotted at the left side. Holly was in evidence everywhere. Sprays drooped from each doorway and adorned the numerous mirrors in a similar manner. Even the heavy old tapestry portieres received their share of brightness from the crimson berries and their glossy leaves. There and there palms were seen. Those present at the dance were Misses Burden, Hall, Maude Hall, Elsie Clews, Terry, Angelica and Mabel Gerry, Madeline Knowlton, Morton, Lena Morton, Van Rensselaer, Lila Sloane, Randolph Wetmore, Maude Wetmore, Hare, Fifi Potter, Dimock, Hay, Ethel Phelps, Bronson, Wood, and Messrs. J. N. Hammond, Worthington Whitehouse, Hoppin, F. G. Harrison, H. W. Bull, Alexander M. Hadden, Alonzo Potter, Ardon Robbins, Bronson, Winthrop, Robert B. Potter, James Eustis, Jr., Van Cortlandt, Herbert Parsons, Milton Barger, Roderick Terry, M. Howland, L. Stewart, George Dyer, William M. Burden, I. Townsend Burden, Jr., Wickes, Reginald Brooks, Frederic Kernochan, Montgomery Hare, Cecil Baring, W. B. Cutting, Jr., Winfield Hoyt, Henry Clews, Jr., James Gerard, Jr., Julian Gerard, James D. W. Cutting, Frank Polk, Walter Rutherfurd, J. A. Stillman, Jr., Vanderbilt, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Richardson Seckendorff, Ashbel Barney, James W. Barney, Charles Sand, Ernest Iselin, and Sam A. Tucker.

A DECEMBER RECEPTION.

Mrs. Colin S. Carter gave her second reception yesterday at her home, 317 West Seventy-eighth Street. Mrs. Carter was assisted in receiving by her mother, Mrs. Richard Esterbrook, Mrs. George F. Parmelee, Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Mrs. Louis Bertschman, and Miss Hildegarde Hawthorne.

DEAD IN A COLUMBUS HOTEL.

Woman, of Unknown Antecedents, Kills Herself with Acid.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 22.—A well dressed, refined-looking woman, who registered at the Chittenden Hotel last night as Mrs. Ashton of Pittsburg, committed suicide with carbolic acid during the night and was found dead in her room to-day. She left the following note addressed to the Chief of Police:

"My husband having died, and left me alone, I do not care to live. There is $77 in my purse, in my corset waist. Bury me anywhere."

The writing was disguised, and all marks had been carefully removed from her clothing. She was about thirty or thirty-five years old.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

MacDougall—Stone.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 22.—The marriage of Lieut. William D. MacDougall, U. S. N., son of Gen. C. D. MacDougall, of Auburn, and Miss Charlotte S. Stone, daughter of Attorney Charles L. Stone of W. W. Phelps, S. N., was the best man. Lieut. George Barnett and Past Assistant Surgeon Edward Shipp, U. S. N., and S. Harold Stone, of Syracuse, were ushers. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Turning of Morristown, N. J.

Buery—Atkinson.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Dec. 22.—Charles Christian Buery, a wealthy coal this city, occurred at the residence of the bride's father, at noon to-day. Lieut. operator of this city, and Miss Bessie Kate, the oldest daughter of Gov. Atkinson, were married to-night at the Executive Mansion.

Col. Hecker's Daughter Married.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22.—Miss Louise May Hecker, of this city, daughter of Col. F. J. Hecker, of the Transportation Bureau of the War Department, and Guyla De Szillassy, an attaché of the Austrian Legation at Washington, were the principals in an exclusive society wedding here this afternoon.

THE UNION PACIFIC MONEY.

Call from the Government Closing Special Account with Banks.

National banks of this city which were designated as special depositaries for the money derived from the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad, received yesterday a Treasury Department circular calling for the balance of the sums deposited. The circular says in substance that the Treasury Department intends to close the special account, and will proceed to cover the amount into the United States Treasury in ten weekly drafts, the first to be made Dec. 28, and every week thereafter until the balances are exhausted. It intimates that any bank can pay all in one payment, and says that the security bonds deposited in the Treasury may be withdrawn to correspond with the reduction in balance.

The reduction in these special Union Pacific deposits began Jan. 26 last, but to guard against tight money, it was suspended when there remained on balance about $11,500,000. The coming drafts will take out about $1,500,000 a week, but, although Jan. 2 next will be a busy money time with the paying out of about $130,000,000 in interest and dividends, financiers were of the opinion yesterday that the situation would adjust itself after a day or two of stiff money rates. The National City Bank holds the largest Union Pacific deposit, about $7,500,000, but it has deposited with the Treasury nearly $22,500,000 in United States bonds as security.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. J. W. Kramer.

The Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit, Bath Beach, L. I., died suddenly of heart disease yesterday. Dr. Kramer was well known in Episcopal Church circles. He was a Southerner by birth, but early in life came North and studied medicine. He gave up the practice of medicine, however, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church. He later espoused the Protestant Episcopal faith, and was ordained in 1865. From 1876 until 1880 he was rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and was in charge of the work at Grace Chapel during a part of Bishop Potter's rectorship of Grace Church. Subsequently he acted as port chaplain in looking after the interests of immigrants of the Episcopal faith arriving at this port, and for many years had been the secretary of the United States Church Congress. Three daughters and two sons survive him.

John L. Devenny.

Ex-Assistant United States District Attorney John L. Devenny died yesterday at his home, 2 First Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland in 1856, and came to this country with his parents when four years old. He was graduated from St. Francis's College, Brooklyn, in 1871, and four years later from the Columbia Law School. He opened a law office of his own in 1883, and two years later was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, and held that office during the first administration of Grover Cleveland. On retiring from this office he resumed the practice of law, and last January was appointed Judge of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn, which office he held at the time of his death. He was unmarried.

Lieut. Com. Sumner C. Paine, U. S. N.

OUR COLONIAL REVENUES

Receipts from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands.

A LARGE SANTIAGO TRADE

The Cuban Customs Receipts Will Be Spent for the Improvement of the Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The new bureau of the War Department, the division of customs and insular affairs, to-day made its first public report on the revenues of the new insular possessions of the United States, including Cuba, which is being considered for the present as United States territory.

The statement says that it should be borne in mind that the collection of customs, as far as Cuba is concerned, has been confined to the eastern province of that island, of which Santiago is the chief port. On and after Jan. 1 the revenues of the Island of Cuba will be largely augmented by reason of the fact that all of the ports of the island will then be in full possession of the military forces of the United States.

So far as the Philippines are concerned only the chief port of these possessions, Manila, has been legally under the control of the United States forces since the capitulation of the Spaniards to Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey.

The customs receipts at the Port of Santiago de Cuba under the occupation of the United States forces up to Dec. 1 are: July, $6,389; August, $94,350; September, $44,187; October, $69,665; November, $60,627; total, $275,218.

The gross total of receipts from customs received up to Dec. 15, 1898, from the date of the military occupation of the Island of Puerto Rico by the United States forces, is 761,278.25 pesos. The total receipts from all sources of taxes exclusive of customs is 91,-083.30 pesos.

The gross sum total of taxes and customs received up to Nov. 30, 1898, at the Port of Manila since the military occupation of the port by the United States, is 1,577,978 pesos.

No statement has yet been given of expenditures in these territories. Cuba, under military occupation, however, will not add anything to the revenue of the United States, as under the laws of military occupation, the income of the island must be spent upon its own improvement and in internal administration. There is no question at the War Department of the right of this Government to apply the revenues of Cuba to sanitary and road work. The most interesting question remaining is whether or not any part of the prospective surplus revenue can be applied to the payment of the arrears due the Cuban army, as is urged by the Cuban provisional Government. The War Department has reached no conclusion on this head, but as a measure tending to internal harmony and prosperity, it is understood that the department is inclined to give it due consideration.

HOW SANTIAGO WAS CLEANSED.

Citizens Horsewhipped for Throwing Filth in the Streets—Mr. Porter's View of Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner for the United States to Cuba and Puerto Rico, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, tells what he saw in recent visits to those islands. In Puerto Rico, Mr. Porter says, the machinery of the Military Government is running with a fair degree of smoothness, and the men responsible for it understand their business thoroughly. Speaking of improvements made in Santiago, Mr. Porter says:

The disagreeable smells of the typical Cuban city are less pronounced in Santiago, while whitewash, limewash, fresh paint, and all sorts of disinfectants have deodorized the surrounding atmosphere and made the old town quite habitable. The streets are no longer used as sewers, and the unhappy individual who violates the law and escapes the lash of the Sanitary Commissioner's whip is compelled to work on the streets for thirty days. This official, Major Barbour, with 126 men dressed in spotless white and 32 good United States mule teams and carts, having dug out from the streets of Santiago the filth of ages, is now able to keep them absolutely clean. Every day, by the aid of petroleum, the garbage of the city is burned.

The work of sanitation is not confined to the streets, but extends to the dwelling houses, shops, and buildings of all kinds. To accomplish this, however, the doors of houses had to be smashed in and people making sewers of the thoroughfares were publicly horsewhipped in the streets. Eminently respectable citizens were forcibly brought before the commanding General and sentenced to aid in cleaning the streets they were in the habit of defiling. The campaign has ended in a complete surrender to the sanitary authorities, and the inhabitants of Santiago, regardless of class, have had their first object lesson in the new order of things inaugurated by the war. Several important streets have been repaved; all the public buildings have been thoroughly cleaned, the work even extending to the opera house.

The law courts, which were abolished when Gen. Shafter took the city, have been reorganized. The Supreme Court is composed of carefully selected Cuban citizens, the appointees nominated wholly on account of legal attainments, the bar association of the province having been consulted as to the character and qualifications of the new Judges. In the same manner local government has been restored and native Mayors and officials appointed, the only requirement being that persons accepting such offices shall take the oath recognizing the military occupation by the United States, but in no way committing them to any future form of government.

Upon the subject of taxation, Mr. Porter says:

The Spanish when in possession of Cuba not only assumed absolute control of the judiciary but of the Municipal Government, the larger portion of the taxes raised for municipal purposes being diverted, with the other revenues, in channels which either went to Spain or into Spanish pockets.

Mr. Porter advises that these taxes hereafter be used exclusively for local purposes, and, as far as may be deemed practicable, be that they be collected and disbursed by properly constituted local authorities. He adds:

The rural districts of Santiago have been so depleted that it will be impossible to collect taxes over and above those needed for the bare necessities of schools, for the poor, and possibly small sums to improve sanitary conditions. The dawn of prosperity, however, should be the signal for inaugurating systematic work on the country roads. The British Government spends annually for the roads in Jamaica about $500,-000, where there are now 2,000 miles already constructed. The money expended on roads, whether from the general funds of the island or from the local budgets, would come back a hundredfold, and make Santiago one of the richest sugar, coffee, and fruit growing districts in the West Indies. The banana can be grown at a profit, and as it takes only fourteen months to grow, unlike coffee and oranges, the poorer classes could undertake its cultivation to their great advantage.

The internal, industrial, professional, licensing, and other miscellaneous taxes have so far been remitted in this part of Cuba, but the authorities are now preparing to enforce them. Now that the customs tariff has been disposed of, Mr. Porter recommends that an immediate scheme be prepared for levying and collecting internal revenue for the entire island. He says:

The question of separating these taxes from purely municipal taxes should also be considered. The large amount of delinquencies during the last three years, which amounted to about $8,000,000, was, of course, due to the war. In normal times we have here $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 of revenue that must not be overlooked, revenue, which, if properly and economically employed, would aid in the industrial rehabilitation of Cuba. Some of the more onerous exactions, however, should be abolished.

Mr. Porter makes several other recommendations, principally with regard to improvements in the harbor and the establishment of lights and buoys and the removal of obstructions. He speaks in high praise of the administrative ability of Gen. Wood, the Military Governor at Santiago, as shown in his management of the affairs of the province under his jurisdiction.

OUR RULE IN THE COLONIES.

Reports from Puerto Rico and the Philippines Are Gratifying.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Encouraging reports of the conditions of affairs in Manila and Puerto Rico reached the War Department to-day from the officers commanding the troops in those departments. The dispatches from both Gen. Otis at Manila and Gen. Henry at San Juan were in response to telegraphic inquiries by the Secretary of War based on reports of a disquieting nature which have reached the officials here. That from Gen. Otis was particularly gratifying to the President and Secretary Alger.

It is as follows:

Manila, Dec. 22, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Believe city never more quiet. Order prevails. Native population greatly augmented in three months. Volume of business increasing. Conduct of troops good. Most favorably commented on by citizens. Discipline improving. Disorders promptly punished, as business of courts show. Newspaper articles published in United States, Hongkong, and Singapore without element of truth. Military rule firm, as demanded by circumstances. OTIS.

The dispatch from Gen. Henry is as follows:

San Juan, de Puerto Rico, Dec. 22.

Complaints of disorderly conduct unknown here. If specific charges can be sent, investigation, and, if necessary, punishment will follow. Subordinate commanders have been apprised of your telegram. HENRY, commanding.

DEPREDATIONS OF CUBANS.

Cattle Stolen Near San Luis and More Telegraph Wires Cut.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 22.—Gen. Demetrius Castillo returned to-day from his trip into the interior of the Military Department of Santiago, where, under the directions of Gen. Wood, the Military Governor he has been establishing the minor civil governments. He reports that there has been considerable cattle stealing in the neighborhood of San Luis. To-morrow Col. Francisco Valiente, Chief of Gendarmerie, will leave for that district with a substantial force to endeavor to capture the thieves.

According to Gen. Castillo, the Cubans have again been tampering with the telegraph lines. The line to Guantanamo has been maliciously cut twice. In both cases the cutting was absolutely wanton, because the wire was not used, as in the case of the cutting of the line to Alto Sango, for binding hay. The offenders merely cut it and left it. Col. Valient has special instructions in this matter.

THE STANDARD OIL INQUIRY.

Company's Foreman Swears that the Books Burned Were All More Than Ten Years Old.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 22.—The taking of depositions by Attorney General Monnett in the course of his attempt to prove that the Standard Oil Company had destroyed some of its books and papers a few days before the Supreme Court ordered the books to be produced as evidence in the investigation of the Standard Oil Company was resumed to-day.

John McNierney testified that he had been in the employ of the company for over two years. McNierney said that on Saturday morning, Nov 19, he was ordered to burn a lot of the Standard Oil Company's books. He said that he burned them in the furnaces of the car shops. Later in the day, he said, he was ordered to go to the Euclid Avenue offices and get some boxes. The boxes were taken down from the fifth floor in the elevator, but some one objected to them being taken out of the front door. Thereupon, the witness testified, the boxes were taken back to the fifth floor.

McNierney said that he remained in the vicinity of the Euclid Avenue office until 5 o'clock that afternoon, and that then the boxes were lowered by rope and tackle from one of the windows. He said he was assisted by four other employes of the company; that the boxes were taken to the company's warehouse, and that they remained there until Monday. The witness said that about 10 o'clock Monday morning he and a man named Moran took the books out of the boxes and burned them in the furnaces. There were nine boxes of books and six sacks of papers. Some of the books were about twenty inches high and others were much smaller. McNierney said that the books that were burned Saturday morning were taken from the Euclid Avenue offices Friday night. He testified that he received his orders to get the boxes from George Fields, the car shop foreman.

On cross-examination McNierney said that he and Moran burned the books that were destroyed on Saturday morning; that Moran helped open the boxes and took out the books and burned them. On Monday Fields, he said, gave him orders to go to the warehouse and get the boxes and take them to the furnaces.

Charles C. Hogan, a foreman, who has been in the employ of the Standard Oil Company twenty-one years, said he gave orders, in accordance with instructions, to George Fields to burn the accounts and books in the boxes hauled from the offices of the company to the Independence Street warehouse. The boxes, he declared, contained a miscellaneous collection of papers and a few books which might have been letter press books, stock books, or order copy books. He declared positively that no ledgers or journals were burned.

The burning of this material, Hogan said, was of no consequence, and was according to custom. In July, 1896, he said, a lot of similar material was burned, and in 1898 more accounts and books were destroyed. This last time a number of account books were burned. Hogan said he had been requested to look at the books before destroying them, and not burn any that were less than ten years old. He said he saved a few less than ten years old, that had been set aside by mistake.

The hearing before Notary Mason will be resumed to-morrow morning.

The regular Standard Oil inquiry before Special Master Commissioner Brinsmaid was not taken up to-day because Messrs. Rockefeller, Squire, and Severance, who were wanted to testify, could not be found. Attorney General Monnett desired to proceed with the hearing and to subpoena bookkeepers and other employes of the company. Attorney Kline, for the Standard, objected and argued for more delay. Mr. Monnett replied:

"We have been a year and three months getting three days' testimony. We have met with nothing but delays, and the State is ready to go on now."

Mr. Kline stated that to the best of his knowledge Secretary Squire would return to Cleveland Jan. 4. He said Mr. Severance had been out of the city for several months, and that he did not know where Frank Rockefeller was. He further said that none of those gentlemen had left the city to prevent service being secured on them.

Master Commissioner Brinsmaid ordered the investigation postponed until Jan. 4.

Virgil P. Kline, of the firm of Kline, Tolles & Goff, of this city, attorneys for the Standard Oil Company, makes the following statement:

"My attention has been called to a printed statement to the effect that previous to the decision of the Supreme Court I, as attorney for the Standard Oil Company, spent several days in Columbus, and it is intimated that I received a 'tip' beforehand in regard to the Court's decision, and at once notified the officers of the Standard Oil Company. That statement is an absolute falsehood and an insult to the Court. There is no truth in any part of it, save that I spent a part of one forenoon in Columbus with Mr. Neal preparing a brief in the case. The statement given out that the company has destroyed any of its books of account for the purpose of evading the order of the Court is equally false."

STABBED IN A SCHOOLROOM.

A Boy of Eight Seriously Wounds a Classmate in a Quarrel.

Hans Pietze, eight years old, of 200 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, in the third grade, primary department, of Grammar School 85, was stabbed yesterday morning by Samuel Jacobson, eight years old, of 1586 Madison Avenue. The boy's injury was dressed in Harlem Hospital. The wounded boy's condition is not dangerous. The boys have quarreled often, and Jacobson got a severe beating from Pietze on Wednesday.

While the teacher was out of the room yesterday morning the two boys threw pencils and paper at each other. At 11 o'clock Jacobson started down the aisle, on one side of which Pietze sat. He forgot Pietze, and the latter stuck out his foot, making Jacobson fall on the floor. The rest of the class tittered, but Jacobson got up, and, opening the blade of his pocketknife, stabbed Pietze in the back. The latter groaned and fainted, and there was a panic in the room, which Miss Birchell, the teacher, had difficulty in quelling.

Policeman Baumeister of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station was summoned by Mrs. Sanders, the principal. He picked up the wounded boy and carried him to the Harlem Hospital, where Dr. Burshell dressed the cut, which was three inches long. Later in the day the boy was taken to the Harlem Court to appear against Jacobson.

Magistrate Deuel said that Pietze was too young to bring a criminal charge against Jacobson, and that Jacobson was too young to be prosecuted on a criminal charge. He discharged the latter after a lecture.

RETAIL STORES' EMPLOYES

C. J. Rosebault Answers Complaints of the Consumers' League.

HE THINKS THEM UNFOUNDED

Merchants Support the Mercantile Law, He Says, and Employes Are Well Treated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently there appeared in your journal an article upon the work of "The Consumers' League," together with an appeal from that organization to the public, begging the latter to trade only with the retail firms whose relations to their employes entitle them, in the opinion of the Consumers' League, to the rank of "fair" houses. Undoubtedly this article aroused the sympathy of many of your readers for the employes who are the objects of the Consumers' League's solicitude, and who, one must infer from your article, are the victims of more or less cruelty and indifference.

Articles similar to the one referred to have appeared from time to time in other journals, and very likely some other good people have been led to share the belief expressed by the officers of the Consumers' League that the employes in some of the leading retail stores of New York are oppressed. I believe, therefore, that a calm discussion of the facts, in so far as they refer to the majority of the large retail stores of New York and the condition of the employes therein, cannot fail to be interesting to your readers, and may, I trust, remove some false impressions from their minds.

There are in New York, including Brooklyn, about twenty-five large retail stores which employ nearly 50,000 persons. The ages of these employes range from fourteen years, the lowest age at which the law allows the employment of children in mercantile establishments, up indefinitely. With the exception of a few adult packers and unpackers in the delivery and receiving departments, all of these workers pursue their employments in the full view of the public. If any cruelty is practiced, the thousands of tender-hearted women who visit these stores daily and who surely would not countenanee abuse of the helpless by continuing to patronize the perpetrators thereof, must have witnessed it and heard all about it. There is no means by which the employers could prevent confidential communication between the visitors and the employes; there is nothing to prevent the abused from writing letters to the newspapers (editors, I believe, investigate even anonymous communications;) there is, in fact, no possible way in which any abuse of employes in these big semi-public institutions could be kept secret.

Moreover, under the law passed in 1896, the rights and health of minor employes were placed under the protection of the Board of Health, which is directed to prevent any infractions of the same, and the District Attorney is compelled to proceed against any employer who becomes guilty of a misdemeanor through violating any provision of the law. This law was passed after a careful investigation by a special committee sent to New York from the Legislature to examine into the allegations of the women composing the Consumers' League. It was supported by these women and by the leading retail merchants of New York and Brooklyn. In fact, there was no opposition to it. Since then the merchants have, so far as I have been able to ascertain, loyally supported the law. I understand, from an interview with one of the officers of the Consumers' League, printed in one of the evening newspapers, that the members of the Consumers' League charge the present Board of Health with negrect in making the inspections of mercantile establishments required by the law. One of the officers of the league made this allegation to a leading merchant some time ago, with the result that the following letter was sent to the Board of Health in the name of the Retail Dry Goods Association:

President of the Board of Health, Borough of Manhattan, New York City:

Dear Sir: I beg to notify you that the Board of Direct rs of this association has learned, with regret, that there are now no Inspectors of mercantile establishments, as required by the Mercantile Employment act. That law was secured through the co-operation of the members of this association, and it is their earnest desire that the law be enforced.

While the members of this association have been careful to conform with the provisions of the law referred to, in the absence of supervision by Mercantile Inspectors, it has been brought to their attention that many other firms, especially those on the east and west sides of the city, and in portions of Harlem, have flagrantly violated the same, and have thus demonstrated anew the necessity of maintaining inspection in the manner directed by law.

Hoping that you will give this your immediate attention, I beg to remain.

To that letter the following reply was sent by the President of the Board of Health:

Assistant Secretary Retail Dry Goods Association, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, New York City:

Dear Sir: I am directed by the President of this board to acknowledge your communication of the 7th instant, in respect to inspection of mercantile establishments by this department, and to inform you that a corps of Inspectors has made inspections of mercantile establishments during the past year to the number of 46,260, and that during the month of November there were 5,410 inspections of mercantile establishments made. If you will forward to this department the names of persons and the location of stores where the law is violated, inspections will be made, and, if the business is carried on in violation of the law, the offenders will be prosecuted.

Very respectfully,
C. GOLDENNAN, Secretary pro tem.

A copy of this letter was sent to Mrs. Maud Nathan, President of the Consumers' League.

Personally I do not know whether the inspections alleged to have been made were in strict compliance with the law or not, but I can state positively that, so far as the leading merchants are concerned, they were anxious to have the law put into effect fairly and equitably, and, during the previous municipal administration, with which the Consumers' League was apparently satisfied. I do not believe that a single complaint was registered against any of the stores in question.

To any person who is at all acquainted with the conditions prevailing in the average small retail store, either in New York or in other cities, or with the conditions which existed in the large stores here twenty years ago, it is hardly necessary to say that the progress made in improving the sanitation and ventilation of the stores, and in bettering the lot of the employes by shortening the hours of labor, providing seats for the women, to be used during idle moments, furnishing luncheons at cost—and, in some cases, at even less than cost—can be increased. And in supporting mutual protective associations at a very slight cost to the employes, providing them with medical attendance in cases of sickness, insuring an income during such time, and looking after the burial of those who die, and in many other ways, the employer is and has been equally solicitous.

It would seem hardly necessary to add, either, were it not for the mistaken impressions promulgated by some of the good people who are desirous of reforming this cruel world, that nobody can be more interested in keeping the employes of the big stores healthy and happy than the employers, and that without regard to the probability that they are humane and of average kindliness. The employers surely would suffer most from dissatisfied employes.

That improvement is possible in the stores, that some employers feel the responsibility of power less than others, that through misunderstandings or the prejudices or predilections of assistant managers occasional injustice is done to individuals is as likely as that the millennium has not yet arrived in other walks of life. No doubt some of the employes in these stores believe that they have to work hard, and do not find as much time for play as they would like, and very likely, too, some think they should receive higher wages. It is not improbable that similar ideas occasionally flit through the brains of employes in newspaper offices, (who, I am told, are a hard-working lot,) and it may even be that the domestic servants in the employ of the dear women of the Consumers' League do grumble when they have to sit up late at night to wait for their mistresses to return from the opera, or some social function, and I would almost be willing to wager that if some kindly persons were to make it their chief object in life to instill discontent in the minds and hearts of these same fortunate servants they would soon feel themselves aggrieved and would be quite ready to believe that they were abused and underpaid and what-not.

Now, the peculiar thing about the employes of the big stores, for whom the Consumers' League is so concerned, is that it is next to impossible to find any that believe that they are the victims of hardship which the Consumers' League declares them to be. I assert this without fear of contradiction as to at least nine-tenths of all the large stores of Greater New York. In 1896, when the present mercantile law was under consideration in the Legislature, the Central Labor Union appointed a committee to investigate the allegations of the same people who are now discussing the conduct of the big stores. The committee reported that the conditions of the employes in the stores were surprisingly good, and that the accusations against their managers were unfounded. There was an uproar over this report, and several members hinted strongly at bribery. Finally, the suspicious ones were appointed a committee to go over the same ground. I was present when this committee reported to the women of the Consumers' League, at a meeting of the Social Reform Club, that the report of the former committee was not only justified, but that the conditions in the stores had been found to be unusually good.

"I am sorry to have to disappoint you," said the spokesman of the committee, a very positive little Englishman, "but the sanitary arrangements you complained of are very good—ever so much better than in my home, and I don't live in such a bad place, either. I went all alone through a whole lot of these stores, from basement to roof, and I talked with all kinds of employes. I did not find any that hed a grievance, and they knew I was friendly to them."

I have always had a great admiration for the courage of that man. He was so popular with all those nice women before he made that report, and I really would not have blamed him if his courage had given away at the last moment and he had made the report which they expected. I know how hard it was for me to come to a conclusion differing from theirs, and how much harder it was to tell them so.

The unpopularity which naturally attends opposition to the projects of an organization of women is intensified in this instance because these women are so very much in earnest and so positive that they are really doing good. I presume that they will stoutly protest when I say that their "White List" is a farce, having next to no influence. Yet the merchants know that to be so, and there is hardly one of them that cares a continental whether he is included in it or not. The reason of this is simple. The public does not believe the allegations of the Consumers' League, and for very good reason. Women will shop where they find the best wares for the lowest prices and where they are treated politely and kindly. They know very well that such treatment is not to be obtained from abused employes.

The Consumers' League has its own way of getting the information upon which it decides whether stores should or should not be admitted to its list of the immaculate. It demands from the firms it investigates the liberty to inspect their private books. Members of the league have been greatly surprised that these requests have not met with joyful compliance. These requests have usually come after extended interviews in which the merchants have been asked many personal questions. Evidently the desire to see the books was to secure corroboration of the statements made in these interviews, and the women have been quite surprised to find that some of the merchants regarded such a desire as reflecting upon their integrity and insulting.

I wonder how the publishers of the newspapers would meet such a request for the investigation of their books from strangers—self-constituted censors? (Of course, I do not refer to the circulation books, which we know to be open to all.)

Lately the women have gone even a little further. Some time ago they asked some of the leading merchants to supply them with lists of the firms from whom they purchased, so that they might bring influence to bear upon the manufacturers of the wares dealt in in the big stores to compel these to treat their employes after the manner prescribed by the league. The league suggested putting a label of its own upon the wares of such manufacturers as agreed to its wishes, intending to say to the public that it should purchase such wares as bore the Consumers' League labels. The women were quite surprised that this request did not meet with immediate approval. They could not comprehend that they were asking for information which the firms considered as an important part of their capital in business, and which was guarded most jealously.

The fact is that the women have told each other for so long that things were not as they should be in the stores that they have become thoroughly convinced of the correctness of this impression, and it is doubtful whether any amount of argument or any presentation of facts would convince them that they were mistaken. With the public it is another matter. It knows that the big stores have brought many conveniences, lower prices, and a guarantee of the honesty of their wares which can always be relied upon. It also knows that the hours of labor in these stores are shorter than they are in the small stores, and than they used to be everywhere. It also knows that the employes in these stores are a happy, well-contented lot, and that it would require the most ingenious questioning to twist their satisfaction into an expression of discontent. It is for the purpose of preventing any portion of the public from being misled by the wild statements that have been made upon this subject that I have made bold to intrude to such an extent upon your valuable space. C. J. ROSEBAULT.

The New York Times.

Review of Books and Art.

Features To-morrow:

LORD SELBORNE.
His Second Autobiographical Volume—Gordon, Khartoum, and Gladstone.

HENRY DRUMMOND.
A Life of the Author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World."

LEWIS CARROLL.
A Biography of the Author of "Alice in Wonderland."

WILLIAM MORRIS.
Sale in London at High Prices of His Fine and Interesting Books.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By William L. Alden.

LAMB AND HIS FRIENDS.
The New Volume of Letters—Coleridge and the Lloyds.

WILLIAM PITT.
Features of Lord Ashbourne's Biography of Him.

TEN FAVORITE BOOKS.
Reports for This Season as to which They Have Been.

THE LONDON LIBRARY.
Opening of the New Building—Speeches by Lord Wolseley, Mr. Lecky, and Others.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.
Notes on New and Forthcoming Publications.

THE LATE WILLIAM BLACK.
A Coaching Trip with Mr. Carnegie Described by John D. Champlin.

THE WEEK IN THE ART WORLD.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

OTHER REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

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To-day and To-morrow Positively the Last Days

of this the greatest sale in the history of the Jewelry Business. The last days and positively the last opportunity to get

A DIAMOND FOR A DOLLAR.

We have demonstrated, experts admit, and the public is convinced, that Barrios Diamonds cannot be detected from the real. Our object has been attained. Saturday evening we shall remove all the Genuine Diamonds from our display, and sell Barrios Diamonds by the carat, and the mountings for what they are worth.

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So Don't Miss This, the Chance of a Lifetime.

Come before it is too late. Remember, we have 100 Genuine Diamonds distributed in our show windows and throughout our display. If you can distinguish them from Barrios Diamonds they are yours absolutely free.

OUR GUARANTEE We warrant each and every stone to retain its brilliancy forever, and the mountings to give perfect satisfaction. We will give **$1,000.00** to any charitable institution in the State if it can be shown that we have ever refused to replace a stone that did not give satisfaction.

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Gentlemen's 2-Carat Heavy Belcher Ring.
This stone looks as if it cost $125, and will retain its brilliancy forever. The mountings are made of one continuous piece of thick shelled gold plate and warranted for ten years. To-day and to-morrow the last days. **$1.00**

½ Carat Ladies' Ring
The stone is brilliant and the setting made of seamless stock, without joints or solder and warranted to wear, regular price $3.00. To-day and to-morrow the last days.. **$1.00**

2-Carat Earrings.
We can furnish you any size you want; come and see them To-day and to-morrow the last days. each **$1.00**

Horseshoe Scarf or Stick Pin.
Set with nine beautiful and brilliant stones full of life and fire; actually worth $4.00. To-day and to-morrow the last days.. **$1.00**

Rolled Plate Collar Buttons.
These buttons are extra well plated, will not discolor the shirt and will wear a lifetime; set with ¼-carat brilliant stone. To-day and to-morrow the last days, 2 for..... **$1.00**

We have sold thousands of Brooches, but never have offered a Brooch of this description and quality, for anywhere near this price. To-day and to-morrow the last days.... **$1.00**

Snake Ring.
We make it a point to copy expensive designs only; this ring cannot be told from one costing $60; fully warranted. To-day and to-morrow the last days.... **$1.00**

Marquise Ring.
The most fashionable for the past two years; Turquoise, Ruby, Emerald, Opal, or Sapphire centre; regular price $4.50. To-day and to-morrow the last days.... **$1.00**

THE GREATEST SALE IN THE HISTORY OF THE JEWELRY BUSINESS.

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Rings, Pins, Studs, Brooches, Cuff Buttons, &c.

Set in heavy rolled plate and gold filled mountings.

ACTUALLY WORTH

$6 to $10.00.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW the last days.

99 EACH

Gold Front Locket.
To hold two pictures. Guaranteed for five years. Actually worth $3.00. To-day and to-morrow the last days.... **$1.00**

Scarf Pins.
We have them all sizes of stones; this pin will answer the purpose of a real diamond, and no living mortal can distinguish the difference. To-day and to-morrow the last days..... **$1.00**

Gypsy Ring.
Extra heavy and set with extra fine stones; setting as good and made on the same principle of a gold filled watch case. To-day and to-morrow the last days..... **$1.00**

Stud, the setting is heavy rolled plate and the stone a perfect specimen of our Barrios Diamond; no one would know but that it cost $250; our price to-day and to-morrow, the last days..... **$1.00**

1-Carat Tiffany Ladies' Ring.
An exact representation of a $75.00 engagement ring—stone and setting are both warranted to wear. To-day and to-morrow the last days..... **$1.00**

Gold Filled Cuff Buttons.
2 sizes, for ladies or gentlemen, set with bright brilliant stones; seem to be worth $30.00. To-day and to-morrow, the last days. **$1.00**

Ladies' Earrings; ¾-carat; extra fine and brilliant stones. To-day and to-morrow the last days, each..... **$1.00**

Ladies' Wreath Brooch.
Set with six small but brilliant stones; design is copied and cannot be detected from a brooch worth $60.00. To-day and to-morrow the last days.... **$1.00**

MAIL ORDERS will be filled immediately, and in order to give those who live out of town an equal chance with the rest, we have arranged a plan by which they are given the same opportunity to get a Genuine Diamond as those who live in the city. You can trust to our honor, and if a Genuine Diamond is selected for you, you will surely get it. A handsome gold-filled ring, pin, stud or brooch will be sent to any address on receipt of $1.00.

EARRINGS ARE $2.00 PER PAIR.

In ordering, state whether large, small or medium stones are desired.

TO PROTECT YOU and to prevent jewellers from buying and re-selling these goods at an enormous profit, we will sell ONLY ONE ARTICLE OF A KIND TO A CUSTOMER.

STORE OPENS TO-DAY AT 8 A. M. *COME EARLY AND AVOID THE AFTERNOON CROWD.*

415 BROADWAY, COR. CANAL ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

BARRIOS DIAMOND CO.

415 BROADWAY, COR. CANAL ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

Every Broadway Car Passes Our Doors.

BURGLAR SHOT AT QUINCY, MASS

Found Dead in John Shaw's House with Plunder in His Pockets.

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 22.—When one of the servants in the household of John Shaw came down stairs early this morning he stumbled over the dead body of a burglar lying in front of the bay window, which was open.

The police were called. They found the man's coat, hat, and shoes on the piazza just outside the window, while in the pockets of his new suit were a gold watch, diamond pin, and two pairs of eyeglasses belonging to members of the Shaw family. Besides these articles a jackknife, thirteen .38-calibre cartridges, $21.60 in money, a ticket from Waltham to Boston, and a piece of paper marked "James Emerson, Green Street, Jamaica Plain," were found. The man was probably thirty-five years of age. A week's growth of beard remained upon his face. A bullet, which caused his death, had entered three and a half inches above the right nipple and took an upward course. The police are working on the theory that the robber was shot by a "pal." People living near by declare they heard a pistol shot about 2 o'clock this morning. The members of the Shaw household, however, declare they heard no such sound. A photograph of the body has been made, and the remains will be held for identification.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—James Emerson of Green Street, Jamaica Plain is a clerk employed by the Cunard Steamship Company. Mr. Emerson professes utter ignorance as to the identity of the supposed burglar found dead at Quincy, and is at a loss to know how he came to have his address unless he had picked out his house as a good one for his operations.

Those Exasperating Lumbermen.

From The Springfield Republican.

The future of our relations with Canada now seems to rest entirely upon a group of Michigan lumbermen who refuse to concede to Canadian logs free, or nearly free, entry to our markets. It would be an immense blessing to the United States if there could be no such thing as tariff duties on lumber, simply in order that the forests of other countries might be denuded for a time, instead of our own. But when, in addition, a group of selfish lumber interests blocks the way to more friendly relations with the Canadian people and the British Empire, the situation grows exasperating. The Anglo-American Commission, unable to agree upon mutual trade concessions, has adjourned for several months. A highly important matter is thus suspended in an atmosphere of doubt and left there for a considerable period.

TO SIFT GIBBS'S BLACKBALLING.

Investigation at the Republican Club Will Begin To-night.

The investigation of the charges of irregularity in the voting by which National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs was blackballed at the Republican Club Monday night will be begun by the Executive Committee to-night. Job E. Hedges is expected to take the lead in pushing the charges. The hearing will be secret.

Speaking yesterday of the probable outcome of the investigation, Mr. Gibbs said: "If the committeemen find that there was fraud in the voting I take it for granted they will declare the Monday night election void. My name will then be put up to be voted on again I suppose they will 'do' me again, and that will be the end of it. I have no idea of carrying it any further."

The identity of the members or members who are charged with crooked voting has so far been kept from the public, but Mr. Gibbs's friends expect that it will come out sooner or later. In order to clear its own good name, they say, the club will have to publish the findings of the Executive Committee, whether they constitute an acquittal or a conviction.

Carbolic Acid His Last Drink.

George Leary, forty-three years old, a clerk living at 131 West Thirty-fifth Street, committed suicide in a lodging house at 208 Eighth Avenue yesterday by taking carbolic acid. A note was found, which read: "My name is G. Leary. Notify my wife at 131 West Thirty-fifth Street." When a policeman went to the house and found Mrs. Leary, she opened the door and asked, "Is he dead?" She said he had been drinking heavily lately, and a few days ago had taken the clothing of one of his sick children and pawned it.

Testimonial to Senator Page.

A resolution of thanks was presented to Senator Charles B. Page of the Seventeenth Senatorial District last night in the County Court House by all the court attendants, expressing their gratitude for and appreciation of Senator Page's efforts in securing the passage of a law which equalized their salaries. Justice William Cohen of the Supreme Court made the presentation speech, and Senator Page replied. The committee that had charge of the affair was Alexander B. Smith, Andrew B. McDonald, and Alexander McConnell of the Supreme Court, and John Courtney, John D. Welking, and William Arbuthnot of the City Court.

A Boon in Convalescence

A True Tissue Builder

Dr. F. A. Hodgdon, of Malden, Mass., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has been one of my favorite preparations when an agent is needed to build up tissue in convalescence following fever, pneumonia, etc.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

FOR LEGISLATIVE REFORM

Open Letter from Simon Sterne to Governor-Elect Roosevelt.

TWO SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS

Private Bills Should Be Treated as Petitions and Publicly Scrutinized—Minority Representation in Municipal Elections.

Mr. Simon Sterne of this city has addressed an open letter to Governor-elect Roosevelt on the subject of desirable reforms in methods of legislation.

He calls for two specific reforms—one, the adoption of scientific methods in legislative procedure by which all private bills shall be treated as petitions and subjected to public scrutiny before enactment, and the other, an application of the principles of minority representation in municipal elections.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

Following is the full text of the letter:

The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor-elect of the State of New York:

Sir: A recent paragraph in the papers, indicating that you were at work upon your message to the Legislature, which doubtless will outline your policy as Governor of this State, made me feel that if I had anything to say with reference to such policy I should express it before the message is completed.

Although in different party ranks, I have during my whole adult life striven to be, as a Democrat, as independent as you have been as a Republican, and have not hesitated, either by silence and inactivity or by positive revolt and opposition, to indicate or to express my convictions when I thought my party was in the wrong and was misleading the voters of the city, State, or country.

I address the views herein contained to you because I am thoroughly impressed with the conviction of the sincerity of your opposition to the sinister interests which control party policy; whether such interests are labeled Democratic or Republican. You have proved yourself a brave soldier, as well as shown that you are imbued with the proper civil courage, and I therefore venture to draw your attention to certain basic lines of policy which must be pursued if the enemies to the political welfare of the Commonwealth are to be successfully suppressed for many years to come.

We claim to be a practical people, and are very impatient with the theorist, so called. As in medical science, it is not practical common sense to deal with the symptoms of a disease instead of constitutionally, and the man who treats only the outward signs of a diseased condition is regarded by the practical medical fraternity as a quack, so in politics the hue and cry against the boss, the personal abuse of Mr. Croker and of Mr. Platt, and the warfare against them, instead of fighting the system and causes which produce them and of which they are merely the exponents, is quackery.

No amount of admonition to legislators that they shall not allow themselves to be bribed, coerced, or controlled by personal or political considerations to perform their duties in accordance with their conscience and their oaths of office, and no amount of pointing, directly or indirectly, at Croker and Platt as the evil geniuses to be avoided by them, will produce the slightest effect, and is only quackery.

Mr. Platt's strength and position at the head of the Republican organization of the State of New York arises from the fact that for a century and more the State of New York has made no improvement in its methods of legislation. I speak of this as a whole, I am well aware of the few constitutional efforts that have been made during the past fifty years to curb and bridle the Legislature and put safeguards around legislation, but these efforts were misconceived in theory and produced little or no good results in practice. Indeed, some of the supposed reforms produced practical results of a most mischievous character. With few exceptions, every successive Legislature has increased the number of bills enacted into laws over those that preceded it, and has had under consideration a correspondingly increased number of bills which have failed to become laws. So that year after year a great mass of statutes, scarcely any of which are prepared by any public body, and almost all representing some private interests, emanate from the Legislature of the State, and in such bulk that it must be incontestably true that none of them receives proper consideration and that most of them receive no consideration at all. Thus a vast mass of undigested matter, unfortunately having the force of law, is every year dumped upon the community to work out its mission of evil. It is in this situation that the skillful manipulator, the adroit manager of men, the guide who is willing to take the responsibility upon his shoulders and relieve the individual member of the Legislature from a responsibility which he cannot help but feel, and for which he is neither adequately equipped nor fully competent, becomes a source of danger to the community. The position of such a chieftain is such that he can reap a great profit for himself and for the organization he represents. That this is not only true of the condition of the legislation of New York State, but also applies to the Congress of the United States, is shown by the fact that Senator Edmunds, as presiding officer of the Senate of the United States at the conclusion of the session of 1885, said:

"It may not be improper for me to say that, in view of our recent experience, it may be doubted whether Congress can congratulate itself on being the best example of a legislative body conducting its business with that deliberate and timely diligence which is the inseparable handmaid of wisdom and justice, as well in the making as in the administration of laws. It is, I think, an evil of large and growing proportions that measures of the greatest importance, requiring much time for proper examination and discussion in detail, are brought to our consideration so late that it is not possible to deal with them intelligently, and which we are tempted (overtempted, I fear,) to enact into laws in the hope that fortune, rather than time, study, and reflection, will take care that the public suffer no detriment."

Mr. Carlisle, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the same year and at the same hour, and surely without consultation with the President of the Senate, as he belonged to a different political party, expressed the same sentiment in different words:

"It is evident that unless some Constitutional or legal provision can be adopted which will relieve Congress from the consideration of all, or at least a large part, of the local and private measures which now occupy the time of the committees and fill the calendar of the two houses, the percentage of business left undisposed of at each adjournment must continue to increase. It is not reasonable to suppose that an alteration of the Constitution could be effected, but it is worthy of serious consideration whether a general law might not be enacted which would authorize the Executive departments and courts of justice to hear and determine these matters, under such rules and regulations, of course, as would amply protect the interests of the Government and secure to the citizen, doubtless, a more expeditious and appropriate remedy than is now offered."

Private and local legislation had increased to such enormous proportions from 1865 to 1871 that it was felt that something must be done to relieve the Legislature of the burden and the corrupting influence of such legislation. Instead of following the example of Great Britain, which methodized its legislation by its parliamentary standing rules and subjected all private and local legislation to proper trial, when a half century ago it met with the same difficulty arising from the growth of corporate interests and particularly the development of the railway system which caused much traffic in franchises about 1842 and 1843, it was determined in this State to amend the legislative article of the Constitution. This amendment went into effect Jan. 1, 1875, as the result of the recommendations made by a Constitutional Commission appointed by Gov. Hoffman. Thenceforth the Legislature was prohibited from passing private or local bills for a large number of specified purposes, which it was supposed could be better accomplished by the enactments of general statutes. It was thereby expected to remedy the evil of traffic in franchises and careless and overlegislation from which this State was then suffering. The Legislature of 1873, which had enacted 874 laws, was then regarded as the record-breaker of reckless and useless legislation, and was held up as a warning example of the result of permitting private and local legislation where general laws could be enacted upon the same subject. Notwithstanding this Constitutional amendment, the output from the legislative mill at Albany has in recent years steadily increased, so that, instead of 314 acts which had been passed in 1873, 1,045 were passed in 1895, while in 1896 the number increased to upward of 2,000, and in 1897 to upward of 1,822, thus showing that this Constitutional amendment did not produce the expected result of diminishing the number of legislative enactments. The Constitutional amendment did, however, produce a most mischievous result which greatly aggravated certain evils. After its adoption, the practice of concealing under the guise of general laws legislation designed to affect private interests and to meet individual cases became general. This practice tends to destroy and has already very considerably destroyed the symmetry of the laws and has substituted fickleness and changeableness for certainty and stability. It unsettles judicial construction and precedent, and in many cases deprives citizens of vested rights without giving them an opportunity to be heard in their own behalf.

While on one side there is a board of statutory revision for the purpose of codifying miscellaneous statutes upon the same subject matter, there is a constant process of disintegration going on in the legislative halls, tearing, under the impulse of the constitutional provision of 1875, the body of our laws to pieces to serve special and private ends. The state of the law in relation to so important a matter as public assessments in the Cities of New York and Brooklyn was in 1875 so lamentable that the then Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of this State, in a deliberate opinion rendered by him in a case pending before that court, admitted that it was not safe for the Court, after oral and written argument of counsel, to speak with any degree of confidence on the state of the law upon that subject. Matters have become worse instead of better since that time, and it is therefore not surprising that in this mass of proposed legislation which is put before the Legislature each year for enactment into law, and in the mass of bills which is actually enacted into law—the bulk so great that the statutes of 1897 and 1898 embraced, respectively, 2,563 and 1,616 closely printed pages—it becomes perfectly evident that it is not within human possibility for the most astute and conscientious member of the Senate or Assembly even to read during the brief session of the Legislature the mass of material that is placed before him, much less to deliberately consider and wisely to act upon the measures which are expected to become law. Under these circumstances, it is but natural for the average legislator to look to some one for guidance, and, as he feels himself helpless in consequence of the mass of material with which he has to deal and the lack of all machinery to winnow and examine it preliminarily, and knowing that the great bulk of the bills are dictated by personal interests, he turns to some one—and to whom more naturally than the leader of his party, to whom, more or less, he is indebted for elevtion to power—to ask what of this mass shall I pass? That such leader finds his profit in the position which is created by this lamentable neglect of proper organization of the lawmaking machinery, and that the party supplies a kind of machinery where the Commonwealth has failed to provide any of any kind is a natural consequence. It is the neglect of the community, of its lawyers, of its lawmakers, of its constitutional advisers, and its methods which has created the situation. Mr. Platt and Mr. Croker are the effects and not the creators of the general demoralization, corruption, and confusion which attend our lawmaking, and which, if not put a stop to, will soon undermine our institutions.

At the present time the greater part of the bills which are presented to the Legislature are drawn at the dictation of private and local interests without any regard to their effect upon the general body of the legislation of the State, or how they will affect adverse interests or touch the general public weal. They are introduced at any time during the session. There is a slight time limitation, but that can be evaded. The bills are considered by committees who have not the benefit of process or trial for their proper sifting and the critical examination of their respective provisions. The committeemen are dependent for information upon assertions of one side or the other, and not upon proof, when they give hearings upon bills. The pressure upon the committees is so great that it is practically impossible for even the best-informed and the most industrious legislator to understand what changes are being made in the existing law or to keep himself even superficially informed as to half the legislation during its passage in the Senate or Assembly, or to exercise any deliberate judgment before he votes on any question.

Much of what I say is a condensation of a report submitted to the Governor of this State on Nov. 30, 1895, and made by me as a fellow-Commissioner with such practical politicians in the best sense as Charles T. Saxton, Danforth E. Ainsworth, John J. Linson, and John S. Kenyon. The commission was appointed by Gov. Morton to make recommendations as to changes in the methods of legislation in the State of New York. A copy of that report is attached to this letter in confirmation of the views herein expressed. Allow me to quote from this report the opinion of the Commissioners on the subject of biennial instead of annual sessions of the legislative body. This has by some people been proposed as a remedy for the evils mentioned and the public mind has been agitated to look favorably upon the proposition and your co-operation has been asked to promote the final passage of a Constitutional amendment authorizing biennial sessions. The report of the commission, which has my approval now, as it had then, says on this point:

"The Commissioners have considered only to dismiss the suggestion that any relief from overlegislation and careless law-making is to be found in biennial sessions of our legislative bodies. It is obvious that when it is impossible under the existing system to secure, even with annual sessions, the time necessary for careful, deliberate, and painstaking work, and when the pressure for legislation, even with annual sessions, is beyond the capacity of the Legislature to deal with it adequately, such pressure and the number of bills would manifestly be largely increased by biennial sessions, with a consequent decrease in the possibility of passing carefully and deliberately considered statutory enactments. The undersigned Commissioners have, therefore, determined from the outset to see whether the methods of legislation could be improved, instead of seeking for a remedy in a less frequent meeting of the legislative body."

I draw your attention to the wide difference in method with which the same subject has been treated by the statesmen of England. From 1840 to 1845 a condition existed in Parliament which caused Francis, the historian of the English railway, to say that at that time a serious doubt prevailed as to the freedom of the British Parliament from pecuniary corruption. This doubt has since that time been entirely removed, mainly because a clean line of separation was made by the standing orders of the House between private and local bills on one side and public measures on the other. For public measures Ministerial responsibility is placed on the government in power. Private and local bills are not treated any longer as legislation, but regarded as petitions to Parliament for special privileges or for immunity from the operation of the general law, which, as a condition to receive Parliamentary consideration, must be filed before the session opens, and all interests adverse to or affected by the petition or any clauses of the bill have to be notified. A very rigid and formal code of procedure has been enacted as to the manner in which the bills must be drafted, the scrutiny they must be subjected to by public officers, the proof which has to be given of service of notice on interests affected before they even enter the Parliamentary doors. If permitted to enter, the whole expense of the consideration of the bill is borne by such private interests. This is fixed by a schedule of charges, which accompanies the bill through all its legislative steps, and which must be discharged and paid into the public treasury before further steps are permitted to be taken. Counter-petitions may be filed to any petition for legislation; the committees are courts which may examine witnesses, and call for books and papers; their deliberations are aided by a competent bar of Parliamentary practitioners; the pleadings are in so far as compliance with the standing orders as to form and notice are concerned, all disposed of before the Parliamentary session opens, and if the promoters of the bill have failed properly to protect the parties whose interests are adverse to the bill they are mulcted in costs. The Parliamentary committees examine at the expense of the promoters experts on the various subject matters of the bills, the whole work of legislation and consideration whether the matter preliminarily is ripe for action is done at the expense of the promoters, the nation is at no charge for such expense, and no bill of a private or local character can be smuggled through without a most careful scrutiny as to its effect on other interests and the public weal, and sufficient warning is given to the community of its purpose. The adoption of such a system of publicity, notice and trial, would dry up corruption as the sun destroys the vermin hidden under cover of a stone at the banks of a brook, when the stone is turned over. The traffic in legislation now carried on in the State of New York, consisting in large part of guarantees of immunity from adverse measures—immunity, if meritorious, which full investigation and publicity can give more effectually than the protection of the party chiefs—would forever end. Close the sources of food upon which our political leviathans feed, destroy the business which makes them prosper, and you have ended their careers. This end will never be brought about by abuse of the persons who now represent the system. There is no more intelligence displayed in the usual mode of fighting these symptoms of diseased conditions than there is in the act of the Anarchist who kills a Czar, assassinates an Empress, or explodes a palace. There will inevitably be after such removal of Czar, assassination of Empress, and explosion of a palace some other ruler of the same character or mansion of the same kind to take the place vacated or removed by the insane act of destruction.

As regards boss rule in municipalities the only method by which that can be greatly diminished, and possibly destroyed, is by minority representation, under which, if districts sufficently large are created, so as to leave freedom of choice within party lines in the election of Councilmen and Aldermen by giving to each quota of electors therein its proper proportionate share of representation, the boss loses his control over the voters on the one hand and absolute domination of the offices on the other.

The commission that drafted the Greater New York charter had this remedy proposed to it by the writer and others, but excused itself for the non-performance of the duty of embodying a plan for minority representation in their draft charter in these words:

"It is a source of sincere regret to the majority of the commission that, under the Constitution of the State as it now stands, it has appeared to be impossible to provide for minority or proportional representation in the charter of Greater New York without making a vital part of the charter depend upon a provision of uncertain constitutionality. Such representation is equally desirable whether the basis of division in municipal elections be political or non-political," &c.

And they recommended for prompt passage as part of their scheme for the government of Greater New York an amendment to Section 1, Article II. of the Constitution, so as to permit the Legislature to enact laws in any election by the people for offices in municipal or public corporations, or any class of such corporations, providing for minority or proportional representation in such elections.

In my opinion the commission was in error in doubting the constitutionality of minority representation as the Constitution now stands. But be that as it may, there was incumbent upon the Legislature that passed the Greater New York charter the duty of adopting the Charter Commission's recommendation as to minority representation with the acceptance of the body of the work of the Commissioners. That duty the Legislature wholly failed to perform. It passed the charter, which in effect handed over the Government of the City of New York to the Tammany organization for four years, with undisputed sway in every department. Had minority representation been embodied in the charter, or had the acceptance of the work of the commission by the Legislature been postponed until such a constitutional provision had been enacted, absolute, unqualified, and radical domination of any one political organization would have become impossible. Indeed, on the figures of the votes cast which elected Mayor Van Wyck and a Board of Aldermen and Councilmen wholly in sympathy with the dominant organization which secured his election, the result would have been totally different. Using round figures only to illustrate my meaning, there were about 500,000 votes cast for Councilmen and Aldermen in the Greater New York. On a fair proportions as they substantially stood there were 220,000 of these votes cast for Tammany candidates, 140,000 votes for the candidates of the Citizens' Union, 110,000 votes for the candidates of the Republican Party, and about 30,000 votes for the candidates of all other organizations. Sixty Aldermen and twenty-eight Councilmen stood for election. The votes cast would have given, under any proper system of minority representation, in round figures, an electoral quota for Aldermen of 8,000 votes and for Councilmen of 18,000 votes. This would have given under complete, instead of partial, representation—in other words, under minority representation—the Tammany organization twenty-six Aldermen out of the sixty and but twelve Councilmen out of the twenty-eight, a minority of the whole number in each body. Instead of which Tammany carried forty-eight in the Board of Aldermen out of sixty, and twenty-six in the Council out of twenty-eight, by which they obtained, of course, absolute control of both chambers. The Citizens' Union would have elected, on the principle of minority representation, sixteen of the Aldermen and eight of the Councilmen. The Republians would have obtained fourteen of the Aldermen and six of the Councilmen, while if the votes of all the other organizations had been concentrated, four Aldermen and two Councilmen would have been elected by them. There would have been in both municipal chambers a clear working majority against Tammany, instead of an overwhelming majority in its favor. That organization, therefore, would have been held in leash during the four years of the Mayor's incumbency.

It would lead me too far afield to detail a wider explanation of the advantages of the principles of minority representation in its application for general State purposes, or to speak of various systems by which the community may be fairly instead of but partially represented, but the effect of the reform, when once introduced, upon boss rule and boss power will be that the representatives of quotas of the people in the Council Chamber will display a courage and freedom from control now foreign, as a rule, to our politicians, and will certainly (and I say this with a chastened knowledge of the danger of prophecy) effectually break the power of the sinister elements in municipal politics. It will do this, in my opinion, as effectually as the invention of gunpowder broke the power of the barbarians against the civilized nations of Europe.

The two reforms I take the liberty to suggest will produce a fundamental change and peaceful revolution in the class that comes uppermost in political life in our State and municipal politics. All other measures that have hitherto been suggested or devised to accomplish the same purpose are mere palliatives. Even civil service reform, of which you are one of the foremost exponents, and which is the most beneficial spur to administrative reform in our country, does not and will not touch the marrow of our political evils. Although not yet generally introduced, great progress has been made in the adoption of the principle of civil service reform, both in the Nation, State, and, in some lesser degree, in municipalities. It is, however, painfully manifest that at no time in the history of American politics have political parties been so well organized, so regardless and so defiant of the highest public opinion, and so absolutely secure in their domination. We must therefore look to some other source for emancipation from a tyranny which, while it preserves the forms of freedom, saps its foundation.

To you, whose past history shows us that you have the courage necessary for the occasion, I hope may be reserved the great credit of bringing forward and inaugurating measures of relief to the community which will produce permanent instead of temporary victory from misrule for the people of the State and City of New York. By adopting scientific methods in our legislative procedure you will be following the precedent, step by step, of the parliamentary reform inaugurated in and carried through by England. In adopting minority representation you will be following the precedent of which have attended the adoption of these measures in the countries named will attend their adoption in this State. Our community is by no means inherently corrupt. Its commercial credit is sound and its manufacturing industries produce as good and trustworthy machinery as that of any other people upon the face of the earth. It is only in the political field that we are behind the foremost nations of the world, in the practical application of our advantages to the intricate situation created by modern conditions, and we are so because we have failed to make the progress in the machinery of politics commensurate with that which we have made in all other fields of human activity.

SIMON STERNE.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

A Letter Carrier's Skull Fractured.

Charles J. Mart, thirty years old, of 654 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, a letter carried at Station R, Third avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, was delivering letters last night at the basement of 785 Elton Avenue. The steps were slippery from sleet and he lost his footing, falling to the bottom. An ambulance took him to Fordham Hospital, where it was found that his skull was fractured and his right arm injured. The physicians say that he is in a very precarious condition, and may die.

Hornet Overdue at Southport.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 22.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Hornet, which left Hampton Roads for Wilmington Tuesday afternoon manned by detachments of the Naval Militia from Wilmington and Southport, has not reached Southport, and is now about thirty hours overdue at that point. Nothing has been heard from her since she sailed from Hampton Roads. It is believed she has met with no accident, but is fog bound at some point on the coast.

Baptist Boys' Treasurer Missing.

Lewis Boulter, twenty years old of Flushing, is missing. He was Secretary of the Baptist Sunday school and Treasurer of the Baptist Boys' Brigade. Members of the brigade say that he had failed to account for $69, which was collected for the purpose of buying uniforms for the brigade's football team.

SUIT TO RECOVER WAMPUM.

Opening of the Onondaga Nation's Case Against John Boyd Thacher.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 22.—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Hiscock, this morning at 11 o'clock, Edward Winslow Paige, the New York lawyer, opened the case of the Onondaga Nation and Te-Hes-La, an Onondaga Indian, on his own behalf, and also on behalf of all the Ho-De-No-Qua-Nee, against John Boyd Thacher. The latter is defended by John A. Delehanty. The action is to recover the historic wampum commemorating the treaty of Hiawatha and purchased by Mr. Thacher from the Wampum Keeper.

The first witness was John S. Clark of Auburn, who identified the belts as those shown to him by Chief Thomas Webster of the Onondagas, which he photographed. The pictures were introduced in evidence. He also testified that Chief Daniel La Fort stated to him that Chief Webster was official keeper of the wampum.

Mr. Paige then introduced evidence to prove the designation of the University of the State of New York as official keeper of the wampum, and offered the bill of sale of the wampum to the university for $500. The plaintiffs' case then rested.

Mr. Delehanty, for Mr. Thacher, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground of insufficient facts proved; that the Onondaga Nation had no standing in court; that the individual Indian plaintiffs had no authority to bring suit, and that the complaint was verified by Harriet Maxwell under power of attorney. Decision was reserved.

In opening Mr. Delehanty related the story of the purchase of the belts by John Boyd Thacher and their exhibition at the World's Fair.

The Rev. John Sanborn was then sworn. He testified that the wampum was no longer regarded as of historic value by the Indians, and said that Chief La Fort had told him that the belts in question were merely relics. Mr. Sanborn testified that John Bock, an Indian living in Canada, was the official keeper of the wampum.

Baptiste Thomas, an Onondaga chief, was sworn and testified that his grandfather was the official wampum keeper. On cross-examination he said that the chiefs received $25 each for voting to designate the University of the State of New York official wampum keeper.

Negro Murdered in Maryland.

POCOMOKE CITY, Md., Dec. 22.—John E. Turner, a highly respected colored man, was taken from his home here early this morning by two unknown men and murdered. The body was found at the crossroads, about five miles from this place, the throat being cut from ear to ear and the head smashed. Turner and his wife lived unhappily, and it is thought that this may have led to the murder. A posse is searching for the murderers.

To Dispose of Waverly Fair Grounds.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 22.—The New Jersey Agricultural Society has appointed Henry H. Isham of Elizabeth and Elisha B. Gaddis of this city, a committee with power to effect a sale or lease of the Waverly Fair Grounds. It is probable that it will be transferred to the Essex County Park Commissioners, and will become a part of Weequahick Park.

To Oust Niagara County's Treasurer.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 22.—In order to force the resignation of County Treasurer Lammerts the Supervisors have adopted a resolution requiring him to furnish $50,000 additional bonds. If not furnished in twenty days the office is to be declared vacant. Lammerts is still in jail.

A Pictorial Treat

The New York Times Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

The sixteen page Illustrated Magazine Supplement, accompanying next Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, will be more than interesting. The most prominent feature will be a superb double-page illustration of eight of the most attractive portraits exhibited at the Loan Exhibition at the Academy of Design in aid of the Orthopaedic Hospital. Among the portraits to be reproduced will be those of the Misses Helen and Lena Morton, daughters of the ex-Vice President of the United States; a reproduction of a portrait of Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay by Chartran, of Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling by Eastman Johnson, of Miss Emily Hoffman by A. Muller Ury, of Mrs. Oscar L. Richard by Emil Wauters, of N. C. Reynal by Louisa L. Huestis, and an example of Romney's work.

For the first page, THE NEW YORK TIMES has departed from its custom of portraiture, and will present an attractive half-tone design representing the birth of Christ, and acting as a border of John Milton's Hymn of the Nativity.

The Oyster

His start in life and his finish. He is pictured from the time when he is planted until he appears upon a counter in one of New York's prominent restaurants.

Proposed New White House

There will be presented illustrations of the proposed new Executive Mansion at Washington, D. C., prepared by the architect of the Congressional Library, together with a description.

Mr. Morgan's New Yacht

Launching of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's new palatial yacht Corsair is pictured in two half-tones.

A Tablet to a Hero

The destruction of the Maine in the Port of Havana is vividly recalled by the dedication last Sunday, at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, of a monument to the memory of Lieut. Jenkins, United States Navy, who was among those killed.

Columbia Men in a New Play

On Monday, Dec. 26, the Columbia Sophomores will give the first New York performance of "The Runaway Boy." College theatricals are always interesting, and THE NEW YORK TIMES presents a number of scenes and the important impersonations in costume.

The Drama

Portraits of Russ Whytal; Rhoda Cameron as Lady Jessica in "The Merchant of Venice"; Carrie Merrilees as Betty in "The Christian"; Mr. Crane and Miss Lester in "The Head of the Family"; scene from "The Head of the Family"; Trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice," and portrait of Caroline Cooke as Lady Maxwell in "The Sorrows of Satan."

Music

Mr. Henderson's criticism of music is embellished with portraits of Andreas Dippel as Siegfried, and Marie Brema.

Fiction

Fiction has an attractive place in this week's Magazine. There is a charming story with three illustrations entitled "Jack and Jill," by J. A. Flynn, and an original story by Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose, "Christmas Among the Vikings."

Intercollegiate Chess Contest

This annual competition which arouses so much interest in college circles is described, together with portraits of the contending members of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. There are also pictures of the late Baron de Rothschild, of Maurice B. Blumenthal, newly appointed Assistant District Attorney of Manhattan.

Skating

Pictures of the first skating of the season in New York.

Christmas Books

Synopsis of three Christmas books is presented and their more striking illustration are reproduced. From E. T. Potter's volume, "Bible Stories in Bible Language," Fluckhort's "Christ Blessing Little Children," Furst's "The Flight into Egypt," and Mengelber's "Twelve-Year-Old Jesus on His Way to Jerusalem" are presented. Two stories of the Rev. Henry Van Dyke are told in brief, and are illustrated by two pictures, one by Corwin Knapp Linson and the other by Howard Pyle. The stories are entitled, "The Lost Word" and "The First Christmas Tree," and are published by Charles Scribner's Sons. Mr. Potter's book is published by D. Appleton & Co.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, Dec. 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

48—Briggs vs. Duell.
46—Baird vs. Reilly.
47—Smith vs. U. S.
48—U. S. vs. Hirsch.
49—Same vs. Claflin.
50—Same vs. Brewer.
53—Same vs. same.
54—O'Donohue vs. Bruce
55—Richardson vs. Osborne.
56—U. S. vs. Iselin.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Lessynsky vs. Red Wing, Duluth & Sioux C. Co.
2—In re 12th Ward Park.
3—Rothschild vs. Mosbacher.
4—Smith vs. Crocker.
5—Hill vs. Wine.
6—Crowley vs. Murphy.
7—Vandegrift v s. Cowles Engineering Co.
Non-enumerated motions.
8—People, &c. vs. Rich.
26—Bryan vs. Altieri.
36—In re Schlesinger.
37—U. S. Trust Co. vs. McMahon.
40—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Crawford.
41—Same vs. same.
42—Higgins vs. Starin.
43—In re Meyers.
44—Felt vs. Kirkpatrick.
45—Herman vs. Michel.
46—Devlin vs. Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Casperfeld & Cleveland Co. vs. Lynch.
2—Morgan vs. Platt.
3—McPhillips vs. N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. Co
4—Gallagher vs. Sternheimer.
5—Prince vs. Am. Surety Co.
6—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
7—Thornton vs. Thornton.
8—Virgil vs. Virgil Practice C. Co.
9—Morgan vs. Platt.
10—In re Wright.
11—Young vs. Rutherford.
12—Streep vs. Maurer.
13—12th Ward Bk. vs. Mt. Morris Bank.
14—In re Wales Ave.
15—Pullman vs. Pullman.
16—Lord vs. Blake.
17—Lord vs. Randall.
18—Rathstein vs. Shea.
19—People, &c., vs. Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
20—Hirshfeld vs. Bopp.
21—Foote vs. Kerwan.
22—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
23—Same vs. Lewis.
24—Rosendorf vs. Rosendorf.
25—Miles vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
26—Hudson vs. Same.
27—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
28—In re T. New Roofing Mfg. Co.
29—Lobejager vs. Thiel.
30—Manheimer vs. Fisher.
31—In re McGinnis.
32—In re Doyle.
33—Stewart vs. Hilton.
34—Carroll vs. Hilton.
35—In re Somers.
36—Lowenthal vs. Goldstein.
37—Costello vs. Costello.
38—Simmons vs. Simmons.
39—Shaw vs. Vernam.
40—In re Feutz.
41—Adams vs. Shaw.
42—Mariner vs. Virgil Practice C. Co.
43—Foster vs. Foster.
44—Bristol vs. Hatch.
45—In re Boera.
46—Gates vs. Bricks.
47—Knight vs. Brown.
48—Haffen vs. O'Gorman.
49—J. P. Kane Co. vs. Sakariasen.
50—Corn vs. Baltes.
51—In re Tappan.
52—Muller vs. Manuel.
53—Burns vs. Mullin.
54—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
55—Case vs. Gerken.
56—In re Marion Av.
57—In re 171st St.
58—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Kaufmann.
59—In re New Paltz & Wallkill Val. R. R. Co.
60—Boudreaux vs. Capelle.
61—Raff vs. Koster, Bial & Co.
62—Manheimer vs. Fisher.
63—Newell vs. Dernberg.
64—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
65—Merriam vs. Merriam.
66—Shipman vs. Delafield.
67—Palmer vs. Altieri.
68—Aronowitz vs. Cohn.
69—McKenna vs. Baumann.
70—Wendell vs. Wendell.
71—In re Lalt.
72—Stern vs. Taylor.
73—Shultze vs. Morris.
74—Colin vs. Colin.
75—Felton vs. Tuttle.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—de Gogorza vs. de Gogorza.
2—Cit. Sav. Bank vs. Mooney.
3—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Doerr.
4—Hayer vs. Hayer.
Demurrers.
883—Lindenthal vs. Germania Life Ins. Co. Practice Causes.
1936—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Duggett.
2280—Dept. of Buildings vs. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1146—Birrell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1417—Mayer vs. Mayer.
841—Frethey vs. Durant.
821—Am. Credit Ind. Co. vs. Jonas.
1464—Molleson Bros. Co. vs. Melley.
1474—Potter vs. Potter.
1796—Tannenbaum vs. Moskowitz.
1859—Fair vs. Fair.
862—Lemlin vs. Lemlin
1440—Rogers vs. O'Brien
1450—Tuck vs. Fritz.
1479—Hard vs. Goldman.
1488—Pitcher vs. Snyder.
1491—Eble vs. Eble.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1865.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lehman vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal term)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Case on.

8064—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
7261—Mahoney vs. Cody
7521—Flynn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7415—Rindia vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5489—Dunn vs. Hughes.
6754—Seipp vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7440—Kenny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6253—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5806—Quinn vs. Hoes.
7495—Leonard vs. Peacock.
6032—Raegener vs. Wyman.
6034—Same vs. Barbour.
6035—Same vs. Durbrow.
6037—Same vs. Ayres.
6894—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Springfield Quarrying & M. Co.
6859—Adler vs. Schaffer.
7021—Holahan vs. Moore
5946—Butcher vs. Consol. Trust Co.
4517—Testera vs. Tamsen.
4083—Austen vs. Sherry Cottage Co.
4084—Same vs. T. New Roofing Co.
4072—Same vs. Dwyer.
5680—Same vs. Cohnfeld.
5925—Sullivan Co. Club vs. Butler.
6105—Cooper vs. Loesche
6784—Prod. Exchange Trust Co. vs. Carruthers.
7227—Baird vs. Haas.
7614—Standard Varnish Works vs. Smith.
5701—Austen vs. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on, 7298—Anderson vs. Penn. R. R. Co. No day calender.

Inquests marked during this month must be taken to-day, or causes will be sent to the foot of the calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VI., VII., VIII., IX., X.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—George Lidger.
2—Nathaniel Miles.
3—Elvenah M. Henry.
4—Jacob Boehm.
5—Jacob Boehm.
6—Annie E. Larkin.
7—Herman H. Fajen.
8—Patrick H. O'Dea.
9—John Rooney.
10—Anton Deutsch.
11—Patrick H. Kennedy.
12—Charles Wagner.
13—Wm. A. Walker.
14—Nicholas Segrist.
15—John Featherstone.
16—Edward R. Harper.
17—Bernard D. Steiner.
18—Frank A. Shattuck.
19—Noah C. Morton.
20—Mary L. Holahan.
21—Ann L. Noe.
22—Mary Pettigrew.
22½—Ellen H. Tompkins
23—Isabella Dolmage.
24—Adam B. Dolmage.
25—Mauritz F. H. De Haas.
26—Margaret J. Schastey.
27—Louis A. Grass.
28—Margaret J. Schastey.
29—Ann Donlon.
30—Conrad Boger.
31—George P. W. Bastianello.
32—Bridget Reilly.
33—Moritz Von Entress.
34—John S. McWilliam.
35—Warren M. Morrill.
36—Elizabeth Miller.
37—Wm. Hoey.
38—Albert Baumann.
Wills for Probate. At 10:30 A. M.
Joaquin F. y Landa.
Annie P. Minor.
Hannah Burt.
Willard L. Fitzgerald.
James T. Cooper.
Anthony Kessler.
Thomas S. Clarkson. At 2 P. M.
Patrick Looram.
Augustine L. McCrea.
Cord Vogts.
28—William Quinn.

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
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The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

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ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
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Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

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BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburgh & Connellsville) Receivers' Certificates of Jan. 1, 1897.
Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Certificates will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., Baltimore City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Bonds to the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co. for indorsement in accordance with the order.
JOHN K. COWEN, }
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company Bonds of July 1, 1896.
Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Bonds will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., New York City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Bonds to the Mercantile Trust Co. for indorsement in accordance with the order.
JOHN K. COWEN, }
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst.Sec.

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SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1832.
91st DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 13, 1898.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 18th, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1898.
95th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEO. H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secty.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,127,309
Gold reserve	246,027,638
Net silver	5,883,856
United States notes in the Treasury	14,122,988
Treasury notes of 1890	395,077
Total receipts this day	1,493,689
Total receipts this month	30,795,327
Total receipts this year	235,352,424
Total expenditures this day	1,348,000
Total expenditures this month	31,160,000
Total expenditures this year	318,978,504
Deposits in National banks	97,179,596
Silver bullion	364,406
National bank notes received for redemption	460,730
Government receipts from customs	701,881
Internal revenue	770,723
Miscellaneous	21,074

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

The new activity and buoyancy that has been developing in the market for two or three days ran to astounding proportions yesterday. Transactions in stocks aggregated within a few thousand shares of the banner day, Dec. 13, when the total reached 918,000 shares. Coupled with the heavy trading was buoyancy of the most pronounced kind, advances of from 1 to 2 per cent. being common among the active issues. It was a sensational market, made up of sensational movements in conspicuous shares.

***

Professional traders who with arrogant bearishness have been loudly proclaiming for some time past that they were going to have a joyous Christmas at the expense of the bulls found themselves well thrashed yesterday. They lost their slight hold on the market and were stampeded into a covering movement that was partly responsible for the market's persistent advance. The talent of the Stock Exchange took up the bear side a fortnight or more ago, and, although finding progress on that side impossible, the professionals have clung to their commitments in the hope that the customary ante-holiday liquidation would bring about substantial declines. But instead of looking upon the holiday period as dangerous, instead of selling out long stocks, the public has gone on buying with stronger confidence than ever before.

***

The public was continuously in evidence throughout yesterday's market. In fact, the buoyancy was all the more remarkable because of the practical absence of the reckless manipulative tactics that are usually influential in such a market. Like the buoyant days of last week, the advance in stocks seemed altogether natural, bull manipulation showing in only one or two unimportant quarters. Commission houses were active all around the room, for both local and out-of-town account. Western houses were big buyers. London was aggressively bullish.

***

Several developments of the day proved favorable influences. The dividend rate on Denver and Rio Grande preferred was advanced to 4 per cent. There were intimations in high quarters of a dividend on Missouri Pacific in the near future. The Union Pacific-Alton deal was currently reported closed. Steel trade interests continued aggressively bullish on the steel stocks. In many quarters strong interests seemed to be renewing bull operations in their own stocks. A most encouraging feature was the ease in money, coupled with a weak exchange market. Most of the call loans of the day were made at 2¼ per cent., against 2½ per cent. on Wednesday. Ninety-day money was offered liberally at 3 per cent.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of 500 threes, registered, at 107; $185,000 do., coupon, at 106⅞@107⅛, and $50,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111¾@111⅞.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Glucose Sug.	2
Am. Melting pf	2	Glucose Sug. pf	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Illinois Central	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	2	Int. Paper Co.	1¼
Am. Sugar Ref.	2	Int. Paper Co. pf.	½
Bay State Gas	1	Iowa Cent. pf.	2¼
Brooklyn Un. Gas	1¾	Minn. & St. Louis	2
Canada South	½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	¾
Chi. Gt. West	½	Missouri Pacific	2
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	1⅛	Nat. Biscuit	⅝
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	⅞	Ore. Short Line	2½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1¼	Pacific Mail	¾
Chi. Term. tr. pf.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1	Pitts. C. C. & St. L.	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf. w. iss.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3
Col. Midland	1⅝	Standard Dist.	2¼
Col. Midland pf.	1¾	Standard Dist. pf.	1
Col., H. Val. & Tol.	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1⅝
Den. & Rio Grande	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	2
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	1⅝
Des. & Ft. Dodge	¾	Union Pacific	1
Dul. So. S. & A. pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	½
Erie 2d pf.	¾	U. S. Leather	1
Ev. & T. H. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛
Federal Steel	3⅛		

Stocks Declined.

B. & O. all in pd.	2¼	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1⅝
B. & O. w. iss.	2⅞	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	½
B. & O. pf. w. iss.	1½	2d pf.	½
Central Pacific	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Chicago & Alton	1½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	¾	Southern Pacific	¾
Great North pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Kansas City P. & G.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bond Declined.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	2¾	L. E. & West. 2d	1
C. & E. Ill. con. 6s	6	Louis & Nash. 5s	1
Cal. Fuel & I. 5s	3½	Ore. Sh. Line Inc. B	1½
Co., H. V. & Tol 5s	2	T. C. & I. 1st T. 6s	1
Int. & Gt. N. 2d	1	T. C. & I. 1st Berm.	1½

Bonds Declined.

K. C., P. & G. 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $170,978,671; balance, $9,803,062; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $74,575.

Money on call in London at 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝@3¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84⅜ for demand, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜@5.23¾ less 1-16 for long, 5.21¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 15-16@95, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c. discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Northern Pacific preferred, ⅞, to 79½; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 87; Atchison, ⅜, to 19½; Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 62¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 9⅞. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 65¼; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 74⅞; St. Paul, ⅛, to 120¾; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅝, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38⅝. Illinois Central sold at 117½ and New York Central at 126½. British consols were firm at 110⅛ for money and 110⅜ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £878,000, circulation increased £480,000, bullion decreased £398,372, other securities increased £768,000, other deposits decreased £1,028,000, public deposits increased £1,301,000, notes reserve decreased £733,000, and Government securities increased £380,000. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 50.40 per cent., is now 48.03 per cent., compared with a decline from 45.91 per cent. to 42.97 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 15,700,000f., Treasury accounts current decreased 2,575,000f., gold in hand decreased 650,000f., bills discounted decreased 9,400,000f., and silver in hand increased 1,450,000f.

The Western National Bank.

A prominent Director of the Western National Bank states that Mr. V. P. Snyder, the present Vice President, will probably be elected President in Mr. Searles's place. Mr. Snyder is an experienced bank expert, and has managed the bank with admirable success during Mr. Searles's absence for the last six months.

Mr. Searles will remain on the board as an active Director.

AFTER TENNESSEE COAL.

The activity and phenomenal strength shown in Federal Steel securities is likely to be accounted for to some extent by an early announcement that other properties than those now comprising the Federal Steel Company are to come under the same control. One of the properties so to be controlled—if Wall Street forecasts can be relied upon—is the Carnegie plant at Pittsburg.

Further progress than with the Carnegie, however, is said to have been made toward the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron properties in Alabama and Tennessee. It was disclosed yesterday that representatives of the Federal Steel Company are now in the South making a special investigation into the physical condition of the Tennessee Coal plants. In yesterday's stock market Tennessee Coal was one of the especially buoyant stocks, rising to a figure not touched for a long time past. Intimations were current that the controllers of the Tennessee Coal Company can merge their property into the Federal Steel by an even exchange of Tennessee Coal common stock for Federal Steel common stock, although there is at present a wide disparity in the market quotation for the two stocks. It is said in Wall Street, however, that the plan of an even exchange of Tennessee Coal for Federal Steel common was broached and practically agreed to at a time when the two stocks were practically at a parity. Tennessee Coal, as well as Federal Steel, is now overstocked with orders, and contracts recently offered have been refused.

A conference between financiers identified with the Federal Steel Company was held in Wall Street yesterday with a view to the completion of the Tennessee Coal deal, so Wall Street authorities represented.

DIVIDEND TALK ON "MOP."

Missouri Pacific, which since its violent advance a week ago has been dull and weak, developed new activity and strength yesterday and sold up to 45 again, gaining two points net for the day. Between 35,000 and 40,000 shares of the stock changed hands. The buying was of the most confident sort. Gould brokers and also those who were active in the stock in its recent bulge bought steadily throughout the day.

In explanation of the stock's new strength came a report, said to be semi-official, that Missouri Pacific is to become a dividend payer around Jan. 1. The amount of the dividend was placed at various figures, most of the gossip naming 2 per cent. Dividend rumors on the stock were current some time ago, but were given very little attention in Wall Street. Strong interests were buyers of the stock from 30 to 35, but the Street refused to believe that they were buying it on dividend prospects. Now, however, the dividend question is given more general credence.

Interests closely identified with George J. Gould and the management of the Missouri Pacific property were yesterday talking most bullish on the stock, although they would say nothing regarding the dividend which they would allow published.

ROCK ISLAND BUOYANCY.

Rock Island was one of the strong stocks of yesterday's market. It sold up to 111⅝, making a net gain of 1¼ per cent. Inside interests and commission houses with Western connections were steady buyers. Local outside buying was also in evidence. There was some talk in the Street of the purchase of the Minneapolis and St. Louis property by the Rock Island, although nothing confirmatory of this could be obtained. It was stated yesterday that one large banking house has recently bought 10,000 shares of Rock Island stock, paid for it outright, and taken it from the Street.

St. Paul and Burlington was also very both strong, the former touching a new high price, 118½. In both commission house buying was large, and the West took round blocks of the stocks. Sentiment on the Grangers among outsiders seems to be altogether bullish.

OLD LEATHER DIVIDENDS.

Trading in Leather preferred was yesterday more active than for several days. Nearly 15,000 shares changed hands, and the stock got up above 70 and closed with a gain of 1⅛ points. This is the highest price since the stock's bulge last week about the time of the dividend deduction. Wall Street gossip yesterday explained the activity and strength of Leather preferred by intimating that accrued dividends on the stock are likely to be paid off by means of an issue of scrip. Friends of the property talked enthusiastically of such possibilities and predicted a substantial upward movement in the stock. Leather common was also quite active, and gained a full point for the day.

TRUNK LINE RUMORS.

Recent activity and buoyancy of the Lake Erie and Western issues was partly explained yesterday by rumors of the completion of plans for the organization of a new trunk line combination which, it was said, Mr. Adrian Iselin and his business associates have been working upon for some time past. The new line, it is said, contemplates including the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg and several other short lines in that section of the country—Lake Erie and Western and, on the east, possibly Jersey Central.

UNION PACIFIC AND ALTON.

Again yesterday banking interests were large buyers of the Union Pacifics, and there were persistent stories coming from usually well-informed quarters of the completion of the Alton deal. Both Union Pacific common and preferred made new high prices. There were the usual denials of the Alton rumors, and no one in authority would say anything confirmatory of the stories. In some quarters it was said that no public announcement of the matter whatever will be made until after the Union Pacific meeting on Jan. 10.

THE DENVER DIVIDEND.

As forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES some months ago, Denver and Rio Grande Directors yesterday met and increased the dividend rate on their preferred stock. The last semi-annual dividend on Denver preferred was 1½ per cent., making it a 3 per cent. stock. Yesterday the Directors declared 2 per cent. and officially stated that it was for a half year, thus making the stock a 4 per cent. dividend payer.

People close to the Denver and Rio Grande management have been anticipating such action for some time past, and the advance in the stock during the past month has been due largely to such expectations. Yesterday the stock was quite strong and active, getting up close to 70 and gaining one point net for the day. Some of the traders were inclined to think that with all the good news out Denver preferred was a good thing to sell short. Commission houses, on the other hand, looked on the stock as a preferred 4 per cent. payer, compared it with Northern Pacific preferred and others of that class, and bought it with confidence.

LOW-PRICED SHARES ACTIVE.

Low-priced stocks were more conspicuous yesterday than they have been in the present upward market movement. Chicago Great Western issues, the Colorado Midlands, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Denver and Rio Grande common, Bay State Gas, the Iowa Central stocks, Texas Pacific, Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, Leather common, Tennessee Coal and Iron, and many others selling considerably below $50 per share, were comparatively largely traded in, and in most instances showed much strength. What was most significant about their new conspicuousness, however, was the character of the buying of them. Several of the larger interests seemed to be shifting their stock-market operations from the higher-priced standard shares to the cheaper ones.

SPIRITS AND DISTILLING.

Col. Oliver H. Payne and other Standard Oil interests identified with the American Spirits and the Standard Distilling companies were credited with heavy purchases of the stocks of these properties yesterday. Those interests were said to have reached the conclusion that whiskey trade conditions fully warranted making the stocks active. American Spirits common got up to 14, and the preferred to 38¼. They both were more active than for some time. Standard Distilling common gained 2¼ points net and the preferred between one and two points on comparatively light transactions.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

The Baltimore and Ohio stocks lost ground yesterday on aggressive selling by a clique of room traders whose only reason for bearishness, according to their own statements, was that the shares have recently shown too much strength and have gone up too high. On the decline banking interests were steady, buyers and London was also active in the same way. The Street was inclined to think that some of the selling came from friends of J. J. Hill, but nothing to bear out this theory could be obtained.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in the Bank of England's rate of discount.

Increase of $426,912 in Pacific Mail's surplus net earnings for the six months ended Oct. 31.

Western railroads still suffering from shortage of cars.

Increase of $170,159 in Northwest's gross earnings for November, making an increase of $502,648 since June 1.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $159,000 additional Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville refunding mortgage 5 per cent. bonds.

Increase of $87,741 in Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific's net earnings for November, making an increase of $214,074 since July 1.

Election of J. D. Francis and Harry A. Levy to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Surplus of $197,920 shown by Denver and Rio Grande for the six months ending Dec. 31, after 2 per cent. dividend payment on preferred stock and appropriation of $105,000 for new locomotives.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

Of the roads reporting gross earnings yesterday for the second week in December, Sherman, Shreveport and Southern showed an increase of $553 and Wisconsin Central a decrease of $4,591. Of the fifty-one roads which have so far reported, twenty-three showed increases aggregating $292,364, while twenty-eight showed decreases amounting to $225,033, leaving the net increase $67,321.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Official Stock Exchange quotations:

America	375	Leather Manuf'rs'	170
American Exchange	170	Manhattan	225
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	177
Butchers & Drov's'	62	Mercantile	170
Central National	165	Merchants'	150
Chatham	290	Merchants' Ex	110
Citizens'	135	New Amsterdam	245
Commerce	210	New York	229
Continental	128	N. Y. County	1300
Corn Exchange	275	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	91
Gallatin National	300	Nat. Bank of N. A.	140
Garfield National	1060	Phenix	90
German-American	113	Seaboard National	182
Greenwich	165	Second National	450
Hanover	500	Seventh National	135
Hudson River	160	Shoe & Leather	100
Im. & Traders'	470	State of N. Y.	108
Irving	150	Western National	160

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
NORTHWEST—			
November	$3,374,871	$3,204,712	$2,478,833
From June 1	19,879,328	19,376,680	17,169,778
SHERMAN, SHREVEPORT & SOUTHERN—			
2d week Dec.	$9,604	$9,051	----
From July 1	224,215	183,643	----
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	892
2d week Dec.	$88,204	$92,795	$75,526
From July 1	2,404,731	2,386,219	2,079,744
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for November—			
Gross	$419,672	$335,482	$280,248
Op. exp. & taxes.	253,378	212,929	188,748
Net	166,294	122,553	101,500
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross	2,094,908	1,599,333	1,417,187
Net	749,971	535,897	388,818
MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.			
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for the half year ended Oct. 31—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	288,553	1,974,985	1,918,687
Op. expenses	1,383,132	1,596,166	1,623,277
Net	905,421	378,819	295,410
Res. fund for repairs	174,690	75,000	75,000
Surplus	730,731	303,819	220,410

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: German Exchange, Manhattan, Greenwich, New York Produce Exchange, Pacific, Columbia, Bank of the State of New York, Hudson River Bank, Mount Morris Bank, the Nineteenth Ward Bank, the Mutual Bank, the West Side Bank, and the Twelfth Ward Bank.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	239	240
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus, (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	4
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	111½	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	180
United Traction, Providence	79	80
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	54	54½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94¾	95¼
Brooklyn Ferry	39⅞	40½
Union Ferry	45¾	----
Union Ferry bonds	103½	103⅞

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex. int.	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	33½	34
Amsterdam pf.	68	69
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103	103¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	116
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	48
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	80	82½
St. Paul Gas stock	48	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	67	69
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	19¾	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Western Gas	95	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate common	43	44½
American Tin Plate pf.	102	102¼
American Typefounders	47	50
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco	39½	40
Continental Tobacco pf.	80¼	80½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	26	31
Knickerbocker Ice common	49¼	50
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	78¾	79¼
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	21	25
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7¼	10
Otis Elevator	26¾	27½
Otis Elevator pf.	80½	81
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	431	432
Trenton Potteries	9	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	52	58
Union Typewriter	18	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	175	176

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	16¾	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	65
Hudson River Telephone stock	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Sp Mfg Co 5s		Det City Gas 5s		Mo Pac 1st col 5s		St P. M & M, Mon ext 4s	
5,000	84½	2,000	98⅞	10,000	87¾	3,000	104
1,000	85	10,000	98½	Mob & Ohio gen 4s		Southn Ry 1st 5s	
15,000	84½	5,000	98¾	10,000	82	19,000	105⅛
5,000	84⅞	7,000	98½	Mob & Ohio new 6s		6,000	105
8,000	85	Det, Mac & M L G.		1,000	124½	10,000	105¼
Am Tob Co scrip		5,000	22	Nash, C & St L 1st		3,000	105
200	94	E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		3,000	133¾	Standard R & T inc	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		3,000	115½	Nat St'ch M Co 1st		25,000	23¼
adjustm't 4s		Elgin, Jol & E 5s		5,000	103	10,000	23½
15,000	79	10,000	104¾	N Y C & H Lake Sh col 3½s		10,000	23¾
2,000	79¼	Erie gen lien 4s		3,000	97¾	35,000	23¾
25,000	79	20,000s20F	75½	30,000	98	10,000	23
500	79¼	1,000	75¾	1,000	97⅞	15,000	23⅜
20,000	78¾	10,000	75⅝	Erie Tel & Tel 5s		Tenn C, I & R, Birm Div 1st	
15,000	78⅝	Erie Tel & Tel 5s		2,000	98	2,000	102¼
10,000	78¾	2,000	105	Mich Cent col 3½s		Tenn C, I & R, Tenn div 6s	
6,000	78⅞	3,000	105⅞	22,000	96¾	15,000	100
20,000	79	2,000	106	N Y C & St L 4s		5,000	100¼
20,000	78⅜	5,000	106⅝	2,000	106	10,000	100¼
8,000	79	5,000	106⅝	N Y, N H & H 4s con deb ctfs		1,000	101
35,000	78⅝	Erv & Ind 1st con		1,000	172½	Tex & P Ry, East Div 1st 6s	
75,000	79	6,000	102¾	N Y, O & W ref 4s		8,000	104⅞
15,000	78⅞	5,000	103	8,000	104⅞	2,000	104¼
35,000	78¾	Erv & T H gen 5s		5,000	104¾	Tex & N O con 5s	
1,000	78⅞	2,000	99¾	N Y, O & W con 5s		8,000	103¼

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price for bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Adams sold at .09, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 100 Horn Silver at 1.20, ex dividend; 50 Iron Silver at .75, 3,000 Leadville at .10, 300 Mexican at .54, 300 Mount Rosa at .18, and 1,000 Utah at .14.

On the Mining Exchange, 250 shares of Marshall Mill sold at .54@.53⅝.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.70
Belcher	.15	Kings. & Pem. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.22	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.09	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.50
Challar	.17	Ophir	.55
Chrysolite	.13	Phoenix Gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.42	Sierra Nevada	.85
Enterprise M. Co.	.55	Standard Con.	2.00
Father de Smet	.16	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.10	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.18

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Ontario	5.00
American Coal	1.25	Ophir	.45
Adams Consol.	.09	Occidental	.80
Belcher	.14	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Breece	.90	Potosi	.15
Brunswick Con.	.14	Quicksilver	1.50
Caledonia, B. H.	.60	Quicksilver pf.	6.50
Challar	.22	Savage	.12
Crown Point	.14	Sierra Nevada	.75
Chrysolite	.13	Standard	2.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Small Hopes	1.20
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Con.	.12
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.12
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.10	Yellow Jacket	.15
Catalpa	.15	Argentum Juanita	.31
Deadwood Terra	.45	Alamo	.04
Eureka Con.	.20	Anaconda	.51
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Gould & Curry	.23	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Hale & Norcross	1.50	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	50.00	Golden Fleece	.23
Horn Silver	1.20	Isabella	.29
Iron Silver	.73	Mollie Gibson	.24
Julia Con.	.01	Mount Rosa	.17
Kingston & Pemb.	.14	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.09	Portland	1.35
Little Chief	.20	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.25	Union	.17
Moulton	.20	Work	.11

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00¾	Garfield Con.	.13
Good Samaritan	.00	Isabella	.30
Larcombe	.05	Jefferson	.05½
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.01½
Waldorf	.005	Mollie Gibson	.23½
Yukon	.10	Mount Rosa	.18½
Cannon Ball	.02¾	Marshall Mill	.53
Elkton	.75	Old Gold	.003
Gold Coin, Cr. C.	1.50	Portland	1.40
Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50	Sentinel	.001½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The boom in mining stocks maintained full headway to-day. Montana ran up 14 more, to 269, and held within a few points of the highest. Butte was 2½ higher, at 85. Arcadian rose 5½, more, to 64½, reacting to 60, and later rallying to 62. Franklin rose 2, to 24, falling back to 22. Osceola gained 3¾, to 80. Arnold fell 2, to 8. Baltic lost 3, to 27½, rallying to 29½. Isle Royale was up 1¾, at 33. Winona was added to the list, and rose ¾, to 14¾.

Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 6@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5½ per cent. At the Clearing House balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Bos & Alb.	245	..	Fitchburg pf.	107½	108
Bos. & Low.	226	..	Maine Cen.	140	..
Bos. & Me.	170	..	Old Colony	198	..
Bos. & Prov.	283	..	Org. & L.	98	99
C.J. & S.Y.	129	131	West Enfield	89¾	90

Mining Companies.

Aetna, Q.	3½	..	Gold Coin M.	.50	.85
Allouez	6½	6¾	Napa	6¾	..
Arnold	9¼	10	Osceola	79½	79
Atlantic	30½	31½	Pioneer	5¾	6
B. & Cr. Ck.	37½	42½	Quincy	141	144
Bos. & Mon.	267	268	Santa Ysabel	6	6½
Butte & Bos.	84¼	84½	Tamarack	173	175
Cal. & Hecla	615	625	Tecumseh	4¾	5¼
Centennial	30	30½	Wolverine	32½	33
Franklin	21½	22			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	274	275	L. C. S. S.	23	..
Dom. Coal	33	33¼	Mex. Tel.	1¼	1⅝
Dom. C. pf.	111	115	N. E. Tel.	..	135
Ed. El. Ill.	196	..	U. S. Oil	27½	28
Erie Tel	43	45	U. S. Rub.	44	..
Gen. El.	93	93½	West. Elec.	39	39½
Gen. El. pf.	158	160	West. El. pf.	62	63

Unlisted Securities.

Old Dominion Coal Mining	31⅞	32½

Financial Continued on Page 12.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 19th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking rooms, No. 287 Greenwich St., on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., and the following resolution will be presented to the shareholders to be voted upon between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., as follows:

Resolved, That Section 2 of the Articles of Association be amended, so as to provide that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than seven and not more than fifteen persons, in place of eleven, as now constituted.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

New York, 10th December, 1898.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau St., on Tuesday, 10th January, 1899, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Notice is also given that a proposed amendment of the third article of the Articles of Association, increasing the number of the Board of Directors from thirteen to fifteen, will be moved for adoption at this meeting.

The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 22, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Henry Elias Brewing Company for the election of five Directors for the year 1899, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, at No. 403 East 54th Street, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst. and will remain closed till the 17th day of January, 1899.

JOSEPH F. LIPPE, Secretary.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
34 Avenue and 57th Street.
New York, December 22d, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of Officers and Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 11th, 1899, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, December 10th, 1898.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Henderson Bridge Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Henderson Bridge Company will be held at the company's office, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 2d of January prox. The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 23d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of January, 1899.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., December 5th, 1898.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 20th, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1899. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York National Banking Association,
New York, Dec. 9, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899.

The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Seventh National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 15th, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking room, Nos. 182 and 184 Broadway, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 10, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.
December 7th, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, December 9th, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13893	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18958	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18962	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
289	7762	13958	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7994	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45604
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
577	8057	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14188	19247	32681	37956	45637
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46286
622	8148	14194	19338	32868	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46369
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14334	19508	33023	38495	46421
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38668	46459
988	8318	14447	19648	33124	38693	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1156	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46498
1307	8365	14521	20033	33245	38793	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33308	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8466	14816	20553	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2255	8484	14838	20604	33599	38992	46806
2268	8636	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2269	8675	14842	20637	33643	39116	46818
2366	8686	14845	20639	33666	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2853	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
2909	8877	14862	20738	33717	39205	46994
3070	8932	14879	20747	33732	39218	46997
3083	8936	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8958	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3695	9002	14933	20825	34049	39446	47092
3727	9044	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	9065	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	9068	15017	20892	34001	39641	47143
3772	9093	15048	20903	34092	39671	47178
3789	9098	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9238	15109	20929	34157	39761	47223
2845	9653	15215	20931	34160	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20936	34161	32793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20966	34206	39814	47227
3950	9011	15253	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4048	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47335
4076	9277	15590	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9509	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	40253	47380
4148	9347	15593	21145	34313	41571	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41263	47390
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41841	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41366	47479
4185	9579	15624	21918	34320	41422	47489
4191	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9990	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579
4196	9661	15641	21953	34330	41524	47788
4199	9674	15702	21954	34350	41532	47789
4213	9902	15717	28483	34358	41543	47816
4231	9907	15741	28485	34382	41560	47820
4235	9924	15770	28513	34435	41591	47883
4243	9925	15776	28514	34495	41604	47937
4248	9969	15781	28516	34496	41607	47982
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28614	34515	41615	48043
4328	10002	15820	28616	34561	41623	48081
4391	10025	15826	28640	34591	41677	48082
4403	10027	15836	28648	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34596	41815	48135
4405	10050	15849	28723	34598	41932	48183
4407	10089	15849	28902	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15890	28904	34626	41989	48258
4461	10172	15906	28923	34630	42021	48276
4463	10175	15920	28960	34650	42169	48360
4467	10237	16030	28973	34651	42197	48426
4482	10252	16031	29075	34696	42214	48435
4484	10313	16039	28976	34702	42293	48491
4497	10414	16040	28977	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	28993	34708	42332	48536
4505	10563	16043	28994	34711	42338	48572
4506	10585	16045	29059	34738	42339	48613
4539	10591	16049	29060	34746	42341	48742
4541	10591	16061	29137	34766	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16066	29139	34768	42416	48922
4546	10603	16070	29227	34784	42439	48959
4562	10698	16089	29228	34790	42508	48997
4571	10634	16097	29229	34835	42548	49149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4677	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4692	10777	16180	29240	34908	43181	49273
4702	10791	16181	29242	34926	43201	49274
4698	0822	16189	29244	34950	43229	45275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4754	10836	16229	29357	35020	43325	49404
4783	10903	16231	29423	35052	43327	49407
4784	10904	16238	29518	35054	43328	49546
4831	10908	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4850	11026	16309	29533	35101	43357	49587
4868	11029	16332	29580	35111	43358	49620
4916	11029	16344	29582	35122	43370	49652
4920	11042	16360	29641	35123	43370	49692
4937	11048	16360	29864	35124	43378	49696
4942	11063	16381	29666	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29667	35127	43415	49698
5103	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5108	11127	16410	29705	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49832
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5349	11157	16458	29729	35183	43846	49871
5350	11171	16460	29733	35187	43848	49897
5340	11207	16474	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29746	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16482	29748	35264	53851	49922
5360	11224	16541	29750	35270	43853	49923
5378	11229	16549	29794	35340	43904	49926
5339	11249	16550	29804	35346	43916	49981
5341	11253	16572	29811	35348	43979	49982
5170	11253	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16624	29814	35388	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5491	11267	16721	29832	35390	44090	50171
5499	11289	16749	29879	35391	44101	50173
5500	11311	16742	29880	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16745	29873	35393	44123	50186
5517	11392	16753	29911	35397	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50188
5522	11369	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11437	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11548	16799	29941	35452	44132	50203
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5554	11556	16793	29950	35546	44137	50304
5555	11557	16802	29951	35548	44138	50388
5568	11604	16805	29952	35569	44139	50392
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29995	35617	44144	50672
5574	11626	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5575	11635	16827	30025	35828	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5594	11775	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5604	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5705	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35893	44154	51111
5711	11790	16843	30124	35938	44157	51116
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30160	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30169	35992	44161	51163
5893	11856	16890	30170	36004	44166	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36033	44167	51166
5885	11891	16963	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16966	30207	36143	44169	51200
5934	11911	17090	30216	36186	44170	51241
6051	11960	17045	30258	36193	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30352	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51336
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51338
6131	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6215	12212	17181	30368	36420	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51434
6225	12268	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30458	36504	44249	51556
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51595
6244	12329	17304	30541	36597	44300	51715
6248	12427	17359	30947	36656	44301	51730
6255	12446	17398	30673	36668	44303	51731
6263	12474	17399	30678	36689	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36684	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36686	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6368	12489	17478	30728	36714	44339	52288
6377	12493	17556	30728	36720	44362	52323
6378	12503	17565	30729	36735	44363	52325
6379	12507	17067	30734	36736	44383	52357
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44386	52373
6172	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
6476	12513	17740	30843	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17741	30878	36775	44529	52438
6585	12080	17757	30951	36776	44531	52473
6604	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6055	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6661	12709	17820	3101	36780	44036	52551
6725	12724	17829	31133	36791	44039	52604
6806	12764	17867	31130	36796	44041	52633

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Trustee.

By G. SHERMAN,

Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.

A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Twenty-five (425) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

276	3746	9635	14537	17873	30537	41482
279	3755	10004	14586	18003	30602	41753
295	3873	10184	14579	18201	30735	42034
362	3889	10255	14653	18245	30835	42039
409	3915	10371	14686	18413	31376	42040
615	4187	10378	14814	18424	31788	42186
720	4332	10379	14829	18547	31869	42215
738	4351	10417	14882	18606	31922	42342
1118	4936	10427	14885	18696	32006	42343
1142	5468	10484	14893	18737	32048	42370
1148	5469	10440	14887	18782	32046	43554
1291	5763	10533	14888	18898	32254	43605
1469	5824	10586	14952	19160	32321	43905
1507	5937	10593	14956	19221	32372	44116
1546	6021	10695	14989	19223	32398	44128
1594	6092	10687	15007	19251	32468	44156
1597	6207	10701	15061	19384	32469	44184
1608	6237	10734	15155	19386	32616	44535
1751	6501	10808	15231	19440	32760	44633
1762	6791	10827	15375	19451	32849	44637
1783	6932	10829	15377	19574	32856	44672
1811	7015	10899	15393	19620	32857	44789
2235	7130	10995	15429	19635	32893	44985
2236	7132	10996	15430	19661	32984	44989
2290	7148	11114	15433	20745	33243	45072
2372	7195	11203	15434	20838	33249	45089
2395	7251	11244	15442	20904	33264	45181
2447	7280	11298	15470	20905	33295	45379
2465	7517	11595	15499	20915	34087	45568
2467	7526	11767	15501	21086	34315	45569
2468	7529	11776	15527	21148	34501	45863
2472	7759	11802	15572	21618	34542	46287
2474	7849	11937	15573	21625	34701	46632
2706	7851	11977	15575	21633	34703	47173
2728	7856	12024	15592	21690	35007	47295
2741	7865	12217	15626	21773	35056	47423
2879	7898	12249	15628	21872	35253	47458
2915	7904	12312	15714	21956	35372	47882
2918	7953	12407	15744	22512	35448	48490
2942	7955	12476	16221	28518	35898	48731
2961	8103	12528	16230	28827	36131	48864
2982	8122	12790	16241	28828	36503	48961
3073	8130	12863	16253	28831	36505	49088
3081	8

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The stock market was again decidedly active. At the opening the brokers were "Tin Plate wild." They had orders in every part of the room and the telephones were constantly busy with more. The movement now exceeds the old Moore activity almost every day. The high mark in the Moore campaign was 28,000 shares. This campaign has developed activity to the extent of 38,000 shares in a single day. Tin Plate common opened at 42, in a minute was at 43, gradually advanced, with enormous transactions, to 44, and closed at noon at 43¾. The preferred shares were neglected and weak, selling at 102¼@101.

Biscuit common was active, selling from 52½ to 53⅝, then off to 52, and again recovering to 52⅝. Preferred sold from 106 to 105⅝. Linseed Oil was listed this morning. The preferred sold at 78, then to 80, and then off to 75½. There was apparently no inside support. The common sold at 22 to 23, then off to 22, but recovered to 23¼. For some reason or other Match was sold down from 147 to 145¾. City Railway sold at 265.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32⅜
C. & C. H. C. & D.	62½
Chicago Brew. & Malting Co.	3½
Chicago Brew. & Malting Co. pf.	22
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	42
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	145
Lake Street Elevated	13¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	29
North Chicago Street Railroad	223
Street's West S. Car Line	19
West Chicago Street Railroad	93¾
South Side Elevated R. R. Co.	74½
National Biscuit common	51¾
National Biscuit preferred	105⅞
American Steel & Wire common	39⅞
American Steel & Wire preferred	98

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.07	.08	Hale & Norc.	1.50	1.60
Alpha Con.	.02	.03	Justice	.15	.15
Andes	.03	.04	Kentuck Con.	.09	.11
Belcher	.17	.17	Mexican	.26	.29
Best & Belcher	.32	.34	Occidental Con.	.85	.90
Bullion	.02	.21	Ophir	.48	.50
Caledonia	.22	.21	Overman	.06	.06
Challenge Con.	.15		Potosi	.14	.16
Chollar	.14	.15	Savage	.10	.20
Confidence	.85	.85	Sierra Nevada	.77	.81
Con. Cal. & Va.	.98	1.05	Standard	2.25	2.25
Con. New York	.02		Union Con.	.12	.14
Crown Point	.15	.17	Utah Con.	.08	.20
Gould & Curry	.21	.24	Yellow Jacket	.20	.18

Silver bars, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 45¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.—Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday.—Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	4¾	4¾	5¼
Anaconda	55½	57	56	56¾
Anchoria	92	93	93	93
Argentum	34½	36	37½	38
Battle	39¾	39⅞	39½	39⅞
Columbine	13½	14	13¾	13⅞
Consolidated	84	85	85	85½
Elkton	78½	78¾	78½	78¾
El Paso	10	10	9¾	10
Findley	16½	16¾	16⅝	16¾
Gibson	23½	25	23½	24
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	80	85	81	83
Gold Coin	155	156	155	158
Garfield	14½	14¾	14	14¾
Isabella	31¼	31⅝	32	32
Independence	58½	58¾	58	58
Jackpot	35	35¾	32¼	33¼
Jefferson	6	7¼	6	7½
Matoa	29¼	30	29	29¼
Moon Anchor	125	126¼	124	126
Portland	145¼	146	148½	149
Pharmacist	3⅝	4	3⅝	3⅞
Rawlings	39	40¾	40	41
Rosa	19⅝	20½	19½	20
Union	18¼	18⅝	18½	19
Vindicator	100	102½	100	102½
Work	14¾	14½	13¼	13⅝

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Electropathic Company of Buffalo, to manufacture electrical apparatus; capital, $1,000. Directors—Alfred C. Scheu, Helen Z. M. Rodgers, and Elbert Rodgers, Buffalo.

Rambusch Glass and Decorating Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. W. Rambusch, William F. Hencken, and George B. Hencken, New York City.

National Wholesale Grocers' Board of Trade of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Cornelius S. Loder, New York City; Charles D. MacDougall and Alvin Thomas, Brooklyn.

American Photo-Engravers and Electrotypers' Board of Trade of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Cornelius S. Loder, New York City; Alvin Thomas and Charles D. MacDougall, Brooklyn.

Elsas Paper Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. C. Eckhardt, Jersey City; Theodore Hawley, Brooklyn; Herman Elsas, S. Louis Reinhart, and Isador Kuhe, New York City.

Century History Company of New York City, to publish a history of the State of New York entitled "The Empire State in Three Centuries;" capital, $30,000. Directors—Lewis A. Williams, Peekskill, William B. Gay and Omie T. Vedder, New York City.

American Indies Development Syndicate of New York City, to deal in real estate in the colonies in the West Indies and Pacific Ocean; capital, $25,000. Directors—Elzear A. Protois, Flushing; W. N. Lawrence, Robert P. Noah, Jurden E. Seeley, and Robert Kahn, New York City.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

C. B. Rouss the Buyer of 555 Broadway—Fifth Avenue Business Property Sold—Other Dealings.

The Broadway sale mentioned in these columns yesterday involves No. 555. This property, which consists of a five-story store and loft building on a plot 25 by 200, running through to Mercer Street, has been sold by Francis T. Underhill for William Waldorf Astor to Charles Broadway Rouss. This parcell adjoins the Rouss building on the north, but it is authoritatively stated that any immediate improvement of the property is not contemplated. The price is reported at a little less than $175,000.

Martin & Brother have disposed of their property, 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue, the transfer having been made yesterday for a stated consideration of $500,000. The buyer is T. E. Roessle of Washington, who gives in part payment property on Sixteenth Street in that city. William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the transaction. Nos. 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue, covering a 66-foot frontage between Fortieth and Forty-first Streets, opposite the site of the proposed Public Library, were acquired by Martin & Brother about a year and a half ago, and the four-story dwellings originally on the plot were remodeled for business purposes soon afterward.

M. & L. Hess have resold for Emil Auerbach, 41 East Twenty-first Street, which they recently purchased for him, to Builder Walter M. Fernbach, who will erect on the lot an eight-story building.

Mrs. Josephine Schmid has taken title from Ashbel P. Fitch to 411 Broadway, recently purchased by the latter from Arthur A. Carey. The consideration named in the deed is $132,500. This property adjoins the southeast corner of Broadway and Lispenard Street, already owned by Mrs. Schmid, and also at the rear, her holdings at 64 and 66 Lispenard Street, thus giving her control of a plot fronting 50 feet on Broadway and 140 feet on Lispenard Street. A mortgage for $90,000 on 411 Broadway, made by Ashbel P. Fitch in favor of Arthur A. Carey was also recorded yesterday.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold the six-story apartment house, southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth Street, 27.6 by 96.

It is reported that James H. Havens has bought for improvement two lots on the east of West End Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundredth Street.

Leitner & Marks have sold, for a Mr. Linck, the plot, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Washington Avenue, 100 by 100.

R. Townsend has sold, through Charles S. Kohler & Brother, to Cummings & Ferguson, the lot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and First Street, 25 by 100.

Gordon Brothers have sold to an investor the five-story flat, 462 Amsterdam Avenue, one of a row of three recently completed between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets.

M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold, for Smith Brothers, for about $54,000, the two five-story flats, 84 and 86 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, each 20 by 100.11.

Samuel E. Jacobs has bought the five four-story buildings, 103 to 111 East Seventh Street, 99.10 by 97.6.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Michael Steiner, for $15,500, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 127 East Fifty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway.

By Philip A. Smyth, public auction sale, 307 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 119 feet east of Second Avenue, 19 by 100.10, three-story brick and frame dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Daniel F. Ingraham, referee, 508 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 123 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 17 by 50, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,454.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William T. Read, referee, 486 Pearl Street, 31.3 by 125 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with a coal yard at the rear. Due on judgment, $38,661.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Herman W. Schmitz, referee, southeast corner of White Plains Road and Logan Street, William's Bridge, 25.7 by 100 by 25 by 107.4, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,981.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, John Ford, referee, Old Albany Post Road, west side, 420.5 feet north of Delafield's Lane, 65 by 352.5 by 66 by 335, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,697.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Isaac Bell Brennan, referee, 1,271 Stebbins Avenue, northwest side, 104.2 feet southwest of Chisholm Street, 25 by 90.11, two-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,543.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 71 Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 87.3; James Shay of 75 Henry Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 98 and 100 Washington Street, for a one-story brick office, 12 by 16; Porter & Jones of 1,509 Broadway, owners; David W. King, architect; cost, $250.

Woodycrest Avenue, southwest corner of Kemp Place, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 24.10 by 49.10; Mrs. Augusta M. Gay, premises, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $6,000.

Cogan's Lane, north side, 104.4 feet east of Riverdale Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 27.6 by 36.6; James Mulligan, owner; J. J. Kennedy, architect.

Alterations.

Kemp Place, south side, 50 feet west of Woodycrest Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Augusta M. Gay, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $4,000.

Pelham Avenue, south side, 56 feet east of Lorillard Street, to a two-story frame tenement; Julia Dennerlein of 2,504 Lorillard Street, owner; M. Lussieu, architect; cost, $1,000.

Singing Society Gives a Mortgage.

The Beethoven Maennerchor (corporation) has given a mortgage to the Mutual Life Insurance Company for $60,000 on its former down-town home, 210 to 214 Fifth Street. The mortgage is for five years at 4 per cent. interest.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 22.

AVENUE C, 205, w s, 25x70; Elias Kempner to Meier Reis. $1

BAY AV, s s, adjoining land of William H. Lyon and 210 ft w of Main St, City Island; Lydia A. Scofield to Benedict P. May

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 95th St, 75.6x100; the Metropolitan Improvement Company to Theresa Reinhardt. 100

BROADWAY, alt w s, 25x100; Ashbel P. Fitch and wife to Josephine Schmid. 132,500

BROADWAY, 411, w s, 25x100; Arthur A. Carey and wife to Ashbel P. Fitch. 132,500

COLUMBUS AV, n s, Lot 28, map of 211 lots at Van Nest Station, portion of the Downing estate, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Charles Zeltz

CROSBY ST, 151, e s, 25x100.11x25x104.6; Lillian M. Dougherty and another to Josephine M. Carney. 600

GREEN ICH ST, 128, w s, 20.2x79x irr; Max Solomon to Rachel Ziegler and another.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, w s, at juction of 182d St, runs w 183.4x n 105x168.11x 105.11; Blazius Ryer to E. C. Potter. 1

LOT 5, map Clason's Point, containing 1 50-100 acres; Clinton Stephens and wife to Mary Gassner. 54

LOTS 146 and 147, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate; Eva Steinmetz to Joseph Tesoro

LOTS 59, 60, and 61, Block 2,511, map of 272 lots, Kemp estate; Frederick L. Brewer to Louisa Brewer. 1,200

LOTS 337 and 338, Block I, and Lots 146 and 147, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, Joseph Tesoro to John Marion. 1

MADISON ST, 101, n s, 25x100; Louis Gordon and others to Bernard Scheinkman

MORNINGSIDE AV EAST, e s, 25.5 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins to Johanna O'Connell. $1

OAKLAND PLACE, n s, 109 ft w of Crotona Av, 23x98x23x98.4; C. Adelbert Becker to Lutheria M. Bolster.

ORCHARD ST, e s, adjoining land of William Barnett and Henry Cruger, 25x 65; Mary Cohen to Nathan Hoggen. 1

RUTGERS PLACE, 21, n s, 26x110; Charles Donohue to Maria Kantorowicz

RUTGERS PLACE, n s, 52.6 ft w of Clinton St, 26x110; John Delahunty to Maria Kantorowicz. 2,500

RUTGERS PLACE, s e corner of Jefferson St, 114.10x83.4x irregular; Edwin H. Crampton to Michael Fay and another. 3,250

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 85th St, 27.5x98.4x27.2x92.5; John T. Farley to Willard C. Vail. 1

VALENTINE AV, w s, 619.8 ft s of 180th St, 16.8x96.9x16.8x96.6; Isaac L. Dunn to Winslow E. Buzby. 20,000

VANDEWORTH ST, e s, 75 ft s of 167th St, 25x100; Ferdinand Glomb and wife to August Glomb. 1

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 60.6 ft w of Eagle Av, 60.6x109x61x115; Henry D. Furroy and another to Isaac Boehm. 250

WEST END AV, n e cor of 68th St, 200.10 to 69th st x 100; Maria W. Andreas, individually and as executrix, to Edward Oppenheimer and another. 100

3D AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 52d St, 25x100.7 x25x101.8; Gregg Wilson, referee, to Charlotte A. Mount and another. 1

3D AV, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 25x 100; John Marion to Joseph Tesoro. 26,250

5TH AV, 463 to 469, w s, 26.7 ft n of 40th St, 66x95; Wm. Grayson and W. Clarence Martin and wives, to Theophilus E. Roessle. 500,000

23D ST, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 58.7x 98.9; Joseph McElroy, jr., referee, to Julius J. Lyons and another. 25,000

30TH ST, East, 20x98.9; Ann M. Deen to Maggie A. Peffer. 1

33D ST, 338 West, 20x98.9; George A. Schastey to Harris Mandelbaum and another, ¼ part. 1

33D ST, 338 West, 20x98.9; Charles A. Schastey, by guardian, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, ¼ part. 1

33D ST, 338 West, 20x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Patrick A. Geoghegan. 1

35TH ST, n s, 143.9 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x 98.9; Martial A. Taconnet to Hortense U. Dube. 1

36TH ST, 157 West, 19.8x98.9; Benjamin L. Curtis to Lewis C. Giles. 1,000

36TH ST, 157 West, 19.8x98.9; Jessie Giles, individually and as executrix, to Benjamin L. Curtis. 1,000

39TH ST, n s, 78 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Hannah A. West and others to Josephine L. Price, ⅞ part. 21,333

39TH ST, n s, 98 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Presbyterian Home for Aged Women to Josephine L. Price. 10,667

40TH ST, 231 East, 12.4x98.9; John McKew to Luke A. Burke. 5,000

54TH ST, 126 West, 25x100.3; Ann Duffy to Robert Scoville. 13,000

61ST ST, 222 and 224 West, 50x100.5; Mary H. Allen to Ada H. Hart. 32,000

62D ST, 225 West, 25x100.5; Ida R. Baker and another to Reginald S. Blake. 22,500

67TH ST, 239 West, 25x100.5; Mary H. Allen to Ada H. Hart. 7,005

80TH ST, 167 West, 30x102.2; Joseph Cirrito to Domenico Serra. 100

92D ST, n s, 93 ft w of Madison Av, 20.4x 100.8, Isaac Untermyer, trustee, to Adelaide Steinhardt.

92D ST, s s, 113.4 ft w of Madison Av, 19.7x100.8; Isaac Untermyer, trustee, to Helen Siesfeld. 1

93D ST, 310 East, 25x100.8; Henry Alter and wife to Mary Stein. 59,000

95TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 17.5x100.8; Hudson Hoagland to Francis M. Jencks. 42,000

97TH ST, 166 West, 17x100.11; James L. Miller and wife to John H. Hewson. 1

165TH ST, n w corner of West End Av, 75 x100.11; Joseph Hamershlag and others to Hamilton M. Weed. 1

114TH ST, 72 and 74 East, 75x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Brazlus Ryer. 1

124TH ST, 52 East, 18x100.11; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Sigmund Cohn. 9,450

125TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 108x 99.11; John C. O'Connor to Roscoe R. Frohock. 4,000

132D ST, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Lewis A. Sayre to Frederick J. Baiechun. 1

136TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of Brown Place, 100x190; Gustav F. Tausig, executor, to Furman V. Gaines and another. 21,000

145TH ST, 408 West, 15.6x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Henrietta A. Laitham. 10

145TH ST, 410 West, 15.6x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Ella I. Chase. 10

153D ST, 626 East, 25x100; Henry Diehl and others to James F. Meehan. 3,600

159TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins to Morgan V. Gress. 100

159TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Johanna O'Connell to Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins. 1

Recorded Leases.

AHDERS, Claus, and another to Henry Kellner and another; 2,282 2d Av, n e corner of 117th St; 10 years. $1,800 $2,000

BLESSING, Francis, to M. J. Kilcoyne; 2,511 8th Av, n w corner of 134th St, 5 1-3 years. 2,500

CAHILL, John M., to Joseph G. Caravatti; 7th Av, n e corner of 120th St, 5 years. 780, 900

GORDON, Robert, and another to Christian Evers; 799 Park Av, n e corner of 74th St, 5 years. $1,200, 1,400

LIPPE, Henry J., to James Denning; 794 11th Av, 3 1-3 years. 960

MARKS, Edward N., to Adam J. Englehard; Columbus Av, s w corner of 67th St, 5 years. 2,850

VENTURIERI, Pasquale, to Raffaele Bastone; 2,211 1st Av, 5 years. 2,100

WALLACE, Ruth A., to Frederick Kohberg; 503 West 50th St, 8 years. 780

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, Henry, to Henry J. Flohr; Bathgate Av, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, ½ year. $2,000

ACKER, Henry, to Henry J. Flohr; Bathgate Av, e s, 125 ft s of 174th St, ½ year. 2,000

ALLAN, William, to Ada H. Hart; 57th St, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 50x200.10 to 56th St, secures bond. 17,000

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to William Watson, Jr.; Lot 297, map partition of William Adee estate, 3 years. 2,000

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to William Watson, Jr.; Lot 298, map partition of William Adee estate, 3 years. 2,000

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to William Watson, Jr.; Lot 296, map partition of William Adee estate, 3 years. 2,000

BAISLEY, George P., and Thomas B. Watson to William Watson, Jr.; Lot 295, map partition of William Adee estate, 3 years. 2,000

BALSCHUN, Frederick J., to Emily M. Crosby; 132d St, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 20,000

BEETHOVEN MAENNERCHOR, a corporation, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 210 to 214 East 5th St, 5 years. 60,000

BOERM, Isaac, to Henry D. Furroy & Meyer Butzel; Westchester Av, s s, 60.6 ft w of Eagle Av, 1 year. 10,500

CASSIDY, James H., to Bridget C. Sullivan; 136th St, s s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years. 14,250

CENTRAL STABLE COMPANY to William F. Morgan; 2d Av, n w corner of 47th St, 3 years. 50,000

COHN, Sigmund, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 124th St, 52 East, 1 year. 7,500

COSTELLO, Mary A., to Walter T. Marvin; Aqueduct Av, e s, 76 ft n of Buchanan Place, 3 years. 3,700

DE CASTROVERDE, Emelia A., and Salvadore, to Daniel Levy; 332 West 28th St, 1 year. 1,000

DE CASTROVERDE, Emelia A. and Salvadore, to Louis Frank; 332 West 28th St, 1 year. 4,000

ENGELHARD, Adam J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 154 Columbus Av, saloon lease, demand. 6,200

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Boston Av, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 3 years. 3,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Sherman Av, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 3 years. 8,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to the Union Dime Savings Institution; Post Av, n w corner of Emerson St, 3 years. 4,000

FITCH, Ashbel P., to Arthur A. Carey; 411 Broadway, 3 years. 90,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Charles F. Ballard; 5th Av, s e corner of 118th St, 5 years. 33,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Frederic De P. Foster, as trustee, &c.; 118th St, s s, 85 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years. 18,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Frederic De P. Foster, trustee; 5th Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 118th St, 5 years. 18,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Holland House Company; 5th Av, e s, 75.11 ft s of 119th St, 3 years. 18,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, &c.; 118th St, s s, 135 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years. 18,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee, &c.; 118th St, ss, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years. 18,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia and Julius, to Sarah A. Sands; 5th Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 118th St, 5 years. 18,000

FRIEDEL, Marie, to George N. Dorney; 163d St, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand. 1,500

GAINES, Furman V., and Hugh L. Roberts to Gustav F. Tausig, executor, &c.; 136th St, n s, 370 ft w of Brown Place, 1 year. 19,500

GEOGHEGAN, Patrick A., to Daniel J. O'Connor, trustee; 338 West 33d St, 5 years. 10,000

GHIO, Edward A. and Alpino, to Ernest E. M. Bullowa; Macdougal St, s e s, 113.8 ft n e of Spring St, 1 year. 600

GOTTLIEB, Henry, to Agnes W. McCallum; 156th St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 1,000

HART, Frieda, to Wilhelmine F. D. Poetzscht; 118th St, s s, 33 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year. 4,000

HIRSH, Edward and Henry, to William E. D. Stokes; 86th St, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 20 years. 38,000

HUTER, John, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 506 West 185th St, installments. 9,210

ISAACS, Barney, to Leon Tuchmann; 54 Columbia St, 1 year. 4,000

ISAACS, Barney, to Leon Tuchmann; 266 Delancey St, and 50 and 52 Columbia St, 1 year. 6,600

JARVIS, John A., trustee, to Bank for Savings; 18th St, s s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years. 1,700

JENCKS, Francis M., to Hudson Hoagland; 95th St, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 1 year. 28,000

JENKINS, Ida L. and Mary E., to Johanna O'Connell; 159th St, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years. 2,000

KOHRBAUM, Marie, to Charles M. and Henriette Wunderlich; 502 6th St, leasehold, installments. 3,800

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Margaretta C. Clark; 114th St, s s, 340 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years. 20,000

KNAPP, Eliza R., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; 100th St, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, installments. 11,733

LEVIN, Joseph, to Emanuel Lowinson; Washington Av, widened, e s, 192.9 ft n of 163d St, 3 years. 12,000

LEVIN, Joseph, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; Washington Av, as widened, e s, 192.9 ft n of 163d St, 1 year. 1,500

LYONS, Julius J., and R. Rosalie Piza Mendes to Mary A. Caffrey; 23d St, s s, 171.4 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 28,000

MEEHAN, James F., to Henry Diehl and others; 626 East 153d St, 2 years. 2,500

OESTING, William C., to Ernest Ehrmann; 306 St. Ann's Av, 3 years. 14,000

OESTING, William C., to Ernest Ehrmann; 300 and 298 St. Ann's Av, 3 years, 2 mortgages. 28,000

OPPENHEIMER, Edward, and Isaac Metzger to Maria W. Andreas; West End Av, n e cor of 68th St; 200.10 to 69th St x100, 3 years. 60,000

ORVIS, Sarah M., individually and as executrix, &c., to Edward H. R. Green, trustee; 287 Broadway, also strip 0.2½x 96.5 adjoining, 3 years. 68,000

PURDY, James H. and William T., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 3d Av, e s, 75.10 ft n of 114th St, 5 years. 18,000

REINHARDT, Theresa, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; Boulevard, n w corner of 95th St, 1 year. 82,500

REINHARDT, Theresa, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; Boulevard, n w corner of 95th St, demand. 85,000

REINHARDT, Theresa, to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; Boulevard, w s, 125.8 ft n of 92d St, 1 year. 7,500

REIS, Meier, to Irving R. and Martin H. Kempner; 205 Avenue C, installments. 2,500

RYER, Blazius, to Anna M. Somerville; 114th St, s s, 30 and 67.6 ft w of Park Av, 2 years, 2 mortgages. 8,496

SCHEINKMAN, Bernard, to Louis Gordon and others; Madison St, 101, 4½ years. 1,800

STEIN, Mary, to Henry Alter; 310 East 93d St, 3 years. 2,000

TESORO, Joseph, to John Marion; 3d Av, e s, 25 ft s of 171st St, 1 year. 2,200

TIMPSON, Allen W., and Ann E. Timpson; 79th St, n s, 272 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years. 10,000

WEED, Hamilton M., to Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer; n w corner of West End Av and 165th St, 1 year. 29,000

WIEDERSUM, Margaret, to the Greater New York Savings Bank; n s of Buchanan Place, 100 ft w of Jerome Av, 1 year. 400

WILDER, Elizabeth J., to James Owen; 129th St, n s, 443.9 ft w of 7th Av, installments. 1,200

WILLIAMS, Charlotte A., to John J. Brady; Marion Av, s e corner of Oliver St, or Av, ½ year.

WYSE, Matilda, to Alfred M. Hoyt; 23d St, s s, 350 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year. 950

ZIEGLER, Rachel, and others to Frances C. O'Connor; 128 Greenwich St, 5 years. 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALLAN, Mary E., executrix, &c., to Ada H. Hart. $122,000

BREWER, Frederick L., to Louisa Brewer. Nom.

CHAMBERS, John A., to Mary A. Lockman. 23,000

FIELD, William H., executor, to Hannah B. and Phebe A. Field. 9,000

GRANNIS, George H., executor, &c., to Mary L. Grannis. 7,000

HARE-POWEL, Robert J., and another, trustees, &c., to Robert J. Hare-Powel and another, trustees. Nom.

KENNEDY, John J., to John Yule. 2,000

KENNEDY, John J., to John Yule. 2,000

MORGAN, William F., to J. Pierpont Morgan. 40,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ANTHONY AV, n e corner of 176th St, 184x121.5x90x169; Edward McCann against Anna H. Gerding, owner and contractor. $183

ELTON AV, 746 and 748; Herrmann Horenburger against the German Dutch Reformed Church of the Village of Melrose, owners; Rev. G. H. Miller and F. Gambel, contractors. 338

ELTON AV, w s, 40 ft s of 161st St, 50 x100; John J. Brady against John Woodruff and ——— Ohlsen, owners and contractors. 68

6TH AV, 358, and 65 West 22d St; Eduardo Cappi against James Hencken, owner; Ferdinand Fischer, contractor. 85

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; White Brick and Terra Cotta Company against John F. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor. 254

85TH ST, 343 West; Frank J. Tyler against the Colonial Building Company, owner and contractor. 66

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 50 x100; Earl Mansfield against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor. 57

163D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Christianson Brothers against Marie Friedel, owner and contractor. 113

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

DUANE ST, 82; Consolidated Construction Company, on Josephine D. McLaughlin to Felting & Glackner. 315

Lis Pendens.

ANN ST, 28; Juliet M. Burdick against John Pettit and others, (foreclosure, of mortgage;) attorney, H. M. Russell.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 72.7 ft n of 187th St, 22x99.11x24x99.11; 187th St, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 31.11x72.7, actions 4 and 5; Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees, against Mary J. O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. A. Lane.

CENTRE ST, 88 and 90; Robert C. and Harriet C. Peters against Rebecca H. Queen and others, (partition;) attorney, B. Yates.

ELTON AV, w s, 40 ft s of 161st St, 50x100; John J. Brady and others against John Woodruff and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. R. Carrington.

20TH ST, 333 and 143 West; National Union Bank of Reading against Jacob Riger and others, 2 actions, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Atwater & Cruikshank.

34TH ST, 318 and 320 East; Sidney Blumenthal against the Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House and others, (action to set aside foreclosure and sale;) attorney, C. S. Hayes.

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 75x100.5; New York County National Bank against F. Foehrenbach Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

47TH ST, n s, 431.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; United States Trust Company of New York against Henry W. A. Haase and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

J. R. ROBINSON & CO.—Jed R. Robinson, William A. Phillips, and William H. O'Neill, composing the firm of J. R. Robinson & Co., importers of millinery goods and artificial flowers at 31 East Seventeenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to August J. Abadie without preference. Mr. Robinson resides at Malden, Mass., and the other two partners in this city. Mr. Robinson began the business in 1890, but was not successful, and made an assignment on Dec. 12, 1892. He made a settlement with the creditors, and formed the present firm on Jan. 1, 1894, afterward claiming a capital of $12,000, but they have had no capital rating at Bradstreet's since February, 1897.

Out of Town.

PETER GLOR.—Peter Glor of the firm of E. & F. Glor, barrel makers, at Buffalo, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities amounting to over $50,000, with no assets.

W. S. ALLEN—W. S. Allen, a furniture dealer of Los Angeles, Cal., made an assignment yesterday to J. J. Fay, president of the Citizens' Bank, his liabilities being $55,000; assets, $70,000.

SAMUEL E. BAIRD.—Samuel E. Baird, manager of the Markeen Apartment House, at Buffalo, has, on his own application, been adjudged a bankrupt. The liabilities amount to over $160,000. The principal creditor is the Albany City Savings Bank, which has a claim of $90,000, secured by a mortgage on the Markeen property.

CINCINNATI CONSUMERS' BREWING COMPANY.—The Cincinnati Consumers' Brewing Company assigned yesterday to Walter L. Granger. The company was organized a year ago and was operating the old Banner Brewery. The assets are placed at $75,000; liabilities, $40,000. The concern was not in the proposed Cincinnati combination, and its assignment will not affect that project.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Charles L. Hirsh of 109 East Sixty-fourth Street filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $17,520 and no available assets. Of the liabilities $14,489 are debts of the old firm of C. L. Hirsh & Co., dealers in druggists and grocers' sundries at 530 Canal Street, which failed in January, 1897, $1,000 individual debt, and $2,031 contingent liability on a lease. He has ten shares of stock in the C. L. Hirsh & Co. corporation, of which he has been President and Treasurer, but the stock is pledged for a loan of $1,000, and is put in the schedules at $50.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Sylvanus W. Bramley, dealer in jewelry at Rondout, by four creditors—Hayden W. Wheeler & Co., Charles S. Crossman & Co., N. H. White & Co., and C. G. Alford & Co.—whose claims aggregate $2,467. They allege that he bought goods on credit in this city and sold them for cash at auction at Rondout at low prices up to Dec. 17 and has fled. He also permitted a judgment to be taken against him for $900 by Louis Munson of Syracuse, on which the Sheriff has closed up the store. His liabilities are reported to be $18,000.

Simon Lindau, who has an office at 603 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $33,102 and no assets. The largest creditors are Louis Schoolherr, Baltimore, $8,298; Adelbert Lindau, Baltimore, $2,500, and Friedman Bros., $5,068. Felix H. Levy, his attorney, said that Mr. Lindau was formerly in the dry goods business in Baltimore ar a partner in the firm of Lindau & Schoolherr. Mrs. Lindau is in business at 603 Broadway as a manufacturer of silk waists in her own name.

Roosevelt D. Todd of New Rochelle filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday with liabilities $8,401 and nominal assets $870 in old accounts. He was a partner in the firm of Maxfield, Todd & Co., fruit commission merchants, formerly at 101 Park Place and at Nashua, Fla., who dissolved in December, 1891, but whose affairs have not been settled up yet. Of the liabilities, $5,955 were firm debts and $2,446 are individual debts.

Isaac and Michael Edesheimer, who composed the firm of

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—MARY TULLY, as trustee under the last will and testament of MARY DEVLIN, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM EMERY CALDWELL, Meta J. B. Caldwell, individually and as substituted trustee under the will of Stasey Pitcher, deceased; Franklin Bien, as substituted trustee under the will of Stasey Pitcher, deceased; Franklin Bien, as executor and trustee of and under the last will and testament of Maria A. Le Mon; Franklin Bien, as receiver of the rents and profits of the property known as Number 621 Hudson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York; Edmund Graham Caldwell, Helen M. Caldwell, Helen Rosamond M. Caldwell, Laura B. Caldwell, Elizabeth Marie Graham, Helen M. Graham, Laura Margaret Graham, Louis Malcolm Graham, George Hautmann, Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, "Mary" or "John" Hautmann, infant child of Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, the names "Mary" and "John" being fictitious, the true Christian name and sex of said child being unknown to plaintiff; Charles H. Le Mon, George F. Le Mon, William S. Le Mon, Meyer J. Stein, as receiver of the property and effects of Meta J. B. Caldwell, judgment debtor; Charles D. Rust, Maud A. Griswold, Madison Grant, as trustee under the last will and testament of Hannah Lord Watson, deceased; Helen Kerr Comrie, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Alexander S. Watson, deceased; Patrick Lavrey, "Mary" Pendergast, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Susan Buckley, Joseph Siegel, Rebecca Schwabach, James Everard and James Everard's Breweries, a domestic corporation, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, September 29, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Helen M. Caldwell, Maud A. Griswold, and Charles H. Le Mon: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, December 13th, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja16-law6wF

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court for the hearing of litigated motions, held at the County Court House, New York County, on the 23d day of September, 1898. Present: Hon. F. Henry Dugro, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of a majority of the Directors of the Military Club of New York for dissolution of the corporation.—On reading the petition of Thomas Dimond, T. H. Bauchle, F. W. Budd, F. S. Pinkus, F. L. Leland, Gilford Hurry, D. F. Wright, C. E. Beebe, C. F. Roe, D. Comyn Moran, and A. L. Jarle, Jr., as Directors of the Military Club of New York, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at 751 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, which petition was duly filed herein on the 15th day of September, 1898, and is dated September 12th, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 12th day of September, 1898, and the notice to the Attorney General with due proof of service thereof on the said Attorney General, and on motion of Charles De Hart Brower, Esq., of counsel for the petitioners,

Ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Randolph Hurry, Esq., who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 68 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1898, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved. It is further

Ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week for the three weeks immediately preceding the said 23d day of December, 1898, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times newspapers, published in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered. Enter, P. H. D., J. S. C.
d2-law4wF

BAILLIE, JAMES.—People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES BAILLIE, assigned to Robert McC. Robinson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Robert McC. Robinson, assignee of James Baillie, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the said court, this 1st day of December, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
JAMES C. MURRAY, Attorney for Assignee, 41-43 Cedar Street, New York City.
d2-law6wF&ja13

TIPPING, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against EDWARD TIPPING, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Edward Tipping, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, viz.: at the office of his attorneys, Messrs. Ennever & Trautmann, Number 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1899.—Dated November 17, 1898.

JOSEPH A. KEHOE, Assignee.
ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6wF

LOW, EDWIN K.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 8th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against EDWIN H. LOW, Low's Exchange, a West Virginia corporation, lately doing business at 1,123 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Edwin H. Low, Low's Exchange, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1899.—Dated November 17th, 1898. HENRY B. CULVER, Assignee.
FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.
n18-law7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 22d day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against RICHARD A. ARNOLD and WILLIAM WILSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, residing in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, and lately doing business at No. 47 East 59th Street, in said Borough, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said firm of Arnold & Wilson, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Smith & Bowman, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of February, 1899.—Dated November 8th, 1898.

WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, Assignee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d9-law6wF

CURTIS, HENRY R., and EDWIN A. GOATER. —In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY R. CURTIS and EDWIN A. GOATER, who have, with Edward D. Burt, now deceased, heretofore composed the partnership of Edwin C. Burt and Company, and have since the death of said Edward D. Burt continued said business, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Henry R. Curtis and Edwin A. Goater, for the benefit of their creditors, at his office, No. 38 Park Row, Room No. 307, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898.

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, Assignee.
DANIEL DALY, Attorney for Assignee, 38 Park Row, New York City. n18-law6wF

BALKWILL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 17th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BALKWILL, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before the first day of February, 1899, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William H. Balkwill, for the benefit of creditors, at his office No. 35 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, November 17, 1898.

ALBERT W. RANSOM, Assignee.
DAVID WELCH, Attorney for Assignee. n18-law7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACHMAN, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON BACHMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1898. SARAH JANE BACHMAN, MAYER & BERNHEIMER, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6mF

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mSu

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898. MARY A. MORTIMER, Administratrix.
JAMES, SCHELL, ELKUS & McGUIRE, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n18-law6mF

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-law6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN F. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
jy29-law6mF

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa Dinruthy Pons, individually and as administratrix of the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, deceased, Felix Fernand Pons, Felix Edouard Pons, Louis Felix Pons, individually and as administrator, or manager, of the estate of Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, a minor; Antoinette Suzanne Faure Pons, Georges Emile Lemarquis, "conseil judiciaire" of Louis Felix Pons; Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, and all persons interested in the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Paul Fuller, as Ancillary Administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Atty. for Trustee, 71 Broadway, New York City.

MORTIMER, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. MORTIMER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898. MARY A. MORTIMER, Administratrix.
JAMES, SCHELL, ELKUS & McGUIRE, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n18-law6mF

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-law6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN F. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
jy29-law6mF

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa Dinruthy Pons, individually and as administratrix of the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, deceased, Felix Fernand Pons, Felix Edouard Pons, Louis Felix Pons, individually and as administrator, or manager, of the estate of Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, a minor; Antoinette Suzanne Faure Pons, Georges Emile Lemarquis, "conseil judiciaire" of Louis Felix Pons; Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, and all persons interested in the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Paul Fuller, as Ancillary Administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County of New York, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
LEFFERTS STREBEIGH, Atty. for Trustee, 71 Broadway, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

FIRST AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT WOKAL et al., plaintiffs, against LOUIS WOKAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, together with the buildings erected thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue distant seventy-seven feet two inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; running thence westerly parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
HENRY C. DE WITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

Known as No. 1,467 First Avenue.

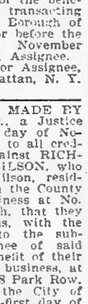

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgages which are past due, the first being for $6,000 and the second being for $1,500, with interest thereon.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
d23-2aw8wTu&F&Tu.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MILES. M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre line of a party wall standing one-half on the lot hereby conveyed and the other half on the lot next adjoining on the west, one hundred and forty-one feet eleven inches; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly forty-three feet and one inch; thence easterly sixteen feet and eight inches, and thence southerly forty-three feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street thirty-four feet and two inches; thence northerly forty-two feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence easterly to a point forty-three feet and one inch distant from said northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southerly forty-three feet and one inch to the northerly line or side of Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

18th Street.

17th Street.

The street numbers of said premises are Nos. 221-225 West 17th Street, and Nos. 216 and 218 West 18th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,507.66, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $877.80, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,400, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or will be paid by the referee.

The premises are to be sold subject to any mortgage liens prior to the mortgage foreclosed in this action. Such prior liens, briefly stated, are supposed to be: A purchase-money mortgage on said premises for $30,000, bearing interest at six per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1897, and a blanket mortgage on said premises for $55,000, bearing interest at five per cent. from the 8th day of July, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
d16-2aw3wF&Tu&ja9

124TH STREET, WEST.—Supreme Court, New York County.—LINA P. WEBSTER, plaintiff, against MATHILDA ADDISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated the 30th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and seventy-four (174) feet six (6) inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the easterly wall of the said building being also a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

124th St.

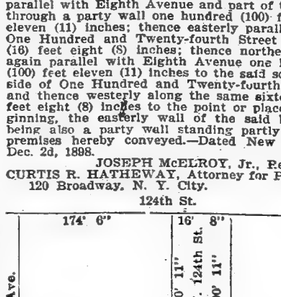

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $10,475.02, with interest from November 29th, 1898, and costs and allowance amounting to $338.15, with interest from November 30th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $177.15.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
d6-2aw3wTu&F&d28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PHILIP SCHRAG.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Plochmann, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIP SCHRAG, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, JOHN EBERHARD FABER of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Philip Schrag, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Wit. [L. S.] ness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 15th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FORBES & HAVILAND, Attorneys for Petitioners, 34 Nassau St., N. Y.
n25-1aw6wF

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 856 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER L. HAHN, Executors. au19-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

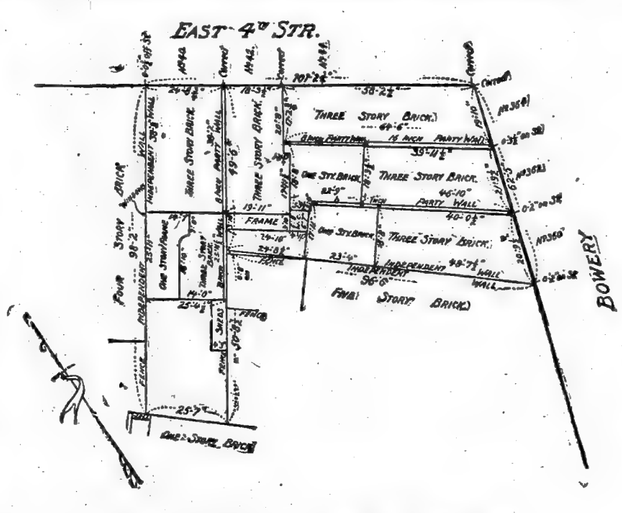

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or incumbrances upon the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold in one parcel and subject to existing leases thereon. Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
TOWNSEND & MEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
A. C. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Atty. for Kantrowitz.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANK R. JOHNSON, as guardian of Pauline Florence Johnson, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. VANDERBURGH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet six inches easterly from the easterly line of Sixth Avenue, as it was in the year 1860, before being widened, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half inch, thence southerly, and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half of an inch, thence northerly and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.
EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq.,
Atty. for Deft. Cleland.
MOSES ESBERG, Esq.,
Atty. for Deft. Allen D. M. Defendorf and others.
EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq.,
Atty. for Deft. Wilson L. Defendorf and others.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, January 12th, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York City, December 14th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said West End avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly, along the same, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 14, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

68th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($21,836.50,) with interest thereon from the twenty-first day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to three hundred and sixty-five ($365.60) dollars, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is three hundred and sixty-one and 50-100 dollars ($361.50,) with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first blanket mortgage of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00,) bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, the interest having been paid up to the first day of December, 1898. The said mortgage is overdue. Subject also to four mortgages, to secure the aggregate sum of sixty-nine thousand dollars ($69,000.00,) and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which there was due on November twenty-second, 1898, the sum of twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and 67-100 dollars ($22,981.67) for principal, and four hundred and two and 93-100 dollars ($402.93) for accrued interest; and the interest runs from that date. The premises will be sold subject, likewise, to the encroach

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

HOLIDAY SUSPENDERS,

95 CENTS;
Regular prices, $1.50 to $3.00 each.

Men's Fine Fancy Silk and Satin Suspenders, with plated and sterling silver buckles and mountings.
Regular prices were $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.
On sale to-day,
95 cents per pair.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
Broadway & 11th St.

STREET RAILWAY HEARING

Arguments For and Against Three Proposed Franchises.

FIVE-CENT FARES PROMISED

Representatives of the Metropolitan and Third Avenue Companies Offer Concessions to Objectors.

The Council Chamber in the City Hall was crowded with the patrons and opponents of street railroad extension in the northern part of the city, when the applications of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, the King's Bridge Railway Company, and the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company came up for a public hearing before the Railroad Committees of both houses of the Municipal Assembly yesterday morning. Alderman Oakley presided. Among those present were H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company; Edward Lauterbach, counsel of the Third Avenue Railway Company; the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church; W. W. Niles, Jr.; Thomas A. Fulton, Lawson N. Fuller, and S. J. Luckings.

The proceedings were extremely animated and frequent applause rewarded each of the speakers as he made a point that pleased his partisans in the assemblage. Sentiment for and against the franchises was apparently about evenly divided at first, but at the conclusion of the hearing it appeared that the representatives of the railroads, by their promises of five-cent fares to the city line, and their agreement to take all possible means to prevent injury to persons crossing their tracks, had met two of the leading arguments of their opponents.

One of the most interested listeners to the discussion was William C. Whitney, who occupied a seat on the dias on which the committees sat.

The applications acted upon were those of the King's Bridge Railway Company for a franchise for a double-track railroad, beginning at Manhattan Street and running north along the Boulevard, King's Bridge Road, Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Riverdale Avenue to the city line; of the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company for a double-track road from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street north along the Boulevard to One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, and a branch line running east on One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River; and of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for a road along the Boulevard from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-fourth Streets in order to connect with the Eighth Avenue, Columbus Avenue, and Amsterdam Avenue lines. Under the provisions of the charters, if the franchises are favorably reported by the Joint Railroad Committee, they will have to be sold at auction after the Municipal Assembly and the Board of Estimate have fixed a minimum amount to be paid to the city for each grant.

The first speaker on the applications was ex-Assemblyman W. W. Niles, Jr., who declared that as a representative of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the North Side, he favored the extensions of the railroads if certain conditions were attached to the franchises. He advocated a time limit in which the companies should complete the work, and insisted that a five-cent fare for a continuous ride should be made an imperative part of the contract.

Thomas A. Fulton insisted that the laying of two additional tracks on Amsterdam Avenue would be a serious detriment to the development of property along that avenue. Before any more franchises were granted, he thought that one set of tracks should be taken up. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters spoke in a similar vein, and urged the danger of accidents to children who would have occasion to cross Amsterdam Avenue.

S. J. Luckings opposed the granting of any more franchises unless the city were to receive a reasonable amount of money as a bonus. He said that the franchises of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company for Eighth and Ninth Avenues, which are perpetual, were worth at least $300,000,000.

B. L. Ackerman of Inwood advocated the granting of the franchises. Property in Inwood, he said, had deteriorated in value because of the lack of transit facilities.

Edward Lauterbach, speaking for the Third Avenue Railway Company, which controls the King's Bridge Railway Company, made a long speech in favor of the granting of the applications. The only persons, he said, who opposed the extensions were the residents of Amsterdam Avenue. Referring to the demand that one of the tracks on that avenue be taken up, he said that such a course was not open to either the Third Avenue or the Metropolitan Company, as both were merely lessees. He declared that an injustice to the bondholders of the two companies would be worked by the tearing up of these tracks, as the connection between the upper and lower sections of the city would thus be destroyed. Another objection advanced was the congestion of traffic which would result. Cars now run there on forty-five seconds' headways, and Mr. Lauterbach said that if all the cars were run on a single pair of tracks there would be a continuous string of cars, and rapid transit would become slow transit.

As to a five-cent fare from the City Hall to the city line, Mr. Lauterbach said the King's Bridge Road people would have to confer with the management of the Third Avenue Road before such an arrangement could be put into effect. He did not doubt that the result of a conference would bring about a five-cent fare, and he promised, as a Director in both companies, to do all he could in that direction. He complained of the exaction of a 3 per cent. bonus in exchange for a franchise, and declared that the auctioning of franchises was a mockery. Continuing, he declared that the Third Avenue Company by its charter had the right to charge a six-cent fare, and that it had already made great concessions to the public by its adoption of a transfer system to lines which it controls and on which independent five-cent fares could be collected.

Hiland Flowers, who said he lived in the Borough of the Bronx, demanded that the companies seeking franchises be compelled to establish waiting rooms at certain intervals.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company was the last speaker. Replying to the suggestion of a time limit in which the proposed lines should be constructed, he said that his company was ready to build its extension in three months, if no obstacles were put in its way. He promised that a single fare only would be charged. In reply to a question by Mr. Fulton, as to whether the Third Avenue and Metropolitan Companies would build separate tracks along the Boulevard, Mr. Vreeland said it was the intention to use only one set of double tracks, with separate slots for the sub-trolley, so that each company could use its own power.

ERRORS IN WATER ACCOUNTS.

An Apparent Discrepancy of $175.24 Reported to the Mayor.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday made a report to Mayor Van Wyck asserting that during the incumbency of Columbus O. Johnson as Water Register, in the years 1895-6-7, there was carelessness in making entries in the ward registers and cash books, entailing an apparent discrepancy of $175.24 in the acccounts of the office. The report shows that there should have been collected for the three years, as evidenced by the ward registers, the sum of $11,184,325.96, and that the amount actually collected, as shown by the cash books, was $11,184,150.72. For this last sum receipts were issued by the City Chamberlain. The Commissioners further report: "We are at present engaged in examining the accuracy of the meter ledger entries made the past three fiscal years, ending May 1, 1898, and find, as far as examined, that they have been very carelessly kept, are full of inaccuracies, and when this examination is completed will make it a subject of special report."

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Your money back if you want it.

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LEGAL NOTES.

LAND PURCHASED FOR ANOTHER.—Mrs. Lizzie J. Canda, when certain pieces of incumbered real estate, which were subject to her inchoate right of dower, were about to be sold at auction by her husband's assignee for creditors, concluded, after consultation with John M. Canda, her husband, that if some of the property thus to be sold should go at a low price, it would be advisable for her to purchase it. It being concluded that some third person had better do the bidding, John Totten, who had been under business obligations to Mr. Canda, made an oral agreement to purchase it for Mrs. Canda and convey it to her on receipt of the amount paid therefor. At the place of sale, Mr. Totten, who had never seen the property, promptly made bids upon the pieces selected by Mrs. Canda for purchase, with the result that the full price of the properties over and above the incumbrances was only $620. When this sum was taken on behalf of Mrs. Canda to the assignee's office to make payment, it was found that Totten had just been there and had taken the deeds in his own name and gone away. The next day this money was handed to and accepted by Mr. Totten, with $10 added for his incidental expenses. Mrs. Canda then made repairs and paid taxes, insurance, and interest on mortgages upon the premises. In an action brought by her to compel Totten to execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the lots to her, a judgment given in her favor at Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, was reversed by the late General Term. The Court of Appeals has reversed the General Term, and affirmed the Special Term, holding, Chief Judge Parker giving the opinion, that equity will not permit the statute of frauds to be made an instrument of fraud; that the doctrine of equity recognized by the statute, (2 R. S. 135,) which grants specific performance of an oral contract within the statute of frauds, which has been partly performed, is based upon the ground that otherwise one party would be enabled to practice a fraud upon the other, and that the facts entitled Mrs. Canda, in equity, to a specific performance of the contract to convey, without regard to what interest, if any, she had in the land before the purchase.

***

PAYING FOR THE QUEENS COUNTY JAIL.—The Supervisors of Queens County, after expending the proceeds of $120,000 of bonds which were issued under a resolution of the board for the building of a jail, finding that the cost would be $60,000 more, last September appropriated for payment on account of a debt due the contractor $16,669.14, which remained in the hands of the County Treasurer from bonds issued for the construction and improvement of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Road, and which stood to the credit of the town. The Second Appellate Division, on submission of the controversy on agreed facts, in a suit to compel the County Treasurer to make the payment, has directed a judgment for the plaintiff, holding, by Justice Hatch, that, as the board had power to authorize the construction of the jail and there was no claim that the cost of the building was limited to the bonds issued, the indebtedness, whether by bonds or generally, became a county charge. "It is suggested," Justice Hatch said, "that the bonds, principal and interest, are a charge upon the town of Jamaica, and that it would be inequitable to appropriate such money for the payment of obligations upon the entire property of the county. The question here is one of power, not the adjustment of equities between the towns composing the county. Any equitable claim of Jamaica to a credit may be raised when the taxes are spread to pay the remaining cost of the jail or for other charges, and it may be safely left for adjustment to the proper authorities."

***

SCHEME TO DECEIVE A MORTGAGOR.—Pasquale Fati, desiring about a year ago to purchase a house, went to Siegfried Blumenthal, a real estate broker, who showed him 317 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. Immediately after, on the same day, Blumenthal negotiated a sale of the house to his brother-in-law, Martin Kretsch, from Rothstein, the owner, for $14,500. Then, without disclosing that fact to Fati, Blumenthal got him to purchase the property from Kretsch for $16,500, paying in part by giving the latter a mortgage for $1,500. Charles Lassall, to whom that mortgage had been assigned by Kretsch, brought suit in the Supreme Court against Fati and others for its foreclosure. Justice Daly, who tried the case, gave judgment for the defendant, holding that it appeared that the mortgagee must have known that he was not dealing in good faith, but was called in to assist in obtaining through indirection from the mortgagor by the broker of a larger sum than Fati would have had to pay if the broker had performed his duty fairly toward him. The mortgagee could not under such circumstances have enforced the mortgage, and his assignee can have no greater rights than the mortgagee himself would have had. The Court held that the mortgagor had not lost the right to avail himself of his defense by having paid one installment upon the mortgage nor by delay in asserting his rights as a defrauded party.

***

SEPARATION AGREEMENT ENFORCED.—Louis H. Blakeman, in a separation agreement between himself and his wife, Eleanor L. Blakeman, stipulated to pay her an annual allowance, and that "such payments shall be secured, either by bond of sufficient security, individual or corporate, or by collateral security of suitable character and in market value not less than $70,000." In an action by Thomas Greenleaf, as trustee, to enforce specific performance of the stipulation, Justice Pryor has given judgment for the plaintiff, holding that the first alternative in the stipulation being sufficiently definite, might be specifically enforced, although the second alternative for "collateral security of suitable character" was too indefinite for specific enforcement, such construction being fortified by the consideration that, supposing both alternatives valid and enforceable, by the husband's refusal to perform either, an election between them devolved upon the plaintiff, who might demand a bond instead of collaterals.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

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As the streets of Bokhara during a fair were piled with stuffs from every Eastern province, so our "Ruggery" is piled with special Christmas bargains.

BOKHARAS & BELUCHESTANS

$13.50
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Shirvans, Daghestans & Cashmeres

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Showing the marvelous coloring whose secret only the dreamy Orientals ever possessed. From the rose and violet tints of the pearl to the most radiant gold and purple sunset hues. They have the gift of blending with and beautifying any style of decoration.

All sorts of holiday furniture oddities at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

LINCOLN INSURANCE FAILURE.

Notices of Permanent Receivership Issued to Creditors.

Certified copies of the order of the Supreme Court, dissolving the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company and appointing Andrew Freedman permanent receiver of the corporation, were received yesterday by the creditors and others interested in the winding up of the affairs of the company. The bond of the receiver is fixed at $300,000. Clifford W. Hartridge has been appointed referee in the matter of reviewing the final accounts.

Receiver Freedman has issued a notice calling for the accounts of debtors and creditors of the corporation on or before March 1, 1899, and calling a general meeting of creditors for that date, when all accounts and demands for and against the company and all of its subsisting contracts are to be ascertained and adjusted as far as possible. A declaration of the amount of money in the hands of the receiver will be made at that time.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Truman W. Eustis of Chicago, the Western manager of the Manchester Insurance Company of England and of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York, is in town in conference with William Lewis, the General Manager of the Manchester, who arrived on the Lucania last Saturday. The conference is likely to result in the appointment of a new United States manager to fill the vacancy recently caused by the death of George W. Wensley.

Charles T. Fertig of Denver has resigned as special agent of the Royal and the Queen for Colorado, New Mexico, and Wyoming to become special agent of the Aachen and Munich for Wisconsin and Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago.

The North American Life Insurance Company of New York has been incorporated with $200,000 capital.

T. J. Shriver has been appointed Buffalo manager for Johnson & Higgins, to succeed F. P. Gordon.

James J. Parks has resigned as agent of the New York Life Insurance Company in Chicago, to become St. Louis manager of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia.

Dart & Evans of Lansing, Mich., have been appointed agents of the Boloise Insurance Company of Switzerland.

Robert A. Bolt of Boston has been appointed agent of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of George N. Hager.

The final draft of the report of the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee is now being prepared for submission to the committee at its meeting next Wednesday.

TO CREATE RELIGIOUS HARMONY

Prof. Seward of East Orange Starts a "Neighbor-Chain."

The latest manifestation of the "endless-chain" principle is the "Neighbor-Chain," by which Prof. Theodore F. Seward of East Orange, N. J., proposes to break down denominational barriers and bring all nations into religious harmony without attempting to change the beliefs of any of them. The only object of the "Neighbor-Chain" is to teach and spread the motto of the system—"Love your neighbor and respect him in his beliefs."

In order to join the movement, a card should be sent to Prof. Seward, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, simply stating that the writer desires to become a link in the chain. Prof. Seward says the "Neighbor-Chain" will be a bond of union between churches, denominations, and all societies, religious or secular, as well as between individuals. Prof. Seward is the Secretary of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, which promulgated Ian Maclaren's creed several years ago. He is also the originator of the "Don't Worry" movement.

Funeral of W. B. Freeman.

The funeral of William Birdsall Freeman, a retired druggist of this city, who died in Circleville, N. Y., on Tuesday, was held at 934 Eighth Avenue last night, under the direction of Amaranthus Lodge, No. 126, I. O. O. F., to which the dead man belonged. Mr. Freeman was born in this city in 1819, and was engaged in the drug business for forty-nine years. He was for forty-four years a member of the Seventh Regiment. About two years ago he removed to Circleville on account of his health. A married daughter—Mrs Harriet Elizabeth Beers—survives him.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Dancing School AND Party Costumes,

For Boys and Girls.

Also, Shoes, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., to match.

Correct Style and Perfect Fitting has always been a special feature of our establishment, where only the best designers and cutters, who give their entire attention to Children's wear, are employed.

60-62 West 23d Street.

Eleventh Hour Economy

Better late than never.
Here's a great opportunity for an Overcoat saving.
High qualities—low prices.

Diagonal Oxford Cheviot, silk lined throughout, cut full of style, $20.

Black and Blue Kersey, silk yoke and sleeve lining, wool body lining, $18.

Oxford Cheviot, silk yoke and sleeve lining, wool body lining, $15.

Imported Seal Brown Cheviot, cut boxy, silk yoke and sleeve lining, worsted body lining, $15.

Black and Blue Kersey, $15.

Black, Brown and Oxford Mixed Frieze, $14.

18th St. Store open Evenings until Christmas

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

FATHER BROWN'S FUNERAL

Solemn Requiem Mass in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

BISHOP POTTER PARTICIPATES

Incense and Holy Water Used and Funeral March Played by an Orchestra—Many Clergymen Present.

In the presence of a great congregation and nearly 100 Protestant Episcopal clergymen, including the Bishop of this diocese, a solemn requiem mass was celebrated in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin yesterday over the body of the rector, Father Thomas McKee Brown. The mass was in conjunction with the stated Office for the Burial of the Dead of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the entire service was in accord with the high ritualistic customs for which the Church of St. Mary the Virgin is noted.

Around the candle-lighted bier the aroma of incense lingered, and most of the clergymen present witnessed forms and ceremonies to which they were unaccustomed. There was no suggestion of any differences of belief as to sacerdotal functions, however, in the progress of the impressive services. The brief portions of the ceremony allotted to Bishop Potter, including the absolution and the benediction, were intoned fervently from the Bishop's throne.

Much interest was manifested in this funeral, and the church was not large enough to hold all of the people who sought admission. At 10 o'clock, one hour before the time appointed for the services to begin, men and women began to assemble on the sidewalk in front of the church. While the church was closed to the public for the time being, members of the congregation and clergymen were admitted at the side doors. Watchers and readers of the Psalter had kept an all-night and early morning vigil by the side of the dead rector's bier. Many devoted parishioners went to the church early in the day and remained until the close of the funeral services.

It was after 11 o'clock before the doors were opened to non-members. By that time nearly three hundred men and women were shivering in front of the building. The church was almost filled by members, consequently not all of the strangers were able to find seats. They were placed as comfortably as possible by an active corps of ushers, however, a large number of camp chairs being brought into use. It was found necessary to reserve several rows of seats in the front part of the church for the visiting clergymen, many of these, in surplices, being unable to find room in the chancel.

Every seat was occupied, and all of the available space in the aisles and vestibule was crowded when, at 11:40 o'clock, the rich tones of the organ announced the beginning of the funeral service. From the door to the left of the chancel emerged an imposing procession of choristers, laity, and clergymen. The stately cross bearer preceded the surpliced male choir. Next came the Trustees of the church, and following them were the clergymen, robed according to their respective orders, the out-of-town rectors in the lead. Bishop Henry C. Potter came last, escorted by the Rev. Dr. Batterson and the Rev. Father Mason, as chaplains.

Marching to slow and solemn music the long procession passed half way across the front of the church and up into the chancel. The cross-bearer took his stand at the head of the richly canopied bier, and the choristers and priests separating into two lines, filled the seats on the right and on the left of the chancel. The Bishop was escorted to his throne, and the officiating priests took their proper places in front of the altar. Beethoven's "De Profundis," to which a gallery choir of nuns sang the English paraphrase, "Out of the Deep," opened the service.

The Rev. Father Arthur Ritchie of St. Ignatius's Church, celebrant of the burial office, intoned the usual Episcopal service. An antiphonale chant of the Ninetieth Psalm, "Lord, Thou Hast Been our Refuge," between the chancel choir of male voices, with the organ accompanying, and the gallery choir without accompaniment followed. Next came the mass with the Rev. Father E. A. Larrabee of the Church of the Ascension in Chicago as celebrant. He was assisted by the Rev. Father John A. Staunton, now of Cleveland, but formerly of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, as deacon; the Rev. Father Wallis, as subdeacon, and the Rev. Father Upjohn as master of ceremonies. The two last named priests were Father Brown's assistants. The celebrant of the mass and the deacon and subdeacon wore black chasubles over their white robes. They entered the chancel from the sacristy, and were preceded by acolytes bearing a cross and two great lighted candles. The music of the mass was as follows:

Introit, Requiem Aeternum.....Willcox
Kyrie Eleison, (a capella).....Prentice
Sequence, Dies Irae.....Dykes
Offertory anthem, "Blest Are the Departed".....Spohr
Sanctus.....Willcox
Agnus Dei.....Willcox
Hymn, "Days and Moments Quickly Flying".....Dykes

All of the clergymen, low churchmen, as well as high churchmen, followed the services attentively and made their responses in unison. Bishop Potter's voice was frequently heard in the responses. Soon after he had pronounced the absolution and benediction he quietly retired from the chancel and left the building, being compelled, it was explained, to hasten to another appointment. Father Larrabee took the service of the absolution of the dead, sprinkling the bier with the holy water and incensing it. In this ceremony he was assisted by Fathers Staunton, Wallis, and Upjohn. At its close Chopin's "Funeral March" was played by a full orchestra, together with the great organ.

Marching slowly to this music, the members of the Delta Psi, the college fraternity of which Father Brown was a member, circled around the bier, and each member deposited a sprig of evergreen upon the coffin. The pall was partially removed so that the bits of evergreen could be placed directly on the casket in the form of a Greek cross, in accordance with the usual funeral observance of the fraternity. The playing of the funeral march continued until all of the choristers and priests had left the chancel.

The funeral services occupied about two hours. Mrs. Brown, the widow of the dead rector, with her son, Harold Brown, sat in the Lady Chapel during the entire services. The following Trustees of the church sat in the front row of seats: Hayley Fiske, Beverly Chew, William B. Fletcher, and B. W. Pierson. Dr. G. B. Prentice, another Trustee, is also the organist and musical director.

Soon after 2 o'clock the body was removed from the church and taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was interred. The Rev. Dr. J. J. McCook of Trinity College officiated at the grave, and he will preach a memorial sermon on Jan. 15.

Following are the names of the pall bearers: The Rev. Arthur Ritchie, the Rev. Arthur Mason, the Rev. O. S. Prescott, the Rev. Dr. G. McClellan Fiske of Providence, R. I.; the Rev. John S. Miller, the Rev. Samuel F. Hotchkin, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Batterson, the Rev. P. A. H. Brown, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, the Rev. Dr. John H. Knowles, the Rev. Dr. Theodore M. Riley, the Rev. Dr. F. W. Braithwaite, the Rev. Robert Ritchie of Philadelphia, the Rev. Daniel T. Odell of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. A. L. Wood of Newark, N. J.; the Rev. George C. Betts, and the Rev. Alfred G. Mortimer of Philadelphia.

A large proportion of the clergymen in the chancel were from out of town. Chaplain John Keller represented Bishop Starkey of Newark. Father James O. Huntington of the Order of the Holy Cross was present, as were Brother Gilbert of the Order of Nazareth, Canon Bryan of the Garden City Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Cooper of Astoria, L. I.; the Rev. Dr. Clendennin of St. Peter's Church, West Chester; the Rev. Dr. R. C. Hill of the General Theological Seminary, the Rev. James Malcolm Smith of the House of Prayer, in Newark, N. J.; the Rev. Charles H. Mead of Peekskill, and the Rev. E. B. Nash of Elizabeth, N. J. The Catholic Club of America was represented in the procession of priests, all of its members being clergymen.

A noticeable feature of this funeral was the presence of several hundred women attired in deep black, and many of them in tears during the greater part of the service. Most of these women belonged to the church guilds and sisterhoods, of which Father Brown was a stanch friend.

Besides the pall bearers the following New York City Protestant clergymen were present: The Rev. J. B. Sill of the Church of the Redeemer, the Rev. John Williams, Church of the Heavenly Rest; the Rev. James Cameron, Church of the Holy Cross; the Rev. J. W. Hill of Trinity Church, the Rev. R. M. Kemp of St. Paul's Chapel, the Rev. Isaac Maguire, and the Rev. C. L. Briggs of St. Peter's.

MRS. BEACH-ROGERS'S MARRIAGE

Her Children Make Application to Have It Declared Void.

Frederick C. Beach and Jennie Beach Gasper, the children of Mrs. Harriet Beach-Rogers, have brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the marriage of their mother with Dr. Henry R. Rogers, the spiritualistic medium, declared void, on the ground that she was insane when it was celebrated.

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order dispensing with the service and complaint on Mrs. Rogers, on account of the state of her health. He permitted the papers to be served on Margaret A. Beach, who was appointed a committee of the person of Mrs. Rogers after a Sheriff's jury had found that she was mentally incompetent to manage her affairs.

The application was granted on the affidavit of Dr. Eliza Johnson of 21 West Fifty-eighth Street, who stated that since Dec. 3 Mrs. Rogers had been suffering from paralysis, complicated by bronchitis.

Berkeley School Exercises.

The Autumn term closing exercises of the Berkeley School were held yesterday morning at the Berkeley Lyceum. The annual debate was on expansion, and the judges decided that the side opposed to expansion had won. The principal declamations were by E. B. Van Winkle, Jr., F. D. Du Bary, and Lechanche Moen. A feature of the exercises was the presentation of "A Purloined Christmas," dramatized from the story by Miss Bingham of the elocution school, and acted by the students. Later in the day the battalion gave an exhibition drill in the school armory.

Call for a Colored Convention.

A call was issued yesterday by Bishop Walters, President of the National Afro-American Council, for a convention of colored people, to be held under the auspices of the Council at Washington next Thursday. Among the objects of the conference are: To resist political and business discrimination against the negro; to secure Federal appropriation for school funds in the Southern States; to encourage industrial and higher education, and "to recommend a healthy emigration from terror-ridden sections of our land to more law-abiding sections."

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

Rich Yule-Tide Gifts.

Oriental Rug Bargains.

Hamadans $6.50
(averaging 3x4 ft.)

Carabaghs $7.75
(averaging 3-6x5 ft.)

Woven gems. Who, with an eye for rich coloring but longs for just such a Christmas present——one that will surely improve with age.

Still a great assortment of attractive novelties in furniture, bric-a-brac, clocks, pictures, etc., all at lowest prices, and as "Long Credit" as you wish.

OPEN EVENINGS.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

O'Neill's.

Clearing Sale of HOLIDAY GOODS!

Balance of our stock of Holiday Goods must be disposed of by closing time Saturday night.

Prices Cut All Along the Line!

OPEN EVENINGS.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night at 8, LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard De Reszke, Cond, Schalk. To-morrow afternoon at 2, FAUST. Melba, Mantelli, Saléza, Albers, Plancon. To-morrow night at 8, at pop. prices, BARBER OF SEVILLE. Sembrich, Campanari, Devries, Carbone, Salignac. Sun. Evg., Dec. 25, Christmas Night, at 8:15, 4th Sunday Concert, at Pop. Prices. Soloists: Mme. Nordica and Miss Maud McCarthy; MM. Dippel and Van Rooy. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor Schalk. Mon., Dec. 26, ROMEO AND JULIET. Sembrich, Jean and Ed. De Reszke, Albers, Bars, Plancon. Wed. Evg., Dec. 28, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehman; Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Fri., Dec. 30, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Meisslinger, Jean & Ed. De Reszke, Bispham. Steinway & Sons' Piano Used.

"An Art Miracle."
Last Two Weeks.
Open on "Christmas" and "New Years."
American Art Galleries. TISSOT'S GREAT PICTURES. Madison Square South.
Week Days, 9 to 6. Admission, 50 Cents. Sundays, 1 to 6, Admission, 25 Cents.

AMERICAN 42D ST AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE
Anniversary Matinée Christmas Day, Dec. 26.
BOHEMIAN GIRL. SOUVENIRS
L'st W'k HOTEL TOPSY TURVY W'k
Xmas Week—LURLINE, Operatic Spectacle.

BROADWAY THEATRE First American Production.
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."
Postponed, owing to elaborate preparations, until SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
Tickets purchased for original opening night, good for Saturday. Special Xmas Mat. Mon. at 2.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St
Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Wed., Sat., & Xmas.
WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
COULDOCK BENEFIT FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 2 P. M.
SEAT SALE BEGINS TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15. LAST WEEK. Last Mat. Sat.
JOHN DREW in THE LIARS
Dec. 26—Empire Theatre Co. in "PHROSO."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE. B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
The Badger Trial. The Mock Turtle.
A Volcano of Mirth.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last 3 Wks! CASINO! Last Mat. Tmrw., but 4 Farewell Xmas Souvs. TO-NIGHT. Mat. Xmas Day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE. Matinée Christmas. Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2 Eve., 8:15.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
100th Performance Dec. 27. Handsome Souvenirs.
THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Roaring Hit. Xmas Mat. Mon. The Turtle.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat.
Ida Heath, Dartos, and Foreign Vaudeville.
Jan. 2—Cissie Loftus—Special Xmas. Mat. Dec. 26.

PLEASURE PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 58th St. to 11 and 2 P. M. 3d Av.
MARSHALL P. WILDER,
Grace Huntington & Co., Reno and Richards, Lafayette, Cyr and Hill, Tyson and McWatters, & others. Splendid Comedy Holiday Bill! 25c., 50c.

PROCTOR'S Continuous Performance. 23D ST. 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M.
HELENE MORA,
McINTYRE AND HEATH,
Lillian Burkhart & Co., Hayes and Lytton, Montgomery and Stone, Canfield and Carleton, 5 All Bros., Sa-Vans, 25 others. 25c., 50c.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every evening at 8:10. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy.
Merchant of Venice.
A Positive Triumph.
Ada Rehan as Portia.
"A wonderful performance."
"Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage."
"Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career."
Matinées Saturday and Christmas.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
LOUISE THORNDYKE BOUCICAULT and HOWARD KYLE in "Proper Impropriety."
Filson & Errol, Charles T. Aldrich, Ed Latell, George Thatcher, and Ed Marble, Biograph, &c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
TO-DAY AT 2, PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
EXTRA MATINEES DEC. 26 & JAN. 2.

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Xmas, 2. NO PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT. Will positively appear Saturday Matinée.
JULIA ARTHUR in A LADY OF QUALITY

Herald Square Th. Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
L'st W'k HOTEL TOPSY TURVY W'k
Xmas Souvs. for 100th Perf., To-night. Dec. 26, Della Fox in The Little Host.

5th Ave Theatre. Evgs., 8:10. Mats. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
Exactly as given at Daly's.
Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas., N.Y.'s

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
Extra Matinée Monday.
Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Sat.
ON AND OFF.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat.
Extra Matinée Monday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday and Monday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Extra Mat. Christmas Matinée Sat. and New Year's.
May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Last performances of the phenomenal success, (matinée Saturday,) "IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mr. & Mrs. Russ Whytal Ev'g, 8:20.
"VAGABONDIA." Sat. Mat., 2:15
Dec. 26—"THE GEISHA." Matinée Xmas Day.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. every day, 25c. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 25 & 50c.
This week THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT POUSSE CAFE. Next Week, "The White Heather." With Rose Coghlan and 200 others.

COLUMBUS Extra Mat. Xmas. Rice's "Girl from Paris." Next week The Rays in "A Hot Old Time."

BROKERAGE STAMP FRAUDS.

A Clerk of Price, McCormick & Co. Confesses and Implicates Others—

One Guilty Firm Pays $5,200.

The stamp frauds that have been carried on by clerks and messengers in certain stock brokers' offices were further investigated yesterday by Deputy Thompson of the Internal Revenue Inspector's office, with the result that several of those who have been interested in the transactions are now known to the deputy, and others are expected to be implicated to-day. Deputy Thompson visited the offices of Price, McCormick & Co., and, armed with the information he had obtained from one of the messengers who confessed on Wednesday, accused a clerk of using canceled stamps. The deputy declined to give the name of this clerk, but he said that at first the young man, who is well connected, denied any knowledge of the fraud, but when he discovered that Deputy Thompson was well informed he made a full confession.

He said that money was given him by his employers to purchase stamps to be used on documents. Instead of purchasing the stamps from regularly authorized agents, he bought stamps that had been used, but which had been improperly canceled. These he obtained from messengers, paying 75 per cent. of their face value. Price, McCormick & Co. use on an average $300 worth of stamps a day, and the clerk said he supposed that he had made $300 by his method of stamp dealing. The young man gave the names of the messengers from whom he bought his stamps and of other clerks who were purchasing from the same agencies.

Deputy Thompson said y

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair; colder; brisk westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,275. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1898.—14 Pages and Supplement. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
FOURTEEN PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Wheat, No. 2 red, 78¾c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅞c; cotton, 5⅝c.

FOREIGN.—The German Agent at Samoa has taken advantage of the confidence of the United States and British Consuls to land guns and munitions of war and obtain commercial advantages. The United States Consul has been ordered to exercise greater vigilance. Several hundred Montenegrin soldiers were overtaken by a storm in Lara Pass and frozen to death. The Pope, in reply to the Christmas greetings of Church dignitaries, made a speech which included a veiled reference to the treatment of Spain by the United States as an outrage. Ghani Bey, a notorious Turk, who, for committing various outrages, had been rewarded with the appointment of Aide de Camp to the Sultan, was murdered in Constantinople. An American concern obtained an order for 85,000 tons of steel rails from the Government of Victoria, Australia, by bidding £15,000 under the English makers.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Premier Sagasta of Spain has bronchial pneumonia, and his condition causes grave anxiety in Madrid.

Mr. Croker said yesterday that the Democrats would introduce bills in the Legislature providing for cheaper gas if the Republicans did not.

Frank Brothers of Chicago have commenced suit against three boot and shoe concerns and some lawyers whom they accuse of conspiring to ruin their business. They claim damages aggregating $200,000.

Orders have been sent to Capt. Taussig, commanding the warship Bennington, which is now at Honolulu, to hoist the Stars and Stripes over Wake Island, between Hawaii and Guam. It is admirably adapted for use as a station for the proposed cable to the Philippines.

When Attorney Benjamin Hill of Atlanta, Ga., addressed the jury yesterday in behalf of Mrs. Fayne Moore, the spectators were moved to tears by his touching appeal, and District Attorney McIntyre replied in strong terms denouncing sympathy for the defendant. The case will go to the jury this morning.

Page 2.

The military force in the Sioux Indian Country is to be strengthened as a precautionary measure.

The House Military Committee minority filed a substitute for the Hull Army Increase bill yesterday.

Several medical articles are relieved from the stamp tax by new regulations being prepared by the Treasury Department, and the amounts of the taxes paid thereon will be refunded by the Government.

Page 3.

The preliminary report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission puts the total cost of the work at $135,000,000.

Six convicts in the Kings County Penitentiary have become insane from lack of work and were yesterday removed to asylums.

Members of Congress say that no practicable way has been suggested to prevent Roberts, the Utah polygamist, from taking his seat in the House.

The State Department expects some action in the near future by both Germany and France in the direction of reciprocal tariff arrangements with this country.

It is reported that the President will postpone action for at least another month on the case of Capt. Carter, the convicted engineer officer, and may drop it altogether.

Mrs. Louise Vermeule, accused of passing worthless drafts, was remanded to the Tombs yesterday for examination Tuesday. Henry P. Crocker, on whom the drafts were drawn, was arrested.

It is believed, both in Washington and London, that England is about to open negotiations to modify the Clayton-Bulwer treaty so as to permit this Government to control the Nicaragua Canal. It is suggested that England may ask in return a liberal reciprocity agreement with Canada.

Page 4.

Col. Roosevelt accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay yesterday morning.

Thomas Clarkin, a retired New York policeman, was arraigned in Jersey City yesterday, charged with perjury and forgery.

An order of Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast organizes a number of New York separate companies into battalions. The Third Regiment is disbanded.

Four men were injured yesterday by the collapse of the frame of a building they were erecting for the New Rochelle Water Company.

Judge-elect Robert Seabury, who for twenty-five years had been Clerk of the Queens County Board of Supervisors, handed in his resignation yesterday.

The People's Institute held last night the last of its series of meetings on the question of what the United States should do with the Philippines and on territorial expansion in general.

A third Republican organization was formed in the Twenty-second Assembly District last night, which it is expected the County Committee will recognize. One who attended it denounced Mr. Quigg as "a thing of the past."

Thomas H. Watson of San Francisco and his wife (formerly Miss Emma Spreckels) are going on a tour of the world, it is said, during which Mr. Watson will lay claim to property in the town of Carlisle, England, valued at £9,000,000.

Gen. Miles, in an interview in Cincinnati, declared that the beef sent to soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico was equally bad. He insisted that the alleged "experiment" was a pretense, and that chemicals used in packing caused much sickness.

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The Board of County Canvassers will formally announce the result of the election on Tuesday next. The vote for State and Supreme Court candidates was announced yesterday.

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Chauncey M. Depew, in an address at Buffalo, advocated expansion and a close Anglo-American alliance.

Capt. J. B. Hickey, Military Attaché of the United States Legation in Peru, says that a new treaty will end friction between the two countries.

The little auxiliary cruiser Scorpion arrived in this port during the fog on Thursday and yesterday, when the fog lifted, she was discovered at anchor off Tompkinsville.

An order has been sent to the commanding officers in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines that no grants or concessions of public or corporate rights or franchises must be made except upon approval of the Major General commanding the United States forces, who, before giving his approval, must submit the matter to the War Department.

Page 8.

The three days' fog broke yesterday morning, enabling many vessels to leave and enter port.

James P. Miller, a divinity student of Yale, was arrested at New Haven, Conn., yesterday on the charge of stealing books from a store.

Through action which came from the reading of an article in this paper, Paducah, Ky., will pay interest on certain bonds which are in default.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision in the "Alizarine dye case."

The Filipinos in London have written to Senator Hale, thanking him and Senators Hoar and Vest for their fight against annexation and asserting that Aguinaldo holds full sway over the Philippines.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday as complainant against a cabman, whom he accused of stealing a sealskin jacket belonging to his wife.

The steamer Flowergate crashed into the Wilson Line steamer Idaho in the fog off Liberty Island yesterday morning. Several plates of the Idaho were stove, one man was instantly killed, and another fatally injured.

Mrs. Martha Keery has brought suit in the Supreme Court to establish her right to the ownership of the personal property of the late Stephen L. Dimon, now in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and valued at $17,000.

The condition of a body found in the ruins of a burned boarding house at Lorain, Ohio, yesterday, led to the belief that a guest was murdered and the house set on fire with a view to concealing the crime. Three men have been arrested on suspicion.

Torrey E. Wardner, editor of The Boston Traveler, was sentenced at Dedham, Mass., yesterday to thirty days' imprisonment for contempt of court in permitting the publication in his paper of certain comments on the Getchell manslaughter case while it was sub judice.

Henry Litchfield, who recently pretended that he had forgotten his name, was committed for thirty days by Justice Potts, in Jersey City, yesterday to afford the prisoner an opportunity to bring habeas corpus proceedings. He has been identified by the Boston police as a thief who served nine months in the State Reformatory.

Page 9.

The schooner Matilda D. Borda, which had been given up as lost, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday.

The civic authorities of Santiago have presented a medal of honor to Gen. Wood and sent another to President McKinley.

Details were arranged yesterday for the lowering of the Spanish flag and the raising of the Stars and Stripes in Havana Jan. 1.

The bark Auburndale, from Buenos Ayres for New York, ran aground Thursday night near Barnegat, N. J., and the members of the crew were landed by the life-saving crew at Ship Bottom.

All available transports are under rush orders to carry troops to Cuba, their presence being rendered necessary by the celerity with which the Spaniards are carrying out their evacuation contract.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Magowan and Mrs. Wynn were discharged by Judge Dissette at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. The Judge held that in the State of Ohio is was no crime for a mother to steal her child.

Rear Admiral Sampson arrived from Havana yesterday on his flagship, the cruiser New York. He talked freely about the work of the Evacuation Commission, of which he was the head. He thinks the customs frauds are a serious question and talked of the sanitary condition of the island. The new police force, with the aid of the troops, will be able to keep order. The Admiral is for holding on to everything we have got.

Page 14.

Sebastian Bach Mills, the composer and pianist, died on Wednesday from paralysis in Germany.

The cold, dry weather has, in the opinion of the Health Board officers, checked the spread of the grip.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has notified stock brokers that sales tickets must be saved, to prove that stamps were affixed.

Mrs. Roulion, a dressmaker, obtained a verdict for $5,000 against R. T. Wilson, the banker, for injuries received in a building belonging to him.

Burglars in Oneida County shot two men yesterday, and one of them swam through the ice in the Mohawk River, but was cornered and captured after a fierce fight.

The naval board of inquiry into the cause of the accident to the battleship Massachusetts completed its work yesterday and will send its findings to Washington to-day. Workmen are busy repairing the vessel.

Frank Haspkin, a machinist, of Providence, R. I., tried to kill himself last night by throwing himself in front of a cable car on Third Avenue. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, but not as a prisoner, as no policeman could be found at the scene of the occurrence.

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted a temporary injunction restraining the Directors of the Buffalo City Gas Company from purchasing the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, a rival concern, in which J. E. Addicks is alleged to be largely interested.

John McCormick, an ex-convict, robbed a flat on East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. He was discovered and followed by Dr. Coles, who pursued him through two street cars and by wagon until he was captured on a Third Avenue car by Policeman Smith. McCormick threatened people with a revolver, and caused intense excitement during the pursuit.

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MR. CROKER FOR CHEAPER GAS.

Says Democrats Will Introduce Bills in Legislature Providing for It If Republicans Don't.

The Democratic members of the Legislature from this city will renew their fight for cheaper gas at the coming session. Though in the minority, they will press bills looking to the reduction of the price and the inspection of the quality, and place upon the Republicans the responsibility of defeating these measures. This much of the programme was announced by Richard Croker yesterday.

"The Republicans have the Governor and both branches of the Legislature," he said. "Now, if they are in earnest about wanting to help the people, let them pass bills giving the people cheaper gas. If they will introduce such bills, our members will help pass them. If they don't introduce them, the Democrats will. We don't care for the credit of the thing. The Tammany members will vote for a cheap gas bill, no matter who introduces it."

Mr. Croker further declared himself in favor of the creation of a commission to investigate the Gas Trust, find out what the cost of manufacture is, and just how low the product can be sold with a fair profit; insist on a high standard of quality and regulate the use of meters. "Such a commission," he said, "would be a boon to the people, and if a bill is introduced in the Legislature to create it, I guess the Democrats will all vote for it. They would also vote for a bill to cut the price of gas down to 90 cents."

Mr. Croker's attention was called to the claim put forth by the Republican organization that the recent legislation providing for a gradual reduction in the price of gas constituted a contract with the gas companies. "The gas companies haven't got any contract with us," he said.

Mr. Croker will spend Christmas in the city. He said last night that he did not expect to go to Lakewood yet awhile.

Ex-Senator Hill in Town.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill came down from Albany yesterday and went to the Hotel Normandie. Legal, and not political, business is said to be the object of his visit.

ENEMIES OF SANTA CLAUS WON.

Chicago Baptists Decided It Was Wrong to Deceive Children.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The afternoon Sunday school of the Pilgrim Temple Baptist Church gave its annual Christmas entertainment this evening. Santa Claus, however, did not appear, because some of the Trustees objected to him as being a myth.

The Sunday school wanted Santa Claus, and committee meetings were held to decide the question. Several spoke in favor of the Yuletide saint, but others objected, and said that of all holidays Christmas should not be the one on which children were deceived. Robert J. Mossop, Chairman of the Trustees, led the fight against Santa Claus; the teachers of the Sunday school and members of the Entertainment Committee supported him. But in the end the saint was barred out.

Royal Limited
Via C. R. R. of N. J., P. & R., B. & O.
New York to Washington daily 2:55 P. M. Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) and 3 P. M. foot Liberty Street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequaled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.—Adv.

TO OCCUPY WAKE ISLAND

Warship Bennington Ordered to Hoist Our Flag Upon It.

IS BETWEEN HAWAII AND GUAM

Admirably Adapted for Use as a Station for the Proposed Cable to the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Government has determined to hoist the flag over another island far out in the Pacific Ocean, and orders were sent out late this afternoon to the commander of the Bennington, Capt. Taussig, to proceed at once to take possession in the name of the Government of the United States of Wake Island, lying in latitude 19 north, longitude 166 east.

It is distant about 2,000 miles from Nihau, the westernmost of the Hawaiian Islands, and 1,300 miles east from Guam. It is almost in a direct line between these possessions of the United States and is admirably adapted for use as a station for a Pacific cable to connect the Philippines with Hawaii and the United States. It is about three miles in length, and incloses a lagoon of salt water. The average height of the island is eight feet above high tide. It is scarcely capable in itself of sustaining life, but it is expected that a cable station can be maintained without difficulty by the erection of a condenser to supply fresh water. So far as is known it is not inhabited at the present time, though in the past guano gatherers have lived temporarily on the island.

Some station in this locality is doomed to be absolutely necessary to the maintenance of a cable, and for that reason the American Peace Commissioners at Paris endeavored to secure one of the Caroline Islands, but without success.

Wake Island is said to be by right already American territory, for in 1851 Admiral Wilkes surveyed the place and asserted title. It was reported in dispatches from Hongkong and Cavite on July 21 last that American transports on their way to Manila with troops had hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the island, but the report turned out to be premature.

The Bennington is now at Honolulu, and the orders to her go out by steamer. After hoisting the flag on Wake Island she will proceed to Guam and make the survey of the island which was ordered some time ago. She has already completed a survey of Pearl Harbor, seven miles from Honolulu, which will form the foundation of the Government plans for the enlargement of the harbor there and the strengthening of the channel connecting the inner harbor with the ocean.

HEIR TO A BALTIMORE ESTATE.

Cincinnati Man Offers a Lawyer Half of Property Recovered.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Inspector of Stationary Engineers A. V. Fleming will give half of the Baltimore estate to which he is heir to the lawyer who shall get it for him. This will mean $32,000. In return he requires the lawyer to bear the entire expense.

Fleming tells the story of how he came to learn that he might be the heir. He says that about three months ago he used a St. Louis paper to wrap up a bundle. While in the car on his way home his eye fell on an advertisement which contained the name Fleming. He found that it was an advertisement for the heir to the Fleming estate in Baltimore. He at once set about to find out if he was the heir, and there is every indication that he is. He may go to Baltimore in a few days about the estate.

CLAIM $200,000 DAMAGES.

Frank Brothers of Chicago Sue Shoe Concerns and Law Firms.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Frank Brothers, the owners of the department store at Monroe and State Streets, to-day began action in the county courts against the firms and lawyers who they assert have conspired to wreck their business. This action took the form of damage suits amounting to $200,000 and the securing of a warrant for the arrest of Samuel Cohen, affidavit clerk for the law firm of Wood, Newman & Elmer, on the charge of perjury. Cohen will be placed under arrest to-day.

The damage suits are three. The first is for $100,000, and the defendants are the American Slipper Company of New York, the law firm of Wood, Newman & Elmer of Chicago, and Constable H. B. Goodrich of Justice Everett's court. The second suit, for $50,000, is against the Rochester Shoe Company of Rochester, N. Y., and the law firm of Maple, Little & Moore. The third is also for $50,000, and the defendants are Gray Brothers of Syracuse, N. Y.; W. C. Moore, and Wood, Newman & Elmer. Service was secured on all the defendants or their representatives before nightfall.

These suits were precipitated by the action of Cohen, who Wednesday afternoon appeared before Justice Everett, and on the strength of an affidavit that Frank Brothers were engaged in a scheme to defraud their creditors by transferring their business from Illinois, secured a judgment upon a claim for the sum of $92.

Constable Goodrich was instructed to serve the judgment. He went to the department store, and, instead of taking it to some member of the firm, attempted to secure collection from a cashier on the main floor. The store was filled with Christmas shoppers, and the cashier thought that the action was in the nature of a hold-up. As a result there was an exciting scene which almost caused a panic.

FIVE MONTHS IN A TRANCE.

Milwaukee Girl Brought to Life by Suggestive Therapeutics.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 23.—Miss Tony Brosheit, twenty-three years old, who had been in a trance for five months at her home in this city, was brought to her normal condition to-day through the influence of hypnotism.

Miss Brosheit retired as usual in her apartments on the 23d of July last. Since then, though at times she had opened her eyes, she seemed unconscious of her surroundings. The case has baffled many physicians. At last an application of "suggestive therapeutics," a form of hypnotism, was tried, and the patient was to-day successfully brought out of her long trance. Though very weak, she is able to say a few words to those around her. She has been kept alive with liquid food.

ASLEEP SINCE DEC. 13.

Girl at Fairhaven, Vt., in a Trance and Cannot Be Awakened.

RUTLAND, Dec. 23.—A peculiar case is reported from Fairhaven, where a thirteen-year-old girl fell asleep at her desk in school on Dec. 13 and, save for one brief interval, has been sleeping ever since, despite the efforts of a physician to awaken her. The physician is unable to account for her condition. Her parents say that three years ago the girl suddenly fell asleep one day and slept for twenty-four hours.

A few days ago, after all simple remedies had failed, the physician tried an electric battery on the girl. When the current was turned on there was a twitching of the eyelids, then the eyes opened, and she apparently was awakened. Her parents spoke to her, and by the expression of her eyes it was evident that she recognized them. By continued application of the battery she was at length aroused sufficiently to talk, though her utterances were incoherent. After a while, however, she again dropped off to sleep, and cannot be awakened.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's most superb gift book. Mr. F. Tennyson Neely, 114 Fifth Ave., New York, has published "New Yorkers of the XIX. Century." Limited Edition, $10.00. Order direct or of booksellers. Telephone 1842 Eighteenth St.—Adv.

WITNESS AGAINST HER FRIEND.

Alleged Chicago Murderer Rollinger Served on a Jury Which Acquitted Lena Hecker.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Less than four months ago Lena Hecker was under arrest upon the charge of manslaughter. Emil Michael Rollinger helped to free her, serving on the Coroner's jury which acquitted her, with August Spalding. Now Rollinger is in jail charged with wife murder. Lena Hecker is one of the principal witnesses against him.

Miss Hecker was arrested on Sept. 2. She was at that time working for Albert Fridrich, the restaurant man. She had been visiting some of her relatives, and August Spalding, Mr. Fridrich's coachman, was taking her back to the house. They were driving in a buggy north on Orleans Street, when they saw a man crossing the street in front of them, between Erie and Huron Streets. The man was William P. Mulligan. An electric car was coming south. Mulligan did not notice the car until it was almost upon him. Then it was too late. He was struck by the front platform and thrown to one side, directly in front of the horse and buggy. Before Spalding could stop, the horse's hoofs and the wheels had so injured the prostrate man that he died. The police placed Spalding and Miss Hecker under arrest.

At the inquest Rollinger swore he had no interest in the case and got on the jury. He did all the questioning and made an argument in the jury room which led to Miss Hecker's acquittal. Deputy Coroner Wechler conducted the inquest, and when he became connected with the Rollinger case he remembered the devotion between Rollinger and Miss Hecker, and the arrest of the former followed.

REDUCES INTEREST ON LOANS.

Society for Savings of Cleveland, Ohio, Will Charge Only 5 Per Cent.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Quite a sensation was caused to-day in the financial world by a circular sent out by the Society for Savings, the largest savings bank between New York and Chicago.

The circular states that the rate of interest on loans due the society which are in good standing, and on which interest is not (and is not suffered to become) in arrears, will from and after this date and until further notice be reduced to 5 per cent. But this notice is not to be understood as affecting or extending the time for payment of any loan or loans.

The new move means that from Dec. 1 interest will be charged at the rate of only 5 per cent., no matter what the borrower agreed to pay.

MR. BLISS'S CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Turkeys for Small Salaried Employes of the Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Among the employes of the Interior Department who receive less than $900 a year compensation, the going away of Secretary Bliss will be regretted keenly. Last Christmas he made a list of all such employes and sent to each of them a present of a turkey, and it is stated at the Interior Department that the gift will be repeated to-morrow.

While not requiring the expenditure of a very large sum of money, the turkeys are a great help to many families that have to make the most economical use of the small incomes derived by their heads from the Government, and the attention is as fully appreciated in the case of Mr. Bliss as it formerly was at the Navy Department, when Secretary Whitney paid a similar compliment to the employes there who were receiving small pay.

Mr. Bliss has endeavored to carry out his Christmas purpose quietly, and without attracting attention, but the employes who enjoyed his bounty a year ago have been telling the good news to all their friends, and have thus defeated any intention to have the matter kept a profound secret.

LYMAN ABBOTT ON EXPANSION.

His Address at the New England Dinner at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 23.—At the New England Society dinner at the Nelson House last night, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, spoke for forty minutes upon "Puritan Principles as Applied to Present Day Problems." His address was mainly a discussion of our relations to Cuba and the Philippines, and was a powerful assertion of our duty and our ability to give them a better government.

He contrasted the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races in their ruling ideas; discussed the various objections which have been brought forward against our taking charge of the conquered islands, and declared that our past history justifies confidence in our success, and that already we are showing that we intend to give Puerto Rico and Cuba the best advantages of American institutions. Dr. Abbott was applauded repeatedly.

BOYS SHADOW ALLEGED ROBBER.

Man Arrested in Chicago on Their Testimony and Held for Trial.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—Three little boys lined up before Justice Sabath at the Desplaines Street Police Court to-day and told him how they played detective, and on their testimony Peter J. McDermott, who lives at 363 South May Street, was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $3,000 on a charge of robbery.

In broad daylight two men entered the home of C. W. Masten, an aged coal dealer at 243 Sangamon Street, and threatening him with revolvers, robbed him of $21 and then escaped. McDermott was visiting in the house at the time, and he also held up his hands, but for some reason the robbers did not molest him.

Later the case was reported to the police. The officers found George Cook, twelve years old; James Feeney, eleven years old, and Robert Masten, son of the victim, fourteen years old.

"McDermott was in the deal," explained Robert Masten. "On the day of the robbery I was in my father's barn with James Feeney and George Cook. I heard voices, and peeping through a crack I saw McDermott talking with two men. I heard them planning to rob my father, and heard McDermott say he would go into the house and the other two should follow close behind. He then went into the house, and the others followed. I also followed, and saw the whole thing."

Young Feeney also testified to the same effect. McDermott was not aware that the boys knew anything about the robbery, and was greatly surprised when they came forward and gave testimony.

CHICAGOANS WANT DR. HALL.

Friends Ask Him to Leave Union Theological Seminary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The Rev. Thomas C. Hall may return to Chicago. If necessary, his friends say, a $200,000 church will be built at Division Street and Dearborn Avenue for him. Should the building be erected, the congregation will be made up partly from his admirers in the Fourth Presbyterian Church.

These assertions are made by friends of the clergyman, who also make the statement that Dr. Hall would have come to Chicago after his return from Europe had he not been told by the committee that he was not wanted and that he was expected to decline a call which they extended to him. Consternation was caused by this information, and a number of meetings have been held at the homes of his old parishioners and efforts to get Dr. Hall to return have been made. Even the promise of a new church was made.

Dr. Hall says he cannot leave Union Theological Seminary, where he is a member of the Faculty, but it is thought the new church will bring Dr. Hall to decide in favor of his old home.

Otto Huber Brewery's Special Book on draught at all customers'; bottled at the brewery. On sale at hotels, restaurants and grocers'.

BRYAN SPEAKS IN LINCOLN

Says His Interest in the Currency Has Not Abated.

PHILIPPINES HIS MAIN THEME

He Declares that We Have No Right to Hold the Islands as a Colony.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 23.—At a reception given in his honor here this evening, Col. William Jennings Bryan, after thanking his neighbors for their cordial welcome and complimenting the members of his regiment and Col. Vifquain, in whose charge he left them, spoke as follows:

"I had five months of peace in the army, and resigned in order to take a part in a fight. I am as much interested in the people of the United States as I am in the people of Cuba, and, unless I am mistaken in judging, we are called upon to meet more important problems in the United States just now than will confront our army in Cuba.

"Some of these problems were under discussion before hostilities began, others have been thrust upon us as a result of the war. Let me improve this, my first opportunity to assure you that my zeal for the reforms advocated a few months ago has not in the least abated. Vital questions cannot be killed or buried, and we were dealing with vital questions when the call to arms resounded through the land.

"The American people have not accepted the gold standard as final. It has wrought more injustice in our country during the last twenty-five years than Spain has wrought in all her colonies, and opposition to it will grow until the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution is fully restored.

"The trusts which now flourish in defiance of laws are more merciless than Weyler was, and the new trust—the paper-money trust which is seeking to obtain control of all the paper money of the Nation—is a greater menace to the country's welfare than any foreign foe.

"There are, however, two new questions which demand immediate attention, because Congress is asked to act upon them at once. The President recommends that the regular army be permanently increased to 100,000 men. This question must be met now or not at all."

Taking up the subject of imperialism Mr. Bryan said that the President had misinterpreted the sentiment of the people. They were opposed to giving the Philippine Islands back to Spain, but they had not, as yet, declared in favor of embarking upon a colonial policy. So great a change, he said, could not be undertaken without more investigation and deliberation than the people had yet given to the subject.

The principal part of Mr. Bryan's speech was devoted to the Philippine question. In this connection he referred to President McKinley's inquiry: "Who will haul down the flag?" and replied:

"The flag is a National emblem, and is obedient to the National will. It was made for the people, not the people for the flag. When the American people want the flag raised they raise it; when they want it hauled down they haul it down. The flag was raised upon Canadian soil during the war of 1812, and it was hauled down when peace was restored. The flag was planted upon Chapultepec during the war with Mexico, and it was hauled down when the war was over.

"The morning papers announce that Gen. Lee ordered the flag hauled down in Cuba yesterday, but it was raised too soon. The flag will be raised in Cuba again on the 1st of January, but the President declares in his message that it will be hauled down as soon as a stable government is established. Who will deny to the people the right to haul the flag down in the Philippines, if they so desire, when a stable government is established there?

"Our flag stands for an indissoluble union of indestructible States. Every State is represented by a star and every Territory sees in the Constitution a star of hope that it will some day take its place in the constellation. What is there in the flag to awaken the zeal or reflect the aspirations of vassal colonies which are too good to be cast away, but not good enough to be admitted to the sisterhood of States?

"Shall we keep the Philippines and amend our flag? Shall we add a new star—the blood star, Mars—to indicate that we have entered upon a career of conquest? Or shall we borrow the yellow, which in 1896 was the badge of gold and greed, and paint Saturn and his rings to suggest a carpetbag government with its schemes of spoliation; or shall we adorn our flag with a Milky Way composed of a multitude of minor stars, representing remote and insignificant dependencies?

"No! A thousand times better to haul down the Stars and Stripes and substitute the flag of an independent republic than to surrender the doctrines that give glory to 'Old Glory.' It was the flag of our fathers in the years that are gone; it is the flag of a reunited country to-day.

"Let it be the flag of our Nation in the years that are to come. Its stripes of red tell of the blood that was shed to purchase liberty; its stripes of white proclaim the pure and heaven-born purpose of a government which 'derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.' The mission of that flag is to float, not over a conglomeration of commonwealths, but over 'The land of the free and the home of the brave,' and to that mission it must remain 'Forever true—forever true.'"

THE POPE'S CHRISTMAS WORDS.

Veiled Reference to Our Treatment of Spain as an Outrage—The Church in Italy.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Pope to-day, at the reception of the Christmas greetings of the Cardinals and other prelates, appeared to be in excellent health. Replying to their congratulations, he referred to the "sinister events of 1898," and said it was high time the Governments of Europe united to stop "unheard-of outrages and savage exterminations." But, the Pontiff added, this could not be expected "until the fear of God, the basis of all morality, is revived in the conscience of the people and becomes the guiding principle of the organization of States."

In regard to the present position of the Church in Italy, the Pope pointed out that the symptoms were not reassuring for the New Year. He added that the conditions imposed upon the head of the Church, in violation of his dignity and rights, "were not enough, for now it was sought to cast odium upon the press which openly espoused the defense of his interests and the interests of religion and morality." Continuing, the Pontiff remarked:

"Further riots threaten the clergy, although they are the class furthest removed from seditious designs. The obedience of the clergy to the Apostolic See, whose rights they defended and whose intentions they seconded, is now being construed as a political offense. Nevertheless, imbued with the sense of their high mission and duty, the clergy will not yield either to flatteries or menaces, and their firmness is finding response in numerous laymen deeply imbued with love for the Papacy. It is thus, by the co-operation of the clergy and laity, that the salvation of coming generations is assured."

DOG STOPS A CHICAGO THIEF.

St. Bernard Compels the Restoration of Stolen Property.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—John C. Uhrlaub owns a fine St. Bernard dog named "Bow Wow." Baby Ruth Uhrlaub and a servant, Techia Strandell, and Bow Wow went forth for a promenade to-day. Little Ruth was in a baby carriage, and Bow Wow near the vehicle.

When Clark Street was reached the nurse stepped into a photographer's establishment, leaving Ruth to the care of Bow Wow. The servant, upon her return, laid the photographs, together with her purse, on the baby's lap. A minute later a man passed, turned about, snatched the pocket book and pictures, and ran.

Bow Wow started in pursuit, reached the thief a block away, jumped, and seized him by the neck. Many persons wanted to pull the dog off, not knowing the circumstances, but Bow Wow chewed and shook her prisoner until the lacerated thief shouted "Take him away and I will give back the package and pocketbook!"

The articles were turned over to Miss Strandell, and the robber's freedom was restored.

GERMAN TRICK AT SAMOA.

Confidence of United States and British Consuls Betrayed—Greater Vigilance Ordered.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Washington Government, according to a dispatch from Auckland, has instructed the United States Consul at Samoa to act with greater vigilance, and not to intrust his duties to his British and German colleagues.

It appears that the German agent has taken advantage of his colleagues' confidence to land guns and munitions of war without their knowledge, and also to obtain important advantages for German firms.

SAGASTA'S ILLNESS SERIOUS.

The Spanish Premier Has Bronchial Pneumonia, and His Condition Causes Grave Anxiety.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The condition of Señor Sagasta, the Premier, now causes grave anxiety.

Six physicians were in consultation this afternoon regarding his case, and concurred that he is suffering from bronchial pneumonia, with high temperature and an unfavorable absence of expectoration.

The newspapers express great sympathy. There is no doubt that the Premier's illness is aggravated by the strain of recent events. The Queen Regent twice during the day telephoned inquiries as to his condition, and this evening sent her own physician to attend him. The list of callers at the Premier's residence includes all the foreign diplomats and a host of other distinguished persons.

Señor Alejandro Greizard, Minister of Justice, is Acting Pdemier.

PEACE COMMISSIONERS ARRIVE.

The Steamer St. Louis Off Fire Island Last Night at 11:12 o'Clock.

The American Line steamer St. Louis, from Southampton, was sighted off Fire Island at 11:12 P. M. last night.

The American Peace Commissioners are on board.

MR. OGLE'S AMERICAN ESTATE.

Ex-Editor of London Times Buys 20,000 Acres at New Marlborough, Mass.

NEW MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 23.—Ponsenby B. Ogle of London has purchased 20,000 acres of land here, on which he proposes to build a Summer residence. The land, which is situated near the estate of Henry K. Bloodgood of New York, will be laid out in an elaborate manner after the style of an English estate. Mr. Ogle was formerly one of the editors of The London Times. He has large holdings of Western land.

DIDN'T FRIGHTEN THE WIDOW.

Four Young Men Entered Her House and Got a Horsewhipping.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 23.—Four young men of Baldwins, out for a lark, as they claim, visited the house of Mrs. Lydia Smith, at Christian Hook, early this morning. They were Casper Smith, Henry Golder, Leander Smith, and John Gobetz. The young men came from Baldwins last night and spent the evening drinking in Hempstead.

They were in a hilarious mood when they started for home, and had to pass Mrs. Smith's house. She is a widow, and lives alone. The young men, it is claimed, broke in and began to ransack the house. They say it was only to frighten the woman.

Mrs. Smith, however, was not frightened, but on being awakened grabbed a horsewhip and attacked the four men, who fled. To-day Mrs. Smith caused their arrest, and they were held in $500 bail each.

SEWER-PIPE MEN TO COMBINE.

American Pottery Trust Promoter Working on New Lines.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 23.—F. L. Tapscott of New York, promoter of the American Pottery Trust, is now engaged in a project to form into a combination all the fireclay sewer pipe interests in the country.

Mr. Tapscott has already begun the preliminary work of his huge task. He has communicated by wire with nearly every sewer pipe manufacturer in the Ohio Valley during the past few days. To-day a number of fireclay manufacturers held a private conference at Toronto, Ohio, with reference to the proposed combine. The total number of fireclay concerns in the country is thirty-one, and, according to Mr. Tapscott's plans, it is proposed to include every one of these in the project. He has already favorable answers from a large number. The shale factories are not to be taken into this latest combination.

New York capitalists are backing the plan. Several times during the past three years efforts have been made to consolidate the sewer pipe interests of the country, but in each instance failure resulted.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Thursday night over Lake Huron has moved to the mouth of the St. Lawrence and has caused westerly gales in the lake regions and rain or snow in the lake regions and North Atlantic States. It has grown much colder in the Red River of the North Valley, Winnipeg reporting a fall in temperature of 24 degrees in 24 hours. The temperature has fallen in the lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. An area of high pressure is central in the middle plateau region and has spread in an easterly direction over the whole country, except a slight depression over the upper lake region and Northern New England. Fair weather prevails and temperature remains stationary on the Pacific Coast. The weather will grow colder generally from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast and in the Gulf States, and the cold weather will last till Sunday night, except in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, where the temperature will moderate Sunday. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Atlantic City to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	27	43	46
6 A. M.	27	44	47
9 A. M.	27	45	48
12 M.	30	45	48
4 P. M.	29	44	48
6 P. M.	25	45	46
9 P. M.	22	39	42
12 P. M.	20	38	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45
Weather Bureau	40¾
Corresponding date 1897	25¾

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; the minimum was 40 degrees at 7 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .89, and at 8 P. M., .59.

Christmas Holiday Rates for Students.
Pennsylvania Railroad will sell round-trip tickets to instructors and students at reduced rates from December 15th to 24th, good returning from points east of Pittsburg until January 10th, and from points west of Pittsburg until January 15th. For information apply No. 1,196 Broadway or at any Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Office.—Adv.

MOORE TRIAL ABOUT ENDED

Benjamin Hill Makes an Eloquent Appeal for His Client.

MR. McINTYRE'S ST

CHRISTMAS BUYERS OUT

Busy Street Scenes in the West Side Shopping District.

WALKS JAMMED WITH PEOPLE

Incidents Which Enlivened the Sixth Avenue Crowds—Large Sales of Flowers.

The west side shopping district, where values are represented by the alluring legends of "39c.," "67c.," "$1.09," and so on upward to the odd-penny market limit, was a malestrom last night of almost anything and everything that serves to make the Christmastide at once a joy and a burden to the average citizen, his helpmeet, and the stranger within the gates.

A surging crowd trying to go in two directions at once filled the sidewalks of Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street and the other districts where stores keep open at night during the week before Christmas, and in some of the larger places those who braved the discomforts were wedged into an almost solid mass of humanity, which seemed to move in some instances almost as fast as a mile an hour. Such things, of course, are a yearly occurrence in New York's great retail streets, and excite no comment except from the philosopher who scoffs and speculates why it is that so many people will put off Christmas buying until the last minute. But that is a peculiarity of shoppers that no one has ever been able to solve.

Last night in the nature of things the crowd was heavier than at any previous time during the week. It was the night before Christmas Eve, and those who shopped were evidently of a class that depends not upon delivery wagons, for they carried their own bundles. Every other man, woman, and child seemed to be burdened with ar armful, each pushing and jostling as though each was not punched and jolted by animated battering rams from behind and on all sides. Everything from a log cabin to a hobby horse, and from a sprig of holly to a Christmas tree, swelled the procession, filled the surface cars, invaded the elevated trains, and made life grievous to the misanthropist to whom the season's joys do not appeal.

A great many people will have cause to remember one stalwart individual who marched cheerfully along Sixth Avenue with a hobby horse under one arm and a small brass drum in the other. By his side trotted a worn-looking little woman with another armful. That hobby horse had things its own way all along the street. It had an unshrinking manner about it, and seemed to take a wicked delight in kicking the solar plexuses of persons going in the opposite direction.

"Hey! Look out what you're doing with that thing," howled an irate elderly citizen whom the hobby horse had almost doubled up. "This ain't no place for a dray-horse load. Get into the street."

"Oh, excuse me, boss," said the stalwart man, apologetically. "I was thinkin' what a fine Christmas them little fellers o' mine was a-goin' to have, and I wasn't looking where I was going."

The irate man softened and smiled. Then he laughed and passed on, while the hobby horse went up the street, clearing a wide swath for itself and bucking like a broncho where the crowd was obstinate.

A man who sat on the curb at Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street attracted so much attention that the sidewalks became blocked, and a policeman's aid was called. The man had a bunch of pine stuck in his hat, a holly wreath around his neck, and laurel branches sticking out of his pockets. He seemed to imagine himself a Christmas tree and jabbered incoherently about Santa Claus. He was moved down into Nineteenth Street away from the crowds.

Hardly had he been disposed of when a great hullabaloo was heard at Twenty-eighth Street. A cab driven by a colored man came whirling around into Sixth Avenue and ran into another hansom driven by a white man and going down the avenue. Both drivers pulled up sharply and backed their wheels into the crowd crossing the street. The colored driver whipped up his horse and again ran his vehicle into the other cab.

The white man turned loose the vials of his wrath. "Hey, you liver-lipped Ethiopian, can't you see how to drive?" he bawled.

"Why don't you keep to the right, you harp, you ain't got all your strings," retorted the colored man.

The white man had driven by, at the end of the repartee, and as a parting shot yelled:

"You couldn't drive a dromedary, you black scoundrel."

The colored man wheeled his cab around, jerked the whip from its socket, and started in hot pursuit. The race over the cobblestones was a close one, and the thousands of Christmas purchasers stopped and looked at it. The white man turned to meet his adversary at Twenty-fifth Street. Whips were cutting the air when the prospective duel was abruptly prevented by the appearance of a "fare," who hailed the colored man.

A store that attracted a great deal of attention last night was at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, for many weeks untenanted. Here a bazaar on a small scale has been established. The owners had rented space and counter room to forty or fifty candy, cologne, and fruit vendors. Each man was supposed to have a certain number of feet of counter, but, as the space had not been marked off, constant squabbling resulted over alleged encroachments. The cologne man threatened to confiscate a score of peppermint candy walking canes, said to be on his territory, whereupon the peppermint candy man addressed the crowd on "fake cologne," which he pronounced as it is spelled, "cology."

Inquiries made of the Superintendents of department stores revealed that at 12 o'clock no shoplifters had been arrested, and no one had fainted or become ill. At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station no accidents or thefts had been reported. It was estimated that at 10 o'clock last night 100,000 people were in the streets bounded by Sixth Avenue, Fourteenth Street, Broadway, and Twenty-third Street.

Over on Broadway the people who made up the passing show were mostly sightseers, and bundle-laden men or women were the exception. Most of the promenaders congregated around the display in the flower-store windows. Inside these places there was plenty of work filling Christmas orders, despite the usual high prices of the season. Beginning this morning, thousands of plants will be sent throughout the city and to neighboring places, for these are much in favor as presents, and the idea is growing.

The dealers this year are selling large quantities of English boxwood and California mistletoe, both of which varieties of greens are comparatively new to New York. One dealer said last night that his cut flower orders were the largest he had had in several years.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC VERY HEAVY.

Number of Packages by Mail and Express Greater than Ever Before.

Christmas gifts are moving, and the employes of the Post Office and express companies, from Superintendent to office boys, are working overtime. Never were so many Christmas packages handled before, and the sale of postage stamps has eclipsed all records. The domestic rush did not really begin till three or four days ago, just about the time the foreign rush was over.

Superintendent Van Cott of the local mails said yesterday: "At all the stations, at the main office, and on the routes, men are working from two to five hours overtime. In passing I might mention that they don't get extra pay for it either. The rush this year is the greatest we have ever known, and will continue perhaps until New Year's Day.

"To-morrow we expect 1,900 bags of first-class mail on the Wilhelm der Grosse, and 1,700 on the Etruria. These steamships generally bring about 500 sacks, so you can see how we are affected by Christmas gift traffic. The sales of stamps for the first twenty days in December, 1898, were 8 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1897."

Superintendent Campbell of the Inspection and Rating Department at the General Post Office, said that the rush did not begin as early in the season as it usually does. "However," he said, "the Inspection and Rating Department, through which all the holiday mail passes, has been working overtime within the last three days, and we are not looking for any rest next week. Thousands of packages are going or are now on their way to Europe. And, moreover, a large quantity of packages is going to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines for the soldiers stationed there, showing that the boys have not only not been forgotten, but are to be remembered liberally. They are heavy looking packages, too, some of them."

The last steamer by which packages could be depended upon to reach the more remote European destinations by Christmas Day left here Dec. 14.

Charles R. Sherman, Superintendent of the New York Division of the American Express Company, said the rush this year had so exceeded that of other seasons that the company sent out yesterday three special trains for express packages on the New York Central Railroad, and would send out four more to-day. Mr. Sherman said: "I have been impressed by the large incoming packages. We receive here about as much as we send out. There are so many boys who come to New York from the country, and their friends and relations send them boxes of cakes, turkeys, and such things. A great many animals are given for Christmas gifts, and I once heard of a young hippopotamus being sent through this office as a Christmas present. The most unique package which I have seen this year was a large alligator, sent from Florida to a young woman up on Madison Avenue. As a rule, though, I believe, the packages this year are not so bulky as those of previous holiday seasons. I believe people are giving jewelry and bric-a-brac rather than furniture and rocking chairs. Of course, after the Christmas season there are a great many claims sent in. This is caused by the packing of presents. Most of those who send gifts are people unaccustomed to packing for shipment, and they put their packages up loosely." A heavy cut-glass bowl came through this office once packed in a thin pasteboard box. We had to repack it."

E. A. Stedman, General Agent of Wells, Fargo & Co., said: "In our offices we send out about twice as many packages as we receive. This season the rush has been heavier than at other times. Our foreign shipments were especially heavy, and we have forwarded thousands of packages to the West Indies to the soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico. We posted in our offices a placard advising people to send their gifts early and get in ahead of the rush. This was effective, and our holiday business began early in December."

The "Kris Kringle mail," always an interesting and in many cases a pathetic feature of the holidays, has already made its appearance. Over 100 letters from trusting children have been received at the Post Office. Most of these eventually find their way to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, and Kris Kringle never gets them. There are others from more forehanded children, but not the less trusting, who direct their confidential missives in care of some store. Frequently if the proprietors think the young writers are the children of poor parents they make an investigation, and if the family is found to be worthy, their Christmas is brightened by the receipt of useful articles for the family or some little toy or trinket to delight childhood. In many instances children with unexpected unselfishness have asked Kris Kringle to send something to their parents that they could wear or some article of necessity for family cheer. It was only last week that the manager of an up-town store got a letter in a childish hand like this:

Deer Kris Kringle: I'll forgive you for forgeting us last year because papa he got work but he aint got no work now and we aint got no fire and lots of times we go hungry me and Jo and Lilly and papa and mama. Pleas deer Kris bring papa a big cote and mama a shawl and some shoes and Jo a new suit and some shoes and Lilly a new dres and some shoes.

It was a little girl who wrote the letter, and strangely enough she neglected to ask for anything for herself.

EAST SIDE CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

Crowds in Grand Street Last Evening Not Buyers, but Sightseers.

Grand Street, from the Bowery to Attorney Street, is the principal shopping street on the east side, and all the stores were brilliantly lighted until a late hour last evening. The sidewalks, especially on the southern side, where the dry goods and fancy good stores are situated, were densely crowded, mainly with women and girls of nearly a dozen different nationalities. Russians, Poles, Irish, Italians, Bohemians, and Germans jostled against each other good-naturedly. In front of some of the best dressed windows the throngs were so great that the sidewalks were almost impassable, and pedestrians who were neither shopping nor sightseeing were compelled to make detours into the roadway. To get into the roadway itself, except at the street corners, was often no easy task, as long rows of pushcarts lined the streets, for Grand Street and the neighboring thoroughfares are the stronghold of the pushcart men. There were hundreds upon hundreds of them in this district, and many of them had come to Grand Street with their Christmas holiday wares—dolls arrayed in all conceivable dresses, and others not arrayed, drums, whistles, banjos, jumping jacks, cloth and felt slippers at 18 cents a pair, socks at 10 and 5 cents, plated knives, spoons, and forks, Noah's arks, miniature men-of-war, and small illuminated houses at 10 cents a house.

The peddlers shared the profits with the stores. From what a passer-by could notice the sales by either were not large last evening. Not a few of the stores had only from two to half a dozen customers at a time, and although the peddlers exhausted their lungs with crying out their wares, their stocks diminished little. The great majority in the crowds were evidently sightseers and not buyers. They gazed into the windows, handled some of the peddlers' wares, and went on to repeat the operation further on. Some of the Grand Street stores have adopted the Division Street system of female "pullers-in," but even these had very little success.

Division street is one of the main millinery goods thoroughfares of the city, and its female "pullers-in" possess amazonian courage and persistence. Their efforts last evening, however, were not remunerative. The crowds thinned early in the evening, and business was so discouraging that before 9 o'clock over half the stores here had closed. The lower parts of Avenue A and Avenue B are also dry goods districts, and even here trade was far from brisk.

VERSATILE YOUNG THESPIANS.

Members of the Boys' Club Give a Unique Christmas Entertainment.

Unique in the category of Christmas entertainments was that of the Boys' Club last night in the clubrooms at St. Mark's Place and Avenue A. Following the plan of the large colleges, the boys, under the direction of Superintendent Francis H. Tabor, gave a theatrical entertainment, and all the characters, male and female, in the two plays, were taken by the members of the club—that is, the members with histrionic talent.

The players were all boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen years, and the sketches selected gave free play for their versatility. First came Morton's old but amusing farce, "Box and Cox." Frank C. Stegeman played Box, Edward Berger essayed the part of Cox, and Arthur Reicher played the rôle of Mrs. Bouncer. In spite of their earnestness the boys doubtless extracted as much fun out of the performance as did the audience. The second part of the programme was Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, "Trial by Jury," with its chorus of bridesmaids and chorus of jurymen, all boys, many with remarkably good voices, and a thorough appreciation of the dramatic entities.

The best fun, however, was in the dressing room, where a costumer was dressing the boys and making them up. The bridesmaids had a particularly hard time. In spite of their blonde curls and train dresses they could not resist the temptation to gather up their skirts and take a turn or two, berouged and bewigged as they were, on the horizontal bars much to the confusion of the costumes and horror of the costumer. Last night was really the third performance. The other two were dress rehearsals.

On Wednesday night members only were admitted, for the entrance fee of 2 cents. On Thursday night parents and friends of the boys paid 10 cents, while last night the general public paid $1 each, and felt well repaid for the outlay. It is not often, so the boys say, that a show can please all of such widely different classes of patrons at such varying prices of admission.

A feature of the entertainment was the issue of the Christmas number of The Boys' Club Record, which contained a line of good wishes from many prominent persons, including President McKinley, and had as contributors Margherita Arlina Hamm, Richard Watson Gilder, Margaret E. Sangster, Mary Lowe Dickinson, Kate Masterson, J. I. C. Clarke, Carlos Martyn, and H. S. Brooks, Jr., who contributed an article on "Football." In response to a request for a contribution, the Secretary of War sent the following:

"Hard work is as essential to happiness as exercise is to physical growth. It is the boy who goes ahead, who never knows when he is whipped, who never loses confidence in himself, who succeeds. Success is the result of hard work and sticking to it. R. A. ALGER."

STUDENTS IN YULETIDE CONFLICT.

This is the season of peace and good-will, except in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. It has been the immemorial custom there to devote the merry yuletide to war, the participants being the sophomores and freshmen. Usually the playful collegiate fancy expends itself in abducting the President of the rival class, but, although the freshmen made a heroic effort yesterday to carry out the usual programme by abducting President I. S. Voorhees of the sophomores, he was too vigilantly guarded, and the conspirators were foiled.

It was a day of triumph for the sophomores. Each class had arranged to have a Christmas luncheon yesterday. The freshmen arranged to hold theirs at the Argyle Hotel. The sophomores defiantly proclaimed that their luncheon would also be held at the Argyle. The freshmen took note of this, and concocted a plot to make the sophomores go hungry. Early in the day a delegation of freshmen visited the Argyle and informed the proprietor that the sophomore luncheon had been postponed. The proprietor said he would countermand the order, and the freshmen awaited the arrival of the sophomores.

The latter appeared in due season, and appeared much astonished on learning of the postponement. They sent for the proprietor and had a warm discussion with him, but to no avail, and finally trooped out, apparently very much excited and indignant. The freshmen laughed until they cried, and then sat down to their own luncheon.

Meanwhile the sophomores were enjoying their dinner at the Clarendon Hotel, across the street. They had never ordered any dinner at the Argyle, but had pretended to do so, and had induced the proprietor to join with them in carrying out the joke. When the freshmen learned that the joke was on them, there were breathings of threatening and slaughter, and it is possible that before the glad Yuletide is over the laugh may be again on the sophomores.

PUNCTUAL PETER SEAMAN'S GIFT.

Peter Seaman, who in his twenty-two years' service has acquired a reputation as the most punctual attendant the General Sessions Court has ever known, was a few minutes late yesterday morning. He entered hurriedly, and explained to everybody who would listen that his tardiness was unavoidable. Some court officials informed him that Judge Newberger wished to see him immediately.

"My goose is cooked," groaned he. "Here I've gone and lost my job."

Peter's apprehension became terror when a policeman took him by either arm to conduct him to the Judge.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed. "Is it so bad as this?"

Visions of arraignment in the court where he had so often turned away curiosity seekers with a pompous wave of the hand flashed through Peter's mind. He was taken before Judge Newburger and found a semi-circle of smiling friends awaiting him. The Judge made a short address, in which he expressed his appreciation of his attendant's services, and handed him a long box. When it was opened a gold-handled silk umbrella was disclosed. Peter responded in a burst of thanks and enthusiasm, which embraced Judge Newberger's honorable career, the glories of the American flag, and the improvement in the weather, and wound up with a merry Christmas. Then there was an adjournment to a neighboring refreshment counter.

HOLIDAY GIFTS IN THE EXCHANGES.

Christmas was yesterday substantially "remembered" in the financial and Exchanges districts, and several thousand employes, from office boy to bank cashier, received presents.

The subscriptions for the New York Stock Exchange employes were this year more than $6,000, or $1,000 in excess of 1897. This fund, which was distributed among 316 boys, men, and the clerical force, was collected by a members' committee, consisting of A. J. De Haven, W. R. White, and William Weeber. No recipient got less than $5, and the share of a few was $100 each.

On the floor of the Produce Exchange $1,600 was raised for the employes. This is $400 more than last year. There were also increases in the subscriptions to similar funds on the Consolidated, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges. The usual Christmas gifts were distributed at the banks and financial institutions, and the various corps of messenger boys reaped a richer harvest than usual in tips from a quarter to $5, and even $10 bills.

The stock brokers were too busy yesterday with dealings involving over 870,000 shares to indulge in any Christmas horseplay on the floor of the Exchange or to be convivial at the various resorts.

Presents for Fifty Truants.

The members of the New York Truant School, numbering about fifty, were made happy with a Christmas tree, from which were dispensed presents last night in the hall of their building, at 215 East Twenty-first Street. Games were also indulged in. Police Commissioner Hess was present and made an address to the children. The presents were distributed by Mrs. R. Alger. Every one present received something. Books, skates, candies, and various toys were among the gifts.

Fifth Avenue Presbyterian School.

The Christmas exercises of the Sunday school of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church were held in the school room of the church last evening. Superintendent H. E. Roland presided, and Commodore Higginson of the Massachusetts and Gen. Wager Swayne made addresses. The children of the school brought a large number of presents for distribution among the poor of the parish.

Executive Department's Holidays.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—An agreement was reached at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day for the closing of all the executive departments at noon on the Saturdays before Christmas and New Year's Day. They are closed by law on the days observed as Christmas and New Year's Day, so that when they are closed at noon to-morrow they will not be reopened for business until Tuesday morning next.

In Brooklyn Girls' High School.

Christmas exercises were held yesterday morning in the Girls' High School, Brooklyn. The programme was made up of stories and poems written by members of the school. The young authors were Ethel Van S. Hogeboom, Frances S Burke, M. Paula Geiss, Pearl C. Wilson, and Miss Hillebrand.

Pardons in Six Prisoners' Stockings.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—The Court of Pardons this afternoon granted liberty to six men prisoners whose sentences ranged from ten to thirty years. All will be liberated before to-morrow night in order that they may spend Christmas at their homes. A large number of fines were remitted.

Alleged Mail Frauds in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 23.—O. D. Booker of Lewiston, who was arrested at Westbrook last evening charged with fraudulent use of the United States mails, was brought here to-day, and after a hearing, at which he pleaded not guilty, was held under $500 for trial in February. It is alleged that Booker operating as C. B. Brooks & Co., made many victims by advertising to furnish work for women at home. Applicants were asked to send $2. In return a piece of silk was sent, with a request that the applicant make the best sample necktie she could. Usually the women heard nothing more from Brooks & Co.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Manager Canby announced last night that Julia Arthur would positively appear at the matinée to-day at Wallack's. She had recovered sufficiently yesterday to ride out in the afternoon, and would have been able to appear last evening had not the announcement been made that the theatre would be closed.

Last night was a double souvenir occasion, two theatres distributing memoirs to their patrons. At the Casino the fiftieth performance was given, and each one attending received a glass powder box with a bright metal cover. At the Herald Square Theatre candle holders and wax tapers were given away to mark the hundredth performance of "Hotel Topsy Turvy."

Leo Dietrichstein, who plays the part of Adolph in "The Turtle," during the performance Thursday night slipped and fell very heavily upon the stage. When he reached home he began to feel considerable pain, and immediately sent for a doctor. Upon examination it was discovered that the actor had injured his spine and would not be able to resume his part for a week at least. William A. Brady, who was in Baltimore, was telegraphed for, and returned in time to fill the rôle at last night's performance in a creditable manner.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Solid Silver.

THE MAUSER MANF'G CO.,
Silversmiths.
Factory and Shop,
14 East 15th Street, West of Broadway.

HULL ARMY BILL OPPOSED

House Military Committee Minority Report Filed Yesterday.

ALLEGED DANGER TO LIBERTY

"Great Corporate Interests" Accused of Demanding a Large Standing Army—The Expense Condemned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The minority of the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day filed with the Clerk its report in opposition to the Hull bill for the increase of the regular army to 100,000 men. The report is as follows:

"The minority of the committee dissents from the views of the majority of the committee because the bill reported makes a permanent standing army for the United States of over 100,000 men. Such an army is not necessary to be maintained in this country now, neither because of our relations to the islands of the sea, nor because of any necessity which in the past year has arisen in this country itself.

"The evils of standing armies are too well known to be dilated upon here. Such a standing army as the one proposed would in time of peace be a menace to the liberty of citizens, and in time of war would not be sufficient to meet successfully the armies of the first-class powers of the world. Happily, we are so situated that a large standing army is not a necessity, and would be a luxury to be supported by the taxes of the people. It is estimated that the Hull bill will cost the people annually the sum of $150,000,000. This would be a permanent charge upon the people; $145,000,000 is being annually paid to the soldiers of the civil war and the war with Spain, thus placing a permanent charge of $295,000,000 upon the people of the United States, and this to maintain the military establishment alone, to say nothing of the navy.

"The passage of this bill means the practical destruction of the National Guard and the volunteer troops of the States. With such a large standing army, the citizen soldiery of the country would feel that it was not necessary to prepare for war in time of peace nor to go to war in time of war. The taxes which are now so burdensome to the people will continue to be collected, and will rather be increased than otherwise. No hope of economical administration can be indulged in while such permanent and lavish expenditure is provided for.

"It is well understood that the great corporate interests of the country are demanding this large standing army. Their reasons for such a demand are too obvious to be pointed out. These interests want force to enforce their demands, and a President dominated by such interests would have, with such a standing army, the means at his hand to invade the liberties of the people, to suppress freedom of speech, and to desecrate the ballot box itself.

"It is needless, however, to continue to point out the many evils of this bill. Suffice it to say that both in form and in substance it overturns the policy which has been pursued so successfully by this Government for so many years and launches the country upon a course which can only terminate in the destruction of the liberties of the people.

"The minority, holding the views above expressed, have thought they owed it to the country to present to the House of Representatives a substitute for the bill reported by the majority. They herewith report said substitute as embodying every need of the Government in its present condition, and at the same time preserving with scrupulous care the liberty of the citizen and avoiding the evils of a great standing army.

"The substitute provides for a permanent standing army of 50,000 enlisted men—about the number in the army before the war with Spain. The organization provided for in the substitute conforms to what it has been, with some few important changes. A larger number of men is provided for the artillery than usual by reason of the necessity of manning our coast defenses, upon which large sums have been spent. The substitute also provides for 50,000 volunteers, to be taken from the States and Territories and the District of Columbia, in proportion to population. These volunteers are to be mustered out of the service of the United States within two years of the date of passage of the act, unless sooner terminated. Their organization is to be the same as that of the regular army.

"Volunteer organizations now in service are to be given preference as to re-enlistment. All volunteers now in the service of the United States are to be mustered out within sixty days from the passage of this act. The substitute is not to operate to discharge any commissioned officer who was in the army of the United States prior to the war with Spain. The necessity for this body of volunteer troops arises from the relations which the United States Government now bears to Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Ladrone Islands. Fifty thousand men are very near the mark which the General of the army said would be necessary in these islands in his testimony before the Committee on Military Affairs."

Representative Hay of Virginia, who prepared the minority report, estimates that the regular army establishment provided for in the minority substitute would entail an annual expenditure of $30,000,000, or about $1,000 per man, and that the volunteer force of 50,000, by the same calculation, would cost $50,000,000, or a total entailing the existence of the volunteer army of $80,000,000. The War Department is preparing official estimates, which will be ready in a few days.

TROOPS FOR SIOUX COUNTRY.

Force There to be Strengthened as a Precautionary Measure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The War Department has taken steps to strengthen the military force in the Sioux Indian country, South Dakota. This is merely precautionary, as the officials deem it advisable to be prepared for any possible contingency which may arise.

The First Cavalry, with headquarters at Fort Riley, Kan., will be utilized mainly for the purpose and will be moved from the various stations at which it is scattered in the West northward toward Fort Meade, S. D., where two companies are now located. The remaining companies are at Fort Riley, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Fort Yates, N. D.; Fort Washakie, Wyoming; Fort Keogh, Mon.; Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Fort Niobrara, Neb.

The movement is expected to begin very soon. The first regiment will be relieved by the Sixth Cavalry, which, with its headquarters, is now at Huntsville, Ala.

NAVY MECHANICS REDUCED.

Secretary Long Takes Action Against Men at League Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Secretary Long to-day took action in the cases of the mechanics in the Department of Construction and Repair at the navy yard at League Island and who were recently suspended as a result of an investigation of the administration of that department. He wrote letters to each of these mechanics, saying that the previous action of the Navy Department "is so far modified that your absence from the yard is considered a suspension from rank and duty during that time, and you are now reduced from the position you held to the next lower grade in the same department."

The men affected by these orders are: J. M. Davis, quarterman shipfitter; E. Keller, quarterman laborer; John Hendricks, quarterman shipsmith; B. P. Norris, leading man painter; E. Paynter, leading man blockmaker; J. H. Pettit, master joiner; James Spear, master shipwright, and Joshua Wright, quarterman plumber.

Secretary Long, in speaking of his action to-day, said that these men were at fault and had suffered their punishment, and that it must not be made to appear that they have been restored to their former positions, the fact being that each one was reduced in grade, thus suffering a loss of pay.

Admiral Bunce Retires To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The retirement of Admiral Bunce next Sunday will result in the promotion of the following-named officers: Commodore Albert Kautz to be Admiral; Capt. Frederick R. Rodgers to be Commodore; Commander Edwin White to be Captain; Lieut. Commander C. C. Cornwell to be Commander; Lieut. M. A. Hall to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (junior grade) T. C. Fenton to be Lieutenant, and Ensign L. A. Kaiser to be Lieutenant, (junior grade.) Admiral Bunce, though going on the retired list Sunday, will be retained in command of the New York Navy Yard for some time, by express orders of Secretary Long.

Distilling Ship to Join Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—An order issued by the Secretary of the Navy directs the distilling ship Iris, now accompanying the battleships Oregon and Iowa on their trip around the Horn, to leave Callao, Peru, on her arrival there this week, and make a course across the Pacific to Manila, where her services are required by the ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet.

The Hornet Leaves Southport.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 23.—The United States auxiliary cruiser Hornet left Southport for Wilmington to-day.

The Navy Economising.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—An evidence of thrift in the Navy Department is a general order sent out to-day to all of the naval stations, that the strictest economy is to be exercised in all expenditures of public money by the department's officers until further orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Scorpion has arrived at Tompkinsville, the Boston at Manila, the Marietta at Port Limon, the Lebanon at Havana, and the Mayflower has sailed from Santiago for Manzanillo.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY SLOANE.

Their Lawyers Say No Legal Proceeding Whatever Is Pending.

The following statement was sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES last evening:

"As a response, once for all, to inquiries being made of us, we, the counsel of the parties interested, have to say that there is not pending, and never has been, any action for divorce between Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, nor any suit for separation, nor any legal proceeding of any kind.

"AUGUSTUS S. BROWN,
"DE LANCEY NICOLL.
"New York, Dec. 23, 1898."

BIG FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

Fire completely destroyed the two-story factory building of Wittemann Brothers, manufacturers of bottling supplies and packing cases, at 193 to 199 Greene Street, Jersey City, last night. Within one hour and a half every beam and rafter of the big structure and its combustible contents had been reduced to ashes. The building, which was of wood, extended from Greene to Bay Street on Morgan, and covered half the block.

It was filled with machinery, boxes, excelsior, and other inflammable material. At one end of the building were stabled nineteen horses.

The fire was discovered at 10 o'clock, and a few moments afterward, the entire structure was ablaze. With the greatest difficulty all the horses were taken out, but nothing else was saved. The structure made a big blaze, which lighted up the city for miles around. The firemen could do nothing but turn their hose on the adjoining buildings.

The fire was so hot that Engine No. 2 was compelled to abandon its hose in Greene Street, the men being barely able to save the steamer.

The loss is estimated at $30,000. The building of the Jersey City Galvanizing Company, adjoining, was slightly injured, as was also the "bunk" house of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Morgan Street, facing one side of the burned structure.

A CHRISTMAS GIVER NEEDED.

The Hartley House Enterprise Suffering for Lack of Funds.

One of the philanthropic organizations of this city which is in need of funds is the Hartley House Industrial Settlement Association, which has maintained the Hartley House at 413 West Forty-sixth Street for about a year. Its work is done in one of the most densely populated districts of the city, and at first it was considered an important sociological experiment. It has now been proved a successful one. The object of this charity is the overcoming of prejudice and the creation of good-will and confidence in the vicinity of operations. Many house clubs have been formed, and about 5,000 calls have been made by the members of the Hartley House staff among the sick, poor, and friendless.

A bi-weekly publication, entitled The Hartley House News is maintained, excursions are given in the Summer, gymnastic classes have been formed, and mental and mechanical instruction are given. A playground for children is also maintained in the rear of the house.

At Christmas time simple festivities are held, and this year it is hoped some rich person charitably inclined will make a substantial gift to the association. The entertainment this year will be next Tuesday.

The staff officers are: Head Worker—Miss Helen French Greene; Assistant Head Worker—Miss Charlotte C. Wilkinson; Instructress in Housekeeping—Miss Helen M. Hall. Frances C. Throop was the trained nurse, but her services had to be dispensed with more than a month ago, because of a lack of funds. There are many volunteer helpers.

STEEL TRUST'S BIG DEAL.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Several million dollars are involved in a deal now pending in Cleveland. Negotiations looking to the absorption of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company by the American Steel and Wire Trust have been reopened, and as a result of the visit to the city to-day of J. W. Gates and I. L. Ellwood of Chicago a definite proposition will be submitted to the stockholders of the Rolling Mill Company at the annual meeting next month.

Mr. Gates and Mr. Ellwood are two of the heaviest stockholders in the American Steel and Wire Trust. The latter is one of the Directors of that company. They came to this city early this morning and spent the greater part of the day in conference with President William Chisholm, Secretary Ed S. Page, and other officers and Directors of the Rolling Mill Company.

The officials of the Rolling Mill Company were non-committal when asked this evening what the outcome of the negotiations was, all of them refusing to answer questions regarding it. From a reliable source, however, the information regarding the result of the negotiations was obtained.

The gentleman who gave out the information this evening declined to state what amount of capital would be involved in the deal, saying that the figures thus far prepared were purely tentative and subject to radical changes before being finally accepted by both parties. He also said that it had not yet been determined whether the Steel and Wire Trust would buy the Cleveland Company out for cash or absorb it, paying stock in the trust in return—in other words, simply making it a part of the trust.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company is one of the largest concerns in the country. It has its own fleet of steel steamers, four in number, which carry the ore direct from the mines on Lake Superior to the blast furnaces on the river front, and from there [illegible] are carried in its own [illegible]ks in Newburg. During the [illegible] its boats carried 700,000 [illegible]he North.

[illegible], Dec. 23.—It is re[illegible]10 the following firms [illegible]ne American Steel and [illegible]Chicago: The Washburn[illegible]ny of Worcester, Mass.; Cin[illegible]hed Wire Fence Company, Pitts[illegible]e Company, Oliver Wire Company, and [illegible] New Castle Wire Nail Company. The above-mentioned firms control the en[illegible] output in this district.

New Mining Exchange for Chicago?

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—It is probable that another Mining Stock Exchange will be established in this city in the near future. Parties from Butte, Mon., are in the city looking over the ground, and endeavoring to interest capitalists in such an enterprise. The Chicago Mineral and Mining Board, which had quarters in the New York Life Building, and went into liquidation some months ago, never awakened any interest to speak of. It was organized when business was at a very low ebb on Exchanges of all kinds.

JACOB H. SCHIFF'S GIFT.

Will Expend $150,000 on a Site and Building for the Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Through the generosity of Jacob H. Schiff the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this city will soon have a new home. At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of that institution, held Wednesday evening, President Percival S. Menken announced that Mr. Schiff had purchased four lots at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-second Street for the association, and would erect thereon a building suitable to its needs.

The gift of Mr. Schiff represents an outlay of about $150,000, and the building will be designed to carry on to the fullest extent all work of a similar nature to that now being done by the Young Men's Christian Association and Cooper Union. The lots are at the southeast corner of the street intersections and front 100 feet on the avenue and 78 feet on the street.

The gift of Mr. Schiff will enable the association to reach a point that it has been struggling for many years to attain. The institution was founded about twenty-five years ago, and while for a time it appeared to prosper, the support was not adequate, and four years ago the building the association occupied was given up, owing to the reduced income.

Several friends of the association felt, however, that there was a great need for work of the kind that had been done, and they immediately set to work to re-establish the institution. Rooms were rented in East Fifty-ninth Street, and the officers soon succeeded in attracting the class of young men for which the institution was founded. From that time progress has been steady, and during the year the Directors succeeded in liquidating an indebtedness of nearly $1,000 which had been inherited from the old association, and were enabled, from a successful entertainment, to lay aside a fund of about $1,300.

The quarters soon became taxed, and at the annual meeting that year Mr. Schiff, who was present, said that if those interested would keep working on the same lines the public would at a time not far distant appreciate what was being done by providing a proper building for the work of the institution. Not long afterward Mr. Schiff presented to the association the building 861 Lexington Avenue and proper equipment. At this time a fund of $10,000 was received from Mrs. Esther Herrman. President Menken said yesterday that the attendance soon increased so that some time ago the present building had become inadequate from the influx of young men from all sections of the city who had joined the classes and gymnasium and become interested in other features.

"The present administration has worked assiduously," said he, "to repay the confidence imposed in it by the donors whose liberality has enabled the institution to reach the success it now enjoys. Mr. Schiff's gift was a surprise to the Directors and we cannot begin to adequately express our appreciation of it."

WORSHIP RUINS A WAR HERO.

Tale of the Rise and Fall of Kinne, Private, Lieutenant, and Unhappy Civilian.

A story of a hero undone by excessive adulation is this unhappy tale of the rise and fall of Frank A. Kinne. But a brief while ago the pet and idol of sentimental women, the envy of his fellows, to-day Kinne's finds himself forgotten and an outcast from the service in which he was so recently a shining star. The beginning of Kinne's sky-rocket career, as told by Lieut. Col. Huntington of the Marine Corps yesterday, dates back to the breaking out of the war. Kinne was then a private in the First Battalion of the Marine Corps, stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Lieut. Col. Huntington, commanding the battalion, was ordered with his men to Cuba. The battalion landed at Guantanamo from the transport Panther, and took part in the several engagements with the Spaniards at Camp McCalla, the first land fighting of the war. The marines who faced the Spanish bushwhackers were brave fellows all, but none excelled in valor and fearlessness Private Kinne. His bravery was so marked that it attracted the attention of Lieut. Col. Huntington and Kinne was speedily advanced to the rank of Sergeant. He was transferred to the cruiser New York, and, as he spoke Spanish fluently, he was detailed to important duties by Admiral Sampson, and acquitted himself in a creditable manner on each occasion. For his bravery and general excellence in his duties Kinne was promoted to the grade of Lieutenant.

When Admiral Cervera and his officers were sent North on the St. Paul, Lieut. Kinne was assigned to special duty on that ship, because of his knowledge of the Spanish language. When the St. Paul reached Portsmouth, N. H., with the Spanish prisoners, Lieut. Kinne had become a great favorite with Admiral Cervera and his officers.

The handsome young Lieutenant became a sort of popular idol with the young people of Portsmouth. He was dined and feted and petted by the girls until the excessive praise bestowed upon him, it appears, quite turned his head. That was the beginning of the decline of the star of Lieut. Kinne.

One day the manager of a theatre at Portsmouth, at which was running a melodrama of which heroic Americans, unhappy Cuban beauties, and hissing Spanish villains were the stellar features, wishing to add a little realism to the show, requested Lieut. Kinne to take part in the play with a squad of marines from the navy yard. Lieut. Kinne, it seems, was by that time ripe for anything in the public posing line and he readily consented to appear in the Cuban melodrama. He asked permission of Lieut. Commander Meade to appear on the stage with a squad of marines, but his request was promptly refused. Then, it is asserted, the young Lieutenant openly defied his superior officer by taking a number of marines to the theatre and appearing with them in the play.

It was a great night for Lieut. Kinne; the girls simply went wild over him. But the next day there was

WEBER PIANOS

Renowned Throughout the World
FOR
Pure Sympathetic Tone
COMBINED WITH
Great Power and Durability

WEBER WAREROOMS
Cor. Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth St., N. Y.

NICARAGUA CANAL TREATY

England Is Willing to Modify the Clayton-Bulwer Convention.

MAY ASK FAVORS IN RETURN

Possibility that the Negotiations Will Solve the Question of Reciprocity with Canada.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—It is accepted as little short of certain in the best informed official and diplomatic circles that negotiations will be opened at an early day toward modifying the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so as to meet the conditions of the present day concerning American construction and control of the Nicaragua Canal. But while recent events on both sides of the water have made this move obvious, the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, up to the present time has not received any instructions to open negotiations on this subject, nor is there any intimation that instructions are about to be received.

For this reason some surprise is expressed in high diplomatic quarters at seeming authoritative announcements that Sir Julian has such instructions in hand, or is about to receive them, and will execute them during holiday week by opening conferences with the State Department. In the absence of all instructions on the matter the Ambassador could not have made an authoritative statement, and, had such instructions been received, he is not in the habit of giving authoritative disclosures of his purposes. At the same time it is thought to be quite likely that the near future will bring forth negotiations of this character.

The United States Chargé d'Affaires at London, Henry White, is at present the guest of Lord Salisbury at Hatfield House, and unofficial cable reports have indicated that the visit might have some connection with the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. In diplomatic quarters here this construction is not placed upon the visit, which is said to be quite in line with the usual social routine of the holidays. If, however, it has an official significance, there are phases likely to come up outside of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The President's recent message, referring to American construction of the canal, was misinterpreted by the English press to mean that the United States intended to disregard the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and go ahead with the canal without reference to England. This view was promptly disavowed by officials here. Since then there has been about time for the official mail to reach London, and this doubtless permits a fuller clearing up of the erroneous impression that the English press and public and possibly the officials, took of the President's references to the canal. It is felt that this better understanding may finally lead up to instructions from the Foreign Office to take up the whole subject.

The State Department originally did not contemplate a formal opening of negotiations to secure the desired amendment of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty until Congress had made some progress toward the enactment of the Nicaragua Canal bill, the department wishing not to be placed in the false position of negotiating for an object which Congress might, before the conclusion, deem to be undesirable. After the experience had with the general arbitration treaty there is a particularly strong disinclination to be again placed in this attitude. However, now that the matter has been brought into such prominence, the negotiations may be opened at an earlier date than was originally contemplated, though it may be taken for granted that their initiation will be an evidence of the President's conviction that Congress will pass some acceptable canal bill before adjourning.

Although the gain to English commerce that may be fairly expected to result from the construction of the canal by the American Government will make the waterway as important to Great Britain as it is to the United States, there is still evidence going to show that the British Government may seize upon the opportunity to ask for a quid pro quo. It is hard to perceive just now what shape this will take, but it is suggested in some quarters that this may afford the key to the solution of the reciprocity problem which has so greatly embarrassed the Canadian Commission. In other words, in consideration of the relinquishment of her rights in the Nicaragua Canal, England may ask for Canada a much more liberal reciprocity treaty than could be arranged under existing conditions.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—There seems to be little doubt that Great Britain will agree to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The temper of the Cabinet and public opinion, which largely influences the Government's policy, points to such action, though no definite understanding with the United States has yet been reached. Great Britain desires that the Nicaragua Canal be constructed, and is willing that the United States should control it if the United States guarantees its neutrality and safeguards British interests. The reports from Washington that the British Ambassador there, Sir Julian Pauncefote, has been instructed to negotiate the abrogation of the treaty are incorrect, though it is likely he will soon receive instructions to that effect.

The impression here is that the British Foreign Office and the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Henry White, incidental to his visits to Cabinet Ministers, will arrange the basis of action. Mr. White spent part of the week with the Marquis of Salisbury, at Hatfield House, and he went yesterday with his family to spend Christmas week with the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth House, Derbyshire, the country seat of the Duke, who is Lord President of the Council. There Mr. White will meet another influential Minister, Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India. Anglo-American questions naturally will be discussed.

The question of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is freely discussed in the morning papers. The Daily News and Daily Chronicle publish editorials asserting that Lord Salisbury ought to get some concession in return for consenting to abrogation. The Daily Chronicle points out that the canal would make the United States a great naval power in the Far East, increase America's naval strength in the Atlantic, and alter to England's disadvantage the carrying trade to the Far East.

German Degree for Dr. J. M. Clarke.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—A marked honor has just been conferred on John M. Clarke, who was last week elected State Paleontologist to succeed Dr. James Hall. The University of Marburg, Germany, on recommendation of Prof. Kayser, has conferred on Mr. Clarke the degree of Doctor of Philosophy causa honoris. A letter from Prof. von Koenen of Göttingen warmly indorses the special honor thus conferred on a leading American paleontologist, justifying his position by the published work of Dr. Clarke, who may years ago was one of his own students.

Died at the Age of 102.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Herman Grunberg died to-day at the Pacific Hebrew Home, aged 102 years. Nineteen years ago he bought a coffin and had a shroud made and selected his pall bearers. He will be buried in the casket he kept for so long, but he survived all but three of the men chosen to bear his remains to the grave.

Mrs. Harriet C. Doane's Bequests.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 23.—The will of Mrs. Harriet C. Doane of this city was filed for probate to-day. Among other bequests $1,000 is left to the Doane College, at Crete, Neb., and a like amount to Emmanuel Church of this city.

SIX CONVICTS MADE INSANE.

Idleness Imposed in the Kings County Penitentiary Under the Present Law Blamed for Their Condition.

Six convicts, driven mad by idleness, were taken from the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday to asylums for the criminal insane. Two of the men, Federal prisoners, were taken to the National Insane Asylum at Washington, D. C., and the other four, State convicts, to the asylum at Matteawan.

The men removed to Washington were Henry Turner, alias "Dynamite Jack," of Indian Territory, who was serving a term of fifteen years for robbing the mails, and Robert Stitler, also of Indian Territory, who was serving a thirteen years' term for the same offense.

The names of the four State prisoners who were removed could not be learned, as access to the penitentiary records could not be obtained last evening. Three of these men were serving one year terms, and the fourth a term of ten years.

Within the past year a dozen or more of the prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary have been driven insane by idleness. Before the passage of the law doing away with convict labor the prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary were kept constantly employed in various ways, and a case of insanity rarely developed among them. For the past year or more they have had nothing to occupy their time, and the number of insanity cases has steadily increased.

The six convicts who were taken to asylums yesterday first showed symptoms of insanity about two weeks ago. They were examined by the penitentiary physician, and later by the county physicians, and a close watch was kept upon them. Several days ago the physicians decided that all six of the prisoners were unquestionably insane, and steps were taken for their removal to asylums.

One of the penitentiary officials said last evening that until the abolition of convict labor there had not been a case of insanity among the prisoners in that institution for years, and that, too, when there usually were from 1,000 to 1,400 convicts in the prison. At present there are but a few more than 500 prisoners there.

MRS. VERMEULE IN THE TOMBS.

Charges of Swindling Pressed Against Her by Business Men—Henry P. Crosher Arrested.

There was disappointment for the curiosity seekers who congregated yesterday morning in the Centre Street Police Court in the hope of hearing a sensational story during the examination of Mrs. Louise Vermeule, the young woman who has been circulating drafts which were not honored. There was nothing to hear but the stories of business men who had accepted her drafts, and who told of the cold-blooded manner in which the paper had been given to them in return for goods. The woman, at the request of her counsel, Col. Robert J. Haire, was remanded to the Tombs for examination Tuesday. Mrs. Vermeule wore a thick veil, which was thrown aside only once in court, when she used her handkerchief to stop a flow of tears. The men who claim to have been swindled by her were not softened by her demonstrations of sorrow.

The charge on which Mrs. Vermeule was arrested on Thursday at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, where she lived in handsome style with her maid and child, was preferred by Emanuel Koscherak, a dealer in China and glassware. He says he sold her $167.75 worth of goods on Dec. 10, and that she gave in payment a draft for $200.75, drawn on Henry P. Crosher, a patent medicine dealer, at 168 Greenwich Street. He gave the woman $33 in change. She was not known at the address in Harlem to which the goods were sent, and they were returned. The draft was not honored when it reached Mr. Crosher. Detectives Connors and Mooney traced Mrs. Vermeule to Brooklyn through another draft she gave to a Broadway lace house. This draft was also on Mr. Crosher, and this time $48.75 in change was given to her. The change was given in a check, and this was given by Mrs. Vermeule to the proprietor of the Hotel St. George.

Mrs. Vermeule lived at the Windsor Hotel, this city, before going to Brooklyn. While at the Windsor Mrs. Vermeule ran up an $800 carriage bill with the Grand Central Stables, and when the carriage service was stopped the company's attorney, F. B. Hipple, alleges Mrs. Vermeule called at the stables and told the proprietor that her bill was already so large that that fact should force him to give her more credit, lest the original bill should not be paid. There were others in the court ready to press charges against Mrs. Vermeule, among them being a member of the firm of Van Horn & Allison, a drug firm, that wants a bill of $75 settled, and a number of others who refused to give their names.

Crosher was arrested near his office yesterday afternoon and locked up in the Church Street Police Station. He was charged with being a suspicious person. Crosher said earlier in the day that, although he intended to pay the drafts, he would not do so till he was ready.

FIRED AN ELECTRIC POLE.

Crossed Electric Wires Make a Brilliant Display on Second Avenue.

A vagrant electric current caused some damage to an electric light pole and a number of wires and no little excitement at the corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street last night. Two of the wires, carrying a high-tension current from the power house of the Manhattan Electric Light Company, became crossed on the pole shortly before 10 o'clock.

Instantly there was a startling display of blue and white flame, accompanied by a sputtering noise that caused pedestrians to scatter to a safe distance for a time, as the crossed wires were at the top of the pole, thirty feet from the sidewalk. The neighborhood in which the pole stands is a thickly populated tenement district, and the houses adjacent to the burning pole were brilliantly illuminated. Every window was crowded with spectators and a big crowd was gathered on the sidewalk.

Word was sent to the power house, but for some reason the current was not immediately shut off. Meantime some one in the fifth floor of a tenement that stood directly in front of the blazing shaft threw a pail of water out of the window. Some of the water reached the flames, but most of it went wild and fell on people who had crowded below. Then there was a wild scramble for shelter. The water-thrower, seeing the mischief he had caused, lost his head entirely and threw the pail at the pole. It fell like a cap over the head of a man who had disregarded the warnings of the police and was standing within the danger limit. With a cry of horror the man sank to the pavement, crying, "I'm struck by lightning! Help!"

Policeman Myers ran to his assistance and pulled the pail off his head. The man, who refused to give his name, was terribly frightened, but was not badly hurt. His nose had been skinned and his cheeks were slightly bruised. "I thought I was a goner sure," he said, as he shuffled away in the crowd, which was laughing at his experience.

The light service was not seriously affected by the accident.

Found Unconscious in the River.

Engineer Joseph P. Dowdell and Fireman Edward D. Farrell of the fireboat Zophar Mills were gathering driftwood from the deck of the boat, at the foot of Bloomfield Street, North River, last night, when they heard a splash on the other side of the vessel. They saw a man in the water and fished him out with boathooks. He was unconscious, and had a slight wound over the bridge of his nose. An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Cherry worked over the man, but was unable to restore him to consciousness. He is about forty-five years old, of medium build, and weighing about 150 pounds. His hair is dark brown and he has a dark mustache. His eyes are dark blue and his clothing consists of a dark blue overcoat, a dark brown suit of clothes, and a brown hat, apparently new, and bearing the business stamp of M. M. Kahn, 254 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The man was taken to the hospital, but up to a late hour had not recovered consciousness. The police believe he fell into the river accidentally.

Continental Tobacco Co.'s New Plant.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 23.—The sale of the P. H. Mayo & Brother manufacturing tobacco plant of this city to the Continental Tobacco Company has been consummated. The Richmond plant will be known as the P. H. Mayo Branch. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the South.

Christmas Silverware in Gold and Silver Plate and Sterling Silver

Made by the Meriden Company, Silversmiths, 208 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, West.

Open Evenings Till Christmas.

COST OF NICARAGUA CANAL

Report of the Commission Puts It at $135,000,000.

THIS ESTIMATE CONSERVATIVE

Nearly 125,000,000 Cubic Yards to be Excavated, Exclusive of Dams and Embankments.

The preliminary report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, consisting of Admiral Walker, Gen. Hains, and Prof. Haupt, has been completed, and will be read before the Senate Committee either during the Christmas recess of Congress or immediately afterward. This report will give many details of construction, and will estimate the entire cost of the undertaking as nearly as it is possible to reckon from the data furnished by the surveys of the proposed route.

The eastern harbor and jetties will, according to the report, require about 9,000,000 cubic yards of soft excavation. The jetties themselves require about 400,000 cubic yards of rip-rap stone.

The Greytown section of the canal—that is, the section beginning at the harbor and reaching to the East Divide, will require 16,000,000 cubic yards of earth and clay excavation. The three locks in this section will cost in the neighborhood of $10,000,000 complete, with 3,000,000 yards of excavation. This section is about thirteen and one-half miles in length, and runs through the jungle country near the coast. There will be 700 acres of clearing and grubbing also in this section. The incidental expenses will amount to little.

The Divide Section reaches through a high, rocky range of hills. There are 7,500,000 cubic yards of rock in this cut, and about 5,000,000 yards of earth and clay. The depth of this cut will be lessened by the elevation of the canal, which is here 112 feet above the sea. The cut will be about 200 feet deep in the deepest part. Then comes the Ochoa Section, which runs through the San Francisco Basin and Florida Lagoon. This is in low country, and the cutting which will reach to the Ochoa Dam, thirty-four and a half miles from the Caribbean Sea, will add only 10,000,000 cubic yards to the figures, making a trifle over 40,000,000 cubic yards to the dam. From here the cutting through the San Juan River will aggregate 34,000,000 cubic yards, with about 5,000,000 more for curve widening and 2,000 acres clearing and grubbing. This will not include any of the dams or embankments, but simply the channel cutting in the bed of the San Juan River. This makes 75,000,000 cubic yards of all grades of cutting to Lake Nicaragua.

The cost of the Ochoa Dam, upon which depends the feasibility of the entire route, has not been accurately computed, as the undertaking is too colossal to permit close figuring. The dam will be over 1,700 feet in length, its foundation 75 feet below the bed of silt in the river bottom, and its rise over 130 feet. As the river will have to be turned from its course during this construction, it will be necessary to take many details into consideration in estimating the cost of the whole work.

The San Carlos embankment will cost several million dollars, and the estimates are being made. The cuts in the shallow part of the lake will aggregate 10,000,000 yards, making a total of 85,000,000 to the Western Division of the canal.

The estimates for the Western Division have not yet been made. They are being prepared under the direction of Admiral Walker's son, Lieut. W. G. Walker, and they will include not less than 30,000,000 cubic yards, making a total of 115,000,000 cubic yards of all kinds of excavation up to the harbor at Brito. Allowing 9,000,000 cubic yards for dredging here, the total estimate will reach nearly 125,000,000 yards, exclusive of all dams and embankments. The report says that $135,000,000 will be a conservative estimate of the entire cost of the canal, and this almost agrees with the estimate in Major Gen. Ludlow's report in 1896.

Warner Miller on the Canal Estimate.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller said yesterday that the quantities and estimates mentioned in the report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission indicated that the commission proposed to build a broader canal than the one provided for in the estimates of Engineer Menocal's report to the old Nicaragua Canal Company. The estimates of Menocal were for the total excavation of 70,049,377 cubic yards of rock and earth, and the old board of consulting engineers estimated the aggregate cost of constructing the canal at $87,799,000. The commission of which Admiral Walker is Chairman proposes to make the channel in San Juan River much wider than was proposed in the Menocal report.

OPPOSING FRANCE IN CHINA.

An Approach to Joint Action by the United States and Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—So far as can be learned here, the conflicting claims between France and the United States at Shanghai, China, do not involve any broad question relating to the acquisition of large tracts of China by France. Complaint was made to this Government that the French representatives in China, under guise of extending the limits of their extra-territorial concession in Shanghai, had included in the claim certain property, valuable mainly for riparian uses, which had long been occupied or enjoyed by American citizens and American corporations. Upon this statement, United States Minister Conger was instructed to protest to the Chinese Government against any action on its part which would result in injury to the American citizens above described.

It is gathered from the Shanghai dispatches that the British Government has taken a similar course, but beyond that there has been no joint action between the two Governments. It may be said as to the broader question of territorial extension in China that without entering into any formal compact with Great Britain on this subject, this Government is deeply interested in maintaining the integrity of China, and, as England's policy seems to lie in the same direction, she will thus receive the moral influence of the American attitude, which may be as effective as formal joint action. The particular interest of this Government in the matter is to maintain the open market for American goods in China.

Counterfeit $1 Bills in Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—A new counterfeit one-dollar silver certificate has been discovered. It is of the series of 1896, Bruce Register and Roberts Treasurer, and apparently printed from photo-etched plates on heavy bond paper. No attempt has been made to imitate the silk fibre, and the Treasury number has been traced with blue writing fluid, which blurs when dampened, as does the red coloring applied to the seal. The execution is poor and the work would deceive only the most careless handlers.

Internal Revenue Stamp Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—In view of the fact that fraud has been discovered in connection with the cancellation of documentary and adhesive internal revenue stamps, by which old stamps were re-used, the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day issued a regulation which requires all such stamps to be cancelled with the initials of the user, together with the month, day, and year written or stamped thereon. Hitherto the month and day of cancellation has not been required.

AID FOR COL. BRYAN'S PLANS.

All Army Legislation May Be Blocked to Secure an Extra Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Col. W. J. Bryan is being helped, in a way, by the advocates of currency legislation in his effort to secure an extra session of Congress. The advocates of currency legislation desire the extra session because they want currency reform, and believe they might get it; Col. Bryan wants an extra session because currency legislation would be discussed and an opportunity thus afforded to the silver men to force the hands of the Republicans, stir up a financial controversy, and, perhaps, help the Silverites in shaping an issue for the campaign of 1900.

It is suggested to-day by a Democrat of the House that the Bryanites hope to force an extra session by defeating any bill to authorize an increase or reorganization of the army. The Army bill reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs will be opposed by the Democrats, who favor the Hay substitute, providing for a regular army of 30,000 men and an auxiliary army of 50,000 volunteers to be kept in service while the necessity for an enlarged army continues. This bill is very positively asserted to carry the ideas of Col. Bryan concerning the size and character of the army that the country should be permitted to have and which it would be safe to allow.

Not much difficulty is anticipated in getting the Hull bill through the House, and to amend it before it is passed in many particulars in which it is felt to be faulty. The real opposition is looked for in the Senate, and it is upon that body that Col. Bryan is reported to have placed the responsibility for providing the Democrats with the extra session opportunity they seek. To satisfy the Bryan people, the bill must not be passed at all. And, by failing to meet the necessities of the Government, the extra session will be compelled in order to provide the Government with forces with which to hold and maintain order in the territory now occupied in the West Indies and the Philippines by regulars and volunteers.

This programme is described by an indignant Republican as no better or more patriotic than the old Democratic plan of coercing their opponents by starving the Government into submission. When the Democrats did that the last time, however, they had a majority in Congress and the White House was at their mercy.

MORE TIME FOR CAPT. CARTER.

Report that the President Will Put Off Action on the Case and May Drop It Altogether.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Capt. O. M. Carter, Engineer Corps United States Army, was tried early in the Summer by a court-martial of officers of great experience, and was, by a unanimous vote, sentenced to be dismissed from the army, to pay a very large fine, and to be imprisoned for twelve years. The fine imposed was considered by the court to be commensurate with the offense of the accused person, involving, it is asserted, a sum approaching $1,000,000. This money, according to reports heard here, was found to have been appropriated to Capt. Carter's own use out of about $3,000,000 devoted by Congress to the improving of Savannah River.

The case has been scrutinized by many persons since it was delivered to the Secretary of War and then turned over to the President. Carter's friends, some of them expert lawyers, have had opportunities to inspect it, and to find, if possible, some flaw to justify the opinion of a Judge Advocate of the army that "it would be useless to try to convict an officer of the Engineer Corps." If the case had been faulty in any part, it is believed that the friends of Capt. Carter would have obtained a retrial of it; but it is asserted that the Attorney General and other accomplished lawyers have decided that there is no technical flaw in the case of the Government.

Capt. Carter having been more than eight months subject to suffer the penalties imposed by the court-martial, yet still being free and backed by very powerful influences, political and social, the report was heard to-day at the War Department that it was possible that, after a delay of a month more, the case might be dropped altogether. This was not the first time that such a report had been heard, but when heard before it was at once discredited as preposterous. One of the evening papers says that at the White House it was learned to-day that the President would not act upon the case for at least a month.

Since Capt. Carter was tried and found guilty many private soldiers of the army have been tried for stealing small sums or for committing slight offenses and have been sent to prison very promptly and for terms varying from six months to as many years.

THE EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Latest Gossip Mentions ex-Senator Manderson and Henry White as Possible Appointees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The President having let Congress adjourn over the holidays without sending the nomination of Mr. Choate for Ambassador to the Senate, the talk to-day has been of a character indicating that he may not be sent to Great Britain after all. The last report concerning Mr. Choate was that the President was only waiting to supply Mr. Bliss's place with a Western man before sending in Mr. Choate's name. Mr. Bliss's place is filled, or will be on the arrival of Mr. Hitchcock from Russia. And now there are intimations that perhaps a Western man may be chosen to succeed Ambassador Hay.

The latest gossip concerning the place is caused by the visit to the White House to-day of ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska. He has many qualifications for the position. He is an Ohio man; he has been a man of affairs, although not a diplomatic officer; he is a very courteous gentleman; he would be favorably received in the Senate, and he is a man of wealth. The report is also heard, but cannot be verified, that the President is again considering the advisability of giving the British place to Whitelaw Reid. These reports, and another that may revive the hopes of Mr. Root, are perplexing to those who had taken the nomination of Mr. Choate for granted.

Henry White, the Chargé d'Affaires at London, has many friends here, and some of them would not be surprised if the British Embassy should fall to him in the event of a failure of the President to give it to New York again. Mr. White's friends are glad to learn that he is taking steps to have the Clayton-Bulwer treaty abrogated in part, and say that it would not be surprising if his success in that matter should win for him the appointment for which long experience ought to qualify him. Still, it is insisted that a Chargé is seldom or never promoted to the highest station in a country in which he has been Chargé, and that it is too much to expect that this honor will be conferred upon him.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day were the following:

NEW YORK—Mrs. A. M. Woodwort, Flatbrook.

CONNECTICUT—Almon I. Deane, Mount Carmel Centre.

Captured Steamship Released.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 23.—In the United States District Court here to-day Judge Brawley handed down a decision discharging the Olindo Rodrigues, the French steamboat made a prize of war by the cruiser New Orleans on July 17. Judge Brawley releases the steamship on the ground that the blockade of San Juan was not effective.

CASE OF ROBERTS OF UTAH

No Practicable Plan to Bar the Polygamist from Congress.

ENTITLED TO TAKE HIS SEAT

An Investigation Later Might Result in His Expulsion by a Two-thirds Vote of the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Unless the President finds some reason for calling the Fifty-sixth Congress together in extraordinary session nothing will be done here in the way of disputing the right of Representative-elect B. H. Roberts of Utah to take his seat until after the meeting of that body in December of next year. There has been a good deal of talk here about the status of Mr. Roberts, and some severe denunciation of the course of the voters of his State in choosing a man known to have three wives to be a member of the legislative body that made polygamy punishable with severe penalties while Utah was under the immediate control of Congress, but not one member of either house has suggested a way of getting rid of Mr. Roberts that strikes leading members as at all practicable.

Mr. Roberts has sent credentials to the Clerk of the House of Representatives that are satisfactory to that officer, who will put his name on the roll of members presumably entitled to be sworn in. Not until Mr. Roberts appears to be sworn in will he be within reach of the House. Even then, as there will yet be no organization, his right to participate in the election of the Speaker and other officers scarcely can be challenged, and if it is challenged, there will be no proper authority to pass upon the question.

If when the House is organized there shall be a challenge of the right of the Utah member to retain his seat, it will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. That committee is really three committees, as recently constituted, an arrangement made to hurry the cases of many contestants. Two of the committees are presided over by members who have been re-elected, and who may retain their Chairmanships in the next Congress. These men are R. W. Tayler of Ohio and W. S. Mesick of Michigan, but neither will give an opinion as to what may happen to Mr. Roberts. Other members of the different Committees on Elections are equally shy.

"We may not like Mormons, and particularly polygamous Mormons," said a member of one of the committees that may be called upon to say whether Roberts shall stay or be sent home, "but we have to try our cases under the Constitution. The House is made the judge of the qualifications of its members, and a majority may turn out a man decided not to have been elected. There is no question about the election of Roberts.

"The Constitution gives the House the power to punish its members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member. I do not imagine that Mr. Roberts will be charged with disorderly conduct out of the House, and there would be small chance of getting a two-thirds vote to expel him for disorderly conduct in Utah some years ago in marrying three women, when the rest of the country made it illegal to have more than one wife at a time. I confess that I do not see upon what ground Roberts can be successfully assailed. We may object to the apparent lack of good faith exhibited by Utah in thus defying the expressed will of the people of the country, but that will not keep the man out."

As there is yet nearly a year in which public opinion will have time to develop on this matter, and there are some members of Congress who have expressed a hope that some proper way can be found of rebuking the Mormon State for sending a polygamist to Washington, as a demonstration, perhaps, that the spirit of the Mormon Church is not broken, it is possible that a way to get rid of the man will be found. At all events, nothing will be done in his case, at least with any authority, before March 4, when the members of the new Congress begin to draw their salaries.

RECIPROCITY NEGOTIATIONS.

Action by Both Germany and France Anticipated at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The British newspapers, it is said at the State Department, are far ahead of the department itself in getting news of the intentions of the German Ambassador to Washington respecting the initiation of new tariff negotiations. The department is not aware of the nature of the instructions with which the Ambassador is charged. It has been supposed that ultimately the German Government would take advantage of the reciprocity clauses of the tariff act to seek to enter into some such arrangement for mutual concessions in tariff charges as was reached between the United States and France last Summer. There have been some exchanges on the subject, but they can scarcely be said to have reached the dignity of full negotiations. It is possible, now that the Ambassador has been in consultation at Berlin with his Government, that he is better prepared than he was before he left Washington to embark upon formal negotiations.

The fourth clause of the reciprocity section of the tariff act allows considerable latitude on articles of import, even sugar, and the French Government has sought to take advantage of its provisions to enlarge its reciprocity arrangement with the United States. The agreement entered into last Summer had a very limited scope, being made under the third section of the act, but the negotiations now in progress have in view a considerable enlargement of the concessions under Section 4. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, is expected to return to Washington early in January, in the pursuit of this series of negotiations.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:36	Moon sets...4:27

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:41	Gov. Isl'd...5:22	H. Gate....7:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:17	Gov. Isl'd...6:08	H. Gate....7:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cresswell, La Plata countries		
Curityba, Nuevitas		
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Idaho, Hull		
Jason, Belize, &c.		1:00 P. M.
Grangense, Barbados, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Nueces Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Newcastle		
Palatia, Hamburg		2:00 P. M.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp		
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tartar Prince, Azores		

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Etruria, Dec. 24. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 24 and up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 24.

Algoa, Hamburg, Dec. 5.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Camperdown, Avonmouth, Dec. 9.
Chicago City, Swansea, Dec. 9.
Etruria, Liverpool, Dec. 17.
Galileo, St. Lucia, Dec. 17.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Dec. 21.
Knight Bachelor, London, Dec. 11.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Roland, Bremen, Dec. 12.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 16.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.

SUNDAY, DEC. 25.

City of Augusta, Savanah, Dec. 22.
La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 17.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 20.
Seguranca, Havana, Dec. 20.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

Craigmore, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
Manitou, London, Dec. 15.
Pretoria, Hamburg, Dec. 12.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 15
Federation, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Leona, Galveston, Dec. 21.
Ormiston, London, Dec. 13.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Dec. 15.
Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 17.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

Albano, Hamburg, Dec. 14.
Aller, Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
Patria, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

Ardandearg, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
Britannic, Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Dec. 12 with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. East of Fire Island at 11:12 P. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown and proceeded.

SS Pretoria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Barbados Dec. 17, and St. Kitts 18th, in ballast, and with passengers, to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.

Bark Calluna, (Br.,) Hinrichs, Caleta Bueno Sept. 5.

SS Norwegian, (Br.,) Gunson, Glasgow Dec. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:13 A. M.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Steencken, Bremen Dec. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M., 22d.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London Dec. 19, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 10:05 P. M., 22d.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Wischausen, Rotterdam Dec. 8, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M., 22d., and anchored, owing to thick fog.

SS August Korff, (Ger.,) Buhner, Sunderland Dec. 7, in ballast to Gust. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Pontiac, (Br.,) Brownlese, Girgenti Nov. 29, Messina Dec. 1, Palermo 3d; and Gibraltar 7th, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 21st, and anchored on account of fog.

SS Nasymth, (Br.,) Graham, Santos Nov. 21, Victoria 25th, Pernambuco Dec. 6, and St. Lucia 15th, with mdse. and one passenger to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M., 22d.

SS Etona, (Br.,) Enright, Rosario Oct. 29, Buenos Ayres Nov. 5, Montevideo 7th, Rio Janeiro 20th, and St. Lucia Dec. 14, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at midnight, 22d.

SS Annandale, (Br.,) Jones, Tilt Cove Dec. 13, with copper ore to the American Metal Company; vessel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M., 22d, and anchored owing to fog.

SS Heathfield, (Br.,) Chapman, Hull Nov. 26, and Fowry Dec. 4, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savannah Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS El Mar, Grant, New Orleans Dec. 18, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

United States cruiser New York, Philip, Havana Dec. 18.

Bark Antioco Accame, (Ital.,) Monti, Singapore Aug. 5, with mdse. to James W. Phyfe & Co.; vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Wilmsen, Plymouth, fifty days, with china clay to Hammill & Gillespie; vessel to George E. Varrelmann.

Bark Teocle, (Ital.,) Mastellone, Alexandrette, 109 days, with licorice root to the Stamford Manufacturing Company; vessel to C. C. Seager.

Bark L. W. Norton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Parks, Black River, Ja., 27 days, with logwood to J. W. Wilson & Co.; vessel to Foulke & Co.

Brig Venturer, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Kemp, Rio Grande de Sul, 62 days, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co.; vessel to Hutchings Brothers.

Brig Gabrielle, (of Barbados,) Munday, Turk's Island, 17 days,

The Final Preparations

THIS is the Day of Things Forgotten. It also marks the appearance of that energetic personage, the Eleventh Hour Buyer. There is ample time for the former, and the latter will find us ready and eager to assist him.

The store is not open to-night after seven o'clock. At that hour we close a holiday business that has never had its equal in this city. At that hour the chimes ring "Noel," the organ thunders its last, and nearly four thousand people here wish each other "Good Night, and a Merry Christmas." And so, to their holiday.

We echo the wish to them and to everybody. In reply to a question often asked we state that the Christmas Tableau in the Rotunda will remain on public view next week. Store closed on Monday.

Men's and Boys' Clothing New York is the home of the best tailors and clothiers in the world. The men of New York are the best critics of clothing and prices anywhere to be found.

These facts make it impossible for a great clothing business to be planted and grow in this city unless founded upon right garments at right prices.

Our clothing business is managed with a perfect knowledge of the difficult conditions. It grows rapidly. That's the whole rationale of our clothing argument.

A few weeks since New York discovered in the case of the Montagnac Overcoats that we understand the business. Result: Our stock of Montagnac Overcoats is on the verge of exhaustion.

Men's Overcoats Kerseys are current. Our recent announcements have stimulated a demand quite unprecedented. The Kersey Overcoats that slipped down from $18 to $13.50 have been in full stock thrice and as often have vanished. Now, again, they are ready for you and probably it is the last chance.

At $8.50 from $10 and $12. All-wool Kersey Overcoats, as told of yesterday, are diminished — to-day *they'll vanish.*

Men's Trousers We are selling Men's Worsted Trousers at *Five Dollars*, that we are certain have never been matched at the price. The best dressed man in New York may wear them and the most expert critic couldn't discover that they were not the costly product of the swellest merchant tailor.

The cloths are fine, solid, smooth; the patterns are marked by quiet elegance; the form is according to the best current style; the making is like unto custom work. Trousers for gentlemen—Five Dollars.

Men's Suits Just once more and the incident will be closed. The 250 suits, at $8.50, from $12 to $15—new goods—began selling with the opening of the doors yesterday morning. They will not outlast to-day. If you are interested, come early.

Boy's Suits Small Goliath Suits for junior athletes at a price that is merely jocose. Goods: all-wool, stout, strong, neat patterns; re-inforced at points of strain; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Three Dollars.

This operation closes the line for the season, and the bargain is yours of right. Worth $5—were cheap at that.

Brownie Suits, very beautifully trimmed, reduced to close; sizes 3 to 8 years.

Were	$4.50,	$5,	$6.50,	$8,	$8.50
Are	$3,	$3.50,	$4.50,	$6,	$6.50

Kersey Top Coats, sizes 4 to 14 years, are reduced from $9 to $6.

English Corduroy Knee Trousers at 75c.—the $1 sort.

All-wool Knee Trousers at 50c.—the $1 sort.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fancy China The rapid sales of Fine China, Bric-a-brac and Plates give chances to open and bring forward late stock arrivals.

Assembled in one place are Austrian China Goods—high decorations—equal to French, at about half the prices.

The collection contains many articles of new and graceful shapes in three styles of decorations.

Bon-bon Boxes, square, 45c. and 60c. each.
Pen Boxes, 45c. each.
Hair Receivers, 50c. and 75c. each.
Cake Plates, 75c. and $1 each.
Chop Plates, $1.85 and $2 each.
Salad Bowls, 60c., $1 and $1.25 each.
Plates, $3, $4, $4.50, $5, $6 dozen.
Chocolate Pots, $2 each.
Cracker Jars, $1.50 each.
Cups and Saucers, $6 and $6.50 dozen.

The Haviland Plates reduced yesterday from $1.50 to $1 each have sold freely, but are replenished. If you come for them to-day you'll not be disappointed. And the same is true of the

Bread and Butter Plates, at $3.50 a dozen.
Tea Plates, at $4.50 a dozen.
Breakfast Plates, at $6 a dozen.

Basement.

Christmas Gifts in Upholstery If you are fond of beautiful effects in color stroll through our third floor. Sales at retail of a thousand rich sofa pillows in a week indicate that the Public sense is keen for appropriate gifts. Perhaps the following items may arouse latent thought and relieve some hesitating minds:

Screens They stop a draft, conceal a wash-stand, shield a bed, protect a door and always decorate. No house can have too many. These statements explain their popularity as gifts.

Our big screen stock is original in many designs of frames and coverings.

Oak and mahogany frames, with cretonnes, denims and tickings, $4.50 to $15; with silkoline, $1.75 to $6; with tapestry, $12; with Mucha's Four Seasons, $10 to $15.

Sofa Pillows We make them. Therefore we know the down filling is pure and clean, and our great stock of India textiles, Turkish Embroideries, Tapestries, Painted Squares and Cretonnes, supplies coverings galore—*ad libitum.*

Great lines at $1.50, $2.25, $3.50 and $5.

Decorative Embroideries They show much and cost little. Yesterday reductions are persuasive. The leading elements are silk and gold—the creations delicate and fetching. Mantel Scarfs that were $8 to $17 are $6 to $13.50. Table Covers and Scarfs are 75c. to $3.50.

Third floor.

Japanese and Turkish Ware at Lowered Prices All the bronze and porcelain vases, carved ivories, inlaid Turkish stools and Japanese embroidered hangings, left from the season's great selling, are offered to-day at 25 per cent. off the already fair prices of yesterday. There's many a handsome holiday memento in this collection—and the outlay required is small, indeed.

Basement and Fifth floor.

Men's Shoes at $1.90 There never was a better $3 value produced in shoes than these we sell at $1.90. That's a strong statement but we mean it just that way.

You had taken about all we had of these, and this belated shipment of yesterday comes just in time to give somebody's feet a Christmas surprise.

Good, solid, handsome shoes, of winter weight with double soles. Made of kidskin or calfskin, tan or black. Most of the tan shoes have leather lining.

Slippers? This is the last day, but just as safe as if it were a week ago. We are almost perfect in sizes, and if you don't happen to hit a fit, don't worry about the exchange,—we can fix it after Christmas.

Men's Slippers, 50c. to $3.
Women's Fancy Slippers, $1, $1.50 and $2.
Children's Slippers and Colored Shoes for Babies, 75c. to $2.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Silk Suspenders, 75c. That's a little price for a handsome pair of suspenders. The opening of this recent French shipment discloses some beautiful and novel ideas in suspender-making. Plain silk and fancy woven. 75c. a pair.

Men's Bath Wraps Look at these bath wraps of Turkish toweling, just from Vienna, and you'd probably guess the price to be somewhere about $10. They're only $5, however.

Bath slippers to match at 50c. and 75c. a pair.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Half Hose—Half Dozen—Half Dollar Sold only by the box, containing a half dozen pairs, and the price is only 50c.,—they'd be cheap at 75c. Of seasonable weight cotton, in natural color, fast black, tan and light blue.

Broadway.

Children's Desks for Home Schools These are neat little wooden school desks, especially intended for the children's home study. They are very business-like, with a green cloth top. A lid that lifts up, and inside a blackboard and plenty of book room. The most wonderful thing is the price,

$1.25 and $1.50.

Reduced from $1.50 and $2.

Basement.

Fancy Baskets and Stands—Various Kinds This stock, our own importation, of course, comprises many beautifully made baskets, in new shapes; and workstands, quite as pretty, all marked at moderate figures. A belated Christmas hint, perhaps, in this little list:

Work Baskets, unlined, 30c. to $1.
Work Baskets, lined with silk, $1.40 to $9.50.
Candy Baskets, 10c. to $2.
Scrap Baskets, 25c. to $6.75.
Scrap Baskets, trimmed, $2.75 to $5.25.
Music Stands, $5 to $7.50.
Work Stands, unlined, 80c. to $5.25.
Work Stands, lined with silk, 90c. to $8.50.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

MILES'S BAD BEEF INQUIRY

Meat Sent to Cuba and Puerto Rico Equally Condemned.

"EXPERIMENT" WAS PRETENSE

The Army's Commander Insists that Chemicals Used Were Responsible for Much Sickness.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Gen. Miles returned to Washington to-day after being the guest of honor here last night at the New England banquet. The Commercial Tribune to-day has the following interview with him:

"When asked as to the investigation into the beef ration scandal he is now making, to which he referred in his testimony Wednesday, Gen. Miles said:

"'My suspicions were aroused several months ago and I at once instituted an investigation into the matter of sending beef to the army in the West Indies. The item in my testimony of Wednesday relating to 337 tons of refrigerator beef and 198,000 pounds of canned fresh beef, which was unfit for food, is only an item. This quantity was sent to one town in Puerto Rico alone. How much more was sent to Puerto Rico I do not know.'

"'How was the beef supply for the army in Cuba?'

"'It was just as bad. The conditions there were no better than they were in Puerto Rico, as I indicated in my testimony.'

"'How about rations before the army embarked? Was the supply no better before the transports sailed than after the army was established in Cuba?'

"'It was the same at Tampa and the same at Jacksonville.'

"'Will you give a little more light as to what you meant by this assertion in your testimony before the War Investigating Commission Wednesday?'

"Gen. Miles had suggested that the food was sent to his large army under pretense of an experiment.

"'I think,' continued Gen. Miles, 'that that sentence is sufficiently plain. Pretense is the precise term to use. It is absurd to pretend that these enormous quantities of beef were sent to an entire army simply as an experiment. To expect that the beef can be exposed to a tropical sun for sixty hours without mortifying is out of the question.'

"'How about the chemicals used in preparing this beef?'

"'As I stated in my testimony, I believe that the action of these chemicals was largely responsible for the sickness in the army. I have medical authority for this statement, and I believe it to be true.'

"'How far along has your own investigation into this subject progressed?'

"'It began several months ago. I have the testimony of a large number of officers and men upon this matter, some of which I gave in my testimony before the commission. My inquiry is still in progress, and some of the most important information I have received has been acquired in the last few days.'

"'What channel will this investigation take upon its conclusion?'

"'I will not discuss that. It is my duty to investigate any wrong existing in the army, and that I am now doing in the regular military manner. The work is not completed yet, and until it is done I will have nothing more to add to the statement made before the commission.'

"'What was the matter with the tents?'

"'There were not enough of them. They were not suited to stand the weather, and some of them were poor.'"

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Howard's View of Bureaucracy's Effect on Camp Thomas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The War Investigation Commission to-day was reduced to two members—Chief of Engineers Gen. John M. Wilson and Col. Denby. Col. Denby officiated as interrogator, with Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, in the witness chair.

Gen. Howard told how disappointed he had been in not securing assignment for active service during the war and how he had done the next best thing for his country by accepting the office of visiting delegate for the Army and Navy Christian Commission and distributing tracts and other things through the Southern camps.

Gen. Howard said he was strongly opposed to bureaucracy and that he thought a commanding General should be in absolute control of his camp or corps. Gen. Wilson became interested in this and asked if Gen. Howard thought the management of Camp Thomas had been hampered by bureaucracy. It took about fifteen minutes to get a direct answer to this, the witness offering numerous illustrations and examples of what he thought constituted bureaucracy. But, on the third repetition of the question, Gen. Howard said he thought there might have been something of the sort in connection with Camp Thomas.

Regarding Gen. Lee's command at Jacksonville, Gen. Howard said he had not believed before that it was possible for a camp to be kept in such fine condition.

PROPOSED CHEMICAL POOL.

Movement for Consolidation of Companies May Be Revived Soon.

The proposed combination of the larger chemical manufacturers, which was discussed at length in frequent meetings until last September, has been dormant since that time, but may be taken up again after Jan. 1. At present the companies interested in the proposed consolidation are reticent in regard to the scheme.

The concerns now at the back of the movement are said to think that the number of companies which are likely to agree to and participate in the consolidation will not be as large as was expected. It is reported that among those at present out of sympathy with the proposed combination are the Fairfield Company of Bridgeport, the Pennsylvania Salt Company, and Harrison Brothers of Philadelphia.

James L. Morgan of the firm of James L. Morgan & Co., 47 Fulton Street, said yesterday that it would be out of place to say anything relative to the matter now, since there was nothing definite in the way of results.

SAN FRANCISCANS ANGRY.

Displeased with the Jury That Acquitted a Soldier of Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—An attempt has been made to arouse the people of this city to violence as a result of the acquittal of Walter Rosser, the Tennessee soldier who killed Henry Hildebrand.

Posters were displayed on billboards today bearing the following inscription:

"Tar and feathers for the twelve jurors who acquitted Murderer Rosser."

Chief of Police Lees does not fear trouble, but says he will make an effort to have Rosser indicted for the attempted murder of Willie Lynch, whom he fired at when he killed Hildebrand. If the indictment is returned, which seems hardly likely, an effort will be made to have Rosser extradited.

New South American Trade Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The steamer San Juan, from Central America, brings news that the Governments of Ecuador and Chile, with the purpose of developing reciprocal commerce, have resolved to form a commercial and navigation treaty, and have agreed to certain articles which will result in materially benefiting trade between these countries. In consequence of the matters set forth in the treaty the members of the Manufacturers and Producers' Association met to-day and formulated a letter, which was addressed to the Secretary of State at Washington, setting forth San Francisco's advantages as a shipping point for Central and South American countries.

Convict Escaped from Sing Sing.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Lawrence Gay, a convict, escaped from the State prison this afternoon, doubtless with outside aid. Gay was at work outside the wall upon a new sentry box. He is supposed to have had a friend waiting in the railroad tunnel with a suit for him, as his suit of convict uniform was found there. A man answering his description was seen on a freight train bound for New York. Gay was convicted of burglary in Mount Vernon and sentenced at White Plains on June 4, 1897, to three years and three months. He had ten months to serve.

NEW MILITIA BATTALIONS.

Reorganization of New York Separate Companies — The Third Regiment Is Disbanded.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast issued the following order this afternoon:

1. Under the provisions of M. C. 21, the commanding officer of the Fourth Brigade is authorized to organize the separate companies of his command into battalions, as follows:

The Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-second, and Forty-third Separate Companies will constitute the First Battalion.

The First, Eighth, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies will constitute the Second Battalion.

The Second, Thirteenth, Forty-first, and Forty-ninth Separate Companies will constitute the Third Battalion.

2. Capts. M. B. Butler, Forty-second Separate Company; William Wilson, Thirty-fourth Separate Company, and A. M. Hall, Forty-eighth Separate Company, are appointed Majors of the First, Second, and Third Battalions, with headquarters at Niagara Falls, Geneva, and Oswego respectively, and will be commissioned accordingly.

3. The Third Regiment, National Guard, organized April 27, 1898, under the provisions of G. O. No. 8, C. S. A. G. O., is hereby disbanded and the officers commissioned in it rendered supernumerary.

REPUBLICANS OF THE 22D.

A New Organization Formed Intended to be "Regular."

About 400 enrolled Republicans of the Twenty-second Assembly District met last night in Curry's Central Hall, 229 East Forty-seventh Street, and formed a new Assembly district organization. There were already two organizations in the district, but neither is recognized by the County Committee.

The meeting last night was in accordance with a resolution adopted by the County Committee and was called by Charles Steinberg. It is intended that the new organization shall be the "regular" one and shall have the care and management of the party in the district during next year. The members of the McKinley Republican Club entered heartily into the plan, but few members of the rival organization, which is headed by Charles K. Lexow, were present. All the enrolled Republicans of the district, however, were asked to attend, it is claimed.

Thomas F. Eagan, who was chosen temporary Chairman, was instructed to name a committee of five, who selected the following officers for 1899: President—James M. Nugent; First Vice President—Martin G. McCue; Second Vice President—James Orr; Secretary—Franklin S. Hogg; Treasurer—H. W. Roseborn. They were unanimously elected. Several committees were named to complete the organization, and it was decided to organize in each election district at once. Curry's Hall was chosen as headquarters, and meetings are to be held the last week in every month.

This may not end the division of forces in the district, however. When a motion to adjourn was before the house, Richard Grogan, who was one of the few members of Lexow's organization present, arose and denounced Lemuel E. Quigg as "a thing of the past." He was ruled out of order, and the motion to adjourn was passed.

The McKinley Republican Club, which supported last night's movement, will give an entertainment and "smoker" at its rooms, 783 Third Avenue, next Thursday evening. Frederick S. Gibbs, William Brookfield, and Magistrate Meade are expected to be present.

JUDGE-ELECT SEABURY RESIGNS.

Severs His Connection with Queens County Board of Supervisors.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and Robert Seabury, who for twenty-five years had been Clerk of the board, handed in his resignation. He has been elected County Judge of the new County of Nassau. He expressed great regret that events made it necessary for him to resign.

Thomas J. Murphy, Henry Stanton, and C. Henry McKnight were nominated for Clerk. The three Supervisors from the towns which will be in Nassau County did not vote. On the first ballot three votes were cast for Murphy and one each for the others. On the second Mr. McKnight received all five ballots and was elected.

ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY.

He Will See No Political Visitors Until After Christmas.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Col. Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, returned to Oyster Bay this morning. They will remain here over the holidays. From now until Tuesday Mr. Roosevelt does not intend to see any political visitors. He wants to have the Christmas to himself, family, and personal friends.

A small party will spend Sunday at the house. Col. Treadwell, the Governor-elect's Military Secretary, and Private Secretary Youngs were the only persons who called this afternoon. To-morrow Col. Roosevelt will distribute the Christmas gifts at the Cove Neck school, where his children attend.

Soldiers' Votes in Two Counties.

MALONE, N. Y., Dec. 23.—There were only 17 soldiers' votes for Franklin County, 9 for Roosevelt and 8 for Van Wyck. The total cost will be $550. St. Lawrence County had only 6 soldiers' votes, 3 for Roosevelt and 3 for Van Wyck.

Official Vote of Erie County.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—The official vote of Erie County in the late election was announced to-day. For Governor the vote stands: Van Wyck, 36,441; Roosevelt, 34,199; Hanford, 1,493; Bacon, 65; Kline, 505. Plurality for Van Wyck, 2,242.

BURIED BY FALLING TIMBERS.

Four Men Hurt While Working on a Building Near New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 23.—William Koch, Jr., Daniel Kischenger, William Simms, and George W. Stouter were injured this morning by the collapse of the frame of a building they were erecting for the New Rochelle Water Company at Quaker Ridge. They were engaged in putting up the rafters from the sides to the ridge pole when it sagged, allowing the rafters upon which they were working to fall.

The four men were thrown fifty feet to the ground, the timbers falling on them. There was no one in the neighborhood, and they might have died under the beams had not Mr. Stouter, father of George, and the contractor erecting the building driven up a few minutes later and secured help. George Stouter had one of his wrists broken, Koch's spine was injured, and each of the other two had broken arms.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

NEW KANSAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Organized by Bondholders of the Old Anthony Branch Line.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 23.—The Kansas Southwestern Railway Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The capital stock of the company is $8,000,000. The Directors are Samuel Barker, Patrick M. Banker, John S. Hendrie, and William N. Long of Hamilton, Ontario; John Penman of Paris, Ontario; James N. Young of Chicago, Albert A. Newman of Arkansas City, Kan.; W. E. Blackburn of Anthony, Kan., and James Glover of Bluff City, Kan. The offices of the company are at Kansas City.

The incorporators own the old Anthony Branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, which, as boldholders, they lately purchased at the foreclosure sale. The property is now operated by the Santa Fé Road, which, it is understood, will buy it in in due time. It is stated in the articles of incorporation that the road is to be extended into Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

Lake Erie and Western's President.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—G. L. Bradbury, Vice President and General Manager of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad, stated this afternoon that he had not been elected President of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad. The Board of Directors, however, will meet in New York shortly, the date being not yet fixed, and at that meeting a President will be selected.

THE PHILIPPINES PROBLEM

Question Discussed Before the People's Institute.

A PLEA FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT

Talcott Williams Says Our Only Hope Is to Give the Half-Naked Savage a Chance to be a Man.

The People's Institute, conducted under the direction of Charles Sprague Smith, held last night in Cooper Union the last of its series of meetings on the question of what the United States should do with the Philippines and on territorial expansion in general. As usual there was a very large audience in attendance, and after the addresses a vote was taken, which resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the side of the question that this country should give the islands back to the Filipinos.

Charles B. Spahr was the first peaker, and in his address he confined himself principally, as an argument against expansion, to an exposition of the cruelties practiced by England in India. He was followed by Talcott Williams of Philadelphia, who took the other side of the question. He drew a vivid picture of the difference in conditions existing between the wage-earners of the temperate zones and the tropics, and said that it was impossible for a country to exist with one part slave and one part free. Those who were willing to work for the wage of civilization and those who were willing to get along without it he said could not exist in the same country, and in the end one kind of labor would pass from the face of the earth.

"In the north temperate zone," said Mr. Williams, "there runs a belt of country in every inch of which the principles of self-government are recognized in greater or less degree, and this is also true of the countries in the south temperate zone. Between these two runs the tropics, that has caused the civilized part of the world more trouble than any other factor, where life is ignoble and bestial, and where self-government is unknown; where the rich grind the face of the poor, and where the workman is satisfied with the mere pittance of a sack of meal and a garment.

"Wherever and whenever the countries of the temperate zones have traded with the tropics they have exchanged the products produced by slave labor for the products of the highest civilization, the products of labor exploited by capital and oppression for the products of labor paid by the best wage. The results have always been a derangement of the conditions of trade and exchange. Trade with the tropics is inevitable, and our only hope lies in giving the half-naked savage of the tropics a chance to clothe himself and be a man.

"Is it possible to bring these yellow and black races, where every element has conspired against them, to the proper condition? Is it possible to make these dry and dead bones live in the valley of freedom, and keep step with us? Because if it is not then will be proved the words of Abraham Lincoln, spoken from this platform, that no country can endure that is part free and part slave, nor can humanity keep its rights with a population part civilized and part savage."

Mr. Williams referred to the remarks of Mr. Spahr, and said that he had failed to say that in nearly all the larger cities in India to-day the greater part of the rulers were made up of men elected by the people and on the plan of self-government. Mr. Williams gave figures to prove this assertion, and said that the meanest petty native magistrate could to-day hale before him the greatest and proudest of his conquerors.

"Now," continued Mr. Williams, "will you say that we shall go back, or, having put our hands to the plow, shall the great work go on? Shall we go on for principle of self-government for the tropics? We have heard from a hundred platforms that while the English may be able to do this thing, the American cannot. We have been told that a republic cannot show the same beneficence as an aristocracy. For myself, I would rather trust our destinies in the hands of such men as I see before me than in any aristocracy. You may search the statute books through, and I defy you to find one instance from the time of the acquisition of the Northwest territory down to the present negotiations about Hawaii where we have acquired one inch of territory or drawn one treaty except with the hope and desire of giving the people of the territory self-government.

"We have begun our work better than any nation has ever done in the history of the world. When the English Admiral took Manila, more than a century ago, he levied a tribute of $5,000,000 from the poor, the churches, and the oppressed, but when an American Admiral had the city under the guns of his fleet and had captured it, he waited to pay his sailors until the dollars minted in his own country could come across the Pacific. There never was a Governor or an Admiral appointed whose salary was not paid from Washington. Wood in Santiago, Ludlow in Havana, and Dewey in Manila are all drawing their pay in that way. When we captured treasure in Santiago we used it to better the condition of the city and the conquered.

"If all the testimony of the last Summer was to disappear I would be willing to rest the verdict on the few words, perhaps hastily overlooked by many, in the testimony of Gen. Miles a few days ago before the Investigating Committee, when he said: 'If they had only sent us Paymasters we would have bought provisions.' Whoever heard of a German or a French army in a conquered country waiting for the Paymaster before it provided itself with food? It is not well to seek duties, and he is foolish who rushes about looking for them, but he is also weak who, when he finds his duty, does not discharge it fully."

Charlton T. Lewis then spoke to the other side of the question, and said that Mr. Williams, it seemed to him, made an excellent argument against imperial expansion. He said that in undertaking a general missionary crusade to the Philippines or anywhere else we were going outside of the powers vested in us by the Constitution, and we were trying to evangelize the Filipinos to the ideas of democracy by shooting it down their throats. He denied that the people had spoken on the question, and could only do so through the ballot.

At the close of Mr. Lewis's address, Mr. Smith, after stating that those present had for the most part heard all the arguments in the series, proposed a vote on the question. The resolution that the United States should keep the Philippines, and, following the example of England, seek to educate and civilize them, received 112 votes, and the resolution that the United States should seek by all honorable means to dispossess itself of the islands and restore them to the Filipinos received 682 votes. The result of the ballot will be forwarded to Washington.

AFTER A $45,000,000 ESTATE.

Thomas H. Watson of San Francisco Claims Half of an English Town.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Thomas H. Watson and his wife, who was Miss Emma Spreckels, daughter of the sugar king, are completing arrangements for a tour of the world. While their trip will be one of pleasure and business combined, the chief object Mr. Watson has in view is the acquisition of property valued at £9,000,000.

He has in his possession papers which he claims show him to be entitled to about one-half of the town of Carlisle, England.

The town of Carlisle, England, is situated at the confluence of the Caldew and Petterill with the Eden, in the County of Cumberland, of which it was the ancient capital. Near it are traces of the Roman wall of Hadrian. There is a castle there that was built in 1092, and a cathedral, which was begun in 1092 and completed in 1419. The governing charter of the borough was granted by Charles I. In 1745 it surrendered to Prince Charles, but was retaken by the Duke of Cumberland. The population of the town is 42,900.

Carlisle is the meeting point of seven railways, and was at one time interested largely in shipping, which was carried on by a canal to Solway. Cotton spinning was introduced in the eighteenth century, but has lately declined in importance.

Killed by Train Near New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23.—A man who, from papers found on his person, is believed to be James Scully, a seaman, who had only recently received his discharge papers from service in the navy, was struck and instantly killed about 8 o'clock to-night by a work train of the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at Mount Carmel, near here. He had a ticket for Holyoke and a large sum of money on his person.

RETIRED POLICEMAN ARRESTED.

Thomas Clarkin Arraigned on a Charge of Forgery and Perjury.

Thomas Clarkin, who was retired from the New York police force on pension after twenty-two years' service, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts in Jersey City yesterday, charged with perjury and forgery. The charge was made by William E. McCree of this city, who said that Clarkin had sold six lots in Fordham to Thomas Hardy, while the records show that the property belonged to his first wife.

Clarkin made a general denial. He said he married his first wife twenty-five years ago, and in 1887 deeded property valued at $18,000 to her, including the six lots in Fordham. Shortly after he quarreled with his wife and they separated. He brought suit to have the conveyance to his wife set aside, and the suit, he said, was decided in his favor. His wife did not surrender the property, however, but sought him out and effected a reconciliation. She then sold a part of it for $10,000, and according to Clarkin, drove him from their home. He then went to Dakota, where he procured a divorce, and married a second wife.

He based his right to sell the lots in Fordham, he said, on a decision given by Judge McAdam, setting aside the conveyance to his first wife. The hearing was continued until Tuesday next. Clarkin was admitted to bail.

Don't Take Chances

Grippe and Pneumonia are taking in the unwary. Keep a supply of

Old Crow Rye

in the house and in your office. Use it promptly upon the first symptoms of a cold and you will probably escape serious results. Best in the world. Buy only of reliable dealers.

There are numberless brands of Scotch Whiskeys in the market, admitted to be blends of this that, or the other.

Why should we have blends?

Is not a fine, well matured, strictly pure article, the product of the best distillery in the Glenlivet district, as good as can be? All this blending tomfoolery is done to cheapen. As men nearly a half century in the business we do not believe that anything is as good as the straight article. Our oldest, the **BONNIE BRIAR BUSH**, is the best we ever saw. The **SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND** is from same distillery; not as old. For sale in bond or in store.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

69 Fulton St Also Broadway & 27th St., N. Y.

Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Our store is bountifully full. Fancy, Fact, and Economy centre here.

HOUSE COATS, $4.98 to $7.98.

SILK SUSPENDERS, 25c.; with sterling silver buckles; worth $2.00.

Novelties in Men's Scarf Pins, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.

UMBRELLAS, for use and for gifts, fine silk with steel rod, $1.97 to $2.49.

Sterling silver mounted handles, $3.49, $3.98, $4.98, $5.98.

NECKWEAR. Rich Ottoman Imperials, 49c.

SHIRTS. More sorts than any other store; colored Madras bosoms on white bodies at 50c.; then colored percales, (body and bosom,) at 68c.—up to imported white dress shirts at $1.49.

GLOVES. No end of kinds from Gray Mocha at 98c. to Dent's Belgravia at $1.85.

CUTELIX

is a boon to ladies who dread a shampoo on account of the trouble it entails in drying the hair afterward. Try it once and notice how thoroughly the scalp is cleaned and how quickly the hair dries. Sold by leading druggists.

CUTELIX COMPANY, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

I was afflicted with catarrh last autumn. During the month of October I could neither taste nor smell and could hear but little. Ely's Cream Balm cured it.—Marcus Geo. Shautz, Rahway, N. J.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane, and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR COLD.

DUCRO'S ELIXIR

Has long been the standard remedy of Europe for

Influenza & La Grippe.

Sold by all druggists. E. FOUGERA & Co., Agents.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc., cured by

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, or POWDER

Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

VICTORIA HOUSE, ENGLISH BLDG., WORLD'S FAIR, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED FOR AN ELEGANT MANSION OR SWELL CLUBHOUSE. WILL ERECT IN ORIGINAL ENTIRETY ANY POINT IN U. S. INTERIOR FINISH OF ENGLISH BLACK OAK A CENTURY OLD; ALSO FOR SALE, GERMAN PLATE GLASS, 1¼ IN. THICK, FROM FISHERIES BLDG., WORLD'S FAIR. PARTICULARS OF J. C. ROGERS, CARE "ROGERS BLDG.," 1,209 UNION AV., KANSAS CITY, MO.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal; lowest rates, confidential; no waiting. Potter Bldg., 38 Park Row, Room 301.

FOR FREE PAPER AND PULP

Newspaper Publishers Want the Tariff Duties Removed.

SEEK REFUGE FROM THE TRUST

They Say It Has Obtained an Unfair Advantage and the Issue Is Not One of Revenue.

The Board of Directors of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association has forwarded a brief to the United States and British Joint High Commissioners asking for the removal of tariff duties on paper and wood pulp. After setting forth that the Directors of the association represent 157 daily newspapers of this country, the brief requests the American Commissioners "to advocate the inclusion of free paper and free pulp in the adjustment of our relations with Canada." It then continues:

"The present tariff rate on printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable for books and newspapers, valued at not above 2 cents per pound, is three-tenths of a cent per pound, or $6 per ton. The tariff rate on mechanically ground wood pulp is one-twelfth of a cent. per pound, or $1.67 per ton.

"During the year ended June 30, 1898, the paper manufacturers of the United States exported 53,718 tons of printing paper, (news and book,) valued at $2,702,-351, an average of 1,000 tons per week. No paper for news printing is brought into the United States.

"The total importations of pulp wood in the twelve months ended June 30, 1898, (according to The Paper Mill of Aug. 11, 1898,) were 29,846 tons, valued at $601,642, against 41,707 tons in 1897, valued at $800,886. The entire revenue received from the importation of mechanically ground wood pulp last year was $41,842, and, as no news paper was imported, therefore no serious question of National economy or threatening deficits could be urged in opposition to free pulp and free paper.

"The tariff on paper is prohibitory and the rate for wood pulp is excessive. The American paper manufacturers need no protection, because they can manufacture paper cheaper than is done in any other part of the world. The American manufacturers are protected to the extent of $1.60 per ton by reason of their proximity to their customers. American manufacturers are now supplying the Australian and Japanese markets and are underselling the British Swedish, and German manufacturers in the British market.

"In January, 1898, all the big and profitable paper mills of the United States, with a few unimportant exceptions, were merged into the International Paper Company, a combination that absorbed twenty-four mills, producing about 80 per cent. of the entire American output. This corporation, or trust, was capitalized upon a basis of $55,000,000, divided as follows: Bonds, $10,-000,000; preferred stock, $25,000,000; common stock, $20,000,000.

"The pretext given for the organization of the trust was the inability of the mills to make paper at prevailing prices—that bankruptcy stared them in the face. This combination was really formed to protect the proprietors whose mills were in poor localities, or on streams that were running dry.

"One mill included in this combination (Rumford Falls) made profits of $488,000 in forty-four months on a capital of $500,000, and entered the trust on a basis that yielded $4.50 for every dollar of original investment, so that in forty-four months the total return on an investment of $500,000 was $2,750,000. Yet that mill was in such poor shape when acquired by the trust that an enormous outlay was necessary to bring it into condition. Another mill averaged profits of from 32 per cent. to 48 per cent. per annum, and took $4 in trust securities for every one dollar of its stock.

"The organizers of the trust frankly admitted at the outset that its common stock represented only good will, yet a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock was declared in November, payable Dec. 31, 1898. Immediately after the organization of the trust it raised the price of paper wherever possible. In three cases it raised its price ten dollars per ton, and has averaged an increase of $5 per ton on its daily output of 1,420 tons, equaling an increased tax of $2,130,000 per annum upon the newspapers of the country, which now pay a total exceeding $20,000,000 per annum for their paper suply.

"A reciprocal arrangement with Canada for free paper and free pulp is advisable to insure the continuance of the present supply of free logs from Canada. The threatened retaliatory export duty upon logs to be imposed by Canada would ultimately fall upon the newspaper consumer. The present consumption of pulp wood by the pulp and paper mills of the United States, including manila, book and writing, is stated upon authority of "The Paper Maker," a paper trade journal, at 2,000,000 cords per annum, which consumption requires the entire stripping of pulp timber on 625 square miles per annum.

"Our spruce wood supply is limited. We therefore urge that the Commission should take advantage of the present opportunity and immediately secure a sufficient supply of spruce freed from tariff complications.

"Every increase of a quarter cent per pound in the price of news paper adds $34,000,000 to the value of the trust securities. While the enlistment of capital in American enterprises may exercise a slightly deterrent influence on the Paper Trust, the effect cannot be material because the trust owns the largest and best powers in localities where spruce wood is cheap, and from which transportation is prompt and cheap. A successful and energetic competition cannot be maintained within the United States. The outside mills that do or can make paper are not equipped for the economical manufacture of news paper. We must look to Canada and the foreign countries where ground wood can be produced at a cost of $7.50 per ton and where news paper can be produced for one cent per pound. Free paper is therefore the only strong and permanent assurance of protection from this combination.

"The Commissioners should consider whether they are justified in furnishing protection to a combination organized in restraint of trade and intended to extort excessive prices from a representative industry. The question of protection or free trade has nothing to do with the question of free paper or free pulp. The tariff duties on these articles have been availed of by a monopoly to obtain an unfair advantage, and the issue is not one of revenue. The duties are not needed to protect any paper or pulp mill in competition with foreign rivals.

"The duty on paper stops cheap books and cheap newspapers. It taxes intelligence because the newspapers are the people's school and their library. All taxes upon paper are taxes upon reading, upon knowledge, upon the dissemination of information. Under any government such a tax would be oppressive and proscriptive. In a government based as ours is, upon the intelligence and resultant virtue of the people, it is anomalous and monstrous. To make newspapers artificially dear is wantonly to restrict the number of readers and so increase the sum of ignorance. When this is done or proposed, simply to add to the profits of a monopoly, the injury to public interests becomes a matter demanding the intervention of the Government."

METHODIST CHURCH SURPLICES.

The Rev. J. P. Brushingham's Innovation in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—White surpliced boys will march into the First Methodist Church Christmas night, and perhaps afterward they will take their places regularly in the choir to lead the music, if the plans of the pastor, the Rev. J. P. Brushingham, are carried out. It will be an innovation in a Methodist Church to have a surpliced choir, and many of the church members are holding up their hands in horror at such a reversal of time-honored customs.

"You're an Episcopalian; that's what you are!" one of them said to Dr. Brushingham, when he broached the subject to some of his flock.

"It was on account of just such a surpliced choir that John Wesley left the Church of England," another remarked.

"No, no, my friend," the pastor answered; "John Wesley had more weighty reasons than a little ritualism for founding the Methodist Church."

Boys from the Forward Movement are to sing at the church Sunday night, and the fact inspired Dr. Brushingham with the idea of having a regular boys' choir. He found the little fellows somewhat shy about appearing before a congregation in their homely habiliments, and thought they would feel easier if the church should supply them with a garb that would cover their own clothes.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

OFFICIAL ELECTION FIGURES.

Vote Cast in New York County for State and Supreme Court Candidates.

The Board of County Canvassers has finished canvassing the vote cast in this county, and the tabulators are now preparing the official report on the election. This, it was announced, would not be completed for a day or two. As Monday is a holiday, the formal declaration of the vote will not be made unt Tuesday next. Thus far the tabulators have gotten through with only the State and Supreme Court tickets. There remains the vote for Congressmen, Judges of the City Court, Assemblymen, and State Senators. The results so far obtained follow:

For Governor—	
Augustus Van Wyck	173,476
Theodore Roosevelt	112,806
Benjamin Hanford	10,091
Theodore Bacon	765
John Kline	485
Blank	2,652
Void	1,804
Protested and not counted	766
Total	302,845
Van Wyck's plurality	60,670
For Lieutenant Governor—	
Elliot Danforth	174,313
Timothy L. Woodruff	109,853
Leander A. Armstrong	10,483
John A. Sayles	582
Thomas M. Osborne	1,521
Blank	3,263
Void	1,804
Protested	766
Total	302,585
Danforth's plurality	64,460
For Secretary of State—	
George W. Batten	174,061
John T. McDonough	110,123
Philip Jackson	10,683
Henry Wilbur	598
Oren H. Wilson	1,057
Fred Skeel	1
Blank, void, and protested	3,529
Total	300,053
Batten's plurality	63,938
For Controller—	
Edward S. Atwater	174,571
William J. Morgan	109,395
Max Forker	10,696
Charles Mills	613
Thomas E. Kenney	1,024
Blank, void, and protested	3,552
Total	299,851
Atwater's plurality	65,176
For State Treasurer—	
Elliot B. Norris	174,722
John P. Jaeckel	109,348
Joseph Smith	10,660
De Witt Hooker	592
Edmund H. Titchener	1,023
Blank, void, and protested	3,562
Total	299,907
Norris's plurality	65,374
For Attorney General—	
Thomas F. Conway	174,634
John C. Davies	109,359
Charles H. Corregan	10,747
Mead S. Wing	588
Frederick W. Hinrichs	1,071
Blank, void, and protested	3,506
Total	299,905
Conway's plurality	65,276
For State Engineer and Surveyor—	
Martin Schenck	174,756
Edward A. Bond	109,263
John H. Morris	10,674
Albert W. Pierson	590
George E. Waring, Jr.	793
Blank, void, and protested	3,734
Total	299,810
Schenck's plurality	65,493

The vote for Justices of the Supreme Court was as follows:

James Fitzgerald	165,051
George P. Andrews	164,955
David Leventritt	164,400
Joseph F. Daly	122,102
William N. Cohen	116,788
Henry W. Taft	110,384
Patrick G. Campbell	10,219
Herman Schleuter	10,108
Joseph H. Sauter	10,191
Thomas D. Stetson	596
Charles E. Manierre	495
John McLaren	482
Blank	9,596
Void	1,840
Scattering	3

STAY CAME ONE DAY LATE.

Westchester Canvassers Had Completed Their Work When Ordered to Desist.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 23.—An order was served to-day upon the Westchester Board of County Canvassers from Justice Ward of the Supreme Court commanding the board to stay all proceedings to determine the result of the vote for Register. This stay was granted upon the affidavit of Edwin W. Fiske, the Democratic candidate for Register. The Board of County Canvassers and Inspectors of the First Election District of the town of Greenburgh are required to show cause at a special term of the Supreme Court to be held in the Kings County Court House on Dec. 27 why a writ of mandamus should not be issued commanding the Inspectors to correct the tally sheets, if necessary, by the recount and examination of the ballots in the First Greenburgh District.

This stay caused considerable amusement in the Board of Canvassers this morning, owing to the fact that while Mr. Fiske's counsel, Roger M. Sherman, was in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon getting the stay, the board went on with its work, finished its canvass, and issued the certificate of election as Register to Thomas R. Hodge.

ROOSEVELT VETERANS' FRIEND.

Says He Is in Favor of Protecting Them in the Civil Service.

As a result of a visit made to Col. Roosevelt on Thursday by a committee from the War Veterans and Their Sons' Association of Brooklyn, the Governor-elect yesterday sent in a formal application for membership in that organization. He was told that the constitution had been amended so as to permit of the election of Spanish war veterans, and said that he would like to join the association.

This was merely an incident of the conference. The object of the committee was to talk with the Governor-elect about legislation designed for the protection of veterans in the civil service. The Colonel told them that he was in favor of protecting the veterans. He had always been a friend of the soldier, but since he had learned what it meant to go through the hardships of a campaign he was more their friend than ever.

Col. Roosevelt remarked that the old civil service law had not, in his opinion, been improved by the amendments passed in 1897. The committee gathered from this that the new Governor will be in favor of putting the "starch" back in the civil service law.

Joseph W. Kay, Walter Thorn, M. C. Earl, and Major Thomas Bell composed the committee.

USE OF MONEY IN POLITICS.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire Writes an Open Letter.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 23.—Senator William E. Chandler has addressed a letter to The Union upon "The Growth and Use of Money in Politics in New Hampshire—Shall It Increase or Stop?" the first portion of which will be printed in to-morrow's issue.

In his letter, Mr. Chandler makes several references to and criticisms of his colleague in the Senate, Mr. Gallinger, who, as Chairman of the New Hampshire State Republican Committee, has managed the campaigns of his party for many years. Mr. Chandler says that until 1882, when Mr. Gallinger became Chairman, expenditures of money in New Hampshire politics had been very moderate, but that thereafter, on both sides, large sums were used. Immense sums of money were spent by contending railroads, in their efforts to corrupt the Legislature. Senator Chandler says, "had a most marked effect in increasing the expenditure of money in the political contests" taking place while the Boston and Maine Railroad and the Concord Railroad were striving for mastery in the State.

Senator Chandler then speaks of "a fortunate change of system" which "at last seemed to approach," and recalls that in 1896, when very little money was spent in the Presidential election, Mr. McKinley's plurality was 36,000.

Washington State Democrats' Plans.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 23.—A definite step toward organizing the Democratic voters of this State for the next Presidential campaign has been taken by Chairman Jones and Secretary Maloney of the Democratic State Central Committee. In a circular letter, they suggest that subscription books be opened in every precinct for the purpose of securing the subscriptions of voters who will pay no less than 25 cents a month during the next two years, "for the purpose of conducting a campaign of education along Jeffersonian and Jacksonian lines." When sufficient funds are pledged, headquarters will be opened.

Experienced Grand Jurymen Wanted.

In the presentment of the Kings County Grand Jury made yesterday to Judge Aspinall of the County Court it was recommended that every Grand Jury shall include in its membership five members of the preceding Grand Jury, to facilitate the transaction of business. It is suggested that a bill to this effect be presented to the Legislature.

The Soldier Vote in Kings.

The Kings County Board of Canvassers yesterday completed the canvass of the soldier vote. There were 648 votes cast for Governor, of which Col. Roosevelt received 324, Judge Van Wyck 323, and John Kline 1. Roosevelt thus had a plurality of 1. The vote for Lieutenant Governor was: Woodruff, 316; Danforth, 322; Danforth's plurality, 6.

PRESENTS FOR THE POOR.

A Christmas Tree Provided for the Children of the Tenements.

Over 300 poor children of the east side will be given presents at the festival at the rooms of the Hungarian Literary Society, 93 St. Mark's Place, this evening at 8 o'clock. Each child will be given clothing and be allowed to pick one article from an immense Christmas tree which has been erected.

Preliminary to the distribution, the children and their guardians, parents, and friends will be addressed in the main hall by President of the society Morris Cukor. There will also be music.

This is the fourth Christmas distribution of the society. The funds to defray the distribution are raised annually under the auspices of the Society of the Hungarian Peasant Ball. This ball will be held Dec. 31 at the Grand Central Palace. Many novel effects will be introduced at this ball. There will be a real Hungarian wedding, reproducing not only the ceremony but the dances and appropriate music.

BROOKLYN CHURCH DISBANDED.

Baptist Association's Way of Pacifying Bethesda Congregation.

The Bethesda Baptist Church, at Pine and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, has been disbanded by the Long Island Baptist Association, as a sequel to troubles that have existed among the members of the congregation during the past five months. This is the first step of the kind taken by the association in the thirty-three years of its existence.

Bethesda Church was originally a mission in charge of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. It was first recognized as a Baptist council about eighteen months ago, and the Rev. J. H. Hartigan was chosen as its pastor. The congregation increased rapidly, and it was finally decided, that it should erect a building of its own. Then began the trouble. Some members of the congregation wanted the new church built in one section of the ward, (the Twenty-sixth,) while others wanted it in another. Church work then came to a standstill. The rector, failing to settle matters amicably, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. But this did not bring the troubles to an end. A conference was held in September, and it was stated that if the Rev. Mr. Hartigan were reinstated as pastor the trouble would soon disappear. This was done, but without the desired effect.

Finally the Baptist Association held a council at which it was decided that Bethesda Church be disbanded and that a committee of five be appointed to reorganize the church.

CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES.

St. Ann's to be Consecrated by Bishop Potter Monday Morning.

St. Ann's Episcopal Church for deaf-mutes, which is a part of St. Matthew's parish, in West Eighty-fourth Street, will be consecrated Monday morning by Bishop Potter. The church, which succeeds the old St. Ann's Church, located in West Eighteenth Street, is on One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue.

While not large, the church is a handsome and very complete structure, and provision is made by which it may be enlarged if occasion ever demands. There are basement rooms for social work. The material of the church is light brick, and the interior is very light, since the service is to be seen by the worshippers, not heard by them.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet, whose name is well known in connection with religious and humane work for deaf-mutes, is vicar of the church, but a large part of the labor of its maintenance will fall upon the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain, a man of long experience with deaf-mutes, and in translating spoken into sign language.

Religious work for deaf-mutes was begun in this city nearly fifty years ago, but until now it has always been carried on in connection with services for those who could hear. A part of the work of which this new St. Ann's is the centre, is the holding of services in chapels of churches adjacent to New York, where the few deaf-mutes in the respective towns are gathered and kept in touch with the larger work here. There is a church mission for deaf-mutes, of whom there are more than 40,-000 in educational and other institutions in this country.

ARRIVAL OF BROTHER FELIX.

Former Head of the Christian Brothers College of St. Louis Returns.

Brother Felix, formerly director of the Christian Brothers Côte Brilliante College of St. Louis, arrived on the steamer Teutonic and visited Manhattan College yesterday morning. Brother Felix is one of the heads of colleges of the Christian Brothers who was called to Paris, where the parent house of the order is, to explain his stand on the teaching of classics in the schools of the brotherhood.

About a year ago an order was issued to drop the study of the classics from the curricula of the American schools and colleges of the order because the object of the parent order in France is to devote its attention entirely to the primary education among the masses. In America, with the advance of education, the schools and colleges give not only a primary but a classical education as well, and some of its colleges are empowered to confer degrees.

After his visit to Paris Brother Felix was transferred to Manchester, England; a subordinate post to that of St. Louis, but his arrival yesterday would indicate that the order had not been carried out.

Brother Felix when seen at Manhattan College positively declined to talk. He left for St. Louis in the evening. Nothing could be learned in reference to the present relations of Brother Felix to the Christian Brotherhood.

Brother James, director of Manhattan College, said that none of the brothers in this city had been summoned to Paris, and that the Christian Brothers in this country want to continue to Americanize their methods. They wish not only to maintain the high standard of their schools, but hope to keep pace with modern education. Bishop Byrne of Nashville, Tenn., he said was now in Rome, and would lay before Leo XIII. a petition signed by many Catholic clergymen asking for his intervention in the matter and soliciting his interest in the maintenance of the classical course of education in the schools.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Will cure incipient consumption, bronchitis, grippe, asthma, and all other throat or lung affections without fail. You can always rely on it. Price only 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Dr. Halsey May Leave the Spring Street Presbyterian Church.

ITS FUTURE IS UNCERTAIN

Congregation Has Diminished Owing to Change of Population—Successor to Dr. Kerr to be Chosen.

Within the last week it has been announced that another Presbyterian church in Manhattan is facing a crisis. It is understood that the Rev. Dr. A. W. Halsey of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church is soon to leave that pastorate. A member of the congregation said yesterday. "The future of the Spring Street Church is generally known to be very uncertain. The reason of this is that, owing to the change in population and the constant growth of business, the congregation has gradually diminished, until the church is now battling with conditions it cannot overcome.

"The original membership of the Spring Street Church came from the North of Ireland. When the division in Presbyterianism came a part of the congregation went with the pastor to the Laight Street Church, which became Baptist and finally ceased to exist. For many years the New York Presbytery assisted the Spring Street Church, but since the Rev. Dr. Halsey has been pastor the church has been self-sustaining. It is not now in debt. The church has no endowment, and the Presbytery is in no condition to help it. To my knowledge, Dr. Halsey has received numerous calls to other fields, but he has refused each one and continued to labor against growing adversities for the welfare of this church. But the time now seems not far distant when it will be impossible for the pastor to support himself longer in this work. It seems now as though another of the down-town Presbyterian churches is to cease to exist."

The Spring Street Church, at 246 Spring Street, is one of the oldest churches in the city. The ground on which it stands was purchased from Trinity Parish in 1811, and it was shortly after this that the church came into existence.

There is in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of which the recently deposed Rev. Dr. Kerr was pastor, an element which will, it is said, prevent any further action being taken other than the calling of a new pastor. A meeting of the Church Session was held on Thursday evening last, at which a committee to select a new pastor was appointed.

The East Harlem Church, of which the Rev. Dr. J. G. Patterson was pastor, is to have for preacher to-morrow the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan, fomerly a Secretary of the Home Board, who will formally declare the pulpit of the church vacant. The Presbytery has offered the late pastor $2,500 toward his back salary, although the amount due him should come from the church and not from the Presbytery.

The pastoral relations existing between the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay and the North Reformed Church of Newark were severed by formal action on Thursday evening. The New York Classis on Tuesday evening next will place the call of the Collegiate Church of this city to become one of its ministers—a life position at a salary of $10,000 a year—in Dr. Mackay's hands. He will accept the call, will be assigned to the pastorate of the Forty-eighth Street Church, and will preach there for the first time as pastor on Sunday, Jan. 1. The Collegiate Consistory is to provide him with what assistant ministers he may desire, and it is anticipated he will ask for two. An assistant is also to be granted to the Rev. John H. Elliott, the new pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, which belongs to the Collegiate system.

The Rev. Dr. W. D. Buchanan has not yet indicated his intention concerning the call to the New York Presbyterian Church, Harlem. Indications point to difficulty in getting the permission of the Presbytery to abandon this down-town church and consolidate it with the Harlem one.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 1.

Copyright, 1898, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT—Christ the True Light. John i., 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—In Him was life; and the life was the Light of men.—John i., 4.

For the next six months we will have brought before us "The Gospel according to St. John." It has been well called "The Gospel of Gospels." Its author may be equally well called the Apostle of Apostles. There is no writer in the New Testament who comes so near to the human heart as John, and there are no writings which so exactly meet our spiritual experiences as his Gospel and Epistles. Paul satisfies the intellect. Peter stirs up the energies. James appeals to the conscience. But John comforts the heart of every believer. He brings each one into closer personal relations to Jesus Christ than any other writer, and this he does because he, himself, has been very near to Him and writes out of his own experiences. So, as the chords of one instrument vibrate responsive to those of another, the heart of the reader responds to that of the writer, and, as we instinctively turn for spiritual refreshment to the "Psalms" in the Old Testament, so do we turn to "The Gospel according to St. John" in the New. Both are the records of a personal, spiritual life.

The history of John as recorded in the Scriptures is both interesting and instructive. He was the son of Zebedee and Salome, and was probably born in Capernaum. His mother is supposed to have been a sister of Mary, the mother of Jesus. His father was a fisherman, engaged in business for himself, and employing "hired servants," (Mark i., 20,) besides having the assistance of his sons. With them was associated Simon Peter as a partner in the same business. (Luke v., 10.) From these considerations and from the facts that Salome was one of the women of Galilee who ministered to our Lord of their substance, (Luke viii., 3; xxiii., 55; Mark xvi., 1,) and that John had a house which he could call "his own," John xix., 27,) and that he "was known unto the High Priest," (John xviii., 16,) it is inferred that the family was in easy circumstances, if not wealthy and of good social standing. The household was also, evidently, a household of devout Jews, in which the law of God was taught and revered, and whose members were "waiting for the consolation of Israel." (Luke ii., 25.)

As John grew up in such a household, it is evident that both he and his brother developed a spirit of impetuous, fiery zeal which could not brook restraint, and which our Lord characterized by the expressive title of "Boanerges, which is, The sons of thunder," (Mark ix., 17,) or more literally "Sons of rage, soon angry." (Young.) They never lost this character. Indications of it were seen even after they had sat for more than two years at Jesus's feet. (Luke 9: 54; Mark ix., 38.) But it became sanctified, and made them splendid men for the work to which they were chosen.

Such was the condition of the man who wrote this Gospel, and such was his character. As he grew in years and in wisdom he also grew in every spiritual grace, and his growth was marked by an ever-increasing nearness to his Lord and Saviour. This is always the true measure of spiritual growth. Every step, in the case of John, is recorded for our learning.

THE HISTORY OF ST. JOHN.

First he stands before us a "Boanerges."

Then he became a disciple of John the Baptist, and when he heard him speak of Jesus, he went after Him, "and abode with Him that day." (John i., 37-39.)

Then, when he was called, he was ready to become one of Jesus' Disciples. (Matthew, iv., 21.)

Then he became one of the chosen twelve. (Matthew, x., 2.)

Then he was one of the favored three. (Matthew, xvii., 1; xxvi., 37.)

Then he was one of the selected two. (Luke, xxii., 8.)

Then he was the beloved one, who "was leaning on Jesus' bosom." (John, xiii., 23.)

Then he was the only one, of all the Disciples, at the Cross. (John, xix., 26.)

Then he was the first of them all to be at the open sepulchre. (John, xx., 4.)

Then he was the special one to whom "The Revelation" was given. (Revelations, i., 1.)

Then, while Peter—the most favored of all the Disciples—is the man who says, "Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee," (John, xxi., 15.) John is the man who—rising to a higher plane than that—always speaks of himself simply as the one "whom Jesus loved." (John, xiii., 23; xxi., 7, 20.)

Sitting thus at Jesus' feet and looking up into His face, the whole soul of John drank in the wonderful revelation that Jesus loved him. There is no revelation the soul ever receives more amazing and constraining than this. As it filled John's mind and heart he was able, more and more, to comprehend who it was that loved him, and the more he looked at Him the more exalted He became in his poor human eyes, and the more anxious he became that others should see Him as he did. (First John i., 3.) It was to this man that the peculiar duty was intrusted, some fifty years after he saw his Lord taken up into heaven, to write of Him in this Gospel, not simply as a man among men, but as "Jesus Christ, the Son of God," that believing this great fact we "might have life through His name." (John xx., 31.)

While Matthew traces the genealogy of Jesus back to Abraham (Matthew i., 1,) and Luke back to Adam, (Luke iii., 38,) John goes still further back, beyond all human parentage, even to "the beginning," before ever man or the earth or the worlds were made. The mind can follow Matthew and Luke, but it cannot follow John. "In the beginning" is too far off, and the exaltation of "The Word," who was in the beginning, is too high for human intellect to grasp. It is not surprising, therefore, that John does not attempt in his Gospel to describe Him in His glory or to tell of any of His surroundings. Afterward, however, when he has had "the Revelation," then he is able to give us some idea of these things. (Revelations i., 10-16.) But when he wrote this Gospel, he had only walked day by day for three years with a man who was despised and rejected by most of His countrymen. But he had seen Him heal the sick and raise the dead. He had seen Him in the glory of "the Transfiguration" and in the agony of Gethsemane. He had seen Him die upon the cross; alive from the dead; and ascending into heaven. And as he walked with this man, listening to His voice and leaning upon His bosom, he had learned to speak such wonderful words as had sunk into his very soul and changed his whole being. They had revealed God to him with the assurance that He loved him, the sinner. The Word spoken and He who spoke the Word were all one. He could not separate them.

So He does not say, "In the beginning" was Jesus of Nazareth—and this Jesus "was with God"—and this Jesus "was God," but He says, "In the beginning was The Word, and The Word was with God, and The Word was God." That "Word" had given him life. To be able to say this was not from the teaching of theology, but from that of experience. Thus with one bold, clear statement of fact, without argument or explanation—as Moses began the history of creation—"In the beginning God created the Heaven and the earth" so John begins the history of redemption—"in the beginning was The Word, and The Word was God."

THREE PARTICULARS OF "THE WORD."

Concerning this "Word," he sets forth three particulars.

1. He is "in the beginning." He is eternal. Go back and back, through all the epochs of time, and we never find an occasion when He first comes into view. At every period He is there already. Not even at the beginning does He appear, but when all things began, "in the beginning," He was there. This is very clearly brought into view in Proverbs, viii., 22-30.

2. He is "with God." He is a person. He has a separate and distinct personality. He is "with God" as a companion, "as one brought up with Him—daily His delight."

3. He "was God." He is His equal. Although distinct and separate in His personality, yet He is neither inferior, nor superior, to God, but He is one with Him. "Being in the form of God, He thought it not robbery to be equal with God." (Philippians, ii., 6.)

Thus in His eternity, His personality, and His equality, the Word was God in the beginning, and not by any subsequent exaltation.

Hence He is next described as the Creator—"all things were made by Him." This is the uniform testimony of Scripture. "Through faith we understand that the worlds were framed by the Word of God." (Heb., xi., 3.) By the Word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth, (Psa., xxxiii., 6;) not simply by the utterance or "command" of the triune God, but by the personal Word Himself. For "God created all things by Jesus Christ." (Eph., iii., 9.) "All things were created by Him for Him. And He is before all things, and by Him all things consist. (Col., i., 16-17.)

But more than this is true of this Divine Word. He is not only the Creator, but He is also Himself "the Life." As the Creator, He is the source of all life, but as the Redeemer, He is the substance of it. This is true in both a physical and spiritual sense, but far more true spiritually than it is physically. For "he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live," is the very word which He hath spoken. (John, xi., 25.) And even to those who believe not it is He who interposes, that "the goodness of God" may lead them to repentance. (Rom., ii., 4.) The veriest outcast sinner living, lives physically only because He stands pleading with Justice on his behalf, that he may live spiritually.

This, however, is not all. This glorious Word is not only the Creator and "the Life," but He is "the Light." It is only through Him that any one can find or walk in the way of life. Out of Him all is darkness. John, however, does not stop to explain how or why the Word becomes all this to any soul; He simply states the fact, if any man will open his eyes and let "the Light" shine in, finding "the Light," he finds "the Life." And finding "Life," he is brought back to his Maker and is one with God.

The announcement of this great fact is, however, at once met with the announcement of another equally great fact. "The Light" shines into darkness, but the darkness is not affected by it; it comprehends it not. How is this? Scientists tell us that in the physical world light and heat never illuminate or warm the air through which they may pass. It does not comprehend them. It is only when they fall upon something which reflects or absorbs them that we have darkness and coldness taken away. So it is in the spiritual world. To dispel the darkness there must be the willing, personal reception of "the Light."

REDEMPTION OF FALLEN MEN.

Now, however, the declaration of this great fact concerning the darkness of fallen man seems to arrest the inspired writer in his description of the Word, and he pauses to tell us how the obstruction is to be removed. One would suppose that light would reveal itself naturally to every one who is not born blind. And so it will. But, spiritually, all men are "born blind." "dead in trespasses and sins," and "by nature the children of wrath." (Ephesians., ii., 1-3.) For "the God of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the night of the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them." (Second Corinthians, iv., 4.) So the infinite grace of God has provided that men shall be brought to the knowledge of "The Light" through the instrumentality of other men. So "there was a man sent from God, whose name was John. The same came for a witness, to bear witness of the Light, that all men through him might believe." So every successor of John has been sent to bear witness.

But John cannot stop to say much about the witness. He is too full of the "Light," and turns at once to speak again of Him. "The Light," "the Life," "the Word," "the God," he says, takes on Himself a form in which He can come into the world which He has made and live the very life which He gives and sustains. "The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us"; and "as many as received Him, to them gave He power, or the right, (margin,) to become the sons of God."

Through sin they have forfeited that "right." The law demands that they should be cut off rather than restored to sonship, and having no right to be restored, they have no power to restore themselves. But when the sin-darkened soul in penitence and faith receives Him, God can be just and yet justify the unrodly. The "right" is restored through the life and death of Jesus Christ, the Word of God. "His blood cleanseth us from all sin." Therefore "if we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness." (I. John, i., 7-9.) Not only "faithful," but "just," for the law of God has been satisfied by the Son of God—the Word which was "in the beginning with God."

From what book will our lessons be taken for the next six months, and what is said of it and its author?

What is said of John's family history and of his character?

What is stid of his spiritual growth, and what were the steps by which it was marked?

What was the effect of John's close relationship to Jesus and what is the great feature of his "Gospel"?

What difference is to be observed between John and the other evanglists rgarding the genealogy of Jesus?

What had John seen when he wrote this "Gospel," and what was the effect?

What three particulars concerning "The Word" are set forth in his opening sentences?

What is said of "The Word" as the Creator and as "The Life," and "The Light"?

What strange facts meets the announcement that "The Word" is "The Light," and how is it explained?

What provision was made to meet this fact, and why?

What was "The Word" made, and what does John say concerning receiving Him?

How and why is the "right" to sonship restored?

Protest Against Christmas Dancing.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City was yesterday asked by a number of residents of the Greenville section to enforce the law and prevent the Greenville Turn-Verein from opening its Christmas festivities with a ball on Sunday night. The petition bears the names of many well-known churchmen of various denominations. William Maimbach, a member of the society, said last night that there was no intention of having any dance on Sunday. He said the opening event would be merely a musical entertainment. Mayor Hoos declined to say what he would do in the matter.

Church Notes.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will preach in Plymouth Church to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. In the evening there will be a Christmas musical service, at which Gade's "Christmas Eve" will be given.

The lessons in the course of Bible study at the Jewish Religious School Union of New York, announced for Christmas and New Year's Days, have been postponed. The lessons will be resumed Jan. 9.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa will preach to-morrow morning at the Church of St. John the Evangelist on "The Riches of the Incarnation." His topic for the evening will be "The Use and Abuse of Christmastide."

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics will worship to-morrow evening in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street. Addresses will be delivered by Councilor George Place of Greenwich Council, No. 24; Dr. George L. Wilcox, and Charles E. Colon.

The Rev. Leighton Williams will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. at Amity Baptist Church, 310 West Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue, upon "The Birth of the Heir and the Conspiracy to Deliver Him." "Making Up the Books" will be his subject at the evening service.

A special musical programme will be rendered to-morrow evening at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, the Rev. Bishop Falkner, rector. Schnecker's Christmas cantata "The Hope of the World," will be sung with an augmented choir, assisted by Miss Mary Kinney, violinist, and Vernon R. Moore, cornetist.

"The Real Inqarnation" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton's address to-morrow morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth Street. The evening service will be almost entirely a musical one, with a brief address by the pastor upon "The Angel Song." "D'Artigne's Messe Sans Paroles" will be given by the organist, assisted by a violinist, 'cellist, and harpist.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE, NEW YORK Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Madison Av., Corner 29th St.—Sunday, 10:45 A. M., subject, "Christian Science," and 8 P. M., subject, "Christ Jesus, the Heir of All Things." Wednesday evening meeting, 8 o'clock. Reading room, 96 5th Av., daily and Sunday.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE OF FIRST Church of Christ, Scientist, 137-143 W. 48th St.—Sundays, 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8. Reading rooms open daily.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS WILL BE SUNG BY the children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt., on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Christmas services as usual; masses for communion, 6, 7, 8, 9; solemn mass, 10:45; sermon by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York; solemn vespers, 4.

CHURCH OF TH

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OUR NEW "RACE PROBLEMS."

In his eloquent and sincere address in Charleston, Senator HOAR declared that he "counts it the one chief good fortune of his life that as he grows older he looks out on the world with hope and not despair." Almost in the same breath he exclaimed: "I look with inexpressible alarm and dread upon the prospect of adding to our population millions of persons dwelling in tropical climes, aliens in race and in religion, either to share in our self-government, or, what is worse still, to set an example to mankind of the subjection of one people to another." This seems like an irrational inconsistency, but it is not very hard to explain it. It is largely a question of the personal equation. Senator HOAR has during a long and active life seen great changes in many of which he has taken a vigorous and effective part. Forty years ago he would have been driven with violence from the city in which he is now received with admiration and sympathy. Then the negroes whom he believes the Nation can in time fully protect in all essential rights, were slaves, bought and sold and bred and worked as cattle are. Then South Carolina was the leader of a group of States which held that the Union was but a partnership to be dissolved at will and were ready to dissolve it in blood unless slavery and not freedom were declared the dominant principle of the National system. Senator HOAR saw the terrific struggle that settled that pretension as completely as British sovereignty was settled by the Revolution. And he has seen those States so completely welded to the body National in the fierce heat of that war that to-day their blood, their energy, their intelligence and conscience are an indistinguishable part of the common force of the American Nation.

It is because he has himself seen these wonderful changes, and has had his continuous and honorable share in achieving them, that he realizes their great meaning, understands the volume and extent of the National feeling to which they are due, and looks out upon the future of his country, within its immediate domain, "with hope and not despair." When he looks beyond that domain at the "aliens in race and religion" whom the fortunes of war and the policy of the Executive have committed to our charge, his heart fails him. He can see no way of dealing with them but to give them a share in our Government, or to reduce them to "subjection," and "inexpressible alarm and dread" fill his patriotic soul. This seeming contradiction is, as we have said, a matter of the Senator's personality. The changes he has seen in America, and which, by the light of all previous human experience, were justly believed in 1860 to be absolutely impossible, are acomplished facts with which he has been closely connected. The task now before us is distant, unfamiliar, alien to his temperament, outside of his experience, and looms in his eyes as tremendous, perilous, and impossible. He lacks, perhaps by nature and perhaps by age, the faculty of what we may call historic imagination, which would enable him to see this part of the future in the revealing light of our experience with like difficulties or greater.

And the influence of this defect is reinforced and aggravated by an excessive attachment to abstract statements. Of this he showed a striking instance in the Senate the other day. A very able speech was being delivered on the government of our dependencies by Senator PLATT, (of Connecticut, it is needless to say; our Senator PLATT has no known ideas on the subject.) Mr. HOAR interrupted solemnly to ask if the Senator believed that Governments derived their rights from the "consent of the governed." Mr. PLATT promptly replied, "By the consent of some of the governed," and proceeded to show that that was the principle, and the only principle, on which Massachusetts was or could be governed. Mr. HOAR cannot see that we are not shut up to the two plans of admitting the Filipinos to a share in our Government or else reducing them to subjection. Yet clearly we are not so shut up, any more than we are with children. We are bound to secure to them order and justice and all the advantages of a stable and enlightened Government, and we are bound to keep always in view their training for self-government. It is a great and difficult task, but in the light of our past, of the past which Americans now living have seen and shared in, it is not a desperate one.

NEW YORK HARBOR.

The statements submitted to the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors by the New York delegation as to the improvement imperatively needed in this harbor seem to us entirely convincing. The Chairman of the committee is said to have found them so, and to have promised that he would do all that was possible to promote the plan submitted.

This plan contemplates a channel 40 feet in depth and 2,000 feet in width from the ocean to the Narrows and another along the Brooklyn shore of the same depth 1,242 feet wide. The purpose is to make the entrance and exit of large steamers perfectly safe and convenient at all times and under all known conditions of water and weather. This is a purpose in which the Nation as a whole and the National Government especially are directly and deeply interested. The foreign trade of the country is necessarily almost wholly National and only in an infinitesimal degree local. Nearly seven-tenths of the customs duties on imports are collected in the Port of New York, because the imports come here, not for local consumption in any noticeable proportion, but to be distributed. And a very large part of the imports untaxed or transshipped in bond to other sections of the Union also arrive here. Every dollar saved to vessels by a good channel is saved to the whole country by reduced cost of freight.

The case of the Government is even more impressive. A few days ago the great battleship Massachusetts was disabled in trying to go from the navy yard out to sea. It is now officially determined that on that day neither she nor the Oregon nor any ship of the same draught (26 feet 2 inches) could possibly have found an adequate channel for the passage undertaken. The conditions were exceptional, but they existed, and no one can tell when they will again occur. When they do occur such vessels are more completely shut up in the upper harbor than they could be by a dozen hostile warships. And if these vessels, in a great emergency, were forced to venture out at a time when such conditions might exist, the danger would be great, and the result might be disastrous. No expense could be counted too great to secure the navy from such a peril. But the expense in this case would not be great. Being justified, quite apart from the naval requirements, it should promptly be authorized.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

A bill has just been passed by Congress to promote a "National Exhibition of American Products and Manufactures" in Philadelphia next year.

The title does not quite cover the objects of the bill, since $50,000 of the $350,000 appropriated is to go for the collection of samples of goods from foreign markets, of the kind "in favor and demand therein," and these samples, after the exhibition, are to form a part of the collection of the Philadelphia Museum, which has already a large collection, and has done good work in encouraging export trade. This money also is to be used in securing information as to the manner in which such goods should be prepared and packed, and other business data appropriate to a "great system of National commercial education." The larger sum—$300,000—goes for the preparation of a Government exhibit and toward providing buildings. The land has been given by the City of Philadelphia, and the buildings will become the property of the Museum Association, which is to raise $300,000.

There was no opposition to the bill in the Senate, and only a rather desultory opposition in the House, growing chiefly, it seems, out of some resentment felt by the Southern members because a bill to permit goods to be brought in duty free for a State fair in Texas had failed last Spring. On the whole, the aid now given by the United States Government is very modest, and the purpose of the bill is a good one. Institutions like that to be established in Philadelphia are numerous and well endowed abroad. The Imperial Institute in London is established in buildings that cost $2,000,000. There are like establishments—though not so costly—at Stuttgart, Vienna, Budapest, Brussels, and Milan.

It is a striking illustration of the change that has come over the trade of the country that Philadelphia, the Sacred City of protection and the home of its high priests, should now be moving with great energy and intelligence toward promoting exports to the lands of whose "cheap labor" it has so long stood in mortal dread.

THE MINORITY ARMY BILL.

The complete acephalousness of the present minority of Congress has been illustrated and exhibited every day since the session began. But at no point has it been illustrated in a more pathetic and helpless manner than in the bill that has been excogitated by the Democratic minority as a substitute for the majority bill for the increase of the army.

As we have been showing, ever since the majority measure was introduced, that measure was very faulty and amendable. In the main, it was faulty and amendable because it failed to give any guarantee of the competency of the newly appointed officers. If the Democratic bill had had the sense to "jump upon" this weakness of the measure of the Administration, it would have achieved a distinct popular success. If it had declared, in terms, that the officers of the newly enlarged army should be appointed not by favor, but by merit, it would have "touched a chord." It did not so much matter what the test of merit laid down by the Democratic bill might be. Any test, no matter how fantastic, would have been better than none. All that the Democrats in Congress needed to do was to lay down some distinct rules, not confined to personal acceptability to the President, in accordance with which the officers of the new and enlarged army were to be chosen.

But the Democrats in Congress have shown themselves unequal to even that moderate exercise of discretion. They have shown that "some of the pork" was in their view more to be desired than any guarantee whatever of efficiency and fidelity. They have declared that the want of any test of merit whatever was more "popular" than the creation of any test of merit, and they have accordingly declared that the new army should be "volunteers," rather than regulars. This they have done in spite of the testimony so aboundingly furnished by the war with Spain that volunteers are not in fact, as in theory they cannot be, the equals of regulars as a fighting force, and that what we need and must have for garrisons are men subjected to the discipline of the regulars.

As we have a good many times shown, the case of the regular against the volunteer has already been made out. Whoever disputes it is either a fool or a demagogue. And yet here rises up the Democratic minority of Congress, and seems to commit itself to a fool bill which provides that the enlargement of the army, which not even a Democrat in Congress disputes to be necessary, shall not be enacted except under conditions that shall insure to the Democrats their share of "the pork." That is one of the reasons why every sane American citizen who has any stake in the general prosperity, no matter how much he may be exasperated against the Republican Party and the Republican candidates, is apt to conclude, upon the eve of an important election, that it behooves him to vote against the Democrats.

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.

That was a very interesting interview which we printed yesterday with Mr. JOHN W. BOOKWALTER of Ohio. Mr. BOOKWALTER has mingled in politics, more or less, and has even run for Governor of Ohio. But what he essentially is is an American business man, and when he talks about the problems of the Far East he is evidently talking in that capacity.

Nobody who read the interview can have failed to notice its conclusions, or rather its conclusion. That conclusion is that Russia, by her wonderful general expansion over the whole of Central Asia, has become the dominating power in the Far East, and that it behooves all people who have an important interest there to recognize that fact. We do not insist that our readers shall all fall in with Mr. BOOKWALTER'S conclusion that the access to the trade of China shall be gained from behind, from the "hinterland," rather than from the sea. But at the same time we may recognize that Russia's control of the "hinterland" is likely to amount to the control of all China, and that the control of the Chinese trade really means a control of the Russian "hinterland." Whether this be quite true or not, it is plain that a perception of the facts set forth in Mr. BOOKWALTER'S candid and impartial report will invalidate a great deal of current speculation.

The principal point of the testimony given before the War Investigation Commission by Adjt. Gen. CORBIN was that it controverted the testimony of the Major General commanding the United States Army. Although in form Gen. CORBIN'S testimony was entirely correct and subordinate, yet in substance the effect of it was that the evidence of the commanding General could not be trusted. It was the evidence of a bureau on its defense. That is why Gen. CORBIN'S testimony will have failed to carry conviction. That is why people will continue to believe that the real trouble and the real inefficiency were the results of the operations of the officers behind the "fighting line." The operations of the officers in the fighting line were, by the testimony of all competent officers, native and foreign, beyond criticism. But the operations of the officers behind the fighting line were by no means of the same order. That is why the whole testimony of the Adjutant General, as the representative of the officers behind the fighting line, is not only apologetic, but suspected. That is why the American people will continue to believe that, whereas the operations of the officers on the fighting line have been above criticism the operations of officers behind the fighting line have ben open to criticisms that were equally enlightened and severe.

Senator ALLEN of Nebraska has introduced a bill requiring "that the first regular session of each new Congress shall begin * * * on the fourth day of March next following the general election at which the members thereof were elected to such Congress." It is an old idea, not without merit, but not likely to be carried out until the climate of Washington is changed, or until a new President wants to meet a new Congress on the day he takes office.

As Mr. DINGLEY has introduced in the House a concurrent resolution regarding the exemption from capture at sea of private property in time of war, we suppose that he is guided by the wish of the President. His resolution is couched in very nearly the language of the President's message on the subject, except that Mr. DINGLEY has invented, or discovered, the rather happy phrase, "non-offending commerce." It "approves and adopts" the recommendations of the President and authorizes him and "the Secretary of State" to enter into correspondence with the Governments of other nations with a view of obtaining the object set forth by Mr. MCKINLEY. We do not see the necessity of any such resolution. The authority of the President to embody the principle he has recommended in a treaty is unquestioned. The treaty, to be binding, would, of course, require the assent of two-thirds of the Senate, but the House has not any call to act in the premises. For that matter, the President could probably commit the Government to a declaration of policy without even the assent of the Senate, though any successor of his would have a right to change that policy. The resort to a joint resolution from Congress looks like an instance of Mr. MCKINLEY'S excessive prudence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—For the second time within two weeks a Cincinnati jury has convicted and a Cincinnati Judge has fined a practitioner of "Christian Science" who had been arrested on the charge of violating the State law which forbids any but duly licensed doctors to treat the sick for hire. No doubt Cincinnati has its fair share of people ready to give full belief and much money to adroit exploiters of that love for the mystical which in greater or less quantity exists in every human mind; but the city also seems to possess—what not a few other cities apparently lack—citizens who, not content with keeping themselves out of the toils of delusion, are willing to take some trouble in defending the public from the dangers of pseudo-religionism. A very large part of every community hears the claims and observes the acts of "Christian Scientists" either with contemptuous amusement or with angry indignation. Too often, however, the amusement and the indignation are alike ineffective in overcoming the reluctance to interfere with anything which, no matter how falsely or absurdly, pretends to be a system of worship, while doctors, as a rule, refrain from invoking the protection of the law, for fear of giving undeserved dignity to rivals so unworthy. But out in Ohio, at least in Cincinnati, the sane public dares to follow the dictates of plain common sense in dealing with a pestilent sect, despite that sect's glib use of Bible texts, and the Ohio State Health Board does not find itself too busy to notice an evil that cunningly tries to identify itself with theology. Friends of the "Scientist" last convicted assert the intention of spending money freely in carrying the case to higher courts, and it is not impossible, or even improbable, that payment of the fine imposed may thus be avoided. The victory, if won, however, will be a barren one, and meanwhile the practice of "Christian Science" in Cincinnati will lose a good many of its charms.

—It would, perhaps, be unsafe to infer that the part which the Rev. MINOT S. MORGAN took in the Speonk-Remsenburg controversy had anything to do with the resignation, just announced, of his pastorate in that small but famous Long Island village. We suspect, however, that the sale by him and a few of his parishioners of a fine old name for a fine new church did not add to the joys of his ministrations, and that the irreconcilable Speonkers persistently exercised against him subtle arts that finally drove him away. We earnestly hope that Mr. MORGAN will be happy in his next field, but—well, our sympathies have always been with the older villagers who appreciated and loved the picturesque beauty of the ancient name, and scorned the smug mediocrity of the new one. "Speonk" was a priceless treasure, and nobody with a warm heart and sensitive ears would ever have thought of exchanging it—no, not if twenty new-comers, lay or clerical, had offered twenty churches as payment for permission to substitute a title with no associations except those connected with money and Summer boarders. We understand that the old residents, and such young ones as loved the place for what it had been and is, have strenuously denied the right even of the National Government to turn them into Remsenburgers against their will. The railway company and the Postal Department sided with the innovators, but the brave, true spirit of Speonk did not weaken, and to-day, as always, they speak of themselves as inhabitants of a village that knows no change—of name. They do well. Should this struggle be abandoned, we might lose Quogue and Patchogue next!

—Something more than anxiety finds expression in articles published by the London papers regarding the consequences, present and to come, of the "conscientious scruples" law This cowardly and disgraceful measure was enacted, not from a belief in its wisdom, but simply to make party capital by yielding to the clamor of certain ignorant and unreasonable fanatics, not numerous but voluble, who think that they think vaccination is a bad thing and who either held, or pretended to hold, the balance of power in several Parliamentary districts. The medical profession were unanimous in denouncing the law while it was under consideration, and now that it has been in operation for a few months they are unanimous in asserting that all the evil effects expected of it have come, and that to-day England is in grave peril of a smallpox epidemic such as the country has not known since the time of JENNER. It was claimed by those who, while voting for this law, openly ridiculed its principle, that, by removing the grievance of a few worthy but misguided people, it would silence their outcries and so prevent them from influencing others against an inestimably valuable safeguard. The result has been very different. Not only have those who really had something faintly like "conscientious scruples" against vaccination availed themselves of the law's provisions, but a vast number of others have called their disinclination to spend a little money, or to take a little trouble, or to suffer a little inconvenience, "conscientious scruples against vaccination," and England is now full of people who will fall victims of smallpox the first time they are exposed to it.

—Why is it that the foes of what they call "expansion" are so fond of using the words "mongrel races" when they discuss the inhabitants of the West or the East Indies? This phrase, since it is employed as a term of opprobrium, is discourteously, even if it is not unjustly, harsh. But how many races are there in either Europe or America that have blood so pure that their members can safely speak of their fellowmen as "mongrels"? In the veins of practically every living citizen of the United States there runs a fluid of many strains, and we are not obviously the worse for it. On the other hand, it is a general rule, among men as among dogs, that mixed lineage gives strength and intelligence. Almost invariably the star performer in a troupe of trained dogs is a "mongrel" of no breed at all, and it is far from the general rule that the men whom isolation has kept true to an ancient type form great and progressive nations. Pure blood means in-breeding, which has a very bad name and deserves at least some of the badness. Crosses do not always turn out well, but they often give good results, and, at any rate, folks who illustrate an inextricable confusion of most races with names, and of several without them, may well hesitate to speak disdainfully of "mongrels." Haven't we just elected Governor of New York a man who boasts that his ancestors of not very long ago spoke four languages?

GIVE THE FILIPINOS A CHANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say editorially that the President in his remarks at Savannah "presented arguments and principles in support of his policy that the anti-expansionists must meet or give up the fight," and you quote one passage, from which I take the following: "Can we leave these people, who by the fortunes of war and our own acts are helpless and without government, to chaos after we have destroyed the only government they have had?" You quote Gen. Merritt that the people of the Philippines are not fit for self-government. Gen. Shafter says also about Cuba, in words which denote the true spirit of militarism, "they are no more fit for self-government than gunpowder is fit for hell."

Now, the President has just assured the people of Cuba in his message to Congress that the United States is to "assist them to create a free and independent government at the earliest possible moment." In an official dispatch to the Government, Admiral Dewey reports that "in my opinion these people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races." The issue you make is that the people of the Philippines are not fit for self-government, and that we must govern them. The true American has no difficulty in answering this contention.

He believes there is no community which has not within itself the germ of self-government; that this can only be developed by allowing the people to develop their powers in freedom, that the government of an inferior race by a superior is proved throughout the world not to improve the inferior race; that the government which takes from a community the freedom to govern itself has nothing in its power of equal value to bestow. We point to the dependencies of the world governed by superior races; we hold it to be self-evident that as long as a superior race governs an inferior there can be no development in the inferior; that there is no real civilization except that which comes through freedom of action. These are general truths. Here is a notable passage from the speech of Fisher Ames upon the Jay treaty. I quote from memory the substance, the idea: "Were all the fugitives from justice in the world assembled on an island to live there, the first thing they would find it necessary to do in order to live would be to establish justice," that is, some form of self-government.

We see nothing inconsistent with these views when President McKinley announces that we shall assist the Cubans, but we do hold that the less assistance we give the better. We know that outbreaks against the law occur in all countries; we have had notable experience recently of this in the Carolinas. Now, when the United States governs a foreign country, and an outbreak occurs, the good citizen will sit quietly at home, saying: "The United States has undertaken this business; it is none of my affair—let their troops attend to it," but when the American finds an outbreak against the law at home, he believes that the militia which he has provided will suppress it, but if not, in the last resort the necessity for action will fall on the law-abiding citizen himself—the responsibility is not shifted from the native citizen to a foreign power. We hold that the military resident of the United States, with the troops held in reserve, should not appear upon the scene of disorder until the native authorities find themselves unable to cope with the trouble, just as the States in the Union repress disorder, and only call upon the President for the National forces held in reserve when the State forces prove inadequate.

I have traveled the world round; I have seen very backward peoples and tribes, and even among the distant tribes of India I found the village self-government system dating back 2,000 years. But the most recent case of ability for self-government is found in the Afridi tribe of India. The British Government decided to build roads through the Afridi territory, which the Afridis objected to, knowing that roads would open their country to attack at any time. An army 70,000 strong was assembled, British and native troops, the largest ever known in India, and the campaign began. The world knows the story—that great army returned baffled, boasting, however, it would return in the Spring; but that Spring has never come. Now, in this Afridi tribe was found perfect self-government, not such as suits the English-speaking race, but better than any English-speaking race can ever force upon and establish among them. Consider what the position will be in the Philippines if we destroy the germ of self-government and attempt to govern them ourselves, and how it is to lead to their civilization, which is the claim made.

There would be an army of 25,000 soldiers. Does THE TIMES think that soldiers can do much in the way of civilizing a people? On the contrary, is it not true that armies of men in distant lands require the strictest discipline themselves? There may be a General at the head who feels and does not hesitate to speak like Gen. Shafter, who says that "they are no more fit for self-government than they would be fit for hell." Is his influence likely to be of a civilizing character, or even of a pacific tendency? Beyond the army, what shall we have? No doubt a number of adventurous men who think they can be more prosperous abroad. These, however, cannot take their wives and children to Manila, much less can they bring up infants in that climate—Americans won't grow there. Dr. Worcester's article in The Century settles that point, but this was well known before. We shall have a few Protestant missionaries, but the Filipinos have had Christian missionaries—and, as they think, too many friars and ecclesiastics—but suppose the President promises the Filipinos independence as soon as practicable, these merchants and these missionaries can go there as freely as if the President had assumed the permanent government of the Filipinos and made no promise—indeed, they will be much more welcome. It does not interfere with any attempt to colonize the Philippines—I use the word colony to denote a growth of our own race—but no attempt of that kind will be made; Prof. Worcester says it has never been attempted.

The question is, Shall we adopt the policy of permanent government of the Philippines, or shall we do for them as we have done for Cuba, "assist them to form a free and independent Government?" We believe that all peoples can better govern themselves with a foreign race can govern them, that attempted government by a foreign race will retard, not accelerate civilization. Offer the Filipinos friendly assistance, and no 25,000 troops are required. The American will have more power with 5,000 than he would have with 50,000, going there as a conqueror without the promise of independence. If he be a wise adviser he will interfere to the least possible extent; he will first see the native power exhausted before he interferes. We shall thus permit the people to grow up to citizenship, and give them a country to live for, and if necessary—as many of them have shown themselves ready to do—to die for.

Abraham Lincoln said upon a memorable occasion that God never made one man good enough to own another; much less, I think, has He made one nation good enough to own and rule another. The Republic gave the slaves not only freedom, but the suffrage. There have been differences, friction in consequence, outbreaks, but viewing the measure as a whole, the policy was wise. These slaves, who were as unfit for self-government as the Filipinos, are, upon the whole, steadily rising in the scale, and are becoming better and better fitted for citizenship. Had we continued the old system of governing the slaves as beings unfit for self-government, the slaves would have been to-day where they were before, not so law-abiding, not so peaceably disposed, not so intelligent, not so much civilized as they are to-day. So it will be with the Cuban and the Filipino if we trust to the germ of self-government which we hold to be implanted in the human. This is not imperialism, but it is Americanism.

THE TIMES assumes that we are in rightful possession of the Philippines; that, having bought them from Spain at $2.50 a head, that ends the matter. Is it possible that 8,000,000 people can be thus bought and sold like cattle without their consent, and can we expect people who are thus bought and sold to regard us as other than their worst enemy? The Filipinos show that they have many elements of civilization. First of all, they have an independent press, which is often quoted. Second, they have organized an army—they fought against Spain long before Admiral Dewey appeared. It is a people who have newspapers that THE TIMES assumes are to be rightfully transferred to us by mere bargain and sale.

I should like to ask THE TIMES if it does not think that the consent of these 8,000,000 should be asked for and obtained, and also one other question? Does THE TIMES see any good reason why we should deny the people of the Philippines what we have given to the people of Cuba by the promise of free and independent government, created by themselves, with our friendly assistance? This promise made, I rest content that the spirit of independence having once seized a people will work its way to fulfillment, with the friendly co-operation of the Republic, and thank the fates, if denied this, then without it, and in spite even of tyranous opposition, for

> Freedom's battle once begun,
> Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
> Though vanquished oft is ever won.

The aspiration of a people for the God-given right to govern themselves is rarely quenched. ANDREW CARNEGIE.
New York, Dec. 22, 1898.

THE ONLY QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be true, according to the choice dialect of the Southern "gent," (which we very much admire,) that we already are—or have; which is it?—"done expanded," in other words, if the expansion so much discussed is a thing to all intents done, (which only the blind can fail to see,) it seems to the present writer that the debate upon the matter from the assumed point of view that the thing is not done, but is still open to election, is about the most unprofitable, empty, and vain that can be conceived. It would seem far more sensible and practical, on the whole, to consider what particular form of administration, and so on, is best to be adopted to meet the situation as it is. Here is a legitimate field of opinion, but the fact that we have taken the Philippines, to rule over them, for better or for worse, and with such ulterior views as to their future possible independence, or the reverse, as may be determined for us by the course of future development in that connection, (and which neither can nor need be determined suddenly,) this fundamental fact, I say, is the one fact which can by no human means be undone. Therefore the dispute as to whether it ought or ought not to be is in the air, and signifies nothing whatever.

Neither is it at all appropriate, or any way aiding, assisting, or abetting to the solution of a practical problem of government presented for our rational action, to trump up that old abstract shibboleth about the "consent of the governed." That meaningless formula—meaningless, or worse, when you attempt to attach a definite sense to it—is the very thing which events and the logic which evolves from events are showing to eyes not blinded by the mist of a grandiose phrase, to be nothing more or better than what we have said; a verbal formula, impossible to define. But it stands to befog people. What sort of government is applicable, needful, proper, in a given case? That is the only sort of question which practical people will entertain. How shall we govern the Filipinos, or the Puerto Ricans, or the Cubans, or the Hawaiians?—as the case may be.

The point is that our entrance upon this rôle or that rôle or the other rôle of Government is not determined from the point of view of our so-called traditional principles; but, on the contrary, that the fundamental reason which dictates the course of wise men sanctions or refutes, as the case may be, those so-called principles themselves, according as those are true or false. Hence the principles themselves are in question and cannot decide anything, but can themselves only stand to be decided—by the ever-clarifying reason of mankind!

D. M. REDFIELD.
New Haven, Conn., Dec. 22, 1898.

THE NEGRO IN POLITICS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Capt. R. H. Fitzhugh, who says that the negro must go out of politics, claims to have been working for the up-building of the negro race ever since the civil war. He has issued an address to the negroes of Kentucky telling them that it is the unanimous verdict of the people, North and South, that the white man must rule, and that the negroes had better retire from politics altogether, and devote their lives to domestic pursuits, where they would be safe from molestation and would have a better Government under which to live than if they had the making of their own Government, although it may seem hard to them to abandon their rights as citizens. I am sorry that the Captain is not aware that it is very bad policy to swap horses in crossing a stream. The colored men of to-day are in the swim and crossing a stream, and we do not for one moment intend to relinquish our rights as good loyal American citizens, any more than our American brethren would have done so in the Colonial days.

As for it being the verdict of the people of the North, I think that, with all due respect to Capt. Fitzhugh, he has lost his bearings. There are to-day 1,200 colored Democrats in Greater New York city working most harmoniously with Tammany Hall; and in the State and city of New York there are colored Republicans to the number of forty or fifty thousand—all good loyal citizens—and yet Capt. Fitzhugh would have the colored people relinquish their rights as citizens, retreat from the advanced position that they have attained in the last thirty-six years and submit to become serfs as their forefathers were forced to do. No, we never will submit to such a fate.

The Captain says that the Government has not given its colored citizens the protection to which they are entitled. I agree with him on that point. As law-abiding citizens there is no reason why we, as a race of people, should not contend for our rights. The laws of our land are good and wholesome, and if they are not enforced by those who are placed in power to enforce them, that is no excuse for the colored man to abandon his rights as a citizen. We stand upon our manhood and upon the principle of justice to all mankind, and our mottoes are: "Don't give up the ship," and "Give us liberty or give us death." Our beloved President in Savannah said the other day, in addressing the colored children, that they must love the white people. We have done that all the days of our lives and have been submissive.

A. J. VAN KEUREN.
New York, Dec. 22, 1898.

SENATOR BUTLER'S BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with a great deal of pleasure that I read the leading editorial in THE TIMES this morning. It was full of that sound judgment and good sense which the editors of that paper always display in their editorials. Like every other Southerner, I am much gratified by the wave of good feeling which was set in motion by the friendly utterances of the President in his Atlanta speech, and which seems to have spread itself over the North as well as the South, but I do not think we can condemn too strongly those men who are making use of those utterances for selfish purposes.

First of all, not a single old Confederate soldier would have a right to a pension. To grant it to him would be more than unjust; it would be ridiculous, and for no other reason than that the grantee would be a representative of a lost cause. Senator Butler, of course, will have many followers, but all right thinking men in the South will throw their influence against his movement. We are opposed to pensions, and except for those who need and deserve them, as a matter of principle, have been fighting them ever since we had a pension system, and surely, at this late day, we will introduce no inconsistency into our life by advocating Senator Butler's bill.

THE TIMES says "those among them who are manly and self-respecting, even if in need, would spurn the offer of a pension from the Federal Government." That is true. It is equally true that there are but few of the old Confederate soldiers who are not manly and self-respecting. The peculiarity of our Southern life gives to them these qualities. Not many of the old veterans are alive at the present day. Of those who still live the great majority are prosperous and well-to-do. For those who are needy we have provided comfortable soldiers' homes, and the needy who are not in these homes are well cared for by affectionate and grateful neighbors and friends.

I enter this protest against the movement of Senator Butler and Corporal Tanner with the expression of a fervent hope that the demoralizing effect of our pension system will never enter into the life of the South to steal away its honor and respectability.

C. SHELDON BOWMAN.
New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

DR. BEHRENDS CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends says: "I am going to follow in the footsteps of the Lord Jesus Christ." Does he? Did those the Saviour preached to 1900 years ago prove less exacting than the churchgoer of the present day? Was the task less arduous—say, rather, more exacting? The Jew of Christ's day was the same inquisitive, searching, disbelieving creature as he of the present generation. True, he had it all to himself then whereas now his gentile followers are legion. Does the flowery titled divine emulate the Saviour in other ways? I wot not; and perhaps his promise to give his head a rest should prove sufficient apology and penance for his indiscretion.

If life were laid down along the ancient lines adhered to (?) by the parson in his self-acknowledged ignorance, perhaps he would be more fortunate, and the everlasting myths and superstitions surrounding the book—not as stated by the pastor, "just as He used it," but very much to the contrary—being paramount in our untutored minds, would make us, as our ancestors are thought to have been, living libels on religious common sense. A broader plane, a more intelligent understanding of life, a greater intercourse with the world as it really is, would improve the gentleman's vision, his usefulness, and his benefits.

I desire to protest against the bawling of one who has every reason to know better and whose comments recently will inspire some with a belief that his mind is stunted.

He alludes to the failure of the brightest brains in the world in advancing one step in 2,000 years. Will the gentleman enlighten me as to the advancement made along the lines he is supposed to follow and that were set down for him by the inventors of his exclusive and particular "way to Heaven," also why he does not practice what he preaches, not figuratively, but in fact, and set a practical example?

Maybe he is like the reformed circus clown who went delivering temperance lectures and on more than one occasion forgot the sober end and became the terrible example. When remonstrated with, he replied: "My boy, my boy! Did I tell you to do as I do? No! Do as I said." R. L. TAYLEURE.
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

A Timely Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It occurs to me to suggest that much good might be done both in way of relieving suffering and of causing grateful feeling toward this country by seeing that as many as possible of the destitute Cubans had some relief on Christmas. It would be easy to make this Christmas the happiest of the lives of many Cubans, and a small amount of money, comparatively, would bring cheer to many desolate homes and might connect Christmas Day permanently in the minds of many with grateful feelings toward their benefactors in particular and our Nation in general.

Time is short, but a great deal can be done through American commanders and others in authority by use of telegraph.

New York, Dec. 22, 1898. C. D. McG.

The Operation of Fire Alarms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it not be well to compel each householder to keep in a conspicuous place in his house the directions as to the location and manner of operating the nearest fire alarm? I believe this system has been used in the city, but not extensively. Notwithstanding that directions for giving an alarm of fire are plainly stamped on every fire alarm box, and in spite of the fact that the Fire Department has spent thousands of dollars in the endeavor to save time, lives and property are yearly sacrificed in this city owing to the indifference of its inhabitants. A duty each man owes to his neighbor and himself is neglected until such a moment arrives when the necessity for prompt action is demonstrated and human beings perish through inexcusable neglect. F. H. COWLES.
New York, Dec. 23, 1898.

Mont Blanc's Summit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to modify slightly, for the sake of accuracy, the correction your correspondent of Albany, N. Y., sent you referring to the "Ownership of Mont Blanc's Summit." This summit is exactly on the frontier between France and Italy, as every member of an Alpine club abroad knows very well. This beautiful mountain has its "versant français" and its "versant italien." Janssen's hut ("cabane") lies on the French side of the boundary line, very near the summit, at 15,000 feet. C. R.
Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1898.

NUGGETS.

A Boy's Way.

"Nothing like plenty of sleep to make a boy happy and healthy," said the visitor.

"I git too much at night," said the little boy, "but not enough in the morning."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Absolutely Hopeless.

"But you might learn to love me," he urged.

She shook her head.

"You've no idea," she said, "what a poor student I am."—Chicago Post.

Age of Discretion.

A young man may be said to have reached the years of discretion when he takes down the pictures of actresses from his mantel and puts up a portrait of his rich maiden aunt instead.—Somerville Journal.

The Acme of Loneliness.

The single pigeon winging its flight across the Pacific Ocean is not a much more lonely bird than the anti-expansionist who is willing to go on record against the manifest destiny of his country.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Not a Medal Hunter.

Gen. Wheeler was asked the other day by a young lady of Washington: "How is it you never wear any medals? You surely have some." "No," answered the soldier, "I have not. I am no bicyclist, and I never made a century run in my life."—Chicago Tribune.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Abbie Farwell Brown in Boston Beacon.

When the King shall have his birthday he
commands that none be old,
That no one shall be grave or sad, or hard
of heart, or cold;
That no one shall be busy; but forgetting
everything,
We be as little children; so to serve the
children's King.

The Kingdom is the children's on the day
the King was born,
And no one shall think light of them, and
no one shall think scorn,
But all must hold them holy, and all must
try to be
Child-hearted like the Holy One who lay
on Mary's knee.

It is not Spring, yet everywhere there
breathes a springtime glow,
As if the Winter for a while had doffed his
robe of snow,
And drinking from the fount of youth, was
growing young again,
With Spring at heart, and love and hope
and youth in every vein.

A kindly spirit is abroad, and, oh, 'tis passing strange,
How in a space of time the face of all the
world may change!
It is not Spring, and yet the hearts of men
are all in prime
With wondrous vernal blooming at the
blessed Christmas time.

And stranger-folk on corners, and kin-folk
in the street,
Are cuddling close some secret and smiling
as they meet;
For all bear wondrous burthens, and no
one thinks it shame
To play the porter in a cause that bears the
great King's name.

But each one wears a simple heart, and
every one is kind,
And little mysteries are rife, and loving
eyes are blind;
And this great world is closely bound in
kinship by one thing—
We do the children's service, all—the service of the King.

DEPEW TALKS IN BUFFALO

Advocates Expansion and a Close Anglo-American Alliance.

THE DUTIES OF THE FUTURE

No Escape from the Responsibilities Imposed by Our Success in the War with Spain.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—The Independent Club had as its guest this evening Chauncey M. Depew, the occasion being its Christmas dinner. The banquet room of the Ellicott Club was handsomely decorated with bunting evergreens, and electric effects, the feature being the handsome intertwining of the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. Among the decorations was a handsome oil painting of Mr. Depew.

Clinton B Gibbs, President of the club, read a letter of regret from ex-Senator David B. Hill, in which he referred to the guest of the evening as "our mutual friend, soon to be United States Senator from the Empire State." Mr. Hill's letter was received with hearty applause. Mr. Depew responded to the toast, "1898." He said in part:

"In the closing hours of 1898 we are at the highest development of American prosperity and power. By a marvelous series of providences we are in the possession of vast territories, peopled by alien races in various degrees of civilization, in regard to which there have been thrust upon us the gravest responsibilities. Our success in their government depends upon the faithful application of the same oft-tried and ever-successful principles which have been worked out in such a marvelous way in our own history.

"The evolution of the administration of the affairs of the American Republic has been for one hundred years toward National supremacy. Now, in 1898, at the close of the Spanish war, the President of the United States possesses and exercises an authority beyond that of any ruler in the world except the Czar of Russia, and without question from any source. The President's judgment alone governed the terms of the protocol arranged with the French Ambassador, who acted on behalf of Spain. The President's direction to the Peace Commission dictated to the Spanish Commissioners the surrender of the Philippines and the terms of their possession. The President is to-day governing Cuba and Puerto Rico, and formulating the methods by which peace, law, order, and liberty shall be maintained in the Philippines.

"We face at this Christmastide questions as vital to the future of our country as any which in the past have been met and successfully answered. The federation of Washington in 1789 has developed into the United States of 1898, with that inherent power which is always attached to national sovereignty, of acquiring territory by conquest or power No Constitutional lawyer will doubt this power. I do not think any body of Constitutional lawyers will doubt that among the reserved powers of sovereignty, which belong to us as a nation, is the right to administer the affairs of territories acquired by conquest or by cession, under such form of government as Congress and the Executive may prescribe.

"To maintain order in Cuba until her people shall be able to maintain a stable government of liberty and law, is humanity. To incorporate Puerto Rico in our domain, relieve its citizens from oppression and give them good government, is humanity. To permit the bloody hand of Spain to again grasp the throat of ten millions of Filipinos, or to pass them over to the tender mercies of European Governments, would be inhuman and cowardly; it would be refusing the mission which Providence has distinctly forced upon us. We must judge of the future of these possessions, not by the oppressions which they have suffered, but by the liberty which they will enjoy.

"Gen. Wood, governing the Province of Santiago, gives an object lesson in American liberty, law, and opportunity. The most unsettled province in Cuba resumes all the arts of peace, and invites enterprise, immigration, and capital as soon as its people understand that they are to be protected in their persons and property, and that as fast as they demonstrate capacity for self-government they will be advanced to positions in the civil and military service. We have the opinion of Dewey, one of the great men whom this war has developed, and of Gen. Merritt, a wise observer, that when the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands appreciate what American protection and law mean they will become one of the most obedient, law-abiding, and productive populations in the world.

"The vast trade of Cuba, which heretofore went to Spain and to Europe, will now come to us, and be enormously increased by Americans, who will flock there with capital and energy. The development of the island will necessarily be by leaps and bounds, because it deserves, by its location, its climate, the richness of its soil, its mineral possessions, and its forests, its title of the 'Gem of the Antilles.' The $34,000,000 of exports from Puerto Rico, which all but $4,000,000 have gone to Spain, will now come to us, enhanced manyfold by American enterprise and immigration. The Philippines to the United States, like Java to Holland, under the inspiring influences of American opportunity, of American schools and American hope, will be an immense market and a large source of revenue over and above the cost of administration for the United States. Our Government, firmly planted, will not only enter the 'open door' of the Orient for the products of our fields and our factories, but when the great boot of Uncle Sam is put in the crack of the door which Continental nations would close, there will be no musket jammed upon that boot to compel its withdrawal."

Contrasting the present cordial relations between the United States and Great Britain with the former feeling of hatred Mr. Depew said that Washington was the only man of his time who foresaw the development of Anglo-American unity. "The people of the United States," he said, "were vendmously enraged against Great Britain and wildly enthusiastic for France, because of the help she had given us in the Revolutionary War. They were determined to form an alliance with France, offensive and defensive, in the wars which she was waging against all Europe after the French Revolution. Washington saw, almost alone, that such an alliance with France, who was so involved that she could not help us, and against England, all-powerful, all around us, would lead to the destruction of the young Republic. He saw, further, that in the evolution of the century, the English-speaking nations of the world, with their common language and similarity of laws, literature, and institutions, must grow closer togetner in the recognition of their common destiny and in the importance of their common friendship.

"He made the treaty of 1796, a treaty in which all disputes arising between Great Britain and the United States should thereafter be settled by arbitration. It was only by his personal power that he secured its ratification It has remained practically a dead letter for one hundred years. In spite of it, we had the War of 1812 with Great Britain; in spite of it, the action of the British Government during our civil war was such that, except that our hands were tied, we would have fought again; in spite of it, during the Venezuelan controversy four years ago, if the people of Great Britain had not become so extremely cordial and friendly toward us, the challenge of President Cleveland for war would have been accepted.

"But in 1898 the purpose of Washington is accomplished. We have a war with Spain, and France would help her because she owns Spanish securities, because of ties of blood, and because of relations of contiguity; Russia, Germany, Italy, and Austria would help her for dynastic considerations. England, alone, stands aloof; England refuses to join in the effort to have the navies of the world intervene; England alone, says, 'If you intervene without us we will be with our navy on the side of the United States.' The closing days of 1898 witness a fraternal relation and entente cordiale and a full and complete understanding between the English-speaking peoples of the world. They see America and Great Britain together the controlling powers for civilization, for liberty, and for commerce. If, as I believe, those who have gone before in their spirit lives follow in the family those they love, and in affairs the things in which they were interested, Washington has the gratification of seeing the prophetic purpose of his maligned intentions of 1796 fulfilled in 1898."

AMERICAN MEAT IN GERMANY.

Von Holleben Said We Would Yield to a Strong Inspection Law.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—At the annual convention of the Conservative Party in East Prussia to-day, Count Klinkowstroen, referring to the meat inspection law, said that when Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, was asked during his recent visit how the United States would receive the bill, he replied that the Americans were "very sensitive with regard to petty vexations," but that if a strong law were adopted they would "quietly yield."

SOLDIERS DIE IN LARA PASS.

Several Hundred Montenegrins Overtaken by a Storm, Cut Off from Rescue, and Frozen.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says:

"Several hundred Montenegrin soldiers, who were recently overtaken by a snowstorm in the Lara Pass, were frozen to death. The expedition sent to their rescue found the snowdrifts so heavy that it was impossible to save them."

STEEL RAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.

American Concern Underbids English Makers and Gets the Order.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Government of Victoria, according to a special dispatch from Melbourne, has accepted the tender of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Steel Company for 35,000 tons of steel rails at £15,000 below the English tender.

FRANK KNAAK COMING HOME.

New Yorker, Acquitted of Lese Majeste, to Leave Germany Next Week.

BERLIN, Dec. 23.—Frank Knaak of New York City, who was tried recently by the Provincial Court on a charge of lèse majesté in referring to Emporor William as a "sheepshead," and who was acquitted on the ground that he was intoxicated when he committed the offense, will leave for the United States next week.

THE SULTAN'S AIDE MURDERED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 23.—Ghani Bey, the Sultan's aide-de-camp, was murdered yesterday by Hafuz Pasha in a quarrel which took place in a pastry cook's place. Hafus Pasha escaped and is still at large.

The official press bureau prohibits any mention of the affair in the newspapers. It appears, however, that Hafuz Pasha, after a slight altercation, placed the muzzle of his revolver close to the head of Ghani Bey and fired. Ghani Bey died after a few hours of suffering.

Ghani won the Sultan's favor and promotion by committing numerous crimes. He was sent to restore order in Epirus after the Greco-Turkish war. At the head of 300 lawless companions he robbed, pillaged, and murdered by wholesale until he was summoned home, only to be promoted to a Colonelcy. Then he continued his iniquities here. He would enter a shop, draw a revolver, and compel the owner to open his safe and give up the contents. The officials of the foreign embassies have frequently demanded the punishment of Ghani Bey, but always unsuccessfully

The Umbria Passes Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 24.—The Cunard Line steamer Umbria, from New York for Liverpool, arrived off this harbor at 2:55 this morning, but was unable to land the Irish passengers, owing to the heavy sea running.

France to Tax Foreign Securities.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a bill imposing a stamp duty of 1 per cent. on foreign securities.

The Austrian Premier's Wife Dead.

VIENNA, Dec. 23.—Countess Thun-Hohenstein, wife of the Austrian Premier, is dead.

THE CRUISER SCORPION HERE.

Little Vessel Arrives in Port After Weathering Two Fierce Gales—Nearly Went to Bottom.

The little auxiliary cruiser Scorpion, formerly the yacht Sovereign, which after the war served as Admiral Sampson's flagship in Havana Harbor, arrived in this port during the fog on Thursday, and yesterday when the fog lifted she was discovered at anchor off Tompkinsville. She is a bob-tail sort of craft now, and thereby hangs another tale. The Scorpion is in command of Lieut. Commander W. H. Turner, and has besides six officers a crew of ninety-five.

While the Scorpion was on the blockade off Cuba during the war she was in collision one day with the auxiliary cruiser Panther, which cut off the long, graceful overhang at the yacht's stern. Deft hands on the armored cruiser Brooklyn fashioned out a new counter of wood, which served all purposes very well for a time.

The Scorpion sailed from Havana Nov. 27 for New York. She caught the big storm that swept over the coast at that time and threatened to go to the bottom. The Scorpion is perhaps the most heavily armed craft of her class in the world. She measures only 900 tons, carries four five-inch guns, six six-pounders, and two Colt automatic guns on the bridge. The guns being high weights, threatened with each roll to carry her over. She was hove to for two days, and then she ran for Port Royal, S. C. She arrived safely, but with barely enough coal to turn her twin engines.

She got away again Dec. 3 and headed up the coast, but on the following day she ran into another outfly off Frying Pan Shoals. One big sea tore off her improvised wooden counter and the seas rushed through into the officers' quarters and drove them out. Then a wave swept over her decks and flung its weight on to the skylights, smashing the glass and invading the engine room. Next the water flooded the fire room, and then the forward compartment. Then fire was discovered in the coal bunkers surrounding the engine and fire rooms, and the heat melted the suction pipes of the pumps. The steam-steering apparatus was next disabled, and then the hand steering gear gave out, the spokes and rim of the wheel located aft being torn from the hub.

It was a case of fighting for life now. The craft fell off into the seas and again her heavy ordnance threatened to roll her over. The officers would have thrown the heavy pieces into the sea but thy could not dismount them. A bucket brigade was formed to keep the fireroom clear, another gang went to work to put out the fire; two bars were lashed across the hub of the wheel to enable them to steer by hand, and men were lashed along deck at intervals from the bridge to the quarter deck to convey the orders to the helmsmen.

The yacht was finally got around head up into the sea, and there she was held for twenty hours, while the men fought fire within and the elements without. In her converted form the Scorpion carries no sail, having only a signal mast, and she had not the benefit, therefore, of a steading bit of storm canvas. The absence of bilge keels was also severely felt. The man at the wheel was waist-deep in salt water most of the time.

The storm abated somewhat on Dec. 5, and Lieut. Commander Turner got his bearings. Then he headed back for Port Royal, where he arrived Dec. 6. Twelve days were spent there putting on a new wooded counter, and as it was to serve only temporarily till steel could be substituted in New York, it was made short and stubby, and without much regard for the ship shape. She came through the fog off the coast all right.

The Scorpion's officers, besides the Captain, are Ensigns Charles F. Preston, W. T. Cluverius, and J. H. Holden; Past Assistant Engineer S. H. Leonard, Assistant Surgeon E. V. Armstrong, and Assistant Paymaster E .B. Igelhart.

TROLLEY CARS IN COLLISION.

A trolley car of the cross-town line last night, at Driggs Avenue and South Fourth Street, Brooklyn, crashed into a Bushwick Avenue car which was going to the ferry at the foot of Broadway. Both cars were filled with passengers, and the collision came with such force that the entire side of the Bushwick Avenue car was stove and all the windows broken.

The passengers became panic stricken and left the car in a hurry. A woman who fell was trampled upon, and though she was bruised she refused medical attendance and left. Travel was delayed half an hour.

Van and Trolley Car Come Together.

A furniture van owned by J. D. Van Horn of New Brunswick, N. J., while passing through Jersey City last night, collided with a trolley car of the North Jersey Company on Newark Avenue. One of the windows of the car was broken. A piece of glass struck a young woman on the neck, inflicting a slight wound.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

RULES FOR PUERTO RICANS

Gen. Henry's Outline of His Policy as Military Governor.

AMERICAN EDUCATION PLANNED

He Proposes to Introduce Teachers and Some Policemen from the United States.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 12.—Upon assuming the duties of Military Governor of Puerto Rico, Gen. Henry outlined his policy with regard to the administration of public affairs in a letter addressed to the President and members of the Insular Cabinet.

Announcing his programme, Gen. Henry first promises independence of action to the Alcaldes and Councils in the various towns, and warns these officials that they will be held responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the introduction and regulation of proper methods of sanitation. He promises that the people shall select their own officials, but says he has not decided upon the qualifications to be required for the elective franchise. Government officers, he says, are not to be removed without cause.

TO IMPORT AMERICAN TEACHERS.

Upon the subject of public education, Gen. Henry says:

"The system of school education should be looked into, and it is my desire to ascertain how many teachers the towns can pay who can teach the American, or English language, commencing with the younger children. It is believed that people who can speak English only can accomplish the purpose by object lessons. It is thought that American women for teaching can be obtained at $50 a month in gold, and they are well worth it. The young children are anxious to learn and now is the time for them to do so. If Alcaldes will report to me how many teachers they can so employ, they will be brought from the United States and sent to these towns."

Gen. Henry also announces his intention to employ a few Americans to teach the native policemen their duties and to encourage them to exercise the authority with which they are clothed, but which, he says, they seem unwilling to use. The new Governor further declares that the people must be taught the injustice of the practice, heretofore current, of placing men in jail without preferring charges against them and keeping them there for long periods without trial. He announces his intention of bringing bandits, murderers, and other criminals to trial before military tribunals when it is found necessary to do so, but says he prefers that civil process, when adequate and effectual, should be used.

The letter advises that politics be discarded as far as possible in all matters affecting the public good until laws are enacted to govern the island. The publication of articles of an incendiary nature, criticising those in authority and reflecting upon the Government and its officers will be summarily punished. The Cabinet selected by Gen. Brooke is to be continued in office, notwithstanding the fact that the members tendered their resignations to Gen. Henry. Soldiers, Gen. Henry says, are expected to preserve law and order, and will be punished for misconduct or unwarranted presumption. They are required to respect the civil authority. Gen. Henry concludes his letter as follows:

"The intelligence of the Puerto Ricans should show them that what I say in the above is true, and should appeal to every man who has the good of his people at heart and make him respond at this time by assisting in aiding the military authorities to do everything possible to bring this island up to a high standard and reflect credit upon the United States, whose possession it is."

GEN. HENRY'S PLAN PRAISED.

It is the opinion of many men here that if anything is to be made out of the Puerto Rican—if he can ever be taught to become a proper citizen of the United States—then Gen. Henry is on the track which will lead to this much desired end. Gen Henry would teach them what they must know before they can become Americans in fact, as well as in name. The question, he considers, is clearly one of development and education. To this end he will instruct the young, and this purpose is evidenced in the proposal to introduce American teachers for that purpose.

While in Ponce, Gen. Henry attended a meeting of young school children who were addressed among other things on the American subject of Christmas presents. Then the children were asked what they would best like for their coming Christmas present. To the surprise of every American present, the children answered that they would prefer teachers to anything else. This occurrence has been reported to Mr. McKinley.

There is as yet no evidence of opposition to this general idea, but Puerto Rican opinion against the desirability of substituting English for Spanish in the schools, are already being heard. There are Puerto Ricans who strongly object to any measures toward changing the language of the island, and while Gen. Henry's idea of getting English-speaking teachers for the island schools is but yet in its infancy and not generally known, opposition to it is expected to be more active as soon as people realize its importance on the question of preserving the Spanish tongue in Puerto Rico.

Gen. Henry intends to put an American army officer at the head of the San Juan Department of Street Cleaning and City Sanitation. The actual work of this department will still remain under the jurisdiction of the San Juan City Council, but the American officer is expected to infuse new ideas, good methods, and, above all, energy and "hustle." This measure is one greatly needed, and the results reasonably expected therefrom will make San Juan much more endurable to Americans.

EVILS OF SAN JUAN LIFE.

San Juan is an overcrowded city. It is surprising to see the large number of poor who infest the dirty tenements in the upper parts of the city, and it is almost impossible to rent for residential purposes second floors that are not directly over these people who live in squalor, foul air, and confusion. This overcrowding of the city makes desirable dwelling houses very expensive. San Juan has not been able to accommodate the 300 or 400 Americans (outside the soldiers, who are provided for in barracks) who, during the last two months, have come here to reside, and who wish to live decently Army and navy officers have had much difficulty in obtaining suitable quarters for their families, and rents are advancing rapidly and unduly.

In the rural districts of Puerto Rico flour costs to-day about $18 a barrel. This has come to Gen. Henry's notice, and he will take steps to regulate this unfortunate state of affairs. The reason for this excessive price is traceable to duties and high municipal taxation, and it is the latter which the new Governor will change. There are many people in the country districts who are literally half starved. They are aenemic, wretchedly nourished, and, consequently, unfit for proper mental and physical effort. The maintaining of the poorer classes in this debilitated condition seems to have been a part of Spain's governmental policy. These people are suffering to-day, as formerly, nor are they complaining. Gen. Henry will give relief to these sufferers even if he finds it necessary to issue them rations.

A knowledge of this state of affairs would serve to dispel some American illusions of the fat and happy islander scratching the soil for a bountiful living. Bountiful living on tubers and bananas produces a poor race of men and women. American doctors can see traces of aenemia and poor nourishment among even the best classes of the capital, and a prolonged residence in San Juan, on the best the city affords, it is feared, will produce these conditions upon our American men and women from the North.

WATER BADLY NEEDED.

Among other things that San Juan is badly in want of is an abundant supply of good water. The Spaniards started an extensive system of aqueducts, costing 500,000 pesos, to obtain which money San Juan issued municipal bonds paying 7 per cent., with the idea of giving the city good water. This work has never been completed. The piping was nearly finished by our predecessors, but the system has never been in operation. Steps are now being taken in this direction, however, and work is progressing on a stone supply reservoir, to be erected on the northern and highest part of the city, which would ultimately be used in connection with the unfinished aqueduct. It will take at least one year to finish this reservoir, and even then it will hold but 2,700,000 gallons, which is an estimated supply for five days only. What the city needs is water at once, not one year from now. Therefore there is considerable agitation for the establishment of the stand-pipe system, which, it is argued, is much more economical and effective than would be the expensive masonry reservoir in question.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Christmas Eve is never one on which there are any formal entertainments. It is essentially a family festival evening. This year many of the Christmas parties will be given in the country, and there will be an exodus to-day to the Upper Hudson, Morristown, Tuxedo, and Long Island. At the large country clubs there will be some celebration this evening, but New Year's Eve is more of an event at Tuxedo, Ardsley, Meadow Brook, Westchester, and Cedarhurst.

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Although Christmas at sea is not a very cheerful festival and has no sentimental setting, there are a few prominent New Yorkers who are booked to sail to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Echeverria will be passengers, according to the list, on the Bretagne. Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger is booked to sail on the Lucania, on which also Mr. Robert Hargous is listed as a passenger. Mrs. Cruger will remain abroad some time. She contemplates doing literary work, and has already arranged for a series of short stories. Mr. Hargous makes a yearly trip to this country. He has recently been the guest of his sister Mrs. Appleton, in Boston, and is returning to what he fondly calls Desdemona's Palace, in Venice, which must not be confounded with Othello's house, in Cyprus, where the jealous husband strangled his wife. Mrs. Duncan Elliot and her children do not accompany him, notwithstanding the story sent out from Boston that they would do so. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Jr., Mr. Richard Churchill, brother of Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll; Mr. E. N. Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Howard G. White, and Dr. John Warren are also booked to sail on the Lucania.

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Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Miss Clark will give a very unique entertainment at their apartment in the Navarro on New Year's Eve. It is promised that this affair will surpass all its predecessors in originality, and, as several previous affairs given by these fair young hostesses have become quite famous, the guests at this particular welcoming of the New Year have promise of much enjoyment.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills will give one of the largest of the Christmas house parties. Her guests will include, of course, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck and the Misses Cavendish Bentinck, who have been with her since October. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will sail in January for England, and it is reported that Mrs. Mills may accompany her. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will make her début this Spring, and will be presented at the first Drawing Room.

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The departures for Aiken are already beginning. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore will leave very shortly, and will be followed by Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith, who leave at the close of the holidays. The Smiths have built a new house at Aiken, and the hunts will begin in January, soon after their arrival. Mrs. Ladenburg will also be in Aiken for a short time this Winter.

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The engagement of Miss Ellen Hoe, the elder daughter of Mr. Robert Hoe, and Dr. Samuel Evans is reported. Miss Hoe and her father are at the family residence, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street. Mrs. Hoe, accompanied by her younger daughter and son, are traveling in Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley will arrive in New York for the Christmas holidays from San Francisco, and will be the guests of Commodore and Mrs. Clarence Postley. Mrs. Sterling Postley was Miss Cook of San Francisco, and was married to Mr. Postley at San Rafael, Cal., in November.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Deacon of Philadelphia, but well known in New York, have been abroad since September, and are on the Riviera. Mr. and Mrs. Henry White will be the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at a large Christmas house party. The Duke and the Duchess of Marlborough have a family party at Blenheim for Christmas, and among their guests are Mr. and Mrs. Grenfell and Lady Blandford, the mother of the Duke.

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Mrs. Henry Nicoll and Miss Margaret Nicoll are in Philadelphia, where Mr. and Mrs. William Masters Camac will give them a large dinner on Jan. 9. They will be Mr. and Mrs. Camac's guests at the Assembly the following evening.

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The Byng family diamonds have been presented to the new Countess of Strafford. The gems are said to be remarkably fine and valuable. The Earl and his bride have arrived in England, and are giving a large house party at the Earl's country place for Christmas.

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The incoming trains at the Grand Central Station Thursday and again yesterday were filled with boys and girls and young men and maidens coming from the large New England schools and colleges for their Christmas holidays. The arriving station was filled with parents, relatives, and guardians awaiting the children and young people, and had all the atmosphere of a fashionable reception. As the trains rolled in and emptied of their happy, laughing freight, the air was filled with college and school cheers, greetings, and laughter. The trains which brought the boys of St. Paul's, Groton, and Exeter Schools in particular were crowded with a merry throng, whose youthful members were almost mobbed as they alighted. Among the boys who came from St. Paul's were Masters Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Douglas Robinson, Percy Pyne, Jr., son of Moses Taylor Pyne; Leroy King, Jr., son of Leroy King; James Roosevelt, John Harper, McCoskry and Havemeyer Butt, Griswold Peabody, and Harry Ashmore.

In the station awaiting them were, among many others, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Albert Boardman, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. Edward Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong, Mr. Edwin Stevens, Mrs. George Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, Mrs. Turner, and Mr. R. T. Lounsberry.

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Mrs. Philip Sands's dancing class held its second meeting last evening at Delmonico's instead of to-night, the date having been changed from Saturday on account of that time interfering with out-of-town Christmas house parties. The cotulion was led by J. Lawrence Pool, dancing alone. The regular favors for the young women were fans, and those for the men were holly boutonnières. In addition to these, pouches of tobacco and a variety of picture books were distributed during the dances. These, however, were afterward collected, to be sent to-day to the unfortunates on Blackwell's Island.

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The annual ball, given by the junior class of Columbia University last evening in Sherry's large ballroom brought out not only most of the younger society element, but also some representatives of the older sets. The boxes were reserved for the parents and friends of the students. Banners and college colors, evergreens, and holly, together with many college trophies, gave the ballroom a highly festive air. The débutante element was largely in evidence. Among the buds present were the Misses Bowers, Miss Remsen, Miss Eleanor Emmet, Miss Alice Wolfe, Miss Carrie Edgar, Miss Katherine Dix, Miss May Van Nest, Miss Harris, Miss Robinson, Miss Howland, Miss Lillian Carpenter, Miss Susan Butler, Miss May Sands, Miss Young, Miss Perkins, Miss Acosta, Miss Vail, and Miss Mackay.

Among the patronesses of the ball were Mesdames Seward Webb, W. Douglas Sloane, Watts Sherman, Levi P. Morton, Archibald Alexander, Frederic Benedict, John M. Bowers, George de Forest, Charles T. Barney, Newbold Edgar, Clarence Mackay, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Walton L. Oakley, Almeric Paget, Howland Pell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, B. Aymar Sands, James Scott, Lorillard Spencer, James Speyer, W. E. D. Stokes, William A. Street, Vanderbilt, Alexander Van Nest, J. B. Wetherill, E. T. Wells, and T. Young, and of the patrons Hon. Seth Low, Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, Prof. William A. Anthony, Mr. Marston T. Bogert, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Dr. J. B. Chittenden, Prof. Thomas S. Fiske, Prof. Frederick R. Hutton, Prof. Ogden N. Rood, Prof. William M. Sloane, and Prof. Pierre De P. Ricketts. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, second, was Chairman of the committee to whom the success of the affair was due. Others serving were Harrison Clark, Jr., Edward S. Clinch, Jr., W. M. Lindsay Fiske, Jr., Robert M. Fisher, Goelet Gallatin, Joseph P. Howe, Franklin B. Lefferts, Frederick R. Loney, George E. Lange, William H. Maxwell, Jr., Walton L. Oakley, Frank G. Smith, Wallis S. Turner, and Edward Van Winkle.

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The following from a late London newspaper is worthy of attention: "American woman have carried by their charms—whether of person or purse—so many positions in our British aristocracy that English girls must look to their laurels. If report speaks truly, an engagement will shortly be announced between a titled officer in the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of an Earl, and a fascinating, charming little American girl whose father, a multi-millionaire, died here last year. The latest Ducal aspirant to a bride—this is another prospective match—is a young, tall, and broad-shouldered fellow in the Royal Horse Guards, and distinctly good looking. One uncle married an American lady who came, saw, and conquered English society. She was not an heiress, but she was handsome and clever, and was keenly approved of by the Prince and also by the Princess of Wales. His first cousin, also a Duke, married an American, and is apparently a very happy man. His wife was an heiress to quite a sensational extent. Now this young, good-looking Duke is said to be going to marry a young American lady whose father is a millionaire and who has been living in England for some years. She is a pretty girl and one of great refinement. She has not yet been presented, as her mother died some time ago. The marriage would give great pleasure to both families, and his Grace is said to be deeply in love. Indeed, the young lady is a general favorite. Some time ago there were rumors that a widowed aunt of this young Duke was likely to marry the widowed father of the girl. Well, may both events happen at the same time."

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The wedding of Miss Hoffman and Dr. W. K. Draper, which was to have taken place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Wednesday, Dec. 28, will, on account of the illness of Dr. W. K. Draper, be private. The ceremony will be performed at the house of his father, Dr. William H. Draper.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

Wagner's Fourth Work Performed at the Metropolitan Last Night.

Wagner's "Lohengrin" was given in German at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. Especial emphasis should be laid upon the fact that the German text was used, because some of the newspapers in other cities, in commenting on the work done at our Opera House, seem to think that it is wrong to give German works in German unless all the singers are German, too. In last night's cast there were three Germans, two Americans, and one Pole. It may be noted that the Americans and the Pole speak German very fluently. As Wagner wrote the text in German and fitted the music to it with every desire to effect an organic union, it seems rather natural that the manager of a well-conducted opera house should prefer to follow the design of the author to using an ill-fitting translation. At any rate, that is the opinion which prevails in this city, and it causes people to go in goodly numbers to the Metropolitan, as they did last night. It was not one of the largest houses of the season, but it was by no means a small one.

The performance was in most respects admirable. As this paper has made some severe strictures on the conducting of Mr Schalk, it is now a pleasure to record that he directed "Lohengrin" last night excellently. He gave us a faster tempo than we have had heretofore in the entrance of Elsa, but the effect was not bad. What was most significant was his complete understanding of the melos of the work. Throughout the evening his orchestra sang with a fluent and lovely cantilena. Everything was smooth and sonorous, yet there was no dead level and no noise. The dramatic accentuation of such passages as the prayer in the first act was strong. The prelude was played beautifully, and climax was finely developed. On the whole Mr. Schalk achieved the unexpected success of the evening.

A second unexpected success, however, was that of Andreas Dippel as Lohengrin. Mr. Van Dyck had been announced for the part, but he is thoroughly disabled with a severe cold, which may possibly be construed as grip. Mr. Dippel was physically a somewhat slight Lohengrin, and his appearance was that of an unusually youthful Knight of the Grail. But he sang delightfully. His voice was in good condition, and his delivery of the music was thoroughly musical. Furthermore, he enunciated the text excellently and with complete understanding of its dramatic meaning. Since Mr. Dippel was in the country before he has made much progress, and his place in Mr. Grau's company is now thoroughly established.

David Bispham was an acceptable Telramund but it cannot be said that he filled the cuullies of the part. He sings the music with intelligence, but somehow one felt that he was not quite big enough to make Telramund a serious personification of evil. On the other hand he did not make it sufficiently clear that this man was under the sway of a dominant feminine nature. As the Herald Mr. Mühlmann sang in a dry, hard voice.

Mme. Emma Eames was the Elsa. She presented a series of exquisite pictures to the eye. In the bridal costume she was especially beautiful. She sang her music correctly as far as cantabile was concerned, but she displayed one little peculiarity which interfered with her dramatic effectiveness. That was a manner of passing from the note of one syllable to the note of the next before enunciating the initial consonant of the second syllable. It is impossible to give Wagner's declaration its dramatic value by such a method. Mme. Eames's vocal style seems to lack the freedom and ease of tone-emission needed for strong dramatic singing. For this reason she was happiest last night in the passages of pure cantilena She is frequently charged with coldness, and her Elsa last night was decidedly lacking in warmth. Perhaps extraordinary carefulness in singing was responsible for this in some measure.

Mme. Meisslinger's Ortrud was more praiseworthy for its dramatic intent than for its vocal excellence. She frequently sang sharp. M. Edouard de Reszke was hopelessly out of voice last night, and his delivery of the music of the King was marked by unusual shortness of phrasing, poor quality of tone, and occasionally by flatness. The fact that such things were noticeable proves conclusively that the great basso was not in good condition, and his appearance was undoubtedly made to save a change of opera. He is not to be blamed for his shortcomings, but on the contrary commands sympathy.

The chorus sang with a good deal of vigor, but was frequently off the pitch. The opera was handsomely put on the stage, and the performance as a whole moved with spirit. This afternoon Mme. Melba will sing Marguerite in "Faust," making her only appearance at a matinée this season.

Change in the Cast of "Faust."

Changes will continue to take place in the casts presented by Maurice Grau for the various productions. The opera of "Faust," which will be given this afternoon, is no exception to the rule, although up to last night Mr. Grau had only been compelled to make one small change in the cast of this opera, that of Valentine, which M. Henri Albers was to have sung. M. Benaude will replace him. M. Albers is a victim of the grip, which seems to have taken a decided hold upon him, and will probably prevent him from singing for a week. Miss Suzanne Adams, who was to have made her début Monday night in "Romeo et Juliette," but was prevented on account of a severe cold, was somewhat improved yesterday.

PLANS FOR THE OLYMPIA.

A Corporation Will Manage the Music Hall and Roof Garden.

Notwithstanding that H. B. Sire, one of the purchasers of the Olympia Building, would not confirm the report that a corporation had been formed to conduct the affairs of the Music Hall and Roof Garden of the building with himself and several others financially interested, it is nevertheless a fact that such is the situation as stated yesterday by one in authority. The plan as thus far outlined is to have George W. Lederer, the Managing Director of the enterprise, and probably Edward E. Rice as assistant. The preliminary arrangements have already been made for an extraordinary production of an extravaganza in the early part of February. It is said that the piece will involve an expenditure close on to $30,000. Those interested are convinced that an attraction of this kind for an opening is the only thing that will bring the public to the house.

The changes in the architectural appearance of the interior of the music hall will be considerable. Many rows of seats in the rear of the orchestra will be taken out entirely, the idea being to bring the audience closer to the stage. The boxes will be enlarged to accommodate twice the number of people each one calls for now. The promenade will be enlarged and new furnishings will be supplied.

No More Sunday Concerts for Paur.

Emil Paur and his manager, Victor Thrane, have arrived at the conclusion that the popular Sunday concerts with the Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall are not a paying venture, and have abandoned the idea, canceling all their dates at the hall. The report that Maurice Grau had engaged Mr. Paur's principal soloists to appear at his concerts Sunday nights was denied by Mr. Grau. The abandoning of these concerts will in no way interfere with Mr. Paur's symphony concerts, which will be given on the dates as scheduled.

Opera at the Freundschaft Club.

The Freundschaft Club, at Seventy-second Street and Park Avenue, has made it a rule for a number of years to give the members and their families an entertainment in the theatre of the club on Christmas Eve. To-night, by arrangement with Charles A. Ellis, a performance of "Mignon" will be given with Mlle. Zelie de Lussan in the title rôle, Mlle. Torouta as Filina, Mme. Mattfeld as Federic, M. Bonnard as Wilhelm Meister, M. Boudouresque as Lothario, M. Rosa as Laerte, and Vivani as Giarno.

Obituary Notes.

Col. JOHN HEMMENWAY ROBERTS, former commander in chief of the Union Veterans' Union, died suddenly at his home in Chelsea, Mass., on Thursday.

JOHN H McGRATH, a retired policeman of Jersey City, died at his home on Thursday of Bright's disease. He was born in Ireland in 1842, and was a veteran of the civil war.

WILLIAM A. VARIAN, an ex-Police Surgeon, died at his home, in King's Bridge, yesterday. He was appointed Feb. 16, 1875, and retired on a pension in January, 1887. He was born in January, 1820.

GOTTLIEB SCHWIEGER, a wealthy retired butcher of College Point, died at his home yesterday of heart disease. He was seventy-nine years of age, and had resided in College Point for forty years. He is survived by two daughters.

EDWARD F. LAWRENCE, one of the most prominent capitalists of Chicago and associated with many large financial interests of that city, died yesterday, after a short illness. He was a director in the First National Bank of Chicago. He was born in Massachusetts in 1835.

ELISHA ROSWELL HAWLEY, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hawley of Yonkers, N. Y., died Thursday at Lake Placid. Mr. Hawley erected a house at Lake Placid about a year ago, and has lived there since with his family, hoping his son's health would be benefited by the climate.

Mrs. SARAH LINE, one of the oldest Quakers in New Jersey, died at her home, in Plainfield, on Thursday in her eighty-eighth year. She was the daughter of Ephraim Vail, and was born on a farm near Greenbrook, where she lived for over eighty years. She does not leave any near relatives.

GEORGE A. BALLARD, one of the most prominent lawyers of Vermont and a Republican leader of his State, is dead at his home in Fairfax, Vt., aged fifty-nine years. He recently was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Vermont Insane Asylum and Chairman of the Special Commission to investigate the subject of double taxation.

Alfred R. Zabriskie Dead.

Alfred Romeyn Zabriskie, brother of George Zabriskie, a lawyer of this city, who shot himself Wednesday afternoon at Port Washington, L. I., died yesterday. He had been stopping with his mother, at his brother's home at Sands Point, L. I., while the latter and his wife were traveling in Europe. He had been ill for a long time, and had become despond

FILIPINOS APPEAL TO HALE

Thank Him, Hoar, and Vest for the Fight Against Annexation.

BIG CLAIMS FOR AGUINALDO

He Is Declared to Hold Full Sway Over the Philippines with the Consent of Americans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Senator Hale yesterday received two letters from Filipinos in London, touching the proposed annexation of the Philippine Islands. The first letter is from Agoncillo, the Filipino representative who came to Washington in behalf of Aguinaldo's interests, and later went to Paris with the hope of influencing the Peace Commission. The letter says:

The opening of the present session of the American Senate will put you in a position to influence the just and good understanding between the American and the Filipino nations, and I beg you to help my efforts to this end. The free citizens and Senators of the United States of America cannot follow the steps of the monarchial countries, whose institutions are based on force and oppression, the only form adequate to a colony or possession, but they are expected to contribute to the realization in history of the great principle of submitting the government of every country to the wish of the inhabitants thereof, under the form adopted by your Republic. Freedom, suffrage, and independent self-government are the only bases of an ordained state in the present times.

Like America, the Philippines will grow prosperous and happy if, instead of sowing oppression and militarism and their inevitable consequences, war and disorder, the Senate of the United States, complying with the expectation of my countrymen and the formal promises made before the war by all the representatives in the Far East of the American Administration, will recognize the independence of the Philippines and proclaim the everlasting friendship and alliance of our two countries joined by their common sentiments created in the field of honor, combating as comrades for justice and humanity. Do, pray, help the Filipinos to obtain their noble aspirations.

I intend to return to America at the first opportunity, and will not fail to personally offer you the assurance of my respect and high consideration.

The second letter, signed by F. Madrigal, Chairman of the Filipinos' Committee in London, reads as follows:

We have addressed to George F. Hoar, United States Senator for Massachusetts, the following cable:

"Filipinos everywhere congratulate and thank you, Hale and Vest, for noble efforts against military rule colonial expansion. We want American alliance; citizenship, not subjugation; pray you oppose military occupation."

We beg to confirm the foregoing request, and pray you to complete your noble task by opposing military occupation of the islands by the American Army. Gen. Aguinaldo has established in the Philippines a regular and orderly civil and military administration, and everybody there approves of and obeys his commands and those of his authorities. Life, property, and the legitimate rights of all are respected. Order prevails everywhere under his government.

The American officers, military and naval, in Manila and Cavite maintain a regular connection such as is required by the comity of nations with the recognized authorities. Why disturb those peaceful conditions by the enforcement of an American military occupation?

FILIPINOS CAUSE ANXIETY.

Three Regiments Concentrated to Check a Demonstration—School Flag Raised at Malate.

MANILA, Dec. 23.—The native troops encamped in the suburbs are again causing anxiety. The attitude of an insurgent detachment at the Pandachan Bridge on Wednesday was such that the California, Idaho, and Washington Regiments were concentrated in light marching order at Paco, but trouble was avoided.

The first American flag was raised over the Malate schoolhouse yesterday. It was sent by the University of Pennsylvania. The honor of raising the flag was accorded to Father McKinnon of California, in recognition of his services in reopening the schools.

The United States cruiser Boston and the gunboat Petrel have arrived here from Chinese ports. The steamer Union, which has returned here from Iloilo with native and Spanish soldiers, has been refused a landing here. The steamer St. Paul has arrived here with the Christmas mail.

MORE FIGHTING AT ILOILO.

Heavy Losses to Both Spaniards and Insurgents Reported to Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—According to a dispatch received here from Iloilo, Island of Panay, several engagements have taken place between the Spaniards and the insurgents, and many of the latter have been killed or wounded.

It is asserted that Aguinaldo has cabled to the Government saying he will shortly release the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents. This statement, however, has not been confirmed.

ARSON TO CONCEAL MURDER.

Suspicious Fire in a Boarding House at Lorain, Ohio—Three Men Arrested.

LORAIN, Ohio, Dec. 23.—John Dalton's restaurant and boarding house was burned early to-day. There were several boarders in the house, but all escaped except John Rigo, a man whose home was in Chicago.

His body was found after the fire had been extinguished, and its condition is such as to lead to the belief that he was murdered and the house set on fire to hide the crime.

Three men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

BOSTON EDITOR SENT TO JAIL.

T. E. Wardner Sentenced at Dedham to 30 Days for Contempt of Court.

DEDHAM, Mass., Dec. 23.—Torrey E. Wardner, editor of The Boston Traveler, was sentenced to serve thirty days in Dedham jail by Judge Sherman of the Norfolk County Court this forenoon for contempt of court in permitting the publication in his paper of comments and editorials on the Getchell manslaughter case, recently tried here, which, in the Court's opinion, would have influenced the minds of the jury had the paper containing the matter reached the Court House before the case was submitted for final consideration.

The trial referred to was that of Engineer Getchell of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, charged with manslaughter in connection with a collision which occurred at Sharon last August, in which several persons were killed.

ACCUSED OF STEALING BOOKS.

James P. Miller, Divinity Student of Yale, Arrested at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 23.—James P. Miller, a graduate of three years' standing in the Yale University Divinity School, and at present enrolled as a graduate student, is under arrest and held in $2,000 bonds on a charge of shoplifting. Miller was yesterday caught in the act of taking three books from the book store of Herbert J. Augur, and was taken into custody.

Miller occupied a room at 64 West Divinity Hall, and when the detectives visited there a large number of books were found. He also had a room in Hamden, Conn., and a large number of books were located there by the police. It is estimated that, all told, Miller had 5,000 books. A number of them have been identified by local booksellers.

At the time of his arrest the young man wore a coat with several large pockets suitable for carrying books and another coat of a similar character was found in his room. It is believed by the police that the thefts which are alleged against the student have been going on for the past three years. He stoutly denies the charges brought against him.

Water Rents Irregularly Collected.

In a report to Mayor Van-Wyck yesterday the Commissioners of Accounts called attention to alleged violations of the law regarding certain receipts of Water Register Columbus O. Johnson during the years 1896-7, after they had been returned to the Bureau of Arrears as unpaid. After quoting the law, that after accounts for water rents have been turned in to the Controller as unpaid the Water Register shall thereafter receive no payments thereon, the Commissioners say that they have found that Mr. Johnson had so received amounts aggregating $23,249.61.

"FORGETFUL LITCHFIELD" HELD

Man Who in Jersey City Pretended He Couldn't Remember His Name Is a Boston Criminal.

Henry, alias Aubrey, Litchfield, who walked into the Ocean Avenue Police Station, Jersey City, on Dec. 16 and pretended that he had forgotten his name, but who recovered his memory when identified by a man whose clothing he had taken and Chief Murphy had threatened to lock him up as a swindler, was arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Potts.

The Justice formally committed him for thirty days, in compliance with the New Jersey law, to afford him an opportunity to bring habeas corpus proceedings. If at the end of the stated time he has not done so, he will then be surrendered to the New York authorities on the charge of larceny made on Tuesday by Detective Funston.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Chief Inspector Watts of the Boston Police has established the identity of the man in Jersey City who pretended that he had forgotten his name. He is Harry A. Litchfield, who in 1897 was arrested here for taking $1,000 from the Boston Auction Company, of which he was Acting Treasurer. Litchfield was sentenced to the State Reformatory for an indefinite period, and after nine months was discharged as "reformed."

Litchfield was born at Wollaston Heights twenty-six years ago. With the money which he took from the Auction Company he lived in grand style and entertained friends at the highest priced hotels in the city, and the $1,000 was spent in less than a week.

His proceedings aroused the suspicions of the hotel people, who sent for the police. When taken to Police Headquarters he had only 15 cents in his pocket. He explained the situation by saying:

"A man's an idiot to work for $12 a week and be held responsible for thousands. The man who employs such a man is a bigger idiot. I took the stuff, took my chances, was caught redhanded, and here I am. I have had my fun, and I will take my dose of medicine without a murmur."

Chief Watts will send Litchfield's criminal record to the New York detective bureau.

MR. CARLISLE IN COURT.

The ex-Secretary Accuses a Cab Driver of Stealing His Wife's Sealskin Jacket.

John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, was a complainant in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. His wife had lost a three-hundred-dollar sealskin jacket while coming from Washington a week ago Thursday, and the ex-Secretary accused Richard F. Leake of 408 West Thirty-eighth Street of having stolen it.

Mr. Carlisle said that when he and his wife arrived from Washington they hired Leake's cab at the Twenty-third Street Ferry to take them to their home at 4 Washington Square. When they reached home they found the jacket missing. Mr. Carlisle went back the next day to the ferry and waited till he saw Leake, whom he accused of having the jacket. The cabman denied the charge, and said he had never driven Mr. Carlisle, and had never seen him in his life. Mr. Carlisle then had him arrested.

In court the complaint clerk, in taking Mr. Carlisle's affidavit, wrote: "Mr. Carlisle found the defendant at the West Twenty-third Street Ferry." Mr. Carlisle objected, saying that he wished the word "found", to be changed to "saw." "The man wasn't there when I got there," said Mr. Carlisle. "He really found me."

When Mr. Carlisle stepped to the bar, Magistrate Crane and he greeted each other. The Magistrate said it was too bad that the ex-Secretary should have to go to court, and the latter said it was the first time he had ever sworn to such a complain or been a complainant in a police court. "I would not make a complaint against this poor man," he said, "if I were not sure he took the jacket."

When Leake was asked what he had to say, he denied that he had taken the jacket or that he had ever seen the ex-Secretary before he saw him at the West Twenty-third Street Ferry the day he accused him. Magistrate Crane held the man in $1,000 bail for trial.

Mr. Carlisle nodded to Magistrate Crane and walked down the aisle to leave. Just before he walked out of the door he put on his silk hat. One of the clerks shouted, "Hats off!" and the ex-Secretary took off his hat and kept it in his hand till he reached the lobby.

COLCORD PRAISES THE BOWERY.

He Delivers a Lecture in Chrystie Street Without Interruption.

Samuel Colcord lectured in reply to Col. Ingersoll last night in the Camp Memorial Church, on Chrystie, near Broome Street. There were no interruptions, and Mr. Colcord in the course of his lecture said:

"Up in aristocratic Chickering Hall the young men gave me a fine opportunity to demonstrate the intolerence of agnosticism, but you young men of the Bowery district give me no such chance. If any of you are agnostics you are tolerant enough to be gentlemen, and gentlemenly enough to be Christians. One of the cardinal principles of my religion, a principle which I always insist upon and am ready to contend for, is the liberty of the other man—his right to think and to act for himself, and I claim and always enjoy the same right for myself. There is no intellectual slavery in Christian belief."

THE "ALIZARINE DYE CASE."

General Appraisers Decide on Articles Entitled to Free Entry.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision in the "Alizarine dye case," which has attracted much attention in commercial circles. After an exhaustive discussion of the case the decision of the board is given, in part, as follows:

"We find that the articles described as 'alizarine green C G extra,' 'alizarine green C K powder,' 'alizarine blue B R 3G,' 'alizarine blue E II,' and alizarine blue N F A' are dyes derived from alizarin or from anthracene, and that none of the other articles covered by the protests is alizarine, natural or artificial, nor are they dyes derived from alizarin or anthracene. We accordingly hold that the articles described in our first finding of fact are entitled to admission free of duty, as claimed, and to that extent the protests are sustained, but are overruled as to the remainder of the articles covered thereby, and the assessment of duty thereon is affirmed."

PADUCAH TO PAY ITS DEBTS.

City Council's Default on Railroad Bonds Will Be Remedied.

Edmund T. Halsey of the brokerage firm of Halsey & Halsey, in Louisville, read in this newspaper a few days ago a letter relating to the refusal of the City Council of Paducah, McCracken County, Ky., to pay the semi-annual interest on some bonds which had been issued in the aid of a railroad. He clipped the letter out and sent it to Mr. Henry Burnett, who is one of the leading lawyers, not only of Paducah, but of Western Kentucky.

Mr. Burnett promptly replied that he appreciated the sentiments contained in the inclosure from THE NEW YORK TIMES. The citizens of Paducah, he said, were very much disgusted with the action of the City Council in refusing to pay the interest on the city bonds. Business men there quickly subscribed the amount needed, ($2,250,) but it was discovered that such a payment would not remove the stigma from the city's fair name. Consequently many of the business men signed a paper indemnifying the members of the City Council against all personal loss or damage resulting from an official order to pay the interest. It is expected that the Council will therefore reverse its previous action, and take Paducah out of default.

Commenting on this in a letter to the editor of this paper, Mr. Halsey says: "We are glad to know that the people of Paducah propose to have honesty, and to pay their debts and the interest thereon."

A Boy Gets a $10,000 Verdict.

Patrick Ramsey, a youth of nine years, recovered a verdict of $10,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday against the National Constructing Company. The company was operating in West Twenty-sixth Street in August last, and had piled a lot of iron rails in the street. Ramsey seated himself on these, and shortly afterward they fell, and so badly injured the boy's leg that amputation was necessary. The usual stay pending an appeal was granted by Justice Daly.

CHRISTMAS MORNING

(A reduced line-rendering of the painting to illustrate the poem.)

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 25, BEFORE ATTENDING CHURCH SERVICE,

YOU SHOULD READ

Singing the Magnificat

ONE OF THE FINEST AND SWEETEST SERMONS EVER PUT INTO VERSE. IT WILL GIVE YOU A NEW THOUGHT. A BEAUTIFUL, FULL-PAGE, ILLUSTRATED POEM BY E. NESBIT; THE DRAWING AND DECORATION BY J. C. LEYENDECKER. IN THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF *THE SATURDAY EVENING POST*

IN TOYLAND "Always the boy had wanted to know why Noah wears a long, brown coat and a round hat; why Mrs. Noah and the wives of Shem, Ham and Japheth never change their red, green and buff dresses . . . . . ;"—there were plenty of things the boy wanted to know, like every other interrogation point of his size.

How he came to know the ways of making toys, the funny people that make them, and the picturesque town they live in, are all told in this week's issue.

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

(275,000 Copies printed for this week's demand)

FOR THE BOY GROWN UP, and for his mother, sister, father, brother, for "everybody," as Tiny Tim would say, there is something in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST to make Christmas happier and better.

AN OLDTIME ENGLISH CHRISTMAS

AND

THE ORIGIN OF CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS

Are lively articles that will stir up good cheer and old memories, start new thoughts and refresh the old thoughts.

Handsomely Illustrated 5 *CENTS THE COPY OF ALL NEWSMEN* *Beautifully Printed*

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

THE DIMON WILL CONTEST.

Mrs. Keery Will Now Try to Establish Her Right to Decedent's Personal Property, Valued at $17,000.

Another phase of the celebrated contest over the will of the late Stephen L. Dimon is about to be tried in the Supreme Court, when Mrs. Martha Keery will seek to establish her right to the ownership of the decedent's personal property, now in the vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and valued at $17,000. Mr. Dimon died on Jan. 12, 1893, in Mrs. Keery's house at 117 West Forty-seventh Street, where he had resided for nine years. He had known Mrs. Keery from infancy, and when she married he told her that if she would buy and furnish a house he would make his home with her, and eventually make her his heiress.

Four days before his death he called her to his bedside and, in the presence of witnesses, made a gift to her of his personal property in the trust company's vaults, at the same time giving her the keys. After he died a fruitless search was made for his will. Mrs. Keery brought a suit to prove the lost will and, after years of litigation, was beaten in the Court of Appeals. The administrator of the estate, Charles L. Dimon, a brother of the testator, and other heirs divided the real estate.

Mrs. Keery then made an effort to get the personal property, which she claims was given to her as a gift causa mortis, but she was opposed in this by the administrator, and the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company obtained an injunction making both parties defendants and leaving them to fight out the question of ownership.

According to Friend & Wolf, the attorneys for Mrs. Keery, the legal point to be presented in this action is almost unique. The law holds, in effect, that a gift causa mortis must consist of an actual delivery while the donor is in extremis. The question to be presented is whether the gift was made with proper accompanying words and by a symbolical delivery of the property, and whether by the delivery of the keys to the vault the plaintiff was put in a proper way to get the property given to her.

The property consists of $15,000 in United States bonds and about $2,000 in jewelry. In regard to the latter, Mrs. Keery sets up that it was always her own and that she had confided it to the care of Mr. Dimon because he had a safe deposit box.

British Officer for China Arrives.

Among the passengers who landed yesterday from the steamship Teutonic was Capt. A. Barnes of the British Army, who is on his way to China, where he will take command of a company of Chinese soldiers to be recruited by the British Government. Other officers of the regiment are now on their way to China through the Suez Canal. Commander W. G. Van Ingren of the British Army, who is on his way to his home in Canada, and Col. James Baker, M. P., were also on board.

New Elite Directory.

Phillips's Elite Directory for 1898-9, just issued, makes a compact and handy book of about 1,100 pages. It contains the usual arrangement of residential addresses by streets and avenues in New York, and in the principal suburban places in this vicinity. It also contains a complete list of clubs in the Borough of Manhattan and an elite shopping guide. This is the twenty-fifth year of this publication.

FATAL COLLISION IN THE BAY.

The Steamer Flowergate Crashes Into the Idaho in the Fog Off Liberty Island — One Man Killed.

The Wilson Line steamship Idaho, which reached this port from Hull, England, on Thursday, and the steamer Flowergate, outward-bound to Philadelphia, collided in the fog off Liberty Island at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Several plates on the starboard side of the Idaho near the bow were stove. One man on the Idaho was killed instantly and another member of her crew fatally injured.

The accident to the Idaho yesterday was the second to befall her. While at sea she struck a submerged piece of wreckage and reached this port with her bows damaged and her forepeak half full of water. The ship was detained in the Lower Bay by the fog, but reached an anchorage off Liberty Island on Thursday afternoon. While there orders were received from her agents to dock at Prentice's Stores, foot of Joralemon Street, Brooklyn.

The Idaho had swung into the channel and was getting under way, when the Flowergate struck her a glancing blow on the starboard side forward, crushing in six plates. One of the plates was pushed into the forecastle, where William Smith, a fireman, of Leeds, England, and John Burch were asleep in their bunks. The plate crushed Smith against the side of the berth, nearly decapitating him, and killed him instantly. Burch, who was in the berth under that occupied by Smith, was also caught by the plate. His skull was fractured and his collar bone and several ribs broken.

The Flowergate, with a portion of her stem above water carried away, went to Erie Basin for repairs. She was going to Philadelphia in ballast to load grain. Capt. Barnard reported to the agents here, Simpson, Spence & Young, that the fog had begun to lift when he started down the bay, but that he ran into a fog bank off Liberty Island and came suddenly upon the Idaho, which was headed across his bow. It was too late to alter off or to overcome his headway. The Flowergate backed at once, and as soon as it was seen that the injuries to the Idaho were all above water the Flowergate headed for Erie Basin. The Flowergate is a tramp steamship of 1,216 tons.

The Idaho went to her dock in Brooklyn, and an ambulance took Burch to St. Peter's Hospital, where it was said that he could not live. He is a native of Venezuela.

Capt. John J. Forth of the Idaho reported to Sanderson & Son, agents of the Wilson Line, that he was observing the ordinary fog precautions when his vessel was struck. The damage to the Idaho was entirely above water. The boat was built only a year ago, and is valued at $500,000. She measures 7,500 tons.

May Stop Card Games on Erie Trains.

It was reported about the Erie station in Jersey City yesterday that the company would prohibit card playing on its trains on or before Jan. 1. The railroad officials, however, said they knew nothing about it.

Sailor Killed by Staten Island Train.

John Wilson, twenty-six years old, a seaman on board the United States ship New York, while getting off a train at Tompkinsville, S. I., last night, fell between the train and platform, and was killed.

FOG BREAKS, SHIPPING MOVES.

Many Vessels Enter Port and Others Are Enabled to Leave.

The big fog had rounded out a good three days' stay when it began to break up early yesterday morning. Under the influence of a westing wind it began to lighten as early as 4 o'clock, and with sunrise, at 7:22 o'clock, there was a general clearing up of the atmosphere. There was also a simultaneously clearing up of the shipping in the harbor. Twenty-seven vessels, many held over from Wednesday, were reported passing out at Sandy Hook between 7:30 and 9 A. M. Among them were the American liner St. Paul, the White Star steamship Germanic, the Red Star liner Friesland, the Werkendam, for Rotterdam; the Santiago and the Orisaba, for Cuba; a number of others for the West Indies, including the transport Berlin and a large fleet of coasting steamers.

Twenty-three steamships, several of which came in during the day, but most of which had been reported anchored in the fog during Wednesday or Thursday, were able to make their piers. The White Star Line steamship Teutonic was among the first, and those of her passengers who had failed to come ashore on the tender which brought off many Thursday were glad to be at last on terra firma.

The H. H. Meier, from Bremen, and the cruiser New York, from Havana, were among the arrivals. A large coasting fleet came in. Harbor craft resumed their normal traffic.

Mrs. Schaeffer's Burns Fatal.

Mrs. Mary Schaeffer, who was burned by the explosion of a lamp in her apartments at 106 St. Mark's Place Tuesday night, died in agony at Bellevue Hospital last night.

SPAIN'S LAST DAY IN CUBA

Details Arranged for the Change of Flags at Havana Jan. 1.

FORMALITIES AT THE PALACE

Authority Over the Whole Island to be Transferred to Major Gen. John R. Brooke.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—At the joint meeting of the United States and Spanish Military Commissioners to-day the programme was finally agreed upon for the change of flags on Jan. 1 at noon. Just before 12 o'clock the American war vessels will fire a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the Spanish flag. Promptly at 12 the Spanish flags on the various public buildings will be lowered, and immediately thereafter the Stars and Stripes will be hoisted over El Morro and the public buildings of the city, while Spanish artillerists at Cabanas Fortress will salute the American flag with twenty-one guns, Spanish warships in the harbor participating in the salute. At the same hour the Spanish troops, if any then remain in the city, will be paraded in barracks and will render proper salutes to the American forces in passing.

Just before noon the United States and Spanish Military Commissioners, Gen. Jiminez Castellanos, the Spanish Captain General, and Major Gen. John R. Brooke, who will then be the ranking American officer in Cuba, will assemble at the Palace. The Spanish Commissioners will then formally surrender the Government to the United States Commissioners, who will immediately transfer it to the American General commanding. After this the various functionaries will remain a while to receive those who may wish to pay their respects to the outgoing or incoming authorities.

It was agreed at the joint meeting that the Spanish troops remaining in Cuba after Jan. 1 should be considered in the light of foreign troops in a friendly country and be accorded the privileges usually granted under international law. The quarters, buildings, and grounds occupied by them are to be covered by the immunities of extra-territoriality, and further stipulations were entered into respecting the prevention of any disturbance of public order consequent upon their presence. Matanzas and Cienfuegos doubtless will be the only places where Spanish troops will remain after Jan. 1, and Cienfuegos will be evacuated last. The Spanish sick in the hospitals will remain under the safeguard of the American flag, the Spanish authorities providing medicines and attendance, with food, and repatriating them on recovery.

Gens. Wade, Butler, and Clous, accompanied by their aides-de-camp, were received at the Palace to-day with full military honors. The Spanish trumpeters blew a fanfare and the Palace Guards saluted. The same ceremonies marked the retirement of the American officers.

The Spanish transport Darmstadt sailed to-day for Cadiz with 2,727 officers and men. About 8,000 Spanish troops have embarked this week for Spain. Some 8,000 others are left in Havana, and it is estimated that there are 15,000 Spanish soldiers at Matanzas and about 30,000 in Cienfuegos. The Spanish troops here will withdraw to Matanzas and Cienfuegos after Jan. 1. Tomorrow the Spanish transport Alfonso XIII. will leave for Cadiz with 1,100 officers and men, and the Hapsburg for Barcelona with 1,700. The transport Porto Rico will sail on Sunday for Vigo, Spain, with 1,300 officers and men.

The Eighth and Tenth Regular Infantry Regiments occupied the forts at El Vedado to-day, but there are no American flags in sight. The United States flag was formally hoisted at Cardenas yesterday by Lieut. G. R. Seyburn of the Eighth Regulars.

Preparations for processions, dinners, and speeches on New Year's Day are being made all over Cuba.

Major Gen. Greene left to-day by the Miami of the Florida East Coast Railway Company line.

Spain to Pay Coupons on Cuban Bonds

MADRID, Dec. 23.—The Minister of the Colonies, Señor Giron, announces that the payment of the coupons of the Cuban mortgage bonds has been assured.

AGAINST COLONIAL MONOPOLIES

Concessions of Public or Corporate Rights or Franchises Must Be Approved by the Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Information having reached the Administration that the local governments of cities and large towns in Cuba and Puerto Rico are constantly being besieged by capitalists and promoters with a view to securing valuable railroad and other franchises and concessions at figures below their value, the matter was discussed at to-day's Cabinet meeting, with the result that the following order has been sent by the Secretary of War to the commanding officers in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines:

"Until otherwise ordered, no grant or concessions of public or corporate rights or franchises for the construction of public or quasi-public works, such as railroads, tramways, telegraph and telephone lines, water works, gas works, electric light lines, &c., shall be made by any municipal or other local governmental authority or body in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines, except upon approval of the Major General commanding the military forces of the United States in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines, who shall before approving any such grant or concession be specially authorized by the Secretary of War."

Since the close of the war numerous schemes to secure the monopoly of street lighting, street railroads, &c., have been started on the assumption that when the United States took the control of affairs large sums of money would seek investment there, and that fortunes could easily be made.

The local governments, it is said, have been disposed to grant these monopolies very freely upon the payment down of a considerable sum, but from this time forward each case will be carefully scrutinized, and all wild-cat schemes will be promptly vetoed.

TO RUSH TROOPS TO CUBA.

Their Presence Necessary Owing to the Promptness of the Spaniards in Quitting the Island.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—There is every evidence in the War Department that strenuous efforts are making to put enough American troops into Cuba to meet any call upon them through the speedy evacuation of the Spanish garrisons. All the transports available at Atlantic ports are being prepared under rush orders for sailing south.

The Spanish are carrying out their evacuation contract with unusual celerity, and there is some question whether American troops can be concentrated at certain points before the Spaniards leave. Meantime the Cubans are preparing for demonstrations during evacuation week, and it is thought very desirable to have an adequate force on hand to prevent any outbreak that would jeopardize the American entente at the outset.

There will be thirteen custom ports on the Cuban coast, to be turned over to American control, and, although some of these doubtless will be closed, these ports will require a large guard. Besides this the department is having quite a search for competent customs men understanding Spanish to fill the customs offices.

COMPLAINT AGAINST CUBANS.

The Marquis de Pinar del Rio Forced to Shout "Viva Cuba Libre!"

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—Some Cubans entered the residence of the Marquis de Pinar del Rio, in the Cerro suburb of Havana, yesterday, and compelled him to cry "Viva Cuba Libre!"

The Marquis, who is one of the richest men in the island and of a noted family, complained to Capt. Gen. Castellanos, and a note on the subject was sent to the American Evacuation Commission. The Marquis de Pinar del Rio and other prominent Spaniards are determined to leave Cuba, their friends say, unless the United States establishes a strong Government and assures them ample protection.

SANTIAGO HONORS GEN. WOOD.

Civil Officers Present a Medal to Him and Send Another to President McKinley.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 23.—Señor Bacardi, the Mayor of Santiago, accompanied by the City Council, visited Gen. Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, to-day to present him with an old Spanish medal of honor of embossed gold, with a chain, and a parchment scroll, containing the words:

"To make one's self beloved of the people in difficult moments is the best of victories."

The deputation requested Gen. Wood to forward a similar medal to President McKinley with a scroll containing the declaration:

"A people never forgets its benefactors."

Gen. Wood, replying in a few words of thanks, promised to forward the President's medal and scroll to Washington, and assured the Mayor and the Councilmen that he was confident Mr. McKinley would be gratified to receive them.

Lieut. Col. Henry Ray reports to Gen. Wood that several bands of robbers are operating in the neighborhood of Guantanamo. He also asserts that Col. Francisco Valiente is arming the insurgents, and that there may be trouble. Evidently Lieut. Col. Ray is under a misapprehension, as Col. Valiente, who is Chief of Gendarmerie, has not been in the neighborhood of Guantanamo for a month. Probably the fact that the gendarmerie have been armed has been reported to Col. Ray, and that this is the foundation of his error. As a matter of fact, Col. Valiente was the first Cuban officer to urge his men to disarm, and his services as Chief of Gendarmerie are highly appreciated by Gen. Wood.

Havana Thanks the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The following dispatch has been received by the President:

Havana, Dec. 22.

McKinley, President of the United States:

The City Council, in solemn session, has resolved in the name of the people of Havana to return its warmest thanks to you for the contribution sent in aid of the needy poor.

MARQUIS ESTEBAN, President.

New Postal Stations in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Postmaster General to-day announced the establishment of seven additional military postal stations in Cuba, as follows: Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, Mariel, Trinidad, Las Tunas, Sancti Spiritus, and Cardenas.

Officer's Body Sent Home from Cuba.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 23.—The parents of Lieut. Clarke Churchman, who reside near Claymont, Del., have been informed that the body of their son will reach New York from Santiago Wednesday next on the transport Port Victor. Lieut. Churchman was killed at the battle of El Caney. The body will be interred at West Point.

Women Nurses for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The Surgeon General's office will send six trained women nurses to Cuba from New York to-morrow. They are destined for the division hospital at Puerto Principe. Fifty other women nurses were started for Cuba Dec. 16, and it is intended to place 100 altogether with the division hospitals of the Seventh Corps

Army Officer to Collect Customs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Major John J. Brereton, Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, (Captain, Twenty-fourth United States Infantry,) has been ordered to Cienfuegos, Cuba, to take charge of the Custom House there.

Gen. Brooke Starts for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 23.—Gen. John R. Brooke and the members of his staff left this afternoon for Miami, where they will take a steamer for Havana.

Garcia's Family in Poverty.

HAVANA, Dec. 23.—The widow and daughter of Gen. Calixto Garcia have been left in poverty, and patriotic societies are contributing to their relief.

Smallpox Case in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—Gen. Henry, commanding in Puerto Rico, to-day cabled the War Department the following deaths in his command: Private George Ungerling, Company L, Nineteenth Infantry, dysentery; William Ford, Fifth Cavalry, smallpox. At the War Department the fact that Ford died of smallpox caused no alarm. It was explained that the disease is endemic in Puerto Rico and that sporadic cases were quite common there.

THE MAGOWANS DISCHARGED.

No Crime in Ohio for a Mother to Steal Her Child, Judge Dissette Holds.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 23.—Judge Dissette, in the Criminal Court, to-day sustained the demurrer made to the indictment returned against ex-Mayor F. E. Magowan, Mrs. Magowan, and Mrs. Wynn, Mrs. Magowan's sister, upon the charge of child stealing. The Court ordered all of the defendants in the case discharged, saying that in the State of Ohio it was not a crime for a mother to steal her own child.

The Magowans were not in court when the decision was rendered, and are said to be in Toronto.

MRS. CODY SEEKING BAIL.

Will Ask the Sisters of the Good Shepherd to Aid Her.

ALBANY, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Margaret E. Cody, now in jail awaiting a second trial on the charge of attempting to blackmail Helen M. and George J. Gould, will make an effort to procure bail in the sum of $1,000, which is the amount fixed this morning by Justice Alden Chester, in the Supreme Court.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, who have visited her since she has been in jail, and who have extended to her an invitation to spend Christmas with them, it is understood, are the persons to whom she will appeal. She will be taken to their home in the custody of an officer, who will remain with her during her consultation there.

REFINED SUGAR CUT AGAIN.

Arbuckles Lower the Price 3-16 of a Cent Below That of the Trust.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The Western headquarters of Arbuckle Brothers to-day announced another cut in the price of refined sugar. Quotations of 5.14 cents per pound were made to retail dealers direct, jobbers being ignored as in yesterday's cut. This is about 3-16 of a cent below the American Sugar Refining Company's price. The reduction in prices made by the Arbuckles has not been met by the trust.

When asked to-day the reason for selling to retailers direct instead of dealing with jobbers, Arbuckle Company's representatives said that their prices had not been recognized in the trust form combine. There was a strong feeling on the subject as far as jobbers were concerned, but whether the practice of dealing with retailers would be continued had not been decided.

MISSING SCHOONER TURNS UP.

The Matilda D. Borda, Given Up as Lost, Arrives at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The missing four-masted schooner Matilda D. Borda, Capt. Norton, which sailed from Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 25, for this port the day before the terrific gale which caused such sacrifice of life and property along the coast, and which was blown 1,000 miles out of her course, arrived here to-night in tow of the tug Asa Hughes.

The homecoming of the crew of this vessel, which had for some time been given up as lost, was one that will be long remembered by their relatives, who have passed through weeks of great anxiety.

The experience of Capt. Norton and his men was a thrilling one, as the vessel scudded off shore before the terrific gale with seas leaping high over her. She was provisioned only for a short run, and for days the men have subsisted on reduced rations. The British steamship Trinidad supplied them with some food, otherwise it is not unlikely they would have perished from hunger.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON ON CUBA

The Work of the Evacuation Committee and Its Future.

OCCUPATION FOR MANY MONTHS

Frauds in the Customs a Great Cause of Annoyance—The Sanitary Condition a Serious Question.

With the lifting of the fog early yesterday morning the United States cruiser New York, glistening in the snow-white color of peace, poked her nose around Sandy Hook, bound in from Havana. She left the Cuban capital last Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, having on board Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, President of the Cuban Evacuation Commission. The Admiral was accompanied by Mrs. Sampson, who joined him soon after his arrival on the island, and Lieut. C. C. Marsh, his secretary. The big cruiser rounded to and dropped anchor off Tompkinsville shortly before 10 o'clock, having made a remarkably quick passage northward. She had uniformly good weather, without incident save for the death of a member of the crew, Edmund Coleman, a coal passer, who succumbed to Bright's disease Monday night and was buried at sea Tuesday afternoon with military honors.

Although Admiral Sampson has been serving for several months at the head of the Evacuation Commission, he has never been detached from the command of the North Atlantic Station, so the blue flag with two white stars floated from the New York when she arrived. The Admiral remained on board only long enough to report his arrival to the Navy Department and attend to some necessary routine business, when, in company with Mrs. Sampson, he boarded a lighthouse tender which had been placed at his disposal and was taken to Jersey City, whence he proceeded to his home, in Glen Ridge, N. J.

When seen at his residence last night by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES, he seemed to be in the best of health, and said that he had almost entirely recovered from his recent serious illness in Havana, which had necessitated Mrs. Sampson's joining him. Although happy confusion incident to family greetings had scarcely subsided, Admiral Sampson talked freely and interestingly of affairs in Cuba, which were, he said, far from being in a settled or satisfactory condition.

IN A CHAOTIC STATE.

"It is difficult," he said, "to particularize regarding the conditions on the island that are in need of improvement. Things are in more or less of a chaotic state as yet, although improvement is undoubtedly going on. I have no doubt whatever that everything will come out all right in time, but it is useless to believe that all the questions arising as to the future government of Cuba have been solved. Many grave questions which have arisen since the close of the war are not yet settled, and I believe will not be for some time to come."

Mention of the Admiral's recent illness, which he said had been in no wise the result of climatic conditions, brought forward the subject of the sanitation of Havana.

"That work has been carried forward to some extent," said the Admiral, "but Gen. Greene has been seriously hampered through lack of funds. He has been supplied with a fund recently, but it is entirely inadequate for the work in hand. Great improvement has undoubtedly been made through the strict enforcement of a common sense code of sanitary laws, but the regeneration of Havana and all other Cuban cities is a great engineering problem involving the construction of a system of drainage and the work will require a vast sum of money. There is no reason, however, why the customs revenues should not be ample to meet this outlay as well as provide for all other necessary expenditures providing the customs service is perfected.

"This question of the revenue service is one of the gravest which has arisen since the close of the war. The rates of tariff, as is well known, have been generally reduced, but the good results which were expected to accrue from such an innovation are not yet apparent. This is due largely to frauds and to dishonest and inefficient customs officers. This branch of the Cuban Government has for centuries been regarded as the chief source of gain for dishonest Spanish officers. Thousands of fortunes have been made out of it through fraud, until both officers and shippers have been used to believing that the Custom House offers a good field for the exercise of all the arts of dishonesty. When men are educated up to thinking that they are getting what belongs to them when they evade the customs, it is hard to get it out of their heads. The reduction of the tariffs there, while I think it a wise move on the part of the President, has, owing to these conditions, been the cause of more flagrant dishonesty. Such tricks as changing the manifesto of a vessel's cargo, and other abuses of a similar nature must all be changed before the Government can expect to derive benefit through the Custom House Service.

FEELING ON ANNEXATION.

When questioned regarding the Cubans in the matter of American occupation and their aspirations regarding the establishment of a Government of their own, Admiral Sampson said:

"In the first place it does not make any difference whether the Cubans prove amenable to the sovereignty of this Government or not. We are there. We intend to rule and that is all there is to it. But I do not think the warm regard of the Cuban people for us has abated in the least. They are satisfied that our methods are just, and from my observations I have concluded that there is an increasing desire on the part of the people as a whole for annexation. The Spanish and foreign element in particular is heartily in favor of it. There is a large number of Cubans, however, who desire to have a try at governing themselves, but would first like to see it started for them."

"What are the capabilities of the Cubans for self-government?" was asked.

The Admiral adopted a pessimistic tone in his reply: "They have some clever lawyers in Havana, and their military leaders are well known. The President, I think, would surely demand that they adopt a form of government similar to our own; a government entirely for the people and by the people. The Cubans have no idea of this form of government, and it will take a long time to teach them. It must be remembered that they know of no other form of government except that adopted by the Spanish. The mass of the people have absolutely no conception of voting or what self-government means, except as a vague and general proposition."

"What is your opinion on the possible annexation of the island?" was asked.

"I can see no difficulty in it, nor in my mind could there be any objection to it, except that at the beginning of the war the United States started out to do a certain thing with the promise or understanding that when that was done the Cubans should be allowed to govern themselves. They should be given a chance to do that, even if the island were annexed either as a territory, a colony, or in any other shape."

When asked how soon this Government might be in a position to withdraw its sovereignty from the island, Admiral Sampson said: "That is a question that is not easily answered. The island will be officially cleared of Spanish soldiers by the second week in January, but the feeling between the remaining Spaniards and Cubans still runs high. There is much suffering throughout the island from lack of food. The people want money to get back to their farms and to go with which to work. The country is more or less in a state of chaos. It will require the presence of American troops for at least fifteen months yet, and perhaps twice that time."

DISORDERS EXAGGERATED.

Discussing the recent disorders in Havana, Admiral Sampson said the troubles, the importance and extent of which had been somewhat magnified in the press dispatches, were due entirely to the hostility between the Cubans and Spaniards. "It will be impossible wholly to eliminate this feeling," he said, "for it is inborn. The only remedy that I can see is an efficient police force, well backed up by United States soldiers. Spanish soldiers have been policing Havana since the regular police force was shipped to Spain, some time ago, and although they are faithful to some extent in the performance of their duties, there is room for vast improvement. The Civil Governor, de Castro, I think is sincere in his desire to preserve order and do what is right, but he has a difficult situation to face. Gen. Greene and Mr. McCullagh, former Chief of Police of New York, will soon solve this problem, however, through the organization of a police force on American lines. By the time the last of the Spanish soldiers have left Havana there will be an efficient police force ready to take their places. The force will consist of 1,000 men, and these, with the assistance of the troops, should effectually maintain order."

When asked how he had been received by the residents of Havana, the Admiral smiled. "Well, they did not go into ecstacies over us," he said, "but the commission was treated with the utmost civility. There are no more polite people in the world than the Spaniards, judging entirely by their words, with which, however, their deeds do not always correspond. As a whole the duties of the commission were comparatively easy. We had to use some pretty plain talk to make them realize that the Spanish soldiers must retire by Jan. 1, but once she agreed, Spain has been making an honest effort to carry out the evacuation. She has been seriously handicapped for want of transports, but there are now not over 10,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuba, and these are being hurried away."

Speaking further on the trickery of Spain in discussing terms of evacuation, Admiral Sampson said that the American Commissioners had demanded a complete inventory of all the Government property in every province of Cuba. The Spanish Commissioners replied that the papers had been sent to the Peace Commission in Paris. The Americans demanded a copy, which was refused. This, he said, has led to no end of vexation through the secret sales of Spanish Government property throughout the island.

Referring again to the suffering of the Cuban inhabitants, Admiral Sampson said it was very great. The reconcentrados have lost their identity, having become scattered throughout the country. The great trouble is to get food into the interior. There is also much suffering in Havana.

When asked his views concerning our general policy of expansion, Admiral Sampson said: "I am in favor of holding on to all the territory we can get for the present, and if we find we cannot handle it, we can easily dispose of it, a condition, however, which I do not think will ever arise."

Admiral Sampson said that, although he had no report to make to the department at Washington, he would call upon Secretary Long next week. He said he could not state what his future duties would be.

THE BARK AUBURNDALE ASHORE

Sailors Are Rescued by the Life Saving Crew at Ship Bottom, N. J.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—The bark Auburndale, loaded with salt, from Buenos Ayres for New York, ran aground last evening near Barnegat, and the members of the crew were landed by the life-saving crew at Ship Bottom, near Harvey Cedars, this morning. The sea was running high, and the life crew was compelled to bring the sailors ashore in the breeches buoy.

The wrecking tug North America arrived from the Delaware Breakwater this morning and went alongside. She put a line to the bark, but could not pull her off. At noon work was commenced at lightering the ship, and her cargo of salt is being shoveled overboard. The wreckers think they will have to remove about half the cargo. The sea is running high, but not dangerously so.

GLOUCESTER GAS WORKS BURNED

The New Jersey Town Will Be in Darkness After To-night.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Dec. 23.—The city gas works were practically destroyed by fire this afternoon, and the city will be in darkness after to-morrow night. The loss is about $15,000. The fire started in the oil room.

Superintendent Henry Chew and two other employes were at work there when the light they were using appeared to set the gases in the room on fire, and in a moment the place was a mass of flames. Mr. Chew was badly burned about the face and hands before he could get out. The others had their hair scorched, but escaped serious burning.

From the oil room the fire spread to the other parts of the building, and before it was extinguished had ruined the machinery. The big holder was full but did not catch fire, and no explosion took place. The holder contained enough gas to supply the city for two nights, and had been filled to its capacity during the day. When this supply is exhausted there will be none to take its place until the machinery can be replaced.

ESTATE OF HIRAM SIBLEY.

Sibley Warehouse Co., Chicago, Conveys Property to Executors.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—An important transaction was completed to-day between the Sibley Warehouse and Storage Company and the executors of the estate of Hiram Sibley, late of Rochester, N. Y.

The Sibley estate was the owner of the bonds of the company of the par value of $ 000,000, upon which the interest charge was $46,500 per annum. The readjustment between the storage company and the bondholders involves a saving to the Sibley Warehouse and Storage Company of about $200,000 and a considerable reduction in its annual fixed charge.

The executors being advised by their counsel that it was expedient for them to take title to the property and hereafter reconvey it to the storage company at the reduced price, the property was conveyed yesterday to them for $1,075,000, the storage company taking back a lease under which it is to occupy and operate the warehouse pending the reconveyance by the executors to the company at the reduced price.

ROLLER POLO IN BROOKLYN.

Home Team Loses a Game to the Jersey City Players.

The Jersey City roller polo team defeated the Brooklyns by a score of 6 to 3 in a game in the American Polo League, played at the Maltby Academy, Brooklyn, last night. The work of the Brooklyns' goal tender was poor, as he left his position at times, making it easy for the visitors to drive the ball into the cage. A notable feature of the game was the third goal scored by O'Malley. He raised the ball through from his own position into the opponents' cage. The teams lined up as follows:

Brooklyn.	Positions.	Jersey City.
Coyle	First rush	Houghton
Perkins	Second rush	Hadley
Tierney	Center	O'Hara
Tobin	Half back	Furbush
Anderson	Goal	O'Malley

Referee—Arlie Latham.

Summary:

Team.	Ball Caged By.	Rush Won By.	Time.
Jersey City	Houghton	Coyle	5:00
Brooklyn	Coyle	Houghton	3:05
Jersey City	O'Malley	Coyle	1:25
Brooklyn		Coyle	Limit
Brooklyn	Tierney	Hadley	0:45
Jersey City	Hadley	Hadley	5:15
Jersey City	Hadley	Coyle	0:20
Jersey City	Hadley	Coyle	8:00
Brooklyn	Perkins	Houghton	0:20
		Perkins	Limit
Jersey City	Furbush	Hadley	9:10

Score—Jersey City, 6; Brooklyn, 3.

Jockey Club Stewards Meet.

A meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club was held at the office of the club yesterday. The Stewards present were August Belmont, J. H. Bradford, James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller. They decided to restore Charles R. Grannon and S. W. Street to all privileges of courses racing under the rules of The Jockey Club. The horse Kid Fox was declared eligible to race on Jockey Club courses. The applications for reinstatement lodged by Charles A. Reynolds, G. R. Tompkins, and Jockey Frank McGuirk were denied. The Treasurer was authorized to pay the burial expenses of Trainer Albert Cooper.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Purse. Six furlongs. Ballistar, 118 pounds, (H. Martin,) even, won; Tirade, 113, (Mackin,) 7 to 3 and 1 to 2, second; Roscbeau, 113, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Merops, Whaleback, and Dunpraise also ran.

SECOND RACE. — Maidens. Five furlongs. Esperando, 107 pounds, (Gray,) 5 to 1, won; Savoy, 107, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Scintilla, 107, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Peach Blossom, Silver Girl, My Dear, St. Kristine, Bland, Martello, Killzarth, Goethe, Sierra Blanco, De Los Reyos, and Lomo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdles. Mile and an eighth over five hurdles. Ockturuck, 129 pounds, (Cummings,) 12 to 1, won; Granger, 149, (Merin,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Major S., 137, (McAuliffee,) 3 to 1, third. Time—2:06½. Durward, Rossmore, P. F., Tortoni, and Viking also ran. Reddington was left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap. Seven furlongs. Paul Griggs, 110 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10, won; Topmast, 107, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Novia, 100, (L. Powell,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Moringa and San Venado also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Whitcomb, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, won; Hohenzollern, 110, (Ames,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Joe Ullman, 107, (H. Martin,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:16¾. Lady Britannic, Myth, St. Lee, and Outaway also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse. One mile. Olinthus, 113 pounds, (H. Shields,) 10 to 2, won; Ulm, 103, (J. Ward,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Boardman, 103, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Baby King and Mora Ives also ran.

TRULL WILL CASE DECISION.

More Than 200 Heirs, Some in This State, to Share His Fortune.

MERRIMAC, Mass., Dec. 23.—Judge Knowlton of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision in the contest over the will of John W. Trull, the millionaire liquor distiller. Judge Knowlton holds that the heirs at law of Mr. Trull, at the death of his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Eldridge, which occurred in 1895, are to be determined by the statute then in force respecting the descent of property, and not by the statute in force when Mr. Trull made his will, nor by the statute in force when he died.

The persons who will share the estate, in accordance with the decision of Judge Knowlton, number more than 200. They are scattered all over the United States, a number of them being in New York State.

HELD THE GROUND IN THE RAIN.

Mr. Thoms Sat on a Chair to Prevent Moving In of a House.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 23.—Frederick Thoms who claims to own a strip of land seventeen inches wide on Atlantic Avenue, held the ground yesterday by force. The strip in dispute lies between property owned by Thoms and some owned by the Kelly estate. The Kelly estate had possession of the land, a portion of a building being on it, and when the building was removed recently, Mr. Thoms at once built a fence to establish his title. The Kelly estate desired to move a new building on to the property and have it cover the seventeen inches.

Mr. Thoms came here from his home, in Egg Harbor City, and found the new building about to be moved in. He obtained a chair, and, placing it on the seventeen inches, sat down. Friends brought him a rubber cover and his meals, and he sat all days yesterday in the rain holding the ground. The house movers thought to outstay him, and took refuge in a saloon, waiting for him to move. They spent last night there, but Mr. Thoms spent the night on the chair. To-day Mr. Thome's lawyer relieved him by obtaining an injunction forbidding the Kelly estate from using the disputed strip until ownership has been established by legal process.

Omaha Jury Acquits W. F. Bechel.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 23.—The jury has returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of W. F. Bechel, ex-Auditor of the Pacific Express Company, charged with embezzlement.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MANHATTAN CONCRETE COMPANY.—Henry L. Fridenberg, assignee of the Manhattan Concrete Company of 156 Fifth Avenue, obtained an extension yesterday of fourteen days' time to prepare schedules and leave to file a provisional bond of $25,000 from Justice Daly of the Supreme Court. It was stated that the assets which will come into his hands will not exceed $25,000 if contract moneys liened shall prove to be lawfully owing to creditors. Many, if not all, of the contracts of the company have been liened.

SOL HEYMAN COMPANY.—Schedules of the Sol Heyman Company, dealer in furniture, carpets, household goods, and bicycles, at 993 and 995 Third Avenue, show total liabilities of $154,172; nominal assets, $44,812; actual assets, $24,327. The direct liabilities are $45,596, and contingent liabilities $108,666, of which $99,816 are on unpaid leases of the stores which the company occupies. The difference between the nominal and actual value of the assets is on account of depreciation in stock and outstanding accounts for goods sold on installments.

ELMER H. HAAS COMPANY.—The Elmer H. Haas Company, dealer in paper and twine at 25 East Fourteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Philip P. Cahn. The officers are Elmer H. Haas, Treasurer, and Edward Straus, President. Mr. Haas started the business three years ago, and incorporated it under New Jersey laws in December, 1897, with a capital stock of $5,000, which was increased to $20,000 in May last. Sol Levi, attorney for the assignee, said that the liabilities are $4,000, assets about $3,500, and the assignment was caused by dull business and poor collections.

Out of Town.

BACH BROTHERS.—Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court at Newark, N. J., yesterday appointed Charles E. S. Thorn receiver for Bach Brothers of Newark and directed him to take charge at once and carry on the business until Jan. 9, when the question of allowing a bankruptcy to be declared will be decided. The receivership was agreed upon by the creditors of the firm, so that the store would not be closed during the holidays. The Bach brothers are retained as Superintendents.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Catharine O'Brien, liquor dealer of 30 Prince Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $15,726 and no assets. The largest creditors are Jacob Ruppert, $6,400, secured by a chattel mortgage of $2,500, and the Emerald and Phoenix Brewing Company and T. C. Lyman & Co., $3,100, secured by a chattel mortgage for $2,332. She has been in business there for twenty-two years.

John Fox, formerly a liquor dealer filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $1,865 and no assets. There are only four creditors, brewers, for goods sold to him in 1887 to 1891, when he had a saloon in Harlem.

David J. Lees has been appointed receiver in bankruptcy for Adolph Friedman, dealer in auction dry goods at 8 East Fourteenth Street, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, by Judge Brown of the United States District Court, the bond being fixed at $10,000. Deputy Sheriff Maguire closed the store ten days ago. Blumenstiel & Hirsch said the receiver was appointed to preserve the stock of merchandise until a trustee can be elected at a creditors' meeting in the future. This is the first application of the kind under the new bankrupt law. The receiver will sell the stock at private sale or

...rs of George Jenkins, ...day at the office of George C. Holt, at ...bilities are $710,398 ... Some of the secured ... the unsecured creditors; the former cannot vote, according to the law, for trustee, and the latter cannot prove their claims, so no trustee was elected. Mr. Holt said he would probably appoint a trustee for the assets in a few days.

Creditors of Frederick W. Seybell, manufacturer of women's and children's hats at 149 Fifth Avenue, met yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Ernest Hall, at 64 William Street, and elected Henry W. Strauss trustee of the assets. Twelve claims were presented, aggregating $50,000. The schedules showed liabilities of $68,155 and assets of $66,428. It was stated that the United States Marshal had sold the stock of goods and realized $8,000.

A meeting of creditors of Joseph C. Godfrey, manufacturer of tissue paper, with offices at 100 William Street and mills at Raubsville, Penn., was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Nathaniel A. Prentiss, at 120 Broadway. Charles H. Stanton was elected trustee of the assets. Ninety claims, aggregating $60,000, were presented. The schedules showed liabilities of $112,486 and assets of $36,443.

ADDITIONAL BANKRUPTCY RULES

Until Further Notice Motions Will Be Heard on Tuesdays.

The following additional bankruptcy rules have been posted in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court:

Until further ordered bankruptcy motions will be heard on Tuesdays at 10:30 A. M., on four days' notice. A motion calendar will be made up by the Clerk from notes of issue to be filed the day previous.

In involuntary cases where an answer is interposed by the alleged bankrupt, the issues may be brought to trial on any Wednesday at 11 A. M. on eight days' prior notice of trial by either party. Demurrers may be brought to hearing on any Tuesday at 10:30 A. M., on four days' notice. A note of issue must be filed with the Clerk two days before the hearing or trial.

The referee before whom a case is pending is designated as the one to countersign all warrants and checks for the withdrawal of money from the depository under Rule 29 of the General Orders, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Judge.

Trouble Over a Bowery Show.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court has decided to appoint Donald Burns receiver of the assets of the firm of Roberts & Stuckart, who had a show of wild animals at 141 Bowery, in a suit brought by Charles G. Roberts against the other two partners in the firm, Donald Burns and Walter D. Stuckart, on account of a disagreement between them. The firm was formed on Oct. 17, Mr. Roberts paid $381 for fitting up the place, and Mr. Burns furnished the animals. Mr. Burns asked that he be appointed the receiver, as the assets consist of the animals which he contributed, valued at $2,000. Mr. Roberts was the Treasurer of the show, and he alleged that the other partners took control of the receipts, and on Dec. 12 Mr. Burns claimed to be sole owner.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 212 failures in the United States during the week, against 234 for the previous week, and 280, 327, and 316 on the corresponding weeks of 1897 to 1895. The Middle States had 59; New England, 38; Southern, 38; Western, 47; Northwestern, 13; Pacific, 12; Territories, 5. Canada had 34, against 32 for the preceding week.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERT, Jacob—C. P. Easton, as assignee	227
ALLAIRE, Henry C.—Equitable General Providing Company	64
BIERAL, Dudley L.—L. V. Bieral	44
BRADY, Matthew—J. Stahl et al.	86
BARNES, Oliver W.—A. Aschoff	1,040
BRENNAN, John F.—J. P. Flannery	62
BINDER, Mores, administrator—V. Scheuermann, costs	107
BUTTELL, John J., Philip Scheurer, and Nicholas Stadel—G. Von Buhren	303
COHNFELD, Charles—D. E. Austen, receiver	247
CONFORTI, Nicola—M. Lauzetta	119
CORDES, Hermann—H. Sonn and another	216
CALKINS, Dora and Hervey C.—F. D. Croft and another	176
CHUNDELAH, Louis, and Leo Thelmer—R. Cohn	45
CROSHER, Henry D.—J. M. Adams	153
DYER, George C.—J. Livingston	202
DIAMOND, Peter—L. Mayer	34
DARRAGH, John E. M.—E. Cullen	220
ELLISON, Luke H.—J. W. Kahn, (costs)	25
ENOS, Alanson T., and Eli D. Hofeller—Metropolitan Bank, (deficiency)	1,901
EMMERICH, Otto—Malcolm Brewing Company	629
FUREY, George—J. Palmer	232
FAGEN, John—G. Fuss	84
FRIEDLANDER, Isidore, and Henry Philips—I. Platt	50
FORMAN, Alexander A., and the Cycle Checking Lock Company—W. G. Scott	1,473
FINKELSTEIN, Paul, and Meyer Levinson—S. Jarmulowsky, (costs)	82
GREENBERG, Henry M.—Adam Happel	778
GARDNER, F. Jerome—Donald, Gordon & Co.	3,665
HOFFMAN, Joseph—D. Stevenson Brewing Company	434
HIRSH, Jacob—P. Gallagher	4,608
HUEISTEL, Edmund, and Alfred B

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,500,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
Daily market letter furnished on application.
Correspondence Solicited.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upward receive special attention.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin at the lowest rate of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburgh & Connellsville) Receivers' Certificates of Jan. 1, 1897.

Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Certificates will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., Baltimore City, on January 1, 1899, or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Certificates to the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co. for indorsement in accordance with the Order.

JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company Bonds of July 1, 1896.

Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Bonds will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., New York City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Bonds to the Mercantile Trust Co. for indorsement in accordance with the order.

JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

TO HOLDERS OF COMMON OR PREFERRED STOCK OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY AS REORGANIZED.

At a meeting of Stockholders, held at Columbus, Ohio, November 29th ultimo, a majority of all the stock resolved to ACCEPT ONE $100 SHARE OF THE NEW BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY PREFERRED STOCK AND $15 IN MONEY FOR TWO SHARES OF CENTRAL OHIO STOCK, common or preferred, and appointed the undersigned a Committee to negotiate such a settlement with the Managers named in the Reorganization Plan and Agreement of September 28, 1898. For the purposes of securing the effective co-operation of all Stockholders the Committee were instructed to invite deposits of stock with the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore City, Maryland, under a Stockholders' Agreement. Copies of the Stockholders' Agreement can be obtained on application to the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, depositary. Stockholders wishing to participate in the benefits of the agreement must deposit their stock with the Maryland Trust Company on or before DECEMBER 31, 1898, and will receive negotiable certificates of deposit therefor.

D. C. LIST,
WILLIAM A. FISHER,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
GEORGE C. JENKINS,
A. B. CRANE.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY (OF MARYLAND)

First Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1899, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105% with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

136	309	390	446	530	583
165	367	395	461	556	586
305	375	410	489	578	

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL,
2d Vice Prest.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

$100,000 6%
Thirty-Year Gold Bonds
to be issued on or before Feb'y 1, 1899, by the
STATE OF MONTANA.
Bids (not under 115) received January 3, 1899, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Particulars upon application to
RUFUS S. GREEN,
(American Surety Building,)
100 BROADWAY, FLOOR 11, ROOM 15.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday again reached a total of nearly 900,000 shares. It was another remarkable day, during which stocks were continuously active and price movements, in many instances, sensationally erratic. In view of the pending extended holiday the market was a most surprising one. Naturally there was much profit taking, both by the professional contingent and by outsiders. That selling was heavy, and was responsible for such losses as were shown at the close. But in the face of the holiday and of the holiday realizing, the general public went on buying stocks in its old confident way, showing no hesitation because of the pending period of suspended business.

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Closing prices showed many more gains than losses, and while recessions of consequence were few, many substantial advances were made. In many ways it was shown that commission-house clients were being advised to take profits, yet commission-house buying was again heavy and as aggressive as ever. The traders sold stocks steadily and several times made determined raids. They were successful only in forcing momentary recessions; floods of new buying orders soon obliterated all traces of what they had done.

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London was a bullish influence, arbitrage houses buying freely in the first hour. Short covering was also in evidence in many quarters before noon, although in the later hours bear traders seemed to have renewed their courage. The day was practically devoid of news developments, Wall Street gossip concerning itself chiefly with the many rumors, as yet unconfirmed, that are now filling all ears. Money remained easy, most of the day's call loans being made at 2¼ per cent. No one showed any apprehension as to the ability of the banks to cope with the heavy January demands nor with the Treasury's call for $8,000,000 Union Pacific purchase money. In some bear quarters there were professed fears of money market disturbances over the holidays, but the Street would have none of such talk.

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Those stocks with which the name of ex-Gov. Flower is identified were the leaders of the market. Enormous buying of the Federal Steel stocks put both to new high prices, although subsequent realizing sales were responsible for recessions. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, People's Gas, and Rock Island were other strong features of the Flower group. Sugar Trust, Tobacco Trust, Bay State Gas, Colorado Fuel, Leather preferred, Minneapolis and St. Louis common and second preferred, Hocking Coal, and Glucose common were other notably strong stocks.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $39,500 threes, coupon, at 106⅞@107¼; $16,000 do, registered, at 107⅛, $1,220 do, small, at 106⅝@107⅛; $60,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 123⅜; $5,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 129½; $20,000 twos, registered, at 99½, and $50,000 fives, registered, at 112⅝.

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In State bonds $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 82¾.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	1⅝	General Electric	1
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Glucose Sugar	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅞	Great North. pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	2	Long Island	⅞
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Minn. & St. Louis	3½
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	5½
Bay State Gas	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	1¼	Nat. Lead pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas	5	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Canadian Pac.	1	Northern Pac.	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	¾	Oreg. Short Line	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.,	¼	Pacific Mail	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	P., C. & St. L.	⅛
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	P., C. & St. L. pf.	2
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	¾	St. Jo. & G. Island	½
Col. H. Coal & Iron	2½	St. Paul & Duluth	1⅛
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	½	Standard Dist.	1
Consolidated Ice	½	Standard R. & T.	⅝
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	⅞	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Detroit Gas	1	U. S. Leather	⅝
Dul., So. S. & Atl. pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	½	U. S. Rubber	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. Co. pf.	½	Del. & Hud.	⅝
B. & O., all in. pd.	½	Erie 2d pf.	½
B. & O., w. i.	½	Federal Steel	¾
Chicago & Alton	½	L. E. & West.	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Quicksilver	½
C. & W. pf.	½	Quicksilver pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Col., H. V. & Toledo.	½	Southern Pacific	1⅛
Consol. Gas	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Dul. & Iron R. 1st	2	Or. S. L. inc. B.	1¼
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1¼	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
Or. S. L. inc. A.	1¼		

Bonds Declined.

Brook. R. T. 5s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1¼		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $175,681,407; balance, $8,237,641; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $711,163.

Money on call in London at 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 7-16@3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81⅛ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜ less 1-16 for long, 5.21¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94⅞ and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 122½; Reading, ⅝, to 97⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 19⅝. Declined—Illinois Central, ¾, to 117¼; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 38½; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 62⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 62½; New York Central, ⅛, to 126⅜, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 75½. Canadian Pacific sold at 80¾. Erie at 14½ and Northern Pacific preferred at 70. British consols advanced ⅛, to 110¼, for money, and were unchanged, at 110⅝, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 77½c, and exchange on London was 25f 26c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,831,972, against $1,952,846 last week and $1,889,516 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,874,152, against $1,780,820 last week and $1,588,595 in the same week of last year.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter, discussing the sterling exchange market:

"Contrary to what might have been expected, the firmness in exchange reported in our last Review of Dec. 16 continued during the better part of the present week until yesterday morning, when the advance movement culminated and short sterling lost about half of what it had gained during the preceding eight days.

"While the market was at its highest, short sterling stood at 484⅝@484⅞, receding to 484½ yesterday, but recovering to about 484⅝ to-day. Francs, owing to a decline in the sterling price in Paris to 25.26, continued to advance here, making a total gain of ⅛ @3-16 per cent. for the week. Reichsmarks, owing to a similar, though not as important, decline in sterling in Berlin, (to 20.42,) advanced about 1-16 per cent., but lost this advance again to-day.

"As the disproportion between merchandise imports and exports continues on about the same scale as during the last three months, the week's fluctuations must be attributed to the arbitrage movement in stocks and bonds between ours and the European Bourses, the firmness in exchange during the earlier part of the week indicating European selling of stocks, and the subsequent decline showing repurchasing of our securities by the Europeans.

"The fluctuations in short sterling (the standard by which the market is gauged) did not seem to affect the price of prime banks and bankers' sixty-day bills, owing to the investment demand which continues to absorb this class of exchange in preference to all others. The price of these is now, and has been all this week, 481¾@482, regardless of the fact that during the same time commercial sixty-day bills rose from 481¼ to 481⅝, and back again to 481⅜.

"The squeeze in money which always comes in the latter part of December of every year has not been felt so far, and may not come at all this year, which may be accounted for in the first place by the ever increasing abundance of money, and partly, perhaps, by some special efforts on the part of our moneyed institutions to prevent anything that might interfere with the present boom in stocks and bonds."

ST. PAUL'S ENORMOUS GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in December were made public last evening. They aggregated $780,826, and show the following as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1897	$175,708
Increase over 1896	190,298
Increase over 1895	127,009
Increase over 1894	286,557
Increase over 1893	198,726
Increase over 1892	25,269

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So far this month St. Paul's gross earnings show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$435,215
Increase over 1896	613,285
Increase over 1895	394,722
Increase over 1894	541,401
Increase over 1893	593,366
Increase over 1892	64,358

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of December to-day will cover seventy-two roads, and will show 1.58 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alb. Gt. Southern	$38,511	....	$5,607
Ann Arbor	24,972	425	....
Atlantic & Danville	14,474	637	....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	132,509	2,070	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	49,518	....	15,246
Bur., C. R. & N.	90,933	11,953	....
Canadian Pacific	566,000	21,000	....
Central of Georgia	127,113	....	7,557
Ches. & Ohio	244,018	....	17,821
Chi. & East Illinois	98,893	1,071	....
Chi. Great Western	106,069	7,628	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	61,732	3,539	....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	785,071	119,286	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	24,241	1,959	....
Chi. & West Mich.	33,201	....	521
Choc., Okla. & Gulf	30,755	6,738	....
Clve., Akron & Col.	16,911	....	1,132
C., C., C. & St. L.	265,669	....	28,780
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	26,261	....	11,332
Den. & Rio Grande	173,900	11,300	....
Det. G. R. & West	26,873	....	962
Evans. & Ind.	7,241	205	....
Evans. & Terre H.	24,540	943	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	54,791	....	3,912
Ft. Worth & Den. C.	29,146	....	7,273
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	13,738	....	3,959
Georgia	34,039	....	1,811
Georgia & Alabama	24,977	....	219
Grand Rapids & Ind.	37,404	....	1,893
Cin., H. & Ft. W.	7,975	116	....
Traverse City	676	....	134
M., G. R. & I.	2,074	374	....
Intern. & Gt. N.	96,223	....	891
Iowa Central	42,952	5,683	....
Kan. & Michigan	10,703	1,054	....
K. C., Ft. S. & M.	77,030	....	8,807
K. C., M. & B.	33,562	889	....
Kan. City & Omaha	4,199	....	1,641
Kan. C., P. & Gulf	66,000	6,234	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,689	3,846	....
Lake Erie & Western	60,501	....	8,697
Louis., E. & St. L.	29,860	1,604	....
Louis. & Nash.	441,240	....	20,390
Mexican Central	305,524	27,574	....
Mexican National	129,794	12,213	....
Minn. & St. Louis	48,418	6,907	....
M. St. P. & S.Ste. M.	77,769	....	410
Mo., Kan. & Texas	237,749	....	45,684
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	490,000	3,000	....
Central Branch	18,000	....	1,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	73,164	....	90
Norfolk & Western	258,325	2,018	....
Northern Pacific	474,141	73,144	....
Ohio River	17,326	....	633
Oregon R. & Nav.	108,407	....	16,092
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	17,705	933	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	14,688	....	5,104
Pittsburg & Western	48,841	....	2,604
Rio Grande Southern	9,198	....	530
Rio Grande Western	35,650	....	5,850
St. J. & Gd. Island	21,209	....	2,194
St. Louis & San Fran	138,950	7,502	....
St. Louis Southw.	122,989	....	3,762
Sher., Shreve. & So.	9,604	553	....
Southern Railway	521,621	37,090	....
Texas & Pacific	206,230	....	16,686
Tol. & Ohio Central	34,282	....	5,694
Tol., Peo., & West.	17,852	....	4,346
Tol., St. L. & K. C.	42,918	59	....
Wabash	264,941	14,528	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie	27,622	....	7,026
Wisconsin Central	88,204	....	4,691
Total (72 roads)	$7,933,672	$394,185	$270,861
Net inc. (1.58 p. c.)	....	123,324	....

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Year's output of flour by Minneapolis mills beyond all records.

Increase of one-half of 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent. in the semi-annual dividend in Consolidated Railway of Baltimore stock.

Record breaking activity on the Boston and Chicago Exchanges.

Increase of $73,144 in Northern Pacific's gross earnings for the second week in December, making an increase of $1,264,852 since July 1.

Decrease of $120,874 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with last week and decrease of $37,544 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Granting of preliminary injunction restraining the Buffalo City Gas Company from purchasing the People's Gaslight Company of Buffalo.

Incorporation of the Kansas Southwestern Railway with a capital of $8,000,000.

Decrease of $28,780 in "Big Four's" gross earnings for the second week in December.

Government call for Union Pacific purchase money now deposited with the banks in ten weekly installments of 10 per cent. each, beginning Dec. 28.

Chicago & Alton and Wabash again members of the Western Passenger Association.

No business on the Stock Exchange until Tuesday.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"It is a year beyond parallel, and goes to its close with the biggest volume of business ever seen. Enormous transactions at the Stock Exchange make some difference, and heavy railroad earnings, but when all the transporting and speculative interests are eliminated there is still a much larger business than in any other month of any year. Last year the exports were in volume greater than in any previous month in the history of the country, but this year the three weeks' report shows an increase of 25 per cent. against 9 per cent. in imports, which would indicate much more than $70,000,000 excess of exports this month. The payments through Clearing Houses have been for the week 26.5 per cent. greater than last year, and 12.4 per cent. greater than in 1892, and for the month 17.8 per cent. larger than in 1892. Until now no greater volume of business has ever been done in the history of this country than in the closing month of this year.

"Shipments of wheat have been 4,285,704 bushels, flour included, at Atlantic ports, against 3,698,321 last year, although Western receipts for three weeks have been 25,088,581 bushels, against 10,309,929 last year, a fact which the believers in a small crop may well consider. From Pacific ports the shipments have been for the week 1,316,019 bushels, against 956,000 last year. Considering the enormous exports from July 1 to date, exceeding last year's, one can only wonder that the outgo this year has been so large, and the price has risen during the week 1¼ cents. Corn exports also have been 3,824,836 bushels, against 4,540,613 last year, and for the month thus far 11,012,133, against 10,987,407 last year. The price has advanced about 2⅜ cents, but the continued foreign demand is astonishing.

"If the cotton manufacture takes a leading place this year it is not merely because raw cotton is an eighth lower than a year ago, nor because prospects for buyers are thought good. The manufacture has been much expanded by increased demand, so that prices of nearly all the goods quoted in our report have advanced more or less, and there is a feeling that with unreasonable accumulation of print cloths out of the way, there is a brighter prospect for all goods. Sales of wool have been large, 27,366,100 pounds, against 23,115,200 pounds last year, and 21,580,200 pounds in the same weeks of 1892, with small as well as large manufacturers buying very freely, which indicates a general improvement in the demand for goods, although not enough as yet to lift prices. The shipments of boots and shoes from the East have been smaller than in December of last year to date, and yet larger than in any other year, exceeding those of 1892 by 14,600 cases. While the receipt of orders for the future has still been limited by the desire of jobbers to wait until the question of prices has been more definitely settled, transactions for immediate delivery continue remarkably heavy.

"The story of iron is like a dream. With 25,000 tons Bessemer pig sold at Pittsburg for $10.60, and Gray Forge at $9.40, and Chicago sales limited only by the capacity of the works, and Eastern sales so numerous and so large as to raise the price 25 cents, there is a demand for finished products which includes at Philadelphia 4,000 tons of plates for export to South America, 3,000 tons at Chicago, where works are crowded; 180,000 tons steel rails by the Maryland Steel Company for Asiatic Russia, 35,000 tons for Australia against British bids at Pittsburg, and about 10,000 tons domestic at the East, 6,600 tons structural work at Chicago and Pittsburg, and 8,000 tons for car builders at Chicago, all the works there being crowded, with heavy buying of sheets and wire rods, and sharp competition at the South in cotton ties, a pending contract for 20,000 tons cast pipe for Yokohama, and sales of smaller quantities in each class too numerous to mention. Prices of iron and steel products have not materially changed, although the tone is everywhere stronger, and for wire nails quotations have been advanced to 1.30 at Pittsburg. But this country is beating the world in this industry.

"All this business is done with full belief that the next year's demand will be greater than ever before, and it is creditable, especially in the iron and steel business, that so little advance in prices of finished products has been made. The range of prices is nearly 20 per cent. lower than in 1892, indicating an astonishing increase in the quantity of products exchanged. Now Europe will be able to pay more than $75,000,000 due on merchandise account for the month of December, besides the enormous balances due for November and previous months, is a question which the country can afford to consider at its leisure and with comfort."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Current business conditions furnish some sharp contrasts to those usually looked for or reported at this season of the year. It is, of course, reasonable to look for exceptional activity in holiday and retail trade generally at this date, and in this respect the most sanguine expectations appear to have been realized. Probably never before at this date, however, was the course of general business so animated as it is at present. Speculative activity is no longer confined to the stock market, but has widened to include wheat and corn among the cereals and copper among the metals, while the rush of business in iron and steel seems little, if any, abated, and some lines, notably cotton goods and raw wool, are displaying an activity and strength which would have been welcomed at any time for a year past. Prices of securities and of staples alike furnish examples of aggressive strength, which are so numerous as to deserve special mention.

"Bank clearings in the United States for the week aggregate $1,673,000,000, a decrease of less than 1 per cent. from last week and a gain of 25 per cent. over this week a year ago, of 53 per cent. over 1896, of 45 per cent. over 1895, very nearly twice as large as in 1894 and 1893, and 10 per cent. larger than in this week of 1892, which up to this year was the heaviest week on record.

"Business failures for the week number 212, against 234 last week, 280 in this week a year ago, 327 in 1896, and 316 in 1895.

"Industrial activity is reflected in the reports from leading Western markets. Chicago reports unabated activity in iron and steel, with pig iron and steel bars advanced in price, and orders for 10,000 tons of material refused because delivery was required in the next three months. Holiday trade is the largest ever reported at that city. Mining machinery men are rushed with orders, hardware is in active demand, cooperage stock is advancing, and exchange memberships have advanced heavily in thirty days. St. Louis, Kansas City, and, in fact, all leading Western points report holiday and retail trade generally as the best for years, while wholesale trade is rather quieter, as usual in the stocktaking period.

"On the Pacific Coast rains have helped the crop outlook in California, and reports as to retail trade are very favorable. Portland reports export business as taxing seaboard facilities to handle it. Spokane reports 50 per cent. of the wheat crop of Eastern Washington and Idaho as still unsold. Reports as to retail trade at the South continue good, but the volume of such trade at Little Rock is reported not up to expectations. Southern iron centres are full of business, while New Orleans reports a better demand for cotton, with a prospect of increased speculative activity after the holidays; Southern cotton goods ¼ cent up, lumber mills running full time, and ocean tonnage insufficient for the quantity of freight offering.

"At the East, Boston reports sustained moderate activity in wool, with about one-third of the sales Australian, and prices of this class of wools firm, though below importing prices. Lumber is in good sale at that city and at Philadelphia, where export demand is a feature. Iron and steel are also more active here and at Pittsburg, where the current week's sales are the largest of the month, and prices are very firm. A better tone is noted at Providence, chiefly because of the strength of cotton goods. Jewelry manufacturers have had a very busy season. Lumber is higher at New York, except in yellow pine, where competition is keen, and speculative building is more active.

"Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,515,231 bushels, against 6,240,839 bushels last week, revised to include Portland, Me., 4,757,550 bushels in the corresponding week of 1897; 2,111,702 bushels in 1896, 3,457,991 bushels in 1895, and 1,814,054 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year the exports of wheat aggregate 115,236,084 bushels, against 123,566,647 bushels last year. Corn exports for the week aggregate 4,103,673 bushels, against 3,251,936 bushels last week, 4,879,011 bushels in this week a year ago, 2,468,160 bushels in 1896, 1,839,286 bushels in 1895, and 649,877 bushels in 1894. Since July 1 this year corn exports aggregate 77,289,894 bushels, against 76,260,454 during the same period a year ago."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	239	240
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con.	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 5s	111	112
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus, (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	380
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s. (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	108
New Orleans Traction common	2	4
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	111½	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
United Traction, Providence	79	80
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98
Ferry Securities.		
Hoboken Ferry, new stock	54	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	91¾	92
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¾	95½
Brooklyn Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry	46	46½
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85¼	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex int.	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	70
Illuminating Gas.		
Amsterdam common	33¾	34
Amsterdam pf.	68½	68¾
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	102¼	103¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	48	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	19¾	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Western Gas	95	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	106
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate common	43	44½
American Tin Plate pf.	102	102¼
American Typefounders	47	50
Barney & Smith car stock	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco	40	40¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	80½	81
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	26	31
Knickerbocker Ice common	50½	51
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	76	79
Lorillard Company, new, div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	21	25
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	29¾	30½
Otis Elevator pf.	80¾	81½
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	429	430
Trenton Potteries	9	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	52	58
Union Typewriter	18	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	175	176
Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 23, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	35	Adams Express	108¼	109	108¼	109	...
32	33	3,900	Am. Malting Co.	31¼	32⅝	31½	32¼	+1⅝
84½	85	1,050	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84½	85	84	84½	− ⅛
33½	33½	520	American Cotton Oil	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33½	− ⅛
87⅞	89	75	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	87¼	87¾	87¼	87¾	...
144	146	10	American Express	146	146	146	146	...
13⅞	14	8,250	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	14¼	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
37½	38	918	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37¾	37¾	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
126	126⅛	84,480	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125	126⅝	123½	126⅛	+1¼
...	...	45	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112⅜	112⅜	112	112	...
...	...	22	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	...
142¾	142½	14,980	American Tobacco	140¼	143¼	140½	142⅞	+1½
131	132	255	Am. Tobacco pf	130	130	130	130	...
41⅛	42¼	6,100	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	39¾	42	39	41¼	+1⅞
99½	100	2,875	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	98½	100	98¼	100	+2
37	38	55	Ann Arbor pf	36¾	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	...
18¾	19	3,990	At., T. & S. F.	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	50⅞	17,231	At., T. & S. F. pf.	50¾	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞	+ ⅛
69	69½	2,331	B. & O., all in. pd.	68⅝	69⅜	68¼	69⅜	− ⅛
54⅜	55	4,585	B. & O., when iss.	55	55⅜	54⅝	55	− ⅛
78⅜	78½	1,440	B. & O. pf., when iss.	78¼	78½	78	78¼	− ⅛
9⅜	9⅝	1,220	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9⅜	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	8	90,825	Bay State Gas	6⅝	8¼	6⅝	7⅞	+1⅛
74	74¼	28,340	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	73⅛	74¾	73⅝	74	+1¼
138	139½	1,170	Brooklyn Union Gas.	134½	140	134½	138¾	+5
11¾	12	200	Brunswick City	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
56	56¾	980	Canada Southern	56¼	56½	56⅛	56¼	− ¼
84½	85¼	300	Canadian Pacific	85¼	85¼	84⅝	84⅝	+1
42¼	42⅝	6,350	Central Pacific	42¼	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	− ⅜
25⅛	25¼	1,320	Chesapeake & Ohio	25	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅛
168¾	170	382	Chicago & Alton	170	170	169½	169½	− ⅛
122⅝	122¾	2,075	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122½	122⅞	122¼	122¾	+ ¼
58	58½	200	Chicago & East. Ill.	58	58	58	58	...
15⅞	16	14,120	Chi. Gr. Western	15⅞	16¼	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
81	83	310	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	82⅜	83½	82⅜	83½	+ ½
52⅜	53½	1,910	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	53⅜	54	52⅞	53⅜	...
30½	31¼	1,830	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅜	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+ ⅞
8½	9	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
118	118¼	14,590	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118	118¼	117⅞	118¼	+ ⅛
165	165¼	178	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	+ ⅛
141⅜	142	558	Chicago & Northw.	142¼	142¼	141½	141⅝	+ ⅛
111¾	111¼	14,420	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	111½	112	111¼	111¾	+ ⅛
87⅛	87⅜	700	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	− ⅛
43¼	43⅜	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	44	43⅜	43⅜	− ⅝
43½	44½	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44	44	44	44	− ⅝
7	7⅜	100	Col. So., when iss.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
50¾	50½	2,620	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	49¾	50½	49¾	50½	+ ⅛
19	19½	725	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	19½	19½	19	19	− ⅛
31¼	31¾	8,315	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	31	32¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅝
8½	9	800	Chicago Midland	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	...
20	20½	10	Colorado Midland pf.	21	21	21	21	...
8	8⅜	8,025	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	6⅞	9	6⅞	8¼	+2½
3½	4	600	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4	4	3½	3¾	− ⅛
15½	17	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
194½	195	1,690	Consolidated Gas	194¾	195½	193½	194¾	+ ¾
91	92	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	91	91	91	91	+ ½
104	104¾	605	Delaware & Hudson.	104½	104⅝	104½	104¼	− ⅜
20	20¼	2,380	Denver & Rio Grande.	20½	20⅞	20¼	20¼	...
68⅞	69	7,002	Denver & R. G. pf.	69¼	69¼	68¾	68¾	− ⅛
18⅝	19½	2,495	D., M. & Ft. Dodge.	18¼	19½	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅞
62	63	400	Detroit Gas	62	63	62	63	+1
3	4	40	Dul., S. S. & At.	3½	3½	3½	3½	...
8	8½	183	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
191	192	308	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	192	192	192	192	− ⅝
14⅜	14½	210	Erie	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	1,530	Erie 1st pf	37½	38	37½	38	+ ½
18⅜	19¼	100	Erie 2d pf	19	19	19	19	− ½
39¼	39¾	127	Evans. & T. H.	39¾	39¾	39½	39¾	...
70	71	354	Evans. & T. H. pf.	70	70¾	70	70¾	+ ⅛
...	...	400	r t. W. & D. C.	25	25	25	25	...
16	20	10	Ft. W. & R. G.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅝	138,643	Federal Steel	45½	49⅝	46¼	47¼	− ⅜
82⅝	82¾	54,176	Federal Steel pf.	82½	84⅝	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅝
93⅜	94	1,670	General Electric	94	94	93⅝	94	+1
139½	140	400	Great Northern pf.	139½	139½	139	139½	+1
70⅝	70¾	14,966	Glucose Sugar Ref.	69½	71⅜	69½	70⅝	+1⅝
109	111	650	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	109	109	109	109	...
114½	114¾	1,617	Illinois Central	114½	114½	114	114¼	− ¼
61	61¼	4,950	International Paper	61½	61¾	61	61¼	...
90½	91	300	Inter. Paper pf.	91	91	90½	91	...
11⅜	11¼	3,213	Iowa Central	11	11⅜	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
41	41½	1,058	Iowa Central pf.	41	41½	41	41½	+ ¼
6¼	6½	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
15⅜	15⅞	2,375	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	15½	15¾	15	15¾	+ ⅛
95	96	25	Laclede Gas pf.	94	94	94	94	...
20½	21	1,913	Lake Erie & West.	21½	21½	20	21	− ½
73½	74	3,085	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74¾	74¾	73½	74	...
49	50	200	Long Island	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅞
64	64⅝	15,155	Louisville & Nashville.	63⅞	64⅝	63⅝	64	+ ⅝
97½	97¾	12,153	Manhattan Con	97¾	99⅛	97¼	97¾	+ ⅛
191¾	192	1,895	Metropolitan St. Ry.	191¾	192	191¾	191¾	− ¼
37¼	37¾	15,340	Minn. & St. Louis.	34½	37¾	34¼	37¼	+ ⅜
99½	100	35	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	...
74	75	2,595	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	75	69½	75	+5¼
13	13½	410	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	37½	3,570	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	38	38	37	37⅝	− ⅛
44⅞	45½	33,255	Missouri Pacific	45	46	44½	45	...
31¼	32	300	Mobile & Ohio	31½	31¼	31½	31½	+ ½
52	52½	1,782	National Biscuit Co.	52½	52¾	51½	52	− ⅛
104½	106	127	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	104⅜	105¾	104⅜	105¾	...
38	38¼	2,466	National Lead Co.	33	38⅜	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
114	114½	140	National Lead Co. pf.	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½	+ ⅛
9	10	25	National Linseed Oil.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...
93½	94	40	New Jersey Central.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	+ ⅛
98¼	100	1,000	New York Air Brake.	100	100½	97½	98¼	−2
122⅞	123	1,370	New York Central.	122⅞	123	122¾	123	− ⅛
199	200	15	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	200	200	...
17⅝	17¾	1,800	Norfolk & Western.	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
60⅜	61	2,150	Norfolk & West. pf.	60¼	61⅜	60¼	60⅜	+ ⅛
7¼	7½	1,550	North American	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜	42½	17,947	Northern Pacific	42	42⅜	42	42½	+ ⅛
76⅜	76½	2,668	Northern Pacific pf.	76¾	76⅞	76¼	76½	− ⅛
6	50	50	Ontario Mining	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...
17⅜	17⅝	450	Ontario & Western.	17½	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
50	53	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	51	51	51	51	...
42	42⅜	500	Oregon Short Line.	42	42½	42	42½	+1
44¼	44⅝	12,630	Pacific Mail	44	44⅝	43¾	44¼	+2
44	46	180	Pacific Coast	44	44	44	44	...
1⅝	1⅞	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
121¾	122	1,864	Pennsylvania R. R.	121¾	122	121¾	121¾	+ ⅛
109¼	109¼	6,890	People's Gas Chicago.	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ⅛
59½	59⅝	2,050	P., C., C. & St. L.	59⅜	59½	58⅞	59⅜	+ ⅛
81½	82	620	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	83	82	82	+2
12	12½	10	Pitts. & Western pf.	12	12	12	12	...
149	150	29	Pull. Palace Car Co.	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	...
2½	3	200	Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
6¾	10	700	Quicksilver pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ⅛
19	19¼	120	Reading	19¼	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
47	47⅜	2,190	Reading 1st pf.	47¼	47¼	47	47	+ ⅛
22¼	22¼	300	Reading 2d pf.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	− ¼
128	...	18	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	...
5	6	200	St. J. & G. I.	6	6	6	6	+ ½
14½	15½	10	St J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
8¼	8½	120	St. L. & San Fran.	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	...
66¼	67	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66½	66½	66½	66½	...
33¼	33¾	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33	33¼	33	33¼	...
7⅞	7⅝	1,780	St. Louis Southw.	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅛	− ⅛
17⅝	17½	8,658	St. Louis Southw. pf.	18	18	17⅝	17½	− ⅛
31¾	32	525	St. Paul & Duluth.	31¼	33	31½	33	+1½
172	175	406	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	173	173	173	173	...
91¼	91½	410	St. Paul & Omaha.	90¾	91	90¾	91	−1
32½	33	7,550	Southern Pacific	33	33⅜	32¼	32⅝	−1⅛
10½	10⅝	2,330	Southern Railway	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
41⅝	41⅞	4,868	Southern Railway pf.	41½	42	41½	41⅝	− ¼
21	21½	600	Standard Distilling	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	...
72½	74	150	Standard Distilling pf.	73	73	73	73	+1
8¼	8⅜	1,850	Standard R. & T.	8½	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅝
37⅝	37¾	22,285	Tenn Coal & Iron.	38	38¼	37⅜	37⅝	...
19	19½	22,492	Texas Pacific	19	19⅜	19	19	+ ⅛
11½	11¾	1,800	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12	12	10¼	11	+1
167	169	178	Third Avenue	167	167	166½	167	...
43¼	43½	16,490	Union Pacific	43¾	43⅞	42¾	43½	− ⅝
73¼	73⅝	11,175	Union Pacific pf.	73½	73⅝	73	73½	− ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	458	U. P., D. & G. 2d in. pd	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅝
7½	7⅝	22,620	United States Leather.	7	8	7	7⅝	+ ⅝
71¼	71⅝	35,608	U. S. Leather pf.	70½	71¾	70½	71⅝	+1½
45	45¼	4,595	United States Rubber.	43	45⅝	45	45	+ ⅝
110¼	111	250	U. S. Rubber pf.	111	111	110½	110¼	− ½
8¼	8⅜	200	Wabash	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	...
23	23½	5,335	Wabash pf	22	23⅝	23	23¼	− ⅜
92⅜	92⅞	810	Western Union Tel.	93	93	92¾	92½	...
5⅞	6	3,510	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	28	200	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.	27¾	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛

Sales.....|867,459|

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	As'd.		Bid.	As'd.		Bid.	As'd.
2s, r., 1891	99⅜	99⅝	C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	National Starch	5	6½
3s, r., 1918	107	107½	Con. K. C., S. &			Nat. St. 1st pf	56	76
3s, c., 1918	107	107½	R. Co	99	103½	Nat. St. 2d pf	15	30
3s, 1918, small	106¾	106¾	Consol. Coal	50	..	New Cent. Coal	38	41
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼	Consol. Ice	44¾	45½	N. Y., C. & St. L	14	14¾
4s, c., 1907	113¼	114	Del., L. & W	150	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, r., 1925	125⅜	125⅞	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	1st pf	70	75
4s, c., 1925	125¾	126¼	Eighth Avenue	375	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113⅝	Flint & P. M	17	18	2d pf	35	37
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113⅜	Flint & P. M. pf.	42	44	Norfolk So	65	..
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅜	..	Green Bay & W	35	..	Ore. R. & N. pf	72	75
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102½	..	H. B. Clafin	93	..	Pac. Coast 1st pf	81½	84
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Hawaiian Sugar	58	60	Pac. Coast 2d pf	62	65
			Homestake	57	..	Penn. Coal	345	..
Alb. & Sus	200	..	Ill. Cent. l. l.	100	..	Peo. & Eastern	4	5
American Coal	120	140	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	P., Ft. W. & C	175	..
Ann Arbor	13½	14½	Keokuk & D. M.	5	16	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Beech Creek, ex d.	100	102	K. & D. M. pf.	15	18	Rens. & Saratoga	184	..
Boston A. L. pf.	100⅞	..	*Rio Grande W.	27	32	Rio Grande W. pf	64	66½
Buff., R. & P.	31½	34	King & Pem	2	4	Rio G. W. pf.	64	66½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	73¾	74½	Laclede Gas	52	58	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Bur. C. R. & N.	90	..	Lake Shore	201¼	207½	1st pf	51	52½
Chi. & Alton pf	180	..	Mah. Coal R.	145	..	St. P. & Dul. pf	97¼	100
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	110¼	111	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. P. & O. pf	168	175
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32	35	Manhattan Beach	3	5	Sixth Avenue	200	..
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	95	97	Md. Coal pf	48	55	Tenn. C. & I. pf	106	107
Clev., Lor. & W.	14¾	15½	Mexican Central	5¼	6½	Twin City R. T	36¼	38
Cleve. & Pitts	172	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	⅞	1⅛	U. S. Express	51	54
Col. C. & I. Dev.	..	1	Mich. Central	111	115	Wells-F. Express	129	135
			Morris & Essex	175	179			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
70	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13½	14	13½	14
2,970	Am. Sugar Refs.	124⅞	126¾	122½	126⅜
100	Am. Tobacco	141¾	144	141¾	143
100	A., T. & S. F.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
940	A., T. & S.F. pf.	50⅝	50¾	50¾	50¾
10,510	Bay State Gas.	6¾	8	6¾	7⅞
4,140	Brook. R. T.	73¾	74¾	73¾	73⅞
3,940	C., Bur. & Q.	122⅝	123	122⅝	122⅞
3,170	C., M. & St. P.	117⅞	118¾	117⅞	118¼
2,650	C., R. I. & Pac.	111⅞	112¼	111¼	111¾
10	Central Pacific	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
40	Chi. Gt. West	16	16¼	16	16¼
9,810	Federal Steel	45⅝	49⅝	46¼	47
4,570	Federal Steel pf.	82¾	84⅝	82½	82⅝
40	General Electric.	93½	93¾	93¾	93¾
7,580	Louis. & Nash.	63⅞	64½	63⅜	64
3,830	Manhattan	97⅝	99⅛	97¼	98⅝
7,280	Mo. Pacific	45	46	44¾	44⅞
10	N. Y. Central	122½	122½	122½	122½
2,330	Nor. Pacific	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42¼
110	Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅞	77	76¾	76¾
440	Pacific Mail	44	44⅜	44	44
940	People's Gas	109½	109⅝	108¾	109
110	Southern Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
20	Southern pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½
1,350	Tenn. C. & I.	38¼	38⅝	37½	37½
820	Texas Pacific	19¼	19½	19⅛	19¼
350	Union Pacific	43¾	43¾	43	43
1,640	Union Pac. pf.	73⅝	73⅝	72¾	73¼
50	U. S. Rubber	45⅝	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
50	U. S. Leather	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,460	U. S. Leather pf.	70¾	71⅞	70¾	71½
110	Wabash pf	23	23⅝	23	23⅜
20	West. Union	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾

$2,790

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$25,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
55,000	Texas Pac. 2d	50	50	49⅝	49⅝

$80,000

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week Dec.	$265,668	$294,448	$255,771
From July 1	6,967,718	6,684,717	5,724,756
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	954
2d week Dec.	$77,080	$85,537	$81,382
From July 1	4,522,554	4,575,777	4,210,794
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
2d week Dec.	$33,562	$32,672	$28,899
From Jan. 1	1,374,809	1,115,673	1,124,016
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,513	4,380	4,380
2d week Dec.	$474,131	$400,987	$344,472
From July 1	14,389,182	13,104,310	10,114,202

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Official Stock Exchange quotations:

America	375	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	170	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	177
Central National	160	Mercantile	170
Chatham	280	Merchants'	150
Citizens'	135	Merchants' Ex.	110
Commerce	210	National Union	245
Continental	128	New York	225
Corn Exchange	275	N. Y. County	1400
Fourth National	165	Nat. Bank of N. A.	140
Gallatin National	300	Park	350
Garfield National	1050	Phenix	90
German-American	113	Republic	150
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	182
Hanover	500	Second National	450
Im. & Traders'	470	Seventh National	135
Irving	150	State of N. Y.	108
Leather Manuf'rs'	170		

There was a sale of 42 shares of First National of Staten Island at 14.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Trading was inactive until late in the day, when quite a demand sprang up for certain stocks. The character of the buying looked very much as though it came from the shorts, for houses prominently identified with inside interests in such issues as United Gas and Union Traction were sellers of these stocks, and it was in them the late activity and strength centred. Union Traction moved up a point, to 31¾, and United Gas a point, to 126⅛. Cambria Steel rights were an early feature, moving up from 12⅜ to 13. Heavy realizing induced a reaction to 12, but 12⅜ ruled in the closing sales. Pennsylvania Manufacturing was steadily absorbed at 24 @24¼. A generally firm tone was apparent in the remainder of the market, and the close was in good shape.

Closing bid and asked prices:

L. Valley	21¼	21½	U. Tr., 17½ pd.
N. Pac. com.	42¾	42½	Elec. Stor.
N. Pac. pf.	76½	76¾	E. Stor. pf.
Penn	60¾	61	W. Light
Reading t. c.	9½	9⅝	U. Gas Imp.
Read. 1st pf.	23½	23⅝	N. J. Trac.
St. Paul	118	118¼	Marsden
W. N. Y. & P.	3½	3¾	Choctaw
Met. Ry	191½	192	Choctaw pf.
Phila. Trac.	94½	94¾	P. Mfg. 5 pd.
Balt. Cons.	32	32¼	C. T., P. pf.

U. Tr., 17½ pd.	31¾	31½	
Elec. Stor.	57½	57¾	
E. Stor. pf.	64½	65½	
W. Light	38	39	
U. Gas Imp.	126	126½	
N. J. Trac.	56½	57	
Marsden	6¾	6½	
Choctaw	27¾	38	
Choctaw pf.	43½	43¾	
P. Mfg. 5 pd.	24½	24¼	
C. T., P. pf.	59¾	60	

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Rufus S. Green announces that he offers to investors and will receive bids (not under 115) until Jan. 3 next for $100,000 6 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds of the State of Montana, which will be issued on or before Feb. 1.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. announce that they have purchased $4,000,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western terminal 4 per cent. bonds from the company. The authorized issue is $5,000,000, $1,000,000 of which is already in the hands of the public.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Bank of America, Eleventh Ward Bank, German-American Bank, Twenty-third Ward Bank, Fourteenth Street Bank, Nassau Bank, Hamilton Bank, Union Square Bank, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Oriental Bank, and Plaza Bank.

Financial Continued on Page 12.

FINANCIAL.

January Investments.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

		Maturities.
$500,000	U. S. Gov. 2s, 3s, 4s, & 5s	1904-1925
$250,000	District of Columbia 3-65s	1924
$250,000	State of Massachusetts 3s	1930

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

$245,000	City of New York (Boro. of Manhattan old issues) Tax Exempt 3½s	1922
$100,000	City of Brooklyn, N. Y., (Tax Exempt) 3½s	1924
$32,500	City of Yonkers, N. Y., 3½s and 7s	1906 to 1981
$185,000	City of Newark, N. J., Water 4s	1922
$150,000	City of Orange, N. J., 5s	1927-1932

RAILROAD BONDS.

$100,000	Illinois Central, St, Louis & Louisville Div. 3½s	1951
$118,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. Underlying First Mtg. 5s & 6s	1910 to 1921
$500,000	Gt. Nor. R'way Underlying 1st Mtg. 4s, 5s, & 6s	1937 to 1948
$250,000	Baltimore and Ohio 4s (when issued)	1948
$120,000	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Man. 4½s	1933
$100,000	Chic., Burlington & Quincy 4s	1919-1927
$160,000	New York Central 3½s	1997
$125,000	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	1922
$70,000	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4s	1988
$40,000	Long Island Railroad 4s	1932
$40,000	Boston & Lowell 4s,	1918
$28,000	Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 6s	1921
$100,000	New York and Queens Light and Power Co. 5s	1929

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS,
31 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to it of shares of its Preferred Stock, at a price not exceeding the par value thereof, the Company having now on hand $690,776.40 restored and repaid to the "Land and Stumpage Account" applicable to the purchase of

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 11.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—Copper shares generally eased in price to-day. There were no more sensational advances, although some specialties gained well. Old Dominion rose 3¼, to 35⅝, reacting to 34½; Calumet and Hecla was up 10, at 630, and Isle Royal gained ½, to 33. Arcadian fell off 1½, to 60½, while a gain of 1, to 79½, in Osceola was followed by a recession to 78. Franklin lost 1¼, to 20¼. These changes are slight in comparison with the advances heretofore recorded. Other copper stocks held quite steady, new buying just about offsetting liquidation sales. Butte was neglected and Montana was quiet. Winona was up ¾, to 15. Bay State Gas was the main feature, rising 15-16, to 4 1-16, and closing at 4. Incomes were up 3, at 70. A heavy business was done in Federal Steel shares.

Call loans, 2@3 per cent.; time money, 3@4 per cent.; commercial paper, 3½@5½ per cent. At the Clearing House, balances between banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	246	248	Maine Cent.	140	..
Bos. & Low.	226	..	Old Colony	193	..
Bos. & Me.	171	172	Oreg. S. L.	41⅛	42½
Bos. & Prov.	283	..	West End	89¾	90
C. J. & S. Y.	135	..	Wis. Cent.	1¼	..
Fitchburg pf.	107½	108			

Mining Companies.

Aetna. Q.	3½	..	Napa. Q.	6⅝	..
Allouez	6⅝	6½	Osceola	76½	77½
Arnold	9¼	9⅝	Pioneer, gold	5½	5¾
Atlantic	31	32	Quincy	140	142
B. & H. Ck.	32½	37½	Santa Ysabel	6¼	7
Bos. & Mon.	..	260	Tamarack	171	175
Butte & Bos.	84	85	Tecumseh.	4¾	5½
Cal. & Hec.	625	635	Wolverine	32½	33
Gold C. M.	.40	.80			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	..	275	Mex. Tel.	1 9-16	1⅝
Dom. C.	33	33½	New E. Tel.	..	135
Dom. C. pr.	..	114	Pull. P. C.	150	150¼
Ed. El. Ill.	196	..	U. S. Oil	28	28¼
Erie Tel.	77	..	U. S. Rub.	44¾	45¼
Gen. Elec.	93¼	94	West. El.	38½	39½
Gen. El. pf.	158	..	West. El. pf.	62	..
L. C. S. S.	22½	23			

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G. M.	4½	..	O. D. C. M.	33⅜	34

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Fri.	Th'rs.		Fri.	Th'rs.
Alta	.07	.07	Hale & Norc.	1.55	1.50
Alpha Con.	.14	.14	Justice	.14	.15
Andes	.04	.03	Kentuck Con.	.08	.09
Belcher	.17	.17	Mexican	.27	.26
Best & Belcher	.32	.32	Occidental Con.	.85	.85
Bullion	.02	.02	Ophir	.46	.48
Caledonia	.20	.22	Overman	.07	.08
Challenge Con.	.15	.15	Potosi	.14	.14
Chollar	.14	.14	Savage	.08	.10
Confidence	.60	.58	Sierra Nevada.	.78	.77
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	.98	Standard	2.30	2.25
Con. New York.	..	.02	Union Con	.12	.12
Crown Point.	.15	.15	Utah Con	.08	.08
Gould & Curry	.21	.21	Yellow Jacket	.22	.20

Silver bars, 59½; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 23.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¼	4⅞	4	4⅞
Amaconda	54½	57	55½	57
Anchoria	92	93	92	93
Argentum	36⅜	37	34½	36
Battle	39¾	40	39¾	39½
Columbine	13¾	14	13¼	14
Consolidated	..	8¼	7⅞	8¼
Elkton	75¾	79½	78½	78¾
El Paso	9½	10	9¾	10
Findley	16¾	17	16½	16¾
Gibson	23	25	23½	25
Golden Fleece	28	30	25	30
Golden King	82¼	86	80	85
Gold Coin	156⅜	158	155	156
Garfield	15	15½	14½	14⅞
Isabella	32	32¼	31¼	31½
Independence	59¾	60	58½	58⅝
Jackpot	36¾	37	35	35¼
Jefferson	..	8	6	7¼
Matoa	29	29⅝	29¼	30
Moon Anchor	123	124½	125	126¼
Pharmacist	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	4
Portland	144½	145½	145½	146
Rawlings	39½	40	39	40¾
Rosa	20¾	21⅛	19⅞	20½
Union	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18½
Vindicator	100	102½	100	102½
Work	15¾	15½	14⅜	14½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$291,722,959
Gold reserve	244,947,553
Net silver	5,854,729
U. S. notes in Treasury	14,088,399
Treasury notes of 1890	1,066,459
Total receipts this day	1,181,410
Total receipts this month	31,976,733
Total receipts this year	236,533,834
Total expenditures this day	1,420,000
Total expenditures this month	32,580,000
Total expenditures this year	320,396,504
Deposits in National banks	95,928,292
Silver bullion	889,035
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	312,110
Government receipts from internal revenue	767,785
Customs	402,415
Miscellaneous	11,208

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Flower City Camera Company of Rochester; capital, $4,000. Directors—Frank S. Pratt, William E. Pratt, Herbert Clark, and Albert L. Cole, Rochester.

Rider and Driver Publishing Company of New York City, to publish periodicals and newspapers; capital, $100,000. Directors—Arthur H. Van Brunt, Meredith Hare, and Lewis H. Freedman, New York City.

Syracuse Railroad Construction Company of Syracuse, to construct and equip railways; capital, $25,000. Directors—Clifford D. Beebe, William F. Rafferty, and Thomas H. Mather, Syracuse.

Niagara Falls Ice Palace Company of Niagara Falls, to maintain an edifice of ice for entertainment purposes; capital, $3,000. Directors—Arthur C. Hastings, James W. Caravan, Max Amberg, Morris Cohen, jr., and John Irwin, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; John Zbach, Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Criterion Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $150,000. Directors—Grace L. Davidson, J. I. C. Clarke, and Joseph Schmidt.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

F. I. Crisfield has been appointed special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for Western New York, with headquarters at Rochester.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the North American Insurance Company of Boston, held in that city on Dec. 20, the officers of the company were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Superintendent Van Cleave of the Illinois Insurance Department has licensed the American Credit Indemnity Company of New York to transact a credit insurance business in that State.

Marine underwriters said yesterday that they possessed as yet no information which would tend to show that insurance losses of more than trifling character had been sustained as the result of the recent fog.

Fred B. Luce has resigned as Western special agent of the Palatine Insurance Company of Manchester, England, to become Illinois State agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford on Jan. 1.

President I. Remsen Lane of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company yesterday admitted that the management had obtained more than the necessary number of proxies to retain its control of the company at the annual meeting of stockholders next month. He declined, however, to make any statement regarding the defeat of the efforts of Price, McCormick & Co. to buy a controlling interest in the corporation.

Commissioner Campbell of the Michigan Insurance Department has decided to ask for the enactment of a measure which will provide for the cancellation of the licenses of foreign fire insurance companies, if in any event they apply to the Federal courts for an injunction restraining him from revoking their licenses for alleged violations of the Michigan statutes pending the settlement of the case in the State courts.

Local plate-glass insurance managers are becoming anxious as to the effect of the existing demoralization in plate-glass insurance rates upon the showing of the companies in their annual statements for 1898, which will be compiled next month. It is said that another effort to so extend the rate compact as to include the companies that transact more than one kind of casualty insurance is contemplated, and may be made shortly after Jan. 1.

The draft of the report of the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee, which is now being prepared for submission to the committee at its next meeting, will, it is said, be subjected in all probability to further revision. It is thought that this revision will not materially alter the character of the report, final action upon which is, however, expected to go over until after Jan. 1, when the whole matter will be pushed to a conclusion.

New York fire insurance managers are much disturbed over the situation now before the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) which it is said will become panicky on Jan. 1, when the resignations of Weed & Kennedy and the Northern of London will go into effect, unless withdrawn during the coming week. The action of the London Assurance Corporation is believed to be contingent upon the development of the situation, which is now regarded as serious.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s 2,000 ..... 103¾
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s 7,000 ..... 85½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 2,000 80
At. Top & S F adj 4s 10,000 ..... 78⅝
25,000 ..... 78¾
10,000 ..... 78⅝
2,000 ..... 78¾
30,000 ..... 78⅞
7,000 79
500 ..... 79½
7,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 ..... 78⅝
6,000 ..... 78⅝
50,000 79
General 4s 1,000 99
97,000 ..... 99⅜
45,000 ..... 98⅝
2,000 ..... 98⅜
30,000 ..... 98¾
4,000 ..... 99⅝
5,000 ..... 98¾
25,000 ..... 99¼
25,000 w15F 99¼
59,000 ..... 98⅝
83,000 ..... 98½
10,000 ..... 98¾
500 100
500 100
Austin & Northwest 1st 10,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 95⅞
14,000 92
Balt & O 4s, when iss 15,000 ..... 98⅝
1,000 ..... 98¾
5,000 ..... 98⅝
30,000 ..... 98¾
150,000 ..... 98¾
20,000 ..... 98¾
Balt & O 3½s, when iss 100,000 ..... 93⅝
100,000 ..... 93⅜
25,000 ..... 93⅝
15,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93⅝
Brook Rap Tran 5s 5,000 ..... 106½
1,000 107
Canada South 1st 5s 2,000 111
Cent Branch U P 1st 20,000 ..... 67½
Cent & K & D M 1st 1,000 110
L S & M So 2d coup 5,000 ..... 116½
Long Island G M 4s 10,000 w20F 96
Nor Div 5s 5,000 95
Cent of N J gen 5s 1,000 115
Registered 1,000 112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 10,000 ..... 96⅞
10,000 ..... 96⅝
2,000 ..... 96¾
30,000 ..... 96⅞
Ches & Ohio con 5s 1,000 118
2,000 ..... 117¾
2,000 w20F 117¾
30,000 118
Chi, Bur & Qy, Iowa Div 4s 1,000 ..... 104½
Nebraska ext 4s 13,000 ..... 104½
Chicago & Erie 1st 9,000 w20F 111½
Chi & Northw gen 3½s 5,000 ..... 102⅝
Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s 9,000 ..... 105¾
Chi, R I & Pac 6s 2,000 ..... 134½
Chi Term Tran 4s 3,000 89
20,000 95
Cleve, C, Chi & St L, St L Div 4s 10,000 ..... 99½
Col Fuel & Iron 5s 15,000 86
5,000 ..... 86¼
15,000 ..... 86½
Col Midland 1st 4s 4,000 76
Col South 4s, when iss 70,000 50
25,000 ..... 86⅝
25,000 ..... 86⅜
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co certfs. 383 paid 15,000 ..... 83½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 12,000 88
Den & Rio Grande 4s 5,000 102
Den & Rio G imp 5s 5,500 w20F 103
15,000 w20F 102½
13,000 ..... 102½
500 103
Detroit City Gas 5s 2,000 ..... 98⅝
1,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 98
Det, Mack & M L G 19,000 22
Dul & Iron Range 1st 15,000 107
2,000 ..... 107½
5,000 108
5,000 ..... 108½
Elgin, Jol & East 5s 5,000 ..... 104¼
Evans & Ind 1st con 5,000 103
Total sales.

East Tenn, Va & Ga div 5s 7,000 117
Evans & T H gen 5s 20,000 100
13,000 ..... 100¼
12,000 100
3,000 ..... 100¼
10,000 100
2,000 ..... 100¼
Flint & Pere M 5s 2,000 ..... 100¼
Ft Worth & D C 1st 7,000 ..... 85½
Ft Worth & D C 1st 9,000 86
3,000 ..... 85½
Galv, H & H 5s 1,000 99
Gal, H & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 8,000 ..... 99¾
7,000 ..... 99¼
Gr Bay & West deb A 11,000 50
Gr Bay & West deb B 5,000 6
H & Tex Cent gen 4s 10,000 ..... 80¾
H, E & W T 5s 2,000 ..... 98¼
Ill Cent, St L Div 3½s 5,000, St L Div 95⅞
3,000 96
Ill Cent 4s, 1953 5,000 103
Kan City, F & Gulf 1st 2,000 ..... 68½
20,000 ..... 68¾
1,000 ..... 67½
Keokuk & Des M 1st 10,000 ..... 82½
Kings Co El 1st & ref 4s 3,000 ..... 104½
3,000 ..... 104¾
3,000 ..... 104⅞
N Y, Ont & West con 5s 3,000 ..... 100⅞
N Y Sus & West G M 10,000 ..... 94¼
Northern Ohio 1st 15,000 101
Northern Pacific 1st 6s 6,000 ..... 117⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 45,000 ..... 69¼
Nor Pacific prior lien 4s 5,000 ..... 102¼
30,000 ..... 102⅜
35,000 ..... 102½
500 103
Iron R R & Nav 4s 79,000 100

Nor & West Ry con 4s 8,000 ..... 89½
4,000 ..... 89¼
Ore Sh Line 1st con 5s 2,000 ..... 110¾
500 111
Income A 5s 10,000 ..... 84¾
2,500 85
10,000 ..... 85¼
5,000 ..... 85¼
10,000 85
1,000 ..... 85¼
Income B & col trust 10,000 ..... 66½
15,000 ..... 66¾
13,000 ..... 66⅝
17,000 67
1,000 ..... 67¼
3,000 ..... 67¼
3,000 ..... 67½
5,000 ..... 67⅝
6,000 ..... 67⅝
5,000 ..... 67¼
10,000 ..... 67¼
7,000 67
5,000 w20F 67
Pacific Coast 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 ..... 104¼
1,000 ..... 104⅜
Penn Cos gtd 4½s 5,000 ..... 115½
Peoria & Eastern 1st 10,000 ..... 82½
1,000 83
Peoria & Eastern inc 5,000 ..... 20½
Pitts & West 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 99¾
5,000 ..... 99⅞
Reading Co gen 4s 25,000 ..... 86⅜
129,000 ..... 86½
25,000 ..... 86⅜
10,000 ..... 86½
7,000 ..... 86⅜
10,000 ..... 86⅝
Rich & Danville 6s 2,000 127
Rio Grande Western 1st 10,000 ..... 92½
St Jo & Gr Is 2-3-4s 5,000 ..... 81½
5,000 81
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 5,000 104
17,000 ..... 104¼
10,000 ..... 104½
20,000 ..... 104¼
10,000 104
5,000 ..... 104⅜
11,000 ..... 104½
St L & San Fran 4s 5,000 ..... 84⅞
St L & San Fran G M 5s 1,000 109
St Louis Southwest 1st 67,000 ..... 84¼
5,000 ..... 84⅝
20,000 ..... 84⅜
20,000 ..... 84⅞
2,000 85
8,000 w20F 84¾
10,000 ..... 84⅞
St L Southwest 2d inc 20,000 ..... 40¼
10,000 ..... 40⅜
15,000 ..... 40⅝
15,000 41
23,000 ..... 40⅞
50,000 41
1,000 ..... 41¼
5,000 ..... 41⅞
10,000 41
55,000 ..... 41½
20,000 w20F 41
20,000 41
10,000 ..... 40⅝
10,000 ..... 40⅞
50,000 ..... 40⅜
St P, Minn & M con 6s reduced to 4½s 6,000 ..... 114⅛
San An & Ar Pass 4s 13,000 ..... 77¼
88,000 ..... 77⅜
31,000 ..... 77⅝
1,000 78
1,000 ..... 77⅞
56,000 ..... 77⅞
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 1,000 102
3,000 102
Standard R & T 6s 15,000 ..... 82½
Standard R & T inc 10,000 ..... 23⅜
45,000 ..... 23½
10,000 ..... 23¼
10,000 ..... 23⅜
2,000 ..... 23½
3,000 ..... 23⅛
1,000 ..... 23¾
5,000 24
10,000 ..... 23⅜
20,000 24
5,000 ..... 23⅞
15,000 ..... 23¾
5,000 24
29,000 ..... 23⅞
20,000 24
7,000 ..... 24¼
15,000 24
23,000 ..... 23¾
10,000 ..... 23⅝
St L Southwest 2d inc 4s 8,000 ..... 89¼
4,000 ..... 89½
So Pac of Cal 5s con stamped 40,000 106
50,000 ..... 106¼
2,000 ..... 106⅜
Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 105¼
1,000 ..... 105⅜
4,000 ..... 105½
11,000 ..... 105⅜
5,000 ..... 105¼
18,000 ..... 105¾
4,000 ..... 105⅝
25,000 ..... 105⅝
Tenn Coal, Iron & R 6s, Birm Div 1st 7,000 103
2,000 102
1,000 ..... 102¼
3,000 103
Tenn Div 6s 8,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101⅜
Texas & N O con 5s 10,000 104
Tex & Pac Ry, Eastern Div 1st 6s 1,000 ..... 105¼
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s 1,000 109
5,000 110
Texas & Pacific 2d inc 75,000 ..... 49⅜
12,000 ..... 49¾
50,000 50
60,000 ..... 49⅞
30,000 ..... 49¾
5,000 ..... 49⅝
15,000 ..... 49¾
5,000 ..... 49¾
10,000 ..... 49⅞
14,000 ..... 49¾
30,000 ..... 49⅞
20,000 ..... 49⅜
22,000 ..... 49⅞
1,000 ..... 49¾
10,000 ..... 49⅝
10,000 ..... 49¾
10,000 ..... 49⅝
30,000 ..... 49¾
30,000 ..... 49⅝
5,000 ..... 49¾
30,000 ..... 49⅝
10,000 ..... 49¾
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30,000 ..... 49¾
5,000 ..... 49⅝
10,000 ..... 49¾
30,000 ..... 49⅝
30,000 ..... 49¾
50,000 ..... 49⅝
33,000 ..... 49¾
1,000 ..... 49⅝
55,000 ..... 49⅜
7,000 ..... 49¼
55,000 ..... 49¾
20,000 ..... 49⅜
Tol, St L & Kan City 1st Trust Co certfs 10,000 90
10,000 90
Union Elevated 1st 6s Trust Co certfs 2,000 94
Union Pacific 4s 20,000 ..... 103⅝
23,000 ..... 103¾
10,000 ..... 103⅞
47,000 104
2,000 ..... 104¼
2,000 104
U P, Den & Gulf 1st Trust Co certfs 10,000 ..... 86⅞
10,000 ..... 87⅛
40,000 87
U S Leather Co 6s 4,000 117
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 113⅛
5,000 ..... 113⅜
1,000 ..... 113⅜
Wabash 2d 5s 2,000 ..... 94⅜
1,000 ..... 94⅞
Wabash deb Series B 15,000 35
10,000 ..... 35¼
10,000 ..... 35½
10,000 ..... 35⅜
5,000 35
6,000 ..... 35⅜
West Shore gtd 4s reg 2,000 ..... 110¼
2,500 ..... 110¼
1,000 ..... 110⅜
West N Y & Penn 1st 5,000 ..... 110⅜
West N Y & Penn inc 20,000 ..... 14⅜
15,000 ..... 14⅞
Western Pacific bonds 2,000 ..... 108⅝
Wisconsin Cent Co 1st Trust Co certfs 9,000 ..... 68½

$5,897,506

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sixth Avenue Leasehold Property Sold —Other Dealings, Leases, and Sales at Auction.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Joseph Fox, President of the Columbia Bank, and Lewis Seasongood of Cincinnati, Ohio, the leasehold premises 235 to 245 Sixth Avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth Streets, 103 by 100, with an "L" fronting on the north side of Fifteenth Street, 25 by 103. The ground is owned by the estate of Susan A. Hoagland, and the existing lease of it has until 1938 to run. The land was last transferred in 1854 for about $5,000 a lot. The buildings on the plot, which are four stories in height, with iron fronts, are leased to several tenants for various periods, and it is understood that the present purchase is for investment only.

Collins & Collins have sold for Gen. John Watts Kearny to Mrs. Albert Young, for $150,000, the four-story double dwelling 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, 42 by 100.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have sold the plot at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, 75 by 125, to Bingham Brothers, who will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house.

William P. Jones & Son have sold the seven-story store and loft building, 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, 37.6 by 98.9. A five-story tenement in Fifty-fifth Street, near Ninth Avenue, is given in part payment.

Louis Lese has sold to Cummings & Ferguson a lot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 75.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.

It is reported that a trade has been effected between Charles Broadway Rouss and S. Q. Mingle, by which Mr. Rouss acquires 483 West End Avenue, 1,244 to 1,248 Madison Avenue, and 117 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, giving in part payment a theatre at Altoona, Penn.

Albert B. Hilton has sold for Mrs. Catharine Mahoney to A. Glass, the three-story brick dwelling 360 Madison Street, 20.2 by 94.

Jefferson M. Levy has sold to John J. Coogan, for $800, a lot on Second Street, near Washington Avenue, in Westchester village.

George R. Read has leased to the Continental Tobacco Company, for a term of five years, the entire fourth floor of the Constable Building, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

The northerly store and part of the basement of the new Syndicate Building, on Park Row, have been leased through Mr. Read's office, to the Astor House Pharmacy, for a term of years. The lessee will take possession on Jan. 1.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company the five-story building 77 and 79 Bowery, just north of Canal Street. The lessees, who have secured the property for ten years, are bakers, and will, it is said, make extensive alterations before occupying the premises.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Elizabeth Herdtfelder, for $5,900, the three-story brick dwelling 508 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 17 by 80.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to H. H. Vought, for $7,200, the two-story frame dwelling, southeast corner of White Plains Road and Logan Street, William's Bridge, 25.7 by 107.4, by 25 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Parsons, for $4,000, the plot on the west side of the Old Albany Post Road, 420.5 feet north of Delafield's Lane, 65 by 352.5 by 66 by 335.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Birkbeck Investment and Loan Company of America, for $3,000, the two-story brick dwelling 1,271 Stebbins Avenue, 25 by 90.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 621 to 629 East Ninth Street, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 78.8; Charles Naarden of 138 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; Schneider & Herter of 46 Bible House, architects; cost, $100,000.

No. 27 East Third Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 69; Hyman & Oppenheim of 103 Fourth Avenue, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $22,000.

No. 633 to 637 East Eleventh Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 88.6; Leopold Kaufman of 35 Nassau Street, owner; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 534 to 536 East Eleventh Street, for a six-story brick double flat, with stores, 40 by 80; Hyman & Oppenheim, owners; Schneider & Herter, architects; cost, $35,000.

No. 408 to 418 Cherry Street, for five six-story brick flats, with stores, 27.4 by 83.6 and 25 by 82.2; Goodman & Silverson of 233 East Fiftieth Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 145 Centre Street, architect; cost, $110,000.

Central Park West, southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 50.11 by 95; Mary C. Dempsey, Astoria, L. I., owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

Alterations.

No. 114 West Twenty-sixth Street, to a two and three story and basement brick dwelling; Frank Fetzer of 404 Sixth Avenue, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $1,800.

No. 149 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling; W. R. Gillette of 24 West Fortieth Street, owner; H. T. Borreaux of 32 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement; Martin Lehman of 30 West Ninety-fifth Street, owner; W. Glickman, builder; cost, $380.

Eighth Street, north side, 230 feet east of White Plains Avenue, to a three-story frame tenement; Mary Vacarro, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of Third Avenue, and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $500.

Eighth Street, north side, 205 feet east of White Plains Road, alterations to a three-story frame tenement; Annie Remington, premises, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $500.

Large Transfer in Bronx Borough.

The trustees of George Faile transferred yesterday to Henry Crawford part of the Faile estate holdings in the Twenty-fourth Ward, consisting of two tracts situated on either side of the Boston Road and having a total area of about 142 acres. Four deeds giving complete title to the property were filed by the various trustees and executors of the estate. The stated consideration is $212,616. Mr. Crawford gives to William H. Penfold, one of the trustees of George Faile, a mortgage on the property for $148,153, with three years to run, at 4 per cent.

Broadway Property Transferred.

Among yesterday's recorded transfers was one by which Nathalie F. Reynal conveys to William Wetterer the property 538 Broadway, on the east side, about 85 feet north of Spring Street, 25 feet front by 124 feet 10 inches in depth. A nominal consideration is given. A mortgage for $100,000 made by Wetterer in favor of the above grantor, covering the same property, was also recorded.

Third Avenue Property Mortgaged.

Lyman G. Bloomingdale filed a mortgage yesterday for $307,000 in favor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, covering the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Sixtieth Street, and several parcels on Lexington Avenue and on Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, between Third and Lexington Avenues. The mortgage is for five years at 4 per cent. interest.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 23.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, at Schieffelin's Lane, adjoining land of James Hyde, contains 36 239-1,000 acres; Boston Road, e s, at division line of land of J. L. Palmer and lands described, contains 105 505-1,000 acres; Samuel Faile and another, trustees of George Faile, to Henry Crawford 212,616

BOSTON ROAD, w s, at Schieffelin's Lane, adjoining land of James Hyde, contains 36 239-1,000 acres; Boston Road, e s, at division line of land of J. L. Palmer and lands described, contains 105 505-1,000 acres; William H. Penfold, trustee of George Faile, to Henry Crawford 1

BOSTON ROAD, w s, at Schieffelin's Lane, adjoining land of James Hyde, contains 36 239-1,000 acres; Boston Road, e s, at division line of land of J. L. Palmer and lands described, contains 105 505-1,000 acres; Cecilia D. Faile, individually, and as executrix of Samuel Faile, to Henry Crawford 1

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; John O. Baker and wife to Le G. K. Pettit 1

BROADWAY, 538, 25.3x124.10x23.7x124.10; Nathalie F. Reynal to William Wetterer 1

CAMBRELLING AV, n e corner of Jacob st, 100x100; James Knowles to James Shanley 3,000

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 92d St, 75.3x125; Joseph Hamershlag and another to William H. Bingham and another 1

FRONT ST, 248, n s, 19.3x59.5x irregular; R. J. Chard and wife to S. M. Milliken and others 21,000

GRAND ST, 277, s s, 20x70; Charles S. Fairchild and others, executors, to the State Bank 25,000

HOME ST, s s, 178 ft e of Stebbins Av, 16.4x80.9x17.6x87.2; George W. Ellis to Roman Arnold 8,000

LOT 46, map of sixty-five choice lots, Oak Tree Plot; John V. Anderson to Adelaine Anderson ..... Gift

LOT 67, map of Abraham Bassford's building lots on Harlem Railroad; Terence A. Koen and another, executors, to James Gillroy 1

LOTS 3, 4, 7, 10, and 11 on map of land of Clason's Point, adjoining land of Joseph Husson; Wooster and Maria A. Beach to Sacred Heart Academy 34,500

OLD BUNGAY CREEK, centre line, Boston roadbed of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, extends to Bungay St; also all title to land forming bed of said creek, &c.; Charlotte B. Arnold and others to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, quit claim 250

PERRY ST, 79, n s, 23x85.5; Ernest E. W. Schneider to Carl J. Schneider 1

ST. LAWRENCE AV, s s, Lot 50, Block A, amended map of Mapes estate, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Richard Madden 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 200 ft s of Talmadge St, 100x150; James Gillroy to Abraham Boehm and another ..... Exch.

WEST HOUSTON ST, 204, 16.2x62; Albert Dexheimer to Charles F. Reichert 1

2D AV, e s, 20.10 ft n of 115th St, 20x80; Mary Briel to Sarah M. Williams 1

3D AV, s e s, parts of Lots 9 and 10, map of East Ward Village of Melrose; Emily Andrews and another to William F. and Clement H. Smith 1,000

3D AV, s e corner of 4th St, 106x114, Wakefield; William B. Romans to Mary M. Bickford 1

11TH ST, n 168 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 103.3; Louis and Amelia Katz and others to Irving I. and Martin H. Kempner 1

17TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Rutherfurd Place, 19x80; Charles D. Burrill, referee, to Walter S. Logan 16,800

29TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 98.9; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to James D. Putnam 11,000

44TH ST, n s, 40.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.10x85.5; Catharine Demberg to F. C. Smith 2,622

44TH ST, n s, 40.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.10x85.5; William F. Newell and wife to F. C. Smith 5,000

44TH ST, n s, 40.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.10x85.5; Henry L. Brooke and others to F. C. Smith 3,000

44TH ST, n s, 40.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.10x86.5; Henry L. Brooke and another to F. C. Smith 16,377

44TH ST, n s, 40.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.10x85.5; Henry L. Brooke, trustee, to F. C. Smith 6,000

44TH ST, n s, 40.10 ft w of Madison Av, 17.10x85.5; George W. Brooke and wife to F. C. Smith 1,000

49TH ST, 72 West, 20.7x100.5x20.1x100.2; Mary J. Gloe to Esther Bowman 1

70TH ST, n s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, 75x 100.4; Charles Koch to Charles Koch, Jr. 1

74TH ST, 105 East, 25x102.2; William W. Hall to Herman O. Armour 1

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; D. W. James to Patrick Prendergast 100

86TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.8; Elizabeth Jones and others to Edward and Henry Hirsh 10,500

86TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 4x100.8; Francis M. Jencks to William E. D. Stokes 1

86TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.8; Helen J. Erickson to Edward and Henry Hirsh 1

86TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.8; George Livingston and others to Edward and Henry Hirsh, ½ part 1

86TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.8; Elizabeth Jones and others, executors, &c., to Edward and Henry Hirsh, ½ part 1

86TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 54x100.8; 86th St, n s, 196.2 ft w of West End Av, 0.10x100.8; William E. D. Stokes and Rita H. de A. de Acosta to Edward and Henry Hirsh 100

89TH ST, n s, 37 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x75; Lillian Smith to Elise Beer 1

91ST ST, n s, 222 ft w of Central Park West, 45.11x100.9x42.6x100.8; Mary A. Brown to Sarah H. Norris 1,000

91ST ST n s, 267.11 ft w of Central Park West, runs n 100.8x e 3.4x s 100.9; Mary A. Brown to Sarah H. Norris 200

103D ST, s s, 189.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.11; Abraham Boehm and another to James Gillroy ..... Exch.

108TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Ernest E. W. Schneider and wife to Carl J. Schneider 1

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.11; 5th Av, n w corner of 115th St, 100.11x100; Mary J. Coe to Globe Realty Company 1

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BICYCLES.

1899 MODELS.

CRESCENT BICYCLES

NOW ON EXHIBITION.

They are so much in advance of all previous models that they will be in greater demand than ever.

PRICES OF '99 MODELS.

Juvenile Crescents . . $25
Chain Crescents . . . 35
Chainless Crescents . . 60

1899 Crescents ARE NOT 1898 Models.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS,
36 WARREN ST., N. Y., MAKERS.

WINTER RESORTS.

To California

Pacific Coast Limited

Runs on fast special schedule via Chicago and Alton, Iron Mountain Route, Texas and Pacific, Southern Pacific Co.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.
Chicago & Alton. 261 B'way. 256 Wash'ton St.
Iron Mountain & } 391 B'way, 192 Wash'ton St.
Tex s & Pacific, }
So. Pacific Co .....349 B'way. 9 State St.

THE LAKEWOOD

Only ninety minutes away.

The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modelled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris, including all kinds of Electric Baths; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.

Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds. Rates until March, from $21 per week up. T. F. Silleck, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

HAMILTON HOTEL

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Open December Until May

Electric lights and all improvements.
SHEA & BROOKS, Managers
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EXCURSIONS.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.

Special Trips for Xmas Holidays, leaving Tuesday, Dec. 27.
No. 1. Three-day trip to Washington by Royal Blue Line, including Hotels, etc. $12.50
No. 2. Four-day trip to Washington and Old Point Comfort, including Hotels, etc. $19.00
Tickets and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Central Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 501, Times Office.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 190—OSCAR TAMAGNO, BANKRUPT —FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of OSCAR TAMAGNO, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 5, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.—New York, December 23, 1898. THEODOR AUB, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ORLANDO W. BUTLER, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against OWEN F. HANRETTY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, in the Borough of the Bronx, which on a certain map entitled a "Map of Section A of the Vyse Estate, belonging to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co.," dated July 1, 1893, made by John G. Van Horne, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and annexed to a certain deed made by the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co. to Madeline Pierce, dated July 19, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on July 19, 1893, in Liber 10, Section 11, of Conveyances, at Page 152, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's office July 19, 1893, is known and designated by the Lot Number One Hundred and fifty-four, (154.)—Dated New York, December 21, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
A. B. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

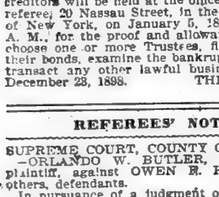

No. 1,311 Hoe Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,187, with interest thereon from December 15, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229, with interest from December 15, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $156 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21, 1898.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
d22-2aw8wTh&Sa|a12

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JACOB D. BUTLER, plaintiff, against KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventh day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of Twentieth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Fourth Avenue with the northerly side of Twentieth Street, running thence northwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet and seven and one-half (7½) inches; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-two (92) feet to the northerly line of Twentieth Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly line of Twentieth Street forty-nine (49) feet seven and one-half (7½) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less, said premises being now known as Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, New York City.—Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.
NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

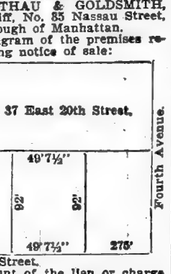

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $62,397.00, with interest thereon from the 26th day of October, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $386.20, with interest from the seventh day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,151.60, with interest, which amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $10,000.00 upon No. 35 East Twentieth Street, and a second mortgage of $1,000.00 upon the same premises, both bearing interest from the 16th day of October, 1897, at five per cent. per annum; also a third mortgage upon the same premises for $29,000.00, with interest from December 30th, 1897, at five per cent. per annum, together with costs and disbursements in foreclosure actions upon said mortgages now pending, subject also to a mortgage for the sum of $37,500.00, covering premises No. 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 20th, 1898, at six per cent. per annum, and subject also to a blanket mortgage of $40,000.00, covering premises Nos. 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, with interest from February 1st, 1898, at six per cent. per annum. All of said mortgages are overdue. The premises will likewise be sold subject to covenants against nuisances affecting the same, contained in deeds recorded in Liber 279, C. P. 284, 281 C. P. 432, and 476 C. P. 420, and to leases upon said premises.—NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Monday, Dec. 19th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898.
NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, December 28th, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898.
NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELL B. GURNEE and LUCY L. BARNEY HUNT, sole acting executrices under the last will and testament of CATHERINE F. BARNEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against CATHERINE ROSSETTI, individually and as executrix and trustee of the last will and testament of CHARLES N. ROSSETTI, deceased, Florence M. Simoni, and Charles Simoni, her husband; Mary Beltramini, Elizabeth or Lizzie Scott and Hannah Gordon; George Robinson, Margaret McEnroe, and Dorinda Sophia Scott Robinson, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN S. SCOTT, deceased, and the Manhattan Railway Company, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 3d August, 1898.
J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Florence M. Simoni, Charles Simoni and Mary Beltramini, and each of you:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
JOHN C. O'CONOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-1aw6wS&ja7

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, plaintiff, against IKE STEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Oct. 21, 1898.
GOULD & WILKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

To Ike Stein, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 8th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at his office, in the County Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 18th, 1898.
GOULD & WILKIE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, 2 Wall Street, New York City. n19-1aw6wS

Miss Rossiter: I was speaking of Ripans Tabules the other day when our maid, who was in the room, said: "I know what those are and I have been after taking them myself and they have done me lots of good." Then she went on to tell us that she used to have "a horrid burning feeling" in her stomach after eating and some pain, and altogether felt so uncomfortable most of the time that it made it hard for her to do her work. She had heard us speaking of Ripans Tabules some time before and saying how good they were for indigestion and things like that, so she thought she would try them. She had been taking them for a month with so much benefit that now she tells other people about them every chance she gets, for she thinks they are "just splendid," and she never has any more of those horrid feelings any more and feels so glad she has found something to help her.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, as surviving acting Trustee under the will of James Bogert, deceased, by judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Market and Fulton National Bank, New York Engraving and Printing Company, Emil Waldenberger, Mabel S. Carter and Herbert Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit, Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants, and all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, Defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. DOUGLASS GREEN, Administrator, EDWARD S. SAVAGE, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
d10-1aw6mSa

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy6-1aw6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To FREDERICK STARR, William H. Starr, Mary Judd, Henry Starr, Charles Starr, Ella Whaley, Ollie Starr, Annie Judd, Grace Starr, Clara Starr, Frederick Whaley, Eliza C. Halstead, Olivia H. Bogert, Laura Noble, Marianne Andrews, Sarah Stewart Newhall, Rebecca Clark, Lucy Allen Whaley, The Asbury Cemetery Association, The Board of Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Charles P. Halstead, as administrator, etc., of Harriet Starr, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court, in the City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Darvin D. Hubbell, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BERNARD METZGER, Atty. for Petitioners, 261 Broadway, New York.
n26-1aw6wS

MULCAHY, JOHN J.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. MULCAHY, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said John J. Mulcahy, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 7 Beekman Street, Room 814, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 3d day of February, 1899.—Dated Nov. 18th, 1898.
ROBERT A. DAVIS, Assignee.
G. W. HOPKINS, Attorney for Assignee, 7 Beekman Street, New York City.

LEVY, MORRIS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to James Levy, Samuel Levy, George Levy, Aaron Levy, Annie Levy Dreyfus, Fannie Levy, Julie Levy, Caroline Levy, the heirs and next of kin of MORRIS LEVY, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Louis Levy of Shreveport, La., has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date September 20, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Morris Levy, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-ninth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n12-1aw6wS

BELCHER, GEORGE H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gerald N. Stanton, Grace H. Stanton, Elizabeth H. Stanton, (the younger;) John Harper, Margaret Sammon, and George Carter, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE H. BELCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as legatees or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elizabeth H. Stanton, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ROBERT F. LITTLE, Attorney for Executrix, 68 and 65 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. s26-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against AUGUST L. IHLENBURG and Minnie Ihlenburg, his wife; Edward A. Ihlenburg and Christine Ihlenburg, his wife; Amelia Ihlenburg, Frederick Ihlenburg, Annie Ihlenburg, Edmond J. Hazlitt, and Edward A. Ihlenburg, August L. Ihlenburg, and Amelia Ihlenburg, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased; H. Koehler and Company, Charles De Ronge, William MacLean, Patrick Morrisey, Walter McLean, Matthew Cellien, William Neissing, August Loda, John Goodall, Franz Seoorske, Andew Grossen, Bernard Foley, John Studer, Frederick Seats, Helena Meier, Mary Pruschen, Vincenz Tulace, Henriette Lingsweiler, Gustav Marx, James Graham, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 24th, 1898.
FRANK Z. DEMAREST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Ann Eliza Shiel, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Shiel, deceased; Walter Shiel and Frances Shiel, his wife; Maggie Brooks and Isaac Brooks, her husband; Thomas M. Shiel and Maggie Shiel, his wife; John A. Shiel and Nellie Shiel, his wife; Bessie Wood and Nelson Wood, her husband; Archie Armstrong and Minnie Armstrong, his wife; Margaret Shiel; Andrew Grierson and Esther Elliot Scott Grierson, his wife; William H. Zeitner, as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Zeitner, at his place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. o29-1aw6mSa

LEVY, AARON.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ARNOLD LEVY, Louis Kottwitz, Adelaide Kottwitz, Rosalie Cohen, Recka Basta, Recka Kaiser, Moses Levy, Julius Kottwitz, Hyman Levy, Tessie Levy, Rebecca Joseph, Theresa Joseph, Miriam Joseph, Augustus Lewis, as trustee of Leah Joseph; Hannah Joseph and Henry Joseph, minors; Ettie Johnson, Rosalind J. Marcus, Jennie Johnson, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Beth Israel Hospital/ Talmud Torah Orphan Asylum, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Leah Joseph, Hannah Joseph, Henry Joseph, and to all persons interested in the estate of AARON LEVY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John J. Aaron and Augustus Lewis, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n12-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK N. DU BOIS, plaintiff, against SARAH A. HARRIS, George W. Harris, Sr., and Hamilton Fish, receiver of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated October 5th, 1898.
WILLIAM V. SIMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Bldg.,) City of New York, N. Y.

To George W. Harris: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.
Dated November 25th, 1898.
WILLIAM V. SIMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
n26-1aw6wS&ja7

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898. JOSEPH BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-1aw6mSa

CORNWELL, JACOB WEEKS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Millard Fillmore Cornwell, one of the heirs and next of kin of Jacob Weeks Cornwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles H. Ostrander of the City of Mount Vernon, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JACOB WEEKS CORNWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d10-1aw6w&ja21 Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York. n12-1aw-26wSa.

WEST, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, made December 22, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WEST, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Holt & Gaillard, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1898.
HELEN P. WEST, STUART P. WEST, Admrs.
HOLT & GAILLARD, Attys. for Admrs., 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy6-1aw6mS

GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

GREEN, ALICE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE S. GREEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Savage, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of December, 1898. DOUGLASS GREEN, Administrator. EDWARD S. SAVAGE, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
d10-1aw6mSa

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

HOW, HALL J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HALL J. HOW, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 3 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1899.—Dated New York, July 9, 1898. JOHN G. HOW, Administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased. HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Attorney for Administrator, 35 Wall St., New York. jy6-1aw6mS

AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, Atty. for Administrator, No. 69 Wall Street, Borough Man., New York, N. Y.
n26-1aw6wS

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898. JANE E. PHILLIPS, Administratrix. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
n26-1aw6mS

PONTIN, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. PONTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Clark, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1898. JAMES DUNNE, ARTHUR T. SHAND, Executors. JOHN J. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d3-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au20-1aw6mS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HARRISON, CHARLES, and CHARLES F. ROGERS.—In pursuance to an order made by the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 12th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES HARRISON and CHARLES F. ROGERS, copartners, doing business under the firm name or style of Charles Harrison and Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Gregory L. F. Rohan, the duly appointed assignee of the said Charles Harrison and Charles F. Rogers, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, John P. Everett, Esq., No. 4 Warren Street, in Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York and the State of New York, on or before the 18th day of January, 1899. Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, November 18, 1898. GREGORY L. F. ROHAN, Assignee.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Esq., Attorney for the Assignee, No. 4 Warren Street, New York City. n19-1aw6wSa

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS AND ALL PERSONS interested in the John E. Connolly Company of New York.

Take notice that a full and accurate account of all the proceedings of the Receiver of said company will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 3d day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and a motion will then be made for an order of reference to take and state the account of said Receiver, and upon the coming in of the Referee's report, for a final order of distribution, and that said Receiver be discharged and his bond vacated.
Dated New York City, December 9th, 1898.
CHARLES W. RIDGWAY,
Receiver of the John E. Connolly Company.

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York,
Alc., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Alc.
Brevoort House } 5th Av. & 8th St. Alc. & un-
Brevoort House } excelled Tdh., $1.25; imp'd.
Brevoort House } wine. Concert ev. Evening.
LeonFlouret. 5 Av. & 18th St. Alc. Tdh. $1.25 (Music)
Gazzo..... 40th St. & B'way. Tdh., $1. Orchestra
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq. E. Tdh. 75c; wine, $1
Terrace Garden..... } 58th St., near Lex. Av.
Cafe Heuman..... } B'dway & Reade St.
Luchow's German Rest. 110 E. 14th St. Alc.
Au Chat Noir } 551 B'y, (Tdh., 50c., wine.) Up-
Au Chat Noir } town, 32 W. 28. Alc. Tdh. L'ch, 50c;
Au Chat Noir } d'r, 75c. Music. After Thea. Sup.
Thomas, (Rumson Inn). 56 E. 59. (Hotel Roland.)
Mantanelli's, 197 W. 44th St. Alc. (Tdh., 75c. wine.)
Riccadonna's, 39th-B'y. Alc., Tdh., 75c. (All ngt)
Ardin & Chaberty, 125 W. 26TH ST. French and Cal. wines a specialty. Alc. (Tdh., 50c., wine)
Agassis, University Pl. & 13th St. Alc., Tdh., 50c
Jacquin, 57 W. 26th St..... Alc., Tdh., 55c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.
B

A BURGLAR'S WILD FLIGHT

Street Cars Invaded, Passengers and Pedestrians in Terror.

DR. COLES'S PLUCKY PURSUIT

The Man Had Robbed a Flat and When Followed Flourished a Revolver—Subdued by Policeman Smith.

A most exciting chase after a desperate criminal occurred yesterday in Harlem, in which hundreds of women and children were frightened by the brandishing of a revolver in the hands of the pursued at close quarters.

John McCormick, an ex-convict, who lives in a Bowery lodging house, and whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, had entered the apartments of Miss Bertha Ruthkugel, twenty years old, on the second story, at 23 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street. The young lady was taking a bath at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she heard her front doorbell ring. She paid no attention to the summons, but went on with her ablutions. Hearing a noise in the parlor, she got out of the tub and walked toward the room where she saw two rough-looking men going through some bureau drawers. She screamed, and the men looked up and, seeing her, started for the door. Miss Ruthkugel then leaned out of the window and shouted for the police.

At the bottom of the steps leading to the entrance to the house stood Mrs. Henry Oppenheimer, with her baby in a perambulator. Hearing the cries, Mrs. Oppenheimer placed herself and baby carriage in the entrance way as a sort of barricade. The burglars rushed down stairs, and one of them struck Mrs. Oppenheimer in the face, knocking her over, while the other man kicked over the carriage, throwing out the baby. Mrs. Oppenheimer screamed and the baby cried lustily.

Dr. Coles of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Third Avenue was visiting a patient in the house, and, hearing the cries of "Burglar!" put on his hat and rushed out. When he got to the entrance Mrs. Oppenheimer pointed to two men who were running in the direction of Madison Avenue, crying out "There they go!" Dr. Coles started in full pursuit, and the burglars, seeing that they were followed, increased their speed.

At Madison Avenue, at the time the burglars reached there, happened to be two electric cars stopping. One of the burglars got on the north-bound car and the other on the south-bound car. The north-bound car started up first. McCormick got on the south-bound car, and Dr. Coles reached it just as it started. It was filled with women and children, and when Dr. Coles got near McCormick the latter pulled out a revolver and, holding it close to the doctor's head, threatened to kill him.

The utmost excitement and confusion then prevailed. Women screamed and children cried. Some tried to jump off the car, and one woman tried to crawl through a broken window. In the confusion and rush of the terror-stricken women Dr. Coles was swept off his feet. McCormick then opened the front door of the car and jumped over the railing. Dr. Coles quickly followed, and again started in pursuit.

The car by this time had reached One Hundred and Eighth Street. McCormick started at a sprinter's pace up the street. Near Park Avenue a baker's wagon was standing, and McCormick seeing Dr. Coles, followed by a shouting mob, in pursuit, made for it. Joseph Bower, the driver, who was coming out of a store at the time, guessed McCormick's intention, and got on first. McCormick followed and, putting the revolver to Bower's head, commanded him to get off. Bower did not get off quick enough to suit him, so McCormick pushed him off and, seizing the reins, started the horse at a furious pace toward Madison Avenue.

At this moment a light delivery wagon came along and Dr. Coles got on it and started in pursuit of the fleeing burglar. At One Hundred and Ninth Street and Madison Avenue Dr. Coles saw Policeman Smith of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. The latter got into the wagon just in time to see the baker's wagon turning east on One Hundred and Tenth Street. The policeman and Dr. Coles then turned down One Hundred and Ninth Street and drove the horse furiously. They turned into Park Avenue and almost caught up with McCormick. Near Third Avenue McCormick jumped from his wagon and on to a Third Avenue cable car, which was more crowded than the Madison Avenue one.

Policeman Smith had to do some lively sprinting to get on the car and, pushing his way through the crowd, was confronted by McCormick with the revolver. Smith was not cowed by the weapon, but commenced clubbing McCormick. There was intense excitement among the passengers, the greater portion of whom were women, and a rush was made for the rear platform. Along the tracks are ditches for the laying of electric conduits, and many of the passengers jumped into them. The women and men lay sprawled along the track as they jumped off, and some narrowly escaped being run over by other cars following.

In the meantime a grand tussle was going on in the car between Policeman Smith and McCormick, the policeman using his club liberally. At One Hundred and Fifth Street Policeman Smith managed to subdue McCormick, and took him to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. When he was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court he had nothing to say about the charge against him, and was held in $1,500 for grand larceny and $4,000 for burglary for trial. McCormick took a gold watch and some trinkets from the room of Miss Ruthkugel.

FOR A MEDICAL SUPPLY DEPOT.

The Government Leases a Six-Story Building in Washington Street.

The Government has leased for a term of ten years and seven months the six-story building at the southwest corner of Washington and Hubert Streets, known as 391 to 395 Washington Street and 27 to 33 Hubert Street. The building is of recent construction, and will be turned over to the Surgeon General's Department for use as a medical supply depot, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. J. Morris Brown. The lease was negotiated by the firm of Miles & Helfer.

SEBASTIAN BACH MILLS DEAD.

The Well-Known Musician Succumbed to Paralysis in Germany.

Sebastian Bach Mills, the well-known composer and pianist, died on Wednesday from paralysis at Wiesbaden, Germany, at the age of sixty. He had occupied a high place in the musical profession of this country, and for many years had been a noted teacher in this city. His birthplace was in London, and when he was but seven years of age he appeared before Queen Victoria by special command, and earned for himself the title of "infant prodigy." He afterward attended the Leipsic Conservatory, where he received his musical education.

In 1859 Mr. Mills came to New York, and during that year married Miss Antonia Young of Chicago, whom he had met at the Leipsic Conservatory. Within a few years Mr. Mills, from his concert work and compositions, achieved a National reputation. Some of his more notable compositions were "Recollections of Home," tarantelle, (first,) opus 13; "Fairy Fingers," barcarolle, (second;) "Murmuring Fountain," "Rosebud Mazurka," and, the last one he ever wrote, "Fair Lillian." Another one, "The Elbiata March," was dedicated to his friend, Capt. Kurt von Goessel, who, with his ship, the Elbe of the North German Lloyd Line, was lost at sea in 1895. The day before the steamer left New York Mr. Mills made a call on Capt. von Goessel for the sole purpose of presenting the march to him and playing it for him.

Mr. Mills was not a prolific composer, but a popular one in this country, and some of his work of a quarter of a century ago is familiar to the rising generation of music lovers. He gradually gave up concert work during his later years because of the heavy demands of his pupils upon his time.

In May of last year Mr. and Mrs. Mills left New York, in accordance with the desire of Mrs. Mills, who had expressed a wish to end her days in Germany, her birthplace. They went directly to Wiesbaden, where Mr. Mills established himself in his profession. He is survived by his widow and two sons—William O. and Louis Mills—both of whom live in this city. Mr. Mills was an honorary member of the Liederkranz, Arion, and other musical societies of this city, and of the Players' Club.

A night or a day's delay at a cold's beginning may cost a life. Better meet the emergency at once with the remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum, lime or phosphates.

BUFFALO GAS SALE BLOCKED.

Directors of the Buffalo City Gas Company Restrained from Purchasing a Rival Concern.

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, granted a temporary injunction restraining the Directors of the Buffalo City Gas Company from carrying into effect a scheme to purchase the securities, bonds, stock, and franchises of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, a rival corporation in the City of Buffalo. The injunction was granted ex parte, and the order requires the defendants to show cause on Dec. 27 why the injunction should not be continued during the pendency of the action. The plaintiffs are Oscar G. Rafferty, George T. Hanning, and Charles Ottman, owning 300 shares of the Buffalo City stock, alleged to be worth $9,000.

From the complaint it appears that the defendants are to consummate the purchase of the rival company at a meeting to be held on Wednesday next. It is alleged that the Buffalo City Company is in a flourishing condition, and that its net earnings were for the year ended Sept. 30, 1898, over $50,000. On the other hand, it is alleged that the People's Company, which is to be purchased according to the plan for $3,700,000 in stock and bonds of the purchasing company, has never paid its expenses; that it has issued stock to the extent of $3,000,000, and has an indebtedness of $2,000,000, to meet the interest on which it has a net income after paying expenses of not over $5,000 a year, and that its stock is worthless and unsalable on the market.

The plaintiffs further allege that the property which it is sought to sell for $3,700,000 is not worth over $400,000 at a good valuation, and "that the defendant, Henry Seligman and other Directors, are largely interested in the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, and that so far as the plaintiffs and other stockholders are concerned, the said scheme is in effect a fraudulent device, and in pursuance of said plan, the plaintiffs are informed and believe the said Seligman and others have recently been purchasing large amounts of the stock of the Buffalo City Gas Company at the low rates at which it has been selling since the arrangement has become mooted in order to vote the same at the stockholders' meeting."

The plan of the purchase of the securities of the People's Company shows that J. E. Addicks is to get the larger part of the new securities issued for the purchase. At present Addicks holds personally $1,540,000 in bonds and $900,000 in stock of the People's Company, and Griffin, alleged to be an associate of Addicks, holds $480,000 in bonds and $1,740,000 in stock.

George T. Hanning, one of the plaintiffs, in an affidavit submitted on the motion, swears that the People's Company is and has been virtually controlled by Addicks, and that he has been told that Addicks was being backed by a New York banking firm, which he now believes to be J. & W. Seligman. He says that President McMillin has always opposed every scheme of Addicks to get hold of the Buffalo City Company, and now characterizes the present scheme as amounting to robbery on account of the totally inadequate price proposed to be paid.

President McMillin said yesterday that he was opposed to the purchase scheme, but that, being in the minority, he had been for some time disposing of his stock, amounting to about 6,000 shares, for what it would bring, and that after the meeting he would retire from all connection with the company.

LEGAL NOTES.

LAND DEVISED IN TRUST.—Mary A. Secor, who died in June, 1894, by her will gave certain lands in this city in trust to her six children, the trust to continue until the death of her daughter, Adele, and her son, Rienzi, when the property was to be divided among the surviving children and the descendants of those who were dead. Charles A. Secor, one of her children, died before his mother, and an action was brought by Mary Elizabeth Smith against Rienzi A. Secor and others to partition an undivided seventh of the residue of the real estate, upon the theory that Mary A. Secor died intestate as to the portion which would have gone to Charles, had he lived until the end of the trust. Judgment of partition was taken, practically by default, and no provision was made for unknown owners or after-born children. The Special Term of the Supreme Court refused to relieve Irving Bachrach, who was the purchaser at the partition sale, from his purchase, but the order to that effect was reversed by the First Appellate Division, and that decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Vann, who gave the opinion, held that this real estate could not be partitioned during the existence of the trust, so as to give a marketable title to the purchaser, even though all the living heirs consented to the partition proceedings. The Court held that while such a judgment would be binding as to all the parties thereto, it would not bind the contingent interests of unborn issue, if no provision was made in the judgment by setting aside for them a portion of the land or its proceeds.

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QUESTION OF LUNACY.—In proceedings de lunatico inquirendo, taken before a Commissioner and a jury in Onondaga County, to have a committee appointed of the person and estate of Louisa Williams, an aged woman, alleged to be incompetent to manage herself or her affairs, because of extreme old age, illness, and loss of understanding, Dr. Donohue was called as a medical witness. He gave extensive testimony in respect to an examination he had made of her, and as to an interview had with her, and after a hypothetical question propounded to him, he was asked, "What would you say as to whether she is or is not a proper person competent to manage herself and her affairs?" On appeal on behalf of Mrs. Williams from an order of the Onondaga County Court, refusing her motion for a new trial, after the jury had decided she was a lunatic, the Fourth Appellate Division directed an affirmance, holding that though the question was an improper one, yet as the Court, upon a consideration of the evidence, was satisfied that there was no room for doubt as to the alleged lunacy, the motion for a new trial should be denied. The Court of Appeals has now affirmed that decision.

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LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.—A State statute which makes a carrier liable for the safe transportation of property to the point of destination when it accepts goods for transportation over another line without a written contract restricting the liability, and which imposes, in case of such contract, the burden of proving that the loss did not occur while the thing was in his charge, is held, in Richmond & A. R. Company vs. Patterson Tobacco Company (Va.) 41 L. R. A. 511, not to be an unconstitutional regulation of interstate commerce.

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POSSESSION OF PROHIBITED ARTICLES.—A statute making it an offense to have possession of prohibited articles which are of no lawful use, such as a record of numbers drawn in a lottery, or of a lottery ticket, is held, in Ford vs. State (Md.) 41 L. R. A. 551, to be constitutional, and ignorance of the character of the articles is held to constitute no defense.

***

COMMISSIONERS' EXTRA ALLOWANCE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision denying a motion made in the matter of the application of the Commissioners appointed to acquire title to property taken for the Edgecombe Road. The Commissioners were Edward F. O'Dwyer, Isaac Fromme, and Benjamin Perkins. The Special Term awarded them, respectively, $1,886, $1,780, and $1,586. This was at the regular rate of $6 a hearing, and later of $10 a hearing. They pleaded that the proceeding was one of unusual difficulty, and asked for an additional allowance of $10,000 each. Justice Werner ordered that $7,500 each be allowed, in addition to the per diem pay. The city appealed, and the Appellate Division reversed the order Aug. 10 last. The Commissioners then moved for permission to carry the case to the Court of Appeals. This motion the Appellate Division yesterday denied, but rendered no opinion.

The careworn multitude of buyers, crowding with weary eyes past their equally weary neighbors, may be glad to have pointed out three stores filled with everything man or boy wears—with what men and boys want.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BURGLARS HOTLY PURSUED

Intercepted, They Shoot a Farm Hand in Oneida County.

FLIGHT TOWARD UTICA FUTILE

One Swims Through Mohawk River Ice and Fights Desperately, but Is Captured.

UTICA, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Margaret Brown, a widow, reported to be wealthy, resides two miles from Cassville, and sixteen miles from this city, on a farm. This morning about 2 o'clock she was aroused by a noise near her house. Upon looking from the window she saw two men going toward her barn. She called her son and the hired man, John Mooney.

Young Brown and Mooney dressed hurriedly and went out, one carrying a shotgun and the other a revolver. They shouted to the strangers, asking what was wanted. Mooney was struck by a bullet in the abdomen and fell to the ground. Brown fired at the strangers and they ran to the road, jumped into a cutter, and drove toward Utica. Neighbors were aroused, and messages were sent to the city by telephone for a surgeon, and also giving news of the robbery.

The burglars had not entered the Brown house, but had committed a burglary some miles beyond, securing $137 in money and a number of checks. They had also stolen the horse and cutter at that place. When they drove away from the Brown place, an overcoat fell from the cutter, and in the pockets were found letters and checks bearing the name of Duane Wilcox of Unadilla Forks. They had entered his house and stolen a quantity of clothing and a gold watch.

After leaving the Brown farm, the men drove toward this city. They abandoned the horse about four miles out, and going to the terminus of one of the suburban car lines, took the first car in. At Yorkville they asked for a transfer to the Whitesborough line, but this was refused, and they went into the hotel for breakfast. They were in such a hurry that the landlord became suspicious, and, having heard of the robbery, telephoned for officers in this city. The officers did not reach there, however, till after they had finished breakfast and started up the canal. James Beard, a bridge builder, followed them a short distance.

"What in — do you want?" asked one.

"I want you," said Beard, and he started for them.

One pulled a revolver and fired as he ran, but he did not hit Beard then. Others joined in the chase, and the men took to the flats. Then they separated, and the pursuers comprised two parties in hot chase. Beard led a party after one, who went toward the hills north of the city. The burglar fired repeatedly, and one of the bullets struck Beard in the left arm. When cornered, the burglar jumped into the Mohawk River and swam across amid the floating ice. His pursuers went around by a bridge, and finally Beard, wounded and bloody, came upon the man who had shot him. They had a fearful encounter in a patch of woods two or three miles from where the chase began.

Beard was wounded again by a shot at short range, but he held his prisoner, and when others came up the fellow was tied to a sleigh and brought across the river to Yorkville. He was covered with blood and dripping with mud and water. He was brought to this city and taken to a hospital, where he was identified by Mooney as the man who shot him.

All search for the second burglar has been in vain. He was tracked up the Mohawk Valley for several miles, and then he left the valley for the highlands, where the ground is bare and it is impossible to track him. A large number of Deputy Sheriffs and constables have been on his trail all day, but he has eluded them, and most of them have given up the search. It was reported several times during the day that he had been captured near Rome, but nothing authentic has been learned.

Post Office at Alden, N. Y., Robbed.

ALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 23.—Two burglars blew open the safe of the Post Office last night, securing $4 in money and stamps. They were surprised by Constable McDonald, who lives over the Post Office. The burglars opened fire on him, emptying their revolvers, and, although a number of citizens joined in the pursuit, they managed to reach a hand car, on which they escaped.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERU.

Capt. J. B. Hickey Says a New Treaty Will End Friction.

Capt. J. B. Hickey, Military Attaché of the United States Legation in Peru, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Allianca from Colon.

Regarding the relations of the two Governments, Capt. Hickey said that the abrogation of the commercial treaty between the United States and Peru, to take effect next October, will be followed by a new treaty, which will provide for the arbitration of claims and do away with the constant grounds for friction, such as has been caused by the McCord and other claims. Many cases have improperly been made international issues which should have been adjudicated by the local courts.

Capt. Hickey said that during the war the feeling in Peru was by no means in favor of Spain, and in Lima American and Spanish business men fraternized as usual.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INQUIRY.

Naval Board of Inquiry Completes Its Work—Repairing the Ship.

The work of repairing the battleship Massachusetts, which is in Dry Dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is well under way. A large force of mechanics from the construction department was busy yesterday cutting out the damaged plates. These will all have to be replaced by new ones. Constructor Bowles was unable to say yesterday how long a time would be necessary to complete the repairs.

The board of inquiry, which has been investigating the accident, concluded its sessions yesterday. Naval Constructor Bowles was recalled to the stand. He repeated the statement made by him on Thursday that in his opinion the ship had grounded.

Assistant Naval Constructor Smith supported Mr. Bowles in this belief. If the ship had not actually grounded, he said, it was a stationary and not a movable object which she struck.

Capt. Ludlow, the commanding officer of the ship, was also recalled before the board. He merely repeated the testimony he had given on the first day of the inquiry. He had no criticism to make of Pilot Bell, he said. He was convinced that the obstruction which the ship struck is not charted.

The findings of the court will probably be sent to Washington to-day.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Storehouse of Treasures.

Like Venice, when she "held the gorgeous East in fee," and Rome, when all the world paid her tribute, we have made the world tributary to our floors.

The Orientals have contributed a wealth of rugs and hangings, with colorings and sheens above any other textile.

The Flemings gave their tapestries—

A picturesque panel for $2.50, shows a group of merry peasants. In soft richness of coloring these pieces vie with the old tapestries of Gobelin.

Sofa Cushions—some reduced to $1.25—have silk coverings in Oriental effects, finished with a ruffle of same goods. Others at $3.00 are pure down filled, in exquisitely blended Oriental tints.

Durable Furniture Novelties at factory prices, as you

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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

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Prices Lower than Any Store in New York City.

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B'way. 8th & 9th Sts.

THE GRIP GETS A CHECK.

Cool, Dry Weather Has Improved the Public Health—Attendance at the Schools Still Affected.

The heavy rain of Thursday night, that washed much of the mud into the sewers; the lifting of the fog, and the shifting of the wind to the west, making the atmosphere drier and cooler, seem to have combined to bring about a change for the better in the health of the city. That seemed to be the opinion of the health officers, who were guided by the returns of the deaths which were sent in yesterday to the Department of Health.

Dr. Roger Tracy, Register of the Health Board, said that the number of deaths reported in Manhattan during the day was 90, of which 2 were from bronchitis, 10 from influenza, or grip, and 17 from pneumonia. The returns from the Bronx had not come in, but he judged that the number would not exceed 10, making a total of 100 for Manhattan and the Bronx. The total number of deaths for the present week Dr. Tracy estimated would be between 800 and 900, as compared with 650 in 1897 and 603 in 1896.

During the prevalence of the grip in the Winter of 1890 and 1891 the number of deaths on Dec. 29 was 139, and it advanced to 250 on Jan. 8, after which the death rate declined. There was a good deal of fog that year, much the same as this, and from that it is judged that foggy weather aggravated the disease, as heavy fogs kept an excess of carbon in the air.

Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that the number of teachers who have been absent from duty from sickness this week was fully 25 per cent. more than ever before. He did not, however, attribute this so much to the grip as to the general breaking down of the teachers from overwork. The Principal of Primary School No. 84, in Fiftieth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, reported that out of nineteen teachers from two to four were daily absent, generally on account of grip. She engaged a substitute, and the following day the substitute was also laid up with the grip. As for the children, large numbers have been absent from school during the week, but Mr. Jasper supposed the non-attendance was caused more by the foggy weather than by sickness.

There was one death at Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning—that of David Ege, thirty-five years old, of 869 Second Avenue. There were fewer cases in the hospital and dispensary yesterday, and the physicians said the grip was on the wane.

Grip Victim Kills Himself.

Henry Koch, sixty-four years old, a wealthy retired showcase manufacturer, who lived with his wife and two children at 767 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday from the effects of a pistol shot wound in his abdomen, inflicted by himself on Thursday. Mr. Koch had been suffering from the grip for two weeks, and for several days had acted queerly. He was closely watched, but shot himself during his wife's absence from his room. He was attended by Dr. Emil Free of 181 Meserole Street, who made no report of the shooting until after Koch's death.

Governor-elect Voorhees Ill.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 23.—Gov.-elect Foster M. Voorhees is confined to his home with the grip, and Mayor Mack is also kept to the house by it. Two people, Mrs. Mary Brien of East Jersey Street, and C. Rockel of Wilmington, Del., fell on the streets from the disease. They were both taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital.

Judge Nixon Ill on the Bench.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23.—During the sitting of the Court of Pardons to-day Judge Nixon was taken ill, and had to go to a hotel. He has a slight attack of the grip.

THE GRIP AND A COLD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 20 the question is asked in one of your editorial columns: "How is a man to know whether he has caught an every-day cold, and may go out doing his work without harm, or the grip?" i. e., epidemic influenza, when he must stay in and probably send for his doctor.

Having seen and treated a few hundred cases and suffered from the grip myself, permit me to try and answer your question. When the grip is about in epidemic form, a patient taken with an acute cold, slight or severe, but accompanied by considerable ache in his limbs, joints, and body, and by fever, may safely diagnose his own case as grip and take to his bed at once. He has the catarrhal, the usual form of grip. Another patient may have an attack of prostration, fever, and neuralgias alone, without much catarrh, in epidemic times, he also has the grip; the nervous form, which is not very rare. And a third one may be taken with the same general symptoms, but instead of a cold in his head and chest, he will have acute disturbances of stomach and bowels in the form of nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea; that represents the gastro-intestinal form of grip, rarely met with. What I have said now holds good in times of epidemic grip, but is also true for sporadic cases, as they may and do occur between one epidemic and another. The various epidemics of grip have come and come again, stretching over a period of ten or twenty years at various times.

During an epidemic of influenza there are all sorts of light and severe cases, of course, the same as in other epidemic diseases, but they all represent an infectious disease, produced by a bacillus which has been demonstrated and cultivated, and is recognized just as well as the comma-bacillus of Asiatic cholera.

The grip is communicable from person to person; if you live in the same room with a grip patient, or occupy one vacated by such patient, and not having been disinfected, you are apt to get it, and probably will, if your general condition is below its normal level. This happened to me last Spring when, in going to Europe, I was taken with severe grip on the eighth day out. It appeared that my cabin was previously occupied by a party known to have had symptoms of influenza as he was coming over from the other side.

Though not in any manner as destructive to life as cholera, yet epidemic influenza counts its dead in large cities by many hundreds during one of its courses. Unfortunately, there is no lasting immunity created by having had an attack, but a predisposition to get another at another time remains, and not infrequently after effects are left, such as neurasthenia, neuralgias, chronic catarrh, and general debility, the recovery from which may take many months.

That through momentary contact with an infected person or habitation the disease may be contracted is contrary to my observations, and we may, without fear of being infected, shake hands with a friend who has just had it.

By way of comparison, scarlatina and whooping cough are eminently contagious, the shortest time of exposure to the source of infection being sufficient, and it is even so with typhus and the bubonic plague. In proclaiming epidemic influenza a contagious disease the health authorities are correct from a scientific point of view, but for practical purposes the word "communicable" would have met, I believe, all indications for precautionary measures, and not excited or worried the public mind with relation to a disorder the spread of which is not as yet preventable.

LEONARD WEBER, M. D.

New York, Dec. 22, 1898.

THREW HIMSELF BEFORE A CAR.

Man Tried Suicide, but No Policeman Could Be Found to Arrest Him.

Frank Haspkin, a machinist, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide last night by throwing himself in front of a northbound Third Avenue cable car, at the corner of Ninth Street. The car was stopped before he was killed, but he may lose one of his feet as the result of his action.

Haspkin is thirty-one years old, and says that his home is at 96 Chestnut Street, Providence, R. I. According to the story he told the doctors at Bellevue Hospital, he came to this city three days ago to look for work, having given up a position as head machinist in a big factory in Providence.

He drank heavily, and in consequence could not obtain employment here. This made him despondent, and he decided that he did not care to live any longer. While in this frame of mind he threw himself in front of the car. The car was not moving very quickly, and the gripman succeeded in bringing it to a standstill before Haspkin's entire body was under the wheels. One of the man's feet, however, was badly crushed.

Notwithstanding Haspkin's attempt to kill himself, he is not a prisoner. No policeman could be found at the scene of the occurrence, and the ambulance which took the wounded man to Bellevue Hospital was summoned by a citizen.

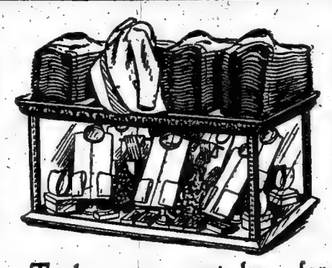

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VERDICT AGAINST R. T. WILSON.

Mrs. Rouillon Awarded $5,000 for Injuries Received on His Property.

In the accident damage suit brought by Mrs. Marie Rouillon against R. T. Wilson, the banker father-in-law of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., tried before Justice McAdam, in the Supreme Court, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000 and costs. Lawyer Pierce, for the defendant, moved that the verdict be set aside, on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence and excessive. Justice McAdam granted a sixty-day stay to make an appeal from the verdict.

Mrs. Rouillon in December, 1893, was a tenant of the apartment house 560 Park Avenue, owned by the defendant. On Dec. 23 of that year she was on the roof of the house, and, her foot breaking through a defective slat, she was thrown down and received severe injuries, as she alleges. She claimed that her business of dressmaking was almost ruined by reason of her inability to attend to it.

SHE CURSED JUDGE COWING.

Mrs. Walsh Became Violent When Her Son Was Sentenced.

"May curses rest forever on you," came in a shriek from a white-haired old woman in Part II. of the General Sessions yesterday. Her excited words were addressed to Judge Cowing, before whom her son was on trial for highway robbery. At the time of his mother's excited words he had just received a sentence of ten years in Sing Sing Prison.

Charles Walsh, more familiarly known as "Bum Rafferty," twenty-two years old, stood unmoved at the bar. His case had consumed but a few moments. The evidence was clear and strong against him. On the night of Nov. 23 he attacked and robbed Miss Annie W. Welden as she was passing through Thirty-sixth Street, near Second Avenue. He was captured when running from the scene.

Mrs. Walsh became violent when she heard Judge Cowing pass sentence. "You shall not take my son to prison," she screamed, as she made a frantic attempt to reach the court inclosure. It required two policemen to lead her from the courtroom.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. This afternoon at 2, FAUST. Melba, (only appearance this season at a matinée,) Mantelli, Saléza, Bensaude, Plancon. To-night at 8, at pop. prices, BARBER OF SEVILLE. Sembrich, Campanari, Devries, Carbone, Saligmac. Sun. Evg., Dec. 25, Christmas Night, at 8:15, 4th Sunday Concert, at Pop. Prices. Soloists: Mme. Nordica and Miss Maud McCarthy; MM. Dippel and Van Rooy. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor Schalk. Mon., Dec. 26, ROMEO AND JULIET. Sembrich, Jean and Ed. De Reszke, Albers, Plancon. Wed. Evg., Dec. 28, DIE WALKURE. Eames, Meisslinger, Lilli Lehman; Van Dyck, Pringle, Van Rooy. Fri., Dec. 30, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Meisslinger, Jean & Ed. De Reszke, Bispham, Pringle. Steinway & Sons' Piano Used.

Loan Collection of PORTRAITS. Exhibited for the benefit of the ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Fourth Avenue and 23d St. Open daily, Sundays included. Admission, 50 cts.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE. Anniversary Matinée Christmas Day, Dec. 26. BOHEMIAN GIRL. SOUVENIRS. Evgs. 25-$1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Xmas Week—LURLINE, Operatic Spectacle. SATURDAY EVE.

BROADWAY THEATRE First American Production. POSITIVELY TO-NIGHT AT 8. Dhamatization of Marie Corelli's famous novel. "THE SORROWS OF SATAN." Tickets purchased for original opening night, good for To-night. Special Xmas Mat. Mon. at 2.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. 2:15, Wed., To-day & Xmas. WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY. COULDOCK BENEFIT FRIDAY, Dec. 30, 2 P. M. SEAT SALE BEGINS TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and Monday and Wednesday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. Extra Matinée Monday. Charles Frohman's Funniest Farce Evenings, 8:30. Mat. To-day. ON AND OFF.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. Mat. To-day. Xtra Mat. Monday. ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:20. Mats., 2:15. LAST MATINEE—LAST NIGHT. JOHN DREW in THE LIARS. Dec. 26—Empire Theatre Co. in "PHROSO."

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PALACE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 1:30 58th St. to 11 and 25c., 50c. 12:30 to 10:45 P. M. 23D ST. & 3d Av. MARSHALL P. WILDER. Grace Huntington & Co., Reno and Richards, Lafayette, Cyr and Hill, Tyson and McWatters, & others. Splendid Comedy Holiday Bill! 25c., 50c.

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DALY'S Broadway and 30th St. Every evening at 8:10. Shakespeare's Greatest Comedy. Merchant of Venice. A Positive Triumph. Ada Rehan as Portia. "A wonderful performance." "Such a series of beautiful pictures never equalled on our stage." "Miss Rehan's Portia is the crowning triumph of her career." Matinées To-day and Christmas.

WALLACK'S Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Xmas, 2. Will positively appear To-day and To-night. JULIA ARTHUR IN A LADY OF QUALITY. Every Evg. Next Week. Mats. Mon. & Sat.

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LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d ..... 8:30 sharp. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY. TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS. EXTRA MATINEES DEC. 26 & JAN. 2.

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The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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READING FOR CHRISTMAS EVE.

If we must read anything Christmas Eve, it must be Christmas literature. Time moves somewhere that magic night, call it forward or backward, and the war reminiscences seem out of date, expansionist articles mere idle theories, and accounts of the colonies only the visions of dreamers. A sentiment has become the one reality and that which is not of the Christmas spirit is "dead" on Christmas Eve.

It is a rare chance for a writer. For once he finds a world of readers in a receptive mood. The sweetest sentiment of humanity, love, and tenderness for a new-born child, is universally at his hand. The heart is softened, the judgment kind, the world of affairs cannot distract. How a master spirit would play on the heart of mankind on Christmas Eve! Is it any wonder that the opportunity attracts, and that every year we have a flood of Christmas stories and Christmas poems, many appearing weeks beforehand, that they may be sure to be in time? And yet when one thinks how great is this output, of how many have tried, it is strange that there is so little left to us. What have nineteen hundred years of writing bequeathed to us of Christmas literature? A story, a few old hymns, a Latin prayer, and a poem or so that one keeps in the bookcase, not in the mind. And what has all the writing of even the last hundred years, that should somewhere, in its mass, have seized the modern Christmas spirit and preserved it, at once as lifelike and as deathless as if in amber case, given to the world to keep?

Suppose we draw our chair before the fire to-night. The children in their little nightgowns clamber on our knees, verifying the pictures in the story books. As the prologue to fastening the stockings on the chimney, we recite—one may be even the most cynical old bachelor, and yet easily recite it—that wonderful, mysterious poem: "'Twas the Night Before Christmas." The final line is a "Good night," and as the children scamper gayly away to bring Christmas more quickly by sleeping, we throw a new log on the fire and seek a book to fit the mood. What shall it be? There is always "A Christmas Carol" by Dickens, if one wishes to be sad. Fitted to another mood, but still of the Christmas spirit and rich in its richness, is "The Story of the Other Wise Man," by our own Dr. Van Dyke. Or shall we take a poem? Perhaps upstairs the mother is singing a child to sleep with a Christmas lullaby. Softly her voice comes down:

> "Now the shepherds kneel adoring
> Now the mother's heart is joyous—"

After all, the gentleness of Christmas Eve is too fine to put in prose. If one is to utter it, one finds verse the natural vehicle, music the natural tone. How many familiar Christmas hymns carry out that notion or show that such a feeling has stamped from the first the spirit of Christmas Eve. "There's a song in the air," begins one of the hymns in description of the holy night. "Calm on the listening ear of night"; "Hark, the herald angels sing"; "It came upon the midnight clear, that glorious song of old"—even the angels, on the first Christmas Eve of the world, sang the tidings; and what can we poor mortals do but follow the example? All the reverie leads to the "Venite Adoramus."

The fire blazes up fitfully. The sudden light rouses the idle watcher. The mother's voice is silent, for the child is fast asleep. We reach out to the book-shelf again. Yes, there is a Christmas story. It is the best that ever was written. It is in an old volume, but it is the true story and has been the inspiration of every other. It is the fountain of our mood to-night. And so we take the Testament and read the simple tale again. And when we have finished, and the book is put back, there seem to be no words that describe so well the universal thought as these, in which Phillips Brooks gave his, in wonder of the miracle:

> "Oh, little town of Bethlehem,
> How still we see thee lie!
> Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
> The silent stars go by.
> Yet in thy dark streets shineth
> The everlasting Light;
> The hopes and fears of all the years
> Are met in thee to-night."

The powers that be are by no means pleased with Dr. Moritz Busch, and his publication is regarded, to say the least, as an indiscretion. The ways of the Prussian (the Bismarckian) policy were not to have been subjected to the glare of an electric arc lamp. Anyhow, the Prussian Government has very peculiar ways. Lately a petty official in Pomerania offered for sale a Bismarck letter. The price was 500 marks. Then came to the little Pomeranian town two detectives from Berlin. Their orders were that the letter should be given to them. The reason alleged was the high price asked for the letter; ergo, it must contain state secrets, which the public had no business to know about. The Burgomaster showed fight, but was finally willing to compromise. Give him the 500 marks and he did not care who owned the letter. On examination it was found that the ex-official had sent the Chancellor some time in 1869 a fine fresh fish for a dinner at Varzin, and that Bismarck had written a letter of thanks for the carp. Nevertheless an order came from the Public Prosecutor at Berlin to sequester the letter. Evidently there was something fishy about it.

LORD SELBORNE.

His Second Autobiographical Volume—Gordon, Khartoum, and Gladstone.*

Roundell Palmer, the renowned chancery lawyer, who when assuming the Chancellorship was known as Lord Selborne, was a statesman of ability, and, above all, a pure-minded English gentleman. A scholarly man also was Lord Selborne, and Lord Rosebery might have placed him among the literary statesmen of whom he recently spoke in Edinburgh. What higher compliment could have been paid him than were the words of Tennyson, as recorded by Lord Selborne's daughter:

"His entire singleness and simplicity always impressed Lord Tennyson, and one day, at Aldworth, when reading 'The Ode to the Duke of Wellington,' to please a friend of ours, (Mrs. Fitzgerald of Shalstone,) he stoppped after reading the lines:

> "'And, as the greatest only are,
> In his simplicity sublime,'

and said to us in a lowered voice, pointing to my father: 'To that man only in the present time do these lines apply.'

"Perhaps the secret of his influence lay in absolute unself-seeking, in entire truthfulness, the directness and simplicity of a little child; in his tenderness and humility as regarded others, in sternness as regarded himself; in an inspiring sense of duty which pervaded his society, in his matter-of-course relationship with his God."

In "The Memorials, Personal and Political," the Chancellor in this volume carries down the record of his life from 1865 to its close. He is best known to us for the part he played in the Treaty of Washington, and more especially in the Geneva arbitration. During the period included in this volume are records of the curious Mrs. Ryves case, the Justice act, the Reform bill of 1866, Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church bill, the first Irish Land act, and the Elementary Education act.

The ability shown by Roundell Palmer in disengaging England from the meshes of the Alabama case was conspicuous. Mr. Gladstone fully appreciated it and wrote to him:

"My Dear Palmer: We have now had the full benefit, and a great one it has been, of your assistance in this anxious business of the American arbitration, and I presume I may consider you as now entirely functus officio? This being so, I think the time has come (I was unwilling to mix the matters by writing earlier) for me to inform you that the Lord Chancellor has notified me of his intention of retiring on account of the state of his eyesight, which at present makes it impossible for him to reckon on the satisfactory discharge of his duties through another session. He has therefore determined on retiring in the month of October. In common with all his colleagues, I deeply regret the loss of so distinguished a lawyer, so able and temperate a counselor, and one whose character is a tower of strength. His retirement does not, as in ordinary cases, impose upon me the duty of considering who should be his successor among the several distinguished men whose names might occur for consideration, but it rather reopens the question of 1868, when the intervention of a particular subject prevented us from obtaining your assistance in the office of Lord Chancellor. Happily, that subject has now been disposed of, and I hope you will accordingly allow me to submit your name to the Queen for that office. There will be a council at Balmoral about the third week in October, and that would afford a convenient opportunity for your receiving the seals. The Chancellor, I think, wishes to retire before any Cabinets are held for the purpose of considering the measures of the coming session, and if I receive, as I hope, an affirmative reply to this letter, I will then proceed to arrange with him as to the exact time of the exchange.

"I do not think the political prospect is brilliant. We have already outlived the average duration of Governments, and two questions of considerable danger for the next session now confront us. I mean Irish university education and local taxation. Our strength in the constituencies rather declines than increases. * * * But you are not now asked to face a question altogether new; you are not a man whom difficulty will deter from public duty, and of both the proceedings and the prospects of the Government you are the best and the proper judge. As to its feelings, I need not assure you that your entrance into the Cabinet will be hailed with joy by all its members."

As to Roundell Palmer's assuming the high position then offered him, he says:

"The office, however, came to me in the way of the proper vocation and business of my life, of which it was the natural crown and terminus. I had resisted all inducements to deviate from that vocation, when it might perhaps have been possible to do so: now, in my sixtieth year, if I had desired it, it would have been too late. To be, even for a short time, the head of my profession, and to be enabled, even imperfectly, to advance those improvements in the administration of the law of which experience had shown me the need, was enough to satisfy a reasonable man's desire. And to co-operate at length officially with Gladstone, the leader, under whom, above all others, I had wished to serve, was (as I told him in my answer to his letter) a pleasure in itself so great as to overpower for the time almost all other considerations."

It is curious to follow Lord Selborne in the controversy over the Alabama matter and to note his

*LORD SELBORNE'S MEMORIALS. Part II., Personal and Political, 1865-1895. By Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne. Two vols. New York and London: Macmillan & Co.

shrewdness. There was that mooted question about "due diligence," and our own representative gave "due diligence" a most important status. Had there or had there not been "due diligence" exercised by the English authorities? Diplomatic fencing was at its best during the discussion. It was Palmer who by force of argument and clever pleading had "due diligence" shorn of its dignity. Palmer had the fullest appreciation of the ability of the United States representatives, and this is a high compliment. He had a poor opinion of the President of the English commission, and thought Sir Alexander Cockburn was brilliant but useless, and that he was no match for Mr. Adams. Palmer writes:

"While Sir Alexander was pouring eloquent French into the ears of his colleagues, Mr. Adams was studying the temper of their minds. The reserved and self-controlled man who watched and husbanded his opportunities was in this business more than a match for the brilliant, excitable man, conscious of intellectual superiority, and at no pains to conceal what he felt."

As to the foreign arbitrators Palmer had no very great confidence in them. Count Sclopis "did not give the impression of a strong man." He was "portly and rhetorical, well-bred, but too demonstrative in his courtesies." Mr. Staempfil, the Swiss arbitrator, went invariably with Mr. Adams, * * * and on some points he went further than Mr. Adams himself. He approached every question with a strong animus in favor of American views." As to "due diligence," Palmer thus expresses himself:

"The other arbitrators determined to follow a proposition of M. Staempfil that they should at once proceed to consider, one after another, the cases of the several ships inculpated, and at the three next sittings they took up the cases of the Florida and the Alabama, going into all the questions of fact and principle which they regarded as applicable to them; on all which they pronounced (with closed doors) positive opinions, holding Great Britain liable under the first and second rules of the treaty for all the captures made by both those ships and their tenders. This having been done, and the opinions so given recorded in their proceedings, (though unknown to counsel,) they on the last of those three days determined to hear arguments upon the question of due diligence, and on two other leading questions of principle, all of which they had prejudged; and a month afterward they also agreed to hear a further argument as to the entrance of the Florida into Mobile, a Confederate port, before she either received a commission as a ship of war or began to cruise—which question (acknowledged by Mr. Adams to be difficult) they had also prejudged. The course taken as to the Shenandoah was the same, except that Count Sclopis, on whose vote the decision depended, after Mr. Adams and M. Staempfil on one side, and Viscount d'Itajubà on the other, had given (all with closed doors, as before) decided opinions, expressed a wish for some further elucidation on one question of fact—saying at the same time enough to show that he had arrived at a foregone conclusion; as appeared clearly from what he added after the argument. The arguments on all these questions it was my lot carefully to prepare; one of them, that as to the Shenandoah, on very short notice, while I was suffering from gout. To my colleagues they gave satisfaction, and, on the other side, they were elaborately answered. But, after what had passed in the previous consultations of the tribunal, it was all lost labor; not Cicero or Demosthenes, Vattel or Wheaton, could under such circumstances have produced any effect. It is true that, upon all the cases, the final and formal vote was not taken till afterward; but the whole thing had practically been settled before."

It was the passage of the Judicature act, his own pet measure, that Lord Selborne was justly proud of, for he wrote: "If I leave a monument behind which will bear the test of time, it may be this." And yet the act was not as full and complete as he had wished. Lord Selborne's relations with Gladstone, which were of the closest, for a time suffered a change. Every now and then there are signs of difference of opinions. None was more loyal than Lord Selborne, and yet he seemed to think that Gladstone did not place that confidence in him which he deserved. He writes:

"It has been supposed by some that he [Mr. Gladstone] gave me his confidence, and so, no doubt, it must have been to some extent. But there are degrees of confidence; some men are, and some are not, admitted to the inner circle. I cannot boast that with him I had that privilege."

It was the Gladstonian policy in regard to Gordon and Khartoum that entirely alienated the two statesmen. Gladstone's overconfidence in the safety of Gordon and his nearsightedness will always be remembered. Think of Gladstone's declaring as "his own conviction that he (Gordon) was as safe at Khartoum as in Regent Street." How many thousands of lives would have been spared had Gladstone not adopted a shilly-shally policy. Lord Selborne seems to have been prophetic as to what would happen in the Soudan:

"It is impossible to describe the reckless (if it had been anybody else I should have said unscrupulous and unprincipled) way in which Gladstone has carried on this contest. The best word I can think of is plunging, in the sense in which I have known that word used by gamblers on the turf. No demagogue, even in revolutionary times, could go about more extravagantly than he has done, scattering broadcast what (if he had succeeded) might have proved 'firebrands, arrows, and death.' It seems to have taken with the perfervidum ingenium Scotorum, but to have done him harm far and wide among the more sober sort of thinking Englishmen, alarming all who have anything to lose, and shocking all who have (like you and me) old-fashioned notions about the duties and responsibilities of Prime Ministers."

This sketch of Gladstone is by no means a favorable one, and perhaps is over-colored. Nevertheless there never was a speaker in the House who could talk more and leave his hearers in greater doubt as to his exact opinions. "Intellectual subtlety and casuistry" in the treatment of vital subjects do an endless amount of harm:

"He (Gladstone) was a man of complex nature, emotional, vivid in all phases of thought and feeling. In all men there are some contradictory elements, but in most men one or other of the opposing elements prevails; or, if it does not, there is a corresponding loss of energy. All the contradictory elements seemed in him to live together, with equal or almost equal power. Free from the lower forms of self-seeking, he was too much occupied with his own thoughts to give much attention to those of other people. His opinions, on some subjects of great moment, were in a constant process of flux and decomposition, and yet he was impatient of opposition to whatever might be the attitude of his mind for the time being. There was in his thoughts about many things, and in his language, with all its glitter, an involution and indistinctness which made his footing less secure than it seemed, and his guidance less safe. With great appearance of tenacity at any given moment, his mind was apt to be moving indirectly down an inclined plane. It was not his habit to look all round a question or to take in with equal patience both sides of an argument; when not a partisan, he was generally an antagonist. He had no consistent or settled respect for law. He had a propensity toward intellectual subtlety and casuistry, which was apt to mislead him as to the proportions of things, and he was not a good judge of the characters of men. He was too readily influenced by opinions which fell in with his own wishes or feelings and by the men who held them, and was impatient of the dry light of facts, when facts told the other way. Hence he often saw facts through a partial and distorted medium. He could see into millstones further than other men, and, on the other hand, he had a wonderful power of not seeing what he did not like. He was a master of the art of throwing dust into the eyes of those who were proper subjects for that operation, (of whom in this world there are many,) and he could practice it not less skillfully upon himself. There was hardly anything of which he could not persuade himself when the current of his thoughts or feelings set in a particular direction."

Lord Selborne says that public opposition never made Gladstone circumspect, but stirred him "up like a war horse for battle." Perhaps the author of these memorials goes too far when he writes that Gladstone "was not inaccessible to the flattery of party and the pleasures of popular applause." As a stanch churchman and a believer in monarchy, Lord Selborne concludes, summing up Gladstone's liberalism:

"What the final issue of these things may be cannot be foretold, but if it should be the decay and degradation of British statesmanship, and the triumph of anarchical forces hostile to the life of freedom, 'while they shout her name,' Mr. Gladstone will have contributed to it more than any other man."

In his later life Lord Selborne went to Italy, where amid his books he sought rest. Returning to England he died near Petersfield in 1895. Those who knew him best write:

"To live with him was to know the nobility and happiness of work, work done to the uttermost, with arduous, fervid devotion, to the best of his ability. Work continued for love of his God, his Queen, and his country, when nothing was to be gained, as men count gain—when, after a life in which for many years his average hours of work had been eighteen, and from 1872 to 1885 twelve, with his freshness and keenness of interest, he would have liked more time for intellectual enjoyment, for outdoor pleasures. To the end his work was a sacrifice. Doubtless he would not have been happy otherwise, yet none could see him always somewhat pressed, nearly always tired, and not be struck by the fact that it was owing largely to his ungrudging service to others, in addition to public work. He would patiently unravel the confused story of some laborer, perhaps from a distant village, advise kindly, but very honestly, an aspiring poet, or encourage a despondent clerk or briefless barrister, as if he were not surrounded by papers, letters, bills, and judgments, waiting to be tackled."

This volume contains the second portion of the life of Lord Selborne. It is in large measure autobiographical, and is the record of one who was honest, useful, and sincerely pious.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The week which closes to-day has not been as crowded with events and incidents in the art world as that which preceded it. Art lovers have therefore had more leisure and consequently more enjoyment in strolling through the galleries of the old Academy, where the Portrait Show continues its successful way; through the rooms of the American Art Association, where the Tissot pictures still draw crowds, and also though the dealers' galleries, where there are now several interesting exhibitions, particularly at Durand-Ruel's, where there is a comprehensive collection of the works of the recently deceased Eugene Boudin, the French marine and coast painter.

It was rather a coincidence that the death of Boudin should have occurred not only in the same year, but within three months of that of his warm friend Puvis de Chavannes. Both artists were born in the same year, 1824, and, although their temperaments and talents were widely divergent, they nevertheless held each other in the highest esteem, and remained warm friends until the last. Among the personal belongings of Puvis de Chavannes, which will be sold at auction in Paris in February next, is a superior example of Boudin given to Chavannes in exchange for one of the latter's works. Boudin was born at Honfleur and spent his younger days at Havre. His talents were discovered by Troyon, who induced him to visit Paris. There he became a friend of Corot, Rousseau, Dupré, Millet, and other of the Barbizon painters, and, although much influenced by their views and works, he never cared to paint in a studio, and, a pleinarist from the first, he continued so to the last. He was particularly devoted to the rendition of marine and coast scenes, and rendered with equal skill and feeling the ceaseless motion of busy harbors or the low expanse of the boundless ocean. His painting of shipping and rigging, with the latter's infinite detail, was always remarkable. His first recognition came in 1881. In 1889 he received the gold medal at the French Exposition of that year, and in 1892 he was made a member of the Legion of Honor, and has been one of the Sociétaires of the Champ de Mars Salon since its inauguration. Boudin was the foremost of French marine painters. His art was influenced by Van de Velde, Van Goyen, and other Dutch masters of the seventeenth century, but he improved upon their work, and he painted in a truer key and in a more natural manner. He was from the first more appreciated by artists than by the general public, and Monet particularly admired his art and came to him for counsel. The forty-nine paintings by Boudin now shown at the Durand-Ruel Gallery have been well selected and give an excellent idea of his range, versatility, and the work of his various periods, from the yellow and rather thin "Port du Havre" of 1866 to the "Le Bassin de Fecamp" of 1894, one of the best of the series of canvases whose subjects the artist found along the Riviera, and particularly at Villefranche, Antibes, and St. Jean, with their deeper color quality, the rich blues of sea and sky, and the warm, full sunlight of that sub-tropical clime.

While not a great master, Boudin was a strong and remarkable painter, and one of the best evidences of his power is the fact that no two students will agree as to their preference for individual canvases. Artists, as a rule, prefer his earlier works, with their opalescent, atmospheric effects and somewhat impressionistic composition and treatment, while the general public will prefer his later examples. Few, however, of those who view the present display will or can fail to recognize the strength and beauty of the gray-toned "Port du Portrieux," of the picturesque "Port du Trouville," of the gray morning view of Havre at sunrise, with its beautiful atmosphere; of the sunset view of Bordeaux, of the gray-toned "Sunset on the Coast of Normandy," of the soft and delicate "Beach at Scheveningen," of the "Port of St. Valery," with its lovely color and charmin[illegible] of the picturesque "View of Villefra[illegible] blue sky.

At [illegible]y there are also now to be se[illegible]nsel pictures by Puvis de C[illegible]teristic and decorative, and [illegible]paintings and pastels by Degas [illegible], several ballet scenes and a view [illegible].

The p[illegible] Prosper d'Epinay's marble bust of Jean d'Arc [illegible]s. Phoebe Hearst for presentation to the Washington Museum of Fine Arts is an event of more than ordinary interest in and to the American art world. The bust will probably arrive in New York to-morrow, and after exhibition here for a time will be sent to Washington. It has been much admired in Paris, and critics there pronounce it the most successful rendering of the strange union of mysticism and martial ardor that makes the Maid of Orleans one of the most attractive and enigmatical figures in French history.

The American Art Association of Paris has recently held an extremely interesting little exhibition of works in the gallery No. 2, Impasse de Conti. There were eighty-one pictures hung, and among the artists represented were F. A. Bicknell, C. L. V. Butler, F. A. Bridgman, Dagnan-Bouveret, L. R. Garrido, Albert Humphreys, George Inness, A. B. Koopmann, A. A. Lewis, F. D. Marsh, L. S. Parker, Louis Potter, W. W. Stewart, E. L. Weeks, and A. C. Whiting. The American art students in Paris are still faithful to their home traditions and recently gave a minstrel performance in the Latin Quarter, which was particularly enjoyed by their French associates.

The removal in what seems to have been a slight attack of feminine temper by Miss Amalie Kussner of a case of her miniatures from the Portrait Show because she thought they were not properly lighted has been made much more of in and by the press than the incident at all deserved. When Miss Kussner sent in her miniatures for exhibition she did so on the same conditions as all other artist contributors, and her action in removing her exhibit without asking permission of the managers of the show was both unprecedented and unprofessional. There are not wanting those who feel that the show can be quite as successful without Miss Kussner's miniatures. She has done some good work, but since she has become the fashion she has shown a tendency to carelessness, and this last action would seem to prove that injudicious flattery has possibly made her place too high an estimate on the value of her work to an exhibition. There are a number of other miniatures in the show which can be studied with pleasure and advantage. Mrs. Gertrude Hurlbut in particular shows some miniatures of women and children, some of which are better than any of Miss Kussner's recent work.

Mr. James Campbell Phillips, who has become known as an illustrator and whose society drawings in Truth and other publications have brought him some deserved reputation, notwithstanding the fact that he has been subjected to the natural criticism that falls to the lot of any delineator of society incidents in America to-day—namely, that he copies Gibson too closely; gave a little exhibition of some recent work in oils and black and white at his pretty and artistic Studio, 9 East Fifty-ninth Street, on a recent afternoon. Some of Mr. Campbell's work in oil is good and full of promise. Particularly creditable are some landscapes painted in the South last Winter, which show good color, nice outdoor feeling, and appreciative sympathy with the atmosphere of the locality. A large and more ambitious landscape, painted in Maine last Summer, has well-managed greens and good distance, but is a trifle hard in atmosphere and tone. Mr. Phillips should persevere in his landscape work, but should not neglect his figure work at the same time. He has a favorite model, a very charming one, by the way, who has become known as "the Phillips girl," and whom he draws very gracefully, and in most artistic poses. His men figures are a little stiff. Notice must also be made of his negro heads, which are good in color and excellent in expression.

1898

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Henry Drummond, Author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World."*

For the better comprehension of Henry Drummond, who preached the Word of God and told of the laws of nature, who was a zealous missionary, as much at home in the slums of Glasgow as among the huts of savages at Tongoa, and whose zeal never abated, we may take certain sentences of his, as they are printed in the preface of his "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." He had been lecturing to his class of students on week days, and in his topics had scaled the higher range of science. On Sundays he had talked to workingmen, and his subjects were of a simple moral and religious character. Drummond had that rare faculty of being in perfect sympathy with an audience, no matter what was its make-up. He says of his work:

"At first, by what seemed to me to be the necessity of the case, I must keep the two departments entirely by themselves. They lay at opposite poles of thought, and for a time I succeeded in keeping science and religion shut off from one another in two separate compartments of my mind.

"But gradually the wall of partition showed symptoms of giving way. The two fountains of knowledge also slowly began to overflow, and finally their waters met and mingled. The great change was in the compartment which held religion. It was not that the well there was dried; still less that the fermenting waters were washed away by the flood of science. The actual contents remained the same. But the crystals of former doctrine were dissolved, and, as they precipitated themselves once more in definite forms, I observed that the crystalline system was also changed. New channels also for outward expression opened, and some of the old closed up, and I found the truth running out to my audience on the Sundays by the week-day outlets. In other words, the subject matter of religion had taken on the method of expression of science, and I discovered myself enunciating spiritual law in the exact terms of biology and physics."

Sometimes exceptions have been taken to this broad idea of cohesion as being something overbold and even wanting in reverence. If we are to accept evolution in material forms, recent research is convincing that the same rule holds good for religion. Certainly the idea is not original with Henry Drummond, but he has done more than has any other man in the propagation of a wider belief and in showing how vast and all-embracing are God's laws.

Drummond's great hold on an English-speaking people may be due in a measure to his having partaken in the popular religious movement of which Mr. Moody was the leader, but in not lesser degree to the inherent qualities of the man, his eloquence, his broad humanity, and the power of his words and pen. His lovable qualities Mr. Smith shows, and these his many friends and admirers all over the world admit. He was the manliest of men, of sweet disposition, and as true as steel—a leader among his fellows, and that without the least assumption. Here was a man who at the age of twenty-three was surprised "by a sudden and fierce fame," and "crowds of men and women in all the great cities of our land hung upon his lips." When his first book was published, he being then thirty-three, he "found another world at his feet," and was urged by Mr. Gladstone to accept a political career.

Mr. Smith explains a great deal of Drummond when he writes:

"Perhaps the most conspicuous service which Henry Drummond rendered to his generation was to show them a Christianity which was perfectly natural. You met him somewhere, a graceful, well-dressed gentleman, tall and lithe, with a swing in his walk and a brightness on his face, who seemed to carry no cares and to know neither presumption nor timidity. You spoke and found him keen for any of a hundred interests. He fished, he shot, he skated as few can, he played cricket; he would go any distance to see a fire or a football match. He had a new story, a new puzzle, or a new joke every time he met you. Was it on the street? He drew you to watch two message boys meet, grin, knock each other's hats off, lay down their baskets and enjoy a friendly chaffer of marbles. Was it in the train? He had dredged from the bookstall every paper and magazine that was new to him; or he would read you a fresh tale of his favorite, Bret Harte. 'Had you seen The Apostle of the Tules; or Frederic Harrison's article in The Nineteenth Century on "Ruskin as a Master of English Prose," or Q's "Conspiracy Aboard the Midas," or the "Badminton Cricket"?' If it was a rainy afternoon in a country house, he described a new game, and in five minutes everybody was in the thick of it. If it was a children's party, they clamored for his sleight of hand. He smoked, he played billiards; lounging in the sun, he could be the laziest man you ever saw."

What Drummond sought for was to win man to reverence his Maker:

"This was always his first aim. He had an ill will—one might say a horror—at rousing the emotions before he had secured the conviction of the intellect. I do not mean that he was a logician, for his logic—witness the introduction to his first book—was often his weak point. But he always began by the presentation of facts by the unfolding of laws, and trust in these and obedience to them was in his teaching religion. He felt that they lay open to the common sense and natural conscience of man. Those were blind or fools who did not follow them. Yet he never thought of these laws as impersonal, for the greatest were love and the will that men should be holy, and he spoke of their power and of their tenderness as they who sing "Underneath Are the Everlasting Arms." He had an open vision of love wrought into the very foundation of the world; all along the evolution of life he saw that the will of God was our sanctification."

Let us look at Drummond under another aspect—as Sir Archibald Geikie regarded him. This distinguished geologist had met him as a lad. Even then the intelligence of the young student struck the older man. It was because of this quick apprehension and Drummond's kindly ways and courage that Prof. Gerkie asked him to be his companion on a geological expedition to the Rocky Mountains. Geikie writes:

"In later years, having resigned my professorship for an appointment in London, I met him much more seldom. But he came to see me from time to time, always the same gentle and kindly being. His success never spoiled him in the very least degree. It was no small matter to be able to preserve his simplicity and frankness amid so much that might have fostered vanity and insincerity in a less noble nature than his. I have never met with a man in whom transpurent integrity, high moral purpose, sweetness of disposition, and exuberant helpfulness were more happily combined with wide culture, poetic imagination, and scientific sympathies than they were in Henry Drummond. Most deeply do I grieve over his early death."

Henry Drummond was born at Stirling on Aug. 17, 1851, the family being one of great intelligence and culture. At six years of age he went to the Stirling high school, and the boy "was more prominent in the playground than in the class." This is the testimony of a playmate: "He had his hobbies, and one was egg collecting. He was good at cricket, football, and delighted in fishing." "Even in his childhood he had some distinction, which caught an experienced eye," says one who was his youthful contemporary. He took a leading part in the amusement of the lads. When Henry was twelve he was sent to Crieff to attend Morrison's Academy. He left the academy in 1866 with prizes for English and Latin, and when 15 he matriculated at Edinburgh University. Rather indifferent to the classics, he cared most for natural philosophy. "It was under Prof. Tait that Drummond first woke up to something more than a performance of routine, and his note books had full transcripts of the lectures and diagrams of the experiments." In 1869 he pased the examination in mathematics and physics for the degree of M. A. His studies in divinity were continued, but he did not give up botany, chemistry, or zoology. When he was sixteen came his first opportunity of distinction. He made his maiden speech as a member of the Philomathic Society. Strange to say, he worked at mesmerism, and practiced it with some success. Drummond was educating himself in his own way, was collecting a little library for his own use, and in 1870 delivered a valedictory address as President of the Philomathic Society, and in the address may be found the following:

"A good book is as valuable as a good friend, but he who has too many books, like him who has too many friends, is sure to be led away by some of them. * * * Most neglect the great end of reading. The thing sought is not what you will get in an author, but what the author will enable you to find in yourself. Unreflective minds possess thoughts as a jug does water, only by containing them; if pebbles be dropped in the water, if the thought of another plunges in among our own, the contents brim over and we discover in ourselves sentiments and ideas which, apart from certain external conditions of development, had never been formed, and the mind had been left in perpetual slumber. * * * The great danger of reading is superficiality. Many read far too much."

He wrote some articles which he sent to London magazines, which were, of course, declined. Drummond's first printed article was published in The Stirling Observer, the subject being Alva Glen, and his biographer states that it reveals "a keen sense of beauty, and an extraordinary care in sketching natural facts."

After graduation he accepted a tutorship in a family in Kencardineshire. Then came serious reflection. He asked, "What can I render unto God for all his gifts to me?" In November he entered New College, and still it was natural science he cared for, carrying off for that study the first prize. Then came a homily to be delivered by him, the subject being "The Six Days of Creation." That required for explanation a knowledge of the Old Testament, plus natural science. That same year he gave an address upon "Evolution."

In 1873 Drummond went to Germany, and chose the Tübingen school for study and observation. On his return he postponed his fourth session at New College, giving his time to the study of natural science and to regular mission work—and his mission work marks another crisis on his life. As yet there had been no word of Mr. Moody's coming to Edinburgh. In 1873-74 Drummond had read before the Theological Society an essay on "Spiritual Diagnosis," and one who had listened to it said its effect was "electrifying." Drummond had advanced the idea that more good could be done by "buttonholing" individuals than by preaching long sermons. One month afterward Moody came to Scotland. Drummond had before this started the Riego Street Mission.

In the Summer of 1873 Moody and Sankey landed at Liverpool. On coming to Edinburgh Mr. Sankey's harmonium was objected to. He might sing the praises of the Lord, but without any accompaniment. "The prejudices of those who for years had resisted any attempt to introduce instrumental music into public worship were overcome, and they lustily sang with Mr. Sankey and his organ. The religious movement awakened by Mr. Moody spread all over Scotland. In 1874 the evangelists visited Glasgow, and the Crystal Palace there was overcrowded. "How Henry Drummond was drawn into this great movement I have not been able to trace with exactness," writes the biographer. In a former essay Drummond had expatiated on the necessity of facing not the many but the single man or woman, and it must have been the personal method of Moody which struck him. Drummond had theorized with what Moody was practically carrying out.

"His (Drummond's) accent, his style, his tastes, were at the other pole from those of the evengelists. His speech was quiet and restrained—an excited preacher was always a wonder to him—he had a perilous sense of humor, and I do not think that he ever really cared for large public meetings. Nor did the social possibilities of the movement attract him; at this time he had not the civic conscience. But from the first he felt Mr. Moody's sincerity, and the practical wisdom of the new methods. The aim at the individual, the endeavor to rouse and secure him—this was what he had missed in ordinary church methods and now found. The inquiry meetings bridged the gap between preacher and hearer, and brought them together, man to man, before God. On his side, Mr. Moody was feeling the need of a young man to take charge of the meetings for young men, and it is a tribute to his insight that he chose one whose style and tastes were so different from his own. At first Drummond was employed, like other students, only in the inquiry room. Often he was to be seen going home through the streets after a meeting with a man in whose arm his own was linked. He wore round his shoulders, or rather his head, a tartan plaid, green and black, in which I always see him yet when I recall those days. The figure was extremely picturesque."

Drummond went heart and soul into the movement; "was in the thick of it all the time." It was arduous work. With Drummond were others, his friends, and Newcastle, South Shields, Hartpool, Morpeth, and Hexham were visited. The work was carried into Ireland. We have dwelt somewhat at length on the commencement of Henry Drummond's career, for it is the true preface to his after life and work.

Drummond's return to college was not made without an effort. He who had awakened hundreds of thousands, was it not irksome for him to sit in class and listen to the dry words of a prosy professor? In 1876 Drummond finished his four years' course of divinity studies and passed the second part of his examinations. In 1877 he accepted an invitation from Mr. Wilson of the Barclay Church to assist him. His sermons are to be found in his volume "The Ideal Life." In July, 1879, he accompanied Prof. Geikie to the United States. The object was geological research in the Rocky Mountains. On coming back he stopped in Boston, and wrote home how he had hoped to see Longfellow, Emerson, Agassiz, and Holmes, but his own engagements and the hurry of departure prevented it.

"Longfellow I had learned to love from my youth up; Holmes, ever since the mystery of the three Johns and the three Toms caught my schoolboy fancy years ago, has been to me a mouth and wisdom. And naturally the attraction of these names was a powerful inducement to me to spend my last days in quiet worship at shrines so revered and beloved. But some 800 miles off, away by Lake Erie, were two men who were more to me than philosopher or poet, and it only required a moment's thought to convince me that for me, at least, a visit to America would be much more than incomplete without a visit to Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey. It was hard, I must say, to give up Longfellow, but I am one of those who think that the world is not dying for poets so much as for preachers. I set off at once." * * * Neither of the men seemed the least changed. There they were before me, the same men; Mr. Sankey down to the faultless set of his black necktie, Mr. Moody to the chronic crush of his collar."

Want of space prevents our giving many of the happy sketches Drummond wrote during his trip to the Rockies. Mr. Smith produces many quotations from Drummond's diaries of travel in America, in East Central Africa, in Australia, and in the New Hebrides. At Tangoa, Henry Drummond notes something which seems to us quite novel, in regard to the poisoned arrows used by the natives:

"Was offered several bundles of arrows, carefully tied up at the points with black feathers and matting, (small lancelike heads, very slender and fine). I wondered why. Asked were these poisoned? Yes. Again and again they were brought me.

"'Where you get him you put along arrow?' 'No savez.' 'You get him on tree?' 'No savez.' 'Get him on ground?' 'Ei, no.' 'Where you get him?' 'Put him along man' he finish'—i. e. thrust it into a dead body. Blood-poisoning. Strange fact; a body with the life gone out of it is one of the acutest poisons known."

Henry Drummond's greatest book, "Natural Law," was published in June, 1883, and the first notice of it he read was when he was in Africa. Its popularity was immense. To-day the sales have reached in Great Britain alone 123,000, and probably this number has been exceeded in the United States. The book has been translated into all languages. Mr. Smith gives the reasons for its popularity:

"The causes of the immediate popularity of 'Natural Law' are obvious. * * * The clear and simple style is charged with an enthusiasm and carries a wealth of religious experience which capture the heart and tempt the thoughtful reader to become indifferent to almost every prejudice which the introduction has excited in his mind. A teacher who, with such gifts, founds his teaching upon the facts of Christian experience, is always sure of a welcome; and the welcome will be the more cordial if he expounds these facts, as not arbitrary, but subject to reason and law—and this apart altogether from the question whether the laws he alleges be the true ones. When, besides, he deals with the relations of science and religion, he presents a subject that is not only of great intellectual interest to most persons of education, but to many thousands also is a topic of the most acute personal significance."

Mr. Smith follows Drummond in the

(Continued on Page 868.)

*THE LIFE OF HENRY DRUMMOND. By George Adam Smith. With portrait. New York: Doubeday & McClure Company.

The January Atlantic

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OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

REMINISCENCES OF JULIA WARD HOWE. II. . . . . JULIA WARD HOWE
AUTUMN IN FRANCONIA. I. . . . . BRADFORD TORREY
PSYCHOLOGY AND MYSTICISM . . . . . HUGO MUNSTERBERG
A NEGRO SCHOOLMASTER IN THE NEW SOUTH . . . W. E. B. DU BOIS
THE ACTOR OF TO-DAY . . . . . NORMAN HAPGOOD

THREE SHORT STORIES

HOT-FOOT HANNIBAL . . . . . CHARLES W. CHESTNUTT
THE TWENTY-FIRST MAN . . . . . MADGE SUTHERLAND CLARKE
A MOTHER OF MARTYRS . . . . . CHALMERS ROBERTS

This number of unusual strength and interest is completed by the Contributors' Club, a review of some of the novels of the year, poems by F. Whitmore and Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the latter contributing a poem entitled **Salutation. To Nicholas II.**

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student movement, in which he was foremost, and tells of his later visits to the United States and his lectures here. One chapter of great interest is the one devoted to the boys' brigade and the practical way in which Drummond managed it.

But the end was to come. The first physical troubles came to Drummond in the Spring of 1894, but still he kept at work, giving himself away in good acts, overtaxing his health. His trouble was a most painful one—"a malignant growth of the bones, causing him intense agony"—and yet he retained unabated "the vigor and even the brilliancy of his intellect." And so "he sank slowly down a long slope to the last edge, racked with pain and unable to move, but in clearness and peace of mind, with faith and love and humor undiminished, and with his friends about him to the last." It was thought that at Tunbridge Wells his condition might improve. He went there in 1895, and died there in March, 1897. "He murmured a message to his mother, became unconscious, and passed away very quietly."

No life could have been more nobler, more full of love and sympathy, or possessed of an ampler manhood, than that of Henry Drummond. This volume is replete with human interest. Mr. Smith had the great advantage of having placed in his hands all the journals and letters, and so the work is complete in all details. The book is a handsome one of nearly 600 pages royal octavo, and it is worthy of mention that the work of setting up the book and binding an edition was carried out by the enterprising publishers in less than a week, so that a simultaneous issue in England could be secured.

Stories by MacLaren.*

Among the numerous holiday books, few, if any, will attract more attention than the volume entitled "Afterwards," by Ian Maclaren, (the Rev. Dr. John Watson.) The author long ago won the hearts of lovers of the beautiful in literature by his charming stories, so full of simplicity, purity, and pathos. The present volume consists of a collection of fourteen stories, some of which have already appeared in print as magazine literature. In many of them the old familiar characters of the glen again figure, and are most welcome to the reader. But it is sad to part with Dr. Davidson and Domsie, both of whose last days are described in the two closing stories, "Dr. Davidson's Last Christmas" and "The Passing of Domsie." Their lives had been peaceful and uneventful, and the ends were as gentle as their lives had been. In "Afterwards" and many of the subsequent stories the flavor of the Scottish dialect and character, which had formed important features of this author's stories, is missed. In the portrayal of this character he is at his best, and one cannot but regret that he has not adhered to it in all of his stories.

"Afterwards" is a purely English story and depicts the selfishness of man and the unbounded unselfishness of true love in woman. It may be that Dr. Watson could not attribute such characteristics as Edward Trevor is sketched as possessing to any Scotchman. We will hope so, for of all the old Scotch favorites we have become very fond. Trevor represents a class of husbands which is fortunately in the minority. They spend their time in frequenting fashionable resorts and arranging and attending social functions. They leave devoted and estimable wives at home, and the latter give up all their pleasures and curtail expenses in order that such husbands may enjoy more than their honest share of the pleasures of life. At last the wife, wearied and worn out, breaks down in health, and the husband receives an imperative summons home, but does not arrive till the "Afterwards," and finds that the sweet spirit of the devoted one has flown and he has the remorse and sorrow of gross neglect for his sole companions.

A History of the Recent War.*

We have had the advance guard of the Spanish war histories, and the main body of this book army is now wheeling and deploying into position. Never before, perhaps, have we had so complete a picture of any war. It sometimes seems as if every incident, every skirmish, every dream even, had been caught and given substance in the form of a special press dispatch that has been made permanent in type. The war with Spain has been remarkable in more than one way. It has been an object lesson not only to the participants, but also to those who are interested in the science and art of war, and who, at peace to-day, may be hostile to-morrow. One feature of the Spanish war, so much and so lately in

*AFTERWARDS AND OTHER STORIES. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo. 377 pages. $1.50. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

*A SHORT HISTORY OF THE WAR WITH SPAIN. By Marrion Wilcox. Cloth. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages, 350. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. Price, $1.25.

correspondent. In any campaign the army that can surprise the enemy has an advantage, other things being equal, but with a corps of correspondents at the front, in dispatch boats, standing on the bridge with the Admiral, or on the very staff of the commanding General, telegraphing every plan formulated, every general order, secrecy is annihilated and the enemy is kept informed without even the trouble of reconnoissance and scouting. The license given to correspondents has been at times a detriment to the service and has led to strong military criticism, but still the evil grows. The time will come when some strict field censorship will be a military necessity, and when that time comes, as it will, the production of such a book as Mr. Wilcox now gives us will be impossible, at least in the rapid way in which under existing circumstances it has now been possible to produce it.

No one who has not done work of a similar character can form any idea of the labor that is signified in such a volume. The weighing of conflicting evidence, the gathering of material that is material and not irrelevant, the transcription of manuscript and other needful details is no light task, but it is a task that Mr. Wilcox has entered upon lightly and carried successfully to completion with much skill. The writing of contemporaneous history is apt to be tinctured more or less with bias, and a history of the war by a Spanish author will be quite likely to differ materially from the text of Mr. Wilcox. This is of course inevitable, and at least a score of years must pass before the final writing of the Spanish-American conflict can even be taken up.

Mr. Wilcox has written a history for the masses rather than for the scholar, and if the colloquial form is used, including as it does the catch words and phrases at times, even the slang forms, it is not from preference but because many people still prefer this to the more finished and rounded period and polished sentence.

Heron Allen's Omar.*

This second edition of Mr. Allen's book was called for within six months of the publication of the first edition. To meet the new demand a considerable mass of new material was added and the old carefully revised so that the present edition certainly comprises the most interesting addition to the Omar Khayyám literature since the great poem of Fitzgerald stirred up enthusiasm among the people. Properly to consider and estimate Mr. Allen's work, one should be a critic of no less qualification than himself. Fortunately for his particular public, it is only necessary to point out as accurately as may be what he has attempted to do.

He has translated into clear and forcible prose the "Rubáiyát" as it appears in the MS. at the Bodleian Library. This original MS. has been "reproduced by photography, transcribed, and translated in the present volume." Mr. Allen says of it that it is probably one of the most beautiful Persian MSS. of its age in existence, being written upon thick yellow paper in purple-black ink, profusely powdered with gold.

It is easy to see that even without the critical text this would make a volume of great value to the student. Mr. Allen believes that the Bodleian Manuscript is the oldest available of the various collections of rubáiyát attributed to Omar Khayyám, and it is the "most important section of the material used by Fitz Gerald in the construction of his poem." In tracing Fitz Gerald's quatrains to their sources, Mr. Allen has had little trouble with the majority, but "in the residual minority, the obscurity of the original has made the work one of the greatest doubt and anxiety." Following up a clue afforded by Prof. Cowell, (with whom Fitz Gerald first studied Persian,) Mr. Allen "made the discovery that most if not all of Fitz Gerald's lines which have baffled students of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám" are taken from the Mantik-ut-Tair of Ferid ud din Attar, a poem which Fitz Gerald had "deeply studied immediately before he addressed himself to his Omar," and which might properly have been cited on the title page of Fitz Gerald's poem as one of the sources of that work. "It is," Mr. Allen says, "one of the most important expositions that have come down to us of that alliance of religious revelation and mundane philosophy which the muslims in general, and the Sufi philosophers in particular, have from all time attempted to demonstrate." The author of this poem, whose name Mr. Allen translates as "Pearl of the Faith, the Druggist," lived to be a hundred and nine years old, and was the greatest priest and poet of a religion which found ample place in its rites for wine, music, and dancing, and in its worship for earthly love as the type of heavenly love. Some of Fitz Gerald's most involved quatrains are taken from the Mantik-ut-Tair, where he seems

*THE RUBA'IYAT OF OMAR KHAYYAM. A Fac Simile of the Manuscript in the Bodleian Library. Translated and edited by Edward Heron Allen. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 1898. Price, $3.50.

various machinery in which his own mind readily responded. Referring to the influence upon Fitz Gerald's attitude of mind of Attar's Sufistic doctrines, even where the connection is not to be traced line by line, Mr. Allen gives some very interesting examples.

There is, he says, in the Calcutta manuscript of the Rubáiyát a quatrain which may be thus rendered:

Neither thou nor I know the Secret of Eternity
And neither can thou nor I read this Enigma;
There is talk of me and thee behind the curtain,
(But) When they raise the curtain there remains neither thee nor me.

"From this," he continues, "Fitz Gerald constructed two remarkable verses:

(32.) There was the door to which I found no Key;
There was the Veil through which I might not see:
Some little talk awhile of Me and Thee
There was—and then no more of Thee and Me.

(34.) Then of the Thee in Me who works behind
The Veil, I lifted up my hands to find
A lamp amid the Darkness; and I heard,
As from Without, 'The Me within Thee blind!'"

Concerning Fitz Gerald's method of writing his poem, Mr. Allen quotes a personal letter to himself from Prof. Cowell, dated 1897: "I am quite sure," Prof. Crowell writes, "that he did not make a literal prose version first; he was too fond of getting the strong, vivid impression of the original as a whole. He pondered this over and over afterward, and altered it in his lonely walks, sometimes approximating nearer to the original, and often diverging further. He was always aiming at some strong and worthy equivalent; verbal accuracy he disregarded."

Mr. Allen comments upon this: "Composing his poem in this manner, with the original rubáiyát not before him, all the impressions stored in his brain as the result of his extensive studies of Persian poetry and Persian history, manners, and customs were present in his mind, and the echoes of those studies are clearly recognizable in the lines and passages which have defied the research of students of the original quatrains."

To arrive at his interesting conclusions, Mr. Allen has pursued the thorough method of reading every work to which Fitz Gerald refers in his letters, during the time when he was composing the poem, and without venturing to appraise his success in identifying disputed lines, it is very safe to say that he has enriched Fitz Gerald's enviable reputation by proving him more accurate than he was before known to be. Mr. Allen sums up his opinion in the statement that "Fitz Gerald's Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám is, in addition to being a remarkable paraphrase of Omar's incomparable quatrains, a synthetical result of our poet's entire course of Persian studies."

The one criticism to be pronounced upon the bookmaking of the volume, which has involved great care and expense, is that the cover is quite unsuited to a book of so much importance as a work of reference. The student who will handle and rehandle its pages cannot fail to wish that a dark, substantial cover had been substituted for the delicate white and gold of the present binding.

Mr. Skinner's New Myths and Legends.*

Following his work on "Myths and Legends of Our Own Land," published some two years ago, Mr. Skinner now presents in his present book a supplemental study of the subject with especial reference to Canada and Mexico. There is a very wide difference between, and contrast with, the traditions and folk-lore of the American aborigines and the finished writings of, let us say, Balzac, and those whose relaxations are Balzac will find the Indian legends always verbose, frequently rambling, and often childish. There is, however, notwithstanding the defects noted, and others that characterize these early myths, something quite astonishing about them when the legends of other and foreign lands, far away peoples, and these very same are found to be so very much alike. When we realize that the Egyptian, the African savage, the Turk, the Arab, the North American Indian, and many other tribes and nations have myths and legends that are more or less exactly similar and that the Creation, the Fall, the Deluge, and many other things find a place in the varying literatures bearing unmistakable marks of relationship, then it is that the folk-lore that inspires Mr. Skinner becomes doubly interesting, and we read the stories as we do the best and most romantic tales.

It may be said, however, that much of the pleasure of reading "Myths and Legends" arises from the language setting that Mr. Skinner has given them, for, clothed as they are by him, the legend is stripped of all that is irrelevant and meaningless, and it stands in a new dress, retaining only what

*MYTHS AND LEGENDS BEYOND OUR BORDERS. By Charles M. Skinner. Decorated cover. Rubricated title page. Illustrated. Buckram. 12mo. Pages 319. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

tention of the story to set forth and teach. Mr. Skinner again has found the field much more prolific than has William Parker Greenough, who stated in a recent book that he found but little in Canadian folk-lore in so far as local legends were concerned. Mr. Skinner finds the history of the province full of romance, and it must be said that the present book contains much that goes to show that the Indian is not what so many have painted him. In many of his traditions, as set forth by Mr. Skinner, it will be seen that he has a moral sense as keen as any one, and courage to live to it—that he is a man.

"Some pretty traditions have grown from the implanting of a new faith in imaginative soil. The loose quartz crystals found near Quebec are said to be Christ's tears, wept upon the earth for the sins of its people. The northern lights, which among ungospeled tribes are the spirits of dead friends dancing, the brighter the merrier, have turned to angels, throwing down snow to cool the parched in hell."

"Like the Greeks, many of the Indians peopled the worlds, hills, and waters with gods and spirits, who were amiable or devilish according to their environment and according to the nature of the imagination that evoked them. They personified many of the stars and mountains; a comet was a winged creature, breathing fire; the morning star was the early riser, the dipper was the seven persons, the moon was the night red light, the milky way was the 'wolf road,' and so on.

Even in the brief extract here given, it will be seen that in Canada there is to be found a wealth of imagery, and that a large measure of interest attaches to the Canadian myth and legend. What is thus found to be true of Canada and its story is in like manner also intensely true of Mexico. The mound builders have here left their monuments, that indicate a mighty people, but they disappeared, leaving not even a name. Whether they had crossed the Atlantic or the Pacific, or had sprung from native stock, is alike conjectured and problematic. As among the Canadian tribes, so among the Mexicans, we observe tokens of an early teaching of at least the forms of Christianity. The cross is a detail in Aztec sculpture, though not needfully as a Christian symbol.

Much that might have been learned of the strange people over which Montezuma, the splendid Emperor, held sway, and who were the victims of cruel conquest by Cortez, is hopelessly lost, for nearly all the picture-manuscripts of their schools were destroyed by the Spaniards, who believed that they were compacts with the devil and would work magic. We read the lines in Mr. Skinner's book, and strange beliefs pass before us, strange customs arise: We see with red men's eyes now cold and sightless, and hear voices long ago silent. It is a world of earnest and serious spirit, and of myth that is conjured up before us and out of folk-lore as we here find it rises a stately structure filled with adornment and decoration. It is a meritorious thing to rescue this material from utter loss and to give it the permanent form it now so pleasingly has.

Conway in the Far North.*

It may be remembered that Sir Martin Conway, in his first volume on Northern European exploration, advises that Spitsbergen shall become a common centre for tourists, and he gives many plausible reasons why the arctic island ought to be a place of common resort. Perhaps in the time not so far distant the adventurous Cook will include Spitsbergen among his "Delightful Summer Resorts."

Firstly, Sir Martin Conway corrects the common spelling of the name of the island. It is Spitsbergen, and there is no "z" in it. In his former book, "First Crossing of Spitsbergen," published last year, his approaches to the island, and the work done, tentative of its kind, are fully explained. Last year Sir Martin, having carefully studied his plans, and having in view his former experiences, started afresh. In 1896 he took with him two Norwegian ponies. Last year he had no horses, but two Norwegians, and for companion Mr. E. J. Garwood, who had been with him on his former trip.

Sir Martin Conway has dissipated the generally conceived idea that Spitsbergen is enveloped with sheet ice, which ice extends far up into the interior. The ice is broken up and forms ridges, mountains, and valleys. It is a country of glaciers, leading up to the centre of their creation, which are the snowfields. The main island of Spitsbergen is cut with deep fjords, as are the coasts of Scotland and Norway.

The difficulties of the journey in penetrating into the interior were, of course, very great. Sometimes progress was entirely blocked. Often these would cause a divide, and then a high snow mountain would stop the way. Occasionally their steps had to be retraced. As to the exact watershed of the island, that was not determinable. Here is a spirited description of this arctic land, where ice and snow are only visible:

"It was strictly an eastward view, for in the north the snowfield rose higher, and to the south fog enveloped everything.

*WITH SKI AND SLEDGE OVER ARCTIC GLACIERS. By Sir Martin Conway. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: M. F. Mansfield.

Whether it was the effect of contrast after the blindness of three days, or whether the view was absolutely superb, is hard to say; it certainly impressed us as a very grand sight. We were standing at the head of a broad snow-white valley, to which a long slope drooped from our feet, the level of the valley floor being at least 1,000 feet below us, or more than 2,000 feet above sea level. On either side the valley was inclosed by faces of rock, bluff fronts cut out of what was formerly a big plateau, level with our position. A splintered nunatak pierced through the glacier below, and formed an effective centrepiece. The glacier itself swept away in its wide, dignified fashion, first east, then gradually round in a great curve to the southeast, on its slow crawl toward Wybe Jans Water. The row of bluffs on the left (north) were seen, one beyond another, stretching away fainter and fainter to the remote distance, where the last may look down upon the east coast. The nearest and highest of these bluffs appears to be the Mount Chydenius of Nordenskiöld. Further north, and masked by clouds, were indications of a range of peaks of bolder form."

To drag the baggage sledges was terribly hard work, so reaching Advent Bay in midsummer, July 25, they found it a wearisome task to work their way over the moraines. Progress had to be slow. There were ice-cold rivers, flowing from the glaciers. Sir Martin Conway writes:

"It is obvious that nature must provide some sort of a drainage system for such a quantity of water. The bogs and pools leak into one another, and by degrees cut channels with ill-defined banks of snow, along which the current slowly crawls. By union of such streams strong-flowing torrents are formed; these make deep cuttings into the glacier, and unite into a trunk river, deep, swift, and many yards wide. Every uncrevassed side glacier above the snow line pours out a similar river on to the surface of the main glacier, and these rivers in their turns presently join the trunk stream. Thus, whatever route you take, whether you keep near the trunk stream or far from it, the side streams have to be crossed. The crossing of them is often a tough business. Their icebanks are about twelve feet high and usually vertical; their volume of water is too considerable to be waded, seeing that their beds are of smooth, slippery, blue ice, on which footing cannot be maintained for a moment. They are seldom less than four yards wide. The blue strip with the clear water between the white walls is always a lovely sight, but to a traveler quite as tantalizing. A crossing can only be accomplished where the water has chanced to undercut one of the banks, and at the same time to leave a level place beside it at the foot of the other bank. You can then jump over with some hope of gaining a footing when you land. The sledges have to follow with a perilous bump. Rarely you may find a snowbridge."

A hearty attack was made on Mount Hedgehog. To survey it properly and locate it precisely, to make a trigonometrical station, would have been most desirable, but Mount Hedgehog declined the scaling of it. When the party had, however, reached some way up the mountain side, they found b - yond it a higher peak. In the endeavor to get to the top of Hedgehog Mountain, Sir Martin Conway was surprised to hear sounds of a novel character:

"I was astonished, on approaching the couloir, to hear the mountain, as it were, singing over all its precipitous face. The cause of the sound was not apparent; it resembled the noise of waterfalls. The bonds of frost were, however, strong upon the mountain, and must have held it for many days in a thawless grip, so that I could not believe there was any water to fall. Once in the couloir, the mystery was explained. The sound arose from a cascade of fragments of ice, varying in size from a nut to a hen's egg. We soon found out their cause and whence they came. Fine snow crystals, formed in upper regions of the air, so different from the large flakes of lower levels, had been flung by the gale upon the crags. Hour after hour, and doubtless day after day, the bombardment continued. The flying ice dust clung to the rocks, and, being constantly added to, built itself up into feathery icicles pointing toward the wind. Where there had been a constant eddy it was shown by the changed direction of the icicles. They were only an inch or two long low down, but the higher we climbed the larger we found them to be, till near the top they became splendid plumes eighteen inches long or more, and of the loveliest forms, like ostrich feathers glittering with diamond dust. It was these icicles, detached from above by the leverage of their overgrown length, and smashed into smaller fragments as they fell, that filled the air with the sibilant, rushing sound which seemed like the voice of many waters."

Some of our explorers' theories of the action of the glacier are quite at variance with all hitherto preconceived ideas. As far as we can understand Sir Martin Conway, the glacier moving upward to the mountain top exercises a certain erosive action. This may be granted to a certain but, we believe, a limited effect, and only under exceptional conditions. Certainly the theory of the slow, constant downward movement of the great river of ice, moving under the law of gravity, tearing, grinding the rocky surface of the mountain heights, is the only sensible explanation of the most gigantic of nature's forces.

The volume is a fine one, with numerous photographic illustrations, and contains geographical and geological data of great value, and besides that, Sir Martin Conway writes in a most graphic and interesting manner.

A Generation of Finance.*

With finance, quite as much as with philosophy and metaphysics, it is imperfect knowledge or downright ignorance that promotes hurtful delusions. To know your facts, and their true perspective; to see how one event has followed another, and the sure, if sometimes subtle, relations of what has gone before with what is now occurring, are the necessary equipments for any helpful consideration of financial or economic affairs.

In the United States at this time we stand at the end of a generation of remarkable financial history. In the days previous to the civil war the country had experienced no great cataclysm that brought a phenomenal strain upon the Treasury, or that required special genius to manage or provide against. But in 1861 the halcyon era departed, and in the prosecution of the war and the paying of its bills the Government was plunged into new and trying expedients.

In Mr. Noyes's "Thirty Years of American Finance" we have presented a succinct and fairly encyclopedic account of financial events in the United States from 1865 to the present hour. But, to make them thoroughly understood and illuminating, the author has not confined himself to a mere parade of figures or of the performances of the Congress and the Treasury. To relieve the barrenness of such a chronicle he has added to his financial data appropriate references to our contemporary "industrial, agricultural, and commercial history."

The book, then, is more a history than an economic treatise. The things it tells the reader are of the resumption of specie payments, of silver coinage in 1878, the Matthews resolution, the Treasury's effort to circulate the silver dollars, the revenue laws of different dates, the surplus of 1888, the silver purchase law, the expulsion of gold and the collapse of the Treasury reserve, the great harvests of 1879 and 1891, the panic of 1893, and the various bond issues down to 1895. Events incidental to these are discussed with a plainness and an explicitness that will commend themselves to even the cursory reader.

The volume, in fact, while interesting to students of economics, was devised to help the average American citizen by making full and lucid, and yet concise, the very things he needs to know on the subject. The author frankly says that he has made no attempt at abstract economic argument. Though he comes very often in contact with both protection and bimetallism, and gives them examination, it has been quite aside from his purpose to assume a polemical attitude in any part of his narrative.

There was need for some work made on this plan, and it has been Mr. Noyes's happy thought to fill the demand. His equipment for this service seems to be a peculiarly apt one; for he has proved it in previous articles, some of which have appeared in The Political Science Quarterly, and one of which is a "Free Coinage Catechism," which treated its theme with Socratic pungency and effect.

Very modestly, says the author of his work, to which he has added an index of details carefully made, "If it shall have succeeded in setting forth clearly the facts of our country's financial history since the civil war, and the relation of these facts to one another, it will have accomplished its purpose. The citizen who thoroughly understands the past may usually be trusted in his judgment of the future; but he must make very sure that the facts have been correctly apprehended by him, and that his judgment of them is not colored by political or hereditary prejudice. The series of dangerous blunders in this country's financial legislation during the past thirty years have had their origin in every instance in imperfect knowledge or mistaken views of the events of our previous history." To correct the errors that have been so prevalent and widespread is the object of this book; and the author is to be congratulated on his mastery of the subject, his thorough grasp of the principles involved, and for the handy reference he has made so easy to all the matter to which his theme relates.

*THIRTY YEARS OF AMERICAN FINANCE. A Short Financial History of the Government and People of the United States Since the Civil War. 1865-1896. By Alexander Dana Noyes. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898.

Modern French Fiction.*

"A Century of French Fiction" is, as the author says in his preface, "a study of novels, not of novelists." "In regard to the novels themselves, this book is less concerned with what is done than with how it is done; it seeks not to retell a story, but to convey an artistic impression, and in the space that it accords to the 115 novelists and 688 novels or short stories that it names it is less influenced by an author's popularity than by the excellence or novelty of his technic, his style, or his ideas of the functions, ethical, social, philosophical, or artistic, of the novel." Mr. Wells has prepared himself for writing this book by an amount of reading which is really marvelous. His knowledge of the French fiction of this century is profound and exhaustive, for no one who reads the book can help feeling that he speaks of the great number of novels there considered from personal acquaintance with each and all of them. His familiarity with the criticisms which have been written both here and abroad of these men and books, is by no means complete. He has gathered all the material for his subject, but he has in all cases made that conform to his own deductions, which are not infrequently too original to be entirely acceptable to most readers.

Throughout the whole work runs a certain undercurrent of hostility and lack of sympathy with the men and novels of which he treats. This is perhaps most plainly visible in the first chapter, "Fiction Under Bonaparte," but it appears everywhere except in the essays on Balzac and Zola. With the advance guard, so to speak, of the romantic movement in France he has no sympathy whatever, and, for the most part, little admiration. Chateaubriand's works Mr. Wells considers as "wholly morbid and essentially immoral, but also essentially autobiographic in their psychology. Their charm and their popularity depended on their morbidity, which flattered an exceptional state of the public mind, and on their imagination and style." Surely this is an exaggerated view. Chateaubriand was not "wholly morbid," nor was he "essentially immoral." That he and, in fact, almost the whole of the romantic school were prone to a certain morbidity of temperament is certainly true, but there was also much good in them which Mr. Wells has entirely failed to discover. Apart from this point, his treatment of the romanticists is conventional and somewhat dry. It is not until we reach the chapters on Balzac that we find any work of more than ordinary excellence. Here, however, Mr. Wells shows a power of criticism and a sympathy with his subject which are very remarkable in a man who writes of a foreign author. Mr. Wells begins his study by saying that "Balzac is the greatest novelist of France, and perhaps of the world." That proposition he devotes the whole of these excellent chapters to proving. His admiration for Balzac induces him to devote over one-quarter of the whole book to this single author. In any history of French fiction in this century Balzac must, of course, be given a dominating position, and perhaps Mr. Wells is right in according him so much space, but in a volume of the size of this such a course necessarily results in slighting treatment of the works and influence of others. Nevertheless, we can readily pardon the omission of a fuller discussion of these minor authors on account of the excellence of these studies on Balzac.

Prosper Mérimée Mr. Wells considers to be among all French novelists pre-eminently the artist. But he says, "No doubt Mérimée toyed with morality, and no doubt his fiction contributed to the weakening of the will that characterized his generation."

Of all the romantic authors, George Sand receives at the hands of Mr. Wells the most sympathetic treatment. "There will remain of her the sense of benefit and of stimulus from the passage upon earth of that large and frank nature; that large and pure utterance, the utterance of the early gods. * * * In her case we shall not err if we adopt the poet's faith,

"'And feel that she is greater than we know.'"

The realists and naturalists are, in their aims and in their results, far more important in Mr. Wells's view than the preceding schools. His treatment of them is very much more rational than the other essays of this volume. The chapter on Flaubert in particular is excellent, as is likewise that on Zola, in which he goes further in praise and defense of that much-discussed novelist than is usually done in books by English-speaking authors. Mr. Wells's chapter on Guy de Maupassant would be better if it showed more familiarity with Mr. Henry James's excellent study of the same writer in "Partial Portraits."

On the whole, the book is acceptable. It has, as we have pointed out, many defects, but it has also many merits. The author has taken nothing at second hand; he has read the books in question and formed his own ideas about them. For this reason the book is very one-sided in its judgments. Mr. Wells is not, of course, a Frenchman, and he views everything with the unsympathetic eyes of the foreigner who is not by any means "a part of all that he has met."

*A CENTURY OF FRENCH FICTION. By Benjamin W. Wells, Ph. D., (Harv.,) Professor of Modern Languages in the University of the South. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1898.

Charles A. Dana's Recollections.*

This volume may be distinctly called one of the leading works of its class of this year. A large portion of the narrative was published as contributions to a well-known magazine, and the balance includes various fugitive pieces, some delivered as lectures and others contributed to different publications. The whole forms a fascinating account of some of the most important civil and military campaigns of the civil war. The author's style is well known for its crispness and conciseness, and the present volume partakes of all the fullness of these characteristics. There is not a line in the book which savors of conceit or self-importance. It is the story of a sensible man, whose opportunities permitted him to see much that was of National importance and who possessed the ability to record his reminiscences in a very interesting manner.

Mr. Dana had been associated with Horace Greeley about fifteen years on The New York Tribune, when, in April, 1862, he was requested by the latter to resign. This was due to Mr. Dana's pronounced stand for the continuance of the war, Mr. Greeley being for peace. Before connecting himself with the War Department, and while still on The Tribune staff, the author carried on an interesting correspondence with Edwin M. Stanton, who had succeeded Secretary Cameron early in 1862. Much of this correspondence is of great interest. In one of his letters, dated Jan. 24, 1862, Mr. Stanton, in speaking of the Army of the Potomac, writes: "This army has got to fight or run away; champagne and oysters on the Potomac must be stopped." From the moment the author was assigned to duty with Grant's army the interest in the book intensifies. While acting nominally with authority from the War Department to investigate the pay service of the Western armies, his real work was to report frequently what he saw at the seat of war. In the performance of this duty he joined the Union Army then campaigning against Vicksburg. His daily intercourse with Grant during that and subsequent campaigns gave him a splendid chance to form an opinion of the latter's character and ability. His equanimity amazed Dana, and the latter

(Continued on Page 870.)

*RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR, WITH THE LEADERS AT WASHINGTON AND IN THE FIELD IN THE SIXTIES. By Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War from 1863 to 1865. With portrait and index. Large 12mo, 296 pages. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3

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A Story of Adventure in the Fourteenth Century. By WILLIAM O. STODDARD, author of "Little Smoke," "Crowded Out o' Crofield," "On the Old Frontier, Or, The Last Raid of the Iroquois," etc. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued from Page 869.)

adds his testimony to that of many others, who state that they never heard Grant use a profane expletive, no matter how provoking the circumstances. The author's comments upon the personal traits of some of the famous Union Generals are most valuable.

Through his unusual opportunities for observing the daily life and habits of these men, he secured excellent ideas of their value to the Nation as leaders. Logan had a peculiar idiosyncrasy, and believed that a battle was lost when, in fact, it was actually won. But this did not impair his usefulness as a soldier or commanding officer, and he never made any mistakes on account of it. Of Sherman the author speaks with the highest admiration. He considered him a brilliant man, well informed, a clever talker, and a most efficient commander. He was loyal and energetic, and supported Gen. Grant at every point. McPherson, who commanded one of the three army corps before Vicksburg, he deemed to be one of the best Generals we had. He was an engineer officer, and at that time was but thirty-two years of age. He possessed fine natural ability and extraordinary acquirements, and was a man without pretensions. These three Ohio born Generals—Grant, Sherman, and McPherson—were the central figures of the Vicksburg campaign. The utmost confidence existed between them, and with them there was no bickering or jealousy, which undoubtedly contributed much to their great success. In their unpretentious simplicity they were as like as three peas. In the author's estimation, no country was ever served more faithfully or unselfishly than was ours in the Vicksburg campaign by these three. For McClernand we find only the most caustic criticism, which reveals him as a politician poorly fitted to hold the command assigned to him. For Grant is reserved the highest praise of all. The author says that he was "the most modest, the most disinterested, and the most honest man I ever knew, with a temper that nothing could disturb, and a judgment that was judicial in its comprehensiveness and wisdom. Not a great man, except morally; not an original or brilliant man, but sincerely thoughtful, deep, and gifted with courage that never faltered. When the time came to risk all he went in like a simple-hearted, unaffected, unpretending hero, whom no ill omens could deject and no triumphs unduly exalt."

Dana was in the thick of the fight at Chickamauga, and when the right wing of Rosecrans's army was routed he fled with most of the remnant to Chattanooga, about twelve miles away. Of Gen. George H. Thomas, who steadfastly repulsed the attacks of Longstreet with the left wing of that army, and gained thereby the imperishable title of "The Rock of Chickamauga," he says: "Thomas seemed to have filled every soldier with his own unconquerable firmness, and Granger, his hat torn by bullets, raged like a lion wherever the combat was hottest, with the electrical courage of a Ney. When night fell this body of heroes stood on the same ground they had occupied in the morning, their spirits unbroken, but their numbers greatly diminished." Rosecrans he portrays as being at different times obstinate, irresolute, vacillating, and capricious. While he was talented, honest, and busy, he lacked strength of will, and was a feeble commander. For Thomas, Rosecrans's successor, the author has the highest meed of praise. He considered him an officer of the very highest qualities, soldierly and personally. He was a man of great dignity, courage, and ability—in short, a noble character. After Grant was appointed to the command of the military division of the Mississippi, and had replaced Rosecrans with Thomas in the command of the Department of the Cumberland, the author remained at Chattanooga, and was a witness of the spectacular battle on Lookout Mountain, the assault and capture of Missionary Ridge by our troops, and Bragg's flight. He joined Sherman's forces, which relieved Burnside at Knoxville; then, returning to Chattanooga, he was ordered to Washington. There he took up his labors as an office assistant to Secretary Stanton, and in the course of the next few months was constantly in touch with the leaders of the country.

His character sketches of Lincoln and Stanton are descriptive cameos, and throw new light on these well-known characters. The description of the political moves which preceded the admission of Nevada and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting slavery, is not the least attractive feature of this valuable work. The author, while connected with the War Department in Washington, was assigned to many important and delicate missions, which brought him into contact with the principal civil, military, and business leaders of the day. We find attractive sketches of Seward, Chase, Welles, Halleck, Blair, and many others who assisted in making history in those troublesome times.

When Grant was assigned to the chief command of the Union armies, Dana was again sent to the field with the Army of the Potomac, and renewed his labors as "the eyes of the Administration at the front." Here he met many new leaders and many old acquaintances. His estimates of Meade, Hancock, Burnside, Warren, and Sedgwick furnish many pages of fascinating reading. He considered Gen. Humphreys, Chief of Staff, the great soldier of the Army of the Potomac. He was a strategist of high order, an able tactician, a capable engineer, and particularly distinguished for his brilliant profanity.

It is noticeable that Mr. Dana has modified some of his earlier judgments of battles and leaders. While with Rosecrans at Chattanooga he telegraphed Stanton: "Chickamauga is as fatal a name in our history as Bull Run." This was formulated without knowledge of Thomas's heroic stand, and Dana's mistake caused great consternation in the North, as the secret message was deciphered en route and spread broadcast. Of course there is some excuse for his premature judgment, as he was with the right wing, which was swept away by the Confederate charges, and joined the refugees in their twelve-mile flight to Chattanooga, and undoubtedly fully participated in the demoralized feeling then extant. No wonder he thought it was another Bull Run. He made mistakes, like all people do, but in the main his judgment was excellent and the opinions and suggestions which he forwarded to Washington were of inestimable value to the President and the Secretary of War. The result was that capable, energetic commanders were retained and inexperienced, political Generals went to the rear. We cannot too highly value the services which Mr. Dana rendered his country in its hour of need. These memoirs will also be found of the very greatest value to the historian who some day will prepare an adequate and satisfactory history of our civil war.

Dr. Van Dyke's Christmas Legend.*

Dr. Van Dyke is very fortunate in his manner of uniting sermon and story. This Christmas book, like the one that appeared last year, takes the reader back into the early Christian past, and certainly succeeds in giving life and reality to a time that is very indistinct to the ordinary mind. Hermas is a young man of Antioch and a convert to Christianity. He had renounced wealth, ambition, and the wild pleasures of the saturnalia, and had dedicated himself to poverty and worship. Then the power of youth drew him toward relaxation and self-indulgence, and he bargained, after the manner of Princes in the old fairy stories, for joy and riches in exchange for a single word. This word he missed when misfortune drove him to prayer, and when success prompted him to give thanks. "'For all good gifts, for all perfect gifts, for love, for life, for the world, we praise, we bless, we thank—'

"As a soaring bird struck by an arrow falls headlong from the sky, so the song of Hermas fell. At the end of his flight of gratitude there was nothing—a blank, a hollow space."

The story has the conventional ending. When the son of Hermas lies dying the word is regained and the boy recovers. Undoubtedly the lesson taught is one that will appeal to many hearts. Although it will hardly convince the skeptical, it will strike a note in harmony with the spirit of Christmas and of Christian faith, and will be welcomed by Dr. Van Dyke's large public.

The Troy Female Seminary.*

The pioneer in the higher education of women in this country was Emma Willard, and in the Troy Female Seminary she educated about 5,000 pupils. Mrs. Russell Sage, in her volume "Emma Willard and Her Pupils," not only pays fitting tribute to her who was the greatest woman educator of her time, if not of this century, but presents as well brief biographies of many pupils, with portraits, when obtainable, of those who have achieved marked success in public life in one way or another.

When one contemplates the heavy volume of nearly 1,000 pages and comprehends that the documents therein contained are made possible through the tireless efforts of one woman, the work that she did and its permanent effect upon American culture seem little short of prodigious.

It was in 1821 that Emma Willard, wife of Dr. John Willard, removed from Waterford, N. Y., to Troy and there re-established her female seminary in buildings which were offered to her by that town, and began her great work as an educator. Her maiden name was Emma Hart. She was then thirty-four years of age, having been born in Berlin, Conn.; her early education was derived from the village academy and in Hartford. She began to teach at the age of sixteen. After having served as Principal in various academies, she took charge of an institution in Middlebury, Vt., where she was married to Dr. Willard in 1809. In 1814 she opened a boarding school for girls in Middlebury, where she introduced many improvements in methods of instruction as well as new studies. She continued her work in Waterford in 1819. But the seminary in Troy, as has been said, was the great field of her endeavor. In 1825 Dr. Willard died, and the entire business management of the institution devolved upon her. She resigned in 1838, and was succeeded by her son, John Hart Willard, and his wife. In 1830 she traveled in Europe, and on her return published her "Journal and Letters from France and Great Britain," but she never entirely withdrew from the educational management of the seminary which she had founded, and up to the time of her death, which occurred in Troy in 1870, she was actively engaged in furthering the ideas of higher education for women by lecturing in various parts of the country and by writing textbooks, which in revised form continued to be used long after her death. Her school books were of such character that foreign educators found it advantageous to translate many of them into their own languages.

How Mrs. Willard may have regarded the modern science of pedagogy it would be difficult to say. It is a significant fact that she did not owe her success to it. The power to impart knowledge, of which she became an easy possessor, was in her a genius, if not an inspiration. With the modern psychical methods of transferring knowledge she might have achieved even greater success—she might have been almost a failure. Her method, however, was all her own. It is right to judge its qualities by results. The results have been great and far reaching.

Talks on Advertising*

Charles Austin Bates is the author of a small volume which he calls "Short Talks on Advertising." He has issued a limited edition of 500 copies. The book contains a number of bright and interesting sayings, but little that is particularly new. Mr. Bates takes occasion to give this opinion in his work: "I may as well say here that I do not think much of the alleged humorous cuts that are used more or less all over the country—the ones which run to puns and 'cuteness.' They may attract attention, but attracting attention isn't the best that an advertisement can do. A comic cut isn't convincing. It doesn't tell anything or prove anything about the man or goods advertised. I don't think such advertisements sell goods." And yet, in spite of this very excellent observation, Mr. Bates's book abounds in illustrations, some of them pertaining to the text, most of them entirely irrelevant—all of them crude and inartistic. The author makes some very sensible statements as to the power and influence of newspaper advertising. Mr. Bates is one of the most industrious of the advertisement writers of the country, and he has shown considerable skill in the preparation of his advertisements.

Some of the laws Mr. Bates lays down for the guidance of business men in the conduct of their enterprises are, however, amusingly simple. The book is full of advice about things that every man with the slightest experience in business undoubtedly knows. For example, Mr. Bates says, "every advertiser should keep a close watch of his daily and weekly sales." Where is the merchant who does not do this? He also advises merchants to have "a pleasant, cordial, attentive, but not obtrusive and obsequious manner." He says: "A small advertisement is better than none, but it is not so likely to bring profitable returns as a big one." He makes another very wise statement when he says, "There is no royal road to fortune. Every man who starts out to achieve business success must expect to find plenty of hard, up-hill work on the way." Surely, Mr. Bates is a philosopher. Chapter 36 begins thus: "A man who starts out to advertise with a set of cast-iron rules has not much chance for success," and then Mr. Bates proceeds to lay down the rules for successful advertising. Mr. Bates says: "I do not believe in cute advertising. It may pay in the show business—I have heard it does." The general impression seems to be that the advertisements Mr. Bates writes have the quality (by many deemed meritorious) he here condemns.

*THE LOST WORD. A Christmas Legend of Long Ago. By Henry van Dyke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898. Price, $1.50.

*EMMA WILLARD AND HER PUPILS; OR, FIFTY YEARS OF TROY FEMALE SEMINARY, 1822-1872. By Graduates of the Seminary. New York: Mrs. Russell Sage. For sale by the American Tract Society.

*SHORT TALKS ON ADVERTISING. By Charles Austin Bates. New York.

Books Received.

FICTION.

The Rainbow Feather. By Fergus Hume. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.

A Young Volunteer in Cuba. By Edward Stratemeyer. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

The Silver Cross. By Eugene Sue. 16mo. New York: International Publishing Company.

The White Devil of Verde. By Lucie France Pierce. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Old Chester Tales. By Margaret Deland. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Stories for Union. By Emile Zola. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

As the Hart Panteth. By Hallie Erminie Rives. 12mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

Niobe. By Jonas Lie. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

The Old Adam and the New Eve. By Rudolph Gohn. 12mo. New York: George H. Richmond & Son.

The Twin Sisters of Martigny. By the Rev. J. F. Bingham, D. D., L. H. D. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 12mo. $1.75.

With Warren at Bunker Hill. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

A Traitor's Escape. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

A Tory Plot. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

Sarah Dillard's Ride. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: A. L. Burt. $1.

Bux-Buz. By Charles Stuart Pratt. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. 75 cents.

Bilberry Boys and Girls. By Sophie Swett. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

Child Stories and Rhymes. By Emilie Poulsson. 4to. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

Reuben's Hindrances. By "Pansy." 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.25.

Laura's Holidays. By Henrietta R. Eliot. 16mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Impediment. By Dorothea Gerard. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War. 16mo. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.25.

The Story of a Genius. By Osaip Shubin. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.

A Duel of Wits. By E. Thomas Kaven. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Wife or Maid? By M. Douglas Flattery. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

Little Ethel. By Philip H. Smith. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

Two Washington Belles. By Lester M. del Garcia. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

Woman Proposes. By Charles E. Lelbold. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

Forest Lily. By James Donald Dunlop, M. D. 18mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.

Wisdom and Destiny. By Maurice Maeterlinck. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.75.

The Love of the Princess Alice. By Frank K. Scribner. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

In Social Quicksands. By Mrs. Laban Edward Smith. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

New York. By Edgar Fawcett. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

The Ocean of Dreams. By Carolyn Howard Philip. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Driftwood. By Minnie Wallace Ketcham. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

The Triumph of Yankee Doodle. By Gilson Willets. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

The Mind Reader. By L. M. Phillips, M. D. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

A Vicious Virtuoso. By Louis Lombard. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

A Country Tragedy. By F. Cameron Hall. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

A Romance of the West Indies. By Eugene Sue. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neeley. $1.25.

A Conflict of Sex. By Anna Huntington Birdsall. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

The Flight of Icarus. By Jay Robin. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $1.25.

An Island Heroine. By Mary B. Sleight. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Clan of the Chariots. By William H. Babcock. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

Majory and Her Neighbors. By Louise E. Catlin. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

A Little New England Maid. By Kate Tannatt Woods. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company.

Latitude 19 Degrees. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Two Little Every-Day Folks. By Carl Foster. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. 60 cents.

The Story of Johniken. By Beth Day. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. 50 cents.

Mollie's Prince. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo. New York: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $1.25.

Lord Ormont and His Arminta. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Amazing Marriage. By George Merewith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

One of Our Conquerors. By George Meredith. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Tent of the Plains. By Shannon Birch. 16mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co.

The Works of Rudyard Kipling. Vol. XII. Captains Courageous. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A Sister to Evangeline. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Philip, the Story of a Boy Violinist. By T. W. O. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.25.

Cis Martin. By Louise R. Baker. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.

Captain Darning Needle. By Florence Pallon. 12mo. Buffalo: C. W. Moulton. $1.

The Choir Invisible. By James Lane Allen. 12mo. New York: Macmillan Company. $2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Work and Play in Girls' Schools. By Three Head Mistresses—D. Deale, L. H. M. Soulby, J. T. Dove. 12mo. New York: Longmans & Co.

Love in Epigram. By Frederick W. Norton. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

American Book Prices Current 1898. By Luther S. Livingston. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $6.

Glimpses of Modern German Culture. By Kuno Francke. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Letters and Miscellanies of Robert Louis Stevenson. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Temple Talks. By Myron W. Reed. 16mo. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Monticello. By Arthur C. Butts. 8vo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

With Ski and Sledge. By Sir Martin Conway. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $2.

Through Asia. By Sven Hedin. Royal 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. (Two volumes.)

Spirit Slate Writing. By W. E. Robinson. 12mo. New York: Munn & Co. $1.

Hill's Manual. By James Hill. 16mo. New York: Frederick Warne. 25 cents.

Among My Books. By various writers. Preface by H. D. Traill, D. C. L. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

At Friendly Point. By G. Firth Scott. 12mo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $1.25.

Cannon and Camera. By J. C. Hemment. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

Anglo-Saxon Superiority: To What It Is Due. By Edmond Demolins. 12mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.

1898

WILLIAM PITT.

Lord Ashbourne's Account of His Life and Times—His Love Romance.*

Of William Pitt very much has been written, the materials for such a biography having always been plentiful. Lord Ashbourne writes that he has used "many unpublished letters of Pitt, his mother, and brother, and also of George III., Canning, Lord Clare, Lord Fitzwilliam, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Portland, Orde, Dundas, Bishop Tomline, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire; Lord Auckland, and others." We have, then, in "Pitt, Some Chapters of His Life and Times," rather more of the particular incidents in the career of the statesman than the general appreciation of him. At least Lord Ashbourne carries in his work not a particle of political rancor, nor does he detract a hair's breadth from that lofty position the great English Minister attained.

From Pitt's first tutor we learn much of William Pitt as a lad. He seems to have been a delicate and precocious boy, and cherished by a fond father and a devoted mother, who prophesied his ability. The son went often to the House to hear his father's speeches, and he was at his side when Chatham swooned and died. All the Earl left him was £250 a year, and he was so needy that he paid the rental of his chambers with borrowed money, and had to seek a loan for the expenses of his election. In 1781 his Parliamentary career began. Here was a young man with talents so splendid that at twenty-three the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was offered him, and at twenty-four (1783) the King made him Prime Minister! Lord Ashbourne writes:

"He soon showed that he was a great House of Commons man, a marvelous Parliamentary leader; always ready, always confident, ever clear and precise; a great debater as well as a great orator, with an extraordinary gift of rapid and effective arrangement of his topics, and an unrivaled power of sarcasm. His manner was lofty and commanding, his diction elegant and perfect, his elocution impressive, his voice distinct, deep-toned and sonorous. He always profoundly impressed his audience. Opinions vary as to his style, but all concur in the effect of his oratory. Windham says he had a 'state paper style'; but this is really a tribute to the dignity and completeness of his speeches. Brougham (no friendly critic) refers to the magical effect he wrought, to his lucid arrangement, to the majesty of his diction, to his unbending dignity of manner, and says that he spoke more as a ruler of the people than as an advocate or debater. His gifts were not confined to his speech. Canning says: 'He had qualities rare in their separate excellence, wonderful in their combination.' The purity and elevation of his sentiments, the fineness of his motives, his freedom from small and selfish objects, all impresed the nation; and when shortly after his accession to power he utterly put away the idea of making himself independent by taking the appointment of Clerk of the Polls, worth £3,000 a year, and used it for a laudable public purpose, he at once commanded the respect of the nation, and retained it all through his life."

Then, too, there was a merry side to Pitt. From all that we can learn from contemporaneous writers, he was the most fascinating of men. He liked to come down from his high horse:

"He won the love, admiration, and constancy of his friends. He was a most fascinating companion, made to be loved. He plunged heedlessly into the mirth of the hour, with no other care than to promote the general good humor and happiness of the company. He was the life and soul of his own society. His appearance dispelled all care. His brow was never clouded, and joy and hope and confidence beamed from his countenance. The Bishop of Lincoln has even preserved a pun which he once made. 'At the time when the City Volunteer Companies were formed Mr. Pitt was told one day at table that the Custom House officers had embodied themselves. Mr. Pitt replied, "I am very glad of that; they are Caesars (seizers) to a man!"'"

What is of main interest in this volume, aside from high politics, is William Pitt's love adventure. He never married. "I am married to my country," he said. Fancy an attempt at matchmaking between William Pitt and Mlle. Necker, the lady who was to be the ponderous Mme. de Staël. Did Horace Walpole try to bring it about? Did the man of Strawberry Hill tell Pitt that Mademoiselle would have a big dower and a handsome revenue from her property? Mlle Anne, it must be said to her credit, did not favor the union, for she wrote in her journal:

"Why must this wretched England make my mother stern and cold to me—this horrid island, which overwhelms me with fear today, and will burden me with remorse in the future? Why should this brilliant offer rob me of the right to complain of my fate, whilst making it more unhappy than before?"

Then Mlle. Anne was just seventeen and William Pitt twenty-four. Later came the romance of Pitt's life, and not so well understood to-day are his reasons for the breaking of it. Burke wrote to Mrs. Crewe about it in this way:

"The talk of the town is of a marriage between a daughter of Lord Auckland and Mr. Pitt, and that our statesman, our premier des hommes, will take his Eve from the Garden of Eden."

The young lady was Eleanor Eden. There seems to have been a decided affection shown by the young man for the young lady, and exactly why they did not marry is never to be explained. Was William Pitt uncertain as to his own affections? Anyhow, here is a letter of his to Lord Auckland, written in January, 1797:

"The time I have passed among your family has led to my forming sentiments of very real attachments toward them all, and of much more than attachment toward one whom I need not name. * * * Every hour of my acquaintance with the person to whom you will easily conceive I refer has served to augment and confirm that impression; in short, has convinced me that whoever may have the good fortune ever to be united to her, is destined to more than his share of human happiness. Whether, at any rate, I could have had any ground to hope that such might have been my lot, I am in no degree entitled to guess. I have to reproach myself for ever having indulged the idea on my own part as far as I have done, without asking myself carefully and early enough what were the difficulties in the way of its being realized. I have suffered myself to overlook them too long; but having now at length reflected as fully and as calmly as I am able on every circumstance that ought to come under my consideration, [at least as much for her sake as for my own,] I am compelled to say that I find the obstacles to it decisive and insurmountable."

What were the obstacles? Here is Lord Auckland's reply:

"I doubt whether you are in any degree aware how much the business has been observed and discussed in societies, correspondence, and newspapers. If I alone were personally affected by such observations and discussions, my sex and time of life might authorize me to think them little pertinent. * * * You know how much it has been the habit of this family, in the undisguised cheerfulness which did exist in it, to receive all comers in the neighborhood and others. You know also how regular our system of life is. Yesterday the two of the same name [Lady Auckland was an Eleanor] were utterly unable to quit their apartments, or to see friends, who, being accustomed to see them at church, called afterward to inquire about them. The younger of the two still shows too much by her looks what has passed in her mind, to be able to appear to-day."

What parted forever these two? Well, we need not be over sympathetic, for the fair Eleanor married Lord Hobart, and as Countess of Buckingham went to her long rest in 1851.

For a quarter of a century William Pitt ruled the destinies of England, and died on the anniversary of his entrance into the House of Commons, Jan. 23, 1806. He had lived long enough to know of the victory of Trafalgar. Bishop Tomlinson thus records Pitt's death:

"The Bishop, having been told by Sir W. Farquhar that he thought Mr. Pitt's state precarious, went to his bedside and said 'he found it to be his duty to inform him that his situation was considered as precarious, and desired his leave to read prayers with him, and to administer the sacrament.' Mr. Pitt looked earnestly at the Bishop for a few moments, and then, with the most perfect composure, turned his head to Sir W. Farquhar, who stood on the other side of the bed, and said slowly: 'How long do you think I have to live?' Sir Walter Farquhar answered he could not say, adding something of hope that he might still recover. A sort of half smile on Mr. Pitt's countenance indicated that he considered this hope as merely a physician's language, and calmly turning his head again toward the Bishop, he said in reply to the request he had made to pray with him: 'I fear I have, like too many other men, neglected prayer too much to have any grounding for hope that it can be efficacious on a death bed, but [rising as he spoke, and clasping his hands with the utmost fervor and devotion] I throw myself entirely [with strong emphasis] upon the mercy of God through the merits of Christ.' * * * He declared himself perfectly resigned to the will of God, that he felt no enmity toward any one, but died in peace with all mankind, and expressed his hope, at once humble and confident, of eternal happiness through the intercession of his Redeemer. While the Bishop was kneeling at Mr. Pitt's bedside, unable entirely to restrain his feelings, after having read prayers, Mr. Pitt took hold of his hand, and in his own most affectionate manner said: 'I cannot sufficiently thank you for all your kindness to me throughout life.'"

Kipling's Lost Quatrain.

Readers of the American edition of Rudyard Kipling's "The Seven Seas" will look in vain for the following quatrain, which, however, appears in the English edition of the work:

QUEBEC.

From thy gray scarp I view with scornful eyes,
Ignoble broils of freedom most unfree;
Fear nothing, mother, where the carrion lies
That unclean bird must be.

One wonders whether it be to the tardy contrition of the poet or to the prudence of the American publisher that a painfully innocent and colorless quatrain was substituted for the above venomous lines. Still, Mr. Kipling need not have gone to the trouble to write another quatrain. Had he simply substituted the name of some town on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence, it would have been all right. It wouldn't have been imperial, perhaps, but it would have been accurate. There would then have been a realistic touch given that would have found ready response in the breasts of all respectable people in Quebec.

Here are the lines that appear in the American edition:

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

Peace is our portion, yet a whisper rose,
Foolish and causeless, half in jest, half hate,
Now wake we and remember mighty blows,
And, fearing no man, wait!

"Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women," by Elbert Hubbard, has just been published by the Roycroft Shop of East Aurora, N. Y. A special édition de luxe of 470 copies on Whatman paper, hand illumined, has been printed. This book is printed in double columns, and there are about 2,000 paragraph marks in each book in red and blue, alternating, all hand work. This is the most elaborate piece of bookmaking yet attempted by the Roycrofters, and the only book ever made in America where initials and paragraph marks were inserted by hand. It is a near approach to the Venetian, when the scribe, illuminator, and printer collaborated, being modeled after a volume made by Manutius Aldus in 1499.

*PITT: SOME CHAPTERS OF HIS LIFE AND TIMES. By the Right Hon. Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co.

TEN FAVORITE BOOKS.

Reports in Detail from the Large Book and Department Stores.

What are the popular books of the holiday season? Amid the multitude of publications that have been issued for the holiday and Winter trade it may be interesting to know what some of the favorites are that thousands of persons have been buying for Christmas gifts. The large book stores and department stores offer an excellent criterion upon which to gauge the popular literary tendency. It might, perhaps, be more correct to say the book tendency with reference to department stores, for the department store customers do not always regulate their purchase by any set literary standard, nor, in fact, is the trade of the book stores themselves confined entirely to men and women of letters.

The statement given below has been compiled in the rush of holiday trade. In most cases a list of the ten best selling books is given. The first two or three books under each house are those that are unmistakably "leaders," but the others do not pretend to follow according to their sales, but are simply those which have been among the most popular.

The similarity of statements found among the eleven stores and publishing houses mentioned shows clearly that certain books are far ahead of others, from whatever quarter of the city the record of sales is taken. Kipling's "Day's Work" has, without question, been the most popular book of the season. In most cases it will be seen to hold first rank. The "Red Rock" of Thomas Nelson Page is a very close second. At Macy's the two books are said to be running so closely that it is hard to say which is the better, but at Wanamaker's the "Day's Work" has exceeded every other book by a large percentage. "The Christian" is enjoying a large sale, stimulated very much by the play, and "David Harum," "Roden's Corner," "The Battle of the Strong," and "Castle Inn," are all strong favorites in the realm of fiction.

For finely illustrated and gift books Gibson's "Sketches and Cartoons," the Maude Adams edition of "The Little Minister," and to some extent the illustrated edition of "The Choir Invisible," occupy first rank, while in history and biography the two Bismarck books, Lahdor's "In the Forbidden Land," Dalrs's "Cuban Campaigns," Crawford's "Ave Roma," and Mrs. Earle's "Home Life in Colonial Days," have all had very large sales. The list of popular books this season is:

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS:

"The Day's Work," Rudyard Kipling.
"Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page.
"Wild Animals I Have Known," Ernest Seton Thompson.
"In the Forbidden Land," A. H. Savage Landor.
"Through Asia," Sven Hedin.
"Gainsborough and His Place in English Art," Walter Armstrong.
"The Choir Invisible," James Lane Allen, new illustrated edition.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.:

"The Day's Work," Rudyard Kipling.
"Home Life in Colonial Days," Alice Morse Earle.
"Sketches and Cartoons," Charles Dana Gibson.
"Gloria Mundi," Harold Frederic.
"Roden's Corner," Henry Seton Merriman.
"Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page.
"Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," Jerome K. Jerome.
"The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns," Richard Harding Davis.
"The Adventures of François," S. Weir Mitchell.
"The Little Minister," J. M. Barrie. Maude Adams Edition.

DODD, MEAD & CO.: (Their report limited to the publications of their own house.)

"Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," Jerome K. Jerome.
"Through Khartoum with Kitchener," G. W. Steevens.
"The Forest of Arden," Hamilton W. Mabie.
"Alwyn," Theodore Watts-Dunton.
"Afterwards, and Other Stories," Ian Maclaren.
"Tattle Tales of Cupid," Paul Leicester Ford.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS: (Limited to their own publications.)

"Tennyson, His Homes, His Friends, and His Work," Elizabeth Luther Cary.
"Historic Towns of New England," edited by Lyman P. Powell.
"Little Journeys to the Homes of American Statesmen," Elbert Hubbard.
"Where Ghosts Walk," Marion Harland.
"Siegfried and Beowulf," Zenaide A. Ragozin.

JOHN WANAMAKER:

"The Day's Work," Rudyard Kipling.
"The Christian," Hall Caine.
"David Harum," Edward Noyes Westcott.
"Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page.
"The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns," Richard Harding Davis.
"Roden's Corner," Henry Seton Merriman.
"The Battle of the Strong," Gilbert Parker.
"Penelope's Progress," Kate Douglas Wiggin.
"The Adventures of François," S. Weir Mitchell.
"Bismarck," Moritz Busch.

R. H. MACY & CO.:

"The Day's Work," Rudyard Kipling.
"Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page.
"Ave Roma Immortalis," F. Marion Crawford.
"The Little Minister," J. M. Barrie. Maude Adams edition.
"Sketches and Cartoons," Charles Dana Gibson.
"Old World Memories," Edward Lane Temple.
"Miss America," Alexander Black.
"Castle Inn," Stanley Weyman.
"Home Life in Colonial Days," Alice Morse Earle.
"Bismarck's Autobiography." Translated by A. J. Butler.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON:

"The Day's Work," Rudyard Kipling.
"Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page.
"The Battle of the Strong," Gilbert Parker.
"Castle Inn," Stanley Weyman.
"Ave Roma Immortalis," F. Marion Crawford.
"Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," Jerome K. Jerome.
"The Adventures of François," S. Weir Mitchell.
"The Little Minister," J. M. Barrie. Maude Adams edition.
"Sketches and Cartoons," Charles Dana Gibson.
"Roden's Corner," Henry Seton Merriman.

BLOOMINGDALE BROTHERS:

"The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns," Richard Harding Davis.
"The Day's Work," Rudyard Kipling.
"Roden's Corner," Henry Seton Merriman.
"Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page.
"Second Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," Jerome K. Jerome.
"Ave Roma Immortalis," F. Marion Crawford.
"The Adventures of François," S. Weir Mitchell.
"Gloria Mundi," Harold Frederic.
"The Christian," Hall Caine.
"The Gadfly," Mrs. E. L. Voynich.

EHRICH BROTHERS:

"The Day's Work," Rudyard Kipling.
"Ave Roma Immortalis," F. Marion Crawford.
"Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page.
"The Christian," Hall Caine.
"Old Chester Tales," Margaret Deland.
"The Adventures of François," S. Weir Mitchell.

BRENTANO'S:

"The Day's Work," Rudyard Kipling.
"Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page.
"The Little Minister," J. M. Barrie. Maude Adams edition.
"Ave Roma Immortalis," F. Marion Crawford.
"Bismarck's Autobiography," translated by A. J. Butler.
"In the Forbidden Land," A. H. Savage Landor.
"Miss America," Alexander Black.
"The Forest of Arden," Hamilton W. Mabie.
"Home Life in Colonial Days," Alice Morse Earle.
"The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns," Richard Harding Davis.

LEGGAT BROTHERS:

"The Day's Work," Rudyard Kipling.
"Home Life in Colonial Days," Alice Morse Earle.
"Ave Roma Immortalis," F. Marion Crawford.
"The Adventures of François," S. Weir Mitchell.
"Philippine Islands and Their People," Dean C. Worcester.
"The Little Minister," J. M. Barrie. Maude Adams edition.
"Sketches and Cartoons," Charles Dana Gibson.
"Little Maid of Concord Town," Margaret Sidney.
"Bismarck," Moritz Busch.
"Red Rock," Thomas Nelson Page.

The Putnams to Publish "The Critic."

In the future The Critic, which is now a "Monthly Review of Literature, Art, and Life," will be published for The Critic Company by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and will be printed at their Knickerbocker Press. The editorial management of The Critic will remain in the hands of its founders, Mr. Joseph B. Gilder and Miss Jeannette L. Gilder. Thus The Critic in January enters upon its nineteenth year. Since it changed its publication from weekly to monthly issues in August last its sales have greatly increased. With the January number The Critic will be printed in an enlarged and improved form, and the magazine will appear in an entirely new dress of type throughout. Its illustrations will continue to be unique and attractive, and the letter press, the editors promise, will maintain the high standard which has characterized its publication since it was found-

NOTE.

I have purchased a number of books withdrawn from a circulating library. They are in fair (good) order and offered at ridiculously low prices. CASH WITH ORDER. Prices include delivery in U. S. and Canada. Complete list sent for six dollars.

1. Joki; the Green Book . . . . 50c.
2. Knight's Girl with a Temper . 30c.
3. Edna Lyall's Doreen . . . . 40c.
4. Mallock's Heart of Life . . . 45c.
5. Masterman's Devoted Couple . 30c.
6. Mary E. Mann, In Summer Shade . . . . . 25c.
7. Norris, Countess Radna, Clarissa Furiosa, Dancer in Yellow, Fight for the Crown, His Grace. 5 vols. (separately) per vol. . . . . 40c.
8. Quo Vadis . . . . . 40c.
9. Stevenson's St. Ives . . . . 50c.
10. Marcella (2 vols.) *the set* . . . 50c.
11. Mary E. Wilkins. Jerome . . 50c.
12. Cyrano de Bergerac (paper) . 15c.

I have also in my store the original crayon drawing of John McCullough as Othello, executed for Capt. Connor. Will sell for $30; worth $100. Prominent families of N. Y., issued by subscription for $100, my price $30.

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THE LATE WILLIAM BLACK.

A Coaching Trip With Mr. Carnegie—His Rooms in London.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
John Denison Champlin.

The announcement of the death of William Black, unheralded by any report of illness, comes like a sudden shock to a large circle of friends in this country as well as in England and in his native Scotland. Whoever came into contact with him, even for a brief time, could not but be impressed by his thorough good-fellowship and geniality of temperament, qualities which made him a general favorite and secured him a welcome wherever he appeared. Although I can set up no claim to intimacy, it was once my good fortune to be brought into close relations with him for a fortnight, which gave me an opportunity to know him and to learn to appreciate his many lovable qualities.

I first met Mr. Black at a luncheon given by Andrew Carnegie at the Grand Hotel in London in 1884, at which the guests were the members of a coaching party invited by Mr. Carnegie to take part in a drive through Southern England on his famous "four-in-hand," and a few friends gathered to see them off. Though the company was composed of some of the brightest wits, both men and women, of the literary and art world of London, Black was facile princeps among them, and was foremost with jest and repartee during the entertainment. Aggressively Scottish in his sentiments, he rallied his host for backsliding, laughingly characterized his frequently expressed partiality for things American as "waving the banner," and capped the climax by dubbing him the "Star-Spangled Scotchman."

The drive from "Charing Cross to Ilfracombe," via Guildford, Winchester, Salisbury, Sherbourne, Exeter, &c., through one of the most interesting parts of England, was made doubly interesting by Black's reminiscenses and by his never flagging spirits. Although thoroughly familiar with the country he evinced all the interest of a stranger in the storied landscape, and greeted each historic site with the enthusiasm of a schoolboy. As was natural, he drew special attention to the sites made famous through literary associations, and in this he was ably seconded by Matthew Arnold, who, with his family, had joined the party at Cobham. Now our attention was called to Moor Park, where Swift wrote the "Battle of the Books" and "The Tale of a Tub"; now to the Jolly Farmer Inn, associated with the early life of William Cobbett, and now to the tomb of the immortal fisherman, who sleeps his last sleep in Prior Silkstede's Chapel in Winchester Cathedral. This was the country made familiar by Thomas Hardy; this that sacred to the memory of Sir Philip Sidney and the "Arcadia," and these again the scenes crowded with memories of "Amyas Leigh" and of "Lorna Doone." While Black and Arnold expatiated on each site of literary or historic interest, Edwin Abbey, whom Black lovingly called "the boy" and "the youth," amused himself and the ladies of the party by sketching hasty bits which appealed to his artistic eye. And so we rolled on through the land, a happy company of a dozen or more, for we had several relays of guests en route, some of the party being unable on account of business or other engagements to make the entire journey. Among those whom all were sorry to lose was Samuel Storey, M. P. for Sunderland, who was summoned back by a telegram at Okehampton to his seat in the House of Commons by the Liberal whip on account of bad news from Gordon in Khartoum.

Our experiences, of course, brought up many reminiscences of the "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," and we were let into some of the secrets of "Yolande," then just published, which we were told to pronounce "Yolawnde." It is probable that the first idea of the "Strange Adventures of a Houseboat" was conceived on this jaunt, for we saw many of these peripatetic houses on the Thames on the road to Kingston, and the subject was freely discussed afterward. Black had a critical eye for old furniture and bric-à-brac, and was never tired of mousing around old shops in the towns through which we passed in hope of picking up some rarity to add to his already large and interesting collection at Paston House, Brighton, one of his three homes, for he kept also rooms in London and had a Summer house at Oban, the centre of his yachting experiences. He bought in the curiosity shops in Salisbury, which he explored one evening in company with "the boy," and myself, some £20 worth of old furniture, china, and ornaments, which he ordered sent to his rooms in London. He was an expert in his judgment of furniture, and I remember his getting down on his knees to examine the interior of an apparently worm-eaten oaken sideboard, which bore outside all the earmarks of antiquity, but which was finally pronounced by him to be an excellent modern imitation.

Black's rooms in London, in Buckingham Street, Strand, overlooking the Thames Embankment, are historic, having been occupied by many prominent persons, among them, if we may trust a tablet on the front of the building, Peter the Great. In later days they were the home for a time of Charles Dickens. In a note before me, written after our return to London and addressed to Mr. Carnegie, whose guest I was, Black writes concerning them:

"If you would like to see the rooms that Dickens occupied when he was a gallery reporter and in which David Copperfield (absit omen) got rather confused before going to the theatre with Steerforth, will you and Mr. Champlain come along on Thursday evg. next, at 6:30 (morning dress,) and eat a humble chop with the Missis and me, as a prelude to going to see the other Claudian? I hope you are disengaged, and my wife is now writing to the youth, Abbey, to see if he is also."

The "other Claudian" was Wilson Barrett, who had just then made a success of his "Claudian," and had kindly sent us an invitation to occupy a box at the Princess's Theatre, and to visit him after the play in the greenroom. The "youth Abbey" failed to materialise, but the rest of the party were glad to accept the summons to the "humble chop," which the initiated always understood to mean something unique if not elaborate. Black's rooms were up two long flights of stairs, which we mounted without experiencing any of the sensations of David Copperfield in descending them. At the landing at the top of the first flight we were received with shouts of laughter by two pretty children, a girl and a boy, who pointed gleefully to a placard on the wall inscribed "Half-Way House," and invited us to partake of refreshments, Hebe offering champagne and Ganymede ginger ale. As we concluded not to imitate Dickens's hero, we took the children by the hand and went up the remaining flight, where we were received by our hosts with the cordial greeting given to all admitted to their hospitality.

Black was a connoisseur in wines, especially champagnes, of which he laid in a large stock yearly, carefully selected in France. He seldom drank anything else, and would take considerable pains to find a particular brand. I remember taking a long walk with him one night to the Fielding Club in Covent Garden, where he said champagne of a special year was to be had. Another hobby of his was cigars, of which he kept a sideboard full, and I have known him to offer a guest a choice of fifteen or twenty kinds. He was, in every respect, a good liver, who enjoyed life and who got the most out of it. His large dinners, given usually at the Reform Club, were quite cosmopolitan in character, including men of all shades of opinion, prominent in letters, in art, in the drama, and in politics, but all good fellows, attracted not so much by the expected entertainment as by the knowledge that they were insured an exceptionally good time. To all such, as well as to the literary world in general, William Black is far more than an ordinary loss; and I am glad, as one who had the good fortune on several occasions to enjoy his society and his hospitality, to bear testimony to his generous and whole-hearted comradery, and to shed a tear to the memory of one whom to know was to love.

JOHN DENISON CHAMPLIN.

William Black and Kate Field.

Kate Field's papers include a great number of letters from distinguished people of this century—authors, artists, statesmen, scientists—and among others several from William Black. Miss Field's brilliant and versatile temperament brought her in touch with life on many sides, and the work of writing her biography on which I am engaged shows these latter to be full of interesting material. The more important of these letters to Miss Field, including those from the Brownings, George Eliot, Walter Savage Landor, Dickens, Dr. Schliemann, Emerson, E. P. Whipple, Mr. Stedman, R. W. Gilder, Mme. Ristori, Adelaide Phillips, Rubinstein, and hosts of others, it has been my privilege to present to the Boston Public Library, where they form a "Kate Field memorial collection," and are accompanied by a reproduction of Vedder's portrait of Kate Field, the original of which is in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Before giving these letters to the library I had them all copied for use in the biography of Miss Field, and since the death of Mr. Black I have again glanced over his, and find two so full of genial humor that I will venture to subjoin them. One note, (undated,) a playful remonstrance, runs thus:

Dear Miss Field: Why did you not tell me you were to sing after the lecture? You said "a song and champagne thrown in," and so I heard the song with the greatest pleasure, and thought I'd better not stay for the champagne. Won't you bring one or two of those songs of which I was defrauded and sing them to me here? Yours faithfully, WILLIAM BLACK.

And here is a humorous one, which explains itself:

Dear Miss Field: Gracious goodness me! The idea of going into the park on Good Friday! We should be apprehended by the police and sentenced to seven years' transportation for life! Still, if you wish to admire the trees and roam in sylvan solitudes by the banks of the Serpentine, this Barkis is also willin'. But if you want to see all sorts of Parliamentary swells a airin' of themselves in the Row, we shall have to wait till Parliament comes together next week. In this awful dilemma, I leave myself in your hands. If you say the aimless wander on Friday, and that lunch to follow, good and well; if you say wait until we can be a-lookin' on the swells, well and good. Twenty-four hours' notice will in any case suffice, and I am always yours to command, WILLIAM BLACK.

Kate Field's life in any city was always full of social significance, and in London it was especially rich in association and interest. LILIAN WHITING.

CHRISTMASTIDE.

Right welcome Christmas, holly-clad!
Thou mak'st hearts kindle, loving glad!
No day in all the circling year
Is so exuberant of cheer—
E'en frostic age seems young again,
In social joy, forgets his pain;
And life's bright dawn, more gladsome yet,
E'en poverty her griefs forget.
Memory those glorious strains prolong,
Of that celestial advent song—
Which through ages vibrate still,
Stirring us by their mystic thrill.
Though we've no incense-breathing flower,
Meet offering for that thrice-blest hour,
When heralds from the Orient skies
Tell where the heaven-born infant lies;
Yet, star-led magic tribute brought,
But little deemed that sorrow-wrought
That sacrificial life would prove—
God's wondrous gift of grace and love!
With holly red and cruel thorn,
We therefore deck our Christmas morn!

—FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

LAMB AND HIS FRIENDS.

New Letters Just Published—Coleridge and the Lloyds.*

It was generally supposed that, as a result of the patient and thorough researches of Canon Ainger—prompted as they were by a real love for his subject—the final word had been said concerning Charles Lamb, but the letters contained in this volume escaped the vigilance of the indefatigable Canon, and are now printed in book form for the first time. They are twenty-three in number, and were discovered in 1894 in a mass of correspondence relating to the family of Charles Lloyd, the Quaker philanthropist and banker of Birmingham, England. Besides the Lamb letters the book contains hitherto unpublished letters from Coleridge, Wordsworth, Southey, and Thomas Manning, Lamb's dear friend, and from whom he received the idea for his immortal "Dissertation on Roast Pig."

The publication of this correspondence will be hailed with delight by all lovers of the Gentle Elia—and their name is legion! For the writings of Charles Lamb possess the rare quality of not only furnishing his readers with mental enjoyment of a high order, but of winning and retaining their affections as well.

Lamb was twenty-three years old and Robert Lloyd was in his twentieth year when the correspondence began. The early letters are in a serious vein, and they lack the sportiveness, the love of mischief, and the teasing and mystifying of his correspondents, which are such marked features of the letters of his later days, but they are valuable to our knowledge of his early life and character, and they contain passages of rare beauty and strength—notably his eulogy of "The Complete Angler," the analysis of the character of Richard III., and his tender, yet discriminating, estimate of Jeremy Taylor.

The first letter is admonitory in tone, urging patience upon the restless Lloyd, and incidentally touching upon his own hard lot at the time—his sister was suffering from one of the first attacks which made the tragedy of Charles Lamb's life—and showing us with what fortitude he bore the hard discipline of his own life; a discipline which only served to add strength to his moral fibre and ultimately made him one of the most serene and sunny natures and bravest hearts in the whole range of English literature.

A distinguishing feature of all of Lamb's letters is his honesty and his hatred of shams and hypocrisy, and this characteristic was very strong in his younger days. He rebukes Lloyd for attributing to him qualities which he did not possess, and disillusionizes him thus: "I know you have chosen to take up a high opinion of my moral worth, but I say before God you are mistaken in me. I could not bear to lay open all my failings to you, for the sentiment of shame would be too pungent." The long letter from which this passage is quoted is one of the most beautiful products of Lamb's pen, and shows him in a new light—that of a patient and loving counselor of a young man racked by religious doubts. And Robert Lloyd must have been an exceedingly winning youth to draw from the reserved Charles Lamb, not only such frank, personal revelations, but the wholesome, common sense, spiritual advice with which they were accompanied.

This letter, read in conjunction with one written later to Robert Lloyd on the beauties of Jeremy Taylor's writings, throws considerable light on Lamb's own spiritual state at the time. It is a long letter, and from it I cull the following passages:

"Doctor Jeremy Taylor, late Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, and Administrator of the See of Dromore—such are the titles, which his high-sounding title pages give him; and I love him and I love his paraphernalia, and I like to name him with all his attributions and additions. If you are but lightly acquainted with his real manner, take up and read the first chapter of 'Holy Dying'; in particular turn to the second section of that chapter for a simile of a rose, or more truly many similes within a simile; for such were the riches of his fancy that when a beauteous image offered, before he could study to expand it with all its capacities, throngs of new-coming images crept up and jostled out the first or blended in disorder with it, which imitates the order of every rapid mind. But read all the first chapter by my advice. * * * * Or for another specimen turn to the story of the Ephesian matron in the second section of the fifth chapter, * * * read it yourself and show it to Plumstead [Lloyd's younger brother] with my love, and ask him if Willy [Shakespeare] himself has ever told a story with more circumstance of fancy and humor. The paragraph begins, 'But that which is to be faulted,' and the story not long after follows. Make these references while P. is with you, that you may stir him up to the love of Jeremy Taylor, and make a convertite of him. Coleridge was the mar who first solemnly exhorted me to 'study' the works of Dr. Jeremy Taylor, and I have had reason to bless the hour in which he did it."

Lovers of literature owe a debt of gratitude to Robert Lloyd for having elicited from Lamb's critical mind this estimate of Jeremy Taylor, and it may well be followed by the eulogy of that other English classic, "The Complete Angler," also addressed to Lloyd:

"I shall expect you to bring me a brimful account of the pleasure which Walton has given you when you come to town. It must square with your mind. The delightful innocence and healthfulness of the Angler's mind will have blown upon yours like a zephyr. Don't you already feel your spirit filled with the scenes—the banks of rivers, the cowslip beds, the pastoral scenes, the real alehouses, and hostesses and milkmaids; as far exceeding Virgil and Pope as the 'Holy Living' is beyond Thomas à Kempis? Are not the eating and drinking joys painted to the life? Do they not inspire you to an animated hunger? * * * 'The Complete Angler' is the only treatise written in dialogues that is worth a halfpenny. Many elegant dialogues have

*CHARLES LAMB AND THE LLOYDS. Comprising Newly Discovered Letters of Charles Lamb, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the Lloyds, &c. Edited by E. V. Lucas. With Portraits. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

been written, (such as Bishop Berkeley's 'Minute Philosopher,") but in all of them the interlocutors are merely abstract arguments personified, not living dramatic characters as in Walton, where everything is alive, the fishes are absolutely characterized, and birds and animals are as interesting as men and women."

But the correspondence which passed between the Lloyds and Charles Lamb was by no means wholly of a literary character, especially the Robert Lloyd end of it. On the contrary, it abounds with references to the leading characters of the time, with rich accounts of sightseeings in London, of visits to the play—Mrs. Siddons and Kemble were then at their best—and of personal intercourse with the foremost actors and actresses, of midnight suppers and pipes after the theatre, and with homely touches of domestic life; as, for instance, where Lloyd, in writing to his wife, laments his presence in London sightseeing without her, and concludes his letter by telling her that—and what a charming insight it gives us into the simplicity of the lives of Charles and Mary Lamb!—he spent "yesterday with Lamb and his sister. It is sweetly gratifying to see them. They were not up when I went. Mary, [his sister,] the moment I entered the room, calling from her chamber, said: 'Robert, I am coming.' They appear to sleep in rooms by each other. If one may use the expression, their union of affection is what we conceive of marriage in heaven. They are the world one to the other. They are writing a book of poetry for children together, and Lamb and I amused ourselves in the afternoon in reading the manuscripts. Lamb is the most original being you can conceive, and suited to me in some of his ways, or ways of thinking, to a 't.'"

The friendship which Lamb formed with the youth of twenty remained unbroken till the untimely death of his friend at the age of thirty. Lamb felt the loss keenly, and gave expression to his grief in an affectionate tribute to the purity of Robert Lloyd's life and character, published in The Gentleman's Magazine.

The limitations of this article prevent more than a passing reference to the other equally interesting letters which the author of this volume has discovered, especially three from Coleridge, written while Charles Lloyd (Robert's brother) was his pupil and a member of his household. Charles Lloyd also figures prominently in these pages. He was a more intellectual man than Robert, and was ambitious for literary fame, but he lacked the sweetness and winning character of his younger brother. Coleridge, Lamb, and Charles Lloyd published a collection of their poems in one volume, but Lloyd soon quarreled with his associates and passed out of their lives. Later in life he became the friend of "Christopher North," De Quincey, and Macready. His was an interesting but ill-balanced individuality.

Apart from the literary flavor of this memoir, we are indebted to Mr. Lucas for a well-drawn, skillfully made picture of the home life of a refined and interesting English Quaker family of the latter quarter of the last and the first quarter of the present century. He is to be congratulated, not only upon his discovery of this valuable correspondence, but upon the artistic way in which he has woven around it the story of the Lloyds.

The volume contains excellent reproductions of William Hazlitt's portrait of Lamb at the age of thirty, Peter Vandyke's portrait of Coleridge at the age of twenty-three, and portraits of Charles Lloyd and his wife and child, together with a fac simile of a letter of Charles Lamb to Robert Lloyd. In printing, paper, and binding this is a handsome specimen of the modern bookmaker's art—qualities which in themselves make no mean appeal to your true book-lover.

J. FRANCIS.

TISSOT'S CRUCIFIXION.

While the exhibition of Tissot's wonderful drawings and water colors has been attracting so much attention, perhaps it is worth while to note that for all his archaeological research, his local color, and reverent study, the representations are more than once thoroughly conventional, at a cost of truth. Artistic inaccuracy is so common, sublime as is the subject of the life and death of Christ, that one more indorsement of the error would hardly demand a thought, were not so much claimed for Tissot's archaeological veracity.

In the familiar picture of "The Raising of the Cross," the grouping and action alone are novel. The figure of the Crucified bound to the rising cross is as false as it has been, in all probability, in the paintings of a dozen centuries. The cross is made of such a height that when it is in place the Victim will be elevated with his feet almost, or quite, above the heads of those standing near. As a matter of fact, in the Roman method of crucifixion, the feet were seldom more than six to eighteen inches above the ground.

But the whole scene of the cross raising may be doubted. Certainly, the artists to the contrary notwithstanding, it was not the custom to attach the crossbar until the upright was in place; the cross which the victim was made to bear was merely the crossbar; and he was not fixed to the cross until it was erected. The whole stress and strain of the scene, as Tissot powerfully depicts it, is foreign to the indolent nature of the Roman soldier. The common method was the perfectly simple one of fixing the crossbar to the upright and then providing two short stakes. "These," says a commentator, "were made with the upper end 'square across,' and with the lower end sharpened, and were driven into the ground close beside and nearly in front of the upright post—being separated from each other by a little space. On these the victim was forced to stand, a foot on each stake, while the four soldiers attached the cords. * * * When the stakes were taken from under his feet the body hung suspended."

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD.

A Talk with Her About Her "Helbeck"—Her Home in the Country.

Not least among Mrs. Humphry Ward's talents must be reckoned that of starting discussion. Mrs. Ward may perhaps say, with Robert Browning, that she has not offered her books as a substitute for "a cigar or a game of dominos to an idle man." At all events, no one attempts to class them among the literature of the hammock or the easy chair. It is always the minority that loves literature and abhors argument, and it is the minority that is content to read "Helbeck of Bannisdale" in silence. While among the majority that tastes its pleasures more loudly are those worthy knights that fought and bled over the theology of "Robert Elsmere" and the sociology of "David Grieve," and who, at the first intimation from the publishers that there was to be a "Helbeck of Bannisdale," sprung forth armed to gore each other afresh.

"Helbeck" appeared, and Laura Fountain's stormy love story was rightly set down as the most human and convincing that Mrs. Ward has written. More than this, it afforded also the richest opportunities for speculation and discussion. With its usual blind persistency in making much of the subordinate material of a book and ignoring its artistic purpose, the reading public has seized upon the book's theology as though it were a tract, and has judged the heroine as solemnly as though the poor girl actually stood awaiting sentence. So it has come about that the book has been made to have as many interpretations as a sun-myth and to champion more different aspects of theology than there are sects in England. Every reader of the book cheerfully offers his opinion, in print or out of it, as to whether "Helbeck" is in support of Catholicism or the reverse—though it is worth noting that here in England, at least, Catholics have almost unanimously construed the book as favorable to their faith. Skepticism, indeed, in the person of poor Laura Fountain, is provided with so feeble weapons of defense as to be driven to seek its own destruction. Upon which ground the Romanists take the opportunity to point out that "there is nothing between Catholicism and the river"; while the non-religionists retort, by referring to Mrs. Ward's judiciously chosen passages from the "Lives of the Saints," that the dilemma is indeed a distressing one. And that with all this lively controversy and the vigorous efforts made to defend Helbeck's position, or Laura's, or that of the Friedlands, one would fancy that the fate of all religion and theology rested with the interpretation of Mrs. Ward's romance. Even "Robert Elsmere" is forgotten.

As Mrs. Ward follows the somewhat un-American custom of letting her books speak for themselves, and as she is never "interviewed," she has not been publicly heard from in answer to the implied challenges of certain criticisms. Yet for the sake of her many American friends, who have expressed their interest in "Helbeck," Mrs. Ward, whom I found at her country house in Tring, made to me a few comments upon her book and its reception. It is not a startling statement, perhaps, except to the more controversy-loving among her readers, that the author did not write her book in the spirit in which one brings out a red rag merely that in the setting of her tale she has touched upon a modern key already sensitively vibrant. Indeed, Mrs. Ward was very merry over the statement repeatedly made that "Helbeck of Bannisdale" is a "setting of Romanism against agnosticism."

"In its first conception," she said, "it was nothing of the sort. I developed the romance from a story that I heard in Westmoreland and that appealed to me dramatically, and then wrote the book, as any novelist does, for the sake of the story. I had no other motive. It was only in the working out of the story that the clash between the unyielding Catholic tradition and the restless, impatient modern spirit became prominent. Therein lies the tragedy. The book could end in no other way. The two types are irreconcilable."

The development of the plan of the book was further made clear by Mrs. Ward's account of its birthplace. A part of last year Mrs. Ward spent in Westmoreland in a delightful old Tudor house that was to a certain extent the model of Bannisdale. Here the spirit, atmosphere, and coloring of the book had their origin. The character of Westmoreland and of its people supplied Mrs. Ward with much of her material. Yet at the same time she so carefully avoided actual descriptions of the Westmoreland country that the promptness and sureness with which many of the scenes in "Helbeck" have been identified have surprised and amused her not a little.

In this remote, picturesque northern region Mrs. Ward caught a hint of an old tradition, a half-story, hardly more than a situation, as she said, and imagined as the hero of it, Alan Helbeck, "aristocrat and conservative, the representative of the rigorous Catholicism of certain English families of a generation ago, with a large admixture of the modern mystic." "With only this much in my mind," said Mrs. Ward, "I left Westmoreland one morning for London. Before I reached Euston Station the story had grown so surely and so rapidly that it stood out plainly in almost the form in which it was eventually written."

Laura Fountain, it is needless to say, did not originate in Westmoreland. She is the most modern of Mrs. Ward's women, yet perhaps the most thoroughly feminine. And, although most American readers would not suppose Laura to represent a frequent type of English girl, Mrs. Ward said that she chose her because she was like "so many girls one meets and knows"—lovable, daring, untrained, reared in an atmosphere which she must perforce absorb, but is incompetent to analyze. "Poor little Laura," added Mrs. Ward. "I fancy people are beginning to be sorry for her, as well as for Helbeck. When the book was first spoken of it seemed as though all the sympathy were for him."

As Laura Fountain is a very distinct personality, and not an argument or an allegory, the various conclusions drawn from the book by Father Clarke (in the August number of The Nineteenth Century) and by other industrious critics are of interest only in so far as they illustrate the ingenuity of their authors. Mrs. Ward considers it unnecessary to defend herself in reply from the implied charge of having written a tract, and says merely: "The only inference which may reasonably be drawn from my book would have to do with the value of early training. If Laura Fountain's story proves anything, it proves that the lack of a wisely directed education was her greatest misfortune—as it would be the greatest misfortune of any one in her position."

Which is as much of a "purpose" as Mrs. Ward will admit her novel to have. It is a characteristic one. For in educational, social, and religious reforms Mrs. Ward is constantly interested and active. Homes, schools, hospitals, college settlements, university extensions, all receive a share of her attention and support. One has merely to pick up a paper to see her name in connection with one of them. And, as she still believes in allowing a respectable interval to elapse between one production and the next, she has leisure in which to play philanthropist and reformer.

When I saw Mrs. Ward, however, she was for the time engaged neither in novel writing nor philanthropy, but was the very busy and cordial hostess of a country house that is quite all that a country house should be. The region about Tring, which is beautifully serene and picturesquely wooded, is owned largely by Baron Rothschild. The village itself is a pretty, comfortable little group of houses, whose respectable citizens stand amicably in the road and watch you as you pass through. And about two miles distant, among some low hills and close by a fine group of woods, is Stocks, an estate of admirable cultivation and goodly proportions. To her beautiful old stone house Mrs. Ward during the Summer welcomes her friends from everywhere—England, France, or America. They may be men and women of letters or romping schoolboys—neither will lack for entertainment. There are tennis courts and all manner of outdoor diversions, perfectly equipped stables, and wonderful old woods to ramble in. And if you walk through a long avenue of lime trees, through whose pale-green foliage the afternoon sun sheds a mysteriously lovely light, you come to an adorable old-fashioned garden, where everything that is gay of hue or sweet of smell has spent itself in a lavish profusion of bloom. The air about Stocks is so still that you can hear a single leaf fall, and the house so agreeably remote that one would never suspect the neighborhood of a village. And yet all this delightful rusticity is within an hour of London.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's next novel is not yet a matter of speculation even. For the present the novelist is resting. She is not even considering a lecturing tour through America. Though she has many charming things to say of America and Americans, the personal conductor of celebrities will have to employ some hitherto unused stratagem to induce Mrs. Ward to take passage on an Atlantic liner.

OLIVIA HOWARD DUNBAR.

London, Nov. 25, 1898.

Andrew Lang repeats the well-known story of how Coleridge composed "Kubla Khan" in a dream, but that dream was brought about by opium. Coleridge tells it. He had a quarrel with Lloyd, and he went to a farmhouse near Porlock and took opium to compose his irritated nerves. Maybe he had been reading Marco Polo, and so the glorious verses were dreamed. But the strange thing is how he retained the lines when he was awake. Those who are habitual workers with their pens, as romance makers, when they take their rest try to drive out of their minds their vocation. Some of their experiences while dreaming they have told. In their sleep fancy and imagination still have play. Suddenly they awake. They have thought out a plot of singular originality. Some few salient points they have retained, but generally, to their disgust, on cooler consideration they find that the plot is absurd, commonplace, and not worthy of a second thought. Nevertheless there are musicians who have dreamed of beautiful melodies, strange harmonies, and have not only preserved them, but utilized them. Mr. Andrew Lang says he is acquainted with a popular novelist who once found a tale under his name in a serial to which he had contributed, "who was paid for the tale, and who had no memory of writing a word of it or of posting his manuscript." When men write a great deal they often forget entirely what they have written. Self-esteem, the laudation of one's self or of one's own work, may make some authors think well of what they have written, but generally the effect of reading what was theirs and was printed some years before elicits rather a feeling of indifference. It is rarely as good, according to their ideas, as it should have been, and yet they question, strangely enough, whether they could do it as well to-day. Smug confidence in what a man has written is exceptional.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

"The Abuse of Realism."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your able leader in the last SATURDAY REVIEW, under the caption "The Abuse of Realism," was admirably calculated to direct attention to a crying evil and most opportunely.

Realism, as commonly defined and understood, is, and long has been, a most baneful and sinister bar to human progress and advanced civilization—a stumbling block, in effect, over which the great body of modern scribblers, authors, professors, artists, and playwrights have been continuously tumbling and grimacing for a long time past. For realism, in its present exaggerated form and abuse, is the product, or outcome, of deranged social and commercial conditions—the faulty and sophistic inception of conditions and opinions which recognize no higher rule of life or conception of duty than material self-interest. A monstrous inversion of the principle and a most beggarly "system of philosophy," assuredly—as though it were possible for either individual unit, or aggregate of units, to ignore and be independent of the rights and interests of each other and all! Therein consists the baseness and ignobleness of modern realism. See its effects! The merchant and financier has no patience with theories or ideals; every proposition which presents itself to his calculating brain is decided and disposed of by the "practical" test—Will it pay? Will it serve my ends? So with this realism, in all its aspects and relations, in every walk of life. The newspaper, the playwright, the author, the preacher, the politician, and even the statesman, pander alike to the baser instincts and passions of their patrons in this respect—to the "realistic" cravings and sensual and mercenary desires and proclivities of the masses, who, in their turn, are satisfied with nothing short of bare, fulsome, brutal and vivid defections of human depravity and vicious realities.

They whose business it is to cater to the wants and requirements of the multitude care only for "what there is in it," while the people only care for their "money's worth," of excitability and sensation. Realization thus exaggerated and abused, is the direct antithesis of ideality, as you very justly implied. It is the incarnation of vice and immorality as opposed to virtue and good sense. It is the monstrous excrement of diseased social conditions, and, centipede like, entagles and contaminates, with its horrid underreachings, all and everything within its compass and influence. It clingeth to the artist, and lo! his productions become mere caricatures and masquerades. It toucheth the author, and behold! his "works" and emanations are but the hysterical squeakings or sinister ravings and inarticulate rumblings of a crack-brained penny-a-liner. It pricketh the newspaper "editor and proprietor," and he at once merges into a common adventurer and mercenary, who cares for naught on earth besides his own immediate advantage—he must pander to the passions and caprices of the rabble, accordingly, or "ready" to the rich and powerful. It seduceth the preacher, and alas! he must needs lapse into a common notoriety-seeker and sensation-monger, whose scandalous "wire-layings" and gross habits are a libel on Christian professions. It polluteth the (so-called) statesman, and his ambitions are at once limited to mere time-serving expediencies. And so it operates all along the line—permeating and infecting every avenue and vocation, and poisoning and polluting the entire social system. But realism, rightly defined and justly qualified, is something higher and better than this. It is only the abuse of it that is to be thus objurgated. "An eclectic age," as you very properly observed, "should know better than to allow such a fault."

But I protest that this is not an eclectic age. It is a commercial age, preeminently. That or nothing! As for realism, we want enough of it, assuredly—but not too much. Lifelike defections and delineations of human character, in all its authors and relations, we expect of our authors and writers, but not mere prurience and license. Pictures of nature, at once realistic and graphic, we require of our artists and painters, but not vile caricatures or mere sensuous outlinings—still less the gross productions and diseased imaginings of pretentious "masters" of the miscalled "School of Realism." What we do expect, however, or should expect, were we an eclectic people, are ideal as well as realistic depictions and delineations of human character, and of the beauties and forces of nature—of the passions and virtues, aims and aspirations, of the human race, as well as of the infirmities and vicissitudes which mark and characterize its progress. Plain, bare realism is but a sorry study. There is neither poetry nor inspiration in it. The hard, "practical" man whose head is wrought with figures and calculations is invariably a stickler for bare realism. Practical "facts" are his sole shibboleth; he has a fine contempt for all theories and ideals. Talk to such a one on ideals, and he will at once set you down for a lunatic! His "philosophy" is of the hardest, basest type, and is strictly "limited." He knows nothing beyond stocks and margins, net profits and aggregates. So, likewise, with your average worldling. He or she, as the case may be, must have intense realism—it is his or her meat and drink. Let it be a novel, a work of art, or what not—it matters only that the depictions and descriptions of the characters and passions, of the subjects treated of, be sufficiently revolting or exciting; or that the delineations and outlines of the "work of art" be intensely realistic—no matter how bare or intensely material—no matter how shocking; or that the newspaper taken be sufficiently sensational, shameless, and unscrupulous—since it is the "money's worth" that is the desideratum, and it is surprising what an amount of sensational rubbish has to be provided for this depraved taste by public caterers in order to contribute the "money's worth," for which its victims are such rare sticklers.

As between the gross materialism, which our modern realism has lapsed into, and supersensitive ideality, the latter is by far the least objectionable and mischievous. But there is really no occasion for extremes of either compound. We want reasonable proportions of both, since without due degrees of sense and sentiment we are but ill-ballasted—like rudderless ships cast adrift on the ocean. But while exaggerated sentiment implies a weak intellectual compound, its vagaries incongruities, and ill-effects are infinitesimal in comparison with the corroding and corruptive influences and consequences of gross materialism or abused realism. Nor is "exaggerated sentiment" alone the accompaniment and characteristic of the ecstatic, idealistic human phase, for I have frequently observed that the greatest proneness to hysterical conditions manifests itself among the disciples and victims of realism, whose incessant hankerings after material gratifications, intense restlessness, and abnormal sensuous desires invariably plunge them into paroxysms of hysteria. Nor is this phase or stage of dementation the only or the most mischievous consequence of abused realism. Observe its effects and influences upon the social state in general—how it breeds and propagates a monstrous progeny of disturoing elements amid the social body. Its harsh materialism directly stultifies the human sympathies—puts a price upon every word and deed and common action; hardens the heart to a flint; debases and restricts the understanding; raises an insurmountable barrier between man and man; divides the classes, inflames the masses, engenders suspicions, malice, wrongs, and violence—since its tenets and maxims presume selfish and time-serving advantage, individually and collectively—material self-interest being alone considered "the basis of every human relation." It is a truly damnable "philosophy"—damnable in its conception, and doubly damnable in its influences and consequences. For let us consider for a moment the inevitable, eventual consequences of such a godless system, in its ramified and intensified influences upon a nation and people such as ours; upon a nation and people, of some 80,000,000, who, after having freely tasted of the sweets of civilization and liberty, find themselves all at once hurled into a raging vortex of struggle for animal existence—all at once deprived of those "sweets" and liberties, and driven headlong to a battle for actual subsistence.

Think, then, of the probable influences and effects of the long propagated, beggarly philosophy of harsh realism and material self-interest, upon such a people, thus circumstanced and driven to bay! One cannot but shudder at the probable, and almost certain, consequences. Yet this is precisely the stage to which our present civilization and social conditions are fast speeding. Already the earning capacities of the producing classes are on the decline; already the boundary limits of individual resource and endeavor have become prescribed; while the appetites and passions of the people have been all the time whetted and stimulated, to an intense degree, by the school and influences of realism and materialism. There must necessarily, therefore, be a terrible social tempest a-brewing. High time it is, then, to raise aloft the storm signals and prepare a way or provide a means of greater public security. It may not be too late to thus adopt remedial and defensive measures, whereby to mitigate and ward off its fiercer and most destructive forces, but certain it is that, unless more enlightened views prevail, and a sounder philosophy of thought and opinion, the social storm will not be averted, nor the end seen—save over the ruins of our vaunted civilization and republican institutions. The "spirit of the times," the conditions of society, and the relations between capital and labor, are alike strained and portentous.

ST. GEORGE.

Buffalo, Nov. 30, 1898.

Robert Chambers's Novels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to say a few words in behalf of Mr. Robert Chambers, a writer of noteworthy abilities, whose work, I think, has not received due recognition. To begin with, he has command of a good style. When we consider the range, the power, and the imaginative quality of Mr. Chambers's writing, we see that they mark him as far above the run of story tellers, of whom there are so many, with none of the vile affectation of George Meredith and his school nor of the labored and unendurably self-conscious air of some who cannot be simple for fear of being commonplace. Mr. James once wrote with refinement and also with ease and charm, and now, alack the day! who is more tediously mannered?

It is the presence of imagination in Mr. Chambers's works that is most distinctive and precious, and which classes him with those writers whom we count on to offset the realistic, i. e., perversely prosaic, fiction of to-day. An author may be a very good teller of short stories and unable to produce a successful novel, and vice versa. Mr. Chambers has done thoroughly good work in both these lines. Three of his romances; "The Red Republic," "Lorraine," and "Ashes of Empire," are tales of the Paris Commune, the Franco-Prussian war, and the siege of Paris. This, it will be seen, is no new ground, and the interest of the books owes nothing to freshness of local coloring, but all to the vividness with which the scenes and incidents are set before us. We have here war in many different phases and in all its horrors, and in contrast and relief scenes occur, such as that in "Lorraine" between the heroine and her lover during the two days' siege of the chateau, where Jack Marche puts aside all thought of self to minister with a mother's tenderness to the girl's great need. In delicacy and simplicity this little episode is as unlike as possible the commonplace love-making of fiction.

"A King and a Few Dukes," the fourth of Mr. Chambers's longer works, is in an entirely different vein. The taking title suggests the sort of entertainment provided.

It is an impossible story, whose possibility is neither here nor there. Call it mere nonsense if you will, it does not matter what name is given to such a delightful compound of romance and humor, with just a touch of the pathetic in the picture of the poor comic old King.

Besides these four books mentioned, Mr. Chambers has published four volumes of stories and sketches, of unequal merit, as all such collections are, but containing evidence of the author's versatility and power.

This very brief survey of the field of Mr. Chambers's work may serve to show how wide it is, and with what skill he has wrought in it has been perhaps in a measure indicated. It seems but right to call the attention of the discriminating to an excellent literary product which may have escaped their notice hitherto.

M. L. HENRY.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1898.

The Demand for Bound Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Churchman, in its last issue, ably refutes in an editorial article the opinion that has been given currency that the demand for "bound books" is decreasing, and proves conclusively that, on the contrary, it is increasing and promises to still enlarge. Among the influences in that direction none can be more certain than the desire created by such publications as THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART published by THE NEW YORK TIMES. CAROLUS.

Orange Valley, N. J., Dec. 5, 1898.

Godfrey de Bouillon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"J. P.'s" amusing effort in last week's SATURDAY REVIEW to trace the etymology of the suffix "M. Bouillon," carried by Godfrey the Crusader, has reminded me of the French explorations for the same. I learned it in a couplet at school with some other points of Godfrey's history, none of which is, I regret to say, so well remembered as

"Godfroi de Bouillon's ansi nommé,
Parcequ' il était Capitaine le plus consommé."

I quote from memory, for I do not recall ever to have seen this sidelight to history in print. It is doubtless unnecessary for me to add that as bouillon means broth, consommé is the best, most perfect, highly flavored and finished variety of bouillon that a chef can prepare. C. M.

New York, Dec. 2, 1898.

Expurgation for Kipling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your columns are open to protest against the "wearisome world-chorus praise" of Rudyard Kipling, allow me to record my opinion that his coarseness bars him from being registered with the "great English masters." Refined people who admire his virility turn with disgust from the gross strain exhibited in his stories and poems. "The Ladies"—as published in the "Seven Seas"—is a production in verse which ought to shut the book out from all respectable libraries, public and private. In the finest and truest sense, the great modern masters in English prose and verse are those who do not require expurgation, and who do not have to be apologized for by their admirers.

In a contrast between Rudyard Kipling and Robert Louis Stevenson, the latter ranks superior in three distinct and valuable particulars—his English is choice, lucid, and vigorous; his standpoint and thought are always clean, refined, and gentlemanly, and his personality is genial, magnetic, and lovable. While Kipling's work is clever, novel, and entertaining, he has to be admired with a mental and moral reservation; his books do not grow into our affections and rank among our indispensable book-shelf treasures. E. C.

New Albany, Ind., Dec. 18, 1898.

The Indian Graveyard at Norwich.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in your sketch of Major J. W. De Forrest, the writer, in your last SATURDAY REVIEW, as I have read nearly everything that he ever wrote and own a copy of "The History of the Indians of Connecticut," given me as a boy nearly fifty years ago. In this connection I write to ask whether any reader of THE TIMES can put me in the way of finding an article on the Indian graveyard at Norwich, Conn., written by the late William Henry Huntington of that city, who was for many years the Paris correspondent of The New York Tribune. This cemetery is alluded to in Mr. De Forrest's book, and contains the well-known monument to Uncas, the cornerstone of which was laid, I think, by President Jackson. I am told that the Mohegan Indians have of late brought suit to recover possession of this land and several adjacent acres, to which they claim they have a good title. The article by Mr. Huntington was published in some periodical or illustrated book probably some time in the fifties, and gave an interesting account of a struggle for the right of burial in this cemetery between the descendants of Uncas and the owner of the adjoining property some fifty years ago. The writer well recalls the scene when the Indians brought to the cemetery the body of "Queen Esther," a descendant of Uncas, and, after digging the grave, were refused permission to bury her. The Indians finally won the contest and buried their "Queen," owing mainly to the intervention of a lady living in the neighborhood, whose memory they still cherish. I should like very much to get a copy of the article by Mr. Huntington. HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 19, 1898.

Mme. de Florac.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to Thackeray's women, may I offer a plea for the better remembrance of Mme. de Florac, of whom her son says, with a true Frenchman's devotion to his mother:

"My poor mother, whose sainted heart is the asile of all griefs, a real Hotel Dieu, my word most sacred, with beds for all the afflicted, with sweet words like sisters of charity to minister to them."

E. W. COOK.

Hoboken, N. J., Dec. 4, 1898.

Offered as a Final Solution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The words of a writer, as of a law, usually have to furnish their own interpretation. The words once written and the author dead, his peculiar or particular meanings can rarely be determined with certainty. After the many arguments as to the precise meaning Burns attached to the word "rye" in his song "Comin' Thro' the Rye," and the apparent impossibility of a determination, it is gratifying to find an authoritative solution.

Henley & Henderson, in their Centenary Edition of Burns's Works (Notes, Vol. III., p. 412,) say: "In any case, 'Comin' Thro' the Rye' is related to a song, 'The Bob-tail'd Lass.'" It is included in "A Collection of Poems Chiefly Made in the Earlier Part of the Last Century," found in Heriot's Hospital and in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

It is apparent on the first reading that the rye field and not the Rye River was meant. The first verse is as follows:

On Wednesday in the afternoon
I took a walk in the field:
* * * * * * *
For there I met with a bobtail'd lass,
As I should have passed her by;
And I kindly took her by the hands,
And I led her into the Rye.

The second verse, fuller of insinuation, and so not quoted, clinches the idea that the field of rye and not the river was meant.

The old song has little value, and would have been forgotten, but it serves a good purpose in its revival by deciding the controversy as to the real meaning in which Burns used the word "rye."

THOMAS WILSON.

New York, Dec. 10, 1898.

The Cross Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of yesterday criticising statements in a former communication of mine on "The Symbol of the Cross," is testimony to the fact that the author has no acquaintance with critical authorities on the subject upon which he writes. His criticisms are all from an antiquated standpoint; nevertheless, to cite a few authorities on some specific points may not be uninteresting.

It will certainly be conceded that W. M. Flinders Petrie of the Egyptian Exploration Fund is in the foremost rank of living Egyptologists, if not at the head of them. In his "History of Egypt," Vol. XI., Page 213, may be seen a representation of Akhenaten and his Queen supported by hands on the ends of rays of the sun. The hand on one of the rays holds the ankh, or crux ansata, to the lips of Nefertiti, or as close to her lips as it is possible to be represented in picture without destroying the outlines of the symbol or marring the beauty of the features. The hand on another ray holds the ankh before the face of Akhenaten, with it inclined toward his lips in such a manner that it is impossible to mistake the intent of the artist. Prof. Petrie says, on the following page, that these rays "give the power symbolized by the royal uraeus, and the life symbolized by the ankh pressed to their lips." On Page 230 of the same volume is a representation of a stele fragment found at Tel el Amarna, which represents Nefertiti making an offering, and the ankh is again held immediately before her lips.

There is no doubt that there is some variation in the forms of the monogram known as the labarum, or cross of Constantine. In the original form, as used on his banners, three initial letters of the Greek name of Christ are used. The P is above the intersection of the lines forming the X, and the I is below. A picture of this may be found in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and in Chambers's Encyclopedia, edition of 1892. In the article in the latter work by the Rev. S. Baring-Gould, it is distinctly stated that the three characters are used in forming this monogram. In "Progress," published by the University Association of

Chicago, in the number for February, 1898, is a picture of the monogram of Horus illustrating an article by Flinders Petrie, in which he says, in speaking of the later Ptolemaic and Roman ages: "This prevalent worship of Horus and of Isis as his mother led immediately into the union with Christianity, in which Christ became identified with Horus, and the khi rho monogram was formed first as a star with the lock of hair of the infant Horus attached to it." This Constantine cross first came into use in the beginning of the fourth century, and no Christian crosses are found in the catacombs but this until a century later. On an Etruscan vase is a representation of the descent into Hades of Theseus and Perithous in order to rescue Persephone, in which Persephone is pictured as carrying two torches of the form of the monogram of Horus and Christ, but the central flame of the torch takes the place of the lock of hair in the first, and of the loop of the P in the latter. A copy of this may be found in The Open Court for November.

But my critic says the ankh is not a cross at all, but a girdle tied into a bow. Baring-Gould gives it as a later form of the labarum of Constantine, and he says it was found in connection with Christian inscriptions at Philæ. The same author also gives it as his opinion that this was the cross found at the destruction of the Serapium, which was claimed by both Christians and heathen as the emblem of their religions. With the Egyptian it was the emblem of the ka, the symbol of life. So the Christians interpreted it as the symbol of the life to come. So kindred interpretations have been given to the circle and rod in the extended hand of the sun god Shamash in the famous tablet found at Aboo-Habba and to the circular mirror and straight dagger in the innermost shrine of the most sacred Shinto temples of Japan.

"The only true cross was the Roman gibbet, which had no symbolic value other than that given it by the Martyr of Calvary." But what was the Roman gibbet? Again I turn to Baring-Gould's article in Chambers's Encyclopædia, and read: "Malefactors were sometimes fastened to a simple upright stake, and so left to die, or they were impaled upon it, and to this upright stake the Latin name crux (cross) was originally and more strictly applicable." In a picture of Prometheus crucified by Zeus, which is found on a vase from Chiusi, now in Berlin, (see November Open Court,) he is tied to a single stake. The Septuagint rendered the brazen serpent of Moses, which, it is said, prefigured the Crucifixion, as being put "upon a pole," but St. Jerome translated it in cruce, "on a cross."

What was the real cross of the Crucifixion? Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, after the victory of her son over the pagan forces of Maxentius through the magical power of the Cross, was baptized into the Christian Church, and, according to tradition, in 326 visited Jerusalem in search of the Holy Sepulchre and the Cross of Christ. Her efforts were successful, and the true Cross was distinguished from the two crosses of the thieves by its touch restoring a sick lady to health. Large quantities of relics of it were distributed throughout Christendom, though they were not always received without protest, as was the case in the City of Poitiers, where Bishop Maroveus refused to countenance a demonstration upon the reception of the relics in the city, and when ordered by the Archbishop to do so, left the city. The genuineness of this Cross was further established by the fact that it had the power of reproducing itself, and as fast as its fragments were disposed of they grew again, and the Cross remained intact. It is said it can still be found in Paris, while relics of it are in all the famous sanctuaries of Europe. Was this the Roman gibbet? Until a century afterward Christians continued to mark their tombs with the labarum of Constantine. The earliest mention of representations of the crucifix in art were by writers in the sixth century. Before the twelfth century Christ was represented as fastened to the Cross with four nails, one in each hand and foot. The four nails were then changed to three nails, to make the Crucifixion harmonize with the doctrine of the Trinity. The feet then rested on a short arm nailed to the upright with one nail, and afterward one foot rested upon the other and one spike was driven through them. (Evans's "Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture," Page 252.) May it not then be said safely that there is no real knowledge of the Cross of Calvary in respect to its form, save what is wholly traditional or speculative?

Of the various forms of crosses we may say, with Bishop Cofenso: "There is not one among them the existence of which may not be traced to the remotest antiquity. They were the common property of the Eastern nations."

"The horseshoe over the door is believed to afford protection against divers apparitions, as well as against the devil, witchcraft, lightning, sickness, and evils of every sort." ("Magic of the Horseshoe" Page 99.) "In Russia a cross is marked on the threshold to keep witches away, and sick children afflicted with an evil eye are washed on the threshold to cure it." ("Threshold Covenant," by Dr. Henry Clay Trumbull, Page 96, and "Magic of the Horseshoe," Page 18.)

Recent years have added more than we can realize to our actual knowledge of the nations of antiquity, and in many respects changed the point of view from which we look upon them. We know that there were many rites, symbols, and beliefs of near affinity among them all. As the cross in some of its forms has been a symbol of so universal use, a knowledge of the fact ought not to make it less interesting to us or less worthy of our veneration. It is a testimony to the sympathy of religions, and the parallel lines of development of the culture of nations. L. D. BURDICK.

McDonough, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1898.

The Cross. Its Occurrence in Prehistoric America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the several communications in THE TIMES on the cross, its antiquity, world-wide observance, and as a symbol of the Christian religion. In your review of the Rev. W. Seymour's work, "The Cross—in History, Tradition, and Art," you state that "the sign of the cross has existed in all races of men, no matter how widely separated." With this view I readily coincide.

That the sign of the cross, in some form, antedates Christianity there can be no doubt. The Sevastika and many ancient figures illustrate this. It seems odd that a cruciform device of diverse significance should have obtained observance in widely remote localities among the mystic symbols connected with heathen mythology, and yet that was certainly true, as we find in Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Scandinavia, &c.

The various forms of the cross in early and mediæval times were very numerous. Justin Martyr says: "The sign of the cross is impressed upon the whole of nature. * * * It forms part of man himself when he raises his hands in prayer."

It may be interesting to notice the occurrence of the symbol of Christian faith among the prehistoric remains of the Western Hemisphere.

On the island of Cozumel in the Caribbean, a stone cross attracted the attention of early navigators and explorers.

Among the massive ruins of Yucatan its occurrence is noted at many places. The Temple of the Cross, at Palmyra, affords a remarkable illustration. The tablet of the cross which adorned the sanctuary was a beautiful work of art. Part of it is now in the National Museum, Washington. At Copan a statue in shape of a cup has been discovered; another at Cuzco, and still another in Paraguay.

The question has been asked whether the cross has been found among the works of the Mound Builders. I mention the discovery of a crucifix in a Western mound. In Wetzel County, West Virginia, an earthen mound was disturbed some years ago, and among the contents was a crucifix—the cross of iron greatly oxidized; the figure of bright metal, supposed to be Corinthian gold; dimensions of the cross, 7 by 4 inches. The pin which attached the inscription and emblem was present, but the legend and emblems were gone. The mound in which this interesting relic was found belonged to the early mound period, dating back centuries. I purchased the relics, but do not attach value to the crucifix as a relic of the mound period. The stone ornaments found with it possess archaic interest as genuine prehistoric memorials. My explanation of the crucifix is that it belonged to a Spaniard or Frenchman, who became lost and perished in the wilderness of the West, and his precious talisman passed to a nomadic chief.

A silver cross was found in an ancient mound near Marietta, Ohio. In a large mound on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, opposite Portsmouth, two silver crosses and thirty buckles have been found. The crosses were decorated with leaves, but furnished no clue to the age, but one of the buckles, heartshaped, bore the French crown of 1730.

Intrusive burial was not uncommon in the mounds West and South. Iron, steel, brass, and silver implements and ornaments have been found. The Mound Builders had no knowledge of metals except copper, which they worked cold.

Some earthworks in the Northwest have a cruciform appearance. W. DE H.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1897.

Needs of the Negro.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW for Oct. 15, 1898, page 692, there appears a letter from "E. H. M." of Wilmington, Del., entitled "The Needs of the Negro—a Question and a Study." The writer seeks to defend the system of Southern slavery as redounding to the good of the African slaves, &c. Allow me to say that the writer's article savors somewhat of a sermon preached by the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, on Dec. 9, 1860, (which was published and printed by Edmund Jones & Co. of 26 John Street, New York.) The whole article is full of sophistry, and is therefore misleading. Says the writer, in speaking of the African slaves in America: "They were brought into close and daily contact with culture and refinement." Anybody knows that culture and refinement is associated with the schoolhouse, college, library, and books, and when the negro was compelled to hoe cotton and corn from "sun up" to "sun down," and prohibited from learning his A B Cs, where did he come in contact with the culture and refinement? He says: "On the plantations they were taught the rudiments of education, and could read the Bible," &c. This is a mistake. The spirit and tenor of Southern slavery forbade the teaching of the slaves to read, and slaveholders never gave their slaves an education for the purpose even of teaching them to read at all, much less to read the Bible.

The moment you teach the negro to love to read books, that moment he begins to think, and so continues until the dawn of his self-consciousness, when he will come to know he is a "man" and not a "thing." Had the South educated their slaves years ago, why, there would not be so much ignorance in the rank and file of the Southern negroes and "crackers." The writer says: "History seems to show that the negro race has had the same opportunities to better their condition and so become civilized as have other nations, and they failed to take advantage of these opportunities." This statement is without historic warrant. Had Roman arms carried Roman civilization into Africa, beyond Carthage, (Carthaginians were not Africans, though living on African soil,) I am sure that the subsequent efforts of the Popes of Rome would have had as telling effect upon the native African as they had upon the progenitors of the proud Caucasian race, whose tattooed and stained bodies gave infallible proof of their barbarism. The Gregorys and Hildebrands, &c., never sent into Africa to the Africans the missionaries that they did into the Celtic tribes of the British isles or the forest-dwelling Goths of Germany. The early Church of Rome sent Colombo into Britain, who taught the Anglo-Saxons the art of agriculture, establishing centres of learning, which thereby disseminated "culture and refinement." Had Ulphilas and Boniface taught the African as they did the dwellers of the Rhine and Danube, perhaps the present German Empire would be in the Congo instead of the heart of Europe. The ancient Roman Church, as well as the modern Christian churches, have never concentrated their civilizing forces into Africa as they have to the Franks, Picts, and Scots.

The very fact that there are traces of an old form of civilization in Egypt is an evidence of the fact that it decayed because of the want of "righteousness."

Might it not be that God allowed them to be deported to the South and so prepared for the state which the negro has attained? I think not. Man-stealing was a death penalty in Israel; God's law forbade it. The stealing of African slaves and the subsequent trafficking in them, the evil consequences of adultery, fornication, dissolution of the marriage ties and unsanctified hearthstone is never God's work. God's law forbids the doing of evil that good may abound. The debt, if anything, the Anglo-Saxon owes to the negro, who, like a blind Samson, ground for 250 years in the mill of American slavery. Now, then, the negro says to the Church, "Pay what thou owest." This debt rests heavy upon the Christian people of both the North and South: to raise the negro by education to the status of Christian manhood commensurate with the dignity of America.

"The land of the free and the home of the brave." J. M. B.

Troy, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1898.

Edmund Gosse and Norway Roads.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your last SATURDAY REVIEW you quote Mr. Edmund Gosse in his "Norway Revisited" in the November North American Review as authority for the statement that roads in Norway are still bad, and that it is not a wheelman's country. Permit me to disagree with Mr. Gosse, who probably is alone in his opinion of the Norwegian roads. It is a fact that all the chief roads are macadamized and very evenly graded, and the same is the case with most of the side roads or parish roads, and the roads are all over the country kept well in repair. As authority to uphold my statement about the excellence of the Norwegian roads I may quote an author in Frank Leslie's Weekly several years ago, who stated that in spite of the mountainousness of the country the roads were even and hard as park roads. P. GROTH, Ph. D.

New York, Nov. 28, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

Charles J. Bates of New York City asks about Rea's "Facts and Fakes About Cuba." We have no personal acquaintance with the book. There are, however, four publications on the subject which should be very important. They are "Commercial Cuba," by William J. Clark, published by Charles Scribner's Sons; "Cuba and Puerto Rico," by Robert T. Hill, published by the Century Company; "Industrial Cuba," by Robert P. Porter, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and "Cuba Past and Present," by Richard Davey, published by the Scribners.

"A. E. G." of Lakewood, N. J., asks (a) Is William Nicholson, the English artist, who has had several books published in this country by R. H. Russell, one of "The Beggerstaff Brothers" of London? (b) Do you or any of your readers know where the wall paper designed by William Morris may be procured? The Mr. Nicholson referred to is one of the brothers.

E. E. Garnett of Dunnsville, Va., inquires concerning a good book on chess. The most recent and cheapest publication that we know of is entitled "The Game of Chess," a work based upon Staunton's great work, and containing all essential parts of it—the complete work—except endings of games and problems and some illustrative games. The work is published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company of this city.

M. F. Lobo writes: "I would like to ask your correspondent, Lilian Whiting, whether the likeness of Landor which she so pleasantly talks about in your last week's REVIEW as belonging to Kate Field has ever been reproduced, and if so, where. I have four or five engravings or likenesses of Landor, each differing somewhat from the others, and I would like to add this to my collection, if it ever appear in public." If Mr. Lobo will communicate directly with Miss Whiting she will give him the information he desires. The picture has never been reproduced. Her address is The Brunswick, Boston, Mass

George Green of New Haven, Conn., asks when Rostand, author of "Cyrano," lived, and adds: "If the play 'Cyrano' was written so long ago, how did it happen to become popular so suddenly?" M. Edmond Rostand still divides his time between Paris, 2 Rue Fortuny, and his country place just beyond Passy. He wrote "Cyrano de Bergerac" in the Summer and early Fall of 1897. How the play became famous is well told by Eliot Gregory in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 19.

"J. H. S." of Philadelphia asks for a list of Governor-elect Roosevelt's writings. Besides numerous articles on various subjects presented through the magazines, Col. Roosevelt has written "The Naval War of 1812," "Hunting Adventures of a Ranchman," "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," "The Winning of the West," "The Wilderness Hunter," "Essays on Practical Politics," "History of the City of New York," lives of "Thomas H. Benton" and "Gouverneur Morris."

"W. W. S." of this city inquires where he can obtain catalogues of books on law, medicine, architecture, and building. These books are extensively published by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia and by Longmans, Green & Co., D. Appleton & Co., and the Macmillan Company of this city. Charles Scribner's Sons have also published a number of books valuable to the architects, and Little, Brown & Co. of Boston make a specialty of some law books.

"Literary" writes to inquire concerning some of the details of copyright law—i. e., of obtaining protection in Great Britain for an American book. If you will address a letter of inquiry to the Librarian of Congress in Washington, D. C., asking for the information, he will send you a pamphlet containing all that you desire to know.

"J. R. S." of this city would like to know where he can obtain a complete set of Kipling's writings cheap, not necessarily in a uniform edition. Mr. Kipling's early works have been published by the cheap libraries. Lately, "Barrack Room Ballads —Departmental Ditties" were republished by M. F. Mansfield & Co. of this city. There is of course the Outward Bound edition, in twelve volumes, offered by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"W. E. A." of Orange, N. Y., asks where a copy of "Horse Shoe Robinson, a Story of the Revolutionary War," may be obtained. This famous story of J. P. Kennedy may be had of G. P. Putnam's Sons for $1.50.

"E. S." of this city wants information concerning a book written where a young lad plays a prominent or leading part, and whether it could be fairly well dramatized. We believe that a recent publication of Henry Holt & Co., "Tony Drum, a Cockney Boy," by Edwin Pugh, might be put upon the stage with great attractiveness by a skillful hand. Of course, there are many boys' books that, while possessing high dramatic qualities, are impracticable for the stage, as the dramatis personæ would all have to be young people.

Walter A. Phillips writes from an address in this city: "I canot resist my inclination to state how highly I prize every issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. I am not a literary man, nor even a well-educated man, but still fond of everything that is good appertaining to literature. Being a musician and a very busy man, I have but little time to read. I therefore enjoy your paper, for it keeps me in touch with all the latest books through your reviews. When I was a child, I used to hear my mother praise Miss Jane Austen's works, though I've never read them. For the last few weeks that lady's works have been praised highly in your paper, and I have heartily enjoyed the review of M. Gordon Pryor Rice in to-day's issue. Please tell me if you know who publishes a cheap edition of Miss Austen's works, for, though I would like to buy a fine cloth-bound edition, musicians, as a rule, are proverbially poor men, and I am no exception to the rule. With every good wish for the success of your paper." Of the well-known editions there are two which, considering their letter-press, artistic features, and binding, are comparatively cheap. These are published by the Macmillan Company of New York and by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. These two firms have recently brought out cheaper editions, that of Little, Brown & Co. costing 75 cents a volume. Certain of her novels have also been presented by the Frederick A. Stokes Company at $2 a volume. Many of the cheaper libraries (notably those of George Munro's Sons) offer them at a few cents a volume.

"Reader" of Gloversville, N. Y., inquires concerning Rudyard Kipling's poem "The Truce of the Bear." This poem originally appeared in Literature (published by Harper & Brothers, New York) of Oct. 12, 1898. For several days following that date many newspapers published the whole of the poem or striking extracts from it.

From Littleton, N. H., M. L. Goodrich sends this request: "Where and for how much can a copy of 'Cyrano de Bergerac,' be purchased? A copy of the book in French is desired, not a translation." Myers or Jenkins of this city deal in foreign literature, and will supply a copy for $1.

G. W. Harris of New York City writes: "Permit me to thank you for your full and careful answer to my inquiry about the Bradford Club. I want to ask one more question. Can you or any of your readers tell me where I can consult a copy of 'The American Monthly Magazine,' Vol. VI? I have tried in all the New York libraries to which I have access, but have not been able to find that volume." Possibly a member of the New York Historical Society or Society Library might give you a card to the librarians of those societies. Complete sets should be found there. The Astor, unfortunately has but part of a set, including the first (fifth) volume of the new series. Try the library of Columbia University.

"Shopenhauer" of New York City writes to know by whom "Astor," by Paul Randall, is published.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for immediate publication "The Wheel of God," by George Egerton, author of "Keynote" and "Discords"; "Under King Constantine," by Katrina Trask; and "On Christmas Day," by Ellen M. H. Gates, author of "The Treasures of Kurjum."

LEWIS CARROLL.

A Biography of the Author of "Alice in Wonderland."*

Comprehension of the Rev. C. L. Dodgson is fairly difficult. On the one hand you have that peculiar person the college Don, professor of mathematics, clever in solving the toughest problems, rather a fussy gentleman, with many eccentricities, and on the other Lewis Carroll, who, dropping conic sections, and algebraic formulae, played with children the most comical of games. Will ever any one care to read over Prof. Dodgson's many pamphlets on mathematical topics or even his defense of Euclid, save from curiosity? But Lewis Carroll was a creator, and has made himself known and beloved wherever there is an English-speaking child, for he wrote for them "Alice in Wonderland."

It is a good sign of the times, and shows the expansion and broadening of human ideas, when sayings from that child's book are introduced into the speeches of statesmen, and old men and little children return fondly to such personages, human or animal, as those about the Jabberwock, the Mock Turtle, the Carpenter, the Walrus, the Cheshire Cat, and the Mad Hatter.

There was a duality in the man, but it is not easy to explain how Dodgson halved himself so that at times there was no point of unison between the mathematician and story teller. It is a moot question how amusing may be the person entirely given up to geometry. Generally he partakes of the angularity of his particular study. There was unquestionably a strong bias or jollity in Prof. Dodgson's make-up, and it got the better of him at times, and then he gave himself up to its indulgence. So we may entirely dismiss the graver portion of this man's existence, and be thankful for that fine humor, that delicate touch, he had, and bless him, for casting from him the dull robes of his profession when he took on the garb of a child and lived as a child and told his delightful stories.

Charles Lutwidge Dodgson was born in 1832, and sprang from a highly educated family. He went to school at Rugby and was matriculated at Christ Church. His taste for mathematics decided his career, but as a young man he had a love for literature and his nephew, the biographer, makes mention that he wrote for his own amusement essays, poems, and parodies. Was it an accident that developed Lewis Carroll's true talent? He was prim, a rather starched man, and certainly eccentric, but underlying it all was the truest love for children.

Mr. Collingwood produces many of the letters he wrote to children, and before Alice was imagined you may see between the lines the shaping of her. Here is one letter with much delightful nonsense in it:

* * * When the postman brought in the last letter he looked quite grave. "Two pounds to pay, Sir!" he said. * * * "Oh, if you please, Mr. Postman!" I said, going down gracefully on one knee, "do excuse me just this once! It's only from a little girl!" "Only from a little girl!" he growled. "What are little girls made of?" "Sugar and spice," I began to say, "and all things ni—" but he interrupted me. "No! I don't mean that. I mean what's the good of little girls when they send such heavy letters?" "Well, they're not much good, certainly," I said, rather sadly. * * * I promised him we would send each other very few more letters—" only two thousand four hundred and seventy, or so," I said. "Oh!" he said, "a little number like that doesn't signify. What I meant is, you mustn't send many."

There is something quizzical in a pamphlet he wrote as curator of the Christ Church common room, when as a kind of caterer he notes the consumption of wine of his fellow dons:

The consumption of Madeira (B) has been during the past year zero. After careful calculation I estimate that, if this rate of consumption be steadily maintained, our present stock will last us an infinite number of years. And although there may be something monotonous and dreary in the prospect of such vast cycles spent in drinking second-class Madeira, we may yet cheer ourselves with the thought of how economically it can be done.

The propensity Lewis Carroll had to invent curious problems—for in "Alice in Wonderland" there are many such—is shown in Mr. Collingwood's description of certain Ashmolean Society lectures delivered by the professor of mathematics in 1860. The topic was, "Where Does the Day Begin?"

The problem may be thus stated: If a man could travel round the world so fast that the sun would be always directly above his head, and if he were to start travelling at midday on Tuesday, then in twenty-four hours he would return to his original point of departure, and would find that the day was now called Wednesday—at what point of his journey would the day change its name? The difficulty of answering this apparently simple question has cast a gloom over many a pleasant party.

A rope is hung over a wheel fixed to the roof of a building; at one end of the rope a weight is fixed, which exactly counter-balances a monkey which is hanging on to the other end. Suppose that the monkey begins to climb the rope, what will be the result? It is very curious, the different views taken by good mathematicians. Price says the weight goes up with increasing velocity; same rate as the monkey; while Sampson says it goes down.

Fancy such a grave man as was Prof. Price bothering himself with the antics of a monkey.

Lewis Carroll's little friends, generally girls, were many, and we fancy Lorina, Alice Liddell, Xie Kitchin, Isa Bowman, and others, seated close all around him, listening to his stories. But he did not always prattle pretty things for them, for often he spoke to his little hearers of higher and graver things, having to do with their future on earth and in heaven. It is letters to children which readers will most enjoy, and here is a charming one:

"I never gave birthday presents, but you see, I do sometimes write a birthday letter, so as I've just arrived here, I am writing this to wish you many and many a happy return of your birthday to-morrow. I will drink your health, if only I can remember, and if you don't mind; but perhaps you object? You see, if I were to sit by you at breakfast, and to drink your tea, you wouldn't like that, would you? You would say, 'Boo, hoo! Here's Mr. Dodgson's drunk all my tea, and I haven't got any left.' So I am very much afraid next time Sylvie looks for you she'll find you sitting by the sad sea wave and crying, 'Boo, hoo! Here's Mr. Dodgson has drunk my health, and I haven't got any left.' And how it will puzzle Dr. Maund when he is sent for to see you! 'My dear Madam, I'm very sorry to say your little girl has got no health at all. I never saw such a thing in my life.' 'Oh, I can easily explain it,' your mother will say. 'You see, she would go and make friends with a strange gentleman, and yesterday he drank her health.' 'Well, Mrs. Chataway,' he will say, 'the only way to cure her is to wait till his next birthday, and then for her to drink his health.' And then we shall have changed healths. I wonder how you'll like mine. Oh, Gertrude, I wish you wouldn't talk such nonsense."

The interchange of healths is in the true Alice manner. Another letter explains how and why he sent a gift to a little girl:

"You will be sorry, and surprised, and puzzled to hear what a queer illness I have had ever since you went. I sent for the doctor and said: 'Give me some medicine, for I'm tired.' He said: 'Nonsense and stuff! You don't want medicine; go to bed.' I said, 'No. It isn't the sort of tiredness that wants bed. I'm tired in the face.' He looked a little grave and said, 'Oh, it's your nose that's tired; a person often talks too much when he thinks he nose a great deal.' I said, 'No, it isn't the nose. Perhaps it's the hair.' Then he looked rather grave and said, 'Now I understand; you've been playing too many hairs on the pianoforte.' 'No, indeed, I haven't,' I said, 'and it isn't exactly the hair; it's more about the nose and chin.' Then he looked a good deal graver and said, 'Have you been walking much on your chin lately?' I said, 'No.' 'Well,' he said, 'it puzzles me very much. Do you think that it's in the lips?' 'Of course,' I said, 'that's exactly what it is.' Then he looked very grave indeed, and said, 'I think you must have been giving too many kisses.' 'Well,' I said, 'I did give one kiss to a baby child, a little friend of mine.' 'Think again,' he said. 'Are you sure it was only one?' I thought again and said, 'Perhaps it was eleven times.' Then the doctor said, 'You must not give her any more until your lips are quite rested again.' 'But what am I to do?' I said, 'because, you see, I owe her a hundred and eighty-two more.' Then he looked so grave that the tears ran down his cheeks, and he said, 'You may send them to her in a box.' Then I remembered a little box that I once bought at Dover, and thought I would some day give it to some little girl or other. So I have packed them all in it very carefully. Tell me if they come safe, or if any are lost on the way."

Lewis Carroll had a taste for the drama. He wrote a letter to Ellen Terry, with some rather curious suggestions relating to "The Merchant of Venice."

"I want to see that clause omitted in the sentence on Shylock:

"That for this favor,
He presently became a Christian."

"It is a sentiment that is entirely horrible and revolting to the feelings of all who believe in the Gospel of Love. Why should our ears be shocked by such words merely because they are Shakespeare's? In his day, when it was held to be a Christian's duty to force his belief on others by fire and sword, the words probably conveyed no shock. * * * I have spoken of it as a needless outrage on religious feeling; but, surely, being so, it is a great artistic mistake. Its tendency is directly contrary to the spirit of the scene."

The task undertaken by Mr. Collingwood has been by no means an easy one because of the many-sidedness of Lewis Carroll and what was apparently antithetical in the author of "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass." Nevertheless, from what must have been an endless quantity of correspondence—for Mr. Collingwood adds that Lewis Carroll left behind him 98,721 letters docketed and noted, he has succeeded in culling what is of vital interest. Those who in their childhood have found happiness in "Alice" will then discover in this volume what were some of the salient characteristics of its creator.

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF LEWIS CARROLL. By Stuart Dodgson Collingwood. New York: The Century Company.

Memorial to Andrew Marvell.

When Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector, Milton was Latin Secretary and Andrew Melvill the Under Secretary in 1675. Andrew had been tutor to a ward of Cromwell's. Marvell is remembered rather as the maker of satirical verses than as a poet. Toward the end of his life Marvell lived in a small cottage on Highgate Hill, the site of which remains on the grounds of Waterlow Park. The Parks Open Spaces Committee of the London County Council are to place a bronze tablet and boundary wall in Waterlow Park with this inscription:

"Four feet below this spot is the stone step, formerly the entrance to the cottage in which lived Andrew Marvell, some time M. P. for Hull, Latin Under Secretary to Oliver Cromwell, patriot, poet, wit, and satirist: Born 31st March, 1621. Died 18th August, 1673. He was buried in St. Giles-in-the-Fields. This memorial brass was placed here by the London County Council, November, 1898."

No Public Display.

From The Homiletic Review.

A New York clergyman tells the following: "I and the other guests were offered wine at a German wedding where I officiated. I refused, saying, 'No, thank you, I never drink wine in public.' A little while after I saw 'mine host' beckoning me to an adjoining room. There he had two glasses, one of which he offered me, saying, 'I heard you say that you didn't drink in public. Here nobody will see you.'"

THE LONDON LIBRARY.

Opening of Its New Building—Lord Wolseley, Mr. Lecky, and Others Speak.

London papers report that the reconstructed building of the London Library, St. James's Square, was formally opened a fortnight ago with a meeting in the reading room, at which there was a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. Leslie Stephen, the President of the library, occupied the chair, and among those present were Mrs. J. R. Green, Lady Colin Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Humphry Ward, Viscount Wolseley, Mr. Lecky, Mr. Courtney, Edmund Gosse, and Frederic Harrison.

The Chairman stated that letters of apology for inability to be present had been received from Sir William Harcourt, Lord Farrer, Sir Redvers Buller, and many others. He then remarked that the new building had not been undertaken out of any desire to improve the architecture of London, but simply from inexorable necessity. When he joined the library they were still able to let off the upper part to the librarian, while the ground floor was occupied by the Statistical Society. But the books multiplied, ejected the librarian and the Statistical Society, and penetrated by degrees into every hole and corner. Three years ago members in search of German metaphysics had to go into the attics, and if they thirsted for political economy or blue books they had to go into strange regions originally intended for pantries and coal holes. The tide of books showed no sign of ebbing, and there was nothing for it but to build or burst. The committee had the freehold of the premises and land going back into Duke Street, and they decided not to emigrate. That eminently respectable square was full of Bishops and bankers and everything that the soul of man revered, and they decided to stay because the situation was central, accessible, and quiet; and besides these reasons it was cheaper to build than to go elsewhere. The unfortunate result was that during the process of reconstruction they had not so much been living in their own house as encamping amid their own ruins. There was now a great deal more accommodation, and they hoped they had enough space to last through another generation. He confessed, however, that he was ceasing to trouble himself much about what would happen about the middle of the twentieth century. Many of them would then be in another world, in which there might be no libraries.

Viscount Wolseley proposed "That the President be now asked to declare the building open," and said he sincerely hoped that that institution, which he might call a national one, would be as successful in the future as it had been in the past to all men to whom literature was of consequence. It was the only great library in London where they could read books, and from which they could take them home to study at leisure. He once paid a visit to Mr. Hayward, and while waiting for him he was greatly astonished to find that there was not a book in the room. He could not help expressing his surprise to Mr. Hayward, who replied: "You forget that there is such a thing as the London Library. I had a large collection when I was a young man and bought books; now, when I have to write on a given subject, I send to the London Library for all the books that I want, and, having made use of them, I send them back." And he added: "It is perhaps not so satisfactory to the bookseller, but it is certainly more satisfactory to the literary man." He understood that the classification of the books had now been so well carried out that members could go to the shelves where the books were that they wanted, and that would be a great comfort. Mr. Thackeray, when he was writing "The Virginians," went to the London Library on one occasion, and wished for some information on America, and particularly about Gen. Wolfe; and it appeared that he wanted to know what kind of breeches the General wore, and whether he took snuff. That showed how the temper of a librarian might be tried. For his part, if he had not time to peruse books when he was in a library, he liked to see their backs—[laughter, and hear, hear,]—and to take up one and another, glance through them. After an hour spent in a book room one went away feeling that if one's store of knowledge had not been added to very much, at all events the time had gone by very pleasantly. [Hear, hear.] It seemed to him that life without books would not be possible. The Chairman had touched on the prospect of there being no libraries in another world, but he [Lord Wolseley] could not imagine a state of things in any world in which there would be no books.

Mr. Lecky, M. P., seconded the resolution, and said he believed the building would now house 200,000 volumes, and give that room for classification without which the efficiency of a library was much impaired. There was, he believed, no library except that of the British Museum in which they would find so many books in nearly every other language in the world as in the London Library. It was a very select library, and the great bulk of the books were of permanent value. The first President, Mr. Carlyle, had a small library, and most of the books he required were obtained from that institution. He was accustomed to do what committees of libraries did not wish to encourage—namely, make marks in his books, and when he met with a passage of high-flown eloquence he would sometimes put his mark—a pair of small but well-drawn donkey's ears. He was afraid that even in books belonging to the London Library that pair of donkey's ears might be found. The soundest education was self-education. One of the most sagacious and judiciously liberal men he had ever known, the late Lord Derby, said there was a kind of man to whom the best service that could be rendered was to make him a life member of the London Library. That was quite right. He hoped the number of subscribers would increase.

The Bishop of London proposed "That this meeting recognizes the valuable services rendered to the library by the President, Mr. Leslie Stephen, during his period of office." It was difficult, he said, to speak properly to this resolution, and to spare the Chairman's blushes. They were exceedingly happy to have for their President Mr. Leslie Stephen, who was a brilliant example of the ways in which a library could be rightly used, and in the great dictionary of biography with which his name had been associated he had done more for the bibliography of the English language than any one in recent years. With regard to what Lord Wolseley had said of liking to look at the backs of books, he would suggest that if only a proper view of books as ornaments could be got into the public mind, so that they would buy books to beautify their houses, and borrow from the library books for their own use, it would be an excellent combination of the advantages of both systems.

Sir Courtenay Boyle seconded the resolution, observing that the speakers who had preceded him were the authors of books which were well bound and well found, while the books in the production of which he was concerned were not bound at all, and were covered with blue paper, and often with dust. The case of a blue book in the world of books was somewhat analogous to that of a bluestocking in the world of dress; both were accused of dullness by the ignorant, and were referred to slightingly on very imperfect acquaintance.

The Chairman, in acknowledging the resolution, said the permanent staff of the institution deserved their gratitude for the good-will they had shown during the period of change. He also remarked that Lord Houghton was Chairman of the committee for some years during his (Mr. Stephens's) membership, and that no one could have had a better model before him of courtesy and kindness and interest.

The Earl of Crewe said it was with great pleasure that he had heard that testimony borne to his father. It was a desirable thing that in the West End there should be a library, setting a high standard of what was good in literature. His father's heart would have been gladdened could he have witnessed that scene, and he thought that Mr. Carlyle would have extended a grim approval, possibly tempered by epigram, of the splendid manner in which the library of which he was the first President was to be housed. Lord Crewe proposed, "That this meeting expresses its acknowledgment to the Secretary for the energy and ability with which he has assisted the committee in carrying out the work of reconstruction."

Mr. Frederic Harrison seconded the resolution, speaking in very high terms of the services of the librarian, whom he referred to as "our Mr. Panizzi," in the planning of the accommodation for 170,000 volumes.

Mr. Hagberg Wright acknowledged the resolution, which had been heartily passed, expressing his obligations to the staff and his indebtedness to the architect. He was sometimes asked, he said, for strange things in the way of books. One application was for a book on the raising of Lazarus. He sent the Bible, and also a book on Bible myths, to show both sides of the question. He had been asked for a book "on the squaring of circles in all ages." Another applicant had wanted a book on the royal Princess who had acted as a cook in London, and made nice currries. And there was one other question which had been put to him, and here, perhaps, the Bishop of London could assist him, "Who was the Coptic saint who made a mummy talk in the third century?"

Bookbindings.

At the seventh annual exhibition of fine bookbindings, just closed, at the Bonaventure Gallery, 6 West Thirty-third Street, one entered upon a decidedly French atmosphere, as most of the examples shown were of the French school, many of the volumes being also printed in the French language. Only two modern American binders were represented, viz.: Stikeman and M. Pfister, who is a comparatively new but very promising name among binders. Characteristic specimens of bindings appeared of the following masters and some others: Ritter, Lefort, Meunier, Ruban, David, Lortic, Chambolle, Capé.

All the work shown was marked with careful and even finish, as well as by praiseworthy art treatment. Inlaying in colors or mosaic work continues to be the feature of fancy bookbindings. Sometimes the decorations are lavished on the outside and again on the inside of the book, where, on the doublé, entirely concealed when the book is closed, is encountered, as a pleasant surprise, the bookbinders' highest art and best skill.

Among the many notable volumes shown, all of which challenged attention, it is hard to single out and select those for special mention. S. David was represented by a binding of the poems of S. Rogers in sea-green morocco, motif of Louis XV. The decoration was after Gravelot, and included as a detail a cartouche in mosaic, studded with small gilt flowers; doublé of wine-colored morocco, with Louis XV. panels, and an exquisitely tinted and flowered satin fly. Another binding of S. David was the "Library of Robert Hoe," by O. A. Bierstadt. The leather was an olive-brown morocco, with blind tooling, ornamented with gilt quadrangles; doublé in red morocco, Renaissance border, watered silk flies, and marbled end papers.

Thierry sent a copy of Manon-Lescaut, translated from the French of the Abbé Prevost and illustrated by Tony Johannot in a romantic binding; doublé in silk. This volume was published in 1830 and copiously extra-illustrated with rare prints.

Chambolle-Duru was represented by a binding of "Meissonier—His Life and His Art," by Vallery C. O. Greard. The book was No. 63 of one hundred copies on Japanese vellum in full crushed levant morocco, Janseniste style; doublé silk and satin brocade, with Dentelle border; slip case. An interesting small binding was that of Journal des Dames—Aout 1765, in robin's egg blue morocco, with super-libros of Louis XV. and fleur-de-lis corners.

1898

WILLIAM MORRIS.

His Choice and Interesting Library Sold in London for Nearly $55,000.

Beginning Monday, Dec. 5, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold in London the library of William Morris, poet, romancist, critic, lecturer, pamphleteer, reformer, and authority on the arts. The library is not a large one, (there are 1,215 lots in the catalogue,) but it contains many manuscripts of great beauty and books of much rarity and value, nearly all of which were gathered by the author of "The Defense of Guinevere" with "a definite purpose in connection with his art and typographical work." Oddly enough, the collection does not seem to contain any of the important issues of the justly famed press established at Kelmscott Manor House, and in it are included neither "Guinevere," "Jason," "The Earthly Paradise," nor "Love Is Enough."

William Morris's manuscripts, of which there is a great number, are chiefly codexes of the Bible and the Greek and Latin classics, and are remarkable for the beauty of their illuminations and decorations. The most important of the manuscripts is perhaps the splendid illuminated "Josephus," written during the first half of the thirteenth century by a French scribe in Gothic characters in double columns of forty-two lines. This treasure, which is in two volumes, is ornamented with four borders containing twenty-seven miniatures, one border of grotesques, twenty-four beautiful initial letters illuminated in gold and colors, and many painted capitals. The capital letter on the first page is ornamented with ten circles, in which is represented the history of the Creation on a ground of gold. The heads and hands of the figures in the miniatures are finely and delicately drawn with the pen and are lightly colored. The delineations of the costumes, which are red, brown, and blue, are drawn in stronger outlines. In accordance with the early date of the manuscript, the compositions of the different scenes are of a primitive character and in the earliest Gothic style. At the Hamilton Palace sale on May 23, 1889, (when ninety-one manuscripts sold for £15,189 15s. 6d.,) this manuscript fetched £150. It was resold for £200 at the Jackson sale in 1895.

The other manuscripts are chiefly of English or Norman-French workmanship, and some of them are exceedingly interesting because of their historic associations. Among those of considerable importance are the Sherbrooke Missal, a most remarkable English missal on vellum, which belonged to the Sherbrooke family of Oxton, County Notts, about 1600; the "Decretales" of Gratanius, a very fine manuscript from M. Ambrose Firmin-Didot's collection, the "Biblia Sacra Latina," manuscript on thin vellum, of Northern French workmanship, executed about 1250; the Strangford and Hailstone copy, the "Testamentum Novum Latinum" manuscript on 198 leaves of vellum, probably of Eastern French workmanship, about the end of the thirteenth century; an Italian manuscript of the fourteenth century—"Apocalypsis S. Joannis Apostoli"—richly painted and illuminated; a lovely Italian manuscript giving the legend of Catherine of Sienna, done about 1450, and the Steinfeld Missal of North German workmanship, begun about 1200 by one scribe and concluded about 1440 by another, containing a fine, large miniature of the crucifixion.

The early printed books in the Morris collection are noticeable from the fact that they are mostly all peculiar from their type, and contain woodcuts or ornamental decorations and initials, and are chiefly in their contemporary bindings, many of which are stamped in ornaments and bear the name or initials of their binders. First among the examples of early typographical work is St. Augustin's "De Civitate Dei," Subbiaco, 1467, the editio princeps, and the third (or fourth) book printed in Italy. It was printed at the monastery of Subbiaco, thirteen miles from Rome, by Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, two of Fust's workmen. The type used has been described as "Roman with a slight dash of Gothic." Dibdin called the book "one of those choice specimens of rare ancient printing which a tasteful collector rejoices to place in his library." Sykes's copy, in blue morocco, by Lewis, sold for £14 14s. in 1824 and for £61 at the Thoroid sale in 1884. The fine Sunderland copy brought £90 in 1881, though when resold at the Ives sale in 1891 it fetched but £135. The Morris copy has one leaf inlaid and two mended, but is a fine copy of a wonderfully rare book.

There are several examples of the first presses of England, the earliest in date being Pynson's edition of Parker's "Dives and Pauper," London, 1493, the first edition of the book, and the first book printed by Pynson with a date. One leaf is in fac simile and three blank leaves are lacking, but the book is rare in any condition. The earliest de Worde is the 1495 edition of Hieden's "Polycronicon," title and colophon in fac simile, seven leaves inlaid, and there are also Glenville's "De Proprietatibus Rerum," (de Worde, 1496,) and the "Orcharde of Syon, in the whiche is conteyned the Revelacyons of Sevnt Katheryne of Serie, with ghostly fruytes and precyous plants for the helthe of mannes soule," de Worde, 1519, brown morocco, by Lewis. The latter is an excellent copy of a book of superlative rarity, though a few margins have been mended and the volume is slightly wormed. A book of almost equal scarcity is "Thordynery of Crysten Men," printed by de Worde in 1502. Though somewhat stained and wormed, it is in excellent condition; Voraigne's "Golden Legend," de Worde, 1527, first three leaves and part of the last in fac simile, and Treveri's 1527 edition of the "Polycronicon" complete the list of early printed books. Some of the prices brought by these books will be found below, with other details.

At the first day's sale 195 lots produced the excellent total of £2,310 5s., the principal volumes being as follows: Biblia Sacra Latina, a thirteenth century manuscript on uterine vellum, 668 leaves, by an Anglo-Norman or Norman-French scribe, 146 illuminated initials, (eighty-one of which are historiated,) with marginal elongations, £73.

Another, by a Norman-French scribe of the fourteenth century, 593 leaves, with 146 finely painted small historiated and ornamental initials, £30.

Another, by an Anglo-Norman or Norman-French scribe of the fourteenth century, on uterine vellum, 632 leaves, with 146 fine illuminated historiated and ornamental initials, £40.

All the foregoing manuscripts of the Latin Bible were in octavo size, of the "editionis vulgatae" and "cum prologis S. Hieronymi."

The Latin Bibles in quarto size were three in number—a very finely written and perfect manuscript of Northern French workmanship, about 1250, on thin vellum, 480 leaves, with the margin of the first page of Genesis painted and illuminated with miniatures of the works of Creation, and, before Matthew, a fine miniature of the Tree of Jesse, £91.

Another, of about thirty years later, on thin vellum, 395 leaves, by an Anglo-Norman scribe, with numerous finely painted and illuminated initials, some historiated, £36.

Another, written by an Anglo-Norman scribe about 1290, on thin vellum, 337 leaves, with 133 very finely painted and illuminated historiated and ornamental initials, the first page of Genesis illuminated with small circulars of the works of Creation, £61.

"Regum Libri Quatuor," a beautifully written manuscript, by a French scribe of the thirteenth century, 274 leaves, with a large and very richly illuminated and painted initial to each book, and numerous small ones in red and blue—£31.

A portion only of the Bible, consisting of 273 leaves, written circa 1280, by an Anglo-Norman or Northern French scribe, with 78 large and finely illuminated and painted initials—£139. This fine volume cost the late owner about £80.

A thirteenth century manuscript of the Latin Bible, 45[illegible] leaves, by a Northern French scribe, the illuminated initial to first page, with marginal decoration—£47.

Another, a very fine manuscript, circa 1300, quite perfect, and in remarkably good condition, on uterine vellum, 531 leaves, by an Anglo-Norman scribe, with 165 finely painted and illuminated historiated and ornamental initials, formerly in the Duke of Sussex's library—£202. This manuscript cost Mr. Morris about £200.

Another, by an Anglo-Norman or Northern French scribe, in the fourteenth century, 368 leaves, with 127 finely painted and illuminated, historiated and ornamental initials—this manuscript is not complete, wanting 24 or 25 leaves—£17.

A very fine and interesting copy of Koburger's second Latin edition, 1477, not enumerated by Mr. Copinger, bound specially for the Archbishop of Salisbury—£50.

A fine large copy of the German Bible, produced at Augsburg by Gunther Zainer, 1473-4, with numerous fine woodcuts—£80.

A copy of the very rare ninth edition of the Bible in German, and the first printed at Nuremberg, 1483, with the extraordinary woodcuts used for the Low Saxon edition of Cologne, about 1480—£39. In this edition the Temptation of Joseph is attributed to Pharaoh's (not Potiphar's) wife.

A copy of the first edition of the Bible in Low German dialect, printed at Lubeck by Steffen Arndes, 1494, with very remarkable and original woodcuts—£50.

A fourteenth century "Breviarium ad Usum Ecclesiae Cathalunensis," (Chalons-sur-Marne,) apparently the work of a French scribe, with forty-four illuminated historiated initials, £36.

The first of three volumes of an alphabetical concordance to St. Ambrose's works, extending from A—E, probably never completed and certainly never printed, a MS. on vellum, 360 leaves, circa 1408, with a charming and highly finished miniature of St. Ambrose, and five large, illuminated initials in the text, £36.

"Apocalypsis S. Joannis Apostoli," "cum glossis magistri Nicolai de Lira," a very fine and interesting MS., by an Italian scribe of the fourteenth century, 169 leaves, the first page occupied by a painting of St. John's vision of Christ between the seven golden candlesticks, &c., £40.

An imperfect copy of the extremely rare edition of Sir Thomas Malory's "Kynge Arthure," printed by W. Copland, 1557, of which only one perfect example is known, £31.

A fine copy of the editio princeps, S. Aurelius Augustinus, "De Civitate Dei, lib. xxii.," printed by Sweynheim & Pannartz, 1467, £77.

A twelfth century MS. of S. Augustine "Sermones, super novissimos quinquaginta Psalmos," with numerous painted ornamental initials, £50.

A very good copy of "The Right Pleasaunt and Goodly Historie of the Four Sonnes of Aimon," printed by W. Copland, 1554. At the Osterley Park sale this copy was sold for £54.

Boccaccio, "Le Livre de Jehan Bocasse de la Louenge et vertu les nobles et Cleres Dames." Paris, 1493, the first edition of this translation, very rare, £59.

At the second day's sale the amount realized for rather over 200 lots was £1,462 19s. 6d. The more important were as follows:

A "Collection de Poésies, Romans, Chroniques, &c., publiée d'apres d'anciens MSS." Paris, 1839-45, five volumes, bound in crushed morocco extra by Cobden-Sanderson, £33.

"Calendrier des Bergiers," printed at Lyons, 1510, bound by Niedrée, £41.

Boethius, "De Arithmetica ad Simmachum," an eleventh century MS., and "Vitruvius de Architectura," a twelfth century MS., £61.

"Le Grant Kalendrier et Copost des Bergiers," Troyes, 1529, a fine copy bound by Duru, £30.

G. Caoursin, "Obsidionis Rhodiae Urbis Descriptio," Ulm, 1496, a very lively and highly interesting description of the siege of Rhodes by the Turks, £31 10s. This was Lord Crawford's copy, at the first part of whose sale it brought £18 10s., and in the Gennadius sale in 1895 it realized £30.

"Legenda Sanctae Catherine de Senis," a very beautifully written MS. of about 1450, with the name of the writer on the last leaf, "Jacobus Macharius Venetus Scripsit," £149.

S. Champier, "Le Recueil ou Croniques des Hystoires des Royaulmes d'Austrasie," 1510, £52.

Cicero, "Orationes et Vita L. Aretini," a very fine manuscript of about 1470, £81.

Cicero, "Tusculanae Quaestiones," a manuscript of about 1470, with an elaborate painted and illuminated renaissance scroll border, £32.

Fr. de Columna, "La Hypnerotomachia di Poliphilo," Aldus, 1545, £81.

Decretales, "Novella Johannis Andreae super sexto libro decretalium," a finely written manuscript of the fourteenth century, £38.

"Dyalogus Creaturarum Optime Moralizatus," from Gerard Leen's press at Gouda, 1480, £46.

"Dives and Pauper," the first edition of this singular work, the first book printed by Pynson with a date, 1493, £55.

A. Dürer, "Epitome in Divae Parthenices Mariae Historiam per figuras Digestam," 1511, £26.

The third day's sale realized a total of £1,905 and included the following:

"Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis?" a Dutch manuscript of the fifteenth century, with six finely painted and illuminated miniatures, £40; this cost Mr. Morris £14 10s.

Gregorius Magnus, "Moralia in Jobum lib. i.-xxvii.," a twelfth century manuscript, wanting eight leaves, £27 10s.

Hippocrates, "Epidemiorum liber sextus," &c., The Hague, 1532, in contemporary English binding, with the monogram of John Reynes on both covers, £40 10s; this book cost Mr. Morris 10 guineas.

"Horae Beatae Mariae Virginae," a late fifteenth century manuscript, with six fine painted and illuminated miniatures, £49.

A Dürer, "Oeuvre," published by Amand-Durand, the text by Georges Duplessius, £21 10s.

"Epistolae Sancti Pauli Apostoli," a manuscript dating from probably the eleventh century, with fourteen large painted ornamental initials, £23.

"Epistole et Evangelii et Letioni Vulgari in lingua Thoscana," Florence, 1551, a very rare edition, remarkable for its fine Italian wood cuts, £89.

Ferdusi, "Shah-Nameh," a Persian manuscript of the early seventeenth century, with sixty-seven fine large painted and illuminated miniatures in the text, £47.

Sir John Froissart, "Chronycles," 1525, printed by Middleton & Pynson, £24.

L. Fuchsius, "De Historia Stirpium Commentarii Insignes," 1542, £56.

Bart. Glanville, "Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496, wanting several leaves, £17 10s. (At the Lakeland sale about eight years ago this realized 9 guineas.)

Gratianus, "Decretales," "cum apparatu Bartholomaei Brixiensis," a very fine MS. of the fourteenth century, with thirty-six finely painted and illuminated historiated initials, £255. (This MS. cost about £200.)

Gregorius IX., "Decretalium libri v., cum glossa Bernhardi Bottoni," a thirteenth century MS., with five highly finished miniatures, £67.

Another of the same period and with the same "glossa," with 178 finely painted initials and four finely illuminated miniatures, £68.

Hegesippus, "De Excidio Judaeorum lib. v.," a twelfth century MS., in the original Winchester binding, of which examples rarely occur for sale, £180. (At the Phillipps sale in 1891 this volume only realized £13.)

"The Grete Herball," printed by Peter Treveris, complete, £20.

S. Hieronymus, "Epistolae et Tractatus," a fine copy of the editio princeps with a date, from Sweynheim and Pannart's press, 1468, £53.

S. Hieronymus, "Vita di Sancti Padri vulgare historia," printed probably at Venice, 1492, wanting the last leaf, £35.

R. Higden, "Policronicon," the extremely rare edition printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1495, £38.

At the next day's sale 305 lots realized £1,488 5s. The most striking feature of yesterday's sale was the thirteenth century manuscript of Josephus, "Antiquitates Judaicae et de Bello Judaico Libri," the work of a French scribe, ornamented with four borders containing twenty-seven small miniatures, twenty-four beautiful initial letters, illuminated in gold and colors; this very fine manuscript was No. 361 in the sale of the Hamilton Palace manuscripts, about ten years ago, when it realized £150; at Mr. Jackson's sale in December, 1895, it brought £200, and yesterday it was knocked down for £305.

Carl Marx, "Le Capital," finely bound in green morocco by Cobden Sanderson for William Morris in 1884, £52.

"Missale ad Usum insignis ac preclare Ecclesiae Sarum," Paris, 1533, with two leaves in fac simile, a very rare edition of which only two perfect copies are known, £35.

"Thordynary of Crysten men," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, sold "with all faults," first edition, of great rarity, £50.

"Ordo Septem Ecclesiasticorum Graduum," a fourteenth century manuscript of an ordination book for the City of Rome, £30.

A volume of thirty-one richly illuminated Indo-Persian drawings of mythological subjects of the Delhi school, £39 10s.

Josephus, "Opera," Lubecae, circa 1478, a very fine and rare edition of Josephus, remarkable for its xylographic illustrations, £34 10s.

"Die Heyligen Leben," 1488, Koburger's very fine edition of the German "Lives of the Saints," £50.

"Meliadus de Leonnoys," 1528, a fine copy of a very rare edition, £40.

"Le Mer des Hystoires," 1488, extremely rare first edition of this [illegible] work, £30.

"Missale Secundum Chorum Ce[illegible]sem," 1495, first edition of [illegible] Missal, £40.

"Missale Magdeburgense," 14[illegible] rare first edition of the Magdeb[illegible] £25.

In the next day's sale, which produced a total of £2,101 14s., the most notable lot was a remarkable folio volume known as "The Sherbrooke Missal," a manuscript of [illegible]38 leaves of vellum, written about the [illegible]ear 1320. The "use" of this missal more closely resembles that of Sarum than any other, but with singular variations. It has thirteen finely illuminated historiated initials, but the calendar and fifteen leaves in the body of the book are wanting. It was purchased by the late Mr. Morris for £200 about twelve months before his death, and yesterday it became the property of Mr. Yates Thompson for £360.

Psalterium Aureum, "The Psalmes of David," an interesting codex, written by an English scribe at St. Alban's, toward the end of the twelfth century, £97.

Psalterium Davidis Latinum, a thirteenth century manuscript, probably German work, with six large and elaborate scroll initials, £45.

Psalterium, printed at Augsburg by Erhardt Ratdolt, 1494, £26 10s.

An alphabetical catalogue of European Monasteries and their possessions, (including England, Scotland, and Ireland,) written early in the sixteenth century by an Italian scribe, ninety-nine leaves, with twenty-two richly illuminated initials in the Renaissance style, £30.

"Le Mistere de la Conception et Nativite de la Glorieuse Vierge Marie," &c., Paris, about 1507, not complete, £25.

"The Orcharde of Syon," an extremely rare book from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, 1519, with 11 large wood cuts in the text, £151. This cost Mr. Morris £35.

"Oriental Carpets," published by the Imperial and Royal Austrian Commercial Museum, the English edition, edited by C. Purdon Clarke, 1892, Imperial atlas folio, £70.

"Percival Le Galloys," a fine and perfect copy of the extremely rare edition printed by Jehan Sainct Denys et Jehan Longis, 1530, £70. This is the Zemenia copy which in 1867 sold for 2,000f.

Psalterium Davidis cum calendario, an interesting English manuscript of the fourteenth century, with eight large and finely illuminated historiated initials, £85.

Claudius Ptolemaeus, "Cosmographiae Libri VIII.," not quite complete, Ulm, Leonardus Hol, 1482, £21.

Another edition. "Nic. Donis Interprete," also printed at Ulm, J. Reger, 1486, a very good copy of a rare edition, £91.

"Reges Tres," an extremely rare work, printed at Augsburg, circa 1478, only two or three copies being known, £65. This cost Mr. Morris £13.

"Roman des Sept Sages de Rome," &c., a [illegible] manuscript of about 1300, by a [illegible] scribe, with nine illuminated historiated [illegible]iatures, £89.

"[illegible]anum Novitiorum," the first book [illegible]eck 1475, and a most remarkable [illegible] of early typography, with [illegible]trations, £52.

"[illegible] du Sainct Greaal," Paris, [illegible] of an extremely rare edition

[illegible]day's sale the following were [illegible]ots:

Steinfeld Missal, "Liber Ecclesiae [illegible]iae Sanctique Potentini in Steynveld," very interesting manuscript, of which the first seventy-three leaves were written circa 1200, and theremainder circa 1440, with a very fine large illuminated miniature of the Crucifixion with SS. Mary and John on a gold background, £95.

An Italian manuscript, written about 1440, of Sidrach's "Fountain of all the Sciences," presumably unpublished, with four drawings in colors and an illuminated initial on the first page, £30.

"Speculum Humanae Salvationis Latino-Germanicum," 1471, one of the first, if not the earliest, of G. Zainer's woodcut books, with numerous spirited woodcuts artistically colored by a contemporary hand, £100.

"Lorenzo Spirito della Perusia," "Libre de Ventura," &c., Milan, 1508, a very rare edition of this remarkable book on fortune telling, with designs of a very singular character, £53. This was Didot's copy, and cost Mr. Morris £23.

"Statuta Regni Angliae temp, anni primi Edwardi III., ad annum xxiii. Henrici VI.," very neatly written by an English scribe in Norman-French about 1446, the margins of five pages finely painted and illuminated with flower and figure scrolls, £40.

"Testamentum Novum Latinum," a remarkably fine manuscript of the twelfth century, in which the Apocryphal Epistle of St. Paul to the Laodiceans follows the Epistle to Philemon, and with thirty-six fine, large, painted ornamental initials of chains and foreate spirals—£225—this realized about £100 more than it cost the late owner.

S. Thomas Aquinas, "Summae Theologiae," pars prima, printed at Maintz by Peter Schoeffer, 1463—£34.

Valerius Maximus, "translatez de Latin en Francois par Simon de Hesdin et Nicholas de Gonnesse," printed at Paris about 1476, the Syston Park copy—£91.

Vincentius Bellovacensis, "Speculum Naturale, Doctrinale et Morale," with nineteen large and richly illuminated initials, 1473-74—£35.

The editio princeps of the "Speculum Historale," and the first work of Mentelin, with a date, December, 1473—£36.

"Virgil," "Georgica et Aeneis," a late fourteenth or early fifteenth century manuscript on vellum, by an Italian scribe, with fine illuminated marginal and other decorations—£104 (Heppinstal)—this manuscript cost Mr. Morris £80.

The day's sale realized £1,725 6s., and the total for the entire collection was £10,992 11s.

Israel Zangwill

the distinguished author of "Children of the Ghetto," and other tales of the Jewish quarters in European towns, will contribute to the December 29th number of . .

The Youth's Companion

a sketch of wanderings in Southern Europe, entitled **"Troublesome Travel in Italy."**

In the following issue, the NEW YEAR'S NUMBER, will appear **"Little Demons of War,"** by Hon. John D. Long. Beautiful illustrated announcement of other interesting articles and stories to be published during 1899 will be sent with sample copies of the paper Free to any address.

The Companion Calendar

for 1899—the most beautiful Holiday Gift ever presented to Companion readers, FREE to New Subscribers who send $1.75 for the 1899 volume and enclose this slip or mention this paper. The Calendar is lithographed in 12 colors, with a border of burnished gold. EAS

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BOOKS I BEST REMEMBER.

A Reader Volunteers a Contribution to "The Times's Saturday Review" Series.

Under the above heading, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW some weeks ago printed, by arrangement, a short series of articles designed to show which among a vast number of books read were the ones best remembered. Mrs. Sherwood, Miss Gilder, and Joel Benton have made contributions to the series. One other article, by Thomas Dunn English, also was arranged for. It has since occurred to the editor of THE SATURDAY REVIEW that among the readers of THE REVIEW are men and women of long and varied experience in reading who might respond to an invitation to set down their own recollections in similar fashion. The idea of extending such an invitation had scarcely taken definite shape in the editor's mind when the subjoined article from the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton was submitted as if its very purpose had been to bring out the editor's undeclared intention. The article will well repay reading, and the editor hopes it may induce other readers to follow its writer's example.

"Books, we know,
Are a substantial world, both pure and good.
Round these, with tendrils strong as flesh and blood,
Our pastime and our happiness will grow."
—Wordsworth.

I had the good luck to be born in one of the most interesting bits of country, historically at least, on the continent, the little peninsula which in old times formed the chief part of that poetical land which lies so very vague in many minds even at this late day, the storied French Acadia. If there is any disadvantage in being reared in a small province, it seems to me it is more than compensated by the feeling one has of being able to comprehend one's native country, instead of knowing only a little of it here and there. It is sometimes said that the most patriotic of all men are those who belong to small countries, and I am tempted, and for the reason I have given, to believe the statement true. Socially as well as historically Nova Scotia, at any rate to a Nova Scotian, has always seemed for the New World rather more than usually interesting. Five years after the tragical Acadian expulsion some thousands of the best Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island people settled on the French lands in the central and southern parts of the province, and in from fifteen to twenty-five years later an enormous loyalist emigration of between 30,000 and 40,000 people, largely from New York, brought many of the most conservative and socially best people of the other American colonies there. In 1749 Halifax, the capital after Port Royal, had been founded by a considerable English colony brought out by Lord Cornwallis, and for more than a century now that staid old town has been perhaps the most popular colonial naval and military station in the British Empire.

With such a population, stanchly loyal, revering all the institutions of Britain; even where, on account of New England Puritan traditions, non-conformity in religion was practiced, holding in highest honor the "doctrine and discipline" of the English Church, one might expect to find a taste in literature and literary things, as in all things else, colonial rather than modern, conservative rather than cosmopolitan, and such, I think, may fairly be said to have been the taste of the people among whom my early years were spent. In later life I have found myself wedded to Miss Jane Austen's stories of the English country, with their narrow range of characters and delightful apotheosis of small interests and small talk, and the charm they have for me, like the similar charm of Mrs. Gaskell's famous "Cranford" and Miss Mitford's "Our Village," is chiefly due to the fact that in Nova Scotia in my boyhood we had a good deal of the same social life as Miss Austen and Mrs. Gaskell depict. To every reader of books, Thackeray, among English writers, must forever stand first as a genial satirist of the manners and morals of "society" in the greater world; but of society in smaller places no one has written as these two women have written, and the life they portray is very largely the life I knew well in the sweet province by the sea. In later days Nova Scotia has grown democratic, like the rest of the world, but thirty years ago we had our little sets of prominent country families, to which occasional delightful additions were made from England or from other Canadian places; we had the little grandeurs of the formal opening of the courts in our county towns, and like the people in "Pride and Prejudice" and "Emma" and "Cranford," we had our small-titled people—only a few, to be sure—and in Halifax, to which all the rest of the province respectfully looked up, the continual presence of two regiments of the line, a considerable corps of artillery and engineers, and all Summer long the great black English warships, with their fine bands enlivening the harbor, and their genial officers, to whom, naturally, as to the officers of the army, a very large number of Nova Scotian girls first and last lost their hearts and gave their hands.

Besides the Bible one of the first books I remember was a volume of verse for children called "Songs for the Little Ones at Home." I do not know whether it was an English or an American publication, for I have not seen it now for many years, but I know that it contained some pieces which had the ring of true poetry about them, and I have an affection for the volume, as giving me a useful rhymed catalogue of the sovereigns of England, ending, as I remember, with:

"Then Anne, Georges four, and Fourth William all passed.
And Victoria came, may she long be the last";

and that old formulary of the days of the months that has proved so useful to us all,

"Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November."

Several school books long since in limbo were very potent in stimulating my imagination, and laying the foundation of my literary taste. One of these was a small English grammar by a Scotsman named Lennie, a better grammar than which I have never seen; and a little book of natural philosophy, calculated at once to give children some insight into the simplest scientific principles and to quicken in them devotional feeling. From that book I learned that stately hymn of Addison's, which seems to have impressed Thackeray so deeply:

"The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim.
The unwearied sun from day to day
Does his Creator's power display
And publishes through every land
The work of an almighty hand."

It seems to me that Addison was hardly so great in anything he wrote as in that hymn. At any rate, in every line of it, as Thackeray says, shines out well the calm, pure, reverent spirit of the man.

So far as I can remember, our library did not contain any collection of old British ballads, but in one way or another I got hold of snatches of some of these simple poems, and when later I came to read ballads more consecutively I found a few of them delightful old friends. "Lord Lovell" and the "Cruel Mother" must have taken hold of my imagination at a very early age. And I can hardly remember when the words of Burns's songs were not in my mind. My mother was a Hamilton, and there was so much Scotch blood in my veins that anything Scottish from the first, I believe, has thrilled me through and through. More modern English ballads, also, greatly impressed me in my boyhood. One of these was Campbell's "Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day
When the lowlands shall meet thee in battle array": and another, Wolfe's,

"Not a drum was heard, not a funeral note,
As his corse to the ramparts we hurried."

I remember, too, some poems of the late Countess of Dufferin, mother of the present Earl, that I sometimes heard sung in the family, for they had been put to music. It is hardly likely that many readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW know Lady Dufferin's

"Miss Myrtle is going to marry,
What a number of hearts she will break;
There's Lord George and Tom Brown and Sir Harry,
All dying of love for her sake."

Of course I began my poetical education with "Mother Goose," and I am thankful to say, although I am afraid my father was very distrustful of the influence on youthful minds of all exaggerated fiction, I smuggled into my soul the best of the "Arabian Nights." About our copy of the book there was an especial flavor of romance, for it had been given one of us by no less a personage than Major Gen. Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, at that time Governor of the province, who in our estimation stood only a little lower than the Queen.

Ali Baba and your famous Forty Thieves, you are certainly much the most righteous robbers this poor berobbed world has seen. You deserved a better fate than you had, for the good you have done and will yet do with your mysterious cane and your glittering heaps of gold and jewels and your magical "Open Sesame" can never possibly be weighed.

The first modern stories I remember to have been wildly excited over were "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White." I must have read them nearly at the same time, the first in book form, the second as a serial story in some enterprising newspaper. How those two stories fired my imagination I can never begin to describe. The Nova Scotians were generally rather sympathetic with the South, I think, the social feeling in the two parts of the country having a certain well-marked similarity, but I doubt whether anywhere on the continent that melodramatic tale of Mrs. Stowe produced a greater thrill than in the Acadian Province by the Sea. To this day I shudder as I think of Eliza Harris with her boy in her arms crossing the Ohio River on broken ice cakes, or hear the ghostly wind moaning through the bottle neck that desperate Cass had inserted in the wall of Simon Legree's garret to frighten the low, superstitious, slave-owning brute who claimed her as his property. Of Wilkie Collins's "Woman in White," and his "Moonstone," which I read a little later than the other, I remember almost nothing in detail, but they had their part, and I believe not unsalutary part, in my mind's early education.

After these stories came Miss Wetherell's "Queechy," and I have never yet lost a feeling of friendship for Heda Ringgan and the captivating Mr. Carleton. As a loyal Nova Scotian, of course, I read "Sam Slick," but for some reason or other I never much enjoyed the venerable "Clockmaker." In truth, the satire of Judge Haliburton's books has always seemed to me uncomfortably coarse, and nasal Yankee clock peddlers, like Mr. Howells's shopgirls in Boston, are not people I have ever cared especially to know.

When I was a boy there were far fewer magazines, or, indeed, weekly newspapers, than now, but we had some valuable periodicals, as I remember, a chief feature of all which was the serial story. Of English periodicals I am sure we all appreciated Punch and The Illustrated London News most. I have heard of a Boston man who used to seize Punch the minute it arrived in the English mail, and, rushing to his room with it, lock the door and devour it as eagerly as a greedy boarding school boy devours his home plum cake. I do not know that any of us had that much affection for Punch, but I know that we read it with delight whenever it came in our way, and that it did our sober souls always no end of good. In the Illustrated London News I always looked first for the Court Chronicle, and the habit has remained with me ever since. Of American periodicals we had Godey, not the revamped, democratic, short-story Godey of to-day, but the old-time Godey, with fine colored prints of simpering women in ringlets and hoops, and serial stories that kept one in breathless expectancy from number to number the whole world through. "Miss Slimmens's Boarding House" was one of these. Alvira Slimmens, the ex-milliner, whose sole ambition was to catch a husband, and whose sign accordingly bore the alluring announcement, "Single Gentlemen Preferred." Another of the famous Godey stories, one which would have quite as much point now as then, was "The Rasher Family," a vulgar American family that had suddenly risen to affluence through pork, and who bore conspicuously as their arms, a pig or, on a ground gules, the device, I believe, heading every installment of the story. Along with these truly witty bits of fiction came the "Widow Bedott Papers," relating Priscilla's heroic matrimonial efforts and quoting her touching elegies on the late Hezekiah.

When I was about twelve, I should judge, a society novel came into my hands, the work of some American author, the scene of which was laid on a fine old Louisiana plantation, but whose exact title I have forgotten. It was not a story of any permanent value, and I am afraid some of its people were not above reproach morally, but it fired my imagination for the luxuriant far Southern landscape and Southern ease of life, and did something, no doubt, toward starting me on a collection, which I am always trying to increase, of stories and sketches of Southern plantation life before the war. Of late we have been flooded with negro dialect stories and plantation songs and legends, but it is rather astonishing how little literature there is on the life of the slave owners and their families themselves. On Virginia plantation life we have at least one story that must always remain a Southern classic, and that is Mrs. Burton Harrison's "Flower de Hundred," which is perhaps rather the best thing that gifted Southern lady has written. Another little book of real value in this department of fiction is a description of plantation child life called "Diddie, Dumps, and Tot," published by the Harpers perhaps a dozen years ago.

About sixteen my reading became more consecutive and my taste began to develop along two separate lines. These two lines were general literature and theological or ecclesiastical writing. Of prose fiction I came to know best Scott, Dickens, George Eliot, and Charlotte Brontë, and I had tasks of Fielding and Thackeray. Of poets I read none systematically, but I knew more or less of Burns, Longfellow, Holmes, Bryant, and Whittier. Once in a while I got echoes, but only echoes, of Coleridge and Southey, Pope and Gray. For Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, and Tennyson my love, I am almost ashamed to say, came not until I was taking my college course. Both religious and literary stimulus I got from Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship," and Tennyson's "In Memoriam." It is dreadful that an impressionable young boy should have been allowed to read "Baxter's Saints' Rest" and "Doddridge's Rise and Fall of Religion in the Soul" and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," not as a fine artistic literary creation, but as a serious study of common Christian experience, but I was; and although I did not read Milton first hand, I can see now how much more than the Bible Miltonic imagery had shaped and colored the religious thought in which I was bred. When at last I came to doubt the literal truth of the Miltonic hell, I can remember at times being almost startled with the thought that perhaps doubt of it meant cerain condemnation to its shades. In softening my thought and laying a basis for rational belief no book did so much as Tennyson's "In Memoriam" and Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship." I do not think many boys nowadays read the "In Memoriam," and I am afraid it is rather the fashion in America to deride Carlyle, but for a long time those two pieces of literature were almost a Bible to me. They did not shape for me any coherent system of religious thought, but they helped me feel the inadequacy of the old high and dry churchmanship in which I had been reared, they breathed into me the sympathetic spirit of broad-church theology, and through them I was lifted to freer life. My spiritual insight was still further quickened by Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" and Emerson's essays, particularly "The Over Soul"; and my insight into human nature was quickened by George Eliot's subtle excursions into the philosophy of human character. After these came Robertson of Brighton, Bushnell, Caird, Stanley, Milman's, Mulford, Allen, and some of the great Bampton lecturers.

"What power in books!
They mingle gloom and splendor as I've oft
In thunderous sunsets seen the thunder piles
Seamed with dull fire, and fiercest glory-rents.
They awe me to my knees as if I stood
In presence of a King. They give me tears."

ARTHUR WENTWORTH EATON.

1898

Books and Authors.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

Besides the second installment of Col. Roosevelt's story of "The Rough Riders," which will bring the narrative of the regiment up to the landing of the men in Cuba, the February Scribner will contain the first of Senator Hoar's papers of reminiscences, called "Four National Conventions." "Robert Louis Stevenson's Letters" will be continued, the selection dealing entirely with the young man's life in Edinburgh during the years of 1873-5, and all of this group of letters is addressed to a lady who at that time was his chief friend and confidant. There are to be illustrations of the scenes referred to in the letters. "William Makepeace Thackeray," by W. C. Brownell, will also appear in the February number. George W. Cable's "The Entomologist," a short serial love story, will be continued. Joel Chandler Harris has written a new collection of short stories, called "The Chronicles of Aunt Minervy Ann," the first of which will appear in the February Scribner. "The Lepers," a strange tale of South African life, will be told by W. S. Scully, a magistrate in South Africa, and author of "Between Sea and Sand." Anne O'Hagan, a New York newspaper woman, has told "A Story of New York Local Politics" in her story, "Riordan's Last Campaign."

Robert Buchanan's new novel, which will probably be called "The New Don Quixote," will be published in London in March, by John Long.

Every effort has been made by G. P. Putnam's Sons to present the third volume of the Heroes of the Reformation Series with as attractive and authentic illustrations as possible. The book is "Desiderius Erasmus," by Ephraim Emerton, Ph. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Harvard University. To obtain the proper pictures for so important a book the British Museum and the gallery in Rotterdam have been searched with much success.

A new novel by M. Ernest Daudet will shortly appear as a serial in La Revue des Deux Mondes. It is to be entitled "Les Victimes de Paris." M. Daudet is also preparing a work on "L'Ambassade du Duc Decazes à Londres." This will begin in the January number of La Revue.

A new popular bi-monthly will make its appearance in this city next February. It is to be published by the Macmillan Company, and will be called Bird Lore. Its editor will be Frank M. Chapman, the well-known ornithologist. Among those interested in birds who have already been asked to contribute articles to the periodical are Henry Van Dyke, Bradford Torrey, and Olive Thorne Miller. The illustrations will be made from photographs, many of which will be obtained by means of the telescope lens. One important fact concerning Bird Lore is that it will be the official organ of the Audubon societies for the protection of birds. Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright will have charge of a department in the magazine devoted to the work of the societies.

"A Life for Liberty," by the Rev. John W. Chadwick, and based on the letters of Sallie Holley, is being prepared for publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A new work announced by Longmans, Green & Co., is "The 'Perverse Widow': Being Passages from the Life of Catharina, Wife of William Boevey, Esq., of Flaxley Abbey, in the County of Gloucester," compiled by Arthur W. Crawley-Boevey, M. A., of the Bombay Civil Service. The work is illustrated with family portraits, among them being the "Perverse Widow" herself, also those of the deprived Nonjuring Bishops Frampton and Ken, Dr. George Hickes, and the Rev John Lloyd, by Hogarth. Among the pedigrees in the appendix is that of Izaak Walton.

A new volume has just been added to The Temple Dramatists series published by the Macmillan Company. It is entitled "The Spanish Tragedy," by Thomas Kyd, edited with a preface, notes, and glossary by J. Schick, Professor at Munich University. Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy" has taken a high place in the dramatic literature of the world, both on account of its value as literature and because it was the work of one of those writers who had more or less influence on Shakespeare. Hitherto the tragedy has been inaccessible in a volume by itself

The volume of the forty-fifth year of "The Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Parochial List" has just been published by Thomas Whittaker. Besides the various dioceses and all the names of the clergymen connected with them, there are a complete church almanac and calendar, much valuable information concerning foreign missions, together with instructive data concerning the Anglican Church.

Little, Brown & Co. have added to their long list of Edward Everett Hale's books "A New England Boyhood," "Sybil Knox," and "The New Ohio," formerly published by the Cassell Publishing Company; and "Philip Nolan's Friends," hitherto issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. They are now issuing a new collected edition of Dr. Hale's Works, brought out under his supervision, and to comprise ten volumes.

Among the fine books which Brentano's have been able to show to Christmas shoppers are a number of magnificently bound volumes, most of them being done by the ablest masters of the book-binding art in Paris. The tooling and engraving upon them are exquisite, and their desirability for collectors is further enhanced by the fact that many of them are limited editions of volumes handsomely printed and illustrated. One of the very rare pieces is a two-volume edition of Racine's works, printed in Paris in 1680, being the first edition containing the play of "Esther." Among the lovers of richly bound books who have been recent purchasers from the Brentano stock are Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Jules Reynal.

With the publication of "Sielanka; a Forest Picture, and Other Stories," by Little, Brown & Co., the English language may boast a complete edition of the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz. The library edition comprises nine volumes, and, embracing as it does such works as "Quo Vadis" and the Polish trilogy, the set apparently needs only age to become a standard.

Little Brown & Co.'s new edition of Jane Austen is another evidence of the growing popularity of this sterling writer. One is reminded, however, of the delicious levity with which Fitzgerald alludes to her in his letters. "Cowell," he writes, "constantly reads Miss Austen at night after his Sanskrit philology is done; it composes him, like gruel."

F. Tennyson Neely has just published "The Child's History of the War with Spain."

"The American Church Almanac and Year Book for 1899" is published by James Pott & Co. It presents much that is interesting to both layman and churchman. This volume contains the usual list of colleges, divinity schools, charities, societies, guilds, brotherhoods, sisterhoods, and institutions of the Church. There are also brief notes on all the best books published during the past year, not only on theology, but on history, biography, travel, and fiction. Puerto Rico takes its place in the alphabetical list of dioceses, and at the end of the dioceses of the American Church will be found the official returns from the Diocese of Honolulu. Owing to the many remonstrances received against the omission last year of the tables of hymns and offertory sentences, these are reinstated this year, and will continue to form a regular feature of the Year Book.

Katharine Prescott Wormeley, so widely known through her excellent translations of Balzac, is translating several volumes in the new edition of Alphonse Daudet, to be issued by Little, Brown & Co., among them beings "Kings in Exile," "Tartaran on the Alps," "Port Tarascon," "Letters from My Mill," "The Romance of Red Riding Hood," &c.

The December Century, in which the first instalment of Lieut. Hobson's story of the sinking of the Merrimac appeared, is out of print, except for such copies as are now on the dealers' counters. No more can be supplied, as the colored covers were printed in France, and a new edition cannot be had in time to be available.

It is now an open secret that the friend referred to in "After Her Death: the Story of a Summer," by Miss Lilian Whiting, and published by Little, Brown & Co., is Miss Kate Field, whose portrait appears as the frontispiece. Miss Field had inspired on the part of the writer one of those rare friendships of absolute devotion. The events connected with Miss Field's recent death in Honolulu, under strangely romantic and remarkable circumstances are still so fresh in the minds of all that this book will have an especial interest, as an indication of her character and the effect of that character upon another. One tribute to the author has been paid in the South through the formation of a Lilian Whiting Club in the city of New Orleans by a band of intelligent women, who have given her name to their association, formed for the study and discussion of "literature, art, science, and the cultivation of interest in the vital questions of the day."

The library of the late Gleeson White in London is shortly to be sold in aid of the widow. The collection contains a remarkable series of illustrated books of the sixties, collected while writing his work on that subject. Besides the ordinary catalogue, a special issue will be printed, containing a portrait, two views, an introductory notice by York Powell, and a bibliographical list of the books by Gleeson White.

The Macmillan Company published last week "Highways and Byways in North Wales," by A. G. Bradley; "Angels' Wings," by Edward Carpenter; "Roman Society in the Last Century of the Western Empire," by Samuel Dill, M. A.; "English Lyrics from Spenser to Milton," with illustrations by Robert Anning Bell, and Introduction by John Dennis; "Songs and Meditations," by Maurice Hewlett; "Observations of a Ranchwoman in New Mexico," by Edith M. Nicholl, and "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Wilbur H. Siebert, Associate Professor of European History in the Ohio State University.

A short time ago it was announced by A. S. Barnes & Co. that "An American Cruiser in the East," by John Ford, would shortly have a new edition, which would include the author's account of the passage of the forts by Admiral Dewey at Corregidore, the naval battle off Cavite, and subsequent operations in the Manila waters since May 1. This edition is now ready. The extra pages have also been bound separately for the benefit of those persons who purchased copies of the first edition of the book. What shall be done with the Philippines now that the United States is in physical possession forms an important subject of this new chapter by Mr. Ford, who, it will be recalled, is Fleet Engineer of the Pacific Station, United States Navy.

The volume of "Historic Towns of New England," published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, has been so successful that a new series has been arranged. It will be called "Historic Towns of the Middle States." Authors are now being found for the papers which will appear in it. So far, however, only one article has been contracted for, "Pittsburg," by S. H. Church.

Calendars this year if not quite in the category of literature, certainly come under the definition of art. Frederick A. Stokes Company has prepared a number of elaborate portfolios, which are a series of excellent reproductions of water colors, drawings, and black-and-whites, by well-known artists, which incidentally give the week-days and days of the month for the coming year. Maud Humphrey has illustrated one folio in water color; her pictures give a series of beautiful child faces, one for every month in the year. An illustrated floral calendar is presented from the brush of Paul de Longpré. In this fine color effects are revealed. Mabel Humphrey has composed a series of twelve drawings in black and white for a large calendar. These pictures represent appropriately dressed men and women in the round of outdoor sports for the year. Archie Gunn has made a dozen drawings for one of the calendars. There is a calendar too, made up of photogravure reproductions after some masterpieces of modern art. The Komikal Kalendar, in color, gives a series of pictures of rag or wooden dolls posed in various funny attitudes.

Grant Allen's "Miss Cayley's Adventures," which has been running as a serial in The Strand Magazine, will shortly be brought out in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Bismarck: His Life and Times," by Ferdinand Sonnenberg and translated by Miss Grace H. Webb and Miss Ida L. Saxon, has just been published by F. Tennyson Neely.

A new edition of Julius Chambers's "The Rascal Club" is announced by F. Tennyson Neely.

A new novel by S. Levett-Yeats, author of "The Chevalier d'Auriac," is announced by Longmans, Green & Co. for publication early in February. It is entitled "The Heart of Dénise."

Edward Payson Payson is writing for G. P. Putnam's Sons "Suggestions Toward an Applied System of Sociology."

Among the latest announcements of F. Tennyson Neely are "The Depew Story Book," with a biographical sketch of Chauncey M. Depew, by Will M. Clemens; "Commander William Barker Cushing of the United States Navy," by E. M. H. Edwards, and "A Vicious Virtuoso," by Prof. Louis Virtuoso.

A book by Major Arthur Griffiths, entitled "Mysteries of the Police and Crime," will shortly be presented by G. P. Putnam & Co.

"My Inner Life, Being a Chapter in Personal Evolution," by John Beattie Crozier, author of "Civilization and Progress," was published this week by Longmans, Green & Co.

The Author of "David Harum."

In response to several inquiries concerning the personality of the late Edward Noyes Westcott, the author of "David Harum," Mr. Forbes Heermans, who wrote the preface for the novel, and who was intimately acquainted with the author, was invited by the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to prepare a brief sketch of Mr. Westcott. He responded as follows:

The interest which is always felt in the life and personality of the writer of a successful book originates, it would seem, in the sympathetic and kindly desire of his readers for a more intimate acquaintance with him than they can obtain through his fictitious characters. This is surely not mere curiosity, but rather an expression of genuine friendliness, and for that reason it is one that may be unhesitatingly gratified. Usually the manner of preparing such a biography as these conditions require may be left, in some degree, to the approval of the subject of it, but in the present case that is not possible, for the author of "David Harum" died six months before his book was published. Therefore, what is here set down concerning him must err rather on the side of reticence than of frankness.

Edward Noyes Westcott was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1847, and died there of consumption, March 31, 1898. His father, Dr. Amos Westcott, was one of the conspicuous citizens of that city a generation or more ago, and during part of the civil war was its Mayor. Edward received the education that was given to most youths of that day and locality, which ended with the high school, and then, instead of going to college, as he greatly desired to do, he found it necessary to enter upon a business career. Although nature had endowed him with the true artistic temperament, keenly sensitive to all impressions, both subjective and objective, he nevertheless became a bank clerk, an occupation that was, during the time of the war and the decade following it, one of deadly monotony, occasionally varied by days of terrific storm and stress. But here as elsewhere he did his work thoroughly, and when the chances offered, as brilliantly as if it had been his true vocation. In this way he passed the active years of his life; first as bank clerk, teller, and cashier; then as head of the firm of Westcott & Abbott, bankers and brokers, and finally as registrar and financial expert of the Syracuse Water Commission.

In personal appearance Mr. Westcott was tall and slender, of a graceful figure; and his handsome, intellectual face would, upon occasions, light up with a smile of cordial friendship that was extremely attractive and magnetic. He was married to Jane Dows, a niece of the late David Dows of New York. Mrs. Westcott died in 1890, leaving three children, Harold, Violet, and Philip, the last two being still under age.

It was in music, perhaps, that Mr. Westcott achieved his greatest non-commercial success, for in this art he had received most excellent professional instruction, and his superb baritone voice gave him a suitable instrument for adequate expression. In this field, as in that of banking, the readers of "David Harum" benefit by the author's experiences; for in describing the trials of a church choir director he has undoubtedly related some of his own. He possessed, moreover, a considerable talent for musical composition, and many songs, of which he wrote not only the words and air, but the harmony as well, have been published and sung by those who never knew the composer's name.

Although during many years of his life Mr. Westcott made frequent use of his pen for other purposes than figuring, he seldom wrote for publication, and never then except upon matters of current financial and political interest. Some of the pamphlets which have been issued by the Reform Club of New York were prepared either wholly or in part by him, but it was not until his health entirely broke down, and he saw the coming of the one inevitable Thing, that he began "David Harum." At first he wrote to occupy his hands and mind. At length the story took shape and distinction, the work grew easier and pleasanter, and presently the author found himself taking genuine delight in it. "I'm enjoying David immensely," he wrote. "I never have to think what he is going to do or say next; he is always ready, long before it is his turn." He had been seeking his vocation all his life, and now, just as the clock was about to strike the last hour, he found it. Surely, this is one of life's little ironies.

FORBES HEERMANS.

TO-MORROW

THE NEW YORK TIMES gives its readers with every Sunday issue a high-grade, illustrated magazine. This attractive magazine, with an enlarged issue of THE TIMES, is sold for five cents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Sunday edition has distinctive features that interest thoughtful people. Henry Norman's London Cable Letter, discussing international affairs, is most entertaining and instructive, being the best work of one of the best-known journalists of the world. No one who wishes to be informed on questions agitating the whole world should miss these letters. Then there are letters from many of the great cities of Europe in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Another interesting feature is the discussion of current topics by readers in letters to the Editor of THE TIMES. All shades of opinion are given, and a charming variety of subjects is treated, and often by men of great scholarship and fame. THE NEW YORK TIMES invites letters from its readers. The only conditions are that the subject treated shall be of general interest, and the communication be within proper bounds, and be expressed in parliamentary language. THE TIMES is thus establishing a forum for the people—a channel through which the best public opinion may be ascertained.

Another great feature of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES is the carefully written and interesting reports of "What Is Doing in Society." This weekly budget of the doings of New York's society people—"the exclusive set"—is not made up of idle chatter, scandalous gossip, wild conjecture, and reckless imaginings, but contains trustworthy information of the people and their doings, decently told and with proper respect for those to whom reference is made. Read THE NEW YORK TIMES if you wish to learn how the news can be made palatable without the sauce of sensationalism.

Other attractive features of THE SUNDAY NEW YORK TIMES are the dramatic and musical criticisms of Mr. Dithmar and Mr. Henderson, respectively, two of the best-known and most highly respected critics of the American press. And there are many other attractions in addition to the very full and impartial presentation of the news of the world.

The Sixteen-Page Illustrated Magazine Supplement

accompanying every Sunday edition of The New York Times will on Christmas Day (to-morrow) be more than interesting. The most prominent feature will be a superb double-page illustration of eight of the most attractive portraits exhibited at the Loan Exhibition at the Academy of Design in aid of the Orthopaedic Hospital. Among the portraits reproduced are those of Miss Helen Morton and Miss Lena Morton, daughters of the ex-Governor of the State of New York. There will be a reproduction of the portraits of Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay by Chartran; of Mrs. Alfred R. Conkling, by Eastman Johnson; of Miss Emily Hoffman, by A. Muller Ury; of Mrs. Oscar L. Richard, by Emil Waters, and of N. C. Reynal, by Louisa L. Huestis, and an example of Romney's work.

For the first page, The New York Times has departed from its usual custom of portraiture, and presents an attractive half-tone design representing the birth of Christ, and acting as a border of John Milton's "Hymn of the Nativity."

The Oyster. His start in life and his finish. He is pictured from the time when he is planted until he appears upon a counter in one of New York's restaurants.

Proposed New White House.—There will be presented illustrations of the proposed new Executive Mansion at Washington, D. C.,—prepared by the architect of the Congressional Library—together with a description of the proposed home for the Presidents of the United States, that will surpass many of the most gorgeous palaces of Europe.

Mr. Morgan's New Yacht.—Launching of the Corsair is pictured in two half-tones. This yacht is going to be one of the most magnificent afloat.

Tablet to a Hero—The destruction of the Maine in the port of Havana is vividly recalled by the dedication last Sunday at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis of a tablet to the memory of Lieut. Jenkins, U. S. N., who was among those killed.

Columbia Men in a New Play—On Monday, December 26th, the Columbia Sophomores will give the first New York performance of "The Runaway Boy." College theatricals are always interesting, and THE NEW YORK TIMES presents a number of scenes of the important impersonations in costume.

The dramatic and musical fields are unusually attractive. The Drama—Portraits of Rose Whytal, Rhoda Cameron as Lady Jessica in "The Merchant of Venice," Carrie Merrilees as Betty in "The Christian," Mr. Crane and Miss Lester in "The Head of the Family," Scene from "The Head of the Family," Trial Scene in "The Merchant of Venice," portrait of Caroline Cooke as Lady Maxwell in "The Sorrows of Satan." Mr. Henderson's criticism of music will be embellished with portraits of Andreas Dippel as "Siegfried," and Marie Brema.

Fiction has an attractive place in this week's Magazine. There is to be a charming story with three illustrations, entitled "Jack and Jill," by J. A. Flynn, and an original story by Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose, "Christmas Among the Vikings."

Intercollegiate Chess Contest: This annual competition, which arouses so much interest in College circles, is described, together with portraits of the contending members of Yale, Princeton and Columbia.

There are also pictures of the late Baron De Rothschild and of Maurice B. Blumenthal, newly appointed Assistant District Attorney of New York.

Pictures of the first Skating Scenes in New York.

Synopsis of three Christmas Books is presented and their more striking illustrations are reproduced. From E. T. Potter's volume, "Bible Stories in Bible Language," Floeckhorst's "Christ Blessing Little Children," Furst's "The Flight Into Egypt," and Mengelber's "Twelve-Year-Old Jesus on His Way to Jerusalem," are presented. Two stories of the Rev. Henry Van Dyke are told in brief and are illustrated by two pictures—one by Corwin Knapp Linson and the other by Howard Pyle. The stories are entitled "The Lost Word" and "The First Christmas Tree." They are published by Charles Scribner's Sons and D. Appleton & Co.

Order in advance to be sure of getting To-morrow's TIMES.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"It Is the News That's Fit to Print."

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—While the advertising columns of the newspapers seem crowded with advertisements of new books, the publishers agree in saying that the present season is less prolific than the last Christmas season. This is due partly to the uneasy feeling growing out of the Fashoda dispute. While there was a prospect that the country would be plunged in war, publishers were naturally reluctant to assume unnecessary risks. The Fashoda affair has now been peacefully settled, but it is by no means certain that we may not yet find ourselves again at loggerheads with the French in the Bahr-el-Gazel. Of course all contracts that have been made during the Summer and early Autumn have been carried out, but so far as was possible the publishers preferred to wait for settled political weather.

The two books which have had the largest sale of all those published this year have been Kipling's "A Day's Work" and Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Helbeck of Bannisdale." Anything more unlike than the two books could hardly be imagined. Mr. Kipling's public and the public of Mrs. Ward must lie far apart. Few people who read "A Day's Work" would care to read "Helbeck of Bannisdale," unless they are omnivorous readers, such as those curious people who can read with equal pleasure Hall Caine and Anthony Hope. It is certainly an excellent thing for authors that the public is divided by its tastes into so many distinct sections. If we all had the same tastes all our novels would be of the same stamp, which in the end would become extremely tiresome. Just as two men who have identical views as to everything can find little to talk about after having once come to a general agreement, so we should find no pleasure in perpetually reading the same sort of thing, and should long even for Marie Corelli as a change.

After the two books just mentioned, the novels that have been most popular during the year have been "Rupert of Hentsau," "Roden's Corner," "The Castle Inn," "The Red Axe," and "John Splendid." Less successful from the publishers' point of view have been "Evelyn Innes," and "Shrewsbury," although both of these have passed through several editions. Most of these books are stories of adventure, and their success makes it apparent that the public still likes stories in which something happens. Among books other than novels, Dr. Busch's book on Bismarck stands easily at the head. Then come Landor's travels in Thibet and Sven Hedin's "Through Asia." Neither of these, however, has reached anything like the sale which the life of Tennyson and Nansen's story of his arctic experiences had last year. The promised autobiography of Bismarck, which is to appear in a day or two, will probably be benefited by the sale of Busch's book rather than injured by it. Admirers of Bismarck who are unwilling to accept the portrait of him given by Busch will eagerly turn to the statesman's own memoirs in hope of finding a more pleasing picture of their idol.

The person who signs herself "Ouida," is probably the last person whom the average man would dream of accepting as an authority on political questions, but strangely enough the London press, with few exceptions, has accepted as gospel her recent article in The Review of Reviews on the outrageous treatment by the Italian Government of its political prisoners, and are preaching solemnly and indignantly on the text furnished them by Ouida. She gives a long list of persons whom the Italian authorities have sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for such offenses as remarking that "too much money is spent on the navy," or that "the finances of the country are in a bad way." The British public, which believes what it reads in the respectable newspapers, wonders how such a terrible state of affairs can exist. The answer is of the same kind as the answer to the celebrated conundrum proposed by a bad boy, which, as most people will remember, was a denial of the boy's veracity. Ouida's list of ferocious punishments for preposterous offenses is wholly untrue. I do not know from whom she derived her information, now that Cavalotti is dead, but whoever it is he has told her a series of amazing cock-and-bull stories. The men now in prison in connection with the Milan riots were condemned after clear proof that they had either taken an active part in the conspiracy to overthrow the Government by force or had lent it every aid and comfort in their power. The pretense that any man was condemned for the offense of criticising the naval expenditure is manufactured out of whole cloth, and neither Ouida nor her informant can produce a particle of evidence to support her ridiculous charges.

The British press should have remembered that a few years ago, when Cavalotti was striving to blacken Crispi's reputation by every means, fair or foul, Ouida published a list of prisoners whom Crispi had sent to jail for writing against him in the journals. The list was absolutely false. During his whole career Crispi never sent one single man to jail for criticising him. So long as the newspapers were content to assail him personally and to accuse him of all sorts of crimes and misdemeanors, he never condescended to interfere with them, and press prosecutions while he was in power were instituted only for attacks on the monarchy of a nature designed to weaken its hold on the public. I happen to know this to be a fact, and I knew at the time that Ouida's list of Crispi's victims was a deliberate falsehood, palmed off upon her by an unscrupulous enemy of Crispi. That it was a falsehood was exposed at the time in London, and the recollection of this should have made the press careful not to accept her unsupported assertions as to the prisoners of the Milan insurrection. But newspapers have short memories, as we have just seen, and apparently they have forgotten Ouida's career, or they could hardly accept her wild assertions.

The Saturday Review has again been sold. This time the purchaser is the Earl of Hardwick, an aspiring politician of the Conservative school, and he has engaged as editor Mr. Harold Dodge, who will undertake the task of bringing back the former readers of the Saturday who deserted it under Mr. Harris's management. Mr. Harris signalized his purchase of the Saturday by attempting to make it an authority in financial matters, but when his city editor left him and published the statement that Mr. Harris had required him to puff companies that he could not conscientiously praise, the Saturday lost all chance of being accepted as a financial organ. Of its literary qualities under Mr. Harris there is little to be said. Its only writer of any name was Mr. Max Beerbohm, a clever imitator of the late Oscar Wilde's impertinent manner. The paper was constantly making errors which betrayed a curious lack of knowledge of contemporary literature and made it a laughing stock. In its treatment of American affairs it exhibited an indiscriminate hatred of everything American until one day its conductor discovered that this did not pay. The cynicism with which the next issue of the paper advocated precisely what it had abused for many weeks did not help it. Add to this Mr. Harris's inability to conceal his hatred of Christianity and the utter failure of the Saturday under his management is not strange.

It is announced that Mr. Harris intends in future to manage a hotel at Monte Carlo, an undertaking which is quite consonant with his literary abilities. The Saturday Review under its new management will be Conservative and Church of England. It ought to be within the bounds of possibility to revive it, even after two years of Mr. Frank Harris. People who remember the Saturday Review of their youth will gladly read it again if it is conducted on anything like the old lines.

"An Open Question," by C. E. Raimond, is the most noticeable novel of the week. It is evidently written by a woman, and it is hinted that C. E. Raimond is none other than Miss Janet à Church. Be this as it may, the book is a clever one, although it has several grave faults. The keynote of the story is the question whether or not the hero and the heroine, who are consumptive, shall have children. This is precisely the sort of subject which appeals to certain feminine writers, but after all it is not a subject which deserves to be treated in fiction. I am not in the least prudish; I merely like to have my novels and my medical treatises separate. However, the author has very decided ability, and some of these days she ought to write a novel that will make her famous. "An Open Question" will not make her famous, but it will certainly make her name known. It is the material of a novel rather than a completed novel, but all the writer needs to learn is how to handle her materials.

Mr. Rider Haggard's new book deals with vaccination, which is another instance of the undesirable mixture of fiction and medicine. He undertakes to tell the story of a great epidemic which swept over England because of the abandonment of compulsory vaccination. His motive is good and his story is not uninteresting, but smallpox and vaccination are not legitimate subjects for the novelist. Why, if they are, should not some one write a novel on the theme of the Contagious Diseases act, showing the far-reaching consequences of the abolition of that act by the old maids of both sexes? The writer's motive would be admirable, and there is doubt that he might make an interesting story, but would such a novel be entitled to praise?

The letters of the Brownings to one another will not be published until after New Year's. Interest in both Browning and his wife has somewhat waned during the last half dozen years. Even Mr. Swinburne's extraordinary estimate of "Aurora Leigh" cannot induce the public to read it. Browning's poetry will undoubtedly hold its place to some extent, but it is safe to say that it has lost very much of the popularity which it had during the last years of his life. I doubt if the publication of the letters will help the fame of either poet. Either they will reveal little of the writers, in which case they will be uninteresting, or they will reveal too much, and thereby be a disappointment to those who admire what was genius in the poetry of either.

Mr. Stillman's "History of the Union of Italy" is well spoken of. It is not generally known that Mr. Stillman has written his autobiography, which will see the light some time during the coming year. Mr. Stillman has lived a very busy and in some respects adventurous life, and he has known nearly every man of prominence in Europe during the last fifty years. His autobiography ought to be both interesting and valuable, and, for one, I shall look forward to its appearance with eagerness.

W. L. ALDEN.

The change in Florence in the last few years is very marked. A prominent New York artist recently said: "I received a letter from Mr. —— (mentioning a distinguished American painter, who has lately arrived in Florence for the first time) the other day. He was prepared to see the city as I had described it to him many times, but he tells me I would hardly know the place." Florence depends upon the foreigners who come there on account of its historical interest and atistic treasures. It takes on its laurels; it is no longer what it once was, the great mercantile centre of the "Boot," but it was inevitable that sooner or later it would imbibe some of the spirit of those same "foreigners." Like many other cities of Italy, Firenze now has its trolleys. Among the replies elicited by Mrs. Paget's circular are resolutions passed by the Board of Control of the Society of American Artists and the Art Students' League of New York, concurring in the protest of the Florentine society. Mr. Edwin H. Blashfield has charge of the collection of signatures in New York.

CHEAP FICTION.

The death of Mr. Harlan Page Halsey, "Old Sleuth," is recorded. As far as a slight acquaintance is worth anything, as descriptive of Mr. Halsey, he seemed to be the most quiet and unobtrusive of men, never making the least allusion to his writings. That he was a man of parts there can be no question, putting entirely aside the stories he wrote; otherwise he would not have been appointed by Mr. Seth Low as one of the Board of Education for Brooklyn in 1885. Talking with him on public school education, the writer of this was struck by the good sense shown by him and his appreciation of its many difficulties, and yet this was the man who is said to have written not less than 700 books of adventure, and who was capable of turning in, day in and day out, 10,000 words. Aside from the mental strain, the absolute physical strength necessary to do this must have been enormous. Possibly such excess of work told on the man.

As to the general character of the "Sleuth" stories, they were perhaps in the main harmless. Bad as literature they certainly were. Perhaps many a boy longed to climb out of the window, ride mustangs, and shoot Indians. The end of this romance was a wholesome thrashing administered by a matter-of-fact father. Wicked stories have been invented to deprave both girls and boys, but this author wrote nothing of that kind.

Attention may be called to an extended article in the last Blackwood, the title of which is "Penny Fiction," in which the general character of the English "Penny Dreadful" is fully discussed. The writer of this paper thinks, as all of us do, irrespective of nationality, that these "penny stories are wretched things" in a literary sense. Such stimulus as all healthy minds crave for has to be supplied to meet physical cravings. The rich can buy the books they please, and the poor cannot. The wealthy man may discriminate as he drinks Chateau Lafitte, and the poor man takes his dram. Years ago the question was mooted whether it would not be cheaper or more convenient for those desirous of furthering a better public education to print good books with a complete catalogue, embracing some 250 volumes at the least, fiction being largely included, and to sell them at a penny a book.

Wretched, then, as may be the penny trash, the writer in Blackwood thinks that it is infinitely better that the wives and sisters and daughters of our shopmen and mechanics should spend their spare coppers upon them than, like their "betters," dabble in and profess to understand the pedantic obscenities of an Ibsen, the unintelligible nonsense of a Maeterlinck. Let us be thankful for small mercies. Let us remember the cheap, popular literature of France and its abominations.

If the writer in Blackwood scores "the cheap popular literature of France," and calls it "abomination," the epithet is just. This month there came under our observation a batch of recently published French books and newspapers. The prices ranged from 5 centimes to 25 centimes—from about 1 cent to 5 cents. The cheaper the pamphlet or the journal the worse it was. They all reeked with filth and with undisguised coarseness. There were no attempts even at circumlocution. The "gros mot" was intentionally sought for and printed. Pages ran with the foulness of a reeking gutter; the pictures were obscenities. French censorship must be but in name if it can pass over such hatcheries of the grossest immorality.

In The Athenaeum there is an interesting notice on a forged signature in an old Herbal. On the title page you may read "William Shakspeare, 1585." The Herbal was printed in 1525, and is to be found in the British Museum. The book itself and the signature are well known. Experts, of whom Dr. Furnivall was one, though positive of the forgery, by no means believe that it was the work of Ireland. It is declared to be a good imitation of sixteenth century writing, and there is a wormhole in the page, which goes through a part of the capital W. In 1585 Shakespeare was twenty-five. The signature can be compared, then, with one of Shakespeare's of some twenty-eight years later, when he signed the deeds to a house in Blackfriars, March, 1613. In this Herbal there is a short manuscript note signed "G. S.," and in the handwriting of George Steevens, and the "William Shakspeare, 1585," it is believed, was written by Steevens.

Mrs. Violet Paget, the author, who writes under the nom de plume of "Vernon Lee," is obtaining signatures of artists, authors, and noted people to a petition which she has drawn up to the Town Council of Florence, Italy, requesting them to stay the present work of demolition of many of the most beautiful and interesting historical monuments of that city. This work of demolition, which has marked for destruction the famous Ponte Vecchio, parts of the Via Porta Rossa, and other noted monuments, is prompted by the idea that the replacing of these old structures with modern ones will make the city "more attractive to strangers." Mrs. Paget states that the only hope for old Florence lies in the influence of its patrons, the foreigners, in the securing of signatures to this petition to frighten the hotel and shop keepers, and thus to bring their influence to bear on the Town Council.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; colder; light northwesterly winds.

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CHRISTMAS.

A Little Child Shall Lead Them.

Hark! Hark! the Dark
Trembles with angel voices
Caroling clear, while shepherds hear
The song, and Heaven rejoices.
A Babe is born
This Christmas morn
On earth, and Heaven rejoices!

Far, far, the Star
Leads to the manger lowly.
Through deserts wild, Kings seek a Child,
Emblem of all that's holy.
A Babe is born
This Christmas morn,
A Child most pure and holy.

A Child is born,
All childhood sanctifying;
We worship Him of Bethlehem,
In many a cradle lying.
God's messenger
Behold! is here
In many a cradle lying.

Take heed, O! man,
The Christ is born this morning.
A mother's breast His place of rest,
Palace or shed adorning.
The Christ is born
This Christmas morn,
The homes of earth adorning.

Offend Him not,
The Christ may sleep beside thee
In baby form thy heart to warm,
Perchance to Heaven to guide thee.
Angel and star
Led men from far,
A baby's hand may guide thee.

FLORENCE ST. JOHN WARDWELL.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Advices from London by cable say it is no exaggeration to assert that America's advance into the commercial world of Europe has caused general consternation and alarm among the producers and manufacturers of all countries. English manufacturers have practically conceded the steel rail market to the American plants as the latter have no difficulty in successfully competing with them in all bidding for contracts. Dispatches from Berlin show that the feeling of antagonism to American imports into Germany is gradually abating. The Meat Inspection bill will not become a law, if, indeed, it is ever enacted, before next Spring. The Agrarians, however are continuing to denounce all that is American. The Hungarian opposition party threatens to throw Hungary into a state of revolutionary anarchy before they consent to the extra constitutional "compromise" with Austria. The Montenegrin soldiers who were believed to have been buried in the snow at Lara Pass are reported to have arrived safely at Poderitza. Princess Louise of Coburg, daughter of the King of the Belgians, is reported as having become insane.—Pages 7 and 17.

Page 1.

Ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele yesterday announced the names of the men he will appoint as assistants when he takes office as District Attorney of Kings County.

Governor-elect Roosevelt announced yesterday that he expects to appoint James A. Blanchard Judge of the Court of General Sessions, Dr. Truman J. Backus President of the Long Island State Hospital, and George Davison District Attorney for Queens County.

Page 2.

Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce reaches the age limit to-day and nominally retires. He will, however, remain in command of the navy yard until his successor is appointed, which will probably not be for some time.

The condition of "Little Italy," from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and First Avenue to the East River, has aroused the First and Willis Avenue committee, which has issued a report urging the city to raze the buildings and make the proposed park. The committee says the neighborhood is filthy and breeds the grip.

Page 3.

Governor-Elect Roosevelt yesterday distributed Christmas gifts to the scholars of the Cove Neck school.

Page 4.

The five United States Peace Commissioners and their party arrived here from Paris yesterday morning on the steamship St. Louis and proceeded at once to Washington. The members of the commission declined to talk at length concerning the treaty and the peace negotiations.

Page 5.

The House Military Committee's report upon the Hull Army Reorganization bill was filed yesterday.

Commissary General Eagan has issued a statement denying statements reflecting upon his department which are attributed to Gen. Miles.

Excise Commissioner Henry H. Lyman is believed to have been selected to take the place of Francis Hendricks as the organization candidate for Superintendent of Public Works.

Page 7.

Arthur Warren, in the current number of The Engineering Magazine, criticises the American officers for the condition their ships were in when Cervera's fleet broke out of Santiago Harbor. He says the American ships, with the exception of the Oregon and Gloucester, were ready to shoot, but not to give chase.

Page 8.

Golf was the most active feature in Lakewood yesterday. The Golf Club of Lakewood inaugurated its series of Winter open team matches, and had a field of thirty players. Twenty-four finished the big handicap at the Ocean County Club and Jasper Lynch won the silver cup.

Page 12.

Four five-story brick buildings in Harlem have been successfully moved 115 feet.

Convict Lawrence Gay, who escaped from Sing Sing Prison Friday, was caught yesterday morning at Garrison's-on-the-Hudson.

Agoncillo, representative of Aguinaldo of the Philippine Islands, returned from Paris yesterday, having, he says, accomplished his mission.

Harry Wilkie, a deserter from the Fifth Artillery, was arrested, with two companions, in Paterson while committing a highway robbery.

Miss Traubman, the singer, complains that an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children acted rudely when he left her nurse's baby in her hallway.

Henry P. Crosher, who was arrested Friday in connection with the case of Mrs. Vermeule, was held for examination yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court.

State Superintendent Skinner has decided that the "Poughkeepsie plan" of renting schoolhouses from churches is unlawful, and that the wearing of religious garb by teachers should be discontinued.

Cranford & Co. have sued the Controller to compel the payment of $20,000 for the asphalting of Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Coler refused to pay the bill on the ground that the work was defective.

Prof. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner General of the United States at the Paris Exposition, arrived on the steamer St. Louis yesterday, and says we are being generously treated in the matter of exhibit space.

Page 15.

The loss of a three-hundred-dollar diamond sunburst was the cause of a queer scene early Friday morning in Harlem. Mrs. Rotholz, aided by scores of neighbors, with candles and lanterns for light, swept the sidewalks for several blocks with whisk brooms. Afterward she had a man arrested on suspicion, but he was discharged.

Page 17.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, says particular stress upon the fact that while the two Anglo-Saxon peoples have passed a year of triumphs and successes, with a bright outlook for the future, the Latin nations have been passing through a series of serious crises, and the future for them, particularly for France and Spain, seems gloomy indeed. The imperial penny postage, which goes into use to-day, is spoken of, and it is suggested that the United States might complete the circuit. Two London papers are quoted as showing the English feeling in regard to the new conditions under which the Nicaragua Canal is considered in this country. Both papers assert that, in case the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is abrogated, England should receive a quid pro quo and guarantees as to the canal. In France the Gohier trial is likely to be more dangerous to the peace of the republic than either the Dreyfus affair or the Picquart trial. The condition of Turkey is commented on in the light of the recent murder of Ghani Bey by an officer of the Sultan's household. Trouble is expected in the direction of the Transvaal, where a British subject was recently murdered by a Boer policeman. The British force in South Africa is being steadily increased. England has not yet ceased her naval preparations. It is believed to be Russia's intention to augment her Pacific squadron at an early date.

Page 21.

Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott has decided that commercial brokers doing Custom House work must pay the war tax for both.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Notes of Insurance Interests.—Page 11.
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Woman's Department.—Page 18.
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Current Literature.—Page 19.
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Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
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Society.—Page 14.

SENOR SAGASTA'S CONDITION.

The Illness of the Spanish Premier Undergoes But Little Change—Securities Go Down.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—A bulletin issued this evening announces that the condition of Señor Sagasta has undergone no change since the last report. The Premier was somewhat better this morning, and the attending doctors were hopeful of his recovery.

After the close of the Bourse here to-day Spanish interior securities fell to 53.75, owing to an unfavorable bulletin regarding the condition of Señor Sagasta.

FIGHTING THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Arbuckles and Doeschers Are Seemingly Determined to Put Their Products Forward.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Chicago has become the chief battle ground in the contest between the Sugar Trust and the Arbuckles and the Doeschers, its powerful rivals. The circumstances leading up to the recent cut are these: Arbuckle Brothers and the Doeschers own sugar refineries on the Atlantic seaboard that have a daily capacity of 5,000 and 3,500 barrels respectively. Both plants were started less than six months ago, and both invaded Chicago with their goods early in the Fall.

The trust was ready for them. In September, seeing that rival goods were to be offered, its representatives visited the jobbing trade and suggested that a contract be signed by which any amount of sugar up to a stated quantity might be purchased by the jobber at a given price, and that a low one. This was to cut the ground from under the trust's rivals, but the proposition was made only to its factors. The latter are all the wholesale grocers except two or three whose arrangement with the trust provides for a rebate of from one-eighth to one-sixteenth from the list price, to be made periodically.

The Arbuckles and Doeschers, when they entered the Chicago market, made a cut in prices. It did not bring the expected increase in sales, as the jobbers were able under their contracts to draw on the trust for sugar at the same prices. The contracts began expiring a short time ago. Before the date was reached the trust's representatives approached the factors and extended the agreement. When the Arbuckles and Doeschers found this out they, on Wednesday last, announced a cut to 5.20 cents, and coupled with it the notice they would do business with the retail trade. This has been followed up.

The local houses of the Arbuckles and the Doeschers were bombarded with business. Salesmen for the jobbers and wholesalers came in to report the market was taken away from the trust, and that all the retailers in Chicago were dealing with the opposition. No attempt was made to meet the price, but there was possibly a reason for this. A meeting of the Sugar Committee was called in the Commercial Exchange, but adjourned until to-day, when it is expected the trust price will be announced.

One year ago the difference between the prices of raw and refined sugars was about $1.25. Yesterday it was 35 cents, a shrinkage of 90 cents a hundred pounds, or nearly $3 per barrel. If the Sugar Trust's output is 10,000 barrels a day, a little figuring will give a fairly approximate idea of the vast sum the fight has cost.

Within the last week or two fifteen carloads of beet sugar have arrived in Chicago, the first to reach this market. This sugar was sold below the trust price, and it is said arrangements are making to handle the output of a half dozen factories built and building in the nearby States. All these features create a situation which well-informed men in the trade aid pointed to the conclusion that the war would be fought out in this market

IN THE CHICAGO BRIDEWELL.

Man Worth $14,000 Stole a Toy for His Daughter's Christmas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—With $14,000 to his credit in one of the Chicago banks, Frank Smith will spend his Christmas in the Bridewell, because he stole a toy washtub.

Smith lives in Rogers Park. As he was leaving home yesterday morning, his little daughter Gertrude asked if Santa Claus was going to bring her anything for Christmas.

With tears in his eyes, for he had no money, the man hurried out of the house, calling back to the child that he hoped she would be visited by Santa Claus, although at that time he could not see from where the present was coming. He searched for employment all day, but found none. At last he came to a toy shop, and seeing the washtub hanging outside, he stole it for his daughter.

The owner of the toy complained, and Smith was arrested. This morning he was fined $25 by Justice Kersten. He had no money, he said, and was sent to the Bridewell. According to Detective John Sederberg, Smith inherited $33,000 three years ago, at the death of his father, in Halgar, Sweden, and in fourteen days had spent as many thousand dollars. Then his relatives secured the remainder.

Of that sum $5,000 is unaccounted for, but it is said that $14,000 was placed to the man's credit, and is still in bank. Smith does not know about this money, and is therefore forced to stay in the Bridewell.

THE POTTERY TRUST.

Will Take Possession of All Its Plants by Jan. 10.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Col. John N Taylor, the reputed head of the Pottery Trust, who arrived here to-night, stated that the trust would take possession of all its plants between Jan. 1 and 10.

The American China Company of Toronto, the Akron China Company, and the Goodwin Pottery Company of this city will be absorbed. The Harker, Laughlin, and United States Pottery Companies of this city have also joined, leaving only about four concerns on the outside.

Winter excursion tickets to Southern resorts, Nassau and Jamaica, via Atlantic Coast Line; "New York, Florida Special;" 2 other trains. Information Bureau, 229 Broadway.—Adv.

EUROPE FEARS AMERICA

This Country the Commanding Power in Finance and Commerce.

MANUFACTURERS ARE ALARMED

American Steel Rails in Demand Everywhere—Russia Turns to Us for a Loan.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—It is no exaggeration to assert that the foremost topic compelling attention in Europe in general and in Great Britain in particular, overshadowing the dreary broils of domestic politics, is the remarkable, aggressive, commercial prosperity which the United States is manifesting. Hardly a newspaper review or a public speaker during the past month has failed to notice with what giant's strides America is coming into the first place in the alignment of the powers. It is certainly the chief subject of conversation on Lombard Street and on the Continental Bourses.

The manager of one of the greatest London banks recently drew an American business man into his private office and said in an awestruck tone:

"This is the first time in the history of finance that New York has been in a position to dictate money rates to London, Berlin, and Paris."

The bank manager added that London's purchases of American securities were a feather's-weight compared with the balance of trade in New York's favor.

Mr. James Bryce, in a speech before the Leicester Chamber of Commerce, sounded a warning to British manufacturers. He emphasized the fact that the exports of the United States and Germany had increased £34,000,000 and £21,000,000, respectively, between 1891 and 1897, while Great Britain's decreased £15,000,000. He further pointed out that the business of the United States was developing along many important lines, which Great Britain, he added, should have held against all competitors. Mr. Bryce unhesitatingly asserted that the United States could produce rails cheaper than Great Britain, and said he saw no possibility of opening new markets except in China.

Great Britain seems to have become reconciled to the capture of the iron markets by the United States. American firms are uniformly successful in bidding against the British firms. The Carnegie Company and the Illinois Steel Company have opened extensive offices in London, and are making inroads upon the British preserves. Col. Hunsiker, the Carnegie representative, has contracted for 30,000 tons of plates for the Coolgardie Railroad, Australia, and the company was unable to undertake the contract for 30,000 tons more.

A dispatch from Berlin says it is a fact that the Russian Government has ordered 80,000 tons of American rails, and the prospect of American competition for the contracts in connection with Russia's extensive railroads alarms manufacturers here and elsewhere. Consuls assert that all Europe is swarming as never before with the agents of American manufacturers of steel, street railroads, electrical apparatus, and all kinds of machinery, who are leading the commercial invasion.

Several financiers have acknowledged that Russia tried to raise money in London, Paris, Berlin, and Amsterdam, and that she seems to have turned to the United States as her best hope, possibly with the view of reaping incidental political advantages. It is admitted that it is a question of a short time when capitalists will have to reckon with New York as a competitor in high finance.

The Daily Chronicle comments upon the fact that American capitalists "have the courage of their financial opinions if they think they know the European situation better than the capitalists of the Old World."

HOBSON OFF FOR MANILA.

The Merrimac Hero Was Lionized by Thousands of Cheering Patriots at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson sailed for the Philippines on the steamer Gaelic. He will report to Admiral Dewey on his arrival and will undertake the work of raising and preparing for service under the flag of the United States the vessels of Admiral Montijo which suffered so severely in the battle of Manila Bay.

An immense crowd was at the dock to witness Hobson's departure. His carriage had great difficulty in getting through the throngs of people, who simply would not let him pass in quiet. Cheers upon cheers were given for him, and he was compelled at several points to say a few words to the people. Escorted by hundreds, Hobson finally managed to reach the vessel's side, and as he emerged from the carriage the cheers were renewed. Cries for a speech were ignored for some time, but they became so frequent and prolonged that Hobson was compelled to speak to the people. His remarks could hardly be heard save by a few people who stood close to him.

He expressed his sorrow at having to leave his own country, but spoke in glowing anticipation of the work which required his presence in the Philippines, and expressed his gratitude to the people for the honors showered upon him. When the vessel got under way, all the steam whistles on the water front were given free play and the noise was terrific. The vessels in the harbor were decorated for the occasion, and flags dipped in Hobson's honor as the Gaelic passed up the harbor of the Golden Gate.

A public reception was held in Golden Gate Park in the morning, and Lieut. Hobson addressed the people from the pedestal of the Francis Key Monument. A fine band discoursed patriotic airs. After the open-air reception Lieut. Hobson and his party visited the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

The Title to Nearly 9,000,000 Acres in Washington Questioned.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 24.—The title of the Northern Pacific Railroad to nearly 9,000,000 acres of land in the State of Washington is invalid, according to a majority report of the State Legislature investigating committee. The Legislature will be urged to take up the matter, with a view to restoring this tract to the public domain.

The committee was appointed to investigate the legality of the transfer of granted lands in this State from the old Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which received the lands under an act of Congress, to the Northern Pacific of Wisconsin, a corporation which succeeded the old company in possession of the line and its property

"FREE SHOPS" IN MARLBOROUGH

Shoe Manufacturers Ready to Resume on that Basis.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 24.—It is the general opinion that an attempt will be made to start the shoe factories here on the "free shop" basis, Monday, Jan. 2. Several of the manufacturers have made statements to that effect, with the proviso that they can get sufficient help to run their factories.

S. H. Howe, President of the S. H. Howe Shoe Company, which owns four factories, says that he will not insist upon his employes signing the individual agreement that has been published, but that he will accept a verbal agreement, the rate of wages named to stand for one year, or more if agreeable.

W. B. Rice of the firm of Rice & Hutchins, has stated that he wants to make shoes in Marlborough, but if the people do not want him he can go elsewhere He stated that he would try to begin operations on the orders he has received while one of his factories has been tied up by the labor troubles, and that if he found he could not get the orders out here he would go to a more congenial place.

Clergymen's meetings held here yesterday disclosed the fact that the ministers, with one exception, sympathized with the manufacturers.

LONDON PLAYS AND THEATRES.

The Kendals Coming to America Next Autumn—A New Comedy for Mr. Tree.

(Copyright.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—At the last performance of "The Elder Miss Blossom" last night Mr. Kendal announced that he and Mrs. Kendal would visit America in the early Autumn.

John Lawrence Toole, both in health and eyesight, is very feeble.

Sir Henry Irving is making rapid progress at Bournemouth, taking daily walks and drives.

It is stated that Conan Doyle has applied for permission to dramatize one of James Payn's novels.

George Alexander will follow "The Ambassador" with Edward Rose's romantic drama, "In Days of Old." He has bought land adjoining St. James's Theatre, and will extensively enlarge and modernize it during the Summer, even adding, it is rumored, a smoking room for ladies.

Henry Arthur Jones has written a modern comedy for H. Beerbohm Tree adapted to the large stage and the great scenic possibilities of Her Majesty's Theatre.

Mr. Wyndham will follow "The Jest" at the Criterion at the end of January with Haddon Chambers's "Tyranny of Tears."

Penley reopens the Royalty Theatre today week with "A Little Ray of Sunshine."

It is stated that Dorothea Baird will return to the stage in the court scandal comedy from the French by Aubrey Boucicault at the Court Theatre.

M. Brieux's new play, "Le Berceau," at the Comédie Française is described as a dreary study in divorce.

EMILE ZOLA STILL IN LONDON.

He Registers at a Hotel in the Name of One of His Book Characters.

(Copyright.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Emile Zola is still in London awaiting the verdict of the Cour de Cassation before returning to France. He was recently stopping at Grosvenor Hotel, having registered under the title of one of his best-known characters, Dr. Pascal.

LOAN TO RUSSIA REFUSED.

Reported from St. Petersburg that the Offer of an American Syndicate Will Be Declined.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, is unable to accept the proposal (recently communicated by the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. H. H. D. Pierce,) of Mr William M. Ivins of New York, the representative of a group of financiers, to make a large loan to Russia.

Mr. Ivins was seen at his home, 123 West Eighty-sixth Street, last night. He declined to discuss the refusal of the loan which his syndicate had tendered to Russia.

NEW MELODRAMA IN LONDON.

"The Crystal Globe" Opens at the Princess's—Laurence Irving Effective.

(Copyright.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—"The Crystal Globe," produced to-night at the Princess's Theatre, evoked enthusiasm twice, when Lena Ashwell and Oswald Yorke jumped from the second story into the firemen's sheet and when the curtain rose on the striking scene of the mesmerist's saloon, with the black figure of Laurence Irving against draperies of scarlet brocade, while the Crystal Globe flashed in the centre.

The play is long, a loosely knitted melodrama with a number of effective situations, and, if compressed, may have some success. As a melodrama its weakness is that the audience is in the secret from the very beginning. Laurence Irving was very well and effective, both in appearance and in acting, and the whole cast was capable. But the play lacks a brisk movement essential at a theatre where "Held by the Enemy" is still remembered.

PHILADELPHIA'S BIG LOAN.

It Has Been Declared Legal, and $11,200,000 Will Be Borrowed.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Judges Sulzberger and Pennypacker to-day dismissed the bill in equity brought by Messrs. Barr and Yocum to restrain the issue of a municipal loan of $11,200,000, which is to be devoted to city improvements, and of which nearly $5,000,000 is to be used to procure a better water supply and $1,000,00 for the Public Library. This decision establishes the legality of the loan, and it will be negotiated at once.

LAMMERTS HOLDS HIS OFFICE.

Has Given $15,000 Bail and Gone Home to Niagara County.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24.—Justice Laughlin, sitting in Chambers, in this city, to-day decided that it was not necessary for John C. Lammerts, Treasurer of Niagara County, to resign in order that he might be admitted to bail. Justice Laughlin fixed the amount of bail at $15,000. Lammerts was in court with his attorneys. Friends will go on the bond for that sum and Lammerts will return to his home.

CONDUCTOR FRIGHTENED THEM.

Passengers on a Pennsylvania Train Thought There Was an Accident.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 24.—Conductor Stults of the Pennsylvania Railroad gave his passengers a fright yesterday afternoon, when his train stopped at Colonia, the scene of the railroad wreck on Wednesday, by shouting in an excited voice for all to leave the cars.

Some of the women thought that another collision was about to take place. They screamed, and one became hysterical. After all had stepped from the cars it was explained that the locomotive had met with a mishap, and that the passengers would have to wait for the next train to proceed to their destination. The men and women had to stand beside the track for forty minutes.

Y. & S. Stick Licorice.
Universally used by connoisseurs. All druggists.—Adv.

NAMED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

Three Men He Proposes to Appoint After Jan. 1.

THE ORGANIZATION SATISFIED

James A. Blanchard for General Sessions, Truman J. Backus Reappointed, Davison to Succeed Youngs.

OYSTER BAY, Dec. 24.—Governor-elect Roosevelt to-day made public, through his private secretary, William J. Youngs, the names of three men whom he has selected for important positions in the State service as follows:

James A. Blanchard to be Judge of the Court of General Sessions in place of Judge Fitzgerald, elected to the Supreme Bench.

Dr. Truman J Backus, to be President of the Long Island State Hospital in Flatbush, as his own successor.

George Davison, to be District Attorney of Queens County in place of William J. Youngs, resigned to become private secretary to the Governor.

The announcement of these intended appointments came somewhat as a surprise, as Col. Roosevelt had given the expectant ones to understand that he would make public no more selections until after the holidays, and probably not until after he gets to Albany. It has been understood for a week, however, that Mr. Blanchard would be given the General Sessions vacancy, which Judge Olcott might have had, and that Mr. Davison would be the new District Attorney for Col. Roosevelt's home county. While Dr. Backus's reappointment had not been forecast, it is not a surprise. All of these selections are acceptable, it is understood, to the Republican organization, though ex-Judge Thomas Allison had the indorsement of President Quigg of the County Committee for the Judgeship, and David Mitchell was strongly urged for it by other machine men.

JAMES A. BLANCHARD, who is to be appointed a Judge of the Court of General Sessions, has long been prominent in this city as a Republican and as a lawyer. Born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1845, he spent his youth in Wisconsin and went into the war of the rebellion from that State. Returning to his studies when the war was ended, he graduated from Ripon College in 1871. Then he came to this city, studied law at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1873. He began practice as head of the firm of Blanchard, Gan & Phelps, which still exists.

While affiliating politically with the regular Republican organization Mr. Blanchard has taken an active part in several reform movements, having served as a member of the Committee of Thirty several years ago, and later of the Committee of Seventy. He has served the Republican Club as President, and is a member of the Union League Club, the Bar Association, and of Lafayette Post, G. A. R. He helped to organize the League of Republican Clubs, and is still one of its officers. He was formerly Republican leader of the Twenty-first District. Mr. Blanchard has never been a candidate for political office, but he has been spoken of on several occasions for judicial positions. He was urged for the General Sessions bench when Gov. Morton appointed Thomas Allison to a vacancy thereon, and in 1895 he was talked of as a candidate for the Supreme Court.

TRUMAN J. BACKUS, LL. D., who is to be reappointed President of the Long Island State Hospital, for many years has been identified with public affairs in Brooklyn, taking a particularly prominent part in educational matters. He was graduated from Rochester University in 1864, and for sixteen years was Professor of English Literature and Belles-Lettres at Vassar College. While holding this chair he rewrote Shaw's "Manual of English Literature," a widely used textbook. He has been Principal of Packer Institute since 1883.

Mayor Schieren appointed Dr. Backus city Civil Service Commissioner, and he held the office throughout Mayor Wurster's administration. He has also been active in the work of the Brooklyn Institute, and is President of the Brooklyn Library and a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and the Century Club of this city.

GEORGE W. DAVISON, selected for appointment as District Attorney of Queens, is at present Assistant District Attorney of the county, to which place he was appointed by W. J. Youngs two years ago. His home is in Hempstead, but he has a law office in Brooklyn, where he is associated with Surrogate A. N. Weller of Queens. Mr. Davison assisted District Attorney Youngs in the trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of William Guldensuppe.

STEELE NAMES HIS ASSISTANTS.

Selects Men to Help Him Conduct the District Attorney's Office.

Ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele yesterday announced that when he takes office as District Attorney of Kings County he will appoint as assistants Alexander H. Van Cott, Luther W. Emerson, Levi W. Naylor, Frank S. Angell, and John H. Kemble. Arthur H. Walkley, the present Chief Clerk, will be retained, and John H. Peet will get one of the clerkships. Mr. Steele said he was not yet ready to say what other appointments he should make.

Mr. Van Cott is thirty-seven years old. He was counsel to the Health Department under Commissioner Emery, and afterward became Assistant Corporation Counsel under Joseph A. Burr. Mr. Emerson was United States District Attorney for five years and is well known in Seventh Ward Republican politics. Mr. Naylor is an active Republican, but has never held office. The same is true of Mr. Kemble. Mr. Angell was Assistant Corporation Counsel under Albert G. McDonald. He served in Puerto Rico during the late war as a member of Troop C.

BIG FIRE IN VERMONT.

Eleven Million Feet of Lumber Burned at Burlington—Three Men Arrested.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 24.—Twelve acres containing 11,000,000 feet of lumber, a planing mill, eight sheds, and a large quantity of machinery, the property of the Shepard & Morse Lumber Company of Boston and this city, were swept by fire this forenoon, causing a loss estimated at $250,000. The fire is one of the most severe blows that has been sustained by the industries of Burlington in many years, and it is feared that the plant will not be reestablished.

The entire plant of the company was practically wiped out of existence, and it was with great difficulty that adjoining property was saved. The origin of the fire is not known, but it was first seen near the mill. It spread rapidly, and in a short space of time half a dozen big lumber piles were burning fiercely. Sparks set fire to other parts of the plant, and the fire fighters were unable to save any of the company's property.

The head office of the Shepard & Morse Company, in Boston, on being notified of the fire, dispatched H. B. Shepard, Treasurer of the company, to this city. He arrived this afternoon. The company, besides its plant here, has branches at Ottawa, Ontario, and New York City. The amount of insurance on the property is $104,000. About 100 men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

As soon as possible after the fire had been got under control an investigation was made as to the probable cause, and as a result the police arrested this afternoon Clement Hurley, Joseph Stannard, and John Lashway on suspicion. It appears that near where the fire originated a large number of persons were condoling with the relatives of Julia Dion, who had recently died, and the three men who were arrested were among the party. The fire extended to the house where the gathering was being held. The occupants narrowly escaped with their lives, and only succeeded in saving the remains of Miss Dion by rapid work.

LONDON'S LITERARY WORLD.

Harcourt Writing a Book—A New Life of Lewis Carroll—M. Jusseraud on Shakespeare.

(Copyright.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Two important volumes by English public men were announced this week. Sir William V. Harcourt will employ his new leisure to issue a work upon which he has been engaged for a long time. It is "The Life of Henry St. John, First Viscount Bolingbroke." Sir George Trevelyan will publish through the Longmans in January Part I. of a new work entitled "The American Revolution," covering the period from 1766 to 1776. This is practically a continuation of his biography of Fox, whose story, the preface says, is inextricably interwoven with the story of that immense event.

A life of Mrs. Lynn Linton will probably be written by George Layard, and will possess unusual interest on account of a large number of letters from Dickens, Walter Savage Landor, and other famous people.

Besides the life of Lewis Carroll, already published by the Messrs. Unwin, another biography will be written by a member of the family.

Beatrice Harraden, the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," has completed a new novel. Her original intention for a title was a line of William Watson, "I, too, have come through Wintry terrors." Messrs. Blackwood will publish it.

Mrs. Ritchie's biographical edition of Thackeray has proved so great a success that a similar edition of Dickens is in prospect.

Watts Dunton, whose "Aylwin" has attracted so much attention, is preparing for the press a new novel written some time ago.

Mr. Crockett describes his new story published in The Christian World as the "David Copperfield" of his books, meaning that it contains a large amount of autobiography.

While W. J. Stillman was the Rome correspondent of The Times of London he prepared a life of Crispi, his intimate friend, but The Times forbade its publication. Now that Mr. Stillman has retired he will probably complete and issue the work.

Logie Robertson, whose pseudonym is "Hugh Haliburton," will shortly publish through the Messrs. Blackwood a volume called "The Pure Literature of the Nineteenth Century." He is preparing a new edition of his previous book, "Horace in Homespun," with many new pieces.

Bodley is working upon a continuation of his recent volumes on France. He is studying at present the religious aspects of French life.

Sir Walter Besant has written and will print privately next week a little guide to the profession of letters, including journalism, called "The Pen and the Book."

Chatto & Windus will shortly publish a volume of miscellanies by Austin Dobson, completing his series of eighteenth century vignettes.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's exhaustive "Life of the Duke of Wellington" will be published by Sampson Low next Autumn.

M. Jusseraud, a French diplomatist, who is a very learned Shakespearean critic, and has just been appointed French Minister to Copenhagen, will shortly issue through Messrs. Unwin, an English edition of his "Shakespeare in France Under the Old Régime." It will contain sixty plates of unique interest; for example, old prints of scenery with which "The Winter's Tale" was performed in the early part of the seventeenth century.

Two new volumes of Victor Hugo's posthumous works are about to appear. One includes poetry.

The Harmsworth Brothers, whose literary activities may be judged by the fact that last year they sold 212,000,000 copies of their various periodicals, with net profits of £177,643, are stated to have bought John Redmond's organ, The Dublin Independent.

TROUBLE FEARED IN PARIS.

Reported that a Military Coup Is Planned for Wednesday.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Paris correspondent of The Weekly Sun asserts that he has knowledge of a military coup planned for Wednesday next, but does not give the names of those involved or details of the plot.

The Sunday Special's correspondent in Paris hints at similar knowledge, adding that the Court of Cassation on Thursday will give judgment against Dreyfus. The Judges, the correspondent avers, yielding to the Government's plea of "raison d'état," do not dare to pronounce a decision which would result in the downfall of the republic.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

The temperature has remained stationary in the Gulf and Atlantic States and has fallen elsewhere from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic States. The temperature has been in the Middle Rocky Mountain region. Light snow or rain has fallen in the lake regions, light rain in Florida and it has been generally fair elsewhere. A disturbance of slight intensity has developed in Wisconsin. Slightly cooler weather will prevail in the Middle and North Atlantic States. It will be warmer in Upper Michigan and northern portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota. Light snow may be expected in the lake regions, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The weather has remained fair and the temperature has been stationary on the Pacific Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	16	35	38
6 A. M.	12	34	38
9 A. M.	10	39	40
12 M.	16	41	45
4 P. M.	19	40	45
6 P. M.	16	39	44
9 P. M.	14	38	43
12 P. M.	13	37	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	37½
Corresponding date 1897	14½

The maximum temperature yesterday was 41 degrees, at noon, and the minimum 33 degrees, at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 74 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 68 per cent.

MOORE JURY IS LOCKED UP

Recorder Waited for a Verdict Until 1:50 o'Clock This Morning.

CAME IN FOR INSTRUCTIONS

Wanted to Know If They Could Find Defendant Guilty of a Lesser Crime Than Charged.

The jury that is to decide the fate of Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore had not returned a verdict at 1:50 o'clock this morning, and was locked up for the night. Recorder Goff waited for the jury to arrive at an agreement until that hour, and tired and weary after the long day's work, he decided to go home, telling the court officers that he would not return until 10 o'clock this morning.

At 11:15 o'clock the jury sent a communication to Recorder Goff requesting him to inform them whether they had the right to find the defendant guilty of a lesser crime than that charged in the indictment. The court was called to order, and the jury filed in, followed by Mrs. Moore.

Recorder Goff was a few minutes late, but when he arrived he told the jurors that the only thing that he could do to aid them in their difficulty was to read the three degrees of robbery as defined in the statute.

Recorder Goff stated that robbery in the third degree was unlike robbery in the first or second degree, but that it had never been fixed by law. Robbery in the third degree, the Recorder continued, had never been clearly defined. After hearing these instructions the jury retired again.

The foreman of the jury, Joseph Peden, then arose and asked the Recorder what constituted the punishment for robbery in the third degree.

The Recorder answered that the maximum penalty for robbery in the second degree was fifteen years, and for robbery in the third degree ten years. The jurors then retired.

Mrs. Moore entered the court in good spirits. When she learned that the jury had not acquitted her she burst into tears, and was led from the court crying.

When court opened yesterday morning all that remained to do was for the Recorder to charge the jury. He consumed two hours in his charge, and the jury retired at 12:40 o'clock. The Recorder said:

"There are two forces which must be all-controlling in the jury box. Other things must be excluded. These are: First, the force of the law, and, second, the force of facts. They are the foundation stones of the administration of justice in a criminal court. Everything else must be rejected from your consideration. Anything but these two predominating forces produces uncertainty, caprice, and whim. Whether it be passion or pity or sympathy, it makes no difference. It would be one of the greatest wrongs in civilized society to have an innocent person convicted of a crime. It would imperil the safety of every citizen if such things were to be. It would also be a great wrong, and would imperil the very existence of society, if, willfully and intentionally, a jury should acquit a guilty person.

"There must be justice before there can be mercy. But you cannot give mercy. You cannot give that which you have not the real power to give. The criminal laws of the States are very merciful in throwing safeguards around prisoners to prevent persecution. Emotions have no place in the jurybox. The law and the facts should be considered and nothing else. This defendant, Mrs. Moore, is to be considered innocent until she is found guilty. She is charged with robbery.

"Robbery, according to our law, is the unlawful taking of personal property from another person. The prosecution claims that this defendant and W. A. E. Moore entered into a concert of action to rob Martin Mahon. You are not trying Martin Mahon. He was a man of ignorance. But his words are corroborated. You can believe them if you like. As for this woman, leave her sex out of your decision. The law knows no sex. It is just as severe with a man as it is with a woman."

Mrs. Moore expected that the jury would arrive at a verdict inside of an hour, but she waited in vain. She could hardly eat her luncheon or her dinner, so anxious was she to return from the Tombs to the court to hear the verdict of

THE GREAT STEEL TRUST

Movement to Pool All the Wire Manufacturing Interests.

THE PITTSBURG PLANTS IN IT

List of the Companies Which Are Said to be in Line with the Pool.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—The close of 1898 will probably witness the absorption of every important steel and wire producing concern into one gigantic trust.

The final steps are now being taken to bring into the American Steel and Wire Company the Washburn Moen Company of Worcester, Mass.; the Cincinnati Barbed Wire Fence Company, the Pitsburg Wire Company, the Oliver Wire Company, the Newcastle Wire Nail Company, and other minor concerns.

At the headquarters of the American Steel and Wire Company of this city it was admitted to-night that the deal covering the absorption of the last named concern would probably be concluded within a few days.

President John Lambert of the American Steel and Wire Company, President John W. Gates of the Illinois Steel Company, and President E. H. Gary of the Federal Steel Company have been in close conference during the last few days with the officials and legal representatives of the companies above named.

The latter embrace principally the field known in the steel and wire business as the Pittsburg district. After their consolidation with the American Steel and Wire Company, there will be practically no conflicting interest in the field.

It is expected that the companies named will finally enter the trust about Jan. 1. As far as can be learned the name of the American Steel and Wire Company will continue to designate the reorganized trust.

The reasons given for the consolidation are largely reduced expenses of administration and an end to price cutting. As prices have been recently maintained by an agreement between the American Steel and Wire Company and its outside competitors, there is likely to be no immediate difference in market quotations, and the advantage to the new combination will result from the centralization of administration and an equitable distribution of orders among the working plants.

Since the formation of the American Steel and Wire Company in April of the present year there have been persistent efforts on foot to take in the other outside plants whose stockholders refused to enter the trust at its inception.

The American Company was launched with fourteen plants, distributed as follows: One in St. Louis, two at Joliet, three at Cleveland, one at Beaver Falls, Penn.; one at Pittsburg, one at Allentown, Penn.; two at De Kalb, Ill.; one at Anderson, Ind.; one at Salem, Ohio, and one at Findley, Ohio.

The American Company has its headquarters in Chicago and has offices and warehouses in San Francisco, Portland, New Orleans, Denver, St. Paul, Louisville, Cleveland, Pittsburg, New York, Montreal, Canada, and London, England.

The American Company has had a producing capacity of from 700,000 to 800,000 tons of wire and wire rods, which go into the various products, including wire nails, barbed wire, woven-wire fencing, and sundry other commodities.

The company succeeded in gaining control of about 75 per cent. of the total production of the United States, the foreign trade alone being about $2,000,000 per annum. The new companies taken into the trust at this time represent almost the entire production in the United States, outside of the American Company.

The present capitalization of the American Steel and Wire Company is $24,000,000, of which $12,000,000 is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $12,000,000 is common stock.

The list of Directors when the company was formed included John W. Gates, I. L. Ellwood, William Edenborn, John Lambert, Charles Douglas, Alfred Clifford, E. H. Gary, Frank Baackes, S. H. Chisholm, E. J. Buffington, and H. B. Schuler. John W. Gates was Chairman of the board and John Lambert President of the company.

It is the general belief that the new deal nearing completion will involve an increase of capitalization of the American Company and important additions to the list of Directors.

GOT GOODS ON FORGED ORDERS.

Gunsett Used Hotel Stationery and Wore an Elevator Man's Garb.

Dressed in the garb of an elevator operator, a man who said he was Harry Sinclair of the Mills House No. 2, was locked up last night in the Oak Street Police Station, charged with obtaining money on forged orders. The police say that the prisoner is George Gursett and that on Oct. 17 he was released from Sing Sing Prison, where he had spent two years for grand larceny.

According to the police, Gunsett has been doing a thriving business on forged orders. On Nov. 18 he got $60 worth of lace curtains from H. B. Claflin & Co. on a forged order. The goods have been traced to a pawnshop. The day before he wore the Lord & Taylor's store with an order for goods written on the letter paper of a Brooklyn hotel. The firm at once telephoned to the hotel, but "Sinclair" left while word was being received that he was an impostor.

On Dec. 2 he called on Henry R. Worthington, at 120 Liberty Street, and obtained a lot of valuable lubricators for steam engines. This time he had the letter paper of the Hotel Majestic. About the same time he presented an order to White, Von Glahn & Co., at 49 East Forty-second Street, for some hardware, which he obtained without question. He pawned the ware for $7. Manhattan Hotel paper was used on this occasion.

Yesterday Gunsett entered the down-town store of White, Von Glahn & Co., at 15 Chatham Square, and presented an order written on paper of the Grand Union Hotel. The employes seized him and sent word to the Oak Street Station to send a policeman. Last night Gunsett broke down and confessed all, telling where some of the goods could be found. He will be arraigned today in the Centre Street Police Court.

CHASED THIEF OVER ROOFS.

Detective Runs Down an Old Offender Who Had Snatched a Purse.

Mrs. Christine Miller, a middle-aged woman, of 125 Second Avenue, was doing Christmas shopping in Avenue A last night, when at Third Street a man snatched her pocketbook out of her hand and ran. Mrs. Miller shrieked, and Detective Jackson of the Fifth Street Station followed the thief into a hall half way down the block. The man ran up the stairs to the roof, with Jackson close behind. The chase was continued over half a dozen roofs at top speed, till Jackson caught his man, who made no resistance.

He was taken to the police station, where he said he was Patrick Hawley, twenty-six old, of 2 Monroe Street. The police said he has been thieving for years. Mrs. Miller's pocketbook was found in his possession.

Fatally Stabbed, but Keeps Silent.

Policeman Charles W. Cox of the Leonard Street Station found Thomas Mahoney of 307 West Street at the corner of North Moore and Hudson Streets early yesterday morning apparently intoxicated. At 8 o'clock when the prisoners were called Mahoney did not come from his cell, but told an officer that he was hurt. He was examined, and a deep stab wound was found on the left side of his abdomen. Mahoney, who refused to tell how he received it, was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was said he could not recover.

Blaze in Grand Central Palace.

A defective electric light wire is supposed to have caused a fire which started last night in the northeast corner of the Grand Central Palace, where Station H of the Post Office has quarters. There was some excitement among the clerks when the fire was discovered, but the flames were soon put out. The fire was in an airshaft, and the damage was trifling.

Railroad Transfer Agent Resigns.

James Walker, Jr., Transfer Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, has resigned on account of ill-health. John P. Whitehead, the company's Controller will succeed him.

They Were Not Allowed.

Yeast—Did your lawyer take any exceptions in the case?

Crimsonbeak—No; but I did when his bill came in.—Yonkers Statesman.

BISHOP NULTY IS DEAD.

An Irish Catholic Prelate Who Was Prominent in the Fight Against "Landlordism."

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—The Most Rev. Thomas Nulty, D. D., Catholic Bishop of the Diocease of Meath since 1864, is dead.

The death of Bishop Nulty removes one of the prominent members of the Catholic Church in Ireland, who have proved their feeling for their people to be as ardent as their ecclesiasticism by their hearty support of the Nationalist Party. Bishop Nulty was a figure of peculiar interest among these men because of his part in the Irish political struggle against "landlordism," which was believed some fourteen years ago to be threatening a schism in the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland.

Bishop Thomas Nulty is a native of the Dicease of Meath, and while yet a mere curate was known as a pronounced foe of the methods of landlords in Ireland. The heartrending spectacles which he was often obliged to witness in the parishes whither his ministry led him, made a strong impression upon him, as did the dire poverty of his people, years before his feelings on the land question found definite expression in written argument.

He was always an intense Irishman, as well as a loyal churchman, and his interest in economic questions revealed his zeal in his church work. In the early days of his ministry he saw hundreds of families for whose spiritual wants it had been his duty to care, evicted by landlords. These experiences he never forgot, and when Michael Davitt began years later his vehement crusade against "Landlordism" Dr. Nulty enlisted his own natural eloquence and ardor in the same cause.

Father Nulty was consecrated the Catholic Bishop of Meath on Oct. 23, 1864. He had the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He made himself conspicuous while in his bishopric, by the radicalism with which he rejected all compromise measures, such as the movement for "fair rents" and the "peasant proprietary" idea, and demanded for the Irish people the right to possess their own country.

The absorbing interest taken in the Irish land question by Irish agitators some twenty years ago was colored by the appearance in 1879 (first in this country) of Henry George's book "Progress and Poverty," which soon reached the other side of the Atlantic, bearing to the people under British rule not only his argument for the public ownership of land, but his particular application of it to such troubles as the Irish had suffered, referring as it did specifically and at some length to that people.

Mr. George's theories obtained considerable foothold among the Nationalists, and Bishop Nulty, whether he derived it from "Progress and Poverty" or not, was one of the most influential and forceful exponents of the central idea of that book. His uncompromising position is well shown in an essay he wrote in 1881 on the land question. He said, in part:

"The land, therefore, of every country, is the common property of the people of that country; because its real Owner—the Creator who made it—has transferred it as a voluntary gift to them. Terram autem dedit filiis hominum. (The earth He hath given to the children of men.) Now, as every individual in every country is a creature and a child of God, and as all His creatures are equal in His sight, any settlement of the land of this or any other country that would exclude the humblest man in this or that country from his share of the common inheritance would not only be an injustice and a wrong to that man, but would, moreover, be an impious resistance to the benevolent intentions of his Creator."

The declaration of such radical sentiments drew upon the Bishop of Meath a series of violent attacks from the anti-Nationalist as well as the anti-Catholic press of London and Dublin. He was said, in fact, to have been more abused by the English people and press than any other Bishop in Ireland.

The prominence of the Irish Nationalist party and its close identification with the Catholic clergy and laity of Ireland drew forth in time a special protest from those anti-Nationalists who were also Catholics, and the report was persistently spread among the opponents of Bishop Nulty and his adherents that the Nationalistic doctrines were distasteful to the Vatican and would be officially condemned by Rome.

This was in 1884. At this time Archbishopric of Dublin, carrying with it the Catholic Primacy of Ireland, was vacant. There were two prominent clergymen mentioned for the appointment—Dr. Donnelly, a man largely in favor with anti-Nationalists, and Dr. Walsh, the most outspoken Nationalist among the Irish Bishops.

The rivalry and excitement ran high, and it was reported that a schism in the Catholic Church was imminent if the Irish Nationalist theories were condemned. The Pope had already selected a compromise candidate, Archbishop Moran of Australia, and had, in fact, summoned him from Sydney, it was said, for appointment. But he prevented any possibility of defection in the Irish branch of the Church by the appointment of Bishop Walsh, after the Irish Bishops had visited Rome to confer with the Catholic hierarchy there.

In the struggle Bishop Nulty took a prominent part, and just before leaving for Rome issued a strong pastoral letter, which set forth the claims of the Irish people, and had a powerful influence in determining the fight. It brought a large amount of vituperation on the writer's head from his political opponents, and the English press construed it to mean a threat that the Irish people would throw off Catholic authority if their demands on the land question were condemned by the Pope.

Bishop Nulty went to Rome with the other Irish Bishops, directly after issuing this pastoral, and in a personal audience with the Pope, told him that since he had described certain evictions at Mount Nugent, Ireland, the English press had constantly vilified and misrepresented him. He emphatically denied that his pastoral had contained anything disloyal to his faith or his ecclesiastical chief, and added warmly:

"I would rather cut off my right hand than say one word against your Holiness."

Leo assured him that he had not been misled by the English press, expressed his confidence in the Bishop, and sent through him the apostolic blessing to the Bishop's flock.

Bishop Nulty received an address of welcome on his return to Ireland, and it proved a great triumph. He related in public the story of his audience with the Pope, and said that he would continue to write on in the vein he had used before, as the Pope had expressly told him to "Write on." Dr. Walsh's appointment completed the Nationalist triumph.

POLICE RAID IN LOUISVILLE.

Two Poolrooms Closed and Two Hundred Men Arrested.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24.—The Turf Exchange and the St. Leger Poolrooms were raided by the police at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and about 200 men, including operators, bettors, and spectators, were made prisoners.

The police acted under the instructions of the Grand Jury. About thirty of the bluecoats suddenly surrounded the two places, that are within a few doors of each other, and announced that everybody inside was under arrest. Instantly there was a stampede and some men threw their pool tickets away, some made a dash for the windows, and others tried to run out of the doors. But they were all stopped.

For the next hour three patrol wagons were kept busy taking the prisoners to Central Police Station which was soon crowded to suffocation. People from all parts of the city flocked to the building for curiosity's sake, and saw among the prisoners some of the best-known men of the city, in all walks of life.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

9:55 A. M.—156 West Twenty-eighth Street; R. Rich, occupant; damage trifling.

10:35 A. M.—46 Mulberry Street; T. Cora, occupant; damage, $15.

12:15 P. M.—501 Second Avenue; W. B. Dowling, occupant; damage, $25.

1:10 P. M.—50 Grand Street; Emanuel Bros., occupant; damage, $25.

2:10 P. M.—410 West Thirty-ninth Street; John Bottle, occupant; damage, $200.

3:30 P. M.—71 Tenth Avenue; George Behr, occupant; damage, $100.

4:50 P. M.—54 East Twenty-fifth Street; Dr. J. Holcombe and Mrs. Ward, occupants; damage, $6,000.

5:40 P. M.—75 Ludlow Street; H. Eisenstedt, occupant; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—74 Montgomery Street; J. O'Neill, occupant; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—Forty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue; Grand Central Palace; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—744 Greenwich Street; William London, occupant; damage, $25.

7:35 P. M.—102 Washington Street; Mrs. Davis, occupant; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—3,119 Third Avenue; M. Grossman, occupant; damage, $50.

9 P. M.—856 Willis Avenue; Charles Becker, occupant; damage, $20.

"LITTLE ITALY" BREEDS GRIP.

The First and Willis Avenue Bridge Committee Urges the City to Raze the Buildings and Make the Park.

The present epidemic of grip has brought to the attention of property owners and residents of East Harlem the filthy condition of "Little Italy," where disease is to be found in almost every house. The physicians at the Harlem Dispensary have been besieged by Italians for the past week.

About two years ago it was decided to get rid of this spot by making a public park of the part extending from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, and from First Avenue to the East River. The city condemned and took possession of all the buildings, which are principally double-decker tenements. Since that time no attempt has been made to proceed with the park, and as the tenants are living in daily expectancy of receiving "notice to quit," they are not at all particular as to the condition of their houses.

The residents are almost wholly Italians. The streets are dirty and littered with refuse and decayed fruits and vegetables thrown from windows and discarded by vendors, while the houses are foul smelling and unfit for habitation. Here the epidemic has taken a firm hold with everything and every condition to aid it.

Property owners who have long desired to be rid of this pest hole, knowing the state of affairs now existing, have decided to take advantage of it and endeavor to get the authorities to tear down the buildings and proceed at once with the work of making a park. The First and Willis Avenue Bridge Association have the matter in hand, and a special committee of the Thirty-third Assembly District Association, of which F. W. Waller is Chairman, has submitted the following report, after a thorough investigation as to the condition of the houses:

We examined the houses within the area set aside for the park, and found them in a filthy condition. Sewer connections with the street were stopped up, stagnant water in the cellars, in some places two inches deep; the floors, stairs, and roofs rotten, and the fire escapes dangerous and unfit for use. The tenants claim they have notified the Board of Health, and no attention has been paid to it. When asked why they live there in such a condition, they say the rent is very cheap.

"How much rent do you pay?" was asked.

"Three dollars a month for three and four rooms."

"How much did you pay before the city got possession of the houses?"

"Six and eight dollars."

"Do you pay to the city now?"

"No."

"Who do you pay the rent to?"

"To a man who hires them from the city, and who says he has about forty of them."

Some of the houses have already been condemned by the Building Department, and the houses on One Hundred and Eleventh Street—a whole row, as near as we could learn—have been reported by the Building Department as dangerous. A row of seven on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street and another row on the north side are also in the same condition. A row on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and those buildings on First Avenue from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, require the immediate attention of the Board of Health. The people who live in these houses also claim to have sent word to the Board of Health that the sewer connections were clogged, but that they never heard anything of it.

The committee recommends that the houses be sold by the city and torn down forthwith, as there is no better place in New York City. In some of the houses were informed that there were over a hundred inhabitants. People who live in the vicinity say they are herded together like cattle. The act to establish the park passed the Legislature in 1894 the Commissioners of Appraisement were appointed during the same year, and the property was condemned in 1897. If these houses are not moved shortly the property owners in the vicinity of the park will apply for the reduction of the valuation of their property, as they claim, on account of the cheap rent that it is an injury to the property from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and from Second Avenue to the Harlem River.

Some of the members of the association are in favor of engaging counsel without further delay and applying to the courts to have the valuation of their property reduced.

The Grip Dying Out.

The grip was generally reported to be on the decline in the city yesterday, the cleaner condition of the streets after the heavy rains and a drier atmosphere it was said having improved the public health.

Superintendent Jasper received reports from fifteen public schools in different parts of the city about the health of the teachers and pupils. More children were attending school than had been previously reported, and they did that through fear of losing their places, which might be taken by others who were waiting for an opportunity to enter school. The number of sick teachers, which Mr. Jasper had been led to believe was 25 per cent., he ascertained yesterday did not exceed 14 per cent. of the total number.

SCHLEY WILL BE THEIR GUEST.

Chicago Knights Templars Will Entertain the Admiral at a Ball.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Admiral Schley, with his wife and daughter, who are to be the guests of honor at the thirteenth annual charity ball, under the auspices of the Knights Templars, at the Auditorium Jan. 9, will arrive in Chicago on Saturday, Jan. 7, and will be received by an escort of Knights Templars and Naval Militia and escorted from the depot to the Grand Pacific, where they will be entertained during their stay in the city.

At the ball the Admiral and party will be entertained by Grand Commander G. W. Curtiss in Box 4. Admiral Schley will appear in full uniform, and will carry the sword recently presented to him at Philadelphia.

The Auditorium will be handsomely decorated. The decorations of twelve of the boxes will be undertaken by the commanderies of Cook County, one by the Grand Commandery of the State, two by the Order of the Mystic Shrine, and one by the Oriental Consistory.

In former years a number of the Knights attended the ball in full dress suits, but this year the edict has gone forth that all Knights must come in full uniform. Ten Knights from each of the twenty commanderies in the different parts of the State will be present.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNED.

The Canal Enlargement Association Has Prepared a Bill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 24.—At a meeting of the Canal Enlargement Association tonight, a rough draft of a bill which it proposes to introduce at the opening of the Legislature was presented. It provides that the locks shall be reduced as far as possible in the lifts and widened to a width of 26 feet and a length of 260 feet, and the canal be widened to 100 feet on the bottom from Buffalo to Albany, with a depth of 10 feet, which will admit the passage of a sectional boat carrying 25,000 bushels of wheat each.

It also provides for improving the Champlain and Oswego Canals and also for the removal of all obstructions to navigation and to straighten the canals where such work will shorten the route. There is another provision that the work shall be done by citizens of the United States. The advocates of the measure claim that its enactment would make it possible to carry wheat for one cent a bushel.

ROBBED ON FIFTH AVENUE.

A Young Man Informs the Police of an Attack by Footpads.

Two young men walked into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station House early this morning, one of them with his light hat covered with blood.

He said he had been robbed a little while before at Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue, by three men, who had taken his diamond pin. He refused to leave his name for the public, but he gave it to the Sergeant, who sent a detective to investigate.

Troops Mustered Out in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 24.—Two hundred soldiers who enlisted for two years, or during the war with Spain, were discharged from the Twentieth Infantry here to-day and paid off. Most of them will reenlist for the Manila trip. The regiment which has been ordered to the Philippines expects to leave here for San Francisco on Jan. 10.

Captured Spanish Gunboats at Norfolk

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 24.—The captured Spanish gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval arrived here to-day from Guantanamo, Cuba, under the command of Lieuts. Blue and Anderson. They will be repaired and refitted at the Norfolk Navy Yard.

"77"

Is Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and

GRIP

Advantages of using "Seventy-seven."

The early use of "77" prevents the Grip.

If you have the Grip and take "77" you won't have Pneumonia. You won't have to stay in bed. You won't have to stay indoors.

If you take "77" and exercise proper care, keep your feet dry, don't stand in the street, keep moving, wear warm clothing and don't get over-tired, you will be able to attend to your duties, keep about your business and not have to lay up.

Always keep a bottle of "77" in your pocket and take frequently.

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c., 50c., & $1.00. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

ADMIRAL BUNCE TO RETIRE.

Reaches the Age Limit To-day, but Will Remain at the Navy Yard Until His Successor Is Appointed.

This is a Christmas day of peculiar significance to Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. It marks his attainment of the age of sixty-two years, after forty-seven years of active service in the navy, and also his retirement from active duty as a naval officer. Although his name will be added to the retired list to-day, Admiral Bunce will not really be relieved from active duty for some time. He is under orders to remain in command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard until his successor as commandant is appointed, which will probably not be done until after the treaty of peace with Spain is actually ratified and signed.

It was supposed that Rear Admiral Schley would succeed to the command of the Brooklyn yard, but as he has expressed a preference for sea duty it is not now thought likely that he will be assigned.

Admiral Bunce is a sailor of the old school, but he has thoroughly adapted himself to the usages and conditions which now obtain in the navy. He not only stands at the head of the service in rank, but in many other respects as well. He was born in Hartford, Conn., on Christmas Day 1836. He entered the naval service in 1851, and in May, 1852, was appointed Acting Midshipman. Later he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and was graduated from there as full Midshipman, after a five years' course. He was attached to the gunboat Germantown of the East India Squadron, and was promoted to Passed Midshipman in 1860. He was then assigned to the corvette Brooklyn of the Gulf Squadron, and at the beginning of the civil war had risen to the rank of Lieutenant.

He was in many of the important engagements of the war, and received the thanks of the Navy Department for brave and heroic services. He was wounded by the explosion of a cartridge while in action. His commission as Lieutenant Commander came in 1863 and he commanded the naval part of the attack which resulted in the capture of Morris Island on July 10, 1863. He was then attached to the monitor Patapsco, and took part in all the actions in which she engaged during the siege of Charleston. Subsequently he served on several of the monitors in the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and was ordered North in September, 1864, to take command of the monitor Monadnock, which he commanded on her celebrated trip around the Horn to San Francisco, the first extended sea voyage ever made by a vessel of her class.

At the close of the war Lieut. Bunce was placed in command of the Boston Navy Yard. He was commissioned Commander in 1871, and Captain in 1883, and at one time commanded the battleship Maine, which was sunk in Havana Harbor. He was commissioned as Commodore in March, 1895, and during the year 1896 commanded the North Atlantic Squadron. On May 1, 1897, he was assigned to the command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where he has remained ever since. His commission as Rear Admiral is dated Feb. 6, 1898, and he became the chief ranking officer in the navy. By his retirement Rear Admiral George Dewey advances to this position.

SOLD A STOLEN RAILWAY TICKET

Police Hold a Man Suspected of Robbery in the Waldorf-Astoria.

One of the Waldorf-Astoria guests, a Mr. Cox, was robbed of his overcoat in the hotel a few days ago. In one of the pockets of the coat was a railway ticket to Chicago. The guest complained to Schuyler West, the hotel detective, and West asked the various ticket scalpers in this city to cause the arrest of any one who presented the ticket for sale. Before the notice reached a scalper at 699 Broadway, however, the ticket was sold there for $26. Six dollars was paid down, and the man who sold the ticket was told to return Saturday afternoon for the remainder.

Meanwhile the notice reached the scalper, and when the man called for the rest of the money he was placed under arrest and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station. The prisoner said he was Augustus Bender, forty-two years old, of 312 West Twenty-eighth Street. He said he was out of employment. When questioned about the coat and ticket he denied all knowledge of either. Mr. Cox went to Chicago on the day following the robbery, and he is still there. The man was locked up as a suspicious character.

Railroad Accident at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Penn., Dec. 24.—One person was killed, one fatally injured, and a third had a leg broken by an accident at a crossing on the Ontario and Western Railroad at Peckville, near here, to-day. Lewis Weissberger, a grocery wagon driver, a man named Peter Wasnok, and Joseph Walsh, aged fourteen years, were crossing the railroad, when they were struck by the engine, and Wasnok was literally ground to pieces. Weissberger escaped with a broken leg. The Walsh boy was thrown upon the engine practically unhurt, but in his excitement tried to get off and was caught under the wheels and both legs cut off above the knees.

Lawyers Implicated in a Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Attorneys William E. Hughes and Mark C. Farr were held to-day to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of being accessories before the fact to the murder of Deputy Sheriff Frank E. Nye. While trying to serve a writ of ejectment on Mrs. Marjorie H. Crosby, Nye was shot and killed by the thirteen-year-old son of Mrs. Crosby. Hughes and Farr were Mrs. Crosby's attorneys, in the litigation over her estate, and it is charged that they advised her to resist by force, if necessary, any attempt at ejection.

Strange Glamour of the Stage.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I wish somebody would explain," said a portly old gentleman who waxes his mustaches and believes firmly that the country is going to the dogs. "I wish somebody would kindly explain the fascination which chorus girls exercise upon a certain class of young noodles. Take a woman who is as homely as a gingham umbrella and as dull as a Congressional Record, and put her in the back row of the chorus where she hasn't a thing to do except draw her breath and her salary, and first thing you know a mob of half-baked Johnnies are sending her flowers and mash notes and jewelry and begging her to come out and sample hot birds and cold bottles. I can't understand it. If she was playing sonatas on a typewriter or warbling 'Cash!' in a dry goods store she wouldn't get a smile in a century, but the moment she lands behind the footlights she becomes transfigured—invested with an irresistible, hypnotic charm—and the gilded youths who would pass her in silent scorn under any other circumstances are proud as peacocks if she nods to them on the street. She's "a member of the profession, y'know, by jove!' 'Pon my word, it's a queer thing—this glamour of stage life! It's the only craft that still retains a fascinating flavor of mystery in these days of ferocious common sense."

HAVANA NEW YEAR PARADE

Eight American Regiments to March Through the City.

CUBANS PLAN TO CELEBRATE

Preparing a Patriotic Festival to Take Place in the Capital on January 2.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—A parade of the United States troops through the city will take place on Jan. 1, the date fixed for the turning over of the control of the island to the United States.

The American Evacuation Commission will direct Major Gen. Lee to make dispositions of the eight regiments, numbering about 800 men each, here, including the arrivals of to-day—the Sixth Missouri Regiment, on the transports Obdam and Roumanian, and a battalion of the Tenth Regulars on the Saratoga, and another division due to arrive next week.

Altogether it is not expected that an imposing display will be made, as numerous details of the troops will have to be made to guard the forts and camps. Military men are divided in opinion as to the propriety of the troops parading. The officials in favor of the project aver that a good moral effect would be produced on the city by showing the quality of the American forces, while those who oppose it say that as this is not a conquered city there exists no reason for marching the soldiers through it.

The patriotic committees are preparing to hold on Jan. 2 a procession in which will appear floats with allegorical designs, emblems, banners, and bands of music. A festival is announced to be held in the Tacon Theatre on the same date, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the purchase of shoes and clothing for the Cuban soldiers coming into the city.

Dinner will be served to the Cubans in the Prado, and there will be boat races in the harbor, in which American men-of-warsmen are invited to compete. Two floats in the procession will be dedicated to the Martyrs de la Patria and to the victims of the Maine. It is proposed to give a banquet in honor of Gen. Ludlow.

An open-air mass for Cuban soldiers will be celebrated in La Punta. The patriotic committees have called upon the public to contribute clothing so that the soldiers will be able to make a decent appearance when they parade.

A committee of Cubans this morning called on Gen. Wade, the President of the American Evacuation Commission, and inquired if the Commissioners would object to Cuban troops coming to Vedado to-day. Gen. Wade replied:

"Perhaps it is better that armed Cubans should not assemble on parade. As the city will be under the command of Gen. Brooke beginning on Jan. 1, it will be better to consult him."

Gen. Wade, in effect, politely told the Cubans to keep the troops out of the city.

Major Gen. Ludlow, accompanied by Capt. March, paid an official visit this afternoon to Capt. Gen. Castellanos. Brig. Gen. Clous, Secretary of the American Evacuation Commission, called at the Palace tonight to sign and exchange notes with the Captain General with reference to arrangements for the ceremonies of Jan. 1.

ARMY OFFICERS AS POLICEMEN.

Gen. Ludlow Desires Six Appointed as Inspectors in Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Major William Ludlow, Military Governor of the City of Havana, has recommended to Gen. Lee that six army officers be appointed to assist Col. Moulton as Inspectors of Police. The names of the officers chosen for these positions have not been announced. They will be relieved from all other duties and will be paid a salary of $1,800 each a year.

The police plan provides for a Deputy Chief at a salary of $3,000; twelve Captains at $1,380 each, twelve Lieutenants at $1,080 each, forty-eight Sergeants at $900 each, forty-eight Sergeants of the second class at $780 each, and 840 patrolmen, each of whom will receive $600 salary.

The appointment of the Deputy Chief will not be made soon. A number of the uniforms, which will consist of blue serge clothing and straw hats, have been ordered. The patrolmen so far chosen began taking the oath of allegiance to the United States to-day. They are a mixed lot, consisting of former Spanish soldiers, men who have served in the ranks of the insurgent army, ex-policemen, and others totally inexperienced in the service.

Spaniards Sold a Bridge in Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—An American wagon train on its way to this city across the Chorrera Rio to-day found a number of workmen engaged in removing a pontoon bridge. The man in charge of the work said he had bought the bridge from the Spanish. The removal of the structure was at once stopped.

Spanish Officers Leave Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Gen. Arolas, the Spanish Military Governor of Havana, delivered over his command to-day, and will sail for Spain to-morrow. Among the Spaniards who left to-day by the Alfonso XIII. were Señor Dolz, Minister of Public Works in the Colonial Cabinet, and several other officials.

Sentries Near Havana Fired Upon.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—The United States sentries on the outskirts of the Cerro suburb were fired at from the hedges five or six times last night by unknown persons. The sentries returned the fire. No one was hit.

More Warships at Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—The United States cruiser Cincinnati has arrived here from Santiago. The transports Resolute and Obdam also have arrived.

NEBRASKA LOSES ITS SUIT.

A Warrant Purchased by the Chemical National Bank.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—The State was non-suited to-day in the case brought to recover $201,000 from the Omaha National Bank of this city and the Chemical National Bank of New York.

The suit was to recover the money for the embezzlement of which ex-State Treasurer Bartley is now serving time. The State set up that the warrant which the New York bank purchased through the Omaha bank, and which was redeemed out of the State funds, was not negotiable, and the banks had legal notice to that effect. The Court held otherwise.

Lost Battle Flag Found.

From The Albany Argus.

Another of the New York State battle flags lost during the war of 1861-5 is to be returned to New York State. When State Historian Hastings was in Washington last Spring looking up the flag of the Seventh Heavy Artillery, to have it returned to New York State, he found another flag with the inscription on it, "No history," which, upon looking at, he discovered belonged to the One Hundred and Fourth New York Volunteers, known as the Wadsworth Guards. This regiment, which was organized in Albany March 4, 1862, was formed by the consolidation of the Morgan Guards, Col. John J. Viele, with the Geneseo regiment, Col. John Rohrback, the former consisting of five companies, which made three of the new organization, the regiment forming the other seven.

During its service the regiment lost two colors—one at Gettysburg, in July, 1863, and the other in the Weldon Railroad battle, Aug. 18-21, 1864. At the latter place there were 8 wounded and the 146 survivors of the regiment captured. Since last Spring Mr. Hastings has been trying to establish which colors are held in Washington. At the annual reunion of the guards in August a poll was taken, but the men were undecided which colors they were. Comrade F. N. Bell now writes Mr. Hastings that while the colors are a mooted question, and that the survivors of the guards are divided on the subject, he is positive that the flag lost at Gettysburg was silk, which was presented to the regiment, while that left at Weldon was bunting. If this is the fact, the flag now at Washington, being silk, is the one which was lost in the battle at Gettysburg. It was torn from its staff by Maurice Buckingham, the Color Sergeant, who was afterward killed in the engagement, and was by him stamped in the ground to conceal it from the enemy's notice.

La Grippe? TRY VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE) The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

CHRISTMAS IN HAVANA.

Fruit for Illinois Troops Sent by Their Colonel's Wife.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Moulton, wife of Col. Moulton of the Second Illinois Regiment, has sent to her husband's command 1,200 oranges and 1,200 lemons as a part of their Christmas dinner.

The Military Post Office has been overloaded all the week with parcels for the soldiers.

Gen. Lee and his staff and most of the Americans in the city attended a reception to-night at the new United States Club.

At the Gerry Society's Rooms.

At the headquarters of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children last night two large Christmas trees had been prepared for the children, one dazzling with electric lights, the other containing a gift for each child. The children were further entertained with a magic lantern and a musical exhibition, in which latter some of the older children participated. The whole affair was managed by the children, who appointed a committee from their own number which issued invitations to many public officials, including Governor-elect Roosevelt and Mayor Van Wyck, both of whom sent letters of regret. President Gerry was unable to be present on account of illness.

In the Presbyterian Hospital.

Chrisamas Eve was celebrated in the Presbyterian Hospital with musical services and a supper. A choir, composed of the nurses of the institution and numbering about 100 voices, sang Christmas carols in each of the wards. The patients enjoyed the music keenly, and many wasted hands rendered tributes of applause. Such of the patients as were able to partake of ice cream and cake will to-day enjoy a treat. Clothing will be distributed to the poorer patients who leave the hospital within a few days.

East Side Children Entertained.

Three hundred girls and boys, between the ages of seven and twelve, were made happy last evening by the Hungarian Literary Society, which gave a Christmas tree at the society's headquarters, at 93 St. Mark's Place, for east side children without respect to nationality. On the tree was a suit of clothes for each boy and a dress and cloak for each girl.

Mr. Stemme's Gifts to Charities.

John Stemme, a retired merchant, yesterday made a number of gifts to German charitable institutions in this city. He gave to the Isabella Helmath and the German Hospital $1,000 each, and $500 each to the German Society of the City of New York, the German Association for Indigent Widows and Orphans, St. Francis's Hospital, the Montefiore Home, and the Wartburg Orphans' Farm School.

KANSAS PATRICIDE CONVICTED.

John Henry Collins of Topeka Found Guilty of Murder.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 24.—"Guilty of murder in the first degree," was the verdict returned at 9 o'clock to-night in the case of young John Henry Collins, charged with the murder of his father, James S. Collins, a prominent real estate and insurance agent of Topeka, who was shot as he lay asleep in bed early one morning in May last.

John Henry Collins, the convict, was a student in the Kansas State University and a licensed lay reader of the leading Protestant Episcopal Church of Topeka. The motive of the crime was found in the youth's greed for money, which would come to him upon the death of his father. The elder Collins carried $26,000 of life insurance, and it was provided that of this amount $6,500 should go to the son.

The young student was enamored of Miss Frances Babcock of Lawrence, whose family is considered wealthy, and the trial developed the fact that Collins had lived beyond his allowance at Lawrence; that he had contracted numerous bills at the university town which he could not pay, and that he had planned to join the Babcocks when they went to spend the Summer at an Atlantic Coast resort.

Jess Harper of Lawrence and Johnson Jordan of Topeka, two of the most notorious negroes in Kansas, were important witnesses against the youth. They swore that, working through Jess Harper, Collins had hired Johnson Jordan to assassinate his father. The negroes, after securing money and valuables from the youth, refused to carry out their contract, and then, according to their testimony, Collins boasted that he would "do the job" himself.

Collins came to Topeka from Lawrence, pleading sickness, retired at the usual hour, and, according to the theory of the State, arose before daylight and shot his father as the latter lay asleep in bed.

LOAN FOR CHICAGO "L" ROAD.

$4,500,000 to Put the Northwestern Company's Plant in Order.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 24.—The Northwestern Elevated Railway Company to-day closed negotiations for a loan of $4,500,000, with which to put its property in running order.

Building operations will be resumed on Tuesday, and it is promised that by Oct. 1 next trains will be in service on the long-delayed North Side Elevated line

COSTLY CHRISTMAS BLOOMS

Roses at $36 a Dozen Find Purchasers in Broadway.

HOLIDAY SALES NEVER LARGER

Despite High Prices the Florists Are Well Patronized—Heard in a Fashionable Shop.

One of the features of the holiday season has been the trade in flowers. It is a remarkable fact, vouched for by the large dealers, that while prices have never been higher, sales have never been larger, a combination that brings joy to the heart of the florist. The fashionable florist does not care to advertise the fact that he gets a king's ransom for his wares at this time of year, and that American Beauty roses and violets, for instance, are worth just about their weight in gold. It might be interesting, therefore, to listen to the conversation between an intending purchaser and a Broadway flower merchant.

The shop is a riot of beauty and color. Potted plants stand about everywhere, most of them bearing the label "Sold." The glass-front ice-boxes reveal the beauties within, and now and then as the doors of the refrigerators are opened a rush of scent as from June fields overcomes the senses. A purchaser is pointing to some majestic roses in the case.

"How much are those?" he asks.

"American Beauties," answers the florist. "They range in price from $24 to $36 a dozen. Oh, we have other kinds," he says, quickly noticing the look of dismay on his customer's face. "Others roses range from $5 to $25 a dozen. We have orchids for $15 a dozen, and potted azaleas and heather, which make very acceptable presents and are the fad now, cost from $10 to $25 a pot. Violets are $6 a hundred, and a hundred or two make a very nice bunch. This year we are filling baskets with cut Easter lilies and holly, and the combination is a very handsome one. We can make up a basket for you for $25. Then here is another novelty. Boxwood wreaths, the green of which is set off with red ribbons, and makes a beautiful effect. We alone import that boxwood, and a wreath like that costs $10. Here are poinsettias, whose red leaves make a fine contrast with greens; they cost from $4 to $6 a dozen. When it comes to baskets or pieces of any kind we can meet any demand or make any combination. It is only necessary to fix a price, or, if you leave it to us, you can be assured that you will be satisfied."

"Largest business for years," said the florist, turning to the reporter. "I don't suppose we'll have a flower or a plant left when we close to-night. The rush has been something unprecedented. The prices are high, but there are plenty that will pay. You see we had bad weather during the first part of the week, and the flowers did not open. We need sun in our business, as much as and more than we need heat. Without sun the flowers will not get good color. Just like people you see, only more so. Conditions like that make flowers scarce, and when flowers are scarce they are expensive.

"Then flowers are more the fad than they have ever been. There are a lot of people who cannot form any idea of what to give, especially to the lady of their choice. Selecting presents causes some very anxious moments, and a great deal of care and tact has to be exercised. Now with flowers it is always the same. They can be sent with propriety to anybody, and the purchaser knows that they will not only be appreciated for their beauty but for their cost as well. Every young woman knows that flowers at this time of year are about as expensive a thing as a young man can dip into, so that when she gets a few dozen American Beauties she figures up from $50 to $75 and knows that her admirer has not stinted himself. People who get flowers at this time are usually those who do not need the substantial things of life."

"That basket," he said, turning suddenly to some one who had interrupted. "Yes; we can fill that nicely with roses for $50. All right, Sir; what is the address?" and so it went on.

The fashionable Broadway florist has by no means the monopoly of the trade. His competitors on side streets and in out-of-the-way places were also rushed throughout the week. In a few instances the street booths have managed to stand the advance in prices and keep open, but the Greeks who importuned shoppers with offers of flowers at "10 cents a bunch" were almost entirely driven out of business. One of the wholesale florists accounted for this by saying that as a rule the Greeks obtained the partly faded flowers from the florists and wholesale houses at a fraction of their worth, and so were able to sell them cheaply. Now, however, he said, in the era of high prices and the rush many a bud that would ordinarily have been considered too far into the sere and yellow was made to do duty hidden in among the fresher and more fragrant of its kind.

A HOME-MADE DOLL HOUSE.

The Gift Behind the Piano for Two Bright Little Boys.

Two juvenile hearts will greet the advent of Christmas more joyously to-day because of the persistent ingenuity of a big-hearted friend of mature years. Little "Joe" and his three-year-old brother Henry will find among the gifts left for them by Santa Claus, a three-story dollhouse, equipped throughout "just like a real house, such as people live in." The making of this miniature mansion has been an absorbing, but carefully guarded, event in the household of the two little boys' parents for many days, and it has developed on the part of a plain, practical business man qualities as a mechanic and decorative artist hitherto unsuspected. The p. p. p. b. man is the big-hearted friend of the boys and of their parents

It all came about because of a visit that little "Joe" was permitted to make with his Uncle S—— (the big-hearted friend aforesaid.) In the comfortable New Jersey home of a relative of Uncle S——, little "Joe" found other children, and they had many things to show him. The object that interested him most was an elaborate doll house, with real doors and windows, a real chimney, real furniture, and handsomely-dressed doll folk inside. It was a costly toy, and it fascinated little "Joe," who told his mother on his return home that he "wished Santa Claus would bring a doll house" to him on Christmas.

The busy little tongue wagged so incessantly about the doll house that big-hearted Uncle S—— felt that it would be almost criminal not to gratify the lad's desire. Neither he nor "Joe's" parents felt that they could afford to buy so expensive a plaything. "But the boy must have a doll house," said the big-hearted uncle, with a determined shake of his head.

"Do you think that you could make one?" asked the mother eagerly. "You know papa is no hand for anything of that kind. His mind is engrossed by literary work, and the interior of a tool chest would be a labyrinth of mysteries to him."

"Well, I hardly know one tool from another," said the plain, practical business man, "but I used to be able to whittle and drive a nail. I'll see what I can do."

While little "Joe" continued to talk about the coveted doll house, kindling meanwhile the responsive imagination of his tiny brother, Uncle S. went to work with affectionate zeal. He first procured a piece of board about 32 inches long and 2 feet wide. That he declared should be the foundation of the house. Next he got some thin strips of soft wood, with which to make the sides, the floors, and the roof. He was able to borrow a handsaw, a plane, and a hammer, and subsequently he obtained an awl and a keyhole saw. The house was carefully planned, and it was agreed between the mother and the amateur mechanic that the boys must know nothing about it until it was completed. Much care was required to keep the secret from the watchful eyes and keen ears of two wideawake boys.

Each evening after the children had been put to bed the family dining room was converted into a workshop. There the amateur housebuilder sawed and planed and fitted the different pieces together. Blessed by a natural sense of the fitness of things and aided by the tasteful suggestions of the mother, with an occasional word from the father, the big-hearted friend made excellent progress.

After the framework of the house had been completed, he punched some holes with his awl, and with his keyhole saw cut out the windows and the doorways. Panes of glass were fitted into the windows and doors were hung in their proper places. The mother found some bits of carpet with which the floors were neatly covered. Remnants of wall paper were cleverly adapted to the interior decoration of the different rooms and suitable furniture was procured for each room. Finally, the outside of the miniature mansion was painted in well-selected colors, and suitably dressed doll figures were placed within. The doll house was completed and put away behind the upright piano in the corner of the parlor, to await the dawn of Christmas morn. That convenient place of concealment, by the way, had been utilized during the days that the work of construction was in progress, and as the boys were unable to get behind the piano they found no traces of the house building.

The two crowning triumphs of this doll house are a kitchen containing a stove in which a real fire may be built and a bathroom in which real water flows into a tiny bathtub. Big hearted Uncle S. and the mother of the boys view the completion of this work with serene and congratulatory satisfaction. The literary papa, who is something of a critic, has expressed the opinion that the water tank which supplies the bathroom may come handy in extinguishing the flames when the boys build a fire in the stove.

AGED PATIENTS HANG STOCKINGS.

Amusement for Gray-Haired Inmates of Jersey City Hospital.

A novel entertainment has been devised at Christ Hospital, Jersey City, for the amusement of a number of gray-haired patients. They were told yesterday to "hang up their stockings when they went to bed, just as they did when they were children."

Jumping jacks, jacks-in-the-box, and similar toys had been provided for the filling of the stockings, as well as the candies that delighted the recipients as children. At 1 o'clock a turkey dinner will be served, of which all whose health will permit will partake.

TRINITY'S CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.

Impressive Services Held in the Old Church Yesterday Afternoon.

The bells in Trinity's steeple rang out their merriest chimes yesterday afternoon as five hundred happy and expectant children of Trinity's Sunday School made their way in a long winding line through the old graveyard to the church. The children had assembled in the Sunday School at 90 Trinity Place, whence they marched, marshaled by their teachers, and carrying scores of banners. At the north door of the church the procession was met by the choir, the clergymen of the church, and two trumpeters. With these at its head the procession moved down the north and up the centre aisle while the children's voices, the great organ and the trumpeters filled the edifice with the strains of the processional, "Once in Royal David's City." Then came the usual Episcopal service for the children's Christmas festival.

The address was by the rector, the Rev. Morgan Dix. Then followed the singing of half a dozen well-known Christmas carols. One feature of the festival that filled the children with wonder was the march past the "Manger." This was in the front portal of the church between the outer and inner doors, and was a miniature reproduction of the stable of Bethlehem. It contained numerous small figures of the wise men, the shepherds, and beasts of burden of the Bible story.

CHRISTMAS WITH THE EMPEROR.

Germany's Imperial Family Will Sojourn at Stadt-Schloss.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Emperor and his family will spend the holidays at the Stadtschloss at Potsdam. The elder Princes have arrived there from the Military Academy of Ploen. Both the Emperor and the Empress look remarkably well, in spite of the trying and variable weather, which has been so mild this week that the rosebushes under the Empress's windows are blooming in the open air. Such a thing has not happened for several generations.

His Majesty, in order to celebrate his formal occupation of the estate at Codinen, recently bequeathed to him, has ordered a liberal Christmas spread to be given to the poor and to the children on the estate.

The Crown Prince and Prince Eitel are very fond of the theatres, and their father, the Emperor, encourages their taste for the drama, and gave the Crown Prince permission to select a play for performance at the Theatre Royal during the holidays. He chose Goethe's "Iphigenie." A morning paper, commenting on the selection, says:

"It is very interesting to obtain a glance at the Crown Prince's mental development and know something of his taste in literature. The mind of a young man who can become enthusiastic over 'Iphigenie' must be impregnated with all that's beautiful. The episode shows that the seed sown by his parents and instructors is developing in good soil."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHRISTMAS.

She Will Spend It at Osborne House in the Old Way.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Queen Victoria will spend Christmas at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, in the old-fashioned way. A royal baron of beef, sent specially from Windsor Castle, will adorn the sideboard of the royal dining room, flanked by the time-honored boar's head and game pie.

The Prince of Wales, on Christmas Eve, attended the reopening of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Shernbourne, Norfolk, after the building had been restored at the cost of £2,000. ($10,000,) which the Prince defrayed out of his own pocket.

King Humbert's Christmas Greeting.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The King of Italy will receive a curious Christmas greeting in the shape of 400,000 postal cards praying for amnesty for the political prisoners convicted in connection with the recent troubles in Italy. The signers are sympathizers with the prisoners, and they have subscribed to a monster petition to Parliament in the same sense. The postal cards bear the portraits of the imprisoned Deputies and editors, and will reach the King on Christmas morning.

TO DEDICATE CHURCH WINDOWS.

An Added Christmas Day Ceremony at Grace Church, Riverhead.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 24.—Several new stained glass windows, which have just been placed in Grace Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. George W. West is rector, will be dedicated to-morrow. They are gifts from parishioners.

Mrs. Joseph M. Belford, wife of the Congressman, and Mrs. Smith of Jamesport, gave one in memory of Priscilla Smith; Elijah Griswold gave one in memory of his mother; the chancel window was secured through the efforts of Mrs. Mary L. Higgins. Mrs. Pauline Knoess presented one in memory of her father; George T. Reeve, Jr., one in memory of his two children, and Warren Higgins and Miss Josephine Higgins one in memory of their father. Several others also presented windows.

AT THE KYLE MILITARY INSTITUTE.

The Christmas Exercises Attended by Many Former Pupils.

The annual Christmas entertainment of the Kyle Military Institute, at Flushing, L. I., on Friday, was attended by many former pupils of the school, among them being Sidney May, a member of the Astor Battery who has just returned from Manila, where he was twice wounded.

The programme consisted of recitations, gymnastic exercises, and a military drill, at the conclusion of which gold medals were presented by Mr. Kyle to Richard Bussell and James Morlan. The entertainment was given in the lecture hall of the school, before a large audience.

Three Hundred Colored Orphans Dine.

The 300 inmates of the Colored Orphan Asylum had their Christmas dinner at 12:15 o'clock yesterday. The children spent the morning playing with the toys they received at the Christmas tree Friday. Then they were marched into the main hall, where the tables were laden with turkey, plum pudding, and other viands. The younger children were fed in the nursery.

O'Neill Employes' Family Dinner.

The series of suppers given throughout last week by H. O'Neill & Co., came to an end last night when the repast took the form of a family dinner, at which all the firm's employes were entertained. The dinner consisted of several courses, and it was highly enjoyed. This custom of giving dinners to the employes has obtained in O'Neill's for several years.

EVANS' ALE
is favored by leading Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés, Clubs, and Chop Houses Everywhere.—Adv.

MUCH CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

The Season of 1898 Has Been the Best in Many Years.

THE FINAL RUSH LAST NIGHT

Belated Buyers Crowded the Stores—A Great Year for Mistletoe and Other Greens.

Christmas, 1898, has been a prosperous one for the shopkeepers. This would have been evidenced without their testimony by the legions of shoppers that have crowded the streets in the retail districts for the last two weeks, but that the crowds have not been mere spectators rather than buyers is proved by the statement of one of the members of a large retail firm, who said last night:

"The season has been a good one, better than for some years past, and I think I speak for my competitors as well as myself when I say that for all of us the Christmas of 1898 will be a happy one. A peculiarity of the season, however, has been that a majority of the buyers shopped late, and for that reason our resources have been taxed to the utmost during the last two days. All this was no doubt due to the bad weather of the early part of the week. Every one put off his shopping to the last minute, hoping for clear skies, and when they came the trade followed with a rush. I have been in business in Sixth Avenue for many years, but in my experience I had never seen such a crowd as has lined this avenue and the adjacent streets as in the last two days. Until this rush set in it looked as if 1898 would not be a record breaker, so far as holiday trade was concerned, but we have caught up and passed the mark in the last few laps. It has been hard work, but then we look forward to that as one of the attendants upon the holidays, and, so far as I am concerned, I am more than satisfied with results."

There was no let-up in the rush last night. Sixth Avenue, Twenty-third Street, Fourteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, and many of the other avenues of trade were jammed with shoppers who were trying to catch up at the last minute, and nearly every one was loaded down with packages, for there was no reliance to be placed in deliveries at the last hour. Yet the delivery wagons worked far into the night, and for the most part the men worked with a will, tired as they were, for there were two days of rest in prospect. None of the retail stores will open on Monday. To do so, the proprietors say, would be useless, for the Christmas shopping is over, and the extra labor entailed on the employes during the last few days entitles them to a rest.

That it is a green Christmas is evidenced in more ways than one. The trade in holiday greens has been greater than in any previous year. Dozens of peddlers have for weeks been selling holly and mistletoe, and great stands have been erected on the corners in the shopping district, so that the streets have been showers of green, with dashes of white and red. Last night as the weary shoppers wended their way homeward, nearly every one carried a bunch of mistletoe or holly, and in most cases a sprig of the suggestive plant nestled in the buttonhole of the masculine coat. Beyond the fact that the crowd was denser and probably more good-natured than usual, it was the usual Christmas crowd. Few got grumpy even under strong provocation. Children seemed the objects of particular consideration, and wherever one of the tots was jammed in the crowd a space was quickly opened for it. In front of the gaudy shop windows the little ones were always given place in the front ranks.

In Broadway there was until after midnight a never-ending stream of promenaders, and as the bells tolled the hour of midnight and another feast of good-will was born, strangers shouted a cheery "Merry Christmas" to each other and went on their many ways.

PLAYS SANTA CLAUS.

Col. Roosevelt Distributes Christmas Gifts to the Scholars at the Little Cove, Neck School.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 24.—The pretty little Cove Neck school, which is within a short distance of Governor-Elect Roosevelt's home, had its annual Christmas tree celebration this afternoon, and as it had been widely announced that the Colonel would play Santa Claus, a large crowd was present. On the walls were several pictures of Col. Roosevelt, covered with laurel, and portraits of Washington and Lincoln. The tree, which was to have stood between the two front entrances, was loaded with gifts for the forty-six children who attend the school. There were toys, gloves, portfolios, express wagons, sleds, baby carriages, dolls, &c., all of which were in due time distributed to the children by the Governor-elect.

There were four special awards of prizes. One, a music stand, was given to little Grace Bedell, for being present every school day during the year. Another, a pair of club skates, went to Frederick Baker, he only having missed half a day. The third, a cutter sled, went to Benjamin Vooris, who had not missed a day, and the fourth to Frank Hall, who had missed only one day, and who selected for his prize a sweater.

The exercises were under the supervision of Miss Sarah C. Provost, the Principal, assisted by Miss Elizabeth Hawhurst, the assistant teacher. The school children marched in shortly after 3 o'clock and occupied seats in the centre of the room. When the Governor-elect arrived the children and their parents clapped their hands heartily, and he bowed his acknowledgments. He wore a light-colored business suit, but none of the habiliments of Santa Claus. His wife and daughter, Miss Alice, accompanied him. They took front seats, and were interested spectators.

About 3:30 o'clock the Principal gave the signal and the opening song was sung. Then followed an interesting programme of recitations, songs, and addresses by the Rev. Dr. Henry Washburn, the Rev. Dr. A. G. Russell, Col. Roosevelt, and afterward the distribution of gifts. Dr. Washburn, after telling about good little boys and bad little boys, said that a good little boy of Oyster Bay, who had grown to be a man, enlisted and went to the war in Cuba. He then told how that man wrote one letter called the "Round Robin," which was inspired by the sight of his dying comrades, and demanding that something be done to remove them from that terrible climate. That man, he said, was Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

Dr. Russell complimented the children on their afternoon's performance. He said they had the two greatest things on earth this afternoon—first, a school on Saturday well attended, and second, the man who would in a few days be the Governor of the State. No place loved and honored him as did this village and the school. He then introduced the Governor-elect as the next speaker.

Col. Roosevelt responded promptly. He said he wanted the boys to feel as they grew up that they were going to have a good time, and if the time should come to fight he expected them to be on hand. To be a coward was, in his opinion, only a little meaner than to be a liar. He told them to do their duty and hold their own in the world. He wanted them to be brave and manly and gentle to all. He spoke for only about five minutes, and then distributed with his own hands the gifts from the tree to each scholar.

VARIOUS CHRISTMAS EVENTS.

Services in Many Churches—Many Dinners Provided for the Poor.

Christmas Day will be generally celebrated to-day in Protestant churches and Sunday schools and benevolent and charitable institutions. Special services will be held in all the churches. In the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal churches elaborate musical festivals have been arranged.

At St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth Avenue, an especially elaborate programme has been arranged, because, in addition to celebrating Christmas, the congregation of this church will celebrate its seventy-fifth anniversary. At 11 o'clock there will be the morning service, followed by the holy communion. In the afternoon there will be a carol service at which carols will be sung by the children from the Sunday schoo of by the children from the Sunday school of the chapel, in East Fifty-ninth Street. There will be about 1,000 children in the church.

St. James's Church, in Madison Avenue, will also celebrate seventy-five years of church work. The Rev. E. Walpole Warren will preach a historical sermon at the evening service.

The sesqui-centennial services of the First Moravian Church of New York City will be held at the church, in Lexington Avenue, at 11 o'clock this morning. The Rev Edward T. Kluge will preach at both morning and evening services, and at the evening service the Sunday school choir will sing carols. The Sunday school will hold its Christmas celebration to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

At the Five Points House of Industry there will be a carol service at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The Five Points Mission, the King's Daughters' Settlement, the Home for the Friendless, and the Five Points House of Industry will have entertainments during the week.

A Christmas celebration will be held at St. Mark's Hospital at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan will give a dinner to his constituents to-day. The dinner will be given in the Sixth Assembly District headquarters of Tammany Hall, 201 Bowery. A printed invitation has been sent to every registered voter in the lodging houses of the district. George Kraus is the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

The children in the Randall's Island House of Refuge will hold musical exercises under the direction of Mrs. G. Scott Price in the afternoon.

The Lena Invalid Aid Society will give an entertainment in the evening at the Central Opera House to add to its fund for philanthropic work. Mrs. Mollie Teschner has written a comic opera called "The Yellow Dwarf," which will be produced.

The Department of Correction has made arrangements for the Christmas dinners of all the inmates of city institutions. There will be dinners of turkey and chicken in the Tombs, Essex Market, Jefferson Market, Yorkville, Harlem, and West Side Prisons, Blackwell's Island, the workhouse, and the Kings County Penitentiary.

On account of Christmas Day's falling this year on Sunday many of the celebrations will take place to-morrow. The East End Christmas Tree Association will hold an entertainment and distribution of gifts at 9 o'clock in the morning at the Amphion Theatre, Brooklyn. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff will preside.

There will be a Christmas party for children given under the auspices of the Woman's Republican Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District at 838 Ninth Avenue at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Howard Gould will entertain 150 poor children at dinner at the Berkeley Lyceum at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Each guest will receive a suit of clothes.

At the German Hospital and Dispensary, Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, there will be a festival which has been arranged by the women of the Auxiliary Committee. This will be at 4 o'clock.

The Manhattan East Side Mission will furnish Christmas dinners to the occupants of its lodging house in East Twenty-sixth Street and to eighty men at the Cremorne Mission.

The annual Christmas dinner given by William M. Fliess to the newsboys and bootblacks at the Brace Memorial Lodging House, 9 Duane Street, will be set at 7 o'clock in the evening.

There will be a dinner given by D. Willis James, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society, to seventy-five children at the Tompkins Square Lodging House, in East Eighth Street, in the evening.

At the Elizabeth Home for Girls at 307 East Twelfth Street there will be a dinner for sixty-five in the evening, given by the Children's Aid Society. The dinner is provided by Mrs. William E. Dodge, Jr.

There will be a Christmas tree and dinner at the Fogg Lodging House for Girls in West Fifty-third Street in the evening.

At the Mariners' Temple, 1 Henry Street, in the evening there will be a Christmas celebration for all nationalities.

The Columbia sophomores will present a comedy written by Allison M. Lederer, 1900, entitled "The Runaway Boy," at the Carnegie Lyceum. This comedy is to run the week.

The first games of the Intercollegiate Chess tournament between teams from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, will begin at the Columbia Grammar School in the afternoon.

At Madison Square Garden in the evening there will be a bicycling tournament.

Hockey will be played at the St. Nicholas Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, and at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn.

The American Art Galleries will be open to-day and on New Year's Day from 1 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES CARED FOR.

Christmas Dinners Provided for Wives and Children of Men at the Front.

The members of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association, at 711 Eighth Avenue, had a busy day of it yesterday. Through their efforts the families of 100 soldiers will be supplied with Christmas dinners. During the morning hours the wives of soldiers who are still at the front were provided with chickens and other viands.

The women were in each case told to bring their children in the afternoon, which they did. A Christmas tree had been trimmed. The youngsters were supplied with shoes and rubbers, underwear and the like.

WORKING BOYS' FESTIVAL.

Held In West Side Lodging House of Children's Aid Society.

In accordance with an annual custom a Christmas dinner was spread last evening in the West Side Boys' Lodging House, at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, for the enjoyment of the inmates of that institution, which is a branch of the work of the Children's Aid Society. The providers of this dinner were Douglass Robinson, James K. Gracie, F. Delano Weekes, and some of their friends. About ninety boys sat down to the dinner, and the donors waited on them with good-natured zeal. The meal was served at 6:30 o'clock in the large dining hall, which was dressed for the occasion in holiday attire.

There was a bountiful supply of turkey, with plenty of vegetables and cranberry sauce. Ice cream and cakes constituted the dessert, and 100 pounds of candy given by Mr. Weekes was distributed. Each boy received a Christmas gift of a woolen sweater. After the dinner an amateur vaudeville entertainment was given by the boys, incidental music being furnished by Evert Jansen Wendell. The following programme was carried out: Edward Riess, crayon and smoked pictures; Melborn Winfield, song and dance artist; Walker and Riess, "The Artist and His Model"; Curry and Kaskel, comedy sketch artists; Walker, Wallace, and O'Connor, the Comedy Three; Joseph Greveur, amateur champion bag puncher; Edward Dunston, sentimental songs; James Plunkett, song and dance artist; Walker and Wallace, the Musical Burglars; Edward Ehardt, singer and buck dancer; Bert Murphy, "The Worst Kind of Good Foolishness"; Charles Horton, vocalist; Lewis and Mack, musical sketch; Joe Welch, Hebrew comedian, and buck dancing and fun by the company.

This entertainment was entirely original in conception and in execution. All of the boys who took part are self-supporting. Some are newsboys, some bootblacks, others factory hands, drivers of delivery wagons, and shop boys. Nearly all of the inmates of this West Side Home are workers and pay for their lodging and their meals.

The West Side Home was founded several years ago by Theodore Roosevelt, father of the Governor-elect, and by D. Willis James. The first building was in West Eighteenth Street, and when the work of the institution outgrew the original quarters, the present commodious house was built by John Jacob Astor. A large kindergarten school is conducted there and instruction is given in a variety of industrial pursuits. Benjamin W. Tice, the Superintendent of the institution, is also State Agent of the Children's Aid Society, and he makes frequent trips through the State for the purpose of finding permanent homes and employment for some of the inmates of this home.

Kimball Mission Dinner in City Hall.

The annual Christmas dinner provided by the Kimball Mission for its present and former attendants was given yesterday afternoon in the basement of the City Hall. Provision was at first made for feeding 275 persons, but so many gifts were received that twenty-five more were invited. No others were served until the invited guests were through eating. Then the doors were thrown open for the horde of newsboys who sell papers in the City Hall Park and along Newspaper Row. Over a hundred of these were fed. Turkey, of course, formed the basis of the repast, and there were, besides, potatoes, celery, mince pie, and coffee without limit.

CHRISTMAS EVE MARKETS

Scenes and Incidents Where Santa Claus Went Shopping.

HE WAS VISIBLY PERPLEXED

Prices Were Moderate, but the Variety of the Wares Made Selection Difficult.

A vista of myriads of flaring oil lamps that fluttered defiantly on wagon and handcarts at the bright white balls of electric light hanging at intervals—long intervals—before the more pretentious shops between Thirty-fifth and Forty-second Streets along Ninth Avenue; a mass of fir foliage; heaps of limp, yellow ochre poultry; piles of bright yellow oranges; baskets of cranberries, looking like red patches on a crazy quilt; a symphony of green vegetables in which the light green of cabbages formed the motif; festoons of pink and white popcorn; an army of noisy hucksters; a curious medley of fish, meat, toys, fruit, garments, and garish paper flowers, the prices and merits of which the vendors were shouting, and a sea of faces white and black—this was Paddy's market on Christmas Eve.

The white faces were mostly serious and careworn, showing that the burden of life rested none too lightly upon the shoulders of their owners. The black faces—how can the phenomenon be explained—were mostly wreathed in genial smiles. There was a significant dearth of juveniles in the crowd which, dense enough at 8 o'clock, waxed momentarily denser, until the cross-currents upon the sidewalk flowed sluggishly and intermittently.

Santa Claus, who has postponed the inevitable until the last minute, stands perplexed at the embarras de choix with which he is confronted, and hesitates between a gun and a rocking horse or a blackboard and an express wagon, and after a consultation with Mrs. Santa Claus, passes on to other and peradventure cheaper attractions.

A blind man seated in the shelter of a friendly stoop grinds groans from an organ on his knee. Further on a rival, also blind, vamps cacophonous wheezes from an old accordion. On the curb a legless individual, with doleful mien, his arm in a sling, holds out his cap for alms to the passers-by, who take no notice of him.

A lobster expiates in loud tones upon the fine appearance of a ham, which he passes under the noses of his audience. The audience sniffs and the ham disappears in the capacious basket of a housewife.

Two little colored boys gaze longingly at the good things displayed in the window of a delicatessen store.

"Chee, but them pies look nice!" exclaims one of them, a ragged urchin with a soldier's hat that comes well down over his ears.

"They do that," sighs his companion.

A bystander, filled with the season's spirit of good will, and, to judge from his uncertain gait, with the spirit that is as ardent in July as in December, disappears in the store and emerges with a paper bag from which he extracts a couple of pies and hands them with a gruff but kindly remark about Merry Christmas to the youngsters, who are too astonished to thank their benefactor.

One of the boys incontinently buries his teeth in the dainty. The other—he of the soldier's hat—pauses in the act of raising his pie to his mouth and gazes at it undecided. It is evident that a big struggle is being waged in his mind.

"Waser marrer, 'fraid of it?" queries the philanthropist.

"Nope; 'fraid er nuffin'," responds the boy. "I wus thinkin' of mommer and Liz," and, looking sheepishly at the man, as though ashamed of the avowal, vanishes down a side street.

A veritable Birnam Wood moves over against a shabby Macbeth and brushes him aside with scant ceremony. Macbeth utters an expressive "Well!" and edges back against the wagons and handcarts. Birnam Wood sways forward and is found to be sheltering a stout individual, who is staggering and perspiring under his load. Pottering close behind him in the lane cleared by the Christmas tree of abnormal size is a woman burdened high with packages. She drops one of them every few yards, and has to stop while Macbeth loads her up again.

Soon Birnam Wood is swallowed up in the mass of humanity. The limit of Paddy's market is reached at Forty-second Street, and the crowd dwindles into the gloomy vista beyond, or surges back along the other side of the street, bearing with it Santa Claus and Mrs. Santa Claus, who are still hesitating between a gun and a rocking horse, or a blackboard and an express wagon.

Washington Market was crowded in the afternoon and evening with housewives, husbands, and girls who had come to do their Christmas marketing. Fine turkeys sold at 14 and 15 cents a pound, but as the evening advanced, prices tumbled. "Here you are! A shilling a pound for the best turkeys in the market," was a resounding cry. Inferior qualities went much cheaper, and lean, old mummies went as low as 6 cents a pound.

There were turkeys in plenty in the markets yesterday, and also chickens, ducks, geese, and rabbits for the multitude, and partridges, quail, and canvas-backs for the well-to-do and fastidious. Of fruits and berries there was a fair variety, and plenty of all kinds—oranges from California, Florida, and Jamaica, tangerines, apples, grape fruit, and cranberries, and almost all could be had at fairly moderate prices.

Prices in the wholesale market, especially for turkeys, were quite stiff on Friday, when the retailers were stocking for Christmas sales, and many of the commission merchants said they preferred holding their stock until after Christmas to selling it too low then. That caused a good many retailers to hold over until yesterday morning, when larger receipts from the West and surrounding States forced the market down somewhat. So commission men were glad to sell choice young hen turkeys at 10 to 11 cents a pound, with poorer qualities ranging down to 7 cents. The finest chickens sold at 12½ cents, and prices ranged down to 6 cents. Fine, plump canvas-back ducks were sold by receivers at $2 to $2.50 a pair, and lean ones went as low as 50 cents a pair. There were plenty of partridges at from $1 to $2 a pair, and quail at from 75 cents to $1.50 a dozen.

Apples of all shades, from the dark crimson to the pale yellow and green, made very pretty displays in the stores and on the market stands. The fine table apples of New York and surrounding States brought good prices, although the demand was not strong, but there was a good demand for cooking apples for sauce to eat with turkey. They seemed to be in more favor than cranberries, which were selling quite low, although they were said to be recommended by some physicians as good for the grip. The finest Cape Cod cranberries retailed at 9 to 10 cents a quart, and Jerseys at 8 cents a quart.

Oranges were quite plentiful, and most of them quite sweet. In fact it was not easy to find any that had a tart taste, although many were green on the outside. Good sales were made during the day and afternoon, but in the evening prices declined fully 25 per cent. Catawba grapes and Concords are still in the market, the latter selling at 25 cents a basket, but they did not receive very much attention.

COTS DRAWN ABOUT THE TREE.

Merry Christmas Eve of Child Patients in New York Hospital.

Probably nowhere in this city was more enjoyment derived from a Christmas tree than at the New York Hospital last night. Each year a tree is prepared at the hospital, but this year the festivities were on a larger scale than ever before. There were three large trees in the adults' wards, but by far the greatest interest centred about the tree in the children's ward, which the little ones were told had been growing for several days, and which Santa Claus would cover with presents. The trees were given by the officers of the hospital, who with the friends and relatives of the invalids also gave the presents.

The tree in the children's ward stood at one end of the room, draped from its topmost bough to the floor with a covering that concealed the wonders beneath from the little invalids. Ranged in a semi-circle about the tree were twenty little white cots, and from the snowy coverings peered twenty eager faces. In front of the cots were placed a number of chairs for the convalescent children. From the chandelier great ropes of evergreens, with red holly berries, were strung to the walls, and the incandescent lights, covered with red shades, cast a soft, mellow glow throughout the room.

Promptly at 8 o'clock, when the house staff, the nurses, and about 100 visitors had gathered in the ward, Superintendent Ludlam began to uncover the tree. As the cloth fell away, the switch that controlled the lights was turned and in an instant the tree was ablaze. The lights were incased in light-blue bulbs. The tree was laden with presents almost to the point of breaking. As the lights flashed out "Oh-h-hs!" of delighted surprise came from every little invalid in the ward. It took the restraint of gentle hands to keep them back in their cots as the Christmas toys were brought to view. As quickly as possible the presents were distributed to them, and as they played with them or hugged them to their breasts sickness and pain were forgotten for the time.

After the children had been served, presents were distributed to the nurses and to each member of the house staff. Then the three trees in the adults' wards claimed the attention of Superintendent Ludlam. There are 176 adults in the hospital at this time, and to each of them at least one present was given, some receiving many more from friends and relatives.

HIS OLD FRIENDS WERE ALL GONE.

Stranger Had Come from South Africa to Meet Them Christmas Eve.

A man wearing a broad-brimmed slouch hat and a fur-lined overcoat walked into the café of the Morton House last night and looked around him. He was a middle-aged man, hale, stalwart, and hearty in appearance. An attendant asked him who it was he was seeking.

The stranger mentioned several names, but the attendant shook his head and said that he did not know the gentlemen.

"But if they are old customers," he said, "old Fred behind the oyster counter will be sure to know them, as he has been here more than twenty years. I have not been here very long."

The stranger walked over to the oyster counter and addressed the grizzled veteran.

"Hallo, Fred," he remarked, "has Charlie Thorne been here to-night?"

The oyster knife dropped from Fred's hands; he opened his eyes and mouth, but made no answer.

"Or Cazauran?" pursued the stranger, "or old Tom Morris, or Will Palmer, or any of the boys from the Union Square Theatre?"

Then Fred found his voice and leaned forward to look at the man.

"Sir," said he, solemnly, "them as you're asking fur is all gone."

"Gone where?" asked the stranger.

"They're all dead," replied Fred, "most of them these many years. Why, where have you been, that you didn't hear it?"

"I've just arrived from South Africa," said the stranger, "and I haven't been in New York for about eighteen years. I used to come in here with all those boys from the Union Square Theatre, and hurried so as to get here to meet them on Christmas Eve. And so they're all dead, eh?"

"Yes, Sir," answered Fred; "many a time I've seen them all in here. Charlie Thorne was the finest figure of a man I ever saw, and Cazauran, that wrote the plays, he was as sharp as a steel trap. But they're all gone."

"All gone, eh?" echoed the stranger. "Well, that makes a man feel lonely. Merry Christmas, Fred! I think I'll go back to South Africa."

"LITTLE MOTHERS" MAKE MERRY.

They Discuss a Dinner Prepared and Cooked by Themselves.

A score of girlish faces peeped demurely and expectantly from beneath big white cooks' bonets at the Christmas dinner that was spread last evening in the basement of Happy Day House, the Winter quarters of the Little Mothers Aid Association, at 304 East Twenty-first Street. The occasion was an unusually important one, for the good things of which the Little Mothers were to partake had been prepared and cooked by themselves. But with the cooking their labors had ended, and they were to be waited upon and to enjoy themselves.

The women who attended to their wants were Mrs. Van Biele, to whom the children were largely indebted for the feast; Mrs. J. H. Johnston, President of the association; Miss Jennette Olmstead, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Mrs. E. C. Smith, Chairman of the Sewing Committee; Mrs. Albert See, Chairman of the Visiting Committee; Mrs. Feitlitz, who conducts the cooking class, and Miss Alma Connell.

The menu included turkey with cranberry sauce, mashed white potatoes, sweet potatoes, cake, and ice cream.

Unlike the average cook of more mature years, the Little Mothers did not appear to have been affected as to their appetites by their work of preparation, and the plump turkeys were speedily reduced to very bare carcasses, indeed; but the merriment increased in proportion as the viands diminished, and when the repast was finished the members of the Little Mothers' cooking class departed to carry some of the sunshine of their happiness into their cheerless homes, and joy to the hearts of the little brothers and sisters, for whom they were learning to act a mother's part, with a Yuletide present of a box of candy, oranges, and bananas.

Owing to the restricted quarters of the association, the annual feast has to be given in sections. Thus to-day the hygienic class of about forty children will be entertained with similar fare. On Tuesday

PEACE COMMISSION HERE

The Five Envoys Return to This Country with the Treaty.

DOCUMENT IS IN WASHINGTON

Senator Frye Speaks of the Negotiations — Messrs. Day and Reid Deny $100,000 Fee Story.

The five Peace Commissioners for the United States reached this city yesterday morning on the American Line steamship St. Louis, after an absence abroad of two months, and at once proceeded with their party by special train to Washington, to present the "treaty of Paris" to President McKinley.

The St. Louis reached her pier, at the foot of Fulton Street, shortly after 9 o'clock, having reached Sandy Hook about midnight Friday. As the big liner was being docked the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." Senator Frye, William R. Day, and Interpreter Fergusson were among the first to cross the gangplank, and they were soon followed by the rest of the party, consisting in all of about forty persons. The five Commissioners—ex-Secretary of State William R. Day, Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, Senator William P. Frye of Maine, Senator George Gray of Delaware, and Whitelaw Reid of this city, were accompanied by their wives. The two Misses Gray and Miss Reid were also of the party. John Bassett Moore, secretary and counsel to the commission, had with him his wife and child. W. Fergusson, the official interpreter, had his wife and young son, and Frank Branagan, the disbursing officer, his wife. Other official members of the party were: Miss Marie MacNaughton, translator; Miss MacArthur, Gen. Charles A. Whittier, Dr. J. L. Rodriguez, Hawkins Taylor, W. E. Spear, E. A. Savoy, Rutherford Corbin, J. R. Buck, and Henry Freeman. The number of the party was swelled by several valets and maid servants. The party had been joined on the voyage over by several friends of members from Washington.

A special train of four cars over the Pennsylvania Railroad was taken for Washington. It was composed of two parlor cars, a dining car, and a baggage car, and left Jersey City about 11:30 o'clock, after a short wait for the party's baggage.

The Commissioners had agreed not to talk. Each announced this decision as soon as he was approached by reporters. "We have nothing to say about the treaty until it is turned over to the President," said Senator Frye. "I can tell you all about the trip over," he added, smiling. "We had all varieties of weather, and altogether a pleasant trip. The St. Louis is a fine vessel."

In response to further questioning, however, and when a published translation of the treaty, as given out in Madrid while he was at sea, was shown to him, Senator Frye said:

"I cannot examine this published translation closely enough at present to say whether or not it is correct. It is possible that it may have been given out in Madrid, and if the document was to be gotten of course the newspapers would obtain it.

"Every article of the treaty was fought for by the United States Commissioners and stubbornly resisted by the Spanish. The points which the Spanish resisted most vigorously were the loss of the Philippines and the assumption of the Cuban debt. When the two commissions met the Spanish Commissioners' first proposition was, 'Let the Americans get out of Manila, the Island of Luzon, and disclaim all intentions of acquiring the Philippines, and then we will begin our negotiations.' After considerable parrying we made them understand that the negotiations had better proceed without such a sweeping condition or they might not proceed at all.

"Then the Spanish Commissioners wished the United States to assume all the Cuban indebtedness. We had to fight hard to convince the Spaniards that we did not think it right to impose such obligations on the American people, but after a hard fight of days and days our opponents yielded to our claims and signed the treaty, which I have no doubt will be approved by the President and ratified by the Senate."

When Senator Davis was asked if he had talked with Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, who was in Paris during the peace negotiations, he replied:

"Yes, I met him, but he never went before the commission. He called upon me at the hotel and asked me in what way he could obtain a hearing before the commission. I told him to write a letter making a request to be heard, but I never saw any letter that he wrote."

"Did he let you know what Aguinaldo desired?" was asked.

"He never got that far. I was guarded in my statements, and he never told me what he desired."

Senator Davis would say nothing about the treaty.

President Day was greeted from all sides as soon as he set foot upon the pier. Mrs. Day was leaning on his arm. "We are all well," were his first words, "and have had a pleasant trip home. The ladies, especially, enjoyed themselves. We are going direct to Washington, and will see President McKinley this afternoon. Not until the treaty is placed in his hands will our mission be finished. We were courteously treated in Paris, and every facility for hastening the work in hand was placed at our disposal."

When Mr. Day was asked as to his own plans for the future, he said: "Wait until my mission is over."

Mr. Day declined positively to say anything regarding the treaty. He said that as all the negitiations which preceded the signing of the treaty were conducted in secret by the joint commission, the American members considered that the rules governing their diplomatic mission were still in force, and that silence must be maintained.

When Mr. Day's attention was called to the report that he and Mr. Reid, the only members of the commission not on the Government pay roll, were to receive $100,000 each for their services as Commissioners, he responded:

"The report is utterly silly. It has never been discussed, and the first we heard of it was the rumor cabled abroad. You can make it as positive as you like that no such thing is contemplated. If I were to receive $100,000 for doing my duty, I'd give you half of it."

Then Mrs. Day chimed in: "I only wish it were true."

Whitelaw Reid was likewise most emphatic in his denial of this story. "You can quote me as saying," he said, "that I don't believe the matter has ever entered the President's mind. I have heard nothing of it. Such a proposal would be absurd."

When Mr. Reid was asked about the treaty and the negotiations which preceded the signing of it he said:

"It was understood among the members of the commission that we were to say nothing, and much as I would like to talk on a matter that so greatly concerns the United States I must remain silent. When the treaty was signed it became an official document, and it must be left for Congress and the people to decide what shall be done with it."

Several passengers on the St. Louis told of a jollification and entertainment on board on Tuesday night, at which Senator Davis was selected to represent the commission and made a speech. In the course of his remarks he referred to the work accomplished, by saying: "We got all we were sent for, and more, too."

Senator Gray, the only Democratic member of the commission, declined to talk regarding the treaty negotiations, but when told that W. J. Bryan and Andrew Carnegie were both quoted as being utterly opposed to the principle of expansion, he said:

"I have no doubt there is a sober, thoughtful opinion in this country against expansion. There must be. The treaty merely gives us control of the situation. We can now do as we please with the islands. We can keep the Philippines or not, as may be determined by us in the future."

Senator Gray was asked if he thought the question of expansion was likely to be an important issue at the next Presidential election. He said:

"I am not in as good a position to know what will be the important feature of the next campaign as are those who have remained at home. I understand since we received papers at Quarantine this morning that Mr. Bryan is in favor of a ratification of the treaty, but opposed to expansion."

More than one member of the Peace Commission party said that Secretary and Counsel Moore was its hardest worked member. He was said to have drafted the first form of the treaty after listening to a discussion by the Commissioners of their desires as to its provisions. The copy of the treaty as signed was in his custody during the trip from Paris to Washington.

The commission left Paris on Friday, Dec. 16, and the decks were flooded. The storm continued several hours, but by evening the weather was clear and the entertainment at which Senator Davis spoke was held.

Banquet for Judge Day at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 24.—At a meeting of the Stark County Bar Association, held here to-night, it was decided to tender a reception and banquet to Judge W. R. Day, the President of the Peace Commission, on his return to this city. The date of the banquet will be left to the guest of honor to decide on his arrival here to-morrow.

THE TREATY IN WASHINGTON.

Members of the Peace Commission Report to the President and Receive His Thanks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—President McKinley received from the American Peace Commission late this afternoon the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain. In presenting the document Judge Day, as Chairman of the commission, said it represented the earnest efforts of the American representatives at Paris, and that it was submitted with the hope that it would redound to the peace, credit, and glory of the American Nation.

Accepting the treaty from the hands of Judge Day, the President responded with thanks and congratulations to the commission as a body and to the members individually. He spoke of all that had been accomplished and of the happy method by which difficult questions had been adjusted. The formal ceremony of delivering the treaty to the President occurred in the Blue Room and last half an hour.

The commission arrived here from New York on a special train at 4:20 P. M. A great crowd of holiday excursionists filled the railroad station, and, in order to avoid the jam, the special was run on a side track, where the officials had an opportunity to leave the train before it entered the station. Chief Clerk Michaels of the State Department was on hand as the representative of Secretary Hale, and quite a number of officials from the State, War, and Navy Departments, as well as friends and relatives, were there to greet the Commissioners and their traveling companions. As they stepped from the train there was general handshaking and congratulations, and then the party was escorted to carriages and driven directly to the White House.

It was noticed that as Judge Day and his associates came from the train they were unincumbered with any sort of luggage or documents. But John B. Moore, late Assistant Secretary of State and legal adviser of the commission, carried with him a huge yellow leather case, which never left his hands. In it was the peace treaty which the commission was bearing to the President. Four of the Commissioners—Judge Day, Mr. Reid, and Senators Davis and Frye—took the first carriage to the White House, and soon thereafter Senator Gray, the remaining member, followed with Mr. Moore and the precious leather case. The women of the party also proceeded to the White House, and joined the Commissioners as they met before the President.

Secretary Hay was with the President when the party arrived. The first greeting was quite informal, the President meeting the party in the private vestibule, which leads to the several drawing rooms. Judge Day was the first to grasp the President's hand. The President remarked on the vigorous health of all the members. In the meantime Mr. Moore and his precious case had arrived in the outer corridor. Before going inside Mr. Moore opened the case and from it took the treaty which was bound in Morocco, and about the size of a large encyclopedia volume. Then Senator Gray and Mr. Moore proceeded together to the private vestibule. Mr. Moore carrying the treaty under his arm.

All the members of the commission being now assembled, the President led the way to the Blue Room. Besides the President, Secretary Hay, and the Commissioners, there were present Arthur W. Ferguson, who, as official interpreter, had been through the arduous labors of the commission when the American and Spanish representatives were together; Messrs. Hay and Gray, sons of the Secretary and Senator, and several ladies.

The President stood at the further end of the room, where the party ranged around him. Taking the treaty, Judge Day addressed the President in the manner already alluded to. His remarks were quite informal and impromptu. After the President's response some time was spent in discussion of the trip and then all of the Commissioners except Judge Day departed. The latter remained with the President for dinner, and later departed with Mrs. Day for Canton, Ohio. Mr. Reid returned to New York to-night. Senator Gray went to his home in Delaware, and Senators Davis and Frye remained at their homes in Washington.

It was announced after the delivery of the treaty to the President that it would not be made public at present, the usual courtesy to the Senate requiring that it should be first submitted to that body. In the meantime it will remain in the custody of the State Department for safe keeping, although copies of it will be in the hands of the President for such consideration as may be needed.

It is the impression that with the submission of the treaty to the President, the official existence of the Peace Commission is terminated. Should there be occasion, which is scarcely conceivable, for further negotiations on any of the subjects touched by the treaty, it is said that this will either be done by direct negotiation with the Madrid Government or through an entirely new commission. It is expected that the treaty will be submitted to the Senate at most immediately after the reassembling of Congress.

HALE AGAINST THE PEACE TREATY?

Said to Have Determined to Oppose Ratification in the Senate.

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 24.—A special dispatch from Washington says that Senator Hale revealed to-day his determination to oppose the ratification of the Paris treaty.

"The newspapers," the Senator is quoted as saying, "are reporting that this Senator has yielded and then that another Senator has. That seems to be the tactics of the friends of the treaty."

This statement is taken as equivalent to a positive declaration of opposition by the Senator.

Should Women Have Titles?

From The London Standard.

Under the auspices of the Women's Institute, Mrs. Alec. K. Morrison delivered an address at the Grosvenor Crescent (Ladies') Club, on the subject, "Should Women Have Titles?" Mr. Russell Wakefield, barrister, presided.

Mrs. Morrison said that, while some women would refuse rank and title, they, as a body, could not decline that which was never offered them. [Laughter.] Having commented on the distinction conferred upon Lord Kitchener, she claimed that the nurses who served in the Soudan campaign rendered quite as valuable services as the doctors, but they were not decorated. Women had raised themselves to prominent positions in the scientific and medical world; but they were without the honors conferred upon men. There were three orders confined to women—the Royal Red Cross, the Crown of India, and the Order of Victoria and Albert. In connection with the Order of the Bath there was an expression "Dub a Knight." Why, she asked, not a Dame? [Hear, hear.] When a woman inherited distinction she ought to be empowered to confer it by courtesy on her husband. [Laughter.] Though the precedents were few, they gave them an immense lever The Roman Catholic Church had been more just to its women than had the Protestant. Great awakenment must come some day, and it could not come better than in this, the women's century, and during the Queen's reign, and they would prize it more if it came in the new year. [Cheers.]

The Chairman observed that the manner in which some honors were obtained rather detracted from their value. Nobody, he thought, could be in opposition to the general principles expounded by Mrs. Morrison. The proportion of female successes in public work was larger than that of males.

Miss Entwistle asked whether, if a peerage was conferred on a woman, the distinction would be accompanied by a seat in the House of Lords. [Loud laughter.]

Miss Wolff Van Sandan said if a woman was made a peeress she did not see why she should not have a seat in the House of Lords. The country would be governed all the better. [Laughter and hear, hear.]

STECK OVER 40 YEARS' TEST

The "OLD RELIABLE"

PIANOS

No. 11 E. 14 ST. N.Y.

PUERTO RICO BUDGET REDUCED.

Gen. Henry Proposes to Save 2,300,000 Pesos.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 24.—Gen. Guy V. Henry, the Military Governor of Puerto Rico, reduces the budget for the next year from 4,000,000 pesos, as under the Spanish régime, to 1,700,000 pesos.

Gen. Henry asks for authority to apply the Custom House revenues to the improvement of roads and the cleaning of cities.

DADY SURE OF HIS CONTRACT.

Made It with Havana Local Authorities—Does Not Fear Interference.

Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, who has contracts with the municipal authorities of Havana for sewering and paving the entire city, said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday that the President's new order requiring all franchises in Cuba to be approved by the Secretary of War would not affect his plans.

"Mine is not a franchise, but a contract with the local authorities of Havana," he said, "and I hold that it is not affected by the result of the war. I am just back from Washington, where I had a talk with President McKinley about the matter. I told the President that I was in Havana before the American Government got there. He thought that my contract ought to go before the Attorney General. I told him that I would take it before Congress if he thought best."

Mr. Dady said that he was ready to begin work as soon as the local government of the Cuban capital is settled. "We could begin to-morrow if necessary," he said. "All the plans and specifications are drawn, and while the American Army engineers may make some changes, I don't think they will be material." Mr. Dady said that he had paid out $10,000 in legal fees while securing his contract, and that he now maintains an office in Havana at an expense of $600 a month.

What is known as the "old city" of Havana is to be paved under the Dady contract with granite blocks. The Belgian blocks now there will be used to pave the outlying districts, where there are dirt roadways at present, and asphalt will be put down in the residence section.

TWO MORE GENERALS FOR CUBA.

Bates Ordered to Cienfuegos and Sanger to Matanzas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Major Gen. John C. Bates, United States Volunteers, who is now in this city, has been ordered to assume command of the new military department at Cienfuegos, Cuba, Jan. 1, when the United States will take formal possession of the island. Gen. Bates has recently been in command of the First Division of the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Macon, Ga.

Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Sanger of the Inspector General's Department has been temporarily assigned to the command of the military department of Matanzas, Cuba. These two assignments complete the detail of officers to command the various military departments in Cuba, under the supreme command of Major Gen. Brooke, who is now on his way to Havana to supersintend the steps attending the formal surrender of the territory to the United States forces on Jan. 1.

First Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., Second United States Artillery, has been detailed for duty as Collector of Customs at the sub-port of Trinidad, Cuba.

Major William C. Gorgas, Surgeon, United States Army, now in this city, has been relieved from further duty in the Department of Santiago and will proceed to Havana and establish and take charge of a general hospital near that city, under instructions from the Surgeon General of the army.

Spanish Papers Cease Publication.

SANTANDER, Spain, Dec. 24.—The papers here have ceased publication, owing to the severity of the censorship.

Germany Not After Spanish Islands.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—In official circles here it is said that there is no truth in the report that Germany has proposed to buy the Island of Fernando Po, the Spanish penal settlement in Western Africa.

Spanish Warships at Bermuda.

BERMUDA, Dec. 22.—The Spanish warships Infanta Isabel and Conde de Venadito, bound from Havana to Spain, arrived here Dec. 19 for coal and provisions, and are detained in quarantine for observation. The Conde de Venadito has on board the remains of Christopher Columbus, in transit for Spain.

Lee Feeding the Poor in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Secretary of War has received the following cablegram from Major Gen. Lee, under date of Havana, Dec. 24:

"Seven thousand rations have been sent to Guines, and about forty thousand to other points in Havana Province. Rations are also being distributed in the city of Havana, including 2,000 cans of condensed milk to sick and debilitated women and children."

Troops from Cuba Reach Spain.

CADIZ, Dec. 24.—The Spanish Transatlantic Line steamer Colon, from Havana Dec. 10, arrived here to-night. She has on board 2,600 repatriated Spanish soldiers.

NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH.

Major Gen. Roe Says It Is Greater than Ever Known Before.

Major Gen. Roe yesterday completed a statement showing the present strength of the National Guard of the State from figures received from the various commands. He says: "When the Twelfth, Forty-seventh, and Sixty-ninth Regiments return from camp the National Guard will aggregate, making all allowances for losses, fully 16,000 officers and men, which will be 2,000 more than ever it was. We have in the State to-day 14,000 officers and men available for duty. The Guard is better equipped than it ever was, and the experience that many of its members gained in the volunteer service will be of great value in the development of the State soldiery. The Guard can also be mobilized more rapidly than previously."

Gen. Roe gives the strength of the organizations throughout the State as follows:

First Regiment of separate companies	1,200
Second Regiment of separate companies	1,200
Thirteen separate companies of Fourth Brigade	1,200
Sixty-fifth Regiment, 8 companies	700
Seventy-fourth Regiment, 8 companies	600
Ninth Regiment, 10 companies	700
Twenty-second Regiment, 10 companies	800
One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment	400
Seventh Regiment, 10 companies	1,070
Eighth Regiment	700
Seventy-first Regiment, 10 companies	700
One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, 8 companies	500
Fourteenth Regiment, 10 companies	800
Twenty-third Regiment, 10 companies	750
Thirteenth Regiment	425
One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, 1 battalion	400
Squadron A	300
Troop C	112
Four batteries	360
Three signal corps	120
Seventeenth Separate Company	90
One Hundred and Tenth Battalion	400

New Jersey Politician Goes Insane.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 24.—Patrick Sullivan, a well-known Democratic politician, was removed to the Morris Plains Insane Asylum yesterday. Sullivan was a member of the American Club, Hibernia Engine Company, and one of the founders of Court Lafayette, Independent Order of

GEN. OTIS MUST DECIDE

The Philippine Situation Confided to His Judgment.

TO SUPPRESS AN UPRISING

Whether Our Troops Shall Be Dispatched to Iloilo or Not Is Left with Him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Administration has determined to confide to the judgment and tact of Gen. Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, the question whether our troops shall be dispatched to Iloilo, where recent Spanish reports have stated that a sanguinary conflict is in progress between the insurgents and the remaining Spanish troops. Some days ago Gen. Otis asked the War Department if any precise instructions were to be given in his dealing with the situation at Iloilo.

The matter was fully canvassed by the President and Secretary Alger, and as a result the decision was reached to let Gen. Otis, on the ground, deal with the situation by the exercise of his own discretion. The reply was sent to Gen. Otis several days ago, and it will be for him to decide whether a United States force will go to Iloilo, and how many men will constitute the force.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—The steamer Union, which returned here from Iloilo with native and Spanish soldiers, and was refused a landing at this place, has been detained by the American officials. Private advices from the Southern provinces say that business is suspended in all the leading towns, that supplies are scarce, and that foreigners are only permitted to travel when special permits have been issued to them.

At Malolos, the headquarters of the so-called Philippine Government, near here, the native soldiers are levying on the villagers for supplies of food, the people are half-starved, and universal dissatisfaction prevails.

American volunteers to the number of 603 attended an enthusiastic meeting of the newly formed Philippine Development Association here yesterday evening. Mr. O. F. Williams, the United States Consul at Manila, presided. Definite action upon the part of the organization was postponed pending the decision of Gen. Otis on certain matters.

Spanish Troops to Leave Manila.

MADRID, Dec. 24.—Gen. Rios, the Spanish Commander at Ilcilo, Island of Panay, cables that he is going to Manila in order to arrange for the repatriation of the Spanish troops.

PLEA OF THE FILIPINOS.

Full Text of the Protest Against Our Taking the Islands—Agoncillo Raises an Issue.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The following is the full text of the protest lodged with the American and Spanish Peace Commissions by Agoncillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader in the Philippines, an outline of which has already been given:

"Paris, 12th of December, 1898.

"Their Excellencies, the President and Delegates of the Spanish-American Peace Commission, Paris:

"Your Excellencies: The very noble and gallant Gen. Aguinaldo, President of the Philippine Republic, and his Government have honored me with the post of official representative to the very honorable President and Government of the United States of America, devolving on me at the same time the duty of protesting against any resolutions contrary to the independence of that country which might be passed by the Peace Commission in Paris.

"This has already terminated its sessions, and the resolutions passed cannot be accepted as obligatory by my Government, since the commission has neither heard nor in any wise admitted to its deliberations the Philippine Nation, which held an unquestionable right to intervene in relation to what might affect their future.

"I fulfill, therefore, my duty, when I protest, as I do in the most solemn manner, in the name of the President and the National Government of the Philippines, against any resolution agreed upon at the Peace Conference in Paris, as long as the juridical political independent personality of the Filipino people is entirely unrecognized, and attempts are made in any form to impose on these inhabitants resolutions which have not been sanctioned by their public powers, the only ones who can legally decide as to their future in history.

"Spain is absolutely devoid of title, of status and power to decide in any shape or form the before-mentioned matter. The union of Spain and the Philippines was founded solely on two historical facts, in which the exclusive right of the Filipinos to decide their own destiny was implicitly recognized.

"First—The 'Blood Treaty' (Pacto de Sangre) of the 12th of March, 1565, entered into between Gen. Don Miguel Lopez de Legazpi and the Filipino sovereign Sikatuma, a compact which was ratified and confirmed on the one side by the King of Spain, Philip II., and on the other side by the monarchs of Mindanao, Visayas, and Luzon, and by the Supreme Chief of that Confederation, the Sultan Lacandola, proclaiming, as a consequence, the autonomous nationality of the kingdom of 'New Castille,' formed by the Philippine Islands, under the sceptre of the King of Spain.

"Second—The so-called 'Constitution of Cadiz,' in the discussion, vote, promulgation, and execution of which the Deputies and Filipino people took an active part, and by which constitution the nationality of 'The Spains' was made effective.

"But from the very first moment in which the peninsular public powers attempted to impose their absolute sovereignty on the islands, the Filipinos protested energetically by force of arms, and from the first attempt, in 1814, the struggle in defense of their political personality was implanted.

"When, in 1837, the violent deprivation of their rights was consummated, the Filipinos again protested, sustaining against them a fratricidal and inhuman struggle which has lasted from that time onward up to the present day.

CRUELTY CHARGED TO SPAIN.

"Falsehood, which always characterized the actions of the peninsular authorities, constantly hid from the world the fact of the real situation of force which has lasted almost a century. At length, at the end of the present century, the Spanish forces have been completely routed by those of the natives, and Spain cannot now even allege the possession by her of the islands, because the permanency of a handful of peninsular soldiers (approximately 400) who are existing besieged in one or two fortresses in the south of the archipelago, cannot constitute such a right.

"The Spanish Government has ceased to hold any dominion by deed and by right; and the only authority which exists there and preserves order is that constituted by the Filipinos with the solemn sanction of their votes, the only legal fount of positive modern power.

"Under such conditions the Spanish Commissioners in Paris have not been able, within the principles of the Law of Nations, to give up or to transfer what, if they ever had, they have totally lost before the signing of the Protocol of Washington, and the arranging of the terms of the peace treaty in Paris. The Filipino people who consented to the 'Blood Treaty' and the 'Constitution of 1812,' annulled those conventions by reason of Spain not complying with her undertakings, and renewed their sovereignty by the solemn proclamation of the Philippine Republic on Aug. 1, 1898, and by the establishment of a Government and a regular and well ordered administration created by the decisive votes of the natives.

"If any juridical effect can be attributed to the Spanish action in the peace treaty, within the principles of international law it is the explicit renunciation of all future pretensions over the island, the dominion and possession of which she had lost, and therefore is only of use to make the recognition of the corporate body of the Philipino nation and that of their rights to rule effectively in respect of their future.

"The United States of America on their part cannot allege a better right to constitute themselves as arbitrators as to the future of the Philippines. On the contrary, the demands of honor and good faith impose on them the explicit recognition of the political status of the people who, loyal to the other Filipino chiefs were solicited to place themselves at the head of the suffering and heroic sons of that country to fight against Spain and to second the action of the brave and skillful Admiral Dewey. At the time of imploring their armed co-operation, both the commander of the Petrel and Capt. Wood in Hongkong, before the declaration of war, the American Consul Generals—Mr. Pratt in Singapore, Mr. Wildman in Hongkong, and Mr. Williams in Cavite—acting as international agents of the great American Nation at a moment of great anxiety, offered to recognize the independence of the Filipino nation, as soon as triumph was attained.

SAYS REBELS WERE OUR ALLIES.

"Under the faith of such promises, an American man-of-war, the McCulloch, was placed at the disposal of the said leaders, and which took them to their native shores; and Admiral Dewey himself, by sending the man-of-war; by not denying to Gen. Aguinaldo and his companions the exacting of his promises, when they were presented to him on board his flagship in the Bay of Manila; by receiving the said Gen. Aguinaldo before and after his victories and notable deeds of arms with the honors due to the Commander in Chief of an allied army and chief of an independent State; by accepting the efficacious co-operation of that army and of those Generals; by recognizing the Filipino flag and permitting it to be hoisted on sea and land, consenting that their ships should sail with the said flag within the places which were blockaded; by receiving a solemn notification of the formal proclamation of the Philippine nation without protesting against it, nor opposing in any way its existence; by entering into relations with those Generals and with the national Filipino authorities recently established, recognized without question the corporated body and autonomous sovereignty of the people who had just succeeding in breaking their fetters and freeing themselves by the impulse of their own force.

"And that recognition cannot be denied by the honorable and serious people of the United States of America, who ought not to deny nor discuss the word given by the officials and representatives in those parts in moments so solemn in gravity for the American Republic.

"To pretend to put now in question the attributes of such public functionaries, after the danger would be an act of notorious injustice which cannot be consented to by those who have the unavoidable duty of preserving unstained the brilliant reputation of the sons of the great Nation founded by the immortal Washington, whose first glory was, and has always been, the constant fulfillment of their word of honor.

"It must be remembered here that the Filipinos did not fight as paid troops or mercenaries of America. On their arrival they only received a reduced number of arms, which were delivered to them by the order of Admiral Dewey. The arms, ammunition, and provisions with which the Filipinos have since sustained the war against the Spanish forces were acquired, some by their gallantry and others bought with their own funds, these latter being exclusively provided by the Filipino patriots.

"And it would not be noble now, after having used the alliance, to deny the courage, loyalty, and nobility of the Filipino forces in fighting at the side of the American troops, lending them a decided support, both enthusiastic and efficacious. Without their co-operation, and without the previous siege, never would the Americans have been able so easily to have gained possession of the walled City of Manila. They could—who can deny it?—have destroyed it by bombardment, but without the foregoing armed deeds, and without the rigorous circle in which the Spanish Army was inclosed, the sham fight of the attack and surrender which took place could not absolutely have been realized.

PRAISES ADMIRAL DEWEY.

"Admiral Dewey gloriously destroyed the Spanish squadron, but he had no disembarking forces, and could not inconsiderately dispose of his ammunition and provisions, and under such conditions the support which, as companions in arms, was lent to him by the Filipino Generals and their forces, is a positive and undeniable advantage. Without them Gen. Anderson's troops and those which afterward were disembarked probably would not have been able to have arrived at Manila before the suspension of hostilities and the signing of the protocol of Washington.

"Truth and sincerity in their places.

"Now: If the Spaniards have not been able to transfer to the Americans the rights which they did not possess; if the former have not militarily conquered positions in the Philippines; if the international officials and representatives of the Republic of the United States of America offered to recognize the independence and sovereignty of the Philippines solicited and accepted their alliance, how can they now constitute themselves as the sole disposers of the control, administration, and future government of the Philippine Islands?

"If in the Treaty of Paris there had been simply declared the withdrawal and abandonment by the Spaniards of their dominion—if they ever had one—over the Filipino territory; if America, on accepting peace, had signed a treaty without prejudice to the rights of the Philippines and with the view of coming to a subsequent settlement with the existing Filipino National Government, thus recognizing the sovereignty of the latter, their alliance and the carrying out of their promises of honor to the said Filipinos, it is very evident that no protest against their action would have been made. But, in view of the terms of the third article of the protocol, the proceedings of the American Commissioners, and the imperative necessity of safeguarding the national rights of my country, I make this protest, which I have made an extensive one for the beforesaid reasons, and with the corresponding legal restrictions against the action taken and the resolutions passed by the Peace Commissioners at Paris and in the treaty signed by them.

"And on making this protest, I claim, in the name of the Filipino nation, in that of their President and Government, the fulfillment of the solemn declaration made by the illustrious William McKinley, President of the Republic of the United States of North America, that, on going to war, he was not guided by any intention of aggrandizement and extension of National territory, but only in respect to the principles of humanity, the duty of liberating tyrannized peoples, and the desire to proclaim the unalienable rights, with their sovereignty, of the countries released from the yoke of Spain.

"God keep your Excellencies many years.

"FELIPE AGONCILLO."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN BONDS.

Bids for Extension Will Not be Considered Until Next Month.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, who manage that property for the City of Cincinnati, which owns it, met at the City Hall this afternoon for the purpose of considering bids for the extension of the $8,000,000 of Southern Railway construction bonds. The session was secret, and while they sat the bidders waited in the halls.

After an hour and a half of secret debate the clerk announced that the board had decided that, owing to the fact that there was not a full board present, the bids would not be disposed of until after the holidays. It was decided, however, to reconsider the vote whereby the bid of Briggs, Smith & Co., of Cincinnati was thrown out on the ground of irregularity.

Among the bidders here to-day was Abraham White of New York, President of the National Trust Company of New York. He bid as a Trustee. The Trust Company is also a bidder. He explained the reports about the National Trust Company not appearing in the list of New York banking houses by saying that it was organized this year under the laws of West Virginia to do a bond and not a banking business, therefore it is not necessary for it to comply with the New York Banking laws.

White is the man who, without money to pay for more than a few meals, bid for and was awarded $1,000,000 worth of United States bonds under President Cleveland's last Administration. He raised the money and became a financier.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS FEARED.

Railroads Are Procuring Large Supplies in Anticipation of It.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Railroad companies are securing large supplies of coal in order to be prepared for a strike which may result from the enforcement by miners of the Jones anti-screen law.

The operators, it is said, will not pay more than 75 per cent. of the present rate under the gross weight system, and will defeat the bill entirely, if they can.

In 1894, during the long strike, many railroads were practically without coal. The Wheeling and Lake Erie Road now has 5,000 tons in its yards at Massillon, 3,000 tons at Norwalk, and 2,000 tons at Ironville, and the supply is being increased daily.

Sale of a Railroad at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24.—The Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railroad will

B. Altman & Co.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27th, WILL BE SHOWN, ADVANCE IMPORTATIONS OF SPRING STYLES IN OXFORDS, MADRAS, ZEPHYRS, NOVELTY PLUMETIS FRENCH EMBROIDERED BATISTE and SILK MOUSSELINE.

ALSO SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF

COTTON EMBROIDERIES,

FRENCH NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC AND SWISS INSERTINGS, EDGES, ALL-OVERS AND PIQUE ROBES.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

A NEW BISHOP FOR BRAZIL.

Consecration of the Rev. L. L. Kinsolving Set for Jan. 6 at St. Bartholomew's Church.

The consecration of the new Bishop of Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil, which is important from a historic standpoint because the beginning of a new and independent Church in the New World, claiming the Historic Episcopate, has been set for the Feast of the Epiphany, Friday, Jan. 6, at 10:30, in St. Bartholomew's Church. Being ill, Presiding Bishop Williams of Connecticut has designated Bishop Dudley of Kentucky as the officiating Bishop and the Bishop of New York and the Bishop of Massachusetts as co-consecrators. The presentors are to be the Bishop of Albany and the Bishop of West Virginia, and the preacher will be the Bishop of Texas, who is an elder brother of the Bishop-elect. The master of ceremonies will be the Rev. Dr. Greer. Many other Bishops and priests have signified their intention to be present, and twelve Bishops will unite in the laying on of hands, the largest number in the history of the American Episcopal Church.

The new Bishop is now the Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, a native of Virginia, the senior missionary in the Brazilian field under the American Church Missionary Society, and a brother of the Rev. A. B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn. The historic interest lies in the fact that just as the Church of England consecrated the first Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America, so now the latter consecrates the first Bishop of a new Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of Brazil. The Church in Brazil is to become independent when three Bishops, of which the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving will be the first, shall have been chosen by the American House of Bishops and consecrated by American Bishops composing it.

The work in Brazil, begun in 1891, is wholly in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The number of communicants is 346, a record said never to have been equaled in the time by mission effort in any country. A new church is building in Rio Grande, which will be the pro-cathedral and seats of the new Bishop.

An Assistant for Rev. Dr. Bitting.

The Rev. Frank Elmer, a native of Connecticut, and a recent graduate of Chicago University and Theological Seminary, has been chosen assistant to the Rev. Dr. W. C. Bitting, pastor of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, and he enters upon his new duties to-day. It was fifteen years ago today that the Rev. Dr. Bitting began his work as pastor of the Mount Morris congregation. An effort was made to observe the event in some form, but it is said the pastor did not assist it, not caring for celebrations. The real reason is said, however, to have been the very serious illness of the Rev. Dr. Bitting's father, who resides in Philadelphia.

FESTIVAL OF GUADALUPE.

Origin of the National Religious Holiday of Mexico.

From The St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The greatest festival of local religious celebration is that of the Virgin of Guadalupe, which occurs on the 12th of December. The scenes at Guadalupe during the festival are most typical of the Indians. For days the road leading to this shrine has been crowded with the faithful. The gathering is composed of the most motley and picturesque of crowds. At night this vast mass of humanity bivouac. The promiscuous heap cover the entire plaza, the surrounding hills, and the portales. Many kindle fires, producing a most weird effect.

The church at Guadalupe was built about the beginning of the seventeenth century. According to tradition, on the 9th of December, 1531, Juan Diego, an Indian of Cuanhtitlan, was on his way to mass. Passing the hill of Pepeyacae he heard music, and, looking up, saw the Blessed Virgin, who directed him to go to Bishop Zumarraga and tell him, in her name, to build a church upon that hill. The Virgin thus addressed Juan: "Know, my son, that I am the Virgin Mary, mother of the true God. My will is that a temple should be built for me on this spot, where you and all your race will always be able to find me and seek my aid in your troubles. Go to the Bishop, and, in my name, tell him what you have seen and heard. Tell him, too, that it is my wish that a church be built for me here, and for doing this you will be repaid with many graces."

The Bishop demanded proofs of the apparition Juan described. On the morning of Dec. 12 the Virgin again appeared to Juan and told him to cut some flowers from the rock at his feet, wrap them in his serape, (blanket,) and to show them to no one until he stood before the Bishop. When Juan unwrapped his serape in the presence of the Bishop, a greater wonder was beheld than the flowers growing from the rock. A beautiful portrait of the Virgin appeared, as though painted on the serape. The Bishop forthwith built a chapel where the miraculous flowers had been plucked and where now stands the Collegiate Church of Guadalupe.

The alleged serape of Juan Diego, with its miraculous image of the Blessed Virgin, is inclosed behind plate glass in a frame over the high altar. The crown of the Virgin of Guadalupe was manufactured by Morgan, the Paris jeweler. It is formed of gold and gems contributed by the ladies of Mexico, who, for this purpose, parted with jewels which were not only of high value, but family heirlooms as well. In the cost, therefore, which was about $30,000, that of the material is not included. The crown is an imperial diadem. The rim at the base consists of twenty-two enameled shields, representing the twenty-two Bishoprics of Mexico. Above comes a circle of angels issuing from roses. Between the angels and supported by them are six enameled shields, emblazoned with the arms of the six Archbishoprics of Mexico. From the backs of the angels, extending to the apex of the crown, are alternate festoons of massive gold rose leaves and diamond stars. These cluster at the top under an enameled globe, whereon Mexico and the

HULL ARMY BILL REPORT

Reorganization Views of the House Military Committee.

NEW ARTILLERY FORMATION

Regiments Considered Obsolete and the Corps Plan Suggested—Age Limit for New Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Representative Hull, Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, to-day filed with the Clerk his report on the bill for the increase of the regular army. After detailing the amendments adopted in committee the report says:

"The bill fixes no maximum strength for the entire army. Assuming that the Government will require about 100,000 for defense of the frontier, for coast defense, and to maintain our authority in the islands for whose good order and government this Nation is now responsible, together with a reasonable reserve force, the bill provides for the regiments of cavalry and infantry, to provide the number required for each arm of the service, and a corps of artillery for our seacoast batteries, with two regiments of artillery for field batteries. The committee believes that the organization as provided for in this bill will make the most efficient military organization at the lowest cost to the taxpayer of all the organizations proposed by the bills before Congress.

"The organization of the cavalry as provided in the bill is substantially the same organization now provided for by law. The change in the present organization is making fifteen Captains in place of twelve, and providing for a commissary of the regiment. By this increase of rank the Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Commissary are to have the rank of Captain, and a Commissary Sergeant is also added. In addition to the fifteen First Lieutenants provided, three extra First Lieutenants for each regiment are to be available as Squadron Adjutants. The bill also provides for the creation of a band for each regiment by enlisting the men as musicians, while, under the present law, they are enlisted in the regular force and detailed as musicians.

ARTILLERY REORGANIZATION.

"The organization of artillery provided for in the bill changes from the regimental formation to that of a corps of artillery, and, as the artillery arm has so grown in importance, the committee feels justified in submitting the full reasons for the change. The relation of artillery organization to the work that the army was to perform may be best understood by a brief reference to its history. Our present system dates back to 1821, when the first four regiments were organized. The Fifth Regiment was added in 1861, and the Sixth and Seventh in 1898.

"Now, when first organized, that is, in 1821, the question of coast defense was not nearly so important as it is to-day, and consequently the question of organization was not so important. Moreover, this relative unimportance of both functions and of organization continued for many years, in fact, down to 1861. On the other hand, there were questions before the country that made the services of infantry of every great importance, and hence we find the artillery almost continuously used as infantry. Thus, in the Mexican war, three-fourths of the artillery was used as infantry. It was armed and equipped as infantry and served as such, not only in Mexico, but also in Florida, during the Seminole trouble on the plains, and elsewhere; even in the forts. When the civil war broke out in 1861 all the foot batteries heretofore armed and equipped and serving as infantry were converted into light batteries, only to resume their infantry equipment and duties after Appomattox.

"In the bill under discussion the number of artillery units (batteries) was obtained from a consideration of the number of gun positions to be manned. You must have, at the limit, as many batteries as you have gun positions. Further, these batteries must be grouped in sufficient numbers at each harbor to man all the guns in that harbor. Evidently the idea of the regiment does not come forward here at all, and for a good reason. There is no relation between the regiment as a unit and the work to be done by the artillery. In other words, the essential of artillery organization is the battery, these batteries being grouped according to the necessities of each case—necessities differing from harbor to harbor.

"The conditions are entirely different for infantry and for cavalry. In these, each individual carries a weapon, which is not the case with the artillery when used as such. The fighting strength of infantry or cavalry is measured by the number of the weapons it can bring into line, but no such measure can be uniformly applied to the artillery. Experience has shown that the regimental organization is suited to the infantry and to the cavalry, the unit selected, namely, the regiment, being the greatest number of muskets and of sabres, respectively, that can be directly controlled by one man, and this unit is a necessary one. But evidently no such necessity exists in the artillery.

OLD SYSTEM OUT OF DATE.

"Why, then, perpetuate a system that is essentially a relic of the past, and wholly out of harmony with present and with future conditions? There is no sentiment connected with the maintenance of the regimental organization, because, as already explained, the chances are against an officer's serving wholly in one regiment. For the purely local feeling, for the regiment alone, has been substituted a strong feeling of pride in the arm as a whole, a feeling born of the desire to see this long-neglected arm at last rise to a full realization of its opportunities and its duties.

"Let it be borne in mind how complicated is the artillery service; how many different kinds of guns it has to serve; that in future it will be charged with the torpedo service, and that the nature of artillery service in general will depend entirely upon local conditions—conditions that differ from harbor to harbor—and it is at once evident that an arbitrary division of the personnel into regiments is inexcusably vicious. The corps system, on the other hand, gives the artillery the adaptability and flexibility that are demanded by the ever-varying conditions of its service.

"In respect of the number of batteries recommended by this bill, one argument only need be brought up. If the necessary personnel is not to be provided, why are we annually appropriating every year for guns and forts? The complicated ordnance of the present cannot be intrusted to untrained men. By June 30, 1900, 195 batteries of coast artillery will be needed for the guns actually installed. The bill asks for 144 such batteries. According to reliable observation, the deterioration of electric machinery in our coast forts, when uncared for, is 5 per cent. per annum; of other machinery 20 per cent., and of guns and of carriages 25 per cent. A battery of two 12-inch guns complete with all its machinery costs $146,000; if uncared for the yearly loss would be about $44,000.

"In the organization of the infantry regiment, the change has been made in the number of enlisted men in a company from 106 to 145. The object of the increase is to provide for an adequate force at the very lowest cost to the Government. It has not been the object of the committee to sacrifice efficiency for economy, but, taking the number of men necessary for the purpose of the Government, we believe that an organization on the basis of 145, which would give us but 112 privates, is more efficient in actual service than one of 72 privates, as proposed in the Senate bill. The largely increased number of regiments which would be made necessary by the reduced number of privates would entail an increased expense each year on the Government for officers and would materially impair the effectiveness of companies and regiments on the line of battle.

"Gen. Sherman, in his report to the War Department in 1876, after a full study of the armies of Europe and after he had seen their operation in the field of battle, recommended a company of 250 enlisted men in time of war, and further stated that we could count on one-third of the men being absent from duty in an army in service. Gen. Schwan said that after twenty-one years' service as a line officer he regarded 145 men as the best organization. Gen. Miles, in his testimony before the committee, recommended 100 enlisted men. The organization provided for in this bill gives as a maximum a smaller regiment than is the minimum of the leading nations.

"The committee inserted a new section in regard to the Record and Pension Office, believing that the present chief of that office has by his wonderfully efficient service made it only proper for him to have the rank of Brigadier General. His administration of the office has resulted in a saving to the Government of over $400,000 a year in clerk hire alone.

AGE LIMIT FOR OFFICERS.

"The committee has placed in the bill certain limitations as to age. The Government retires an officer at sixty-four on three-quarters pay. If men are placed in the army at an advanced age, they render the Government absolutely no adequate service for the obligations the Government assumes to care for them during life. The question of how long a man should serve before being retired was one the committee was not at all agreed upon, but a compromise was finally placed in the bill, limiting appointments to those not over fifty years of age.

"The retired list should not be used as an asylum for men who have spent their active life in civil employment. An exception was made in a new section exempting all the staff corps now open to appointment from civil life from the operation of the age limit, all men who served in the civil war, and the recent war with Spain. The reasons for the incorporation in the bill of Section 5 is found in the following, submitted by an officer from the War Department:

"'I have made a calculation that the bill prepared, provided all promotion in each arm is by seniority in each arm respectively, would give the following results as regards promotion to Captain: In the infantry, all the present First Lieutenants and sixteen Second Lieutenants. In the artillery, all the present First Lieutenants and forty-two Second Lieutenants. Total for infantry and artillery, fifty-eight. In the cavalry, fifty-seven of the present First Lieutenants would be left such. The scheme to equalize promotion to Captaincy would therefore give fifty-seven Captaincies in the artillery and infantry to the fifty-seven remaining First Lieutenants of cavalry. All the First Lieutenants in each arm would be Captains, and all the Second Lieutenants in each arm would become First Lieutenants, leaving the vacancies at the foot of the list of First Lieutenants and the Second Lieutenants to be filled by promotion from the ranks, from the volunteers, and from civil life.'"

The official estimate of the cost of the army under the organization proposed in the bill, Chairman Hull states, is about $90,000,000. Mr. Hull estimates the pay of the army at $24,416,887, and the additional cost for subsistence and all other expenses to bring the total up to a sum not exceeding $83,000,000.

NEW YORKERS FROM HAWAII.

Remaining First Regiment Companies Are on the Way Home.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Four companies of the First New York Volunteer Infantry passed through Chicago to-day on the way home from Honolulu to be mustered out. The detachment is composed of Company C of Albany, Lieut. Christopher Gresham; Company E of Utica, Lieut. Frank T. Wood; Company F of Walton, Lieut. C. H. Boyce, and Company G of Oneonta, Capt. U. A. Ferguson—309 men all told. Major Walter Scott was in command.

Only a brief stop was made here, the train carrying the troops being promptly switched from the Burlington tracks to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and at noon the men resumed their journey. All were anxious to get home for Christmas, and only absolutely necessary stops will be made.

With the exception of colds, from which nearly all the men are suffering on account of the change from the tropical climate of Hawaii to the Winter atmosphere of the Western States, the men are in good health.

The last detachment of the regiment, comprising companies H, K, and M, will reach Chicago to-morrow on a special train over the Burlington Road, and will be sent East over the Lake Shore.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The gunboat Wilmington sailed to-day from Norfolk. She will touch first at San Juan, Puerto Rico, and then proceed to the north coast of Brazil, where she will enter the Orinoco River and ascend that stream some distance. This will be the first time in many years that an American war vessel has floated in the Orinoco.

The Isla de Luzon and the Isla de Cuba, two of the vessels sunk by Dewey at Cavite and subsequently raised by Naval Constructor Capps, have safely made the voyage from Manila to Hongkong under their own steam. They are to be docked and thoroughly repaired at Hongkong, and, because of their peculiar fitness for the service, will be kept among the Philippine Islands for some time to come.

The Cincinnati arrived to-day at Havana. She is coming north to be repaired at New York.

The Annapolis and the Vicksburg have arrived at St. Kitt's.

The Scindia has arrived at Callao, carrying a supply of coal for the battleships Oregon and Iowa, which are closely following her. The battleships will receive instructions at Callao which will determine their course either to Honolulu or directly across to the Philippines.

The Abarenda has arrived at Norfolk, where she will fit out for a cruise to Samoa, carrying a supply of coal and material for erecting the docks and fixtures for the new coaling station at Pago Pago. It will be several weeks before she will be ready to leave the United States.

Navy Officers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The following named officers of the navy have been honorably discharged: Lieut. W. L. Beers, Ensign R. A. Moorehead, Passed Assistant Engineer A. D. Ostrander, and Assistant Engineers J. M. Hite, F. J. Simmonds, A. L. Robinson, and J. R. Bertolette.

Brig. Gen. Andrews Relieved.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Brig. Gen. John N. Andrews has been relieved from the command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, and ordered to join the Twelfth Infantry.

New York Regiments to Disband.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast gave out the following this afternoon:

"Commanding Officer, National Guard, New York:

"Sir: I have the honor to inform you that the Commander in Chief declares the One Hundred and Eighth, One Hundred and Ninth, and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiments disbanded and authorizes you to order their muster out of the service of the State."

Christmas Holidays in London.

From The London Daily Mail.

Fifty thousand London shop assistants will have three days' holidays at Christmas. The concession of Tuesday as an extra play day is due in great measure to the commendable efforts of the Early Closing Association, which has elicited the sympathies of nearly every tradesman in and around London, and now there are only three large firms who have not yet signified their intention to grant the extra holiday, but it is hoped that their decision will be favorable to the 3,000 assistants in their employ. The three days' recess applies to the greater number of the business houses, but the assistants in a few of the wholesale establishments will be fortunate enough to have a holiday from Friday night to Wednesday morning, while several employers who close every Wednesday at 2 o'clock, have decided not to take their shutters down until Thursday morning. In 1892, when Christmas Day last fell on Sunday, about 10,000 shop assistants were granted leave for three days, and this year, according to Mr. Larkin, the Assistant Secretary of the association, no fewer than 50,000 assistants will obtain a similar respite from work. A great proportion of them have their homes many miles from London, so, thanks to the consideration shown them, they will be enabled to join their family circles, even if they have to go as far as Scotland.

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For Pure

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Combined with Great

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WEBER WAREROOMS

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TRANSCONTINENTAL MAIL TIME.

Arrangements to Save a Whole Day Between New York and San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger and Capt. White, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, have succeeded in arranging for a general change in the transcontinental mail service, which will be of great benefit to all points between Boston and New York on the east and San Francisco, Portland, and all points on the Pacific Coast on the West.

The time of the fast mail leaving New York at 9 P. M. on the New York Central Railroad will be shortened three and a half hours between New York and Chicago, arriving at the latter point at 8:30 P. M., instead of 12 midnight, as now. Close connection will be made at Buffalo, so that mail which now arrives in Detroit at 6:20 P. M. will arrive at about 1 P. M., insuring its delivery at nearly all points in Southern Michigan the day of arrival in Detroit.

From Chicago fast trains will leave for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis and for Omaha. Those heretofore reaching St. Paul at 1 P. M. and Minneapolis at 1:40 P. M. will arrive at about 8 A. M. and 8:30 A. M., respectively. The overland trains now leaving at 1:30 P. M. will change so as to leave about 9:30 A. M., thus effecting a material gain throughout Minnesota and expediting the mails all the way through to the coast, involving Helena, Montana; Spokane and Seattle, Washington, and the entire Northwestern Coast.

Mail now arriving in Omaha at 2:40 P. M. will arrive at that point at about 8 A. M., and will connect at the Union Pacific transfer point with the overland train leaving Omaha in the morning over the Union Pacific Railroad, instead of the one leaving on the same line in the afternoon, thus effecting a gain in transit of from eight to thirteen hours at points between Omaha and San Francisco, and arriving at San Francisco at 8:45 P. M., instead of 9:40 A. M., the following days, as at present. Nearly the entire State of California will receive this mail practically for business purposes about twenty-four hours earlier than it does at present.

The Oregon Short Line, running from Green River, Wyoming, to Portland, Ore., will schedule its train so as to connect with the fast mail, thus reaching Portland at 5:30 P. M. instead of 7:20 the following morning. These changes will affect the entire Pacific Coast as well as all intermediate points, New York to Chicago.

East bound, there will be a corresponding gain. Mails from the West, via Omaha, now arriving at Chicago at 6:45 A. M. will arrive at 2:30 A. M., and mails now arriving from St. Paul and Minneapolis at 7 A. M. will arrive at 2 A. M., connecting the fast mail trains on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Pennsylvania, the Illinois Central, and the Monon, leaving Chicago at 2:45 and 3 A. M.

Mails from the West now arriving in New York at 10:35 A. M. will reach that city at 5:30—in time for the first carriers' delivery. The Boston mail which now reaches that city at 2:40 P. M., will arrive at 7:32 A. M. There will be a corresponding gain for nearly all Eastern points. The connection with the fast mail on the Illinois Central will advance all mails for points cotiguous to that line through to New Orleans. Mail will reach Pittsburg at 4:55 P. M. instead of 11:59 P. M. The connection with the Monon fast mail leaving Chicago at 2:45 A. M., will put mail into Cincinnati at 11:20 A. M. instead of 6 P. M., as now.

THE LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL.

Plans of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Lafayette Memorial Commission has assured the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution that it will receive full and official recognition in the work of securing sufficient money to make the proposed monument to Lafayette a worthy expression of the Nation's gratitude and that one of the four tablets on the monument will be reserved for the society, to be appropriately inscribed.

The National Board of Management therefore cordially recommends that each member of the society show her appreciation of this honor by interesting all persons in her locality to contribute, according to their means, to this enterprise. It has also asked the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, through its President General, to co-operate in the undertaking. All contributions should be sent to Mrs. Robert S. Hatcher, Chairman of the Franco-American Memorial Committee, Room 52, 902 F Street, Washington.

The society has also decided to issue an appeal for $15,000 to be added to a fund already in existence and created for the purpose of presenting to France during the Paris Exposition a bronze equestrian statue of George Washington.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day are the following:

NEW JERSEY—Joseph H. Carsen, Marmora.
NEW YORK—Emerson Eckler, Buel.

WOMEN TO VOTE IN FRANCE.

Right of Suffrage Arouses Little Enthusiasm Among Them.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—William P. Atwell, American Commercial Agent at Roubaix, France, in a report to the State Department, says that for the first time in that country women paying a tax on the profession or trade in which they are engaged will be entitled to vote. Judges of a class which considers commercial matters are to be elected during December, and women will be allowed to vote for them. In Roubaix, although there are several hundred women entitled to suffrage, Mr. Atwell adds, it is a remarkable fact that not one has yet inscribed herself. The women of Turcoing, an adjoining town, seem to be more progressive, as twenty have already complied with the necessary formalities. Frenchwomen, it is stated, as a rule, are not enthusiastic concerning the right of suffrage.

Advocating Consular Reforms.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Harry A. Garfield, President of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, has been in Washington for the past few days in connection with Consular reform measures which the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and other commercial institutions throughout the country intend to urge upon Congress. They will ask for a hearing before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, unless, so far as the House is concerned, the Adams Bill, which was favorably reported at the last session of Congress, is deemed to be a satisfactory basis. Commercial organizations both East and West are co-operating in the movement.

The First Green Chrysanthemums.

From The London Mail.

The chrysanthemum is the queen of flowers now, and while the holly and mistletoe will have their accustomed place in the festivities of Christmas, the national flower of the Chinese will reign with undisputed sway through the Winter months.

The Royal Horticultural Society's show at the Drill Hall, in James Street, the other day, was almost exclusively a chrysanthemum exhibit. The only gold medal and nearly all the Banksian medals were awarded to the exhibitors of the chrysanthemum.

The greatest grower of novel chrysanthemums now is a Frenchman, M. E. Calvat, and a number of his specialties were exhibited the other day, including his "Mme. Edmund Roger." This is a Japanese incurved flower, the ground color of which is a citron yellow and shaded green, with green points, about the shade of pistachio ice cream.

It is said to be the most beautiful green yet raised, and the particular shade is said to have been grown by a Yorkshireman. Naturally, it attracted much attention at the James Street show.

"Le Grand Dragon" was another novelty that attracted much attention at the show, and will be popular in London this Winter. It is a Japanese flower of orange yellow, lined with red, and is as strong and hardy as it is handsome.

Other new shades in French chrysanthemums are pale carnation on cream, carmine amaranth, bright orange red, with a yellow reverse, deep rosy lilac and cream, pure white, with greenish centre, rich terracotta, shaded crimson, and brilliant carmine with silver reverse.

Cause and Effect.

"Sit down, George. Was papa in?"

"Yes, he was in. I don't care to sit down, thank you."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pond's Extract

(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

EAGAN REPLIES TO MILES.

Commissary General Denies that Food Was Supplied Under Pretense of Experiment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Gen. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, gave out the following statement to-day in reference to his contemplated action on statements made by Gen. Miles concerning commissary supplies furnished the army:

"Gen. Eagan has referred to Gen. Miles the published article purporting to be an interview with Gen. Miles in regard to the military supplies, asking whether the statements attributed to him [Gen. Miles] were made by him, or any of them, or which of them, or to what extent the statements, or any parts of the statement, are true.

"Gen. Eagan does not purpose to discuss this very serious matter in the public press, but has asked, first, if Gen. Miles avows or disavows this interview, and has also asked the Investigating Commission for a true copy of the statements [that were not sworn to, however,] made by Gen. Miles before it. Gen. Eagan has also asked the Investigating Commission to be called before it for the purpose of rebutting and refuting the statements alleged to have been made by Gen. Miles and published in the press; to answer these, or any statements, made by Gen. Miles under oath, and especially and particularly to meet the alleged charge of furnishing anything whatever under pretense of experiment.

"Gen. Eagan is of the opinion that the proper place to discuss the merits of this matter is before the Investigating Commission, and before the courts, civil and military, where the widest latitude, under oath, will be given to all concerned; where the conduct of Gen. Miles and the conduct of Gen. Eagan, under oath, will have the fullest, most exhaustive examination and analysis, concerning any or all charges that may be brought by either, to the end that justice shall be done.

"In view of this already inaugurated action Gen. Eagan deems it unmilitary and improper to make charges against anybody whatever in the service, but thinks the law, military and civil, is ample to be invoked in the cause of truth and justice. Gen. Eagan contents himself with a complete denial of the statements alleged to have been made by Gen. Miles."

Gen. Miles returned to-day from Cincinnati. He declined to discuss any further subjects covered in his recent evidence before the Investigating Commission or the course of Commissary General Eagan in reference to this evidence. A copy of the evidence has not yet reached him.

TELEGRAPHY WITHOUT WIRES.

Experiments Reported to the State Department by a Commercial Agent in France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A report on the French development of wireless telegraphy has been submitted to the State Department by William P. Atwell, Commercial Agent at Roubaix. Mr. Atwell quotes a French scientific paper, giving briefly the progress of wireless electrical transmission since the discovery of the Hertz waves in 1889.

Practical work in this line is now being done by M. Ducretet in his Paris laboratory, where he has in successful operation a wireless telegraphic plant sending messages four kilometers, (2.48 miles.) The success of M. Ducretet's system depends on the use of a special radio-conductor, generally known in this country as the Branly tube. This takes the place of the soft iron magnet in an ordinary telegraphic instrument. The special receiver is connected with an ordinary Morse sounder, and is operated from the distant sending station without any other conductor than the atmosphere. The message is written out with the old paper tape and pencil receiver, although this device has been practically discarded in telegraph offices in America for many years.

The sending station of M. Ducretet's office is equipped with a mast sixty-five feet high above the roof of his laboratory. This is said to be necessary to start the current above the interference of surrounding buildings, as the electric waves will pass through an ordinary wall, but are deflected by iron constructions. M. Ducretet says the British Government has been experimenting with a practically indentical apparatus for the transmission of naval signals, and has sent messages between Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight.

He says that while his experiments do not indicate that the Hertz telegraphy will in the near future take the place of ordinary wire lines, it has already been demonstrated of practical value for lighthouse and naval signals, for exploring service, and like uses. He further says that his machine may be utilized not only for sending messages, but that a series of incandescent lights may be maintained at a distance, or mine charges may be exploded, it being only a question of obtaining sufficient power.

During the early days of the late war the Navy Department gave serious consideration to a scheme for the use of a system of wireless telegraphy to enable warships to communicate with the shore. This was suggested by Tesla and his colleague, but with the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt the negotiations were dropped.

Paper Trust Buys Timber Lands.

BERLIN, N. H., Dec. 24.—Goodhue Brothers of Island Pond, Vt., have purchased of the Brown Lumber Company, at Whitefield, extensive tracts of lumber lands in the towns of Randolph, Jefferson, and Gorham. The purchase is made in the interest of the International Paper Company of New York, otherwise known as the Paper Trust. It is estimated that there are 150,000,000 feet of lumber on the lands purchased, and the price paid is said to be $300,000. The Paper Trust has recently made several heavy purchases of timber in the State. It intends to use an increased quantity at its big pulp mills in this city over previous years.

A Treaty of Peace.

"Have Scribbler, the author, and his wife made it up?"

"Oh, yes. She now reads what he writes, and he eats what she cooks."—Jewish Comment.

PLATT FAVORS MR. LYMAN

Excise Commissioner May Be Superintendent of Public Works.

CONFERS WITH THE SENATOR

Said Recently He Wouldn't Take the Place, but May Be Urged to Accept If Roosevelt Asks Him.

Excise Commissioner Henry H. Lyman is believed to have been selected to take the place of Francis Hendricks as the organization candidate for Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Lyman's name was mentioned in this connection a week ago, the suggestion coming from sources so close to Senator Platt as to give rise to the conclusion that his name was under consideration. About the same time, Governor-elect Roosevelt allowed the fact to become known that the suggestion of Mr. Lyman as George W. Aldridge's successor had been made to him also, and that he was giving it attention. The impression Col. Roosevelt's friends gained was that he was favorably impressed with what he had heard about the present head of the Excise Department.

When the first publication concerning Commissioner Lyman as a possibility for the Public Works place was made, he was interviewed in Albany and was then quoted as saying that he wouldn't touch the office if it were brought to him on a silver salver; that he was not seeking it, did not want it, and "would not take it."

Yesterday Mr. Lyman came down from Albany and held a long conference with Senator Platt in the office of Chairman Odell in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At its conclusion he declined to discuss the object of his visit, and refused to comment on the interview attributed to him earlier in the week, in which he had said positively that he wouldn't take Mr. Aldridge's place. He would not say whether or not he would accept if it were offered to him.

Republicans who are familiar with Senator Platt's effort to secure a candidate for Public Works Superintendent, who would be acceptable to Governor-elect Roosevelt, and who is at the same time a good organization man, said, after this conference that there was little doubt that the organization would urge Lyman instead of Hendricks upon the Governor-elect. Col. Roosevelt is understood to be holding the place open for Gen. Francis V. Greene, now on his way home from Havana, but few organization men believe that the General will accept the place which he has already declined once, and which would involve serious pecuniary and personal sacrifices on his part. The place is regarded, therefore, as practically still open, and Col. Roosevelt's declaration that he may not fill it until after he gets to Albany is taken as indicating that he feels that he must have more time, and that he may have to sound the Senate before he finally picks out his man.

H. H. Lyman is a banker and business man of Oswego. When in 1896, the Raines law wiped out the old local boards of excise and gave the control of the liquor traffic into the hands of a State Excise Department, Mr. Lyman was appointed Commissioner for five years at a salary of $5,000. The salary of the Superintendent of Public Works is $6,000, and his term expires with that of the Governor by whom he is appointed. Mr. Lyman's friends say that he would regret to leave his present place, but that he might consent to do it if it were represented to him that it was his duty to the organization to do so.

GIBBS'S FRIENDS DETERMINED.

Formal Charges of Crooked Voting at Republican Club Made.

The friends of National Committeeman Frederick S. Gibbs are determined that the charges of crookedness in the ballot by which he was blackballed at the Republican Club Monday night shall not be hushed up. It developed yesterday that when the Executive Committee met at the club rooms Friday evening to begin the investigation they notified Job E. Hedges, who was waiting outside, that they could not proceed with the inquiry unless the charges were put in writing in proper legal form.

This Mr. Hedges promptly agreed to do, and the accusations of illegal voting were at once embodied in formal documents and submitted to the committee. The committee then decided to go ahead with the investigation and ordered a second meeting to be held on Thursday evening of this week, at which the taking of testimony will be begun.

Talk on Assembly Committees.

Senator Platt, Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, and Assemblyman S. Fred Nixon, Speaker-to-be of the Assembly, conferred at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday about committee assignments. Progress was made, but both Chairman Odell and Mr. Nixon said that none of the important places had been finally decided on and that no announcements could yet be made.

ENGLISH IMPORTS DECREASE.

Large Reduction in Manufactures of Great Britain Purchased by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Importations of manufactures from Great Britain into the United States seem likely to show an unusually small total in the year 1898. The November statement of exports from Great Britain to the United States, which has just reached the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, shows in nearly every case that the exportation of manufactures in the eleven months ended Nov. 30 were less than in the corresponding months of earlier years.

Imports of manufactures in the early part of the year 1897 were abnormally great, and a comparison of the eleven months of 1898 with the corresponding months of 1897 would, in many cases, be misleading. A comparison, however, with the corresponding months of 1896 and 1893 shows, in nearly all cases, smaller imports in 1898 than in either of the earlier years. The imports of the eleven months of 1896 were the smallest, with a single exception, since 1890, and those of 1893 were less than in the three years which preceded it.

In nearly all classes of manufactured articles the figures of the eleven months of 1898 show a reduction as compared with 1896 and 1893, and a very large reduction as compared with 1897. In jute manufactures, the imports of the eleven months of 1898 were 95,287,300 yards, against 143,984,300 in the corresponding months of 1897; in woolen yarns, the drop was from 55,000 pounds in 1897 to 6,900 in 1898; in worsted yarn, from 674,300 pounds in eleven months of 1897 to 102,900 in 1898; in woolen tissues, from 8,046,100 yards in eleven months of 1897 to 1,473,300 in eleven months of 1898, and in worsted tissues, from 40,687,600 yards in eleven months of 1897 to 12,706,400 in the corresponding months of 1898.

England's "Hateful Flag" Is Everywhere.

From The London Standard.

BANGKOK, Oct. 27.—It is hardily to be expected that Frenchmen, coming out to their little functionary-ridden colony in the Far East, should not feel bitter toward England, whose flag flies over every port on the way out, and over half the shipping encountered. We are consequently prepared for the following outburst, which is to be found in the Dépêche Coloniale of Sept. 30:

"When a Frenchman leaves his country for Tonquin his nerves are irritated and his eyes offended the whole way out by that hateful flag of England, which seems to give laws to the entire globe. You hardly meet with any other flag on the sea. You find it at Alexandria and at Port Said, in this land of Egypt which lies under that hypocritical protectorate which the English Foreign Office is about to transform into a definitive conquest. There again you come across it at Perim, in the Red Sea, and at Aden, which commands the entrance of the Indian Ocean. Colombo comes into view; and, heavens! it is the same old rag over again! At Singapore you have come to regard the union jack as a matter of course, and you begin to speculate on how long it will take to fly from Singapore to Bangkok.

"One can hardly imagine, till he has experienced it, the relief left by the arrival at Saigon and by the sound of French bugles and the sight of our beloved tricolor."

The Management of

The Big Store

gratefully appreciative of the more than liberal patronage bestowed upon it during the Holiday Season, begs to extend to all its friends and patrons

Sincere Thanks and Best Wishes for

A Merry Christmas.

Respectfully,

Siegel-Cooper Co.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:38	Moon sets	5:28

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	5:29	Gov. Isl'd	6:10	H. Gate	8:06
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	6:07	Gov. Isl'd	6:51	H. Gate	8:47

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, DEC. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Relief, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
TUESDAY, DEC. 27.		
Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	1:00 P. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.		
British Prince, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jason, Belize	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Segurança, Havana	1:00 A. M.	3:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Troja, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, DEC. 29.		
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, DEC. 30.		
Orinoco, Barbados	8:00 A. M.	10:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, DEC. 31.		
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Philadelphia, San Juan, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 82, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 25.

Algoa, Hamburg, Dec. 5.
British Empire, Antwerp, Dec. 10.
Camperdown, Avonmouth, Dec. 9.
Knight Bachelor, London, Dec. 11.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
La Normandie, Havre, Dec. 17.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Dec. 20.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Roland, Bremen, Dec. 12.
San Marcos, Galveston, Dec. 16.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

Craigmore, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
Manitou, London, Dec. 15.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Dec. 15.
Federation, Hamburg, Dec. 13.
Leona, Galveston, Dec. 21.
Ormiston, London, Dec. 15.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Dec. 15.
Westernland, Antwerp, Dec. 17.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

Albano, Hamburg, Dec. 14.
Aller, Gibraltar, Dec. 19.
Patria, Gibraltar, Dec. 14.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

Ardandearg, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
Britannic, Liverpool, Dec. 21.

Arrived.

SS Pretoria, (Ger.,) Kopff, Hamburg Dec. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Dec. 17, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:47 A. M.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Muggah, Bermuda Dec. 21, in ballast to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro Dec. 3, Bahia 7th, Pernambuco 9th, and St. Lucia 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M.

SS Segurança, Hernan, Vera Cruz Dec. 16, Progreso 18th, and Havana 20th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8

MASCAGNI'S LATEST OPERA

The First Performance of "Iris" at the Costanzi Theatre.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS FAILURES

The Composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana" Shows His Real Powers Once More—The Merits of the Music.

ROME, Dec. 5.—The long-expected and oft-postponed "première" of Pietro Mascagni's "Iris," took place on Tuesday evening, Nov. 22, at the Costanzi Theatre. The work in question has been ushered in with a tremendous beating of drums and blowing of trumpets, and if advertising can count for anything it has certainly had an opportunity of showing its full power on this occasion.

As in the case of all Mascagni's recent productions, no effort has been spared to keep the public continually interested in the new work for months prior to its production on the stage.

Unfortunately, up to the present, each one of this composer's late works instead of showing an advance on the famous "Cavalleria Rusticana," which brought the obscure and at the time poverty-stricken young man both fame and fortune in a single night, has marked a decided falling off from that work, at least as far as freshness and inspiration are concerned. In the way of study and technical thoroughness, however, they have shown a marked and constantly increasing improvement, for however great may be the merits of "Cavalleria Rusticana," no intelligent critic will for a moment gainsay the fact that these merits do not rest on artistic or careful workmanship.

Mascagni's popularity has been an exceptional one, and musical history can point to few cases where a young composer has acquired so sudden and lasting a fame as his has been on the merits of a single work. If the "Cavalleria" had been followed by other music dramas of equal merit, or if Mascagni had laid down his pen permanently after this first extraordinary success, it would be easier for some of us to understand how the majority of his admirers have remained so unflinchingly enthusiastic. But how, in the face of such successive and pronounced failures as "I Rantzau," "Silvano," and "William Ratcliff," they have been able to retain their faith as unshaken and whole is a problem difficult to solve. It is almost certain, however, that a few more such failures could have brought about but one issue in the end, and that they would have cooled down the most fanatic of the composer's admirers in course of time. As it was, there were more than a few who lost courage and deserted from the ranks, after the chilling disappointments of "Ratcliff" and "Silvano."

And now, just at the critical moment, "Iris" has come to turn the balance once more in the maestro's favor, and the enthusiastic rounds of applause which ran through the brilliant and crowded house the other night, as the curtain fell on each successive act, showed plainly enough that Pietro Mascagni's fame was safe for another year, if not for ten.

"Iris" has been a pleasant surprise to the deepest devotees of the Mascagnian cult, and the most hardened deserters and detractors have had to acknowledge that the young "Master of Cerignola" did not use up the entirety of his talents on the pages of the world-famous "Cavalleria." The new work is full of much that is very beautiful, and, though the inspiration may not seem to flow quite so lavishly or freely as it did in the "Cavalleria," still, there is no great want of it, and those few parts that seem to lack the warmth and fluency of the others may be in a great measure accounted for by the fact that the libretto of "Iris," however charming in ways, is not that of "Cavalleria Rusticana." Every one who is acquainted by Verga's story knows that such libretti do not grow by the highway, and every one knows, also, that Mascagni's early masterpiece, if it can be accorded that title, is under no small obligation to its libretto for its exceptional success.

But though we may still award the palm to the "Cavalleria," as far as intense dramatic action is concerned, and perhaps even as regards continuity of inspiration, as a work of art and of finished workmanship "Iris" is a long stride in advance. The Mascagni of to-day is an immense improvement on the Mascagni of 1891, and the new work shows exactly where this improvement lies. He has studied the masterpieces of Richard Wagner, and if I mistake not those of many another master of the Northern school, carefully and thoroughly, since he penned those strong but rough and unfinished pages of Sicilian love and passion, nine years ago—and he has not studied in vain! Sufficient to hear the finely effective "Hymn to the Sun," which ushers in the first act of "Iris," or a few bars of the passionate second act, to be convinced of this fact. The Mascagni of to-day, though little changed in outward features, is a different person from the composer of "Cavalleria." There we had the inexperienced, though successful, musician, here we have the almost finished artist—I say almost, for, however great may have been the progress made by him, there is yet room for improvement in more ways than one.

Mascagni has had in Luigi Illica, the collaboration of one of the cleverest and most successful of Italian librettists, and, though he has this time chosen, perhaps unfortunately, an Oriental subject, he has in a great measure overcome the great difficulties which are invariably attendant upon such a choice. The plot, if we can dignify it by such an appellation, is a short and concise one. The story is laid in far-off and beautiful Japan.

Osaka, a rich and dissolute young nobleman, has tired of the sameness of the city's pleasures, and, having seen the beautiful Iris, a simple, young and innocent country girl who lives with her old, blind father, far from the noise and strife of the great city, he conceives a violent passion for her. This fact he discloses to his satellite and confidential friend, Kyoto, a worldly gentleman, whose principal occupation is to tender to the pleasures of "jeunesse dorée" of his town. Kyoto is the keeper of the most magnificent Yoshiwara, or house of pleasure, in the city, and an adept at his line of business. He promises Osaka that his desire shall be gratified and that Iris shall be his before a day is over. Kyoto's plan is short and simple. He and Osaka, together with a select company of assistants, are to disguise themselves as a troupe of wandering marionette players, and Iris is to be kidnapped during a performance in the vicinity of her country home. With those villainous intentions Kyoto takes up the line of march just in time to arrive in front of Iris's little cottage as a crowd of village girls are gathering up the linen they have been washing in the river near by. Of course they at once beg for a performance, and the improvised stage is set up immediately. The mimic drama begins, to the intense admiration of the spectators, and especially of Iris, who watches it with wrapt interest from the little garden where she is keeping her blind parent company. In her childish enthusiasm she gradually draws away from the old man's side and mixes with the crowd. The sharp-eyed Kyoto has been watching his chance, and at a given signal the poor girl is seized and carried off unnoticed.

The performance ends, the girls gather up their linen, and the whole party goes off. Iris's father is left alone. He calls for his daughter in vain, and grows frightened at the silence which answers him. A band of traveling salesmen come along the road, and he begs them to help him in his search. They look for her in vain and are tiring of the hunt when one of them comes across a purse of money and a scroll of paper saying that Iris has voluntarily left her home and gone to the Yoshiwara. The curtain falls on the groans and imprecations of the distracted old father as he begs the peddlers to guide him to the hiding place of his ungrateful and wretched daughter. Meanwhile Iris has been taken to the Yoshiwara, and there she awakes from an artificial sleep to find herself clad in the most costly raiment and surrounded by a magnificence far surpassing her wildest dreams. In the confusion of her mind she remembers the play of the marionettes that had seemed so real to her; the play of the poor maiden Dhia, who, persecuted by a wicked father and a cruel world, had begged Heaven to deliver her from her sufferings, and of the beautiful Jor, the sun-god, who had asked her to come to him and live in love and happiness forever. She thinks that perhaps she herself may be a second Dhia, and this splendid hall the paradise to which she has been called. Then Oraka enters at the end of the room, handsome and gorgeous. It was he who sang the part of Jor in the play, and, though frightened at first, Iris recognizes the voice, and thinks that it is really Jor who has come to her. But Osaka soon dispels her illusions and shows his real self. She recoils from his persuasive advances, and the only responses he receives to his passionate love-making are the poor child's entreaties to be allowed to return to her father and her home.

Foiled and irritated Osaka leaves her in disgust, and tells Kyoto that he has no further use for such an unresponsive child. Kyoto, however, sees what a prize he has in his power and decides to use her to the best of his advantage. He determines to let the city see what a beautiful ornament he has secured for the Yoshiwara. Dressing Iris in a garment even more beautiful than the one she already has on, he places the trembling and frightened child on a raised seat in the centre of the great room, surrounded by the other beauties of his house, and draws up the screens which open on to the crowded street. The thoroughfare is thronged with a stream of pleasure-seeking citizens, for it is night and all the city is astir. A loud shout of undisguised admiration arises at the sight of the beautiful face and figure of the lovely Iris, and she hides her burning face in her hands. Young and old jostle one another for a better glimpse of the dazzling new beauty. Osaka is among the crowd, and is suddenly struck with a fearful yearning for the innocent young girl for whose shame and suffering he feels himself responsible. His selfish passion leaves him, a purer feeling seems to spring up in his hardened heart, and, pushed by a resistless impulse, he leaps upon the veranda and throws himself at Iris's feet. But it is too late, and the frightened girl shudders and turns her back upon him. In vain he pleads and entreats her to come to him. His passionate outpourings are suddenly broken by a hoarse cry from the crowd. It is the blind father, who has been led to the Yoshiwara by his peddler friends. In a second Iris is running toward him, but the old man, mad with rage and sorrow, strikes her in the face and covers her with handfuls of mud from the sidewalk. Iris stands a moment as if turned to stone, and then before any one of the astonished spectators can intervene she rushes to the raised balcony at the back of the great room. The window is open and looks down into a dark ravine. There is a sharp cry, and the deed is done—Iris is no more. The last act, which ends the drama, has little to do with the main action of the tragedy of the two preceding ones. It is more symbolic in its character. Iris lies dying at the bottom of the abyss behind the Yoshiwara. Her wandering mind is tortured by a thousand fearful images and thoughts. The darkness weighs dreadfully on her, and she imagines she hears the voices of the three egoists, Osaka, Kyoto, and her own old father, whose selfish passions have in one short day torn her from her happy home and her quiet garden, and who have blighted and killed the innocent life which was hers such a few hours ago. But her suffering does not last for long. The glorious sun is slowly rising, and the agonizing thoughts which prey upon her melt away with the darkness and the mists. The dark chasm and the frowning cliffs slowly disappear, and in their place Iris sees a wonderful country of flowers and beauty—Paradise, in reality, at last! All sense of pain and suffering leaves her, and so, as the splendid sun rises above the beautiful mountains and sheds its warming light over the smiling country that surrounds her, her pure soul passes away, and the poor body lies dead among the flowers.

This is a rough outline sketch of Luigi Illica's libretto, and one can see that, though fantastic and in some ways lacking in dramatic unity, and especially in that dramatic unity and compactness which are the salient features of "Cavalleria Rusticana," there is much here to give the composer a wide range for using his powers. And Mascagni has not been slow in seizing upon these opportunities. Of course the second act affords by far the widest scope for the exhibition of the composer's greatest talents, and Mascagni has here given us the finest work that has ever come from his pen; but the delicacy of the first and the splendor of the end of the last act show that the master has not spent all of his energies on one special point.

It is not to be denied that, coming as it does, after the grand prologue, or "Hymn to the Sun," which takes the place of an overture, much of the music of the first act seems light and artificial, but this is in a great measure to be accounted for by the pausing effect of the same time, whatever charges of artificiality may be brought against the music of the mimic and artificial tragedy of Jor and Dhia in this same act, no one will deny its charm and grace. Jor's song, or serenata, to Dhia has already become one of the most applauded pieces in the whole work. In the second act we have music of a different stamp, warm, passionate, and dramatic. Mascagni has here had the opportunity, which the preceding part denied him, of letting loose those special peculiarities of his talent which made "Cavalleria Rusticana" so much of a success. The composer's talent is essentially a dramatic one, and he feels most at home in the scenes full of passion. Startling from the charming and quiet lullaby at the beginning of this act, the music rises in a gradual crescendo of warmth and passion until it reaches the climax in Osaka's burst of feeling as he throws himself at Iris's feet, just before the tragic end of the scene. All in all, this act can fairly be taken as the high-water mark of Mascagni's powers. In it he has backed up his inspiration with all the fruits of the last few years of study. The roughness and brutality of so much of his early work have disappeared here, and there is no longer a touch of coarseness or of incompetency in the management of his ideas.

Though the beginning of the last act drags slightly, Iris's song as she is dying among the flowers of Paradise and the reappearance in a still more glorified manner of a great part of the "Hymn to the Sun," as the glorious light rises over the scene and calls the spirit away from the dying body of the martyred little "mousmé," form a powerful and effective close to the whole drama.

As to the performance itself, there have been few such brilliant opening nights for years in this city. The house was crowded from top to bottom, and there was an unusually large concourse of celebrities, artistic and otherwise, present to greet or to criticise the new work. The Queen and several other members of the royal family lent their presence to the occasion, with a large attendance from the Court. It goes without saying that the musical element was represented by many of the most distinguished personalities of Italy, as well as of other countries. Illica, the librettist, sat the whole evening with Puccini, the now famous composer of "La Bohème," one of Mascagni's greatest rivals and probably the first dramatic composer of to-day.

Edoardo Mascheroni was to have directed the performance, but for some reasons best known to themselves, composer and director had a disagreement only a few days before the promised "première," and Mascagni determined to take the baton in his own hands and to guide his new work through the ordeal of a "first night" himself.

The cast was as follows: Iris, Ericlea Darclée; the father, Giuseppe Tisci-Rubini; Osaka, Fernando de Lucia; Kyoto, Guglielmo Caruson.

The opening "Hymn to the Sun" was received with an outburst of continued applause, and seemed to produce an effect on the audience which augured well for the rest of the evening.

The following act was received rather quietly, until De Lucia's exquisite singing of Jor's serenade. This made an instantaneous effect on the whole house, and the charming little song had to be repeated. The song itself shared honors with the singer here. Tisci-Rubini was suffering from a bad indisposition, and the rather effective part of the blind father suffered considerably during the dramatic close.

The applause as the curtain fell, though not over-rapturous, was loud and long, and Mascagni was called before the footlights to bow his acknowledgments.

The second act was the success of the evening, and was absolutely broken up by the repeated calls for repetition and acknowledgments, on the part of both singers and composer. De Lucia was at his best throughout, and Darclée outdid herself in her splendid rendering of the dramatic and intensely effective "Ballad of the Serpent." This was perhaps the finest bit of singing during the whole evening, as far as dramatic force was concerned. The ballad was encored, and then called for a third time, as was also the greater part of the whole scene between Asaka and Iris. The enthusiasm at the end of this act was such as to leave no possible doubt in the mind as to its success.

The first half of the last act was received comparatively coolly, but the change of scene and the beautiful ending brought down the plaudits of the whole theatre again, and the composer was called for countless times. It was long after the curtain had fallen before the audience began to disperse.

The orchestra was good throughout the evening, and things went from beginning to end without any serious or over-perceptible hitch, something unusual for a first-night performance.

In his singers, Mascagni was exceptionally fortunate, and from De Lucia down to Tilve Milanesi, who sang the part of Dhia in the first act, and the charming berceuse in the third, one and all acquitted themselves finely, and even Tisci-Rubini did his best despite the severe cold from which he was suffering. The scenery and costumes were unusually good, and no pains were spared to produce as artistic a mise-en-scène as possible. The scenery, especially, calls for particular notice and praise, and for beauty, I have never seen it surpassed on any stage.

All in all, Mascagni has every reason to consider himself most fortunate in the result of the introduction of his latest work to the Roman public, and no small reason to be exceedingly pleased at its success. Of course, now that the feverish enthusiasm of the first performances is over, "Iris" will be judged from a more critical standpoint and by more critical audiences. The enthusiastic praise of the Mascagni cult, which undoubtedly did a great deal in swelling the volume of applause the other evening, will be put aside by the serious critics, and the work will commence to be judged, as far as possible, on its own merits only. However, whatever may be the consensus of opinion ultimately, I can safely say that, artistically, "Iris" is by far the best of all Mascagni's work, and, though it certainly will never enjoy the tremendous success and popularity of the phenomenal "Cavalleria," it will be considered by the artist as the most valuable gift that its composer has given us.

"Iris" will next be heard at the Lirico, at Milan, where it is to be given shortly, and by the end of the season will undoubtedly appear upon some of the more northern stages of Germany, France, and Austria. Meanwhile, the attention of the deepest thinking musical circles is riveted on the approaching performance of the new "La Tosca," which Puccini is finishing, and if I do not mistake in it we will find a work that will cause both Giordani's "Fedora" and Mascagni's "Iris" to be forgotten, at least for a time. We will see.

F. MASON PERKINS.

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IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Singers, Players, Composers, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

The Manuscript Society is doing some pretty earnest work this season. This is largely owing to the assiduous efforts of Reginald de Koven, the President, who is imbued with a great ambition to make a high record for his administration. The first public concert took place at Chickering Hall on Thursday night, when the following compositions were performed: Arthur Foote's suite in D minor, songs by Gerrit Smith, an orchestral prelude entitled, "Sunrise," by Eduardo Marzo; Bruno Oscar Klein's "Concertstück," for piano and orchestra, (Florence Terrel at the piano;) part songs by Victor Harris and C. B. Hawley, and Edgar Stillman Kelley's very cleverly made "Alladin" suite. The following extract from the society's "Bulletin" shows that its field of activity is to be widened:

"Two regular and several special meetings of the Board of Directors have been held since the opening of the season, at which much that concerns the welfare of the society has been discussed and determined upon, and committee work has been arranged. Little of this action needs to be given here, and its results have been seen in the successful operations of the society thus far. One resolution adopted at a recent meeting should be published, however, as it directly affects the policy of the organization in broadening its scope and secures a desired largeness of latitude in its labors in behalf of the American composer. Members and musicians generally should read the following with interest:

Whereas, It is the opinion of the Board of Directors of the Manuscript Society that its scope should be broadened in order to recognize the achievements of American composers of acknowledged position; be it

Resolved, That a number of original works, not to exceed three during the season or one at any public concert or private meeting of the society, by distinguished American composers, irrespective of their membership in the society, may be performed, the selection of the works being made by the Music Committee with the approval of the Board of Directors.

Under the provisions of this resolution, and in consequence of other recent action by the Director's, the programmes of the society's concerts may include hereafter significant compositions not before permitted, and the productions of eminent musicians here and abroad may be drawn upon with reasonable freedom to enhance the attractions of those concerts."

Mme. Teresa Carreno, who is to visit America this season for an extended tour, has been one of the brightest pianistic lights in the musical firmament for a number of years. In fact, she is one of the very, very few with whom the public runs no risk of disappointment, for our people have known her since she was a little girl, who established the world first as singer, then as pianist. She was born in Venezuela, and her father was Minister of Finance in that country at the time. As soon as he became aware of the talent of his daughter he placed her in the best hands possible at that time. Moritz Gottschalk was her first teacher, and when she made her début she was the talk of the country.

Mme. Carreno is just in the prime of life. She has been married three times, and her various sons and daughters of different name all get along so famously both with her and with each other that it is a matter of much talk with those who are close to the family. Her oldest child is a beautiful daughter. Mme. Carreno has a beautiful home in Berlin and another (a Summer home) in the Schwartzwald. To this Summer home she takes her whole family every year, and there she romps about with them just like the grown-up girl she is, for her disposition is that of a child, so unconventional, so frank, so free from all eccentricities which most artists have.

Rafael Joseffy is authority for the statement that Richard Burmeister's orchestration of Liszt's "Concerto Pathetique" is not the first. Some years ago Mr. Joseffy wrote to Liszt, asking his permission to make an orchestral arrangement of the work. Liszt replied that he had just received one from Reuss. Mr. Joseffy says that this proved to be a good piece of work, but much inferior to that of Mr. Burmeister.

The Castle Square Opera Company will celebrate to-morrow the first anniversary of the season of opera in English, inaugurated at the American Theatre on Dec. 25, 1897. During the year the following works have been presented: "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," "Il Trovatore," (two weeks,) "Fencing Master," "Lily of Killarney," "Mignon," "Paul Jones," "Martha," "Pinafore" and "Cavalleria Rusticana," (two weeks,) "Gypsy Baron, "Nanon," "Sinbad," "Maritana," "Mikado," (two weeks,) "Billee Taylor," and "I Pagliacci," (two weeks,) "Carmen," "Beggar Student," "Faust," (three weeks,) "Black Hussar," "Bohemian Girl," "Madeline," "The Gondoliers," "Boccaccio," "Iolanthe," "Dorothy," "A Trip to Africa," "Patience," "Aida," (two weeks,) "Romeo and Juliet," "Pirates of Penzance," "Chimes of Normandy," and "La Bohème," (two weeks.)

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular Concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"Lurline," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—"Die Walkure," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.

FRIDAY.—"The Messiah," Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Tristan und Isolde," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"La Traviata," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Oratorio Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Plunket Greene, who arrives shortly after the New Year, opens his American tour with three recitals in Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Jan. 6, 9, and 16, giving three afternoons of varied programmes. Always possessing a large répertoire, Mr. Geene in his two years' absence has added greatly to its extent.

The programme for the week at the opera is as follows: Monday, "Romeo et Juliette," Mme. Sembrich and M. Jean de Reszke, with the rest of the cast the same as before; Wednesday, "Die Walküre," with Lilli Lehmann as Brunnhilde, and the remainder as at the last performance; Friday, "Tristan und Isolde," Mmes. Nordica and Meisslinger, MM. Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Mr. Bispham, and Mr. Pringle; Saturday afternoon, "Lohengrin," and Saturday night, "La Traviata," with Mme. Sembrich as Violetta.

The programme of to-night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows:

Overture, "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Liebeslied, "Die Walkure" ..... Wagner
Herr Dippel.
Rondo et Caprice, for violin ..... Saint-Saens
Miss Maud MacCarthy.
Air, "An Jenem Tag," (Hans Helling) ..... Marschner
Herr Anton Van Rooy.
Magyar Aria ..... Erkel
Mme. Nordica.
Overture, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
Berceuse, for violin ..... Faury
Spanish Danse, for violin ..... Sarasate
Miss Maud MacCarthy.
Air, "Der Freischutz" ..... Weber
Herr Dippel.
"Let the Bright Seraphim" ..... Handel
Mme. Nordica.
"Sei Mir Gegrusst" ..... Schubert
"Ich Grolle Nicht" ..... Schumann
Herr Anton Van Rooy.
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 1 ..... Liszt

Mme. Antoinette Szumowska announces a piano recital to be given at Mendelssohn Hall, on Friday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 2:30 o'clock. The programme follows:

Prélude and Fugue, F major ..... Bach
Fantasia, C minor ..... Mozart
La Coucou ..... Daquin
La Poule ..... Rameau
Presto ..... Scarlatti
Variations and fugue on a theme of Haendel ..... Brahms
Romance sans Paroles ..... Saint-Saens
Caprice on Alceste ..... Gluck-Saint-Saens
En Route ..... Godard
Nocturne, G major, } ..... Chopin
Ballade, A flat, }
Passepied ..... Max Vogrich
Humoresque ..... Tschaikowsky
Valse Gaprice ..... A. Rubinstein

Blanche Marchesi, daughter of the famous singing teacher, Mathilde Marchesi of Paris, will make a concert tour of this country beginning the middle of January, 1899, under the direction of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn. She is expected to arrive here the latter part of this month and will make her New York appearance in a song recital in Mendelssohn Hall on the afternoon of Jan. 26.

Christmas Day, which will be the anniversary of the season of opera in English inaugurated at the American Theatre on Dec. 25, 1897, may be said to mark a milestone in Manhattan's musical history. As a fitting climax to the year of constant artistic endeavor, the management of the Castle Square Opera Company will offer next week a spectacular production of "Lurline," a grand opera by Vincent Wallace, composer of "Mariana." The costumes have been especially designed for the presentation. Anniversary souvenirs will be distributed at the Christmas matinée, when the cast will be as follows: Rudolph, Mr. Bassett; Lurline, Miss de Treville; Wilhelm, Mr. Weston; Rhineberg, Mr. Stewart; Baron, Mr. Moulan; Gnome, Mr. Knight; Ghiva, Miss Macnichol; Liba, Miss Ivel. On Christmas night Mr. Sheehan will sing Rudolph and Miss Morgan Lurline. Mr. Chase will alternate during the week as Rhineberg.

The Oratorio Society will give its annual performances of "The Messiah" at Carnegie Hall on Friday afternoon and Saturday night. The soloists will be Sara Anderson, soprano; Katherine Fisk, contralto; Whitney Mockridge, tenor, and David Bispham, basso.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

"Ulysses," an operetta by Roland Phillips and W. H. Niedlinger, was recently produced in Chicago by the Bostonians. A fair example of the critical opinions of the work is this from The Chicago Tribune:

"The composer, knowing perhaps the company he was writing for, has hardly attempted to do more than string together a stated number of songs and choruses of a rather serious nature which might be sung in church without impropriety or at least at a charity bazaar.

"In carrying out his task Mr. Niedlinger has been almost lavish of his richness and has succeeded in doing some exceedingly good work. The first soprano solo—a slumber song—given to Porphyra, a martial strain for Ulysses, a duet between Ulysses and Circe in the second act, another between Agamemnon and Porphyra, Circe's song in the second act and her song in the third act, not to speak of two bass solos for Polemachus and some pretty concerted music for the sirens—all show a pretty turn for melody and a graceful originality.

"Unfortunately Mr. Niedlinger's resources as an orchestrator are extremely meagre, and this deficiency militates strongly against the effectiveness of his music, which often sounds thin and amateurish for no other reason. In the second place he has been debarred from writing anything in a comic vein because there is neither a soubrette nor a comedian in the company—if Mr. Brown is excepted, and he has no music to sing. The consequence is that Mr. Niedlinger, being handicapped in the one direction where comic opera composers have a distinct advantage, has produced music which, while often full of merit, is bound to become monotonous through three long acts and leave only a mild impression of prettiness behind it."

Mme. Melba sung Rosina in Baltimore on Tuesday to the delight of a large audience.

Harry Rowe Shelley's E minor sympathy was played in St. Louis the other day, and The Globe-Democrat, after noting one or two weak spots, said:

"In spite of the shortcomings mentioned, Mr. Shelley's symphony is a great work and one which reflects credit, not only upon the composer, but upon American music and musicians. The first two movements will doubtless be accorded a high place in the world of symphonic composition. The orchestration is almost always effective and interesting, and, while there are numerous evidences that Mr. Shelley has studied his Wagner, and knows him well, this is not to be regretted, and is in no way discreditable to the composer. Any one writing for orchestra who would ignore the triumphs of tone-color evolved by the Bayreuth master would deliberately relegate his composition to the past. The Irish character of the work is wonderfully well brought out, the weird tones of the Corno Inglese being especially effective."

Friends of the permanent orchestra scheme, for which $55,000 has been contributed, should carefully read this paragraph from The Chicago Tribune:

"It costs $125,000 annually to keep the orchestra up to its present standard of excellence; the sale of seats could conceivably bring in $115,000, but is more likely to realize about $95,000. In other words, the annual deficit will never be less than $25,000. Up to the present time a few public-spirited people have contributed toward paying off this deficit. The question that arises is simply this: Will those people, or others like them, continue to keep up the good work?"

M. Henri Albers of the Metropolitan Opera House company used to be in the New Orleans company. They have very good opera down there, and not much is said about it. Gibert, the leading tenor of the present season, sang in "Esclarmonde" in 1889 at the Opéra Comique with Sybil Sanderson when she first produced her notorious Eiffel Tower note—a high G.

Rochester says we are to have "The Bohemian Girl" in English at the Metropolitan. Wrong again. The present intention is to give it—if at all—in French. It may be sung some Saturday night.

Prof. L. C. "Stanton" (can it be L. C. Elson in disguise?) lectured in Manchester, N. H., a week ago Friday on "How to Endure Classical Music." Incidentally the speaker gave it as his belief that Beethoven was the greatest musical master the world has yet produced, and also that America has had practically no great musicians worthy of the name.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

The new Opéra Comique in Paris was opened on Dec. 7. A gala performance in the presence of the President of the Republic marked the long-awaited event, in which all the official and fashionable world of Paris took part. No memory of the sad disaster which destroyed the former building clouded the gay assemblage and its surroundings. The performance was fittingly made up of extracts from the time-honored repertory of the Salle Favart, commencing gayly with the overture to Boïeldieu's "Dame Blanche," followed by selections from Auber, Hérold, Gounod, Adam, Saint-Saëns, and other illustrious French composers. The ballet which figured on the bill was that in the "Lakmé" of Leo Délibes, another attraction being the music of the Garde Républicaine in the spacious foyer. The fashionable throng applauded heartily, and the scene was made more homely by the fact that ladies were allowed to wear hats and bonnets.

As a monument, the new theatre does not rise above mediocrity. The architect, M. Louis Bernier, has from the outset been hampered by want of room. The tradition of keeping the second lyric temple of France on the same site has deprived the edifice of all architectural expansion, and its acoustic properties are manifestly deficient. The decorative work, though in some instances striking, lacks symbolism. The honors of the grand staircase ceiling are divided between M. François Flameng and M. Luc Olivier-Merson. The last-named painter's conception of "Music and Poetry" can scarcely be described as original. M. Maignan's panel in the "foyer" is more pastoral in tone, while the splendid ceiling of M. Benjamin-Constant is a redeeming feature which saves the interior of the theatre from almost painful monotony. The electric lighting of the building is worthy of the highest praise.

Dr. Dvorak, perhaps now that Brahms is dead the most famous of the great serious composers of Austro-Hungary, has just received from the Emperor, on the occasion of the royal jubilee, the decoration, "For Arts and Sciences." This order, it seems, is very rarely bestowed, the last musician who received it being Brahms himself.

"Véronique," the three-act operetta by M. André Messager, produced at the Bouffes Parisiens, is likely to be a success. The libretto, by MM. Vanloo and Georges Duval, is as clear and racy as the caricatures of Gavarni or the novelettes of Paul de Kock. A certain Vicomte Florestan de Valaincourt has been ordered by his father, a high official at the Court of Louis Philippe, to break off an attachment with a certain Mme. Coquenard, who keeps a flower shop, and to marry the aristocratic heiress Mlle. de Solange, whom he has never seen. M. Florestan announces his intention, and tries to comfort the comely florist by disparaging his future bride. The conversation is overheard by Mlle. de Solange, who, under the disguise of Véronique, a flower girl, accompanied by her aunt, joins a picnic of grisettes at Romainville. Florestan falls in love with her, and afterward identifies her during a call at the Tuileries. The melodies of "Véronique" are very catching. With the aid of correct costumes of the period and an excellent cast, including Mlle. Mariette Sully, M. Regnard and M. Lamy, the new piece is spirited and attractive.

Perosi's "Resurrection of Christ" was sung in the Church of the Twelve Apostles, Rome, on Dec. 13. The correspondent of a London paper says:

"Twelve Cardinals and numerous prelates and members of the aristocracy were present, the audience numbering nearly 3,000. There was a chorus of 300, and a full orchestra. Don Perosi was greeted with what seemed to be interminable applause. I noticed Mascagni applauding enthusiastically. Don Perosi received a delirious ovation at the close of the first part, the unique sight being witnessed of Cardinals, prelates and grand ladies cheering the little Napoleon-like priest. On leaving the church, Don Perosi received an ovation from the crowd which filled the Piazza. The critics unanimously express admiration for his creation, in which dramatic and ecclesiastical music are beautifully blended.

A good deal of discussion has been caused in Vienna by the publication of a letter in which Richard Wagner specially directs numerous "cuts" to be made in "Götterdämmerung." He admits that the opera might be given in its entirety at Baireuth; but in a practical spirit he declares he knows the Viennese want supper at 11, and he orders that certain cuts, which he indicates, should be made. Similar "cuts" were made for general performance by Wagner himself in "Siegfried," and they are observed at most German representations, although their adoption at Covent Garden last season aroused the ire of certain members of the London Wagner Society.

Tamagno, the tenor, who is engaged for the season at Naples, has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his début.

The manuscript of Lortzing's celebrated opera, "Czar and Carpenter," has just been discovered at Agram.

Mascagni, at an interview with Queen Margherita the other day, said that his next opera, to be ready about a year hence, would be entitled "Le Maschere," the libretto again being by Illica.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Faust" Sung in the Afternoon and "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" in the Evening.

The fact that yesterday was the day before Christmas did not have a serious effect on the size of the audiences at the two performances at the Metropolitan Opera House. Gounod's "Faust" was sung in the afternoon for the first time this season, and in the evening "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," with Mme. Sembrich as Rosina, was given at the customary Saturday night half rate. It is out of the usual order of things at the Metropolitan to reserve "Faust" till the end of the first month of the season. But this year Wagner singers have been somewhat more plentiful than heretofore, and hence Gounod has been represented by only two performances of "Romeo et Juliette." The first performance of the ever-lovely French masterpiece was, therefore, all the more welcome, although it was not up to the standard of the traditions of the house. Yet it was in some respects a meritorious presentation, and served to show the resources at Mr. Grau's command in these days of grip.

Mme. Melba's Maguerite is so familiar that it would be superfluous to make extended comment upon it. She was not well yesterday, and an apology was made for her previous to her appearance. But she really did not need the indulgence of her audience. Her voice did not sound as full and powerful as it usually does, but its ravishingly beautiful quality was all there, and it seemed once more as if it had been created especially for the music of such juvenile parts as this and Juliet. In the final scene particularly Mme. Melba sang the sentiment passages with exquisite perfection, and she did not fail to do her share in the arduous trio, which the audience inconsiderately redemanded.

M. Plançon was an excellent Mephistopheles. He imbued the interpretation with much sublety, and his work showed a decided gain in breadth and masculinity since it was first made known at a memorable performance in Brooklyn several years ago. M. Plançon's voice was in good condition, and he sang his music with skill. M. Saleza sang Faust. It was the least satisfactory performance he has given here. His conception of the proper manner of imparting poetic charm to the music of the earlier scenes is to employ a great deal of mezzo voice and falsetto. This method may be approved at the Grand Opéra, but it cannot please here, where the public is accustomed to a more virile and impassioned treatment of the music. At times yesterday his upper tones in piano passages were almost inaudible, and he seemed to have placed his whole voice in his head. In the duel scene and the finale he let himself out, and used his ringing high chest tones with splendid effect.

M. Bensaude of Mr. Ellis's company sang Valentine, owing to the continued illness of M. Albers. M. Bensaude's extremely light voice was not heard to advantage. Mme. Mantelli was acceptable as Siebel, and Mlle. Djella was a very feeble Martha. The chorus did its work fairly well and the orchestra was efficient. Signor Mancinelli conducted. The men who operated the calcium lights had a good deal of trouble in finding Mephistopheles with their illuminations of red.

The performance of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" last night was delightful. Mme. Sembrich's Rosina is now quite familiar to this public. It was at its best last night. The famous soprano sang with most beautiful tone, with her unfailing command of the purest legato style, and with a display of brilliant ornamentation that aroused the audience to great enthusiasm. M. Salignac as Almaviva was not in such good voice as he has been heretofore, and occasionally fell from the pitch. But his Almaviva is a commendable piece of work in spite of occasional lapses. Signor Campanari, whose voice has undoubtedly grown larger, sang Figaro with splendid vigor and acted excellently. Signor Carbone's Dr. Bartolo was as funny as it generally is. M. Herman Devries replaced Edouard de Reszke as Basilio and Mlle. Djella was the Bertha. Signor Bevignani conducted.

"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."

At Last the Much-Advertised Marie Corelli Play Is Produced.

"The Sorrows of Satan" was finally produced at the Broadway Theatre last night. It is a crudely made, extravagant, and violent sort of thing, not wholly lacking the genuine emotional force which the author of the romance upon which it is founded, Marie Corelli, occasionally displays, but as a whole hardly likely to appeal very strongly to cultivated or sophisticated persons.

It is mounted gorgeously, and a picture of a weird and fantastical garden fête, with showy electrical effects, introducing a pantomimic dance, in which the dancer, a blonde Gaiety girl, fascinates a bronze statue, warms it to life, and disappears, clasped in its arms, into a pit from which flames presently issue, will surely be much talked of.

Another striking picture represents a storm at sea, with blood-curdling effects, and the piece ends with the apotheosis of the release of Lucifer. The scenery is all new, and many elaborate dresses are worn by the women who appear on the stage. There is a pretty ballet, reminding one of some of the dances in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "The Tempest" at Daly's.

The story relates, in its extravagant, pseudo-mystical way, to social life in and near the London of the present hour. There is little subtlety in Marie Corelli, and less in the work of her unnamed dramatist. The protagonist is Satan, in the guise of a titled man of fashion. Miss Corelli's whim is to represent the Devil as the victim of man's evil nature. He is being punished through the ages for his folly and frivolity and is compelled to mingle with men, exerting his evil influence, yet yearning himself for salvation. Whenever a human resists Lucifer's power, the term of Lucifer's punishment is shortened. But Miss Corelli's idea is that few mortals resist temptation, so that the Son of the Morning has a hard time and has to talk a great deal to keep up his courage.

Three or four episodes in the play have some sort of appreciable theatrical value, though nothing as compared to what they might have possessed if developed from Miss Corelli's serviceable basic idea by a poetic and expert dramatist. For the rest, the play is trashy enough, and it is not the sort of thing to very seriously criticise.

A slangy and untutored American heiress, who prov

THE SLAV RAPPROCHEMENT

Hopes of a Russo-Austrian Friendship May Be Realized.

RUSSIANS FAVOR AMERICANS

Their Friendship for the United States as Against Spain—Internal Affairs of the Empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 12.—The political topic of the day is the "rapprochement" between Russia and Austria-Hungary. That such a "rapprochement" should take place is, indeed, most natural, since Austria is, as Bismarck long since proclaimed, a Slav rather than a Germanic nation. For some time past public opinion in Russia has been desirous that an end should be put to the meaningless estrangement between the Governments at Vienna and St. Petersburg. It has been the dream of Russian statesmen for years past to bring about more cordial relations between the two countries, and it really seems as if their efforts were finally to be crowned with success.

Among the newspapers, the Sviet is in the vanguard of the movement in favor of more intimate relations—an entente cordiale, in other words—between Russia and Austria-Hungary. This leading St. Petersburg journal reminds the Russian people of the friendly feelings displayed toward them of late by Emperor Francis Joseph. The Sviet also enumerates the numerous wars in which the Russian troops fought side by side with those of Austria. For a long time, continues this newspaper, no alliance was possible between Russia and Austria, because Austria persisted in her exclusively German policy. But to-day Austria recognizes her mistake, and since her population is chiefly Slav, she feels that her best interests would be furthered by a close understanding with the greatest of Slav nations.

The opinions and wishes of the Sviet are shared by most of the Slav newspapers published in Austria-Hungary. The entente cordiale between the two Governments on the Balkan question is a favorable sign of the evolution which is taking place. The Russian newspapers conclude almost unanimously, from this Austro-Russian entente, that disarmament, as conceived by the Czar, Nicholas II., is a grand and a generous idea, but impossible to be realized in the present state of the world's civilization.

There has been a perfect mania in Russia during the past year for the erection of statues and public monuments. The most recent event of this kind was the unveiling of Gen. Mouravieff's statue at Vilna, which has had the unfortunate effect of reviving the race hatreds between Russians and Poles, in Lithuania. It was Mouravieff who dealt the hardest and most decisive blow to the Polish insurrection of 1863. The situation was then a most alarming one. Russia had not an ally, and was threatened by three powers at once, France, Austria-Hungary and Great Britain. The Russian Army was itself thoroughly disorganized and badly equipped. In St. Petersburg the Liberal Party was silently encouraging the Polish revolutionists. Such was the state of affairs, when three men, Prince Gortchakoff, the journalist Khatkoff, and Gen. Mouravieff, appeared in the field of action and saved Russia. It is a curious fact to note that it is the Polish nobility who have displayed the most hostile feelings toward Russia of late, apropos of the Mouravieff celebration. These landed aristocrats seem still to retain the old spirit of 1863, and to look upon Russia as the bitter enemy of their race. But it is different with the great masses of the people, who are thoroughly reconciled with their Slav brethren. The moral conquest of the Russians over the Polish masses is one of the great diplomatic achievements of the St. Petersburg Government during the past decade, since it insures the safety of the empire's western frontier in the event of a general European conflagration.

The Russian press has hailed with much satisfaction the definite signing of the Spanish-American treaty of peace. It is interesting to note, in this matter, that whereas in republican and democratic France public opinion, as echoed by the press, has been almost entirely in sympathy with the Spaniards throughout their conflict with the United States, in monarchical and autocratic Russia there was, as been, all along, a strong current of opinion in favor of the United States, and its intervention in Cuba. In St. Petersburg, as indeed in Moscow and other Russian towns, there are two very unevenly divided currents of opinion concerning the Spanish-American treaty of peace. On the one hand is the great army of State officials and functionaries whose tendency is, not unnaturally, to sympathize with the monarchical Government of Spain against the great Republic of the New World. This official class finds its opinions echoed in the St. Petersburg and Moscow Government organs, but, in striking opposition to these sympathizers for vanquished Spain, is the great mass of the educated classes in the Muscovite Empire—the university professors and students, the Russian savants and littérateurs, as well as the liberal members of the aristocracy. All these educated men and women, who represent what is highest and noblest among the Russian people—the Russia of the future, in other words—are loud in their denunciations of Spanish tyranny, and equally loud in the expression of their desire for a free democratic government in Cuba. As a St. Petersburg Liberal organ very justly remarked the other day, the much-talked-of oppression of the Poles by the Russians in the past was a mere nothing compared with the mediæval tortures to which the Cubans and Filipinos have been subjected in the last three years, since the outbreak of the insurrection.

In connection with Russia's foreign policy it should be said that the Trans-Siberian Railway, which, it will be remembered, is nearing completion, will alter the balance of political forces in the Far East to an extent that it is impossible to foresee. The political advantages to the power which controls this main artery of communication between the East and West are immense. The line will do more to open up China than a dozen wars could do, and the Muscovites will hold the key of the position. Starting from the eastern terminus at Port Arthur, in Manchuria, the train will proceed to Moscow a distance of 6,050 English miles. The speed will be about thirty-four miles an hour, and the whole run will take seven days and ten hours. Then, if one calculates that it takes sixty hours to get from Moscow to London, and fifty hours at the other end by sea from Shanghai to Port Arthur, or sixty hours from Shimonoseki in Japan to the same port, it will be seen that the whole journey from London, in either case, can be done well within fourteen days. By the now available steamer routes it takes, as been, all along, a strong current of opinion in favor of the United States, and its intervention in Cuba. In St. Petersburg, as indeed in Moscow and other Russian towns, there are two very unevenly divided currents of opinion concerning the Spanish-American treaty of peace. On the one hand is the great army of State officials and functionaries whose tendency is, not unnaturally, to sympathize with the monarchical Government of Spain against the great Republic of the New World. This official class finds its opinions echoed in the St. Petersburg and Moscow Government organs, but, in striking opposition to these sympathizers for vanquished Spain, is the great mass of the educated classes in the Muscovite Empire—the university professors and students, the Russian savants and littérateurs, as well as the liberal members of the aristocracy. All these educated men and women, who represent what is highest and noblest among the Russian people—the Russia of the future, in other words—are loud in their denunciations of Spanish tyranny, and equally loud in the expression of their desire for a free democratic government in Cuba. As a St. Petersburg Liberal organ very justly remarked the other day, the much-talked-of oppression of the Poles by the Russians in the past was a mere nothing compared with the mediæval tortures to which the Cubans and Filipinos have been subjected in the last three years, since the outbreak of the insurrection.

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Some recent Government statistics published concerning the population of Russian cities and towns are most instructive. According to these statistics the total population of St. Petersburg, including suburbs, is 1,133,000, of whom no less than 653,000 are peasants. There are other cities in Russia with an even great proportion of peasants; thus, for instance, Moscow, with 618,000 peasants, against 350,000 inhabitants belonging to other social classes; Warsaw, with 168,000, and Odessa, with 100,000 peasants. Some surprise will no doubt be felt at this predominance of the peasant element in the four largest Russian cities, but it must be remembered that the number of Russian peasants is very great. The population of the empire is about 130,000,000, of whom 5,000,000 only belong to the aristocracy, the clergy, and the bourgeoisie. The rest of the population consists of the peasantry.

The St. Petersburg press is devoting considerable space just now to the state of affairs in Montenegro. Though calm is supposed to reign in the principality, according to trustworthy information received in St. Petersburg, Prince Nicholas is more active than ever in his preparations for war. Lately he held an extraordinary and secret council of war with his commanding officers. The avowed purpose of this council was a new organization of national defense and the military education of the people. "The nation in arms" seems to be Prince Nicholas's latest motto. Those best in a position to know in St. Petersburg are of the opinion that there is something beyond a new system of national defense in the present feverish activity of the Montenegrin War Department, and that Prince Nicholas is meditating an incursion on territory bordering upon his principality. A fact to be noted is that the Montenegrins have been making large provisions of wheat during the past few weeks. So large, indeed, have been their purchases on the Scutari market that the price has risen considerably. In consequence of this the leading bourgeois of Scutari petitioned the Governor of the city to prohibit the exportation of cereals to Montenegro. The Governor refused to comply, but so displeased were the people of the town that they formed a league to prevent the sale of cereals to Montenegrins. The Russian Consul protested energetically against this action, without, however, any practical result. The Governor did not dare take any further action in the matter, fearing the anger of the Albanians, who are greatly incensed against the Montenegrins. It is to be noted that the Montenegrins are invariably backed up by the Russians. Latterly they have received still another gift of weapons and ammunition from the Czar, which, following so closely the action of the Russian Consul at Scutari, is most significant.

In the presence of the rapid development of Agrarian Socialism, the Government has been compelled of late to take extreme measures in various provinces against the leaders of this revolutionary movement. These repressive measures may be regretted from a liberal point of view, but, as a matter of fact, it would have been impossible for the police to do otherwise, since at one time the movement threatened to reduce certain provinces to a state of anarchy.

News from trustworthy sources has just been received in St. Petersburg that the bubonic plague, the deadly Indian scourge, which made its appearance in Turkestan a few weeks since, is now completely under control. The hygienic measures so energetically applied by the Military Government of Turkestan have proved amply successful. In some cases whole villages, consisting of wooden huts, were burned by order of the authorities, together with all the clothing and furniture of the inhabitants.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

THE QUEEN IN POLITICS.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The English habit of dropping the discussion of serious affairs during the holiday season has put a temporary stop to the squabbles over the Liberal leadership, but Sir Edward Russell, who is writing his reminiscences, has furnished material for a new controversy.

He writes that when Lord Rosebery was resigning the Premiership the Queen earnestly, almost affectionately, begged him not to turn Conservative. He explains that her Majesty dreads the alignment of all the aristocracy on the Tory side, against the commonality on the Liberal side. Lord Rosebery has requested the newspapers to deny the statement, and Sir Edward Russell says: "I have good reason to believe it is true, though nobody shall drag from me my authority."

The English newspapers, pursuing their traditional policy of keeping the soverign above partisan politics, refrain from commenting upon the incident, but the people discuss the story with the utmost interest.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH CANADA.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 24.—Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland, returned here yesterday from Washington, where he has been attending the sittings of the International Commission. It is understood here that there is no prospect of a settlement of the fisheries and reciprocity questions, though a treaty will be signed about the end of January covering minor subjects in dispute.

This treaty will be submitted to the Canadian Parliament at the coming session, but if a settlement of the above questions is not arranged, the Newfoundland Legislature will not be called upon to pass it.

Bubonic Plague on a British Steamer.

PLYMOUTH, England, Dec. 24.—On the arrival here this evening of the British steamer Golconda, from Calcutta Nov. 19, via Mediterranean ports, for London, it was reported that there was a case of bubonic plague on board, the patient being one of the cabin passengers, an officer in the India Company's service, who was coming home on leave. The sufferer was attacked by the disease the day after the steamer left Marseilles, and he was isolated as soon as the nature of his disease was learned. He was landed here.

THE WEDDING OF MISS SAMPSON.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 24.—About 1,000 invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Olive Harrington Sampson, daughter of Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, to Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco, which will be solemnized in the Congregational Church in Glen Ridge on Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Among those invited are President and Mrs. McKinley, the members of the President's Cabinet, and officials high in the Naval, Army, and civil departments of the Federal Government.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the event. The prevailing floral decorations will be violets, yellow roses, and palms. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, pastor of the church. The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Hannah Walker Sampson, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Elgie Grisswold Perkins of Connecticut and Miss Annie Dunbar Davis of West Point, N. Y. It was expected that Ensign Edward H. Watson would be best man, but he is stationed in Manila under orders.

The ushers will be Lieut. Roy Campbell Smith of Boston, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson of the Annapolis Naval Academy, Ensign Wat. T. Cleverius, Jr., United States Navy; Frederick A. Cleveland, Winslow H. Herschel, and Harry L. Parker. The bride will be given away by her father.

A reception will follow the ceremony at the Admiral's home, to which only the immediate relatives and friends of the contracting parties will be invited. The couple will go on a wedding trip to Europe, after which they will make their home in San Francisco, where Mr. Scott is in business.

Walker-Von Diezelski.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 24.—The Rev. Wilbur Wesley C. Walker and Miss Julia Louise Von Diezelski daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Von Diezelski of East Orange, were married this evening at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, East Orange, of which the bridegroom is the pastor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. P. Hammonds, Presiding Elder, assisted by the Rev. Henry M. Spellmeyer of Newark and the Rev. Henry A. Buchtel of East Orange. The Rev. Stephen Stanton Myrick of Indiana was best man. There were no bridesmaids, maid of honor, or ushers. The bride wore a traveling gown of gray broadcloth, trimmed with mink fur, and a hat to match, with feather plumes. They left here on a wedding tour after the service.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Brinckerhoff Perkins, daughter of Mrs. Henry C. Perkins, to Edward Codman Parish, youngest son of Henry Parish.

DR. JOHN B. HAMILTON DEAD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Dr. John B. Hamilton, ex-Surgeon General of the United States Marine Hospital Service, died in Elgin, Ill., to-night. For over a year he had been Superintendent of the State Asylum for the Insane at Elgin, and it was within the walls of that institution that he breathed his last. It had been expected for over a week that his death would come at almost any time, as he was given up six days ago by his physicians.

While on a visit to the East two weeks since Dr. Hamilton was attacked by a severe cold, and in a few days peritonitis developed. In spite of everything that could be done, he grew worse rapidly, and on Dec. 18 it was decided, by Dr. Nicholas Senn, that an operation was necessary to save his life. The operation was performed, and at its conclusion Dr. Senn said that in his opinion Dr. Hamilton had no chance of recovery. He rallied slightly after the operation, however, and for a few days there seemed to be a probability that he would pull through. For the last two days he had, however, been sinking slowly, and death came at 6:30 to-night.

Dr. John B. Hamilton was born in 1847, in Jersey County, Ill., and was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1869. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, but resigned in 1876 to enter the Marine Hospital Service. Three years later he became Supervising Surgeon General of that service, succeeding Gen. John M. Woodworth. Dr. Hamilton caused the first visual examinations of pilots to be made, and the first physical examinations of seamen as preliminary to shipment. During his incumbency he succeeded in having the National Quarantine acts passed, most of them passing as drafted by him, and he successfully managed the campaign against two epidemics of yellow fever.

In June, 1891, when the House of Representatives failed to pass the Senate bill providing for the equalization of the salary of his office with that of the Surgeon General of the army, and the Surgeon General of the navy, Dr. Hamilton resigned his commission of Surgeon General and returned to the ranks. He was stationed at Chicago for three years in charge of the Marine Hospital Service, but in 1896, rather than be transferred to San Francisco, he resigned from the service altogether.

He was Professor of Surgery at the Rush Medical College, and the Chicago Polyclinic, surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and consulting surgeon to St. Joseph's Hospital and the Central Free Dispensary. He was also known far and wide as the editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association. He possessed the largest private surgical library west of the Alleghanies.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY

The Agrarians' Dearest Aim Is to Precipitate a Tariff War.

GENERAL ABUSE OF AMERICA

Some German Officials, However, Are Conservative—The Meat Inspection Bill Is Delayed.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—One of the leading subjects discussed throughout the week by the newspapers here was the present and future relations between Germany and the United States, more particularly the commercial side of the question.

The correspondent here of The Associated Press has interviewed a high German official who has exceptional sources of information. He said: "The reports current in the press of both countries on this subject are lamentably inexact. In Washington they seemed to have jumped at the conclusion that Germany is on the point of legislating specifically against American agricultural products and they are taking the bull by the horns in order to forestall us. The fact is that there is no such intention here, at least not in Government circles. The Meat Inspection bill is only on the point of reaching the Bundesrath, which is the first legislative stage. Then it goes to the Reichstag. So it will probably not pass, if at all, until the end of the session next Spring.

"Even then the bill will not be framed to hit American interests particularly. On the contrary, Mr. White (the United States Ambassador at Berlin) has received conditional assurances that the integral feature of the bill will be the abolition of the repeated local inspections of American meats, of which the Americans have complained. The bill provides for a strict inspection, but it will be perfectly fair and will be applied as equally to the domestic trade as to imported meats."

The officials of the United States Embassy generally express the opinion that the German Government sincerely desires to improve its relations with the United States, and sees indications pointing to a successful issue of these efforts, though the bills simultaneously introduced in the House of Representatives and in the Senate at Washington, foreshadowing retaliation, have been received with a great show of indignation by the Government and Government press, while the Liberal and especially the commercial press have unanimously expressed fears that this legislative action on both sides will culminate in a regular tariff war.

The Vorwaerts says: "The greed of the Agrarians has disturbed our relations with America for years yast. Under the pretext of protecting the health of the German people, the importation of American products has been prevented in spite of the treaties."

Continuing, the Vorwaerts demonstrates that German exports of sugar, textiles, and wines to the United States are worth 18,000,000 marks, and says: "As the financially weaker of the two, Germany will undoubtedly be the loser. But the Agrarians ignore this. Provided the enhanced food prices flow into their pockets they snap their fingers at the hungry masses."

The Boersen Courier, a leading commercial organ, says: "It is evident that the United States is preparing for a commercial war with Germany, which the German Agrarians seem to regard as a trifling matter. We hope the Berlin and Washington Governments are more conscious of their responsibility. We fear the German export trade will have to pay the score the Federation of Husbandry has run up."

The Agrarians are jubilant at the prospect of a tariff war, which has been their dearest aim for years. A number of insulting articles have been published in their newspapers deriding the United States in every possible way. The Kreuz-Zeitung even throws mud at the American people on account of the recent war and its results, calling the American troops utterly inefficient and saying the Government is corrupt to the core.

These venomous utterances, however, are exceptions. The majority of the press is discussing the question calmly and fairly. The Emigration bill introduced in the Reichstag by Prof. Hasse and Count von Arnim affects the interests of the United States. It advances the principle of "once German, always German," and refuses to any German the right to become a naturalized citizen of any other country. The United States Embassy officials, however, say that even if the bill is adopted it could not override the German-American treaty of 1868, exempting German-Americans from such legislation.

The German Cabinet at recent meetings has discussed the questions of the facilities of imports of Russian petroleum, and it is said from a reliable source that it has been decided to increase the test points and thus exclude inferior grades of American petroleum, provided the Russian Government grants an equivalent.

The result of the trial of Mr. Frank Knaak of New York, who was acquitted of the charge of referring to Emperor William as a "blockhead" on the ground that he was in no position to realize his offense, came as a great surprise, even to counsel for the defense, as the testimony was precisely similar to that of the majority of such cases which have ended in convictions. The presiding Judge, Herr Denso, convicted R. F. Kneebs, the American horseman, charged with "ringing" the mare Bethel on the German turf, and sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 1,000 marks. Judge Denso is considered to be very severe and learned, and there is the best authority for saying that the acquittal and unusual leniency shown Mr. Knaak were due to a hint from Emperor William that his acquittal, if legally possible, would be appreciated both by his Majesty and by the German Government. In view of the present delicate relations between the United States and Germany.

JOHN C. SPOTH HONORED.

A Gold Watch Presented to The Times Foreman by His Associates.

The usual routine of a busy night in the composing room was varied early this morning by the presentation of a Christmas gift to the foreman of THE TIMES's composing room, John C. Spoth, which was as surprising to receive as the occasion will be pleasant to remember. Mr. Spoth has been connected with the composing room for some eighteen years. During the time he has been foreman he has managed, with the quiet exercise of courtesy and ability, to inspire "the boys" with an appreciation of his qualities as workman and man which they felt could not go any longer without expression. They accordingly gave him a gold watch.

The watch, which is a handsome hunting case, with Mr. Spoth's monogram on the outside, had been lying about in a chamois-skin cover, carefully concealed from the vigilant view of its future owner, and surreptitiously examined by the donors at convenient intervals, while its very mainspring quivered with impatience. It bore in the inside case the following inscription:

To
JOHN C. SPOTH
from
NEW YORK TIMES'S
Composing and Proof Rooms,
Xmas, 1898.

When there came a convenient lull in the night's occupations, Mr. Spoth was astonished to be approached by his associates in a body whose formidable numbers might have alarmed a timid man, had their looks not expressed a benevolent glee which boded him no ill. "Doctor" J. S. Green of the proofroom, whose literary tastes had led to his selection as spokesman, handed his astonished chief the watch, remarking as he did so:

"My Dear Mr. Spoth: The kind feeling of the 'Brotherhood of the Floor' has got itself into shape and has asked me to hand it to you with 'words to that effect.' And, if you please, the words are these: This Christmas morn we want to put into your hand this little historian and prophet—historian, because it says you have always been 'on time' as a foreman and a man; prophet because it says that in time to come you will ever be the same. This is an impartial, truthful little friend and will give you many a good point. But the best point it can give you, and one that it will always give you, is that it is a sure sign of our sincere respect and hearty good-will. May it say long, as it will say truthfully: 'What's the matter with John Spoth?'"

"He's all right!" roared the crowd of delighted auditors, and they followed with a hearty chorus of "He's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Spoth had to say a brief word of thanks in response, and a "spread" and some more vocal music wound up the early morning festivities.

FLEET TAKEN UNAWARES

Arthur Warren Says It Was Unprepared to Meet Cervera's Ships.

NOT READY TO GIVE CHASE

Everything in Trim But Boilers and Engines—Oregon and Gloucester Excepted—Engineers Blameless.

Arthur Warren has an article in the current number of The Engineering Magazine, in which he severely criticises the officers of the American fleet for the condition their ships were in when the Spanish squadron broke out of the Harbor of Santiago. With the exception of the Oregon and the Gloucester, he says, the American squadron was unprepared to make a quick movement of any kind in the face of the enemy. He says the warships were ready to shoot but not to give chase. This was on account of the condition their machinery was in. This condition was not the fault of the engineers, he asserts, but of the officers who commanded. Mr. Warren says:

"For the navy the war with Spain in American waters was an engineers' war. 'The man behind the gun' gave splendid service—none better—and won glory for it. So much praise was used up on him that the supply was inadequate for distribution among all branches of the navy. Jackie deserved his honors. But even American warships do not move by wishing or by gunfire. The engineers put the ships where 'the man behind the gun' could give an account of himself. Admirals and Captains are brave enough, and keen tacticians, no doubt, but the best part of the Spanish fleet would have slipped through somebody's fingers that Sunday morning at Santiago if America's fighting engineers had not, by the hardest of work, overcome the obstacles imposed upon them by orders from the bridge.

"If the fighting had been against men more nearly kin—say English or German—under conditions identical with those off Santiago on the morning of July 3, some American hulks might now be rusting at the bottom of tropic seas. For engines were uncoupled and many fires out, and steam so low that all the energy of the stokers was required to get it up again.

"The American ships had been off the coast for weeks, waiting for the enemy to come out. When the enemy came out, the American ships were ready to shoot, but not to give chase. This was no fault of the engineers. It was not the effect of overconfidence. It was the result of a condition. The condition is peculiar to naval practice. It was long ago discarded in the merchant service. In the merchant service a chief engineer controls his department. In the navy the Captain controls the engineers, and is in turn controlled by the commanding officer of the fleet.

"The chief engineer of an Atlantic liner looks to his Captain for starting and stopping signals only, for the rest he takes his orders from his owners, and reports to them. The chief engineer alone is responsible for the care, operation, and economy of the machinery. In the navy the ship's Captain decides how many boilers shall be used, how much coal shall be burned, what pressure shall be carried, and the American Captains at Santiago had everything in readiness except their boilers and engines. There were two exceptions—the Oregon and the Gloucester.

A TRIBUTE TO THE OREGON.

"The whole world, not excepting the Spanish officers, has praised the Oregon's wonderful work—cruising and fighting. What the Oregon did other American ships could do with similar men. The Oregon's record is a tribute to the fighting engineers. It is a tribute to the good sense of the commanding officer who permitted his chief engineer to control the engines. It is a tribute to the Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, Commodore Melville, who designed the engines. It shows the relation of the engineer to modern sea fighting.

"From Bremerton, on Puget Sound, to Jupiter Inlet, on the Florida coast, is 14,500 nautical miles. The Oregon steamed this distance in 1,299 hours, including stops for orders and coal; she burned 4,000 tons of coal; her highest speed was 14.6 knots, her lowest 10.159, her average, 11.16. For the most part she suited her pace to that of the little Marietta, which she convoyed. She arrived at her journey's end, joined the blockade, and entered the fight without having to make a requisition for repairs. Eternal vigilance is the price of good engines. Robert Milligan, fighting engineer, and the men under him put the Oregon where the men behind the guns could destroy the best ships of Spain."

Mr. Warren tells of the hard work done by the Oregon's men. The vessel, he says, was two weeks short in the engineers' force, and sixty-seven less than her builders furnished on her trial trip. When the coaling was especially rapid the officers and men of the engineer's force "worked twenty-four hours on end," and he cites as an evidence of their spirit that in the Straits of Magellan they wanted to try the forced draught.

"Forced draught practice," says Mr. Warren, "answers to Gen. Sherman's description of war. It is hell. Every ship in the United States service is supposed by the regulations to have a forced draught test twice a year. Only the commander of a ship can order it. But some of the ships have never made a forced draught run since their trial trips. Perhaps the captains do not believe in it. At any rate, their men have not been trained to use it in emergency.

"Milligan declined to ask the Captain for permission to use forced draught. He knew that his shorthanded crew were working hard enough, and half their work was still before them, and a fight at the end of it. Or the fight might come any day. But the men had caught the spirit of their chief; their pride was to keep everything in readiness. The difficulty was not to get them to work, but to prevent them from overworking. When the chief saw that they really wanted to try forced draught for the ship's sake, he persuaded the Captain to let them do it. It was to them what gun drill is to the men on the deck and in the turret. So they did it, and they did it again, and at Santiago they handled the forced draught like a plaything.

UNPREPARED FOR THE ENEMY.

"Not an ounce of salt water was allowed in the Oregon's boilers. Milligan, writing from Callao to a brother officer, said: 'I fear that I am rapidly becoming the most unpopular man in the ship, because I am determined that we shall not put salt water in the boilers, and to that end have insisted to the Captain that, if necessary, we must cut down the fresh water allowance for officers and men to the bare amount necessary for drinking and cooking, using salt water for bathing and all other purposes.'

"The lay mind might suppose that the object of sending the fleet to Santiago was to have it ready to jump at the enemy at the sound of the general alarm. There is a touch of the farcical in building warships, equipping them with powerful machinery, to be able, at the instant of battle, to get out of them only a fraction of their power. But somebody in authority reasoned in the fashion of Gilbertian topsy-turveydom. So the American fleet waited for the Spaniards with engines uncoupled, boilers filled (as they had long been) with salt water when they were not empty, and half the grates clean as whistles and as cold as ice boxes.

"Then there was the Brooklyn. She had five double-ended and two single-ended boilers, the equivalent of six double-ended boilers, in three watertight compartments. She steamed from Hampton Roads to the South coast of Cuba, via Key West, using four boilers and four engines over the entire distance.

"The Commodore or the Captain always designated the number of boilers and engines to be used on the Brooklyn. In practice it took half an hour or more to couple the forward pair to the after pair of engines, and nearly an hour to uncouple them. There are no friction brakes fitted to the Brooklyn's propeller shafts, as in the case of the triple-screw cruisers; so, aboard the flagship of the 'Flying Squadron,' it was necessary, when coupling up the forward engines, to stop one after engine and run the other slowly for half an hour or longer, if you please, the words are these: This Christmas morn we want to put into your hand this little historian and prophet—historian, because it says you have always been 'on time' as a foreman and a man; prophet because it says that in time to come you will ever be the same. This is an impartial, truthful little friend and will give you many a good point. But the best point it can give you, and one that it will always give you, is that it is a sure sign of our sincere respect and hearty good-will. May it say long, as it will say truthfully: 'What's the matter with John Spoth?'"

"He's all right!" roared the crowd of delighted auditors, and they followed with a hearty chorus of "He's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Spoth had to say a brief word of thanks in response, and a "spread" and some more vocal music wound up the early morning festivities.

UNPREPARED FOR THE ENEMY.

"Not an ounce of salt water was allowed in the Oregon's boilers. Milligan, writing from Callao to a brother officer, said: 'I fear that I am rapidly becoming the most unpopular man in the ship, because I am determined that we shall not put salt water in the boilers, and to that end have insisted to the Captain that, if necessary, we must cut down the fresh water allowance for officers and men to the bare amount necessary for drinking and cooking, using salt water for bathing and all other purposes.'

"The lay mind might suppose that the object of sending the fleet to Santiago was to have it ready to jump at the enemy at the sound of the general alarm. There is a touch of the farcical in building warships, equipping them with powerful machinery, to be able, at the instant of battle, to get out of them only a fraction of their power. But somebody in authority reasoned in the fashion of Gilbertian topsy-turveydom. So the American fleet waited for the Spaniards with engines uncoupled, boilers filled (as they had long been) with salt water when they were not empty, and half the grates clean as whistles and as cold as ice boxes.

"Then there was the Brooklyn. She had five double-ended and two single-ended boilers, the equivalent of six double-ended boilers, in three watertight compartments. She steamed from Hampton Roads to the South coast of Cuba, via Key West, using four boilers and four engines over the entire distance.

"The Commodore or the Captain always designated the number of boilers and engines to be used on the Brooklyn. In practice it took half an hour or more to couple the forward pair to the after pair of engines, and nearly an hour to uncouple them. There are no friction brakes fitted to the Brooklyn's propeller shafts, as in the case of the triple-screw cruisers; so, aboard the flagship of the 'Flying Squadron,' it was necessary, when coupling up the forward engines, to stop one after engine and run the other slowly for half an hour or longer, if you please, the words are these: This Christmas morn we want to put into your hand this little historian and prophet—historian, because it says you have always been 'on time' as a foreman and a man; prophet because it says that in time to come you will ever be the same. This is an impartial, truthful little friend and will give you many a good point. But the best point it can give you, and one that it will always give you, is that it is a sure sign of our sincere respect and hearty good-will. May it say long, as it will say truthfully: 'What's the matter with John Spoth?'"

"He's all right!" roared the crowd of delighted auditors, and they followed with a hearty chorus of "He's a jolly good fellow." Mr. Spoth had to say a brief word of thanks in response, and a "spread" and some more vocal music wound up the early morning festivities.

and that his hope was to disable or sink her.

MANOEUVRES OF THE FLAGSHIPS.

"Admiral Schley (Commodore, as he then was,) turned his ship to starboard, swung to the south, and ran seaward before taking up a parallel course with the now retreating Spaniards. Schley is reported to have turned his ship, in order to avoid being rammed. It might be asked why he didn't do the ramming himself. But, if he had desired to do it, and if his ship had been built for it, he couldn't have managed it with only half his engine power. He had steam only in three boilers; of his remaining boilers some had water, others were empty. The interesting manoeuvres of the Brooklyn will be none the less interesting, if it is found, on investigation, that standing orders from the bridge to the engine room had deprived the ship of so much of her power that she had to turn on her heel and keep at a respectful distance from the Spaniard.

"After the general alarm was sounded, there was nothing for it but to fill the Brooklyn's empty boilers with sea water. Then the fires had to be laid and started. Just before the Colon surrendered—that is, just at the end of the battle—all the Brooklyn's boilers were steaming at maximum pressure. But the forward engines were, of course, uncoupled still. There had been no time to stop or to slow up. The engineers had their hands full with the job of shoving the ship after the Spaniard, then pulling her away from him, and then running with him so that the man behind the gun could pump shells into him. The Brooklyn's actual running time over the forty-five miles from Morro to the stranded Colon was 3 hours and 19 minutes—a speed of 13.06 knots. And her rated speed under natural draught full power is 18 knots; under forced draught, 22 knots.

"But the Brooklyn was not the only ship caught unawares on that hustling Sunday morning off Santiago Bay. Sampson's flagship, the New York, was one of the lame ducks of the fleet. The trifling distance between her eastward position and the line of the dash of Cervera was not what kept her out of the battle. Her forward engines, by orders from the bridge, were disconnected. There were boilers disconnected, empty, and, of course, fireless. Three hours after the New York started on the westward chase she had steam in all her boilers. Her engines are like those in the Brooklyn. Their condition at 9:30 that Sunday morning was precisely similar. The New York's running time forty-five miles from the Morro to the Colon was four hours and eight minutes—a speed of 11.06 knots. After rated speed under natural draught full power is 16 to 17 knots; under forced draught, 21 knots.

THE WORK OF THE OREGON.

"When the flagship set such seamanlike workmanlike, fighting examples, what can be expected from the rest of the fleet? Chiefly, at the last minute, dependence on the fighting engineers to overcome needless obstacles, put the ships into position, and hold them there.

"Until that morning the Brooklyn had never been under forced draught since her contract trial-trip. I have said that the service regulations require forced-draught tests at least twice a year. The regulations also provide that forced draught shall never be used, except by order of the commanding officer.

"The Iowa, under orders to carry steam enough to give a seven-knot speed at night and a five-knot speed by day, was bent chiefly on coal economy. The Oregon passed her like a racer. Perhaps that is why the Oregon's erratic Chaplain thought the Iowa was going in the opposite direction. The Indiana was more completely unprepared than the Brooklyn, if possible; as elaborately so as the Iowa.

"The Oregon was not favored by position at 9:30 o'clock that Sunday morning off Santiago. She was, if anything, further from the harbor entrance and the course of the Spaniards than the other battleships, but in the long chase her shells told the Colon that the game was up. The Colon, in spite of her poor mechanical condition, was nearly holding her own with the Brooklyn. But the Oregon, nominally of five knots less speed, was steadily gaining. Milligan's work brought the ship into position where the man behind the gun could use his biggest armament. The Oregon was running at a rate exceeding sixteen knots. Her shots sent the Vizcaya to the shore in flames. Her thirteen-inch shells compelled the Colon to surrender. Every official report paid tribute to her work.

"It is even officially conceded that but for the Oregon the Colon and probably another Spanish ship would have escaped. So much for having engines in order, boilers ready, fires burning. Here was a ship after a 15,000-mile run, four months out of dock, with foul bottom, and increased displacement, almost equaling her trial trip record for speed. And she fought as she ran. Inside of fifteen minutes after the full-speed signal was given, she was making fifteen knots. Within an hour she was making nearly seventeen."

Mr. Warren tells how, coming down the Pacific the Oregon had Cardiff coal under her boilers. When she got into the Atlantic she had to pick up inferior coal, and then Milligan who had a few hundred tons of Cardiff left shoveled them into the fighting bunkers for an emergency. On the day of the battle Milligan unlocked the fighting bunkers and the Cardiff coal helped the Oregon to make her burst of speed.

THE LOT OF THE ENGINEERS.

"If you were sealed up in a heated iron tank floating on the sea and hammered at by missiles which now and then let in daylight and splinters, you would get a dim idea of the lot of the engineer's men aboard a battleship in action. But the engineer's men have to work in the hurly-burly, and you would go mad in your tank. The enemy's shot pounds the ship, but the engineer and his men know not where the enemy is or where the ship is heading. All they can't see, so they put it. Keep that bearing cool, smother it in oil, drown it in water! Keep it cool, or the game's up!

"The men on deck can let the splinters lie where they fall, but the men in the engine room have to keep the splinters out of the machinery. Steam pipes are pierced. Mend 'em. Crawl behind the boilers and stop that steam leak. Impossible to shut off anything. Scalded? Never mind. It's all in the day's work. Don't let the water down. Pass the coal lively. And, while you're about it, put out that fire in the bunkers. Grimy men, dripping with sweat, go about quietly, with clear heads, watching everything. There's no bawling, no unusual noise, no confusion.

"In the lower engine rooms the thermometer shows 136 degrees in front of the ventilating blowers; in the upper engine rooms 100 degrees. Dart into the upper rooms twice an hour or so, look around for a minute or two, and then dart out again. There on the hot sea, on July 3, the temperature above the boilers of the Texas was sometimes 200 degrees!

"The fighting engineers! By old-time tradition, dating from the days when steam power was merely an auxiliary to wind power, the naval engineers are thought of as non-combatants. Ships change, and duties change. The engineer is now a combatant as truly as the man on the bridge or the man behind the gun. The modern fighting ship is a fighting machine; her efficiency depends upon the engineer.

"The engineer of the merchant service has authority which the naval engineer does not possess. It is now proposed, in the United States Navy, to improve on the practice of the merchant service. Enlightened opinion favors the plan for abolishing the distinction between line and sta

LAKEWOOD GOLFERS ALERT

Two Tournaments Attract Many Players to the Links.

THIRTY IN A TEAM CONTEST

Jasper Lynch Wins the Trophy at the Ocean County Club—Tie for Second Place.

Golf had its liveliest day yesterday on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club since the Thanksgiving tournament a month ago, which ended in a furious snowstorm. The snow has now gone from the links and the course was in very good playing condition. The contest was a team match, and it succeeded so well that several more of similar character will be played during the Winter. In these contests the opponents were paired according to their golfing ability, but where a stronger player meets a weaker one, the latter receives a handicap.

Thirty golfers took part in the match, fifteen on a side, and every member of the winning team receives a prize. F. A. Walthew, the new Captain of the club, was Captain of the winning team, and F. J. J. De Raismes headed the other. Walthew's team won by 20 holes, scoring 38, to 18 holes for the defeated side. Walthew himself did not add to the victory, for he was beaten by De Raismes by 1 hole. The match was hotly contested, and, by excellent work toward the finish, Walthew reduced to 1 the lead of 3 holes which his opponent had. Each did the course in 88 strokes, the best of the day. Their scores were:

F. J. J. De Raismes—										
Out	5	5	5	4	5	6	5	4	5	—44
In	5	6	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	—44
Total										—88
Francis A. Walthew—										
Out	4	6	5	5	6	5	6	4	5	—46
In	5	6	5	6	4	6	4	3	5	3—42
Total										—88

The next best score was 89 strokes, made by Jasper Lynch in his game with J. W. Morey, whom he beat by 5 holes. It was:

Out	6	5	6	5	6	5	5	3	5	—46
In	5	7	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	—43
Total										—89

Among the contestants were Miss Agnes Davis and Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, two of Lakewood's able women golfers. They played together, and Miss Davis made 9 holes, adding the largest number of any individual player to the winning team. The teams, with scores by holes, are:

FIRST TEAM.	Holes.	SECOND TEAM.	Holes.
F. A. Walthew	0	F. J. J. De Raismes	1
E. B. Hart	0	A. W. Black	0
L. B. Ferris	2	M. Mills	0
Roy E. D'Oench	5	L. E. Embree	0
F. P. Clapp	3	G. E. Adams	0
J. G. Douglas	7	C. E. Lamb	0
Robert B. Kerr	0	F. J. Winston	1
W. A. Paton	5	J. Gaunt, 2d	0
Miss Agnes Davis	9	Mrs. E. R. Walker	0
J. W. Morey	0	Jasper Lynch	5
E. W. Ropes	0	W. J. Peet	2
F. M. Freeman	0	F. P. Kimball	1
P. D. Stockley	4	L. W. Stockly	0
L. L. Schwartz, Jr.	0	H. L. Schwartz	2
F. B. Hall	3	Rev D. L. Schwartz	0
Total	38	Total	18

The Lakewood Golf Club committee decided to hold an impromptu open handicap, eighteen holes, to-morrow, for two prizes, and a special trophy for the best gross score. On Monday Jan. 2, a New Year's tournament will be held by the club, thirty-six holes, handicap, with two prizes, and also prizes for the best gross scores at eighteen and thirty-six holes. There will therefore be no lack of golf on the first of the year at Lakewood, for the George Gould Cup tournament will be in progress all day on the links of the Ocean County Hunt Club.

A big tournament was also in progress all day on the links of the Ocean County Hunt Club. It was the third of the series of open handicaps and had a number of competitors from many clubs besides that at Lakewood. Twenty-four turned in scores. The silver cup, the first prize, was won by Jasper Lynch, whose net score was 82 strokes. His gross score of 87 was the best of the day. Four men tied at 84 net for the second, and they will play off later in the week.

The players and scores are, the winners and those who tied for second place being given in full:

Jasper Lynch, Lakewood—	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
Out 5 5 4 4 6 5 5 5 4	43		
In 4 4 4 5 6 4 5 5 5	42		
Total	87	5	82
Dr. Burdett C. O'Conor, Staten Island—			
Out 5 5 5 4 6 4 6 7 4	46		
In 6 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 4	43		
Total	89	5	84
Frank P. Kimball, Apawamis—			
Out 7 5 4 7 5 7 5 5 3	48		
In 6 4 4 5 7 6 5 5 4	46		
Total	94	10	84
Frank M. Freeman, Fairfield—			
Out 6 4 5 6 5 5 8 6 5	50		
In 6 6 4 5 6 4 5 6 4	46		
Total	96	12	84
A. W. Black, Ocean County—			
Out 6 4 5 5 5 6 6 5 4	46		
In 6 5 4 6 6 6 6 6 5	50		
Total	96	12	84
Arthur P. Clapp, Dyker Meadow	101	15	86
F. J. J. De Raismes, Lakewood	92	5	87
Francis D. Beard, Ocean County	100	12	88
J. C. Parrish, Ocean County	112	22	90
H. M. Adams, Dyker Meadow	98	7	91
H. B. McQuesten, Ocean County	114	23	91
J. W. Morey, Lakewood	104	12	92
Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood	104	10	94
L. E. Embree, Oakland	113	18	95
J. B. Adams, Crescent	105	10	95
N. G. Carman, Westbrook	120	25	95
G. E. Armstrong, Staten Island	102	5	97
C. T. Richardson, Ocean County	103	5	98
A. Keene, Ocean County	123	25	98
E. B. Hart, Jr., Lakewood	122	20	102
F. B. Ferris, Ocean County	122	20	102
Dwight C. Harris, Ocean County	116	12	104
Spencer A. Jennings, Westbrook	118	8	110
Bruce Price, Ocean County	119	13	116

TOD SLOANE IN KOKOMO, IND.

Accompanied by Eddie Bald, He Is Visiting His Foster Parents.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 24.—Tod Sloane, the jockey, has arrived here to spend Christmas with his foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Blouser.

This is Sloane's first visit home since the beginning of his career, ten years ago. He is accompanied by Eddie Bald, the bicycle rider, and a son of M. F. Dwyer of New York.

The party will proceed westward at the end of next week. Their car is filled with hunting equipments. Sloane says he will remain in California until April, when he will return to England to ride during two seasons for the Prince of Wales and Lord Beresford. Meanwhile he will do no riding in America.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Weather clear, track fast, at Ingleside to-day. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Corsine, 95 pounds, (Devin,) 1 to 2, won; MacFarlane, 112, (I. Powell,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Horatio, 115, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Felicite, Morisbella, Ballverso, Morana, and Jezebel also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Daisy F., 101 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 5, won; First Call, 104, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Lady Hurst, 107, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48½. Prince Blazes, Lena, Frank Jaubert, and Seyville also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Cabrillo, 117 pounds, (H. Martin,) 1 to 2, won; Peter II., 122, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Our Johnny, 117, (L. Reiff,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:44. Lomo, Hazard, and Cherrystone also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Hohenzollern, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Zamar II., 107, (H. Martin,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Guilder, 107, (McNickels,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Judge Stouffer, Castake, Kamsin, and Melvin Burns also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Ed Garland II., 102 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 5, won; Mainstay, 105, (Spencer,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Cyril, 104, (N. Turner,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:14¾. Bonnie Ione, Libertine, and Bellicose also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and a quarter. Rey del Tierra, 104 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10, won; Topmast, 105, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Misleton, 85, (McNickels,) 15 to 1, third. Time—2:07½. Morinel also ran.

McCoy to Have a New Manager.

"Kid" McCoy, the pugilist, who is training at Asbury Park, N. J., for his fight with Tom Sharkey before the Lenox Athletic Club on Jan. 10, has broken off all business relations with his manager, William Gray. McCoy says that Gray has no further authority to make contracts for him or to act in any capacity for him. The social relations of the men are as pleasant as ever.

GAS EXPLODES IN A MINE.

Five Men Injured in a Pennsylvania Colliery Accident.

SHAMOKIN, Penn., Dec. 24.—A terrific explosion of gas occurred to-day in the east gangway, on the first lift slope of the Lake Fidler shaft. John Gorsill, Michael Curtoski, John Graef, and Michael and John Splitt were seriously injured, and it is feared that some were overcome in the shaft by black damp.

Immediately after the explosion Superintendent Kohlbraker and Foreman Herr headed a rescuing party and explored various mine chambers in search of those supposed to have been overcome. They failed to find more victims.

It has not yet been learned what caused the explosion. Ten batteries and timber setts were blown to pieces.

BALLOT CAME TOO LATE.

How a Private of the Seventy-first Regiment Lost His Vote.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Dec. 24.—For a week County Clerk Weeks of Putnam County has been trying to locate the vote cast by Private Losee at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment in New York City before election. He wrote last week to the Secretary of State and received a reply on Tuesday that the ballot had already been forwarded to his office ten days before, on Dec. 10. It arrived by express Thursday afternoon of this week. Had the ballot arrived in time, it would have been sent by the County Clerk to the election district in which the voter resides, and there canvassed by the Election Inspectors and returned with a statement to the County Clerk in the same way as ordinary ballots are dealt with. It would then be sent to the Board of County Canvassers, who were to meet on Thursday, the day the ballot arrived at the County Clerk's office. Losee is a Democrat, and even if his vote was counted no result would be changed. It is now probably too late for the ballot to go through the routine prescribed by law, and the statement of its canvass to reach the State Board of Canvassers at Albany in time to be counted.

HAS ACCEPTED A CHAPLAINCY.

The Rev. Mr. Arnaud to Preach His Farewell Sermon To-day.

The Rev. John J. Arnaud, pastor of the Orchard Methodist Primitive Church, Greenpoint, who has accepted a call as Chaplain of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Bath, N. Y., will preach his farewell sermon to-day, and will enter upon his new field of duty Jan. 1.

The Rev. Mr. Arnaud is Past Department Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, and has been pastor of the Orchard Methodist Primitive Church for six years. Many years ago Mr. Arnaud was a salesman for the Sloane carpet house, but gave up his position to enter the ministry. Since he was ordained he has done much good work. He is Past Commander of George C. Strong Post, No. 534, G. A. R., of Brooklyn, and is Chaplain and a life member of Brooklyn Lodge, F. and A. M. For several years he has been President of the Methodist Primitive Conference.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Bath, N. Y., has been without a regular Chaplain for some time, the Sunday services having been conducted by local pastors at Bath, among whom the sum of $1,500, which is regularly appropriated for a Chaplain, has been distributed. The Rev. Mr. Arnaud has preached before the members of the home and made a favorable impression. Some time ago the Trustees of the home decided that a permanent Chaplain should be attached to the home, and after considering several preachers, Mr. Arnaud was selected. He did not accept the call until a few days ago. As Chaplain at the home, he will also be provided with a residence and become a Major by State appointment and will wear the uniform.

Knights Templars' Reception and Ball

Requests for tickets and boxes for the coming ball and reception of Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars, at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 19, have been received by the committee from nearly every State in the Union. Among them came a request for tickets for a delegation from Columbia Commandery of Washington, President McKinley's commandery. The reception and ball will also be the occasion of the commandery celebrating its semi-centennial anniversary, and an effort will be made to have as many of its old commanders present as possible. All but five of the boxes have been sold.

Gallantry's Slight Reward.

From The Florida Times-Union and Citizen.

If virtue is its own reward, gallantry is also occasionally paid off in the same coin.

One day last week a very handsome young woman, stunningly attired, sallied out from a large store on Bay Street. She might have been a member of the Wilbur Opera Company, or she might not have been; but that is neither here nor there. She speedily became the cynosure of every masculine eye in the immediate vicinity, and as she swept regally toward Hogan Street many admiring comments followed her. Men passing her turned to look a second time, and women took in every detail of her toilet out of the corners of their eyes without turning around at all—a habit that most women have, as the keen observer of the perplexing sex may possibly have noticed.

An impressionable young man, turning to obtain the third look, saw to his delight that the fair stranger had dropped her purse, and was proceeding of her way apparently oblivious of that fact. The young man swooped down upon the little object lying on the sidewalk, and at the same instant a ragged pickaninny made a grab at it. Both clutched the purse, but after a few heated words the young man bore off the trophy in triumph and hurried after the owner with a sweet anticipating smile wreathing his lips.

He was almost breathless when he overtook the stunning young woman, but lifting his hat with all the insinuating grace at his command, he said: "Madam, I saw you drop your purse a moment back, and it affords me infinite pleasure to return it."

A look of cold surprise dawned upon the fair face confronting him. "You are really very good, Sir," she replied in a clear, self-contained voice, "but I have my purse." And she held out a brand new alligator portemonnaie that had evidently just been taken from its paper wrapper. "I changed my money to this one a moment ago, and threw the old one away." Then, as she swept onward, she added haughtily: "You may keep it, if you like."

What the young man did thereafter is not a matter of record.

As a Boston Woman "Saw" the Opera.

From The Boston Herald.

A Bostonian who has been taking a sip of New York's opera, as she expresses it, says it required several nights' attendance before she could listen to the music, the spectacle of the brilliant parterres being most distracting to her senses. But finally she began "to sit up and take notice" of something besides diamonds and "the very homeliest set of women she had ever seen." This coming from a denizen of Boston may appal vainglorious Gotham, and methinks we hear it sneer aloud at a stranger venturing to say such a thing of the leaders of its best society. But never mind, there was enough beauty on the Metropolitan stage to render the fastidious visitor as enthusiastic as New York's heart could desire. Mme. Emma Eames, she says, is a dream of loveliness—the most high-bred beauty on the operatic stage to-day, and, what is perhaps stranger, she sings better, she acts better, than two seasons ago. "No one in the company approaches her, though Sembrich has taken the town by storm and the women have gone daft over Van Dyck. Of course, this is only "one person's opinion," but, as I never cared for Eames before, there must be good reason for the effect she has made on me now." There! Let the fair singer be happy. Boston is charmed to throw her this bouquet.

Killed by Too Much Pleasure.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Andrew, the five-year-old son of Joseph Vidosh of Pottsville, Penn., died very suddenly last night (Dec. 18) of excitement created by overjoy. His mother allowed him to spend an hour or so sleigh riding yesterday afternoon. He came home in exuberant spirits, and when his mother put him to bed he asked her to wake him up when his papa came home, as he had something to surprise him. When the father came home he and his wife tried to awaken their little boy, but their efforts were useless. Little Andrew was dead. The physician called in attendance ascribed his death to cerebral hemorrhage due to overjoy. The little fellow's constitution was too weak to withstand the strain of excitement under which he had labored.

NEW LINKS AT GLEN COVE

Queens County Golf Club to Become the Nassau Country Club.

A CLUBHOUSE IS BEING BUILT.

The Course Will Be Over Six Thousand Yards in Circuit—Some of Its Excellent Features.

What promises to be an ideal golf course is the new one being laid out at Glen Cove by the Queens County Golf Club. Brief mention has been made in the past of the proposed removal of the club from its present ground to larger and better quarters near the Glen Cove railroad station. It has been known that a fine eighteen-hole course was to be laid out and a large clubhouse erected. The committee has been working over the details for several weeks. Nearly everything has now been completed, work on the house and grounds is progressing actively, and yesterday the President of the club, Harvey Murdock, told of some of the new features.

One of the most important features is a change of name. Articles of incorporation have been filed, and on Jan. 3 and thereafter the Queens County Golf Club will cease to exist, but the same organization, with certain changes, will be known as the Nassau Country Club. The incorporators are Percy Chubb, William Crittenden Adams, Harold Godwin, Parker D. Handy, Edward R. Ladew, and J. Harvey Ladew of New York City, Horatio M. Adams, Leonard J. Busby, Charles O. Gates, J. Rogers Maxwell, Howard W. Maxwell, Henry F. Noyes, Charles M Pratt, and Frederick B. Pratt of Brooklyn, and Harvey Murdock and John B. C. Tappan of Glen Cove. The present officers of the Queens County Club are Harvey Murdock, President; Charles M. Pratt, Vice President; William C. Adams, Secretary; Leonard J. Busby, Treasurer; J. B. C. Tappan, Captain.

The old golf course of nine holes has been abandoned entirely. Much will be gained in convenience in the new course, for the former one necessitated nearly a two-mile drive from the station. The new course is close to the railroad, and members may walk to the grounds in a few minutes and get out on the links to play in less time than it took to reach the old links. This fact alone is a most popular feature. The grounds consist of 105 acres, to which title has already been taken by the club, and two additional acres have been leased from the Long Island Railroad. The land extends from the Glen Cove Park station to the Locust Valley station, and opens out into two macadamized and several other roads, by which access to the links may easily be had from the entire locality.

A fine pond on the grounds is being deepened and enlarged for the use of skating and other ice sports in Winter. The high hills on the ground and in the vicinity will encourage tobogganing and bobsledding in Winter, and the beauty of the country, with its fine roads, will make driving and riding one of the chief attractions the year around. A portion of the grounds to the northeast of the clubhouse will be graded in the Spring and arranged so that tennis courts may be laid out if there is any demand for them. The club has taken under advisement the laying out of an additional short nine-hole course for women, and a polo field, but the plans have not yet been completed for these.

The clubhouse will be a magnificent long building in the Colonial style. It will not be pretentious in the strict sense of the word. Efforts have been made to supply all the necessary conveniences compatible with old-fashioned comfort and good cheer. Woodruff Leeming of this city is the architect, and the best points of country clubhouses both in this country and abroad have been studied in designing plans for the Nassau Country Club. The characteristic feature of the house will be its two large dormitory wings on either side of the main house. This will form the largest portion of the house, directly in the centre. This plan is so arranged that the separate men's and women's quarters are entirely apart, both in themselves and their approaches. The main house will be ready for opening at the same time with the links, next Decoration Day, May 30, and it is hoped that the dormitories will be in condition soon after. In the meantime arrangements are being made for the use of a large old colonial farmhouse on ground immediately adjoining, which was formerly the homestead of one of the farms bought, so that members may be taken care of.

The house is located on the brow of a hill overlooking the Glen Cove station, and about 600 feet distant. A pumping and power house will also be erected, and there will be a stable and carriage sheds. A special house will be built for the professionals, which will contain rooms for the caddies.

The broad piazzas of the clubhouse will be inclosed in glass during the cold weather months, for it will be open all the year, and a variety of sports will be arranged for the Winter. There will be a number of bedrooms for members, a large dining room, grill room, billiard room, and sitting rooms for ladies. The house will be heated throughout by steam. In fact, nothing has been omitted that will conduce to the convenience and enjoyment of the members. The membership is limited to 400.

While every attention is being given to the convenience of the clubhouse, the golf course itself is that upon which particular pride will be centred. Golf gave its life to the club, and it will continue to be the chief and most absorbing sport. In the laying out of the course every attention has been given toward securing the best possible perfection and the advice of many expert golfers, both amateur and professional, has been asked. Exact measurements of all the holes have just been finished, giving a total length for the course of 6,102 yards, one of the longest in the country. The other really good one, over 6,000 yards, in this locality, is the Morris County course, at Morristown, N. J.

Golfers will be interested in knowing the distances of the different holes, and they are as follows, by yards: First, 305; second, 500; third, 312; fourth, 303; fifth, 432; sixth, 350; seventh, 160; eighth, 346; ninth, 390. Total for the first nine, 3,098 yards. Tenth, 335; eleventh, 185; twelfth, 380; thirteenth, 392; fourteenth, 510; fifteenth, 510; sixteenth, 432; seventeenth, 160; eighteenth, 280. Total for the last nine, 3,004 yards.

The natural facilities of the ground, in the way of turf and the mild, sandy nature of the soil, are among the best possessed by any club. All the putting greens, with one or two exceptions, will be 100 feet square, and nearly all will possess the natural undulation of the ground. A few will be comparative planes, but with reasonable slopes in one direction or another for variety. None of the greens will be terraced. All the hazards will be at reasonable distances, and care will be taken that good plays are not punished. There will not be an unplayable place on the course, except the pond, which will be confined within well-defined banks, and another ball may be played, under the usual penalty for one that is driven into the water. Another splendid feature is that there will be no crosses on the lines of play.

The tees and greens are arranged at such distances from each other that there will be no long walks between, yet they will not be near enough to interfere with each other. The average width of the closely cropped lanes of play is 250 feet. Experiments have shown that there is a magnificent water supply at a reasonable distance below the surface, so as to preclude any danger from surface drainage, and artesian wells are being driven, from which an unlimited supply for clubhouse and grounds will be pumped into underground tanks, where it will not be exposed to the deteriorating influence of the sun in hot weather, and from which it will be constantly distributed by air pressure to all points. The tees are all on sod.

No small stones or coarse gravel will be permitted in the sand bunkers. There is a peculiar and deep depression guarding the approach to the sixteenth hole at the head of the pond, with a long slope leading down to the edge of the same, so that it necessitates a rather long approach. No rock or sod fence bunkers will be allowed. There will be no fences, rocks, trees, or bushes on or adjoining the fair greens or in the hazards. All bunkers will be arranged so that they may be played out of in one skillful stroke. All the artificial bunkers will be either sand-pits, with no carps, or the carps, if they exist, will be broad and low. The committee at first will err rather on the side of too few bunkers than too many.

Work on the course will be continued all Winter, and the opening on Decoration Day will be one of the big golf events of the year. The club has gone about its labors in a careful and energetic manner, and every statement regarding the course will be accurately carried out.

"We are doing all we can," said Mr. Murdock, "to get a perfect golf course, and we will allow golfers to judge of it according to its merits when finished. It will be as perfect as the ground and our means will permit."

This Nassau Country Club course will undoubtedly be the most pretentious new links to be opened in the near future, and several big tournaments will be given next season. There will be no Christmas Day events on local links to-morrow, although there will probably be more or less playing. New Year's Day promises to be a big golf day, and many players will be attracted to Lakewood to compete for the George Gould silver cup. This coming week there will be a three-day mixed foursome tournament on the links of the Ocean County Hunt Club, Lakewood, beginning Wednesday. Dr. Paul T. Kimball has been compelled to resign as Captain of the Lakewood Golf Club and Francis A. Walthew has been chosen in his place.

The recent annual meeting of the New Haven Golf Club resulted in the election of the following Directors for the year: Joseph T. Whittelsey, Justus Hotchkiss, Prof. William Lyon Phelps, John Reid, Jr., and Walter B. Smith. The club decided to erect a new $15,000 house.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

College oarsmen are beginning to talk about the next races and what crews will meet in the big regattas and where the races will be rowed. It is said that Harvard and Yale will meet as formerly on the Thames, and that Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania will race somewhere else. Cornell, it is said, will be invited to enter the New London race, but unless Yale and Harvard make certain concessions the Cornell oarsmen will not enter that contest.

Coach Courtney of Cornell talked recently about the rowing prospects of Cornell, and he expressed himself as very much opposed to the crew rowing in two races. He said, according to The Philadelphia Ledger: "We are getting ready to get ready. We will soon have the men out on the machines, and after I have once got to work with them I never have time to look after those boats. You see I'll get everything in shape, and then just as soon as the ice goes out in March I will have the boys on the water.

"Don't ask me anything about this year's races, for I can't say a word. In fact, I really don't know anything, and you can guess at the matter just as well as I. Two weeks ago I attended a meeting of the Cornell Athletic Council. It was the first meeting of that organization that I ever attended, so you can take it for granted that there was something on foot. But further than that I can't say. We have decided what we will and what we will not do, but even that is more than I ought to say. The matter will probably soon be announced, but again it may not be until after the holiday vacation.

"I hope, though, we will never row two races again over different courses. We were foolish enough to attempt it last year, and you know the result. Still, you must remember that I do not arrange the races. It is the Athletic Council that attends to that.

"It is too much for any crew. It is not so much the physical strain as the mental. The men learn to row hard races every day in practice, but when they are once 'keyed' up to a big event there is a relapse after it is all over, and it is almost impossible to get the men ready for another contest in a short time. Of course, the men can row two races over the same course, but I hate to have to do it. If it has to be done, the races should certainly be shortened. I am not in favor of four mile races anyway. Every race that has ever been rowed was won before the third mile was finished, and the fourth mile is only prolonged suffering and agony for the defeated crew."

"Then do you think that Cornell will row two three mile races at Poughkeepsie if she can't get all her competitors into one race?"

"Well, I can't answer that question without breaking my pledge to the Council to keep the matter secret. I can say, however, that we will not turn out two crews to row two different races. We haven't got the material, and, besides, it would not be fair to the other crews. Anyway, this rowing two races is unfair to some one, and I don't approve of it. One of the races is sure to be a 'tail-ender,' and that is not right. Pennsylvania and Columbia consented to be the 'tail-enders' in 1897, but they ought not to be asked to do it again. In fact I don't believe that they ever will be. This year's race with Pennsylvania is the all-important one for Cornell, and Ellis Ward's men will be the ones to receive the most of our consideration in every negotiation.

"But, as I said before, we don't know anything about this year's races. You can tell as much about it as I can. It is not in Cornell's power to arrange everything. She can only say what she will do, and it remains for the others to tell what they will do. When we have heard from the others, then we can soon tell how matters will be settled. But, honestly, I wish I knew myself. What I want to see, and what I have always wanted to see, is one big race, with every crew entered. I shall do all in my power to bring about such a regatta. It is the only arrangement that will please the crew. The boys are willing to do anything that the Athletic Council lays out for them, but those who went through the ordeal last June do not want it repeated. It was, in fact, almost a crime to keep the boys in training a week after that New London race, and I for one do not want to see them row two races again in one season."

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The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will give a 100-yard scratch swimming race, open to all novices, on Jan. 10, at 9 p. m. The club is doing its best to encourage new swimmers. There will be an entrance fee of fifty cents per man, and three prizes will be given. Entries will close on Thursday, Jan. 5, with C. Sivori, Chairman of the Swimming Committee. The last novice race had fourteen entries.

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The Pastime Athletic Club will hold a wrestling tournament at the clubhouse, Sixty-sixth street and East river, on Monday, Jan. 16. The bouts will be in the 115 and 118 pound classes. Entries will close Jan. 14 with J. C. Lynch at the clubhouse.

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The next annual championship of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will in all probability be held in Boston. This announcement is made by Secretary Frank Fortmeyer. Philadelphia is not after the big event. It has had it for several years, and the Quakers now think that the races should be held elsewhere next year. The Southern clubs, however, are still in favor of holding the regatta at Philadelphia, claiming that the Schuylkill course is the finest in the country.

Boston has the good will of all the clubs in the Middle and Eastern States, and probably those of the West will fall into line for the Hub at the given moment. Meanwhile the Boston people are working hard so as to be sure of winning at the annual meeting of the National Association. This meeting will be held on Jan. 15 at the Marlborough Hotel.

The Charles River course, at Boston, is to be put in shape. It is the intention of the Bostonians to set the date for the regatta so that it will be held during the jubilee celebration. The Boston oarsmen have always supported the National association, and though often defeated in their attempts to get the regatta, they have ever been faithful to the organization.

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Irving Brokaw, Princeton '93, will take part in the International Skating Tournament to be held at Vienna, Jan. 28 and 29. Brokaw won second prize in the American figure-skating championship last year, in which Arthur Keane was first. The figures in this contest were too small for a man of Brokaw's height and build to accomplish with accuracy, and Keane, who is short of stature, defeated him. The figures at Vienna will be larger and the long strokes and open skating in which Brokaw excels will be much in evidence.

The men he will test his skill against in the coming tournament are the cleverest amateurs in the world. Denmark and Sweden, Russia, Great Britain, France and Germany will be represented by men who have skated from childhood, and the winner of first prize may well be proud of his title. Brokaw is making a study of the figures to be used in the contest, and devotes himself to practicing the gyrations that he hopes will enable him to be first of fancy skaters. In every ice contest in which he has engaged he has won first or second prize. He will leave for Vienna after the holidays.

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Jack Corbett, who played halfback on the Harvard football team of 1890, recently sued E. B. Bowen, manager of the Newton Athletic Club, to recover $50, which he alleged was the balance due him for services rendered the Newton Club as a member of the football team. Corbett did receive $200, according to the testimony, but the club claimed that Corbett, depended upon the generosity of the rich members of the club. This is one of the leading Massachusetts clubs and advocates pure amateur athletics. Corbett lost his suit.

Chimes for a Newport Church.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 24.—Trinity Church tower has been found amply strong, and the chimes offered by Mrs. George L. Rives and her sister, Miss Jane Whiting, as a memorial to their sister, the late Mrs. John H. Davis, have been accepted and will be dedicated Easter Sunday and used for the first time on that day. There will be twelve chimes of English pattern.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Cross-Country Racing to be Given a Boom Next Season.

BIG STEEPLECHASE PROPOSED

The Plan to Run Two-Year-Olds on California Tracks in January Has Met with Opposition.

There is no branch of the sport of racing that is more attractive when the proper conditions prevail than steeplechasing, and it looks now as if there is to be a boom in cross-country sport next season.

Steeplechasing has improved considerably since its revival on the metropolitan tracks, for the sport is not only watched more closely in order to check the abuses that crept into it and almost killed it some years ago, but more attention is paid by owners and trainers to the class and schooling of the animals they ask to take the barriers. Formerly the majority of cross-country horses here were aged animals whose usefulness on the flat had been outlived, but since the Hitchcocks, Mr. Chamblett, Sydney Paget, J. W. Colt, and a number of others became interested horses intended for cross-country racing are taken in hand at an early age and are thoroughly schooled when they reach the third year, at which age they are asked to race.

It has been decided upon recently by the powers that be to create an increased interest in this branch of the sport, and as a beginning a race is to be annually arranged that may in time grow to the importance in this country of the Liverpool Grand National. It is proposed to have a big cross-country race each Spring, to be run at Morris Park next year, at Sheepshead Bay in 1900, and at Gravesend in 1901.

Conditions have not yet been announced, but the gist of the stipulations makes the race for three-year-olds and upward, with a moderate subscription, and $5,000 will be added. Two thousand five hundred dollars of the added money will be subscribed by individuals, and the association on whose grounds the race takes place will add the additional $2,500. The course is to be about two miles and a half.

Never has there been such an incentive for horsemen to educate horses for obstacle races. It is the foundation for the industry to be looked into by breeders, for with such a race in the Spring of the year it will be profitable for owners to prepare for the rich prize, and, if properly supported, there will be sufficient schooled to make good fields of really first-class jumpers for subsequent events during the racing season. It is a department in turf affairs that has not been properly encouraged because it did not pay, but now the offering of a stake worth between $6,000 and $7,000 should be an incentive to make steeplechasing what it ought to be. All it needs is proper support from horsemen and good management from the officials' quarters.

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The California Jockey Club has decided to run some of its important stakes earlier than usual during the coming season, and to begin racing two-year-olds as early as Jan. 2. The latter plan has met with considerable opposition from the more practical turfmen, who properly contend that it is too early in the year to expect two-year-olds to race. It is a fact that California two-year-olds are more precocious than their eastern brothers and sisters, but even then to ask a colt who has lived only a day beyond the yearling limit to enter into a bruising race is pressing matters a trifle too much. The American two-year-old is a badly used animal as the sport now runs.

A number of Eastern horses are engaged for the club's stakes, which are to be run on the following dates:

Follansbee Handicap, seven-eighths of a mile, $1,250, on Jan. 28.

The Pacific Union Stakes, one mile and an eighth, $1,500, on Feb. 4.

The Thornton Stakes, four miles, $3,000, on Feb. 22.

The Guest Stakes, one mile and a quarter, $1,500, on Feb. 25.

The Lissak Stakes, one mile, $1,500, on March 4.

The Burns Handicap, one mile and a quarter, $10,000, on March 25.

The Palace Hotel Handicap, one mile and an eighth, $2,000, on April 1.

The Flood Handicap, one mile and a half, $1,500, on April 22.

The McLaughlin Selling Stakes, one mile and a sixteenth, $1,500, on April 27.

The Rancho del Paso, one mile and an eighth, $1,250, on April 29.

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In the days when the red and blue of the Dwyer Brothers were the most fortunate colors on the turf, and even later, when the white and gold tassel of M. F. Dwyer often flashed home first past the judges, the little boy who occasionally followed the silent plunger "Mike" was not looked upon by turfmen except as the heir of a man who would probably leave him a magnificent fortune at his death. But times have changed, and the fortunes of the white and gold tassel have been on the wane for several seasons past. M. F. Dwyer went to England and had a bad season, and he lost heavily when he returned to this country, and he has lost steadily since. That English campaign hurt him badly financially, and the former plunger has been regarded this season as "broke." The little boy is now a young man, and when Sloane, the American jockey, went to England some months ago, Charles Dwyer went with him. Sloane won plenty of money, but lost $32,000 of it to Pat Sheedy at the Hotel Cecil at one sitting before he returned. "Charley" Dwyer, who won about $100,000 by following Sloane's mounts, brought his pile intact, and upon his arrival purchased a fine residence for his father.

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The privileges of the five running tracks in the vicinity of New York are valuable, and the gross receipts are large. Under the law each track may race forty days in a season. Treasurer Bradford will send a check to the Controller at Albany for something like $20,000 to pay the tax on the gross receipts of the Coney Island Jockey meetings, and the Brooklyn Jockey Club and the Westchester Racing Association. Morris Park, will forward checks for similar amounts. The tax on the receipts at Brigham Beach and Aqueduct should amount to $15,000, making the grand total for the five tracks $75,000. This is a great sum to distribute among the agricultural societies for the promotion of live stock growing and agriculture. When the law was drawn it was not the intention to tax entrance fees, but the intention was not clearly expressed, and entrance fees are taxed. The trotting associations object more strongly to the tax on entrance fees than the running tracks, because their meetings are short and their privileges far from valuable. Nearly every trotting track in the State lost money on the season of 1898. The only societies capable of viewing the situation with feelings of comfort are those that share in the tax and are exempt from taxation.

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Since the legal proceedings against the Washington Park Jockey Club at Chicago, the idea seems to have become fixed in the minds of turfmen that there is little possibility of resuming racing at Washington Park next Summer. The prevailing idea, however, is probably a false one, for the stockholders recently held a meeting and elected Directors, and the subject of racing next Summer was discussed at length. The stockholders would not make public the determination they arrived at, but in an interview later one of the officers of the club remarked that it was not probable that the track would remain idle next year. The club is not doing anything towards taking steps to foster any racing bill in the Illinois Legislature, but it is admitted such law would be welcomed. Secretary Howard of the club said: "I am in favor of any such law, and would like to see a bill passed similar to that in vogue in New York State, which has been upheld by the Supreme Court, and, while it prohibits the club from conducting betting, it gives the bookmakers a chance."

The members of the club have not expressed any definite idea concerning the future of the club's racing interests, but since every one of the members is heartily in favor of racing, and as the meeting last year was a great financial success, it is not likely that the racing will be cut off the list. Secretary Howard said there were times when the club dropped the racing question for a while, and the membership dropped accordingly, but when the club planned the meeting last year the club had over fifty of its old members come back and apply for reinstatement.

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James R. Keene's string of race horses which made the campaign on the English turf last season arrived in New York on Monday, and were taken to Mr. Keene's stable. They will be added to the American string and will considerably strengthen the stable in next year's American campaign. Among the animals in the lot were Voter, who, after a fairly successful season in this country, was taken across to try conclusions with the

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All Balances of **HOLIDAY GOODS** will be closed out at once regardless of cost. Churches, Schools and Societies supplied with Suitable Gifts for Christmas Celebrations, at Much Lower Prices Than Usual.

Our Extensive Alteration Sale Begins Tuesday Morning. Prices Will Be an Advantage to Buyers.

CLOTHING.

ALTERATION SALE.

Commencing Tuesday morning we commence our Great Clothing Sale. Owing to the tremendous business we have been doing in clothing we have again outgrown the space allotted to this department; we must have more room at once and our stock must be sold or moved to make room for the workmen; rather than move it we have decided to get up a gigantic sale and give our customers the benefit of some of the greatest clothing bargains we have ever offered. There is nothing in the lot but this season's latest styles, cut and make equal to custom made; the stock consists of MEN'S SUITS, MEN'S OVERCOATS, MEN'S PANTS, MEN'S HATS AND CAPS, CHILDREN'S AND BOYS' SUITS, REEFERS, OVERCOATS, HATS, CAPS AND TOQUES. Come early and get the best.

Men's Overcoats.

150 Men's Extra Heavy Plain Black and Blue Overcoats, heavy Italian cloth and serge linings, cut in latest styles, our price was $9.95; alteration sale price, $4.95.

200 Men's Extra Heavy All Wool Kersey Overcoats, Italian and all wool serge linings, lap seams, were $13.00 and $16.50; alteration sale price, $9.95.

250 Men's Finest English Kersey Overcoats, in black and blue, all sizes to 44 breast measure, lined with finest farmer satin and wool serge, satin shoulders, regular $20.00 and $25.00 grades; alteration sale price, $12.95.

MEN'S SUITS.

89 Men's All Wool Cheviot Suits, in small neat mixtures, sizes to 42 chest, were $7.98; sale price, $3.95.

150 Men's Extra Fine Cheviot and Cassimere Suits, French faced and Italian linings, you will get suited in this line, which was $12.50; sale price, $8.50.

250 Men's Fine Worsted and Cheviot Suits, all the newest and neatest mixtures, black Thibet and Clay Diagonals, were $15.00 to $17.40, at $9.95.

MEN'S HATS.

300 Men's Fine Fur, Felt Alpine, and Derby Hats in black, brown, and pearl, that are actually worth $2.00; sale price, $1.29.

Boys' Suits and Reefers.

100 Boys' Heavy Chinchilla Reefers, heavy plaid linings, velvet collar, sizes 3 to 16 years, value $3.00; sale price, $1.98.

150 Boys' Extra Heavy Chinchilla Reefers, fancy plaid linings, extra heavy curl, sizes 8 to 16 years, were $4.58; sale price, $2.98.

83 Boys' Heavy Irish Frieze Overcoats, Italian cloth lined, box shapes, sizes 8 to 16 years, value $6.98; sale price, $4.50.

280 Boys' Two-piece Cheviot Suits, some with double seat and knees, made extra strong, sizes 7 to 15 years, value $3.00, at $1.95.

400 Boys' Two-piece Suits and Three-piece Middy Suits, in small neat all wool mixtures, sizes 3 to 15 years, they were the $4.50 kind; sale price, $2.91.

290 Boys' Three-piece Long Pants Suits, elegant variety of mixtures, sizes 14 to 19 years, value $10.00 and $15.00; sale price, $6.95, $7.95, $9.95.

BEGINNING TUESDAY MORNING we offer a Large Assortment of Dainty and Well-made French and Cambric Undergarments that every woman appreciates; when you examine them and compare our prices you will be convinced it is to your advantage to buy now. The assortment is enormous, the quality and workmanship the best. Such values as these are only possible through our Small Profit System.

GOWNS.

Muslin Gowns tucked and embroidery, yoke back and front, 35c.

Muslin Gowns, plain and embroidery trimmed, cambric ruffles, 38c.

Muslin and Cambric Gowns, V and Empire style, some with rolling colar, lace and embroidery insertings and edgings, 48c., 58c., 68c.

Large assortment of Muslin, Cambric, and Nainsook Gowns, fine laces and embroideries, all styles and sizes, 84c., 97c., $1.24.

CORSET COVERS.

1,000 Muslin Corset Covers, perfect fitting, felled seams, high neck, 5c.

1,000 Muslin Corset Covers, square neck, embroidered edge, 12½c.

Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, V-shape, with lace and embroidery, 17c.

Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, assorted styles, with lace and embroidery, 19c. and 25c.

1,200 Fine Cambric Corset Covers, high, low, and V neck, elaborately trimmed with lace and embroidery, 38c.

Muslin DRAWERS, hem and fine tucks, also deep umbrella ruffle, yoke band, 18c.

Muslin Drawers, lace and embroidery, with tucks, 25c.

Muslin Drawers, good quality, yoke bands, with lace and embroidery, 28c.

Fine Muslin Drawers, with lace and embroidery, 48c.

WRAPPERS.

1,000 Cambric Wrappers, new Spring patterns, all colors, yoke back, 34 to 46, 38c.

500 Cambric Wrappers, all colors, yoke back and front, ruffled shoulder effect, 68c.

Flannelette Wrappers, assorted styles, all colors, special at 98c. and $1.25.

SKIRTS.

Muslin Walking Skirts, with tucked cambric ruffle and dust ruffle, 38c.

Muslin Skirts, with lace and embroidery, 48c., 68c., 97c.

Muslin Underskirts, hem and fine tucks, also hemstitch ruffle, 25c.

FRENCH UNDERWEAR.

Fine Hand-made and Embroidered Gowns, assorted styles, $1.48 and $1.98.

Fine Nainsook Gowns, hand-made, with dainty laces and embroideries, $2.98 and $3.98.

Hand-embroidered Chemise, sacque shape, full size, 68c.

Fine Tucks and Embroidered Chemise, hand-made, 79c. and $1.19.

INFANTS' WEAR.

Children's Muslin Drawers, hem and fine tucks, sizes 1 to 14 years, 12½c.

Muslin Drawers, tucks and embroidered ruffle, 1 to 14 years, 25c.

Outing Flannel Barrow Coats, 19c.

Flannel Barrow Coats, 29c.

Infants' Cambric Slips, embroidery on neck and sleeves, 12½c.

Children's Short White Dresses, neat embriodered edgings, insertings, and tucks, 38c.

Infants' Embroidered and Plain Silk Caps, also elderdown with lace ruche, at 18c.

APRONS.

Swiss and Lawn Aprons for New Year's, with lace ribbons and embroidery, 17c., 25c., 38c., 48c., 68c., 74c.

Waitress Aprons, satin stripes, tucks and embroidery, 19c., 25c., 35c., 48c.

Full width Nurse Aprons, plain, embroidery and lace trimmed, 25c., 38c., 48c., 68c.

Nurse aprons, embroidered ruffle over shoulder, some with plain ruffle, 48c. and 74c.

Gingham Aprons, full size, 9c.; three for 25c.; $1.00 per dozen.

COLORED SKIRTS.

Fancy Striped and Black Skirts, umbrella ruffle, $1.35 kind, at 98c.

Metallic Striped Skirts, all colors, our $1.98 kind, at $1.25.

Imported and Domestic Silk Skirts, with ruffles and lace, $5.95, $7.95, $9.95.

FURS.

500 Cluster Scarfs in all kinds of fashionable furs, $3.49, $4.98, $5.98.

Alaska Sable, $6.98, $8.98, $9.95. $10.98.

Stone Marten, $13.50, $15.00, $22.00. Balm Marten, $17.00.

Muffs at $2.50, $3.49, $3.98, $4.98, to $18.00.

Seal Jackets that are the best value ever shown at $200.00, special at $135.00.

Extra quality Persian Jackets at $90.00 and $129.00.

SILVER WARE SALE.

One of our lucky hits was the purchase at 50c. on the dollar of an entire line of goods which could not be delivered in time for the Chrismas trade; it was from one of the good makers. This trade accident gives you an exceptional opportunity to share with us our good fortune. BEAUTIFUL TEA SETS, dainty Chocolate Sets, etc.; also effective elegant toilet luxuries and requisites. It will be practically impossible to duplicate the tremendous advantage this sale offers and which you should make sure of as there is always satisfaction in buying when qualities and prices are known to be right.

JACKETS.

We place on sale the greatest values possible, consisting of the sample line of Ladies' Tan, Blue and Brown Jackets, in kersey and fancy cloth, from one of the best manufacturers, tailored equal to the finest custom-made goods, lined with best silks and satins, assorted lengths, from the 22-inch English Walking Coat to the 36-inch Cutaway and Ruffled Cloak; prices would be low at $20.00 to $35.00; get first choice at $12.00.

35 Finest Velour du Nord Model Jackets, as fine as can be made, both in long and short effects, bought to sell for $58.00 to $125.00, now $35.00, $45.00, $50.00, $75.00.

27 Fine Imported Velour du Nord Capes, beautifully trimmed, plain or with ripple bottom, were from $60.00 to $129.00; now $40.00, $50.00, $60.00.

SILK WAISTS.

300 Ladies' Taffeta and Fancy Silk Waists, all the newest, prettiest patterns, some of them were as high as $8.00; special at $3.98.

GLASSWARE.

About 3,000 pieces for Holiday Use at Prices within the reach of all.

Imitation Cut Glass Punch Bowls, were $2.50; now $1.69.

Imitation Cut Glass Tumblers, were 79c. per dozen; now 48c. per dozen.

Imitation Cut Wine Glasses, 3c. each.

Imitation Cut Cordial Glasses, 17c. per dozen.

Thin-blown Goblets, 9c. each.

Thin-blown Wine Glasses, 9c. each.

Thin-blown Banded Tumblers, 4c. each.

Thin-blown Engraved Tumblers, 4c. each.

Thin-blown Plain Tumblers, 2c. each.

Colored Water Pitchers; were 50c.; now 25c. each.

Pressed Water Tumblers, 19c. per dozen.

High Fruit Stands, 19c.

Footed Jelly Dishes, 7c.

Cake Trays, 9c.

Celery Dipps, 1c. each.

Handle Olives, were 16c.; now 9c.

Engraved Blown Wine Decanters, were 25c. and 45c; now 15c. and 25c.

Glass Cranberry Saucers, three for 5c.

Cream Jugs, 3c. each.

Engraved Celery Holders, 19c.

Cracker Jars, 10c.

Condensed Milk Jars, 10c.

Salad Bowls, 9c.

Glass Water Sets, seven pieces, 79c.

Covered Butter Dish, 9c.

Celery Tray, 19c.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

We Have Been Driven Out of

THE ROTHSCHILD BUILDING

BY THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

THE NOTICE WAS SERVED ON US ABOUT 1:30 P.M. SATURDAY; IT READ:

"MOVE AT ONCE"

Begged of Mr. Guilfoyle, the Building Com'r, to Give Me Time to Breathe.

"MOVE AT ONCE," WAS HIS ANSWER,

and by 6 o'clock all merchandise and human flesh was out.

"AT ONCE" was very short notice to locate and move a large stock of trowsers, but Mr. Guilfoyle's order, backed by his lieutenants and police, was imperative and our only alternative was to submit, and by superhuman efforts of our employes in factory and store, we are now located in our factory building,

373-379 Bridge Street, one block from Fulton, corner of Willoughby. Our friends who have bought trowsers of us have stood by us nobly as trade has been far beyond our expectations. "Handicapped, as we are," but with lots of hard work we are in fair shape to do business and prepared to give as good trowsers as ever at the same prices.

As soon as THE ROTHSCHILD Building is repaired we will be back at our old stand and hope yet to have a Happy New Year.

Brooklyn Trowsers Co.,

A. W. HAINES, President.

NORTH CAROLINA ROMANCE

Woman Weds an Old Lover Who Saved Her Husband's Life.

BLOODY STORY ENDS IN PEACE

Tragic History of Illicit Mountain Distillers' Deeds Closed Happily in Texas After Twenty Years.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24.—Often the facts of real life are more interesting than the tales of fiction. It is not always that love and romance, tragedy, and the final ending are confined to the brilliant and fertile imagination of well-known writers who cater for the literary tastes of the general public. Frequently in the busy beehive of the people who make up bustling towns there are constantly occurring romances and love scenes, now and then a tragedy commingled with the devotion of a woman and the self-sacrifice of a man for her to whom he has intrusted the keeping of his first and youthful love. Such a true story, occurring in the counties of Rutherford and Henderson, in this State, among the foothills of the blue-capped peaks of the Alleghanies, in the year 1861, with the conclusion near the flourishing town of Waco, in the State of Texas, twenty years later, is that which follows:

Shortly after the war illicit distilling in the Western part of this State was carried on to a much greater extent than it is now. In those days the moonshiners lay around their "blockade stills," as they are called, with their guns in their hands, and they usually fought the revenue officers when they came upon the scene of action to cut up the still and destroy the liquor. The feeling against the law was so great that it was worth as much as the life of any person who had knowledge of the running of a "blockade still" for him or her to give information to the revenue officers of this fact. As soon as it was definitely known that a certain man had become an "informer" on the blockaders, he was marked for death, and sooner or later his doom overtook him, and he was found in some sequestered place with a bullet hole through his head.

In the year 1871 there lived in the County of Rutherford, about ten miles from the Court House, near the road leading from Rutherfordton to Marion, a man named Henderson Adair. He was an honest, sturdy mountaineer, who had raised a large family and had known what it was to work hard all his life for a living. He was a most uncompromising old-line Whig, and before the war his word was law and gospel on election day at MacMahan's precinct. After the war, he became an ardent Republican. Among the family at this time were two grown sons—Columbus and Govan. These boys were "chips of the old block." They were radical Republicans, and were intolerant of the views of their neighbors. They were courageous and aggressive, and had many enemies in the county. They had many fights. During the war they were strong Union men, and delighted in piloting Federal soldiers who had escaped from the Salisbury and other Confederate prisons, across the mountains and into the Federal lines. Of course, all the Confederates were their avowed enemies. Under the sway of this family, MacMahan's precinct was as largely Republican as it had been Whig. For these reasons the Adair family had many enemies among those whom they delighted to denounce as the "secesh," meaning those persons who had favored the war against the Union.

Like most of the mountaineers, old man Adair and his boys despised the law which forbade their distilling the grain which they raised without the payment of a tax of $2 on the gallon, as it was in 1871, and they did not hesitate to violate the law by running a "blockade distillery." They resented what they were pleased to term the violation of the "inherent right of the people" to do as they pleased with the product of their own hands as their fathers and grandfathers before them had done. They deemed it a most outrageous deprivation of their rights of civil liberty that they must pay a tax on whisky and brandy. They never ceased to be at war with this law. It was the one black spot on the record of the Republican Party that at times almost made old man Adair and his boys and neighbors vote the Democratic ticket.

A near neighbor of the Adairs was Martin Baynard. At this time he was a married man with three children. His wife, Sallie, was known far and near as the prettiest woman in the county. She had been well educated in the town of Hendersonville. She was a perfect brunette. Her hair and eyes were as black as the wing of a raven and her cheeks were red and rosy with perfect health. Her features and form were such as would have made the admirers of the Greek slaves of Powers die with envy. She was a most expert horsewoman. No man of her acquaintance backed a horse more gracefully or securely than she. She "rode to the hounds" in all the fox hunts and generally carried off the brush. She handled a rifle and shotgun with great skill. As a girl she was beloved and petted by all who knew her, and as long as she lived in Rutherford County she retained the good will and esteem of all her neighbors. The word of Mrs. Baynard in all social matters was equally the law and gospel as was that of old man Henderson Adair.

Martin Baynard was a rough, uncouth son of the mountains. His education was limited. He possessed very little property, although he earned a good living for his family. That he was very inferior to his wife in every respect was apparent to all who knew this ill-mated couple. How pretty Sallie Morgan came to marry Martin Baynard was a mystery to all who knew her. It was "talked" that she had been engaged to some young man while she was at school, and that it had been broken off, and in the rebound she had married Martin Baynard, who had been in love with her ever since they went to school at the "White House in the Cove" as children. Such was the rumor, but what was the real truth was not then known.

Years afterward it came to be known that Sallie Morgan, when she went to school in the town of Hendersonville, was the sweetheart of Terrell W. Taylor, and that they were engaged to be married. For some time, these two young people were all in all to each other, and when together they thought the world well lost. But the course of their affection did not run smooth, and it was said that Taylor became jealous of the attention which Miss Sallie received from other young men. Sallie had genuine affection for Taylor, but she was somewhat of a coquette, and she had much attention from the gentlemen beaux of Rutherford and Henderson Counties. Taylor was as jealous of her as a Turk, and he resented the fact that she would not confine her attention to him. Finally, they became estranged and the engagement was broken off. Sallie finished school and went to her father's home in Rutherford County, near what is known as the "White House in the Cove."

This house was the first one in Rutherford that was painted white, hence its name. It was here, in June, 1858, that the writer saw Sallie Morgan. The occasion was a discussion between Zebulon B. Vance and Waightstill W. Avery, Whig and Democratic candidates for Congress. This was the first political gathering the writer had ever attended. He well remembers the occasion. There was a great concourse of people present. "Mr. Vance," the Whig candidate, was a boyish young man, and almost unknown outside of Buncombe County. His opponent was the leader of the Democratic Party in this State, and its ablest member. He had been Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the National Convention, held in 1856, at Cincinnati. The district had been Democratic for many years. Gen. Thomas L. Clingman had been repeatedly elected from it. He was at this time in the United States Senate, and Mr. Avery sought to be his successor.

Mr. Vance had the reply and rejoinder at this discussion. Mr. Avery opened and delivered a most able and learned address on all the issues, which was understood and appreciated by only a small number of his audience. He indulged in no humor and did not cite illustrations with which to point and enforce his argument. It would have been a great speech for Westminster Hall or the United States Senate, but it was sadly out of place, considering the education, intelligence, and political experience of those who listened to it. When Mr. Vance came to reply it was seen after a few minutes that he had the crowd in the "hollow of his hand." He was chaste and pure in his language, for there were hundreds of ladies present. His speech was literally punctuated with wit and humor that kept his hearers in a continual roar of laughter and applause. It was a field day for Vance.

When the discussion ended, both candidates were the recipients of flowers from their female friends. Among those of the Whig girls who presented Mr. Vance with a bouquet was Miss Sallie Morgan. The writer, who was then only twelve years old, remembers her as the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. She was most becomingly dressed and fully answered the description heretofore given of her. She made Mr. Vance a neat little speech in presenting the flowers, congratulated him on his address, and predicted his election. Mr. Vance then got down among the crowd and told anecdotes and made himself "hail-fellow-well-met" with all. How he reversed the vote and was elected by 2,049 majority is now history.

As the writer and Mr. Vance rode home after the speaking, the man who was, in after years, to fill such a large place in the hearts and affections of the people of this State frequently referred to "what a lovely girl Sallie Morgan was." The war soon came on, and the beautiful girl faded from the memory of the writer, and he next heard of her in 1871 as the wife of Martin Baynard. Like the Adairs, Baynard was a violent Republican, and was completely under the domination and control of the Adair family. He aided them in running the "blockade distillery," very much against the wish and protest of his wife.

Finally the enemies of the Adairs and Baynard found that a man named Silas Weston and his wife, Polly, who lived near the Adairs, had positive evidence of the running of the "blockade distillery." This information was furnished to the revenue officers, and Columbus and Govan Adair, and Martin Baynard were indicted in the United States Court. The indicted men always believed that Weston and his wife gave the information. The truth is that the information was given by other parties, and that Weston and his wife were unwilling witnesses before the Grand Jury. They were the only witnesses for the Government.

As soon as the Adairs and Baynard learned that they were indicted and that Silas Weston and Polly Weston were the only witnesses against them, they conspired to murder Weston and his wife in order to remove the witnesses against them and to carry out the unwritten law of the moonshiners against an informer. The Westons had four small children and lived in a cabin about two miles from where Henderson Adair lived. How well the conspiracy to murder was executed will be best told by Polly Weston, as it appears in her testimony in the case of the State versus Columbus and Govan Adair and Martin Bayard, on Pages 298, 299, 300, and 301 of the sixty-sixth volume of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. She says:

"That she was the wife of Silas Weston and that she had been the mother of four living children; that she lived in Rutherford County; that on the night of the 26th day of April, 1891, about one hour in the night she and three of her children had risen from the supper table, leaving her husband at the table feeding the baby. She heard the growl of a dog in the yard and went to a crack in the end of the cabin to see what had disturbed the dog. On putting her face to the crack she was fired on, the powder burning her eyes, and she staggered back, exclaiming: 'I'm killed—God have mercy on me!' The door was then burst open, and Govan Adair entered and fired on her husband while he was seated at the table, and again as he retreated to the other end of the house.

"Govan Adair and Martin Baynard then seized her husband and cut his throat. As Columbus Adair came into the house he fired on David and Theodosia, two of her children, and then shot her son, W. H. Steadman. The two first-named children were killed instantly; W. H. Steadman breathed twice, with a gurgling sound, and exclaiming 'They have killed me!' While the shooting and cutting her husband's throat was going on, she attempted to get under the bed. Govan Adair and Martin Baynard dragged her out, and Govan Adair attempted to shoot her, but his pistol did not fire. He and Baynard then gave her several severe wounds, leaving her, as they supposed, dead.

"Then then attempted to cut her infant's throat, set the bedding on fire, and fled from the house. She lay upon the floor until the flames began to burn her hair when, finding her infant still alive, she took it outside the house, and returned and dragged Theodosia out, whom she left just outside of the burning house dead, being unable to carry her any further on account of a wound in her arm and shoulder. She then made her escape to the house of a Mrs. Williams, about a mile from the scene of the quadruple murder."

The next morning the house was found in ashes, and the remains of three human bodies, corresponding in size to Silas Weston and the children, were found on the site of the burned house, and the child—Theodosia—was found dead with a bullet hole through her breast, and her body burned and lying where her mother said she left it the night before, when she escaped from the flames. The murderers did not think for a moment that they had left Mrs. Weston alive, and when they were arrested the next day and were told that it was on her affidavits Govan exclaimed, "Why, ain't she dead?" This circumstance was very strong against them in the trial. The case was removed from Rutherford County to Henderson County for trial, because of the influence of the defendants in Rutherford County.

At this time—1871—Terrell W. Taylor was Sheriff of Henderson County. Fifteen years before this he had been engaged to be married to the woman who afterward became the wife of Martin Baynard. It seems that there was some disagreement between them, and the engagement was broken off, and each in after years married another. Taylor and Mrs. Baynard had not seen each other for years. The black-haired, rosy-cheeked, and black-eyed maiden had grown to be a beautiful, mature woman, and when she first came to the jail in Hendersonville to see her husband and Taylor saw his first love, it made his heart leap and brought vividly back to him those days when he sat with his arm around her, with his lips to hers, the world well forgot in the experience of "love's young dream." In their conversation there were references to bygone days and what might have been, and there were moist eyes and the silent clasping of hands.

In due time the trial came off, the three defendants were convicted of murder, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. In regular order came the decision affirming the judgment, and the three defendants were sentenced to be hanged. Gov. Tod R. Caldwell was appealed to for commutation, which he promptly refused to grant. The feeling ran high against the defendants, and the populace clamored for their blood. The fear of a rescue from jail was so great that Sheriff Taylor remained there all the time after the day for the execution was fixed.

Now came the time that tried the soul of Taylor. Mrs. Baynard was well nigh crazy at the impending death of her husband. Baynard, while rough and uncouth, was the father of her several children, and he had been kind and loving and true to her, and by force of these things her heart strings had entwined themeselves around her husband, and the thought of his being put to death, and by the lover of her youth, was worse than death itself to her. She made appeal after appeal to Taylor to help her in some way to save her husband from a felon's death, but there was no way except by the betrayal of the law and the dismission of a high crime. Mrs. Bayard finally declared to Taylor that if her husband was hanged she would remain in Hendersonville during the execution and commit suicide on the body of her husband, and that Taylor would be responsible for her death and the making of her children orphans.

Between his known duty to his county and State and the woman whom he had loved with the fires of early manhood, Taylor's trial was that of a martyr. He had never failed theretofore in the honest and fearless discharge of his duty. He possessed the confidence and esteem of the people of his county more than any other man. He wanted now to do his duty, but he was not made of clay different from most other men. He had loved this woman, who virtually demanded of him not only the life of her husband, but her own life as well. Taylor well knew that Sallie Baynard meant all that she had said about killing herself. It was the story of the Garden of Eden over again. The woman tempted and the man fell.

The day before the time set for the execution Mrs. Baynard came to the jail to see her husband for the last time. She again told Taylor that she would never survive the ignominious death of her husband, and demanded his life of Taylor because of their love in former days. Love proved stronger than duty to the law and to outraged justice. The cry of the widowed wife and the dead and cremated husband and children were forgotten; only the sweetheart of his youth, for whom there yet remained much of that first love, which it is said is never extinguished, was thought of.

Mrs. Baynard was permitted by Taylor to go to the cell of her husband, and no one was allowed to witness this last scene between the doomed husband and the heart-broken wife. When the time had expired Taylor unlocked the door and Mrs. Baynard passed out, weeping and inconsolable, and, mounting her horse, proceeded on her way home, amid the blue-capped peaks of the Blue Ridge of Rutherford County. When supper was taken to Baynard he was lying down and would not eat. Next morning when breakfast was brought he still would not eat.

When it became time to prepare for the execution, Taylor and the minister went in to the cell and found Mrs. Baynard dressed and awaiting them. The clothes of her husband were hanging on the wall. Baynard had dressed in the clothes of his wife and had been permitted to pass out by Taylor, as he had agreed with Mrs. Baynard to do. A cry was raised and a heavy award was offered for Baynard's arrest, but he was never heard of. The wife was permitted to go, and while many believed that Taylor had allowed Baynard to escape, there was no proof of this fact. The two Adairs were hanged, and lie in one grave beside the public road, about ten miles from the town of Rutherfordton. Baynard made good his escape, and his family disappeared as completely from the public eye as if the earth had opened and swallowed them.

After being Sheriff for some years Taylor was elected State Senator and served several terms in the Legislature, but somehow it seemed to be a hard struggle for him to get along, and gradually his business and property slipped away from him until he was in actual want. During those years his wife had died and his children had married and left him, and, like the King of the Forest, now in the evening of his life, he stood alone. Now and then there were questionable transactions charged to him, until finally he was accused of a serious crime, and then he left the State. This seemed to close up this chapter, but after the expiration of six years there comes a story from the Lone Star State that again brings the Baynards and Taylor before the public.

When Baynard escaped from Hendersonville jail, dressed as a woman, he made straight for Texas. As soon as his wife could settle up her affairs and turn her property into money, she and her children quietly slipped out of the country and were soon forgotten. They landed in Texas near Waco, where the husband and father had preceded them. Here they made another start in life.

But what had become of Terrell W. Taylor? No friend or relative had heard from him since he left the State. It appears that now and then he received a letter from Mrs. Baynard, so that when he left North Carolina he made his way to Texas. He was now free, and longed for a sight of the sweetheart of his young manhood days. He finally reached Waco and found where the Baynards lived. Taylor was now sixty years old. His head and beard were frosty, and his troubles and exile had changed him until his most intimate friend would not have known him.

Believing that Sallie would not recognize him, he made excuse to call at her home. She did not recognize him. He ascertained that Martin Baynard had made every effort to atone for the murder he had committed. His life had been one continual atonement since he left jail. He had prospered as a farmer and had died two years before Taylor reached Texas, leaving property valued at $50,000, all of which he willed to his wife. One boy and one girl of the children were married and living not far from the homestead. The other girl was with her mother.

Taylor asked where Baynard was buried and the widow walked with him a short distance to a beautiful grove of trees, where stood an imposing marble shaft, with these words inscribed thereon: "Martin Baynard; a faithful husband and loving father lies here." So here was the dust of one of the men whose soul was stained with the murder of four innocent human beings. As Taylor stood by this mound he thought of the day when he had forgotten his oath to his State—his oath of office—all because of his first love for Sallie Morgan, and had saved the husband of the woman he loved from an infamous death.

As she stood beside him he gazed into her face, and with her fifty years she looked as if she was but forty. That black hair of former days did not show a single line of gray; the cheeks were yet red and rosy and the eyes were as black and brilliant as they were the day they caused Terrell Taylor to give up the world as well lost for a smile from Sallie Baynard. He took her hand and held it in both of his, and looked in her eyes and said:

"Sallie, is it possible that you do not know me?"

She knew him instantly, and exclaimed, "Terrell Taylor!" And he said by the grave of this man whom they had saved from an awful fate, "I tell you that I have never ceased to love you. Like yourself, I am free. I have nothing but myself. My property is all gone. I came out here to be near you, but you are free also. I ask you to take me for your husband."

By the dust of Martin Baynard they again plighted their troth and then passed hand in hand into the house.

J. C. L. HARRISON.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."
195 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel 1813

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHRISTMAS.

Trouble She Takes for Her Family's Pleasure, Especially the Children's.

The Queen's Christmas if we take preparation into consideration, says Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley, in The Young Woman, begins about six weeks before the actual anniversary. Directly her Majesty returns to Windsor from her Autumn in the Highlands she begins to select articles for her forthcoming gifts. A large assortment of the latest novelties is brought to Windsor for her consideration, and she spends many days in choosing for her large family circle just the thing which will suit each individual taste, as the Queen is no perfunctory donor. Nothing pleases her so much as the juvenile presents. Among the toys the royal grandmother becomes a child again in feeling; and the dolls which talk, the animals which play tricks, and the various other mechanical toys, afford her endless amusement. They are all put through their "paces" for the Queen's delectation, and a right merry place the private sitting-room at Windsor becomes, for no one enjoys a god hearty laugh more than her Majesty. Purveyors of mechanical toys rack their brains each year to get a new and original consignment of goods for Windsor. That will be just the thing for Prince Edward," says grandmamma when a horse that eats his food at a manger is displayed; or "Put that on one side for Russia—how it will please little Olga," when a doll's house, with fine ladies and gentlemen walking in and out, is set on the table. And so the selection goes merrily forward, until her Majesty's private apartments are a veritable bazar. Next to mechanical toys, illustrated books of fairy stories find favor with the Queen as presents for children, for she loved them dearly herself when she was a child. To the ladies of the household the Queen invariably gives Christmas presents of jewelry—usually rings or brooches; and here again careful selection takes place, and the royal memory is called into requisition lest a previous style of gift should be repated. The task of selection becomes each year more arduous, as there are numbers of her household to whom the Queen has given Christmas presents for twenty and thirty years past, and I have never heard that she has a stock present for the festive season.

Then therer are the old and infirm dependents, and for these there are comfortable woolen goods, sometimes made by the Queen's own hands, for she is fond of a little plain knitting. She uses large bone needles and double Berlin wool. It amuses her to make comforters and cuffs ready for Christmas presents, but it is only special favorites within the royal family circle or among old retainers who are honored with these gifts.

Sir Evelyn Wood's "Papa."

From The London Naval and Military Record.

Sir Evelyn Wood entertained the Savage Club with some very diverting experiences of some of their brethren in Ashantee. Some of the incidents are quite irresistible:

When he was serving with the Chairman (Mr. G. A. Hentz) many years ago in the Ashantee expedition he had a very good "papa," a black man, who served him for 5s. a day and who brought twenty-two sons of his own body begotten. [Laughter.] All of these sons were between twenty-one and twenty-three years of age. [Renewed laughter.] The father was the finest of the lot. In every fight he put himself at the front, and after six months' campaign he, (Sir E. Wood,) as he was returning to England, offered any mortal present he liked. He sent to the Army and Navy Stores and ordered a twenty-guinea umbrella, which it would take two men to carry, and between every steel rib there was a covering of silk more hideous than the other, and when the present arrived at Cape Coast Castle the garrison was paraded, the troops presented arms, and they marched past the present. [Laughter.] But that was not the only present, for the warrior clad in a strip of linen was too modest a man to ask for an umbrella, the presentation of which in that country was a great honor. Asked what could be sent to him from England, he chose a tall black hat, and he (Sir Evelyn Wood) sent him one at 23s. [Laughter.]

As It Is in Boston.

Sentimental Wife (reading from a novel)—"And, clasping her to his heart, the hero pressed his burning lips to her snowy brow."

Practical Husband—Yes, and I'll bet a dollar he's down with a cold in the next chapter.—Chicago News.

Good Intentions Gone Astray.

"Lemme get out," said the thin man who had been looking out of the window.

"What's the matter?"

"Here comes that friend who is always telling me how I'll undermine my health if I keep on worrying. He scares me worse than the grip."—Washington Star.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

STREET RAILWAY NEEDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Chicago has had a street railway fight. It looks as if New York is to have one. Chicago citizens went at it roughly and carried their point, whether right or wrong, for better or for worse. Who or what influence will do the same for this city if necessary? There will be no Chicago cry raised in this city; no, probably not. We are different. We are inclined to accept anything that occurs and call it good.

The question in our case is, Would it not be better for the people to compel the railway companies to furnish improved facilities rather than to ask them to pay a lump sum as a cash bonus for the right to use the streets? It is very easy to play into the hands of any railway company and actually further their interests by exacting a heavy payment for a franchise, and in the course of a very few years giving it all back through less taxation. New Yorkers, as a rule, offer no objection to the expressed wishes of "powers that be," whether governmental, party, or boss, the only exception being when great and truly good men inaugurate a moral reform movement for purposes best understood by themselves. Such movements usually last until the leaders are duly placated by what to them seems to be the proper adjustment of political perquisites. These reformers pay but little attention to the needs of the masses except during the reform period, and we are informed that the last great movement of this character has just closed in a manner apparently in every way satisfactory to the promoters, and no new business is desired at present.

The fundamental principle regarding the use of streets should be never to make them the direct means of revenue, not that any less should be demanded from the railway companies as a return for the fares collected, but let the compensation come to the public direct by means of better accommodation. Let each individual passenger, whether rich or poor, man, woman, or child, share equally by having the use and benefit of better roadbeds, better and heavier equipment, so adjusted as to reduce to a minimum all this grating, rumbling, jarring, grinding sound and swaying of cars, and better paid and more intelligent operators, so as to have fewer accidents. In short, better general equipment and operation with more ease, speed, safety, and comfort.

The great—in fact, the greatest—need of the city to-day is improved street railway service, easier means of going to and from home to business, store, and market. The first and most legitimate use of the streets under usual circumstances is to afford convenient communication for the public, and everything should be made subservient to that end. Among many other causes of complaint, and from which fully 75 per cent. of the people have no possible means of even a partial escape, may be mentioned cold, draughty, poorly ventilated cars, often overcrowded, poorly lighted, subjected to a seemingly continuous, never-ending bumping, jerking, backward and forward, sideways, endways, and all sorts of ways, against everybody and everything in the car from the time you enter until you leave it. All these matters are well understood, and if there are any annoyances or inconveniences—at the patrons of elevated, trolley, or cable escape we cannot imagine what they may be. All this for the reason that enough money is not spent in providing suitable equipment, &c.

This can be easily demonstrated by remembering that a vestibuled train of fifteen cars can be started from a standstill to a rate of fifty miles per hour, or from that rate of speed be brought to a standstill and cause no unpleasant sensation or nervous shock to the human system, and the motion of such a moving train at twice the speed of city cars is hardly noticeable by passengers. Now, why not have heavier, stronger, and better equipment? Our city cars represent one continued succession, when starting and stopping, of sudden jerks and bumps, often one, two, and three in quick succession, being annoying and harmful to the passengers to a degree. All this is unnecessary and needless except to enable the carrier to earn more money. A person enjoying the satisfaction of a seat is continually moving up and down the same, propelled by this constant jerking and bumping, while those standing at not unfrequently engaged in performing acrobatic feats worthy of a clown at a country circus. The roadbed on some lines is so rough that one easily fancies himself a child again, going to the mill with father in the old lumber wagon.

To the business man and laborer the most annoying and tiresome part of the day's work is going and coming to and from home. Why should this be so, when, as a matter of fact, for one half hour's rest on the cars, at the very slow rate of speed, should be a rest, or at least a partial relaxation? It should not be disturbed by harsh, hard, grating sounds made by poor machinery or so much throwing around the car in every direction to accommodate the lurches, jumps, and sudden double bumps inflicted by starting and stopping. Nor should he have just light enough to tempt him to read, and so produce a severe nervous strain, in order to meet the motion of the car, to say nothing of the absolute ultimate ruin to thousands of eyes.

Brooklyn people, since the establishment of the bridge "inferno," have the most to endure. If one wants to see people suffer, watch the struggle on the loops at the bridge during the rush hours. No questions need be asked. If any one doubts the reality of the struggle he is witnessing, let him try boarding an inside trolley liner. Nowhere on the face of our fair land can there be found each night another such crowd of tired, hungry, impatient, eager home-seekers, each pushing, battling, crowding with the others without regard or respect for age, sex, or condition, only anxious to obtain, if no more, standing room for the homeward passage.

Is not the real question, after all, Have these people any rights that cannot be purchased from the city under the name of a franchise? And once purchased, then it becomes perpetual. Have they, as individuals, any rights left as against common carriers on the streets? In other words, is it not right and just that every individual man, woman, and child who pays his or her 5 cents for a ride should receive the full equivalent in return, directly and personally, then and there, by and in the most expeditious and generally comfortable manner that the carrier can reasonably furnish for that amount of money? Should any portion of that particular 5 cents be diverted to making good a previous cash bonus paid for a franchise, which in reality, if honestly applied, at best only goes to the relief of the other owners of taxable property, and constitutes a direct injury to the party paying the 5 cents by compelling him to accept therefor a poorer ride in return? Let each individual have a full return for his money, the greatest he can get, in the form of the most comfortable and quickest ride obtainable by the economic use of the very best modern appliances and general equipment and efficient operation. Five cents may be too high a fare, but whatever it is let the individual get the full return for his investment.

E. D. E.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

ARMY INCREASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The impression is an erroneous one that the most popular of the bills now before Congress for doubling the size of our little army also involves doubling the number of commissioned officers, although it would be better if such were the case, for the army is under-officered, and, with the exception of a few positions at the foot of one or two of the staff corps, to which citizens may be appointed as Majors or Captains, the entire addition must be made up of Second Lieutenants. The Hull bill, while doubling the enlisted strength of the army calls for an increase of about one-half only of the present number of officers. The present system provides for three officers to a company, namely, a Captain, a First Lieutenant, and one Second Lieutenant, and in none of the bills before Congress is the increase in the strength of the companies met by any increase in the number of officers. Economy here seems to be taking a wrong direction, and there is little question that it is a mistake. An additional Second Lieutenant for each company would add, perhaps, 3 per cent. to the cost of the military establishment, but the efficiency of the army would be greatly promoted. The Army and Navy Journal (and there is no better authority on military matters) said in its last issue: "Every one familiar with the facts knows that our army is insufficiently officered. Few companies have more than one officer with them, and cases have been called to our attention of a Second Lieutenant commanding a battery, and even a battalion. One of the best batteries in the army was recently under the command of a Second Lieutenant, who entered the army from civil life last Spring." This arises from staff and college details, (very desirable and important,) special duty, detached service, sickness, leaves of absence, and the usual casualties of the service. With the changed conditions brought about by the acquisition of new and widely separated territories, an inevitable increase in the sick list and the probable imposition of new duties upon many officers for some time to come, there can be no doubt that the evil of absenteeism will be more marked than ever, and it should be met in the most practical and economical way by the appointment of two Second Lieutenants instead of one to each company. Whatever measure Congress may adopt for increasing the army, action should be prompt. Universal agreement cannot be expected upon any bill, and it would be unwise, as well as unjust to the volunteers now in the field, to spend much time in efforts to evolve a perfect measure as long as Congress has the power to modify any present provisions by later legislation. So far as the size of the army is concerned, it is better, and more just to the army, to err on the side of ample strength, and an army found eventually too large can be reduced by the simple expedient of reducing, for a peace footing, the numerical strength of the companies. As to the asinine twaddle about the "liberties of the people" being threatened by a large army—even by an army ten times that proposed—it is beneath discussion, and is never sincere. Of the bills before the Military Committee, it is thought that that of Chairman Hull meets with much favor by disinterested judgment, except that the large size of the company unit—145 men—and the reduced number of companies, seems to call more imperatively than ever for more officers than are provided (although these could be provided for at a later period and perhaps gradually by some system of promotion.) The Miles bill is also a good organization, and it is most unreasonable to criticise it because it provides that the commander of the army shall be a General, and that a couple of hoary-headed Major Generals may have a trifling increase of rank and pay. The McClellan bill also has merit, but is inconsistent in one or two important particulars, and would work injustice to many officers, particularly of the artillery. This bill, proposes to take from the Quartermaster's Department a large part of its duties and create an entirely new department called the "Department of Supply," for their performance, while, nevertheless, increasing the numerical strength of the Quartermaster's Department, which, by analogy, ought to be called the Department of Transportation, since that would be the principal, if not its only remaining function. It would be far better to lighten the burden of the Quartermaster's Department by assigning to every other department its own transportation. The General of the army in the field of course controls all. So far as railroad transportation is concerned, the Commissary, Ordnance, engineer, and, perhaps, the medical, officers are generally, except in the largest depots, their own transportation agents anyhow. In performing this duty they write "Acting Assistant Quartermaster" under their other title, and use Quartermaster's blanks. To have a separate system of accounts with the Quartermaster General's Department. That everything may be nice and shipshape, John Doe, as Commissary, or Ordnance Officer, for example, will turn over to himself, John Doe, as Acting Quartermaster, supplies for transportation to Richard Roe, as Acting Quartermaster, for transfer to himself, Richard Roe, as Commissary or Ordnance Officer. Each department should be held responsible for the transportation of its own property, and in addition, perhaps, the Quartermaster's Department should have the transportation of the troops. The commanding General in the field would then know precisely where to place praise or blame—a most important consideration. The McClellan bill also proposes to consolidate the ordnance and the artillery. In the history of the army this has been twice tried and proved a failure, leading to favoritism and inefficiency in both corps. Such a measure would work great injustice and hardship to artillery officers, who have already enjoyed too little promotion, and now to inject bodily into their numbers some sixty officers—Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, Captains, and First Lieutenants—instead of giving the artillery officers their well-deserved promotion by filling from the bottom as in the rest of the army, would be "hard lines" indeed. REGULAR.

New York, Dec. 24, 1898.

THE SEVENTH'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to take issue with some at least of the statements in the interesting letter of "Pro Patria et Gloria" in THE TIMES of Dec. 20. While "Pro Patria et Gloria" is evidently a member of the Seventh Regiment, I think he has not yet a full knowledge of the whys and wherefores of the April evening's happenings. I may not have them, either, but I think I have more than he. Undoubtedly he is correct in suggesting that the men of the regiment were urged to refuse to volunteer, but he ascribes to the "most selfish motive" the action of the officers in endeavoring to influence the men. The motives, though based on a mistaken idea, were not selfish.

In 1861 the Seventh Regiment had offered its services to President Lincoln, and they had been accepted; the regiment had done good work, though it never reached the firing line. In 1898 the regiment, through its officers, did the same thing. Col. Appleton and some of his staff went to Washington and offered the regiment to the President and to Gen. Miles, and both the President and the Major General commanding the army assured them that at the first outbreak of war the Seventh should be called on. So they came home and issued informal warnings to the men not to go away without leaving their addresses; to get things ready so that if the regiment moved they could go with it, &c. Then came the call, and the regiment was assembled to see how many of its members would volunteer. Col. Seward of the Ninth was court-martialed once for thinking that an order from Gen. Fitzgerald to do a thing "as soon as possible" gave him some discretion; Col. Appleton's decision that Gen. Tillinghast's "at once" meant "as soon as you please" is neither here nor there. The Seventh met a day after the other regiments in the State had canvassed their members about volunteering. Confident that the President and Gen. Miles would issue an order calling out the Seventh directly, the order was issued from regimental headquarters (or if it wasn't an actual order it was one in effect) telling the men not to volunteer, because the regiment would be called out as a whole by the President. So the men understood things, so they refused to volunteer.

The result we remember; regardless of the result of the canvass, certain regiments were ordered to camp preparatory to volunteering. The Seventh, as day after day went by, and the public, ignorant of the real feeling of the regiment, became more and more contemptuous, "got rattled." I think it was the first time the Seventh ever was either rattled or affected by public clamor. Heretofore anything it did was right, simply because it did it. But now it wilted. Col. Appleton and some of his officers hurried to Washington and saw Gen. Miles and the President, and they came back with the assurance that the regiment would certainly be called on. Again the orders against going away, even for a day, were issued.

And the regiment undoubtedly would have been called out if Gov. Black had not interfered. In effect he said—and he went to Washington to say it—that he had given the Government all the men that it had asked for, and he did not propose to have any regiment leave the State except at his order. It has been said that he threatened to disband the Seventh if it attempted to leave the State except at his orders. At all events, he triumphed, and the Seventh did not go. Many of its men went. The action of the Seventh's officers, I submit, was not intentionally selfish; it was done in the belief that a proceeding perfectly proper in 1861 was proper in 1898. Therein lay the mistake, and the regiment is paying for it now in such letters as "Pro Patria et Gloria" writes.

In passing, may I express my admiration for the conduct of the Twenty-third and Seventy-fourth Regiments? Both regiments desired to volunteer, the proportion of men in the Twenty-third being higher, I think, than in any other regiment in the State; yet neither was taken. Thereupon the regiments kept quiet—just that; waited until they got orders; did just like the regulars at Fort Canby and Fort Hamilton, Fort Ethan Allen, and in the Klondike; just obeyed orders! To my mind, the Twenty-third and the Seventy-fourth have done the best duty of any regiments in the Guard. And I am not a member of either organization. NO NAME.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

IN DEFENSE OF ENGLAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About two weeks ago there were several letters printed concerning the proposed alliance between this country and England, signed "S. S. S." "Irish-American," and Joseph Loman. Not seeing any reply by "S. S. S." I would ask permission to do so through your columns. Can J. Loman disprove W. S. Stead's assertion that American principles were imported by the men of the Mayflower? The actions of the early settlers and their descendants go to prove it. The most prominent historians in their writings assert that Massachusetts was the cradle of the Revolution.

As to Ireland's political freedom, she has her own sons to thank for her loss of the Irish Parliament. If the members of Parliament for Ireland had not voted for the union of the Parliaments of Ireland and Great Britain, the Irish people might have been enjoying home rule to-day. It is not remarkable that the European powers hate England, for two reasons—first, no country likes to see another distancing her in the race for wealth and progress; second, that all the European powers have had to bow down, at one time or another, before England. No beaten man has any love for the victor. As to starving India, she is like some other countries which have only themselves to thank for their position, and not the Government.

"Irish-American" should read "The War of Independence," by John Fiske, and he would see where the Illinois boy got his information. Fiske writes that in the four New England States scarcely two men in a hundred were of other than English blood, about one in a hundred were Scotch or Irish, and the white population of Virginia was as purely English as that of Connecticut or Massachusetts; the other Colonies were made up largely of English blood. If "Irish-American" would look into the composition of the Revolutionary Army, he would find the much-hated English blood predominant. There is an old saying, "Blood will tell." It did so. As to the composition of England's army, when the war started George III. hired 20,000 Hessian and German troops to fight in America. It may be said the fight was between English blood and Hessian.

Not very long ago I heard a discussion between an Italian and an Irish-American boy. The Italian boy claimed that the Irish-American boy was Irish, but was American born, saying that had he, the Irish-American, been born in a stable, would it make him a horse? School histories used in the public schools have been made to order, more or less. Government documents and standard histories prove that many of them contain false statements. The reason, no doubt, was the tendencies to cater to the wishes of the well-known class in this country. I read in the columns of your paper some time ago that a German lady stated that Germany supplied England with men to fight her battles on the Continent. The time referred to was during the latter part of the last century and the beginning of this. England paid the cost of maintaining German troops when they were fighting for the sole benefit of Germany.

Where would have been Germany and some other countries to-day if England had not fought their battles both on sea and land against the all-conquering French? I do not think England requires an alliance with any country. During the Continental wars in Europe she was isolated, but Napoleon dreaded her power more than all the other European armies together. To-day, were there not a friendly understanding between the United States and England, there is not a single or any two powers in Europe who would try their strength with the much-hated English. There was a good deal of steam blowing off in Europe lately, but when John Bull commenced to take off his coat the talkers could not be found to back up their words. As to the friendship of all countries for each other, each one has an axe to grind. Pardon me for taking up so much valuable space. J. J. T.

Greenpoint, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1898.

McKINLEY'S SOUTHERN TRIP.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To a careful observer President McKinley's motive for his love-feast speeches in the South reveals selfishness and deception. He has the islands of the sea upon his hands. His greed and lust are to saddle these barbaric tribes, nations, and what not upon America. His Peace Commission is on its way home with a treaty to be ratified. The ratification of this treaty would mean the approval of his inordinate desire for imperialism; it's defeat would mean the checking of his selfish ambition and the ultimate triumph of the Monroe doctrine. President McKinley is determined to adopt these millions of barbarians and to make these scattered and broken islands a part of America. How to do this is the supreme question in his mind.

Says he to himself: I need votes, I must have votes. So I will not say anything about the murdering, flaying alive, lynching, and driving of peaceable negroes from their homes; nay, I will not even refer to the insurrection and rebellion in North and South Carolina, for my treaty must be ratified. I will prepare several speeches and go South. I will take along with me Gen. Wheeler: I will touch upon the subject nearest the hearts of all true Southerners.

To Atlanta he went, and in his first love-feast speech he uttered these words: "Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, the differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers."

This thought touched the hearts of old soldiers, and they shed tears—gushing tears. He suffered a Confederate badge to be pinned on his coat. He made the lost cause of the Southern rebellion more honorable and just than that of the Union.

This very act, we hope, will defeat his selfish ambition. For it was not courteous to those who died for the lost cause, neither was it just to those who died to keep an undivided Union. We even question the propriety of introducing this issue at this time. Yes, Mr. McKinley has gone too far. The tragedy of 1861 to 1865 is a historic fact. It is written so indelibly upon the pages of history and so deeply in the hearts of men and women that neither time nor eternity can erase it. The men who caused this tragedy by firing upon the Stars and Stripes were rebels. We can neither take care of their graves nor pension them. This political and deceptive action on the part of the President will not help him in the least. For if he gained votes in the South he will lose them in the North and East.

The voices of 10,000,000 American negroes move him not, but the voice of uncivilized islands of the sea moves him to tears, and even urges him to have respect for the dead enemies of the Union. When he went to the humanitarian call of the islands he told us it was for the purpose of giving them freedom. But after the war is over and the victory is won he changes his policy and declares that he wants all of the islands for himself. How inconsistent! How deceptive! We appeal to the American people, North, South, East, and West, during this period of excitement and enthusiasm, to stop, deliberate, and decide wisely.

For our President is determined to depart from the ways of our forefathers. Imperialism is his inordinate desire. These islands are not contiguous territory. They are scattered here and there, and some of them even 10,000 miles away. Love of his country is not his motive; love for the islands of the sea is not his motive; love for the dead Confederate soldiers is not his motive, but supreme, selfish ambition alone is moving President McKinley to have America shoulder the islands of the sea, with their millions of half-civilized peoples.

P. BUTLER THOMPKINS.

New York, Dec. 23, 1898.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN OHIO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much pleased to see by your paper this morning that the people of Cincinnati have secured a verdict against Miss Allie Putnam, the Christian Scientist, so called, for practicing medicine without a license. I was not surprised to read that a wealthy member of the cult had placed $10,000 at her disposal to contest the suit, but the saying of Amos Weston, the Christian Science leader of a so-called church, there is a little "puzzlin'," as Mr. Gulliver says when he is in doubt about a matter. He puts himself on record thus: "The building fund of $24,000, pledged by this church, is also available for Miss Putnam's case. It will be a national test case, and we will carry it to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary."

I am not a lawyer, but it seems to me that Mr. Weston's notions about law are as crude as those of the believers in his cult are, on both science and religion. I have always understood that every State regulates its own affairs in regard to the practice of medicine within its own borders, and that over these the Supreme Court of the United States has no jurisdiction. I know that in Massachusetts, and I have been told also in Kansas, that these charlatans are licensed to kill and destroy as they will, collecting their fees for their murderous work, as though they were just debts, but in all other States they do it in defiance of the law, which is quite strong enough as it stands on the statute books to wipe them out entirely if it were not for the criminal negligence of the people in enforcing it. However, no one need pay their fees, for they are not collectible except in the two States mentioned. All honor to the State of Ohio for her heroism in enforcing her laws. When will New York awaken to her duty and do likewise?

GEORGE GRISWOLD.

New York, Dec. 23, 1898.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Activity Well Sustained by Several Important Deals.

PURCHASING FOR INVESTMENT

Latest Sales by Brokers—Important Auction Offerings for the New Year—This Week's Schedule.

The market has been in many ways an agreeable surprise during the week, particularly to those who had begun to borrow trouble on account of the approach of the holidays. If the speculators and investors do not indulge in many six-figured deals this week, there will be time enough to talk of the holiday dullness, but that in the face of such talk there has been as yet no let-up in dealing is certainly strong evidence of the substantial character of the recent revival.

Investment purchasing, which has heretofore been almost wholly confined to small properties, was a characteristic of some of the largest deals of the week. The element of trade in the transaction involving 463 to 469 Fifth Avenue does not lessen its importance. Existing leases with considerable periods to run are perhaps the best evidence that the purchase is made as an investment, and the buyer, T. E. Roessle of Washington, has denied the story, almost preposterous on its face, that he intended to erect a hotel on the site. The purchase of 235 to 245 Sixth Avenue by Joseph Fox and Lewis Seasongood is another of the week's transactions which have every appearance of being an investment.

The future of the New York Athletic Club's former house at Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street will be watched with general interest. The athletic club regarded it as a piece of good fortune to dispose of the property so soon after taking possession of its new house, and the Democratic Club is doubtless glad to "get out" with what appears to be a small loss. Indeed, not the least noticeable feature of the purchase of the building by Henry J. Braker is that it is the second transfer within a year of what is generally classed as an "elephant." The prospect is that the property will be converted into a Turkish bath establishment, but, so far as can be learned, no lease has yet been signed.

Other important sales of the week were those of 323 Fifth Avenue and of the three apartment houses at the northwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Three deals in valuable vacant property have also been reported—the sales of the Beekman estate plot at Sixty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, part of the property formerly owned by the Woman's Hospital, at Central Park West and Ninety-second Street, and three lots at the southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

Not only in private sales have reports been encouraging. Agents report a more satisfactory season in the renting of business property than has been experienced in several years. That promoter of realty dealing, cheap money, seems to be assured. There is plenty to be put out at 4 per cent., while one broker who knows wherof he speaks says there is considerable money looking for investment at 3½ per cent. secured by Broadway property on a 40 to 50 per cent. basis of valuation.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John C. Duff & Co. have sold for Hirsh Brothers to a builder the plot northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 100 by 100.

The Ottman estate has bought the nine-story building 25 Waverley Place, northeast corner of Green Street, 32 by 100. Sachs Brothers, the sellers, took the property in trade for 124 Fifth Avenue, about three weeks ago.

Boehm & Coon have sold the five-story flat 90 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 100, to James Gilroy, who gives in part payment the plot, 100 by 100, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street.

Abelman & Rosenbaum have sold the five-story flat southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 33 by 100, taking in part payment a dwelling in West Fifty-seventh Street.

It is reported that the building 5 Centre Market Place, running through to Mulberry Street, 25 by 140, has been sold for $46,000.

John Van Dolsen has sold, through W. F. & C. H. Smith the five-story flat 209 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 90 by 100, to Thilfelder & Hecht, who give in exchange eight lots at the southeast corner of Cypress Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street.

Henry Marks has sold for Schmuck & Montag the four five-story flats at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Teasdale Place on a plot 100.8 by 100.

The Auction Rooms.

Another uninteresting week, occasioned by the holidays, is about all that can be said of the last few days in the salesroom. A short list of legal sales held the field, and while two or three small parcels went to outsiders, the total of the week's business amounted to less than $200,000, and results were generally without significance.

Announcements which are already on the auctioneers' stands, however, show that something of the normal life and activity may be looked for in the salesroom soon after the beginning of the new year. Posters are out telling of the offering of some more of the Bathgate estate property in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and of other parcels which should furnish all that can be desired in the way of competition unless people have stopped buying property at auction on general principles.

One of the largest offerings announced for the near future is down for Jan. 10 and is the result of a partition proceeding in which Edith Edgar McCagg is plaintiff and William Dehon King and others, defendants. The properties involved include the four tenements 323 to 329 East Twelfth Street; two lots at the southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, the southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Park Avenue, 230 by 100.11; the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Manhattan Avenue, 145 by 100.11, the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues; the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100.11 by 375; the northwest corner of the same streets, 100 by 67, and also the southeast corner, 24.7 by 100, together with several smaller parcels on One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets. The sale will be conducted by Auctioneer William Kennelly. All the properties will be sold free and clear.

For the coming week the only property of any value outside of the foreclosure offerings is 29 Beekman Street, a four-story building, to be sold by Philip A. Smyth on Thursday. Among the foreclosures is an adjourned sale of the eight-story building 35 and 37 West Twentieth Street, other announcements covering the flats 169 to 175 West End Avenue, southeast corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 87 South Street, and 391 Bowery.

There were recorded last week 303 mortgages, for $3,826,761; of which 95, for $1,433,135, were at 5 per cent.; 138, for $848,526, were at more, and 70, for $1,545,100, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 250 mortgages, for $2,615,305; of which 94, for $1,068,685, were at 5 per cent.; 118, for $850,620, were at more, and 38, for $696,000, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 169 to 175 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,201; subject to other mortgages for $85,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 297.4 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25.6 by 115.4 by 25.6 by 117.7, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,965; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, Zulett Avenue, Westchester, south side, 125 feet east of Mapes Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 100, with two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,635; subject to other mortgages for $16,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. N. Tompkins, referee, Lot 44 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, being on the south side of North Oak Drive, near its junction with Elm Avenue, 75 by 117.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,425.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Armitage Mathews, referee, 262 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,563.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. A. Mekim, referee, northwest corner of Forrest Street and West Farms Road, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,562.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John T. Fenlon, referee, 891 Bowery, east side, 48.6 feet south of Sixth Street, 24 by 80, two-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,992; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 309 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,980.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 87 South Street, northwest corner of Burling Slip, 21.10 by 50.1 by 22.2 by 49.7, five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $16,165.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 252 and 254 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 174.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $10,813.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,567 Third Avenue, east side, 50.8½ feet north of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,553.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 106 Greenwich Street, west side, 52.8 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.3 by 92.11½, and irregular, three-and-a-half-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,488.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 49.7½ by 92, eight-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $62,783. Subject to other mortgages for $117,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Fifteenth Street, Wakefield, southeast corner of Third Street, 22.6 by 114; all title and interest of Frank P. and Teresina Dursie on Jan. 22, 1898.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 29 Beekman Street, south side, about 100 feet west of William Street, 22.6 by 100 by 23 by 100, five-story brick building.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Amend, referee, 219 and 221 West Eighty-third Street, north side, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 102.2, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $13,647; subject to other mortgages for $20,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 2,088 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 57 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 18 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,558.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 403, 405, and 407 East Twenty-third Street, 81.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, three-and-one-half-story stone and frame buildings, coal yard, all title of John Dwyer on Sept. 16, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 39 Avenue A, west side, 26.5 feet south of Third Street, 26.5 by 100, four-story front and rear brick tenements; all title of George Bushmann on Oct. 15, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 630 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 456.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story frame dwelling; all title of Sarah E. Bailey on April 19, 1898.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 875 feet west of Morris Avenue, 25 by 106.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,888.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, 401 West Street, east side, 67 feet south of Charles Street, 22.9 by 87.10 by 21.5 by 93.9, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $16,220.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 126 Elizabeth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 26.3 by 89.4, by 86.1; E. R. Poerschken of 55 St. Mark's Place, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl of Third Avenue and Seventh Street, architects; cost, $23,000.

Ninety-second Street, south side, 88 feet east of Second Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 20 by 72; F. J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, owner; M. Johnson, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 127 to 131 Broome Street, to a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 60 by 50; Jacob Fischel of 197 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $50,000.

No. 1,011 Washington Avenue, for a two-story frame shed, 25 by 100 and 20 by 30; Charles Zimmermann, Jr., premises, owner; cost, $400.

Alterations.

No. 109 East Ninety-second Street, to a one-story and basement brick dwelling and shop; Frederick Old of 162 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; F. Wolfgang of 143 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 44 Greenwich Street, to a five-story brick dwelling and restaurant; John Lester of 44 Greenwich Street, owner; M. V. B. Ferdon of 64 East Ninetieth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 70 Broadway, to a four-story and basement brick office building; George Crocker, San Francisco, owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $4,000.

Chrystie Street, southeast corner of Houston Street; One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue; 188 to 192 East Seventh Street, and 462 to 468 West Fifty-eighth Street, to three four-story and one five-story brick schools; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $800.

Arthur Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Carmela Biotta of 2,473 Arthur Avenue, owner; M. Delucci, architect; cost, $100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 24.

AUDUBON AV, w s, 18 ft n of 184th St, 17.10x60; Jacob Hess and wife to Richard Cummings 1

AVENUE A, e s, 88.2 ft s of 86th St, 17x73.6; Hugo Daniel and wife to Cecil Frankel and wife 8,500

BLEECKER ST, 192, ⅛ part; Hubert St, 7, and 415 Cherry St, ⅛ part; Eda Sickles to Daniel E. Sickles 1

CHAMBERS ST, n e s, adjoining lands of Thomas Hertell, 23.8x55.5x22.2x64.4; Henry W. Gordon to Mary A. Gordon 1

CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 75x100.2; Joseph Rosenberg and others to Abraham Stern and another 1

EAST ST, e s, 25 ft s of Pier A, 200 ft to the head; Consolidated Ice Company to the New York Knickerbocker Real Estate Company 1

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Perry St, 21x48.10x irregular; Edward E. McCall to Jacob Kottek 10,000

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Perry St, 21x48.10x irregular; Jacob Kottek to Amalie Stern 1

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Perry St, 21x48.10x irregular; Ricka Ketch to Jacob Kottek 1

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Perry St, 21x48.10x irregular; Ferdinand C. Weyrich and another, executors, to Jacob Kottek 10,000

MOTT ST, n s, 200 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Frederick A. Brusius and wife to Abraham Bennett and another 7,800

NORFOLK ST, e s, 50.1 ft n of Broome St, 28.9x50x28x50.1; Minnie Edelkind to Mary Cohen, 1-5 part 1

PERRY AV, e s, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 33x100; George R. Carrington, referee, to Florence D. Kellogg 3,900

PERRY AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 118.6 x50x irregular, 18x50.8; Gottlieb Koenig and others to John K. Small 1

PERRY AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 118.6 x50; Caroline Brandes and wife to John K. Small 257

PERRY AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 118.6 x50; Charles Friedrich and others to John K. Small 122

PERRY AV, n e corner of Eclipse St, 118.6 x50; Louise M. Koenig and others to John K. Small 793

PROSPECT AV, 639, w s, 25x100; Charles Van Riper and wife to Lena M. Stark 100

STANTON ST, s s, 66.8 ft e of Forsyth St, 44.5x75; Isidore Jackson and wife to Jacob Feinberg and another 1

167TH AV, n s, 105 ft e of 2d St, 50x114, Wakefield; Cecilia Z. Chateauneuf to Victor C. Smith 1,300

167TH AV, n s, 180 ft e of 2d Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Cecilia Z. Chateauneuf to James White 650

52D ST, 410 and 412 West, 50x100.5; Henry V. Gerken to Mary A. Gordon 1

6[illegible] ft w of Lexington Av, [illegible]ormack to Mary L. [illegible] of Avenue A, 394x [illegible] N. Morris, as [illegible]ewing Company. 85,000
[illegible]x100; Abraham [illegible]rederick A. Bru- 18,800
[illegible] ft s e of Stebbins [illegible]9x37.6x107.8; Elizabeth another to Gabriel Case 1

Recorded Leases.

IR Mary A., to George Beck; 1,703 3

FORCED THEM TO MARRY.

The Way in Which a South Carolina Justice Has Reformed a Tough Negro Locality.

Charleston (S. C.) Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

The Hon. Thomas D. Green of Charleston has established a sensational reputation for himself by his wonderful marrying work in the Ten-Mile Hill section of this county, the toughest negro habitation in the South. A year ago he was appointed Magistrate for the Hill and his friends here urged him not to accept the place, because it meant almost certain death to do it. The negroes living there have always been known as the most wild and savage of their race, and hundreds of murders have been committed from year to year with none of the murderers brought to justice. Judge Green, however, braved all the dangers and the past bloody records and took charge of the Hill to rule it. The first day he went into office he was fired on from ambush, and a week later his constable was shot. Within the year three of his constables were killed, but Green remained unharmed. Besides living, he has reformed the Hill. The wild negroes have been driven out, and there is peace à la Green in the neighborhood.

Judge Green's sensational record began when he issued orders recently for all negroes on the Hill to get married. There were hundreds of men and women living together as man and wife, and such a thing as a marriage before was unknown. One morning, however, Green pasted a little notice, which said that every negro in the district would have to marry. He told all the men to bring their women to court within forty-eight hours, and he gave notice, too, that punishment would come to all who refused. At first the negroes were paralyzed by the new order of things, and they showed signs of fight, but Green took his White constable and a party of six others and went among the mobs and told them that he was ruler there. With him was a constable similarly armed. When the negroes looked on the guns they got frightened, and twenty-four couples were married the first day. That night a pine coffin was placed at Judge Green's door. On the coffin was a note telling Green that he had to quit the country or be killed. The note was written in red ink, and was signed by "The Committee." To show how he regarded the threat Green kindled a fire with the coffin and told his constable to go out and arrest the committee. The constable found one member who squealed, and it was easy work arresting the gang. At court that morning Green said he would send every man up for life, but they began to beg and plead, and told how much they loved and honored and respected the Court.

"Well, I want you to love and honor and respect this court," said Green, "but I don't want you to joke with me. Now you can go, but the next time one of you happen in I'll kill you. Before you go from here you've got to marry. Now, call in your women," and in fifteen minutes four members of the death committee had been married. The negroes were stunned by the starter. The marriage work has continued and Judge Green says he has married more than 500 couples up to date.

"This marrying business is responsible for the change at the Hill," said Judge Green to the Constitution correspondent last night, "and I understand it is being adopted in other sections of the State, and especially in the lower country, where so many negroes live. I found by experience that a negro would fight sooner for his 'woman' than for his wife, so I decided to make every 'woman' a wife. That's the story in a nutshell. I showed the negroes that I was going to rule the Hill, and they came to believe it after a while. There is not one murder there now where there were ten two years ago," and the records of the court will bear out the statement.

Three of Judge Green's constables have been killed by the black outlaws. One was shot recently in the presence of Green, and before he could interfere to stop it. Judge Green got off the train at the Hill, and his constable was there to carry his bundles. When the two started away James Oliver, a notorious negro, opened fire with a shotgun and killed the constable. The case has not been tried in the courts.

Judge W. C. Benet of the Circuit Court recently had occasion to commend the work of Judge Green from the bench. Soon after Judge Green began to make things move about the hill a Magistrate in a neighboring county got "huffy," as Green said, and had him up for contempt in going beyond his jurisdiction to try criminals. The rule was heard before Judge Benet and was dismissed, and Judge Benet had many words of praise to say for Green.

PRICE OF HUMAN HAIR.

Quotations by the Lock, Head, Ounce, and Ton.

From The London Mail.

All previous records in prices paid for human hair have been broken by the sum just realized for a lock from the head of Edward IV.

Eight guineas was the sum paid for this scrap of hair, and this works out at over £1,000 for the whole hirsute covering of that monarch's head.

As a small portion of the beard of George III. only fetched £1 15s., it would appear that relics of the victor of Tewkesbury and Barnet are in greater demand than those of the Georgian monarch.

It is recorded that in ages past a certain Countess of Suffolk was forced to sell her beautiful hair for £20 in order to provide a repost wherewith to regale some notable friends; also that an Oxfordshire girl, being unable to raise £50 to provide herself with a dowry, came up to London and sold her hair at £3 an ounce, and returned to her native village bearing £60 with her, "with which money she * * * bought her a husband."

It is calculated that something like five tons of hair are required annually by London merchants in hair, and although samples arrive from various parts of the world, the bulk is chiefly French or Italian grown.

At Limoges the annual hair market is one of the great events of the year. Then the young peasant girls blessed with lengthy locks flock thither for the purpose of selling their wigs to the highest bidder, returning home again with pomatum galore for the purpose of cultivating the following year's crop. On the last occasion the average price was as high as £2 a kilogramme, or about 18s. a pound, but, alas! this is only just about one-half what it was in the palmy days of the chignon.

Naturally the tresses of novices who take the veil figure largely in the hair harvest. Some little time ago a convent is said to have sold over a ton of human hair for £4,000, or 2s. 3d. per ounce, while a single convent near Tours recently dispatched as much as eighty pounds of hair to a Parisian hairdresser, which would be worth almost as many Sovereigns.

As the aforementioned weight represents the locks of 300 novices, which gives each on an average 4½ ounces, it is very obvious that the demoiselles of Tours cannot rival the professional hair cultivators of the Haute Vienne, who can sometimes obtain £2 for their locks.

A recent interview with a native merchant revealed the fact that £4 10s. was an average price for an English girl's head of hair.

Hair which is worth about a shilling an ounce when it is but eight inches long increases in value as it increase in length until it rises to as much as 3os. per ounce, providing the original owner is living. For the long hair which as a rule grows on corpses fetches but 12s. an ounce.

At the International Exhibition of 1862 there was shown a specimen of jet-black hair measuring the extraordinary length of 74 inches. George Catlin, one of the first authorities on the North American Indian, records that a chief of the Crow tribe possesses hair 10 feet 7 inches long.

In Melbourne recently, however, a lecturer quoted the case of a woman whose hair had grown to 18 feet, and was "habitually used as a bed quilt by its owner on Winter nights.

This gifted lady could make a good living in London by advertising the virtues of one of the many hair restorers.

A Cat with Hysteria.

From The Revue Scientifique.

A young cat was seen to catch his first mouse, and as he was carrying it in triumph to the house he suddenly became paralyzed in the hindquarters, and for an hour he remained stretched on the ground. Then movement returned, but it was observed, from the way he knocked himself against the furniture and made no effort to take food which was tendered to him, that he was blind. For two hours he remained in this condition, and during this period pinching of the skin over the parts first paralyzed was not felt.

Finally the blindness suddenly vanished, and pussy was himself again. His was a case of hysterical paralysis brought on by the intense emotion of his first mouse.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CLARENCE A. MURRAY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell received two executions yesterday against Clarence A. Murray, wholesale lumber dealer at 18 Broadway, aggregating $2,162, in favor of the H. M. Tyler Lumber Company, for lumber. He was employed in the lumber trade for twenty years and started in business for himself about three years ago.

Out of Town.

DANIEL W. ALLEN.—Daniel W. Allen, a lawyer of Buffalo, has been adjudged bankrupt on his own application. The liabilities amount to over $200,000. Of this amount $190,000 is secured. The only assets given are 335 shares of stock in the Hamburg Railway Company, which have been pledged for their full value.

JOHN MORTIMER.—Judgment was obtained here yesterday against John Mortimer of Asbury Park for $6,275 in favor of the First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., for balance due on a demand note made by Mr. Mortimer on May 6, 1897. Mr. Mortimer was served with the summons at 32 Liberty Street. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

ROBERT ADAMS.—Robert Adams, formerly a manufacturer in Connecticut and New Jersey, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Providence, R. I., his liabilities being placed at over $250,000. Two years ago Mr. Adams made an assignment to Charles C. Slade of New York, and the sum of $34,224.00 was divided among the creditors.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Sanford Wolf of 696 Madison Avenue filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $37,474 and no actual assets. He has $3,850 in uncollectible accounts and $900 in dies and tools held by William Shimper & Co. of Hoboken for a judgment and the bankrupt claims exemption for them. The largest creditor is the Fidelity Trust and Safe Vault Company of Louisville, Ky., for $8,000. There are sixty-two creditors, of whom twenty-eight have obtained judgment against him.

Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, his attorneys, said that he was formerly a dealer in novelties at 515 Broadway and failed four years ago.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Paragon Cocoa Company, manufacturer of chocolate and cocoa, at 427 West Thirteenth Street, by the creditors—Frame, Alston & Co., Swift, Billings & Co., Willard, Hawes & Co., and T. M. Duche & Sons, whose claims aggregate $1,512. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and on Dec. 23 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be declared bankrupt. The letter is signed by F. Simonet, the President. The company was incorporated in March, 1894, with a capital stock of $8,000.

Edward J. Ivory, liquor dealer, who formerly kept a saloon at 2,021 Lexington Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,913 and nominal assets of $500. The largest creditor is the J. Chris G. Hupfel Brewing Company, with $4,000 on a chattel mortgage on the saloon fixtures. The other liabilities are principally for liquors and cigars. Mr. Ivory kept the saloon for seven years, but sold out about six weeks ago. He obtained considerable notoriety in September, 1896, on account of being arrested in Glasgow as an alleged dynamiter, but was subsequently honorably released.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRUFF, Charles A., and William F. Ross —The Flour City National Bank of Rochester	$5,421
BELLHAGEN, Fernando—T. J. Hill	30
BIRDSALL, Charles—L. H. Patterson	244
BRUNS, Christopher L.—O. W. Van Campen and another, executors	1,983
BLUMENTHAL, Alfred, and Abraham Well—Hotopp & Co.	328
CODY, Mary—S. E. Bernheimer and another	388
DOW, John Albert—M. E. Dow, costs	97
FISH, John—B. Van Leeuwen	343
GRAY, James A.—S. E. Bernheimer and another	484
GLEASON, Willard H.—C. P. Vosburgh	224
GILLMAN, Isaac W.—H. Oberscheimer	39
GARPES, John D.—H. Oberscheimer	80
GARDNER, John—Autographic Register Company	30
HAVENS, Mary C.—R. H. Wylie	299
HOLZHAUSEN, George—H. Oberscheimer	76
IRIG, Ludwig—G. Isler, by guardian	220
JENNETT, William—O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty Company	542
LASHANSKY, Henry—L. Etkin and another	92
LOENING, Hermine—R. K. Owens	96
LYNN, William H.—J. W. Lee	1,743
LEWY, Max—J. Offerman	158
MURRAY, Clarence A.—H. M. Tyler Lumber Company	1,136
MURRAY, Clarence A.—H. M. Tyler Lumber Company	1,026
MORTIMER, John—First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J.	6,275
MOORE, Linus W.—J. H. Wessel	95
MOUNT, Mary L.—J. J. Schwartz	185
MINKEN, George—H. Oberscheimer	32
NEWELL, Edward J.—E. P. Hatch	174
O'CONNOR, Della—J. F. Sinnott	975
POWERS, Charles R.—G. Howsen and another	49
PERCIASEPE, Luigi—A. Cosentini, costs	72
PRESTON, Annie—S. Hass and others	1,443
PARET, Henry M.—E. L. Paret	1,852
PARKER, Linton S.—Art Students' League, (costs)	92
ROCKOFF, August—A. Seivers	62
RICE, Charles E.—T. C. Murray	376
SCHWAB, Emanuel—E. M. Friend and others	78
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY—D. McWilliams and others	5,087
THE MORTON BOARDING STABLES—R. J. Prior and another, executors, &c.	753
THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN TIME Detector Company—Diamond Machine Company	138
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Isaac Bierman and another	72
THE QUEENS COUNTY BOILER Works—Theodore H. Babcock	73
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDson River Railroad Company—F. W. Sander	633
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—L. Hackett	419
TESTERA, Charles G.—Beinecke & Co.	259
WILLS, Charles T.—J. Groark	420
WILCOX, Mary C.—C. H. Wilson and others	1,560

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association has voted to abolish the non-resident class of its membership.

F. G. Voss of Voss, Conrad & Co., has resigned his membership in the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association.

The monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union will be held at the quarters of the Downtown Association, on Thursday, Dec. 29.

The Order of Minnehaha has been incorporated in the State of New Jersey by James N. Brown, E. Wilson Cresse, H. A. Cresse, S. G. Ginner, and E. P. Young.

The Missouri Valley Town Mutual Fire Insurance Association of St. Louis has made an assignment to Robert W. McClelland, as the result of the filing of an attachment for $950.

The Meridian Life and Trust Company of Indianapolis, which has been operating as an assessment order under the Indiana statute of 1883, has been incorporated under the law of 1865, permitting it to transact business on the premium note plan.

Negotiations for the reinsurance of the business of three local fire insurance companies, which are considering the advisability of retirement, are pending, and it is believed that all of them will be carried to a conclusion during the present week.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., states that the Mutual Life Insurance Company has filed a bill in the Federal Court, charging George W. Barksdale and Dr. S. R. Crabtree with fraud. It is alleged that they insured a consumptive, Miles R. Willis, for $6,000, gave the widow $1,000, and divided the remainder.

S. M. Pearman, special agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston for the State of New York outside of Greater New York, with headquarters at Buffalo, has resigned to become State agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York for Northern Illinois, with headquarters at Chicago.

The insurance upon the bottle factory of Whittemann Brothers, at 193 to 199 Greene Street, Jersey City, which was destroyed by fire on Friday night, aggregated $32,500 on stock and $5,000 on machinery, and was distributed among forty-seven companies. Most of the policies varied from $500 to $1,000 in amount, the largest line being only $2,500, which was carried by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, and was partly reinsured.

Local marine underwriters say that, despite the heavy losses incurred in the November storm at sea, the premium income for the year of 1898 promises to aggregate much more than in 1897. The probable increase is attributed to two causes—one being the large profits upon war risks and the other the general disposition of the various offices to recognize more fully their common interests in the matter of rates, which brought about the organization of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters.

At the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association, to be held on Tuesday, the resignation of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company will be taken up. It was stated yesterday by a member of the committee that some action might be proposed to obtain the withdrawal of the resignation on the ground that anything of a demoralizing character should be avoided at the present time to facilitate the restoration of fire insurance rates and the establishment of another tariff association in the metropolitan district.

CRUDE OIL FOR ROADBEDS.

Satisfactory Results from Its Use on Country Roads in Iowa Set Farmers Elsewhere to Thinking.

From The St. Louis Republic.

Major M. Meigs, a civil engineer at Keokuk, Iowa, made a short address at the session of the Missouri Good Roads Association, which, in the opinion of many, was the most interesting part of the day's work. He opened a new field of investigation, and proposed experiments in securing good roads along a line practically unknown outside of a few localities in the East. It is his opinion that the use of crude oil may prove a panacea for bad roads in localities where road material is hard to obtain.

He said his attention was first directed to using oil on the highways by reading a newspaper clipping from a Pennsylvania town. It seems that a leaky oil pipe near the town in question was responsible for the discovery. This pipe was near a place in the road that was invariably impassable during the season of Spring and Fall rains. When the leak occurred in the pipe the ground became saturated to some extent with oil, and very soon it was noticed that the mud dried up, and the surface of the earth became hard, and remained so. It appears that so notorious was this piece of bad road that the effect of the oil on it became a matter of so much comment that presently the experiment was repeated in other localities, and with the same effect.

Major Meigs said that he sent a letter to the officials of the Standard Oil Company, and asked them to furnish him some crude oil for experimental purposes. They forwarded a tank containing 190 barrels, with their compliments and wishes for success. Some eight barrels of this oil have been used on a notoriously muddy road near Keokuk, with most satisfactory results.

Major Meigs said that it was no trouble anywhere to keep dry roads in good condition at minimum expense. Oil will prevent the earth from becoming wet by forming a waterproof crust. So far, as he has carried on experiments, a barrel of crude oil is sufficient for a strip of road 100 feet long and 12 feet wide. The cost of the oil at the wells is about 90 cents a barrel. No other material, he said, is so cheap, and no other will prove so effective. In conclusion, he said that he would send oil free to all wishing to make experiments, if they would pay the freight.

Major Meigs's speech caused a great deal of comment. To the delegates it seemed to open an entirely new field. Many questions were asked him, all of which he answered as his information warranted. He explained the well-known theory that oil and water will not mix, and made it apply to the question of good roads. The earth was porous enough, he said, to retain the oil, and cause it to shed water, so that where the oil took hold, moisture must depart, and, naturally, the earth became compact.

It is maintained that no roads are so good as dirt ones, when they are dry, and none so cheap. In many localities material for constructing macadam or gravel roads must be brought long distances, and consequently is quite costly. But from what Major Meigs said, it was thought possible that, with the aid of crude oil, earth could be utilized at a much less cost than macadam and gravel, even when the latter was near at hand.

Two Fools in One Family.

From The Philadelphia Record.

An old gentleman on North Tenth Street is the father of a family of whom he has been very proud in the past, but now there are two members of it decidedly under parental suspicion as to the quantity of common sense they possess. In the family is a young man who desired ardently to figure in an adventure of some kind, and as he could think of no better way to start it he advertised for a wife, under an assumed name. The advertisement was seen by his sister, who is also inclined to be romantic, and she answered it under an assumed name. In the course of time letters containing much endearing nonsense were exchanged, and finally these were followed by the interchange of photographs. Of course, the matter leaked out, and the old gentleman took occasion at dinner the other night to declare that it was particularly hard luck to have two fools in one family.

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The Balmy Atmosphere so Needful for Many Invalids. It is the Joy of Living in These Regions which Brings the Roses back to the Cheeks.
The luxurious "Sunset Limited," comprising everything that is up to date and modern in the Railroad World, now runs semi-weekly. Special through trains, consisting of sleeping, and dining cars, leave New York every Saturday and Tuesday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.
For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps, and time-tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place, (Washington Building,) New York City.

THE LAKEWOOD
Only ninety minutes away.
The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modelled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris, including all kinds of Electric Baths; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.
Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds. Rates until March, from $21 per week up.
T. F. Silleck, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS.
Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.
HARVEY & WOOD, 3 Park Place or Plaza Hotel

For Circulars and Information
about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Sq.:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hotel Townsend, Red Springs, N. C.
Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
The Princess Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Purest Drinking Water from our own artesian well.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

Europe or Orient.
A series of attractive and comprehensive tours under personal escort, arranged to leave New York during Dec., Jany., and February, visiting Gibraltar, Italy, Southern France (The Riviera,) Switzerland, Paris, and London, etc. Also Italy, Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Greece, etc., etc. All expenses $480 up, according to tour. Programs and Gazette, 100 pp. sent free.
Apply H. GAZE & SONS,
Established 1844.
R. H. Crunden, Gen'l Agt., 113 B'way, New York.
Boston Agency, 201 Washington St.
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Washington and Old Point Comfort.
Special Trips for Xmas Holidays, leaving Tuesday, Dec. 27.
No. 1. Three-day trip to Washington by Royal Blue Line, including Hotels, etc. $12.50
No. 2. Four-day trip to Washington and Old Point Comfort, including Hotels, etc. $19.00
Tickets and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PHYSICIAN, HIGHEST REPUTATION PROfessionally, socially, financially; was physician Bellevue Hospital; desires association with physician; advanced years; large practice; liberal compensation. PHYSICIAN, Lakewood Hotel, N. J.

WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine diamonds, watches. WATCH SUPPLY CO., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

DENTAL PARLORS.

HANOPHY'S DENTAL PARLORS.
111 & 113 W. 125th St.

MUSICAL.

PROMINENT ORGANIST DESIRES LADY OR gentleman pupil; arrangement for practice if desired. MODERATE, Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—Odd copies of The Times to complete 1898 file. C. W. HEALEY, Norfolk, Va.

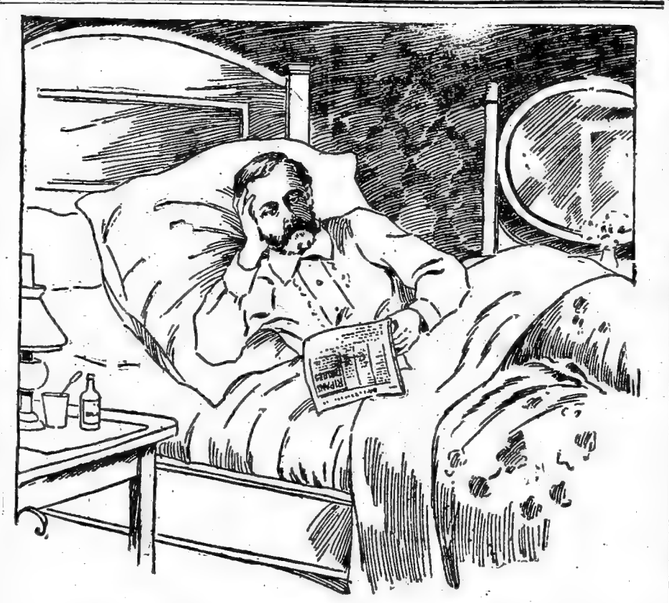

A boss burner in a sewer-pipe factory at Alton, Ill., had such a severe pain in his right side that he could get but little sleep or rest. His doctor told him the trouble was a disordered liver. The man had always been healthy before, and doubted what the doctor told him, but he knew something must be done, and took the physician's advice and treatment. He got relief, but it was not lasting. His subsequent experience is given in a letter, in which he says: "I read some of the advertisements about Ripans Tabules, and concluded to try them, and had used less than one-half dozen Tabules when the pain disappeared. Of course, I felt a little doubt as to whether it would return or not, so took a few more to be sure. The result has satisfied me that one dollar spent for Ripans Tabules will accomplish more than five dollars spent for so-called advice and treatment as meted out by the ordinary practitioner."

WANTED—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1899. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month.

TRIAL TERMS.

January	Fitzgerald	S. June	Arnold, S.
February	Arnold, S.	September	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Arnold, S.
April	Arnold, S.	November	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Arnold, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	Arnold, S.	July	Arnold, S.
February	Fitzgerald, S.	August	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Arnold, S.	September	Arnold, S.
April	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Arnold, S.	November	Arnold, S.
June	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Fitzgerald, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Surrogates.

Dated December 22, 1898.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38th St.—Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; praise service, Oratorio, "Messiah," by Handel, part first.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20TH St. and 6th Av., Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Rector.—Services, 7:30, 9:30, and 11 A. M.; 12 noon; 4:15, (choral evensong,) and 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11; evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS WILL BE SUNG BY the children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Supt., on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, Dec. 25th, at 11:15 A. M.—Lecture by Mr. W. L. Sheldon of St. Louis, at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject: "The Feeling of Love Personal and Religious." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV., 43D ST.—On Sunday Dr. Silverman will lecture on "Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men." Service begins at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

BOARDERS WANTED.

168 EAST 72D ST.—Large, square, well-heated room; bath connecting; parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENtral Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. K., Box 101, Times Office.

132½ EAST 19TH ST.—Handsome furnished front and back room; bath adjoining; reference exchanged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Best city reference. Call present employer. M. D., 15 East 56th St.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Barker, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—French; middle-aged seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; city or country; best reference. Madelene, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or COOK.—By a young Japanese; in private family. K. O., 304 Bowery.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A total abstainer; thoroughly competent; age, 32; last employer; give interview at his home. Coachman, 253 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE COMPANION.—To invalid or party traveling, thorough masseur; unexceptionable references; willing, sober; shaves. Thompson, 208 East 25th St.

MASSAGE.—Young masseur, just returned from Europe where he has treated ladies and gentlemen for obesity and rheumatism, wishes to be employed. H. Waldemere, 143 6th Av., care of Mrs. Porter.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

COOKS, WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES, KITchenmaids, butlers, second men, third men, chefs, valets. Mrs. L. Seely, 352 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thorough double entry; willing to care for office; work not heavy. Apply, in handwriting, with references, stating salary wanted. Mason, Box 145, Times Office.

WANTED—By a Stock Exchange house, a gentleman of good connections, who understands the Stock Exchange business, as assistant manager in a branch office near the Fifth Avenue Hotel; none need apply except those having a clientele; state experience and salary expected. A., Box 190 Times.

WANTED—A bronze powder salesman; must be experienced, energetic, and acquainted with the paint trade in New York and vicinity; no other need apply. Send application by mail, giving full particulars and salary desired, to Persten-dorfer Bros., P. O. Box 1,759, New York.

WANTED—A young man, 18 to 23, with good knowledge of stenography and typewriting and some experience in general officework, and good handwriting. Address Stenographer, Box 1,051 Post Office.

WANTED—In a factory a bright, active shipping clerk, about 30 years old; must be able to manage men well; must furnish good references. Address Energy, Box 327, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American European Hotels.
FALL RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 62 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS
e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N.C..Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Atlantic City, N.J. Sea Side Hse, op. all yr, ap. $3up
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Florida, Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p. Opens Dec. 5th. A. E. DICK, Mgr.
do Magnolia Spgs., Magnolia Spgs Hotel, ap, $3 up
do Jacksonville St. James Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J. Lexington Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, St. Ermin's. {Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Mobile, Ala.....Battle House, a. p., $2.50 up
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do .....Royal Hotel des Etrangers
do .....Hotel des Londres
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do...(W. Leland, Jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Hygeia Hotel, ap, $4up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Restaurant Alc. & Tdh.) The Lafayette, e.p. $1up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p. $2.50 up
do (Rest. Alc. & Tdh.) Hotel Chamberlin, ep. $2up
do ....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA. The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.
Steamers leave Pier 29 East River, 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Dec. 27
COMANCHE.....Friday, Dec. 30
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Dec. 31
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Jan. 3
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Gt. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston, F. C. & P. Fast F'ght & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Eger, G. A., 375 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Trave, Tu., Jan. 10, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 31, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 7, 10 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 3, 2 P.M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Aller, Dec. 31, 11 AM | †Ka. W. II., Jan. 28, 11 AM
*F. Bism'ck, Jan. 4, 11 AM | †Aller, Feb. 4, 11 AM
†Ems, Jan. 14, 11 AM | *F. Bism'ck, Feb. 11, 11 AM
Also for Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 4, Feb. 4, and March 4.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
A. Victoria, Apr. 6, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, May 4, 10 AM
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria, Dec. 31, 6:30 AM | Bulgaria, Jan. 14, 7 AM
Patria, Jan. 7, 12:30 PM | Phœnicia, Jan. 21, 1 PM
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Louis.....Dec. 28 | St. Louis.....Jan. 18
Paris.....Jan. 4 | Paris.....Jan. 25
St. Paul.....Jan. 11 | St. Paul.....Feb. 1

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
*Southwark.....Dec. 28 | *Kensington.....Jan. 11
Westernland.....Jan. 4 | Noordland.....Jan. 18
*These steamers carry only Second and Third class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 6 Bowling

RELIGION IN THE SCHOOLS

State Supt. Skinner Finds the "Poughkeepsie Plan" Uniawful.

CITY MUST OWN ITS HOUSES

Teachers Must Be Required to Discontinue Use of Distinguishing Garbs of Orders.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—State Superintendent Skinner has decided the appeal of Edward Keyser against the Board of Education of the City of Poughkeepsie in favor of the appellant. The appeal is from the action of the Board of Education in the rental of school buildings for permanent use by the Board of Education and the employment as teachers of persons who wear the distinctive dress or garb of a religious order.

The Board of Education of the City of Poughkeepsie, since 1848, has been renting from various church denominations and individuals school buildings and rooms in which to conduct the public schools of that city. It has neglected to equip the school system with sufficient accommodations owned by the city for the children desiring to attend the schools thereof, and the result has been that on the 1st day of September last more than 1,000 of the school children in that city were compelled to alternate in their attendance and were able to receive but two and one-fourth hours' instruction each day.

Superintendent Skinner holds that "this union of interests is no longer desirable nor for the best interests of the schools of the city. It has been and is a cause of irritation and discord among the patrons of the schools; is against the spirit of our institutions, which call for a complete and total severance of Church and State, and is against the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The public school system must be conducted in such a broad and catholic spirit that Jew and Protestant and Catholic alike shall find therein absolutely no cause for complaint as to the exercise, directly or indirectly, of any denominational influence. In this respect every school maintained at public expense should be free, open, and accessible, without reasonable ground for objection from any source whatever."

The Superintendent holds that the renting of property by the city from the Baptist, Methodist, Universalist, and Catholic denominations is against school polity, and is not warranted by the consolidated school law or the charter of Poughkeepsie, and he decides that it is the duty of the Board of Education to require teachers employed by it to discontinue in the public schoolroom the use of the distinguishing dress or garb of any religious order.

The effect of the decision is that the plan long in operation in Poughkeepsie and known as the "Poughkeepsie plan" must be discontinued, and that all cities, villages, and school districts must own the property in which their schools are conducted, except only in cases of temporary emergency provided for by the school law.

GREENVILLE TURN VEREIN BALL

Festivities To-night Will Include a Christmas Tree for Children.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday sent to Chief of Police Murphy the petition received by him on Friday asking him to prevent the Greenville Turn Verein from opening their Christmas festival with a ball on Sunday night. The Mayor decided he had nothing to do with the matter.

The Chief said he would attend to the petition. He also said it was a waste of time for the church people to send such petitions to the Mayor. The inquiries he made elicited the information that the festivities to be indulged in to-night are simply the distribution of gifts from a tree to the children of members of the verein. There will be music incidental to the occasion, and if the members feel inclined there may be dancing after midnight.

OUR EXHIBITS AT PARIS IN 1900.

Prof. Woodward Arrives and Says We Are Generously Treated.

Prof. B. D Woodward, Assistant Commissioner General of the United States to the Paris Exposition of 1900, arrived here yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Louis. Prof. Woodward said that he returned to assist in the organization of the personnel of Commissioner General Peck's working staff and to familiarize himself with the plan and scope of the arrangements making here, so that in the future the Paris end might work harmoniously with the New York and Chicago offices.

Speaking of the progress made by the United States representative in Paris, Prof. Woodward said: "Commissioner General Peck and the members of his staff have been at all times most cordially received by the exposition officials, and, I may say that we have been generously treated in our requests for additional exhibit space. It should be known that the limits of the exposition grounds are fixed by inflexible boundaries—streets, avenues, boulevards, business houses, and private residences—and are situated in the centre of the city, thus making it impossible to extend the grounds in order to secure more space with which to satisfy the demands of a foreign country. The additional allotments of space made to the United States—after the whole amount had been apportioned out to the various nations of the earth—required more than an ordinary effort upon the part of the exposition authorities, and demonstrates their generosity and good feeling toward us as a Nation. The work of constructing the different exhibition palaces, the great Alexander Bridge and the quays that are to line the banks of the River Seine is being vigorously prosecuted, while all other indications point to that success which the French people always give to their exhibitions."

FOUR BRICK HOUSES MOVED.

They Are Five-Story Buildings and Were Carried 115 Feet.

What bulding contractors claim is one of the greatest engineering feats ever performed in this vicinity in a house-moving way has just been completed on the other side of the Harlem River. Four five-story brick buildings, weighing 3,500 tons, were moved 115 feet. They will soon be occupied by tenants, and it is claimed that not a single crack has appeared in any of the buildings.

The houses stood at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Willis Avenue. The Willis Avenue Bridge, which is building, calls for the widening of the avenue, which necessitates 40 feet being taken from each side of the Avenue on the north side of the bridge. The five houses were in the way, and 40 feet of their 70 feet depth were condemned. As they cost $54,000 to erect, an architect said he thought they could be saved by moving them, and a house-moving contractor got to work and was about to begin work when the Building Department stopped him. The Supreme Court was appealed to and Justice Pryor upheld the architect and the contractor. The work was resumed in April after a six weeks' delay.

It was decided to leave 30 feet of the corner house standing. The houses were then separated from their foundations and 275 jackscrews were placed underneath. Then the entire row of houses was raised four feet. Ways each 12 inches square were placed under them and 30 boxes of hard soap and 12 barrels of soft soap were used in making them slippery enough to slide the houses on. The houses were then let down on the ways and the jackscrews removed. The power of the jackscrews was then placed laterally, and the houses were pushed along the slippery ways 40 feet east, and the ways being changed, 75 feet south. The foundations were prepared four weeks ago, the houses were moved into position over them, and lowered. The moving cost $10,000, and the architect and contractor say that $54,000 has been saved.

Bark Auburndale Towed Into Port.

The Boston bark Auburndale, which went ashore six miles south of Barnegat Thursday, arrived in port yesterday leaking slightly but not otherwise damaged. A hundred tons of salt were jettisoned to lighten the vessel, and early yesterday morning a North American Wrecking Company tug from Philadelphia hauled her off and towed her into port. She went to Erie Basin to be dry docked for calking.

LEFT THE BABY IN THE HALL.

Miss Traubman, the Singer, Has a Complaint Against the S. P. C. C. About Her Nurse's Baby.

Miss Sophie Traubman, well-known in the concert and operatic world, is in private life Mrs. Charles Patzowsky, and lives at 9 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Last Thursday, she says, Agent Agnew of the Gerry society and another man rang her doorbell, and, brushing by an astonished servant, deposited a year-old child in the hallway, and departed with scant courtesy, amid the protests of the feminine portion of the family.

The child belongs to Mrs. Lizzie Raduns, the nurse of Mrs. Patzowsky's baby, now lying ill in the apartment. Mrs. Raduns three years ago married a man who, she discovered later, had a wife living. Two children came of the union, but as soon as Mrs. Radung discovered her husband's deception she left him. The children were put out to board.

Then the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children made a discovery. Agent Agnew informed Mrs. Raduns that the place where the children were was not a fit one for the baby, and the society took it in charge. Raduns was arrested, and his wife, it is said, displeased the society by refusing to appear against him. He agreed to pay her $20 a month.

"On Thursday," said Mrs. Patzowsky, "he left the baby here, despite our protests. It was sick and had a dreadful cough, and kept us awake all night. Agnew, the agent, acted very rudely and unfeelingly. I could get no satisfaction from Superintendent Jenkins of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and not even from Mr. Gerry himself. They would not take the baby back. I think that Agnew brought the child here to annoy my nurse because she did not testify to suit him in the case against the woman where it was boarded when the case was in the West Side Court. He had previously agreed to keep the baby for two years. Agnew is rude, rough, and unfit for the place he occupies if he does such things as he did here. I feel sorry for my nurse, but it was not her fault. She was deceived by the man she married."

Yesterday morning the child was sent back to the place where it had boarded, as Mrs. Patzowsky's physician would not allow it to remain in the house with her sick baby. She will see that the child is well taken care of. Superintendent Jenkins would not discuss the case yesterday afternoon. He is reported to have said that the agent's action was based on a court order.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.—The body of Theodore J. De Van was found about 5 o'clock in the morning, nearly five years ago, in the canal at Syracuse, at or near the termination of a sidewalk running up to the margin of the canal, where there had been a bridge, and which was then unprotected. In a suit against the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association of America, to recover on a policy on the life of her husband, the decedent, Ada S. De Van secured judgment in her favor, which was affirmed by the late General Term of the Fourth Department. The defenses of the company were that the decedent committed suicide, and that the death occurred in consequence of his being under the influence of liquor; and it was claimed that it had not been established that death was not the result of design on the part of the deceased. The Court held, and the decision has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, that involuntary death by drowning was a death by "external, violent, and accidental ments," within the meaning of the policy. Where it appeared that a violent death was the result either of accidental injuries, or of a suicidal act of the deceased, it was held that the presumption was against suicide. The question whether the insured person was under the influence of intoxicating liquors at the time of his death, and whether the death occurred in consequence thereof, was held to have been properly submitted to the jury for its decision, under all the circumstances of the case. The defendant having retained the proofs of death, made upon its blanks, from January to April, when it refused to pay the claim, it was held to be estopped from objecting to the proofs as being insufficient.

***

ELEVATOR ACCIDENTS.—Catharine M. Stott, who was a guest at the Hotel St. George in this city in April, 1893, was injured by the fall of an elevator, caused by the breaking of a piston rod which had become corroded at a point which remained constantly within the cylinder. The elevator had been in use for fourteen years, and was operated by hydraulic power. On the trial of her suit in the late Court of Common Pleas against Addison J. Churchill and others, who were lessees of the hotel, for damages, it appeared that the defendants had employed experts to examine and repair the elevator without restriction, and that such experts had not removed the cylinder head and examined the concealed portions of the rods. There was a conflict of expert testimony as to the existence of a custom to do so, in making examinations. On appeal from a judgment for about $6,500 recovered by the plaintiff, it was held on affirmance by the late General Term that the question as to whether defendants had exercised reasonable care in the inspection of the elevator had been properly submitted to the jury. The landlord of a hotel, it was held, owed a duty to his guests to exercise at least ordinary care and prudence in the care and management of the elevator, and the inspection thereof, and could not delegate that duty to another so as to relieve himself from liability for its nonperformance. The judgment has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

***

NOT ENTITLED TO APPEAL.—A subpoena summoning Clement Acton Griscom, Jr., to attend as a witness before Rudolf Dulon, Jr., a Commissioner appointed by the Royal Prussian See-Amt, was set aside by the Supreme Court at Special Term. An appeal by the German Government, the See-Amt and Mr. Dulon, was dismissed by the First Appellate Division last April, and a further appeal to the Court of Appeals has now been dismissed by that tribunal. It was held that the order vacating the subpoena could not, under Section 1,294 of the Code of Civil Procedure, authorizing an appeal to be taken by "a party aggrieved," be reviewed on appeal taken by the See-Amt, as it was the body which was investigating, nor by the German Government, as that was only a popular appellation given to a defined national entity or body politic, not a party to the proceeding either in New York or abroad, nor by the Commissioner appointed, as he was not a party to the proceeding.

Lectures Before Brooklyn Institute.

"Manila and the Philippines" will be the subject of a lecture by Frank R. Robinson at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences next Wednesday evening. The lecture will be illustrated by colored lantern photographs. For Tuesday three lectures are scheduled. In the afternoon Henry A. Clapp of Boston will deliver the last lecture in the course on the plays of Shakespeare, its subject being "The Tempest." In the evening Garrett P. Serviss will lecture on "Nebulae, Star Clusters, and Multiple Stars." "A Common Wayside Weed" will be the subject of a lecture by Joseph E. Brown. Prof. Richard Burton will lecture Wednesday on "Realism and Its Abuses." This is the third lecture in the course on the modern novel. On Friday evening Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler of Yale University will deliver a lecture on "The British Empire of To-day." "Naval Gunnery in the Spanish-American War" will be the subject of a lecture by Lieut. G. L. Carden on Saturday evening.

West Side Branch Y. M. C. A.

The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was opened two years ago, now has 1,200 members. The evening educational classes have closed for the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Labadie will tomorrow give a popular recital in the auditorium of the branch, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. Monday, Jan. 2, the New Year's reception and open house will be managed by the committeemen of the branch.

Little Girl Killed by Trolley Car.

Emma Howe, seven years old, of 49 Manning Avenue, Jersey City, died at the City Hospital early yesterday morning. While crossing the street in front of her home she was struck by a trolley car of the North Jersey Line. Frank Freese, the motorman, was held on a charge of manslaughter.

A night or a day's delay at a cold's beginning may cost a life. Better meet the emergency at once with the remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WARING MEMORIAL FUND.

The Day Before Christmas Brings a Good Sum to the Treasurer.

Ex-Mayor Strong, Treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce Waring Memorial Fund, has received the following additional contributions:

Frank Thompson, $250; Frederic J. de Peyster, W. B. Willis & Co., and Barber Asphalt Paving Company, $100 each; J. Newton Van Ness Company, G. Falk & Brother, Clarence S. Day, and F. W Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company, $50 each; Julius Sachs, Isaac A. Hopper, Rudolph Milbrand, Eugene Munsel & Co., Smith, Baker & Co., Miss A. B. Halstead "P. S.," "Cash," Thomas E. Saterthwaite, and Joseph J. O'Donohue & Sons, $25 each; C. Hoffman, Jr., $20; Townsend Wandell, L. Bijur & Sons, Father Braun, Samuel Elliott, Edward A. Day, Jordan & Giller, A Kimball, "Cash," Robert J. Pinkerton, and "E. V. C.," $10 each; "E. V. S.," George Marcus, Frank S. Bond, Frederick Cattel, J. S. Ogilvie, Hardy Shellebarger, Bogert & Durbin Company, the Rev. Dr Brown, William Green, Joachim Elmendorf, H. J. Faulkner, H. L. Ensign, Carl Herrman, H. Jacob Kindlimann, Cooper & Co., James Irvine, Brill Brothers, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Waring Fund, Dr. R. G. Freeman, O. J. Geer, Alexander McClelland, and Michael Herman, $5 each; Fink, Bodenheimer & Co., $3; Emanuel Lederer, Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Company, Arthur L. Smith, Wood & Miller, Robert W. Eastman, George L. Storrs, "J. M. P.," and M. Oppenheimer, $2 each; and the following $1 each: S. E & N. Vernon, J. E. Gallagher, G. Anueny, James McCauley, McIntosh, Seymour & Co., T. B. Peddie, A. Altrug, Woodcock Company, W. M. Beekman, Hadley Farmer Company, Mr. Hiss, Walter F. Pine, J. C. Schnoter & Co., F. G. Schneeburg, "C. S. J.," G. L. Davidson, Ames & Rollinson, Livverats Brothers, Union Stove Works, Charles W. Price, Leonard Feeeman, J. Bennett H. M. Ritchter, Richard Evans, H. B. Chamberlain, Young Men's Institute, N. Imandt, "A Poor Man's Mite," "H.," Charles H. Weigle, the Rev. W. S. Bishop, L. W. Beasley, Henry A. G. Wolfer, Thomas Ryan, James McKinley, Clark B. Ferry, Henry C. Weston, Melville E. Meade, Jacob Barnstein, J. H. Gerkine, Gustave Herman, John Dohman, F. J. Kleis, F. H. Weeks, J. S. Samis, H. B. Walker, R. R. Window, E R. Johnson, P. O. Anderson, W. D. Johnson, E. L. Soper, G. D. Slote, R. F. Day, W. J. McCready, E. J. Smith, Charles England, James C. Cogney, M. S. Staples, Jesse Larrabee, S. Bernheim & Sons, "Cash," John W. Russell, Edward P. Mowton, Publishers' Printing Company, William Schachel, Frank Bowlen, Hayven & Fieken, J. C. Druckfied & Co., Charles H. Schnepp, T. F. Carley, Paul E. Alberti, S. Friend, S. Heider, A. M. Sweet & Son, the Rev. A. D. Angelis, G. C. Baldwin, J. I. Livingston, Albert P. Marble, H. Duys, Jr., Henry C. Meidenstein, James Duffey, J. E. Whittaker, Dr. F. L. Taylor, F. S. Williamson, J. Mifflin, Max Meyer, James Murtath, Hugo F. Hoefler, John Montgomery, W. F. B. Rouquett, "A Grizzled Veteran," E. J. Dewey Company, Mrs. H. E. Geary Dr. Rita Dunleavy, A. H. Bischoff, Hill Medicine Company, O. H. Rogers, Kirke La Shiele, Thomas P. McCarthy, John M. Gillespie, "G. L. P.," James B. Smith, C. W. Krausharr, F. W. Smith, "P. R.," the Rev. C. W. Body, Alexander C. Humphries, Emile Guillaudeu, Joseph Spears, S. S. Stafford, Dr. Z. Mishovitz, C. R. Scrunton, Frederick W. Wane, Allan & Jonassohn, Edward Callalan's Sons, James H. Taylor & Co., Southard Company, F. A. Stokes, Kratz & Harms, Miss C. L., Harrett Bar, Dr. Holgate, Lilly Kirzman, J. Doblin, Charles F. Cutter, "An Undertaker," F. Pagoe, Thomas J. Kearney, S. Zeckel, W. H. Dimond, Effie Deans, Joseph Stern, Henry Stein, G. A. Orth, Edward P. Casey, "R. C. H.," Milnerjohn, "R. R. R.," "M. W.," B. H., Gilkinson, H. J Gonden, W. J. Bogart, Henry F. Lippold, Horris Goldstein, T. Branders, Thomas R. Duncan, W. De L. Benedict, Fred B. Irvine, Miss Helen Irvine, Mrs. L. J. Slichter, W. J. Slichter, Carol Spriggs, M. Goldberg, H. W. Anthony, Charles M. Page, S. Prudential & Co., C. A. T., A. Cary Smith, W. R. Gratz, Novello, Ewer & Co., F. Seymour, Giles & Co., J. Selden, D. Silberman, Cleveland Foote, George B. Kettel:, M K. Taffan, A. Johnson, S. McCallam, S. Reinhardt, P. F. Boget, Gibson & Bailey Manufacturing Company, La Grippe, John W. Marshall, Paul Blaze, Pond's Extract Company, Dr. J. G. Simmons, Mrs. George W. Fanning, Dr. J. H. Fruitnight, J. F. Turner, A. F. Andus, C. L. Biggs, "G. F. R.," J. J. German, L. E. Beake, Dr. J. Ewing, C. T. Hirsh & Co., L. A. Cushman, T. Leming & Co., F. Dillemuth, J. P. Powers, and "Cash." Total, $1,497. Previously acknowledged, $92,070.50. Grand total, $93,567.50.

CROSHER HELD IN COURT.

Says He Would Have Honored Mrs. Vermeule's Drafts in a Few Days.

Henry P. Crosher, the patent medicine dealer of 160 Greenwich Street who was arrested Friday evening in connection with the case of Mrs. Louise Vermeule, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday, before Magistrate Mott, and held for examination. Mrs. Vermeule's case, which was postponed from Friday to next Tuesday, promises to develop facts of much interest, as many witnesses are expected in court.

Crosher is indignant about his arrest. He asserts that the drafts would have been honored in a few days, as he expected a considerable sum of money. He is represented by Col. Haire, who is acting also as counsel for Mrs. Vermeule.

Col. Haire said yesterday: "I think there will be little or no difficulty in procuring Mrs. Vermeule's discharge. All of the claimants against her called at my office before her arrest, and with few exceptions produced civil claims. They simply trusted Mrs. Vermeule, and have not as yet received their money. She has an income of about $275 a month, and is a person who, with $500 coming, will contract bills amounting to $5,000 and expect the $500 pay all."

In reference to Mrs. Vermeule's relations with Crosher, Col. Haire said that she had loaned him some money, and he had directher to draw on him. She did so, but so fast that he could not honor her drafts.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD.

Men Discharged Now the War Is Over —The Scorpion to be Overhauled.

The auxillary gunboat Scorpion went to the Brooklyn Navy Yary from Tompkinsville yesterday. She will be given an overhauling this week.

All the departments at the navy yard will be closed to-day and to-morrow. The bluejackets will have turkey and plum duff for dinner to-day.

Nearly one hundred men employed in the construction and other departments were discharged yesterday because of the lack of work at the yard.

Fresh Air Home for Winter Months.

The managers of the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home at Summit, N. J., have decided that the home is needed just as much in Winter as in Summer. The house was formerly kept open only six months in the year. In order to keep the home open throughout the year the managers have added $2,400 to the annual expense estimate. The home needs $8,500 yearly, but its income at present does not exceed $6,100, and a deficit of $2,400 has to be provided for. The managers would like to secure from sixteen persons the support of sixteen beds in the home at an annual cost of $150 each, and they would welcome other gifts. All gifts should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Theodore C. Dunn, Summit, N. J.

American Chemical Society to Meet.

The American Chemical Society will hold its eighteenth annual meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday next—on Tuesday at the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, and on Wednesday in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University. The dinner on Wednesday evening will be at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among those who will deliver addresses will be Dr. William McMurtrie, Dr. Alexander S. Webb, Charles E. Munroe, President of the society; President Seth Low of Columbia University, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, and Prof. Orden Doremas. Forty-five papers on various subjects of interest to chemists will be read during the sessions by different members of the society.

Meeting of New Jersey State Teachers.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Teachers' Association will be held at the State Normal School, Trenton, next Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday. The sessions will begin at 2 o'clock each afternoon and at 7:45 o'clock each evening. Among those who will deliver addresses are Dr. James M. Green, Principal of the State Normal School; Dr. James F. Riggs, late of the New Brunswick Seminary; Sarah L. Arnold, Supervisor of Schools, Boston; Hamilton W. Mabie, William H. Maxwell, John C. Wright, and Arnold Tompkins.

Gone to Study the Flora of Yucatan.

Allison V. Armour and the friends who make up his Yucatan botanical expedition sailed yesterday on Mr. Armour's auxiliary steam yacht Utowana. In the party are Dr. C. F. Milispaugh of the botanical department of the Field Columbian Museum and Messrs. Ischman, Allen, and Mott. A similar expedition three years ago resulted in the securing of a collection rich in fine specimens of the flora of the coast of Yucatan. The present expedition will be devoted more particularly to the mountain region, and will not return until March.

PRICES IN THE KLONDIKE.

What It Cost Last Winter for Eating, Drinking, &c., and the Wages That Were Paid.

Some idea of the prices prevailing at Dawson last Winter is given in the report of Samuel C. Dunham, contained in a recent bulletin of the Department of Labor at Washington. Here are some of the items as given:

"One restaurant kept open almost continuously during the Winter, with the following bill of fare tacked on the wall: 'Bowl of soup, $1; mush and milk, $1.25; dish of canned corn, $1.25; dish of canned tomatoes, $2; stewed fruit, $1.25; slice of pie, 75 cents; doughnuts, pie, or sandwich, with coffee or tea, $1.25; beans, coffee, and bread, $2; plain steak, $3.50; porterhouse steak, $5.' After small boats began to arrive in May restaurants were opened on every hand, and on June 20 seventeen were running in Dawson, the charge for a regular meal being $2.50. Meals consisted of bread and butter, coffee, soup, fish, a small moose steak or stew, a potato, eggs, and pudding or pie. A porterhouse steak ordered by the card cost $5; poached eggs on toast, $2; hot cakes and maple syrup, $1. A leading restaurant, having a seating capacity of thirty-two, employed three cooks, one of whom received $100 per week and the others $1 per hour. Four waiters (two men and two women) were employed on the day shift and two on the night shift—wages of the men, $50 per week, the women receiving $100 per month. Dishwashers and yard men received $5 per day. All employes were boarded by the restaurant, but were required to lodge themselves. The rental of the building, which is a canvas structure 20 by 40 feet in size, was $900 per month."

"The wine card of a leading restaurant for June 20 read as follows: 'Champagne, $20 per pint, $40 per quart; sherry, $15 per pint, $25 per quart; claret, $15 per pint, $25 per quart; ale, $5 per bottle; half and half, $5 per bottle; mineral water, $3 per bottle.' Notwithstanding the high figures appearing on a Dawson wine card, it is quite as frequently consulted as the more elaborate wine card of a first-class restaurant in our large cities.

"Lodging in bunk rooms, containing from twelve to twenty-four bunks, costs $1.50 per night. A single room costs from $3 to $8 per night. In order to secure a night's lodging it is necessary to make application forty-eight hours in advance, and the application must be accompanied by the cash.

"The leading gambling house and dance hall employs three bartenders, two weighers, a bookkeeper, and a porter. Bartenders receive $15 per day; the bookkeeper, $17.50; weighers, $15 and the porter, $10. In the gambling department, one man at the crap game, one man at the roulette wheel, four faro dealers, one weigher, and two stud-poker dealers receive $20 a day each. In the dance hall twelve women are employed at $50 per week, and 25 per cent. commission on all drinks and cigars sold through their blandishments. Three musicians receive $17.50 per day each. The establishment pays $10 a barrel for water, using two barrels a day.

"The proprietor of the leading saloon states that his receipts for the first three days after his 'grand opening' in March amounted to $15,000, and the average daily receipts from April 1 to June 20 were over $2,000.

"The Pavilion, (a variety theatre and dance hall,) opened about the middle of June, and the bar receipts the first night were $12,200. The theatre had three actors and six actresses under engagement at $150 each per week. Eight girls are employed in the dance hall, their compensation being 25 per cent. commission on drinks and cigars consumed by their partners. As champagne sells in this establishment for $40 a pint, and is frequently called for, their earnings are large, even measured by Klondike standards, one girl stating that her commissions for the first week amounted to $750.

"The one tinsmith in Dawson did a large business during the Winter, principally in the manufacture of stoves, over 600 having been made, ranging in price from $40 to $75. Quite a number of ranges were made; a range constructed of No. 16 iron 5 feet by 3 feet, costing $300, and a pastry oven, with a capacity of 72 loaves, costing $560. This establishment sells a Yale night lock for $6 and a pair of door butts for $16. From five to ten workmen were constantly employed during the Winter at $1.50 per hour. The charge for outside work has been increased from $2 to $3 per hour.

"The principal firm of contractors and builders on June 20 had twelve men employed in the shop on various kinds of woodwork at wages ranging from $10 to $17 per day. Skilled woodworkers receive $17, carpenters $15, and laborers $10 per day, ten hours constituting a day's work. The charge for outside work is $20 per day. This firm charges $250 for a poling boat 24 by 4 feet in size.

"Three tailor shops were running full of orders June 20. They charge $135 for a sack suit and $150 for a dress suit, and pay their workmen $1.50 per hour.

"On the same date four barber's shops were in operation, employing two to five barbers each. The prices are as follows: Shave, $1; hair cutting, $1.50; shampooing, $1.50; baths, $2.50. A barber receives 65 per cent. of the receipts of his chair, making from $15 to $40 per day.

"The four laundries in operation charge 50 cents each for washing undershirts; 75 cents for overshirts, and $1.50 for white shirts, and pay their help $1 per hour."

ASPHALT CONTRACTORS SUE.

Controller Coler Refuses to Pay $20,000, Alleging Defects in Work.

In consequence of a report made by Assistant Engineer R. W. Creuzbaur of the Finance Department in regard to the asphalting of Belmont Avenue from Rockaway Avenue to Powell Street, Brooklyn, Controller Coler has declined to pay the bills amounting to $20,000, of the contractors, Cranford & Co. The firm has brought suit against the Controller to enforce the payment of the claim, on the ground that Engineer Lewis of the Department of Highways has reported that the work was properly done. One of the subcontractors is Robert Furey, a well-known Democratic politician of Brooklyn.

Mr. Creuzbaur, in his report to the Controller, says that his attention was called to the defects in the work by one of the Commissioners of Accounts. When he received this notice the surface coat had been laid, and he required the contractors to open the street in three places, with the result that serious defects were discovered. The concrete had not set, although it had been laid for two weeks; the "binder" course was composed of stone that was too friable, and was otherwise so imperfect that the asphalt would not hold. Besides this, the cement was not of the quality required by the contract.

Dalton Opposes Greater Water Rents.

William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, has addressed a communication to President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements, in reference to the new scale of water rents, which is now under consideration by the board. This scale provides for an estimated increase in the revenues from water supply of $710,000 by increasing the frontage rate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx to that which now applies in Brooklyn; increasing the meter rate in Brooklyn to that which now prevails in Manhattan, making extra charges for baths and closets, and extending the "extra family" charge to Brooklyn. Mr. Dalton opposes the adoption of the proposed scale, and declares that there is no necessity for any general increase in the revenues from the water supply.

Shipwrecked Sailors Reach Port.

Capt. Alfred Gunnion and crew of eight men, who sailed from Haiti in November in the American schooner M. S. Dowling, bound for Boston, with logwood, reached this port yesterday on the Cunard Line steamship Etruria. They were 150 miles southeast of Montauk Point on Nov. 27, when the gale struck them, and when they fell in with the British steamer Holywell, bound for Liverpool, and were taken aboard, their sails were gone, the schooner was partially dismasted; she was waterlogged and was wallowing in the trough of the sea, threatening momentarily to go to pieces. The American Consul provided transportation home for the seamen.

Schools to be Fumigated This Week.

President Michael C. Murphy of the Health Board said yesterday that he would coöperate with the Board of Education in thoroughly fumigating the public schools during the holidays. He explained that the movement was not only intended to stamp out the grip, but to disinfect the classrooms as a precaution against other diseases which are prevalent at this time of the year. The Sanitary inspectors have been notified, and large quantities of sulphur have been prepared for distribution during the coming week.

A GONCILLO BACK FROM PARIS.

Aguinaldo's Representative Says He Accomplished Purpose He Went For.

F. Agoncillo, representative of Aguinaldo, and his secretary, S. Lopez, who after their visit to Washington went to Paris, to follow the proceedings of the Peace Commission, and to make known the wishes and hopes of Aguinaldo, returned yesterday on the steamship Etruria, following close in the wake of the American Peace Commissioners.

They will stay at the Holland House until after the holidays and will then go to Washington, where they will be joined, about Jan. 2, by another commission now on its way from Manila with late advices and instructions. The members of this commission are, Agoncillo says, Juan Luna, a Filipino artist of note; Gen. Regio de Dros, and Dr. T. Josada.

Agoncillo asked, immediately the Etruria got to Quarantine, if Judge Day's party had arrived. He said he had seen a Spanish copy of the peace treaty.

"The Spaniards," said he, "gave away that which they did not possess."

Agoncillo was much pleased when told that Admiral Dewey had said that the Filipinos were more capable of self-government than the Cubans. As to his own position, he said that he could add nothing to what he had already said, and what he had written to Senator Hale in thanking him and the other Senators who had espoused the cause of independence for the Filipinos.

Answering a question regarding the visit to Paris, Agoncillo said that he had accomplished that for which he had gone. His protest had been recorded. "I think," said he, "that when the American people understand the situation they will see that justice is done to our people."

Agoncillo could say nothing of the report that Aguinaldo had proposed to the Filipino Congress that he should be clothed with the powers of a dictator, in order to meet the situation arising out of the relations with the United States.

DR. HOLCOMBE BURNED OUT.

An Office Where Charles Sumner Often Called Destroyed.

The four-story brownstone dwelling at 54 East Twenty-fifth Street was on fire yesterday afternoon. Dr. William Frederick Holcombe, who had an office on the first floor, lost $1,000 worth of furniture, instruments, and books, and Mrs. Ward, who recently purchased the house from Dr. Holcombe, lost $5,000 on building and furniture.

Three servant girls were in the basement when the fire started, on the second floor. It was discovered by Policeman Whalen of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who saw smoke coming from the windows and summoned the firemen. He then alarmed the occupants, who beat a hasty retreat to the street. Mrs. Ward was out buying Christmas gifts for her three children, who were playing in Madison Square Park. They knew nothing of the fire until it was out. Mrs. Ward returned in time to find the firemen "washing down." Everything in the house appeared to have either been burned or drenched with water. A number of Christmas gifts, for the Ward children, which were locked in a cupboard in the basement, were the only articles that escaped damage.

The fire is believed to have started from a defective flue next door. Mrs. Ward had been compelled to move a bed away from the wall adjoining this flue owing to the heat.

Dr. Holcombe is a well-known physician. Among his patients were the late ex-President Hayes and Charles Sumner, who often visited him there. He had owned and lived in the dwelling for forty years. Two alarms were turned in for the fire, and the cars on Fourth and Lexington Avenues were blocked by the hose.

LYNCHING IN INDIANA.

Marion Tyler Hanged for Wounding His Wife with a Bullet.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., Dec. 24.—Shortly after midnight a masked mob marched silently to the Sheriff's residence and called him out. They covered him and his sons with guns, and the leader ordered them to surrender his keys.

The demand was refused, but the mob became so threatening that the keys were given up. The mob then opened the jail, took Marion Tyler out, and hanged him.

On Nov. 3 last Tyler shot and seriously wounded his wife and then made an ineffectual attempt at suicide. His trial was to have taken place on Jan. 13. The Coroner's inquest will take place on Monday. Tyler's parents, residing at McLeansborough, Ill., were notified.

This is the first hanging in the history of Scott County.

CAPT. LONG AND WIFE DEAD.

Double Funeral Will Be Held To-day at Oyster Bay.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 24.—Capt. Edward Long and his wife died within twenty-four hours of each other and their double funeral will be held to-morrow from the Presbyterian Church.

Capt. Long, who was janitor of the public school, died yesterday, and the death of his wife preceded him. He was seventy-eight years old; his wife was seventy-two. The Rev. Alexander G. Russell will officiate at their funeral.

THE PORTLAND DISASTER.

It Has Resulted in a Suit Against the Portland Steamship Company.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 24.—A civil suit for $5,000 was brought to-day against the Portland Steamship Company by Nathaniel Cohen, father and administrator of the estate of Solomon Cohen, who was lost on the steamer Portland in the disaster of Nov. 27 and whose body was one of the first recovered.

This is the first suit arising out of the disaster.

THE TEALL DIVORCE CASE.

Commissioner Named at Mr. Teall's Request to Take Depositions.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 24.—Judge Rogers of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day appointed Charles Edgar Mills of New York a Commissioner to take depositions in the divorce case of Florence B. Teall against Oliver Sumner Teall, the appointment being made at the request of the respondent. The depositions will be taken in New York on Jan. 4 next.

Guilty of Burglary, Two Girls Laugh.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Dec. 24.—Emily Marlatt, aged eighteen years, and Emma Tuttle, sixteen years old, began terms of imprisonment to-day. They were arraigned yesterday before Judge Vreeland on charges of burglary, and when asked to plead both answered that they were guilty, and then they began to laugh. Henry Marlatt, father of Emily, accused them of breaking into his meat store and rifling the cash drawer. Judge Vreeland sentenced the Tuttle girl to the State Industrial School for Girls and Emily Marlatt to three months in the Morris County Jail.

Ask Aid for a Widow.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $200 to provide food, fuel, and clothing for a widow and three children. The woman bears an excellent reputation and has been known to the society for the past six years, but she is now an invalid, and so unable to earn the support of herself and her household. With the money asked for her wants will be supplied for a lengthy period. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

Democrats to Celebrate Jackson Day.

The annual dinner of the Business Men's Democratic Association will take place Saturday evening, Jan. 7, Jackson's birthday falling on Sunday. The entire delegation of Democratic Congressmen-elect of New York City have been invited, and the demand for tickets is large. Julius D. Mahr, Alexander Meakim, Theodore W. Myers, W. I. Young, Thornton N. Motley, T. A. Beall, John Mapes, and John A. Sullivan compose the Committee of Arrangements.

Three Boys Drowned at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Fred Schewes, aged eight; Willie Schewes, aged fourteen; and Frank Rapp, aged eight, were playing shinny in the old Tivoli reservoir, when the ice broke and they were drowned.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

READY FOR NEW YEAR'S.

We are fully prepared to offer during the coming week a great variety of choice articles suitable for New Year's, among which are many examples of goods exclusively confined to this house.

BEAUTIFUL LAMPS, CLOCKS,
TABLES, AND GOLD CHAIRS,
EXQUISITE BRIC-A-BRAC AND
JARDINIERES, FLOWERS, AND PLANTS
(quite true to nature, for decorative purposes.)
RICHEST JEWELRY AND FANS,
HAIR ORNAMENTS,
DRESS GARNITURES,
RENAISSANCE TABLE COVERS,
LOVELY COUCH PILLOWS,
LACE JABOTS, CHIFFON FRONTS,
DUCHESSE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
MEN'S GLOVES (a choice selection, all new colors.)

In addition to the above attractions we shall offer in Our Silk Department a line of magnificent Brocades, suitable for evening wear. These goods, which were form

Sunday
Dec. 25-1898

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Members of Congress Spending the Holidays at Home.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS QUIET

Col. Bryan's Recent Visit—Defeat of the International Bank Bill—Increase of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Christmas holidays must be kept in Washington without the countenance of members of Congress, for most of those who came here with some sort of resolution to keep on working between Christmas and New Year's have gone home to enjoy themselves during the customary recess.

Up to this time, contrary to a widespread impression, the sessions of both the Senate and the House have been far from exciting. Before the meeting of the body there was promise of a general assault by the opposition, a demand for a searching inquiry into army mismanagement, and pressure for legislation that would result in putting the party in power in a defensive position. Up to this time the only suggestion that this promise was to be made good was the appearance here of Col. W. J. Bryan and his consultation with the leading Democrats who appeared in 1896 to be in perfect accord with him upon what were then asserted to be the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic Party.

Nothing could have been less exciting than the behavior of Mr. Bryan while he was here. So far as can be ascertained from his private and public utterances he was not quite clear about the future of the opposition. At the time of his arrival there was an impression that the Paris treaty of peace might be in danger of rejection by the Senate. Since he came the opposition seems to have weakened, possibly under his advice that the treaty should be ratified. It has been suggested that Mr. Bryan's tarrying in the South may have had something to do with his decision in this matter. At all events, he is willing to permit the Spanish possessions to pass out of the hands of Spain, and to decide later on what the status of the so-called colonies shall be.

Administration men who see that the President is not yet quite clear as to what the future of those former possessions of Spain is to be smile when they consider how little chance there is in that direction for the opposition to find an issue. And, then, there is a bolder tone of indifference about the free-silver issue that may be the chief justification of Mr. Bryantes for avoiding that issue and steering toward a new greenback craze. At all events, there is at least a fight to be made on trusts, and this seems to be the best lead that the friends of Bryan can hold on to until some Administration blunder supplies them with a more interesting and possibly more convincing issue.

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The reader of The Congressional Record who follows that publication as regularly as he does his favorite morning newspaper does not need to be told that it indicates, to an extent, the tendency of the opposition. Since the meeting of the House the most interesting bill introduced is probably that reorganizing and increasing the regular army. It is still in the committee stage, but it has been talked about on the floor, and the opposition to a larger army than 25,000 men has been declared by several Democrats. Still, all Democrats do not feel that way; they do not all fear that a large army will be employed by the Administration that may direct it to subvert republican institutions and substitute a dictatorship or some other absolute form of Government. The fear may not be childish, but it is doubtful whether those most strenuously opposed to increasing the army really fear that the rights of seventy-five millions of people are to be subverted by an army of volunteers—for the regulars are all volunteers, differing only from the militia in having the advantage of superior training and the discipline inculcated in the permanent establishment.

But the search for an issue was seen much more clearly in the pages of the Congressional Record in the House debates on the bill to establish an international bank. With one accord the Democrats, from Sulzer to the other end of the speaking list, denounced the proposition, which business men of both parties have approved, as a bold scheme to constitute a vast international "trust," a monopoly of the money market of the world, which unquestionably, in their estimation, was to be used for the very worst purposes instead of being employed to facilitate transactions between nations. The outcry against trusts served the purposes of beating the bill. The record undoubtedly will be claimed as one to be attributed to the watchfulness and virtue of the opposition.

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The chance of getting new bills through seems to be recognized by members of the House as small, for only about four hundred new bills were brought in before the adjournment was taken for the holidays, and those largely private bills. Reasonable expedition has been secured in passing five of the leading appropriation bills in the House. Pretty soon the Naval Appropriation bill will be reached, and then the country will have an opportunity to ascertain whether the popularity of the navy during the Summer is to be a lasting attachment. The House Committee on Naval Affairs will probably report the extension programme offered by Secretary Long, with its list of fifteen ships, battleships, and cruisers. If it is granted, it will not bring the effective fighting list of the navy up to 100 ships. Still, Senator Hanna suggests that the ships are not needed, and Senator Hanna's opinion has weight, sometimes.

The Navy Department has just contributed a report that is calculated to maintain the interest in and admiration for the service. It is the appendix to the report of Capt. Crowninshield, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. There are 700 pages of it, and these pages carry the history of the war on sea, including all the blockading and fighting operations in the West Indies and in Asiatic waters. The navy is proud of it. Its officers hope that it will help them to secure that recognition of well-defined needs that will be submitted to the House by the naval committee.

Even the economical Democrats, who may feel constrained to oppose extension, must admire that brief financial statement with which Secretary Long closes his annual report, in which he shows that, having been granted about $50,000,000 with which to prosecute the war against Spain, he pulled through with an expenditure of less than half the amount, and turned back more than $25,000,000 into the Treasury.

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A new White House, provided according to the plans just made public by Mrs. J. B. Henderson, is expected to be a popular proposition, and so far as the plan has become known it meets with much more favorable acceptance than any of the plans suggested from time to time for an enlargement of the present White House. Mrs. Henderson, who is a daughter of the late Senator Foote, was fortunate in securing the co-operation of so accomplished an architect as Mr. Pelz in giving form to the ambitious proposition. Mr. Pelz has made a record for himself, conspicuously in the design for the Congressional Library, which is not only the finest building in Washington, but admittedly the finest library building in the world.

As the projct is illustrated by the plates reproduced in THE TIMES'S MAGAZINE of to-day, it may seem too pretentious, but a prominent Senator, with no leaning toward excessive official display, says that one has to think but a moemnt to find that the proposed building is not over fine for such a Nation, and certainly is not so far ahead of the times as was the White House planned in the time of Washington, and considered over-magnificent when it was first occupied by the family of President John Adams, and the unfinished East Room was used by Mrs. Adams as a drying room for the White House wash. The Executive Mansion is now too small for the double purposes of an executive office and a Presidential residence. For the great receptions which the President is required by custom to give to large numbers of people, it is totally inadequate, and if the officers of the President's staff were accommodated with the rooms they need the part of the White House now reserved for residence would be greatly encroached upon.

There may be no beginning on this new White House at once, and Congress may be reluctant to provide a home for the President away from the present one. Then there are many drafts upon the Treasury just now, and the Congress is asked to construct a municipal building and a building for the Supreme Court of the United States, which will cost several millions, if both are authorized.

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Roosters and monkeys have claimed some attention here during the week. The proposition to tax roosters as a way of getting rid of the inclination of roosters to crow has not progressed. The legal authorities have passed upon the claim of a disturbed citizen to be entitled to suppress the roosters of his neighborhood with a complaint that they crow at inconvenient hours by the decision that one man cannot suppress a rooster. Careful reading of the ordinances on the subject has led to the conclusion, by the man who is authorized to provide decisions, that a single complaint is insufficient. At least two persons must complain of the same rooster to bring about his condemnation as a public nuisance.

The monkey case was touching. A humane person, who found an Italian organ grinder and a monkey on the street one recent chilly morning, had the grinder arrested for cruelty to the monkey, the offense being that the monkey was compelled to caper on the damp pavement in his bare feet. The proprietor of the monkey in the police court insisted that the monkey was not long subjected to the distress of performing on the cold pavement, and that he had suffered no illness as the result of exposure. When the complainant was asked what he would do to ameliorate the condition of this begging monkey, he seriously recommended that the monkey be provided with rubber boots. The defendant Italian was nonplused. He had not heard of monkey boots, rubber or otherwise. The Italian got off with an admonition to be merciful to his monkey.

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The taking of prizes is of so much interest to officers and men of the navy that the ten pages of the supplement to the report of the Bureau of Navigation, setting forth the captures of the North Atlantic Squadron, possess a peculiar attraction for those who are stimulated by thoughts of treasure won from the enemy. The Indiana seems to have been very enterprising or lucky, for she participated in the capture of seventeen vessels. The Brooklyn is down for a share in the taking of twelve prizes, and the New York, Admiral Sampson's flagship, comes in for a share of the prize money to be paid for the capture of the Spanish cruisers and torpedo boats off Santiago—ten altogether. The little Cushing asks to share in the proceeds of the capture of ten vessels, most of them small. The St. Paul claims prize for the destruction of the torpedo boat destroyer Terror, off San Juan Harbor. The Vixen and Gloucester put in their claims for a share of the prize money to be paid for the destruction of Cervera's fleet and for the value of the vessels surrendered in Santiago Harbor after the fall of that place.

Admiral Sampson makes a note to enumerate the vessels of his squadron which report no prizes captured. They are the Massachusetts, Puritan, Miantonamoh, Amphitrite, Winslow, Alvarado, (captured from the Spanish,) Stranger, Sylvia, Frolic, Fern, Algonquin, Nezinscot, Samoset, McLane, Hamilton, Woodbury, Windom, Armeria, Potomac, Apache, Prairie, East Boston, Harvard, Panther, Resolute, Yosemite, Hist, Yankton, and Manning. The Resolute and Hist were in signaling distance on July 3, and are probably entitled to share in bounty for Cervera's fleet, for that reason. The Bancroft captured quite a fleet, six vessels in all, but they were all so insignificant in tonnage and value that no claim on their account has been made.

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"Drunk in the line of duty" was the heading recently printed in a local paper over a short description of the case of a man employed by the authorities to furnish evidence to the Excise Board of violations of the liquor laws. This man was found hopelessly fuddled on Connecticut Avenue, early in the afternoon, and was conveyed to the police station in a patrol wagon. He has a record for having "held up" a greater number of violators of the law than any other Inspector in the business. Five hours of police protection and absolute rest were required to restore this promoter of virtuous liquor selling to a condition justifying his release from custody.

E. G. D.

GHOST WOKE HIM FOR STEAMER

Strange Experience of a St. Paul Traveler at the Stevens House.

Half a century ago, when the Battery was a fashionable promenade, and the guests of the Stevens House numbered among them some of the wealthiest people in the city, the appearance of a guest running through the hall en déshabille would have created a sensation that would have been talked of for days. But the northward shifting of the city's population has left the neighborhood of the Stevens House almost deserted at night, so that when John P. Homann of St. Paul, Minn., dashed through the corridor of the ancient hostelry at 1 A. M. yesterday, waving his pocketbook wildly and dressed in rather scanty attire, there was only a mild surprise, and the matter will probably be forgotten by to-night except by the frightened hotel clerk and the St. Paul traveler.

Mr. Homann arrived in the city on Friday afternoon, and after making a tour of the town, he put up at the Stevens House in order to be up in time yesterday afternoon to board a transatlantic steamer which was to start from Hoboken. While seeing the sights he dropped into some of the big department stores, where Christmas shoppers disowned him, and he stopped for a while to watch the Santa Claus performances in some of the shop windows. He next went to the Bowery and wandered through the museums, and among other things viewed with interest the body of the double-headed Siberian giant. The lecturer told a weird tale of how the body had been taken from some excavations on the Steppes, and of the groans the excavators heard coming from the bowels of the earth as they took the bones of the prehistoric giant from their resting place.

He went then to the Stevens House and sought sleep. But an hour after midnight he astonished the night clerk, Mr. Rudols, by dashing down the corridor and out of the house lightly clad and yelling loudly that he was pursued by a ghost. His bill had been paid, so there was no pursuit, but the police of the Church Street station were informed and Homann's baggage was sent to the station house. Nothing further was heard of the wanderer until 9 o'clock, when he turned up at the hotel with a messenger boy and asked for his baggage. The boy said he had been sent with Homann by the proprietor of the Continental Hotel of Hoboken. When Homann went to the police station his baggage was handed over to him.

He explained that the scenes of the day had excited him, and that he had awakened suddenly and thought it time for his steamer to start.

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Miss Caroline F. Whiting Buried.

The funeral services of Miss Caroline F. Whiting, who for fifty-seven years was connected with the public schools of this city, were conducted yesterday morning by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer at All Soul's Church. There were assembled in the church about two hundred persons, many of them elderly men and women who had in past years been pupils of Miss Whiting. Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson of the Board of Education, who has known Miss Whiting since 1875, made an address, in which he told of the devotion to duty and the bright record of Miss Whiting in her work in the schools. From 1835, the year she started as a teacher, until she retired in 1892, Mr. Anderson said Miss Whiting was absent only five days from her place at the head of her class. The burial was at Greenwood Cemetery.

The Coming French Ball.

The carnival of the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie, better known as the French Ball, will be held in the Madison Square Garden on Jan. 18. The managers of the ball promise that it will be one of the best ever given in this city. The ball will be opened at midnight with a French quadrille, in which thirty-two professional dancers will participate. This will be followed by a patriotic military procession illustrative of the war. The published statement that the ball is for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society and its hospital is an error. While the Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie contributes to various charities, the ball is not given for the benefit of any one of them.

HEARST'S BORROWED SHIRT

How Mark Twain Once Befriended an Old-Time Partner on the Comstock.

WEDDING ENDED IN A FIGHT

A Young Cattleman Knocked Hearst Out, and When Clemens's Name Was Found on His Shirt He Was Temporarily Disgraced.

"If you want a story, it must be a story of the Comstock. That's the only place I know, and I reckon its just about as interesting as any other place."

The man who spoke was William F. Bailley of Dayton, Nevada, one of the oldest of the old-time miners of the West. He went to Virginia City, Nevada, with James G. Fair; he knew John W. Mackay and James Flood and all the men of millions who found fortunes on the Comstock. This is the first time that he has been away from Nevada in thirty years, and it is his opinion that New York is too big, too noisy, and too stylish. Mr. Bailley is a guest at the Hoffman House.

"Those were the days," he said, "the 60's and 70's. Those were the days when money was like water, and a man with $100,000 was considered broke. No one would trouble about carrying nickels and dimes then, and if a man asked for a loan of $100 he was looked upon as a tramp. If he had asked for $2,000 he would have got it in a minute, for no man liked to see another starve. But all that is past and gone. From 60,000 people, the population of the Comstock has dwindled down to 8,000, and a nickel is as welcome to the average man nowadays as an old sombrero to a goat.

"In those days, when Mark Twain was reporting for The Virginia City Chronicle, when Sam Davis was printer's devil, and 'Curly Bill,' the stage driver, and Old Man George Hearst, the great prospector and Mark Twain's partner, were the ruling spirits of C Street, there used to be some hot old times. There was a great rivalry between Hearst and Mark Twain whenever any social function came off, and it was a hard race between them to see which would dress the best.

"One night 'Curly Bill's' niece was getting married to a young fellow who washed tailings at the Empire Mine on the Carson River, and it was a swell affair. Everybody in Virginia City and Dayton was present, and to accommodate the crowd 'Curly Bill' threw open his biggest barn and paid $250 to have the orchestra from Piper's Opera House furnish music.

"Well, it seemed that Hearst's washerwoman had 'gone broke' in a faro game, and had put up all of her customers' clothes to try and win back some of the money, and Hearst's boiled shirts went with the lot. On the day of the wedding he went all along C. Street to buy a shirt, but there was none that would fit him. The boys had all taken a fancy for boiled shirts, and dealers had run out of stock. True enough there was a box-car load of them on the Frisco freight train, but that was three days behind time, owing to a snowslide in the Sierra Nevadas. George began to get nervous, and foresaw that he would have to go to the wedding in his red shirt unless something happened. So he went into the Nevada Bank about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and posted up a notice stating that the 'Cashier had been authorized to pay $150 to any man who would bring in a No. 15 white shirt with a starched front.'

"Two hours later, when the bank closed, no one had appeared to cash in a shirt, and George was in trouble. He had to have a shirt, and he knew he couldn't borrow it, for a man who would stoop so low as to borrow a shirt in the early Virginia City days would run a chance of getting lynched for insanity. George knew this, but he had to borrow—and from an intimate friend, who would say nothing. The only man whom he knew well enough was Mark Twain. So he wrote a note to Mark, apologizing most humbly, and begging the loan of a 'biled whitey,' as shirts were called then. Mark was thunderstruck when he got the letter, but, despite the rivalry that existed between them, he couldn't see his old friend go to a wedding looking as if he had just come out of the 800-foot level.

"So he wrapped up one of his best and sent it to George. He also sent a letter calling George to account for doing such a thing, and said that if it got abroad it would ruin him socially, and 'that he couldn't even expect to be elected Mayor of Red Tail Gulch.'

"George didn't reply, but appeared at the wedding in fine style. The shirt was too large by several inches, and George had evidently found that he could not button on a collar, so he came without one, and in its place was as handsome a piece of new red flannel, knotted sailor-fashion, as ever I saw. His trousers were tucked in his boots, which were polished like brass; his clothes were new and fitted as well as any in Virginia, and his long gray hair was oiled with two kinds of hair dressing. He did look grand, and when he kissed the bride her prospective husband wasn't any too easy. Hearst always was a winner with the girls.

"The wedding was over, and the newly married couple had just started on a honeymoon trip to the Moundhouse. Wine was flowing pretty freely, for 'Curly Bill' never did do anything unless he did it in style. Some of the boys had begun to whoop it up and were getting gay, the faro bank was running in full blast, and the horse stalls of the barn had been turned into poker rooms.

"George went into one of them and took a hand. In about half an hour he came out with about $5,000 and invited the crowd to drink with him. The fellow who lost most of the money was a young chap named Joe Dolan, who lived in Pioche. His uncle was rich and owned a big ranch of cattle. He gave Joe $2,000 a week, but the boy lost it in Virginia gambling, and was one of the worst losers in the town. He was angry because Hearst had won, and while George was setting them up, he remarked very loud: 'That old guy with the stuff looks as if he was ready to be lynched.'"

"It struck hard. George dropped his glass square on the floor. In the heat and the excitement he had removed the red flannel from his neck and was going around with nothing in its place. That is what made Joe Dolan get so fresh. Well, Hearst went up to him, and without saying a word took out his pistol and handed it to some one who was standing by, and then struck Dolan in the jaw hard enough to stagger him. Dolan's anger was up. He took off his coat, and every one saw that he meant to fight the old man. Now it looked as if George wasn't going to have as much chance in that fight as a new hat, but he showed that he could use his fists, and Dolan didn't have a child to beat. Both men went at it in good style, and the crowd stood around in a ring to give them the regulation space of 24 feet, while two constables were called in to see that they got fair play. After about fourteen minutes of hard fighting George got a blow on the right jaw that settled him. He fell in a heap, and was carried into 'Curly Bill's' front parlor to recuperate. Kind friends bathed his head and hands and fanned him, and in a spirit of the greatest hospitality they took off his coat and vest to let him breathe easier. Then some one suggested that it would be wise to open his shirt, and so they worked at the band which George had pinned up in a dozen different ways to get it to fit him. As they tore it open they saw, very clearly, in large, black, indelible letters on the inner band the name, 'S. Clemens.'

"It was a staggering blow to Virginia City society. Some one suggested that Dolan might have had foundation for his remark, and immediately sent word to Mark to see if he had missed any of his shirts lately. Mark tried to explain matters as best he could. He told how George had been forced to borrow the shirt, and did everything in his power to exonerate his old friend and partner, but it wasn't until George came to and retold the story of the loan that they would finish washing the blood off his face.

"And when that box-car load of boiled shirts arrived from 'Frisco George Hearst bought it on the spot."

TRAITS OF THE OYSTER.

This Shellfish Gets Green on Plant Food, Fattens in Fresh Water, and Is as Nutritious as Milk.

Persons who eat oysters frequently have doubtless observed that now and then the oysters set before them are more or less green in color. There is a common prejudice against a green oyster. Some persons attribute the coloring to disease and others to parasites or to the presence of copper. Scientific investigation has demonstrated that this "greening" of oysters is in reality due to the fact that the oysters have fed on green plants of simple structure, which are sometimes found in abundance in brackish or salt water. C. F. Langworthy of the office of experiment stations of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a bulletin on "Fish as Food," says that, in the opinion of those who have investigated the matter carefully, the green color in oysters is harmless. In Europe green oysters are more highly prized than others. The green color may be removed by placing the oysters for a time in water where the green plants are not abundant.

It is a common practice of oyster dealers, instead of selling the oysters in the condition in which they are taken from the beds in salt water, to place them for a period of about forty-eight hours in fresh water, in order to fatten them. The oystermen call this operation "floating" or "laying out." The process gives the oyster plumpness and rotundity, its bulk and weight being so increased as to materially enhance its selling value. The belief is common among oystermen that this "fattening" is due to actual gain of flesh and fat, and that the nutritive value of the oyster is increased by the process. Oysters lose much of their salty flavor in "floating," however, and it is an established fact that if the "fattened" oysters are left too long on the floats they become lean again. Careful experiments have shown that oysters taken out of their natural beds in salt water and placed in fresh water actually gain in weight. This is due largely to the fact that they lose mineral weight and gain a considerable amount of water. But there is ar accompanying loss of nutrients. When in their natural condition oysters contain from one-eighth to one-fifth more nutritive material than when fattened.

It is interesting to note that the Government's experiments, conducted at the New Jersey stations, thus far have shown that oysters freshened by "floating" will not remain alive as long as those taken directly from salt water. Freshening really reduces the life period of an oyster one-half. In the opinion of many consumers, the improvement in appearance and flavor of an oyster due to the dilution of the salts more than compensates for the loss in nutritive value. Prof. Langworthy remarks: "Often flavor has a value which cannot be estimated in dollars and cents."

Oysters come nearer to milk than almost any other common food material, as regards both the amounts and the relative proportions of nutrients. Generally speaking, a quart of oysters contains on an average about the same quantity of actual nutritive substances as a quart of milk, or three-fourths of a pound of beef, two pounds of fresh codfish, or one pound of bread. The nutritive substance of an oyster contains considerable protein, the substance whose principal function is to make or repair blood, muscle, tendon, bone, brain, and other nitrogenous matter. Apparently as the oyster grows older, at least up to a certain time, not only do the proportions of flesh and liquids increase more rapidly than the shells, but the proportion of nutrients in the edible part increases also. For illustration, 100 pounds of young oysters in the shell appear to contain less of flesh and of liquids than 100 pounds of older ones, and when both have been shucked, a pound of meat from the shells of the older oysters would contain more nutriment than a pound from the younger.

Investigation has shown that, considering the edible portion of the oyster after it has been removed from the shell, the differences in different specimens are much greater than is commonly supposed. This is clearly apparent when a comparison is made of either the flesh or liquor of different specimens, or the whole edible portion of the meats and liquor together. The percentage of water in the edible portion of different specimens of oysters which were analyzed for the United States Fish Commission varied from about 83 to 91 per cent., and averaged 87 per cent. In other words, the nutritive material in a quart of "solid" oysters varied from 2¾ to 5 1-3 ounces. The man who buys oysters in the shell pays for an enormous percentage of waste material. The average of thirty-four specimens of oysters in the shell, for instance, showed only 2 3-10 per cent. of actual nutrients. Clams and mussels yield a somewhat higher percentage.

AN ORIENTAL ARCHITECT.

H. Mamizu of Tokio Is Sent from Japan to Inspect Our Schools and Libraries.

H. Mamizu, architect to the Department of Education of Tokio, Japan, was a visitor in the city last week. He was sent to this country by the Japanese Government to study the arrangement and construction of the American library and school buildings, his knowledge to be used in the erection of similar structures in the Orient. Mr. Mamizu left Japan last July, and arrived in San Francisco in August. Since his landing he has visited several of the larger cities of the East and West, notably Chicago and Boston, and has made inquiries and investigations into the methods and details of construction of the more important public school and library buildings. In Boston he said he found the libary building which pleased him most. This was the Boston Public Library.

Armed with a letter of introduction written by Sadazuchi Uchida, the Japanese Consul in this city, to C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, Mr. Mamizu called one day last week at the School Buildings Department. With Mr. Snyder he spent the morning in looking over the various divisions of the Building Department. He was especially interested in the draughting rooms. In the afternoon he was taken to a number of the school buildings, both in use now in use and to the unfinished ones. He made a minute examination into the constructive details of new Public School No. 1, at Henry, Oliver, and Catharine Streets, that is rapidly nearing completion, and expressed himself as much pleased with its architecture.

The libraries he has visited in the city are the Astor Library, the students' library at Columbia College, and a number of the free libraries. Of these he said the Columbia College Library pleased him most, but its plan was hardly suited to his purpose, as it is only for the use of students of the institution, and his object is to secure information to be used in the erection of public library buildings.

In speaking comparatively of these particular kinds of buildings in Japan and America, Mr. Mamizu said that all he has seen in this country are far ahead of those at his home. The free public libraries, he said, are practically new ventures in Japan. Referring to the schools of Tokio, he said: "There are considerably more than 100 of them at my home, and every one is crowded. There are a great many private schools too, but these are patronized by the poor people. There is no free education in Tokio, or, in fact, in Japan. Every one must pay something in accordance with his means. The highest price that is paid for a month's schooling would amount in American money to a little over 25 cents. The private schools don't cost as much.

"The public schools are divided into four grades, the elementary, high and middle high schools, and the university. The first two are supported by the city and the others by the Japanese Government. There are six grades in the elementary schools, considerably less than you have here. Our buildings are much smaller, but we have large playgrounds."

One feature of the New York school system that surprised Mr. Mamizu and pleased him was that the schools are free, and that books, paper, and pencils are also furnished to the pupils without cost.

Mr. Mamizu has an unusually good command of English, having made a study of the language. He expressed himself as greatly pleased with the American people and the courtesy with which they have received him. He will remain in the city for several days, going from here to London and then to Paris in quest of similar information concerning the European schools and libraries.

MELODRAMA IN YIDDISH

Stagecraft in a Theatre Patronized by Down-Town Jews.

STRONG DIALOGUE ESSENTIAL

Contradictions in the Story and Lack of Scenic Accessories Not Noticed by the Audience.

Have you ever witnessed a Yiddish play? If you know enough of the famous lingua franca, current well-nigh all over the world wherever Jews congregate, to follow the plot and dialogue of a dramatic performance the experience is one you should not miss. Yiddish is a spoken and written language. It is eclectic in its wide indifference to philological propriety and in its readiness to adopt any expression from any language which suits its purpose. Of late there have been attempts to reduce its wild luxuriance by the disciplinary methods of the grammarian and lexicographer, but it continues unabashed in its unfettered career.

Highly educated French, German, and English Jews regard it with scorn and contempt, and term it a "jargon." But it is more than that. It is a rich and promising language in process of formation. Its basis is German—woefully ungrammatical and malformed, but recognizably German. Hebrew words form the next important constituent. Then come Polish, Russian, French, and English words. Prefixes and affixes are generally either German or Hebrew, but speakers of Yiddish are nowise particular. Puns and quips enter into the current of a vocabulary still in flux. Did you ever hear the story of the formation of the Yiddish name for an Irishman? It would have turned Archbishop Trench's hair gray. The original Continental Jews who first ventured to put foot ashore in England soon heard of a land named Ireland. In their ears this sounded like Eier-land—in German, "the land of eggs." "Eggs" in Hebrew is "baitzim." So "the Irishman" became "der Baitzimer" in Yiddish.

Besides the curious features enumerated, there remains the fact that it is always written in the Hebrew character. Hebrew is a vowelless language, and the necessity for representing English and German vowels and diphthongs (including the diaresis, trema, or Umlaut) seriously strained the inventive faculties of the Yiddish writers.

LINGUISTIC PREPARATION NEEDED.

If, then, you are not native and to the manner born it is evident that you require a very extensive linguistic preparation, coupled with a noble tolerance of grammatical solecisms, to master this curious and shuddersome compound.

But if you desire to witness this process of evolution of a language which has come to stop in the world of philology you will be glad to learn that there are two or three theatres on the Bowery in which Yiddish dramas are performed nightly.

The news was "meat and drink" to the writer, and a certain evening in last month saw him scanning the playbills of one of the Yiddish theatres. The drama for that evening was announced to be "Die Gassen Kinder," by that renowned playwright Mr. Sigmund Feinman. It was to be shortly replaced by that other famous play, "Die Kleinstaedtliker Aristokraten," and there were other renowned plays to follow.

"Die Gassen Kinder"—"The Children of the Street"! Surely this must be a Yiddish version of "Les Deux Gosses." The idea recalled memories of the Ambigu and Montmartre in Paris, as well as of a certain visit more than eighteen months ago to the Princess's in London, when Miss Fairbrother, as the sickly one of "The Two Little Vagabonds," (G. R. Sims's translation,) performed a second miracle of Moses and drew water from stony eyes by the perfect pathos of her acting. Fifty cents paid at the ticket office and information gathered later enabled one to assert that "Die Gassen Kinder" was and was not an attempt at reproducing the most successful French melodrama of this decade.

"Was and was not"? Yes; and in this wise. The management of the theatre visited heard the dark secret that the opposition house had in active preparation a translation of a wonderful London and Parisian success—a play to be called "Die Gassen Kinder." No more was needed. Vincent Crummles, whether in Portsmouth or on the Bowery, is ever a man of resource and prompt action. The services of Mr. Feinman were called into requisition. He was told to write a play round the ideas suggested by the name, et voilà tout! It is to be noticed that "Die Gassen Kinder" has always been referred to in the past tense. Alas, it is no more! A week or two later the opposition house staged "Die Emmesser Gassen Kinder."—"The Real Children of the Street"—and Mr. Feinman's heroic play faded into air, into thin air—a fact which makes the recollection of the play all the more precious.

A QUIET, ORDERLY AUDIENCE.

The play was in progress at the moment the writer entered the theatre, but the "house" itself engrossed attention at first. A full house, packed and crammed. The greediest entrepreneur could have found no cause for grumbling. The management was economical in the matter of gas, still one could see that floor space, circles, and galleries were packed with Jewish faces. All Jewish—not a "goyisches ponim" (Gentile face) to be seen! Audience, actors, ushers, refreshment vendors—all were Hebrews.

The writer has seen and studied theatrical audiences composed entirely of Londoners, Mancastrians, Liverpudlians, New Yorkers, Australians of every variety—Cornstalks, Craw-eaters, Banana-landers—but never before had he seen one entirely Yiddish. What was the prevailing characteristic here? To tell the simple, unashamed truth it was aristocratic beauty of feature. There may have been great curved noses, Cossack brows, and cheekbones there, but they were not discernible. Refinement and regularity of outline, both in men's faces and women's, prevailed.

It was a quiet, orderly audience; an unfeignedly interested audience, laughing quietly at the right moment, quick to show glistening eyes at the pathetic touches, but wonderfully undemonstrative. Zangwill is right. The Jew is an aristocrat until he begins to ape the manners, and thirst for the admiration of the Gentile. Here was New York working Jewry, with his wife and children. It was Friday night; workers had received their week's pay, and their "oneg Shabbos" (Sabbath enjoyment) was their play.

A very few minutes' watching of the play proves that the down-town Yid likes his emotions fed with strong meat. The actors are realistic in dress when rags are called for. Never were such rags seen in the real world! No money is wasted on stage management or furniture. Two bent-wood chairs, an old red plush settee, two bedroom tables, one with drawers in it, are the furniture of a wealthy merchants' reception room. The scenery is worn and cracked and the paint is peeling. But the characters are strongly marked. Thick and slab, as with a trowel, are they drawn. The good are too good for this earth; the virtuous are pure beyond human experience. The wicked, however, are not wholly wicked; they have twinges of conscience. The author is humane; he has rachmoness (compassion) even on the villain of the play and makes him humbly beg his injured wife's pardon and speak with touching contrition ere he makes his final exit. The silly dude has a vein of wit, and the comic, clownish servant says and does smart things.

THE "UNITIES" DISREGARDED.

The language is Yiddish of the most Yiddish. When the virtuous maiden—a young lady of much bitter experience yet of the most amazing virtue and innocence—and her still more virtuous lover have to utter highly elevated and most praiseworthy morality or make poetical love to each other an attempt is made to speak a purer German diction. (The result would have excruciated Goethe, paralyzed Schiller, and made Heine glad to die.) But the strain is too great, and soon the homelier but easier Yiddish is heard again. There is much singing, and very good singing, too.

The "unities" are utterly disregarded. The stage carpenter may starve, for all the author cares. There are only three "sets." The first is the reception room previously mentioned. Then there is a Wirthshaus, (a pub,) and one dares swear it has often done duty in "Monte Cristo." It must be the very self-same lonely wayside inn, kept by the drunkard Caderousse, where the Abbé Busoni gives him the hundred-thousand-dollar diamond, and where the Procureur du Roi dies while Edmond Dantes dramatically cries "One!" as he dodges the descending curtain. The third set is rather better furnished, and so is the rich merchant's drawing room, with his bedroom beyond, of which more anon.

The scene is laid in Galicia; time, to-day. Herr Ginsburg is a rich and highly moral merchant; a benevolent man, but a stern charity organizer and discourager of mendicancy and indiscriminate relief. He is dowered with a wife, comely in features, who has a vast, vast person. In fact, she is what the French politely term une femme plantureuse, "an abundant woman." He has also a faithful upper clerk and factor, Reb Laebel, who is a compound of Dan'l Jakes in "The Silver King" and Adam in "As You Like It." In addition, he is a Talmud chochom, (learned in the Talmud,) and a highly respectable utterer of pious sayings. He is a prayerful man—but all the characters are more or less prayerful—and his chief service in the development of the plot seems to be to weep and shake himself mournfully to and fro, (shockle they term this in Judea) when the troubles thicken.

There is no particular reason for his inclusion in the cast, (he does not even witness the murder or find the lost will,) but he is distinctly ornamental, and ends the first act with a song which tells of the earthly felicity of the good man: "Well er is a Yid unt bleibt a Yid"—"Because He Is a Jew and Remains a Jew." In modest imitation of a well-known Shakespearean legend Mr. Feinman plays this part himself, and plays it well, too. Herr Ginsburg also rejoices in the possession of a comic manservant, a sort of Yiddish-Gallan, Launcelot Gobbo, who sings a rather suggestive song, the burden of which is: "Feh, es ist zu meeas zu soggen!"—"Fie, It's Too Nasty to Tell!" The bad man of the plot is Frau Ginsburg's brother, a Meshummad, (convert to Christianity,) a wife-beating drunkard, who commits murder and causes no end of trouble. He rejoices in the harmless name of Schmeel, (Samuel.)

INCIDENTS MANY AND VARIED.

There is a comic lawyers' clerk—a Yiddish version of Charley Spraggs in "Blow for Blow"—who rejoices in the altogether impossible name of Tararantschick, and perpetually announces himself as "der renomirte, illustrirte, examinirte, practisirte Unter Sekretaer des welt-berimten Advokat Dr. Goldenbaum." Try to say this yourself quickly, rolling the r's strongly, and see if it does not make a comical "gag." Then there are the Meshummad's deserted wife and child, the latter named Dovidel. The wife's name does not transpire (there are no programmes obtainable) before the end of the play, and then in his excitement the hearer failed to catch it. Schmeel has a highly reprehensible habit of addressing his much-suffering wife whenever she turns up inopportunely—which she is always going—with such ungentlemanly observations as: "Welche schwartz yor braengt dich hier?" or "Nehm a missameshunna!" (What evil time brings thee here? or, Be overtaken by sudden death!) This is very characteristic, but has the objection that he never mentions her Christian, or, to speak by the card, her given name.

There are of course a pair of lovers. Gitteleh, a young woman of fine proportions, has most unaccountably passed the first twenty years of her life as a beggar on the streets. But, mind you, her character is immaculate! Diana herself was not chaster. Why, when Shlomeleh, (Solomon,) her lover and nephew of Herr Ginsburg, first feels the smart of Dan Cupid's bow and approaches to whisper—or more probably to yell—tender passages in her ear, (for later on he makes love all the time at the topmost pitch of his voice, while she replies with equal vigor—they are not ashamed of being in love over there in Galicia; far from it,) she actually zitters (she trembles) with dread lest his intentions are not strictly honorable. There remains to be mentioned the small part of the old woman who keeps the Wirthshaus before mentioned. This actor—for a man plays the part—gives a finished performance which would grace any stage. He, Frau Ginsburg, and the little girl who plays Dovidel are the only performers who do not spoil their parts—unless we also except the comic servant Saender, (Alexander)—by overacting.

Such is the list of dramatis personae. As for incidents, they are plentiful and varied. The Meshummad murders the merchant, whom he has beguiled to the inn on the flimsiest pretext a dramatist ever employed. He is recognized as the murderer by a whole inn full of folks, yet, singularly enough, we find later on that Gitteleh—who has been sworn to secrecy by her benefactress, Frau Ginsburg, because Schmeel is the latter's brother—and his ill-used wife are the only living repositories of the dread secret. Mrs. Schmeel never seems to turn up at the right moment, though she seems to be everywhere, like Ingoldsby's "dog at the fair" until the very last act. In the meantime Gitteleh's anguish and torture as she is torn by the contending desire to denounce the ruffian and her commendable determination to keep her oath, are terrible to behold. When the murderous merchant is lapsing out of the way, the Widow Ginsburg sends for Tararantschick to make her will, leaving all her vast fortune between her nephew, Shlomeleh, and her protégé, Gitteleh. Widow Ginsburg then dies suddenly—from fatty degeneration of the heart apparently, for she seems too healthy to suffer from any other ailment—and the curtains at the back of the stage part most unexpectedly to show her dead in a new brass beadstead with counterpane as snowy as her own bedgear. The writer is affected so strongly that when a minute later the portly widow rises from her deathbed to appear, all in white, before the curtain and bow her response to a call, he grows hysterical and screams—with laughter, he is ashamed to say.

DIALOGUE NOT WITHOUT MERIT.

The lawyer's clerk finds himself the only person who knows of the existence of the will, and straightway resolves to suppress it until he weds the heiress. But she rejects his suit with cutting scorn. So he makes terms with the wicked Meshummad, Schmeel. The rightful heirs are cast out on the cold, cold world. Gitteleh cannot think calmly of her beloved Schmeel working for his living, but announces (at the top of her voice) that she is going to work for him. The manly Schmeel rejects the offer, (also at the top of his voice,) and there is a most heartrending scene between them. When the wrongful heir enters (in preposterous rags) to claim his property Gitteleh recognizes him as the murderer. Ah, then, indeed, is the scene affecting! Torn by conflicting emotions, she decides passionately to denounce him, when the curtains at the back of the room part once more and discover the ghost of Mrs. Ginsburg, who reminds her of her promise. This untimely and unexpected reappearance of the late lamented

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to:

Mr. and Mrs. James Benkard, (Fannie G. Horton,) Dec. 27, 1870.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Sands, (Mary Gardiner,) Dec. 25, 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, (Agnes Suffern,) Dec. 27, 1855.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, (Elizabeth Steven,) Dec. 29, 1896.

Count and Countess de Moltke-Huitfeldt (Louisa Bonaparte,) Dec. 29, 1896.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox (Maria Duane Bleecker Miller,) Dec. 26, 1896.

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Again the month and again the happy morn! Christmas bells are ringing and Christmas mirth and joy fill the air. Even the busy world of trade has stopped its wheels and the world of society has turned its attention for the nonce from its customary entertaining and entertainment, to the enjoyments of the home and to the keeping of the festival. On this Christmas Day—the last but two of the present century and the last but one of the Christmas Days of 1898—it is interesting to glance a little at the retrospect, and to compare the atmosphere and the conditions that this year's Christmas brings to the New York social world with those which prevailed during the past two Christmastides, with the spirit of Christmas present, one may bravely summon up the ghosts of Christmas past. The Christmas of 1897 was a bright and clear and very cold day. There was no snow on the ground, and this made the country parties miss the sleighing that had been anticipated. Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, who had departed for Aiken a few days previous, gave a large dinner there on Christmas Eve, and Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb entertained a large family party of the Webbs and Vanderbilts at Shelburne Farms. The largest entertainment of the Christmastide in town last year was a dance given at Delmonico's by Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie for Miss Barbey, where Mr. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion with Miss Barbey, and where Miss Fifi Potter was the belle of the evening.

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Christmas of 1896 was a "white Christmas," with plenty of snow and ice. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer gave their annual Christmas Eve children's party, so much missed since Mr. Havemeyer's death by their own and their friends' children and the older friends themselves also. The chief incidents of Christmastide in town of that year were the dinner and the following vaudeville performance given by Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs in their Fifth Avenue residence. The last but one of the Patriarch balls was also danced on Dec. 21, 1896. In 1895, Christmas was cold and gloomy, but without snow. The day passed without special incident, and the first Patriarchs' ball of that season was again danced a few days previously, or on Dec. 23. Looking still further into the past, it may be interesting to recall the fact that on Dec. 26, 1890, the present Lady Curzon, who has just gone to India, with her husband, the new Viceroy, made her début as Miss Mary Leiter at a great ball given by her parents in Washington, at which many New Yorkers were present. Christmas and Christmas week have, however, never been very gay periods in the way of general entertainment in the society world, and a study of the records of the past twenty years, while interesting, does not reveal any incident of particular historical value.

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The week which opens to-day will be devoted very largely to family reunions of all sorts, and particularly to family dinners. The children and young people will really make the gayety of the week and, in fact, of the entire Christmas holidays, which, as the majority of the country schools do not now reopen until nearly the middle of January, extend much longer than they were wont to do in old times. The largest and most interesting of these children's and young people's dances will be Mrs. Harold Hadden's children's party at Sherry's, on Dec. 27; Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's dance for her son Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, and her little daughter, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, on Jan. 3, and Miss Callender and Miss de Forest's dance for Miss May Young, on Dec. 28. These are only a few, however, of the many children's and young people's entertainments which will be given during the next fortnight. There are few households where there are little children in which Christmas trees will not be set up and the usual Christmas tree party given. It would be unkind to strike a jarring note in this advance glance at Christmas week this morning by any allusion to the day after Christmas, the family doctor, &c. And so may Christmas, whether celebrated to-day, when it properly falls, or to-morrow, when those who have scruples against observing any festival on Sunday will celebrate, be a merry day to all, and may it be followed by the happiest of New Years!

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The larger country houses, which have been kept open in the suburbs, on the upper Hudson, and at Tuxedo and even Lenox, are filled with guests for the holidays. Mr. and Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt are entertaining quite a party at Hyde Park, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have a number of guests at Biltmore for the holidays, Mrs. J. J. Alexandre has a house party at her place, Nirvana, near Stamford, Conn., and Mrs. Archibald Rogers and Mrs. L. L. Delafield will have house parties at Hyde Park and Riverdale, respectively, and Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb have a house party at Shelburne Farms. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay have several friends stopping with them for the holidays at Bonnie Brae, at Lenox, and several of the cottages at Tuxedo are open and filled with guests. Tuxedo is generally quiet at Christmas, but wakes up for the new year, when many people go up from town to spend the holidays. There will be the usual New Year's Eve dance there, and the health of the New Year will be drunk, as usual, from a steaming bowl of eggnogg. Mrs. Herrmann Oelrichs will give an evening dance, with a Christmas tree, on Dec. 29.

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It is a little too early as yet to cast the horoscope for the six weeks of the season which will follow Christmas Lay. Recent events, it is said, have so upset the very fashionable and wealthy set, and several of its members will leave town for the South, the Riviera, and Egypt earlier than they had planned. Whatever gayety the remaining weeks of the Winter may bring will be found more among the members of the older and more conservative fashionable set headed by Mrs. Astor, who is to give the one great private ball of the Winter on Jan. 9; Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, who resumed her annual series of musicales on Thursday evening, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., who is to return to New York social life after an absence of some years on Jan. 4, at a reception which she is to give at the house on North Washington Square that she has leased for the Winter.

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As has already been announced in this column, there will be but one of the very exclusive "100" dances this Winter, which may take place at Sherry's, although even this is doubtful, on Jan. 5. The "Howling Swell" dances at Sherry's have been abandoned, and the Midwinter Club will not be revived. There is some talk, however, of a new organization, to be conducted on somewhat similar lines to the Midwinter, and which may result in the formation of a club which will interest and entertain many people, during Lent, at least. The present outlook, however, does not promise a Winter of any exceeding gayety.

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The past week was much less lively than its immediate predecessors. Christmas shopping and the four days of depressing, gloomy, and unhealthful weather, with the wide prevalence of the grip, combined to make the week anything but a red letter one. The third of the Bagby musicales at the Astoria on Monday, the meetings of the dancing classes, Thursday afternoon's tea at the Portrait Show, Mrs. Schermerhorn's musicale, the Columbia College junior ball at Sherry's, and, of course, the four nights and matinée of opera were the only diversions worthy of note.

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For some Winters past the informal musicales given by Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and her daughters, Mrs. John I. Kane, Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, and Miss Schermerhorn, in the old Schermerhorn mansion in West Twenty-third Street, the only private residence now remaining on the busy block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, have been perhaps the least publicly noticed, but the most charming of the season's entertainments. Mrs. Schermerhorn and her daughters' many friends, chiefly members of the older and more conservative set in New York society, have found in these musicales a reminiscence of the older days of New York, when more kindly and more gracious society manners and customs prevailed.

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Mrs. Schermerhorn and her daughters have resumed their musicales this season, and the first was given Thursday evening. Mrs. Schermerhorn and her daughters are music lovers, and Mrs. Kane has herself a charming and well-trained voice, and in their drawing rooms at these entertainments can be heard the best musical talent in the city. The leading members of the Metropolitan Opera Company delight to sing there, for they are sure of an appreciative audience. Mrs. Schermerhorn, who was Miss Cottenet of the old family of that name of Charleston, S. C., has always been more fond of music and art than of society. She is a gracious hostess, a typical grand dame, and in her parlors Thursday evening there assembled the representatives of New York's older families, whose names, as was said in this column a few days ago, are not often now found on the lists of guests of the entertainments of the new millionaires. The resumption of the Schermerhorn musicales and the coming re-entrée of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., into New York social life, are peculiarly significant just at this juncture, in view of certain recent social sensations.

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The issuance of cards by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest for two musicales in their beautiful apartment in the Tiffany Apartment House, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, has brought pleasure to many people. It is understood that Miss Callender and Miss De Forest have divided their large visiting list in half by taking every other couple or individual and inviting them for the first, while they intend to invite those remaining to their second musicale. This may explain the non-receipt of invitations for the first musicale by any who are on their visiting list. The musicales given by these two ladies have been for many years perhaps the most pleasant events of the Winter. They were much missed during their absence abroad, and their resumption will give genuine pleasure. Other events which January and February will bring include the large musicale at the Astoria on Jan. 5, to be given by Mrs. George Crocker to introduce her daughter, Miss Rutherford; Mrs. Vanderbilt's dance, already alluded to, on Jan. 6; the dinner of the Society of the War of 1812 at Delmonico's on Jan. 10, the wedding of Mr. Edward Davis and Miss Elizabeth King in Calvary Church on Jan. 17, the concert and dance and supper at the Astoria in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital on Jan. 18, the wedding of Mr. Augustine J. Smith and Miss Julia Hard at St. Bartholomew's on Jan. 18, the musicale to be given by Mrs. James E. Martin, 803 Fifth Avenue, on Jan. 19, and the second and last Assembly ball on Feb. 8.

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There will be a number of small dances given during the next two or three weeks. Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler will give one on Jan. 27, and they will be scattered all through the month.

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Christmas week will bring one wedding of fashionable importance, that of Dr. William K. Draper and Miss Helen Fidelia Hoffman, daughter of Mr. Richard Hoffman. This was to have been celebrated at the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Draper has been ill with the grip, however, and the wedding will have to be celebrated very quietly at the residence of the bridegroom's father, Dr. Draper. Dr. Draper and Miss Hoffman are themselves popular, and their parents have each a large circle of friends. Mrs. Hoffman was Miss Lamson, the elder sister of Mrs. Robert T. Cornell, Mrs. Edward Appleton, Mrs. de Flores, Mrs. Victor Drummond, and Mrs. Lehman, and the wedding of her daughter will recall the romance of her own wedding, when she married the young pianist, Richard Hoffman, and made quite a social sensation thereby. Miss Elizabeth Marshall Hoffman, the bride's sister, will be her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will be the small sisters of the bride and bridegroom, Malvina Hoffman and Miss Ruth D. Draper. The best man will be Dr. John Thatcher, and the ushers will be Charles D. Draper, brother of the bridegroom; Richard Hoffman, Jr., brother of the bride; George Blagden, Jr., Dr. Malcolm Storer, Everet Jansen Wendell, and Dr. Van Horn Norrie.

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This is a London view of American society, and it is especially significant because this season all the London "fashionable movement" columns devote space to matters American.

"The first night of the opera season in New York was extremely smart, and vied with Covent Garden in the beautiful dresses and jewels, if not in names and notoriety. The opera was 'Tannhauser,' with Van Dyck, Eames, and Nordica in the cast. One of the most noticeable women present was Mrs. Clarence Mackay, in plain black velvet and a half-moon of diamonds supporting a sable plume of feathers in her hair. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in pale lavender and green, and Mrs. Astor, in black, literally blazed with diamonds. Lady Strafford (who was Mrs. Colgate) was also in black, which seemed a favorite color, and she wore her favorite little garland of holly leaves and berries in her hair. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt were among the audience, she being in white satin with pink velvet. A great many men were present, far more than at a Covent Garden night."

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At the first drawing room at Buckingham Palace in the Spring, where the Countess of Strafford will be presented, and where Miss Waldorf-Astor and Miss Cavendish Bentinck will make their first bows, there will be a royal débutante, the Princess Margaret, the daughter of the Duchess of Connaught, who is now seventeen. The Duchess herself may hold one of the drawing rooms, as the Princess of Wales is in mourning. The Queen is making arrangements for these affairs, as well as buying Christmas gifts. She is in wonderful health and spirits, and some good stories are told of her wonderful memory. Recently a German guest was dining at her table, and sat at her side. The conversation turned on the part of Germany where his home and estates lay, and the Queen showed a great knowledge of the locality and scenes around. The next night he was again commanded to dine with the Queen, and again occupied the same seat, but this time a beautiful dinner service was on the table, and to his great surprise he found that on his plate and on some of the dishes near there were depicted views of his own property. He remarked this to her Majesty, who told him that the night before it had occurred to her during their conversation that she had in one of her china closets this set, and she explained to him also how it came into her possession. The Queen, thoroughly enjoys a joke, and was recently much pleased at an old man at Crathie to whom she was talking about the new church, saying, "Your Majesty, the 'Agnostics' of the church are very bad." He meant the acoustics, and the Queen replied, with a smile, "I hope they are not so bad in my South Aisle."

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The wedding of Lady Isobel Stanley, the only daughter of Lord and Lady Derby, to Mr. Francis Gathorne Hardy, son of Lord Medway, of the Grenadier Guards, at the Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks, was one of the most picturesque ceremonies witnessed in London for many years. The two small galleries near the chancel were occupied by the children belonging to the Guards' Orphanage, dressed in their bright scarlet cloaks and hats with blue ribbons, and underneath one gallery was stationed the band of the Grenadier Guards, which played throughout the service. The altar and marble chancel screen were beautifully decorated with white chrysanthemums, and the scarlet uniforms of the Guardsmen lining the aisle added to the bright effect. The bride never looked better than in her lovely gown of satin and chiffon, with a beautiful lace veil, which was worn by her mother at her marriage. Her bouquet was composed of rare white flowers, grown at Knowsley. The bridesmaids excited much admiration, being for the most part very pretty. They were beautifully dressed; while their black hats, held up with a few Japanese anemones, proved a becoming contrast to their delicate white dresses. The bridegroom gave them bangles with crystal lockets set with rubies, and they carried bouquets of lilies of the valley and shaded pink carnations with pale blue ribbons to match their broad sashes.

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Christmas finds several invalids, all of whom at latest reports were doing nicely. Mr. Louis Keller, who has been very ill with the prevailing grip, and whose condition was such on Friday that it necessitated the calling in of two physicians and a trained nurse, is very much better and on the high road to recovery. James W. Gerard, Jr., a young lawyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard of 17 Gramercy Park, broke his arm at the Central Park Riding Academy on Friday evening. He was thrown from his horse on mounting, and the animal continued to rear, and Mr. Gerard in getting up put his arm out to ward off the possibility of being struck by the horse's hoof in the face, and was hit in the elbow and his arm broken at that point. The injury is painful, but Mr. Gerard is doing very well.

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Reports of new Christmas affairs are coming in very rapidly, and cards to teas, dinners, and trees have been very numerous this week. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Fraser gave a Christmas tree last Thursday, at which many of the members of the Seven-Handed Euchre Club attended. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts Blanchard, Mrs. Livingston Cooper, Mrs. Edgar Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mrs. Rutherford, Mr. Louis Hall, Mr. Stacy Clark, and Mr. Andrew Bibby. Mrs. Fraser entertains the Seven-Hand Euchre Club on Tuesday.

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The opera, both on Friday evening and at the matinée yesterday, had a full representation of society. Col. John Jacob Astor entertained Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and Nikola Tesla in his box. Mrs. Harry McVickar and Mrs. Oliver Harriman were together in the Wilson box. Mrs. William D. Sloane was regal in violet velvet and a chain of brilliants on her corsage and a diamond necklace. Her sister Mrs. McK. Twombly was in the box with her in blue and superb diamonds. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, in a lavender and mousseline de soie gown, wore no jewels; neither did Mrs. Harry Hollins, who was in black in the Webb box. Mme. Sembrich was very handsome in blue, and occupied the manager's box, in the grand tier, and during the ent'acte visited Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who held quite a little reception in her honor. Mrs. Myles Carpenter and Miss Carpenter, who are passing their first Winter in New York after a long residence abroad, have taken for Fridays the box next to Mrs. Ogden Mills in the parterre. Miss Carpenter is a very pretty girl, who is making her début, and who wears very fetching frocks. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Miss Virginia Fair had a run of male visitors in their box during the evening. Miss Fair wore one of those new pearl-gray gowns with paillettes, and Mrs. Oelrichs was in black, with a coiffure of red roses and a verey wonderful fan of three shades of ostrich feathers in orange. At the matinée were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Miss Forbes Morgan, the Misses Barbey, Miss Bend, Miss Whitney, and Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin.

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Christmas in the immediate suburbs will be very gay. At Morristown Miss Elizabeth Kip will give a large party to-morrow evening. Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Vernam have issued invitations for Thursday evening for a dance at McAlpin Hall. Miss Edith Thompson and Miss Sarah Fuller of New York have been visiting Miss Vernam, who makes her début. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rutgers Whitney will give a dance at Glimpsewood Manor on Wednesday evening.

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Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard will have a house party at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson for the Christmas week and a tree to-morrow. Among her guests is her cousin Miss Jessie McNamee of Staten Island. At Lakewood there will be fox hunting on Tuesday and Saturday, golf every day of the week, and the annual New Year's ball at the Lakewood Hotel on Jan. 2. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will have a large Christmas party.

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The Earl of Oxford has arrived in this country and has joined his wife, who has been here since October, at the Plaza Hotel. The Countess was a daughter of D. C. Corbin, and is one of the favorite hostesses in a very charming set of the English nobility.

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It now seems that the mysterious Earl's son who is reported to be engaged to Miss Goelet is Viscount Crichton, the son of the fourth Earl of Erne and Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Royal Horse Guards. This was the handsome young fellow to whom allusion was made in the letter of a London occasional correspondent in this column yesterday.

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Lord Napier, who has just died at Florence, Italy, is succeeded by his son William, who hitherto has been known as "the Master of Napier," a title peculiar to the eldest son in a few of the old Scottish families. He has two brothers living, the Hon. John Napier, who is in the army, and the Hon. Mr. Napier, who is a lawyer. The youngest brother of all, Basil, who was in the army, died several years ago. The present Lord Napier is tall and very handsome. He has followed in his father's footsteps, and is in the diplomatic service. He is married, has traveled extensively, and has many friends in this country.

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A very enjoyable dance was given at the Samaritan Hospital on Thursday evening for the nurses and physicians attached to that institution. The hospital was exquisitely decorated in Christmas greens. Miss Elizabeth White, the Superintendent, received, assisted by Miss Richards. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Gill Wylie and the Misses Wylie.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marie Sydney Feitner, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Thomas L. Feitner, and Mr. Irwin Augustus Powell, son of Dr. Seneca D. Powell of this city. No date for the wedding has yet been set.

A large reception will be given by Mrs. M. Washington Larendon and Miss Larendon of 311 Riverside Drive, on Saturday, Dec. 31, from 4 to 7 o'clock. An innovation will be made by having some twenty young men act as ushers. Following the reception a dance will be given. Mrs. Larendon will be at home on Mondays.

BALTIMORE.

Christmas usually brings back to their old homes many women who have married New Yorkers. Among other New York women who are here for Christmas are Mrs. Livingston Watson, formerly Miss Nellie Swan, the sister of Mr. Donnell Swan, and Mrs. Paul Andrews, formerly Miss Janney. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are spending the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney at Margaret Meadows, the country home of the Janneys in the Green Spring Valley. Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart have gone to Hagerstown to spend Christmas with Mrs. Hamilton, widow of Gov. Hamilton. The marriage, by the way, of Mrs. Hamilton's daughter, Miss Josephine Hamilton, and Mr. Hiram Percy Maxim took place at Hagerstown on Wednesday last. The portrait of Mrs. Alexander Brown, by Carolus Duran, is much admired. Mrs. Brown is represented in a black tulle gown with a cloak of pale green brocade and sables, and with a necklace of pearls.

Mr. Walter De C. Poultney, whose little dinners are always the delight of his friends, gave a very pretty one in honor of Miss May Handy last Tuesday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Miss Nellie Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Patterson, and Mr. Harry Lehr. Miss Handy will spend Christmas at her old home in Richmond, but will return to Baltimore in January and visit the Jesse Tysons again, who by that time will be in their city home, on Franklin Street.

The maids who are not yet out are having a good time this Christmas. Miss Charlotte Latrobe, who will make her début next season, will give a dinner on Dec. 26 and another on Dec. 29, in honor of Miss Laura Patterson Swan. Miss Swan is an attractive young girl, and although she lives in New York, constantly visits her old Baltimore home and is much entertained by the younger members of society. Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Lurman have closed their country place and have taken a house for the Winter months. Miss Frances Lurman has recently returned from New York. The Mason Janneys entertained a house party of New Yorkers the past week at their home in the Green Spring Valley. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Adams, Mrs. Charles H. Adams, and Miss Addie Montgomery. Mr. and Mrs. Janney will join Mr. and Mrs. Adams in New York in the early Spring, and will go with them on the latter's yacht for a long cruise in the European waters.

There has been quite a bit of visiting lately between New York and Baltimore. Miss Lota Robinson has just returned from a visit to New York, where she received at an "at home" given by her cousin, Miss Augusta Jay Robinson of New York. Later Miss Eleanor Robinson, another cousin, will visit Miss Lota Robinson here. Among the entertainments to be given in her honor will be an oyster roast at the Country Club on Dec. 31. A large party will start from Miss Mary Winter Davis's home in a 'bus. Harry Lehr, Walter De C. Poultney, and a number of other beaus will be in the party.

Another Baltimore-New York woman who was much entertained last week here was Mrs. Joseph Harriman, formerly Miss Eugenia McLane. Miss Mary Winter Davis gave a tea in her honor on Tuesday.

NEWPORT.

Newport has lost several of its Summer residents within a short time recently. Miss Leary, through the death of her brother, Mr. Charles A. Leary, and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice and the Misses Brice, through the death of their husband and father, ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, will be missed in society next season. Another cottager, Mr. H. A. Rice of Boston, who for many years came to Newport early each Spring and remained until late in the Fall, has recently died. The memorial chimes to be placed in Trinity Church steeple will consist of ten bells, with connections and appurtenances. The time is ripe for the selction of a Summer resident citizen as Mayor of Newport. It is nearly seven years since any one but a "permanent" Newporter has occupied the Mayoralty chair. It has been the custom every now and then to have a citizen from the Hill colony for the city's Chief Executive, and the gentleman whose name is mentioned in this connection is Mr. Paul A. Andrews, who has recently become a citizen of Newport, and who has resided here for many years. The last Mayor of Newport from the Hill colony was the Hon. Daniel B. Fearing. Mayor-elect Boyle, who will begin his duties as Mayor of Newport for the fifth term on Jan. 2, has about completed his inaugural address. It is taken for granted, from hints let drop, that he will recommend strongly additional police and fire protection for the Summer residents in the southern part of the city, who have not in the past received such protection as the amount of their taxes justly entitles them to enjoy.

While Newport will probably not have a new hotel next Summer, the proprietors of the present hotels are preparing plans for the improvement and enlargement of their properties. At the New Cliffs Hotel a large force of mechanics is at work preparing an addition of 100 rooms, which will include a ballroom and several large reception rooms. The election of Mr. O. H. P. Belmont on Monday evening as Master of St. John's Lodge of Masons, one of the oldest branches of the order in the United States, signally demonstrates the popularity of Mr. Belmont in Newport, and in Masonic circles especially. During the year Mr. Belmont, as Master of the lodge, will have much to do with Masonic business, inasmuch as the lodge will celebrate its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in an elaborate manner during the present year. The Hon. Daniel B. Fearing was, on the evening of Mr. Belmont's election, one of the Past Masters of Senior Warden. During the year the following residents of the Hill colony have registered at the City Hall, thereby declaring their intention of becoming citizens of Newport: Samuel F. Barger, Milton S. Barger, Paul A. Andrews, Louis L. Lorillard, Jr., A. Livingston Mason, Harper Pennington, Edward Stuyvesant, I. Goodwin Hobbs, and James B. Potter, besides Richard de Logerot, the Marquis de Crosic, formerly owner of the De Logerot Hotel in New York and of the hotel of the same name on the Newport Cliffs. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy, will hold an informal reception at her cottage, on Kay Street, Monday afternoon.

The Week's Programme at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 24.—Christmas week has always been regarded as one of the busiest of the season here, and there is every indication that this year will prove no exception. The programme of holiday sports at the Lakewood Hotel, so far as it has been arranged, is as follows: Fox hunting after the Lakewood fox hounds, in charge of J. J. Dwyer, on Tuesday and Saturday; golf on the Lakewood links every day; trap shooting Monday and Saturday; coaching trips, driving, skating, and other outdoor forms of amusement, daily; theatrical entertainments in the theatre on Friday; concerts by Carl Wenzel's Orchestra every morning and evening, and dancing Saturday evening. The annual New Year's ball of the Lakewood Hotel will take place on Monday, Jan. 2.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Max Boucheein, Consul at Barmen, Germany, reports a new method for the manufacture of artificial silk invented by Dr. Fremery and Civil Engineer Urban, in which the use of the injurious nitro-cellulose is omitted. These inventors dissolve cotton waste in copper oxide of ammonia, and pump this solution through fine tubes. The delicate threads are passed through diluted acid, which separates the copper and ammonia, the result being an extremely fine, lustrous fibre, which is employed as an imitation silk. This process, patented in Germany and in all other civilized States, is said to have the following advantages over those of Chardonnet and Lehner: (1) That the manufacture as well as the product is in no way dangerous; (2) that the production is much simpler; (3) as a consequence, that imitation silk can be manufactured by this process at considerably less cost.

Here are some interesting and official statements as to the gold output of the South African Republic: "The Rand has at last reached and surpassed the marvelous output of 400,000 ounces of gold as the production for a single month of twenty-eight working days. Every twenty-four hours, then, witness the recovery of 14,250 ounces of gold, worth £57,000 ($248,330). The Rand total comprises only the output of mines along a stretch of some thirty miles of country. With this statement for the month of October, the gold winnings of the whole republic for the ten months of 1898 amount to 3,700,908 ounces. At this rate, the total for the whole of 1898 would be over 4,500,000 ounces. It is not likely, however, that this amount will be reached, as the mines are running short of water.

The value of the October 400,000 ounces is £1,500,000, ($7,299,750,) which may be compared with £11,653,725, ($56,162,743,) the value for all in 1897, and £12,208,411, ($59,412,232,) the value of the gold production of the United States in the same year. Although the combined mines of Colorado, California, Dakota, Montana, Nevada, and Alaska put out more gold last year than did the South African Republic, it is not likely that the Transvaal will take second place this year. Deep levels continue on the up grade, as their production in October was 106,426 ounces—the first time that 100,000 ounces has been exceeded. The average price of the September production was £3 16s ($18.42) per ounce."

There is a plentiful lack of details in the dispatches announcing the success of Prof. Van der Nailen's experiments in wireless telegraphy in San Francisco, but the news possesses interest in spite of its meagreness. The San Francisco scientist has profited by a visit to the Italian engineers, Marconi and Della Riccia, and has put their discoveries into successful operation in the United States; apparently with some improvements of his own. It is now several years since Edison and certain European electricians demonstrated the possibility of transmitting messages in the Morse code without wires, simply by the utilization of induction. This is a much more modest and commonplace process than the one which Tesla thinks he is about to perfect, but it nevertheless suggests many valuable possibilities. The fact that Prof. Van der Nailen has been able to telegraph through brick walls, and even through a whole block of San Francisco business structures, is a confirmation of what a certain London experimenter recently announced his ability to do. Curiously enough, the limitations of this sort of telegraphing were also demonstrated in this San Francisco experiment, for the sounder suddenly began to repeat a message from some outside source—probably from some neighboring Western Union wire. To be successful the use of wireless telegraphy in its present state of advancement will require isolation from disturbing currents. It still remains to be proved that the discovery can be utilized in any practical way.

A new form of incandescent electric lamp has been invented by Prof. Nernst of Gottingen. Instead of a carbon filament in an exhausted bulb it has a block of magnesia, heated to an enormously high temperature. The principle relied upon is the fact that when magnesia is heated above 3,000 degrees Centigrade it becomes a good conductor of electricity, and will retain its brilliant incandescence without much expenditure of current. To start the lamp, however, it is necessary first to heat the magnesia up to a certain temperature, and this is effected by Prof. Nernst by placing it in the focus of a reflector, on the inner side of which is a spiral of platinum wire, which is readily brought to bright heat. As soon as a current starts in the magnesia the platinum wire is cut off. It is claimed that the new lamp is economical, and that it gives a purer light than the carbon filament; but this remains to be proved.

The responsibility of rats, in regard to the dissemination of plague bacili, has already been made clear, but there remains a further link to explain how the bacill, or their virus, get into the human organism. Breathing plague-infected air or eating plague-infected food no doubt accounts in some measure for the spread of the disease among human beings living under unsanitary conditions; but plague is not so readily communicated in this way as by subcutaneous infection. M. P. L. Simond, in the Revue Scientifique, now shows that fleas are extremely dangerous agents in the dissemination of the disease. M. Simond has himself experimented in this direction with a view to testing his theory, and has shown that fleas from an infected rat contain the germs of plague, and can communicate them to a healthy animal. Yersin has already shown that flies in the same way are a fruitful medium of infection.

Diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and sapphires have all been produced in the laboratory, and it is now the turn of the pearl. The chemist, however, is not himself the maker of the new artificial pearls; he is only the collaborator. It is true that false pearls are made from mother-of-pearl, but their lustre is not up to the mark. The Chinese have long introduced grains of sand, and little knots of wire into the shell of the pearl oyster, in order that the animal, to relieve itself from the irritation so caused, may coat the foreign substance with pearl. If this matter be inserted between the shell and the mantle the oyster can eject it by contractions of his body. To prevent this M. Boutan, a French experimenter, has trepanned the shell and introduced a small bead of nacre, which might, however, be a true pearl of a small size, through the hole and fixed it by means of cement to the shell. This bead was in course of time covered with nacre by the oyster, and a fine large pearl was the result. Dealers cannot distinguish it from an Orient pearl. The question of making pearls in this way was recently discussed at a meeting of the Académie des Sciences, Paris, and M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, observed that such a pearl could only be considered a true pearl if it had at least a hundred layers of the pearl nacre; otherwise it would only be a foreign substance covered with nacre. Of course, if the foreign matter is a pearl itself this objection disappears, and we have the means of producing pearls at will. According to M. Lacaze Duthier some two years would be required for a hallotide to produce a big pearl. The artificial pearls of the trade, fabricated from nacre, could also be coated in the same way. Evidently the pearl mussel and oyster are about to be domesticated for the production of pearls, as the spider is for silk. Pearl divers may become a legend of the past.

Good results have followed the introduction of the "douche" bath in armies, and it is now coming into use in schools, for example, those of Mannheim, Baden. There is a special bathroom, with baths holding five children apiece. Overhead are five pipes communicating with a reservoir, and the stopcocks are in charge of the attendant who controls the bath. Once a week the pupils are given a shower bath in this way, at small expense, and the teachers find that their work, as well as health, is improved by them. Victor Hugo, we may add, was a great believer in the shower bath for brain workers, and spoke of the benefit he derived from it.

The Great Salt Lake is too salt for many marine animals to thrive in, but Dr. Moore of the Fish Commission is trying whether crabs, oysters, clams, terrapins, &c., might not flourish in the bays where fresh rivers discharge. The water in some of these is not so salt as that of the sea.

Patents were granted last week to W. H. Donner, manager of the National tin plants at Anderson, Ind., and Monessen, Penn., which will practically revolutionize tin plate rolling. The greatest item which manufacturers have to figure on is the breakage of rolls in the hot mills, due to difference in density and heat of billets. Mr. Donner's patent covers a system of rolls and continuous rolling. He has made a practical test covering the past year in the Monessen plant, and since last February but one roll has been broken. This means for the new trust a saving of several hundred thousand dollars. The trust will use the process in all its mills, paying Donner a royalty.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The determination of the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the affairs of the Seventy-first Regiment to sit with closed doors is a sore disappointment to both the contending parties in the Seventy-first, as well as to the majority of Guardsmen.

On Major Smith and Capt. Whittle, whose character as officers has been attacked, and who requested an open court in order that public evidence could be given as to the statements made concerning them, the secret session would seem to fall the heaviest. In the opinion of those specially qualified to judge, however, both the contending parties will be better off by the determination to hold a secret session, as the evidence can be secured to better advantage. The court, it must also be remembered, is not trying the case, but will only recommend to superior authority what further action should be taken in connection with the troubles, and will render an opinion on the evidence given.

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Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery, Secretary of the Porter Monument Committee, reports subscriptions received to date as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$2,032.00
Tiffany & Co.	100.00
Gen. Howard Carroll	250.00
Military Athletic League	5,000.00
	7,382.00

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By the muster out of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment next Tuesday, the Twenty-second Regiment which entered the volunteer service, will be re-established again as a National Guard organization. The Twenty-second has received a great deal of praise for its service in the volunteer army and its careful attention to all military requirements. Not the least important of these is the careful keeping of books and records, which in many commands is very much neglected. In the Twenty-second, however, these details receive the utmost care and attention, and the result is that there is no confusion or delay in seeking to perfect records, or hunting up lost ones, before the regiment is re-established. The Twenty-second, although only mustered out of the United States service a very short time ago, is now in perfect working order.

There is every indication that this regiment will in a few weeks be as lively as ever it was; in fact it should be livelier. It is one of the few regiments of New York State that has returned from the volunteer service without scandals and its ranks split with dissensions. It has received very little notice, perhaps from this fact, but it performed promptly all duty ordered, and returned home with honor, and without a death, except by accident.

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In Company A, Seventh Regiment, Privates C. E. Picken, J. K. Morgan, E. A. Wilson, and W. D. Bigelow have been promoted to the rank of Lance Corporals. The new rifle committee of the company is Lieut. Cummings, Sergt. Roosevelt, Corporal Budenback, and Private Ammerman. Company E has arranged an interesting rifle shooting match for teams of twelve men each, which are divided among three classes. The following comprise the rifle committee of the company: Lieut. A. E. Pressinger, Sergt. P. J. White, Sergt. W. H. Brown, Corporals J. C. De Mille and J. Hopkins, Privates S. W. Christie, E. S. Miller, A. E. Wells, and B. H. Weisker. The Entertainment Committee consists of the following: Lieut. Pressinger and Privates G. W. Price and H. W. Martin.

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Capt. Charles E. Lydecker of Company H, Seventh Regiment, who completed his tenth anniversary as Captain of the company on Nov. 21, and was tendered a dinner by the company in honor of the event, joined the Seventh as a private on April 13, 1874, was promoted Corporal Feb. 14, 1881; First Sergeant, Sept. 11, 1882; Second Lieutenant, Oct. 24, 1884, and Captain Nov. 21, 1888.

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The annual meeting of the board of officers of the Twenty-third Regiment will be held at the armory on the evening of Jan. 7. Major Case, Capt. Hamilton, and Lieut. Pope have been appointed a committee to nominate civil officers.

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In the review by Gen. Howard Carroll last Tuesday night the Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, made an excellent showing. The drill of the battery, during which the heavy field pieces were dismounted and mounted, wheels changed, &c., with unusual rapidity and ease, was exceptionally praiseworthy, as was also the Gatling gun drill under Lieut. Sherry. The battery was highly complimented by Gen. W. A. Randolph, U. S. A., and Gen. Howard Carroll for the excellence of its work. During the review a long service medal for ten years' duty was presented to Corp. B. F. Murphy. The Stadler Medal, presented by Senator Stadler to the member making the highest score with revolver, was presented to Lieut. Arthur M. Jacobus, and the Morton Medal, presented by Morton Commandery, K. T., to the member making highest score with carbine, to Artificer C. E. Morse. Among the officers present were the following: Brig. Gen. Wallace Randolph, Col. N. A. Jarvis, Capt. G. R. Hills, Lieut. C. D. Parker, U. S. A.; Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade; Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade; Col. S. E. Japha, One Hund

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

As usual the Christmas season has not been a very lively or productive season in New York theatricals. Most of the playhouses have been open and many of the performances offered therein have been applauded by crowds, yet the theatre managers will all tell you that the fortnight before Christmas is the worst in the year for their business. Nothing new that is worth remembering now was put forward last week. Activity will be resumed this week, however, and in the first few weeks of the new year we shall have a number of promising novelties.

The only clergyman who ever attacked the stage effectively was Jeremy Collier, but even his attempts at purely aesthetic criticism in his famous "Short View" are so absurd as to be utterly futile. The English drama had reached a grossly immoral state when he wrote, and his illogical reference of the prevailing immorality of London social life in 1698 to the stage, when, as a matter of fact, the stage since the Restoration had only been reflecting the immorality of society, did not matter so much when his attack was so well timed, and his sincerity beyond dispute. A minister of the Christian church who believes the practice of dramatic or any other art to be vicious, and says so frankly, will not lose the respect of right-minded persons. But the trouble with the preachers who invade this field is that they take up the aesthetic side of the matter only to reveal their ignorance and unfitness. To condemn "The Tree of Knowledge" as an immoral play, for instance while praising Shakespeare and the other "masters" for their morality, is merely to write one's self down an ass.

The stage can well stand such silly attacks upon it. But I have no doubt that a sound and vigorous overhauling of the morals, not the aesthetics, of the contemporary theatre, by a clergyman aware of the vast influence of the stage, who had taken pains to inform himself sufficiently to be able to talk lucidly on the subject; one who possessed that quality so often painfully lacking in sincere men, a sense of humor—to save him from meddling with aesthetics—would have a wholesome effect.

The morality of the theatre, however, like that of the newspaper press, is pretty sure to be the prevailing morality of its hour. The preachers can best benefit the theatre by strictly minding their own business, which, indeed, demands all the energy and intellectual force a clergyman possesses. On the other hand, there is no one existing force, it seems, which can work much good for the art side of the theatre. A century of enlightenment has developed a typical "patron of the drama" upon whom all subtlety of art, all delicacy of expression, is lost. He pays his money liberally, and he likes to "take in" what he calls "a good show" after a heavy dinner and much wine. He demands bright pictures and juvenile fun. He is not at all averse to vulgarity. But the play must be, so to speak, thrown at him. His mind is not receptive, and his sympathies—he is a sentimentalist, at heart, though—can only be touched by the most violent and obvious methods. To hope to reach him with a play not full of the kind of speeches poor old Telfer in "Trelawny" likes—the kind the actor can dig his teeth in—is out of the question.

The worst of this fellow is that he persits in seeing everything and regarding his "opinion" of the good things he dislikes as valuable and worthy of wide publication. If he'd stay away from performances of good plays and hold his peace, he'd not be such a nuisance. But, there—this is Christmas!

This "average sensual" man, too, generally has things nearly his own way in the theatre. His influence counts for much more than that of the accredited critics or the cultivated playgoers. And the theatrical bills in this holiday week surely contain much satisfaction for him. If he cares little for Miss Rehan's Portia and the beautiful setting in which that fine portrayal appears, and less for the exquisite "Trelawny," he has from Sam Bernard's rag-time German and the Vienna music at the Casino to "Jimmy" Powers and the infantile frolic of "A Runaway Girl" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre plenty of diversion spread all along Broadway for him. He has "The Christian," too, I fancy, and perhaps the Sorrows of his friend Satan will appeal to him.

E. A. D.

THREE NEW PLAYS.

"Phroso" at the Empire, "The Little Host," and "Bruder Martin."

To-morrow night at the Empire Theatre the stock company's regular season will begin with the first performance in this city of "Phroso," the new romantic drama founded on Anthony Hope's story by Edward Rose and H. V. Esmond. The principal personages in this are an adventurous young Englishman of noble birth, who has bought an island named Neopalia in the Grecian Archipelago, but has difficulty in securing the title; the nephew of the island's former ruler, a murderer; the accredited Turkish Governor, a crafty fellow, and, finally, the Lady Euphrosyne, called Phroso, heiress of the former lords of the isle.

These characters will be acted by William Faversham, Guy Standing, J. H. Benrimo, and Jessie Millward. The last named is well known here as an actress of force and distinction in romantic drama, and as Phroso she will make her first appearance as "leading lady" at the Empire, in place of Viola Allen. Messrs. Faversham and Standing need no word of introduction, while Mr. Benrimo, who was first seen here as the knowing pipe mender in the San Francisco coolie play, "The First Born," made a genuine hit last season as the Major in "The Conquerors."

The three male personages indicated, Lord Wheatley, Constantine Stefanopoulous, and Mouraki Pasha, claim the island and yearn alike for the heart and hand of Phroso. A triangular contest of craft, wit, and daring is thus exhibited. The play resolves itself into a series of exciting episodes, and some of the time-honored machinery of romantic drama will be employed, it is hoped, with fresh skill and appropriateness. The pictorial side of the piece is said to be attractive.

Episodical and subordinate rôles will be intrusted to W. H. Compton, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., G. W. Howard, Graham Henderson, E. Y. Backus, Eleanor Moretti, Lillian Thurgate, and Blanche Burton.

Mr. Charles Frohman sets forth a lively and interesting programme for the season at the Empire, thus begun. Besides "Phroso," he expects to produce R. C. Carton's "Lord and Lady Algy," a modern treatment of the main theme of "The School for Scandal," which has been so successful in London, and a whimsical piece by Frank W. Marshall, entitled "His Excellency the Governor." Other new plays, he says, will be given at afternoon performances.

Della Fox, hitherto associated with operetta, has now taken to "musical comedy." The difference is not great. Miss Fox will begin an engagement at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow in "The Little Host," in the manufacture of which Edgar Smith, Louis de Lange, W. T. Francis, and Thomas Chilvers were colaborers. She will be supported by R. E. Graham, Eugene O'Rourke, John Slavin, Alice Johnson, Mabel Bouton, and many others.

Miss Fox will appear as "Margery Dazzle masquerading as Willie Everdrop." Miss Dazzle is a music hall singer, who dons male attire to hoodwink a presumably sedate elderly gentleman, who turns out to be little better than a gay old dog.

At the Irving Place Theatre the last two performances of "Im Weissen Rössl" will be given to-morrow afternoon and evening. "Bruder Martin," a farce with songs, will be acted for the first time in this country Tuesday afternoon for the benefit of the Austro-Hungarian Emigrants' House. Next Saturday afternoon and evening the run of "Bruder Martin" will be interrupted, and two performances of Schönthan's old farce "Wo ist die Katz?" will be given, with the theatre decorated in honor of the New Year's festival.

Thursday, Jan. 5, Felix Philippi's much-talked-of drama, "Das Erbe," will be produced, with Eugen Scady as Heinrich Sartorious. This same actor, who hails from Breslau, in Silesia, and has not yet appeared in New York, will be seen as Cyrano de Bergerac in Ludwig Fulda's German version of Rostand's play later on. In Berlin "Das Erbe" has been a "play of the year."

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—This holiday week will have for its attraction the interesting musical comedy, "The Geisha."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—"The Badger Trial" will be the burlesque this week, while "The Mock Turtle" will also be represented.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"On and Off" is approaching its seventy-fifth performance, and is still making its way satisfactorily.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sporting Life" is the holiday bill for this theatre, where the play begins the fourteenth week of its stay to-morrow.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—The condensed version of "Hurly Burly" and the capital burlesques of "Cyrano" and "The Christian" continue.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The melodrama "Lights o' London" will be the attraction in which the Donnelly Stock Company will appear this week.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The many successes which have been seen at the Lyceum are likely to be outdone by the present attraction, "Trelawny of the Wells."

CASINO.—The last two weeks of "A Dangerous Maid" will be made notable by the presence of many holiday parties. No less than ten from near-by suburban towns have secured boxes and seats.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—John and Emma Ray will make their appearance this week in "A Hot Old Time," a farce comedy containing some interesting specialties and new musical numbers.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen begins the twelfth week of her New York engagement to-morrow evening, with "The Christmas." She will give the one hundredth performance New Year's Eve.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" is another success which will on Jan. 9 celebrate in a substantial manner its one-hundred and fiftieth performance, when souvenirs of a handsome kind will be distributed.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—This week will usher in the last performances of "The Village Postmaster." The one hundredth performance will be given next Tuesday, Dec. 27, when souvenirs will be distributed.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Runaway Girl" is rapidly approaching its one hundred and fiftieth performance, and there is very little doubt that the fourteen weeks which Mr. Knowles allotted Mr. Daly will be completely taken up by this musical comedy.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. — William H. Crane concludes his engagement on Saturday night with "The Head of the Family," much to the regret of his company, and will go from this city to Washington, and then make a hurried tour of the South, and from there to Chicago.

BIJOU THEATRE.—Miss May Irwin is enjoying one of the most successful engagements with "Kate Kip" that she has ever had in New York. The abandoning of the Wednesday matinées will not interfere with the Christmas and New Year's matinéss, and new coon songs will soon be introduced.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Christmas entertainment is attracting many visitors, and the wax groups are an important feature. The marionettes continue to give their play, "Bluebeard." Every other hour during the day and evening the war panorama is shown, and it gives a clear history of the whole war.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Julia Arthur has filled all but two weeks of her present engagement, and the last opportunity to see her is announced. For this week, which marks the ninth, "A Lady of Quality" will be presented. A special Christmas matinée, in addition to the Saturday matinée, will be given.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Capt. and Mrs. Sarcho will continue this week in their diving exhibition. The curio hall will contain a number of curiosities, among them Kemy and Woods, Del Kamo, Nellie Braddon, Placido Rios, Wilson, Andrew Brunelle, and in the theatre an excellent programme has been arranged.

DALY'S THEATRE.—The fiftieth performance of "The Merchant of Venice" will be given on Saturday evening next, when a handsome illustrated book of the play will be presented to every one attending as a souvenir of the occasion. The last performances of the play will be given on New Year's Day.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Milton and Dollie Nobles will fill a return engagement this week, repeating their farce "Why Walker Reformed. James Thornton, Larry Dooley, James Tenbrooke, and Wills and Loretto are among the makers of wit and humor, while the rest of the bill will include the Marco Twins, Hassan Ben Ali's Arabs, and Zrenyi and Mlle. Cherean.

PLEASURE PALACE.—The holiday week will begin at the unusually early hour of 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when thirteen hours of continuous vaudeville performance will be given. The programme is headed by Miss Helene Mora. The other interesting entertainers will be McIntyre and Heath, Miss Mora, Hayes and Lytton, Canfield and Carleton, Montgomery and Stone, Lizzie B. Raymond, and several others.

GARRICK THEATRE.—The last two weeks of "Catherine" promise hard work for the company. Three matinées are to be given each week, which will send the number of performances up to nine a week. When the company terminates its successful engagement on Jan. 7, it will have made a record of exactly 100 performances of the play. It goes from the Garrick Theatre to the Boston Museum, where it will remain until March, and will then return to New York.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Plenty of that form of entertainment which is strictly of the vaudeville order will be found this week at Mr. Proctor's down-town theatre. John C. Rice and Sally Cohen will present a new comedietta entitled "Our Honeymoon," and Lafayette will give some of his impersonations. Others in the bill are Reno and Richards, Jane Whitbeck, the Angela sisters, Fritz Young and Emily Sells, the Parent-Brodaldi Troupe, A. D. Robbins, John D. Gilbert, and McWatters and Tyson.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—An enjoyable programme is offered this week, the feature of which will be a melodramatic pantomime with incidental music entitled "An Affair of Honor," in which will be an exact reproduction with living figures of the celebrated French picture. Other offerings in the bill will be the Hegelmanns, the Metneefs, Marzella, with her trained birds, the Allison troupe, Ida Heath, the Pantzer Brothers, the Darto troupe, Virginia Aragon, and Monroe and Mack.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"The Jolly Musketeer" will return to this city for a week's engagement, beginning Jan. 2.

Walter Damrosch will give five lecture recitals on the Wagner music drama in Boston during the season of the Ellis Opera Company at the Boston Theatre.

After the performance of "Hotel Topsy Turvey" last night Miss Marie Dressler severed her connection with the company and was succeeded in the rôle of Flora by Miss Belle Thorne.

The preparations which Rich & Harris are making for the production of Andrew Mack's new play, "The Ragged Earl," are most elaborate. The play will be presented for a limited engagement at the Academy of Music, beginning Jan. 16.

Marshall P. Wilder, who recently went into continuous vaudeville, is booked for a tour of nearly sixty consecutive weeks, taking in California and the Southwest, and after his engagement on the Proctor circuit he will leave for Chicago.

Francis Wilson has arranged with Andrew A. McCormick of the Broadway Theatre for a return engagement of two weeks following the three weeks of "The Sorrows of Satan." It is understood that Mr. Wilson contemplates a short season in London with "The Little Corporal."

It is said that during one of "Nat" Goodwin's tours he had to wait for a train at some function, and, to pass the time, he and a stranger amused themselves by shaking dice for $1 a game. The stranger won ineteen consecutive rounds, and when "Nat" won the twentieth his opponent remarked, "Gosh, you're too lucky for me. I guess I'll quit," and he did.

At the Lafayette Square Theatre, Washington, to-morrow night Charles Frohman will present for the first time in America David Belasco's version of Simon and Berton's play, "Zaza," with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle and a company of forty people. "Zaza" was originally produced at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, last April, with Mme. Rejane in the rôle which Mrs. Carter will play in this country.

Stuart Robson has arranged with Theodore Burt Sayre for the American rights of his new comedy, "Two Rogues and a Romance." Mr. Robson will take the part of an eccentric English diplomat with a crusty exterior but a warm heart. The scene of the play is in Washington, and the story tells of the romantic love of an Ambassador's daughter for an Italian gambler who is masquerading as a nobleman.

"Nat" Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott will begin their annual engagement at the Knickerbocker Theatre on New Year's night, presenting Clyde Fitch's play, "Nathan Hale." The first act of this play represents the interior of the old schoolhouse at New London, Conn., where Nathan Hale taught school. The season is to be an extended one, which promises another new play by Clyde Fitch before its conclusion.

There was a performance of "The Little Minister" some time ago by Ben Greet's company in Kirrriemuir, Scotland. The hall was crowded, and the audience, says the Westminster Review, included quite a number of the venerable worthies of the type that figure in Barrie's works. One Auld Licht Elder was present. His views on the drama may be gathered from the following interview obtained from him after the performance: "A caricature," he remarked; "a gross caricature. As a work o' art it has great defects—who, for instance, ever heard o' or saw a wummun like Babbie? The thing's ridiculous. But it's wi' the releegious aspect—such as the Elders—that I fin' fault. The Elders are a caricature overdrawn, and can dae nae guid. Jekey buddies, I admit; and fell smairt wi' their tongues, but no becomin' as releegious offeeshials."

The question was asked: "Were there many of your denomination present?"

"Na; no likely. I saw ither twa."

"And what do you think of the piece as a whole?"

"Oh, verra guid, but the releegious aspecks—weel, ye've heard ma views. Fouk tell me Mr. Barrie's done a lot for Thrums, but in view o' this thing, man, a'm doobtin't. In ane o' his books he maks Auld Licht Elders sweër; a'm thinkin' if the real Auld Licht Elders cud rise frae their graves an' see 'The Little Minister,' that wad mak' them sweer. Na, it micht dae wi' young fouk wi' nae true regaird for speeritual things, and wi' fouk in London; but me wi' a Scotch Presbyterian audience, Na, na."

NIGHT HUNT FOR A SUNBURST.

Candles, Lamps, and Lanterns Called Into Play, and a Newsboy Tells How It Happened.

Mrs. Sophia Rotholz, wife of a shipping merchant, at 124 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, caused John Kervey, employed as a groom in the stables of the New York Transfer Company, of 423 Lenox Avenue, to be summoned before Magistrate Cornell in the Harlem Police Court yesterday, to explain what he knew about the whereabouts of a three-hundred-dollar diamond sunburst which she lost Thursday morning. Mrs. Rotholz told the Magistrate that she attended a birthday party Wednesday night at 134 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. She wore between $3,000 and $4,000 worth of diamonds, among which was the sunburst. On reaching home from the party at about 12:30 o'clock Thursday morning, she missed her sunburst.

As told by other witnesses, Mrs. Rotholz, armed with a candle and a whisk broom, went out in the rain and searched along the sidewalks from her house to her son's house.

The spectacle of a woman clad in silks and wearing a sealskin jacket and diamonds going about with a candle and a whisk broom turning over the refuse and rubbish of the street was a queer one. Men volunteered their services, and came out with lanterns and lamps. Soon there was a moving string of blinking lights of all kinds in the hands of people looking for the lost gem.

A newsboy who took unusual interest in the search said: "We hunted about all night. The people what went wid us give it up when it began to rain. It was a nasty night, and dere was lots of kids out huntin' too. Me and de lady hunted till 9 o'clock in de morning. We used up ten candles apiece. It was fun for a little while, but it got too wet to suit most of de kids but me, and de lady stood in to de finish. We didn't find no sparkers.

"About 6 o'clock dis duck, I means dis man, comes along and he says to de lady, says he: 'What's de use of nosing around for de sparkers. Advertise in de papers and put up a big reward, and you'll get de sparkers, sure.' De lady she looks suspicious like at dis feller and says she knows her business. Den de feller gets a move—he goes away. De lady says to me: 'I t'ink he knows something about it.' I told her he looked like a foxy guy, and said dat he might have something up his sleeve. 'Dat's all I knows about it.'

Mrs. Rotholz told the Magistrate that she did a little detective work on her own account, after informing the police. She went around to a pawn shop at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and learned that a man had pawned the sunburst on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, and had redeemed it at 3 o'clock the same afternoon. She told the Magistrate that she suspected Kervey at once, and went around to the stable and ordered Kervey to come with her.

"Did he go?" asked Magistrate Cornell, smilingly.

"He had to come," said Mrs. Rotholz, as her black eyes flashed. Kervey, she said, denied positively any knowledge of the sunburst. He accompanied her to the pawnbroker's shop and she asked the pawnbroker if he recognized Kervey as the man who had pawned the sunburst.

"What did the pawnbroker say?" asked the Magistrate.

"He said," replied Mrs. Rotholz, with emphasis, "that he recognized the man, but not his face."

"What did he mean by that?" asked Magistrate Cornell, as a puzzled look came over his face.

"I don't know what he meant by it," replied Mrs. Rotholz, "but he said just that thing."

"What have you got to say about this, Kervey?" asked Magistrate Cornell.

"I'll tell you how it happened," said Kervey, who was very much in earnest. "It was just this way. I was going to work when I saw the lady and the boy soaked going around with a candle and a whisk broom hunting for something. I kind of felt pity for the woman, and advised her to advertise in the paper for the sunburst, telling her that if she offered a reward she would get the diamonds. She thought I had the diamonds, but I didn't. I am not a rich man, but I am honest, and I wouldn't take the diamonds if they were worth four times as much money."

Magistrate Cornell told Mrs. Rotholz that there was no evidence on which to hold Kervey, and advised her to have the detectives continue to investigate. Kervey was discharged.

Rapid Removal of a Store's Stock.

Recent forced removals of the stock of stores from buildings that were damaged by fire or condemned by the municipal authorities have given opportunity for some very rapid work in this line. In one case an entire stock of clothing was removed from one building to another in less than five hours. This was accomplished by the Brooklyn Trousers Company. Commissioner Guilfoyle notified President A. W. Haines of the company at 1:30 P. M., Dec. 17, that he must vacate the Rothschild Building at once. A large force was immediately summoned to transfer the stock to the third floor of a building four blocks away. The removal of the entire stock was completed by 6 o'clock the same evening. As soon as the Rothschild Building is repaired the Brooklyn Trousers Company will reoccupy its old quarters.

A CHAT WITH MAY IRWIN

Why She Will Never Forget Her First Rehearsal at Daly's.

WON BETS ON GIANT BAR ACT

She Played All Kinds of Parts at Pastor's—Collier and Drew's Imitations of "The Guv'nor."

As a rule the billboard epics announcing the superior attractions of plays make use of poetic license to the full measure. The imagination lavished upon their wording often surpasses in brilliance the chromatic audacity of their coloring. When, however, the big fence-posters and window-hangers call May Irwin, in the chaste vocabulary of the advance agent, "the only," they merely state a fact. The announcement may be made in red, purple, yellow, and in all the colors upon the palette of the lithographic artist, but this should not militate against its absolute and snowy-white truth. May—every one calls her by her first name—is unique. She has that innate, dry humor which is seldom found among her professional sisters. Be it known that May Irwin is what men who wish to pay woman a great compliment call "one of the boys," when they want to express that she is companionable, sensible, and clever, with something besides sentiment in her make-up, and has other ways of amusing man than by playing the woman all the time.

The star of "Kate Kip, Buyer," was in her dressing room the other evening, where she sat after the fall of the curtain, chatting informally with the representative of THE TIMES about plays and her career.

"Miss Irwin," was one of the first questions asked her, "can you always tell just how a house is going to take you as you walk down to the footlights, and beam full in its face—that is, can you anticipate the explosion when your humor and their appreciation meet suddenly?"

"Indeed I can," was the emphatic reply. "I can see it on all their faces. And I can see the people who don't like me. Now tonight, just behind the drum in the front of the house, there were two persons who didn't like me a little bit. They sat up straight, like this—" and Miss Irwin gave an imitation of two very glum, frowning persons exchanging in dumb show what were evidently disagreeable comments. "Why," she went on, "those two persons were freaks to me; they looked so big; I couldn't see anything else, and how I worked to catch them! Finally they had to laugh, and when they did it was such a comment on their natures that, true as I live, I did not care whether they liked it or not."

"But as to knowing how they—that is, the audience—are going to take a thing, I watch them all the time. I can tell in a minute. And if ever I have anything to do that I do not believe in and am not in sympathy with, I cannot make it go. If it's a song or a dance or a speech, if I don't like it, the audience does not either.

"I shall never forget my first part at Daly's. It did not suit me, and I simply wasn't in it. Of course, you know that sister and I first played at Tony Pastor's doing sketches, and stuck fast to that for seven years. In a way it was a great thing for me, and in a way we were quite spoiled, because we never knew what discipline was. But I learned self-reliance there. In those days, I not only did my sketch with Flora, but I played every night in the after-piece. Why, I played a round of parts, from a child, (I was going to say a child in arms,) well, a girl in pinafores, to an old woman—boys and girls, all kinds of them, too, in those after-pieces.

"Jacques Kruger, who was with me two seasons ago, was there in those days, and you will hardly believe me when I tell you that we scarcely ever rehearsed. Jack would say: 'Oh, that's all right; you'll be all right. What's the use of bothering?'

"Then Tony Pastor would come along and say: 'How is the after-piece? Is it all right? Did you'—and the invariable reply was: 'All right, all right!'

"At first, I used to be scared blue, but I got used to it, and learned to depend on myself, and to think quickly. It was bad discipline for the theatre, but good training in another way. But you must own that it was not the sort of training to take up to Daly's Theatre, where I went directly from Tony Pastor's.

"I often looked back at myself while I was at Daly's, and wondered at myself at Pastor's. Why, if Tony began to correct me, I pouted, and he would say: 'Now, now don't do that! It's all right; never mind; do as you like!' And if he asked me to do something I didn't want to do, I said so, and he invariably replied: 'All right, all right; you shan't if you don't like,' and I never did!

"In those days, they all used to come down to Pastor's every Tuesday to the matinée, Daly and all. I heard he was strict, but I had no idea how much more than strict he was.

"I shall never forget my first rehearsal there, and how I suffered. The play was one of Pinero's, called 'Boys and Girls.' It was a dreadful failure. It was played only a few nights. That makes two failures with which I have been associated that had a title like that.

"I was called for the reading.

"Now in Daly's Theatre you are never called for a reading unless you are in the piece. Otherwise, you are quite in the dark about it.

"Well, it was a solemn occasion. There was the Guv'nor at his table reading and all of us sitting around in dignified silence listening. Occasionally some one would let a noiseless smile come over his face, but no one smiled above a very low whisper.

"I kept up a great thinking. I can't see where I could be in. I kept saying to myself, for I could not see a line for me in it. All the same, I was cast for a maiden lady of thirty-five or so—not an old maid exactly, and not a character part in any way—that is, not eccentric. If she had been, I might have been able to make something out of her. Well, I learned the part and went to the first rehearsal with my own ideas all fixed just as they had been down to Pastor's. I was my own mistress absolutely.

"Now, I had to go on just after the curtain went up. I was supposed to smell an odor of burned fish, and Mr. Daly's directions to me were to come down, sniff, look around and sniff harder.

"I at one objected right out loud. 'Why, no,' I said, 'that would be absurd. I should never look round for a moment. I should go straight to the fireplace where the smell came from, of course. Why, Mr. Daly, do you suppose if I smelled something burning in my flat that I wouldn't know enough to go to the range?'

"The Guv'nor—that's what we all called him—must have been thunderstruck; every one else was; for the slow voice in which he said, 'Miss Irwin, I don't allow this,' was the least bit choky.

"I saw what I had done, of course. 'Very well,' I said, 'I'll try it your way.' And I did try, but I couldn't do it. I knew I was right and he was wrong, or I thought I did, which is the same thing, and this square jaw of mine just wouldn't let me.

"However, time after time we went over it. I think we must have done it twenty times, and then it was not much nearer what he wanted, but at last we went on.

"Well, we reached in a few days the second act, and at once struck a familiar snag. The Guv'nor was sitting down in the auditorium and his solemn voice informed me, 'Not in the least like it!'

"'Well, I'll try again!' I said, and I did.

"Then up to me came the remark: 'I wonder where you have left your intelligence this morning.'

"It was the last straw. I had never been spoken to like that in my life. And before all the company! I tried to take a brace, but I could not, so I just broke down and blubbered. It was the first time I ever did such a thing.

"'Go on!' said the inexorable voice, but I could only sob. 'Well, now, I guess you'll have to wait for me!'

"'Very well; skip that and go on,' and I retired to a dark corner and cried as if my heart was broken.

"Pretty soon Daly hunted me up. 'Come, come,' said he, 'you mustn't do this. I treat all my people alike. If you don't do well, you, as well as I, will be criticised. It is for your own sake as much as for mine!' And that was the last encounter of that kind we ever had.

"It did not take me long to understand that Mr. Daly knew more than I did, and to learn that to follow him was to make a hit. It was a great schooling for me—I cannot overestimate it—and it was a pleasant one. Of course, I suppose at first I was very touchy because I fancied they were all looking askance at me and saying, 'Oh, she came from a variety theatre,' but I was all wrong. Why, Mrs. Gilbert and Ada Rehan and May Fielding, who was then in the company, received me with open arms and open hearts. I never met anywhere more delightful sympathy.

"Then, as I became used to Mr. Daly, I began to understand him. He often allowed me liberties with my parts and let me introduce little bits of business of my own. He only insisted on knowing beforehand what I was going to do, for what he will not allow is the introduction of anything at a performance that has not been rehearsed, and, of course, that is quite right."

Being asked if the many stories of Willie Collier's imitations of Mr. Daly while he was call boy at the theatre were true, Miss Irwin laughed aloud. "Indeed they were," she replied, "you know the Guv'nor gets himself into all sorts of queer postures when he is at work. He will twist one leg up behind the other and get all in a snarl. Well, Willie would get behind him and imitate him, exaggerating awfully of course, but following him right along in every movement. It was excruciatingly funny, and I always laughed easily. The Guv'nor would hear the titter behind him, and without turning his head, say, 'Willie, tell them to keep quiet.' And Willie would come right up to me and say 'Sh!' Why, I came near losing my engagement that way.

"But the story that Mr. Daly caught Willie imitating him is not true. He caught John Drew. It was one morning when we were waiting for the Guv'nor to arrive. Mr. Drew began walking about in Mr. Daly's way, and along came Mr. Daly and saw it all. All he said was: 'Ah, very good, very good, Willie, call the first act!'

"Of course one of the funniest things to me was to have the Guv'nor say: 'Well, I'll show you,' and then come up and do the act. I never could resist saying: 'I couldn't do it like that if I died for it,' and I couldn't.

"I remember when we were rehearsing 'Red Letter Nights.' I was playing a prying servant, always eavesdropping. I had to get caught and fall into the room, when the door was opened suddenly, on my hands and knees. Well, the Guv'nor showed me how. I nearly died. 'I couldn't do it like that,' I laughed, 'there's not enough of me lengthwise!' 'Well, well, May,' was the reply, 'you can make it up breadthwise.'

"Speaking of that other 'Boys and Girls,' do you remember the scene in which one of the Leopolds, who were one of the features of the production disguised as me did the giant bar act? Well, a great many people were taken in by that act. It was a capital make-up so far as dress and wig went, and then his face was something the shape of mine. Fancy me swinging around that bar! But when I came on, mopping my perspiring face and breathing hard to acknowledge the applause a great many really believed I did it. Oh, I used to settle a great many bets on that!

"I shall never forget the first night. My mother was there, and from the wings where I was watching my double I could see her face. I never saw such an expression. Her eyes were almost out of her head, and there was a general dismay on her face, as if she were saying: 'Well, I did not know that my child could do anything like that, and I surely do not approve of it.'

"No one would fancy, to look at Miss Irwin, that she was the least nervous, but she owns up to being the worst first-nighter in the business. Nothing so scared during the first performance that when the stimulus of the audience is taken from her at the final curtain she always feels, she says, "as if the stick that held me together was taken out and I had fallen to pieces."

Off the stage Miss Irwin is just the same bright, amiable woman that she is before the footlights, with a bright smile for her friends, a ready wit and kindly spirit for every one. When we have talked with her you do not wonder that the "Cloister" wanted to elect her the only woman member and think that a dinner with May Irwin at the table is well worth while.

In these days of personality, it is easy to say that success is a matter of individuality, and while Miss Irwin's training has been so thorough that she is perfectly sure of herself and master of any comedy situation, there is no denying that in her bonny smile and in the shrewd wish will not keep long out of her eyes nor off her lips, try as she may, there is at least a goodly explanation of the hold she has over her audiences.

TO AID COULDOCK'S GRANDCHILD.

A Benefit to be Given Friday at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

All the arrangements for the benefit to the grandchild of the late C. W. Couldock have been made, and it will take place on Friday afternoon at the Knickerbocker Theatre. It is hoped that through its means a sufficient sum of money will be raised to pay for an education for the little one. The programme as arranged thus far is a long one, and the curtain will rise promptly at 2 o'clock.

Mr. William Faversham will read a sketch of Mr. Couldock's life, written by Joseph Jefferson, whose illness alone prevents his appearance. Miss Annie Russell will be seen in "Dangerfield '95," assisted by Vincent Serrano. John Drew, assisted by Miss Isabella Irving, will present "Mrs. Hilary's Regrets"; M. Pol Plançon, through the courtesy of Maurice Grau, will be heard in operatic selections. Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will give one of her interesting readings. William H. Crane will be seen in "His Last Appearance," assisted by Miss Haswell, Miss Lester, Miss Bronson, and Mr. Hale, and the Lyceum Theatre stock company, represented by Mr. Morgan and Miss Hilda Spong, will be seen in a new one-act play entitled "An Amateur Rehearsal."

A benefit was given Mr. Couldock at the Fifth Avenue Theatre several seasons ago. The money obtained at that time was placed in a trust fund and a certain sum allotted to the actor each week for his maintenance. The fund, as is natural, grew smaller, and some time ago the gentlemen having it in charge determined to get up another benefit for the aged actor. While the arrangements for this benefit were under way Mr. Couldock was taken ill, and while on his deathbed he wrote the following letter:

Nov. 10 1898.

Dear Joseph Jefferson, Daniel Frohman, Joseph Brooks:

I am suffering great pain in my chest and back—the region of the heart; it came on quite suddenly—also pain in my arms, down to the tips of my fingers. It may be the beginning of the end. If I die, do pray let the benefit take place for the sake of my darling grandchild and her mother. Pray do as I request, and may God bless you all!

The balance of the money in trust company, I should like paid my grandchild at the same rate that it has been paid to me.

If the Actors' Fund will bury me, I should like to lie in their lot. I would prefer being buried by the Actors' Fund, so that the $80 from the Elks need not be spent on my funeral.

C. W. COULDOCK.

Review at 13th Regiment Armory.

Major George D. Russell, who is reorganizing the Thirteenth Regiment, with the "war battalion" as a nucleus, has issued orders for the annual holiday reception at the armory Wednesday night, on which occasion a review will be given to Major John G. D. Knight, United States Engineer Corps, commanding the post at Willets Point. All the members of Major Russell's command who were in the volunteer service will participate in the review, incidental to which will be given a practical illustration of "A Day in Camp," when many of the scenes and incidents in the life of the battalion at Willets Point and Fort Slocum will be realistically portrayed. There will also be a concert by Mygrant's Thirteenth Regiment Band and dancing.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, 2:15. Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr. THE LAST TWO WEEKS. 3 MATINEES THIS WEEK. TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY. Charles Frohman Presents ANNIE RUSSELL and great cast, presenting CATHERINE. Matinées To-morrow, Wednesday, Saturday. Jan'y 9—Charles Frohman will present "ZAZA" with Mrs. Leslie Carter. Orders for seats now received.

LYCEUM THEATRE | 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. 8:30. MATINEES MONDAY, THURS., & SAT. 2. "Nothing in years at the Lyceum better."—Tribune. TRELAWNY OF THE "WELLS" "Mr. Pinero has never given the stage a more graphic piece of portraiture than Tom Wrench. He is worthy of Dickens or Thackeray. Mr. Morgan's portrayal of Wrench is to be commended for its fine sincerity and picturesqueness."—E. A. Dithmar in N. Y. Times. Extra Matinées Mon. (Xmas) and Jan. 2nd.

LAST 16 TIMES! DANGEROUS MAID! Casino! XTRA MAT. XMAS DAY (Tmrrw.) Jan. 9—Opening New Year Season. LILLIAN RUSSELL, Thos. Q. Seabrooke, John E. Henshaw, and Edna Wallace Hopper in "La Belle Helene."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Jan. 2d—Jeff De Angelis, THE JOLLY MUSKETEERS. THE "GEISHA" To-morrow Matinee, 2:15. Eve., 8:20. Special Matinée New Year's Day.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre. Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676, 38th. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. THE MERRY MAKERS. A Genuine Sensation and Emphatic Hit.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. This Week—LIGHTS o' LONDON. Mat. Every Day 25. Evenings, 25 & 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S, Broadway and 30th St., Every Evening at 8.10, 42nd to 51st time of SHAKSPERE'S MERCHANT of VENICE. MISS REHAN AS PORTIA. MATINEES. MATINEES. MONDAY, CHRISTMAS DAY, at 2 o'clock. WEDNESDAY HOLIDAY MATINEE, 2 o'clock. SATURDAY HOLIDAY MATINEE, 2 o'clock. MONDAY (NEW YEAR'S) FAREWELL MATINEE. *** Saturday Night next, Dec. 31st, as a Souvenir of the 50th performance, a superbly illustrated copy of "The Merchant of Venice" will be presented to every one attending. TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 3D, First Production here of Sardou's MADAME SANS GENE. Miss Rehan as Ma dame Sans Gene.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO. ..... Proprietors. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats., Xmas., Wed., & Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. "It's Very Good."—Eve. World. LAST WEEK. Wm. H. CRANE In the new comedy, THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY By Fitch & Dietrichstein. "Never since Mr. Crane first led a company of his own has he secured so good a play." Sun.

Next Week—Seats Ready Thursday. MR. N. C. GOODWIN AND MISS MAXINE ELLIOTT. First time in N. Y., Clyde Fitch's New Romantic Play. NATHAN HALE. KNICKERBOCKER—EXTRA. COULDOCK BENEFIT, DEC. 29TH. COULDOCK BENEFIT, DEC. 30TH. Friday next, at 2 sharp. Seats Tuesday. William Faversham will read a contribution by Joseph Jefferson. Annie Russell, assisted by Vincent Serrano, in "Dangerfield." John Drew, assisted by Isabelle Irving, in "Mrs. Hilary's Regrets." M. Pol Plancon, by courtesy of Maurice Grau Opera Company. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne in selected readings. Wm. H. Crane, assisted by Miss Haswell, Miss Lester, Miss Bronson, Walter Hale, in "His Last Appearance." Lyceum Theatre Company represented by E. J. Morgan and Hilda Spong in "An Amateur Rehearsal." Prices—Orchestra, $2.50; balcony, $2.00

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THE PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE.

At the third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers, held in this city on Jan. 27, 1898, the President of the United States, in a discourse of unusual interest upon the industries, the trade, and the finances of the country, made use of the following language:

"The money of the United States is and must forever be unquestioned and unassailable. If doubts remain they must be removed. If weak places are discovered they must be strengthened. * * * Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable intentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conservative but progressive business interests of the country owe it not only to themselves but to the people to insist upon the settlement of this great question now or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitration at the polls. This is our plain duty to more than 7,000,000 voters who fifteen months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States Government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere concerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time we are bound in good conscience to undertake and, if possible, realize. * * * It will not suffice for citizens nowadays to say simply that they are in favor of sound money. That is not enough. The people's purpose must be given the vitality of public law. * * * For us to attempt nothing in the face of the prevalent fallacies and the constant effort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future."

Quoting from the financial plank of the St. Louis platform the declaration that "we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, on all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth," the President continued:

"This is in reality a command from the people who gave the Administration to the party now in power, and who are still anxiously waiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that supreme tribunal."

On the fourth day of March next President MCKINLEY will be in a position to obey this command of the people. A Republican House of Representatives, in which a large majority can at any time be counted on for sound money, will then be reinforced by a Senate in which the sound money sentiment will be very materially strengthened as a result of the November elections. The President could then lay before the new Congress, assembled in special session, a specific recommendation that the policy to which he pledged himself at the manufacturers' banquet be carried out. He could invite the Fifty-sixth Congress to send to him a bill for the retirement of the demand notes of the Government, the establishment of an unequivocal gold standard for the currency, and the creation of a system of banks throughout the country that would have the power to issue a safe and sound circulating medium in response to the demands of business. He could ask of the new Congress such an enactment with a justified confidence that it would aid him to redeem the pledges of his party and respect the wish and the mandate of the people.

But there are important members of the President's public household who do not agree with the emphatic declarations of policy which he made last January. Speaker REED is understood to be unable to see that anything is the matter with the currency. It is more significant and disquieting that Senator MARK HANNA, who is thought to have great influence with the President, makes the following statement of his belief:

"There will be no currency legislation at present. The country wants a breathing spell."

If President MCKINLEY still holds the convictions expressed in the firm words of the speech from which we have quoted he will not be swerved from the purpose he then expressed by any such paltry and contemptible argument as Senator HANNA employs, that the country wants a "breathing spell." It ought to be unnecessary to remind the President that a special session of Congress, called by him to put the finances of the country upon a sound and enduring basis, would not disturb business or impair confidence. The country would know that no evil could come of it, for an unsound financial measure could not command a majority in either house nor the assent of the President. A special session called for the purpose of putting our financial honesty beyond question would not disturb the country's enjoyment of its breathing spell.

If the party in power fails to undertake the work which the President declares it is obliged to undertake by the command of the people its neglect will be universally attributed to its selfish desire to keep the silver issue alive in order that it may win one more victory on it in 1900. It is monstrous to trifle in that way with questions that involve the prosperity and the honor of the country. It is perilous for a party to disregard a command of the people which its chief acknowledges that it has received.

Senator HANNA is not the President. He speaks with no recognized authority when he tells us that "there will be no currency legislation at present." We turn from his flippant declarations to inquire the present views of the President. He has authority, he has power. Has he the faith he proclaimed last Winter? His speech at the manufacturers' banquet was acclaimed throughout the country as a solemn promise that the work of currency reform would be undertaken. Such beliefs as the President then uttered are in their nature unchangeable, for they involve the fundamental principles of morality and prudence. We cannot believe that President MCKINLEY has changed his views. Has he changed his purpose? The coming time is more propitious for the work than was the time at which the President spoke. There is nothing in the nature of the undertaking nor in the conditions under which he may enter upon it that could render him less firm in his resolution. We cannot believe that he would subordinate the interests of the country in this profoundly important matter to the exigencies of a selfish party policy. But faith in the purpose he has announced will be weakened if those near him continue to talk as Senator HANNA talks.

THEORY AND THE PATHOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The last annual report of the New York State Commissioners of Lunacy is a volume of noble proportions. It is made up of statistics, photographs, tables, and detailed accounts of the work of the State's twelve great hospitals and their 20,000 insane inmates. The evidence here furnished seems to show that the present method of caring for our insane is, on the whole, an efficient and creditable one.

The report, however, contains other matter than hospital records. The State of New York not only maintains institutions for the care of its insane, but it has established a pathological institute for the scientific investigation of the nature and causes of insanity. This is a new sphere of work for American democracy, and one which is naturally watched with especial interest. That the undertaking is a wise one none will deny, and our State is distinctly entitled to the credit of being first in this important field. The true aim of scientific medicine is to prevent disease; and it is through investigations which at first are purely scientific and apparently non-utilitarian that the best means of dealing with insanity will ultimately be reached. Hence it is with a full sympathy toward the general objects of the Pathological Institute that we venture to criticise some of its tendencies, as shown in the present volume.

The report of the Director is a very long one, and contains a good deal of matter which is of decidedly academic interest. The history of insanity, for example, is accessible to any one who can get at an encyclopedia, and is hardly needed to point a tale in an annual report to the Albany legislators.

But this is not a matter of great moment. It is important, however, that the institute should give an account of actual work done and concrete results obtained. Instead of this the Director takes as the burden of his story certain magnificent generalizations regarding the nature of the neuron and its relations to the "dissociations of consciousness." He begins by carefully "turning down" the past. The old science of mental diseases, or psychiatry, as it is technicaly called, is, he says, "dead," and "a mummy." It is also, he adds later, "yet unborn." It is further explained in many pages how hopeless is the task of making anything out of methods thus saturated with both foetal and senile decay.

It is certainly a bad state of affairs when each terminal of a continuous existence is so much out of repair. But we are assured that in its place there is appearing a new science, that of "psychopathology," which centres around certain states of consciousness—prevailing at the Pathological Institute. This is to take the place of the defunct psychiatry, and it will, we are assured, fill the future of the insane with a golden efflorescence.

Some suggestions as to what this new science is, or is to be, are made. A fundamental agent in it is a movable neuron. This neuron, which is of octopuslike shape, is another name for the nerve cell out of which the nervous system is built. It has its tentacles, which expand and contract in accordance with the states of consciousness. We are told of a great discovery made by one of the laboratory workers in regard to the "dissociations of consciousness," and this discovery is announced in italics, as among the four great achievements of modern research in psychology and anatomy.

Now, the only objection we would make to all this is that it is not really true; and that the writer is only dealing in very unripe hypotheses. The neuron, to be sure, exists, and has the unpleasant shape suggested; but it has not been seen to move, except once, and that in the body of a lizard. Its relation to consciousness is intimate, but that consciousness responds to its mobility is absolutely unproved, and probably untrue. Furthermore, the dissociation of consciousness is a phenomenon neither new nor wonderful, and quite insufficient to make a new era in psychology.

We trust that the Director will promptly suppress his neurons and his dissociations of consciousness and submit to the Legislature in future only the concrete facts obtained by his most excellently organized laboratory staff.

The broad general views as to the functions of the institute cannot be too highly praised; but this is not the era of romanticism in asylum reports. The taxpayer wants evidence of work done; the hypotheses can ornament the accomplished task.

"THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED."

The opponents of our holding any territory outside of the United States are in the habit of citing as not only pertinent, but conclusive, the "self-evident truth" of the Declaration of Independence "that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The citation is pertinent, but by no means conclusive. We have for so long a time been acquistomed to treat the consent of the governed as an active participation in the government and the governed and the governors as identical, the holders of offices as the agents and representatives of the mass of the population, that "the consent of the governed" has come to mean universal suffrage and representative government. The question has come to be whether the populations of our new dependencies can be educated up to the American standard of citizenship, and this was the question forcibly put and elaborately argued by Mr. TALCOTT WILLIAMS on Friday evening at the People's Institute. The same papers which reported his remarks reported also the remarks of Mr. BRYAN, which assumed that a military government of a foreign dependency was a violation of American principles, and also an interview with Admiral SAMPSON, in the course of which he said: "It does not make any difference whether the Cubans are amenable to the sovereignty of this Government or not. We are there. We intend to rule, and that is all there is to it."

Here is a sufficient variety of views, no one of which appears to us to be at once accurate and comprehensive. Every one of them asserts or implies that the consent of the governed must be an active participation in the government. But it is quite certain that this is not the view which was entertained by the signers of the Declaration. They excepted from it both the Indians whom we found in possession of the country and the Africans whom we had imported. Judge TANEY's dictum in the Dred Scott case, which was wrongly taken to be an expression of his personal opinion, was a historical statement that the negro did not appeal to the framers of the American Government as the possessor of any rights which the white man was bound to respect. And even to this day in all the communities in which negroes are in the majority their right to control is denied and overthrown. Neither does any Southern leader look forward to a time when the negro shall deserve to be the political equal of the white man or capable of self-government. Mr. WILLIAMS, in his interesting address, gives instances of the partial admission of natives to local self-government in India. But this fact does not invalidate the truth that the real Government of India is "imperial" and that public measures are decided without regard to the specific wishes of the people affected. Those wishes are of course taken into consideration, as they must be by every wise Government. The appalling calamity brought upon India forty years ago by disregarding them through ignorance is not likely to be repeated. The self-governing colonies of England are the colonies populated by white English-speaking men. And yet in the crown colonies and in India there is an effective "consent of the governed." It arises not from actual participation in the Government, but from the general consciousness of the people that they are governed justly and honestly, and better than they could be governed by themselves. Mr. KIPLING has expresed the nature of it in the proud and just boast—

"By the peace among our peoples let men know we serve the Lord."

Such a consent of the governed we may win in the Antilles and the Philippines if we can manage to deserve it. If we attain it, it will seem pedantic and trifling to insist that American government is un-American because the Puerto Ricans and the Cubans and the Filipinos do not elect their own office holders.

A NEW CONSULAR SERVICE.

One of the happiest consequences of recent changes, commercial and political, is the demand that has grown up among business men, in all parts of the Union, for a complete reform in the method of choosing and of treating the officers of our Consular Service.

The movement is not wholy novel. For years past organizations like the Chamber of Commerce of this State have been investigating, planning, and agitating in this direction. But so long as the chief commercial function of our Consuls was the verification of invoices for goods sent to this country and the enforcement of laws intended to make imports as difficult and costly as possible, interest in the subject was not very general, and action was of no great effect. But now that the import trade is losing and the export trade gaining in importance, the situation is very different. Our business men are being daily more and more aroused to the great need of capable and trained men in the Consular offices, and in every place connected with them, high or low.

The spoils system in its silliest as well as its most vicious form has largely prevailed in the Consular Service. With some conspicuous and instructive exceptions Consuls have been generally chosen from among the political workers. They have rarely known the language of the country to which they have been sent; they have often been entirely ignorant of its trade, its laws, its business customs, and almost equally ignorant of those of their own country. To the credit of the American people it must be said that they have seldom been corrupt, but, except in that regard, they have only too commonly been neither creditable nor useful.

Mr. OLNEY, in Mr. CLEVELAND'S second term, established a system of examinations intended to enforce a certain standard of intelligence. It was not at best a very strict system, and, not being competitive, its gradual decay was only too easy. As a matter of fact under this Administration it has become practically useless, and the standard of the service is even lower than it was under JOSIAH QUINCY, and that was very low. Now that the eyes of American business men are turned to foreign markets and made keen by direct interest, they begin to see the defects of the present methods. We believe they will secure a reform. It is by no means a difficult task, and requires really only the application of business principles and the stern exclusion of politics. If the business men are only bold and firm enough in their de-

THE POWERS IN SAMOA.

The chronic trouble between the three powers concerned over the government of Samoa has again become acute. The same charges of trickery and bad faith that were so familiar ten years ago are beginning to be repeated.

It is not necessary to believe that they are in the main well founded in order to see that the "modus vivendi" arranged for Samoa is impossible to be permanently maintained. Just as the new irritation over the succession to LANPEPA is reaching a vexatious if not a dangerous height appears the last volume of the collected works of ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. This volume contains the letters which the author wrote to the English press when the government established by the Treaty of Berlin had gone into operation. They form a valuable supplement to his "Foot Note to History," and with that work they furnish a complete explanation why it is impossible for British and American officials to work harmoniously with German officials. Neither England nor America has any class of public servants who can be compared with the Prussian bureaucracy. A main difference is, as Mr. STEVENSON repeatedly shows, that a British or an American official is by his official position exposed to a free public criticism from which a German official is by his official position protected. An offense in the nature of "lèse majesté" can be committed against the humblest Prussian functionary. He is clothed with ample powers to punish it, and is commonly prepared to make use of them. If there were no other difference, this would make it impossible for English-speaking officials or English-speaking merchants to get on harmoniously with German-speaking officials.

The Samoan situation is of some importance in itself, but of greater in what can be learned of it. One of the solutions that have been proposed for the questions raised by our acquisitions in the Pacific has been a joint protectorate which should include Germany and ourselves. That solution will not be recommended by anybody who knows the history of the relations of the three powers in Samoa.

The kindly and appreciative words of The Herald with reference to THE TIMES are naturally gratifying. The Herald is an old, established newspaper to whose large circle of readers we are glad to have the merits of THE TIMES made known, and, apart from this fact, such courtesies go to show the spirit of amity and mutual good will that prevails among the more important newspapers of the great city. It is a big field. There are some 7,000,000 of people whose breakfast tables are within reach of the New York morning papers. As the late CHARLES A. DANA remarked cheerfully to an enterprising rival: "There is room for all of us."

The intermittent, but heavy, rains of the last week, with the penetrating fogs, have pretty well dissolved the frozen layer of snow and filth that covered the streets and have presented to our people a Christmas gift of fairly clean pavements. It is a pity that in none of the boroughs of the great city has there been really sufficient aid given to the elements in this sorely needed cleansing. Indeed, the holiday present of the authorities was practically a great aggravation of the prevailing epidemic. Nothing is more certain than that thorough removal of the snow from the busiest streets would have prevented much of the sickness that has afflicted the community. It is poor comfort, but may be edifying, to reflect that but for the combination of folly and greed by which the Citizens' Union movement was defeated last year we should have retained WARING'S system, and in all human probability should have had Col. WARING still in charge of it.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the war period, 1861-5, the negro population of the United States averaged about 4,000,000. That was approximately one negro in every eight of the total. This ratio has been well maintained to this time. In the last two years and four months of the civil war there were raised and mustered into the service of the United States negro regiments that aggregated 186,017 men. This included 7,122 white officers, leaving a total of negroes in the ranks of 178,895. Of this total 7,916 were raised in New England, 13,922 in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, 12,711 in the Central Northern and Western States, 45,184 in the border States, &c.—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and West Virginia. These 79,778 negro soldiers were volunteers. The balance of 99,111, raised in the States below the thirty-fifth parallel, north latitude, were, as to half of them, virtual conscripts, but the soldierly quality of the Southern negro conscript was as high as that of the volunteer from the plantations and Southern homes. At the close of the war, speaking from information that must have been very full, Abraham Lincoln said of the negro contingent in the army of the Union: "All things considered, they have proved themselves as good soldiers as any."

When the army was reorganized, after the close of the war for the Union, a policy of giving the negro 20 per cent. of the force was adopted, and it has been adhered to ever since. From 10,000 to 5,000 of the men in the ranks have been negroes since 1868, in which year the army was recruited to 50,000 rank and file. As the number has been from time to time reduced, the proportion of colored men has been kept as before.

For thirty-five years the negro has been an important part of the military arm. About 3,000 were killed or died of wounds in the years 1863-5. He has been a good Indian fighter. The bones of negro soldiers whiten the plains, or are buried beneath them, from the Concho country, and Pan Handle of Texas north to the British possessions. He behaved with conspicuous courage in front of Santiago.

As a soldier, pure and simple, a fighting machine, the negro has justified the Government that has for the span of a generation employed him in that capacity. Is he fit for the other duties that devolve on soldiers, garrison, and camp duties, the various work of various kinds that falls to a soldier to perform in time of peace? He certainly is.

The entire four negro regiments of the regular army were in Camp Thomas, Chickamauga Park, an average of over a month last Summer. Two instances of disorder may be charged up to them in that time. In one of these thirteen men were engaged, and about twenty men were implicated in the other. The sum total of all their seriously bad conduct during their stay was less than that perpetrated by the men of some single white volunteer regiments in the city and at or near the camp in one day. Some of the negro volunteers in Cuba have behaved badly, very. Two negro volunteer regiments that have been quartered in the South have been unruly, behaved disgracefully. In all of these cases the trouble has been distinctly traced to the inefficiency of the officers. Set over against these this record: The Eighth United State Volunteers, colored, in a service of two months at Camp Thomas—Oct. 9-Dec. 10—has fewer demerit marks against it than any other regiment that has been in that camp of all the seventy-eight that have pitched their tents on that field in eight months, volunteer and regular.

The question shall the negro be given his share in the National defense is not one that can be whistled down by a breeze of prejudice. As has been said in the foregoing, the negro is one in eight of our population. We have the raw material for a negro army of a round million men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Is it right? Is it good policy, to exclude these men from the army? Are we going to impose all the dangers and hardships of army life on the white people, because negroes in the ranks do not all the time behave themselves better than white men do in the same employment? They are ebullient; they are, until thoroughly disciplined, more mutinous than whites, but in many other respects they are less offensive. They do not insult women—well-dressed and refined ladies—on the street, as did hundreds of white volunteers in different cities of the country last Summer. The worst behavior of the most worthless black regiment in Cuba has been more than balanced by the bad conduct of the white volunteer army of occupation in Puerto Rico.

It is not likely that the loose talk on the subject will result in the abandonment by the Government of the negro as a part of the army; but it may be well enough to brush aside the haze of loose malediction of the negro soldier that rises from race feeling, and is not according to knowledge or good sense.

The negro has proved his right to be a soldier in defense of his country by being for thirty-five years a good soldier. He has produced by his labor a large part of the $12,000,000,000 of taxed wealth in the twelve Southern States. He has repaid a hundred times every dollar the Government has expended on his education. He is "the objective case" of what is called our "race problem," but he has been and he still is an excellent laborer and a growing element in wealth and culture, paying taxes on more than $100,000,000 in the South, and holding an aggregate estimated estate of $500,000,000 value. He is a self-supporting section of society. This we have since the adoption of the Constitution expended for the support and education of Indians $834,382,731—and to what result?

What would intelligent Americans say of any other power that should restrict its fighting men to selections from a single race, though one-eighth of its people should be made up of good fighting material, loyal, hardy; a people who had displayed their devotion to their country by bravely contending for its integrity on many bloody fields, by fighting its foreign as well as its domestic enemies? What would foreign critics say of us should we, after thirty-five years of highly successful use of the negro as a soldier, suddenly discard him in response to a narrow, unenlightened, and unworthy prejudice?

Would the country's peace be quite safe if its policy took such a direction, after proving to the negro that he is a remarkably capable fighter? Do we under any circumstances propose to ourselves the conversion of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 of our people into brooding and bitter enemies of the white population? Would we drive the negro into chronic treason?

Certainly our country will not be thus weak and mean. Americans, white Americans, are at heart for fair play. They know that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," that cruelty, persistent persecution of the weak, must be atoned for. Slavery, as we all know, cost us billions of dollars and a million of lives, and the descendants of those who fought the civil war will not, even in part, reproduce the causes which brought about that very expensive strife.

J. E. MACGOWAN.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1898.

THE ANNEXATION PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial, "Permanent Dependencies," printed to-day, must have been both a surprise and a pleasure to many of your readers. But why permanent? "We do not want the Filipinos as citizens of the United States," say you, and so say we all of us. As you have but lately urged that anti-expansionists should name some other plan than annexation, I think that we in turn are entitled to know by what "plan" you propose to hold the Philippines and Puerto Rico as "permanent dependencies," in view of the principles that have heretofore been the strength and mainstay of our Government.

The twaddle of commercial advantage that will in any proportionate measure compensate us for the extra taxation that must ensue will deceive none of our exporters but only the blind followers of those who are seeking the offices to be filled, or those who are always ready to shout for the most elusive variety of "glory." If we are to be at all consistent with our own ideas and theories of government, we must pursue one of three methods in our treatment of these islands. One plan would be to withdraw from them, leaving them entirely to their own resources. The second is to erect them into territories, which, at some future time, would (perhaps) give them the rights of Statehood.

But the plan that would probably be most cordially accepted by the vast majority of our people is that which we have promised to perform for Cuba. At all events, that is all that we can do for them if we, as we should, decline all dangerous experiments, and remain true to our boasted freedom, which is based on the solid truths that "all men are created equal," and that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

THEODORE MCGARRAH.
New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

JUDGMENT VS. GOOD INTENTIONS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Governor-elect Roosevelt is a man for whom I have great admiration in many respects, and in none less than his civil service record. His intentions appear, in the main, to be honest and honorable, whatever may be said as to his judgment. But it is judgment that tells the tale in the end, I apprehend, and not good intentions. A bad law administered with good judgment, is usually better than a good law administered with bad judgment. More than one man has prayed to be delivered from his friends. Consequently, it was with considerable interest that I read Mr. Roosevelt's remarks about the government of "our new possessions," particularly about the character of the men we are to send to "run things among the heathen."

Col. Roosevelt sees ignominy and shame for us if we fail to send such men as Gen. Wood—that is, we must send men of character, of honor, of honesty, and, above all, of good judgment, if we are to avoid disaster in our new enterprises. In other words, we have a practical question staring us in the face, and any practical answer thereto must take all factors into consideration give each its due weight, eliminate the adverse, and strengthen the favorable.

"If we treat these islands as the spoil of the politician we shall tread again the path which Spain has trod before, and we shall show ourselves infinitely more blameworthy than Spain, for we shall sin against the light seeing the light," says Col. Roosevelt. Seeing that all appointive offices, saving clerical, in this country are "the spoil of the politician," and that the head appointer is a very slick specimen of the politician, it seems that the greatest factor of evil to be dealt with is the spoilsman himself. Inasmuch as we have not yet thrown him out of the temple at home, there does not seem to be any great probability that we will get rid of him "in the colonies."

Until we have thrown him out at home any talk about getting rid of him "in our new possessions" cannot but recall to mind the proposition of a gentleman of good intentions in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 that the army of the (still to be formed) United States of America should never exceed more than so many thousand men, to which the practical George Washington proposed an addition that no enemy should ever invade us with more than the same number of men. How are we to get rid of the spoilsman in "the colonies" when getting rid of him depends upon him and not of us? This seems to be the crux of the whole matter of failure or success in the imperialistic programme. MISSOURIAN.
New York, Dec. 23, 1898.

THE TAMMANY APPOINTEES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Excepting beneficiaries of the present Administration, every one will agree with your correspondents, the Reform Democrats, in objecting to the Tammany appointees and the work done by them. But with Croker dominating the nominating conventions, would the issue of a popular vote have been more desirable? Have not the Mayor's appointments on the average thrown doubt on the generally accepted axiom that a stream cannot rise higher than its source? These questions are asked with cognizance of the attainments possessed by the distinguished head of the Health Department, whose famous ooze theory is thought to be ancillary to Croker's recent purchase of a granite quarry, and incidentally freighted with future helpfulness to undertakers with their allied industries and professions by substituting granite for asphalt on the streets of all cities under Tammany control.

It is a matter of rumor, possibly not sufficiently verified to justify an assertion, that the framers of our consolidated charter considered the advantages of requiring that the heads of the Departments of Bridges, Water, Sewers, Highways, Buildings, and Lighting should have had such training and experience as would entitle them to be considered experts in the several subjects. Mr. Gilroy, however, sternly repressed dalliance with this idea, knowing from his experience in the Department of Public Works the value of a business training. Consequently the Commissioners and Deputies in all the above-mentioned departments are "business men," more conversant with the business of controling Tammany votes than with the business of maintaining bridges, for instance.

The writer is aware that there are worthless engineers as well as ribald priests, hack doctors, and pettyfogger lawyers. But one still looks to ministers, lawyers, and doctors, not only for experts knowledge in their professions, but for a professional pride and honesty that valmen are not expected to possess; nor do we as a general thing look in vain. It would be difficult to find engineers with continuous experience in their profession who would assent to some of the measures whose fruits we see around us, and it is suggested that any proposed amendment to the charter should provide for men with technical training and experience at the head of all departments in which the intervention of an expert in engineering knowledge is required.

CIVIL ENGINEER.
New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

A SPECTATOR NOT A WORSHIPPER

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "E. N. P." in your issue of Wednesday would seem to call for a word of rejoinder. I have no disposition to make such in any spirit of harsh judgment, but in so doing seek to afford some possible aid in the removal of the difficulties under which the writer seems to be laboring. It is plain that he attended the service of the church on Sunday last not as a worshipper, but as a spectator merely. And as such he found the service long and tedious.

Had he been able to join with the congregation in bearing the part accorded the people he would not have considered it cause of weariness and vexation. But as a looker on, and no more, he reached hasty conclusions, and pronounced judgments far from righteous. He is clearly quite unfamiliar with the Book of Common Prayer, and so unable to follow the order of the Church's worship. Could he this do he could not fail to discover therein a "place for the God of love."

In the every part such is found in the due proportion of prayer and adoration, the one God Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. He who is revealed to us in the Holy Incarnation, the coming of the world's deliverer, "as at this time born of a pure Virgin." Surely there is in the service of the Prayer Book "a solace of perplexed heart and brain." Such it has proved for countless weary souls and heavy laden. So it may be for every being, who with a willing mind is ready to receive. The writer tells us that he believes "in the eternal verities," "in the divinity of Christ." Was it the one God and His Son, Jesus Christ, "to whom the Romans sacrificed?"

The writer falls here into a very serious contradiction. He can have hardly weighed well his words. He should give them serious reconsideration. Let him no in despair abandon attendance upon the services of the Church, but rather try again But before so doing devote a little time to the study of our Book of Common Prayer. And if he will this do it will be to him a revelation. He will find in the early part the one exalted place accorded to the Eternal, the Father of Mercies, and the God of all comfort. And then within the courts of the Lord's house, ready to worship, and to be taught, he will attain much of good. Bearing his part in the holy ritual, hallowed by the ages, he will surely find not that which is "lifeless," but the rather abounding in life—a "solace" and a help. An active, living, warring factor."

WILLIAM E. HOOKER.
The Rectory, Wilton, Conn., Dec. 23, 1898.

THE LONG SKIRT CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Tarrytown correspondent, "F. W. H.," who is always interesting, even when not convincing, indites a somewhat indignant protest against male driticism of trailing skirts. Although the force of her objection is derived almost entirely from the ancient "tu quoque" argument, I am not indisposed to admit the reasonableness of her contention that in matters of fashion men are about as devoid of sense and independence as women.

This concession it is easy for me to make because, except when respect for an entertainer requires me to appear in conventional garb, I always wear a sackcoat and a soft hat, replacing the latter by the more comfortable straw during the Summer, however; and because I have never had a pair of pointed shoes on my feet, and, further, have dispensed for some years with starched collars and shirts during the hot weather, not objecting to them at other times.

Having thus revealed enough of my personal habits to demonstrate that the reply of "F. W. H." to "A Friend of Humanity" does not hit me, I wish to call her attention to the fact that she completely ignored the serious portion of the criticism, which is that long skirts are a menace to life and limb.

Many a time, especially in recent days so distinguished by the general carrying of bundles and packages, have I seen women trip on their skirts when entering a street car, and in one such instance the woman had a baby in her arms. Probably it is within the experience of every man that in descending a crowded staircase he has been obliged to hold back with all his strength in order to avoid treading on the trailing skirt of some woman ahead, which "faux pas" might result disastrously for both her and him. If, as sanitarians assure us, the dust in the streets is as full of tubercle bacilli as we know it to be of filth, the constant agitation that it receives from flopping skirts must constitute a serious menace to those constitutionally predisposed to consumption. Another effect of long skirts, which is simply annoying without being serious, is the facility with which, in either Summer or Winter, they will ruin the polish of a pair of shoes. It is for such reasons as these probably that cavilers do not leave women "to pursue their follies in peace."

How the women of Tarrytown may be disposed toward the habits of the other sex I know not, but in this part of the State some men are beginning to wonder if the time has not arrived to resist feminine aggression.

For some years we have tolerated a "Women's Health Protective Association," the object of which, as I have learned after long and patient investigation, is the suppression of all those masculine habits which are obnoxious to women of the refined classes. They have persuaded the Board of Health to prohibit spitting in public conveyances; they have induced the largest street car company in this borough to prohibit smoking on its closed cars, and they have tried to have a rule established limiting the number of men allowed to ride at any one time on the rear platform of a car.

Once when I asked a prominent member of the association why reform ought not to commence at home with long skirts, the evils of which she admitted, her only reply was that a short, stout woman like herself would not look well in a short skirt, and besides, the men would object.

Doubtless some men would, just as they object to any change in things feminine, believing that it will unsex their wives and daughters to move out of the old ruts. But there are other men who associate cleanliness and purity with femininity and who object just as strongly to the long skirt because they know that when a woman wears it in the street, no matter how sweet and lovely she may appear and be above, she can hardly help being filthy below. The number of such disgusted men is perhaps greater than "F. W. H." supposes. Z.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1898.

CHARITY NEVER ENDS AT HOME.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit a reply to your Cambridge correspondent in regard to expansion by the United States, taking the negative under the caption that "Charity begins at home." We do not wish to be heard for our much speaking, but it is almost invariably the rule that persons advancing that argument are hardly ever "charitable at home." And if charity begins there it should not end there, as his statement implies. Not many generations back it was fully decided in the minds of the early settlers of Massachusetts that no Territory west of the now City of Cambridge would ever be of any practical benefit to settlers.

Our learned friend makes the statement that colored voters in many old States are yet deprived of their constitutional right to vote. We fail to see how an anti-expansion propaganda will bring them the privileges which they never fully possessed. Besides, this ostracism he complains of is a legacy from "ante-bellum" days, which it will take generations to eradicate. We are told on authority it takes three generations to get dynamite out of the system of an Irishman and to evolve a worthy American citizen. To further illustrate, the early Apostolic Church did not wait to fully evangelize Jerusalem or Antioch before sending missionaries to distant lands and cities preaching a "risen Lord." If our faith is of the genuine kind we must still believe that a little "leaven" "leavens the whole lump," and in due time if the colored man acts well his part there will be none to harm or molest in the right of franchise or other privileges.

And now the "boss" phantom is brought out as further evidence of our unfitness to govern the Filipinos. He sees them in the two leading States of the Union masquerading their haughty legions like Goliath of Gath, from his far distant college city, without thinking they are as vulnerable at least as he. Do we not possess the sling and small pebbles—the ballot—which we can interpose in their (the Filipinos') behalf? Let an honest effort be made, and with such guardians as Dewey and Merritt and Lawton and Wood, and an anti-friar school system, we may well feel secure in the attempt, and should the investment prove as profitable after twenty-nine years as Alaska does we shall no doubt have a number of penitent correspondents ready to make abject apologies CONSTANT READER.
Port Henry, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1898.

The Free-Ship Movement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Pedrick thinks it of little consequence who first proposed free ships for the restoration of our commercial marine. That depends upon whether we are working for the public or not. If for the public, then Mr. Pedrick would destroy the only reward for which the publicist can hope. If not, then one can have no claim to space in a public journal. "The Report on the Decadence of American Shipbuilding," which Capt. Codman desires to preserve, will be found printed among the executive documents of the United States, 1867-8.

Allow me to congratulate THE TIMES upon its splendid appearance, its varied contents, and its abstention from publishing the prurient details that render so many other newspapers unfit for the family—and to wish it and its numerous readers a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

ALEXANDER DEL MAR.
New York, Dec. 24, 1898.

A Diversity of Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In President McKinley's message I read his declaration that the commencement of war—the recent war with Spain—"found us not unprepared." Since then I have read much testimony on the management of the war, including that of Gen. Miles, and in this morning's TIMES the reports of Col. Roosevelt. How can the President's statement be true, if the testimony referred to and Col. Roosevelt's reports are true? Won't some one please explain? B.
New York, Dec. 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Naturally.

"And you say you ate horse steak in Paris? How was it served?"

"A la cart', of course."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Strange, Too.

Musical cranks generally protest strenuously against the class of music that is produced by means of a crank.—Philadelphia Record.

A Flight of Fancy.

"That dull Miss Wiggs doesn't seem to have a particle of imagination."

"Yes, she has; she thinks she can sing."—Chicago Record.

The West Enlightened.

Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, who is on the lecture platform in this country, is now being complimented out West on his lucid explanation of the difference between Omar Khayyam and Hunyardi Janos.—Boston Herald.

Her Guess.

Mr. Miggleson—I never begin anything on Friday, because I really believe it's unlucky.

Miss Sharpleigh—And I suppose you are always too tired to begin anything on any of the other days.—Cleveland Leader.

THE OLD-TIME CHRISTMAS.

Shore dar am er heap ob pleasure,
Lookin' backwud 'cross de yeahs,
Ef yo keeps de smiles er shinin',
Disrememb'rin' all dem teahs.

While ole Daddy Time am tink'rin'
At his 'count book fur ter fine
Wheddah dar's er balance due yo,
Or ef yo's done run behine;
Hit am mighty lonesome waitin'
Standin' outside in de cold,
Wond'rin' what yore chances might be
W'en his big sum total's told.
Heap ob hahrd knots Fate's bin tyin'
In dis yere life's tangled skein,
Sence dat bressed ole time Chris'mus
What'll nebber come ergain.

Yo kin git right smahrt ob comfort
As in fought yo trabel back,
Ef yo onlies skip dem troubles,
Clutt'rin' up erlong de trac'.
Ef yo's done got sense ter gadder
Jes dem flowahs ob bressings sweet,
Disrememb'rin' all de brambles
Dat onct sorely cut yore feet.
Still de joyfules' ob happ'nin's
Wid mos' pleasures in hits train
Wuz dat ole time bressed Chris'mus
Dat'll nebber come ergain.

One by one de yeahs in passin'
Leab er token fur good-bye.
In yore wool er bits ob cotton,
Wrinkle clost beside yore eye.
Still de light ob mem'ry's lantern
Frows 'er beauty ter de las',
Ober all dem scenes ob gladness
In dat happy long-gone pas'.
But I 'low she hangs de of'nes
On de chambah ob dis brain
Pictures ob dat ole time Chris'mus
What can nebber come ergain.

MRS. O. B. MERRILL.

NEWS AND VIEWS IN ENGLAND

The Anglo-American Situation and That of the Latin Nations.

NEW DANGER ARISES IN PARIS

Alleged Scheme of Premier Dupuy to Overthrow President Faure.

The Transvaal Question Waxes Acute Again—England Continues to Arm and Russia Is Preparing in the Far East.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Dec. 24.—The first touch of frost gives us a seasonable Christmas after the prevailing Summer weather. Skaters are eagerly consulting the thermometer. Tradesmen are congratulating themselves upon the best holiday sales for years past. Statesmen are scattered at their country houses for a rest before attacking the political problems gathering round the next session. The religious folk are rejoicing that this birthday anniversary of the Prince of Peace sees all nations pledged to consider disarmament. And everybody is thankful that both the English-speaking peoples can look back upon a year of triumph and prosperity, and look forward to new struggles with worthy problems in a spirit of cordial friendship.

Britannia presents her children with a handsome Christmas present in the shape of a penny postage to forty-five different parts of the Empire. To-morrow the same stamp that carries a letter across a street in London will frank it to Hongkong on the other side of the globe. Important colonies like Australia and Cape Colony have still to join; but their adhesion cannot be long delayed. Then it is hoped that the United States will complete the circle. Henniker Heaton, an Australian member of Parliament, to whose crusade this advance is chiefly due, has sent a silver penny to all his friends as a Christmas greeting.

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The Outlook in Spain.

To many other nations this Christmas presents a black prospect. All the three Latin peoples see their Governments in paralysis, and their finance in ruins. From every side come reports of the rising tide of Carlism in Spain. All the Carlist clubs have been closed; troops are marching about the suspected provinces to overawe the people; all except merely formal telegrams are sent across the frontier to France for transmission, and the Minister of War has declared that the army must be raised to 140,000, owing to the Carlist agitation.

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Plots and Counter-Plots in France.

In France the partisans of Prince Victor Bonaparte and the Duc d'Orléans are openly claiming that their candidate will soon be on the throne. The subscription list to enable Henry's widow to prosecute M. Reinach for slandering him has reached 100,000 francs. Every enemy of the authorities is advertising himself by sending a small subscription with a savage sentiment, and the enormous proportion of army officers among the subscribers is a sympton causing the gravest alarm. The opinion is gaining ground that Premier Dupuy is working to upset President Faure as he upset Casimir-Perier, hoping, according to these rumors, to emerge from the confusion thus resulting. It is for this reason that M. Dupuy, it is believed, decided to prosecute M. Gohier for his book, "L'Armée Contre la Nation," as worse attacks upon the army had previously been ignored; for instance, that disgusting book, "Sous Offs.," an abbreviation for "Sous Officiers." But M. Gohier's book largely concerned itself with the Madagascar campaign, which was grossly mismanaged, and President Faure is closely identified with the whole Madagascar business. Thus Faure is to be struck through this prosecution. In fact, the Gohier trial contains more immediate elements of danger than either the Dreyfus affair or the Picquart trial. M. Gohier has 200 witnesses ready to testify to the abuses of French military life, and this will put the loyalty of the army to the test more than anything else. Meanwhile, it is alleged, on good authority, that ex-Empress Eugénie has so far modified her refusal to share in any dynastic conspiracy as to make Prince Victor Napoléon residuary legatee of £2,000,000, which was the insurance policy on the life of the late Prince Imperial. This, of course, enables the pretender to raise a loan immediately.

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The Nicaragua Question Again.

The obviously inspired Reuter telegram from Washington to-day saying that President McKinley's words about the Nicaragua Canal had been misunderstood in England has produced a good effect. It is perhaps not extravagant to see in this an echo of the repeated intimations in these dispatches that British opinion was showing obvious signs of disappointment. The following extracts from two leading liberal papers are evidence of the fact.

The Daily News to-day says: "The present policy of the United States, which aims at an American-built and an American-protected canal is of course directly in conflict with the terms of the treaty. Whether in view of altered circumstances it need be in conflict with British interests is another question. Hitherto the British Government has, in Lord Granville's words, relied with confidence upon the observation of all engagements of that treaty. If the treaty is to be abrogated now, Lord Salisbury will, of course, ask for some quid pro quo as well as for the guarantees appropriate to the new situation."

The Daily Chronicle says: "'I give that thou mayst give' might have been the motto of Machiavelli and was the motto of Bismarck. 'I give and thou givest' is the motto upon which all friendship is based. 'I give and thou takest' points the road to certain discord. We recognise in the fullest degree the urgent necessity of the canal to American interests. The splendid voyage of the Oregon showed to everybody what all students knew before—that it is absurd that the only sea route between New York and San Francisco should be round Cape Horn. We should not dream of stickling for any academic right to thwart such a natural course of our friend's development. But the canal would at once make the United States a great naval power in the Far East, a matter of necessary concern to us. It would increase American naval strength in the Atlantic. It would alter to our disadvantage the carrying trade to the Far East. If it were fortified by the States it would constitute a weighty factor against us in case of war. Finally, the present status quo is guaranteed by the treaty. That the canal should be neutralized is obvious in all justice. That some other consideration should be shown to us in return for all the advantages we thus cede to our American friends would seem to be dictated alike by equity and friendship."

The Standard had a stronger utterance recently to the same effect.

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Murder of Ghani Bey.

The murder of the Albanian Colonel Ghani Bey, the Sultan's aide de camp, by Hafiz Pasha, an important officer of the Sultan's household, throws lurid light on the condition of Turkey. Ghani was a consummate scoundrel, a blackmailer employed by the Sultan to carry out his most nefarious schemes. During the Turkish occupation of Thessaly his robberies and murders among the Greek population were incredible. So secure did he feel that lately his habit was to enter a shop in Constantinople, draw a revolver, demand that the safe be opened, and fill his pockets with the contents. The explanation of this immunity is that the Sultan depends for his personal safety upon the Albanian regiment which guards the Yildiz Kiosk. These men are always well paid, petted, and have no sympathy with the dissatisfaction so widespread among the Turkish population. Many times foreign Ambassadors have demanded the removal or punishment of Ghani. Evidently either these demands or the fact that Ghani's arrogance had become a menace to the Sultan himself rendered his removal necessary. Therefore another of the Sultan's trusted officials was told to shoot him. This he deliberately did in a café without the slightest quarrel or warning. He has not been arrested, and an official Turkish paper describes the event as a common brawl in a tavern, making no allusion to the official position of either man. This may sound incredible, but it is a commonplace event to any one who knows Turkey.

Not long ago a distinguished young Turkish officer visited me frequently in Constantinople. One night he failed to come to a dinner for which he had accepted an invitation. The next day he called upon me in disguise and explained that he had luckily discovered that another officer was about to denounce him to the Sultan as plotting with foreigners and that he had only just saved his neck by hurrying to the palace and denouncing the other man first.

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More Trouble with the Boers.

An ugly but typical incident still further strains the relations between England and the Transvaal. The Boer police were called upon to quell a row in front of the house of a British subject in Johannesburg named Edgar. They called out Edgar and a policeman shot him dead. The policeman has been released on a thousand dollars' bail. To-morrow a mass meeting of foreign inhabitants of Johannesburg has been called to protest against the insecurity of life and property under the Boer rule, and to demand protection against police tyranny. Things have been going from bad to worse in the Transvaal for some time, and sooner or later such an incident as this will bring about a crisis, out of which the Transvaal may not emerge at all.

The British force in South Africa is being steadily increased in view of the eventualities. Four hundred men sailed from Southampton Thursday; more are leaving here to-day; there will be another draft a week hence—altogether 1,000 men.

Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of the Cape, and Conyngham Greene, the British Resident at Pretoria, are both in London and have had several conferences at the Colonial Office. To a correspondent who had written Mr. Chamberlain about the need of protection for British subjects in the Transvaal, the Colonial Secretary curtly replies to-day that "British interests are thoroughly protected by her Majesty's Government not only in the Transvaal, but everywhere else as well."

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England Still Arming.

I have frequently called your attention to the fact that the arming of England has not undergone any reduction. The Chancellor of the Exchequer recently stated that only a few thousand pounds had been spent. With this statement may be compared the official announcement that the very large number of mechanics who have been working overtime at the Sheerness dockyard for months now have ceased to do so. A few thousand pounds would not pay these men alone for extra work. Moreover, when the Channel Squadron reached Devonport orders were issued to undertake no repairs that could not be completed in forty-eight hours. Seven million cartridges were ordered from private firms in Birmingham a few weeks ago. Now an order for 50,000 shells is given there. This means that the Government arsenals cannot meet the demand. Not for years at this time have such quantities of ammunition stores been sent to the Mediterranean and to the East. Thirty-five thousand tons were sent in October, 40,000 tons in November, more this month, and January will surpass any. All the depots abroad will then be completely filled.

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Why Russia Wants American Money.

In view of the Russian negotiations in America for a loan, I may add to what I said last week, that information had reached me that Russia had failed in similar negotiations in Amsterdam.

The Daily Mail announces from Odessa that Russia proposes to augment her Pacific Squadron by four battleships, six cruisers, two gunboats, and a flotilla of torpedo boats and destroyers. The Government offers special premiums for service in the Far East. Forty harbor engineers have left for Ta-lien-Wan, 5,000,000 rubles being set apart for the harbor works there. It is officially announced today that 11,000,000 rubles will be assigned by the middle of next year to raise the pay of all officers on regimental duty. Thus it is clear where the American money will go.

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A Russian Fortress in Turkey.

The Deutsche Zeitung of Vienna gives astonishing news concerning the so-called monastery which was consecrated at Galataria, just outside Constantinople, last Sunday, by the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the memory of the Russian troops who fell in the war with Turkey. It says it is a real fortress entirely designed by the Russian Military Attaché Peshkoff. It is surrounded by a thick wall, with loopholes, and has a high tower from which a searchlight could be thrown into the Sultan's palace. It has casemated vaults and machinery ostensibly for pumping water, but available for other purposes. Twenty monks with a number of servants will be its garrison. To my knowledge similar fortified monasteries exist in Asia Minor, but one within range of the Yildiz Kiosk is indeed a novelty.

HENRY NORMAN.

MISS GOELET MAY MARRY.

Handsome Viscount Crichton Thought Likely to be the Happy Man.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—T. P. O'Connor's journal Mainly About People, referring to the report that the Earl of Shaftesbury is engaged to Miss Goelet, says it is more probable that the fortunate young man will be the handsome Irish Viscount Crichton, eldest son of the fourth Earl of Erne and Lieutenant and Adjutant in the Royal Horse Guards.

Viscount Crichton's family is said to desire the match, and Miss Goelet is seen with some member of the family at most of the smartest functions.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

She Gives Prizes and Makes a Speech to English Schoolgirls.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Duchess of Marlborough distributed the prizes at the Girls' High School, at Oxford, this week. In addressing them she said:

"I am glad of the opportunity to show my appreciation and sympathy with the higher education of girls. We women are happy in knowing that we have now made men acknowledge that higher education must help us in any vocation we may choose to pursue."

FRENCH ROYALISTS DISPLEASED.

The Queen Arouses Bitterness by Ignoring the Duke of Orleans.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—There is considerable bitterness in French royalist circles because the Queen has not entertained the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, who are now in England, although her Majesty has received a broad hint from the Court at Vienna that such an invitation would be particularly acceptable at the present moment.

Queen Victoria, however, while she had a great regard for the late Count of Paris, does not like his son. Moreover, in view of the present royalist intrigues in France, her Majesty has avoided special attentions to French royalists, from political motives.

AS AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

An American Diplomat of the Highest Class Is Required.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—There is much interest here regarding the choice of a successor to Mr. Ethan Allen Hitchcock as United States Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

It is believed here that the post demands the presence of a diplomat of the strongest character. In view of the extension of American influence in the Orient Russia has sent one of her ablest men to Washington, although a transfer from Washington to Constantinople or Madrid has hitherto been considered as a promotion. President McKinley is, of course, expected to reciprocate.

Mr. Hitchcock carries home with him the conviction that Russia is still a stanch friend of the United States.

THE DEATH OF ROTHSCHILD.

It Brought Grief to 'Busmen and a Gift to the British Museum.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The omnibus men of London lost a friend by the death of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, whose custom it was, on each Christmas, to present the drivers and conductors each with a brace of pheasants and a bottle of wine. Accordingly, on Thursday last, the day upon which his funeral occurred, they expressed their sympathy by fastening on their whips the Baron's racing colors—amber and dark blue—the ribbons being tied with a slip of crêpe.

Be won de Rothschild, who left a fortune of about £2,000,000, bequeathed to the British Museum a magnificent collection of art treasures of the Renaissance period, together with some most exquisite sixteenth century enamel and gold work, and priceless specimens of weapons and armor.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ISSUES.

Opposition Party in Hungary Say They Will Not Compromise.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Hungarian politicians of the Opposition Party threaten to throw Hungary into a state of anarchy before they consent to an extra-constitutional "compromise" with Austria. They have carried out their promise to issue a manifesto to the people urging them to refuse to pay taxes or to allow the enrolling of recruits.

As the clergy are preaching resistance to the Government, which they have never forgiven for passing the law allowing civil marriages, the rebellion may be serious. Trouble is expected from the municipalities, which have the right to withhold taxes and recruits as long as Parliament has not legislated therefor.

THE EXPULSION OF AUSTRIANS.

Count Thun, Premier, and His Sensational Threats of Retaliation.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—The Abendpost publishes to-day a long communication regarding the German interpretation of the answer of Count Thun-Hohenstein, the Austrian Premier, to an interpellation in the Reichsrath, made on Nov. 29, on the subject of the expulsion of Austrians from Prussia. In his answer, the Premier said that should the expectation warranted by assurances of the British Cabinet, that greater consideration will be shown to Austrians, not be fulfilled, the Government would not hesitate to energetically protect the rights of Austrians, and, if necessary, adopt retaliatory measures.

The writer of the communication says the Premier's remarks are entirely misunderstood in Germany, and, after dwelling upon the closeness of the relations between Germany and Austria, adds:

"Count Thun-Hohenstein is, officially and personally, as loyal a supporter, not only of the treaty connection, but also of the intimate relations of the two empires, as any other influential personage in the monarchy."

Irish Dynamiter Released.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Home Secretary this week released another Fenian, Terence McDermott, one of the Glasgow dynamiters who was sentenced to penal servitude for life in 1883. McDermott does not appear to be any the worse for his punishment, and says he has done with dynamiting, and will start in life afresh, with the few pounds which he earned in prison.

Duke of York Will Not Visit Us.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Sheffield Independent announces "on the highest authority" that the Duke of York will not go to the United States in 1899, contrary to reports that he might do so.

GERMAN PUBLIC OPINION

The People Evince Disapproval of Our Treatment of Spain.

DISINTEGRATION OF EUROPE

The Newspapers Look for Extensive Changes in the Affiliations of the Powers—German Politics.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The signing of the peace of Paris is generally admitted by the German press to have been the most important event of the current year.

To put it mildly, Germany has not yet recovered from her astonishment at the unexpected military strength shown by the Americans and the utter collapse of the Spanish arms. As I write, an article from a prominent Berlin newspaper, dated just before the war broke out, lies before me. "The Spanish fleet," it says, "is in most excellent condition, while it is hardly possible to speak of an American navy. Whoever has had an opportunity to see an American war vessel must have become convinced that neither material, officers, nor crews are of such quality to make it wise for America to risk a conflict with a European power."

This is only a specimen of the pabulum which was dished up regularly to the German, and, indeed, to the European, public at that time. Since then, however, the Germans have been forced to get rid of many of their old prejudices, and, although they hate us as heartily as before, their respect for us has vastly increased. Fortunately, the German Government does not represent public opinion in the empire, or we should have been more than once embroiled with it through Admiral von Diederichs and other more gallant than discreet subordinates. The terms imposed upon Spain are voted here, even by such liberal and friendly-to-America journals as the Frankfurter Zeitung, to be brutally exorbitant, and we are warned that the utter lack of consideration shown by us will have its due effect upon the manner in which we shall be treated in future by Europe.

An odd effect has been produced upon German public opinion by the fact that the members of the Spanish-American Commission have been photographed together, after the signing of the peace the conditions of which are so humiliating to Spain. "What has become of the traditional Spanish pride?" it is asked. "Imagine Favre and Thiers sitting with Bismarck for their portraits!"

It must be confessed that all Germans are fully convinced that we intend taking not only the Philippines, but also Cuba, for ourselves; they are not capable of believing that our protestations in regard to the Pearl of the Antilles were made bona fide. It must not be without interest to mention here that a little canvass made among the prominent American residents of Berlin shows that nearly all are opposed to the annexation of the Philippines, but consider that a protectorate would be the best thing. One gentleman exclaimed against a decision on the part of Congress before time should be given for the whole country to discuss the matter thoroughly. "Why should haste be shown?" people ask. "Why not postpone a decision until after a military occupation of a year or more has indicated what disposition of the islands will be wisest?"

The only bitter criticism I have heard among Germans of good standing concerning the closing events of the war had reference to Mr. McKinley's mention of the Maine. The American delegates, they say, refused to entertain the Spanish proposal to refer the matter to an international commission on the ground that it was unwise to excite the people again, and that the President of the United States should after this be the one to reopen the subject is regarded by them as the very triumph of bad logic.

A very interesting letter from a German resident of Manila has just appeared in a prominent Berlin paper, and its style is so temperate and to the point that the author's words deserve attention. "The American soldier and his conduct in service," he says, "deserve unreserved praise. He is quiet and he knows his duties. In the same way the American military authorities must be praised for the energy and moderation they have displayed." The author then goes on to point out what a crime it would be to leave the Spaniards a square foot of territory outside their own country, and relates the most hair-raising incidents of Spanish cruelty and tyranny. Leaving the Philippines in Spanish hands would, he says, mean a war of extermination between them and the natives, and of course the consequent ruin of all commerce for years to come. He asserts that the wisest plan and the one favored by most of the more intelligent natives is that of a republic under an American protectorate. He praises the conduct of the natives since the discomfiture of the Spanish, and is of the opinion that they will soon prove capable of governing themselves. In conclusion he naïvely expresses his doubts whether the true interests of the Germans in Manila were furthered by the presence there of so many German ships of war, in consideration of the opposition they aroused among the Americans.

It would be interesting to know whence the rumor-seekers, who form a very large contingent of political journalists, get their information in regard to the reputed purchase, or attempt to purchase, by Germany, of the Carolines. Certainly not one word of authority has thus far transpired in regard to the matter, and, although it is by no means out of the question, and although public opinion would approve the act, the Government has given no sign. In the first place, the islands themselves are not of great value, what trade there is in copra and other commodities being already in the hands of German firms, which as long ago as 1884 petitioned the German Government to annex the islands. Germany may eventually acquire the group, but she is at the present time waiting to observe the attitude of America, and this much may be put down as certain, that she will do nothing that is likely to offend us. With England, too, she wishes to be on good terms, and, in spite of the condescending manner in which she accepts the latest advances of Mr. Chamberlain and the English press, there can be no doubt that they are more than welcome to her.

Nothing is more characteristic than this fact is of the present state of incipient political disintegration in which Europe now finds herself. A new phrase that one constantly finds in the leaders of the prominent newspapers, "the new grouping of the powers," is significant of the situation. Germany looks for the dissolution, at some period in the not too remote future, of the Franco-Russian alliance; she sees Italy falling more and more under the influence of Great Britain; she begins to shake her head over the uncertain future of Austria-Hungary, and she notes the constant increase in power and influence of England's two new friends, Japan and the United States. At present she has no Bismarck, and on that account probably no far-reaching plans. She is, as she has been for some years past in international politics, opportunist, and awaits her chance. All that can be said with certainty is that she is at present very favorably inclined toward the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, for she feels that she ought to share the future which they are likely, with or without her, to create for themselves.

The principal event of the week in domestic politics was, of course, the opening by the Emperor of the new session of the Imperial Diet, in whose hands the legislative destinies of the empire will lie for the next five years. The speech from the throne offered no novelties, and hence no sensations. The one remarkable feature of it was negative, namely, the fact that his Majesty saw fit to make no mention of the home-going of the great Chancellor, preferring evidently to occupy himself with his own home-coming. This omission has been bitterly commented on in the Liberal press. There has, of course, also been a deal of growling about the extent of the demands for the army, the proposed bill to "protect labor," and other items in the Government's programme, but Herr Richter and Herr Bebel will attend to these little matters when they successively appear on the tapis.

The first session of the Diet was purely formal, and the second was almost entirely taken up with the election of the President and two Vice Presidents. The first session should have been called to order by the oldest member, who is Herr Dieden of the Catholic Centre, but, as he was absent, the duty fell to the second oldest, Herr Lingens, also of the Centre, who is celebrated as speaking invariably on the "Inadequate Carrying Out of the Sunday Observance Laws." Herr Lingens has been so identified with these laws that the reporters invariably wrote "Herr Lingens spoke on the Sunday laws," whether in reality he discussed that subject or the relation of beet-growing to the Persian trade or any other, an assumption which always greatly incensed him.

The election of Count Ballestrem, as President of the Diet, reminds one that it was this nobleman who, in 1874, was the first to call out "Pfui!" (a much stronger expression than "Shame!") when Prince Bismarck, speaking of Kullmann, who had attempted to murder him at Kissingen, exclaimed, "Yes, gentlemen, you may disavow this man as much as you like, he hangs on to your coattails all the same!" The expression was the signal for a scandalous scene in the chamber, the whole Catholic party joining in a stormy manifestation against the Chancellor. Count Ballestrem's election marks the final and complete defeat of the anti-ultramontane movement of Bismarck and his allies. It is likely that the Centre, which now feels itself so strong, will attempt to repeal the laws against the Jesuits, in which case we shall have a species of warming up of the "Kulturkampf." We may also look for a much stricter ruling of the debates than the last President, Baron von Buol, an easy-going Chairman, cared to maintain, and the Social-Democrats are not likely to keep the floor with the impunity they showed during the sessions of the last Reichstag. In fact, the reactionary movement against this party is undoubtedly on the increase. There will be a battle royal when the question comes up of throwing people who incite others to strikes into prison.

The Lippe-Detmold affair is likely to find a solution satisfactory to the German sense of justice, in the decision of the Federal Council of the Empire to leave the matter to the legislative body of the principality. There can be no doubt that this decision is a most lucky one for the Government, as by its means the bottom is knocked out of an interpellation in the Reichstag, which could not fail to amount to an ugly and dangerous attack on the Emperor.

In connection with this question, the preface of the Almanach de Gotha, the authority on the genealogy of the great houses of Europe, offers some significant features. The editor alleges that efforts are constantly being made to influence the management of the book, to the advantage of certain persons. Undoubtedly the reference is to the machinations of the Schaumburg-Lippe party, but it is noticed that, in spite of the opposition of the Kaiser's protégés, the Almanach gives the Count Regent his proper title of "Erlaucht," (Serenity.)

In connection with this case it is interesting to remember that an affair, similar in character, greatly disturbed the political equilibrium in Germany about eighty years ago. In that controversy the present rôle of Kaiser Wilhelm was played by King Max of Bavaria, while the Count Regent was represented by Grand Duke Carl of Baden. The bone of contention was the succession in Baden, as the Grand Duke, who reigned from 1811 until 1818, and was the husband of Napoleon's adopted daughter, Stephanie de Beauharnais, had no children. The heir apparent, the aged Margrave Ludwig, was unmarried, and the throne of Baden was tacitly disputed between Bavaria, whose claims rested on a treaty of 400 years' standing, and the eldest of three stepbrothers of old Ludwig, sons of Grand Duke Carl Friedrich and his morganatic wife, the Baroness, afterward Countess, Hochberg. The only way to prevent the whole, or at least a large part, of his Grand Duchy from falling to Bavaria lay in the Grand Duke's declaring the sons of this misalliance successionsfaehig, or capable of succession. This he did, declaring his three morganatic half-uncles, who up to that time had been known as Counts of Hochberg, to be Margraves and Princes of Baden, and the eldest of them, Leopold, once only a Baron, became Grand Duke of Baden, and was the father of the present popular ruler of the Grand Duchy. This triumph of "bad blood" was also a victory of public opinion. It was to this sentiment in his Duchy that Carl appealed, and he wrote to the King of Bavaria that "his Majesty would hardly find a mightier ally than this public opinion, that had declared for Baden."

In view of the fact that the son of a simple Baroness could become the ruler of the fifth largest State in the empire, the question whether the son of a Countess be capable of succeeding to the throne of nearly the smallest principality is reduced to an absurdity. By a curious coincidence a daughter of one of the Baden Baron-Prices mentioned above became the wife of Prince Waldemar of Lippe, whose death caused the succession of the present crazy Prince, and the appointment of the Count Regent, the Kaiser's bête noire.

Col. Wheelan, the new Military Attaché to the American Embassy in Berlin, has arrived at his post.

EDWARD BRECK.

BEARING ON AMERICAN HISTORY

Important Document Found by the Librarian of the Vatican.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Advices from the Vatican say that the Assistant Librarian, Abbé Luzzi, has unearthed a number of important documents bearing upon Spanish domination in America, and especially in Cuba. They will be published, and richly bound copies of the books will be sent to the Queen Regent of Spain and to President McKinley, though this latter act of courtesy is not viewed [illegible]vor by many prelates, who are [illegible]to prevent it.

Abbé [illegible]among the archives Galileo' [illegible]t treatise on the tides, [illegible]e usual text.

LO[illegible]S INSANE.

She L[illegible]omer, and Is Now [illegible]ustrian Asylum.

LONDON, [illegible]24.—Sad news has been received regarding the condition of Princess Louise o. Coburg, daughter of the King of the Belgians. She is confined in a private asylum in Austria.

The Princess, who was married to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, eloped with Lieut. Mattachich-Keglevitch in the latter part of January last. The Prince, later, fought a duel with the Lieutenant with pistols, and then with swords, and was severely wounded in the right arm. He subsequently took steps to obtain a divorce from the Princess. The mind of the Princess is steadily giving away. Her memory is completely gone. She never asks for any news of her parents or relatives, and passes the time pacing to and fro in her apartment and in cutting out paper patterns. The King and Queen of Belgium are constantly informed as to her health, but there is now little hope of the Princess ever regaining her intellect, which was once exceptionally bright.

INDIGNATION IN GERMANY.

Caused by Proceedings Against Dr. Delbruck of Berlin University.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The Minister of Education, Dr. Bosse, has evoked a chorus of condemnation from all sides by ordering disciplinary proceedings to be taken at the Berlin University against the well-known Dr. Delbruck, in consequence of the latter's scathing criticism in his public writings of the expulsion of Danes from North Schleswig. Dr. Delbruck has since received ovations from the students in the lecture hall.

The Munich Allgemeine-Zeitung, which otherwise is in complete harmony with the Government, expresses the general feeling of detestation at the Government's interference, saying:

"We are indignant, not because we agree with the professor's view of the evictions, but because the German universities must remain the guardians of free speech. Even in times of the wildest reaction, truth and love of truth have found in the German universities their city of refuge, and whoever attempts to drive them forth with a police bludgeon desecrates consecrated ground."

The Conservative Post described Dr. Bosse's action as "retrograde and senseless."

The professors of the university intend to issue a vehement and unanimous protest.

Dr. Delbruck belongs to the Conservative Party. Crown Prince Frederick intrusted him with the instruction of Prince Waldemar, and the doctor received the unprecedented honor, after the battle of Gravelotte, of being called out of the ranks and created an officer on the field of battle.

The latest measure against the Schleswelgens is the Governor's decree commanding parents to recall children who have been sent to schools in Denmark. It is expected that the parents will defy the Governor and thus create a crisis.

Soldiers Safe from Snows in Lara Pass

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—It is now learned that the several hundred Montenegrin soldiers who were recently overtaken by a snowstorm in the Lara Pass, and who were thought to have been frozen to death, succeeded in making their way through the heavy drifts, and have arrived safely at Podgoritza, a town of Montenegro.

Nobleman Fined for Smuggling a Dog.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Marquis of Anglesey was fined £20 at Liverpool this week for bringing a French bulldog from New York last October without securing the necessary license.

IN FOREIGN LANDS

THE SCHEME TO AID THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.—It is reported in London that the Colonial Office has completed a plan for the relief of the British possessions in the West Indies, the details of which will shortly be made public. It is said that the rehabilitation of the sugar industry of the islands has not been left entirely in the hands of Sir Thomas J. Lipton, although Mr. Chamberlain has accepted the general scheme proposed by that well-known merchant and financier. There are four groups of financiers, who will work at the subject along distinct and separate lines. One group is directly under the control of Mr. Chamberlain, and will confine its efforts solely to Jamaica. Two other groups will confine their work to Barbados and St. Vincent, while St. Lucia, it is said, will be confined to the special care of Sir Thomas J. Lipton. Sir Thomas will also have general charge of refining the sugar and selecting markets for it. It is reported in the Colonial Office that as soon as the plans are made known the general public will be allowed to join two or more groups, which will become stock companies. It is expected that the foresight and business capacities of Mr. Chamberlain, combined with government guarantees, will insure a hearty response and a financially successful issue for all concerned. The combined capitals of these several undertakings will not it is anticipated, exceed £1,000,000 in all. A large and influential deputation waited on the Administrator of St. Lucia the other day to express the dismay of the inhabitants of that island at being left out of the imperial grant and loan, which are specially needed by the peasant proprietary there, whose losses are officially ascertained to be £60,000, and in whose welfare, it was pointed out, the Imperial Government professed to take the deepest interest, while Barbados and St. Vincent, where no such proprietary exists, receive generous treatment. It is thought possible that a special loan, together with an appropriate grant, will be made to St. Lucia.

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THE NEW OFFICIAL LANGUAGE FOR GUERNSEY.—The fact that the Legislative Assembly at Guernsey by unanimous vote decided to substitute the English language for French in the deliberations of their body has caused much sharp and ill-natured criticism in the press of Paris. Le Gaulois asks: "Is it a set-off to what has happened at Fashoda?" and a correspondent in Guernsey adds that the decision of the Assembly came as a complete surprise and mortification to the French inhabitants of the island. Le Gaulois attributes the change to the Governor of the island, who, of course, represents the British Government. As to the question of language in Jersey, French is spoken by the upper classes, the working classes expressing themselves in a kind of Normandy pathos, with admixtures of both English and French.

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COMMANDANT MARCHAND AND THE DERVISHES.—La Vie Illustrée of Paris recently printed a letter from Cairo, which is said to include the only authentic interview that Commandant Marchand ever gave concerning the Fashoda incident. The part that deals with the events preceding the taking of Omdurman and the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian forces up the White Nile differ on an important point from the accounts already received. Here is the tale translated from Marchand's words: "The story of the engagement which we had with the dervishes before the arrival of the English has been somewhat distorted. It has been said that after the battle of Omdurman, a boat filled with fugitive dervishes advanced upon Fashoda and was received with rifle shots. That would have been odious. The following is the truth. The Sultan of the Shilluks, though he received the mission cordially enough, had but a very slender idea of the value of my 100 Senegalese.

"Accordingly his people thought it their duty to inform the Khalifa of our arrival at Fashoda. On receipt of the news the Khalifa sent down 1,300 of his best soldiers to drive out the white men. We let them attack us. Our forces amounted to 98 men. Firing began at 7 in the morning. By 9 o'clock 700 dervish corpses were strewn over the banks of the river or were being carried down by the stream. Two barges laden with troops were sunk. A steamboat leaking all over only managed to escape, thanks to the current. The 98 Senegalese performed prodigies of valor. The day after the Sultan came to see me, and said, 'You are a hero, and your men are lions! They are 100 men, but they are worth a million. Give me your protection and bestow on me the insignia of a French officer.' It was in these circumstances that the treaty was signed eight days before the battle of Omdurman."

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AN ANGLO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT REGARDING EAST AFRICA.—An official communiqué has been published in the journals of Rome giving the news that the English and Italian Commissioners in Asmara, Erythrea, East Africa, have come to an agreement concerning the Egypto-Italian boundary in East Africa. According to the convention signed by Col. Parsons and Signor Ferdinando Martini, Royal Commissioners for Erythrea, the high plateau of Hagar. Husch, and Ambacta, which has been the subject of controversy since 1894, remains in the possession of Italy. According to the Anglo-Italian convention of April 15, 1891, the northwestern boundary of the Italian colony of Erythrea crossed the Gash at Ambarab, twenty miles above Kassala, (ceded to Egypt a year ago by Italy,) and followed the thirty-seventh meridian of east longitude as far as the fourteenth degree of north latitude, from which point it ran in an oblique line to Ras Kasar, on the Red Sea coast. The present agreement rendered necessary by the rectification of the Erythrean frontier after the transfer of Kassala to England, seems to follow practically the same line as before, the only changes being certain modifications made in accordance with the principle laid down in the Anglo-Italian convention of March 24, 1891, that "details may be amended by common agreement according to the hydrographical and orographical conditions of the district."

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SIR EDMUND MONSON'S SEMI-OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.—The latest Paris papers to arrive in this city give the text of a semi-official note, which was furnished to the press by the agent of the British Embassy in Paris, explaining Sir Edmund Monson's address, delivered Dec. 6, at the annual banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce in that city. In his speech the British Ambassador referred to the French "policy of pinpricks." The note of explanation reads as follows: "The comments excited by the recent speech of Sir Edmund Monson at the banquet of the British Chamber of Commerce show that the idea of the Ambassador has not been understood, or that it was not expressed with sufficient clearness. Sir Edmund Monson in no way desired to interfere in the internal affairs of France, or to pass opinions upon French policy, inasmuch as he has no title so to act, and such a course would not be within his functions. Moreover, his whole attitude contradicts any supposition of malevolent intention."

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WHEN ZOLA RETURNS TO PARIS.—It is expected by the Dreyfusard press of Paris that on the day, now placed at Feb. 1, that the Cour de Cassation renders its verdict in the Dreyfus revision case, Emile Zola will return to Paris. There is a movement among the literary circles to make his entry into the city a great event. The promoters have no doubt that the verdict of the Supreme Court of Appeal will be favorable to the prisoner of the Ile du Diable. It is the intention of his fellow littérateurs to elect M. Zola President of the Literary Congress for the Exposition of 1900. The election has been postponed on account of the absence of the novelist, for his friends want to elect him on the expected day of his great triumph. In the exhibitions of 1878 and 1889 the Société des Gens de Lettres took part, and Victor Hugo and Jules Simon were the respective Presidents of the Literary Congress.

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ELABORATE SCHEME FOR REFORM IN GREECE.—M. Zaimis, the Premier of Greece, has just published an extensive programme of reforms, which has caused a sensation in Athens. One of the more important articles is that recommending the introduction of a system of civil service and the establishment of a Council of Supervision charged with the duty of transferring, suspending, dismissing, and punishing public officials. M. Zaimis proposes an increase of the police force, and the establishment of a school of foreign instructors for the purpose of training officers and men. The military gendarmerie, which M. Delyannis endeavored to abolish, should be retained, and legal instruction should be combined with military training. The necessity for a more stringent press law is next dwelt upon, and the desirability of imposing limits to the practice of putting questions in the Chamber. The necessity of a complete reorganization of the army is pointed out. With regard to the budget, M. Zaimis proposes an improvement in the system of assessment and collection, and energetic measures for the suppression of smuggling. He urges the completion of the Piraeus-Larissa Railway, and the development of more frequent and rapid communication with Western Europe.

A GREAT CHANGE IN FRANCE

Attitude of Her People Toward Germany Growing Friendly.

NO LONGER BENT ON REVENGE

Anti-Military Spirit Pervading the Bourgeoisie—Leaning Toward Imperialism—Parisian Amusements.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The great political problem of the day which we are all discussing here with much interest is the new attitude of France toward Germany and its probable consequences.

I already have had occasion to point out in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES that, with the advent of a new generation, French feeling toward Germany would be certain to undergo modification, and this is what is now slowly but surely happening. The reasons are that the possession of Alsace-Lorraine is not a matter of vital importance to French people who were born after its loss, and, secondly, there is the growing unpopularity of obligatory military service. Let France abandon her old dream of revenge and reconquest, and disarmament, partial at any rate, would follow as a matter of course.

France has risen to the fact, of late, that her army is not much good as an instrument of offense or menace against England. Yet she has no other serious enemies to fear except Germany, and for Germany's hostility, which is not based, as in the case of England, upon any clash of interests in any part of the globe, she has only herself to blame. France groans under the weight of militarism; the old spirit of military enterprise and glory which was formerly so characteristic of the French temperament has been crushed out by it. The French bourgeoisie, fond of bright colors and stirring music, reveled once upon a time in war and victory. But theirs was the situation of a spectator for whose delectation a magnificent pageant had been prepared. Now that they have to shoulder knapsack and gun and submit to the tyranny of sous-officier equally with the troops whom they formerly cheered, the shoe is on quite another foot.

I was talking the other day to a prominent officer of the General Staff, and he expressed the disconsolate opinion that militarism, carried to its present excess, had entirely destroyed the popularity of the army, to say nothing of the popularity of a possible war.

It is quite comprehensible, therefore, that France should be willing and anxious to forget her old feud with her neighbors on the eastern frontier.

There are at present two great internal questions which chiefly preoccupy her statesmen. The one is the success of the forthcoming exposition, the other concerns the very existence of the republic. With respect

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

It is an illustration of realism and idealism, the combination of the old woman and the new in the latest generation, and it goes to show what a very good woman can be made of the combination. The young ladies who point this moral and adorn the tale are very young ladies indeed, one having lived in this world of lights and shadows five and a half years and the other only four years. Dot and Midget are the names of the two small girls, and they have been, of course, greatly interested in the approach of Christmas, the great holiday for the children. Equally of course, being warm-hearted little women, they wished to do their share and give mamma and papa each a present. They were able to do this, for, being thrifty little maidens and having lived in this world for such long periods as, respectively, five and a half and four years, they had begun to save, and there was money in the two small banks with which to get the presents. It was easy to get the money from the banks, but not so easy to get the presents and keep them secret, when mamma was the one on whom they must rely as a shopping guide. Mamma, however, was very considerate, and it was arranged. The little ladies were taken to the shop where the presents were to be purchased, the young woman at the counter was instructed to give the little purchasers just what they wished and let them pay for it, and mamma left them alone to attend to their important business. Now, that was four weeks ago, and though papa has asked all manner of questions to tease them, not one little girl has divulged the secret of those mysterious purchases. In the meantime, the small women have been busy with other Christmas work. They have made rings and bracelets for their dolls and strung beads for them, while the doll children were put away so that they would never guess what was going on, and while they were present the little mothers talked in whispers of the Christmas surprises. This is the realism, the two little maidens playing Santa Claus themselves, but the idealism is there, too, for all the time they firmly believe in Santa Claus, and would not be happy not to. The combination in little Miss Dot and little Miss Midget has developed such sterling qualities that papa and mamma at least, think that nowhere in the city are there two such little women as these.

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The idea of giving growing plants as Christmas gifts has extended from Easter to Christmas. It is really a delightful practice. The gift of something with life, something that responds to care and attention, seems to mean more than an ordinary utilitarian or ornamental gift. Plants are decorative in the home and they are always in sight to keep in mind the giver. They take the place of bonbons in a gift which may represent any amount of actual value that the sender chooses to put into it, and yet Mme. Grundy will sanction its acceptance under any conditions. Pretty little holly trees have been the Christmas gift trees this year, and they have been very charming, effective, and seasonable.

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If the elevator boy is not remembered at Christmas, it is not always his fault. In a studio building up town the up-to-date colored gentleman who has charge of the traveling chair, as the Germans call it, has been notifying his patrons for some time that Christmas was at hand and that free-will offerings would be received in large sums or in installments. On one side of his elevator he has a nice little white box with a capacious slit in the top, while just above it is a large card showing a snowy Santa Claus, with the usual Santa Claus accompaniments and the words "Wishing You a Merry Christmas." Possibly it is not intended for a hint, but the passengers in the traveling chair generally take it as such, and even a woman cannot resist that cheerful greeting.

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The Salvation Army has taken a domestic symbol as a means of collecting its Christmas donations. It has gypsy kettles hanging from crossed stakes all around the city. The kettles are covered with a coarse iron network, and a placard above them bears the words: "Keep the pot boiling." The Salvation Army evidently does not believe in the old saying that a watched not never boils, or it has had too much experience with city life to regard it under these circumstances, for there is a stalwart Salvation Army soldier watching each kettle, and frequently a number of Salvation Army lasses, who have gathered around to see how the work is progressing.

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New York women may in time go to Dublin for their fashions as they do now to Paris and Vienna, though that time may not be in the near future. There seems to be a general feeling that for really good taste in gowns one must go to a woman who is by birth or ancestry from Erin's sunny isle.

"There is no one who can make a gown like an Irishwoman," said a woman who knows good gowns, speaking about their making the other day. "They have perfect taste, and they seem to have a special talent for putting things together. Take some of the best modistes in New York and you will find they are Irish. There is O'Brian—pronounced with an emphasis on the 'O' and none on the 'Bri'—in Philadelphia; she is Irish. When I want a satisfactory gown made I always go to an Irishwoman if I can."

"Come to think of it," said another woman, "I think my dressmaker is an Irishwoman, and she certainly has a most wonderful knack. She never measures and puts down a whole lot of figures, as some dressmakers do, but she slashes out something, puts it on me, and some way it always comes out all right. For instance, I went to her one day and wanted something in a great hurry; could she oblige me? Yes, she would. So she got a piece of lining, looked at me, slashed away at the cloth, and in a minute or two had something that looked like the lining of a waist. These pieces she did not baste together, but pinned them on me. 'You may come for a fitting of the bodice and skirt tomorrow,' she said. I don't know how she does it, but when I went the next day the bodice looked as if it was half done, and it fitted, too."

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The woman was going shopping. She had a great deal to do, and she put on one of her plainest and neatest of tailor-made gowns and her strong, loose shopping gloves, and, with a trim little veil to keep the stray locks of hair in order, she started out. But some way she had a peculiar feeling that people were looking at her. She did not notice it at first, for she was intent on what she was doing, and, being a systematic individual, she was doing her shopping in order. "I wonder if I am getting self-conscious," she said to herself when she had been at work for about half a day. "Certainly it does seem to me that people are giving me more attention than need be," and she surveyed the length and breadth of her skirt and gown as far as she could see them, felt to see that there were no flying locks at the back of her head, and adjusted her veil. As far as she could find out, she was all right, but still she seemed to attract attention, and it made her nervous. "I'll just run in to Jack's office," she said, "and have him see if there is anything out of the way with my gown." "No, you're all right," said Jack, as Mrs. Jack turned round and round before him, after the fashion of a shop-window figure. The little anxious frown that had gathered between her pretty eyebrows gradually smoothed itself away and a smile gathered around her lips. "You're a dear, Jack," she said, as she gave him a kiss that it is to be hoped the people in the office building across the way did not see, and hurried off to finish her shopping. She had to hurry to make up for the time that brief inspection had cost her, and she was a little tired as she took the train for down town and that part of the Greater New York that is over the bridge. "The people are staring at me," she said, as she sat down almost ready to cry with the tiredness and annoyance. "I wonder—" "Excuse me, madam," said a woman's voice at her elbow, "but did you know that you had no hat on?"

"Jack," cried Mrs. Jack, fifteen minutes later, as she burst into Mr. Jack's office, her voice breaking into sobs, "what did you mean by letting me go out without a hat when I asked you what was the matter with me?"

"Why," said Jack, "why, you haven't a hat on, have you? Well, you see,"—soothingly, for Mrs. Jack was sobbing in good earnest by that time—"you see, you looked so nice with that little veil on and the little curls held down by it at the top, that my eyes couldn't get up to the place where the hat ought to have been. I am sorry, dear." He was, and he showed it by putting on his own hat immediately and going home for the one Mrs. Jack had left behind her while she waited for him in the office.

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There is a great deal of white to be seen in the hats this Winter, not only in the white lace to be found on so many of them, as last year, but flowers and feathers. Big white plumes begin at the front of hats of the Trelawny shape and fall over each side to the back, and white roses, delicate little flowers in clusters, with long stems and green leaves, stand up straight from fur toques or velvet hats. Flowers were not to be worn on these fur toques, it was said, but they are worn in large clusters and are very pretty. The violet in millinery is not the modest flower which in nature the poet has celebrated. It makes itself seen on all occasions and in such large clusters that one thinks of a violet as something big and massive as it appears in milliners' clusters, and as worn in the real fragrant flower on the street. It is so universally becoming, however, and blends so well with everything that it will probably always be a favorite. The violet is not aggressive, if it is somewhat self-assertive nowadays, and it does not weary the eye.

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"I believe that a thoroughbred woman has good nerve, though she may be nervous and high strung," said the woman who looked the thoroughbred in every inch of her slender person. He hair was like snow-white spun silk, her skin was as fine and delicate and delicately tinted as a baby's, and it was all set off in a dainty way by the pretty, soft lace around her throat and her deep chinchilla furs. She had just had a troublesome wound lanced on a finger with no outcry, and the surgeon had admired greatly the fortitude of a woman so delicately molded and finely made. "Yes," continued the woman, "I am sure it is so. You will find it is more often the ignorant people, the people of coarser natures, who lose self-control. A thoroughbred woman shows her quality as a thoroughbred horse does. A fine horse must be handled carefully, its nerves are always on the alert, it is easily excited, and responsive to every touch, but in time of need you can rely upon it to do good service and use its nerve to the best purpose, if it dies in the effort, while an old dull farmer's horse, which nothing can impress, in an emergency seems to weaken, lose its head, and become dangerous and unmanageable. If I had children, the one thing I would attempt to develop in them would be fine nerve. It means a great deal; it is that which makes the perfect woman mistress of herself, 'though china fall.'"

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At a beautiful luncheon given recently, where Christmas holly was massed on the table for decoration and the shades of the candles were decorated with holly and everything in red and green, the first course of fruit brought out the red note in a pretty way. The fruit was the orange, and it had been separated into sections, the tough membrane had been removed from each section, each of which was just enough for a dainty mouthful. They were arranged around a plate, lying flat, while in the centre was a little mound of dark-red sugar, like a big smooth red bonbon, the shape of a big chocolate cream; the sugar was to sweeten the orange if the guests desired it. The fruit was eaten with fruit or oyster forks.

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There is a new trunk on the market that is absolutely a treasure for both men and women, but for women particularly, as they, with their many gowns, trimmed in many ways, suffer the greatest inconvenience in traveling. The trunk, in the first place, is very long, the length of a long dress skirt, and its proper place when in position is standing on end. The front then opens, one half lifting up and the other letting down to the floor. There is then exposed to view what is apparently the lining of the trunk, but it is really the back of the tray, which opens like a door and resembles somewhat a safe door in thickness. When it is thrown back it shows several little doors on the inside, which let down and show the different compartments for underwear, toilet articles, &c. This door tray can be lifted off its hinges if necessary and set aside. The tray is then a bureau-like affair with doors instead of drawers.

The body of the trunk is devoted wholly to gowns, skirts, coats, &c., and it is delightfully practical. Standing on end, it is a complete wardrobe, and there was never a wardrobe more convenient. The top of the trunk has a square wooden frame fitted into it, and across this frame are strips of wood, from each of which is hung a skirt and waist. The skirt hangs full length, the waist on a regular coat hanger from the same strip. The fullness of the lower part of the skirt is folded together over the back of the skirt, leaving the front straight and smooth and the upper part of the back. The waist, as it hangs, has the sleeves folded over simply as they would be laid in the tray of an ordinary trunk. One after another, the gowns are hung on the strips neatly, this being done with ease, as the framework at the top pulls out in front of the trunk, so that every gown to the very last can be hung without reaching inside. Eighteen gowns can be hung, and twenty-one have been carried in one trunk. When the gowns are all hung, the framework slides back into the trunk, the cross strips at the top, which are adjustable can be pushed back snugly together, so that the gowns are held closely one against the other, and a broad tape is tied around them at the bottom to hold them firmly in place. Then the upright tray, if it has been detached from its hinges, is replaced, shut like the door that it is, the top front of the trunk let down, and the lower piece put up and the trunk is closed. The outside is made of pegamoid leather, there are weather strips at the openings of the trunk, and when it is closed it is large, but light and water-proof.

To further insure the good condition of the garments inside, there are bulges made on three sides of the trunk, so that it can be placed only with the end which is the bottom of the wardrobe when the trunk is in place, or on the bottom or top, which keeps the gowns flat. In traveling, the trunk is a great convenience, for it is not necessary to remove the gowns at any destination, as they can be left hanging as they are in the trunk, which, standing in the room, answers the purpose of a wardrobe; the strips are loosened, and the gowns are hung as perfectly as could be desired for any length of time, and are easy to get at. Some women have the trunks put in their staterooms on the steamers going abroad, and with no trouble they thus have a chance for a change of dress. They are invaluable in bringing home new frocks. There are similar trunks for men in which the trousers are hung folded only once and the coats are hung on graduated hangers, so that the collar of one coat comes just below that of a longer one, so that no ridges are made. Golf trunks are long trunks, with a long compartment in the back for carrying clubs and a long compartment in the front in which women can lay their skirts full length, or two compartments for men's clothes. The clothes trunks cost from $45 to $65.

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One of the most popular Christmas presents this year has been the dog bowl. They are pretty and artistic, these bowls for canine pets, and many an aristocratic canine found one in his stocking this year, or next to it, for the most valuable presents seldom get into the stockings. Some of the most popular bowls for favored puppy dogs are English ware, in the art porcelains and bear the motto: "Love Me, Love My Dog." Others that are used for the purpose show more colors, most artistically blended, and are Dutch, coming from Utrecht. Bow-wow's mistress need not, of necessity, reserve her pet's dinner service for that purpose, for it is pretty enough, and expensive enough for that matter, to serve the ordinary use of bric-à-brac.

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"It is no trouble to grate a cocoanut," says Miss Cornelia C. Bedford, the cooking expert, "but there are ways and ways of doing it. Now I consider it worth while to pay a few cents more when I am going to use a cocoanut and have it peeled for me. Then I have a large almond grater and I break my cocoanut into small pieces and put it in the grater. Then I turn the crank for a few minutes and my nut is grated as finely as I wish it and with no trouble. There is a simple cocoanut pudding, which I think is very good, for which I buy cocoanut in this way and grate it. I butter thick slices of stale bread, cut into half-inch dice, and to one quart of the dice I allow a heaping cupful of the nut, one-half cupful sugar, one pint milk, four eggs, a pinch of salt, and a teaspoonful of vanilla.

"Then I butter a deep baking dish and put in alternate layers of the crumbs and grated nut. Then I separate the whites from two of the eggs and beat the rest together, add the milk, salt, and vanilla, mix well, pour over the contents of the dish and bake in a moderate oven until set in the centre. The two whites remaining I whip until frothy, add two tablespoons of powdered sugar and half a teaspoon of vanilla, whip until stiff and glossy, heap over the pudding, dust thickly with powdered sugar, return to the oven until it is colored a delicate brown and serve cold. The juice of half an orange can be used in place of the vanilla if desired, and the grated rind of a quarter of the peel with a few drops of the juice in the frosting."

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One of the pleasant features of Fifth Avenue is the little children whose Winter playground it is. They are pretty little aristocrats, out with their nurses. They are active little creatures, not so different, except in outward apparel, from the children to be seen on less well-known avenues. One little lady the other morning was singing at the top of her small lungs and they were well developed ones for so little a lady. The nurse was engaged in conversation with another nurse, and did not notice, or did not care, and a small boy who had joined forces with the party amused himself by stopping the music with his hand occasionally, to his own amusement as well that of the small girl, who did not allow obstacles of that kind to interfere any more than possible with the continuance of her vocal exercise. One question which mothers might ask in engaging nurses for the care of their children would be concerning their friends. Maids should move in the domestic circles in the same classes that their mistresses do in higher life, and then in the affiliation of nursemaids the little ones they have in charge would not make friends in outside circles in the street while at play.

WHEN DADDY LIGHTS THE TREE.

We have our share of ups and downs,
Our cares like other folk;
The pocketbook is sometimes full,
We're sometimes nigh dead broke;
But once a year, at Christmas-time,
Our hearth is bright to see;
The baby's hand just touches heaven
When Daddy lights the tree.

For weeks and weeks the little ones
Have lotted on this hour;
And mother, she has planned for it
Since Summer's sun and shower.
With here a nickel, there a dime,
Put by where none should see,
A loving hoard against the night
When Daddy lights the tree.

The tiny tapers glow like stars;
They mind us of the flame
That rifted once the steel-blue sky
The morn the Christ-child came;
The blessed angels sang to earth
Above that far countree—
We think they sing above our hearth
When Daddy lights the tree.

The weest kid in mother's arms
Laughs out and claps her hands,
The rest of us on tiptoe wait;
The grown-up brother stands
Where he can reach the topmost branch,
Our Santa Claus to be,
In that sweet hour of breathless joy
When Daddy lights the tree.

Our grandpa says 'twas just as fine
In days when he was young;
For every Christmas ages through
The happy bells have rung.
And Daddy's head is growing gray,
But yet a boy is he,
As merry as the rest of us
When Daddy lights the tree.

'Tis Love that makes the world go round,
'Tis Love that lightens toil,
'Tis Love that lays up treasure which
Nor moth nor rust can spoil;
And Love is in our humble home,
In largesse full and free,
We all are very close to heaven
When Daddy lights the tree.

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER in Woman's Home Companion.

CLUB NOTES.

The General Society of the Daughters of 1812 will meet at Delmonico's on Jan. 9 to commemorate the battle of New Orleans, the anniversary of which occurs on Jan. 8. An address will be made by John Henry Hull, a grandson of Capt. Hull of the Constitution.

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The Society of New England Women will meet on Jan. 24 at Delmonico's to give one of its annual old-fashioned New England festivities. This is to be a rag-carpet bee. There will be a loom for weaving the carpet, and guests will dress in the costume of ye olden time. Following this there will be an elaborate collation and dancing.

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The Empire State Society of the Daughters of 1812 held its regular monthly meeting in the Old Guard Armory on Dec. 19. Several historical papers were read and an exhibition of physical culture was given.

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Information concerning the cooking classes of the New York Household Economic Association can be obtained from Mrs. W. G. Shailer, the President, 126 West Sixty-sixth Street. Stamps should be inclosed when a personal reply is desired.

Old Guard Anniversary Celebration.

The thirtieth anniversary of the reorganization of the Old Guard will be celebrated at the armory next Friday. The occasion will be marked by the presentation of a full-length portrait in oil of the present commander, Major S. Ellis Briggs. A banquet will follow the presentation. The annual reception of the Old Guard will be held Jan. 25 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

WOMEN CARVING IN WOOD

Wealthy Women Working for Fun, Others for Self-Support.

MANY BEAUTIFUL THINGS MADE

Chests, Screens, Frames, and Chairs with Coats of Arms—Some Women Making Money.

It does not require old castles and ancestral mansions to provide beautiful old carved chests in which little brides who wish to close their own romances and create pathetic stories for future generations, like the little Genevra, may hide themselves. A number of them figured as Christmas presents in New York this year, though they are not designed to serve any such romantic purpose, and it cannot be said that they are old except in style and design.

It is surprising how many wealthy women have taken up wood carving within the last few years, and the beautiful things some of them have made are a surprise to their masculine relatives. It is not so difficult as might be supposed to acquire some proficiency in the art, and there is a great satisfaction in the work when it is done. It is something that is always beautiful, something which grows more beautiful with age, and then some people have whispered, too, that the work develops the arm and the strength and suppleness of the wrist; but that is neither here nor there.

Wood carving does not require any great strength, and women do it as easily as men when once they have acquired the knack of handling tools. They are apt at first to hold a chisel as they do a needle, daintily, with two or three fingers, but it does not take long for them to learn that a delicate pressure which makes a tiny stitch in a piece of fine muslin makes no impression on a piece of fine mahogany, and of necessity they handle their tools with more vigor. Women are more artistic and have more originality than men, says Karl von Rydingsvärd, who is one of the chief exponents of the art in this country.

"There are a great many women doing wood carving," says Mr. von Rydingsvärd, "and the world knows nothing about it. Every American who goes to Stockholm, in Sweden, brings home some little piece of wood carving. The most important place where these are to be found is kept by a woman, Fröken Göbel. She pays the highest rent for her establishment, and keeps from six to fifteen girls, and sometimes more, at work carving. Wood carving has been done by women in Sweden for many years and in all parts of the country. It is nothing new to Swedish women. Women do chiefly the more delicate work, but of late years they have done more heavy work.

"There are two classes of people who are taking up wood carving in this country—those who take it up as a pastime or fad and those who are reduced in circumstances and take it up as a matter of business. The latter, many of them, work very quietly, and receive enough orders from wealthy friends to keep them busy. There are several women in whom I know who, as a positive fact, carve for private orders and make from $20 to $25 a week, and sometimes more. Then there are many women who teach in private and public schools.

"Many private schools have taken up wood carving. In it one learns to draw as well, and the wood carvers become draughtsmen and draughtswomen before they know it. The manual training which is compulsory in one of the States in the public schools—Massachusetts, for instance—has introduced wood carving. You make a design on paper, and it is only a design, but you carve in wood, and it is the thing itself; an error on the paper may not be very apparent, but in the wood it stands out glaringly.

"Wood carving, I believe, should be taken up by degrees, every style taught, but gradually. First, of course, the chip carving. That is the Swedish geometrical designs, and it requires only two tools. It may be a simple panel or it may be a Swedish drinking cup, but the designs are the same, and bring in the straight lines, the circle, and the half circle. Only a chisel and a veining tool are used, and the work is done by compass and rule. That is the way the drawing is taught.

"After that comes the freehand work. There are three stages in this part of the work. The first brings in the Norseman, the old viking styles, and the coiled dragons and the pure curves, and requires two more tools. In the second stage there is more modeling in the work, and three more tools are used, and the third stage is still more elaborate and two more tools are introduced. After that comes the Byzantine style, which is a distinct historic ornament. That has the long sweep, and the modeling is given with strong effects.

"There are a great many books upon wood carving which are misleading. They have been written by people who have taken up the work by themselves and are not thoroughly grounded. They write as people do who go to a foreign country and stay two weeks and then write about the customs and manners of the people. But everything that can be learned about historic ornament is of advantage. Owen Jones's 'Grammar of Ornament' cannot be studied too much. That is an old work, but it is a good one.

"There is a strong tendency in modern times for a mixture of ornament. The Byzantine has a strong connection with the Romanesque, but a student should know the pure styles first. I like to have students make designs of their own and have them criticised. I use only original designs in the different styles. I find an objection in manual training schools that the teachers do not give good designs; they do not know the different styles, and they cannot give the pupils that knowledge. In normal manual training work the teachers should learn the different styles, and the work should be graded and one tool after another introduced as the pupil is ready to use it. After the Byzantine style has been learned, the Renaissance and all others follow it.

"A beginner in wood carving can get along with six tools. He should not use more until he finds that in the exigencies of the work he needs another. I have seen fashionable people who start in with forty or fifty tools, but they don't know how to use them. They undertake to do a perfectly simple design, and they make use of every tool. A wood carver should know the value of the tools.

"It is just as possible to gain a thorough knowledge of art, as far as design and historical ornament are concerned, in this way as in any other art, such as sculpture. Painting is different; that brings in the colors. People studying wood carving should notice the magnificent decorations to be seen on the residences and office buildings in New York. There is ornamentation in good and pure style, and yet I have known students who have been graduated from the Art Academy who failed to see and recognize the different styles.

"There was an interesting illustration of the way in which people ignore the things about them until their attention is called to them, in something that happened to me the other day. There is a man in New York for whose hall I designed the wood carving. There is $700 worth of that work there. I met him the other day and he had much to say about a picture frame a friend of his had carved. It was a simple little frame, but it had been carved by a friend and he noticed it. Then he noticed some other things that were carved and had a great deal to say about them.

"'Did you ever notice the carving in your hall?' I asked him. 'No,' he said, 'he didn't know as he ever had. When he went home after that, he began to notice the work in his own house, and he has been admiring it ever since.

"What do women do in wood carving? They make things they cannot buy. Three ladies I know have been making chests; they make the frames to bellows, some of them to order. Some make a regular business of it. Then there are chairs with the coat of arms of the family carved upon them. Orders for these have been coming in at the rate of three a week.

"A beautiful crumb tray and the back of the brush can be carved in mahogany, and women make serving trays in flat Gothic designs and low footstools in the Renaissance and Byzantine styles. Within the last ten years people have been taking up wood carving in New York, and they are becoming more and more interested in it. It is clean and attractive work, it makes no dust, and can be done in the house. Here is a large screen with cherubs' heads that was done by a woman and a girl of eighteen, who has just begun, and has taken a small design and enlarged it for a picture frame. The lighter work does not require more strength than painting. For a woman who has weak wrists it strengthens them and develops the shoulders marvelously. The shoulders should be thrown back, and the worker should bend from the hips in working. The heavy work requires the use of a mallet, but that is light and easy to manage.

"Women have been doing wood carving in Sweden for hundreds of years. There they have the long Winters, and it is dusk at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The carving is taken up as an accomplishment in Sweden. The Crown Princess Victoria is very clever at it. The small carved things that American travelers bring home are made by the women. There is a great market for those things there. About the same things are made there that are made here. The carving is to be found in the homes, and in the woodwork of the house sometimes, but not as often as here, for there is not so much money as in America. It is found, too, in the palaces and the public buildings.

"The women receive orders from the stores and sometimes from the manufactories. I know of women here, for that matter, who have received orders for wood carving from factories. One woman in particular is now carving a big table in Colonial style. That is all done at home. I am very much opposed to women going into factories to work. The work can be done at home, and there would be competition with the workmen in factories.

"It is surprising how well people will do in this work without preparation. For certain things there must be preparation. For instance, a woman wishes to do figure work. 'Do you understand anatomy?' I ask. There is as much need of understanding anatomy to carve a figure in wood as in stone. When there is no knowledge of anatomy then the woodcarver can do something grotesque in figures that is attractive.

"It is possible to begin a large piece of work after four or five lessons. There is a tete-à-tete seat. That is a hieroglyphic design which is interesting and effective and yet is simple. All the lines are simple and there is very little modeling. Working three or four hour a day, that could be finished in a week or ten days.

"There is a difference in people in their methods of study. Some wish to take three lessons a week, but it is better to take one lesson, and then take the work home. There is no one to depend on and the worker must think out her work and she gains confidence and originality which is the great thing in all kinds of work."

Mr. von Rydingsvärd has been carving wood since he was a boy. He studied it as a profession in the school of technology in Stockholm, where he was graduated.

A FUNNY DREAM.

I had a funny dream last night,
As strange as strange could be.
I dreamed that I was Santa Claus
And Santa Claus was me.
And when I came to Santa's house,
(Where we live now, you know,)
I took out near a hundred things
And laid them in a row;
A bicycle with bevel-gear,
A gun that shoots real shot;
A pair of skates, a new canoe.
Were some things that I brought.
And then I said, "For fear I've missed
A little thing or two,
I'll leave this pocketbook well filled,
That's just what I will do."
Of course it only was a dream,
But still I think 'twould be
Just great, if I was Santa Claus
And Santa Claus was me.
—JOHNSTONE MURRAY in Womankind.

A CHANGE IN LITTLE AH FOON.

She Is Growing to be a Nice Little Girl and Had the Prettiest Doll in Chinatown for Christmas.

The little Ah Foon, whose custody by Miss Helen Clark, who has legally adopted her, was recently sanctioned in the courts, is to have the very prettiest doll sent down to Mott Street for the little children there for Christmas. They are going to have a merry Christmas, these children, with a big Christmas dinner for the little Chinese kindergarten babies, and a Christmas tree and ever so many toys for not only the little Chinese, but the Italian children, dolls for the girls, and toys for the boys, and familiar hymns will be sung.

The dolls, or a great many of them, have been sent from the uptown branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, and the big girls up there who took so much pleasure in dressing the dolls sent word that the very prettiest doll of all was to go to little Ah Foon, and it was to be sent to the orphanage, where she is now staying. There are three prettiest dolls, and up to two or three days before Christmas it was not decided which one of the three would go to Ah Foon. The uptown girls thought that a little silk-gowned lady was the most attractive, but there was a tailor-made doll which stood high in the lists for a good appearance, and which did go, Ah Foon knows now, but it was a disputed question. There was a Bible to go to the little girl from her adopted mother, she had asked for that, and some other things.

Very pleasant things are said of little Ah Foon now, and those who have charge of her say that there could not be a better, more tractable little maiden, or a brighter one. She is also a very pretty little girl. This is all very different from the Ah Foon who was adopted at her Chinese mother's request by Miss Clark. Then she was the wildest, most neglected little girl in Chinatown, left to go where she chose, and never having heard anything but bad language in all her little life, used it herself because she knew no better. She was such a wild little girl then that not a respectable mother in Chinatown would consent to have her own children go to the kindergarten if little Ah Foon was to go, as she was not a fit associate for any child.

That was the way she was when Miss Clark took her. To adopt her was the only thing to do, to gain the right to save her from her evil surroundings, but it meant so much. It was not only to be responsible for the little girl, body and soul, but to adopt her as a daughter meant to love her, and Ah Foon's dirty, neglected exterior was as repulsive as her little tongue. But it was the only thing to do, and the child was taken and washed and cared for, and with the clean exterior there was a great change in the little girl. Her adopted mother thinks sometimes there must have almost been a change of heart in the little Ah Foon, as there might have been if she had been bigger and knew more of the way in which she had been living. For she is changed entirely. She is good and obedient and ladylike, and no one need object to any word she says; there is never a naughty word. Her friends believe that she was too young—only seven—to understand the wickedness she saw around her, and now they are sure she is to grow up a happy, useful woman.

For a time she staid in Brooklyn with friends of Miss Clark, and there they tell the story of Ah Foon's seeing a Chinese idol. She recognized it at once, as it was easy to see, but her her religious training had been begun, and she did not notice it.

"What is that, Ah Foon?" asked the gentleman at whose house she was stopping one day. At first she would not answer; then she hung her head. "I'se shamed," she said.

It was at the same place that she tried on a pair of spectacles, but they would not fit her small face, and Ah Foon couldn't understand it.

"I wonder why I hasn't any nose?" she soliloquized.

Her American friends are now all much attached to her, and they like people to know that this poor little mite who was such a miserable little creature in Chinatown is now growing to be as nice and good a little girl as any one could wish.

YOUR FIRST BALL.

I.

A strain from a violin, delicate, sweet,
A sound as of tapping and slipping of feet,
A swishing of skirts, an embarrassing fall—
Of such are the memories of your first ball.

II.

A pair of grave eyes looking tender with love,
Some half conscious sighs as he picked up your glove,
His name on your card in a masculine scrawl—
Yes such are your memories of your first ball.

III.

A dreamland all peopled with worshipping knights,
A dreamland where all other women were frights,
A dreamland that never existed—that's all
That remains of the memories of your first ball.

RECEIPTS FOR CHRISTMAS.

Three Different Plum Puddings, Eggnog and Claret Punch.

The following are three receipts for Christmas puddings which may have new features to housekeepers. They are receipts liked by individual housewives.

CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.

Put in a mixing dish one pound of beef suet chopped fine, twelve ounces of brown sugar, one-half pound each of currants, Malaga and Sultana raisins, four ounces each of citron, candied lemon, and orange peel, cut in shreds; an ounce of spices, clove, cinnamon, and nutmeg in equal parts, one wineglass of brandy, one-half pint of milk, one pound of flour, four eggs, the grated or chopped rind of two lemons, and a little salt. Mix well and let stand two or three hours. Wet and wring out a large cloth, butter and flour the centre, place over a hollow dish, pour in the mixture, tie firmly with a strong cord, put in a kettle of boiling water, and cook from three to four hours. At serving time pour brandy around the pudding, set fire to it, and send blazing to the table. Serve with brandy sauce.

STEAMED ENGLISH PLUM PUDDING.

One pound currents, one pound stoned raisins dredged with flour, half a pound of beef suet chopped fine, one teaspoonful of salt, one pound of bread crumbs, a quarter of a pound of citron, eight eggs, half a pint of milk, one gill of wine or brandy, one heaping cup of sugar, and mace and nutmeg to taste. Beat the white of the eggs to a stiff froth and stir in the last thing. Steam six or seven hours. Serve with a sauce of butter, sugar, and wine.

CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

One cup of molasses, one level teaspoonful of soda, sifted into the molasses and stirred until the latter is foamy; one scant cup of suet, one cup of milk, and three cups of flour. Mix the flour and milk alternately until all are used. Add one cup of chopped raisins, one cup of currants, one cup of citron, salt, cloves, cinnamon, and nutmeg. Steam four hours.

PUDDING SAUCE.

A good liquid sauce to be used with the dry sauce for puddings is made by creaming a cup of sugar with a liberal quarter of a cup of butter, and beat in one egg. Boil a cup of milk and pour over the mixture, stirring until the butter and sugar have been dissolved. The egg will give the sauce the consistency of cream. Flavor with brandy or sherry to taste.

Eggnog is often served at holiday festivities, and claret punches. Here are receipts:

EGGNOGS.

The yolks of twelve eggs beaten light; add as much white sugar as can be dissolved therein, one glass of brandy, one glass of whisky, one grating of nutmeg, and add three pints of rich milk. The white of eggs beaten to a stiff froth should be added last.

For a single glass there is:

GEN. HARRISON EGGNOG.

To one fresh egg add one-quarter tablespoonful sugar, three or four pieces of ice; fill the glass with cider, shake well in the mixer, strain into a large glass, grate a little nutmeg on top, and serve.

CLARET PUNCH.

One bottle claret, one-half pint sherry, half a wineglass Maraschino, the peel of a lemon, one-quarter pound sugar, and a sprig of borage. Let this stand for an hour, strain through a sieve, add a piece of ice and a bottle of seltzer.

THE WEDDING GIFT DIFFICULTY.

Silver Articles Should Not Be Marked—An Oil Painting Not Appreciated.

"If persons who give silver articles for wedding present only knew the discomforts frequently caused by having them marked," said a prospective bridesmaid to her friend while discussing the wedding arrangements, "they would always send them without the initials or name being engraved. So many silver articles are generally given that it is rare to find a case where there are not more or less duplicates. If these were unmarked they could always be exchanged for other things, perhaps much more satisfactory, as the dealer's stamp usually shows where they have been purchased. It is positively annoying to have a lot of duplicate silver gifts all carefully marked. It is easy enough to have this done after the wedding, and the recipients, I am sure, would be much more pleased."

This little comment on silver gifts, overheard during a bridesmaid's conversation, recalls a funny story which a friend told the writer about his experience in wedding gifts. Desiring to give a friend about to be married a neat gift he determined to give something different from the ordinary routine of presents. Suddenly he recollected an artist whom he knew and at once came the thought:

"I will give an oil painting."

So up to the artist he went, stated his case, and a few days later received a pretty little scene, exquisitively painted. The price of the painting was $50, and the artist stated that it had been secured from a fellow artist who was in great need of cash, but who gave promise of some day becoming famous, when the picture should be worth at least $200. The picture was nicely framed and duly sent.

Several days after the wedding the friend called on the newly married couple and carelessly glanced around the room for a sight of his oil painting. Several engravings, most of a cheap character, adorned the walls, but no oil painting. Before departing the visitor was shown through the cozy little flat, and in a narrow hallway separating two rooms he was horrified to discover the work of art which had been his gift. As he walked down to the street he muttered:

"Well, I'll be very careful how I go in for fine art upon future wedding occasions. A $5 engraving of a football match or a Winter sleighing scene would probably have received greater honor."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes, as no other leavening agent will, the dainty cake, the white and flaky tea biscuit, the sweet and tender hot griddle cake, the light and delicate crust, the finely flavored waffle and muffin, the crisp and delicious doughnut, the white, sweet, nutritious bread and roll, delightful to the taste and always wholesome.

Absolutely Pure.

BREAKFAST IN TWO COLORS

They Were Spanish Flavorings, Saffron and Red Pepper.

THE DONS' CULINARY SKILL

Two Women Try Many New Dishes—Black Beans and Pigs' Feet with Foreign Names.

The Spanish people in their cooking reproduce their national colors, or it may be, cooking preceding even flags, that the national colors of Spain were secured from the table. It is certain, however, that the colors which predominate in Spanish cooking are red and yellow. The red is from their beautiful rich red sweet pepper, and the yellow is saffron, which they use largely in cooking.

In one of the busy streets of Lower New York there is a Spanish restaurant patronized by Spaniards in business in the neighborhood and by other people who like the cooking, and occasionally by women anxious to learn all there is to know about cooking and to whom a new dish is a delight. They, however, are special guests. There were two of these women who were treated to a real Spanish dinner by an obliging man the other day and said it was a red-and-yellow-letter day in their lives. Here is the bill of fare as it was written in Spanish, not exactly, however, in the order in which they had it:

Sopas.
Pote a la Madrilena.
Potages.
Frijoles Negros.
Pescados.
Raya a la Catalana.
Entrées.
Patas antemera a la Andaluza.
Rope bieja.
Pimientos Rellenos, Arroz con Pollo.
Postres.
Pasta y Jalea de Guayaba.
Quesos.
Camembert, Crema.
Café.

That was the luncheon or breakfast (because it is more Spanish to say breakfast) that the two searchers after new worlds to conquer in culinary fields ate and enjoyed.

The first thing was, of course, the soup, sopas pote à la Madrilena, or bean soup, and it was quite new and altogether interesting. The beans are imported from Spain, and are quite different from anything grown in this country. Garbonzos they are called, and in the soup they were about the size of small, full, round chestnuts, and had something like that flavor and odor.

"I believe they would be good for stuffing chickens," said one believer in new things, who is also given to experimenting, "and I would like to try them. They would be nearly as good as the marrons."

The soup was rather thick, more like a stew than a soup, with many of the beans and large pieces of potatoes, the liquid and the potatoes having a decidedly yellow tinge from the saffron with which it was seasoned. Next on the bill of fare, but not in the breakfast, came the frijoles negros. It would not take a Spanish scholar to be sure that that dish had something black in it, and it had—black beans—but after the bean soup the breakfasters took fish in American style. This was the Raya a la Catalana, or kingfish, as some one said. It was a white fish, anyway, boiled and served in tomato sauce, with potatoes, capers, and onions.

After the fish came one of the entrées as a course by itself, the ropa bieja, "old rags," as it means literally, a sort of stew made, so the all-wise host said, of a kind of fresh dried beef, pulled and cured in some way and in stringy pieces some three inches long. With that was served a dish of rice by itself, and also the black beans, of a rich chocolate color. They were very good, too, those black beans, boiled evidently for a long time and then baked in the dish in which they were served.

Somewhere about here came the patas antermera à la Andaluza. Possibly it came before the "rags," but a course dinner when it is a little out of the ordinary is hard to keep straight in the mind. However, the patas were pigs' feet served in Spanish style, apparently also in the nature of a stew, though that is not an elegant name. The pigs' feet were tender, gelatinous, and very good, and there may have been more beans served with them, but there were so many beans and they were all so good it is hard to tell. Any one who has the curiosity to know just how pigs' feet are served in the Spanish style would do well to visit the Spanish restaurant and take only two or three dishes and learn to know

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

The Moat.

Around this lichened home of hoary peace,
Invulnerable in its glassy moat,
A breath of ghostly Summers seems to float
And murmur 'mid the immemorial trees.
The tender slopes, where cattle browse at ease,
Swell softly, like a pigeon's emerald throat;
And self-oblivious Time forgets to note
The flight of velvet-footed centuries.

The golden sunshine, netted in the close,
Sleeps indolently by the Yew's slow shade;
Still as some relic an old master made
The jeweled peacock's rich enamel glows,
And on yon mossy wall that youthful rose
Blooms like a rose which never means to fade.

MATHILDE BLIND in "A Selection of Poems."

An Italian Trouble.

From The Westminster Review.

There is a dominant line in the national character of Italians. It was this trait that Tasso had in view when he wrote: "Alla virtu Latina o nulla manca o sol la disciplina." ["The noble nature of the Latin race has every virtue save, perhaps, that it is not disciplined."] It was another side of the same truth that D'Azeglio expressed when he said, "In the heart of every Italian there is some touch of civil war"; Settembrini's words, too, though referring more particularly to the Neapolitan, were applicable to his countrymen generally when he regretted that "Talent they all have, and some of them very great talent, but they have no perseverance, no sense of order or discipline." The poet, the politician, the patriot, each from his own point of view indicated that flaw in the Italian character which may be traced through the centuries, and which has grown with the growth of the nation. It is to that impatience of discipline, taking the term in its widest sense, that we must attribute the fact that the people of modern Italy, in spite of great natural endowments, have produced no great artistic work—no poem, no novel, no history, no painting, no building, no music, unless that of Verdi be an exception, that can be placed in the first rank. Genius the Italian has; he is, indeed, a standing refutation to the paradox, that genius is an infinite capacity for taking trouble, but his genius is barren. What M. Chevallier said of French workmen, comparing them with English, is true of the Italian of every class, and especially of the upper class: He cannot steadily, doggedly, settle down in spite of failure to overcome material difficulties. His full faculties do not wake up save in contest with other men.

Undisciplined himself, the Italian is prone to make light of breach of legal and of moral obligations in others, and in public life especially has developed a laxity of which the traces are all too deeply marked in the parliamentary history of the passing generation.

The Caucasus and Railroads.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Already much of Caucasia has succumbed to railroad invasion. The northern trunk line from Rostov to Vladikavkaz is merely an extension of the Russian system. South of the great barrier, and parallel with it, the Trans-Caucasian line, as it is called—in virtue, one supposes, of the fact that it runs across the isthmus—first connected Poti with Tiflis, but has now for some time been extended at either end to Batum and Baku. It owes its existence primarily to British capital and enterprise. But the line that with greater reason should be known as the Trans-Caucasian is either that which in a few years, skirting the western littora. of the Caspian, will link Petrovsk with Baku, or that which it is proposed to lay from a point on the Rostov-Vladikavkaz system to Sukhum on the Black Sea, and thence connect with the so-called Trans-Caucasian trunk at Tekliati.

The former will pass through Derbent, and, as regards the great mountain chain, will do little more than cross its main axis, although the torrents that precipitate themselves from the highlands of Daghestan across its track seem to demand the most careful attention of the engineers. Its commercial importance will avowedly be considerable, and it will also put St. Petersburg in direct railway communication with the significant points on the Trans-Caspian Railway, the interruption of the sea excepted. The other is planned to traverse the principal chain of the Caucasus by means of a tunnel slightly over six miles in length. Sixteen miles short of Sukhum, whose port it is proposed to enlarge, the sixty-five-mile branch that connects this line with Tekliati breaks off. The total length of this system will be 246 miles.

Tenacity of Life in the Jew.

Prof. W. Z. Ripley in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

At this point a surprising fact confronts us. Despite the appearances of physical degeneracy which we have noted, the Jew betrays an absolutely unprecedented tenacity of life. It far exceeds, especially in the United States, that of any other known people. This we may illustrate by the following example: Suppose two groups of one hundred infants each, one Jewish, one of average American parentage, (Massachusetts,) to be born on the same day. In spite of the disparity of social conditions in favor of the latter, the chances, determined by statistical means, are that one-half of the Americans will die within forty-seven years, while the first half of the Jews will not succumb to disease or accident before the expiration of seventy-one years. The death rate is really but little over half that of the average American population. This holds good in infancy as in middle age. Lombroso has put it in another way. Of 1,000 Jews born, 217 die before the age of seven years, while 453 Christians—more than twice as many—are likely to die within the same period. This remarkable tenacity of life is well illustrated by a most suggestive article by Hoffman.

Wool for England.

From Good Words.

Every year between 480,000,000 and 500,000,000 pounds of Australian wool are imported into Great Britain. There are also imports from South Africa, South America, and other countries, making the total annual importation about 800,000,000 pounds. More than half of this vast quantity of raw material is retained for home manufacture, but we let more than half the colonial wool go abroad. The Australian wools are among the finest, and are much sought after by Continental manufacturers. Every country, almost every district, has its own kind of wool. It depends on breed and climate, the character of the country, and the nature of the pasture. The dry climate and short herbage of the Australian colonies produce the finest fleeces.

Wool comes from the prairies of South America full of burs, and a coarse quality is produced in South Africa. The condition of the wool as imported is also, of course, a prime element in price, which depends on whether it is "greasy" or "scoured," "skirty" or "stringy," "fatty" or "earthy." The wants of manufacturers are as varied as the qualities of wool. Buyers at the Exchange know exactly what they want, and can estimate to a nicety what they ought to pay for it.

Sir Walter Raleigh.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Raleigh's day of days was at the sack of Cadiz in 1596. It was Raleigh who overbore the timid counsels of Lord Thomas Howard, crying out to Lord Essex: "Entramos! Entramos!" a permission so acceptable to the gallant young Earl that he threw his hat into the sea for shear joy. Then Raleigh betook him to his ship, and led the van under the batteries and right into the harbor. When his vessel, shattered by shot, was on the point of sinking, he left it to enter Essex's ship, and though wounded severely by a splinter, had himself carried on shore and lifted on to a horse, to charge with Essex against the Spanish army. Of the sea fight Hakluyt says: "What manner of fight this was, and with what courage performed, and with what terror to the beholder continued, where so many thundering tearing peeces were for so long a time discharged, I leave it to the Reader to thinke and imagine." Of the charge on shore, he tells us: "The time of the day was very hot and faint, and the way was all of dry deepe slyding sand in a manner, and beside that, very uneven. * * * But the most famous Earle, with his valiant troupes, rather running in deede in good order, then marching, hastened on them with such unspeakable courage and celerity, as within one houres space and lesse, the horsemen were all discomforted and put to flight, their leader being strooken downe at the very first encounter, whereat the footmen being wonderfully dismayed and astonished at the unexpected manner of the Englishmen's kinde of such fierce and resolute fight, retyred themselves with all speed possible that they could."

We know the story of Sir Walter Raleigh but too well; his cruel imprisonment, his more cruel liberation to save his life by accomplishing the impossible, and his most cruel execution on a warrant signed fifteen years earlier. He knew all that is to be known of success and failure, of courts and treachery, of sea fights and assaults on cities, of treasure islands, and tempests, and long marches in tangled forests.

The She Villain.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

In penny fiction you can tell them from a distance by their hair of raven blackness and by their dusky cheeks tinted with vivid carmine. They look like beautiful demons, and their speech bewrayeth them, for, depend upon it, no really good women habitually uses the expletive "Bah!" Jealousy is the one characteristic they have in common with the heroines. They think nothing of making love to the hero in the most brazen manner, and when he coolly rejects their proffered affection, this sort of thing happens: "Slowly she raised herself until she stood before him in all her majestic beauty; then she hissed rather than spoke, 'You have despised my love: henceforth you shall know what my hatred means.'" In spite of the march of intellect, the spretae injuria formae seems still to be a recognized spring of conduct.

To the Robin

Sing, Robin, sing; your song is always sweet,
And sweetest when the year draws near its close.
Time marches on—and not with lagging feet—
Alike through Summer sun and Winter snows;
But you are no fair-weather friend who goes,
On eager wing, to brighter lands than these
Because the honeysuckle and wild rose
No longer toss pink petals to the breeze.
Nay! If for pleasure or for livelihood
You sometimes wander from the haunts of men
To visit leafy copse and flowerful wood,
With Autumn's mist you come to us again.
In scarlet vest, which colors dreary days,
With loyal heart you come our gloom to cheer—
Sing, Robin, sing! and from the leafless sprays
Wish all the world a bright and glad New Year.

—E. MATHESON in Chambers's Journal.

Prussian Compulsory Service.

From Chambers's Journal.

Compulsory service has been in force in Prussia since 1817, and in 1871 it was extended to the whole of the empire. Every German, with exceptions similar to those in France, must serve twelve years in the army or navy. The term of service includes two years with the colors in the standing army, (three years in the cavalry and artillery;) four years in the reserve of the standing army, two years in the Landwehr, and four in the Landsturm. On leaving the active army and passing into the reserves, the men may be refused permission to emigrate during their first year of civil life.

After the standing army has been recruited to its full strength each year, the surplus conscripts are enrolled in the Ersatztruppen, and for twelve years undergo annual training. Until the age of forty-two all Germans, whether they have served in the active army or only in the Ersatztruppen, are liable to be called upon to serve in the Landsturm. In the infantry, men of good education are allowed, under certain conditions, to purchase their discharge after one year's service.

No Place for a Man to Live In.

Lieut. Churchill in The North American Review.

I do not myself believe that our generation will get much value out of the Nile Valley. For in what does the Soudan consist? It is, as it were, a single thread of blue silk drawn across a great brown nugget; and even the blue thread itself is brown for many months in the year. Where the waters of the Nile soak into the banks there grow thorn bushes and poisonous weeds. Where the inhabitants splash the water over their scrappy fields—perhaps 50 yards square—there are hard-won crops. This belt of vegetation is rarely more than a few hundred yards broad. And the rest is desert—miserable, aching, desolate desert. There is plenty of room to lie down and die in. But it is no place for a man to live in.

Collies, Newfoundlands, St. Bernards.

From The Spectator.

The Queen herself became an owner of collies, and from the companions of shepherds they became the inmates of palaces. And still foreign dogs had not encroached on the ancient breeds. Their first appearance was due mainly to sentiment, which brought us three breeds of undoubted worth—the Newfoundland, the St. Bernard, and the Labrador dog, which developed into the modern retriever. The Newfoundland and Labrador dogs were introduced incidentally during the long years of the search for Franklin and his lost crew. The size and beauty of the Newfoundland became known by report, while the smaller Labrador breed were so clever and useful that they were constantly made pets of by the sailors on successiv expeditions when returning from the arctic seas by the northeastern coasts of North America.

Landseer set the seal on the popularity of the Newfoundland by his picture entitled "A Member of the Humane Society." This makes the third breed "established" as favorites by his brush, for the deerhound, like the collie, was mainly known to England by his Highland pictures. The St. Bernard succeeded, and has eclipsed, the Newfoundland. It has every claim to admiration except usefulness, for though as guide and carrier in the snow it is unsurpassed, these emergencies do not occur in the land of its adoption; and being, like the Thibetan mastiff, a dog of the mountains and snow, it cannot be expected to distinguish itself in the water like the Newfoundland. Later the list of foreign dogs established in England has been swelled by an ever-increasing immigration of breeds, some good, some interesting, some neither one nor the other, some of very doubtful character and antecedents, and all differing from the indigenous dogs that they are without occupation or "visible means of subsistence." They are all either pets or "show dogs."

Soil Song.

I give what ne'er was mine—
To every seed the power
Of stem and leaf and flower,
Of fruit or fragrance fine;

And take what others loath—
Of death the foulest forms,
Wherewith to feed my worms,
And thus the world reclothe.

—JOHN B. TABB in The Atlantic Monthly.

A Bushwoman.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Close to the wagon we met a Bushwoman, one of Indowyoka's people, reduced by starvation to the most emaciated and pitiable condition. Her husband had been killed by lions some days before, though she herself had escaped with her life. On her back and shoulders were the marks where the same lion had ripped away great strips of flesh. Long clots of blood had dried on her body; the wounds had not even been washed. I gave her some meat, which she seized upon and at once ate ravenously. The bones were almost through her filthy skin; her little beady eyes set close together under a low, retreating forehead, her flattened nose and large protruding lips, concealing what little chin she possessed, gave her a look most uncanny and repellent.

Altogether more like an animal than a human being, she seemed to me the lowest type of womankind that it has ever been my fate to look on. There are numbers of Bushmen and their wives who live in this miserable condition, wandering through the veldt with no other means of subsistence than such trash as wild roots and berries. Some of the men have guns and ammunition, and they spend their whole time in shooting. When they kill a buck within reach of water—say ten miles—the whole family congregates on the spot, sits round the body, and gorges itself until every scrap of flesh and skin has disappeared.

Horace's Dogs.

From Longman's Magazine.

Horace Walpole is a great lover of dogs, too—Patapan, Tonton, and Rosette (the last the legacy of Mme. du Deffand) are certainly the most spoiled of the species, and run all over Strawberry after their master, to the detriment, one would have thought, of the prim gardens and the vertu.

When Rosette dies presently, Horace sends the most touching epitaph on a dog ever written perhaps, to my Lord Nuneham. "It has no merit," he says, "for it is an imitation, but it comes from the heart if ever epitaph did, and therefore your dogmanity will not dislike it."

"Sweetest roses of the year
Strew around my Rose's bier;
Calmly may the dust repose
Of my faithful, pretty Rose."

The opening lines at least have the oddest unlikeness to the popular conception of Horace Walpole, if they have some affinity with the man who is the friend and playfellow of little children, and can't find it in his heart to turn off an old servant or to give up an old ally.

The Turkish Drama.

A. Vambery in Literature.

It is altogether difficult to ascribe to the modern men of letters in Turkey a pronounced and well-defined line of literary pursuit, as is customary in the West. Most of them are poets, dramatists, philosophers, historians, and philologists at the same time; some of them owe their reputation mainly to their dramatic compositions, as, e. g., Abdulhakk Hamid, whose tragedies Tarik (the Moorish conqueror of Spain) and Dukhteri Hindu (the Hindu girl) would really deserve a translation in any of the European languages. In the first-mentioned play the author introduces a Mohammedan heroine in order to prove that the strict separation of both sexes is not prescribed by Islam, and that it is merely an Eastern habit of misapprehended chastity. The dramatic literature of the Turks is by no means a quantité négligeable of the modern Osmanli literature.

It is a great pity that the theatre is still in its infancy, for the simple reason that only the actors are genuine Turks, while the actresses recruit themselves out of the Christian portion of the country, as Mohammedan women cannot appear in public and still less on the stage. There is no want of a playgoing public in the modern Turkish society, but the enjoyment is often marred by the queer and un-Turkish pronunciation of the Armenian actresses, whereas the language of Turkish women sounds most delightfully.

Sikh Regulations.

From The New World.

A set of regulations, intended to distinguish the Sikhs irrevocably from those around them, was the rule of the Five Kakkas. Every Sikh must have with him five things beginning with the letter k, viz.: kesa, (long hair,) kangha, (a comb,) karada, (a knife,) kirapana, (a sword,) and kacha, (breeches reaching to the knee.) The purpose of these rules was that every Sikh should avoid shaving, as do Mohammedans and Hindus, and should be constantly armed and free from the long garments that might impede him in a fight.

Pigs and Witchcraft.

From Notes and Queries.

Two women of the lower class were quarreling violently the other evening in Heavitree, a suburb of Exeter. One yelled to the other, "You wretch, you always keep a black and a white pig, so that you can witch us; you ought to be scragged!" The one so addressed, it seems, has lived in her cottage some twenty years. She has during this period, it is said, always kept a couple of pigs, one of each color, and her neighbors consider she does this so that she may enjoy the very questionable powers of witchcraft. No butcher in the neighborhood will buy her pigs, as, if he was known to do so, he would certainly lose the local custom upon which he relies.

An Audacious Thief.

From Longman's Magazine.

A country gentleman of Cheshire was once sent galloping twenty miles to fetch the police to catch the thief who had stolen a check from inside an envelope which was inside his own letter box in his own hallgate—all through a tomtit. The envelope and the covering letter were there, but the whereabouts of the check might have remained as great a mystery as any Thames Embankment robbery in open daylight, but that when the gentleman and the police arrived and proceeded solemnly to inspect the letter box, two tomtits were discovered inside. This led to a search, and twenty yards off, lying on the ground, with beak marks upon it, was the check. Whether the tomtits had returned to find out in whose name they should forge an indorsement to the check is not clear, but this new development of the criminal tendency, which has always been latent in the whole race of tits, cannot be too strongly reprobated.

Even the jackdaw of Rheims, the "horrid example" of larcenous birddom, would never have stolen a check. When he purloined the Cardinal's signet ring, and suffered terribly from the pip when excommunicated for his crime, he had sufficient good feeling to repent heartily and bring back the stolen jewel. Its glitter had appealed, too, more to his sense of beauty than to any sordid love of filthy lucre. He stole the ring to be a thing of beauty and a sparkling joy in his dark niche under the belfry, rather than with a view to pawning or selling it and spending the proceeds in riotous living.

A Touching Remembrance.

From "The Life of Henry Morley."

On a railway journey Morley had for a companion an old gentleman who had been trying to make himself more comfortable with the aid of a somewhat deflated air cushion. Prof. Morley was glowing to blow it up for him, but his action was arrested by the exclamation: "Stop, Sir, stop! That cushion contains my deceased wife's breath!"

Waste of Animal Life in Africa.

From Longman's Magazine.

Although in some particulars oxen show undoubted intelligence, in many ways they are great fools. Thus they seem to have no knowledge of what is or is not good for them to eat. In Natal there grows an herb called "tulip," which is almost certain death to cattle, a fact with which they must have been acquainted for generations. Yet they seem to eat it greedily whenever they get the chance. Once I lost about twenty valuable trek-oxen from this cause alone. This and the tale of the horse sickness, to say nothing of the recent record of rinderpest, will show the reader that farming in Africa is not without its risks. Indeed, I know no country where the waste of animal life is so tremendous, although doubtless as the land becomes inclosed and proper buildings and Winter food are provided, it will greatly lessen.

Faith the Basis of Banking.

The Hon. Thomas L. James in the North American Review.

Faith is, after all, the basis of banking; and, if there be no faith, there can be no banking. For that reason, it is possible for those who are skilled in bookkeeping, but who are dishonest, to carry on, sometimes for a series of months or even years, dishonest methods by which even the most expert accountants are deceived, and can be deceived as long as this dishonest man can have access to the books. The recent record of embarrassments or failures has, in almost every instance, made clear, upon examination, that dishonest methods of this kind were carried on by those who had daily access to the books; in one case, for a period covering at least fifteen years. In that case, the dishonest employe, knowing that his safety depended upon his ability to reach the books, refused to take a vacation. If the officers of the bank are unable to detect hishonesty of this kind—even if they adopted the most approved and scientific method of bookkeeping—it is beyond reason to expect that a National Bank Examiner can do it.

The Hindu Dressmaker.

From Harper's Bazar.

Promptly each morning Pandarum came to my room, took out his mat and unrolled it on the veranda under my window, and placed upon it his hand-Singer sewing machine and his large basket of work. Mending he seldom did, for that could as well be done by a native ayah; but he had so real an interest in all my wardrobe that he saw to it that "long-cloth" and cambric in quantity were kept on hand, and that I made frequent and sufficient purchase of hand-made laces and embroideries from the native schools to keep me in an assortment of lingerie such as he thought fitting. How he loved to plan and fuss! What concoctions in ruffles and tucks and insertions adorned my nightdresses, skirts, and other garments!

When no other work was ordered, he would inspect my bureau drawers, and inform me that I needed new nightgowns or skirts, and that, if it was Madam's pleasure, he would begin the garments at once. I might have to interrupt him, but, though a man of much decision of character, he was enough of a Hindu to respect my authority, and would lay aside his tucks and shirrings to reline the carriage or to mend the saddle, which had perhaps been hung too near the wall, and so had become the feeding-ground for white ants.

"My Pipe."

RONDEAU.

My pipe I smoke when troubles come,
When Fear has voice, and Hope is dumb,
When doubts perplex and fret the mind,
And some short respite I would find
From griefs that heart and brain benumb.

Despair's dark depths no more I plumb,
But count my joys—no slender sum—
As on my quiet couch reclined,
My pipe I smoke.

Swarmed cares that round me buzz and drum,
Smoke-startled, fly with lessening hum;
And should my Chloë prove unkind,
I wait her smiles with heart resigned,
While in the firelight, prone and mum,
My pipe I smoke.

—J. SHREEVE LEE in the Quartier Latin.

The Massacre of Horses.

From The Saturday Review.

The first act of the bull fight at Valencia might be called the Massacre of the Horses. There is no pretense of fighting, and the picador rarely attempts to save his horse, although nothing would be easier; on the contrary, the horse is deliberately offered to the bull, with the very considerable chance, of course, that the picador himself may be wounded through his pads, or as he rolls over with his horse. The horses are old and lean, one eye is often bandaged, and if, as they often do, they press back in terror against the barrier, or become unmanageable, a red-coated chulo comes forward and takes the bridle, and another follows with a stick, and the horse is led up to the bull and placed sideways to receive the charge.

The bull, who has not the slightest desire to attack the horse, is finally teased into irritation by the red coats and the pink cloaks, which are tossed and flaunted before him; he paws the ground, puts down his head, and charges. The pike pricks him and his horns plunge into the horse's belly or are caught on the loose wooden saddle, or, as happened once yesterday, scrape the picador's leg. The cloaks are flourished again, and the bull follows them. Then the horse, if he is still on his feet, is again turned to the bull. There is a great red hole in him, and the blood drips; but he is dragged and beaten forward. The bull plunges at him a second time, and this time he rolls over with his rider, who scrambles out from under him, his yellow clothes stained with red.

Then one chulo takes the bridle and beats the horse on the head, and another chulo drags him by the tail, and if he can, he staggers to his feet. He is literally falling to pieces, he has not ten minutes to live; but the saddle is thrown on him again and the picador helped into the saddle. He makes a few steps, the picador drives his heels into him, and then jumps off as he falls for the last time and lies kicking on the ground, a torn and battered and sopping mass.

The Vocabulary of Fashion.

From "Letters of the Princess Elizabeth."

"Debt," a necessary evil; "dressed," half naked; "pray's," the cant of silly people; "pay," only applied to visits; "Christianity," having a pew at church; "time," only applied to music; "protection," keeping a mistress; "vice," only applied to horses; "undress," complete clothing; "scandal," amusing conversation; "work," a vulgarism.

Strange Funeral Customs.

From Notes and Queries.

In an interesting history of his parish, the Rev. James Murray of Kilmalcolm, Renfrewshire, mentions that "amid the enjoyments of the people we must not fail to notice funerals"; and he calls attention to a curious custom which was prevalent in connection with them. It appears a sieve containing clay pipes filled with tobacco was handed round just before the cortège started. Then the mourners smoked, and when the kirkyard was reached, as the grave was being filled, each stepped solemnly forward and cast his pipe "amang the mools."

Paul Jones.

The Ballad as Sung in 1779.

A noble fine Frigate, call'd Richard by name,
Mounted guns forty-four, out of L'Orient they came,
For to cruise in the Channel of Old England's fame,
With their brave Commodore, Paul Jones was his name.

We had not so cruised above days two or three,
Than a man from a mast-head a sail did see;
A sail he did see, being a large forty-four:
Her convoy stood in for the old Yorkshire shore.

At length the proud Richard came up alongside,
With a long speaking trumpet—"From whence come?" he cried.
"Come, answer me quickly, I have hailed you before,
Or else a broadside I will into you pour."

We received the broadside from the proud Englishmen,
But soon our brave Yankees return'd it again,
Broadside for broadside—five glasses we run,
When the undaunted flag of the Richard came down.

Our gunner being frightened, to Paul Jones he came,
Saying, "Our ship's taking water, and is likewise in flame."
Paul Jones, with a smile, to the gunner replied,
"If we can do no better, we'll sink alongside."

"Now, my brave boys, we have taken a prize,
A large forty-four, with a twenty likewise;
With twenty-five merchantmen laden with store,
So we'll alter our course to the American shore."

Pretty French Sentimentality.

From The Contemporary Review.

The Jour, which is one of the loudest and most influential of latter-day French newspapers, published, on Nov. 13, a paragraph on a duel which a member of its staff had fought with a lawyer named M. Morel, and the terms employed by that journal throw a curious side-light upon the chivalry of some of the writing and fighting classes in France: "We have had the happiness to learn that the wound received yesterday by Lawyer Morel is more serious than was supposed at first. Considering that it is complicated with a bad disease, there are good grounds for hoping that this wound will have serious consequences."

A Fight in Sierra Leone.

From The London Truth.

The whole of the road was stockaded, (thirty miles,) and during almost the whole show the bush was so thick that the native was rarely seen. It is easy enough to face a seen danger, but it is jumpy work marching in single file along a bush path, with the chance of being bowled over ignominiously by an unseen nigger, like a rabbit crossing a drive. It was a positive relief to every one when the battue did start. The seven-pounder gun was useless against these stockades; they all had to be turned by cutting paths through the bush behind from the path, and aby the time this was done the enemy had bolted.

It was the hardest fighting that has ever been on the coast. The country has had to be garrisoned since, and you can imagine the delights of life in a mud hut when the rains are on, (150-200 inches in four months,) bad food, bad drinks, filthy water, and a go of fever every few days to give a zest to existence. Life certainly ain't all lavender out here or beer and skittles, either.

What Is a Military Genius?

From The Journal of the Military Service Institution.

A military genius is the most precious possession of a nation, and the most difficult to recognize. He cannot be created by human means. No nation can put a spirit of discernment into the souls of its commanders, nor even recognize it where it already exists. But it can train them in the technicalities of their trade and at least make kriegsspielers of them. There may be a genius among them, and such training is necessary to his full professional equipment. The remainder can be utilized for what they are worth.

An army needs but one genius of the first class. Subordinate geniuses, however, are needed in every grade of the military hierarchy. Captains who can hold their men steadily to their work under a galling and even a deadly fire are geniuses. The spirits within them are master spirits whom the men instinctively recognize and obey. The leader of a forlorn hope should be such a man. If he is not, no matter how courageous he may be, his men will not follow him. In such emergencies nothing but commanding spirits can command. Men recognize such leaders instinctively. Something akin to hypnotism compels them to feel as their leader feels; and they cannot help but follow him. There is a heap of difference between such a leader and a brave man who merely repeats the language of the drill book. The one is a genius; the other is a kriegsspieler.

The Military Importance of Puerto Rico.

Capt. Mahan in McClure's.

The military importance of Puerto Rico should never be lost sight of by us as long as we have any responsibility, direct or indirect, for the safety or independence of Cuba. Puerto Rico, considered militarily, is to Cuba, to the future isthmian canal, and to our Pacific Coast what Malta is, or may be, to Egypt and the beyond, and there is for us the like necessity to hold and strengthen the one in its entirety and in its immediate surroundings that there is for Great Britain to hold the other for the security of her position in Egypt, for her use of the Suez Canal, and for the control of the route to India.

It would be extremely difficult for a European State to sustain operations in the Eastern Mediterranean with a British fleet at Malta. Similarly, it would be very difficult for a transatlantic State to maintain operations in the Western Caribbean with a United States fleet based upon Puerto Rico and the adjacent islands. The same reasons prompted Bonaparte to seize Malta in his expedition against Egypt and India in 1798. In his masterly eyes, as in those of Nelson, it was essential to the communications between France, Egypt, and India. His scheme failed, not because Malta was less than invaluable, but for want of adequate naval strength, without which no maritime position possesses value.

The Brave Bull, the Cruel Spaniard.

From The Saturday Review.

The trumpet sounds again, and the espada takes his sword and his muleta, and goes out for the last scene. This, which ought to be, is not always, the real climax. The bull is often by this time tired, has had enough of the sport, leaps at the barrier, trying to get out. He is tired of running after red rags, and he brushes them aside contemptuously; he can scarcely be got to show animation enough to be decently killed. But one bull that I saw yesterday was splendidly savage, and fought almost to the last, running about the arena with the sword between his shoulders, and that great red line broadening down each side of his neck on the black; like a deep layer of red paint, one tricks one's self into thinking.

He carried two swords in his neck, and still fought; when at last, he, too, got weary, and he went and knelt down before the door by which he had entered, and would fight no more. But they went up to him from outside the barrier and drew the swords out of him; and he got to his feet again, and stood to be killed.

Obstacles to Chinese Progress.

From The American Monthly Review of Reviews.

From the Chinese standpoint Tsi An is liberal and progressive, but she is so ignorant and secluded that it is difficult for any foreign ideas to reach her. When she sees something good she wants it, but she has no conception of the condition of China compared with that of other countries, and, of course, cannot apply the remedies that are needed. If she could understand the needs of the people, if she could realize the advantages of modern ideas and improvements, she would promptly adopt them. She does not lack intelligence, but knowledge, and has surrounded herself with advisers who have never been outside of China and are even more unenlightened as to modern affairs.

Contrary to the popular impression, Li Hung Chang has not been restored to power. He doubtless retains the friendly relations he has always enjoyed with the Empress Dowager since he suppressed the Taiping rebellion, but his name does not appear on the list of the new Ministry and he is not a member of the Grand Council nor of the Tsung Li Yamen.

Should England Want Her Daily Bread

Edward Atkinson in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

I now propose to submit an inquiry in due form in order to sustain my own belief that we can supply the whole present and the increasing demand of Great Britain for the next thirty years with six bushels of wheat per head at $1 a bushel from land situated wholly in the Indian Territory, not yet open to private entry, but which may soon be open when the Indian titles have all been purchased. Or, again, I undertake to say that the State of Texas can meet this whole demand without impairing in the slightest degree its present products of grain, cotton, wool, and meats, and without appropriating the use of more than a small fraction of the area of that single State which has not yet been fenced in or subjected to the plow to the production of wheat.

Perhaps it would be better to put a more simple proposition in order to bring out what would be perfectly feasible. Let it be assumed that the British public should really become so alarmed as to be willing to put up the granaries which have been suggested for storing fourteen weeks' consumption, or 64,000,000 bushels. That would require a very large capital, which would yield no income, on which there would be a heavy loss of interest and a considerable risk of damage to the wheat during the period of storage. In place of this a feasible plan would be to put up the capital which would be required for building these granaries, invest it in consols, and pledge it as collateral security for the fulfillment of a contract running for thirty years for the annual purchase of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat per month, or say, 128,000,000 bushels a year, or twice the quantity proposed to be stored.

There are several large dealers in grain and provisions in the United States who would be ready to take this contract and to put up a sufficient sum of capital invested in United States bonds to serve as security for prompt delivery.

The Bludgeors of the Revolution.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The cane of the ancien régime was a dainty, fairy-like wand, which matched monseigneur's exquisite snuffbox and jeweled rapier. The vulgar cudgel was unknown to nous autres, though the rhapsodies of Rousseau in the woods, which he paints more as if they were scenic than actual ones, must have made him sigh for the stick cut from some bough by the honest rustic. When the Terror came—with its net of suspects, its delators, its deadly lists handed each night to grim-visaged Fouquier Tinville, its triumvirate dominated by the smartly dressed, bilious-eyed, cat-like man who was a greater despot than any of the Kings whom the mad multitude tore from their tombs at St. Denis—the bludgeon came, too. It was significant. The band of shaggy-spencered, red-capped, wooden-shoed ruffians, whose cockades and profanities evidenced their patriotism, and whose main object was to guard the popular idol, Maximilien Robespierre, from being immolated by some whim of his devotees, were armed with big sticks which would fell like a bullock any citizen who ventured to think a régime of blood better fitted for Central Africa—then, indeed, an unknown and terrible region—than for civilized Paris, the (self-styled) "hub of the universe."

Handling these bludgeons, the body guard of "the sea-green incorruptible" stood outside the door of his modest lodgings. They certainly would not use them as walking sticks—the citizen of the Terror would have deemed anything of that sort a concession to aristocratic prejudices. But the point is this: The Ninth Thermidor comes. To the immense joy of the many millions, the arch fiend who was the idol of the fierce thousands who dominated by sheer terrorism on the one side, sheer lethargy on the other, the millions, is sent with his colleagues to that axe which the up-to-date Londoner may gaze on to-day at a famous exhibition, and which had sheared off hundreds of heads at his bidding, sometimes whole families, from the oldest to the youngest.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street Christmas records are broken. Never before on the New York Stock Exchange was there such December activity and buoyancy as is this year prevailing. All precedents have been put aside. The established rule of tight money at the close of the year has failed this time to operate, and there have been none of the usual consequent disturbances in the security market. Professional speculators have suffered disappointment through this—but the public's profits are tremendous.

That the public is in the market admits of no doubt. Evidences abound. What is of importance, moreover, is that the public is not just beginning to buy, but has been active and profiting ever since betterment started. Stocks which have advanced ten points and twenty points apiece have in their progress upward chiefly enriched outsiders—that is, outsiders in so far as Wall Street professionalism is concerned, for, though some conspicuous groups of operators in Wall Street have had confident relations in the market and have added vastly to their fortunes thereby, most of what is known as the talent on the Stock Exchange has not only held aloof from the market, but has fought against every gain that has been scored. Thus there has continually been a substantial short interest for the account of the professional wise men of the Street. From the standpoint of the trader opposing the market all the new activity and strength have come from manipulation adroit enough to tempt the public into foolhardy commitments. The fact that money has continued easy and abundant has to the professional mind signified chiefly that funds were in no demand for the conduct of legitimate general outside business enterprises; and from these same authorities have come cynical comments touching practically every cheering trade report. But stocks have placidly gone on up and up and up; railway earnings have mounted higher every week; bankers and merchants and manufacturers alike have been quoted as uniformly confident of the re-establishment of good times. And in the face of all professional Wall Street opposition the public has not only stayed in the market but has added to its security holdings continually and largely.

It is away within bounds to estimate that in stocks alone over a thousand millions of dollars have been added to market value recently. In bonds almost corresponding gains are showing; and in so far as Wall Street is concerned, this represents so much actual new wealth.

In no way more clearly or significantly can there be illustration of our security market's development than an exhibit showing what has come to pass from last Christmas to this Christmas in that group of stocks with which the names of Gov. Flower and his associates are identified. In the dozen stocks comprising that group gains in market value beyond $70,000,000 have been scored. The increase would run far beyond the one-hundred-million-dollar mark were present quotations to be put beside low prices recorded in the panicky times following the destruction of the battleship Maine. Rock Island, for example, above 91 last Christmas, fell to 80 in the Spring; People's Gas, from 97¼ a year ago, was over ten points lower in March; Atchison preferred showed a similar shrinkage; New York Air Brake was down from 24 to 14. The record from Christmas to Christmas, however—waiving every intervening fluctuation—is wondrous enough. Here is the table—Federal Steel and International Paper issues being quoted at the prices first recorded for them as new shares upon the Stock Exchange during the present year:

	Ch'mas, 1897.	Ch'mas, 1898.	Gain in Market Value.
Atchison	13¾	18¾	$5,385,000
Atchison pf....	30⅝	50⅞	24,438,915
Brook. R. T....	34¾	74	7,850,000
D. M. & Ft. D.	11¼	18¾	295,163
East. Illinois.	52½	58	355,373
E. Illinois pf.	100	111	641,377
Fed. Steel.....	31	47¼	7,543,698
Fed. Steel pf..	70	82¾	6,660,922
Int. Paper.....	51	61¼	1,326,620
Int. Paper pf..	83½	91	513,937
N.Y. A. Brake.	24	98½	3,712,500
P. Gas. Chi....	97¼	109¾	3,031,250
Rock Island...	91½	111½	10,000,000
Advance from Christmas to Christmas			$72,244,095

Sharing—and sharing tremendously—in the tens on tens of millions of profits so represented, is it strange that public confidence has developed into public enthusiasm?

Certain it is that exhibits like the foregoing make clear the fact that they are puerile criticisms which affect the view that the stock market is in a dangerous situation because the public has too large an interest in it. Ample foundation there would be for such objection were it true, as cannot at all be assumed, that the public is only getting in at the top, merely taking out of the hands of millionaire holders stocks lifted only through the stalwart efforts of professional manipulation.

Reasons exist, of course, for the consideration of conservative counsel in a market which has broadened, as has this, beyond all Stock Exchange precedent. Many people are carrying stocks on slim margins. Pyramiding processes invite reactions. Recklessness is never absent from any broad market, and only foolish enthusiasts can hope to find in the present development exception from rules always applying.

But prudent men who believe in the soundness of the present market movement point to a long list of reasons for continuing confidence—bank exchanges and railway earnings mounting to figures reflecting unusual business activity; and they lay stress upon the gradually increasing market value of practically every staple product of the country, even cotton finally showing a tendency to better figures, while in the iron trade (recognized as safest of general business barometers) there are developments amply warranting enthusiasm—practically every iron and steel property in the country being overstocked with profit-paying orders.

Chief of the factors contributing encouragement is the extraordinary ease of money. If such ease continue, the stock market situation will not be readily disturbed; and in highest banking circles the general belief is that there is no change close at hand unless it be toward even lower rates. All over the country there is extension of the movement upon the part of savings banks and other financial agencies toward the reduction of current interest rates. No Wall Street influence dictates this. New normal business conditions are reflected in it.

And there never was a sounder proposition than that with money going down safe revenue-yielding securities must go up.

SATURDAY.

Though the Stock Exchange and other such financial and commercial institutions were closed yesterday, Wall Street presented a rather busy appearance. All the banks were open, and most of the important brokerage houses of the Street conducted more or less business. On the curb, too, some slight activity showed in two or three of the outside securities, one group of traders making contracts in local gas securities.

The weekly statement of the banks in the Clearing House Association was much more favorable than professional Wall Street had been expecting. Surplus reserves showed an increase of $2,645,000. Loans increased $3,657,000, and deposits increased more than $8,000,000. The banks gained more than $4,650,000 in cash holdings.

The New York associated banks now have a total reserve of $223,000,000, which is $19,600,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits of $815,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $712,000,000.

THE NEW YEAR'S PROMISE.

Sentiment continues wholly confident upon the Western railroad situation. Men occupying positions of consequence in the various railroad managements draw from their past year's experience great encouragement as to the coming year's business developments, and it is unhesitatingly and widely asserted that values of railroad securities are certain to go much higher than the prevailing figures. Prominent in such predictions of continuing betterment are the Granger roads. Mr. Ansel Oppenheim, Vice President of the Chicago Great Western Railway, is one of those who are enthusiastic over the Western railroad and business prospect. He gave the following views regarding the outlook yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Wall Street is generally regarded as a discounter of all future events. For a long time past the country has heard over and over again from both mercantile and financial authorities of the immense progress that has been made throughout the agricultural and industrial communities, especially in the Western section. Business forecasts of the most cheerful character have been made, and Wall Street has acted in such a way as to show its thorough agreement with all that has been cheerful in these forecasts. Still, I do not believe that anything that has happened in Wall Street, even where great appreciation in values has taken place, can be set down as a discounting of the conditions of extraordinary promise which everywhere are apparent in the West.

"The gross earnings of the Granger railroads during the last six months have just about brought us back to the figures of 1892, while we are in all likelihood only in the beginning of an advance movement that has certainly far to go yet. Increases have been steady and continuous since the improvement started last year. Business is still making higher records of gain, and justifies expectation that much greater gains will be made in the future. From 1892 to 1897 were years of depression. The country has been growing all through that period. The change for the better in the railroad situation is but the natural effect of the important business headway that is being made. And as business development goes forward and agricultural prospects continue brighter the prosperity of the Granger roads must become more marked. High-water figures have by no means been reached in the general business advance, and railroad activity will not lessen with the growth of the country's commerce. There is no reason to doubt that the position of the roads will be stronger than at present.

"I know that the views I have held and expressed during the year as to the Chicago Great Western's future have been looked upon as rather optimistic. But events have borne me out. Every prediction I ventured to make has been more than fulfilled. It now seems that I was not optimistic enough.

"Regarding general business conditions, I am strongly confident now that considerable advantages will be scored in the year 1899. From all reliable indications the coming year ought to prove one of unprecedented prosperity for the Western railroad interests. In spite of the unusually low rates of freight the net earnings of the companies are going on piling up handsome profits.

"It has been clearly shown that we have learned how to do business cheaper, and the close of the present year finds our railway properties in a materially better physical condition. Many grades have been cut down, a great deal of work in the line of bridge construction and improvement has been brought to completion, and the engine load has grown materially. Next year we expect to find in reduced expenses of operation the benefit of all the work we have been doing.

"The estimated grain production of Minnesota to be moved is around 220,000,000 bushels. The best calculations go to show that about 50,000,000 bushels have been shipped out in grain and another 50,000,000 bushels in flour, leaving still 120,000,000 bushels to go forward in that one department alone. Railroad activity, however, is not depending on the agricultural produce movement alone; it is not confined to any special department; it is general. That activity to-day represents the difference between the wheels of industry being stopped and their being in full operation.

"From the observations I have been in a position to make as to general business enterprise in the West, from the practically uniform record of profitable developments everywhere throughout the section, with an unusual activity in manufacturing and commerce in every direction, I do not hesitate to express anew my confidence in the country's future, and to say that 1899 will see greater earnings for the railroads than any present optimism is figuring on."

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Dec. 24, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York.....	$834,457,482	$630,788,114	+32.4
Boston	106,745,903	86,806,513	+22.9
Philadelphia ..	70,095,815	62,007,028	+14.0
Baltimore	16,690,865	14,546,994	+14.7
Chicago	123,703,319	94,517,196	+30.8
St. Louis.....	26,311,536	25,001,760	+ 5.2
New Orleans..	10,700,415	10,846,459	+ 1.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,189,277,435	$924,200,273	+28.7
Other cities, 5 days	175,108,471	156,673,334	+11.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,364,385,906	$1,080,873,607	+26.2
All cities, 1 day	275,016,492	.....	+ ..
Total, all cities, for week	$1,639,402,398	$1,080,873,607	+51.7

Complete returns for the week ended Dec. 17 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1897, a gain of 24.3 per cent., with the same week in 1896 a gain of 59.3 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 38.1 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1897, was 16.2 per cent., compared with 1896 a gain of 32.8 per cent., and with 1895 a gain of 23.5 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Bank of the Metropolis and The State Bank.

It is announced that R. M. Walmsley of New Orleans, E. W. Clark, Jr., of Philadelphia, and John G. Russell of Louisville have been constituted a committee to carry into effect a reconstruction of the affairs of the New Orleans Traction Company and its constituent companies. Holders of securities of the various companies are notified to deposit their holdings with the Continental Trust Company of New York, Fidelity Trust and Safety Vault Company of Louisville, or United States Trust and Savings Bank of New Orleans. Two dollars per share on the preferred stock and $1 per share on the common stock is payable at the time of the deposit of securities, and holders failing to deposit the same on or before Jan. 10 shall have no right to participate in the benefits of the plan.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1898, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 16th, 1899. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution.
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 10th, or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1898.
95th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEO. H. PEARSALL, Asst. Sectry.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward, and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on or after Monday, January 16, 1899.
Money deposited on or before January 3, 1899, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, Vice President and Acting President.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS,
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AVE.,
During construction of new building on corner 42d Street and 8th Avenue.
SEVENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 16th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
ASSETS, $8,252,341.67.
SURPLUS, $951,753.24.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK
501 5th Avenue, cor. 42d Street.
Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months, ending December 31, 1898, ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $3,000, payable January 16, 1899. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.
DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
77TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 16th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1898, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Nov'r 18th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street,
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1898, to January 3d, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
98th Dividend.
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 3d day of January, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on December 21st, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Office of Wells Fargo Co.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jany. 16, 1899, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31, 1898, and reopen Jan'y 17, 1899.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 22nd, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3rd, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3rd, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank,
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.
Transfer books closed until January 4, 1899.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

The National Bank of North America,
In New York, 25 Nassau Street, Organized 1851.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to shareholders on and after Tuesday, January 3d, 1899. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 23d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1899.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, December 23d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York.—New York, Dec. 22, 1898.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, 1899, inclusive.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1899, coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after January first, 1899, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.
Z. M. PINGE, Trustee, etc.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 23d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank,
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.
A Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 3d, 1899.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank
of the City of New York. December 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1898.
Ninety-First Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from December 21 until January 3, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 3, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank.
New York, Dec. 15, 1898.
The Board of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 27, 1898, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1899.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMpany, No. 46 Wall Street, will pay the coupon due January 1, 1899, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.
The Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.,
By W. L. BULL, Chairman.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking rooms, No. 287 Greenwich St., on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., and the following resolution will be presented to the shareholders to be voted upon between 11 A. M. and 12 M., as follows:
Resolved, That Section 3 of the Articles of Association be amended, so as to provide that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than seven and not more than fifteen persons, in place of eleven, as now constituted.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

New York, 10th December, 1898.
The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau St., on Tuesday, 10th January, 1899, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
Notice is also given that a proposed amendment of the third article of the Articles of Association, increasing the number of the Board of Directors from thirteen to fifteen, will be moved for adoption at this meeting.
The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
3d Avenue and 57th Street.
New York, December 22d, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of officers and Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 11th, 1899, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, December 10th, 1898.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1899. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York National Banking Association,
New York, Dec. 9, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 10, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Wm. Wicke Co. will be held at its office, corner 1st Av. and 31st St., New York City, on MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1899, at 10 A. M., to elect the officers of the company for the ensuing year.
HERMAN A FISCHER, Secretary.

Continental National Bank,
New York, December 9th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and Inspectors, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, December 9th, 1898.
The Annual Election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The Liberty Bank of New York.
December 9th, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S. W. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE STREET.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, and PROVISIONS on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at moderate rates of interest and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.
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A MARKET LETTER issued daily and SENT FREE on request.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Pres't. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough,
Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl,
Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert,
James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall,
Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb,
James Stillman, James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns,
M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph.
Aldace F. Walker.
This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

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FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

Returning prosperity has developed many new railway values, and brought distinctly into view many railway equities which panic and depression had concealed. There is one railway value, however, which far outranks all other equities in this country, which professional Wall Street and the general public do not yet understand. We refer to the minority stock of Pan Handle. The strategic importance of this stock is beyond calculation, and under any method of measurement which can be applied no other property can compare with this one in relative earning power or moral environment. No other property has such a comprehensive grasp on the business developments of the country. This equity, therefore, will loom up more and more in the contemplation of serious men, conspicuous, alone, and first.

The Baltimore & Ohio is now one railway, three thousand miles, one unified, unmodified management. The N. Y. Central-Lake Shore is now one road, one management. The Pennsylvania system has two ownerships. It lies between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Lake Shore, under the awkward control of double-ownership. One of the owners of the Pennsylvania system is the Pennsylvania Railway Co., the other owner is the minority stock of Pan Handle. The ownership of the majority stock is a flimsy way to hold a great system together. The former Pennsylvania management committed strange oversight when it left that stock outstanding. The Pennsylvania Railway Co. as a system has certain interests which are in direct conflict with the rights and interests of that minority. If the Pennsylvania people, therefore, desire a unified property and freedom in control they will be compelled to lease the Pan Handle Road or buy the outstanding stock. They will be fortunate if they secure it at par. It will cost more if delayed. The outside holder of Pan Handle stock, therefore, occupies a position of incalculable strategic importance, and even if he never readjusts his ownership with the Pennsylvania Company the outcome will be just as good. The Pan Handle property can earn more income for its stockholders than the Pennsylvania Company should be asked to guarantee. At this juncture the Pennsylvania management is constructing with eagerness and anxiety a double railroad at all important points, and sinking the expenditure in cost of operation. When these improvements are completed, with the extraordinary gain in general traffic which is inevitable, the Pan Handle Directors will find themselves paying larger dividends than the Pennsylvania Company would pay under a guarantee. Look at the future of Pan Handle under natural developments. Its gross earnings will soon reach $19,000,000 a year. It will not be possible for any management which is devoted solely to the interests of that property to expend more than sixty per cent. of such earnings in legitimate operation. Such earnings, therefore, would show net result above fixed charges equal

DECEMBERS OF THE PAST.

Precedent always plays an important part in Wall Street speculative calculations. Outsiders—"the public"—disregard it; but with people who make the ticker tape a life study, from the seediest system player to the most opulent professional trader on the floor, consideration of what the market has done in other years and how it has acted in the past under certain conditions is largely influential in determining the speculative attitude.

But during the past few weeks the speculators who have followed precedent have met losses only. Decembers of the past have seen declining markets, and in knowledge of this the experienced ones of the Street have this December expected a fall in Stock Exchange prices, resulting from a tighter money market if for no other reason. But the present month has been phenomenal in many ways, and for the first time in years Wall Street has had a real bull Christmas.

The present upward movement of prices has carried everything before it and has smashed many of the pet traditions of the Street. Yet there was good foundation for the theory of a weak market in December. With the possible exception of last year, when the prices were irregular rather than weak, there has been for years past pronounced weakness, even panic, during this month. Congress has been the main disturbing factor at such times, although money market conditions have done their share to unsettle market values.

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In December, 1897, Congress did not play as important a part as usual in Wall Street affairs, with beneficial result. Then, too, President McKinley's message was pacific on the Cuban question, and there were strong hopes of currency reform. Reports were circulated that Secretary Gage had resigned because of criticism of his views on the currency question, but these proved to be without foundation. The money market was firm, due to payments connected with the Union Pacific debt settlement. Rates, however, did not get above 5½ per cent. on call, and although stock prices sagged there was no marked weakness.

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In December, 1896, however, prices declined almost continuously throughout the month, due to the agitation in the Senate over the Cuban question. The introduction of a resolution in the Senate recognizing the independence of the island, and which was later reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Relations, led to a sharp break in market values. This latter was intensified by the resultant talk of the possibility of a war with Spain and the collapse of an important Western bank and several smaller concerns. How sharp this break in prices was is shown by the following table showing the highest figures in November and the lowest prices in December reached by important railroad and industrial stocks:

	High	Low
	Nov.	Dec.
Atchison pf	27½	20⅝
Burlington	83½	68½
Delaware & Hudson	128⅞	115¾
Denver pf.	47	32
Illinois Central	97½	92
Louisville & Nashville	53¼	45⅜
Manhattan	104	85½
Missouri Pacific	26⅜	18
New York Central	98	92¼
New Jersey Central	110	98¾
Northwest	106½	100⅜
Rock Island	74⅜	64
St. Paul	80	70
Sugar	125	108
Tobacco	84	73½
U. S. Leather pf	68¼	57⅜
U. S. Rubber	27	22½
Western Union	90¼	80⅞

***

December, 1895, will long be remembered as the month of the "Venezuelan panic," one of the sharpest breaks in Wall Street history. When President Cleveland sent his famous message to Congress regarding the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela the stock market, which had been fairly strong, almost immediately weakened, and when the full possibilities contained in the message dawned upon the public there came a rush to sell for both home and foreign account that smashed prices indiscriminately. The message was sent to Congress Dec. 17, but the Stock Exchange panic did not reach its full height until the 20th, and continued on the 21st. The following day being Sunday, there was time for calm reflection, and as a result the market opened on Monday several points higher than Saturday's close. During the excitement money rates reached phenomenal figures, funds loaning at 80 per cent. per annum, and in some quarters it was said that as high as 100 per cent. was paid. The Clearing House came to the rescue by authorizing an issue of loan certificates, and rates fell to 6 per cent., but as the January payments approached there was a jump to 35 per cent. This proved only temporary. Here again is shown the break in prices, taking the highest figures in November and the lowest in December:

	High	Low
	Nov.	Dec.
Burlington	87¼	70
Canada Southern	55½	42
Delaware & Hudson	131	118
Denver pf.	49½	39
Illinois Central	90½	89
Louisville & Nashville	57⅝	39
Manhattan	114⅝	95
Missouri Pacific	32⅝	19½
New York Central	100	90
New Jersey Central	109½	96⅝
Northwest	107⅝	93½
Omaha	42⅝	31
Rock Island	77½	59
St. Paul	79⅝	60½
Sugar	111	92
Tobacco	91⅝	63
Union Pacific	14⅝	4
U. S. Rubber	33½	21
U. S. Leather pf	72⅜	58½
Western Union	91½	82½

***

December, 1894, was characterized by such extreme dullness that Wall Street felt almost as blue as if there had been a disastrous movement in prices. The depression in business circles found a reflection in the Stock Exchange, and the average day's business was less than 100,000 shares. Prices sagged through inertia rather than any other particular cause. The showing from the highest prices in November to lowest in December is as follows:

	High	Low
	Nov.	Dec.
Burlington	76⅝	68⅝
Canada Southern	63	58
Del. & Hudson	120½	123
Denver pf.	37⅝	32
Illinois Central	93	82¾
Louisville & Nashville	59⅝	52⅝
Manhattan	108¾	103½
Missouri Pacific	30⅜	26⅝
New York Central	100⅝	98⅜
New Jersey Central	98⅝	87½
Northwest	103¾	98¼
Omaha	36⅝	32
Rock Island	65⅜	60½
St. Paul	64½	56⅝
Sugar	96¾	82⅝
Tobacco	102⅛	90
Union Pacific	14¾	9¾
U. S. Rubber	45	41½
U. S. Leather pf	69½	58⅝
Western Union	90¾	86

***

December, 1893, was marked by dullness and depression, the latter developing into weakness after the announcement of the Atchison receivership, and later that of the New York and New England. Another disturbing factor was the agitation on the tariff, and, altogether, Wall Street's year ended with anything but cheerfulness. Here is how prices suffered:

	High	Low
	Nov.	Dec.
Atchison	23½	9½
Burlington	84½	75¾
Canada Southern	59¼	47½
Delaware & Hudson	138⅝	127½
Denver pf.	32⅝	30⅜
Illinois Central	89	80
Louisville & Nashville	51½	39⅝
Manhattan	134⅞	120½
Missouri Pacific	27⅜	20⅛
New York Central	106⅜	97½
New Jersey Central	126⅜	117
New York & New England	35	9¾
Northwest	109½	97
Omaha	39⅞	32½
Rock Island	71⅜	62¼
St. Paul	69⅞	50¼
Sugar	102⅛	78⅝
Tobacco	92¾	68
Union Pacific	20⅝	10⅜
U. S. Rubber	44⅞	39¼
Western Union	91½	81

In December, 1892, the market was irregular until late in the month, when, with the continued exports of gold, money rates advanced sharply, reaching as high as 40 per cent. There was a considerable calling of loans, which led to free selling of stocks, particularly of industrial shares. The following table shows just how sharply prices fell off:

	High.	Low.
	Nov.	Dec.
Atchison	38⅝	32½
Burlington	104⅜	96
Canada Southern	58½	55
Chicago Gas	90⅝	84⅞
Delaware and Hudson	135¾	127½
Denver preferred	34⅞	30⅜
Illinois Central	103¾	97
Louisville and Nashville	71⅝	69¼
Manhattan	133⅝	128
Missouri Pacific	42⅝	38½
New York Central	112	108½
New Jersey Central	128½	122½
Northwest	116⅞	110⅛
Omaha	52¾	46
Rock Island	84½	79⅜
St. Paul	81⅞	75⅛
Sugar	112⅜	104½

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Pct. Reserve to deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,879,100	Bk. N. Y. N. B. A.	$14,610,000	$3,060,000	$1,020,000	$15,020,000	27.1
2,050,000	2,086,400	Bk. of the Man. Co.	15,570,000	4,554,000	1,724,000	18,960,000	33.1
2,000,000	1,074,900	Merchants' Nat.	14,122,800	3,374,100	1,244,900	16,904,900	27.5
2,000,000	2,042,900	Mechanics' Nat.	11,596,000	1,920,000	780,000	11,230,000	24.0
1,500,000	2,612,500	Bank of America	10,723,200	4,402,500	1,556,300	22,785,500	26.1
1,000,000	246,000	Phenix National	4,609,000	962,000	272,000	4,704,000	26.2
1,000,000	4,281,100	National City	80,224,100	25,324,500	2,799,800	103,335,400	27.2
300,000	6,411,000	Chemical National	24,933,700	8,490,300	1,358,900	28,509,000	34.4
600,000	176,700	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,098,300	1,430,500	326,000	6,698,300	26.2
1,000,000	1,684,100	Gallatin National	8,505,200	1,288,600	647,200	7,386,000	26.2
300,000	123,000	Nat. Buch. & Drov.	924,400	275,300	138,300	1,268,000	32.6
400,000	174,200	Mech. & Traders'	1,374,000	541,000	178,000	1,782,000	40.3
200,000	172,000	Greenwich	981,300	103,100	202,200	940,400	32.4
600,000	498,500	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,714,000	1,263,300	371,800	5,198,400	31.4
300,000	109,600	Seventh National	1,848,600	414,100	170,300	2,245,000	26.0
1,200,000	518,300	Bk. State of N. Y.	3,975,500	477,700	199,400	3,212,700	21.0
5,000,000	2,493,700	American Ex. Nat.	26,688,000	1,667,000	3,575,000	20,929,000	25.0
5,000,000	3,679,500	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	27,070,900	3,934,200	2,775,000	22,499,000	28.4
1,000,000	1,660,500	National Broadway.	8,981,000	1,747,100	220,300	6,903,200	29.5
1,000,000	1,053,300	Mercantile National.	13,422,000	3,118,800	689,900	14,049,400	27.1
422,700	479,200	Pacific	2,880,500	623,000	429,000	3,656,000	28.7
1,500,000	816,900	Nat. Bk. of Republic	18,356,800	5,017,600	610,200	21,400,200	23.3
450,000	990,600	Chatham National	6,366,200	1,031,800	919,700	6,706,800	29.0
200,000	284,800	People's	1,610,500	485,100	675,200	3,622,900	32.5
700,000	555,800	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	13,533,300	2,582,500	997,700	15,640,900	26.2
1,000,000	2,290,800	Hanover National	40,916,500	10,719,900	1,855,200	50,677,100	24.8
500,000	377,400	Irving National	3,563,000	739,400	460,600	3,937,000	30.4
600,000	382,200	National Citizens'	2,815,200	530,600	134,200	3,100,000	21.4
500,000	286,600	Nassau	2,531,300	443,500	378,900	3,262,000	25.2
600,000	988,400	M'ket & Fulton Nat.	6,359,000	1,189,200	275,800	6,921,800	23.5
1,000,000	154,800	Nat. Shoe & Leather.	3,856,400	850,900	304,300	4,511,300	25.6
1,800,000	1,260,800	Corn Exchange	9,293,200	1,578,000	936,000	10,416,000	24.3
1,000,000	608,700	Continental National.	6,286,000	2,046,700	320,700	7,984,500	29.6
300,000	408,600	Oriental	1,888,600	282,000	475,800	2,100,000	36.0
1,500,000	5,707,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	26,361,000	6,467,000	1,148,900	27,084,000	24.4
2,000,000	3,242,300	National Park	43,333,000	13,984,000	2,457,000	55,618,000	29.3
250,000	146,600	East River National	1,155,300	491,800	194,300	1,524,100	45.0
3,200,000	2,046,300	Fourth National	27,941,500	5,303,300	2,428,600	30,709,000	25.1
1,000,000	496,500	Central National	12,531,000	3,529,000	913,000	16,341,000	27.1
300,000	711,600	Second National	6,101,000	1,130,000	627,000	6,943,000	23.8
750,000	285,500	Ninth National	5,891,000	1,255,000	267,000	7,302,000	22.2
500,000	7,491,400	First National	32,769,100	6,912,300	889,300	33,200,600	23.5
300,000	53,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,630,900	251,800	245,000	1,628,900	30.5
250,000	614,200	Bowery Bank	2,731,000	765,700	501,300	3,901,000	32.4
200,000	436,300	N. Y Co. National	3,125,600	682,800	341,400	3,819,900	26.8
750,000	277,300	German-American	2,901,400	479,800	284,400	2,832,500	27.3
1,000,000	1,139,600	Chase National	32,741,300	8,051,500	4,440,300	48,210,000	30.3
100,000	1,170,100	Fifth Avenue	8,228,100	1,790,200	765,200	9,586,700	26.6
200,000	575,900	German Exchange	2,069,300	234,500	988,800	3,534,900	34.5
200,000	754,200	Germania	3,152,600	570,500	729,000	4,877,300	26.6
300,000	754,000	Lincoln National	6,890,900	1,822,800	365,800	7,854,300	27.8
200,000	871,800	Garfield National	5,581,400	1,333,600	550,500	6,958,200	27.0
200,000	324,400	Fifth National	1,904,500	436,600	161,900	2,201,600	28.2
300,000	862,200	B. of the Metropolis.	4,868,100	1,090,000	636,200	6,212,200	27.7
200,000	351,200	West Side	2,458,000	286,000	376,000	2,640,000	25.0
500,000	407,200	Seaboard National	10,276,000	1,730,000	1,520,000	12,059,000	25.6
200,000	360,000	Sixth National	1,683,000	284,000	166,000	1,485,000	30.3
2,100,000	854,900	Western National	29,344,300	7,128,300	1,489,100	34,250,900	25.1
300,000	964,700	First Nat., Brooklyn	4,517,000	1,003,600	1,441,800	5,660,000	43.1
1,200,000	1,014,200	National Union	15,506,500	3,848,400	943,200	16,905,200	28.7
500,000	348,600	Liberty National	3,784,600	920,500	382,700	4,685,800	27.4
1,000,000	358,800	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,938,000	749,100	155,100	3,528,300	25.6
250,000	310,300	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	3,229,300	661,000	310,500	3,633,600	26.7
$47,250,000	$62,192,600	Total, Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,512,600	Total State Banks.					
$58,272,700	$75,705,200	Total	712,213,100	168,965,700	54,391,300	814,951,800	

*As per official reports. 44 National banks, Dec. 1, 1898; 19 State banks, Sept. 29, 1898.

Tobacco	126	113¾
Union Pacific	41	35⅝
United States Rubber	43⅝	39
Western Union	99⅝	85

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Sufficient of a showing to prove that Wall Street bears had good foundation for expecting just the opposite from the present condition of affairs. Money refuses to harden, prices continue to advance, the public, probably not aware that Wall Street's pet theories are based on precedent, has made money and is still buying. Altogether there is an almost unprecedented state of affairs in Wall Street which can be rightly termed phenomenal.

BULLISHNESS FROM ABROAD.

The following from The London Statist is especially significant of the changed attitude of foreign financial critics toward America and American investments:

"There are, indeed, all the indications of a boom, and in the present spirit of the buying, both in the United States and here, prices may be carried up to a level unattained for many years. That the intrinsic conditions of the country and of the railways justify a much higher level than was recently witnessed is beyond question.

"Rarely do we witness such a combination of circumstances as have brought prosperity to the United States during the past two years. A series of magnificent crops sold at good prices, strict economy, and large savings have enabled the community to become relatively free from debt and enormously increased its spending power. As a consequence the railway companies are deriving immense earnings, both from the carriage of cereals and from the transport of high-class freights.

"And after the economies that have been found practicable during the recent period of depression the railways are able to carry the traffic at a much lower cost than was possible a few years ago. Hence profits are abnormally great, and railways which a short time ago were barely earning their charges now not only pay dividends on the preference stocks, but also upon their common stocks, while stronger companies which had difficulty in maintaining their dividends are now earning sums which would permit them to pay very large dividends—for example, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. This line, in the twelve months to June 30, 1895, was barely able to earn a 2 per cent. dividend, and yet its present profits show sufficient to pay about 9½ per cent. The net profits of the Illinois Central three or four years ago were just sufficient to pay a 5 per cent. dividend. Now it is earning over 8 pe. cent., similar to the Pennsylvania and other important lines.

"Among lines which have been reorganized we may instance Northern Pacific, which in 1893-4 obtained net earnings of only $4,700,000—insufficient to meet charges—and at the present time is showing net earnings of about $13,500,000, or sufficient to pay its charges, 4 per cent. on its preferred stock, and 4 per cent. on its common stock. Some companies, instead of showing large profits, have used earnings for improvements, in order to work more economically hereafter, and such companies as the Baltimore and Ohio and the Atchison are expected to work at a much lower rate than hitherto, thus yielding a large profit for dividends.

"With this position, it is not surprising that the American people have bought so largely nor that the British operators should desire to participate in the profits, but it must not be overlooked that prices have now risen very appreciably, and that it is becoming unwise to buy indiscriminately."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Upheld by continued large export business and the remarkable advance in maize, the Chicago and local wheat market closed on Friday to the strongest of bullish sentiment and the conviction that the strength of the chief cereal would be maintained the coming week and that the wheat market of 1899 would be ushered in by a rising scale of quotations. The situation was helped in a certain degree by the short interest becoming scared over the three days' holiday intervening between Friday and Tuesday, but the main basis of strength was the absolutely unchanged position of wheat as to statistics and the relation of supply to demand which are strained as the day of reckoning on what we can afford to spare and what must be the call on us for breadstuffs approaches.

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The course of wheat and corn futures in the Chicago and local markets during the past week is shown in these tables of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	Dec. 17.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
December	65⅝	66	65½	66⅛	66⅝	66⅞
May	66⅞	67⅛	67	68⅝	68¼	68⅞
Corn—						
December	34	34½	34⅜	35¼	36	36⅛
May	34⅞	35⅜	35¼	36⅜	37	37⅛

NEW, YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	Dec. 17.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
December	73 5-16	73⅝	73½	74⅜	74¾	75½
May	71 9-16	72¼	71½	72½	72⅝	73¼
Corn—						
December	39⅝	40¼	40¼	41⅜	42	42½
May	39⅞	40½	40¼	41⅝	41⅞	42⅜

The May future's net advance since Dec. 17 was 2c a bushel in Chicago and 1 11-16c here, while corn made a stride of 2⅜c to a record price. On the Produce Exchange the quotations for December and May corn are balanced, while at Chicago May is 1c over the delivery corn. At Chicago May wheat closed 2c over December, and in New York the position was reversed, December being 2¼c over May.

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The outlook at the close of the year suggests no lowering in the values of breadstuffs. The Argentine Republic is barely a factor, even with the uncertainty as to its export surplus, placed at from 25,000,000 to 66,000,000 bushels. A short interest strait of greater or lesser importance is so generally talked of that faith in its coming is firm in many conservative quarters. There has been absolutely no building up of reserves here or elsewhere. American and French farmers hold about three-tenths of the crops of each country for higher prices, trustworthy advices from Russia suggest that she cannot be counted on as a sure source of Continental supply for at least several months, and the unprecedented milling operations in the West must in the near future operate as a factor in the dealings in grist. Of the crops of the Northwest little remains unmarketed but the farm reserves—the invisible supply. What advance per bushel will open those granaries is a matter of conjecture. So far the "Hold-your-wheat" agriculturists have well kept their own counsel. A prediction that with the rapid domestic consumption of cereal products by our increased population will result in flour advancing more rapidly than wheat before the Spring crop is sold has the attention of many economists.

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $2,645,675. The banks now hold $19,619,050 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	Dec. 17.	Dec. 24.	Changes.
Loans	$703,555,800	$706,213,100	*$2,657,300
Specie	164,325,100	168,965,700	*4,640,600
Legal tenders	54,376,300	54,391,300	*15,000
Net deposits	806,912,100	814,951,800	*8,039,700
Circulation	16,341,700	16,236,300	†105,400

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,868,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 12	31,437,050	50,716,225	38,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,027,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,937,250
April 16	37,146,075	44,905,900	16,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,676,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,025	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,677,975
May 21	50,721,525	45,988,850	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,150	22,220,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,984,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,925	46,030,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,908,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,333,700	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,345,300	39,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	26,608,825	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,993,375	19,454,375
Sept. 24	8,252,875	15,997,500	14,216,625
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,625
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,485,500	15,559,200
Oct. 15	19,661,550	14,614,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	23,419,325	15,204,700	14,960,900
Oct. 29	26,091,550	24,271,800	17,463,200
Nov. 5	19,023,050	21,181,225	14,810,400
Nov. 12	15,011,800	27,765,150	23,503,925
Nov. 19	16,667,375	25,408,250	29,305,575
Nov. 26	18,557,575	22,569,925	31,411,625
Dec. 3	17,017,925	22,125,950	32,484,400
Dec. 10	16,743,300	18,887,425	31,698,350
Dec. 17	16,973,375	15,726,050	33,274,725
Dec. 24	19,619,050	11,523,450	34,309,900

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$19,619,050	1893	$77,937,775
1897	11,523,450	1892	6,173,575
1896	34,309,900	1891	19,480,025
1895	17,017,800	1890	7,725,175
1894	33,345,825	1889	3,393,725

Report of Specie Imported Into the District of New York Dec. 17 to 23 Inclusive.

American Gold Coin—

Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
City of Washington	Havana	$2,605
Caracas	Curacao	103
Prins Wm. IV	Puerto Cabello	700
Prins Wm. IV	Port au Prince	6,000
Oevenum	St. Michael's	2,921
American Silver Coin—		
City of Washington	Havana	7
Caracas	Curacao	23
New York	Puerto Plata	29
Prins Wm. IV	Port au Prince	1,283
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	207
St. Paul	Southampton	34,552
La Bretagne	Havre	362,840
Altai	Greytown	1,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	66
New York	Puerto Plata	1,093
Altai	Greytown	2,831
Gold Bullion—		
Alleghany	Baranquilla	1,162
Santiago	Santiago	1,320
Menominee	London	12,898
Troja	Tampico	1,417
Altai	Colon	1,650
Altai	Puerto Colombo	400
Silver Bullion—		
Santiago	Santiago	430
Menominee	London	6,854
Troja	Tampico	20,730
Total		$471,834

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Dec. 19 to 24 Inclusive.

Date. Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
20..Alps	Haiti	G. C., (United States)	10,000
20..Holstein	Haiti	G. C., (United States)	16,000
20..St. Paul	London	S. C., (South America)	14,100
20..St. Paul	London	S. B.	491,500
21..Orizaba	Havana	G. C. (French)	154,475
21..Orizaba	Havana	G. C., (Spanish)	15,456
21..Prins Wm. IV	Haiti	G. C., (United States)	6,000
22..Santiago	Nassau	G. C., (United States)	10,000
22..Santiago	Cienfuegos	G. C., (United States)	19,900
23..Lucania	London	S. C.	7,000
23..Lucania	London	S. B., (South America)	461,330
Total			$1,205,761

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Date. Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
Nov. 26..Horatio	Para	G. C., (United States)	75
Dec. 15..Umbria	London	S. B.	13,135
16..Evelyn	Ponce (Puerto Rico)	S. C.,	600
16..City of W'hington	Havana	S. C., (United States)	10,000
16..City of W'hington	Havana	S. C., (Spanish)	300
17..Caracas	Venezuela	G. C., (United States)	30,900
Total			$1,260,771

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $7,607,465. The imports of specie were $1,425,284, and not exports of specie $1,736,652.

HOW HATS ARE PRODUCED

Every Stage of Their Manufacture Described in Detail.

MANY PROCESSES REQUIRED

Few People Know the Methods by Which Soft and Stiff Coverings Are Turned Out.

Millions of hats are manufactured in the United States every year, yet how many people ever stop to think of the processes through which each one passes before it comes to his hand ready to wear? Thousands of people earn a good living by being competent to perform some one of about seventeen different and distinct operations through which it passes. The majority of these operations call for skilled workmen, who have passed through a careful apprenticeship and made that particular piece of work their trade, their life work.

A hat factory is an interesting place for a visitor—from the receiving room, where the skins are received and sorted, skins representing perhaps every part of the globe, both civilized and uncivilized, to the packing and shipping department, where the crates are started on their journey, perhaps to every civilized country, although the market for American-made hats is confined principally to the Western Hemisphere. One can take the making of a soft hat first, and follow it through, then look after the stiff hats.

KINDS OF FUR USED.

Many different kinds of fur are used for making hats, but one of the most useful is that of the rabbit and hare. After the fur is removed from the hide it is classified—that is, the different varieties that have the same felting qualities—and for different uses different felting qualities are required. The felting is, by the way, the adhesion of the fibres by means of the roughened or spined surface, some fur under the microscope looking like corn stalks with branch hairs or spines growing from the joints. These interlock and form the fabric, or felt, as it is called. The proportion of each kind of fur used in a batch is faithfully recorded, so that any error that may occur can be readily traced. These mixtures then go, according to the trade terms, "to the devil." The "devil" is a set of pickers, which operate at a very high rate of speed to separate the fibres and thoroughly mix them. As it is thrown off from these pickers into large boxes, it is very light and fluffy, and has rather more the appearance of colored feather down than anything else with which it can be compared. It seems very clean, but it has only just begun to be cleaned, and goes next to the "blowers," in which it is repicked and separated again and again, until absolute purity is secured.

These blowers are a study in simple and effective mechanism, and perform their work by the use of revolving pickers and the action of pneumatic force and gravity. The fur is fed to them on the surface of an endless belt or apron; a short distance within the machine it comes in contact with a set of teeth that separates the mass. The heavier or inferior fur is precipitated below the apron at this first picker, and is passed out at the front of the machine, while the lighter fur is passed on the apron to a second picker, where a portion of the "dags" and coarse fur, some of which may still remain, gravitates beneath the apron, and the lighter and fluffy fur is carried forward on another apron. There are in all six pickers in each machine, and in each picker the process is repeated. When the fur finally reaches the end of the machine it is considered to be comparatively pure and clean; nevertheless, it is frequently fed over and over again through the machine, until a certain desired result is attained.

A portion of the mass that is precipitated is valueless; but in it there is much fur that is useful, and this is reclaimed by feeding it repeatedly through the machine, and saving much of the coarser fur for use in different grades of hats.

WEIGHING OUT THE FUR.

After the fur has reached this stage, it is ready for the weigh-out room. Weighing is a very delicate operation, for one-tenth of the thirty-second of an ounce is sufficient to produce undesirable results. In performing this work, girls sit before finely adjusted scales and weigh out the amount of fur necessary for each hat separately. Beside each there is a tin box or tray divided into twenty-four separate compartments, and in each of these she places sufficient fur to make one hat, and when the box has its full complement of two dozen portions, it is ready to be passed to the forming machines, where the first semblance to the shape of a hat is given it.

Forming is perhaps the most interesting process of all, and the forming mill is longest remembered by those who visit a hat factory for the first time, because it produces a result entirely at variance with the ideas of the uninitiated in the art. The hat in its first form is a gigantic cone, almost if not quite as large as a flour barrel. The operator feeds the fur into the forming machine from above something after the style of a printer feeding sheets to a cylinder press, and it is carried forward a certain distance, when, through the action of a powerful exhaust fan situated beneath the machine, the fibres are attracted to a huge copper pyramid or cone, which is completely perforated.

The suction of the air through these holes causes the fur to mat closely around the cone, and this constitutes the first operation in hat felting, the fibres adhering. On the feedboard of this machine there is a plate-glass surface, which, being moved forward or backward, regulates the distribution of the fur on the cone. By this means the fibres are so scattered that the portion which will become the brim of the finished hat is much thicker and heavier than that which will become the crown. After the fur has been felted over the cone it is carefully covered with a wet blanket, and the cone is then removed from the machine and placed on a bench, where a workman first gently turns up the lower edge of the matted substance and finally removes it entirely. This cone is now held up to the light; it is noticeable that the extreme top is so light that it can almost be seen through, while the lower portion is much thicker and quite firm. After being taken from the cone this embryo hat, which requires delicate handling, is given a bath in hot water and wrapped in a cloth to dry, after which it is carefully examined to see that it contains no imperfection whatever, and it is then ready for its first sizing. The examinations for imperfections are made at every stage where first-class goods are in process.

SIZING THE HAT.

The phrase "first sizing" is in contradistinction to "second sizing." Sizing as applied to hat manufacturing is not the starching or stiffening of a substance, as the term applies to many other branches of industry, but is the trade term given to a division of the work where, by the action of hot water and manipulation with the hands, the conical-shaped hat is reduced by shrinkage to nearly its proper size before being shaved and blocked. The sizing is done by men who stand around a large wooden platform or table sloped to the centre, in which there is a steam kettle filled with water. Into this the workman dips each hat singly, then removes it, wraps it in a blanket, and kneads it with his hands in a manner somewhat similar to a housewife preparing dough.

This process repeated for many times produces a gradual and even shrinkage, and finally the hat is reduced to the desired size, not exactly what will be wanted in the finished article, but something near it. The

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Abolition of Racing Board Expected to Bring Good Results.

A PLAN TO FIND LOST WHEELS

$1,000,000 for Road Improvements to be Requested—A New Back-Pedal Brake Has Been Invented.

The abolition of the Racing Board, by a vote of 33 to 8, at the meeting of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen at a stormy meeting held in Rochester last Saturday means that the racing affairs in New York State will be under the control and supervision of the National board so long as the league remains in control of racing. Should the amendment to abolish racing at the National Assembly be lost, the National Racing Board will have to appoint one of its members in this State, so that applications for race meets can be made. The abolition of the Racing Board will, it is thought, strengthen the American Cyclists' Racing Union, recently organized, and the National Cyclists' Union. Chief Consul Belding, who championed the amendment which does away with a State Racing Board, says it will have more moral effect than practical results. Mr. Belding will cater to the rank and file of cyclists who do not go in for racing but are members of the league for the good to be derived therefrom. Good roads are one of Mr. Belding's chief aims, and at the meeting it was decided to ask Governor-elect Roosevelt to advocate in his message the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the good roads cause.

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Everything will be done to make a membership in the League of American Wheelmen in this State more attractive, and one of the first steps in this direction is the opening of a protection plate department which will begin work next month. It is a system whereby bicycles stolen from members may be recovered. The plan is to fix protection plates to the frame of bicycles owned by members, and a registration department will be opened at the State headquarters in this city, where a complete description of each bicycle will be kept. When a member's wheel is stolen he can notify E. A. Crow, who will have charge of the department. Mr. Crow will notify the Police Department, local consulates, bicycle agents, and repair men throughout the State giving the description of the stolen wheel. A moderate registration fee will be charged at the time protection plates are taken out, which money will be used to defray the expenses of the department.

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The forty-three delegates who will represent New York State at the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen next February in Providence were appointed at the meeting in Rochester last Saturday. There is no doubt about the way these delegates will vote. They will support Thomas Keenan, Jr., for President and will vote for the abolition of the control of racing. Eight of the delegates before the meeting last Saturday were in favor of the League of American Wheelmen continuing its control over racing, but it seems that they have been converted and will stand by the Potter policy. The names of the delegates are as follows:

A. P. Brook, P. F. Brunner, E. A. Crowe, F. M. Frobisher, Mathew Gibb, D. L. C. Le Roy, F. A. Myrick, C. J. Obermayer, George C. Pennell, Dr. H. G. Piffard, W. R. Pitman, L. Rosenfeld, Arthur Selig, Charles E. Simms, Jr., and G. B. Yards, New York; E. E. Kattel, Binghamton; E. Leonard, Auburn; G. A. Morris, Syracuse; C. T. Raymond, Lockport; W. E. Underhill, Schenectady; R. D. Webster, Elmira; W. H. Baker, W. S. Jenkins, and J. Stuart Kelly, Buffalo; A. Balmanno, John Barnett, N. S. Cobleigh, C. F. Cole, R. W. Dye, W. M. Meserole, G. T. Stebbins, and E. H. Walker, Brooklyn; Charles W. Bastable and C. B. Benson, Hudson; H. W. Butlard, Poughkeepsie; G. E. Blackburn, Dunkirk; J. D. Chism, Jr., and Richard Robe, Albany; J. F. Clark, Prince's Bay; H. O. Folger, Cohoes; L. K. Fries, New Rochelle; E. F. Hill, Peekskill; W. P. Judson, Oswego.

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The Vigilant Cycle Club at its recent annual meeting elected the following officers: President—M. Myers; Vice President—S. De Young; Treasurer—B. Lang; Financial Secretary—S. Simon; Recording Secretary—J. Canton; Captain—E. Peterson; Lieutenants—S. Mayer, B. Lang, and M. Rosenstraus; Sergeants—H. Schwenke and A. Gottlelb; Bugler—G. Cohn.

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The success of George Banker, the American cyclist, in Europe during the past season has induced him to remain abroad another season. He is reported to have made more money than any other sprint racer in America during the past season. Banker was a good attraction in Europe because of the superiority he showed over the best foreign riders. Banker will have a strong rival, however, Eddie Bald having completed plans to race abroad next year. Bald is a faster rider than Banker at some distances, and the struggle between these two men for the big end of the purses will interest the devotees of cycle racing abroad.

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Irving K. Powell, the speedy amateur and former intercollegiate champion, will not take an active part in amateur events next season. Powell intends to retire, so to speak, but it is his ambition to establish some records before leaving the track. Paced records is what Powell is after, and some time during the coming Summer he will arrange for a temporary release from business and secure motor-power cycle pace. He expects to establish new amateur figures for from one to five miles. Powell's retirement will leave a clear field for Ray Dawson, who, with Powell, during the past season, enabled Columbia University to carry off the cycle honors in the Intercollegiate Association.

***

Professional racing has secured a firm hold in Europe. Until last season the racing centre was Paris, but it has moved to Berlin, where the principal events were decided last season. Berlin had races on 42 days, 179 separate events being decided. More than 2,500 amateur prizes were awarded, and the money prizes awarded to professionals is said to have aggregated $60,000. This is an increase of $18,000 over last year's figures.

***

O. H. Nichols, assistant engineer of the new East River Bridge, attended the meeting of the Associated Cycle Club of Long Island last Monday night, and displayed several drawings for proposed accommodations for cyclers on the new bridge. The various organizations had practically given up hope of securing a bicycle path across the present bridge, and Mr. Nichols's appearance at the meeting gave them fresh hopes of a bicycle pathway.—

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Two enterprising Englishmen have invented a back-pedaling brake that has been indorsed by several well-known bicycle designers. The invention relates to an improved combination for braking velocipedes, the brake being applied by back-pedaling or resisting the rotation of the crank-shaft, and being withdrawn when the pedals are worked in the forward direction, the force of the braking action varying with the amount of resistance in back-pedaling. The invention is carried out by securing a disk-plate faced with leather or similar suitable material to the frame of the bicycle, this disk being stationary and concentric with the crank-shaft, and the plane or face of it is at a right angle to the axis of the crank-shaft. The sprocket wheel is not keyed or secured on the crank-shaft, but is so mounted that it can rotate in the direction of the line of the crank-axle. Thus arranged if the sprocket wheel is held fast and the crank is partly rotated backward the disk side of the sprocket wheel nearest the said stationary disk is forced against it and it then acts as a brake; but when the crank is propelled forward the sprocket wheel is forced away from the stationary disk-brake surface.

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The principal event at the indoor meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden tomorrow will be a twenty-mile race between Harry Elkes, who holds the world's hour record, and F. F. Goodman and Jay Eaton. Elkes will attempt to beat Eaton and Goodman, the latter to ride in relays of either five miles or riding ten miles each without stopping. Elkes will accept the pace of the tandem team that helped him to win from Taylore last month, while Goodman and Eaton will be paced by H. Fournier's petroleum motor cycle. To allow greater speed the board track will be banked somewhat higher than that used in the six-day race. There will also be amateur and professional sprint races.

WITH THE BILLIARD PLAYERS.

New Style of Game Introduced in Chicago—Ives Too Ill to Play Schaefer at Present.

A new billiard game was introduced in Chicago a few days ago. It is known as the four-space game, and Schaefer, Carter, Catton, Foley, Sutton, and other Chicago experts say it is destined to become very popular, and may supersede the balk-line game. The table is prepared for the game by the drawing of two lines, one through the centre from the long rails, and the other through the centre from one short rail to the other. This gives four rectangular spaces in which carroms can be made. The rules governing the game are practically the same as in the present fourteen-inch balk-line game.

The player is permitted to make two shots in any one of the four spaces before he is obliged to drive one of the object balls out of the space in which he has been playing. The game is said to be a great improvement on the cushion carrom style, as it permits the drive to the cushions for position, which has made the balk-line game so popular and famous. The anchor shot can be also used, but the markings of the table make it eminently more difficult to acquire the position, as the chances of playing it are reduced from eight to four. The game will do away with "nursing" in the open space, as in the fourteen and eighteen-inch balk-line games, the only time "nursing" can be done is when a player secures the balls astride the balk-line or in anchor.

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All efforts to arrange a match between Frank Ives and Jacob Schaefer for the championship of the world will have to be abandoned for the present owing to the illness of Ives, who is confined to his bed by orders of his physician. Ives's lungs are in bad shape, and when he is able to leave his bed he will be ordered to the Adirondacks to recover strength, which makes it look as though there will be no meeting between the two experts this Winter. Schaefer, however, will challenge Slosson to play a two-night match, 500 points each night.

***

The amateur metropolitan championship tournament at the 14-inch balk-line game will begin at Daly's Academy Jan. 16. The entries will close on Jan. 6. J. B. Stark, winner of the recent Class B, amateur tournament, will be one of the contestants, as will be Ferd. Pogenburg of the Liederkranz. There is some talk of making the tournament a handicap affair, in which case W. Arnold, G. Geishell, and Florian Tobias will enter.

***

An interesting point has been raised in connection with the recent decision of Edward McLaughlin, the referee in the final game of the Class B amateur tournament between A. Taylor of Chicago and J. De Mun Smith of St. Louis. In the game in question Taylor needed nine points to win when he began his final inning. He made four points, and then failed to drive one object ball out of balk after scoring twice in a balk space, and therefore lost the game for his carelessness.

Three different reasons have been given for this mistake. Some experts who saw the game attribute it to pure carelessness, which is one of Taylor's faults. Another reason given is that he thought it was his first instead of his second shot in balk. A majority of those who saw the game claim that he tried to tip the white ball just over the line so as to hold his position, and that a "kiss" really stopped the ball from rolling out. Some of the spectators claimed that the referee did not call the balls "in," and that his neglect relieved Taylor of the necessity of driving them out. The same point, however, was raised early in the tournament when the referee failed to call the balls "in," but it was decided without dispute.

If the balls are "in," and the referee does not call them so, it is the player's duty to call the referee's attention to his oversight, as he is supposed to follow the position of the balls closely. His call is as much for the spectators' benefit as the players'. Taylor has made no complaint, although he was much disappointed, and he took his defeat in a most sportsmanlike manner.

NOTES OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The Shamrock is to be built by the Thornycrofts at London. This is the latest rumor from Sir Thomas Lipton's headquarters, and this time there seems to be some truth in it, because one of the managers of the Thornycrofts' works says it is so. The Thornycrofts have never built a yacht before, but they are known all over the world for their fast torpedo boats, which have to be constructed strongly and lightly. The new challenger for the cup is to be built of steel, or some other metal, and in the construction of steel boats the Thornycrofts stand at the top of the list.

For some time work on the new yacht has been going on at Fife's yard at Fairlie on the Clyde. The molds for the frames have been made there and shipped to London, where the metal frames will be shaped from the molds and set up. The utmost secrecy is being maintained about the new yacht, and no one outside the confidence of Sir Thomas Lipton and William Fife, the designer knows what form the Shamrock is to take. The British yachtsmen are determined to win the cup if money and skill can do it for them. George L. Watson, who designed the two Valkyries and the Thistle, has consulted with William Fife, and the two designers are working together, Watson giving Fife the benefit of his experience derived from his connection with previous races. The Valkyrie is to be put in commission next season, and the old challenger and the new one will be tried together, probably on the Clyde and on Belfast Lough.

A novel way of building is to be adopted in the Shamrock, according to the latest reports. The vessel is to be built in sections at the Poplar Works of the Thornycrofts, and each section is to be numbered. These sections are then to be sent down to the Blackwall works of the same constructors, and the boat is to be set up and launched there. She is to be ready at the opening of the yachting season, and will be thoroughly tried before she crosses the Atlantic.

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A movement is on foot at Newport to have the New York Yacht Club build a larger and handsomer station at that port. Some prominent Newporters have taken the initiative and suggested that the club have a site near Lime Rock, instead of at Sayer's Wharf. Lime Rock is much nearer to the anchorage for most of the yachts than the site of the present clubhouse, and would be much more convenient for those who own large vessels and who generally have to anchor in the cove. This matter will be brought up at the next meeting of the club.

***

The Herreshoffs are having the work on the wooden "flask" for the lead keel of the new cup defender pushed toward completion in their south boat shop. Quite a number of carpenters are employed on this job, and matters at present indicate it will not be many days before it will be completed and ready to receive and shape the bulk of lead which is to be run into it. The "flask," or mold, will be used to give the proper shape to the lead keel of the new cup defender that will, without much doubt, be selected to sail against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock next year.

A deal of care was exercised in planning the shape of the lead keel, and the same care is being exercised in putting it together in the south boat shop. This is a strong indication that no stone will be left unturned in securing a yacht that will be beyond doubt the speediest craft ever turned out at Bristol. If a lead keel did not conform just to the letter, as provided for in the original plan, it would not be a difficult job to plane it down to the required lines when the lead was cold, but the precautions taken in setting up the frames of the "flask" indicate that beyond smoothing off the exterior of the lead little planing will be done.

The frames of the mold are made of good-sized timbers, and nearly all of them have been steamed into curves to form the base of the outline. The work of planking up from the inside goes busily on. The floor is all fastened, and part of the planks on the sides is fastened on also. These planks are not of great thickness, from what can be learned, but the shorings and sands supports will be ample to hold them in place. To all appearances, the mold shows an outline resembling very much that of the Defender's keel mold in 1895. It is, too, about the same length. There is some difference in the model, but the difference is very slight.

There are three gangs of steel workers now employed on the yacht Defender, in all about thirty mechanics and helpers. Some of these will be set at work repairing the torpedo boat Morris as soon as she is hauled out of the water into the south boat shop. A few are now at work on that boat and the Dupont.

The work of taking down rods and braces in the interior of the Defender still goes on. The corroded matter, if any is found, is scraped off and the parts newly riveted on again. The indications are that it may take a couple of weeks yet before the Defender is ready to be removed from the south boat shop.

***

The following have recently been elected members of the Atlantic Yacht Club: J. Pierpont Morgan, John Watson Cox, Alexander King, Isaac Stern, James D. Smith, John J. Slater, and Mrs. J. W. Cardeza. Mrs. Cardeza owns the steam yacht Eleanor, and is elected a flag member.

***

The two committees representing the New Rochelle Yacht Club and the Corinthian have progressed so far in the plan for the consolidation of the two clubs that a meeting of the members of each has been called for next Thursday evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There seems to be no obstacle now in the way of the arrangements for the two clubs joining and forming one. The New Rochelle Club will move to Harrison's Island, and with its present house, which will be moved over, and the old house of the Corinthian Fleet, quite a nice home for the yachtsmen will be made. This consolidation will give New Rochelle one good club, instead of two that have had to struggle for an existence.

***

The conditions for the Interlake Challenge Cup have been decided on, and the races will be sailed off Toronto. The cup is now held by the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, and the contest will be three out of five races. The first race must be sailed between the first week in August and the first week in September. This race will be over a triangular course, the second to windward, and the others to alternate until the series is won. The windward course will be nine miles up and return, and the triangular course probably six miles to each leg. The start of each race must be at 11 o'clock, and any race not finished in five and three-quarters hours shall be resailed. The judges, in case of fog or calm, may postpone the start, but not later than 1 P. M. on day of race.

On each boat there will be club representatives. The crews shall be limited to five men, whose total weight shall not exceed 1,050 pounds. The management of the race will be in charge of three judges; one shall be appointed by each club, and the third shall be selected by these, two days before the first race. The decision of the majority shall be final.

Already it is announced that B. H. Whitley, a member of the Chicago Yacht Club, has designed a yacht which may be built to start in the trial races for American challengers. Other interlake American yachtsmen talk of building challengers, so that three new boats may be starters in the trial races on this side of the line.

BASEBALL CIRCUIT FOR 1899.

President Young Says the Twelve-Club Schedule Will Doubtless Continue in Force.

There seems to be little doubt about the make-up of the baseball circuit for next season. While the League was in session in this city, last week, there were rumors galore to the effect that the circuit would be reduced to eight clubs before the season began, but President N. E. Young, upon his return to Washington after the meeting, declared that there was little prospect of a change next season and believes that the twelve-club circuit will be continued until the ten years' agreement expires.

Mr. Young, when asked to make a statement, said: "I can't see how it would be possible to reorganize into two eight-club leagues and put them into the field for next season, even if the problem of buying Louisville and Washington and cutting off Cleveland and Baltimore were already settled. The enlistment of capital for four clubs to complete another circuit would consume several months, with the possible chance of failure to secure the necessary funds in that time.

"There is no chance of a ten-club organization, with six clubs in the Eastern circuit and four in the West, because it would make it almost impossible to arrange a harmonious schedule."

The only changes at all likely this year is the transfer of the Cleveland team to St. Louis and the latter going to Cleveland; and another transfer whereby the Baltimore and Brooklyn teams will change places. Both of these deals are yet to be consummated. The situation in New York, so far as securing new players is concerned, is still to be remedied. The management has not yet secured any new players, and Rusie, Meekin, and Gleason are still on the market, or for trade. The Cincinnati Club wanted Rusie, and offered a player and a good bonus, but Mr. Freedman would not hear of Rusie leaving New York to strengthen John T. Brush's team. Philadelphia is still after Gleason and, as a matter of fact, Gleason wants to play in Philadelphia, but there is also a string to the little second baseman. Up to the present time no one is reported to have made an offer for Meekin. Between now and next Spring a good trade may be made for these players, but the general opinion of the public is that Rusie should be retained, and this is not at all unlikely. Mr. Freedman is ready to trade or sell these players, but will not part with them until he receives something of equal value in return.

It is almost an assured fact that Hartman will remain with the team, so that all that is needed is two good outfielders, of which there are very few on the market at present. Fabulous prices have been offered for two of the best outfielders in the League, but without results. The Louisville Club claims that to secure Clarke, Mr. Freedman must buy the entire Louisville team, but Mr. Freedman says one baseball club is enough for him.

In spite of the fact that at the present time the prospects of securing the proper material to place the team on a winning basis is not very encouraging, Mr. Freedman still adheres to the statement that this city will be represented by a winning team when the time for beginning next season's schedule comes around. This must be accomplished if the Baltimore team comes to Brooklyn, or the local club may lose some of its patronage.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fredk Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

An After Christmas Event in Shoes.

$3.50 for the Best $6.50 and $5.00 Shoes.

There are five kinds of these Women's Shoes; you can't fail to find one that will exactly suit you. Some all enamel, some all kid, Lace Shoes and Button Shoes, all made in the very best manner, of the very best material, aristocratic, serviceable and shapely. This list will give you a brief idea of them.

Women's enamel leather Lace Shoes, full round toes and broad soles, reduced from $6.50 to $3.50.

Women's cloth top patent leather foxed buttoned Walking Shoes, reduced from $5.00 to $3.50.

Women's kid buttoned patent leather tip Dress Shoes, Louis XIV. heels, reduced from $5.00 to $3.50.

Women's kid buttoned patent leather tip Walking Shoes, reduced from $5.00 to $3.50.

Women's common-sense kid button Shoes, hand turned soles, no tips, reduced from $5.00 to $3.50.

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Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Tons of Muslin Underwear.

The Great Midwinter Sale.

The scene has already changed. Tons of dainty garments on the second floor, harbingers of Spring, as if by magic have taken the place of the busy joyous Christmas week just passed.

Every year makes for improvement and incites us to greater achievements. What were unheard-of offerings in this store a year ago are eclipsed by those of to-day. Notwithstanding a large advance in the price of embroideries and a coming advance in raw materials, we are able to offer you at this sale better garments at lower prices than ever known.

Anticipating your question, we are frank to say that this sale is an advantage to us, that it pays us to sacrifice all profit, and in many cases even sell below cost, because by doing so we transform the natural lull in business which immediately follows Christmas into activity, energy, life, and give employment to hundreds who would otherwise have to be idle.

The sale is an advantage to you because you can fill your wardrobe with a year's supply of dainty things at prices that cannot be obtained at any other time of the year.

Why? Because (and here's where you get the double benefit of the manufacturer giving up his profit as well as ourselves) the makers of these garments are not busy in October, November and December and are always ready to make a sacrifice if it will only keep their factories running.

It is an advantage for you to buy now because the garments are more carefully made than in the busy season, when all is rush and hurry.

It is an advantage for you to buy of us because we make no exaggerated claim, but offer you better garments for less money than you can obtain anywhere. This statement is not made boastfully, and it would be foolishness for us to say that which you cannot easily verify.

But what are we offering you? The very newest things in Muslin Underwear, the future fashions in Shirt Waists, the stylish Wrappers, the most approved Corsets, the delicate Coverings for Infants, the Muslins, the Cambrics, the Nainsooks; not a skimp in the shaping, whatever the price; not a shortcoming in fabric or finish; neat trimmings, substantial, dainty, tasteful, durable, and all made in those clean, neat factories by well paid, happy operatives (just like home-made, only better, because our experts study daintiness and give you variety.) What pleasanter than gathering them at prices like these?

Corset Covers. Muslin Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams, 5c. Cambric Corset Covers, high neck, embroidered edge, 10c.

Cambric Corset Covers, high neck and V shape, embroidered and lace trimmed, at 19c.

Cambric Covers, low neck, high and V shape, deep embroidered edge, at 25c. and 29c.

Finer Cambric Covers, in a variety of styles, handsomely embroidered and lace trimmed, at 39c. and 49c.

The still finer ones, richly trimmed with laces and embroidery, 59c., 79c. and 98c.

Chemises. Good Muslin Chemises, edge of lace, 19c.

Good Muslin Chemises, corded band, also some with yoke prettily trimmed, 25c.

With insertion on yoke, 39c.

In cambric and muslin, finer qualities, at 49c., 59c. and 79c.

White Petticoats. Good Muslin Walking Skirts, cambric ruffle, 25c. Good Muslin Walking Skirts, deep hem, 39c.

Good Muslin Walking Skirts, umbrella shape, hemstitched ruffle, at 49c.

Good Muslin Walking Skirts, umbrella shape, embroidered ruffle, 79c.

Good Muslin Walking Skirts, very deep embroidered flounce, 98c.

Finer Skirts, deep flounce of embroidery or lace, at $1.19, $1.39, $1.79 and $1.98.

Aprons. 5,000 white lawn Aprons, tucked, also gingham kitchen Aprons, fancy borders, all at 5c.

2,500 good lawn waitresses' and maids' Aprons, special values at 15c., 19c. and 25c.

Three Corset Inducements. This is a Corset offer such as only comes at long intervals, and which will be so appreciated by the alert shopper that the early comers only can expect the best choice.

49c. INSTEAD OF $1.00.

750 pairs of the well-known Sonnette Corsets, in white, drab and black, made of heavy coutille, sateen stripes over bones, silk flossed, long waists, all sizes.

98c. INSTEAD OF $1.50 TO $2.50.

600 pairs of three different models in extra quality Sonnette's one-bias Corsets of fine French coutille, richly flossed, heavily boned; one straight cut of same material, the other made of extra heavy coutille and sateen and fine black Italian cloth, extra heavy boned, in white, black and gray; 18 to 30 sizes; choice of all, 98c.

AT 98c. INSTEAD OF $1.75.

250 pairs of imported I. C. a la Persephone Corsets, in white and drab, made of French coutille, trimmed with lace and ribbon, never sold less than $1.75.

Night Gowns. Good Muslin Night Gowns, a number of styles, plain yoke, with edging neck and sleeves, also some with two insertions in yoke, all at 25c.

Good muslin Night Gowns, V shape and square neck, tucked and neatly embroidered, at 39c.

Gowns of heavier muslin, Empire style, V shape and square neck, embroidered and tucked, at 49c.

Finer muslin and cambric Gowns, Empire, V shape and high neck, lace and embroidery trimmed, at 59c. and 79c.

A large variety of finer cambric and muslin and nainsook gowns, 12 styles to choose from, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroidery, at 98c.

Still finer Gowns, including nainsook and long cloth, at $1.19, $1.39, $1.59 and $1.98.

Drawers. Good muslin Drawers, with hem and cluster of tucks, 12c. pair.

Cambric Drawers with deep hem and cluster of tucks, 19c.

Muslin Drawers with deep embroidered ruffle, 25c.

A fine assorted lot of umbrella and regular shape, with embroidered ruffle, some with two rows of lace insertion and deep edging, all at 39c.

Finer muslin and cambric Drawers, both umbrella and regular shapes, handsomely embroidered, also lace trimmed, at 49c., 59c., 69c. and 79c.

A lot of exceptionally fine lawn, cambric and muslin Drawers, elaborately trimmed with laces, at 98c.

Outing Flannel Under Petticoats. Extra quality assorted stripes, deep hem, yoke band, at 19c. and 25c. Finer kinds at 39c., 49c. and 59c.

The Cream of Some Manufacturers' Samples. They consist of 3,000 excellent garments, made of fine nainsook, muslin and cambric, all elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes, Point de Paris or Cluny laces, also fine embroideries. Among them are Night Gowns, Petticoats, Corset Covers, Drawers and Chemises. Some, of course, are slightly soiled, but that doesn't take from their value; but the price inducements more than cover up any apparent fault.

Flannelette Night Gowns. Assorted neat striped Gowns, plain, at 39c. and 49c. Heavier, yoke ribbon trimmed, at 98c.

For the Infants. In keeping with the general character of our Underwear Sale, and on the basis of the same unequalled price advantages, we offer the following new, dainty and desirable things for the little tots.

Children's Muslin Drawers, hem and tucks, well made in 5 sizes, 8c. pair, regular 15c.

Better grade, hem and tucks, 6 sizes, 15c., regular 25c.

Still finer, with cluster of tucks, embroidered edge, 6 sizes, at 23c.

Misses' Muslin Mother Hubbard Gowns, tucked yoke and cambric ruffle, neck and sleeves, 5 sizes, at 39c.

Still finer, with embroidered ruffle, neck and sleeves, 49c.

Infants' Long Slips, good cambric, 10c.

Finer, embroidered edge, at 19c.

In long cloth, embroidered edge, 29c.

White Short Dresses, nainsook, tucked yoke, with ruffles over shoulder; also some with yoke embroidered, all at 39c. This lot includes a pretty little Bishop style.

Fine White Dresses, in cambric, nainsook and lawn, handsomely embroidered, 6 months to 3 year sizes, at 59c., 69c., 79c. and 98c.

Fancy Lawn Dresses, in stripes and figures, some white yokes, others embroidery in yoke; also some braid trimmed at 39c., 49c. and 59c.

An exceptionally good lot of fine Lawns and Dimity Dresses, in solid pink, blue, cardinal and tan; also fancy patterns, yoke handsomely embroidered, at 79c., regular $1.25 to $1.50.

Silk Caps, warmly lined; also Lawn Caps, French shape, embroidered and tucked, at 19c., regular 35c.

Embroidered Caps, with piece turned back, at 39c. and 49c.

And also a lot of sample Garments in long and short dresses of fine nainsook and long cloth, elaborately trimmed with embroidery and laces, slightly soiled, but not a particle injured for all practical purposes, at a very great reduction.

New Creations in Women's Wrappers.

These are 10,000 Wrappers and House Dresses, made of the very newest materials, Prints, Percales, and Flannelettes, the prettiest shapes and most fashionable styles, made especially for us for this sale and at the same ratio of prices. These wrappers are all made with full wide skirts, even the lowest priced ones.

Fancy printed and percale Wrappers in indigo and very pretty colorings, at 39c., regular 75c.

Flannelette Wrappers in medium dark colorings, made with several rows of braids, wide skirts, at 59c., regular $1.00.

Extra quality Percale Wrappers in very desirable navy and electric blue effects, stripes, figures and dots, made with ruffle over shoulder, braid trimmed, all sizes, at 69c., regular $1.10.

An interesting lot of flannelette Wrappers in navy stripe, yoke prettily trimmed with braid, 75c., instead of $1.39.

A lot of extra quality flannelette Wrappers in very dainty and medium colorings, trimmed with narrow satin ribbon; included in this lot are some 400 sample wrappers in good flannelettes, some cashmere yokes, others ribbon and lace trimmed, choice 98c., regular $1.50 to $1.98.

Exceptionally attractive lot of still better and finer grades in flannelettes, at $1.19, $1.39.

In German flannel and Bedford cord effects, at $1.79.

Good percale House Dresses, suitable for nurses and housemaids, in light spring colorings, wide skirts, at 59c. and 98c.

Fine Percales in very neat, desirable patterns, dainty and new at 49c.

Fine Percales and Lawn Waists in very pretty new designs, special at 69c.

An exceptionally good lot at 98c.

600 sample Shirt Waists this season's manufacture, variety of styles, Madras, Gingham, Percale, Lawn, mostly sizes 34 and 36, at 50c., instead of 75c. to $2.50.

Spring Shirt Waists Anticipated.

These Shirt Waists are signs of the times. They emphasize indications that point to an increased demand for these popular garments the coming season. Clean, dainty, cool and becoming.

We will offer some of the handsomest Waists ever shown. The advance spring styles, the latest imported materials, such as P. K. Dimities, Zephyrs, Silk Ginghams, Embroidered Materials and Percales, all at sale prices. The Unique and other standard makes.

Good percales, stripes and figures, detachable collars, 39c.; regular 75c.

Sheets, Pillow Cases and Muslins.

Prices that are a revelation. These sheets all ready for use, nicely hemmed and ironed, are at prices less than the material. For instance, the material for our 25c. sheets if bought by the yard costs 31c.; and so on in like proportions.

1½ yards wide by 2½ yards long, 25c. each.

2 yards wide by 2½ yards long, 33c. each.

2½ yards wide by 2½ yards long, 42c. each.

Pillow Cases, 42 inches wide, 8c. each.

45 inches wide, 9c. each.

50 and 54 inches wide, 10c. each.

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 42 and 45 inches wide, 12½c. each.

Yard-wide strong Unbleached Muslin, 4c. yard.

Yard-wide very heavy and also a fine grade Unbleached Muslin, 5c. yd.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 5c. yard instead of 7c.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, soft for underwear, 6c. instead of 8c.

The New York Times.

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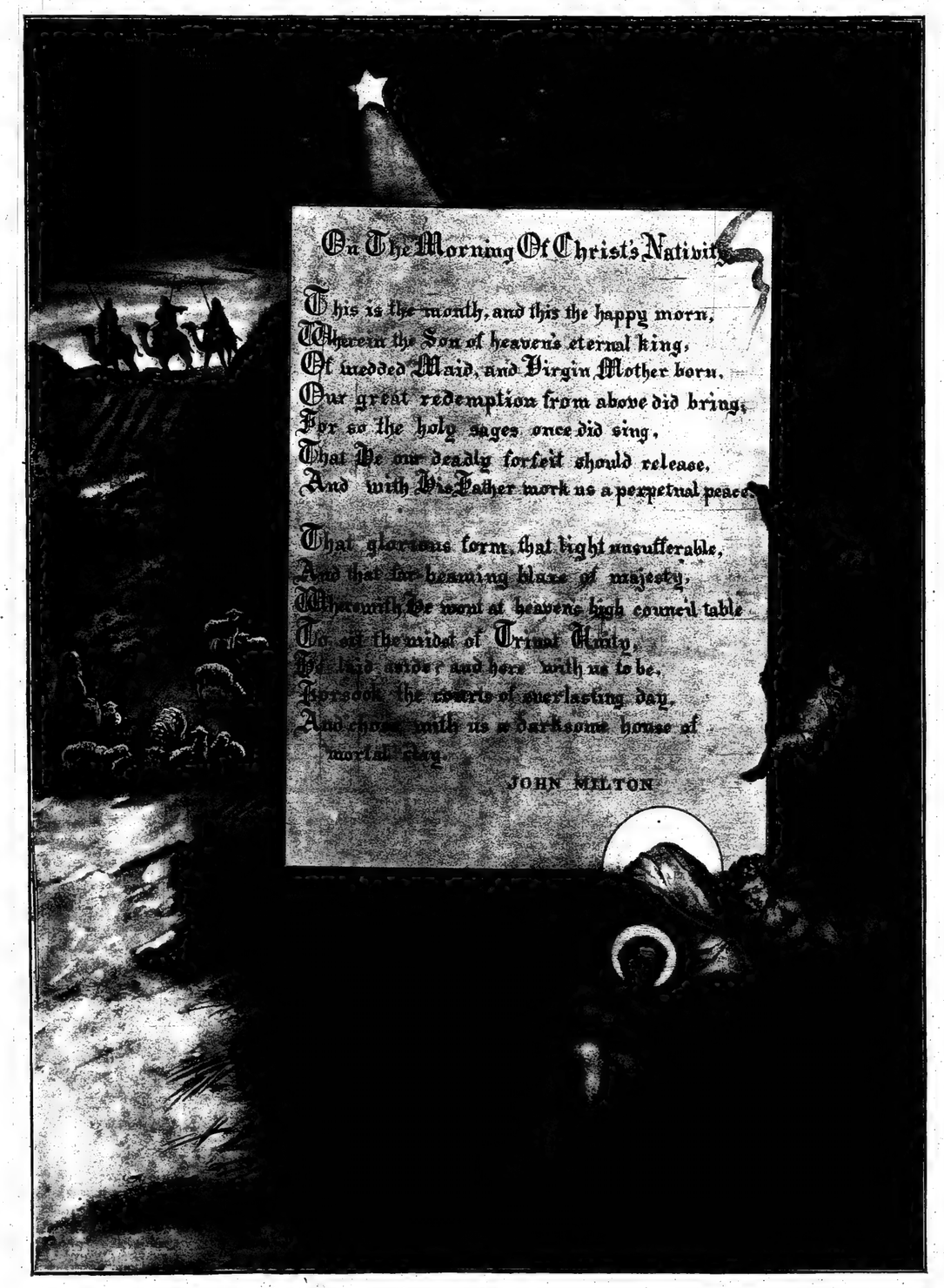

On The Morning Of Christ's Nativity.

This is the month, and this the happy morn,
Wherein the Son of heaven's eternal king,
Of wedded Maid, and Virgin Mother born,
Our great redemption from above did bring,
For so the holy sages once did sing,
That He our deadly forfeit should release,
And with His Father work us a perpetual peace.

That glorious form, that light unsufferable,
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith He wont at heavens high council table
To sit the midst of Trinal Unity,
He laid aside; and here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a darksome house of
mortal clay.

JOHN MILTON

DEC 25 1898

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

DECEMBER 25, 1898.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

It is a paradox that the most cosmopolitan cities of Europe are at the same time the most national. In America it is not so. There are Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans, each of which has its separate attributes, and, while all are thoroughly American, not one can be considered exclusively national, not one bears the same relation to the United States that Paris does to France, that London does to England, that Vienna does to Austria, that Rome does to Italy. The reason is plain. The great cities of America, in their eager development, have become isolated in all elements of culture. And each is vain of its isolation. Still, the close observer, while giving Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans their due as "centres," cannot fail to appreciate the fact that New York is rapidly becoming something more. Theatrical managers will tell you that a favorable "opening" in New York is more advantageous to a play than one in any other city. As regards literature, the publishers of this city are more widely known than even those of Boston. Important scientific discoveries have been made here. The rich stores of many libraries are about to be consolidated. New York's educational institutions were never more influential or of higher standard. There are more representative artists here than in any other city in the Union. And New York social modes, whether original or not, predominate. In other words, New York is rapidly assuming a position which in a few years can be characterized by no other word than "national." And it will be right that this should be so.

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Everywhere, but nowhere more abundant than in New York, are to be found certain persons who engage circles of friends through letters of introduction and maintain their positions in certain circles of metropolitan society through their attractive mental gifts, through their display of wealth, or through making the most of mutual acquaintances. They are birds of passage. Very often they disappear from their accustomed haunts and from the sight of their newly found acquaintances. The apartment-hotel life in which so many indulge in these days offers them an imposing advent and a mysterious departure. In fact, they may be called contingencies of apartment-hotel life. These persons are not altogether useless, for however often we may be duped, there is a certain latent admiration felt for them. We comprehend their superiority in the ways of the world. We wonder, and we are still wondering, when they and their gorgeousness have disappeared—like the enchanted things in fairy tales—leaving naught but unpaid bills behind. We are disillusioned, but we never learn the lesson. Perhaps much of the fascination of metropolitan life would be gone if we did.

***

What a mere dot in time seems 150 years when placed in the history of the world! What a moment in the existence of the present States of Europe! And yet, 150 years ago there was not a single white man in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The colonists had no more knowledge of that now flourishing part of America than of the mountains of the moon. One hundred and fifty years ago Canada belonged to France, and the population did not exceed a million and a half of people. One hundred and fifty years ago Prussia, a little monarchy, was getting ready to sustain a single-handed contest with Russia, Austria, and France. Washington was unheard of, and the United States were a loyal part of the British Empire, and on the political horizon no speck indicated the struggle which, within a quarter of a century thereafter, established the greatest republic of the world. One hundred and fifty years ago there were four newspapers in America. What a vista of human energy is displayed when we look back over the 150 years, as the twentieth century draws near! No country can show its equal. It is almost ignored abroad. It is hardly appreciated at home.

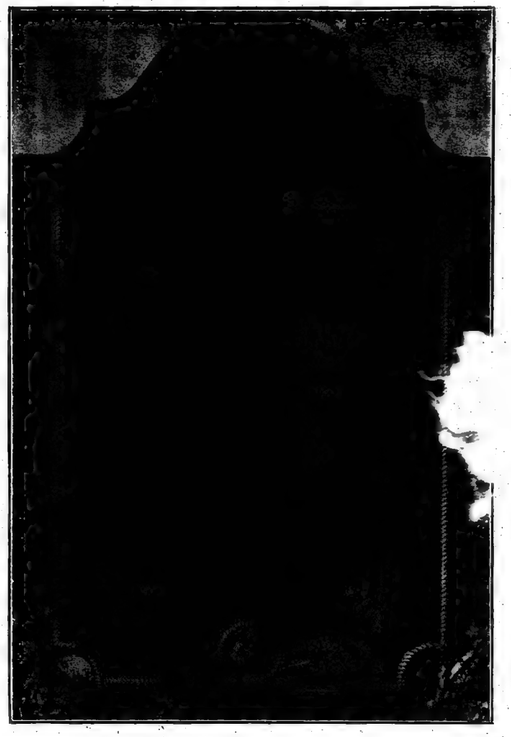

THE destruction of the Maine in the Port of Havana was not an episode of war, but the cause itself of war, for we may safely assume that had it not occurred the Spanish forces would have been slowly withdrawn from Cuba under the steady pressure of diplomacy and the menace of our own preparations to employ force. Everything connected with that ill-starred vessel is interesting. The world is learning all the particulars of our seafights and land engagements, but the sinking of the Maine continues a mystery. We are certain that it proceeded from outside and from a hostile hand, perhaps not through orders, but with the vengeful purpose of someone who was in a position to manage a submarine mine. Spain is just as certain that no Spaniard is to blame. And while the solution of the mystery waits, it is impossible that the vessel shall be forgotten, while those who perished at the same time occupy a very peculiarly prominent stand in public sentiment.

Lieut. Jenkins was either among those killed at once by the explosion or disappeared in the confusion and was drowned by the sinking of the ship. Capt. Sigsbee has testified to his merit, and now the members of his class at the Naval Academy have erected a mural tablet to his memory in the church at Annapolis. He was of the class graduated in 1889. A native of Pittsburg, he, like a great number of our naval officers, was a man from the interior; for the ocean exerts a peculiar fascination on lads who had never seen the surf or felt the pitching of a catboat. His first name, "Friend," may testify to a Quaker origin since it is a not very uncommon name in Pennsylvania, yet the peace-loving Quaker blood did not prevent him from choosing a warlike profession nor did it induce him to belong to the Society of Friends; he was an Episcopalian.

The tablet is of bronze, fastened with four bolts to a slab of green Irish marble about 6 feet by 4, whose color recalls the sea; rope designs in the bronze carry out the same idea more explicitly, while the good ship Maine herself appears above in low relief. At the bottom are shield, American eagle, and anchors in a round, formed with the bight of a rope, and between the rope designs runs a broad margin of ivy as a symbol of remembrance and hope.

It will be remarked that the inscription avoids any verdict, even an implied verdict, as to the cause of Lieut. Jenkins's death, or, if their is an implication in the words "who perished in the explosion of the U. S. S. Maine," that implication favors the Spanish view. But the explosion referred to is of course the explosion following on that which wrecked the vessel. Doubtless those who composed the epitaph felt that it would be unseemly to forestall the decision to which a more thorough investigation of the disaster hereafter may come, and particularly in bad taste to say anything that imputed blame to any one for Lieut Jenkins's death.

The tablet was ordered of Messrs. J. & R. Lamb of New York by the committee of Lieut. Jenkins's classmates, of which Lieut. Tisdale is Chairman, and was unveiled at Annapolis last Sunday. The chapel contains two other mural slabs commemorating Commander Long of the Jeannette expedition, and Master Putnam of the same vessel, both from the same firm of ecclesiastical art workers; all are designed by Mr. Charles R. Lamb. These memorials at Annapolis, as at West Point, have something more to do than merely to recall men who fell in defense of their country or through the shock of the elements while practicing their profession; they are useful as influences upon the minds of cadets, calling to them the gospel of courage and professional honor, which they, too, are in turn more likely to practice if they have had such examples before them. They help to establish more firmly—to rivet, in fact—in the minds of the coming officers the glorious traditions of the navy of the United States from the first exploits of Commodore Jones to the victory of Dewey in Manila Bay.

It may be remembered that a letter that reached Capt. Sigsbee stated that low characters of Havana were in a boat not far from the Maine when she blew up, one of whom was killed and another wounded, while the third escaped. At one time it was thought that the trail of the evildoers who had destroyed the Maine had been struck. It was stated before the court of inquiry in the communication from this anonymous person, whose testimony is received for what it is worth: "I heard (in Regla) that they (the men in question) had agreed with some merchants of Muralla Street for the work of blowing up the ship for the sum of $6,000—$2,000 in advance, the other $4,000 after seeing the ... t. But as they did not come out of ... very well, having been attacked ... were retiring, the result of ... the death of one, who left his ... boat, and another one was ... third one has not presented ... get the rest of the money." ... no escaped was named in this ... note as the diver Pepe Taco. ... the court seems to have concluded that this letter was merely a case of spite, the writer wishing to get Taco and others named into trouble, or else the effusion of some one not right in his mind. Quite lately Señor Montero Rios has expressed himself with great bitterness to the Paris correspondent of The London Times, Herr Oppert Von Blowitz, regarding the belief in the United States that the Maine was blown up by Spaniards, saying that after depriving Spain of her colonies the Yankees seek to filch her honor from her. Unfortunately for Spain, the cruelties practiced by Spaniards unrebuked in the past and those known to be used to-day toward prisoners have brought her into such evil odor that the world does not easily assume her innocence, except in so far as agreeing that treachery like the blowing up of a war vessel in peace time in a friendly harbor is not likely to have been hatched in high quarters at Madrid. But there is at least reason for hesitation in accepting the disclaimers of Spaniards when one reflects that the Governor General and port authorities neglected what would seem to be the most natural precautions, considering the conditions that obtained there in February last. The Maine appears to have been entirely unprotected from the attack of fanatics.

CHARLES DE KAY.

"THE WHITE HEATHER."

I bribed you with a promise,
One idle August day,
To guide you where the heather rare
Concealed its charmed white spray;
And as we went together
I dreamed, 'twixt hope and fear,
The fairy flower would give me power
To tell you all, my dear.

Though love had made me silent,
Mine eyes could call you fair,
You hummed a song the way along
To show you did not care.
The honey-hearted heather
Sprang ripely far and near;
And many a flower was red that hour,
But none was white, my dear.

Some blooms were rudely ruddy,
And some were palely pink,
And some so light—nay, almost white—
We had to stop to think.
And once an alien daisy
Made you exclaim, "'Tis here!"
Ah! many an hour we sought the flower
And found it not, my dear.

I doubt my search turned careless.
Perhaps the treasure grew
Snow-pure and sweet before my feet
Those times I looked at you.
Yet, is Romance in ruins
Because, as eve drew near,
I found the power, without the flower,
To tell you all, my dear?

—J. J. BELL in Chambers's Journal.

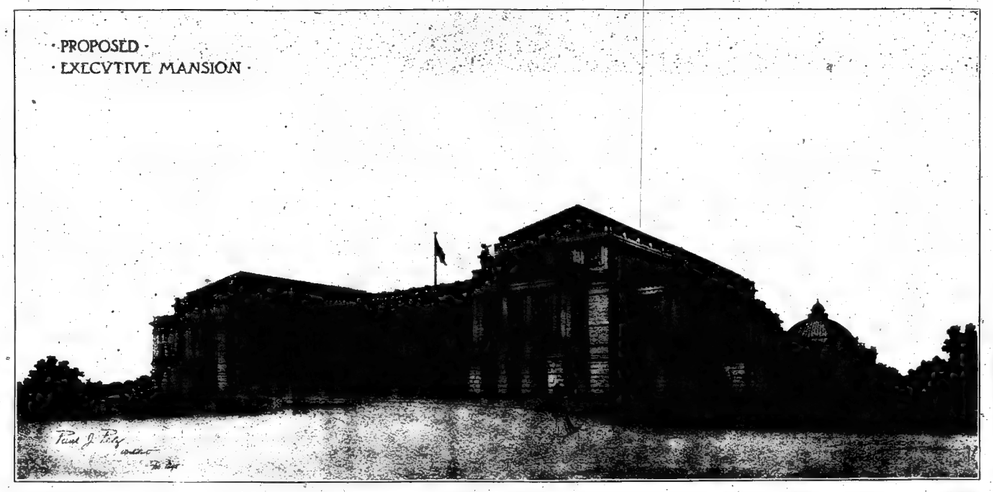

THE PROPOSED EXECUTIVE MANSION AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE plans for a new Executive Mansion, which have been prepared by Paul J. Pelz, the architect of the Congressional Library, are drawn on a scale which would put the building in close rivalry with the palaces of Europe. In one respect, at least, the building is proposed to excel anything of its kind. It is to have a Winter garden which will outrank that at Frankfort or Chatsworth by no less than 17,000 square feet.

Meridian Hill, one of the highest points in the City of Washington, is proposed for the site of the mansion. It is double the height of the foundation site of the Capitol, the latter being 90 feet and the former over 200 feet from the high-tide water of the Potomac.

Here the plans call for the erection of a White House so much larger and imposing than the present one as to be hardly compared with it. To furnish a fitting setting for this building, it is proposed to devote fifty-two acres immediately surrounding it to a park. This is about thirty more than the grounds surrounding the present White House.

The style of the building is to be classic, or rather the American adaptation of the Roman classic, as first evolved in the Capitol and recently in the Congressional Library. The material proposed for its construction is white marble. Its commanding position on an eminence gives opportunity for an unusually pretentious approach, which is to extend a great distance to the street level. This has been planned with a winding stairway on each side, and in the centre a large pond, and back of the pond a cluster of grottoes.

The main part of the building describes a letter H. Large columns line the front and wings of the building. Attached to each wing and extending toward the rear is the Winter garden, covering a space of 49,000 square feet.

The new Executive Mansion is to face the south. The State apartments occupy the east wing, following the traditions of the old building. The private apartments occupy the west wing. On the top of the building is a roof garden, intended for the use of the President's family. At the back of the building is an open square surrounded by the conservatories, whose design is not less beautiful than the mansion itself.

For the convenient handling of several thousand guests, extended arrangements are made for dressing rooms on the ground floor, under both the East Room and the main entrance. The reception rooms above are reached by broad and separate stairways. On the east side of the mansion, abundant space is left for accommodating great numbers of carriages, which can be reached by electric communication with open illuminated posters.

The main entrance to the mansion, in the centre of the building, leads one into a broad vaulted hall, whose arches are sustained by columns. At the end of the hall is a view of the Japanese garden and the palm house in the distance. To the right of the entrance, three reception rooms open from the hall leading into the East Room, following another tradition of the old White House. This room is designed in white, pink, and gold, with mirrored sides, and a vaulted ceiling with four sets of pillars gives an appearance of great splendor to the apartment. A promenade from this East Room leads through a short hall to the state dining room, a sumptuous hall. To the left of the main entrance is a picture gallery for Presidential portraits, &c. Three front rooms on this side are designed as waiting rooms for dinner guests or for special guests on any occasion. As these rooms adjoin the private apartments of the President, they are also suitable waiting rooms for Presidential callers.

PLAN OF POND AND GROTTO, PROPOSED WHITE HOUSE.

On entering the President's wing of the building (the west wing) from the outside, one passes under a handsome porte cochère. On each side of the entrance is a reception or waiting room, suitable also for wraps on the occasion of private entertainments. At the end of a long hall of attractive design is a room of sufficient size for as large private entertainments as the President may care to give. A breakfast room is at the other end of the hall, and also a large dining room.

The second floor is devoted to the living apartments of the President. In front is an inclosed loggia facing the sun, through which the library is reached by glass doors. A boudoir adjoins the library on one side, separating it from a charming bedroom facing the southeastern sun. Apartments for the entertainment of distinguished visitors who may be guests of the Nation will occupy the story above the east wing.

Among the minor features which are included in the designs, there will be a tunnel between the kitchen apartments, the conservatories, and the street for the transportation of supplies, avoiding any "backyard" feature on any side of the building. The other feature is a gymnasium, billiard room, &c., under the conservatory, adjoining the President's private dining room.

Her Sympathy Exhausted.

From Punch.

Wife—Very well, George, if you will go shooting—mind, if you get blown to bits, don't come running to me for sympathy.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE PROPOSED EXECUTIVE MANSION.

THREE CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

BISHOP POTTER, in his introduction to "Bible Stories in Bible Language," by Edward Tuckerman Potter, says: "Within the last fifty years the attitude of great multitudes of people to the Bible has largely changed: This has not been because they have ceased to reverence it, or to prize it, but because more accurate knowledge concerning certain parts of it has taught them to read it less literally and with a more candid recognition, in it, of its human element. But this is not more true than another fact concerning the Bible, which is not open to dispute. We have been taught that we must read its several books as a literature, and submit them to the same tests to which we subject other literature. Well, we have done so, cordially and unreservedly. And yet the fact remains that they do not take their place with other literature. Somehow they stand apart from it and above it. Somehow they touch us with a spell like nothing else in all the world; and that spell is not dissipated, though we may have come to say: 'This is history and that is legend; and that is poetry.'"

In the pages that follow the author has selected the stories of the Bible which have in them particularly dramatic as well as literary qualities. As the title indicates, these stories are related "in Biblical language." In his editing, for it is nothing more, Mr. Potter shows very careful discrimination, and no ordinary skill in bringing out those points which have emphatically stamped the King James Bible as a great work of literature.

The plays of Shakespeare were written for Elizabethan audiences, and fashioned to correspond to the stagecraft of those days. That they may appeal to modern audiences it has been necessary to make them conform to modern appliances of the stage. In a similar way Mr. Potter has taken his tales from Bible chapters and made them conform to the rules of modern fiction. To use his own words, "So much of the words of the Scripture have been quoted, therefore, as told the story, and no more."

The text of this volume is embellished by half-tone reproductions of the finest Biblical canvases of modern masters. There are "Christ Blessing Little Children," from the painting by Plockhorst; Furst's "The Flight into Egypt," and "Twelve-Year-Old Jesus on His Way to Jerusalem," from the painting by Mengelberg. There are, too, "Hagar and Ishmael in the Wilderness," from the painting by Liska; Doré's "The Trial of Abraham's Faith," and other familiar pictures, such as Schopin's "Joseph Sold by His Brethren," Stothard's "Ruth Gleaning," and Vernet's "Daniel in the Lions' Den." A couple of reprints of modern photographs, "Nazareth as It Now Appears" and "Modern Bethlehem," add a realistic and intimate touch to the work. The book is published by D. Appleton & Co.

A year ago the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke presented through Charles Scribner's Sons a handsomely decorated little volume entitled "The First Christmas Tree." The book was illustrated by Howard Pyle. This year he offers through the same publishers, in uniform style, "The Lost Word; A Christmas Legend of Long Ago." This volume is illustrated by photogravures from original drawings by Corwin Knapp Linson. It may be of interest to present a brief sketch of these two books at this time.

The story of "The First Christmas Tree" opens on the day before Christmas A. D. 722. The scene in the first chapter is laid within the cloister of Pfelzel. The cloister life is described in a way that gives the illusion of an ancient manuscript. "The elder sisters—the provost, the deaconess, the stewardess, the portress, with her huge bunch of keys jingling at her girdle—had been hurrying to and fro, busied with household cares. In the huge kitchen there was a bustle of hospitable preparation. The little bandy-legged dogs that kept the spits turning before the fires had been trotting steadily for many an hour, until their tongues hung out for want of breath. The big black pots swinging from the cranes had bubbled and gurgled and shaken and sent out puffs of appetizing steam. * * * The younger sisters, the pupils of the convent, had forsaken their Latin books and their embroidery frames, their manuscripts, and their miniatures, and fluttered through the halls in little flocks like merry snowbirds, all in black and white, chattering and whispering together. This was no day for tedious task work, no day for grammar or arithmetic, no day for picking out illuminated letters in red and gold on stiff parchment, or patiently chasing intricate patterns over thick cloth with the slow needle."

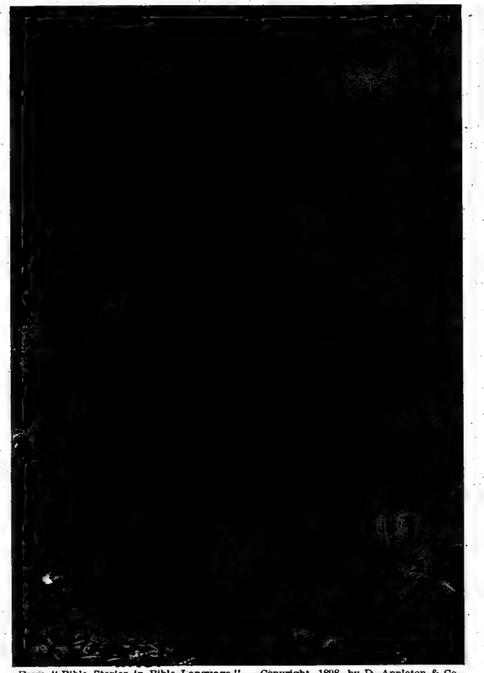

From "Bible Stories in Bible Language." Copyright, 1898, by D. Appleton & Co.

CHRIST BLESSING LITTLE CHILDREN.
From the Painting by Plockhorst.

The reason for this holiday is soon revealed. A famous visitor had arrived at the convent. He was Winfried of England, named Boniface by the Bishop of Rome, and who had been sent out into Germany to convert the people there who had not yet lost all remembrance of the traditions of Rome, but who still continued their forest worship of the gods of the north as they had been allowed to do under the Romans. Winfried had given up both temporal wealth and power, as well as many alluring offices with which the church rewarded her favored sons. For nothing would satisfy him but to go out into the wild woods and preach to the heathen.

They gave him a reception at the convent, and he told them stories of his adventures by land and sea, of the perils that he had undergone through fire and flood and in contests with wolves and bears. And he spoke to them of the lonely nights passed in the forest, where he had seen the altars of the heathen gods and beheld their bloody sacrifices, and of the narrow escapes that he had had from murderous bands of savages. He did not speak then, the author says, of miracles wrought by sacred relics, or of courts and councils and splendid cathedrals, though he knew much of all these things.

Listening to the traveler sat the stately Abbess Addula, daughter of King Dagobert, and at her left hand was her grandson, young Prince Gregor. Gregor would show the stranger how well he had learned his Latin epistles, and so recites them to him.

But when Winfried asks him to tell what they mean to him in his mother's tongue he is lost for words. The stranger then explains them, and the youth, full of enthusiasm and inspired by Winfried's words, glows with ardor at the interpretation, which shows that a rough, toilsome life spent in the service of humanity is much better than the luxurious existence in royal courts or in sumptuous monasteries.

"Come, Gregor," the pilgrim says; "come wear the foresters' boots with me: This is the life to which we are called. Be strong in the Lord, a hunter of the demons, a subduer of the wilderness, a woodsman of the faith. Come!"

There is an infinite human touch added when Gregor goes to the Abbess and, looking straight into her eyes, says, "Grandmother, if thou wilt not give me a horse to ride with this man of God, I will go with him afoot."

Two years had passed and another Christmas Eve had arrived, when a little company of pilgrims, with Winfried and Gregor at their head, was slowly creeping through the wild forest of Central Germany. On a swelling hillock the wanderers find a huge oak tree, which towers "above the heath, a giant with contorted arms, beckoning to the hosts of lesser trees. 'Here,' cried Winfried, as his eyes flashed and his hand lifted his heavy staff, 'here is the Thunder Oak, and here the cross of Christ shall break the hammer of the false god of Thor!'"

It was a prophecy. They find there gathered about the tree a company of German people who are about to make a sacrifice to the god Thor, because he is thought to be angry with them, having caused their defeat in battle and sent pestilence to their villages. The travelers are made welcome by the old priest Hunrad, who, well knowing that ordinary rites have failed to appease the anger of the god, thinks that Winfried may possibly bring some sign or token from the deities. "Canst thou work miracles?" he asks.

Winfried replies, "Nay, miracles have I never wrought, though I have heard of many, but the All-Father has me given no power save such as belongs to common man."

Hunrad turns scornfully away and demands that the most costly offering shall be offered up to the god. "Thor claims your dearest and noblest gift," he says, and moves toward the group of children until his hand rests upon the young son of the Chief Gundhar, and asks: "Wilt thou go to Valhalla, where the heroes dwell with the gods, to bear a message to Thor?" And the boy answers: "Yes, priest, I will go if my father bids me. Is it far away? Shall I run quickly? Must I take my bows and arrows for the wolves?"

The priest leads the child to a broad stone in front of the fire, and bids him kneel there with his face to the east. The old man lifts the sacred hammer of the god Thor. "Summoning all the strength of his withered arms, he swung it high in the air; it poised for an instant above the child's fair head—then turned to fall. One keen cry shrilled out from where the women stood: "Me! Take me! Not Bernhard!" The flight of the mother toward her child was swift as a falcon's swoop, but swifter still was the

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From "The First Christmas Tree." Copyright, 1897, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"SO THEY TOOK THE LITTLE FIR FROM ITS PLACE."

hand of the deliverer. Winfried's heavy staff thrust mightily against the hammer's handle, and, as it fell sideways, it glanced in the old man's grasp, and the black stone striking on the altar's edge, split it in twain."

There is a great commotion in the assemblage, but the Chief, the father of the rescued boy, bids the people listen to the words of the stranger. Winfried reads to them a letter from the Bishop of Rome in the still-remembered tongue of the Latins, in which the people of Central Germany are addressed, and are bidden to harken to Brother Boniface, who has been sent to them to be their Bishop.

The dignity of the words carries great influence with them, especially as Winfried concludes, "The dark Thor on whom you vainly call is dead. Deep in the shades of Niffelheim he is lost forever. His power in the world is broken. You serve a helpless god. See, my brothers, you call this tree his oak; does he dwell here? Does he protect it?"

Winfried calls Gregor to him and says quickly, "Bring the axes, mine and thine. Now, young woodsman, show thy craft. The king tree of the forest must fall and swiftly, or all is lost." As the blows of the axe ring out on the clear cold air, the priest mutters hoarsely: "Thor! Take vengeance! Thor!"

But Thor does not take vengeance. The oak falls, and with it the belief in the powers that were symbolized by it. "And here," says Winfried, "is a fir tree, standing straight, and green, with its top pointing toward the sky; here is the living tree, with no stain of blood upon it. That shall be the sign of your new worship. See how it points to the sky. Let us call it the tree of the Christ Child. Take it up and carry it to the chieftain's hall. You shall go no more into the shadows of the forest to keep your feasts with secret rites of shame; you shall keep them at home, with laughter and song, and with rites of love. The Thunder oak has fallen, and I think the day is coming when there shall not be a home in all Germany where the children are not gathered around the green fir tree to rejoice in the birthnight of Christ."

The Germans did as bidding, and then was celebrated the first festival of the Christmas tree.

"The Lost Word" takes the reader back to the days of ancient Antioch, and to another Christmas eve, or, rather, Christmas morning. Young Hermas, the son of the owner of the Mansion of the Golden Pillars, has been disinherited for showing a passing deference to the Christian Church. He is unsatisfied, however, and the words that he hears spoken by the Bishop Paul on Christmas morning fail to confirm his belief. He wanders away and arrives in the grove of Daphne and sits down at the foot of a rocky eminence, crowned with the ruins of Apollo's temple. There he meets an aged priest of the Roman god, who promises him all the wealth and pleasures of life in exchange for the name of the deity which Bishop Paul had lately taught Hermas signified everything in life as well as in death.

"Yes, I consent," says Hermas, mockingly; "if you take your price, a word, you can keep your promise, a dream."

But the dream comes true. Hermas is forgiven by his father, who dying asks that his son may give him one word of hope that this life is not all. Hermas begins, but the name of God he cannot speak, and the old man dies without hearing it. Thus the words of the priest of Apollo are fulfilled.

Hermas takes as wife a beautiful woman of Antioch, and a boy is born to them, but when Hermas wishes to express his gratitude the word of God cannot come from his lips. The boy grows into a fine, manly little fellow, and Hermas continues his life of luxurious pleasure. Everything prospers. Even his black Numidian horses, which he has trained for the world-renowned chariot races of Antioch, win the victory over all rivals. In his great happiness on securing the prize, he lifts his little son into the chariot beside him, and sends the horses flying along the track, but a rein breaks, the horses swerve from their course, and the boy, thrown from the chariot, strikes prone upon the stone base of the parapet of the arena.

The boy lies unconscious in the House of the Golden Pillars, or raves in delirium, and there is no more happiness for Hermas. But the Bishop Paul arrives in time, and, thrusting the priest of Apollo aside, enters the presence of Hermas and commands him to listen with all his soul "to the blessed name of God our Father."

The tongue of Hermas is loosed and he at last articulates the lost word. And even as he does so he hears the voice of his boy calling, as a child calls when awaking from a peaceful sleep, "Father, father!"

W. L.

A CHRISTMAS STORY FROM THE LAND OF THE VIKINGS.

While American children are anticipating Christmas turkey and mince pies and plum puddings, little Danish boys and girls are smacking their lips at the thought of goose stuffed with apples and prunes, and stiff rice puddings, which will form their Christmas cheer. This, also, is the season in Denmark for "ginger nuts," made with spices, and honey instead of molasses, and about the size and shape of hickory nuts. The children use these little cakes as counters, winning them from each other in playing games.

Christmas Eve is always the time for the Christmas tree, which blossoms out with gilded walnuts and ingeniously wrought colored paper receptacles of every description and hue, containing sweets, fruits, and nuts, while the gilt and glitter known to American children is not omitted. No effort is spared to make the Christmas tree a gorgeous sight when the candles are lighted and the doors of its sacred chamber are finally thrown open to the children of the household.

In Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, instead of hanging up stockings for Santa Claus to fill, shoes are put outside the door to receive the expected gifts, and a love story proves the efficacy of these waiting shoes.

It was nearly a year ago since a rich merchant engaged a student as tutor for his son, and Christmas was drawing near, but the tutor, instead of responding to the joyousness of the season, seemed depressed and unhappy. At last he unburdened his heart to the merchant, confessing that he had fallen in love with the pretty daughter of the house, and frankly told the father that he must resign his position, as he could no longer conceal his feelings.

The merchant asked him if he had taken advantage of the intimacy of the family life to make love to the girl, but the young man earnestly assured his employer that this he had not done.

"Of course, you have been honorable in coming to me and speaking frankly, and you must control your feelings a little while longer. Do not leave us until after Christmas, so that we can at least spend the holidays together, for my son would miss you very much."

The young man consented to remain, but dreaded the ordeal of being near the object of his adoration during this happy season, when the preparations for Yuletide threw them more together than usual. Never had the young girl seemed so winsome or so kindly disposed toward him.

Surely, if honor had not closed his lips, his words of passion would have awakened an answering echo in her heart; else why did she again and again cast such sweet, loving glances from under those long, dark lashes. Christmas Eve arrived, and the family were laughingly putting shoes in conspicuous places for the morrow. Only the lover, sad at heart, kept apart.

"You must try your luck, too," said the young girl, and she would not let him say good night until he had promised to gratify her whim.

When Christmas morning dawned, the student arose, and wearily wished the day well over. The demonstration of family affection jarred on him while keeping his own longing and love under lock and key. He heard a murmur and laughter, and felt that he must join the household in their festivities.

Ready, at last, for breakfast, he opened his door to get his shoes, which had been left outside over night. They were no longer empty, but the pretty daughter of the house stood in them, her beautiful eyes cast demurely down, while he stood speechless on the threshold. She looked up, saying with a blush and a smile, "Papa put me here."

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

UPON THE THRESHOLD.

Once more we stand with half-reluctant feet
Upon the threshold of another year;
That line where past and present seem to meet
In stronger contrast than they do elsewhere.

Look back a moment—does the prospect please,
Or does the weary heart but sigh regret?
Can Recollection smile, or, ill at ease
With what is past, wish only to forget?

Say—canst thou smile when memory's lingering gaze
Once more recalls the dying year to sight?
Wouldst thou live o'er again those changing days,
Or bid them fade forever into night?

A solemn question—and the faltering heart
Scarce dares say "Yes," yet will not quite say "No";
For joy and sadness both have played their part
In making up the tale of "long ago."

Here Memory sees the golden sunlight gleam
Across the path of life and shine awhile;
And now the picture changes like a dream,
And sorrow dims the eyes and kills the smile.

So—it has gone—where all has gone before;
The moaning wind has sung the dead year's dirge;
Time's waves roll on against the crumbling shore,
And sink the worn-out bark beneath the surge.

Here ends the checkered page of prose and verse—
Of shapely words and lines writ all awry.
There they must stand for better or for worse;
So shut the book, and bid the year good-bye!

—G. E. in Chambers's Journal.

Regularly.

From The Chicago News.

An Ohio man wrote a three-hundred-line poem entitled "Come Back to Me," and every time he sends it to an editor it does.

From "The Lost Word." Copyright, 1898, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

"HE OPENED HIS HEART TO THE OLD MAN AND TOLD HIM THE STORY OF HIS LIFE."

THE DRAMA

Russ Whytal.

THE trial scene in "The Merchant of Venice" as it has been lately given at Daly's has been an exceptionally rich and memorable stage picture. Miss Rehan as Portia is shown in the illustration at the moment when the triumphant Shylock has exclaimed, "A sentence! Come, prepare!" and the young Daniel come to judgment interrupts him with that sudden vehemence which introduces the effective but dubious exposition of Venetian law that crushes the vindictive Jew. George Clarke as Antonio, Sydney Herbert as Shylock, and Edwin Varrey as the Doge are the other prominent figures in the picture.

Rhoda Cameron, who has appeared in the thankless rôle of Jessica in this revival of "The Merchant of Venice," is well remembered as a member of the Lyceum company some years ago. She played the good young widow in "The Case of Rebellious Susan" and the bad one in "An Ideal Husband."

Mr. Crane appears as the amiable little Professor in the new play called "The Head of the Family," adapted from the German for him by Clyde Fitch and Leo Dietrichstein. The piece is full of drollery, and the rôle affords some good opportunities to the comedian, who is, as usual, supported by a superior company. At this late day—Mr. Crane is within a week of the end of his annual engagement in New York—the topic suggests no other comment.

The new street which the London County Council is going to build, and about which all the world has heard so much, will destroy many old landmarks, but the historic Lyceum Theatre will not be one of them. The recent report that Sir Henry Irving's playhouse would soon be torn down is contradicted by its manager, who is slowly regaining strength and expects to be able to act in London again at Easter.

London music halls have a new "shocker"—a "turn" that outdoes Charmion's "take off." The Wallenda sisters dive into a tank filled with water, and remain under long enough to remove their garments, or, as the announcements put it, "perform a novel undressing act."

Frederic Maccabe, the ventriloquist and mimic, who must be well remembered here, is sick and poor in London. Wilson Barrett has started a subscription for his relief. Maccabe gave his delightful entertainment called "Begone Dull Care" in Robinson Hall, East Sixteenth Street, this city, for a long term in the seventies, and was esteemed a very clever fellow. His ventriloquism was never surpassed here, even by Harry Kennedy.

The future plans of Clement Scott, who has just retired with much ado from his post on The London Daily Telegraph, have not been published. But perhaps there is a hint of them in these remarks which we find in one of his latest articles: "Where is our Genest? We wanted to make E. L. Blanchard our modern Genest, and arranged to appoint him the stage historian and make him happy for the rest of his life. But the scheme broke down. Blanchard died, and the story of the stage from Macready to Irving has yet to be written and indexed."

Signora Eleonora Duse is now in Egypt, and will remain there, acting in Alexandria and Cairo, until Jan. 25. She will then go to Athens. In the Spring she will produce in Rome a new play by Gabriel d'Annunzio called "Gioconda."

Julie Opp will appear as the Countess des Escas in a new tragic drama, in one act, by John Oliver Hobbes, called "A Repentance," which will be acted next month at the St. James's Theatre, in London. The cast will also include George Alexander as a friar and H. B. Irving as a Carlist leader. The scene is laid near Bilboa, Spain, in 1835.

Spelling Shakespeare's Name.

Sidney Lee in his recently published biography of Shakespeare declares that the poet's name can be spelled 4,000 different ways. The name of John Shakespeare, the poet's father, is entered sixty-six times in the Council books of Stratford, and is spelled therein sixteen different ways. The

THE PROFESSOR AND HIS WIFE.
Mr. Crane and Miss Lester in "The Head of the Family."

1898

PORTIA—"TARRY A LITTLE; THERE IS SOMETHING ELSE."
Trial Scene in "The Merchant of Venice" at Daly's.

burden of authority, however, rests on the way the name is spelled in this journal, "Shakespeare," and that form has been sanctioned by both legal and literary custom.

Would Not Do for the English.

In "On and Off," at the Madison Square Theatre, one of the comic personages is called M. de Paty du Clam, in recognition of the absurdity of the name and the recent notoriety of its possessor in the Dreyfus case. The joke "goes" here without explanation, and people like the farce all the better because of it. In England, however, a joke must be carefully explained or avoided altogether. So in the London production of "On and Off" the personage is called simply M. du Patty.

There Were Three Ariadnes.

In a play produced at the London Olympic many years ago Ariadne leaped into the sea, while the ship of Theseus was seen departing in the distance. It was found necessary that three Ariadnes, similarly costumed and identical in appearance, should lend their aid to accomplish this thrilling feat. The first paced the shore and received the agonizing intelligence of the desertion of Theseus. The second climbed the rocks of the island of Naxos, reaching the highest peak, to catch the last glimpse of the departing vessel. The third was a beautifully prepared lay figure, which on a given signal was hurled from the cliff and seen to fall into the abyss below. This game was worked so successfully that on the opening night a man stood up in the pit and cried, "Great heavens! She is killed!"

Caroline Cooke.
Lady Maxwell in "The Sorrows of Satan."

RHODA CAMERON AS JESSICA.
"The Merchant of Venice," at Daly's.

English Pantomimes.

A London theatrical writer, in view of the pantomime season, has been indulging in reminiscences. Ninety years ago pantomime productions were not so expensive as they now are. Mr. Kirby, who put on "Harlequin Cottager; or, the Wandering Fairy," not only wrote the book, designed the scenery, painted the same, did a character in the "opening," generally supervised everything and everybody, but showed there was no false pride about him by appearing in the harlequinade as clown! Approved nursery romance provides the subject matter of most of the Christmas annuals nowadays. But pantomime comprehended a wide range of subjects in the old days. Here are some old titles: "The Poison Tree; or, Harlequin in Java"; "Harlequin Rasselas; or, the Happy Valley"; "The Magic Marrowbone; or, Taffy Was a Welshman"; "Cowardy, Cowardy, Custard," "Grimalkin the Great; or, Harlequin and the King of Cats."

Carrie Merrillees.
Betty in "The Christian."

Miss Helen Morton. By E.

By E.Hughes

DE

SOME NOTABLE PORTRAITS ON VIEW AT THE LOAN EXHIBITION, ACADE

1898

Oscar L... By E. Wauters.

EMY OF DESIGN, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL.

HOW THE OYSTER "DE LUXE" IS GATHERED.

OVER the bay back of Long Beach, its inlets awash with the full tide, a brisk breeze is blowing and a trim oyster sloop is cutting smartly along. The morning is yet in its earliest hours, the pink hardly yet out of the sky. Three sturdy oystermen—the Doxeys—are "Captain, crew, and bo'sun's mate" of the craft, and their passenger is bound with them out to the oyster beds to track to his lair the Oyster de Luxe, the "Fashionable Oyster."

Indeed the trip is worth the while. For amazingly little, after all, is known about that silent member of society who graces our dinner tables, our first course being his last. Not that there is romance in the oyster, though Richard Brinsley Sheridan did state distinctly that one might be crossed in love. But there is picturesqueness from the very moment the seed oyster is planted, all through the details of this curious farming under water, including the "drinking"—an act that an oyster is quite capable of performing, and must do (if he be a salt water oyster) before he is fit for the market—until, properly iced, he is dexterously turned out on the half shell.

On the reader's attention it must first of all be impressed that there are oysters and oysters. There is even a "smart set" among them. That is to say, there is the oyster of fashion, and the oysters not indorsed. This fashion changes. The mandates of the society of ourselves alter it, and the quest these pictures show was in search of the beginnings and the progress of the Oyster de Luxe of 1898, a special

The Seed Oyster.
Exact Size.

"TONGING" FROM THE SKIFF.

The Oyster of Fashion, 1898.
Exact Size.

RAKING AT LOW TIDE.

photograph (exact size) being shown of him, with another of his progenitor, the seed oyster.

The quest was somewhat novel. It is the "fashionable oyster's" biography, done for the first time, his start in life and his finish.

Right sturdily did the little craft career, in the midst of a bay whose northern boundary was a green farming country, whose south was a thin strip of sand bar beyond which rocked the ocean. In the waters through which the sloop skimmed lurked a cool, delicious green, to catch which one leaned far over the gunwale. There were of a sudden the sharp rumble of a sail coming down, a cry from the bow, an answer from the stern. The sloop abruptly moved around and swung, her progress checked, upon the waters.

"Here y' are!" said the eldest of the Doxeys.

But where? North, south, east, west, in every direction for a mile and more, there were only the tossing waters of the bay. One feature of the seascape, hardly noticeable at first, finally began to strike the eye—thin, flexible poles sticking out of the water here and there. As one looked, and looked intently, patches of waving brownish grass commenced to grow up above the surface. Beyond a wind and wave tossed clump of it appeared, now another where a few moments before there had been only little billows.

"We are on the edge of our oyster beds now," sung out another of the oystermen. "Over the side here it is only two feet deep. The tide is running out rapidly. In half an hour the beds will be uncovered."

"Do y' see that shanty on that point of land there?" put in the third. "That's where we keep a man day and night to guard these oyster beds. He must keep a watch out for oyster thieves; they may come any time. This man has a gun, and he would use it, too."

For under these tossing waters, uncovered for hours at a time, there is much property, a crop that takes long to mature, some portions of it a year, even two years, and this crop has many natural enemies. The sheltering waves themselves carry away, in their ebb and flow, many hundred young oysters, and in addition to these lurk sea stars, mussels, the "borers," and periwinkles, the "borers" actually drilling tiny holes into the shells, the periwinkles sucking the oyster's life away. Even the greatest care will not keep the beds entirely free when these destroying agencies happen in a locality. They are always present more or less; sometimes there is a plague of them. With such risks it is not to be wondered at that the human oyster thief is the last straw for these farmers of the waters.

The anchor thrown overboard, the sloop rested idly in the little channel, every movement growing more clearly defined. The oystermen heaped into the skiff that had been towing behind empty bushel baskets, tongs, and rakes. A few moments more and, rubber-booted to the thighs, they strode off across what was now only a few inches of water, dragging the skiff along with them. The backing away tide commenced to reveal the "farm" under the waters of the bay.

It was a curious sensation to follow these oystermen and patter through the now miniature waves to the patch of dry land, or almost dry, that had appeared, and each moment grew larger. On this very spot an hour before the sloop had been tossing. As if an island had arisen, and yet not exactly that! For the ground walked on was only too plainly "water ground," and it was readily to be realized that here was indeed the bottom of the bay, that oystermen and passenger stood in its very centre.

Somewhere the writer has heard "natural oyster beds" airily spoken of, and has listened to tales of oystering in which the bivalves were merely gathered in as are shovelfuls of coin at a Wall Street money changer's. They who tell such stories seem to have forgotten that "natural oyster beds" exist no longer, and they do not know that oyster culture has come to be a science. Left alone, the oyster does not grow properly. He must be cajoled, transplanted off and on, his beds raked and "weeded"—and "weeding" here means the watch out for and the removal of periwinkles, mussels, and "borers." No dry land farmer ever harrowed a field more carefully than do these oystermen rake and clean theirs at low tide.

Over all the glorious wind blows, the sunlight gleams on the waters of the bay and on the scores of pools scattered about the oyster beds. Civilization, represented by two small white houses on the distant shore, seems very far away.

An oyster bed itself, the nursery of the young oyster, is interesting at close range. Half of mud, half of sand, it is a color study of brown, green, and gray. The gray shades off into white, some of the oyster shells half visible through their loam and with drops of water clinging to them seeming almost dazzling. The green is the fresh vegetation of the bay's bottom, the brown yet another species of grass. It is in these clumps of grass, green or brown, that most of the oysters lie. Vegetation seems to spring up about them.

Their rakes in their hands, standing now on ground free from water, though oozing here and there, the oystermen spread out, and with deft manipulation, in picturesque poses, began the task of raking up such oysters into heaps as they were searching for, ready to be loaded into the baskets. No hit or miss gathering this, but a selection at once of the oysters to be taken away. For the modern oysterman may be said to know every oyster in his "farm." Of even those

SORTING OYSTERS FOR THE TRADE.

portions always under water he is complete master. The acres that are covered by waves have no secrets from him, and unerringly he can guide his skiff to any point and "tong up" a crop that has lain there for months or perhaps a year.

He must see to it—the oysterman of modern times—that his supplies are kept well ahead. The fashionable oyster needs a year to grow from the seed oyster to its proper size. Yet other oysters must remain on the beds two years. All this time they must be carefully protected. The beds are replenished in April, May, and June—that is, the little seed oysters are planted then. They lie in shallow water through the Summer and the early Fall. With the approach of Winter, lest they freeze, all must be transplanted—put into deeper water.

A simple operation this seems. But it must be remembered that the oysterman who has a "farm" worthy of mention has on his beds scores of colonies, each of which needs especial attention. Then, too, he who grows the fashionable oyster has special orders come to him each day for this and for that. He must know his stock and each inch of his grounds.

A skiff rocks idly on the waters. One man is steadying it; another, with a pair of iron tongs skillfully worked, is bringing oysters forth from their lairs. He swings his tongs down, and an instant later raises them. Oysters and weeds in a medley respond to the haul. The prize is dumped into the boat's bottom. A load, and the skiff is pulled away, some rods further on, to a spot where the oysters are tumbled overboard.

Back and forth to the sloop does the skiff go with its basketfuls to meet that day's orders. Three bushel baskets make a barrel. It may be that twenty barrels are to be shipped the next morning. Sixty to seventy basketfuls are at all events no extraordinary load for a sloop like this. One hundred and over even may be put aboard.

Before these are put aboard the sloop, however, they are washed. The home load of the careful oysterman is clean. With his rakes he gathers for his needs and gets each basketful aboard the skiff in the channel. One would now think he was to transplant, for the skiff moves to deeper water and overboard every oyster goes. It is for but a moment, however. The iron tongs, almost as tall as a man, are again called into play. Two men wield two pairs. Up come the oysters, now fresh and clean. The weeds and mud that formerly clung to the shells, and made the load an unsightly mass, are now removed, and the oysters fairly glisten as the skiff is poled toward the sloop.

In such manner is the oyster de luxe taken from his bed. How he comes there is yet another tale. It is one of the curious facts of oystering that oyster breeding and oyster planting are two distinct trades. The oysterman proper buys his oyster half grown, as it were. For the oystermen of this region the headquarters for these seed oysters (the oysters that are planted) is the Connecticut shore in the vicinity of New Haven. Here one hears talk of oysters by the hundred thousand, not at all a remarkable thing when it is considered that a single oyster will lay a million eggs in the spawning season. Of course but a small proportion of these eggs ever become even small-sized oysters, but these figures at least hint at numbers that are vast.

The oyster breeders about New Haven simply plant oyster shells at a favorable place and wait one or two years. The spawn in these oyster waters clings to these shells—that is, a fraction of it does. That which gains a good foothold grows into oysters. This industry is vaster than most people would believe, one planter putting into the water half a million bushels of shells one season.

Oyster breeders sell these little oysters when they have reached the age of two years. The planters pay 75 cents a bushel for them, there being 3,000 to 4,000 in a bushel, presumably; actually much less than that. This is equivalent to $2.25 a barrel. Five dollars a barrel—a barrel containing 2,200 to 2,500 oysters of the fashionable variety—is the average price the planters get, not such a large margin of profit, when is considered the care that must be bestowed upon these seed oysters for at least a year and the number that are lost irretrievably.

HOME AT THE FLOAT, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

Sunset sees the sloop at the dock, and a new page in the history of the oyster of the comme il faut dinner table commences at the "float." Properly speaking, every oyster gathered out of salt water should be allowed to "drink" for at least a night—that is, he must be thrown into a fresh-water tank. How an oyster "drinks" science has never yet explained, and the oystermen themselves do not know. But it is undeniable that he does "drink," and extensively in proportion to his size, for the oyster that has been given this bath has a totally different flavor from one which has not, the slightly acrid, pungent taste being replaced by a sweet, fresh one.

Barreled and sent by fast freight or express as befits an oyster of the upper class, these fashionable oysters are shipped direct to the market in New York, or dispatched out West by rail. These are the aristocrats of the trade. The oysters one sees arriving in open oyster boats at the foot of Perry Street—a wonderful display, indeed—are the hoi polloi of oysterdom. It is only the oysters on which society has set her seal of approval that travel in the way described above.

Once in New York the fashionable oyster is basketed again, or perhaps barreled, once more for local use. The interior of one of the "boats," the floating houses on the North River, where buyers and sellers come together, is a strange scene. On low stools expert oyster handlers sit, sorting, opening for the Western trade, for points to the South and North. Besides this there is the question of export, this trade having grown beyond all anticipations.

Between Sept. 1 and March 1 an average of 4,000 barrels a week is exported to Liverpool, the chief port of receipt. At times much greater quantities go over. Last March, for example, saw 75,000 barrels exported. These oysters are transplanted in English waters, grow well there, and sell for a good price.

There are some interesting bivalve facts that we who eat these shellfish should know briefly. First of all, the price has dropped enormously in the past fifteen years. Nowadays oysters cost, roughly, about a third of a cent each. Fifteen years ago their price was not far from 3 cents apiece. Then the Treble X Saddle Rocks cost $50 a thousand, the XX $30, and the X $22.50. Now Box oysters (these titles corresponding to the old) bring only $10 the thousand, Half Shells $6, and Culleens $4.50. It is only the planters of the oyster that is fashionable that continue to make money.

Blue Points is still a name to conjure with. But Blue Points no longer signifies a definite locality, as it did years ago. Any oyster of the south shore of Long Island is a Blue Point these days, and this oyster is a bit out of date. Of recent years the Southern oyster has come much into use, especially during the Summer months. Maryland and Virginia furnish the most famous.

A great business has sprung up in the oyster trade, of scooping them out of the mud and mire by steam dredges. But this method does not concern the present writing. No oyster hoisted to the surface by steam could ever figure in society as an Oyster de Luxe. CROMWELL CHILDE.

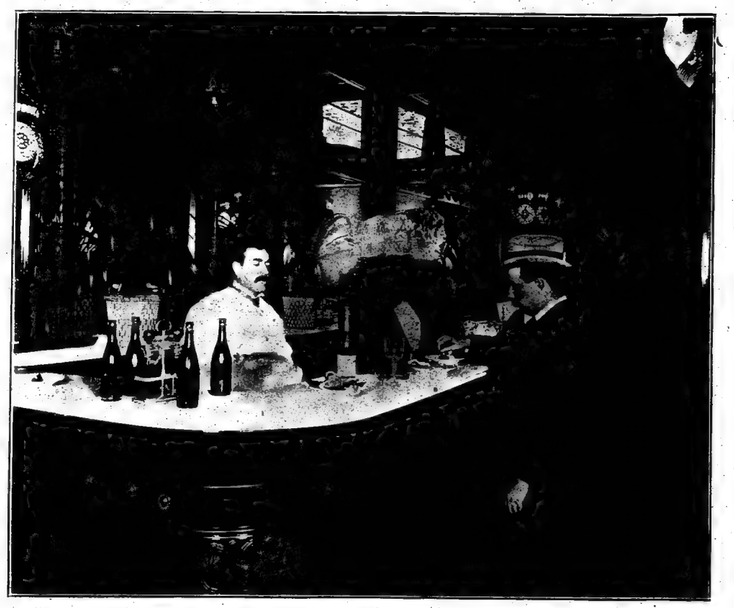

THE OYSTER SERVED—FROM THE OCEAN TO THE CAFE.

MUSIC

Donizetti.

THE old controversy about the Wagnerian style of singing has broken out again with unusual virulence. This is due to the presence in the Metropolitan Opera House company of Dippel, Van Dyck, and Van Rooy, who are all trained and representative singers of Wagner's music dramas. Mr. Dippel is still young, and his voice is practically unimpaired. If he goes on singing with his present method, he will have a wooden quality of tone, dead and without resonance, in about five years. Furthermore, his tones will all wabble with a tremolo which he will not be able to overcome, and he will be absolutely unable to keep the pitch. If you wish proof of the certainty of this prophecy, listen to Van Dyck, who is now showing the results of a method similar to Dippel's.

Van Rooy is a great man; but if he does not stop forcing his voice, he, too, will have to suffer. He sings his upper tones by main strength. But of the three he is decidedly the best singer. Nevertheless he is reviled in bitter terms by the old guard of Wagnerites for doing the same thing that wins their applause when Jean de Reszke does it—singing some passages with a lovely and tender mezza voce. Your real Wagnerite is nothing if not inconsistent. He has made for himself a theory of song which is utterly ridiculous. He measures all interpretations of Wagner by the regular German-branded Wagner singers; but when any one else sings Wagner, he praises him for doing things contrary to the laws deduced from their style.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has always been a determined and consistent opponent of the German conception of the correct method of singing Wagner, and as long as the present music reviewer has the honor to guide its musical comment it will continue to be. The present writer stood absolutely alone ten or twelve years ago as the opponent of what was called the true Wagnerian style. He was abused most heartily by many sincere lovers of Wagner, and was called more kinds of an ignoramus than any one man could be. He has had the satisfaction of living to see every single proposition which he laid down in those days triumphantly demonstrated by Jean and Edouard de Reszke. He has had the pleasure of reading commendation of the Wagnerian interpretations of these gentlemen from the pens of writers who ten years ago would have found grievous and radical faults in them.

Now come some genuine old-fashioned Wagner singers again, and lo! they are condemned for all those faults which used to be regarded, perhaps not as merits, but at least as tolerable. This is inconsistency, my brethren. Yet there promenade in the Opera House corridors Germans—and Americans, too—who praise this old-fashioned way of vocal sin because they believe it to be the true Wagnerian style. Now, here are some remarks which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 20, 1889, and which are particularly applicable just now:

"Signor Saccharini might sing the music of Siegfried without a single error in method or vocal style, and yet fail to move an audience as much as as Herr Wachsend, who outraged his glottis with every note and constructed his phrases with the delicacy of a blacksmith. But because Herr Wachsend is so fine a dramatic performer we are not to forget that at every appearance he strews the stage with the disjecta membra of the lyric art.

"Singing is a very important part of the opera, even of the Wagner music drama. 'Nothung! Nothung! neidliches Schwert!' can be sung strictly in tune and with the aid of all the resources of the most perfect vocal method without the sacrifice of one shade of its magnificent dramatic power. And people who pay for the expensive privilege of listening to operatic performances have a perfect right to demand that it shall be. But those same people ought to be quite sure that they know when the singing is good, and not condemn a capable artist or applaud a faulty performance through sheer ignorance."

The whole attitude of the out-and-out Wagnerites has grown up through a ludicrous misconception. Because Wagner's music was sung outrageously by some of the performers chosen by Wagner himself, that was decided to be the right way to sing it!

Now, Wagner would have given a year of his life if he could have had Jean de Reszke and Lilli Lehmann to sing Tristan and Isolde. But the strange new style of music which Wagner introduced was so different from the easy fluency of the older style that the trained opera singers of his time were afraid of it. Worse than that, they could not learn it, chiefly because they were not musicians. Wagner was forced to seek out new singers, and he got poor ones. But they were tractable. He could handle them, and with them he got his works performed after a fashion. Everything was great except the singing, and even that was great in some instances. Materna could sing; Reichman could sing; Rosa Sucher could sing. But Wagner had to do a great deal with makeshifts. He knew it, but his devotees did not, and, having no more discrimination than the average auditors, they made up their minds that all the vocal outrages which they heard were a part of the Wagner system.

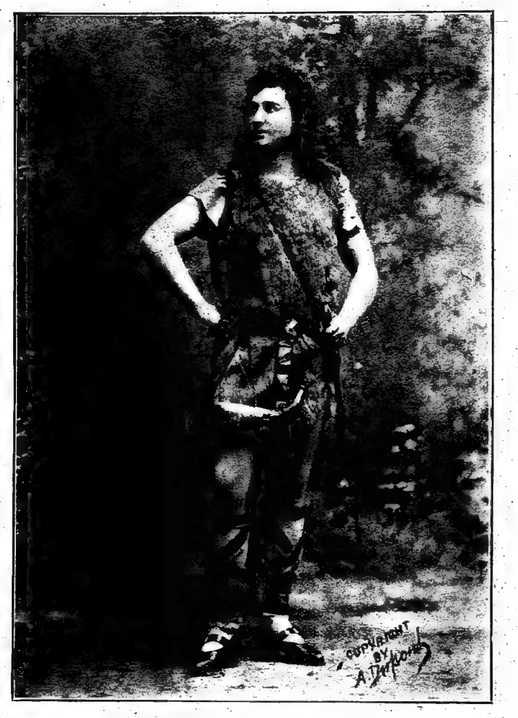

HERR ANDREAS DIPPEL, AS SIEGFRIED.

Then they proclaimed this belief throughout the world, and whenever any one attempted actually to SING Wagner, they hooted at him. Two foolish conclusions arose from this preaching—first, that Wagner's voice-parts were harsh and unmusical; second, that Wagner singing (or declaiming) ruined the human voice.

Rubbish! Absolute rubbish! To-day you can find dozens of singers who will agree with Ffrangcon-Davies, that "Wagner is the most vocal writer of them all." Wagner's declamation is not a new invention. Neither is it impossible to sing declamatory recitative according to the rules of vocal art. Dear reader, did you ever chance to hear Ben Davies sing the recitative prefatory to "Angels ever bright and fair"? If you did, you know what I mean. As for the ruin of voices, that is the result of bad method. Wagner has nothing to do with it. If he has, what is Lilli Lehmann doing on the stage after all these years? Glory be to her, she was my living illustration of the truth of my gospel of Wagnerian song in the old days, and she has done more than any other living singer to prove the fallacy of the theory that Wagner had to be sung differently from other composers and that he was ruinous to the voice. He ruins the voice when he is sung differently from Gounod or Verdi, not otherwise. Sir Morell Mackenzie, who treated thousands of singing throats, said:

"It is a mistake to suppose that Wagner's style, qua style, is more injurious to the voice than that of other masters. No doubt the leading parts in Wagner's operas, from 'Rienzi' to 'Die Götterdämmerung' are designed on a very large scale, and are therefore very trying to the voice, but this is equally true of Meyerbeer's 'Prophète' and 'Huguenots,' of Verdi's 'Trovatore' and indeed of any other great opera of modern times. To say that Wagner's method of treating the voice as part of the general design, or that his demand for great declamatory emphasis, destroys the vocal organ, seems to me absolute nonsense."

There is only one right way to sing, and that way is right for Gounod, for Weber, for Mascagni, for Sir Arthur Sullivan, for Spontini, and for Wagner. The same vocal method which is employed in the proper delivery of "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts" is to be used for that of "Gott grüss euch, liebe Männer von Brabant!" Mme. Nordica has not one method for "Hear ye, Israel" and another for "Wer wagt mich zu höhnen?" Lilli Lehmann does not sing Brunnhilde with one method and Bertha in "Le Prophète" with another.

Wagner still has to be defended from his friends, for his friends are still trying to make people believe that such a performance of Siegmund in "Die Walküre" as Mr. Van Dyck gave last Monday evening is the right kind and is what Wagner desired. If Wagner had desired such singing he never would have written Siegmund's love song.

Mr. Van Dyck was admirable in the histrionic part of his work. His conception of the rôle was correct; he was ardent, vigorous, enthusiastic; he acted admirably, and he enunciated the text. But the fact remains that there are melodies to be SUNG, and he did not sing them in tune or with a proper quality of tone. I am using Mr. Van Dyck perhaps with apparent severity, simply as an example. He embodies that so-called Wagnerian style which Wagner would gladly have escaped and which Wagnerites have accepted as gospel because it came from Baireuth. But it came thence because Wagner could not prevent it.

And all the time there have been famous Wagner performers, like Mme. Lehmann, demonstrating conclusively that the Italian method of tone-formation and the Wagnerian style of declamation were not only not irreconcilable, but the most perfect and satisfying of factors in the production of a noble lyric delivery. Yet these blessed Wagnerites have not perceived this! And now if you listen in the corridors of the Metropolitan Opera House you will hear some of the oldest adherents of Wagner praising Van Dyck when he does not sing, and reviling Van Rooy when he does; and if you can tell what on earth it is that these people want, for goodness' sake tell me, for when Jean de Reszke sings Tristan they will applaud him. If de Reszke's method of singing is right Van Dyck's is wrong; and if Van Dyck's is right, de Reszke's is wrong.

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A correspondent writes in most courteous tone to correct a natural error, into which THE TIMES's music reviewer fell on Sunday last. The correspondent was present at the first appearance together of Mmes. Sembrich and Eames in "Le Nozze di Figaro" in Chicago, and saw what happened in the letter duet. He says:

"Mme. Sembrich was willing enough to use the same sheet of paper a second time, for she not only sat at the table but held her pen, ready to begin the letter, when Mme. Eames stepped forward, took the paper from under Mme. Sembrich's hand and destroyed it. The audience was quick to recognize what Mme. Eames had done, so applauded loudly while Mme. Eames smilingly bowed an acknowledgment.

"It is this rare intelligence that illumines everything that Mme. Eames does, and will, in time, be appreciated by her critics as well as her audience. You seem quick to recognize her fine qualities; so I am sure you will not resent this correction of your criticism in this morning's paper."

Not a bit of it. I am indebted for this correction, for Mme. Eames is an artist whose constant progress toward higher dramatic powers commands the respectful admiration of every observer.

W. J. HENDERSON.

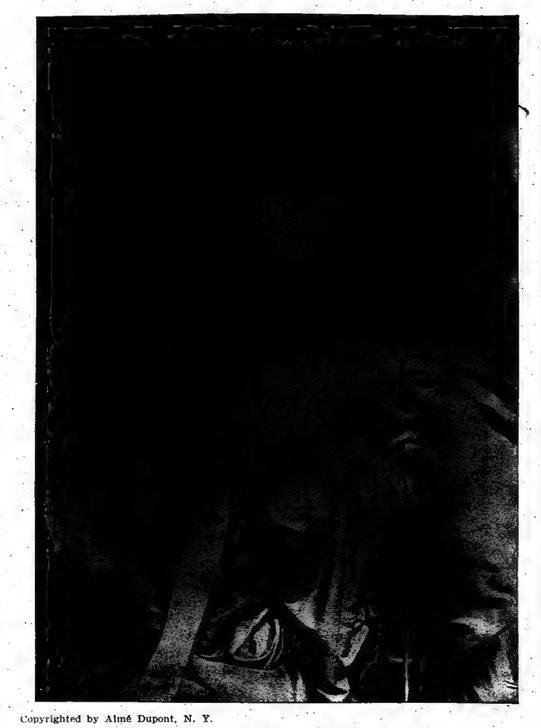

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MARIE BREMA.

Thoughtful.

From Tit-Bits.

"There's an account of a girl who climbed to the top of Snowdon and sang 'God Save the Queen!'"

"It's too bad that some other girls are not as thoughtful when they want to sing."

COLUMBIA MEN IN A NEW PLAY.

TO-MORROW evening the Columbia sophomores will give the first New York performance of "The Runaway Boy," a comedy in three acts, written by Allison M. Lederer, son of the manager of the Casino. The first act of the piece is laid in the drawing room of an English nobleman's house. He is anxious to wed his son, "The Boy," to the daughter of a millionaire mine owner. The plan is satisfactory to every one concerned except "The Boy," who is in love with his mother's French maid. Having proposed, while under the influence of something strong, to the girl his father wants him to marry, "The Boy," now under the influence of the French maid, hastily decides to take a trip to Europe. In Act II. he is discovered breaking the bank at Monte Carlo. His French lady love is spending his money faster than he can win it, and finally, when his luck turns, he discovers that he is deeply in debt. Turning, in hate, from the French girl, he falls in love with the American heiress, who is also there. He finds his love requited. However, at this point the fathers of the lovers have a falling out and refuse to allow their children to marry. An elopement is planned, but the jealous French girl sets a party of brigands upon the trail of the hero. He is captured and a ransom demanded for his release. At this point the Mickleby Gun Club appears upon the scene and routs the bandits, and the French girl "turns green with rage."

The cast of characters will be:

Lord Charles Brinkmere.....Charles E. Haydock
Richard Brinkmere, "The Boy"..... Bruce M. Falconer
Mr. Bleecker .....William K. Ludlam
Joshua, a butler.....W. Robert Quinn
Robert Atkinson.....Albert Forsch
Harry Ward .....H. M. Wise
Herr Kurtz, a gambler.....Eli Sanger
Count Antonio Georgio Emmanuele d'Ermenegildo, the same.....Scott Kidder
Moulin, robes et manteaux.. Michael H. Cardozo, Jr.
Vantour, a lawyer.....C. Le Moyne Weeks
Fancon, another lawyer.....Paul Ringer
Billings, still another.....Royal B. Furnald
Giovanni, brigand chief.....Milton L. Frank
Orso..... } Brigands } ..W. M. Shepard
Bernadette... } } ..Frank E. Baxter
Domenico.... } } ..Thomas Hildreth
Miss Barbara Bleecker, an heiress.. David G. Proctor
Lady Brinkmere .....Robert B. Pegram
Vivette, a French maid.....Joseph Buehler

A gun club and some brigands, besides a number of songs by members of the cast, written by William C. Ludlam and George Miller, will be introduced wherever possible.

The students have given one performance, at the Yonkers Music Hall last Monday. Four performances will be given in New York, beginning Dec. 26 and ending Dec. 28, with a matinée Dec. 28. It is at the matinée performance that the Thespian-student puts forth his best efforts. Then his "best" girl generally has a seat pretty near the stage.

The comedy will be repeated at Lakewood Dec. 30 and at the Essex Lyceum, Newark, Jan. 13. Financially, the affair promises to be a great success, 250 patronesses in New York having disposed of ten tickets each.

"THE RUNAWAY BOY."—FINALE, ACT III.
Scene in a New Play Given by Columbia University Students.

Bruce M. Falconer as "The Boy" and David G. Proctor as Miss Barbara Bleecker in "A Runaway Boy."

Milton L. Frank and W. M. Shepard as Brigands in "A Runaway Boy."

THE SONG.

A song lay silent in my pen
Where yesterday I found it,
Right cozy in its gloomy den,
With a melody wrapped 'round it.
Through all the years 'twas waiting so,
To hear the summons of that minute;
I thought I loved the pen; but no!
It was the song within it!

To-day my lady sang to me
My song in sweetest fashion;
Unwrapped it from the melody
In the radiance of its passion.
As one might see a blossom grow,
Yet never see the sun above it,
I thought I loved the song; but no!
It was her singing of it!
—JOHN ERSKINE in The Morningside.

The Porter's Opportunity.

From Tit-Bits.

Old Lady—Now porter, you're quite sure you've put all my luggage in?—the big portmanteau and—

Porter—All right, Mum.

Old Lady—And you're certain I've not left anything behind?

Porter—No, Mum, not even a copper!

Jack and Jill.

By J. A. Flynn.

IT'S sush a dreffu! pity," said little Babs, "for Auntie Jill to be sowwy and cwy!"

"Well, she needn't cry unless she likes," observed Rex, who understood things, being nine.

Auntie Jill, who heard them from the dark corner behind the curtain, stole away to her bedroom, because she hadn't half done her crying. Then the plot began.

"Girls and ladies," protested Babs, "have to cwy sometimes 'cause they do. If dada doesn't cut off my hair, and make me gwow up a man, I shall cwy when I'm a lady."

"It isn't any good," objected wise Rex. "When I'm a man I shall be a hunter, and kill Indians and lions, and shan't cry for anything."

Babs shook her golden head. "I should cwy if they hurted you, Wex. Wouldn't you cwy if a big lion catched me and eated me all up?"

Rex put one arm protectingly round her, because nine is old and big, you see. "No, Babsy. I should kill the lion; that would be ever so much better. Let's play tibby-cat's a lion, and shoot him with the popgun, shall we?" But tibby cat bolted to the apple tree: and the rocking horse was broken, and Rex had spoiled the doll playing headsman to her Lady Jane Grey.

"I wis' Auntie Jill would come down stairs an' play suffink," sighed Babs.

"I'd rather Uncle Jack would take us fishing, or play ball," said Rex. "Are you sure mamma said he wouldn't ever come here again?"

"Certain sure," assented Babs; "an' he wasn't our Uncle Jack, never any more, mamma said—truffy, Wex."

"He never was our uncle, really," explained the future hunter, "only going to be. But he was real nice, and I don't see what Auntie Jill wanted to go and change him for. It's just like women and girls!"

"I'se sure Auntie Jill wouldn't be naughty, ever," said loyal Babs, indignantly.

"Then what is she crying for?"

"I specks cause Uncle Jack—"

"You said he wasn't uncle any more, Babs."

"Well, 'cause Uncle-that-used-to-be-Jack—"

"That isn't right, either, Babs. He's Jack-that-used-to-be-uncle."

"You'se wewwy unkind, Wex," pouted his six-year sister.

"Don't be a goose," replied Rex, loftily.

"Well, I'se sure Uncle Jack has been naughty, 'cause mammy looked dreffu! angwy when she telled me about him. An' Auntie Jill is cwying 'cause—'cause she cwies when you'se naughty and has to be shut in ze cupboard."

"You're a horrid little kid, Babs," said Rex, wrathfully marching away.

"No, I'se not. Don't go away, Wex, pease don't. I'se—I'se so welly misable." And kind-hearted little Babs threw herself along the rug and sobbed.

"I'll tell you what we'll do," said Rex, after he had soothed her with two kisses, a marble, a "conqueror," and half an apple stolen out of the dining room. "We'll go and tell Uncle Jack that Auntie's crying awful, and he'd better come and say he's sorry—else no one won't love him any more."

"Oh, Wex," cried Babs, rapturously, "wouldn't it be beau'ful! An' I would wear my new hat, if you could get it down from ze cupboard, so I would be nice and 'specable. I'se sure mammy wouldn't mind if we were going to fesh Uncle Jack." So Rex tiptoed on a chair for the hat, and primed the popgun as a protection against lions and robbers, and they went round by the sweetstuff shop, because they generally went that way with Uncle Jack, and a heavy new penny was burdening Rex's pocket. Besides, every one knows that brandy balls are excellent nourishment for travelers if they get lost in the woods. And if they eat them before they get lost they make sure of them and don't "sticky" their pockets. Thanks to such prudential measures, the young explorers reached the plank across the ditch in good spirits, and were as happy as bold travelers should always be.

The plank was not a long one, but the water was so near Rex's feet when they dangled, and it was such a good opportunity to shoot fish if they should appear, that it took a good while to cross over. Then they had to go the long way round the lane, because the field was full of cows, and, as Babs said, "Cows are dreffu! fings, 'cause zey might be bulls." So the Autumn afternoon was turning to evening when they reached the fish pond where Uncle Jack ought to be. But no jolly Uncle Jack appeared—perhaps his mamma had put him in the cupboard, because he was so naughty and made Auntie Jill cry. Rex and Babs began to feel cold and tired.

"I wis'—I wis' we had a lot of tea," lamented Babs.

"Perhaps we shall come to a camp," said Rex, consolingly. "Travelers always do. Then they will give us some buffalo cooked in a pot on three sticks over the fire, and tell us where Uncle Jack is."

So they trudged on cheerfully a little further. But it got so dusk and the cows looked so large and wild in the fading light that they might almost be real buffaloes—which are very different from play ones, as everybody knows. Babs's shoes stuck in the mud and couldn't be found, and Rex fell in some stinging nettles, and they both got scratched scrambling through a hedge. So poor little Golden-hair sat down on a bank and cried, and Rex stroked her head, and would have cried, too, if crying hadn't been out of the question for a big boy who was nearly a man, Dada said.

Just then Farmer Burton came along

"'WELL, YOU YOUNG PICKLES!'"

with his dog Rover. He gave them some apples out of his pocket and listened attentively while they explained matters. Of course, he ought to take them straight home, but—a wicked smile crossed the old man's lips—they had come out to find Uncle Jack, and perhaps it would be a good thing if they found him. He had seen him walking distractedly about in Sleepy Hollow a few minutes ago, and he knew something about lovers' quarrels. Why, when he was courting Dame Margery, forty years ago, they parted forever once a month! But he didn't tell the youngsters anything about this, only took up Babs on his broad shoulders and walked along so fast that Rex had to trot to keep up with him.

"Why does you laugh, Misser Burton?" inquired Babs.

"Oh, because you're such a funny little girl to go hunting buffaloes!"

"But it was Wex zat was goin' to shoot zem," apologized she.

"Oh, I beg his pardon," said the jovial old farmer. "Perhaps he would like to stop behind and shoot them now?"

But Rex thought they had better be getting home, as it was so late. Buffaloes, he admitted, in his private mind, were not so nice to hunt in the dark.

As they were crossing the hollow, a big gentleman came striding along.

"Here's Uncle Jack!" they both exclaimed at once.

"Why, Babs—Rex!" cried he in amazement. Whatever—"

"Oh, they've come to look after you, Mr. Jack," said old Burton, solemnly. "They'll tell you all about it. Perhaps you'll see 'em home, as it is getting late."

So saying, he disappeared over a stile with remarkable agility for his years and size. All the way home he laughed, until Rover thought that he must be going mad, like some ill-balanced dogs in the hot weather. All that evening he chuckled to himself, until his dame confided to the hired man that the master had something on his mind for certain; and the hired man thought that "mebbe he'd had an offer for the heifer." But not for many a long day did he tell the story of the hunters.

"Well, you young pickles!" said Jack-who-used-to-be-uncle, "what the dickens are you doing here? What the deuce am I to do with you?" he added, under his breath, as he shouldered the girlie.

Babs looked at Rex, and Rex looked at Babs.

"We were looking for you," said the hunter, at length.

"'Cause we fort—" said the huntress; and then she, too, stopped.

Uncle Jack smiled dismally and kissed them both. "Well?" he inquired.

"We 'spected you'd been naughty," explained Rex.

"To Auntie Jill," added Babs, "'cause she's been cwyin'."

"Awful!" said Rex, solemnly.

"An' we 'spected you'd be sowwy," pleaded Babs, cuddling up to him.

"Else no one wouldn't love you," put in Rex, emphatically, feeling that his advancing years justified a judicial attitude.

Jack hesitated, and a queer lump came up in his throat. Jill was a tiresome little tease. It hadn't been altogether his fault. But Jill crying! Dear little Jill! "Who told you to come?" said he, looking puzzled.

"Nobody," answered Rex.

"We tolded our own selves," explained Babs.

Of course Jill wouldn't send them; he might have known that. "Why do you think Auntie Jill cried because I'd been naughty?".

"'Cause she cwies when Wex is naughty, an' mamma puts him—"

"Don't be such a donkey, Babs," interrupted Rex, indignantly.

"Well," said Jack, "I suppose I must take you young rascals home, anyhow."

"An' say you's sowwy," pleaded Golden-hair.

"I should, if I were you," counseled Rex, putting his hand in that of Uncle-who-used-to-be, because he was a very nice uncle, and mine isn't so old in the dark. "Men must put up with something from girls and ladies, and be kind to them," he preached, solemnly. "That's real true. My dada says so."

Jack didn't say much, but he held them very tight, and carried Rex as well as Babs in the gloomiest part of the lane, where no one could see.

So it wasn't long before they came to the house, where every one seemed in trouble, except tibby-cat, who was dozing unconcernedly in front of the fire. Dada, who had just come home, was starting out to look for them, Sarah, the nurse, and Jane, the housemaid, having just returned from a vain search. Cook was blinking over the kitchen fire about "them children" till she let things burn, and mamma was sobbing on the sofa in the drawing room because she was not well enough to get up. Poor Auntie Jill was most wretched of all, because she had cried all her tears away in the afternoon and had none left for the babies.

What a shout of delight went up as they came in through the open door! Dada snatched up his boy, and mamma called eagerly for them from the drawing room, so Jack followed in with Babs half asleep in his arms. Dada and mamma looked nowhere but at the children, while Jack and Jill looked everywhere but at each other. Then Rex and Babs laughed and chattered, and began to explain matters. "We've fetched Uncle Jack," said Rex, in a matter-of-fact tone, "to see Auntie Jill. And he's going to take us fishing to-morrow afternoon if you'll let him."

"An' he's goin' to be so welly, welly good," asserted Babs, emphatically, "zat Auntie Jill won't be sowwy and cwy, not ever any more."

Mamma looked astounded, and Auntie Jill found just one tear to come half out of each eye—for it hadn't been all Jack's fault, really you know. Jack stepped a little nearer to her, and half held out one hand and half didn't. "Don't be silly, children, you do not understand," said mamma, reprovingly. But dada smiled one of his quiet smiles, as taking one little one upon each knee he sat on the sofa beside mamma. "I think they do," said he.

Then Jack got very near Jill, and took hold of both her hands. "My dear little Jill," said he, rather brokenly. And she put her head on his shoulder and cried, and said—but really it isn't fair to tell what she said. Anyhow, it must have been satisfactory to Rex and Babs, for those young scamps laughed with glee at the prospect of unlimited fishing, and ball, and swings, and pennies, now that Jack-that-used-to-be-Uncle-that-was-to-be was reinstated!—St. Paul's.

HER LOOK.

Time may set his fingers there.
Fix the smiles that curve about
Her wildsome mouth, and touch her hair,
Put the curves of youth to rout;
But the "something" God put there,
That which drew me to her first,
The imps of pain and care,
And sorrow's fiends accurst,
The look that God put there.

Something beautiful and rare,
Something common can destroy;
Not all the leaden load of care,
Not all the dross of earth's alloy;
Better than all fame or gold,
True as only God's own truth,
It is something all hearts hold
Who have loved once in their youth.

That sweet look her face doth hold
Thus will ever be to me;
Joy may all her pinions fold,
Care may come and misery;
Through the days of murk and shine,
Though the roads be foul or fair,
I will see through love's glad eyne
That sweet look that God put there.

—W. W. CAMPBELL in Chambers's Journal.

"Misser Burton."

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS CONTEST.

AGAIN Harvard seems to have the best chance in the pending annual contest for the Intercollegiate Chess Trophy. E. E. Southard, champion of Harvard University, who has made clear scores in the last two tournaments, showing positive superiority over the representatives of Yale, Princeton, and

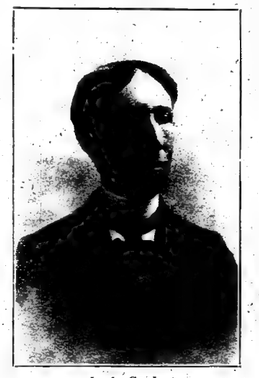

L. A. Cook,
Yale Team.

Columbia, will be on the team from Cambridge, with Charles F. C. Arensberg, 1901, a young player who has made an excellent record in the past year. F. E. Thayer, 1901, and W. Catchings, 1901, are reserves. Harvard has won the last four tournaments in succession—Ballou and Van Kleeck scoring 4½ games each in 1894; Ryder, 4½ to Southard's 4, in 1895; Southard scored 6 and Ryder 4 in 1896, and last year Southard again won 6 games, and Hewins 4. Columbia won the first two tournaments, Hymes making a clear score of 6 and Libaire 3 in,

A. M. Webb,
Yale Team.

1892, and in 1893 Hymes scored 5½ and Libaire 3.

Yale has made great efforts this year to put the team of that university in fighting form. In the preliminary tournaments at the chess club thirty men competed, the best ten contesting a final tournament to select the team players and two reserves. L. A. Cook, 1900, who played last year, and A. M. Webb, 1901, made the highest scores, and will be the team, with Hollister Logan, 1900, and H. M. Russell, 1901, as reserves.

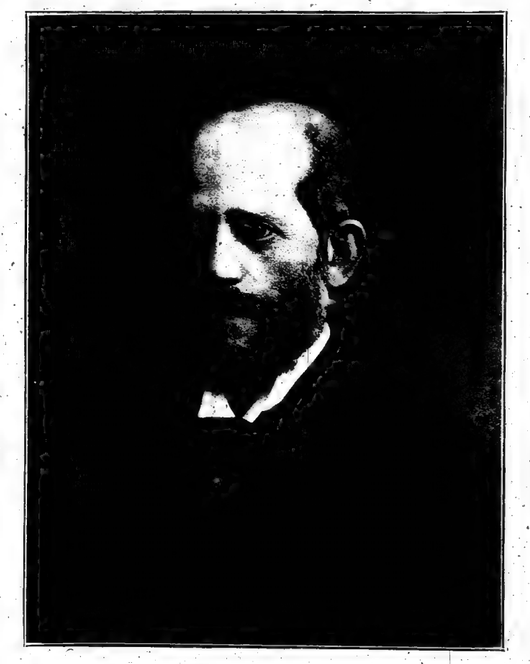

From a Photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

THE LATE BARON F. DE ROTHSCHILD.

Yale has had Frank J. Marshall, champion of the Brooklyn Chess Club, to coach, and the hard practice with a strong player will, it is thought, prepare the men for the class of games they will have to play in the intercollegiate.

Princeton had fifteen players in the preliminary contests, who were arranged in two divisions, each division contesting a separate tournament, the leaders in each playing in a final tournament or the selection of the two players and two reserves. The selection will be made from A. J. Pilgram, 1902; J. G. Wilson, 1901; A. S. Weston, 1901, and R. Ely, 1902.

Columbia has not held a preliminary tournament. Arthur S. Meyer, 1901, who played last year, and K. G. Falk, 1901, S., of the reserves last year, are expected to play. The substitutes are F. H. Sewall and A. W Parker.

The intercollegiate tournaments commenced in 1892 through the efforts of Edward A. Caswell (Yale, '66) of New York. A fund was raised among the Alumni members of the four great colleges, Mr. Caswell heading the list. The other contributors of Yale were Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, F. H. Betts, S. B. Chittenden, S. H. Chapman, and E. C. Stedman. Columbia contributors were W. Bayard Cutting, George L. Rives, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and W. Orme Wilson. Harvard contributors were T. H. Butler, John Greenough, James J. Higginson, Edward King, and H. W. Poor. Cleveland H. Dodge represented Princeton. The donors, but after 1896 the control passed into the keeping of a board composed of one representative of the Alumni Associa-

Elmer E. Southard,
Harvard Team.

tion of each college. Yale is represented by Mr. Caswell, Harvard by Prof. Freeland, Columbia by Edward Hymes, and Princeton by Cleveland H. Dodge, all of New York.

Each college is represented in the tournament by two players, each of whom contests one game with every representative of the other three colleges. Every player contests six games, and the total score of each college is twelve. The college making the best score holds the trophy one year, subject to challenge three months before the date of the next tournament. The tournament is played during the Christmas holidays in New York City. The games this year will be played at the Columbia Grammar School, East Fifty-first Street, commencing Dec. 26 and continuing during the week.

Maurice B. Blumenthal,
Recently Appointed Assistant District Attorney in Manhattan.

Following are the records of the colleges in previous years:

Year.	Harvard.	Columbia.	Yale.	Princeton.
1892	7½	9	5	2½
1893	7	8½	6	3½
1894	9	3	6	6
1895	8½	8	3½	4
1896	10	4½	4	3½
1897	10	6½	4½	3
Total	52	39½	28	24½

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL.

Among the young men in this city who, through sheer hard work, have forged to the front in public life, Maurice B. Blumenthal, who was recently appointed Assistant District Attorney, is a good example. Mr. Blumenthal is twenty-eight years old, and has never before held public office. He has, however, been closely identified with public affairs for some years past, for from the time he was seventeen years old up to the present he has been a Democratic speaker, and for the past four years he has officiated as Chairman of the Committee on Speakers of Tammany Hall. In 1896 Mr. Blumenthal was named as Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, and while he was the youngest man ever put forward in this State for that honor he led the ticket on which he was a candidate by 1,600 votes.

Mr. Blumenthal was born in the old Eleventh Ward, and was educated in the public schools, later on entering the College of the City of New York, and completing his education at the University of the City of New York. He has practiced law since his admission to the bar, in 1891, and has gained a reputation as an earnest, conscientious pleader, and a forcible, witty speaker. In entering upon his new duties as a member of Col. Gardiner's staff, Mr. Blumenthal leaves a lucrative practice at the civil bar.

A Real Patriot.

From The Detroit Free Press

"Pauline is still crazy about soldiers."

"How do you know?"

"At our Christmas dinner she wouldn't eat any of the turkey but the drum-stick."

I.

"Now hush yo'selves, chillen, and den ole Santa Claus gwine ter come down de chimbley."

II.

From "Comical Coons," by E. W. Kemble. Published and Copyrighted, 1898, by R. H. Russell, N. Y.

"Dat ain't no Santa Claus, chillen, dat's your ole fader, dat's what dat is."

No Partition of China.

From The Detroit Journal.

It was within the sphere of American influence.

Despite threats and coaxings, the Chinese stood firm, refusing all innovations and reforms.

"No checkee, no shirtee!" was their firm, invariable reply.

Consequently the Foreign Devil was forced to retire without making a change of front.

Stranded.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—Has the boss raised your pay?

Jill—Well, no; he hasn't been able to raise it for three weeks now.

The Liar.

From The Detroit Journal.

It was with diffidence that he rose to the sentiment. "Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen," he said, "I am not reminded of a little story—" Of course he was howled down. A palpable liar has no standing before a cultivated American audience.

The Barricade Explained.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Got your snow cleared away?" "No. Ran clear up to Biffers's to borrow his snow-shovel, and when I got back it was time for me to go to the office." "But what did Biffers do?" "Oh, he was mighty glad to loan the shovel. He doesn't like snow-cleaning any better than I do."

Diplomatic.

From Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Naborly—So your name is the same as your Papa's, Harry?

Harry—Yes m.

Mrs. Naborly—How do you know when your Mamma calls whom she means?

Harry—Oh, she always calls me kind of coaxing.

Trustworthy.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Here you went and told me you would trust Beasley with your life, and on the strength of that I loaned him $10, that now you tell me I'll never get." "Well, what of it? I said I'd trust him with my life, and I would. Beasley may be a beat, but he is no assassin."

A Christian Trick.

From The Detroit Journal.

The Ambassadors of the powers looked very serious as they dropped up to the Yildiz Kiosk to make their regular morning representations. "We observe," they solemnly announced, "that another province has been laid waste and its inhabitants massacred!" "I cannot understand it," replied the Sultan, "unless it be because last night was Hallowe'en. I am told that Christian customs are finding much favor among my people." Presently the plenipotentiaries retired, leaving ultimatums in the card holder.

A Powerful Agent.

From Tit-Bits.

"Talk about the police being incapable," said he; "look how quickly they have broken up that crowd. It is melting like ice before a furnace."

"You are mistaken, my friend," replied the man of observation; "there is not a policeman in sight."

"What is it, then?"

"Merely an outdoor entertainment of some kind, and one of the performers is just going round with the hat."

COLD FACTS

The water, the grain, the James Crow formula, (worth a king's ransom,) the cleanliness observed, the hand made, sour mash process, all go to assure a product that has never been equaled. The

OLD CROW RYE

for nearly a century has stood at the head.

Buy only of reliable dealers.

There are numberless brands of Scotch Whiskeys

in the market, admitted to be blends of this, that, or the other.

Why should we have blends?

Is not a fine, well matured, strictly pure article, the product of the best distillery in the Glenlivet district, as good as can be? All this blending tomfoolery is done to cheapen. As men nearly a half century in the business we do not believe that anything is as good as the straight article. Our oldest, the **BONNIE BRIAR BUSH**, is the best we ever saw. The **SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND** is from same distillery; not as old. For sale in bond or in store.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,

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Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

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Will not Scratch

AND WILL DO ALL THE WORK A SAND SOAP OR SCOURING SOAP IS MADE TO DO. TRY IT.

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makes a pretty face prettier by improving the complexion, removing pimples, blackheads, blotches and other defacements, and giving to the teeth that beautiful, pearly appearance so much admired. Sold by leading druggists.

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Of Unusual Value and Interest.

HOME LIFE IN COLONIAL DAYS.

By ALICE MORSE EARLE.

FREELY ILLUSTRATED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS, MANY OF THEM TAKEN FOR THE PURPOSE.

Ask Your Bookseller For It.

A Well Dressed Woman

looks well if her hair is becomingly arranged. Your Coiffure requires as much attention as your hat or gown.

Do you wish to see an extremely beautiful Coiffure? Then call at our store and examine our latest creation. You will admire its simplicity and elegance. All we do is to coil one of our

WAVY SWITCHES

with your own hair It's so simple and easy that you can do it yourself after one lesson. We'll show you how.

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FINE GRAY HAIR FOR

Wigs & Waves

Our wigs fit perfectly and are made by artists.

We are Showing Some Beautiful Waves This Week for Elderly Ladies

New Illustrated Catalogue Sent Free.

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LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

54 W. 14th St., next door to Macy's, N.Y.

Telephone No. 1026 18th St.

Ample Protection.

From The Detroit Journal.

"Hush-a-by, baby, mamma is near!"
Wrote the poetess; lovely lines, telling
The motherly thoughts, the beautiful thoughts,
Which up from her fond heart were welling—
While a two-dollar nurse, with bottles and things,
Was keeping her offspring from yelling.

Clearly Defined.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Papa, what are 'glittering generalities'?"

"They are things a man's wife won't take from him when she has staid up until 3 o'clock waiting for him to get home from the club."

The Same Thing?

From The Yonkers Statesman.

She—You've been out West, haven't you?
He—Yes; just got back.
She—Celebrating Peace Jubilee?
He—Well—yes—been getting a divorce.

Cooking Utensils

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Are **Safe**

Because to each article is attached a chemist's certificate, guaranteeing that it is free from **arsenic, antimony, lead,** *or any other poisonous ingredient.*

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Write for free booklet.

SKATING ON VAN CORTLANDT LAKE.—FIRST SKATING OF THE SEASON IN NEW YORK.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder; light variable winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,276. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1898.—10 Pages and Supplement. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH
FINANCIAL REVIEW AND
QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Don Carlos declares that he will persevere in his attempt to obtain the Spanish throne. A German syndicate is said to have promised him a loan of 30,000,000f. The reorganization of the Liberal Party in Spain has been checked by the illness of Premier Sagasta. A farewell banquet in Cairo to Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, who is leaving Egypt to become Governor of Malta, was made the occasion of an Anglo-American demonstration.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

A combination of steel interests in Chicago, it is said, will engage in the manufacture of armor plate and heavy ammunition on a vast scale.

Policeman Arthur Werner yesterday rescued a Newfoundland dog from a burning flat, thinking it was a human being. He was bitten for his pains.

Single-handed, a policeman raided a poolroom under the Fifth Avenue Theatre last night and arrested the manager and other men who were present.

Mrs. W. L. Smith of East Liverpool, Ohio, reported to the police in Trenton, N. J., that she had been robbed of a satchel containing $1,500 in money and diamonds while traveling on a Pullman car.

After attending service in Trinity Church yesterday morning Edward Parkinson, the son of a wholesale wine merchant of this city, undressed himself in Broadway and began to preach to the pedestrians who were passing.

Frank Nulty, son of the Superintendent of the University Heights Postal Station, shot and killed Mamie McNulty, the seventeen-year old daughter of a gripman, through motives of jealousy, and then attempted his own life.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Fayne Moore announced yesterday that it could not agree on a verdict and was discharged by Recorder Goff. Mrs. Moore will be arraigned for a new trial to-morrow, when her husband will be sentenced.

Rose Coghlan and her husband, John T. Sullivan, arrived at their home, in New Rochelle, from Philadelphia yesterday, intending to spend Christmas joyously. They found that their daughter Rosalind had been badly injured the previous day by a savage St. Bernard dog with which she had been romping.

Page 2.

The Central Labor Union yesterday passed resolutions opposing expansion and alliance with England.

A plan to add an artillery brigade to the National Guard of the State will be submitted to Col. Roosevelt when he has been installed as Governor.

One man was burned to death in a fire which routed out the colony of Italian ragpickers, at the foot of West Nineteenth Street, last night, while a Christmas celebration was in progress.

Page 3.

The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first Moravian Church was begun yesterday with a special Christmas service.

President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University preached in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday in defense of orthodox Christianity. A pastoral letter was issued to the congregation by the Session.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan yesterday gave his annual Christmas dinner to Bowery unfortunates. Over 2,000 men were fed. The Senator, although in Bermuda for his health, had left instructions for the feasting of his constituents.

Page 7.

Judge Day, President of the Peace Commission, arrived at Canton, Ohio, and talked of the work in Paris. He characterized as preposterous the report that the Commissioners would receive $100,000 each for their services.

A section of pavement opposite 1,761 Third Avenue caved in last night, and three persons were carried down into the hole with a heap of paving stones, but escaped serious injury. The wall paper on the ground floor of five near-by tenements cracked, and the tenants, fearing that the buildings would collapse, rushed panic-stricken to the street.

Page 10.

Col. Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment has asked to be retired because of ill-health.

Representative Walter Evans of Kentucky made a statement in favor of a bank currency based on commercial assets.

A boy was suffocated early yesterday morning at a fire in Greenwich Street, at which several rescues were made by Fireman Hughes.

A purse containing 2,000 marks and $80 belonging to Victor Maurel, the operatic artist, was lost by or stolen from his secretary on Friday evening.

Every man who owned a fast horse or could borrow one was out on the Speedway yesterday afternoon for a spin. The usual crowd of Sunday spectators, however, was not on hand.

Mrs. Louise Vermeule, the woman arrrested last week for the alleged swindling of numerous merchants, when seen at the Tombs yesterday, was bright and cheerful, laughing over her indebtedness and saying she was confident of being released.

Columbus O. Johnson has written an open letter to Mayor Van Wyck, charging maladministration in the Water Department, and saying that the city has lost in that one bureau during the first nine months of this year at least $200,000.

Bishop Potter, preaching yesterday in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, the founder and rector of the church, in words that moved the congregation to tears.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.

Ontario Man Held for Forgery.

WALKERTON, Ontario, Dec. 25.—A Pinkerton agent has arrested Robert King, a resident of Paisley, Ontario, on a charge of forging drafts and putting them through the First National Bank of Rock Rapids, Iowa. It is alleged that King on Sept. 30 last registered at a Rock Rapids Hotel as H. W. White of Seneca, N. Y., and induced a Mr. Penman to identify him at the bank. He first put through a genuine hundred-dollar draft, and followed it up later with a forged draft for $500, issued by the Partridge banking house of Seneca, N. Y. Penman came to Paisley with the detective and identified the man White. He will resist extradition and set up an alibi as defense.

Troy Woman of Means Dies in Squalor.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Ann Shea, a recluse, eighty years of age, died from exposure this morning in squalid apartments owned by her in the upper part of this city. It was discovered by the Coroner that she had $1,400 in bank, had given $1,800 for a memorial window for her church here, had sent $1,000 to Ireland for the church parish where she was born, and that she had left a will making substantial bequests to the church to which she belonged. The Coroner is looking for the will, which is said to have disappeared mysteriously.

Ohio Plant Sold to the Tin Trust.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Dec. 25.—The black-plate plant of the Reeves Iron Company, which manufactures plate for the tinning plant here owned by Philadelphia capital, has been sold to the American Tin Mill Trust, now forming, with headquarters at Chicago. Negotiations are also pending for the sale of the tinning plant. The Reeves mill will be shut down Jan. 1, when invoicing will begin. The employes fear that the plant will be abandoned. In that event, however, it is believed it will be leased by the Reeves people and converted into a sheet mill.

Amnesty for Milan Rioters.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—According to the Rome correspondent of The Daily News, King Humbert has signed a decree granting amnesty to minor offenders in the recent Milan riots.

DON CARLOS TO PERSEVERE

Spanish Pretender Says He Has No Intention of Abdicating.

GERMAN SYNDICATE BACKS HIM

A Newspaper in Rome Asserts that a Loan of 30,000,000 Francs Has Been Promised.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Venice correspondent of The Times says:

"Don Carlos, who is in perfect health, desires me to deny absolutely the report that he contemplates abdicating. On the contrary, he says he is more resolved than ever to fulfill his rôle to the end. He authorizes me to assert that he has asked no audience of the Pope, and has requested nothing else of his Holiness."

ROME Dec. 25.—The Agenzia Italiano asserts that a German syndicate has promised Don Carlos a loan of 30,000,000f., in three instalments—the first when he has 10,000 men under arms, the second when he has captured Bilbao, capital of the Province of Biscaya, and the third two months after operations are commenced.

LIBERAL CRISIS IN SPAIN.

Negotiations for Reorganization Are Checked by Sagasta's Illness.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Señor Sagasta's illness has brought to a standstill the political crisis and the negotiations for the reorganization of the Liberal Party. Many liberals are opposed to Gen. Weyler's becoming Minister of War, because they fear he will aspire to succeed Sagasta as leader of the party.

"El Liberal publishes an interview with Gen. Weyler, in the course of which he is represented as declining to give any information regarding the crisis, but as insisting upon the necessity for a strong Government. Such a Government could not, he said, be drawn from the party led by Señor Silvela. Gen. Weyler hinted that the country would run great risks unless power were placed in the hands of a Sagasta-Weyler coalition Government."

Spain's Financial Difficulties.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"The Bank of Spain has ceased to make advances upon Philippine and Cuban bonds, and has asked a supplemental guarantee for previous advances, owing to the decline in the value of the bonds. The Government has arranged with Madrid and Barcelona bankers to advance the amount needed for the service of these bonds in January."

CHILEAN MINISTER'S PERIL.

Fire in His Washington Residence—Lives of the Family Saved by a Twelve-Year-Old Son.

WASHINGTON Dec. 25.—Fire started about 7 o'clock this morning in the house occupied by Senhor Don Carlos Morla Vicuna, the Chilean Minister, at the corner of Connecticut Avenue and N Street. The roof and top story were destroyed and the furniture of the whole house was ruined by the smoke and water. The loss is about $10,000.

The Minister and his family escaped, owing to the energy and coolness of the twelve-year-old son Carlos, but the flames made such headway that the inmates were unable to secure clothing, and were compelled to hurry out in their night robes. All took refuge for a time in the British Embassy, just across the street, where they were cared for by Lady Pauncefote and her daughters.

Two maid servants were overcome with fright and had to be taken from the house. The governess, Signorina Manfredi, received a bad fall in climbing up stairs in an attempt to secure clothing for Mme. Vicuna.

The fire was caused by an overheated flue. It was discovered by the son, Carlos, who slept on the third floor. He waked up his three sisters, occupying rooms on the same floor; the maids who slept up stairs, and the father and mother, who slept on the second floor. The house formerly was occupied by Señor Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS OPENED.

Evidences that Mail from Manila Camps Has Been Tampered With.

BEATRICE, Neb., Dec. 25.—Four or five letters were received in the city Saturday morning from members of Company C, First Nebraska Volunteers, at Manila, that had been evidently opened. The letters came in a separate package, with the request from the Post Office Inspector at San Francisco that the envelopes be returned to him, for the purpose apparently of ferreting out the parties who had opened the letters. The first presumption was that these letters may have been opened while en route over from Manila, under the presumption that they contained money.

The envelopes had been carefully sealed again by the parties that had opened them. The envelopes were returned to the Inspector at San Francisco as requested.

It now appears that some other motive may have been at the bottom of the opening of these letters. One of the letters, written by Private Ashley, is incomplete, and apparently some portion of the letter has been abstracted. It is further learned that other letters received here by previous mails have apparently been tampered with, and part of their contents abstracted. This is known to be the case of a letter written by Private Hutson to his parents.

Evidences of tampering seem to occur most generally in the letters that have been "franked." The inference follows that these letters have been opened for a purpose, and that purpose is evidently to suppress any objectionable information that might be sent home by the soldiers.

Friends of the Nebraska troops have asked the State officers to take the matter up for investigation

FIGHT FOR A MEXICAN MINE.

This Government Asked to Demand an Indemnity of $500,000.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec 25.—The Cinco de Mayo mine, situated 250 miles southwest of this city, in what is known as the Pilares district of Sonora, Mexico, is now owned and operated by Col. Garcia, an officer of the Mexican Army. The mine was discovered one year ago by John M. James of Lordsburg, New Mexico, and proved to be of fabulous richness in its yield of silver ore. James worked the mine for a few months, and shipped a few carloads of ore to the smelter at this point, which gave him returns of from $300 to $400 per ton.

One day Col. Garcia, who owns a vast tract of land in that region, had James ejected from the property, claiming that he held the title to the land on which the mine was situated. James fought the case in the Mexican courts, but Garcia's title was sustained, and now the former has asked the Secretary of State to apply to the Mexican Government for an indemnity of $500,000.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CHINA.

Reported that the Empress Dowager Is Beheading Court Servants.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 25.—Mail advices from Shanghai state that the Empress Dowager of China is maintaining her power through a reign of terror which permeates every class of Chinese society. Peking telegrams to Shanghai newspapers say that the Empress is gradually beheading all of the palace officers and servants, including ladies in waiting, who sympathize with the dethroned Emperor. His pronounced friends were executed just after his dethronement, including fourteen head servants and four ladies in waiting.

Since then envy and malice have prompted the palace service to denounce their fellow-menials whom they disliked to the Empress as reformers and conspirators. The Empress has been so blinded by desire for vengeance that little or no evidence has been required. The accused have been given speedy mock trials and beheaded inside the palace gates.

The pleadings of friends have availed nothing, for the Empress has shown mercy to none. Recently a runaway was captured with a long knife secreted on him. Enemies accused him and he was beheaded in public to show the thousands of assembled subjects how disloyalty to the Empress would be resented.

For several weeks three new cruisers recently built for China and Germany have been floating about the mouth of the Pei-Ho River at Taku, with only a few Chinese coolies aboard. A dispatch from Chee-Foo alleges that the Russians at Port Arthur are planning to seize the cruisers and add them to the Russian Pacific squadron.

MADE A RAID SINGLE-HANDED.

Policeman Arrested Several Persons in a Poolroom Under the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Single-handed, Policeman Thomas Flynn of the Tenderloin Station last night made a raid upon a billiard and pool room under the Fifth Avenue Theatre, at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. Flynn was standing on the corner of Twenty-eighth Street when he was disturbed by sounds of battle coming from the basement poolroom. He entered the place, and, closing the door, displayed his revolver, and declared that all in the place were under arrest. William Stubbs, the manager, explained that two players had disputed a decision and then started the disturbance.

Those in the place included Joseph Downey, a butler of 100 West Thirty-eighth Street; Edward Pearl, a waiter of 338 Eighth Avenue; William Piggott, a real estate clerk, of 33 East Twenty-seventh Street; John Malone, a driver, of 131 West Seventeenth Street; Frank Cassidy, a soldier of the Twelfth Regular Infantry; Charles Griffen, an office boy, of 105 Seventh Avenue; George Wharton, colored, of 120 West Seventeenth Street, and Robert Morgan, one of the disputing players, who lives at 117 West Houston Street. Morgan declared that he was an appraiser, a bookmaker, and a promoter of ideas, and always looking for money. He was sorry to say he was married.

Pearl was allowed to go, as he said he only dropped in to buy a cigar. Cassidy was allowed to go, as he was under orders to report to Governors Island that evening. The others were locked up for violating the Sunday law.

When taken to a cell Manager Stubbs found that his clerk was already an inmate of the station house. Policeman Mulcahy had found a servant girl named Maggie McGlone of 220 West Twenty-ninth Street intoxicated at the corner of Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, and William Keating, the clerk at the poolroom, bending anxiously over her with her pocketbook in his hand. He voluntarily offered it to the policeman. As it contained but 75 cents, and Maggie was in no condition to tell how much she had when she had examined it last, Keating was locked up as a "suspicious person." So was Maggie McGlone.

TO PRODUCE WAR MATERIAL.

Rumored Combination in Chicago to Manufacture Armor Plate and Heavy Ammunition.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A combination of steel manufacturing interests with the object of ultimate control of armor plate and heavy ammunition manufacture in the United States is rumored among Chicago men interested in the output of steel. Two plants, one at South Chicago for the manufacture of steel shells and projectiles by a new process, and the other at Kensington for the production of patent hollow steel car axles, it is said, will shortly be built by a syndicate of Europeans, represented by Carl and Adolph Mannesman, in conjunction with the Federal Steel Company at South Chicago and the Pullman Company at Kensington.

For some time past there have been persistent rumors of the location of a plant by the Mannesmans at Pullman, though the nature of the proposed product and other particulars were wanting to confirm the reports. It is now said positively by persons in a position to know the facts that arrangements have been entered into between the Titan Steel Company, represented by the Mannesmans and backed by four strong concerns, one of which is in Berlin, another in Swansea, Wales, and the other two in Australia and Italy, and the Federal Steel Company, of which the Illinois Steel Company is the main factor, and that a tract of land has been purchased at South Chicago, where the two concerns will unite on a gigantic scale to produce armor plate and shells under the secret process of the Mannesmans. The Mannesmans are the German manufacturers of bicycle tubing, which many manufacturers of high grade wheels import in large quantities.

The effect of the combine to manufacture armor plate and heavy ammunition in Chicago will be to set up plants rivaling those which have heretofore existed in this country only at Bethlehem and Homestead, Penn.

MAN AND WIFE DIE TOGETHER.

New Jersey Couple Taken Suddenly Ill, Supposedly with the Grip.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Dec. 25.—William Chew and wife of Berlin, N. J., came here last night to spend Christmas with their son Reuben Chew of this place. Later they were both taken ill with what appears to have been the grip, and within a few hours both died.

DROWNED IN A BOSTON PARK.

Thirty Children Go Through the Ice and Three Deaths Result.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.—The joy of Christmas Day was marred by one of the worst drowning accidents that has occurred in this vicinity for many years. Through the sudden breaking of the ice on Leverett Pond, in the park system, this afternoon, thirty girls and boys were thrown into eight feet of water.

The police and numerous spectators worked hard to save them, but three of the children were drowned. They were James W. Clattenburg, Jr., ten years' old; Arthur Collins, twelve years old, and Emma Miller, fourteen years old. The two boys lived in Brookline and the girl in this city.

INVITED TO DINE, SENT TO JAIL.

How a Persuasive Stranger Did Not Enjoy a Yuletide Feast.

VINELAND, N. J., Dec. 25.—An invitation to a Christmas dinner landed its recipient in jail upon a charge of swindling. The invitation was a decoy, for a constable had an invitation to call at the same hour, and the host had reserved no place at his Christmas board for either the invité or the constable.

The prisoner has been in Vineland for several days. He is alleged to be a swindler and confidence man. His first victim appears to have been Frederick Aitken, a farmer, to whom he introduced himself and whom he convinced that they had lived in the same village in New England. They became friendly, but the calls of the newcomer ceased about the time Mr. Aitken missed an overcoat.

The same game was played upon Wallace Morgan, who hails from Maine, and under the name of Charles Curtis the stranger borrowed a few dollars from him. Frederick Grant became convinced the stranger had attended school with him, and is also poorer. James Johnson was so satisfied that the man was a childhood friend that he consented to identify him to the bank so that a check for a considerable amount could be cashed.

Meanwhile the others had been comparing notes, and each decided he had been swindled. They imparted their suspicions to Mr. Johnson, with the result that the latter as a preliminary to identifying the stranger at the bank, which he had promised to do on Tuesday, invited him to partake of his Christmas dinner, while the others went before a Justice and caused the issuance of a warrant.

When committed to jail for examination the stranger gave his name as Frederick Cooke.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS.

Quiet Day at the White House—The Nation's Ruler Attends Religious Services.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Christmas was observed very quietly in Washington. The weather was cool and bracing. In the Presidential circle the day was a very quiet one. The President and Mrs. McKinley have several friends from Ohio at the White House, and with them and a half-dozen others formerly living in their native State, the Christmas dinner was enjoyed. During the evening Secretary and Mrs. Gage and Postmaster General and Mrs. Emory Smith called and spent some time socially at the Executive Mansion. The President and Mrs. McKinley took advantage of the fine weather and went out for a drive during the afternoon.

The President, accompanied by Mr. James Barber, Mrs. McKinley's nephew, attended divine services at the Metropolitan Church at 11 o'clock, and listened to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Bristol, who, in the course of his talk, said:

"This Nation has presented to an oppressed people the unspeakable gift of freedom; yes, and to the world it has given a longer liberty. God's Christmas gift of freedom has come to the suffering and wronged through the agency of a nation that was obedient to the Heavenly call, and had caught the spirit of liberty and helpfulness sent forth from angelic lips—'Good will toward men.' It was not hatred or ill will toward any nation that caused this country to unsheath the sword of war. It was good will toward the suffering and the oppressed that inspired us to battle and victory.

"Good will has been established in our own land, from North to South and from East to West. The angels of our better nature have been reconciling enemies, obliterating the wounds and scars of war and strife, and making the stars of the old flag of freedom to shine with new lustre. North and South together sing at this Christmas time as they have not sung since we were a Nation a blessed song of peace and good-will."

ROSE COGHLAN'S SAD YULETIDE

She Reached Home Yesterday to Find that Her Daughter Had Been Badly Injured by a Dog.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Rose Coghlan and her husband, John T. Sullivan, arrived home this evening, intending to spend Christmas at their home in joyous fashion. It was the first time in eleven years that they had been able to come here for the Yuletide holidays, and they had planned an elaborate family celebration of the event. Yesterday there arrived at the house a Christmas tree, all ready for decoration. It had been shipped for their daughter Rosalind by the father and mother from Philadelphia, where they played last week.

Last evening the girl, who is thirteen years old, was romping on the parlor floor with her St. Barnard dog. Mrs. A. N. Coghlan, her grandmother, was in the room adjoining. The girl and dog were rolling about on the floor when the dog suddenly turned upon her and sank his teeth in her jaw. Dr. Neilson was summoned and had to take six stitches in the wound. He also found that the jawbone was fractured and it had to be set in plaster. The girl will probably be permanently disfigured.

When her father and mother arrived tonight they were not aware of what had happened. They had expected to find the house lit up and the celebration under way. Instead they found the doctor and nurses in charge. The actress fainted. Later she directed the dog to be shot.

ACTOR BUCHANAN DEAD.

Member of Gillette's Company Takes Chloroform in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 25.—Raymond C. Buchanan, aged twenty-eight, a member of Gillette's "Secret Service" company, died here to-day of an overdose of chloroform.

When discovered he was dead on his bed, with a letter by his side announcing the death in New York of his infant son on Dec. 14.

A Leading Lady Resigns.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Miss Minnie Seligman resigned the post of leading lady of the Imperial Theatre stock company last night. She will be succeeded by Miss Jessaline Rodgers. The resignation, it is said, was the result of a disagreement with the management of the theatre.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS.

A Rumored Deal Involving a Judgeship and Senatorship.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 25.—The defeat of Hamilton G. Ewart, for confirmation as Judge of the United States Court for the Western District of North Carolina, the nomination and instant confirmation of Senator Jeter C. Pritchard to succeed Ewart, and the appointment of Col. Virgil S. Lusk of Asheville by Gov. Russell as the successor of Pritchard—this is a political deal that is now on foot, it is believed, in this State.

It is well known that Senator J. C. Pritchard desired to be appointed United States Judge for the Western District of this State to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Robert P. Dick. At the time Judge Dick retired from the bench it was thought by President McKinley and the Republican Senators that it would be inexpedient for Mr. Pritchard to leave the Senate at that time, as the Legislature to be elected in 1898 might contain a majority of Democrats and the successor of Mr. Pritchard would in that event be a Democrat. This precaution was well taken as the recent election proved. Now that the elections in the States have greatly increased the Republican majority in the Senate after March 4 next, the reason against the retirement of Mr. Pritchard from the Senate does not exist, and the control of that body would not be imperiled by the election of a Democrat to succeed Mr. Pritchard.

It is believed that it was understood by Gov. Russell and Senator Pritchard that Ewart's nomination would not be acted upon at the session to which he was nominated, and that it should go over until after the election of this year. The plan thus far has been faithfully carried out. Ewart has not been confirmed and the result of the election opens the way for Senator Pritchard to retire from the Senate and accept a life position on the United States bench. Gov. Russell, it is believed, is very anxious to have Pritchard made Judge. When in Washington a few days ago, it is said, Gov. Russell had a long conference with Senator Spooner, who is a member of the sub-committee which has been investigating the charges preferred against Mr. Ewart. It is given out that the Governor unfolded the plan in full, and that he urged the Senator to prevent the confirmation of Ewart.

Standard, Bottled at the Brewery.
$1.10 per case of 24 bottles. On sale at Hotels, Restaurants, and Grocers'. Mail order or telephone 164 Williamsburg. Otto Huber Brewery, Bklyn.—Adv.

MISTRIAL IN MOORE CASE

Jury Stood Seven for Conviction and Five for Acquittal.

WAS OUT TWENTY-TWO HOURS

The Defendant Will Be Arraigned for a New Trial To-morrow—Court Will Be Asked to Fix Bail.

Christmas morning in Recorder Goff's court. The spectators' seats are empty and the usual array of lawyers is conspicuous by its absence. The chimes of a faraway church calling worshippers together can be faintly heard. Everything in the court of justice seems silent, out of place, and grewsome. Twelve jurors walk in, unshaven, unkempt, and unhappy, after twenty-two hours' of constant deliberation, trying to decide the guilt or innocence of Fayne Moore Following the jurors comes the gray-haired, patient Recorder, and then the prisoner—the frail woman between two lusty court officers. Her heart is heavy, her eyes are dull and red from a sleepless night.

"I am going up there to be convicted, to be convicted," she sobbed, as the officers led her away from the Tombs. Meekly she walked into the big, empty courtroom. No one was there to receive her but George Simpson, one of her attorneys. She gazed around, as if wondering where the eager eyes that had scanned her for days had gone to, and then sat down.

"Cheer up, little girl," said Mr. Simpson.

"I cannot; I'm convicted," she answered.

Then the foreman of the twelve jurors arose, and a new hope sprang in her breast as he quickly said, "Your Honor, we cannot reach an agreement."

The disagreement of the jury was considered a happy victory by Mrs. Fayne Moore. When it left the courtroom to decide her case, at 12:40 P. M. on Saturday, she felt in her heart that she would be acquitted. Wearied by the constant excitement of five days in court, she had gone to sleep in her cell. At 11:15 o'clock that night she was awakened by the news that the jury had a report to make. She dressed hurriedly and was taken to court, expecting to be acquitted and to walk out into the streets a free woman. When the foreman stated that the jurors wished to be instructed by the Court regarding the conviction of the woman for robbery in a lesser degree Mrs. Moore lost all hope. She felt that conviction was sure, and began to inquire about the routine of a life in the penitentiary.

The jurors stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal, just as the first jury that tried W. A. E. Moore stood. The first ballot that was taken showed the same division. Eighteen ballots were taken during the night, and the votes remained the same. The names of the jurors who voted for acquittal could not be learned, and all had decided after the first ballot was taken not to tell how they voted. According to John F. McIntyre, Assistant District Attorney, those jurors who were for acquittal found that they could not believe the testimony given by Martin Mahon. "I was satisfied with the jury," said Mr. McIntyre yesterday. "I really believe that the ends of justice were fully met. Seldom in my experience as a prosecuting attorney have I seen jurors as honest, straightforward, and unsentimental."

Recorder Goff took the statement from the foreman with a pleasant smile. "Gentlemen of the jury," he said, "I have received your answer. You say it is impossible for you to reach a verdict in this case. You have been out about twenty-two hours in consultation over your verdict. At this time of the year I was reluctant to keep you together. I have felt deeply for you. With you I suffered the deprivation of those social surroundings and feelings which we generally look forward to at this season of the year with our families. But for the importance of the case and the time that it occupied the attention of the court and the public officials and counsel I would not have kept you so long.

"But now, I think, I have exhausted every reasonable effort to have a conclusion of some kind reached in this trial, and I feel that to keep you together longer would amount to almost cruelty. consider ing the day. Some of you have your professional engagements for to-day, and others of you have your engagements with your children and families, so I feel that it would, as I say, amount to cruelty to keep you any longer, considering the long hours, the weary hours, that you have spent on this case. I therefore discharge you with the thanks of the Court, and for what remains of the day I wish you a Merry Christmas."

The jurors filed out, and Fayne Moore was taken back to the Tombs, where her convicted husband was acquainted with the news. He said that he did not expect anything else, and had looked for an acquittal or a mistrial. As Mrs. Moore was passing through the corridor to her cell a corps from the Salvation Army was singing Christmas carols to the prisoners. The little woman took a hymnal and joined in the singing with fervor and feeling. She was asked what she thought of the verdict, and said: "I had many, many hopes for acquittal, until the jurors returned last night and asked if they could convict me on a lesser charge. Then my hopes faded. I believe that the next jury will acquit me."

Mrs. Moore would say nothing more. She walked to the door of her cell, which the guard opened, and, once more secure behind the bars, sat down and wrote a letter to her mother.

Benjamin H. Hill, who acted as Mrs. Moore's special counsel during the trial and who left for his home in Atlanta, Ga., after the mistrial was announced, said: "I had great hopes for an acquittal until Recorder Goff made his charge to the jury. That was very unfair, and indicated that the court was in favor of the prosecution. Such a charge would never be delivered by a Judge in any court in Georgia. I did my best for my client, and I think that if the jurors had been allowed to decide the case on the evidence alone, Mrs. Moore would be free to-day. When the Recorder made an effort to show the jurors how they could convict Mrs. Moore, he took what I consider to be an unlawful advantage."

Abraham Levy said: "The disagreement practically amounts to a victory. I did expect, and it seems to me that Mrs. Moore should have been acquitted. When she is arraigned on Tuesday morning I will call for an immediate trial, and I will try to have a reasonable amount of bail fixed."

Both Moore and his wife will be brought into court at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning, the husband to be sentenced for robbery in the first degree, and the wife to have the date of her new trial set. Benjamin Hill says that he will secure bail for Mrs. Moore, so that she can be liberated by Thursday or Friday of this week. Mr. Hill will not be able to return to appear in the case owing to a pressure of business engagements. His brother, Dr Charles Hill, the prosecuting attorney in the Criminal Branch of the Superior Court of Atlanta, Ga., known in the South as the "Hon. Charlie" Hill, will come here to defend Mrs. Moore. Charles Hill will arrive in New York in a few days.

It was announced yesterday that Mrs. Moore was tried at her own request. The District Attorney's office had arranged with Attorneys Hill and Levy to appeal for a suspension of sentence if Mrs. Moore would plead guilty. She told Mr. Hill, when notified of the proposal, that she would not plead guilty, claiming that liberty under such circumstances would put a weight on her shoulders which could never be removed. Declaring her innocence, she told Mr. Hill that she would rather be tried.

BITTEN BY AN UNGRATEFUL DOG.

Werner Rescued It from a Burning Flat, Thinking It a Human Being.

The policemen forming the early morning patrol were asleep in the dormitory of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station at 7 o'clock last evening, when an excited citizen rushed into the station to inform the Sergeant that there was a fire at 501 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street. The citizen was out of breath, but managed to gasp that it was Policeman Fred Cummings's apartment that was on fire. The reserve section hurried around, with Cummings in the lead, as he feared his wife and child were in the flat.

The building is a five-story apartment house, and Cummings lives on the fourth floor. Above lives Policeman Arthur Werner, who was enjoying Christmas dinner with his family. Werner noticed the smoke and gave the alarm. He attempted to enter the Cummings apartment, but the door was locked. He could hear groans, and as he wrenched and pushed at the door, he imagined that they were growing weaker every second.

At last with a mighty effort he burst in the door and fell across a body that moved as if in the throes of death. Werner was half chocked, but he grasped the body, which seemed to be wrapped in a huge furry garment, and carried it out into the fresh air of the hallway. There he was rewarded with a sharp pain in his right thumb, and he realized that he had rescued the Cummings's Newfoundland dog, and had been bitten for his pains.

When Cummings arrived he searched the apartment, but found no trace of his wife and child, and learned later that they had been out to visit a relative. The fire started presumably because of mice nibbling at matches. The loss to Cummings is a severe one about $1,000. His insurance policy expired on the first of the present month, and it was decided not to renew it until after Christmas.

PREACHED NAKED IN THE AIR.

Young Edward Parkinson Singularly Affected by the Service at Trinity Church.

After attending services in Trinity Church yesterday morning Edward Parkinson, twenty-two years old, the son of Robert Parkinson, a wholesale wine merchant of this city, went out from the church into Broadway, there stripped himself of all his clothing and began to preach to all pedestrians who were passing. Parkinson afterward went into Exchange Court, where he announced to his hearers that he would preach there for the rest of the day. Officers of the Church Street Station were summoned, and they dumped the young man into a passing express wagon and took him to the station house.

When an ambulance arrived from Bellevue Hospital Parkinson said to the surgeon: "I am following in the walk of Christ, and hereafter I will wear no clothes, but go naked, like Christ made me. If you want to follow me and Christ take off your clothes."

The ambulance surgeon then took off his coat and started to undo his shoes. This act pleased Parkinson, and he then told the doctor he had gone to Trinity Church, where the sermon and services impressed him so that he meant to follow Christ hereafter. The young man talked rationally on every subject except the wearing of clothes, and he would not change his opinion, or put his clothes on again. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Capt. Westervelt sent for his father.

At the hospital it was said he was suffering from dementia due to religious excitement. The doctors said they thought it only temporary His father called later in the day, and the young man was removed to his home, at 510 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Parkinson said he never knew his son to act in that manner before. He had always been healthy, and had never been affected by religious services.

ROBBERY IN A PULLMAN CAR.

Woman Loses Satchel Containing $1,500 in Money and Diamonds.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 25.—Mrs. William L. Smith of East Liverpool, Ohio, who reached Trenton yesterday on a visit to her father, Richard Barlow, reported to the local police that a satchel containing $1,500 in money and diamonds was stolen from her on the train. She was riding in a Pullman car and missed the satchel at Allegheny, Penn., when she discovered that a similar satchel had been substituted for her own while she was in another part of the car.

The matter was reported to the conductor, and a description was telegraphed back of a man and woman who left the car at Rochester, Penn. Mrs. Smith's husband is a pottery manufacturer at East Liverpool.

FOOTPAD CAUGHT BY A WOMAN.

A Kansas City Teacher Accomplishes What the Police Could Not Do.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 25.—Three weeks ago, as a result of the nightly operations of footpads, who had been terrorizing the city for months, Chief of Police Hayes issued an imperative order to his men that hold-ups must cease, and that the highwaymen must be brought in. "Bring them in dead or alive, but bring them in," the order read.

The first one was brought in yesterday, but not by a policeman. His name is William Smith, and he is a negro. His captor is Miss Effie Buck, teacher of mathematics in the Central High School.

Late yesterday afternoon Miss Buck started out from the High School to deliver some Christmas presents. Before she had gone a block her purse and packages were knocked out of her hands, and she turned to see a negro picking up her purse and making off with it. Miss Buck screamed and ran, but it was toward the negro instead of away from him. The negro is fat and could not run fast while Miss Buck sprinted like Wefers in a hundred-yard dash. She gained rapidly on him, and when the negro came to a fence which he must climb to escape, she seized him by the collar.

A big crowd gathered, but no one offered to help Miss Buck, and the latter asked for no assistance. She only screamed. Shortly, Special Officer Tompkins appeared and wanted Miss Buck to turn her prisoner over to him. She at first refused, but finally loosened her hold on Smith, and Tompkins took him to the station.

Mississippi River Steamer Sunk.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 25.—The steamer City of Osceola sank yesterday in twelve feet of water near her landing. The steamer was valued at $70,000.

THE WEATHER.

(The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.)

A storm of great intensity has developed to the north of Montana. Prince Albert reports a pressure of 29.24 inches, and Havre a southwest wind of forty-four miles an hour. Elsewhere the weather conditions are moderate from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The temperature has fallen in New England and in the Lower Missouri Valley, has risen from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast and in the Red River of the North Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain has fallen on the South Atlantic coast and in Eastern Florida, and on the north Pacific coast, light snow in the lake regions and Upper Mississippi Valley, and it has been generally fair elsewhere. Increasing cloudiness and light snow may be expected in the lake regions, and the Ohio Valley threatening weather, possibly followed by light rain in the Middle Atlantic States to-night, light rain in the South Atlantic States, and generally fair elsewhere. It will grow colder in New England, warmer in the lake regions, Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, and the temperature will be nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	14	36	39
6 A. M.	15	34	38
9 A. M.	16	35	38
12 M.	21	37	41
4 P. M.	26	36	40
6 P. M.	28	36	39
9 P. M.	23	36	37
12 P. M.	26	34	36

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35⅞
Weather Bureau	35⅝
Corresponding date 1897	22
Corresponding date for last twenty years	33

The maximum temperature yesterday was 38 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 33 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 56 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 70 per cent.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN HAVANA

Our Troops Enjoy It as Well as Their Circumstances Permit.

TURKEYS WERE VERY SCARCE

A Cactus Bush Used for a Burlesque Christmas Tree—The Flag Raising.

HAVANA, Dec. 25.—Christmas at Camp Quemados was as lively as the troops could make it with slender materials. Turkeys, at $7 each, were scarce, and everybody said that, with the heat at Summer temperature and the hedgerows brilliant with flowers, the day did not seem much like Christmas.

All the company messes of the Forty-ninth Iowa, the First North Carolina, the Fourth Virginia, the Second Illinois, and the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiments had extra "spreads" out of company funds, with gifts from well-to-do members. The army ration was supplemented by fruit, canned goods, sweet potatoes, and chicken. The Sixth Missouri Regiment, the last to arrive, had no chance to prepare an extra dinner, so the men dined on fresh beef, rice, and beans. One battalion reached camp yesterday, the other two marching to-day a distance of eight miles over a dusty road.

All the regimental bands played and the men were granted leave within a mile radius of the camp. Company F of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment had a cactus tree, with a present for everybody stuck on the points, as, for instance, hardtack, beans, salt pork, and candles. The officers of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana indulged after dinner in songs and speechmaking, with several solo dances.

At El Vodado the Eighth and Tenth Regular Infantry Regiments dined well at the expense of the company funds.

Major Gen. Lee and his staff partook of a modest dinner. Gen. Lee had a number of live turkeys available, but as the birds are very lean, he decided to keep them, on the chance of improvement, for the New Year's feast after the flag-raising. Gen. Lee spent most of the day on horseback studying the best route for the New Year's Day parade. The streets are too narrow to allow the troops to march past the palace, so that the route will probably be through the Prado and Central Park to Corra, the Havana suburb. Gen. Lee expects to have 11,000 men, including the Cubans, in the military procession.

The United States troops began this evening a regular patrol of the City of Havana, in order to guard against possible disorders. The day, however, passed in comparative quiet. The bando issued Friday by Capt. Gen. Jiminez Castellanos prohibiting crowds from assembling in the streets has been generally observed.

Last night there was some disturbance, said to have been caused by liquor, in Montserrat Place. A shot was fired about midnight from a roof at a group of people below and many shots were returned at the figures vaguely seen on the roof. An unidentified man was killed and three were wounded in other affrays.

Christmas with the Seventh Corps.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 25.—Christmas in the camp of the Seventh Army Corps came as near to being a civilian celebration as is possible in military life. Practically all army restraints were suspended, except morning and afternoon calls, and the men were left to enjoy them as they saw fashion. The Third Nebraska, Col. W. J. Bryan's old regiment, had a fund of $1,000 sent from home for a Christmas dinner. This was apportioned among the companies. The Second Louisiana also had $1,000 for a Christmas dinner, but this regiment spent Christmas at sea, having sailed yesterday at the same time as the First Texas.

The Day at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 25.—Christmas has passed without disorder. There were few private dinners given to celebrate the day among the Americans, as most of them prefer to hold their festivities to-morrow. Last evening three companies of United States troops guarded the city as a precaution against possible disturbances, some of the Cuban negroes having made threats against Spaniards and Spanish property. But the night went by quietly.

Christmas in Alabama Camps.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 25.—Christmas was observed at Camp Forse, and by a general order issued Saturday only those duties necessary to the public service were performed. The First United States Infantry has been ordered to move to Savannah. The First Battalion will leave to-morrow for Port Tampa and the Second Battalion will go to Charleston Tuesday. The Third Battalion will go to Port Tampa on Jan. 4. The Second Battalion, Second Engineers, has been ordered to Havana. Lieut. E. P. Barks of the Sixteenth Infantry has been announced as Provost Marshal at Huntsville.

THE GUANTANAMO BANDITS.

Col. Ray Persists in His Charge that Col. Valiente Furnished Them Arms.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 25.—Col. Ray, who recently reported to Gen. Wood, Military Governor of this department, that Col. Francisco Valiente, Chief of Gendarmerie, had been arming the insurgents, and that several bands of robbers were operating in the neighborhood of Guantanamo, arrived here to-day.

He repeats his charges against Col. Valiente, and says they are well founded. He says Col. Valiente only nominally disarmed his men. He simply requested permission to guard his men with a quad of his own troops, and when this request had been granted by Major Harris, representing Lieut Col. Ray at Sagua de Tanamo, Major Harris even promising to supply rations to the guard, Valiente, before starting for Santiago, turned over to several Cuban Captains the 600 rifles that were stacked by his men when they were disarmed.

Col. Ray, on arriving here, saw Col. Valiente and repeated his accusations. Valiente said he had not armed the Cubans, but merely had given the rifles into the charge of the various officers.

Col. Ray says the course taken by Col. Valiente explains the existence of the troublesome bands of robbers who have infested the district around Guantanamo. In one case a Cuban Major went so far as to order the proprietors of a sugar estate not to grind. Col. Ray sent a company of United States troops to guard the estate, whereupon the Cuban Major took to the woods with a band of men, who ever since have been robbing and pillaging estates near by. As a result of this condition of things Col. Ray's entire regiment, with the exception of two companies, is now scattered about the country guarding private property.

Col. Ray told Valiente he had the names of several prominent Cubans who had censured Valiente for turning over his arms to Cubans. Valiente replied that he had the arms under guard, and would keep them safe until it was seen what the United States would do.

Col. Ray insists that the Cuban police who were sent by Col. Valiente to capture the chief of Guantanamo bandits were worthless, and proved dishonest, as they allowed the robber to sleep undisturbed in the next house to the one where they were quartered.

To-morrow Col. Ray will return to Guantanamo. He intends to mount some of his own men and to capture the robber chief. Meanwhile, except on the guarded estates, work in his district is practically at a standstill.

Sold to the Toledo and Ann Arbor.

MARINETTE, Wis., Dec. 24.—The Wisconsin and Michigan Railway, sixty miles long, has been sold to the Toledo and Ann Arbor Railroad Company. The Wisconsin and Michigan is to be extended six miles to connect with the Holmes & Son logging railroad, which extends forty miles in a northwesterly direction from Pembina. The Holmes road will be extended to tap a big tract of pine in Forest and Vilas Counties, estimated to contain 1,000,000,000 feet. This vast amount of timber will be sawed in Marinette and Menominee mills.

STATE ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Plan for Its Formation to be Submitted to Col. Roosevelt When He Is Governor.

At the review of the Second Battery last Tuesday evening, at which Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery of the State of New York, was present, a plan was outlined for adding to the National Guard of the State a brigade of artillery and forming a number of new batteries of light guns for that purpose. Since then the scheme has been carefully drawn up by several of the leading artillerists of the city and will be laid before the new Governor as soon as possible.

The war with Spain revealed how weak the State is in the matter of artillery. There are in the entire State only the First and Second Batteries in New York City, the Third in Brooklyn, and the Sixth in Binghamton. The Third in Brooklyn is of the Gatling gun order, and has not been considered available for very much beyond effective riot service.

During the war two more batteries were organized—the Fifth, from this city, under Capt. Frederick Smith, and the Seventh, from Rochester, under Capt. Sherry. Rochester has taken so warmly to the new organization that it doesn't wish to see it disbanded. Taking the sentiment of that city as an index of the feelings of other cities up the State, it is concluded that good batteries could be organized in Troy, Syracuse, and Buffalo, as well as Rochester.

Another battery, it is believed, could be formed in the Borough of Bronx. Several artillerists have been conducting a quiet canvass among the young men of the borough, and they said yesterday that there was no doubt a strong and well-sustained battery of light artillery could be formed in that section of the city, where, moreover, they said, it was needed. This would make nine batteries in the entire State, and if more were needed another could be profitably formed in Brooklyn.

There has long been talk of one or two of the National Guard regiments becoming heavy artillery organizations. With a regiment from the National Guard thus converted to artillery purposes there would, with the new batteries, be enough strength to warrant the formation of a brigade of artillery to be commanded by a Brigadier General. It was said yesterday that there was no doubt that Gov. Roosevelt would look favorably upon the plan, and already rumor is busy with the name of Gen. Howard Carroll for the commander of the brigade. It is pointed out that he has done more active work for the artillery branch of the National Guard than any other officer. He has used all his influence in securing appropriations for its benefit and has carried out successfully the practice marches which have been of such benefit to the batteries.

WORK ON ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Progress Made in Constructing Reptile House and Other Buildings.

The December number of the News Bulletin of the Zoological Society of New York has just been issued. It tells of the progress of work on the reptile house in Zoological Park, which it is expected will be finished in April, and on other buildings in the park.

One interesting article describes the work of excavating the aquatic rodents' pond, which it says has existed in its useless state since the glacial period. The pond is apparently bottomless. Much rich earth of value has been taken out.

In regard to the purchase of animals it is announced that the Zoological Society does not intend to employ men to capture wild animals, but will patronize only responsible dealers and resident collectors. One argument given in favor of this plan is as follows:

"For example, if we were to offer a farmer's boy $2.50 for a wild goose that he had caught and cooped, the chances are he would be highly indignant; but at this moment we know of thirty-two wild geese for sale, properly crated, at that price."

CHURCHGOERS' PRECAUTIONS.

Why Car Conductors Run Short of Some Change on Sundays.

"Haven't you anything smaller than this?" said the conductor of a Brooklyn trolley car yesterday.

The passenger showed him two pennies.

"You can have this if you want it," he remarked.

The conductor appreciated the point and grinned. Then he dived into his pocket and produced $1.95 in change.

"I've been doing this all day," he remarked, "and another about your size will break me."

"What's the reason you fellows never have any change on Sundays?" said the passenger. "When I boarded your car I said to myself that as it was Sunday it was a moral certainty that you'd kick and a strong probability that you'd refuse altogether."

The conductor looked injured.

"We do have change on Sunday," he said. "Do you know why we're always shy at the end of a trip? It's on account of the habit people have of going to church."

"I fail to see any connection between that sacred custom and your present destitution," said the passenger.

"You'd see it if you were a conductor. Everybody wants change to put in the contribution box, and they begin emptying our pockets early in the morning. It's a regular thing, and never fails. All day Sunday there's a continual stream of ones, twos, fives, and tens floating into our pockets, and it's only when some unregenerate sinner gets on board that we have any chance to get a nickel or a dime."

"Women are the worst of all. Generally they have change when they get on board, and why they want more passes my comprehension. Last Sunday two well-dressed women got on board just as I was getting to the pitch of desperation. Change had been streaming out of my pockets all day, and when I went up to the one who was paying I knew she was going to offer me a bill. She did, too, and as she opened her pocketbook I saw small coins lying in it. She saw me looking, and closed it sharply.

"'Haven't you anything smaller?' I says.

"'No,' she snaps back. 'I want that changed, and that's all there is about it.'

"'All right, ma'am,' I says, and I went back to the platform and hunted in my clothes for pennies. I managed to find seventy-five of them, and I gave them to her with four nickels. She and the other woman turned as red as turkeys, and the best of it was that the other passengers all grinned, and one old gentleman said: 'Conductor, you did just right.'"

"What did the women do?" asked the passenger.

"They counted their change for ten blocks," chuckled the conductor, "and didn't raise their eyes from the counting once in all the time. I'm willing to bet that the contribution plate got nothing but coppers from either of 'em."

United Singers Honor Their President

William K. Saenger, President of the United Singers of Brooklyn, was sixty years old yesterday, and in the afternoon the members of the United Singers presented to him a handsome gavel. The presentation took place at Botscher's Hall, 869 Broadway. A collation followed the presentation.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:25 A. M.—139 Washington Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

1:30 A. M.—176 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage, $2,500.

2:10 A. M.—601 West Forty-ninth Street; Patrick Reilly; damage, $5.

2:25 A. M.—539 West Fiftieth Street; Mrs. Walsh; damage, $100.

4:10 A. M.—444 Water Street; Robert Rand; damage slight.

5 A. M.—103 Sullivan Street; G. Lozzia; damage, $160.

2 P. M.—3 West Fifty-seventh Street; Frank Pierson; damage slight.

7:10 P. M.—Foot of West Nineteenth Street; city, owner; damage, $2,500.

7:55 P. M.—67 Third Avenue; Griffiths & Co.; damage slight.

8 P. M.—501 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street; R. Prescott; damage, $1,500.

8:30 P. M.—246 Third Avenue; John Scott; damage slight.

9 P. M.—2,218 Eighth Avenue; Thomas Lansing; damage, $15.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HAWAIIAN HOSPITALITY.

Two New York Men Experience the Novel Sensation of a Native Feast in Honolulu.

Burton Holmes, the lecturer, and his manager, Louis Francis Brown, have recently returned from the Hawaiian Islands, where they have been during the past few months, obtaining material for a lecture on the new American possessions. After speaking enthusiastically of the beauties of the islands, the charming situation of Honolulu, and the delightful climate, which is never too warm or too cold, Mr. Brown said:

"In Honolulu, and, in fact, in all the islands, the goddess of hospitality reigns supreme, and the devotees at her shrine are innumerable. Mr. Holmes and I had the good fortune to carry with us a large number of letters of introduction to people of wealth and position, and these letters were the open sesame to the inner circles of society and at the same time gave us a glimpse of the most charming home life it is possible to imagine. Some of the characteristic forms of entertaining guests, I am sure, will be of interest, and I am only too glad to bear witness to the fact that the Hawaiian host and hostess are never excelled and seldom equaled.

"In the first place, ponderous social functions are, as compared with us, few and far between. Occasionally there is a State reception or ball, but as a rule the ball dress and the "claw-hammer" are ignored, the white duck suit and the cool and delightfully becoming garb of our "Summer girl" being almost universally in vogue. The prevailing temperature the year round being between 60 and 90 degrees, this is eminently appropriate. One of the first affairs to which we were invited was a native feast, or "luau," as it is called by the natives. This was given for us, at a typical Honolulu house, situated on the shore at Waikiki, a charming suburb, about three miles from the centre of Honolulu. Alighting from our carriage, we were ushered across a smooth lawn, on the borders of which royal palms waved majestically in the breeze, to the further end of the lawn was the house, with a broad, shady veranda. On either side of the main house, smaller houses, devoted to sleeping apartments, each with its own broad veranda, ran at right angles to the main house. All of these were one story in height, and all were embowered in vines and flowers, while standing, sentinel-like, over all, were the ever-present palms. Our host and hostess met us before we could reach the house, bringing with them beautiful wreaths of flowers called "lais," with which it is the native custom to decorate the guests, the hostess herself arranging the wreaths around the gentlemen's necks, the host performing a like office for the guests of the fair sex.

"These 'lais' resemble in size a lady's fur boa, and are each made of small flowers, commonly pinks. The pink is stripped of its green outer covering and then the loosened petals are strung, one after another, on a string of cocoanut fibre, making a wreath appealing at once to the sight and the smell. Having been duly decorated, Mr. Holmes and I were then presented to the other guests, similarly decorated, among whom were Princess Kaiulani and other leaders in the Hawaiian Four Hundred.

"Seated on the veranda, quaint Japanese maids in native costume brought us an appetizer, familiarly American, mixed by our fair hostess, after which we passed through a drawing-room, worthy of the highest metropolitan civilization, out upon the 'lanai,' where the 'luau' was spread. In passing let me explain that the 'lanai' is one of the institutions of Hawaiian home life. It is a large, square veranda, which is used at all times of the year as a living room. Here the meals are served; here friends are received, books are read, and sewing done. In the particular case in mind, the 'lanai' was about 35 feet wide by 50 feet long, sheltered from sun and rain by an enormous vine of great age. The floor was of hard wood, highly polished, and partly covered with native straw mats and rugs, while the furnishings were similar to those usually found in living rooms in the States. A terrace extended a few feet beyond the borders of the 'lanai,' at the foot of which, some ten feet beneath, the ocean dashed up over a beach of snowy sand.

"In this delightful 'lanai' the tables were laid, their position forming a letter V, at the apex of which, one at each table, sat our host and hostess. On the white table cloth ferns were spread in such profusion that the cloth was fairly hidden, while down the centre of the tables ran a row of pineapples, watermelons, and other fruits. It is the custom at a native feast to put everything on the table at once, so the tables fairly groaned with native dishes, as yet unexplored by us, and which we had been told, according to native custom, we would be obliged to eat without knife, fork, or spoon. We thought if others had done it and lived, that we could, so we started on the pretty little pink crabs and baby lobsters which added color by their dainty pink tints to the graceful table decorations. After the crabs and lobster, our hostess unwrapped the 'ti' leaves from around a delicious baked mullet (a fish similar to a shad, without the plethora of bones,) which she proceeded to break into portions, with her fingers, and to hand around, in the same manner, to her guests. Let me state at this juncture that it is considered the highest compliment to your host to smack your lips and suck your fingers as audibly as possible, in token of your appreciation of the cuisine.

"Between each lady and gentleman a calabash, containing what looked like a light gray mucilage, was placed. This was 'poi,' the great staple of native diet, about which we had heard so much. Into this calabash one or more fingers are plunged, according to the consistency of the 'poi,' and the dexterity of the eater. To this finger or fingers some of the 'poi' adheres in a large and not over-appetizing drop. With a deft and not too easily acquired movement of the finger the finger is transferred to the mouth, to be withdrawn with a satisfied smack, bereft of 'poi.' This almost proved our Waterloo. At last Mr. Holmes and I, after liberal decoration of our shirt fronts, succeeded in tasting the national dish. It tastes like nothing else on earth; and the taste is indescribable, except that it is raw and slightly acid, as if fermentation was about to begin. In a native family, where calabashes are scarce, one large one, filled with 'poi,' is surrounded by the entire family, who in turn dip their fingers into its mysterious and sticky depths. In justice to the 'poi-eaters' it is only fair to say that, before eating, a calabash of water is always passed by a servant, in which a preliminary dip is always taken."

FLAMES ROUT OUT RAGPICKERS.

Blaze Disturbs a Christmas Celebration and Takes One Life.

Fire routed out the colony of Italian ragpickers at the foot of West Nineteenth Street last evening. The Italians, who pick over the dumps by day and sleep, eat, and quarrel underneath the dock floor at night, were at the time enjoying a Christmas celebration, with such refreshment as their purses afforded.

They had, according to the police, a small fir tree and any quantity of greens which had been swept up from the streets Saturday night. These greens were in evidence underneath the dock, and in the glare of many small wood fires the scene was not unlike the interior of a bandits' cave in the mountains of Italy.

No one knew how the blaze started. It was a little more extensive than most of the dump fires, as two scows were set on fire and badly damaged, and the dock itself suffered. About $2,500 will cover the loss.

While the firemen were raking over the masses of rags, &c., to extinguish the smoldering embers they came across the body of a man buried beyond recognition. It was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station, and later removed to the Morgue.

Gen. Greene Expected Home To-day.

Gen. Francis V. Greene, to whom it is thought Governor-elect Roosevelt will offer the place of Superintendent of Public Works, is expected home to-night. At his residence, 33 East Thirtieth Street, it was said yesterday that the General had arrived at Miami, Fla., and was on his way to New York. Col. Roosevelt expects to see Gen. Greene to-morrow, when, it is understood, the question as to whether or not the General will be Aldridge's successor will be decided.

Roosevelt Spends Day with His Family

OYSTER BAY, Dec. 25.—Col. Roosevelt spent Christmas with his family. His announcement that he intended to have the day to himself kept away every one except those he had invited and politics and affairs of State were barred. On Tuesday the Governor-elect will get into the harness again and will rush work upon his first message.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

It Declares Against Expansion and Alliance with England.

QUARREL BETWEEN DELEGATES

They Nearly Come to Blows Over an Expression Used in a Pickwickian Sense—Bill Posters' Grievances.

The Central Labor Union placed itself on record yesterday as opposed to the policy of expansion, imperialism, and alliance with England.

Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' International Union No. 144 first brought up the question of expansion, which had been submitted to the affiliated unions for a referendum vote. He said:

"The question was referred to the unions several weeks ago, and most of the answers that have been received are opposed to the expansion policy. It is therefore time for this body to act, and I move that the Secretary be directed to write to the President of the United States and to the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives that this Central Labor Union is opposed to the annexation of the islands that formerly belonged to Spain."

The motion was immediately put to a vote by Chairman Samuel Prince. A couple of delegates wanted to speak, but the vote was rushed through and adopted, the only man voting against it being Delegate James Barry of the Actors' Protective Union, who asked that his vote in the negative be recorded.

Then Delegate Patrick J. McNulty of the Hostlers and Drivers' Protective Association got up with resolutions directed against any alliance with the "Sassenachs." They read as follows:

Resolved, By the Central Labor Union that we indorse the preservation of the wise and time-attested policy of George Washington of avoiding all entangling alliances with European powers, and especially all alliances or undertakings looking to joint action with England that might involve the United States in territorial, commercial, or other disputes between powers of the Old World.

Resolved, That we are opposed by every means within the Constitution to the policy of imperialism and expansion beyond the limits of this continent and the islands that are within its natural and legitimate sphere of influence, and to every other form of expansion everywhere that is not in strict accord with the Declaration of Independence and the principles established that all men are born free and equal, and that all just Governments must be by the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to co-operate with the organization known as the Continental League for the purpose of carrying these resolutions into effect.

These resolutions were also rushed through without debate.

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers, who was on the committee to call on Bridge Commissioner Shea and ask him to use his influence to have the striking caisson workers of the Willis Avenue Bridge return to work, made his report, but it did not seem to please one of the delegates of the caisson workers, who expressed his dissatisfaction with the work of the committee and asked that a more honest committee be appointed in its place.

"Do you mean to say that I am not an honest man?" cried Delegate Daly, jumping up and advancing in a threatening manner upon the caisson worker. Daly is a tall, powerful man, with arms like the sails of a windmill, but before he could reach the offender a couple of delegates intercepted him, and the offending caisson worker explained that he had meant no offense, and had used the term only in a Pickwickian sense.

Delegate Daly returned to his seat with the remark, "If a man wants to question my personal character he ought to do so outside, and then he will get a satisfactory answer."

Delegate Barr of the Harmony Committee that was appointed to bring about an amalgamation of the Central Labor Union and the Central Labor Federation said that his committee had met that of the Federation, and it was agreed that the two bodies should have a joint meeting on Jan. 15, and that George McVey of the Piano Varnishers, who had belonged to both bodies, should preside.

"Does the Central Labor Union go out of existence?" asked Secretary Henry.

"No," replied Delegate Barr. "It means that the Central Labor Union will expand. It means that we will absorb the Federation, and not that they will gobble us up. We decided that the Central Labor Union would accept the Federation as an integral part of itself."

Delegate Sheehan of the bill posters asked that the Central Labor Union protest against a bill that has been introduced in the Board of Aldermen allowing bill poster contractors to take out licenses for their employes. The bill poster contractors, Sheehan went on to say, were also monopolizing the sign painting and mural advertising business, which had nothing to do with bill posting. The bill, if it became an ordinance, would give the contractors entirely too much power, and would enable them to break up the Bill Posters' Union. The bill had been referred to a committee, and Delegate Sheehan wanted the Central Labor Union to send a committee to go before the Aldermanic committee and protest against the passage of the bill.

The meeting denounced the bill, and referred the matter to the Law and Legislation Committee to submit a protest.

Delegate Armstrong of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3 called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the Brooklyn Central Labor Union had indorsed the action of Electrical Workers' Union No. 12, whose expulsion from the Brooklyn body had been requested. Mr. Armstrong then said that many of the members of No. 12 were delinquent members of No. 3, and he read a list of about twenty-five names of members of No. 12 who had owed No. 3 from $10 to $90 for dues, and had also worked for less than union wages and had taken the places of union men.

Delegate James McCabe of the Goldbeaters said that a conference between the employing goldbeaters and their employes from all the large cities would be held in this city during January, for the purpose of bringing about harmony between them. He added that the gold-beating trade was reviving, and there was an indication that that trade would flourish for the next three or four years at least, and when the gold-leaf business flourished all other kinds of business flourished, too, for people used gilding only when they were well off.

An ex-Labor Leader in Distress.

It was reported yesterday that George Topfstatt, ex-Secretary of the striking ladies' tailors, was in destitute circumstances. He was recently dispossessed from his rooms in a tenement in East Eleventh Street, and now, with his wife and four children, lives in a room in a rear tenement. All that the family has to subsist on is the earnings of one son, $3 a week. Topfstatt himself, it is said, has earned only $27 since last May. During the lock-out of the tailors several philanthropic ladies wanted to start a co-operative shop for the strikers, and the leaders of the men held out much longer than the others, hoping to get employment in the shop.

Bowery Girl Commits Suicide.

Bertha Gluck, who lived in a small hall room at 106 East Houston Street, committed suicide yesterday in the Metamora Hotel at 375 Bowery by inhaling illuminating gas. Bertha was not well known in Bowery society circles. She was alluded to in the dance halls she frequented as the "girl from uptown," and was not very popular with the female element in these establishments, owing, as they expressed it, to her "stuck-up airs." The tragedy was discovered late yesterday afternoon, and the doctors said she had been dead for several hours.

Sailor John Wilson Buried.

John Wilson, a naval apprentice attached to the cruiser New York, who died on board that ship on Saturday, was buried yesterday afternoon in the Naval Cemetery at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A detail of sailors and marines from the New York brought the body to the Navy Yard from the cruiser, which is at anchor off Tompkinsville.

Dinner for 200 Newsboys.

Victor Bourg, a saloon keeper at 814 Manhattan Avenue, Greenpoint, will give a Christmas dinner to 200 newsboys to-day. The meal will be served from noon until 6 o'clock, and the newsboys will dine fifty at a time. They will get turkey, cranberry sauce, and other good things.

MRS. PARKENSON'S BURGLAR.

Found in a Closet, He Coolly Asks for a Cigarette, Which He Smokes Until a Policeman Arrives.

Mrs. Charles A. Parkenson of 227 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a physician's wife, proved to be more than a match for a burglar who had secreted himself in a closet last night. Dr. Parkenson, with his wife and children, had been visiting his mother down town and returned home at 10:30 o'clock. After the children went to bed, Mrs. Parkenson began to disrobe and went to the closet to hang up her clothes.

As she was about to open the door she thought she heard a noise inside. Turning to her husband she said: "Charlie, I heard a noise in the closet. There must be some one in there."

"Oh, nonsense," the doctor replied, "you imagine it."

"No, I do not," insisted his wife, "there is some one in that closet, and I want you to open it."

The doctor was trying to sever his collar from the collar button, at the same time muttering about the foolishness of women's fears. Mrs. Parkenson then opened the door, and her fears were relized, for underneath some clothing she saw the feet of a man protruding.

"I told you I was right, Charlie, and here he is," she said to her husband, at the same time pulling out the intruder by the collar. "You hold him, and I'll go get a policeman."

The burglar struggled to free himself, but Mrs. Parkenson held on to him until her husband came to her aid. While the doctor's wife went out for a policeman the man told the doctor his name was Kirby, and that he lived at 225 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. He coolly asked the doctor if he had anything to drink in the house, and also asked for a cigarette, which he accepted and calmly smoked while he waited for the officer to arrive.

When he was questioned at the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station he told the Sergeant that his name was not Kirby, but Henry McDonald, and that he lived but a few doors from the doctor, and had been in the habit of getting into his house by way of the window. While he was explaining to the Sergeant an excited young man rushed into the station house and said that the apartment of Mrs. Mary Powers, which was next door to the doctor's, had been broken into and many little trinkets stolen.

"It is all a mistake, all a mistake, I assure you," said McDonald, as he was led down to a cell.

When the doctor was leaving the station with his wife he remarked to the Sergeant: "You can't always tell about these women when they hear noises."

PLEA FOR A UNITED CHURCH.

Nashville Preacher Wants No "North" and "South" in Presbyterianism.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 25.—The Rev. Dr. J. I. Vance of the First Presbyterian Church in his sermon to-day urged the wiping out of the terms "North" and "South," as applied to the Church. He said:

"I wonder if the time is not at hand for the effacement of geographical marks from the name of our beloved Presbyterian Church in America. She should be the first to put into practice the Gospel she proclaims. And yet it must be admitted that while Mason and Dixon's line has disappeared from the geography of citizenship, it survives in the geography of the Church. I speak to-day for a Presbyterianism that shall no more be marked 'North' or 'South,' but whose territorial boundaries shall be co-terminous with the uttermost limits of the Republic—an American Presbyterian Church."

FIRST NEW YORK MEN'S RETURN.

Four Companies Reach Buffalo En Route Home from Honolulu.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—Twelve coaches, containing four companies of the First New York Volunteer Infantry on their way home from Honolulu, reached here over the Lake Shore Road at 2:23 o'clock this afternoon. The detachment, under command of Major Walter Scott, is composed of Company C of Albany, Lieut. Christopher Gresham; Company E of Utica, Lieut. Frank T. Woods; Company F of Walton, Lieut. C. H. Boyce, and Company G of Oneonta, Capt. U. A. Ferguson.

Alderman Coxe of Albany and a committee of citizens from the capital were at the station, and the members of Company C were taken to a near-by restaurant and treated to a regular Christmas dinner. The members of the other companies received hot coffee and sandwiches.

The volunteers left on the last stage of their long journey at 3:19 o'clock over the New York Central Road.

AWNING SAVED HER LIFE.

Mrs. Flabin Fell Three Stories and Received a Few Bruises.

That Frances Flabin is not dead, instead of enjoying a berth in Bellevue Hospital, is probably due to an awning, which broke her fall of three stories and let her off with a few bruises. Her husband, Frank Flabin, a boatman, is locked up in the East Fifth Street Station, for the police think he may know how his wife came to fall out of the window.

John Michler, a soldier, who is stationed at Fort Hamilton, was standing in front of 32 First Avenue last night when he saw a woman fall from the third story and strike on the awning. The woman clung to the iron frame and did not drop to the street. A policeman was summoned and he arrested the husband after he had relieved the woman from her position.

The man claimed that the woman jumped out of the window. Nellie Coleman, a sister of the injured woman, said she saw the husband come from the window, and say that his wife had jumped out. Flabin's hands and face were badly scratched, but he said it was due to a quarrel they had earlier in the day.

Child Burned While Father Slept.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 25.—Johanna Ryan, five years old, of 890 Ferry Street, was fatally burned last night through her clothing catching fire from matches with which she was playing. Mrs. Ryan had gone to buy Christmas presents for her children. John Ryan, the father, was left in charge of them. He lay down to hush one of them to sleep and fell asleep himself. Johanna was playing about the room and found the matches.

Brooklyn Man Missing for a Week.

No tidings have been received of Robert Fischer, who has been missing from his home, 311 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, for a week. Fischer left his home to visit William Shedd, who lives at 31 Fleet Place. He reached the house and after spending half an hour started for his home. Since then nothing has been seen of him, and his prolonged absence has prostrated his wife.

Oklahoma Murder Trial Ended.

POND CREEK, Oklahoma, Dec. 25.—The trial of Mrs. Lulu Johnson, charged with the murder of her husband by poison, ended yesterday, a verdict of not guilty being rendered. The Judge instructed the jury to acquit. Johnson was the woman's fifth husband. One of the former husbands died at Atchison, Kan., in circumstances which caused much unpleasant talk.

Brother Stabs Brother in a Quarrel.

Solomon and Jacob Speigelgass, brothers, living at 7 Ludlow Street, quarreled last night over family matters, and in the tussle which followed Solomon was stabbed in the right arm by Jacob. The latter attempted to escape but was caught by the police. Solomon's wound was dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and he went home, after making the complaint at the station.

Settled Argument with a Penknife.

Joseph Glaze and Frank Jackson, waiters employed in the Broadway Central Hotel, got into an altercation in the hotel late last night and went out into Mercer Street to settle it. Glaze was getting the best of the argument, when Jackson whipped out a penknife and stabbed him in the back, inflicting a slight wound. Jackson was arrested and Glaze taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Treasurer Lammerts Out on Bail.

BUFFALO, Dec. 25.—John C. Lammerts, Treasurer of Niagara County, was released on bail this afternoon. The amount of bail is $15,000.

GIFT FOR JOHN M. FITZPATRICK.

Outgoing Chairman of The Times Chapel Receives a Handsome Clock.

In connection with the Christmas gift of a gold watch, which was presented to Foreman John C. Spoth of THE TIMES'S composing rooms by his associates early yesterday morning, the members of THE TIMES Chapel had a surprise for the outgoing Chairman of the chapel, John M. Fitzpatrick, who is just completing three successive terms in that capacity, and will step out of office on New Year's Day.

They had bought a handsome clock, without any alarm attachment, and Oscar Desmarais made an appropriate presentation speech, and expressed the affection which his fellow-members of the chapel had for him.

Chairman Fitzpatrick replied in a few words thanking them for the handsome token. Then followed songs and music on the banjo, and speeches by John C. Spoth and George F. Blaisdell, Mr. Fitzpatrick's successor in office.

A HERMIT IN CALIFORNIA.

Strange Story of Walter Forward, Who Lives in Seclusion.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—According to a report just received in this city, Walter Forward, a son of Chauncey Forward, a distinguished Pennsylvanian who served several terms in Congress, is living the life of a hermit in the mountain wilds of Tehama County, in this State. The hermit's mother and Washington Irving were cousins, and his uncle, Walter Forward, was Secretary of the United States Treasury in 1841 and Minister to Denmark in 1849. His brother-in-law, Judge Jeremiah Black, was Attorney General during the first two years of Buchanan's Administration and Secretary of State the last two years.

The hermit was born in Pennsylvania nearly seventy years ago, and the peculiar bent of mind which sent him to live the life of a recluse, as he is, marks him as the most eccentric character in the West. He was sent to the Presbyterian theological school to study for the ministry, but graduated a pronounced infidel. He was recognized as a man of prodigious intellect, and graduated with honors.

Then he took a trip through the South, and was offered a partnership in the office of a prominent lawyer, but refused it and crossed the continent to the wilds of Oregon, always courting obscurity. He met the beautiful daughter of a surveyor in that Territory, and one night stole her from her father's roof and married her.

Afterward he applied for the position of Surveyor of Oregon Territory, but was tendered the Marshalship instead, which he refused. He then moved with his wife to his present abode, and for years since his wife's death has lived the life of a hermit.

TRADED WIVES WITH A FRIEND.

Took His New Spouse to the Klondike and She Deserted Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Frank Burton, an Oregon farmer, traded wives with Frank Hall, a neighbor, a year ago, in order to get a big, strong companion to assist him in a trip to the Klondike. Now his new spouse has left him, taking with her the proceeds of the Alaska trip. Hall and Burton lived near Sylvan, Oregon.

Mrs. Hall was a tall, athletic woman, capable of digging a well or baling hay. Mrs. Barton was a comely little woman, an ideal housewife, but not very strong. Burton caught the Klondike fever in 1897. One day when he and his wife were visiting the Halls, Burton suggested that they trade wives. The women made no objection, and after some dickering Hall agreed to trade, Burton giving his wife and "four acres of prime onions" for Mrs. Hall.

Soon afterward Burton and his new wife went to Alaska. Mrs. Burton No. 2 proved an efficient packhorse and carried most of the goods. The couple reached Dawson and prospered.

A few months ago Mrs. Hall told Burton that she had become weary of the slave business and had decided to leave him. She gave him $500 in gold and decamped with the rest, about $4,500.

Burton is now back on the farm alone, while Hall and the former Mrs. Burton are apparently happy. No one knows where Mrs. Hall is.

POLICEMAN AND CRIMINOLOGIST.

Ex-Sleuth Catches a College Professor Without His Technical Dictionary.

In the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning was a well-dressed, middle-aged man, who declined to give his name, but told the court attendants that he was a student of criminology and a professor in one of the leading colleges. He asked for a seat where he could hear. One of the court policemen, who was at one time a precinct and later a Central Office detective, but who was reduced to the ranks for "police reasons," gave the visitor a front seat, volunteered considerable information, and answered the crimnologist's questions.

Central Office Detectives Murphy and Madden had arraigned two men, Arthur Sylvester, alias "English Harry," and John McGlynn, and asked that they be remanded. They were suspected of taking the $125 watch of J. N. Reid of 135 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The visitor asked the ex-detective if the men were professionals.

"Do you main de pair arranged just now?" he asked.

"Yes the pair arraigned there," replied the criminologist, with emphasis on the word "arraigned." No self-respecting court policeman says other than "arranged" or "identified."

"Yes, I knows de bot' of 'em. I pinched English 'Arry ten years ago. He give a guy de peter, after squaring de bar-keeps, and then ho'sted his kettle. I give him a year for that. His pal, there is a moll-buzzer, and I got him once for a leather at South Ferry, but de woman wouldn't come to court. Up at headquarters there is many squeals against de two of 'em. Both have done many a job and many a bit."

The criminologist looked at the ex-detective aghast, but recovered in time to say, "Exactly, exactly," and thanked the policeman for his information.

"Would you mind telling me, or translating to me, as it were, what that policeman just said?" he asked of a lawyer standing near.

"Certainly," replied the lawyer. "He said he arrested English Hary for giving

HOW CHRISTMAS DAY WENT

Good Weather Favored Its Observance in This City.

GOOD CHEER IN CITY PRISONS

Children on Randall's Island Share in the Season's Joys—More Merrymaking To-day.

The merry chiming of the church bells yesterday ushered in a perfect Christmas day. From the cloudless skies the sun shone down through a softening Winter haze upon the holly and flower decked city. Although the tinkling of the sleigh bells was not heard, the air had a freshness, a crispness, and a crackle about it that carried well the spirit of good will and good cheer that brought its benediction to thousands of homes. The coming of the great birthday on Sunday made its observance particularly impressive in the church and home. The vast army of working people whose good fortune it is to spend their holidays at home was yesterday augmented by numbers for whom the first day of the week is the only day of rest.

The extent of the festival in the homes of the city was indicated by the thousands of windows decorated with wreaths and other Christmas tokens. Even the throngs that passed through the streets wore bits of mistletoe and holly in their coats and jackets. The churches of all Christian denominations were filled at their various services. The use of the special ritual of the day in some churches, the brightening of the programmes in others, and the elaborate decorations of the houses of worship generally helped to bring the people to them.

It was a day of song, as its predecessors have ever been. In the churches the religious sentiment of the festival found its fullest expression in beautiful musical services. Even in the grim corridors of the city's prisons echoed the sweet carols of the day. To those who have no homes general invitations were given by a hundred different charities to come and share. The day was one of general cheer.

But the shady side of life in the greatest city of the land was there, too. To the news centres came the usual tales of misfortune and misery. Christmas Day to thousands of men and women in New York means the end of a busy season in which they have found work. It is the day when the great department stores and concerns dependent upon Christmas trade discharge in some cases as many as half of their employes. As on every holiday, the general cheer drove desperate men and women to an unendurable realization of the loneliness of their own lives, and the police reported the usual tragedies of the day.

The day served to draw closer the bonds of human brotherhood, and the poor, the unfortunate, the derelicts of the city were called in from the highways and byways and made to participate in the general feasting and good cheer. Even the city's alms and penal institutions took special pains to make the day a bright one for the inmates. Better dinners than usual were served in all the hospitals and prisons, although formal Christmas services were postponed in some of the institutions until to-day. Two and a half tons of chicken and one and a half tons of turkey, besides mince pies and other good things, were distributed among the prisons alone. Entertainments were held in the afternoon under the auspices of the prison visiting religious organizations. The Department of Correction gave the Wardens of the different prisons a free hand in the matter of choosing between yesterday and to-day for the serving of Christmas dinners, and in consequence a number of the feasts were postponed.

The 950 inmates of the Blackwell's Island Penitentiary were regaled at 12 o'clock yesterday with a bounteous feast, consisting of soup, roast chicken, boiled ham, mince pie, and all the various "fixings" which go to make up a Christmas dinner. Deputy Commissioner of Correction Fanning was present at the feast, and when the gong summoning the inmates to the big mess hall was sounded there arose a cheer from the tiers of cells that the keepers had some difficulty in suppressing. The inmates of the Kings County Penitentiary, 650 in number, enjoyed a menu similar to that of the Blackwell's Island institution. A musical entertainment had been arranged to take place there yesterday, but, owing to the illness of Deputy Commissioner Kerwin of Kings County, who has the affair in hand, it was postponed for two weeks.

The 1,500 inmates of the workhouse will be regaled with Christmas edibles to-day. The prisoners in the Tombs received an extra allowance of meats yesterday and an extra half hour's exercise, but their real Christmas comes to-day, with turkey, chicken, celery, and home-made mince pies ad libitum. The mess halls are already decorated with holly and evergreen for the occasion. Of the 447 prisoners in the Tombs at present, 47 are women and 42 are boys. The boys will receive presents in the form of games and books. All the prisoners will be allowed four hours' exercise during the day. A very few of the prisoners in the Tombs have their meals sent to them, and these ate their Christmas dinners yesterday. These include W. A. E. Moore, convicted of robbery, and Mrs. Fayne Moore, accused of aiding her husband in "badgering" Martin Mahon.

Forty-two of the prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail sat down to a Christmas dinner furnished by Sheriff Dunn. The dinner was served at 1 o'clock, and consisted of roast turkey, cranberry sauce celery, potatoes, plum pudding, coffee, and pies. After the dinner the prisoners sent a vote of thanks to Sheriff Dunn. A turkey dinner was also served to the prisoners in the Essex Market Jail. They were twenty, and the dinner was served to them four at a time.

There were many persons in the city who doubtless fared worse yesterday than the prisoners at Jefferson Market. There were about ninety of these, and they dined sumptuously off roast turkey and all delectable side dishes. Although the dinner was liberal of the prisoners tried to get them home. of the prisoners tried to get them home. They found Magistrate Crane disposed to mercy. In several cases where the charge was simply intoxication the prisoners got their liberty as a Christmas gift. Several who were discharged paused long enough at the bar to wish the Magistrate a merry Christmas.

Forty men and ten women were the recipients of a turkey dinner in the Harlem prison. In the afternoon they constituted the audience at an entertainment given in the prison chapel under the auspices of the House Mission Band and the Harlem Temperance Society. The entertainment consisted of songs and recitations by a score of young women.

If the 1,000 children in the various schools and asylums on Randall's Island did not dream of griffins and hobgoblins last night it was not for the lack of a full cargo of mince pie and candy. They had turkey besides for dinner yesterday, and jam galore, and great, flaky "hunks" of sponge cake. What is more, they are going to have a second dinner to-day, and are going to cluster around a giant Christmas tree in the school building and receive toys that they have been dreaming about for months. For the little cripples have been provided books and games of all kinds. The strong boys will get balls, hoops, tin horns, jumping jacks, and various other glorious things. The feeble-minded will get bright, glittering toys, and the girls will all be little mothers to-day, for piled about the Christmas tree are dolls of every kind—dolls with golden hair, red cheeks, and cherry mouths; dolls that close their eyes when laid to sleep, and dear, sweet, lovable rag babies. Commissioner of Charities Keller will be present to oversee the distribution of the gifts, and will be assisted by Mrs. Dunphy, the Superintendent. A delegation from the St. Vincent de Paul Society came yesterday with 1,200 boxes of candy, which were at once distributed among the children. Superintendent McArdle of the society's Sunday school was the leader of these welcome visitors.

Mrs. Fannie Russell and Nurses Lathan and Beach, representing the New York Flower Mission, brought a vast quantity of flowers, with which the interiors of the various buildings were decorated.

The House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, will give its Christmas dinner to-day, and will also have two musical entertainments, one at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and one in the evening.

Elaborate services were held yesterday in the old First Presbyterian Church, the Marble Collegiate Church, Park Presbyterian Church, Grace Methodist Church, St. James's Presbyterian, and others. The churches of the city were generally decorated, the decorations at Trinity, St. Francis Xavier's, St. Leo's, St. Mary the Virgin's, and Grace Church being especially beautiful.

Christmas services were held by the Salvation Army, and to-day there will be a general distribution of baskets of food to the poor, the funds for which have been collected during the last two weeks in kettles at street corners.

Although not a legal holiday, to-day will be observed as a holiday by a number of business houses in the city. The theatres will give extra matinées in the afternoon.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN SING SING.

The 1,379 Convicts Supplied with Dainties—200 Receive Boxes.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 25.—Christmas was celebrated quietly in the State prison here to-day. It being Sunday, the usual concert was postponed until to-morrow. In the Protestant and Catholic chapels the services were more elaborate than usual.

The 1,379 convicts sat down to a better breakfast this morning than they have had for some time. Fricaseed chicken—1,800 pounds of it—formed the main dish. They had milk and sugar in their coffee. As the men left the mess hall each received a supply of lemon crackers, which they appear to like very much; a couple of apples, and two cigars.

About 200 convicts received Christmas boxes. Most of these were delivered at the prison on Saturday and were distributed just as fast as their contents could be inspected to see that nothing contraband had been smuggled in. The boxes contained turkeys, chickens, pies, cakes, oranges, lemons, apples, books, magazines, story papers, pipes, tobacco, and underclothing. Many of the fortunate ones sent portions of the contents of their boxes to prison friends who were not so fortunate. There will be no work in the prison to-morrow. There will be a concert in the mess hall immediately after breakfast.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS BY CHILDREN.

Interesting Service at the Five Points House of Industry.

At a sign from the Superintendent a little boy bobbed up and in piping tone recited the Commandment:

"Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."

He bobbed down again, and 400 childish voices mingled softly and sweetly with the tones of the organ in the supplication:

"Lord have mercy upon us, and incline our hearts to keep this law."

Involuntarily those in the audience looked at each other, and many eyes grew wet. One old gentleman in a corner blew his nose with a violence which even an attack of the grip could not have been held to justify.

The boy who had recited the Commandment was an orphan. Most of the children who had raised their voices in the supplication were also orphans. Some of them had never known father or mother.

The occasion of the recital of the Commandments, which were taken up in their order alternately by a boy and a girl, was a service of Christmas song yesterday afternoon by the inmates of the Five Points House of Industry. The exercises were held in the chapel of the institution, and were conducted by Superintendent W. F. Barnard. Dr. Penfield played the organ.

The children were seated on a gallery facing the audience, the red-robed, white-aproned girls on the right and the boys on the left. A big Christmas tree, depleted two days before of all except the paper decorations, and strings of evergreens looped to the windows at the side of the chapel from a pillar in front of the gallery, lent an added picturesqueness to the scene. The little ones, who had previously enjoyed an ample turkey dinner, entered into the proceedings with vim. Sturdy, bright, intelligent children they were, such children as one loves to picture Young America. And their appearance bore eloquent testimony that if their little hearts had ever yearned for the love that only a mother can bestow, they at least lacked nothing that could contribute to their health and physical well-being.

The programme, comprised recitations, "Christmas queries," and carols. When the service ended the little ones filed out to supper, and the visitors were invited to witness the feast and inspect the house.

IN ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

Christmas Remembrances for All of the Patients—Two Special Features.

Each patient in St. Luke's Hospital received a Christmas remembrance of some kind. In many instances friends of the patients sent gifts of more or less value, but where no such gifts were sent the officers and nurses of the hospital saw that no one was forgotten. A Christmas card with a bunch of holly was bestowed where no other present was practicable. In the free wards some of the patients were too sick to value or appreciate anything more than a sprig of red-berried holly.

Two special features marked the observance of the day in this institution. One was a personal visitation to each ward and each cot by some member of the hospital staff bearing the compliments of the day. These visitations were made by the Rev. Dr. Baker, Superintendent of the institution; the Rev. Mr. Clover, Assistant Superintendent, and Chaplain Freeman. The other feature was the administering of the communion in individual cases when desired, where patients were unable to leave their cots and join in yesterday's early morning service in the chapel. These two features were described by one of the patients as characteristic of the thoughtful consideration paid by Superintendent Baker and his assistants to the inmates of St. Luke's.

Representatives of the King's Daughters Council of Zion and St. Timothy's Church, visited this hospital on Saturday and distributed a large quantity of holly, Christmas cards, dainties, and some articles of wearing apparel among the inmates of the consumptive wards. A sprig of holly was pinned to the covering of each bed, and a cheering Christmas card was placed in the hands of each patient. Several of the incurables who had previously expressed a desire for some particular article of food had their wishes gratified. In this holiday distribution the nurses participated with much zeal. At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon there was a Christmas tree for the children—of whom there are about fifty in this hospital—in the large ward recently occupied by sick soldiers. Each child received a present.

DAY'S OBSERVANCES IN BROOKLYN.

German Societies Celebrate—Prisoners Enjoy Sheriff Creamer's Bounty.

There was not much public observance of Christmas yesterday in Brooklyn. Most of the events, such as the regular Christmas tree festival in the Bijou Theatre, will take place to-day. The German societies, however, all chose to celebrate the event yesterday, and all the principal German halls were filled, afternoon and evening, with Germans in arms, Germans in knickerbockers and pinafores, and Germans with gray hair.

The principal celebration of this kind was that of the Brooklyn Saengerbund, held in Saengerbund Hall, at Smith and Schermerhorn Streets. There was a Christmas tree thirty-five feet high, with electric light bulbs on every bough and toys of every sort. Santa Claus, in the person of Charles Kohlhaas, pervaded the room with a mammoth bag of candy and nuts, which seemed like Fortunatus's purse and could never become empty, though it was rifled by laughing children at every step of Santa's progress. After the little ones, about 200 in number, had received their presents refreshments were served. A musical entertainment followed, and the youngsters went home. In the evening their elders returned to the hall and held a Christmas dance.

Sheriff Creamer, who is trying to make his popular hostelry in Raymond Street so homelike that his boarders will not wish to leave him, supplied them with a royal repast, including turkey, chicken, cranberry sauce, and pie. After the dinner he furnished the prisoners with cigars. Old-time boarders at the Raymond Street hotel agreed that no other Sheriff has equaled the present landlord in looking after the comfort of his guests.

At the almshouse and nursery in Flatbush similar Christmas dinners were provided. At the nursery, where there are about 200 children, toys were given out. Among other charitable institutions where Christmas dinners were given were the Church Charity Foundation, the Home for Aged Folk, the Home for the Blind, and St. John's Home for Boys.

200 Children Mr. Scharmann's Guests.

The hearts of 285 poor Brooklyn children were made happy yesterday afternoon through the generosity of Julius Scharmann. Mr. Scharmann's residence, at 239 Cook Street, is in one of the poorest sections of the Eastern District. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the parlors were thrown open to the poor children of the neighborhood, to each of whom was given a bag of candy and fruits. As they filed out each received a present from the tree. Mr. Scharmann has distributed gifts in this manner for a number of years.

SULLIVAN FEEDS 2,000 MEN

The Senator Dispensed Christmas Cheer to Bowery Poor.

ODD CHARACTERS WERE THERE

Absent Giver of the Feast Toasted by "Rocks," and All Join In—Tammany Men Present.

Senator Timothy D. Sullivan was easily the biggest man on the Bowery yesterday. This had been hinted before, but when "Rocks," waving a section of turkey breast in one hand and a bunch of celery in the other, proclaimed the "Czar of the east side," with great lung power, "de whole t'ing and d' real t'ing, and dere ain't no udder like 'im," loud though sputtering cheers from overworked jaws broke forth, many a foaming beer glass was drained to the health of the absent Senator, and every one agreed, in the language of "Rocks," that he was "High, low, jack, and the game."

The cause and occasion of all this adulation was the Christmas dinner given by Senator Sullivan to his constituents of the district who know what hunger is, at the rooms of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Sixth Assembly District. For twelve years the Senator has extended such hospitality. This year, although not able to be present himself, he left instructions when he started for Bermuda to give the "boys" all they could eat and drink, and right faithfully were the orders carried out. George Krause, his partner and manager of the Dewey Theatre, was master of ceremonies, and other men well-known in Tammany circles flocked in as able and willing assistants. There were Dr. Feeney, Chief Sanitary Inspector; Alderman Fleck, Deputy Sheriff Leavitt, George Considine, Walter Keech, Robert McGee, John J. White, Patrick Melville, Joseph Dunn, Collector of Markets, and "Bill" Van Sicklen, the "Mayor of the Bowery," not to forget George Green, the "Senator's shadow," who is seldom found outside of Mr. Sullivan's sight or hearing.

The table capacity at one standing was 285 hungry men, and at each place was a plate heaped with wholesome turkey and celery, and down the long tables were plates of rye bread, stretching like lines of sentinels. Kegs of beer were on tap, and boilers of steaming coffee awaited the onslaught. There was enough for two thousand or more men, and two thousand or more men were served. No one went away hungry, and if a sorry-looking outsider happened along, he was allowed to pass in and enjoy himself with a quality and quantity of food he had probably been a stranger to since last Christmas.

The dinner was served at 11:30 o'clock. As early as 10 o'clock the hungry brigade began to appear, and before another hour had passed a line of "the other half" stretched from Rivington to Delancey Street, waiting impatiently for the signal and shivering in the fresh morning air. It was a sorry-looking line, too. Few of the men had overcoats and fewer still white shirts and collars or even decent shoes, but somehow fresh shaves abounded, and faces had a shiny, expectant appearance. Hunger marked the faces of all—pinching hunger in most instances, and it is not unlikely that a dozen men had made the acquaintance of breakfast. Many intelligent faces were in the crowd, and it was easy to see that their owners had known some degree of prosperity.

And there were also plenty of familiar faces that have helped to give the Bowery its characteristic reputation. Did you ever hear of "Billy the Batter," or "Rock Salt Hobbins," or "Slim-Flip Flanigan, or "Mike the Mole," or "Rubber-Nose Dick"—so ycleept because he has the happy faculty of being able to twist that appendage double and earn many a drink thereby—or "Tip-Top Moses," who is good-natured and "square," though unfortunate? They were all on hand. And there was "Rocks," who is firm in the conviction that the Senator is a bigger man than "old Bill McKinley," and who can talk faster and louder and drink more beer in a given time (when he has the chance) than any other man on the Bowery.

Roccomansel's Band of four pieces began business when the first section was allowed in. The men filed around the tables and stood before their plates. Some awaited an expected signal to fall to, but others, unable to resist the tempting food before them, broke restraint and ate ravenously from the start. It was a pathetic sight to see some of the older men, respectable and venerable in appearance, and evidently suffering from hunger, come timidly in and take up the food in a half-apologetic manner.

"Eat all you want, boys," shouted Mr. Krause and his assistants, and everybody fell to with scant ceremony.

"Dis is great," gasped "Klondike Sammy" between munches and quaffs of beer, whereat "Klondike" finished one plate in 1 minute and 30 seconds, and called for three more in rapid succession. The "Senator's shadow" declared that "Klondike" drank at least one big pitcher of beer, and looked longingly at a full keg when he went out. There were others of "Klondike's," capacity, but it was noticeable that few of the diners seemed to want the fresh-baked rye bread.

"Not when they've got turkey and celery to burn," exclaimed "The Shadow."

Among the men, most of whom are known by name to the leaders of the district, was a Polish Count banished from Austria six years ago for the crime of "lese majesté. He will go home next year and enjoy prosperity. During the last campaign he made speeches in French, Polish, English, and German. He has letters of indorsement, it was related, from President McKinley, Senator Hanna, and from Pennsylvania politicians for political work performed for the Republican Party in the last Presidential campaign. The Republicans displeased him and he became a Tammany follower. He lives in a Bowery lodging house, and is glad to get a free Christmas dinner.

Another of the interesting characters is old "Oysters," who has an oyster stand near Rivington Street. Very few people know that the old man's daughter resides in or near Fifth Avenue. It was years ago, so the story goes and a true story at that, that old "Oysters's" daughter was married to a son of a down-town merchant of wealth. The son was promptly cut off, but when a daughter came, the grandmother offered its mother $50,000 if she would renounce all claim to the child. "Not for $50,000,000!" was the reply. Afterward the merchant and his wife become reconciled to the match, and "Oysters's" daughter moved up town with her husband, while old "Oysters," who makes a small living, still remains one of the Bowery's characters.

Senator Sullivan's hospitality lasted until about 6 o'clock last evening, and last night in the highways and byways of the district were men who loudly proclaimed the Senator "de whole t'ing," and others who said fervently, "God bless the Senator!"

HIS EMPLOYES HIS GUESTS.

Andrew J. Corcoran Entertains Them in Jersey City.

Christmas and the elevation of the Erie Railroad tracks were celebrated Saturday evening by the invited guests and the employes of Andrew J. Corcoran at his factory on Jersey Avenue and Thirteenth Street, Jersey City. The celebration took the form of a supper and vaudeville entertainment. Speeches were made by William H. Speer, Jr., Congressman Thomas McEwan, Andrew J. Corcoran, and several others.

Mr. Corcoran observed that the war with Spain had demonstrated to the world what the Americans can do.

"Now, when we send our representatives to South America to sell goods," he said, "the natives don't spit on the salesmen's shoes to see whether they will fight or not. We don't have to get our English papers so we can do business in foreign lands. Three years ago it cost $3.30 in the Spanish West Indies to buy $1 worth of the products of my factory. All that has changed, and is changing to the advantage of our markets.

"I heard to-day of an order for $5,000,000 worth of railroad supplies that has just been received in New York City from Russia for use in Russia and China. Orders are coming from Europe for our horseless carriages. The people of other lands want our goods. The only thing that keeps us back is the rate of exchange. That may be regulated.

"Employers in this city have objected to the way I treat my employes. It is bad judgment, they say, to pay good men who are sick. I find that it pays to be just and considerate to those we employ."

Each of the married men employed by Mr. Corcoran received a turkey as a Christmas present, and each of the single men, except those who said they preferred turkeys, received a box of cigars. Mr. Corcoran distributed among his employes checks for amounts aggregating $260, the Superintendent receiving a check for $85.

MAYOR A WHOLESALE SANTA CLAUS.

Mr. Fisk Sees that No Poor Family in Plainfield Is Neglected.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 25.—Through the generosity of Mayor Fisk there was no need of a single person's going without a Christmas dinner here to-day. Several days ago Mayor Fisk gave Mrs. W. A. Woodruff, Superintendent of the Organized Aid Association carte blanche to provide Christmas dinners for all needy persons in the city. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Woodruff gave a big Christmas dinner at her home and also prepared a large Christmas tree for the children of poor parents. In addition, the Mayor gave orders to a firm of meat dealers to send a turkey to every family in the city which they knew was not provided with one, and which was averse to applying to the regular charity officials.

The Mayor also gave orders to a firm of coal dealers to send coal to every poor family in the city, whether application was made or not.

THE DAY AT ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

Toys for Child Patients and Checks for Employes.

A Christmas celebration was held yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's Hospital for the patients and attachés. In each ward there were decorations of evergreens and holly, and in each there was a Christmas tree. Those in the adults' wards were only for ornament, but in the children's ward a large tree was laden until its boughs bent under the weight of Christmas toys. The presents were distributed to the children when the tree was lighted up in the afternoon, and the little patients forgot their pain for the time in their joy over their playthings.

In each of the older patients' wards an address was made by Dr. Carl Beek, Chairman of the House Committee, and light refreshments were served. After all the patients had received their presents and Christmas dainties the members of the house staff, the nurses, and other employes of the hospital, together with about 100 invited guests, assembled in the parlors, and, after a brief address by Mr. Ruttenau, Secretary of the House Committee, a check was given to each of the hospital employes.

LITTLE JOHNNIE'S "SOFT MARKS"

Sailors at the Navy Yard Treated Him to Several Christmas Dinners.

Long will yesterday live in the memory of one Johnnie Driscoll, telegraph messenger. It was a day in the sunless life of the diminutive disciple of Mercury to be marked with a white stone. Johnnie lives in a big tenement in York Street, Brooklyn, and is employed in an office on Fulton Street. Yesterday he was sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard with a dispatch for Lieut. Washington. At the gate he was told that he would find the Lieutenant on the Vermont. Johnnie crossed to the Cob Dock on the fussy little ferryboat Merry Andrew, and boarded the Vermont.

"You'll find Lieut. Washington on the Newark," said the officer of the deck.

Johnnie started to leave the ship, but in a moment he was surrounded by a lot of bluejackets. The sailors had just finished their Christmas dinner, and were in royal good humor.

"Hey, kid, have yer had anything ter eat lately?" asked a rubicund visaged "jackie" with mock severity.

"Ain't eaten er ting since yesterday," returned the boy, affecting a whimper.

Before Johnnie could realize how it all happened he found himself in the messroom with a swarm of "jolly marines," busily stuffing him with turkey, plum duff, mince pie, and a lot of other good things the acquaintance of which his stomach had never formed.

"I'm full up ter me neck," said Johnnie, with the utmost satisfaction, when the frolicking sailors finally let him go.

Johnnie didn't find the Lieutenant on the Newark. They told him there that he was aboard the New Orleans. The stumpy little messenger started for the gangway, but again he found himself in the middle of a swarm of bluejackets. Again he was hustled below and made to eat till his jaws ached.

"Hully gee, but dis is a soft ting, all right," chuckled Johnnie as he quitted the ship.

"Lieut. Washington is attached to the Indiana," said the officer of the deck on the New Orleans, when Johnnie boarded her.

"Say, dis looks like a con game," vouchsafed Johnnie, wearily. "I've been chasin' dat gent all day widout a chance to get me grub, even."

"What? Haven't you had anything to eat to-day?" asked the officer, sympathetically.

"I ain't had nothin'," affirmed Johnnie, with a doleful air

As he had calculated, he was promptly hustled below and fed till he could hold no more. Where he stowed it all was a mystery.

The messenger finally reached the Indiana. His vest and coat were unbuttoned and he moved sluggishly up the gangplank.

"Lieut. Washington on dis ship?" he inquired of Lieut. White.

"This is his ship, but he's not aboard just now," replied the Lieutenant, who then directed Johnnie to take the message below.

There he was again seized by sailors and carted off to the messroom. But Johnnie couldn't stow away another mouthful, and he protested vigorously. His protests were in vain, however, and he was forced to eat.

"Well, dem navy guys is ter softest marks what's come my way yet," commented Johnnie to himself as he finally left the yard.

British "Waits" at Hackensack.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 25.—About a dozen men and women, all good singers, entered a four-horse stage before daylight this morning and were driven about town singing Christmas carols. They are members of the British-American Society of this place, and made their stops before the houses of members of that organization and of prominent English families. The adoption of the English custom was a success.

Emperor William Gives Presents.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—Emperor William and the members of the imperial family followed their Christmas observances to-day. Last evening the Emperor, while taking his solitary walk in the neighborhood of the Sans Souci Palace, at Potsdam, entered freely into conversation with the soldiers and workmen, giving them Christmas presents.

Degenerate Honey Bees.

From The Providence Journal.

Apiarians of Rhode Island are warned not to tempt needlessly the appetites of the hive inhabitants. The bee, like its human brother, is a frail and temptable creature, whose usefulness depends on absolute abstemiousness. "Why, do bees love firewater?" you ask. Information of an affirmative nature comes from Cuba.

According to credible accounts, the Cuban honey bee, to some extent, has fallen a victim to strong drink. The "workers" find it much nicer to congregate around the sugar mills, where they are always sure to discover sweet juices in ample supply than to haunt the flower fields. At first the bees carry on their labors diligently. Then, little by little, they learn that juices from the sugar cane contain alcohol, and that rum is distilled in the neighborhood.

Forsaking even the semblance of work, the bees imbibe the intoxicating fluid, and thenceforth the social and mental decline is marked. The sad fact is the bees get drunk. They fly about in a dazed and listless condition, ambitionless so far as honey making is concerned. Once they have drunk from the fountain of Bacchus, they are moral and physical degenerates.

Here, then, is another example of the evils of rum drinking.

The Supply Ship Celtic at Callao.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 25.—The United States refrigerator supply ship Celtic of Commodore Barker's squadron, which, with the battleships Oregon and Iowa, the collier Scindia, and the distilling ship Iris, left Tompkinsville, S. I., on Oct. 12, arrived this morning at Callao, the port of Lima.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CHRISTMAS IN CHURCHES

Many Thousands Attend Services in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

SERMONS FROM OTHER PULPITS

President Patton on Orthodoxy—Anniversary Services at St. Thomas's and First Moravian Churches.

It was estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 persons attended the Christmas services yesterday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, where special musical programmes were rendered.

The decorations were not elaborate. Suspended above the high altar in letters formed of beads of light were the words "Nobis Natus est Puer." (Unto us a Child is born.) These were surmounted by a brilliant white star, and below them were two red stars. Holly and evergreens decked the candelabra on each side of the chancel, and evergreens hung in festoons on the chancel rails, from the great organ loft at the other end of the edifice, above the arches of the central nave, and around the bases of the columns. Long strings of foliage were also suspended between the arches. Encircling the capital of each alternate column was a crown of gaslight.

At the right of the altar a scenic representation of the stable at Bethlehem was arranged. There was a rough rock-walled apartment with the Christ Child in a tiny cradle, and in the background Bethlehem, with the guiding star shining brightly.

The first musical service was at 4:30 o'clock in the morning, and despite the hour attracted many worshippers. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the rector, the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, assisted by the Rev. Francis Cummings, as deacon, and the Rev. Anthony Grogan as sub-deacon. The music of the mass, "De Nativitate," was by Klein. Novello's "Adeste Fideles" was sung during the offertory.

Five low masses followed at intervals, and then, at 11 o'clock, solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan. For this service the seating capacity of the cathedral was taxed to the utmost, and a fairly compact crowd, mainly made up of men, filled the space under the organ loft in the rear of the seats. The great majority of the women were attired in sober-colored costumes.

Archbishop Corrigan was assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, the Rev. T. Madden, deacon, and the Rev. Thomas Kane, sub-deacon. The Rev. J. N. Connelly and the Rev. T. F. Myhan were masters of ceremonies. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow of the Society of Jesus. The musical programme was as follows:

Prelude, for Orchestra and Organ	Gounod
Processional, Hymn to Devotion	Beethoven
Grand Mass in C Major, opus 86	Beethoven
Kyrie, for Solo, Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ.	
Gradual	Mendelssohn
Offertory, "Adeste Fideles"	Novello
Christmas Song	Gounod
Postlude	Viviani

The soloists were: Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso.

Father Pardow, in his sermon, commented upon the growing sentiment in this country and in Europe in favor of the union of the Christian Churches. He said it was claimed that the chief obstacle to union was the intolerance of the Roman Catholic Church in refusing to make any concession in the matter of doctrine. The Roman Catholic Church, he said, could not and would not give up one jot or tittle of that doctrine. Scandalous things, he said, had been uttered from the pulpits of late years, and he thought that Socrates would be indeed bewildered if he went about nowadays stopping certain people and asking them to explain the meaning of their words.

The musical programme at the solemn pontifical vespers at 4 o'clock was as follows:

Dixit Dominus	Millard
Psalms of the Day	Gregorian
Magnificat	Marzo
Alma Redemptoris	Mariani
Tantum Ergo	Durante

A SERMON BY DR. PATTON.

He Occupies Dr. Hall's Old Pulpit—Letter from the Session.

The congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church listened yesterday morning to a Christmas sermon by President Francis L. Patton of Princeton University, and read a pastoral letter issued by the Session, of the date of Dec. 21. This letter was distributed through the pews and took the place of an expected announcement relative to filling the vacant pulpit of the church, which it was thought would follow the service.

Dr. Patton's was a doctrinal sermon and embodied a defense of the principles of orthodox Christianity in contrast to the "Christianity of evolution." He warned his hearers against the tendency to modify the orthodox doctrine of incarnation.

"The incarnation," said he, "was so obvious a climax of a great series of revelations that men in their desire to give a naturalistic interpretation to the Bible have explained it in that way and said that it was simply an idea which had dawned gradually upon us in the evolution of thought. You may explain the idea in this way, but you cannot thus explain the history of Christ's life and the resurrection."

The pastoral letter from the Session did not refer by name to any possible successor to Dr. Hall. It spoke of the effort of the Session "to provide for the pulpit preachers sound in the faith and apt to teach," and urged constant presence at the church service of the members of the congregation. In reference to the pulpit vacancy the letter said:

"With you, we have not ceased to mourn the departure of our pastor. We bless God for all that which His servant did among us and for us, and would not recall him from the joy of the Lord into which he has entered; but we sincerely sorrow over the bereavement of our church. We pray, and we ask you to pray also, that one chosen and anointed by the Head of the church may be speedily found, and that the efforts now being made to this end may, by Divine guidance, be successful. The Session of this church, now constituted, with a Moderator appointed by the Presbytery, the Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., LL. D., is charged with maintaining the spiritual government of the congregation. Among its prescribed duties it is directed 'to concert the best measures for promoting the spiritual interests of the congregation.'—See Form of Govt., Ch. IX., S. 6."

The letter urged the congregation to pastoral work and also quoted Scriptural authority in enjoining the members to be more liberal in their contributions. "We regret to have to state that our members are not giving now," it said, "as liberally as formerly. We call your prayerful attention to the objects of Christian beneficence for which your gifts will be asked at stated times."

The members of the congregation were also urged to provide for themselves, as "a matter of conscience," pews and sittings in the church. The letter was signed by Robert Russell Booth, Moderator of the Session, and by the following Elders: John Sinclair, William Campbell, Ewen McIntyre, Silas B. Brownell, Robert Beggs, H. Edwards Rowland, James A. Frame, William Irwin, Samuel B. Schieffelin, and James Talcott.

ABUSES OF THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa Speaks of Its License and Dangerous Customs.

The Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa at the Church of St. John the Evangelist spoke yesterday of the right and wrong use of the Christmas holidays. He said that the season is abused when people make their houses the scene of high festival and neglect the house of God. "The supension of labor is always attended with danger," he said. "At the holidays all classes are seized with more or less giddiness, and not a few act as though the moral law had been suspended, indulging in a license that they might be ashamed of at other seasons. Gluttony, drunkenness, and excess of all kinds prevail. The courts are submerged by crime. Christmastide is the terror of thousands of families all over the land. Wives and daughters and sisters are pained by anxiety, there being such a wholesale abuse of the period which ought to be devoted to the revival of good will. It is a time when hosts should remember the weakness of guests and study to avoid them.

"Promiscuous assemblies of the young should be guarded. It is sad to think that multitudes of innocent girls date their disgrace from this hallowed time, when religion should consecrate all joys and render every pleasure harmless. Under the reign of mistletoe and holly moral considerations may be and often are lost sight of, as was the case under the roses of the classical banquets. What is innocent and beautiful often prepares the way for days when the backward glance is taken with shame.

"A chapter might be devoted to insincerities of Christmastide growing out of the tyranny of custom. Think of the presents people do not want to give or receive. Think of the abuse in the system of extortion and practical blackmail."

SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH.

A Large and Varied Throng at the Christmas Service There.

The chimes of old Trinity were sounding Christmas carols yesterday forenoon while the worshippers were assembling. Large crowds are always attracted to Trinity on Christmas Day because the musical programme is most elaborate and the altar and body of the church are tastefully decorated with choice flowers and greens. The gathering at the high celebration, which began at 10 A. M., was very large. Women in rich attire were crowded in pews with women in humble garb, and white and colored men worshipped together. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by Vicar Steele and Curates Griffin, Wilson, and Hill.

The sermon was purely doctrinal, the subject being "Good Will and Peace to All Men." It was preached by the Rev. Dr. Dix. The collection, which was a large one, will be turned over to the Hospital Sunday Fund.

MORAVIANS' 150TH ANNIVERSARY.

Special Christmas Service Held in Celebration in the Lexington Lexington Avenue Church.

The celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the first Moravian congregation in New York was begun at the First Moravian Church yesterday morning with a special Christmas service. This anniversary celebration extends over three days, the most important or "festival service" being set for to-morrow evening, when Bishop J. Mortimer Levering will make an address giving a history of this denomination in New York. A special musical service has also been prepared for this occasion.

At yesterday morning's service the sermon was preached by Prof. Hamilton of the Moravian University at Bethlehem, Penn. He briefly outlined the work of the early Moravian missionaries and their struggles to establish a place of worship in the City of New York. Early in 1736 preliminary steps were taken toward the establishment of a congregation here. Meetings were held in the homes of many of the believers, and as early as 1741 a small congregation had been founded, but it was not until 1748 that, by a special act of Parliament the Moravian Church was recognized by the Church of England as a Protestant Episcopal church. The congregation in New York was founded by Bishop John de Waterville, on Dec. 27, 1748, the organization being fully completed on Oct. 15, 1749.

The first place of worship was in Fulton Street, the cornerstone of the church being laid in 1751, and the church dedicated a year later. This edifice was occupied for seventy-seven years, when it was demolished and a larger and more commodious one erected in its stead, which was dedicated in November, 1829. In 1845 a church was erected at Houston and Mott Streets, which was occupied until 1885, when the property was sold. The congregation worshipped in rented quarters until 1869, when the present edifice, at Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, was purchased.

Bishop A. A. Reinke was the pastor of the church for twenty-four years before its last removal. He continued to serve until his death, in August, 1889. His successor was the Rev. Edward T. Gluge, who served from 1890 to 1893, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, the Rev. H. A. Gerdsen. There are now seven Moravian congregations in the city.

ST. THOMAS'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY.

Special Services Begun Which Will Continue Till Next Sunday.

The first of the services in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of St. Thomas's Church, in Fifth Avenue, was celebrated at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The rector, the Rev. John M. Brown, preached the sermon. The church had been decorated for the occasion. The services will continue until Sunday next, when the rector will preach a historical sermon.

The musical service yesterday was elaborate. The usual accompaniment of organ and harp was augmented by stringed instruments, trumpets, horns, trombones, and drums. The orchestration was arranged by Organist Richard Henry Warren. Just before the opening of the service there was special ringing of the chimes.

DR. PARKHUR

CHERRY HILL'S PRIDE GONE

"Old Liz" Brady, Hand-Organ Beggar, Has Quit Her Haunts.

HAD DIAMONDS AND SILK HOSE

"Lucky" Finnegan Relates a Bit of Cat Alley and Cherry Street History —Mrs. Brady's Artistic Career.

Cherry Street has lost Mrs. Elizabeth Brady; or, to put it more correctly, Mrs. Brady has lost Cherry Street—so completely that her old haunts along the hill miss her rubicund and boisterous presence. Time was when "Old Liz" was the pride of Cat Alley, because she wore a two-stone diamond ring, reveled in the luxuriance of two pairs of silk stockings—strange, but gospel truth—and frequently treated to mixed ale with prodigal liberality. More latterly, when Cat Alley became but a memory, its pride became the dowager swell of the hill, and displayed her wealth with reckless abandon when in an alcoholic mood, which was more times by many than once. But where now is "Old Liz," Cherry Hillers ask.

"What'ell," explains "Lucky" Finnegan, newsboy, and all-around gamin. "Liz ain't dead. She's got a new beat sommers. Mos' likely she's travelin' Sout' fer 'er healt'. D' han' orgin biz wuz gittin' dull on d' ol' root, an' besides, Liz is gittin' on an' her bones gittin' achy wit' d' rumatiz. 'Wen d' Spring gits in, Liz'll be 'round agin wit' d' same orgin, you bet."

As most of this chronicle comes from "Lucky," whose mother now bewails the loss of $1.10 a week from Mrs. Brady as room rent, its veracity need not be questioned. For years Mrs. Brady earned a living in East Twenty-third Street, and in East Fourteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, by grinding out tunes of soul-racking uncertainty and putting up "hard-luck" stories, gems of plaintive ingenuity. To gullible passers-by she was a bundle of rags and a picture of physical misery. A Quaker bonnet partly concealed her features, and the bent figure and plaintive wails did the rest. But underneath all this was a sturdy constitution, an alert mind worthy of a better occupation, and a general capacity for touching sympathetic persons.

"Old Liz's" age has been guessed to be from forty-five to sixty. Her origin is a mystery. No Cat Alleyite or Cherry Hiller could ever succeed in finding out. Mrs. Brady was too coy on private matters. And the many oddities of this old woman would pale Pandora's box in comparison. Her chief delight in life was in the possession of her ring and silk stockings—always two pairs, no more and no less, even ten years back in the memory of old Cat Alleyites. Then there were Mrs. Brady's minor weaknesses, such as Bowery policy, at which she was often successful; a gallery seat in an east side theatre, and periodical indulgences in stimulants.

Oddly enough in her inebriation no one ever tried to rob her of the "roll" she was credited with always having, or the hand organ, for once when "Red" Williams, penniless and desperate tried the trick, Mrs. Brady promptly pushed him headlong down a flight of stairs. She was let alone after that, while "Red" became unpopular and departed from the neighborhood.

But the ring and the stockings filled the old woman's soul with perpetual delight. Some of the passers-by on her "beats" may possibly have noticed a thin band of gold on a finger of the left hand. That was the ring—the diamond side wisely turned from public view, while the right hand, wrinkled and soiled, worked overtime on the organ. Often would the old woman glance into the left palm and gloat over the gems concealed there. Never by any chance was the public the wiser. That would have been ruinous to business and brought the police besides.

"Yassir," said "Lucky," in continuance of this chronicle, "Liz is d' greatest guy what walks. Mor'n two weeks ago she says, says she to me, she says: 'Lucky, I ain't feelin' well. I'm goin' on d' circuit. Dis town's gittin' bum. 'Dere ain't no money here no more. 'Dere's too many ol' wimmin a-followin' of me feetsteps.' Y' see, Liz sort of got alongside a disgust, and dat settle her. So she sloped, and 'dere's mon due on me ol' woman's rent.

"But, say! You'd split t' see ol' Liz goin' ter biz in d' mornin'. Once in awhile she'd take a car, but mos' times she'd walk. She'd go fast an' strong, keepin' on d' east side streets till she strike near her beat, an' den she'd hunch 'er shoulders over an' crawl along like she were half dead, an' wen she'd strike 'er place d' 'ol' guy 'ud flop down an' up goes d' musick sad like, an' fit ter melt a fire plug. Sure. D' orgin's 'Dere'll be a hot time,' played by Liz were great.

"But, say! Liz never trew dice wit 'er healt'. Col' days d' ol' guy 'ud wear tick close underneat', an'— How'd I know? Me mudder she sez so, fer Liz laundr. wit' 'er and tell how she fool d' peep. Dat is, wen she wern't fightin' wit' me ol' lady on d' rent an' callin' 'er room slab-sided an' wort' only eighty cents.

"Say! Wot yer tink o' dem silk socks? Mrs. McCusky, over in Cat Alley, 'fore it were broke up, she says Liz uster live on red herrin' an' crackers an' free lunches till she got d' ring, and wen she struck d' high policy number, wy Liz gits d' socks an' she were queen in d' alley, along wit' d' mixed ale."

Mrs. Brady's liking for highly colored melodrama was marvelous. The heavy villain appealed to her advanced taste in theatricals. Once in a Bowery theatre, when it became incumbent on the villain to pick a fight and kill Launcelot, the lover, "Old Liz's" conduct was scandalous. She could scarcely contain herself.

"Give it to the little divil, th' dude," she shouted shrilly, jumping up from her seat, "and git the gurrul. Hooray! th' dude's down. Hoo—"

That nearly broke up the play. The gallery gods howled at the old woman and pelted her with peanuts and other missiles. Mrs. Brady promptly began a fight with a husky gamin, and then the "bouncer" unfeelingly ejected her. "Old Liz's" fight down-stairs at the box office for her 15 cents and her subsequent desperate spree that night awoke not only the echoes of Cherry Hill but of Oak Street Station. Cherry Hillers are talking about her escapades now, for Mrs. Brady is missed.

Went to Jail for a Dog.

New Orleans Dispatch to Baltimore Sun.

Mark A. Diamond died at the Charity Hospital here early this morning (Dec. 23.) He had become locally famous on account of his love for his dog.

Three times Diamond had been to jail to save the dog's life, and the dog survives his master. It was not a dog with a pedigree upon which Diamond lavished his affection, but a plain everyday cur with a bad temper. This bad temper caused all the trouble. The dog bit a child about a year ago and Diamond was arrested on the charge of keeping a vicious canine. Recorder Finnegan gave him the alternative of killing the brute or going to jail. Diamond went to jail. The same thing happened over again when Diamond had served out his first sentence.

The second term having expired, he was again with his dog, which celebrated his release by biting a young man ten days ago. Diamond's health was poor and the case against him was continued two or three times, the accused saying he would suffer imprisonment again rather than have his pet put to death. On his way from the Court House several days ago he fell unconscious in the street and was taken to the Charity Hospital, where death came this morning. The case has aroused much sympathy.

The Lovers' Curfew.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It has remained for a Cleveland Judge to fix the hour at which a lover's evening call should end. Judge Fiedler, in answer to the query of an anxious father, handed down from the bench his opinion that 11 o'clock is the proper time for evening sparking to cease. If we take it for granted that this is standard time the latitude of the Judge cannot help but meet with commendation, even from the most liberal thinkers on the subject. From 8 o'clock, say, until 11, standard, or 11:30, sun, is certainly ample time for a single sitting of the character referred to by the Judge, and in well-regulated households this time-table should be prominently displayed, or at least understood. It would do away with the venerable references to taking in the morning milk, or getting the morning paper, or starting a fire in the kitchen stove. No doubt in many instances it would be pleasing to the young woman herself, for if she is a sensible girl she knows that late hours play the mischief with feminine good looks.

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SPANISH CRUELTY AT MANILA.

Capt. Moffatt, Who Inspected Prisons in the Island of Luzon, Writes of Conditions There.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 25.—The American officer who has, perhaps, been brought into closest connection with both Spaniards and Filipinos at Manila is Capt. W. P. Moffatt of Company A, First Dakota Volunteers. This is due to his position as Superintendent of Military Prisons for the Island of Luzon, and his consequent investigations into the causes for the imprisonment of thousands of Filipinos and others who were found by the United States troops suffering there in irons.

Moffatt's discoveries made while going through the prisons, where the victims of Spanish cruelty and wrath are hidden, and where the men in high official life have for years locked up those who knew too much, would fill a book. As a result of these investigations, he has become a rank expansionist. Contrary to the opinion of many of the men who have gone to the Philippines, he believes the United States must keep the islands, all of them, and that it would be a crime to humanity had the Paris Commission ever given up one iota of the hold the country has on these far-off lands. Writing home under date of Nov. 17, Capt. Moffatt says:

"If the American people could hear, as I have heard, in the darkness and silence of the Spanish dungeons, the stories of the wrongs inflicted on these Filipinos by the Spaniards under pretense of law, and through the medium of the so-called courts of justice—God save the mark!—there could be only one voice and one decision at home. It would be emphatic to save to these islanders the advantages gained for them by the American occupation, and by their own efforts for freedom and independence. Personally I am in favor of the independence of the Philippines, with a strong American alliance and protectorate, but I cannot overlook the many reasons for continuing the present occupation and government for a long time at the least.

"The Filipino would rather die than again submit to the Spanish rule and tyranny, and no one can blame him. The people of these islands can, no doubt, eventually govern themselves, but the Stars and Stripes ought to insure life, liberty, and happiness to these lands for all time to come. Let not to speak of property and happiness, has been all too uncertain under the rule of the Spaniards, who have been as cruel here as they ever were in the days of Philip II. and the Inquisition. A return of these islands to Spain would be a terrible wrong, a crime against right and liberty with which the people of the United States must not blot the closing pages of the nineteenth century.

"Here is our opportunity to bring light, liberty, and blessing to a people that has been in the shadow of a tyranny and oppression that we of the other hemisphere cannot conceive of, a people that has been persecuted and trodden for centuries by a race far inferior to honesty and nobility. If this kindly, well disposed people could be educated and given true ideas of liberty and religion I cannot doubt that annexation would be of great advantage to us.

"Kept in abject fear of the Government and priesthood, it is a wonder that the Filipinos have made the progress they have, and to-day there is a feeling of security and prosperity in Manila that has not been known there before. In sanitation we are imitating Ben Butler at New Orleans, and the death rate is constantly falling. It was awful, and largely on account of robbery by the Spanish authorities, to whom was left the money for regulating the matter. The sentiment in favor of the Americans and for American control is growing every day among the more intelligent and stable of the population, both native and Spanish."

Since Moffatt took charge of these military prisons and began his investigations into the wrongs suffered by the prisoners he has had charge of some 2,900 cases and has released 1,500 prisoners, many of them men of rank and wealth among their people. He has found all this great proportion to have been imprisoned for no fault, but for knowing too much, having eyes open to the thieving and worse crimes of their keepers and Governors, perhaps of being too independent and patriotic, or of having money or other property that the Spaniards wanted. Among those released by him were a couple of wealthy and well-known Filipinos who had, the investigation proved, been thrown into the dungeons for the simple reason that they had been witnesses to the robbery from the Colonial Treasury of over $1,000,000, not by any jugglery of books or official chicanery, but simply by taking out the cash and carting it off. One of these two men Moffatt had to take into his own house for protection; the Spaniards would have killed the poor devil could they have found him. The other has lived ever since in his own home, but carefully guarded from Spanish hatred. Another released prisoner, who had given away to the American authorities gross frauds at the Presidio, was taken by Moffatt under his own protection, and is now acting as a clerk in the prison investigation.

Capt. Moffatt, in another letter written a few days later says, he has had a call from the editor of the Independencia, who had just been appointed Aguinaldo's Director of War. This personage offered to give the American statistics of the number of Filipinos shot while prisoners of war by the Spaniards. "They used to line them up by the dozen, along the water front only a block from his house, and shoot them in the back," says Capt. Moffatt. "I have secured photographs of a number of these executions. One of the men killed so was Dr. José Rial, a noted citizen, and well known in Europe. His only crime was in loving his country too well, and in too much progressiveness. As I learn more and more of the hellish cruelty of these Spaniards in their dealings with the natives of the Philippines, it is easy to understand why God has so certainly and easily given the victory to our soldiers in every conflict in this war."

Letters from other North Dakotans at Manila are to the effect that much more sickness exists among the troops than has been supposed, and that an early change of weather or location will be absolutely necessary if the health of the regiments is not to suffer terribly. There has been considerable smallpox among the troops, though they were all vaccinated before leaving San Francisco. One letter states that more than 1,000 men are in the hospitals with real diseases, not trumped up ailments for a few days' rest.

Another Faithful Dog.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Shortly after dark on Dec. 21 the body of John Butt was found a few miles south of Georgetown, Ohio, he having shot himself while out hunting during the day. Young Butt had left his home that morning accompanied only by his dog. The family thought nothing of his absence until a few hours after dark, when the dog returned home and began howling pitifully about his home, attracting their attention. A lantern was procured and the father and a son set out following the dog, which ran on ahead, looking back every few feet and barking for them to follow. He led them straight to where the body was found, cold in death. His gun had been accidentally discharged while loading it, the load taking effect in the stomach, nearly disemboweling him. He had been dead several hours.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

HOMES ON SHORE FOR TARS

Plans of the New Army and Navy Department of the Y. M. C. A.

WHAT MR. MILLAR SAW ABROAD

Agencies at Work for the Uplifting of Enlisted Men in the English and French Services.

Plans are under way for the erection in Brooklyn, on a site near the New York Navy Yard, of a building to cost at least $100,000, and to contain the very latest and best ideas obtained from experience in England and America, designed to effect the physical, social, intellectual, and spiritual uplifting of enlisted men in the United States Navy. The plan also contemplates the erection of similar buildings, though perhaps not as large ones, in Boston, Newport, Norfolk, San Francisco, and possibly in Manila and Havana. It still further contemplates similar social work for enlisted men in the United States Army, the whole being a comprehensive movement in the direction of Christian work in both army and navy similar to that done in the British and French armies. Those who are behind the project are members of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, working through its recently formed Army and Navy Department, at the head of which sub-committee is Commodore J. W. Philip. The Brooklyn building is to be known as the Naval Branch, and is selected because the New York Navy Yard is the highway between the entire United States Navy and civil life.

The building proposed for Brooklyn, and the special ones talked of for Boston, Newport, Norfolk, and San Francisco are to be exclusively for enlisted men in the navy. The army work is to take a little different form. The Brooklyn building will look not unlike a hotel, and will be for the most part modeled after buildings devoted to a similar purpose under charge of the famous Miss Weston, and situated at Portsmouth and Devonport, in England. The chief features of its interior will be the cabins and the bar. The cabins, or rooms, will resemble staterooms on ships, but will be separated with wire screens so that each lodger will be by himself. They will be kept scrupulously clean, and their charge per night will be 10 to 20 cents. On this basis it is expected to make the branch self-supporting, when the building is provided for, and the other sources of revenue are counted upon. The bar will be in a prominent room on the first floor, and open to everybody, enlisted men and the public. It will look like a bar, and people will treat it as a bar. But it will have for sale nothing intoxicating.

This naval branch will have a library and reading room, and small rooms for Bible classes and educational classes. There are 12,000 men in the American Navy, and with the completion of the new warships there will be, perhaps, half as many more. This Brooklyn building, and the Boston, San Francisco and other buildings are to be Young Men's Christian Associations for sailors. But the sailors will be treated as men, and the religious part will not be made too conspicuous; yet the sailors will not be permitted to forget that the institution is a Christian one, and was designed for their spiritual and intellectual improvement.

Up to the beginning of the late war with Spain practically nothing had been done along Christian lines for enlisted men in either our army or navy. One of the results of this war, which has brought about so many unlooked-for things, is a movement to inaugurate systematic Christian effort for all enlisted men. The Young Men's Christian Association, realizing the importance of the work, and the fact that here is an opportunity to put into operation, untrammelled by precedent, all that is to be had from experience elsewhere, sent Secretary William B. Millar to England, Scotland, and France immediately the protocol was signed and the work here slackened. Mr. Millar visited all of the institutions in the countries named, and has just returned home. It is his ideas that the committee now purpose to put into effect for the benefit of American enlisted men. Speaking of the work abroad, Mr. Millar said yesterday:

"No one who has not studied the question can form any idea of the vast agencies that are at work to improve the condition of the men in the British services. The English are far in advance of us, largely because they have had for so long a time so many men in the services. At all of the seaport towns where there are navy yards homes exist for the sailor on shore, and at many of the inland cities institutions are to be found for the soldier. The work extends to India. There are temperance societies and temperance institutes, maintained by the Army Temperance Association, or which Lord Roberts is the head. In Paris, too, both Protestants, through the Young Men's Christian Association, and Roman Catholics, through their homes situated at Versailles, and to the number at least of six in Paris, are doing splendid work for men in the services—work which we must duplicate and improve on, especially if the enlisted men in the navy are to be increased one-half, and those in the army to 100,000. We cannot afford to be behind England and France. Such work is not only right as Christian work, but it is also worth doing for its effect upon the condition and intelligence of the famous 'man behind the gun.'

"I found at Portsmouth, at Devonport, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aldershot, Plymouth, Liverpool, Windsor, and in London many of these homes, and through Lord Roberts learned of the temperance work in the army in India. At Aldershot there are five such homes, at Portsmouth two, at Glasgow three, and in Paris six. In London there is a Royal Soldiers' Institute, where there is a trade school, at which men may study while in the service, so that when they quit it they are less helpless than here in the matter of finding employment. Young Men's Christian Associations in England have no homes, but maintain organizations in many posts, at which men may become attached for the helpful and mutual study of the Bible, attendance upon religious worship, &c. I learned much about the management of institutions, and it is these ideas which we hope to put into practice for American soldiers and sailors.

"We shall be able here to improve upon the English plan in one important respect. We shall have one comprehensive plan, designed to attain a definite end. It will work wherever most needed, and be able to shift from place to place, if army or navy conditions change. There will be but one central body appealing to the public for funds. Now, in England the great defect is, to my mind, the lack of system. There individuals have taken hold of the work. There are admirable homes, but they duplicate the work of each other. If conditions should change they would be powerless to change with them. There is no organization. The result is an infinite number of things appealing to the same public for the same cause. No wonder the British public, far more than the American, decries now charities. The number of appeals to the British public is distracting. We shall beat them in this respect, and in time I hope to equal them in our institutions."

Contemplated work in the army by the Young Men's Christian Association includes an extension of that heretofore done. Twelve men are with the forces in Cuba, several are at Manila, and three are in Puerto Rico. Special attention is to be given the work at camps that may be established, and in the permanent posts at Chicago, Fort Snelling, Fort Porter, Fort Warren, Fort Myer, and Fort Hamilton. As fast as possible, and especially if the posts are increased in number or occupants by the enlargement of the standing army to 100,000 men, associations are to be former and permanent houses established. All of the experience gained in the recent war will be utilized. The religious part of the work will not be permitted to overshadow the physicial, the intellectual, and the social, but the effort will be made, as in regular associations, to develop the all-round man.

The work of the naval branch involved the organization of associations on each man-of-war. This has been done to some extent, and with success. Tickets are sold to enlisted men at $6 a year. Of this sum $4 go to the Central Committee to be divided among the twenty or more associations in seaboard cities, beginning at Portland, Me., and extending all around the coast to Seattle, Washington. Membership tickets held by these naval men are good in any association they happen to visit in these cities. The other $2 go to the local association on board the ship. The chief thing attained by this ship association is a chaplain. The United States Government provides a Chaplain on ships carrying a certain number of men. Those carrying fewer have no Chaplains. These associations on these smaller ships will provide one of their number, who is competent to read the service, to conduct a Bible class, to lead the singing, to play an organ, to read the burial commitment when necessary, and to act in all those cases of sickness and death where a Chaplain is so much needed.

"I noticed one difference between England and America," said Secretary Miller in conclusion. "There is in England more giving of self to this work than here. We Americans give money liberally and consider our duty done. In England thousands of men and women give all their time. They are independent in means, and so consecrate themselves to this and similar work. We can learn a lesson from them. There are many young men of independent means in America who idle away their time, who would get a pleasure they never before dreamed of if they would devote themselves to the needs of others."

RURAL PENNSYLVANIA'S DAY.

Elaborate Celebration of the Christmas Holiday by the Country People of the Interior.

READING, Penn., Dec. 25.—Christmas in the rural districts of interior Eastern Pennsylvania is celebrated, in some respects, differently from the manner in which this holiday is observed in any other section of the globe. To the people in those districts no other day in the whole year approaches Christmas in importance as a holiday, and some of the features marking the observance of the day are certainly unique and interesting to the outside world.

Last night the "Bels Snickels" were abroad in great numbers, and in many sections. "Bels Snickels" are country youths who go from farmhouse to farmhouse Christmas Eve. They are masked, grotesquely attired, and carry canvas bags filled with nuts and confections. Their coming is awaited in anticipation of fun by the farmer, his wife and children, and they receive a warm welcome at each house they visit.

The Bels Snickels are precursors of Santa Claus, and in distributing the contents of the bags they carry, which they do by throwing the nuts and confections upon the floors of the farmouses, they give warning to the children who gather them up that unless they are very good and go to bed immediately after their departure, Santa himself may pass that house by in his night's travels. These advance couriers of Kriss Kindle sing, dance, and play musical instruments of a crude kind, and make merry in many a rural home Christmas Eve. The Bels Snickels think very little of traveling fifteen or twenty miles over a rough country the night before Christmas.

After their departure the trimming of the Christmas tree begins. And such decorations! Tinsel, spangles, and colored glass have but little place on the country Christmas tree. Instead there are huge honey cakes, ginger cakes, cut into shapes representing great fat hogs, sheep, rabbits, cats, horses, cows, and other farm animal life. Some of these animal cakes are several feet square and made attractive by sprinklings of red, white, and blue sugars.

Perched on branches of the tree are stuffed squirrels, chipmunks, and other trophies of the hunt and the country boy's skill with the shotgun, while grouped around the base of the tree trunk are opossums, raccoons, and occasionally, a large red or gray fox. All are appropriately decorated with Christmas greens and brilliant-hued ribbons. The tree is also laden with great chunks of home-made taffey, large red apples and Winter pears, with a sprinkling of shell barks, chestnuts, and other productions of the farm. The country Christmas tree would be an attraction in a Fifth Avenue home.

Hours before daylight Christmas morning the farmer's family is up and stirring in preparation for the great day. Perhaps there is to be a great family reunion, to which a score or more branches of the "freundschaft" are coming—coming, some of them, from miles distant, driving, or possibly walking, over a rough country. They will arrive hungry, but there will be an abundance for a hundred mouths. In the large open fireplaces spits are arranged for browning half a dozen turkeys, while in the great bake ovens huge hams, filled with "stuffing" are roasted. This ham "stuffing" is seasoned with a combination of herbs that imparts a peculiar and pleasant flavor to the meat, and is a popular Christmas dish in these sections.

Immense quantities of pies and cakes have been baked for the big Christmas dinner, which is to be a feast indeed. An extremely popular entrée for this big meal is "schnitz and knepp," a combination of stewed dried apples and boiled dough, served with a wine sauce, a combination which, if eaten at night, assists greatly in bringing about visions of hobgoblins and imps. With many farmers' families this is the only day in the year upon which wine appears on the table, but the Christmas dinner would be considered incomplete indeed without it.

Christmas night the country beau calls upon the country belle. He comes early and stays late, or rather, he also stays early, as he usually leaves about dawn of next day.

On Christmas Day the live stock on the farm is well taken care of, and all the horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and dogs receive extra allowances of food, and, except in the cases of horses used in making visits, all have an entire day of rest.

SINGERS IN CHURCH CHOIRS.

Thousands of People from All Over the Country Come Here Every Year Seeking Places.

About three thousand men and women whose friends have told them that they are possessed of musical talent and pleasing voices have now arrived in this city, and it is estimated that fully another three thousand will be here in time to see the old year die, if they are fond of being in at such deaths. These people, for the most part bright and young, come here from every part of the country, and even from Canada. Not a State, hardly a county, is unrepresented. The influx begins about Nov. 1, and continues for two months. The earlier ones come to study, for New York and not Boston is now looked upon as the National centre for the church music of America. The later ones come in the hope of securing positions in the churches of New York and vicinity.

Singers in New York church choirs are engaged to begin the year on May 1, but so great is the pressure for places that practically all who seek them with any show of success arrive four to five months in advance, stop at good hotels, make the acquaintance of members of music committees in the churches, help to circulate the gossip of the church set, become nominal pupils of teachers supposed to have influence with church officials, and Sunday after Sunday visit churches, out of the way as well as prominent, to learn what is sung and what is the chance of securing a paid opportunity to sing it.

While these hordes of people who imagine themselves quite indispensable in Trinity, Brick or Marble Collegiate choirs come from everywhere, it is a rather curious fact that voices that have been the best trained previous to arrival here come from Minneapolis and St. Paul. Some good voices come from St. Louis and Cincinnati, voices that have been well cultivated, but by far the best come from the Northwest. It is strange, but Chicago sends very poor ones, and Boston does not do much better. In quality of voice, the best come from California and the Pacific Coast. The worst come from along the Atlantic Coast. A few come from the South that are worth cultivating, and Canada sends a few. The Atlantic Coast is notoriously hard on voices, and this fact explains why Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Charleston are able to send us few, if any. This fact also explains why so many new voices are in demand in New York church choirs each season, and why this city is full of throat specialists. Many a fine voice, when it came fresh from California, has deteriorated in the damp atmosphere of New York, and especially of Brooklyn, and lost for its owner a lucrative position.

There are about one thousand churches in New York. Of this number about three-fourths hire singers. The total number which they employ is not far from three thousand. Fully two thousand of these are re-engaged each year. So that the six thousand singers, or persons who imagine themselves singers, who flock here at this time, and pay high rates for board, not to mention tips and lessons, have not far from one thousand places open to them. A very large proportion of those who come here seeking positions cannot read music. That seems strange, when public schools so generally teach the rudiments of note reading. An applicant who can read notes has an advantage from the start.

Naturally so many would-be professional singers, here for half the year, have brought into existence the choir singer broker. One of these brokers, after rejecting within the space of half an hour five voices, the owners of which came in with much assurance and left with trouble on their minds, said that he rejected three out of every four who apply, because their voices either were not pleasant or they were hopelessly lacking in training, or deficient in general intelligence. About two thousand come and sing for him. The five hundred whom he accepts he undertakes to find positions for, and succeeds in the case of from two hundred to two hundred and fifty, on the average.

The salary paid to singers by New York church choir committees is from $200 to $2,000 a year. Really good voices are rare indeed, and rarer than they used to be. Why this is so no one seems able to give a good reasons. Of course there is the largest supply of sopranos. The baritones come next, and the tenors third. Contrary to general opinion, the contralto voice is the most difficult to find. The quartet which costs the most money is that of the West Presbyterian Church, Forty-second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The chorus choir which costs the most is St. Bartholomew's, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street. Other expensive choirs are the Brick Presbyterian, the Marble Collegiate Reformed, Grace, Trinity, St. Thomas, Holy Trinity, Church of the Pilgrims and the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian, Brooklyn.

Sometimes New York church music committees search the country for fresh voices. Their method is to send word to singers to come to this city, under the promise to pay railroad fares one way and entertainment. It not infrequently happens that changes are made in choirs for the sole reason that congregations tire of the faces of singers. For this reason experienced choristers shrink from engagements in churches where the choir, a quartet generally, appears behind the pulpit facing the people. In one New York church recently a contralto of unexceptionable favor in matter of voice, was not re-engaged, the reason being given that the congregation was tired of her face. Committees try to get singers of the same height. If short in stature a remedy is had by an adjustment of ottomans. But not long since, a tenor and a soprano, in different choirs, were allowed to go because they were too tall and did not look well.

Of the six thousand singers, or would-be singers, who will be in New York during the next five months, about three in five will be women. These make a great deal of trouble for choir brokers, for members of music committees, and for music teachers. A fair proportion of them bring money enough to enable them to live as at home, but a great many come here with little financial reserve. They are unable to get either choir positions or other work. Hence a recital of their woes, not musical, has to be listened to almost everybody, including fellow boarders. Men are more fortunate, for as a rule they are able to get positions of some sort while waiting for the choir work. Throat specialists and music teachers reap harvests, the one to treat the throat, the other to train the vocal organs—and recommend pupils to music committees. There is an annually increasing number of these people with voices, good and bad, from the very small towns being now heard from.

Domestic Egyptian Cotton.

From The Textile Journal.

A planter in Karney, Texas, has successfully produced in that section a cotton similar to Egyptian at an average of 250 pounds of lint per acre. This reproduction of the Nile product is said to possess all of the high qualities of the original. Were this true, it would at once become quite a factor in the cotton situation and take a distinct place in the market. At the present time the price of Egyptian cotton landed in this market is about 14 cents a pound, while the ordinary American product is ruling between 5 and 8 cents a pound. We import annually between 70,000 and 80,000 bales of the Egyptian product, and it enters more extensively into the manufacture of high grade cotton underwear. It is claimed that there is considerable land in Texas and along the lower Mississippi River upon which this Egyptian cotton can be grown. And while it is conceded that the price could not be maintained at 14 cents were it grown in large quantities in this country, it is the belief that it would maintain a high standard of price. But it is the opinion of many that Egyptian cotton cannot be grown in this country and at the same time maintain all of its salient qualities. Its principal characteristics are length of staple, deep lustre and peculiar dark color. The claim is made that the duplicate article produced in the South, while it has long staple and deep lustre, is lacking in the particular quality of lustre known to the Egyptian cotton. The peeler cotton is said to be the nearest approach to the Egyptian product in this country, the Sea Island cotton being of finer texture and more expensive. Along with the reported successful growth of Egyptian cotton in this country comes the news that Representative Davis of Florida has introduced in Congress a bill providing for a duty of 10 cents a pound on imported Egyptian cotton. Such a course would practically mean the exclusion of the foreign raw material from this market.

The Force of Habit.

From The Albany Argus.

"I guess there's something the matter with my boy," said the father of one of the Tenth Battalion boys yesterday. "He got home about 11 o'clock Wednesday night and went to bed about midnight, and half an hour later when I went up to his room he was curled up on the floor. He had just pulled the clothes off the bed and crawled into them. I asked him about it and he said he never wanted to sleep on a bed again. Said he had a bed in San Francisco, but it was too soft for comfort."

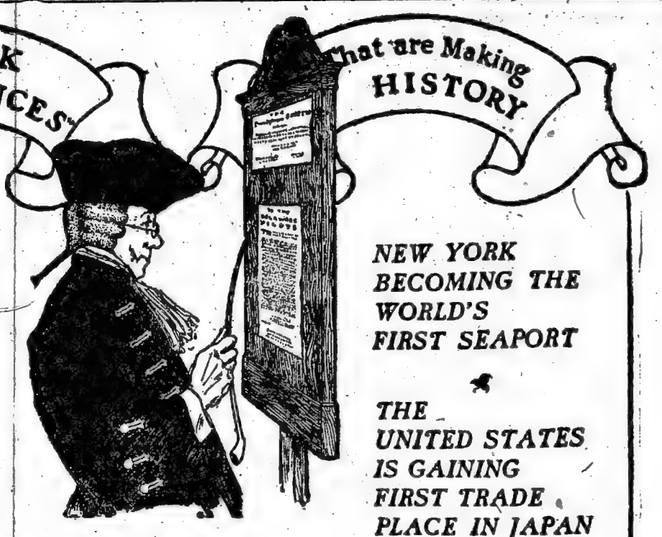

WHY THE PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND KEPT OUT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Subjects treated in short, terse and newsy editorial articles in the week's issue of

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

(The Christmas Number Now Out)

You will like the Short Stories, and the good illustrations, too. Their snap and sparkle are like a fine winter's day.

Beautifully Printed Handsomely Illustrated

5 Cents the Copy, to be had of All Newsmen

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

Stories of the Emperor of Austria.

"Dr. Primrose" tells the following anecdotes in The Church Gazette apropos the Emperor of Austria's Jubilee: "One evening the Hungarian Premier, Tisza, was dining with the Emperor. He seemed rather hungry, and, after having partaken heartily of several viands, and, among others, of a highly seasoned one, he was about to take a pear. 'Dear Tisza,' said the Emperor, 'do not eat cold fruit after the hot dish you have just had; it might give you indigestion.' 'Your Majesty,' said von Tisza, rising and bowing, 'a Hungarian Prime Minister must have a good stomach.'"

The following story is of a different kind: "A sentence had been pronounced in a criminal court, and the document was brought in to the Emperor for his signature. He had just commenced writing his name, when a tear fell from his eye, blotting out the letters. The Emporor folded the paper together, and handed it to his secretary, saying, 'Tears wipe out all guilt. I cannot subscribe the judgment. My name is obliterated; destroy the paper, and let the guilty one live.'"

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:37	Moon sets...5:26

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....6:15	Gov. Isl'd...6:54	H. Gate....8:43
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:52	Gov. Isl'd...7:34	H. Gate....9:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Relief, Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M. 1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

British Prince, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jason, Belize	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Troja, Progreso, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

Orinoco, Barbados	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, La Guayra, &c	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 26 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 22, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 26.

Craigmore, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
Georgic, Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Knight Bachelor, London, Dec. 11.
Knight of St. George, Liverpool, Dec. 8.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Dec. 21.
Manitou, London, Dec. 15.
Ribston, Gibraltar, Nov. 25.
Roland, Bremen, Dec. 12.
Seminole, Jacksonville, Dec. 23.
Strathisla, Rotterdam, Nov. 27.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Anchoria

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Riley Grannan's Return to the Betting Ring Next Season.

FOR A BALTIMORE SPEEDWAY

Citizens of That City, Like Buffalo and Boston, Want to Follow the Example of New York.

The restoration to full privileges on the turf of Riley Grannan, the plunger, marks the end of a long but lenient chastisement by The Jockey Club of the man who was selected as the scapegoat of a number of turfmen who had acted in a manner not to the liking of The Jockey Club. His restoration will bring back to the betting ring a man of whom the bookmakers are always in fear. Grannan's history is an interesting one, and he is probably better known the world over as a heavy plunger on turf events than any man ever before the public.

He was once a bellboy in the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, and in that capacity became acquainted with a number of bookmakers who stopped there during the New Orleans racing season. He went to the track occasionally and was lucky, and his nervy plays attracted the attention of Edward Applegate, a well-known bookmaker and breeder. The latter supplied Grannan with enough money to make a book, and in a little while the former bellboy had accumulated a fair-sized fortune and a remarkable shrewdness in his betting ventures. He tired of bookmaking and became a player, and his nerve in betting on horses he thought good enough to win not only astonished the Western bookmakers, but won him an additional fortune as well.

To all appearances, he had not the slightest conception of the value of money, for he bet as if the fortunes he wagered were so much worthless paper. He came East, and his streak of luck continued, and in 1894, when Domino defeated Clifford at Sheepshead Bay, Grannon made a wager of remarkable size on the black horse and won. Grannan was in Louisville, Ky., when Henry of Navarre, Domino, and Clifford were matched, but he came on here, and, getting on his stand in the betting ring, declared that he would either go broke or win a second fortune. He took every dollar that was offered against Henry of Navarre, and, not satisfied with that, went around the ring and bet every bookmaker to a standstill on the son of Knight of Ellerslie. Henry of Navarre and Domino ran a dead heat and Grannon won about $15,000 by having his bets split.

There were disagreeable rumors of a turf scandal three years ago, and Grannan and others were said to be implicated, but he maintained that he was not guilty. Grannan, however, was found to have given Fred Taral, the jockey, a present of $500 for winning on Sir Francis, and as this was against the rules of The Jockey Club, it was made an excuse to rule him off the turf. He did not give up without a struggle, and obtained an injunction from the courts which secured him admission to the Eastern race tracks. He fought the matter to the highest court and was beaten, and last year threw himself upon the mercy of The Jockey Club and asked for reinstatement. This was denied, but another year of punishment was deemed sufficient by The Jockey Club, and the plunger was reinstated on Thursday.

***

Baltimore (Md.) horsemen, too, like those of Buffalo and Boston, have decided to follow New York's example, and if possible secure a speedway for their city. With that end in view they have decided to organize under the name of the Boulevard Improvement Association. The wheelmen have joined with them, for the idea is to have a speedway with cycle paths on each side. Auguste Faure, Chairman of the Highways Committee of Maryland Division League of American Wheelmen, presided at a meeting of the horsemen and cyclists recently. He submitted a paper embodying the idea of the association. Copies of this will be left at the road-houses, race tracks, hotels, and prominent bicycle clubs for signatures of those who are willing to work to secure a boulevard. As soon as the committee can finish its labors a meeting will be called by Mr. Faure and an organization will be perfected. Those present were Patrick Martin, one of the proprietors of the Gentlemen's Driving Park; A. Fenneman, President of Electric Park; Conway W. Sams, Chief Consul Maryland Division, L. A. W.; A. Faure, G. H. Pryor, and W. Wilmer, representing the L. A. W., and Edward Wilson, President of the Maryland Bicycle Club.

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According to the telegraphic reports the racing at New Orleans has in several instances gone down to the standard of some of the races at the recent meeting at Bennings. One case in point was strongly objected to by the players. This was the recent performance of Eight Bells, who on Friday won a race, after having been disgracefully beaten on the previous day. When Eight Bells on Thursday was beaten by Dr. Marks, the critics with few exceptions placed the blame on "Tommy" Burns, who rode her. The betting on the race did not savor of fair treatment to the public, and although the stupid riding of Burns brought about the result that was expected by the suspicious bettors, the Stewards took the notice of the matter.

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The horse has fluctuated in value in Kentucky. In 1870 the number of horses in the State was 327,400, and the value $24,571,370. The climax was reached in 1890, when 394,483 horses were appraised at $20,346,700. The decline in value was marked from that point. In 1896 there were reported 400,879 horses, valued at $13,056,621. Consumption has gone on with remorseless energy, while production has been curtailed to an immense degree. The tide is now beginning to turn, and we may count upon a steady appreciation of horseflesh. These fluctuations in breeding bring sorrow to many people, but it seems to be impossible to guard against them. In days of prosperity we grow sanguine to the bursting point, and in days of adversity make haste to unload. The upward tendency should continue for not less than ten years.

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George Star is of the opinion that Star Pointer's successor will be either Klatawah, Anaconda, or Searchlight. Star Pointer is in a class by himself now, for the reason that he can carry his speed a longer distance than any other light harness horse in the world. Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry have each the same sort of electrical burst of speed that Pointer has, but neither of them seems to be able to hold it beyond seven furlongs, while Pointer goes the last furlong of a mile, if anything, better than the second furlong.

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Besides the American stallion Sensation, which had nine winners of nineteen races on the other side of a total value of about $36,000, the Sailor Prince had seven winners of ten races of a total value of about $17,000; St. Blaise, winner of three races; Simon Magus, two winners of four races; Sir Modred, one winner of three races; Strathmore, one winner of one race; Tenny, one winner of two races; Whistle Jacket, one winner of one race; Candlemas, one winner of one race; Dobbins, one winner of one race; Duncombe, one winner of three races; Goldfinch, two winners of six races; Iroquois, one winner of two races; Lochatchee, one winner of three races; Long Taw, one winner of one race; Pontiac, two winners of four races, and Rayon d'Or, one winner of six races.

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A feature of the Autumn running meeting under the auspices of the Washington Jockey Club at Bennings was the showing of the mare White Garters in the steeplechase run on Nov. 24. She was trained by Charles H. Hurkamp of Fredericksburg, Va., who brought her out and raced her in the name of her owner, Robert Neville. White Garters is by imp. Rigoletto, dam Vesta, by Catesby; second dam Stella, by Vauxhall; third dam imp. Silver Star, by Kingston. She has been purchased by "Mr. Chambet," Robert C. Hooper of Boston. The price paid was $2,000. She will doubtless prove a valuable addition to her new owner's well-known stable of first-class cross-country performers. Mr. Hurkamp has purchased from William Bernard two thoroughbred two-year-olds, sired by his old steeplechaser Brock, and out of well-known mares. Prices private. It is Mr. Hurkamp's intention to train them for jumpers.

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Secretary Gratz Hanly of the Queen City Jockey Club stated in a recent interview that racing at the Newport (Ky.) track would begin during the early part of April. No definite arrangements have yet been made for the meeting, but it is almost certain that the Newport meeting will be the first of the local tracks to open next Spring. Secretary Hanly stated that the meeting would probably last twenty-one days, the same as it did last Spring, but it may be either shortened or lengthened, according to circumstances that prevail when the racing season is on for the Spring of 1899.

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The three-year-old chestnut colt Field Lard, by imp, Goldfinch-imp. Musical Gem, recently died from pneumonia. His death was quite a loss to his owner, G. Butler, who purchased the colt about three weeks ago from H. H. Hunn.

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Messrs. Applegate & McMeekin of the Oakwood Stud, near Lexington, Ky., recently purchased from Col. Milton Young a half interest in the stallion St. Florian, by imp. St. Blaise-Feufollet. He will be retained as a private stallion by his owners.

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The Czar of Russia, who is an enthusiast on the subject of trotting, recently purchased for the imperial stud five trotting mares of French breeding. The mares all hold records.

HOCKEY IN BROOKLYN TO-NIGHT.

The Yale Team Will Meet the Brooklyn Skating Club Players.

To-night at the Clermont Avenue Rink the first ice hockey game to be played so far this season in Brooklyn, between teams representing the Brooklyn Skating Club and Yale University, will be decided. Both clubs are in the pink of condition, and a good contest is looked for. The line-up will be as follows:

Yale.	Positions.	Brooklyn Skat'g Club.
Smith	Goal	Halleck
Delafield	Point	McKenzie
Stoddard (Capt.)	Cover Point	Drysdale
Easton	Forward	Kennedy
Walworth	Forward	Wall (Capt.)
Barnett	Forward	Dobby
Palmer	Forward	Drakeley or Murphy

Cycling Carnival at the Garden.

At Madison Square Garden to-night Harry Elkes, the holder of the world's hour record—34 miles and 1,220 yards—will attempt to beat two men in a twenty-mile paced race. His opponents will be Jay Eaton, the "Indoor King," and "Teddy" Goodman of Harlem. Eaton and Goodman will be paced by a petroleum motor bicycle operated by Fournier of France, and will take the distance in relays. Elkes will go the entire distance and will depend on human pace to pull him through the contest. In addition to the above, there will be championship events and handicaps for professionals and amateurs. The first event will be called at 8 o'clock and the big event will start about 9:30.

Championship Polo Games.

The first week of the championship season of the American Polo Association is now over, the Philadelphias, New Yorks, and Jersey Citys being closely bunched for the lead. The New Yorks will play in Jersey City this afternoon, while the Philadelphia team will play in Brooklyn. This evening Philadelphia will play in New York and Brooklyn in Newark.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHRISTMAS.

How the Festival Is Observed at Osborne—What an Old-Fashioned Christmas Is Like.

From The London Mail.

For weeks before Christmas the cooks at Windsor are busy preparing the Queen's dinner for Dec. 25. The principal dishes are all prepared at Windsor, as the kitchen accommodation at Osborne is totally unequal to the task. The Queen's plum pudding is the triumph of Windsor cookery. In an enormous caldron are placed the usual ingredients, well soaked in fine old Madeira or rum, and all the cooks take their turn in stirring round this huge mass—over 200 puddings are made at Windsor—and occasionally privileged persons are permitted to be present as spectators.

The duly mixed mess is divided into the required number of puddings, which are then boiled for twelve hours. One of these puddings is sent to every one of the Queen's immediate relatives and descendants. The mincemeat also involves considerable preparation; it is made according to a recipe of King James I.

The ox from whose carcass the baron of beef for the royal table is to be cut is specially fed up, and in Christmas week the enormous joint is handed over to the tender care of the cooks. So big is it that it is placed before a roaring fire at 8 o'clock in the morning and exposed to the heat until 8 at night, when it is pronounced "done."

Afterward the royal monogram in shredded horse radish is imprinted on the joint, which is served cold. It does not appear on the table, but stands on the sideboard.

The boar's head always figures in the menu. Both the German Emperor and the King of Saxony invariably send a boar's head to the Queen as a Christmas present, but the chef finds that an ordinary bacon head cooks better, so the tusks of the wild boar are fastened on to the head of a tame pig, whose appearance is further "made up" by fierce eyes and painted gums.

The game pie is a huge pasty, in whose bowels is concealed a savory compound of woodcock, game, pork, bacon, eggs, spice, &c.

Christmas presents for the Queen frequently take the form of delicacies for the royal table. The Czar of Russia keeps up the custom of his late father and sends a royal sturgeon.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin always forwards a splendid paté-de-foie-gras encased in pastry, and resembling an enormous pork pie. The Crown Princess of Greece sends her grandmamma a case of fine currants and spices and the Empress Frederick some German gingerbread, of which her father was very fond. The Emperor of Austria forwards a dozen bottles of his priceless Tokay wine.

All these presents are sent to Windsor, and forwarded to the Isle of Wight, along with the other Christmas fare. The Royal yacht used for conveying provisions to Osborne when the court is there, is irreverently called "the milk cart" by the young Princes and Princesses.

The Christmas fare is sent across Southampton Water in time to reach Osborne on Christmas Eve. Such dishes as are to be served hot are either warmed up or prepared wholly at Osborne.

Dinner on Christmas Day, as on other days, is served at 9 P. M. All the Queen's splendid gold and silver plate is used. After the most substantial dishes have been disposed of Stilton cheese is served, and then comes dessert, which, consisting of all the rare fruits of the season is served on the famous Sevres set of plates and dishes, valued at £50,000. Music is provided by the royal band.

Travels of a Stolen Umbrella.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Talking about stealing umbrellas," said a New Orleans business man, "I had a whimsical experience last week. One afternoon, when it was raining, I happened to see a very good umbrella in the hall, and—well, I annnexed it, or, rather, I established a protectorate, intending to return it before night to the gentleman in the adjoining office, who, I supposed, of course, was the owner. But somehow or other I didn't, and for several days I dodged him in and out of the building, feeling particularly uncomfortable and guilty. Finally he dropped in, and, seeing the umbrella in the front office, walked off with it. I witnessed the incident unobserved from the rear room, and naturally said nothing. Next day we encountered in the elevator, and he handed me the umbrella. 'Here's your parachute,' he said. 'I'll have to own up that I appropriated it yesterday, but it was raining, and the temptation was too strong for my morals.' I took it rather gingerly, and refrained from offering any explanation. That afternoon I set it just outside my door, and had the satisfaction of seeing it disappear under the arm of an architect who is a prominent member of my church and generally regarded as a very moral man. Since then he has had pressing business whenever I hove into sight, and I infer that he is suffering a duplicate of the pangs recently experienced by myself and my neighbor. The fellow who originally left it hasn't turned up, so I suppose that he, too, is a member of the robber band."

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

NO PERIOD THE CRITICAL ONE.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

From the pinnacle of prosperity we gaze back through long ages of reverses to the incipiency of this Government. Is it not almost impossible to realize how we have grown from an unrecognized Government in the eighteenth century to the great and glorious one of to-day? When we look back to the period when we were subservient to England—when we were grossly imposed upon—when we had absolutely nothing to do with our own Government, we wonder how we managed to sever our relations with her. It was the indomitable pluck of the American, guided by the hand of Providence.

While we were laboring under the heavy hand of oppression there appeared upon the scene a young man destined in after years to be the greatest of men—the Father of His Country. His youth was spent amid the terrors of Indian warfare, and the privations and severe tests to which he was subjected undoubtedly tended to mold the strong and manly character which he ever afterward manifested. His every motion during the long struggle for independence was for the good of the colonies, and after the signing of the Declaration of Independence the honesty and integrity of this Nation was his aim. His loyalty and indefatigable energy were not forgotten by those whom he served, for after peace had been declared, and the country had assumed the shape of a National Government, he was called upon to preside over it. This was not a sufficient token of the people's appreciation of his valued services, for at the expiration of his term of office he was again placed in the Presidential chair.

It has been claimed by many noted historians that the critical period of our history was between the years 1783 and 1789. This period was indeed a critical one, as it contained the events which were to mold a Government destined to last centuries upon centuries; but when it is defined the critical period there is a deviation from the true status of affairs.

When a Government springs from almost nothing, and continues through numerous centuries, it is bound to meet many reverses, and every obstacle which it faces, if it is of sufficient moment to hazard its future destinies, is a critical period. It is here claimed that every war in which this Nation has been engaged has been a critical period. Can any one period in our Nation's history be safely picked out as the critical period, when any or all of them may have resulted disastrously to our Nation?

Now, it is here claimed that no period alone can be the critical period, but to offset more strongly the claim that the period between 1783 and 1789 was the critical period of our Nation, the following argument is made: Crises which happen in the early stages of a Government cannot be as material and far-reaching as those happening later on in its history, for the simple reason that there is not so much depending on the outcome. If a Government, newly forming, through some cause, bursts asunder, it ceases where it began. There is comparatively no loss of time, no sacrifice of international recognition, and no commercial losses, but when a nation has successfully overcome all reverses as they appeared—when it has grown much in wealth and added largely to its territory and reaches a place of prominence among the powers of the world, then it is that the collapsing of the Government would result the more disastrously.

From 1783 to 1789, when Washington was inaugurated, the United States was in its incipiency. It was looked upon by most foreign powers with disfavor. It had comparatively little expanse of territory. Its finances were at a low ebb—in fact, it was almost in a state of collapse. Though this was a critical period, yet when you compare it with the period between 1861 and 1865, can it be safely stated the critical period of American history? In 1861 the United States extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It had great wealth, as well as a large population. It had international recognition. It was feared as well as respected by all nations. When the greatest of civil wars began the Union was rent asunder. All Europe looked upon what was formerly the United States as two separate countries, the North and the South. What terror this war spread throughout the land—what loss of life—what business depression—what danger from impending international complications. Did it not look at many stages of the war as if the National Government would be blotted out? Was it not a most critical period? Comparing the two periods, was not that of 1861 to 1865 the more critical?

There have been many crises in our history. Boundary disputes, financial questions, political platforms, doctrines which involved international complications, and various other matters which hazarded the future prospects of our Nation. As long as our Nation exists we are in danger, and it cannot be foreseen when we are to meet the most critical period. But it is not the purpose of this article to show one period to be more critical than another, but to produce a few facts which prove very conclusively that no one period can be claimed as "the critical period of American history."

JOHN L. DUBOIS, Jr.

Doylestown, Penn., Dec. 22, 1898.

OUR "JUNIOR REPUBLICS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reproaches of the Spaniards and the walls of our pessimists spring out of a common misconception of the case as one of greedy selfishness on the part of a people intoxicated with a prospect of spoils and domination. The inconsistency of such purposes with our institutions and traditions merely inflames the indignation on both sides, instead of suggesting the inconsistency of their view with every probability, as if our institutions and traditions were not inbred and essential, but something external, like an overcoat, to be thrown off in a warm climate. As a very conscious atom in this great American entity, I take leave to assert that no such impulse or policy as that we are reproached with in advance is possible to the people whose political and moral quality circulates in my blood and bones. The new "freedom shriekers," in spite of their gray hairs, are like babies who cry before they are hurt or likely to be. They don't know their own folks. They do not understand their Nation or their generation. They are completely "out" in their presumptuous forecast of a policy that no authority has declared and no public tendency has indicated. When the true American protectorate of liberty and order comes to light in the islands, they may say, if they will, that it was their bawling that did it. Perhaps they will have stiffened it a little. There will be conflict enough with the elements of heartless rapacity and political chicane that have often brought dishonor on our home Government. But let me point out here a difference in the conditions that I have not seen noticed. The strength of all the corrupt practices at home that seem to some to be threatening us abroad lies deep down in local politics. Every evil thing in our administration is sustained by complicated material and political elements, tangled together in a concatenation comparable to a coiled mass of snakes, from the village election up to the National representation in the Capitol and the White House. The Philippines are far away from all these combinations. The responsibility of the President and his subordinates there can look toward God and the future, rather than to the bosses in the next elections. And a wise reserve, such as we are sure to exercise though we do nothing else wisely, in the establishment of outlying electoral power, will long protect the islands, Hawaii perhaps excepted, from becoming engorged by such a coil of political reptiles as we keep organized at home.

Unquestionably we shall endeavor to do as well by our semi-savage wards as our British cousins have done by theirs, and we have some advantages for doing still better, which it would be interesting to review if space were allowed. For one: The religious ardor for spiritual renovation, education, and all virtues, among our darkened fellow-men, which entered the British dependencies very late, and long debarred by Government policy, is to be free and foremost in the foundations and beginnings of our rule. Again: The savage simplicity of our new population, which is the greatest of bugbears to our hoary-headed babes in the wood, is greatly in our favor, as compared with the highly organized and hostile forms of civilization, thought, and religion with which British redemption of India and Egypt has had to contend. Experience has proved that savages are of all men the most impressible to the gospel of good-will divine and human and to the advantages of the white man's wisdom. The chief of all obstacles in the way of improvement offered is the weighty mass of that which we have to unlearn, and the less of that we are provided with the more easily we can be taught.

Allow me one more word, on the monstrous difficulty threatened us in the task of bringing ten millions of people childishly unfit for self-government into subordination to our political principles and into orderly participation in our political life or a life like it. You have already drawn attention to the fact that we have long been governing and educating to that very purpose a constant of thirty to forty millions of incompetent junior citizens, and will have to continue that task as long as this Government shall last, whether we add to it a smaller school in the Philippines or not. But besides that, we have had on our hands a much harder problem, an increasing growth of the worst savages possible, those whom civilization breeds in its peculiar hotbeds of sophisticated ignorance and vice. These also we are grappling with in a novel experiment, the success of which has astonished ourselves with a brilliant object lesson of How to Do It in the Antilles and the Philippines. The "Junior Republics" lately formed out of the most abandoned juvenility of our slums, as schools of instruction and practice in our system of self-government, have demonstrated a simple method for creating citizens and Governments from the most unpromising raw material that human nature affords! Our street Arabs like it, and quickly learn it. So, too, will the piteous foundlings, worse than orphaned, whom the mercy of Providence has forced Spain to drop into our lap, to the natural consternation of a number of our respected grandmothers.

VIDI.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

THE SACRED FIRE WANTED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has become a very pertinent question why reform movements in this city involving questions of the greatest public concern, take on in their handling the aspect of an entertainment. That this is so very frequent is not open to question. It is equally undeniable that such causes so advocated, are, to speak mildly, not advanced by such treatment. Does it grow out of the prevalent optimism of the American public? Is the art of oratory so lowered among us that no eloquence exists capable of exciting a noble rage, or of exciting or supporting honest indignation, or does self-interest penetrate these movements and eat out and rob them of their native virtue?

That the predisposition to take cheerful views of the outcome of all issues exists will not be questioned. That this disposition is frequently exploited by public speakers is unfortunately hardly open to question. Even if one sincere orator touches a deeper note the effect is frittered away by others less earnest, or positively insincere. The single address is for this reason the most effective form for serious occasions. We recall in this connection nothing so effective as the address of Mr. Cockran in answer to Mr. Bryan on the silver issue. The vast audience in the hall, as well as the immeasurably greater one without, felt the full force of this truly great effort. The effect could hardly have been the same had it not been disassociated from anything purile and trivial.

It is time for an intimation from some quarter that the public speaker, in a grave public cause, who converts indignant public sentiment into an amused frame of self-satisfaction, wrongs the cause in which he speaks, and he who provokes laughter where he should excite humiliation and indignation, betrays it. Yet, allowing for the extreme good nature of the American public, this is exactly what happens at most of the public gatherings in this city. The entertainment feature is permitted to prevail. The audience which came prepared to be aroused to enthusiasm—the enthusiasm which alone makes converts—retires delighted and hilarious, but the cause itself is somehow weakened and frequently lost.

There is no war à l'outrance. The expressions are temporate, flavored with delicious raillery, perhaps. The personal allusions though critical and frequently outspoken, are never such as indicate the parting of the ways. If certain names appear on what might be called the bill of entertainment, the rush is extraordinary, largely made up of those who miss no opportunity to hear a speech from the lips of an eminent man. In that case the audience knows that a rare treat is in store for it, the equivalent from an intellectual standpoint of a fine, well-presented comedy. From this height it ranges down to the level of a good vaudeville, and in any case there is nothing to pay.

There is in this refined, tolerant treatment of public issues an obvious and terrible streak of insincerity. The audience, always a friendly one, is easily moved to laughter and applause, but the great occasion passes away in this fatuous laughter. The masses—the dull masses—have a certain insight into motives. They want sincerity even if it is interested sincerity. They, too, have a certain respect and love for a good hater. The enemy does not make this mistake. Let any one listen to their speakers at some street stand to the speeches that are not reported in the press, and listen to the directness and fierceness of the attack; the appeals to passion, prejudice, and hate. They have every fault, but they are not open to the charge of insincerity or dilettantism. They are "fierce." There are two things the public has a keen scent for, and its instinct, if you wish to call it so, is in these respects sane and healthy. It tolerates neither patronage nor insincerity, and it loves a fight.

When advocates for a cause are found single and for itself; when the orators throw popularity and self-interests to the winds and apply the lash of criticism and its sting to friend and foe alike in fervid advocacy of their cause, we may hope to see the beginning of better things. The mass is not inert. It is capable of great things, but it cannot be moved or stirred by stage lightning. The sacred fire is wanted.

S. B. L.

New York, Dec. 23, 1898.

RELIEF WORK IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I trespass some on your space to emphasize a little the good work now being done at Guanabacoa, Havana Province, Cuba, by my friend and our American fellow-citizen, George W. Hyatt of that place? I am referring to the news in a letter printed to-day as to the starving Cubans being willing to work in cleaning streets and others ways for the food that Mr. Hyatt, as an agent of the American Red Cross, has been only too glad to distribute to them. That good man, whose name may be recalled as that of the American whom Consul General Lee selected as a proper person to distribute for the Province of Havana what he allotted thereto from the $50,000 Congress appropriated before the war as a measure of relief, knows the Cuban people. He is trusted by them. And in this proposition to utilize their needs by relief in pay for sanitary labor he has hit upon one of the most sensible methods for permanent beneficence.

Perhaps I may best justify myself here for urging this matter through your valuable columns. I am a charter member of the Red Cross. I know the Cubans well, having once traversed the island, and also served their cause in the ten years' war. I have since kept constantly well informed on their conditions, and, further, during October last I was in Matanzas with the Red Cross ship that was sent there with supplies. Mr. Hyatt, his wife, and daughter returned on her from Key West to their Cuban home. I learned of his work, and I was benefited by his remarkable knowledge of Cuba and Cubans. During my brief stay in Matanzas I visited several places, and was startled by the unsanitary conditions I saw. At Savanilla and at Union la Reyas I induced the Civil Governor of Matanzas, Dr. Diaz, who was present, to address the people on the necessity of aiding the cleaning up of their towns. At the Governor's request I prepared a little paper urging the authorities to organize as Mr. Hyatt has so wisely set about doing. I ventured to suggest that the Red Cross could be made helpful in this direction by paying for labor done in sanitary work with relief goods. This paper was translated into Spanish and published by El Comercio of Matanzas. I mention this only to show that the matter has been in mind. It could readily have been then set in motion. The authorities of Matanzas were ready to cooperate, and the two shiploads of supplies afforded the means. But there were local and temporary obstacles, not Cuban, or administrative, or military in character. So nothing came of it.

Mr. Hyatt deserves support and recognition for this and much other good work he has done. There remains a horrible state of affairs in Cuba. Scores of thousands are still needing food; scores of thousands are in constant danger from disease and pestilence, caused by hunger and the inanition that results from it. Above all, there is need of initiating employment. Spain wrung over $26,000,000 out of Cuba in 1897. We can collect $10,000,000 for customs alone. We can afford to put 5,000 men at work at least in cleaning up the towns and villages. Cuban resources can repay all advances in that direction. A sanitary force of 5,000 males will support 25,000 persons. Some of the pay required can be given in rations. Before long a good deal of our commissariat supplies may be sold as condemned goods. Before arriving at that condition, why not distribute to the hungry Cubans? If in place of sending 50,000 of our soldiers to Cuba, where Gen. Wood daily demonstrates no such force is needed, why not conclude that 20,000 is sufficient, as it will be, and employ 10,000 Cubans, native and resident, as local and rural police. Their pay will support 50,000 persons. Let us trust the Cubans, and not believe the Spanish reports against them. Mr. Hyatt has pointed a broad and necessary road for direct relief, which leads as directly to self-help and rehabilitation. This is in direct accord with Miss Barton's usual policy on relief fields.

RICHARD J. HINTON.

Shore Road, Brooklyn, Dec. 22, 1898.

POLITICIAN VS. SOLDIER.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind.-Rep.)

Gen. Miles has made army evolutions and military tactics the study of his life. He has won his way, by sheer force of his military genius, against almost insuperable obstacles, to the position of Commanding General of the army of the United States. Secretary Alger, after a short and not altogether glorious career in the volunteer army, retired to private life, amassed a fortune, and was made Secretary of War for his political services. When a campaign in Cuba was to be undertaken the experienced warrior and student of military science submitted a plan for conducting it, which the ex-military man, made his superior by act of politics, overruled, and the only explanation given to the public is the curt remark by his henchman, Corbin, that Gen. Miles's plan "was not approved." Miles's plan was not approved by the political Secretary of War. Alger's plan, with the fearful suffering and death that resulted from it, is not approved by the people.

BEAUTIES OF REFERENDUM.

A California Observer Concludes that It Does Not Work Well.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Those who during the recent campaign contended that the referendum is working well in practice in this State, and who rested their contention on the exhibit made by the vote for Constitutional amendments at various preceding elections, will hardly point with pride to the results of the contest of Nov. 8. The total number of votes cast for candidates for office on that date was 278,389, but no amendment was considered by more than 149,853 persons; while the most important proposition, that which had for its object the determination of the question whether a convention should be called to revise the Constitution, was only passed upon by 107,663 voters.

To assume that a system which fails to secure an expression of opinion from 170,826 out of a total of 278,389 voters works well in practice is absurd. The failure of so large a proportion of those who had a right to assist in the decision of this important question to exercise their privilege is a confession of incompetency and indifference. Just how many were incompetent and how many were careless nobody can tell, but no reasonable person will deny that by far the greater part of the 170,826 who refused to express an opinion whether a convention should be called did so because they honestly believed they were incapable of assisting in the decision of a matter which involved the expenditure of a considerable sum of money and the revamping of an organic law, which had been laboriously licked into shape by the courts.

When we turn our attention to the 107,663 who felt enough confidence in themselves to exercise their Constitutional right to vote ing upon a proposition submitted to them at the polls we may justly ask what proportion of them had enough knowledge of the needs of the State to decide whether or not a change in the Constitution is desirable. There was absolutely no discussion of the subject. Sweeping assertions were made in some papers that no radical change was necessary or desirable, and in some quarters it was declared that the organic law ought to be brought up to date. But no one undertook to demonstrate the perfection of the instrument; and, on the other hand, there was absolutely no effort to show in what particulars it needed revision. As a matter of fact there is ground for the suspicion that the proposition to revise emanated from certain corporations desirous of eliminating features displeasing to them; therefore, we may assume that a large part of the 42,556 who voted for a convention unwittingly gave their support to a movement which they would have deprecated had they known the truth.

The fact that one of the amendments, which adjusts the matter of the succession of the Governorship, was carried may be cited by some enthusiastic admirer of the referendum to show that the people vote right. But when attention is called to the 65,260 votes cast against a proposition so obviously meritorious it must be admitted that there is a screw loose somewhere. And consideration of the vagaries of the vote on the other amendments confirms this view. One of these was designed to correct a defect in the new charter of San Francisco, but it was beaten by 14,385 votes, chiefly because the interior editor pointed out that it only concerned this city. The intimation that the people of San Francisco needed such an amendment to make their charter work was enough to give it a black eye.

On the whole, therefore, we have a right to conclude that the referendum does not work well in practice; no better, in fact, than if lots were drawn to decide whether the amendments deserved to be adopted or rejected. One plan would act as well as the other.

LIFE INSURANCE IN WARTIME.

British Companies Make the Rates Oppressive, Especially for Officers.

No matter how desirous a military or naval officer might be to insure his life, he could not have done so, until very recently, without paying enormous rates for climatic and war risks. Capt. Triggs points out, in the current issue of The United Service Magazine, the iniquities of the system. An officer had insured his life for £1,500. He was sent on active service, and the office in which he had insured demanded £21 down for every £100. The present Commander in Chief, Lord Wolseley, then Sir Garnet, had to pay, before going to Ashantee, £25 per £100 insured. One thing the companies consider is "the risk of death on active service in the constantly recurring 'small' wars." That risk was found to vary from 64 per 1,000 (South Africa, 1879,) to 1 per 1,000, (Egypt, 1885,) and averaged over that period 15 per 1,000. Insurance companies say the rate of death is 15 per 1,000 in times of peace. In the case of the risk in national wars, the companies assume "20 per cent. of the British Army called out on active service in a national war would die from wounds in battle or from hardships of the campaign." This is equivalent to a campaign of about two and a half years' duration on the basis of the mortality obtaining in the Franco-German war, or to a campaign of about three years' duration on the basis of the mortality obtaining during the American civil war. These premises, as applied to the British Army, are utterly illusory, as they would imply a campaign on land against a Continental power, or virtually fighting for our very existence as a nation, whereas the only possibility of such an occurrence would mean either the previous annihilation of our fleet or the invasion of India by Russia. However, in the actuarial ca[lculations] of one particular company, [it is] assumed "that officers will be engaged once in forty [years] in war, involving the service of the whole force for a t[en] years." Capt. Tr[iggs] puts the risk of a national [war] ten years, an extra rate [for] active ordinary civil ri[sk] with premium. In five of the [Lon]don insurance companies the war risks [are] 21 per cent. to 45 per cent. above [ordi]naries.

Overcrowding in London.

A correspondent writes to us to say that the last report of the Housing Committee very gravely understates the urgency of the housing problem in London. He gives the following startling figures:

"The report says that in 1891 the census dicloses that 214,843 persons lived in one-roomed tenements. This is minimizing the evil with a vengeance. There were 386,489 so horribly crowded. The report says that 128,000 persons lived from four to twelve in a room. This is true of one-roomed tenements, but other tenements were equally crowded, and the census proved that no less than 184,890 persons lived from four to twelve and even seventeen to a room. Further, the census disclosed that there were no less than 1,750,000 who lived in tenements containing one or two, and in no case more than three rooms to each family of from one to twelve, and that over 2,000,000 lived in an overcrowded condition."

These figures are appalling, but even if they exceed the truth, there can be little doubt that the action resolved on by the Council yesterday will come not a day too soon.

ONE PET DEER.

From Forest and Stream.

On this morning of Dec. 4 the snow lies one foot deep on the ground, and the air is burdened with the falling flakes; work out of doors is a thing not to be thought of; and so I will write of the pretty little visitor which has come to give us a vision of grace and beauty all unknown to the dwellers within city walls.

A year ago last Spring a tiny doe fawn of the mule deer type was caught in the mountains and given to a young girl living some three miles from our home.

With a band of red flannel around its neck, and with a small tea bell suspended therefrom, the little creature roams at will, wild and untethered, save by her love for the society of those who have learned to love and pet her upon every occasion, and which brings her, at long intervals, to our door.

Yesterday morning as I stepped to the door the tinkle of a bell came to my ears, and looking out toward the barn, among the staring and astonished cows, I saw Kate Atkinson's deer.

What a beautiful creature she had grown to be! Fat, plump, and sound; in the very perfection of her lovely blue coat, and with her slender legs colored the exact shade of buff to harmonize perfectly—the traditional "buff and blue" of the Revolutionary fathers—she tripped along down to the gate, the very embodiment of graceful movement.

Of course, we all went out to meet her, and after each one had fondled and petted her, and explained to her, as did Artemus Ward to his sweetheart, that we thought very muchly of her, she sprang up on the roof of the outdoor cellar back of the cabin, and from there stepped up on the roof of the kitchen, along the whole length of which she meandered to the front, where she posed at length; the lovely little monarch of all she surveyed.

One of the boys then slipped up behind her and gave her a sudden scare, when she jumped from the roof, alighting in the snow seven or eight feet below, and trotting off out of danger, waited until the coast was again clear, when she repeated the whole interesting performance, minus the final "leap for life."

All this was very interesting to be sure; yet, when the tinkling of that wretched bell sounded at intervals all through the following night, and the patter of tiny hoofs, promenading the kitchen roof, beat a tattoo which defied all the seductions of Morpheus, it grew monotonous.

A halt was called during the morning.

Positive orders issued from the maternal head of the household that all petting of the little creature must stop forthwith! "What would Kate say, should she hear of it?" But the graceful little embodiment of beauty, how could she be resisted? All hands proceeded to disobey orders with the utmost promptitude.

The boys indeed went to the mischievous length of tying a big paper to her little black-tufted tail; and all joined in their hearty laugh to see her bounding off through the snow, glancing backward occasionally at the strange flag of truce so unwillingly borne; yet she again proceeded to act like the veritable little Christian she almost seemed to be, loving her enemies, and walking slowly back to be again petted and loved—as dear old Uncle Remus remarks: "What us gwine to do?" Be indifferent to all her little prettiness? Nay, verily! and we take her in our arms again.

Not a bit of use in trying to drive her away; she eludes the whole pursuing family with the grace of a swallow in its flight; enjoying a romp hugely, and bounding over the fences with an ease that betokens wreck to the cabbage plants of a coming Summer, and the consequent ruin of our tempers.

She is camped right down in the snow in front of the house, forgiving everybody, loving everybody, and keeping everybody awake to the extent of her tinkling, sharp-hoofed ability.

A POWERFUL TUG.

Made the Trip from Cleveland, Ohio, to New Orleans in Safety.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The big sea-going tug R. W. Wilmot, the most powerful craft of the kind in American waters, has made fast to her moorings at the head of Canal Street. The R. W. Wilmot is a steel tug and was built at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Globe Iron Works of that city. The fact that she is a stanch boat and can stand any kind of weather is fully established, for she came down the Atlantic and around into the Gulf through a succession of storms of the severest kind. She was in the storm that raged along the New Jersey and New England coasts, and did such great damage to the shipping. Passing through that gale the Wilmot put into Norfolk for coal and stores, but as soon as she went to sea again she struck another storm. Steaming south through heavy seas, the Wilmot touched at Charleston. When she put to sea from that port she ran into another gale, and after passing around the Florida Keys encountered still another storm in the Gulf of Mexico. After this stormy experience on her maiden trip the Wilmot was found to be as sound as a dollar, the only evidence of her rough experience being the discoloration of the paint and exposed steel work about the deck, pilot house, and cabin, caused by floods of salt water passing over the vessel. So high did the waves run at times that a person in the pilot house could take a cup and dip water from the sea.

The Wilmot left Cleveland on the 15th of October, and passing through the canals arrived at Ogdensburg, N

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THE PAPER MONEY SUPPLY.

One of the strongest proofs of the need of a thoroughgoing revision of our currency laws is the shifting, illogical, and perfectly absurb attitude of the Federal Treasury toward gold. Under a well-ordered financial system the Treasury, except upon rare occasions, would be quite indifferent about the behavior of gold. It would give itself no concern to get gold into or out of its vaults, but would let money of that metal pursue its natural course in obedience to the changing currents of revenue, expenditure, and trade. It would not be embarrassed by plethora nor alarmed by depletion.

Under the laws we have made and foolishly keep on the statute books, the National Treasury stumbles helplessly from one extreme to the other, at one time employing every device, and unsuccessfully, to protect the gold reserve held against its demand obligations from withdrawal for hoarding or export, and again weakly trying to diminish its excessive stock of that metal by forcing gold in the settlement of Clearing House balances upon the unwilling and already overstocked banks of New York.

Through the working of the "endless chain" of legal-tender redemption Secretary CARLISLE found himself threatened with the loss of the entire reserve. The country was within a few hours of enforced repudiation and a paper basis when the drain was stopped and the Treasury stock of gold replenished by an issue of bonds. At the present moment Secretary GAGE, with $246,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, of which only $100,000,000 is required as reserve, receives gold reluctantly and avails himself of every proper occasion to get rid of it. This overstock of gold in the Treasury is the natural correlative of a short supply of paper money. On Thursday the Treasury held but $14,000,000 of greenbacks and less than $1,000,000 of Treasury notes of 1890. At the end of May it held $30,000,000 of greenbacks and a million and a half of the notes of 1890. This drawing down of the stock of legal tenders is a source of uneasiness, because of the increasing demand for small notes due to the rapid expansion of business throughout the country, and also because of the certainty that the Treasury will be unable to meet in the customary manner the great demand from the South and West for the moving of the crops next Fall. It has been the custom to ship currency as called for to the country banks in exchange for gold deposited by their agents in this city. Owing to the inadequacy of the supply of currency this practice has been largely discontinued this Fall, and by the time the next crop is harvested the Treasury will have no paper money to give out.

It is not the habit of our people to use gold coins freely in their daily business. The Treasury has sought to get them into circulation, but it will be quite unable to make gold take the place of paper in crop purchases. It has been suggested, therefore, that the issue of gold certificates be resumed. Their issue was suspended by Secretary CARLISLE in 1893, when the reserve had been impaired. In the present swollen condition of the reserve Secretary GAGE might with safety and advantage issue many millions of certificates. In that way the New York banks would be enabled to reduce their gold, of which they have too much, and the employment of the certificates as bank reserves would release legal tenders for use in business. The demand for small notes, of course, would have to be met by the cancellation of legal tenders of large denominations and the issue of small notes in their place. There is to-day in New York a demand for small notes which the banks cannot always conveniently supply. As the needs of business increase a perceptible scarcity may develop if a remedy is not found, and under our laws it is always to the Treasury that we must look for relief. At the present price of bonds the banks have not much desire to increase the amount of their own circulating notes.

A scarcity of currency is an evil to be avoided. That some scarcity is apprehended, notwithstanding the great increase in the country's circulating medium during the past few years, is an evidence of the great expansion of business. The industries and trade of the country would be hampered by an insufficiency in the currency supply. Moreover, it is unwise to allow the notion to become prevalent that there is too little paper money in the country. The remedy instantly suggested would be a new issue of greenbacks. If we had a banking law under which banks all over the country could issue notes to any amount which the business of their locality could profitably use and they could surely redeem, we should never hear of a scarcity of paper money in times of business activity, and the absurdity of having to apply to the Treasury in Washington or the Sub-Treasury in New York for small notes to buy the wheat of the Dakota farmer or the cotton of the Mississippi planter would disappear.

CAPT. MAHAN ON OUR "FIRST INTEREST."

Capt. MAHAN contributes an article to the current number of The Engineering News which is worthy of him and of the high position he holds in his profession and in the world of literature. He discusses the relations of the United States to their new dependencies. Whether these relations shall be creditable and permanently advantageous will depend, he thinks, upon the spirit in which we enter upon them. Of these people we have constituted ourselves trustees, and the first interest we have to consider is that of our wards. "It is," he says, "the first interest of the guardian, for it concerns his honor. Whatever the part of the United States in the growing conflict of European interests around China and the East, they deal there with equals, and may battle like men; but their new possessions, with their yet minor races, are the objects only of solicitude."

Capt. MAHAN in his remarkable studies has dwelt so strongly on the function of the sea power and on the need any great nation must have for it that many have come to regard him as the champion of power as an end in itself. It was not a fair judgment, but it was one easy for careless readers, especially those who read about his writings rather than in them. He takes occasion in this article to define his real position clearly:

"Sea power, as a national interest, commercial and military, rests not upon fleets only, but also upon local territorial bases in distant commercial regions. It rests upon them most securely when they are extensive and when they have a numerous population bound to the sovereign country by those ties of interest which rest upon the beneficence of the ruler, of which beneficence power to protect is not the least factor. Mere just dealing and protection, however, do not exhaust the demands of beneficence toward alien subjects still in race-childhood. The firm but judicious remedying of evils, the opportunities for fuller and happier lives, which local industries and local development afford, these also are a part of the duty of the sovereign power. Above all, there must be constant recognition that self-interest and beneficence alike demand that the local welfare be first taken into account. It is possible, of course, that it may at times have to yield to the necessities of the whole body; but it should be first considered.

"And is there not a stimulus to our imagination and to high ambition to read, as we easily may, how the oppressed have been freed and the degraded lifted in India and in Egypt not only by political sagacity and courage, but by administrative capacity directing the great engineering enterprises which change the face of a land and increase a hundredfold the opportunities for life and happiness. The profession of the writer, and the subject consequently of most of his writing, stands for organized force, which, if duly developed, is the concrete expression of the nation's strength. But, while he has never concealed his opinion that the endurance of civilization during a future far beyond our present foresight, depends ultimately upon due organization of force, he has ever held and striven to say that such force is but the means to an end, which end is durable peace and progress, and therefore beneficence."

We believe that this generous and noble statement of an ideal at once lofty and enlightened will awaken sympathy in the hearts of the American people. And there is no class among whom it will find more hearty acceptance than the one for which The Engineering News is published. The engineers to-day, with their wide and varied field of activity, embracing great industrial and financial interests, are the pioneers and leaders of much more than a material civilization, and their influence in the experiment on which we are entering is likely to be strong.

ENGLISH COMPETITION.

Mr. JAMES BRYCE, as reported in our cable dispatches yesterday morning, made some very striking statements in his speech to the Leicester Chamber of Commerce. Comparing the exports for the period between 1891 and 1897, he pointed out that those of the United States had advanced $170,000,000 and those of Germany $105,000,000, while those of Great Britain had fallen off $75,000,000. He especially emphasized the fact that the trade of the United States was developing along many important lines which Great Britain should have held against all competitors.

This is a serious situation for Great Britain, because, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, trade is the breath of its nostrils. It cannot to-day begin to raise the food, or provide the materials for the clothing, and hardly those for the housing, of the population of the home islands. The tremendous prosperity in the past of the little country we call England has depended on its manufactures and its oversea commerce. For both of these the product of the islands themselves has been wholly insufficient. In the earlier stages of progress the possession of large resources of iron ore and coal was a great advantage; but great as was the business made possible by this possession, it has long been far less than that carried on in manufactures by the working up of imported materials, and in trade by the exchange of commodities from all quarters of the globe, much of which never reached England at all. The loss of much of the trade secured to her in her home manufactures by her cheap fuel and ore and her skilled methods, would be a serious matter indeed, because her people cannot, as ours can, support themselves readily within their own borders.

But we are strongly inclined to think that Mr. BRYCE may take too pessimistic a view of the future of English trade. Unquestionably she is losing her relative share of the world's commerce to rivals whom she has not heretofore had occasion to fear. But that means that the spur of competition is pricking her flanks. They are well covered with the fat of accumulated wealth, and the sting is as yet only superficial. But when she really feels it deeply there is a big store of reserved energy which may be aroused. She has been for many years in the peaceful and often lazy possession of something like a monopoly in many lines, and many of her methods have gone out of date. Custom has hardened into tradition; the question of whether her ways were the best has not been raised; she was content with the fact that they were her ways. Face to face with the actual achievements of others, forced to measure her strength with theirs, she may yet make changes, invent improvements, bring her means to a logical relation with the requirements, and become a far more formidable rival than just now she seems to be. Your average Englishman grumbles and even whines a good deal under bad fortune, but he does not give up, and it is far safer for his competitor to watch his actions than to be guided by his complaints.

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

At least three Parisian journals have informed their readers during the last month that "the Dreyfus secret dossier was handed to the Cour de Cassation." There are several theories as to what the secret dossier may contain. One thing may be assured, however, and that is that the War Office has parted with no documents which would serve to incriminate the officers of the General Staff. Of what, therefore, does the secret dossier consist, and why should it be guarded so carefully?

There were in the Dreyfus docket, besides the real "pièce de conviction," the bordereau, and the budget of forged or futile letters, reports from Government spies in Berlin and Rome to reveal which would expose to the world the French system of military espionage. That these reports are merely of a supplementary character, consisting of conjectures and theories, was revealed by the reporteur at the first public sitting of the Cour de Cassation on the case. It is extremely doubtful that they were used by the Dreyfus court-martial. It would have been an unnecessary violation of the code of military instruction.

The supreme court of appeal will not be long in finding that the legal value of these documents is naught. The air will then be cleared, the evidence in support of the alleged "pièce de conviction," the bordereau, will be summed up, and it will be decided that DREYFUS was unjustly although not illegally convicted. And there will be no responsibility to fix. Under the circumstances it will be possible to convey the impression that DREYFUS may be guilty, after all, although he could not legally be proved to be so. And that will end the matter.

It seems impossible now that the document read in a perverted form before the court-martial by Gen. MERCIER and which actually secured the conviction of DREYFUS will ever be delivered to the court. We may rest assured that were it otherwise, Gen. ZURLINDEN would have acted before now.

No sane person will deny that he has intended to act in the extremity. That he has the power to do so is evident. As Military Governor of Paris he has 60,000 troops and the Seine forts under his control. He can close every depôt where arms might be obtained by the people were they desirous of employing them against the military. No mutiny would be likely to occur in his command. There is not the remotest analogy between the events that led up to the first Revolution and those which are passing to-day. There are simply two powers in Paris, and one of them is angry and armed. The angry and armed power is now evidently prepared to bow to the view that its chiefs have made mistakes, but not to accept the verdict that they are culprits.

Unauthorized, amateur diplomatists may be very useful. Mr. HENRY NORMAN, at present the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, came to this country in the heat of the Venezuelan controversy. He gave the English people information on that all-absorbing question which could not have been made public through diplomatic channels. Nor could an American have given it with any assurance of success. Mr. W. T. STEAD of London has recently taken upon himself the duty of a pilgrim to spread the truth of the Czar's disarmament creed. His pilgrimage will be watched with great interest, and the records of his journeyings will make entertaining reading. Of course, nobody expects that the young Kaiser of Germany or the aged Kaiser of Austria-Hungary or King HUMBERT or even FELIX FAURE will care a sou marqué what the pilgrim may have to say. And their replies, if they consent to speak, will be models of discreetness. But that is not the point. Although, as the unofficial, unauthorized commissioner of the Czar, the London man may fall in the direct aim in view, he can hardly fail to impress the sovereigns with certain truths some grains of which will stick in their royal brains. But the greatest importance of his mission will be due to the fact that through him the opinions of various peoples will be conveyed to others. And all will be made to realize through common as well as personal interests the inevitable ruin of maintaining ever-increasing hordes of idle soldiers.

For the last few months rumors have reached Europe that the bubonic plague had broken out in Madagascar. But as to its nature no information, official or other, was obtainable. A journalist, however, who recently arrived in Marseilles from Majunga describes the situation as appalling. "The mortality has attained alarming proportions"; and with the rainy season coming on, "the death rate from the plague and Madagascan fever among the troops will reach an alarming figure." What would happen to the French officers in Madagascar if they were to address a "round robin" to the War Office in Paris similar to the one sent to Washington by our officers at Santiago last Summer? There can be no doubt. The courts-martial would do a rushing business. It is not likely that the French officers will make the appeal, however. They will suffer in silence under the impression that blind obedience, even though certain and useless death stares them in the face, is more honorable than regard for the human lives committed to their care.

The inter-imperial penny postage called by the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES a handsome Christmas gift that Britannia presents to her children might more fittingly be characterized as "a most self-sacrificing gift of the children to the mother country," more especially as some of the smaller children are likely to suffer acutely because of it. Nor was even the idea originally developed in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S office. Of course, there is no question as to the advantages of the penny postage to the larger colonies that maintain extensive communications with each other and with England. But we fear that some of the smaller ones will regret their generosity. The excuse of Jamaica for not being a contributor to the "Christmas gift" may with equal plausibility be indulged in by others. Before Jamaica entered the Universal Postal Union her losses on her postal service were only £860. Now they are £6,000. The penny postage would probably double this figure. And her Government has declared firmly to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN that she could not afford to be a subscriber to the "gift." Even now she has been obliged to reduce the number of her country Post Offices to make up the price that she annually pays to be a member of the Postal Union. It would not be surprising to hear before long that the thoughtless children were pleading for some sort of a quid pro quo for their extravagant Christmas present.

The Indian Government has learned from bitter experience that to employ heavily subsidized tribal chiefs as wardens of the northwestern frontier is both expensive and of doubtful security. The futile nature of such protection, which was revealed last year by the revolt of the Mohmands, the Afridis, and the Orakzais, has just been emphatically confirmed from the fact that the so-called "Mad Mullah" has lately chosen the stretch of territory between Peshawur Valley and Chitral as his field of operations. After the Afridis war a plan was laid out by the Government to dispense with the aid of the treacherous chiefs in the Khyber Pass and to station in strongly fortified places garrisons of Indian troops. It is now said that this scheme may be employed along the Chitral. It is high time that this were done; for, aside from the questionable policy of hiring thieves to play the part of policemen, it is not an unpropitious moment for fortifying that particular frontier in a manner that might withstand the attack of trained troops, armed with modern rifles and aided with rapid-fire guns. It is not absolutely beyond the realm of the possible that such an army may not some time desire to enter India through the doors of the Chitral.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——There would be little hope indeed for the future of Puerto Rico if one could believe that those small children in Ponce whom Gen. HENRY questioned were speaking sincerely when they said that the Christmas presents most desired by them were school teachers. Probably enough the reply was made, but if so, the incident was obviously prearranged with a view to producing an effect on the folks in the United States—we hope such folks are not numerous—who have forgotten their own childhood and have never observed the ideas and aspirations of the immature humanity around them. No real child ever looked upon school teachers as a satisfactory substitute for Yuletide gifts, and no children, in Puerto Rico or anywhere else, ever expressed such a wish as that now reported, except at the command and under the eye of somebody with power to enforce obedience and a well-proved inclination to use it. The incident at Ponce does not show that the babes of that town are obnoxious small monsters, but simply that there are people there, Americans or Spaniards, or both, who appreciate the instant need of increased educational facilities, and took a rather tactless way of impressing their appreciation upon the Military Governor. Gen. HENRY, being a man with some knowledge of the world and its inhabitants, young and old, smiled gently, it may be presumed, when he heard the docile little Puertoriquiños recite their absurd little lesson, and judged the episode for what it was worth. The care he is taking to impress upon the islanders the need of learning English demonstrates the soundness of his views. He is sure to meet with strenuous opposition in his attempts to hasten the inevitable abandonment of the Spanish language by the islanders, but his constant iteration of the desirability of making the change as soon as possible is evidence that he knows what he is about.

——A law recently passed in France gives to women engaged in trades or professions subject to a tax the right to vote for Judges of the class before whom commercial questions are brought for settlement. This extension of franchise privileges is regarded as a startling experiment by our Gallic friends, and they are gravely wondering how revolutionary the effects of it will be. So far the women to whom the new power is offered have shown no particular eagerness to accept and use it. The United States Commercial Agent at Roubaix, an important manufacturing centre in the North of France, reports that though several hundred women there were entitled to vote under the statute, not one of them, a few days before the first election, had put her name on the registration lists. At Turcoing, a neighboring town of the same sort, the proffered boon appears to have been better appreciated, for there twenty women had complied with the formalities that make voting for these Judges possible. The French law would seem to be a result of the same feeling that, in many parts of this country, has given the women the privilege of voting for School Commissioners. In both cases the implied intimation is that feminine capacity or interest in public affairs is very definitely limited, and it is therefore not at all marvelous that there is no great rush to profit by a somewhat humiliating concession.

——An editorial article in The Medical Record points out and reprehends the fact that while Judges, lawyers, preachers, and journalists have all done more or less to expose and punish the crimes and follies of "faith cure" charlatans, members of the profession directly and immediately injured by the self-styled miracle workers have in most cases refrained from taking any action whatever toward defending themselves from illegal competition or the public from an expensive and dangerous delusion. "Physicians," says The Record, "have been truly patient in long-suffering, and it is time an end was made of this merry madness which so mixes the practices of religion and medicine. The physician, either from modesty or indifference, alone of all the liberal-minded leaders of thought whose duty it is along with others to instruct and protect the ignorant, has made but feeble protest. When he does speak, it should be in a voice rising from every State, and long and loud enough to penetrate to every legislative hall. Its tones should not be uncertain, but a demand should be made that existing medical laws be enforced and wherever necessary new ones be enacted. By their own showing, it is a new system of medicine rather than a new religion which these peculiar people claim the right to practice without permitting the law to inquire into their qualifications. As enlightened citizens, if in no other capacity, physicians have a clear and pressing duty to perform." The silence and inaction of the doctors are probably less the results of "modesty or indifference" than of their slightly exaggerated and incorrect conception of professional dignity. The regular practitioners fight promptly enough and bitterly enough among themselves to maintain what they call ethics, but attacks from the outside they try to disdain. This is all right in a way. In another way it is often open to criticism, and this is certainly one of the occasions.

——It took only a small amount of nautical knowledge to enable one to tell whether RUDYARD KIPLING had violated the laws of possibility when he loaded 4,000 tons of freight on a 2,500-ton steamer, or whether the English critic who screamed "Absurd!" on noticing these figures had given amusing evidence of his own unfamiliarity with the things of the sea. That question was considered with some care in this column several days ago, and it was shown that the romancer dealt with verities, his antagonist with vain imaginings. Now comes The Marine Journal of this city with a criticism of Mr. KIPLING'S statistics which the author will find it hard to answer. To put 4,000 tons of freight on a 2,500-ton vessel, says this authority—a good one—was perfectly proper, since it is done every day, and a thousand tons more would not have endangered a ship of that burden. But—and here is a point which neither the original objector nor anybody who has hitherto objected to the objector had noticed—a steamer 240 feet long and 32 feet in beam, as Mr. KIPLING says this one was, would not have been of 2,500 registered tons unless she had been nearly 40 feet deep! Such a depth, with such a length and such a beam, declares The Marine Journal, is "a thing unheard of." In support of this assertion the dimensions of many steamers and their tonnage are given, and with pain we must confess that for once Mr. KIPLING has slipped. And we are not quite so sure as The Marine Journal is that the mistake does not affect the merits of the story in the slightest degree.

——"To the United States this is the beginning of a new era in which her moral as well as her material power will be sharply tested. She entered upon the war with Spain proclaiming that she did so in the interests of humanity. In this she may have been honest, but the achievements, so far, have only been material aggrandizement; her moral purpose will now be put to the proof." So says The Saturday Review, with the amusing imitation of owlish profundity that has characterized it in recent years. Why is it that so many people across the water, some of them our friends and some of them our enemies, cannot see that the acquisition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines was an incident, more or less unavoidable, and not an "achievement" at all? When they succeed in realizing that fact they will be much better able than now to understand American motives and emotions.

——In London, as in many American cities—this one among them—attempts have been made to decrease the smoke nuisance by the passage of ordinances enforcing the use of particular kinds of coal or of devices for securing more perfect combustion. In London, as here, however, the enforcement of these regulations has been spasmodic and partial, when it has been anything at all, and the annoyances and dangers caused by particles of carbon in the air are increasing with the growth of the city. So great has the grievance now become that some very well known residents of the English metropolis, including Canon WILBERFORCE, the Duke of WESTMINSTER, Lord KELVIN, the Earl of DUNRAVEN, and Lady FREDERIC CAVENDISH, have organized a society for the purpose of fighting the smoke evil. They not only want the law enforced, but they desire to change it, by making the penalties for violation greater than they are now. An influential committee has been formed to make the objects of the organization known to the public, and all complaints will be forwarded to and pressed upon the attention of vestry boards and the County Council. In every parish there will be a voluntary working committee, with a trustworthy and responsible person as Inspector, paid for his services and employed in finding out and obtaining evidence of smoke nuisance from factories. The reports of the local committees will be sent on to the central committee to deal with. This is an intelligent and hopeful attempt at a much-needed reform, and it might well be imitated here.

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent communication on your editorial page from Mr. Josiah Pumpelly has attracted my attention, because it expresses a desire for a kind of work that is about to begin in this city. Mr. Pumpelly thinks that the clergy, with a few notable exceptions, deal too little with the ethical aspects of modern social problems. May I claim the privilege of explaining what the People's Institute is doing and what it proposes to do? The institute is giving several courses of lectures and discussions, both at the Cooper Union and at the Educational Alliance, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, where it has established a branch. The Monday evening course at the Cooper Union is devoted to the study of nineteenth century history; the Friday evening course in that hall to present problems; the Wednesday evening course at the alliance similarly to present problems. Many of the ablest men of the country are among the speakers.

Among the problems that have been or will be considered are those raised by our new territories—National, municipal, industrial, colonial problems, &c. Each address is followed by an hour devoted to question and discussion. This part of the work of the institute enables the audience to consider present problems from the practical side and in the light of the experiences of other nations. Beginning Feb. 1, the institute will offer a series of Sunday evening addresses and discussions, in which the ethical aspects of present problems will be considered. The most prominent clergymen of this city of all denominations have expressed their hearty sympathy and willingness to co-operate in this work. It has also received the commendation and pledged support of ethical leaders in other parts of the country. The purpose of this course will be to emphasize the fact that the social and economic problems of our time which occasion unrest, and at times appear to threaten disaster, have largely an ethical basis. The questions of the living wage, of the responsibility of employers and employes, of the unemployed—these and other problems have an ethical side. If we can lead them back to this test, we may hope to determine, in a measure, what is fundamentally right and wrong in our present conduct and in what way we should reorganize present conditions and practices so as to make the right prevail.

I am convinced, from long association with the people, that it is only necessary to make clear what is right, and with it the willingness to judge without class prejudice, in order to find the wage earners ready to unite in a movement for true and wise progress. The grave defect in all "reform" movements is that they express simply the views of a small section of the community, and do not seek a correction of those economic conditions which the masses of the people are convinced need reforming first of all. No such attempt will ever succeed in this community, or in any other, until it strikes its roots among the people and recognizes that those corrections of present conditions concerning which the people have reached a substantial agreement must be accepted as first and foremost articles in the reform programme. The value of the work of the institute will consist chiefly in preparing the minds of all sections of our community, through discussion and the study of history, for a recognition of the grosser errors of our present condition; also for the first step we should take in order to escape therefrom into a higher social and economic state. When such errors are clearly pointed out and the progressive elements of the community have come to an agreement as to the first step, a resolution to act will not delay long.

Every phase of social evolution is one of transition from a lower to a higher state. We, in our democracy, can only effect that transition safely by a union among all progressive minds. To assist in bringing about such a union is the purpose of the People's Institute. May I add, finally, that we are about to establish clubs throughout the community, each of which shall be completely independent, while remaining in relations with the central body? The idea in the organization of these clubs is to make each one a focus for discussion and research along social and economic lines. Each will be self-supporting, and, through the influence of the central organization, the various sections of our community, those who work with their hands and those who work with their brains, will be brought together in these various centres. It is hoped that there will be in time one club at least in each ward of the city. Our work is developing so rapidly that we need all the support the progressive and patriotic can give us.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH,
Managing Director, the People's Institute.
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

EXPANSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Words are things" and they often greatly influence events. It is therefore quite important at times to give attention to the way in which words are used.

"Expansion" is the word that has been adopted by many to designate the policy of our taking permanent possession of the Philippines as an integral part of the territory of our Nation. This use of the word was probably first suggested by the title of Prof. Seeley's book, called "The Expansion of England." The contents of the book, however, do not warrant this application of the word. The expansion of England, as described by the professor, is a very different thing from what any so-called expansion of ours in the Philippines would necessarily be. The leading thesis of the book in question is that the expansion of England into those regions where her true colonial strength and glory are to be found is a virtual extension of the English nation into those regions. Those countries are situated in temperate zones, where Englishmen can live, work, and thrive. They were, before their present occupancy, only sparsely inhabited by remnants of decaying races—were practically unoccupied. The Englishmen who now inhabit those lands are the same in race, language, and faith with their brothers in the mother country, and are bound to them by community of interest and affection and national pride. Their communities are among the most virtuous, thrifty, and progressive of the earth; they are self-governing and teachers of political and social methods to other nations, including our own, and they are a source of strength instead of a burden to the British nation. Such is the expansion of England as found in Canada, New Zealand, and Australia.

Let it now be carefully noted that our own expansion hitherto has been of the same general character as that just described. We have gradually acquired and occupied with our own people territory contiguous to us on our own continent, practically vacant and situated in temperate climates, where our race can dwell and work in comfort and increase and prosper.

Now, any expansion of our Nation into the Philippines like the English expansion that has been described, or like our own expansion on this continent, would be simply an impossibility. This arises from the fact that even if the islands were not already teeming with a population of eight or ten millions, their tropical or equatorial climate presents an insuperable obstacle to their settlement by our people. Notwithstanding the protective virtues of cork helmets, daily rations of quinine, and possible future methods of combating tropical microbes, it may be broadly affirmed that the Anglo-Saxon race cannot, in considerable numbers, live, work, and rear healthy offspring in the tropics. Mr. Benjamin Kidd puts this strongly and graphically by saying that they can only live there as divers live under water. There can, therefore, be no real expansion or overflowing of our population into these islands, and they cannot become a homogeneous part of our Nation. In the light of this fact we may observe in passing how entirely inapposite and misleading are citations of our acquisition and settlement of Louisiana, Florida, California, and Texas, as being parallel in nature and circumstances with the only kind of occupancy and control that is possible for us in the Philippines.

If we hold and govern the Philippines, we will have to adopt more or less imperialistic methods there, administering them through our army and navy, and an official class, very much as Great Britain rules her crown colonies or dependencies (her imperial possessions, not her true colonies,) through her Foreign Office, according to the exigencies of each case, "by every form of government known to man," to quote the words of Sir Charles Dilke, used in that connection in his "Problems of Greater Britain."

But this will not be an expansion of our Nation of people into the Philippines; it will be a mere extension of our power to or over them. Whether at all or how far this course of action is justifiable or desirable is not the question here discussed. It is simply maintained that such extension of power is not in any real sense an expansion of the United States of America, and should not be so called. Let us not be misled by the wrong use of a name into the belief that we are doing one thing when we are really doing another and a very different kind of thing. T. V. V.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1898.

PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With great interest have I read the report of Mr. John W. Bookwalter of Ohio and his travels through Russia, and I must say that I was delighted to see it given by an American business man who is not, as a great many of us are, afflicted with pro-English feelings. I do not wish to question the sincerity of our British friends, as my object is only to discuss the problems of the Far East, which are now very much before the American public. Having also traveled extensively through Russia, learning its institutions, customs, &c., I cannot but agree with Mr. Bookwalter and fully approve of his candid and impartial report.

A great upward movement has lately been observed on the part of the Russian Government, and its efforts have been unceasingly increased within the last twenty-five years for the creation and development of home manufactures, and, though undoubtedly they have made great advances, are still somewhat in a precarious condition. As a cause to this we may contribute the want of skilled mechanics, the want of capital, and, principally, the want of markets. Therefore, the main wealth of Russia consists in raw products, which are mainly being sold to Germany, France, and England, but cannot profitably be shipped to our shores. With no ice-free ports in her western domain, with England opposing her interests in the Dardanelles, she then looks for the great India markets, builds the famous Trans-Caspian Railway, and there she finds the English in her path at Afghanistan.

We now find the Russians in China, in possession of a much-desired southern port and a proposed terminal for the great Siberian Railway. And with us in the Philippines, they are actually our neighbors. The question now before us is What can we expect of Russia and what of England? To answer that I would say that with our vast army of skilled mechanics, and, above all, with our ready capital, thus in co-operation with Russia we would control the Eastern markets. The shipping trade between the Far Eastern ports and our shores on the Pacific would take immense proportions, our West and all the United States would then prosper. Now, what can we expect from England? Naval help? Perhaps, when there is some sort of a scramble over a land-grabbing act. But we can avoid that, for the policy of our Government is not land grabbing; it is not territorial expansion; it is the expansion of the doctrines of free government; it is to free an oppressed people; it is to give them civilization and home rule under our protection, and it is also to promote our commercial interests with that part of the globe.

We want no alliances so as to provoke the enmity of friendly powers. We want no "Dreibund" of the United States, Germany, and England. At present Germany is our worst commercial enemy. What we want is so-called "understanding" with any nation we may come in contact with in our Eastern possessions. We should strive to be friends to every one and enemies to none.

ISIDORE S. CHIRURG.
New York, Dec. 24, 1898.

MR. WATTERSON'S DIVINITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judging from the remarks of Henry Watterson on the occasion of a recent club dinner in this city, the international combine of Americans and Englishmen agitating for the acquisition of the Philippine Islands can add to their present titles of expansionists and imperialists, that of inspirationists. To have Mr. McKinley's destiny towing republican America into the mazes and jungles of monarchical Europe by the Philippine Island route was bad enough, but to have Mr. Watterson discover divinity behind the destiny is worse still. We understand that Mr. McKinley discovered the destiny somewhere out West, and it may be that Mr. Watterson's divinity is the historical "Star-eyed Goddess of Liberty," which would account for her being in the push instead of in the lead, where divinities generally are, for she would be so little in sympathy with the line of march as to prefer the rear end of the procession to the head of it.

The most surprising part of Mr. Watterson's utterance, however, was that to the effect that our money standard was so high and our moral standard so low that a little mix up with the troubles of other peoples was needed to enable us to forget our own. Mr. Watterson, it will be remembered, was a very eloquent and able advocate of the "gold standard" during the financial debate of 1896, and he surely could not have intended that statement to mean that the high money standard of the "gold standard" has so soon decreased our moral standard, for that would be just the opposite of what Mr. Watterson in 1896 predicted. But, taking Mr. Watterson's statement as correct, I still find it a little difficult to imagine a divinity working for a people with a high money and a low moral standard, and against a people like the Filipinos, who have a low money standard, (silver,) but, so far as we know, a fair moral standard.

The destiny business is a different matter. Nations, like individuals, figuratively speaking, have blown their brains out, and otherwise committed suicide, and it may be our National destiny to do likewise; but I have never understood that it was generally admitted or claimed that they were divinely assisted in doing so. I am a firm and conscientious believer in a divinity, and for that reason I cannot believe that there is any divinity in the "Ignis Fatuus" that is beckoning free America to empire across the sea. AN AMERICAN.

New York, Dec. 23, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Which Was Happiest?

Rich Little Girl—I got a diamond ring and a big doll and a gold necklace to-day.

Poor Little Girl—That ain't nothin', I had meat for dinner!—Jeweler's Weekly.

Encouraged.

She—But I never gave you any encouragement.

He—Yes, you did. Didn't you tell me your father was wealthy?—Brooklyn Life.

Affection.

"Is that young man fond of work?"

"I guess so," answered the man with a pen behind his ear. "When I give him any he doesn't make the slightest effort to get rid of it."—Washington Star.

One Scandal Exploded.

He—Yes, she is living under an assumed name.

She—Horrible! What is it?

He—The one she assumed immediately after her husband married her.—Syracuse Herald.

Nothing Special.

Library Assistant (to visitor who is wandering about in a puzzled manner)—Can I help you? Are you looking for anything special?

Visitor (absently)—No, thank you; I was only looking for my wife.—Library Journal.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT SQUAWVILLE.

From The Denver Evening Post.

Wasn't none of us denied it that we played a leadin' hand
Sendin' Mexican Rinaldo to the greaser Promised Land;
He had give us provercation fur a doin' of that same
By a palmin' all the aces in an honest poker game.
Flyin' rumors of the lynchin' in some unknown manner got
To the county seat below us, an' precipitately brought
The ol' Coroner a sailin' fur to take the needless pains
Of a holdin' of an inquest on the weather-chilled remains.

Said it was a legal duty, an' the jury's verdick might
Git the reckless perpetrators in a tangle purty tight,
Fur the sudden elevation of a mortal to a tree
Was a crime, as per the statutes, of quite serious degree.
We endeavored to convince him that the statutes didn't go
In the Squawville jurisdiction, but he wouldn't have it so,
An' he asked us all to licker in sich gentlemanly way
That we modestly informed him he could make his legal play.

So he summonsed up a jury, an' it started on its work
By electin' me the foreman, a posish I couldn't shirk,
An' we met in solemn order, every face a wearin' woe
Quite befittin' an event of sich solemnity, you know.
Then the witnesses was questioned, an' they all expressed surprise
At the startlin' information of the Mexican's demise,
An' upon their oaths asserted they was more than satisfied
That he jest got tired o' livin' an' committed suicide.

All the skill of the official couldn't shake their evidence,
An' the Coroner was puzzled at their ig'nance so intense,
Fur 'twas proved beyond a question that we'd neither heerd nor read,
'Fore the Coroner's arrival, that the Mexican was dead.
He remarked in snappy manner that he thought it mighty queer
That a thing like that could happen in the camp an' no one hear
Nary cussed thing about it, an', to bolster up his view
By coincidence, we tol' him that us fellers thought so, too.

After due deliberation in a strictly legal way,
An' considerin' the evidence brought forward in the play,
We returned a proper verdict to the Coroner, which read:
"We, the jury here assembled, find the cold remains is dead."
When I handed him the same I tuk occasion to remark
That some queer things sometimes happened here in Squawville after dark,
That the sun was jest a settin' an' the way his hoss's feet
Hit the handscape down the mountain was a pleasurable treat!

JUDGE DAY AT HIS HOME

The Peace Commission's President Speaks of Its Work in Paris.

REASONABLE FEES EXPECTED

Talk of $100,000 for Each Member Declared to be Preposterous—The Two Critical Points.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 25.—Judge Day, President of the Peace Commission, and Mrs. Day reached their Canton home in time to take Christmas dinner with the family. They arrived at 10:15 this morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad. There was no formal greeting arranged for them, but a committee of the Stark County Bar, several personal friends, and members of their family were at the station to meet them. The Judge is in excellent health and spirits, and the trip abroad has evidently been beneficial. Mrs. Day is also in much better health than when she left home.

Judge Day, when asked as to his plans for the future, said he expected to remain in Canton and resume the practice of law in the firm of which he was a member before entering the Cabinet of President McKinley. The work of the commission ended when the treaty was delivered to the President, and he does not expect to visit Washington again to perform any duties in that connection.

Asked if he had any desires which the State of Ohio could fulfill, Judge Day said: "If you refer to political desires, I have not. My only ambition is to be allowed to pursue the practice of my profession." Later in the conversation he authorized the direct statement that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for Governor, as had been reported during his absence in Paris.

While he talked freely on many matters connected with his work in Paris, Judge Day did not feel at liberty to give an interview in detail on the work of the commission. He said the talk of $100,000 compensation for the Commissioners, or of any sum approaching that amount, was preposterous. The President fixes the compensation of the Commissioners, and none of them has an idea of a large fee such as would have been paid had they performed the duties in the capacity of regularly retained attorneys.

There is no actual precedent on which to base an estimate, but the prediction is ventured that the compensation of the Commissioners will not exceed $15,000 each and reasonable expenses incurred on the trip and in Paris. These expenses, however, will not include those incurred for the wives and families of the attachés of the commission, because all such persons went on the journey entirely independent of the commission and were in no way a charge upon the official party.

It is said that the stories of large compensation probably were suggested by payments in treaty negotiations of the past, notably the Bering Sea matter and Mr. Foster's work in connection with the China and Japan treaty. The case of Mr. Foster furnishes no parallel to the Paris commission. He was retained for a large fee to perform certain duties. In the Bering Sea matter, the Commissioners received moderate sums for their work, but associated with them were a number of attorneys of note in the capacity of counsel looking after large interests, and as such they were rewarded with liberal fees.

A number of friends have called on Judge Day since his return, and to them he has talked entertainingly. The French Government treated the Commissioners very well. There were but two critical points in the negotiations, the first of which concerned the Cuban debt, which was an open question for more than a month, during which time the Americans never swerved from their position presented to the Spaniards. The other related to the cession of the Philippines, and after the Americans had reached a conclusion in their own councils as to the concessions that could be granted there was no deviation, and the Spaniards finally accepted.

The personal relations between the representatives of the two Governments were at all times friendly and cordial. The Americans have great respect for the ability of the Spanish members, and believe that nothing was left unsaid or undone that could benefit the Spanish case. The President of the Spanish commission is regarded by the Americans as a man of great ability.

GEN. GRENFELL LEAVES EGYPT.

Anglo-American Demonstration at a Farewell Banquet in His Honor.

CAIRO, Dec. 25.—A farewell banquet was tendered this evening to Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, the recently appointed Governor of Malta, who now retires from the supreme command of the Anglo-Egyptian forces in Egypt.

The presence of Thomas S. Harrison, United States Agent and Consul General, and Ethelbert Watts, United States Vice Consul General, led to an Anglo-American demonstration. Gen. Grenfell and James Rennell Rodd, Secretary of Legation at the British Agency, spoke warmly of Anglo-Saxon friendship. Mr. Harrison, who was received with immense enthusiasm, made a stirring speech, sparkling with humor, in the course of which he reciprocated their friendly expressions.

GIDDY GIRL TALKED TOO MUCH.

Made Disparaging Remarks About the Wrong Man.

She was one of those delightful girls who love to talk, and who talk delightfully, and one of the most charming things about her was her forgetfulness. She was always remembering things wrong, and apologized for her mistakes in such a delightful way that few people could resist her. Once in a while, however, she found some one who could, and she is just now deep in the blues over one of these cases.

She had a dear friend who was married some time ago. The friend is her exact opposite, being tall as she is short, serious as she is vivacious, and thoughtful as she is giddy. This friend had two suitors, and her mother wanted her to marry the one she did not like. So she became secretly engaged to the one she did like, and cordially detested and abhorred the other. The upshot of it was a secret marriage, and the young couple are living happily together and detesting the other fellow just as much as they ever did.

The heroine of this story knew all about it after the wedding took place, for it was a nine days' wonder among the girls. She did not see the young wife until some time after the wedding, and when they did meet it was in a big dry goods store in Brooklyn. The girl was effusive and congratulatory, and the young wife was glad to see her.

"Oh, Ruth," she cried, "I've been dying to see you ever since you had that romantic wedding. You must come around and see me, you dear thing, and tell me all about it. By the way, I suppose I shall have to call you Mrs. Jordan now. How funny that will seem!"

The bride bowed rather stiffly and started to speak, but the other interrupted.

"And I am so glad you married the man of your choice and not that horrid Wilcox. I never did like him, and I always wondered why the other girls saw so much in him. Do tell me all about it, dear."

"You must excuse me," said the bride, still more stiffly. "I have a number of engagements this afternoon. Good day."

Afterward, in telling the story to her dearest friend, the girl said:

"I wonder what could have made Ruth act so strangely. I don't believe she can be happy in her marriage, for she didn't seem to like getting congratulated. And I don't wonder, for though I told her I liked Jordan and didn't like Wilcox, as a matter of fact Wilcox is a splendid fellow, and I hate Jordan. Do you suppose that was the reason she acted so?"

"I hardly think so, dear," said the dearest friend, looking out of the window in a suspiciously abstracted way. "I think she may not have quite liked the way you spoke. Don't you remember? It was Wilcox she married, and she hated Jordan."

And now there is one unhappy girl in Brooklyn, one indignant bride, and one dearest friend who is spreading the story everywhere she can find listeners.

A Holiday Reflection.

"A Christmas tree is a good deal like a wife."

"How's that?"

"It's the trimmings that cost."—Chicago Record.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—Since the reported withdrawal of the "Mad Mullah" to Pital about three weeks ago no news has been published concerning his whereabouts. But the advices from Calcutta, while making no reference to him directly, have reported the forwarding of large bodies of troops to the stretch of territory that lies between the Peshawur Valley and Chitral. Paris papers say the reticence of the Indian Government concerning what is taking place on the frontier is due to the fact that the Russian Government has concentrated 42,000 troops in Turkestan, and that affairs in Northwestern India have assumed a very delicate nature. It is believed in Paris that it is not improbable the Fakir has managed to cut off the communications with Chitral. The title of "Mad Mullah" of Fakir which was given Mohammed Ibrahim by the correspondents in India, is now generally considered to be an emphatic misnomer, for the Indian authorities, after the war with the Afridis last year, came to believe that few Indian natives were saner or had clearer ideas of the objects they had in view than Ibrahim. He certainly has succeeded in playing upon the religious feelings of his brethren for the promotion of his own purposes. On the frontier it is generally recognized that he aspires to the position held by the late Akhoond of Swat, and, like that worthy, makes hatred of the English and of their religion the first plank of his political platform. It is announced in Paris that authentic advices place the Fakir's following at 20,000 men, all armed with modern rifles. It is also pointed out that the other two Mullahs, Najib-ud-Din of Hadda, who roused the Mohmands, last year, and Said Akbar of Aka Khel, who stirred up the Afridis and the Orakzais, are also both alive, and the news of any success on the part of the "Mad Mullah" among the Bonerwals and Swatis might excite them to break their agreements with the Indian Government. It is said in London that when Lord Curzon reaches India a new mode of guarding the northwestern frontier is likely to be introduced. At present the Indian Government depends upon subsidized Mullahs, who are often far from being friendly one with another, to keep the pass. This is a very expensive scheme, for friction among them very often precipitates general revolt which can only be put down by great cost of life and treasure. It is now proposed to protect the line from the Peshawur Valley to Chitral, in the way that has just been sanctioned for safe guarding the Khyber from Jamlud to Lundi Kotal. Strong forts, it is believed, will forthwith be constructed at intervals along the line, and each will contain a garrison of Indian troops, with ample supplies of food and ammunition. This plan, it is pointed out, will be far more economical, and more secure in the long run than the policy heretofore resorted to of making the native chiefs waraens of the marches.

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THE CENSUS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED.—According to Le Monde Economique of Paris, after six years of extraordinary labor, the census of the Russian Empire has been completed by the special bureau that had the work in hand. Le Monde Economique presents the more important figures of the result: The population of Russia and of the Grand Duchy of Finland number 129,211,114 persons. The average density of the population is 7 inhabitants to the square kilometer. The minimum density is 1.6 to the square kilometer and the maximum is 8.46. The sexes are thus divided: In European Russia there are 100 men for every 102 women. In the Polish provinces there are 98 women to every 100 men; in the steppes there are 89; in the Caucasus also 89, and in Turkestan, 93. There are 19 cities which have over 100,000 inhabitants, and 35 which have from 50,000 to 100,000. In 1892 the empire only included 108,500,000 inhabitants. The Chinese Empire and the British Empire have alone a greater population than Russia. China has 402,000,000, and Great Britain 315,000,000.

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ONE OF THE PARISIAN REVOLUTIONARY PLACARDS.—Posters bearing the following title have just been placed all over Paris and in the principal towns of the Republic: "Ligue des intérêts de la défense nationale" (League of Interests for the National Defense.) The placards are signed by Lieut. Col. Monteil. "Frenchmen," writes M. Monteil, "the time has arrived to say aloud what many have thought in secret: 'France is in danger.'" Continuing, M. Monteil deplores the fact that a campaign "louche et malsaine," (suspicious and unwholesome,) whose final end is "déconsidérer l'armée," (to disparage the army,) has interfered with the commercial prosperity, industry, and national economy. Encouraged by this odious crisis, adds M. Monteil, a foreign power "has dared to make us listen to the summonses of its threats. We have bowed the head. But the misfortune may be repaired to-morrow, if, strong in loyal alliance, France ceases to be a prey to anarchy, if she ceased to abandon herself to factions which tear her soul and her fate." M. Monteil invites "the Frenchmen of all France" to put an end to division and discord and to unite with him "in the aim to associate the country by a permanent study of its interests; properly to inform themselves on all public affairs, and to be ready to give judicious opinion on all questions which constitute the life of the nation." There are two points concerning the call for a "Ligue des intérêts de la défense nationale," which are commented on by the press of Paris. One is that Lieut. Col. Monteil is a firm friend of ex-Col. Piquart, and is said to have strong Dreyfusard proclivities, and the other is, that no orders have been given to the police of Paris or to the gendarmes in the towns of the provinces to tear down the placards.

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DETAILS OF THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE EMPEROR OF KOREA.—Some details concerning the plot to poison the Emperor of Korea have recently come to hand in Hongkong. At midnight the Emperor was dining in European fashion in the palace in Seoul. On drinking coffee afterward he found that it tasted peculiar; he then resorted to the imperial prerogative which he had abandoned for some time owing to Russian influence, and bade the Crown Prince and seventeen ladies and gentlemen of the Court to taste it. Soon after they all felt ill, and the Crown Prince, who had fearlessly drank about two-thirds of his cup, became at once unconscious, and vomited with great pain. The same evening sixteen persons in the palace were arrested. All declared themselves innocent, and one of them added, "There is no suspicious person among us, but this evening a kitchen boy, who had been dismissed, appeared in the kitchen again." The young fellow, who was only sixteen, was soon after arrested, and confessed his crime, implicating two court officials, Ko and Kin. Mme. Kin was arrested, and ten policemen were sent to Kokusan, seized Kin, and brought him back to Seoul. Kin, a relative of his of the same name, and Ko were condemned to death; Mme. Kin was sentenced to three years' hard labor and 100 lashes, and eight men who had participated in the plot to fifty lashes each. The execution took place. The people, who were deeply enraged at the act of the criminals, demanded their bodies, which were given to them, and were dragged about the streets, frightfully mutilated. As a punishment for handing them over, however, the Minister of Justice and the Police Director had to send in their resignations. No attempt was made, however, to punish the kitchen boy, who was formerly a servant in the Russian Legation in Seoul.

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PREPARATIONS FOR A LARGE COLONY OF RUSSIAN DOUKHOBORTSI IN CANADA.—The Doukhobortsi, or Russian Quakers, who have been consistently persecuted in the empire of the Czar because they have conscientiously refused to do military service, are about to migrate en masse to Canada. The head men of the sect have for over a year been in communication with the British Colonial Office and with the Dominion Government, and as a result a few months ago delegates arrived in Ottawa. A grant of ten townships, each including thirty-six square miles of territory, has been secured in the Northwest. In response to a message sent from Ottawa—"Let the exiles come. Land ready. Arrangements progressing favorably"—to the London agent of the Doukhobortsi, 4,000 members of the sect were at once communicated with, and they are now on their way to Canada. Some of the Canadian papers have criticised the coming of the Doukhobortsi, but the Government, it is said, has offered them extraordinary inducements as settlers. The sect is shown to be neither ill-educated nor poverty stricken; on the contrary, it includes many noted names and members of families who have been famed for their intellectual pursuits and wealth. It was also unofficially announced to the agent in London by a high official in the Dominion Government, "If the bulk is equal in quality to the sample shown, send on as many as you have got." There was formed a few years ago a colony of the Doukhobortsi in the Island of Cyprus. But the exiles who have settled there do not find the climate suitable, and many of them have died. It is the intention of those who have charge of the migration to remove these also to Canada.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

A Small Audience Listens to Music by Distinguished Soloists.

Christmas night did not prove to be a prosperous one for Sunday night concerts. The entertainment at the Metropolitan Opera House was attended by an audience of small proportions, but of typically vigorous enthusiasm. The list of soloists was strong enough to have attracted a much larger audience on any other night. The singers were Mme. Nordica, Herr Van Rooy, and Herr Dippel, and there was a juvenile prodigy, Maud McCarthy, a violinist. The performance of the latter may be dismissed first. She was down on the programme for the Saint-Saëns "Rondo and Caprice" and the Wieniawski "Legende." The child displayed a most valuable talent, which is in danger of being checked in its development by premature exercise in public. It is a curious fact that musical managers will not abandon the practice of exhibiting infant phenomena who can only surprise by doing things better done by mature artists.

Mme. Nordica's programme numbers were Eckels's Magyar aria, which she sang so successfully last Winter, and "Let the Bright Seraphim" from Handel's "Samson." Mme. Nordica sings the excerpt from Eckels's opera of "Hunyadi Laszlos" brilliantly, but the music is hardly worth the tax it makes upon her powers. In the oratorio aria she was excellent, as usual. Herr Van Rooy's first number was "An Jenem Tag," from Marschner's "Hans Heiling," which he sang with great dramatic power. His encore number was a German song, which he delivered with most exquisite vocal art. This, indeed, was a piece of perfect singing, whose beauty could not be excelled. His numbers in the second half of the programme were Schubert's "Sei mir gegrusst" and Schumann's "Ich grolle nicht." Herr Dippel sang Sigmund's love song from "Die Walküre" and an air from "Der Freischütz." The orchestra played Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, the overture to "Tannhäuser" and Liszt's first Hungarian rhapsody.

"The Yellow Dwarf" for Charity.

An interesting programme was rendered yesterday evening at the Central Opera House in aid of the Lena Invalid Aid Society, of which Miss Lizzie Seelig is President. The main feature of the programme was an extravaganza, "The Yellow Dwarf," adapted and revised by Mollie Teschner, which was given under the direction of Adolph Newberger, and included an elaborate cast and a ballet of butterflies. There were also some specialties introduced, among others an impersonation of Col. Roosevelt by Monroe Schwerzenski. "The Yellow Dwarf," whose name is Ninnyhammer, was played by Sidney S. Berrick last night.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William Harris, manager of the Garrick Theatre, was back at his post Saturday night, having recovered from an attack of the grip.

The condition of Van Dyck of the Metropolitan Opera Company was not improved Saturday, and the managers say it will be at least ten days before he can sing again.

W. A. Brady again took the place of Leo Dietrichstein as Adolph in "The Turtle" Saturday night, and won a bountiful share of applause.

Gen. Shafter occupied a box at Koster and Bial's Saturday night, and when Josephine Sabel sang "A Hot Time in the Old Town," she looked directly at him. The audience noticed it and applauded vigorously, while Gen. Shafter arose in the box, bowed, and saluted Miss Sabel.

Ed W. Fraser, who painted all the scenery for "The Sorrows of Satan," is ill with nervous prostration at his home, 493 West Twenty-second Street. The attack is said to have brought on by overwork and worrying over the double postponement caused by the scenery not being ready.

May Irwin gave Christmas presents to the members of her company after Saturday night's performance of "Kate Kip, Buyer," at the Bijou. H. B. Sire of the Bijou gave boxes of cigars to the men of the company and the house staff and appropriate articles to the women. Julia Arthur was generous in her Christmas giving, and each employe of Wallack's received a present from her. Weber & Fields gave a supper in the house café to the "Hurly Burly" company. The employes of the Metropolitan Opera House presented to Max Hirsh a gold chain fob, with a topaz pendant.

ROBBED FATHER AND BROTHER.

Young Kirk Pawned Their Effects While They Were at the Front.

The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station are looking for a young man by the name of Charles Kirk of 3,472 Seventh Avenue, who is wanted on complaint of his father, George B. Kirk, a member of the First Volunteer Engineer Corps, and his son William, a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, who charge him with stealing their effects while they were away at the war. Abraham Ackerman of 500 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, who helped young Kirk to rob his father and brother, has been arrested and is a prisoner in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

While the two Kirks, father and son, were in Cuba and Puerto Rico, the wife and mother went to live with friends in Syracuse. Charles refused to accompany her, remaining in this city. When William returned to his home he found that nearly all his clothing had been taken from the house. His brother confessed to stealing the clothing, and said he pawned it. Other valuables were also taken from the house, including a new rifle belonging to the father.

Upon promise of forgiveness and that the son would behave himself he was taken back into the family fold, only to continue with Ackerman the pawning and stealing of household valuables. The father reluctantly notified the police and young Ackerman was arrested. He confessed to helping young Kirk to rob his father and brother.

The Geological Society's Meeting.

The Geological Society of America will hold its eleventh annual meeting in Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, this week, beginning Wednesday morning. The annual address, by the President, Prof. Stevenson of New York University, will be given on Wednesday morning, after the announcement of the election of officers for 1899. Papers will be read by Prof. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, and his colleagues, Drs. Gilbert, Hill, and Darton; Prof. McGee of the United States Ethnological Bureau, Prof. White of the West Virginia Survey, Dr. Dawson, Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, and his colleagues, Drs. Hall and Tyrrell; and Profs. Shaler of Harvard, Emerson of Amherst, Pirrson of Yale, Kemp of Columbia, Reid of Johns Hopkins, Russell of Michigan, Orton of Ohio, Calvin of Iowa, Coleman of Toronto, and Kumel of Chicago.

Found Unconscious, Dies Soon After.

William Adams, thirty-nine years of age who has no stated residence, but is well known in the lodging houses along the Bowery, was found by a patrolman of the Oak Street Station unconscious in the street in front of 21 New Bowery last night. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where he died. A card was found in his pocket which showed that he had been a dispensary patient there for heart disease.

Woman Suffrage in Paris.

From The London Chronicle.

Women had the right, for the first time, Dec. 8, of voting in Paris. They seem to have been for the most part little desirous of exercising the privilege, the occasion of which was the election of a number of new magistrates. In the Second Arrondissement only three voted, and a similar number in the Eighth. Much the same was the result in every other arrondissement, while in the Quartier Latin, which might be thought the very sanctum sanctorum of women's rights, not a single member of the fair sex took the trouble to vote. The sole exception to this otherwise general indifference was the First Arrondissement, which comprises the Halles, or markets, where several hundred women gave their votes.

Class of '00's Yell.

From The Perdue University Exponent.

The pharmacy juniors don't seem to know their class yell. I give it again for the benefit of those who don't know it, and now "let's get a move on us" and let the seniors hear our yell once anyhow:

Physostigma venenosum!
Philocarpus nodulosom!
Staphisagria, Bergamot!
Pharmacy, Pharmacy!
Naughty Naught!

CAVE-IN ON THIRD AVENUE

Three Persons Carried Down with a Pile of Paving Stones.

PANIC IN NEAR-BY TENEMENTS

Wall Paper Cracked and Tenants, Fearing the Houses Would Collapse, Rushed to the Street.

There was excitement in the neighborhood of Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue last night when a section of pavement fifteen feet square suddenly gave way, and two men and a woman who were walking over it dropped out of sight. The hole, however, was only about seven feet deep, and they were quickly dragged out by persons who had witnessed the accident. They narrowly escaped serious injury, for a pile of paving stones three feet high fell into the pit with them. As it was, one man, John Wells, of 1,777 Third Avenue, had his ankle sprained. The other man and the woman sustained injuries of the body, but refused to say who they were and hurried away.

The pavement which caved in is in front of a big tenement, 1,761 Third Avenue. There are five tenements in a row, each having stores on the ground floor. Besides the pavement which dropped, another stretch, forty feet long, clear to Ninety-eighth Street, sank several inches and threatened to fall. The police were quickly notified, and several patrolmen from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were hurried to the scene. They inclosed the sunken pavement with barrels and boards until the Department of Highways and the Building Department could be notified.

Most of the excitement came after the cave-in, and when it was found that the wall paper on the ground floor of some of the near by tenements had cracked in long lines it was suggested by some one that the broken wallpaper indicated that not only had the pavement sunk, but that the houses were settling and might fall. Many tenants left the five houses in alarm. A big crowd gathered in the street, and the police kept all who did not live in the houses away from them. They said they could not tell whether there was any danger until the Building Department people had made an investigation.

The cause of the cave-in is not known. For some time the pavements in the vicinity along the avenue have been piled high with paving stones and material of the Third Avenue Road, which is being reconstructed. The police say that the ground about there is reclaimed, for at one time a creek flowed there and was filled in. They believe that the street extends along a quicksand bed.

It is said that the five tenements are owned by Snyder & Herter, who have offices at 48 Bible House.

TWO NEGRO WOMEN SHOT.

A White Man Appearing on the Scene Also Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Mrs. Mary Johnson and Mrs. Alice White, both colored women, twenty-eight years old, were shot in the head and body to-night and Charles H. Moore, a thirty-four-year-old white man, was shot in the back, by George St. Clair, colored. Mrs. White is not expected to live through the night and the other two victims are in a critical condition.

The shooting occurred in Mrs. Johnson's house. According to her statement, St. Clair, who lived near by, accompanied by a colored friend of his from Washington, whose name is unknown, forced an entrance while the women were sleeping, and picked a quarrel over a trivial matter, finally drawing a revolver and firing three shots, all of which took effect.

Moore, who was unknown to the parties, was looking for another house, when he accidentally stumbled into the place while St. Clair was shooting. The pistol was promptly turned on him, and he was shot in the back. St. Clair and his companion escaped, and up to a late hour had not been captured.

A BULLET'S QUEER PRANKS.

Carried Away Bit of One Man's Chin and Tip of Another's Nose.

One bullet struck two men when fired last evening by Charles Smith, a cigarmaker, of 14 Monroe Street. Smith and his next-door neighbor Frederick Allen, a brass finisher, quarreled in front of Smith's house. There were a few words before Smith drew his revolver and fired.

The bullet carried away a bit of Allen's chin, and then continuing on its way, got across the street and carried off just the tip of the nose of William Burke of 276 Railroad Avenue, Brooklyn, who was passing. A policeman was near and caught Smith before he did any more shooting.

The injuries of the two men were dressed at Gouverneur Hospital. Burke went home, but Allen was locked up because he was intoxicated. Smith was also locked up.

The Portland's Owners Sued.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 25.—Edward L. Baker has brought suit for $10,000 against the Portland Steamship Company on account of the death of his wife, Mrs. Buelah M. Baker, who was on board of the Portland when she went down. The writ charges the company with carelessness in allowing the Portland to sail from Boston in the face of the storm, in not providing boats suitable for the exigencies of the service, and in allowing the steamer Portland to go to sea improperly officered, manned, and equipped. This suit is returnable at the April term of the Supreme Court.

WAR REVENUE STAMPS.

Those Interested in Philately Are Already Cornering the Market.

From the Providence Journal.

War revenue stamps are engaging the attention of the philatelists to a greater or less extent. Full collections of the issues are already rare, and it is said that they are likely to become more so as time advances. The outlay necessary in order to secure a complete list of the stamps deters many enthusiasts from venturing into the field. A man is apt to think twice before purchasing a fifty-dollar documentary war revenue stamp, just for the sake of adding it to his collection, and unless this valuable bit of paper is acquired, the collection is not complete.

Some of the stamps are already scarce. Soon after Congress passed the bill an issue of half-cent documentary stamps of orange color was printed. It was a mistake to use the orange ink, a mistake that was soon discovered and rectified. The correct color should have been a grayish steel. A limited number of the orange half cents was printed and distributed among the internal revenue offices, but the Providence office, it seems, was left out, none of the faulty stamps finding their way here.

Naturally, the philatelists seized upon the orange issue with avidity. Many of the collectors, it is said, have made strenuous efforts to gather as many as possible before the general public "caught on" to the real value of the article, and raised the price accordingly.

During the early days of the law's operation, in order to facilitate matters, the Government used one and two cent postage stamps bearing the letters "I. R." One cent postage stamps, likewise lettered, were also utilized. Only one lot of the latter was received in this city. When the regular war revenue stamps were ready in sufficient quantities, the issue of the makeshifts was stopped, and the available supply was soon exhausted. Since the last of the lot were sold, hundreds of persons have called at the local revenue office in quest of specimens, particularly those of the one and two cent kind.

Many years from now, when the present war revenue law is dead and forgotten, old documents bearing high-priced stamps may be separated from the Government scrap of paper, without fear of the loss of their legal standing. When that time does come, the stamp collectors will have an opportunity to complete their sheets in a less costly manner than is now possible. But, under the existing law, as interpreted by the officials, legal documents to be valid must be properly stamped, and if the stamp is removed then the document is as good as waste paper.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

When Christmas falls on Sunday the religious significance of the festival obtains the greater hold upon the person of fashion. The result yesterday was a very dull day even for Sunday in the midst of the season. The callers were much fewer, as nearly every man supposed that some species of a family festival was in progress and refrained from "dropping in," as they are in the habit of doing these Sunday afternoons, and the church seemed to be the proper end of all pilgrimages on this greatest of feasts of the Christian year. The Vanderbilts were in full force at St. Bartholomew's. Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and the Misses Sloane, Chauncey Depew, and Miss Paulding and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, were among the congregation as usual. Many of the Christmas festivities were held on Saturday evening, and among these Mrs. Astor's annual family dinner and the Christmas tree of the Hermann Oelrichs, of which mention was made exclusively in yesterday's TIMES.

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The afternoon, however, brought out many people on the avenue. Mrs. Astor drove down early in the day, and later Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. Duncan Elliot, in a very smart gown and turban of blue velvet with a white feather; Miss Eleonore Sedley, in black, accompanied by a very small brother or cousin in knickerbockers; Miss Barclay, Mrs. Winthrop Gray, in purple velvet, walking with Judge Ingraham; Miss Boardman, one of the débutantés of the year, in tan, with a dark crimson turban and white ostrich plume, Mrs. Gillig, driving, in sables and purple velvet, with her two dogs beside her on the seat of the landau. Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn and Miss Dorothy Shiffelin, whom report, much to her annoyance, has insisted was passing the Winter with her sister, Mrs. Ismay, abroad; Col. John Jacob Astor and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles, were among those who were walking.

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Mrs. Charles Oelrichs gave a Christmas tree in the afternoon, at which the children of many of the fashionable set were present. There were informal dinners at the Oliver H. P. Belmonts' and at the Hermann Oelrichs's. Mrs. Robert G. Remsen had a family dinner at 87 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were at their Madison Avenue house during the morning, where their children, who remained at home with their governess, were waiting to receive them. The eldest daughter went abroad with Mr. and Mrs. Reid. Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, who arrived on Saturday, went to Tivoli-on-Hudson, where his wife and daughters are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

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The invalids are doing very well. Mr. Louis Keller had a rather nasty turn yesterday morning, but was better in the afternoon. Mr. Joseph Marié, who is still quite ill with the grip, is improving slowly, and the Baroness Seillière is out.

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In Philadelphia the grip has had such a hold that several large functions had to be postponed. Among these were the luncheon and musicale which was to have been given by Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly on Thursday afternoon, and for which Mrs. Ford and the quartet originally singing in a Persian Garden" in New York had been engaged, and the dinner of Mrs. John Harrison on the same evening in honor of Mrs. Mitchell Harrison.

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Philadelphia will have on Friday the famous ball to be given at Horticultural Hall by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer in honor of Miss Fell, who is the daughter of Mrs. Van Rensselaer. There is another event on the same day which promises to be an occasion of a picturesque gathering. Mrs. T. Hollingsworth Andrews will give a tea in honor of her father, Mr. Joseph Dixon, who has, with his daughter, Miss Dixon, lived in New York for some years. Mr. Dixon is one of the old-time Quakers, although his daughter, Miss Dixon, has joined the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Andrews has asked the descendants of her father's Quaker friends to meet him on this occasion, and the affair will be one at which only the oldest Philadelphia families will be present. Of it one of the correspondents of this column says:

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"Mr. Dixon will be well remembered by many of the older members of society as one of the most popular men of his day and a foremost leader of things musical when things musical were more of a raison d'etre for social gatherings than things gastronomic, things sartorial, or things Pactolean. The thing which most makes the present function interesting is that the people invited have all either directly or indirectly been of that large circle of Mr. Dixon's old friends and represents the leading Quaker element of his day. Mr. Dixon's marriage contract, signed at 195 Mulberry Street, now Arch Street, March 29, 1849, furnished the key for the affair. It bears the names of some sixty of the leading men and women of the Society of Friends of the time. Many of them are dead, but those who still survive are bidden to meet Mr. Dixon, and in the other case some representative descendant has been asked to represent his family. The list of the signers of the document is as follows: James Martin, Mary W. Martin, Joseph Cowperthwaite, Rebecca Cowperthwaite, Letitia W. Allen, Eusch Allen, Joseph Trotter, Jacob T. Bunting, William Henry Trotter, F. A. Comly, Rachel P. Darlington, J. Lacey Darlington, S. M. Lea, Joseph Lea, Anna R. Miller, Daniel L. Miller, Jr., Mary B. Thomas, Anna H. Trotter, Elizabeth H. Trotter, Anna B. Wickersham, A. Hunt, Joseph H. Trotter, Susan M. Parrish, Dillwyn Parrish, Frederick Graff, Anne J. Dixon, William Craig, Samuel L. Bowly, Mary E. Horner, William M. Casey, Caroline C. Thomas, L. R. Roecker, Jared Ingersoll, Emma C. Ogden, Charles S. Ogden, Jane Thomas, Josiah Coates, John W. Dixon, Mary W. Dixon, Rebecca J. Bacon, Josiah Bacon, Mary W. Bacon, Franklin Fell, Susan W. Fell, Edwin Cowperthwaite, Anna Cowperthwaite, Charles M. Morris, Charles Thomas, Jacob M. Thomas, John Thomas, Ann M. Bowiden, Joseph T. Thomas, Keturah G. Thomas, Ann H. Thomas, S. Harry Thomas, William P. Troth, Martha Y. Keston, Redman Cooper, Henry A. Thomas, Sallie N. Thomas, Elizabeth P. Boulden, Annie Greiner, George Boulden, and Charles D. Thomas. Not in a number of years has so interesting an affair been planned, and its consummation will be an equally great moment." Mr. Dixon is a connection by marriage of the Bouviers in this city.

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A number of entertainments are projected for this week, principally dinners. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews will give one of these, and Mr and Mrs. Oelrichs another. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson will entertain again on Tuesday, Jan. 3. Mrs. George Roberts Blanchard has cards out for Fridays in January, Mrs. Keitt Walker for Thursdays, and Mrs. Van Beverhout Thompson for Saturdays. Mrs. Thompson's cards state that these will last until Lent, with tea at 5 o'clock, at 111 Forty-third Street West.

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Mrs. Astor's cards are out for a ball, the first which she has given in two seasons. The last affair, in 1898, was a reception, with a limited invitation list. Mrs. Astor, as already stated in this column, will sail shortly after the carnival for Europe. The Vanderbilt dance will be for young people. Owing to the ball to be given by Miss Delafield for her nieces on Jan. 5, the junior cotillion will be postponed until the following Tuesday. On this Tuesday will take place, as already announced, the dance for young people by Mrs. Daniel F. Appleton at 28 East Thirty-sixth Street, and that of Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler at Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Perry will have an impromptu Bohemian dance at Mr. Perry's studio, on Ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sturgis gave a family Christmas dinner at their residence, 3 West Thirty-sixth Street, last evening. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. Brady, and Mrs. Kathryn Harris and Judge Charles P. Daly.

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In Paris people are leaving rapidly before the holidays. Count and Countess de Ganay have gone to Egypt for the Winter. The Count is Ganay is a grandson of Mrs. Ridgeway Moore of Philadelphia. Miss Van Dusen Reed has been giving dinners and musicales. She will leave for the South in January. M. Von Hoffman has taken a large apartment in the Avenue Friedland and will entertain for his daughter in the Spring. Mrs. William "Pius" Moore has left for Cannes, and Mrs. Auffmordt is in Baden Baden. The Countess de Sers, the niece of Chauncey Depew, has returned to Paris for a few days. The Prince and Princess Belosselsky (Miss Whittier) have gone to St. Petersburg for the Winter, and Mrs. George McClellan and her daughter, Mrs. Despres, have returned to Paris. M. Desprez, it is said, will not accept the post of Minister to Caracas recently offered him by the French Government.

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The Dowager Lady Carew, who attained her hundredth birthday last month, is a daughter of Major Anthony Cliffe of County Wexford, and Mrs. Randolph Stewart is one of her relations Jane Lady Carew resides at Woodstown, near Waterford, and has retained her faculties perfectly, conversing and playing games with the greatest ease. It is a mistake to suppose that she is the sole survivor of the Duchess of Richmond's famous ball on the eve of the battle of Waterloo, for Lady Louisa Tighe and Lady Sophia Cecil were both present on the occasion, but they were little girls at the time, while Lady Carew was a woman, and danced at the ball, as did the late Lady de Ros. Lady Carew is the only aristocratic centenarian on record.

TRADE OF THE SAULT CANALS.

The Tonnage More Than Double That of the Suez Canal.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 25.—Business of the Sault canals closed for the year Dec. 14, after a season of 241 days, that being two days less than in the year before. There has since then been made up a summary of the work of the year for these two canals that pass the business of the northwestern portion of the United States, and the totals show more than twice the freight that is supposed to have gone through the Suez Canal in the present year. The Sault has had a commerce of 21,234,664 tons, and the Suez about 9,000,000.

One is open all the year, the other but about eight months, and one carries much of the commerce of a hemisphere, the other that of a portion of one country. The goods moved through the Sault for the year figure up a value of about $220,000,000, and there was paid for its transportation an average distance of nearly 900 miles, the sum of $15,000,000 to the ship owners of the lakes, most of them residents of Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, and Detroit. These ships are worth, according to the latest available statistics of the lakes, $48,000,000.

Every item in the list of commerce for the year shows increase over that of 1897, except silver ore, which is reduced from five tons to nothing; flour, which shows a loss of 13 per cent., and building stone, which is an item of no consequence in the totals. The figures of most of the leading articles show as follows:

	Increase.	%
Vessels, number	17,161	3
Tonnage, freight	21,234,664	12
Passengers, number	43,426	8
Coal, tons	3,776,450	29
Flour, barrels	7,778,043	*13
Wheat and grain bushels	88,418,480	11
Pig iron, tons	250,170	85
Copper, tons	124,226	2
Iron ore, tons	11,706,960	10
Lumber, feet	895,485,000	11
Unclassified freight, tons	623,146	8

*Decrease.

Only about 3 per cent. of the commerce of the Sault canals is carried in Canadian ships, though that Government has spent $20 per head of every person in the Dominion for the improvement of this and other great lake waterways.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

Augustus Freder

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000 Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain Bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
Daily market letter furnished on application.
Correspondence Solicited.

The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative and upward receive accounts of 25 shares special attention.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established an office at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in CUBA and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, and to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, and to hold in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.,
Dec. 22, 1898.
Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to it of shares of its Preferred Stock, at a price not exceeding the par value thereof, the Company having now or hand $690,776.40 restored and repaid to the "Land and Stumpage Account" applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock in accordance with the "Plan of Purchase, Sale, and Reorganization." Proposals must be in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares unless otherwise specified. They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, before January 6th, 1899, at noon.
By order of the Board of Directors,
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburgh & Connellsville) Receivers' Certificates of Jan. 1, 1897.
Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Certificates will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., Baltimore City, on January 1, 1899, or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Certificates to the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co. for indorsement in accordance with the Order.
JOHN K. COWEN, }
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company Bonds of July 1, 1898.
Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Bonds will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., New York City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Bonds to the Mercantile Trust Co. for indorsement in accordance with the order.
JOHN K. COWEN, }
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

WISH TO BUY RICHMOND (VA.) RY. & ELECtric 1st Mtge. 5s; state price and amounts. X., Box 133, Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With all financial and commercial exchanges closed, Wall Street will be practically devoid of interest to-day, but there is likely to be progress made during this holiday time in plans looking to the extension of activity in the security market when the Stock Exchange does resume business to-morrow.

At the Windsor Hotel to-day a meeting will be held at which a number of the most important men in the iron and steel trade of the country will confer, and out of their confidential discussion results may promptly come that will have not only bearing upon the commercial features of the iron trade, but find consequential reflection in the security market. The Federal Steel Company is likely to consolidate into its corporation at least two other important iron mak' s properties—one in the South and one in Pennsylvania.

INDUSTRIALS ABROAD.

We are young in years as a Nation, but we are growing more and more into close commercial relations with Europe, and especially with Great Britain, and the similarity of interests and conditions between the two countries leads us to follow in the commercial paths which the older nation has taken in her march to supremacy. We have so accumulated wealth that interest rates have come down from 7 per cent. to less than 4 for the highest grade investments, either in real estate or securities.

Fifty years ago the normal interest rate in Great Britain was about 5 per cent., and consols sold at 90, whereas they now sell on a basis of less than 2½ per cent. As the wealth of Great Britain increased (and interest rates fell proportionately) new channels for the employment of money became imperative. The English fostered trade with British colonies, and supplied them with docks and canals and water works and all sorts of municipal and agricultural improvements, while British ships and steamers did the bulk of the carrying trade of the world. When these enterprises had, in turn, been so developed as to lessen the demand for British funds, domestic industries were taken up for the investment of ever-increasing capital, and the public was given the chance to participate in the profits of private businesses. Breweries, manufactories, and trading concerns were incorporated, and their shares offered in the market. This process has been so broad and so uniformly successful as to amaze those who had not followed its course.

The official London Stock Exchange list is an interesting study. Regularly listed with Government loans and railway securities there are to-day the shares and debentures of 17 iron, coal, and steel companies, 20 tea and coffee concerns, 46 mines, 50 gas and electric works, 175 breweries and distilleries, and no less than 398 commercial and industrial companies, to say nothing of tramways and omnibus lines, shipping, water works, and telegraph and telephone corporations. The shares of many of these companies sell at very high figures, and are favorite investments for both large and small capitalists. There is scarcely a member of the nobility who is not a holder of shares of one or more industrials. This condition has been strengthened by the stringency of corporation laws and the vigorous manner with which violations of the law are punished. In this direction we have learned much in the past ten years, but have something more to learn and to do yet. But the monetary and commercial conditions of this country have become such that industrial securities, under careful legal and moral restriction, offer the logical coming line for profitable investment.

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO.

SOME CONSERVATIVE ADVICE.

The boom at New York still continues and the volume of trading and advance in prices during the week were record breakers.

Repeated warnings and conservative advice are thrown to the winds, and the motto is, pitch in and go with the tide.

This advice is perhaps well enough for those who hang over the "tickers" and trade on the market. But some one will have to "hold the bag," and we should say that prudence dictates caution.

General conditions, it is true, were never better. This country has reached a condition to be envied by other nations. We are beginning to rival England as a money centre, having already outstripped her as an export nation.

We think our friends of the London financial press are beginning to discover that England's exports to this country have permanently passed the flood tide, and that the cause of the great falling off in the demand from this country for foreign goods, in recent years, was not as they argued because we were poor, and, therefore, were forced to economize, but because we have become less dependent upon foreign products, while our own products are constantly growing in demand from foreign buyers.

An announcement, such as was made this week, of an order from England and Japan for thirty locomotives to be built in this country, goes to show which way the wind is blowing. Such orders are not exceptional, but are beginning to be the rule rather than the exception. We anticipate that our exports of raw material and manufactured articles will increase, and that while great prosperity should largely increase the demand for certain classes of European goods such increase will be incomparable with the demand for our products.

It is estimated that New York is holding back some $50,000,000 bills of exchange, which means we are loaning London that amount. HAMBLETON & CO.

GAS STOCKS.

In the local gas market, New Amsterdam securities have been again the feature, and especially the common stock, which advanced on a large volume of transactions about 2½ points, selling up to 34½. The preferred sold up to 70, and was purchased by prominent houses identified with recent trading in gas securities. Higher prices were predicted by parties well posted, especially for the preferred stock, which it was claimed was being held down for the purpose of accumulating stock by the insiders. The closing prices for the week were slightly below the highest figures scored. Standard Gas stock sold off after the books were closed for the dividend, but recovered some of the decline later in the week. Sales of Mutual Gas stock were made a few points above 300, but dealings were only in small lots. Both classes of East River and New Amsterdam bonds were in good demand at a higher level, and Central Union bonds closed at the best figures yet recorded.

The most active of the out-of-town gas stocks was Western of Milwaukee, which scored an advance of about 3 points on a large buying order. The bonds showed considerable improvement, and offerings around current prices were scarce. Early in the week there was a good demand for Buffalo Gas stock, based upon the expected ratification of the purchase of the People's Gaslight Company of Buffalo, and the stock advanced. On reports that there would be opposition by a minority interest, the stock sold off again and closed dull. A fair volume of business was done in Syracuse Gas stock, which showed signs of weakening early in the week, but rallied on buying by the same parties, who purchased considerable stock at power figures. The demand for St. Joseph Gas stock and bonds continues good, on account of good earnings and prospects of dividend on the stock in the coming year. St. Paul Gas stock and bonds had a wider market, the buying of the bonds for investment being a special feature. Indianapolis bonds reached a higher level, but the stock was pressed for sale down to par. There was a lack of support to the Fort Wayne securities as well as others in this group.

DAVID PFEIFFER.

FINANCIAL.

Write or wire for our next week's letter on Ex-Governor Flower and his stocks.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
Consolidated with
MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
31 and 33 Broadway, New York.
MEMBERS { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.
Highest banking references and financial rating.

$100,000 6%
Thirty-Year Gold Bonds
to be issued on or before Feb'y 1, 1899, by the
STATE OF MONTANA.
Bids (not under 115) received January 3, 1899, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Particulars upon application to RUFUS S. GREEN,
(American Surety Building,)
100 BROADWAY, FLOOR 11, ROOM 15.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY WILL on and after January 3, 1899, against presentation of outstanding certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for stamping statement of such payment, pay to persons presenting the same one-half of one per cent. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates respectively.
Certificates may be presented after this date for verification and stamping, and on and after January 3, 1899, will be returned with cheque for amount payable against same. N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
December 23, 1898.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
419 Produce Exchange.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice to Stockholders.
New York, December 9, 1898.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW YORK LOAN & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Loan & Improvement Company will be held on Tuesday, the Third day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the said Company, Rooms 306-308, No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from two million two hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, consisting of twenty-two thousand five hundred and twenty shares of the par value of $100 each, to two million, one hundred and eighty-nine thousand, three hundred dollars, consisting of twenty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three shares of the par value of $100 each.
C. T. BARNEY,
FRANCIS L. SILL,
J. O. BAKER,
JAMES R. HAY,
JOHN J. McCOOK,
H. F. DIMOCK,
HENRY B. COCHEU.
} A Majority of the Directors.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking rooms, No. 287 Greenwich St., on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., and the following resolution will be presented to the shareholders to be voted upon between 11 A. M. and 12 M., as follows:
Resolved, That Section 3 of the Articles of Association be amended, so as to provide that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than seven and not more than fifteen persons, in place of eleven, as now constituted.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

New York, 10th December, 1898.
The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau St., on Tuesday, 10th January, 1899, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
Notice is also given that a proposed amendment of the third article of the Articles of Association, increasing the number of the Board of Directors from thirteen to fifteen, will be moved for adoption at this meeting.
The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, December 10th, 1898.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of New York National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 9, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 10, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 8th, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.
December 7th, 1898.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, December 9th, 1898.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Gatling Ordnance Company will be held in Room 619, No. 11 Broadway, New York, Tuesday morning, January 10th, 1899, at eleven o'clock. CARROLL SPRIGG, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, December 14, 1898.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earning of the first six months of the present fiscal year, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid February 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 11, 1899.
For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899,
On February 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York, Dec. 12, 1898.
THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of three-quarters of one per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. on its Preferred Stock, both payable February 1, 1899, to stockholders of record at close of business December 31, 1898.
Checks will be mailed to stockholders accordingly. CHARLES W. DRAKE, Treasurer.

Texas & Pacific Coal Company.
Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 10, 1898.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on the 20th of January, 1899. Transfer books will close at the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., 31st inst., and reopen January 21st next. S. MIMS, Secretary.

New York Belting and Packing Co., Limited.
25 Park Place, New York, Dec. 24th, 1898.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1899, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, December 20, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT., out of accumulated earnings, has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable January 20, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1898.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 20, 1898.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.
On January 20, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
189th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
December 22d, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half Per Cent., (3½ %,) free of tax, payable January 3, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 23d, 1898, and reopened January 4th, 1899.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Nov'r 18th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1890. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1898, to January 3d, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank,
98th Dividend.
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 3d day of January, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on December 21st, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 22nd, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3rd, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3rd, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.
Transfer books closed until January 4, 1899.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Jan. 3d, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Continental National Bank.
New York, Dec. 23rd, 1898.
EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 3rd, to which date from December 31st the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Park Bank of New York,
December 20, 1898.
The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1899, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.
GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The National Bank of North America,
In New York, 25 Nassau Street, Organized 1851.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to shareholders on and after Tuesday, January 3d, 1899. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 23d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1899.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1898.
Ninety-First Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from December 21 until January 3, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 3, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed until that date. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 23, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Astor Place Bank.
New York, Dec. 15, 1898.
The Board of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on Dec. 27, 1898, and reopened Jan. 4th, 1899.
JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York.—New York, Dec. 22, 1898.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, 1899, inclusive.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 23d, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank,
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.
A Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 3d, 1899.
D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 17, 1898.
The coupons due Jan. 1st, 1899, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.
EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.
C. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TWELFTH WARD BANK
at the close of business on the 19th day of December, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,142,674.89
Overdrafts		1,895.12
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$4,782.48	
Due from approved reserve agents	190,649.68	
		195,432.16
Banking house and lot	$233,638.10	
Other real estate	101,528.30	
		335,161.40
Mortgages owned		26,512.42
Stocks and bonds		14,780.00
Specie		15,761.44
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		92,891.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$73,046.49	
Other items carried as cash	4,848.50	
		77,894.99
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Internal revenue stamp account	$705.37	
		705.37
Total		$1,905,208.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	200,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	15,487.44
Due depositors	1,495,344.98
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	94,300.87
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	75.00
Total	$1,905,208.29

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD P. STEERS, President, and F. B. FRENCH, Cashier of the Twelfth Ward Bank, a bank located and doing business at the corner of Lexington Av. and 125th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWARD P. STEERS, President.
F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 22d day of December, 1898, before me,
PETER S. BETTELL,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.
(N. Y. Co., 22.)

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA,
at the close of business on the 19th day of December, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,317,870.17
Overdrafts		4,863.22
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,461,411.70
Banking house and lots		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,582,625.39
Specie		3,848,155.29
United States legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		1,552,890.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$12,016,944.29	
Other items carried as cash	134,989.85	
		12,151,934.14
		$38,819,749.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	423,989.18
Due depositors	23,957,034.92
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	10,685,833.81
Unpaid dividends	2,892.00
	$38,819,749.91

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 22d day of December, 1898, before me.
CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public No. 38.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 19th day of December, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,026,729.21
Overdrafts		978.19
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers		727,660.64
Other real estate		14,950.00
Mortgages owned		20,054.28
Stocks and bonds		682,936.83
Specie		741,898.58
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks		578,859.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$149,902.83	
Other items carried as cash	3,357.39	
		153,260.22
		$4,942,326.95

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	500,000.00
Undivided profits less current expenses and taxes paid	118,292.48
Due depositors	3,904,049.61
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	169,382.07
Amount due not included under any of the above heads: Unpaid dividends	602.79
	$4,942,326.95

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FRANK C. MAYHEW, President, and WM. R. KURAU, Cashier, of the Bowery Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 62 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 19th day of December, 1898, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FRANK C. MAYHEW, President.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 24th day of Dec., 1898, before me.
S. H. MACOWELL, Notary Public,
[Seal of Notary.] Kings Co. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
91st DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 13, 1898.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 18th, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1898, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 16th, 1899. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

101ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.
A Dividend for the six months and three months ending December 31st, 1898, has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent Per Annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after January 16, 1899.
Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.
Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P

A SHREWD ROUMANIAN.

How an Odessa Jew Made a Profitable Contract in Spite of the Government.

George Ade in The Chicago Record.

Instead of writing an essay on the social disturbances, I will tell the story of an Odessa Jew. It was told to-day by an Englishman who had lived in Eastern Europe for twenty years, and it was suggested by the rather time-worn remark that he must be a shrewd man who could outwit a Jew in a commercial transaction.

The Russian Government was preparing to make a new railway extension and had need of a large number of railroad timbers to be delivered to Odessa. It advertised for bids on the contract for supplying 490 carloads of the timbers, and it was specified that the Government would haul the material to Odessa from the timber country, which is far inland, providing for that purpose ten trains of forty-nine trucks each.

Some twenty speculative men in and around Odessa put in bids. On the day set for the letting of the contract the bids were opened. They ranged from 90 to 105 kopecks, all except one bid, put in by Moses Ravinszk for 55 kopecks a timber, or if that is not the correct figure, about one-half of the next lowest bid. The other bidders were disgusted and the Government representative was perplexed. He said to Ravinszk, "You are the lowest bidder and you are entitled to the contract, but it is nonsense to bid 55 kopecks. You cannot get the wood and put it on the cars for any such price."

"If I do not," said Ravinszk, "then I will be the loser. I have deposited my money as a guarantee and I can give you good security. As I am the lowest bidder I have a right to the contract."

It was awarded to him. The other bidders scoffed at him and told him he was a fool, but he made a few pa ient and deprecating gestures and told them that his business was his own.

He sent his son-in-law up into the timber country, and in the course of a few weeks he notified the railway officials that the 490 carloads of material were ready for shipment. The Government dispatched the 10 trains of 49 cars each, and the timbers were brought to Odessa, where the Government Inspector went to look at them.

He found some of them short and some of them long. None of them had the stipulated width, and instead of being neatly trimmed they were practically in the rough. The Inspector refused to accept any of them.

In vain the contractor begged and pleaded. He said he was a ruined man. It would bankrupt him to go and get another 490 carloads.

"You have taken the contract, and you must carry out the terms of the agreement," was the Government's reply.

"Then I will send my son to the timber country," said Ravinszk. "He is a careful young man and will see to it that the timbers are of the right length and the right width and trimmed neatly."

So the son went up into the country and shipped down in good time 490 carloads of the scrubbiest logs he could find, all too short. The ten train loads were condemned instanter by the Inspector and dumped out at Odessa.

Then was the contractor broken-hearted. He wanted to be released from the contract. He offered to compromise, the Government to keep the money which he had put up as a forfeit. His appeals were unheeded. He must either deliver 490 carloads of timbers of the kind described in the contract or else he and his sureties would be brought into court

"I will lose all my money, but I will do as I promised," said the Jew. This time I will go myself and measure every timber. The Government shall be satisfied."

He kept his word. Carefully directing all the work, he had 490 carloads of timber sawed and trimmed and shipped to Odessa, where the inspector promptly inspected the lot. In due time the Jew received the contract money, but of course it did not represent his outlay.

He lost money on the contract. On the contract—yes. But how about the 980 carloads of excellent firewood which the company had brought all the way to Odessa free of charge? Moses Ravinszk controlled the fuel market. He undersold his competitors who had to pay freight charges, and he supplied the town until the 980 carloads were exhausted, and by that time he had made more than the profit which the other bidders had hoped to make out of the timber contract It is needless to add that Moses knew what was going to happen when he made the bid of fifty-five kopecks.

OKLAHOMA'S GREATNESS.

Gov. Barnes Advances Reasons Why Statehood Should be Granted.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Seated in an easy chair in the lobby of the Planters' yesterday afternoon, Gov. Barnes entertained a circle of friends with stories of Oklahoma's greatness. "Why," said he, "we have the material for a State equal in area to Ohio, and a population of 350,000, of whom 90 per cent. are of the Anglo-Saxon race. Our citizenship was drawn from the best elements of the neighboring States, and that is one reason why we have advanced so rapidly. Oklahoma raises everything that grows in the temperate zone, and the prospects for next year's crops, by the way, are better than ever. The farms are well improved with buildings of all kinds, and stocked with the best cattle and horses to be had. Travelers tell us that there is very little difference between our country and the best part of Eastern Kansas.

"We have a school system consisting of 26,000 school districts, each with a first-class schoolhouse and four higher institutions, with an average attendance of about 250 students each. These higher institutions are the University of Oklahoma, at Norman; the Normal School, at Edmond; the Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Stillwater, and the new Northwestern Normal, at Alva. The last-mentioned is in that part of the Territory formerly known as the 'Cherokee Strip,' and a building is now nearing completion there that will cost $86,000, and will be the finest of its kind west of the Mississippi River.

"All of the towns in the Territory did a splendid business this year, and many improvements of a substantial character are under way. One peculiar thing you will notice about Oklahoma, remarked the Governor, in answer to a question put by an Eastern man concerning the nature of the building, &c., "and that is that nearly all the building being done there is of a permanent character. It is not put up for to-day, to be abandoned to-morrow. In the principal cities we have fine brick and stone blocks that would do credit to any community.

"Manufacturing in Oklahoma is yet in its infancy. New cotton compresses and cotton-seed oil mills were built last year at Oklahoma City and Guthrie, while plants of the same character have been in operation for that time at Elreno and Norman. One of the greatest industries of the Territory is cattle-raising, and packing houses could be made to pay in any of the important towns. We also raise a great many hogs, and the stations along the Santa Fé Road, I understand, ship on an average four cars of hogs each per day.

"In the matter of railroads, the rapid growth of the Territory and its marvelous development made the needs of certain lines imperative. We are pretty well supplied with north and south lines, and the greatest need is for more branches and cross lines. The Sapulpa Road is already proving a great blessing, and when the gap between Little Rock and Wister Junction is filled, which will be very soon, the Choctaw Road will have a through line from Memphis to Weatherford, way out in the western edge of the Territory. A branch of the Missouri Pacific, which at present does not enter the Territory, should be built from Coffeyville to either Guthrie or Oklahoma City, and would prove a paying investment all around."

Gov. Barnes, although in favor of Statehood on any terms, believes that the Indian Territory should be included in Oklahoma in the new State. In the Indian Territory are about 600,000 people, and taxable property much greater than that of Oklahoma, were it not for the fact that much of the land is so tied up with treaties with the Indians as to be non-taxable. In the Indian Territory, also, are many elements which Oklahoma does not possess, notably minerals, coal, timber, &c., which Gov. Barnes thinks would just fit in to make one magnificent State. He is in favor of one big State in preference to two moderate-sized ones.

London's Christmas Pudding.

From The Paris Messenger.

Many grave and reverend persons can recall the excitement of that moment when they were invited into the kitchen to stir the Christmas pudding, and though the day for them is passed when stirring and even eating the pudding brings any delight, they may be interested to learn from the "Master Baker" that if all the puddings made in England in honor of Christmas were rolled into one, the total weight would be 7,589 tons. It should encourage poultry farmers to learn that in the making of this monster pudding no fewer than 32,000,000 eggs are used.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HAVE YOU REAL ESTATE ANYWHERE bothering or troubling you? Consult JOHN O. HOYT, 96 Broadway, long-established specialist in realty troubles; reasonable fees.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE WELLINGTON,

Southeast Corner 92d St. and Madison Ave.

This high-class apartment house adjoining private residences, now ready for occupancy; view of Park; all light, large outside rooms; two families on a floor; elevator, and all conceivable improvements; rents, $1,100 and upward. SUPERINTENDENT, on premises.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT—A small furnished office; cheap; in first-class down-town building. Possession at once. Address L. V., Box 101 Times Down-Town Office.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

KLONDYKE, BRITISH COLUMBIA, COLORADO, and all gold seekers require James H. Lancaster's hand power placer gold washers, sampling drills, and pumps; each equals eighty men; just marvelously improved; investigate. 95 Liberty St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDONNELL, plaintiff, vs. DELIA HALPIN, John Delaney, Sarah Delaney, widow of Bartholomew Delaney, deceased; James Delaney and Mary Delaney, children of said deceased; Mary Delaney, widow of James Delaney, deceased; James Delaney, her son; Sadie Delaney, his wife; Annie Finnerty and Jeremiah Finnerty, her husband; Phillip Delaney, Maurice Delaney, William H. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Galnor, deceased; Edwin Haynes, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of William Haynes, deceased; the people of the State of New York, and all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any, of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom, and whose names and places of residence are unknown, plaintiff, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 22d, 1898.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants "all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any, of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees, or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to plaintiff":

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 10th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on December 12th, 1898.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-1aw6wM

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—CHARLES H. KLINGE, plaintiff, against PAUL LOCHMANN, defendant. —Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 20th, 1898.

OLNEY & COMSTOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Paul Lochmann, the above-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the nineteenth day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Yours, etc.,

OLNEY & COMSTOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
n21-law6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SEARIGHT, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SEARIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, Esq., No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1898.

MARTHA E. SEARIGHT, Administratrix with the will annexed.
LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Atty. for Admx., 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City. d19-1aw6mM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City.
o24-1aw6mM

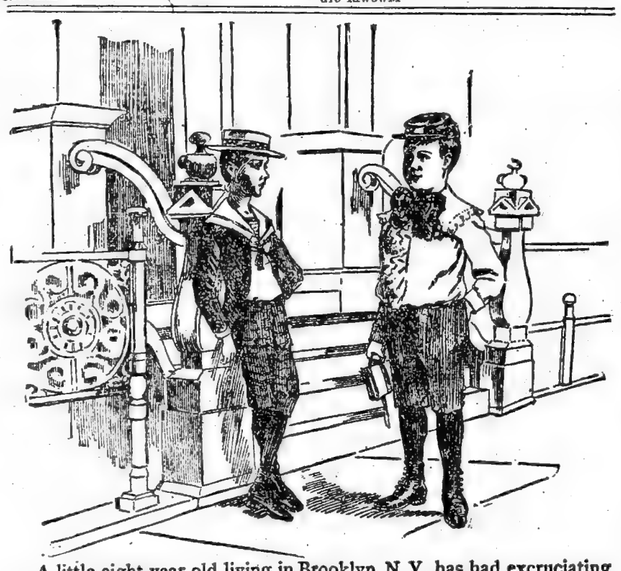

A little eight year old living in Brooklyn, N. Y., has had excruciating spells of indigestion. He looked scrawny and was so generally miserable that his mother said Eddie had rather go hungry than not because his food distressed him so. She had tried so many remedies without avail that she had become about discouraged, but the remarkable change wrought in a little playmate of his by the use of Ripans Tabules finally induced her to give them to her son. Three times a day for several weeks he took half a Tabule. "Did you ever see such a changed boy?" was the exclamation of his mother recently to a friend who had not seen him for two months. "His peevishness and the other miserable symptoms have been effectually routed by the Tabules. It seems almost like a miracle to me," she continued, "to see him and his food on such good terms. There is now no catering to his capricious appetite and that alone makes my life much easier." Ripans Tabules have taken up a permanent residence in the medicine closet of that family.

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.
o10-1aw6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy18-1aw6mM

BRADFORD, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA BRADFORD, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of December, 1898.

WILLIAM J. McCREADY, Executor.
THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York City.
d5-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CURTIN, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Curtin, whose place of residence is unknown, the husband of Mary Curtin, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James F. Curtin of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property proved as the last will and testament of MARY CURTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d19-1aw6wM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y.
o8-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.
jy5-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

WEST, JOSEPH I.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph G. West, Adelia R. Reed, James O. West, Emily Augusta Johnson, Florence Josephine Johnson, Francis E. Johnson, Jr., Joseph West Johnson, Stephen S. Johnson, Wallace C. Johnson, Frederick Percy West, William Norman West, Joseph I. West, James O. West, Jr., Rodney Lu Gar West, Emily Augusta Vanderbilt, and Mary R. Reed, formerly Mary R. West, and to all persons interested in the trusts created by the last will and testament of JOSEPH I. WEST, late of the City of New York, deceased, Hugh A. McTernon, special guardian, as creditors, beneficiaries, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis E. Johnson and Josephine A. Johnson, as trustees of the trust created by and under the codicil of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk in the Surrogate's Court.
d19-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance, thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly and parallel with said street two feet four inches, and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, December 14, 1898.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

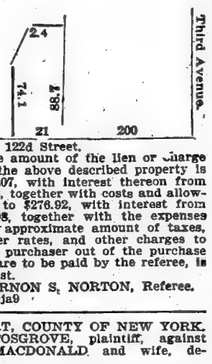

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest thereon from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $157.65 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
d19-2aw3wM&Th&ja9

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY T. COSGROVE, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER MACDONALD and wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date November 22d, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, are bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and building and improvements thereon erected, situate on the easterly side of Union Avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Union Avenue, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second (Kelly) Street and Union Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second (Kelly) Street, ninety-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Union Avenue twenty-one feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second (Kelly) Street ninety-five feet to the easterly side of Union Avenue, and thence southerly and along the easterly side of Union Avenue twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number six hundred and seventy-four Union Avenue, in said city.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1898.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.
GEORGE W. McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 West Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

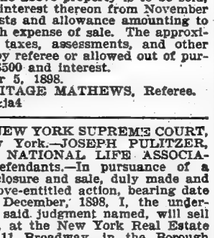

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $6,295.84, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1898, with costs and allowance amounting to $247, together with expense of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, to be paid by referee or allowed out of purchase money, is $500 and interest.

Dated December 5, 1898.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.
d12-2aw3wM&Th&ja4

3 PARK ROW.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and designated on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated 21st December, 1829, by the number twenty-three, (23,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Park Row forty (40) feet two (2) inches from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row easterly twenty-five (25) feet to land now or late of Hosea Dugliss, thence southerly along said last-mentioned land sixty-three (63) feet one (1) inch to lot known on said map as lot number twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve (12) feet three (3) inches; thence easterly along lot number twenty-four (24) on said map six (6) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot number twenty-four (24) fifty-two (52) feet three (3) inches to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1898.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $101,616.67. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $26,514.50, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,859.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 16th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN GREVE and OLDENBUTTEL & GREVE, lately carrying on business in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York and State of New York, under the firm name and style of Oldenbuttel & Greve, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the undersigned, William C. Hartmann, the duly appointed assignee of the said John Greve, individually, and as surviving partner of the firm of Oldenbuttel & Greve, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of his attorney, Mr. James Forrest, Number 289 Greenwich Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of January, 1899.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Nov. 15, 1898.

WILLIAM C. HARTMANN, Assignee.
JAMES FORREST, Atty. for Assignee.
n21-law6wM

MURPHY, LAVILLA M.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAVILLA M. MURPHY, lately doing business in Westchester, New York City, Borough of the Bronx, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Lavilla M. Murphy, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 150 Nassau Street, Room 1,823, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1898. CORNELIUS L. LA COSTE, Assignee. ARNOW AND CRYER, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)
d5-law6wM

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

Only ninety minutes away.

The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modelled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris, including all kinds of Electric Baths; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.

Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds. Rates until March, from $21 per week up.
T. F. Silleck, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

Washington and Old Point Comfort.

Special Trips for Xmas Holidays, leaving Tuesday, Dec. 27.

No. 1. Three-day trip to Washington by Royal Blue line, including Hotels, etc. $12.50

No. 2. Four-day trip to Washington and Old Point Comfort, including Hotels, etc. $19.00

Tickets and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION—MUSICAL.

A.—MISS KUTTNER, VIOLIN TEACHER; highest musical and private references; moderate. Apply at 242 East 116th St.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—Superior teacher of piano, gentleman, for Southern school. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

168 EAST 72D ST.—Large, square, well-heated room; bath connecting; parlor dining room; references.

MADISON AV., 605, NEAR 57TH ST.—Rooms and board with refined French family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENTRAL Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Best city reference. Call present employer. M. D., 15 East 56th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A remarkably neat seamstress solicits handsewing, embroidering, or braiding; is competent to act as housekeeper; moderate compensation; reference. Reliable, Box 190 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—Fully understands the duties of a gentleman's house; personal references. Butler, 455 6th Av.

BUTLER or COOK.—By a young Japanese; in private family. K. O., 304 Bowery.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses desires situation for his coachman; married; no incumbrance; age, 40; stylish and excellent driver; strictly sober and first-class man in every respect. Coachman, 216 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—A total abstainer; thoroughly competent; age, 32; last employer; give interview at his home. Coachman, 258 Madison Av.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Young masseur, just returned from Europe where he has treated ladies and gentlemen for obesity and rheumatism, wishes to be employed. H. Waldemere, 145 6th Av., care of Mrs. Porter.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A bronze powder salesman; must be experienced, energetic, and acquainted with the paint trade in New York and vicinity; no other need apply. Send application by mail, giving full particulars of salary desired, to Perstendorfer Bros., P. O. Box 1,759, New York.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

FOR SALE.

EXQUISITE LARGEST SIZE KNABE UPright; almost new, for sale; reasonable. Address letters "Removal," 1,334 3d Av.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

(ASSIGNMENTS SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1899. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month.

TRIAL TERMS.

January	Fitzgerald	S.	June, Arnold, S.
February	Arnold, S.		September, Fitzgerald, S.
March	Fitzgerald, S.		October, Arnold, S.
April	Arnold, S.		November, Fitzgerald, S.
May	Fitzgerald, S.		December, Arnold, S.

January	Arnold, S.	July	Arnold, S.
February	Fitzgerald, S.	August	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Arnold, S.	September	Arnold, S.
April	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Arnold, S.	November	Arnold, S.
June	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Fitzgerald, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Surrogates.

Dated December 22, 1898.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic, Dec. 28, Noon — Germanic Jan. 18, Noon
Britannic, Jan. 4, Noon — Teutonic, Jan. 25, Noon
Majestic, Jan. 11, Noon — Britannic, Feb. 1, Noon
Cymric.....Jan. 17 — Majestic, Feb. 8, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $60 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third class on Cymric, Germanic and Britannic, $26.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27. Revenue tax additional. For passage, freight, and general information ap

WATER BUREAU CRITICISED

Columbus O. Johnson Sends an Open Letter to Mayor Van Wyck.

SAYS CITY IS LOSING MONEY

Accuses the Commissioners of Accounts of Trying to Distract Attention from Present Methods.

The following open letter, under date of Dec. 24, has been addressed to Mayor Van Wyck by Columbus O. Johnson:

"I have read extracts from reports of your Commissioners of Accounts upon my administration of the Bureau of Water Register under Mayor Strong. I have to felicitate myself that in handling more than $11,000,000 your Commissioners have to admit that every cent was accounted for, although they did purposely so frame their report as to make it appear to the careless reader that there was a shortage of $170. Your Commissioners should have given you the truth. As they did not, permit me to give you a few facts:

"When I became Water Register the Meter Inspectors pretended to read only 15 to 20 and never more than 25 meters per day. By spending half a day myself reading meters it was found that they should average at least 50 per day. On further investigation it was discovered they did not see one-half the meters they reported having read. On Aug. 15, 1895, all but two of these Inspectors were discharged. New Inspectors were appointed from civil service, and the average daily reading rose to over 50 and remained so. And the receipts increased enormously. In that department the amount of work done increased over 125 per cent., and the expenses were reduced over 75 per cent. and remained so during my term. In the entire bureau the expenses were reduced over 30 per cent. from what they were the day I took office, and remained so.

"The receipts of 1895, my first year, were over $145,000 more than in 1894, the last year of the previous administration. In 1896 they were over $366,000 more than in 1894, and in 1897 they were over $676,000 more than in 1894, and that at an annual saving in expenses of more than $30,000. The receipts for the first nine months of your administration should have been at least $150,000 more than for the same period last year. Instead they have fallen off many thousands of dollars. In the first nine months of your administration the city has lost in that one bureau at least $200,000.

"Previous to Mayor Strong's administration many large taxpayers were compelled to pay some clerk a handsome yearly stipend to look after their taxes, while the widow and small taxpayers without a pull could wait the bureau's unctuous pleasure.

"Certain employés of the bureau made a practice of breaking the seals of meters and turning back the meter so as to record only a fraction of the true amount, and received pay for the same. This was entirely stopped under my administration. Many of the discharged Inspectors have been reinstated, and the old practice has sprung up under your administration. This fact might in great measure account for the falling off of receipts above referred to. Who gets the benefit of this arrangement I cannot say. Perhaps an investigation by your Honor would determine.

"Of the $30,000 reduction made in water rents, more than a fourth in amount was made by advice of the Corporation Counsel and in obedience to writs of mandamus. The greater part of the balance was on bills rendered uncollectable because former administrations had failed for five or more years even to render the bills, let alone send them to the Bureau of Arrears, and we were advised by the Corporation Counsel to cancel them from the records. We determined to settle with these unfortunate taxpayers for the water we could prove they actually used, and in a few cases they were collected. It was merely cleaning up a legacy of fraud and incompetency.

"On the bills that were paid after they were returned to the Bureau of Arrears strict orders were given not to accept payment on them. But when a bunch of bills—some returned and some not—were handed to the cashier and he was severely rushed they would sometimes go through unnoticed. When discovered, on being posted, the Bureau of Arrears was informed on blank forms, which are in use to-day. The city did not loose a cent.

"Your Commissioners should have informed you that within the last fortnight one of the clerks in the bureau was so drunk in the middle of the day that he was refused more drinks, and was shouting in French ball dialect that he did not have to work, that he was a friend of Van Wyck and had a pull.

"The above are a few of the facts of which your Commissioners should have informed you. I reserve others for a possible future occasion. The fact of the matter is, this whole business is of the cuttlefish order; the Commissioners of Accounts are simply trying to cloud the vision of the taxpayers so as to distract attention from present methods."

SMALLPOX ON THE PRETORIA.

Some Steerage Passengers Quarantined and the Others Vaccinated.

When the Health Officer boarded the Hamburg-American Line steamship Pretoria at Quarantine yesterday morning, the ship's physician told him that Catharine Detanberg, three years old, had been ill with symptoms of smallpox. She had been kept isolated.

Dr. Doty sent the child and its mother and three other members of the family to the Reception Hospital. Nine steerage passengers, who had occupied the same compartment were sent to Hoffman Island for observation. All other steerage passengers were vaccinated, and the vessel's storage and hospital were washed down and disinfected.

The Pretoria was then permitted to proceed to her pier in Hoboken.

BRAVE POLICEMAN HURT.

Struck by a Trolley Car While Pushing a Man from the Track.

Policeman "Ajax" Whitman of the bicycle squad saved a man from probable death yesterday at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. Patrick Hawley, who lives at 302 West Thirty-second Street, was crossing the avenue in pensive mood and did not notice that he was stepping in front of a swiftly moving trolley car.

The policeman saw the man's danger, and, riding up, pushed him off the track, and was struck himself by the car, which the motorman was making frantic efforts to stop. Whitman was rather badly bruised and his bicycle was somewhat damaged. He was attended to by a Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeon and was then driven home in a cab, followed by the cheers of the onlookers. He placed no blame on the motorman and refused to make a charge against him.

FATAL TO GRIP GERMS.

Powdered Sulphur Recommended as a Preventive of the Malady.

Apropos of the prevalence of the grip in this as well as others of the larger cities of the North, President George T. Angell of the American Humane Education Society offers what he claims is a panacea for the evil. Sulphur is the preventive he suggests.

"It has been shown," he says, "how wearing sulphur in the clothing has prevented yellow fever, cholera, and other diseases. Half a teaspoonful of powdered sulphur in each shoe or stocking is considered to be sufficient. I find in The London Lancet that no less authority than the President of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London declares that the sulphurous vapor produced by the combustion of coal in that city kills the disease germs in the atmosphere. Sulphur is very cheap, and whether it destroys or keeps out germs of disease from the body or only acts upon the imagination it cannot do much harm to try it."

Supposed Pickpockets Arrested.

A handsomely dressed young woman, who said her name was Mary Smith, and a man who gave the name of William Smith were arraigned in Essex Market Court as suspicious persons by Central Office detectives Foye and Donnelly, who had arrested them Saturday night at Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. They refused to give any particulars about themselves, and were remanded to Police Headquarters until to-day at the request of the police, who say they suspect the prisoners to be pickpockets with an international reputation.

HABITUAL THIEF MUST WALK.

Magistrate Mott Tells This to a Prisoner Who Was Arrested in a Street Car.

"No, you have no right to ride in a street car," said Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning. "That is one of the penalties you must pay for not being an honest man. If these papers are correct, and I have no reason to doubt them, you had been convicted and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for theft. The law says you are not entitled to ride in public conveyances as a result."

"But, Judge," replied John Murphy, who was arraigned, with Edward Johnson, by Central Office Detective Sergeant Formosa on a charge of being a habitual criminal, "I have got a wooden leg, and I live at 134 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and I can't walk far. I can't walk way down town. What am I going to do?"

"I am sure I don't know," replied the Magistrate; "that is your matter, not mine. I am telling you what the law says, that's all."

Murphy and Johnson were found by Formosa on a Fifty-ninth Street cross-town car, where the detective says they were looking for an opportunity to pick pockets. Both men are well known to the police, and their photographs are in the Rogues' Gallery. The detective placed them under arrest, and, not having a complaint against them, took them to court, and there arraigned them under the habitual-criminal act.

When the two men were arraigned yesterday the Magistrate demanded to know how the officer knew they were there for an unlawful purpose, and lectured the detective about making arrests until he knew what he was doing. He also advised Formosa to take the law relating to habitual criminals home and read it as a Sunday school lesson. Formosa replied that when two men, both known to be criminals, got on a car together, it was evident that their intention was an unlawful one.

Formosa then went up stairs and returned with Assistant District Attorney McClelland, who insisted that the men were properly within the meaning of the Penal Code. Despite the protests of the counsel for the defendants, the men were remanded to the Tombs until to-morrow, in order to give the police an opportunity to secure the legal proofs of their previous convictions. It was then that Murphy, who really had a wooden leg, asked the Magistrate if it was any crime for him to ride on a street car, and received the above reply.

Formosa later said that if a criminal got on a car by himself and acted properly the police would not molest him. He added that they all knew that.

A BOY KILLED AT A FIRE.

Several Persons Are Rescued at a Blaze in Greenwich Street by Fireman Hughes.

Richard Hickson, six years old, was suffocated at a fire early yesterday morning in the five-story brick building 176 Greenwich Street, on the top floor of which he lived with his mother and brothers and sisters. Other members of the family and the other tenants in the house escaped.

The fire originated in the rear of the basement of the building, from some unknown cause. It was discovered by the members of the family of Frederick Merken, on the second floor. The screams of the Merkens awakened the other people in the house. Mrs. Hickson, on the top floor, ran to a window fronting on the street and screamed for help.

Battalion Chief Kruger, only a few minutes later, drove by the burning building on his way back from another fire, and stopped his returning companies. His driver, Fireman Hughes, jumped from the wagon and climbed a ladder from the street to the top of a shed adjoining the burning building. He then made his way up another ladder, and had almost reached the top floor when one of the Hickson boys jumped and struck Hughes on the shoulders. The impact nearly dislodged Hughes, but he managed to hold on, and passed the boy to three men who had climbed to the shed roof.

Hughes told Mrs. Hickson, who stood in the window frantic, with three other children beside her, not to jump. When he reached them he entered the room and led the four down the stairway through the rooms of the Merkens to the shed, from which they were taken to the street. Owen Allen, a lodger in the Hickson household, climbed down the ladder. Frederick Merken and his family climbed from a window to the roof.

It was thought that all had been saved, until Mrs. Hickson, who was hysterical, missed Richard. Fireman Hughes then again made his way to the top floor, where, near a window, he found the boy apparently dead. He took the child down the ladder and called an ambulance from Hudson Street Hospital, but the surgeon pronounced life extinct.

The blaze was extinguished after a damage of $2,000 to the building and $500 to the contents of the building had been done. Peter Andrews, assistant foreman of Engine Company No. 6, fell while putting up a ladder and strained his back. He was taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

FINE BURGLARS' OUTFIT TAKEN.

Police Arrest Two Men Said to be Most Desperate Criminals.

John Tobin, forty-one years old, who is known as Johnson, Howard, and Hamilton, and who refused to give his address, and James McCarthy, alias "Babe" McCarthy, twenty-five years old, were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with carrying burglars' tools. These two men, Capt. McClusky said, are criminals of the most desperate sort, the older one, Tobin, being an adept in the line of safebreaking. Tobin was arrested in April, 1896, for robbing the house of Dr. Jackson, on Lexington Avenue, and was sentenced to two and a half years in Sing Sing Prison. He was released four months ago.

Early on Saturday night Detective Sergeant Reap, who had arrested Tobin for the Lexington Avenue burglary, saw him on the street and followed him about for several hours, in the meantime having been joined by Detective Sergeants Kerr, Fogarty, and Hughes. After a long watch Tobin was seen to meet McCarthy and another man at the corner of Fourth Street and Avenue B. Then the four detectives stepped forward to arrest the men, but the third man managed to get away. Tobin and McCarthy were taken to Police Headquarters.

On being searched there was found upon them the most complete and modern outfit of burglars' tools that has ever been captured by the detectives. This outfit consisted of thirty pieces, all hand made and of the finest steel, and included drills, holders, plates, taps, and jimmies. It is said that one of the prisoners acknowledged that the gang proposed to enter a pawnbroker's establishment on Saturday night, when they were captured.

Capt. McClusky said that he suspected the presence of a gang of safebreakers in the city, for a fortnight ago a safe was opened on Park Row, but none of its contents was taken. He believes that the Tobin gang is responsible for that operation, for the burglars left behind a certain style of flat oil can, and a duplicate of the same was found in Tobin's pocket when he was searched. The prisoners were remanded until to-day.

Ex-Volunteer Found Dead.

The body of William Westervelt, a former member of the Eighth Regiment, who lived with his brother, Henry Westervelt, was found by Patrolman Velian at an early hour yesterday morning in the area of 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and was removed to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station. The dead man was twenty-seven years old, and since his discharge from the volunteer army had been drinking heavily. No marks of violence were found upon the body, and his death is attributed to overindulgence in alcohol.

A Correspondent Answered.

G. W. B.—Mrs. Hull was murdered by Chastine Cox on June 11, 1879. Cox was arrested in Baltimore through the efforts of a reporter.

LATE DR. BROWN EULOGIZED

Bishop Potter Pays a Touching Tribute to His Memory.

CONGREGATION MUCH MOVED

Draperies of Crepe Contrast with the Christmas Decorations in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

Preaching yesterday from the pulpit of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Bishop Potter spoke of the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, the deceased founder and rector of the church, in words that moved the congregation to tears, and, in the opinion of the late rector's friends, gave effectual contradiction to reports that the Bishop's feelings toward him were other than cordial.

The sermon was delivered to a congregation which filled every seat in the large auditorium. White lilies and red roses, standing out in relief against a forest of firs banked behind the altar, constituted the decorations appropriate to the festival, while draperies of crepe on the pulpit reminded the worshippers of their recent loss. Preceding the Bishop's address, solemn high mass was celebrated with Father Upjohn officiating, Father Wallace as deacon, and Father Cameron, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, as sub-deacon. An elaborate musical programme was given by the choir.

Bishop Potter spoke briefly, but with evident feeling. His text was from the story of Simeon's blessing the infant Jesus, in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth verses of the second chapter of St. Luke:

"And Simeon blessed them, and said unto Mary his mother, behold this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel; and for a sign which shall be spoken against, (yea, a sword shall pierce through their own soul also;) that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed."

"It belongs to us this morning," the Bishop said, "to remember that the law of joy in human life is that it shall be forever revealed in relief before the shadow of sorrow. No joy comes into your life or mine apart from these conditions. This is pre-eminently true, as I think you will agree with me on this occasion, in those personal relations of life in which in a two-fold way to a most remarkable degree we are reminded by the services of this day.

"Recall your relation to any human being and see if that which was true of Mary has not been essentially true of you. What was the meaning of the words? 'Yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also.' We are wont, I think, to associate this prophecy of Simeon's mainly or chiefly with that supreme sorrow which came to Mary when her Son hanging on the cross, and when she saw Him breathing out his life for men. But I believe the sorrow she had in mind was something more and larger even than this because there came to her very soon in her human experience a series of facts which made her realize the nature of her relations to Jesus and the nature of the child so near and so precious to her which bound her to Him together. She early saw that the time must come when she and He must be parted as far as mutual comprehension was concerned."

It was this intellectual and spiritual separation, the Bishop thought, which constituted the sword which pierced Mary's heart even before the time came when the tie between them was parted by the visible breaking of all earthly relationship on the cross.

"There came to Mary first," he said, "the piercing of the heart which comes always when one finds in the relation of profound affection that another has ascended up outside the realm of mutual intelligence."

"Is there nothing analogous to all this in our human relationship?" he asked. "Does not the time often come when we are reminded that that particularity of affection which would enable us to claim for ourselves some one whom we reverence and love is too narrow for the great heart that we have wanted to appropriate? We realize then that there can be no great joy without the threefold pang of unintelligibleness, unappropriateness, and then the supreme sorrow of all."

The Bishop compared the sufferings of Mary because of the gradual withdrawing from her comprehension of Christ's and finally His death on the cross with the grief of the congregation to whom he spoke over the loss of their pastor.

"These are the thoughts," he continued, "which come to one on such a day and on such a feast as this, in such a place as this, and with such a sorrow as yours. How hard it is to reconcile the feast of Christmas and the grief that bows you and me to-day in your sorrow."

Speaking of the deceased rector's characteristics, Bishop Potter referred to "that distinct and exceptional gift which he had in the pastoral relation," which brought him into the inner lives of his flock. "You said," he went on, "'here is somebody on whom I can lean, somebody who will understand me and who will always be intelligible to me.' Yet I venture to say that there is no member of his congregation who did not find that there were moments when he was not intelligible. But you believed in him, nevertheless; there was so much of him that was so kind, so manly, so loyal to the truth, so tender and sympathetic. A great heart must touch a wide circumference. The narrow, appropriated relation cannot be and ought not to be true of anybody whose mission it is to lead and teach men. Nobody who is worth following is always intelligible to us."

These personal references to the dead shepherd of the flock deeply affected many members of the congregation. Many handkerchiefs went up to eyes from which the tears could not be kept back, and men as well as women sobbed involuntarily.

"If your late pastor could speak through my lips to-day," said the Bishop, "I venture to say he would tell you to take up your burden, your sense of loss, your discouragement in the face of the fact that one who was so much to you is taken away, with the consciousness that when the babe was born in Bethlehem the parting, the separation in its extreme and final sense, so far as God's children were concerned, was forever at an end."

In that spirit the Bishop bade his hearers to take up the joy of the day.

"Make it real in your home," he said, "for the truest honor you can render to one whom you have loved and lost is to take back into your life what he strove to put into it. As you bless God for all that he that was your pastor and priest was and did here in this holy house, let us take away with us to-day, most of all amid our human grief that we shall see his human face no more, the supreme joy that in fellowship with God's Son with you and me he is one; that in that fellowship his heart as his divine Master's heart enwraps you all and follows your lives with the prayers he offered for you here. Keep close to your spiritual consciousness the sense of that noble life, nobly lived, and nobly ended. May it make us constant and loyal and loving even as he was."

NATIONAL GUARD CHANGES.

The Fourth Brigade Reorganized—Three Captains Become Majors.

General Orders No. 20, issued by Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, under date of Thursday, authorize the commanding officer of the Fourth Brigade to organize the separate companies of his command into battalions, as follows: The Thirteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Forty-second, and Forty-third Separate Companies will constitute the First Battalion; the First, Eighth, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-seventh Separate Companies will constitute the Second Battalion, and the Second, Thirteenth, Forty-first, and Forty-ninth Separate Companies will constitute the Third Battalion.

The same orders also appoint Capts. M. B. Butler, Forty-second Separate Company; William Wilson, Thirty-fourth Separate Company, and A. M. Hall, Forty-eighth Separate Company, to be Majors of the First, Second, and Third Battalions, with headquarters at Niagara Falls, Geneva, and Oswego, respectively.

The Third Regiment, National Guard, organized on April 27 last, is disbanded, and the officers commissioned in it are rendered supernumerary.

Cripple's Fatal Fall from a Window.

Jennie F. Thomas, a cripple, twenty-seven years old and unmarried, was killed yesterday morning by falling from a third-story window of the rear house at 126 Clinton Place, where she lived with her mother. No one saw the accident, and the body was found by Cortlandt Meyerburg, the janitor of the premises. Mrs. Thomas said that her daughter went to the window to get a handkerchief from the clothesline, and in reaching for it must have lost her balance.

EVANS ON BANK CURRENCY

The Kentucky Representative Says Commercial Assets Are Safe.

INDIANAPOLIS PLAN DEFENDED

The Resources and Business of the Country Pledged to Secure the Noteholders from Loss.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—A statement of the nature of a bank currency based upon commercial assets was made to-day by Representative Walter Evans of Kentucky, who said he wished to point out certain misconceptions which he had observed in the recent discussion of the subject. Representative Evans has been a strong supporter of the recommendations of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission and other measures intended to put the gold standard into law and to make it acceptable to the people by means of an elastic banking currency. He said to-day:

"I think much of the distrust regarding a banking currency which exists in the West, as the result of unpleasant experiences before the civil war, would be removed by careful consideration of the facts. In the first place, it is obvious that conditions have very much changed since the days of 'wild-cat banking,' fifty years ago. The West was then undeveloped, and business enterprises of all kinds were subject to the risks and uncertainties which attend the founding of a new community. Even the most careful bankers are compelled under such conditions to take some risks, if they do business at all, which would not be taken in an old and settled community.

"Speculative banking has been the characteristic of the development of nearly every country, without regard to the provisions for the issue of bank-notes. A case in point is the panic in Australia as recently as 1893, when land values were boomed to an extravagant extent and money was loaned upon flocks and herds which could not be repaid upon demand. Unsettled lands were appraised at $10 per acre which could not be sold when the bubble burst for $5. The note issues of the Australian banks did not cut any figure in this expansion of banking credits. The note issues of notes have rarely exceeded $20,000,000, and the principal currency of Australia is gold coin. Speculation was carried on by means of deposits and loans, the deposit accounts of the Australian banks amounting in 1893 to more than $750,000,000."

"Is any safeguard against such speculation provided in pending bills?" Mr. Evans was asked.

COMMERCIAL ASSETS SAFE.

"Yes, there is an important safeguard in the very nature of the proposition that bank-notes shall rest upon commercial assets. Few bank have gotten into trouble which have stuck to this class of securities, whether they have issued their credit in the form of notes or in the form of deposit liabilities payable by check. The trouble begins, not when they change one form of liability for another, when both are substantially the same, but when they sink their assets in long mortgages on enterprises which do not promise immediate returns. These are not commercial assets, and are not permitted to be carried in the regular course of business by the National banks of the United States. Notes or credits resting upon commercial assets rest upon the broad basis of the whole negotiable wealth of the country and the combined credit of nearly all the manufacturers, merchants, and brokers who deal with the banks. A broader basis for credit could hardly be conceived. The subject was well disposed of in the preliminary report of the Monetary Commission in the following passage:

"'Notes secured as herein provided cannot fail to be safe, because, being based upon all the resources of all the banks issuing them, they are based upon the whole business of the country, and that business is the thing which gives life and value to all securities—Government, municipal, railway, and individual obligations. Should all the resources of the banks ever so shrink in value as not to be ample security for the amount of notes that could be issued under this plan, then all other securities, even Government bonds, would become valueless.'"

"But notwithstanding this broad security, National banks sometimes fail with impaired assets," it was suggested.

"Certainly," was the reply. "People die and houses burn down, notwithstanding they are insured, but this does not break the insurance companies. It is simply a matter of calculation, based upon experience, to determine what is the average survival of a life or a building, and what is the average life of a banking institution. If the holder of the obligation of a bank looked to the bank only for security he would in a few cases—very rarely—suffer loss. But substantially all the bills which are being urged upon Congress on this subject by the advocates of sound money propose that the losses in the case of individual banks shall be distributed over all the banks of the system, just as the death payments of a year are distributed over all the premiums of a life insurance company.

CALCULATIONS BY EXPERTS.

"The matter has been thoroughly worked out by experts, and it has been demonstrated that a tax of a fraction of one per cent.—as low as one-eighteenth of one per cent.—levied annually upon the circulation of the solvent banks, would pay all losses to note holders. The Government now collects a tax of one per cent. upon circulation, which brought into the Treasury up to June 30, 1897, $81,411,384. The drafts for losses upon this amount, if notes had been issued upon commercial assets instead of United States bonds and had shared ratably with other creditors in the assets of the banks, would have been only a little more than $5,000,000 in thirty-three years, and would have left a surplus of $75,000,000 in the custody of the Treasury to guard against future losses."

"You regard the notes issued upon commercial assets, then, as absolutely secured?" was asked.

"I do not think any one who gives serious consideration to the subject can have the slighest doubt upon that point if the National banks all go into the system. The notes of National banks secured upon general assets and by a safety fund raised by a small tax on circulation, if properly limited in amount, would never for one moment fall below par, no matter how bad the failure of the issuing bank, because they would be redeemed on demand from the safety fund in the Treasury. The Treasury would then have a lien upon the assets of the failed bank for its ratable proportion, according to the amount of notes redeemed.

"The notes issued upon commercial assets would have a different character from those based upon bonds, moreover, in the fact that they would come back rapidly to the banks and the Treasury for redemption. When received at the Treasury they would be charged against the gold deposit made there by the issuing bank and notice would at once be given the bank to make the fund good. A refusal or unreasonable delay would lead the Controller to order the bank to be closed. The more frequent presentation of the notes than under the present system would thus subject the solvency of the bank to constant test of redemption in coin on demand. This is the infallible test of sound banking, because it requires that the assets shall be kept in such liquid form that they can be quickly converted into cash. A bank which keeps its assets in this form and does not sink them in enterprises incapable of yielding immediate results, cannot suffer serious losses.

QUICK REDEMPTION ESSENTIAL.

"Quick redemption is one of the essential requirements of all well-considered projects on this subject. There was no way of securing quick redemption by the old 'wild-cat' banks. They were not under a uniform National system, and in many cases there were no requirements for redemption. A batch of notes would be printed in one State and sold at a discount in cash in some distant State, with the purpose of keeping them in circulation far away from the issuing bank. The worst of these 'wildcat banks,' by the way, did not base their note issues upon commercial assets, and never had any such assets. They were allowed to issue them on bonds, just as under the National banking system, but the bonds were State and local bonds, which proved worthless when the pinch came.

"Bonds in themselves, even when gilt-edged, do not afford as liquid a form of assets as commercial paper, which is coming due and being paid from day to day. The National banks are able to meet their liabilities in cash on demand, not so much because they have first-class bonds on deposit against their circulation as because they are required to keep not less than 15 per cent. of their liabilities in thir reserves in lawful money or in New York deposits."

"But did not Controller Dawes demonstrate in his recent annual report that, even if the notes were secured, the bank depositor would suffer under a system of note issues based upon commercial assets?"

"Nothing of the sort. I am glad of an opportunity to correct a current misapprehension on that subject. The Controller directed his criticism to the proposition that the notes should have a preference upon the assets for their full amount over all other liabilities. He demonstrated correctly that in such a case the assets of some of the small banks which have made bad failures would be largely absorbed for the redemption of the notes in full and that the dividends paid depositors would be considerably reduced. But the provision which he criticised is not in any way essential to a sound bank-note currency, based upon commercial assets. The provision was put in some of the bills before Congress in order to 'give a bond to fate' in regard to the security of the notes. The prejudice against the 'wildcat banks' was the cause of this provision.

NOTES ABSOLUTELY SECURE.

"I think education has advanced far enough on the subject with those who have given it any serious attention to convince them that the notes, if properly limited in amount, would be absolutely secure without a first lien. The calculations I presented above, regarding the fraction of 1 per cent. required to raise a sufficient safety fund to cover all losses, were based upon equal treatment for the note holder and the depositor, so far as the assets are concerned. The note holder simply gets the advantage of the safety fund, which covers that portion of the value of the notes not covered by the dividends paid from other realized assets. If the notes were a first lien, the tax would be reduced to the vanishing point.

"The whole amount required to be made good from the safety fund in that case from 1864 to 1897 would have been $194,829, or less than $6,000 per year. This would require an annual tax upon the solvent banks of one-four hundred and fiftieth of 1 per cent., or about $22 upon a circulation of $1,000,000. The amount required annually, if the notes were not a first lien, in order to cover all losses, would be $555 upon a circulation of $1,000,000, while the tax actually levied by the Government under existing law is $10,000. I think it is obvious that a bank-note system resting upon the solid basis of the commercial wealth of the country would not only be absolutely secure for the note holder, but would leave the rights of the depositor unimpaired and impose an insignificant burden upon the solvent banks."

COL. CHAUNCEY TO RETIRE.

Ill-Health Forces Him to Give Up the Command of the Eighth Regiment.

Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., of the Eighth Regiment has asked to be retired. He sent his request to the headquarters of the Fifth Brigade last week, and Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith forwarded it to division headquarters at 280 Broadway. Col. Chauncey has yet to hear from it, and must of course remain in active service till his request is acted on.

The cause for Col. Chauncey's desire to be retired is that his health is badly shattered as a result of staying with the regiment at Chickamauga. He had two bad attacks of typhoid-malarial fever there and a third light one, and he is now in such poor physical shape that he can hardly attend to his business, and will probably need a year in which to recuperate.

Col. Chauncey's retirement will leave his commission still in force, and in any time of need he may volunteer and be assigned to duty in the National Guard as a Colonel. His regiment was mustered out of the volunteer service some time ago. His interest in the National Guard has always been keen, and as he is still enthusiastic over it, the chances are that when he recovers he will seek a return to active service.

Col Chauncey is a native of Rhode Island, and was educated at the College of the Sarbonne in Paris. He came to this city in 1879, and has practically lived here since.

On March 1, 1883, he entered the National Guard as First Lieutenant of Company G, Eighth Regiment, and in six months was made Captain of Company H. In 1886 he was commissioned Major. Seven years after that, when the regiment was reduced to a battalion, he was put in charge of it, and applied himself diligently to the task of reorganizing it, so that in 1896 it again became a regiment, and he was made its Colonel.

The Eighth Regiment responded quickly to the call for troops at the outbreak of the war, and Col. Chauncey took about 1,000 men to Camp Townsend. The regiment then went to Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, and remained till sent home to be mustered out. Inspector General Breckinridge said of their camp that it was absolutely clean and a model for all other regiments to follow.

Col. Chauncey had to leave camp before the regiment on account of his broken health. He would have asked to be retired six weeks ago, it was learned yesterday, if he had not wanted to settle up some of the regimental affairs resting on his shoulders, particularly the matter of the accountability of the officers to New York State for uniforms, equipments, &c., taken to the front in the volunteer service. Col. Chauncey is a member of the Union and Fencers' Clubs, and President of the National Guard Association. He is a real estate man, and lives at 329 West Seventy-seventh Street.

Speculation in reference to his successor is being indulged in. Lieut. Col. James M. Jarvis, who has been suggested, has been in the National Guard since 1876; having previously been a cadet at West Point. He has been an officer of the Eighth Regiment since Feb. 24, 1890 and is remarkably popular with the men. He was a member of the court-martial detailed to try Capts. Meeks and Bleecker of the Seventy-first Regiment.

VICTOR MAUREL'S BAD LUCK.

Purse with 2,000 Marks and $80 Lost By or Stolen from His Secretary.

LOST—A Pocketbook containing 2,000 marks and four $20 gold pieces at the Metropolitan Opera House, Browne's Chop House, or Broadway car. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning to SIMONSON, Metropolitan Opera House.

This advertisement tells a melancholy tale of the treachery of pockets or the cleverness of New York sneak thieves, who use no more discrimination in dealing with the property of artists than in dealing with that of ordinary men. The money referred to in this advertisement, which was inserted in a morning newspaper yesterday, was the property of Victor Maurel, the baritone, who is now singing at the Metropolitan Opera House. M. Maurel, who enjoys an enviable reputation in Germany as well as here, had a contract engagement made for opera for which payment had not been made. On Friday his secretary, Charles Maybon, received the money due his employer at the latter's rooms in the Hotel Netherland. The money amounted to several thousand marks.

M. Maybon had occasion on Friday evening to take to the Metropolitan Opera House a purse containing a part of the remittance, 2,000 marks, as well as $80 in American gold and a number of personal cards. In some way the purse slipped out of his pocket or else was stolen.

No answer to the advertisement had been received when M. Maurel was seen at his rooms yesterday evening. He bore his loss very philosophically, and remarked that he should not die on account of it.

"It is lost for good, I am afraid," he added. "I am sure that it was lost in the Opera House. I don't expect to get it back."

M. Maybon appeared much more chagrined over the loss than his friend and employer.

O'Neill's

Look for

Our Announcement

in To-Morrow Morning's Papers.

It Will Be Unusually Interesting.

DON'T MISS IT!

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Closed to-day by order of Santa Claus.

But to-morrow we have a treat in store—in three stores—the result of three weeks' work.

First week talking insurance, deciding who owned the overcoats saved in our Warren St. store.

Second and third week repairing slight water damages—putting on some new collars and new linings.

To-morrow they'll be ready.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Stern Bros

will place on sale

Tuesday, Dec. 27th

A Special Importation of

30000 Yds.

Cotton Dress Goods

from the celebrated manufacturers

Sheurer, Lauth & Co. Paris

consisting of

Printed Organdies, Seviilanes, Tzarines, Caneux, Ecossais, Dauphines, Piques, Plumetis, De l'Indes and Opalines

at 19c, 23c, 28c & 32c yd.

West 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evgs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15, TO-DAY, Wed. & Sat. WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

KNICKERBOCKER—EXTRA!
COULDOCK BENEFIT—DEC. 30.
COULDOCK BENEFIT—DEC. 30.
(In behalf of the actor's grandchild.)
On Friday next at 2 sharp. Seats Tuesday.
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM will read a contribution by JOSEPH JEFFERSON—ANNIE RUSSELL, assisted by Vincent Serrano, in "DANGERFIELD." JOHN DREW, assisted by ISABELLE IRVING, in "MRS. HILARY'S REGRETS." POL PLANCON, by courtesy of Maurice Grau Opera Company—SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE in selected readings—WM. H. CRANE, assisted by Miss Haswell, Miss Lester, Miss Bronson, Walter Hale, in "HIS LAST APPEARANCE."—LYCEUM THEATRE COMPANY, represented by E. J. MORGAN and MISS HILDA SPONG, in "AN AMATEUR REHEARSAL."
Prices—Orchestra, $2.50; balcony, $2.00 and $1.50; family circle, 50c.
Management Daniel Frohman and Joseph Brooks.
NEXT WEEK—SEAT SALE THURSDAY.
N. C. GOODWIN and MAXINE ELLIOTT.
Clyde Fitch's New Play, Nathan Hale.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2. Matinee To-day.
FAREWELL APPEARANCES,
In the famous Book Play,
JULIA ARTHUR
A LADY OF QUALITY
JULIA ARTHUR
Matinee To-day & Saturday.

PALACE 58th St. CONTINUOUS 1:30. 25c. and 3d Ave. Performance. 11 P. M. 50c.
Helene Mora, McIntyre and Heath, Hayes and Lytton, Canfield and Carleton, Montgomery and Stone, W. H. Windom, 25 others. Great Xmas Show.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25, 50c. Performance. 10:45.
John C. Rice and Sally Cohen. Great La- P. M. fayette, Reno and Richards, John D. Gilbert, Manning and Weston, Jane Whitbeck, 30 other Stars.

Irving Place Theatre.
To-day Matinée and Evening.
Last 2 performances, "IM WEISSEN ROESSL." To-morrow, first time, "BRUDER MARTIN." BENEFIT AUSTR.-HUNG. EMIGRANTS' HOUSE Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Mat., "Bruder Martin."

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Special Holiday MATINEE TO-DAY.
Last Week—THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
100th Perf. To-morrow night—Handsome Souvs.
Next Week—The Hanlons' New Superba.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
MERRY XMAS MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:15.
100TH TIME JANUARY 9. SOUVENIRS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. ON AND OFF.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
SPORTING LIFE PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. New Years, Wed. & Sat., 2; Eve., 8:15.

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées To-day, Wednesday, and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

Herald SQUARE Theatre. Evs., 8:15. Mats. To-day & Saturday.
DELLA FOX IN THE LITTLE HOST

KOSTER & BIAL'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
Startling Sensation—"An Affair of Honor."
Foreign Vaudeville.—Jan. 2d, Cissie Loftus.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last 2 Wks! CASINO! LastMat.Nxt.Sat., but 2.
Extra Matinee To-day! Christmas Day!

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. This Week—LIGHTS O' LONDON. Mat. Every Day 25. Evenings, 25 & 50c.

COLUMBUS CHRISTMAS MAT. TO-DAY.
THE RAYS in "A HOT OLD TIME."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mat. To-day. THE WHITE HEATHER. With Rose Coghlan.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Sembrich, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Albers, Bars, Plancon.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 28—DIE WALKURE.
Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann; Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE.
Nordica, Meisslinger, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Bispham.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 31—LOHENGRIN.
Eames, Schumann-Heink, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard de Reszke.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Dec. 24....	3,833,771
Same week last year.....	1,092,701
Stocks to date this year.....	108,839,623
Corresponding date last year.	77,163,370
Bonds for the week.....	$24,153,000
Same week last year.....	6,582,700
Bonds to date this year.....	900,937,040
Corresponding date last year.	553,093,420

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@4; at three months, 3; at six months, 3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3½@3¾ per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

The Stocks That Gained and Lost in Last Week's Activity—Seven Advances to One Decline.

Wall Street enjoyed so much stock market activity during the week just ended and saw such wide fluctuations in conspicuous shares that more than ordinary interest attaches to the net record of changes in stock market values for the week. Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	2¼	General Electric	1¼
Am. Malting pf.	2	Glucose Sugar Ref.	4½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	1⅝	Hawaiian Sugar	5½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2⅝	Illinois Central	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	7¾	International Paper	3¼
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	4½	Iowa Central pf.	4½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2¼	Lake Erie & West	3⅝
Balt. & Ohio, all in. pd.	6⅝	L. E. & West. pf.	6
Balt. & Ohio w. iss.	6¼	Manhattan	1¾
Balt. & O. pf., w. iss.	2⅝	Minn. & St. L.	8
B. & O. S. W. pf.	11½	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Bay State Gas.	2½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	10½
Brook. R. T.	1⅞	Mo. Pacific	2⅝
Brook. Union Gas.	9½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Central Pacific	4	National Biscuit	4½
Chi. & Alton	4½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	2½
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¼	Nat. Linseed Oil	1
Chi. Gt. Western	1½	National Starch	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	1¼	Nor. Pacific	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¾	Oregon Short Line	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅞	Pacific Mail	2½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	5¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	5	Pitts. & West. pf.	3½
Col. South. 1st pf., w. i.	2	Pullman Car	1⅝
Col. Midland	1	St. L. & S. W.	1¼
Col. Midland pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	2
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	2½	Stand. Distilling	2
Consolidated Gas	3½	Stand. Distilling pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	1½	Southern Pacific	1½
Denver & Rio G.	3½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	3½
Den. & R. G. pf.	2	Tenn. C. & I. pf.	8
Des M. & Ft. D.	1⅞	Texas Pacific	3
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	3½
Evans. & T. H.	2	Union Pacific	3½
Federal Steel	9½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅝
Fed. Steel pf.	2⅛	U. S. Leather	1½
		U. S. Leather pf.	2¾
		U. S. Rubber	2
		West. Chi. St.	1⅝

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Ice	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	1⅞
Consol. Ice pf.	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	2
D., L. & W.	1½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1⅝
K. C., P. & G.	1¼	St. P., M. & M.	1
N. J. Central	1½	U. S. Express	1¾

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Ex. 4s	1	Evans. & Ind. 1st	1
A., T. & S. F. gen.	1	F. & P. M. 6s	1
A., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1½
Austin & N. W. 1st	1½	Fulton El. 1st	9½
B. & O. S. W., inc. B.	2	Kings Co. El. 1st	3½
C., B. & Q. con. 5s.	1⅝	L. E. & West. 2d	1⅝
Consum. G., Chi., 1st.	1	Leh. V. of N. Y. 1st.	1¼
C., H. V. & T. 5s.	3½	L. Av. & P. Fy 1st.	1
Dallas & Waco 1st.	5½	Louis. & Nash. g. 5s.	1
Den. & R. G. con. 4s.	1¼	L. & N. P. & A. 1st.	1½
Dul. Iron Range 1st.	2	L. & N. coll. t. r. 5s.	1½
Mid. of N. J. 1st.	2	T., C. & I. 1st., T. D.	2⅝
Or. Sh. L. inc. A.	1	T., C. & I. 1st, B. D.	2
Or. Sh. L. inc. B.	2⅝	Tex. Pacific 2d	1⅞
St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1	Union Pacific 4s.	1
S. A. & A. P. 4s.	1⅝	Wis. Cent. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	1	Manhattan 4s	1
F. & P. M., Ft. H. Div., 5s.	1	Mo. Pac. t. r. 5s.	1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st.	3½	Mo. Pac. 1st call 5s.	1
		Texas Pacific 1st	1

Sugar Trust Shareholders.

When a legislative committee was inquiring into the affairs of the Sugar Trust a year or two ago it came out in the testimony that the trust's shareholders numbered beyond 10,000. Now it is semi-officially stated that the stockholders' list extends beyond 15,000 names. This shows the continuing and pronounced way in which the outside public has been absorbing Sugar Trust shares, and incidentally discloses somewhat, too, the tendency of millionaire insiders to accommodate the public with what the public seeks. The maintenance of a 12 per cent. dividend is more largely than anything else responsible for the extension of public investment in the Sugar Trust's stock; and in Wall Street it is not believed that the public can ever be shaken out of holdings so long as the 1 per cent. a month dividend is kept up.

The present war between the trust and new millionaire competitors is the only substantial threat against the maintenance of dividends which has recently appeared.

Mr Sage on Money Rates.

Mr. Russell Sage is mildly predicting an early end to the ease of the money market. But Mr. Sage is almost alone in taking even slightly optimistic views of the loan market's outlook. Almost unanimously men of consequence in the financial world are confident that the present abundance of funds and their cheapness can be counted on to continue for a long while to come. Indeed, there are many conservative authorities who insist that we shall have during 1899 even a lower average of money rate than has been helpful to Wall Street during the year now ending.

Upon the belief that money will stay cheap, the most important operators in the Stock Exchange district are arranging further aggressive campaigns through which they believe substantial gains will be scored in the market values of conspicuous securities.

Darius Ogden Mills.

Among the largest profiters through the extraordinary advance in the market value of securities during the past year, Wall Street estimates that not more than two or three operators have been as successful as Mr. D. O. Mills. Four or five years ago few people in the Stock Exchange district credited Mr. Mills with any intention to continue business actively, but during the past year he has been not merely alert and busy, but has been in close co-operation with the foremost and most aggressive interests in the Stock Exchange district. Mr. Mills figures largely in industrial enterprises coming into new Wall Street prominence. Western mining investments are said to have yielded him tremendous returns, but in the development of properties like the Mergenthaler Linotype, the International Paper Company, the Federal Steel Trust, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit's combinations, the venerable Californian has been found more largely a winner.

Mr. Mills is one of the youngest old men of the Street. He does not mope in an office, but at almost any hour of the day he can be met hurrying from one business appointment to another, a spry, alert, comprehending, accomplishing man.

American Influence Abroad.

Toward the beginning of February the position in the United States may have a much more important effect upon the London market than it has at present. Usually in February money begins to flow out from New York into circulation, and with trade unusually active the internal demand for cash may be exceptionally great. Hence New York may be compelled to withdraw balances from London. It will have no difficulty in doing this, seeing the enormous trade balance still in favor of the States. In November the balance of exports from the States over the imports was as much as $77,000,000, which compares with $66,000,000 in October. In November last year the balance was $64,317,000, and in December $73,548,000. In December this year we shall probably see a still greater balance than last year, and in January a further large excess. Hence at the end of January our trade indebtedness to the States may be unusually great. And with this position of the trade balance it must not be overlooked that prices of American securities are now getting to such figures that the purchase for the States may be on a smaller scale than recently. Indeed, the last few days brokers who have large arbitrage transactions report that it is an open question whether or not London has bought more than it has sold to New York. Immediately we cease paying our trade balances by the shipment of securities the effect on the London money market may be marked. Hence the outlook at present is for money to remain relatively scarce until the end of the year, for a temporary ease in January, which may, however, be of shorter duration than usual, and that subsequently we shall again see relatively high rates.—London Statist.

Bullion Statistics.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@60½c per ounce.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 46⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 321,021.13 ounces of silver bullion.

Calendar for the Week.

Monday, Dec. 26.

Legal Holiday. Stock Exchange closed.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Astor Place Bank—Books close.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred "A" stock.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

Bedford Bank, Brooklyn—Books close.
Buffalo City Gas Company—Special Meeting.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad—Annual meeting.
Tamarack Mining Company—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

American Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
E. & W. Bliss Company—Books close.
National Wall Paper Company—Books close.
St. Louis Breweries—Books open.

Friday, Dec. 30.

Baltimore Consolidated Street Railway—Books close.
Boston Electric Light Company—Books close.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Books close.
Dan Talmage's Sons Company—Books close.
Exploration Syndicate—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
Northern Central Railroad—Books close.
Southern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
United States Projectile Company—Books close.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

American Surety Company—Dividend payable.
Atlantic Coast Line—Books close.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Celluloid Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books close.
Continental National Bank—Books close.
Fitchburg Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Hestonville Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable.
Inter-State Consolidated Railway of North Attlebury, Mass.—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
New York Central Railroad—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Company—Books close.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Providence and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Gaslight Company—Dividend payable.
Wells-Fargo Express—Books close.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Books close.

The Week's Transactions.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Dec. 23, total transactions included 3,833,771 shares of stock, $23,336,200 bonds, with $739,020 Government and $37,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 24, '97.	Dec. 23, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	1,092,701	3,833,771	*2,741,070
Banks	327	42	145
Mining	3,000	1,100	†1,900

*Increase. †Decrease.

BONDS.

	Dec. 24, '97.	Dec. 23, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$6,428,800	$23,336,200	*$16,907,400
State	25,000	37,000	*11,100
Government	128,000	739,020	*611,020

*Increase.

WALL STREET'S PHENOMENAL ACTIVITY.

ALL PREVIOUS HOLIDAY MARKET RECORDS BROKEN—THE FIRST REAL BULL CHRISTMAS IN YEARS—ACTIVITY AND STRENGTH THROUGHOUT THE LIST.

The business week ended Friday, Dec. 23, was another in which Wall Street enjoyed phenomenal activity and buoyancy of prices. The volume of the week's transactions did not reach that of the previous week, (itself a record-breaker,) but all other weeks of the year were passed.

There were two days—Thursday and Friday—when the trading went to enormous proportions. In stocks Thursday's total was 894,408 and Friday's 867,459 shares. The heaviest total of the year, that of Dec. 12, was only 918,600 shares.

For the whole week transactions aggregated 3,833,771, an average of about 766,750 for the five business days. The total of the preceding week (Saturday included) was 4,332,360, and showed an average of 811,320 shares for the five full business days. Last week showed a larger total than any of the year, with the one exception of the week next previous.

Bond transactions during the week aggregated $24,153,000, a heavy shrinkage from the previous week's total of $39,000,000.

It is a noteworthy fact that in both stocks and bonds the total transactions last week were about four times as heavy as those of the same week of 1897.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 23, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Fri., Dec. 23. Bid.	A. k'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 23, 3,833,771.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Dec. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Dec. 23. '98
*187½ February 10.	*97¾ April 29.	108	110	...	Adams Express.	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	2	109	109½	108½	109	156½	97
38 August 16.	24 July 8.	32	33	+ 2¼	American Malting Company.	13,750,000	.....	..	29	32¾	29	32¼	...	5,215
87½ August 16.	76¼ May 9.	84½	85	+ 2	American Malting Company preferred.	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	82¾	85	82¾	84½	...	2,630
43⅜ July 9.	25½ September 14.	41½	42½	+ 7⅜	American Steel & Wire.	12,000,000	.....	..	34	42	34	41½	...	31,088
100 December 23.	77½ August 27.	99½	100	+ 8½	American Steel & Wire preferred.	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	92	100	91½	100	...	13,073
39¾ August 26.	15½ March 25.	33¾	33½	— ⅛	American Cotton Oil.	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	2	33	33¾	33	33½	23¾	2,340
90¾ August 22.	66 March 14.	87½	88	...	American Cotton Oil preferred.	10,198,800	Dec. 1, '98.	3	87¾	88½	87¾	88	76	544
150 November 9.	117½ January 3.	144	146	— 2	American Express.	18,000,000	July 1, '98.	3	145	145	145	145	117	197
15⅝ July 9.	6¼ January 20.	13⅞	14	+ 1⅝	American Spirits Manufacturing Company.	27,964,800	.....	..	12¼	14¼	12	13⅝	9	28,589
41⅝ August 25.	16 March 26.	37½	38	+ 2⅜	American Spirits Manufacturing Co. pf.	6,966,000	.....	..	30	35¾	33½	37⅞	15¾	5,403
146⅞ August 26.	107½ March 26.	126	126½	+ 2¼	American Sugar Refining Company.	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	3	124	126¾	120¼	126¾	141½	287,986
118 January 3.	103 March 12.	...	...	...	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1½	112	112	110¾	112	113	585
98¾ December 20.	*88 March 29.	...	...	+ ...	American Telegraph & Cable Company.	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '98.	1¼	95¼	98¼	95¼	98¼	80	387
153⅜ September 19.	53¾ January 4.	142¾	143½	+ ¾	American Tobacco.	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	3	143	145¾	138¾	142½	87⅝	57,548
135 August 26.	*112 January 26.	131	132	...	American Tobacco preferred.	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	3	130	130	130	130	...	987
40¼ February 7.	34 January 4.	37	38	— ⅝	Ann Arbor preferred.	4,000,000	.....	..	37¾	37⅞	37¼	37¼	...	1,331
19¾ December 21.	10¼ April 20.	18⅝	19	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	182,000,000	.....	..	19	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	13¾	70,638

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Dec. 23, 1898.--Continued.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Fri. Dec. 23. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Dec. 23, 3,822,771.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Dec. 23. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Dec. '23, '98.
52½ December 21.	22⅞ March 12.	50⅝	50⅞	− ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	120,686,000			51⅝	52⅛	50½	50⅞	30⅝	277,981
72⅜ December 21.	39¼ September 14.	69	69½	+ 6⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio**, all installments paid.	22,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	1	64⅛	72⅜	64¼	69⅜	...	16,226
55½ December 21.	31 October 10.	54⅝	55	+ 6¼	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued	.....	.....	...	50	55½	50	55	...	44,319
79¼ December 21.	68 October 12.	78½	78¾	+ 2⅜	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	.....	.....	...	75¾	79½	75¾	78¼	...	31,132
9⅜ December 21.	4½ November 11.	9⅝	9⅞	+ 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,876,700	.....	...	9⅝	9⅝	8¾	9⅝	6⅝	17,550
8¼ December 23.	2⅝ March 21.	7⅞	8	+ ⅝	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	.....	...	5¾	8	5	7¾	4¼	127,235
74⅜ December 23.	36 March 12.	74	74½	+ 1⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	.....	...	72⅜	74⅜	72	74	34⅜	61,190
140 December 23.	106 March 26.	138	139½	+ 9¾	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	3	129¾	140	129¾	138¾	118	8,682
14 June 6.	7⅛ October 4.	11⅝	12	− ⅝	Brunswick City	5,000,000	.....	...	12½	12½	11½	12	...	4,020
78⅝ September 7.	*61 May 8.	73⅝	74¼	...	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	5,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅛	250
58 December 16.	44½ March 12.	56	56⅞	− ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	56½	56⅝	55⅝	56⅛	52½	4,385
90⅛ January 20.	72 April 1.	84½	85¼	...	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	85¼	85⅞	83⅝	84⅜	81¼	1,150
44 December 21.	11 April 23.	42¾	42⅝	...	Central Pacific	68,000,000	July 1, '98.	⅛	39⅝	44	38½	42⅜	10¼	145,772
26⅝ December 12.	17¼ March 26.	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....	...	25⅛	25¼	24½	25⅛	22½	13,135
172 December 21.	*150 March 14.	169¾	170	+ 4½	Chicago & Alton	18,764,900	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	166	172	166	169½	163¼	7,169
123⅜ December 16.	85⅞ March 26.	122⅜	122⅝	+ ⅞	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	84,527,400	Dec. 15, '98.	1½	122¼	123⅛	121⅜	122⅞	100⅜	82,659
68 June 1.	*45 April 21.	58	59½	+ 1¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '98.	1½	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	...	700
113½ February 1.	102 January 7.	110¼	111	− ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	5,830,700	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	111	111	111	111	100	100
18 August 22.	9½ February 24.	15⅞	16	+ 1¼	Chicago Great Western	21,220,800	.....	...	14⅞	16¼	14⅞	16	15⅜	46,905
64 December 13.	28 March 15.	52⅜	53½	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	14,255,800	.....	...	52⅞	54	52¾	53⅜	35⅞	4,991
32 November 16.	20 April 21.	30½	31½	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,488,100	.....	...	30⅜	31⅝	30	31⅛	...	4,280
84⅛ December 16.	*71 August 4.	81	83	− ⅝	Chicago Great Western debenture	15,528,900	July, '98.	2	79¼	84	79¼	83½	...	2,200
11 July 27.	*6¾ April 4.	8½	9	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	...	8¼	8¾	8	8¾	8¼	775
33⅝ July 27.	23 April 16.	32	35	...	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	.....	...	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	31	5
118½ December 22.	83¼ April 21.	118	118½	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,733,200	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	117	118¼	116⅜	118¼	96⅝	91,441
166½ December 13.	140 April 25.	165	165⅝	− ⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	$3,293,900	Oct. 21, '98.	1¾	165	165¾	165	165¼	142½	596
143¼ December 16.	113⅛ March 12.	141⅜	142	− ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	59,116,350	July 6, '98.	2½	141½	142⅜	139⅝	141½	121½	4,564
112 December 23.	80 March 25.	111⅝	111⅞	+ 1⅞	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	109½	112	109¼	111⅞	91½	63,428
9⅝ March 3.	4¼ January 3.	8½	8⅝	− ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	.....	...	8	8½	8	8½	...	1,060
37½ August 29.	22¼ January 3.	33⅜	34	− ⅛	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	...	33	33⅝	33	33½	...	630
47⅞ August 16.	25 March 12.	43¾	43⅝	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	25,000,000	August, '98.	1½	43¾	44¼	43¾	43¾	34⅜	5,165
97 December 19.	77½ March 9.	95	97	+ 1	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1¼	97	97	96	96	83½	414
19¾ January 12.	11¼ March 26.	14⅜	15½	− ⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	...	15	15	15	15	...	100
53⅛ September 8.	*40 August 15.	43½	44½	− ¾	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '96.	1¼	44½	44¾	44	44	...	325
32¼ December 23.	17 March 12.	31½	31⅝	+ 5	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	...	26⅝	32½	26¼	31¼	25	25,100
9 December 22.	*5 June 6.	9	9	+ 1	Colorado Midland	5,420,200	.....	...	7¾	9	7¾	8¾	...	4,021
20⅜ December 22.	14 June 22.	20	20½	+ 1	Colorado Midland preferred	4,779,800	.....	...	18⅜	20⅜	18½	20⅜	...	1,886
8⅜ December 1.	6¾ November 26.	7	7⅜	− ⅛	Colorado Southern, when issued	.....	.....	...	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	...	100
50½ December 23.	43⅜ November 22.	50¾	50⅞	+ 2	Colorado Southern 1st pf., when issued	.....	.....	...	48	50½	48	50½	...	6,315
20 December 9.	14½ November 22.	19	19½	− ¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf., when issued	.....	.....	...	18¾	19¼	18	19	...	5,026
9 December 23.	4½ July 5.	8	8⅜	+ 2¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	...	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾	...	3,725
8¾ February 10.	2½ November 1.	3½	4	...	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	.....	...	3¾	4¾	3¾	3¾	5	1,250
27½ February 10.	12½ December 6.	15½	17	+ ½	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	14	15½	14	15½	15	845
206½ June 9.	164 October 3.	194½	195	+ 3⅝	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Dec. 15, '98.	2	192	197½	192	194¾	183	13,067
62 September 2.	27¼ March 25.	44⅝	45½	+ 1¼	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Nov. 21, '98.	1	45	46	44½	44¾	32¾	700
94 December 1.	*81 March 25.	91	92	− 1	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	90½	91	90¼	91	88½	369
114½ February 3.	93 November 21.	104	104⅜	+ 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1¼	106	106	104	104½	113¼	2,024
159 February 3.	140 October 19.	...	150	+ 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Oct. 20, '98.	1½	150	150	149¾	149¾	157	340
20⅞ December 23.	10 April 28.	20	20¼	+ 3½	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	...	17¼	20⅞	17¼	20¼	12¾	19,045
69⅜ December 22.	40 April 21.	68⅞	69	+ 2	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1½	67¼	69⅜	66⅜	68⅜	46	40,186
20 June 10.	8⅜ April 21.	18⅜	19½	+ 1⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,253,000	.....	...	17⅜	19½	17⅜	18⅝	11½	2,693
67 September 16.	45 April 20.	62	63	...	Detroit Gas	1,645,700	.....	...	60½	63	60¼	63	...	942
3½ December 21.	*2¼ November 12.	3	4	+ ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	...	3	3½	3	3½	...	440
8¾ August 23.	5 April 4.	8	8¼	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	...	7	8½	7	8¼	...	1,384
193 December 19.	*115 April 22.	191	192	...	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	9,200,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	191	193	191	192	125	2,097
16¾ February 4.	11 April 21.	14⅜	14½	...	Erie	112,232,700	.....	...	14½	14½	14¼	14½	15	1,045
43⅜ February 11.	29¼ April 22.	37⅞	38	+ ½	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	...	37¾	38	36⅜	38	39	4,398
21⅜ February 11.	15½ April 22.	18⅜	19¼	+ ¾	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	...	18¾	19¼	19	19	20⅜	300
40 December 22.	*20 February 17.	39¼	39¾	+ 2	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, '93.	7½	37	37	37	40	...	3,215
70⅜ December 23.	*37 April 13.	70	71	+ ⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	69	70¾	69	70⅜	...	803
49⅜ December 23.	29 October 17.	47¼	47⅜	+ 9⅛	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	.....	...	38½	49⅜	38¼	47¼	...	428,353
84⅝ December 23.	60¾ October 19.	82⅜	82⅝	+ 2⅞	Federal Steel Company preferred	52,767,700	.....	...	80	84⅝	79	82⅝	...	161,227
18⅜ November 28.	*9¼ April 15.	17	18	...	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,200	.....	...	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	12	200
28 March 18.	*15 November 18.	...	...	...	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,553,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	25	25	25	25	18⅜	412
17½ December 13.	10 May 19.	16	30	...	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	...	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...	10
93 December 13.	76 September 15.	93¾	94	+ 1¼	**General Electric**	13,276,000	.....	...	93	94	92½	94	...	6,602
71⅜ December 23.	65 December 20.	70⅝	70¾	+ 4⅝	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '98.	1¼	66	71⅜	65	70⅜	...	29,270
109 December 22.	107½ December 16.	109	111	+ ½	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	108	...	108¼	109	...	1,150
149 June 30.	122 July 1.	139½	140	+ ½	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	...	...	...	139½	...	1,345
94 August 26.	*87¾ June 20.	93	...	...	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,820,100	Oct. 15, '98.	...	...	...	...	93	...	100
61 November 10.	15¾ April 22.	58	60	+ 5½	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	...	...	...	...	59	20¾	452
115⅜ December 13.	96 April 21.	114½	114⅝	+ 1¼	**Illinois Central**	62,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	...	...	...	...	114¼	103¾	7,318
66 August 22.	48 September 14.	61	61¼	+ 3¼	International Paper Company	13,040,300	.....	...	...	...	...	61¼	...	49,570
93¾ November 28.	85 September 27.	90½	91	− ½	International Paper Company preferred	20,530,700	Oct. 1, '98.	...	...	...	...	1	...	7,592
11⅜ December 23.	7¼ March 18.	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	...	...	...	...	11	...	6,445
42 December 22.	25 April 28.	41	41½	+ 4½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '93.	...	...	...	...	41½	33	6,474
6⅝ January 2.	5⅞ October 11.	6¼	6½	...	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	...	...	...	...	6½	...	100
25½ December 1.	15 April 16.	15⅝	15⅞	− 1¼	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	...	...	...	...	...	15⅝	20¼	11,682
54⅜ August 9.	37⅞ March 25.	52	53	− ½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	¾	...	...	...	...	52	44½	2,050
96¼ August 3.	85 March 12.	93	96	...	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '98.	...	...	...	...	94	90½	75
23½ August 22.	12 October 11.	20½	21	+ 3⅝	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,600	.....	...	...	...	...	17½	17¼	21	43,100
83 August 19.	53 October 19.	73½	74	+ 6	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1½	...	...	...	74	72¾	29,029
59½ August 10.	40 January 10.	49	50	+ ⅞	Long Island	12,000,000	Aug. '96.	1	...	...	...	49¾	...	200
65¾ December 13.	44 April 14.	64	64½	...	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	...	...	...	64	56⅞	49,001
120¾ January 14.	90 October 3.	97½	97¾	+ 1⅜	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1	97	99½	95¼	97¾	109¾	33,446
194¾ December 12.	125¼ March 26.	191⅝	192	+ ¼	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	191½	194¾	191¾	191⅝	132	13,464
1½ May 2.	⅞ December 7.	⅞	1¼	+ ¼	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1¼	200
37½ December 23.	24 March 11.	37½	37¾	+ 8	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	...	29¾	37½	29¾	37½	25⅜	34,955
100 December 22.	*80 April 11.	99½	100	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	99	100	99	100	...	535
75 December 23.	46 March 26.	74	75	+ 10½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	74⅞	75	74⅞	75	...	10,800
14¾ January 26.	10 April 13.	13	13¾	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	...	13	13¾	12¾	13⅜	13¼	3,735
41 January 28.	28¾ March 12.	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	...	38	38	36¼	37⅜	36½	19,740
46¼ December 14.	22 March 12.	44⅞	45⅜	+ 2⅜	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	43	46	42	45	34⅜	84,087
32½ February 4.	24 November 3.	31¼	32	+ 1½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 25, '98.	1	30⅞	31½	30⅞	31¼	28	1,300
179 December 3.	*167½ January 4.	175	179	...	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '98.	3½	176	176	176	176	170	30
39⅝ August 23.	26¼ March 26.	38	38¼	+ ⅝	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	37½	38⅜	37	37⅜	36⅝	8,458
114½ December 13.	99 April 12.	114	114½	+ ⅛	National Lead Company preferred	14,901,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1¾	113¾	114½	113¼	114½	105	494
21⅞ May 23.	2½ September 17.	9	10	+ 1	National Linseed Oil	15,000,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1	8	9	8	9	17	2,579
9 February 10.	3½ November 17.	5	6¼	+ 1½	National Starch	5,000,000	.....	...	...	6½	6½	6½	...	150
52½ December 22.	30⅝ August 1.	52	52¼	+ 4¼	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	.....	...	48	52½	48	52	...	12,293
106 December 20.	94½ August 1.	104½	106	+ 3¼	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	103½	106	103½	105¾	...	3,349
98⅛ January 8.	83¼ October 17.	93¼	94	+ 1½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	94	94	93½	93½	97⅜	1,440
120 September 19.	14 April 5.	96½	99	− 1⅜	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	101	101	97½	98¼	...	1,945
124¼ December 16.	105 March 26.	122¾	123	− ⅜	New York Central	100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	123¾	123¾	122¾	123	107⅜	12,158
201 December 13.	*175¾ January 7.	199	200	...	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,609	Sept. 30, '98.	2	200	200	200	200	182	257
15⅝ January 31.	*11 October 11.	14	14¾	+ ⅝	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	...	14	14¾	14	14⅝	13	600
76 January 31.	*65 May 10.	70	76	...	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st pf	5,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	1	70	70	70	70	72⅝	10
40¼ January 28.	28 March 25.	35	37	− ½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000	.....	...	37	37	37	37	...	100
18⅞ February 2.	13⅜ April 25.	17½	17⅝	− ⅛	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	...	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	17½	16⅛	10,303
17⅜ December 23.	*11 October 19.	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	...	17½	17⅝	17½	17½	...	1,500
61⅜ December 23.	42¾ March 12.	60⅝	61	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	59¾	61⅜	59⅝	60⅝	45¼	9,971
7⅜ December 2.	4¼ January 15.	7¼	7½	+ ½	North American	39,733,100	.....	...	7	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	4½	3,850
43 November 11.	19 February 24.	42⅜	42½	+ 1½	Northern Pacific	79,806,000	.....	...	41½	42⅜	40⅝	42½	21½	54,277
79⅜ September 6.	56⅝ March 12.	76⅝	76½	+ ¾	Northern Pacific preferred	15,000,000	Dec. 5, '98.	1	76⅝	76⅞	75¾	76½	59⅜	11,942
6¾ December 1.	*3 March 8.	6	7	...	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...	50
61½ August 22.	35½ January 7.	50	53	...	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	51	51	51	51	...	100
78 November 11.	65½ March 20.	72	75	− ½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	72¾	72½	72⅝	72⅝	68	100
42½ December 23.	19⅝ January 3.	42	42⅜	+ 4½	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	...	39¾	42½	38¾	44	15¼	2,497
48½ September 21.	34¼ July 20.	44	46	...	**Pacific Coast**	6,869,600	Dec. 15, '98.	1	44⅝	44¾	44	44	...	495
91 June 28.	*78 November 23.	81½	84	...	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	82½	82½	82½	82½	...	25
69 September 17.	58 August 15.	62	65	− 2	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	63¾	63¾	61	63	...	818
44¾ December 8.	27 April 21.	44½	44⅜	+ 2¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1½	42¾	44½	42⅜	44¼	30	30,138
123 December 16.	110⅜ March 12.	121½	122	− ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '98.	2½	122½	122¾	121	121⅞	113	7,750
112 November 22.	86⅛ March 26.	109¾	109½	+ ⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 25, '96.	1½	108⅜	109⅜	107⅜	109⅜	97⅛	38,908
2¾ May 23.	⅞ January 5.	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	...	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	...	300
59½ December 23.	38⅞ January 5.	59½	59⅝	+ 5½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '98.	2	55½	59½	55½	59⅜	30⅝	14,204
84 December 16.	57 March 23.	81½	82	+ ½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	19,714,286	Oct. 4, '98.	1¾	81½	83	80	82	68⅜	3,448
12¾ December 21.	5¾ June 11.	12	12½	+ 3¼	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	...	9⅞	12¾	9⅞	12¾	5¼	3,320
216 July 15.	132 November 2.	149	150	+ 1⅜	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	2	149	150	148¾	150	172⅝	1,321
3 December 14.	1⅝ September 30.	2¼	3	− ½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	...	2½	2½	2½	2½	...	200
10 December 14.	5 June 2.	9¾	10	+ ⅛	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	9½	9½	9½	9½	...	700
23⅝ January 6.	15⅝ March 28.	19	19¼	+ ⅛	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	...	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¼	23¼	2,115
54½ February 3.	36 March 12.	47	47¾	− ⅛	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	...	47	47⅞	46¾	47	53	12,912
29 January 6.	17⅜ October 17.	22	22¼	− ¼	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	...	22	22¼	21½	22¼	26½	1,527
69¼ August 27.	56¼ March 15.	64	66½	− 1⅝	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Nov. 1, '98.	¾	64½	64½	64½	64½	59½	100
128½ December 5.	*116⅞ March 26.	128	...	...	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '93.	1¼	128	128¼	128	128¼	122	32
8½ February 11.	5¼ December 20.	5	6	...	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	...	5¼	6	5¼	6	8	750
63 June 11.	45 February 24.	51	52½	− ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	51	53	50	53	53	614
23¼ June 11.	13 December 19.	14½	15¼	− ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	...	13	14¾	13	14¾	19⅝	529
9¾ November 29.	6 March 26.	8½	8¾	...	St. Louis & San Francisco	28,443,980	.....	...	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	7⅜	261
70 November 28.	52¼ March 17	66½	67	− ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	69¼	69¼	66½	66½	57	605
35 November 28.	22¼ February 24.	33½	33¾	− ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,355,700	July 6, '98.	1	33⅜	33¾	32¾	32¾	26⅝	2,330
7½ December 12.	3⅜ January 24.	7⅛	7⅜	...	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	...	...	7⅞	7	7⅞	4¼	4,175
18 December 22.	7⅜ March 12.	17⅜	17½	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	...	16⅝	18	15⅝	17½	10½	52,098
33 December 23.	*17½ July 9.	33¾	34	+ 2	St. Paul & Duluth	4,880,200	July 5, '87.	3	31½	33	31½	33	...	1,331
98¼ December 14.	78 April 20.	97½	100	...	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,783,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼	...	100
175 November 11.	*121½ January 6.	172	175	− 1	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	20,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	172	173	172	173	123½	706
94 December 16.	65 March 12.	91½	91½	− ½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	92	92½	90¾	91	78¾	3,270
170 November 17.	*148 January 5.	168	175	...	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '96.	3½	169	169	168	168	151½	10
35 December 20.	12 April 15.	32½	33	+ 1½	Southern Pacific	108,232,200	.....	...	31⅛	33⅛	31⅜	32⅝	20½	63,115
10¾ December 13.	7 April 21.	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	139,900,000	.....	...	10⅜	10½	10	10⅜	9¼	14,517
43⅜ December 13.	23⅜ March 26.	41⅝	41⅞	− ⅜	Southern Railway preferred	57,200,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	42½	43	40⅝	41⅜	32⅝	41,397
23⅜ November 18.	19 December 10.	21	21¼	+ 2	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	16,000,000	.....	...	19½	22	19	21½	...	3,000
75 November 18.	66⅛ November 1.	72½	74	+ 2	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	.....	...	72	73	72	73	...	420
10¾ August 22.	3¼ January 3.	8¾	8⅝	+ ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	...	...	8¼	9	8¼	4¼	2,372
38½ December 23.	17 March 12.	37⅞	37¾	+ 3⅝	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	35	38½	34¾	37⅝	25	106,855
105 December 22.	*80 August 17.	106	107	+ 6	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	4	103	105	103	105	...	245
19⅝ December 23.	8⅞ March 12.	19	19¼	+ 3	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	...	16½	19⅝	16½	19	11⅛	122,192
12 December 23.	5 May 27.	11¼	11½	+ ¾	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	...	10	12	10	11	...	2,117
194½ February 16.	145 October 13.	167	169	...	Third Avenue	12,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	168½	169½	166	167	160	343
36½ December 14.	19⅜ April 14.	36¼	38	+ 3¼	Twin City Rapid

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 23, 1898.

BONDS.

Week Ending Dec. 23.

Sales Week End'g Dec. 23. $24,153,000	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	9
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	108	108	108	108	10
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	84½	85½	84½	85½	45
American Tobacco scrip	95	95	95	95	15
Ann Arbor 4s	90	90	89	89	38
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99⅛	100	99½	100	997
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	77⅜	79½	77⅜	79	2,367
Atch., Jewell County & West. 1st 6s, tr. r.	70	70	70	70	2
Atchison, Col. & Pacific 6s, tr. rects	70	70	69½	69½	6
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	90½	92	90½	92	50
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	95¼	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	993
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	96½	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	835
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st, inc. A	31	31	31	31	2
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern 1st, inc. B	11	12½	11	12½	233
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	121½	122⅝	121½	122⅝	6
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	94½	94½	94½	94½	6
Brklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	108	106½	107	1
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115	115	115	13
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94¼	94¼	94	94¼	16
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	110	110	110	110	15
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110⅜	111	110⅜	111	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	91⅜	92	91⅜	92	21
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92	92½	92	92⅜	204
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Central of Georgia, Macon & Nor. Div. 5s	95	95	95	95	5
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	40	41	40	40¼	51
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	12	12	12	12	5
Central of New Jersey general 5s	115	115¼	115	115	20
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	111½	112	111¼	112	16
Central Ohio reorganization 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	90⅞	91	90¼	90⅞	293
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	117½	118	117½	118	44
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	107	107	106⅜	106⅜	37
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	123⅜	124	123⅜	123⅜	21¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	117½	117⅝	117½	117⅝	8
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	92	92	92	92	8
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	107	107¾	107	107¾	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	134	134	134	134	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	14
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94⅜	95	94½	95	57
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	71	71	71	71	35
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. 1st 7s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	2
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	77	77⅞	76	76	91
Colorado Midland 2-4s	68	68	67¾	67¾	20
Colorado Fuel 1st 5s	80	80½	80	80½	87
Colorado Southern 4s, when issued	86	86⅜	85¾	86⅜	304
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	80½	84	80½	83½	212
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	122½	123½	123½	123½	7
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	106	106¾	106	106¾	16
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	83	88½	83	88	132
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	110	111	110	110⅝	143
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	102¼	102¾	102¼	102½	135
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	101¼	102⅝	101¼	102	98
De Bardeleben Coal & Iron 6s	95	95	95	95	1
Detroit City Gas 5s	98	99¼	98	98	233
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	22	23⅜	22	23	40
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	107	108½	107	108½	27
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115¼	115½	115½	115½	14
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	117	117	117	117	7
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	107½	108	107½	108	7
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	15
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	90
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144½	144½	144½	144½	
Erie prior lien 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	70
Erie general lien 4s	75½	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	39
Erie 1st extended 4s	114⅜	114½	114½	114½	2
Erie Telegraph & Telephone 5s	105	106⅞	105	106⅞	31
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	123	123	123	123	5
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	100	100½	99½	100¼	171
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 5s	102	103	102	103	26
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	99⅝	100¼	99⅞	100¼	31
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121	121	121	121	5
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron Div. 5s	101	101	100	100	51
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	82½	86	85	85¼	117
Forth Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	65	65	64½	65	45
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	47	54½	47	54½	15
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	99½	99⅜	99½	99½	
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	99	99½	99	99	17
Green Bay debenture, A	50	50	50	50	1
Green Bay debenture, B	5¾	6	5½	6	83
General Electric debenture 5s	108	108	107⅞	107⅝	12
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	87	87	86½	86⅜	28
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	98¼	98½	97	98½	32
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103	103	103	103	5
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	20
Illinois Central 4s, 1952, registered	102	102	102	102	2
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	96	96	95⅞	96	15
Illinois Steel Co. debentures 5s	100	100	100	100	11
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91½	92½	91½	92½	2
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61	61	61	61	3
Iowa Central 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80	80	80	80	10
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 6s	70¾	71¼	67½	67½	330
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91	91	90⅜	91	1314½
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	67½	67½	66⅝	67½	471
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	63	65¼	63	64¼	88
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	107	107	106½	106½	
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	119	118	119	12
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	105	106	105	106	12
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
Lake Shore 3½s	106½	106½	106	106	5
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	30
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	99	99	99	99	25
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124	125	124	125	1
Long Island general 4s	96	96	95½	96	13
Louis., Evans. & St. L. consol. 5s, tr. rects	52¼	52¼	52	52	20
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis gen. 4s	5	5	5	5	21
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	106½	106⅝	106½	106½	1
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	14
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 6s	111	111½	111	111½	3
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜	113
Louisiana & Missouri River 1st 7s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	8
Manhattan consolidated 4s	97	97	95⅝	96	55
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118¾	119	118¾	119	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118	118	118	118	63
Mexican International consol. 4s	84	84½	84	84½	65
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	121	121	121	122	3
Mil., Lake Shore & West. ext. & imp. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	88½	88½	88½	88½	8
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	108⅝	110	108	108½	154
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	80	80	80	80	35
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	90¼	90½	89¼	89½	46
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	4
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	82½	83⅜	81⅞	82½	32
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	133⅜	133¾	133⅜	133⅜	8
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 5s	107	107	107	107	14
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	103	103½	103	103½	22
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	87⅝	88½	87½	88½	315
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	82
New York Central debenture 4s	104	104	103⅝	104	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106¾	106¾	106	106¾	11
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, registered	130½	130½	130½	130½	25
New York & Northern 1st 5s	123½	123½	123½	123½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. certs.	172¾	172¾	172¾	172¾	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certs., small	172	173	173	173	12
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106½	106¾	106¾	
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104½	105	104¾	104¾	87
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	94	94½	94	94¼	20
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	80¾	81⅜	80¼	80¼	54
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	16
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	6
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	69¾	70	67⅜	69½	490
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102	102⅜	509
Northern Railway of California 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	14
Northwestern general 3½s	102½	102⅝	102⅝	102½	23
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	113	113	113	115	5
Northwestern gold 7s, registered	113	113	113	113	8
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	124	124	124	124	8
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	109½	109⅝	109½	109⅝	19
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	7
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	227
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	116⅛	116⅜	116⅛	116⅜	85

BONDS.

Week Ending Dec. 23.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Oregon Short Line Income A	84½	85¼	84½	85¼	69
Oregon Short Line Income B	64½	67¼	64½	67	199
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	33
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	116	116	115½	115½	6
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 1st 6s, tr. r.	98	98	98	98	6
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d 5s, tr. r.	20	20	20	20	20
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	83	83	82	83	78
Peoria & Eastern income	21	21	20¼	20⅝	23
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	1
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	238
Reading general 4s	86¾	86¾	86¼	86⅝	164
Reading & Danville 6s	127	127	127	127	2
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	5
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	92½	92½	91½	92½	60
Rock Island 1st 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	2
Rock Island general 4s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅜	107⅜	62
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	82½	82¼	81	81	22
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	104	104⅜	103½	104½	303
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	84⅜	85	84⅜	84⅜	13
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	108⅜	109	108⅜	109	48
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124½	124⅝	124½	124½	29
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	84½	85	83½	84⅝	262
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	40⅜	41½	39⅜	41½	778
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mil. Div. 1st 7s	162½	162½	162½	162½	2
St. Paul Terminal 5s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
St. Paul consol. 7s	162½	162½	162½	162½	2
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	162½	162½	162½	162½	5
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	121	121	121	121	12
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Div. 7s	162	162	162	162	1
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	121	121¾	121	121¾	3
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	110¼	111	110	111	14
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	124	124	124	124	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 2d 6s	124	124	124	124	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104	104¾	104	104¾	17
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	1
St. P., Minn. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	114	114¼	114	114¼	7
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	132½	132½	132½	132½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	77	78	76½	77⅜	413
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	97	97	97	97	5
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	101⅝	102	101½	102	71
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111⅜	111¾	111⅜	111½	29
So. Pac. of California 5s consol., stamped	105½	106⅝	105½	106⅜	175
Southern Railway 5s	105	105¾	105	105⅝	157
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	82	82½	82	82½	45
Standard Rope & Twine income	23	24⅛	22½	23⅝	453
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	101	103	101	103	22
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	99½	101⅜	99½	101⅝	59
Terminal of St. Louis consol. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¼	104	103½	104	23
Texas & Pacific, Eastern Div. 1st 6s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105⅝	3
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	110	110	109	110	44
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	47¼	50	47	49⅝	3,530
Tol., St. L. & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	90½	90½	90	90	20
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	94¼	94¼	94	94	19
Union Pacific new 4s	103½	104¼	103	104	777
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	87½	87½	86¼	87	184
United States Leather 6s	117	117	117	117	9
Wabash 1st 5s	113¼	113⅝	113	113⅝	88
Wabash 2d 5s	94½	95	94½	94⅝	138
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	34¾	35½	34¾	35¼	261
Washington Central 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	1
West Shore 4s	112¾	113¾	112¼	112¼	11
West Shore 4s, registered	109½	110¾	109½	110¾	361
Western New York & Pennsylvania income	15	15	14½	14⅞	114
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½	40
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	111	111	110⅜	110⅞	34
Western Pacific 5s	103⅜	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	2
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	93⅞	96½	95⅞	96½	14
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	63	64⅜	62½	63½	604
Total sales					$23,336,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 23, 1898.

United States 2s, registered	99½	99¼	99½	99½	20
United States 5s, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	22
United States 5s, registered	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	50
United States 4s, 1925, registered	125½	126⅝	126½	126⅝	85
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126¼	129¼	129½	129½	5
United States 4s, 1907, registered	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	87
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
United States 3s, coupon	106⅝	107¼	106½	107¼	479½
United States 3s, small	106½	107⅛	106½	107⅛	1,138
United States 3s, registered	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	16½
Total sales					$779,800

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Dec. 23, 1898.

Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	10
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	83	83	82¾	82¾	27
Total sales					$37,000
Grand total					$24,153,000

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99¼	Dec. 23	98	Apr. 4	99¼	Dec. 23
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113⅛	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111⅞	Dec. 22
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114⅜	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	112⅜	Dec. 20
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	126⅜	Dec. 23
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	129½	Dec. 23
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112⅝	Dec. 23
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112⅜	Dec. 20
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102½	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	107¼	Dec. 23	104	July 23	107¼	Dec. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	107¼	Dec. 23	104¾	Oct. 12	107¼	Dec. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	107¼	Dec. 23	104½	Oct. 5	107¼	Dec. 23
District of Columbia 3-65s	119	Nov. 28	115	Mch. 28	119	Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	108⅝	Nov. 19
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	105¾	Sept. 26	105¼	Aug. 17	108	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30	98	Aug. 5	104	Nov. 30
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½	Nov. 10	100	May 14	106½	Nov. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	106½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	Nov. 7	101	Jan. 6	104	Nov. 7
Tennessee settlement 3s	98	Dec. 8	87	May 10	93	Dec. 8
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	94⅛	Nov. 19	87	May 25	93½	Nov. 29
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	83	Dec. 15	65	Apr. 22	82¾	Dec. 23
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9⅝	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	7¼	Dec. 19

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

America	370	Nov. 25	350	Jan. 25	370	Nov. 25
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	172	Dec. 2
Butchers & Drovers'	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16	65	Nov. 16
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	Oct. 31
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1106	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	Oct. 27
Commerce	212	Nov. 23	200	May 9	212	Nov. 23
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	130	Oct. 21
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	275	Nov. 7	275	Nov. 7
First National of Staten Island	140	Dec. 23	140	Dec. 23	140	Dec. 23
Fourth National	190	Nov. 25	180	Nov. 28	180	Nov. 18
German-American	118	Dec. 5	118	Dec. 5	118	Dec. 5
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	499	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Manhattan	232	Dec. 2	225	Oct. 13	230	Dec. 2
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	220	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175½	June 2
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	July 9	100	Oct. 26	100	Oct. 26
Merchants'	151	Sept. 21	146	Mar. 8	149	Nov. 25
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	140	Nov. 28	135	June 4	140	Dec. 7
Park	388	Dec. 16	263	Jan. 28	388	Dec. 16
Phenix	92	Dec. 23	85	Aug. 11	92	Dec. 23
Republic	157	Mar. 31	151	Sept. 8	151	Sept. 8
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	89½	Jan. 20	90½	Jan. 20
State of New York	105	Oct. 12	102	June 18	105	Oct. 12
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	175	Dec. 2	145	Mar. 30	175	Dec. 2

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

	Date.		Date.
Broadway 242	Nov. 19	Gallatin 310	Aug. 19
Chemical 4200	Feb. 2	Metropolis 475	April 21
Citizens' 122	Nov. 19	New York County 290	March 23
East River 140	Nov. 23	Seaboard 170	July 23

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Dec. 23, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	93½	Aug 24	91	Jan 20	91	Nov 4	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st. g. 4s, 1995.	90¼	Nov 15	81	Apr 25	89	Dec 23	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	100	Dec 23	85	Apr 26	100	Dec 23	..	99¾
Do., registered	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	89¾	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	76¼	Dec 21	54½	Mar 12	79	Dec 23	..	..
Atlantic & Pacific income.	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	¾	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.					82½	Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	102¼	Dec 12	95	Jan 5	102½	Dec 13	101	103
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919.	113½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	112	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts.	115¼	Sep 9	111¾	Sep 13	115	Nov 7	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925.	113¾	Aug 11	80	Jan 12	115	Oct 5	..	..
Do., registered	113¾	Jul 18	108¼	Jun 17	113¼	July 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit.	118	Nov 30	90	Jan 25	118	Nov 29	..	..
Do., do., registered.	113¾	Jun 27	96	Feb 4	111¼	Aug 1	..	..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts.	120	Nov 18	117½	Oct 24	120	Nov 18	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988.	119¾	Sep 7	97	Apr 6	118½	Sep 7	..	..
Do., registered	116¾	Aug 10	103	May 24	116	Aug 22	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	118¾	Oct 29	97	Apr 6	118¾	Oct 29	..	..
Do., do., registered.	117¾	Jul 20	112¾	Jul 20	112¾	July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd.,1990	105	Dec 14	84	Jan 11	105	Dec 14	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongs. River 1st. gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s,1930	106½	Nov 29	99	Jan 27	108½	Dec 21	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105	Nov 3	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	75	Oct 6	..	..
Pitts & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946.	107¼	Jul 28	105½	Jun 24	107¼	July 28	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s,1990	105	Sep 26	98¾	Jan 17	105	Nov 30	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1990.	90	Nov 26	76	Sep 13	90	Nov 26	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	31	Dec 20	27	Jun 6	31	Dec 20	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	12½	Dec 21	6½	Oct 27	12¼	Dec 22	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	124	Dec 20	120	Jul 6	124	Dec 20	..	..
Do., 1st Sprfield Div. 7s, 1905.	108	Aug 13	100	Oct 27	103¾	Dec 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	105½	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105	Dec 16	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	117½	Dec 14	112	Jul 1	117¼	Dec 14	116¼	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	106	Dec 13	101¾	Nov 4	100	Dec 20	..	105½
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1924	94½	Dec 15	79	Apr 8	94½	Dec 19	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915.	..	....	..	....	43	Jun 10,97	..	..
Do., do. 3d instalment paid.	68	May 24	08	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid.	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86	June 27	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1937	94½	Dec 14	80	Apr 14	94	Dec 23	..	94
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	109	Dec 12	91	Apr 2	107	Dec 23	106½	107½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	75	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	109	Dec 21	104¾	Jan 18	109	Dec 21	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	125	Nov 3	122	Jul 16	123	Dec 7	124	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	106½	Dec 3	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934.	110	Dec 22	100	Apr 23	110	Dec 22	110	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R. Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	106¾	Nov 25	105¾	Nov 25	105½	Nov 25	105	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111½	Dec 12	107¾	Apr 27	111	Dec 23	110½	111½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111¾	Dec 14	105	Apr 16	111	Dec 19	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30,97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	92	Dec 20	89	Dec 2	92	Dec 23	91	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½	June 30	94	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	113½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	118	Dec 22	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	93½	Dec 13	84¾	Apr 29	92¾	Dec 23	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44½	Jan 6	35	Nov 15	40¼	Dec 22	41	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15¼	Jan 6	10	Sep 23	12	Dec 21	14½	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	8¼	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	6¾	Dec 8	7½	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	95	Dec 23	91	Oct 14	95	Dec 23	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	86½	Sep 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	99	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	99	July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	104¾	Feb 2	102½	Oct 26	102¾	Dec 17	102½	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112½	Sep 24	112	Nov 17	112	Nov 17	..	..
Do., conv deb. 6s, 1903.	110¾	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110	July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	115½	Dec 22	109¼	Apr 27	115	Dec 23	115½	115½
Do., do., registered.	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 26	112	Dec 23	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s,1900	103¼	Feb 18	97	Sep 30	93	Dec 20	99	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	93	Feb 18	85¼	Dec 14	85¼	Dec 14	85	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	115½	Dec 5	116½	119
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1895, Speyer cts.	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103¾	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	105	Dec 8	105	Dec 8	105	Dec 8	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	103	Oct 20	101¾	May 5	103	Oct 20	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	105	Feb 23	101	Oct	102½	Oct 12	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	104	Jan 29	101	Mar 17	103¾	Dec 23	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6,97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	105½	Dec 15	100	Jan	106½	Dec 19	105	..
Cent. Wash. Tr.Co. ctfs.,1st g.6s,1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund 6s, 1898	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	101¼	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	120½	Feb 14	118	Oct	118½	Dec 1	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	121½	Sep 29	115¼	Apr 20	118	Nov 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	118	Dec 8	111	May 9	118	Dec 23	..	..
Do., do., registered.	116½	Dec 8	113	Jan 8	116¼	Dec 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	91	Dec 13	73½	Mar 26	90¾	Dec 23	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s,1989	107	Dec 14	99	Apr 25	106¾	Dec 22	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	97	Dec 2	90¼	Jul 29	97	Dec 2	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95¼	May 27	..	..
Chic., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Jan 13	97¼	Apr 11	103	Dec 16	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	113½	Apr 21	100½	Dec 13	110½	Dec 14	..	110½
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	107¾	Dec 20	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107	July 20	106	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s,1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	100½	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	108¾	Dec 21	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	131	Jan 25	113½	Apr 20	117¾	Dec 21	117½	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	107	Feb 24	101¾	Nov 7	101¾	Nov 7	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	111	Oct 11	104¾	May 16	109½	Dec 16	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	124	Dec 22	104½	Mar 25	123¾	Dec 22	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919.	111½	Dec 6	100½	Feb 17	111¾	Dec 6	..	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919.	104½	Dec 21	98	Apr 4	104½	Dec 23	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	103	Sep 23	97	Apr 1	102	Oct 19	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	101	Nov 11	99	Jun 15	100	Nov 14	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	104½	Dec 8	95	Mar 25	104½	Dec 23	..	..
Do., registered.	97½	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	122	Dec 7	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	117½	Oct 31	114½	Jul 15	117½	Nov 5	114½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	134	Dec 22	112	Apr 18	134	Dec 22	134	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	100¾	Dec 12	101¼	Jan 11	100¼	Dec 13	..	..
Do., do., registered.	106¾	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	103½	Nov 18	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105	Sept 12	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv. New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910.	117	Dec 5	112	Feb 25	116½	Dec 9	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Loulsv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947.	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	92	Dec 22	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	107¼	Dec 21	90	Mar 29	107¼	Dec 21	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold,R.D.,1902	160¾	Oct 26	140	Jan 29	160	Nov 7	162¼	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	162	Dec 20	137¼	Jan 3	162	Dec 20	162½	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	162¾	Dec 19	140	Jan 15	162½	Dec 19	162¾	..
Chi. Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	163¼	Dec 13	138	Jan 4	162¾	Dec 19	162½	163
Do., 1st I. & D ext. 7s, 1908.	162½	Dec 12	138¾	Jan 5	162½	Dec 19	162½	163
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	119¾	Dec 19	116	May 13	119¾	Nov 17	118¾	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	115¼	Nov 30	110	Mar 14	115½	Nov 30	115½	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121½	Dec 22	114¼	Apr 20	121¾	Dec 22	120	123½
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	129¾	Oct 11	130	..
Do., 5s, 1910.	109¾	Dec 7	109	Oct 26	109½	Dec 7	110	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	121¾	Nov 15	118	Mar 11	121½	Nov 15	122	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	121	Dec 10	111	Apr 26	121	Dec 19	121	123
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	118	Dec 10	109¾	May 23	118	Dec 10	120	122
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	110	Jan 17	107	Jan	109¼	Apr 16	110	113
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	116½	120
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	118	Nov 30	111	Apr 20	118	Nov 30	116½	120
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	115½	Dec 10	111	Apr	115½	Dec 19	115¼	117½
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	127½	Jan 27	127½	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	127	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916.	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	114	Jun 21	109	Apr	114	Dec 8	113½	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	108¾	Dec 13	102	May	106½	Dec 15	107½	..
Do., do., registered.	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North 1st, main line 6s, 1910.	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120¾	Oct 24	120	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	123	Oct 13	122	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan 10	138	May	144	Dec 1	143½	146
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	116½	Feb 15	112½	Dec 12	113	Dec 19	112½	..
Do., registered.	116½	Feb 15	112¾	May 27	113	Dec 21	112	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	124½	Aug 26	113¾	Jun	121½	Nov 28	..	120
Do., do., registered.	117½	Oct 24	114	Jun	114	Oct 24	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	112	Sep 29	106	Apr	109¼	Dec 17	109	..
Do., do., registered.	108¼	Dec 2	107½	Jul	106½	Dec 2	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	120	Oct	6	114	May	23	120	Oct 6	119½	..
Do., registered.	119	Feb	21	117	Mar	8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	110½	Feb	9	107¾	May	5	108¾	Nov 16	109	..
Do., do., registered.	109½	Mar	19	109½	Mar	19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118	Sep	26	111	May	9	116	Dec 2	115½	..
Do., do., registered.	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb	7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	107	Feb	4	104	Mar	8	105¾	Nov 2	106	..
Do., registered	103	Jun	10	103	Jun	10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	103¾	Aug	10	99	May	16	102¾	Dec 23	..	..
Do., do., registered.	103	Nov	19	103	Nov	19	103	Nov 19	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	107¾	May	26	106	Apr	21	107¾	May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	102¼	Apr	12	101½	Jan	3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117	Jan	12	117	Jan	12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	109	Mar	3	109	Mar	3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	105	Apr	22	105	Apr	22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	103	Oct	21	108	Oct	21	108	Oct 21	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	137½	Dec	13	132½	May	21	137½	Dec 13	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	120½	Dec	20	113¾	May	26	120¼	Dec 20	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	138	Dec	13	133	Mar	22	138	Dec 13	137	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	135	Feb	26	133	May	19	133	May 19	134	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	113	Apr	21	112	Apr	26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	134¼	Dec	23	120⅝	Jul	28	134¼	Dec 23	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., do., registered.	133	Nov 29	128	Apr 2	133	Nov 29	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	107¼	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107	July 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	107	Dec 12	102¾	May 7	106¾	Dec 23	..	..
Do., do., registered.	105¼	Aug 13	103¼	May 11	101	Sept 22	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	96	Dec 7	85	Jan 15	96	Dec 8	96½	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	80	Nov 17	69¼	Jan 10	80	Nov 17	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	..	....	..	....	83	Mr 15, 97	93	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	110	Dec 14	103	Apr 21	110	Dec 23	108	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	133	Jan 24	126¼	Apr 25	124½	Dec 19	..	..
Chi., St P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	136	Oct 1	128	May 18	135½	Oct 6	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	133¾	Jan 28	126	Apr 16	132¾	Dec 19	131½	134
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	....	..	....	106	Jul 22,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	119¼	Dec 16	119	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	96¾	Dec 12	79½	Mar 26	95	Dec 23	..	..
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 25,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s,1941	112	Oct 25	107½	May 10	110¾	Nov 17	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	....	..	....	106¾	April, 98	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts for 1st 5s,1917	74½	Oct 21	68	Sep 19	71	Dec 19	..	..
Clev. Cin. Chi & St. L. gen. g. 4s,1993	85	Nov 19	82	May 13	85	Nov 19	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	91¾	Sep 21	88	Jun 8	91¾	Dec 8	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	96½	Dec 23	90	99½
Do., do., registered.	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	88¾	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87	Aug 21	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	95	Oct 4	89	Feb 27	92¾	Nov 3	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1938.	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	101½	Dec 14	101¾	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928.	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	107¼	Feb 10,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	85	Dec 12	70	Mar 14	83	Dec 23	..	..
Do., income 4s, 1940.	22	Sep 6	14	May 7	20¾	Dec 23	20	22½
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	106½	Mar 5	101½	Nov 2	101¾	Dec 19	..	..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914.	140	Nov 25	131½	Jun 4	138	Dec 12	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	132¾	Nov 26	127¾	May 11	132¾	Nov 26	..	..
Cin. & Spfld. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s,1901.	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	109	Dec 9	100	Mar 18	109	Dec 9	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	121	Sep 9	121	Sep 9	121	Sept 9	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	69¾	Dec 12	60	May 23	67¾	Dec 19	..	68¾
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	77½	Dec 19	65	Aug 8	76	Dec 23	75¾	76
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931.	..	....	..	....	85½	My 15,97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts.,$35 paid	86	Dec 15	75	Dec 7	83¼	Dec 23	80	84
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904.	61	Feb 14	46	Dec 9	58	Dec 15	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	124	Nov 7	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 5	126	July 23	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	143	Dec 7	141	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	113¼	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	109½	Nov 30	110	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139	June 30	142½	..
Do., registered.	140	Oct 26	140	Oct 26	140	Oct 26	140	..
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	135¾	Jan 20	130⅝	Jul 8	137	Sept 19	137	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	105	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	146	Sep 13	143	May 7	146	Sept 13	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	122	Dec 6	122	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	116¾	Dec 1	117	..
Do., do., registered.	117	Nov 21	114¾	Nov 17	117	Nov 21	116	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	147	Sep 27	147	Sep 27	147	Sept 27	..	..
Do., do., registered.	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	102¾	Dec 22	89	Apr 8	102	Dec 23	..	102½
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	111¾	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	108¼	Nov 23	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	102½	Dec 19	85½	Jan 3	102½	Dec 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936.	111	Dec 19	109¾	Oct 12	110¾	Dec 22	108¾	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	102	Oct 3	97	Jan 6	102	Dec 26	..	..
Det.,Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	24	Dec 5	16	Oct 20	22	Dec 23	21	22
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	105½	Dec 23	104	Jan 3	108¾	Dec 23	105½	.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108⅝	Feb 24	101¼	Apr 6	107½	Dec 20	106	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	108	May 5	106½	July 18	108	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	104½	Dec 9	87½	Apr 5	104½	Dec 9	102¼	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 6s, 1936	103½	Nov 23	94	Feb 5	103½	Nov 23	..	109
Kentucky Central G. 4s, 1978	92	Sep 9	85	Apr 12	91	Oct 28	92	..
Louis. Railway Co 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	96	Dec 23	95	96
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114½	Apr 6	119	Dec 19	118¾	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	102	Dec 15	102	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	118	Nov 25	108¾	Apr 28	118	Dec 23	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122¾	Nov 21	114½	Apr 25	122⅝	Dec 19	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¾	Dec 13	116	Apr 21	123½	Dec 19	123¾	125
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	125	Dec 21	117	Mar 12	125	Dec 21	..	..
Mexican Central 1st con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	60	Nov 2	65¾	Dec 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	..	..	..	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	..	..	..	11¾	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	84¼	Dec 21	76⅜	Feb 10	84¼	Dec 22	83	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	..	..	..	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	15	Dec 7	15	Dec 7	15	Dec 7	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	6¼	Dec 7	6½	Dec 7	6½	Dec 7	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	100	Ja 30, 97	103	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143	Oct 13	142½	Oct 11	143	Oct 13	143	153
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	110	Dec 14	100½	Apr 26	100¾	Dec 15	109	..
Do., iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	125	Oct 4	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	..	..	..	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	128	Dec 12	128	Dec 12	128	Dec 12	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	101¼	Nov 3	102	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼	May 28	82¾	Apr 25	91	Dec 23	90⅞	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	68	Dec 15	57	Mar 25	67½	Dec 23	67	67¼
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	86
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	89½	Dec 17	80	Mar 12	88½	Dec 23	87½	89
Kansas City & Pac 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	70½	Oct 28	75	Dec 17	75	77½
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	88½	Dec 21	75	Apr 25	88	Dec 23	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102½	Nov 12	93½	Apr 1	101¼	Dec 22	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	110⅝	Dec 12	93	Mar 28	109½	Dec 23	109	109½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112½	Oct 17	103¼	Apr 26	112	Dec 22	..	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	92⅝	Dec 15	65½	Jan 19	81¼	Dec 23	..	92
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	90	Dec 13	60	Apr 28	80	Dec 23	87	90
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	106	Dec 15	106½	108
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	105½	Sep 20	108	Nov 26	108½	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¼	Jan 7	107	Nov 15	108½	Dec 15	108½	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1948	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	106¾	Dec 16	..	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	106	Dec 9	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt. g. 5s, 1931	104¾	Dec 23	86	Apr 6	104½	Dec 23	103	104⅝
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	101	Dec 17	83	Feb 26	101	Dec 17	101	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125½	Nov 14	114½	May 24	124½	Dec 22	123	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	116	Dec 6	116	Dec 6	116	Dec 6	118½	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	84	Dec 14	70	Apr 26	83½	Dec 23	83	83¾
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	105	Dec 16	97½	May 27	105	Dec 16	105½	106⅞
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	..	..	..	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133	Nov 2	128	Apr 4	133	Dec 15	133	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	..	..	..	105½	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	107¼	Dec 13	100	Apr 8	107	Dec 21	106	108
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	..	..	..	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	..	..	..	103¼	Aug. 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	113½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	118	Dec 15	117½	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	118	Nov 11	114	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	110	Dec 15	110	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110	Dec 16	110	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	103½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	110	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106½	Oct 29	102	Apr 9	104	Dec 20	104	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½	Oct 14	100½	May 6	103¾	Dec 17	104	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 28	104¾	June 30	104	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	110	Dec 2	105½	Jul 22	110	Dec 9	109	..
Do., do., registered	108	Nov 12	104¾	Jul 6	108	Nov 12	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	97	Dec 16	91¼	Jun 23	96¾	Dec 22	96	..
Do., do., registered	93	Nov 2	91	Oct 17	93	Nov 2	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	98½	Dec 23	94	Jun 23	98¼	Dec 23	97	..
Do., registered	97	Dec 15	94	Aug 8	97	Dec 10	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	113	Dec 16	102¾	Apr 25	112¼	Dec 22	..	..
Do., registered	112¾	Dec 9	101½	Apr 26	110¾	Dec 23	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108	Nov 5	108	Nov	108	Nov 5	..	..
Do., registered	108	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Cleaf, Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	..	93
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	105¾	Nov 9	105½	Dec 9	105½	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jan 27	104¾	Oct 24	104½	Dec 23	103½	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	..	..	..	103	May 7,97	101½	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	130½	Dec 22	110½	May 12	130½	Dec 22	130	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	100	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	..	..	..	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	..	..	..	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123¼	Dec 20	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	102	Oct 14	102¼	Dec 12	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	103½	Aug 3	107	Nov 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	107	Dec 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115⅜	Jun 16	116½	Dec 23	116¼	116¾
Do., do., registered	119½	Mar 1	115½	Nov 29	115½	Dec 1	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107⅝	Nov 29	102	Apr 7	106	Dec 21	105½	..
Do., do., registered	107½	Nov 28	103	Mar 29	106	Dec 20	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	106¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	121	Oct 24	120	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	111¾	Dec 17	111	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107	Sep 13	102½	May 25	104½	Dec 20	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	112
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¾	June 21	126	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125¼	Jan 20	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	109⅝	Dec 23	105½	..
Do., do., registered	104	Nov 22	104	Nov 22	104	Nov 22	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	173	Dec 12	145	Jan 6	172½	Dec 22	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	172½	Dec 13	145	Jan 6	172	Dec 19	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126¾	Aug 26	126½	Aug 26	126¾	Aug 26	125	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	..	..	..	122½	Feb 6, 97	121¾	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121¾	Nov 14	119	Feb 11	121½	Nov 26	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	116	Dec 6	113¼	Jul 19	116	Dec 6	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	103½	Dec 2	106¾	Dec 23	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1962	105	Dec 20	96	Mar 15	104⅞	Dec 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	101½	Nov 30	101¼	Nov 30	101½	Nov 30	101½	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	117¼	Dec 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	117	Oct 25	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¾	Dec 17	12	Jun 8	131¾	Dec 17	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	130	Sep 23	124½	Jun 15	130	Sept 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	102⅜	Dec 23	90¾	Apr 21	102⅜	Dec 23	102	..
Do., registered	101½	Sep 16	93	Apr 6	100½	Sept 30	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Dec 19	57	Apr 21	69¼	Dec 23	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Oct 4	88	Oct 21	88	Nov 1	..	..
Nor. Pac. Termnal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	116	Nov 14	104	Jan 5	115	Dec 12	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Jan 27	102	Mar 5	102	June 27	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	127	Dec 8	120	Mar 15	127	Dec 8	126	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	128	Nov 25	118	Mar 17	128	Nov 25	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	..	..	..	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	97½	Dec 14	82	Apr 14	97	Dec 19	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	90	Dec 9	74¾	Apr 21	89¼	Dec 23	..	..
Ogden. & L. Chamn. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	94	April, 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	..	..	..	82	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 28	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	..	..	97	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	94	Sept 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	9	Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	8½	Sep 7	8½	Sept 8	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1941	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	81	Dec 22	..	80
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Nov 15	111	Apr 20	114	Dec 17	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	101¾	Nov 14	99	Apr 25	100	Dec 23	..	100
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	131	Dec 1	116	Apr 16	123½	Dec 15	129½	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	June 16	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	..	..	..	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	111	Dec 8	96	Apr 27	110⅜	Dec 23	110¼	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 6s, 1946	85¼	Dec 22	58	Jan 5	85¼	Dec 23	85	86
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	67⅝	Dec 23	39	Jan 4	67	Dec 23	67¼	68
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	107½	Nov 28	102	Jun 23	104⅝	Dec 23	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	101½	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	116	Dec 12	106	Apr 21	115½	Dec 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cets, 1937	102	Nov 4	102	Nov 4	102	Nov 4	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd. g. 4½s, 1940, Ser. A	114¾	Dec 19	106¼	May 13	114¾	Dec 19	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113⅝	Sep 28	106	May 6	111¾	Oct 19	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	113	Nov 23	113	Nov 23	113	Nov 23	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	108	Dec 6	104	Sep 22	108	Dec 6	..	..
Phila., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106⅞	Mar 3	108	Dec 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	109¾	Ap 28, 97	..	..
Phila., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 10	141	Nov 10	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	141	Nov 10	140	Jan 4	141	Nov 10	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	..	..	..	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	..	..	..	110¼	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	..	..	..	113¾	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	..	..	..	110	Jun 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	..	..	..	108	May 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	98	Dec 20	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., gu. Trust Co. certs	98	Feb 15	94	Dec 7	94	Dec 7	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1928	17	May 23	15	May 18	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	20	Dec 20	18¼	Jun 2	20	Dec 20	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	121	..
Do. 2d g. 4½s, 1921	90	Sep 22	85½	May 23	90	Sept 23	90	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	127	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	107½	Oct 26	107¼	Oct 26	107¼	Oct 26	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	121	Nov 25	121	Nov 26	121	Nov 26	125	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	..	..	..	114	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	..	..	..	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Oct 19	90	Oct 19	90	Oct 19	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	112½	Dec 9	106	Apr 21	112½	Dec 9	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	96	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	101¼	Dec 16	76¾	Apr 28	99¾	Dec 23	99½	100
Do., g. 5s, 1931-1941	97	Oct 6	85	Jan 15	95½	Oct 6	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	97⅜	Oct 6	87⅜	Oct 6	97⅜	Oct 6	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Feb 3	77⅜	Apr 26	86⅝	Dec 23	..	..
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	92½	Dec 19	78½	Apr 25	92½	Dec 23	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 16	91	Jun 16	91	June 16	95	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	76	Dec 5	54	Feb 2	75¾	Dec 22	..	76¾
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84½	Nov 29	68¼	Apr 29	81	Dec 23	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20.	..	116¾
Do. 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111¼	May 6	114	Dec 10	..	116½
Do. 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114	Dec 3	..	116½
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	..	..	..	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	124⅝	Dec 21	114	Apr 20	124½	Dec 22	124½	124⅝
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	109	Dec 13	98¼	Apr 25	100	Dec 23	103⅝	109¼
Do., 1st trust g. 6s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Ap 14	100	Nov 10	100	..
Ft. Smith & Var. B. 1st 6s, 1910	..	..	..	..	105	Oct 5, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	86	Dec 12	69	Apr 26	84⅝	Dec 23	..	86
St. L. & S. F. S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	97¾	Dec 15	90	Apr 6	97¾	Dec 15	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	85¼	Dec 12	70	Apr 26	84⅞	Dec 23	84⅝	84⅞
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	41¼	Dec 23	25	Mar 25	40¾	Dec 23	41	41¼
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	..	..	..	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Nov 5	110¾	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	111½	Dec 7	106	Jun 27	111	Dec 22	110¾	112½
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124	Dec 20	120	Jun 21	124	Dec 20	122	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	124½	Oct 21	118½	Mar 25	124	Dec 11	122	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	138⅞	Dec 19	128	Jan 5	138⅝	Dec 19	139	139½
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	119⅜	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	114¾	Dec 23	105½	May 10	114¾	Dec 23	114	115
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	104¾	Dec 23	94½	Jan 10	104¾	Dec 23	104	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jan 11	118½	Apr 19	130	Oct 27	128	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	112½	Sep 22	107	Apr 20	113¼	Sept 22	113	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110	Nov 15	112	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	..	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	111½	..
Do., do., registered	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	..	..	..	100¼	Oct 20,97	..	..
Say., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	..	..	..	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	..	..	..	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	102	Dec 16	92	Apr 29	102	Dec 23	101¾	102½
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	99¼	Dec 9	99¼	Dec 9	107	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	102	Dec 3	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	90¾	Oct 8	92	Jan 4	90½	Dec 23	99	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	..	..	..	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113	Dec 14	107½	May 25	113	Dec 14	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Sep 30	105	May 11	112	Dec 9	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	87	Dec 19	76¾	Apr 2	86¾	Dec 23	86	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	111	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1915	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	93¾	Nov 23	75	Jan 6	93¾	Nov 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	78	Dec 23	55½	Apr 25	77⅞	Dec 23	77⅞	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	116½	Dec 13	110	Mar 17	116	Dec 14	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	109¾	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	104	Dec 23	96½	Jan 3	104	Dec. 23	103	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	112¼	Nov 29	100¼	Jan 4	111¼	Dec 21	111	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1906-12	114½	Dec 17	106¾	May 20	114½	Dec 17	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102¾	Sep 20	92¼	Jan 6	102½	Nov 11	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1925-37, stpd.	106⅝	Dec 23	104½	Dec 1	106⅝	Dec 23	105	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	92	Dec 23	81¼	Jul 25	92	Dec 23	90	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	113¾	Dec 23	103	Jan 5	113¾	Nov 23	109½	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	105¾	Dec 23	87	Apr 28	105⅜	Dec 23	105⅛	106½
Do., do., registered	98	Oct 31	98	Oct 31	98	Oct 31	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	102¾	Nov 21	96	Jan 19	102¾	Nov 21	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	..	..	..	112¾	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118	Sep 30	118	Sep 30

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Notwithstanding the holidays, the tone of the market is good and prices are generally better, despite realizations and the money squeeze that comes with the end of the year. In railway securities Americans have been for several days the most active feature, showing a considerable improvement, with prices continuing strong. Baltimore and Ohio shares have risen 7/8 points, Central Pacific 4, Union Pacific 3½, Denver and Rio Grande 3, and most of the other Americans from ½ to 1¼. Money was in good demand yesterday at 3½@4 per cent. until Tuesday, and at 3½ per cent. on three months' bills.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.73	.75	.70	.70	1,000
Phenix	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Total sales					1,100

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams	.05	.09	.09	.09	2,000
Alamo	.05	.06	.05	.06	2,400
Anaconda	.51	.52	.51	.52	400
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.20	1.10	1.10	400
Con. Imperial	.03	.03	.03	.03	600
C. & C. Creek	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Cripple C. Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,500
Gould & Curry	.24	.24	.24	.24	500
Horn Silver	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Iron Silver	.75	.75	.75	.75	50
Leadville	.10	.10	.10	.10	3,200
Mexican	.35	.35	.31	.31	900
Mount Rosa	.18	.20	.18	.20	1,000
Mollie Gibson	.27	.27	.27	.27	1,600
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Phenix	.09	.09	.09	.09	100
Plymouth	.16	.16	.16	.16	1,000
Portland	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Potosi	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Small Hopes	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	300
Standard	2.05	2.20	2.05	2.20	220
Utah	.14	.14	.14	.14	2,900
Total sales					21,870

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Gold Magnet	.00.90	00.90	00.90	00.90	1,000
Lagonda	.35½	.35½	.35½	.35½	600
Marshall Mill	.56½	.56½	.53⅝	.53⅝	1,000
Sentinel	.001½	.002	.001½	.002	45,000
Total sales					47,600

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Dec. 24	$1,022,198,039	$48,476,373
Dec. 17	1,119,883,235	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,994,457	39,902,257
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,597	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,935	46,483,441
Oct. 22	783,330,585	50,573,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,935,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,031,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,238
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,695,091
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept 3	838,054,770	45,586,308
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,693
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,066
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,406
May 28	706,878,300	40,433,231
May 21	725,498,491	44,270,961
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,666
April 30	631,653,506	41,238,799
April 23	626,198,250	35,903,411
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,828,308	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,889,942
March 26	611,338,294	38,966,193
March 19	785,675,895	48,969,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	944,247,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,568	41,039,433
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,399
Feb. 12	725,199,643	37,433,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,527,085	46,901,532
Jan. 15	891,167,281	46,965,003
Jan. 8	1,042,897,394	62,870,869

*Five days.

Report of Specie Imported Into the District of New York Dec. 17 to 23 Inclusive.

American Gold Coin— Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
City of Washington	Havana	$2,605
Caracas	Curacao	103
Prins Wm. IV.	Puerto Cabello	700
Prin Wm IV.	Port au Prince	6,000
Devenum	St. Michael's	2,021
American Silver Coin—		
City of Washington	Havana	7
Caracas	Curacao	23
New York	Puerto Plata	29
Prins Wm. IV.	Port au Prince	1,253
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	207
St. Paul	Southampton	34,553
La Bretagne	Havre	362,940
Altai	Greytown	1,000
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	66
New York	Puerto Plata	1,096
Altai	Greytown	2,831
Gold Bullion—		
Allegheny	Baranquilla	1,162
Santiago	Santiago	1,320
Menominee	London	12,608
Troja	Tampico	1,417
Altai	Colon	1,650
Altai	Puerto Colombo	400
Silver Bullion—		
Santiago	Santiago	430
Menominee	London	6,854
Troja	Tampico	29,730
Total		$471,834

Specie Exports from the Port of New York Dec. 19 to 24 Inclusive.

Date. Dec.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
20	Alps	Haiti	J. C. (United States)	10,000
20	Holstein	Haiti	G. C. (United States)	16,000
20	St. Paul	London	S. C. (South America)	14,100
20	St. Paul	London	S. B.	491,500
21	Orizaba	Havana	G. C. (French)	154,475
21	Orizaba	Havana	G. C. (Spanish)	15,456
21	Prins Wm. IV.	Haiti	G. C. (United States)	6,000
22	Santiago	Nassau	G. C. (United States)	10,000
22	Santiago	Cienfuegos	G. C. (United States)	19,900
23	Lucania	London	S. C.	7,000
23	Lucania	London	S. B. (South America)	461,330
Total				$1,205,761

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Date. Nov.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
26	Horatio	Para	G. C. (United States)	75
Dec.				
15	Umbria	London	S. B.	13,135
16	Evelyn	Ponce	S. C. (Puerto Rico)	600
16	City of W'hington	Havana	S. C. (United States)	10,000
16	City of W'hington	Havana	S. C. (Spanish)	300
17	Caracas	Venezuela	G. C. (United States)	30,000
Total				$1,260,771

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	110	111
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33	35
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn City R. R 1st m. 5s	117	118
Brooklyn City R. R.	230	240
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	250	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo St. Ry. 1st consols	115	118
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	119	..
Central Crosstown	235	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111½	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	..
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	78¼
Cleveland City Railway	71	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	105½
Cleveland Electric Railway		73½
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	250	280
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	106
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. cftz.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	30	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	193
D. D., E. B'way & B.5 p.c.scrip	101	103½
Eighth Avenue	347	360
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	360	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Kings County incomes	8	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St Ry. pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	2	4
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	76	78
Ninth Avenue	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	111½	112
Rochester Ry.	12½	14½
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	104	105
Second Avenue stock	180	185
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	116½	117½
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	220
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	166	168
Twenty-third Street	385	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
United Traction, Providence	79	80
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West End (Boston)	80	90
West End (Boston) pf.	110	..
Worcester Traction common	13	15
Worcester Traction pf.	96	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	54	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	91¾	92
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	39¾
N. Y. & Brooklyn 5s	94¾	95¼
Union Ferry	46	46½
Union Ferry bonds	103	106½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	182½	..
Atlantic	150	160
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	200	..
Brooklyn	390	..
Central	1475	..
Colonial	320	330
Continental	220	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1025	1050
Fifth Avenue	330	..
Franklin	232½	..
German-American R. E.	25	..
Guaranty	475	..
Hamilton	238	245
Kings County	300	..
Knickerbocker	310	330
Lawyers' Surety	100	..
Lawyers' Title Insurance	148	152
Long Island Loan & Trust	227½	..
Manhattan	475	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	242½	..
Mercantile	500	..
Metropolitan	320	..
Nassau	165	..
National Surety	150	185
N. Y. Security & Trust	425	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1275	..
People's	235	..
Produce Exchange	210	220
Real Estate Trust Co	225	..
Standard	140	..
State	205	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	..
Union	1125	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	..
United States	1325	..
Washington	250	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	..
Commonwealth	98	110
Continental	465	..
Eagle	235	245
Empire City	85	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	465	..
Germania	260	..
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	..
Home	200	210
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	105	110
Niagara	175	180
North River	130	..
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Peter Cooper	115	120
Rutgers	80	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	120
Westchester	230	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	375	..
American Exchange	170	172
Astor National	350	..
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	280	300
Broadway	230	235
Butchers & Drovers'	67	75
Central	170	177
Chase	300	..
Chatham	295	305
Chemical	4,000	4,200
Citizens'	5130	..
City	1200	..
Colonial	145	..
Columbia		155
Commerce	210	215
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	277	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	165
Fourth National	175	..
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	310	325
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1050	..
German-American	113	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	235	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	..
Hanover	500	..
Hide & Leather	100	..
Home	130	..
Hudson River	160	..
Importers & Traders'	450	..
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	170	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	..
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	180	..
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	121	..
Merchants'	154	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	250	..
New Amsterdam	220	..
New York	227	235
New York County	1300	..
New York National Exchange	95	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	75	..
North America	140	..
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	175	185
Park	370	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	330	..
Produce Exchange	118	..
Republic	175	..
Riverside	100	..
Seaboard	182	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	135	160
Shoe & Leather	190	..
Sixth National	300	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	165	175
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	190	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Boston & Providence	283	..
Cayuga & Sus.	100	..
Columbus & Xenia	204	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	..
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	..
Little Miami	193	195
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	300	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	125	128
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	208
Old Colony	198	..
Oswego & Syracuse	206	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	..
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	165	..
United N. J. R. R. Co.	261½	..
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	173	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	36	38
American Bank Note Co.	38	40
American Brake	106	110
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain	2	5
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	15
American Tin Plate	43	44½
American Tin Plate pf.	102	102¼
Am. Typefounders'	47	50
American Graphophone	127½	132½
American Graphophone pf.	135	140
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	14	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	68	72
Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	..
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	120	..
Carter-Crume pf.	53½	..
Celluloid Company	75	80
Central & South Amer. Tel	107	109
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	59½	60
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	183½	185
Consolidated Car Heating	37	45
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Continental Tobacco	40	40¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	80½	81
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	79	80
Diamond Match Company	144	146
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	⅝	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	100	110
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Electric Vehicle	16¾	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	65
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	57	62
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	94½	96½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	⅛	1⅜
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	8½	11½
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	82	85
International Paper 6s	110¼	110¾
International Silver	26	31
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	26
Journeay & Burnham pf.	45	55
Knickerbocker Ice	50½	51
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	78	79
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	20	25
Mechanical Rubber pf.	55	65
Merganthaler Linotype	185	187
Michigan Pen. Car com.	20	25
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	82	93
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	99	100
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	75
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	157	160
Nicaragua Construction	7½	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	87½	95
Otis Elevator	29⅝	30⅛
Otis Elevator pf.	80¾	81⅞
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	105	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	23
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	3½	4
Pratt & Whitney com.	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Proctor & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102½	..
Simmons Hardware com.	124	129
Simmons Hardware pf.	118	122
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	415
Standard Oil	429	430
Susquehanna Coal 6s	117	..
Swift & Co.	98¼	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106½	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	9	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	52	58
Trow Directory	50	60
Union Switch & Signal	68	72
Union Switch & Signal pf.	115	..
Union Typewriter com.	17	22
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
United States Envelope pf.	90	95
United States Envelope 1st 6s	106	107¼
U. S. Glass com.	20½	22
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	175	176
Westinghouse Air Brake	332	337
Worthington Pump	35	40
Worthington Pump pf.	100	102½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67	67½
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15	16
Central Union Gas bonds	105	106
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	106	108
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	106	108½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	118	..
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104¼	106½
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	35	40
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	72	75
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	78	81
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15½	17½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	80	85
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	..
Detroit inc. 5s	97½	100
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	101½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	68	75
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	92	98
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	50	52½
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	68	71
Indianapolis stock	105	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	102	104
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	69	74
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87⅝
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	68	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	102
Mutual of New York	305	315
New Amsterdam	31⅝	31⅞
New Amsterdam pf.	67½	68¼
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109½
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	51
Ohio & Indiana bonds	68	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St Paul Gas stock	48	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	135	138
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	152	155
Syracuse Gas stock	19¾	20½
Syracuse Gas 5s	85	88
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	92½	93½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	104	106
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $2,645,675. The banks now hold $19,619,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $3,657,300, an increase in specie of $4,640,000, an increase in legal tenders of $15,000, an increase in deposits of $8,039,700, and a decrease in circulation of $105,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Dec. 24, '98.	Dec. 17, '98.	Dec. 24,'97.
Loans	$712,213,100	$708,555,800	$610,606,300
Specie	168,985,700	164,325,100	104,403,700
Legal tenders	54,391,300	54,376,300	74,402,300
Net deposits	814,951,800	806,912,100	669,132,600
Circulation	16,238,300	16,341,700	15,728,500

The following shows the amounts of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Dec. 24, '98.	Dec. 17, '98.	Dec. 24,'97.
Specie	$168,965,700	$164,325,100	$104,403,700
Legal tenders	54,391,300	54,376,300	74,402,900
Total reserve	$223,357,000	$218,701,400	$178,806,600
Reserve required ag'st deposits	203,737,950	201,728,025	167,283,150
Excess of reserve above legal req'ments	$19,619,050	$16,973,375	$11,523,450

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,291,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,908,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,300	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,999,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,525
Feb. 11	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,588,450	45,965,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,350	52,885,300	21,148,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,108,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,893,750	18,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,065,975
April 9	35,038,475	46,170,050	17,031,250
April 16	37,346,975	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,673,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	47,916,475	44,065,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,098,950	21,701,500
May 28	52,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,500	48,339,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,913,550	41,384,875	20,828,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,375	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,036,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,994,475	45,729,150	17,723,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	32,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,733,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,836,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	28,668,325	8,787,825
Sept. 17	4,240,400	19,893,375	10,454,375
Sept. 24	8,253,875	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	15,327,150	15,550,400	16,526,025
Oct. 8	18,743,600	13,485,500	16,559,200
Oct. 15	19,961,550	14,814,600	11,911,100
Oct. 22	22,412,325	22,904,700	14,990,900
Oct. 29	26,061,850	24,271,800	17,463,225
Nov. 5	19,023,050	21,181,250	14,810,400
Nov. 12	15,011,800	27,765,150	23,503,925
Nov. 19	16,667,375	22,406,250	29,305,575
Nov. 26	18,357,575	22,560,925	31,411,625
Dec. 3	17,097,950	22,122,950	32,464,400
Dec. 10	16,743,300	18,887,425	31,606,850
Dec. 17	16,973,375	15,726,050	33,274,725
Dec. 24	19,619,050	11,623,450	34,308,900

The following shows the subscription reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$19,619,050	1893	$77,937,775
1897	11,523,450	1892	8,173,575
1896	34,309,900	1891	19,480,025
1895	17,088,800	1890	7,725,175
1894	33,345,825	1889	3,393,725

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 22, 1898	£30,590,507	.....
Dec. 23, 1897	30,783,333	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 22, 1898	73,057,080	£48,444,152
Dec. 23, 1897	78,568,710	48,469,286
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 22, 1898	27,244,000	14,034,000
Dec. 23, 1897	29,315,000	15,102,000
RUSSIA.		
Dec. 22, 1898	97,938,000	3,709,000
Dec. 23, 1897	115,758,000	3,903,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 22, 1898	36,231,000	12,440,000
Dec. 23, 1897	36,886,000	12,355,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 22, 1898	11,062,000	7,420,000
Dec. 23, 1897	9,394,000	11,120,000
ITALY.		
Dec. 22, 1898	14,900,000	2,337,000
Dec. 23, 1897	15,789,000	3,084,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 22, 1898	4,315,000	6,775,000
Dec. 23, 1897	2,629,000	6,811,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 22, 1898	3,111,000	1,558,000
Dec. 23, 1897	2,834,000	1,417,000
Total for the week	£298,448,567	£96,437,152
Total preceding week	299,161,987	95,790,150
Corresponding date last year	321,957,093	101,261,286

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 22, 1898	$7,607,463
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	8,290,701
From Jan. 1, 1898	414,560,273
From Jan. 1, 1897	471,925,402

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 20, 1898	$10,151,821
Week ended Dec. 21, 1897	9,186,366
From Jan. 1, 1898	448,477,255
From Jan. 1, 1897	383,451,178

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1898	$384,156
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	86,870
From Jan. 1, 1898	99,221,098
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,683,116

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1898	$226,906
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	15,665
From Jan. 1, 1898	10,686,566
From Jan. 1, 1897	39,914,856

Net Exports of Gold.

Year Jan. 1, 1898	$16,465,749

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Dec. 23. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
200	...	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	July, 1898	3½	*186 Feb. 3	*183 Jan. 4		*186	Feb. 3, 1898
...	...	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 30, 1898	50c.	*43 Mar. 5	*43 Mar. 5		*43	Mar. 5, 1898
120	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898	5	120 Oct. 25	120 Oct. 25		*120	Oct. 29, 1898
...	...	American District Tel.	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '98	1	*40 Sep. 12	22 May 13		33½	Dec. 17, 1898
13½	14½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	...	15 Feb. 3	*10¾ Aug. 8		14	Dec. 9, 1898
...	...	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, '98	3	*121 Nov. 28	*121 Nov. 28		*121	Nov. 28, 1898
...	...	**Beech Creek**	5,500,000	Oct., 1898	1	100 Oct. 31	100 Oct. 31		100	Oct. 31, 1898
106⅞	...	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	July, 1898	2	106⅞ Oct. 19	*105 Mar. 9		106⅞	Oct. 19, 1898
...	...	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid.	13,283,600	.....	...	28 Aug. 22	24½ Sept. 28		24½	Sept. 28, 1898
90	...	Bur., C. R. & N.	5,500,000	Aug. 1, '98	2	*89 Dec. 12	*85 Mch. 10		*89½	Dec. 12, 1898
...	...	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c.	70 Jan. 25	62 Jan. 4		70	Jan. 25, 1898
...	...	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	...	.....	.....		20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
180	...	Chicago & Alton	3,479,500	Dec. 1, '98	1¾	*177½ Dec. 5	108 Mar. 24		177½	Dec. 5, 1898
...	...	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	22,396,600	Oct. 6, '98	1¾	191½ Nov. 16	163 Jan. 3		188½	Dec. 15, 1898
...	...	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	4	.....	.....		102½	May 22, 1897
...	...	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	120 June 4	120 June 4		120	June 4, 1898
172	...	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Dec. 1, 1898	1¾	*174 Aug. 8	*169½ June 24		*172	Aug. 11, 1898
...	1	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	...	1¾ Nov. 14	¾ April 7		1	Nov. 17, 1898
½	1	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	...	2½ Jan. 7	1⅞ Oct. 28		1⅞	Oct. 26, 1898
...	...	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	77 Nov. 16	65 Aug. 8		77	Nov. 16, 1898
...	...	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1¾	180 July 12	180 July 12		*180	July 15, 1898
50	...	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	46 Oct. 25	40 May 17		46	Oct. 25, 1898
...	...	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	2,000,000	July 15, 1898	1¾	69½ May 24	69½ May 24		99½	May 24, 1898
80	...	**Des Moines & Ft. Dodge** pf.	763,500	Aug. 2, 1893	6	.....	.....		*70	Dec. 31, 1897
...	...	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	...	66 Mar. 11	757 July 23		757	July 23, 1898
...	...	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Oct., 1898	3¾	*362½ Oct. 3	*355 June 16		*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
...	42	Erie Tel. & Tel.	4,800,000	May 16, 1898	1	*74½ Nov. 15	*74½ Nov. 15		*74½	Nov. 15, 1898
42	44	**Flint & Pere Marquette** pf.	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93	2	44 Nov. 29	*27 Mar. 26		43½	Dec. 10, 1898
...	...	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	October, 1898	1½	.....	.....		*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
35	...	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	...	*32½ Feb. 24	*30 Jan. 7		*30	Nov. 22, 1893
...	...	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1893	1¼	.....	.....		*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
...	...	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1½	.....	.....		*94	Dec. 11, 1897
...	...	Harlem	8,646,050	Oct. 4, 1898	2	*322 Oct. 14	*320 Jan. 5		*322	Oct. 14, 1898
57	...	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Dec. 24, 1898	50c	*61 Nov. 7	43 April 2		*61	Nov. 7, 1898
100	...	**Illinois Central,** leased line.	10,000,000	July, 1898	2	*101 Nov. 16	*94 Feb. 2		*101	Nov. 16, 1898
...	...	**Keely Motor**	.....	.....	...	.....	.....		4¾	Mar. 9, 1897
...	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	.....	...	5½ June 11	*2½ Jan. 26		4	Dec. 12, 1898
15	16	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95	90c	18½ June 14	15 May 12		16	Dec. 10, 1898
29½	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	April 1, 1893	1	34½ Mar. 1	30 June 3		30	July 11, 1898
...	4	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	...	5 Nov. 17	2 May 19		3	Dec. 13, 1898
201¼	207½	**Lake Shore**	49,486,500	July 20, 1898	3½	215 Dec. 14	170¾ Jan. 4		201	Dec. 17, 1898
...	55	Lake Shore certs.	.....	.....	...	190 May 27	*180 May 3		*188	July 7, 1898
...	...	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	...	5¼ Jan. 27	2 Aug. 31		3	Oct. 26, 1898
48	55	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, '98	2	54 Dec. 9	45 Mar. 28		54	Dec. 9, 1898
...	...	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898	5	*152 May 31	*140 Mch. 9		*152	May 31, 1898
...	5½	Mexican Central	47,511,100	.....	...	7⅛ Dec. 15	4½ June 15		6⅝	Dec. 17, 1898
111	115	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 20, 1898	2	118 Dec. 15	99½ Mch. 12		118	Dec. 15, 1898
...	...	Mich. Pen. Car Co	2,000,000	Oct. 1, '93	2	20 Dec. 7	15½ Nov. 4		20	Dec. 7, 1898
...	...	Mich. Pen. Car pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 21, '98	2	70 Dec. 1	*30 Jan. 29		70	Dec. 1, 1898
...	...	Minn., St. P. & S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	...	*10 Oct. 19	6¼ Mar. 11		*10	Oct. 19, 1898
...	...	Minn., St. P. & S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	...	$23 Oct. 19	23 Oct. 19		$23	Oct. 19, 1898
...	...	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98	1	*72½ Nov. 21	60 June 1		*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
56	76	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	*81 Jan. 24	60 Mch. 25		*60	Dec. 13, 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1893	6	30 Jan. 27	12½ Oct. 31		12½	Nov. 1, 1898
38	41	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, 1898	2	43 Sept. 13	*38 Dec. 17		*38	Dec. 17, 1898
...	...	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, '98	1¼	*128 Nov. 11	*120 April 20		*128	Dec. 6, 1898
...	...	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	.....	.....		*550	Nov. 16, 1897
...	...	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1½	.....	.....		*124	Jan. 28, 1897
65	...	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, '98	1	65 Jan. 28	*60 Nov. 26		*60	Nov. 26, 1898
...	...	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	...	*10 Oct. 19	7 Mar. 5		*9	Oct. 24, 1898
...	...	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	.....	.....		*95	Sep. 22, 1897
345	...	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1893	4	*350 Feb. 25	*325 Mar. 23		*340	Oct. 8, 1898
4	5	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	...	5¼ Feb. 11	*2¾ Oct. 26		4½	Dec. 16, 1898
...	...	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	2	*116 July 27	*116 July 27		*116	July 27, 1898
175	...	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,286	Oct. 4, 1898	1¾	175½ Oct. 28	*108 Feb. 25		*175	Dec. 17, 1898
...	...	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July, 1898	4	*185½ July 27	*182 Jan. 26		185	Nov. 25, 1898
184	...	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	‡Sep. 30, 1898	2	82 Aug. 23	*21½ Jan. 11		*27½	Oct. 7, 1898
...	...	**Silver Bullion certs.**	.....	.....	...	60¾ Sept. 8	56 May 5		60⅝	Sept. 6, 1898
200	...	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	3½	.....	.....		195	July 19, 1897
...	...	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	*147 Jan. 24	143½ Jan. 21		*147	Jan. 22, 1898
...	...	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1, 1898	5	*144½ Jan. 3	*144½ Jan. 22		*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
...	...	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	October 1898	2½	100 Feb. 17	100 Feb. 17		100	Feb. 17, 1898
...	...	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	...	.....	.....		10	July 13, 1897
...	...	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	.....	.....		*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
...	...	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	25 Sept. 21	*12 Aug. 26		25	Sep. 21, 1898
...	...	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	48 Oct. 19	*27 Aug. 26		48	Oct. 19, 1898
...	...	Twin City R. Transit pf.	1,712,200	Oct. 1, 1898	1¾	107½ Dec. 12	107½ Dec. 12		107½	Dec. 12, 1898
...	...	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	½	.....	.....		64	July 13, 1897
...	...	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898	2½	.....	.....		*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
...	...	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1898	3½	.....	.....		165	Oct. 20, 1897
...	...	**Warren Railroad**	1,500,000	July, 1898	3½	*174 Nov. 11	*174 Nov. 11		*174	Nov. 11, 1898
129	135	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98	3	*131½ Dec. 8	*112½ May 6		*131½	Dec. 8, 1898
...	...	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898	3	88 Jan. 17	86 Jan. 17		86	Jan. 17, 1898
...	...	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8 Jan. 13	7¼ Jan. 5		8	Apr. 18, 1898
...	...	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,315,096	.....	...	*83¾ Sept. 23	83¾ Sept. 22		*98	Sep. 22, 1898
...	...	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	.....	...	8 Jan. 17	5 Feb. 15		7¼	Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡In preferred stock at par. §Seller 20. ‖Seller 3.

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1898	$147,250
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	23,205
From Jan. 1, 1898	88,544,681

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1898	$41,128
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	46,966
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,977,239
From Jan. 1, 1897	3,076,921

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1898	$499,747
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	668,075
From Jan. 1, 1898	46,566,594
From Jan. 1, 1897	45,791,668

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1898	$458,617
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	621,109
From Jan. 1, 1898	43,589,355
From Jan. 1, 1897	42,714,747

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1898	$425,284
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	85,836
From Jan. 1, 1898	101,938,325
From Jan. 1, 1897	16,788,087

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1898	$736,653
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	783,740
From Jan. 1, 1898	57,253,099
From Jan. 1, 1897	75,706,524

Total Net Imports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$44,685,226

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Dec. 23, 1898	$311,369
Week ended Dec. 24, 1897	697,904
From Jan. 1, 1897	58,940,437

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, and 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £336,372 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 50.40, became 48.03 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 2,650,000f gold and 1,450,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82¼ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅞, less 1-16, for long, and 5.21¼, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94⅝, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—25c discount. San Francisco—Eight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c premium.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec 24.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 24th day of December, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$137,260,597.41		
Gold bullion	142,722,731.12	$279,993,328.53	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,816,999.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,611,160.00	35,205,839.00	
			$244,787,489.53
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,707,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,312,334	394,395,170.00	
			5,545,142.00
Silver bullion			860,538.76
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,536,334.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	92,130,886.00		
		$96,667,220.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		96,667,220.00	
United States notes		$34,861,896.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$22,160,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,795,000.00	20,365,000.00	
			14,296,896.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,025,160.00		
National bank notes	5,037,736.34		
Fractional silver coin	6,535,691.50		
Fractional currency	47.45		
Minor coin	354,041.50		
Deposits in National banks	96,780,977.53		
Bonds and interest paid	606,372.55	$109,629,026.90	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$3,349,074.36		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,462,311.57		
Disbursing officers' balances	59,574,894.09		
Post Office Department account	4,738,396.92		
Miscellaneous items	2,218,710.83	82,341,386.57	
			27,287,689.33
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$292,736,748.62

RECEIPTS	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$444,761.14	$13,145,382.44	$92,426,896.95
Internal revenue	957,141.14	18,453,838.34	134,226,289.20
Miscellaneous	53,383.84	1,833,803.52	11,335,384.39
Total	$1,455,286.12	$33,432,024.20	$237,989,120.54
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	100,000.00	5,763,000.00	40,820,316.29
War	200,000.00	13,944,000.00	141,856,244.25
Navy	575,000.00	4,165,000.00	26,313,758.74
Indians	10,000.00	357,000.00	5,613,330.81
Pensions	300,000.00	8,755,000.00	69,987,989.98
Interest	.....	300,000.00	18,899,364.25
Total	$1,185,000.00	$33,715,000.00	$321,931,504.12
Excess of receipts over expenditures	270,286.12	†282,975.80	†83,005,383.58
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	1,344,902.90	6,427,452.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	16,645.00	1,201,103.50	8,183,775.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$323,761,307.00	$93,671,680.00	$417,432,987.00
This fiscal year	6,939,800.00	1,097,062.00	8,036,862.00
This month	1,497,725.00	535,327.00	1,941,030.00
This day	135,452.00	84,112.00	219,545.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes. Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

Report of the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, Dec. 25.—The report of the Bank of Spain for last week shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 6,927,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 11,020,000 pesetas.

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BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
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Investment Securities.
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State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

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Deposits Received and Interest allowed on Balances.

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BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
At. Coast Line, So. Car.	2	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
At. Coast Line pf.	3	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Jan. 26	Jan. 9	Jan. 27
Beech Creek (quarter).	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Boston & Albany.	2	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Boston & Lowell (semi-annual).	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 11
Boston & Maine (quarter).	1½	Jan. 2	Nov. 30	Dec. 6
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn.	1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Central Pacific	½	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chicago & East. Ill. pf. (quarter).	1½	Jan. 2	Dec. 14	Dec. 19
Chicago & Great West. pf., A.	2	Jan. 31	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
Chi. & Northwest. (semi-annual).	2½	Jan. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
Chi. & Northwest. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 6	Dec. 10	Dec. 22
C., R. I. & Pacific (quarter).	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	Jan. 9
C., H. & D. pf., A. & B. (quarter).	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter).	1¼	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
Cumberland Valley (quarter).	2	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Dayton & Mich. pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	2	Jan. 16	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Fitchburg pf.	2	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
Keokuk & Western.	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Maine Central (quarter).	1½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Manhattan (quarter).	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 16	Jan. 4
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. (semi-annual).	2½	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
New York Central (quarter).	1	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
New York & Harlem.	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford (quarter).	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Dec. 31
Norfolk & Southern (quarter).	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 30	Jan. 11
Northern Central.	4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 3	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Old Colony (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 4
Phil., Wash. & Balt., Series A.	4	Jan. 3	Nov. 29	Jan. 3
Providence & Worcester (quarter).	2½	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Rich., Fred. & Potomac.	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter).	⅝	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf. (extra).	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rutland pf.	1	Jan. 3	.....	.....
St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf.	2	Jan. 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 6
Southwestern of Georgia.	2½	Jan. 5	Dec. 17	Jan. 6
Southern pf.	1	Jan. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 10

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Baltimore Consol.	2½	Jan. 15	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Baltimore City Pass.	5	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Boston Elevated	2¼	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Chicago City	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 16	Dec. 21
Hestonville Pass. Ry. pf.	$1.50	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Hestonville Pass. Ry.	$1.00	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Inter-State Con. N. A. H., Mass.	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 30	Jan. 3
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 16	Dec. 28	Jan. 17
Newton (Mass.) & Boston (quarter).	1¼	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Newton (Mass.) & W. St. (quarter).	1	Jan. 2	.....	.....
Norfolk Suburban, Boston.	4	Jan. 15	.....	.....
Providence & Taunton.	2½	Jan. 2	.....	.....
United Trac. & Elec., Providence, (quarter)	¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
West End Street (semi-annual).	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 17	Dec. 31
West End Street, Boston, pf.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Am. Surety Co. (quarter).	2	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 12
Continental.	1½	Jan. 10	Jan. 2	Jan. 11
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter).	2½	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Guaranty	8	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Knickerbocker (semi-annual).	3½	Jan. 1	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (quarter).	2	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Manufacturers', Brooklyn, (extra).	2	Jan. 3	.....	.....
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter).	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Real Estate (semi-annual).	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
State	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Title Guar. & Trust (quarter).	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
Washington	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3

BANK STOCKS.

Astor Place	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 27	Jan. 4
Bank of America.	7	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
Bank of New York.	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Bedford, Brooklyn	4	Dec. 31	Dec. 28	Jan. 4
Brooklyn	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Central National	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Chatham National (quarter).	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Columbia	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Continental National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 31	Jan. 3
East River National.	4	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Eleventh Ward (semi-annual).	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Fifth Avenue, New York.	20	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue (extra).	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Fourth National	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Garfield National (quarter).	10	Dec. 31	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Hamilton (semi-annual).	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Hanover National	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 23	Jan. 2
Importers & Traders'.	10	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Irving National	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Market & Fulton National.	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Mechanics' National	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Mercantile National.	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Merchants' Exchange National.	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Merchants' National	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Nassau National, Brooklyn.	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 4
National Bank of Commerce.	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
Nat. Bank of North America.	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 3
National Bank of the Republic.	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
National Broadway	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
National Butchers & Drovers'.	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
National Citizens'.	3½	Jan. 3	.....	.....
National Park	5	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Nat. Shoe & Leather (quarter).	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Ninth National	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
North Side, Brooklyn.	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Oriental	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
People's	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Seaboard National	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
Second National	5	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
State	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Dec. 31
Wallabout, Brooklyn	2½	Jan. 3	Dec. 23	Jan. 4
West Side	6	Jan. 3	Dec. 22	Jan. 4

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Bell Telephone (quarter).	3	Jan. 16	Jan. 2	Jan. 16
Am. Bell Telephone (extra).	1½	Jan. 16	Jan. 2	Jan. 14
American Caramel pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 3	.....	.....
American Express	$3	Jan. 3	Dec. 3	Jan. 4
American Malting pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
Am. Pipe Mfg., Phila., (quarter).	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
American Steel Casting pf.	3½	Dec. 20	Dec. 8	Dec. 21
Am. Sug. Refs. (quarter).	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Am. Sug. Refs., pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Am. Sug. Refs., pf. (semi-annual).	3½	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Bliss (E. W.) com. and pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Dec. 31
Boston Electric Light (quarter).	$1.50	Jan. 14	Dec. 30	Jan. 15
Calumet & Hecla (quarter).	$10	Dec. 20	.....	.....
Celluloid Co. (quarter).	1¼	Dec. 31	.....	.....
Chi. Junc. Railways & V. Stock Yards	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Chi. Junc. Railways & V. Stock Yards pf.	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 14	Jan. 3
Cincinnati Gas (quarter).	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Commercial Cable (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4
Commercial Cable (bonus).	1	Jan. 3	Dec. 21	Jan. 4

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

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NOTE BROKERS.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES—CONTINUED.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Consol. K. C., S. & R. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
D. Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 30	Jan. 3
Dominion Coal pf.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 2
Exploration Syndicate (quarter).	$2.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Finance Co., Pennsylvania, pf.	$1.50	Jan. 3	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	$17.50	Dec. 22	Dec. 12	Dec. 23
International Bell Telephone.	6	Jan. 4	Dec. 24	Jan. 5
International Paper	1	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
International Paper pf. (quarter).	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 15	Jan. 2
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 7
Lamson Consol. Store Service.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 9	Jan. 2
Maryland Coal pf.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 19	Jan. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter).	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra).	2½	Dec. 31	Dec. 17	Jan. 3
Nat. Wall Paper Co. (quarter).	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Old Dominion S. S.	3	Jan. 3	Dec. 20	Jan. 4
Parrot Silver & Copper Co.	3	Jan. 2	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Philadelphia Co. (quarter).	1	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
P. Lorillard Co. pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 1	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter).	2	Jan. 14	Dec. 31	Jan. 15
Quincy Mining	$3.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 20	Jan. 30
Quincy R. R. Bridge.	$5	Jan. 2	Dec. 22	Jan. 3
St. Louis Breweries.	2	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Dec. 29
St. Louis Breweries pf.	4	Jan. 2	Dec. 6	Dec. 29
Saratoga Gas & Elec. Light pf.	2½	Jan. 2	Dec. 21	Jan. 3
Standard Gas Light (quarter).	1½	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Standard Gas Light pf.	3	Dec. 31	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 3	.....	.....
Tamarack Mining	$4	Dec. 28	Nov. 30	Dec. 12
Texas & Pacific Coal.	1¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 1	Jan. 21
Union Ferry Co. (quarter).	½	Jan. 2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
United Gas Imp. (quarter).	2	Jan. 14	.....	.....
United States Brewing.	5	Jan. 1	.....	.....
United States Brewing pf.	4	Jan. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter).	1¼	Jan. 3	Dec. 15	Jan. 4
U. S. Mortgage & Trust.	4	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
United States Oil (quarter).	1½	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 3
U. S. Projectile (quarter).	2	Jan. 3	Dec. 30	Jan. 4
Wells-Fargo Express.	3	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
West. Union Tel. (quarter).	1¼	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	Jan. 3
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter).	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra).	2½	Jan. 10	Dec. 31	Jan. 11
Westinghouse E. & M. pf. (quarter).	1¾	Jan. 3	Dec. 24	Jan. 4

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Coal Company.	Dec. 17	Dec. 30	Dec. 29	Annual
Bank of N. Y., Nat. Banking Asso.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Buffalo City Gas Co.	Dec. 17	Dec. 29	Dec. 28	Special
Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref.	.....	.....	Jan. 3	Annual
Continental Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Fort Wayne & Jackson.	Jan. 12	Jan. 27	Jan. 25	Annual
Hamilton Bank	.....	.....	Jan. 11	Annual
Hanover National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Henderson Bridge	Dec. 23	Jan. 3	Jan. 2	Annual
Hide & Leather National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Importers & Traders' Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Irving National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 19	Jan. 16	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Mercantile Electric Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 4	Annual
Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 4	Annual
Merchants' National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
National Bank of the Republic.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
National Broadway Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Nineteenth Ward	.....	.....	Jan. 11	Annual
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg.	Nov. 26	Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Annual
Seventh National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Union Pacific	Dec. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Special
Western National Bank.	.....	.....	Jan. 10	Annual
Western N. Y. & Penn.	Dec. 31	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Annual

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Snow or rain; brisk southwesterly winds.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey in the Philippines say they have jointly sent an expedition to Iloilo, in the island of Panay, to protect American interests there and suppress the warfare in progress between the insurgents and the Spaniards. A cable from Manila announces that the Filipino Congress has suddenly adjourned, and that Aguinaldo's Cabinet has resigned. Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, who is suffering from bronchial pneumonia, is dangerously ill, and the gravest of fears are felt at Madrid concerning his condition. Continued rumors of a military plot in Paris were cabled yesterday when it was said that the police have captured letters revealing the scheme. The battleships Iowa and Oregon, bound for Manila, arrived yesterday at Callao.—Pages 1 and 4.

Page 1.

The ice on the Bayonne Rowing Association's pond broke yesterday and Miss Gladys Thompson was thrown into the water. She was rescued by Harry A. Welch.

Lloyd Wilson, an usher at Daly's Theatre and a noted cake walker, fell under the wheels of a Long Island Railroad train at Winfield yesterday. His right leg had to be amputated at the knee, and his left foot taken off.

The American Evacuation Commissioners in Cuba yesterday issued a proclamation publishing the text of an agreement for the protection of Spanish troops remaining after Jan. 1, and announcing the ceremonies which will attend the delivery of the island.

Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York, in a reply to the statements of Arthur Warren of The Engineering Magazine, calls attention to many inaccuracies as to distance, &c. He says that four boilers on the New York were always ready and the other two could be got ready quickly. No salt water was used in the boilers, and the Captain says it was unnecessary to waste time to couple up the engines to catch the Spanish fleet. Admiral Sampson indorses the statement, and an officer high in the navy corroborates the Captain.

Page 2.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, of which Dr. Gallaudet is vicar, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Potter.

Richard Beeman, a printer, became insane yesterday, and wanted to take people to heaven by special trains and street cars. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Senator Platt said yesterday that Excise Commissioner Lyman had refused to be considered a candidate for the Superintendency of Public Works. It was the general impression that Col. Roosevelt has not decided whom he will appoint.

Page 3.

Annie Taylor was arrested yesterday charged with having stolen $315 worth of jewelry from her benefactress, Mrs. Babcock of 1,137 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

Jane L. Ackerman, nineteen years old, who was recovering from an attack of grip and pneumonia, killed herself yesterday by leaping from a fifth-story window.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould entertained a number of poor children from sweatshop and tenement districts of the city with a Christmas tree and Punch-and-Judy show yesterday. Presents were distributed by Santa Claus.

Page 4.

The 200 bodies of soldiers buried at Montauk Point are to be removed to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

The Marquis of Pinar del Rio arrived from Havana yesterday. He has had trouble with the Cubans in his district, and has come to demand protection.

Col. A. C. Bakewell and his secretary, who have been distributing American flags in Puerto Rico, are home again. The Colonel says the flags are accepted with enthusiasm, and he found that at Ponce the English language is being taught.

Page 5.

The chess contest between Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities began yesterday.

The Brooklyn Skating Club defeated Yale's hockey team by a score of 9 to 4 in the Clermont Ice Skating Rink in Brooklyn.

Three roller polo games were played in the American Polo League yesterday, and resulted as follows: New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Jersey City, 6; New York, 2. Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 3.

Page 7.

Col. Louis Philip Nebot, formerly of the Spanish Army, was married last night to Miss Mary Frances Cronin. The wedding was the sequel to a romance of the war.

Page 12.

Police Captain Robert Young of the Grand Central Station died yesterday.

The German ship Union arrived yesterday from Hamburg after a voyage strung out by adverse winds to seventy days.

Mrs. Fayne Moore is to have another trial late in January, although it may be on another charge than that of robbing Martin Mahon.

The operations of a burglar have caused terror along the north shore, Staten Island. In many families some member keeps watch all through the night.

The Hebrew Free School Association at its annual meeting yesterday voted to unite with the Educational Alliance, so that their common work may be more effective.

Bicycle Policeman "Ajax" Whitman, who saved a man from being run over by an electric car in Sixth Avenue on Sunday, yesterday repeated the feat in Second Avenue.

A runaway horse dashed out of the East Central Park Drive at Fifty-ninth Street yesterday and into an electric car. The side of the car was smashed, but the horse was little hurt.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 7.

NOTED CAKE WALKER MAIMED.

Lloyd Wilson Crushed Under Wheels of a Long Island Train.

Lloyd Wilson, an usher at Daly's Theatre and a noted cake walker, fell under the wheels of the rear car of a Long Island Railroad train early yesterday morning while trying to board it at Winfield, and was removed in an unconscious condition to St. John's Hospital, Long Island City. While Dr. Powers was examining him, Wilson said: "What's the matter with me, doctor?" He was told he had fallen on the ice and hurt himself, and then Wilson replied: "Well, I don't feel exactly right. Give me something so that I can walk home."

Wilson's left foot had to be taken off and the right leg amputated at the knee. After the amputation of his foot Wilson, who did not realize the extent of his injury, asked Dr. Power to scratch the sole of the foot, as it was itchy. At that time the foot was lying a considerable distance from him. Wilson lives at 227 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Railroad Wreck in Indiana.

VINCENNES, Ind., Dec. 26.—A wreck occurred to-day at Emison, on the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, in which three trainmen were seriously hurt and a score or more passengers bruised and scratched. The Nashville limited express, going north, crashed into a freight train, demolishing both engines and wrecking several cars. The injured trainmen are: Conductor Lew Stinson of Evansville, internally hurt; Engineer Henry Ott of Evansville, ankle sprained, and Express Messenger George Muth, leg crushed. The freight, in taking the siding, failed to clear the main track.

Dr. Horatio Stebbins Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The condition of the Rev. Dr. Horatio Stebbins is very alarming, and it is believed that his death may occur at any time. A consultation of physicians was held to-day, and everything possible is being done to prolong life. His family has been told to prepare for the worst.

Golden Rod, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.20 per case of 24 bottles. On sale at Hotels, Restaurants, and Grocers'. Mail order or telephone 164 Williamsburg. Otto Huber Brewery Bklyn.—Adv.

PLANS FOR INAUGURATION

Gov. Roosevelt to be Sworn Into Office Next Monday.

ENTERTAINMENTS AT ALBANY

Governor-Elect Will Make His Advent at the Capital Friday—Legislature's Organization.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The arrangements for the advent in Albany of Gov. Roosevelt and his family and for the inauguration ceremonies are complete. Col. Roosevelt will not arrive on Wednesday as had been expected, but will come here late Friday afternoon. He will go with his family direct to the Executive Mansion, where he will be entertained at a family dinner by Gov. and Mrs. Black. There will be no guests outside of the two families unless it be the two private secretaries, Col. William E. Griffith and Col. William J. Youngs.

On Saturday Gov. Black and family will leave the mansion for good, and Col. Roosevelt and his family will take possession. Superintendent of Public Buildings Easton has renovated the entire building and rearranged furniture and hangings. On Saturday Col. Roosevelt will be at the Executive Chamber, but not to see any callers. On Saturday night Mrs. Roosevelt will attend the ball to be given at the State Armory here by the society people of Albany for Troop A. of New York.

On Sunday at noon Secretary of State Palmer will administer the oath of office to Col. Roosevelt at the Executive Mansion as a mere formality, but the ceremony will be repeated at the inauguration exercises on Monday. On Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock Col. Roosevelt will attend All Saints' Cathedral, where Troop A is to listen to their Chaplain preach.

On Monday the inauguration exercises will take place in the Assembly Chamber, being so timed that the oath of office will be administered at noon. Secretary of State Palmer will be the presiding officer. Bishop Doane will open with prayer, and then Gov. Black will make an address. The oath of office will be administered, and then Gov. Roosevelt will make his inaugural address.

Directly following the inaugural ceremonies the newly-elected Governor will hold a general reception in the Executive Chamber, and it is believed that the crush will be terrific.

The hours for the general reception at the Executive Mansion, and which reception is for the general public, have been changed from between 4 and 6 to between 3 and 5. This is so as to not have it run into the hours of darkness.

Squadron A of New York, which is to be present, will be entertained in lavish style. They will arrive in Albany Saturday afternoon, Dec. 31, and will quarter at the armory. Saturday night they will give a reception to their friends in the big drill room, and a dance later in the evening will finish the programme for the day. They will be entertained royally while in Albany, a number of dinners being given in their honor.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be a patroness at a series of three dances, the first one to be given on Friday, Jan. 6. The Fort Orange Club will entertain Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt at dinner on Jan. 11. Private Secretary Youngs will be in the city on Wednesday to take charge of the details of affairs and to see about the printing of the annual message.

The Legislature will assemble on Wednesday, Jan. 4, and after organization listen to the reading of the annual message, and then adjourn for a week so that the newly elected officers may select their committees. Fred S. Nixon of Chautauqua will be elected Speaker of the Assembly, Col. Archie Baxter, Clerk; Joseph P. Allds will be selected Republican leader on the floor; H. C. Lammert, Stenographer, and Roy B. Smith, Assistant Clerk George M. Palmer of Schoharie will be the Democratic leader in the House.

In the Senate Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth will be the Republican leader; James S. Whipple, Clerk; A. B. Sackett, Stenographer, and the only other change in the clerk list will be the naming of L. G. De Cant of Watertown to be Financial Clerk. Senator Thomas F. Grady of New York will be the Democratic leader in the Senate.

YELLOW FEVER AT TRINIDAD.

Tennessee Troops in Cuba Said to Have the Disease.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 26.—Information reached here this morning that yellow fever was reported in the Fourth Tennessee Regiment at Trinidad, Cuba.

The disease is stated to have appeared in the detachment in charge of Lieut. Col. Hannah.

RICH GOLD VEIN FOUND.

The Famous Old Bossick Mine May Regain Its Former Value.

DENVER, Dec. 26.—Authentic reports reached here to-day that a strike had been unexpectedly made in the famous old Bossick Mine, near Silver Cliff, which returned a value of $4,000 in gold to the ton. The mine was once the richest in the State, and yielded the owner, Bossick, once a sailor roustabout, over $1,000,000 in gold.

It was involved afterward in litigation, and for ten years has been in the courts. This dispute was recently settled in favor of the Bossick heirs, who live near Middlebury, Mass. The discovery was made in driving a tunnel from the old shaft to the new one, for the purpose of draining the latter of water, and was entirely unexpected.

BURNED OUT AND ROBBED.

Annie Wallenstein Has Two Misfortunes on One Day.

Annie Wallenstein of 35 Columbia Street says she knows now from actual experience that troubles never come singly and that she believes that the brave are not always honest.

Yesterday a fire broke out in her flat which for a time promised to be serious. She ran to the street screaming, and met a strange man and a woman, who went back to the rooms with her, and before the fire engines arrived succeeded in subduing the flames. Miss Wallenstein was grateful, and was profuse in her thanks to the man.

A few minutes after the man and woman had departed Miss Wallenstein had occasion to need her pocketbook, but could not find it anywhere. It contained $45, which she had been saving for a year. She thinks she was robbed, but would not make a complaint.

JAY C. MORSE TO MARRY.

Ironmaster to Wed Mrs. Pickands of Cleveland, Ohio.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The announcement of the coming wedding of Jay C. Morse, the well-known iron and steel manufacturer, and the widow of Major Pickands of Cleveland will be a surprise to the friends of both parties, as silence on the subject has been observed by all interested in the affair.

Although the wedding is to take place within three weeks, Mr. Morse has refused to make any announcement of it, and his friends, to whom the coming nuptials have become known, have not cared to speak to him on the subject, as they feared his displeasure. The rumor of the wedding has been whispered among his club friends for several weeks, but only recently has it become known as a fact.

Mr. Morse is a millionaire, and for many years was the President of the Illinois Steel Company. He has been connected with all the large iron and steel deals through the West, and is still one of the Directors and largest owners of the Lake Superior Transportation Company. Although sixty years of age, Mr. Morse is still active in business, and is an authority on the subject of metals.

Mr. Morse's fortune is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000, and that of his future bride will come somewhere in the neighborhood of six figures. The fact that Major Pickands's wife and Mr. Morse's first wife were sisters lends interest to the coming union of the families.

SAGASTA DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Latest Bulletin Says He Passed a Quiet Day, but Grave Fears Are Entertained.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—The condition of Prime Minister Sagasta, who is suffering from bronchial pneumonia, was announced to-day to be more serious. Although the latest bulletin regarding Señor Sagasta's condition, which was issued this evening, says that he has passed a quiet day, and that the fever has diminished, it is feared by some members of the Cabinet that he will not recover.

A rumor is in circulation to-night that his respiration is much more difficult.

The Cabinet at to-day's session discussed various matters. It is asserted that Marshals Blanco, Campos, Primo de Rivera, and Lopez Dominguez strongly oppose Gen. Weyler's entrance into the Ministry.

At the close of the session the members of the Cabinet went in a body to the residence of Señor Sagasta.

Don Emilio Castelar Ill.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—Señor Don Emilio Castelar, the distinguished republican statesman, orator, and scholar, is prostrated with a serious pulmonary catarrh.

MILITARY PLOT IN FRANCE.

Reported that Police Have Captured Letters Revealing the Scheme.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "It is asserted that the French police have seized several bundles of letters whose contents prove that a military plot is already in thorough working order."

The Paris correspondent of The Weekly Sun of London telegraphed his paper on Sunday that he had knowledge of a military coup planned for Wednesday, (to-morrow,) though he gave no details of the plot. The Paris correspondent of The Sunday Special of London hinted at similar knowledge, adding that the Cour de Cassation would give judgment against Dreyfus on Thursday, yielding to the Government's plea of State necessity.

How Zola Escaped His Sentence.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Paris correspondent of The Times gives an interesting account this morning of the way in which M. Emile Zola escaped to London after the sentence imposed upon him last July in the trial on the charge of libel brought against him and M. Perreux, managing editor of the Aurore, by the officers of the Esterhazy court-martial. According to M. de Blowitz, M. Zola has lived at various country places in England quietly ever since. It appears that his Paris friends had the greatest difficulty to persuade him to seek refuge in England, the course they considered best for the interests of Dreyfus revision.

Dupuy's Testimony in Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—M. Loew, President of the Criminal Chamber of the Cour de Cassation, spent two hours at the Ministry of the Interior this afternoon taking the testimony of M. Dupuy, the Premier, on the Dreyfus case.

The Czar's Disarmament Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Maily says: "The conference based upon the disarmament proposals of Emperor Nicholas has been fixed for St. Petersburg about the beginning of May next, prior to which the Russian Government will submit officially to the powers a definite plan of disarmament, in order to enable them to formulate modifications or counter-suggestions."

A New Pier Opened at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 26.—The new pier at Victoria Market, built for the accommodation of tourist steamers and foreign warships, was opened to-day. The German training ship Moltke, which is now cruising in West Indian waters, participated in the opening ceremonies.

Duel Declared Off by Hungarians.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 26.—Owing to the failure of the seconds to agree upon conditions, it has been decided to abandon the proposed duel between Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, and Deputy Heransky of the Opposition in the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament, who in the course of last Friday's debate upon the Government's policy called the Premier an impostor, cheat, and traitor.

GOV. TANNER IS BETTER.

Able to Work on His Message to the Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 26.—There was further improvement in the condition of Gov. Tanner to-day, and he was able to sit up all day. He did considerable work on his message during the early part of the day, taking up the matter in regard to the needs of the various State institutions.

The Governor has decided not to make any recommendation for an increase in the National Guard, owing to the fact that it will not be necessary to have more companies, and to increase the size of those in existence would be impracticable. The Guard is in need of supplies of every character, and the appropriation that is to be recommended will necessarily be large.

TO RACE FOR MAIL CONTRACTS.

Big Locomotives to Contest the Rights of Two Western Roads.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—A monster locomotive with seven-foot drivers, owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, is to compete with another monster of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for the fast mail contract between Chicago and Omaha. The contest will begin on the night of Jan. 2, though both sides to the competition stoutly deny there is anything involved.

The Northwestern will place in service its speediest passenger engine, having a 19 by 26 cylinder and driving wheels higher than a tall man's head. The Burlington will follow suit. Its speediest locomotive will be relied upon. The Burlington engine's cylinder is the same size as the Northwestern's, 19 by 26, and its driving wheels are seven feet high.

When the Northwestern fast mail pulls out at Chicago at 10 o'clock the night of Monday of next week behind the locomotive will be two mail cars and one express car. When the Burlington flier slips away from the Union Station at 9:30 o'clock the same night there will be simply four mail cars tailing after the snorting race horse of the rails. The fight begins then and there.

CHICAGO LAWYER OUTWITTED.

Detectives Guard the "Belle of New York" Company's Effects.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The "Belle of New York" company, which closed a three weeks' engagement at the Columbia Theatre Saturday night, left for St. Louis on a special train at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A guard of twenty armed Pinkerton men escorted them and their wardrobes and properties to the station and saw them safely away.

The Pinkerton men were on duty to see that no attempt was made to seize the baggage of the company, as was done with the "Telephone Girl" company on its last engagement here. Both companies belong to George W. Lederer of New York. An attorney named Marks is said to have a claim against Lederer, and he levied on the trunks of the "Telephone Girl" company. Manks had made threats, it is said, that he was going to tie up the "Belle of New York" company in the same way. So the Pinkerton men were placed on guard, with instructions to resist, by force if necessary, any attempt to take the trunks from the theatre or to intercept them on the way to the station.

Marks's men appeared at the theatre, it is said, but went away when they saw the reception prepared for them.

PARKER AND HIS ACCUSERS.

The Chicago Loan and Building Association Secretary Says He Is Innocent.

OAKLAND, Cal., Dec. 26.—J. R. Parker, the former Chicago attorney whose disappearance some days ago gave rise to some sensational stories, is again at the Galindo Hotel in this city. Parker expressed no surprise that detectives have been searching for him. He declares that owing to his illness he did not keep posted upon current events through the newspapers and consequently did not know that he was badly wanted.

Referring to the published statement concerning his connection with the Kirkbeck Loan and Building Association in Chicago, and the statement made by Olaf E. Ray of that city to the effect that he had left with $75,000, that he was a defaulter, and that he was wanted for embezzlement in Chicago, Parker said:

"There is not a bit of truth in it. I am not in any trouble, except that I own extensive real estate interests very heavily mortgaged and property values have shrunk so greatly that I cannot carry them any longer. I have been out here nearly three months. Coming from Battesville, Miss., where I also have property. There I nearly died with malaria, so I came to this State for my health and business, too, of course. I am now thinking of locating here and calculate to send for my family."

"The published report of my being wanted in Chicago has no foundation at all. It is libelous, and I possibly shall know something about it. That I got away with $75,000 is ridiculous. I was a long time Secretary of the Birkbeck Loan and Building Association of Chicago, but some time ago a bill was filed in court for a receiver, and I am made a party. I believe. I have sent on for a copy of the bill. I can answer in the suit and can successfully defend it, for it is false. Before I left I turned all of my books over to the Directors."

CHAPMAN'S LIFE THREATENED.

The Captain Is Also Abusively Designated by an Angry Cafe Keeper.

While Police Captain Chapman of the Eldridge Street Station, with Detective Hutchinson, was patrolling the precinct last night looking for indications of vice, he was called many abusive names and threatened with death. Sigmund Clausman, a former café keeper at 178½ Chrystie Street, whose place the Captain had closed, was the man unfortunate enough to look for an encounter with the Captain.

Chapman, with his detective, was passing the café at this number, which now has "To Let" signs out, when a soft voice from the window above the café bade them come up. Looking above, the Captain saw a young woman, who had evidently never seen him before, but who realized her mistake a minute afterward. As she left the window the Captain started up the stairs to accost her. When he reached the second floor the girl had made her escape. Up the stairs to the third and fourth floors the Captain ran, the detective following. As they reached the top of the stairs on the fifth floor they just caught a glimpse of a skirt as the woman opened the skylight and disappeared over the roof.

When the Captain and his detective reached the ground floor again they met Clausman.

"What are you doing in my place, you whiskered jackass?" asked Clausman of the Captain.

"None of your business," replied the Captain.

Clausman made a step toward the men and shook his fist angrily. "I'll get a chance at you some day," he said, letting loose a torrent of profanity, "and I'll kill you."

Capt. Chapman ordered Hutchinson to arrest Clausman. Clausman was taken to the station house, where he was locked up charged with using profane and threatening language.

The Captain was somewhat agitated, and paced the floor of the station house. "It's a shame," the Captain said to Sergt. McCoy, who had the desk, "that a respectable man can't go along the street without having such vile epithets hurled at him. But I'll fix him. I'll go to court to-morrow morning myself and make the charge against him."

TOD SLOANE AT LOGANSPORT.

Jockey Says He Never Was Engaged to Lillian Russell.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 26.—Tod Sloane, the jockey, arrived in this city this evening on a special train from Kokomo. In the party were Eddie Bald, Charles Dwyer, and eight ladies from Kokomo, including Sloane's foster mother, Mrs. Blouser. They came to attend the Charity Ball, and all appeared to enjoy it. After the dance Sloane and his party went to the Barnett, where they will stop until train time to-morrow for St. Louis.

Sloane told his aunt that he was never engaged to Lillian Russell, and also refused to be interviewed even when a Chicago paper sent a man to Kokomo yesterday for that purpose.

A FEMALE CIVIL WAR VETERAN.

"Aunt Lucy" Nickols of Indiana to Have a Pension.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—"Aunt Lucy" Nickols, a former member of the Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, who fought all through the civil war, has been notified that the President has signed a special bill giving her $12 a month.

She was a slave, and escaped, with her husband and little girl, from a cruel master. They joined the regiment at Bolivar, Tenn. The husband was killed, and the woman took up his rifle and marched in his stead. She is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic post at New Albany, just across the river, and takes part in all the parades, wearing her old soldier clothes.

The home of the woman is in New Albany. She is almost seventy years old, but is still strong, and made a strong effort to enlist in the New Albany company during the war with Spain. She is said to have written two letters to President McKinley on the subject.

AN UNBIDDEN GUEST LOCKED UP.

Man Caught Climbing in Window Said He Was Seeking His Wife.

There was a Christmas party in the home of Mrs. Mary F. Axtell, 112 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, last night. While the servant girl was in the cellar, Mrs Axtell's twenty-year old daughter Ruth had occasion to go into the dining room on the ground floor. As she was about to enter she saw, through the half-open door, that the window was wide open and a man's face peering into the room.

Although greatly frightened, Miss Axtell preserved her presence of mind, and went quietly up stairs and told two guests what she had seen. They ran down the front stoop and caught the man just as he was about to climb into the window. The man was turned over to Policeman McManus of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. He described himself as Morris Golden, a carpenter, of 1,971 Third Avenue, and said he was merely looking for his wife, whom he believed to be in the house. None of the guests had ever seen the man before or knew anything about his wife. He was locked up.

Londonderry Lithia is a natural mineral spring water, uncontaminated by chemists' hand, and is a sure cure for Gout and kindred troubles.—Adv.

OUR FLEET WAS READY

Capt. Chadwick of the New York Replies to Arthur Warren.

SAYS STATEMENTS ARE WRONG

Four Boilers Were Ready at All Times and Coupling Up to Catch the Spaniards Was Unnecessary.

The recent article of Arthur Warren, a writer in The Engineering Magazine, reproduced in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, in which he makes the general charge that the American fleet while off Santiago was "unprepared to make a quick movement of any kind in the face of the enemy," has served to bring a denial in its essential references from naval men. The warships, Mr. Warren says, were ready to shoot, but not to give chase, and he ascribed this so-called state of unreadiness to the condition the machinery was in at the time Cervera's fleet was coming out of the harbor.

Captain F. E. Chadwick, commander of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the cruiser New York, now lying off Tompkinsville, in reply to these charges, said yesterday, with the indorsement of Admiral Sampson:

"The statements appearing in The Engineering Magazine are extremely inaccurate, in certain respects at least. It would be well for a writer in such a periodical to be sure of his facts, as good engineering has accuracy as its basis. The most cursory examination of the data at hand would have enabled the writer to have revised his ideas. He states the distance from the Morro to the Colon as forty-five miles. It is forty-nine nautical miles, or about fifty-six land miles. [illegible] York's running time between those points was four hours and eight minutes. It was three hours and five minutes from the Morro to the time she slowed down as she neared the Colon. He gives her speed as 11.06 knots. It was 14, as taken from the official distances between certain points established by a board of officers, a slight error on the part of the engineering authority of 27 per cent.

"The various speeds in chasing the Colon as taken from the chart referred to were for the New York an average of 14 knots; for Brooklyn 17.2, for the Oregon 12.92, the points of departure being taken after the chase was well begun. It is believed that all these speeds are lower than the actual, as they are based on measurements from the chart, which it is thought shows too short a distance between Santiago and Rio Torquina, where the Colon turned in. There was never any doubt as to overtaking the Colon. The New York at the end of the chase had run up 5,014 turns, which, as she was running nearly a thousand tons light, gave her certainly 17 knots.

"The writer indulges in various other inaccuracies as to cold furnaces, &c. The New York and Brooklyn have four engines, all of which together can only be used to advantage with full power. The New York was using forty-five tons of coal a day on the blockade as it was. It was the practice to keep steam on four of the six boilers, a fifth filled with water kept hot by the hydrokineter and primed ready for firing, and a sixth cleaning. This was the condition the day of the action—the sixth boiler, as were all the rest, was filled with fresh water, not salt water.

"To have kept fires sufficient to use efficiently all the engines coupled would have occasioned an expenditure of coal which would have forced the New York from her station as it did others. As it was she was hanging on by her eyelids, so to speak, avoiding as long as possible going to Guantanamo. The use of her and the Brooklyn's engines coupled before the moment of full power would have been a very serious detriment, and after full power was on it would have been absurd to have stopped to couple when going 16 or 17 knots, and thus lose from four to five miles, when it was so clearly apparent that the chase was being rapidly overhauled.

"Stringent orders existed regarding the use of fresh water in all ships; it was not singular to the Oregon. The New York never had any but fresh water in her boilers, in spite of the writer's general assertion to the contrary—and a circular order of Admiral Sampson's of May 29 covered this matter in great detail. If full steam had been kept at all times, as the writer seems to think from the newspaper reports it should have been, it would simply have meant more ships off their stations and less force to meet the enemy. It would have been a foolish thing to do from any point of view, particularly from the engineering, as bleeding continuously into the condensers at a high pressure would have been most injurious to them, and we should have had our ships shortly altogether hors du combat."

Another very prominent officer of the navy said: "I was in the fight off Santiago, and I must confess that I am not aware of the conditions that this man describes. To put the whole matter briefly, and reading between the lines, it looks like an attempt to revive the old fight between the line and staff. We all have accorded full recognition of the services of the engineering in the navy during the last war and before, as we have since and will continue to do. It is obvious that a large part of our success was due to the splendid work of the engineering force, and no praise, as reports show, has been withheld. So much for that.

"The writer of the article says that engines were uncoupled. He also says that, with the exception of the Oregon, the ships used salt water in their boilers. Speaking without data, I am not prepared to explain the general condition of the machinery on the morning of the fight, but as to the other charge, every fighting ship in the fleet has a distilling apparatus, and fresh water was used in the boilers. I never heard of salt water being used in the fleet's boilers. The writer refers particularly to the condition of the Brooklyn's boilers, some of which he says were empty. That is not so. Every boiler in the Brooklyn had water in it that morning, and, what is more to the point, the water in every boiler was warm. The Brooklyn was going at the rate of from 15 to 15½ knots when she had gathered speed, and could have attained a speed of 18 knots in ten minutes had it been necessary. But it was not necessary. She not only kept up with the Colon, but went ahead of her and manoeuvred as she pleased.

"Many of the writer's points are problematical. I notice he draws a gloomy picture of what might have happened, under his so-called conditions, had the fleet been pitted against the English or Germans, for instance. That's pure speculation. It has no value. We were fighting Spaniards, and we were quite aware of that fact. The only think to look at is the result we achieved. There was not a mistake made in the fight nor in the preparation for it. The Spanish fleet was smashed, and that is the best answer to the criticism. There is no doubt that the charges will be answered with data, as there are those foolish enough to believe that the American fleet was unprepared to put up a good fight, forgetting the result."

IN FAVOR OF KEUKA COLLEGE.

Declared Entitled to the Amount of a Subscription Note.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The action brought by Keuka College of Keuka, Yates County, to compel George A. Ray to pay $500 on a note given the college in 1893, was decided to-day by Judge Dunwell in favor of the college.

In December, 1893, Ray, "in consideration of the founding of a college at Keuka Park, Yates County," promised to pay the Treasurer of the college, on order, $500, payable Jan. 1, 1897, with interest at 5 per cent. At the time the note was written the college was attempting to secure, in pledges, a fund of $100,000 to obtain a perpetual charter and confer degrees. It also was striving to secure a subscription of $20,000. The late Gen. Magee agreed to give $5,000 in case subscriptions to the amount of $20,000 should be secured. This sum was realized and Magee complied. Ray and others, however, because neither the entire sum of $100,000 had been secured, nor the perpetual charter granted, dishonored their notes, alleging that the college had not been founded.

Judge Dunwell decided that the college was entitled to the full amount of the note, with interest and costs.

MORE VIOLENCE IN HAVANA.

Twelve Men Wounded and a Murder and Eleven Burglaries Committed Within Twenty-four Hours.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Francisco Quintero, a Spanish guerrilla, while walking along Geniss Street to-day, was fired at from the roof of a house and seriously wounded. During the last twenty-four hours one man has been killed and twelve have been wounded in affrays in different parts of the city, and eleven burglaries have been committed.

A party of colored Cubans this morning entered the wholesale grocery establishment at 113 San Jose Street, owned by the Spanish firm of Mestro & Mata, and ordered Señor Mestro to kiss the Cuban flag and to cry "Viva Cuba Libre." He refused to obey, whereupon one of the negroes cut his head badly with a machete.

To-day a Cuban mob threatened to attack the residence of Marquis de Montero, Secretary of the Treasury in the Autonomist Cabinet, and a member of the Spanish Evacuation Commission. The house is 193 Neptune Street, in a part of the city already evacuated. On the matter being brought to the attention of the United States Evacuation Commissioners, a guard of regulars was sent to guard the residence until further orders.

Some disturbances having occurred in San Lazaro Street, and a Spanish store there having been sacked by the Cubans, the United States Commissioners have sent a staff officer with a detachment of troops to the scene of the disorder. The Eighth and Tenth regular infantry regiments are camped near the Hotel Trocha, the headquarters of the Americans at El Vedado. The Spanish troops are evacuating the city so rapidly that it is almost impossible for the Americans to provide promptly for the preservation of peace.

Three more wards of Havana were evacuated to-day.

La Lucha says it can see no disloyalty to Spain on the part of Spanish residents in Cuba if they choose to hoist American and Cuban flags, because Spain renounced the island without consulting the Spaniards.

Capt. Gen. Jimenez Castellanos, after formally delivering the island to the American authorities on Jan. 1, will leave for Matanzas, where he will remain a fortnight, going thence to Cienfuegos.

Major Gen. Butler's mission to Matanzas and Cienfuegos is in the interest of sanitation and order in those cities after Jan. 1. He will counsel with the Cuban leaders, with a view to persuading them to exercise prudence toward the Spanish troops, who after Jan. 1, will be the guests of the Americans.

The United States transport Michigan, which left Savannah on Dec. 23, arrived here to-day with the Second Battalion of the First Texas Regiment. Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee arrived this afternoon on the steamer Whitney from Port Tampa.

The French steamer Corrientes, Capt. Lebouthis, sailed to-day for Malaga, Spain, with 1,312 Spanish troops, and the French steamer Aquitane, Capt. Nicolai, sailed for Santander with 1,697 Spanish troops. The Carolina, Capt Candillon, will sail to-morrow for Cadiz with 2,070 officers and men.

OHIO BANK THEFT A MYSTERY.

Doors and Windows Found Intact, but the Vault Open and $18,162 Missing.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The American National Bank of this city was robbed last night of $18,162. The money was taken from the big vault. The robbery was skillfully executed, no damage being done to the vault. The bank is located on the corner of Main and High Streets. The money stolen was in currency, notes, and gold. No silver was taken. The robbery was discovered this morning by the janitor, who found the door of the vault open. A deposit of $16,000 made on Saturday night was gone.

The Directors of the bank held a meeting at once, at which an assessment was made to meet the deficiency, and other banks in the city offered assistance. The manner of entrance to the bank by the robbers is a mystery, as all windows were protected with heavy iron screens. The front door was found locked this morning, as usual. There is not the slightest clue for detectives to work upon.

RESCUED A DROWNING WOMAN.

Harry A. Welch Goes Through Broken Ice to Save Miss Thompson.

BAYONNE, N. J., Dec. 26.—A large Christmas crowd on the Thirty-third Street station of the Central Railroad witnessed a narrow escape from drowning and a daring rescue this afternoon.

There were a number of persons on the Bayonne Rowing Association's pond, just opposite the station, when the ice gave way, and Miss Gladys Thompson of 29 West Thirty-fifth Street, Bayonne, went down with the ice.

The skaters near her lost no time in getting to a safe part on the pond; all but Harry A. Welch of 99 Linden Avenue, who went to her assistance. He was soon in the water and managed to reach the by this time half-drowned woman, and succeeded in holding her head above water until three of his friends, William J. Charlock, George E. Cuberly, and John L. Cox, secured planks and got the pair to shore. The young woman was removed to her home and Welch went away with his friends.

Sent Out the Wrong Fire Alarm.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—The residence of Francis P. Smith, formerly Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Columbia University, at 77 Woodland Avenue, Residence Park, was partly destroyed by fire, which originated in the attic, this afternoon. An alarm was turned in, but the wrong number was rung, and the firemen were, as a result, delayed in reaching the fire. When the apparatus arrived the whole upper part of the house was ablaze. It was soon put out and no one was injured.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm, central Sunday night in Assiniboia, has moved rapidly to Lake Superior, and has been followed by a high pressure area and a cold wave. Light rain has fallen in Florida and the North Pacific States, and light snow in the lake regions. The temperature has risen in the upper lake region and Middle Mississippi Valley, has fallen in the Red River of the North Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific coast.

Increasing cloudiness and snow may be expected in Northern New England and the lower lake region, clearing in the upper lake region, and generally fair weather elsewhere. There will be a sharp fall in temperature and a cold wave in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and upper Michigan. It will be colder in the Middle Mississippi and Middle Ohio Valleys and western portion of the lower lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	31	26	33
6 A. M.	30	28	32
9 A. M.	30	28	32
12 M.	34	30	36
3 P. M.	34	32	37
6 P. M.	33	32	35
9 P. M.	31	30	34
12 P. M.	29	29	33

THE TIMES'S thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 280 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows

Printing House Square	34
Weather Bureau	29
Corresponding date 1897

Spanish authorities will use due diligence in embarking for Spain at the earliest possible time the Spanish troops remaining in Cuba."

THE DELIVERY OF CUBA.

The Commissioners of the United States and the Commissioners of Spain, in order to accomplish with due formalities the official delivery of Cuba by representatives of the Government of Spain to representatives of the Government of the United States, in accordance with the agreement between both nations, have resolved by common accord upon the following:

"First—At 12 o'clock on the 1st of January, 1899, the battery of salutes at Cabanas will discharge twenty-one cannon, and immediately thereafter the Spanish flag will be lowered from Morro Castle and from all official buildings where displayed, and the flag of the United States shall be raised in its place, saluting with another discharge of twenty-one guns from the same battery, these salutes to be fired by American and Spanish artillerymen respectively. American and Spanish ships of war that may be in this port properly equipped, shall also salute both flags, discharging the proper number of guns.

"Second—Land and naval forces of the United States which may have been designated by their respective commanders, and who shall have entered Havana in advance and shall have located themselves at a convenient place, upon hearing the salutes shall proceed to occupy the fortifications, edifices, and places in the city which the American authorities may desire to occupy and at all military places a Spanish officer will await the arrival of the American forces and will deliver the place to them, leaving it in their possession. If, on that day and hour, there shall yet be Spanish troops in Havana, they will remain in their quarters and will form in ranks during the time of the delivery of the city, saluting all American troops which may pass there, presenting arms to sounds of march from musicians and bands. The American troops will return the salute in identical form.

"Third—At the same hour of 12 o'clock on Jan. 1 there shall be present at all centres, tribunals, offices, and civil dependencies of the Spanish Government the respective functionaries and employes who may have not yet ceased discharging their duties, and they shall make delivery to American functionaries who may present themselves for that purpose, and will then receive proper instruction.

"Fourth—Before the time of delivery, the Commissioners of the United States and the Commissioners of Spain, together with the two Governor-Generals and their headquarters officers and guards, will assemble at the palace of the Captain General to decide on the moment and by common accord any doubt or difficulty which may occur over the delivery, and to receive immediately afterward any person who may desire to visit them either in recognition of new authority or in farewell to one that ceases.

VIOLENCE TO BE PUNISHED.

"Fifth—Although it is not to be expected, from the culture of this city, that any one will disturb order or the gravity of the delivery of the island, if any one should so disturb it he shall be immediately suppressed by public force, and the American authorities will punish the guilty with severity.

"Sixth—On concluding the delivery, the Spanish troops which may yet remain on the island shall be considered as a foreign army in a friendly country, and as such respected by all."

JAMES F. WADE, Major General, U. S. V.

MATTHEW C. BUTLER, Major General, U. S. V.

Attest: JOHN W. CLOUS, Brigadier General, U. S. V., Secretary.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS AT HAVANA.

Cruiser Cincinnati to Participate in the Evacuation Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—It was announced at the Navy Department to-day that the cruiser Cincinnati would remain at Havana until after Jan. 1 and take part in the ceremonies attending the Spanish evacuation of Cuban territory, at the conclusion of which the vessel will go to New York. Latest reports indicate that the Cincinnati sustained no material damage by running aground in the harbor of Santiago several days ago.

Commodore Cromwell, Commandant of the new naval station at Havana, has notified the Navy Department that he has hoisted his flag on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute, which has just arrived at that port. That vessel will remain at Havana as a station ship.

INSANE PRINTER'S MANIA.

Wanted to Take People to Heaven with Very Modern Conveyances.

Richard Beeman, thirty-three years old, a printer who lives at the Marion Hotel, corner of Catharine Street and East Broadway, was taken with religious mania yesterday morning, and as he walked along East Broadway in his demented state he stopped both men and women and began pleading with them to leave the paths of sin and follow him to heaven.

He said that he was on the way direct, and had special trains and street cars to convey those who wished to accompany him. For about an hour he strolled about, followed by a crowd of noisy boys, who not only jeered the unfortunate, but pelted him with sticks and stones.

At the corner of Catharine and Madison Streets he became suddenly violent, and accosted a laborer named Thomas Dolin, whom he grabbed by the coat and attempted to drag away from what he imagined to be the gates of purgatory.

Dolin saw that Beeman was insane and he called up Bellevue Hospital. An ambulance in charge of Dr. Edgerton was sent. The doctor made Beeman think that he was going to heaven, and so he went quietly to Bellevue Hospital, and was put in the insane pavilion, where he began preaching to the inmates. He was finally placed in a room alone in order to keep peace in the institution. No one at the Marion Hotel could give any information about the man.

Lay Down to Rest and Died.

John Reardon, an old employe of John Wanamaker, was found dead on a sofa at his home, 344 East Thirty-third Street, shortly after 6 o'clock last night. Reardon was a widower with three shall children. After dinner yesterday afternoon he complained of feeling tired. He told his housekeeper, Catherine Roach, that he would take a few hours' sleep on the sofa. When Mrs. Roach went to call him for supper she found him dead. Dr. Wheeler, who was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, expressed the opinion that Reardon had died of heart disease.

Drank Poison in Her Children's Sight.

Mrs. Elizabeth McDermott, thirty years old, of 239 East Twenty-ninth Street, swallowed arsenic at her home yesterday afternoon. She was removed to the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital, and died in terrible agony at 10 o'clock last night. She had not been complaining, and refused to tell why she had taken the poison. Her husband said he knew of no reason for her act. She had two little children, in whose presence she swallowed the poison.

Negro Lynched in Georgia.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., Dec. 26.—Jeff Bolton (colored) was lynched at Woods Bridge, two miles west of this place, Saturday night, by persons unknown. The negro was charged with having shot at Mr. Van Wyler one night last week, and with having set fire to Van Wyler's barn Thursday night. A warrant was issued for Bolton's arrest, and he was committed to jail in default of bond. The officers started with their prisoner to Jefferson jail, but were met en route by a mob of masked men, who took the prisoner away from them and carried him to Woods Bridge, where he was lynched.

Two Missouri Men Found Dead.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 26.—Louis Hax, banker, furniture manufacturer, cattle man, and promoter of many financial schemes, and Herman Garlisch, druggist, financier, and a figure in State Democratic politics, have been found dead in bed at their respective homes. It is not known how long either had been dead when found. Both men were apparently in robust health. The remarkable coincidence in their mysterious sudden death causes much speculation.

Murder at New London.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 26.—Frederick Astro, an Italian employed by Holbrook, Cabot, Daly & Co., contractors, who are building the Norwich and Worcester Railroad extension to Groton, was found murdered this morning. Investigation showed that he had been robbed of more than $100.

ROOSEVELT STILL SEEKING

No Man Yet in Sight for Superintendent of Public Works.

MR. LYMAN NOT A CANDIDATE

Prefers His Excise Commissionership—Gen. Greene Considered Unavailable—Goes to Washington To-day.

The question as to who is to be State Superintendent of Public Works under the Roosevelt administration is apparently as far from settlement as when the Governor-elect first began its consideration. There is high authority for the statement that Col. Roosevelt does not himself know whom he will appoint to succeed George W. Aldridge, and the leaders of the organization long since accepted the conclusion that the Colonel would make up his mind without much assistance from them.

Senator Platt said last night that he did not expect Col. Roosevelt to announce any more appointments until after his inauguration. Col. Roosevelt has already said as much himself, and that is the conclusion to which Republicans generally are settling down. There is a general impression among the party leaders that the Governor-elect wants to get in direct touch with the Republican Senators who will have to confirm the appointment before he makes up his mind finally about the Superintendent of Public Works. As the Colonel has announced his intention to observe geographical considerations to an extent in the distribution of the important places, the Adjutant Generalship and the Labor Commissionership are held back to await the decision in the large matter.

The one development of importance yesterday in the situation with regard to the head of the Public Works Department was the announcement from Senator Platt himself that Excise Commissioner Lyman, who is understood to have been urged by the organization to allow his name to be used for the position, would not accept it if it were offered to him. The Senator talked with Mr. Lyman about the matter on Saturday. Yesterday he said: "No, I don't think Mr. Lyman will resign his present position, where he has three years to serve, for the Public Works job, which would last only two years, especially when he would get only $1,000 a year more salary by the change." This is regarded as finally removing Mr. Lyman from the list of possibilities.

Major Gen. Francis V. Greene is also looked upon as practically out of it, since it is not regarded as possible that he would consent to make the sacrifice which his acceptance would involve.

Gen. Greene reached this city last evening from Havana, having come straight through from Miami by rail, with a short stop at Washington. He went directly to his home, at 33 East Thirtieth Street, where he denied himself to newspaper men, sending word that he had just come over to spend Christmas night at home; that he expected to return to Washington this morning, and that he had nothing to say in regard to the talk about his appointment as Superintendent of Public Works. He further declined to say whether he had an engagement with Col. Roosevelt for to-day. The Governor-elect announced last week that he expected to see Gen. Greene on Tuesday, but as the General intends to return to Washington by an early train, it is presumed that if they communicate at all it will be by telephone.

In spite of Gen. Greene's reticence on the subject, the Republicans about the Fifth Avenue Hotel had little doubt yesterday that he will again decline the place which the Governor-elect is anxious to have him accept. An apparently inspired dispatch from Savannah, where Gen. Greene was interviewed on his way up, was published yesterday, which stated that while he "will be grateful and feel flattered if the appointment of Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York be urged upon him, the future interests of himself and his family must be provided for while the opportunity offers, and it was announced also that there he will again take up the duties of consulting engineer of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company." This is believed by those who know Gen. Greene best to about correctly represent his position.

Col. Roosevelt has considered in succession for this place Francis Hendricks, George Clinton, James A. Roberts, George S. Greene, Jr., Henry H. Lyman, Charles Sooysmith, and Francis V. Greene. For one reason or another, all these are now regarded as out of the question. As far as the public's knowledge goes, the slate has been wiped clean, and is ready for a new inscription. If Col. Roosevelt has a man in reserve who is at the same time satisfactory to him and willing to accept, he has concealed the fact from his closest associates. Veteran politicians say it is a rare case of the office seeking the man and having an unusually hard time finding him.

MANY FIGHTS AT PANA, ILL.

Encounters Between Union and Non-Union Miners—Negro Brawls.

PANA, Ill., Dec. 26.—The Christmas festivities resulted in innumerable drunken brawls and encounters between union and negro non-union miners. Eleven of the latter are in jail, and as many more are nursing serious wounds.

Two negroes fought a duel with knives in West Pana and both were badly cut up. James Meyers, a non-union miner, was attacked to-night by unidentified persons and his injuries are reported to be fatal. A negro miner named Snyder attempted to shoot his wife this afternoon. A by-stander turned the gun and the charge entered Snyder's right lung, inflicting a fatal wound.

The provost guard to-day arrested twenty persons, among them City Treasurer Corwin, Mine Operator Overholt, ex-Deputy Sheriffs Buckley and Hyburger, and Secretary-Treasurer Ellison of the local Miners' Union, who were found with arms upon their persons.

The Chester Disabled at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—The transport Chester arrived off Tybee from Havana late this evening. Her Captain and Quartermaster came ashore, and the Quartermaster telephoned to the city that the steamer had suffered an accident, and that it might be necessary to send her to the dry dock. The accident was caused by the smashing of a propeller blade. The Quartermaster here believes the damage can be repaired in Savannah, and orders for the Chester to proceed up the river to the city to-morrow morning have been given. If temporary repairs can be made here in time the ship will sail for Havana with the Third Nebraska, formerly Col. Bryan's regiment, on Friday.

Arrivals from Ponce and La Guayra.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Philadelphia from La Guayra and Ponce were José Andrade, Venezuelan Minister to Washington; his son, José Andrade Perez, Secretary of Legation; Lieut. L. B. Case, Edward L. Vina, a naturalist, and Samuel Proskauer, ex-United States Consul at Puerto Cabello.

Kansas Murderer to Escape Hanging.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 26.—Governor-elect Stanley states that he will not sign a warrant for the death of John Collins, convicted of murdering his father. The Governor-elect does not believe in capital punishment.

Kills Her Baby and Herself.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 26.—At Oakfield, in this county, to-day Mrs. William Tanzer killed her six months' old baby with strychnine. She then took the poison herself, and this failing to end her life she cut her throat with a razor and died in a short time. It is thought she was insane.

Three Lives Lost by Fire in Texas.

HILLSBOROUGH, Texas, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Isabelle, her daughter, Mrs. Ossie Malone, and Mrs. Malone's infant child were burned to death to-day in their home, near here. The fire was caused by the use of kerosene to light a fire.

Suicide at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26.—Herman Wolf, grocer, fifty years old, committed suicide by hanging this morning. He leaves three small children.

WALTER ROSSER, SR., DEAD.

Father of the Tennessee Soldier Recently Tried for Murder in 'Frisco.

STEVENSON, Ala., Dec. 26.—Walter Rosser, Sr., is dead. He was the father of the Tennessee soldier who recently was acquitted by the jury which tried him for killing Henry Hilderbrand at San Francisco. He arrived home with his son the day before his death, which, it is said, was caused by grief and exposure.

He was Division Superintendent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad.

MURDER AT A MINING CAMP.

Drunken Man Kills a Mexican and a Slav—Wounds Another Man.

WALSENBURG, Col., Dec. 26.—N. R. Trow shot and killed two men and slightly wounded another in a saloon at Carr, a small mining camp ten miles east of here, last evening.

The saloon was filled with a crowd of men who were celebrating Christmas Eve by carousing and drinking. Trow drank a large amount of whisky and then, taking out a revolver, began to fire.

Terebio Tolmache, a Mexican, was shot through the heart. He died instantaneously. A Slav whose name is unknown received a bullet in the head and died in a few minutes. Another Mexican, Deofilo Martinez, had a furrow plowed in his scalp by a bullet, but was not wounded seriously.

Trow surrendered and was locked up.

WOMAN SHOT IN CINCINNATI.

A Laborer Fires at Her Twice and Then Kills Himself.

COVINGTON, Ky., Dec. 26.—Joseph Johnson, a laborer at Mitchell & Trantus's rolling mill, attempted to kill the wife of James Anderson, a well-known burglar, to-day, at 609 Main Street, and then turned the weapon on himself with immediate fatal effect. Anderson is serving a term in the Ohio Penitentiary.

Johnson for a year or two has been living in the same house as Mrs. Anderson. Yesterday he drank heavily and to-day, having no money, asked Mrs. Anderson for some. She refused. He fired twice at her, one ball going through her body, the other wounding her in the arm. Johnson went into the yard and shot himself twice, the second bullet penetrating his brain. Mrs. Anderson was taken to the hospital, and will probably recover.

FATAL SHOOTING IN ARKANSAS.

Young Man Shot Who Kills a Young Woman Before Dying.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 26.—A dispatch to The Times from Texarkana, Texas, says: "Two persons were killed and another seriously injured in a shooting affray near Fouke, Ark., a town eighteen miles from here on the Texarkana and Shreveport Railroad. Two men named McKnight and Firquin quarreled and fought over a wagon trade. McKnight drew a revolver and fired at Firquin, but shot wildly and mortally wounded White Easley, a young man who stood near by.

"Easley died within a few minutes, but while life lasted he drew a revolver and shot into McKnight's house, killing an eighteen-year-old daughter of McKnight and seriously injuring a younger daughter. McKnight is under arrest."

SWINDLER WANTED IN IOWA.

Charged with Passing a Forged Check—Under Arrest in Canada.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec., 26.—The First National Bank of Rock Rapids, Iowa, other banks in Illinois, and some in New York State recently have been swindled out of considerable sums by Robert King, a Canadian, for several years leader of a gang of expert swindlers, who, by means of forged drafts, have secured large amounts of money.

On Sept. 30 King, who is a fine-looking fellow, forty-four years of age, registered at the principal hotel in Rock Rapids as "H. W. White, commission agent, of Seneca Falls, N. Y." In a few days he was introduced to the First National Bank by Mr. Penman, a respectable merchant of Rock Rapids, and immediately passed several geuine checks for large sums through the bank.

Oct. 20 he presented a check from Partridge's Bank, Seneca Falls, N. Y., for $550, got the cash, and disappeared. The check was worthless. King was lately caught in Canada. He has been identified by Mr. Penman of Rock Rapids, and Judge Barrett of Walkerton will begin Saturday to hear an application for extradition.

HIGHWAYMEN IN TACOMA.

They Open Fire on a Saloon Keeper and a Policeman.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 26.—Policeman Brown has been wounded and a highwayman probably fatally shot in a desperate duel between three masked robbers, a policeman and a saloon keeper. The three highwaymen burst open Peter Pepe's saloon door at South Twelfth and K Streets, calling him to throw up his hands. Without further warning the men began firing at him. Pepe seized his revolver from a shelf and replied. Patrolman Brown heard the shooting and rushed to the scene.

About a dozen shots were exchanged before one of the robbers was dropped with a bullett through his chest. His name is James Garrett of San Francisco. He has been in Tacoma for about three weeks.

Patrolman Brown was wounded in the chin. The other two men ran out and disappeared. Pepe declared that as one of them left the door he fired at him and the man cried out as if shot. The police are scouring the vicinity for the two highwaymen. It is generally believed that the men are part of a gang of highwaymen who have been participating in the frequent hold-ups which have occurred recently. The wounded highwayman is at the hospital in a dying condition and unable to talk.

Ohio Husband Burns His Wife.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Winnie Hearney, aged twenty-eight years, was found badly burned last evening at her home, in the tenement building at 103 Detroit Street. She now lies in St. John's Hospital at the point of death. The fire, according to statements of the woman and her husband, Joseph Hearney, a laborer, was caused by the explosion of a lamp. At an early hour this morning, however, the police obtained from the nine-year-old daughter of the couple the statement that Hearney came home intoxicated, and, because his wife would not get out of bed and cook him a meal, soaked some rags in coal oil, lighted them, and threw them on her bed. The police placed Hearney under arrest.

Dead in Bed Badly Bruised.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—James Chittock, an old man who for years has operated an electric battery machine on the street corners, was found dead in bed in his room in a block at 182 Ontario Street this morning. On his head were three ugly bruises which looked as though they had been caused by blows with a club. Chittock lived alone and was supposed to have money. The Coroner believes that he was killed for the purpose of robbery.

Ohio Aid for the Lafayette Memorial.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 26.—President Peck of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, acknowledging the receipt of contributions from Ohio for the Lafayette Monument Fund, writes to State School Commissioner Bonebrake that the total contributions from Ohio up to date amount to $5,283.94, the largest amount contributed by any single State, except Illinois.

Fire in a Chicago Church.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The Episcopal Church of the Ascension has been damaged $20,000 by fire. The church usually is spoken of as "Father Larrabee's Church." No other church in the West has more advanced ritualistic services and furnishings. The fire started from an overheated furnace.

Our Agricultural Director at Paris.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Commissioner General Peck has appointed Charles Richard Dodge of New York Director of Agriculture of the American exhibit at the Paris Exposition.

CHURCH FOR DEAF-MUTES

Dr. Gallaudet's New St. Ann's Dedicated by Bishop Poter.

SERVICES IN SIGN LANGUAGE

The Edifice Was Filled and the Congregation Took a Deep Interest in All that Was Done.

St. Ann's Church for deaf-mutes, at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was consecrated yesterday by Bishop Potter, in the presence of more than 200 cheerful men and women who can neither speak nor hear.

The church which is a part of St. Matthew's Parish, is the first religious edifice in New York, and one of the first in the country, to be built solely for the use of deaf-mutes, and a large number of disinterested visitors attended yesterday's services.

The church itself is a little structure of cream-colored brick in the Romanesque style of architecture, and differs vastly from the ordinary church built for ordinary people. To the visitor the first point of difference is remarked in the absence of the bell tower. There is no bell needed to call the worshippers together.

The interior presents to the average visitor no extraordinary feature at first glance except that it appears extremely light and airy. The floor is inclined as at a theatre. The benches and wainscoting are in hard wood, while the walls are swan white, the ceiling of pale blue and there are windows everywhere. The chancel is broad and finished in white.

The entire interior fitting has been done with a view to admitting a perfect and unobstructed view of the altar before which the officiating clergyman as he preaches the Gospel from his finger tips, can be seen and understood by the congregation. There is no organ or choir loft, for the music of the service is found by the worshippers in the words of the song.

The little church was well filled yesterday morning long before the hour set for the consecration services. The communicants appeared well-dressed and prosperous-looking men and women, young and old. All seemed acquainted, and for a half hour before the services began there was a tremendous flourish of hands in greeting and an amazing amount of gossip was retailed off busy fingers. By a pathetic caprice of fate the acoustic properties of the building are remarkably good.

Bishop Potter entered the church at the head of the procession of clergy at 11 o'clock, and in solemn silence the service began. The chief assistant to the Bishop was the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, the famous teacher of deaf-mutes and vicar of St. Ann's. The most interesting assistants, however, were, from the visitors' point of view, the Rev. A. W. Mann of Gamla, Ohio; the Rev. J. W. Loehler, rector of All Souls' Church for Deaf-Mutes, of Philadelphia; the Rev. C. Orvis Dantzer of Rochester, N. Y.; the Rev. James H. Cloud of St. Louis, and the Rev. Oliver J. Wheeler of Baltimore, all of whom are deaf-mutes.

The Rev. Edward H. Krans, vicar of St. Matthew's; the Rev. John Chamberlain, curate of St. Ann's, and the Rev. Alexander Forbes of Pelhamville, N. Y., also assisted in the service at different times.

The service began with the reading of a lesson from the Scriptures, which was interpreted by Dr. Gallaudet, who used the sign language almost entirely as distinct from the manual language, which consists in making letters with the fingers. By the sign language a word, frequently a phrase, and sometimes an entire sentence, is expressed by the interpreter in a single graceful gesture of the arm and body. In reading the service the congregation repeated the Lord's Prayer, the creed, and other parts of the ritual in unison.

The actual service of consecration included little ceremony except for the blessing. Bishop Potter read the service, making it as simple as possible, and one of the visiting clergymen eloquently transmitted it to the congregation.

The Bishop then made a short address, explaining the significance of the consecration and telling something about the first church in history—the stone pillow that Jacob reared and anointed with oil after witnessing the vision of angels ascending and descending the ladder during the night. The beautiful imagery of the Biblical story was faithfully transmitted by one of the mute clergymen in graceful gestures to the congregation, who gazed in rapt attention as if they could almost hear the intonation of the spoken words.

Bishop Potter closed the address in speaking of the wonderful work of Dr. Gallaudet and others in their peculiar field, and in a word to the congregation. "Keep the faith and guard the Church," he said, "until that day comes when the strings of your tongues are loosened in that fair land where you can hear the sweet music of the angels and where you can join in singing the glory of His Name."

"Amen!" fluttered from the finger tips of the dumb clergymen as the interpreter flashed the meaning of the words into their eyes.

Bishop Potter then read a hymn, which was translated by Dr. Gallaudet with such a wealth of beautiful gesture that the congregation joined in, and while the Bishop read they gazed aloft with a light in their faces, as if the church was filled with divine melody.

The communion service was then conducted by Bishop Potter, and nearly every member of the congregation partook of the sacrament. The communicant, kneeling at the railing, instead of listening to the words of the minister, with bowed head, gazed up devoutly at the hands of the interpreter and read the message there.

The new church was built from the proceeds of the sale of the old St. Ann's Church on Eighteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The congregation was consolidated with that of St. Matthew's, which supports the St. Ann Chapel, the corner stone of which was laid last August. The new building is 80 feet deep and 60 feet high. The floor is mosaic and the wood work stained birch.

The seating capacity is about 300. A tablet in memory of a former Warden of the old church has been placed on the wall. The letters I. H. S. carved in the manual language is another contribution from the old church to the new. The basement of the church contains several rooms, which will be used for the social work of the church. It is neatly furnished in ash. Among the organizations to meet here are the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, just started, and the Guild of Silent Workers, to be organized on Dec. 28.

The church is so situated that residents of the State institution for deaf-mutes in the northern part of the city are convenient to it.

MURDERER REPORTED DYING.

Nulty Says He Might as Well Be Dead with Mamie Remly Gone.

Frank Nulty, the nineteen-year-old son of Patrick Nulty, Superintendent of the University Heights Post Office Station, who shot and killed Mamie Remly, seventeen years old, of 2,371 Eighth Avenue, Sunday, and sent a bullet into his own brain, was said to be dying last night at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. The bullet is still in his head, and the surgeons do not know whether they will be able to get it out.

Nulty recovered consciousness during the night and asked the hospital doctors if he would die. He was told that his chances of living were slim. The young man looked dreamily at the physicians for a moment and then murmured:

"Oh, well, she's gone, and I might as well be dead, too!"

The body of the girl will be buried to-morrow morning. Services will be held in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Joseph, which the girl attended.

The girl was an unusually graceful dancer, and she had a number of prizes, including many medals for proficiency in that line. Nulty was also a good dancer, and together they won several cakewalks. They were known as "Champion Cakewalkers of Washington Heights."

Rosalind Sullivan Better.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Rosalind Sullivan, the adopted daughter of John T. Sullivan and Rose Coghlan, who was bitten on Saturday night by her pet dog, was better to-day. Miss Coghlan remained with her until this evening, when she had to go to New York to play. She will return home nightly during her New York engagement.

Domestic Tragedy in Missouri.

GREENFIELD, Mo., Dec. 26.—William Shaver, a farmer living four miles west of here, shot his wife four times to-day, producing fatal wounds, and then shot himself. He died instantly. Family troubles were the cause.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND GRANT

Washington Legislative Committee Thinks that the Present Company's Holding Is Unlawful.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 26.—The Fusion Government of this State will probably endeavor to have the Northern Pacific land grant in this State set aside by the Federal Court. The grant consists of nearly nine million acres, valued at several million dollars. The last Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the legal status of the company's land grant.

The committee's report was made public to-day. It takes the ground that the present Northern Pacific Company is not entitled to the grant because such grant was made by Congress only to the original Northern Pacific Company, whose property was foreclosed upon in 1875. The committee's view is that all bonds and mortgages based on the land grant issued after the reorganization in 1885 were invalid for the reason stated, and that, therefore, the present Wisconsin corporation, known as the Northern Pacific Railway Company, acquired no title to granted lands through the pretended foreclosure of such invalid mortgage and purchase at foreclosure sale. Further, Congress has never ratified the transfer of the land grant to the present company.

The conclusion is reached that the land grant reverted to the United States when foreclosure was made in 1896. The Legislative Committee alleges that the creation of a voting trust, by which J. P. Morgan manages the Northern Pacific by controlling passenger and freight rates, is in violation of the anti-trust clause in the Washington State Constitution, and also that at the last reorganization the company's stock was watered over $70,000,000, of which the people of Washington will be compelled to pay about one-fourth, or $700,000 annually in increased rates.

The committee finds the company's bonded indebtedness to be $345,000,000, demanding an annual charge of $13,000,000, of which the people of this State must pay one-quarter. This is claimed to be greatly in excess of what the State's industries can afford to pay. The committee recommends that the State Attorney General be instructed to bring action to have the land grant set aside and the property thrown open to settlement. The railway claims that the State has no authority to interfere and that Congress will eventually confirm the title of the present company. It is understood that Mr. Morgan and the Northern Pacific will make a big fight to get a confirmation bill through the present Congress but that they will probably meet opposition from "Jim" Hill and the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 26.—The Globe tomorrow will say:

"The controversy between the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company respecting the rights of the former to build new lines in the Clearwater River territory is likely to be amicably settled early next month, when negotiations are to be resumed. This statement was made last evening by President Charles S. Mellen of the Northern Pacific. It was brought out by a letter recently published in The London Economist written by Thomas F. Woodlock of New York, in which Mr. Woodlock took occasion to attack the Northern Pacific for its so-called invasion of Oregon Railroad territory. President Mellen said Mr. Woodlock's statements were very largely erroneous, and added:

"'There are contracts which have been in existence since 1880, signed by the Presidents of the two companies and ratified by the Boards of Directors, specifically assigning the Clearwater and much other territory in that region to the Northern Pacific. The Northern Pacific is not building in any territory where any other railway company has a right, morally or equitably, to object. There is no likelihood, in my judgment, of any serious complications, but I believe the whole controversy will be settled by negotiations which have been broken off, and which will be resumed as soon as the holiday season has passed. I believe the roads will get together and come to a complete understanding.'"

SHOOTINGS IN ATLANTA.

Many Tragedies Resulting in Several Deaths and Severe Wounds.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—Henry Perry, a well-known citizen of Atlanta, was shot and almost instantly killed to-day in a house on Madison Street by John A. Milam. The men had a desperate fight for a revolver, which Milam finally secured. Florence Livingston, who lived in the place, endeavored to separate the men, but failed.

She afterward told the authorities that she did the killing, and presented a pistol as the weapon used; but all the chambers were filled. A passerby caught Perry as he fell and heard him say he had been killed by Milam.

Mike Day, seventeen years old, a cripple, shot and instantly killed Frank Fluery at noon. Day says he discharged the weapon without looking. Harry Fluery, brother of the dead boy, says Day pointed the pistol directly at the child.

He declares that Day and his brother had quarreled several days ago, but Day says he was friendly with little Fleury. A year ago Day shot Jack Jones, a boy his own age, but the wound was not fatal.

Levi Paterson shot and killed Tom Foster who was intoxicated and trying to pick a quarrel.

Special Officer A. J. Cavender of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills was shot and perhaps fatally wounded by Jesse Owen, an employe of the cotton mills. Cavender went to arrest Owen, who fired on him.

Made Insane by Worry.

Mrs. Amelia Spadter, a widow, thirty-seven years old, was removed to Bellevue Hospital from her home, 860 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon, to be treated for insanity. Her two children—Annie, aged ten, and Louise, five years old—were taken in charge by Gerry Agent Agnew, and removed to the society's rooms. Mrs. Spadter lost her husband eighteen months ago, and has been acting strangely for some time. Policeman Fitzpatrick, from the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, called at Mrs. Spadter's house and said he came in response to a request sent to the station house by a doctor, who had notified the police that Mrs. Spadter was insane. He then took the woman to the hospital and notified the Gerry society to care for the children.

Murder Follows Cards in Alabama.

ROCK SPRINGS, Ala., Dec. 26.—At Alexandria, five miles from here, Jim Mitchell and Doc MacClelland quarreled over a game of cards. Each drew a pistol and fired. MacClelland's shot struck Mitchell in the forehead, killing him instantly. Mitchell's ball struck MacClelland directly over the heart, but flattened itself against a pocketknife in MacClelland's pocket, thereby saving his life. MacClelland struck Mitchell over the head with the barrel of his pistol after killing him.

Connecticut Boy Killed by a Train.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Dec. 26.—Edward M. Clark, aged eighteen, whose home was in New Britain, while attempting to board a moving train here to-night fell under the wheels and was killed.

Post Office Robbery at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Dec. 26.—Robert Collins and John Mason are under arrest charged with having robbed the Saratoga Post Office of a large number of Christmas packages.

"Standard of Highest Merit."

FISCHER PIANOS.

ARTISTICALLY and MUSICALLY PERFECT.

Inspection is invited to the splendid assortment of Grand and Upright Pianos at our warerooms during this Holiday season. Cased in the very latest designs and choicest woods. World-Renowned for their pure sympathetic Tone, staying-in-Tune quality and durability.

We also have a large number of **almost new and good second-hand Pianos** of our own and other celebrated makes. All in good order and will be sold at reasonable prices.

Special Terms Until Jan. 1, 1899.

33 Union Square—West,

Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

CYCLING AT THE GARDEN

Petroleum Motor Bicycle Breaks Down in Twenty-Mile Race.

ELKES WAS AN EASY WINNER

Had No Trouble in Keeping Ahead of Eaton and Goodman—Cameron Has a Bad Fall.

The third indoor race meet of the American Cycle Racing Association drew a big crowd to Madison Square Garden last night, and the enthusiasm aroused by the affair was decidedly greater than is often shown upon such an occasion.

The holiday sightseers were in an unusually happy frame of mind, and the successful riders were greeted with tremendous rounds of applause. But when the petroleum motor bicycle broke down before the last race in which it was used as a pacemaker was half over the enthusiasm subsided to some extent, although there was little grumbling, and nearly everybody staid to the finish.

According to the programme the petroleum motor bicycle was to have been used as a pacemaker in the special twenty-mile match, in which Harry D. Elkes of Glens Falls, the world's hour champion, was to ride against Jay Eaton and "Teddy" Goodman. Elkes was to have been paced by tandem teams, and his opponents by the motor bicycle.

For the first three miles of the race the machine went around the track in quite a satisfactory way. It was ridden by Henri Fournier of France. Eaton followed along behind it with the intention of riding the first ten miles against Elkes, and Goodman was to take his place for the last ten.

After making the three miles in fairly good time, the machine lost its speed, and gradually slowed down until M. Fournier was able to get it off the track.

It was then found that the belt strap running from the motor machinery to the hub of the rear wheel had broken.

A tandem which had been circling slowly about the track to be in readiness in case of such an accident, did the pacing for Elkes's opponents for the remainder of the race. The disabled motor bicycle was operated upon by Mr. Fournier for a time, and then he made up his mind that it was hopeless to attempt anything further. Elkes won the race easily by over a mile. He seemed to find no difficulty in keeping ahead of Eaton and Goodman.

There were quite a number of falls in the one-mile amateur handicap. In the sixth heat McCarthy, Cameron, and Arthur fell at the same time, while making a turn. Cameron and Arthur went head over heels over the rail at the top of the bank.

Cameron grabbed the rope and hung to it, but Arthur fell to the floor. McCarthy was at the bottom of the bank and escaped easily. Cameron was badly bruised, but Arthur was not injured.

THE SUMMARIES.

HALF-MILE SCRATCH, AMATEUR.—Indoor championship of America. Winner of each heat and second man in fastest heat to qualify for semi-finals. Prizes, diamonds. First heat—Won by W. E. Mosher, New York; second, W. F. Wahrenberger, New York. Time—1:10. Second heat—Won by R. L. Kramer, (American amateur champion,) East Orange, N. J.; second, William Frank, M. W., New York. Time—1:14 2-5. Third heat—Won by G. H. Lake, Port Richmond; second, Harry Heyde, New York. Time—1:12. Fourth heat—Won by C. M. Ertz, New York; second, T. Admitz, Passaic. Time 1:10. Fifth heat—Won by G. C. Schreiber, New York; second, George Cameron, R. W., New York. Time—1:11 4-5. Sixth heat—Won by G. H. King, New York; second, P. O. Mundt, Brooklyn. Time—1:11 2-5. Seventh heat—Won by Walter Torrens, G. W., New York; second, M. T. Dove, C. C., New York. Time—1:13 1-5. First semi-final—Won by F. L. Kramer, East Orange, N. J.; second, W. F. Wahrenberger, New York. Time—1:07 4-5. Second semi-final—Won by C. M. Ertz, New York; second, G. H. King, New York. Time—1:14 3-5. Final—Won by F. L. Kramer; second, C. M. Ertz; third, W. F. Wahrenberger. Time—1:14 2-5.

Half-Mile Scratch, Professional—Indoor Championship of America—First prize, $100; second, $50; third, $25. Winner of each heat to qualify for final.—First heat—Won by Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn; second, Charles Hadfield, Newark; time—1:11 1-5. Second heat—Won by Nat Butler, Boston; second, R. A. Miller, New York; time—1:07 4-5. Third heat—Won by G. I. Kreamer, Chicago; second, C. S. Henshaw, Brooklyn; time—1:06 3-5. Fourth heat—Won by Jay Eaton, New York; second, F. P. Kent, Brooklyn; time—1:08. Fifth heat—Won by Harry Caldwell, Manchester, N. H.; second, Bert Repine, Nashville; time—1:10. Final heat—Won by Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn; second, Harry Caldwell, Manchester, N. H.; third, G. I. Kreamer, Chicago; fourth, Nat Butler, Boston; time—1:05 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional—First prize, $50; second, $25; third, $15; fourth, $10. First two men to qualify for final.—First heat—Won by Charles Hadfield, Newark, 60 yards; second, O. V. Babcock, New York, 80 yards; time—2:07. Second heat—Won by Nat Butler, Boston, scratch; second, G. I. Kreamer, Chicago, 50 yards; time—2:17 4-5. Third heat—Won by R. A. Miller, New York, 60 yards; second, Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn, 40 yards; time—2:08 4-5. Fourth heat—Won by Joar Lawson, Chicago, 80 yards; second, F. P. Kent, Brooklyn, 40 yards; time—2:11 2-5. Final—Won by G. I. Kreamer; second, Oscar

GOULDS' CHRISTMAS TREE

Children of the Poor Entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould.

SANTA CLAUS WAS PRESENT

Patron Saint of the Day Distributes Gifts to the Youngsters—Unbidden Guests Attend.

"Hey, Santy Claus, do it again! Do it again, Santy Claus! Yea-a-a-y!"

The chorus came from fifty lusty throated youngsters, in tones of shrill delight, in a parlor of the Tuxedo yesterday afternoon. They sat in rows of chairs before a wondrous Christmas tree, through the masses of whose gorgeous tinsel and cornucopias blazed electric bulbs of most aesthetic colors. Beside the tree capered a venerable figure in a flowing red robe belted at the waist, fur topped boots, and a cap of regal ermine, crowning flowing white hair and whiskers crisp with the snows of many winters. It was the jolly saint himself, his dignity for once forgotten, who pranced before his young beneficiaries waving his arms as vigorously as a youth, and inspiring the children to ecstatic bursts of merriment. A little to one side sat the youngsters' real benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, quietly enjoying the pleasure of making other people happy.

It was the Christmas festival to children of the poor, which looks as if it might become an established institution with Howard Gould and his bride. They gave just such a treat to the little ones last Christmastide, when Mrs. Gould was still Miss Clemmons, and it evidently proved so satisfactory as to bear repetition. This year Miss Bainbridge, Superintendent of the Woman's Branch of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, was delegated to gather fifty youngsters from the sweatshop districts and tenements in Mott and Mulberry Streets, and bring them to an afternoon of Christmas cheer. So yesterday they were fetched up in three omnibuses to the Tuxedo, filled with excitement and chattering at phenomenal speed.

Mr. and Mrs. Gould and their friends Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Kirkpatrick were waiting for the children, with a Punch-and-Judy establishment in one room, and the Christmas tree, on which they had with their own hands hung long lines of glittering balls and popcorn, in a room adjoining. Miss Bainbridge and two other young women came with the children as marshals. The little guests, who ranged from about four to thirteen years, (the age of little Rosalia Pizzio, who supports by her scanty earnings a family of six,) filed into the first room, all in various degrees of embarrassment and delight and all in their best clothes.

Mrs. Gould exercised special supervision over the whole entertainment. The Rev. Wilton M. Smith, who married Mr. and Mrs. Gould, made a Christmas talk to the children. The afternoon's bliss opened with the Punch-and-Judy show, in which Prof. Yarick was the unseen manipulator. At every fresh evidence of Mr. Punch's valor, dexterity, and wit the youngsters raised a deafening screech of approbation and bobbed excitedly about on their seats. The climax of satisfaction was reached when an obstreperous Spaniard engaged in combat with Punch upon the latter's assertion that he was Uncle Sam, and was hurled fiercely down into the pit, after a voice from below had been heard to say, "Mr. Punch, remember the Maine."

Something still more satisfactory followed in the shape of refreshments. Boulion, sandwiches, cake, and ice cream were passed around, the sandwiches being wisely distributed before the cake. Suddenly, in the midst of the feast, the venerable figure previously referred to popped out from behind the Punch-and-Judy screen, and the youngsters emitted one mellifluous yell of greeting. "Children," rubled Santa Claus in a laudably sepulchral voice, "have you all been good little girls and boys?"

"Yessir, yessir, yessir," came back the unqualified response, as visions of "jest lovely" presents filled the infantile mind.

Then the saint stalked majestically about among the youngsters, shaking hands promiscuously and hinting at joyous surprises to come. A few minutes later Mrs. Gould hurried out into the hall and whispered to Mr. Gould to "have the lights turned off in the other room." The tree and the room in which it stood were accordingly darkened, and then, in answer to a tremendous rapping, the folding doors between were flung wide open. The children began to file in, the electric circuit was turned on, and the tree in all its illuminated glory stood before them.

Unfortunately, at this juncture a division of sheep and goats was made necessary. About fifty children had been invited, and presents procured especially for them. These were ranged on one side of the tree. Right opposite in a single row sat seven small boys and a woman with a child in her arms. They had somehow learned of the entertainment and had wandered in unbidden, hoping to share in the day's good things. It was not possible to purchase woolen sweaters of the elevator man or get shoes for small boys in the café below, and the presence of the youngsters was rather a dilemma. But Mrs. Gould would not turn them away. There were apples and oranges enough at least, and they were supplied with these, and had to sit mournfully by while Santa Claus distributed sweaters and shoes to the boys, and dresses to the girls, calling each by name. Every child also received a bank with 25 cents in it, and was urged to save the pennies he or she didn't need.

Mr. and Mrs. Leroy W. Baldwin, Col. Slocum, and various other friends dropped in before the children went home. Miss Bainbridge, Miss Paoli, and Miss Brandt, who came with the children, received lace handkerchiefs from Santa Claus. The youngsters finally put the remnants of the cakes and their apples and oranges in long paper bags, and were taken down to the omnibuses for the homeward trip carrying their presents and their memories back to their squalid homes.

FED MANY HUNGRY PEOPLE.

Two Dinners Given at the Manhattan East Side Mission.

Two Christmas dinners were given yesterday to the poor at the restaurant of the Manhattan East Side Mission. The first was at noon to the lodgers of the mission house and others who were fortunate enough to find seats at the tables after the lodgers had been seated.

Two hundred men sat down at the tables that groaned beneath the weight of roast turkeys and boiled hams, with celery and plenty of vegetables. Many of the men were thinly clad, and looked as if they had not had a full meal for months. After eating their fill, the men sang several hymns, and then went out. Then much of the food that had been prepared was sent to the poor families in the neighborhood. This dinner was given by Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, and other patronesses of the mission.

Late in the afternoon the second dinner was given by the Rev. Charles E. and Mrs. Ballou to seventy poor people of the Cremorne Mission. There were the same kinds of viands set before the guests as in the earlier dinner. The guests ate with zest, and afterward sang hymns and related their experiences before and after conversion.

TOUGH CLUB ENTERTAINS CHILDREN

A West Side Organization Which Does Not Live Up to Its Name.

"Won't you please take us in with you?" asked, three well-dressed little girls who were standing on the stoop of the Tough Club at 27 Grove Street yesterday afternoon as a reporter was about to enter. "They're having a jolly Christmas time inside, and we want to see what's going on and get some candies."

The girls were in no danger at that house, for the Tough Club sails under colors that do not belong to it, and says what is not so; for instead of being composed of the howling roughs of the Ninth Ward, it contains many of the respectable and well-to-do citizens of the district, and they were giving a Christmas reception to their little daughters and granddaughters and nieces and grandnieces.

If there is anything tough in the Tough Club it is the immense chowder boiler in the kitchen, where eighty gallons of clam chowder are cooked at a time and then forced upon the club's guests. No chowder was cooked yesterday, but a truck load of tender turkeys had been getting ready for yesterday's feast, it was said, ever since Saturday morning. There were cold turkey and ham sandwiches, and hot turkey served with cranberry sauce and pies, and sweets and delicacies for the young people, who were arrayed in their holiday dresses.

The entertainment consisted of Christmas carols, songs, and recitations, and was a great success. When that was over a small mountain of packages of sweetmeats was uncovered and distributed among the children, with presents from a big Christmas tree.

John S. Gage is the President of the Club, and the Committee on Arrangements consisted of James Shields, Eugene Mace, and J. D. Plump.

Holiday Gift.

What more appropriate than Lundborg's Perfumes? Dainty and refined, they are always acceptable.

THE DAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President McKinley Receives a Few Callers and Goes Driving.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—All the executive departments were closed to-day, and most of the private business houses also. At the White House the day was rather quiet, although during the morning the President was in his office and saw several callers. Among these were Senators Davis and Frye, each of whom had a talk with the President. When the Peace Commissioners presented the treaty to the President Saturday there was no opportunity for a conference.

Senator Frye went to the State Department from the White House. Senator Caffery of Louisiana also saw the President to ask for pardons for several persons in whom he is interested. During the afternoon the President and Mrs. McKinley enjoyed a long ride, and in the evening sat down to dinner with their three nephews, who are guests at the White House. Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs and Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Allen were visitors at the Executive Mansion for a time during the evening.

Christmas presents have been received at the White House from many parts of the country. One of the last to arrive was a beautiful mocking bird from a Southern admirer of the President. The bird was in a pretty cage decorated with ribbons, and began to sing immediately upon being taken into the house. He was pronounced a perfect specimen of his species.

Although business was generally suspended in their offices, Secretary Alger and Adjutant General Corbin, Secretary Hay and officials of the Navigation Bureau of the Navy Department were on hand for a time.

SANTA CLAUS NEGLECTS MAIL.

A North Pole Missive Advertised at North Vale as Uncalled For.

NORTH VALE, N. Y., Dec. 26.—Some bright clerk in the New York General Post Office came upon a letter the other day which had an unusual address. The letter is postmarked under date of Dec. 6, and is addressed "Santa Claus, North Pole, North America."

By what process of reasoning the clerk hit upon North Vale as being the site of the much-sought pole is not known. However, the letter is advertised here among the "uncalled for."

Christmas Doings at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 26.—Most of the Americans in Santiago celebrated Christmas today, though hardly able to realize that this is the Christmastide season, in the midst of most of the discomforts of Summer weather.

The palace clerks gave Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the Department, a magnificent gold-mounted tortoise-shell walking stick, in a mahogany case.

The soldiers in the camps endeavored to enjoy the day in American fashion. The Hist and the hospital ship Bay State were decorated gayly.

Christmas in Manila Camps.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—Christmas was generally observed among the Americans here with special religious services by Protestants and Catholics alike. The services for the Colorado and Pennsylvania regiments were conducted by Chaplain Harris of the former. Father McKinnon preached a sermon to the California regiment, though the usual midnight mass was not held, as the Archbishop of Manila refused his sanction. The city was crowded with Filipinos, who were making merry all the while.

PARLIAMENTARY HARD LABOR.

Congressmen Will Sympathize with What Is Expected from English Commoners.

From The London Telegraph.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Oldham Licensed Victuallers' Association last night, Mr. Ascroft, M. P., said the following were a few of the things expected from members of Parliament to-day: (1) He must be always in the House of Commons, and at the same time never away from his constituency. [Laughter.] (2) He must support every religious, philanthropic, and charitable object, assist football, cricket, swimming, athletic clubs, patronize all theatres and concerts, be ready to open every bazaar and sale of work. (3) He must watch every question that affects the place he represents, and secure it fair treatment. (4) He must be ready to speak sensibly, at a moment's notice, on every question. [Laughter.] (5) He must be able to prophesy every change that will occur in the next twenty years, and vote accordingly. (6) He must be able to obtain interviews for his constituents with every public department whenever the same has been refused. (7) He must advocate free trade and at the same time abolish prohibitive foreign tariffs. (8) He must have thorough knowledge of all acts of Parliament affecting public health, poor law, police, school board, voluntary schools, municipal affairs, trade, army and navy, labor and licensing. (9) He must keep his eyes open and call attention in the House to every grievance from which his constituents suffer. (10) He must see that the constituents have a fair share of gifts and appointments at the disposal of the Government. (11) He must be ever ready to speak in any constituency when asked, and at the same time not neglect his own. (12) He must never take the wrong view of any question which may suddenly come to the front. (13) He must know every town, river, port, railway, and canal, whether constructed or in course of construction, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and every treaty of concession affecting the same. [Laughter.] (14) He must read every blue book, bill, or other public paper issued, and be ready to answer and explain all questions. (15) He must always be able to grant interviews to his constituents, no matter what other appointments he may have. (16) He must never be ill nor meet with an accident. (17) He must arrange and introduce deputations to Ministers, and sensibly advocate their requirements. (18) He must pay his own election expenses and keep himself while in Parliament. (19) He must not give offense by not answering letters, whether they require one or not. [Laughter.] (20) He must never make an enemy, and be more popular when he retires than when he was elected, and not be surprised if he finds a stranger captures his seat. [Laughter.]

South Carolina and Her Schools.

From the Washington Star.

"Very few people know that the Commonwealth of South Carolina pays a larger school tax in proportion to her total wealth than any other State in the Union," said William A. Barber, Attorney General of that State, at the Riggs last night, "but such is really the case. The fact of the matter is that the State is laying the greatest emphasis imaginable on education, and her colleges are fast coming to rank with the first in the country. Last year I had the honor of delivering the closing address at the Winthrop Normal and Industrial College, an institution in my State devoted entirely to the instruction of young women. There are 400 of them in attendance there in all, and I was astounded upon investigation to note the thorough and useful courses in the industrial arts that the institution is offering its students. The young women of the South are keeping step with their sisters in the North and West in progress, and we cannot tell what achievements the future has in store for them."

The Ads of Evans' Ale may be imitated, but the brewing never.—Adv.

SECOND DAY OF CHRISTMAS

The Monday Festival No Less Important than Sunday's.

DAY OF JOY FOR THE POOREST

No Excuse for a Hungry Man—City's Child Wards Fare Well—Newsboys Entertained.

Yesterday was just as much a Christmas Day in New York City as was the day before, and many thousands of children will say that there was only one Christmas Day this year after all, and that day was yesterday. Myriads of toys that had been concealed in mysterious recesses somewhere about the world found their way into eager childish hands. Many thousands more that had been delivered into the arms of their destroyers on Sunday had been granted a respite until yesterday morning, when the whole child population of the great city broke forth in one wild, hilarious, glorious pandemonium. The clear, crisp wintry air was burdened with the blare of the painted tin trumpet, the rattle of the drum, the squeaks and cries of the whole artificial animal world. The cabman and motorman were kept busy all day dodging miniature express wagons and the velocipede with gorgeously painted wheels. The whole city was sticky with candy of every hue and flavor and was strewn with pie and cake. The sun shone even brighter than on the day before. The air was crisp and bracing. The streets were frozen until they gave back a merry echo to the tramp of joyous feet. It was the children's Christmas, but the whole adult population did its best to bridge the years and catch the inspiration by becoming children again.

Every business section wore a holiday aspect, just as if it had been the 25th instead of the 26th. All the stores except the small ones were closed. There were no banks or business exchanges open, and the streets in the business sections were deserted. The lucky mortals who had enjoyed one Christmas welcomed another. The minority, which had had too much Christmas, was vouchsafed a delightful day in which to forget it before taking up the grind again.

But the happiest of all were the very poor, whose one feast day of the year had been postponed until yesterday. There were many thousands of these, but if there is one man, woman, or child in all the city to-day who has missed a feast, he or she has been needlessly unfortunate. Although scores of public and charitable institutions had spread their tables on Sunday, a greater number reserved their supply of good cheer until yesterday. A wayfarer could in a short stroll up town have walked into a dozen holly-decked banquet halls and dined like a King without money and without price. Mince pie was thrust upon the amazed and happy Lazarus, and turkey went a-begging. Thousands of pounds of such delicacies were eaten during the day at the expense of the city and of private charity. Everything was done to make it a great white day in the lives of the diners. In many places little entertainments were gotten up. In some places they had a celebration on Sunday and another yesterday.

JOY ON RANDALL'S ISLAND.

Probably more unalloyed bliss was concentrated on Randall's Island yesterday than in any other one spot in all the city. Nearly 2,000 children live there, to whom home in its dearest sense is almost an unknown word. One thousand are inmates of the schools and hospitals under the charge of the Department of Charities—hopeless cripples, the feeble-minded, and the unnamed little craft that is cast up from the swirling stream of life in a great city. They ruled supreme yesterday, as they had on the day before. They had demolished a terrific dinner on Sunday, and at 12 o'clock yesterday, when the gong sounded, they showed up unscathed and welcomed more. Great stacks of turkey and pie and cake and nuts and many other splendid things rapidly faded away. By squads and platoons the children then marched to the big schoolhouse, which was a perfect fairyland of holly and fruits and flowers. A great Christmas tree towered up to the ceiling, its branches bending with gorgeous gifts, which were also piled high on every side.

Besides the city, a half dozen charitable societies had brought gifts, and yesterday Nathan Straus sent a great packing case crammed full of the most wonderful things in the toy line. Commissioner of Charities Keller and a party of friends were present to reinforce Mrs. Dunphy, the Superintendent, and her assistants in the herculean task of distributing the gifts. It required the entire afternoon.

In the House of Refuge, near by, the festival was at its height. The 770 boys and girls confined here scarcely know what childhood is, except on Christmas, but the dark side of life that they know was carried from mind, for the day at least, in feasting and in song. Superintendent Carpenter, Miss Barden, the manager of the girls' department, and Mrs. G. S. Price, the music teacher, had been preparing for weeks for the celebration of the day, and from noon until late at night the big institution was a scene of gayety.

The programme began with a sumptuous dinner of everything that is good, including ice cream in unlimited quantities. The Christmas entertainments followed, first in the recreation hall of the girls' and primary boys' department, and were really ambitious affairs. First, a splendid Christmas ladder was denuded of sweetmeats, books, games, and dolls of all kinds, and then the entertained turned entertainers. There was a grand march to a Christmas carol, in which the whole school took part. This was followed by a musical dialogue by a squad of twenty boys. Thirty-two girls, looking pretty and innocent in white dresses, gave a graceful wand and dumbbell drill. After a cornet solo by one of the attendants, came a cantata, entitled "Jolly Christmas," in which the singers acquitted themselves delightfully. Among the members of the various committees connected with the management that were present as guests were Frederic Bronson, James J. Higginson, Clement March, Evert Jansen Wendell, Mrs. Edgerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Edith Morton, Miss Ruth Morgan, and Miss Leontine Marié. The entertainment was repeated in the evening in the senior boys' department.

NEWSBOYS EAT THEIR FILL.

Probably the most complete and best-arranged of any of the dinners of newsboys was that given at Adelphi Hall at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Frank Tilford. Mr. Tilford being sick with the grip, Alderman McCall superintended the affair. There were eight long tables with accommodations for over 400 boys, and there was no crowding. The boys gathered long before 1 o'clock, but an overwhelming force of policemen got there ahead of them. The tables groaned under oysters on the half shell, consommé julienne, radishes, celery, salmon, mayonnaise dressing, turkey, and cranberry sauce, vegetables, plum pudding, ice cream, and cakes, oranges, and coffee. The boys, according to their own version of the affair, "didn't do a thing" to this galaxy of edibles. It was one of the jolliest crowds of newsboys ever gathered together, and represented well the cosmopolitan population of the city. "Curley the Coon" came near precipitating a riot by his chase after an elusive orange that slipped from his pocket. It took a Roundsman and three policemen to recapture the orange and restore it to its owner.

An orchestra played popular airs in which the boys joined. "Peter the Guinea" sang "I'd Like to be an Iceman" and "That Ain't No Lie," and the chorus could be heard a block away. A slight mix-up occurred when some of the waiters served ice cream at one table twice. "Bat" Leddin made a speech calling for equality and "a square deal." He was applauded to the echo and the result was that a double portion of cream went around. There was some talk about having to call around at "Del's" later for some extra dry on account of this slight oversight in the menu, but at the close of the dinner the boys gave three cheers for the donor.

Eight hundred other newsboys had a bounteous Christmas repast last night at the Newsboys' Lodging House in Duane Street. The dinner was given by William H. Fleiss. In squads of 200 the boys attacked great heaps of everything that was good, and a few fine, soft pies were deposited down some unfortunate newsboy's back between his shirt and him.

SALVATIONISTS FEED THOUSANDS.

The Salvation Army had as its guests yesterday in the National Headquarters, in West Fourteenth Street, 2,000 hungry men, women, and children. Apart from these hundreds of families, too proud to visit the various posts for dinner, were supplied in their homes with what is known as the "basket dinner." No accurate estimate could be obtained of the exact number that flocked throughout the day to the headquarters of the thirty-one posts in the city.

It was rather an early dinner hour when the first batch of 200 sat down at the Fourteenth Street headquarters, but that made no difference to appetites of many days' development. The menu consisted of turkey, roast beef, potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, bread, butter, and an unlimited supply of tea and coffee. The officers of the army discarded their regular uniforms and donned white jackets and aprons after the fashion of restaurant waiters and helped the hungry to all they asked for. The diners, after being marshaled in the assembly hall, listened to music and addresses by Commander Booth-Tucker and his wife.

An inspection party, including Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker and other prominent officers of the army, made a tour in a tally-ho of the various posts. At the headquarters of the Bowery Corps, opposite Cooper Union, 200 men and 100 boys were found ready for a feast. Fifty women dined at the Women's Shelter, at 215 Bowery. A large party feasted at the Cherry Street headquarters, which the tally-ho party reached after a fierce bombardment on the way with decayed fruit at the hands of small boys.

Santa Claus visited the Mariners' Temple last evening, and was received with shouts of delight by twelve hundred or more children. Previous to his appearance an interesting programme, in which the children connected with the various institutions of the church took part, was given. The church was decked with flags and wreaths of evergreen, and over the platform was a star fifteen feet across, made of tricolored bunting. On the platform were two Christmas trees twenty feet high, burdened with boxes of candy, toys, and the decorations. Every child present received a box of candy and another present of some kind.

Christmas dinner was served to all poor callers at the Immaculate Conception Mission in Lafayette Place. Nearly 2,000 persons were fed. The 400 boys, inmates of the institution, were fed early and then sent to Staten Island. They marched after the boys' band to the Battery, where they took the boat. They had a big dinner at Mount Loretto.

Four hundred boys and girls, residents of the Seventeenth Assembly District, were made happy by the distribution of gifts from a huge Christmas tree at 838 Ninth Avenue, in charge of the women's auxiliary of the district Republican club. Although tickets had been distributed to the children, the crush became so great after the doors were opened that the tickets were discarded, and after that "I'm Gubbin's Mike" or "I'm Flanagan's Mary" went with the easy-going doorkeepers. Books, games, and candy were distributed in profusion.

The convalescent patients in the German Hospital enjoyed an entertainment and concert in the lecture room of the hospital. There was a big Christmas tree hung with gifts.

DAINTIES FOR TOMBS PRISONERS.

Christmas was celebrated in the Tombs with a bountiful dinner. The prisoners consumed over 500 pounds of turkey and chicken, together with the usual cranberry sauce and vegetables that go to make up a Christmas dinner. The men got a hot mince pie each, but the women and boys fared better. The Warden had secured from some charitable persons enough money to buy a lot of cake and a couple of big tubs of brick ice cream, and each of the boys and women received a good-sized portion. A great majority of the men prisoners had cigars, with which they supplemented the dinner.

The two most interesting prisoners, perhaps, were Mr. and Mrs. Moore of "badger" notoriety. They had Christmas boxes sent to them by friends, but Moore ate the regular fare of the prison.

The day was celebrated in the Home of the Young Men's Institute, at 222 Bowery, by a carnival of nations and a show of relics of the late war. The house was profusely decorated with flags and Christmas greens, and lanterns took up a good deal of space in the adornment. Seventy-two members of the institute went to the war in one capacity or another, and all brought back relics, which were placed on exhibition yesterday in the basement of the institute. There were guns, revolvers, cartridges, tents, and uniforms. A number of the members of the institute told stories illustrative of camp life. There were, besides, rooms fitted up to represent life in different nations. There were German, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Swiss, Chinese, Italian, Spanish, American, Armenian, and Dutch rooms, each of which was shown by a member of the institute dressed in the costume of the country represented by the room. There was music all day and a concert in the evening. There were many visitors.

A bountiful dinner was supplied to the boys making their home at the Tompkins Square Lodging House at 265 East Eighth Street. In the evening the Superintendent allowed the boys to have a little entertainment of their own. Popular songs were sung; and one or two of the lads contributed a "buck and wing" dance. Each of the boys received a useful present from the Children's Aid Society, under whose auspices the house is operated.

Fifty girls were made happy yesterday evening at the Elizabeth Home, where Matron Hurley had provided a bountiful dinner for her charges. Roast turkey, cranberry sauce, and other good things were served early in the afternoon. In the evening a luncheon was served, and the hours after 7 were spent in games and dancing. Each of the girls received a useful present.

Eighty homeless men, who frequent the Cremorne Mission in West Thirty-second Street, were supplied with Christmas dinner yesterday at 416 East Twenty-sixth Street by the Superintendent of the mission, Charles E. Ballou, and his wife. Chicken soup, turkey, vegetables, mince pie, and plum pudding were in plenty, and the diners were entertained with songs and recitations.

The twenty-two inmates of the Fogg Industrial School, at 532 West Fifty-third Street, ate their Christmas dinner yesterday in the refectory of the building.

LARGEST MAIL ON RECORD.

While the thousands rested Sunday, there were some unfortunates in the city who found no respite, and of those the employes of the Post Office Department faced more work than they had had for many a day. The full force of clerks, carriers, and collectors at the General Post Office and at all of the branch stations was at work all day, and the result was that the heaviest day's mail ever handled in the history of the office was sorted and got ready for distribution by the first delivery yesterday morning. The pneumatic mail tubes were kept busy, and the full force of wagons was engaged in forwarding mail to the up-town stations.

Every carrier in these stations left yesterday morning with a sack on his back which would have made Santa Claus stagger and puff, and a surplus stowed in his pockets and under his arm. The figures of the amount of mail handled have not yet been tabulated, Postmaster Van Cott explaining that every one was too busy handling the mail to stop to do any figuring. The Etruria brought in 1,800 sacks of mail and the domestic mails from all parts of the country were greater than ever before known.

BROOKLYN CHILDREN ENTERTAINED

Two Great Christmas-Tree Gatherings and a Newsboys' Dinner.

The Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society held its annual festival yesterday morning in the Bijou Theatre. About 2,000 children were present to enjoy the entertainment provided and receive the presents. The Christmas tree was a giant, thirty-five feet high, and was loaded down with presents for the society's small guests. Mrs. Frank Sittig of 302 Jefferson Avenue was in charge of the arrangements and Postmaster Francis H. Wilson presided. The players of the "Finish of Mr. Fresh" company, which is playing at the Bijou, gave a vaudeville programme. Every child was provided with a small American flag, which the youngsters waved enthusiastically when anything in the programme excited their approbation.

The annual Christmas entertainment given to poor children by the East End Christmas Tree Committee of Brooklyn, of which Mrs. Walter J. Barron is the President, was held yesterday morning in the Amphion Theatre, in Bedford Avenue. More than 2,200 children filled the theatre, and fully 1,000 more were unable to secure admission. Several large Christmas trees stood on the stage, and around them were piled dolls and toys. Santa Claus was impersonated by R. Morrison Gray, while Congressman Bennett acted as master of ceremonies. The address of welcome was delivered by ex-Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, and his remarks were of a patriotic nature. Each child carried a tiny American flag, and each received a doll or a toy and a box of candy. A musical programme was also carried out. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff was expected to be present, but did not appear, as he is now in the mountains.

Victor Baung, who has a hotel in Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday gladdened the hearts of nearly 200 newsboys with a Christmas dinner. There were four relays of fifty boys each, the first sitting down at noon and the last relay of fifty finishing at 4 o'clock.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike, and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, and weakness than ever before.

B. Altman & Co.

W (Tues-) DRESS ...dvance ot Spring style Oxfords, Madras, Zephyrs, Novelty Plumetis, French Embroidered Batiste and Silk Mousseline.

Also Spring Importations of COTTON EMBROIDERIES, comprising French Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Insertings, Edges, All-Overs and Pique Robes.

MOURNING MILLINERY AND VEILS.

CORRECT STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.

(Third Floor.)

B. Altman & Co.

DINNER AT CAMP WALWORTH.

A Christmas Feast at Which 265 Discharged Soldiers Sat Down.

The headquarters of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee, known as "Camp Walworth," will be abandoned this morning. Yesterday an elaborate Christmas dinner was served to the sixty-five men staying at the house and to about two hundred discharged soldiers who live in various parts of the city.

Dr. and Mrs. Gallant, who have had active charge of the home since it was started, and a number of ladies were in attendance and helped to make the last afternoon at the home a pleasant one. Miss Helen Gould, who has paid all expenses, expected to be present, was not able to come. She sent a note thanking the men for some flowers they had sent her in appreciation of her interest in them.

The note was read by Mrs. Gallant, and when she had finished they gave three hearty cheers for their benefactress. Dr. Gallant and his wife also came in for a share of the men's good will for the time and attention they have given them.

Many of the men who have applied at the home have found good situations through the efforts of the officers, but there are still a number unplaced.

Cash Presents for Employes.

The several hundred men employed in the Continental Iron Works, at Quay and West Streets, Greenpoint, were not forgotten by Santa Claus. Each received a present of money. The men who had been employed in the works two years received $25, while the older hands received from $50 to $75.

NICARAGUA CANAL REPORT.

Not Yet Complete, but Probably Will Be Finished in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Admiral Walker, Chairman of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, when questioned to-day as to the time when the report of the commission would be sent to Congress, said the time could not be stated definitely, as the report had not been completed. He presumed, however, that it would be ready within a few days.

The Admiral said there was no difference of opinion among the members of the commission, except possibly on the question of cost, and that difference might be adjusted so that the report would be unanimous on all points. Owing to the illness of Mr. Haines during the last ten days, practically nothing had been done, but now that the commission was together again a conclusion as to the cost and other points might be expected soon.

Admiral Walker, several months ago, stated to a committee of Congress that in his judgment the canal would not cost more than $125,000,000. Another member of the commission fixed the maximum at $140,000,000, but stated that it might cost considerably less. The opinion of the third member of the commission was that the canal would not cost more than $90,000,000. All were agreed, however, that these figures were and could be only approximations. Many things, it was suggested, might change the result materially. An epidemic of cholera or fever might lay off half the working force, and accidents to machinery and possibly earthquakes might damage the work in course of construction.

Admiral Walker stated to-day that in estimating the cost of the work, what had seemed to be a reasonable provision had been made for accidents of various kinds. All members of the Commission, he said, were agreed that the construction of the canal on the route proposed was entirely feasible and should be prosecuted with all reasonable expedition.

GEN. GREENE IN WASHINGTON.

He Announces His Intention of Retiring from the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, United States Volunteers; accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, Forty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, passed through this city to-day on his way from Havana to New York City. Gen. Greene paid a flying visit to the War Department during the forenoon, and spent about an hour in consultation with Adjt. Gen. Corbin in regard to the condition of affairs in the Cuban capital.

He said that there would undoubtedly be trouble in the maintenance of order pending the transfer of the control of affairs from the Spanish Government to the United States military authorities, but that he did not anticipate that it would reach proportions beyond the control of the American forces. According to his representations the feeling between the Spaniards and Cubans is intensely bitter, a serious rupture between the two factions being averted only by the presence of American troops, and the knowledge that the American military authorities are determined to preserve order by the prompt exercise of force in case of necessity.

Gen. Greene has large private interests in New York State, and to-day he gave notice to the Adjutant General of his desire to be relieved from further military service, in view of the practical conclusion of peace between Spain and the United States. He said he expected to return here Wednesday for the purpose of further consultation with the authorities in regard to the conditions and military necessities in Cuba. If perfectly agreeable to the President, he will then tender his resignation from the army.

How He Got Square with Her.

From The Chicago Record.

"The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."
So warbled a damsel with zest quite divine.
Then retorted the man with wickedest glee,
"The girls that kiss pooodles shall never kiss me."

GRIP DRIVES GIRL TO SUICIDE.

Jane L. Ackerman, a Convalescent, Leaps from Fifth-Story Window.

Jane L. Ackerman, nineteen years old, ended her life yesterday because of an attack of the grip which had developed into pneumonia. She became so despondent that she threw herself from a fifth-story window at her home, 725 Seventh Avenue, fracturing her skull in two places and breaking both of her legs. The young woman lived with relatives, Mr. and Mrs. John Gordiach, who had adopted her. Her parents and all her brothers and sisters, who had lived in Newark, are dead. She worked in a linen manufacturing house.

Three weeks ago the girl was seized with the grip, and pneumonia set in. She was recovering, but grew more despondent and acted strangely at times. At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning several workmen in a meat market opposite the Gordiach home saw the young woman's body falling through the air. They picked her up from the sidewalk unconscious. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, and died shortly afterward.

A GIRL ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Annie Taylor Is Charged with Robbing Her Benefactress.

On Aug. 2, 1894, the Brooklyn Children's Society learned that there was a case of destitution at 29 Luquer Street. An investigation showed that Charles Taylor had abandoned his five children, whose ages ranged from three to thirteen years. Their mother had some months before been taken to the county asylum for the insane. Taylor never returend, and the children were sent to the Western District Industrial Home in Sterling Place.

Mrs. Anna Babcock of 1,137 Dean Street took Annie Taylor, one of the children, out of the home about a year ago. She taught her to do light housework, such as waiting on the table, and gave her a good home. Several days ago, it is alleged, Annie stole from her mistress jewels valued at $315. She was arrested yesterday and taken to the Shelter of the Children's Society. She will be arraigned to-day before Magistrate Steers in the Grant Street Court.

Arranged for Her Own Funeral.

Mrs. Nancy Anderson died at Hyde Park yesterday in her seventy-sixth year. Last September she made arrangements for her death, feeling that her end was near. She sent for her son, Edward Stowell, who lives at 94 Broadway, Brooklyn, and gave him the deed to the family plot in Greenwood Cemetery, saying that she wished to be buried by the side of her first husband. She also selected the undertaker and had a shroud made, which she put away in a bureau drawer. She will be buried to-morrow. In addition to her son, Mrs. Anderson leaves a husband.

PARIS WON'T POSTPONE.

Nothing But War Will Prevent Her 1900 Exhibition.

Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

Reports having recently been spread in London to the effect that the Paris Exhibition could not possibly be ready at the appointed time, I have called on M. Henri Chardou, the Secretary General, to see what he had to say on the subject. I found that the rumors were simply devoid of truth. "So far," said M. Chardon, "from it being true that the exhibition will not be ready, the work is in reality in advance of the fixed dates. The strike was of no importance to us, and the present unusual good weather has enabled us to advance far more rapidly than one usually dares hope in Winter. Everything," insisted M. Chardon, "will be ready before the opening day. Please make that clear in The Pall Mall Gazette."

"But," I objected, "was there not a suggestion to postpone the exhibition until 1901?"

"I have seen that foolish statement in the press," said M. Chardon, "but no such proposition has ever existed except in two vivid imaginations. The situation is, I am told, much better than it was before the last exhibition in 1889, and unless war breaks out the 1900 exhibition will certainly be opened, finished in every detail of architecture and decoration, at the proper time."

"But you do not believe in war?" I asked, rather surprised at the reserve.

"No," said M. Chardon "but I was thinking of the only cause which might overturn our projects."

"Is there not," I asked, "some delay in distributing the plans of each section to the foreign Commissioners?"

"They have nearly all been given out now," was the answer, "and the remainder will go almost immediately. The greatest delay is with the plans of the engineering space at Vincennes; but as there is plenty of room there the foreign Commissioners need not be anxious for their exhibitors."

M. Chardon's statements about the readiness of the exhibition were so categorical that no further objections suggested themselves to me, so, changing the subject, I put the following question: "Suppose a visitor to the 1889 exhibition were to visit the 1900 world's show, what would strike him most?"

"The two exhibitions are quite different," was the reply. "The characteristic of the coming one is that the public will be initiated into the process of manufacture of the products exhibited, as, for instance, a cake of soap. They will see the machinery by which it is made and also the raw material."

"And the clou?" I inquired.

"That question is less easy to answer. The national pavilions of the different countries will be extremely interesting, but there will be a large number of remarkable sights to be seen. Still, I cannot help thinking that the fact of our uniting all the nations of the world—each showing what it can do best—in this little space is the greatest clou one could desire. And then there are the palaces now being built in the Champs Elysées, and which will remain permanently. They are most artistic buildings, and I think the embellishment of Paris to this extent in so short a time will prove to be a world's record.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:38	Moon rises.....	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:56	Gov. Isl'd	7:32	H. Gate	9:21
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:35	Gov. Isl'd	8:10	H. Gate	9:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) DEC. 27.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	1:30 P. M.	
Iroquois, Charleston		3:30 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

W

The Wanamaker Store

72,000 Yds. of Printed Organdies
At 12½c. a Yard

WITH Christmas barely over our shoulders, here's a fresh and delightful whiff of Spring. We begin this morning a sale of Organdies that is going to make a sensation.

The cloths came from Alsace,—the printing was done by the best mill in America. A combination of two bests, yet cheaper than either alone.

If the cloths were printed where they were woven, the price would be regularly 35c., and the goods no better. We show sixty-one charming patterns, delicate, dainty and novel, and ask you

Twelve and a Half Cents a Yard.

No woman who has ever experienced the advantages of having her spring dresses made up early will consider this offer unseasonable. The time could scarcely be more seasonable and never will be more economical.

The very high character of the goods and the extraordinary price will make this offer memorable. We have given the fabric the place of honor this morning, and expect to do some fast selling.

Women's Imported Capes and Jackets
Reduced One-Third to One-Half.

Attention! This is an important matter. More important to you than to us, for it's to your benefit and our loss.

These are the finest over-garments that the world produces for ready-to-wear demand. Hubert & Riquer, Sara Mayer & Morhange, Briamont Freres, of Paris; Pach and Gerson, of Berlin, and people of that class designed them. The workmanship is as close to perfection as highly-trained French and German needle-workers can carry it. You know how close *that* is. The styles are exclusively ours. Everything is lovely except that *we have too many* of the garments. So we telescope the prices into themselves until they are shut up from a full third to a full half.

Choose from about 400 garments in Velour du Nord, Kersey, Matelasse, Ottoman Silk. Black, navy blue, royal blue, tan and steel.

CAPES.

At $27.50—Of black Kersey cloth; 27 in. deep; full sweep; pointed front and back; bottom trimmed with open work, handsomely jetted and embroidered; high-rolling collar; front and back also embroidered; lined with black satin. Price was $36.

At $35—Of black Matelasse; 34 in. deep; full sweep; ruffle around bottom; Persian lamb collar; lined with black satin. Price was $56.

At $40—Of black Ottoman silk; 36 in. deep; graduated ruffle down front and around bottom; black embroidery where ruffle adjoins; also a trimming of Persian lamb; high-rolling collar of Persian lamb; lined with quilted black tailors' serge. Price was $60.

At $25—Of Velour du Nord; 27 in. deep; full sweep; front and bottom trimmed with black soutache braid in fancy design; high-rolling collar; lined with black satin; wadded and quilted. Price was $34.

JACKETS.

At $55—Of Velour du Nord; 34 in. long; tight-fitting cutaway; entire garment edged with Persian lamb; front, back and sleeves beautifully trimmed with jet and narrow braid; lined with black wale satin. Price was $82.

At $75—Of green Kersey cloth; cutaway; wide revers and high-rolling storm collar of Persian lamb; handsomely appliqued with velvet and chenille, and embroidered with narrow black braid; lined with black brocade satin. Price was $125.

Mussed and Rumpled Handkerchiefs

A store cannot sell close to half a million handkerchiefs in forty days without having some tumbled and handled goods. That is our position. You know the richness of these chances. You never knew anything richer than these:

25c. handkerchiefs for 12½c.
35c. handkerchiefs for 25c.
50c. handkerchiefs for 35c.
75c. handkerchiefs for 50c.
$1 handkerchiefs for 75c.
$1.25 handkerchiefs for $1.

Broadway.

Women's Romeo Slippers of Felt

If the pair you hoped for or expected failed to materialize, console yourself with a pair from this offering. These are of the well-known Dolge felt with flexible leather soles; red, brown, drab and black; bound with black fur. This grade has always been $1.50 a pair. Choose here at $1.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

OUR TROOPS AT NUEVITAS.

Camp Life of the Fifteenth Infantry—Men Bitten by Scorpions—Hot Winter Weather.

NEUVITAS, Cuba, Dec. 15.—The last of the Spanish forces in this, the Province of Puerto Principe, left on La Gran Antilla Sunday, the 4th inst., and the Fifteenth United States Infantry arrived at the same time. Our flag was raised the next day with much ceremony by two beautiful daughters of the Alcalde, a Cuban, formerly of the Autonomist Government, who was reappointed by Gen. Carpenter Governor of the province.

Yellow fever and typhoid are said not to exist here, though severe malaria prevails. The soldiers are provided with large hospital tents and cots. The tents are being floored. The extremely dense, impenetrable undergrowth on the hill where the camp is situated was cut down by ex-Cuban soldiers with their machetes, the great quantities of guao, a poisonous plant, closely resembling in appearance the holly, rendering it dangerous for our men to do the work. The Cubans, however, are fearless, although showing the effects in terrible sores on hands and legs. A plant usually found growing near the guao is claimed to be an antidote to this poison. Several of the men have been bitten by scorpions, but the insects here do not seem to be as dangerous as elsewhere. A few drops of ammonia applied to the stings remove further trouble.

This province is especially valuable as pasturage land for cattle. Most of the animals were killed off during the war. There are many large sugar plantations, sadly injured by hostilities. The owners, however, are now busy rebuilding machinery and planting, and the rich soil, with American money, farm implements, and industry, will very soon show the richest sort of country. Lands are cheap, $35 being the price for thirty-three-acres lots, but experience is necessary to cultivate them, and the ways of the country must be learned.

The town of Nuevitas is old and quaint and dirty, the Spanish garrison giving no attention to sanitation, or, indeed, any cleaning of the streets or barracks. This will be attended to hereafter by the army officers, in co-operation with the Alcalde, $1,000 in gold from customs receipts having been allotted by Gen. Carpenter for the needed work. As the American doller is worth from 35 to 45 per cent. premium on Spanish silver, and labor is obtainable at $1 per day in the latter currency, much may be accomplished when there is no waste allowed. Living expenses are high. Eggs cost 5 to 10 cents each; meat, principally goat, 30 cents per pound; kerosene oil, $2 a gallon; rum, 25 cents a quart. Oranges and limes are cheap, and bananas very cheap, but dangerous to our people.

The only style of carriage in town is the ox-cart; and a bicycle could not be ridden ten feet.

There is very much suffering among the people of the province from want of food.

We are completely cut off from communication with the United States. There is no regular mail, and the soldiers have received no letters since leaving Savannah, Dec. 7. There is no telegraph except to Puerto Principe, forty-five miles distant, with which we are connected by a railroad—which hopes to run three times a week, but does not always accomplish this, nor on Empire Express time—though the distance is covered in five or six hours, and the fare is only $4 or $5 for the whole trip. The telegraph is worked on a "slow and sure" principle. The operator sends a word and an inquiry, "Got that?" before sending another word.

This is called Winter weather, but it is very hot. The thinnest of clothing is absolutely necessary. The nights are bearable, but the mosquitoes are not. The health of the men is excellent. No. deaths are reported.

Gen. Bates Starts for Cuba.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 26.—Gen. Bates, in command of the First Division, First Army Corps, arrived last night from Washington, and, with his staff and some forty men of the Second Ohio Regiment and the Third Engineers, left to-day for Charleston, where they will embark on the transport Minnewaska for Cuba.

Twelfth New York Going to Cuba.

AMERICUS, Ga., Dec. 26.—The Twelfth New York is loading to-day, and probably will leave to-night for Charleston where a transport will be taken for Matanzas. The Eighth Massachusetts is the only regiment left here.

Gen. Wood to Order an Investigation.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 26.—As the result of the charges brought by Lieut. Col. Henry Ray against Col. Valiente, Chief of the Gendarmerie, Gen. Wood will appoint a commission to investigate affairs in the Guantanamo district.

Christian Alliance Work in Cuba.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—Lindus Cody, a wealthy real estate dealer, who is an enthusiastic supporter of President Simpson of the Christian Alliance, will depart for Cuba Jan. 9 for the purpose of starting mission work on the island in behalf of the alliance. Mr. Cody talked the matter over with President Simpson last Summer and won his interest. The Rev. Samuel L. Renicks of New York will accompany Mr. Cody. He can speak Spanish. One of the large tents used at the Christian Alliance camp meetings will be set up at Santiago, where the mission work will begin, the design being to branch out thence over the island. As soon as the work is well under way Mr. Cody will return to America.

MARQUIS OF PINAR DEL RIO.

He Arrives from Havana and May Be Looking for Protection.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Pinar del Rio arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday from Havana, and expect to remain there for a month at least.

The Marquis of Pinar del Rio is one of the wealthiest Spaniards in all Cuba. Besides occupying a high social position as the holder of one of the five marquisates which exist in the island, he is the head of what is said to be the largest tobacco-producing firm in the world. His wealth and prominence have made him the object of the violent hatred of the Cubans, and last Friday a party of them entered his residence in a Cerro suburb of Havana and compelled him to shout "Viva Cuba Libre."

The Marquis protested to Gen. Castellanos, who in turn referred the matter to the American Commissioners. The Marquis then announced, according to an Associated Press dispatch, that he would leave Cuba unless the American Government would guarantee protection to life and property there. It is supposed that the Marquis's visit here is in temporary execution of that threat.

The Marquis denied himself to callers last evening, pleading the fatigue of travel and intimating that he might have something to say later.

TO OPEN CAMP WIKOFF'S GRAVES

Bodies of 200 Soldiers to be Removed to Cypress Hills.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for disinferring the bodies of the soldiers who were buried in the improvised cemetery at Camp Wikoff. Lieut. William F. Chase of the Sixth Artillery, will supervise the work. Forty coffins were shipped yesterday to Montauk. It was at first thought the bodies would be removed to the National Cemetery at Washington, but they will be buried in the military grounds in Cypress Hills Cemetery in East New York.

At the head of each grave at Montauk Point, was placed a bottle in which was sealed a slip of paper with the name, rank, company, regiment, and all particulars obtainable concerning the dead. By this means there will be no trouble identifying the bodies. Friends or relatives of any dead soldiers can have the body sent to them for burial, by communicating with Col. Kimball at the Army Building. There are about 200 dead buried in the cemetery at Montauk, and it will probably take until the middle of January to complete the work of removal. Since the closing of the camp several bodies have been disinterred and shipped to relatives.

Soldiers' Deaths at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The following cable message was received at the War Department to-day from Gen Otis, dated at Manila:

Following deaths since last report: Dec. 15, Frank N. Knouse, private, Company C, First Nebraska, drowned in Pasig River, accident; Dec. 18, Marwin M. Carleton, Sergeant, Company E, Thirteenth Minnesota, gunshot wound, accident; Dec. 19, Fred Taylor, private, Company L, First Nebraska, typhoid fever; Dec. 20, Frank G. Hayden, private, Company D, Fourteenth Infantry, ulcer of stomach; Joseph D. Wilson, private, Company L, Twenty-third Infantry, smallpox; David I. Saunders, private, Company I, First Colorado, smallpox; Nov. 29, Ole G. Hagberg, Sergeant, Company D, First Idaho, exhaustion, following typhoid fever, not previously reported.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The tank steamer Arethusa has arrived at Havana with a full supply of fresh water. The collier Sterling arrived at Montevideo yesterday. The auxiliary cruiser Badger left League Island Navy Yard to-day for Norfolk, where she has been ordered by the Navy Department for further equipment, preparatory to setting out for San Francisco. She bore with her twenty-seven marines from the League Island barracks, twenty of whom are members of the famous Guantanamo battalion.

More First New York Men at Home.

BUFFALO, Dec. 26.—Two hundred and seventy-one men of the First New York Volunteer Infantry, comprising Companies K of Poughkeepsie, M of Kingston, and H of Binghamton, reached this city at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon from the West en route to their home from Honolulu. They came from Chicago over the Lake Shore road, and after a four hour rest here left for the East over the New York Central road at 9 o'clock to-night.

Admiral Sampson in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Admiral W. T. Sampson, who recently arrived at New York from Havana, reached Washington to-night for consultation with the officials here.

OUR FLAG IN PUERTO RICO.

It Is Received Enthusiastically, and English Is Being Studied Already.

Col. A. C. Bakewell of Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, who is also Assistant Adjutant General of this State, and Lieut. H. K. Bird of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., acting as his secretary, returned yesterday on the Red D Line steamship Philadelphia from Puerto Rico, whither they went to distribute American flags to the schools.

The flags were the gift of Lafayette Post, and there were several hundred of them, mostly bunting, and 4 feet by 6 feet in size. There were also smaller silk ones. Many towns were visited, and most of the people were found to be enthusiastic and patriotic Americans.

The most noteworthy reception was at Mayaguez, where the Fifth Cavalry officers and men and the band helped to celebrate their flag distributing.

A little boy rushed out to Col. Bakewell and gave him a great big bouquet. The Colonel gave the boy a little silk flag, and the lad delightedly ran with it to his mother. The flag was carried by the boy in a parade in which a thousand persons joined, many carrying flags. An address by Lafayette Post was read in both English and Spanish, and a citizen, in replying, said that the Puerto Ricans would be found to be good Americans. They were willing to fight for the flag if they had to come to New York to do it.

The Alcalde expressed himself as anxious that the Americans should open schools where the children should be taught English. Col. Bakewell said that English was already being taught in schools in Ponce, and much interest is shown by the people generally in acquiring the language.

Episcopal Church in Puerto Rico.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Bishop William E. McLaren of the Diocese of Chicago has accepted the mission to Puerto Rico to investigate the field there for promotion of the Episcopal Church interests, as delegated to him by the Episcopal Conference in Washington. He will start for the new island possession some time before the Winter is over, not having decided upon the exact date. He will take no auxiliary force with him, as the trip will be purely one of investigation preparatory to further steps there for the advancement of the Church.

Adjutant General in Puerto Rico.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26.—Lieut. Col. William P. Hall, who for several years has been Adjutant General of the Department of the Gulf, has been assigned to a similar position in the Department of Puerto Rico. Col. Hall, who will be succeeded by Capt. Allen of the volunteer organization, leaves for San Juan Thursday.

TROOPS SENT TO ILOILO

Gen. Otis Has Dispatched Soldiers to Protect Our Interests.

DEWEY SENDS THE BALTIMORE

Army and Navy Commanders in the Philippines Determined to Check Lawlessness There.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Administration has taken steps to make safe American interests in the City of Iloilo, on the Island of Panay, one of the Philippine Archipeago, and a military and naval expedition is now on its way there from Manila.

Cable advices were received here to-day from Gen. Otis, commanding the military forces in the Philippines, and Admiral Dewey, commanding the naval forces there, showing that they are acting in concert in the matter.

Gen. Otis reported that he had dispatched two regiments and a battery of artillery to Iloilo on army transports, and Admiral Dewey notified the Navy Department that the cruiser Baltimore had sailed from Manila for the same place.

It is explained that these officers are acting upon their own discretion in the matter, and that no official advices have been received here to indicate that there is any unusual lawlessness in Iloilo. Several days ago it was reported by way of Madrid that the Spanish forces in Iloilo had been attacked by the insurgents, and had driven them back with heavy loss, but this report lacks official confirmation. The United States expedition is more in the nature of a precaution, but will take active measures for the suppression of lawlessness in case the condition of affairs requires it.

Admiral Dewey is anxious for the arrival of the Buffalo, which is now near Malta, en route to Manila, in order that he may send home a number of men whose terms of enlistment have expired.

MERRITT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The Retiring Military Governor of the Islands Favors Occupancy—Will Return to New York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, retiring Military Governor of the Philippines, accompanied by his bride, formerly Miss Laura Williams, and his chief aid, Major Strother, have arrived in this city from New York. Gen. Merritt will remain at the residence of Norman Williams, Mrs. Merritt's father, until after the holidays, when they will return to New York City, where the General will again resume his position as Commander of the Department of the East, which he left to go to Manila.

"My official connection with the Philippines has ended," Gen. Merritt said, "and all direct information I have received from Manila since leaving for Paris has been in the way of personal correspondence. Gen. Otis is making a wise Governor. He is making no promises to Aguinaldo, and neither did I. For that reason the possibility of trouble with him and his followers probably will solve itself.

"I firmly believe in the retention of the Philippines. We cannot do otherwise than keep them. If we dispose of them to any other nation it will certainly precipitate a war, and they are not yet capable of governing themselves. Until that time the best we can do is to give them a good military government, give them what civilians are necessary to administer the civilian functions of government, and when they are ready to form a Government of their own give them our blessing and let them do so.

"Do I believe that the time will ever come? I certainly believe that in time they will be capable of administering their own government. How soon, of course, no one can predict. That must depend largely on circumstances and the sort of government they are given at the start. I do not believe the people of the Philippines expect ever to receive anything like statehood. They do look forward to a colonial government, I believe. What is needed is a simple military administration, which can be easily furnished. The residents of Manila and of the other parts of the archipelago who are informed are intensely anxious that the United States shall retain control."

When asked what he thought of the proposed increase in the standing army to 100,000, the General declared he had always believed such an increase was necessary.

"We need a standing army of at least 75,000 here in the United States," he declared. "Now that we have acquired the new territories we need a few more. But in my belief 25,000 men are amply sufficient for the all-possible emergencies in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines together. The rest are needed in the United States for garrison duty.

"If a larger force is wanted in the Philippines it can easily be had from among the natives," Gen. Merritt continued, "by officering the native soldiers with American officers, a most effective army for duty in the islands can be quickly formed. In time, perhaps, it would come to resemble the British Army in India, where the greater part of the men are natives. The Filipinos are anxious to enlist in such service, and they could be made effective soldiers."

Gen. Merritt was careful not to vouchsafe any opinion as to what Congress might do, or as to what he had learned of its action during his short stay in Washington. He declared he would assume his former post as commander of the Department of the East immediately after Jan. 1.

MERRITT'S "EMBALMED" BEEF.

He Says It Had No Ill Eects on the Army's Health.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Gen. Wesley Merritt was asked to-day if "embalmed beef" had anything to do with the health of his army in the Philippines. He smiled broadly when he answered that he had no trouble with the "embalmed," or canned, meats furnished the army from America, which Major Gen. Miles had recently criticised.

"What fresh beef was furnished us came from Australia," Gen. Merritt said; "but most of the meat furnished the army was canned, and a good share of it was taken with us. We did not experience the least trouble with it. My staff and I lived on canned meat part of the time, and we were in the best of health. When we left San Francisco we took a quantity of frozen beef with us, and some of that spoiled through an accident to the refrigeratilng apparatus. But when we could not get fresh beef we got along nicely on the canned beef, which appeared to stand the climate all right.

"The health of the army was excellent. The only trouble was at first in teaching some of the volunteer officers to take care of their men. But they soon learned that, and we had some crack volunteer regiments with us. I had an excellent army."

FILIPINO GOVERNMENT BREAKS.

The Congress Suddenly Adjourns and the Cabinet Has Resigned—Aguinaldo Is Much Perturbed.

MANILA, Dec. 26.—The so-called Congress of the Revolutionary Government of the Filipinos, which has been in session for some time at Malolos, has unexpectedly adjourned owing to the difficulty of formulating a constitution.

The Cabinet of President Aguinaldo, appointed at Bacoor on July 15 last and named in the Bacoor proclamation issued that day, has resigned. Gen. Aguinaldo, who had been at Malolos, came from there to Santa Anna, a suburb of Manila. He then visited Patorno, and now, it is reported, he has gone to Cavite Viejo, the old town of Cavite.

Reliable advices say that while he was at Paterno he was indefatigable in his efforts to overcome the policy of the militant factions, which is hostile to the Americans. It is probable that his influence will avail to avert trouble.

The Filipino Cabinet, proclaimed at Bacoor on July 15, in conformity with a decree issued by the Revolutionary Government on June 24, was made up of the following personnel: President of the Council of Ministers (with the ad interim portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Commerce) —Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy; Secretary of War and of Public Works—Señor Don Baldanoro Aguinaldo, nephew of Gen. Aguinaldo; Secretary of the Interior—Señor Don Leandro Ibarra; Secretary of Agriculture—Señor Don Mariano Trias.

Troops for the Philippines.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 26.—Preparations for the departure of the Seventeenth United States Infantry for the Philippines are being rushed forward at Colnumbus Post. An estimate sent to the Chief Quartermaster shows that the regiment will carry 300,000 pounds of baggage. Lieut. Clay has been assigned to the regiment as Captain, Lieut. French of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, at Fort Logan, will join the Seventeenth here, and another vacancy in the roster of officers will be filled by Lieut. Morse of the Twenty-third Regiment, who is now at Manila.

Agoncillo Goes to Washington.

Felipe Agoncillo, representative of Aguinaldo, insurgeut leader in the Philippines, and his secretary, S. Lopez, left New York on the midnight train over the Pennsylvania Railroad last night for Washington, where they will remain until Jan. 2, to meet the Philippine envoye, who are expected to arrive in that city.

Collier Vigilant Afire at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A telegram was received to-day saying that the collier Vigilant had arrived at Manila with her cargo on fire, but giving no details.

The Iowa and the Oregon at Callao.

LIMA, Dec. 26.—The United States battleships Iowa and Oregon arrived at Callao at 7 o'clock this morning.

To Study British Tropical Rations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Word was received at the War Department to-day that the hospital ship Bay State, which arrived yesterday at Santiago de Cuba, had proceeded to Kingston, Jamaica. There is a board of medical officers on the ship who are to inspect the methods adopted by the British Army for the care and subsistence of troops in the tropics.

SUN ECLIPSED AT MIDNIGHT.

Curious Facts About a Phenomenon Which Was Visible Nowhere on Earth.

From The London Times.

The ordinary almanac gave for Dec. 13 a partial eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich. And indeed the expression as to its invisibility might have been put much stronger, for it was to be seen in no inhabited region of the earth. An Antarctic expedition might possibly have sailed within its sphere of influence, but as it was it passed unwatched by human eyes. This being so, and the eclipse one that was necessarily wholly unseen, it would seem as if nothing more could be said about it, and as if it might be passed without comment. But, unseen as it was, the eclipse was by no means devoid of interest. First of all, it offers us an example of what seems a paradox—an eclipse of the sun taking place at local midnight. It is, moreover, the first of three eclipses falling within a period no longer than a single calendar month. Dec. 27 will bring a total eclipse of the moon at Greenwich; Jan. 11 a partial eclipse of the sun. And the three are very intimately connected with each other. The latter in nearly all its characteristics stands in strong contrast to the eclipse of Dec. 13—a large partial eclipse which will be seen just outside the borders of the arctic regions, at their midday and in their midwinter. Nor is this sequence accidental. A similar triplet of eclipses—the first partial of the sun and seen near the south pole, the second total of the moon, the third partial of the sun and visible near the north pole—occurred just eighteen years ago, all three eclipses falling in December, 1880. Going back yet another eighteen years we find the same thing repeated some ten days earlier in the year, and so on right away backward till 1664, when, while the southern eclipse was a large partial one and fell nearly in the midwinter of the southern hemisphere, the northern was a mere graze taking place at the midnight of the regions from which it was visible. Looking forward we find in like manner that eighteen years hence another similar triplet of eclipses will fall at the turn of the year, and yet another eighteen years later still. This ends the series of these midnight eclipses of the sun in the south polar regions, for January, 1953, will be marked only by a total eclipse of the moon.

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"First at the Finish"
VICTORY!

The Ledger Monthly for January has on its cover one of our glorious American girls, in modern hunting costume—red coat and derby hat—holding in her left hand overhead the fox's brush.

FEATURES:

THOMAS GAINSBOROUGH, the artist and his works with nine of his celebrated portraits. The matchless figure of Mrs. Siddons, with her famous Gainsborough hat, is the frontispiece.

"THE ORANGE GIRL," by Sir Walter Besant, with synopsis of previous issue.

"THREE HEARTS," a fascinating novelette by the Marquise Clara Lanza.

"THE NEW TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY," by Hon. John W. Bookwalter.

ABOUT BABIES, by Dr. Julia Homes Smith.

"FADS OF THE FASHIONABLE GIRL OF '99," epigrammatic and illustrated, by Grace M. Gould.

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SENATOR FRYE ON PEACE.

He Says the Ratification of the Treaty Will Not Bind Us to Any Colonial Policy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Senator Frye talked to a Star reporter to-day with respect to the conditions attending and resulting from the peace negotiations. With respect to the frequently repeated statement in press dispatches that the sentiment of the powers, with the exception of England, was opposed to the United States, and looked with disfavor upon the attitude of this Government in dealing with Spain, Senator Frye said:

"I saw no evidence of such sentiment existing outside of France, and in France that sentiment appeared to be confined to the press, which does not reflect the sentiment of the nation or of the people generally."

"Do you think there will be an early restoration of cordial relations between Spain and the United States?"

"I think that very soon after the ratification of the peace treaty and the restoration of diplomatic relations there will be no difficulty about negotiating commercial treaties and a treaty for the release of prisoners, and such other matters directed toward the perfect restoration of friendly relations between the two Governments. I do not believe that the Spanish Government will be at all disposed to keep up unfriendly feeling between the two Governments. The making of new treaties adapted to the present conditions will be better than would the restoration of the old treaties, some features of which were obsolete."

"What has been published with respect to the treaty of peace seems to indicate, does it not, that this Government is not committed by these negotiations with respect to the future disposition of the territory, the Spanish sovereignty over which has been relinquished?"

"It indicates very strongly that this Government is not committed in any way whatever with respect to the disposition and government of these islands. If we are insane enough to do so, we might give them all back to Spain after the ratification of the treaty. If we were fools we might divide them up among the other foreign powers. The whole matter is left in the hands of Congress. Congress can make any disposition of the islands it sees fit. The ratification of the treaty will not in any way curtail our privileges in this direction."

SOL BERLINER EXPECTS TO SAIL.

One Consul to Spain Told Him His Orders Were to Return Jan. 14.

If the prediction of Sol Berliner, who was appointed Consul to Teneriffe last Winter and failed to get to his post because of the breaking out of the war with Spain, be true, this country will again be enjoying diplomatic relations with its late enemy before a month is passed.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening Mr. Berliner announced that he expected to sail for Teneriffe on or about the 14th of January. He based this expectation, he said, on the fact that one of the Consuls of this country who withdrew from Spain at the beginning of the war, had told him that he had been notified by the State Department to be ready to return to his station on that date. Mr. Berliner has not received such a notification, but he expects to.

If the State Department has issued such a notification, it was said yesterday, it is expecting remarkable celerity in the ratification of the treaty, which cannot be laid before the Senate until Congress reconvenes after the holiday recess, and it has not been the expectation at Washington that it would go through in time to permit the reurn to Spain of the American diplomatic and Consular officers as soon as Mr. Berliner predicts.

A recent dispatch from Washington, however, said that the United States Consuls might return to Spain even before the ratification of the treaty.

A $3,000 Saddle.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A wealthy harnessmaker of the City of Puebla, Mexico, is making a saddle which, when completed, will have a value of not less than $3,000. He proposes to exhibit the wonderfully artistic piece of workmanship at the Paris Exposition, and at the conclusion of that affair he will make President Porfirio Diaz a present of it.

A Singular Phenomenon.

From The San Antonio (Texas) Express.

For some time past people who have had occasion to make the closest observations of the flow of the San Antonio River have found that during high winds the flow in the river has decreased, and during an even, warm temperature the flow has been steady.

It has been advanced by some that possibly through caves or other channels atmospheric influences are brought to play on the supply of water which comes to the surface and forms the stream in the bed of the river.

There has just come to light an interesting effect of the atmospheric conditions on the flow of an artesian well. Near the head of the river is a well on the property in charge of Mr. Louis Layer, formerly Ditch Commissioner of San Antonio. This well was shot by Pat O'Hara, the City Electrician, and was made to yield a head of 2½ feet of water. Mr. Layer and Mr. O'Hara, who have been watching the flow of this well, have made this interesting discovery: That when a strong, cold, north wind is blowing the flow of water materially diminishes, but on warm, windless days it flows in regular, steady amount.

"I have made a study of wells," said Mr. O'Hara to an Express reporter yesterday, "but I have never seen anything like this before. The well has its source in the basin which furnishes all of the San Antonio wells with water, but, having a slightly higher altitude, it has not as large a head of water as the wells in the lower portion of the city. The queer part, however, is the effect of the climatic conditions on the flow of water. There is in that a nut for scientists to crack. I would like to hear some scientific explanation of this phenomenon."

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During the past two months the demand for its young men graduates as office assistants and stenographers from trust companies, banks, bankers, insurance companies, leading business firms and corporations has been unprecedented. At present there is not one young man stenographer on its list of applicants for positions.

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UNIVERSITY CHESS CONTEST

Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Represented.

E. E. SOUTHARD'S CLEVER PLAY

Wins a Good Game from Bell, Who Resigns After the Twenty-seventh Move.

The chess representatives of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton Universities met at the Columbia Grammar School at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to contest for the championship cup in the seventh annual intercollegiate chess tournament.

Harvard has won the trophy, which is a large silver cup valued at $500, donated seven years ago by E. A. Caswell, Chauncey M. Depew, Seth Low, and George Reeves, in four successive tourneys. Columbia won it for the first two years, but has played indifferent chess ever since. The success of Harvard has been due chiefly to the fine play of Elmer E. Southard, who is now engaged in his fourth tourney. In the last two he won every game.

The record of previous matches follows:

	Harvard.	Columbia.	Yale.	Princeton.
1892	7½	9	5	2½
1893	7	8½	5	3½
1894	9	3	6	6
1895	8½	8	3½	4
1896	10	4½	3½	4
1897	10	6½	4½	3
Total	52	39½	28	24½

In the present tournament the universities are represented by the following players:

Columbia—Kaufman G. Falk and Arthur S. Meyer; substitutes, F. H. Sewell and A. W. Parker, Jr.

Harvard—Charles F. C. Arensberg and Elmer E. Southard; substitutes, W. Catchings and F. E. Thayer.

Yale—Louis A. Cook and Arthur M. Webb; substitutes, H. Logan and H. M. Russell.

Princeton—John A. Ely and Alfred S. Weston; substitutes, R. Ely and J. G. Wilson.

Play began promptly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the contestants facing one another in the following order:

Table I.—Falk (Columbia) against Arensberg (Harvard.)

Table II.—Cook (Yale) against Ely (Princeton.)

Table III.—Meyer (Columbia) against Weston (Princeton.)

Table IV.—Webb (Yale) against Southard (Harvard.)

Falk and Arensberg played a very cautious game. The former did not improve several good opportunities, and missed a continuation that promised a win. A draw was agreed upon after thirty-two moves. Arensberg defended with a Petroff, but played the opening off the usual lines.

Cook tried a Queen's pawn opening on Ely, and an even game resulted. In the ending, however, Cook got into a complex situation, made a blunder, and lost his Queen. He still fought on until within one step of a mate, and resigned when called upon to make his thirty-seventh move.

Meyer won rather easily against Weston in a Falkber opening. Weston played nervously, and was mated in sixteen moves.

At the last table, Southard playing the blacks against Webb, won the most interesting game of the day. While careful and studious, Southard fights largely after the old style, directing his assault against his opponent's king, and striving for a win by combination rather than by gaining small advantages. He selected the Dutch defense to the queen's pawn opening, a favorite game with him. Webb fought gallantly until the last, when he got confused in an intricate position, and did not play as well as he is capable of. He exceeded his time limit, but his opponent chivalrously refused to claim the game, and permitted him to finish it. The score follows:

Yale. Webb.	Harvard. Southard.	Yale. Webb.	Harvard. Southard.
1. P—Q4	P—KB4	15. QR—Kt	QKtP—Kt3
2. B—Kt5	KKt—B3	16 Q—B2	Q—Q3
3. P—K3	P—K3	17. Kt—Kt3	R—B3
4. QKt—B3	B—K2	18. P—QB4	QR—KB
5 Kt—B3	Castles	19. Q—Q	Q—K2
6. B—Q3	P—Q4	20. Q—K2	
7. Kt—K2	Kt—K5	21. KR—K	Q—R5
8. BxB	QxB	22. Kt—B	B—Kt5
9. Kt—K5	Q—Kt5 ch	23. Q—Q2	B—B6
10. P—QB3	QxKtP	24. Q—B2	Q—Kt5
11 BxKt	KBPxB	25. Kt—Kt3	BxP
12. Castles	Q—R6	26. QxQBP	B—B6
13. Q—Q2	Kt—Q2	27. Q—QKt7	Q—R6
14. KtxKt	BxKt	28. Resigns.	

The score by universities is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Columnbia	1½	½
Harvard	1½	½
Yale	0	2
Princeton	1	1

Eugene Delmar and H. Helms are acting as referees, and L. D. Broughton, Jr., is director.

To-day the players will meet in the following order:

1. Falk, Columbia, vs. Cook, Yale.
2. Ely, Princeton, vs. Arensberg, Harvard.
3. Meyer, Columbia, vs. Southard, Harvard.
4. Webb, Yale, vs. Weston, Princeton.

DRIVING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Many Horsemen Spent the Day Behind Their Fast Animals.

The Speedway yesterday had as crowded an appearance as it has on Sunday, for the big driveway was filled with fast horses and elegant light vehicles almost as soon as Superintendent John J. Quinn's men left off "working" the road surface with the rollers and harrows. The road was in perfect condition for fast driving, for the Speedway road surface has a quality peculiar to itself by which, even in the coldest weather, the sandy loam dressing remains soft and good. Almost all of the other dirt roads in the city become very hard when the frost reaches them, but only a long day of busy traffic hardens the Speedway surface, and this disappears when the rollers are put to work.

No man who drives out on the Speedway or on upper Seventh Avenue yesterday need have complained of missing his Christmas dinner, even if he was not at the family board, for the side tables at the stopping places fairly groaned under a weight of turkey, with "trimmings," and at Durando's there was an old-fashioned plum pudding.

John Quinn found this dish such a toothsome one that he had numerous portions, so when he sent Dexter K., at his best up the Speedway after Alexander Newburger, who drove Smilax, he was distanced. He remarked after he had been beaten that Dexter K. does not like weight, and the extra three pounds of plum pudding had cost him the brush. Mitchell Levy was out behind a big chestnut mare that could show a clip pace in the 2:20 mark, and the Zahns, Henry and Henry, Jr., spent their extra Christmas holiday trying to beat one another with fresh mounts from the Washington Bridge up to Dyckman Street. William Doerr and Daniel Tobin were out behind a pair of fliers that could show a clean pair of heels to many of the speedy pairs that came along, and Frank McGee had a challenge for any pacer that came up with Loafer, Charley Langfried held the ribbons over Bones, and Frank Trainer, who used to drive the pride of the Philadelphia road, was out behind Tap.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Good Hope, 100 pounds, (J. Ward,) 2 to 1, won; Ann Page, 100, (J. Powell,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Caslale, 109, (H. Martin,) 1 to 2, third. Time—1:01½. Florence Fink, Stamina, Fretter, Nora Ives, and Gun Praise also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap; hurdles; mile and a quarter. Granger, 150 pounds, (Kerin,) 6 to 5, won; Tortoni, 140, (Sheppard,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; P. F., 135, (Cairns,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:18½. San Carlos and J. O. C. also ran. Durwad and Viking fell.

THIRD RACE.—One mile; gentlemen riders. Collins, 170 pounds, (Mr. Skinner,) 3 to 1, won; Una Colorado, 170, (Mr. Hobart,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Hazard, 170, (Mr. Forstand,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47½. Kal Mol, Anabasis, and Filon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Christmas Handicap; two miles. David Tenney, 108 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5, won; Lady Hurst, 101, (J. Woods,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Dr. Bernays, 90, (Dobbins,) 4 to 1, third. Time—3:31½. Prince Blazes and T. N. Morris also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Bendoran, 119 pounds, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, won; Edgartland II., 92, (McNickels,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Paul Griggs, 115, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Novia and May W. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and a sixteenth. Daisy F., 98 pounds, (Devins,) 2 to 1, won; Rey del Tierra, 104, (H. Martin,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Sardonic, 95, (W. H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:47¼. Pure Climate, Imp, and Mistral also ran.

Football at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Georgetown University football team to-day defeated the All Washingtons, a team composed of players from various colleges, Score, 5 to 0.

A CLOSE ROLLER POLO GAME.

The New York Team Defeats the Philadelphia Players by a Score of Three to Two.

The New York roller polo team defeated the Philadelphias in one of the most exciting games of the season at the Grand Central Palace last night. The visitors until last night had a clean record in the American Polo League, and were expected to win. The locals, however, played a defensive game, and at aggressive play were equally as strong as the Philadelphias. It required extra time to decide the game, and Schofield, whose work was not of the best during the early stages of the contest, fully redeemed himself by scoring the winning goal. Mertaugh, the visitors' half back, did effective work in stopping hard drives. Campbell, Tarrant, and Purcell did the best rushing. The game was free from all roughness.

The first period was fiercely contested, and it required more than thirteen minutes to score the first goal. Purcell secured the ball near the home team's cage, and by clever dodging drove it to Tarrant, who neatly caged it. The work of the goal tenders during this period was a notable feature. The Philadelphia's goal keeper stopped sixteen well-directed drives, and Berry eleven.

The visitors began the second period with a rush. The locals, however, came back equally as strong, and for five minutes the play was around the visitors' cage. Tarrant made a drive for a goal, and the ball was cleverly stopped by Allen. McKay then secured the ball, and, well guarded, carried it down the field and passed it to Campbell, who shot it into the cage for the visitors. A clever piece of team work enable the locals to score twenty-five seconds later, Tarrant driving the ball into the cage. Campbell scored Philadelphia's second goal about a minute before the period ended through a long pass from Whipple.

The play during the third period excited much enthusiasm, particularly during the scrimmages around the cages. As neither side scored the deciding goal in this period, the game was continued until a decision was reached. This occurred after four minutes and fifty seconds of actual play. Purcell made a long drive, which was cleverly stopped by Allen, but the latter, in kicking the ball away, left the cage unprotected, and Schofield, who rushed down the field, caught the ball and caged it, winning the game. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Philadelphia.
Tarrant	First rush	Campbell
Schofield	Second rush	Whipple
Purcell	Centre	McKay
Malone	Half back	Mertaugh
Berry	Goal	Allen

SUMMARY.

Goal by.	Ball Caged by.	Rush Won by.	Time.
New York	Tarrant	Tarrant	13:30
———	———	Tarrant	Limit
Philadelphia	Campbell	Campbell	5:15
New York	Tarrant	Campbell	5:40
Philadelphia	Campbell	Mertaugh	3:50
———	———	Campbell	Limit
———	———	Campbell	Limit
New York	Schofield	Campbell	4:50

Score—New York, 3; Philadelphia, 2. Stops by goal tenders—Berry, 37; Allen, 37. Fouls—Philadelphia, 2. Referee—E. J. Martin.

Philadelphias Win in Brooklyn.

The Philadelphia roller polo team made its initial appearance in this vicinity yesterday afternoon, and easily defeated the Brooklyns at the latter's rink on Clinton Street, by a score of 9 to 3. The teams lined up as follows:

Brooklyn.	Positions.	Philadelphia.
Perkins	First rush	Campbell
Coyle	Second rush	Whipple
Tierney	Centre	McKay
Tobin	Half back	Mertaugh
Murphy	Goal	Allen

SUMMARY.

Goal By.	Ball Caged By.	Rush Won By.	Time.
Brooklyn	Coyle	Whipple	1:45
Philadelphia	Campbell	Coyle	1:00
Philadelphia	Allen	Whipple	1:50
Philadelphia	Campbell	Campbell	6:55
———	———	Whipple	Limit
Philadelphia	Whipple	Campbell	2:59
Brooklyn	Coyle	Coyle	11:05
———	———	Campbell	Limit
Philadelphia	Whipple	Tierney	5:30
Philadelphia	Whipple	Perkins	0:15
Brooklyn	Perkins	Campbell	0:18
Philadelphia	Whipple	Tobin	1:05
Philadelphia	Campbell	Mertaugh	0:15
Philadelphia	Campbell	Perkins	2:35
———	———	Campbell	Limit

Score—Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 3. Stops by goal tenders—Murphy, 57; Allen, 23. Fouls—Philadelphia, 2. Referee—E. J. Martin. Timer—W. W. Burnham.

New York Team Easily Beaten.

In the game played in Jersey City yesterday afternoon between the New York and Jersey City roller polo teams the former played poorly, enabling the home players to win easily. The teams lined up as follows:

NEW YORK.	Position.	JERSEY CITY.
Purcell	First rush	Houghton
Schofield	Second rush	Hadley
Holdridge, Tarrant	Centre	O'Hara
Malone	Half back	Furbush
Berry	Goal	O'Mally

SUMMARY.

Goal by.	Ball Caged by.	Rush Won by.	Time.
Jersey City	Houghton	Houghton	1:40
New York	Purcell	Houghton	7:10
———	———	Purcell	Limit
Jersey City	Hadley	Houghton	7:15
Jersey City	Houghton	Houghton	0:45
Jersey City	Furbush	Houghton	0:30
Jersey City	Hadley	Purcell	4:55
Jersey City	Hadley	Purcell	1:30
———	———	Tarrant	Limit
New York	Schofield	Tarrant	8:20
———	———	Tarrant	Limit

Score—Jersey City, 6; New York, 2. Referee—Arlie Latham.

HOCKEY GAME IN BROOKLYN.

The Yale Team No Match for the Local Club's Players.

Yale's hockey team was beaten by the Brooklyn Skating Club by a score of 9 to 4 at the Clermont Ice Skating Rink in Brooklyn last night.

The collegians played well, but were outclassed by the Brooklyn club's experienced players, three of whom were formerly members of the champion team of Canada. Stoddard did the best work for the collegians, as did Dobby and Wall for the visitors. The teams lined up as follows:

BROOKLYN.	POSITION.	YALE.
Hallock	Goal	Smith
McKenzie	Point	Delafield
Drysdale	Cover point	Stoddard
Kennedy	Forward	Easton
Wall	Forward	Walworth
Dobby	Forward	Barnett
Murray	Forward	Palmer

Goals—Dobby, 5; Wall, 3; Kennedy, Palmer, 2; Barnett, Easton.

FARMERS INDORSE THE L. A. W.

The National Congress Declares for Good Roads and State Aid.

The Farmers' National Congress, which has just closed its annual session at Fort Worth, Texas, has passed resolutions strongly indorsing the system of State aid to road building, and commending the efforts of the League of American Wheelmen for its general introduction. The passage of these resolutions means that the farmers, who have so long looked with doubts upon the good roads work of the League of American Wheelmen, are beginning to understand that this work is in their own interest, and that, by working in harmony with the League of American Wheelmen they can bring about the construction of durable highways without being obliged to bear all the expense.

Ever since the League of American Wheelmen was organized in 1880 it has been working for better roads, but never before have its efforts been indorsed or commended in terms by a farmer organization. The Farmers' National Congress consists of about 450 delegates, representing nearly every State. It is the strongest agricultural body in the United States, and was declared by William H. Hatch, for many years Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, to have more influence with Congress than all other agricultural bodies combined.

Skating in Van Cortlandt Park.

The red ball went up over Van Cortlandt Park yesterday morning, and all day long the click-click of the steel runners were heard on the frozen surface. The visitors were out as early as 10 A. M., and although toward the afternoon the ice became somewhat rough by the heavy traffic, a fair-sized crowd remained until late.

Vanitas Wins the Viceroy's Cup.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.—In the race for the Viceroy's Cup here to-day, Vanitas won, with Koenan second, and Leonidas third. Eleven horses started.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures a cough or cold in one day! It is the best cough remedy for children! Cures whooping-cough and croup without fail! Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts.

WYOMING'S SODA LAKES.

Many Million Tons Found in the "Soda Lakes" Scattered All Through the State.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Out of her surpassing exhibit of natural soda at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha, Wyoming expects soon to take a front rank among the wealth-producing States of the Union as a soda producer. The great block of natural soda that Wyoming placed in the Mines and Mining Building at Omaha was the astonishment of thousands of people. It has been the means of bringing soda experts from different parts of the United States into Wyoming to investigate the extent and richness of the State's deposits, with a view to erecting huge alkali works along the margins of her great soda lakes.

Wyoming has the most extensive soda deposits in the world. The people of the big Western State believe they have enough natural soda in their soda lakes to make all the soda biscuits of the world for the next two centuries, and then throw in, for good measure, sufficient sal soda and soda lye to cleanse all the "tribes of earth" during the two centuries they are feeding on the Wyoming biscuits, and still have plenty of soda left to make window glass for the United States for generations to come. They believe that within the near future Wyoming will really be furnishing the bulk of the world's output of soda.

Wyoming is thought to have more than twenty soda lakes of commercial importance. These lakes are widely scattered throughout the State, and are invariably found in depressions. Most of these depressions have an inlet but no outlet; hence the opinion of geologists that the soda came in with the spring water and leached out, the water evaporating, thus leaving, in some instances beds of soda more than 50 feet in depth and hundreds of acres in surface dimension.

The surface of these lakes, through the action of the sun and air, has incrusted over with a powdered soda closely resembling the ordinary baking soda, and viewed from their margins, the lakes resemble great patches of pure snow. One examining them with a pick might well imagine that he was on a lake of ice upon which a light snow had fallen, for the soda beneath is a transparent crystal closely resembling ice.

Prof. Wilbur C. Knight of the Chair of Geology of the Wyoming State University, at Laramie, has done, perhaps, more than any other Westerner to ascertain the chemical richness of the Wyoming soda deposits. Speaking of Wyoming's inland seas of soda, Prof. Knight said:

"Large companies are now being organized in the East to establish alkali works in Wyoming. These companies are now being backed by capital in New York, Chicago and elsewhere, and while England and Germany, until recent years, have produced the greater part of the world's sulphate of soda from common salt, we hope soon to replace the imported product with our Wyoming soda.

"From my investigations of the soda deposits of the State, I believe it safe to say that there are at least 40,000,000 cubic feet of soda already in sight. When we consider what development work may bring forth, the soda beds of Wyoming assume enormous proportions.

"Wyoming undoubtedly leads the world in natural soda. We have, perhaps, twenty soda lakes of commercial importance. Their commercial importance has already been proved. In the immediate vicinity of these deposits are excellent beds of sand and limestone, and also an abundance of fuel in the form of coal, which insures the people of Wyoming that these soda lakes will be used in making glass, soap, baking soda, and sal soda. It has been already demonstrated that the Wyoming soda makes a first-class window or plate glass. There is little doubt that plants will also soon be erected for the manufacture of the ordinary soda compounds, such as sodium carbonate or sal soda, used in bleaching and cleaning; sodium bicarbonate, or baking soda, and soda lye, used in making hard soap.

"There is absolutely no reason why this natural soda cannot be converted into other soda compounds that are more valuable than the sulphate, and sold, at least in competition, with the Eastern or imported product made from salt."

The Mormons were the first to make a practical use of the Wyoming soda. They discovered the carbonate soda on the Sweetwater River, in Central Wyoming, and for years annually made trips across the sagebrush desert in freight wagons, a distance of more than 300 miles, to return to Salt Lake with sufficient soda to do their cooking and washing for the year. These immense soda deposits have since been used extensively by the inhabitants of Wyoming and the adjoining States.

In the Sweetwater Valley, in Natrona County, the soda lakes have been divided into three groups, according to their ownership, as follows: The Morgan deposits, the Du Pont deposits, and the Wyoming Syndicate Improvement Company's deposits. The Morgan deposits are nearly pure sulphate of soda. The Du Pont deposits are a mixture of carbonate and sulphate of soda. In this group is one lake that contains practically 50 per cent. carbonate of soda. The group owned by the Wyoming Syndicate Improvement Company is composed of carbonate and sulphate of soda, similar to the Du Pont group.

Taking these deposits as a whole, the soda is found in solid formation, and varies in thickness from a few inches to 15 and 20 feet, and in surface area from a few to more than 160 acres. Nine lakes have been discovered in Natrona County.

A small plant was erected a few years ago at the properties of the Wyoming Syndicate Improvement Company, but at the time of its erection the company anticipated the construction of the extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Casper, Wyo., up the Sweetwater Valley, in which event the road would have passed the company's property. This road was not built, and on account of the wagon haul of sixty miles it was found impracticable to operate the plant.

A few miles northeast of Casper is the Gill soda deposit. This is a very large lake and is practically pure sulphate of soda.

Carbon County has numerous small soda lakes and one that is quite large. This one is situated about twenty-five miles northwest of Rawlins. The soda from all of the Carbon County deposits has been found to be almost pure sulphate.

In Albany County there are three groups of sulphate of soda, as follows: The Rock Creek group, lying about twelve miles northwest of Rock Creek; the Union Pacific group, thirteen miles southwest of Laramie, and the Downey group, twenty-two miles southwest of Laramie. These are all large lakes, some of them being very deep and covering hundreds of acres.

Perhaps the greatest curiosity among all the soda deposits of the State is the soda well recently drilled at Green River, that is now furnishing water that contains 24 per cent. of sal soda, and this soda is more than 98 per cent. pure. Chicago capitalists have recently purchased a large tract of land here and are now laying plans for the erection of a plant.

To Try and Raise Ramie.

Mexico City Dispatch to The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

After a year's successful experimenting with a new machine for the decortization of the ramie fibre, and a careful study of the ramie plant itself, a strong American syndicate, composed mostly of St. Louis (Mo.) capitalists, and represented here by M. S. McCay, formerly Superintendent of the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad, has taken steps for the establishment of a ramie plantation on a large scale in the State of Vera Cruz. The syndicate has just purchased a tract of about a thousand acres some fifty miles above the town of Tlacotalpam. The tract is situated on the Texechoacan River, and is excellently adapted for the purpose in view. A large number of ramie plants which had been set out on a ranch near Motzorongo will be transported to the newly acquired tract of land and replanted according to the best methods ascertained by actual observation. A number of the machines for the decortization of the fibre are in course of construction in St. Louis, and will be ready for use by the time the rest of the plant is ready for operation.

Fifteenth Century Wages.

The account books of All Souls' College, Oxford, are in an excellent state of preservation, and from them we are enabled to get a correct idea of the wages paid about A. D. 1438, says Mr. J. W. Parry in the Engineering Magazine. Carpenters and sawyers got 6d. a day; daubers, 5d.; stone diggers and laborers, 4½d.; masons and joiners, 8d.; a master carpenter, 3s. 4d. a week, enjoying also a tithe from each laborer employed under him, a custom still existing in many parts of India, which the engineers there are trying to abolish. A skilled image-carver received 4s. 8d. a week, with bed and board, as he generally came from a distance. In those halcyon days a horse cost the modest sum of £3.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Contains each week, among other features, a page entitled

UNDER THE EVENING LAMP

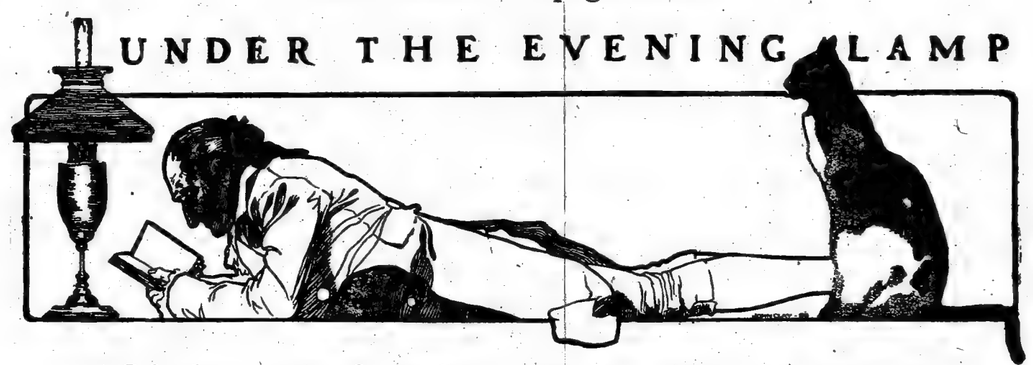

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LITERARY PARISIENNES.

Anniversary of a Successful Women's Rights Journal Managed by Women for Women.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Parisians were inclined to smile when they learned a year ago that they were to be asked to support a daily woman's paper, managed, written, and composed by women, and intended, of course, to champion women's rights. The year has passed, and recently La Fronde celebrated the first anniversary of its highly successful existence.

I trust the staff of La Fronde will consider I am paying them a compliment when I say that their paper might be the work of mere men. The truth is that the journal is really an excellent production that compares well with any Parisian paper at its price—the popular sou. The idea that the lady journalist is only capable of rhapsodizing on the subject of dress and concoctin~ "puffs" with some cunning but no restraint is no longer tenable. La Fronde is, if anything, too solemn an organ; in any case it is impossible to accuse it of frivolity, in spite of a daily column of the best informed gossip in Paris, which relieves the gravity of its pages. At the same time its solemnity must not be thought to be due to excessive harping on the vexed question of woman's rights. Men are preached at occasionally in its columns, but not ad nauseam. In a general way its writers confine themselves to the ordinary topics of the hour. Some of the most spirited articles inspired by the Dreyfus affair have been the eloquent appeals in favor of justice and truth that have appeared in La Fronde over the signature of Bradamante.

The organization of La Fronde is the work of Mme. Marguerite Durand, who left the Comédie Française to devote herself to the task. At the recent fête which was attended by many of the best-known journalists of the other sex in Paris, and by a host of celebrities, artistic, dramatic, and literary, this clever and energetic lady received a well-deserved ovation. An excellent programme kept the guests together till nearly 4 o'clock in the morning, but perhaps the most agreeable surprise for many of the visitors was the appearance of the assembled "bluestockings." To the popular imagination the literary lady is a fearful and wonderful object, a creature of forbidding looks and of strenuous eccentricity in the matter of clothes. The staff of La Fronde offer none of these characteristics. Were you to meet them in a drawing room you might suppose them innocent of printer's ink, and most of them are such obedient slaves to tradition that they tolerate and, for aught I know to the contrary, love, honor and obey that most antiquated of institutions, a husband.

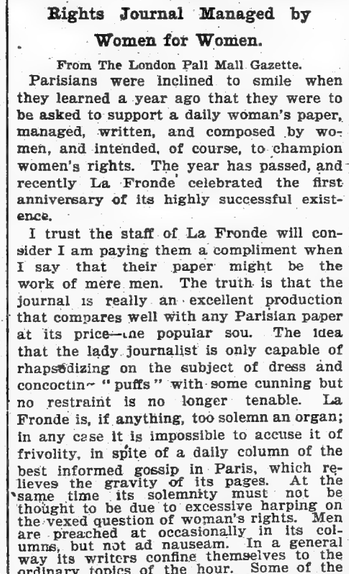

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VACCINATION VAGARIES.

England's Preparations for a Small-pox Epidemic.

From The London Times.

A Parliamentary paper containing the report of the medical officer of the department, Sir Richard Thorne, for 1897-8, has just been issued as a supplement to the annual report of the Local Government Board for the same period. The interest of the report chiefly lies in its references to vaccination, and certainly the remarks of the medical officer on the percentage of children who escape vaccination open up a somewhat serious prospect for the future. Sir Richard Thorne says:

"The digest of the vaccination officers' returns is concerned with births during the calendar year 1895, the most recent period for which final information, based on repeated local inquiries concerning each child, is procurable. It shows that after deducting from a total of 921,512 births those children who were successfully vaccinated, those who died unvaccinated, those who were registered as 'insusceptible' of vaccination, and those who had smallpox before vaccination, there still remained 20.5 per cent. who could not be traced or were otherwise not finally accounted for as regards vaccination. The proportion unaccounted for in the metropolis was 24.9 per cent., that for the rest of England was 19.8, both of which rates show a still further increase on a failure to comply with the provisions of the Vaccination acts which has been steadily growing for some fifteen years. Indeed, allowance be made for the further failing off in this respect which is believed to have occurred since 1895, the number of children now born in England and Wales who in one way or another escape vaccination is probably not much less than one-third of the whole. In this way the country is being prepared for widespread epidemics of smallpox such as have been unknown to the present generation, unless, indeed, the invariable rush and clamor for immediate vaccination on the part of those who have neglected or declaimed against the operation during times of freedom from smallpox should be capable of being so far met in the moment of emergency as largely to mitigate the impending disaster. It will be observed from the returns for 1895 that 2,962 children were registered as insusceptible of vaccination. In this connection I would point out that the number of consecutive primary vaccinations by the board's own officers without the occurrence of a single instance of so-called insusceptibility now reaches 107,180."

A Witty Bishop.

From The London Telegraph.

At the dinner of the "Vagabonds" "Our Guests of the Evening" was proposed in a characteristic speech by Dr. Conan Doyle, who incidentally narrated an amusing anecdote concerning the Bishop of London. When Dr. Creighton was "plain Mr." at Merton, an undergraduate, brought up before him for being absent for twenty-four hours without leave pleaded, as an excuse, that his horse broke down some distance away and he could not get back to college. Mr. Creighton promptly gave him the benefit of the doubt. But when a few days afterward, the undergraduate was brought up a second time for an exactly similar offense and tried the same excuse again it would not do. Mr. Creighton said that, "as he belonged to a sporting college, a man who owned so bad a horse ought no longer to remain a member of it." [Laughter.] The Bishop, continued Dr. Conan Doyle, might be truly described as a man of many sides, and it did not matter how many sides a man had "so long as he refrained from putting any on." [Laughter.]

Relation of Birth Rates to Militarism.

From The London News's Berlin Correspondent.

It has often been remarked that the efforts of France to keep pace with the Germans in the increase of their army must finally fail owing to the slow growth of her population. Statistics just published in Paris and Berlin confirm this. They show that in 1897, 859,107 births were registered in France, one of the smallest totals of the century. In the same year 751,019 deaths occurred. In Germany 1,991,125 births were registered and 1,206,492 deaths. Marriages, which are generally regarded as a scale by which to measure the wealth of the people, took place in Germany in the proportion of 8.3 per 1,000 of the population, and in France 7.5 per 1,000. To summarize, in Germany marriages and births are increasing in number, and the mortality is moderate; in France births are decreasing, while marriages are very slowly increasing, and the mortality is likewise moderate.

WATCH STRANGE WORKPEOPLE.

If They Steal Your Goods Their Employer Is Not Liable to You.

From The London Chronicle.

The case of Trais & Son, Limited, vs. Annesley was heard in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Lawrance, on Thursday, but the jury, after considering the matter for more than two hours, were unable to come to a conclusion upon it, and at the end of the day they were discharged without having given a verdict.

In addition to the facts of the case, some questions of law arose, as to whether the plaintiffs could be held liable in respect of the defendant's counter claim. The facts were briefly these: The defendant, Capt. Annesley, lived in Ladbroke Gardens, Notting Hill, and in March, 1898, he communicated with Messrs. Trais & Son, before their business was taken over by a limited company. Their business was that of upholsterers and house decorators, and they were requested to do some work, mostly in the defendant's library. The work was done, and the plaintiffs now sued for the price of it, £21 1s 8d. Capt. Annesley admitted this money to be due, and he suffered judgment to pass against him, but he made a counter claim against the plaintiffs for £122 18s., and the question was whether this counter claim could be maintained.

The case for the defendant was that Messrs. Trais & Son were negligent in sending to his house a man named Climpson, who was a convicted criminal, and that this man robbed him to the extent of the counter claim.

The plaintiffs' case was that there was no negligence on their part, that they had no idea that Climpson was a convict, and that before they employed him they inquired of a gentleman whom the firm knew and to whom Climpson referred them, and who gave him a satisfactory character.

The questions of law which had been raised came on for argument before his Lordship alone

Mr. Hammond Chambers, Q. C., and Mr. Gordon Davies were for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Cohen and Mr. Gedge for the defendant.

Mr. Gedge submitted to his Lordship that, according to decided cases, the defendant was entitled to judgment upon the counter claim.

Mr. Justice Lawrance thought it not necessary to hear the other side, and said that he should enter judgment for the plaintiffs upon the counter claim, on the ground that there was no evidence to show liability on their part. There was absolutely none whatever. They had given no warranty as to the honesty of Climpson, or anything of the kind, and they had used all diligence to inquire whether the man bore a good character or not. The defendant must therefore put up with his loss.

New British Consul at Havana.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

We understand that Mr. Lionel Carden, her Majesty's Consul in Mexico City, has been selected for promotion to the post of Consul General at Havana, vacant by the retirement of Sir Alexander Gollan. The post is, next to that of New York, the most valuable in the Consular Service.

Mr. Lionel Edward Gresley Carden was nominated Vice Consul in Havana in 1877. He was acting Consul General during various periods from 1878 to 1883. In May of the latter year he was attached to Sir S. St. John's special mission to Mexico. After serving for a time as Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico, he was promoted to be Consul for the Federal district in 1895. Then he became Consul to the United States of Mexico. From 1885 to 1889 he was the British Commissioner on the Mexican Mixed Claims Commission.

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THE SIRDAR IN LONDON.

List of Laborious Honors and Pleasures Thrust Upon Him.

From The London News.

The Sirdar has left London en route for Egypt, and a correspondent sums up his engagements during his stay of a little over a month in this country. He has dined with the Queen both at Balmoral and at Windsor. He had been presented with the freedom of the City of London, of Cambridge, of Edinburgh, of Cardiff, and of the Fishmongers' Company; and has received addresses from Dover, Chatham, Brompton, and Bath, besides an Aldermanic reception at Windsor Station. Both the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh have conferred an LL. D. upon him. Many banquets, dinners, and luncheons have been given in his honor, among the principal being those given by the Lord Mayor of London, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Mayors of Dover and Cardiff, the Fishmongers' Company, the officers of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich; the Army and Navy Club, the East Anglian Society, the Royal Engineers, Chatham; the Savage Club, the Vice Chancellor of Cambridge, Christ's College, Cambridge, and the Drury Lane Lodge of Freemasons. He has also been the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales, of Prince and Princess Christian, of Lord Salisbury, and of Lord Rosebery. He has besides attended various meetings in the city regarding the Gordon Memorial College, has been to Nutley Hospital, and has distributed Soudan medals. Surely Lord Kitchener must be looking forward with pleasure to the rest and quiet of Khartoum.

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THE PEOPLE'S CURRENCY.

The schemers of the motley factions that combined under the lead of BRYAN in 1896 are deeply engaged in inventing a new phase of the currency issue on which they can rally their demoralized following in 1900. They recognize that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 is sorely discredited. The last campaign was fought on their theory that that alone would save us from imminent disaster. They lost, and their defeat has been followed by the greatest and most substantial advance in general prosperity that the country has seen in a score of years. In the Congressional and State canvass of last Fall the silver issue was, accordingly, either ignored or presented in a vaguer form, or, when fully put forth, brought the most disastrous reverses. In these circumstances they are seeking a new form for their ideas by which they hope to retain the most of their support, and possibly to win some of their opponents. In this, too, many of the Republican schemers are aiding them because they think that the currency issue is the only one on which they can surely win the next Presidency.

So far as this plotting has gone, it indicates that the Bryanites will seek to revive the sentiment of greenbackism in opposition to any rational extension of bank circulation. They have already commenced a series of attacks on banks as the organized agencies of the money power intent upon securing the entire control of the circulating medium for the purpose of extorting exorbitant rates of interest. This is intended to appeal to those parts of the country in which the rate of interest is now seriously higher than it is at the money centres—a state of things that is undoubtedly abnormally trying and in great degree unnecessary. The more unscrupulous of the Republican leaders meanwhile are opposing the reform of the bank issues which would do away with all just cause of complaint with the hope of forcing the currency question to the front, but they of course take a different line of argument. They pretend to see in the place of an enlarged and elastic banknote currency the danger of the revival of the old wildcat banks, with their confusion, peril, and loss.

Now between these two sets of politicians, all actuated by the most narrow and selfish motives, the interests of the business men of the country are threatened with very grave injury. It is the plain duty of this class to assert the influence that rightfully belongs to them, to define clearly the policy that they require, and to organize in support of that policy a support that the politicians will be compelled to respect. This is the work in which the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Monetary Convention is now engaged, and in which it should have the hearty and earnest co-operation of all intelligent business men. It is the business men only who will be listened to by the great mass of the voters, because it is they who are most deeply and most honestly interested, and who know best what would be the safest and most advantageous course for the country. This work will be largely one of agitation and education, and they cannot press it too earnestly.

To begin with, they must promptly combat the notion that a bank currency, based on the commercial assets of the banks and subject to strict and practical conditions as to redemption, cannot be made as completely and uniformly safe as bank notes secured by United States bonds, and far more safe in their effect on the business and credit of the country than any possible form of Government paper. This need not be a difficult task. The admirable talk of Representative EVANS of Kentucky which we published yesterday in our Washington dispatches presents the whole case in a clear and convincing way. So far as mere safety and uniform goodness in every part of the country are concerned, the facts are not only absolutely conclusive but amazing in their completeness. Every dollar that would have been lost in the past thirty-three years had the notes been based on assets alone, could have been met by an annual contribution from all the banks of 12½ cents on every $100 of outstanding circulation. And it is a fair inference that if the basis of the notes had been the commercial assets of the banks, and each bank had been forbidden to pay out the notes of other banks, thus securing their constant and instant redemption when not used in actual exchange, even this ridiculously small loss would not have been incurred. On the other hand, under such a system the alternations of cheap and dear money at different seasons and the differences of interest in the remoter parts of the country would largely have been avoided.

In brief, such a system is in every sense the people's system. If they once come to understand it the currency will cease to be the football of politicians.

FRUITS OF THE WAR.

Thus far no work of art or letters springing from the Spanish war has risen above the commercial level. The "histories" of the conflict are, of course, only pot-boilers or newspaper correspondence thrown into book form. It is too soon for history. Here and there a sword-hilt has been fashioned to order for presentation purposes, and some of the comic verse would pass muster for a school reader. We cannot recall even a good speech.

The war was too short and easy to stir the emotions deeply or light the fires of genius. Perhaps the American people are not so constituted that war depresses or the return of peace stimulates their artistic spirit. The upspringing in English letters that followed the Napoleonic wars had no counterpart here after Appomattox. The writers who now adorn American centre tables are of a later flowering. Mr. BEECHER wrote a novel and BRYANT and LONGFELLOW each translated a classic soon after the war; but the dust of the garret was thick upon them before HOWELLS or JAMES had made any mark.

If RUDYARD KIPLING doesn't forestall him some American poet may write the ballad of Manila Bay or of Santiago de Cuba. But here, where KIPLING'S muse might aspire to lofty verse, American humor makes her dance a jig. We took note of the wretched gunnery of the Spaniards; we were immensely amused at the spectacle of CERVERA'S ships running for dear life and all getting beached or sunk. But only a very grave and imaginative American could write serious verse about either fight. One must respect his enemy if he would write lays about fighting him, and we had not much respect for the Spaniards.

We doubt, therefore, whether we shall owe any notable work in art or letters to the Spanish war. The greatest work to which its results will inspire us will be the work of governing the territory we took.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

One notable fact about the plans for the enlargement of the army, involving its reorganization, must have struck plain people with wonder. We have referred to it before, but we make no apology for referring to it again, for in our judgment the question which it raises is the most important and far-reaching now before the American people. Upon the answer depends the efficiency of the army and the honor and safety of the country. And there is not a single representative in either house of Congress who has even raised the question.

The question, of course, is what guarantees are to be taken for the efficiency of the officers to be newly commissioned. The majority bill does not mention the subject. The minority had an excellent chance to make a popular point, which would be popular because it would be obviously sensible and righteous, in proposing an amendment which would insure appointment through some test of fitness, and not through favor. Instead of that, the minority has prepared a bill putting in place of the regular system the volunteer system so thoroughly discredited by the Spanish war, and thus providing for a minimum of efficiency at a maximum of cost. Not a single military authority has been, or we believe can be, cited in favor of this measure. A regular is also a volunteer, but a volunteer under competent officers. A volunteer army with competent officers would be a regular army. But not only does the minority not propose any measures to ascertain or enforce the competency of the officers of "the volunteer army," but it expressly says they are to be appointed by the President, and puts no limitation upon his discretion in appointing them. The conclusion is inevitable that the Democrats desire their "share" of the patronage which the volunteer army would create, and do not trouble themselves about the repetition of such scandals as have already been created by the incompetency of the officers of the "immune" troops at Santiago. The conduct of these troops has been one of the very worst scandals of the war, and these are the only troops which have been officered in the method proposed by the Democrats in Congress.

An army officer of experience and standing, himself a volunteer of 1861, suggests that the vacancies to be made shall be filled, in the first instance, by promotion from the ranks. He insists, as, indeed, do all army officers, that the material of the regular army is now quite as good as that of the militia or the volunteers. Since, some ten years ago, promotion from the ranks became more general there have been no mistakes reported. On the other hand, of the one thousand officers appointed from civil life to the regular army in 1861, to take the places of officers resigned to take service with the Confederacy and to officer the new regiments then authorized, very few have become distinguished, and a large number were dropped for incompetency before the war was over.

With any practicable enlargement of West Point, and even with the establishment of additional academies, their graduates will not suffice to officer the new army, and for some years they will not be available at all in greater numbers. Promotions from the ranks, if there are enough men in the ranks who are by general education, as well as by military discipline, fit to be promoted, is an ideal method of selection, and there is no tribunal so competent to pass upon the eligibility in every sense for a commission of an enlisted man as the officers of his regiment. The effect of such a chance of promotion both upon the number and the character of the recruits for the new army need not be dwelt upon. The American volunteer would in that case have the ambition of the French conscript, of whom NAPOLEON said that "he carried a Marshal's baton in his knapsack." We believe that if the President were to announce that he would fill the Lieutenancies created by the enlargement of the army by promotions recommended by regimental officers before making any appointments from civil life he would do more than could be done in any other way to allay reasonable distrust and grounded apprehension of the enlargement of the army.

THE CARLIST "SYNDICATE."

That is an amusing invention of an Italian journal that a German syndicate has promised to lend Don CARLOS $6,000,000 with which to fight the existing Government of Spain. The repayment of this sum, it must be supposed, is contingent upon the recovery by the debtor of the throne of his ancestors. The transaction is thus highly aleatory, and if this particular German syndicate is actuated by the shrewdness of German syndicates in general, Don CARLOS's six millions will cost him fully sixty in the event of his success.

With a specification which is necessary to make the tale credible to the most fly-gobbling intellect, the details of the advance are all given, though even the amount repayable is left in doubt. The loan, or "ante," is to be made in three installments, one when he has 10,000 men under arms, the second when he has taken Bilbao, and the third two months after the beginning of "operations," not aleatory but military, presumably provided that the first and second conditions have by that time been fulfilled.

This is not a plausible, though a pleasing, tale. An adventurer with six millions could without doubt have raised a considerable commotion in Spain four or five months ago, when she was pretending to fight the United States and to defend the Antilles and the Philippines. These were expensive duties, especially when the money passed through Spanish official hands, and the Spanish Navy also cost much money to maintain. Now we have relieved Spain of these liabilities by destroying the navy and by assuming the islands. Moreover, we have offered her not six millions but twenty, not in three advances upon three successive contingencies but cash in hand when the ratifications are exchanged. When she gets this money where will Don CARLOS and his German syndicate appear? They will not be in the game at all.

OUR COLONIAL BUDGET.

The reports of the new Division of Customs and Insular Affairs in the War Department will be watched with interest and curiosity. It is natural and business-like that we should want to know whether our new possessions will pay their way, and that is about the first thing we do want to know.

We hope these reports will be full and present to a reasonable degree the details not only of customs revenue, but of local taxation and expenditure. The cost of the army in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines will be defrayed out of the appropriations for the War Department, and all details of expenditure will of course be set forth in the reports of the Secretary. The amount of the customs revenue and the manner of its expenditure will determine the future of the islands; that is, when we know how much money we are going to have to spend, and have ascertained for what purposes it can be spent to most advantage, we shall be able to foresee whether our dependencies are going to become valuable to us and to the world or whether they will remain undeveloped and not self-sustaining.

We know pretty accurately the natural resources of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. We know that with money for the building of roads, for bringing land under cultivation, for buying machinery and hiring labor, they can all be made vastly more productive. Building roads and bridges is public work, and may be made a charge on the revenue. The reclaiming of land and its cultivation is the business of private capital, and private capital will certainly seek investment in fruit, sugar, and tobacco growing, and in the production of hemp, the exporting of valuable woods and the other industries of the islands if the public funds are wisely spent to encourage its investment and promote its profitable use.

It might be difficult to get Congress to appropriate $20,000,000 to build railroads in Cuba, $5,000,000 for docks in Puerto Rico, and several more millions for roads, bridges, and sewers in the Island of Luzon. But the War Department can do pretty much what it pleases in those islands so long as they continue under military occupation. If the revenues from the Custom Houses provide surplus funds it will be able under the advice of its engineers to do more in ten years to make civilization live and advance among those neglected people than Spain has done in centuries.

There will be nothing comparable to the prodigal wastefulness of the Spanish Governors General, with their palaces and retinues, and their vast, methodical stealing. If we are wise and fortunate we shall be obliged to maintain no great army to quell insurrections. We expect to be at peace in the islands; Spain was always at war. It is improbable that we shall undertake any costly fortifications. If we pay our troops out of our own pocket, therefore, the expenses of general administration chargeable to the public revenues ought to be inconsiderable. The local taxes ought to provide for local administration, the expenses of the courts, and all ordinary public works. If trade expands and customs revenues increase, the department will presently find itself provided with a surplus income applicable to works of progress. If we could determine upon a broad general plan of improvement and expenditure and could be sure of judicious administration it would be wise economy to issue bonds bearing our guarantee for money to undertake the immediate development of the Philippines and Puerto Rico, making the interest and sinking fund a charge upon the customs. This is a new sort of finance for us. We can easily imagine the opposition it would provoke. A private business in strong hands, however, would be treated in just that way and with the happiest results.

The first report of the new division is of course somewhat meagre. We have as yet collected no customs revenue in Cuba except in the eastern province—at Santiago de Cuba—$275,218 in the five months up to Dec. 1. In the conditions prevailing there this furnishes no proper basis for an estimate of the future yield. Up to Dec. 15 $152,000 had been collected in customs duties in Puerto Rico and at the Port of Manila $375,000 up to Nov. 30.

It will be interesting to see how the two men arrested on Sunday as "habitual criminals" will fare to-day when they are brought up for examination. The officer who arrested them claimed before Magistrate MOTT that the entrance of two men known to be of this class into a public conveyance together was sufficient evidence of their criminal intent to warrant their arrest, and in this he was sustained by the District Attorney's office. The court had some doubts, but remanded the prisoners to the Tombs to appear to-day. On the face of the facts such a provision of law is by no means unreasonable. It cannot be denied that there is a class of habitual and professional thieves, who have no honest occupation and get their living solely by picking pockets. Most of these men are known to the police. They do hunt in couples, and their success largely depends on their doing so. If a detective thinks that he recognizes them there is very little risk that any one will be wronged by their arrest. He may be mistaken, but the consequences of a mistake would be so serious that he is not likely to incur them carelessly. On the other hand, the protection to the honest part of the community is certainly increased by the prompt and careful use of such authority.

The open letter of Mr. C. O. JOHNSON, who was Water Register under Mayor STRONG, with regard to the way in which his office was run will be received with the respect which his reputation inspires. It will hardly be denied by those who have been familiar with the management of water meters in this city for the last ten years that under Mr. JOHNSON there was a very marked improvement, and unless the figures that he gives can be disproved the improvement was as much on the financial as on the administrative side. Under our general system, there is necessarily an enormous waste of unmeasured water, so that the city furnishes far more than the real needs of the residents require; by some estimates twice as much. But with the work of the meters where established Mr. JOHNSON did unquestionably save the city a good deal of money. The present administration, he thinks, is not doing nearly so well.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——As bearing, though somewhat obliquely, on several of our own problems in the Far East, it is worth noting that, though the English are not yet by any means well settled in their new Chinese possessions, they are already preparing to ascertain what can be done toward turning the wearers of pigtails into soldiers of the Queen. As now outlined, the plan is a modest one, the intention being simply to raise in the ten-mile limit around Wei-Hai-Wei a single regiment of eight or ten companies, but if present expectations are realized, the force will be gradually increased. The commissioned officers, it is hardly necessary to say, will all be Englishmen regularly trained to the profession of arms, and a majority of them will be men of long-proved ability in the instruction and handling of Oriental "natives." It had been proposed to recruit this "First Chinese Regiment," or at least a part of it, in the neighborhood of Hongkong, but, in view of the admitted physical superiority of the Shantung population, that idea has been abandoned, and the regiment will be made up entirely of Northern Chinese. Col. HAMILTON BOWER of the Indian Staff Corps is to command the regiment, and he will be assisted by company commanders who have seen service in many lands. It not proposed that the First Chinese shall be stationed permanently in Wei-Hai-Wei; they will be sent wherever needed, and Mauritius is already mentioned as their first destination out of China. The soldiers will be provided with distinctive uniforms and good arms, and their pay is to be considerably better than that given—or promised—to Chinese in their own service. The results of this experiment can hardly be regarded as doubtful. Gen. GORDON demonstrated years and years ago that Chinamen, when intelligently trained and well led, make excellent soldiers, for, though lacking in enthusiasm and without the instinct of patriotism, they have a stolidity that is a fair substitute for courage, are patient of discipline, and will obey orders without question. It is hard to see anything in the way of doing in the Philippines what can be done in China. Of our own islanders it can at least be said that they have faced European regulars successfully. Even under GORDON Chinamen never did this.

——What a singularly irritable lot the anti-vaccinationists are! Their own papers, pamphlets, and books, to say nothing of their lectures and conversation, are full of denunciatory adjectives aimed at the medical profession—which is, of course, practically unanimous in its commendation of skillful and careful vaccination—and they never hesitate to ascribe mercenary or criminal motives to any layman who expresses confidence in the teachings of science. But let a hint of dislike for the foes of JENNER get into print, and instantly there is a wild commotion in their camp. Pens are seized, sharpened, poisoned, and propelled with desperate energy, typewriting machines volley and thunder, and the smoke of battle rises to high heaven. Why, one of these paragraphs contained yesterday a genial reference to the anti-vaccinationists as "ignorant and unreasonable fanatics," and even that, though so thoroughly in accord with the spirit of this festive season, seems to have been taken in very ill part. What the objection to the phrase is we are unable to imagine. It is accurate beyond any question, by no means contemptuous, and, considering how many and how great things have been accomplished in this world by ignorant and unreasonable fanatics, it might easily have been taken as an almost fulsome compliment. But no; the anti-vaccinationists have chosen to read an evil meaning into the innocent words, and the next mails brought us a shower of angry letters, all bristling with statistics, showing that vaccination is invariably fatal and that smallpox was unknown before the time of JENNER. It is very painful to be misunderstood, very painful to be characterized as "well-paid advocates" of a wicked device that fills the pockets of wickeder doctors at the expense of helpless humanity. But we're not going to publish the letters. There is our revenge!

——There is something strangely pathetic in the news that one of our regiments stationed near Havana used a big cactus as a Christmas tree, and hung presents on the ungainly plant's cruel spines. Of course the cactus is admirable in its way—admirable as showing skillful adaptation to the untoward circumstances of rocky soil and a burning sun; but the cactus is not beautiful or graceful, and its associations are all heathenish, savage, and uncomfortable. The real Christmas tree is always a fir, though hemlocks, spruces, cedars, and even pines are fairly good substitutes in case of need. A cactus is simply impossible for such a purpose, and the soldiers who impaled their gifts on the thorns of one of the sprawling monsters must have been very homesick indeed when they did it. All trees in the tropics pretend to be evergreen, but it is a pretense that deceives nobody who ever saw a Northern forest, and no wonder our exiles rejected trees altogether. They chose a vegetable that isn't one thing or another, that jumbles stem and leaf into a single uncouth device for storing water, and fiercely resents the approach of man or beast. It showed that the men were unwilling to compromise with their ideals, and that, having no tree worthy of this honor, they preferred to emphasize their appreciation of that fact by constraining an obstinate anomaly to play a genial rôle for once. It must be said for the cacti that many of them have gorgeous flowers, and one species provides a beverage that is regarded in some lands as potable—it at least brings forgetfulness of Spanish rule and that of military dictators—while other kinds lead to the very permanent investment of foreign capital in fibre extracting machinery. But the cactus as a Christmas tree! This is heart-breaking.

——Over in Germany a Lutheran clergyman who evidently possesses a well-developed sense of humor has devised a system of faith healing which has the merit of illustrating the utmost length to which human credulity will go. The scheme is so old as to be practically new, and, for all we know, it may be an original re-invention by the clerical humorist. He tells those seekers for health who refuse to seek professional advice that, as they were originally made of dust the place to look for health is in—mud! The chain of reasoning is not quite continuous, a cynical logician might say, but breaks in an argument do not disturb the class of people that scorn the dictates of science, reason, and experience, so the "pelopathist," as he calls himself, does not lack for clients. He tells them that the true way to attain health is to lie in mud all the time. As that would be unendurably inconvenient, even for a faith curist, he orders them to do the next best thing, which is to roll in mud as frequently as possible, and to refrain as long as possible from rubbing off the good thick coating thus acquired. And do they do it? Of course they do—scores of them. More than that, they are cured of various ills, and if the pelopathist can keep his face straight for a few months, he is going to be a rich man.

——It would evidence commendable caution, perhaps, to keep out of the discussion now going on in regard to the propriety of perpetuating the Santa Claus myth, but caution is a dull thing, and the impulse to ask a question is irresistible. Do these scrupulous people really know that children are deceived by talk about Santa Claus? Unless some good observers are mistaken, the modern child is not without shrewdness, and it is at least possible that not a little of the deception is not of the infants by their parents dear, but of the parents dear by the infants. An assumed faith in a chimney-haunting saint serves several purposes. It permits the giving of hints and suggestions that might otherwise be ill received, and it eliminates the inconvenience of an immediate and personal gratitude. All things considered, the probabilities are that the myth business, now as always, works both ways, and deluded children are perhaps as rare as deluded adults were in ancient Greece and Italy.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF A COOPER UNION AUDIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a meeting of the People's Institute, held at Cooper Union last Friday evening, some interesting problems were suggested by the discussion which took place concerning our policy in regard to the Philippines, but quite as much food for thought was to be found in the attitude of the audience as in the remarks of the speakers. Two addresses, the first and the last, were in opposition to so-called imperialism; the second was in favor of the general policy of expansion. Until the last speaker had reached his climax it seemed as if the audience bestowed a nearly equal share of sympathy upon all three, and not until the vote of the meeting was taken had any marked disapproval been shown of the retention of the Philippines. There was a majority, however, of about 500 votes in favor of ridding ourselves of these Eastern possessions by any speedy and honorable means and returning them to the Filipinos.

On the face of the situation things looked badly for the intelligence of an audience which is believed to be representative of the American working people at large. This audience enthusiastically applauded the first speaker, who told them that all over the country only the capitalists were in favor of expansion and favored it because they saw in it an opportunity for extortion and unlimited power, combined with the advantage of turning the Nation's attention away from home reforms. He summarized his remarks by saying that individual men and corporations who insist that the American people cannot control their own gas companies and street railways also claim that the same people are eminently fitted to undertake the management of colonial dependencies.

The second speaker was applauded with even more emphasis. He argued that the duty of every man was to reach a plane where self-government was possible, and also to aid other men to attain the same degree of development. He showed how the degradation of one race imperiled the whole of humanity and pointed to the improvement in the condition of India under British rule, proving by statistical reference that the Indian people had entered upon a period of virtual self-government under a nation whose procedures the former speaker had sweepingly characterized as brutal misrule. If such improvements, he said, are the result of English administration, we are justified in believing that America could accomplish an equal amount of good. The audience was roused to enthusiasm by the noble faith which the speaker showed he had in his country, and responded with cheers and applause to his most advanced thoughts on our duty as a humane and unfettered nation toward other less developed races.

The third speaker sarcastically remarked that the Government of the United States was not a missionary society, and consequently should not encroach upon responsibilities which could be suitably discharged only by such an organization. His speech was impressive and yet noticeably lacking in logic, foresight, and even integrity, for he divested certain expressions used by the second speaker of their original meanings, and then held them up to ridicule. Yet he was cheered and applauded by the very men who fifteen minutes before had expressed equal sympathy with directly contradictory statements.

The result was that at least one person left the meeting with the distinct conviction that the intelligence of the masses is an imaginary quantity, the existence of which is not in the least supported by the facts. Although equally impressed with the apparent inconsistent and unreliable qualities exhibited by this audience, the writer—in the position of a disinterested onlooker—felt that there must be an acceptable explanation of it all, and it gradually became clear that the attitude of the Cooper Union audience typified very vividly the attitude of all mankind in any question where the issue lies between self-interest—or what is judged to be self interest—on the one hand and devotion to an altruistic ideal upon the other.

The usual position of the average man is, of course, one of active self-protection, and it is only under the stimulus of some high sentiment of justice or duty that he abandons that position. If the stimulus comes from without it can the more easily be put aside, and he will, as in the case of this audience of working men and women, revert to his former point of view. The self-interested tendency, however, can hardly be said to reflect directly upon man's intelligence. It seems rather to be an inheritance transmitted from his earliest progenitors—one which belongs alike to all classes, the rich and the poor, the worker among books and the worker among tools, but not equally to all individuals nor to all nations, in so far as a nation can be said to possess or lack any given trait.

This Cooper Union audience, therefore, was but another demonstration of the ever-present combat between self and the non-self. It felt the life and death necessity of protecting what it honestly believed to be its own interests, but in the face of that necessity it had the nobility to respond with enthusiasm to an appeal addressed to its humanity, its altruism, and its striving toward ideal perfection.

That it should act upon such an appeal was perhaps hardly to be expected—incalculable motives intervened between impulse and action—but the fact that this responsiveness is in humanity, always to be relied upon, always to be brought forth by the sympathetic touch, eventually to be developed into the fulfilled ideal which every man harbors—that is one of the facts of life which none may venture with impunity to dispute, and it is the principle upon which the People's Institute has evidently founded its work.

ETHEL OSGOOD MASON.

New York, Dec. 26, 1898.

THE LACK OF ENGINEER TROOPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Gen. Miles made a statement before the War Investigating Committee which your astute newspaper men seem to have overlooked, and which, in the writer's estimation, gets to the root of the evil in the last war, viz., "lack of engineer troops." Engineers are experienced laborers, capable of turning their hands to most any class of work—in fact, are handy men. Their duties are to unload baggage, make roads and bridges, that equipment, artillery, and supplies may be forwarded; dig trenches, make breastworks, take care of the wounded, bury the dead, and attend to camp sanitation generally, all of which duties fall outside of the duties of infantry and cavalry.

Gen. J. S. Wilson had seven hundred-odd men in his corps when war was declared. Gen. Merritt took 400, Gen. Shafter 200, and the few remaining were stationed along the coast; in fact, his force was so inadequate he appealed to Congress and was granted by special act an immune force. That no aspersion may fall on Gen. Wilson, it is here stated that he had no authority over volunteer engineer troops. Adjt. Gen. Corbin assumed all authority over volunteers.

Gen. Corbin had a special act passed by Congress May 11 granting him 3,500 volunteer engineer troops. You are aware it took from May 11 to July 31 before the first regiment troops were recruited and ready to sail, and that they reached Puerto Rico just as the war ended. Gen. Corbin could have sent suitable volunteer engineer troops with Gen. Shafter; he knew they were needed; had them offered to him, but for some reason refused them, preferring to raise the troops in the ordinary way, neglecting to consider that men in the North are not suited for work in hot climates, nor are they inclined to leave $2 and $3 per day work for work in climates unsuited to them with pay ranging from 50 to 75 cents per day.

Secretary Alger expected Gen. Corbin (who has lived long at the public expense) was able to attend to details, but he overestimated his ability. However, his excuse—"war unexpected, not prepared"—will be useful experience to future Adjutant Generals to follow the old saying, "in times of peace prepare for war."

Have there been no advances made in the art of war since Napoleon, who, by the way, placed great faith in his engineers and artillery? There have been advances in civilization and science, and to fall back behind the civil war records as excuses for incompetency is equivalent to retrogression; consequently the less comparison made between this war and the rebellion, the less incompetency will be manifest.

I happen to know that Congress is as much to blame as most any one in the troubles arising from the lack of engineers in Cuba and the various camps in this country. For it knew engineers were lacking and needed, but would not suggest them because Corbin did not call for them, and Corbin would not call for them because West Pointers were not in evidence to take command. I can see no reason why calumny should be heaped on Secretary Alger; in fact, he has proved himself a man by shielding Gen. Corbin so long, even at the expense of his own reputation.

ENGINEER.

New York, Dec. 24, 1898.

MR. DEPEW'S DECLARATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his speech at the Christmas banquet of the Independent Club of Buffalo, Chauncey M. Depew, who hopes to succeed Edward Murphy as Senator in Congress from the State of New York, and who will, no doubt, be chosen, exultantly says: "Now, in 1898, at the close of the Spanish war, the President of the United States possesses and exercises an authority beyond that of any ruler in the world except the Czar of Russia, and without question from any source. * * * From Washington to McKinley we have evoluted from the weakest form of federation to the most concentrated one of executive centralization."

Whence come this power and authority? Certainly not from that Constitution formed for the very purpose of ending the tyranny of executives, the Declaration of Independence, telling us that the "history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States." Indeed, Mr. Depew claims no such source of authority; it is the result, he tells us, of evolution, a series of usurpations growing out of the real or supposed necessities of war.

He makes no suggestion of the danger to the people in this "most concentrated one of executive centralization," with powers greater than any King or potentate, the Czar of Russia alone excepted; he gives us no intimation that in the high office of a Senator in Congress, charged with the duty of advising and consenting to all of the important acts of the Executive, he would in any wise seek to limit this power. Indeed, he eulogizes and approves the declaration of Alexander Hamilton, who had no faith in the capacity of the people for self-government, that "in time and in spite of the theory or the spirit of the Constitution, war will concentrate power in the Federal Government." Mr. Depew adds: "This prediction has been fulfilled beyond the wildest hope of this believer in centralization," and there is not the slightest intimation that Mr. Depew has any other feeling toward the people than that which prompted the attitude of Alexander Hamilton.

With these words in mind, and in view of the fact that Mr. Depew is to be chosen as one of the representatives of this State in the Senate of the United States, it is interesting and pathetic to recall the farewell utterances of George Washington, whose "weakest confederation" excites the contempt of this modern exemplar of the imperialist Alexander Hamilton. "In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our Nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations, but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this will be a full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated."

Speaking more to the point immediately under consideration, Washington said: "It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power—and proneness to abuse it—which predominates in the human heart is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasion by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern, some of them in our own country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of any of the constitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation, for, though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield."

How true are these words! How fitting to these times! What "reciprocal" checks in the exercise of political power" can the people expect from Mr. Depew in the Senate, glorying, as he does, in the realization of the prophecy of Alexander Hamilton that "in time and in spite of the theory or the spirit of the Constitution, war will concentrate power in the Federal Government"? Time was when this declaration of lack of faith in the Constitution and the people would have been a bar to an election to the Senate from this State, and the fact that Mr. Depew will be chosen without opposition in the caucus of a party which was founded upon the principles of Washington and Jefferson, a party which was more democratic than Democracy gives pathos to the words, "I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our Nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations."

BENJAMIN S. DEAN.

Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1898.

BRIDGES AND TUNNELS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me in your columns to reply to the recent editorial criticism in THE TIMES of my plan for strengthening and improving the Brooklyn Bridge. While I cannot object to anybody doubting the efficiency of this plan or the correctness of the estimate, I believe it would be just to substantiate such doubts by some facts or by professional arguments. The only argument on which your criticism is based was my statement that a capacious and strong bridge would form an excellent means of communication between the two boroughs.

This opinion cannot be so very bad, because another bridge is in course of construction, and several bridges more are contemplated, but it must have appeared to your correspondent very foolish, because you say: "If the plans and estimates of this engineer are not of more worth than his opinions that the Brooklyn Bridge will remain the principal artery of travel, they are not of much value."

This is a strong condemnation of something purely technical, based only on some one's opinion that a tunnel would be more useful than a bridge, and would make the latter obsolete. I do not wish to argue this question, but want to say that in my article on the Brooklyn Bridge I did not make a comparison between a bridge and a tunnel; that personally I have no objection to a tunnel, and, if one be built, that I would consider it another good road of communication between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The mutual merits of a bridge and tunnel were not under discussion, but if a difference of opinion should exist concerning these merits, I believe that both opinions would at least be worthy of equal consideration, and that it would be unjust to underrate the professional skill of a man, merely because he holds a different opinion in some other matter. So far I have not even expressed an opinion in opposition to the advocate of a tunnel, but as your criticism calls it out, I do not hesitate to predict that, all things being equal as to convenience of entrance, exit, and rapid transportation, three-quarters of the traveling public will prefer the open air, sunshine, and beautiful view on the bridge to the passage through a hole in the ground which must be artificially lighted and ventilated. The two Thames tunnels in London strikingly corroborate this view.

W. HILDENBRAND.

1 Broadway, New York, Dec. 26, 1898.

In Memory of the Rev. Father Brown

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of our beloved Father Brown I can only say, how mysterious are the ways of Providence! A magnificent specimen of manhood, physically, mentally, morally, a power in the land, snatched away in the midst of his usefulness; aye, in the very act of doing his Master's will, caring for His destitute and suffering poor. "Thy will be done"—the "fullness of time" had come for this most holy man.

X.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1898.

NUGGETS.

The Ladder of Fame.

True fame is still a costly bauble. In New York you have to catch the grip in order to get your portrait in the papers.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Gentle Hint.

He—Can you tie a true lover's knot, Miss Willing?

She—No; but I can give you the address of a clergyman who, I am sure, would be only too glad to oblige you.—Chicago News.

The Chief Hero.

Little Edgar—Papa, who was the greatest hero of the war?

Papa—Capt. Bibbleson, I guess. His magazine story is three pages longer than any of the rest of them has written.—Chicago Record.

Bravery His Business.

"Did you tell that young man that there are microbes in a kiss?" said Maud.

"Yes," answered Mamie. "But he has a reputation to sustain as a hero. He doesn't dare be afraid of anything."—Washington Star.

A Considerate Lover.

Parent—Of course, as my daughter is of age she can suit herself as to marrying you, but the day she does I will cut her off without a penny.

Suitor (after a pause)—Well, under those circumstances, Sir, we will break our engagement. I could not think of depriving a young lady of her inheritance.—Harlem Life.

THE POET'S SONG.

George Birdseye in Boston Globe.

A bird of richest song flew out
And piped his carol full of cheer,
And long he winged his way about,
But few would wait his song to hear.
With sorrow, in his lonely nest,
He hid his sweet song in his breast.

But some had heard that song of joy;
It came and soothed the pangs of pain,
Gave hope where doubt rose to destroy;
Despairing souls tried once again.
It lifted hearts all tempest-tossed—
That song, though stilled, was never lost.

A poet, no one knew him then,
Sang out his carol full of cheer,
Of hope and faith and love for men—
But few would wait his song to hear.
The poet? He is dead! But yet
The songs he sang no hearts forget

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Phroso" Serves to Open the Empire's Winter Term.

JESSIE MILLWARD AS PHROSO

Jean de Reszke's Voice Heard Again—Della Fox and Wallace's "Lurline."

The Winter term at the Empire Theatre began last night with the return of the stock company and the production of a new romantic melodrama called "Phroso," taken from Anthony Hope's story by Edward Rose and H. V. Esmond. The house was crowded by a fine-looking assemblage of men and women in holiday mood, and the evening was full of pleasant incidents; but one hesitates, nevertheless, to describe this as the beginning of a "regular season" and thus set forth, by implication, the irregularity and "preliminary" character of the recent polished performances of comedy by Mr. John Drew and his associates. "Phroso," though it contains some very good stuff and is by no means badly acted, is not comedy and its performance cannot be described as polished.

Everybody knows the story of Phroso, or ought to by this time, and everybody consequently ought to know that the most skillful treatment of that story in the brief traffic of the stage must wrench probability and strain logic. In fact, "Phroso" does not seriously imitate real life, and though it is generally coherent, and often directly forceful, and fully one-half of it is surprisingly well written and well constructed, (barring the need of some compression and toning down in the middle of Act II.,) it is not very much, if any, better than the average of plays of its not too exalted kind. It is not another "Prisoner of Zenda," but perhaps it may be another "Under the Red Robe, after the needless confusion of Act III. has been remedied, and that important but now rather bewildering portion of the work made more effective.

The first act is wholly interesting, and the second, as we have intimated, is almost as good; indeed, the beginning and the end of that second act are of uncommon interest and theatrical value. What is needed is a little less violence in the intervening scenes. Some of the howling and scowling and futile threatening can easily be avoided, and the fine situation caused by the sudden apparition of the Armenian Mouraki, with his power of arms and his devilish craft, will then be excellently led up to.

In Act III. there are some episodes that thrill, but the skill of the two adapters has failed them in the treatment of what may be called the Marco motif of the play. Mouraki tells the audience, quite unprepared by any show of dramatic ingenuity for the revelation, that he is the mysterious murderer of Marco and the man Constantine is pledged to kill, in a disingenuous soliloquy. This, however, would never have been objected to in the days when "The Ticket of Leave Man" had its vogue and "Janet Pride" was accounted a good acting play. Nor would the bewilderment caused by the discussions over the "secret" of that secret passage, which everybody seems to know, then have occasioned severe critical remark. "Phroso" will likely please the young playgoers, especially those who incline to romance a long while.

Jessie Millward, whom we have long known here as a competent actress, plays the title rôle with nice skill and discretion. In her first scene, dressed in the boy's tunic, her facility is particularly notable, and she preserves the dignity of the rôle, while not lessening its interest, in every episode. Not all of these episodes are especially grateful to the actress.

Some of them demand extraordinary tact to escape ridicule because of the dramatists' carelessness or ignorance. But Miss Millward is never ridiculous. If she does not command tears of sympathy for the Lady Euphrosyne she certainly makes that self-willed, audacious, and fervent young person consistently interesting and as consistent as possible. Her diction is admirable, her stations easy and picturesque.

She knows the alphabet and grammar of the romantic drama by heart, and she never overacts. She is as slender and graceful as she was in the era of "Called Back," and "Sealed Instructions," and is a better actress now than she was then, if her features are not so girlish.

J. H. Benrimo, as the crafty Turkish official, shared first honors with Miss Millward last evening, but even the latter learn much from her of repose and moderation. He is an actor of remarkably good gifts, clever with the mask, and with varied powers of expression. Young Mr. Wheelock, as sprightly and officious Denny; Mr. Guy Standing, as Constantine; Mr. Crompton, as old Stefan, are also very good, and so is Miss Burton, in the small but rather telling rôle of Beatrice Hipgrave, a very lifelike young woman. Mr. Faversham plays the whimsical hero's part, which is not a particularly strong one, with his usual zeal and force.

Lord Wheatley	William Faversham
Denny	Joseph Wheelock, Jr.
Bennett Hamlyn	G. W. Howard
Watkins	Graham Henderson
Hogvardt	E. Y. Backus
Mouraki Pasha	J. H. Benrimo
Stefan Stefanopoulos	C. Crompton
Constantine	Guy Standing
Demetri	George Osbourne, Jr.
Valti	John Armstrong
Cortes	W. H. Workman
Viacho	James Keating
Spiro	John R. Sumner
The High Priest	George C. Pearce
Capt. Sabri	Frank Brownlee
The Lady Euphrosyne	Jessie Millward
Ellena Kuriotl	Eleanor Moretti
Beatrice Hipgrave	Blanche Burton
Panayiota	Lillian Thurgate

RETURN OF JEAN DE RESZKE.

The Famous Tenor and Mme. Sembrich in "Romeo et Juliette."

The Metropolitan Opera House was packed last night. Every seat in the orchestra and orchestra circle was occupied, and people stood five deep behind the brass rail at the rear of the orchestra circle. The boxes were filled, and up in the galleries people swarmed "like flies in the vernal season, when the milk wets the pails," as Homer was wont to remark. It was an eager, expectant audience, with its mind fixed on one topic. Even the advent of Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the greatest singer of her type now before the public, failed to loose the bonds of its pent-up enthusiasm. It was waiting for Romeo. It was waiting for the greatest tenor of his day, Jean de Reszke, who was to make his first appearance of the season after an absence of more than a year. When he came upon the stage he was hailed with such a loud and prolonged burst of applause as seldom has been heard in any theatre in New York. It was one of those spontaneous, deep-hearted tributes of affection that this public knows so well how to give. M. de Reszke bowed low. He stood for some time with bent head, evidently touched by the warmth of his reception. Then he tried to go on with the scene, but the applause grew. He came forward with clasped hands and bowed again and again.

Finally the performance was permitted to proceed. The audience was now warmed up, and it gave to Mme. Sembrich's delivery of the waltz song the applause which it deserved. It is hardly necessary to say that thereafter every scene of the opera was followed by a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. After the balcony scene Mme. Sembrich and M. de Reszke were called out eight times amid wild cheers and shouts of "Bravo!" The performance was admirable in most respects. The only really weak spot in it was the Mercutio of Maurice de Vries, who was brought over from Philadelphia to replace M. Albers, still a victim of grip. M. Jean de Reszke's Romeo is so well known here that comment upon it seems unnecessary. Yet, how is it possible to pass by such a performance as he gave last night without a big note of admiration? His voice, never one of the wonderful organs of the world, was in quite as good condition last night as it was when he went away. His art is, as it was always, perfect. What he does not know about singing has not yet been discovered. His phrasing, his enunciation, his coloring of his tones, his dramatic accentuation—all these last night afforded a lesson in the highest achievements of lyric art. In every way the great tenor sustained his world-wide fame, and the public honored itself in honoring him.

Mme. Sembrich's Juliette was new to this public. Experienced artist as she is, she was nervous at the beginning of the evening, and the opening tones of her waltz song were just a shade off the pitch. But that is noteworthy only because it was an unusual thing in her singing. Her phrasing of this number and throughout the evening was beautiful, and indeed her entire performance was that of a great artist. Everything she did was instinct with intelligence and feeling. She shared the honors of the evening with M. de Reszke, and the two in the balcony scene and in the chamber duo gave the audience an exhibition of most warm and poetic singing.

M. Plançon was the familiar Capulet of old, and M. Edouard de Reszke was, as he always is, admirable as Frère Laurence. The other members of the cast were those who have appeared in previous performances of the same opera this season. The chorus distinguished itself by doing a good deal of singing out of tune. The orchestra played well, but Signor Mancinelli, who conducted, frequently permitted it to play too loudly.

DELLA FOX IN MUSICAL FARCE.

"The Little Host" Is a Piece of a Very Familiar Pattern.

Della Fox is the star in a new "musical comedy" called "The Little Host," which was performed twice at the Herald Square Theatre yesterday. Edgar Smith and Louis de Lange wrote this piece, while its ample supply of incidental music was composed and arranged by W. T. Francis and Thomas Chilvers. This quadruple copartnership has not produced a work which can be commended for novelty, ingenuity, or delicacy. Still, "The Little Host" is no worse than many other pieces of its kind prepared in this country for home consumption, and might be compared favorably enough with some of the later farces of Mr. Hoyt.

Among its principal personages are a female operetta singer of irreproachable character, masquerading as a fast young man named Willie Everdrop, and fearful lest when her disguise is penetrated she may be taken (quite unfairly, of course,) for a fast young woman; an elderly gentleman, renowned for his morality, who gets drunk, sings an irresistibly amusing song about a "badger game," and when he is advised to take a cab and go home gets into the refrigerator and asks to be driven to the Gilsey House, and an "honest sport," whose barroom manners, pudgy countenance, and vehemently proclaimed virtue are all equally edifying, but whose singing voice is not mellifluous.

The proceedings begin at a poker party, and the game is interrupted by a gentleman who sings a song in a very loud voice while he is dressing himself. Presently this rather dull beginning is followed by the entrance of a score of young ladies whose long skirts seem quite superfluous, and when the "little host" himself, or herself, and the gay old gentleman appear the fun is well under way.

The champagne fizzes, the foam is on the beer, and the purely comic personages use the celery as a weapon of offense. A waltz song by Alice Johnson, with a noiseless but violently acrobatic piano accompaniment by John Slavin is sufficiently diverting to make the most serious assemblage merry.

There is plenty of vivacity in "The Little Host," and the piece does not lack tunefulness, gay color, or easily appreciated fun. The pantomimic "business" of Mr. Slavin, for instance, is all amusing. "Swell" society on "Fifth Avenue, New York," is amazingly contrasted in Act I. with the frivolous abandon of the storied Bohémia of the jesters, while in Act II. the locale of the goings-on is the lawn of a country house on the Hudson.

Della Fox has a large following, and her exact artistic stature is not a matter which need be inquired about too closely. She has appreciable "magnetism" and a graceful presence, and her vogue surely does no harm to the cause of dramatic art. Besides the performers already named, R. E. Graham, Eugene O'Rourke, Hugh Chilvers, Mabel Bouton, and Adelia Barker are conspicuous and tireless in her support.

Margery Dazzle	Della Fox
Josiah Dashington	R. E. Graham
Jack Dashington	Hugh Chilvers
William Reilly	Eugene O'Rourke
Herr Einesang	John C. Slavin
Charles Horsley	Charles Wallace
Bob Pemperton	Bert Carter
Dodge Taylor	Wilford Arling
Fuller Boozeby	Frank Kelly
Dick Hammersley	Harry Rigby
Mink	H. D. Blackmore
Olympia Longacre	Alice Johnson
Aunt Jane Hawkins	Adelia Barker
Susie Jones	Mabel Bouton
Mrs. Dashington	Emily Francis
Daisy Dandler	Emma Levey
Mazie Spanker	Annie Black
Dottie Lightfoot	Florine Murray

"LURLINE" IN FINE STYLE.

Wallace's Spectacular Opera Revived at the American Theatre.

The legend of the Rhine, as conceived and converted into music by William Vincent Wallace, had two hearings at the American Theatre yesterday. Yvonne de Treville appeared at the matinée, and Eloise Morgan in the evening in the character of Lurline, that festive German water sprite with a fondness for luring burghers to a watery grave and who gives to the opera her name. The house was crowded at both representations, and there was the customary liberal applause for principals and chorus alike, even though Wallace's pretentious work lacked the tuneful character of most operas done at the American, where "tunes" are very popular, as was made evident by the bustle all over the house when the strains of the well-known and well-worn song "Sweet Spirit, Hear My Prayer," were heard.

It is many years since "Lurline" was heard in New York. As a musical curiosity it is interesting.

The scenery was all that could be desired, that set in the last act being particularly effective, and the costuming up to the standard set by this company. The chorus was effective. J. F. Sheehan and C. O. Bassett will alternate as Count Rudolph during the week in which the opera will be sung, Messrs. Stewart and Chase also alternating as Rhineberg.

Count Rudolph	Joseph F. Sheehan
Wilhelm	H. L. Weston
Rheneberg	Harry L. Chase
Baron Truenfels	Frank Moulan
Zelieck	E. N. Knight
Lurline	Eloise Morgan
Ghiva	Lizzie Macnichol
Liba	Marion Ivel

"ZAZA" IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Leslie Carter Appears in Belasco's Adaptation of the French Play.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—"Zaza," adapted from the French of MM. Simon and Berton by David Belasco, was acted for the first time in this country at the Lafayette Square Theatre to-night, with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle. The fame of the play had reached every theatre-goer, and the story of Mme. Rejane's great triumph as the heroine in Paris was familiar. There was also some expectation that "Zaza" might turn out to be a "sensation" because of its risqué character.

No such expectation was realized to-night. People who want stage plays to be as free from the frailties of humanity and the struggles and experiences of the human heart may call "Zaza" immoral; others who want to see on the stage, above all else, dramatic art will find much to say in praise of it.

Zaza is a child of the streets in Paris, whom genius, developed amid hardship, has raised to a position of independence. She is not what is called a good woman, but self-sacrifice ennobles her, and true love develops the good side of her nature. The play made a very strong impression to-night. Mrs. Carter was frequently called before the curtain, and Mr. Belasco was compelled for once to make a speech.

Mrs. Carter's acting is really remarkably strong. There are many other characters in the play, and the production is elaborate. Zola's dresses are splendid. The audience included many prominent persons, including the French Minister and Sir Julian Pauncefote and other members of the Diplomatic Corps.

A NEW MUSIC HALL SKETCH.

They Have "An Affair of Honor" Now at Koster and Bial's.

Undoubtedly a great many people went to Koster & Bial's last evening to see "Une Affaire d'Honneur," enticingly put forth as a "startling sensation." Had there been any morally squeamish persons present there is not the slightest reason to believe that they would have received more than their money's worth. But as no one left the house it is obvious that everyone was pleased. The act is founded on the two pictures called respectively "Une Affaire d'Honneur," and "La Reconciliation," by Emile Antoine Bayard, and the portrayal of the artist was faithfully carried out. The scenes are in pantomime, and the first one opens in a room where women of somewhat doubtful antecedents are at a supper. A quarrel over a French officer follows, a blow is struck and the "affair" is arranged without any undue preliminaries. The weapons are swords.

The dueling ground is in a wood near Paris, in the early morning. The scenery for this act is an attractive piece of stage setting. In view of the audience, and of Capt. Price and two of his ward detectives, turned for the time into stage censors, the principals begin the rather risqué operation of preparation from the waist line up.

As the Police Captain had no objection to offer, the performance went on without a hitch, and one of the fair duelists met mimic death in a doubtful cause. No one seemed to have any idea of going out before the last drop fell, and from a certain standpoint the scene was a great success. Even the police censor in an upper box sat with unperturbed countenance.

WISHED SEATS FOR THEIR MONEY

Theatre Goers Accept Explanation at Police Station and Return.

A large crowd went last evening to Proctor's Pleasure Palace, larger than could find seats. A score of men who had been celebrating Christmas, and consequently were late, said they were too tired to remain standing during the performance, and demanded seats for which they said they had paid. They were told that they had only paid for admission, and there were no seats left.

"Give us seats or return us our money," cried several of the men, and they proceeded to become boisterous. A policeman was called in and advised them to be quiet if they did not want to sleep in the station house.

"We'll go with you to the station house," exclaimed eight men at once, "and we'll make the Captain judge."

Superintendent Ayres of the theatre, who had been attracted by the disturbance, also said he would go to the station house. All went, and on arriving at the station house Mr. Ayres explained to the Sergeant in charge that only admission tickets had been sold, and that those who had arrived at the theatre earlier had taken all the seats. This explanation satisfied the men, and they all shook hands with Mr. Ayres and returned to the theatre.

COMEDY BY COLUMBIA MEN.

Sophomores Present "The Runaway Boy" to a Large Audience.

A large and appreciative audience greeted the Columbia University sophomores last night on the occasion of their first New York performance of the three-act comedy, "The Runaway Boy," at the Carnegie Lyceum. The play was written by Allison M. Lederer, a Columbia sophomore. The performance was well managed by William E. Mitchell, and the orchestra, under the direction of Francis Grace, played a march called "1901," composed by Mr. Grace.

The story tells of an English lord anxious to marry his daughter to an American heiress. "The Boy" hastens to the Continent, where he meets and falls in love with the heiress, who pays his gambling debts. Charles E. Haydock was an irascible old man, Lord Brinkmere; Bruce M. Falconer, the impetuous boy; William K. Ludlam, an American mine owner, and Edward B. Bruce, a fearful servant. Eli Sanger, with his Dutch dialect, made a distinct hit. Joseph S. Bühler had the part of a jealous French maid, Robert B. Pegram was a doting mother, and David Gould Proctor acted well the part of a Western American girl.

Brigands, gamblers, and lawyers, as well as a gun club, figured in the plot. The love-making of the actor students seemed to please the audience immensely. There will be three more performances of the play this week.

Allison M. Lederer, the author of the comedy, is not a son of, nor related to, George W. Lederer, the manager of the Casino, as announced in Sunday's TIMES.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The members of the company playing at the American sat down to a Christmas dinner on the stage last night after the performance. The house staff and all employes were also treated to a turkey spread and all accessories by the management.

The new play by James A. Herne, "The Rev. Griffith Davenport," which will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre Jan. 30, will thoroughly represent the Hernes, as two of the author's daughters are to appear in prominent rôles. Miss Julia A. Herne has played Helen in "Shore Acres," but in the new play Miss Crystal Herne will make her début.

Julia Arthur collapsed yesterday after she had played "A Lady of Quality" at the Matinée, and no night performance at Wallack's was given. The managers said they could not tell when Miss Arthur would be well enough to act again, and until further notice the theatre would be dark. Dr. Edward Bradley said that Miss Arthur was suffering from nervous prostration, brought on by the grip.

A ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

Col. Louis Philip Nebot, Formerly of the Spanish Army, Married.

In the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, on Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, Father Sylvester Malone, the rector, conducted a marriage ceremony between Miss May Frances Cronin of 106 South Second Street, who is prominent in the church, and Col. Louis Philip Nebot, who up to June last was in the Spanish Army at Havana.

Col. Nebot is the son of one of the wealthiest planters in Cuba, who is also a Colonel in the Spanish service. He was educated in the military school at Madrid and took part in several engagements with the Cubans. Tiring of Spanish oppression, he deserted and came to this country, taking up his residence at the Hotel Andrews, in Brooklyn.

While spending a few days at Centreport, L. I., last Summer he met Miss Cronin. The meeting culminated in an engagement and the marriage last evening.

As Miss Cronin is very prominent in church circles, there was a crowd at the ceremony. She wore a costume of Brussels net over white taffeta silk, with a veil of tulle, and carried white roses. Miss Katharine A. Powers was bridesmaid, and wore a costume of white organdie made over silk, and carried pink roses. Michael J. Cronin, a brother of the bride, was best man. The gift of the groom to the bride was a sunburst of diamonds. A wedding supper followed at the Hotel Andrews, covers being laid for 100.

Sutro—English.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 26.—Miss Clara Sutro, daughter of the late Adolph Sutro, the famous San Francisco mining man, Mayor, and millionaire, and William J. English of Chicago were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the Right Rev. Bishop Montgomery, who officiated. The brother of the bride was the only witness to the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. English will remain here for a few days and will then journey to New York. They contemplate a trip to Spain and upon their return to this country they will take up their residence in Chicago, the home of the bridegroom.

Mr. English is a member of the law firm of English & Heffernan of Chicago. He is also a member of the Chicago School Board and is ex-President of the Chicago Fair Association.

New Club for Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—The Cleveland Athletic Club's house on Euclid Avenue, one of the largest and most conveniently constructed buildings of its kind in the country, which has been unused since the club went out of existence about three years ago, has been purchased by Henry C. Wick, a member of the old Wick banking house. Mr. Wick is acting as agent for a party of gentlemen who intend to form a new club more restricted in membership than the old one. Their plans are not perfected, and their names are therefore not divulged by Mr. Wick, but he gives assurance that the new club will be a credit to the city.

Chicagoans Call a Cleveland Rector.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26.—The Rev. Frank Du Moulin, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, on Euclid Avenue, this city, has received a call from Chicago. The call is extended to him by St. Peter's Church of that city. He will give an answer in the near future. The Rev. Mr. Du Moulin is a very young man, and is the son of the Bishop of Niagara. He has been remarkably successful in building up a large congregation at Emmanuel Church.

An Iowa Man Falls Dead at Dinner.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Dec. 26.—Robert Fellows dropped dead here to-day at the house of his nephew, George Hall, at a dinner given in commemoration of his fiftieth wedding anniversary. Mr. Fellows had just passed his eighty-first year. His father was a General in the Revolutionary war.

COL. BRYAN IN CHICAGO

Again States His Views Upon the Philippine Question.

NO ALLIANCE WITH CARNEGIE

Silver Leader Says He Did Not Discuss Politics with Him from a Personal Standpoint.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Col. William Jennings Bryan spent several hours in Chicago this evening. Ostensibly, he came to Chicago to see his daughter on board the train for Washington, in which place she is to spend several weeks visiting friends. By the political people his visit was regarded as one made in the interests of Democratic harmony in the local field.

The first Chicagoan who met Col. Bryan on his arrival at 4:30 o'clock was ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld. At 7 o'clock Col. Bryan was met at the Tremont House by Robert E. Burke, and a few moments later Mayor Harrison called upon him and was closeted with him and Mr. Burke until 9 o'clock.

Col. Bryan declined to discuss the character of the conferences with the former Governor and the Mayor. He set at rest, however, the rumor that he would not be present at the Jackson Day banquet, Jan. 7, on account of the opposition of Mr. Altgeld and his friends to the element directing the banquet.

"I will be at the banquet," said Col. Bryan, "and will have something to say on the general political situation."

Col. Bryan again made it plain that his opposition to imperialism does not extend to antagonism to the Paris treaty.

"I believe the treaty should be confirmed," he said. "The United States should do for the Filipinos just what it is doing for the Cubans: aid them in establishing a stable and permanent government. That government should be directed by the natives of the islands. No men that we can send there are as able to govern the people as their own representatives. They understand their own conditions better than we do. The fact that $20,000,000 is paid under the treaty to the Spanish Government is no valid reason for laying claim to direction of the islands."

To the suggestion that the issues growing out of the war might overshadow the silver question in the next campaign, Col. Bryan said:

"We cannot foresee what effect these questions will have in our political lines. As questions of such character arise they must be dealt with regardless of other issues. I would not undertake to discuss their effect. The present Administration has not yet announced its policy with regard to the possessions taken from Spain.

"President McKinley, in his recent trip to the West, laid down no policy. We do not know the sentiment of the people on these matters. No attempt has been made to arrive at a knowledge of public sentiment. For myself, I think the people are weighing the matter, deliberating upon the proper course to be pursued."

Col. Bryan said he had seen the report that Andrew Carnegie had pledged his support growing out of a common position on the opposition to territorial expansion.

"I am glad to have the opportunity to correct the report," said the Colonel. "Mr. Carnegie never wrote me such a letter. He never invited me to call upon him. When I did call upon him he did not discuss politics from a personal standpoint.

"I was at his house but a few minutes and we occupied the time in discussing the question of imperialism, upon which subject both of us have expressed ourselves publicly."

MANY LEAVE THE KLONDIKE.

Population of Dawson City Considerably Reduced—Several Explorers Have Frozen in the Ice.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 26.—The steamer Farralon has arrived from Alaska with a number of passengers from Dawson direct, who came out over the ice. The trail is good and a large number of people are on the way out.

Among the passengers is Jack Carr, Yukon mail carrier, who left Dawson Nov. 21. He says the population of Dawson City has materially decreased, it now being estimated at 16,000. Cost of living has also decreased, good meals costing but $1. There will be no food shortage this Winter. There is little hope of the mail service being kept up between Dawson and the outside world this Winter.

Thistle Creek, on the American side, is attracting considerable attention, pans averaging $25 being reported.

The execution of the four Dawson murderers, Henderson, White, Dawson Jim, and Joe Nantuck, has been postponed until March. Nov. 1 was set as the day of execution. It is said that Indians of Alaska have petitioned Gov. Brady of Alaska to go to Washington to represent them.

The body of J. P. Candenhead, a Dominion land surveyor, was found frozen in the ice on Klondike River, near Dawson, on Oct. 7. He had left Sulphur Creek the day previous, and in the night had broken through the ice. Unable to pull himself out, he slowly froze to death with his hands spread on the ice. Before losing consciousness he took his field notes and papers from his pockets and threw them from him so that they might be picked up and saved.

DAWSON CITY, Nov. 14.—Reports from all creeks in the vicinity of Dawson City indicate that the Winter's product of gold will exceed that of last year by more than 100 per cent.

Several persons are reported to have been frozen to death. One of these was found in a kneeling position beside his sled and dogs between Hunker and the summit.

Several steamers are in Winter quarters on the upper river, prepared to take advantage of the first rush of traffic. Between Dawson and Circle City are reported the steamers Arnold and John C. Barr, in safe Winter quarters; the Monarch is at Circle, the Sovereign aground in midriver and certain of destruction, as are also two of the Moran fleet, the Victoria and Tacoma.

DAWSON IS PROGRESSIVE.

Father Judge Sends an Interesting Letter Telling of His Work There.

An interesting letter was received in this city yesterday from the Rev. William H. Judge, S. J., who has charge of St. Mary's Hospital, Dawson City. It will be remembered that Father Judge, who offered his services, was delegated by Pope Leo to look after the interests of the Catholic prospectors in the Klondike. The letter is to a relative, and is dated Oct. 18. It is as follows:

"I have had a very busy Summer. The building of a new church to replace the one which was burned, and an addition to the hospital, together with the care of providing for the coming Winter, was no little work, and the large number of patients in the hospital for the past two months has kept me as busy as I could be, both day and night. We have 135 patients at present, mostly typhoid fever, which has been very bad here this Summer, but the doctors all agree that we are having unusually good success in the hospital.

"Our new church is very fine for this part of the world, and would do credit to a much older town. It cost $25,000, and is the gift of Alexander McDonald. It was consecrated on Aug. 21, and I then turned it over to the Oblates of Mary, who have charge of the parish now. I expect to turn the hospital over to the sisters in the Spring, and then return.

"We have five or six hundred at mass every Sunday, so you can understand what kind of a town we have. I have a telephone in my office, not only for the town, but also to the Creeks, (the Creeks are fifteen miles from Dawson.) They are preparing to give us electric light. I think we will have about 15,000 people in town this Winter. I have met a large number of Eastern persons here lately, and, indeed, nearly every part of the world is represented here. It is sad to see how many poor persons have left good homes to come here, and find themselves without the necessaries of life, without money and without work. I fear there will be much suffering here this Winter. There are thousands still in tents, and Winter is on us."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The effect of the general holiday yesterday was that of two Christmas days in the week, and as there were no large affairs of any kind and as many of the Christmas family dinners and trees had been given on Saturday, Monday was the dullest day of the season socially—in fact, almost as depressing as the Fourth of July in town. Although one heard that many people were out of town at house parties, there was a remarkably good representation of society both on the avenue in the afternoon and at the opera in the evening, and several of the sojourners in the country must have made their way back to town quite early. Mrs. Willie Travers and Mrs. Willie Thompson were in purple and black, with Persian lamb coats. Mrs. Frederic Benedict was driving, as were also Mrs. William D. Sloane and Mrs. Sidney Smith. Prescott Lawrence and Robert Van Cortland, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Lillie Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. David Thompson were among the Christmas throng out in the afternoon.

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From the country, however, came glowing accounts of outdoor sports. At Tuxedo there was skating in the early afternoon, and the lake was crowded with those who delight in this graceful Winter pastime. The St. Nicholas Rink was not deserted during this Christmastide, and the golfing was fairly good at Ardsley and Baltusrol. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane had a large party at Lenox, where the sleighing is excellent.

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The Tuesday evening dance will come off this evening at Delmonico's, and, as usual at all the dancing classes during the holidays, there will be Christmas favors for the cotillion of mistletoe and holly. There are a number of children's parties scheduled for to-day, and Miss Susan Butler will make her début at a dance to be given by her mother, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, in her new house at Park Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. This will be the first entertainment given there, and will be as much of a house warming as a début.

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Mrs. Samuel Thomas gave a luncheon yesterday at her home, 17 West Fifty-seventh Street, in honor of Miss Bertha Terrell, whose marriage to Mr. Willifred Buckley of Birmingham will take place on Saturday at All Souls' Church. Among the guests were the bridesmaids and maid of honor, the Misses Ruth Moore, Jane Seney Plummer, May Low, Maud Sinclair, Faith Moore, and Margaret Winson.

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The beginning of the social season has opened quite promisingly in the City of Mexico where there are many New Yorkers and Americans, who form quite a little set of their own. A recent dinner given by Sir Henry Nevill Dering and Lady Dering at the British Legation included among the guests Ambassador Powell Clayton and Mrs. Clayton, Mr. Ely-Goddard, and Lieut. Powell Clayton. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly are at Monterey, Mexico, where, owing to the illness of Mr. Milmo, Mrs. Kelly's father, they may remain for some time.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby (Miss Emily Petit) have returned from their honeymoon trip, and are at their new house, 105 East Thirtieth Street.

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La grippe continues its course and there is scarcely a household in the fashionable portion of the city at least which has not one or more sufferers from the distressing complaint. In fact, it has caused so much illness that the lack of general entertaining which is a feature of the Christmastide has been accentuated. Even physicians are not immune, and Dr. Holbrook Curtis, the throat specialist, and whose office has been besieged since the epidemic began, is himself a sufferer with la grippe, and is quite ill. Mr. Louis Keller is no worse, although his attack has developed into pneumonia. The customary Christmas salutations when people meet one another are now supplemented by the inquiry, "Have you had la grippe?" It was really fortunate that the week before Christmas brought so few entertainments, for with the number of people who are or who have been ill, neither large nor small affairs could have been successful. The clubs are filled with sufferers, and many of the house parties in the country arranged for Christmas, and to which the guests were to have come from the cities, had to be abandoned, so numerous were the declinations on account of illness.

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It is now definitely understood that the ball to be given by Mrs. Astor on Jan. 9 will not be a very large affair, as she at first contemplated giving, and that in fact only four hundred invitations have been issued, which will probably mean that about three hundred to three hundred and fifty guests will be present, the percentage of absentees at Mrs. Astor's annual ball being always smaller than at ordinary entertainments. There is an impression abroad that the ball will in a sense be the occasion of the début of Miss Astor's granddaughter, Miss Roosevelt, the eldest daughter of Mr. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, formerly Secretary of Legation in London, and whose mother, who died a few years ago, was Miss Helen Astor, Mrs. Astor's second daughter. Miss Roosevelt was present at a little dinner given by Mrs. Astor and has been stopping with her.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt calls the entertainment which she is to give at her residence on the evening of Jan. 5 a dance for her son, Alfred Vanderbilt. The invitations have certainly been distributed for the most part among the younger element in society, although a few older people have been asked. The dance will be a very pretty one, and some exceptionally handsome favors are to be given out.

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The New Year's festivities at Tuxedo are to be on a larger scale this year than ever before, and there is an unwonted demand for rooms in the clubhouse for the two days' holiday on the part of the members for themselves and guests. The New Year's Eve dance will be a large and, of course, a lively one, and the customary ceremonies over the bowl of eggnog at midnight will take place. The continued prevalence of la grippe and the great dullness of the Christmas holidays in town above alluded to has put members of the gay world more in the idea of getting out of town over New Year's than ever. If the weather is not too bad, the fashionable up-town districts promise to be as deserted next Sunday and Monday as in midsummer.

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It is rumored that Miss Callender and Miss De Forest, who had intended giving a musicale on Jan. 31, to follow their first musicale on Jan. 3, have decided to give only the one of next week.

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"The first appearance of Jean de Reszke at the Opera last evening afforded an excuse to many people wearied of Christmas feasting and entertainment, to desert family parties and repair to the Metropolitan. The boxes, and especially the parquet, were as well filled and as attractive almost as on the opening night. There were some notable absentees, as might have been expected on a second Christmas night, and with the continued prevalence of the grip, but their places were all filled.

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Mrs. Astor was in her box during the second act, but left at its conclusion. She wore black velvet brocaded with silver and her diamond stomacher and tiara. Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay was in white, with a magnificent diamond aigrette. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in cherry velvet, and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who was with her in her box, was in black velvet. Mrs. Henry Clews looked remarkably well in white. Among others in the boxes, whose gowns attracted attention, were Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Miss Sloane, Mrs. G. H. Warren, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mrs. Luther Kountze, and Mrs. Moses Taylor.

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There were more well-known people in the parquet than usual, and these were especially enthusiastic over Jean de Reszke and led the applause that was so bountifully bestowed upon him. Mr. Thomas Cushing and Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Montant, Mr. and Mrs. White Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Goodgood, Mr. and Mrs. Turnure, Mrs. C. L. Buckl, Mr. and Mrs. Cheever, Mr. and Mrs. F. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Cudleigh-Thorne of London, and Mr. and Mrs. George Stebbins were among those in the parquet.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Jane C. Reeves.

Mrs. Jane C. Reeves, a member of a well-known theatrical family, and the widow of W. H. Reeves, a brother of Sims Reeves, the famous tenor, died Saturday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. McDowell, 254 West Thirty-ninth Street, in her seventy-eighth year. Mrs. Reeves was born in Hull, England. Her father was Christopher Webster, a successful English actor in the early part of the century. Mrs. Reeves came to this country in 1847, and was a member of the original Wallack's Theatre stock company under the management of the elder Wallack. Her husband, who was a prominent tenor with the Seguin Opera Company, died about forty years ago, and it was then that Mrs. Reeves went on the stage. She only acted for a few years, and afterward taught music. Besides her daughter, Mrs. McDowell, who is a sister-in-law of Melbourne McDowell, Mrs. Reeves leaves two sons—Harry Reeves, now playing with Melbourne McDowell's company, and Charles Reeves. Funeral services will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, and the interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Major DAVID HEMPHILL of South Carolina died yesterday in the division hospital at Knoxville, Tenn., of stomach trouble.

Col. PHILIP HENRY MOORE died yesterday at Wheeling, West Va., his home. He was the editor and owner of The Ohio Valley Manufacturer. When the civil war opened he cast his fortunes with the Confederacy, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Engineer Corps.

Mrs. GRACE E. RICE, seventy-two years of age, the wife of John H. Rice, a lawyer, died suddenly of apoplexy at her home, 48 West Twelfth Street, last night. Mrs. Rice's husband was twice elected to Congress from Maine. Besides her husband, Mrs. Rice leaves two daughters and one son.

JAY L. ATHEY, one of the best-known attorneys of Cleveland and at one time a leading Democratic politician in his city, is dead, aged forty-four years. He served for two years as County Auditor and was a member of the City Council for six years, and for one term President of that body.

The Rev. JEREMIAH C. LAMPHIER, who was the founder of the Fulton Street Noon Prayer Meeting, died yesterday at his home, 130 East Sixteenth Street. He was ninety years old, and had lived in this city for seventy-two years. Death was due to old age. Until a week ago Mr. Lamphier was in fairly good health for one of his years. The funeral will be held to-morrow at the Collegiate Reformed Church.

Mrs. ABBY VOORHEES JUDSON, widow of Charles E. Judson of Indianapolis, and mother of Capt. William V. Judson, Engineer Corps, United States Army, died Christmas morning at the home of her son, on Governors Island. Mrs. Judson was fifty-three years old. Her death was due to heart disease. Besides Capt. Judson, she leaves another son, Charles E. Judson of Indianapolis, and a daughter, Miss Jeannette Judson. The body was forwarded yesterday in charge of Capt. Judson to Indianapolis for burial.

Capt. FREDERICK MARCY LYNDE, United States Army, retired, died suddenly yesterday in Washington. He was a native of Michigan. He served in the civil war. Entering originally as Sergeant of the Fourth Vermont Infantry in August, 1861, he became a Second Lieutenant in January, 1862. Mustered out six months later, he re-enlisted and served two years as private and Sergeant in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. He entered the regular army in 1866 as a Second Lieutenant. He was promoted to Captain in 1883 and was retired two years later.

INDIANS OPPOSE LAND DEAL

BUSHMAN AND MILLIONAIRE

Death of the Wealthiest and a Characteristic Australian.

A CURIOUS HUMAN DOCUMENT

James Tyson's Life Epitomizes Australia's Development—His Struggles, Oddities, and Romantic Affection.

From The London Times.

In Mr. James Tyson, the millionaire, whose death was reported from Sydney a few days ago, Australia has lost a remarkable personality and a citizen whose career was so typical in some of its leading characteristics as almost to epitomize in itself the history of the pastoral industry in Australia. Mr. Tyson was as a lad, and remained to the end of his life, a bushman pure and simple. Though he accumulated great wealth he recognized none of the ordinary civilized uses of money, but maintained throughout his career the frugal habits of the beginning, working no less continuously at seventy than he had worked at seventeen, wearing habitually a shabby suit of ready-made clothes, with a silver watch, of which a bootlace formed the guard, and eating only the same hard fare that had served him when, as a young laborer, he took the position of "leading scythe" on the station of two brothers of the name of Vine. His life was lived in the open air, and as a man of over seventy years of age he was able to say of himself that he had never entered a church, or a theatre, or a public house, that he had never tasted beer, wine, nor spirits, that he had never sworn, and that he had never washed with soap—he used sand instead—nor worn a white shirt or a glove. He was of splendid, though somewhat spare and hard, physique, and at seventeen stood 6 feet 4 inches in his stockings. His figure, as known more familiarly of late years, was that of a square-shouldered, slightly stooping, but active man, with a keen face set below a crop of iron-gray hair, and distinguished by particularly bright, deep-set gray eyes.

He was born in Australia in 1822, his father being a Cumberland man of reputed Flemish or Belgian descent, and his mother an Englishwoman of the name of Coates. Mr. Tyson was interested toward the end of his life to learn that the translation of his French name was "Irebrand," and observed thoughtfully: "Maybe I could have set the world on fire a bit, too, if I had tried." But his energies were directed from the beginning into a totally different channel. He was essentially a man of peace. The most offensive weapon that he was ever known to have carried was the scythe, and he himself attributed his success in the world to the simple fact that, having begun life as a mower, he "mowed longer and stronger than other men."

HIS EARNINGS BEGIN.

His first experience of earning his own bread outside the family circle began when he was seventeen and lasted for two years and a half, during which time he received wages at the rate of £30 a year. The position of leading scythe involved work too heavy for so young a man. His fellow-laborers were jealous of seeing him in the post of foreman, and to the end of his life he would tell with the keenness of a well-remembered battle how, through three mowing seasons, they tried to "cut him out" by taking a short swath, but he, being tall and strong, was able to take his full swath and still keep ahead. Such pastoral contests were, of course, long before the days of improved machinery. At the end of two years and a half, with the loyal assistance, which he never forgot to mention, of the widowed mother, who made and mended for him, he had saved £60. His next step was to a cattle station where, in a remote district of the then little known interior, he lived absolutely alone, herding bullocks, and in constant danger of his life from the black men still unaccustomed to a white occupation of the country. On this station he remained for a year and a half, working again very hard, and saved £36. With the £96 thus carefully accumulated he proposed to set up with his brother on a cattle station of his own, but at this juncture the bank in which he had deposited his first £60 failed, and, though he was repaid a portion of the money, he had again to work for wages.

Once more he saved till, having accumulated £100, he was able to carry out his project and established himself with his brother on a station on the Billybong River, in the back country of New South Wales. He had not yet surmounted his early misfortunes, for here in their first year they were overtaken by drought and all their newly purchased cattle died. He received at this time an offer to take charge of some cattle on a system known as "thirds"—that is, the risk to the owner and a third of the increase to the caretaker. It was necessary to have some money for first expenses, and in his extremity he remembered that Sir John Hay, for whom he had a year or two previously driven cattle, owed him £5. He knew only with regard to Sir John Hay that he lived somewhere on the Murray River, at a distance of about 200 miles. The country lying between the Murray and Billybong was practically trackless, but deciding that if he followed the tributaries of the Billybong into the dividing range, the streams flowing down the other side of the hills must bring him to the Murray, he started on horseback to endeavor to find his debtor. He had exactly 1s., and he took it with him together with some food. The way proved longer than he had expected. After a day or two his food was finished, and for three days he kept himself alive by plucking handfuls of the sweet grass and chewing it as he went along.

HIS IDYLLIC SWEETHEART.

Mr. Tyson was never married, but even the bush has its possibilities of romance, and it was at this time that he met the lady in whose power it would seem to have lain to change the tenor of his life. He was then twenty-three, and fifty years later he described the incident with a vividness of detail which bore witness to the tenacity of the impression produced.

He had crossed the range, and being weak with hunger, had begun to fear what the ordinary man might well have feared from the beginning—namely, that he might never find the house of Sir John Hay, when he perceived a cottage and an old man about to enter. He approached, wishing to ask his way, but hesitating in consequence of a shyness of habit which throughout his life caused him to shun intercourse with strangers. As he reluctantly drew near the door a young woman came suddenly out—"a beautiful young bush-reared girl, dark, rosy, and well grown." He told her that he had wished to ask his way. She looked at him and without answering his question bade him come in and eat. He refused. She then laid both hands upon his arm, and with gentle compulsion drew him in, saying: "You are hungry; come in and eat." Being "well-nigh famished" and supposing that she "saw the truth in his face," he let himself do as she bid. She called to her sister to help to get some food ready, and in a few minutes he was sitting before a good breakfast. He was not in all more than fifteen minutes in the house, he never spoke to the girl again, but for twenty years he continued to visit the neighborhood and inquire after her until he learned that she was married. Then he thought it was time to discontinue his visits. His shyness, he explained, in telling the story afterward, kept him from seeking to speak to her again, but, he added, "she was the only woman I ever thought of marrying."

He did not obtain his £5, but returned hungry again from Sir John Hay's, not by way of the cottage but following the river and catching fish as he went. He spent his shilling on the ferry which took him back to his own side of the river, and having, notwithstanding his lack of funds, determined to accept the proposal of taking cattle on thirds he was driving his herd to his station when he met his brother, who told him that he had sold the station for £13. With this capital life had to be begun again. The two brothers drove the cattle far afield, and on July 8, 1846, Mr. Tyson being then nearly twenty-four years of age, they settled upon the Murrumbidgee on land which Mr. Tyson continued to hold for the rest of his life. Their cattle throve and the beginning was made of the fortune which has since accumulated in Mr. Tyson's hands. It was in this way, by the adventure of individuals who simply passed on beyond the borders of civilized occupation, that the pastoral settlement of Australia was in the early days affected.

HIS FORTUNE BEGINS.

About five years later—Mr. Tyson and his brother having apparently dissolved their partnership in the meantime—gold was found in Victoria. The Bendigo diggings were opened, and Mr. Tyson began to supply the gold fields with meats. The profits made were very large, but the general anticipation was that the market would not last. Stock owners, intending to make hay while the sun shone, dispersed of all their cattle, selling but not buying. Mr. Tyson, forming a more accurate forecast of the position, believed, on the contrary, that the market would last. He kept himself informed of all stock being driven toward the field, and while he sold at Bendigo, he bought from the owners for ready money on the road. They, glad enough to take a fair profit and save risk and travel, parted with their stock at a comparatively low price. He extended his operations first to the buying of cattle not only on the road but as far north as Queensland, and then to the buying of stations as well as stock in all parts of Australia. On his stations he was active in sinking wells, putting up fences, and introducing new stock. He came thus to be one of the richest and, finally, the largest land owner in the seven colonies. At the time of his death his freehold estate comprised no less than 500,000 acres, and his leaseholds extended over many thousands of square miles.

Having practically no use for money and spending none upon his personal requirements, his wealth accumulated to enormous proportions, and a few years before his death he was accredited with the possession of £5,000,000.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES.

His simple habits gave rise to endless anecdotes, many of which were founded on an erroneous conception that he was of a miserly disposition. Of these the following may be quoted as one fairly illustrative both of his simplicity in regard to money matters and of the peculiarly secular attitude of a mind which placed churches, theatres, and public houses in the same category of places to be avoided. Near one of his stations it was considered desirable in the interest of the local population to erect a little iron church. He was asked to pay for it. He replied that he had no objection, but on one condition only—namely, that the whole bill of costs was to be made out and presented for payment in one sum, and that he should not be bothered by requests for future contributions. The condition was accepted, and he gave a check without criticism for the full amount of the estimate presented. The following year, on his return to the station, the responsible authorities approached him again, remembering his condition and apologizing for breaking it, but saying that a most essential item had been forgotten. They begged that he would, therefore, reconsider his determination, and give them £20 more for a lighting apparatus. His reply was an emphatic negative. "That I will not," he said, "I have given a church to Almighty God, and if He cannot take care of it for Himself He does not deserve to have it." As a matter of fact it was fairly clear that he had little or no appreciation of the power of wealth. It was suggested to him once that he should give two warships to the nation, and call one the Firebrand and the other the Mower, as a memorial to his name and calling. The idea pleased him for a moment, but only as a foolish sort of toy, with which he had no practical concern, and there is no record that he ever thought seriously of putting it into execution. His money did not interest him. He used to say of it: "I shall just leave it behind me when I go. I shall have done with it then and it will not concern me afterward. But," he would add, with a characteristic semi-exultant snap of the fingers, "the money is nothing. It was the little game that was the fun!" Being asked once, "What was the little game?" he replied with an energy of concentration peculiar to him, "Fighting the desert. That has been my work. I have been fighting the desert all my life, and I have won! I have put water where was no water, and beef where was no beef. I have put fences where there were no fences and roads where there were no roads. Nothing can undo what I have done, and millions will be happier for it after I am long dead and forgotten."

To him, as to others of the pioneer stock owners in the early days of the expansion of Australian settlement, the "desert" was an enemy to be subdued and tamed for the uses of civilization. The fight with it was an epic of heroic endurance and marvelous achievement of which the incidents that might be related are almost infinite. Mr. Tyson was not the only one of the early pastoralists in the back country of Australia who learned to live alone till they almost lost the use of the ordinary speech of human intercourse. But his long and lonely life, in which there was no time to spare from arduous work for the formation of friendship or any of the common ties, no thought of seeking or enjoying any of the ordinary elements of human happiness, no room, apparently, for any aspiration but that which impelled him to the ever-pressing though peaceful conquest of fresh territory, is typical of the instinctive energy by which the borders of the empire have been enlarged. He was entirely Australian, and had no experience beyond the limits of the Australian colonies. At seventy-one years of age, having never had a holiday in his life, he entertained for a time the thought of winding up his affairs and starting to see the world before he died, but finally relegated his own project as being too idle and self-indulgent.

His life, except for the activity of his work, which obliged him to spend the greater part of his time in journeys from one end of Australia to the other, was the life of a recluse. He formed no special friendships with men, and had the reputation of being a woman hater. The reputation was probably no better founded than the reputation for rollicksomeness with which he was also accredited. His attitude toward women, based avowedly on a very narrow experience, was more properly to be described as indifference than hate. He thought that they needed more robustness and simplicity alike of body and of mind. Wives generally, he held, were fond of dress and had scolding tempers, and were spiteful to other women. They seemed to him to be bred in such a way that they had their minds full of small things, and he summed it all up in the opinion that "it is a deal for husbands to bear." At the same time he described himself as one whom a woman, who had been any way kind to him, might have twisted round her finger. For which reason he thought that it was for the best that he had not married. A wife would, he supposed, have wanted him to settle down and do as other men, and waste his time, which "would have been a pity, for my work would not have been done." He preferred to be alone, and had always gone, he said, from first to last single handed. As for friendship, he would not take the time for it; he could not be wasting his days.

HIS AMBITION AND IDEALS.

Asked toward the end of his life whether he had ever been happy, he replied with a certain brave simplicity: "Sufficiently so; I am persuaded that attainment is nothing; the pleasure is in the pursuit, and I have been pursuing all my life. Yes, I consider that I have been happier than most men." He was a kind though a strict employer, a just and exact paymaster, and punctual in the performance of all duties that he recognized. Having read little, and, in consequence of his shy habits, discussed few but practical problems with his fellows, he had arrived by mere process of silent cogitation at many of the conclusions accepted in the more advanced circles of English thought. On questions of religion his creed was as simple and effective as the rest of his life. With theology he would not concern himself. "It ain't my business, I do what I think seriously right; I stand to take my chance, and I have no fear." Pressed with the obvious question: "Why do you do what you think seriously right? Why not drink and play the fool like other men?" he had an answer which satisfied himself. "You see, the fun is in the little game. Every man who chooses has his little game, with a fair chance of winning if he keeps straight. It is better worth his while to do what he seriously thinks right, and he don't he is bound to lose. Yes, I believe every man has a good chance of winning. That's enough for me, the rest don't concern me, I don't think of it."

His view expresses the view of duty commonly accepted on the Australian Continent. In this, as in everything else, he was strictly of his time and country. In his narrowness his vigor, his total lack of aesthetic cultivation, his indifference to the use of the great financial instruments which he had created as a mere incident in his own career, but above all in his latent reserves of heroism and tenderness, he offered a remarkable specimen of the rough rock from which British character is hewn. If there had been no Englishmen of Mr. Tyson's stamp there would have been no British supremacy in an empire extending round the world.

Perplexing Femininity.

From the Boston Transcript.

A small boy of my near acquaintance stood the other day taking a lesson in feminine human nature—not his first lesson, but a bitter one—with quivering lip and deeply perplexed face. He exclaimed, having reference to his still smaller sister:

"Dolly cries because I don't do a thing, and when I do it, then she cries because I do it!"

This was true and natural, but the boy's remark was not so profund as was an anecdote which I once read in the French. A wife, so this story related, was wakened by her husband's weeping and howling in the middle of the night. He was evidently having a dream, and she woke him and asked what was the matter.

"Oh, my dear," he said, rubbing his eyes, "I dreamed that you were dead!"

"Ha!" she said, bitterly, and turning away from him, "great griefs are mute."

JEWISH HISTORY IN AMERICA.

Association Holds Its Annual Meeting in Philadelphia—President Oscar S. Straus Retires.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The American Jewish Historical Association held its seventh annual meeting here to-day, with a large and representative gathering of Jewish scholars and writers.

The morning session was presided over by First Vice President Simon W. Rosendale of Albany. Dr. Cyrus Adler and Dr. Herbert Friedenwald of Washington acted as Secretaries. Mr. Rosendale, in calling the meeting to order, expressed his regret at the absence of the President of the society, Oscar S. Straus of New York, who is now filling the position of United States Minister at Constantinople. Mr. Rosendale read a letter from Mr. Straus, proffering his resignation as President of the society, and expressing his continued interest in its work.

Reports of officers were then submitted. That of the Treasurer, Prof. Richard Gottheil of New York, showed a balance on Oct. 1, 1897, of $724.34, receipts of $1,995.07, and disbursements of $581.34, leaving a balance of $1,413.23. The report of Dr. Cyrus Adler, Corresponding Secretary, showed that the society numbered 216 members, comprising 6 honorary members, 12 corresponding members, 4 life members, and 194 regular members.

Dr. Herbert Friedenwald of Washington submitted a report, as Recording Secretary, giving the details of action taken by the Executive Council. This included an increase of one in the number of Vice Presidents, the incorporation of the society on Dec. 19 in the District of Columbia, the assignment of Dr. J. H. Hollander of Baltimore to collect details regarding the names, rank, and services of Jews who were in the army and navy during the recent war, and the fixing of the date for the holding of the society's annual meetings.

There was some discussion regarding the advisability of a fixed date for the annual meetings, and the matter was referred back to the Executive Council for further consideration. Upon motion of Dr. Hollander, the Chairman appointed a Nominating Committee of three, consisting of Charles J. Cohen, Philadelphia; Julius Blumenthal, New York, and Louis I. Waldman, Albany, to report at the afternoon session.

The following papers were read: "Contributions to the History of the Jews in Suranim," Prof. Gotthell; "Some Early American Jewish Composers, Musicians, and Actors," Max Kohler of New York; "Mexican Jewish History," the Rev. Dr. H. P. Mendes of New York; "A Noted Jewish Burgher of New Amsterdam," Leon Huhner of New York; "The Jews of Jamaica," Oscar S. Straus, (read by Max Kohler;) "Notes on Jewish Cemeteries in New York," Miss Elvira N. Solis of New York.

Simon W. Rosendale presented the report of the Committee on Dutch Records.

The following officers were elected: President—Dr. Cyrus Adler, Washington; Vice Presidents—Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Mendes Cohen, Baltimore; Prof. Charles Gross, Boston, and Prof. Herbert B. Adams, Baltimore; Treasurer—Prof. Richard Gottheil, New York; Corresponding Secretary—Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, Washington; Recording Secretary—Dr. J. H. Hollander, Baltimore; Executive Council—Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., Mayer Sulzberger, N. Taylor Phillips, Simon Wolf, Max J. Kohler, John Samuel, the Rev. Dr. David Philipson, and the Rev. Henry Cohen.

A $500 RAT'S NEST.

The Government Will Now Restore It to the Discoverer.

Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

An interesting story about five United States Treasury notes that were found by John Veeley, a carpenter, more than thirty years ago in an old box car in Louisville, Ky., was revived to-day (Dec. 21) when a bill for his relief, which has been pending in Congress for years, and which had already passed the Senate, passed the House. It thus becomes a law, and Veeley will get good American dollars to the amount of $500 and interest in the way of a Christmas gift from Uncle Sam. The bill was called up by Representative Zenor of Indiana. It was first introduced in the Senate during the Fifty-first Congress on April 25, 1890, and referred to the Committee on Claims. Senator Turpie secured its passage in the upper house on May 17, 1897.

It is in the reports of the Committee on Claims that the story of the Treasury notes is told. According to these reports John Veeley was, on Sept. 29, 1868, employed in Louisville, Ky., as a carpenter by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and while tearing out the end of an old box car which was under repair, he found five United States Treasury notes, payable to bearer, of $500 each. The notes were somewhat mutilated and appeared to have formed part of a rat's nest, but there seems to have been no difficulty in determining their character, their denomination and date, and the issue and series to which each belonged. Veeley took the notes to the Louisville Custom House, and they were forwarded to the Treasury Department for redemption, but the Department refused to redeem them, and with the approval of the Secretary they were returned to him in February, 1869. He then sold them to one Julius Wellman, a broker, for $300.

In March, 1869, Wellman sent them again to the Treasury Department, and the matter was referred to the First Controller, who decided that they should neither be redeemed nor returned to Wellman. Wellman then made a demand upon Veeley for the return of the purchase money, and it is alleged that an officer was sent to intimidate him and force a settlement. Veeley had in the meantime disposed of the $300, and, being dependent on his daily labor, it was not easy to refund the money, but he at length did so by installments, and whatever rights were acquired by the original finding were revived in him by the repayment.

Veeley subsequently renewed his efforts to secure payment from the Treasury Department, but the request was denied, and the notes still remained in the hands of the Treasurer.

Senator Turpie's bill, as amended by the Senate Committee on Claims, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Veeley the value of the five Treasury notes found by Veeley.

This bill was favorably reported by the committee on March 31, 1897, and was passed on May 17, 1897. It was introduced in the House three days later, and final action was taken to-day.

FOX JUMPED INTO A TREE.

How Reynard Shrewdly Baffled the Hounds of the Radnor Hunt.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The Radnor Hunt Club, the finest equipped hunt club in the country, is having rare sport this season riding after its pack of American-bred and American-trained hounds. They had a grand run Friday, Dec. 23, and chased reynard so hard that he ran thirty feet up a sloping tree and remained there until Huntsman Marsh Altemus called the hounds off and gave him a chance for a start on a second run.

The sun had just broken through the clouds when Huntsman Altemus turned fifty of the pick of the kennel loose for the day's chase. The hounds by their impatient yelps showed that they were eager for the run. Twenty hunters, mounted on cropped and prancing thoroughbreds, were holding a tight rein on their mounts ready for the word to go.

The hounds were taken out to the Barrens, and passing them, started a fox at Saw Mill Hill, in Radnor. The chase then led at a terrific pace over a stretch of fair going to Darby Creek, across the Engle farm, then up the creek through the Clyde and Ellis properties and across the Godfrey and George Harrison farms, in Radnor. The chase was very warm here and growing exciting. Reynard made almost a complete turn about in order to fool the hounds. He took across the Tryon Lewis farm with the pack close on his heels, and then into the thick woods on the Yarnall farm, in Newtown Township. The pack were baying loudly as they entered the woods, but a minute later the music ceased. The hunters came riding up and saw the hounds running about in silence, as if in a quandary as to where the trail had gone. The trail seemed to lead nowhere, but the puzzle was explained when one of the hunters pointed to the object of the chase perched some thirty feet up on the forks of a partly fallen tree. Reynard, in taking the tree, had leaped up the trunk fully seven feet from the ground, and the hounds lost the trail entirely. The hounds saw the fox when pointed out by the hunters, and were wild in their attempts to howl him down.

The hounds, however, quickly obeyed the command of the huntsman to come off, and, when taken back some distance into the woods, the fox came quietly down the tree of his own accord, and was given a five minutes' start. He seemed to be badly scared from his experience up the tree and ran very fast, taking to earth with plenty to spare a half hour later on the Ennis farm, in Newtown.

There were six of the hunters who started in the chase who remained to the finish—Harrison K. Caner, William Carter, C. R. Snowden, William Hare, Victor Mather, and Huntsman Altemus.

CHANGES OF OLD AGE.

Their Character Known to Science, and a Possible Way to Avert Them Is Suggested.

Dr. Albert Saitz in The Medical Record.

In the study of living forms, from the protozoa to the mammals, and from the protophytes to the seed plants, we find certain changes and conditions characteristic of old age. In the human subject the principal changes which we note are atrophic and degenerative in their nature. The muscles and glands are the parts more especially involved in senile atrophy, although other soft parts are affected to some extent. There is a diminution in size of the cellular elements, though without involving any essential change in their structure. The muscular fibres become small and are said to take on more uniformity of size, while the spleen and lymphatic glands undergo a remarkable diminution in weight and size, which increases as age advances. There is also some shrinking in volume of the glandular structures of the digestive tract. Wherever fat has accumulated it gradually wastes away. It is said that atrophy begins to take place before degeneration commences. Pigmentary and fatty infiltrations of the elements are common, as are also calcareous incrustations. As an instance of the location of this fatty degeneration, muscular fibres, both voluntary and involuntary, might be mentioned. It is also found in blood vessels, especially the terminal arteries of the brain, and to some extent in the nerve cells and in the parenchyma of glandular organs. Pigmentary infiltration, it is claimed, is not so frequently met with as is fatty infiltration. In the pineal gland, in ligaments, cartilages, tendons, and the walls of arteries calcareous deposits are common. In the brain and spinal cord the neuroglia increases until it frequently predominates over the nervous element, and there is a tendency to the deposition of amylaceous bodies in these parts. The fatty elements of the brain are diminished, while the water and phosphorus are increased in quantity.

The height and weight of the body on account of these changes are diminished, the body as a whole being shorter and lighter, while its individual parts are also lessened in size, with the exception of the heart and kidneys. The heart as a rule is hypertrophied, while the kidneys are at least the size they were in middle life. Changes take place in the skin, rendering it dry and wrinkled, the hair becomes thin and white, the teeth drop out, the body bends. These changes induce a general decrease in vigor; the power of the muscles is lessened; the combustion going on in the body is diminished, as is shown by a decrease in the amount of carbonic-acid gas exhaled. The vital capacity of the lungs is decreased, although there is a quickening of the respiratory rhythm. The pulse rate rises, the secretions are diminished, and the quantity of urine is less. Such briefly stated, are some of the characteristics of old age. This period of life is more liable to certain diseases, as those due to arterio-sclerosis, to certain forms of rheumatism and gout, and so on.

What produces these changes in the body which drag us down to the grave? Is there no way to retard or prevent them? If we could obviate them even in a measure, how great would be the benefit, and with what rejoicing would the earth's inhabitants hail the discovery, especially those among them who have begun to entertain the shadows which gather about life's evening. In the cycle through which a portion of the material world revolves, from the organic to the inorganic, from the living to the dead and back again to the living, it would appear that, as old age approaches, the material of the animal body takes on more and more the nature of the inorganic and becomes more and more akin to the mineral world. When an individual starts in life he appears to be endowed with a certain power or ability to maintain his status in the highly organized animal world, and to resist largely the tendency of his tissues to become in their chemical nature more nearly akin to the mineral kingdom.

What this power consists in I do not know, but it seems to be greatly impaired by age. Now, if by introducing into the body certain agents which might render the excess of accumulating mineral matter more soluble, so that it could be more easily eliminated from the body, we might get rid of one element that contributes largely to the deterioration and degeneration that come with old age. Again, all animal and vegetable tissues when young possess in a large measure this resistance toward the changes that take place in senility. Then, why would it not be a feasible and rational idea for those who are approaching the period of life when senile changes begin to make their appearance to take as nourishment only the tissues of young animals and vegetables, and thereby supplement their waning power of resistance with that of those organisms which contain it in abundance? And also, as we now have a process of treating certain diseased conditions of different organs of the body with the products of the corresponding organs of animal bodies, (and I believe with some success,) why could benefit not be derived by administering the quintessence of the organs of young and healthy animals to those whose bodies are beginning to show the effects of age, and in that way furnish them artificially with the power to resist the encroachments of time? Two or three times a year, for instance, we might administer this treatment for a week or two at a time, and who can say that we might not retard in this way the capture of life's citadel by the king of the glass and scythe?

OUR "IMPORTED" CHEESES.

Tons of Schweitzerkase and Limburger Made in Wisconsin.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The cheesemaking season for 1898 has closed, and until next April and May nothing will be done aside from curing and shipping the product of the season, arranging for new contracts, and computing the profits or losses. Prices have ruled rather low up to this time. They show some signs of improvement now, and the stock on hand is likely to yield greater profits than that already sold.

The quantity has been greater and quality better this season than the average. The weather has been most favorable for the growth of good grass in pastures and meadows, and consequently the yield of milk was abundant and of good quality. The compiled list of cheese factories in this (Greene) county shows 198, nearly all of which make the foreign or fancy kinds of cheese, the large, round Swiss, weighing from 70 to 250 pounds each, taking the lead; block, brick, and Limburger follow closely next.

As to the amount of cheese made at these factories or cheeseries, as they are beginning to be called, after the German term Kaseri, it is difficult to get absolutely correct figures of the total yield. The product as given by the Assessors' statistics for 1898 is about 6,000,000, but these figures are not correct. At the time when the Assessor is after information there is but little cheese in the cheeseries, which are very frequently operated by different persons than in the previous season. These have not the books or figures of their predecessors to refer to; besides, the prevailing reluctance to give full information to Assessors extends to those who operate cheese factories.

We can arrive approximately at the total amount by computation. The 198 cheeseries each use daily the milk of from 70 to 200 cows; a low average would be 100 cows. The season is usually six months, from May to November, but many begin in April and continue to December, always including Sundays, so that 185 days may be safely assumed as an average season. Computing the daily average yield per cow at 25 pounds of milk, we have a total production for the season of 91,575,000 pounds of milk. It requires an average of nine pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese, and this would make the yield 10,174,400 pounds of cheese, or over 400 carloads of 25,000 pounds each. The great product is mostly shipped to the Pacific Coast, and from there to Mexico and South America.

It is a peculiar feature of this business that it is entirely controlled by Swiss cheesemakers, (cheesers,) the greater number of whom are young men who are trained in Switzerland and who apply the most approved methods in use there to the making of cheese here. Hence the quality of Wisconsin Swiss cheese is equal in most respects to the imported article. It is a frequent practice of these young cheesers to return to the old country at the end of each season to come back here when the season again opens. It often happens that they have induced sweethearts to accompany them as wives, when of course their migrations cease. This practice is not so extravagant as it seems. The idle six months would nearly consume the Summer earnings of the cheese-makers at the cost of board and amusements here, and at the cheap rates of ocean passage prevailing they figure out a little profit in addition to the pleasure of meeting friends and relatives.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street to-day enters upon the final week of what has been a most remarkable year. Records have been broken, precedents set aside, and the Wall Street of the present shows a market the like of which it has never known before. And of this remarkable year the closing months and weeks have been the most remarkable. In the fortnight that ended on Saturday the greatest activity of the year was seen. Last week was broken in upon by the suspension of business on Saturday for the Christmas holiday, but for all that the week's total was far beyond all averages of recent years. Nor have the closing weeks of the year been characterized by the usual liquidation. Instead of clearing its sheet, the public has gone on piling up commitments on the long side. The approach of a three days' holiday did not frighten the public last week; the approach of the end of the year does not seem to mean anything to it; in fact, up to the present time, the public has absolutely refused to see danger in anything.

Bear talk was more in vogue last week than for a long time, a natural accompaniment of the increased bear aggressiveness. Yet, as compared with the bull gossip that circulates throughout Wall Street, the talk of the other party is insignificant. Outsiders, with whom Wall Street is overrun just now, have no time for bear rumors. Only in bearish quarters are they given any consideration.

The Steel and Iron Stocks.

Steel and Iron stocks were the most conspicuous properties last week. The Federal Steel issues were the leaders of the market, both in activity and in strength. Their buoyancy and their largely increased market values were splendid triumphs for ex-Gov. Flower and his business associates, who have been the Wall Street sponsors for the property. Months ago, when the Federal Steel stocks were selling at less than half of their present value, the Flower contingent told its friends that they were valuable properties and that they would sell materially higher before the first of the year. How well those promises have been kept all Wall Street knows, and they have been kept just as all Flower promises have been kept.

With the Federal Steel activity, Tennessee Coal and Iron, Hocking Coal and Iron, and Colorado Fuel and Iron jumped into popular favor and into prominence. Iron trade interests were at all times good buyers with them, and the rumors of important pending iron trade deals, which caused public buying, were partly confirmed by the character of the buying. These "developments" mean the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by Federal Steel and of a possible combination of the Federal Steel and Carnegie interests.

That plans are under way for the making of a great steel trade combination through the absorption of many minor companies by Federal Steel is beyond doubt. Tennessee Coal and Iron is likely to be one of the first acquisitions. During the last week Mr. Jay O. Moss, President of the Hocking Coal property, was in the city and was a party to several conferences of iron trade powers. As is well known, the Astor holdings of Hocking Coal are large, and it is said that through Astor dickering the Hocking Coal property is likely to be vastly improved through a merger or consolidation of the company with Federal Steel.

Grangers.

All of the Granger stocks made new high prices last week, being at all times prime favorites with the more conservative of commission house clients. The stocks did not fluctuate very widely, but at no time did they show weakness. Wall Street gossip has little to do with the Grangers nowadays. Rumors are in circulation of the possible purchase of the Minneapolis-St. Louis property by the Rock Island, but apart from this Wall Street does not seem to be looking forward to any Granger developments. Friends of St. Paul and Burlington believe that both the stocks will and should sell very much higher. In Vanderbilt quarters the absorption of Omaha by Northwest is talked of as a possible development of the coming year. Chicago Great Western's friends are quite bullish on their securities—on the common as much as on the two preferred stocks. Rock Island, however, seems to be growing most in speculative favor. It is a Flower stock, and in these days Flower is a name to conjure with. The Flower following is quite bullish on the stock, and predictions of a quick and substantial advance have recently been made in high quarters.

Low-Priced Shares.

Toward the close of last week there were many indications that speculation is turning from the higher priced shares, which have already enjoyed such substantial advances, and going into the cheaper stocks, which as yet have not moved in any extent. Not only were commission houses buyers of the lower-priced shares, but several of the larger interests were active in them, apparently believing that in a continuation of the upward movement those stocks should improve largely. In many of the cheaper stocks special influences were operative—as in Central Pacific, Colorado Fuel and Iron, Denver and Rio Grande, &c. But with most of the shares the theory that there should be an increase in market value commensurate with that made by the higher priced stocks seemed to influence more buying than hopes of any actual developments favorable to the shares themselves.

JEKYL ISLAND DEER.

Swim Across St. Simon's Sound in Search of Food.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

It has always been claimed that the game on Jekyl Island would not leave the island, but reports from St. Simon's come to the effect that numbers of the deer are swimming across St. Simon's Sound and landing on the beach near Ocean Pier. The result of this is that numerous hunters are getting shots and enjoying venison in such quantities as they have never enjoyed that delicacy before.

It seems that the deer on Jekyl have increased so numerously within the past few years that they are no longer wholly wild, but at night come up around the clubhouse and play around the flowers. Their depredations on the choice beds of the millionaires' favorite plants became so troublesome that a strong wire fence was built and now incloses some acres of the grounds immediately around the clubhouse. This kept the deer away from the flowers, but it did not do anything toward stopping them from increasing in numbers. When the storm came it carried away lots of the vegetation that the deer had been feeding on, and there was not enough left to go around.

The deer then commenced to figure on going off to get something to eat, and it ended in their seeking St. Simon's. It is a good swim across the Sound to St. Simon's beach, but they made it, and now the hunters string along the coast and watch for them to come. Sometimes men are in boats crossing the Sound, and see the deer coming. A chase ensues over the water, and frequently the deer turn back toward the Jekyl shore and seek refuge in the woods of the island. They seem to know that no one is allowed to place their feet on Jekyl without permission from the club, and in this their instinct tells them that it is better to swim a long ways back and get safe on Jekyl than it is to swim even a short ways to St. Simon's and then run the risk of being hunted by men on foot and horseback after they get there. It is a novel state of affairs, but it is safe to say that one-half of the deer could leave Jekyl and there would still be enough left for the millionaire sports who visit that place to have all they wanted to shoot at.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY
NO. 23 BROAD ST., (Mills Building.)

Coupons due January 1st, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid on and after January 3d, at this office:
Central Pacific 1st mortgage.
Western Pacific 1st mortgage.
California and Oregon 1st mortgage ext.
Oregon and California 1st mortgage.
Northern Railway Company 1st mortgage.
Stockton and Copperopolis 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st mortgage.
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st mortgage.
Texas and New Orleans consols.
Louisiana Western 1st mortgage.
Morgan's Louis. and Tex. R. R. and S. S. Co. 1st mort.
South Pacific Coast 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 1st mortgage.
California Pacific 2d mortgage.
California Pacific 3d mortgage.
Market Street Cable Ry. Co. 1st mortgage.
Coupons due January 1st, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid on and after January 3d by the Central Trust Company:
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 1st mortgage.
Houston and Texas Central 1st mortgage.
Austin and Northwestern 1st mortgage.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company,
Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 19th, 1898.

The Interest Coupons due Jan. 1st, 1899, of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be paid on that date on presentation at the office of the Continental Trust Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City N. Y.

On account of requirements of law it is necessary that Coupons have attached a statement showing residence of the owner.

F. S. BUELL, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 34.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 3d, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. December 23d, 1898, until 10 A. M. January 3d, 1899. JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

The People's Bank of the City of New York,
December 22d, 1898.

NINETY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
No. 120 Broadway.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of The Mercantile Trust Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on the 3d day of January proximo.

The transfer books will be closed on December 22d and reopened on January 3d, 1899.

GEORGE H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.

New York, December 24th, 1898.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York.
SIXTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 3, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from 12 M. on December 24, 1898, to the morning of January 3, 1899. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 23, 1898.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.

Transfer books closed until January 4, 1899.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Jan. 3d, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 21, 1898.

EIGHTY-FIFTH (85TH) DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after January 3, 1899

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Holmes & Co.,

EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON.
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,

Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

H. K. BURRAS. BENNO KLOPFER.

BURRAS & KLOPFER,

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Mills Building, New York.
Telephone, 2171 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Crescent City R. R. Co. 5% Cons. Bonds,
Crescent City R. R. Co. Stock,
New Orleans City & Lake R. R. Co. Stock,
New Orleans Traction Co. 6% Coll. Trust Notes,
New Orleans Traction Co. Preferred Stock,
New Orleans Traction Co. Common Stock.

The undersigned have been constituted a Committee to carry into effect a reconstruction of the affairs of the New Orleans Traction Company and its constituent railroad companies.

Copies of the plan and agreement can be obtained of any of the undersigned or of the depositaries.

Holders of above-named securities are invited to deposit their holdings with the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Fidelity Trust & Safety Vault Company, Louisville, Ky., or United States Trust & Savings Bank, New Orleans, La.

Thirty-three and one-third (33 1-3) per cent. of the amount payable on New Orleans Traction Co. preferred and common stock, namely, two (2) dollars per share on the preferred stock and one (1) dollar per share on the common, is payable at the time of the deposit of said securities with the above-named depositaries.

Holders of stock and securities failing to deposit the same on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, shall have no right to participate in the benefits of said plan, unless upon proper showing the committee shall decide to extend the time.

December 1, 1898.

Committee: R. M. WALMSLEY, Chairman, Louisiana National Bank, New Orleans, La.
E. W. CLARK, JR., Messrs E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN C. RUSSELL, Louisville, Ky.

GEORGE DENEGRE, Counsel;
A. H. FORD, Secretary,
New Orleans, La.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.,
Dec. 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale of shares of its Preferred Stock, at a price not exceeding the par value thereof, the Company having now on hand $690,776.40 restored and repaid to the "Land and Stumpage Account" applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock in accordance with the "Plan of Purchase, Sale, and Reorganization." Proposals must be in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares unless otherwise specified. They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, before January 6th, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

MANHATTAN TRVST COMPANY.

WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000

OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. NORTH DUANE, Asst. Secretary. N. THAYER ROBB, Asst. Treasurer.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, IS PREPARED TO PURCHASE for the SINKING FUND, $144,232.30 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 of the CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1st, 1899, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage. THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE,
By E. S. MARSTON, Prest.

SAVINGS BANKS.

...ion Dime Savings Institution.

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 10th, or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, December 28th,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(BY ORDER OF THE PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY, AS EXECUTOR.)
$15,000 Norfolk and Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
$6,000 East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. Co. Cons. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1956.
$38,000 Consumers' Gas Co., Chicago, 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1936.
$10,000 Milwaukee & Nor. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$10,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Cons. Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1915.
$10,000 Central R. R. of New Jersey Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1987.
$2,000 Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co. Genl. Consld. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1931, Redeemable 1909.
$11,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Co., Brooklyn, 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1940, redeemable 1900.
13,000 shs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
245 shs. The People's Trust Co.
25 sh. Long Island Loan and Trust Co.
110 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
50 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co.
66 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
7 shs. Market and Fulton National Bank.
20 shs. Wallabout Bank.
1,000 shs. Norfolk and Southern R. R. Co.
50 shs. Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
100 shs. U. S. Projectile Co.
33 shs. Colonial Ins. Co.
$500 Certf. of Membership Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co.
4 shs. Brooklyn Life Publishing Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$3,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$2,000 Sodus Bay & Southern R'way 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
$2,000 Chicago & Northwestern R'way Co. 5 p. c. Skg. fund Deb. Bds., 1933.
$500 New York Club Mtge. Bd., Regstd., 1901.
10 shs. Illinois Central R. R. Co.
71 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
43 shs. Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
80 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
$1,000 City of Galveston 5 p. c. Bond.
$2,000 City of Minneapolis 4 p. c. Regstd. Bds., 1917.
$1,000 Columbus & Hocking Valley R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1897, extended at 6 p. c.
$2,000 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Ave. R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910, Regstd.
$5,000 Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. 4 p. c. Bond, (Guar. N. Y., N. H. & H.,) due June, 1911.
$5,000 Harlem River & Port Chester R. R. 7 p. c. Bond, (Guar. N. Y., N. H. & H.,) due 1903.
$3,000 State of Texas 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1909.
1 share Chemical Nat'l Bank.
BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.
50 shs. Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co. common, (Trust Co. Ctf.)
10 shs. N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. common, (J. P. Morgan & Co. Receipt.)
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
100 shs. Macnaughton Co., (Hypd.)
640 shs. Wool Warehouse Co., (Hypd.)
250 shs. Wool Exchange, (Hypd.)
240 shs. Tradesmen's National Bank, (Hypd.)
1,875 shs. Tradesmen's National Bank, (Hypd.)
$18,000 United Electric Light & Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1924.
47 shs. United Electric Light & Power Co. common.
31 shs. United Electric Light & Power Co. Prefd.
$62 53-100 United Electric Light & Power Co. common, Scrip.
$75 02-100 do., do., do., Prefd., Scrip.
10 shs. Brighton Pier & Navigation Co.
100 shs. do., do., do.
$2,000 Penn Carriage Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1916. Feby., 1898, Coupons on.
$4,000 Central R. R. Co. of Georgia 1st Preference 5 p. c. Income Mtge. Bds., 1945.
$3,000 Central R. R. Co. of Georgia 2d Preference 5 per cent. Income Mtge. Bds., 1945.
$250 Central R. R. Co. of Georgia 2d Preference Income Mtge. Bds., Scrip.
500 shs. National Wall Paper Co. Debenture stock.
40 shs. Holland Trust Co.
$1,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 1st Cons. 4 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
16 shs. Detroit & Mackinac R. R. Co., (Hypd.)
$3,000 Kansas City & Ohama R. R. 1st Trust Receipts, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., Series "A," 1st Trust Receipts, (Hypd.)
10 shs. National City Bank.
40 shs. National Shoe & Leather Bank.
40 shs. 9th National Bank.
$1,000 Peoria & Eastern R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 4 p. c. Bd., 1940.
150 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.
25 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
30 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
20 shs. Trow Dir., Printing & Bookbinding Co.
$20,000 U. S. Leather Co. Deb. 6 p. c. Bds.
20 shs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
28 shs. Gallison & Hobson Co.
$10,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Mtge. 4 p. c. Ry. Bds.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE

STOCKS AND BONDS

Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
20 shs. Gold and Stock Telegraph Co., 100 each.
40 shs. United States Printing Co. common, $100 each.
Note of Ludwig Dreier for $1,000 dated Sept. 12, 1898; due Dec. 12, 1898; to his own order and indorsed by him in blank.
Lists at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
91st DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 13, 1898.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 18th, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1898.
95th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEO. H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secrty.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1898.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1898, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)
Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1, 1899, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 16th. JAMES McMAHON, President.
DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

The Bowery Savings Bank,

128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward, and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on or after Monday, January 16, 1899.
Money deposited on or before January 3, 1899, will draw interest from January 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, } Vice President and Acting President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1898, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 16, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made before JAN. 10, 1899, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1899.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1898, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 16th, 1899. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION,

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the holders of the following Bonds and Stocks:

Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per cent. Bonds, (Currency);
Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency);
Ohio and Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency);
B. and O. Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A;
B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B;
B. and O. Southwestern Railway preferred Stock;
B. and O. Southwestern Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The undersigned have undertaken to act as Managers to carry out a plan for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company on substantially the following basis:

It is proposed that the undersigned shall recommend to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) that it shall acquire the properties of the above-named companies or the securities above named representing the same, and shall issue in exchange therefor and to provide new capital for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of said properties its new securities as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds.....$40,000,000
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) New Preferred Stock (trust certificates).....12,500,000
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) New Common Stock (trust certificates).....10,000,000

The new securities and cash are to be offered in exchange for the above-named bonds and stock as follows:

EACH $1,000 RECEIVES

EXISTING BONDS AND STOCK TO BE DEPOSITED.	*Cash.	New South-western Division 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds.	New Preferred Trust Certificates.	New Common Trust Certificates.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.	$20.	$1,070.	100.	
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.	20.	1,040.	100.	
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)	17.50	1,240.	125.	
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)	11.67	1,000.	125.	
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)	4.17	800.	100.	
B. & O. Southwestern Railroad First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds	22.50	1,060.	100.	
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A	22.50	900.	100.	
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B			300.	$200.
B. & O. Southwestern Railway Preferred Stock				225.
B. & O. Southwestern Railway Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds				175.
Cincinnati & Baltimore First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds	8.33	1,060.	125.	
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds	35.67	1,000.	125.	

*Interest at the rate provided in the old Bonds from the date of the last matured coupon next preceding January 1, 1899, up to the date when the new Bonds begin to bear interest—namely, January 1, 1899, excepting in respect of bonds represented by Certificates of Deposit stamped "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899," as stated below.

Deposited Bonds must carry all coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds maturing on or after January 1, 1899 (excepting B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A and B, which must carry all matured and unpaid coupons.)

The Syndicate will purchase for cash at their face value such coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds maturing January 1, 1899, from holders who deposit their bonds under the plan, upon the Certificates of Deposit for such bonds being stamped "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899," and the said coupons or claims for interest on registered bonds being respectively delivered or assigned to the Syndicate or upon its order. Upon the completion of the reorganization there will be paid in cash upon all deposited bonds (not including, however, B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A and B,) interest at the respective rates provided in the old bonds up to January 1, 1899, from the coupon date last preceding, excepting in the case of bonds represented by Certificates of Deposit stamped as aforesaid, "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899."

A syndicate has been formed to provide the sum of $5,500,000 required for improvements, cutting down grades, equipment, etc., and also the cash required to take up existing car trusts, floating debt and other outstanding obligations of the Company, to purchase new securities not taken by holders of certain of the existing bonds, and also to make advances and perform other obligations essential for the purposes of the Plan.

The consummation of the Plan is conditional upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) approving the same and consenting to issue its Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock as above stated, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as the Reorganization Managers shall allow. In case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) should fail to fulfill the foregoing conditions, this Plan will be abandoned, and deposited securities will be returned to depositors upon surrender of the certificates of deposit therefor, without expense, unless some modification of the Plan satisfactory to the depositors shall be proposed, in which case due notice of such modified Plan will be given and depositors will be afforded an opportunity to withdraw their deposited securities, in case the modification of the Plan is not acceptable to them.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will act as **Depositary** under the Plan, and the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, will act as its AGENT for the purpose of receiving deposits in London, England. Holders of bonds and stocks affected by the Plan may deposit their securities either with The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, **No. 120 BROADWAY**, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, **41 LOTHBURY, LONDON**, England, and will receive reorganization certificates of deposit therefor. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the Plan of Reorganization, in any respect whatsoever, is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Managers, and the Plan will embrace only securities so deposited.

Copies of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned, or from the Depositary or its London agency, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at the office of any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Depositary or its London agency.

Dated New York, December 15, 1898.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York,
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York,
Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

TO THE SECURITY HOLDERS OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the guarantor of certain of your securities, having become insolvent and its property being in the possession of Receivers, and its reorganization having been declared operative, it became necessary for your Board, in order to properly protect the securities of your Company, to enter into negotiations with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to arrange the future relations of your Company with that reorganized property.

For several months the Board has been in negotiation with them, and in consultation with the security holders, for the purpose of securing an exchange of your Company's securities for the securities of the Reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company upon a satisfactory basis, and to secure additional new capital to place the Company in a position to successfully carry on its business and place it on a sound financial basis.

Since the organization of your Company, vigorous competition, than unexpected, has developed in the territory it occupies, greatly reducing the rates for transportation received by your Company.

The effect of such reduction in rates has been most serious and shows the pressing need of a readjustment of the Company's securities and fixed charges, and the securing of additional capital to make needed improvements upon the property. Had the same rates prevailed last year as existed at the time of the organization of the Company there would have been a surplus over fixed charges of $2,273,626, instead of a deficit of $99,574.

When your Company was organized it was believed ample provision had been made for necessary capital to reduce its grades, secure increased and heavier motive power, equipment, and rails, and to bring the property to the highest standard of condition. Such necessary capital was to be secured through the sale of the Company's securities, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Immediately upon the organization of the Company certain of such improvements were entered upon; before they could be completed to the extent whereby substantial savings in operation could be effected to meet the prevailing low rates, the insolvency and receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company prevented the sale of its securities and thereby arrested the completion of the contemplated improvements. These improvements have become imperative and cannot longer be delayed.

The amount of capital now needed to be expended in the reduction of the grades, purchase of additional equipment and for other improvements in order to bring the property to the efficiency requisite for advantageous and profitable operation, in conjunction with the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is estimated at about $5,500,000, the greater proportion of which should be expended during the next calendar year and the remainder as soon as possible thereafter.

The Reorganization Managers have agreed to undertake the consummation of the plan herewith submitted, which provides for the issue by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized), of its securities in exchange for yours on a just and equitable basis, and the securing of additional capital required to put your property in a position to successfully carry on its business. The syndicate mentioned in the plan will purchase at their face value all coupons due on the first day of January next that are not paid from such bondholders as shall deposit their securities. It is hoped that further financial embarrassment, with its inevitable consequences and the depreciation in the value of your securities, can be avoided by a prompt acceptance of the plan.

Your Board therefore urgently recommends its prompt acceptance.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

EDWARD R. BACON, President.
WILLIAM L. BULL,
EDGAR T. WELLES,
JOHN H. DAVIS,
New York;
JAMES SLOAN, Jr., Baltimore;
FRANCIS PAVY, London,
Committee of Board.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 1.

Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, DATED JULY 1, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that twenty-one (21) First Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus Consolidated Street Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Third of the Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

106	141	197	299	401	463	593
119	168	263	325	430	468	728
121	180	274	341	439	490	785

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupon due January 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
BY E. F. HYDE, Second Vice President.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the twenty-one bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREGOING CERTIFICATE, SAID MENTIONED BONDS WILL BE PAID AT THIS OFFICE ON OR AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1899, AT 110 PER CENT., TOGETHER WITH THE COUPON MATURING JANUARY 1, 1899, ($1,125 PER BOND.)

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.

BY E. F. HYDE, Second Vice-President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS
SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1899. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month.

TRIAL TERMS.

January	Fitzgerald, S.	June	Arnold, S.
February	Arnold, S.	September	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Arnold, S.
April	Arnold, S.	November	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Arnold, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	Arnold, S.	July	Arnold, S.
February	Fitzgerald, S.	August	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Arnold, S.	September	Arnold, S.
April	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Arnold, S.	November	Arnold, S.
June	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Fitzgerald, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Surrogates.

Dated December 22, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE

6% 1st Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

The conversion of the above Bonds has reduced the amount outstanding at this date to about $1,000,000. Of this amount $159,000 will be redeemed for the Sinking Fund on January 3d next, which latter will shortly cancel the entire outstanding balance of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds at a price which, under the Trust Deed, cannot exceed 110 per cent.

Holders of the 6 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds may for the present continue to refund into the 4 per cent. Gold Bonds maturing 1946, which, except for the small balance of 6 per cent. Bonds, constitute the FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION CO., upon the basis of $1,150 IN 4 PER CENT. BONDS FOR $1,000 IN 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

The net earnings of the Company during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1898, have been over $2,900,000, or more than three times the interest upon the entire bonded indebtedness. The Company is paying dividends both on its Preferred and Common Stock.

Holders of the 6 per cent. Bonds desiring to convert should deposit their bonds with the New York Security & Trust Co. for exchange into the 4 per cent. Bonds.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

27 AND 29 PINE STREET.
New York, November 15th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the above offer will cease on DECEMBER 31ST next.

Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, and 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK CITY, for the sale to the Trustee of one hundred and fifty nine (159) First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the Sinking Fund, as provided in the mortgage to the undersigned securing the same, dated September 1st, 1880.

In the event of the Trustee not being able to purchase the bonds in accordance with the terms of Section 4, Article 2, of the mortgage, it will become necessary for the Trustee to DRAW bonds BY LOT AT PAR.

Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on the 31st day of December, 1898, and should be directed as follows: "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., TRUSTEE, E. S. MARSTON, President, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York City."

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee.
E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, November 15, 1898.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.
To the Holders of the

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887.)

In view of the probable reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, the time has come when, in our opinion, the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders should be protected by a deposit of their bonds with us; the depositor, by such deposit, giving us full power to dispose of the bonds or to deliver them under any plan of reorganization, provided that in so doing we obtain for each Bondholder who deposits his bonds with us par and interest in cash therefor, or, at his option, the right to include his bonds in such plan of reorganization, and to receive in lieu of the cash price above stated the new securities offered under the plan, such option to run for at least thirty days after the plan is issued.

Bondholders are therefore invited to deposit their bonds with us at once for the purpose and with the powers above indicated, receiving suitable certificates of deposit.

We cannot undertake to act for any bonds not deposited with us, and we reserve the right to decline at any time to receive further deposits.

In our opinion, a prompt deposit of bonds will conduce to the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes.

The coupons due January 1, 1899, may be detached from the bonds before they are deposited with us.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NOTICE TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, AT BALTIMORE, IN SAID DISTRICT.

CONSOLIDATED CASES. IN EQUITY. THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY VS. THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.

The undersigned have been appointed Special Masters by an order entered in this case on the 16th day of November, 1898, "to take the necessary accounts, hear evidence, and report to the Court the nature and amount of all the indebtedness of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and all claims and demands against the same, the names of all creditors holding such indebtedness, claims, and demands, and if possible their respective places of residence; but where an issue of bonds secured by mortgage or other lien on any part of the corporate property is reported on, it shall be sufficient to include in such report the name or names of the trustee or trustees, the amount of bonds issued and outstanding as shown by the books of account of the Company, and a general description of the particular property covered by such mortgage or other lien."

All persons, firms, and corporations having or claiming to have any demand or claim against the said Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (except the holders of bonds secured by recorded mortgage on the corporate property, or some part thereof) are hereby notified and required to file their respective claims in writing and under oath with the undersigned Special Masters at their office in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Baltimore, Maryland, "on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1899; to the end that the character, validity, amount, and relative priorities upon the corporate property or income thereof of each such debt, claim, or demand, may be determined and reported on by the said Special Masters to the Court."

The Court further decrees in said order "that should any person, firm, or corporation holding any claim or demand against The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ... by this order required to be filed ... Masters, fail or neglect to f... and as in this order provided ... "TRUST DAY OF FEBR... and in that event, every ... shall be forev... m asserting any claim ... nt against the corpor... altimore & Ohio Railro... ody of the Court ... shall not be included in or of ... he proceeds of sale of said any distr... rt thereof, or in the distribution of the ... of such property."

A. S. DUNHAM,
ARTHUR L. SPAMER,
Special Masters.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13888	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13984	18938	32259	37829	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32261	37830	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32266	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7763	13990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14085	19015	32359	37901

A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN

Sir William Jenner and His Practice Among Royalties.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES

A Struggling Boyhood, Earnings of $75,000 a Year, and a Lonely Death After a Life Among Palaces.

From The London Telegraph.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of Sir William Jenner, which took place on Dec. 11. Born on Jan. 30, 1815, at Chatham, he was not far from his eighty-fourth birthday when he died, but for the last few years he had lived in close seclusion, being in too feeble health to take any active exercise, and without strength even to sign his own name. The scene of his closing life was Greenwood, Durley, a house and estate which he had bought, not far from the palace. It was there that some little time ago, before his health broke down, he was occasionally seen driving from farm to farm in a little pony cart. He died of no other malady than old age, and had taken to his bed only for the past seven days.

Sir William Jenner, who was created a baronet in 1868, and obtained a K. C. B. in 1872, was subsequently given a G. C. B. being probably the only medical man who ever received a similar honor.

Few men have had better opportunities of becoming familiar with the characteristics of Sir William Jenner than Dr. Cooper Bentham, who was with the distinguished physician from 1875, as his assistant, until his retirement a few years since. During that period Dr. Bentham was present with his chief morning, noon, and night; he attended him when Jenner gave clinical lectures to hospital students, watched the wonderful growth of his private practice for fifteen busy years, and accompanied him on one of his long professional visits to the Queen at Balmoral. A curious and intimate insight into the career of a great doctor's life was afforded in the course of the conversation with Dr. Bentham—a chat full of interesting reminiscence.

"It was from the sister of Sir William Jenner," he said, "that I heard some reference to his childhood. Born at Chatham on Jan. 30, in the year of the battle of Waterloo—the fourth son of the late John Jenner of Rochester—he was educated, as you know, at University College, and in his medical student days he was terribly poor. He himself told me that he did not believe anybody had been so pinched. But nothing dismayed him. He was always a plodder and full of energy. Once he sat up two whole nights in a knacker's yard in order to examine the lungs of a dying horse in order that a paper he was preparing on the diseases of the lungs might be accurate. He began his professional career as a general practitioner, and when he was in Albany Street his custom was to wear an old-fashioned swallow-tailed coat and cravat, and for many years he clung to these antiquated garments. Jenner was still very poor. Reynolds, his dearest friend, often went to breakfast with him, and, as he said, he was very much struck with the different patterns of the cups and saucers, for it was a scratch set, collected from a variety of corners to do honor to the guests. Years afterward, when he was doing a large practice in Hertford Street, Jenner, speaking of those struggling days, declared to me that if anybody had then left him £500 a year he would not have gone into practice at all, but devoted himself to medical science. How devoted to his work he was the following anecdote may show: Reynolds—afterward Sir Russell Reynolds and President of the Royal College of Physicians—who was Jenner's junior at University College, and, as I have said, his great chum—was very fond of music. Jenner had no ear at all for it; it rather annoyed him. One evening he came suddenly into the company of Reynolds, who, with one or two others, was having a musical evening, and Jenner was very much disgusted thereat. Reynolds, in reply to his remonstrances, mildly represented that they were only having a little recreation. Jenner retorted—loftily and indignantly, 'Recreation! My recreation (with emphasis on the "my")—my recreation is pathological anatomy!' The next morning, when the offended teacher appeared in the classroom to give his lecture to the assembled students, he was confronted on the blackboard with a caricature of the gentleman who found his recreation in pathological anatomy.

HIS COURT CONNECTION.

"Jenner owed his connection with the Court, which lasted to the day of his death, to a singular train of circumstances. He had assisted Sir James Clark, who had filled the post, and when he retired there was a question who should be appointed in his place. The selection rested between Parkes Baly and Jenner. The first-named refused on the ground that his health would not allow him to do as much traveling as would be required, and as Baly was the senior was appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen. But Jenner's turn came quite unexpectedly—it might almost be called one of those strokes of luck which were so evident in his career. It came in this wise: One day a person telegraphed to Jenner to go into the country to see a child who was suffering from diphtheria, and the telegram was so worded that if Jenner could not come he was to ask Baly. Jenner was unable to attend, and he forwarded the telegram to Baly, who went. On that railway journey there was an accident, and Baly was killed. Soon afterward Jenner was appointed in his room.

"Jenner during his long attendance upon the Queen and royal family must have had, at one time or the other, almost all of her Majesty's children under his care, but the extremely delicate health of the late Duke of Albany was his particular anxiety from the boyhood of the Prince. Before he succeeded to the post filled for a short time by Baly, Jenner had been to Windsor with Baly's predecessor, Sir James Clark. He was, it will be recollected, one of the physicians who attended the Prince Consort in his last illness, and the Queen in her diary makes more than one reference to the younger man.

"Jenner's attendance upon the Queen was no sinecure, notwithstanding that her Majesty seldom required his services. He was always expected to go down to Windsor or Osborne every week end, from Saturday afternoon to Sunday night, and he invariably went to Balmoral. When in residence he was always in readiness, within call of the Queen, and his exercise he took when her Majesty had her usual afternoon drive. By and by, after twenty years, he found that the strain of going so far north as Balmoral told upon him. He felt in want of a regular Summer holiday. So he tendered his resignation, but the Queen would not accept it. Her Majesty permitted him to send Dr. Wilson-Fox in his stead. This was before Dr. Reid, C. B., had succeeded old Dr. Marshall, a Scotchman, as the regular medical attendant of the royal household. Sir William was very anxious that Reid should be prepared for the post.

HIS WRITINGS AND FEES.

"In his lecture at Balmoral Jenner wrote some of his later essays and papers upon fever, the acute specific diseases, diphtheria, the diseases of children, diseases of the heart, lungs, skin, &c., published between 1849-79. But he was not prolific in a literary sense. Several men lay claim to the honor of being the first to have distinguished the difference between typhus and typhoid fever, but Jenner clinched the matter absolutely by proving that they were due to different causes. What he did write was masterly. His papers on 'rickets' exhausted the whole subject; nobody has added anything to it since, though these papers were written so far back as 1857-60-61.

"It was in 1875 that I joined him, and I was with him until his retirement in 1889. He must have made an enormous sum during those fifteen years. His practice in Brook Street, I know, doubled in 1876, and his income averaged from £12,000 to £15,000 per annum. It never went beyond that. Andrew Clark boasted that he once made £20,000 a year, but I do not understand how he did it. I do not take into account exceptional fees, of which, I know, Sir William had two—each 5,000 guineas, both paid by Americans. The first was given him for going to Scotland, and the second, just as he was retiring from practice, was sent to him by a gentleman for seeing his son at Brighton. I have known Jenner to take 1,000 guineas a day in country journeys. It was these, with the mileage payments, that enabled him to make so much money, for he refused to raise his town consultation fee from 2 guineas to 3 guineas, which was just then coming into vogue, for he argued that a great many people in ordinary circumstances, who would perhaps wish to have his opinion, could not afford the higher fee.

"His mornings he would devote to patients who called upon him at his own house. He would begin at 9 A. M., and allow to each one a quarter of an hour, and sometimes less. The time was regulated by a clock in front of him. He always used to say that if he could not get to the bottom of a case in ten minutes he never would. But he seemed to arrive at a diagnosis at once. He had a marvelous power of reading the character of his patients. One of his regular visitors—a lady—would cheerfully pay her fee just to have the opportunity of gossipping with him. Her first words would be: 'Have you heard?' and Jenner would break in: 'No; I have not. Please to put this thermometer in your mouth, that I may take your temperature.' And he kept the tube between her lips for ten minutes, so that only five minutes were left for the lady to indulge in chatter. She came regularly every week, notwithstanding.

"At 1:45 he would have his luncheon—something very simple—and a cup of tea. Then he went off on his rounds of consultations, and always had his tea sent to him. He took it in his carriage. Sometimes he would be out until 10 P. M., and would dine when he came in, drinking a couple of cups more tea, and the last thing before retiring, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he would have more tea. He was a great tea drinker, and very abstemious, never taking any stimulants except a measured glass of brandy when he had indigestion. Once, for that cause, he lived on stewed chops and rice for lunch and dinner, with tea, for a couple of years, but ordinarily he was a great feeder. I recollect, on one occasion, his friend Reynolds came to see him. Jenner was at dinner. He had had soup, fish, the greater part of a chicken, and he was in the middle of a huge rice pudding when Reynolds entered, and asked him how he was. Jenner drew a pitiful sigh, and replied, 'I am not at all well—no appetite.' Jenner was no smoker, and had no hobby or recreative resource of any kind outside of his profession. He invariably refused society invitations.

"His power of commanding sleep was marvelous. Once at his bedside he handed me a letter. I went to the table to place the letter upon it; before I could return to him he was fast asleep.

"I suppose he did more consultation journeys in his time than any other physician. His reputation was so great that he would be called to all parts of the country, and even to Scotland. On these trips he would invariably amuse himself with a two-shilling novel. Such light literature was the only relaxation he permitted himself. 'I like a good lie,' he said. Frequently in his consultations he would discover general practitioners to be altogether wrong, and he sometimes found that they had been deceived by shamming. Once he was called to see a young girl who was suffering from paralysis, and soon afterward he was summoned to her sister, who alleged herself ill of the same disease, but he slyly pinched her, the girl colored, and next day he gravely ordered her out. She walked about, fully recovered. Another girl presented to the medical men a strangely coated tongue. Jenner saw it, asked for a basin and towel, and wiped it clean. The girl had covered it with soap.

"Once he went to Scotland to see a rich man. He was to meet a Glasgow professor. Before Jenner was called in, the son-in-law was anxious to have a homoeopath, but the professor refused, saying, 'No, you must have the best man in England. We will telegraph for Jenner.' Jenner came, and the young man was very pleased with the explanation of the case. 'Ah,' he said to Jenner, 'you will understand, Sir William, that a drowning man will catch at a straw.' 'Yes,' replied the great doctor, a confirmed allopath, 'I can understand that, but I cannot understand his leaving a plank to do so.'

"Shortly before he gave up practice, Jenner was seized with a paralysis of the right side, with loss of speech. He, however, regained his speech completely and the power of using his limbs, and he saw some patients subsequently. But the attack hastened a preconceived decision. His brother had left him the old palace house of the Bishop of Winchester, at Bishop's Waltham, Hants. But it was not to this retreat that he went. He bought an estate in the neighborhood, which is called Greenwood, Durley, having disposed of his Brook Street house to John Williams. I think he made a mistake in withdrawing from an active life. For a while he was driven about in a pony cart, taking a little interest in his farms, but for the last few years of his life he was too feeble to do anything of the kind, for he had not the strength to sign his own name, and he lived on, without anything to enliven the monotony of his declining days. It was a sad end to contemplate, altogether unfitting to a brilliant career. But throughout his long illness he had the solace of unremitting attention from Lady Jenner, who in the loss she and her family have sustained will have the sympathy of a wide circle of faithful friends."

Wants to Forget Washington.

From The London Telegraph.

Elsewhere in our columns this morning the Dean of Westminster, replying to an inquiry which we had addressed to him on the subject, disposes of a rumor which the judicious on both sides of the Atlantic will learn with satisfaction to be groundless. The report in question was to the effect that the authorities at the Abbey had been approached with a proposal for the erection within its precincts of a memorial to George Washington. Dr. Bradley, it will be seen, has informed us that no such proposal is or has been before him, and he adds that should it be addressed to him, it would be impossible for him to entertain it. The propriety of this attitude cannot fail, we think, to be as fully recognized by sensible Americans as it will be by the English public. It would indeed be a matter for profound regret if the excellent understanding now established between the two great branches of our race should be compromised by any such unwise attempt to strain the fraternal sentiment to a point at which it would, on our side, be parting company either with sincerity or with self-respect. It is quite possible for Englishmen to admire and honor the character of George Washington as cordially and unreservedly as the most patriotic of his countrymen could wish, and yet to be acutely conscious of the incongruity of testifying our sense of his great qualities and achievements in this particular way. The fact that we have found, and may hereafter find, a place in Westminster Abbey for the memorials of distinguished citizens of the American Republic who, since its existence as an independent State, have conferred honor on our common race is no sort of precedent for such a proposal as this. The presence of such monuments within those hallowed walls merely serves to keep alive recollections which are a source of pride to both nations unmixed with pain to either. To erect a memorial to Washington would be to perpetuate memories which, though the Americans may legitimately cherish them as a separate nation, the allied peoples, considered as a fraternal union of English-speaking communities, should be jointly anxious to efface.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.
Adjourned cases.
1—Union Associated Press vs. Times-Sun Pub. Co.
2—Brewer vs. same.
3—Hanover Foundry & Machine Co. vs. Hawkins.
4—Miles vs. American News Co.
5—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Northern Pacific R. R.
6—Pelzer vs. Spencer.
7—Huntington Dry Pulverizer Co. vs. Newell Universal Mill Co.
8—Lynch vs. Wright.
9—Marks vs. Price.
10—Coryell vs. H. M. Caldwell Co.
11—International Society vs. Wanamaker.
12—Petich vs. Gillispie.
13—Gillispie vs. Petich.
14—Sprague Elec. Ry. & Motor Co. vs. Nassau Elec. Ry.
15—Same vs. same.
Cases Noticed.
16—Casazza, adm'r, vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
17—Thomson - Houston Elec. Co. vs. Bullock Elec. Co.
18—Parisian Comb Co. vs. Eschwege.
19—Scott vs. Blackburn.
20—La Republique Francaise vs. Hegeman Co.
21—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Standard Welsbach Mantel Co.
22—Montgomery vs. Perkins.
23—Patten vs. Elatz.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts.—Beekman, P.J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Motions.
1—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
2—Lefkowitz vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3—Lippitt vs. St. Louis Dressed Beef & Prov. Co.
4—Goldfarb vs. Kaplan.
5—Rosenthal vs. Kanter.
6—Colaizzi vs. Cohen.
7—McKernan vs. Ballin.
8—Gross vs. Gross.
9—Jantzer vs. Gardeke.
10—Harvier vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11—Van Wagner vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Rooney vs. Schiller.
13—Reitman vs. Creamer.
14—Same vs. same.
15—Rines vs. Berkman.
16—Leibel vs. Light.
17—Cagliostro vs. Caporale.
18—Schmitz vs. Stahl.
19—Heller vs. Herbst.
Appeals from orders of City Court.
1—Levey vs. Dennett.
2—Burnell vs. Coles.
3—Davis vs. Solomon.
Appeals from judgments of City Court.
1—Stinesville & Bloomington Stone Co. vs. White.
2—Benedict vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
3—Lieberman vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
4—Meyer vs. Suburban Home Co.
5—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
6—Froment vs. Taylor.
7—Seeman vs. Bandler.
8—Granger vs. American Brewing Co.
9—Pastor vs. Solomon.
Appeals from Municipal Court.
3—Rosenberg vs. Smith.
Stewart Co. vs. McDowell.
7—Hirsch vs. Feist.
8—Harraman vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
9—Fitzpatrick vs. Krause.
10—McCann vs. Gibson.
12—Gorham vs. Williams.
13—Textile Pub. Co. vs. Smith.
14—Blinn vs. Timmins.
15—Klein vs. Turkel.
16—Weinberg vs. Frank.
17—Solomon vs. Fleischer.
18—Hammersen vs. Schleicher.
19—Gold vs. Hutchinson.
20—Rosenthal vs. Kanter.

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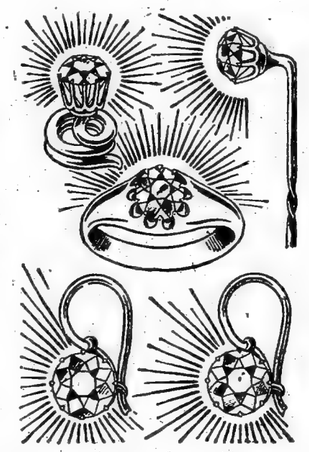

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21—McLean Air Pump and Machine Co. vs. Peters.
22—Lewis vs. Hcsey.
23—Cassanges vs. Koram.
24—Rines vs. Berkman.
25—Freund vs. Smith.
26—Jackson vs. Hamilton.
27—Skelly vs. Cohen.
28—Waterman vs. Rosenthal.
29—Horowitz vs. Levin.
30—Porter vs. Schendel.
31—Haig vs. Feist.
32—King vs. Dorman.
34—Carstens vs. Met. St. Ry.
35—McCall Co. vs. Reinhardt & Co.
37—Gansevoort Bank vs. Altshul.
38—McKeon vs. Wendelkern.
39—Wehrenberg vs. Reddy.
40—Volpe vs. Met St. Ry.
42—Eisenbud vs. Gellert.
43—Riley vs. Wagner.
44—Jacobs vs. Man. Ry. and Light Co.
45—Garrie vs. Schmidt.
46—Errington vs. Monsky.
47—Baggott vs. Smyth.
48—Alt vs. Gray.
49—Alt vs. Gray.
50—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Pirkl.
51—Muehlenbeck vs. Babylon & N. S. R. R.
52—Slater vs. Jackson.
54—Leibel vs. Light.
55—Wendel vs. Wendel.
56—Pluemacher vs. Bataille.
57—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry.
58—Cagliostro vs. Capobiale.
59—Reitman vs. Creamer.
60—Reitman vs. Creamer.
61—Lurie vs. Krushaar.
62—Schroeder vs. Fredericks.
63—Young vs. Flanagan.
64—Barkley vs. McCue.
65—Kruger vs. Geer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—In re Welch.
2—Buggys vs. Jenkins.
3—Adler vs. Felocco.
4—Parjeon vs. Kingsland.
5—In re Friedlander.
6—Thompson vs. Remsen.
7—Burns vs. Pfluger.
8—Siebon vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Wagner vs. same.
10—Bilhoefer vs. same.
11—Moral vs. same.
12—Spiro vs. same.
13—Columbia Typewriter Mfg. Co.
14—People ex rel. O'Hara vs. Kearney.
15—In re Arkell.
16—Dartiquenave vs. Lennon.
17—Triest vs. Browdy.
18—People ex rel. Stritch vs. Clausen.
19—Flewelling vs. Russell.
20—Pierrepont vs. Cauldwell.
21—Nelson vs. Connelly.
22—Grenner vs. Grenner.
23—Auchincloss vs. Lawrence.
24—In re Acton Civil Polytechnic inst.
25—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Asso.
26—Kammerer vs. Gilbert.
27—Knapp vs. Graethen.
28—Rothfield vs. Gill.
29—Brown vs. Dale.
30—Caesar vs. Klausner.
31—Merriam vs. Merriam
32—In re Friend.
33—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
34—Costello vs. Costello.
35—Demorest vs. Lynch.
36—McDonald vs. Shefter
37—Shultze vs. Morris.
38—Green vs. Civiate Remedial Agency.
39—Sweeny vs. Dale.
40—Tobin vs. Shipton.
41—Martin vs. Virgil Practice Clavier Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions from Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., (Criminal term)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
8053—Cerio vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII. —Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Francis M. Underhill, Sophie Flugger, William Haley, Joseph Howes, Edmond Plass,
At 2 P. M.
John Haley.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—McCarthy, P.J.; O'Dwyer and Olcott, JJ.—Held in General Term room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street (Brownstone Building.) Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready for trial, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached. Appeals from orders.
1—Freda vs. Montauk Co.
2—Goldberg vs. Preller.
3—Pilsbury vs. Pisko.
4—Watkins vs. Peters.
5—Oussain vs. Olff.
6—Dwyer vs. McLaughlin.
7—Marx vs. Penna. Fire Ins. Co. of Phila.
8—Belsena Coal Min. Co. vs. Liberty Dig. Co.
9—Constant vs. Schloss.
10—Pardi vs. Conde.
11—Goldberg vs. Preller.
12—Moral vs. Nixon
Appeals from judgments.
1—Aaronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
2—Aaron Davis vs. Mayer Brewing Co.
3—Eastern Brewing Co. vs. Schleifstein.
4—Sommer vs. Adler.
5—Duplgnac vs. Quick.
6—Morrs vs. Rossl.
—Piper vs. Herrick.
8—Osterman vs. Goldstein.
9—G. H. Haulenbeck Advertising Agency vs. November.
10—Victoria Paper Mills Co. vs. New York & Pennsylvania Co.
11—Levey vs. Dennett.
12—Carroll vs. Toplitz.

CITY — COURT — Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Gordon, and Sullivan for the People.
1—John Noger.
2—William Tuttle.
3—Duncan Young.
4—Jacob Weinstein.
5—Herman Wagner.
6—Albert Seaman.
7—John O'Brien, George Brown.
8—Robert Winfield, Charles Moore.
9—Anthony Donohue, Thomas Bennett.
10—Raffaele Piscitelli.
11—John Wilson.
12—Jennie Yachelson.
13—Theodore J. Sullivan.
14—Graham McAdam, David Vandergraw, Frank Anthony.
15—David Vandergraw, Frank Anthony, Louis Canale.
16—Graham McAdam, David Vandergraw, Michael J. Boylan.
17—Graham McAdam, David Vandergraw.
18—Louis Canale.
19—David Vandergraw, Andrew Ensign, William N. Wolfe, George E. Yarrington.
20—David Vandergraw, Louis Canale.
21—Andrew J. Ensign.
22—Emil H. Brie, George E. Yarrington.
23—Andrew J. Ensign, William N. Wolfe.
24—Emil H. Brie, David Vandergraw, George E. Yarrington.
25—David Vandergraw, Louis Canale.
26—David Vandergraw, A. J. Ensign, William N. Wolfe, George E. Yarrington.
27—A. J. Ensign, David Vandergraw, William N. Wolfe, George E. Yarrington.

Pleadings.
1—George Coppinger.
2—Alexander Rothstein, Max Smuckler, Frank Been, Hyman Allen, Julius Bernstein, Henry Allen.
3—John J. Reilly.
4—Vernon Mathews.
5—Charles Brooks.
6—Peter Clifford.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and O'Connor for the People.
1—McDonald Wilson.
2—Phillip Miller.
3—Abraham Levenson.
4—Charles Jerome.
5—John Munsinowski.
6—Mary E. Heyliger.
7—Frank O'Brien, George Kelly.
8—Herman Popp.
9—Carlo De Optates.
10—John O'Brien.
11—John McMahon.
12—John Currin.
13—John Scully.
14—Talbot Talridge.
15—Henry R. Rogers.
16—Richard F. Price.
17—Nicholas Spaigna.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Recess until Wednesday, Dec. 28.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Honey for the People.
1—John Miller.
2—Michael Falvey, Albert Bertrand, Christopher Kennedy.
3—Frank Meyers.
4—John Gilsey.
5—John Layden.
6—Joseph Ryan.
7—John Monsky.
8—Carlo Cussella.
9—Andrew Dillon, Thomas Gardue.
10—Harry Merrill.
11—Henry C. Crotty.
12—Charles Logan.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Henry C. Foster vs. Thomas K. Foster—Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Ward, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
Surrogate's calendar for Tuesday, Dec. 27.—The wills of Caroline C. Stainford, William H. White, George W. Hojer, James J. Murray, Frederick H. Hube, John S. Kelly, Rachel Muller, Mary Meegan, Susan P. Bayles, Henry Boehme, Jr., Johanna Fickert, Julius Friedden, Ira K. Perego, Bridget Devlin, Robert A. McCann, James Donovan, and Emma Grundnee (motion.) The accounting in the estates of Medartus Ginger, Charles Hofer, (motion,) Eliza T. White, Rosanna Coyle, John C. Knox, William Frohwister, Mary E. Dority, and Mary C. Donnelly. The inventory of Clara D. Lavine. The estates of William W. Pigot, Eliza T. White, and Eliza T. White. The guardianship of Thomas Early. The probate of heirship of John A. Spooner.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 116 Fifth Street, Long Island City.
2—The People ex rel. Whalen vs. Lawlor, &c.
3—People ex rel. Clancy vs. same.
4—People ex rel. Woods vs. same.
5—People ex rel. Campbell vs. same.
6—Woodburn vs. Hyatt.
7—Rosevelt vs. Rosevelt.
11—Huxford vs. Huxford.
12—Willets vs. Clapham.
15—Kull vs. McDonald.
16—Fisher vs. Felix.
17—Muller vs. Welnsheimer.
18—Piehl vs. Merritt.
19—Crough vs. Nurge.
20—Timeberg vs. Jakubowski.
21—Kings Co. Building & L. Assn. vs. Bitter.
22—William Puttle.
23—Duncan Young.
24—Jacob Weinstein.
25—Herman Wagner.
26—Albert Seaman.
27—John O'Brien, George Brown.
28—Robert Winfield, Charles Moore.
29—Anthony Donohue, Thomas Bennett.
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40—David Vandergraw, Louis Canale.
41—Andrew J. Ensign.
42—Emil H. Brie, George E. Yarrington.
43—Andrew J. Ensign, William N. Wolfe.
44—Emil H. Brie, David Vandergraw, George E. Yarrington.
45—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Tilghmann.
46—Webb vs. Fraser.
47—Astarita vs. Astarita.
48—Nagle vs. Oppenheimer.
49—Caraty vs. City of New York.
50—Wehrman vs. same.
51—Brew vs. same.
52—Gerlich vs. same.
53—Gross vs. same.
54—Kirchenheiter vs. same.
55—Laughlin vs. same.
56—Edwards vs. same.
57—Lustie vs. same.
58—Coan vs. same.
59—King vs. same.
60—Archambault vs. same.
61—Osborne vs. Heyward.

IT ENDED HER TROUBLE.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 169 to 175 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,201; subject to other mortgages for $93,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, Eagle Avenue, west side, 297.4 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25.6 by 115.4 by 25.6 by 117.7, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,995; subject to another mortgage for $2,500.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles Wehle, referee, Zulett Avenue, Westchester, south side, 125 feet east of Mapes Avenue, six lots, each 25 by 100, with two three-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $3,635; subject to other mortgages for $16,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, J. N. Tompkins, referee, Lot 44 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, being on the south side of North Oak Drive, near its junction with Elm Avenue, 75 by 117.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,425.

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INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—Superior teacher of piano, gentleman, for Southern school. Apply to Mrs. M. J. YOUNG-FULTON, American and Foreign Teachers' Agency, 23 Union Square, New York.

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NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

73D ST., 104 EAST.—Elegant rooms, washroom attached; table and locality first-class.

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Select family hotel. Refined and homelike. European plan. Location most central, one block from Union Square.

THOROUGHLY RENOVATED. NEW DINING ROOM. RESTAURANT OF NOTED EXCELLENCE AT MODERATE PRICES.

Large and small suites (parlor, bedroom, and bathroom,) for season or year.

Transient rates: Single rooms, $1.50; suites, from $8.00 per day and upward.

BERNARD BEYER.

WINTER RESORTS.

HAMILTON HOTEL

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Open December Until May

Electric lights and all improvements.
MEAD & BROOKS, Managers
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

Purest Drinking Water from our own artesian well.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHANS' Home and Asylum of the Prot. Epis. Church will be held at the institution, Lexington Av. and 49th St., on Holy Innocents' Day, Dec. 28th, at 11 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands kitchenwork thoroughly; wages, $35; five years' reference. G. K., Box 70, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By experienced cook; will help with plain washing; best city reference. 320 East 59th St., Conijn's belt.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class laundress wishes some work to do at home; works for private families only; highest city references. Mrs. Nicholas, 307 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; very competent and experienced; first-class city references. 155 East 27th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; middle-aged; 14 years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. L., 143 West 38th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married, small family; understands his work; highest references. English, 202 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married, one child; wife good cook if required; thoroughly experienced; first-class references. F. H., 211 East 38th St.

Miscellaneous.

MASSAGE.—Young masseur, just returned from Europe, where he has treated ladies and gentlemen for obesity and rheumatism, wishes to be employed. H. Waldemere, 143 6th Av., care of Mrs. Porter.

NURSE OR COMPANION TO SICK OR INvalid; unexceptionable references; thorough masseur; willing, sober; shaves, valets, travels. Thompson, 206 East 25th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—French maid; must be thoroughly competent. Call, after 12 o'clock, at 22 West 17th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A bronze powder salesman; must be experienced, energetic, and acquainted with the paint trade in New York and vicinity; no other need apply. Send application by mail, giving full particulars and salary desired, to Perstendorfer Bros., P. O. Box 1,759, New York.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, by double entry; one willing to work; neat penman; willing to care for office; state age, salary expected, and references. Morse, Box 128 Times Office.

WANTED—An experienced canvasser of good address for newspaper advertising; references required. Address S. M., Box 101, Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.
ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND,
MARY T. WHITE,
Executrices.
CHARLES J. TOWNSEND,
J. H. TOWNSEND,
Executors.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.
Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix.
FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York.
s27-1aw6mTu

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

JORALEMON, NICHOLAS H.—In pursuance of an order made by the Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, on the 16th day of August, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and all persons having claims against NICHOLAS H. JORALEMON, as surviving partner of the firm of Demarest & Joralemon, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, on or before the 6th day of February, 1899, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said copartnership, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Number 287 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th

SURROGATE NOTICES.

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to all creditors and all persons claiming to be creditors of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, and all other persons holding or claiming to hold a lien by judgment docketed against decedent before his decease, and all other persons, if any, the occupants of decedent's real property and interest in real property within the State, and the occupants, if any, of No. 482 West End Avenue, Nos. 1,798 and 1,800 Third Avenue, Nos. 71 and 73 East 116th Street, No. 57 East 120th Street, the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, Nos. 169, 165, 161, and 157 West 86th Street, No. 20 West 135th Street, and No. 1,829 Third Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and all next of kin of Sara Lipman, deceased, their names being unknown; John H. Jones, Jefferson K. Hoffman, the name Jefferson being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Hoffman being unknown to the petitioners; Eric Strauss, the name Eric being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Strauss being unknown to the petitioners; Andrew Taylor, and others whose names are unknown to petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, trading under the name of Andrei Taylor & Co.; Charles Gouldy, John Berrang, and John Zacharies, the Christian names John being fictitious, the true names of said Berrang and Zacharies being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of Berrang & Zacharies; Henry Paul, the name Henry being fictitious, the true Christian name of the said Paul being unknown to the petitioners; Douglass Dungann and Chatterton Dungam, the names Douglass and Chatterton being fictitious names, the true Christian names of said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of D. & C. Dungam; Henry Pittenger, Alfred S. D. Leigh, the name Alfred being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; John Doe and Richard Roe, the names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who cannot after diligent inquiry ascertain the same, they being persons trading under the name of F. H. Bradley & Co.; John Edward and Matthew Roe, the names John Edward and Matthew Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who after diligent inquiry cannot ascertain the same, they being the persons trading under the name of Edward & Co.; James Casner, Frank A. Scofield, Livingston A. Hart, the name Livingston being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; Charles H. Evarts, assignee; James J. Boyan, Lena F. Boyan, Samuel R. Howley, John Hendell, George Hendell, Henry C. B. Hendell, Jeremiah J. Hendell, Richard Mohn, John G. Mohn, Nelson Griffen, Edward Shethar, Charles M. Rosenfelt, Jacob Pam, Leopold Pam, Jacques P. Solomon, Thomas J. Mossman, Valerian A. Litke, Thomas A. Ridpath, James R. Ridpath, James Levenson, Herbert G. McKinney, Albert J. Smith, Frederick Henle, David Black, Emil F. W. Eisenmann Edward Eisenmann, The Illinois Watch Company, a corporation; Marcus Eohl, the name "Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, and Marcus Schulz, the name "Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of the said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, the said Bohl and Schulz being now or formerly occupants of No. 93 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York; Madison Martin and Madison Smith, the names "Madison Martin and Madison Smith" being fictitious names, the true names of said respondents being unknown to the said petitioners, who cannot, after diligent inquiry, ascertain the same, said respondents being the persons trading under the name of Martin & Smith; Vinicius Cooper, the name "Vinicius" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 99 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Jefferson Wilson, the name "Jefferson" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 103 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Sampson Dewey, the name "Sampson" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 105 Third Avenue, in said Borough; Christopher C. Boyle, the name "Christopher" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 22 East 102d Street, in said Borough and City; The Asbury Park Harness Co., Henry Steinbach, Oscar T. Eisenman, Justus Wertheimber, Henry W. Taft, executor of Ephraim E. Hitchcock, deceased; Simon W. Rosendale, Michael Hesberg, John Allen, send greeting:

Whereas, Flora Lagowitz, Mary Meissel, and Abraham Jacobi of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York for a decree directing the disposition of the real estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, specified in Section 2,749 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or so much thereof as is necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, or if so decreed for the payment of any judgment liens existing upon such land or some portion thereof at decedent's death by the mortgage, lease, or sale at public or private sale thereof, and for a citation to the necessary parties to show cause why such decree should not be made; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why such a decree should not be made. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 25th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

n29-1aw6wTu&ja10

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-1aw6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next. Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'rx., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898. RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.

o11-1aw6mTu

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBERIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague York City. n15-1aw6wTu

STRUVE, ANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Josephine Kugler, Jurgen Struve, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the husband and an heir and next of kin of ANNA STRUVE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Francis Joseph Bumiller of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Struve, formerly known as Anna Bumiller and also as Anna Wagner, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Attorneys for Executrix, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n2-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.

ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor,
GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

n22-1aw6mTu

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Plaintiff, against ISMA SCHREYER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances and all the estates and rights of the said defendant, Isma Schreyer, in and to the said premises the rent, issues, and profits thereof and all the fixtures and personal property therein. Dated New York, December 17th, 1898.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 111 West 53d Street:

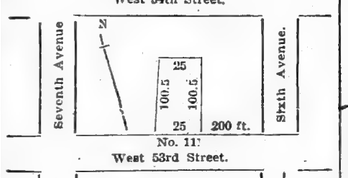

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $7,361.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $305.79, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $19,174.40, and interest, $18,800 of this amount being a first mortgage upon said premises.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1898. JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK R. JOHNSON, as guardian of Pauline Florence Johnson, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. VANDENBURGH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Charles Street, distant two hundred and twenty-two feet one and one-half inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Charles and Bleecker Streets; and running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet and ten inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Charles Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet nine and a quarter inches, to the said northerly side of Charles Street, and running thence westerly along the said northerly side of Charles Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, said lot being fully described upon a certain map filed or intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled Map of Property in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the Estate of Abraham Van Nest, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, March 12th, 1885, and known as Number 16 on said map.—Dated New York, December 14, 1898. GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

VINCENT VICTORY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

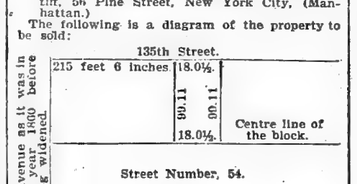

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,474.93, with interest thereon from the 8th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.40, with interest from 13th December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $582.31 and interest.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MILLER M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre line of a party wall standing one-half on the lot hereby conveyed and the other half on the lot next adjoining on the west, one hundred and forty-one feet eleven inches; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly forty-three feet and one inch; thence easterly sixteen feet and eight inches, and thence southerly forty-three feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and ten inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street thirty-four feet and two inches; thence northerly forty-two feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence easterly to a point forty-three feet and one inch distant from said northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southerly forty-three feet one and one inch to the northerly line or side of Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

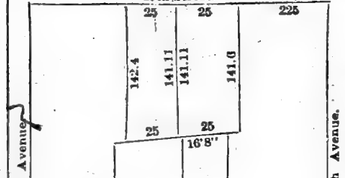

The street numbers of said premises are Nos. 221-225 West 17th Street, and Nos. 216 and 218 West 18th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,507.86, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $877.86, with interest from the 18th day of December, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,400, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or will be paid by the referee.

The premises are to be sold subject to any mortgage liens prior to the mortgage foreclosed in this action. Such prior liens, briefly stated, are supposed to be: A purchase-money mortgage on said premises for $30,000, bearing interest at six per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1897, and a blanket mortgage on said premises for $55,000, bearing interest at five per cent. from the 8th day of July, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

d16-2aw3wF&Tu&ja9

FIRST AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT WOKAL et al., plaintiffs, against LOUIS WOKAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, together with the buildings erected thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue distant seventy-seven feet two inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; running thence westerly parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

HENRY C DE WITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

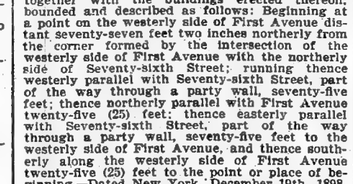

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgages which are past due, the first being for $8,000 and the second being for $1,500, with interest thereon.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898. WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

d23-2aw6tF&Tu.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

STEIN, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Maurer, Jacob Stein, Margaret Stein, Albert Moores, Ida White, Frank Moores, Ernest Moores, Louise Maurer, executrix of the last will and testament of Catherine Stein, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the judicial settlement of the account of Louis Maurer, as surviving trustee for Catherine Stein under the last will and testament of JACOB STEIN, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 88 Nassau Street, New York City. n15-1aw6wTu

FLANAGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FLANAGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 58 William Street, Room 11, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, GERTRUDE ELIZABETH SHANNON, LILLIAN T. DECHERT, DE WITT CLINTON FLANAGAN, Executors and Executrices. HURRY & DUTTON, Attys. for Executors, 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je28-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

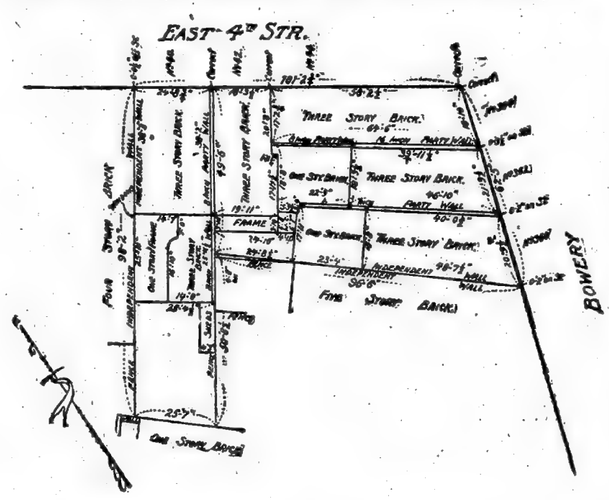

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or incumbrances upon the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold in one parcel and subject to existing leases thereon.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
A. C. EDERSON, Esq.,
Atty. for Kantrowitz.

PEARL STREET.—New York Supreme Court. County of New York.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER and ano., as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, known as Nos. 247 and 249 Pearl Street, which are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street distant ninety-six feet five inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of John Street and the northerly side of Pearl Street; running thence northerly through the centre of a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches, thence easterly fifteen feet and two inches, thence northerly eighteen feet and five inches, thence easterly four feet and six inches, thence northerly six feet and three and a half inches, thence easterly seventeen feet and two and a half inches, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and fifteen feet and eleven and one-half inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street, and thence westerly and along the northerly side of Pearl Street thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney for Plaintiffs and Attorney in Person, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

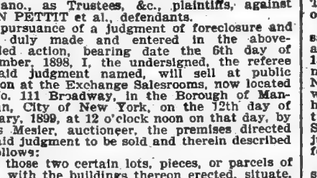

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to ratisfy which the above-described property is to be sold in sixty-two thousand four hundred ninety-one and 67-100 ($62,491.67) dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred three and 77-100 ($403.77) dollars, with interest from December 6, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two thousand one hundred eighty-six and 48-100 ($2,186.48) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

d20-2aw3wTu&Th&ja12

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, bearing date the 2nd day of December, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2nd day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm, by Number four hundred and three, (403,) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street; running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four, (404,) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot Number four hundred and six, (406;) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet; thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot Number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, &c., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's Office of the City of New York in Liber 712 of Conveyances, page 19, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the said therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent, of dower, curtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises. Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.

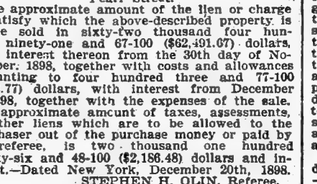

The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, Croton water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purcnasers: Taxes for 1897, $399.00 and interest; taxes for 1898, $381.90, with interest; water rate, August 8, 1896, to March 4, 1898, 60 cents and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the right of the Elevated Railroad to maintain and operate its railroad in front of said premises.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq.,
Atty. for Deft. Cleland.
MOSES ESBERG, Esq.,
Atty. for Deft. Allen D. M. Defendorf and others.
EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq.,
Atty. for Deft. Wilson L. Defendorf and others.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, January 12th, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York City, December 14th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet adn five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

68th Street.

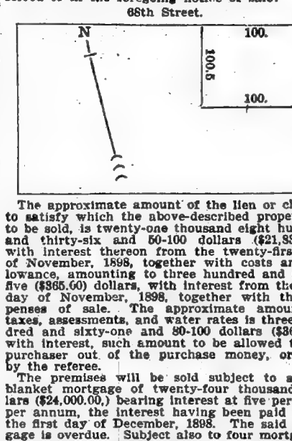

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($21,836.50,) with interest thereon from the twenty-first day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to three hundred and sixty-five ($365.00) dollars, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is three hundred and sixty-one and 80-100 dollars ($361.80;) with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first blanket mortgage of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00,) bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, the interest having been paid up to the first day of December, 1898. The said mortgage is overdue. Subject also to four mortgages, to secure the aggregate sum of sixty-nine thousand dollars ($69,000.00,) and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which there was due on November twenty-second, 1898, the sum of twenty-two thous

We reproduce a photograph of our Warren St. store taken the morning of December 5th—the main store a complete ruin, the little annex intact, saved by a double wall: saved from fire but not entirely from water.

Our men's overcoats were in that annex; coats selling at $18 to $50; but as a moderate amount of water doesn't affect our sort of cloths, a new collar here and there, a new lining now and then, has made all good.

All the overcoats at our other two stores made of the same cloths, in the same way, of course, go in at the same price.

About 3,000 in all—redivided among our three stores.

Your choice, $18.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE HEBREW FREE SCHOOL.

At Its Annual Meeting the Association Votes to Unite with the Educational Alliance.

The annual meeting of the Hebrew Free School Association was held in the vestry-room of Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning. Albert F. Hochstadter, the President, was in the chair. The association voted with but one dissenting voice to decide on a plan whereby a union with the Educational Alliance might be effected. The alliance is the offspring of the association, and their joint home is in the Hebrew Institute Building at East Broadway and Jefferson Street.

President Hochstadter in his annual address explained that the association had incurred a deficit of over $5,000 in the last year, and advised a union with the Educational Alliance, by which the work of each institution might be more effectively done in common, a joint appeal being made to the public instead of two appeals on nearly parallel lines. Jacob Korn, the Treasurer, in his report, showed that the last year's receipts had been $9,905 and the disbursements about $15,000, the general assets amounting to $72,000 and the liabilities to $30,000.

W. C. Popper read the report of the Committee on Divine Service, which referred to the need of new hymnbooks in the People's Synagogue, and Uriah Herrmann promptly said that he would pay for the cost of the new books if the manuscript for publication were put in his hands. Mrs. Leopold Wallach read the report of the Kindergarten Committee, which was greeted with applause. The average register for the last year in the kindergartens, she said, had been fifty-two girls and forty-eight boys. The usual high standard of the work had been kept up, and the mothers' meetings had been a special feature.

Samuel B. Hamburger, the Secretary, next presented the resolution to unite with the Alliance, which was as follows:

Resolved, That the Directors of the Hebrew Free School Association are hereby authorized to prepare and adopt a plan for uniting the work of this society with the work of the Educational Alliance, whether by a union of the two societies or by a transfer of the property of the Hebrew Free School Association to the Educational Alliance, on the condition that the work of the Hebrew Free School Association shall be maintained in all its departments and with such modification as to our Board of Directors shall seem fit and proper; and the Board of Directors are hereby authorized, in the event of such union being effected or such transfer being arranged on conditions satisfactory to them, to apply to the Supreme Court for authority to convey to the Educational Alliance all the real estate and other assets of the Hebrew Free School Association on such terms and conditions.

The President called in vain for discussion of the question. It was put, and passed with but one dissenting vote, that of Isidor Straus, President of the Educational Alliance, who thereupon was permitted, as a matter of privilege, to be allowed to explain his vote.

"The work of the Educational Alliance," said Mr. Straus, "has been very generously supported by a few of the public. It does not seem to appeal to the masses. We had a deficit last year of nearly $10,000. I want the Directors of the association to feel, if they are to shift their burden off on to our shoulders, that they will not shift with it the responsibility to do whatever is possible for the support of the joint institution."

Henry Budge answered Mr. Straus with some warmth. He said he should never have voted for the resolution had he not believed that all of it had previously been approved by the Directors of the alliance. He also resented an insinuation by Mr. Straus that the association's Board of Directors had not done its full duty in the past.

"The Directors saw for years," said he, "that we were running behind in funds, but did not see where to get a new source of income, except by crippling the work of the Educational Alliance. It is due to the alliance that we have lost the sympathy of the public."

M. Hochstadter said that Mr. Straus had been misunderstood and that the public would respond more liberally to appeals if the work were not divided. Mr. Straus also tried to explain away the disagreement, saying that he had meant nothing but that the Directors of the association ought not to relax their efforts after the union. Mr. Budge objected that Mr. Straus had voted against the resolution. This point was not cleared up, but both men shook hands heartily after the meeting.

The following Directors for a term of three years, though they may really serve but a few months, were chosen: Albert F. Hochstadter, Mrs. Leopold Wallach, Miss Julia Richman, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, (re-elections,) and the Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris. Mr. Hochstadter was re-elected President, Henry Budge Vice President, and Jacob Korn Treasurer. Jacob H. Schiff made a pleasant address, in which he moved a vote of thanks to all who had guided the association's interests in the past. It was unanimously carried.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Kramer.

In the Episcopal Church of the Holy Spirit, Bensonhurst, yesterday morning funeral services were held for the Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer, the late rector of the church. The services, which were largely attended by both lay and ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Smith, and the eulogy was delivered by the Rev. Reese F. Allsop. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Leonard A. Abbott to Lecture.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Social Reform Club at 45 University Place, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 3, an address will be given by Leonard D. Abbott entitled "The Social Artistic Movement in England, Bearing on Ruskin, Morris, Crane, &c., and the Modern Socialist Movement."

FORTY-SIXTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

Importers and Makers of

449 BROADWAY. FINE FURS. 26 MERCER ST.

Latest Designs in

JACKETS, CAPES AND COLLARETTES

In Seal, Persian, Russian Sable, Chinchilla and all other Furs.

Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same, we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SLEIGH ROBES, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS AND RUGS.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING.

449 BROADWAY. F. BOOSS & BRO. 26 MERCER ST.

Cable Cars Pass the Door. TELEPHONE 388 SPRING. Grand Street Station.
Style Book Mailed on Application.

KEEN LOOKOUT FOR BURGLARS.

Staten Island Families Divided Into Watches—Nightly Terror Along the North Shore.

For two weeks residents along the north shore of Staten Island, especially in the vicinity of West Brighton, have passed their nights in terror and their days in fighting sleep. No less than a score of burglaries have been committed during December, most of them in and about West Brighton. So insecure do the people feel that in many houses some member of the family is always on guard, sitting up while the rest sleep, and being relieved by another when his or her turn of guard duty is over. In the case of two families in West Brighton, where there are but two adult members in each, the husband and wife, the guard duty is onerous. In each case the husband retires at 8 o'clock and his wife sits up until between 12 and 1, when she arouses her husband, and he returns to his post while the wife sleeps. About 5 o'clock the men go to bed again and sleep until it is time to go to business. The wives take cat naps through the day since the first nervousness of the situation has worn off.

On Sunday night the burglar who is responsible for this state of affairs transferred his scene of operations from the north shore to New Dorp, where he entered two houses. One was that of William A. Esselstyn in Maple Avenue, where he obtained $175 worth of silverware. The other was the house of Frederick W. Dudley at New Dorp Lane and Tenth Street, where, besides silverware, he obtained jewelry and diamonds worth $300. That the burglar was the same is shown by his manner of working. In every case except one where a window was left unfastened, he has cut a hole in a pane of glass near the latch, and then entrance was easy. He always selects a rear window. The first object of search is the sideboard, and usually, if there is silver enough to satisfy him, he departs, but if not he ransacks other rooms. He takes nothing except silver and gold articles. In one case has the booty been so bulky that it could not be carried in the pockets of an overcoat.

A citizen a week ago caught a burglar at work, and turned him over to the police, but the burglaries have gone on night after night as before.

Staten Island had sixty odd policemen, but so many men have been detailed to premanent assignments that there are only about a dozen men on duty at night to patrol seventy-five miles of streets. Thus the burglars work with little fear of interference.

FIND THE CHURCH ISN'T THEIRS.

Bath Beach Worshippers May Lose Building Presented to Them.

The affairs of the Church of the Advent, in Bath Beach, are badly muddled, and the Trustees and pastor, the Rev. H. Gorgas, are much disturbed because of a mortgage which it is alleged is due. Aside from this there is a possibility that the congregation may lose its building.

The church has always been considered prosperous, as its membership includes some of the best-known residents of the locality. It was organized five years ago by a number of the parishioners of the Church of the Holy Spirit, who left that church because they thought it was not aggressive enough. Among the leaders of the movement was James Smith, a wealthy retired sea Captain. Capt. Smith presented to the new congregation the ground for a church, and mortgaged it for the purpose of erecting the building. Up to the time of his death, which occurred suddenly about eight months ago, Capt. Smith continued an active member of the church. The Trustees did not learn that the property was mortgaged until a few days ago. Then they found that there was about $2,000 due on the property.

It was believed by the Trustees that Capt. Smith's will would show that he had provided for the congregation by giving the property to it, as, probably by oversight, he had neglected to deed the property while alive. The worshippers now find themselves in a building they do not own, yet which had been presented to them. The Trustees have failed to find a will, and now the only hope they have is that the heirs of Capt. Smith will save the building for them.

ANOTHER TRIAL FOR MRS. MOORE

Not Until Late in January and on a New Charge, Perhaps.

Mrs. Fayne Moore is to have a new trial, which, it is said, will take place the last week in January. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday that it had not yet been determined whether she will be tried again on the same charge. The prospects of securing a conviction of the woman on the charge of robbery do not appear bright to Mr. McIntyre. If the robbery indictment should be dropped, that filed against the woman and her husband on the charge of having stolen silverware from the Waldorf-Astoria will be prosecuted. It was said that the next trial will be before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court instead of in General Sessions.

Mrs. Moore held a consultation yesterday with her counsel, Abraham Levy. She came down from her cell to the counsel room of the Tombs, daintily gowned and wearing a wealth of diamonds.

William A. E. Moore is to be brought up for sentence to-day. Mr. Levy said that he will move for a stay of execution on appeal, and thought that Recorder Goff would accord the privilege. Moore was also in the conference with Mr. Levy yesterday.

Mr. Levy said that when Mrs. Moore is again placed on trial he will produce evidence of a nature not yet disclosed that will lead to her acquittal.

An Old Shipbuilder Dead.

James Shaughnessy, a shipbuilder of 86 Newell Street, Brooklyn, while on his way home from a friend's house last night, was stricken with apoplexy at Humboldt and Maujer Street, and died soon after in St. Catharine's Hospital. He was one of the oldest shipbuilders in Greenpoint.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE ART OF DINING WELL

can never reach perfection unless the chairs are comfortable and the table solid. The kind of tables that "groan with viands" must be a very poor sort. A good, comfortable table is one that holds all that can be piled upon it with never a quiver nor a croak. You will find that kind on our fourth floor, and all around them are chairs and sideboards and chin closets. The price tag on every one argues eloquently that you should

BUY OF THE MAKER

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR 6TH AV.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

ECONOMICAL SUGGESTIONS.

Bargains in all departments—Time to practise economy. Our odd chairs; quaint, artistic and lasting and at reduced prices.

CORNER CHAIRS

$3.50

(reduced from $5.00.)

(Mahogany finish and damask seats.)

Just as "Long Credit" as you wish.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

WATERS PIANOS

Our warerooms, 134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St., will remain OPEN EVENINGS until Jan. 1st.

POLICE CAPTAIN YOUNG DEAD.

He Was One of the Men Promoted by the Roosevelt Board.

Police Captain Robert Young of the Grand Central Station died early yesterday morning at his residence, 439 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Capt. Young had been very ill since Dec. 14, and for two years had been afflicted with Bright's disease and heart trouble.

He was sixty-two years of age, and one of the veterans of the police force in this city. He was appointed in 1860. During the draft riots he was severely injured by being struck on the head with a stone. He was promoted to Roundsman in 1873, and made Sergeant the same year. For a time he was Chief Conlin's aide. He was made Captain by the Roosevelt board. He was a member of the Washington Grays, and later of the Eighty-fourth Regiment. He was one of the few Americans in New York that could speak Chinese.

Capt. Young leaves a wife and two children, a son and a daughter. The son is a member of the police force.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow at the family's home. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

THE SHIP UNION'S LONG VOYAGE.

It Took Her Seventy Days to Make the Trip from Hamburg.

The German ship Union arrived yesterday from Hamburg after a voyage strung out by adverse winds to seventy days. She made the Altantic from the North Sea by passing around the northerly end of Scotland, and then commenced a voyage of unusual severity. Sails were split or carried away and renewed and again whipped into ribbons. She crossed the Gulf Stream only to be driven back, and twice more she crossed it during a period of thirty days before she was able to shape and hold her course for New York. Her experience in this respect, however, was but a repetition of that of nearly all the sailing craft lately arrived.

Capt. Bremers, on arrival yesterday, was mourning the loss of his canary. When the winds were howling and the seas were mounting high and officers and crew were at work on the deck and aloft, the ship's tabby cat, left by herself in the Captain's cabin, was watching the canary. At length with a lurch of the ship the cage fell down and tabby was upon it. When the Captain put in an appearance tabby was guiltily licking her chops and a few feathers were all that remained of the canary.

MADE REPAIRS WITH HAIRPINS.

A Motorman, with the Help of Passengers, Gets Around a Difficulty.

As Trolley Car 130 of the Brooklyn Heights system was passing the corner of Gates Avenue and Broadway on Sunday night it came to a sudden stop with a violent jolt. At the same time there was a small pyrotechnic display proceeding from underneath the car. Many of the passengers were women, and there was a panic immediately. Every one thought the car was on fire, and the passengers rushed pell-mell for the door and down to the sidewalk.

The motorman climbed down and started an investigation. He found that the fuse box underneath the car had been burned out. The trolley pole had become entangled with the elevated railroad structure. After studying the situation for a few moments, the motorman arose and faced the women, who had been emboldened by curiosity to return and watch his investigations.

"Excuse me," he said, "but do any of you ladies happen to have a hairpin about you?"

"Of course we've got hairpins," returned one of them, while the rest giggled; "but what do you want them for?"

"A pin has got lost from the wheel on the end of the trolley pole," replied the motorman, "and if you'll give up about three hairpins I think I can fix it up."

After a moment's hesitation there was a general upward movement of several feminine arms; hands disappeared under bonnets and tugged at the owners' hair, with a somewhat disheveling result, and then a dozen hairpins were eagerly offered to the resourceful motorman. He selected three, and with two of them repaired the fuse box. Climbing on top of the car, he then replaced the wheel and put the other hairpin in the place where the lost pin had been.

"Thank you, ladies," said the motorman, climbing down, with a Chesterfieldian bow. "All aboard!"

The Cape Haitien Cable Repaired.

The cable of the United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company, running from New York to Cape Haitien, has been repaired, and communication by way of Haiti with all parts of the West Indies, Central and South America, has been restored. The cable parted on the night of Nov. 24, during the storm which caused so much damage along the Atlantic Coast. The break occurred about 100 miles out from this city. This cable during the war with Spain was under the control of the United States Government, whose official information was received by it.

Great Underwear Sale! | Great Underwear Sale! | Great Underwear Sale! | Great Underwear Sale!

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF

Women's Muslin Underwear!

The Big Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear begins this morning---a little earlier in the season than usual, but with more and better opportunities for money-saving than ever before, special attention being directed to the fact that the quality of the goods is far above the average offered at Special Sales, the Embroideries and Insertions being unusually handsome.

The collection represents the stock of three of the leading makers of New York, manufacturers who are noted for the production of well-made and well-shaped garments. Quality considered, these are

THE BEST VALUES EVER OFFERED IN NEW YORK!

At 19 Cents

CORSET COVERS of muslin, V shape front and back, trimmed with embroidery. Also in square shape front, high neck, front of twenty-four fine plaits, trimmed around neck and down front with Swiss embroidery.

MUSLIN DRAWERS, finished with hem and plaits; also with deep ruffle of embroidery and five plaits.

At 29 Cents

CORSET COVERS, with square yoke of Valenciennes lace finished with ribbon, arm-holes trimmed with lace; also with square yoke of embroidery and five plaits.

At 39 Cents

MUSLIN GOWNS, V-shape neck, finished with insertion, plaiting and small ruffles around neck and sleeves; also in high neck, with square yokes, finished with ten plaits and ruffle around neck and front.

MUSLIN PETTICOATS, finished with ruffle, deep hem and three plaits.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep umbrella ruffle, hemstitched and beading of four fine plaits.

At 49 Cents

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V-shaped front and back, finished with embroidery, insertion and beading.

DRAWERS of extra quality muslin, finished with deep ruffles of English embroidery, and finished with beading of double rows of three fine plaits.

At 59 Cents

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V-shaped yoke of lace and insertion front and back, also with yoke of Swiss embroidery, finished with bow of ribbon.

MUSLIN DRAWERS, extra quality deep ruffle of lawn and finished with small plaits above, also with deep ruffle of English embroidery with fine plaits above.

At 69 Cents

CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, full width, finished with deep cambric ruffle.

CORSET COVERS, with square yoke of insertion, finished with Swiss embroidery.

MUSLIN DRAWERS, with deep ruffle of embroidery and finished with two rows of six fine plaits.

MUSLIN GOWNS, high neck, double-faced yoke of forty-six fine plaits and finished with Swiss embroidery.

At 98 Cents

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, low neck, circular yoke of lace and ribbon; also in high neck back, with square yoke of embroidery.

CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, deep ruffle, with lace and lace insertion.

FINE CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, deep ruffle, with embroidery.

GOWNS of muslin, deep yoke of embroidery, plaited revers, with embroidered ruffles; also of fine nainsook, deep-tucked yoke, with insertion of lace, sleeves edged with one-inch lace, large, full collar.

GOWNS of fine cambric, square yoke, with circular shape above insertion of embroidery and plaits, deep embroidered ruffle at sleeves.

Special Values in Eiderdown Dressing Sacques and Robes. Also in Fine Silk and Sateen Petticoats.

Another Manufacturer's Stock of Women's Jackets

At Prices Just as Tempting as the Last. Glance at This!

We bought twelve hundred Jackets last week from one of the largest and best makers in town. Most of them are made of rich Kersey, in shades of Black, Navy, Tan, Brown and Castor. They are of the latest production and are entirely men tailored. Short, jaunty effects, some finished with rows of stitching, others plain—all of them lined throughout in rich Taffeta or heavy Satin; a full line of sizes. We have divided them into two lots, and will offer them at

8.98 and 10.00

The Prices of these Garments in regular stock would be $15.98 and $20.00 each.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

RUNAWAY SMASHES SIDE OF CAR

Dashes from Park Drive into Plaza Tracks—The Horse Little Hurt.

A runaway horse attached to a dog cart dashed out of the East Drive in Central Park at the Fifty-ninth Street gate at noon yesterday, with Mounted Policeman McNulty clinging to the bridle. The runaway dashed into an electric car, smashing in the side and breaking many windows. John Heffernan, Superintendent of the New York Cab Company, who was driving the horse, was thrown out and severely bruised. McNulty escaped practically uninjured. The horse was at Sixty-fourth Street when he became frightened. He took the bit between his teeth, and Heffernan could not control him. There were many vehicles on the Drive, and half a dozen carriages containing women were grazed by the runaway.

McNulty was after the animal a few moments after the animal started. He caught up at Sixtieth Street and seized the bridle, but he could not slow the animal. The horse dashed out into the Plaza just as a west-bound car came along. The motorman tugged at his brake, and Heffernan and McNulty at the bridle without avail. The animal crashed into the car with such force that the side yielded like paper. Nearly every pane of glass on that side was shattered. Heffernan and McNulty, as well as their horses, tumbled to the ground.

There were three women in the car, but all on the other side. They were badly frightened but were not hurt. Heffernan was bruised about the body and cut in the head by his fall, but he refused ambulance attendance, and went to his home at 108 West Thirty-second Street. McNulty was jammed by the car cart-shafts against the car but he suffered only slight bruises, and he directed the work after the collision. Heffernan's horse was shaken up, but was not seriously injured. McNulty's horse was unhurt.

Runaway Horse Falls into Ditch.

A brown horse attached to a light wagon, driven by August Reiss of 125 West Forty-sixth Street, became frightened at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon and dashed eastward through Forty-eighth Street. Reiss managed to get out of the wagon just before it was dashed against a post and demolished. The horse ran down Forty-eighth Street and fell into an excavation made by the Third Avenue Railroad Company. Its leg was broken and it was shot.

Houses Not Endangered by Cave-in.

The Police, Building, and Highway Departments yesterday made a thorough investigation of the cave-in which occurred Sunday night in front of the big tenement 1,761 Third Avenue. It was at first thought that the row of tenements was in a dangerous condition as a result, but Inspector Degan of the Building Department went through the buildings yesterday and found them to be safe. Three weeks ago the Third Avenue Railroad Company tore up the street in front of the houses and broke a water pipe connecting with the buildings. Several cartloads of dirt beneath the pavement were washed away before the break was mended. Recently piles of granite paving blocks were heaped on the curbstone, and their weight cracked the pavement, which gave way Sunday night. The sidewalk will be repaired to-day.

STRONG POLICEMAN KEPT BUSY.

"Ajax" Whitman Has His Hands Full with Christmas Inebriates.

Policeman "Ajax" Whitman of the bicycle squad has found the holiday season a busy one so far, and has incidentally added considerably to his reputation as a strong man and a brave one. On Sunday, at the risk of his own life, and at the expense of some bad bruises, he saved the life of a pedestrian who had wandered pensively in front of an electric car at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. "Ajax" had himself patched up by a Bellevue ambulance surgeon, and reported for duty yesterday ready for more adventures.

Things were quiet along "Ajax's" beat during the morning hours, but his opportunity came in the early afternoon. He was trundling along Second Avenue, when, at Twenty-sixth Street, he saw a southbound electric car bearing rapidly down upon a man who had taken too much liquid cheer, and was leaning heavily on it. The man lurched right in front of the car, and would have been struck and perhaps killed had not "Ajax," sprinting past the car, reached out from his wheel and swung the man off the track just as the car ground by under brakes. Many saw the rescue, and cheered the policeman's ready courage. The rescued man was Frank Jones of 1,839 Third Avenue. He was badly bruised from falls he had had, and "Ajax" sent him to Bellevue.

Not long afterward he spied a man at Madison Avenue and Forty-seventh Street trying to turn somersaults in the street. At every attempt he would land on his face on the pavement. His face was badly cut and bruised. He would not listen to Whitman's expostulations, and the policeman gave the crowd of spectators an exhibition of his strength by throwing the man over his shoulder, jumping on his bicycle, and riding to the East Fifty-first Street Station. People all along the route stopped to gaze at the improvised patrol wagon. The arrested acrobat said he was Walter Winthrop. He said he had no home.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-morrow and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. EVENINGS, 8:15. Last 2 Weeks. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way. XTRA MATINEE JAN'Y 2ND. 100TH TIME JANUARY 9, SOUVENIRS. Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
ON AND OFF.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MATINEE SATURDAY. Startling Sensation—"An Affair of Honor." Foreign Vaudeville.—Jan. 2d, Cissie Loftus.
World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE GEISHA Eve 8:20 Sat. Mat. 2.15
COLUMBUS
THE RAYS in "A HOT OLD TIME."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 28—DIE WALKURE.
Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann; Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE.
Nordica, Meisslinger, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Bispham.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 31—LOHENGRIN.
Eames, Schumann-Heink, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 31, at pop. prices—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Campanari, Bars, Pringle, and Saligrac. Sun. Evg., Jan. 1—Fifth Sunday Night Concert. Mon. Evg., Jan. 2—Mozart's opera DON GIOVANNI. Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26th Season, 1898-99.
Oratorio Society. Frank Damrosch Conductor.
Friday Aft., Dec. 30 at 2. Saturday Evg. Dec. 31 at 8.
Annual Christmas Performances
The Messiah
SOLOISTS.
Sopr. Miss Sarah Anderson
Contr. Miss Katherine Fisk
Tenor Whitney Mockridge
Basso David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

Loan Collection of PORTRAITS,
Exhibited for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily, Sundays included. Admission, 50 cts.

WALLACK'S. Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. at 2.
JULIA ARTHUR In the Famous Book Play, A LADY OF QUALITY.
Matinées Saturday & Monday.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY.
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, (NEW YEAR'S.)

14TH ST. Theatre, n. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
TO-NIGHT 100TH TIME. SOUVENIRS.
Last Week—The Village Postmaster.
Next Week—The Hanlons' new SUPERBA.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-day, First Time, BRUDER MARTIN! By C. Costa.
BENEFIT AUST.-HUNG. EMIGRANTS' HOUSE
Wed., Thurs., Fri., & Sat. Mat., "Bruder Martin."
Sat. Evg., Sylvester Feier, "Where Is the Cat?"

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO

Broadway THEATRE Cor 41st St. Evgs. at 8. Mats. Sat. & New Year's.
Sumptuous Production; 150 People on stage.
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE WHITE HEATHER. With Rose Coghlan.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Mat. Every Day 25. Evenings, 25 & 50c. This Week—LIGHTS o' LONDON.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Ave. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 12:30 Performance. 11 P. M. 50c.
Helene Mora, McIntyre and Heath, Hayes and Lytton, Canfield and Carleton, Montgomery and Stone, W. H. Windom, 25 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 12:25, 50c. Performance. 10:45.
John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Great La-Fayette, Reno and Richards, John D. Gilbert, Manning & Weston, Jane Whitbeck, 30 other Stars

DALY'S Theatre, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:10. Matinées at 2. 42d to 51st time: Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE. MISS REHAN as PORTIA. Wednesday and Saturday Matinées. *,*New Year's Matinée and evening, last times Merchant of Venice. *,*Tuesday night, January 3d, first appearance of MISS REHAN as MADAME SANS GENE in Sardou's great play. *,* Seats now ready.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. Evgs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15, Wed. & Sat.
WM. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
*,*FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT AT 2 SHARP.

COULDOCK BENEFIT
NEXT WEEK—SEAT SALE THURSDAY.
N. C. GOODWIN and MAXINE ELLIOTT.
Clyde Fitch's New Play, "Nathan Hale"

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
MILTON & DOLLIE NOBLES.
JAMES THORNTON. MARCO TWINS.
LARRY DOOLEY & JAMES TEN BROOKE.
Wills & Loretto. Hassan Ben Ali's Arabs.
Zrenyi & Mlle. Cheneau, the Biograph, and a SPLENDID HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
Spectacular Grand Opera, Lurline Evgs., 25c.—$1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 1,100 Seats, 25c.
In Preparation .....LOHENGRIN

BIJOU B'way & 31st St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Extra Mat. New Year's.
May Irwin In her greatest success, KATE KIP

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3076, 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
A SCARLET CHARMER.
A Winter Garden of Tropical Enjoyment

5th Ave Theatre. EVES., 8:10. MATS. at 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co.
Mats. Wed., Sat., & New Year's.

Herald SQUARE Theatre. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Sat. & New Year's.
DELLA FOX IN LITTLE HOST

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00
Mats. New Year's, Wed. & Sat., 2; Eve., 8:15.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. 17TH WEEK! NEW YEAR MAT.
The Turtle.
A DANGEROUS MAID!
Last 2 Wks! CASINO! Last Mat. Nxt. Sat., but Jan. 9—Lillian Russell & star cast, La Belle Helene.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; cold wave; southwesterly gales, becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,278. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 60⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 45½c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, yesterday declared in an interview that there was no military plot against the Republic. Thirty officers were sent to jail for four days in Paris yesterday for subscribing to the Henry prosecution fund started by the Libre Parole. The Regis-Lepic duel over the Dreyfus affair was resumed yesterday, and M. Lepic was wounded. The Paris correspondent of The London Daily News has reason to believe that Dreyfus will leave Cayenne on his return to France on Jan. 3. Count Goluchowski, Hungarian Foreign Minister, is about to resign, it is said. It is reported that the bubonic plague has now appeared in the district of Delagoa Bay, South Africa. Trees and buildings were blown down in London during a gale yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Admiral Sampson was taken ill in Washington on Monday with a severe cold.

A little boy and his two sisters broke through the ice of the Morris Canal, at Port Colden, N. J., on Monday, and were drowned.

Great excitement prevails in Havana. Yesterday three murders were committed and twenty-nine persons were wounded. Gen. Brooke assumed command yesterday, and American troops have begun police work.

Three children broke through the ice over the St. Lawrence River, near Alexandria Bay, N. Y., on Monday, and were drowned. Their mother was also drowned while trying to save them.

Carl Kindler died from excessive drinking and inhaling coal gas. He was the victim of a practical joke, and if the case is taken up by the criminal authorities of Suffolk County it may cause trouble for a number of young men in Riverhead.

Page 2.

Nearly 100 applicants for licenses as city school Principals, one-third of them women, are taking an examination under the direction of the Board of Examiners of the Board of Education.

William A. F. Moore, convicted of robbing Martin Mahon of the New Amsterdam Hotel, was sentenced to nineteen years' imprisonment by Recorder Goff. An order granted by Justice Smyth keeps him in the Tombs until argument can be heard to-day.

Page 3.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday announced the results of the last election.

Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, a Socialistic labor advocate of Lynn, was mobbed by a crowd of men strikers at Marlborough, Mass., last night.

Commodore Philip will succeed Admiral Bunce as commandant at the navy yard on Jan. 15.

Gen. Rios, Spanish commander in the Visayas Islands, Philippines, cables his Government that he surrendered Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, on Dec. 23, but does not say to whom. Our troops are presumably in possession.

Havana was gay with American and Cuban bunting yesterday, the display being permitted by the Captain General. Rigid rules have been issued to preserve order in the city, many more cases of violence being reported.

The Philippine insurgents on the Island of Samar have captured the town of Calbayon, and the Spaniards there have taken refuge in the house of an American, who is protecting them. Madini, a bitter opponent of Aguinaldo, has been intrusted with the formation of a new insurgent Cabinet.

Speaking at the Congregational Club, Boston, yesterday, ex-Gov. Boutwell expressed the opinion that jurisdiction over the Philippines would lead to our humiliation, and that we should finally be forced by other powers or by the inhabitants of the islands to surrender the latter. President Capen of Tufts College spoke in favor of expansion.

Page 4.

A well-dressed man shot and killed himself yesterday in the dome of the Pulitzer Building.

Capt. Hogarth, ex-commander of the Isolde, has been appointed to command the America's Cup challenger Shamrock.

Members of the Puerto Rican Commission to go to Washington to urge reforms in the government of the island are arriving. The whole commission will be in the capital next month.

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment is holding conferences with the men of the Seventy-first Regiment with the view to adjusting their grievances.

Aubrey Shanfield, sixteen years old, committed suicide yesterday morning in the Defender Hotel, 285 Third Avenue, by inhaling gas.

Harvard has now taken the lead over Columbia in the intercollegiate chess tournament, and bids fair to hold it. Yale has not yet won a game.

Gen. Greene met Col. Roosevelt and other leading Republicans at luncheon yesterday, and was asked to reconsider his refusal to become Superintendent of Public Works. He promised to think the matter over. He left for Washington at midnight.

Page 5.

The Court of Appeals will hear arguments upon the indictments against Willis and Philips in the Brooklyn conspiracy case on Jan. 10.

The annual meeting of the American Chemical Society began at 108 West Fifty-fifth Street yesterday. President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Council welcomed the members in behalf of the city.

The New York Autotruck Company has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 to operate horseless trucks. A number of the wagons are ready for use and will soon be in operation on the streets.

Miss Helen Gould has placed sufficient funds with Chancellor MacCracken of the University of New York to pay for a scholarship for Maury Sutton, a soldier of the Sixteenth United States Infantry. He will study law.

The problem of the negro race in America from an anthropological standpoint was discussed yesterday by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, at the meeting of the Anthropological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Many additional complaints appeared yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court against Mrs. Louise Vermeule or Roelofs, who is accused of passing many worthless drafts. One complainant said that she had used the name of Zerline Weston.

Gen. Shafter said last night that he did receive an order from Adjt. Gen. Corbin to take a transport, use hay for armor, and force an entry into Santiago Harbor, and that he would have done so had he not known that the Spaniards were going to surrender.

Page 7.

A thief broke into the Middlesex County (N. J.) Jail and robbed the Sheriff of $505.

Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, is better, and it is said that the dangerous symptoms of his illness are passing away.

Mrs. Isabel A. Mallon, author of "Bab's Babble," and known also under the nom de plume of "Ruth Ashmore," died yesterday.

Robert R. McBurney, for many years General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, died yesterday, after a protracted illness.

Page 9.

It was reported yesterday that the Liggett & Myers plug tobacco manufacturers at St. Louis, Mo., would be absorbed by the Union Tobacco Company.

Walter H. Clark of Milan, Mo., the "Cattle King" of Sullivan County, has failed for nearly $200,000.

Page 10.

Samuel Sloan has decided to retire from the Presidency of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and his successor will be selected at the annual meeting of the stockholders in February.

Page 12.

Patrick S. Keeley and John T. McMahon were yesterday elected to succeed as Aldermen the late E. S. Scott and James P. Hart.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday refused to authorize the issue of $100,000 bonds for preliminary work on the proposed East River Bridge.

Larkin, the "Flatbush Burglar," has been identified by Howard R. Bayne, whose house on Staten Island he robbed, as a former slave of his father in Richmond, Va.

A fire in the Pacific Bank caused great excitement for a time, especially when a bridge connecting the building with 30 Crosby Street fell just as some men and women had passed over it. The bank got quarters near by and resumed its business.

Michael Ferrando, known as "The Big Greek," who was arrested for beating insensible and robbing a Greek sailor, was yesterday identified in the Harlem Police Court as Soteros de Sarantos, a ferocious brigand, for whose capture, dead or alive, the Greek Government has offered 5,000f.

Mrs. Katherine I. Merritt, Postmistress at Pelham, was held for embezzlement yesterday by United States Commissioner Shields, charged with taking $747 of the Post Office funds. It was said that the deficit was originally her husband's, who was killed three years ago, and that it was then $1,000 larger.

A reference to the alleged bribery of Chicago Aldermen by railway companies was made yesterday in the meeting of the Municipal Council by Alderman McGarry in a retort to Vice President Oakley, whose committee had reported adversely a railroad ordinance introduced by Mr. McGarry. Mr. Oakley replied angrily, and Mr. McGarry explained, but said he took back nothing.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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A STORY ABOUT DEWEY.

He Is Said to Have Had an Impudent Filipino Thrown Into Cavite Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Frank Lombard, a San Franciscan who has just returned from Manila, tells a story concerning Admiral Dewey. He says:

"In Cavite there are no dockage facilities. Vessels lie at anchor, and native freight boats, called 'cascoes,' carry things to and from the shore. One of the native officials contracted with Dewey to carry stuff to the flagship. After doing his duty he dressed himself in the latest European fashion to visit the Admiral—silk hat, white shirt, cravat, cuffs, &c. When he presented his bill, Dewey remarked that there were numerous overcharges which he could not pay.

"The freighter Captain protested that the Admiral was wrong, and that he had agreed to the terms. Dewey politely replied that he would pay the original bill, nothing more. Mistaking the quiet, gentlemanly manner of the Admiral as an admission that the Admiral might be wrong, the freighter became insulting in his manner and insisted upon payment. With a slight movement of the hand, the Admiral remarked to the orderly:

"'Drop that man overboard.'

"And in a moment the plug hat was floating in Cavite Bay, while the insolent native was spurting salt water and swimming to his vessel."

NO PLOT, SAYS ZURLINDEN.

Military Governor of Paris Affirms that the Army Is Loyal—Precautions by Socialists.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail telegraphs his paper the substance of an interview he has had with Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, who denied the existence of any military conspiracy against the republic. According to the correspondent Gen. Zurlinden said:

"I believe there is no plot, and that there will be none, because the army is republican to the core. We seek no dictator. The name of Napoleon may be music to our ears, but we are the nation's servants, and our duty is to France.

"The army, like the majority of the nation, believes Dreyfus guilty, but a declaration of his innocence would not induce the army to turn against the republic."

Special dispatches from Paris say that, in view of the daily preparations for a coup d'état, the revolutionary societies have organized a vigilance committee in each district, charged with the observation and detection of the anti-republican movement. Counter preparations are also being made.

Officers of the higher ranks in the army are said to have been sounded on the subject of a coup d'état, but the results, it is declared, were disheartening.

THIRTY OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Sentenced to Four Days in Jail for Subscribing to the Henry Prosecution Fund.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Thirty officers have been arrested and all sentenced to four days' imprisonment for subscribing to the fund started by the Libre Parole to enable Mme. Henry to meet the expenses of her contemplated prosecution of M. Joseph Reinach, editor of the République Française and Conservative Deputy for the District of Digne, for declaring her late husband, Lieut. Col. Henry, a traitor.

DREYFUS'S RETURN TO FRANCE.

Believed that He Will Leave French Guiana on Jan. 3.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News, Mrs. Emily Crawford, says she has reason to believe that Dreyfus will leave Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, South America, for France on Jan. 3 next.

REGIS-LEPIC DUEL RESUMED.

The Paris Editor Wounded in the Second Day's Encounter.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The duel with swords, arising out of the Dreyfus affair, between Max Regis, the anti-Semite ex-Mayor of Algiers, and H. Lepic, one of the editors of Les Droits de L'Homme, which was stopped yesterday, after numerous vigorous encounters, owing to the swords of the combatants being bent, was resumed to-day.

After three bot bouts, M. Lepic was rather severely wounded in the abdomen.

Several other duels growing out of the Dreyfus controversy are threatened.

DREYFUS SECRET DOCUMENTS.

Conditions for Their Submission to the Court Agreed Upon.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The Premier, M. Dupuy; the Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, and the President of the Court of Cassation, M. Loew, have finally agreed upon the conditions under which the secret documents in the Dreyfus case are to be submitted to the Court of Cassation.

They are to be taken there by Capt. Cuignet every morning the court applies for them and they are to be returned the same night.

Pottery Trust's Acquisition.

KOKOMO, Ind., Dec. 27.—The New Jersey pottery trust has absorbed the Great Western Pottery Works of this city. The Kokomo plant was among the last to hold out, and its surrender makes the trust's success a certainty, it is claimed. The concern was taken in on a $300,000 basis. The plant makes sanitary pottery only.

Otto Huber Brewery's Special Bock on draught at all customers'; bottled at the brewery. On sale at hotels, restaurants and grocers.—Adv.

SENATOR MORRILL IS DEAD

Vermont Statesman's Long Career Closed in Washington.

WAS 44 YEARS IN CONGRESS

Had Served Longer Than Any Other Member of Either House—His Conspicuous Public Life.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Justin S. Morrill, the senior Senator from Vermont, died at 1:25 o'clock this morning in the eighty-ninth year of his age, after an illness of less than a week.

With him when the end came were his sister-in-law, Miss Louise Swan, his son James, Benjamin Durfee, for a long time associated with the Senator in the Finance Committee work at the Capitol, and Col. S. E. Chamberlain, an intimate friend. Senator Proctor was in the house at the time, as were also several other friends. The Senator never recovered from the unconscious state into which he lapsed early in the day, and his death was calm and peaceful.

The immediate cause of death was pneumonia, which developed from an attack of grip contracted about a week ago. The venerable Senator was confined to his home but seven days. Despite his advanced age he attended his Senatorial duties faithfully, and regularly went to the Capitol. About ten days ago the weather here was cold, raw, and foggy, and his physician thinks that exposure to its rigors brought on the attack of grip.

The day before Congress adjourned for the Christmas holiday the Senator was unable to leave his residence. He grew no better as the days went on, his low vitality, due to advanced age, being unable to resist the disease. On Christmas night it developed into pneumonia, and from that time until the end he sank steadily.

No definite funeral arrangements have yet been made. It is likely that public services will be held in the Senate Chamber, but when cannot now be stated. The remains of Mrs. Morrill, who died during the present year, are now in a vault at Rock Creek Cemetery, near this city, and it may be that the Senator's body will be placed there, pending removal to Strafford, Va., where a mausoleum is now in course of construction.

SENATOR MORRILL'S CAREER.

His Distinguished Service as the Representative of Vermont.

With a single exception, Senator Justin Smith Morrill was the only man in Congress whose Congressional career began before the civil war. He had served continuously in the Senate for more than thirty-one years, and he was admittedly the dean of that body. Representative Galusha Grow of Pennsylvania is the "single exception" alluded to, and Senator Morrill's Congressional career exceeded Mr. Grow's in that the distinguished Vermonter's long term of service in House and Senate was continuous, covering a period of forty-four years.

A native of Vermont, having been born in Strafford, April 14, 1810, Mr. Morrill's early career was uneventful. He received a common school education, and started in business for himself as a merchant with a capital of $150, which he had saved from his small earnings as clerk in a village store. A few years ago, in speaking of his business career, Senator Morrill said:

"My opportunity came in this wise: A merchant of Strafford died, leaving his accounts rather mixed. The heirs asked a friend of mine to recommend to them some young man who could take charge and get things in shape to close up the business. That friend kindly referred them to me, and I 'took hold,' and for six months was busy settling the estate. At the end of that time I made the heirs an offer for the business, and, with Judge Harris as partner, bought it. Business proved to be good, and I established branch stores and very soon was what I considered fairly prosperous. In 1848 I came to the conclusion that I had made enough, that it was time for me to retire from active business and to get married."

The future "Dean of the Senate" was then thirty-eight years of age, and his real career had not then begun. It did not begin until about eight years later. Mr. Morrill was elected a member of the House of Representatives in 1854, and took his seat at the first assembling of the Thirty-fourth Congress after March 4, 1855. He was always a student of public affairs, and was especially interested in policies of finance and the tariff. Whenever he took up a subject he mastered it thoroughly, and his ready and accurate knowledge of public questions made him the local oracle in his community long before his fund of information and sound judgment were made useful for the guidance of his party in Congress. He first ran for Congress on the regular Whig ticket, and was defeated. Two years later he was elected, and subsequently he was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth, the Thirty-sixth, the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Congresses successively. He once said, in reply to a question by a Congressional associate:

"Since my first election, I have never been without the practically solid support of my district and my State."

In 1867 Representative Morrill was elected to the Senate to succeed the Hon. Luke P. Poland. He held his seat in the Senate from that date up to the time of his death without interruption, having been elected six times successively. From the very beginning of his Senatorial career Mr. Morrill gave his attention largely to financial and commercial questions, and during the greater part of his long term of service he was a member of the Committee on Finance. He succeeded Senator Sherman as Chairman of that committee in 1877, and he held the position continuously after that date, except during the Forty-sixth and Fifty-third Congresses, when the Democratic Party controlled the Senate. During those intervals, however, Senator Morrill continued at the head of the Republican representation on the committee. In recent years he delegated the larger share of the details of the committee work to the younger members, but there were few occasions when he was not a regular attendant at the committee meetings.

Nearly all of the distinguished men with whom Senator Morrill began his Congressional service are either dead or in retirement. When he first became a Senator he had as associates Bayard and Saulsbury of Delaware, Yates and Trumbull of Illinois, Morton of Indiana, Grimes and Harlan of Iowa, Fessenden of Maine, Kellogg of Louisiana, Sumner and Wilson of Massachusetts, Conkling and Morgan of New York, Chandler of Michigan, Wade and Sherman of Ohio, and Sprague and Anthony of Rhode Island. Few men of more than fourscore years have been able to continue so serviceably in public life as Justin S. Morrill. In recent years he was a veritable encyclopaedia of legislative knowledge. He had at his finger's ends a wealth of information concerning the tariff and financial questions, which were always useful in the elucidation of problems under consideration, especially in the committee room.

Many were the important subjects which Senator Morrill gave earnest and faithful attention. It was characteristic of him to hold on to a subject until it was settled, no matter through how many years its consideration extended. He was the real father of the scheme for the construction of a building for the Congressional Library, and to him and Senator Voorhees, who early joined him in pressing this question upon Congress, is the splendid library building a monument. Very near to his heart also was the plan for the erection of a sister building for the United States Supreme Court. He had been pressing a measure looking to the construction of such a building for many years, and on three different occasions prevailed upon the Senate to pass his bill for this purpose.

His last appearance in the Senate was on Dec. 19, when he made a speech of half an hour's duration in advocacy of the Supreme Court Building bill. He at the same time prevailed upon the Senate to pass the bill in face of some opposition. To Senator Morrill probably more than any one else was the present splendid endowment of most of the State agricultural colleges due. He was the author of the original bill giving aid to these colleges from the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and he had never refused them the encouragement of his assistance.

Senator Morrill was a steadfast opponent of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. He was understood up to his last appearance in public to be averse to the exercise of any American sovereignty over the Philippines. He was an indefatigable worker, and, while not an orator in the common acceptance of that term, he spoke easily, fluently, and forcibly, and always commanded an attentive hearing. His great age and high position caused him to be universally esteemed by the other members of the Senate. The constructive ability possessed by Senator Morrill was manifested in his Tariff bill of 1861, the celebrated Morrill tariff, with its changes from ad valorem to specific rates. The avowed object of this bill was "protection of manufactures," revenue being a secondary consideration. The bill passed both houses in 1861, and became a law. The average rate of duty in 1860 was 19 per cent. By the Morrill tariff it became 34 per cent. in 1861, and the loss in revenue was 35 per cent., as shown by imports at the Port of New York.

Another important measure with which Mr. Morrill was identified was the bill of 1862, providing for the issue of $150,000,000 of legal tender Treasury notes. Senator Morrill opposed this bill strenuously. He also took a prominent part in the framing of the various reconstruction measures. One of his most recent acts was the drafting of a bill which reduced the surplus revenue of the Government by $36,000,000. He was an ardent and consistent protectionist throughout his long public career.

In recent years Senator Morrill had celebrated his birthdays by gathering his intimate friends about him at his Vermont home. Invariably these occasions were marked by the presence of some of the most distinguished public men in the country.

FOUR OF A FAMILY DROWNED.

Three Children and Their Mother Break Through Ice Over the St. Lawrence River.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Three children of Charles Hagerman were playing on the ice off the north shore of Wells Island, in the St. Lawrence River, yesterday noon, when it broke and they all fell in and were drowned.

A fourth child, a little girl, who was on shore, and had just warned the others, ran to the house and notified her mother. Mrs. Hagerman rushed to the scene, and in her endeavors to rescue the children broke through the ice, and she too was drowned.

The little girl on the shore attracted the attention of William Watson and Charles Kinney. Kinney dived to the bottom of the river and came up with a boy on his back. While endeavoring to climb out on the ice, however, the little boy slipped from Kinney's back and sank again to the bottom. Kinney, nearly exhausted, was then saved by means of a plank which Watson procured.

Those drowned were Josephine Hagerman, thirty-four years old; Marsh Hagerman, thirteen years old; Addie Belle Hagerman, ten years old, and Bert Hagerman, seven years old.

The family consisted of Charles Hagerman, his wife, and nine children. Hagerman was in Canada when the drowning occurred, and arrived home an hour later to take Christmas dinner. He went to the river and alone recovered the four bodies.

BREAK THROUGH THE ICE.

A Boy and His Two Sisters Drowned in Morris Canal.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 27.—Grover Geary, twelve years old, and his two smaller sisters, the children of Dewitt Geary, a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad engineer, were drowned in the Morris Canal at Port Colden, near Washington, this county, yesterday afternoon.

Geary lives near the canal, and the children were accustomed to play on the ice when the canal was frozen. Three times yesterday the mother took her children off the ice because she did not think it safe. At 4 o'clock she again missed the little ones, and, going to the canal, discovered a hole in the ice.

Geary rushed to the canal and jumped in, hoping to find the children, but he was not successful. The bodies of the three little ones were found a short time afterward, near where they had fallen in.

Boy Drowned at Sacket's Harbor.

SACKET'S HARBOR, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Wallace Deitz, nine years old, the grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Wallace Tyler, fell through the ice in that village yesterday about noon and was drowned. His body was recovered to-day.

A WOMAN FINES HERSELF.

Tells a Chicago Justice that She Did Wrong on Christmas.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Theresa Hennessy, well-known to the police, informed Justice Dooley to-day that she had celebrated Christmas in the wrong way, and she insisted she should be punished for her conduct. Furthermore, she said, it was proper that she herself should inflict the punishment. The Court replied that she might do so, but suggested that she fine herself $5 or more.

"Theresa Hennessy, you have done wrong," said the woman, appealing to herself; "you did not go to church, as you should have done. Instead, you drank whisky and sinned. Therefore I punish you severely by imposing a fine of $10 and costs." The self-appointed Justice was led away to a cell.

CZAR'S COUSIN VISITS US.

Grand Duke Cyril Among Arrivals at San Francisco from the Orient.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Among the passengers on the steamer China, which arrived from the Orient last night, were Grand Duke Cyril of Russia and his aides, Lieuts. Causean and Gouze. The Grand Duke, who is a cousin of the Czar, is on his way to St. Petersburg, having nearly completed a tour of the world.

Other passengers on the China were Capt. Biddle, commander of marines of the Olympia, and L. J. Kuhlvein, chief gunner of the Olympia, who are on their way to Washington for orders; Mr. Kinney, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, en route to Washington; Prof. Bell and daughters, who have been traveling in Japan; Mrs. L. L. De La Plaine and daughter of Wheeling, West Va., and seventeen discharged soldiers.

It was expected that Lord Charles Beresford and Sanford B. Dole would be among the passengers, but both were detained, and probably will arrive on the next vessel from Honolulu.

State Representatives to Paris.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The Paris Exposition Commission appointed by the Governor to represent the State met this afternoon and appointed these officers: President—N. P. Otis of Yonkers; Vice President—Lamotte Blakely of Lyons; Secretary (the only paid official)—Mrs. Clarence Burns of New York City. The Governor added a new name to the commission, that of Horace C. Brewster of Rochester.

L. M. Howland Director of Customs.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Commissioner General Peck has appointed as Director of Customs for the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition Louis Meredith Howland of New York.

Royal Limited
Via C. R. R. of N. J., P. & R., B. & O.
New York to Washington daily 2:55 P. M. Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) and 3 P. M. foot Liberty Street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequaled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.—Adv.

MOB VIOLENCE IN HAVANA

Three Murders Committed Yesterday and 29 People Wounded.

GEN. BROOKE IS IN COMMAND

Spanish Lines Contracted and Americans Enter the City—Our Soldiers Begin Police Work.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The whole population of Havana is in a state of excitement—the Spanish residents fearful, the Cubans eager to do something to show they have gained their freedom. Bands of Cubans freely enter the residences of Spaniards, call upon them to hoist American and Cuban flags and to shout "Viva Cuba Libre," and terrify them with their machetes. A dozen such cases were reported to the American authorities to-day. In all such instances American guards were promptly sent to the houses invaded; but the Cubans were invariably missing when the patrol arrived. Nor was there any such thing as catching the offenders.

Señor De Castro, the Civil Governor of Havana, acting in accord with Gen. Ludlow, has issued an order forbidding any further firing of firearms or the exploding of firecrackers in the public thoroughfares. He also prohibits the assembling of crowds in the streets or parks after 6:30 P. M., orders the closing of all places of entertainment, including the theatres and cafés, at 11 P. M.; forbids people taking part in certain African dances, in which the participants are dressed in devil costume; forbids the meetings of Nanigos, and prohibits all manifestations which may produce conflicts between the Cubans and Spaniards or between Spaniards and Americans. Those who violate these orders are threatened with severe punishment.

No attention whatever is paid to the order against discharging firecrackers, while pistols are fired in the streets almost continuously. Three persons have been killed and twenty-nine wounded, among the latter three women and two children. The shooting has been for the most part indiscriminate. As Gen. Ludlow was standing on the balcony of the Hotel Inglaterre at dusk to-day, watching the scene in the Plaza, a man waved a Cuban flag. Another cried out: "An insult! an insult!" whereat the man who was waving the flag fired upon the objector.

A Spanish company that was retiring from Fort Principe was deliberately fired on from a private residence. Lieut. Blount, the American officer who was escorting the Spaniards, broke into the house, but the occupants fled to the adjoining roofs. While Brig. Gen. Clous and Capt. Hart were returning from the palace to-day, after an interview with Capt. Gen. Castellanos, they met a mob of Cubans carrying flags and shouting. A minute or two later the crowd would have encountered a detachment of Spanish troops. The situation called for prompt action, and Capt. Hart leaped from the carriage, faced the mob, and ordered everybody to go home immediately.

A crowd of negroes entered a Spanish café on the Calle Villogas, corner of Bombe Street, late this evening and ordered drinks. They refused to pay for these, and in the dispute which followed the proprietor of the café and his assistant were stabbed. Sergt. Adams, with fifteen men of Company M of the Tenth Infantry, hurried to stop the fight. On entering the café, however, they found no one in the room, but a minute or two later they were fired upon from a room in the rear of the café, one bullet cutting the coat of Sergt. Adams. The Americans then broke into the rear apartment, firing as they entered, and chased the negroes out of the building and down the street, arresting four. Sergt. Adams says that none of the negroes was hit by his men, but, according to other reports, one was killed and six were wounded.

Fourteen persons were wounded yesterday by people who discharged weapons in the streets. The Havana wards which have already been evacuated were the scenes of processions and noisy celebrations to-day. A cab driver was shot last night for refusing to enter the territory within Spanish jurisdiction with Cuban and American flags on his vehicle. An omnibus driver and two women were shot by Nanigos to-day, and the body of a Lieutenant of guerrillas has been found near Selba de Agua, this province. He was taken from the town by a band of Cubans and killed. The Spanish Alcalde of Selba de Agua has arrived here, and his son has advised him not to return, as his life is in danger.

Several guerrillas are reported killed at Sancti Spiritus after the evacuation of that place by the Spaniards and before the American occupation of the town. Four Spaniards, residents of San Luis, Province of Pinar del Rio, have arrived here, saying they fear they will be killed by the Cubans.

Major Gen. Brooke, who arrived here from the United States this morning, has this evening formally taken command of the United States forces in Cuba, and has issued the necessary orders.

The Spanish troops to-day still further contracted their lines and withdrew to the extremity of the peninsula on which the City of Havana is built. They now occupy scarcely two square miles. The United States troops have moved from the suburbs into the city proper, and to-night are patrolling Central Park and the Prado.

The Eighth and Tenth Regular Infantry Regiments have been placed at the disposal of Major Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of the city, after Jan. 1, and already six companies have been quartered in buildings within the limits of Havana proper, and are doing police as well as military duty. Señor Fernandez De Castro had informed Gen. Ludlow that the Havana constabulary were afraid to try to keep order unless they could rely upon the support of the American troops, and Gen. Ludlow immediately issued instructions to the American patrols, when making arrests for misdemeanors, to turn the offenders over to the ordinary civil authorities.

A detachment of American artillerymen was admitted to Cabanas Fortress to-day, by request of Brig. Gen. Clous, in order that the men might familiarize themselves with the guns mounted there, so as to be able to salute the Spanish flag on Jan. 1. Regla was evacuated by the Spaniards and occupied by the Americans to-day.

The city jail was delivered into the hands of the Americans on Saturday. One political prisoner was found there—Col. Bacallao, who was captured with Gen. Ruiz Riveria, and who was pardoned for political offenses, but sentenced to death on the charge of murder.

The United States transport Mobile, having on board two battalions of the First Texas and the Second Louisiana, has arrived here from Savannah, Ga., which port she left on Dec. 25.

GEN. GARCIA'S DAUGHTER DEAD.

Expires of Consumption in Georgia—Had Not Been Told of Her Father's Demise.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., Dec. 27.—Miss Mercedes Garcia, daughter of the late Calixto Garcia, the Cuban leader, died at the Piny Woods Hotel, in this city, this evening of consumption.

Mrs. Garcia and her two daughters arrived here the day Gen. Garcia died in Washington, and, while at dinner, received intelligence of his death. The contents of the telegram were never revealed to Miss Mercedes, who was at that time failing rapidly. All the members of the Garcia family at present in this country were at the bedside of Miss Mercedes when the end came.

The body will be embalmed and taken to Cuba on the United States steamer Dolphin, which the United States has designated to convey the remains of Gen. Garcia back to his native country.

Mexico's Ambassador Very Ill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Ambassador Romero of Mexico is seriously ill with appendicitis at his residence here. A consultation of physicians was held to-night, but it was decided to await the developments of the next twelve hours before determining whether or not an operation is necessary. Considerable anxiety is felt as to the outcome of the Ambassador's illness because of his advanced age, sixty-three years, and his frail constitution.

FAITH CURIST DIES OF BURNS.

Omaha Woman Refuses Medical Assistance, Though Injured by an Explosion.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 27.—Mrs. J. Weller was so badly burned Sunday afternoon by the explosion of boiling turpentine on a stove that she died last night from the effect of her injuries. Her husband and two sons, Wayne and Hartley, were also slightly burned.

The members of the family are Christian Scientists, and refused medical assistance. Great reticence has been observed, and only members of the Christian Science faith are admitted to the residence.

AN OHIO BOWLER SCORES 300.

Large Crowd at Xenia Watches Work of Charles L. Thornhill.

XENIA, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Charles I. Thornhill, a prominent coal dealer of this city, has proved himself the champion amateur bowler of Ohio by a succession of high scores.

During November he made nineteen scores over 200, and in December has made forty-two scores over 200. To-day, in the presence of a large crowd, he eclipsed all his previous efforts by scoring 300.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON ILL.

He Takes to Bed in Washington with a Severe Cold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Rear Admiral Sampson arrived in Washington yesterday afternoon, and on reaching the Arlington Hotel went immediately to his room, ill with a severe cold. He was not improved this morning, and he has kept his bed all day, declining to receive any callers who sent their cards to him.

His illness is not considered serious, but he is advised to secure perfect rest until fit to go out again.

VERDICT AGAINST A MUSEUM.

Chicago Jury Awards London Art Goods Dealers $6,250 Damages.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The jury in the case of Maw & Co. of London against the Field Columbian Museum this afternoon returned a verdict for $6,250 in favor of the plaintiffs. Maw & Co. sued the defendant for $15,000 damages for the value of an exhibit donated to the museum and sold by it.

When the exhibit, consisting of rare mosaics and vases, arrived in Chicago in 1894, it was found by the museum that it was unable to place the donation on exhibition owing to lack of space. It was accordingly stored in a warehouse, and Maw & Co. were notified that it was subject to their order and was safe, although uninsured. A fire which broke out in the warehouse soon afterward slightly damaged the goods.

A few weeks after the fire the museum people caused the exhibit to be sold at auction. The sale brought $500. This amount was considered ridiculously low.

NEW SCHEME TO LIGHT SEWERS.

Cincinnati Man at Work on a Plan to Use Electricity.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—City Electrician Klein is at work on a plan which will revolutionize the repair of sewers. He is perfecting a portable mechanism for lighting large sewers with incandescent lights so that a stretch of about 2,000 feet can be lighted at once if necessary.

The idea is to use a pole line, or an independent portable battery. The use of torches for illumination has been found to be a fearful strain on the men. A short stay in the sewer, breathing the torch smoke, causes great suffering to them. The sewers also contain gasoline, which is discharged from dye houses, and this is ignited by the torches. Not long ago an explosion occurred, and one workman was badly hurt.

PRACTICAL JOKERS ANXIOUS.

Carl Kindler's Death May Cause Riverhead Youths Some Trouble.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 27.—Carl Kindler, a blacksmith, about forty-five years old, died yesterday, and the verdict, after an inquest held to-day by Coroner Clarence Miles of Greenport, was that Kindler came to his death from heart failure, caused by excessive drinking and inhaling coal gas at his residence, and the drink and gas were equally contributory to his death.

There are a number of young men in Riverhead on the anxious seat because of Kindler's death, for a practical joke is said to be the principal cause of his death. Kindler, it is alleged, was intoxicated Friday night, and he went home early Saturday morning. Some young men of the village are said to have noticed the blacksmith's condition, and it is alleged that they followed him. He went to his rooms, adjoining the blacksmith's shop, and, according to common gossip, the young men followed him into the house. A coal fire was burning, and it is reported that the boys stuffed up the chimney flue with clothes. This prevented the coal gas from escaping by way of the chimney, and caused it to fill the room of the blacksmith. He was nearly overcome by the gas, but managed to get out of the house. He returned, and later was found insensible. Drs. Bennett and Raynor were summoned, and Dr. Raynor said that Kindler died from the effects of coal gas.

Under the circumstances it is not known whether the Suffolk County authorities will take any further action in the matter. A copy of the verdict will be sent to District Attorney Walter Jaycox, and unless he starts an official investigation the local authorities will let the matter drop.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Monday night over Lake Superior has moved rapidly to the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and has caused light snow in the lake regions and New England. A storm of great intensity has developed north of Montana. Edmonton reports a pressure of 29.12 inches, and Calgarry a southwesterly wind of forty miles an hour. Rain has fallen in the North Pacific States. The temperature has remained stationary on the North Pacific Coast.

The marked rise in pressure Monday afternoon in Manitoba has moved southward, and is central in Southern Minnesota, and has caused decided falls in temperature in the upper lake regions, Sault Ste. Marie reporting a fall of 30 degrees in twenty-four hours, and to 2 degrees; St. Paul a fall of 28 degrees, and Davenport, Green Bay, and Marquette a fall of 20 degrees. It has grown warmer in New England and the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the temperature has remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Increazing cloudiness, light snow, and warmer weather may be expected in the Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys. Generally fair weather will prevail elsewhere. Cold waves will occur in the Ohio Valley, Middle, and North Atlantic States, and a decided fall in temperature this afternoon or to-night in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, except in Florida. It will be colder in the lower lake region and to-night in Eastern Florida.

Storm signals are displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	25	32	34
6 A. M.	27	33	35
9 A. M.	29	31

public school education, and has demonstrated its usefulness above everything else in this country as well as in Europe in starting a child in the right direction with reference to the development of mind and character. It is the one great feature in the process of formation as contrasted with reformation and bids defiance to the tendencies of heredity and the influences of environment, when they are unfavorable.

"The coming year will furnish some relief for the misfortunes that accompany the maintenance of the half-day class system, but not so much as would have been possible were it not for the delays made necessary by the much-talked-of debt limit complications."

WORK DURING LAST FEW YEARS.

Submitting it as a résumé of the work of the school system for several years back, Mr. Hubbell quoted as follows from an address made by him on his retirement from the Borough School Board:

In the year 1889, the year of my advent in the board, five new school buildings were completed; in 1890 four new school buildings and one annex were completed; in 1891 two new schoolhouses were completed; in 1892 two new schoolhouses and five annexes were completed; in 1893 five new school buildings and one addition were completed; in 1894 three new schoolhouses and seven annexes and additions were completed; in 1895 six new schoolhouses and seven annexes and additions to existing buildings were completed; in 1896 two new schoolhouses were built, the westerly half of No. 30, providing for 1,044 pupils, was completed, an annex to No. 130, at Bronxdale was built, and provision made for manual training in No. 95, located at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, near Willis Avenue; in 1897 eight new schoolhouses and three additions were completed, including the easterly half of No. 30, located at Eighty-eighth Street, between Second and Third Avenues; in 1898 nine new schoolhouses and eight additions have been completed. The school buildings completed in the last two years provided sittings for 24,375 children.

Roof playgrounds, one of the greatest boons to the children living in the most thickly populated sections of the city, have in the last few years been provided for Public Schools Nos. 1, 20, 142, 147, and 160. These playgrounds, as you are aware, are so constructed as to secure all the benefits of pure air and out-door exercise with all the appliances for the prevention of accidents. During the year 1897 the Board of Education acquired forty-four sites for school purposes, and during the year just closing fourteen, including sites for four projected new high schools.

In 1897 contracts for eighteen new schools and additions to ten existing school buildings were let. During the year 1898, owing to the decree against entering into future contracts by reason of the debt limit complication, only two new contracts for school buildings were made. By carefully prepared statistics it has been shown that there are each year 15,000 new children to be provided for in the schools. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment cut out the $4,000,000 asked for for new buildings for Manhattan and the Bronx. There was absolutely no provision made for new school buildings in the last budget for any of the boroughs. The plan of the Board of Education was to provide the money from the proceeds of taxation in order to avoid the complication of the debt limit, and later on reimburse the sinking fund by bond issue to be made when the limit was reduced. But the Board of Estimate and Apportionment declined to allow this, throwing out the provision in its entirety.

BENEFITS NOT TO BE REALIZED.

It will therefore happen in the coming two years that by reason of the failure of the city authorities to provide for the erection of school buildings many of the benefits that would have been realized by reason of the prescience of this board will fail of realization. Your provision and preparation for the demands of the future are among the most creditable features of your service, and it is greatly to be regretted that circumstances over which you had no control will prevent the accomplishment of your plans.

After many ineffectual demands in the past, the present Board of Education finally succeeded in making contracts for the much-needed hall of the Board of Education now in course of erection on the corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, and it will be ready for the manifold purposes of this board during the coming year.

In the last two years a new course of study has been adopted, which expert educators declare to be the most practical and reasonable that has ever been in use in our system. It is based upon the education of the senses, and properly and logically develops the imagination, the memory, and the reason, which not only makes it possible that the work of the classrooms should be a natural training of the various mental powers, a gymnasium of the mind, as it were, but it renders it as nearly impossible that the work should be done in any other way by unskillful teachers as the nature of the case permits.

The development of scholastic architecture had its beginning in this period, and the new schoolhouses of New York are the acknowledged models for the world, thanks to the tireless efforts of our efficient Superintendent of Buildings and the self-sacrificing Chairmen of the Building Committee, whose services entitle them to unreserved praise.

SOME IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS.

First in importance among the achievements of this board must be recorded the establishment of three high schools, the first of their kind in this city which have been equipped in the most efficient manner that was possible when the limitations apparent in the old school buildings not appropriate for the installation of that grade of instruction are considered. The public demand for their maintenance and extension will doubtless be regarded by you. The lowest grade of the primary school has already begun to feel the influence of their establishment, while the College of the City of New York is receiving the benefits which the establishment of a grade of secondary education in the city was certain to bring.

The importance of the establishment of a training school for teachers during the present year cannot be overestimated. The requirements of our system for teachers every year were so great as to make the establishment of such an institution most necessary. There is every reason to believe that this new institution, supplementing the work of the Normal College, will in the course of two or three years furnish all the new teachers required by the growth of our system.

During this same period of two years manual training has been introduced in all the schools, and the benefits of teaching the children sewing and cooking have already been experienced in thousands of the homes of this great city. Teaching the hand and eye to co-operate with the mind contributes to the better education of the child and makes the conquest of the "three R's" more certain and complete.

Vacation and recreation schools were established two years ago, first upon an experimental basis, and last year, as I venture to claim, extended under a policy of expansion that has demonstrated their great usefulness in a metropolis like ours, in a way that will make them a permanent and important part of our school system. The report of Dr. Stewart, the Superintendent charged with the supervision of that work, shows that the number of juvenile delinquents has materially decreased, as shown by the police reports, and the solution of the question as to what we may be able to do for the children in the crowded districts of the city during the hot Summer, seems to be in process of satisfactory solution.

MANY KINDERGARTENS OPENED.

There are now fifty kindergartens in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; nine years ago there was not a single one. Thirty-six have been opened during the last two years, and it is my earnest hope that the policy of their extension may continue until every public school in the City of New York is equipped with this most valuable institution.

Nineteen gymnasiums have been established in our public schools since I became a member of this board, and the recognition of the importance of physical culture has become so well established that there would seem to be no fear that the training and the development of the body will not henceforth be regarded as important as the training of the mind. I am of the opinion that there should be enlarged supervision of this work, in order that the greatest benefits may be derived.

Less than two years ago the late Col. Waring, President Wilson of the Board of Health, and Commissioner Fowler and some of their experts did me the honor to meet in the President's office in this building, and there discuss a plan for the inspection of school children with a view of detecting the presence of contagious diseases. You will recall the result of this conference, and need only to be reminded of the fact that during the first year after the establishment of this system there was a most substantial reduction in the death rate of the city.

A Board of Physicians has been created by the Board of Education, for the purpose of examining applicants for teachers' positions, and certifying as to their physical health as a condition precedent to their appointments. This measure was first adopted by the Board of Education, of which this board is the successor. The advantages of an official board whose certificates shall be uniform is too obvious to need more than mention.

May I venture to include in the record of your achievements the establishment of a truant school, where special treatment and instruction are given to those abounding youth whose only offense is a tendency to too constant indulgence in the game of hookey? The results of the establishment of this institution have been justified tenfold, and I have no doubt that many children who would have been condemned to institutions where youthful criminals are sometimes detained have been preserved uncontaminated for lives of usefulness in the community.

The record of this board would be incomplete if I did not mention the establishment of a system of school libraries and a plan for their circulation which has been in part carried into effect, so that now it is scarcely possible for a child to pass through our public schools without having at least an elementary knowledge of English literature, and with a great probability of forming a taste for the reading of good books.

TEACHERS MORE EFFICIENT.

Not least among the indications of progress, and the recognition of what ought to be done for the benefit of those less favored than the majority, is the establishment of ungraded classes for the instruction of deficient children, who in my opinion should receive most careful consideration. The establishment of such classes in every school district in the city will doubtless follow the inauguration of this most beneficent measure. The presence of an abnormal child in any regular grade is a two-fold evil, first, because such child is unable to receive the special drill and attention that should be given, and in the next place, because the presence of such child acts as an obstacle to the progress of the normal children of the class.

Last, but not least, I would refer to the magnificent results which have accompanied the development of the public lecture course of the system, which, if I mistake not, was inaugurated the first year that I had the honor of coming into the service of this department, but in which however, I claim no credit for myself. From a modest beginning, where in the first year it included in its benefits not to exceed 20,000 people, last year it almost assumed the dignity of a university extension scheme, and included in the audiences assembled upward of half a million of people.

In addition to all this, I think it is no offense to any one to claim that the efficiency of our teachers has greatly increased and will continue to increase under the stimulus that the new schedule of salaries provided in connection with the self-improvement made necessary to realize the benefits of the merit system, unhappily suspended in its operation for the moment, will furnish. The failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide the funds necessary to make the new salary schedule operative, has brought the greatest calamity to the system that it has suffered in recent years.

The disappointment of the teachers, natural under the circumstances, has created a feeling of unrest that I hope may soon pass away. The work of weeks and months of weary toil on the part of the members of the board has gone for naught, at least so far as the immediate future is concerned. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that influence, political or social, no longer counts in the matter of preferment, and that the humblest teacher can reasonably aspire to the highest rewards known to our system, if such teacher has but good health and continuing ambition.

THE FUTURE OF THE SCHOOLS.

In speaking of the future of the schools, Mr. Hubbell said: "I feel that the school system is growing steadily in the direction of improvements, and unless there is a return to the old political methods of putting some one who is available in a place to please somebody instead of putting the best man or woman in the place to benefit the children and the interests of the city, that the public school system of the City of New York in five years will be the best in the world. Its buildings are now considered models of scholastic architecture and arrangement.

"We have in our employ hundreds of teachers who are as conscientious, self-sacrificing, noble men and women as I have ever met. There are, on the other hand, however, a few noisy ones whose main thought is of salary increase and extension of vacation, who reflect unjustly upon the standing of many who do not deserve to be affected by the reputation thus given. Dr. Maxwell is the best public school administrator in the United States, and I think the board made no mistake in selecting him.

"The friction that was made inevitable on account of the change made necessary by the charter is disappearing, and while I believe that the limit of centralization has not yet been reached, there will soon be a harmonious adjustment of all interests which should be common interests and a speedy approach to model conditions."

EXAMINATION FOR PRINCIPALS.

Nearly 100 Applicants for City Licenses, One-third of Them Women.

On the top floor of the building at 421 Broome Street nearly 100 men and women were busily engaged yesterday in taking an examination for public school Principals' licenses in the City of New York. They started about 9:30 A. M., worked until 1 P. M., and after an hour's respite began again, to work until 5 P. M. The examination, which is both oral and written, will last over to-day and to-morrow, and the results will not be announced for some time.

The applicants are mostly working for licenses as "Principals in elementary schools in any and all boroughs of the City of New York." The rules of the examination, which is held under the direction of the Board of Examiners of the Board of Education, permit those applicants who have less qualifications than are required to get a Principal's license for the whole city, to work for a license which can be used in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. It is possible to secure a license in the three boroughs named, without having been graduated from any college or having taken any prescribed course of study.

The examination is a result of the fact that the eligible list of Principals is running low, and a new eligible list is to be made. The applicants come from various States, but the majority are teachers in New York public schools now. About one-third are women.

DIAMOND MATCH PLANS.

Company Hopes to Establish Plants in All Civilized Countries.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 27.—Jacob P. Wright, who was sent abroad by the Diamond Match Company for the purpose of arranging for branch concerns in the chief countries of Europe, has returned. He has arranged for constructing plants in Vienna, Turin, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, Budapest, and Brussels. Preparations looking to the same end were also made by one of his associates in Constantinople and St. Petersburg.

It has been decided to have all the machinery constructed in Europe and also to employ largely European workmen, with a sprinkling of American skilled labor. Mr. Wright says that it is the purpose of the company to gain a foothold in all the civilized countries of the world.

TO SUCCEED MR. BRICE.

Possible Incumbent of the Lake Erie and Western Presidency.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—It is reported on apparently good authority that John W. Doane, ex-President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of this city, is to be elected President of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad system, to succeed the late Calvin S. Brice. Mr. Doane is a Director of the Lake Erie and Western, and for a long time has been one of the large holders of its stock.

While the next annual meeting of the corporation will not be held until October, it is said that a special meeting of the Directors will be called to elect the well-known Chicago financier. Besides being a Director of the Lake Erie and Western Road, Mr. Doane is on the board of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company and that of the Chicago Edison Company, and is one of the Directors of the Pullman Palace Car Company. He was also one of the Government receivers of the Union Pacific Railroad, and was Director of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company before the consolidation.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO AFFAIRS.

Central Ohio Stockholders' Committee Approves the Reorganization Plan.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The stockholders' committee of the Central Ohio Railroad appointed to negotiate with the reorganization managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reported to-day that they were unable to secure better terms and recommended that the terms of the reorganization managers be accepted. To avail themselves of the offer made by the reorganization managers, the stockholders must deposit their stock on or before Dec. 31 with the Maryland Trust Company. After that date the offer will be withdrawn.

This action of the committee may have an important bearing upon the method of procedure in carrying into effect the plan of reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. If these recommendations are followed, the opposition of Central Ohio stockholders to the plan of reorganization is ended. As practically all other dissenting forces have been mollified, the completion of the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio without foreclosure is, in the opinion of many, a reasonable possibility.

It is known that the syndicate has been striving to get matters in such shape as to avoid foreclosure and so preserve the privileges which are enjoyed under the present charter of the company. The chief value of this charter is in the fact that it gives a liberal exemption from taxation.

A Brakeman's Head Crushed.

Henry Kilcauley, twenty-eight years old, a brakeman employed on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, while engaged in cutting out freight cars on the road in Jersey City last night, missed his footing and fell. His head was crushed by the wheels of the cars. He was a son of former Detective Michael Kilcauley of Jersey City. He was formerly a fireman on the Central Railroad, but resigned and enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He was recently discharged, and re-entered the employ of the company as a brakeman. He lived on York Street, Jersey City.

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MOORE'S TERM 19 YEARS

Jury's Recommendation for Mercy Cuts One Year Off the Limit.

PRISONER MAKES A SCENE

A Stay Granted by Justice Smyth Keeps Moore in the Tombs Until Argument Can Be Heard To-day.

William A. E. Moore, convicted of robbing Martin Mahon, proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, Nov. 4 last, in the Hotel Grenoble, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Goff, in Part IV., General Sessions, to nineteen years' imprisonment. Almost immediately afterward, and even while the prisoner was then on his way to Sing Sing, Abraham Levy, his lawyer, secured a stay of proceedings from Justice Daly, pending argument for the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt, and Moore was taken back to the Tombs to await final decision. Argument on the stay was to have been heard at 2 P. M., but was adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning, when it will be heard by Justice Smyth, in Part I. of the Supreme Court.

Moore received his sentence stoically. If he becomes a model prisoner, his term will last eleven years and three months.

Moore was summoned before the Recorder at 11:12. Court idlers filled the seats, and a craning of necks followed the announcement as the prisoner emerged from the rear door. He walked up to the bar with an air of mingled defiance and indifference. District Attorney Gardiner wasted no time in asking for the sentence of the defendant. Moore, he said, had been convicted of a most heinous offense.

"This crime," he went on, "has been known as the 'badger' game since the days of Queen Anne. It is a diabolical crime, and because of its insidious nature there have been few convictions for it. It is one of the most dangerous that infests our community. A reason given for this is that the crime is, as a rule, perpetrated by persons of relatively fair character upon persons of a light character. Complainants, therefore, are hard to get at, and it is plain that the ends of justice are best served by the imposition of the severest penalty provided by law. Why, your Honor, there are cases on which we know where years afterward insanity and suicide have followed on the part of victims from the constant worry and fear following extortion and charges of blackmail."

The District Attorney was interrupted at this point by Moore, who, in a voice of suppressed excitement, shouted:

"Do you call Mahon innocent?"

Something akin to a sensation followed this outbreak, but the prisoner got no further. He was instantly suppressed by the court officers, and Mr. Levy bade him be quiet. Col. Gardiner paid no attention to the outbreak.

"I ask you," he addressed the Recorder, "that in pronouncing sentence you stamp this crime with such severity that its influence will deter others from committing like offenses in this city."

Mr. Levy then made a motion for a new trial, presenting seven technical points, but the Recorder promptly denied it. Mr. Levy then proceeded to address the Court, saying that he had endeavored to serve his client faithfully. He thanked the Recorder for his courtesy. The lawyer went on to say that he wanted to publicly express his disapproval of a statement in an Atlanta dispatch, published in a morning paper, in which Lawyer Hill, who was associated with him in Mrs. Moore's defense, was made to criticise Recorder Goff's charge.

"I want it plainly understood," said Mr. Levy, "that I had nothing to do with that criticism. I did not inspire it in any way, and I think it manifestly improper and unfair."

Mr. Levy said further that he understood it was the intention of the authorities to take the prisoner to Sing Sing immediately after sentence, and he asked the Recorder that Moore be allowed to remain here for two or three hours, that he might apply for a stay. The Recorder vouchsafed no reply except to pronounce sentence.

"The sentence of this court," said he, in a low, even tone, "is that the prisoner be confined for nineteen years."

Moore did not even change color, but from his eyes there shot forth a gleam of hate directed at the Recorder, the District Attorney, and every one connected with the case. The severity of the sentence, within one year of the maximum penalty, brought out an involuntary buzz of astonishment on the part of the spectators, but it was quickly suppressed.

"That settles Mrs. Fayne Moore," whispered one man excitedly. "She's skating on very thin ice this time."

Moore was then taken below, and the proceedings, so far as Recorder Goff is concerned, were over. Preparations were at once made to take the prisoner to Sing Sing on the next train north, but just as Moore, in charge of the officers, was about to step aboard a Fourth Avenue car for the station, an order was served giving notice of the granting of the stay.

Just before the adjournment was announced in Justice Smyth's court, after the hearing on the stay had been postponed, Lawyer Levy got into a little controversy with Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

"There is an evident intention on the part of your office," said Mr. Levy, "to railroad this man to prison, but I want to tell you, John [tone half menacing, half playful,] that I will see justice done. Moore may go to Sing Sing, but I want my say first. I will see justice done. I'll get a reversal of this sentence."

Mr. McIntyre laughed. Col. Gardiner grinned. Mr. Levy assumed a ferocious look.

"Why, Levy," said Mr. McIntyre, "you stand about as much chance of getting a reversal as I do of being a Supreme Court Justice within the year."

Mr. Levy admitted afterward that he expected a heavy sentence, and was in nowise astonished.

Mr. McIntyre made a statement later, in which he said that Mrs. Moore would be tried until a final disposition of her case is made. "There can be no 'badger' game without a woman," he added. "I deem this woman to be as bad as the man, if not worse, and, in my judgment, it would be a disregard of public duty to allow so dangerous a woman to roam about. With such a woman at large no one is safe."

It is possible that Justice Fursman will try the next case against Mrs. Moore some time in January. In regard to the charges of corruption relative to the first jury trial of Moore, Mr. McIntyre said an investigation would be made.

Nothing was done yesterday about getting bail for Mrs. Moore, but it is understood that her lawyer will make an attempt to secure it within a few days.

The case of the Moores has been before the public for a month or more, the first trial beginning with the November term of court in Part III. The specific charge against Moore was that he robbed Mahon of $70, made him sign a confession of guilt with Mrs. Moore, and gave promissory notes for $5,000. It was also alleged that Mrs. Moore enticed Mahon to their apartment in the Grenoble for the purpose of robbery. Mr. and Mrs. Moore were arrested two days after the occurrence, and were indicted for robbery in the first degree. The jury disagreed in Moore's first trial.

EXCITEMENT AT A FIRE.

Tenants in a Flathouse on Manhattan Avenue Had a Bad Scare.

Fire was discovered in the five-story double flathouse at 494 and 496 Manhattan Avenue at 10:15 o'clock last night in the apartment of J. Wagner, on the first floor of 496. Three alarms were turned in, and the fire was extinguished after some considerable delay, which was caused by the bursting of the first two lines of hose carried into the building.

In the meantime the flames gained much headway, practically gutting the first three floors of 496 and spreading to 494, through an airshaft, where the second and third floors were damaged.

The fire was caused by the ignition of lace curtains from a gas jet. The tenants were greatly excited, and rushed out with furniture, clothes, and valuables. Some of the tenants threw their furniture from their windows into the street. Martin Kerwin, who was sleeping on the first floor of 496 with a three-year-old child, had a very narrow escape, being among the last to leave the building.

The damage to the building, which is owned by Mrs. L. Bernheimer of 157 West Ninety-seventh Street, is placed at $3,000, and the loss incurred by the tenants was estimated at $8,000.

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THE MOON TOTALLY ECLIPSED.

The Haze and Flying Clouds Hampered the Observations of the Astronomers.

The astronomers of this city underwent a bitter disappointment yesterday evening. A total eclipse of the moon occurred, but owing to the intervention of a thick haze and drifting clouds these men, who had been waiting for this opportunity to pry more advantageously into her secrets, were forced to close their big glasses, put away their array of delicate instruments, and, with the ordinary man, catch hazy and valueless glimpses of the phenomenon with the naked eye.

Barring adverse weather conditions the total eclipse should have been visible on all the continents except Australia and over the Atlantic Ocean. The duration of the eclipse was 3 hours 48 minutes, and the total eclipse lasted 1 hour 29 minutes. The last total eclipse of the moon visible to us occurred Sept. 3, 1895. Therefore the spectacle of yesterday evening was expected to have the charm of rarity.

The local astronomers had prepared a long list of very important things with names of many syllables, which they wanted to observe and which, properly put together and worked out afterward, would have made valuable additions to science. For instance, the astronomers of the world have never yet worked out to a nicety the exact diameter of the moon and its parallax, and astronomers all over the world were prepared to contribute their share of data from last evening's observations.

The most important preparations for observation in this city were made by Prof. Rees and his assistants of Columbia University. Although the observatory at the old institution had been dismantled and the new observatory on Morningside Heights had not been completed, telescopes and other apparatus were temporarily mounted.

But by 4:48 o'clock, when the edge of the moon entered the earth's shadow, the satellite was entirely obscured by clouds. The intervening haze absolutely precluded accurate work with the glasses, and Prof. Rees went home in disgust. Many amateur astronomers made intermittent observations, but the results were almost entirely worthless from a scientific point of view.

But the people in the streets who depended on the naked eye alone enjoyed many satisfactory flashes of the spectacle between scurrying clouds. The moon entered the earth's shadow at 4:48 o'clock, almost with the setting of the sun. The satelite hung in the eastern sky about one-third the distance from the horizon to the zenith.

It gradually deepened in color until 5:58, the beginning of the period of totality, when it was of a somewhat dull copper color, but entirely visible to the naked eye. This lasted until 7:27 o'clock, when the outer edge of the moon began to emerge from the shadow, whereupon the color of the whole body brightened perceptibly.

During all this time several men with long telescopes mounted on Uppper Broadway did a thriving business allowing interested passers by to gaze on the intermittent spectacle at so much a look. "Now, gents, step right up and take a squint at the moon doing stunts," was the exhortation of one of these mercenary savants. During long intervals the clouds shut out the view altogether, and at no time could the spectacle be witnessed for as much as a minute at a time. The end of the eclipse came at 8:36 o'clock.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 27.—Prof. Charles A. Young of Princeton University makes the following statement concerning to-night's eclipse of the moon: "Our efforts were only a partial success, as we were troubled by haze and flying clouds. We were able at our two observatories to get eight or ten out of a list of thirty occultations we should have got had the weather been favorable. If, however, other observatories in this country and Europe have been only as fortunate as we, the amount and value of matter will be considerable.

"When the moon is eclipsed it is possible to see small stars near it which are otherwise invisible, and we can then observe their occultations, that is to say, observe the moments when the moon in its course covers and uncovers the stars. Such observations made at widely different places on the earth furnish important data for determining the exact position and distance of the moon, the latitudes and longitudes of the places of observation, and the form of the earth.

"No attempt was made to observe any other phenomena of the eclipse. The moon's surface was neither so dark as in 1884, when it was entirely invisible to the naked eye, nor was it as bright as it often is, being perfectly clear for only a few moments."

MILLS TO BE BUILT IN RUSSIA.

Pittsburg to Supply Machinery for Them Worth $1,000,000.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—Robert G. Wells, connected with the Nicopol-Mariopol Mining and Metallurgical Company of Mariopol, Russia, is in Pittsburg to place orders for machinery aggregating $1,000,000 for mammoth mills to be erected at Mariopol, on the Sea of Azov.

The plans have been prepared for this big plant by Julian Kennedy of Pittsburg, and contracts for the construction of the mills will be under his direction. The new plant is to be built in connection with the great steel mills at Mariopol, and will cover many acres.

FATALLY BURNED IN HER HOME.

Fire in Aged Mrs. Millen's House Discovered Too Late to Save Her.

Mrs. James Millen, seventy years old, who lived alone in a one-story frame house on Thompson Street, Stapleton, S. I., was suffocated by fire in her home last night about 6 o'clock. Mrs. Millen was reputed to have considerable money. She lived alone and always kept her house closely locked and had a padlock on the gate.

About 6 o'clock James Cowan, a member of Relief Hose Company of Stapleton, was passing the house and discovered the fire. He burst in and found the room filled with smoke and flames. Mrs. Millen was lying insensible on the floor near the door. She was partly dressed. Cowan carried her out and to the house of a neighbor.

Dr. Mord was summoned, but Mrs. Millen died in a short time. The house was badly damaged.

None of the neighbors know of any relatives of Mrs. Millen.

NEW RAILWAY FOR MILWAUKEE

An Independent Line Said to be Under Consideration.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 27.—The Milwaukee Journal to-day says: "It is understood in transportation circles in this city that a few years of such business activity and surplus of money in foreign investments will bring an independent railroad line to Milwaukee that will give us a direct connection with the Southwest, and will connect with other trunk lines that will be practically a direct connection with every port of the West and Southwest to the coast.

The fact that in and out freight of the city amounts to $20,000,000 a year is attracting the attention of New York capitalists, and a company is being formed now that will build a line from this city to such places as will give them direct connection at an advantage with the coast, with which Milwaukee is doing an immense business and ought by every right to get to be doing a larger business.

Horrible Suicide in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Louis Stack of 1,904 North Marshfield Avenue chose a unique and horrible method to-day to end his life. He lifted a lid from the stove and held his head against the glowing coals until he was burned so severely that he was rendered unconscious. He was found a few minutes after by his wife, and eight hours later he died without regaining consciousness. Stack was sixty-eight years old.

OHIO'S QUEER BANK THEFT

Mystery of the Robbery at Lima Not Yet Solved.

THEORIES AND POSSIBILITIES

Mistake in Setting the Time Lock and Other Speculative Ideas Suggested as Explanations.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 27.—The Lima bank robbery is as great a mystery to-night as at the moment of its discovery yesterday morning by Elisha Bowsher, the janitor. Every surmise when followed has led to an absurdity. The bank Directors decided to-day to spare no expense to ferret out the robbers.

Gus N. Hendricks of the Consolidated Time Lock Company of Cincinnati arrived this afternoon and at once made an examination of the time lock on the outer door of the vault. He found that the lock worked perfectly, and that it had not been tampered with.

He paid little attention to the combinations on the outer door, the inner door, and two money boxes in the safe, saying: "No burglar-proof combination was ever known to have been opened unless the combination was had." Nor did he examine the time lock on the safe, for it has been out of order for some time and has not been used.

The bank officials, President Jacob Goldsmith said, also had paid little attention to the combinations, though they used them regularly, for they had not changed them for years. Their sole dependence for safety was upon the time lock. The Cincinnati expert said they were justified in this, for the time lock could not be beaten. He suggested several possibilities.

Cashier Kalb had set the lock at 11 o'clock Saturday evening for thirty-six hours. It was possible, he remarked, that the cashier by mistake could have pushed the dial to the mark 36 instead of 36. This would have released the tumblers about 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

If a thief had happened to know of this mistake he could have taken advantage of it, and then reset the lock for 11 A. M. Monday, the time at which the lock released the tumblers from their sockets. But why should the criminal have left the vault door open, with the tumblers thrown? Had he left the vault locked tight as he found it, it would have had the appearance of a defalcation, not a bank robbery.

Mr. Hendricks, who represented the firm which made the time lock, also suggested that it would have been possible for some one to hide in the vault Saturday night, and by opening the lock from the inside and manipulating the "rooster pole," make it possible with a lever or bar to force open the door.

But, barring a mistake in setting the lock, which would not make any difference if no robber was on hand to take advantage of it, and the remote possibility of some one having been able to hide, it is claimed the lock could not be overreached. Electricity could not beat the clock except by destroying it.

The bank Directors met to-day, and the bank officials repeated to them the story of the affair. President Goldsmith was at the bank Sunday evening an hour and a half, writing. He passed by the vault, and it was not open then. Cashier Kalb and Vice President Michael were at the bank Sunday morning, but all seemed to be well then.

The bank Directors, by selling $10,000 worth of exchange to local banks and by calling on correspondents in Cleveland and Cincinnati for money, prepared for a run of frightened depositors, but there was no run, and only two small accounts were withdrawn.

The exact amount of the loss is $18,170, of which $2,300 is in gold and the rest in currency. One thousand dollars in silver was not touched. Late to-night a dozen officials arrived here to investigate, including the builders of the safe and lock, Presidents of Cincinnati banks, and representatives of detective agencies and of the Hall Safe Company.

BIG ORDER FOR WATER PIPES.

Steel Companies of This Country to Supply Austrian Demand.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—One-half of the largest foreign order for finished steel ever sent to this country has been offered to the Illinois Steel Company of this city. The order amounts to $2,000,000 and is for water pipes to be used by the Austrian Government. The Carnegie Company of Pittsburg will supply half the amount. The Chicago firm may contribute the balance.

The Australian Government's order is for 84,000 tons of steel sheets, 28 feet long, to be rolled into pipes 9 feet in diameter. They are to be used to supply water to the Coolgardlo mining district.

HER SLEEP THAT OF DEATH.

Doctors at Hebron, Ind., Thought Miss Sigler Was in a Trance.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 27.—Miss Maud Sigler, a school teacher of Hebron, this county, died some time between last Wednesday night and Sunday, and the time and cause of her death are said to be a mystery to both relatives and physicians.

On Tuesday night she retired as usual and appeared to be in good health, but the next morning her relatives were unable to awaken her. Physicians were called, who pronounced her to be in a trance, and expressed the belief that she would come out all right. Sunday afternoon, however, they discovered that she had been dead for some time. The case has excited the medical fraternity.

The funeral was held this morning, and attracted a large attendance.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE DELAYED.

How a Cable Dispatch from Lieut. Brice Was Held Up.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Immediately after the death of ex-Senator Brice, a cable message was sent to Lieut. Kirk Brice, at Manila, with instructions to forward it to him in China, via Hankow. This was promptly done, and the message reached him quickly. He replied immediately, asking his mother if she expected him to come home, and the message reached New York one week ago yesterday.

Through the perverseness of human agencies the cablegram instead of being placed in the proper envelope was put in the ordinary Western Union envelope and delivered at the Brice residence, on Fifth Avenue. The servants there did not feel justified in opening the message, thinking it of local importance, and forwarded it to Mrs. Brice here by mail, and not until yesterday did she receive it, almost one week after her son in far-off China had asked for instructions and was impatiently awaiting them.

A Chinatown Christmas Celebration.

The Christmas celebration of the Star of Hope Mission in Chinatown last night was one of the most picturesque of the season. The mission house is at 17 Doyers Street, the heart of the Chinese district, and among the children who are members are Chinese, Russian Hebrews, Italians, Irish, and Americans. The giving of the presents was preceded by an entertainment consisting of recitations, songs, and orations. Chu Yung played an Oriental air on the sun instrument, and as an answer to an encore played a Gospel hymn. Among the children who took part were Lulu Shapiro, Mary de Martini, Wung Yaw Wing, and Peter Murphy. Written invitations had been sent out, and the little hall was packed with visitors, many smartly dressed men and handsomely gowned women being present.

Minnesota Loans to Farmers.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 27.—The Supreme Court, by Judge Canty, to-day filed a decision declaring that the acts of the Legislature appropriating State funds for seed grain loans are unconstitutional, because they appropriate public money for a private purpose. The Court, however, does not release borrowers from obligations already incurred through these loans. Many thousands of dollars have been loaned by the State in this manner.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MEN STRIKERS MOB A WOMAN.

Mrs. Martha Moore Avery Insulted and Buffeted at a Meeting in Marlborough, Mass.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Dec. 27.—At a union labor mass meeting to-night, in which the shoeworkers' strike was discussed, an altogether unprovoked personal attack was made upon Mrs. Martha Moore Avery, a Socialistic labor advocate, of Lynn. Mrs. Avery was jeered from the meeting, and, although escorted to the hotel by two policemen, was jostled by the crowd of over 500 men, called every kind of a disgraceful name, buffeted, and bruised by rough hands, spit upon, and subjected to many unmanly indignities by striking shoeworkers.

At the meeting William Inskip, Secretary of the Shoe Workers' Union of England, and Harry J. Skeffington of Revere, Mass., were the principal figures. Their remarks were of the usual character, and each urged the men to stand fast.

Mrs. Avery arrived just before the speaking began, and although the only woman in that part of the hall, she was obliged to stand in the aisle until the meeting was over. Just as Mr. Skeffington had finished his remarks, Mrs. Avery started toward the stage for the purpose, she afterward said, of speaking privately to Mr. Inskip. She said afterward that she had no intention of addressing the meeting, being in the city on account of a lecture which she is to deliver to-morrow night.

She had no sooner started forward than there was a wild roar from the entire audience, and a number of men rushed forward to prevent her reaching the stand. A policeman, however, reached her first and escorted her from the hall. A crowd followed her, but her escort did not seem to be able to ward off any of the attacks until she reached the hotel.

In an interview this evening Mrs. Avery said that she was in favor of the strike, and should consider it a crime if she, in advocating the Socialistic Labor principles, should favor a calling-off of the strike or oppose the side of the workingmen.

The proprietors of the eight shoe factories in this city, which are involved in the strike of the shoe workers, have begun a united attempt to end the strike without negotiating with the unions.

The factory of J. A. Frye & Co., which employs when running in full about 400 hands, was started to-day. All the cutters went to work, and in all about 100 hands went to work. Mr. Frye thinks that he will be able to keep the machinery running steadily. The cutters of the Cotting Avenue factory of Rice & Hutchins went to work this morning, but there were very few hands in the other departments. The S. H. Howe Shoe Company and the other factories will receive applications from all desiring employment, until Thursday night, but they decline to deal with officers of the union.

MONEY POWER IN POLITICS.

Senator Chandler Completes His Story About Corruption in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 27.—The Union will print to-morrow the conclusion of Senator William E. Chandler's statement on the growth of the use of money in politics in New Hampshire. As to the last campaign the Senator says:

"Unfortunately the temptations under the conditions existing to boldly seize and selfishly use the great power of the Republican Party was too great to be resisted by certain forces and persons.

"It is at just such times of overwhelming ascendancy of a party that designing men take the opportunity to possess themselves of the party organization. The few men who are seizing power will wield it with relentless mercilessness. Will Senator Gallinger fail to issue more circulars and money drafts like those which have made his conduct of the canvass of 1898 the most notable in the present history of the States? Ex pede Herculem. The game is made up. Look to see it played. Experientia docet stultos.

"In the coming Legislature the Manchester and Milford Railroad bill is to be defeated; so are all bills for electric railroads; so is the bill to disentangle the Supreme Court from railroad contests; any bill effectually prohibiting free passes; the bill for electing Railroad Commissioners by the people and making them the people's agents instead of the agents of the great railroad, and, moreover, the bill preventing fraud and bribery in party caucuses. To accomplish these objects, the great railroad has already furnished its money and the Chairman has distributed the funds in order to control the Representatives and Senators.

"There is no possibility of doubt that herein is correctly depicted a new system of political control in New Hampshire, under which, through money influences, all popular legislation of the coming session is to be defeated, and hereafter in all Republican political caucuses and conventions and the election of all delegates and nominees for office and of all Federal office holders are to be directed by the Chairman of the State Committee, according to his own will and pleasure, except so far as he may be influenced by the corporations or individuals who have furnished to him the large sums of money necessary to fasten upon the people a scheme of political servitude.

"Whether the Republican Party will indorse, approve, submit to and perpetuate such a system, is about the most important question upon which its members have ever been called upon to act."

Negro Saved from Lynching.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 27.—

THE PHILIPPINES A DANGER

So ex-Gov. Boutwell Says to Boston Congregational Club.

AT MERCY OF OTHER POWERS

President Capen of Tufts College Advocates and Justifies the Retention of the Islands.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Ex-Gov. George S. Boutwell delivered a speech before the Congregational Club to-night, in which he contended that if we assume jurisdiction over the Philippines the islands will never be surrendered voluntarily by this country, which, however, finally will be forced by other powers, or by the Filipinos themselves, to give them up.

"It is my purpose on this occasion," began Mr. Boutwell, "to consider the question as to whether the policy on which the country is entering will be a policy of peace or a policy of war. The seizure, possession, and occupation of the Philippines, whether the occupation is treated as temporary or permanent, proceeds upon the theory that our present peaceful relations with England, Russia, and Japan are never to be broken or disturbed seriously.

"Three years have not yet gone since England and the United States were on the brink of war, and there can be no security for continued peace with Great Britain. The laxity of our policy during the insurrection in Cuba, if imitated by us in the event of revolutionary movements in Canada would open a controversy with Great Britain that might end in war. War with England is not an impossibility.

"I now lay before you two statements as my fixed opinions concerning the future of the country:

"First—If, by the treaty with Spain, ratified by the American Senate, we take jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands for any purpose or for any period of time, that jurisdiction will never be surrendered voluntarily by the United States.

"Second—That the sovereignty of the islands will be yielded to force finally, and that that force may be exerted by the inhabitants of the islands, or by England, or by Japan, or by Russia, and not unlikely by the combination or the co-operation of two or more of these powers. If we hold the Philippines, we shall hold them because Russia permits us to do so, and not otherwise. This in itself is a humiliation. The fortunes of Russia and China are now identical, and henceforth their immense resources are to be wielded as one power.

"Americans may take note of four or more observations that are of supreme importance:

"1. We are indebted to the protecting naval strength of England for our successes in the war with Spain.

"2. We are to deal generously with Canada.

"3. Whatever trade benefits may arise from the conquest of the Philippines, England is to enjoy with us.

"4. There must be neutral help in the coming contest with Russia.

"The President proposes to take jurisdiction of the Philippines and then consider how they are to be governed. Thus he announces the essential doctrine of an unlimited tyranny. We are to pursue the policy which we condemned in Spain, and which has ended in unmitigated disaster.

"The victory of 1896 had been a partisan victory, but it was full of the promise of benign results in which all could participate. We were at peace with the world, and there were no disturbing divisions among our people. Yet fourteen months only from the day of the inauguration the country was involved in a war with Spain, and without the ability on our part to allege truthfully any act of wrongdoing on the part of Spain that had been injurious to us.

"We have loaded ourselves with possessions which we do not need; we have assumed jurisdiction over millions of human beings who do not recognize the rightfulness of our authority. We have extended our system of taxation and have increased the public debt in a sum of hundreds of millions. Our pension rolls have been lengthened to the end of the first half of the next century, and we are threatened with a permanent increase of the army and navy at a cost of $150,000,000 a year.

"It is a matter of minor importance that the supremacy of the Republican Party has been put in peril; that some of us seem to think such an event is no slight catastrophe.

"What are our compensations? The miseries of Cuba have not been relieved, and the sum of them has been multiplied many times over within the limits of the United States.

"While we are not to undervalue the achievements of the army and navy, they are but slight compensations for the sacrifices and sufferings incident to the war. It is the boast that the war has cemented the Union, but the Union was compact and firm when the war opened. Finally, all events in the war culminated in this: The foundations have been laid on which may be set up, as Rufus Choate said, the "frowning arch of a ranged empire.'"

President Elmer H. Capen of Tufts College advocated the retention of the islands, and said that after a careful consideration he felt himself compelled to lift his voice in behalf of the policy of Mr. McKinley.

"My sense of nationality is too intense to permit me to do otherwise," said he. "I hate to be called a little American. Moreover, I feel that expansion has been the moving principle of the country from the time of the earliest settlement. I believe that the United States is perfectly justified in wresting the Philippines from the grasp of Spain, and in holding them for the purposes of good government and progressive civilization.

"The Constitution of the United States stands face to face with a condition to which it must bend.

"Again, it is said that the course proposed by the President and involved in the treaty of peace is unjust, that it is contrary to the Declaration of Independence, which asserts that the just powers of the States are 'derived from the consent of the governed.'"

"There has never been a time when the principles of the Declaration of Independence have been in perfect operation. Yet how shall the operation of those principles be secured in the Philippines? By leaving them to anarchy, or by taking control, preserving order, prescribing just laws, setting up schools, teaching letters, morals, and the free and wholesome religion which the Pilgrims brought to our shores?

"No doubt the fathers would have been stricken dumb at the thought of a dominion in the far off islands of the Pacific. Another reason for expansion is found in the demands of commerce. Again, the policy of expansion is demanded by the law of reciprocal obligations.

"Finally, I may claim that expansion is justified on the grounds of humanity. For myself, I cannot but take the most hopeful view of the entire situation. The coming of the Olympia on that May morning into the Bay of Manila was the herald of the dawn of a new day in the Malayan Archipelago."

ECONOMICS AND POLITICS.

Prof. Hadley Thinks "Imperialism" Demands a Study of Government.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27.—The eleventh annual meeting of the American Economic Association opened here this evening. The address of welcome was delivered by President Timothy Dwight of Yale University. The convention then gave its attention to the annual address of President Arthur T. Hadley, whose topic was "The Relation Between Economics and Politics."

Prof. Hadley began with a general view of the progress of interest in economic science, and said that the trained economist was now finding a growing field in journalism, in finance, and in railroading and educational lines. In the one vital respect of the economist's influence on government and legislation, he said, the economist was finding not only less than he should find to do, but less than was formerly true. He pleaded for effort to reunite these two spheres of activity in the immediate future.

In conclusion, Prof. Hadley said:

"Whatever we may think of imperialism as a sentiment or of National expansion as a policy—and I was one of those who looked upon them with regret—these are things to which we are already committed. This policy brings new problems of administration upon us as a Nation, and renders it more necessary than before to study the art of National government. And the need of an efficient army will of itself make it necessary to give more independence to the Administration and more opportunity to its expert advisers. The need for a government of our new colonies which shall recognize the principle of trusteeship rather than of spoliation must conduce yet more strongly toward the same results."

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MADISON SQUARE

PEACE TREATY SPECULATION.

Senator Davis Wants Foreign Relations Committee to Consider the Treaty as Soon as Received.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The presence of Senator Davis, one of the members of the Peace Commission, at the Capitol to-day was the cause of more or less peace treaty speculation among Senators.

It is the intention of Senator Davis to ask the Committee on Foreign Relations to take up the treaty as soon as received from the President. While it is expected that the document will undergo careful scrutiny in committee, it is the general opinion that this work will be done with as much expedition as possible.

There will be an effort on the part of the friends of the treaty to have it reported without any amendment whatever, and they assert that the committee as a whole is favorable to ratification without alterations. The present plan of those Senators opposed to straight ratification is to urge the insertion of an amendment providing in specific terms that the United States shall not acquire sovereignty over the Philippine Islands under any circumstances.

The friends of the treaty urge that it being a peace treaty, it is more important to have it ratified unconditionally than would be the case with an ordinary agreement between nations, and that for this reason they are confident it will not be modified and that in the end it will secure the votes of a number of Senators who personally would prefer its amendment.

The opponents of the treaty say they do not anticipate a long debate in the Senate.

John Bassett Moore, upon whom, as Secretary, devolved some of the most delicate and weighty work required of the Peace Commission, is now engaged settling up with the department the records of the proceedings and winding up its existence. He will return to New York and resume his duties as Professor of International Law at Columbia University.

Notwithstanding the more or less accurate reports that have been published as to the treaty itself, Secretary Hay remains steadfast in his purpose not to make the document public until the Senate shall have authorized it. It is true that no law governs him in such case, the executive branch being as free as the legislative to make public or to maintain as confidential treaties and protocols. But this is a privilege little availed of in late years, and at present there are motives of policy that operate to prevent a departure from the usual practice. Therefore, the treaty itself remains snugly locked away in the President's own safe.

Secretary Hay to-day received visits from some of the members and officers of the Peace Commission.

Senator Frye's "Peace Offering."

LEWISTON, Me., Dec. 27.—Mrs. W. H. White, daughter of Senator Frye, has received a telegram from Mr. Frye, at Washington, directing her to present $1,000 to the Central Maine General Hospital, Lewiston, as "a peace offering and Christmas gift" in memory of Emmie Frye, his daughter.

SANTIAGO SCHOOL TROUBLES.

Gen. Wood Refuses to Accept the Provincial Board's Resignation.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 27.—The troubles between the School Board of Santiago Province and the board recently appointed for the City of Santiago by Mayor Bacardi, have culminated in the former's tender of resignation to Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the department.

The Chairman of the Provincial Board, in the letter of resignation, said that the board was actuated in its course by a sense of public duty, owing to the differences it had had with Mayor Bacardi and to the feeling that this friction was a cause of embarrassment to Gen. Wood. Gen. Wood, in the course of his reply, said he fully appreciated the motives of the Provincial Board, but must decline to accept the resignation.

The Military Governor declared that the board had shown itself capable of excellent work, and promised to use his best endeavors to adjust the differences between the board and Mayor Bacardi. He pointed out that the Provincial Board's powers far exceeded the limits of the municipality and characterized all the recommendations it had made thus far as excellent.

Investigation at Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 27.—Gen. Wood has appointed Col. Sargeant, Col. Havard, Capt. Palmer, and Capt. Mendoza a special commission to proceed to Guantanamo and to investigate conditions there, especially the charges recently brought by Lieut. Col. Henry Ray against Chief of Gendarmerie Valiente of having armed Cubans after an ostensible disarming, and of having thus indirectly promoted and protected robber bands in that locality.

MONEY VALUES IN CUBA.

Secretary Gage Is Planning to Establish Them on a Just Basis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—In the Cabinet meeting to-day Secretary Gage talked at some length of the financial situation in Cuba, and outlined a plan looking to the fixing of a permanent basis for the values of current money.

According to the Spanish system gold coins of that country have been received in Cuba generally at a considerable premium. In some instances the intrinsic values of some of the Spanish coins have been disregarded and fictitious values substituted.

These irregularities will be done away with and just values, based upon mint valuations, will be substituted. The customs and other dues in Cuba will be received in American money or at its proper equivalent in Spanish money. It is expected official action will be taken in this matter within the next two or three days with a view to putting the new measure into operation Jan. 1.

Vermonters Going to Cuba.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 27.—A party of citizens of this State left Saturday for Washington to join Senator Proctor and go with him to Tampa and thence to Havana. It is also proposed to visit Santiago and Guantanamo. They will be absent for from three to six weeks. The party is composed of Mayor Fuller C. Smith of St. Albans, Col. Frank Kenfurd of Morrisville, Senator Silas C. Griffith, John D. Miller, Frank H. Hoadley of Wallingford, and Dr. M. R. Crain of this city.

Gen. Keifer Sails for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 27.—Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer and the headquarters officers of the First Division, Seventh Army Corps, departed to-day on the United States transport Panama for Havana, where Gen. Keifer will establish headquarters.

FRANCHISES IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Henry Revokes Concessions Granted by Spanish Authorities.

SAN JUAN, Dec. 27.—Gen. Guy V. Henry, the American military commander here, has ordered the revocation of all the concessions and franchises heretofore granted by the Spanish authorities, supplementing the order of the War Department prohibiting the granting of new franchises. The General's order is under reconsideration on account of the legal questions raised.

NEW RAILROAD IN PUERTO RICO.

New Yorkers Incorporated at Albany with $300,000 Capital.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The San Juan and Rio Pedras Railroad Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $300,000 to construct and operate an electric or steam railroad seven and a half miles long from San Juan to Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. The Directors are George H. Walbridge, Fernando G. Echeverria, H. H. Harrison, Edward Schmidt, Lathrop R. Bacon, F. Kingsbury Curtis, Philip H. McMillan, Augustin N. Hand, and William B. Parsons of New York City.

PHILIP TO SUCCEED BUNCE.

The Commodore Will Become Commandant at the Navy Yard on Jan. 15.

Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, commandant of the navy yard, who was retired from the active list on Christmas Day, was informed yesterday by Secretary Long that he would be relieved of the command of the yard on Jan. 15 next. The officer named to succeed him is Commodore John W. Philip, who commanded the battleship Texas during the war, and is now in temporary command of the North Atlantic Squadron at Hampton Roads.

Commodore Philip's transfer caused something of a surprise, as he only recently attained his present rank, and it was generally believed that an older officer would be assigned to the post. Commander Philip, however, is one of the most popular officers in the navy, and the news that he had been selected to succeed Admiral Bunce was received with much pleasure at the yard yesterday. The transfer of the command on Jan. 15 will be marked by the usual ceremonies.

Commodore Philip is a New Yorker, having been born here Aug. 29, 1840. He has been in active service since 1861.

NEW ORDERS FOR THE OREGON.

Battleships Probably Not to be Sent to Join Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Orders have been cabled by the Navy Department to Capt. Barker of the Oregon, the senior and commanding officer of the battleships and supply vessels now at Callao, to remain at that port until Jan. 10.

It appears that the vessels never had orders to proceed either to Manila or to Honolulu, though it was the purpose of the Navy Department, when they started from New York, to make Manila their destination. It was impossible, however, to order them to that place without being guilty of a breach of the spirit of the agreement between the United States and Spain providing for the suspension of hostilities. Therefore it was understood that the ships were to go to Honolulu, there to receive orders which would carry them to Manila.

It is believed that there is not now the same necessity for the presence of such powerful ships away from the home stations, and before Jan. 10 Capt. Barker, it is likely, will be notified to proceed to some port other than Honolulu.

CALLAO, Peru, Dec. 27.—The United States colliers Justin and Iris arrived here this morning.

DEWEY NOW HEADS THE NAVY.

Retirement of Admiral Bunce Makes Him the Senior Officer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Admiral Dewey is now the senior officer of the American Navy, having reached that position without Congressional action through the retirement Sunday last of Admiral Bunce. He will continue to hold that distinction until the 26th of December next year, when he will go upon the retired list, unless Congress excepts him from the operation of the law, and, after making him Admiral of the navy, provides that he may hold that office in active service without age limitation.

TROOPS LEAVING HUNTSVILLE.

Cavalry Sent to Kansas, and Infantry to Cuba Via Charleston.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Dec. 27.—The First Squadron of the Sixth Cavalry departed today for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to occupy a post there. The remainder of the regiment will leave as soon as transportation is secured. The Sixth has been assigned to the following posts in the Department of the Missouri: Headquarters and four troops at Fort Riley, Kan.; four troops at Fort Leavenworth; two troops at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; two troops at Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

The Second Battalion, First Infantry, and First Infantry's regimental headquarters left for Charleston to-day, to take a transport for Cuba. Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall and his personal staff, formerly of the First Brigade, First Division, departed for Chicago, where they will join the Fourth Infantry and proceed to Manila.

TWELFTH NEW YORK CUBA-BOUND.

Will Embark at Charleston for Matanzas To-day.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 27.—Brig. Gen. Sanger, with headquarters staff of fifty men, the Second Brigade Hospital, with forty attendants and thirty-seven nurses, and the Twelfth Regiment of Volunteers, 1,150 men arrived here from Columbus, Ga., to-night. Gen. Sanger and the men who accompany him will embark to-morrow on the transport Manitoba for Matanzas, Cuba. The Manitoba arrived here this morning and the work of loading her has already begun.

The Twelfth New York Regiment and Gen. Sanger and his headquarters had a quick and uneventful journey here from Columbus. They occupied ten trains of Pullman cars.

Army Orders Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Capt. James A. Buchanan, Eleventh United States Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Collector of Customs at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, First Artillery, (Major, Chief Ordnance Officer, United States Volunteers,) has at his own request been relieved from further duty as military attaché at the United States Embassy in Vienna, Austria.

Major H. R. Brinckerhoff, United States Army, chief mustering officer at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has been ordered to join the Third Infantry at Fort Snelling and to accompany it to Manila.

First Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, Second United States Artillery, is detailed for duty as Collector of Customs at the port of Baracoa, Cuba.

Capt. Albertson V. Post, Twelfth New York Infantry, and First Lieut. Richard S. White, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, have been honorably discharged.

The Inca Lent to Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Gov. Wolcott received to-day from the Navy Department a letter, signed by Assistant Secretary Allen, saying that the request of the Governor of Massachusetts for the loan of the United States ship Inca, to be used by the Naval Militia of the State for purposes of instruction and drill, had been granted, and that the department had issued orders to prepare the vessel for the purpose requested. The letter also states that the Inca will be ready to start for Boston about Jan. 7. Gov. Wolcott is asked to detail a crew from the Massachusetts Naval Militia to man this vessel on her trip from her present station, at the New York Navy Yard, to a port of Massachusetts. The Inca is a converted yacht, 96 feet 6 inches long, and has a gross tonnage of 94 tons.

Kingston Soldiers Welcomed Home.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A grand welcome was given here this morning to Company M, First Regiment New York Volunteers, just arrived from Honolulu. There was a parade of the Grand Army, Fire Department, secret societies, and other organizations, followed by exercises at the armory, including addresses by Mayor Brinnier and Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck. The company left twelve sick at Honolulu and three at San Francisco and brought home several sick.

Volunteer Navy Officers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following-named volunteer officers of the navy have been honorably discharged: Lieut. E. W. Hendrix, Lieut. C. Evans, Ensign G. I. Middleton, Chief Engineer G. H. Bull, Assistant Engineer W. G. Hawthorne, and Assistant Engineer L. B. Craig.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Navy Department has been informed of the arrival of the Castine at Havana.

Orders have been issued for the Scorpion to be placed out of commission at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Two Soldiers Die in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Dec. 19.—Private Fred James of the Tenth Infantry died on the 10th. He was twenty-three years old. Private Clyde Minnis, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry, died the next day. He arrived from Manila by the Scandia, and was unable to proceed further.

FILIPINOS TAKE CALBAYON

Plucky American Protects Spaniards in Samar Island Town.

AGUINALDO STILL OBSTINATE

Refuses to Give Up Spanish Prisoners—Bitter Opponent of His Forming a New Insurgent Cabinet.

MANILA, Dec. 27.—A steamer which has arrived here from Samar reports that the Tagalog insurgents have been in possession of Calbayon since Dec. 11. Business there is said to be entirely suspended, and all the Spaniards of the vicinity have sought refuge in the house of a man named Scott, an American.

The insurgents threatened to attack the refugees, but refrained from doing so because it was reported that American soldiers were on their way there. One Spaniard, however, was shot, and another was pluckily rescued by Scott, who rode fifteen miles and demanded the man's release in the face of an armed mob of Tagalogs, who have been looting the Visayan stores and houses, the leaders of the insurgents being unable to control them. All the efforts made to induce the Visayans to join in the revolution have been fruitless.

The situation here, so far as the insurgents are concerned, is serious. The selection of a new Cabinet has been intrusted to a Filipino named Madini, a rampant irreconcilable of unknown antecedents and a bitter opponent of Aguinaldo, especially on the question of the Spanish prisoners.

It is reported that Aguinaldo refused to release the prisoners, although the Cabinet decided to accede to the request of Gen. Otis for their release.

It is rumored that Aguinaldo fled to an inaccessible region back of Cavite, with a few followers, fearing assassination. This report, however, is denied; but his sudden change of base is not explained.

SPANIARDS SURRENDER ILOILO.

Fact Officially Announced by Gen. Rios—Our Troops Presumably in Possession of Panay's Capital.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander in the Visayas Islands, has telegraphed to the Government from Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, under date of Dec. 24, as follows:

"Am preparing to embark on the steamer Leo XIII., for Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, having yesterday (Dec. 23) formally surrendered Iloilo, in the presence of the military and naval commanders, the Mayor, and the foreign Consuls. Have charged the German Consul with the protection of Spanish interests. Shall arrive at Manila by the end of this month."

Though the despatch is ambiguous, it is assumed here that the surrender of Iloilo was to the Americans.

MANILA, Dec. 27.—The expedition which has left here for Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, is commanded by Gen. Miller. The troops consisted of the Eighteenth Infantry, the Iowa Battalion, the Sixth Artillery, and a detachment of the Signal Corps. The troops were shipped on board the transports Arizona, Newport, and Pennsylvania. The steamers were convoyed by the United States cruiser Baltimore and by the Callao.

Calbayon, which the Philippine insurgents are reported to have captured from the Spaniards, is a port on the northwest coast of Samar, the most northeast of the Visayas.

British View of Philippine Situation.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the effect which the difficulties in the Philippines are likely to have upon the "anti-imperialistic movement" in the United States, says: "It seems as if America had lost her practical advantage by the collapse of Aguinaldo's authority."

News from Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—A long cablegram was received during the day from Gen. Otis, at Manila, describing the situation there. Its contents were not made public, but it is known that he mentions no outbreak, which gives encouragement to the officials, though it is apprehended that Gen. Otis is meeting with difficulty in securing the release of the Spanish prisoners, which he was charged to effect.

HAVANA GAY WITH FLAGS.

People Allowed to Display Cuban and American Bunting.

HAVANA, Dec. 27.—The citizens of Havana read in their morning papers an order from Capt. Gen. Castellanos permitting the display of Cuban and American flags inside the lines of Spanish jurisdiction, and early this morning the Stars and Stripes and the Lone Star of Cuba floated over many buildings in the heart of the city and in streets where the Spanish soldiers still keep guard. The only buildings excepted in the order are the Government offices. Havana, therefore, is now bright with color.

Fear of the Spaniards disappeared with the appearance of this order, for out came thousands of flags secretly made by the women of the households or clandestinely purchased from adventurous peddlers. Robert A. Scott, ex-City Treasurer of Jacksonville, Fla., succeeded in getting a small cargo of flags into Havana some weeks ago, and flags originally costing about 4 cents have been selling for about a dollar each.

A banner having on it a portrait of President McKinley, painted by Armendo Menocal, has been on view in a window on Obispo Street, where it was cheered by crowds of people. It will be sent to the President by representatives of the Masonic lodges, who will meet to-night and arrange for a patriotic demonstration.

THE CARLIST AGITATION.

Sympathies of Spanish Republicans with the Pretender.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Morning Post publishes to-day a communication from a correspondent now traveling in Spain, who says:

"The recent arrest at Leon of Señor Granda, editor of the Carlist newspaper, El Correo Español, is proof of the panic which has seized the authorities. Señor Granda was visiting the district where he was arrested for family reasons, and without the slightest idea of stirring up revolution. His imprisonment is likely to do the Government more harm than good.

"The results of my inquiries tend to show that the Spanish Republicans have some sympathy with Don Carlos. They would not fight for him, but they certainly would not oppose him. On the whole, they would rather welcome any means of overthrowing the present corrupt régime. Still it is useless for Don Carlos to imagine that he can do anything without fighting, and he must make a move soon or not at all."

The Times editorially repudiates this morning the notion that Don Carlos will get any support from England.

WOMAN MURDERER IN DULUTH.

Shot Her Cousin, and Then Cut Her Own Throat—She May Live.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 27.—Mrs. H. L. Borglund to-day shot and killed her cousin, Peter Hanson, a tailor, and then cut her own throat, but she probably will recover. Mrs. Borglund is a widow, forty years old. She kept several boarders, among them Hanson.

The widow was in love with Hanson, who paid her considerable attention for a time, but lately had been devoted to a younger woman.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

WEBER PIANOS
Renowned Throughout the World
FOR
Pure Sympathetic Tone
COMBINED WITH
Great Power and Durability.
WEBER WAREROOMS,
Cor. Fifth Ave. and Sixteenth St., N. Y.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN COUNTY

Board of Canvassers Announces the Results of Nov. 8.

BLANK BALLOTS FOR JUSTICES

They Number 9,617, Against 2,652 for Governor—Daly Over 9,000 Ahead of Roosevelt.

The County Board of Canvassers met yesterday afternoon and officially announced the result of the election held on Nov. 8. The result for State officers as well as for Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Saturday last, at which time the official canvass of the vote for other officers had not been completed. No change was made from the published figures.

One of the most significant features developed by the official count was the great number of blank ballots cast for Justices of the Supreme Court in the First District. The blank votes cast for the candidates for Governor numbered 2,652, while those cast for Supreme Court Justices number 9,617. This is taken by those who have analyzed the result as an indication that the work done by the Bar Association in favor of Justices Daly and Cohen had borne fruit. Daly ran over 9,000 ahead of Roosevelt in the county. Van Wyck's plurality over Roosevelt is 60,670, while Fitzgerald for Justice ran 42,949 ahead of Daly, the difference between the blank vote for Governor and for Justices, amounting to 6,955, showing apparently that there were that many persons who either did not know how to vote for Daly and Van Wyck, or who preferred to vote for no Justice to "splitting" a ticket.

In the Eighth Assembly District, the only one in which the result was at all close, Adler (Rep.) won by a plurality of 109 over Jaffer, (Dem.) The blank ballots numbered 97, and those rejected as void numbered 69, so that by no manner of reasoning could Jaffer have rightfully claimed his election.

The votes for candidates for offices other than those of which the results were given last Saturday follow:

JUDGES OF THE CITY COURT.

Theodore F. Hascall, (Dem.)	171,090
George C. Austin, (Rep.)	108,878
Adam Moren, (Socialist)	10,646
Marshall P. Richards, (Proh.)	567
Blank	4,237
Total	295,418

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Seventh District.	
Nicholas Muller, (Dem.)	7,138
Charles Wilmot Townsend, (Rep)	2,389
Eighth District.	
Daniel J. Riordan, (Dem.)	10,716
John Murray Mitchell, (Rep.)	7,347
Ninth District.	
Thomas J. Bradley, (Dem.)	11,694
John Stiebling, (Rep.)	6,447
Tenth District.	
Amos J. Cummings, (Dem.)	18,859
Elijah M. Fisher, (Rep.)	10,620
Eleventh District.	
William Sulzer, (Dem.)	14,364
William Volkel, (Rep.)	6,178
Twelfth District.	
George B. McClellan, (Dem.)	15,108
Howard Conkling, (Rep.)	7,710
Thirteenth District.	
Jefferson M. Levy, (Dem.)	17,985
James W. Perry, (Rep.)	11,393
Fourteenth District.	
William Astor Chanler, (Dem.)	31,604
Lemuel Ely Quigg, (Rep.)	25,209
Fifteenth District.	
Jacob Ruppert, Jr., (Dem.)	31,292
Philip B. Low, (Rep.)	20,484
Sixteenth District.	
John Q. Underhill, (Dem.)	17,054
James Irving Burns, (Rep.)	10,429

FOR SENATORS.

Tenth District.	
John F. Ahearn, (Dem.)	13,804
Edwin F. Merwin, (Rep.)	4,348
Eleventh District.	
Timothy D. Sullivan, (Dem.)	12,064
Alfred E. Ommen, (Rep.)	6,348
Twelfth District.	
Samuel J. Foley, (Dem.)	12,079
August Buermann, (Rep.)	5,158
Thirteenth District.	
Bernard F. Martin, (Dem.)	13,643
Maximus A. Lesser, (Rep.)	8,859
Fourteenth District.	
Thomas F. Grady, (Dem.)	16,995
Charles Steinberg, (Rep.)	6,169
Fifteenth District.	
Nathaniel A. Elsberg, (Rep.)	13,064
Bartow S. Weeks, (Dem.)	9,942
Sixteenth District.	
Louis Munzinger, (Dem.)	13,282
Joseph F. Beglan, (Rep.)	7,335
Seventeenth District.	
George W. Plunkitt, (Dem.)	13,833
Charles B. Page, (Rep.)	10,302
Eighteenth District.	
Maurice Featherson, (Dem.)	13,928
William Martin, (Rep.)	5,946
Nineteenth District.	
John Ford, (Rep.)	19,232
Thomas J. Murray, (Dem.)	18,200
Twentieth District.	
Thomas F. Donnelly, (Dem.)	17,178
Edward Weil, (Rep.)	8,634
Twenty-first District.	
Richard H. Mitchell, (Dem.)	18,727
Douglas Mathewson, (Rep.)	12,121
Twenty-second District.	
William J. Graney, (Dem.)	2,265
George H. Mairs, (Rep.)	1,176

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY.

First District.	
Daniel E. Finn, (Dem.)	3,728
August C. E. Muller, (Rep.)	1,114
Second District.	
James A. Riordan, (Dem.)	5,103
Ely Rosenberg, (Rep.)	1,561
Third District.	
Michael T. Sharkey, (Dem.)	4,683
Louis Joseph Hoenninger, (Rep.)	2,112
Fourth District.	
Patrick H. Roche, (Dem.)	3,866
Judah Lewis Weinberg, (Rep.)	1,854
Fifth District.	
Nelson H. Henry, (Rep.)	3,942
Frederick L. Drescher, (Dem.)	3,627
Sixth District.	
Timothy P. Sullivan, (Dem.)	5,703
Richard Cohn, (Rep.)	2,190
Seventh District.	
John F. Maher, (Dem.)	4,761
M. Francis Snowber, (Rep.)	2,961
Eighth District.	
Charles S. Adler, (Rep.)	2,076
Louis A. Jaffer, (Dem.)	1,967
Ninth District.	
N. Taylor Phillips, (Dem.)	4,731
Alexander Murray, (Rep.)	3,073
Tenth District.	
Julius Harburger, (Dem.)	4,208
Hieronymus Breunich, (Rep.)	2,314
Eleventh District.	
John J. O'Connor, (Dem.)	4,262
Michael Brady, (Rep.)	2,510
Twelfth District.	
Leon Sanders, (Dem.)	3,029
Lafay Schulum, (Rep.)	1,327
Thirteenth District.	
Patrick F. Trainor, (Dem.)	4,027
Peter F. Gleason, (Rep.)	2,027
Fourteenth District.	
Louis Meister, (Dem.)	4,780
Gustav J. Voss, (Rep.)	1,850
Fifteenth District.	
James E. Smith, (Dem.)	4,617
Sigmund W. Kohn, (Rep.)	2,312
Sixteenth District.	
Benjamin Hoffman, (Dem.)	3,431
Jonas Ehrentreu, (Rep.)	1,102
Seventeenth District.	
John F. Brennan, (Dem.)	4,131
Thomas F. Farrell, (Rep.)	2,619
Eighteenth District.	
Charles P. Dillon, (Dem.)	5,874
William Rabe, (Rep.)	1,842
Nineteenth District.	
Robert Mazet, (Dem.)	5,574
William A. Sweetser, (Rep.)	4,872
Twentieth District.	
Cornelius F. Collins, (Dem.)	5,660
Walter Baecht, (Rep.)	2,111
Twenty-first District.	
Edward H. Fallows, (Rep.)	7,344
Dennis J. Ryan, (Dem.)	6,129
Twenty-second District.	
Joseph Baum, (Dem.)	5,579
Saul Damroe, (Rep.)	2,095
Twenty-third District.	
Thomas A. Mangin, (Dem.)	6,350
Charles W. Lewis, (Rep)	5,188
Twenty-fourth District.	
John B. Fitzgerald, (Dem.)	4,643
Morris H. Hart, (Rep.)	2,214
Twenty-fifth District.	
Frederick A. Ware, (Rep.)	4,112
Milton Roblee, (Dem.)	3,119
Twenty-sixth District.	
John J. O'Connell, (Dem.)	3,674
Edward Scheider, (Rep.)	2,557
Twenty-seventh District.	
Gherardi Davis, (Rep.)	4,019
Henry J. Hemmens, (Dem.)	2,780
Twenty-eighth District.	
Joseph I. Green, (Dem.)	4,938
William C. Hecht, (Rep.)	1,957
Twenty-ninth District.	
Frank Bulkley, (Rep.)	4,817
Moses R. Ryttenberg, (Dem.)	4,244
Thirtieth District.	
George W. Meyer, Jr., (Dem.)	5,555
William Newman, (Rep.)	2,616
Thirty-first District.	
Samuel S. Slater, (Rep.)	6,693
Albert E. Crabtree, (Dem.)	5,827
Thirty-second District.	
John Poth, Jr., (Dem.)	6,030
Charles C. Levinson, (Dem.)	3,185
Thirty-third District.	
John H. Egan, (Dem.)	4,867
Cornelius J. Reilly, (Rep.)	3,027
Thirty-fourth District.	
Lyman W. Redington, (Dem.)	8,855
Frank K. Bowers, (Rep.)	5,330
Thirty-fifth District.	
George J. Grossman, (Dem.)	9,923
Charles H. Cronin, (Rep.)	6,730

Farewell Dinner to Judge Fitzgerald.

The Judges of the Court of General Sessions gave a farewell dinner Monday evening at the Manhattan Club in honor of Judge James Fitzgerald, who will retire on Jan. 1 to the Supreme Court bench. Six persons were present: Judges Cowing, Newburger, McMahon, Goff, former Chief Clerk John F. Carroll, and the guest of honor. The souvenirs were in the shape of a cut-glass cigar holder, with silver mountings. During the course of the dinner Judge Cowing made a short address and presented a silver loving cup to Mr. Carroll, who resigned from his position of Clerk of the General Sessions last Fall to assume the duties of Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall.

Decision Regarding Rubber Tires.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Judge Thomas of the United States Circuit Court to-day decided the infringement case of the Rubber Tire Wheel Company of this city against the American Rubber Tire Company in favor of the former. This places the company of this city in control of patents on solid rubber carriage tires all over the country.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:39	Moon rises...5:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:36	Gov. Isl'd...8:04	H. Gate...9:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:13	Gov. Isl'd...8:42	H. Gate...10:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) DEC. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Prince, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Jason, Belize	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.

The Wanamaker Store

The Christmas Aftermath

THE "Christmas" buying doesn't by any means end with Christmas. Witness the store yesterday.

After a holiday business that has never been equaled in New York, we meet this post-holiday demand with full and complete assortments and fresh and untumbled goods. We do not regard a thinned and ragged stock worthy of us, or attractive to you. With some few exceptions in certain lines of toys, the choosing through the store is as good as it was a week before Christmas.

Yet, on this vast and unruffled sea of merchandise there floats rich wreckage from last week's storm. And, so, if you have the time and the desire to hunt among the wrecks for valuables, there are derelicts galore, and the salvage is considerable.

Note particularly the flotsam in Handkerchiefs, Silks, Dress Goods and Gloves.

Post-Holiday China Matters

Especially, Dinner Sets. The late storm was central in the China Store, and there is rich picking there. Some sets have been damaged. Not seriously,—a nick in one of the plates, for example. Not much, but that nick will save you $25 in some cases. Sometimes a piece is missing,—broken. Set is substantially as good as ever, but the price drops one-third. The worst cases we know are sets with a plate, a cup or a saucer or two missing. A few pieces gone from 112, and about half gone from the prices.

Here's the whole story:—

14 Sets at $8 each; formerly $12 and $15.
11 Sets at $15 each; formerly $25.
3 Sets at $20 each; formerly $35.
1 Set at $25; formerly $40.
5 Sets at $35 each; formerly $60.

Remnants of Dress Goods Some ten thousand people have Christmas dress patterns from this store. Such a selling as that means short ends and remnants, just as surely as a fire means ashes.

We find about 2,500 of these short ends, some of which are long enough for entire gowns. We don't want these remnants,—they are in the way. You do want them, they are precisely what you want. A condition of affairs like that makes bargains like these. Too many prices to quote, but you will find them small enough. 1½ to 6 yard lengths.

Among the Colored Goods Remnants are: Poplins, Eringlines, Drap d'Etes, Granites, Storm Serges, Plain Cheviots, Mixed Cheviots, Whipcords, Covert Cloths, Cloth Suitings, Melanges, Checks, Fancy Weaves, Matelasse, Vigoreaux, Silk Mixed Suiting.

Among the Black Goods Remnants are: Surah Serges, Mohair Figured Suitings, Storm Serges, Fancy Weaves, Wool Henriettas, Silk-and-wool Novelties, Cheviots, Silk Warp Henriettas, Drap d'Etes, Plain Mohairs, Camel's Hair, Figured Mohairs, Crepons, Whipcords.

Colored Remnants, Main aisle, Fourth ave. Black Remnants, Tenth st. and Fourth ave.

Men's Trousers to Order Stylish worsteds just received, from which we'll make you a pair of trousers at $8.50. Fair prices would be $10 and $11, and you'd certainly be obliged to pay that much and more at many another custom tailor's.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men of '99 We did not let the excitement of Christmas week interfere with our preparations for your necessities in the week to follow.

While the busy thousands were overhead, French cases were being unpacked two stories below, of the newest

Dress Ties and Bows.
Pearl Jewelry for Dress Shirt Fronts and Cuffs.
Gloves in Suedes and Glace.

A windowful to-day gives you a hint of the very last thoughts from over the seas.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Dressing Sacques of French Flannel These are to the woman what the house coat is to the man, and more. We pack them prettily in a box, and give you a tremendous variety to choose from, and don't ask much money.

OF FRENCH FLANNEL—In solid colors.
At $2.50—With full front and fitted back; small collar, sleeves and edges finished with silk floss.
At $3.75—Yoke front and back; the latter plaited from yoke to waist; high collar and sleeves trimmed with braid; ribbon belt.
OF CASHMERE—In solid colors.
At $3.50—Lined throughout; yoke front and back; latter plaited from yoke to waist; ruffle around yoke; collar, sleeves, ruffle and yoke trimmed with narrow ribbon.
At $4.25—Fine plaited square yoke front and back; latter plaited from yoke to waist; full front yoke; collar and sleeves trimmed with lace and insertion; ribbon belt.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Carpet Store News Items—Important First item concerns a lot of made-up carpet rugs,—Wiltons, Velvet, Tapestry and Body Brussels. These are offered at a third below regular prices. Sales begin with the store's opening this morning.

Then there's a very interesting little tale about Art Squares. Prices on these are substantially reduced. Why? Perhaps they've outstayed their time here. No matter, we'll let these figures complete the story:

ART SQUARES—Standard all-wool quality.

2½x3,	$4.50;	was $5.75
3 x3,	$5.40;	was $6.75
3 x3½,	$6.30;	was $7.75
3 x4,	$7.20;	was $9
3 x4½,	$8.10;	was $10.25
3 x5,	$9;	was $11.25
3½x4½,	$9.45;	was $11.80
4 x4,	$9.60;	was $12
4 x5,	$12;	was $15

AGRA ART SQUARES—Extra heavy.

2½x3,	$6;	was $7.50
3 x3,	$7.20;	was $9
3 x3½,	$8.40;	was $10.50
3 x4,	$9.60;	was $12
3 x4½,	$10.80;	was $13.50
3 x5,	$12;	was $15
4 x4,	$12.80;	was $16
4 x4,	$16;	was $20

Third floor.

Men's Suits To Order The fashionable fabric of the season is black serge, hard finish. We've made many suits of this material, and now we take the $25, $28 and $30 grades, and make you a single-breasted sack suit from either, at $20. A suit that will fit, a suit that will wear well—and a saving of $5 to $10.

Boys' Suits—Too Many And Thus, Cheap The maker of these overestimated—made too many—and his surplus stock comes to this store at an almost absurd price. So we'll offer them this morning. Double-breasted jacket suits of all-wool cheviots; trousers have double seats and knees; all silk-stitched, and buttons well stayed. Hundreds of these suits have been sold at $5, and at this price they were exceptionally good value. These will be $3 a suit. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

MORAVIAN CHURCH CELEBRATES

Special Services in Honor of Its Sesqui-Centennial Ended.

The First Moravian Church of this city, of which the Rev. Herman A. Gerdsen is pastor, completed yesterday its sesqui-centennial services with a festival service in the present church building, Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street. The church, which was founded Dec. 27, 1748, was originally in a little building on Fulton Street, said to have been the only church in the city the British troops in Revolutionary times forbore to use as a barracks.

The service last night was opened by an organ prelude, and the choir, assisted by Mrs. Charles V. Wehrum, soprano; Miss Lucy Timme, alto J. Graff, tenor, and Andrew Schneider, bass, rendered several anthems. The pastor made an address of greeting, and read a congratulatory letter from his predecessor, the Rev. E. T. Kluge, now President of the Governing Board of the Northern Province of the Moravian Church, who was prevented by feeble health from being present.

Bishop J. Mortimer Levering of Bethlehem, Penn., delivered a historical address on the Moravian Church in this country, and the First Moravian Church of the city in particular, and how the early Moravians in this country were charged with being disguised enemies of Protestantism, and followers of the Pretender to the British throne. One of these, "learned and godly Peter Baylor," was in the year of grace 1743 arrested as "a vagrant and pestilent agitator," and without the formality of a trial invited to leave the city forthwith.

The Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of the Dutch Reformed denomination, made an address of congratulation. He said that his Church antedated the Moravians in this country by 121 years, and smilingly added: "You dear Moravians are not in it—as to antiquity." Dr. Burrell expressed his belief that the churches were getting further apart on non-essentials, but closer on the rudiments. "I was born a Presbyterian," said he, "was bred a Congregationalist, preached twenty years in the Presbyterian Church, am now a Dutch Reformed minister, and am talking here in a Moravian church to a Moravian audience, and feeling very much at home."

New Boston Bank Opens.

BOSTON Dec. 27.—The National Hamilton Bank, successor of the Hamilton National Bank, which was one of the strongest of the nine banks included in the consolidation plan recently set on foot here, opened its doors to-day. The Hamilton National Bank is still in existence, and will continue to do business until Jan. 10, the date of its annual meeting, when it is expected a majority of the stockholders will vote to liquidate.

Baltimore Burglars Steal $7,000.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—The dry goods store of Henry Wessels, at Hamburg and Charles Streets, this city, was entered by burglars last night and robbed of money and checks aggregating $7,000. The valuables were in a safe in the counting room, the doors of which were blown off by dynamite, and $6,800 of the stolen funds was specie and currency, the remainder being in checks of small denomination.

BOY'S DELIBERATE SUICIDE.

Aubrey Shanfield, Sixteen Years Old, Hires a Hotel Room and Inhales Gas.

Aubrey Shanfield, sixteen years old, of 100 East Seventy-sixth Street, committed suicide early yesterday morning at the Defender Hotel, 285 Third Avenue, by inhaling illuminating gas. Monday night the lad went to the hotel and hired a fifty-cent room. His body was found on the floor just under the gas burner, clad only in underclothing. Lying on the bed was a well-executed drawing representing Shanfield lying in a bed sucking a tube that depended from a gas chandelier. It was drawn in pencil on the back of a theatrical poster. An unfinished letter addressed to his mother said that he had left home because he was only a burden to her.

The boy's father, a commercial traveler, committed suicide by drowning three years ago in Albany. His brother Joseph, also a commercial traveler, said that he knew of no reason for his brother's act. The boy was wayward and was addicted to evil company, but had done nothing criminal. He had left home two or three times, the last time three weeks ago. For some months he had been learning the plumber's trade with F. N. Dubois, at 245 Ninth Avenue.

Mr. Dubois said the boy was a very bright boy and there was no complaint of any kind to be made against him. He left Saturday, saying that he had found he could better himself.

WENT TO THE DOME TO DIE.

Man Shoots Himself in a File Room in the Pulitzer Building.

A well-dressed man entered the elevator of the Pulitzer Building yesterday and asked Charles Gibbs, the elevator man, to take him to the dome. He entered a room there which is used for the keeping of newspaper files. As Gibbs started to descend he heard two shots. He entered the file room and found the man lying on the floor with a bullet hole in his head. He died before a doctor could reach him.

On the body of the man was found a letter and a notebook. In the book was written "Peter Gupfinger, 566 Henry Street." The man was apparently thirty-eight years old.

Gans Defeated Daly.

"Joe" Gans, the colored lightweight of Baltimore, and "Jack" Daly of Wilmington, Del., fought twenty-five rounds last night at the Lenox Athletic Club. Both men fought hard from start to finish, with Gans cool and aggressive and the Wilmington boxer rushing in wildly in every round. Daly was badly punished, and when the referee awarded the decision to Gans in the final round the latter had scarcely a mark on him.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

TO PACIFY THE 71ST REGIMENT.

Col. Francis Holds a Conference with the Men of Two Companies.

Col. Francis of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment held confidential conferences with a part of the men of Comment last night in their rooms at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, in which he endeavored to smooth over the difference and adjust the grievances of the men. He was to have done this missionary work with the men of Company A, but none of the men of Company A was present. Capt. J. H. Whittle commands this company. The conduct of Capt. Whittle at the battle of San Juan, with that of Clinton H. Smith, who was Lieutenant Colonel of the Seventy-first then, is under investigation by a court of inquiry, and the first testimony is to be taken to-morrow.

Col. Francis said last night that he understood that by some error the men of Company A had not received their notices. It was said, however, that some of the men thought that the conference last night was in some way connected with an attempt to keep them from testifying before the court of inquiry, and thus remained away. Many of the men of Company A will give testimony concerning Capt. Whittle.

Col. Francis said after the conference: "Not a word was said of the court of inquiry. I merely got the men together to talk over matters. If any one had any grievance, I told him to state it freely and in all confidence, and I promised, as far as it lay in my power, to remedy it. Some of the men are dissatisfied with their officers." Col. Francis denied that anything was said about the election of officers.

At a meeting of members of Company B, the Colonel asked that all the officers of the company retire from the room. Capt. Hazen and Lieut. Beekman at once withdrew, but Lieut. Boynton refused, and told Col. Francis he did not intend to leave, as he was an officer of the company, and had a right to be there. Col. Francis did not insist that he leave. Some of the officers of the regiment are indignant at the action of Col. Francis in excluding officers.

The men refused to say what had occurred in the conference. They all said that they had been pledged to secrecy. Col. Francis will hold a conference with Companies D and E to-night, Companies F, G, H, and A to-morrow night, and Companies I and K on Friday night.

Mrs. Fisk, Niece of James G. Blaine, Dead.

HELENA, Mon., Dec. 27.—Mrs. Julia W. Fisk, wife of the editor of The Helena Herald, died to-day of gastritis. She was the daughter of Paymaster Walker, United States Army, and niece of James G. Blaine.

Delaware (Ohio) Depot Looted.

DELAWARE, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Thieves looted every piece of baggage in the Hocking Valley station this morning. When Baggagemaster William Ulery appeared on the scene three men who were doing the work leveled guns at him and compelled him to retreat. The loss will reach $5,000.

UNIVERSITY CHESS CONTEST

Harvard Takes Lead Over Columbia and Bids Fair to Hold It.

YALE HAS NOT WON A GAME

The Interest Yesterday Centred About the Contest Between Meyer and Southard.

Interest in the intercollegiate chess tournament at Columbia Grammar School centred yesterday about the game contested by Meyer of Columbia and Southard of Harvard. All of the games showed improvement upon the first day's play, the young men having conquered their embarrassment and settled down to their best work. The Southard-Meyer game, however, was of special interest, because of the evenness with which it was contested.

As both Harvard men won yesterday, that university took the lead over Columbia, which it bids fair to hold, as Southard outclasses his competitors, and Arensberg, his associate, seems as good as any of the others.

Yale has played both indifferently and in hard luck. Its team has not yet won a game, and has four losses credited to it. Yesterday Webb lost to Weston of Princeton a game that he should have won or drawn, at the worst, and his associate, Cook, has not recovered his old form.

Falk of Columbia played against Cook at the first table, the Yale man selecting a Petroff defense. It was a dull game, the players sweeping the pieces from the board until the mimic battlefield was occupied only by pawns and the rival kings. In the end game Falk played more cautiously, and won, after sixty-one moves.

On the second table Ely of Princeton faced Arensberg of Harvard, the latter playing a Petroff. At one stage he had practically won the game, but missed the proper continuation, and finally lost after forty-two moves.

Webb of Yale and Weston of Princeton played a strongly contested Queen's opening on the fourth table. The Princeton man handled his pieces far better than in his game the day before, and he fought steadily for small gains until he succeeded in forcing the exchange and won in an end game.

At the third table Meyer of Columbia again resorted to his favorite King's Gambit, which Southard of Harvard declined by playing B to B4. Meyer was careful in his play, so much so, indeed, as to turn over the attack to black. He fought off successfully a furious assault by Southard, but got the worst of the end game, when he found himself a pawn short and his position indefensible. The game was adjourned at 6 P. M. and resumed at 8, and at 10 o'clock Mr. Helms, the referee had to adjudicate it. He promptly decided it a win for Southard. The score of the game follows:

Meyer, Columbia.	Southard, Harvard.	Meyer, Columbia.	Southard, Harvard.
1—P—K4	P—K4	24—K—Q3	Kt—Q2
2—P—KB4	B—B4	25—Q—B3	Kt—Kt3
3—QKt—B3	P—Q3	26—Q—Kt3	QxPch
4—KKt—B3	KKt—B3	27—K—Q2	K—B
5—B—B4	Kt—QB3	28—Q—Q3	Q—B3
6—P—KB5	Kt—QR4	29—R—QKt	P—B3
7—Q—K2	B—Q2	30—Q—Kt5	QxQ
8—P—Q3	KtxB	31—RxQ	K—K2
9—PxKt	B—QKt5	32—K—Q3	P—QR5
10—B—Q2	BxKt	33—B—R5	KR—QKt
11—BxB	B—B3	34—K—QB3	R—R3
12—Kt—Q2	Kt—Q2	35—P—Kt4	PxP
13—Cas.(Q.s.)	Q—K2	36—R—Kt2	P—QB3
14—QR—K	P—QKt3	37—RxKt	RxR
15—P—KR4	P—KR4	38—BxR	RxB
16—Q—B2	P—QR4	39—RxP	K—KB2
17—KR—Kt	Kt—B3	40—R—Kt3	P—Q4
18—R—K3	P—QKt4	41—PxP	PxP
19—P—QKt3	PxP	42—R—Kt4	P—Q5ch
20—KtxP	B—Kt4	43—K—Q2	R—B3
21—K—Q2	Q—Q2	44—R—Kt3	P—K5
22—R—Q	BxKt	45—R—Kt4	P—K6ch
23—PxB	Q—B3	46—K—Q	R—B5

Adjudicated and win for Black.

Following is the score by universities and individual players:

	Won.	Lost.	
Harvard—			
Southard	2	0	
Arensberg	1½	½	*3½
Columbia—			
Meyer	1½	½	
Falk	1½	½	*3
Princeton—			
Ely	1	1	
Weston	1	1	*2
Yale—			
Cook	0	2	
Webb	0	2	*0

*Total won by university.

The players will face one another in the following order to-day: First—Falk (Cornell) against Ely (Princeton.)

Second—Cook (Yale) against Arensberg (Harvard.)

Third—Meyer (Cornell) against Webb (Yale.)

Fourth—Weston (Princeton) against Southard (Harvard.)

YALE WINS AT HOCKEY.

Defeats the University of Pennsylvania—Score, 4 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Yale defeated the University of Pennsylvania hockey team at the Ice Palace to-night by the score of 4 to 3 in the first of a series of games.

At the end of the second half the score was a tie. By agreement, play was extended for five minutes, during most of which Yale had the pick in Pennsylvania's territory. Before play was ended Campbell shot a goal. Pennsylvania was unable to score before time was called.

In the first half Pennsylvania played the better game and scored her 3 points, shutting Yale out. In the second half Yale played a better game and tied the score.

THE SHAMROCK'S CAPTAIN.

Hogarth, ex-Skipper of the Isolde, to Sail the Cup Challenger.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Capt. "Archie" Hogarth, the former commander of the Isolde, has been appointed to command the America's Clup challenger Shamrock.

He says the design of the new boat is perfect, and that she has been specially designed to meet American racing conditions.

The Isolde is a twenty-rater which belonged to the late Baron von Zedwitz of the Imperial German Yacht Club. She was built by the Herreshoffs. During the regatta of the Royal Albert Yacht Club off Southsea, near Portsmouth, on Aug. 18, 1896, the Isolde collided with the Meteor, and those on board of her were swept into the sea. All were rescued from the water, but Baron von Zedwitz had been struck on the head by a block, and died a few hours later in a clubhouse at Ryde.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Howard, 104 pounds, (I. Powell,) 3 to 1, won; Hohenlohe, 102, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Dompas, 107, (C. Sloan,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. Gracias, Aluminum, Oakleaf, Coda, O'Fleeta, Kamsin, The Warf, and Fig Leaf, also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse. Futurity course. Rey Hooker, 105 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Tiburon, 108, (Gray,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Banewon, 106, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Martello, Gilt Edge, Rosebeau, Strongoil, and Fiero also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. First Call, 101 pounds, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1, won; Frank Jaubert, 92, (McNickels,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Wheel of Fortune, 95, (Devine,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:46½. Lozette, Tenrica, Elidad, and McFarlane also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Oakland Prize Stakes. One mile. Olinthus, 115 pounds, (H. Shields,) 8 to 1, won; Sam McKeever, 115, (I. Powell,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Limewater, 111, (Piggott, 4 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Humidity and Allyar also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse. Seven furlongs. Rosormonde, 109 pounds, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1, won; Recreation, 109, (Thorpe,) even and 2 to 5, second; Joe Ullman, 114, (L. Reiff,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Ranier, Guilder, Prince Tyrant, and Highland Ball also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Sly, 104 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 5, won; Midian, 107, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Shasta Water, 109, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Lady Ashley, Manzanillo, Ricardo, Nonchalance, and Mainstay also ran.

Ice Yacht Club Regatta.

NEWBURG, Dec. 27.—The regatta of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club was held this afternoon. The first race was for the Challenge Cup of 1888. The course was ten miles, and Vice Commodore Kidd's Snowdrift won in 21 minutes. Mr. Kernahan's Troubler was second and E. Walshe's Arctic third. In the second race, for the Higginson Cup, the Snowdrift won in 28 minutes. The Troubler was second.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

WILL TALK OF PUERTO RICO.

A Commission from the Island to Go to Washington and Urge Reforms.

Dr. M. Zeno Gandin and Señor Eugenio M. Hostos of the Puerto Rican Commission to confer with the President on the condition of the island are at the Westminster Hotel. The commission, when all the members arrive, which will be about the middle of January, will consist of Dr. Gandin, Señor Hostos, representing educational circles; E. Lugo Vena, a merchant; Dr. J. J. Henna, President of the Puerto Rican junta, and Dr. Del Vale.

Dr. Gandin, who speaks English fairly well, speaking of the object of the commission, said:

"Reform is needed in monetary, tariff, educational, and, most important, in the administrative condition of the island. The Puerto Ricans do not want to be treated as an enemy, and, above all, do not want a Military Government, as at present. Gen. Henry is capable, honest, and gracious, but the Puerto Ricans do not want to be treated as barbarians, but as a part of the United States—to have, in fact, a territorial government. The island has had the so-called autonomous government of the Spanish, and those in office have been under no compulsion to adopt reforms or progressive ideas. These men have been continued in office by Gen. Henry, which is unendurable to progressive Puerto Ricans, who thought that with the coming of the Americans would cease all impositions of the old régime.

"Our hope is that the President will appoint a Governor and Secretary of the territory, and by proclamation decree an election for municipal offices and for a Legislature. Four-fifths of the 1,000,000 people in Puerto Rico are white, and all but 250,000 can read and write.

"The unstable currency is a source of vexation to business men. There are about $6,000,000 of Puerto Rican silver in circulation, and $8,000,000 of American money. We want to use all American money, and how to substitute more of the latter for the former is a question for Congress to solve. In educational reform, free education, I am particularly interested. I would like to see established colleges in many of the large cities of the island, as well as elementary schools. I believe a higher degree of knowledge of agriculture would increase the amount of plantation products of the island, as the very fertile soil is now cultivated to its utmost.

"Before the war there was free trade with Spain. To that extent the commerce of the island was prosperous. Of course there were heavy duties on American imports, but these duties remain, and trade with Spain is nil. A bag of flour in Puerto Rico costs $4, and the pay of a Puerto Rican laborer is about 75 cents a day. Bacon is $40 a barrel. These high prices are due to the duty still collected by the Military Government there on all American imports, and the cost of living is so at variance with the wages obtainable that conditions are very unsatisfactory."

Señor Hostos said that there was a great deal of unoccupied land on the island, but that cultivated land ranged in price all the way up to $400 an acre, Puerto Rican money. He said he had talked with many agents of financial interests, who had assured him that as soon as a stable currency with the abolishment of tariff duties, was inaugurated, large sums would be invested there.

The commission will proceed to Washington some time next week. Their stay in the States will be about a month.

J. C. DUNHAM MAY BE CAUGHT.

Columbus Police Think They Have the California Murderer.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27.—There is under arrest in this city a man whom the police believe to be James C. Dunham, for whom there is a reward of $11,000 offered, dead or alive, at San José, Cal. He was picked up here by Detective Louis Wolf of the local force as a suspicious character, he having offered a lot of goods for sale at about 20 per cent. of the actual value.

He gave the name of Harry Wilson when arrested, but in court to-day he said his right name was Harry Church of Sacramento, Cal., from which point he started out two years ago. At different places here before his arrest he gave the names of H. V. Morris, E. H. Ross, Harry Lewis, and Harry Howard. He has been in this city about a month. Mrs. Church is here in the city, but she says she knows very little about her husband, having met him only two years ago, and does not even know his business. They were married in Illinois.

The crime for which Dunham, who Church is suspected of being, is wanted was a most atrocious one. At a lonely farmhouse between San José and Los Gatos, Cal., on the night of May 26, 1898, James C. Dunham killed all the occupants save one, a baby boy. The wife of R. P. McGliney, her mother, her stepfather, her brother, a manservant, and a maidservant were sacrificed. McGliney was forced to flee to escape death, and Robert A. Brisco, who sheltered McGliney, was also shot to death. Dunham escaped, despite strenuous efforts to capture him.

LOUISVILLE TO STOP GAMBLING.

Poolrooms to Close for Good—Men Arrested in Raid Released.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 27.—The edict has gone forth and the poolrooms in Louisville, which have been operating for nearly half a century, must close for good. Gambling of all kinds has been ordered suppressed, and the owners of the poolrooms, realizing that the end of their rope is at last reached, have given notice that they will cease operations.

The poolrooms are the Turf Exchange, the Newm[illegible] the St. Leger, and the Sut[illegible]st two being among the best [illegible]ntry. The Turf Exchange [illegible] were the only ones open [illegible]g to their promise it is [illegible]ll be closed to-mor[illegible] poolrooms have been [illegible] time past on account [illegible]of the turf. [illegible]rt to-day 116 men who [illegible]d in Saturday's raid on the [illegible]were dismissed. Judge Wilson [illegible]hat a raid was unauthorized and that a different method should have been pu[illegible]ed.

BOTKIN TRIAL NEARS ITS END.

Defendant's Testimony Concluded in the San Francisco Poisoning Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The defense in the case of Mrs. Botkin, who is on trial for sending through the mail poisoned candy, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Dunning and her sister in Delaware, has closed its testimony and the arguments will begin to-morrow.

Four lawyers will be heard, and each will take up a session of the court. Attorney General R. C. White of Delaware will open for the prosecution and will speak from 10 o'clock to-morrow morning until 11:30. George Knight follows, from 2 to 4:30; Frank McGowan speaks from 10 to 12:30 Thursday, and Mr. Hosmer closes the case that afternoon.

At 10 o'clock Friday morning Judge Cook will deliver the case into the jury's hands.

OHIO BARBER LOSES $5,400.

Afraid of Banks, He Carried Government Bonds in His Pocket.

CINCINNATI, Dec 27.—George Dennison, a barber, at Milford, Ohio, has worked hard and lived frugally for years. He does not believe in banks and bankers, and so has invested his savings in Government bonds.

Until Monday night he had five one-thousand-dollar 4 per cent. bonds, representing his savings of a lifetime. Dennison carried these bonds, having a market value of $5,400, in his inside vest pocket. Monday night a window of the barber's shop at Milford was pried open. When the arose today Dennison could not find his vest. The bonds also were missing. Neither has yet been found, nor is there clue to the burglar.

Col. Bryan to Dine in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Col. William Jennings Bryan will be present here at the Jackson Day banquet of the Duckworth Club. The date of the banquet has been changed to Friday, Jan. 6, to meet his convenience.

GEN. GREENE HESITATING

Pressed Again to Become Superintendent of Public Works.

MEETS ROOSEVELT AND OTHERS

Their Arguments May Prevail with Him—He Left for Washington at Midnight.

The question of whether Gen. Francis V. Greene will accept or decline the office of Superintendent of Public Works is still undecided. He was again pressed for a decision yesterday by Governor-elect Roosevelt and a conference of Republican leaders representing the organization and independent elements.

Gen. Greene was to have communicated his final decision to the Governor-elect last night, but up to the hour the telegraph office at Oyster Bay closed advices from there were that Col. Roosevelt had not received the General's ultimatum.

The Governor-elect and Gen. Greene met at a luncheon given by Elihu Root at the rooms of the Down-town Association shortly after noon. The luncheon, it appears, had been arranged before it was known when Gen. Greene would arrive, and it was intended to be one of the series of "harmony" feasts, as Col. Roosevelt himself has called them, which began with the dinner of the Republican Club to the Governor-elect, and has included the dinner to Chairman Odell at the Metropolitan Club, and Col. Roosevelt's dinner at 689 Madison Avenue. On each of these occasions the names of Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, and Seth Low have stood high up on the invitation list along with those of Senator Thomas C. Platt and B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, as if to emphasize the reunited condition of the party. Messrs. Platt, Odell, Low, and Choate were bidden to Mr. Root's luncheon yesterday, along with Col. Roosevelt and J. Pierpont Morgan.

When it was seen that Gen. Greene would be here in time, his name was added to the list, and he found the invitation awaiting him when he reached his home Monday night. He accepted and was there. Chairman Odell sent word from his home in Newburg that he was laid up with a sprained ankle, which, being bound up in plaster, made it impossible for him to leave the house. Mr. Morgan did not appear. This made the company consist of Col. Roosevelt, Gen. Greene, Mr. Root, Mr. Low, Mr. Choate, and Mr. Platt.

As the main object of Col. Roosevelt's trip to town was to persuade Gen. Greene to accept the office of Superintendent of Public Works, he seized the opportunity afforded by their joint presence as Mr. Root's guests and converted the other distinguished Republicans there attending into a committee to change the General's inclination to decline for personal reasons into willingness to accept on patriotic grounds. Col. Roosevelt had long since made up his mind that the appointment of Gen. Greene would be an ideal one, and he was determined to leave no effort unmade to secure the General's acceptance. Gen. Greene, on the other hand, was anxious to take up again the private business interests which he felt had been sufficiently sacrificed during his service in the war, and he had promptly declined the honor when Col. Roosevelt tendered it to him by cable to Havana ten days ago. So it was that when the two men met yesterday the one was as anxious to escape the honor as the other was to bestow it.

The conference of these leaders continued long after the luncheon had been disposed of, and it was almost 4 o'clock when it adjourned. Then Col. Roosevelt took a train for Oyster Bay, and Gen. Greene returned to the office of the Barber Asphalt Company. So successful had been the arguments used to show why Gen. Greene should set aside his personal preference and accept the appointment in the public interest that, while he had gone to the luncheon disposed to insist on his declination, he promised before he came away to take the question again under consideration and to give his answer before he left for Washington at midnight.

The understanding was that Gen. Greene would deliver his decision simultaneously to Col. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay and to Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. At 10:30 o'clock last night, at which hour Senator Platt retired, he announced that he had heard nothing from Gen. Greene.

Gen. Greene spent the evening at his home, 33 East Thirtieth Street. He declined to be interviewed, but in reply to an inquiry as to whether his decision would be communicated to the press during the night he said:

"You will have to ask Col. Roosevelt about that."

The General took the midnight train for Washington, where he will to-day make report to the President of the condition of affairs in Havana, as he left them a few days ago. Before going to the luncheon, he attended a meeting of the Directors of the Barber Asphalt Company, for which corporation he is consulting engineer.

Col. Roosevelt spent two hours at Republican State headquarters during the morning. He was busy all that time dictating and signing leters, and he saw no politicians.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 27.—Col. Roosevelt returned home this evening. He was accompanied by his private secretary, William J. Youngs. When asked if anything had been decided relative to the Public Works appointment, he replied: "Nothing definite."

Col. Roosevelt will rest to-morrow, and on Thursday prepare for his departure for Albany. Meanwhile he will revise his message. He expects to be in Albany Friday night. Mr. Youngs goes to Albany to-morrow and will not return.

SLOANE'S VISIT IN INDIANA.

People of Logansport Dispute Over a Criticism of the Jockey.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 27.—Tod Sloane, "Eddie" Bald, and Charles Dwyer attended the Charity Ball here last night. Neither Sloane nor Dwyer took any part in the dances, both denying any ability in that line. Bald, however, proved himself a graceful dancer. A morning paper in this city criticised Sloane on his appearance and his line of business, and the women of the Kindergarten Association took it as an insult to their efforts for charity's sake. A communication from them was published in an evening paper, and the matter is the talk of the town.

While Sloane was not received by the society people with open arms, he was greeted in a friendly manner as a guest who was helping the good cause along. He engaged twelve rooms at the Barnet Hotel, and held the special train from Kokomo over until this afternoon. He entertained eighteen people at dinner. He has been quiet, and while spending several hundred dollars since last night has made no particular show about it.

He stated to his relatives that he would ride next season, according to contract, for Lord Beresford, and the Prince of Wales, and left the impression that his salary was $75,000 per year. The party left for St. Louis to-night at 10:26 o'clock, and were accompanied by Rollo Cooper, a lawyer, of Kokomo, who will probably go to California with them on their hunting trip.

Fatal Runaway at a Funeral.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., Dec. 27.—At the funeral of Mrs. William Martin to-day, a team drawing a hack carrying mourners ran away. William Kevern, a pall bearer who was walking beside the hearse, was run over and almost instantly killed. Frank Sheron, a liveryman who was driving the hearse, was thrown from it and injured, though not seriously.

Carlsbad Water a Natural Alterative

Carlsbad Water is in no sense a mere purgative, as most people believe, but is an alterative and eliminative remedy, which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation and removes obstruction by aiding nature, and not by sudden and excessive stimulation, as most cathartic remedies do. Its action is certain and a cure when effected is permanent. Not infrequently patients have to use the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, in addition to the water, as a laxative.

Beware of imitations. The genuine Carlsbad Water and Carlsbad Sprudel Salt must have the seal of the City of Carlsbad and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York," on every label.

CUTELIX

will well repay whatever pang it may cost to part company with the old familiar toilet soap. As you value the health and beauty of your skin, scalp and teeth, don't depend any longer on imperfect toilet supplies. Get Cutelix. Sold by leading druggists.

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ABSOLUTELY HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR cast-off clothing, ladies' street and evening costumes, jewelry, silverware, &c. Mrs. COHN, 629 6th Av., 37th St.

A BEER TAX DECISION.

Acting Attorney General Gives an Opinion Favoring Retail Dealers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Acting Attorney General Richards to-day rendered an opinion, in which he holds that retail dealers are not required to pay the additional tax of $1 a barrel on beer purchased by them prior to June 14, 1898, the day the War Revenue act went into effect, and held by them on that date. In the course of his opinion, after quoting the act, Mr. Richards says:

"In framing these sections Congress steadily kept in mind that the tax is a tax on the manufacture and sale of fermented liquors, payable by the person who makes the liquor, the brewer. In view of this fact, and the wording of Section 3,339 as amended by the War Revenue act, I am disposed to think that the tax is not intended to apply to a retail dealer. * * * The few barrels which a retail dealer keeps as his stock in trade could not properly, in my opinion, be regarded as beer 'stored in warehouse.' The place of business of a retail dealer in any commodity cannot properly be termed a warehouse."

BOSTON EDITOR HELD IN JAIL.

**Release of T. E. Wardner, Charged with Contempt of

THE FUTURE OF THE NEGRO

Problem Is Discussed from an Anthropological Standpoint.

DR. HRDLICKA'S PROPOSITION

Suggests Scattering the Negroes in the South Over the United States and Our Recent Acquisitions.

The present and future of the negro race in America were discussed yesterday from the standpoint of an anthropologist, at a meeting held in Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University. The speaker was Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the New York State Pathological Institute. The audience was composed of the Anthropological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the third Winter meeting of which began at 10 o'clock in the morning.

Dr. Hrdlicka referred to the Indian problem as one of the race questions of this continent, and said that it was being solved by the extinction and absorption of the tribes. The future of the North American Indian would be extinction as a separate race. The future of the negro was, however, a more serious problem. In certain regions of the country the negro interfered with the white man, morally, industrially, and politically, and as time passed these conditions did not materially improve.

"Up to the present time," the doctor said, "the problem has received more attention from politicians and theologians than from scientists proper, and much of the attention devoted to it is based on inaccurate data, particularly those of the Ninth United States Census. According to the Eleventh Census, which is the best available source of information, the colored people of the United States numbered 7,470,040, or 11.93 per cent. of the whole people. Ten years previous they numbered 6,580,793, or 13.12 per cent. of the whole.

"During that interval the whites increased more rapidly than the negroes, but their numbers were swelled by the arrival of 5,246,613 immigrants, nearly all white. Deducting these immigrants, the increase of the whites was 14.59 per cent., as against 13.51 per cent. for the colored people, but this percentage so far as the whites are concerned is too high, for there is no allowance made for the probable progeny of the aforesaid white immigrants. It may, in fact, be assumed that the increase of the blacks was equal to if not greater than that of the native whites.

"Statistics show that for every 1,000 childbearing women in the country there are sixteen more children born among the blacks than among the whites, the exact figures being 120.73 to 104.20. This difference, however, is offset by the greater mortality among the blacks. But with the advance of knowledge and a more frequent resort to proper medical treatment the average life of the negro will be lengthened. The negro is not naturally inferior, physically, to the white man, but rather the reverse. All these things go to show that the blacks must be expected to grow more numerous, but this growth is not likely to affect the whole Nation, except indirectly."

The speaker told of the failure of the Liberian colony, and of several plans which had been suggested in Congress, but which had come to naught, chiefly because the Nation at large had never realized the gravity of the negro problem. Miscegenation he regarded as impossible. Education had been tried, but many regarded it as a failure. The abandonment of the South, which was proposed by some writers, seemed to be impracticable. Having disposed of all the previous suggestions, the speaker put forward his own plan, which was to scatter the negroes in the South over the whole United States and the recent acquisitions in the West Indies and the Orient.

"The negro," said Dr. Hrdlicka, "is willing to spread. He would readily go anywhere if some inducement were held out to him, and if, at the same time, a prodigious pressure were exerted on him in his present settlement. His spreading, being of necessity gradual, the Southern industries would not suffer. Once dispersed, the negro would be far more amenable to education and to the influence of law and morals." Dr. Hrdlicka expressed the opinion that such a movement would not seriously inconvenience any part of the country in which the negroes might settle. He referred to similar treatment accorded to refractory tribes by ancient nations, and said that, in many cases, such tribes had lost their individuality in consequence. In conclusion, he suggested that the scientists of the country should formulate and publicly support some definite proposition for the solution of the negro question.

Prof. Franz Boas of Columbia University then made an address on the science of physical anthropology. He admitted the difficulty of distinguishing with certainty between individual skeletons of different races, except in a general way. The skeleton of a negro might be distinguished from that of a white man, or that of a Florida Indian from that of an Eskimo; but it would be difficult to distinguish a Chinese skeleton from that of a North American Indian. But it must be remembered, he added, that anthropology was the study of types, not of individuals, and he insisted that any group of beings existing at any given time could be clearly classified and characterized by means of the science of physical anthropology.

Dr. Thomas Wilson of Washington read a paper on the manner of lighting museums, and described an instrument which he had invented for the purpose of measuring the amount of light lost in penetrating the different kinds of glass used for windows and showcases.

In the afternoon Harlan I. Smith of the American Museum of Natural History told of his investigations in connection with the Jesup expedition. He described the Salish Indians of British Columbia and the shell heaps of Vancouver Island, and the adjacent mainland. These heaps were from five to nine feet high, and some were miles in length. They were composed chiefly of clam and mussel shells, and on the tops were trees, some of the trunks of which were five feet in diameter. The remains found in the heaps indicated that the people of those ancient days differed in their culture very little from the Indians now living in that vicinity. Many of the carvings found were of a high degree of artistic merit. The meeting will be continued this morning.

SHAFTER SUSTAINS CORBIN.

He Got the Order to Enter Santiago Harbor with Hay for Armor.

The dispatch from Washington which brought to light one sent by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Gen. Shafter soon after the battle of El Caney, setting forth a plan for the entering of Santiago Harbor with an army transport, was confirmed yesterday by Gen. Shafter.

The plan was to take a transport to do the work. The armor depended upon to shield the vitals of this engine of destruction from the effect of Spanish shells was to be baled hay. Gen. Shafter was instructed to secure a competent pilot, attach an anchor to a towline and, if possible, grapple the torpedo cable and call for volunteers from the army, and then run into the harbor, thus making a way for the navy.

Gen. Shafter said last night: "Yes, the cablegram was received by me on July 6, and I took some steps toward carrying out the project. I instructed my Chief Quartermaster to look over the list of transports with a view of selecting a vessel suitable to the work. I also arranged with a competent pilot, Capt. Faircloth, to undertake the job of steering the vessel through the channel, and even went so far as to settle upon the price he was to be paid for his services. But before any other movement in the matter was decided upon, I became convinced that the Spaniards would surrender in a day or two, and I thought it unnecessary to make what I regarded then as a very hazardous attempt to put a vessel through the channel. Had I not felt sure at the time that the Spanish Army would surrender within a day or two, I would certainly have carried out the scheme prepared by Adjt. Gen. Corbin."

Buffalo Gas Sale May Proceed.

The preliminary injunction obtained last Saturday in the Supreme Court by Oscar G. Rafferty and others, as stockholders in the Buffalo City Gaslight Company, restraining the President and Directors of that company from absorbing the People's Gaslight and Coke Company of Buffalo, alleged to be controlled by J. E. Addicks, was yesterday vacated by Justice Cohen in the Supreme Court. The case came up yesterday on an application to have the injunction made permanent. Justice Cohen imposed the condition that the defendants give a bond for $15,000 to protect the value of the stock held by the plaintiffs.

MANY ACCUSE MRS. VERMEULE.

Shopkeepers Tell of Goods She Bought and Drafts She Gave—Known as Zerline Weston.

Zerline Weston is another name that has been thrust upon Mrs. Louise Vermeule or Roelofs, the woman who is said to have lived sumptuously in this city for several years on the proceeds of drafts that were never honored. Her case and that of Henry P. Crosher, the druggist, of 168 Greenwich Street, on whom Mrs. Vermeule drew many of her drafts, were called yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court. A representative of Johnston & Co. of Union Square and Fifteenth Street was present. He said that the firm had on Dec. 6 received from Mrs. Vermeule a draft dated Dec. 5. The woman had purchased a pocketbook for $6 and a gold bracelet for $18 and had given a draft for $40.48 in payment. The cashier, a woman, had given her $16.48 in change. The draft was signed Zerline Weston, which the cashier said Mrs. Vermeule called herself that day. The cashier, he said, had identified Mrs. Vermeule as the woman, and had also identified the pocketbook.

Among the complainants in court was Carl Wernicke, a furrier, of 8 West Thirty-third Street. He said he has a draft on Crosher made out in the name of Margaret Williams, which Crosher failed to pay. James Dooley, a trunk dealer, of 793 Broadway, was also in court. He said he had a worthless draft for $64 given to him Dec. 12, which he claims he received from the woman.

Detective Mooney says that the woman is Mabel Roelofs, and that she is the wife of the R. Roelofs on whom many drafts the woman first put out were drawn.

Rogers, Peet & Co. charged Mrs. Vermeule with having purchased $34 worth of goods and presented a draft for $38 on Crosher. She ordered that the goods be sent to Dr. Ernest M. Clerihew of 104 West Sixty-first Street. Mrs. Vermeule declared that she was a sister of Dr. Clerihew. He said she was not his sister, but that she had been his patient.

A representative of the Dominick Fur Company of 1,333 Broadway said that in November, 1897, Mrs. Vermeule drove up in a carriage and got on memorandum a mink muff and cape valued at $83. She never paid for them.

A representative of the Krakauer Dressmaking Company of 49 West Thirty-fifth Street charged Mrs. Vermeule with having gotten a bicycle suit valued at $92. He said she presented a letter to Col. Robert T. Haire instructing him to pay for it.

Robert Gibson, Jr., a lawyer, appeared for the Gilbert Studio, photographers, in Fifth Avenue. He charged Mrs. Vermeule with having run up a bill for $25, and said she tendered a draft on R. W. Roelofs of Cripple Creek, which was never paid. Gibson said he had known the woman for three years. In 1895, he said, she took apartments in Sixtieth Street and began running up bills in a modest way, and increasing them until they became immense.

Lawyer Julius Lehman said he knew the woman as Lasca Mega.

The Slede Fur Company of 42 West Thirty-fourth Street charged Mrs. Vermeule with having secured a suit of furs last April. Mrs. Vermeule referred them to Col. Haire for payment. Col. Haire said that the bill would be paid on May 1.

After a consultation between Col. Haire and the Assistant District Attorney, the cases were adjourned until to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The prisoners were remanded to the Tombs in $1,000 bail each. Crosher later obtained bail. David Freeman of 273 East Houston Street going on his bond. Mrs. Vermeule is still in the Tombs.

NOW FOR HORSELESS TRUCKS.

Some of Them Are Ready and Will Soon Be Seen on the Streets.

Horseless trucks will soon be seen in the streets of this city, and before long there may be no opportunities for usefulness left for the hard-working truck horse. The autotruck is to be the latest innovation in street traffic. The New York Autotruck Company has been incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 to operate the vehicles.

Henry E. Knight of Westfield, N. J., and J. H. Hoadley of 253 Broadway are interested in the new concern. Mr. Hoadley said yesterday that a number of the horseless trucks were ready for use and would soon be in operation on the streets. The autotrucks are run by compressed air motors, which are said to be lighter and more powerful than the electric motors used on cabs.

Mr. Hoadley and Mr. Knight are also connected with the International Air Power Company of which Joseph Leiter of Chicago is one of the organizers. Mr. Leiter, when seen at Mr. Hoadley's office yesterday, said his new company's works at Providence, R. I., would be in operation within six weeks. The company controls the Knight-Hoadley patents for apparatus for compressing air and for motors to apply compressed air for traction purposes.

MISS GOULD HELPS A SOLDIER.

Maury Sutton of Baltimore to Study Law at Her Expense.

Matthew Fautenay Maury Sutton, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sutton of 500 South Carlton Avenue, Baltimore, is to be educated at the University of New York at the expense of Miss Helen Gould. Chancellor MacCracken of the university has written to Mrs. Sutton telling her that Miss Gould has provided a scholarship for her son, and that he will be under no expense at all, sufficient money having been deposited to provide for his tuition, board, and books during the time he will be required to study.

Maury Sutton, as he is known by his friends, enlisted in the Sixteenth United States Infantry at the outbreak of the war, and went with his regiment to Santiago. While the regiment was at Montauk Point Private Sutton was stricken with typhoid fever and was removed to a hospital which Miss Gould had established at Woody Crest, near Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. While he was in this hospital Miss Gould asked him what profession he intended to follow when he left the army. He said he would like to be a lawyer, and Miss Gould then told him she would do what she could to assist him.

NEW RAILS WELDED TOGETHER.

Big Crowd Watches Men Working on Third Avenue Railroad Tracks.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company, which for the last few weeks has been preparing to change its motive power from cable to electricity, began last night to weld together the new rails which have been laid between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and Ninetieth Streets. Between the rails and the yokes supporting them have been placed steel springs, with the result that all jarring is avoided in riding over that stretch of the road.

Two gangs of men were put on the work. The first gang operated a sand blast run by a gasolene engine. The blast cleaned the ends of the rails until they were as bright as a new dollar. The two men holding the hose through which the sand was forced wore big steel masks which completely covered their heads and came down to their shoulders. The work drew a crowd of between 500 and 600 persons, held in check by several policemen. Sometimes when the spectators came too near the men with the hose playfully turned the blast on them, scattering a cloud of sand over their heads.

The second gang followed the men with the blast, putting a mold under the ends of the rails and filling it with molten pig iron.

May Have Been Waylaid.

Henry Stroh, fifteen years old, of Woodward and Green Avenues, Wykoffe Heights, Queens Borough, has been missing since a week ago. His father, Henry Stroh, is a saloon keeper, and he fears that the boy is a victim of foul play, as he says he had $100 in gold, his own money, when he left home. The day Henry disappeared he was given $80 to pay interest on a mortgage owed by his father, and also $8 to purchase revenue stamps for cigars. The boy was to make both payments in Brooklyn. Mr. Stroh believes that his son showed his gold and that he was robbed by some one who saw it.

A Sanitarium Burned.

An overheated furnace yesterday morning set fire to Dr. John Laxton's sanitarium, in West New Brighton. At the time the flames broke out Dr. Laxton, his family, and servants were the only occupants of the house. A servant gave the alarm and all escaped. The loss is $8,000.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

GEN. MILES'S CHARGES DENIED.

Swift Beef Company Takes Exception to His Testimony Before the War Investigators.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Swift Beef Company of Chicago has forwarded to the War Investigating Commission a communication taking exception to the reflections made by Gen. Miles on the character of the beef furnished the expeditionary forces in the war. The communication is not made public, and will not be until it is brought officially before the commission.

The exception also taken to that feature of Gen. Miles's testimony by Commissary General Eagan will be taken up by the commission when it has its next full session. It has not been decided by the members of the commission now in town whether the charges and denials which passed between Gen. Miles and Commissary General Eagan will lead to the recall of either of these witnesses and the reopening of the controversy. One of the members of the commission said to-day that, personally, he thought the gravity of the charges made by Gen. Miles would warrant reopening this phase of the case, but that it was a matter which must be definitely decided by a quorum of the commission. A quorum is expected to-morrow or Thursday.

Unless the controversy should result in a prolonged inquiry, the commission expects to close its regular sessions before the middle of January, and possibly finish its work entirely by Feb. 1, so as to submit its report to Congress about that time.

Gen. Humphreys, the Depot Quartermaster at Tampa during the time covered by the complaints against that department there, has been summoned from Havana, and was expected here to-day, but will not reach Washington until the first week of January.

TO SUBSIDIZE OUR SHIPPING.

Senator Hanna Thinks His Merchant Marine Bill Will Be Passed by Congress.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Senator Hanna believes that his bill for the protection of the American merchant marine will be passed during the present session of Congress. The majority of the Senators, Mr. Hanna states, feel favorably toward the measure, and he says he has reason to believe that the House of Representatives will approve the bill.

The bill was introduced in the Senate last week by Mr. Hanna. It provides that subsidies shall be paid to certain freight-carrying vessels built in America. The object of the bill is to encourage Americans in transacting business of a commercial character with the people of foreign nations in American bottoms.

"I think the merchant marine interests of the United States should be given protection as well as the steel interests. For instance," said Senator Hanna, "here we are exporting steel to all parts of the world, and especially to England, simply because we have given that industry protection. Several generations ago the American merchant marine would compare favorably with the commerce carrying vessels of other countries of the world, but latterly we have been dropping behind until at present only 6 per cent. of the American freight is carried in American bottoms.

"The cause for this condition lies largely in the fact that England, Germany, and France, and other European countries, have protected their maritime interests by granting the vessel companies subsidies. The only natural thing for us to do, if we wish to build up our maritime interests, is to do the same thing."

RUSSIA'S SCHOOL OF NAVIGATION.

Training Young Men as Officers of Merchant Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Thomas E. Heenan, United States Consul at Odessa, has transmitted to the State Department a translation of the regulations established by imperial authority for the management of an institution recently organized in Odessa having for its object the training of young men in the theory and practice of navigation, in order to make them competent for service as masters and mates of Russian merchant vessels.

Consul Heenan says he thought it advisable to bring the knowledge of this establishment to the attention of the United States Government at this particular time, for the reason that it would, in his opinion, be highly advantageous to the future commercial and merchant marine interests of the United States if similar institutions could be successfully established throughout the United States, either as separate establishments or in connection with educational institutions.

"As soon [the United States] shall furnish the world with food and manufactured goods," says Mr. Heenan, "both patriotism and profit demand that these products be carried in American ships, and that the ships be manned and officered by competent Americans. We move quickly in the United States, and it requires but a slight knowledge of our people to predict that in ten years' time we shall have the largest merchant fleet afloat."

"I have been told by Americans who have traveled much in European and Asiatic waters that an American ship is rarely met with, and certainly my experience as Consul at Odessa during the past thirteen years confirms this statement. I have never on a single occasion seen an American ship in the Odessa Harbor, and yet during the year 1897 the official returns show that 1,192 steamers and 24 sailing vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 1,761,339 registered tons, entered this harbor. Of these, 663 steamers, having a registered tonnage of 1,050,028 tons, were British.

"It is not surprising that the Russian Government is now admitting ships for the Russian foreign and domestic trade free of duty, and is also establishing and endowing marine schools for its coming merchant marine officers."

RIGHTS OF CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Those Who Secured Permits Prior to Annexation May Be Permitted to Land.

HONOLULU, Dec. 19.—Chief Justice Judd has decided that Chinese who secured permits previous to the annexation of the islands may land at this port. The question was brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The petitioners were recently refused a landing by Special Agent Brown of the Treasury Department.

The decision is long, and recites all the briefs and arguments presented, as well as a number of authorities bearing upon the case. Referring at length to the present political anomaly, the Chief Justice says:

"I feel constrained to hold that the clause of the resolution forbidding further Chinese immigration has virtually repealed the Hawaiian statutes."

Special Agent J. K. Brown expressed himself to-day as follows:

"I am an administrative officer. My instructions are explicit and imperative. They are the instructions of a department of the executive branch of the Government. Whether the instructions will be modified when the decision is made known at Washington I cannot tell. But I cannot assume that they will be, and until they are I shall follow those I have."

All the Chinese who were discharged by Chief Justice Judd had authorization to land issued prior to July 8, the day the Coptic brought the news of annexation, and, of course, prior to Aug. 12, the day the sovereignty of the islands was transferred. It is the opinion of those who have given the subject attention that the decision may not have declared the right to land of those Chinese whose return permits were issued after July 8, when information of changed relations was first received, or after Aug. 12, when the authority was actually transferred.

GOVERNMENT TUGS SAVE SHIP.

Wreckers at Key West Complain of This as Competition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Navy Department was surprised recently to receive a most energetic protest from some residents of Key West against what was described as the competition offered by Government tugs, which were destroying their business.

Of course, such competition could not be permitted, so a telegram was promptly addressed to the commandant of the Key West Naval Station, asking for an explanation. In reply he said that the Government tugs complained of had gone to the assistance of a burning ship as a work of humanity and necessity, and that the complaint was based upon the fact that by so doing the tugs had prevented the wreckers from securing the usual amount of salvage which might have been realized had the vessel been left to the flames. The department found the excuse ample.

Dr. Von Holleben in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, has returned to Washington after an extended absence, during which he held several important conferences with the authorities at Berlin relative to American affairs. The Ambassador denied himself to all callers to-day.

Recent cable reports from Berlin have stated that the Ambassador was returning with strong instructions toward securing reductions in rates on certain German imports to this country. The reciprocity negotiations with Germany came to a halt some months ago, and the reported instructions are probably in the line of renewing these negotiations.

New Dry Dock in Boston.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department to-day issued advertisements for the construction of a granite dry dock at the Boston Navy Yard. Bids will be opened Jan. 31 and usual provisions are included in the advertisements to insure the competency of the person to whom the contract will be awarded. The dock will be the largest in the United States and will accommodate any warship which is likely to be built for years to come.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Orangeport—Mrs. Anna Wood; West Stephentown—Elvin A. Casey; Wilmurt—Jerry Flansburg.

LEFT FRIENDS TO MARRY.

Mr. Clarke and Miss Hannan Astonished a Large Supper Party.

James Clarke, a member of the firm of William Clarke & Sons, bankers and brokers, 158 Nassau Street, this city, whose home is in Jersey City, and Miss Bessie Emily Hannan, daughter of ex-Assemblyman Thomas Hannan, were married at 2 o'clock Sunday morning by the Rev. C. J. Woerz, pastor of the First German Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City.

Miss Hannan and Mr. Clarke have been acquainted for some time. They attended a theatre with several friends Saturday night, after which they went to the Hotel Washington for supper. Mr. Clarke and Miss Hannan, who sat at a table by themselves, suddenly startled their friends by asking to be excused for a few moments, as they were going to be married. Every one laughed, thinking the announcement a joke, but Mr. Clarke sent for a cab, and he and Miss Hannan were driven to the residence of Mr. Woerz, at 572 Henderson Street. The pastor was aroused, and, after satisfying himself that the bride and bridegroom were of legal age and residents of the city, married them. Members of his family acted as witnesses. After the ceremony the couple returned to the Hotel Washington. Supper had been kept waiting for them, and a merry time followed.

Mr. Clarke's family is well known in Jersey City. His father, William Clarke, who was twice Mayor, engaged in the brokerage business in New York more than half a century ago. When his sons, James, William, and Hudson, became of age, they were taken into partnership, the firm name being continued after the death of the founder.

Mrs. Clarke's father was for many years in business in Washington Market. She is twenty-five years old. She became a school teacher five years ago, and was assigned to School No. 13. She will now resign.

SAYS THAT HE IS PERSECUTED.

Kalinsky Says Police Injure Him Because He Voted for Roosevelt.

The case of Joseph Kalinsky of 20 Monroe Street, who was arrested before election, he said, because he had announced that he would vote for Roosevelt, and was again arrested on last Saturday night, will come up for examination this afternoon in Essex Market Police Court.

Kalinsky keeps a barroom and hotel at 20 Monroe Street. He said that at 10 o'clock Saturday evening, when about ten men were drinking at his bar, the Acting Captain of the Madison Street Police Station and several policemen entered his place and charged him with keeping a disorderly house.

"The Captain," said Kalinsky, "told three of the men in the barroom whom he knew to get out as quickly as they could, and they did so. He then told all who were left that they were under arrest, and went up stairs to search the house. Several of the rooms were locked, and my wife assured him that they were unoccupied, and offered him the keys to open them and see for himself. But instead of using the keys he told his men to break the doors open, which they did. Of course, he did not find any one in the rooms; but he found a young woman, the wife of a shoemaker who lives here, and he arrested her.

"I begged the Captain to let my bartender remain, as it was still two hours before closing time, and Christmas Eve is one of the best evenings for our trade. He refused and ordered me to close up the place, and we were obliged to obey. Those two hours occasioned me a loss of about $100. And we were all taken to the station house, including the customers in the barroom."

The following morning the prisoners were taken to Essex Market Police Court, where the Magistrate discharged the customers and fined the shoemaker's wife $5.

"I am persecuted because I and my friends voted for Roosevelt," said Kalinsky. "Tammany is very powerful around here, and Roosevelt's supporters are very few. Before the election the police sent around some politicians, who told us we had better vote the Democratic ticket; but I said then I would work and vote for Roosevelt. They told me that this place would be made hot for me."

Hallen to be Sentenced Tuesday.

James D. Hallen, the lawyer, who was convicted of forgery in the first degree, in having sold a forged mortgage to Mrs. Florence Cauldwell for $16,500, was brought before Justice McMahon yesterday for sentence. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed he said he desired to arrange for the transfer of certain property to Mrs. Cauldwell, the buyer of the forged mortgage, before he was sent to prison. The request was granted, and Tuesday next was set for the passing of sentence. The maximum penalty is twenty years.

Call of the Rev. Dr. Mackay Approved.

The call of the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay of Newark to the Collegiate Reformed Church of this city was approved yesterday by the Classis of New York, which met at the Reformed Church Building. To a committee consisting of Dr. E. B. Coe, the Rev. Mr. A. G. Fagg, and Elder J. S. Bussing, all arrangements for installation were referred.

No Pardon for Black's Old Friend.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—It is said on authority that Gov. Black has notified the relatives and friends of defaulting County Treasurer Morrison of Rensselaer that he will not act upon their application for pardon. Morrison was a personal and political friend of Gov. Black.

Shot His Sweetheart and Himself.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 27.—Walter Brinkworth shot his sweetheart, Bessie McDonough, and then shot himself, at 45 Columbia Street, this afternoon. The girl probably will recover. The man, it is believed, is fatally injured.

"SPIRITED REMARKS"

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
FOUNDED A.D. 1728

A Strong Editorial Page

There are not many of them in the country—clever, vigorous, striking editorials from an individual point of view. The best writers have been secured to write regularly for the Post's editorial page, which is one of its strongest features.

The following is a partial list of editorial contributors. There are others.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson
Dr. Robert Ellis Thompson
Amory H. Bradford, D. D.
A. C. Wheeler (Nym Crinkle)
Hamilton W. Mabie — John J. Ingalls
Maurice Thompson — Gailliard Hunt
Charles M. Robinson — Fred Nye
Rev. Frank Gunsaulus — "Droch"
Francis W. Halsey — Duffield Osborne
Vance Thompson — Julian Hawthorne

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AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Welcomed by President Guggenheimer and Listened to Papers.

The opening session of the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, at the Chemists' Club, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday was attended by members from all over the country. They listened to several addresses of welcome, and then delved into the technical mysteries of chemical experiment, involved in the reading and discussion of various papers on striking themes.

Dr. William McMutrie, Chairman of the General Committee of Arrangements, began the meeting with an address of "welcome to the hospitalities of the New York section." The welcome on behalf of the city was then extended by President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Council. Mr. Guggenheimer said, in part:

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the invaluable contribution which has been made by analytical chemistry to the practice of the profession to which I have the honor to belong. The study of medical jurisprudence has developed into one of the most important branches of legal training. Justice herself would in many cases be thwarted and murder unavenged but that chemical analysis more unerring than the sleuth hound demonstrates the commission of crime and points out the guilty.

Chemistry has entered into the arts, it has taken its place as one of the prime factors in our manufacturing and industrial activities, it has increased the capabilities of the land for the production of food, it is the presiding genius of hygiene—in fact, it is a pervading force in our modern civilization. In all the large issues of chemical investigation it has to-day fulfilled the scientific dream of the Latin poet who told us in his matchless verse that he alone was fortunate who understood the causes of phenomena.

President Alexander S. Webb of the College of the City of New York welcomed those present to the educational and scientific institutions of the city and referred in entertaining fashion to earlier days in New York. President Charles E. Munroe of the society then responded to the addresses of welcome and took charge of the meeting. It was announced that Albert C. Hale, the Secretary of the society, was confined to his home, 551 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, with an attack of grip, and Dr. Marston Taylor Bogert, the librarian, was elected Secretary pro tem.

Dr. Raoul Pictet of Geneva, Switzerland, was then introduced, and made a brief address in French, after being enthusiastically received.

The technical addresses, which came next, were as follows: "Separation of Impurities in the Electrolytic Refining of Copper," by Prof. Pierre de P. Rickets of Columbia University; "The Preparation of Metallic Tellurium," by Victor Lenher, who displayed a four-pound block of tellurium that stirred the chemists to applause; "A New Method for the Separation of Arsenic, Antimony, Selenium, and Tellurium from One Another and from Other Metals," by Augustus E. Knorr.

After the meeting the members started on a visit to Newark, N. J., and inspected the institutions there, especially the works of the New Jersey Zinc Company. They reached this city on their return trip at about 6 o'clock.

Ensign Fermier Dies on the Petrel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27.—The steamer China brings word from Shanghai of the arrival there on the 12th of last month of the gunboat Petrel. Ensign Gerge I. Fermier, who fought bravely at Manila, died on board the Petrel. The deceased had suffered with stomach trouble, and the disease finally developed paralysis. Ensign Fermier was born in Indiana, and was twenty-nine years of age. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1889. He fought at Cavite and was mentioned in the dispatches for gallantry. The alumni of his college have subscribed for a sword of honor, which was to be presented to him.

Decision Against Printers' Union.

BUFFALO, Dec. 27.—Justice Spring has handed down his decision in the fight between The Buffalo Express and Typographical Union No. 9. He refused to vacate the injunction granted by Justice Childs restraining the labor men from boycotting The Express or its advertisers. Justice Spring in his opinion holds that the action of the union men was unwarranted and inimical to the interests of breadwinners.

Murder in Spartanburg, S. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Dec. 27.—J. K. Stucky, one of the wealthiest merchants of this city, shot and killed his bookkeeper, John Sevier, this morning. There was no eye witness to the tragedy, but it is reported that the men disagreed about a settlement. Both were well connected.

BROOKLYN CONSPIRACY CASE.

Court of Appeals Soon to Pass Upon the Indictments Against Willis and Philips.

ALBANY, Dec. 27.—The Court of Appeals has set Tuesday, Jan. 10, as the day for argument in the appeal of Theodore B. Willis and William E. Philips from a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court overruling the decision of Justice Hirschberg sustaining a demurrer to the indictment against them for conspiracy in connection with the Brooklyn public works scandals.

Justice Hirschberg condemned the indictment as defective because it did not set forth what was the public duty of Commissioner Willis and did not point out the specific violation of that duty which he and Philips had in contemplation when they entered into their alleged conspiracy to get money from city contractors of Brooklyn public works.

Justice Bartlett held that it was unnecessary to set forth these things. The Brooklyn charter, which prescribed the City Works Commissioner's duties, was a public statute of which the courts were to take judicial notice without proof. The conspiracy, he said, was not an agreement to violate any particular one of these duties, but such of them as should thereafter seem to be effective in carrying out the object of the conspirators. The question was whether an agreement between a public officer and a private person providing that the officer should violate his duties in order to enable the other to obtain money, without specifying what duty was to be violated, was a criminal conspiracy. The court decided that such a compact was a crime. From this Willis and Philips appeal.

THANKS FOR NURSING SOLDIERS.

West Virginia Sends a Christmas Greeting to Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—West Virginia sends its Christmas greeting to Pennsylvania in a letter expressing the gratitude of the citizens of that commonwealth for the tender care given to its sick soldiers. Many sons of West Virginia, with those of other States, were nursed back to health in Pennsylvania hospitals. The letter, which was received to-day by an official of one of the soldiers' aid societies, comes from J. W. M. Appleton, the Adjutant General of the State, and is as follows:

To the People of Pennsylvania: The State of West Virginia, through its Adjutant General, tenders its thanks to the hospitals in the State of Pennsylvania for the kindness and care given our sick soldiers who were taken from Camp Meade and other places and nursed to health in the different hospitals of Pennsylvania.

The charity and patriotism of Pennsylvania knew no State lines in this service; to be a soldier of the Nation was to receive loving, intelligent care, better often than they could have had at home. Again the dying beds of those of our boys who gave their lives for our country were soothed by every attention, and their remains tenderly cared for by our sister State. For this our thanks are heartily given.

Bringing an ex-Convict Here.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27.—Detective Sergeant John J. O'Brien of New York City left here for home to-day, having in charge Edward Carney, who is wanted there for snatching a watch and chain. Carney had just completed a four years' term in the Ohio penitentiary for pocket picking in Cuyahoga County. He was arrested just as he left the prison gates.

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LUTHERANS IN CONFERENCE.

Delegates Representing 4,000 Congregations Meet in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—A general conference of Lutherans, the first meeting of the kind ever held in this country, the delegates representing the General Council, the General Synod, and the United Synod of the South, began here to-day in St. John's Lutheran Church. The conference will continue until Thursday afternoon. The three bodies comprising the conference have a communicant membership of 600,000 persons and include 4,000 congregations. The ministers in the bodies number nearly 3,000.

The conference, which is expected to have an important bearing upon the future of the Lutheran Church, grew out of action taken by the General Council at Easton, Penn., in 1895, which was subsequently approved by the General Synod and the United Synod of the South.

While it is not announced that an effort is to be made to unite the three great bodies of the Lutheran Church, it is understood the object of the conference is to prepare the way for a better understanding and a more harmonious co-operation among Lutherans in the three bodies represented.

EXPLOSION IN IRON FURNACE.

Several Men Narrowly Escape Death at Cornwall, Penn.

LEBANON, Penn., Dec. 27.—The North Cornwall Iron Furnace, at Cornwall, operated by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company of Scranton, was badly wrecked yesterday by an explosion.

The accident occurred shortly after a cast had been made, which accounts for no one being injured, although several men had narrow escapes. The casting house caught fire from the molten iron, consuming all the woodwork. The damage is estimated to be about $20,000.

AN ENEMY TO ANÆMIA...

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Has No Superior

Dr. E. A. Thoman, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes. "I desire to add my testimony to the efficiency of Johann Hoff's Malt Extract. In Anæmia, Chlorosis of young women, Convalescence after wasting or long-continued disease, it has no superior. I am using it now in my family and in my practice almost daily."

...Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

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SENATOR HANNA'S SUBSIDY BILL.

"Here we are, exporting steel to all parts of the world, and especially to England, simply because we have given that industry protection. Several generations ago the American merchant marine would compare favorably with the commerce-carrying vessels of other countries of the world, but latterly we have been dropping behind, until at present only 6 per cent. of the American freight is carried in American bottoms.

"The cause for this condition lies largely in the fact that England, Germany, France, and the other European countries have protected their maritime interests by granting the vessel companies subsidies. The only natural thing for us to do if we wish to build up our maritime interests is to do the same thing."—Senator HANNA.

If national policies could be safely determined by a syllogism, logic would replace statesmanship and BAIN and MILL would relegate ADAM SMITH and NELSON DINGLEY to obscurity. We protected steel; we now export steel; therefore protection is a sovereign elixir which will raise any American industry to prosperity. Reasoning from steel to ships Senator HANNA declares that all our merchant marine needs is bounty, subsidies, which are only protection in another form. Pay the American shipbuilder so much per ton or per mile and he will build ships that will carry the American flag and American products to all the ports of the world.

The trouble with the steel syllogism is that it has as its basis an assumption, not a fact. We export wheat, very much more wheat than we do steel. Will Senator HANNA have the hardihood to assert that the absurd duty on wheat with which Republican tariff makers try to fool the farmer is the cause of the immense expansion of the wheat-growing industry in the United States? Do we raise 600,000,000 bushels of wheat per year "simply because" we put a duty of 25 per cent. on wheat, which nobody could possibly import from anywhere into this country?

The Ohio Senator's reasoning from the analogy of Great Britain's shipping bounties is equally fallacious. Great Britain not only encourages the shipping trade, but all kinds of trade by making it free. We erect barriers against trade, we try to discourage it, we punish by heavy fines those who attempt to engage in trade. When the encouragement of trade is discussed in the House of Commons everybody understands that general trade, all sorts of trade, importing as well as exporting, is meant. When Senator HANNA or any other protectionist at Washington talks of building up trade, as he now talks of building up the merchant marine, everybody knows that the edification is restricted, special, and always at the expense of some other trade or of the people.

Senator HANNA understands the iron and steel business. He knows that we export steel because we can make cheap steel, and he knows that we are able to make cheap steel largely because of our cheap and easily mined iron ores. But gratifying as is the recent increase in our exports of manufactures, every man who understands the condition of the manufacturing industries in this country today knows that the total of our manufactured exports is still very far short of what we ought to export and what we could easily produce for export if we could find a market. The high tariff makes high cost goods, and other countries underbid us. We build up an export trade only in directions where we enjoy great natural advantages, as in steel, and to a much higher degree in wheat.

Could any policy be more insane than that advocated by Senator HANNA, which in effect requires the Government to say to the shipowner: We will pay you so much per ton or per mile for carrying our products to foreign countries, but we forbid you under heavy penalties to bring back any goods from those countries for import here? But it is insane only as a fiscal and economical policy, for we cannot deny that shipping bounties are the natural corollary of high duties. The intent and effect of a protective tariff is to diminish or prohibit imports. To the degree that such a tariff is effective it lessens the shipper's profits by depriving him of a full cargo on his home voyage. Logic and justice therefore require that the Government which has robbed him by its tariff laws should reimburse him by subsidies. The people pay all the expenses. They pay the protected manufacturer his bounty, and they are to be made to pay the shipper his bounty under Senator HANNA'S subsidy bill.

Protection and bounty-giving in any form are demoralizing, since they teach the false doctrine that the Government should support the people. Senator HANNA'S subsidy bill will be demoralizing. But we can advise him of a plan by which that evil effect of the measure can be diminished. It is estimated that under the Hanna bill we shall pay out for the first year or two about $1,800,000 a year, and eventually some $6,000,000 a year. We are now paying out $145,000,000 a year for pensions. Probably more than one-half of that great sum goes to fraudulent or undeserving pensioners. Let Senator HANNA introduce a bill to purge the pension list, and then amend his subsidy bill to provide that the payment of shipping bounties shall not begin until the pension expenditure shall have been reduced by weeding out the unworthy pensioners, and that they shall be paid out of the money saved to the Government by that wholesome process. We assure him that this plan would in a large measure meet the objections likely to be urged against his bill on the grounds of public morality. The subsidies would then impose no new burden on the taxpayer. If the experiment is to be tried, the cost ought to be defrayed out of the fraudulent pension fund.

THE MAINE ONCE MORE.

The reports of our returning Peace Commissioners confirm and emphasize the showing of the bitter and intemperate interview given out in Paris by Señor MONTERO RIOS after the treaty was signed. There is little doubt that the stubborn stand taken by our Commissioners in refusing to reopen the investigation into the loss of the Maine, together with the President's reference to the subject in his message, is more resented by the Spaniards than our taking of their possessions. It may be quite absurd that this should be so, but there is a good deal about national sentiment that is absurd when looked at in a practical and prosaic way, and we knew already that there was something Spanish about a Spaniard that induced him to behave in a Spanish manner. If the position in which the loss of the Maine is left by the treaty is to create in Spain a resentment which will rankle for years and be a bar to good relations between the two countries, that is an extremely practical fact. If we can obviate it by any means consistent with truth and our own dignity, it is without doubt our duty to do so.

The fact is that Spaniards seem to believe that Americans believe that "Spain" destroyed the Maine. Americans do not believe that, in the sense of believing that the Spanish authorities either in Madrid or in Havana ordered or connived at the destruction of the vessel, or knowingly protected from punishment the actual perpetrators. What they do believe is that the Maine was intentionally destroyed by an external explosion. This belief rests upon a most exhaustive and careful investigation for which the material is no longer available. The investigation was, it is true, conducted by our own naval officers, and to that extent "ex parte." But it was nevertheless impartial in its thoroughness, and the report of it amounted to a demonstration. We could not consent to a revision of it upon inferior evidence to that by which its results were obtained. We believe that the explosion was contrived and executed by some Spaniard who had access to the ordnance stores of the Spanish Government at Havana, that is, by some Spanish officer who was treacherous to his own country as well as to ours. We know that it was openly exulted in after the fact by many Spanish officers at Havana. What we blame the Spanish Government for is for not affording efficient protection to a ship of war under strained international relations before the fact, and for not instituting a rigorous investigation after the fact to discover and punish the criminal. The investigation it did institute was so perfunctory and trifling as to appear flippant and to increase American exasperation.

But to say all this is not to say that "Spain" destroyed the Maine. We have not a particle of evidence to show that the Spanish Government was privy to the destruction, and in fact very few of us believe that it was. To exonerate it, in the absence of any incriminating evidence, is our duty, if such an exoneration will satisfy or mollify Spanish feeling. There would be no inconsistency in making such an exoneration, either with our refusal to go into the matter in the framing of the treaty of peace or with the President's entirely proper and accurate reference to the subject in his recital of the causes of the war. And we have evidence that such an exoneration would relieve the hostility to us of the Spanish people.

PROF. WOOLSEY ON THE TREATY.

Prof. THEODORE S. WOOLSEY in the current number of The Independent gives the grounds on which he believes that "the Senate will be justified in refusing its assent to the ratification of the treaty with Spain."

These are, in his opinion, purely "material," that is to say, they are not "sentimental" or "emotional." They relate, however, as he recites them, in part to sentiment as well as to distinct material considerations. One of the chief grounds is that to ratify the treaty and keep the Philippines is to confirm the European impression that the professions with which we entered on the war were insincere. Another is that by keeping the Philippines we endanger the character of our own people and the development of our own institutions. Prof. WOOLSEY, it will be seen, can hardly regard this important question as wholly "material," any more than can those who differ from him.

So far as the specific provisions of the treaty are concerned, we do not discover in his treatment of them any argument for rejection of the treaty based on its departure from the accepted principles of international law. His argument, therefore, cannot derive particular authority from his acknowledged high repute in that department. It is the argument of a student of American affairs, based on what he considers the interests and the duty of our own people. It is not novel. All the points he makes have been made already by others, except that he thinks the provision for the adjudication and settlement by the United States of the claims of its citizens against Spain is "startling and dangerous," and "could easily cost our Government many millions of dollars." He would hardly, however, have the treaty rejected for that reason alone. His other reasons are in general the risk and cost of administering the islands, and of the complications in which they may involve us.

He holds that the rejection of the treaty would not involve the resumption of hostilities, but only a modification of its provisions. That is true enough. Spain certainly will not wish to fight us again because we conclude not to keep what we have forced her to give up. So far as she is concerned, it may be assumed that if this treaty does not suit the Senate she can be induced to consent to another that will suit the Senate by much the same means as were used to secure the present treaty. The important question is, what changes do the opponents of this treaty propose? This question Prof. WOOLSEY does not answer. He practically assumes that it requires no answer, and that if the advocates of ratification cannot show affirmatively that it is constitutional, advantageous, and without serious risk, it ought to be rejected.

We cannot take that view. Even if we admit that "the dispatch of an army and capture of Manila was an offensive measure, and not necessary for or directly connected with the main object of the war, viz., the liberation of Cuba," it is still true that the measure was taken and cannot now be recalled, unless we are prepared to give up the Philippines again to Spain. To that there are two obvious and grave objections. One is that Spain is powerless to resume control of the islands; the other is that she does not really wish to try to do so. If she were willing to try and failed, or if she did not try and the islands were left to themselves, could we escape responsibility either in morals or in international law? We have destroyed her navy and crippled her army and emptied her Treasury, so that for her helplessness we clearly are accountable. In the islands there are many and extensive foreign interests. Can we decently abandon them to anarchy?

Probably the opposition to ratification will fail. We wish the highly intelligent gentlemen who are engaged in it would take the situation as it is and try to shape the policy that must follow ratification, so that it will be wise and just. We are convinced that in that way they could do much more good.

"FAVORABLE" BALANCE OF TRADE.

A correspondent asks us to explain why the expression "favorable balance of trade" is, as we recently remarked, "somewhat misleading." A "favorable" balance of trade as between any nation and the rest of the world is supposed to exist when the recorded value of exports exceeds that of imports.

It is based on the assumed analogy between a nation and an individual trader, who looks on his business as profitable when he sells more than he buys. The analogy is misleading, for several reasons, two only of which need be referred to. One is that while an individual trader buys and sells for money and measures his profits by the excess of receipts over expenditures, the trade of a nation is to a great extent an elaborate system of barter. Wheat sold in England, for instance, may be exchanged by a roundabout but quite complete method for tea bought from China or wool from Australia, and there may be a net profit on the two transactions, though the reported values of exports and imports may just balance each other.

The other reason why the analogy is incomplete and misleading is that while each trader keeps in his books a careful and full record of all his operations, no such record is or can be kept by a nation. The values of neither exports nor imports as reported can be relied on as strictly accurate, and if they were, they would not include very many modes of transferring values from one nation to another. There is, for example, no record at all of the sale of securities for foreign account in any great market. In a general way we know that very large amounts of American securities formerly held abroad have been repurchased by Americans, and both this process and the reverse one are going on daily. No one can even guess with any certainty the true amounts involved.

Unquestionably the recent increase in our exports has been advantageous to this country. Equally unquestionably England has prospered steadily and greatly for many years in which her imports have been largely in excess of exports and the apparent "balance of trade" has been "unfavorable." A phrase that is necessarily based on incomplete data and expresses a state of things that may not exist is, we think, clearly "misleading."

The plan drawn up by the American Commissioners for the formal delivery of the City of Havana and the evacuation of the island of Cuba by the Spanish is carefully thought out and seems to provide for every difficulty that could be thought likely to arise. It is drawn up in a generous spirit, yet with military firmness. The departing Spanish troops are not so likely to give trouble as the Cubans exulting in their departure. The City of Havana will continue to be in a somewhat volcanic state until the Spaniards have sailed away, and it is evident that the situation is one to cause apprehension. We shall be fortunate if we can assume our new functions in Cuba in peace.

Mr. ARTHUR WARREN, the critic of The Engineering Magazine who undertook to show gross negligence in the management of the men-of-war composing the squadron that blockaded Santiago, had, in any case, a very up-hill piece of work. For he undertook to find fault with the most brilliant naval action in modern history, more brilliant even than DEWEY'S victory at Manila in that the squadron beaten and destroyed was composed of modern ships of war. In attacking the management of such an exploit, which is one of our National glories, it behooves a critic to be particularly careful about his facts. This critic seems to have been particularly reckless about his facts, and accordingly the naval officers who knew the facts and who were quoted in our columns yesterday had no difficulty in removing the entire foundation from under his criticism and causing it utterly to collapse. The moral for future "smart" civilian critics is very plain.

The article by Capt. MAHAN, on "The Relations of the United States to Their New Dependencies," on which we commented in our issue of Monday, was published in The Engineering Magazine and not in The Engineering News, to which it was mistakenly credited.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Reports presented at a recent meeting in London of shareholders in the White Pass and Yukon Railway gave assurance not only that the hardships and dangers now incidental to journeys to and from the Alaskan gold fields will soon be things of the past, but that the terrors of life in the hyperborean Dorado have been considerably exaggerated. Actual construction work on this line began in June last, and it was then hoped that the summit of the pass would be reached by September, but labor troubles of one sort and another, the most serious being a stampede of workmen caused by the rich discoveries made at Atlin, delayed progress so that the summit has but just been attained. Work is now advancing rapidly, however, and it is certain that the line will be open as far as Lake Bennett before navigation opens in the Spring. The traffic prospects are regarded as good. High rates will be charged for both freight and passengers, but, as compared with the present cost of reaching the gold fields from tidewater they will represent a saving of at least two-thirds to the miners. As to the character of the Yukon country, upon which, of course, the success of the enterprise depends, it was stated that the region is relatively as rich in copper as in gold. Coal, too, has been discovered in several places, and there are "indications" of oil. According to the Chairman of the meeting, it is now certain that the Yukon valley is of great mineral wealth throughout an extent of territory nearly as large as Europe, while it has been proved that the Summers are healthy and pleasant and the Winters, for people properly equipped, no harder to endure than those of Manitoba. The railway contractors have been but little troubled by illness among their workmen. The most encouraging feature of the situation, from the railway point of view, is the fact that the Dominion Government is meditating a reduction of the mining royalty from 10 to 2 per cent. This, if done, will end the existing dissatisfaction among the miners and give a great impetus to immigration.

—Too much importance may easily be attached to the present disorders in Havana. In itself the daily record of murders, assaults, and riots is serious enough, and disgraceful enough to both the Spaniards and the Cubans—not to speak of the American army of occupation—but it must be remembered that Havana is now going through a period of violent transition from the old to the new, and that all the bitter enmities accumulated in years and years of corrupt and sanguinary oppression are making haste to find expression, while the change from one régime to another is making and before the reins of authority can be again seized and adjusted. While the city was merely an armed camp, with Spain's entire force practically concentrated there, good order was preserved. At least the Spaniards say so, and many foreigners whom they found it judicious to treat with courtesy support them in the assertion. Good order, however, is sometimes a very terrible thing, and, just possibly, the native population may not have enjoyed particularly the quietude of those days while the siege was in progress. Reports from them will begin to come in with the new year. Compared with the Havana of the good old days, when Spanish rule came to its perfect flower, even this interregnum Havana is not so frightfully bad. From time out of mind, almost, there had existed there a not too secret society of professional assassins, not much unlike the Thugs of India. Occasional war was waged with these "Nañigos," as they were called, but they flourished all the same, and their services, which were cheap and easily obtainable by non-members, were often utilized by people of considerable eminence and nominal respectability. Frequent murders in the streets of Havana are no new thing, but now every tragedy is telegraphed all over the world, while in other days nothing was written and little said about such occurrences.

—Senator TILLMAN has not softened a particle under the—to others—melting influence of President MCKINLEY'S oratory. The sturdy statesman is quoted as saying recently: "Nought that the President or any one else says of the Confederate dead can help or hurt them; what we want is to hear of something concerning the Confederate living—these poor, old, one-armed and one-legged fellows who are on the verge of starvation. Let the money that is to be spent in rearing monuments to the Confederate dead be put into the pockets of the Confederate living, especially such as I have referred to, and thousands of hearts will rejoice, and thousands of homes will be blessed." These remarks, as is often the case with Senator TILLMAN'S eloquence, hit both ways and are calculated to inflict discomfort upon all hearers. That was probably what the statesman intended to do, for his ambition, like that of the bibulous lawyer in "The Wrong Box," seems always to counsel the doing of "Anything to give pain!" In this instance North and South alike will resent the Senator's words, and he ought to be quite content with himself.

—A letter from Nuevitas says that living expenses are extremely high in that part of Cuba just now, as business has not yet revived in the old city and the whole Province of Puerto Principe was swept bare of crops by the contending forces in the recent war, both of which made this region a favorite field of operations. An egg costs 10 cents, goats' flesh is sold—for purposes not stated, but possibly as food—at 30 cents a pound, and kerosene fetches $2 a gallon. Two things, however, are cheap, even at Nuevitas and even now. The wage of a laboring man is $1 a day, and rum is 25 cents a quart! From some points of view, therefore, life in Nuevitas has its gleams of sunshine. A lazy man with a moderate amount of money would not be obliged to do much more than draw his own breath, and, if he were a specialist in indolence, he might get help even in that, while as for those to whom alcoholic joys appeal the time must move at a hilarious gallop. Rum is a most potent fluid, especially the mature but undebilitated rum prevalent in the West Indies. A quart of it will go a good—some might say a bad—way in a hot land, and 25 cents' worth ought to lend fragrance to several consecutive days. And rum is not, in the Antilles as almost everywhere else, a legend of the past, a myth, an empty word for the use of elderly maiden gentlemen with missions. West Indians really drink this by-product of sugar-making, with results usually described on their gravestones as "the effect of our deadly climate." It might be well for the American pro-Consuls to readjust the prices of eggs and rum.

SEVENTH ON THE DEFENSIVE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Dec. 20 appeared a most excellent letter in regard to the Seventh Regiment, signed "Pro Patria et Gloria." It would have been stronger and of more weight had the writer signed his own name. An anonymous letter can never have much influence. Still, the views expressed must commend themselves to all who are interested in the welfare of the Seventh Regiment.

I was in Japan when the war with Spain was declared, and later, when I heard that the Seventh Regiment had declined to offer its services to the United States, my indignation knew no bounds. I feel that under similar circumstances twenty years or more ago Company K certainly would not have remained at home, even if it had to offer its services to the United States Government as a separate company. What I feel in regard to my former company I have no doubt every veteran feels in regard to his. It is over twenty-two years since I received my discharge from Company K, and I should be very sorry to think that its esprit de corps had changed and that it would not have been the first military organization to offer its services in case of danger.

I shall always recollect the Adjutant entering our company room at the time of the "Orange riot," in 1871, and, finding it crowded, laughingly said, "What a queer crowd you are. An excursion to Cape May is proposed, and you turn out six files, but the moment there is any danger, here you all are." This is still, I hope, the character of Company K. Pardon my digression from the object of this letter, namely, to urge upon all, especially upon the veterans and other ex-members of the Seventh Regiment, to make every effort to have it demontsrated where the blame lies, or, if possible, that no blame attaches.

Whatever those of us who love our old regiment may think and believe, in the eyes of the public the Seventh Regiment shirked its duty and is placed on the defensive, either to show that it did not do so, or, if it did, that the fault was not with the members at large, but with a few whose influence extended throughout the whole body. I trust through your columns to see this subject thoroughly opened, and feel confident that a full investigation will redound to the credit of our gallant Seventh and that its honor will be completely vindicated.

J. H. LIVINGSTON,
Ex-First Sergeant Company K, Seventh Regiment.
Clermont, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1898.

THE NEGRO NOT FORGOTTEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every American, white or black, has reason to rejoice over the new condition of affairs which has made possible such sentiments as graced the Southern speeches of President McKinley. There is no class to which the disappearance of sectional lines promises greater direct good than to the negro. It is not to be expected that the average black man will take such a view of so strange a spectacle as that of a Republican President wearing in compliment for a moment a Confederate badge, but the loyal and exceedingly patriotic zeal of the South during the war with Spain has shown that our country is one. Now that the spirit which strove to divide the Union has departed and sires and sons have given their blood for the honor and glory of the Stars and Stripes, well may

The mighty mother turn in tears,
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons.

The Union is not divided, it is one; the negro is not a slave, he is a citizen, and "the Union is once more the common atlas of our love and loyalty, our devotion and sacrifice. The old flag again waves over us in peace, with new glories which your sons and ours have this year added to its sacred folds," said President McKinley, in his address to the Georgia Legislature. If the South can give its blood to add new glories to the flag which waved in triumph over the foes of the Confederate dead, then, indeed, can we all forgive them the errors of the past and add a flower to those that mark their graves.

But what of the black man? Is he left out, is he forgotten? Does the cordial union of North and South mean this? Not at all, but, on the other hand, it means that North and South will henceforth work together in the task of fitting for his high place as a citizen the unfortunate victim of our country's former sins.

J. M. HENDERSON,
Pastor Bethel Church.
New York, Dec. 26, 1898.

THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I feel that your "open door" to your correspondents is a boon to your readers, of which I avail myself gladly, I also feel that it is one that should not be abused. At the risk of seeming to be asking for a too free use of the privilege that you so generously extend to your readers, I wish to say a word in reply to your remarks on "The Consent of the Governed." The consent of the governed, as far as we of the United States are concerned, means simply the will of a majority of the people of the United States or of each or any of the States, subject to the Constitution of the United States, but the United States is in honor bound and also bound by our traditions to refrain from forcing any government on any people of the earth against the will of such people.

The few intelligent Filipinos are desirous of their own independence and of their own government. We fought seven years to secure just what they are insisting upon, and we should be the last Nation on earth that would question their right to only that which we have maintained was but simple justice. Train the powerful batteries of THE TIMES upon the enemies of freedom and of liberty. We have only the right to see that the Filipinos and the Puerto Ricans have a free hand to govern themselves, and when we have rendered them that service and have retired from their territory we can proudly say that we still believe that "all Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed."

THEODORE McGARRAH.
New York, Dec. 26, 1898.

DIRTY STREETS AND DISEASE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Inasmuch as a prominent newspaper of the city has censured the Street Cleaning Department of the city for the presence of banks of snow in some of the streets, and to attribute the existence of disease consequent thereon, I ask that you will consider the following:

Up to within a few years the removal of snow and ice from the streets was not entertained, either by the Mayor or Common Council, or was it ever essayed, except in the cases of a very few storekeepers in narrow streets, who removed its obstruction to the delivery and receipt of their goods. With this exception, it remained until the sun and rain of the ensuing Spring thawed it, and in the narrow streets in the lower part of the city, (which was then the densely inhabited portion,) and particularly in such as led east and west, the accumulation of repeated snowstorms was added to by the snow from the sidewalks and augmented by the ashes, garbage, and excreta from animals (swine being permitted to run at large,) from various sources and dwellings, which were not then collected by the city. Consequently, when the snow and ice finally disappeared, the streets were left with a covering of filthy matter many inches in depth, which some of the storekeepers would collect in mounds in the centre of the street, and some facetiously would surmount them with a placard bearing "Corporation Pudding," "Bloodgood Pie," he being the head of the Street Cleaning Department at that period.

In this connection it should be borne in mind that the city was not sewered, excepting in Canal and Ferry Streets, necessary provisions to bear away the oozing water from the Collect and the surface water of the Swamp areas, and hence much street refuse was not as now washed into the rivers from the basins at street corners. Yet, notwithstanding this unvarying and unsavory condition of the streets, from the middle of November to the April ensuing, I do not recollect ever to have heard of any disease or epidemic being attributed to the condition of them, and if the condition of them that is here portrayed, is doubted by any one who did not witness it, the one fact that in or about 1834 or 1836 the expenditure for street cleaning of the entire city was but about $87,000, and if in such a condition of the streets there was not any epidemic in consequence thereof, how can the existence of one at this time be justly attributed to the condition of them, which, in consideration of two succeeding snowstorms and the 450 miles of streets and the season combined are exceptionally clean.

Consequently, any charges against the Street Cleaning Department for neglect of action at the time are unjust, and the announcement that the city is particularly unclean, and that an epidemic is existing in consequence thereof, is not only not supported by facts, but it is both injudicious and prejudicial to the interest of our trade and commerce in the opinion of

CHARLES H. HASWELL.
New York, Dec. 27, 1898.

THE NATION'S DILEMMA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In spite of all our brave talk about duty and destiny, the conscience of the Nation will not approve of our taking possession of the Philippines, and the intelligence of our people will never be persuaded that it is our destiny to possess colonies. The ardent expansionists aptly describe themselves as looking to the future, and it is well for their present peace of mind that they should be looking thither with single eye and undiverted attention, for if they should trust themselves to cast but one look behind, they would probably cease to stand so firmly where they are. It has long been a characteristic of the man who is a partisan for the sake of partisanship or the spoils of office to dismiss with a shrug the examples, the lessons, or the warnings of the past, in the delusion that present conditions and opportunities have had no parallel, and consequently no instruction for him. And yet such a man has had reason to find that a quickened public conscience works in these days much as it always has worked.

During the past few years our statesmen have become opportunists at an alarming pace, and we are now reaping the harvest of opportunism. Chief among those who serve the present moment is our President. His lack of policy, his failure to act in emergency, his disinclination to lead have led us into a dilemma from which he and his supporters now ask the opponents of expansion to point a way. Is it not a little unfair for those who have steadfastly maintained that the "fortunes of war" ought never to be permitted to lead America away from American ideals to bear the burden imposed by a weak and vainglorious exultation "over the fortunes of war"? In April most of us thought that we were fighting for the sake of the unhappy Cubans, and there are still some of us who think it our duty to live up to our declarations and promises. In May the hearts of our people were fired with the lust of conquest, but there are some of us who think that our destiny leads us forward rather than backward in the path of National development. Our people know, and the whole world knows, that the appearance of America among the warring powers would be a serious blow to the progress of civilization, for it would mean that the only peaceful Nation had ceased to put the arts of peace before the barbarous triumphs of war.

We have conquered Spain, and we can take her colonies from her. We are fond of asserting that she will be better off without them. In what way, then, are we going to be better off with them? Let us beware lest, a generation hence, Spain may have cause to deride us, saying, "The fruit of your victory has become bitter. We wish you well of your troublesome dependencies." If we cannot treat the Filipinos in the same way that we propose to treat the Cubans; if, after a certain number of years of our tutelage and education, they are not to be capable of self-government, they are not fit to become connected with this Republic in any way, it is our duty to repair the damage we have done to Spanish sovereignty over them and leave Spain in possession of them.

AARON B. KEELER.
New York, Dec. 26, 1898.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I know not if you will be willing to publish any further correspondence from me upon this subject, but you may do so, and hence I write, for your courtesy is proverbial, and you evidently believe with me that in America the opinion of the "common people" is valuable.

I did not trouble you with a reply to "P. R. S.," who wrote some time ago, for instead of confining himself to arguments he descended to personalities, which might suit a public meeting, but should not appear in so dignified a position as your columns; and, furthermore, cool Englishman though he be, he is evidently more fierce in temper than this "hot-headed Celt" who is now writing to you, and such a mental condition is not good for argument.

Your correspondent yesterday, "J. J. T.," writes in a different mood, and with your kind permission I shall briefly point out why our opinions differ.

As to American principles being due to the men of the Mayflower, I find that history records many facts that controvert Mr. Stead's statement. They came here as "loyal subjects of our dread sovereign, King James"; they and their immediate successors held views that included compulsory attendance at church, and reverent walking to and from church, flogging for kissing one's wife on Sunday, fines if the style of a woman's headdress did not suit them, death for blasphemy and "witchcraft"; they excluded Roman Catholic priests, while Baltimore became an asylum for Protestant and Catholic alike; they passed laws against the Quakers, authorizing whippings, imprisonments, cropping of ears, boring of tongues with hot irons, and even death, actually hanging three men and one woman; they sanctioned slavery, and their conduct toward the Rhode Island settlements showed how intolerable they were. Are these American principles?

When "J. J. T." refers to Ireland he becomes hopelessly English in his views, and I fear it would be useless for me to try and change them, as I should like to do. He refers to the Irish Parliament, absolutely ignoring the fact that at that time, instead of being a Parliament of the Irish people, it was simply a Parliament of the English colonists in Ireland. Many of the peers were Englishmen and Scotchmen, without family or property connection with Ireland; those coming from Ireland were hoisted to their position by the sale of peerages, in many cases; at the time of the union twenty new peerages were created, and nearly as many promotions made in the peerage, in consideration of a support of the union bill. Mr. Lecky, the historian, has written that the Irish peerage "was systematically degraded and the majority of Irish titles are historically connected with memories not of honor, but of shame." As to the commons, what could be expected, for but one creed, and that the smallest in numbers, was allowed in the House of Commons, where above 200 members were returned by individuals, and some fifty returned by ten persons. An English historian of Ireland has said that this Irish Parliament "was never in any sense representative of the nation. It was the corrupt embodiment of a dominant race. It sold the birthright of the nation for its own selfish ends." A thought about all these facts would have prevented "J. J. T." making the Irish people responsible for the loss of the Irish Parliament. Before I became an American citizen I was an Irish Nationalist, and a follower of Parnell at that, and of Parnell even unto his death. This, however, did not prevent me recognizing the enlightened spirit of Charles James Fox, and of the latter day Gladstone. England has produced such men in the past, and we may well hope to see the race continued, for from the bombastic and ridiculous talk of England's prowess to fight all the earth nothing but bitterness of spirit and unending dissension will come, but from the statesmanship of such men as I have mentioned will come friendship between two peoples whose enmity is a disgrace to the stronger one, and whose union would be a new triumph of civilization and a new hope for the future.

I cannot dare take up space sufficient to amplify my views on England's connection with India, the Transvaal, and other countries. Continental countries dislike England, perhaps because she is strong—no one likes a big bully; but also because she is untrustworthy. For this perfidiousness I say we must be prepared if we make an alliance with her. The great imperialists, expansionists, and promoters of alliances in England are not that portion of the nation that comes up to American views of government, but the descendants of Goldsmith's "lords of humankind"; and the men who marry our American girls are of the same ilk. So let us have no alliance, not only not with England. I must point out to our English friends that the Anglo-Saxon is not the only civilizing influence in the world; France, Germany, and Italy have been great civilizers; the great Russian Empire, offensive as its autocratic Government is to us, has nevertheless been, and is today, a great civilizer. But they all act upon a principle which to me is detestable—that is, that the end justifies the means. Let us be chary of all alliances; let us set a noble example of something better, if we are to extend our influence to other parts of the world. Let America be in truth the home of the free and the brave and the precursor of freedom wherever she may go.

JOSEPH LOMANS.
New York, Dec. 26, 1898.

Some of the City's Shortcomings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One might suppose that in New York City everything is to be had that is procurable elsewhere, but such does not seem to be the case. Last Summer I looked in vain through the large shops for the noiseless "fan of turkey feathers," so popular in the South, and the best kind for a sick room. It is useless to ask in any restaurant for plain corn bread, so preferable to corn cake. "Episcopal pudding," under that or any other name, is equally unknown. The Flor del Espiritu Santo, the only flower I was ever anxious to see, is never advertised in any exhibition of orchids, and, to rise from things material to things musical, I scanned last Sunday's programmes without being able to find, even in the least fashionable church, Jackson's Te Deum in F, the most tuneful chant that ever was marred by the congregation insisting on helping the choir sing it. No one admires this great city more than I do, but it must be admitted that it has its shortcomings.

CLARA MARSHALL.
New York, Dec. 27, 1898.

Clergymen as Ship's Passengers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in your journal of this day, taken from an English paper, about the belief among seamen that it is unlucky to have parsons on shipboard suggests a question which I should like to propose to such of your readers as are well read in the lore of such beliefs, viz., whether the seaman's objection to clergymen as ships' passengers is common to all European sailors or only to British, and to Catholic seamen with regard to their clergy as well as to Protestant sailors, and I should like also to learn somewnat of the genesis and history of this curious belief. Is there, for example, any trace of the like among the ancient Greeks or Romans, or among other pagan nations, ancient or modern—the Chinese, for example? Capt. John Codman will doubtless be able to throw some light on this matter.

NAUTA.
Mamaroneck, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1898.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

From The Philadelphia Times.

Those who have carefully noted the record of Gen. Miles in the late war will have little doubt as to the result of the issue between Gen. Eagan and himself. He has not only made no mistakes, but he very generously permitted himself to be used by the Government to correct and cover the mistakes of others where he was not in immediate command. He is the man who brought order out of chaos at Santiago, even after he had been humiliated by the War Department by denying him his proper position as the head of that army, and his Puerto Rico campaign exhibited consummate skill, not only in military strategy, but in having every need of the army promptly provided. Suffering and sacrifice were inevitable in the hurried movement to Puerto Rico, but no man has returned from that campaign who has not credited Gen. Miles with having reduced the suffering of his army to the severest minimum.

Such is Gen. Miles's record in the late war, while from every command alike in field and camp there have been the gravest accusations of incompetency and inefficiency in the Commissary Department of the army. We are now approaching the truth, and the people of the country want to know it. We sincerely hope that Gen. Eagan will be peremptory in the demand for a court-martial either of himself or Gen. Miles. Let the light be turned on without fear or favor, and whoever may be in fault let him suffer as he deserves.

NUGGETS.

As to the Latest Fad.

"These horseless carriages are great things."

"Yes, indeed. I had one once."

"What did you do with it?"

"Outgrew it."—Jewish Comment.

Well Along in Years.

"Isn't Belle's husband old enough to be her father?"

"Her father! Why, my dear, he's old enough to be a Captain in the United States Navy!"—Philadelphia North American.

Social Problem.

Watts—Then you don't believe that the man who offers the bribe is as bad as the man who takes it?

Potts—Of course not. The briber has plenty of money.—Indianapolis Journal.

Why She Did It.

"Why is it," they asked, "that you let your husband have his own way in everything?"

"Because," she replied, "I like to have some one to blame when things go wrong."—Boston Journal.

THE LION'S CUB.

To the United States Senate.

By MAURICE THOMPSON.

From The Independent.

The whelp that nipped its mother's dug in
turning from her breast,
And smacked its lusty lips and built its own
lair in the West,
Has stretched its limbs and looked about
and roared across the sea:
"Oh, mother, I did bite thee hard, but still
thou lovest me!"

She lifts her head and listens, as waking
from a dream,
Her great jaw set, her claws outspread, her
lion eyes agleam;
The voice is deep as thunder on the far
horizon rim,
And up the mother spoke, and said: "It
can be none but him!"

Cried England to America: "My ancient
love abides,
And the old Trafalgar courage still upon
the ocean rides."
America to England spake: "The God of
Liberty
Goes with us marching up the land and sailing down the sea."

And the twain are joined for hunting, let all
the packs beware,
The tiger's kith, the panther's kin, the race-
hordes of the bear.
They two step forth together, God's hand
has struck the hour,
All pathways lead to freedom, each footstep
broadens power.

The world is still in dull amaze, agape and
dazed to hear;
There is a rustling of the thorns, uneasy far
and near.
King leaning unto King, and on Oppression's hateful lips
A pallor as the wind brings in the booming
of the ships.

And who shall cower, who recoil, or choose
the craven's tack,
And strain the law (by heroes made) to hold
his country back?
Ah, who? Let children lisp his shame and
women cry him down
What time our glorious banner waves o'er
stormed tower and down.

The star is up, the star of splendor, never
to set or wane;
The flag leads on, the flag of glory, never to
turn again;
And where it goes we cheer and follow, no
man of us will fail;
We all are where our armies camp and
where our navies sail.

World-conquering mother, hard we bit in
parting from thy breast;
Yet still we smack our lusty lips and love
thy milk the best;
For the blood our mother gave us is the
true imperial strain,
She bore one cub, only one, but it wears
the lion's mane!

ARRESTS IN DAMAGE SUITS

A Lawyer and a Janitor Accused of Suborning Perjury.

MORE INDICTMENTS TO FOLLOW

District Attorney Gardiner Thinks He Has Evidence in Hand Now to Break Up the Conspirators.

Through the efforts of the District Attorney's office, assisted by officials of the Metropolitan and the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the gang of swindlers which has for years been preying upon the two roads and upon other corporations in the business of procuring false witnesses in damage suits is in a fair way to be broken up.

In the indictment and the surrender yesterday of Michael P. O'Connor, a lawyer, whose office is on Park Row, Col. Gardiner thinks he has the chief conspirator, although many lawyers and others have been concerned. O'Connor was taken before Justice McMahon in General Sessions to answer to the charge of subornation of perjury and released on $2,500 bail.

The arrest last evening of William Rapp, a janitor at 164 East Eightieth Street, in the suit for accident of McGuire against the Third Avenue on a similar charge, is another link in the evidence against the gang. According to the statement last evening of Assistant District Attorney Gray, four other indictments have been returned, and arrests will probably follow to-day.

Mr. Gray declined to give the names of the indicted men. In addition to those already under arrest, on bail, or under surveillance in Manhattan, two men are at present in Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn on the same charge. Charles Gallagher, an adjuster of claims, known more particularly as an "ambulance chaser," is one of O'Connor's assistants and is now in the Tombs.

Louis Julian of the investigating department of the Metropolitan Company, said yesterday:

"One of the most interesting features of the case was a recent discovery that for a long time Mr. O'Connor has been maintaining in his office a school of instruction for boys and young men, teaching them how to swear and act in giving testimony against railroad companies in damage suits.

"O'Connor had conceived the idea of instructing his class in conspiracy by the use of models of cars, supplemented by rails, wagons, and trucks, the two latter commodities having been brought into play for expert testimony against the corporations of the city that do an extensive cartage business. In brief, Mr. O'Connor's methods were extensive and scientific."

The case on which the prosecution against O'Connor and Rapp is based is that of George McGuire against the Third Avenue Road. McGuire was killed at Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue two or three years ago, and his heirs brought suit against the company.

O'Connor, it was charged, like some other lawyers who read the papers for the principal reason of acquiring information of accidents, approached McGuire's heirs and offered to take the case on percentage. Mr. O'Connor, it is alleged in the indictment, then proceeded to secure his "witnesses," McGuire's heirs knowing nothing of the methods pursued.

The information which led directly to O'Connor's indictment, Mr. Julian said, was found in the confession of one Herman Gierke and two colored men, known as Abbott and Conover. Back of all this, so Mr. Julian says, the first intimation of the alleged conspiracy, came from Henry J. S. Flynn, an attorney, about a year ago. Mr. Flynn had been connected with O'Connor for five years preceding.

"One day," said Mr. Julian, "Mr. Flynn met a representative of the Metropolitan Company and told him he had important information which he desired to impart, and stated that he knew of a conspiracy to commit wholesale perjury in suits for damages then pending and about to be tried in the Supreme Court.

He said he felt it his duty as a member of the bar and as an officer of the Supreme Court, to make known the existence of this plot, which was only a repetition of what had been going on for years."

Assistant District Attorney Gray refused to go into details last evening concerning the specific information in the hands of the District Attorney, but said that more arrests would follow.

GOLUCHOWSKI TO RESIGN.

Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister's Decision the Outcome of the Prussian Expulsion Trouble.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says he learns, on the best authority, that Count Goluchowski is about to resign the portfolio of Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Count Goluchowski's resolution is the outcome of the recent policy of the Prussian Government in expelling Austrian subjects from the Northern provinces of Prussia and of the speech made in the Austrian Reichsrath regarding these expulsions by Count Thun-Hohenstein, the Austrian Premier, last month, when, in replying to an interpellation, he said that if the Berlin Cabinet did not show greater consideration to Austrians the Austrian Government would not hesitate, if necessary, to adopt retaliatory measures.

CROP OF DUELS IN HUNGARY.

Six Encounters Being Arranged—Seconds Challenge Seconds.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 28.—The quarrel between Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, and M. Horanszky, member of the Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet, is likely to have further curious developments. Although, owing to the inability of their seconds to agree upon the conditions of the proposed duel, the encounter has been declared off, the affair may lead indirectly to several meetings on the field of honor.

M. Horanszky and his seconds having heard that the seconds of Baron Banffy have been animadverting upon the conduct of M. Horanszky, have sent challenges to both. Baron Banffy's seconds are Baron Fejrvary, Minister of National Defense, and M. Gajari of the Chamber of Deputies. As each has received three challenges, there are six duels being arranged.

DESTRUCTIVE GALE IN ENGLAND.

Buildings Blown Down in London, and Several Persons Killed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A fierce gale is sweeping over the British coasts to-day. The cross channel services have been interrupted, and several wrecks and rescues have been reported.

Trees and buildings have been blown down in London, and there have been several fatalities.

TO MITIGATE WAR'S HORRORS.

Dr. von Esmarch's Suggestions for the Czar's Peace Conference.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Dr. Von Esmarch, the famous army Surgeon, who, through his wife, is closely connected with the Imperial House, has written an article suggesting that the forthcoming Disarmament Conference, proposed by Emperor Nicholas, should direct its attentions to mitigating the horrors of war.

The writer protests against the use of the dumdum bullet in civilized warfare, and urges that all narrow calibre bullets should be cased entirely, or at least, at the point, in hard metal. He also insists that every soldier should be instructed in Red Cross work.

Civil War Imminent in Bolivia.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27.—Advices from Bolivia say the aspect of affairs there is serious. Young men belonging to the best society are joining one side or the other, the banks have lost nearly all their clerks, and civil war is inevitable.

Bubonic Plague in South Africa Now.

PRETORIA, Dec. 27.—It is reported here to-day that the bubonic plague has broken out in the district of Delagoa Bay.

SENOR SAGASTA BETTER.

Dangerous Symptoms of the Premier's Illness Passing Away—His Plans for Administrative Reform.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The dangerous symptoms of Señor Sagasta's illness are passing away.

"In the course of conversations with his intimates before the malady became serious he spoke bitterly of the anxiety which the peace negotiations and the lack of generosity on the part of the Americans had caused him.

Regarding the future, he said he thought that in five years he could effect radical reforms in all branches of the administration. His plan would be to divide the Ministry of Fomente, which includes the Departments of Public Works, Agriculture, Commerce, and Education, into two, and perhaps three, different Ministries, because the work of reorganizing the country would fall largely upon these departments."

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION LAW.

Cry of Scarcity a Manoeuvre Against It, Says Klinkowstroon.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Referring to the statement made last week by Count Klinkowstroon at the annual convention of the Conservative Party, in East Prussia, that Dr. Von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, had declared that the Americans would submit if a strong meat inspection law were passed, I may say that I doubt the use of any such expression by Dr. Von Holleben, because it would make the negotiation of a new commercial treaty very difficult.

"But Count Klinkowstroon, who is one of the most extreme of German Agrarians and Protectionists, did assert that all the clamor about the scarcity of meat was only an outpost skirmish against the meat inspection law."

British Steamer in Distress.

LITTLEHAMPTON, England, Dec. 27.—The British steamer Lingfield is off this harbor, unmanageable. Assistance has been sent.

The Lingfield was last reported passed Dungeness Dec. 14 from Taganrog, Russia, Nov. 19.

"BRUDER MARTIN" FOR CHARITY

Benefit Performance of Vienna Musical Farce at Irving Place Theatre.

"Bruder Martin," a musical farce in four acts by Carl Costa was produced last night for the first time in this country at the Irving Place Theatre before a large audience. The performance was for the benefit of the Austro-Hungarian Emigrant House, and Manager Conried gave the entire proceeds to the cause.

The new farce comes direct from Vienna, where it was successfully produced for three months. It is undoubtedly the best bit of Austrian peasant life depicted by Herr Costa, and deals principally with the influence exerted by "Bruder Martin," a wandering monk, who, in addition to begging for the poor and relieving distress, makes it his business to settle domestic troubles wherever he may encounter them.

Franz Mueller and Bruder Martin gave a creditable performance, and Gustav von Seyffertitz as the hen-pecked tailor was very funny. The rest of the cast did their work well.

"Bruder Martin" was to have been produced for the rest of the week, but owing to numerous requests from out-of-town patrons who have not had the opportunity of seeing "Im Weissen Roessl," Manager Conried has decided to put the comedy on again for three performances. Saturday night will witness a production of "Where is the Cat?"

"The White Heather" Again.

"The White Heather," one of the most coherent and moderate of recent English melodramas, in spite of its cartoon-like effects, is in town again, and its huge scenes fit well the broad stage of the Grand Opera House. Some of the actors who were in the original cast a year ago retain their rôles, notably Miss Rose Coghlan as the high-spirited and benevolent Scotch lady and Miss Olive May as the bicycle girl. Richard Bennett also reappears as the ruined youth who encounters the arch-villain at the bottom of the sea and cuts off his air supply, while actors so competent as John T. Sullivan, Grace Thorne, and Herbert Ayling fill other important rôles.

The touching scene of the sudden death of the bankrupt on the floor of the Stock Exchange and the representation of the conflict of the two divers amid the rocks and seaweed are as effective as ever.

"The Lights o' London."

The woes of Harold Armytage and his faithful wife and their ultimate reward, the temporary triumph of rascality, the humors of the life of strolling show people, (set forth with a suggestion of the influence of Dickens,) are offered as the Christmas bill at the Murray Hill Theatre. George R. Sims's famous melodrama, "The Lights o' London," is as fresh and full of vitality as ever it was. Seth Preene's visit to his wanton daughter and his eleventh-hour repentance are denoted with good effect by Mr. Donnelly's stock company.

The principal members of this hard-working band—Robert Drouet, William Redmund, Emmet C. King, Walter Allen, Hannah May Ingham, Sandol Milliken, E. T. Stetson, and Rose Beaudet—are all in the cast.

The Music of "Phroso."

"Phroso," the new play at the Empire Theatre, is a veritable melodrama. William Furst, the director of music in all Charles Frohman's theatres, has composed a complete musical outfit for it, which is performed by the orchestra and organ. This includes an overture, two entr'actes, and the customary "announcements" of the approach of principal personages, and a not too obstreperous accompaniment to some of the stronger passages. The "Phroso" motif which runs through the play is a pretty tune which may become as popular as the well-remembered melody of Lady Babble in "The Little Minister."

A Hoyt Company to Tour Australia.

Messrs. Hoyt & McKee closed a contract yesterday with George Musgrove, by the terms of which the firm of Williamson & Musgrove of Australia will direct a tour through that country of a company to be headed by Harry Connor, which Hoyt & McKee will immediately proceed to organize. The company will leave here in May, opening in one of the Australian firm's theatres on June 10 with "A Rag Baby," followed by "A Stranger in New York" and "A Day and a Night." There will also be a revival of "A Trip to Chinatown."

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSÉE.—Many visitors were attracted to the Musée yesterday by the excellent programme presented. The marionettes attracted considerable attention, as did the cinematographe pictures.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—The tuneful opera "The Geisha" was successfully presented last night. Although the production enjoyed a run of 300 nights at Daly's Theatre, it was received with as much favor as ever, and recalls were frequent.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The Rays, John and Emma, in the farce "A Hot Old Time" are the attraction this week. The play affords much amusement, and there is an abundance of clever character work throughout.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Many entertaining features are to be found in this week's programme, including John C. Rice and Sally Ric in their new comedietta, "Our Honeymoon"; Lafayette in some clever impersonations of prominent people; Reno and Richards, with their acrobatic act; Jane Whitbeck, the Angela sisters, Fritz Young, and many others.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—Mr. Proctor offers an excellent holiday bill at his up-town house, including Miss Helene Mora, the coralto, with some new songs; McIntyre and Heath in their black-face specialty; Hayes and Lytton in their new farcical sketch, "A Wise Guy"; Montgomery and Stone, W. H. Windom and his Blackstone Quartet, Lizzie B. Raymond, Canfield and Carleton, McBride and Goodrich, and Jerome and Alexis.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Milton and Dolly Nobles returned to this house and repeated their previous success, "Why Walker Reformed." The farce is full of good lines, which both players make the most of. James Thornton was as successful as ever in his monologue. Larry Dooley and James Tenbrooke, Wills and Loretto, the Marco Twins, Hassan Ben Ali's Arabs, and Zrenyi and Mlle. Chenean made up the remaining part of the programme.

For Your Stomach's Sake
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It is a question as to whether two Christmas days in succession, with accompaniments of feasting, &c., are an unmixed blessing. If it were possible to compile statistics on the subject it would probably be found that family physicians had yesterday the busiest day of the season, while the number of weary-looking men to be seen down town, and of pallid-faced women visible on the avenue and elsewhere up town, bore unmistakable evidence that the double holiday was too much of a good thing. The gray skies and snow-laden atmosphere were in sympathy with the general feeling of the community, who had kept Christmas too much, and it was really a day after the ball.

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The exodus from New York to the country for the New Year's holidays, which has become so marked a feature of the recurring holiday season, has already begun, and the afternoon trains to Tuxedo, Hempstead, and the upper Hudson carried away a number of people yesterday who will not return to town until Tuesday next. By Friday there will be a great rush of the fashionables out of town. The children and young people will have recovered tomorrow to some extent, it is to be hoped, from the effect of their Christmas festivities, and will begin the round of parties of all kinds, which will last until after Twelfth Night.

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The grip sufferers whose condition and progress toward recovery interest the community are for the most part better this morning. There were no new cases reported yesterday in the clubs and where people meet, and there is a general impression that the epidemic has reached its climax and is beginning to decline. Reports from almost every out-of-town resort are to the effect that the uncomfortable visitor is everywhere, so that escape does not seem possible. Under these conditions many people who had purposed going out of town for some weeks, until all danger of infection should be past, have now decided that they might as well remain in their comfortable homes in town.

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The late John L. Gardner of Boston left $40,000 to his nephews, one of whom is the well-known young Boston beau, Mr. Francis Skinner, Jr. Mr. Gardner's death has thrown a large family connection into mourning, including the Coolidges, Gardners, and Peabodys, and has made the season dull. At his funeral last week Boston society was more largely represented than at any funeral in his town for many years. Mrs. "Jack" Gardner sent to the funeral a cross of violets which covered the entire coffin. The violets came from her conservatories at Brookline.

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Mr. George S. Howland of New York will be married to Miss Virginia Stackpole, daughter of Mr. J. Lewis Stackpole of Boston, the last week in January. Mr. Howland is still a student at the Beaux-Arts, in Paris, and immediately after his marriage will take his wife to the French capital where he will resume his studies. Both Mr. Howland and Miss Stackpole are over six feet in height, and will make an impressive bridal couple. The one great private ball of the Boston season will probably be that to be given by Mr. Amory Lawrence to introduce his daughter, Miss Edith Lawrence, and which will take place at Paul Revere Hall, in Boston, on Jan. 4.

***

The Benedicts' Ball, which has been eagerly anticipated in Philadelphia as the event of the Winter season there, took place last evening, in Horticultural Hall, and was a beautiful affair. The ball was given by such prominent Philadelphia benedicts as Messrs. John Thompson Spencer, Henry W. Biddle, John A. Brown, Jr., John Tucker Bispham, John Cadwallader, Alexander J. Cassatt, Henry C. Chapman, M. D., Edward Coles, Henry B. Coxe, Charles H. Dana, Anthony J. Drexel, Rudolph Ellis, George Harrison Fisher, Charles C. Harrison, J. Dundas Lippincott, John H. Livingston, Frederick R. Mason, Edward de V. Morell, Frank Thompson, John W. Williams, Edward W. Willing, and William Winsor. Many New Yorkers went on to the affair.

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Gen. Charles A. Whittier, formerly of Boston, but now a resident of New York, who returned from Manila on Saturday last in time to eat his Christmas dinner in New York, as he promised he would do when he departed last May, is at present the lion of the Union Club. He has been obliged to recount his experiences in the Philippines and to give his views, as far as his position will enable him to talk, on the question of our future policy regarding the islands again and again. Gen. Whittier is looking remarkably well. While he complains of the climate of the Philippines, he seems to have enjoyed his stay there, and particularly his trip around the world, which his duties necessitated.

***

The report that Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is engaged to Miss Virginia Fair, sister of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, is again in circulation, and seems to have obtained wide currency. It probably springs from the fact that the young people have been walking together several times of late and that young Mr. Vanderbilt has shown Miss Fair decided attention at recent Christmas tree parties. While it is possible that there may be an engagement in the near future, it is not probable, for several reasons, that any formal announcement of such engagement will be made for some time to come.

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The second of the Tuesday evening dances took place at Delmonico's last night. Mr. Alexander M. Hadden led the cotillion.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hennen Morris are in New Orleans, and they have been passing the Christmas holidays at their country seat, near Hammond, La. Mr. and Mrs. David Morris may join them later. The Misses West, who paid quite a long Autumn visit to Mr. and Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse at Irvington on the Hudson, have returned to New Orleans.

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In Scotland, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Leith have been entertaining a large party at Fivie Castle, including Lord and Lady Basing, Major and Mrs. Burn, Lord Elphinstone, Miss Baird, Sir Evelyn Wood, and Col. Rhodes. There was excellent sport among the pheasants, ground game, and roe deer.

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In Paris the evening musicales and dinners still go on with unflagging spirit. Mrs. Roosevelt Scovel has given any number of large entertainments. At one of the recent ones the Chevalier and Mr. Holman Black sang a number of duets, and Mme. Diaz-Albertini also contributed to the success of the programme. She is Chevalier Scovel's sister. Miss Fanny Reed, the sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, in a gorgeous gown of black velvet, sang with her usual success. Among the guests were Mrs. Clarence Lyman Collins, in black with a green hat; Mrs. Henry Bacon, and her friend, Mrs. Ingraham; Mrs. Harjes, the Comte and Comtesse de Gabriac, (Miss Fithian,) Mrs. Howland, Mrs. Auffmordt, and the Count and Countess de Galli.

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The hunting season is about over. The Meadow Brook Hunt will not have any meet from now on until Spring. Mrs. Clarence Mackay has closed her house at Westbury and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has left Hempstead for town. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg has come to town for the Winter, and the Stanley Mortimers have also moved to the city. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., are at Aiken, and Mr. William C. Eustis, Mr. George P. Eustis, and Mr. Harry K. Vingut are abroad.

***

The Christmas festivities at Biltmore are over, and the house has been closed until next year. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt arrived in town yesterday. They are booked to sail to-day on the Teutonic for Liverpool, and will pass the Winter and Spring abroad. Among other passengers booked to sail on the Teutonic to-day are J. Pierpont Morgan, F. W. Lawrence and Miss Lawrence, Thomas Huger Pratt, who goes to join Mrs. Pratt; J. P. Scudder, and Col. George F. Towle. Before leaving Biltmore Mrs. Vanderbilt surprised her husband by arranging a cakewalk for the colored people on the place, and the usual entertainment for the Sunday school children was given.

***

It is the dull season at Dinard, France. The only amusements just now are the Wednesday concerts, which are amateur, and which have revealed some delightful talent. Among the Americans who were among the audience at the one on the Wednesday before Christmas were Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Mrs. and Miss Biddle, Mrs. and Miss Winslow, Mrs. and Miss Pell Haggerty, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norton Winslow, Mrs. Morgan, and Mrs. McCrea of Philadelphia. The tables at which the audience sat, the salle being arranged as a café de concert, were decorated with flowers.

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Shopping has been all the rage in London. There is such a spirit of democracy now rife in England that the royalties, with the exception of the Queen, go on foot through Bond and other shopping streets and make their purchases. Frequently they are not recognized. A correspondent says: "Not long ago I saw the Princess Christian in a fashionable shop in Mount Street, and the Duchess of York was walking in Regent Street on Monday, evidently looking in the shop windows and buying things, too. She was very simply dressed, and even if recognized she was not in any way annoyed. Princess Louise was in Sloane Street on Monday, looking as stately and handsome as usual."

***

Mrs. Harold Farquhar Hadden, formerly Miss Valerie Burkhard, gave a large party for her young sons and daughters at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. The guests, who were young men and maidens, ranging in age from ten or twelve to eighteen years, together with some personal friends of Mrs. Hadden's, numbered about 100. The entertainment was given in the small ballroom on the second floor. There was a large Christmas tree in the centre of the floor, laden with gifts, and which was lit by hundreds of tiny electric lights scattered through the branches. The room was decorated with roses, which were banked up along the sides and each end of the room. American Beauty roses were the flowers chiefly used. The guests began to arrive at 4 o'clock, and by 5 P. M. the room was crowded. A full orchestra furnished music, and after the gifts, which were for the most part silver articles, had been distributed, there was general dancing and a cotillion led by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden. Mrs. Hadden received the guests, assisted by her daughters. The Summer colony at Seabright, N. J., where Mrs. Hadden lives in Summer, was largely represented among the guests. These included, among the older people, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. J. G. Neeser, Mrs. J. J. McCook, Mrs. W. A. Street, Mrs. R. D. Harris, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. Smith Hadden, Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, and Mrs. Robert Livingston. Among the younger people present were the Misses McCook, Miss Neeser, the Misses Street, Miss Ruth Ashmore, the Messrs. Duncan and Emmet Harris, and Master Peabody.

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Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, formerly Miss Smith, gave a small dance last evening at her new and beautiful residence, 22 Park Avenue, for her débutante daughter, Miss Susan Hall Butler. The guests were mostly of the younger set, although a few older people were present. There was no cotillion. Miss Ethel Hitchcock, Miss Lapsley, Miss Elsa Bronson, Miss Emmet, Miss Dix, Miss Ethel Post, and Messrs. A. C. Ward, Kinnicutt, Draper, Gilder, Bell, W. Wheelock, and Barger were among the guests.

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Mrs. Daniel Sidney Appleton gave a children's party at her residence, 26 West Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. As Mrs. Appleton is in mourning the guests were limited to the children of a few intimate friends.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Cohen celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at the residence of their daughter, Mrs. Joseph S. Blatt, 413 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, last Sunday. Three generations were represented at the dinner preceding the reception, including three sons, four daughters, and nine grandchildren. Mr. Cohen came to this country from Germany in 1836. Economy and strict attention to business soon enabled him to embark in the business of cap manufacturing, which shortly grew to extensive proportions. The civil war, however, made him penniless, as the great bulk of his production was sold in the South. He paid up his indebtedness dollar for dollar, and ten years ago retired from an active business career of more than fifty years.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Serson—Macdonald.

Miss Mary Louise Macdonald and the Rev. John Reaby Serson were married at Gananoque, Canada, yesterday, by the Archbishop of Ontario, assisted by the Dean of Ontario. Miss Macdonald is the daughter of Charles Macdonald of this city. Mr. Serson is rector of a prominent church in Gananoque.

Richards—Chittenden.

The Rev. Frederick B. Richards and Miss Bessie Chittenden, daughter of Louis E. Chittenden of 62 West Fifty-fourth Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's father by the Rev. Dr. Charles Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle. The bridegroom is the pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

Edwards—Scholefield.

Guy Edwards and Miss Mae Stuart Scholefield, daughter of the late Major Scholefield of Utica, N. Y., were married last evening in All Angels' Episcopal Church by the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, the rector. The bride wore a gown of heavy white corded silk and carried a cluster of lilies of the valley and white orchids. Miss Katharine Hargrave, the maid of honor, wore a gown of chrysanthemum yellow. N. Archibald Shaw, brother-in-law of the bride, gave her away. There was no reception after the ceremony.

NEXT WEEK'S OPERA.

Some Exceptionally Strong Casts Arranged For by Mr. Grau.

The programme, as arranged by Maurice Grau for next week's opera promises to surpass any thus far presented by him in point of brilliancy of casts. For Monday night the first performance of "Don Giovanni" will be given, with Lilli Lehman, Sembrich, Nordica, M. Salignac, Edouard de Reszke, Carbone, and Maurel in the cast. On Wednesday evening, in "Romeo et Juliet," Miss Suzanne Adams will make her first appearance, with Jean de Reszke as Romeo. The others in the cast will be Mme. d'Jella, Bauermeister, Edouard de Reszke, Pol Plançon, Bars, Albers, Dufriche, Meux, and Vanni.

On Friday evening a revival of "Nozze di Figaro" will be given with the same cast as at the previous performance, with the exception of Mme. Marie Engle as Cherubino in place of Mlle. de Lussan. At the Saturday matinée "Tristan und Isolde" will be given, with the same cast that will present the opera on Friday evening of this week, when it is hoped Mme. Schumann-Heine will make her first appearance this season in New York. For Saturday night, "La Favorita," with Mme. Mantelli, Bauermeister, M. Salignac, Campanari, Vanni, and Plançon in the cast, is booked.

MISS ARTHUR CANCELS DATES.

Too Ill to Appear in Wallack's Theatre, Her Physician Says.

Miss Julia Arthur, owing to an attack of nervous prostration, brought about by the grip, has canceled her remaining dates at Wallack's Theatre, and has decided not to appear there again this season. This decision was reached after a conference between Manager Canby and Miss Arthur's physician and herself, yesterday afternoon. The physician urged thorough rest for the next twelve days. Manager Canby expects Miss Arthur will be able to fulfill her engagements in Brooklyn for a week beginning Jan. 9, and in Harlem for a week beginning Jan. 16. She will then be two weeks in Boston.

Manager Charles Burnham of Wallack's Theatre said last night that no attraction had as yet been secured for next week. It is probable that one of Charles Frohman's out-of-town companies will be secured.

TARANTULA CAUSES A PANIC.

The Giant Insect in the St. Louis Union Railway Station.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—A monster tarantula fell from a package of bananas in the waiting room of the Union Railway Station this morning and created a panic among the crowd. Women and children ran screaming out into the street, and the men fell over themselves in finding the exits.

The big insect chased a slow-moving fat man and had him cornered, when Clerk Harry Jones landed with both feet and a broomhandle on the excitement-maker, crushing him. The fat man, who barely escaped a poisonous bite, had almost collapsed from fright.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

CAPT. TOBIN KILLS HIMSELF.

Former Volunteer Army Officer Despondent Over His Discharge.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 27.—In the Palace Hotel in this city this morning Capt. John M. Tobin fired a bullet into his mouth, which killed him instantly.

Capt. Tobin's suicide was the result of a continued melancholy spell, brought on by his recent discharge from the volunteer army. He was the Quartermaster of the First Brigade, Second Division, First Corps, originally commanded by Brig. Gen. Charles F. Roe of New York.

Tobin was discharged because there was no need for his services in the reorganization of the volunteer forces. He was regarded as an efficient officer, and no complaint is known to have been made on account of his official conduct. He came originally from Boston, and later was employed as a space writer on The Washington Post. He was a bachelor, about fifty-five years old.

BROKE INTO A COUNTY JAIL.

Robbed the Sheriff While Asleep and No Trail of the Thief Is Found.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 27.—Burglars entered the Middlesex County Jail here last night and were more successful breaking in than others have been in breaking out. They relieved the sleeping Sheriff, George Litterst, of $505 in cash, and if they had been just a trifle cooler they would have had $700. They were so successful with the Sheriff that they did not bother the jailer, who was sleeping below. The Sheriff yesterday had as his guest the Sheriff of Somerset County, and the two Sheriffs went about the city. At 9 o'clock last night all the prisoners were asleep, or supposed to be. By midnight the Sheriff had retired, and Jailer George Mesler was asleep in the jail corridor, which is directly beneath the Sheriff's sleeping room.

About 1 o'clock Mrs. Litterst was awakened and thought she heard some one in the room. She called the Sheriff and told him there was a burglar in the room. The Sheriff's only answer was "Nightmare; too much turkey." Just then the door down stairs was slammed with a bang which must have awakened the prisoners in their cells at the rear. Sheriff Litterst jumped out of bed and made a grab for his trousers, but they were not hanging on the back of a chair where he left them. He started to the stairs, and at the landing stumbled over the trousers. Then he discovered his loss. Later, on the stairs, he recovered $195 which the thief had dropped. No trace of the thief was found.

For years the Middlesex Jail has been noted among tramps and crooks as about the easiest one in the country to get out of. It has been unpopular, however, among tramps, because while inmates of it they have to work cleaning the city streets chained to an iron ball.

ROBERT R. McBURNEY DEAD.

"The Father of the Young Men's Christian Associations" Passes Away After a Long Illness.

Robert R. McBurney, for many years General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, died in the sanitarium at Clifton Springs, this State, yesterday, after a protracted illness. He had been a sufferer from kidney trouble for more than a year, and he had been in the sanitarium for about three months. So active and important a part had Mr. McBurney taken in the organization and development of the great system of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout this country that he was often in public spoken of by his co-workers as "the Father of the Young Men's Christian Associations."

Mr. McBurney was born in Ireland in 1837, his father being a physician of some prominence. He came to New York in his youth, and spent the first few years of his residence in this country as a clerk in mercantile houses. The rooms of the newly started Young Men's Christian Association, then in lower Fifth Avenue, consisted of a small library and a reading room. Young McBurney became interested in this organization, and a little more than thirty-five years ago he was appointed both Secretary and janitor of the association in this city. Mission work was the special field of the association in those days, and Mr. McBurney proved to be a most energetic and successful missionary. Backed as it was by men of wealth and influence, the movement grew steadily and Mr. McBurney's scope of usefulness grew with it.

Secretary McBurney lived to see fourteen branches of the Young Men's Christian Association established in this city, holding eleven buildings. Under his advice and supervision the system was started in Canada, and eventually it became international. Mr. McBurney was appointed one of the members of the International Committee, and for some years he had the supervision over the United States and Canada. He also attended in a general way to the transactions of the Young Men's Christian Association of the world, and organized its Central International Committee, with headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland. He was quite active in other religious bodies, having been an advisory Director of the Young Women's Christian Association, a member of the Evangelical Alliance, and a member of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. McBurney was a bachelor, and his home for several years was in the Central Association Building, at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. He took pleasure in being helpful to young men in need of advice or aid, and it was a matter of remark among his intimate friends that he gave so liberally of his means as to impair his savings. So far as is known, he leaves no relatives in this country.

A meeting of leading members of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in this city to-day to arrange for the funeral.

"RUTH ASHMORE" DEAD.

A Well-Known Writer Succumbs to Pneumonia, Following Grip.

Mrs. Isabel A. Mallon, author of "Bab's Babble," and known also under the nom de plume of "Ruth Ashmore," died from pneumonia yesterday morning at her residence, 475 Fourth Avenue. On Oct. 8 Mrs. Mallon was stricken with neurasthenia, superinduced by grief over the death of her mother. She later contracted the grip, which culminated in pneumonia. She rallied somewhat Monday, and her brother, Henry Sloan of Baltimore, who had been summoned to the city, had hopes of her ultimate recovery. Monday night she suffered a relapse, and sank slowly until the end. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

Mrs. Mallon was a member of the old Sloan family of Harford County, Md. Her ancestors lived for five generations in Baltimore, where thirty-six years ago she was born. She lived there until she was sixteen years old, when she was married to William T. Mallon of Baltimore. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Mallon went abroad, where they spent a few years. Sixteen years ago her husband died, and Mrs. Mallon was obliged to support herself. She became a newspaper correspondent. She began writing "Bab" letters in 1888, and continued until a few weeks before her illness. Under the name of "Ruth Ashmore" she wrote a series of letters, entitled "Side Talks with Girls," for The Ladies' Home Journal.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Andrew Allen Bonner.

Andrew Allen Bonner died suddenly of pneumonia yesterday at his residence, 21 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was the eldest son of Robert Bonner, and one of the proprietors of the New York Ledger. He was a member of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, and owned a stock farm at Seabright, where a number of famous horses have been kept, notably Alcantara and King Rene, Jr. Mr. Bonner was born in New York City in 1851. In 1868 he was graduated at the Clark and Fanning Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, studied two years more under a private tutor, and then went into the Ledger office. When a young man, Mr. Bonner married Miss Jeannette Fitch of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, who, with two sons, survives him. The funeral services will be conducted by Dr. John S. McIntosh of Philadelphia, Vice President General of the Scotch-Irish Society.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN P. COCHRAN, ex-Governor of Delaware, died yesterday at his home, in Middletown, Del., aged ninety years. He was elected Governor in November, 1874, on the Democratic ticket. At the expiration of his term he retired to private life.

Major J. B. PRESTON, one of the foremost residents of Gouverneur, N. Y., died yesterday. He was one of the wealthiest citizens of his community, and had held many positions of trust. He was sixty-four years old and a veteran of the civil war, being Major of the Twentieth New York Cavalry. He is survived by one daughter.

Capt. JOSEPH G. MEAD, Sr., died suddenly at his home in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday morning in his eighty-second year. He leaves a wife, whom he had married over sixty years ago, and four sons and six daughters. Mr. Mead was one of the oldest residents of Greenwich. The funeral will be to-morrow.

WILLIAM H. DONNELLY, thirty years of age, and for the last five years birth clerk in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his home, 826 East Thirteenth Street. A physician pronounced his death due to apoplexy. Mr. Donnelly was at work Saturday, and did not appear to be ill.

Mrs. ADELAIDE TAGLIABUE, widow of Giuseppe Tagliabue, an inventor of hydrometers and thermometers, died yesterday at her home, 794 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, of Bright's disease. Mrs. Tagliabue, who was sixty-eight years old, was born in England, and came to this country when a girl. Three daughters and two sons survive her.

CHARLES W. ARTHUR, seventy-nine years old, died on Monday at the home of his son, 144 East Ninety-seventh Street. Mr. Arthur was born in British Guiana and came to this city when only two years old. He was well known in the dry goods and tea, coffee, and spice trades. He had been ill for five years, and died of paralysis. The funeral will be held to-day.

JOHN D. THEES died of pneumonia Sunday, at his residence, 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He was born in Germany, and came to this city when a lad. Mr. Thees was prominent in Masonic circles, having been a member of Harlem Lodge No. 457, Sylvan Chapter No. 188, and Constantine Commandery No. 18. In 1869 and 1881, he was Master of Harlem Lodge.

The Rev. JOHN R. MATHEWS died yesterday at his home at Croton, N. Y., of heart disease. He was an Episcopal clergyman and served as Chaplain in the United States Navy during the civil war. Since then he had filled no regular charge, but occasionally officiated at Trinity and St. Paul's Churches, in Sing Sing. Mr. Mathews, who was sixty-two years of age, was born in this city and educated at Rutgers College.

DAVID H. BURDETT, an old-time resident of College Point, died there yesterday in his seventy-ninth year. He was formerly in business in this city, but retired some years ago. He was always identified with the interests of College Point, and served as a Village Trustee, School Commissioner, and President of the village. He was active in organizing and supporting the Fire Department and gave largely to local charities.

SERENO EDWARD TODD died at his home, in Orange, N. J., Monday, of pneumonia. He was born in Kings County, this State, seventy-eight years ago, and moved to this city when in the prime of life, contributing for a time articles to THE NEW YORK TIMES and Herald. Sixteen years ago he went to Orange to live, where he had been a Justice of the Peace for ten years. During his lifetime Mr. Todd wrote several books bearing on

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
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Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS.
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF COMMON OR PREFERRED STOCK OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY AS REORGANIZED.

At a meeting of Stockholders, held at Columbus, Ohio, November 29th ultimo, a majority of all the stock resolved to ACCEPT ONE $100 SHARE OF THE NEW BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY PREFERRED STOCK AND $15 IN MONEY FOR TWO SHARES OF CENTRAL OHIO STOCK, common or preferred, and appointed the undersigned a Committee to negotiate such a settlement with the Managers named in the Reorganization Plan and Agreement of September 28, 1898. For the purpose of securing the effective co-operation of all Stockholders the Committee were instructed to invite deposits of stock with the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore City, Maryland, as Depositary. Stockholders' Agreement, copies of the Stockholders' Agreement can be obtained on application to the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, depositary. Stockholders wishing to participate in the benefits of the agreement must deposit their stock with the Maryland Trust Company on or before DECEMBER 31, 1898, and will receive negotiable certificates of deposit therefor.

D. C. LIST,
WILLIAM A. FISHER,
JAMES S. SLOAN, JR.,
GEORGE C. JENKINS,
A. B. CRANE.

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SPECIALTIES.

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Greater New York
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Particulars upon application to
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MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY WILL on and after January 3, 1899, against presentation of outstanding certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for stamping statement of such payment pay to persons presenting the same One-Half of One Per Cent. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively.
Certificates may be presented after this date for verification and stamping, and on and after January 3, 1899, will be returned with cheque for amount payable against same.
N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.
December 23, 1898.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

It seemed yesterday morning as though all of Wall Street's professional talent, after three days of rest and of opportunities for applying reason to the stock market situation, had made up its mind that stocks were too high, and had come down town with a firm determination to knock prices down. Glorying in the wildly bullish opening, the traders started early to hammer the market, selling all the conspicuous stocks aggressively. But they did not get prices down. On the contrary, prices went up—higher, in many instances, than they have yet been. It was the accumulation of outside buying orders that caused the sensational opening of the market, and it was the continuous stream of new outside buying orders that gave the market its buoyancy during the day. Once again the professional contingent of the Street found itself helpless in the hands of the public.

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It was a record-breaking day. Transactions in stocks on the Stock Exchange were in the aggregate heavier than on that remarkable Tuesday two weeks ago, going beyond 928,000 shares. From opening to closing the market was wonderfully active—in Wall Street vernacular, it "boiled." And with its activity it was broad, more than 165 issues being traded in. Transactions were well distributed among the conspicuous shares. Taken all in all, it was the most sensational day Wall Street has known for years. Changes of from 2 to 3 points were quite common, and many advances of from 3 to 5, and even 6, points were made.

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Again the public exhibited what Wall Street has come to term the "speculative mania." From all commission house quarters came heavy buying orders. Houses handling out-of-town wires were especially active on that side. The public bought and bought up to the last moment and up to the highest figure. Profit taking caused a little reaction just before the close, but it was not allowed to assume any consequence. The public continued to show a preference for the Flower stocks and for the steel properties, although in the Grangers, the Pacifics, and, in fact, in nearly every one of the usually active shares, there was heavy public buying.

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New developments—Saturday's bank statement, St. Paul's November earnings statement, reports from business centres, &c.—were all calculated to further and strengthen the prevalent bullishness. That stocks have gone up cuts no figure whatever in the calculations of the outsider. He views the market with the same equanimity now as three months ago, and believes that, with present conditions continuing, stocks should go as much higher again. Meanwhile professional Wall Street sneers at the market, sells stocks short, and pockets losses, repeating the operation with each successive 1 point advance. As was the case a fortnight ago, it is a market in which the talent is pitted against the public, and in which the public has so far been eminently successful.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $88,500 3s, coupon, at 107⅛@107⅜@107¼; $5,400 do. small, at 106⅜@107; $6,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112; $6,000 5s, coupon, at 113@112⅝, and $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 128¾.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 83, and $43,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 97½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	1¼	Lake Erie & West.	1½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	1⅞	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Louis. & Nashville.	⅝
Am. Tobacco	1½	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	5½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Am. Steel & W. pf.	6¾	Missouri Pacific	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅞	Nat. Lead Co.	1½
B. & O., all in. pd.	1	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝
Brook. Rap. T.	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	3½
Brooklyn Un. Gas	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Brunswick City	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West.	½
Canada Southern	½	Norf. & Western	1¼
Chicago & Alton	½	Norf. & Western pf.	2¾
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1½	Northern Pacific	1⅛
Chi. Gt. Western	⅝	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1½	Pacific Coast	1
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1⅛	Pacific Mail	1¼
Chi., M. & St. Paul.	1½	Penn. R. R.	⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
Chicago & Northw.	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	1⅞
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	2⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Quicksilver	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
Col., H. C. & Iron.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	1⅜	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅝
Denver & Rio Grande.	½	St. L. Southwestern.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	St Paul & Duluth.	5
Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	1	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	⅞
Federal Steel	2	St. Paul & Omaha.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1½	Standard Distilling.	½
General Electric	2	Southern Pacific	⅞
Glucose Sugar	1⅜	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Great Northern pf.	½	Tex. Pac. Land Trust.	½
H. B. Claflin	½	Third Avenue	2½
Illinois Central	⅝	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Internat. Paper	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	2½
Internat. Paper pf.	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Iowa Central pf.	½		

Stocks Declined.

Adams Express	½	Morris & Essex	2½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅞	National Biscuit	⅞
Central Pacific	⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L.	⅞
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Keokuk & Des M. pf.	1	West Chi. Street	3¼
Laclede Gas	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv.	1¼	M. & O., 1st Mont. Div.	1
Chi., St. L. & N. O., Memphis Div. 1st	4	N.Y. C., Mich. C. 3½s.	1
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	2	Pac. of Mo. 1st	1
L. E. & West. 1st	2	St. Jo. & Gr. I. 1st	1
L. I. Ferry 4½s	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½
M., L. S. & W. 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r.	1
Mo. Pacific 3d	1		

Bonds Declined.

Cleve., Lor. & W. 1st	2
Ore. R. & N. 1st	1
Richmond & Dan. 6s	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $97,751,921; balance, $6,153,638; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $193,861.

Money on call in London at 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long, 5.20⅝ less 1-16@5.21¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—10c discount@par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅞, to 122⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 66½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 79¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 19½. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 62½; Illinois Central, ½, to 117¼; Erie first preferred, ½, to 35⅞; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 75¼, and Erie, ¼, to 14⅞. Canadian Pacific sold at 87¾. New York Central at 120¾, and Reading at 97⅞. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110 5-16, for money, and 110 7-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £175,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f. 80c and exchange on London was 25f. 26c.

Berlin—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 2,320,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 3,140,000 marks, other securities increased 19,680,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 55,160,000 marks.

IRON STOCKS' ACTIVITY.

Notable in yesterday's market were the iron stocks. Federal Steel common ran up to 50 and the preferred to 85. Colorado Fuel sold close to 33, Hocking Coal got up to within a fraction of 10, and Tennessee Coal and Iron sold at 38¾. The buying of all the steel stocks was excellent in character, the same brokers being active in nearly all of the group. It seems evident that there is a tendency toward a concentration of all the steel interests of the country, and in high quarters it is hinted that before long important announcements will be made regarding further combinations between the Federal Steel Company and properties at present working independently. Sensational features of the opening market yesterday were the American Steel and Wire stocks, both of which jumped around most erratically. Both, however, made big gains for the day, the common showing 5½ points and the preferred 6½ points net. Sentiment on the iron stocks among outsiders is altogether bullish, and undoubtedly there have recently been large acquisitions of them by the public.

THE PAPER TRUST'S CONTRACT.

International Paper common sold at 63 yesterday, and closed at that price, with a gain of nearly 2 points. Inside interests were the buyers. At a meeting of the company yesterday arrangements were completed by which it is to take contracts for selling the entire output of a number of important Canadian paper mills, among which are the large concerns with which Secretary Russell A. Alger is identified. The product of these mills is to be sold abroad exclusively, this agreement having been made with the Canadian people. That this is a good business stroke for the International Paper Company is evident. It means that the product of the Canadian mills is not to be brought into competition with that of American mills in this country, and it furthermore means that the International Paper Company is to share in the profits of the sales of Canadian paper abroad. Regarding International Paper earnings, the following was yesterday printed by Wall Street news agencies:

Month of November	$221,000
Themonthly amount paid on preferred amount to	100,000
The amount on the common	53,000
Leaving a surplus applicable to common dividends of	68,000

This equals 9 33-100 per cent. on the common per annum. The company has $7,500,000 quick cash assets.

PITTSBURG CONSERVATISM.

Echoing commission house conservatism, Mr. Humphries Miller of Pittsburg writes:

"At this joyous season, when the country is reviewing with satisfaction the results of the year, it may sound like a discordant note, and yet we feel that a word of warning should be spoken regarding the current Wall Street speculation. It is unquestionably very wild; some of the oldest traders say they never witnessed anything like it. Irrespective of actual business conditions in this country, which are certainly very good, we believe the foundations are being laid for a stock panic in the Eastern market. A gentleman who this week sized up the situation at close range, tells us that he discovered that traders were using the 'paper profits' accrued on purchases made some weeks ago to increase their holdings of stocks in which powerful pools are supposed to be operating. A calling in of loans at the end of the year would no doubt be the signal for forced liquidation and a heavy drop in prices. We mention this fact because the effects of Wall Street events are reflected here. First-class dividend-paying and dividend-earning stocks would not be seriously affected, or at least only temporarily—but the 'cats and dogs' in all the markets would retire to their proper places."

GRANGER BUOYANCY.

St. Paul's excellent showing for the month of November served as a bull argument on all the Granger stocks yesterday. The road gained in net for the month about $125,000, which brings up the net increase for five months to $637,000. Official estimates for the five months just ended show 6.73 per cent. on the stock, as against 5.3 per cent. for the same period in 1897 and 3.49 per cent. in 1896. On this statement all of the Grangers boomed, St. Paul getting in within a fraction of 120, and Burlington selling at 124½. Rock Island, however, made the most notable gain of the group, reaching 114½, a gain of 3 points. The buying of Rock Island was excellent in character, and the Street was inclined to believe that it signified something in connection with the Minneapolis and St. Louis arrangements, regarding which so much guessing is now being done.

PACIFIC SHARES STRONG.

Commission house buying was largely responsible for the up-turn in the Pacific stocks yesterday. Northern Pacifics have been slowly coming into new favor of late because of their failure heretofore to participate in the general market buoyancy. Northern Pacific preferred has been hanging between 74 and 77 for quite a long time, and during the past week or two commission houses have been recommending it to their clients as a fairly safe purchase because of its stable character and because of the small speculative interest in it. The stock yesterday sold above 78, while the common got within a fraction of 44. Both Union Pacifics were notably strong and active.

LOCAL TRACTION STOCKS.

Under the lead of Brooklyn Rapid Transit the local traction stocks were buoyant yesterday. On aggressive buying excellent in character Brooklyn sold up to 77½, gaining between two and three points net. Announcements of importance regarding the property are expected soon, and yesterday commission houses showed eagerness to follow the Flower buying.

Of the other tractions, Manhattan was dull and only steady. Trading in Metropolitan Street Railway was fairly active, although the stock did not fluctuate over a very wide range. Third Avenue on sales of only 200 shares gained nearly two points.

SUGAR TRUST'S WEAKNESS.

Accumulating evidences of the damage being done and the losses accruing from fierce competition seem to be wholly responsible for Sugar Trust's continued weakness. Yesterday the stock dropped nearly three points in the face of a buoyant market, receiving little or no support at any time. Among commission houses Sugar Trust has few friends, insiders do not seem to be at all bullish on the stock, and the traders are altogether bearish on it.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London was a bull factor in the New York market yesterday, although the arbitrage houses were aggressive sellers as well as buyers. Early London prices were higher than the New York closing, and to the early London bullishness was to be attributed some of the opening buoyancy here.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake stock yesterday gained nearly four points net, having sold as high as 103. Only 2,500 shares of it changed hands, but most of that was taken by insiders. From people identified with the company come intimations that pending developments, shortly to be announced, will be likely to put the stock to 125 quickly.

OUTSIDERS IN PANHANDLE.

The Panhandle stocks were active and buoyant yesterday, the common getting up to and closing at 61¼. Commission house buying of the stock was larger than it has been for a long time, and the property seemed to find new favor with the public. In some commission house quarters recently there has been much bull talk on Panhandle common, and it was from these sources that much of the buying yesterday came.

WESTERN MACHINERY TRADE.

Machinery manufacturers of the Chicago district continue to report excellent business and prospects. Night shifts are at work in the tool department of the establishments which keep up Chicago's reputation as the greatest mining machinery market in the world, and the night work will be extended to other departments after the turn of the year, when work that is dependent on the result of the various annual meetings of industrial and mining corporations is heard from. There is enough of this sort of business in sight to insure active operations on the part of the leading machinery builders here for the greater part of next year. One concern, in fact, already has enough business booked to run the entire works for six months. The railroads are placing a number of orders for ballast plants and the rock-crushing machinery necessary for their equipment is now being built. Prices are low even in the lines which are building machines on specifications, but the volume of sales is such as to almost make up for the difference between the present and the old-time prices.—Chicago Times-Herald.

FIVE YEARS OF BULLISHNESS.

When we look at conditions as they are—the country starting out upon a new policy which cannot fail to increase our foreign trade—the conviction is forced upon us that the bona fide holder of stock is going to see large profits on his holdings. In other words, we believe that the next five years, beginning from July, 1897, will witness a period of rising security and commodity values, in as great a degree as the five years from July, 1892, to 1897 was a period of panics and extraordinary depression. We start out now with a clean slate, the financial and commercial machinery having been thoroughly overhauled, cleaned, and oiled; with a large foreign balance of trade in our favor; with a mighty reawakening of the commercial spirit of the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as a world power and as a competitor of the Old World in the markets of the world. The "spirit of development," always strong in the American people, is now especially keen, and from it will flow increased wealth and increased prestige.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $64,601 in Atchison's net income for November, but decrease of $144,295 since July 1.

Reduction in interest rates from 3 to 2 per cent. by Wisconsin banks, owing to the plethora of money.

Decrease of $17,970 in Alabama Great Southern's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $11,814 since July 1.

Increase of $85,048 in surplus of Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton for the year ended June 30.

Increase of $124,882 in St. Paul's net earnings for November, making an increase of $637,363 since July 1.

Incorporation at Albany of the San Juan and Rio Piedras Railroad, with a capital of $300,000.

Increase of $29,561 in Wabash gross earnings for November, but decrease of $232,490 since July 1.

Decrease of $15,528 in Central of Georgia's net earnings for November, but decrease of $28,751 since July 1.

Decrease of $2,903,417 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of $1,478,337 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Surplus applicable to dividends of $68,000 shown by the International Paper Company for the month of November.

Incorporation at Jersey City of the Cuban Electric Company, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Admission to dealings in the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange of the engraved certificates of deposit for National Linseed Oil stock.

Decrease of $48,970 in Baltimore and Ohio's net earnings for October, making a decrease of $181,153 since July 1.

Increase of $9,111 in Northern Central's net earnings for November, but decrease of $181,000 since Jan. 1.

January disbursements in this city for interest and dividends estimated at $130,000,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in December showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$2,354
Canadian Pacific	106,000
Chicago, Great Western	13,239
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	6,787
Denver & Rio Grande	10,500
International & Great Northern	10,770
Iowa Central	2,775
Kanawha & Michigan	969
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	9,822
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,319
Louisville & Nashville	8,350
Mexican Central	57,054
Minneapolis & St. Louis	13,800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	32,044
Missouri Pacific	47,000
Central Branch	1,000
New York, Ontario & Western	3,731
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	1,702
St. Louis & San Francisco	38,451
St. Louis Southwestern	49,637
Southern Railway	9,829
Texas Pacific	4,565
Toledo & Ohio Central	1,165
Wabash	39,828
Wheeling & Lake Erie	934
Total increase, 25 roads	$483,635
Increase previously reported	175,707
Total increase, 26 roads	$659,392

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The following showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$2,491
Ann Arbor	1,424
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern	7,136
Central of Georgia	17,768
Chesapeake & Ohio	26,621
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	677
Flint & Pere Marquette	500
Fort Worth & Rio Grande	766
Lake Erie & Western	7,923
Rio Grande Western	1,350
St. Jo. & Grand Island	2,442
Total decrease, 11 roads	$60,088
Net increase	$590,304

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	114	116
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	118	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	239	240
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo Street Railway con.	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 6s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	4
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	111½	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue cor.sols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
United Traction, Providence	70	80
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	54	55
Hoboken Ferry 5s	91½	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94¼	95¾
Brooklyn Ferry	39¾	40½
Union Ferry	46	46½
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	116
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex int.	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	69	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	34⅜	35
Amsterdam pf.	70⅝	71½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103¼	104
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15	16
Buffalo, (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96

	Bid.	Asked.
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	98
St. Paul Gas stock	48	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	19¾	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Western Gas	95	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate common	46	50
American Tin Plate pf.	102	102¼
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco	44	44⅝
Continental Tobacco pf.	82	82½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	24	27
Knickerbocker Ice common	54½	55½
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	77½	78½
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular	21	25
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	32½	33
Otis Elevator pf.	81	81¾
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	429	431
Trenton Potteries	11	12
Trenton Potteries pf.	52	58
Union Typewriter	18	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100¼	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	96	100
Wagner Car Company	175	176

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	16¼	18
Electric Vehicle pf.	55	65
Hudson River Telephone stock	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	20	22¼
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅜d per ounce.

Commercial price for bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅜.

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,000 shares of Phoenix sold at .08.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Adams sold at .09, 1,200 Alamo at .06, seller 10; 500 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 1,500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 300 Leadville at .11, 100 Pharmacist at .05, seller 10; 700 Portland at 1.40, seller 10, and 300 Kingston and Pembroke at .18.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.70
Belcher	.15	Kings. & Pem. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.32	La Crosse	.10
Breese	.90	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.30
Challar	.17	Ophir	.55
Chrysolite	.13	Phoenix Gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Plymouth Con.	.07
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.13
Deadwood	.42	Sierra Nevada	.85
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con.	2.00
Father de Smet	.16	Union Con.	.15
Gould & Curry	.25	Utah	.10
Hale & Norcross	1.00	Yellow Jacket	.18

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Ontario	5.00
American Coal	1.25	Ophir	.40
Adams Consol.	.03	Occidental	.75
Best & Belcher	.30	Plymouth	.10
Breese	.08	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Brunswick Con.	.14	Potosi	.14
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	2.75
Challar	.12	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Crown Point	.12	Savage	.11
Chrysolite	.15	Sierra Nevada	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Standard	2.00
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.15
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Union Con.	.14
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Utah	.10
Crescent	.08	Victor	1.00
Catalpa	.12	Yellow Jacket	.18
Deadwood Terra	.45	Argentum Juanita	.31
Eureka Con.	.21	Alamo	.04
Father De Smet	.10	Anaconda	.50
Gould & Curry	.28	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Hale & Nor., ex div.	.10	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.02
Horn Silver	1.30	Horn Silver Fleece	.03
Iron Silver	.73	Isabella	.31
Julia Con.	.01	Mollie Gibson	.24
Kingston & Pemb.	.14	Mount Rosa	.19
La Crosse	.12	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.35
Little Chief	.21	Specimen	.03
Mexican	.27	Union	.18
Moulton	.20	Work	.14

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00½	Garfield Con.	.13
Pilgrim	.001	Isabella	.30
Rocky Mountain	.01	Jeffer

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	150	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	— ½
33¼	33½	8,450	Am. Malting Co.	32½	33¼	32¾	33¼	+1½
86¼	86⅞	3,189	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85	86⅞	85	86⅞	+1⅝
33¼	33⅝	300	American Cotton Oil.	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
88½	89	127	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
13¾	14	3,282	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	14¼	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
37¾	38⅜	1,501	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38⅜	37⅞	38	+ ⅛
123¼	123½	30,171	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123¼	124⅞	122⅝	123⅜	−2⅛
111½	..	145	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛	— ⅝
98½	100	52	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98½	98½	98½	98½	....
143	143½	6,610	American Tobacco	143¼	143½	142⅝	143½	+1½
129	132	55	American Tobacco pf.	132	132	130⅜	130⅜	....
46½	47	17,995	Am. Steel & Wire	49½	50	44½	47	−5½
106½	107	5,370	Am. S. & W. pf.	101¼	108½	101¼	106½	−6½
37⅛	38	100	Ann Arbor pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
18	19	8,500	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
51⅜	51⅞	36,437	At., T. & S. F. pf.	50⅞	52¼	50⅞	51⅜	+ ⅛
69½	69¾	125	B. & O., all In. pd.	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜	—
55½	56	2,990	B. & O., when iss.	55	56	55	56	+1
78	78¾	2,850	B. & O. pf., when iss.	78¼	78¼	78	78¼	+ ¼
9½	9⅝	425	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
84	85	82,905	Bay State Gas	8⅝	9¼	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
76¾	76⅞	44,373	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¾	77¼	74¾	76⅞	+2⅜
138½	139¼	1,055	Brooklyn Union Gas.	139¼	140¼	139⅝	139⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	2,600	Brunswick City	12¼	13	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
59⅜	57	1,350	Canada Southern	58½	59	57	57	+ ⅜
85	86	150	Canadian Pacific	85¾	85¾	85¾	85⅞	....
41½	41⅝	5,515	Central Pacific	42¾	43	41½	41½	— ⅛
25½	25⅝	1,683	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅛	+ ⅛
169½	170½	535	Chicago & Alton	169	170	169	170	+ ½
124⅜	124⅝	17,510	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123½	124½	123⅛	124¼	+ ⅛
110	111¼	191	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	111	111	111	111	....
16½	16⅝	18,150	Chicago Great West.	16½	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
81	83	300	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	84	85	84	85	+1½
52	52½	1,500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A., ex div	51⅜	53	51¼	52½	+1⅜
31¼	31⅜	1,005	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31¼	....
7½	8½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8½	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	....
119⅝	119½	33,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118⅝	119⅝	118⅛	119⅜	+1¼
165½	166	325	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	166	166	166	166	....
142⅜	142¼	1,950	Chicago & Northw.	142	142½	142	142¼	+1
114⅜	114⅝	38,634	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112¼	114⅝	112¼	114⅜	+2⅝
7⅞	8½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
33	34	440	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
44	44½	1,235	C., C., C. & St. L.	44	44¼	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
43½	45	25	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43	43	43	43	....
50	50¾	810	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	50¾	50¾	50	50½	....
18	18¾	115	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	19	19	19	19	....
32	..	8	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	94	94	94	94	....
..	..	8	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	94	94	94	94	....
114⅜	115	1,640	Illinois Central	114½	114⅞	114¼	114⅞	+ ⅝
62⅞	63	7,910	International Paper	61¼	63	61¼	63	+1⅝
91½	91¾	2,310	Int. Paper pf.	91	91¾	91	91¾	+ ⅛
111¼	111¾	900	Iowa Central	11⅜	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
41⅞	42	1,220	Iowa Central pf.	42¼	42½	41½	42	+ ⅛
6¼	7	1,353	Kanawha & Michigan	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	15½	800	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15½	—
15	16	300	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16	16	15	15	−1
51	52	300	Laclede Gas	52	52	51¼	51¼	— ⅝
95	96	20	Laclede Gas. pf.	95	95	95	95	....
22⅜	22½	5,290	Lake Erie & West.	21½	22¾	21½	22½	+1½
74½	75	2,036	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74¼	74½	74	74½	+1⅛
64⅜	64⅞	9,960	Louisville & Nashville.	64⅝	65	64⅜	64⅞	+ ⅛
97½	97⅝	2,225	Manhattan Con.	98	98¼	97½	97⅝	— ⅛
192¼	192½	5,500	Metropolitan St. Ry.	192	193¼	192	192¼	+ ⅛
..	..	100	Mexican National ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	....
..	..	40	Michigan Central	111	111	111	111	....
37⅝	38	6,830	Minn. & St. Louis	38¼	38¾	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
77½	78⅜	2,177	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	77¼	78½	77¼	77⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	2,450	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅜	13½	13	13⅜	....
37⅞	38	9,240	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	37⅛	38¼	37	37½	+ ⅛
45⅜	45¾	13,545	Missouri Pacific	45½	46	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
31	31½	550	Mobile & Ohio.	32	32	31½	31½	....
..	..	100	Morris & Essex.	176	176	176	176	−2½
38¾	38⅞	8,150	National Lead Co.	38⅜	39¼	37⅜	38⅞	+1⅛
113½	114	60	National Lead Co. pf.	113½	114	113¼	114	....
8½	9⅜	155	National Linseed Oil.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	....
..	..	250	Nat. Linseed Oil, t. r.	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	....
51	51⅜	8,350	National Biscuit Co.	52½	52½	51½	51½	— ⅛
..	106	110	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	....
93	94	260	New Jersey Central.	93½	93¾	93¼	93⅜	+ ⅛
101¾	102	2,814	New York Air Brake.	97¼	103	97¼	102	+3½
123¾	123¾	3,710	New York Central	123	123⅝	123	123½	+ ⅛
193½	194	4	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193½	193½	193½	193½	....
14⅛	14⅜	100	N. Y. Ont. & West.	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+ ⅛
18	18¼	3,825	N. Y., Ont. & West.	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
18	18½	2,950	Norfolk & Western.	17¾	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	+1⅛
62½	63	3,170	Norfolk & West. pf.	61¼	63½	61¼	63½	+2⅜
7	7⅜	400	North American	7½	7½	7½	7½	+1⅛
42⅝	43¾	43,850	Northern Pacific	42¾	43⅞	42⅝	43⅞	+1⅛
77⅝	78	22,525	Northern Pacific pf.	76⅞	78¼	76½	78	+1½
43¾	46	1,023	Pacific Coast	45	46	45	45	+1
82	84	6	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	81½	81½	81¼	81½	....
45⅜	45⅝	14,050	Pacific Mail	45½	46	44⅜	45½	+1¼
122⅜	122¾	6,540	Pennsylvania R. R.	122½	123	122	122⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	700	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
4	5	2	Peoria & Eastern	5	5	5	5	....
110½	110¼	29,545	People's Gas, Chicago.	109½	110¾	109¼	110⅛	+ ¾
61	61¼	6,325	P., C., C. & St. L.	59⅜	61¼	59⅜	61¼	+1⅝
84	84½	1,490	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	83	84½	83	84½	+2½
175	..	10	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	176¼	176¼	176¼	176¼	....
120	121	100	Pitts. & Western pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ½
150	151	980	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	150	150¼	150	150	....
2	3	200	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
19⅛	19½	2,171	Reading	19½	19¼	19¼	19⅜	+ ¼
48	48¼	3,985	Reading 1st pf.	47½	48⅜	47½	48	+1
22⅛	22¾	2,975	Reading 2d pf.	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22½	+ ¼
64	66	23	Rio Grande West. pf.	63	66¼	63	66½	+ ¼
128	..	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	128½	128½	128½	128½	....
..	85	850	St. L. & San Fran.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅜
66¾	67¼	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67¼	67¼	67	67	+ ⅛
34	35¾	1,150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅞	2,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	18	3,735	St. Louis Southw. pf.	17⅜	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
37½	38½	1,400	St. Paul & Duluth.	34	38½	34	38	−5
98	100	200	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	99	99	99	99	+ ⅛
172	175	30	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	172	173	172	173	....
91½	93	810	St. Paul & Omaha.	91½	92¼	91½	91½	+ ½
33	33½	1,270	Southern Pacific	33	33⅝	33	33½	+ ⅛
10⅜	10½	1,800	Southern Railway	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
42	42¼	4,520	Southern Railway pf.	41⅞	42⅜	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
22	22¼	500	Standard Distilling	21	22	21	22	+ ½
72¼	74	600	Standard Distilling pf.	73	73	73	73	....
8½	9	1,425	Standard R. & T.	9	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
38	38¼	14,350	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	38½	38⅝	38	38	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	16,460	Texas Pacific	19¼	20	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	11½	1,050	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	+ ½
165	168	200	Third Avenue	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	+2⅝
43⅜	43⅝	15,870	Union Pacific	43¾	44¼	43	43¼	....
74⅜	74¾	23,923	Union Pacific pf.	73⅝	74⅝	73¼	74⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	12½	1,810	U. P., D. & G., 2d In. pd	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½	— ⅛
7⅞	8	16,700	United States Leather.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
73⅝	73⅞	44,856	U. S. Leather pf.	72	76¼	72	73⅜	+2½
45¼	45⅞	5,405	United States Rubber.	45¼	45⅝	44⅝	45⅞	+ ⅛
111	111½	735	U. S. Rubber pf.	111	111½	111	111½	+1
8⅝	8½	700	Wabash	..	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	....
23	23¼	1,700	Wabash pf.	..	23½	23	23⅛	....
..	..	300	West Chi. Street.	..	94½	94⅜	94½	−3¼
92¾	92⅞	1,402	Western Union Tel.	..	93	92⅜	92⅞	....
5⅞	6⅛	1,350	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
27¼	27⅞	210	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	....
Sales.		928,806						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	99½	..	Col. Midland pf.	19½	20½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	15	30
4s, r., 1918	107½	107½	Con. K. C., S. &			New Cent. Coal	38	41
3s, c., 1918	107½	107½	R. Co.	99	103¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
1918, small	106½	107¾	Consol. Ice	4¾	4⅞	1st pf.	70	78
4s, r., 1907	111⅜	112	Consol. Ice pf.	90½	92	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
4s, c., 1907	111⅜	111	Del., L. & W.	147	150	2d pf.	36	37¾
4s, r., 1925	123¾	123¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	Norfolk So.	65	..
4s, c., 1925	123¾	123¾	Detroit Gas	62¾	63	Ont. Mining	5	..
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113⅜	Eighth Avenue	375	..	Ore. R. & N.	50	53
5s, c., 1904	112⅜	113½	Flint & P. M.	16	18	Ore. R. & N. pf.	72	75
Currency 6s, 1899	102⅜	..	Flint & P. M. pf.	42½	44½	Ore. Short Line	43	43½
Cherokee 4s, 1900	102½	..	Ft. W. & R. G.	14	20	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	62	64
Dist. Col. 3-65s	118	..	Green Bay & W.	35	..	Penn. Coal	340	..
			Hawaiian Sugar	58	60	P., Ft. W. & C.	175	..
Alb. & Sus.	200	..	Homestake	57	..	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
American Coal	120	140	Ill. Cent. L.	100	..	Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Am. Express	144	146	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Rens. & Saratoga	184	..
Ann Arbor	14	14½	Keokuk & D. M.	4	5	*Rio Grande W.	27	29½
Beech Creek	100½	..	Keokuk & West.	29½	30	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	5	6
Boston A. L. pf.	100⅞	..	Kingston & Pem.	2	5	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Buff., R. & P.	31½	33½	Lake Shore	201¼	204	1st pf.	50	54
Buff., R. & P. pf.	73¾	74¾	Long Island	48	50	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.		
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	..	Mah. Coal R.	145	..	2d pf.	14¼	16
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Mah. Coal R. pf.	105	..	St. P. & O. pf.	168	175
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32	35	Manhattan Beach	5	6	Sixth Avenue	200	..
C., C., C. & St. L.			Md. Coal pf.	48	55	Tol. & O. C.	20	30
pf.	96	97	Mexican Central	6	6½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	30	40
Clev., Lor. & W.	145	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	99	100	U. S. Express	52	55
Cleve. & Pitts.	173	..	National Starch	5	6	Wells-F. Express	129	..
Col. Southern, w.i.	7	7⅜	Nat. St. 1st pf.	56	76			

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Great activity and strength were displayed in the market to-day, especially in the early dealings. Pennsylvania Manufacturing advanced a point on the very first quotation to the best price yet. Choctaw common, on a 5 per cent. increase in last week's earnings, also made a new top record, 25¾. New records too were made by the Electric Storage shares, the common at 60 and preferred at 67. Union Traction reached 32¾ and Marsden 6⅝, the highest for some time. Electric and People's 4s for the first time commanded 97¼. Philadelphia Traction edged on to 95. United Gas Improvement rose almost to 128. Cambria Iron improved at the outset, but afterward relaxed. The best part of the local boom occurred in the first hour. After that the snap went out of the market, and there was some recession. The Readings and Lehigh Valley were exceptions, their greatest strength being developed late in the day.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Val.,	22	22¼	Union Trac.,	31¾	32
N. P. cm., t. c.	43⅝	43¾	Elec. Stor.,	58½	59
Nor. P. pf.,	77¾	78	Un. Gas Imp.	127½	128
Penn. R. R.,	61	61¼	Welsbach Lt.,	38¾	40
Read., t. c.	9 9-16	9 11-16	N. J. Trac.,	56½	57
Read. 1st pf.	24 1-16	24⅜	Marsden	6⅛	6⅞
Read. 2d pf.,	11	11¼	Choctaw	28	28¼
St. Paul	116⅜	116⅝	Choctaw pf.,	43¾	44
W. N.Y. & P.	3⅛	3¼	P. Mfg., 5s pd.	24½	25
Met. Ry.	192½	193¼	Con. T., Pitt.	22⅛	22½
Phila. Trac.,	94⅜	94⅞	Cons. Trac.,		
Balt. Cons.,	32	32⅛	Pitts., pf.,	59⅝	60¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—There was a continuation of activity and strength on the Exchange to-day. Linseed Oil was the leader. During the first hour 21,000 shares of stock were traded in. Nothing like it ever before had been seen on the Exchange. Linseed Oil common sold at 26, jumped at once to 28½, touched 29, and then went to 30; selling orders were quite numerous, and the price declined to 28, but it recovered to 29. In the meantime the preferred shares sold at 78¾, then off to 77⅞, and at 78 at the closing at noon. Tin Plate common brought 45⅞@46¼; the preferred 100@100¼. Profit taking at the advance was responsible for the fact that top prices were not maintained. Other stocks were slow. Nothing was doing in bonds.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32¾
C. & Chicago C. & D. Co.	62
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	144
National Biscuit Co. com.	51¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	104
American Steel & Wire com.	46½
American Steel & Wire pf.	106
Brewing & Malting Co.	9½
Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	22
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co.	4¾
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	20
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	20
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	42
North Chicago St. R. R.	223
West Chicago St. R. R.	92¾
South Side Elevated R. R.	74½
Lake St. Elevated	113½
Lake St. Elevated t. certs.	11½
Street's W. S. C. Line	19

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp Co 4s		Clev, Lor & W 1st		Mo, K & T 2d		St L Southw 2d	
1,000	104½	1,000	107	5,000	67⅛	15,000	41¾
24,000	104⅝	Col Fuel & I 5s		5,000	67⅜	8,000	41
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		2,000	86½	10,000	67½	22,000	41¼
8,000	85¼	5,000	86⅝	5,000	67⅝	25,000	41⅜
Am Tob Co scrip		5,000	86½	67,000	67¾	5,000	41⅝
1,000	95½	5,000	87	5,000	67⅝	5,000	41⅝
5,000	96	Col Midland 1st 4s		74,000	67⅞	15,000	41¼
Atch, Top & San F adjustmt 4s		5,000	76	34,000	67⅞	5,000	41¼
20,000	79	Col Midland 2-4s		5,000	67¾	5,000	41⅜
6,000	3	60,000	68	Missouri Pac con		20,000	41¼
6,000	3	78⅞	Colorado South 4s, when issued			50,000	106¾	20,000	20F	41¼
24,000	3	78¾	30,000	86½	1,000	106⅞	70,000	41½
10,000	78⅛	81,000	86½	15,000	106⅝	So Pac of Cal 5s, con stamped	
13,000	79	5,000	86¾	6,000	106⅞	5,000	106
12,000	79¼	Dal & Waco 1st 5s		Mo Pac trust 5s		20,000	106⅛
15,000	79⅞	10,000	88	10,000	90	30,000	106⅜
5,000	79½	Den & R G 4s		8,000	89	5,000	106¾
10,000	79⅜	15,000	20F	102½	5,000	89¼	1,000	106¼
56,000	79½	8,000	102⅝	1,000	89¾	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
500	79¼	21,000	102⅜	Mob & Ohio G M 4s		10,000	112
20,000	79½	1,000	102⅜	21,000	82¾	South Pac 1st 5s	
20,000	79½	Den & R G Imp 5s		Mob & Ohio, Mont div 6s		6,000	105⅜
3,000	79⅜	12,000	102⅝	2,000	106	41,000	105⅞
Gen 4s		Det City Gas 5s		Nash, C & St L 6s		For five months to Nov. 30—	
88,000	99¾	10,000	98½	31,000	107	Gross earnings	17,200,859	16,816,651	*384,207
500	100	5,000	98⅝	Nat Stor M Co 1st		Op. expenses	12,232,727	11,703,642	*529,085
500	100	7,000	98⅞	13,000	103	Net earnings	4,968,131	5,113,009	†144,377
500	99⅞	Det, Mac & M L G		N. Y. C & H. Lake Sh col 3½s		Taxes and rentals	711,825	710,907	†381
4,000	99⅜	5,000	3	22	10,000	98¾	Inc. from oper't'n	4,256,306	4,401,101	†144,295
5,000	99⅜	E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		86,000	98¾	*Increase. †Decrease.	
500	99⅝	1,000	115	11,000	98⅞	BALTIMORE & OHIO for October—	
30,000	99¾	6,000	115½	8,000	99	Gross earnings	$2,459,725	$2,384,215	$2,372,746
500	99¾	1,000	20F	115½	Mich Cent col 3½s	16,000	97⅜	Operating ex.	1,818,604	1,694,124	1,859,105
3,000	99¾	Elgin, Jol & E 5s		104½	N Y, O & W ref 4s	2,000	104½	Net earnings	641,121	690,091	513,641
9,000	99¾	12,000	104½	1,000	104⅝	From July 1 to Dec. 22	1898.	1897.
2,000	99⅞	Erie 1st con 7s		5,000	104⅝	Gross earnings	9,803,454	9,435,287	9,152,329
18,000	99⅝	5,000	144	N Y, O & W con 5s		18,000	106⅜	Net earnings	2,475,861	2,657,014	2,356,125
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued		Erie gen lien 4s		15,000	75⅜	N Y, S & W 1st 5s		94¼	CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for November—	
10,000	98⅞	56,000	75½	10,000	75⅝	18,000	106⅝	Gross earnings	621,352	604,278	519,475
1,000	99	10,000	75⅝	N Y, S & W 2d 5s		Ex. and taxes	359,697	327,095	304,033
1,000	98⅞	5,000	76	10,000	94½	Net earnings	261,654	277,183	215,442
1,000	98⅞	Evans & T H 1st		5,000	95	N Y & Harlem	10,000	106⅜	From July 1 to Nov. 30—	1898.	1897.
57,000	98⅝	6,000	123	N Y & Ry con 4s		Gross earnings	2,596,105	2,463,560	2,384,431
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		Ev & Ind 1st con		4,000	89½	94½	Net earnings	982,142	953,390	860,938
20,000	98⅜	1,000	102⅝	500	89⅝	N Y, W & B 1st 5s		89¾	CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for November—	
Balt & O Southwn 1st inc, Ser B		Ev & T H gen 5s		1,000	89¾	1,000	103	N P gen lien 3s		69⅜	Gross earnings	3,500,448	3,328,446	2,733,520
3,000	11⅜	5,000	100½	25,000	69⅝	Operating ex.	1,905,149	1,858,029	1,482,891
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		7,000	100⅝	25,000	69⅝	Net earnings	1,595,299	1,470,416	1,265,629
1,000	107	10,000	99½	500	69¼	Prop. ex. to gross.	54⅞	55⅞	54½
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		H & T Cent G M 4s		57,000	69⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s		106½	From July 1 to Nov. 30—	1898.	1897.
67,000	115¼	6,000	86½	N P R R prior lien 4s		5,000	102⅜	3,000	109⅛	Gross earnings	16,826,070	15,613,198	14,167,405
23,000	115⅝	5,000	86⅝	5,000	102⅜	Net earnings	6,915,934	6,278,571	5,548,868
Cent of N J gen 5s		Hous, E & W Tex 5s		1,000	102⅝	Tex & Pac 2d inc	105,000	49⅞	NORTHERN PACIFIC for November—	
1,000	115½	98⅜	9,000	102⅝	6,000	50	1898.	1897.	Increase.
3,000	115⅝	Ill Cent 4s, 1952		10,000	102⅝	2,000	49⅝	Gross earnings	$2,826,098	$2,640,432	$485,613
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	104⅞	1,000	102⅝	20,000	49⅞	Net earnings	1,754,292	1,707,708	47,583
1,000	115½	1,000	105	5,000	102⅝	20,000	49⅞	Total incoms	1,620,004	1,615,116	4,888
3,000	115⅝	Int & Gt N 2d mtge		19,000	102⅝	500	49⅞	From July 1—			
Ches & O gen 4½s		9,000	92¾	500	103	4,000	49⅞	Gross earnings	12,777,467	11,604,998	1,172,469
16,000	91	Int & Gt N 3d		20,000	102⅞	2,000	49⅞	Net earnings	7,452,914	6,634,258	918,656
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s		7,000	61½	20,000	102⅞	5,000	49⅞	Total income	6,017,784	6,224,198	898,586
25,000	107	Iowa Cent 1st 5s		40,000	102⅞	40,000	49⅞	ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for November—	
1,000	106½	1,000	106	4,000	102⅞	10,000	49⅞	1898.	1897.	1896.
1,000	107	K C P & G 1st		Ore R & Nav 1st		10,000	49⅞	Gross earnings	$660,679	$612,568	$517,060
16,000	107¼	10,000	68½	2,000	113	55,000	49⅞	Operating ex.	377,162	342,733	281,028
C, B & Q conv 5s		5,000	68	Ore R & Nav 4s		6,000	49⅞	Net earnings	283,517	269,834	236,032
3,000	124	8,000	67⅜	10,000	100	30,000	49⅞	From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
10,000	125	4,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Fifth Avenue Corner Reported Sold—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for John C. Barth to Miss Julia Ewing for $65,000 the two five-story flats, 152 and 154 West Ninety-eighth Street, each 20 by 90 by 100.

It is reported that the plot at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 50.8 by 140, together with an adjoining lot on the street, has been sold. The property is owned by the Gleason estate. Brokers and attorneys in a position to speak on the subject declined yesterday either to confirm or deny the report.

M. Bargebuhr & Son have sold for Charles Reilly the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, 100 by 100.

Frederick A. Booth has sold for Mrs. M. C. Peterson the three-story brick dwelling 353 West Twentieth Street, 23 by 74.

James R. Taylor has sold the four-story stone-front dwelling 167 West Thirty-fourth Street, 21 by 74.2.

Thomas L. Reynolds has sold to a Mr. Morse for $12,500 the three-story dwelling 612 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, 17 by 50 by 100.

W. B. Davis has sold for M. Hellman to Benjamin Greenwald, 107 East Ninety-first Street, 15 by 100.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Boehm & Coon to the Elsas Paper Company for a term of ten years at $10,000 a year the six-story building, 61 to 63 Varick Street, northwest corner of Laight Street.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold in foreclosure to the plaintiffs, Henry and Sophie Zehder for $4,650 the three-story frame dwelling, Eagle Avenue, west side, 297.2 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 25.6 by 117.7 by 25.6 by 115.4.

William M. Ryan sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, John F. Steeves, for $19,500 six lots, each 25 by 100, with two three-story frame dwellings, Zulett Avenue, Westchester, south side, 125 feet east of Mapes Avenue.

James L. Wells sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Alfred A. Keller, for $1,000 Lot 44 on the amended map of Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge, being on the south side of North Oak Drive, near its junction with Elm Avenue, 75 by 117.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Armitage Mathews, referee, 282 West Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $11,563.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William McKim, referee, northwest corner of Forest Street and West Farms Road, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,522.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John T. Fenlon, referee, 391 Bowery, east side, 48.6 feet south of Sixth Street, 24 by 80, two-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $6,992; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Obed H. Sanderson, referee, 309 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 75 feet east of Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 99.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,980.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 87 South Street, northwest corner of Burling Slip, 21.10 by 50.1 by 22.2 by 49.7, five-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $16,168.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Joseph McElroy, Jr., referee, 252 and 254 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 174.6 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two four-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $10,813.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 1,667 Third Avenue, east side, 50.5½ feet north of Ninety-third Street, 25 by 90, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,553.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 108 Greenwich Street, west side, 52.8 feet south of Carlisle Street, 26.3 by 92.11½, and irregular, three-and-a-half-story brick building. Due on judgment, $32,488.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 49.7½ by 92, eight-story stone-front building. Due on judgment, $62,783. Subject to other mortgages for $117,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Fifteenth Street, Wakefield, southeast corner of Third Street, 52.6 by 114; all title and interest of Frank H. and Teresina Dursie on Jan. 22, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for Alterations.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 26 Orchard Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and meeting rooms, &c.; A. T. Brown of 18 Exchange Place, owner; Max Muller of 18 Centre Street, architect; cost, $750.

No. 2,336 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Anna Kindergen of 2,176 Third Avenue, owner; W. O. Tait, architect; cost, $1,880.

No. 15 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and shop; Isaac Walker, premises, owner; F. X. O'Connor of 201 West Forty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $2,400.

No. 273 Canal Street, to a six-story brick store and lofts; Hyatt estate of 1 Nassau Street, owner; C. T. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $3,800.

New Boys and Girls' Club.

The Brick Presbyterian Church filed plans with the Building Department yesterday, through Architects Cady, Berg & See, for alterations to the dwelling 224 West Thirty-fifth Street. This building was recently bought by David H. McAlpin and presented to the Brick Church. When the alterations are completed it will be occupied by a Boys' and Girls' Club which will be organized and conducted in connection with the Sunday school branch of the church, in West Thirty-fifth Street.

Lis Pendens on 103 Fifth Avenue.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday against 103 Fifth Avenue. This property, an eight-story building, was reported sold for Gutwillig Brothers about a week ago through Broker George R. Read. The filing of a lis pendens is the result of the foreclosure of a mortgage for $42,500 on the property by Jacob Hirsh, who is associated with Gutwillig Brothers. The defendant in the action is Josiah S. Lindsay.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 184th St, 18x88; Jacob Hess to Charles Lehmann.. $1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 145th St, 99.11x100; Edward Hirsh and another to F. H. Walker.....

ARTHUR AVE, w s, 348 ft s of Pelham Ave, 25x118; Robert H. Bergman, referee, to Carmelo Bigeti.....

BLEECKER ST, 301; Anna Silverblatt to Emma F. Stillman, executrix..... 1,050

BOSTON AV, 970, e s, 52.8 ft s of 164th St, 26.10x105.9x25x96; Thomas F. Roys to Joseph Hassell..... 9,882

BROADWAY, 654, and 166 Crosby St; Louis Sachs and another to Henry Corn.. 1

CAULDWELL AV, or Avenue B, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St, 100x100; Adolph G. Hupfel to Martin Geiszler..... 10,000

CHIONA AV, a new line, 100 ft s of 181st St, 25x100; Charles C. Clinton to Joseph Tesoro..... 1

FRONT ST, 146, w s, 17.7x71.7x16.9x69.10; Zopher Mills, Jr., and another to Nathaniel Hayes..... 15,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 68.2 ft n of 76th St, 17x70; Annie Rinaldo to Augusta A. Zitz. 1

LOTS 74, 75, 76, 109, 110, and 111, map of property at King's Bridge Heights of William O Giles, 24th Ward; William O. Giles to Lewis C. Giles..... 1

LOTS 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, map of Hudson Park, Yonkers; Alber W Putnam and another, executors, &c., to Frederick E. Camp and another executors, &c..... 20,000

LOTS 6, 7, and 8, Block 24, map of Pelham Park, Twenty-fourth Ward; David Greenberg to Byron A. Beal..... 150

MARION AV, w s, 100 ft s of Travers St, 25x124.9x25x125; Robert Ingram to James H. Young..... 1

MORRISON AVE, w s, Lots 122 and 124 and 126, map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham; Frederick W. Loew to William Hodgson, quit claim..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick W. Loew and another, executors, &c., to William Hodgson..... 7,800

MULBERRY ST, 173, w s, 24.11x71.7x24.4 x68.6; Centre Market Place, 8, e s, 24.4 x70.8x24.4x89.9; Auke Dooper to Thomas Faresa and another..... 46,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 187.10 ft n of 145th St, 21x100; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to James Wood..... 20,000

STONE ST, 55, and 15 South William St, 21x78.5x16.5x81.2; George G. Gulon, executor, to Mary A. Foster..... 33,500

UNION AV, w s, 65 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; William Wainwright and wife to Friedrich J. Haas and another..... 100

VALENTINE AVE, w s, 618.8 ft s of 190th St, 99.6x99.9; William E. Busby to New York Building Loan Banking Company..... 4,500

WAVERLEY PLACE, n w corner Greene St, 33.6x100.3; William K. Everdell to Louis Ottmann, trustee..... 248,500

WILLIS AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 100x116; Cora Morris to Herman Goossen..... 36,414

12TH AV, s w corner of 2d St, 114x206, Wakefield; Adam Zimmer to Emma S. Zimmer and another..... 1

6TH ST, n s, 93 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 70.10; John Roth and others to Morris Rosengardt..... 27,000

18TH ST, 2 West, and 124 5th Av; Louis Sachs and others to Henry Corn..... 1

38TH ST, n s, 173.9 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x 98.9; Thomas M. Brennan to Honora K. Brennan..... Gift

56TH ST, 127 East, 20x100.5; Thomas F. Donnelly to Michael Steiner..... 15,500

72D ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 102.2; Augusta A. Zitz to Annie Rinaldo. 10,750

81ST ST, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; 81st St, 511 East, 25x102.2; Saly S. Lilienthal to A. W. Lilienthal..... 1

91ST ST, n s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 15x 100.8; Mary Heyman to Hulda Greenwald 1

104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x 100.9; William S. Love to Abraham C. Quackenbush..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of 8th Av, 27x 100.11x irregular; Globe Realty Company to Thomas R. Calder..... 100

115TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Frank Garofalo to Louisa Garofalo..... 15,000

118TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x 100.11; John Buggy to Mary Buggy..... Gift

159TH ST, n s, 367 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Margaret Hanel to Louisa Stering and others, quit claim..... 1

169TH ST, s s, s w s, part of Lot 113, map of the Village of Morrisania, 15x100; James B. Condon to John F. Condon, rerecorded..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BLUM, Morris, to John Luhrs and another; 2,256 7th Av, 5 years..... 960

BUSCH, Albert, to the Albert Busch Company; 536 to 540 Water St, and 291 to 295 Cherry St, 3 years..... 4,000

LIVINGSTON, Louise V., to German Grob & Sor; 507 and 509 West 35th St, 6 years 1,200

SCHWENKER, Charles, to Richard Kine and another; 127 Alexander Av, 10 5-12 years..... 1,200

WALTON, William M., to Daniel Hickey; 335 Madison St, 3 years..... 600

WENDT, Herman, to Pauline Beck; 1,612 3d Av, 3 1-3 years..... 600

Recorded Mortgages.

BARNES, Blakeslee, to B. Rush Wendell; 83 West Washington Place, 4 years.....$25,000

BECK, Pauline, to George Ehret; 1,612 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 600

BIGOTTI, Carmela, to Ellen McDonnell; Arthur Av, w s, 348 ft s of Pelham Av, 1 year..... 450

CALLBECK, Frederick H., to George Stark; Jackson Av, e s, 90 ft s of 156th St, 1 year..... 12,000

CORN, Henry, to Louis and Samuel Sachs; 2 West 18th St, 2 years..... 120,000

COSTER, Mary L., to Samuel E. Kiner and another, trustees, &c.; 15 South William St, 1 year..... 20,000

DAVIS, John, to William K. Thorn; 146th St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 21,000

DYER, Annie S., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 134 West 36th St, 1 year..... 8,000

FANNING, Helen M. and Mary E., to Eliza Dean; 122d St, s s, 18 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 7,500

FARESE, Thomas, and Joseph Staffe to Henry De F. Weeks; 173 Mulberry St, and 8 Centre Market Place, 5 years.... 32,000

FARESE, Thomas, and Joseph Staffe to Henry De F. Weeks; 173 Mulberry St and 8 Centre Market Place, instalments..... 5,000

FOWLER, George E., to George Stark; Prospect Av, e s, 162 ft n e of Westchester Av, ¼ year..... 12,000

GALDER, Thomas R., to Globe Realty Company; 115th St, n s, 98 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year..... 10,750

GAROFALO, Louisa, to Dorman B. Eaton; 115th St, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 11,000

GOOSSEN, Herman, to the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Willis Av, e s, 75 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 15,000

GOOSSEN, Herman, to the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Willis Av, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 1 year. 11,000

GOOSSEN, Herman, to the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year 15,000

GOOSSEN, Herman, to the People's Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Willis Av, e s, 50 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year 15,000

GREENWALD, Hulda, to Jennie Blum and another, trustees, &c.; 107 East 91st St, 5 years..... 9,000

GROSS, Benjamin and Rachel, to Louis Gross; 176 and 178 Ludlow St, 2 years... 7,000

HAAS, Frederick J., and Caroline E. to Paul M. Herzog; Union Av, w s, 50 ft s of 151st St, instalments..... 1,000

HENCKEN, Elise D., executrix, &c., to Henry and Margaretha F. Stadtlander; 25th St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year..... 8,000

HODGSON, William, to Frederick W. Loew and others, executors, &c.; Lots 122, 124, and 126, map of part of farm of Benjamin Berrian, Fordham, 3 years. 3,800

HOYT, Joseph A., to William M. and John H. Purdy, trustees, &c.; 144th St, n s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 7,500

KINE, Richard, and George Vogelsanger to A. Hupfel's Sons; 127 Alexander Av, store lease, demand..... 3,000

LIEBMANN, Charles, to Jacob Hess; Audubon Av, n w corner of 184th St, 1 year..... 1,000

McCLENAHAN, William, to Peter Doelger; 155 7th Av, saloon lease, demand... 1,850

MORRISON, Samuel W., to George W. Pearsall; Southern Boulevard, n w corner of Anthony Av; also Anthony Av, w s, 218 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 6 months. 400

NAUGHTON, Bernard, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 53d St, s s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year.... 21,000

NOLAN, Mary A. and Michael, to Mary Ryan; 3d Av, n w s, 96.3 ft s w of line between Lots 58 and 63, map of Village of Mcrrisania; also 3d Av, e s, 171.2 ft s of 163d St, and part of Lot 79, on same map, 1 year..... 1,250

OVERINGTON, Harry, to James Jardine; 139th St, s s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 2 years..... 4,000

ROBINSON, Eleanor J., to Gilbert T. Reeder; 7th Av, w s, 49.4 ft n of 23d St, 1 year..... 2,200

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, 1 year..... 3,900

SMITH, George M., to Lizzie J. Canda; Avenue A, n w corner of 25th St, 1 year..... 9,000

SOUTHACK, Frederick, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 48 West 53d St, 3 years..... 27,000

STINSON, Charles P., 2 and another to George Ehret; 1,751 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 500

TESORO, Joseph and Filomena, to Virginia Wood; Croton Av, e s, 100 ft s of 181st St, 3 years..... 3,500

TRAPHAGEN, Addison W. and Ella T., to Samuel B. Hornridge; 179th St, s s, 152 ft e of Valentine Av, 3 years..... 3,000

WALLACE, Hugh, to Peter Doelger; 337 3d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 7,100

WALKER, Frederick H., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 145th St, 1 year..... 80,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 21,000

BEACH, Emily, to William Wetterer..... 10,000

BENZIGER, Bertha de S., trustee, to George A. J. A. Benziger..... Nom.

BROWN, Sarah L., to Andrew Cone..... 1,800

BUTTERWORTH, George F., executor, &c., to Frank Storrs, guardian, &c..... 18,000

BUTTERWORTH, George F., executor, &c., to William R. Hutton and another, trustees..... 13,000

CAMPBELL, William A., and another, executors, &c., to Catharine Boos..... 3,512

CARYL, Julius H., to Catherine Booss, three assignments..... Nom.

CHURCHILL, Ann P., to Charles E. Applebee and others, trustees..... 9,000

DE OTERO, Victoria B., to Paul Fuller and another, trustees..... 15,000

EISERT, Alwin, to John E. Ferdinand.. 2,500

HASSELL, Joseph, to Annie Jacobs..... 5,000

HESS, Jacob, to Richard Cummings..... Nom.

NOSS, Henry and Elsie, to Alwin Eisert.. 465

ROSE, William R., to Lulu Koch..... 9,000

SMITH, Artemas, and another, to Elizabeth Graham..... Nom.

STEERS, Edward P., to Henry Frohwitter..... 2,184

VARNUM, James M., to Robert L. Reade and another, trustees, &c., rerecorded... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MONROE ST, 300 and 302; Margaretha Lachner, executrix, &c., against Harriet L. Carroll and Henrietta A. De Long, owners; Richard A. Farmer, contractor... 350

OLIVER ST, n e corner of Oak St, 50x 100; Louis Fuchs and another against Lewis Mariasky, owner and contractor... 25

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 75x100; Francis T. Morrill against George Walton, owner; John Cotter, contractor..... 249

36TH ST, 243 West; Adolf Schwartz and another against Rohe Brothers, owners; Louis Weber Building Company, contractor; Von Bauer & Co., sub-contractors..... 137

93D ST, n s, 200 ft e of West End Av, 40x100.11; George J. Crosman & Co. against Laurence Buckley, owner and contractor..... 125

120TH ST, 236 West; Harry Glickman against Hellen M. Britton, owner and contractor..... 46

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WASHINGTON ST, s w corner of Beach St, —x—; John P. C. Walsh, on John Walker to John Hill..... 300

Lis Pendens.

FRANKLIN ST, 49, 1-12 part; Mary F. Moorehouse against Augusta B. and Michael H. Wilson, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

MANHATTAN ST, 48; Mary E. Clark against Joseph A. Loughran and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. O'Gorman.

MOTT AV, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; Mary C. Ford against Maria L. de Faria and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Purdy & Squire.

5TH AV, 103; Jacob Hirsh against Josiah S. Lindsay and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Stern.

1ST ST, 71, ½ part; 196 Allen St, and 130th St, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x99.11; Nellie C. Van Reypen against Eliza Tower, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Sneddeker.

89TH ST, 536 and 538 West; Joseph Putzel against Herbert L. Mason and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Putzel.

54TH ST, 100 East; William A. Prentice against John W. Hazlett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Prentice.

117TH ST, 328 East; Peter Doelger against Edward J. O'Connor and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

123D ST, n s, 515 ft e of 4th Av, widened, 17.6x 100.11; Cornelia E. White against Lizzie Reinhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. W. White.

126TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x99.11; United States Trust Company against Nellie F. Bennett, otherwise Hennig, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JOSEPH GREEN.—Joseph Green, dealer in diamonds and jewelry at 426 Sixth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Jacob Levine. He has been in business there since August, 1895, on a small scale. A. L. Spiro, the attorney, said that the assignment was caused by poor business.

LOUIS STERNBERGER.—Judgment for $44,280 was entered yesterday against Louis Sternberger of 589 Broadway in favor of Solomon Stein for the amount due on a note for $68,176, dated March 19, 1891, payable July 1, 1891. Mr. Sternberger filed a petition in bankruptcy on Dec. 21.

EMIL CALLMAN.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received an execution yesterday against Emil Callman, dealer in gloves at 245 Sixth Avenue and 28 West Fourteenth Street, for $723 in favor of Goldschmidt, Bacharach & Co., and the Sheriff took out the stock in both places. Mr. Callman has been in business since January, 1897, and had floor space in two dry goods stores at the above addresses.

HOPKINS & Co.—Hopkins & Co., composed of James B. and Laura E. Hopkins, dealers in pictures and artists' materials at 146 West Forty-second Street, made an assignment yesterday to Edward Willmann. They started in business in November, 1897, at 53 West Twenty-fourth Street, and recently removed to 146 West Forty-second Street, taking a long lease at $1,200 to $1,500 a year. They generally carried a stock of $5,000.

GEORGE T. HIGGONS.—George T. Higgons, who has a dry goods department store at 800 and 802 Columbus Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Walter P. Bray, without preference. Mr. Higgons occupied the store where M. J. Connellan formerly carried on business. Mr. Higgons took the place in April last. Lately payments have been slow, and some of the creditors were pressing him for money. He expected that the holiday trade would pull him out, but it proved a disappointment, the sales not coming up to one-half what he expected, on account of the bad weather.

M. C. SPENCER & CO.—Marcus C. Spencer and Charles H. Lane, composing the firm of M. C. Spencer & Co., dealers in dry goods at 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles M. Allen of Bayonne, N. J., without preference. They have a large and attractive store, which was opened for business on Oct. 29, 1895. They went to a great expense in fitting up the store and in making alterations. These, with horses and wagons, were reported to have cost $100,000. They put in a stock of goods which was estimated at from $200,000 to $250,000. Bradstreet's never gave them any capital rating. Mr. Spencer was manager of a large Grand Street dry goods store for sixteen years. Mr. Lane had been for many years with W. G. Hitchcock & Co., and was a partner in that firm for several years prior to December, 1892. Joseph W. Howe, their attorney, said yesterday that he could not tell the liabilities and assets at present. Claims were maturing which they were unable to meet, and it was deemed best to make an assignment. A statement of their financial condition, made in September last, showed assets $352,000 and liabilities $129,000; surplus, $223,000. The largest items in the assets were: Merchandise, $186,000; machinery and fixtures, $115,000; notes and accounts receivable, $37,000.

Out of Town.

LOUIS BROWN.—Albert C. Courter was yesterday appointed receiver of two tracts of land and a number of unfinished houses in Woodside, N. J. They are the property of Louis Brown, who mysteriously disappeared a short time ago, after raising what he could on them in mortgages. The property is valued at $40,000.

STANDARD INK COMPANY.—Malcolm MacLear, receiver for the Standard Ink Company, yesterday made application to Vice Chancellor Stevens at Newark, N. J., for permission to wind up the affairs of the company. He reported he had realized sufficient to pay the preferred creditors about 80 per cent. Most of the preferred creditors are former employes of the company.

COE, POWERS & CO.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy under the new bankruptcy law was filed in the United States Circuit Court in Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, praying that the firm of Coe, Powers & Co., manufacturers, of Findlay, Ohio, be declared bankrupt. It is alleged that the firm owes $100,000, with assets of $15,000. It is further alleged that certain property was mortgaged with "the intent of hindering, delaying, and defrauding creditors of Coe, Powers & Co."

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Morris Schottlaender, dealer in jewelry at 59 Nassau Street and 161 Fulton Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday and closed up both stores. His schedules show liabilities $11,600 and assets $6,059, consisting of stock of jewelry, $5,573; cash, $70; outstanding accounts, $416. The largest creditors are A. Horowitz, $1,191; R. L. & M. Friedlander, $1,153; R. A. Breidenbach, $1,004. Mr. Schottlaender has been in business about eight years, and carried chiefly a stock of cheap jewelry. He opened the Fulton Street store a shore time ago.

Joseph A. Frank, dealer in delicatessen at 961 Third Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $3,067 and assets $269. The fixtures of the store, which cost $700, are put down at $150. He has been in business since January, 1895, and formerly had a confectionery counter in a Fulton Street (Brooklyn) department store.

Royal S. Crane, referee in bankruptcy, called twelve meetings of creditors of various bankrupts at his office, 237 Broadway, yesterday. There were about 150 creditors present, and the rooms not being large enough, all parties adjourned to the United District Court Room. About forty claims were proved. Only one trustee was elected, the creditors leaving it to the referee to appoint a trustee in any of the other cases, where necessary. The creditors requested in six cases that the bankrupts be examined, and their examination was set down for several dates in the future at Mr. Crane's office. Everything went along smoothly and no protests were made. There were no bankrupts whose schedules showed any considerable amount of assets, and one or two had some open accounts due them. The principal cases were those of Charles Gerlach, hotel manager of 51 West Twenty-seventh Street, and D. L. Price & Co., formerly clothing merchants of 92 Bleecker Street.

A meeting of creditors of Thomas J. Jenkins, builder, of 537 Manhattan Avenue was held yesterday at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, at 44 Broadway, which was attended by twelve creditors. The schedules showed liabilities $1,083,880, of which $69,076 are unsecured, and nominal to the amount of $60,000. Mr. Jenkins was questioned in detail as to the value of the separate items of assets and prospects of realizing on them. Among the assets are three houses, two of which are unfinished, and all under foreclosure, and if they could be completed the creditors would realize considerably more than if sold as they are. The creditors present did not elect a trustee, leaving the appointment to the referee, who suggested that he would consult with Seaman Miller, referee, who has the case of George Jenkins, a brother of Thomas J. Jenkins, who were jointly interested in building operations, to have the same trustee act for both estates. Mr. Miller has appointed Payson Merrill trustee for George Jenkins.

Before Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, of 44 Broad Street, meetings of creditors were held yesterday in the cases of Amund Johnson, builder, of 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, whose liabilities are $926,853 and assets $46,000, and of Isaac Kaufman, publisher of fashion plates at 141 Wooster Street, who has liabilities $37,725 and assets $36,500. No trustee was elected in either case. Six creditors of Mr. Kaufman proved claims for $3,000, and several creditors of Mr. Johnson proved claims.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALDHOUS, Frederick—E. F. Kienle..... $251

ARKELL, James—Fitchburg National Bank..... 5,187

APPEL, Barnet—L. Rosenberg..... 380

BAKER, Cyrus R.—Pease Piano Company. 37

BUSH, Caleb S.—M. Sommerville..... 76

BARBOUR, Edward—E. P. Hatch..... 78

BLEECKER, William H.—H. S. Pulling.. 154

BRETTELL, Frank—C. Linck and another. 210

BATCHELDER, Emma E.—A. F. Spencer and another..... 88

BEHRENS, John B., and Ahrend Klepp—Armstrong Cork Company..... 86

BRILL, Abraham—H. Douglass and another..... 47

CALLMAN, Emil—A. Goldschmidt and others..... 723

CRAIG, William—John A. Roebling's Sons' Company..... 649

CUDDY, Mary—A. Schinotti, as administratrix..... 522

CAMARDA, Carlo, and Nicolo Patorno—A. Majori..... 182

BLAKEMAN, Louis H.—T. Greenleaf, trustee, &c..... 128

DRESCHER, John F. W.—C. F. Zentgraf and another..... 261

EISENBERG, Isidor C.—W. H. S. Wood and others..... 35

FITZPATRICK, John A., receiver, &c.—J. F. Welch, costs..... 68

FROST, Daniel H.—S. Baumann..... 48

FERRITER, Elizabeth V.—F. J. C. Thomson..... 59

FINCK, Edward L. and Henry T.—J. H. Taylor..... 90

FOLEY, Kate, by guardian, &c.—Sheffield Farms Company..... ....

GAMST, Charles—Real Estate Record Association..... 34

GAHAGAN, Thomas—John Eichler Brewing Company..... 218

GAUER, Mary E.—W. H. Gill..... 304

GOLDSTEIN, Max—Meyer Frank..... 553

GOODRICH, William W., receiver, &c.—O. Sanderson..... 103

HARDY, William J.—M. C. Tallon..... 92

HINCHEY, W. J.—Osborn Cash Register Company..... 182

HALLY, Charles F.—H. Oberglock..... 496

HOFFMAN, Joseph H.—M. Hirt..... 424

HEILNER, Emanuel—William McShane Company, costs..... 114

HALL, Bolton, as Treasurer, &c.—E. McHugh..... 1,504

HALL, Bolton, as Treasurer, &c.—James R. Brown..... 220

JOHNSON, William W., executor, &c.—L. L. Burnap..... 8,991

KOCHERSBERGER, Clara M. and George F.—F. Basler..... 796

KOCH, William—J. T. Simonson..... 42

KUENZEL, Charles A.—V. Sohl..... 259

KLYBER, Samuel—J. W. Hamblet..... 117

KLYBER, Samuel—J. W. Hamblet..... 140

KING, David W., Herbert F. Andrews, and Theodore S. Miller—H. A. Latham... 681

LEHNER, David—S. L. Brown, administrator, &c..... 106

LANGE, John G.—J. G. Gillig and another, executors, &c..... 966

LAMSON, Isabella—Paquin & Co..... 154

LERIAN, Philip—R. Welbegahl..... 520

LOHMANN, Henry F.—J. Ruppert..... 435

LANCASTER, James H.—C. M. Smith and another..... 37

LOW, Norman—United Order of American Stair Builders..... 370

MICHEL, Abraham—J. Ruppert..... 162

MAAS, Solomon and Aaron—Waterbury Manufacturing Company..... 256

MATHOT, Louis—J. B. Streeton..... 172

MURRAY, Clarence A.—R. Laidlaw and others..... 1,093

NORTON, Michael—P. McSwegen..... 215

OLIN, Stephen H., guardian, &c.—S. Arendt and others, individually and as executors..... 48

O'MARA, Stephen D.—J. Byrne..... 267

PEREZ, Gervasie—F. H. Norton and another..... 290

ROWAN, David N.—C. Wehle..... 3,443

REID, Henry C.—H. Schopper..... 90

RICHARDSON, Joseph H.—O. E. Houghton..... 86

SOTELDO, Charles A.—H. Schoppen..... 122

SEAMAN, Frank—A. G. Gadney..... 549

SCHERURER, Philip, and Nicholas Slodel—C. Eckstein and another..... 41

SEARS, Clarence A.—J. F. Hill..... 75

STERNBERGER, Louis—S. Stein..... 44,280

SPATA, Matthew, by guardian—Metropolitan Street Railway Company..... 68

SCHRIER, Sarah, otherwise Sally—Dave Lippman & Co..... 49

SCHOEN, Ignatz—J. Feldman..... 132

STEIN, Bertha—T. A. Edison, Jr..... 104

STRAUS, Anthony—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company..... 23

THE HERBERT BOOTH KING & BRO. Publishing Company—William Knoepke Pamphlet Binding Company..... 79

THEOBALDI, Ole—J. Dahl..... 184

TAYLOR, James W.—W. Emgh..... 20

THE CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING Company—William F. Shaw..... 89

THE UNITED PRESS—New York Press Company, Limited..... 134

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Frank S. Beard..... 555

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—K. E. Rapp, costs..... 117

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—P. Kelly..... 178

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. D. Peck and another..... 309

UNDERHILL, Alexander—A. F. Spencer and another..... 154

ZAGOT, Max—Nelson Bakers Company... 257

VALENTINE, Frank H.—H. A. Peck and another..... 98

VACHERON, Eugene F.—J. B. Streeton... 209

WARNER, William J.—M. Sommerville... 45

WIEGET, John—C. A. Sims..... 46

WILLIAMS, Evan, Edwin L., and Andrew F.—Manhattan Electric Supply Company. 370

WICKS, John A.—Cudahy Packing Company..... 577

WIEDERMAN, Rosa—George W. Galinger. 4,032

WERNER, Theodore—W. T. Knight..... 358

WIEGAND, Augusta H.—Monarch Rubber Company..... 246

ZAGAT, George H.—Nelson, Baker & Co.. 75

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Samuel Sloan Has Decided to Retire from the Presidency of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

Samuel Sloan, who was eighty-one years old on Christmas day, has decided to retire from the Presidency of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at the annual meeting of the stockholders of that company in February a new President will be selected. For thirty-two consecutive years Mr. Sloan has held the office which, of his own volition, he now proposes to yield to a younger man. It is probable that Mr. Sloan will remain in the service of the company as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In determining to resign the reins of government of a railroad with the uniform prosperity of which he has been identified for thirty-six years, (four years as Director prior to his election to the Presidency,) Mr. Sloan has been influenced chiefly by the persuasions of his family and intimate friends. For the past few years those closest to him in social relations have been urging him to give up the responsibilities of business and enjoy his remaining years in the peace of his home, or in the quiet enjoyment of travel. President Sloan's personal desire to visit the place of his birth, in Ireland, has perhaps had something to do with his final decision to retire from business activities.

Rumors of Samuel Sloan's intention to retire from the Presidency of the Lackawanna Road have led to much discussion recently about the future of that property. It may be stated as a fact that no radical change in policy is contemplated by the capitalists who control the stock. Mr. Sloan will continue to have a voice in the management of the property as long as he may desire to exercise that privilege. The new President will, it is believed, be a man friendly to Mr. Sloan, and at the same time representing, in a measure, the Vanderbilt interest. William K. Vanderbilt is one of the largest individual stockholders, owning about 30,000 shares. Frederick Vanderbilt and H. McK. Twombly are also large stockholders. The holdings of the Moses Taylor estate are still believed to exceed those of any single individual.

Reports that W. K. Vanderbilt has been increasing his Lackawanna holdings recently are authoritatively denied, and these denials are apparently substantiated by the fact that no very large transactions in Lackawanna stock have been recorded for several months. The total sales of that particular stock in the Stock Exchange from Jan. 1 to Dec. 24, 1898, aggregated only 47,676 shares.

COMPLAIN OF RATE CUTTING.

B. & O. Receivers Appeal to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray, receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have sent a letter to Chairman Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission calling his attention to the fact that railroad carriers within the territory north of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi are transporting the larger part of the inter-State traffic at rates less than those shown on the published tariffs filed with the commission. Receivers Cowen and Murray say that the Inter-State Commerce Commission has far greater powers to investigate complaints of illegal rate-cutting and to put a stop to all illegal practices than any association which the carriers have ever created by agreements between themselves.

"We see no season," say the Baltimore and Ohio receivers, "why the commission should refuse its aid to the carriers in an effort to prevent competition from taking the form of illegal concessions through secret rates, drawbacks, rebates, and other devices, and we see no reason why the carriers should not seek the aid of the commission in such an effort by reporting to the commission any departure from published rates, to the end that the facts may be fully ascertained and the illegal practice stopped."

Assurance is given that the Baltimore and Ohio management will maintain on

PUBLIC NOTICES.

New York Training School for Teachers.

The second term of the New York Training School for Teachers will begin February 6th, 1899. For those desiring to enter the school at that time an examination will be held January 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1899, in Public School 1, at Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Streets, in the rooms now temporarily occupied by this school.

To be eligible for admission to this examination persons must have graduated from some high school or academy whose course of study has been approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Schools in this city having such approved courses of study are as follows:

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

High Schools,	Normal College,
College of the City of New York,	St. Francis Xavier, (Academic Dep't;)
Teachers College,	St. Teresa's Academy,
Barnard College,	Ursuline Convent, Bedford Park;
Manhattan College,	St. Gabriel's Academy for Girls.
Ursuline Academy, Park Av.,	
Mt. St. Vincent Academy,	

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Adelphi Academy,	Boys' High School,
Brooklyn Manual Training School,	Erasmus Hall High School,
Girls' High School,	Nativity Academy,
Packer Collegiate Institute,	Polytechnic Institute,
St. Agnes Female Academy,	St. Thomas Aquinas Academy.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

High Schools.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

High Schools.

For further information apply in person or by letter to Borough Superintendent, John Jasper, 146 Grand Street, or to the Principal, Augustus S. Downing, at the school.

WINTER RESORTS.

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MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at ROLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS
SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1899. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month.

TRIAL TERMS.

January	Arnold, S.	June	Arnold, S.
February	Arnold, S.	September	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Arnold, S.
April	Arnold, S.	November	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Arnold, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	Arnold, S.	July	Arnold, S.
February	Fitzgerald, S.	August	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Arnold, S.	September	Arnold, S.
April	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Arnold, S.	November	Arnold, S.
June	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Fitzgerald, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Surrogates.

Dated December 22, 1898.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS:
"Spanish With or Without a Master, $1."
"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 30c.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TEACHERS.

FRENCHWOMAN OF SUPERIOR EDUCATION, experienced and successful in preparation for Regents' examination, seeks engagement. Address LINGUA, Box 173 Times Office.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; quick practical method; moderate. VIDERE, 138 W. 49th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GOLD SEEKERS IN KLONDIKE, BRITISH Columbia, Colorado, Central America, elsewhere, absolutely require LAMES H. LANCASTER'S recently improved hand-power Placer Gold Washers, Sampling Drills, Gold Dredging Pumps; each does eighty miners' work. LANCASTER'S Combination Quartz Mills supersede Stamps, Amalgamators, Miners' Acetylene Lights. Testimonials, particulars. LANCASTER, 95 Liberty Street.

ADVERTISER WISHES PRIVATE ACCOMMOdation $25; month; valuable security deposited; $10 bonus paid; references. ELTING, 1,242 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

GERMAN LADY; EXCELLENT, HIGHLY RECommended teacher; piano, German; wishes pupils. Address Miss M., 1,026 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK — WAITRESS — CHAMBERMAID.— By a first-class cook, a waitress, and a chambermaid; family moving to the South. 614 5th Av., present employer.

COOK.—As cook; good references; English; wages, $40. A. B., care Mrs. Bedford, 229 East 25th St.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; by day, week, or month; references. 249 East 35th St.

Dressmakers.

$4 TO $6 FRENCH DRESSMAKING; CUTTING, basting, 50c; glovefitting. Mme. Roome, 68 East 49th St., near Madison Av.

Lady's Maids

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; city or country; best reference. Celine, 1,269 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class laundress wishes some work to do at home; works for private families only; highest city references. Mrs. Nicholas, 307 East 70th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—A remarkably neat seamstress solicits handsewing, embroidering, or braiding; is competent to act as housekeeper; moderate compensation; reference. Reliable, Box 190 Times Office.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a respectable German woman, middle aged, sewing, chamberwork, or to take care of children; private family. 127 East 10th St., basement.

Miscellaneous.

CLEANING, &c.—By a young woman to do office cleaning or washing; laundry work by day. 121 West 60th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By American Protestant young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can be well recommended by last employer. William, care Jordan Brothers, 652 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—Married, with unexceptionable references; total abstainer, and thoroughly competent. Care of last employer, 253 Madison Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Married, small family; understands his work; highest references. English, 202 East 47th St.

Valets.

VALET.—As valet; years' experience; thoroughly reliable; references. Arthur Dunn, 446 West 126th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

BUSINESS MEN

Who can furnish satisfactory references will be offered a favorable proposition leading to a direct contract with the New York Life Insurance Company, which promises a guaranteed income. Central Branch Office, 415 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A bronze powder salesman; must be experienced, energetic, and acquainted with the paint trade in New York and vicinity; no other need apply. Send application by mail, giving full particulars and salary desired, to Perstenfeder Bros., P. O. Box 1,759, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

JACOB AGINS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JACOB AGINS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 9th, 1899, at four o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 27, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

MAX BLEIMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MAX BLEIMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 9th, 1899, at four o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, Dec. 27th, 1898.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

MARY L. CURTIS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MARY L. CURTIS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, in the City and County of New York, on January 10th, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 27th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

MEYER JARMULOWSKY AND ELIAS JARMULOWSKY AND THE FIRM OF JARMULOWSKY BROTHERS, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MEYER JARMULOWSKY and ELIAS JARMULOWSKY and the firm of JARMULOWSKY BROTHERS, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 16, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 24, 1898.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

AARON LOEB, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of AARON LOEB, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, Room 704, in the City and County of New York, on January 13th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 23d, 1898.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS, plaintiff, against CLARENCE ANDREWS, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of New York.

Dated October 25th, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address: 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, N. Y.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the County Court House in the City of New York on the 22nd day of November, 1898.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office and Office Address 31 Nassau St., (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. City.
ENDORSED.

SUPREME COURT
MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS
vs.
CLARENCE ANDREWS.
SUMMONS.
ACTION FOR DIVORCE.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Boro' Manhattan.
n23-1aw6wW&ja4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY E. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1898.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To William R. Thompson, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated on the 22d day of December, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by the BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY, lately doing business at 104, 106, and 108 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, to Joseph W. Doolittle, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and requested to appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York in Special Term, Part I., on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph W. Doolittle, as assignee of the said estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of said account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court in and [L. S.] for the County of New York to be affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of December, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EDWARDS & RYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

d21-1aw6wW&f1

HAGAN, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS HAGAN, assigned to John McBurnie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, (Part I.,) at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John McBurnie, as assignee of the above-named THOMAS HAGAN, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. [Seal.] Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 22d day of November, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n23-1aw6wW&ja4

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To the creditors of MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH, insolvent assignors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of William A. Wash, as the assignee of the above-named assignors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for [L. S.] the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Hon. JOSEPH F. DALY, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of December, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 27 William Street, New York City.

ROSENBERG, JOSEPH, AND LOUIS ROSENBERG.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 8th day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH ROSENBERG and LOUIS ROSENBERG, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Joseph Rosenberg and Louis Rosenberg, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898. J. NOBLE EMLEY, Assignee.

HENRY A. RUBINO, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the general assignment of the SCRANTON PHOTO SUPPLY COMPANY to FRANK T. OKELL, as assignee.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against The Scranton Photo Supply Company, a corporation lately doing business at 65 Fifth Avenue, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to Frank T. Okell, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, before the 20th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

FRANK T. OKELL, Assignee.

BURR & DELACY, Attorneys for Assignee, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d28-1aw6wW&f28

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WRIGHT SMITH, AS ADMINISTRATOR OF the goods, chattels, and credits of JAMES M. SMITH, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that The National Shoe & Leather Bank of the City of New York has a lien upon the following described personal property, viz.:

One (1) pair solitaire diamond earrings.

One (1) diamond brooch containing nine diamonds.

That the owner of said personal property is Wright Smith, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of James M. Smith, deceased, who resides at No. 417 Lexington Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York. The said personal property is now in the possession of The National Shoe & Leather Bank of the City of New York, who will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien, at the salesroom of James P. Silo, No. 43 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at eleven o'clock A. M.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1898.

The National Shoe & Leather Bank
of the City of New York,
JOHN M. CRANE, President.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE,
Attorneys for Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.

The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, said county, at the County Court House in said county, said city, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final statement of the accounts of Austin Stevens, receiver of the above-named The St. Lawrence Marble Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said receiver's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of [L. S.] New York, to be affixed. Witness, Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of our said Supreme Court, the 29th day of November, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

CUTNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for the Receiver, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

n30-1aw6wW&J11

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRYANT, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Warden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of November, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix. WARD, WARDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway.

n16-1aw6mW

COIT, SARAH LLOYD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH LLOYD COIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Strong & Cadwalader, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. ALICE COIT, CHARLOTTE L. COIT, Executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Lloyd Coit, deceased. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d14-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET A. CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators.

n30-1aw6mW

DAVIS, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 184 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. SUSAN E. DAVIS, WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, Executors. WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Executors, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

d14-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix.

s28-1aw6mTh.

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898. GEORGE O. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerad, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y.

s21-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM C. KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kurzman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA DWIGHT, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-1aw6mW

PLUMMER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PLUMMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, his attorneys, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. HARRY PLUMMER, Executor. EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d14-1aw6mW

SHERMAN, DAVID H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. SHERMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Warren, Boothby & Warren, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of January, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of June, 1898. CECILIA M. SHERMAN, Executrix. WARREN, BOOTHBY & WARREN, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

jy6-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TAYLOR, MARY MEYER.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To MELITINA DE CHRAPOVITSKY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the right of inheritance to certain real property of which MARY MEYER TAYLOR, deceased, was seized in fee simple at the time of her death, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed.

Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

A. P. CUMMING, Attorney for Petitioners, 29 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

n16-1awdwW.

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of Wallach & Cook, No. 32 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER,
Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

124TH STREET, WEST.—Supreme Court, New York County.—LINA P. WEBSTER, plaintiff, against MATHILDA ADDISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and dated the 30th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-one feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the easterly wall of the said building being also a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

124th St.

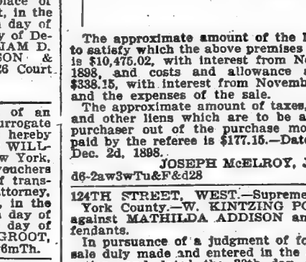

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $10,475.02, with interest from November 29th, 1898, and costs and allowance amounting to $338.15, with interest from November 30th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $177.15.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

d6-2aw3wTu&F&d28

124TH STREET, WEST.—Supreme Court, New York County.—W. KINTZING POST, plaintiff, against MATHILDA ADDISON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 30th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, distant one hundred and ninety-one feet and two inches easterly from the southeasterly corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence southerly and parallel with Eighth Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Eighth Avenue one hundred (100) feet eleven (11) inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westerly along the same sixteen (16) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.
CURTIS R. HATHEWAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

124th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold is $10,475.02, with interest from November 29th, 1898, and costs and allowance amounting to $338.15, with interest from November 30th, 1898, and the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or to be paid by the referee is $179.15.—Dated New York, Dec. 2d, 1898.

JOSEPH McELROY, Jr., Referee.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY HUYLER, plaintiff, against ALBERT V. HUYLER and Virginia C., his wife, and the said Albert V. Huyler, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Henry Huyler, deceased; Lena E. Huyler, Peter Edwin Huyler, Raymond P. Wortendyke; Joseph W. Craig and Charles E. Blauvelt, as executors and of trustees under the last will and testament of George Huyler, deceased; Annie A. Huyler; Byron M. Huyler and Grace E., his wife; John Prevost Huyler, Laura Huyler, George Huyler, Marion Palmer, Benjamin Earl Palmer, Harry B. Palmer; Peter Huyler, if living, and Mary, his wife, (if any,) the name Mary being fictitious, and whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and the widow, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Peter Huyler, if deceased, who and whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon the lands sought to be partitioned in this action, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and Ida May Huyler, wife of Henry Huyler, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this court, dated and entered herein on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1898, hereby require each person, not a party to this action, who, at the said date of the order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the eleventh day of January, 1899, at my office, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due thereupon. The premises are described in the complaint in the above case as follows:

All that certain dwelling house and lot of land on the corner of Commerce and Barrow Streets, in the City of New York, bounded northerly by Barrow Street; westerly by

FIRE IN THE PACIFIC BANK

It Was Rapid and Caused Consternation for a Time.

A FLIMSY, DANGEROUS BRIDGE

Fell After Escaping Men and Women Had Just Left It—Bank Gets New Quarters and Resumes Business.

Two women and a dozen men narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon at a fire of unknown origin in the Pacific Bank building, at 470 Broadway, near the corner of Grand Street. The structure is of brick, with a white granite front, and was erected about twenty years ago. It is four stories high, with a basement.

William Allen & Co., stationers and printers, occupied the basement, the Pacific Bank the first floor, Charles W. Zaring and Morris H. Beall, lawyers, the rear part of the second floor, and P. Goldmann had a hat and uniform cap factory on the two top floors. The front part of the second floor was vacant.

An iron bridge extended from a rear window of the third floor to the rear window of a building fronting at 30 Crosby Street. This bridge was accessible from the fourth floor of the bank building by an iron fire-escape. Goldmann, with two women and seven men, employes, were on the fourth floor when they heard cries of "Fire!" from below, and found the hallway filled with smoke.

The iron bridge looked to be a flimsy affair, as it afterward proved, but the eight men and two women, not daring to enter the dense smoke in the hallway, ventured down the fire-escape and across the bridge. They had barely reached safe foothold in the other building when the bridge fell with a crash through a glass skylight two stories below. It is supposed that the fire, which was then burning fiercely in the third floor, had eaten away part of the wooden window sill supporting one end of the bridge.

The employes of Goldmann on the third floor had heard the alarm a few minutes earlier and ran through the hallway to the roof.

Zaring & Beall, the lawyers, were eating luncheon in the front part of a restaurant directly across Broadway, when they saw the smoke pouring from the building. They hurried to their office and gathered up a few of their most valuable papers and books, and threw them from a front window to the sidewalk. Then they found they could not get back to the street by the stairway. There was a hook and ladder company in sight, however, and in a few moments a ladder was at the window, and they clambered down this just in time, for flames were seen at the window immediately after they left it.

The people in the bank carried out all the books and cash that were not in the vault, and twenty minutes later Hart B. Brundrett, the President, had made arrangements with the firm of Mills & Gibb for the use of a part of their office next door below, at the corner of Grand Street. Then the bank put up a sign that deposits were received there, and business was resumed.

The fire was discovered by Julius Seligman, a boy employed by Allen, the stationer, who was in the rear and saw the smoke pouring from the windows above. He turned in the first alarm about 1:30 o'clock at the box at the corner of Grand Street and Broadway. Engine Company No. 55 was soon on the scene, and when Battalion Chief Gicquel arrived a few minutes later he turned in two more alarms, as flames were pouring from the upper windows. Half an hour later the fire was under control.

The cause of the fire could not be learned, and even where it started could not be found out definitely, except that it was evidently in the rear of the second or third floor.

The total loss is estimated to be about $15,000, divided as follows: William Allen & Co., $5,000; building and bank fixtures, $5,000; P. Goldmann, $4,500; Zaring & Beall, $300; I. Brill, lace manufacturer, 472 Broadway, $200.

The loss of I. Brill was caused by water, and the falling iron bridge damaged his skylight and goods under it slightly. The loss to Allen & Co. was entirely by water. The two floors occupied by Goldmann were practically gutted.

The insurance on the building and bank fixtures was as follows: London and Lancashire, $15,000; North British and Mercantile, $15,000; Royal, $10,000; Nassau, $5,000; Peter Cooper Company, $5,000; total, $50,000. The insurance of tenants was: William Allen & Co., $13,500, divided between the Lafayette and Pacific Fire Insurance Companies; P. Goldmann, $4,500, divided between the London Assurance Corporation and the German-American Fire Insurance Company.

Battalion Fire Chief Gicquel was very much exercised over the falling of the bridge, saying it should have been inspected. "Supposing the fire had occurred at night," he said. "My men would have been working on that flimsy affair extinguishing the flames, and would have been precipitated to kingdom come."

BURGLAR HIS FORMER SLAVE.

Larkin, the "Flatbush Burglar," Had Robbed the Home of His Former Master's Son on Staten Island.

A curious story is that of the life of Frank, or Allen, Larkin, now under arrest in Brooklyn as the "Flatbush Burglar." It came out through the identification of Larkin as the former slave and playmate of one of the men whom he had robbed.

April, 1865, two boys of Richmond, Va.—one white, the other black—started out to witness the entrance into the city of the victorious troops of the North. They were Howard R. Bayne and "Allen," whom Howard Bayne, Sr., had purchased four years before with half a dozen other slaves. The boys became separated in the crowd, and did not meet again at that time.

Mr. Bayne is now a lawyer, a member of the Bar Association of New York, and lives at 39 St. Mark's Place, New Brighton, S. I. "Allen" is a habitual criminal, with several aliases, but is best known by the names of John Phillips and Frank Larkin. He was arrested in a New York pawnshop Dec. 1 while trying to pawn a watch which he had stolen from the residence of Col. Timothy H. Roberts, 212 Rutland Road, Flatbush.

Larkin lived at 135½ Allen Street, Flatbush, and in his room there a quantity of stolen property was found, among other things being an overcoat with Lawyer Bayne's name stitched in an inside pocket. In the lining of the prisoner's hat was also found a slip torn from a court summons, and bearing Mr. Bayne's signature.

The property was taken to the Central Office, Brooklyn, and Chief of Detectives Reynolds communicated with Mr. Bayne. The latter recognized his coat, which he said had contained the summons from which the slip had been torn, and explained that the garment had been stolen, together with a valuable watch and other articles, from his house a few weeks previously. The watch, however, was not among the property recovered, and in an effort to find out what had become of it, Mr. Bayne visited the prisoner in Raymond Street Jail, and in the course of conversation discovered that the man was "Allen," the boy whom he had parted with years before. Allen said that while in the crowd in Richmond a stranger, who proved to be a sea Captain named Phillips, from Bath, Me., got into conversation with him, and told him that when the Yankees took possession of Richmond, they would kill all the colored people. Phillips was in want of a cabin boy, and so played upon the boy's terror that Larkin agreed to take refuge with Phillips on his ship, the Sarah Jones. Allen was six years with Capt. Phillips, he says, and only separated from him when the Captain gave up the sea and became a farmer in Maine. He continued as a sailor for some years. In 1880 he gave up his roving life and came to New York, where he spent all his savings. He committed a burglary in Brooklyn, was caught, and sentenced to four and a half years in the Penitentiary. After he got out he broke into Alderman Ruggles's home and stole some jewelry. He was again caught, and went to Sing Sing. He has succeeded, since his last term expired, in keeping out of the hands of the police until he was caught in Brooklyn.

"Allen" said that when he read the name Howard Bayne on the summons in Mr. Bayne's coat pocket, he, thinking the lawyer might be his former master's son, had kept the signature, and intended to return to him the pawn tickets of the goods stolen.

Allen, or Phillips, or Larkin, who has pleaded guilty to a number of burglaries committed in Flatbush and on Staten Island, will be arraigned for sentence to-day before Judge Aspinall, in the County Court, Brooklyn.

COUNCILMEN TALK OF CHICAGO.

Mr. McGarry's Reference to Alleged Railway Briberies There Provokes Mr. Oakley to Wrath.

The meeting of the Municipal Council yesterday afternoon was enlivened by a spirited passage between Councilman McGarry of Brooklyn and Vice President John T. Oakley, who, as Chairman of the Railroad Committee, had reported adversely on an ordinanced introduced by the Brooklyn member. This ordinance requires all elevated and surface railroads in Brooklyn to provide accommodations for smokers on every train.

Mr. McGarry asked Mr. Oakley why the Railroad Committee had made such a report. Mr. Oakley replied that the committee did not deem the measure necessary, and that on investigation it did not appear that there was a popular demand for such an ordinance.

Mr. McGarry contended that the people of Brooklyn did demand such a measure, and remarked dryly that the committee had not called a public hearing on the matter.

To this Mr. Oakley said: "Hearings are discretionary with committees. They are a courtesy only, and there is no power on earth to compel the Railroad Committee to hold a hearing."

Mr. McGarry, rising to his feet, said in an impressive manner: "The gentleman forgets that something happened in Chicago recently."

This reference to the alleged bribery of Aldermen in Chicago aroused Councilman Oakley's anger, and he shouted out: "How dare you say that to me? It is ungentlemanly, to say the least. What I meant was that there is nothing in the rules to compel the committee to hold a hearing. I have as much respect for public opinion as any member of this board, and I am astounded at the gentleman's use of such language on this floor. I believe every man here to be honest, and I consider his reference to the Chicago affair as an insult to every member of the board."

Mr. McGarry, in his reply, denied that he had made any reference to honesty or dishonesty. He did not, however, take back anything he had said.

The ordinance, on motion of Councilman Goodwin, was taken out of the hands of the Railroad Committee, after Mr. Oakley had said that he "had had enough of it."

Several other ordinances providing for reforms in the running of surface lines in all parts of the city were, after a brief debate, laid over until next week. One of these ordinances prohibits railroad companies from having bell straps extend over the platforms of cars. It is said that it had its origin in an accident, by which a Brooklyn Councilman's high hat was knocked off by one of these straps.

BRIDGE BONDS NOT AUTHORIZED.

The Board of Aldermen Rejects the Mayor's East River Plan.

Mayor Van Wyck's plan for the construction of two new bridges over the East River received a setback yesterday when the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 41 to 11, refused to authorize the issue of $100,000 in bonds to provide for the preliminary work on these bridges. Forty-five votes were necessary for the passage of the ordinance.

The matter came before the board when the Finance Committee reported unfavorably on Alderman Goodman's resolution providing for public hearings on the necessity for the bridges. In the course of the debate Mr. Goodman said that he understood that orders had gone forth from the "machine" to force the ordinance through. He warned the Aldermen that they would have to declare themselves sooner or later on their attitude toward rapid transit, which he felt was imperiled by the proposed bridges.

Alderman Wafer suggested that the bridges now authorized be finished and the rest of the available money spent on schools, and Alderman McInnes of Brooklyn insisted that Brooklyn should be consulted as to the location of new bridges.

Alderman Goodman's resolution was lost and the absence of a sufficient majority defeated the bond proposition. The vote was reconsidered, and the matter was made a special order for next Tuesday.

TWO NEW ALDERMEN CHOSEN.

Patrick S. Keeley and John T. McMahon Fill Seats Vacated by Death.

The vacancies in the Board of Aldermen caused by the deaths of Alderman E. S. Scott of the Fourteenth District of Kings County and Alderman James P. Hart of the Fourteenth District of New York County were filled by the board yesterday.

Patrick S. Keeley, a saloon keeper of 79 Berry Street, Brooklyn, who was defeated for the Municipal Council in 1897, was named to succeed Mr. Scott. Mr. Hart's successor is John T. McMahon, formerly Assistant Sergeant at Arms of the Council and an ex-Deputy Warden of the City Prison. Mr. McMahon is a master plumber, lives at 117 Third Avenue, and is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

New Clerk for Board of Magistrates.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of City Magistrates, held last evening at the West Side Court Building, Ludwig F. Thoma, Chief Clerk of the Essex Market Court, was elected Clerk of the board, to succeed Eben Demarest, Chief Clerk of the Jefferson Market Court. The promotion means an increase of about $1,000 a year in salary for Mr. Thoma.

Capt. Meeks Appointed Secretary.

Capt. William F. Meeks of the Seventy-first Regiment was yesterday appointed secretary to Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner of Correction. The salary of the office is $2,000 a year. Capt. Meeks has recently gained notoriety through court-martial proceedings brought against him and Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker for criticising the conduct of Capt. Whittle and Lieut. Col. Smith of the Seventy-first Regiment at the battle of San Juan. The decision is pending.

CHILD'S PLEA TO MAGISTRATE.

"I Want My Mamma," She Said, and the Woman Went Free.

A little girl who held in her arms a doll half her size came to the Essex Market Court yesterday:

"I want my mamma," she said.

"Your mamma?" asked Policeman Sparenberg. "Why, where is she?"

"A policeman told ma he locked her up, and she was fined $2. He told me to get the money and pay her fine. I've got 2 cents. Do you think the kind Judge will take that and let my mamma go?"

The policeman said that he did not know. The mother, Lena Greenwald of 38 Ludlow Street, had been arrested for peddling in Hester Street. There were over 200 women peddling in that thoroughfare. Mrs. Greenwald was selling apples She is a widow with two small children, Fannie, seven years old, who came to court, and a smaller one.

Agent Kuhn of the Gerry Society took the little girl before Magistrate Pool.

"Please, Mister, let my mamma go," lisped Fannie. "She is so good. I ain't got no papa to take care of her, and I only have 2 cents."

"I don't want your pennies," said the Magistrate.

"I want my mamma," said the little girl, holding her doll tightly.

"Well, you shall have her, Schwartz," cried Magistrate Pool, "get the papers on this case. There's a little girl wants her mother, and I want to give her up to her."

The papers were quickly produced and signed. "Thank you, Judge," said the little girl as she went into the prison with her mother's discharge. "That's my Christmas gift to that little girl," said the Magistrate.

Gospel Mission's Work in the Tombs.

The Rev. J. J. Munro, chaplain of the Gospel Mission to the Tombs, has written to THE TIMES calling attention to a report which stated that members of the Salvation Army were singing Christmas carols in the Tombs as Mrs. Fayne Moore passed through the corridors on Sunday. He says there are no Salvation Army workers in the Tombs, and all religious services on Sunday mornings are conducted there by the mission of which he is chaplain.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

ROYAL
The Absolutely Pure
Baking Powder

GREEK BANDIT ACCLIMATED

Sarantos Said to be Plying His Vocation in This City.

5,000 FRANCS, DEAD OR ALIVE

Price Placed on His Head by Greek Government — Arrested Here for Robbing Sailor.

Michael Ferrando, who is charged with having decoyed a Greek sailor, Nicolas Zoutzouble, of 382 Water Street, to his room, at 139 East Thirteenth Street, last Thursday and there beaten him into insensibility and robbed him, was identified yesterday in Yorkville Police Court as the ferocious Greek brigand Soteros de Sarantos, for whom the Greek Government has offered 5,000f., dead or alive. He was recognized by George Zegouras, a collector of ferns and wild flowers, who lives at 111 West Sixteenth Street.

Ferrando, or Sarantos, is over six feet high, of herculean proportions and tremendous strength. He is known to all his friends as "The Big Greek." He has been in this country for many months, and has, it is said, been recognized by many Greeks, but they stood so much in awe of his fierce prowess that they were afraid to disclose his identity to the authorities.

Detectives Jackson and O'Connor of the East Fifth Street Station arrested the Greek for the robbery of the sailor. When Zoutzouble recovered consciousness after having been knocked senseless by a revolver in the hands of Ferrando, he found that his diamond ring, $5 in money, and his watch were gone. He complained to the police, and intimated that Ferrando was a brigand. The detectives went prepared for a hard fight, but Sarantos submitted to arrest without much trouble.

Just before the breaking out of the Graeco-Turkish war, according to the witnesses in the police court, a band of desperate brigands under the leadership of Sarantos infested the southern portion of Greece. The outlaws imprisoned wealthy residents of the country and travelers, and held them for ransom. Many English and other tourists suffered at the hands of the outlaws. The bandits became so bold that the Greek Government sent a detail of soldiers to aid the police in suppressing them. The outlaws and the authorities came into conflict, and a Captain of police and five soldiers were killed by the outlaws. The Greek Government then offered a reward for the capture of Sarantos, dead or alive.

Ferrando denies emphatically that he is Sarantos, and declares that the identification is a plot on the part of his enemies to get rid of him.

Nicolas Zoutzouble, the sailor, with his head swathed in bandages, told the Magistrate of the assault and robbery. After having gone over the incident, he pointed to Ferrando and said:

"That man is a counterfeiter, and I can prove it. Send a couple of officers with me to Jersey City, and I will show them where the counterfeit money is being made."

Zegouras was the next witness. He said that Ferrando was, like himself, a fern collector. He was positive that Ferrando was Sarantos, the Greek brigand, and said he was known as such to all the Greeks in the city. They were afraid to testify against him. Zegouras said that some time ago he and a companion were in the woods near Canaan, Conn., gathering ferns, when they came across Ferrando, similarly engaged. Ferrando drew a revolver and fired several shots at them. Zegouras said that he had received a letter from his father, in Naupaktos, Greece, stating that Ferrando was Sarantos and giving an accurate description of Ferrando. He said, furthermore, that he knew personally that Ferrando was Sarantos. He said he would communicate further with his father and get more details. The testimony of Zegouras made quite an impression on the Court.

Demos Cancollis, a lawyer's clerk, also stated positively that Ferrando was Sarantos. Cancollis said that some time ago Ferrando was in a restaurant at 23 Roosevelt Street, and began to smash some things. He was postulated, and Ferrando chased him five blocks with a stiletto. At this point Ferrando declared that Cancollis had served two years in Sing Sing for forgery. When Magistrate Kudlich asked if this was true, Cancollis said: "I decline to answer." Magistrate Kudlich dismissed Cancollis from the stand.

A number of other witnesses identified Ferrando as Sarantos, the brigand, both by descriptions from home and by personal acquaintance. Ferrando denied emphatically all the allegations, including the charges made by the sailor.

Magistrate Kudlich held Ferrando for trial in $1,000 bail for the assault on the sailor, and instructed Detectives O'Connor and Jackson to lay the matter before the Greek Consul, Demetrius N. Botassi.

When Ferrando was arrested he wrote a letter in Greek to Adjy Neivo, at 50 West Fourteenth Street. He asked Detectives Jackson and O'Connor to deliver the letter. Believing that they might obtain some useful information from the communication, the detectives held it, and had it translated yesterday. In the letter Ferrando says, among other things:

They have got me at last, and I am in one of the most desperate scrapes that I ever got into. I want you to come to court and testify that you were there. Swear, and lie, lie, lie. Tell the Court that this man attempted an assault upon me. That, I think, will get me out of it.

The detectives could not find Neivo at the address given. They visited the Greek Consul, at 35 South William Street, yesterday afternoon, and asked him if he knew that the bandit on whose head his Government had set a price was in this country. The Consul said that he had known the fact for several months, but could take no action, as his Government had given him no instructions in the matter. He said there was a treaty between Greece and the United States under which Ferrando could be extradited, but that it would be useless to take advantage of it, because the prisoner would have to be sent to Greece via France and Italy, and would be a free man as soon as he set foot in either of those countries. He congratulated the detectives on their capture, saying: "You have captured a dangerous man."

The detectives visited the Greek quarter and talked with many of the Greeks there concerning Ferrando. They nearly all declared that he was the noted bandit. It is believed by the police that Ferrando had an accomplice in crime in this city, and that his name is Demetri. They are looking for him.

DEAD HUSBAND'S DEFICIT HERS.

Postmistress at Pelham Arrested on a Charge of Embezzlement.

Mrs. Katherine I. Merritt, Postmistress at Pelham, N. Y., was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of embezzling money order funds and revenues of the Post Office to the amount of $747.57. She waived examination and was held in $500 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury.

Mrs. Merritt was arrested by Deputy Marshal Blake, and she was accompanied to this city by her maidservant. The maid explained to Assistant United States District Attorney Houghton and Commissioner Shields that Mrs. Merritt's husband, who was Postmaster, freight agent, and ticket agent at Pelham, was killed about three years ago. It was found that his accounts with the Post Office Department were about $1,700 short. Mrs. Merritt, who was appointed Postmistress, made every effort to settle up these accounts. She sold a small piece of property she owned and borrowed enough money to make good the shortage, all except about $400. The man from whom she borrowed the money recently made an imperative demand for its return, and Mrs. Merritt used some of the funds in her possession.

Mrs. Merritt is an attractive-looking woman, about thirty years old, and lives in the house where the Post Office is established, with her five-year-old daughter and the maidservant. Her only means of livelihood is her salary as Postmistress.

Only about one-third of the 3000 overcoats put on sale yesterday morning were at the Warren St. fire of December 4th—our other two stores each had a 1000, made from the same cloths in the same way, and we thought it only right to "fire" them too.

No one of you can tell the one sort from the other—the most trivial damage to collar or linings meant new ones; any damage to cloth meant waste-bag.

They represent our best—$50, $40, $35 and $25 were the prices of more than half.

At all three stores.
$18.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCOUNTING BY EXECUTORS.—Sarah L. Myers and others brought an action in the Supreme Court to compel Thomas Bolton and others, composing the Bronx Company, to account for rents received for the use and benefit of the plaintiffs. Ann Bolton, mother of all the parties, except William H. Birchall, who was her adopted son, by her will, probated over sixteen years ago, gave valuable real estate at Bronxdale to the parties to this action and Emily B. Norris, a daughter, who died in 1887 intestate and without descendants. Mrs. Bolton's executors were given power to sell any or all of her real estate at public or private sale, but they had no other authority in the matter. The greater portion of this real estate had been leased to the sons and Birchall for five years from March 1, 1880, with a privilege of five years' renewal, at $4,500 a year. The lessees occupied the property until 1891. The City of New York had taken the most valuable part for the Bronx Park in 1884, the report of the Commissioners being confirmed July 9, 1889. The rents collected amounted to $46,000, all of which was credited on the books, but was used by the Bronx Company. The Court of Appeals, in affirming judgment of the late General Term, in the First Department, affirming the judgment below, held that mere silence on the part of the plaintiffs as to the management of the real estate by their co-tenants, who were also executors, without power over the realty except to sell it, for some six years from the probate of the will, where the executors, who were lessees, were business men, while the other tenants in common were their sisters, and were not shown to have known all the material facts, and that nearly all the land was being subjected to condemnation proceedings, did not constitute as matter of law an acquiescence entitling the executors to an allowance of compensation for services in collecting rents and managing the real estate, when sued by their co-tenants for an accounting. The defendants having mingled their collections of rent with their own funds, and used them in their own business, and failing to render any account, the Court held them to be liable for interest on the annual balances of collections over disbursements to the date of the referee's report, but not for compound interest.

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A FIRM FORMING A CORPORATION.—The firm of O. K. Wood & Co., being financially embarrassed, organized a corporation in 1882, to which it transferred the greater part of its parnership assets and received in settlement all the stock of the corporation, and became its sole stockholders, trustees, and officers. Two years later, when the firm and the individual members of it were contemplating the making of an assignment for the benefit of creditors, the corporation, by its officers, mortgaged its real estate for $25,000 nominally, but in fact to secure advances of $7,000 to be made by the mortgagee to the corporation. A few days afterward the firm assigned to Hiram Clark, and two of the three partners made individual assignments to him. Subsequently the First National Bank of Champlain, a judgment creditor of the assignors, brought an action to set aside these assignments. Judgment given for the defendants on the trial was affirmed by the late General Term of the Third Department, and that judgment has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals. It was held that the execution of the mortgage by the assignors, as officers of the corporation, three days before their assignment, for money subsequently actually advanced to the corporation by the mortgagee, did not, per se, indicate an intent upon the part of the assignors to hinder, delay, and defraud their firm creditors; that the formation of the corporation by the assignors when financially embarrassed, but two years before the assignment, did not of itself afford any evidence of intent to defraud the firm creditors, there being no evidence in the case showing connection between these two acts; that prior fraudulent transfers made by the assignors did not necessarily void the assignment, but might be considered in determining whether there was any fraud in the assignment itself.

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RECOVERY FOR COMMISSIONS SUSTAINED.—Edward Spencer Hall recovered judgment on the trial in this city of his suit against Herter Brothers, upon an alleged oral contract for 5 per cent. commissions for obtaining and supervising a contract he obtained for them for fitting and decorating the house of Mr. Elkins, in Philadelphia, for which they received about $127,000. It appeared that plaintiff entered upon the work of superintending the execution of the contract, and that meantime the firm and the business had been changed from that of a co-partnership into the corporation of Herter Brothers. There was evidence tending to prove that it was stated that plaintiff should continue with the corporation exactly as he had with the firm. The Court of Appeals has affirmed judgment of affirmance by the late General Term of the Supreme Court, holding that the jury might infer that the corporation in the matter of this contract, had assumed the obligations of the firm whose assets it had acquired. A letter written by a bookkeeper and confidential corresponding clerk of the corporation in relation to plaintiff's claim was held to be competent evidence against the corporation. When a party was clothed by the corporation with authority to answer for it, the corporation, it was held, would be bound by any action of his coming within the ordinary duties appertaining to the transaction of the business of the corporation.

122d Volunteers Mustered Out.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment was mustered out of the service of the National Guard at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment last evening. The One Hundred and Twenty-second was composed of those members of the Twenty-second who did not enter the United States Volunteer service, except thirty-five. Col. John T. Camp, commanding the One Hundred and Twenty-second, was returned to the supernumerary list of the Twenty-second. The ceremony of mustering out was conducted by Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second.

A night or a day's delay at a cold's beginning may cost a life. Better meet the emergency at once with the remedy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros
will continue to-day their sale of
A Special Importation of
30000 Yds.
Cotton
Dress Goods
from the celebrated manufacturers
Sheurer, Lauth & Co.
Paris
consisting of
Printed Organdies,
Sevillanes, Tzarines,
Caneux, Ecossais,
Dauphines, Piques,
Plumetis, De l'Indies
and Opalines
at 19c, 23c, 28c & 32c yd.
West 23d St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
"THE BEDROOM SHOULD BE THE AIRIEST, SWEETEST, PRETTIEST ROOM IN THE HOUSE."
Our birch and birdseye maple designs give new ideas of dainty bedroom possibilities.
Pieces are of the most charming and graceful construction, now Colonial, now eighteenth century French, now following some fresh fancy of our own. They are simple; nothing but the beautifully grained wood admirably worked, with faultless delicacy.
With all their aesthetic charm, they are only at factory prices, because you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

Protection against
GRIPPE
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PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
RETAIL STORES
16 West 23d St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
166 Broadway, near Cortlandt.
248 W. 125th Str., Harlem.
Tailoring Dept. 227 Broadway.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

For
New Year's Day
Greeting Cards
by the hundreds.
Rich Jewelry and Fans,
Hair Ornaments and
Duchesse Lace
Handkerchiefs.
Daniell's, Broadway, 8th & 9th Sts.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS
Bargains in Beauty
or beauty in bargains, whichever you choose. Here are hundreds of them. Rare Domestic Rug beauty at "post holiday" prices.
DOMESTIC SMYRNA RUGS.
6x9 ft. $10.50
7.6x10.6 ft. 15.75
9x12 ft. 22.50
(Reduced from $15.00, $25.00, and $33.00.)
A great stock of decorative beauty in draperies, portieres, furniture, etc. The beauty of "Long Credit" is the relief it affords to all whose generosity ran away with their finances for Christmas gifts.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

TO REFORM CONSULAR SERVICE.

Merchants' Association Sends a Memorial to Congress Urging Action.

The Merchants' Association of New York has sent a memorial addressed to the President, the Vice President, the members of the Cabinet, and to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, urging "all the officers of the Government to do all in their power to secure the passage at the earliest practical date" of House Bill No. 2,524, Report No. 1,460, entitled "A bill to increase the efficiency of the foreign service of the United States, and to provide for the reorganization of the Consular Service."

By this bill the association hopes to expand our export trade of manufactured products, and thinks that the bill, while a radical one, "provides the change by which the Consular Service of this country can be made to do for this country in the export of manufactured products what the Consular Services of Great Britain and Germany do for those two nations, and that it will do more to place properly before the consumers of the world at large, through the accredited channels of the Government, the superiority of American manufactured products than any other means that can be adopted."

NEWSBOYS HANDLE SNAKES.

At First They Were Timid, but Soon Overcame Their Fears.

An exhibition of snakes was given at the Newsboys' Home, on Poplar Street, Brooklyn, last night. The occasion was the annual Christmas celebration at the home, and the exhibitor of the snakes was Charles H. Higbe, who has been collecting specimens for years. There were pythons, cobras, boa constrictors, and all manner of serpents in the lot. Mr. Higbe gave the boys an interesting lecture, which they seemed to enjoy very much. He finally called one of the lads to the platform. The boy hesitated.

"He's afraid dey'll eat 'im," jeered the other newsboys, although none of them volunteered to go to the front as a substitute.

"Come up, my little man; they won't hurt you," said the lecturer coaxingly.

The boy finally went up to the platform, but he moved with leaden feet. Mr. Higbe managed to get the boy to handle the snakes, and the lad soon overcame his fear sufficiently to place one of them about his neck. When the other boys saw that the reptiles did not bite or squeeze, they all went forward and looked them over. They voted the snake lecture a big success.

O'Neill's.
Our Great Sale of
Women's Muslin Underwear
Still Continues!
Never before have such well made and well shaped garments been sold at such prices as these:

At 19 Cents — CORSET COVERS of muslin, V shape front and back, trimmed with embroidery. Also in square shape front, high neck, front of twenty-four fine plaits, trimmed around neck and down front with Swiss embroidery.
MUSLIN DRAWERS, finished with hem and plaits; also finished with deep ruffle of embroidery and five plaits.

At 29 Cents — CORSET COVERS, with square yoke of Valenciennes lace finished with ribbon, arm-holes trimmed with lace; also with square yoke of embroidery and five plaits.

At 39 Cents — MUSLIN GOWNS, V-shape neck, finished with insertion, plaiting and small ruffles around neck and sleeves; also in high neck, with square yokes, finished with ten plaits and ruffle around neck and front.
MUSLIN PETTICOATS, finished with ruffle, deep hem and three plaits.
CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep umbrella ruffle, hemstitched and beading of four fine plaits.

At 49 Cents — CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V-shape front and back, finished with embroidery, insertion and beading.
DRAWERS of extra quality muslin, finished with deep ruffles of English embroidery, and finished with beading of double rows of three fine plaits.

At 59 Cents — CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V-shaped yoke of lace and insertion front and back, also with yoke of Swiss embroidery, finished with bow of ribbon.
MUSLIN DRAWERS, extra quality deep ruffle of lawn and finished with small plaits above, also with deep ruffle of English embroidery with fine plaits above.

At 69 Cents — CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, full width, finished with deep cambric ruffle.
CORSET COVERS, with square yoke of insertion, finished with Swiss embroidery.
MUSLIN DRAWERS, with deep ruffle of embroidery and finished with two rows of six fine plaits.
MUSLIN GOWNS, high neck, double-faced yoke of forty-six fine plaits and finished with Swiss embroidery.

At 98 Cents — CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, low neck, circular yoke of lace and ribbon; also in high neck back, with square yoke of embroidery.
CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, deep ruffle, with lace and lace insertion.
FINE CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, deep ruffle, with embroidery.
GOWNS of muslin, deep yoke of embroidery, plaited revers, with embroidered ruffles; also of fine nainsook, deep-tucked yoke, with insertion of lace, sleeves edged with one-inch lace, large, full collar.
GOWNS of fine cambric, square yoke, with circular shape above insertion of embroidery and plaits, deep embroidered ruffle at sleeves.

Also Special Values in
Eiderdown Dressing Sacques and Robes,
also in Silk and Sateen Petticoats.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 7:45—DIE WALKURE.
Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann; Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE.
Nordica, Meisslinger, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Bispham.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 31—LOHENGRIN.
Eames, Schumann-Heink, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 31, at pop. prices—LA TRAVIATA.
Sembrich, Campanari, Bars, Pringle, and Saligrac. Sun. Evg., Jan. 1—Fifth Sunday Night Concert. Soloists—Mme. Lilli Lehmann, MM. Campanari and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Schalk. Sunday Concert Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Boxes $8 and $12.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 2, at 8—Mozart's opera DON GIOVANNI. Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed de Reszke, Saligrac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel. Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 3, at 8, at Brooklyn Academy, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, with identical New York Cast. Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8, ROMEO, ET JUILIETTE. Suzze, Adams, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers and Plançon. Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Engle, Sembrich, Campanari, Carbone, and Ed. de Reszke.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

DALY'S Theatre, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:10. Matinées at 2.
42d to 51st time: Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
To-day at 2 and Saturday Matinées.
***Saturday night, 50th performance. Superb book souvenir for all.
***New Year's Matinée and evening, last times Merchant of Venice.
***Tuesday night, January 3d, first appearance of MISS REHAN as MAMME SANS GENE in Sardcu's great play. ***Seats now ready.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St
Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. To-day & Sat.
WM. H. CRANE IN THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
The Couldock Benefit - - Friday, 2
Splendid Array of Attractions. Seats Selling.
NEXT WK—SEAT SALE TO-MORROW.
N. C. GOODWIN and MAXINE ELLIOTT.
Clyde Fitch's New Play, "Nathan Hale"

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Friday Afternoon, January 6th, at 2:30.
Piano Recital MME. ANTOINETTE SZUMOWSKA
Res. seats, $1.00 and $1.50 at Schuberth's.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY.
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY, (NEW YEAR'S.)

BIJOU B'way & 31st St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Extra Mat. New Year's.
May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
XTRA MATINEE JAN'Y 2ND.
100TH TIME JANUARY 9, SOUVENIRS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
ON AND OFF.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3670, 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
A SCARLET CHARMER.
A Winter Garden of Tropical Enjoyment

MANHATTAN 17TH WEEK! MAT. TO-DAY. THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
The Turtle.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. New Year's, To-day & Sat., 2; Eve., 8:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MATINEE SATURDAY.
Startling Sensation—"An Affair of Honor."
Foreign Vaudeville.—Jan. 2d, Cissie Loftus.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE GEISHA Eve. 8.20 Sat. Mat. 2.15

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last 2 Wks! CASINO! Last Mat. Nxt. Sat., but 2 Jan. 9—Lillian Russell & star cast, La Belle Helene.

COLUMBUS
THE RAYS in "A HOT OLD TIME."

SAUER DEBUT
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, JANUARY 10.
Sale of Seats begins Wednesday, Jan. 4, at Metropolitan Box Office, Schuberth's and Tyson's.

CARNEGIE HALL, 26th Season, 1898

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT COPYRIGHTED, 1898, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. ONE CENT

THE WEATHER. Increasing cloudiness with snow towards night; warmer.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,279. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No 2 mixed, 45½c; cash cotton, middling, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Dispatches from Brussels yesterday tell of an important meeting of the Bonapartists there, presided over by Prince Victor Napoleon, and at which Baron Legoux in a speech said "the hour for combat is sounding." Gen. Weyler's conference with the Queen Regent has awakened much comment at Madrid, and some of the Spanish papers are impatiently declaring that the country cannot be sacrificed on account of Señor Sagasta's illness, but that some solution of the problems at home should be speedily arrived at. Señor Sagasta's condition was improved yesterday, and he was said to be out of danger. The chief beneficiaries under the will of Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, as announced yesterday from London, are his brother, Baron Albert de Rothschild, and his sister, Miss Alice. Three duels arising over the recent quarrels in the Hungarian Diet occurred at Budapest yesterday.—Pages 1 and 4.

Page 1.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will in a few days award contracts for 105,000 tons of steel rails.

Robert Howard, convicted in Chicago of being an accessory before the fact in a murder case, has been sentenced to death.

John Bell, assistant stage carpenter at the Garrick Theatre, this city, was killed by gas in a hotel in Washington yesterday.

H. F. Bailey, cashier of the Colebrook National Bank of Colebrook, N. H., was arrested yesterday on the charge of misappropriating funds of the bank.

Ambassador Romero of Mexico was operated upon for appendicitis in Washington yesterday, and his condition last night was critical.

Warden Woodbridge of Connecticut State Prison, whose son was recently sentenced to five years' detention in the prison, resigned his position yesterday.

The coolness and energy of the Rev. William H. Traeger checked a panic which occurred in a crowded church at Peoria, Ill., when a large Christmas tree caught fire.

The bodies of two babies, twins, were found at Portsmouth, Ohio, recently, and yesterday the Coroner accused their mother of murdering them and the woman's mother and sister of being her accomplices in the crime.

The Filipinos, after besieging the City of Iloilo for weeks, have succeeded in capturing it from the Spaniards, the latter fleeing from the rebels and leaving the place entirely in their control. Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey had sent an expedition there to suppress the warfare, but the troops arrived too late. The flag of Aguinaldo has been raised, and the officials at Washington feel a great deal of anxiety over the complications which may arise.

Page 2.

U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., has passed resolutions approving President McKinley's utterances in his recent Southern speeches concerning Confederate soldiers' graves.

The entire City Council of Chicago has been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury to-day in connection with the bribery investigation.

Rear Admiral Schley was the guest of the Union League Club of Brooklyn at dinner last night, and at the same time a number of ladies gave a dinner to Mrs. Schley in the clubhouse. They all listened to the speeches.

When Col. Francis began the conference with the members of Company E of the Seventy-first Regiment the room was filled with men who had been discharged. They displayed great feeling against Capt. Stoddard, and one man threatened him with violence. So few of the members of the company were present that Col. Francis did not continue the inquiry. He found Company D very harmonious.

Another arrest was made of an alleged member of the gang who are accused of suborning perjury in accident cases against the Metropolitan and other roads. Thomas P. Jacks, a real estate dealer, was held in $2,500 bail. Henry S. J. Flynn, who, it was said, made charges against O'Connor, has issued a statement denying that he did so.

Page 3.

The schooner Mary E. Crosby was wrecked on Wheaton's Reef, off Thimble Islands, Conn.

Funeral services for Senator Morrill will be held in the Senate Chamber Saturday at noon.

Samuel H. Ashbridge was nominated for Mayor of Philadelphia yesterday by the Republican County Conventions.

The tug William H. Beach, which started for Baltimore yesterday, was abandoned in the bay, having lost her smokestack in the storm.

A dinner was given at the Republican Club last night in honor of the men who ran with Col. Roosevelt on the Republican State ticket.

The preliminary report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission declares that the project is feasible, and submits three routes for the Government to choose from. The cost is estimated at about $124,000,000.

At the annual session of the Associated Academy Principals of the State at Syracuse yesterday a project for raising the standard of education now required for teachers in schools of the academy grade was debated.

Col. Roosevelt yesterday announced that he would appoint Major Avery D. Andrews Adjutant General. The Governor-elect said that, owing to Gen. F. V. Greene's refusal to accept the office of Superintendent of Public Works, he would be obliged to come to town to-day to consult with the party leaders. He will go from here to Albany Friday.

Page 4.

Twelve families were made homeless and almost destitute by a fire yesterday in a Brooklyn tenement.

General Manager Cowing of the Buffalo City Gas Company yesterday announced that a majority of the company's stockholders had approved the plan for the purchase of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company.

Page 5.

General Manager Ashley of the Ann Arbor Road, denies that his company has purchased the Wisconsin and Michigan.

Men and women golf players braved the Winter blasts on the links of the Ocean County Hunt Club yesterday and contested for handsome trophies.

Page 7.

Prof. W. H. Holmes, Prof. W. J. McGee, Major John W. Powell, and others spoke yesterday before the Anthropological Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the many societies of which are meeting in this city. The sessions of the Chemical Society and the Folk-Lore Society also attracted particular notice.

Page 12.

The coal dealers here say they would not be surprised if the advance in Chicago should spread if the present cold weather continues.

At the Board of Education's meeting yesterday a resolution was passed looking to the participation by the city schools in the Paris Exhibition.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, the schedules showing $39,075 liabilities and his available assets a scarfpin.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he would fight the plan of the Rapid Transit Commission for the construction of the underground railway by the county.

The new building of the Germania Bank, on the Bowery, was open to inspection yesterday by the officers and friends of the bank. Business will be done there Jan. 3.

The Board of Public Improvements yesterday passed a resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to begin proceedings for converting the Mott Haven Canal site into a street.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 4.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.

If you want a pure, natural mineral spring water that has not been manipulated by man, order Londonderry Lithia.—Adv.

FILIPINOS CAPTURE ILOILO

Gen. Otis Officially Reports the Surrender by the Spaniards.

REBEL FLAG OVER THE CITY

Troops Sent by Otis and Dewey Too Late to Confer with Spanish Commander.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—There is great alarm and anxiety in official circles over official despatches received to-day telling of the surrender of the City of Iloilo in the Philippines by the Spaniards to the insurgents, the hoisting of Aguinaldo's flag, and the serious complications that are apt to be thus precipitated.

The news was contained in the following message from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Dec. 27.

"Adjutant General, Washington:

"Sent Col. Potter on fast vessel to Iloilo on 24th to communicate with Spanish Gen. Rios; latter evacuated evening of 24th, and Potter arrived thirty-nine hours late; insurgents took possession of city on 26th, and Potter found Aguinaldo's flag flying. Cannot now report probable results; will not hear from there for four days, as there are no cable communications. Spanish forces have evacuated all stations in southern islands except Zamboanga and Mindanao, by orders, as they say, from Madrid.

"OTIS."

The evacuation by the Spaniards of all the Philippine ports, as reported by Gen. Otis, although doubtless inspired by a desire to secure their safety by concentration, undoubtedly has done much to complicate the problem already presented to the War Department of extending the military jurisdiction of the United States over the islands. It will now be necessary to expedite the execution of the original plans, and it may be fully expected that within a week important events will have happened in the Philippines.

It is presumed that Gen. Otis will demand the surrender of Iloilo into his hands, and this demand may at once raise the issue between the insurgents and our own Government of possession of the islands. The Province of Iloilo is set down in the directories as having a population of 472,000, and the City of Iloilo is the second seaport of importance in the Philippine group. It is located on a river navigable for vessels of fifteen feet draught, so that very few of our gunboats would be available to assist the troops in case it should be necessary to take possession of the city by force.

The Spaniards have chosen a strong place for the concentration of their troops in the town of Zamboanga, which, as the reports here indicate, is strongly fortified and possessed of considerable natural strength from a defensive point of view. It is not doubted that they will be able to maintain themselves for an indefinite period of time against the insurgents, presuming that they are not cut off from obtaining supplies from the sea. The town itself has a population of 21,000 inhabitants.

The officials here had been in some doubt concerning the details of recent events on the Island of Panay, owing to the conflicting reports that were received prior to Gen. Otis's cablegram given above. For a time it was not even possible to learn whether the insurgents or the American forces had taken Iloilo. This morning United States Consul Pratt at Singapore, called the State Department, "Iloilo taken 24th. Spanish fled to Borneo." This threw the officials into deeper doubt than before. The American expedition which left Manila to go to Iloilo, 2,000 troops, and the warships Baltimore and Callao, would scarcely have had time, it was said, to have reached Iloilo by the 24th. So the inference was that the insurgents were in possession. Color was lent to this belief by the fact reported in one telegram that the Spaniards had retreated to a strongly fortified town on the Island of Mindanao. This does not agree with Consul Pratt's statement that they fled to Borneo, the north coast of which is a British possession, but it is believed that the Consul is in error on this point, which might easily be the case in view of the distance from his post to Iloilo. The fact that the Spaniards had retreated at all was also construed as an indication that the town was abandoned to the insurgents, for it is believed that Col. Rios, the Spanish commander, would have cheerfully surrendered to the American force with a view to securing the safety of his men and their ultimate return to Spain by the American Government according to the terms of the treaty.

Prof. D. C. Worcester was a visitor at the State Department to-day in connection with the Philippine affair. He is thoroughly acquainted with the conditions in the islands from personal observation and experience. After talking over this subject with him for some time, Secretary Hay arranged for an interview between the President and the professor at the White House, which was had about noon.

The officials at the War Department still decline to make public Gen. Otis's telegram of yesterday, but there is no doubt that he is meeting with great difficulty in his effort to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos. It begins to appear clearly that a considerable element among the Filipino leaders—probably a majority—are disposed to use these unfortunate prisoners as a basis for negotiations with the United States Government, making their release conditional upon certain more or less important concessions demanded by them. It is not yet a foregone conclusion that terms cannot be arranged by private conferences in Manila to secure the release of these men, but the United States Government being now pledged by treaty to free them, must resort to other means if peaceful representations fail.

Gen. Otis has been instructed on this point, and the War Department has confidence in his experience and sound judgment, and, believing that from his presence on the scene he is better capable of dealing with the situation than officials here, has confined itself to a statement of what is expected to be done toward securing the release of the prisoners, leaving it to Gen. Otis to devise ways and means and carry out the plans. Until some progress has been made and the department is aware of the exact number of these prisoners it will not be possible to proceed very far with the plans for the repatriation of the Spaniards.

DEWEY WANTS TO STAY.

Gen. Merritt Says that the Admiral Prefers Not to Leave Manila.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—From what Gen. Wesley Merritt says, it is quite apparent that Admiral Dewey does not want to come home just yet awhile, being too much interested in the situation in the Philippines to care to leave. Speaking of the matter, Gen. Merritt said to-day:

"Admiral Dewey practically told me he did not want to leave the Philippines. Upon one occasion, when the Administration intimated that it should find his presence in this country agreeable, the Admiral said if the President would excuse him he would like to be allowed to remain at his station."

The commander of the Department of the East further declared that our sailors at the Pacific Stations were well enough pleased to remain where they are for a while.

"The naval forces are having not half a bad time out there," said Gen. Merritt, "and are able to take excellent care of themselves."

Asked if there were any truth in the report that there had been a clash between the American military and naval commanders in the Philippines, or if there had been bad blood between himself and the Admiral, he said: "Not the slightest," answering both questions in the one phrase; "we acted together in perfect harmony."

For an Army Sanitarium at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The Secretary of War has received a recommendation from Surgeon Gen. Sternberg for the establishment of an army sanitarium at Nagasaki, Japan, for the use of the United States troops at Manila. The recommendation has not yet been approved, but it is looked upon with much favor, owing to the desirability of having such a sanitarium well away from the Philippines and from any possible epidemics which may arise there. It would require the consent of the Japanese Government, but little doubt exists that this would be given. The climate in this Japanese locality is very salubrious and bracing, and is in every way better than that about Manila, particularly for the sick and convalescing.

The Buffalo Breaks Naval Records.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The cruiser Buffalo arrived to-day at Port Said, en route for Manila, just sixteen and a half days out from New York. Thus she has broken all naval records up to this point in her voyage. She is needed badly at Manila, as she carries 700 sailors to relieve men in Dewey's fleet whose time has long expired.

Cable Ship for the Philippines.

Col. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, has received orders from the War Department to purchase at once a steam vessel of about 1,220 tons, suitable for use as a cable ship in the Philippines. The department, it is said, has already ordered a quantity of marine cable to be used in connecting some of the Philippine islands. Skeleton tanks will be arranged in the vessel for the coils, and "giving out" machinery will be installed forward. The vessel will be kept on the Philippine station for permanent duty.

BIG ORDER FOR STEEL RAILS.

Calls for 105,000 Tons for the Pennsylvania Railroad—New Officials for the Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad will in a few days award contracts for 105,000 tons of steel rails, to be delivered in 1899. This is the largest order this company has placed at one time, although last January contracts for 100,000 tons were let.

The present contract is to be divided among the following steel companies: Cambria Iron, 30,000 tons; Pennsylvania Steel, 30,000; Carnegie, 30,000; Federal Steel, 10,000, and the Lackawanna Steel Company, 5,000.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company today action was taken in relation to the appointments which are to take effect on Jan. 1. H. F. Kenney, who has been connected with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad since 1851, resigned as General Superintendent of this division, and in future will hold an executive position with the lines of the company. F. Wolcott Jackson, who has been General Superintendent of the united railroads of the New Jersey Division for a long time, will after the first of the year become the resident manager of this division, with headquarters in Jersey City.

This position has just been created and the board passed the following:

"There shall be a resident manager of the united railroads of the New Jersey Division, who shall confer with and report to the General Manager upon all questions affecting terminal facilities for freight and passenger traffic in the harbor of New York, including Jersey City and South Amboy, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the President or the Vice Presidents."

MAN SUFFOCATED BY GAS.

New York Stage Carpenter Found Dead in a Washington Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—John Bell, assistant stage carpenter at the Garrick Theatre, New York, was killed by gas in his room at De Atley's Hotel to-day. It was evidently an accident, for the gas stove in his room was improperly lighted.

John Bell was thirty-seven years old and lived at 437 West Fifty-fourth Street. He had been employed for the past three years as a stage carpenter at the Garrick Theatre and went to Washington last Friday with the Zaza Company as property man.

At his home last evening it was said that he was an industrious man of temperate habits, and that he was the sole support of his widowed mother. Bell was unmarried.

ESCAPE OF MORGAN'S RAIDERS.

Mystery of the Ohio Penitentiary Delivery May Be Solved.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28.—All the survivors of Gen. Morgan's party who escaped from the Ohio Penitentiary during the civil war have been invited here to inspect the recently discussed tunnel through which it is claimed the raiders escaped and settle for all time the dispute as to whether Morgan and his men escaped through the tunnel or by the connivance of the officials of the penitentiary.

A carload of dirt taken from the tunnel made under the walls has been found in the airduct under the cells which Morgan's men occupied. After the men had made their escape the hole was filled up with loose dirt, and the clay around this shows the exact dimensions of the tunnel.

A DUEL AT PROVIDENCE.

Policeman and Watchman Exchange Shots—Another Man Wounded.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—An unexpected duel with pistols, in which Policeman William S. Kent and Matthew Casey, a watchman in a jewelry factory, were the principals, and another man was wounded, occurred here this morning.

It is charged that Casey was intoxicated and fired upon the policeman from behind a tree, and that Kent promptly responded. A further exchange of shots followed. Kent was struck three times, and Casey, although sheltered by the tree, received two wounds.

The third man hurt was James Brady, keeper of a saloon, who was standing in the doorway of his place, when a bullet struck him on the right side of the neck. The wound was not a bad one, and, as the ball was near the surface, Brady succeeded in digging it out himself and then went about his business.

Casey's wounds are not dangerous. Policeman Kent is not seriously injured. Casey is under arrest at the Rhode Island Hospital.

BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

H. F. Bailey Accused of Misapplying Colebrook National Bank Funds.

COLEBROOK, N. H., Dec. 28.—Harry F. Bailey, cashier of the Colebrook National Bank, was arrested early this evening, charged with the misappropriation of funds of the institution, the alleged shortage being $34,150, through overdrafts, distributed among ten depositors. The amount of the overdraft was kept on a third book, and the other officials of the bank say they were not aware that credit was being so extensively accorded a portion of the depositors. The alleged irregularities extended over a period of nearly three years.

The bank, which is the only National institution in the town, is without doubt perfectly solvent. A portion of the overdraft has been made good to-night, and it is believed a large amount will be liquidated to-morrow.

The Colebrook National Bank was organized in 1889, with a capital of $75,000, the President being George Van Dyke, one of the best-known lumbermen in New England. When the bank commenced business the deposits amounted to $45,000. The last report showed an overdraft of $7,700, or over 10 per cent. of the capital, and has been gradually increasing since that time. The cashier will be taken to Lancaster to-morrow for a hearing.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—George Van Dyke, President of the Colebrook National Bank, said to-night that depositors in the bank lose nothing through the action of the bank's cashier.

"I have personally guaranteed all checks on the bank's correspondent in this city, the Faneuil Hall National Bank," said Mr. Van Dyke.

SAY HE STOLE HIS OWN BRICKS.

Queer Charge Against a Chicago Man by Railroad Officials.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Charles Haacker, a teamster, living at 1,465 West Thirty-fourth Place, was before Justice Richardson today, charged with stealing 400 bricks belonging to himself. He was held for the Criminal Court in bonds of $300.

Haacker was arrested by officers of the Western Indiana Railway Company, who claimed in court that the defendant had hauled bricks which belonged to himself from the Western Indiana freight cars, then gone to the company's office, and, claiming that the bricks had been stolen, demanded pay for them.

TWIN BABIES MURDERED IN OHIO

Mother, Grandmother, and Aunt Accused of the Crime.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Two weeks ago the bodies of two children were found under an old stump in a hollow near this city. The matter was kept secret by the authorities until to-day, when the Coroner found a verdict charging Rachael Glenn with the willful murder of her twin children and her mother and sister Sarah with being accomplices in the crime.

The three women will be arrested at once. The Glenns are prominent farmers. The murdered children were about six months old.

OPPOSES A GIFT OF $1,000.

W. C. T. U. Urges a College to Refuse Mr. Busch's Money Derived from Beer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis millionaire, who made his fortune as a brewer, banker, and railroad man, recently made a gift of $1,000 to a Congregational college in Oklahoma. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has heard of it, and threatens to boycott the institution if the Directors accept Mr. Busch's money. The ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union proclaim that, inasmuch as Mr. Busch made his money in beer, it is not fit to be used by a college conducted by a church.

It is not likely, however, that their threats will be heeded. Mr. Busch did not thrust his money on the college. He was asked for a contribution to the cause of education, and immediately sent his check for $1,000.

WARDEN WOODBRIDGE RESIGNS.

Was Jailer of His Son Recently Sentenced to Connecticut State Prison.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—At a special meeting of the State Prison Directors held in this city this afternoon the resignation of Warden Woodbridge was formally requested and upon receipt of the communication from the board the Warden tendered his resignation, to go into effect at the option of the Directors.

This action is the sequel of the recent conviction of H. Kirk Woodbridge, a son of the Warden, who was recently sentenced to State prison for five years for defalcations committed while a clerk in the prison.

As stated in the communication the board does not for a moment entertain the belief that Warden Woodbridge is in any manner personally implicated in the defalcations, but it was deemed for the best interests of the State and to save embarrassments both to the Directors and the Warden, now that his son is a convict there, that a change be made in the Wardenship.

PASTOR'S PLUCK STOPS A PANIC.

Audience Frightened by Christmas Tree Fire in a Peoria Church.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 28.—During the Christmas exercises in the German Methodist Episcopal Church, Pekin, Ill., a large tree, loaded with gifts and lighted by hundreds of candles, caught fire and blazed up fiercely. The church was packed to the doors, and women screamed and several fainted.

The pastor, the Rev. William H. Traeger, commanded the audience to be seated. He said the emergency of fire had been provided for, and there was no danger if every one kept still. Then he directed the organist to play loudly and the choir to sing with all their power. The cool attitude restored confidence, and the people began to sink back into their seats.

Meanwhile, as the fire rolled and crackled, the music became louder. The pastor flicked burning embers from the tree with his hymn book and stepped upon them, at the same time singing at the top of his voice.

The fire brigade improvised for service in case a fire should break out threw a heavy wet tarpaulin over the tree and the fire was stamped out. Then, despite the fact that the church was filled with smoke, the exercises proceeded, minus the gifts, but with plenty of music.

LILIAN F. DECHERT'S WILL.

Disposes of About $5,000,000—Her Husband Named as Sole Executor.

WATERBURY, Conn., Dec. 28.—Yellott Dashiell Dechert of New York City filed in the Probate Court here to-day the will of his wife, Lilian F., disposing of something like $5,000,000. He is named as sole executor and trustee of their son's half of the property as long as he remains single. In the event of his second marriage the United States Trust Company of New York becomes co-executor and the son, James Flanagan Dechert, will receive his portion, one-half of the estate, on attaining his twenty-fifth birthday.

Mrs. Dechert was the daughter of the late James Flanagan of Flanagan & Wallace, now Flanagan & Ney, the millionaire brewers. She married Mr. Dechert ten years ago, and brought him a great fortune. Mr. Dechert is a practicing attorney in New York. He is a close friend of M. B. Cary, Chairman of the Connecticut Democratic State Central Committee.

He came to Connecticut three years ago and established a legal residence at Middlebury, six miles from here. He had aspirations in politics and was brought up for nomination at the Second Congressional District Convention, at New Haven, last Fall. He paralyzed the convention by his run, and probably would have been nominated had it not been for the alleged treachery of one supporter, who, without authority, withdrew his name at a critical moment. Should he seek the Gubernatorial nomination for the next term he will probably get it.

ATLANTA MAN'S UNIQUE FEAST.

Four Weddings and 57 Varieties of Drink Among Its Features.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 28.—Jasper Smith, one of the wealthiest citizens of Atlanta, will celebrate his sixty-fifth birthday tomorrow evening after a most unusual fashion. Mr. Smith is very eccentric, always appearing in a high silk hat, while persistently refusing to wear a necktie on any occasion. He owns a fine hotel, the rooms of which are not numbered, but named after the different States.

He proposes to-morrow night to have as his guests 100 well-known young men of the city and will serve twenty-nine different kinds of meat and fifty-seven different drinks. Four preachers will be among the guests, and he announces that after supper four weddings will occur. He refuses to divulge the names of the principals, but declares the events will come off.

The celebration will be held in the room "Kentucky," Mr. Smith holding that where so many varieties of drinks are to be imbibed that is the most appropriate State to inhabit.

Muenchener, Bottled at the Brewery, $1.25 per case of 24 bottles. On sale at Hotels, Restaurants, and Grocers. Mail order or telephone 164 Williamsburgh.—*Otto Huber Brewery, Brooklyn.*

OUR TREATY WITH SPAIN; Annotated by Charles Henry Butler. 25 cts. All bookstands.—Adv.

Ballantine's India Pale Ale. Brewed in America. Bottled at brewery. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

A VANDERBILT-FAIR UNION

Rumored Engagemeht Is Confirmed by Hermann Oelrichs.

WEDDING TWO YEARS HENCE

Coming Marriage of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair to Unite Two Great Fortunes.

Announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair, daughter of the late Senator James G. Fair of California, and the sister of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

Inquiry at the residence of Hermann Oelrichs, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, elicited the information that the announcemest was authentic. It was stated that the marriage will probably take place after Mr. Vanderbilt leaves Harvard in 1901. Miss Fair is now in this city.

The news of the engagement it is not expected will greatly surprise New York society. Although the engagement has been rumored for a year past, and was reported from Newport last Summer, it was thought that, although an understanding probably existed between the young people, in consequence of the disparity in their ages and the fact that Mr. Vanderbilt has still more than two years of college life before him, no engagement would be announced for some time to come.

Mr. Vanderbilt has been assiduous in his attentions to Miss Fair, as said above, for over a year past. He was constantly with her at Newport last Summer, and since he returned from college for his Christmas holidays has been seen much with her in public.

Mr. Vanderbilt is the eldest son and second child of William Kissam Vanderbilt by his former wife, who is now Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were married in 1875. Their eldest child was born in 1876, and is the present Duchess of Marlborough. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was born about 1878.

He is somewhat undersized, sturdily built, with curly black hair and dark complexion, resembles his father in temperament, and is devoted to yachting. He entered Yale University last year and went through the freshman class there, but last Autumn he entered the sophomore class at Harvard, where, if he remains, he will be graduated with the class of 1901.

While Mr. Vanderbilt has made his home when not at school or college with his mother, since her divorce from Mr. Vanderbilt, and also since her marriage to Mr. Belmont, he frequently visits his father, and is often seen in his company.

During the last two Summers he has occupied with his younger brother, Harold, and their tutors Marble House at Newport, which, by the terms of the divorce agreement, belongs to his mother. It is impossible, of course, to estimate the amount of Mr. Vanderbilt's present fortune or future inheritance.

By his grandfather's, William H. Vanderbilt's, will, his father and his uncle Cornelius were left $50,000,000 each more than their brothers or sisters, and this immense fortune, which, of course, has greatly appreciated in the thirteen years since William H. Vanderbilt's death, will probably be divided between the Duchess of Marlborough, himself, and his younger brother Harold.

Miss Virginia Fair, better known to her relatives and intimates as Miss "Birdie" Fair, is the second daughter of the late multimillionaire, Senator James G. Fair of California.

She came to New York with her sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, from San Francisco soon after the latter's marriage to Mr. Oelrichs, some eight or nine years ago, and made her début a year or two later.

She is a petite and vivacious brunette, with beautiful hair and eyes, a rich complexion, and an ancestral strain of Irish wit and humor, which has always made her an agreeable and amusing companion.

She was popular from her first entrance into society, and while not exactly a great belle, has always been much liked, both in New York and Newport. She excels in outdoor sports, is an excellent whip, a good wheelwoman, and swims, fences, and golfs with equal skill and grace.

It is impossible also in her case to estimate the amount of her present income and future inheritance. This last depends upon the final settlement of the long-drawn-out contest of Senator Fair's will in the California courts.

It is safe to say, however, that she will in any event come into possession of several millions. Once a year, at least, since her father's death she and her sister, Mrs. Oelrichs, have journeyed to San Francisco to testify in the will case, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Oelrichs, has spent much of his time there during the last few years guarding his wife's and Miss Fair's interests. Miss Fair lives with her sister, Mrs. Oelrichs, to whom she is very much attached.

The suitors for Miss Fair's hand during the last few years have been numerous, and she has been reported engaged a score of times.

H. Maitland Kersey, it was said at one time, would marry her, but as he was a divorced man, and Miss Fair is a Roman Catholic, this story was not credited at any time by those who knew Miss Fair well. Richard Peters and Capt. Stewart M. Brice have also been among Miss Fair's devoted admirers, and Bourke Cockran has of late shown her attentions.

Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Oliver Belmont have been warm friends for some years, and it is generally thought that the match is one which has been favored by them for some time.

FRENCH NAVAL PRECAUTIONS.

Modern Warships to Replace Obsolete Vessels in Newfoundland Fishery Patrol—Britain's Counter Move.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 28.—The naval authorities have been officially notified of the intention of France to replace her obsolete war vessels engaged in the fishery protective service on the Newfoundland coast with modern cruisers, one of which is as large as the British battleship Renown. Owing to this ship movement, Britain will put out of commission the obsolete gunboats Pelican, Buzzard, and Cordelia, and substitute vessels of sufficient power to cope with the Frenchmen.

The French vessels to go out of commission are the Fulton, built of wood, 811 tons, 13 knots, complement, 116 men; Regault de Genouilly, wooden vessel, single screw, speed 13 knots, complement 196 men, and the Dubourdieu, about the same tonnage and armament as the Genouilly. They will be replaced by the modern war vessels Cecille, Sfax, and Kersaint.

The Cecille is steel throughout, 379 feet long beam 50 feet, displacement 5,766 tons, horse power, forced draught, 10,680, and speed 19.4 knots. Her armament is eight 6-inch quick-firing guns, ten 5-inch quick-firing guns, ten 3-pounder quick-firing guns, fourteen 1-pounder revolving cannon, and complement 526 men. The Stax is built of steel, has a displacement of 4,500 tons and a speed of 16 knots. The Kersaint is a first-class dispatch boat, length 225 feet, displacement 1,243 tons, speed 16 knots. She is also well armored.

CHICAGO PASTOR TURNED OUT.

He Went to Europe, Returned, and Found He Was Not Wanted.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Because the Rev. A. Heinemann went to Germany for three months and engaged a substitute to preach for him, he is now out of church, out of parsonage, and out of back salary, and he threatens to bring suit for the recovery of the last named item. Such, in brief, is the story of a complicated row which has divided the First German Reformed Church, Hastings Street, near Ashland Boulevard, one of the most prominent German congregations in Chicago.

Besides casting out its pastor, the church brings charges against him, in the effort, it is alleged, to blacken his character, and avoid paying the salary that is still due. Meantime the alleged hireling, whom the Rev. Mr. Heinemann accuses of entering his sheepfold while the regular shepherd was on an ocean voyage, is preaching for the German flock on the West Side.

A balance of $58.35 is due Pastor Heinemann from his salary for the last month he preached for his recreant charges. This, he says, H. Schanze, Treasurer of the church, must pay. The Treasurer, on the other hand, says that the former pastor broke his pledge in marrying couples, baptizing children, &c., since his successor took hold, and that therefore the amount due need not be paid.

THE BONAPARTISTS ARE ASTIR.

Conference Held at Brussels Where Baron Legoux Said the Hour for Combat Is Sounding.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Special dispatches from Brussels report that an important conference of Bonapartists has just been held there, under the Presidency of Prince Victor Napoleon. Baron Legoux was re-elected President of the party. In thanking his supporters he said:

"The time of watching is ended, and the hour for combat is sounding."

COL. BRYAN ON EXPANSION.

Suggests a Pledge to Hold the Philippine Islands Only as a Trust.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 28.—Col. William J. Bryan arrived in Omaha to-day from Chicago. He called on friends in the city during the morning, and this afternoon left for Lincoln.

When asked whether he thought the question of imperialism would overshadow the money issue in the campaign of 1900, Col. Bryan said it was difficult at this time to say what relation these subjects would bear to each other then. He thought that if Congress would adopt a resolution pledging this Government to keep the Philippines only as a trust for their people, as we do Cuba, until a stable Government was established, the expansion issue would be at an end.

If, however, the question was not settled in some such way as this, he said it would continue to be a matter of discussion until it was disposed of, and therefore would remain one of the issues before the people.

With regard to Puerto Rico, Col. Bryan said, the situation could be simplified easily. He believed that the people of the island should first be permitted to vote whether they desired annexation to this country or the formation of an independent republic.

FORGED A PRINCESS'S NAME.

The Lieutenant Who Fought Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg in Trouble.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Agram, capital of Croatia and Sclavonia, announces that Lieut. Geza von Matassich-Keglevich has been sentenced by court-martial to military imprisonment for a term of five years for forging on bills of exchange the name of the Austrian Imperial Crown Princess Stephanie.

He became notorious some time ago owing to a fierce duel he fought with Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, husband of Princess Louise Marie of Belgium, eldest daughter of King Leopold, and sister of Princess Stephanie, whose love affairs with the Lieutenant were at one time the talk of Vienna, and who is now confined in a private lunatic asylum.

DEATH PENALTY IN ILLINOIS.

Accessory Before the Fact in Murder Case Condemned to Die.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—The conviction of Robert Howard in connection with the killing of Frank C. Metcalf has awakened interest among attorneys because of some of its legal features.

Howard was indicted and tried as an accessory before the fact. His condemnation to the death penalty as an accessory is the first verdict of the kind in Cook County, it is said. An accessory before the fact is subject to the same punishment that is meted out to a principal.

Joseph Smith was indicted as the principal in the case and Edward Lane was indicted with Howard as accessory before the fact. They escaped arrest, and are still at large. Had the three men been placed on trial together it is believed that Howard might have escaped with a life sentence.

THE CLEVELAND BAR SCANDAL.

Charges Filed Against Judge Dellenbaugh and State Senator Burke.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—As a result of the testimony taken in the recent Bar Association inquiry into the scandalous statements against Judge F. E. Dellenbaugh attributed to State Senator Vernon H. Burke, a committee of the Bar Association to-day filed charges in the Circuit Court against both Judge Dellenbaugh and Senator Burke.

The specifications accuse both men of "having been guilty of misconduct in office," as attorneys at law "of the State of Ohio," and of "having been guilty of unprofessional conduct involving moral turpitude."

ROMERO'S CONDITION CRITICAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Ambassador Romero of Mexico this afternoon was operated upon for appendicitis.

Dr. Taber Johnson, who supervised the operation, says the patient is doing as well as can be expected. He is, however, in a very critical condition.

Run Down at a Crossing.

PEEKSKILL, Dec. 28.—Henry Verber, thirty years old, was struck and killed by the Empire State Express at Dayton's crossing of the New York Central Railroad, in this village, this morning. He was employed as a driver by August Zinser of New York, whose summer home is at Lake Mohegan. Verber drove on the rails without noticing the approach of the express. He was hurled a considerable distance, and was dead when picked up. One horse was killed, the wagon was wrecked, and the other horse badly injured.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Tuesday near the mouth of the St. Lawrence has moved to Newfoundland and the second storm central in Alberta has moved to Manitoba. Light snow has fallen in the lake regions and New England, and light rain in the North Pacific States. The temperature has fallen decidedly in New England, Eastport and Portland reporting a fall of 30 degrees in 24 hours, to 2 degrees; Albany and Boston, 26 degrees. It has grown colder in the northern plateau region and North Pacific States, Havre reporting a fall of 26 degrees in 24 hours, and Helena 22 degrees. The temperature has risen markedly in the Middle and Lower Missouri and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the upper lake region.

It will grow warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, and decidedly colder in the Middle and Upper Missouri and Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys. Snow may be expected in the lake regions, threatening weather in the Middle and North Atlantic States and the Missouri Valley, and generally fair elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	23	31	34
6 A. M.	20	26	29
9 A. M.	23	22	26
12 M.	25	22	28
4 P. M.	29	23	24
6 P. M.	28	20	22
9 P. M.	28	20	22
12 P. M.	20	21	22

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285

cyanide of potassium. He had the bottle in his possession until it was claimed by Dr. Weston, Deputy Coroner.

"Any one who knows the first thing about bromo seltzer," said Dr. Hitchcock, "can see at a glance at the stuff in the bottle that it is not that drug. The grains are about the size of table salt, whereas the genuine brome comes in rough, irregular grains or rather lumps. I gave the bottle to eight different persons who came into my office this afternoon, and without saying another word, asked: "What does that smell like?" The answer invariably was: "It smells like bitter almonds." Bitter almond is the basis of cyanide, and while of course no man can say without an analysis just what it is, the stuff itself and the symptoms seem to indicate that agent."

The address on the box sent to Cornish is in the possession of Dr. Weston. After closely examining it last evening he said he was not prepared to say whether it was a woman's handwriting or not. The lines are more or less angular, and it can be seen that an attempt had been made to disguise the hand, as some of the letters lean forward while others are plainly written in a back hand. Again it was noticed that there is no punctuation, not a period or comma on the entire superscription.

Dr. Weston viewed the body of Mrs. Adams about 5 o'clock. The symptoms, he said, were those of a violent poison, probably cyanide of potassium, but he would give no definite opinion on that score. He will make an autopsy at 9 o'clock this morning, and the contents of the bottle will be turned over to Dr. Lederle, Coroner's chemist, for analysis.

CORNISH'S DEATH INTENDED.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre was requested by District Attorney Gardiner to make a complete investigation of the affair. Mr. McIntyre left his office shortly before 2 o'clock with Cornish for the house in West Eighty-sixth Street. There Mr. McIntyre spent several hours. He also went to Tiffany's and to a number of drug stores, and in the evening, when he presented his report to Col. Gardiner, he said that an attempt had been made to murder Cornish, and that he would unravel the plot within a few days.

Mr. McIntyre was seen at the Democratic Club last night and asked for a statement. The circumstances, as he detailed them, differed in some minor particulars from those related by the two physicians and others concerned in the case. He said: "This case was reported at my office before the police had heard a word about it. Mr. Cornish called in person shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon, and told us how Mrs. Adams had died, and his suspicions regarding the sending of the poison.

"Whether or not he has given us a clew to the identity of the person who sent the stuff, I cannot say just now. I must withhold any information that might tend to defeat the ends of justice. But I will say that there is no question in my mind that the intention was to kill Mr. Cornish and not Mrs. Adams. I believe that in a very few days we will be at the bottom of the whole affair.

"Immediately after Mr. Cornish reported the case at our office I began to work on it, at the request of Col. Gardiner. The detectives were assigned to it also. The facts as I have obtained them are as follows:

"On the evening of Dec. 24 the package was left at the Knickerbocker Club by the postman. There were ten two-cent stamps on the wrapper. The only singular thing about the wrapper was that the word 'Forty-fifth' was written 'Fourty-fifth.'

PROBABLY SENT BY A WOMAN.

"It had been mailed at the General Post Office in this borough. The address was on an envelope attached to the holder containing the bottle. The handwriting evidently had been disguised. It looked as if it had been penned by a woman. There was no card inside. Mr. Cornish paid no attention to the package when he received it at the club, and locked it in his desk.

"On the following day he remarked to Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Adams that he thought some lady friend of his had sent him a Christmas present. They laughingly told him to bring it home, saying at the time that they would like to see it. He went to his office, and found that he had lost his keys. Then he thought that he would not bother about it, but when he remembered that Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Adams had expressed a desire to see the present, he broke open his desk and secured the package, which he carried home. Opening it, he found the bottle of supposed bromo-seltzer.

"This morning when Mrs. Adams arose and complained of a headache, Mr. Cornish said: 'Take some of my bromo-seltzer.' He emptied part of the contents of the bottle in a glass of water and mixed them. The people at the house do not seem to know who handled the glass, whether she took it herself or whether Mr. Cornish gave it to her.

"Immediately after drinking the mixture Mrs. Adams went to the bathroom and vomited. Mrs. Rogers heard her, and rushing into the room cried, 'Oh, mamma, what is the matter?' Mrs. Rogers then hurried to get Mr. Cornish. They went to the bathroom and found that Mrs. Adams had fallen on the floor. Mrs. Adams said: 'This horrid stuff! What is it you've given me?'

"They picked her up and carried her to her bedroom. Then Mr. Cornish went to the dining room, where he sipped what Mrs. Adams had left in the glass. He became instantly almost unconscious and fell to the floor.

"Mrs. Rogers sent the bellboy for Dr. Hitchcock. When the doctor arrived he tasted the stuff and collapsed, too. Mrs. Adams was breathing her last when Dr. Hitchcock arrived. Dr. Potter injected hypodermic counter irritants into the woman. Mr. Cornish recovered one hour after he had taken the drug.

"The poison is now in the hands of Ernest J. Lederle, Coroners' physician. Dr. Weston of the Coroners' office also tasted it, and said that it was either strychnine or cyanide of potassium, and acted directly on the heart. He also admitted that if the stuff was bromo-seltzer, and Mrs. Adams had been suffering from hernia, strangulation would have followed. It was known that Mrs. Adams was suffering from hernia, but the fact that the drug affected both Mr. Cornish and Dr. Hitchcock shows that any illness of the poisoned woman had nothing to do with her death."

Col. Gardiner was told that the revenue stamp on the bottle was pasted over the stopper of the bottle, and was broken. All druggists, said Col. Gardiner, put a blue cover over a bottle of bromo-seltzer because it is susceptible to light, and then place the revenue stamp on the cover. It looked to the District Attorney to be a significant fact that the stuff had not been put up by a druggist.

At Tiffany's a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was told that the firm could give no clew to the case. Hundreds of boxes left the store every day, and these boxes might fall into various hands. All the jewelry sold was packed in small cardboard boxes bearing the printed name and address of the firm.

In the box which Cornish received was the usual cotton packing, and in the centre, wrapped in white tissue paper, was a vial holder of silver. This vial holder looks like an old-fashioned candle holder, with a large cup-shaped receptacle for bottles, and is used for holding medicine vials. The bottom plate is about 3½ inches in diameter. The whole is of polished silver. On the bottom of the holder is marked "sterling silver, No. 814."

Mr. Cornish gave out the following statement through the District Attorney's office: "Mr. McIntyre has taken charge of the case for the District Attorney," he said, "and while I will help him in every way to run down the perpetrator of this deed, I can say nothing more.

"I do not know who wants to take my life. I have no idea what any one would want to kill me for."

Mr. Cornish is a tall, square-shouldered man, a splendid type of physical development. He is one of the best-known men in New York athletic circles, and has many friends in this city and Chicago, where he was once physical director of the Chicago Athletic Club. He has won many honors on the football field, and has acted as coach for a number of college teams. Cornish goes to the Knickerbocker Club every morning, but not at night, unless he calls for his mail. He says that the package containing the poison might have remained unopened to this day, had not Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers claimed that he had a sweetheart. Their joking aroused his curiosity, and made him go for the package and take it to his home.

Late last night Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal was placed on the case in conjunction with the police. Capt. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, will be told all the facts concerning the case this morning, including the confidential statements made by Cornish to Mr. McIntyre.

It was learned that Cornish was married several years ago, but on account of domestic troubles became separated from his wife. He is supporting his wife. While the members of the Knickerbocker Club know Cornish well, very few know much about his private life. It was reported that he had incurred the envy of some athlete who sent the poison, but there was no basis for this report. All sorts of rumors and reports were current in the club last night.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre paid a visit to the West One Hundredth Street Station last night at midnight and had a long conference with Detective Maher. After the conference he said that Cornish was still very ill. He stated that no suspicion attaches to any member of the Cornish family. The person suspected is now thought to be out of the State.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—De Witt C. Cornish, father of Harry Cornish, said tonight that Mrs. Cornish, Harry's wife, who was supposed to be in this city, is now living in Boston. Mr. Cornish said that he knew of nobody who would be likely to attempt his son's life in such a manner.

ROW IN THE SEVENTY-FIRST

Old Members of Company E Attack Capt. Stoddard.

CALL HIM HARSH NAMES

The Captain Blames Lieut. Hill for Sending Out Notices of the Meeting to Discharged Men.

There were some exciting scenes in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment last night, when Col. A. T. Frances sought to confer with the members of Company E about their remaining in the regiment, and whether they had cause of complaint against any of their officers.

When Col. Francis in full uniform started on his tour among the members of Companies E and D he had hoped to find harmony in both commands, and first went to the room of Company D, whose members appeared strong in numbers in response to orders. The only commissioned officer present was Capt. William H. Linson. As he has done in other companies the Colonel asked the Captain to retire from the room in order that he could talk to the men in confidence. No member of Company D had any complaint to make, and Col. Francis complimented the men, and urged the men to work together for the good of the regiment. As the Colonel left the room he was given three cheers.

When the Colonel entered the room of Company E, there was an ominous silence. Acting First Sergt. Wager was ordered to call the roll, and did so, but only mentioned some twenty-five names of the seventy-five or more men present. There was at once a question raised as to why all the names had not been called, and it was explained that men of the volunteer or National Guard regiment, who had been discharged or who had applied for discharge, were not members of Company E as it stood now, and the Colonel asked them to retire. Then arose a great outburst of feeling.

"Let's all go out," shouted one man; "we stuck together in Cuba and we must stick together now."

"That right, that's right!" came from all over the room, and the men rose in a body and made for the hallway.

"Three cheers for Lieut. Hill and Lieut. Byars, who stuck by the boys in Cuba through thick and thin, and never had cold feet," yelled a man, and cheer after cheer was given.

"Hurrah for Lieut. Hill, whom we will have for our next Captain!" yelled another man, and cheers were given with a will. Then there were groans and hisses given for Capt. Stoddard.

"What is the matter here, Capt. Stoddard, have you no control over your company?" asked Col. Francis. What reply the Captain gave could not be heard in the noise that continued for some minutes.

Not more than about five men remained in the company room, and all attempts to hold a meeting were abandoned by Col. Francis.

The men stood around the hallway in groups discussing the situation when Lieut. Byars was seen approaching. He was received with cheers. He remained only a few moments and then went down to headquarters, where he and Lieut. Hill were closeted some time with the Colonel.

Capt. Stoddard, who had left the company room with Co. Francis, returned later, and had no sooner entered the company room than Private E. A. Tabbart, one of the most gallant members of the Seventy-first, who stormed San Juan, strode up to him and asked why he had indorsed his discharge as "good" when he was entitled to an indorsement as "excellent," which he later procured from Col. Downs and other officers.

"You did that for spite, and you are a cur and coward," said Tabbart, "and if you were not in this room I would give you the licking you deserve."

Capt. Stoddard, white with anger and taken unawares, replied that he was not there to discuss such matters.

"I am through," said Tabbart, shaking his fist in the Captain's face, "and when I get you on the street I'll give you better evidence that I am here, you cur."

For a moment it looked as if there would be hostilities right in the room, but several of Tabbart's friends gathered round to counsel moderation. Capt. Stoddard ordered Sergt. Wager to take Tabbart from the room. Turning to the Sergeant, Tabbart said:

"That's all right, Sergeant; I know you have to obey orders. I'll go right out, but that 'lobster' couldn't put me out." This ended the scene.

Col. Francis, when asked as to what action he proposed, said he could not tell then. "I have a difficult problem to solve," he said, "and hope the Seventy-first will come out all right. I would like it understood that I am not asking men for criticisms of officers, nor will I permit it. I merely desire to find out if the men have any complaints against officers.

Capt. Stoddard, when seen, said: "The men who created the disturbance in Company E were not members of the company. Col. Francis had so decided before the attempt to hold a meeting began. The men, to the best of my belief, were brought to the armory by Lieut. Hill for the purpose of making a disturbance, and I have made that statement to Col. Francis. No other reason can be given for the sending out of notices by Lieut. Hill for those men to be present. When the disturbers left the room there were twenty-five men who were actual members of the company.

"A few men were led away by the enthusiasm of the moment. Lieuts. Hill and Byars were never elected members of the company, and I hold are not legally officers according to established usage."

Lieut. Hill denies he sent notices with a view to creating a disturbance. "I sent notice to the men to be present to get photographs that had been taken of the company."

G. A. R. APPLAUDS McKINLEY.

His Recent Southern Speeches Approved by U. S. Grant Post.

President McKinley's recent utterances in the South concerning the graves of Confederate soldiers have been the subject of much discussion among Grand Army men in this city. U. S. Grant Post of Brooklyn, which has taken a prominent part in the work of bringing together the veterans of the North and South, passed the following resolutions at its meeting Tuesday:

Whereas, President McKinley, on the occasion of his recent tour in the South, delivered public addresses in which, among other things, he said: "Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate civil war is a tribute to American valor, and while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of this Government, these differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms, and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling, under the providence of God, when, in the spirit of fraternity, we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers dead;" and

And whereas, The passing of the years should soften the memories of bitterness and passion, and bury the causes of all sectionalism and strife, even while the Nation yet holds in loving remembrance all the patriotic heroism of the war; and

And whereas, This Nation emerges from the late war with Spain with great responsibilities and great problems confronting us in a future to meet which requires all that is best and most patriotic in a united nation;

Now therefore resolved, That we, as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, men whose comrades and whose aforetime foes lie in the many soldiers' cemeteries that cover the South, and who ourselves have known long years ago the bitterness and passion of that great civil strife, hail with hearty approval the peacemaking utterances of the President; and we pronounce it the best statesmanship and the broadest patriotism that seeks to unite more completely the North and the South by calling to remembrance rather the valor of men who bravely died than by keeping prominent the issues and penalties of a lost cause.

Resolved, That this expression of our sympathy with the President's utterances be suitably conveyed to President McKinley, that he may be thereby assured that comrades of the Grand Army sustain him in all efforts to remove sectional bitterness and establish unity.

WANT NO PENSIONS.

Confederate Veteran Camp Denounces Senator Butler's Efforts.

The following resolution, offered by Comrade Beasley, formerly of North Carolina, was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York held on Tuesday:

Resolved, That the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York condemns in unmeasured terms the efforts of Senator Butler of North Carolina (who is not a Confederate veteran) to debauch the manhood of the South by seeking to obtain pensions for ex-Confederate soldiers from the United States, and that any similar effort by any Southern member of Congress will be abhorrent to this camp and meet with unqualified condemnation.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

THE BANK THEFT AT LIMA.

Directors Think an Officer Must Have Rifled the Vault and Stolen the Missing Money.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 28.—One result of the mystifying robbery of the American National Bank of $18,000 in cash will be the reorganization of the institution. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Directors this evening. The discussion convinced the Directors that the bank could not have been robbed by any one on the outside.

The Directors spent the entire afternoon and evening locked in President Goldsmith's room. President Goldsmith was present only part of the time and Vice President Michael and Cashier Gus Kalb were not present except for a few minutes at a time, when they were called in and asked some questions. All three officers are Directors. Director Morris said to-night:

"New officers will be elected. This will occur at the annual meeting of the board Jan. 10. In the six months of its existence we have found the bank a paying investment. Its business has been remarkably good. But unless the robbery is cleared up speedily there may be a loss of confidence which can be offset only by a change of personnel."

That the Directors are convinced that the robbery could not have been committed by an outsider, and that no "crook" added laurels to his reputation as an expert bank robber, R. W. Thrift, a Director, and formerly the counsel of the bank, freely admits. He was asked to-night:

"Are you and the other Directors satisfied with the unanimous verdict of the safe and time lock experts and machinists, who declare the vault could not have been opened from the outside if the time lock had been properly set and timed, by some one unfamiliar with the combination?"

"Yes," he replied. "These men are experts, and in matters connected with safes and locks we laymen are compelled to accept as true what they say."

"Then you and the Directors agree with the experts that the vault could not have been entered by some one on the outside?"

"Yes; as I said before, we must accept their opinion."

"Are you considering the possibility that the vault was entered by officers or employes of the bank?"

"We are. The Directors, in discussing the matter with the officers, have stated frankly that they are facing the possibility of the robbery having been committed by one or more of the officers."

"Do the bank officers understand that all over the city, publicly and openly, suspicion is directed particularly against two of their number?"

"Yes; Mr. Kalb and Mr. Michael have understood from the first that things looked bad for them."

"And it is definitely understood that the burden rests upon the two officers who closed the bank Saturday night."

"Yes; Kalb and Michael both understand that, and the Directors have talked plainly and openly as well of all phases of the case."

Detective Irle summoned to his room at the Lima House Cashier Kalb, Vice President Michael, and Elisha Bowsher, the janitor. These men were examined separately and at length. No report was made to the Directors to-night, and it may be several days before the Directors are placed in possession of any facts.

SUING HIS TWO BROTHERS.

An Heir of the Gray Estate Wants an Accounting from Them.

Seated on a stool day after day in front of the little hardware store at 87 Park Row, surrounded by a varied assortment of knives, flies, locks, scissors, and other general hardware, is Louis Gray. Although he sits on the stool in Summer and Winter weather for $7 a week he is the son and one of the heirs of Christopher Gray of Brooklyn, who died in 1895, leaving an estate supposed to be worth $250,000. The elder Gray, although continuing to reside in Brooklyn, established two of the largest dry goods stores in the South, one at Augusta, Ga., and one at Savannah.

At the time of his death he left a daughter and five sons, of whom Louis is the youngest. In his will the father made the two elder sons executors of the estate, and after his death they removed to Georgia and carried on the business there. Both houses finally failed, and the papers in the suit now brought for an accounting by young Louis Gray through his attorney, William C. Hughes of 8 Wall Street, allege that the two brothers have let the business go to the dogs through mismanagement. Since his father's death young Gray has never received a cent from the estate, and now sues his brothers for an accounting. It is not known how much is left from the wreck of his father's estate, but he hopes to secure from $10,000 to $30,000 as his share.

SAYS HE IS NOT DUNHAM.

Nevertheless Columbus Police Hold the Suspected Californian.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 28.—Harry Church, whom the police suspect of being James C. Dunham, the California murderer, has made the following statement:

"I will plead guilty to being Dunham if they pay about $40 I owe in this city and take my wife and me back to California, where I want to go, for they will soon see there that I am not the man wanted and turn me loose in the place where I want to be. This is all nonsense, and the police had better stop it before they are laughed at. Look at that picture and look at me. There is no similarity whatever. I knew Dunham, and he killed some one, I believe, who sent him to college. I'll admit the description looks suspicious, but you can see that I am not the man."

A stranger giving his name as Thomas Ward, claiming to be connected with the Vendome Hotel, at San José, Cal., called at the city prison to see Church last night. He said he knew Dunham well, and that while Church answered the general description, he was not Dunham. Ward cannot be found to-day.

Church made an effort to get into court to-day, but will not have a hearing until to-morrow. He is held on a charge of vagrancy, and it is expected, will be sentenced, to give time for further investigation. He said to-day that he had a wealthy sister in Sacramento, Cal., a Mrs. Bateman, living on K Street.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Dec. 28.—The police of this city place little credence in the story that James C. Dunham, the murderer, is arrested in Columbus, Ohio. It is believed by many residents of this place that Dunham killed himself on the night of his atrocious crime in May, 1896.

FOUGHT IN KOSTER AND BIAL'S.

College Boys and a Fat Man Caused a Scene in the Lobby.

For something like ten minutes last night the lobby of Koster & Bial's Music Hall wore the appearance of a football field, with the ball under both elevens. The man who filled the rôle of the ball weighed about 350 pounds and was far from sober. He came down out of one of the boxes with a woman, who was also very much the worse for wine, and took offense at a party of college students coming down stairs.

A policeman was called and two of the college boys were arrested. At the West Thirtieth Street Station one of them gave his name as William Anderson, living at the Waldorf-Astoria. The other described himself as Nelson Ripley of Stamford, Conn.

John Koster, the manager of the music hall, preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against them, but afterward withdrew it when Anderson agreed to pay for the damage done to the lobby of the theatre.

Anderson, according to one of his friends, is a member of the Harvard football team. The fat man who figured in the row is said to be a well-known Wall Street broker and man about town.

Boston Manager Fined $500 for Libel.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Manager Frank V. Dunn, a theatrical manager, was fined $500 by Judge Sheldon, in the Superior Criminal Court this afternoon for libel, and in addition was obliged to make a complete retraction of a statement reflecting upon the character and reputation of Thomas J. Barry, a lawyer, which appeared on the programmes distributed to the patrons of the theatre.

Yawn Dislocated Her Jaw.

READING, Penn., Dec. 25.—Mrs. Jacob Herb, aged eighty-three, who resides alone in a little house in Washington, Berks County, Penn., last night while in bed yawned, dislocating her jaw. The aged woman was unable to summon assistance, and her mouth remained wide open until this morning when a neighbor called and discovered her predicament.

CUBAN ARMY NOT WANTED

Gen. Brooke Favors Disbandment of the Insular Forces.

OUR OFFICERS LEARN FINANCE

Lessons in the Intricacies of Exchange at Havana—Some Cubans Quartered in the City.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Major Gen. Brooke does not recognize the Cuban army, and will do everything compatible with tact and judgment to cause its disbandment. An auxiliary force of Cubans may be formed, but the recruits will be taken as individuals. Consequently voluntary police work on the part of the Cuban commanders in the Provinces of Havana, Santa Clara, and Pinar del Rio will not be encouraged. The offers of assistance which are continually being made by the Cuban chiefs are politely received, but are not utilized.

The Havana newspapers will not be censored in the Spanish sense, but they will be watched, cautioned against incendiary and untruthful utterances, and suppressed if habitual offenders. Press cablegrams will not be censored.

It is understood that the United States Treasury will fix the value of the centen at $4.82, and of the Spanish silver dollar at 60 cents.

To-day the army officers who have been appointed Sub-Collectors of Customs at the various ports outside of Havana went to school, so to speak. Fourteen gathered at the banking house of E. Lawton Childs, one of the Vice Presidents of the Havana Chamber of Commerce, and were instructed by him in the intricacies of exchange, and how to calculate the double ratios of silver to Spanish gold and American gold.

The official report of Adjt. Gen. Blunt to Gen. Ludlow regarding the trouble in the Bomba Street café last night, is as follows:

"At 5:45 P. M., Dec. 27, Sergt. Adams, Company M, Tenth United States Infantry, being informed that there was a fight in progress in a café in Bomba Street, took a party with him and proceeded to No. 9 in that street. On arriving he found the chairs and tables overturned, and other evidences of a severe struggle having taken place. As soon as he came fully into the light, after passing through the café, he was met by volleys coming from all directions, some of the shots coming from inside the café.

"All that the Sergeant could see in the way of men were some three or four figures crawling over the eaves of the roofs. There were no casualties, so far as he knows; and, on inquiry made at the café, none could be heard of. This disturbance took place outside of the district occupied by the United States forces."

The patrols of American troops made thirty arrests for misdemeanors last night and turned the prisoners over to the civil authorities. Two of the men arrested for the Vegas Bomba Café affair are Spanish marines. They were surrendered to the Spanish authorities. Fifty United States soldiers have been arrested for being in the city without leave. They were sent to the camps for punishment.

A detachment of 100 Cubans, under the command of Col. José Estrance, has entered Havana. The men are quartered at the Dragones Barracks.

A deputation of Cuban residents has called on Gen. Brooke with the intention of bringing to his notice certain matters which they would like done, and to press upon Gen. Ludlow's attention questions relating to the Police and Fire Departments, schools, sanitation, and street paving.

The supply ship Comal has arrived here. She left 200 tons of rations at Matanzas and the remainder of her cargo at Sagua la Grande.

The Spanish transport Munchen sailed for Cadiz to-day with 2,400 Spanish troops on board.

This morning two battalions of the First Texas and the Second Louisiana Volunteer Regiments, which arrived here yesterday on the United States transport Mobile from Savannah, marched through a portion of the Prado to Camp Quemados. The "Mascot" cats of the Texans were borne in front of the column. The sight of United States troops has now become so familiar that there was no special demonstration on the part of the populace.

Among the matters which the United States and Spanish Military Commissioners referred to their respective Governments for settlement was the pretended sale by the Spanish officials of a number of obsolete guns before the two commissions had agreed upon the character of the material which the Spanish were to be at liberty to dispose of as Government movable property. The United States Commissioners filed a protest, but President McKinley decided that the Spanish authorities were entitled to this obsolete ordnance, and Brig. Gen. Clous informed Capt. Gen. Castellanos of the decision to-day, thus settling the last point in dispute between the two commissions.

The United States troops occupied Castle La Punta this afternoon.

SPANIARD STABBED IN HAVANA.

Three Knife Thrusts Reply to a Policeman's Patriotic Cheer.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—This afternoon a Spaniard named Fernandez, a member of the municipal police, was surrounded by a crowd of Cubans in Bomba Street. Cuban and American flags were waved in his face, his rifle was twisted out of his hands, and half a hundred men yelled to him "Shout 'Viva Cuba Libre,' or die."

Fernandez threw up his arms as if to assent, and then, when the mob had quieted down to hear what he had to say, he cried out in clear tones:

"Viva Espana! Viva Espana!"

Three knives were thrust into him, and to-night he is dying.

It is a favorite sport among the Cuban young men to stop in the streets persons supposed to be pro-Spanish and to make them kiss the Cuban flag and cry "Viva Cuba Libre!" Sometimes these incidents have their humorous features, but quite as often the victims are viciously treated. To-day a fight was started by some Cubans carrying American and Cuban flags, who said that they had been insulted by Spanish marines. A Cuban drew a pistol, and, declaring that he would defend the American flag, fired. Other shots followed. According to unofficial reports, a Spanish soldier of the Calarava Battalion was killed, a Spanish marine fatally wounded, and at least one other, if not several, injured.

TO ORGANIZE HAVANA POLICE.

Ex-Detective Sergeant Michael Crowley of New York City Selected by Mr. McCullagh.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Detective Sergeant Michael Crowley (retired) of New York City has been asked by Mr. McCullagh to come here and organize a detective force.

Michael Crowley was for years one of the best-known detectives on the staff of Inspector Byrnes, who later became Superintendent of Police. He was taken from the Fifteenth Precinct to the Central Office in March, 1881. On May 27, 1895, he was retired at his own request, after having served for twenty years on the force.

Thieves Ask to be Havana Policemen.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Among the applicants for positions on the police force here, Col. Moulton of the Second Illinois Regiment and Mr. McCullagh, ex-Superintendent of Police in New York City, who have charge of the organization of the Police Department, have discovered many thieves and other criminals. One applicant offered indirectly the sum of 500 centenes for appointment on the force.

TROOPS BOUND FOR CUBA.

Twelfth New York May Sail To-day—Other Departures Planned.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 28.—Gen. Bates and his headquarters arrived here to-day. He is to sail for Cuba on the transport Minnewaska with the Sixth Ohio Volunteers. The First Battalion, 440 men, of the First Regular Infantry, arrived in the city to-day, and will embark for Havana on the Ward Line steamer Saratoga. The steamer was due here to-day, but failed to arrive.

A feature of the day was a parade given by the Twelfth New York, under Col. Leonard. Flags were flying in all parts of the city, and the regiment was cheered heartily all along the line of march. The Manitoba, with Gen. Sanger and the Twelfth New York, will probably get to sea to-morrow, but it is hardly probable the Minnewaska will sail before Saturday. The Saratoga can get away within a few hours after her arrival here.

Food Distribution in Cuba.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Charles W. Gould returned here to-day after his second visit with the supply ship Comal to Cardenas, Matanzas, and Sagua la Grande. He reports that there is no starvation to speak of now in these districts. Since his first visit a month ago 10,000 persons have moved upon the farms, where they are supported by the rations supplied by the Americans, pending a crop. Mr. Gould found the local committees conscientious and wise in the distribution of rations. A supply will be sent to the Province of Pinar del Rio.

ANOTHER PERJURY ARREST.

Thomas P. Jacks, a Real Estate Agent, Held in $2,500 Bail—He and H. S. J. Flynn Make Statements.

Thomas P. Jacks, a real estate dealer at 111 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeant McNaught on the charge of being a member of the gang that is alleged to have made a business of manufacturing evidence in damage suits against corporations. Jacks was jointly indicted with Rapp, O'Connor, and Gallagher, and the charge against them is subornation of perjury. Jacks was held in $2,500 bail. He said yesterday that he had never heard of the McGuire case, and that he had never been connected in any way with suits against railroad companies or any other corporations.

"I acted as a broker for Mr. O'Connor," said Jacks, who is old and feeble, and who had to be supported by the detectives. "I have known O'Connor for a number of years," he said, "and have always considered him a reliable man."

William Rapp, who was arrested on Tuesday night, was arraigned in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. He also is feeble, and appears to be seventy years old. Through his counsel, George Simpson of Abraham Levy's office, he pleaded not guilty, and at the request of Assistant District Attorney Gray Judge McMahon fixed the bail at $2,500. Rapp spoke rather freely of his case yesterday.

"For the past six months," he said, "I have been pestered by men who wanted me to appear against Mr. O'Connor, but I have always refused, because I did not know anything against him. Herman Gerkie, one of the witnesses against O'Connor, called on me with three other men, who came from the cable road. Gerkie told me that the company was determined to down O'Connor, and was willing to spend $5,000 to do it. He said that I might as well get a part of that as not, and that I could easily get $500. As far as the McGuire case is concerned, I was subpoenaed as a witness, but was not called on to testify. I saw the accident, however, and could have been a witness. I am in the real estate business, and my wife is the janitress of the house in which we live. The whole case against me is merely a bluff."

There are other indictments out for alleged members of the gang, but the District Attorney's office is using the utmost care to keep the names from becoming public, as they say the men might leave its jurisdiction. It is claimed that all the conspirators will be caught, and that the case against them is a positive one.

The affidavits attached to the papers, however, tell of the ease with which perjured testimony can be obtained, and its cheapness shows that it is a common commodity. The affidavits of Herman Gerkie and Albert Conover, who have turned State's evidence, are interesting. Gerkie gave testimony in the McGuire case, for procuring perjured testimony, in which the other defendants were indicted. Gerkie says that he knew Gallagher since 1895, and he it was who asked him to give the perjured testimony.

Henry S. J. Flynn, through his counsel, Abraham Levy, made a statement in which he said: "The statement that I told Mr. Julian or any one connected with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company anything which would in any way reflect on the character of Mr. O'Connor is untrue. Mr. Julian came to me at camp while I was a member of the United States Volunteers, and offered me money and position, and threatened to produce evidence to impeach me in the charges and indictments which he said he was preparing. I refused both money and position, and was not intimidated by the threats. Since my return to the city Mr. Julian has been at my office, and sought to retain my services in the case against Mr. O'Connor, offering me a retaining fee from the company, which I refused again. He then threatened to publish an account such as had been published, which he admitted to be false. I have made a statement similar to this to Mr. O'Connor, and I deem it but just to Mr. O'Connor and myself that I should be set right before the public. The affidavit which I made for Mr. O'Connor is in the hands of the District Attorney, and that is the only statement I ever made in regard to the case. The affidavit was sent to the District Attorney by Mr O'Connor."

CITY COUNCIL SUBPOENAED.

Chicago Municipal Officials to Appear Before the Grand Jury in Bribery Investigation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Allegations of bribery in city affairs are under investigation by the Grand Jury, and the entire City Council has been summoned to appear before that body.

The inquiry was begun to-day. It will be continued probably to-morrow and Friday. The investigation will not be confined especially to charges made in connection with the fifty-year street-car franchise ordinance. Alleged bribery in other matters of public importance will receive attention.

Shortly before noon to-day the clerk of the Grand Jury was instructed to send out subpoenas for nine Aldermen and two ex-Aldermen. All of these, except one, appeared during the afternoon. All who appeared were heard. Enough evidence of interest was brought out to determine the Grand Jury to proceed along the line adopted, and the clerk was instructed to send out summonses for every member of the Chicago City Council to appear to-morrow.

Mr. Rockefeller's Contested Taxes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 28.—Arguments were made before Judge Barnard to-day in certiorari proceedings instituted by John D. Rockefeller against the Assessors of the town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, to test the legality of an assessed valuation of $687,000 on Mr. Rockefeller's estate for 1898. After hearing H. T. Dykman, counsel for Mr. Rockefeller, and Frank V. Millard for the Board of Assessors, Judge Barnard reserved his decision. It was stipulated by counsel that if the Court found the roll to be valid or directed it to be corrected, the question of valuation should be determined by the decision in the 1897 case, which is pending before Willett E. Hoysradt of Poughkeepsie as referee, and is expected to be closed on the next hearing, which is scheduled for Jan. 4.

Sampson Still Confined to His Room.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Admiral Sampson is still confined to his room at his hotel by an attack of grip. The attack is not severe, however, and it is believed that he will be able to call upon Secretary Long, who has just returned from Boston, to-morrow or the next day.

Alaska's Governor Off to Washington.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 28.—The steamer Cottage City arrived from the north to-day with Gov. Brady of Alaska on board. He is going to Washington to secure needed legislation.

The F. & M.
Schaefer
Brewing Co's
Special Holiday Brew
On Draught at all Customer's.
Bottled at the Brewery
and delivered direct to Families.
Park Ave., 50th to 51st St., New York.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY DINED.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn Entertains Him While Ladies Give a Dinner to Mrs. Schley.

Rear Admiral Schley was dined last night by the Union League Club of Brooklyn. President John S. McKeon presided. The dinner was held in the banquet hall of the club. At the same time in one of the other rooms Mrs. Schley was dined by Mrs. George A. Price, Mrs. Henry A. Price, Mrs. A. B. Rogers, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, and Mrs. J. B. Davenport. When the time arrived for toasts the ladies entered the gallery overlooking the banquet hall and listened to the speeches. The hall was decorated with American flags, and the Admiral's flag hung behind his chair.

The first toast was to President McKinley, and was drunk standing. After reading letters of regret from Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Controller James A. Roberts, and others, President McKeon introduced the Admiral, who was received with prolonged cheering. The orchestra played "Maryland, My Maryland," and after the cheers for the Admiral had ceased some one called for "Three cheers for Schley and the men behind the guns!" They were given with vigor, and the Admiral then began his speech, which was on the subject "What We Have Gained by the War."

He said that, in the first place, and most important of all, we had gained a knowledge of the efficiency and readiness of the navy. We had gained in knowledge of ourselves, and also in the knowledge that other nations now knew us. The war had obliterated sectionalism forever. It was as important in results as any war that had ever taken place in history. It was as significant as that which determined whether the cross or the crescent was to prevail in Europe. In conclusion, he said:

"Whether it be in the frozen fields of the North or in the death-dealing jungles of the South, exposed to pestilence or noisome disease, this navy has stood watch upon the outer frontier of civilization. It has performed duties outside the public observation, and therefore, to some extent, outside the public sympathy. But its officers and men have performed the duties of peace, as those of war, honestly and without complaint."

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. George E. Strobridge, Commander Andrew Dunlap, Capt. C. F. Goodrich, Commander W. C. Gibson, and ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster.

NEW YORK'S BROAD CHANNEL.

A Committee to Watch Legislation Until the Work Is Authorized.

A meeting of representatives from the commercial bodies forming the delegations which appeared before the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington a week ago, met in the rooms of the Merchants' Association yesterday and appointed the following committee to follow up the work of the delegation: Charles A. Schieren, J. W. Ambrose, Gustav H. Schwab, Oswald Sanderson, and William F. King. William R. Corwine was elected secretary to the committee. This committee will go to Washington again, or as often as may be necessary, to look after the interests of New York, and generally will do whatever may be necessary in obtaining for New York that which the harbor and rivers so much need.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee will probably report a bill favoring the broad ship channel for New York not later than the 10th or 12th of January, and it was thought advisable that a sub-committee be appointed for the purpose of following this matter up until the bill was reported, and then until the bill should become a law.

FUNERAL OF J. C. LAMPHIER.

Services for the Founder of the Fulton Street Prayer Meetings.

The funeral services of Jeremiah C. Lamphier, the founder of the Fulton Street prayer meetings, that were held yesterday afternoon at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, were attended by several of his old friends who were associated with him in his labors. Among these and other friends were the Rev. John T. Vine, who knew Mr. Lanphier for twenty-two years, and has often led the noonday prayer meetings; Russell McKee, one of his first associates in his work; W. W. J. Warren, Ward St. John, Charles H. Locke, P. F. Camp, Peter Donald, the Rev. A. C. Arnold of the Bible House, Charles M. Earle, Dr. J. L. Beyea, Charles Sullivan, William E. Geer, Secretary of the Bible Society; the Rev. Dr. G. H. Mandeville, Theophil

MAJOR ANDREWS CHOSEN

Col. Roosevelt's Police Board Ally to be Adjutant General.

GEN. F. V. GREENE'S REFUSAL

Necessitates Col. Roosevelt's Presence in Town To-day to Consult with the Party Leaders.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 28.—Col. Roosevelt to-day made the announcement that he had decided to appoint his old friend and colleague in the New York Police Board, Major Avery D. Andrews, Adjutant General of the National Guard. The Governor-elect, in commenting on this choice, spoke in high terms of Mr. Andrews, and said he had confidence in his ability to build up the National Guard to its former standard. It is said the appointment had been previously offered to Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver of Albany.

Col. Roosevelt said that he had been forced to change his plans somewhat on account of Gen. Francis V. Greene's declining the appointment of State Superintendent of Public Works. Instead of waiting until Friday, he would leave for New York on the 8:50 train to-morrow morning to consult with party leaders as to the selection of a man to fill that important office, and also that of Commissioner of Labor Statistics. He said that if the Superintendent of Public Works should be a New York man, the other office would be filled by a man from another part of the State.

Col. Roosevelt does not expect to return to Oyster Bay after he leaves to-morrow, and will proceed to Albany on Friday. He will meet his family in New York on that day. Private Secretary William J. Youngs left this morning to go to Albany to make final arrangements for the inauguration. He will tender his resignation to Col. Roosevelt as District Attorney of Queens County as soon as the Governor takes office.

The selection of Major Andrews was made upon the recommendation of Major Gen. Roe and other military men. Senator Platt acquiesced in it, although Major Andrews is a Democrat.

Avery D. Andrews is only thirty-four years old, but has already gained distinction in several ways. Born at Messina, St. Lawrence County, he entered West Point in 1882, after a competitive examination, being graduated from the Military Academy four years later.

His first appointment was to the position of Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, then stationed at Governors Island. In 1889 he went to Washington as an aide-de-camp on Gen. Schofield's staff, and about that time became the husband of Gen. Schofield's daughter. In 1891 he was commissioned a First Lieutenant, and the same year, having completed a course of study in law, he was admitted to the bar.

In order to begin the practice of law in this city he resigned from the army a year later, and became a member of the firm of Wells & Andrews. He had many friends, and when William L. Strong became Mayor the latter was prevailed upon to appoint the young ex-army officer a Police Commissioner. He was named as one of the Democratic members of the board on Feb. 14, 1895.

Differences arose in this board. Andrews, independent Democrat, it was soon noticed, voted with President Roosevelt, Republican, on all important questions, while Fred D. Grant, Republican, voted with Andrew D. Parker, Democrat, on the same issues. There was a deadlock for many weeks.

But with these diversions Mr. Andrews did not entirely lay aside military matters. He was for some time on the staff of Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the National Guard, and in March last he was elected Major of Squadron A. When the recent war with Spain began he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Staff, and went to Chickamauga. He resigned because of business reasons, however, after a short service there. He has since retained the position of Major of Squadron A.

To Serve on the Governor's Staff.

Capt. J. W. Miller of the naval station has detailed Lieut. Commander S. Dana Greene for duty as aide on Gov. Roosevelt's staff. Lieut. Commander Greene, who is a son of the late Capt. S. Dana Greene, who was First Lieutenant aboard the Monitor during her fight with the Merrimac, entered the Naval Academy in 1879, and was graduated No. 1 in his class in 1883. He joined the naval militia in 1891, and served aboard the Yankee during the war with Spain.

Won't Issue Election Certificates.

The Queens County Board of Canvassers has refused to issue a certificate of election to William A. Maher of Flushing, who received a majority of the votes cast for Superintendent of Poor of Queens County. It was held that the Bureau of Elections had no legal authority to place Mr. Maher's name on the ballots in the face of the adverse opinion of Justice Garretson. The canvassers also refused to certify to the election of John Mann of Jericho as Coroner, on the ground that after Jan. 1 he will cease to be a resident of Queens County.

Police Legislation to be Pushed.

Lemuel E. Quigg said yesterday that the proposed police legislation that was planned by the Republicans in this county before the recent campaign, had not been abandoned, but would be brought before the Legislature this Winter. Mr. Quigg said he did not know whether a metropolitan police bill would be introduced, or a State constabulary measure. He was hopeful that one or the other would be passed.

Alderman Keeley Not a Saloonkeeper.

In an item regarding the selection of P. S. Keeley as successor to the late Alderman E. S. Scott of Brooklyn, which was published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, it was said that Mr. Keeley is a saloonkeeper. A friend of Mr. Keeley writes THE TIMES that the new Alderman is a lime manufacturer, and was never engaged in the liquor business.

W. J. Carr May Succeed Almet F. Jenks

It is reported that William J. Carr will succeed Almet F. Jenks as Assistant Corporation Counsel for the Borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Jenks will become a Supreme Court Justice on Jan. 1. Mr. Carr's rivals are Luke D. Stapleton and James D. Bell.

REPUBLICAN CLUB DINNER.

Given Last Night in Honor of the Men Elected with Col. Roosevelt.

About one hundred members of the Republican Club gathered at a dinner which was given in the clubhouse last night in honor of the newly elected State officers other than Col. Roosevelt, in whose honor a dinner was given soon after the election. Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, John C. Davies, the Attorney General elect, and John T. McDonough, Secretary of State elect, were the only guests. The others invited were unable to be present on account of business. Despite their absence the occasion was a pleasant one—a sort of family gathering as one of the speakers put it.

William L. Findley presided in the absence of Chauncey M. Depew, the President of the club, who was ill. Mr. Findley's introductory address was a brief one, and it closed with a suggestion that all present drink to the health and success of the incoming administration. The toast was drunk standing.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the first speaker, traced the growth of the country since President McKinley came into office, and urged the members of the Republican Club to do all in their power to keep the State in the front rank of the National advancement.

Mr. Davies, after speaking of the promises made by Col. Roosevelt to the people to give them an honest, efficient and frugal administration, pleaded with the Republicans of the State to help the Governor-elect to keep these promises. "As for myself," Mr. Davies said "I shall support Gov. Roosevelt with every function of the Attorney General's office at my command. In whatever he does to give the people the honest administration he has promised I will stand by him and follow him wherever he dares to lead. Whenever under the Constitution the Attorney General is required to take the initiative I will lead wherever he dare follow."

The other speakers were John T. McDonough, ex-Senator Frank D. Pavey, Judge William M. K. Olcott, and John W. Vrooman.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Democrats Gained in Counties Where Big Cities Are Located.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The State Board of Canvassers will meet to-morrow morning finally to canvass the vote of the State, and will complete their work if two counties missing to-day are received by that time. The face of the returns will not materially disturb the figures of the majority given to Col. Roosevelt, but there are some interesting deductions to be made from the figures. Taking the counties in which big cities are located the majorities are mostly in favor of the Democratic candidate, and are as follows:

Van Wyck's pluralities: New York, 61,670; Albany, 925; Kings, 18,382; Queens, 3,384; Rensselaer, 600; Erie, 2,242.

Pluralities for Roosevelt: Cayuga, 3,224; Columbia, 1,041; Madison, 2,651; Genesee, 1,964; Jefferson, 3,591; Onondaga, 6,197; Oneida, 1,372; Monroe, 1,945.

Col. Roosevelt's plurality outside of Ulster and Wyoming counties, returns from which have not been received, is 13,557, according to figures compiled at the Controller's office from returns that are duplicates of those received from the Secretary of State.

While only one county in the State gave a Democratic plurality when Black ran in 1896, there were included in the Democratic list this year Albany, Rensselaer, Kings, Queens, Ulster, Richmond, Erie, Schoharie, and New York.

CONVICT LABOR IN NEW YORK.

State Prison Commission and the Assembly Committee Indorse the System Now in Use.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The State Prison Commission in its annual report to the Legislature will recommend a continuation of the present system of convict labor in the prisons of the State, and the special committee of the Assembly appointed to investigate the operations of that system, of which Assemblyman Frederick R. Peterson of Chautauqua is Chairman, will indorse the system and advocate that no change be made during the next session. The report of the Prison Commission has been prepared by Commissioner William J. Lantanye, and that of the Assembly Committee is being drafted by Chairman Peterson and Attorney F. W. Stevens of Jamestown, who acted as its special counsel.

The report of the commission will say that the prisoners are better contented under the present system than they were under the old conditions; that they were not satisfied when they knew that private corporations were receiving the benefits of their labor, and that free labor and its employers are relieved of the unfair competition which hitherto existed, and the State, by manufacturing for its institutions and departments, saves a large sum of money which it hitherto expended in purchases. A complete history of the operations of the "piece price plan" and the "day-labor system" as contrasted with the existing scheme of employment will be given.

The report will declare that "sweatshops" and other social evils were the natural outcome of prison labor competition with the open-market products. During the existence of the abolished systems, the report will assert, many outside industries were ruined, and the State gained nothing by their operations, the cost of maintaining the institutions being so high in comparison with the remuneration from the convicts' labor. The result was a constant appeal to the Legislature by organized labor for some form of relief.

The report will point out the fact that in the Albany, Onondaga, and Monroe County Penitentiaries, contracts are still in operation. These were made prior to 1895, however, and will continue until 1900. The earnest recommendation will be made to Boards of Supervisors to establish industries as provided in the prison law. "This recommendation," the report will say, "has hitherto been made, but without result. There is no doubt that better and more profitable industries can be started in the penitentiaries, and such as would not cause any ruinous competition with free labor. The inmates of these institutions, being short term men, cannot be successfully taught to perform skilled labor to any marked degree, but they could be employed in the simple forms of industry for the State and its political divisions."

The report will declare most strongly against any return to the system of permitting penitentiaries to take United States prisoners from the country at large. It will term such as the turning of a penal institution into a criminal boarding house.

The Assembly committee will base its report on a personal inspection of the prisons and from the testimony of the prison officials and labor leaders. The committee will say:

"We have asked the labor representatives and manufacturers in each place we visited whether they would cite a single instance of a man losing a job, of wages being reduced, or a factory being shut down, or the hours of labor reduced, because of the competition of prison work, or of prison-made goods. Not a single instance has been given, but in all cases the reply has been that no such cases had come to the knowledge of the labor men or employers questioned."

CONVENTIONS AT NEW HAVEN.

Three Associations Discuss History and Economic Science.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 28.—The first formal meeting of the Fourteenth Annual Convention of the American Historical Association was held in Colonial Hall this evening. An address of welcome was delivered by President Timothy Dwight of Yale University.

In the afternoon the association held a joint session with the American Economic Association, which is also in session in this city, and discussed American economic history. Earlier in the day "The Study of History in Schools" was discussed by the members in connection with the delegates to the New England History Teachers' Association's meeting.

The principal subject of consideration by the American Economic Association during the day was the report of a committee on the scope and method of the twelfth census.

This evening the New Haven Colony Historical Society tendered a reception to the visiting economists and publicists.

"ARMY CHAPLAINS USELESS."

So Says Evangelist Sam Small, Now Chaplain of Third Engineers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 28.—The Rev. Sam Small, the noted evangelist, is now chaplain of the Third Engineers, United States Army. He arrived here to-day, and one of the first things he did was to give out an interview. Among other things he said:

"The Chaplains are a sort of sop to the church sentiment without much substance to them. They just take a minister and put a uniform on him with a silver cross on the shoulder, pay him $200 a month and turn him loose on 1,200 men without any of the implements of the Scriptural warfare to fight with. I've been disappointed. When I get out I am going to suggest that they do away with the Chaplains. I suppose there may be a howl, but it is better to face the issue and have the whole system revised.

"When we get down to Cuba, I'll wager most of the men would rather go to a cockfight or a bull ring than attend services. To tell the truth, I am beginning to think there is a heap of balderdash about what the Chaplains do accomplish outside of meeting the sentiment that calls for their presence with every body of troops."

Artists Ask Representation at Paris.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Massachusetts artists, under the leadership of members of the profession of Boston, have submitted a petition addressed to the Board of Managers of the Paris Exposition of 1900, in which they plead earnestly for proper representation at the exposition.

Wheat Export Record Broken.

The aggregate clearances of wheat from this port yesterday amounted to 808,656 bushels, which broke all records in the History of the Produce Exchange. This exported wheat is destined for general distribution throughout Europe, including Mediterranean ports.

Moore Hearing Next Wednesday.

Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, yesterday adjourned until next Wednesday the hearing of the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of W. A. E. Moore, sentenced to nineteen years in State prison for robbery.

Evans' Ale
Gives a zest peculiar to itself.—Adv.

NICARAGUA CANAL FEASIBLE.

Commissioners' Preliminary Report Submits Three Routes for the Government to Choose From.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Copies of the preliminary report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, of which Admiral Walker is Chairman, have been furnished to Senator Morgan and others interested in the bill now pending in Congress on that subject. The commission has not yet fully worked out all the details of construction of the proposed canal, and the report simply presents briefly the views of the Commissioners as to the feasibility of the work and the maximum cost at which it is believed the waterway can be constructed.

Three routes are spoken of, viz.: The old low level, the high level, or Menocal route, and an intermediate route, and any of these, Senator Morgan says, the commission consider feasible of construction. For the purpose of arriving at an estimate of probable maximum cost, the commission submitted figures on the low level route, which, the Senator says, is considered the longest and most expensive. For this route, Admiral Walker estimated the cost would be $124,000,000, Prof. Haupt $123,000,000, while Gen. Haines added 20 per cent. to these figures because of various conditions, chiefly the question of the cost of labor, which it was impossible, he thought, to figure on with absolute definiteness.

The report shows further, according to Senator Morgan, the absolute accuracy of the survey made by Engineer Menocal some years ago. The Senator believes, however, that all those figures are too high, and expresses the opinion that $100,000,000 will cover the entire cost of construction, basing this belief on what has been done in the case of the Manchester, the Kiel, and the Chicago Drainage Canals, and on the reduced cost of materials and labor today as compared with what would have been necessary in the early discussion of the building of the proposed waterway.

SAYS PANAMA ROUTE IS THE BEST.

New Canal Company Trying to Interest Our Government in Its Venture.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"At the annual meeting of the new Panama Company to-day a long report was read. In addition to showing that no definite plan has yet been adopted for the completion of the canal, the report refers to the American interest in the Nicaragua route since the Hispano-American war, and indicates the means taken to acquaint the United States Government and the American people with the position and prospects of the Panama Canal. On this point it says:

"'We have offered to place at the disposal of the United States every facility for examining our works and plans, which will easily convince them of the superiority, from all points of view, of the Panama route. They will find in the treaties existing between them and Colombia and in the facilities allowed by our statutes all the guarantees and advantages which their national interests can reasonably require. The Panama route is indisputably the maritime highway which can be opened to navigation in the shortest time and at the least expense.'"

FUNERAL OF SENATOR MORRILL.

Solemn Services to be Held in the Senate Chamber on Saturday at Noon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Arrangements for the funeral of Senator Morrill of Vermont, who died at an early hour this morning, were completed to-day. The funeral ceremony will be held in the Senate Chamber on Saturday at noon. The body will remain at the family residence, on Massachusetts Avenue, until Saturday morning, when it will be borne to the Capitol.

The services in the Senate Chamber will be conducted by the Rev. E. B. Radford Leavitt of All Souls' Unitarian Church, of which Senator Morrill was an attendant for a number of years, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Milburn, the Chaplain of the Senate. The remains will be taken to the family home, at Strafford, Vt., for burial alongside the remains of Mrs. Morrill, although they probably will be entombed here for a time, until the family mausoleum, now under construction, is completed.

At the family residence of the deceased there were many evidences of affectionate regard during the day. Senators and Representatives who had served alongside the venerable statesman for years called to pay their tribute of respect. Mr. Proctor, the colleague of Mr. Morrill for the last five years, spent the morning at the house, comforting the members of the family and aiding in the last offices to the deceased. During the morning Dr. Swann, the brother-in-law, and Miss Swann, sister-in-law of the Senator, and for some time a member of his household, arrived from Boston. Besides the personal callers, many messages of condolence came by telegraph from all parts of the country.

Sergeant at Arms Bright of the Senate was at the house early in the day and took charge of the funeral arrangements. Owing to the absence from the city of Vice President Hobart and Speaker Reed, who together name the honorary committees from the respective houses, there was some delay in designating these committees. The Vice President and the Speaker were communicated with by telegraph.

Vice President Hobart telegraphed that he would be here to attend the funeral. The committee of Senators named by the Vice President to accompany the remains to Vermont consists of Messrs. Proctor, Allison, Cockrill, Hoar, Morgan, Gorman, Cullom, Vest, J. P. Jones, Turpie, Aldrich, Gray, Chandler, Faulkner, Fairbanks, and Walcott. The House Committee announced by Speaker Reed is as follows: Representatives Grout, Powers, Hitt, Dingley, McCall, Grow, Bankhead, Catchings, Richardson, Foss, and Joseph Wheeler.

The special train which will bear the remains to Vermont will consist of three cars. From Jersey City the train will go north over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway to Montpelier, where an honorary escort will meet the train. The remains will be taken to the cemetery there and placed in a vault pending removal to the mausoleum now under construction at Strafford, Vt., their final resting place. A number of other Senators and Representatives besides the regularly appointed committees expect to go on the funeral train.

The ceremony in the Senate Chamber will be marked by the solemnity usual on such occasions. The casket will be first borne to the Marble Room and, immediately before the ceremony, the active pall bearers will bear it to the Senate Chamber, where it will rest immediately in front of the presiding officer's desk. The seats in the front circles of the Chamber will be reserved for the President and members of the Cabinet. Back of them, on either side, the honorary committees from the two houses, wearing large white crape bands on their arms, will be seated. Back of them will be the members of the Senate and of the House. The funeral cortege will enter and leave the Capitol from the main entrance, on the east front.

CHANGES IN SENATE COMMITTEES.

Rearrangement Consequent Upon the Death of Mr. Morrill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—There is much speculation as to which Senator will succeed Mr. Morrill as Chairman of the Committee on Finance. The committee is generally considered in some respects the most important in the Senate. It certainly is so at times when financial or tariff legislation is under consideration, but it has not heretofore been of the continuing importance of the Committee on Appropriations.

Senator Allison, who is now Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has, since Senator Sherman's retirement, stood next to Senator Morrill on the Finance Committee, and under the unwritten rules of the Senate he would succeed to the Chairmanship, if he should desire to do so. The best opinion obtainable is that he will so decide. In order to take this place he would have to surrender his Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations, but in view of probable changes in the Senate committees, depriving the committee of much of its prestige and power, he could not relinquish such an important place as he would under other circumstances.

Senator Allison declines to discuss the probabilities, saying that he has not had time to give attention to the subject. If he accepts this Chairmanship, Senator Hale will succeed him as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and he will in turn be succeeded by Senator Perkins as Chairman of the Naval Committee. If Senator Allison should decline the Chairmanship of the Finance Committee, that place would then fall to Senator Aldrich, who would be succeeded as Chairman of the Committee on Rules by Senator Spooner.

There appears to be very little doubt that the rules of the Senate will be changed very soon after the reassembling of Congress, so as to take the majority of the appropriation bills from the Committee on Appropriations and distribute them among the other committees. Members of the Appropriations Committee themselves express the opinion that this change will be made.

Senator Chandler will succeed to Senator Morrill's desk in the Senate. It is in the front row, and the position is advantageous.

AMERICAN FRUITS IN GERMANY.

Consul General Mason Says the Restrictions on Our Products Cripples the Trade Seriously.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Consul General Mason writes the State Department from Frankfort on the rigorous inspection of American dried fruits sent to Germany despite the fact that the San José scale has not been detected in many kinds of American fruits, and is entirely inert and harmless in such fruits as it infested. He says the regulations have been sharpened so as to include all kinds of fruits, dried and fresh. It is conceded that the scale is deposited only on the outside of the fruit, so that pared fruit must be free from all danger.

But the German officials will take nothing for granted, and, before admitting even dried fruit, they require the opening of 10 per cent. of all the boxes to show that they contain peeled fruit. These requirements are so severe on the trade that the big steamship lines landing at Antwerp and Rotterdam have refused to carry American dried fruits. This in turn has raised the cost of freight on the American fruit. It is obliged to take roundabout routes, reaching the interior by rail, with inspections at the frontier stations of Venlo and Herbesthal.

The extra freight and the heavy cost of an inspection, the latter being about 5 cents per package, make a serious restriction on the American trade. Mr. Mason says public opinion in Germany upholds the Government in the restrictions on American trees and cuttings, as the pest may be easily carried in these articles, but he states that it is not so clear why there should be any restrictions on dried fruits.

Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador, has lost no time in calling upon the officials at the State Department, presumably in conformity with his instructions relative to reciprocity arrangements. Yesterday he spent half an hour closeted with Secretary Hay, and he has also talked with Mr. Kasson, the Special Plenipotentiary in charge of reciprocity and trade arrangements. The officials decline to discuss the Ambassador's visit, but it is known that he brought assurances at variance with some of the newspaper statements touching the relations of the German Government toward the United States.

GERMANY'S BEET SUGAR CROP.

There Is a Marked Decrease Reported by Consul Diedrich.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—A deficit in the German beet sugar crop of at least 350,000 tons is figured upon by United States Consul Diedrich at Magdeburg. He says that the backward season resulted in small deficient beets. A number of manufacturers have sold fully one-half of their last year's product at very low prices before they realized that there would be a shortage in material, and the end of November found a number of factories closed on account of the difficulty in getting that material.

All the old stocks of sugar in Europe having run low, the market has been stronger for some time, with upward prices. The estimate of the sugar crop for the world, accepted in Germany as accurate, is 4,775,578 tons, Germany leading with 1,847,018 tons, and Cuba being set down as producing 300,000 tons, against 2,537,571 tons in the previous season.

China Forbids Landing of Dynamite.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Consul General Goodnow has notified the State Department from Shanghai that the Chinese Government has forbidden dynamite and like explosives to be landed in China.

WEST INDIAN WEATHER SERVICE

Storm Warning Headquarters to be Removed to Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—To-day Secretary Wilson directed Chief Moore of the Weather Bureau to move the headquarters of the present West Indian storm warning service from Kingston to Havana, to establish complete meteorological stations at Cienfuegos and Port-au-Principe, and as rapidly as possible to extend the climate and crop service of the Weather Bureau over the island of Cuba.

Within a period of probably less than two months our people will be fully informed as to the condition of everything meteorological and agricultural in the various portions of the island, and as to the progress of the rehabilitation of the industries which, during the recent war, were either suspended or completely annihilated.

The Secretary of War has been requested to assign to the Weather Bureau buildings and grounds for the headquarters of the service at Havana, and it is probable that Gen. Brooke will take prompt action to assign to the Weather Bureau officials the quarters desired.

The Secretary of Agriculture to-day added to the staff of the West Indian weather service of the department Dr. Enrique Del Monte, a Cuban scientist, and Capt. Luis Garbonell, former chief of the naval meteorological service of the Spanish Antilles. Active preparations are to-day being made at the chief office of the Weather Bureau to ship within a few days the most improved meteorological instruments and appliances to the new stations.

The cost of the entire United States weather service in the West Indies, including observations on the north coast of South America, is expected to be much less than the amount expended by Spain in maintaining an inefficient and almost useless meteorological service over the single island of Cuba.

Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the army, who is extending the Government telegraph over the Island of Cuba, has tendered to Chief Moore the assistance of his subordinates in the collection of reports and in the transmission of meteorological information.

Acting under the directions of the Secretary of Agriculture, some months ago the Chief of the Weather Bureau began the establishment of a complete climate and crop service in Puerto Rico. The Weather Bureau system of quickly gathering crop and meteorological reports is now so completely extended over Puerto Rico that it is expected that by the first week in January a full crop report showing the condition of crops in all of the provinces of Puerto Rico will be published for the benefit of the people of the United States, and that this report will continue weekly thereafter.

NAVAL GOVERNOR FOR GUAM.

The Island Will Be Used Only as a Marine Station.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The government of the Island of Guam will probably be different from that of the other colonial possessions or dependencies of the United States in having a naval instead of a military Governor. The reason is that the sole object in the selection and acquirement of the island was to obtain a conveniently located naval station for our warships, and that being the case, the navy should have exclusive control.

The command will be of importance, for the island has a population of more than 8,000 people, and, so far from these being barbarians, about 1,400 of them are of European extraction.

A POSTAL IMPROVEMENT.

Extension of the Hours in Which Money Orders May Be Bought.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The following suggestion for general adoption at the Post Offices in all large cities was given out at the Post Office Department to-day:

"It is now the practice at the larger Post Offices to close the money order business about 5 o'clock in the evening. The department realizes that many persons, particularly those whose time is fully occupied during the day, are thus prevented from obtaining money orders, and it has sought for some time past to remedy this inconvenience.

"A plan recently adopted at St. Louis has proved so successful that it will be generally introduced by Assistant Postmaster General Heath, who has suggested that inasmuch as a clerk is on duty at the stamp window of the larger offices during all or a part of every night, he may issue money orders when application is made therefor. At present no arrangement is provided for the payment of orders, but if this measure meets with the approval of the public, doubtless a complete system of issue and payment will be provided for in the near future."

New Arrangement in This City.

Postmaster Van Cott will establish, on Jan. 3, a branch of the Money Order Department at one of the mail-delivery windows on the ground floor of the general Post Office, which will be kept open for business between the hours of 4 P. M. and midnight. This will be for the accommodation of those who wish to obtain money orders after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

THE MARVEX GLOVE.
(Registered.)

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THIS GLOVE AS BEING UNSURPASSED IN FIT AND DURABILITY. EVERY PAIR IS ESPECIALLY SELECTED FROM THE PICK OF KID SKINS.

THE MARVEX IS MANUFACTURED IN ALL COLORS, INCLUDING THE MOST DELICATE TINTS, EXCLUSIVELY FOR

B. Altman & Co.

AGREEMENT WITH CANADA.

Action of Joint Commission May Be Ratified Within Two Weeks.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is said in official circles that indications point to the conclusion of an agreement between the Canadian Commissioners that, while satisfactory to both the United States and Canada, will not include all that either side hoped to obtain at the beginning.

The arrangement is expected to be ratified within a week after the assembling of the joint commission, which would be on Jan. 5.

MINERS STRIKE AT CARLINVILLE

They Claim that the Top Man Weighs Coal with Plug Weights.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Dec. 28.—The union miners in the employ of the Carlin Coal Company quit work to-day. They have a serious grievance, claiming that the top man has been weighing the coal with plug weights, thus causing each miner to lose 150 pounds on the ton, aggregating a loss of $1 each a week to every miner.

The union demands that the top man be discharged from the company's employ, and the demand has been refused.

BURNED IN A POSTAL TUBE.

Incorporation Certificate of Columbia Piano Company Damaged.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The corporation department of the office of the Secretary of State to-day received from New York City a certificate of incorporation of the Columbia Piano Company, which was damaged by fire. The end of the envelope, a portion of the check in payment of the corporation fee, and part of the certificate itself were burned.

It was accompanied by a letter from the Postmaster of New York City, stating that it had been damaged while being transmitted through a postal tube in that city.

The certificate was in such a condition that it could not be filed as a public document and had to be returned to the attorney of the company.

THE MARY E. CROSBY WRECKED.

Schooner Struck a Reef Off Thimble Islands, Conn.—Crew Safe.

BRANFORD, Conn., Dec. 28.—The three-masted schooner Mary E. Crosby of Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. A. L. Cummings, was wrecked on Wheaton's Reef, off the Thimble Islands, early this morning. Capt. Cummings, with his crew of five men, came ashore at Stony Creek.

Capt. Cummings said the vessel was bound from Perth Amboy to New Bedford with a cargo of coal. A terrific gale prevailed on the Sound during the night, and at 4 o'clock this morning the Crosby ran aground. Shortly before noon a New Haven tug arrived on the scene, but was unable to do anything toward saving the schooner, and she was finally abandoned.

The Mary E. Crosby was built at Dennisville, N. J., in 1873. She was owned in Exeter, N. H., by H. W. Anderson, and her home port was Portsmouth, N. H. She was 111.4 feet in length, 28.4 feet in breadth, and 8.6 feet deep, and she had a gross tonnage of 188 tons. The cargo of coal is valued at $1,500, the vessel at $2,500.

AN IOWA TEACHER KILLED.

Her Lover and Murderer Then Shot Himself to Death.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Dec. 28.—A district schoolhouse, about two miles from the village of Clare, was the scene of a terrible tragedy this afternoon whereby May Thomas, a popular young teacher, lost her life. This afternoon a young man came to Clare on the north-bound Rock Island passenger train, hired a horse, and drove out to the schoolhouse where Miss Thomas taught. He entered the building and they conversed for some time, finally walking out together.

After going down the road a short distance the man drew a revolver and shot her, killing her almost instantly. He then shot himself and died a few hours later. The young man was not known at Clare, but it was learned that his name is Harry Garvey. He had been devoted to Miss Thomas, who refused his further attentions.

SCHOOLMASTERS' CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The fourteenth annual session of the Associated Academy Principals of the State, in session in the City Hall here, to-day discussed the project of raising the standard of education now required for teachers in the schools of the academy grade of the State.

Some difference of opinion was shown when a resolution was offered requesting legal provision for the project that "after Jan. 1, 1900, no institution of the University of the State of New York may be registered as a high school or as a senior school, which employs either as a principal or as a principal's assistant any one not at the time teaching as principal or principal's assistant who is not a graduate of a college or university registered by the Regents as maintaining a satisfactory standard, and who has not had in addition at least one year of professional study in a registered institution or at least three years successful experience in teaching in an academic school."

This proposed ordinance has been discussed by the Board of Regents, and aroused much interest among the principals to-day. It will be voted upon to-morrow.

To Sell a Baltimore Telephone Line.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Judge Wyckes, in the Circuit Court, to-day signed a decree for the sale of the Home Telephone and Telegraph property of Baltimore. It provides that the sale shall take place after three weeks' notice by advertisement, and that no bids less than $125,000 shall be received. The operation of the decree was suspended by the Court until Jan. 2, by which time, it is said, arrangements for the reorganization of the company may be made by the stockholders. The upset price of $125,000 named in the decree, it is said, exceeds the company's liabilities, including its bonded indebtedness, with interest, of $90,000.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Hadlyme, F. E. Burnham.
NEW YORK.—Boston Corner, Charles Burch; Phillips Creek, B. W. Peck.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.
This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike, and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, and weakness than ever before.

INDICTMENTS TO BE QUASHED.

District Attorney Does Not Feel He Can Convict Cyrus W. Field's Son.

The failure of the brokerage firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. of 1 Broadway was recalled yesterday when the District Attorney announced that to-day a recommendation would be made to Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, for the dismissal of eight indictments for grand larceny against Edward M. Field, son of the late Cyrus W. Field.

Before Field was brought up for trial a jury declared that he was insane, and Field was sent to an asylum at Buffalo. About two years later he was released. After that he wandered about the country, and finally was sent to a sanitarium in Long Island.

The liabilities of the firm were $3,000,000. At the time of the failure Field was reputed to have $400,000, but no trace could be found of it. It was always believed that the failure of the firm and the subsequent indictment of Edward hastened the death of Cyrus W. Field.

Assistant District Attorney Townsend will recommend the dismissal of the indictments because it is considered impossible to obtain a conviction.

SIEGEL-COOPER EMPLOYES DINE.

Heads of Departments Entertained by the Executive Officers.

The executive officers of the Siegel-Cooper Company gave a dinner at Sherry's last night to the heads of the various departments in the big store and a few invited guests and business associates. Covers were laid for sixty-five. An interesting feature was a series of menu cards, wherein the peculiarities of the guests were humorously touched upon. Among those present were Henry Siegel, C. M. Hogan, John R. Butler, P. A. Conne, M. M. Curry, M. L. Kesner, W. L. Z. Johnson, L. J. Lauman, P. C. Swan, R. O. Hogan, Louis Strauss, Solomon Starr, S. C. Bachman, A. Goldman, A. E. Eckle, F. J. O'Harrow, T. H. McInnerney, M. Roman, S. M. Siegel, L. Ostergren, E. J. Farmer, B. H. Sinks, J. A. Holt, F. E. Haynes, L. Undernderfer, W. H. Cooper, J. T. Hagen, F. Hersh, F. A. Archambault, E. A. Lawson, Dr. E. P. Hayes, Dr. L. Eichberg, E. Stein, G. A. Hoffmeyer, R. H. Gibbons, C. Wolff, J. W. Overfield, John Gleason, W. R. Rose, Gibson Putzel, F. H. Cooper, Abraham Siegel, Moses Siegel, James Brennan, Gerson Siegel, J. B. Greenhut, B. J. Greenhut, John C. Shafer, C. M. Palmer, Don C. Seitz, Jerome Siegel, Walter G. Keech, Edward Siegmund, Hermann Ridder, H. H. Nelson, Edward P. Call, R. E. A. Dorr, R. F. R. Huntsman, and Jacob Cohn.

Each of those present was called upon to enliven the proceedings with a speech or some other contribution, and an enjoyable evening, the third of its kind, was passed by all present.

Funeral of Robert R. McBurney.

The Trustees and Directors of the Young Men's Christian Association met yesterday in the building at 3 West Twenty-ninth Street to make preparations for the funeral services of Robert R. McBurney, who was General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city. It was arranged to have the funeral services in Association Hall, in East Twenty-third Street, this afternoon. The services will be simple, in accordance with the wishes of the dead Secretary. The Rev. George P. Eckman will officiate. The interment will be in Woodlawn Cemetery.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:40	Moon rises...6:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....8:13	Gov. Isl'd...8:35	H. Gate...10:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....8:47	Gov. Isl'd...9:10	H. Gate...10:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) DEC. 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	2:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cresswell, La Plata	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Mar, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jason, Belize, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

British Prince, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Barbados	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY, DEC. 31.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Chicago, Hull	.....	.....
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
General Whitney, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
North Cambria, Newcastle	.....	.....
Ormiston, Glasgow	.....	.....
Olinda, Matanzas

The Wanamaker Store

The Next Forward Step

ON the third day of January we shall ask the attention of our friends, the Public, to very large offerings of Garments and Goods in White. It is contradictory to offer goods of this character in the mid-winter month. But we have proved our ability to so command values and terms that the incongruity of time disappears in the economy of prices.

The leading stock will be *Muslin Underwear*, and the magnitude of our preparations appears in the fact that we have collected *One Million Garments* to meet the demand of this occasion. Many other goods will be associated with the Muslin Underwear offerings.

Our leadership in these White occasions is sustained by a succession of twenty-two semi-annual offerings and, therefore, imitation is quite natural. There are reasons peculiar to our own management, and exclusive to ourselves, for the low prices that are not enjoyed elsewhere.

Details will be published in the newspapers of Tuesday next.

Lowered Prices on Velour Garments Less than three hundred remain of the nearly four thousand velour jackets and capes we brought from Paris. With this weather, plus their own rich beauty, plus the attractive prices that we now mention, the three hundred will follow the other thirty-seven hundred in short order.

Handsomer garments than these cannot be. You know the possibilities of velour and jet, velour and fur, in skilled hands. Sara Mayer's and Briaumont's and Gerson's were the hands that put these together.

Note especially the beautiful line of Capes for elderly people. In them is united the maximum of warmth and comfort with the extreme of tasteful elegance. Not a frequent combination.

Cheapness joins hands with the other factors now.

Prices were $34 to $125
Prices are $20 to $75

All the styles are exclusively ours. You will meet no one else with your jacket on.

Second floor, Broadway.

Clear-up of Girls' Dresses There remain from a season's great selling two lots of pretty, stylish dresses that we wish to close out quickly. Ruthless price-cuts will doubtless accomplish the desired result. These are one and two-piece dresses for girls 6 to 14 years.

At $5—Of serge and novelty goods; prettily made and trimmed. Most of this lot were priced—moderately priced—at double.

At $10—Dresses in late styles, elegantly made and trimmed. Priced fairly these were $13.50, $14 and $15.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Caps and Bonnets Some of the prettiest—the choicest—caps and bonnets of the season, for children 2 to 4 years, are ordered to depart to-day. Mostly in light shades, handsomely trimmed with lace, fur, ribbon and feathers. A few are slightly soiled, though hardly noticeable. Certainly not enough to warrant reductions like these:

Those that were $4 to $18, Are now $2 to $8.

Eiderdown robes, sizes 2 to 14 years, made like those worn by children of larger growth, at $1.65 to $3. Pretty pinks and blues.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Quick Little Picture Sale It will not last over to-day, but it's good while it lasts. It's a sale of all the odd pictures left from the Christmas selling, especially of the glass medallion pictures, the most popular of all. These are wonderful room-brighteners, and cost less than ever.

$1.75 to $6.50
Were $2.25 to $8.50.

First floor, Tenth street.

Again, the Organdies Twenty thousand yards of the daintiest Organdies New York has seen have gone to far-seeing purchasers in the last two days. Fifty thousand yards remain this morning.

In less than a hundred days you will be hunting for these goods and paying the regular prices,—twenty-five to thirty-five cents a yard. Then you will hunt for a dressmaker not too busy to make the gowns.

To-day you can choose from seventy-five exquisite patterns at

Twelve-and-a-Half Cents a Yard

and you will find the dressmakers with ample leisure. True economy is based on prevision. Look ahead a little, and look at these goods.

Woven in Alsace, printed in Massachusetts. The fabric itself is the best in the whole world. The French printing costs more, but it isn't any prettier.

Fourth avenue.

A Clothing Trilogy These three offers have made more new acquaintances for our Clothing Store than any others we have had the pleasure of presenting. They are all offers of last week, and they are good enough to repeat:—

Men's Trousers, at $5 a pair. Made of fine worsted and just the sort that generally costs $7 and often $8.

Men's Kersey Overcoats, at $13.50. Black or blue; raw edges; lap seam; wool lining with satin shoulders. An $18 overcoat, and one of the best and biggest clothing offers ever made in this city.

Men's Overcoats at $8.50. Only a few of these are left. Made of black or blue kersey, and well made. An overcoat for at least two seasons, and a handsome one at that. Fair price, $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Dinner Set Sale Told yesterday of an offering of dinner sets at a great saving. A great number of sets were sold during the day. A few only remain. Slightly imperfect—one or two small pieces missing from a set. There's a good deal missing from the first prices. Thus:—

Porcelain Dinner Sets, at $8; were $12.
French China Dinner Sets, at $15; the $25 kind; at $20 for the $35 quality; and at $35 for those that brought $60.

Basement.

Medallion Punch Bowls This is close to a Half Price story, one of the post-Christmas and ante-New Year chances that will interest you. The goods are of Chinese make and in characteristic Chinese decorations,—deep green and dull gold,—not so vivid as rich. Handsome pieces.

11 inch, at $4.25; were $8.50.
11½ inch, at $4.75; were $9.
13¼ inch, at $6.50; were $11.
15 inch, at $9; were $15.

There are others in Japanese ware,—blue and white, $1.25 to $3.

Basement.

Why Do We Laugh?

"WHY do we smile when a child puts on a man's hat? Or what induces us to laugh on reading that the corpulent Gibbon was unable to rise from his knees after making a tender declaration?"

Various things at one time or another excite you to laughter—what is the element that is commonly called "funny?" Why do you laugh?

Most folk think of Herbert Spencer as a very grave and serious minded man, whose thoughts are much too heavy for ordinary minds; but he gave his full power to this question. The words above quoted are his. He is the greatest thinker of this century—one of the greatest of all time. Everybody, even a confirmed novel reader, would like to know something about this wonderful man who, through forty years of ill-health and scanty means, has in this money-making age pursued with marvelous pertinacity his work of writing the "Philosophy of Evolution."

You will find two of his best essays in

The International Library

They give an admirable idea of his methods of thought and his peculiar and individual style.

Of course, Spencer is only one out of many hundreds similarly represented in this great Library. The other great philosophers are given. So are the great poets, novelists, essayists, humorists, historians—in short, all the great writers since writing began.

It would pay you to find out more about this remarkable work, and a postal card will bring you full information about it and the half price just now obtainable through the Wanamaker Club.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

Peter E. Kenny, the Minstrel, Dead.

Peter E. Kenny, at one time a popular negro minstrel, died yesterday at his home, 734 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, from pneumonia. He was forty-six years old and had been on the stage a quarter of a century. He was at various times associated with John H. Haverly, Thatcher, Primrose & West, and McNish. One of his brothers, M. J. Kenny, is Freeholder for the Second Ward of Jersey City. The deceased is survived by his widow and six children.

To Meet Commissioner Peck in Chicago

Prof. B. D. Woodward, Assistant United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition of 1900, just returned from Paris, and Major Brackett, Secretary of the United States Commission, left for Chicago last night to meet Commissioner General Peck. Mr. Woodward expects to return to Paris by the last of January and again assume charge of the United States Paris Exposition offices there. Secretary Brackett now has charge of the offices of the commission in this city.

HORSEWOMEN'S CHRISTMAS

An Attractive Annual Ride and Distribution of Prizes.

CLEVER ANIMALS PERFORM

Fifty Couples in a Music Ride—Fine High School and Tandem Exhibitions and Other Events.

Durland's Riding Academy, Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, was crowded last night by the riding set in this city, who came to see Santa Claus distribute silver souvenirs to the women patrons of the academy at the annual Christmas ride.

Santa Claus was one of the riding masters dressed up in furs, and seated comfortably in a big sleigh on a float drawn by four horses. The sleigh and float were covered with cotton, and this was sprinkled with diamond dust, and colored electric lights scattered over the float gave the whole a snowy, wintry appearance.

When the fifty couples in the music ride had formed in single columns and then in columns of two, four, eight, and sixteen, the work of distributing the souvenirs began. But Santa Claus was in trouble at this point, for the horses were shy of the incandescent lights, and pranced around and away from the float. The matter of distributing the souvenirs was finally settled by Santa Claus handing the souvenirs to a groom, who in turn distributed them to the ladies.

After the presentation Samuel Walter Taylor, on behalf of the patrons of the academy, presented William Durland, the proprietor of the academy, with a silver tea service.

The high school exhibition of T. M. Leonard's Hercules, ridden by Col. H. A. Stoerzer, was an interesting event, for Hercules, a magnificent big bay animal, kept perfect time to the music, and went through the Spanish walk and trot, the praffe, and the other figures of high school in perfect style.

D. Coleman, who has captured more jeu de barre ribbons than any other academy player at the game, added another trophy to his long list by capturing the ribbons from Marshall Clapp and W. Eckerson, the other two players.

The funny passage at arms between a team of mounted men and another troop on hobby horses kept the spectators in a roar for ten minutes. The men on the basket horses had to propel themselves and at the same time thrust and parry at their mounted adversaries.

Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. Edward Keyes, Mrs. Joseph H. Turl, Miss Etta Lane, Miss Rose Seybel, Mrs. J. C. Naegell, Carl Nyegaard, William Trevor, James Pearce, Joseph H. Turl, J. I. D. Bristol, and John Gerken showed up in a tandem ride on the flat and over the fences that called forth the approbation of the spectators, and a novelty race in which the contestants were obliged to do numerous things before mounting, also served to entertain. The start was made from the north end of the ring, and each contestant was obliged to ride to the other end then dismount and pick up a dress-suit case, mount again and ride to the other end. The journey did not end there, for the contestants had to dismount, open the case, and put on a robe, open an umbrella, and then ride to the starting point again. There were eight contestants in this event, and four of them, Fred Nicholson, Wright Allen, John Snedecker, and Charles Geirer finished so nearly on even terms that the judges could not pick a winner.

The most interesting features of the programme were the jumping contests, one over the fences, style in making the jump only to count, and the other a high jump competition, in which a number of the horses that were entered in the high-jumping contest at Madison Square Garden last November took part. Chappie, cleverly ridden in the competition for style by his owner, Sydney Holloway, took the silver cups awarded as prizes in each event.

Among the guests at the show were: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carmichael, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ingersol, Dr. and Mrs. McBurney, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur White, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Tietjen, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Bertine, Samuel Walter Taylor, Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Amend, Mr. and Mrs. J. I. D. Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Keyes, Mrs. N. K. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Gilbert, Miss C. Adelaide Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Pulsifer, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Major H. H. Rawlins, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Amend, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Bellin, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Good, Mr. and Mrs. William Trevor, Cornelius Doremus, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Dongan, Miss Edith Colford, and W. H. Merrall.

DEAF-MUTES' CHRISTMAS TREE.

Plenty of Fun Over the Packages Santa Claus Handed Down.

About two hundred deaf-mutes gathered at St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last evening to attend the Christmas festival of the Guild of Silent Workers of St. Ann's. The exercises of the evening began with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. J. Chamberlain, which was followed by addresses by the Rev. M. Cloud of St. Louis and the Rev. Mr. Whilden of Baltimore. At the close of their remarks, which were upon Christmas and made in the sign language, the fun began.

A curtain was drawn aside, and a tall Christmas tree laden with packages was disclosed. The coupons of the tickets of admission bore numbers and the packages on the tree corresponding ones. Santa Claus distributed them.

When the packages were opened there was great amusement, for they contained everything, from a bean shooter to a train of cars. One big fellow received a jumping jack, while a young lady got a drum and another a jack in the box. Each time a parcel was opened there was a series of gestures from the onlookers, and the keenest enjoyment was depicted on their faces. This fun continued for about an hour, when refreshments were served.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Meeting at Washington in February—Members to Consider State Laws on Domestic Relations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis, President of the National Council of Women, is in Washington making arrangements for the third triennial meeting of the council, to be held in February. The session will last a fortnight. Mrs. Sewall said to-day:

"The work of the council is well mapped out in its standing committees, and we have just added two new committees, one on 'Domestic Relations Under the Law' and one on 'The Care of Dependent and Defective Children.' On the former every woman is a star in the legal profession. These women will codify all existing State laws relating to marriage, divorce, and the domestic relations generally, and, bringing to the surface their inconsistencies, try through the National Council to have some general and adequate legislation on the subject.

"This congress will be most important, because it just precedes that of the Quinquennial International Council, to be held in London in June. There National Councils of Women in Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Canada, Sweden, Italy, Greece, and Holland will be represented, and National Councils are being formed now in France, Finland, Denmark, and Switzerland."

At the London convention Mrs. Sewall, who is its Vice President, will speak on "Organization as a Factor of Development in Modern Life," the Rev. Anna Shaw on "Women as Lecturers," Mrs. Purdy Peck of Iowa on "Social Education of Women," Mrs. Margaret Kane on "Industrial and Silk Culture in the United States," and Miss Octavia Williams Bates of Detroit, Mich., on "Women in Legal Professions."

BUFFALO GAS DEAL EFFECTED.

City Gas Company to Absorb the People's Gaslight and Coke Company.

BUFFALO, Dec. 28.—The stockholders of the Buffalo City Gas Company met to-day to take final action on the proposition to buy the franchise and property of the People's Gaslight and Coke Company.

General Manager Cowing afterward announced that it was voted by a very large majority to ratify the action of the Board of Directors in approving the purchase of the franchise and property of the People's Company, but said that information as to the purchase price and the details of the plan of purchase could not at present be made known.

THREE DUELS AT BUDAPEST.

Arose Over the Recent Quarrels in the Hungarian Diet.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 28.—The first of the six duels arranged between M. Horanszky, a member of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, and his seconds, and the seconds of Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, growing out of the dispute, still unsettled, between the two principals, took place to-day between Baron Fejervary, Minister of National Defense, and Count Karolya. Pistols were the weapons used, but the encounter was bloodless. Baron Fejervary missed his opponent, and the pistol of Count Karolya missed fire.

Later, Baron Banffy's second, M. Gajari, and M. Horanszky's second, M. Szemore, fought a duel with swords. In the first encounter the latter was cut on the head. After his wound had been bound up the duel was resumed, and M. Szemore was again severely wounded in the head. The seconds then stopped the fighting and a reconciliation followed.

A third duel was fought between M. Kubik, a son-in-law of M. Horanszky, and M. Kenedi, a journalist. Swords were the weapons, and both men were wounded.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Gen. Weyler's Conference with the Queen Regent Awakens Interest.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—The greatest interest and curiosity were taken to-day in the long audience which Gen. Weyler had with the Queen Regent yesterday.

The newspapers here, while sympathizing with Premier Sagasta, say the country cannot be sacrificed on account of his illness, and an immediate arrangement of the Ministerial crisis is demanded.

The newspapers also say Don Carlos is now trying to place a loan in Spain through numerous agents, adding that he opened negotiations yesterday in Madrid with this object in view.

SAGASTA OUT OF DANGER.

Emilio Castelar, Spanish Orator and Statesman, Also Improves.

MADRID, Dec. 28.—Señor Sagasta, who has been suffering from bronchial pneumonia, is much better to-day, and is now considered out of danger.

Señor Emilio Castelar, the Republican orator and statesman, who has been confined to his room for some time with serious pulmonary catarrh, is improving.

Rumored that Carlists Are Tortured.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Seville correspondent of The Morning Post says: "Some of the recently arrested Carlists, it is rumored, are being tortured to induce them to swear allegiance to King Alfonso and to reveal details regarding the Carlist organization. Such reports are, of course, denied officially, but they are believed throughout the country. I am told detailed stories tending to show that torture is quite common in Spanish prisons."

SWISS MOUNTAIN ACCIDENT.

A Great Boulder Falls Upon the Village of Airolo.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Part of Red Rock Mountain, according to a dispatch from Airolo, a village of Switzerland, has fallen into Airolo, destroying a hotel and several houses.

The scene of the disaster presents a terrible spectacle, the débris of the avalanche covering a square mile. The hotel, with eight houses and twelve other buildings, was swept into a great heap of matchwood. A new terror was added by the outbreak of fire amid the ruins.

Three dead bodies have been recovered. It is estimated that the damage will reach £40,000 ($200,000.)

Airolo is a Swiss village at the south end of the St. Gothard Railroad tunnel and twenty-six miles northwest of Bellinzona. It has a population of about 1,700.

MR. STEAD ON DISARMAMENT.

Addresses a Note to Christian Endeavorers on the Czar's Plan.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The United Society of Christian Endeavor has received the following message in regard to universal peace from Editor William T. Stead of London, for the Christian Endeavorers of the world:

"The year 1899 brings with it a great opportunity. In the last nine years Christian Governments have spent upon armaments for war a sum far exceeding $5,000,000,000. To abate this gigantic waste of the resources of civilization, the Russian Emperor has summoned all Governments to a conference. That conference will fail unless vigorously supported by demonstrations of enthusiastic approval all around the world. I appeal to the Christian Endeavorers to do their part in evoking that enthusiasm and in giving it practical shape. Now is the time to act. Let each society be converted into a local peace committee and undertake the duty of getting up steam for the peace conference. Otherwise the responsibility for the failure of this great opportunity may rest on your hands."

IN A BROOKLYN MAN'S ROOM.

Walter Jarvis Caught in Act of Burglary in London.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A man named Walter Jarvis was remanded at Bow Street Police Court to-day on the charge of entering the room of Mr. Charles Hinman, a merchant of Brooklyn who is stopping at the Hotel Cecil, with the intention of committing a theft.

Mr. Hinman, it appears, unable to unlock his door, finally forced it open, and discovered Jarvis in the room. The Brooklyn merchant also found Mrs. Hinman's handbag broken open, her keys abstracted, and the trunks unlocked. The prisoner asserted that he went to the Hotel Cecil to meet a Mr. Savill-Jackson. A lawyer later applied for bail, saying Jarvis was the owner of a racing stable and was exceedingly well connected. He also asked that the prisoner be allowed to use his checkbook. Both requests were refused.

Charles J. Hinman is a wholesale dealer in cigars and lives at 45 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. He went abroad with his wife in November last on a combined business and pleasure trip. Mrs. Hinman is the daughter of John Devlin of Brooklyn.

Baron Rothschild's Beneficiaries.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—The Daily Mail this morning announces that the chief beneficiaries under the will of the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild are his brother, Baron Albert de Rothschild and his sister, Miss Alice. The latter gets the mansion, at 143 Piccadilly. Waddesdon Manor remains intact, in the possession of the family. Mr. Alfred Charles de Rothschild gets a large money legacy. The Earl of Rosebery is bequeather several valuable pictures, and his sons receive legacies. A third brother, Mr. Nathaniel de Rothschild of Vienna, benefits under the will, which also makes several small legacies to personal friends.

Steamer Jordan Probably Lost.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 28.—The British steamer Jordan, from Cardiff for Kustendji, struck near Cape Trafalgar yesterday. She is full of water and will probably be a total loss. The crew have been landed here.

Australian Gold Sent to This Country.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Dec. 28.—The gold shipments from Australia for the year 1898 have amounted to £12,020,000, ($60,100,000.) The shipments to America increased by £2,000,000, ($10,000,000.)

The Claimant of a Big Fortune Dies.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Saunders, who was the claimant for the sum of $20,000,000 left by an uncle named Leake, who died intestate in America, died recently at Portcawl, Wales.

The Czar to Visit Italy and Austria.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says that early next year Emperor Nicholas will visit Emperor-King Francis Joseph of Austria-Hungary, and King Humbert of Italy.

Esterhazy Departs from Amsterdam.

Holland newspapers just received state that Esterhazy was in Amsterdam two weeks ago, and departed from there for The Hague.

Taking Evidence in the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—The Court of Cassation to-day examined M. Casimir Perier, the former President of France, and M. Barthou, the former Minister of the Interior, in the proceedings attending the revision of the Dreyfus case.

A Grandson of Gen. Lafayette Dies.

PARIS, Dec. 28.—M. Claude François Philibert Tircuir de Corcelles, former Secretary of the French Legation in Washington and a maternal grandson of Lafayette, died today in his ninety-seventh year. He was born at Marcilly d'Avergne (Rhone) June 27, 1802.

FIRE ROUTS TWELVE FAMILIES.

The Occupants of a Brooklyn Tenement Are Made Homeless and Almost Destitute.

Twelve families were made homeless yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn by a fire which gutted the four-story double brick tenement, at 288 Wythe Avenue. Had it not been for the timely arrival of the firemen and police many might have been suffocated or burned to death. They were rescued with great difficulty.

The fire started in the kitchen of the apartment of Mrs. Marie Browizsky, on the second floor, and is thought to have been started by a live coal dropping from the kitchen stove. Mrs. Browizsky was alone in her apartments at the time. She became so frightened that she locked herself in a front room and screamed. Later she was dragged out of a front window and across an awning to the house 286 Wythe Avenue.

John F. Miller, a private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who lived with his aged parents on the top floor, was passing through the hallway when he found the house filling with smoke. After giving an alarm he rushed back to the house with two policemen. While Miller hastened to his own apartment, the policemen went through the building alarming the other tenants. The flames spread rapidly, and soon burst out into the hallway, cutting off escape by the stairway. Miller meantime, however, had succeeded in reaching the street with his parents.

The firemen responded to the alarm promptly and at once began the work of rescuing the occupants. The flames had made such rapid headway that two more alarms were turned in. The imprisoned tenants were carried down ladders or taken out by the roof. No one was hurt.

The firemen fought the flames for two hours before the fire was extinguished, with a loss of about $20,000. The building belongs to Paul Weidman, a brewer. The tenants are poor people, the heads of the families mostly being sugarhouse workers, who are now about destitute.

THE WARING MEMORIAL FUND.

Numerous Small Contributions Bring the Total Above $95,000.

William L. Strong, Treasurer of the Waring Memorial Fund of the Chamber of Commerce, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to Dec. 28:

Caroline Sleeper Harper	$50.00	John Plein	$1.00
P. C. Costello	50.00	Dr. J. N. Bishop	1.00
D. Van Nostrand & Co.	50.00	Dr. H. S. Houghton	1.00
Thornton N. Motley	50.00	L. D. Horsford	1.00
Converse, Stanton & Co.	50.00	Chelsea Wheelmen	1.00
A. H. Smith & Co.	25.00	J. L. Sauervein	1.00
G. B. Horton	25.00	Charles Biele	1.00
Indig, Berg & Co.	25.00	W. M Abbot	1.00
J. Phillips, Jr.	25.00	W. B. & B. G. Volger	1.00
Jacob Strauss	25.00	Leo Goldsmith	1.00
Jordan L. Mott Iron Works	25.00	Albert N. Welles	1.00
Thomas A. Reese	20.00	P. D. Allerton	1.00
M. R. P.	20.00	Rev. Dr. Shipman	1.00
T. E. F. Randolph	20.00	S. Pearce	1.00
Cassius M. Wicker	10.00	From the Little Waifs of Five Points Mission	1.00
J. Parmly	10.00	W. A. Anthony	1.00
T. S. Hastings	10.00	Architect, Brooklyn	1.00
C. A. Wharton	10.00	J. H. W.	1.00
W. C. Munschenheim	10.00	Charles L. Seale	1.00
George H. Smith & Hicks	10.00	Harold P. Brown	1.00
John P. Peters	5.00	Dr. S. W. Thurber	1.00
F. K.	5.00	Dr. R. F. Rabe	1.00
Dr. Huntington	5.00	D. B. Frizzby	1.00
A. H. Kellogg	5.00	Purzee	1.00
Dr. H. I. Ostrom	5.00	Rev. J. D. Steele	1.00
Jacob Weidman	5.00	J. Williams & Co.	1.00
Dr. E. T. Pease	5.00	J. Milhau's Sons	1.00
Horatio Hall	5.00	Brentanos'	1.00
M. Levy & Brother	5.00	Standard Fashion Company	1 00
Ferryboat Corner	4.00	J. Dreicer & Sons	1.00
A. Langstadter	2.00	H. A. Gross	1.00
Cash	2.00	H. S. Tavshanjain	1.00
Holcomb & Caskey	2.00	J. H. McGonigle	1.00
A. E. McVilly	1.50	Enterprise Quilt Works	1.00
W. H. O. Monhouse	1.00	Dr. J. N. Mabott	1.00
L. Halnern	1.00	H. Heltthealler	1.00
J. S. Woodhouse	1.00	J. G. Butterfield	1.00
L. H. Cobb	1.00	H. Brewer	1.00
H. C. Radloff	1.00	Alexander Bryant	1.00
C. E. Hanouer	1.00	Lawrence A. Kona	1.00
C. D. Paterson	1.00	A.	.50
J. D. Walker, M.D.	1.00	Y.	1.00
Charles de Medici	1.00	I.	1.00
J. B. & T.	1.00	Y.	1.00
C. N. Gavitte	1.00	Cash	13.00
Henry Walter	1.00	Total	$649.75
Rev. Dr. H. Dyer	1.00		
Mrs. Dyer	1.00	Previously acknowledged	$94,823.10
Miss Dyer	1.00		
John Rihn	1.00		

SWEETHEART ACCUSES HIM.

Davenport Was Caught with Marked Money Taken from a Toy Bank.

Edward Davenport, twenty-four years old, an acrobatic performer, who said he lived at 319 East Fourteenth Street, New York, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton in Hoboken yesterday charged with larceny by Miss Annie Schubert, seventeen years old, who lives with her father and two brothers at 117 Bloomfield Street. The articles alleged to have been stolen were two watches, one belonging to Miss Louise Bardt, the other to one of Miss Schubert's brothers.

When Miss Schubert first consulted the police they suspected Davenport, who was the only visitor at the house. Miss Schubert was loath to share their suspicions, because she was engaged to Davenport, she said, though no time was set for the marriage. The police had Miss Schubert mark a five-dollar bill and a one-dollar bill and placed them in a toy bank which had previously been robbed. By arrangement she was to leave Davenport alone in the room when next he called.

Davenport called Tuesday night, and the marked five-dollar note disappeared. Davenport was arrested, and the bill was found in his pocket. He also had a pawn ticket for a watch, which proved to be Miss Bardt's.

Davenport's counsel claimed that the watches and money were given to Davenport by Miss Schubert. This she denied. Davenport was held in $1,000 bail. At the address given it was said that Davenport had moved away from there some time ago, and his present address was not known.

ARGUING THE BOTKIN CASE.

Attorney General White of Delaware and Mr. Knight Heard.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—This was the most interesting day in the Botkin case since the trial of the woman for the alleged murder of Mrs. Dunning commenced.

The proceedings opened this morning with an argument by Attorney General White of Delaware for the prosecution. Mr. White called attention to the chain of circumstantial evidence against Mrs. Botkin, and dwelt upon the awfulness of the crime and the unsuspecting, defenseless condition of the victims. His argument lasted all through the morning session, and during its progress Mrs. Botkin listened most attentively. As Mr. White concluded she leaned her head on her arms and seemed to be greatly affected.

At the afternoon session Attorney George Knight made the argument for the defense. Mr. Knight's reputation as an orator and his ability as a criminal lawyer attracted an immense crowd to the courtroom. After speaking for three hours Mr. Knight closed with a brilliant peroration, in which he described Mrs. Botkin as an innocent, persecuted woman, and he urged the jury to acquit her of the horrible suspicion that had rested on her through the machinations of the police.

To-morrow Attorney McGowan will make an argument for the defense, and District Attorney Hosmer will close for the prosecution. It is expected that the case will be given to the jury Friday morning.

FATAL FIRE AT ENSLEY CITY.

Man Falls with a Burning Trestle into Flames He Was Fighting.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 28.—The principal buildings of the Semet-Solvay Company's by-product plant, at Ensley City, six miles from Birmingham, were destroyed by fire this morning, causing a loss estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000, with no insurance.

Otto Aust, one of the workmen, who had gone upon a high trestle between the coke ovens and the main plant to connect a water hose, lost his life. The trestle burned down behind him and he fell into the flames. Clarence Rust, another employe, was badly burned.

Appendicitis Caused by Uric Acid.

This statement is made by Sir James Grant, M.D., K.C.M.G., who recommends the free use of Lithia Water as a preventative and curative.

Londonderry Lithia Water

is prescribed by the leading physicians all over the land as the most wonderful remedial agent known in all cases of uric acid poisoning.

(Sold by all dealers in mineral waters, and in every hotel and club in America.)

Trustees' Sale—For Bank Creditors

OF

Fine Jewelry, Watches, etc., at Public Auction

By order of **STERN & RUSHMORE, Attorneys.**

JOHN H. FRENCH, Auctioneer,

47 Liberty Street.

Sale Commences Daily at Noon. - - Seats Reserved for Ladies.

INSURANCE MANAGER NAMED.

George S. A. Young of the Hartford Gets the Manchester of England.

George S. A. Young, manager of the metropolitan department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, signed a contract yesterday whereby he becomes, after Jan. 1, the United States manager of the Manchester Fire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, and President of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York. The appointment was made to fill the vacancy recently caused by the death of George W. Wensley. The gross American assets of the Manchester on Jan. 1, 1898, aggregated $2,115,304, and its net surplus was $797,330. The American is capitalized at $400,000, and on Jan. 1, 1898, possessed a net surplus of $315,878.

Mr. Young has been connected with the Hartford Fire Insurance Company over thirty-one years, and for the past ten years has been manager of its metropolitan department, the disposition of which has not as yet been determined.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Equitable Fire Insurance Company of Sioux Falls, S. D., has been organized.

Zeno T. Harris of Memphis has been appointed general agent of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company for the State of Tennessee.

George F. Seward of the Fidelity and Casualty Company has been elected Chairman of the Liability Conference, to succeed the late George M. Endicott of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Fire Insurance Company the Board of Directors was re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors Hugo Schumann was re-elected President of the company.

The insurance upon the tenement houses at 286 and 288 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, owned by Paul Weidman, and damaged by fire yesterday afternoon, was placed in the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, each risk being for $6,000.

It is estimated that the loss caused by the Wilton Mill fire at North Andover, Mass., on Wednesday, Dec. 21, will exceed 50 per cent. The mill was insured in factory mutuals for $160,000, and the use and occupancy value of the plant was insured as follows: Factory mutuals, $25,000; stock companies, $17,500.

A circular has been issued to the stockholders of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company, offering 100 per cent. for the stock, if 60 per cent. of the shares are surrendered by Jan. 5. It is believed that the offer will be accepted and the company reinsured and wound up by parties represented by Frank & Du Bois.

At the meeting of the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee yesterday about one-third of the revised report, drafted by Secretary J. R. McCay, was approved without dissent. It was semi-officially stated last night that the points which are still difficult of solution concern the clauses regarding the prohibition of "overhead writing" and foreign reinsurance, and that efforts to eliminate all possible ambiguity in the rules as prepared. The committee will meet again to-day.

The stockholders of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and the Globe Fire Insurance Company voted yesterday upon a proposition to consolidate the two companies, which had been previously approved by the Directors. Two-thirds of the shares were voted in favor of the change, and all but six of the necessary number of stockholders also voted favorably. It is said that the remainder will be easily obtained before Dec. 31, when the concerns are to be merged into the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company. E. C. Jameson will probably be elected President of the new company, which will have $400,000 capital.

LEATHER MEN OPPOSE DUTY.

A Ruling Placing 20 Per Cent. on Raw Hides Referred to Washington.

A number of the leather men held a meeting Tuesday in the office of Booth & Co., 90 Gold Street, to consider the decision of the Appraiser of the New York Custom House that salted skins are dutiable under the following paragraph of the Tariff act:

That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles not enumerated or provided for in this act, a duty of 10 per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured in whole or in part, not provided for in this act, a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

Among those present were Julius Kuttner of Booth & Co.; B. W. Jones, James M. Montgomery of Richard Young Co.; C. Heitemeyer of R. Neumann & Co.; Theron Rockwell of Rockwell Leather Co.; E. Settle of Settle Bros. Co.; P. F. Lenhart; Mr. Harburger of Hess & Harburger; Frank H. Sharts of B. W. Jones; Elihu Dwight, R. F. Downing of R. F. Downing & Co., Custom House brokers; William P. Rutter of Rutter & Turner. Mr. Kuttner was elected Chairman, Mr. Jones Vice Chairman and Treasurer, and Mr. Sharts Secretary.

Mr. Montgomery moved that a committee be appointed to "appear before the officials and to take any measures they saw fit on behalf of the company, including the employment of counsel and adoption of resolutions." This motion was passed, and the Chairman named Messrs. Jones, Heitemeyer, Dwight, Lenhart, and Rutter, and included himself on request.

In the afternoon Messrs. Kuttner, Jones, Montgomery, Dwight, Lenhart, Rutter, Heitemeyer, Sharts, Joshua Weil of S. & J. Weil, Newark, and Mr. Downing, had an audience with the Collector and representatives of the Appraiser and Naval Officer. Samples were shown of salted roans, and splits, raw and finished. Several of the visitors showed by the samples the difference between the raw salted skins and the finished product, and to establish the fact that salted skins are in no sense a manufactured article.

The Collector said he would refer the matter to Washington. The leather men say the ruling, if sustained, will injure the leather trade. Salted skins have not been dutiable, as they are generally considered raw material, and a tariff of 20 per centum will, it is said, so affect the cost of manufacture as to afford an opening here for importations from Europe.

P. F. Marron Dies Suddenly.

Peter F. Marron, sixty years old, of 345 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a well-known sportsman, who at one time was one of the proprietors of a billiard parlor in the old Times Building, died suddenly in a saloon at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street yesterday. Marron and a friend entered the place about noon and each called for a glass of beer. Before the bartender had served them Marron fell to the floor. His friend left the place, saying he was going for a friend of the dead man, but last night had not returned. The body was removed to the Morrisania Police Station.

After La Grippe

the blood becomes thin, the face pallid, the body emaciated. Then take

FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS

They supply the red corpuscles to the blood that la grippe has destroyed. They replenish the fountain of blood, build up the system, increase body-weight, and restore the vigor and strength of health.

50 tablets in a box. At all druggists.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Scarfs 25c.
Imperials, Roman stripes, the very newest patterns. Rich OTTOMAN IMPERIALS, 49c.

4-Ply Linen Collars 10c.
All the newest shapes.

GLOVES.
No end of kinds from Gray Moche at 98c. to Dent's Belgravia at $1.85.

Fine Cashmere Underwear 98c.
Winter weight, worth $1.50.

I used Ely's Cream Balm for catarrh and have received great benefit. I believe it a safe and certain cure. Very pleasant to take.—Wm. Fraser, Rochester, N. Y.

ELY'S CREAM BALM
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
50 CTS.

COLUMBIA LEADS IN CHESS

Won Both Games in the Intercollegiate Tournament Yesterday.

FALK AND MEYER PLAYED WELL

Cook's Easy Defeat of Arensberg and Weston's Strong Play Against Southard Were Surprises.

The Columbia University chess team, by scoring both games yesterday, took the lead in the intercollegiate chess tournament. Both Falk and Meyer played good chess, and their fine conduct of the games yesterday gives them a fair chance to lead Harvard throughout the tourney. Arensberg of the latter university, is not proving very strong, and Southard's succession of victories cannot save his team against the continued excellent playing of the two Columbia men.

There were several surprises yesterday. One was Cook's rather easy and pretty defeat of Arensberg. The feature of the day's contest was, however, the hard fight that Weston of Princeton made against Southard. This was hardly expected from the indifferent play of the Princeton representative in his first two games.

At the first table, Falk of Columbia played a Ruy Lopez against Ely of Princeton. The first player followed his favorite tactics of caution, but fought for a win and found it after forty-two moves.

Cook of Yale played a Queen's Pawn opening against Arensberg of Harvard, at the second table. He developed his game well, and soon had Arensberg in difficulty. The latter could not find a safe way out, and lost after twenty-one moves.

Weston of Princeton faced Southard of Harvard at the fourth table. The latter selected the two knights defense, but failed to get a strong position against Weston's careful manoeuvring. At one time the Princeton man had a draw in hand, but did not see it. Southard later forced exchanges and won by superiority of pawns.

In the third table, Meyer of Columbia played a King's Gambit Declined against Webb of Yale. The latter is not familiar with this début and came out of the opening with a difficult and unpromising game. Meyer finally mated in forty-seven moves. He could have won sooner, but pressure of time caused him to overlook the simplest and shortest road to victory. The score of this game follows:

Meyer, Columbia.	Webb, Yale.	Meyer, Columbia.	Webb, Yale.
1—P—K4	P—K4	25—P—K13	QR—Q
2—P—KB4	Kt—KB3	26—R—B4	R—Q5
3—Kt—QB3	P—Q4	27—Q—R4ch	Q—R2
4—KPxP	KtxP	28—Q—B6ch	Q—Kt2
5—KtxKt	QxKt	29—QxQ	KxQ
6—PxP	QxPch	30—RxP	PxR
7—B—K2	B—K2	31—B—QB4	P—R3
8—Kt—B3	Q—B3	32—R—K7ch	K—R
9—Castles.	Castles.	33—B—Q3	R—B3
10—P—Q4	B—Q2	34—P—KR4	R—B6
11—KR—B4	Q—QKt3	35—K—R2	R—B5ch
12—QB—Kt5	B—Q3	36—R—R3	K—Kt
13—B—K3	P—KR3	37—P—R5	R—KKt7ch
14—Q—Q3	K—R	38—K—R4	B—B6
15—Kt—K5	BxKt	39—B—Kt6	R—R7ch
16—PxB	P—QB4	40—K—Kt5	R—R6
17—KBxRP	Q—B2	41—R—K5ch	K—Kt2
18—Q—KKt6	QxP	42—P—R6ch	RxP
19—BxKRP	Kt—B3	43—R—K7ch	K—B
20—QR—K	Kt—K2	44—R—B7ch	K—Kt
21—BxPch	QxB	45—KxR	B—Q5
22—Q—R5ch	Q—R2	46—R—K7	K—B
23—Q—K5ch	Q—Kt2	47—R mates.	
24—QxKt	B—B3		

Following is the score by universities and individual players:

	Won.	Lost.	
Harvard—			
Southard	3	0	
Arensberg	1½	1½	*½
Columbia—			
Meyer	2½	½	
Falk	2½	½	*5
Princeton—			
Ely	1	2	
Weston	1	2	*2
Yale—			
Cook	1	2	
Webb	0	3	*1

*Total won by university.

The players will face one another in the following order to-day:

1. Southard, Harvard, vs. Falk, Columbia.
2. Arensberg, Harvard, vs. Meyer, Columbia.
3. Weston, Princeton, vs. Cook, Yale.
4. Ely, Princeton, vs. Webb, Yale.

OCEAN COUNTY CLUB GOLF.

Men and Women Players Brave the Winter Blasts to Contest for Prizes.

Golf was played yesterday at Lakewood under typical Winter conditions. It was cold and windy, yet, a tournament being fixed, the enthusiasts who had determined to play, remained loyal to the game and went out early to the links of the Ocean County Hunt Club. The event was a mixed foursome contest, women playing as well as men, and the chief trophies were a silver cup for the man and a handsome pair of candlesticks for the woman, given by Mrs. George J. Gould. There was also a consolation prize, given by Arthur B. Claflin.

From about twenty pairs, which it was expected would finish the medal play qualifying round played in the morning, fourteen pairs turned in scores. The women as they stamped over the course looked more than half the time as though they were being blown over the ground, and it was noticeable how readily their hands sought the warmth of their side pockets, with which all orthodox golf skirts are supplied.

All the women wore thick sweaters, and some of the men were glad to find refuge from the cold inside of three or four. At the close of the games the warm log fires in the clubhouse were sought out as the most cheerful spots, and as the golfers with red noses and almost frozen hands came into the room they seemed to bring with them the odor of an Arctic chill.

C. Tiffany Richardson, a young Harvard student, and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin had the honor of heading the list of contestants. They made the lowest score, 106 strokes for the eighteen holes, which with the strong wind blowing the balls helter-skelter at times was a most creditable showing. F. J. J. De Raismes and Miss Ferris were next with 112 strokes.

The first eight pairs qualified for the chief trophies, and the remaining six for the consolation prizes. The players and the first four scores are given in full:

C Tiffany Richardson and Mrs. A. B. Claflin, Ocean County—
Out ..... 4 7 5 7 6 6 5 6 5— 51
In ..... 6 5 7 6 7 6 6 5 7— 55
Total 106

F. J. J. De Raismes and Miss Ferris Lakewood—
Out ..... 6 6 6 8 7 6 5 5 6— 55
In ..... 7 4 6 9 6 6 6 6 7— 57
Total 112

F. A. Walthew and Mrs. Frank Freeman, Lakewood—
Out ..... 8 6 3 8 7 6 9 6 5— 58
In ..... 7 8 5 6 7 5 7 7 8— 60
Total 118

James Converse and Miss Ethel Wickham, Ocean County—
Out ..... 6 7 6 7 7 10 5 8 6— 62
In ..... 5 10 4 7 7 7 6 6 6— 58
Total 120

	Out.	In.	Total.
W. H. Coles and Miss Agnes Davis, Ocean County	65	57	122
Dr. John A. Wells and Mrs. Wells, Englewood	62	66	128
A. W. Black and Mrs. F. L. Loring, Baltusrol	61	68	129
Frank M. Freeman and Mrs. Russell, Lakewood	66	66	132

The following six pairs made up the consolation set:

	Out.	In.	Total.
H. L. Schwartz and Miss Downer, Lakewood	64	71	135
A. J. McClure and Miss Roberts, Ocean County	61	75	136
A. F. Southerland and Miss Southerland, Essex County	70	66	136
Roy E. De Raismes and Miss Anna E. Ferris, Ocean County	65	73	138
Frank A. Beard and Mrs. Beard, Ocean County	70	72	142
L. B. Ferris and Mrs. F. J. J. De Raismes, Ocean County	85	65	150

The results of the first match play round in the afternoon are: F. A. Walthew and Mrs. Frank Freeman beat Frank M. Freeman and Mrs. Russell, 1 up; F. J. J. De Raismes and Miss Ferris beat James Converse and Miss Ethel Wickham, 3 up and 1 to play; W. H. Coles and Miss Agnes Davis beat A. W. Black and Mrs. F. L. Loring, 4 up and 3 to play; C. Tiffany Richardson and Mrs. A. B. Claflin beat Dr. and Mrs. John A. Wells, 1 up, (nineteen holes.)

Consolation set: H. L. Schwartz and Miss Downer beat A. F. Southerland and Miss Southerland, 3 up and 2 to play; A. J. McClure and Miss Roberts beat L. B. Ferris and Mrs. F. J. J. De Raismes, 2 up; Roy E. De Raismes and Miss Anna E. Ferris beat Frank Beard and Mrs. Beard, 2 up and 1 to play. The tournament will be finished to-day, the final round to be played in the afternoon.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

ALL-STAR BOWLING TEAM.

Members of the Combination and Programme for the Season.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—The all-star bowling team have completed their individual tournament, and the following members will be in the team for this season: John Boemermann, head pin champion of the world; H. Ward McLellan, champion of Greater New York; Harman Collins, champion of Columbus; Frank Brill, Long Island City; George Yelsinger, Buffalo; Will Bachmann, Cincinnati; Cliff Obermeyer, Toledo; John Bender, Chicago; George Kuppinger, Cincinnati; Fred Gebhard, Detroit; Billy Lee, Chicago.

They will meet at Columbus Jan. 15, and play there six days. Then they go to Cincinnati, Newark, Louisville, Terre Haute, Decatur, Bloomington, Peoria, Chicago, Milwaukee, Benton Harbor, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Detroit, Toledo. After the games at Toledo the team will make a two-weeks' trip to New York State, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, winding up in New York City, where they will play for six days. The schedule will be ready early next month.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Wyoming, 107 pounds, (Piggot,) 2 to 1, won; Cavello, 107, (Gray,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Glen Ann, 107, (I. Powell,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Colonial Dame, Cappy, Meadow Lark, Fly, Rose Maid, Flacon, Schnitz, Captive, Cardwell, and Paul Kruger also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Polka, 103 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 15 to 1, won; Lun Praise, 111, (Beauchamp,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Midlove, 108, (Thorpe,) 1 to 3, third. Time—1:15½. Rosebeau, Bly, and Inola also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Guilder, 107 pounds, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1, won; Ulm, 87, (J. Ward,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Diarn, 94, (W. H. Martin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. La Paressesuse, Peach Blossom, Bonibel, Rose of Peru, The Offering, Joe Cotton, and Eventide also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a quarter. Robert Bonner, 90 pounds, (H. Brown,) 5 to 1, won; Myth, 101, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Mistleton, 100, (McNicolls,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:06¾. Velose also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Hohenlohe, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Imperious, 109, (Piggot,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Bonnie Jane, 109, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42½. None Such and Col. Dan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Midlight, 105 pounds, (Rutter,) 2 to 1, won; Pracetto, 107, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Libertine, 112, (N. Shields,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅗. Judge Stouffer, Whitcomb, Defender, and Sport McAllister also ran.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO INTEREST.

Charges on the Company's Obligations to be Paid Jan. 1.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announced to-day that interest on the obligations of the company would be paid on Jan. 1, as follows:

At the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, on the Baltimore and Ohio car trust bonds of July 1, 1896, $102,000; at the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Baltimore, on receivers' Pittsburg and Connellsville certificates, $10,250; at the office of Speyer & Co., New York, on the Pittsburg and Connellsville bonds due 1898, extended at 4 per cent., and not yet deposited under the plan of reorganization—total outstanding, $115,000; interest, $2,300. At the Treasurer's office, Baltimore, on Winchester and Potomac second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $2,146.25; at the Treasurer's office, Baltimore, dividend on stock of Winchester and Strasburg Railroad, $1,100.

The receivers will also take up and redeem the principal of the following securities: At the Mercantile Trust Company, New York, altimore and Ohio car trust bonds dated July 1, 1896, $3,400,000; at the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company, Baltimore, receivers' Pittsburg and Connellsville certificates, dated Jan. 1, 1897, $650,000.

In accordance with the order of court, however, the principal of these securities may be extended in the hands of the present holders, payable at the option of the receivers or the Court upon five days' notice by advertisement, the same bearing interest at 5 per cent, per annum until date of such notice.

NO DEAL BY ANN ARBOR ROAD.

Manager Ashley Denies It Has Bought the Wisconsin and Michigan.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 28.—General Manager Ashley of the Ann Arbor Road to-day unqualifiedly denied that his company had purchased the Wisconsin and Michigan. He said:

"No negotiations of this character have been made. It is not probable that the Ann Arbor would purchase this road, as the Green Bay is frozen up about three months of the year, and this would cut the road in two for that length of time. No, you can say that there is no truth in the story."

DOANE WILL NOT SUCCEED BRICE.

He Makes a Positive Denial of the Rumor in an Interview Last Night.

John W. Doane, ex-President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, and a large stockholder in the Lake Erie and Western Road, who rumor had it was to be made President of the road to succeed the late Calvin S. Brice, was in the city last night, and when seen at the Windsor Hotel, denied that there was any foundation whatever in the rumor. He said that he was in this city a large part of his time now, and that he had not come here to confer with any of the officers of the Lake Erie and Western system.

"Are you to become President of the road?" was asked.

"No," said Mr. Doane, "I mean just what I said, without any reservations. There is absolutely nothing in it."

CONTESTING FOR A RAILROAD.

The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley to be Sold To-day.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—William H. Blackford, Chairman of the Baltimore Reorganization Committee of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company, has gone to Fayetteville, N. C., to attend the sale of that property. The road will be sold under foreclosure to-morrow, and the indications are there will be lively competition between the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern Railway Company, and Atlantic Coast Line interests for it.

It traverses a rich section of the South, and would be a valuable feeder for any of those systems. If the Baltimore committee bids it in, the property will be leased to the Seaboard Air Line, an agreement to that effect already having been signed. If the New York bondholders secure the road, either the Southern Railway or the Atlantic Coast line will operate it.

Rome and Watertown Election.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad in this city yesterday Directors were elected as follows: Charles Parsons, Clarence S. Day, Charles Parsons, Jr., William Lummis, George Parsons, Edwin Parsons, J. P. Maynard, John H. Crouse, Walton Ferguson, Chauncey M. Depew, L. N. Maynard, William Pierpont White, and Samuel R. Callaway. The last named gentleman takes the place of H. Walter Webb, resigned. The new Board organized by electing the following Executive Officers: President, Charles Parsons; First Vice President, Clarence S. Day; Second Vice President, Charles S. Parsons, Jr.; Secretary, J. A. Lawyer, and Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Edwin Parsons.

Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Deed

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The transfer deed of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad from the Purchasing Committee to the newly organized company has been filed with the County Clerks in St. Lawrence, Franklin, and Clinton Counties. The deed required 196 internal revenue stamps of $50 each, a total of $9,800.

J. Pierpont Morgan Goes Abroad.

J. Pierpont Morgan sailed for Europe on the steamship Teutonic yesterday, and it is expected that he will remain abroad six or eight weeks. His trip is chiefly of a business character, his extensive interests, both American and European, demanding his presence in London at least twice each year.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

LAFAYETTE PLACE CLUB.—Herman Vogel has been appointed permanent receiver of the Lafayette Place Club, formerly at 23 Lafayette Place, by Judge Smyth of the Supreme Court, on the application of Charles R. Diffenderffer. He was appointed temporary receiver in May last.

M. C. SPENCER & Co.—Seven judgments aggregating $1,736 were entered yesterday against M. C. Spencer & Co., dealers in dry goods at 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who made an assignment on Tuesday in favor of various creditors for merchandise. Executions were issued to the Sheriff on four of the judgments.

H. J. KUSTER & Co.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry Grosse Receiver of the assets of the firm of H. J. Kuster & Co., tailors, of 12 and 14 West Twenty-seventh Street, on the application of Weil, Wolf & Cramer, in a suit brought by Inez G. French, the "Co.," against her partner, Herman J. Kuster, for a dissolution of the partnership. Mr. Kuster had been in business several years, and Mrs. French became a partner on May 12 last, putting in $2,000 cash capital, and was represented in the business by her husband, George French. Mrs. French was to contribute $3,000, but becoming dissatisfied with affairs, would not put in the other $1,000. The liabilities were stated to be on October last $6,000.

Out of Town.

CHAUNCEY W. YOUNG.—Chauncey W. Young of Dayton filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court at Cincinnati yesterday. Liabilities $80,000; no assets.

HIGGINS BROTHERS.—The jewelry store of Higgins Brothers, at Oswego, N. Y., was closed last night by the Sheriff on an execution in favor of Mrs. Higgins, mother of the members of the firm, for $4,500.

EUGENIA A. WEBSTER ROSS.—Thomas B. Odell has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Eugenia A. Webster Ross on the application of William Dehon King and others. She is supposed to reside either in Washington, D. C., or in Putnam County, W. Va.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

A. Fred Silverstone, a lawyer of 102 Fulton Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The liabilities are $5,644 and assets a fifteen-dollar bicycle. The petition was filed to get rid of liabilities incurred as assignee of Benjamin W. Hitchcock, music publisher. The latter made an assignment on Aug. 4, 1893, to Mr. Silverstone, who carried on the business for three years, incurring obligations for rent, work, paper, and printing, becoming personally liable for the obligations, and he has no funds from the estate to pay these claims.

John B. Saalmann, formerly a merchant tailor at 256 Fifth Avenue and 1,206 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His liabilities are $1,646, and the only assets are about $7,000 in outstanding accounts, which he considers worthless, and which have been assigned to Frank A. Messenger, Jr., as security for a debt of $241.

Henry W. Phillips, who until recently kept a restaurant at 140 Nassau Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $21,205 and no available assets. Among the creditors are Nathaniel Niles, $3,000 for rent and $12,347 on twenty notes, secured by a chattel mortgage on the fixtures of the restaurant, which mortgage was foreclosed recently, and $300 was realized, which was paid on one of the notes; E. W. Phelps, $2,500 on a note; Peter J. Hickey, $713 for rent; United Electric Light Company, $345. He took the restaurant in January, 1897.

Elias A. Rosenbaum and Louis E. Ralston, (formerly Rosenham,) who composed the form of Rosenham Brothers, formerly wholesale liquor dealers at 510 Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of about $30,000 and no assets. They went out of business in February, 1894. Elias A. Rosenham is in business at 1,272 Broadway and resides at the Hoffman House, and Mr. Ralston is in no business and resides at the Hotel Majestic.

Herman Cantor has been appointed receiver for the stock of Adolph Friedman, dealer in dry goods at 8 East Fourteenth Street, by Judge Brown of the United States District Court, in place of David J. Lees, who declined, on the application of Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

Referee in Bankruptcy Morris S. Wise held nine meetings yesterday at his office, 52 Exchange Place, of creditors of various bankrupts. Some of the creditors proved their claims, but as most of the bankrupts have no assets the creditors did not take much interest in the matter. In the case of S. Hirsch & Sons, Isaac Acker was chosen trustee.

Payson Merrill was appointed trustee in bankruptcy for George Jenkins, builder, by Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt of 34 Pine Street, and not by Referee Seaman Miller, as reported on Wednesday.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, Peter A. and Sophia—M. Linefelder	$479
BUSHMANN, Amalie—L. C. Tufts	60
BELLIS, John R.—E. W. Scarborough Company	225
BERMAN, Abraham—M. Hecht and another	83
BIRCH, Thomas—M. Rosenfield and others	118
BUTT, Henry—S. Oppenheimer and others	164
BISSELL, Helen A.—M. Pierrepont	139
BUCKLEY, John C.—Globe Security Company	65
BUNKER, Helen A.—G. Schneider	171
CERRITO, John, Joseph, and Vincent—John Simmons Company	619
CLANCY, John J.—R. M. Williams	1,949
CUSHING, Ida M.—J. M. Reid	117
CHARLES, Heinrich F.—H. L. Walker and another	66
DOLLARD, William J.—E. W. Scarborough Company	95
DE VITO, Vincenzo—The Press Publishing Company	87
DE VINE, Annie, formerly Huntington, and alias Annie Grey, and Annie H. Campbell—A. Van Wart, deficiency	18,159
EASTMAN, David—F. Jackson, administratrix	183
ECKHARDT, Martin, and Kirby S. Blaut —Bradford Hardwood Lumber Company	228
FLOMAN, Samuel—R. F. Lieb and others	416
FOLGER, Lawrence S.—John Simmons Company	118
GOMPRECHT, Solomon—N. Durham	121
GALLELA, Antonio—A. Fagot	377
GLEASON, John F.—J. Ruppert	351
GROENEWALD, Herman J.—Aspell & Co.	28
GREEN, Samuel, and Otto Urnstein—J. Brandon	27
HEALEY, Jeremiah J.—Globe Security Company	65
HORTON, Joseph H.—Consolidated Gas Company of New York	150
HEIDSIECK, Charles—Schrenkeisen Company	88
HIRSCH, William—J. Fromme	142
HUTCHINGS, William R.—B. Manchester	236
HEYWOOD, Millie—S. J. Held	198
HIRSCH, Julius—Bank of New York National Banking Association	1,053
HIRSCH, Julius—Bank of New York National Banking Association	937
HEFTER, Sebastian — Supreme Council, Catholic Benevolent Legion, costs	100
JENKINS, John G., executor, &c.—The Country Club Land Association	496
KERICE, Harry F.—W. H. Decker and another	68
LEWY, Joseph—J. Offerman	28
LOHBAUER, Frederick — The Country Club Land Association	496
LEESNER, Howard G.—E. P. Smith	200
LOEWY, Ignatz — Manhattan Mercantile Company	122
LEVY, Mary—R. Barbour	92
LEMM, Richard W.—Globe Security Company	65
MACKLIN, John J.—M. F. Burns, costs	39
NEUMANN, Max—F. L. Glover	26
OSBORN, Robert W.—A. Blue	99
PRINCE, Adolph—S. E. Bernheimer and another	255
RIGER, Jacob—National Union Bank of Reading	872
RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, and Henry Rochmovitz—T. Craig and another	309
ROBINSON, Julius A.—United States Trust Company of New York, as trustee	1,066
SIMMONS, Fannie—Theodore Wilde, costs	27
SNYDER, Franklin—Edgar Park	548
SPENCER, Marcus C.—E. A. Campen	534
SPENCER, Marcus C.—P. J. Brett	170
STUBBS, Houghton D.—William H. Speer and others	221
SIMON, Isaac—J. S. Swan and others	477
SPENCER, Marcus C.—John Kroder and Henry Reubel Company	179
SPENCER, Marcus C.—H. Rice	86
SPENCER, Marcus C.—A. Boehm and another	404
SPENCER, Marcus C.—J. M. Drevet and others	134
SPENCER, Marcus C.—R. G. Glendinning and others	229
TOBIAS, James—R. B Ellison and others	516
TAYLOR, Charles H.—Devitt & Beaufiles	109
THE LINCOLN KRAUKEN UNTERStuetzungs Vereins No. 2—F. Spith	126
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Thomas Lang	607
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. O'Connor	120
THE MANHATTAN CONCRETE COMpany—C. A. Brown and another	466
THE HERBERT BOOTH KING & Brother Publishing Company—Charles S. Clark	426
THE FRANK L. HAMILTON COMPANY —G. Landenmeyr and another	196
THE AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY of New York—Annette B. Markoe	11,074
THE ETHO CARBON CRETE INSULator Company—A. H. Perkins	338
TAGLIAPIETRA, Giuseppe—G. Schachtel	223
TULLY, Mary A., James F., John H., Joseph A., Eliza M., and Mathew S.—P. Ballantine & Son, a corporation	12,338
THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS AND LOAN Association—B. M. Robinson	226
THE MANHATTAN CONCRETE COMpany—Masons' Supplies Company	2,698
VIDOOTZKY, John, and John Wolf—Leber & Mever	417
VANDERCOOK, Carrie E.—J. M. Gardner	92
WEINHAUSEN, Maurice—R. Wolf	70
WERTSTEIN, Morris—D. W. Trilling	80
WETSTEIN, Morris L.—D. W. Trilling	65
WILLIAMS, Thomas—J. H. Young	488
WIEMOKLY, Arthur J., and Morris Gollomp—H. B. Claflin Company	217
WOLF, Samuel—P. H. Lustig and others	72

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The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

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Blankets.

The weather and the values combine to render our Blanket offerings interesting. Nothing could be more opportune. Boreas and his frosty hosts will hover hereabout for days to come. The sharp, incisive, continuous cold is robbed of half its terrors by these Blankets. They make slumber delightful, and the awakening is minus shivering and chattering. Generous-sized, fleecy, luxurious, warmthful Blankets. You must see them and feel them, and then you'll properly and heartily appreciate the prices.

At $2.99—Blankets, eleven-quarters, seventy-five per cent. wool, red and blue borders.

At $3.24—Blankets, eleven-quarters, all wool, red, blue and pink borders.

At $4.24—Blankets, twelve-quarters, seventy-five per cent. wool, blue, pink, red and orange borders.

At $6.24—Genuine California Blankets, twelve-quarters, just a mite of fine spool cotton blended with the soft wool, red, pink, blue and orange borders.

At $7.49—Genuine California Blankets, twelve-quarters, a small percentage of fluffy cotton is interwoven with the pure wool to prevent shrinking; red and blue borders.

At $8.13, $10.32 and $12.24 we show veritable triumphs of the Blanket manufacturing industry. Choicest, mellowest California specimens in various weights. Goodly, genial friends to snuggle close to when the blizzard is at its worst.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Down Comfortables

Not clean, selected, carded, deodorized cotton—but DOWN. They are light in weight, but wonderfully warm hful. Never a burden, a comfort always.

At $7.81—Down Comfortables, rich sateen on one side, artistic figured China Silk on the reverse side.

At $8.24—Down Comfortables, covered with French sateen and figured China Silk, finished with full ruffle.

At $10.49—Down Comfortables, covered on both sides with high good quality silk, one of the best values we show.

At $12.49—Down Comfortables, covered on both sides with figured Japanese Silk, rich colors and unique designs.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	45½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	33½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	5⅜
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¾
Sugar, granulated	5
Butter, creamery, Western	21
Molasses, O. K., prime	32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	18.25
Tallow, prime	3⅞
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5
Lard, prime	5.60
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.87½

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Flour firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@67½c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 2 corn, 37⅜c; No. 2 yellow corn, 38½c; No. 2 oats, 27½c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 28@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 54½@54¾c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 37@47c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per barrel, $8.60@8.80; lard, per 100-lb, $5.35@5.55; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.90@5; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.05@5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.26; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.—There was considerable firmness developed in cotton futures, but the market was at no time active. The fact that spot sales in the English market reached only 7,000 bales was a disappointment; but the Liverpool future list at least held its own and consequent covering here caused a better average of prices at the opening of business, the first call starting at unchanged prices and finishing at an advance of 2@4 points. Accounts from Southern spot markets were favorable, and there was some talk of an abrupt let-up in receipts in the near future. Later the markets turned steadier on indications of small receipts to-day. Shorts covered and prices advanced to a level, showing an improvement of 4@6 points. In the afternoon trading was quite slack with the tone finally firm at a net gain of 3@6 points, having sharply improved at the close on a spurt of covering.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	5.47	5.48	5.47	5.49@5.50
January	5.44	5.50	5.44	5.49@5.50
February	...	...	...	5.50@5.51
March	5.49	5.54	5.49	5.53@5.54
April	5.53	5.56	5.53	5.57@5.58
May	5.58	5.61	5.58	5.61@5.62
June	5.64	5.64	5.62	5.64@5.65
July	5.66	5.67	5.63	5.67@5.68
August	5.69	5.70	5.67	5.69@5.70
September	5.63	5.63	5.62	5.63@5.64
October	5.62	5.63	5.62	5.63@5.65
November	5.62	5.62	5.62	5.63@5.65

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28.—Spot cotton quiet; middling uplands, 3 3-32d; December-January, 3.01½b; January-February, 3.02@3.02½; February-March, 3.02½b; March-April, 3.03½b; April-May, 3.04½b; May-June, 3.05½b; June-July, 3.06@3.07; July-August, 3.07⅛; August-September, 3.07½b; September-October, 3.08s; October-November, 3.08s; December, 3.01½b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	77	77½	75 11-16	76⅞
March	78⅛	78¼	77⅛	77¾
May	73½	75½	74⅞	74¾
Corn—				
December	...	...	...	43⅝
May	44⅛	44½	43½	43½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	68½	68½	67½	67⅞
May	71	71¼	69⅞	70⅜
July	69	69¼	68¼	68½
Corn—				
December	37⅞	38⅛	37	37⅛
May	39¾	39¾	38	38⅜
July	39¾	39¾	38⅝	38⅝
Oats—				
December	26½	26½	26½	26½
May	28⅝	28⅝	27⅞	28
July	27¼	27¼	26½	26½

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Trade was even more vigorous than on Tuesday, but of an entirely different character. Believing that prices had reached their limit for the time being and with fair profits on recent purchases in sight, professional traders and many outside operators became heavy and persistent sellers of wheat, under which prices collapsed and were in a nervous, unsettled condition all day. From top to bottom there was a break of 1½c, with a slight closing rally, which left final prices partially ½c below the previous night on all positions except December, which closed ½c net higher on a late squeeze of shorts.

Milwaukee—No. 1 Northern, 68½@69c; No. 2 Northern, 67@67½c. Minneapolis—December, 65¾c; May, 67⅝c; July, 67½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c. Duluth—No. 1 hard, 68⅝c; December, 68c; May, 69⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; December, 66c; May, 68c.

CORN—No. 2, 45⅝c for old and 45½c for new, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2, 33½c; No. 3, 33c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35c; track, mixed, 34½c; track, white, 35@38c; No. 2 white, clips, 36½c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 63@63½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 59½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—45@46c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.50@3.65; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $2.85@$3; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@2.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.65@2.75; No grade, $1.60, to arrive. Buckwheat flour—$1.90@$2. Rye flour—Fair, $3@3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@3.40. Corn meal—Kiln dried, $2.20@2.30, as to brand. Bag meal—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, $1@$1.05; coarse, $1@$3c. Feed—Linseed, bulk, $13.25@13.50; sacks, to arrive, India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$18@$18.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180-lb, 4¾c; 160-lb, 5c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10-lb, 5¾c; 12-lb, 5¾c; 14-lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 4c; pickled hams, 6¾@7c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6¼c. Western, S. P., 6¾c; TALLOW—City, 3¾c, nominal; country, 3¾@3¾c. LARD—5.30@5.32½c; city lard, 5.20c; refined lard, South America, 6c; Continent, 5.20c; Brazil, kegs, 7.10c; compound, city, 4½@4¼c; Western, 4⅜@4½c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c asked; city lard, stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL,

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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THE TIDE OF PROSPERITY.

Prosperity, like the incoming tide, finds all the creeks and inlets, and visits every land-locked bay, raising the waters everywhere to the level of the brimming sea. From all over the land come stories of its rising flood, topping all previous high-water marks.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal feels the effects of trade expansion, and its traffic returns for 1898 surpass all previous records. Last year's record is exceeded by two and a quarter million tons of freight, and the registered tonnage of the craft passing through the canal was greater by a million tons than in 1897.

Bank clearings, the surest index of the state of business, continue to reflect an unprecedented volume of transactions. The Stock Exchange is buoyant. Daily sales are almost at top notch, the trading is very general, extending through the list, and nothing checks the upward tendency. There is nothing in sight to check it. Bear rumors now excite only mirth. The breadth and volume of the bond market are remarkable. The strength and earning power of the country's industries are so sure and the confidence of the investing public is so fully restored that buyers no longer confine their purchases to the "gilt-edged" securities, but eagerly take at fairly high prices bonds that were practically without a market until the tide of improvement set in.

The surest sign of all, not of prosperity's coming but of her actual arrival with the declared intention of remaining, is of course the investment of money in new enterprises. There is evidence of such investment on every hand. Many large companies have been formed for which capital has been readily found. The release of an immense number of millions of dollars in January interest and dividends will further stimulate investment and continue in the new year the expansion that has marked the course of the old with such wonderful records.

The best of it is that good times have only just begun. In every great upward movement of business and the markets there comes a time when words of caution are needed. That time must be a long way off. The present "boom" is not due to an inflation of the currency, to overtrading, to undue extension of credits, or to any of the causes that sometimes produce a factitious prosperity. It is based on the resources and tremendous productive power of the country. We are making money because we are everywhere at work, and our labor is turning out marketable merchandise; because there is a great demand for our exportable products, and we can supply it at good prices; and because more capital is employed in the country to-day than at any previous period of its history—to say nothing of the very considerable sums of American capital that are loaned out abroad.

The record of the year 1898 is most gratifying, but it is evident that the year 1899 will far surpass it.

A DEFECT IN THE HULL BILL.

The criticism of THE TIMES upon the new army bills has heretofore been confined to the omission from all of them of provision for any test of the fitness of the officers who must at once be added to the army. If this omission were supplied it seems that the bill reported by the Military Committee of the House would be very nearly unexceptionable, whereas the bill to which the minority of the House has committed itself is incurably vicious. But there are details of the "Hull bill" so called which have evidently escaped the attention of the authors and the introducers of the bill, and to which our attention has been called by a well-informed correspondent.

The chief of these is the provision that officers shall be promoted to the vacancies created by the law from the whole army list instead of from the "arm," as has heretofore been the rule. In the cases of officers who are graduates of West Point they already have some knowledge, both theoretical and practical, of all the arms. But even in these cases it would take the officers promoted to service in another arm some time to "catch up" to the progress that has been made since they were graduated. All other officers would be at the disadvantage of having their specific business to learn all over again from the bottom.

And, as it happens, it is upon the graduates of West Point that the proposed opening of all arms to vacancies occurring in any arm would work most hardship. This is particularly the case in the artillery. Next to the engineers, the artillery is the branch of the service requiring the highest and most special military education, and this fact is recognized at West Point in the assignments made at graduation. But promotions have been made so rapidly in the infantry and so slowly in the artillery, in consequence of the war with Spain, that one of the results of the proposed method of promotion would be that a cadet who had been graduated near the top of his class might find himself junior not only to a less successful and deserving student, but to one who had been graduated two or three or four years after him. And this injustice would continue during the whole of his service.

Of course no such injustice could have been intended or contemplated by the framers of the law. The sense of justice of the Military Committee will doubtless induce them to remedy it, now that it is called to their attention.

SENATOR MORRILL.

A recent visitor to Washington, looking down upon the Senate from its gallery, declared that Senator MORRILL was the only member of that body "who looked like a gentleman." This was doubtless a highly exaggerated statement. But it is quite true that the senior Senator from Vermont would have attracted the eye of a visitor in any deliberative body in the world by his distinguished and venerable appearance, by his dignified and urbane manner. If the stranger in question had said that he was the only member of the American Senate who looked like a Senator he would not have been far wrong.

Perhaps Mr. MORRILL looked like a Senator partly because he was a Senator. He had won his seat in the Senate because he "had served up to it." He had gained it by the old-fashioned and manly arts which made the Senate, as DANIEL WEBSTER said of it almost fifty years ago, "a body to which the country looked with confidence for wise, moderate, patriotic, and healing counsels." During the last decade nobody in or out of the Senate could have said so much of that body without being suspected of an ironical intention. Our readers do not need to be told that we do not regard Senator MORRILL's course as uniformly wise. The measure with which, in particular, his name is identified was the first tariff in which revenue was made, evidently and almost avowedly, incidental to protection. At the time it seemed monstrous, but it has now come to seem moderate and mild in comparison with the frantic excesses of the measures for the prohibition of imports which respectively bear the names of MCKINLEY and of DINGLEY. But that the course of Mr. MORRILL, upon this and upon all other public questions, was not only upright and public spirited in motive, but was based upon careful consideration, has never been disputed or disputable. Upon subjects upon which local prepossessions or party traditions did not hamper the free exercise of his intelligence he was a most useful legislator, and from the day he entered it for the first time to the day he left it for the last time he was an ornament to the Senate.

That such a man should have been retained in the public service for forty-four years, and for thirty-one of them, or almost a full generation, as a Senator, is a credit to the people of Vermont. They had their reward. When JUSTIN S. MORRILL and GEORGE F. EDMUNDS were colleagues in the Senate, Vermont had a weight in the councils of the Nation out of all proportion to its population or its wealth. At the same time little Delaware enjoyed a like disproportionate importance from being represented by THOMAS F. BAYARD. It is only, it seems, in small and agricultural communities that the old standard of statesmanship can be maintained, that the conditions and the rewards of public life attract the men who are best capable of rendering public service. Let us hope that some of the smaller States will continue to maintain this standard, and that the Senate will continue to contain some members to remind the people what it was before the plutocrats and the bosses came to divide most of its membership between them.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The announcement that Major ANDREWS of Squadron A has been appointed Adjutant General of the State of New York is of excellent augury for the National Guard of the State. Gov. BLACK's administration has not at any point shown more ignorance and frivolity than in the appointment of a personal favorite, without any claims whatever, to this important post. Such an appointment would have demoralized a corps of regular troops, far more a body of citizen soldiery who are not apt to take their military obligations too seriously. Even if Mr. TILLINGHAST had not been of an absurd and egregious personal vanity and of a distinguished incapacity, his antecedents would have prevented him from doing any good because they would have prevented him from deserving or attaining, as Adjt. Gen. PORTER had done, the respect and confidence of the National Guard.

The National Guard of the State has in fact fallen pretty low. The fact is shown in the refusal of one crack regiment to go to the war at all, and the questionable performance of another crack regiment before, during, and since the period of active hostilities. The work of the new Adjutant General must, in consequence largely of the absurdity of his predecessor, be a work mainly of reclamation and of rehabilitation. The spirit of the National Guard has distinctly degenerated, and the business in hand is to restore it. For this work Major ANDREWS has very special qualifications. If, after his very creditable course at the Military Academy, he had continued to serve in the army, it would have been more doubtful. But the last few years he has spent not only in civil life, but in touch with the National Guard. If he had remained in the army his technical military knowledge would have been greater, or at least fresher, than it now is. But he would not have been able to acquire the sense how far army discipline can advantageously be enforced upon citizen soldiers of whom every one can "resign" or withdraw when things do not go to suit him. To attain this tact is to know the National Guard and to furnish the best promise of usefulness in it. Both the Major General commanding and the Adjutant General have had the varied experience that ought to induce this tact. It may be hoped that under their guidance the scandals that have discredited the National Guard during the Spanish war will become impossible.

SUNDAY GOLF.

The anchors of Puritan morality are visibly dragging up in Connecticut and the alarming sound of breakers on the lee shore must already reach the ears of the devout crew.

It cannot be denied that the Wee Burn affair looks also all right on the surface. The austere and Sabbatarian Grand Juror, Mr. DAUCHY, haled the Sunday golfers before the Justice and prosecuted them with a relentless fury that would, if anything could, have warmed the cockles of COTTON MATHER's heart. The Judge was a just man. He brushed aside the frivolous pleading of the ungodly advocates who had not blushed to accept retainers from these desperadoes of the cleek and brassie and pondered the open volume of statutes upon the bench before him. The point was whether the culprits had been engaged in a sport or a recreation, the former being a punishable offense, the latter having been exempted from the penalties of Sabbath breaking by a recent amendment of the Connecticut statutes. For most players, of course, golf is not and never can be sport; it is and remains a harrowing aspiration. The Judge did not allow his mind to be sophisticated by considerations of that nature. He heard with an indifferent ear the testimony of the golf malefactors that they had kept no score. The facts and the law were enough for him. "The Court is of the opinion," said the Justice, "that these men were there to have sport. I find them guilty of playing golf on Sunday, which is really a sport, and fine them each $2 and costs."

Had his Honor stopped there the penalty he inflicted might have been exemplary and deterrent. Before we reproduce the fatal words with which he concluded his sentence we wish with all delicacy to invite attention to the name of the Magistrate before whom this cause was heard. It is SCHILDKNECHT, WILLIAM SCHILDKNECHT of Darien. An honest name and the Justice's own. He has a right to wear it proudly, and we apologize for animadverting upon a matter so intimately personal. But it strikes us that a Connecticut blue-law trial before a Justice named SCHILDKNECHT is a most startling juxtaposition of incompatibles, a collision of mighty opposites, and a portent of devastating progress in the land of steady habits. The Puritan and the Continental ideas of Sabbath keeping meet here in a grapple that, if it be not to the death, is yet big with possibilities of damage and mayhem.

Accordingly the foundations of the State of Connecticut rocked and swayed dangerously as Mr. Justice SCHILDKNECHT concluded his sentence of the Sunday golfers of the Wee Burn Club with the following heretical and subversive obiter dicta:

"I expect it will be taken up and my decision reversed. I hope it will for the good of the town."

In the opinion of Judge SCHILDKNECHT the fining of Sunday golfers is good in law but bad for business. He could not have made a more dangerous observation, nor in a more invidious manner. The people of Connecticut are pious but they are also thrifty. They revere the doctrines of JONATHAN EDWARDS, but they get right down on their knees before the big American dollar. The Wee Burn Golf Club may not in itself bring much money to the people of Noroton. But there are many golf clubs in Connecticut. Their members and patrons are largely Summer residents or the owners of residences to which they nightly repair after a day of exhausting labor in this city. For the most part men who play golf have leisure to play only on Sundays or holidays. To forbid them to play on Sunday is practically to prohibit their playing at all. But golf is a strangely fascinating game. Those who have really penetrated its mysteries and fallen under its spell would relinquish even the calm and holy joys of living in Connecticut rather than give up golf. Consequently, if the game is forbidden on Sunday, there will presently be much real estate for sale in Connecticut towns at sacrifice prices, and butchers and bakers who are now prosperous will begin to call meetings of their creditors.

It was this vista of depopulation and hard times that stretched away before the prophetic vision of Justice SCHILDKNECHT as he remarked that for the good of the town of Noroton he hoped his decision would be reversed on appeal, and the prisoners be let go unmulcted. The old spirit will not be easily overcome. There will be resistance. But business judgment, we predict, will get the better of the fight. Hospitable New Jersey charters all the trusts. She will not be allowed to have all the golf clubs and a monopoly of commuters' settlements. A terrible breach was made in the defenses of Sabbatarianism when the Connecticut Legislature struck out the word "recreation" from the Sunday law. When a man is allowed to recreate himself on Sunday the door is opened pretty wide. It will be easy now for Connecticut justice to license Sunday golf by overruling Judge SCHILDKNECHT's decision that it is a sport and not a recreation.

The most interesting thing about the cabled report of the interview of the correspondent of a London newspaper with Gen. ZURLINDEN is the evidence it affords that the Military Governor of Paris is and feels himself to be on his defense. There is no more talk about "insulting the army" by doing common justice, none of the bravado that characterized the Generals who, in full uniform, attended the trial of ZOLA, to direct the jury, under pretense of giving testimony, what verdict the jury should find. Now it seems that the army is "republican to the core" and that even "a declaration of the innocence of DREYFUS would not induce it to turn against the republic." When we consider that the author of these excellent sentiments was only a few weeks ago the author of a scheme to try PICQUART over again after he had already been condemned and punished, in order to discredit him in advance as a witness, it is evident how the tide of French opinion has turned.

The extent and accuracy of ex-Secretary BOUTWELL's English scholarship have of course nothing to do with the merits of his argument against expansion. But it is surprising to learn that upon the ruins of the Republic "may be set up, as RUFUS CHOATE said, the frowning arch of a ranged empire." Nobody would have been more astonished than RUFUS CHOATE himself at the attribution of the phrase to him, for nobody knew better that SHAKESPEARE put into the mouth of MARK ANTONY the lines:

Let Rome in Tiber melt and the wide arch
Of the ranged empire fall.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Electrical science is generally supposed to be marching forward into regions hitherto unexplored at such a rapid rate that it camps under new skies almost every night. This impression, according to an article in Electricity, a journal of some authority on the subject, is not justified by the facts, or at least not by the facts of the last twelve months. "The year which is about to draw to a close," it declares, "cannot justly be said to have been productive of any very startling changes in the electrical industry. No new electrical patents have been granted that will be likely to revolutionize prevailing systems as did the telegraph and the telephone, and, with the possible exception of two inventions, one made abroad, the other in this country, nothing of a striking nature can well be credited to the year 1898." And the two exceptions are promises of something new rather than novelties already possessed. The first of them is Mr. TESLA's idea or theory—it is as yet little more—that electricity can be transmitted for long distances and without wires through the upper strata of the air. Conservative scientists would probably not deny the possibility of doing this, but their admissions regarding it are not yet very emphatic. The second exception is credited to the Austrian Pole, SZCZEPANIK, who, early in the year—perhaps in the hope of reconciling his fellowmen to his dreadful name—announced the discovery of a method of "seeing by electricity." He has not yet given public demonstration, however, of his power to reproduce at one end of a wire scenes or pictures at the other end, his intention being, apparently, to make the first display of his device at some international exposition. But though knowledge of electricity has not appreciably advanced, the scale on which it is utilized has vastly increased. Some $800,000,000 is now invested in lighting stations alone. Electric traction lines are almost innumerable, and "horseless carriages" are winning popularity in many places, though Electricity expresses doubt if they are yet a financial success. The only adverse criticism made by the author of the article is directed against the combination of electrical interests, nominally for the sake of economy, he says, but really for stock-jobbing purposes.

—Evidence that Capt. A. T. MAHAN's attention is not constantly directed toward naval matters is given by a note which he has sent to this office in regard to the demands for "Christmas money" which are fast coming to be a most annoying feature of this season of the year. The Captain mentions only messenger boys and lamplighters, but he might have lengthened the list of sturdy beggars almost indefinitely, so common has the evil practice become. "How far this is new," writes our distinguished correspondent, "I do not know; nor how far it is likely to go. The special claims of these members of the community over other servants of corporations, municipal or otherwise, are not apparent. Before our comparatively new civilization is grasped firmly by an abuse, it may serve as a timely warning to read what it has grown to in an old community. Individual citizens may do well to resolve on resistance, before the yoke is fastened on us." "The timely warning" consists of clippings from The London Times in which this form of blackmail is discussed as a peculiarly irksome tax on both patience and purse. Such exactions are, of course, more numerous abroad than here, but the difference is fast disappearing, and unless reform comes soon one very good excuse for self-satisfaction will be lost to us. How any American, particularly one of native birth, can either ask for or receive one of these always grudging tips is a mystery not to be solved by any self-respecting man. Wages for work are honorable, but tips, at this or any other time of year, are demoralizing, alike to the giver and the taker. They make the one a snob, the other a slave, and it is a disgrace to the country that class after class of our workers is placing more and more dependence on the capricious charity of their employers.

—For plain speaking on topics which other papers regard as peculiarly delicate, The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier has long been famous, and it was therefore to be expected that it would discuss the recent harmony speeches of President MCKINLEY with a frankness at once startling and enlightening. Even long familiarity with the editorial page of The News and Courier hardly prepared one for the shape which its contribution to era-of-harmony literature has taken. Its text is a statement in The Greenville News that "the South can take care of its veterans, and will do it," and the irascible Charlestonite says: "Nobody is asking for any favors, and it is probably true that 'the South can take care of its veterans,' and it may be true that 'it will do it;' but as a matter of fact, it has never done it. In no Southern State has there ever been adequate provision for needy Confederate veterans, and it has been only a few weeks since the newspapers in some of the Southern States were discussing the necessity of withholding the pittance that has been given to these poor fellows. We have an exuberant way of talking down South about what we can do and will do, but talk is the cheapest thing in the South, and we run to loud professions and empty deeds." Now that, even to Northern ears, seems to be equally unnecessary and inaccurate, and it must ring discordantly indeed in those of Southern growth. Acts and words do not invariably harmonize in any latitude, and Northerners certainly never thought that Southerners were tongue tied; but we have never had reason to doubt their ability and inclination to do as well as to say. As for "empty deeds," how about the achievements of Southerners in the late war and in the war not quite so late? Whatever one's opinion of those deeds may be in either case, they can scarcely be called empty.

—Even for the sake of getting a few more horses out of the city now, and a large number of them out of it in the happy future, we cannot consent to the infliction upon English vocabularies of so atrocious a word as "autotruck." The thing itself we would hail with joy, but the name is simply unendurable. To be sure "truck" was—or may have been—derived from the same linguistic source as "auto," but in other respects the word violates every remembered or forgotten canon of etymology, reason, and good taste. "Autotruck," so far as it means anything, means a disk that came into being without help from any source whatever, but there couldn't be such a disk, and if there could it wouldn't be what the originator of "autotruck" had in mind when he tried his rash and untrained hand at word building. There is already many a ver[illegible] in the dictionaries, but that is [illegible]use for adding to their m[illegible]ass is now pounding o[illegible]sion. The lexicog[illegible]and merciless. The [illegible]self in print, and un[illegible], the moment for succ[illegible]ter will pass, never to return. "Au[illegible]," indeed! Why, even in Tagalog "autotruck" would be abhorred.

—Mr. CHARLES H. HASWELL knows his New York well, and the description by him which we published yesterday, of how the city's streets were neglected in the days of old was undoubtedly correct; but we hardly think he was accurate when he asserted that in those days accumulated filth produced no ill-effect on the health of New York's inhabitants. Municipal history records not a few epidemics of one sort or another that were the direct results of failure to clean the streets. If not quite that, they were at least the result of habits that went well with heaps of odorous mud before every doorway. And if Mr. HASWELL will compare New York's present death rate with that of the epoch to which he referred, we think that he will cease to reprehend criticism of a Street Commissioner who wilfully ignores the standards and methods provided for him by his great predecessor.

SUBSIDIES FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of this date, denouncing the Subsidy bill of Senator Hanna, it seems to me that you do not go far enough.

In advocating the subsidizing of American-built vessels, Mr. Hanna is alleged to have stated that England, Germany, &c., have protected their shipping by granting subsidies.

This assertion has been so often contradicted (most forcibly by Capt. Codman in your paper of the 19th inst.) that it is about time that Messrs. Hanna, Cramp, and others should prove their statements or be called to account.

The great increase in foreign steamers in recent years is in the cargo boats, not in passenger steamers. Will the protectionists contend that the steamers of the Atlantic Transport, Wilson, Hamburg-American, &c., receive any compensation whatever from their respective Governments? The fast steamers of the Cunard and White Star Lines receive compensation for carrying the mails to the United States, but not any fixed sum; they are paid according to the weight carried, and at a rate which leaves a very handsome profit to the British Post Office; but there is nothing in the nature of subsidy about these payments. That prominent Americans should persist in making statements which they know to be false is most discreditable. TRUTH.

New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

The Times's Foreign Correspondence.

From The Torrington (Conn.) Register.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is striving to rival its London namesake in the variety, the excellence, and the impartiality of its correspondence. It bids fair to succeed, too, judging from the quality of the letters which it is publishing from day to day, and the prominence of some of the names attached to these epistles.

NUGGETS.

How to Get Rich.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "wouldn' hab no trouble 'tall 'bout gettin' rich ef dey held on as tight to de money dey earns as dey does to de money dey borrows."—Washington Star.

To be Avoided.

Mrs. De Sour—I want you to keep your dog out of my house. It's full of fleas.

Mrs. De Smart—Mercy on me! Fido! come here, Sir! Don't you go into that house again. It's full of fleas.—Jewish Comment.

A Veterinary Lawyer.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—They call him a one-horse lawyer.

Mr. Yeast—How did he get that name, do you suppose?

"Because he's such a fine charger, I imagine."—Yonkers Statesman.

Cause for a Razor Duel.

Miss Johnsing—Don't Mistah Jeffahson look swell! Jes' see de flash ob his diamon' stud!

Mr. Jackson—Diamon' nuffin'! Dat am a discahded papah weight from de bank wha' he am potah!—Jewelers' Weekly.

Still Some Use for Them.

"Is there any kindling wood on hand this morning?" asked the new domestic.

"Kindling?" said the proprietor of the faith cure establishment, cheerfully. "Cords of it. Break up a lot of those crutches you'll find stacked in that room on your left."—Chicago Tribune.

IN THE BALLET.

From The Philadelphia Times.

When I met her in the ballet she was Number 10 by tally, and her name was simply Sallie J. McClay.

She'd the poetry of motion, was in line for quick promotion, when, alas! she took a notion she'd go away.

In a while there came a letter, saying she'd been ill, was better, and as soon as they would let her, she'd come back.

She inclosed her dearest wishes, and in phrases most delicious, sent her love with lots of kisses in its track.

Then the years went by me smiling, while through Europe she went flying, kicking ceilingward, beguiling with her feet.

She had changed her name to Chello, and had bleached her hair to yellow, while she captured every fellow that she'd meet!

Ah, to-night she was bewitching, with her pirouette and switching, and my poor heart gave a twitching and a start!

For the years went backward prancing, while her passion eyes were glancing, and again 'twas Sallie dancing on my heart!

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Commissioners Willing to Hear the Swift Beef Company's Reply to Gen. Miles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—William W. Hill, Assistant Secretary of the War Investigating Commission, who served in Company L, District of Columbia Volunteers, as First Sergeant and Acting Quartermaster Sergeant, was the only witness before the commission to-day. Col. Denby, who presided, questioned the witness regarding the mooted question of the canned beef furnished the volunteers. Mr. Hill discountenanced the complaints made by the men. He said they came from those who would complain against anything.

The commission has notified the Swift Beef Company of Chicago, which had large contracts for furnishing beef to the army during the war, that it will be glad to give a hearing to any representative the company may send on Jan. 4. This grows out of the testimony of Gen. Miles regarding the refrigerated and canned beef furnished for his expeditions and the telegraphic protest his statements called out from the company.

The Commissioners regard the hearing to be given the concern as important, in view of the issue that has been raised by Gen. Miles's testimony, and one special point of inquiry will be regarding a complaint made of "chemical treatment" of the product. It is very probable that the commission will recall both Commissary General Eagan and Gen. Shafter, and possibly Gen. Miles.

SETTLEMENT OF WAR CLAIMS.

The President to Recommend Legislation for the Indemnification of American Citizens.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Immediately upon the ratification of the Peace Treaty by the Senate, the President will recommend to Congress the enactment of legislation looking to the settlement of the claims of American citizens from damage sustained in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish possessions which formed the seat of war.

Claims to the amount of $26,000,000 on this score have already been lodged with the State Department. Some of these are claims based on depredations committed by Cuban insurgents, for which it is questionable whether the Spanish Government could be held responsible. On the other hand, it is believed that there are many claims for large amounts that have not yet been presented owing to the inability of the claimants to secure the necessary corroborative evidence during the Spanish occupation of the evacuated territories, or because of the belief that it would be fruitless to present any claim so long as Spanish sovereignty was maintained.

Now, however, by an article in the Treaty of Paris, the United States has assumed liability for all claims preferred by its citizens on account of depredations, or, in fact, on any proper score. In their turn, the Spanish assumed liability for any claim that might have been made on account of Spanish citizens or the Spanish Government itself against the United States. What such claims would have amounted to cannot be estimated. None was filed with the United States Government prior to the declaration of war. But it is recalled that there was much criticism on the part of high Spanish officials of the alleged failure of the United States Government to observe the requirements of the neutrality laws, and more than one statement to the effect that the Spanish Government intended to present a claim for a round number of millions on that score.

In the inclusion in the treaty of the clause providing for the mutual assumption of debts by both parties, the Commissioners were simply following the lines of the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, which terminated the war between the United States and Mexico, although in that case there was a limitation expressed in terms upon the amount of liability assumed by the United States. So far as is known, the treaty does not specifically provide for the appointment of a commission to adjust these claims of the United States citizens, but as that is the usual method of adjudication, it is presumed that a commission will be created by authority of an act of Congress. The latter cannot withhold its sanction to some such arrangement after the ratification of the treaty, because the convention itself binds the Government to the obligation.

PAYMENT OF CUBAN SOLDIERS.

Money May Be Advanced by the United States, with the President's Consent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Negotiations are progressing in the matter of the payment of Cuban troops, so that on laying down their arms they may be enabled to enter civil pursuits and earn their livings. Probably no further appropriation by Congress will be necessary to enable the President to carry out the plan if it should be decided, as it probably will be, to advance money, charging it against the revenues of Cuba, to pay the Cubans part of the money due them for their service in the Cuban army.

This debt is not an obligation resting upon the United States, but is one for which the Cuban Government will be obligated on its establishment on an independent basis. Pending the establishment of a permanent government, there is no authority responsible for the payment of these soldiers, and unless this Government advances the money as a loan they will have to go for an indefinite period without pay for services already rendered in the war for independence.

The Special Deficiency Appropriation bill carries an item of $3,000,000 as an emergency fund, which the Government may use for any purpose, and the idea is to advance the money for the payment of the Cuban soldiers out of this fund. It is understood, however, that the President has not yet consented to this arrangement.

SANTIAGO'S STREET CLEANERS.

They Parade as "White Wings" Before Gen. Wood and Others.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 28.—One hundred and sixty-eight men in the employ of the Santiago Street Department paraded to-day as "white wings" on Alameda Avenue, in the presence of Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, and a number of ladies.

They made an excellent showing, and Gen. Wood congratulated Major George M. Barbour, Health Commissioner and Superintendent of the department, upon the highly effective work done by the street cleaning corps during the last few months. The parade was witnessed by Congressman Bingham, who arrived to-day on the United States transport Berlin, Capt. Wilson, from New York Dec. 23. He assured Gen. Wood that he had never seen a cleaner city.

Havana One of Our Army Posts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The War Department's published summary of army stations, to be issued to-morrow, will for the first time include Havana as a regular post, showing about 12,000 troops there.

Customs Inspector at Havana.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—P. T. O'Neill, Customs Inspector at New York, has been designated by the War Department as an Inspector of Customs at Havana.

WEST INDIAN CONCESSIONS.

All Franchises Granted by Spaniards Since the Signing of the Protocol May Be Cancelled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Gen. Henry, commanding the United States forces in Puerto Rico, has not communicated with the War Department as yet respecting the cancellation of concessions granted by the Spanish officials in the island during the last days of the outgoing administration.

This subject has given the War Department deep concern, it being plainly apparent that the inhabitants of both Cuba and Puerto Rico were exposed to the plundering of unscrupulous capitalists and the future of the islands jeopardized by the tying-up of their resources through the concessions. While the conditions in Puerto Rico are bad, they are almost insignificant in comparison with those existing in Havana.

The War Department has not yet adopted a rule for the settlement of these concessions. It is realized that there must be some limit to the power of the Government in cancelling them, the line must be drawn at some period, and concessions on one side or the other must be held good or bad. The present disposition is to draw that line at the date of the signature of the protocol, Aug. 12, 1898, on the theory that by that action the United States Government gave notice to the world of its intentions in the matter of the Spanish Indies.

Gen. Henry Revokes His Order.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 28.—Gen. Guy V. Henry, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, has withdrawn the order recently issued by him revoking all the concessions and franchises granted by the Spanish authorities before the surrender of the island to the United States. The intention of the original order of revocation was to deprive the Spanish franchise holders of the advantage they had received over Americans. The order supplemented recent orders from the War Department. Its cancellation by Gen. Henry is on account of the legal issues raised.

STUDYING TROPICAL SANITATION.

United States Commission to Observe British Methods in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 28.—The United States hospital ship Bay State arrived here to-day from Santiago, having on board Lieut. Col. R. M. O'Reilly, who is to be Chief Surgeon at Havana during the American occupation, and Lieut. Weston, the two officers constituting a special commission, under orders issued by Surgeon General Sternberg, to study the methods now in use in the Island of Jamaica for protecting soldiers of the British Army stationed here from fatal infectious diseases and from the deleterious effects of climatic influences.

Dr. O'Reilly and Lieut. Weston landed, after a short quarantine, and visited the United States Consul, through whom an appointment has been made for an interview between them and the Captain General and Governor in Chief of Jamaica, Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming.

They declined to be interviewed, but seemed somewhat annoyed at receiving no official recognition of their presence as a commission. At the Colonial Secretariate it was asserted, in answer to inquiries made there an hour after the commission's arrival, that the colonial authorities had received no intimation that the commission was coming, and had regarded the first report of its arrival as a hoax. On being informed, however, that the commission was in Kingston to study British colonial military methods, the authorities immediately replied that Dr. O'Reilly and Lieut. Weston would be granted all the facilities they might desire.

Religion Free in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 28.—There is no foundation whatever for any charges that the United States authorities have interfered in religion in Puerto Rico. All Gen. Henry would do is to prohibit inflammable utterances by Spanish priests.

TO CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

Naval Officers to Attend His New Year's Day Reception.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Secretary Long has issued the usual order providing for the attendance of naval officers at the White House reception on New Year's Day. It reads as follows:

"Officers of the navy and Marine Corps in this city will assemble in special full-dress uniform at the office of the Secretary of the Navy Department at 11:30 A. M. Monday, Jan. 2, 1899, whence they will proceed to the Executive Mansion, to pay their respects to the President of the United States.

GEN. GREENE LEAVES THE ARMY.

War Department Greatly Pleased with His Work in the War.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Major Gen. Francis V. Greene arrived in Washington this morning from New York, and reported at once at the War Department to Secretary Alger. He came to resign his commission as an officer of the volunteer army, preparatory to his return to private life.

The feeling in the War Department is that Gen. Greene has been of exceptional service to the Government in the war with Spain, being one of the first officers of rank to take part in the campaign in the Philippines, and later doing most effective work in Havana after the death of Col. Waring in reforming the sanitary conditions there, and assisting the United States Evacuation Commission in effecting the change of property interests.

It is with regreat that the War Department accepts his resignation.

Little Saved from the Maria Teresa.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Not much of value has been obtained from the wreck of the Maria Teresa, according to a report from United States Consul Thomas J. McLain, at Nassau, N. P., who was charged by the State Department with the task of reclaiming such of the property as could be saved. McLain's report shows that the Marshal of the Admiralty Court gathered a lot of miscellaneous articles, such as pieces of rope, boxes of candles, groceries, canned goods, lanterns, &c. The valuation placed upon them was $400, half of which sum, under the law, would belong to the salvors. The Consul reports he withheld from sale an American flag. The Navy Department has cabled him also to preserve a British ensign which was among the articles recovered.

Muster-Out of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is said at the War Department that no change in the plans as to the mustering out of troops will be made as a result of the threatening outlook in the Philippines. The Secretary of War has made some progress in designating the volunteer regiments to be mustered out, but no announcement will be made until the list is completed. It is believed, however, the list will include the Thirty-first Michigan, the Second Tennessee, the Third Tennessee, the Third North Carolina, (colored,) the Sixth Virginia, (colored,) and the First West Virginia. These regiments would constitute a good part of the volunteers to be mustered out in this country, for the entire number will not run high, owing to the purpose to first muster out the volunteers at Manila.

Sick Soldiers Doing Well.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The condition of the sick troops in this country is so favorable, according to reports received by the Surgeon General, that the hospitals at Lexington and Knoxville have been abandoned. The convalescents at Knoxville are now being carried to the general hospital at Fort McPherson. The hospital train has gone to Savannah to bring 150 sick from the division hospital there to Fort McPherson so that the division hospital force will be free to go to Havana. The hospital ship Relief has gone to Santiago and Puerto Rico to bring back convalescents to Fort Monroe.

Orders to Army Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Major Victor C. Vaughn, Division Surgeon, United States Volunteers, and Major Edward O. Shakespeare, Brigade Surgeon, United States Volunteers, assigned to duty in this city as members of a board of medical officers, will continue upon the same duty three months for the purpose of completing the report of the board.

Capt. Homer F. Aspinwall has been ordered, upon being relieved of his duties on the United States transport Manitoba, to proceed to this city and report to the Quartermaster General of the Army for further instructions.

Second Lieut. Jesse W. Smith, Second United States Volunteer Infantry, has been detailed for duty as Collector of Customs at the sub-port of Gibara, Cuba.

Major John S. Sewell, First United States Volunteer Engineers (First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army,) has been ordered from Louisville, Ky., to this city for duty under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

Lieut. Col. Charles Porter, Twenty-second United States Infantry, has been found incapacitated for further service by a retiring board and placed on the retired list.

Naval Orders Issued Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Surgeon H. C. Eckstein, retired, United States Navy, has been detached from the Medical Examining Board at Philadelphia and ordered home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon T. Myers, retired, has been detached from the Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and ordered home.

Chief Engineer L. W. Robinson has been detached from the League Island Navy Yard and ordered home.

Medical Inspector M. C. Brennan has been ordered from the naval receiving rendezvous at Chicago, to the rendezvous at Philadelphia, on duty as a member of the examining board.

Lieut. E. E. Wright has been ordered to duty as Executive Officer of the Essex.

The order of Lieut. E. B. Underwood from the Terror to the Essex has been revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—The collier Leonidas has been put out of commission at League Island Navy Yard.

The Alvarado sailed for Annapolis yesterday, and the Sandoval sailed for the same port to-day.

MEETINGS OF SCIENTISTS

Prof. Holmes and Prof. McGee Talk on Anthropology.

THE INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA

A Discussion as to Whether the "Diggers" Are the Oldest Race in Existence.

Five of the many societies meeting in this city with the American Association for the Advancement of Science held their sessions yesterday in the halls of Columbia University, while others met at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and other places.

The closing session of the Anthropological Section, in which the most interest was taken, was held the Fayerweather Hall of Columbia. Prof. W. J. McGee presided. Prof. William H. Holmes drew a picture in five colors at this meeting. The groundwork was formed by a blackboard.

Prof. Holmes is one of the head curators of the National Museum at Washington, and has been engaged with Prof. McGee of the Bureau of Ethnology in making a study of the Indians of California. His picture showed three mountains in the Sierra Nevada region, and two rivers running between them, in valleys about 1,000 feet deep.

Those rivers are no longer there. Neither are the mountains. The picture indicated the state of things about the middle tertiary period of the world's existence, which may have been a million years ago.

In the course of time, the professor said, the rivers, which then ran above beds of gold-bearing gravel, were filled with mud and volcanic material, and the river beds were raised. Again they were filled, and again the beds were raised. This was repeated many times, and these many beds are marked to this day by deposits of gold-bearing gravel. After many thousands of years had passed the valley had become about half filled with a deposit which geologists call rhyolite. Then the character of the deposits changed and continued until the mountains were blotted out and a vast plain existed where they had been. This deposit is called antesite.

But the rivers, after changing their beds so often, still rolled on, and when the valleys were full and volcanic action had ceased they cut deep gorges for themselves. These new valleys reached the level of the old ones, and cut into the earth 1,000 feet further, and they remain there to this day.

The outlines of the old valleys and rivers and the newer ones were depicted in the picture which Prof. Holmes drew. Prof. Holmes also drew a round spot in white, just above the surface of one of the oldest rivers, and near the bottom of the rhyolite deposit. To that spot American gold miners had extended their operations, and there they found a human skull. It is now known to scientists as "the Calaveras Skull," because it was found in the Californian county of that name. Other pieces of bones were found by other miners in California, and a number of implements and ornaments also were found.

Prof. Whitney, the State Geologist of California, made an investigation, and declared himself satisfied that these remains had been deposited in the middle tertiary times. A number of geological surveyors have also looked over the locality, and have come to a like conclusion, and upon their reports is based the theory that man existed in California half again as far back as in any other locality on the globe, so far as traced, and the wonder of it is that the Calaveras skull is precisely similar to those of the Digger Indians, who now live in those vicinities. If these revelations are true, Prof. Holmes said, they indicate that the Diggers are the oldest race of men in existence, and this question now constitutes the greatest problem before the anthropologists of the United States.

Prof. Holmes and Prof. W. J. McGee have recently been exploring the mining excavations in California, and Prof. McGee is disposed to attach less importance to the Whitney theory than in his colleague. The two men had a short discussion. Prof. McGee voiced the impression that the skulls and other remains had slipped from higher levels down the valley sides, or else that the miners and geologists were in error as to the precise strata in which the remains were uncovered.

Perhaps the most exhaustive philosophical paper of the session was presented by Major John W. Powell, a one-armed veteran of the civil war, now Director of the Bureau of American Ethnology, and formerly for twenty years Director of the Geological Survey. Major Powell's short, square figure, erect carriage, and air of command are distinctly military, while his mushy gray beard, ruffled hair, and study-worn eyes might be a make-up of which any stage professor would feel proud.

Major Powell's subject was "Aesthetology"—the science of the senses. He presented the idea that pleasures and pains are largely a matter of education and custom, that as new pleasures are learned new pains arise to counterbalance them, that pleasure may be converted into pain and pains into pleasure. Pleasures have their origin in utility, and pleasures experienced during many years become inherent in the race. Dress, for instance, originated in utility, but men are rarely satisfied with utility, and so decoration followed. Pleasure was found in decoration, and so the love of dress became implanted in the human mind.

The use of tobacco resulted first in pain, and then in pleasure, and if tobacco should be unnaturally used, love of it might become inherent. Pleasure has no existence in itself. It depends upon the point of view. What is one man's pleasure, said Major Powell, is another's pain. There is no such thing in nature, for instance, as beauty. Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder, and depends on the point of view. It is the same with pain.

He said that he had seen men on the battlefield who were badly wounded, but who felt no pain, their thought being otherwise engaged. On the other hand, he had seen men in agonies of suffering who were not wounded at all, but who imagined themselves hurt. Pleasures and pains, the Major said, were not properties. They were merely "qualities," developed by culture, and not originally inherent.

James Mooney of the Bureau of Ethnology gave an account of the Indian Congress at Omaha during the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition. From an ethnological standpoint, he said, the congress was not what was expected. There were twenty tribes and twenty-five languages represented, but most of them were Indians of the plains.

Several other papers were presented and the section adjourned. The next meeting will be at Columbus, Ohio.

FOLK-LORE STUDENTS MEET.

A Machine Used to Reproduce the Songs of Indians.

A graphophone stood upon the professors' desk in Fayerweather Hall at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. Grouped around it were several wax records, and close by was a litter of papers, chief among which was a programme and notice announcing the assemblage there of the American Folk-Lore Society, which is holding its eleventh annual meeting. The meeting was enlivened with Indian songs, under the direction of Miss Alice C. Fletcher and others.

The record of an Omaha war song was placed upon the graphophone by Francis Laflesche, son of the Chief of the Omahas, who is employed in the Bureau of Indian Affairs at Washington. The result was not pleasing to Miss Fletcher, who said that the horn of the graphophone and the machine itself were too small, and that her graphophone gave a fuller and better tone.

The machine sang war songs, peace songs, wolf songs, love songs, funeral songs, and death songs, but the difference between these, to untrained ears, did not seem very great.

When Miss Fletcher had finished, a number of other records were run through the instrument by George Bird Grinnell and Dr. Carl Lumholtz, Mexican expert in the Museum of Natural History. Dr. Lumholtz also sang some Indian songs, which, delivered in the voice of a white man, went far to remove the impression regarding Indian music which the machine had created.

Prof. Henry Wood of Baltimore, President of the society, delivered an address on "Folk-Lore and Metaphor in Literary Style," and W. W. Newell of Cambridge compared the ideas of savage people regarding the sun with those intertained by the Greeks and other civilized people in ancient times.

The society meets again at 10 A. M. today.

THE SESSIONS OF CHEMISTS.

Experiments Are Made with Liquefied Air, and Papers Read.

The eighteenth general meeting of the American Chemical Society came to an end yesterday, with morning and afternoon sessions, visits to various points of interest in the city, and a complimentary dinner tendered to the society by the New York section in the evening. Some of the members will continue the sight-seeing today, and will make an excursion to the Edison Laboratory.

The first session yesterday was opened about 10 A. M. in Havemeyer Hall, Columbia University, where the chemists listened to addresses of welcome by President Seth Low and Prof. Charles F. Chandler.

The scientists, under the direction of Dr. Charles E. Munroe, their President, proceeded to revel in the mysteries of carbohydrates, terpene ketones, baryte-celesstites, nux vomica, and kindred absorbing topics. The various papers, after being read, were open to discussion, and occasionally some enlivening argumentative warmth was the result.

One of the interesting features of the session was the third of four papers by A. C. Langmuir, the subject being "The Determination of Arsenic in Glycerine." Mr. Langmuir stated that arsenic was present in almost all glycerine, and then went on to say that analysis had showed it, in the course of investigations conducted by himself, which he was describing, to be present in glycerine, in the manufacture of which it had not been used. "The process of manufacture in certain cases I am not at liberty to disclose," said Dr. Langmuir, "but I have positive assurance that no arsenic was used in is preparation. In such cases I believe the arsenic must have come from the animal itself from which the glycerine was made. Glycerine, you know, is a product of the fat of certain animals, and I believe that the arsenic must be taken up by the animal from the soil."

There was considerable discussion on Dr. Langmuir's paper, and several members were inclined to take exception to his view.

F. W. Clarke read the sixth annual report of the committee on atomic weights. "I have here," he began cheerfully, "forty pages, mostly figures"—a sigh of profound resignation from the chemists—"which I don't propose to read." This assurance caused the body of scientists to thaw with a celerity hitherto unapproached. The speaker said that fully two thirds of the work on atomic weights of the year 1898 had been done in this country. When he had finished, Dr. McMutrie moved that a committee of five to be appointed to confer with committees which might be appointed by other chemical associations of the civilized world, and endeavor to agree on a uniform standard of atomic weights. The motion was passed. The Chair later appointed the committee.

Before the session broke up for luncheon, which was served on the second floor of the building, a tall man arose in the rear of the room and addressed the Chair. He remarked that he had been sizing up the physique of the different readers of papers, and thought he was safe in making the motion he had in view. The Chair interrupted him with grave courtesy:

"I don't quite catch what you are getting at, Sir."

"Well," said the new speaker, "I move that—that the—the council be requested to consider whether the papers shouldn't be read in abstract."

The motion was seconded. "It is moved and seconded," said the President with a grim smile, "that the Council be directed to have the papers read only in abstract." A few brave voices voted yes, but the motion was easily swamped, and the unknown moved sat down not to rise again. There was an afternoon session for the hearing of papers at 2:30 P. M.

The society attended a lecture by Charles E. Tripler on liquefied air at 5 P. M. in the College of the City of New York, and saw some intensely interesting experiments with the air. The most novel one, conducted by Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, with liquefied oxygen, was furnished by Mr. Tripler, was placing the oxygen in a cup just below a huge magnet and witnessing its attraction by the magnet. As the shadow of the gas was cast by a calcium light on a white screen, it was seen to leap up to the magnet. "This," said Prof. Doremus, "is Faraday's experiment, proving oxygen to be magnetic."

In the evening the society dined at the Waldorf-Astoria, Dr. William McMurtrie, Chairman of the New York section, presiding. Among the various toasts was one responded to by President Seth Low of Columbia University on "Our Higher Education." He said in part: "The development of higher education means much for mankind, because institutions of higher teaching are giving opportunity to men to become acquainted with new laws of nature. That is my appeal for your support of the higher education."

"DIE WALKURE" AT THE OPERA

Lilli Lehmann Makes Her Reappearance in Her Favorite Role of Brunnhilde.

With such a remarkable list of artists as that of his present company, Mr. Maurice Grau can repeat opera pretty frequently and yet make some new interests for each occasion by a change of cast. Last night "Die Walküre" was performed for the fourth time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House, but the evening was made one of uncommon importance by the reappearance of the great Wagnerian soprano, Lilli Lehmann. She came forward once more in her favorite rôle of Brünnhilde. There was a large audience to greet ner, and there was an attempt to give her a long round of applause when she was discovered at the rising of the curtain on the second act. But the situation is not favorable for a reception. The recitative begins at once, and the audience had to be silent and listen. But at the end of the act the listeners had opportunity to testify to their delight, and they did so in a manner which could have left no doubts in Mme. Lehmann's mind that her hold on the public affection was as strong as ever.

How many times have these columns held enthusiastic words of praise for her majestic yet touching impersonation of the Valkyr? Pity it is, indeed, that the ruthless hand of time should brush the bloom off that incomparable voice, yet we should rejoice that at the age of fifty this woman's noble art has kept her vocal gifts in such fine condition. Does singing Wagner ruin the voice? Lillie Lehmann has been singing his music for twenty-two years, and has reached the age at which Patti's warbling of "Comin' Thro' the Rye" is called a wonder, yet last night Mme. Lehmann trumpeted the wild "Hojotoho" of the Valkyr in tones that blended clarion brilliancy with flutelike sweetness. The voice is not what it was ten years ago; that is true. But what voice of that age is? Yet it is still a noble and beautiful voice, and it is still employed with the consummate art of a singer whose school is the only true one, the old school of pure bel canto.

In the maturity of her days Mme. Lehmann is a grand impersonator of Brünnhilde. There is, perhaps, a little more reserve in some parts of her delivery, but the same complete and convincing conception of the rôle is presented as we learned to love in former days. It is a happy thing for this community and for art that Lilli Lehmann is still able to show up the plenitude of her temperamental gifts and the depth and breadth of her understanding of Wagner.

The other members of last night's cast were the same as at the last performance of the drama. Ernst Van Dyck, who was again the Siegmund, was in much better voice last night, and his delivery of the music was therefore more agreeable; but it can never be perfectly satisfying because of his vicious method of tone formation. Mme. Eames repeated her creditable impersonation of Sieglinde, but some of her singing was not faultless. Anton Van Rooy was again a noble Wotan. Mr. Schalk conducted the work in the same way as he did before, and made one yearn to hear more enthusiasm in the orchestral utterances of the Volsung motive in the closing passage of Act I. His whole reading of this score lacks spontaneity.

The Couldock Benefit To-morrow.

The arrangement of the performances for the benefit of the late C. W. Couldock's grandchild, which are to take place at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 1:45, will be as follows: W. A. Faversham will read a message from Joseph Jefferson, after which John Drew, assisted by Isabelle Irving, will appear in the one-act comedy entitled "Mrs. Hillary Regrets." This will be followed by Annie Russell, who, assisted by Vincent Serrano, will present "Dangerfield." Mrs. Le Moyne will then read, and will be followed by William H. Crane, assisted by Walter S. Hale, Percy Haswell, Kate Lester, and others in the one-act play by A. E. Lancaster, entitled "His Last Appearance," after which Pol Plançon of the Metropolitan Opera House will sing. The entertainment will conclude with Daniel Frohman's presentation of the new one-act comedietta, with Edward J. Morgan, Hilda Spong, and Adelaide Keim, entitled "An Amateur Rehearsal." As the programme is long the entertainment will begin promptly at 1:15 o'clock.

Give advence order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A typical Winter day was yesterday—clear, but too cold for comfort in walking or driving. The nipping and eager airs were enjoyed by the hardy and the strong, but kept the many grip convalescents and those who fear the cold indoors, so that the Avenue and the up-town fashionable streets were not as lively as usual on a sunny Winter's day. The cold brought out the most remarkable display of furs, which are now so much in fashion, seen this Winter, and some of the sables worn were the handsomest ever shown in New York. The shops were fairly well filled with people exchanging Christmas presents or buying New Year's presents, for there are many people in New York, particularly its French residents, who still give each other gifts on New Year's instead of Christmas.

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This afternoon brings the third of the Thursday teas at the Portrait Show now in successful progress at the Academy of Design. There was a report in circulation early in the week that some of the more noted artists' models would preside over the tea room to-day, but the management of the show, it is said, has vetoed this suggestion. Mesdames Emma Eames and Nordica, Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, and Miss Suzanne Adams have all been invited to assist the patronesses at some one of the Thursday afternoons, and it is expected that Mesdames Eames and Nordica will be present to-day. The show continues a place of popular resort, and one may meet there any morning or afternoon numbers of people well known in the art, literary, and society worlds.

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Mme. Eames, by the way, with her husband, Mr. Julian Story, were the victims of a surprise party given by some twenty of their intimate friends at the apartment of Miss Callender and Miss De Forest on Christmas Eve. Mr. and Mrs. Story ate their Christmas turkey with Miss De Forest and Miss Callender, and went with them to the theatre. Their hostesses invited them to return to a petit souper, when they found, on their arrival, the surprise-party friends, each one armed with a present for Mrs. Story in the form of some mechanical toy. When these gifts had been presented supper was enjoyed.

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Cards have been issued by Mrs. Robert Goelet for a cotillion at her residence, 591 Fifth Avenue, on New Year's Eve. This dance, the first which Mrs. Goelet has given in some years, will be for her son, Mr. Robert Walton Goelet. Ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry have sent out cards for a large reception, at which there is to be dancing, at their residence, 2 East Sixty-first Street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 12. This affair will be a repetition of the large and handsome reception given by ex-Commodore and Mrs. Gerry last Winter, to which were invited a large number of older people of name and position, not often now seen at the more fashionable entertainments. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give a dinner, to be followed by a small dance, this evening. The younger set has been invited, for the most part, to a dance at Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's apartment this evening, to be given by these ladies for Miss May Young, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Young and a débutante of the season.

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The dance given by Mrs. Wager Swayne for her young daughter, Miss Irma Swayne, who is not yet out, at Sherry's on Tuesday evening, was one of the prettiest of the young people's Christmastide dances. Mrs. Swayne and her daughter received the guests, assisted by Mrs. Richard Butler, Miss Marian Fisk, and Miss Josephine Williams. There were some seventy-five couples in the cotillion, which was led from each end by Messrs. H. Alexander Smith and J. Vaughn Mott. The favors were exceptionally pretty and appropriate, and consisted of beer steins, bows and arrows, and hockey sticks, tied with the various college colors, for the youths, and pompadour fans and jeweled belts for the maidens. Among the guests who will be the débutantes and society beaus of coming seasons were Miss Molly Hare, Miss Laura Low, Miss Wells, Miss Alice Agnew, Miss Fanny Jones, Miss Hegeman, Miss Anna Dodge, Miss May Gallatin, and Miss Marie de Neuville, and Messrs. Robert Goelet, Reginald Vanderbilt, Van Rensselaer King, Philip Livermore, and Barclay Kountze.

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At the New Year's Eve celebration at Tuxedo Miss Cissy Loftus (Mrs. Justin Huntley McCarthy) will appear. The cotillion will be a very pretty one. The dance at the Westchester Country Club on New Year's Eve promises to be unusually lively and enjoyable. There is to be a dinner at the clubhouse preceding the dance, for which all the tables have been engaged. Among the subscribers to the dance, most of whom will be present at the dinner, are Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Edmond Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Steers, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dwight Collier, and Major and Mrs. James G. Cooley.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet will go abroad, probably late in February, and will spend March and early April in cruising on the Mediterranean in Mr. Goelet's steam yacht Nahma, which is now being overhauled and painted on the Clyde. It is understood that Mr. and Mrs. Goelet have invited several friends to accompany them on this cruise.

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The last of the Bagby morning musicales for December at the Astoria will take place to-day. Mme. Emma Juch-Wellman and Signor Campanari will sing and Miss Adele Aus der Ohe will play. The comparative dullness of the week and the fact that people are beginning to recover from the Christmas dissipations will probably make this concert unusually well attended this morning. Mr. Bagby may give two supplementary mornings in January.

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Miss Frances Campbell, daughter of Mr. Samuel Campbell, whose home is in South Orange, N. J., has arranged a series of cotillions, the first of which was danced in Lerkeley Hall, East Orange, on Tuesday evening. The patronesses of these cotillions, most of whom were present on Tuesday night, are Mrs. Graham H. Brewer, Mrs. Samuel Campbell, Mrs. John J. Boyd, Mrs. E. Mortimer Carnrick, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. Edward S. Sanford, Mrs. Frank E. Martin, and Mrs. Ferdinand M. Thieriot.

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Entertainments in honor of Jean de Reszke, whom New York society so delights to honor, have already begun. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant gave a dinner at which M. de Reszke and his brother, M. Edouard de Reszke, were the guests of honor, at their residence, 36 West Thirty-ninth Street, on Tuesday evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. John A. Churchill, the parents of Mrs. Harold Baring, have rented their house at 44 West Fifty-first Street, and are now at the Langham for the Winter. Late letters from Mrs. Baring state that she is well and that she had a royal welcome from Mr. Baring's tenants on reaching home. They spent Christmas in Essex and have been entertaining a large house party. The Countess of Strafford cables to her relatives here that she had a very fair Winter voyage, and that she and her husband, the Earl of Strafford, were heartily welcomed on arrival at the Earl's country house, at Wrotham Park, Barnet, Hertfordshire, where they are entertaining also a large house party over the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, who sailed on Dec. 13, also had a good trip. They are at their London house for a month, and will then go to the Riviera.

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Among those booked to sail on the St. Louis yesterday for Southampton were Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Arnold, John H. Martin, and N. Clifford Page of this city, and W. L. Elkins, Jr., of Philadelphia. Among other passengers booked to sail, also on the St. Louis were Mr. and Mrs. J. Bryant Lindley, three daughters, an infant, and nurse. Mr. and Mrs. Lindley and family are returning via London, to Natal, South Africa, where Mr. Lindley is at present the agent of a large New York insurance company. Mrs. Lindley was Miss Leavitt, a sister of Mrs. Fellowes Morgan of this city. They have been here for some months on a visit.

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Several well-known women, among whom are Mrs. William Robison, Mrs. Oliver S. Carter, Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. J. R. Soley, Mrs. A. P. Montant, and Mrs. William G. Read, Jr., who are interested with others in the old Marion Street Maternity Hospital, which was well known to New Yorkers a generation ago, but is now comparatively unknown, have arranged for the delivery of a lecture on the history of New York City from 1783 to 1861, by Mrs. Sarah Bronson How at the Astoria Hotel on Jan. 6, for the benefit of the hospital. Tickets, which are $2 each, can be obtained from any member of the Entertainment Committee, who are Mesdames G. G. De Witt, 70 East Fifty-fifth Street; J. F. Degener, 5 West Thirty-eight Street; George Gordon King, 5 West Thirty-fifth Street; Auguste P. Montant, 39 West Twenty-first Street; William Robison, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street; James Russell Soley, 37 East Twenty-ninth Street; Joseph T. Thompson, 4 East Seventy-second Street; George Victor, 28 West Fifty-third Street, and Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street. The Marion Street Hospital is a necessity in the part of the city where it is situated, and for many years has benefited the poor and respectable married women of the east side.

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The second of the De Coverly dances will take place at Delmonico's this evening.

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Mrs. Henry William Jackson and the Misses Jackson of 556 Madison Avenue have issued cards for a large dance at their residence on Jan. 10. Miss Josephine W. Drexel is to give a series of receptions on Thursdays in January at her residence, 103 Madison Avenue. Miss Drexel's cards are accompanied by those of Mrs. James Watson Benton of Newcastle, N. H., who is spending the Winter with Miss Drexel. Mrs. T. Halsted Myers, formerly Miss Sadie Hawley, who was married last year, will receive on Mondays in January at 254 Madison Avenue. Mrs. Arthur Turnure of 55 East Fifty-second Street will give a large reception on Monday afternoon, Jan. 9.

A CHRISTMAS BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Miss Grace Ballard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Ballard of 21 West Seventy-third Street, gave a birthday party at her parents' residence last evening. Miss Fraser assisted Miss Ballard in receiving. Some 150 invitations were issued. Miss Ballard wore a gown of white embroidered chiffon and Miss Fraser was also in white. There was a cotillion led by Mr. A. Dudworth dancing with Miss Ballard. The favors were small silk Cuban and American flags, bunches of roses and silver trinkets.

LATE DECEMBER WEDDINGS.

Draper—Hoffman.

The wedding of Dr. William Kinnicutt Draper, a son of the well-known physician, Dr. William H. Draper, and Miss Helen Fidelia Hoffman, which was to have been celebrated at the Church of the Heavenly Rest yesterday afternoon, owing to the fact that the bridegroom had not sufficiently recovered from a recent attack of pneumonia to make it safe for him to go out, took place at the residence of the bridegroom's father, 19 East Forty-seventh Street. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hoffman, the parents of the bride, announced yesterday morning that owing to Dr. Draper's illness they were obliged to recall the invitations both to the ceremony at the church and to the following reception, which was to have taken place at their residence, 16 West Forty-third Street. The ceremony was, therefore, a quiet one. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan officiated. Save for the absence of guests, those present being only a few relatives and intimate friends, the general details of the wedding as first arranged were carried out. The bride wore a very becoming gown of white peau de soie silk covered with lace and a beautiful lace veil. The maid of honor, who was Miss Elizabeth Marshall Hoffman, the bride's sister, wore light blue satin-covered chiffon and a picture hat of black velvet, with plumes. The bridesmaids, who were the small sisters of the bride and bridegroom, Miss Malvina Hoffman, and Miss Ruth E. Draper, wore dresses of light blue crepe de chine, with large black velvet bows. The best man was Dr. John Thacher, and the ushers were Messrs. Charles D. Draper, a brother of the bridegroom; Richard Hoffman, Jr., brother of the bride; George Bladen, Jr., Evert Jansen Wendell, and Drs. Malcolm Storer, and Van Horne Norris. Among the few guests present, all relatives, were: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Kinnicutt, Dr. and Mrs. Delafield, Judge and Mrs. Robert C. Cornell, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dale Appleton, Miss Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Jennings.

Turk—Morgan.

Miss Edith Bush Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moseley Morgan of 14 West Eighty-fourth Street, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to Mr. Louis E. Turk in St. Stephen's Church, Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, by the rector, the Rev. Charles R. Treat, assisted by the Rev. R. Heber Barnes of Philadelphia. Miss Charlotte Chapin Morgan, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss E. Louise Morgan, a sister of the bride, and Miss Leila Chapin of Richmond Hill, Long Island, a cousin of the bride. The best man was Mr. Frederick Davies Reed. The ushers were Prof. Milton Haight Turk of Hobart College, Geneva, brother of the bridegroom; Mr. William Millerd Morgan, a brother of the bride; Mr. Henry H. Holly, Jr., and Mr. Edwin Seymour Chapin, Second, a cousin of the bride. There was a reception for the bridal party and immediate relatives only. The bride carried a bouquet of mistletoe and her fair attendants bunches of holly. These, with the elaborate Christmas decorations of the church, gave a Yuletide atmosphere to the ceremony.

Levi—Spiegelberg.

Mr. Jules C. Levi and Miss Edna Spiegelberg, a daughter of Mr. L. Spiegelberg of 156 West Forty-fourth Street, were married at Delmonico's last evening by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman. The maid of honor was Miss Lillian Levi, and Miss Thekla Levi and Miss Elsie Ellenbogen were the bridesmaids. The ushers were the bride's brothers, William, Albert, James, Sydney, Eugene, and Charles Spiegelberg, and Charles Elbow, Augustus Long, M. Hyman, Joseph Sichel, Edgar Hallman, Jr., Stern Levine, and Edgar S. Bloan. The ceremony was followed by a dinner and a dance.

Lieber—Goldberg.

Miss Dora Goldberg, a daughter of Mrs. Jacob Goldberg, was married last evening to Hugo Lieber, at the home of the bride's mother, 145 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Grossman. The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with duchesse lace and diamond jewels. The bridesmaids were Miss Ray Goldberg and Miss Hilda Salz. Miss Carrie Hellman and Miss Estelle Fromme were maids of honor. Alexander Bernstein, Harry Arnold, and Samuel Reiss acted as groomsmen.

Thornall—Jenkins.

Mr. Clarence Eugene Thornall and Miss Mary d'Auby Jenkins were married last evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Paul Edward Rasor, 210 West Fifty-sixth Street. The ceremony was private, and at it were present only immediate relatives. Some 200 guests, however, were invited to the reception which followed. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Flora d'Auby Jenkins. Mr. William H. Browning was the best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Griswold A. Thompson, Charles Francis Stone, Jr., Robert S. Chapin, and James G. Burchell.

Washburne—McKeel.

Miss Blanche McKeel, daughter of Mrs. Amelia McKeel, was married yesterday afternoon at her mother's home in Pleasantville to Howard R. Washburne of Chappaqua. Miss Edna McKeel, the bride's sister, attended her, and Clarence Page acted as best man. The wedding was a quiet one, the ceremony being according to the Society of Friends. Mr. and Mrs. Washburne started last evening on a wedding trip South.

Hellinger—Rinaldo.

Miss Millie Rinaldo and Paul Hellinger were married yesterday afternoon at The Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, assisted by Rabbi Philip Klein performed the ceremony. Miss Rinaldo is the only daughter of the late real estate investor, Marks Rinaldo, and Mr. Hellinger is prominent among the younger New York lawyers. A reception followed the marriage.

Nova—Schleestein.

The wedding of Mr. Louis Nova of Brooklyn, and Miss Miriam Schleestein, daughter of Mr. B. Schleestein, took place last evening at Delmonico's. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kauffman Kuhler. There were no attendants on the bride, and the ushers were Messrs. F. L. Richold, F. Benoit, A. Winebergh, and David Michael. The ceremony was followed by a dinner and dance.

Washburn—McFarland.

OSWEGO, Dec. 28.—Maude McFarland, daughter of E. G. McFarland, was married this evening by the Rev. P. N. Meade to John Tyler Washburn of Saugerties. The bride is a graduate of Vassar, '98.

DR. ISAAC LEWIS PEET DEAD.

His Whole Life Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf—His Father's Successor.

Dr. Isaac Lewis Peet, the Emeritus Principal of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, died Tuesday evening from pneumonia, at his residence at Fordham Heights. Few hearing men have been more closely and conspicuously associated with the deaf and their interests, especially in the State of New York, his connection with them extending throughout his whole life.

He was born Dec. 4, 1824, at the American School for the Deaf, Hartford, Conn., where his father filled the double position of Steward and teacher. He was graduated from Yale College in 1845, with rank that entitled him to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He at once became a professor in the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, where his father was Principal. While teaching, he pursued the study of theology in the Union Theological Seminary, and was graduated in 1849, but was never ordained. In 1867, upon the retirement of his father after thirty-six years' service, Dr. Peet was elected his successor, and filled the office of Principal for twenty-five years.

He was a prolific and scholarly writer on all subjects relating to the deaf. Among his chief works are "A Monograph on Decimal Fractions," "Language Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb," and "A Manual of Vegetable Physiology." In 1886 his inaugural address as President of the Medico-Legal Society of New York on "The Psychical Status and Criminal Responsibility of the Uneducated Deaf and Dumb" attracted much attention. Dr. Peet was for years a member of the Executive Committee of American Instructors of the Deaf, and although a devout Presbyterian, he was a leading member of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, and of the committee in charge of the Gallaudet Home for Deaf-Mutes. In 1872 he received from Columbia College the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was Vice President of the International Congress of Instructors of the Deaf, held in Milan, Italy, in 1880, and in 1882 was President of the Conference of Principals of American Schools for the Deaf. He was the first President of the Washington Heights Century Club, and also a member of the Yale Alumni Association of New York.

As a public speaker, Dr. Peet was happy in expression. He was distinguished for his ability to use spoken language and signs at the same time, thus being able to address an audience of deaf and hearing people simultaneously. His last appearance at the institution was as the guest of Dr. Currier at the annual celebration of his birthday, on Dec. 4, and his last address to the deaf was on the occasion of the celebration of "Gallaudet Day," on Dec. 10.

Funeral services will be held in the chapel of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Western Boulevard, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Judge Hamilton Ward.

Judge Hamilton Ward of the Supreme Court died yesterday morning of heart disease at Wellsville, N. Y. He is survived by his widow and two sons, John C. Ward and Hamilton Ward, Jr. The latter is a Captain with the Two Hundred and Second Regiment in Cuba.

Hamilton Ward was born July 3, 1829, in the town of Salisbury, Herkimer County. He was educated in the district schools. He began the study of law in Elmira in 1849, and two years later was admitted to the bar there. He opened an office in Belmont, Allegany County, which has since been his home. In 1856 he was elected District Attorney of Allegany County and was re-elected in 1862.

He served three terms in Congress, the first being in the Thirty-ninth Congress, to which he was elected in 1864, and served on the Committee of Claims and Accounts. During the succeeding two terms in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, he served on the Committee on the Assassination of President Lincoln, and as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. He was also a member of the special committee appointed to draw articles of impeachment against President Johnson. In the whole reconstruction legislation he took an active part as an ardent Republican.

He declined a renomination in 1870 and resumed the practice of law, but in 1879 he again emerged from private life to accept the nomination of his party for Attorney General, to which post he was elected.

In 1881 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District, and upon the expiration of his term of appointment the same year he was elected for the full term of fourteen years, but his term would have expired on Dec. 31, 1899, on account of the age limit. He served as Judge of the district until 1895, when the Constitutional amendment created the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and Justice Ward was designated by the Governor to serve in that division, Fourth Department, sitting in Rochester.

Howard J. Reeder.

Superior Court Judge Howard J. Reeder died at his home in Easton, Penn., at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, from dropsy and congestion of the lungs. He was fifty-five years of age. Judge Reeder was a son of Andrew H. Reeder, noted as the Governor of Kansas during the anti-slavery struggle before the Civil War. While a student at Princeton he was appointed a Lieutenant of the First Regular Infantry, and served at New Madrid, at Island No. 10, where he was wounded and obliged to quit the service. He recovered and was Captain of Company G, of the One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was engaged at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg.

After the war Reeder was graduated from Harvard Law School, and was law partner of his brother at Easton, when he was appointed Judge in 1881. Three years later he was chosen Judge of Northampton Common Pleas, being the only Republican elected in the county. He was commissioned under appointment by the Governor Judge of the Superior Court, June 28, 1895, and elected in the Autumn following, being commissioned for the full term Dec. 19, 1895, and his term would not have expired until 1906.

Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Theodore Frelinghuysen died yesterday morning at the home of his nephew, J. S. Frelinghuysen, 35 West Sixty-eighth Street, from pneumonia, following grip, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Frelinghuysen was a cousin of the late Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who was Secretary of State under President Arthur.

Theodore Frelinghuysen was born at Raritan, N. J., where his ancestors had lived for 200 years. He was a graduate of Rutgers College, and at the time of his death was the sole surviving graduate of his class. After his graduation he studied law at Princeton, and was in practice at Newark until about twenty-five years ago, when he retired. He at one time practiced law with the ex-Secretary in Newark.

His father was Gen. John Frelinghuysen, and his uncle, Theodore Frelinghuysen, at one time President of Rutgers, ran as Vice President on the ticket with Henry Clay. The greater part of Mr. Frelinghuysen's life was spent at Raritan, but for many years he had been spending part of his Winters in New York. He was a bachelor, and left two sisters, who reside in Raritan. He will be buried in the family plot in Somerville Cemetery, at his native town.

Lieut. Col. E. H. Little.

Lieut. Col. Edward Henry Little died on Tuesday at his home, 2,012 Lexington Avenue. Col. Little was born in New York City in 1830. He enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, in 1854, and was made Second Sergeant when the regiment went to Washington in 1861. In 1861 he was appointed First Lieutenant of United States Chasseurs, and was promoted to a Captaincy in 1862 for gallantry at the battle of Fair Oaks, Va. He was commissioned as Major of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers on Sept. 20, 1862, and made Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment in 1865. Col. Little served with distinction in many of the important engagements of the war. He was a member of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of the Loyal Legion, and Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association. His death was due to a complication of diseases. Funeral services will be held at Grace Emmanuel Church, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, this evening. Col. Little leaves a wife, a son, and a daughter.

James Hervey Sanford.

James Hervey Sanford, eighty-seven years old, at one time editor of The Journal of Commerce, died Monday at his home, 14 East Seventy-fourth Street. He was born in New Haven, and was graduated from Yale in 1831. Soon after he went to Peoria, Ill., and began the practice of law. Later he returned to this city and accepted an editorial post on The

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222? B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000

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FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
N. Y., Ontario & Western Railway Company
Cons. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds,
Called for Redemption on June 1st, 1899.

Referring to the announcement of the Company calling in the above bonds, and our offer to refund the same into 4 per cent. Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1992, we hereby give notice that the allowance in cash to be made upon refunding will, AFTER DECEMBER 31ST NEXT, BE REDUCED ONE-HALF PER CENT.

An official statement setting forth the financial condition of the Company, and showing the result to bondholders from refunding, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 and 29 Pine Street.
New York, December 15, 1898.

TAXES.
We offer bonds which are
TAX EXEMPT.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET.

$1,000,000
Greater New York
4% & 4½% Gold Bonds.
FOR SALE BY
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NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
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John H. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS,
10 Wall Street, New York.
WILL BUY AND SELL
Minneapolis Brewing Co. 7% Bonds; also John B. Stetson Co. Pfd. and Common Stock; Richmond R'way & Electric Co. 5% Bonds.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Yesterday's stock market was hardly less active than those which recently have been so productive of Stock Exchange buoyancy. At the opening of business the professional element on the board sold shares in large volume without making any impression upon quotations, there even being sharp rallies by the conspicuous stocks in the face of the utmost professional pressure. But later in the day a reaction came, which left a great majority of stocks below the closing figures of the day before.

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Attending the pressure put upon the market during the day there was a deluge of sensational stories, few of which had any foundation whatever. Attention was given to representations that the money market was to have a squeeze. Some high financial authorities were quoted as taking pessimistic views of the loan market's outlook, but before the day was over the authorities so quoted were almost uniformly outspoken in disavowing the ideas which professional speculators had attributed to them.

To lend color to bear tales of approaching pinches in money there was a concerted effort made by some of the active traders on the bear side to force up loan rates, and at one time call funds were quoted at 6 per cent. per annum. This record was attended by vigorous attacks upon quotations. But what was more notable than anything else attending the incident was that at every fractional concession in prices commission houses took stocks as if having unlimited orders to buy on a downward scale.

The bulk of loan business on the Stock Exchange during the day was at about 2½ per cent., the 6 per cent. rate being so palpably a matter of manipulation that banking institutions generally treated it as inconsequential in the way of serving as any guide in the conduct of ordinary business.

Nine out of ten important bankers in New York are firm in the belief that easy money is here to stay, and every man of consequence in the security market is emphatic in the declaration that with easy money continuing to prevail there can be no serious set-back in the security market.

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Stress was put by bear speculators upon the announcement that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is to spend some time abroad. This, according to the pessimistic ones, testifies that Mr. Morgan feels that the stock market here has reached its limit, and that further service by him in the maintenance of values would be futile. Traders taking this view sold freely most of the stocks with which Mr. Morgan has close identification. The same traders are likely soon to be confronted with the fact that Mr. Morgan's visit to Europe will prove to be one of the most helpful of influences in the further upbuilding of the American security market, for (as was disclosed by the last similar trip of this same leader) there is likely to be an immediately quickened interest in American stocks the moment Mr. Morgan arrives and begins to make clear to British investors trusting him and always ready to follow him what business conditions here actually are. Mr. Morgan's service to the American financial world will not be inconsequential abroad this Winter. To attack values because such an apostle of American prosperity is to be active in Europe savors of something else than sanity.

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In practically every branch of trade betterment is reported. Especially aggressive are the strides forward which the iron and steel trades are making. It is the estimate of ironmaking authorities that the profits on iron and steel products in this country during the ensuing twelve months will reach to figures as great as the total for more than the past five years.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $84,000 threes, coupon, at 107¼@107⅝; $1,000 do., small, at 107; $6,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 128⅝@129; $1,000 fours, 1907, coupon, at 113½, and $3,000 fours, coupon, at 113.

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In State bonds, $3,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 98, and $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1901 at 85½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	¾	N. J. Central	¾
Am. Steel & W. pf.....	¾	N. Y. Air Brake.....	2
Canadian Pacific	1	Pacific Coast 2d pf..	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...	⅝	Pitts., C. & St. L.	½
Col., H. V. & Tol...	⅝	Pullman Car	2
Con. Ice pf.....	2	Quicksilver pf.	2
Delaware & Hudson.	1½	Reading	½
H. B. Claflin.....	1	Reading 2d pf.....	½
Internat. Paper	1½	Rio G. West. pf....	2
Iowa Central pf.....	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	⅛
Kan. City, P. & G...	¾	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	1
Keok. & D. M. pf...	1	St. Paul & Omaha...	1
Laclede Gas	½	Wisconsin Central....	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Steel & Wire....	1	Iowa Central	½
Am. Sugar Refs.....	½	Lake Erie & West...	1⅛
At., T. & S. F. pf...	¾	Lake Erie & W. pf..	½
B. & O., all v. pf...	¾	Manhattan Cons.	¾
Balt. & Ohio w. i...	1¾	Minn. & St. Louis...	1½
B. & O. pf. i.....	1½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1⅝
Bay State Gas.....	1½	Missouri Pacific	1⅛
Brooklyn Rapid Tr...	½	National Biscuit	1¼
Brooklyn Union Gas.	2⅝	Natl. Lead Co.....	1¼
Brunswick City	⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil....	1½
Canada Southern	⅞	N. Y. Central	½
Central Pacific	½	Norfolk & West. pf..	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	½	North American	½
Chi. Gt. Western....	⅝	Northern Pacific pf..	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	⅝	Oregon R. & N. pf..	⅞
Chi. Gt. W. deb.....	⅛	Pacific Mail	½
Chi. & Northwest....	1	Penn. R. R.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	1	People's Gas. Chi...	⅞
Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	1⅛	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron....	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	½	Standard Distilling ..	1
Colorado Midland ...	1¼	Southern Pacific	⅜
Col., H. C. & I.....	1	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf...	1¼	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Texas Pacific Land T.	½
Del., M. & Ft. Dodge.	1	Tol. & Ohio Cen. pf.	10
Des M. & Ftt. tDodge	½	Union Pacific	1¼
Federal Steel	⅞	Union Pacific pf....	1¼
Federal Steel pf....	1½	U. S. Leather	½
Flint & P. M. pf....	1	U. S. Leather pf....	1¾
General Electric	½	U. S. Rubber	⅝
Glucose Sugar	2½	Western Union Tel..	⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	1	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment paid ..	⅝
Illinois Central	⅞		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. con. 7s.	1½	Nash., C. & St.L. con.	1
De Bardeleben C. 6s.	2	Northern Pac. 1st 6s.	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st..	1½	Oregon & Cal. 1st...	1
Kings Co. El 1st	2½	San A. & A. P. 4s...	2⅜
Leh. & W. B. con. 7s.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	1½
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & Mobile 1st	3		

Bonds Declined.

Col., H. V. & T. 5s..	2½	Texas Pacific 2d....	2½
Lex. Av. & P. F. 1st.	1	U. P. col. tr. 4½s...	1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d....	1¼	Va. Midland gen....	1
Mo. Pacific Tr. 5s...	1	Wabash deb., B.....	1
Peo. & Eastern 1st..	2½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@6 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $199,411,212; balance, $10,219,664; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $836,972.

Money on call in London at 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for short and 3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ less 1-16 for long, 5.21¼@5.21⅛ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 94 13-16@94 15-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5@10c discount@par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium, telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c discount.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN IRON.

Improvement in the iron business grows. From every quarter in that trade come enthusiastic and encouraging reports of progress and of a brilliant outlook. Even the smallest of the iron concerns are piling up orders and making more money than for years, while in the larger concerns and with that giant of the trade, the Federal Steel Company, the output for months ahead is already contracted for.

In its review to-day of trade conditions, The Iron Age, foremost of iron trade authorities, will say:

"From all producing and distributing centres comes the story of continued extraordinary activity, with the advancing tendency in prices. In fact, powerful interests are doing their utmost to keep the rise in check, fearing that it will galvanize into life many schemes for putting crippled plants on crutches and starting new ventures with the enormous development of speculative interest in iron-making companies.

"Money is only too likely to flow into the industry, not counting the funds which are coming into the hands of parties who have spent a lifetime in the trade, and who have just sold out and are about to sell out to the great consolidations. A large part of that money is likely to go back into some branch of the industry.

"Interest has centred in the developments in the wire trade. The negotiations between the American Steel and Wire Company and the other large plants have been actively conducted. As a fact that a controlling interest in the stock of the Pittsburg Wire Company, at Pittsburg, Penn., has been purchased. It is stated that the rod mill and the wire-nail plant of the Shenango Valley Steel Company were acquired last Thursday. The works of the Cincinnati Barb Wire Company have also been taken over. We are also officially advised that the report that the American Steel and Wire Company has taken over the Oliver Wire Company of Pittsburg is without foundation. It is a fact that overtures have been made to the Oliver Wire Company with a view to securing a controlling interest in its plant, and that a counter proposition has been made. However, no option has been given on the plant, and while such a transaction may be consummated, it has not yet been accomplished. Report has it that the stockholders of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland are to vote on a proposition to sell out, at an early date. Negotiations have also been had with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company and with another small plant. Thus a further concentration of the great wire industry has already taken place, and may at an early date proceed even much further.

"The Executive Board of the tin plate consolidation held a meeting last week, and a gathering of the whole board is now in progress in Chicago to discuss the questions involved in the marketing of the product. It is officially intimated that prices will be given out early in the new year.

"Chicago reports a continuance of heavy sales of foundry iron, and in Philadelphia there has been a good business at an advance in prices. Sales of basic and Cornwall iron are reported there aggregating 35,000 tons. Bessemer pig in the Central West has been quiet.

"A large producer in the Pittsburg district is reported to have been a purchaser of 50,000 tons of billets, and one lot of 10,000 tons held by a middleman in the Cleveland district has been taken by the largest consuming interest. The market for steel has hardened further.

"In the rail trade the Maryland Steel Company has since our last accepted the Victoria order for 32,000 tons. In the domestic field the markets are quiet in this branch.

"In the plate trade the scarcity is growing pronounced. The Carnegie Steel Company has decided not to take the second block of 33,000 tons for the Coolgardie order.

"The Eastern manufacturers of bars have come together and have decided to adhere to new but moderate prices."

GRANGER BULLISHNESS.

All of the Granger stocks were notably buoyant yesterday morning, St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island making new high prices for the present movement in the first hour. The effect of St. Paul's excellent November statement was to be seen in the commission house buying of the stock, and during the day Burlington's report of net earnings for the same month was made public. It showed an increase in surplus of nearly $240,000. Fresh buying of the stock was attributable to this influence. St. Paul sold as high as 120, and Burlington touched 124¾. Rock Island was a favorite among the Grangers, selling up to within a fraction of 115. Flower interests were steady buyers, and in such operations they had a large following among the commission houses. Certain combinations—even mergers—are talked of as early Granger possibilities.

A new phase in the Granger situation shows in the fact that practically every Granger general manager is taking optimistic views of the business situation, and all of them seem to be now working in harmony to pile up big net profits. Recent remarks of an important Western railway President have persuaded Wall Street that most of the rate-cutting, which has heretofore been such a disturbing element in the Granger railroad situation, is likely to disappear immediately after the first of the year.

THE ANTHRACITE COALERS.

Favorable sentiment on the anthracite coalers was to be found yesterday in quarters where bullishness on that particular group is usually significant. All of the stocks showed strength, and there was excellent buying of the Readings and of Jersey Central. It was intimated that announcements to be made around Jan. 1 will be likely to considerably improve public sentiment on the coalers. That there have been negotiations looking to a rehabilitation of the trade is well known, and the successful outcome of such plans will remove from the anthracite situation a barrier which has kept the coal trade back for years.

Jersey Central's statement for the month of November was published yesterday. The road's operating expenses are still being reduced. In November it took only $5,500 more to operate than in November, 1897, although gross earnings for the month showed betterment by more than $57,000. The road's statement follows:

	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earn....	$1,221,991.48	$1,154,650.65	$67,340.83
Op. exp. and taxes	664,477.05	659,048.79	5,428.26
Net	$557,514.43	$495,601.86	$61,912.57

SOME BEAR LOGIC.

The professional talent of Wall Street continues aggressively bearish. All of the room traders seem to have whipped over to the bear side, and most of them have now quite a load of short contracts on their hands. As a consequence many stocks present an oversold appearance. These bear professionals have been holding to their market pessimism for some time past, and they have been many times whipped. Yet they go on with bearish hopes based merely upon a theory that because the sky is cloudless something disastrous should happen. The character of the expected unfavorable development is not known and its possibility is not logical, yet the traders persist in hitting in the dark and in keeping to the bear side of the market.

AS TO BAY STATE GAS.

Bay State Gas was quite erratic yesterday, dropping from 8⅝ to 6¼, and then advancing again and closing at 7. Over 76,000 shares of the stock changed hands. People claiming to know the secrets of Bay State Gas affairs—they are chiefly secrets—stated that important Standard Oil interests, which are already largely interested in the property and which have formed a stock market pool in it, broke its price in order to accumulate the stock. These suggestions were scornfully sneered at by the average Wall Street man, but it must be remembered that the average Wall Street man is not new in his scorn of Bay State Gas. A week ago, when the stock sold at half the price it has since commanded, the average Wall Street man was quite bombastic in his scorn of the stock's chances for an advance.

AMONG THE INDUSTRIALS.

Industrial stocks were notably soft yesterday. Sugar Trust sold at 124 and then dropped below 122, closing just below 123. Tobacco Trust was also sluggish on reports of the acquisition of the Liggett & Meyers concern by the Trust's rival, the new Union Tobacco Company. In well-informed quarters it is believed that a merger of the Liggett & Meyers concern with the Union Company will be accomplished within a short time. Leather preferred was quite weak, dropping from 74 to 71½, and losing nearly two points net for the day. American Cotton Oil got up to 35½ and then receded to 33½ under pressure. The Malt stocks were steadily bought by a clique of brokers who were understood to be acting for a new pool made up of Chicago and New York financial interests.

A NEW EXCHANGE.

The movement to unite the "Outside Board" of the Mills Building curb with the New York Mining Exchange seems to be progressing rapidly. Yesterday there were filed in Albany articles of incorporation for "The New York Industrial Exchange," which is to be the name of the new combined board. The curb brokers did not like the Mining Exchange's name or its charter, and consequently the new corporation was decided upon. The following extract from the articles of incorporation shows the corporate purposes of the projected concern, special emphasis being laid upon the idea of making the Exchange supplemental to the New York Stock Exchange:

"The particular purposes for which the said corporation is formed are to foster the interests of those engaged in the business of buying and selling agricultural stocks, bonds, and other obligations and securities, agricultural and commercial products and stocks, bonds and other securities of miscellaneous corporations not at present traded in on the New York Stock Exchange by and between its members; mining properties and products and the stocks, bonds and other obligations of mining corporations; to reform abuses relative thereto; to secure freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions; to diffuse accurate and reliable information as to the standing of merchants and other matters; to procure uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of the trade and of those having a common trade, business, professional or financial interest therein; to settle differences between its members, and to promote a more enlarged and friendly interest among business men."

The Directors for the first year and the incorporators are Messrs. A. D. Lamberton, G. D. Hedden, B. E. Chilton, O. Yenni, and C. L. Parker.

THE PACIFIC SHARES.

The Northern Pacific stocks were quite buoyant at one time yesterday, the common getting up to 44¼, a new high price. Later, when the traders began to get frightened because Mr. J. P. Morgan was going to Europe, the Northern Pacifics suffered from professional selling, and closed with fractional recessions. No news affecting the property was disclosed. The Union Pacifics were rather weak during the day, slumping sharply in the afternoon weakness. London was a seller of Union Pacific common.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake stock was one of the strong features yesterday, getting up above 105, and gaining 2 points net. Insiders were large buyers, and explained their new bullishness by stating that the company has within the past few days received new contracts which will mean largely increased profits. The new contracts were said to be spread out over a considerable time.

COLORADO BULLISHNESS.

Discussing business conditions and prospects from the Colorado point of view Messrs. William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs write:

"The unprecedented revival of industrial and commercial prosperity has been making astonishing progress during the past few weeks. In volume of business and production November broke every previous record, constituting it by far the best month in American financial history. In the iron industry the recognized barometer of commercial weather, production and consumptive demand are alike advancing at an unprecedented rate; nothing comparable with the present activity in this branch of trade has ever been known. The November output of pig iron exceeded by 22½ per cent. that of the largest month in 1892, which until now had held the record. During the past ten days a leading manufacturing company was compelled to decline a profitable foreign order for steel rails because of already overcrowded works. The country's export trade is the largest ever known. Tremendous activity characterizes the stock exchanges, and while numerous advances have already been secured, the consensus of opinion in financial circles is that prices will be carried to a much higher level.

"Prosperity, then, is with us, and the voice of the croaker and pessimist is silenced. The United States is about to take another forward step in its development—of this there can be no manner of doubt; every condition favors. That the mining industry will secure its full share of this advance we are well assured; as also that Colorado, the foremost producer of both gold and silver, will continue increasingly to focus the attention of the mining world."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance of 25 cents a ton at Buffalo and Chicago ordered in anthracite prices, to take effect Jan. 1.

Declaration of the regular dividends on American Tobacco common and preferred stocks.

Increase of $10,379 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's net earnings for November, making an increase of $24,075 since July 1.

Advance of 1 cent a gallon in the price of spirits by both the American Spirits and Standard Distilling Companies.

Declaration of the regular Vanderbilt dividends.

Increase of $1,600 in Canada Southern's surplus for the year ending Dec. 31. Increase of $28,000 in Michigan Central's surplus for the same period. Decrease of $247,196 in Lake Shore's surplus for year.

Dividends from Cripple Creek gold mines this year double what they were in the previous twelve months, reaching over $2,660,000.

Decrease of $96,141 in Third Avenue's surplus for the quarter ended Sept. 30.

Increase of $96,672, in Omaha's gross earnings for November, making an increase of $717,841 since Jan. 1.

Increase of $237,741 in Burlington's surplus net earnings for November.

Activity and strength of American shares in the London market.

Increase of $4,302 in Edison Electric Illuminating's surplus for November, making an increase of $101,737 since Jan. 1.

Plan of reorganization for Peoria, Decatur and Evansville completed and ready for publication.

Gold shipments from Australia for 1898 £12,020,000. Increase in amount sent to America of £2,000,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in December showed increases:

Chicago and Western Illinois.....	$3,700
Chicago and Western Michigan	7,635
Detroit, Grand Rapids and Western.	2,115
Evansville and Terre Haute.....	1,947
Mexican National	9,763
Ohio River	959
Rio Grande Southern	154
Total increase of roads.....	$26,273
Increase previously reported.....	659,392
Total increase, 33 roads.....	$685,665

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The following showed decreases:

Evansville and Indianapolis.....	$336
Oregon Railroad and Navigation....	7,299
Pittsburg and Western	620
Total decrease, 3 roads.....	$8,245
Decrease previously reported.....	69,088
Total decrease, 14 roads.....	$77,333
Net increase.....	$608,332

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 123¾; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 67¼; Reading, ½, to 10¼; Atchison, ⅜, to 19⅞, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76⅜. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 62⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 117¾, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 80½. Canadian Pacific sold at 85½, New York Central at 127¼, Erie at 15, and Erie first preferred at 39. British consols declined ⅛, to 110 3-16, for money, and 1-16, to 110⅝, for the account. The Bank of England gained £130,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f. 92½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 25c.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, December 14, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the first six months of the present fiscal year, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid February 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

On February 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23d St. and Lexington Av.,
New York, December 28th, 1898.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable January 16th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 8th, 1899. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. January 5th, 1899, until January 17, 1899.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.

H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
189th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
December 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half Per Cent., (3½ %,) free of tax, payable January 3, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 23d, 1898, and reopened January 4th, 1899.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 FIFTH AV.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway,
New York, December 13th, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of this Company, payable January 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of December 20th, 1898. Transfer books will close December 20th, 1898, at 3 P. M., and reopen January 3d, 1899.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Nov'r 18th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 34.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1898.

The Board of Trustees has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 3d, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. December 23d, 1898, until 10 A. M. January 3d, 1899. JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 27.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Jan. 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Dec. 30, 1898. Transfer books will be closed Dec. 30, 1898, and reopened Jan. 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors. M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1898, to January 3d, 1899.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.

J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 22nd, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3rd, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3rd, 1899.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.

Transfer books closed until January 4, 1899.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Jan. 3d, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The National Bank of North America,
In New York, 25 Nassau Street, Organized 1851.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to shareholders on and after Tuesday, January 3d, 1899. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 20th, 1898.

A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1899.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 21, 1898.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 3, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1898.
Ninety-First Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from December 21 until January 3, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

The coupons due January 1, 1899, from the First Mortgage Extended 4 % Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Speyer & Company, New York.

J. B. WASHINGTON, Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4½) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank,
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.

A Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 3d, 1899.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY, No. 46 Wall Street, will pay the coupon due January 1, 1899, on the first mortgage bonds of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.
The Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.,
By W. L. BULL, Chairman.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,340,639
Gold reserve	245,189,845
Net silver	6,529,500
United States notes in Treasury.....	14,295,960
Treasury notes of 1890.....	883,885
Total receipts this day.....	864,022
Total receipts this month.....	36,715,487
Total receipts this year.....	241,272,533
Total expenditures this day.....	1,340,000
Total expenditures this month.....	38,871,000
Total expenditures this year.....	326,887,504
Deposits in National banks.....	94,763,458
Silver bullion	870,240
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	194,335
Government receipts from customs...	580,198
Internal revenue	270,003
Miscellaneous	13,730

DIVIDENDS.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New York, December 28th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER C

REORGANIZATION,

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the holders of the following Bonds and Stocks:

Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.;

Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended Four Per cent.;

Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per cent. Bonds, (Currency);

Ohio and Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency);

Ohio and Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency);

B. and O. Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;

B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A;

B. and O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B;

B. and O. Southwestern Railway preferred Stock;

B. and O. Southwestern Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;

Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

The undersigned have undertaken to act as Managers to carry out a plan for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company on substantially the following basis:

It is proposed that the undersigned shall recommend to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) that it shall acquire the properties of the above-named companies or the securities above named representing the same, and shall issue in exchange therefor and to provide new capital for the enlargement, betterment, or extension of said properties its new securities as follows:

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds	$40,000,000
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) New Preferred Stock (trust certificates)	12,500,000
Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) New Common Stock (trust certificates)	10,000,000

The new securities and cash are to be offered in exchange for the above-named bonds and stock as follows:

EACH $1,000 RECEIVES	*Cash.	New Southwestern Division 3½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds.	New Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.	New Common Stock Trust Certificates.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.	$30.	$1,070.	100.	$200.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.	20.	1,340.	100.	225.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)	17.50	1,240.	125.	175.
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)	11.67	1,000.	125.	
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, (Currency)	4.17	800.	100.	
B. & O. Southwestern Railroad First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds	22.50	1,060.	100.	
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds	22.50	900.	100.	
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A			300	
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B				$200.
B. & O. Southwestern Railway preferred Stock				225.
B. & O. Southwestern Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds	8.33	1,000.	125.	
Cincinnati & Baltimore Railroad 7 Per Cent. Bonds	35.	1,000.	125.	
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds	6.67	1,000.		

*Interest at the rate provided in the old Bonds from the date of the last matured coupon next preceding January 1, 1899, up to the date when the new Bonds begin to bear interest—namely, January 1, 1899, excepting in respect of bonds represented by Certificates of Deposit stamped "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899," as stated below.

Deposited Bonds must carry all coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds maturing on or after January 1, 1899 (excepting B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A and B, which must carry all matured and unpaid coupons.)

The Syndicate will purchase for cash at their face value such coupons and claims for interest on registered bonds maturing January 1, 1899, from holders who deposit their bonds under the plan, upon the Certificates of Deposit for such bonds being stamped "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899," and the said coupons or claims for interest on registered bonds being respectively delivered or assigned to the Syndicate or upon its order. Upon the completion of the reorganization there will be paid in cash upon all deposited bonds (not including, however, B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A and B,) interest at the respective rates provided for the old bonds up to January 1, 1899, from the coupon date last preceding, excepting in the case of bonds represented by Certificates of Deposit stamped as aforesaid, "Ex Interest due January 1, 1899."

A syndicate has been formed to provide the sum of $5,500,000 required for improvements, cutting down grades, equipment, etc., and also the cash required to take up existing car trusts, floating debt and other outstanding obligations of the Company, to purchase new securities not taken by holders of certain of the existing bonds, and also to make advances and perform other obligations essential for the purposes of the Plan.

The consummation of the Plan is conditional upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) approving the same and consenting to issue its Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds and Preferred and Common Stock as above stated, within one year from the date hereof, or within such further time as the Reorganization Managers shall allow. In case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized) should fail to fulfill the foregoing conditions, this Plan will be abandoned, and deposited securities will be returned to depositors upon surrender of the certificates of deposit therefor, without expense, unless some modification of the Plan satisfactory to the depositors shall be proposed, in which case due notice of such modified Plan will be given and depositors will be afforded an opportunity to withdraw their deposited securities, in case the modification of the Plan is not acceptable to them.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK will act as **Depositary** under the Plan, and the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, will act as its AGENT for the purpose of receiving deposits in London, England. Holders of bonds and stocks affected by the Plan may deposit their securities either with The Mercantile Trust Company at its office, **No. 120 BROADWAY**, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, **41 LOTHBURY, LONDON**, England, and will receive reorganization certificates of deposit therefor. Application will be made in due course to list such certificates of deposit upon the New York and London Stock Exchanges.

Participation under the Plan of Reorganization, in any respect whatsoever, is dependent upon the deposit of securities as above within such time as may be fixed by the Managers, and the Plan will embrace only securities so deposited.

Copies of the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from the undersigned, or from the Depositary or its London agency, as all depositors are bound thereby, without regard to this circular.

Any further information connected with the reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at the office of any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Depositary or its London agency.

Dated New York, December 15, 1898.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York,

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York,

Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London,

Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York;
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

TO THE SECURITY HOLDERS OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the guarantor of certain of your securities, having become insolvent and its property being in the possession of Receivers, and its reorganization having been declared operative, it become necessary for your Board, in order to properly protect the securities of your Company, to enter into negotiations with the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to arrange the future relations of your Company with that reorganized property.

For several months the Board has been in negotiation with them, and in consultation with the security holders, for the purpose of securing an exchange of your Company's securities for the securities of the Reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company upon a satisfactory basis, and to secure additional new capital to place the Company in a position to successfully carry on its business and place it on a sound financial basis.

Since the organization of your Company, vigorous competition, then unexpected, has developed in the territory it occupies, greatly reducing the rates for transportation received by your Company.

The effect of such reduction in rates has been most serious and shows the pressing need of a readjustment of the Company's securities and fixed charges, and the securing of additional capital to make needed improvements upon the property. Had the same rates prevailed last year as existed at the time of the organization of the Company there would have been a surplus over fixed charges of $2,278,026, instead of a deficit of $99,574.

When your Company was organized it was believed ample provision had been made for necessary capital to reduce its grades, secure increased and heavier motive power, equipment, and rails, and to bring the property to the highest standard of condition. Such necessary capital was to be secured through the sale of the Company's securities, guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Immediately upon the organization of the Company certain of such improvements were entered upon; before they could be completed to the extent whereby substantial savings in operation could be effected to meet the prevailing low rates, the insolvency and receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company prevented the sale of its securities and thereby arrested the completion of the contemplated improvements. These improvements have become imperative and cannot longer be delayed.

The amount of capital now needed to be expended in the reduction of the grades, purchase of additional equipment and for other improvements in order to bring the property to the efficiency requisite for advantageous and profitable operation, in conjunction with the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is estimated at about $5,500,000, the greater proportion of which should be expended during the next calendar year and the remainder as soon as possible thereafter.

The Reorganization Managers have agreed to undertake the consummation of the plan herewith submitted, which provides for the issue by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (as reorganized), of its securities in exchange for yours on a just and equitable basis, and the securing of additional capital required to put your property in a position to successfully carry on its business. The syndicate mentioned in the plan will purchase at their face value all coupons due on the first day of January next that are not paid from such bondholders as shall deposit their securities. It is hoped that further financial embarrassment, with its inevitable consequences and the depreciation in the value of your securities, can be avoided by a prompt acceptance of the plan.

Your Board therefore urgently recommends its prompt acceptance.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

EDWARD R. BACON,
President.

WILLIAM L. BULL,
EDGAR T. WELLES,
JOHN H. DAVIS,
New York;
JAMES SLOAN, Jr.,
Baltimore;
FRANCIS PAVY,
London,
Committee of Board.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N.Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-Pres. & Acting Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburgh & Connellsville) Receivers' Certificates of Jan. 1, 1897.

Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Certificates will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., Baltimore City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Certificates to the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co. for indorsement in accordance with the Order.

JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers
OSCAR G. MURRAY, }

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company Bonds of July 1, 1890.

Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Bonds will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., New York City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Bonds to the Mercantile Trust Co. for indorsement in accordance with the order.

JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.
OSCAR G. MURRAY, }

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD CO.

No. 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.,
Dec. 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to it of shares of its Preferred Stock, at a price not exceeding the par value thereof, the Company having now or hand $890,778.40 restored and repaid to the "Land and Stumpage Account" applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock in accordance with the "Plan of Purchase, Sale, and Reorganization." Proposals must be in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares unless otherwise specified. They must be addressed to R. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, before January 6th, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

$4,000,000

Terminal and Improvement Mortgage 4% Bonds OF THE New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company.

Due May 1, 1923. Interest payable May & Nov. Authorized and Outstanding, $5,000,000 Coupon Bonds. Denomination, $1,000.

FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.

Principal and interest guaranteed by endorsement on each bond by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

Application will be made to list these bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company owns 214 miles of double-track railroad in the State of New York, extending from Binghamton into Buffalo. It was leased in 1882 for duration of charter to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for a rental equivalent to all fixed charges and dividends of 5 per cent. per annum upon $10,000,000 capital stock.

These bonds are secured by mortgage upon the terminals of the Company in the City of Buffalo, upon the main line from Binghamton to Buffalo, "and upon the rolling stock, lands, property, rights, and franchises pertaining to said main line.....now owned or hereafter acquired," subject only to $17,000,000 prior lien bonds.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company guarantees the prompt payment of the principal and interest of these bonds by endorsement, as follows:

"The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, lessee of the property covered by the mortgage given to secure the payment of the within bond, having requested the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company to make said mortgage and to issue this bond, doth hereby, for value received, guarantee its payment, both principal and interest, and agree that the mortgage given to secure its payment shall have a priority of lien upon the mortgaged property over its liens and claims thereon as such lessee."

The New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway of itself earns a large surplus over all charges and dividends on its stock, and is a valuable and paying part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system. These bonds were issued by the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway, and sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to reimburse them for advances made for construction, and additions and improvements to the terminal property at Buffalo.

The terminals at Buffalo are estimated to be worth at least $8,000,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western operates a trunk line between Hoboken, New Jersey, and Buffalo, with branches to the coal region—901 miles altogether. Since 1882 the company has paid dividends varying from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. upon its capital stock of $26,200,000.

We offer the above bonds at 108 and accrued interest. Subscription books will be opened at our office at 10 A. M. Tuesday, January 3d, and close at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, the same date, the right being reserved to reject any bid or allot smaller amounts than applied for.

The Bonds will be deliverable and payable Thursday, January 5th.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
41 Wall Street, New York.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a proposed alteration of the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, dated May 26, 1897, which in the judgment of the Committee materially affects the several classes of parties thereto, has been filed with the Depositary, New York Security and Trust Company.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
R. SUYDAM GRANT,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
Committee.

REDEMPTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Gold Bonds of the SPRING VALLEY COAL CO.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a Deed of Trust made by The Spring Valley Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1889, nineteen (19) bonds were this day drawn in compliance with Article 10 of the said Deed of Trust, being Nos. 1, 11, 42, 44, 69, 71, 138, 139, 276, 300, 301, 374, 376, 386, 388, 408, 439, 469, 542. These bonds will be paid at 102½ ex coupon due Jan. 1st, 1899, on presentation at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2d, 1899. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1899.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 Wall Street, New York City.
December 23, 1898.

NOTICE.—Holders of **THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FOR STEEL RAILS,** dated July 31st, 1897, are hereby notified that on the **NEXT INTEREST DAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1899, THE RECEIVERS WILL REDEEM EACH AND ALL OF SAID CERTIFICATES** on presentation at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York.

JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY,
Receivers.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.07	.07	Justice	.14	.14
Alpha Con	.03	.03	Kentuck Con	.09	.08
Andes	.04	.04	Mexican	.28	.29
Belcher	.16	.17	Occidental Con	.52	.80
Best & Belcher	.33	.32	Ophir	.48	.46
Bullion	.02	.02	Overman	.06	.06
Caledonia	.20	.21	Potosi	.12	.13
Challenge Con	.14	..	Savage	.10	..
Chollar	.14	.12	Sierra Nev	.36	.60
Confidence	.69	.60	Standard	2.50	2.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.05	Union Con	.15	.13
Crown Point	.15	.15	Utah Con	.09	.08
Gould & Curry	.24	.22	Yellow Jacket	.23	.22
Hale & Norc	.09	1.60			

Silver bars, 59½c; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾c; drafts, sight, 15c; telegraph, 17½c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday		Tuesday	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¾	5	4¾	5
Aneconda	53½	54	53½	54¾
Anchoria	91	96	91	96
Argentum	40	41	39½	39½
Battle	38¾	39¾	39½	39¾
Columbine	13½	14	13¾	14½
Consolidated	8	8¼	8	8¼
Elkton	76¼	76¾	76	78¼
El Paso	9¾	10¾	9¼	9¾
Findley	16¾	16¾	17	17¾
Gibson	23	24½	24	25
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	82	85	82½	86
Gold Coin	155	157½	155	157
Garfield	15¾	16½	16¾	15¾
Isabella	36¾	36¾	35½	36
Independence	65½	63¾	63	64
Jackpot	34¾	35	37¾	38
Jefferson	6¾	10	5	8
Matos	27¼	28	29½	30
Moon Anchor	122	122¼	122	122¼
Pharmacist	4	4½	4	4½
Portland	147	148	147½	148
Rawlings	40½	41	43	44
Rosa	22	22¾	21¾	24
Union	19¼	19½	16½	19¼
Vindicator	101	102	101	102
Work	16¾	16½	17¾	18

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 28.—Linseed Oil was the leader to-day on 'Change. The name yesterday bought a big concern, the name of which will not be given out for some time. It has still several millions of stock in the treasury to buy more, and undoubtedly will have a monopoly of the business. There are about 60,000 shares of stock tied up by mill owners, who have agreed not to market it for six months. This is considered a favorable sign, as the floating stock is reduced to a comparatively small amount, and it may not be long till the shorts are worried. Common opened to-day at 29 and sold to 30, then to 28½, and closed at 28¾, when the rest of the market became easier.

Traders in Biscuit common were out early taking in the profits. The first sales of the common were at 52. Commission houses were aware of the coming decline, and advised the sale of stock. From 52 the market declined to 50¾, the last morning sale. Preferred stock sold off from 105 to 102.

Tin Plate also was weak. The common sold to 44 from 47, but recovered to 45¼, and the preferred to 99½ from 100. The general list, other than for the three new favorites mentioned, was dull and unsatisfactory. West Chicago Cable sold at 93. Street's Stable Car Company stock sold at 19¼@19¾. Match sold at 145@145¾.

Settlement prices:

Am. Strawboard	33
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	64
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	8½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	22
Chi. P. & Prov. Co.	20
Chi. P. & Prov. Co. pf.	42
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	145½
Lake St. El.	13½
Lake St. El. pf., t. ctfs.	11½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	4¾
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	29
N. Chi. St. R. R.	220
Street's W. S. C. Line	18½
W. Chi. St. R. R.	91½
South Side El. R. R. Co.	74
National Biscuit com.	49½
National Biscuit pf.	104
Am. Steel & Wire com.	46½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	106

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	105	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	.....
33¾	34	10,440	American Malting Co.	34	34¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
86½	86¼	7,460	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86¾	88	86½	86½	+ ½
34½	35	12,390	American Cotton Oil	33½	35½	33½	34½	+ ¾
88¾	89	965	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	89	88½	88½	.....
13¾	13¾	3,970	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13½	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
37	37½	800	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36½	37¾	36½	37¾	— ¼
122¾	122½	47,736	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124	124	121⅝	122⅞	— 1⅝
111½	113	404	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	+ ⅝
142¾	143	9,690	American Tobacco	143½	143½	141¼	143	— ¼
45½	46	6,385	Am. Steel & Wire Co.	47	47	45¾	46	— 1
107⅜	108	1,971	Am. Steel & W. Co. pf.	107¼	108	107¼	107⅜	+1¼
37	38	100	Ann Arbor pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....
18⅝	18¾	7,750	Atch., Top. & S. F.	19½	19½	18½	18¾	— ¼
50⅞	51	25,775	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	52¼	52⅝	50⅝	51	— ⅝
67¾	68	902	B. & O., all in. paid.	70	70½	67½	67⅝	— 1½
54⅞	54½	4,100	Balt. & Ohio, when is.	56¼	56½	53⅝	54¼	— ¼
77¼	77½	450	B. & O. pf., when iss.	78	78	77	77	— 1½
91½	91⅝	200	B. & O. Southwest. pf.	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	.....
6⅞	7	76,698	Bay State Gas	8¼	8¾	6¼	7	— ¼
76⅝	76⅝	25,030	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	77⅛	77¼	75¾	76¼	— ½
136⅝	138	690	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	137	137	— 2⅜
12⅝	12⅝	950	Brunswick City	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅝
56	56½	480	Canada Southern	57	57	56¼	56⅝	— ⅛
85	86½	350	Canadian Pacific	85½	85¾	85½	85¾	+1
41	41½	6,400	Central Pacific	41½	42	41	41	— ½
25	25¼	2,310	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅜	25½	25	25	— ¼
169¼	170½	100	Chicago & Alton	170	170	170	170	.....
123⅞	124	14,510	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	124½	124¾	123⅝	123¾	— ½
110	111	100	Chic. & East. Ill. pf.	111	111	111	111	.....
16	16¼	12,455	Chicago Gt. West.	16⅝	16¾	15⅞	16	— ⅝
81	88	300	Chic. Gt. West. deb.	83½	84⅛	83¼	84⅛	— ⅛
51⅝	52	950	Chic. Gt. W. pf., A.	52⅝	53	51⅝	52	— ⅛
30½	31⅝	750	Chic. Gt. W. pf., B.	31½	31⅝	30½	31⅜	— ⅛
118⅞	119	36,853	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	119⅝	120	118¾	119	— ⅛
166	166½	762	Chic., M. & St. P. pf.	166	166½	166	166¼	+ ¼
141¾	142	2,250	Chicago & Northwest.	142½	142½	141½	141½	— 1
112⅝	113¼	28,043	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	114⅝	114⅞	113	113⅝	— 1
7⅝	8½	1,500	Chicago Term. Trans.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
33½	34½	1,330	Chic. Term. Trans. pf.	34	34½	34	34½	+ ⅜
43⅞	43¾	1,895	C., C., C. & St. L.	44¼	44¾	43½	43¾	— 1¼
7¾	8½	300	Colorado Midland	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ½
50	50¼	810	Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	50½	50½	50	50	— ½
18⅝	19	255	Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
31⅝	31½	6,080	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	32⅞	31	31	— 1
85	89	82	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	90	90	85	88	.....
8½	8½	680	Col. & Hock. Coal & I.	9¼	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— 1
3¾	4	500	Col., H. V. & Tol.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
16	17	723	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	17½	18	16	16	— 1¼
194½	195½	2,007	Consolidated Gas	195½	197	194½	194½	— ½
91	93	450	Consolidated Ice pf.	91½	93	91½	93	+2
104½	106¼	930	Delaware & Hudson	105	107	105	106⅜	+1⅝
149½	149¾	400	Del., Lack. & West.	149⅞	150	149¾	149¾	.....
20¼	20⅜	2,600	Denver & Rio Grande.	21	21¼	20½	20½	— ¼
69⅞	70	8,555	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	71⅝	71⅞	69⅝	69¾	— ⅝
18¼	19	1,925	Des Moines & Ft. D.	20	20	19½	19⅜	— ½
190¼	191½	414	Ed. El. Il. of N. Y.	189¾	190	189¾	190	.....
14¼	14⅜	500	Erie	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅜	.....
37½	38	1,012	Erie 1st pf.	38	38½	37½	37⅝	.....
19	19⅜	500	Erie 2d pf.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	.....
40	40½	2,530	Evans. & Terre Haute.	41½	41½	40	40	— ½
47⅞	48½	45,621	Federal Steel	49¼	49⅝	47⅝	48⅜	— ⅛
82½	82½	27,815	Federal Steel pf.	84	84½	81½	82¼	— 1½
42	44½	102	Flint & Pere Marq. pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½	— 1
95½	95¾	2,970	General Electric	96¾	97	95½	95½	— ⅛
69½	70	5,580	Glucose Sugar Ref.	72¼	72¾	68½	69¼	— 2½
108½	109	200	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	100	100	109	109	— ¼
139¾	140	784	Great Northern pf.	140	140	140	140	.....
95¾	99	200	H. B. Claflin Co.	95	95½	95	95½	+1
58	100	100	Hawaiian Sugar	58	58	58	58	— 1
113¾	114	5,525	Illinois Central	115	115	114	114	— ⅞
64½	64½	17,367	International Paper	67	67	63	64½	+1½
91¾	92	2,917	Intern. Paper pf.	91¾	91¾	91¼	91⅞	+ ⅛
10½	11	300	Iowa Central	11¼	11¼	10¾	10¾	— ½
42¼	42½	1,545	Iowa Central pf.	42¾	42½	41¾	42½	+ ¼
6½	7½	255	Kanawha & Mich.	7	7	7	7	+ ¼
16	16¼	2,650	Kan. City, Pitts. & G.	15½	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¾
16	17	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16	16	16	16	+1
51	52	1,600	Laclede Gas	51	51⅝	51	51⅜	+ ⅛
95	96	50	Laclede Gas pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94½	.....
21½	21¾	2,265	Lake Erie & Western.	22¼	22¼	22	22⅛	— 1⅝
73	74½	600	Lake Erie & West. pf.	75	75	74	74	— ½
49	50	118	Long Island	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	.....
64¼	64⅜	10,484	Louisville & Nashville.	65¼	65¼	64	64¼	— ⅜
97¼	97½	4,080	Manhattan Con.	98	98	97⅛	97¼	— ⅝
190	190⅜	3,875	Met. St. Ry., ex div.	190½	191	189	190⅝	+ ⅛
36	36½	1,300	Minn. & St. Louis	38	38	36½	36½	— 1½
99	100	25	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	99¾	99¾	99½	99½	.....
76⅜	78	1,050	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	78½	78½	76⅝	76⅝	— 1⅝
13¼	13⅝	2,450	Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	.....
37¼	37⅞	3,820	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38¼	38¼	37	37½	— ¾
44⅝	44⅞	19,500	Missouri Pacific	46	46	44¼	44¼	— 1⅝
31¼	31½	700	Mobile & Ohio.	32	32	31½	31½	.....
49¼	50¼	4,410	Nat. Biscuit Co.	52	52½	49½	50¼	— 1¼
105	105½	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105⅝	105	105	105½	.....
37⅝	38	6,215	National Lead Co.	39¾	39¾	37⅛	37⅝	— 1¼
113	114½	67	National Lead Co. pf.	113½	113⅝	113½	113⅝	.....
8¾	9¼	275	National Linseed Oil.	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½

and partly in the bonds and stock of this corporation, viz.:

Glens Falls Paper Mill Company, Glens Falls, N. Y.

Plattsburg Paper Company, Cadyville, N. Y.

Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company, Palmer's Falls, N. Y.

Niagara Falls Paper Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Herkimer Paper Company, Herkimer, N. Y.

Ontario Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y.

Lake George Paper Company, Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Fall Mountain Paper Company, Bellows Falls, Vt.

Winnipiseogee Paper Company, Franklin Falls, N. H.

Glen Manufacturing Company, Berlin, N. H.

Otis Falls Pulp Company, Chisholm, Me.

Falmouth Paper Company, Jay, Me.

Umbagog Pulp Company, Livermore Falls, Me.

Rumford Falls Paper Company, Rumford Falls, Me.

Webster Paper Company, Orono, Me.

Russell Paper Company, Lawrence, Mass.

Haverhill Paper Company, Haverhill, Mass.

Montague Paper Company, Turners Falls, Mass.

Turners Falls Paper Company, Turners Falls, Mass.

The water and steam power developed in all of these mills is equal to 142,500 horse power, propelling 312 pulp grinders, producing 1,062 tons of ground wood pulp per day; 38 sulphite digesters, producing 245 tons of sulphite pulp per day; 98 paper machines, producing 1,455 tons of news and printing paper per day.

The company holds the title to more than 450,000 acres of spruce woodlands, situated in the States of New York, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, and Michigan, which are covered by the mortgage.

The company has available working assets of over $7,000,000, and of the authorized stock of the company there remains unissued and subject to sale by the company 44,033 shares of preferred stock, 39,596 shares of common stock, and of the first consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds the aggregate principal sum of $327,-233, of which $325,000 are reserved expressly for the purchase of real property.

Dividends on the preferred stock are cumulative and payable quarterly in July, October, January, and April, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The first, of 1½ per cent., due in July, was paid July 11, 1898; the second, of 1½ per cent., due Oct. 1, 1898, was paid Oct. 1, 1898; the third, of 1½ per cent., due Jan. 1, 1899, has been declared and will be paid Dec. 31, 1898, out of the net earnings of the company; also Dividend No. 1, of 1 per cent. on the common stock, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1898, has been declared and will be paid on that date from net earnings.

The capital stock of the company on Nov. 23, 1898, was $45,000,000, divided into $25,-000,000 of preferred stock and $20,000,000 of common stock, of which there has been issued and is now outstanding preferred stock to the aggregate amount of $20,530,700, and common stock to the aggregate amount of $16,040,400.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, NOV. 23, 1898.

ASSETS.

Mill plants	$36,756,281.69
Wood lands	3,415,471.26
Stock St. Maurice Lumber Company	410,000.00
Stock Piercefield Paper Company	370,240.00
Stock Umbagog Pulp Company	1,431,677.48
Umbagog Paper Company—advanced	100,000.00
Hudson River Land & Water Power	33,454.62
Office furniture and fixtures	20,788.05
Bonds Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company	15,000.00
Sundry construction accounts	43,194.22
Cash	1,291,708.31
Bills receivable	166,077.58
Sundry accounts receivable	3,558,632.87
Wood operations	770,526.26
Inventories of material, supplies, paper at mills, &c.	1,689,791.99
	$50,272,444.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital account—	
Common stock	$16,040,350.00
Preferred stock	20,530,610.00
	$36,570,960.00
First consolidated mortgage gold bonds	9,672,747.00
Mortgage bonds account, Hudson River L. & P. Co.	1,500,000.00
Divisional mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds	150,000.00
Sundry accounts payable, not yet matured	1,382,277.78
Accrued bond interest	181,551.21
Surplus	$14,908.09
	$50,272,444.08

INCOME ACCOUNT, JAN. 17 TO NOV. 1, 1898.

Receipts From—		
Sales of paper	$11,300,467.85	
Rents	3,170.06	
Commissions	3,373.04	
Bond premiums	9,400.00	
Miscellaneous sources	14.50	
		$11,316,425.45
Expenditures—		
Manufacturing account, including cost of raw material, labor, rents, mill expenses, repairs, and maintenance of mills and machinery, insurance, taxes, sales department, administration expenses, &c.	9,452,038.06	
Fixed Charges:		
Bond interest paid and accrued	455,548.30	
Dividend on Preferred Stock:		
Regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., paid July 11	280,465.50	
Regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., paid Oct. 1	304,465.50	
		10,501,517.36
Net surplus		$814,908.09

The Governors also admitted to the list the following securities:

Knickerbocker Ice Company, (of Chicago) —$2,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1928, Nos. 1 to 2,000, inclusive, the $3,000,000 preferred stock and $4,000,000 common stock.

Midland Terminal Railway Company—$600,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold coupon bonds of 1925, Nos. 1 to 600, inclusive, to be admitted to the special list.

Great Northern Railway Company—$25,-000,000 additional preferred capital stock, to be added to amount now on the list on and after Jan. 3, 1899, upon receipt of advice that it has been issued in exchange for shares of the capital stock of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company, making total amount so listed $75,-000,000.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company—$1,500,000 additional 5 per cent. refunding mortgage gold coupon bonds of 1947, Nos. 13,019 to 13,177, inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $3,177,-000, Nos. 10,001 to 13,177, inclusive.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company—$812,000 additional first consolidated mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1937, Nos. 22,172 to 22,984, inclusive, for $1,000 each, to be added to amount now on the list, making total amount of unstamped bonds listed to date $7,984,000, included in Nos. 1 to 12,500, 17,501 to 22,984, inclusive, for $1,000 each, Nos. 12,501 to 17,500, inclusive, for $500 each.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Consolidated Ice Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 16, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to Jan. 17, 1899.

The Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Reorganization Committee, M. L. Scudder, Chairman, gives notice that a proposed alteration of the plan and agreement for the reorganization, dated May 26, 1897, which, in the judgment of the committee, materially affects the several classes of parties thereto, has been filed with the New York Security and Trust Company.

Redmond, Kerr & Co. offer to investors at 108 and interest $4,000,000 of terminal and improvement mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, principal and interest guaranteed by indorsement on each bond by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The total issue is $5,000,000 and the bonds are secured by a mortgage upon the terminal of the company in Buffalo and upon the main line from Binghamton to Buffalo. The bonds have only twenty-five years to run. Subscriptions will be received on Jan. 3 and the bonds will be ready for delivery on Jan. 5.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.—Profit-taking was visible in to-day's market, especially in the Cambria group. Cambria Iron fell back to 41¾ and Cambria Steel to 11⅝. United Gas Improvement yielded a point, and so did the Electric Storage shares. There was realizing, too, in Pennsylvania Manufacturing. Union Traction also relaxed, and so in a mild way the spirit of conservatism was observable throughout the list, excepting the Choctaws, the coal stocks, and Philadelphia Passenger, the last named being marked up several points by the "unders," who still have faith in the property.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

Lehigh V...	22¾	22¾	Penna. Mfg..		
N. P. com..			$5 pd.	24¾	24½
t. u.	48	48¾	W.N.Y. & P.	3⅝	3¾
N. P. pf.	78½	77	Met. Ry.	189½	190½
Penna.	90¾	91	Phila. Trac.	94¾	94⅞
Read. t. c.	9 13-16	9 15-16	Balto. Cons.	32	32½
Read. 1st pf.	24½	24¾	Union Trac.,		
Read. 2d pf.	11 7-16	11⅝	17½ pd.	31¾	31⅜
St. Paul	113¾	119½	Electric Stor.	58½	59¼
Welsbach	L. 39¾	40	Elec. S. pf.	85	85½
J. J. Trac.	36½	37	U. Gas Imp.	126½	127
Am. R. E. L.	62¾	64	C. T., Pitts.	22	22¾
Choctaw	28	28¼	C. T., P., pf.	59⅝	60¼
Choctaw pf.	42¾	43¾			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trenton Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	245
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn El. common, when issued	26	28
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	56	57
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	76
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County incl	8	10
Kings County Elevated	4½	5
Nassau 1st 5s (Brooklyn, (trolley)	106	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	4
New Orleans Traction pf	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	111½	112
Steinway R. R. (L. I.) 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	180
United Traction, Providence	80	80
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53½	54¼
Hoboken Ferry 5s	91½	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5s, c. with int	94½	95¾
Brooklyn Ferry	39¾	40½
Union Ferry	46	46½
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	116
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex int.	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	34⅜	34½
Amsterdam pf	70	70½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103¼	103⅞
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus 6s	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	48	51
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	139	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	19¾	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	88
Western Gas	94	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	104	104

Industrials.

American Bank Note	38	40
American Tin Plate common	46	50
American Tin Plate pf.	102	102¼
American Typefounders'	47	50
Barrett, Smith & Co. common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco	43¾	44
Continental Tobacco pf	80¾	81
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	24	27
Knickerbocker Ice common	54	55½
Knickerbocker Ice pf	79	79¾
Lorillard Company pf., ex div	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	21	25
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	34½	35½
Otis Elevator pf	81	81¾
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	429	430
Trenton Potteries	11	12
Trenton Potteries pf	52	58
Union Typewriter	18	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf	96	100
Wagner Car Company	175¾	176½

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	16½	18
Electric Vehicle pf	55	65
Hudson River Telephone stock	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	22¾	23¼
Va. Electric & Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price for bar silver, 59½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝.

On the Stock Exchange, 500 shares of Anaconda sold at .51, 200 Alice at .90, 1,000 Dollar at .17, 200 Chrysolite at .14, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.15, 500 Isabella at .35, 2,400 Leadville at .11, 300 Mollie Gibson at .26, 300 Portland at 1.40, seller 10.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.81	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.65
Belcher	.15	Kings & Pem. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.30	Last Chance	.07
Breece	.09	Leadville	.09
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.10
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.25
Challenge	.12	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.13	Phoenix Gold	.08
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Plymouth Con.	.09
Crown Point	.14	Sierra Nevada	.60
Deadwood	.43	Standard Con.	2.00
Enterprise	.35	Union Con.	.17
Father De Smet	.15	Utah	.07
Gould & Curry	.20	Yellow Jacket	.21
Hale & Norcross	1.00		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Ontario	5.00
Adams Consol.	.08	Ophir	.40
Belcher	.14	Plymouth	.19
Best & Belcher	.30	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Breece	.85	Potosi	.14
Brunswick Con.	.14	Quicksilver	1.50
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	4.00
Chollar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.12	Sierra Nevada	.60
Chrysolite	.14	Standard	2.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.05	Small Hopes	1.25
Comst. T. Co. stock	.04	Union Con.	.12
Comst. T. Co. bonds	.04	Utah	.08
Comst. T. Co. scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.08	Yellow Jacket	.20
Catalpa	.12	Argentum Juanita	.33
Deadwood Terra	.50	Alamo	
Eureka Con.	.20	Anaconda	.50
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Gould & Curry	.20	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Hale & Norcross	1.50	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	50.00	Golden Fleece	.23
Horn Silver	1.10	Isabella	.32
Iron Silver	.72	Mollie Gibson	.24
Kingston & Pemb.	.14	Mount Rosa	.20
La Crosse	.12	Pharmacist	.03
Leadville Con.	.10	Portland	1.35
Little Chief	.21	Specimen	.02
Mexican	.25	Union	.18
Moulton	.20	Work	.14

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00¾	Garfield Con.	.14
Pilgrim	.001	Isabella	.34½
Rocky Mountain	.01	Jefferson	.05½
Waldorf	.005	Justine	.02
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.23½
Cannon Ball	.002	Mount Rosa	.18½
Copper Rock	.00¾	Old Gold	.00¾
Elkton	.75	Sentinel	.00¾
Gold Coin, Cr. C.	1.50	Marshall Mill	.35½
Gold Coin, Gilpin	.50		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following sales at auction of miscellaneous securities were made by Adrian H. Muller & Son in the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, yesterday:

(By Order of the People's Trust Company, as Executors.)

$15,000 Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due May, 1941, interest May and November, 105½.

$6,000 East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due November, 1956, interest May and November, 114¾.

$38,000 Consumers' Gas Company of Chicago first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due December, 1936, interest June and December, 108.

$10,000 Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due June, 1910, interest June and December, 122¼ to 122½.

$10,000 Richmond and Danville Railroad Company consolidated mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due January, 1915, interest January and July, 129¾.

$10,000 Central Railroad of New Jersey general mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due July, 1987, interest January and July, 115¾.

25 shares Long Island Loan and Trust Company, (ex dividend,) $100 each, 252.

110 shares Franklin Trust Company, (ex dividend,) $100 each, 260 to 260¾.

50 shares Manufacturers' Trust Company, (ex dividend,) $100 each, 256¼.

13,000 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $10 each, 24¼ to 24½.

245 shares People's Trust Company, (ex dividend,) $100 each, 255 to 255¾.

$2,000 Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company general consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, due April, 1931, redeemable October, 1909, interest April and October, 110.

$11,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Brooklyn, first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due October, 1940, redeemable October, 1900, at 110, interest April and October, 112¾.

66 shares Brooklyn Trust Company, (ex dividend,) $100 each, 401½.

7 shares Market and Fulton National Bank, (ex dividend,) $100 each, 233.

20 shares Wallabout Bank, (ex dividend,) $100 each, 100.

1,000 shares Norfolk and Southern Railroad Company, $100 each, 62.

50 shares Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, $100 each, 219 to 220¾.

100 shares United States Projectile Company, $100 each, 90.

33 shares Colonial Insurance Company, $100 each, 140.

$500 certificate of membership Associated Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 100.

4 shares Brooklyn Life Publishing Company, $25 each, $40 lot.

(By Order of Executors:)

$3,000 Forty-second and Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, coupons March and September, 113¾.

$2,000 Sodas Bay and Southern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1924, coupons January and July, 101.

$2,000 Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company 5 per cent. sinking fund debenture bonds, due 1933, coupons May and November, 119¾.

$500 New York Club 6 per cent. mortgage bond, registered, due 1901, interest January and July, 100.

10 shares Illinois Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 114¾.

71 shares New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each, 122⅝.

45 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 105¾.

30 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets,) $50 each, 120.

1 share Chemical National Bank, (ex dividend.) $100, 335.

$1,000 City of Galveston 5 per cent. forty-year limited debt bond, interest June and December, 102¾.

$2,000 City of Minneapolis 4 per cent. city bonds, registered, due 1917, interest April and October, $1,000 each, 100.

$4,000 Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1897, extended at 6 per cent., 101¾.

$2,000 Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due 1910, 118½.

$5,000 Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad 4 per cent. registered bond, (guaranteed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad,) due 1951, interest June and December, 106.

$5,000 Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad 7 per cent. registered bond, (guaranteed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad,) due 1903, interest April and October, 116¾.

$3,000 State of Texas 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1909, interest January and July, $1,000 each, 117¾.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

100 shares Macnaughton Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 1.

640 shares Wool Warehouse Company, (hypothecated,) $100 each, ½.

250 shares Wool Exchange, (hypothecated,) $100 each, $8.

249 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, (hypothecated,) $40 each, 10.

1,875 shares Tradesmen's National Bank, (hypothecated,) $40 each, 10.

10 shares Brighton Pier and Navigation Company, $100 each, 5.

100 shares Brighton Pier and Navigation Company, $100 each, 5.

$2,000 Pennsylvania Cordage Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1916, coupons February and August, February, 1898, coupons on, 10.

$4,000 Central Railroad Company of Georgia first preferred 5 per cent. income mortgage bonds, due November, 1945, 40¼.

$3,000 Central Railroad Company of Georgia second preferred 5 per cent. income mortgage bonds, due November, 1945, 12½.

$250 Central Railroad Company of Georgia second preference income mortgage bond, scrip, 12.

500 shares National Wall Paper Company debenture stock, $100 each, 70¼.

40 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, 51.

10 shares National City Bank, $100 each, 1,260.

40 shares National Shoe and Leather Bank, $100 each, 100.

$1,000 Peoria and Eastern Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year bond, due April, 1940, coupons April and October, indorsed, 77.

25 shares American Union Life Insurance Company, $100 each, 13.

$20,000 United States Leather Company 6 per cent. debenture bonds, 117.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	521
3d week Dec.	$118,800	$115,100	$109,900
From July 1	2,251,668	2,118,485	1,922,116
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	576
3d week Dec.	$35,238	$27,693	$26,000
From Jan. 1	1,896,639	1,585,707	1,581,924
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	334
3d week Dec.	$26,031	$23,916	$20,965
From Jan. 1	1,454,348	1,259,711	1,125,849
EVANSVILLE & INDIANAPOLIS—			
Mileage	156	156	156
3d week Dec.	$6,601	$6,937	$6,667
From July 1	169,000	172,760	184,391
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE—			
Mileage	167	167	167
3d week Dec.	$25,500	$23,553	$22,424
From July 1	650,655	634,918	733,951
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
3d week Dec.	$118,210	$108,447	$87,591
From Jan. 1	6,053,590	5,807,361	
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
3d week Dec.	$21,483	$20,524	$17,837
From Jan. 1	942,289	944,672	946,400
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month November	$1,089,243	$992,571	$659,124
From Jan. 1	8,643,285	7,925,444	7,508,764
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION—			
Mileage	1,065	1,065	1,065
3d week Dec.	$135,090	$142,379	$104,361
From July 1	2,914,761	2,783,791	
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
3d week Dec.	$50,826	$51,446	$46,790
From July 1	1,570,724	1,545,013	1,351,115
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Dec.	$9,866	$9,712	$7,760
From July 1	245,503	195,656	218,422
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILWAY—			
Week end. Dec. 25.	82,172	74,941	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY for November—

Gross earnings	226,833	236,015	176,996
Operating ex	134,990	131,385	123,176
Net earnings	95,842	104,630	53,820
For eleven months—			
Gross earnings	2,442,306	2,324,947	2,142,287
Net earnings	1,025,465	982,133	759,536

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for November—

Gross earnings	340,710	322,099	301,898
Operating ex	205,198	196,967	195,833
Net earnings	133,511	125,132	106,065
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,716,627	1,613,043	1,539,640
Net earnings	621,115	596,140	526,921

CANADA SOUTHERN for year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings	300,282	282,402	296,474
Other income	1,600	1,645	1,381
Total net	301,600	284,047	297,855
Dividends, 2 p. c.	300,000	300,000	337,500
Surplus	1,600	*15,953	*39,645
Total surplus	4,700		

*Deficit.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for November—

Gross earnings	1,221,991	1,154,651	1,148,620
Operating ex. and taxes	664,477	659,040	647,464
Net earnings	557,514	495,602	501,156
Proportion ex. to gross	54⅜	57	56⅜

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—

Gross earnings	11,551,422	11,635,166	11,634,352
Net earnings	4,593,344	4,512,851	4,365,655

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for November—

Gross earnings	3,980,439	3,803,298	2,823,310
Operating ex	2,272,778	2,332,909	1,682,710
Net earnings	1,707,661	1,470,389	1,140,600
Proportion ex. to gross	57	61⅜	59¼
Charges	870,000	870,429	876,202
Surplus	837,661	599,960	264,398

From July 1 to Nov. 30—

Gross earnings	19,684,962	19,471,863	15,629,285
Net earnings	8,207,714	8,293,745	6,892,720
Surplus	3,927,714	3,947,598	2,173,739

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN for the year ending Dec. 31—

Gross earnings	20,738,900	20,297,722	20,193,957
Operating ex	10,425,000	10,250,000	10,392,351
Net earnings	3,499,000	3,447,000	4,429,203
Int. and rentals	2,420,000	2,415,000	2,394,563
Surplus	1,079,000	1,032,000	1,034,698
Prop. to C. S.	300,000	282,000	296,474
Prop. to M. C.	779,000	750,000	938,224
Total income	823,000	796,000	
Dividends	749,520	748,520	
Balance	73,480	45,580	

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	572,620	678,933	707,948
Operating ex	351,586	360,262	349,940
Net earnings	221,034	318,671	358,003

Miscellaneous Earnings.

EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY of New York for November—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$286,940	$247,295	$225,529
Operating ex	144,567	114,724	113,603
Net earnings	142,373	132,571	111,926
Deprec. charges	17,500	12,000	12,000
Surplus	124,873	120,571	99,926

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—

Gross earnings	2,711,602	2,295,630	2,001,163
Net earnings	1,104,059	977,822	847,176
Surplus	941,559	839,822	

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

(Official Stock Exchange Quotations.)

America	260	Leather Mfrs.'	175
American Exch.	160½	Manhattan	220
Central National	160	Market & Fulton	200
Citizens'	135	Mechanics'	155
Commerce	206	Mercantile	165
Continental	125	Merchants'	145
Corn Exchange	260	Merchants' Ex.	108
Fourth National	171	National Union	125
Gallatin National	300	New York	220
Garfield National	1040	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
German-American	113	Park	345
Greenwich	165	Phenix	80
Hanover	490	Republic	150
Hudson River	160	Seaboard National	182
Imp. & Traders'	450	Second National	460
Irving	150	Western National	140

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Reported Sale of a Fifth Avenue Corner Denied—Other Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

A report which was current down town yesterday was to the effect that the Marshall O. Roberts property at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street had been sold for about $500,000. While no buyer's name was heard in connection with the rumor, it was asserted by several who claimed to have reliable information that the sale was a fact. John F. Patterson, the executor of the Marshall O. Roberts estate, said positively last evening that the property had not been sold. The plot, which is occupied by a four-story brownstone mansion, has a frontage of 61 feet on Fifth Avenue and a depth of 129 feet on Eighteenth Street.

Post & Reese have sold for Mrs. Thomas H. Wood the four-story dwelling 27 East Sixty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Madison Avenue, 27 by 68.

Martin & Brother denied yesterday that they had disposed of their property, 564 to 568 Fifth Avenue.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Lockwood estate the two four-story dwellings 229 and 231 East Second Street, on a plot 50 by 83.

The same operators have also sold the northwest corner of Avenue D and Ninth Street, a plot 26 by 93 and irregular, to J. I. Livingston, who will erect thereon a six-story flat.

Leitner & Marks have sold for M. Nathan the four-story double flat 342 Brook Avenue, 25 by 100; also, for Mrs. Ellen McLaughlin, two lots running through from One Hundred and Fifty-eighth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 100 feet east of the Western Boulevard, 25 by 200.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Benjamin A. Hageman, for $11,000, the three-story brick dwelling 262 West Twenty-fourth Street, 16 by 98.9; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Vincent, trustee, for $6,000, the three-story frame dwelling, West Farms Road, northwest corner of Forest Street, 50 by 100.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sanford Simons, for $27,500, the two-story brick tenement, with store, 391 Bowery, 24 by 80.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to David H. Taylor, for $11,000 each, the two four-story brick dwellings, 252 and 254 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, each 16.8 by

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

MUSICAL.

GERMAN LADY; EXCELLENT, HIGHLY RECommended teacher; piano, German; wishes pupils. Address Miss M., 1,026 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking, baking, desserts; personal reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—As cook; good references; English; wages, $40. A. B., care Mrs. Bedford, 229 East 35th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French lady's maid; hairdresser, experienced seamstress; see ladies evenings only; best references from last employer. G. G., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress by day; private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. "L.," 530 6th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE, &c.—Nurse and companion to sick or invalid; unexceptionable references; thorough masseur; willing, sober, shaves; valets. Thompson, 208 East 25th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entrie charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 707 Columbus Av., Hetherington.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married, with unexceptionable references; total abstainer, and thoroughly competent. Care of last employer, 253 Madison Av.

Second Men.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By Swede in private family as second or useful man; first-class city references. Ernest Delin, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By young man; just over from England; best references. Wilson, Box 312 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Farnacemen.

FURNACEMAN, &c.—An experienced man to take care of one more furnace and sidewalk in neighborhood of East 49th St.; Ch. Palm, 100 East 52d St.

Miscellaneous.

FIREMAN.—By fireman for boiler; long experience; good references. Charles Graap, 1,030 2d Av.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By a second man who will be disengaged Jan. 1; aged 25; city reference. J. M., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, TRAVELING COMpanion, stenographer; educated young American. P. R. R., Box 108, Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A bronze powder salesman; must be experienced, energetic, and acquainted with the paint trade in New York and vicinity; no other need apply. Send application by mail, giving full particulars and salary desired, to Perstendorfer Bros., P. O. Box 1,759, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the general assignment of THE SCRANTON PHOTO SUPPLY COMPANY to FRANK T. OKELL, as assignee.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against The Scranton Photo Supply Company, a corporation lately doing business at 65 Fifth Avenue, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to Frank T. Okell, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

FRANK T. OKELL, Assignee.

BURR & DELACY, Attorneys for Assignee, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d29-law6wW&f28

CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, Notice is hereby given to all creditors of CHAS. S LA VAKE & COMPANY, a corporation, lately doing business at 743 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, Charles B. Hobbs, the assignee of said Chas. S. La Vake & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 58 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York City, November 26th, 1898.

CHARLES B. HOBBS, Assignee.

CHARLES A. WINTER, Attorney for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City. d29-law6wW

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—SUSAN L. VIVIAN and JOHN F. PATTERSON, as executrix and executor of and trustees under the last will and testament of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against SARAH CROW, widow of DAVID CROW, deceased; MOSES R. CROW, ELIZABETH H. CROW, his wife, and RUSSELL RANDALL HOES, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire trial to be had in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each one of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1898.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City.

To the defendants Sarah Crow and Elizabeth H. Crow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City. d1-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as trustee under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against ADELE I. HUMPHREYS, Florence D. Kellogg, Hilda Wagner, Maurice V. Freund, Leon Revillon, Theodore Revillon, Anatole Revillon, Tenea Herzog, Hannah Newman, Cecelia Feder, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 8th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Hannah Newman and Hulda Wagner, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, November 30, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, New York. d1-law6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial New York County.—DAVID STEWART against IDA SCHREYER, John Graber, and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff, and Walter N. Smith, Louis C. Muller, and Margaret Middleditch.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 10, 1898.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, John Graber and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19, 1898.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n24-law6wTh&ja4

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—EMMA E. COUSINS against NELLIE SANBORN and BRADLEY H. SANBORN.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, Nellie Sanborn and Bradley H. Sanborn. You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 22, 1898.

RUDOLPH G. BERGER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Nellie Sanborn and Bradley H. Sanborn: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of December, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.—Dated New York, December 23, 1898.

RUDOLPH G. BERGER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d29-law6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

JOHN FOX, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOHN FOX, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, at No. 34 Pine Street, in the County of New York, City of New York, on January 18th, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 28, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

MEYER JARMULOWSKY AND ELIAS JARMULOWSKY AND THE FIRM OF JARMULOWSKY BROTHERS, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MEYER JARMULOWSKY and ELIAS JARMULOWSKY and the firm of JARMULOWSKY BROTHERS, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 16, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupts if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 24, 1898

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of th City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. o3-law6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898.

WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

BROWNING, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Hermon Browning, Sarah Graddon, Thirza Strong, Clara Fursman, Sylvanus Browning, Frederick Browning, Mary A. Monis, Lillie Browning, May Jones, William F. Browning, and Emma M. Browning, the only heirs and next of kin of JOHN BROWNING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Ann Monis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Browning, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MEYER & FRIEND, Attorneys for Proponent, 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d29-law6wTh

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. o20-law-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-law6mTh.

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-law6mTh.

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 S. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898.

STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor. ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-law6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor. DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-law6mTh

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix; LOUIS NORDLINGER, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au1-law6mTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor. c20-law6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PEARL STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER and ano., as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JOHN PERMIT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the city of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Bedford Street, distant ninety-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Bedford Street and Christopher Street, running thence southerly along the said easterly side of Bedford Street forty-two feet and six inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street, or nearly so, fifty feet and three inches; thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, or nearly so, thirteen feet and five inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street, or nearly so, twenty feet and eleven inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, or nearly so, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street eight feet and nine inches; thence in a northerly direction eighteen feet and four and one-half inches; thence easterly eight and one-half inches; thence in a northerly direction fifteen feet and nine and one-half inches; thence in a southwesterly direction twenty-five feet and five and three-quarter inches; thence in a southerly direction eight feet and one inch, and thence westerly fifty-five feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898. GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD, Referee.

A. STERN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Christopher Street.

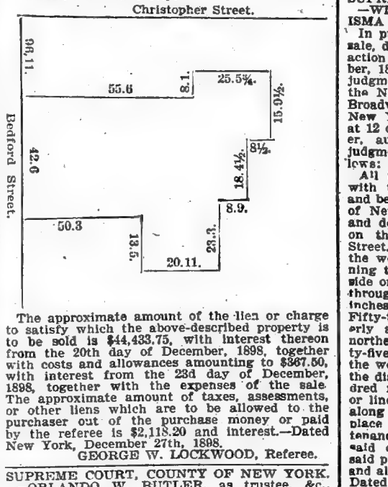

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $44,433.75, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $367.50, with interest from the 23d day of December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,118.20 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ORLANDO W. BUTLER, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against OWEN F. HANRETTY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, in the Borough of the Bronx, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Section A of the Vyse Estate, belonging to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co.," dated July 1, 1893, made by John G. Van Horne, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and annexed to a certain deed made by the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co. to Madeline Pierce, dated July 19, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on July 19, 1893, in Liber 10, Section 11, of Conveyances, at Page 152, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's office July 19, 1893, is known and designated by the Lot Number One Hundred and fifty-four, (154.)—Dated New York, December 21, 1898. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

A. B. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

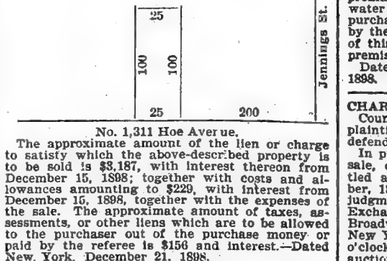

No. 1,311 Hoe Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,187, with interest thereon from December 15, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229, with interest from December 16, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $156 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21, 1898.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

d22-2aw3wTh&S&ja12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY T. COSGROVE, plaintiff, against ALEXANDER MACDONALD and wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date November 24, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, are bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and building and improvements thereon erected, situate on the easterly side of Union Avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Union Avenue, distant one hundred and seventy-five feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second (Kelly) Street and Union Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second (Kelly) Street one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Union Avenue twenty-one feet; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-second (Kelly) Street one hundred feet to the easterly side of Union Avenue, and thence southerly and along the easterly side of Union Avenue twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as Number six hundred and seventy-four Union Avenue, in said city.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1898.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee.

GEORGE W McADAM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 90 West Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

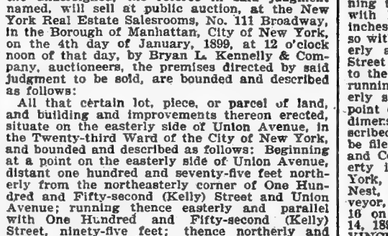

Union Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above property is to be sold, is $6,295.84, with interest thereon from November 1st, 1898, with costs and allowance amounting to $247, together with expense of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, to be paid by referee or allowed out of purchase money, is $500 and interest.

Dated December 5, 1898.

ARMITAGE MATHEWS, Referee. d12-2aw3wM&Th&ja4

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed to be said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly and parallel with said street two feet four inches, and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, December 14, 1898.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

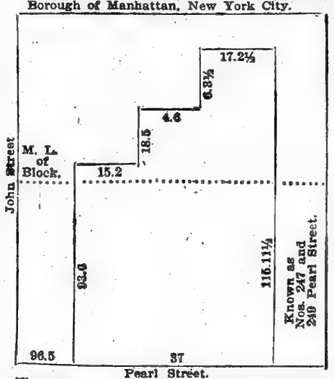

Pearl Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold in sixty-two thousaad four hundred ninety-one and 67-100 ($62,491.67) dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred three and 77-100 ($403.77) dollars, with interest from December 6, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two thousand one hundred eighty-six and 48-100 ($2,186.48) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

d20-2aw2wTu&Th&ja12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Plaintiff, against ISMA SCHREYER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadwey, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the westerly side of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances and all the estates and rights of the said defendant, Isma Schreyer, in and to the said premises the rent, issues, and profits thereof and all the chattels and personal property therein. Dated New York, December 17th, 1898.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 111 West 53d Street:

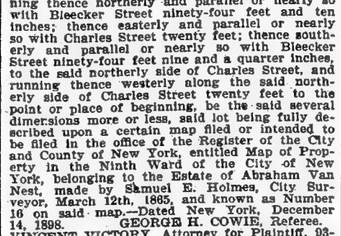

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $7,861.65, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $305.79, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $19,174.40, and interest, $18,800 of this amount being a first mortgage upon said premises.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1898. JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

CHARLES STREET—SUPREME COURT, County of New York, JAMES V. McMANUS, plaintiff, against MARY E. BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Charles Street, distant two hundred and twenty-two feet one and one-half inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Charles and Bleecker Streets; and running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Charles Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet nine and a quarter inches, to the said northerly side of Charles Street, and running thence westerly along the said northerly side of Charles Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, said lot being fully described upon a certain map filed or intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled Map of Property in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the Estate of Abraham Van Nest, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, March 12th, 1865, and known as Number 16 on said map.—Dated New York, December 14, 1898. GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

VINCENT VICTORY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

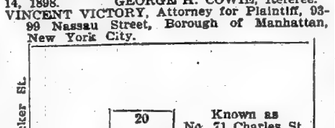

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,474.93, with interest thereon from the 8th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.40, with interest from 13th December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $532.31 and interest.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL MARSH, DAVID WILLCOX, Executors. ODPYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-law6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

3 PARK ROW.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and designated on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated 21st December, 1829, by the number twenty-three, (23,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Park Row forty (40) feet two (2) inches from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row easterly twenty-five (25) feet to land now or late of Hosea Dugliss, thence southerly along said last-mentioned land sixty-three (63) feet one (1) inch to lot known on said map as lot number twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve (12) feet three (3) inches; thence easterly along lot number twenty-four (24) on said map six (6) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot number twenty-four (24) fifty-two (52) feet three (3) inches to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, December 17th, 1898.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

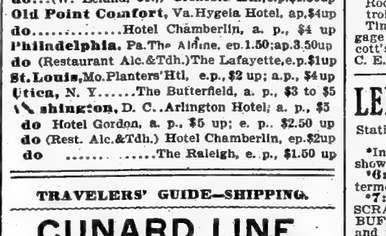

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $101,816.67. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $26,514.50, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,859.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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VIEWS ON SCHOOL WORK

Mr. Maxwell Talks of Present and Future Conditions.

THE OUTLOOK IS PROMISING

Other Prominent Officers Express Their Opinions—Commissioner Mack Scores the New Members.

Following the statement by President Hubbell of the Board of Education concerning the past work of the school system and the future outlook, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, other prominent officers connected with the schools were seen and asked to express their views in the matter. In regard to the various current matters before the board, Superintendent Maxwell said: "The question of teachers' salaries naturally divides itself into two parts—first, the salary schedule question, and second, what can be done with the money in hand during the year 1899. I cannot attempt to discuss the matter of salary schedules. The interests involved are so important and the questions arising so perplexing that I should speak on the question only after the most mature deliberation.

"I am prepared to say, however, that I believe it the duty of every borough School Board to make $600 the minimum salary to be paid to any regularly employed teacher. This is the salary which the School Boards of Queens and Richmond have started to pay, and which I hope they will be able to continue to pay. Manhattan and Brooklyn have not yet reached this minimum, but I sincerely hope the School Boards of both boroughs will adopt it immediately.

"I hazard nothing in saying that the most satisfactory salary schedule to all concerned—to the School Boards on the one hand and to the teachers on the other—will combine the three elements, length of service, grade of class taught, and merit of work performed. The starting point, however, should be not less than $600.

"The law now requires that teachers, in order to be licensed and employed in the public schools of the cities of this State, must have either three years' experience in teaching, or in lieu of such experience, graduation from the high school and graduation from the course of professional training in a normal school, all of which must be approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is perfectly obvious that as long as the salary schedules are in an unsettled condition, as long as it is impossible to inform the teachers accurately what salary he or she will receive, it will not be possible to obtain the best teachers in the schools of New York.

"The confusion in which the salary schedules have been has proved the most potent influence to prevent our obtaining a large supply of teachers. Upon the whole, however, the schools have not fared badly in this respect. There are practically no vacancies in any of the boroughs. The statement that there are over 300 teachers needed in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is true only in the sense that possibly 300 substitutes are needed to take the places of teachers who may be absent occasionally through illness or other sufficient cause. There are no vacancies that cannot be filled from existing eligible lists in any of the boroughs.

THE SELECTION OF TEACHERS.

"Indeed, the eligible lists are yet far from being exhausted. It is true, however, that there is a sad dearth of substitutes. When three or four teachers are absent, on account of the grip, for example, the Principal finds it extremely difficult to secure substitutes to take their places. I doubt very much if we shall ever have a sufficient supply of regularly licensed teachers to act as substitutes. At any rate, there is no immediate prospect of obtaining such a supply. The decision of the Board of Education to establish a grade of licenses for substitutes will, I feel, prove a wise and prudent measure.

"As to the sources for the supply of teachers, we have the Normal College, the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, College of the City of New York, Columbia University, the Teachers' College, the New York University, and the State Normal College. We shall not begin to obtain the supply of teachers for at least a year and a half from the New York Training School for Teachers.

"Our chief reliance for the present must be on the Normal College, the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, and the City College. These institutions cannot at the utmost supply more than two-thirds of the teachers annually needed in the City of New York. We must therefore draw from the normal schools. As these institutions are supported entirely by State taxation, and as the City of New York pays its full share and more than its full share of this State tax, it is only fair that it should obtain some of the teachers who have been trained at the public expense.

"When the minimum requirements for teachers' licenses were first established, it was provided that, except in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, the graduates of the State normal schools must have had, in addition to graduation, successful experience in teaching of at least one year before obtaining license to teach in the City of New York. This condition of one year's experience was practically what might be termed a home rule barrier.' It has been removed, however, quite recently, and will go into operation again as soon as the New York Training School has had time to graduate one or two classes of teachers.

"While I am in favor of providing every opportunity and encouraging the young men and young women of this city who desire to qualify themselves as teachers, I also believe that it is a wise policy to bring in good teachers who have had a different training and different experience. The opinions of the leading educators of the world are unanimous on this point, that the school system which draws all of its teachers from its own body is not in position to make rapid or substantial progress.

BELIEVES IN KINDERGARTENS.

"As to the kindergartens, I am a thorough believer in the Froebel system for the training of little children. The most careful study of the subject has convinced me that no child under six years of age should be permitted to engage in the regular grade work of the elementary schools. The place for all children under six years of age is the kindergarten. There his creative faculties and his social instincts are developed in a natural and harmonious way. I believe there should be a public kindergarten on every block, and that upon the whole these schools will be more successful and more useful when located outside than when inside the public school buildings. If all the children under six years of age now in the schools were taken out and placed in kindergarten classes, where they properly belong, these little ones would be greatly benefited, while existing school buildings would be relieved of the pressure that is now upon them.

"The system of part time classes which I introduced eighteen months ago in the then City of Brooklyn, and which has since been extended to the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens, I regard only as a temporary expedient. If the city authorities would provide the money to erect and equip a sufficient number of school buildings this makeshift of part time classes should be abolished as soon as possible.

"When the charter was in process of making I sent a written protest to the Charter Commission against the system of apportioning the general school fund under which the greater part of that fund is distributed in accordance with the aggregate number of days of attendance between four and eighteen years of age. I pointed out exactly the results that would follow from the adoption of that plan. In my opinion the charter should be amended so that a much larger part of the fund will be distributed on the basis of a quota for each regularly employed teacher—say $600 if that is the minimum salary—and only the remainder distributed in proportion to the aggregate number of days of attendance.

"It was inevitable that the consolidation of so many different systems of schools as were to be found in the territory now embraced in the City of New York should be accomplished only with considerable friction. Upon the whole, that friction has been less than I anticipated. Many amendments should be made to the charter in order to reduce the many discordant elements in the school system to a harmonious whole. I do not know that any one is prepared to say at this time just what these amendments should be. It is quite certain, however, that they should all tend toward the simplification of the system."

SUPT. JASPER'S OPINION.

Supt. Jasper said: "I do not think I would care to go into a detailed discussion of the present conditions or the future outlook of the schools. In regard to the question of teachers' salaries, however, I will say that I am of the opinion that teachers should be paid according to their length of service and their merit and fitness as teachers, this to be determined by the reports of Principals and Associate Superintendents in charge of the schools.

"I think that the teachers should commence with about $500 a year, and that salary be gradually increased until the teachers reach the maximum of $1,400 as class teachers, and the teachers of boys' classes, in accordance with our present by-laws, which entitle them to more compensation—say $60 a year—than teachers of girls' classes, and that teachers should receive their maximum salary after from fifteen to eighteen years of successful work. There should be no increase of salary at any time unless teachers have shown that they have gradually improved and that they have outside of their school duties pursued some studies or followed some course which would make them broader in their views and better qualified as teachers.

"I am in favor of only two licenses; first, a license to teach, next the Principal's license. I consider these licenses entirely unnecessary in this Borough, and when salaries are attached to licenses, in my judgment they are illegal. For instance, under the charter the City Superintendent of Schools grants licenses, but he has nothing whatever to do with the salaries to be paid the teachers in the different boroughs.

"The present lack of teachers comes from the fact that we have opened more new schools and formed more new classes in the past two years than ever before in double the same time. With the training school in full operation and with the Normal College looking after the normal course, I think that these institutions can supply us with all the teachers that we really need. With the opening of new Public School No. 42, in Hester Street, next week, about twenty of the present half-day classes will be done away with, and just as rapidly as possible all of them will be effaced.

"I consider the general outlook of the schools very favorable everything considered, and feel that the coming year will show splendid results in each of the various branches."

MR. ANDERSON SANGUINE.

Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson said: "The sweeping general criticisms relating to the efficiency of the public schools of the City of New York which have recently appeared in The Herald and The World were based upon no specifications whatever, and as far as they tended to charge general inefficiency either in the teachers, in the discipline maintained, in the courses of study, or in the more recent school buildings, or the extent or nature of school accommodations furnished, these criticisms are absolutely undeserved.

"I am satisfied that the management of the schools would compare favorably with any of the public schools in the country, and that the success of the graduates therefrom, followed in the various branches of industry which they pursue after graduation, would prove the results of the public schools of the City of New York to be fully equal to that resulting from the system of public education which prevails in any State of the Union.

"It is quite true that there have been differences on questions relating to the salary schedule, to the licenses, and especially on the question whether the merit of teachers was to be determined in part by examination or solely by the experience and record of the teacher, but these questions have in no manner affected the general efficiency of the system. They arose in great part from the provisions contained in the new charter.

"It could hardly be expected that the radical changes provided by that instrument could be put in operation without some friction and some divergence of opinion, but all these questions will be finally determined during the coming year, and the system, modified in some respects as the judgment of the Commissioners and the experience of the past may dictate, will, in my judgment, secure to the City of New York an excellent system of public education."

COMMISSIONER LITTLE'S VIEWS.

Commissioner J. J. Little said: "The present unsettled condition of the schools of this city is greatly to be regretted. Many causes have conspired to bring about the present situation, and it would be a difficult matter to state exactly what circumstance is most to blame. Personally, I believe we cannot have good schools unless the teachers believe that the board is in sympathy with their work and is willing to encourage them in it. We are all aware how many times the question of teachers' salaries has been before the board in the past two years, and has finally resolved itself in practically no change.

"My own opinions are too well known to need repetition. I believe in a minimum and maximum salary schedule—one for males and one for females. I believe in securing the best possible teachers, and when they have secured their permanent appointments, I believe they should receive a gradual annual advance until they arrive at the maximum, and that the only condition precedent to their receiving this annual advance should be satisfactory work in the classroom. I am inclined to think that if this question was definitely settled it might smooth out the pathway to securing ample teachers and prepare teachers for our system.

"A word in regard to the question now before the Court of Appeals: It is most unfortunate that such a question should have arisen, that the two cities—or, I suppose I should say the several boroughs—should be in contest over the division of school funds. I realized that this was likely to occur, pointed out this very difficulty when the charter was presented to the Board of Education for its consideration and before it became a law, but my suggestions were not heeded.

"We must hope with the new year that some at least of our difficulties of the past will fade away and that our schools will be what every good citizen wants them—the best in the country."

NEW MEMBERS SCORED.

When asked to express his views regarding the present disturbed state of affairs in the schools, Commissioner Jacob W. Mack said: "I do not care to discuss the matter of the schools other than to say their future depends on whether the system is continued on the lines pursued for the last two years or drifts back to the old plan of action and inaction which the present board was intended to supersede. The destiny of the schools in a vital measure depends on the new members who are to come in. If they are such men as Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Moriarty, I would not care to make a prediction as to the future. These two new members have proved most offensive even in the short time they have been connected with the Board since their appointments. They were put in only for political purposes and ends, and they are doing that for which they were appointed.

"Such men as these are put in simply to follow the dictates of their political leaders. This was shown very plainly in the recent election of Mr. Burlingham as a member of the Central Board. He was opposed by Mr. Moriarty. Mr. Kittel and ex-Judge Van Hoesen also political appointees, of ocurse voted for Mr. Moriarty. Now, I believe if both Mr. Kittel and Judge Van Hoesen had followed their honest convictions and voted for the one they believed the best man, they would never have supported Mr. Moriarty, for they cannot in their heart of hearts think for an instant that he is preferable to Mr. Burlingham. They were put there by politics, and have to follow their masters. These members are simply trying to Moriartyize the board, but they do not know what the board has accomplished in the past two years. But they cannot Moriartyize the board, for their strongest lever was removed when the trustees were done away with.

STATEMENT FROM MR. O'BRIEN.

On the other hand Mr. O'Brien said: "I have now been out of the school system over three years, and I find on my return so many changes have been made that I am at present groping, more or less, in the dark. I decline to criticise the so-called reform members of the board until I am more thoroughly conversant with these changes. So far I have been very much impressed with the fact that we have now in the school system of New York over three hundred vacancies in the teaching staff, and to my own knowledge there are several applicants who bear the best credentials as to educational fitness as well as to their practical teaching qualities and disciplinary methods, who have tried for months to secure positions as teachers without success. This to my mind should not exist. I am now investigating and gathering all the information I can obtain as to why this state of things should exist, and I intend to find out if possible the cause and supply the remedy at as early a date as I can.

"There is no reason why our schools should not be the best in the United States in every particular. I remember when I was formerly connected with the Board of Education that we could never get more than $3,000,000, while I find that the present board has received from the Legislature $10,000,000 for schools and sites, $2,500,000 for day schools, and a like sum for high schools. With this amount of money there can be little excuse for not having our schools an example in thoroughness not alone for this country but for the world.

"I have always been in favor of high schools, but we were always deterred from advancing the scheme to a reality because

"'Peace on earth' to me, means bills are coming in; I haven't any money for anything."

But overcoats at $18, the very best we make!

Some, to be sure, were in the Warren St. fire; but there's not now a speck of damage on a single overcoat—that kind are in the rag bag.

Young men's sizes, $15.

At all three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

the first duty of the School Commissioner was considered to place the primary departments of our schools on a proper foundation. It is also my earnest hope that the city of New York will add another link to the chain now formed by the evening schools and free lecture courses, by establishing free circulating libraries throughout the east and west sides of the city."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Plans to Have City Schools Represented at Paris Exposition—President Hubbell's Farewell.

The last meeting of the Central Board of Education for 1898 was held yesterday afternoon. There were also held meetings of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York and the Trustees of the Normal College.

At the Central Board meeting a resolution was offered by Mr. Greenough that the Committee on School System be requested to prepare and submit a plan by which the public school system of this city shall be represented at the Paris Exposition, and that the City Superintendent be instructed to ascertain the conditions under which the schools may participate in the exposition. The resolution was passed.

A paper was read from Superintendent Maxwell, in which he declared that there is not at the present time any lack of licensed teachers to fill vacancies in the regular teaching corps. Dr. Maxwell admits, however, a dearth of substitutes, which he says is very severely felt at this season of the year, when sickness is so prevalent. This paper was followed by a resolution from the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation to the effect that the City Superintendent be authorized to license as substitute teachers in elementary schools teachers who hold uniform certificates and such other persons over eighteen years of age as pass the necessary tests of character, scholarship, and fitness. Such subtitute teachers are not to be appointed as regular teachers. The licenses will be issued for a period not to exceed six months, but may be renewed by the City Superintendnt. The resolution prevailed.

A resolution was passed providing that instead of the Central Board holding but one meeting a month, meetings be held on the first and last Wednesdays of all months except February, July, August, and September.

The meeting was the last at which President Hubbell will have presided. A resolution of thanks and appreciation for the valuable service and counsel given by Mr. Hubbell during his term of office and of the members' hearty indorsement of his administration was read by Mr. Rogers and unanimously adopted. President Hubbell responded in a brief farewell to the board.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Appropriations for Rapid Transit and Washington and Lafayette Statue.

The Board of Estimate yesterday appropriated $8,828 to pay the expenses of the Rapid Transit Commission, and $3,500 to prepare the foundations for a statue of Washington and Lafayette at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Morningside Avenue. The distribution of $100,000 among sixty-nine charitable institutions in Brooklyn was also authorized.

A letter from the architects having charge of the erection of the Tombs Prison protesting against the interference of the Building Commissioner with their work was read and the matter was referred to Chief Engineer Buck of the East River Bridge for investigation.

TO FIGHT RAPID TRANSIT BILL.

Mr. Coler Opposes Plan for Construction by the County.

Controller Coler said yesterday that he would, if possible, attend to-day's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, and that he would protest against the part of the bill now in course of preparation by the commission, that authorizes the County of New York to assume the whole indebtedness for building the proposed underground railroad.

Mr. Coler said: "The effort to authorize this county to assume this indebtedness is is only a subterfuge to saddle upon the property owners of the city 20 per cent. more debt than could be under the charter. If I cannot persuade the commission to eliminate that part of the bill, I shall go to Albany and oppose the measure before the Legislature. I shall favor the part of the bill which authorizes the commission to build the railroad by the use of private capital, upon the payment to the city of a substantial amount for the franchise. That would not plunge the city into debt beyond the Constitution limit."

Edward M. Shepard, the counsel for the commission, has been ill with the grip and Secretary Delafield of the commission said yesterday that the bill would not be ready in time for to-day's session.

TO FILL THE MOTT HAVEN CANAL

The Corporation Counsel to Begin Proceedings in Supreme Court.

The Board of Public Improvements at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to begin proceedings against the Mott Haven Canal, with a view to the removal of that ancient highway from the map of the city. The resolution requests the Corporation Counsel to apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a committee of estimate and assessment to investigate the matter and report on the advisability of the city's acquiring the title and using the land now occupied by the canal for a street. This street is to be known as Canal Place, and extend from East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street to East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

This action was brought about by a letter addressed to Mayor Van Wyck by the Mott Haven Improvement Association, in which the Mayor was asked to have the Corporation Counsel see what could be done to hasten the closing of the canal. The Mayor sent the letter to Corporation Counsel Whalen, who gave an opinion in which he said he had every reason to believe that the work of closing the canal, if started, could be speedily completed. After referring to the injunction obtained by Burnett against the old Health Board, he said that there was no injunction affecting the Board of Public Improvements.

For nearly twenty years the persons living near the canal have been fighting to have it filled in. Various Health Boards have condemned it as a menace to health, and several times the Board of Aldermen took the matter up and held hearings. The North River Electric Light and Power Company, which is opposed to the closing of the canal, has a power house adjoining the canal, and uses the waterway for the passage of coal barges. Those who favor the closing of the canal claim that it is unsightly, dangerous to health, and of no use to the public at large.

Corporation Counsel Whalen will take the matter to the Supreme Court at an early day.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIAL SALE.
FINE ANTIQUE RUGS.
60 selected pieces
ROYAL BOKHARAS
$22.50 each.
(*averaging 3.6x4.6 ft. to 4x5 ft.*)

In fineness and durability, these are superlative and will delight all seeking peculiarly beautiful color harmonies. Woven of the silkiest wool, on simple hand-looms and the colors procured from vegetable dyes, the secret of which is guarded as the family wealth of the Oriental weavers.

Fashionable Furniture at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

ACTOR SEABROOKE'S FINANCES.

He Files a Petition in Bankruptcy—Liabilities $39,075, Available Assets a Scarfpin.

Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, who lives at 48 West Thirty-second Street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday through his attorneys, Friend, House & Grossman. His schedules show liabilities $39,075, and the only assets are clothing which is exempt and a scarfpin, which is not exempt. There are 100 creditors in amounts from $10 to $4,000.

The claims are for printing, salary for services, borrowed money, royalties, &c., and were contracted from 1892 to 1898. There is about $4,000 due actors and actresses for salaries. The following are the creditors whose claims are over $1,000:

F. de P. Halls, $4,000, money loaned; John A. Hamlin, Chicago, $1,800 on a note; Edgar Smith, $1,800 royalties; Metropolitan Printing Company, $1,800 for printing; Gillen Printing Company, $1,350, judgment; Gillen, $1,000 for printing; Lieber & Maas, $1,600 for printing; Richardson & Foos, $1,500 for printing; Sautenne & Green, $1,675, judgment; John J. Quigley, $1,200, money loaned and services; T. Henry French, $1,000, goods sold; Etta Forgotson, $1,050, money loaned; Wolf Falk, $1,308, note for services; Brady Theatre Company, $1,074, judgment; Herman Fromme, $1,442, judgment for legal services.

LEGAL NOTES.

JOHN G. BUTLER'S WILL UPHELD.—Justice Daly, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, gave a decision upholding the will of John G. Butler, who died in this city last April, leaving an estate valued at about $1,000,000. The will was attacked by some of the interested parties, mainly on the ground that, as alleged, in many of its provisions there was an unlawful suspension of the power of alienation. Mr. Butler left a widow and four children, all minors, ranging in age from eight to twenty years. The action is brought by Charles T. Dunckles of Brookline, Mass., whom the testator appointed executor and trustee under the will. The estate, which is mainly personalty, though testator owned some real estate in this city and in Massachusetts, is directed to be divided into four parts, after giving the widow, Francella Butler, her share, which includes the income of one-third of the realty and the income of $25,000 during her life. Each of the three daughters gets the income of her one-quarter share on becoming twenty-one years old, the principal to go to her issue, and if either daughter dies without issue a third of her one-fourth portion is directed to be added to the share of each of the survivors. If any of the daughters die before becoming of age, the residue is directed to be held in trust for the benefit of the survivors. The son, who is now ten years old, is to get $5,000 of his share on becoming twenty-one, and the income of the remainder until he is twenty-five years old. At that time $10,000 of the principal is to be given him, and when he arrives at the age of thirty he is to receive all his share absolutely. If all the children die before becoming twenty-one, leaving no issue, then the property is to go to the children of testator's brother and sister. Justice Daly holds that, as to the first subdivision of the trust estate for the life for the four children, and the subdivision of the share of a child dying without issue among the surviving children by way of addition to the portion originally held in trust for each surviving child, but one subdivision was intended, and that upon the death of the second taker, the addition to the share held in trust for such second taker will go in default of issue of the latter to the next of kin of the testator under the statute of distributions or of descents; no taker of the remainder upon the death of such second taker without issue being named by the will. As to the provision for the widow, the Court holds it should be construed as an addition to the dower, it being otherwise wholly meaningless. "If the giving of the income of a third of the real estate for life were intended in lieu of dower, it would follow she would be required to make an election between two things which are precisely the same, and no such idle intention can be attributed to any testator."

***

EQUITY ACTIONS.—John McClave brought an action in the late Superior Court of the City of New York against John Gibb, one of forty persons engaged in the fire insurance business under the name of the American Lloyds, to set aside the award of appraisers appointed under two policies of insurance, to fix the amount of plaintiff's damage by fire, and to recover the amount of his actual damage. The policies were upon 602 to 610 West Twenty-second Street, which were destroyed by fire in April, 1893. A jury to whom certain issues were sent to be tried found that the appraiser selected by the defendant was not disinterested, and that the damage caused by the fire was $5,000. Subsequently the Judge at Special Term, though he found the facts to be as stated, dismissed the complaint because proper proofs of loss had not been served. The late General Term of the Supreme Court directed a reversal and new trial, and that decision is now sustained by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Haight, holding that a special verdict of a jury taken in a case in which the parties have no Constitutional or statutory right to a jury trial is for the information of the Judge at Special Term in deciding the case, though he is not bound by the verdict, and may accept or reject it like any other piece of evidence; that the proceedings before the jury are, strictly, no part of the trial of the case, and their verdict is not affected or annulled by a reversal of the judgment and the ordering of a new trial, unless the order of reversal vacates the verdict and the proceedings settling the issues. If the proceedings before the jury are not vacated by the order of reversal the Court holds that they and the verdict remain unimpaired, and may again be introduced in evidence upon the new trial.

Gifts from Mothers' Congress.

One hundred mothers and children, to whom Christmas had brought but little cheer, were gathered up by the Mothers' Congress and given a Christmas tree and dinner yesterday afternoon in old St. Stephen's Chapel, 57 West Forty-sixth Street. While the work of the Mothers' Congress of the City of New York is principally educational, their constitution calls for philanthropic work, and to this clause was their work of the holiday season devoted. Three Christmas trees filled the back part of the church, whose tables occupied the sides. The President of the Congress, Mrs. Fannie Schwedler Barnes, superintended the distribution.

Price of Spirits Increased.

An advance of 1 cent per gallon in the price of spirits was announced yesterday by the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

Ladies' Suits.

Handsome Silk Lined Suits,
finely tailored, both fly front and double breasted coats, and the new skirt,
$26.50 & $34.50.

Special attention is called to our new
Tight Fitting Suit,
made in ladies' cloth & serge,
$45.00,
value $65.00.

A few handsome late importations in Costumes, comprising, Carriage, Calling and Ball Costumes; very much below the regular price.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807.
CROWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

A Place for the China

China arranged in a well designed china closet displays the most ordinary pieces to fine advantage.

Antique Oak China Closets
$10.50
(*reduced from $16.00.*)

"Long Credit" is a panacea for all financial ills.

CASH OR CREDIT
CROWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

GERMANIA BANK'S NEW HOME.

Inspected by the Officers and Friends of the Institution—To be Opened with the New Year.

The officers and Directors of the Germania Bank opened the new bank building, which has been erected at the corner of Spring Street and the Bowery, yesterday for inspection. They had issued several hundred invitations to bankers and merchants in the city, and the new offices, which are to be formally opened for business next Tuesday, Jan. 3, were very much admired all the afternoon.

President Edward C. Schaefer, Vice President Henry W. Schmidt, and Second Vice President Charles A. King received the visitors. Among those who called were Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; Peter Doelger, H. C. Miner, J. R. Waters, Director of the Irving National Bank; Eugene G. Blackford, Richard H. Adams, Director of the Yorkville Bank; Oscar Zollikoffer, Financial Secretary of the Consolidated Gas Company; John S. Foster, Vice President of the Bowery Bank; Charles Rohe, Vice President of the West Side Bank, and Harry Sachs of Goldman, Sachs & Co.

The new building is a six-story structure, with a frontage on the Bowery of 60 feet and on Spring Street of 100 feet. The first story is built of Maine granite and the upper stories of iron and brick.

The first floor contains the banking room, the President's office, and the Directors' room; also the main entrance to the building, situated on the Bowery at the north end. The basement contains the safe deposit vaults, the steam boilers, electric generating machinery for power and light, electric storage battery, pumps, filterers, and machinery. The upper stories each contain twelve offices and toilet rooms.

The banking room is 38 feet by 75 feet. The walls have a high marble wainscot and pilasters with carved capitals; the counter front is of beautiful Sienna marble of light and dark shades in alternate courses, and the panels are of Old Convent Sienna marble. The counter railing, the screen, the gas and electric light fixtures, and the clock case are of finely chased bronze, designed to be in harmony with the other work. The wall surfaces above the wainscot and the ceiling are decorated, and the ornamentation is accentuated by gilding. The floor is of marble mosaic. All the desks and furniture are of dark Mexican mahogany. In the President's room, as well as in the Directors' room, all the trimming, wainscoting, and furniture are of the same material. Walls and ceilings are decorated to correspond with the banking room.

Great care has been taken in the construction of the fire and burglar proof safe deposit vault, which is arranged so as to accommodate between 4,000 and 5,000 individual boxes. The size is 32 feet long, 15 feet wide, 8 feet high. Sides, ends, bottom, and top are built up of plates of chrome steel 3½ inches thick, all inclosed with masonry and arranged so that all parts of the bottom and sides can be inspected. The offices and rooms around the vault are fitted up handsomely; all the woodwork is of polished rock maple, and the floors and walls are tiled. There are coupon and committee rooms and a ladies' parlor.

Last night President Schaefer entertained the officers and Directors of the bank, and R. C. Maynecke, the architect, at dinner at Terrace Garden, Fifty-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The officers and Directors are: President—Edward C. Schaefer; Vice President—Henry W. Schmidt; Second Vice President—Charles A. King; Cashier—J. A. Morschhauser; Assistant Cashier—George F. Krapp. Directors—Edward C. Schaefer, Daniel Brubacher, John Rheinfrank, Conrad Stein, Henry W. Schmidt, Bernhard Beinecke, Henry E. G. Luyties, Charles A. King, Gustav L. Jaeger, Otto M. Eidlitz, Frederick Folz, Louis P. Bach, George E. Mott, Oscar F. Zollikoffer, and Gustav Lindenmeyr.

COAL MAY BE ADVANCED.

Dealers Will Not Be Surprised If the Chicago Increase Spreads.

Men prominent in the coal trade in this city said yesterday that the advance of 25 cents per ton for anthracite, which is to take effect in Buffalo and Chicago on Jan. 1, would not necessarily affect the Eastern market, although the increased general demand for coal might cause an advance in prices everywhere. The President of one of the important coal companies said it was not unlikely that the coal producers would take some action on or before the first of the year. Should cold weather continue, this President added, an advance in the price of coal at tidewater was pretty certain to be made.

The new prices in Chicago are $4.75 per ton net for egg, stove, and chestnut, and $4.50 per ton for grate. At Buffalo the 25 cents increase makes the prices $4.50 per gross ton for egg, stove, and chestnut, and $4.25 for grate. An attempt was made to establish these prices two months ago, but no agreement could be reached.

Annual Sale of Linens! | *Annual Sale of Linens!*

O'Neill's,
Annual Sale of
Table Linens

It begins this morning—Thursday—and under more favorable circumstances than at any previous year. We have been preparing for this sale for some time, and through trade conditions and by buying exceptionally large quantities we have succeeded in gathering the best and largest collection of linens, we believe, that has been offered in New York; and while the quality of the goods surpasses even that of last year

The Prices are Lower than Ever Before!

DAMASKS.

150 Pieces BLEACHED DAMASK, extra heavy and full width, worth 65c. yard,
50c. yard.

75 Pieces BLEACHED DAMASK, 70 inches wide, worth 75c. yard,
58c. yard.

75 Pieces BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, worth 85c. yard,
65c. yard.

50 Pieces EXTRA HEAVY DOUBLE DAMASK, worth 1.00 yard,
85c. yard.

TOWELS.

1,000 Dozen HEMMED HUCK TOWELS, worth 17c. each,
12½c. each.

750 Dozen ALL-LINEN TOWELS, Hemmed, extra large size, worth 19c.,
15c. each.

750 Dozen HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS with colored border, worth 35c. each,
25c. each.

NAPKINS.

500 Dozen ⅝ BLEACHED NAPKINS, worth 1.25 Dozen,
98c. Dozen.

500 Dozen ⅜ BLEACHED NAPKINS, worth 1.50 Dozen,
1.25 Dozen.

250 Dozen ¾ NAPKINS worth 2.00 Dozen,
1.50 Dozen.

250 Dozen ¾ BLEACHED NAPKINS worth 2.50 Dozen,
1.98 Dozen.

A Full Line of Doylies, Crashes, and Tray Covers at Exceptionally Low Prices.

We also offer in connection with this sale
500 PAIRS OF
BLANKETS,
4.98 Pair; worth 6.50.
Extraordinary values in
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 30—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Meisslinger, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Bispham.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 31—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Schumann-Heink, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard de Reszke.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 31, at pop. prices—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Campanari, Barnes, Pringle, and Saligrac. Sun. Eve., Jan. 1—Fifth Sunday Night Concert. Soloists—Mme. Lilli Lehmann, MM. Campanari and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Schalk. Sunday Concert Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Boxes $8 and $12.
Mon. Jan. 2, at 8—Mozart's opera DON GIOVANNI. Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, Maurel.
Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 3, at 8, at Brooklyn Academy, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, with identical New York Cast.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Suzanne Adams, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers, Plançon.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Engle, Sembrich, Campanari, Carbone, and Ed. de Reszke.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26th Season, 1898-99.
Oratorio Society
Frank Damrosch Conductor.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE
The Messiah
SOLOISTS.
Friday Aft., Dec. 30, at 2.
Saturday Evg., Dec. 31, at 8.
Sopr. Miss Sarah Anderson
Contr. Miss Katherine Fisk
Tenor Whitney Mockridge
Basso David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15. Now on sale at box office.

Loan Collection of
PORTRAITS,
Exhibited for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily, Sundays included. Admission, 50 cts.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Friday Afternoon, January 6th, at 2:30.
Piano Recital
MME. ANTOINETTE SZUMOWSKA
Res. seats, $1.00 and $1.50 at Schuberth's.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42ND ST. AND 8TH AVE
Spectacular Grand Opera. Lurline
Eves., 25c.—$1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 1,100 Seats, 25c.
NEXT WEEK—Holiday Mat. Mon., MARTHA.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Eves. 8:10. Mats. 2.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co. Mats. Wed., Sat. & New Year's.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday and Monday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO

BIJOU
B'way & 31st St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Extra Mat. New Year's.
May Irwin
in her great-est success, KATE KIP

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT, FRI. & SAT. MAT. BY REQUEST, "IM WEISSEN ROESSL."
SATURDAY EVENING, SYLVESTER FEIER, "WHERE IS THE CAT?"

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS., 2:15.
Last 2 Weeks. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
Last Week—THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
Next Week—THE HANLONS' NEW SUPERBA.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

HARLEM Op. House. THE GEISHA Eve. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Jan. 2—Jeff. De Angelis—The Jolly Musketeer.

COLUMBUS. THE RAYS in A HOT OLD TIME. Mat. New Years
Nxt. W.—AndrewMack—An Irish Gentleman.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. THE WHITE HEATHER, with Rose Coghlan.
Next Week—The White Heather—Mat. Monday.

PALACE 58th St. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 3d Ave. 25c. and Performance. 11 P. M. 50c.
Helene Mora, McIntyre and Heath, Hayes and Lytton, Canfield and Carleton, Montgomery and Stone, W. H. Windom, 25 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25, 50c. Performance. 10:45
John C. Rice and Sally Cohen, Great La- P. M. fayette, Reno and Richards, John D. Gilbert, Manning & Weston, Jane Whitbeck, 30 other Stars

DALY'S Theatre, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:10. Matinées at 2.
42d to 51st time: Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
Matinée Saturday at 2.
***Saturday night, 50th performance. Superb book souvenir for all.
***New Year's Matinée and evening, last times Merchant of Venice.
***Tuesday night, January 3d, first appearance of MISS REHAN as MADAME SANS GENE.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St
Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Wed. & Sat.
W

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Light rain; high southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,280. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44¾c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Disquieting news was received in London yesterday from Johannesburg, saying that the situation there has assumed almost as grave an aspect as on the eve of the Jameson raid. A Boer policeman killed an Englishman, which called forth a great demonstration. Racial animosity is intensified, and open warfare is threatened against the English. A settlement of Spain's Ministerial crisis may be postponed until after the peace treaty has been ratified in this country, which will probably be in January. An attack was made recently on a detachment of Baluchis under a British officer in British East Africa by rebels, precipitating a general engagement in which the rebels were repulsed. More than a hundred were killed. The arrival of an American warship at Apia, Samoa, has caused much comment in Germany. Viceroy Curzon has arrived at Bombay. Wild scenes were enacted in the Hungarian Diet yesterday over a continuation of the disputes pending. King Humbert of Italy has liberated many of the rioters who took part in the disturbances last Spring.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The will of Mrs. Katharine Hall Jerome was filed for probate yesterday.

Page 3.

The State Board of Canvassers fixes Col. Roosevelt's plurality for Governor as 17,786.

Gov. Smith of Vermont will appoint a successor to Senator Morrill. Many candidates are in the field.

The American Economic Association's Committee upon Currency Reform submitted its report at New Haven yesterday.

The War Investigating Commission yesterday made public the statements of many army officers, supplied by Gen. Miles in substantiation of his charge that bad beef was furnished to the army.

Gov.-elect Roosevelt arrived in town yesterday from Oyster Bay, and the appointment of Col. Partridge as Superintendent of Public Works was urged upon him by Walter B. Atterbury, who declared that it would please the Brooklyn Republicans. Col. Roosevelt goes to Albany to-day.

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The President yesterday issued an order fixing the values of coins circulating in Cuba.

The Toronto World prints an editorial expressing the belief that Canada is on the brink of annexation to the United States.

Arrangements have been made for the return to this country of the remains of American soldiers killed during the Spanish war.

Harvard easily took the lead yesterday in the Intercollegiate Chess Tournament, as both Southard and Arensberg scored their games against the two representatives of Columbia.

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Bishop Potter has selected the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. Dr. G. F. Nelson, the Rev. Dr. F. L. Humphreys, and the Rev. R. L. Paddock to be canons of the new cathedral of St. John the Divine.

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Companies F, G, and H of the Seventy-first Regiment met at the armory last night. Capt. Joyce of Company H announced that he would resign.

An attachment was obtained yesterday from Justice Daly against the property of B. P. Cheney, the husband of Julia Arthur, the actress. This is the first step taken in a suit for damages brought by Theodore Moss, the proprietor of Wallack's Theatre, for alleged breach of contract.

David Rothschild, described as the head of the clothing firm of R. Rothschild & Son, which has an office on Broadway, and was said to have conducted a large business at Cleveland, Ohio, was arrested yesterday at the instance of the Central National Bank on the charge of swindling. It is alleged that he obtained $100,000 from New York banks by means of worthless notes.

Page 12.

Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, died suddenly early yesterday morning of heart disease.

While unloading a car of broken stone in the new Jerome Park reservoir yesterday, one man was killed and four injured.

A number of queer legends were recounted at the meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society at Columbia University yesterday.

One man and ten horses were burned to death yesterday morning at a fire in the stable of Mrs. James Brooks at 609 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Marcus L. Moore of 301 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, was yesterday arrested, charged with assault, and his alleged victim, whose name is unknown, is at the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital in a serious condition.

George L. Rives and Controller Coler were appointed by the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday a special committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature explaining the present situation of rapid transit affairs.

James Donlon of 1,303 Amsterdam Avenue, who has been in the Tombs since Dec. 21 on a charge of robbery, will now be set free, as Albert J. Jardine, who surrendered himself to the police, confessed yesterday that he had committed the crime.

Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the People's Telephone Company, said yesterday that he doubted the truth of a report from Boston that a combination of all the independent companies throughout the United States was being formed for the purpose of arriving at an agreement with the Bell Company.

A man who said he had been a soldier of the Seventy-first and whose leg was broken from a fall caused hospital surgeons and the police much trouble during Wednesday night. He declined to stay in St. Vincent's Hospital, but after limping about the streets several hours was taken to Bellevue a prisoner.

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CHICAGO SALOON KEEPER KILLED

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Edward Kelly, a well-known saloon keeper of this city, has accidentally shot and killed himself. The tragedy, which occurred in the victim's saloon, was the result of a joke, and was witnessed by several of Kelly's friends.

James S. Savage, manager of the Groveland apartment building, remarked that he was going to an apartment building to collect a bill.

"You'll need a gun to defend yourself," laughed Kelly.

"Well, I'm prepared for an emergency," replied Savage, as he drew a revolver from his pocket and laid it on the bar.

Kelly picked up the weapon and looked at it. Savage warned him that it was loaded.

"Why, that wouldn't hurt a baby," said the saloon man, as he threw the revolver on the floor behind the bar. The next instant there was a loud report, and Kelly fell backward to the floor.

"The gun fooled me," he cried, as he fell and he became unconscious. His startled companions hurried to his side and found the bullet had entered the left lung. A doctor was called, but Kelly died within a few minutes without regaining consciousness.

Chicago Bankruptcy Petition.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—In a petition filed today the United States District Court is asked to have Frank Brothers, the State Street merchants, declared bankrupt. The petitioners are Emil Weingreen and Henry L. Opper & Brother, both of New York, and Opper & Levinson of St. Louis. Their claims aggregate a little over $1,000. They assert that the debtors have already committed an act of bankruptcy and shown preference by transferring some of their property to the First National Bank of Chicago, Nathan Frank of St. Louis, the estate of Henry A. Kohn of Chicago, and others whose names are unknown.

THE PHILIPPINE SITUATION

Filipinos Strengthening Their Hold Throughout the Islands.

NEW CABINET IS AGGRESSIVE

Seemingly the Insurgents Are Preparing to Resist American Sway—Gen. Otis Trusted.

MANILA, Dec. 29.—Details regarding the occupation of Iloilo by the insurgents have just been received here. The American expedition, commanded by Brig. Gen. Miller, arrived there yesterday and found that the Spaniards had evacuated the place on Saturday, on board the steamer Churnca, and had been transferred to the island of Mindanao, in accordance with an agreement arrived at with the insurgents. The latter entered Iloilo and occupied the trenches on Monday at noon. They immediately established a municipal government and placed guards over foreign property. The insurgents were fairly quiet and orderly, although there were some looting at night. But five of the natives were shot, which had an exemplary effect upon the rest.

The only foreign warship in the harbor was the German second-class cruiser Irene.

The new Filipino Cabinet is composed as follows: President of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mabani; Minister of War, Luna; Minister of the Interior, Aranota; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Buenoamino; Minister of Public Works, Canon; State Deed, Rosario.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—From a Filipino source, a representative of the Associated Press is informed that the new Filipino Cabinet is much stronger from the insurgent point of view than the last, inasmuch as all the new Ministers are pledged to insist upon the independence of the islands and to refuse to liberate the Spanish prisoners. It is added that the Filipinos will never release these prisoners while thousands of Filipinos are dying in the Spanish convict settlements of Fernando Po, the Ladrones, and the Caroline Islands.

The new President of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mabani, is described as a notary, living in Manila, of Indian descent, and as having no Spanish blood in his veins. He is an old man, partly paralyzed, said to be a great patriot, and alleged to have always been a counselor of Aguinaldo.

Antonio Luna, the new Minister of War of the Filipinos, was employed by the last Cabinet in the War Department. He is the editor of the Manila insurgent paper, Independencia, was educated in Europe, and only lately returned to the Philippines from Paris.

Rosario is probably Dr. Tomas Rosario, who was educated in Spain, and it is supposed that his post, State Deed, means Keeper of the Archives.

A correspondent of The Globe, writing from Hongkong on Nov. 26, says: "It will be a great misfortune if, through hasty action or ignorance of the actual state of affairs, the Filipino natives rise against the Americans. Hitherto, although the Americans have often given great provocation, the Filipinos have shown great forbearance and a strong dislike to come to blows. They do not want to fight, and if the Americans only meet them halfway all will go well.

"There is much to be gained by a just, statesmanlike settlement with the natives, while there will undoubtedly be great losses through a continuance of arbitrary treatment. The just aspirations of the people ought to be taken into consideration, and I believe they would be, if only the proper men are sent out by the President to settle the question of the future government of the islands on the spot, after proper deliberation and very careful investigation. Such a commission would discover that the Filipino leaders have been loyal to the Americans.

"I am now informed that they refused to consider the overtures of Germany and France. When Prince Henry visited Hongkong he caused the Filipino leaders there to visit him, and informed them that he was empowered to promise the natives full recognition of their national Government if they would cede to Germany, as a quid pro quo, a small coaling station. France more recently made similar advances, and in each case the reply was, 'We cannot settle anything with you. The Americans promised us independence, and we wish to wait and see what the Americans will do for us.'"

The Daily Chronicle, editorially discussing the situation at Iloilo, says: "It would be advisable for the insurgents to defy the Americans. The issue would then be squarely raised and settled once for all in one short, sharp action, which would probably bring the crazy Filipinos to their senses. After this the men of peace could proceed with their business."

WAITING TO HEAR FROM OTIS.

The War Department Believes the Philippine Commander Has Enough Soldiers to Check the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Department is expecting definite word from Gen. Otis within the next twenty-four hours as to what has occurred at Iloilo, for by that time Gen. Otis will have heard from Gen. Miller, in command of the American force sent on this expedition. The officials about the War Department do not appear to be apprehensive over the results, and there is no evidence of tension or alarm, although it is recognized that the situation at Iloilo is one which may bring about a sharp, and possibly a decisive, issue between the insurgents and the United States forces.

Up to the close of office hours to-day it was said at the War Department that nothing had been received from General Otis bearing on the military situation. All that had come was a reply to an earlier dispatch conveying orders, the reply giving assurance that definite news could be conveyed within the next twenty-four hours. What Gen. Miller will do as to taking possession of the city, either with force or without, is not officially disclosed, and, indeed, it is likely that considerable discretion is lodged with the commanding officer as to what steps should be taken. But in the event of a clash between the United States forces and the insurgents, War Department officials say there could be no doubt as to the outcome, as the Eighteenth Infantry are among the regulars having a reputation for their fighting ability. The American force numbers about 2,500, as against an estimated force of some 10,000 insurgents, but no doubt is expressed as to the adequacy of our force.

The officials at the War Department are confident that Gen. Otis has enough soldiers at his command to carry out any project likely to be framed, even if that involved forcible subjugation of the insurgents, though it is scarcely expected that matters will reach such a pass. The force under Gen. Otis's command now numbers about 20,000 men, and he could count also on great assistance from the fleet under Admiral Dewey. This is a force probably in excess of any the Spanish had been able to maintain in the islands for many years, and as the insurgents never had been able to prevail against that force it is hoped they will see the futility and folly of undertaking to oppose the United States soldiers and sailors. It is regretted that the movement upon Iloilo was delayed until the 24th, ample authority having been conferred upon the officers in charge to have moved at any earlier moment had they deemed it well to do so.

GEN. LAWTON TO ASSIST OTIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Department has issued orders assigning Major Gen. Lawton to service in the Philippines. This assignment is considered one of exceptional importance, as Gen. Lawton, who was one of the most conspicuous officers in the campaign about Santiago, will be second in command to Gen. Otis, and in the event of Gen. Otis's appointment as Governor General of the Philippines, will assume military command of the forces in the Philippines. His new duties will require a combination of nerve and tact.

Gen. Lawton has recently been in command of the camp at Huntsville. Gen. Frank, as ranking officer, will assume command after the departure of Gen. Lawton. The latter's selection for duty in the Philippines was owing largely to the character of his service during the war, and later at Havana.

Ballantine's India Pale Ale. Pure, pleasing, popular. Ask for it.—Adv.

GEN. MERRITT CENSURES RIOS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, who is spending the holidays in this city, was very much surprised to hear of the surrender of Iloilo by Gen. Rios to the insurgents. Gen. Merritt believes the surrender may have been an intentional move on the part of the Spaniards to make it difficult for the United States to gain control of the Philippine Islands.

"It is, of course," continued Gen. Merritt, "impossible to predict what bearing this move will have on the ultimate disposition of the islands. Gen Rios had no right to surrender to the insurgents, unless, indeed, his command was on the verge of starvation or in some equally tight place. When Manila fell all the islands in the archipelago went with it, and though the surrender then made on paper might not have amounted to much, and might have been terminated should the Spanish have felt themselves sufficiently strong, yet the signing of the protocol some six days later prevented any further movements, either on the part of the Americans to gain further control of the islands, or on the part of the Spanish to attempt to wrest any of the surrendered territory from their victors. Consequently Rios's only move should have been to turn over Iloilo to the United States troops.

"The idea the insurgents have is that the more territory they can assert that they hold, the better their claim to the right of independence when the time comes for them to treat with the United States regarding the mode of government."

THE YOSEMITE FOR DEWEY.

Auxiliary Cruiser Preparing to Take Him Supplies and Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29.—The auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, formerly the Morgan liner El Sol, left the League Island Navy Yard this morning for Norfolk. After being fitted out at the navy yard at that place she will proceed to Manila with supplies and men for Admiral Dewey's fleet. She will carry to the Admiral nearly 400 men to take the places of those whose terms of enlistment have expired, and to fill out crews for the captured Spanish gunboats. It is expected the Yosemite will remain at Norfolk five or six weeks.

She is in command of Commander G. E. Ide. She will go to the Philippines by way of the Suez Canal, and after reaching Manila and turning over the supplies and men to Admiral Dewey, the Yosemite will proceed to Guam, the new United States possession in the Ladrones.

Several naval officers were ordered to-day to duty on the Yosemite. Among the number are Lieut. Commander J. H. Moore, from the Columbia; Lieut. C. H. Harlow, from the Vixen, and Lieut. C. J. Bosch, from the Yankee. Lieut. J. B. Melton has been detached from the Yosemite and ordered to the Badger. Lieut. F. E. Sawyer has been detached from the Yosemite and is on sick leave.

Senator White Against Expansion.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 29.—United States Senator Stephen M. White left today for Washington. In an interview with a reporter regarding the Philippines question he said: "I am utterly opposed to the acquisition of distant and barbaric lands. It is my honest conviction that the carrying out of the expansion policy will prove disastrous to the Republic. The result may be postponed for years, but it will be reached if we abandon our precedents."

OUR FLAG RAISED AT MARIEL.

Col. Seyburn Promises the Cubans Protection, Not Domination.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Col. Seyburn of the Two Hundred and Second New York Regiment raised the American flag yesterday over the Municipal Building at Mariel, in the presence of a number of notable persons and the people of the town. He made a speech in English, which was interpreted into Spanish, in the course of which he said:

"In this solemn act you must not see any meaning except paternal love and protection, never domination. We do not wish to see differences between parties. All Cubans ought to unite with us, so as re-create Cuba. In the name of my Government and Nation, I assure you that in proceeding this way you will obtain a free and happy country."

The Colonel caused 500 rations to be distributed to the poor, and the event was also celebrated by a ball at night. Col. Seyburn goes to Cabanas and Bahia Honda from Mariel in order to distribute rations.

PRIEST A KNIGHT OF PYTHIAS.

Father F. J. Walsh of Chicago Elected to Membership.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Father F. J. Walsh, a Roman Catholic priest of this city, has been elected a member of a local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

His application for membership was made in the usual manner and, being favorably passed upon by the lodge, his election followed without question.

He admitted to-day that he had been elected a member of the organization with his consent, but said he had not yet been initiated, and until this latter ceremony took place he could not be considered in any sense a member of the organization. He said he would endeavor to secure the approval of Archbishop Feehan of this city to his membership in the order before finally becoming a member.

DRIVEN OUT OF KANSAS CITY.

An Alleged Bigamist Ordered to Leave Town Within Twenty-four Hours.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—Harry C. Howell, whom the police assert has eight wives in as many States, has been given twenty-four hours to leave the city. Mayor Jones has granted him a pardon from the workhouse, where he was sentenced for carrying concealed weapons, on condition that he leave Kansas City. Howell has started for Fresno, Cal., where he says he has a daughter.

Under the name of Harry Polston, Howell was arrested here in 1891 while attempting to defraud a widow named Ellison, and was sent to the Missouri penitentiary. Howell was next heard from at Indianapolis, where he married a rich widow and deserted her after he got her money. He later served a year in the Kansas penitentiary for marrying a Kansas City (Kan.) woman before he had been divorced. Next he married a rich Chicago widow named Hill, representing himself as a wealthy stockman from Des Moines, and that he owned considerable property in California.

The police say there are others.

MRS. JEROME'S WILL FILED.

She Disinherits Her Son Lawrence for Unfilial Conduct.

The will of Mrs. Katharine Hall Jerome, who died at her home, 33 West Nineteenth Street, on Dec. 23, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate. The will is dated Oct. 22, 1897.

By her will Mrs. Jerome leaves to her niece, Margaret Middleton, $1,000; to her faithful servants, William Young and Bridget Collins, $100 each. She appoints Daniel Nason her sole executor.

The residue of the real and personal property, estimated at $45,000 and $25,000, she directs to be divided into two equal shares, one of which is to be paid to her son, William Travers Jerome, and the other to be invested and the income paid in equal shares to her son, Lovell Hall Jerome, and his wife. Should he survive his wife he is to receive the income during his life. If he leave his wife and issue surviving him, she is to receive the income of the trust fund during her life, and on her death the principal of the fund is to be paid to her children. If his wife survive him, but no children, she is to receive the income of the fund during her life, or so long as she shall remain unmarried. Should she remarry, or, upon her death, the principal is to be paid to William Travers Jerome, the son of the testatrix.

Mrs. Jerome cuts off her son, Lawrence Roscoe Jerome, in the following words: "I expressly declare it to be my intent to disinherit my son Lawrence Roscoe Jerome on account of his unfilial conduct."

Lovell H. Jerome, when seen last night refused to say why his brother had been disinherited. He stated that it was purely a family affair.

Royal Limited
Via C. R. R. of N. J., P. & R., B. & O.
New York to Washington daily 2:55 P. M. Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry,) and 3 P. M. foot Liberty Street. Exclusive Pullman equipment. Dining car service unequaled. No excess fares. Finest trains and quickest time between New York and Washington.—Adv.

CLERK AND MONEY DISAPPEAR.

Trusted Employe of an Express Company Absconds from San Antonio, Texas, with $60,000.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 29.—The local office of the Wells-Fargo Express Company is out a money package containing $60,000. The money was sent here from Houston for the Southern Pacific to meet its pay roll west from this city to El Paso. It arrived Wednesday morning, and was given to C. A. Beeler, the Wells-Fargo money delivery clerk, to hand over. Beeler started for the station, and was seen en route. Four hours after his departure his wagon was found five miles west of the city in a thicket, the horse almost dead from the effects of hard driving. Inquiry developed the fact that no delivery had been made. There was no evidence of a struggle in the vicinity where the vehicle was found. Beeler had been in the employ of the company for nine years, and enjoyed the confidence of all. He spent several years on the frontier as a cowboy. His friends stoutly assert that he is the victim of foul play, and his wife also incline to this belief. Superintendent Taft of the express company is here investigating. He admits that the loss will reach the sum stated, while rumor nearly doubles the amount.

BIG WHEAT ELEVATOR BURNED.

A Minneapolis Plant Destroyed by Fire with Heavy Loss.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 29.—Elevator X, on the Hastings and Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, at Eleventh Avenue, South, burned today. The main elevator with its annex and 200,000 bushels of wheat were consumed, and the loss will be at least $200,000. The division of the road is also blocked up and will be for a day. The property was owned by the George C. Bagley Elevator Company. The insurance is ample to cover the loss, which will be $75,000 on the building and $135,000 on the wheat. This is the second elevator to burn within two days. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

SENATOR STANFORD'S ESTATE.

Order for Its Final Distribution Issued to the Widow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Superior Judge Coffey has granted Mrs. Jane L. Stanford an order for the final distribution of the estate of her late husband, Senator Leland Stanford. Legacies amounting to $5,115,000 have been paid in full, with the exception of $230,000 which is in dispute, and which has been deposited with a trust company, subject to an order of the Supreme Court.

Nearly all of this amount is claimed by the City of San Francisco and the State of California for collateral inheritance tax. The tax was paid under protest, and on appeal to the Supreme Court that tribunal declared the tax illegal, but a rehearing has been granted.

A PECULIAR ADMIRALTY CASE.

Fishermen Sue for Money Found on the Body of a La Bourgogne Victim.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—A unique admiralty case was heard in the United States District Court to-day—namely, a libel brought for salvage for the saving of United States and French money of the value of $1,050, found by Gloucester fishermen on what the law terms a derelict at sea. The derelict in the case was the dead body of a man, believed to have been a victim of the disaster to the steamer La Bourgogne last July. The body has not been identified, however.

The libel was that brought by the owners of the fishing schooner William H. Cross, in behalf of themselves, her master, and crew of fourteen men against the property found. The body was buried at sea, and all efforts to find relatives of the derelict have failed. After hearing the case, Judge Lowell took the matter under advisement.

A LARGE SCHOONER LAUNCHED.

The Nathaniel Palmer Leaves the Ways at Bath, Me.

BATH, Me., Dec. 29.—The large five-masted schooner Nathaniel Palmer was launched at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. The schooner was built by Daniel P. Palmer, and has already been rigged and is ready for sea. The vessel was christened with pinks, by Miss Anna Palmer, a niece of the builder.

The Nathaniel Palmer is the first five-masted schooner built in Bath, and is one of the largest afloat. The official measurements are: Length, 205.1 feet; breadth, 44.4; depth, 22.2; gross tonnage, 2,446; net tonnage, 2,244.58. The vessel is the sixth built by Mr. Palmer bearing the name of his family. The others are the Augustus, Mary E., Sarah E., Frank A., and William D. Palmer. The latest addition to the fleet will spread over 10,000 yards of canvas. Her commander is Capt. J. C. Harding of Chatham, Mass.

THE SILVERWARE TRUST.

Consummation of the Plans Mapped Out May Take Five Years.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Dec. 29.—C. H. Tibbits, Secretary of Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., has been elected a member of the Directorate of the International Silver Company, and also a member of the Executive Board of six members, which constitutes practically the governing or controlling board of the great combination.

The Executive Board held a meeting in New York yesterday, and the whole day was occupied by a discussion of the important matters which must be settled before the new company assumes control of the silverware manufacturing business represented by the various concerns which go to make up the International Company.

Technically the new company begins operations with the new year, but the consummation of the plans and the perfection of the elaborate system which has been conceived, will, it is stated, probably prove a matter of from three to five years.

OIL WELL SHOOTER KILLED.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Charles Newton of Bradford, Penn., was blown to pieces while shooting an oil well at Orchard Park, near this city, this afternoon. Newton had brought a large quantity of nitro-glycerine from Bradford, and it was while thawing the explosive that the accident occurred.

Newton's helpers were several hundred yards away at the time, and escaped injury. A man named Fleichner who was in the vicinity had his ear drums broken by the concussion.

OUR TREATY WITH SPAIN; Annotated by Charles Henry Butler. 25 cts. All bookstands.—Adv.

REFUSED OFFERED PICTURE

Museum of Art Declines a Canal Scene by Theodore Robinson.

ART COMMITTEE'S EXCUSE

Said Painting Represented a Class That Should Not Be Encouraged—J. A. Weir Denounces Action.

The Art Committee of the Metropolitan Museum has recently rejected the offer of a painting by the late Theodore Robinson of this city, which was bought by a number of artists who thought that a painter of the remarkable genius of Mr. Robinson should be represented by at least one example in the galleries of the museum. This refusal of the picture was based upon the opinion of the Art Committee that it represented a class of painting that should not be encouraged.

Theodore Robinson died several years ago. His artist friends keenly appreciated his peculiar genius, which was not of the kind to make him a popular painter. He belonged to a school the work of which does not please the public. But such artists as Carroll Beckwith, J. Alden Weir, August F. Jaccaci, Will H. Low, and John La Farge understood the power and beauty of Mr. Robinson's art, and considered him a painter of great originality and force. It was, as these artists say, to an audience "fit, though few," that Mr. Robinson appealed, and pleased and satisfied with his achievement.

After his death there was the usual peril of having his pictures scattered to unknown quarters by the fortuitous results of an auction sale. To avoid this fate as far as might be possible, and to protect the fame and to aid the proper final valuation and appreciation of the dead artist's work, his friends resolved to save at least one good example of his work at its best and to have it preserved where it could testify to his own genius and add something to the glory of his city. Among these friends were Will H. Low, J. Alden Weir, and August F. Jaccaci.

THE PAINTING SELECTED.

A number of Mr. Robinson's canvases were exhibited last March in the gallery of the American Art Association, and John La Farge, President of the Society of American Artists, was requested to select, for the artist friends interested in this endeavor, the best one of the pictures. He chose what he considered the painting that was most characteristic of Mr. Robinson's style. It is said that a member of the Art Committees of the Museum was present at the time, and said he was willing to abide by Mr. La Farge's choice. Carroll Beckwith, when the selection had been made, wrote to the Museum Art Committee and tendered the painting as a gift.

No answer was received. The committee was finally asked for a reply, and the Art Committee, which is composed of Henry G. Marquand, S. P. Avery, and Daniel Huntington, said, according to the artists, that the picture was not good enough. The committee said, it is asserted, that the painting was very good of its kind, but that it was an example of a school it did not think it wise to encourage.

The artists who went to the trouble and expense of presenting the picture to the Museum are very much disappointed. They say that no one can justly challenge Mr. Robinson's right to be included in the first rank of American painters. He was, they say, possessed of a high order of genius, and that his work merits the appreciation of all who love art and who wish to encourage art in this country. His admirers are not confined to those of his own school, but embrace in their ranks members of such varied schools as are represented by La Farge, Kenyon Cox, Weir, Low, Beckwith, and Jaccaci.

MR. WEIR SAYS ERROR WAS MADE.

J. Alden Weir was emphatic last night in expressing his opinion that the Museum authorities had made a blunder in their handling of the matter. He was unable to guess what had kept them from responding to the offer of the Society of American Artists, except because they wanted to dodge it. "These institutions," he remarked, "sometimes do things in that way."

Mr. Weir said that the canvas was a most distinguished one, representative of the best American landscape art, and fit to be given to the Museum or any other art institution in the world. It was, he said, a scene on the Erie Canal, and he thought its title was "On the Canal." The painting is about 30 inches by 40 inches. "While not a large canvas," said Mr. Weir, "it was a work of art of a very high order.

"Mr. Robinson was a young man when he died, but had attained front rank as a landscape painter. He was a man who would rank with the late George Innes, and though not a widely popular painter such as Innes was was so thorough an artist that his professional associates felt it due to American art to have some good example of his work preserved in a public institution.

"The amount subscribed to purchase the painting I do not recollect. But I remember that the artists were allowed by the executor of the Robinson estate to pick out the painting before the auction, and the choice was satisfactory to the artists as a whole. If I remember aright, S. P. Avery was the member of the museum's Art Committee who was delegated to accept our offer, and did so.

"When the picture was sent—Mr. Jaccaci having charge of that part of the arrangement—nothing was said by the museum's committee as to whether it would be accepted or not. But last Spring I heard it would not be accepted, the reason for the refusal being that it was not 'enough of a picture.' That seems to me absurd.

"The reason for their speaking that way evidently was that the picture was a small one by an American artist, instead of by some French or German artist. A foreign artist has great vogue over here and the museum seems willing to accept any third or fourth rate painting so long as it comes from a European painter.

A SPLENDID CANVAS.

"This painting is far better than a great quantity of foreign pictures in the museum. Many of these are absolutely worthless, great big canvases without any artistic value whatever. This picture as a work of art is far ahead of the Hans Makart, the picture of Diana and her nymphs at the chase, which attracts so much attention at the museum. It is really a splendid canvas, and one of the best products of American painting.

"The museum, of which I am a patron, has accepted a great deal of worthless rubbish in the past, and I suppose they thought that now they ought to call a halt, but they chose the wrong picture. They selected for refusal a picture which was the choice of professional artists and representative of American art. But the museum Trustees have not always shown a great desire to foster American art. Some time ago they had an opportunity to secure a fine Whistler, and they let it slip. But any foreign painting, which takes up a lot of room, seems to be the thing to have.

"I don't know just where the landscape we selected is now. I believe nothing has been done about it. As I was on the committee of the Society of American Artists to arrange for its selection, I should certainly have heard if any answer had been made to our offer. The action of the Trustees was a most unseemly thing, and deserves to be made fully public. They would like well enough if the matter should not become public."

August F. Jaccaci, when seen last evening, said in regard to the matter: "It does not seem just that two members of a single committee of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum should have the power to exclude this picture from the gallery, particularly when one takes into consideration all the circumstances which led up to the offer on the part of the Society of American Artists to present it. Not the least aggravating feature of the whole incident has been that the Art Committee of the Museum has not seen fit to reply officially to our offer or to give anything more than a verbal reply to a request for the reason for the refusal of the painting.

"As far as the merits of the picture go, it is true that Mr. Robinson's work was not of the class which might be called popular, but it is remarkable that, when the subject of presenting one of his works to the museum was first agitated, artists, whose opinions are on many points most diverse, were heartily in favor of the scheme. Perhaps this is the most that can be said for the artistic merit of Mr. Robinson's work—and it is a good deal.

"I don't know that our society has any means to secure a place for the picture in the museum, except by bringing public opinion to bear upon the Art Committee, but it seems as though that, in the end, might prove effective."

ELEVEN HURT IN A WRECK.

Collision Between an Engine and a Passenger Train Near Rockwood, Penn., Has Serious Results.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Baltimore and Ohio officials in this city give out the following account of a collision which occurred near Rockwood, Penn., to-night:

A west-bound freight engine collided with the east-bound passenger train due at Rockwood, Penn., at 8:34 this evening, and a serious wreck resulted. Eleven persons were injured, as follows:

David H. Wheeler, Meadville, Penn., cut in face and one rib broken; J. W. Cramer, cut on face; James Reusman, New York, face cut; James Beran, Englewood, slightly scratched on face; Thomas McIntyre, Boston, cut on back of head; Mrs. J. Percival Pollard, 11 East Eighty-seventh Street, New York, cut on face and bruised; William Thornley, engineman, badly scalded and one rib broken; John Glass, fireman, leg broken; William Waite, baggagemaster, bruised and cut; Thomas Dam, shoulder hurt; H. McCluttock, cut over eye.

All of the injured were taken to Rockwood Hotel. None of the injured will die.

The collision was caused by the engineer of the freight train overlooking the time of the passenger train.

E. L. HARPER IN NEW YORK.

The President of a Wrecked Cincinnati Bank Seeks a New Field.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—E. L. Harper, the President of the wrecked Fidelity Bank, has gone to New York, where he expects to spend the remainder of his life and to build up for himself a new name and a new fortune.

After his recent failure here in the brokerage business, in which he engaged after his release from the penitentiary, he took a trip East. It develops now that he has returned to the field in which he was so eminently successful before his connection with the Fidelity Bank—the iron business. He spent the month of November establishing himself in that line, and is said now to represent several large furnaces, including one on the Ohio River. He is said to have been successful from the start. He came home to spend Christmas with his family, and incidentally to pack up for moving.

BANK DIRECTORS IN JAIL.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Dec. 29.—The members of the Board of Directors of the Monon (Kan.) bank which failed last January, according to papers filed in the Appellate Court here to-day, have been in the Alden County Jail for nearly a week, charged by depositors with having violated the State banking law of 1897, which provides for the government of banks in Kansas.

The defendants are Joshua Rumble, W. A. Ross, J. M. Ross, William Parks, and Cashier E. A. Brown. They appeared by counsel before Judge Schoonover of the Appellate Court at his home in Garnett to-day and presented a petition for their release on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Schoonover soon after issued an order through the court in this city releasing them on $200 bonds each until March 14 next, when their cases will be heard here.

The Directors attack the constitutionality of the new law, and raise some technical points concerning the information.

Colebrook Bank Closed.

COLEBROOK, N. H., Dec. 29.—Bank Examiner E. H. Carroll has been appointed receiver of the Colebrook National Bank, which was crippled by the operations of Corbin Bailey, who was arrested here yesterday. The bank is closed. On the date of the last report, Dec. 1, the captial of the bank was $75,000, surplus and undivided profits, $39,744; due to banks, $16,243; due to depositors, $15,207; due for borrowed money, $21,458. Total resources, $184,528.

FOUND DEAD AMONG HIS DOGS.

Henry Pierce, sixty-nine years old, was found dead at his home on Butler Street, near Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. For the last three years he has been living the life of a recluse, his only companion being a number of dogs and a big white cat.

Pierce was formerly a cigar dealer. He retired from business three years ago, and took up his abode in a rickety, weather-beaten shanty near the intersection of Butler Street and Howard Avenue. During the last few days nothing had been seen of the old man. The neighbors notified the police of the Eastern Parkway Station, and two policemen were sent to investigate. They broke into the place, and they found Pierce lying dead on the floor, with the white cat at his feet. A fierce attack from the dogs, however, caused them to beat a hasty retreat.

Procuring some meat, the officers enticed the brutes from the house and again entered. They found everything in wild confusion. In their endeavors to obtain something to eat, the dogs had torn up the bedding and knocked over the shabby furniture.

The body was removed to an undertaker's establishment on Fulton Street. Nothing is known about his family.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has increased markedly in Alberta, Edmonton, and Battleford, reporting a pressure of 30.72 inches and temperatures respectively of 12 degrees and 18 degrees. This high area has caused a sharp fall in temperature from the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys to the plateau regions of 20 degrees to 52 degrees. Temperatures in this region are from 10 to 20 degrees below normal. The temperature has risen from 10 to 30 degrees from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast. Light snow has occurred in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, the upper lakes, and Northern New England, and rain on the Central and North Pacific Coasts.

The cold wave will spread in an easterly and southerly direction, and to-night will reach Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, western portions of Tennessee and Kentucky, through Arkansas and Ohio, and northern portions of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Eastern Texas, and will extend to the Atlantic Coast by to-morrow, continuing in the Atlantic States and the lower lake region till Monday.

Rain or snow may be expected in the lower lake region and New England; rain, followed by clearing in the Ohio and the Lower Mississippi valleys and Eastern Gulf States, and generally fair weather elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	20	19	27
6 A. M.	18	24	29
9 A. M.	22	31	34
12 M.	27	34	38
4 P. M.	31	44	40
6 P. M.	43	44	41
9 P. M.	37	45	42
12 P. M.	34	43	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	36
Weather Bureau	32
Corresponding date 1897

lon," said Mr. Carvalho; "they are my views on what I have seen, and my opinion may be different when I examine the original writing."

"The handwriting does not seem to be disguised," he continued, "except in the sense that the writer changed the method of holding the pen. With the consequent change of slope and the possible failure in artistic effect in the capital letters, I take it that the penholder was held between the first and second fingers with the top pointing to the right. This is evidenced by the increase of pen pressure as it approaches the base line, the thumb being the factor, and known in the profession as thumb writing. This production shows that the writer has departed from the schoolmaster's hand, and that the writer has obtained settled habits in writing which comes when a person is about twenty-seven years of age, and this leads to the logical conclusion that it is the writing of a person past the age of thirty years. The writing seems to be that of one habituated to writing rapidly, plainly, and frequently.

"The relationship of the long words to the base line, lifting as they do in the centre, would indicate habit, and the assimilations to be found in this reproduction, in small letters, particularly the rs, ks, open os and es, show a naturalness of hand far removed from simulation."

DR. POTTER'S ASSERTIONS.

It is thought likely that when the inquest takes place, the physicians who were called to Mrs. Adams's apartments may make statements that will throw an additional light on the mystery. Dr. E. S. Potter, one of those called in, said yesterday:

"Some things were said in the house during the excitement following Mrs. Adams's death that might make a sensation. I could not say now what I heard and observed, as a physician will in attending a case, but will reserve it for the inquest."

The nature of his observations, Dr. Potter absolutely refused to disclose. From the statements of the police officials, it is surmised that Cornish was moved to make a reference to his suspected enemy or enemies. Whatever it was has been laid before Assistant District Attorney McIntyre and Capt. McClusky.

The autopsy which Dr. Weston made was delayed by a conference which he had at Police Headquarters with Capt. McClusky, but at 4 o'clock, accompanied by Coroner Hart and the latter's stenographer, he drove to the house. At that hour a knot of curious people stood in front of the building gazing up at the curtain-screened windows. No one not living in the building had been able to get in the house all day and a guard stood at the front door warning the morbidly inclined away. Mrs. Rogers was then at Police Headquarters, and the only persons in the flat were Mrs. Adams's son, a cripple, and a colored servant.

Dr. Weston and his assistants first removed the body from the bedroom where it lay, to the dining room where the autopsy took place. A few minutes later, Dr. Hitchcock, who attended Mrs. Adams, and Dr. Potter, who was called in after Dr. Hitchcock and Mr. Cornish had become ill from tasting the powder, appeared. The autopsy lasted almost two hours, and was a most thorough one. At the conclusion of his work Dr. Weston made a statement, the most important part of which was this:

"I have made a careful examination, and the autopsy proves as conclusively as an autopsy could possibly prove that the poison which killed Mrs. Adams was cyanide of potassium. It is undoubtedly that poison, and now we want only the chemist's analysis to supplement the autopsy. I said last night that the poison was cyanide, and I have no reason now to change my opinion.

"Stripped of medical verbiage, the examination shows that all the internal organs are congested, the stomach intensely so, showing unmistakable signs of a virulent drug. There is also a dark fluid condition of the blood always to be found in death from a powerful poison like cyanide, to confirm my belief, there was the distinctive odor of cyanide of potassium when the cavity was opened. The brain was round to be soft, but all the organs appeared to have been healthy except the heart, which was weak and was found to contain a calcareous deposit. The hernia with which Mrs. Adams was afflicted had no connection with her death. Mrs. Adams was fifty-two years old. She was of slight build, about 5 feet 2½ inches in height, and weighed 125 pounds. For a woman of her age she was well preserved."

Dr. Weston said he did not know who would make the chemical analysis of the organs. Dr. Lederle had been asked by him, but Dr. Jenkins and the other Health Commissioners had objected, he said, and would not allow the chemist to have anything to do with it. Dr. Weston could not tell the reason for the refusal, but intimated that he did not want Dr. Lederle's time taken up with "outside matters," although the latter had expected to do the work outside of his office hours. Dr. Doremus has been asked to make the analysis and will probably consent. No date was set last night for the inquest. The analysis must be completed first, and may take several days.

Both Dr. Hitchcock and Dr. Potter, after the autopsy, stated that they were sure the chemical examination would be based on the result of the autopsy. They were positive, they said, from the symptoms of poisoning shown by Cornish and Mrs. Adams, as well as by Dr. Hitchcock himself, that the powder is what from the first they believed it to be. Dr. Hitchcock said he had entirely recovered from the effects of the drug, but he thought he had had a pretty close call.

AN UNDERTAKER'S REMARK.

While the autopsy was in progress Undertaker Browne, who laid out the body, came down stairs and made a most remarkable statement to the reporters.

"The bottom has dropped out of this case," said he. "The autopsy shows that Mrs. Adams died from natural causes. She died from heart disease. This is all a big tempest in a teapot."

Afterward, when the result was announced, the undertaker acknowledged that he was mistaken. He had thought the organs showed a healthy color and did not have any indication of poisoning. When asked to explain his statement, Mr. Browne remarked that he was an "observationist."

Harry Cornish spent all day yesterday in bed in his room at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. He suffered a relapse after his visit to Assistant District Attorney McIntyre on Wednesday afternoon, and hurried to the club, where he spent the night. He did not go to the Manhattan Hotel as reported. Although out of danger yesterday, he was still weak and was forbidden by his physicians, Drs. L. A. Coffin and Wendell Phillips, to see any one except Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Blumenthal. They arrived about noon, accompanied by a stenographer, and were with Cornish about two hours.

Dr. Coffin in speaking of the case, said that Cornish mixed the dose and handed it to Mrs. Adams. She drank a little of it, he says, and placed the rest on the table, saying it was very bitter. Cornish took up the glass and drained it. The reason that Cornish was not killed, Dr. Coffin went on to say, was that, while Mrs. Adams received the full effect of the poison in the solution, Cornish drank the small portion remaining in the glass. The undissolved quantity of powdered matter acted as an emetic, and Cornish's stomach was cleared.

The statement of Dr. Coffin differs somewhat from that of the physicians who were called in. Dr. Hitchcock said he understood that Mrs. Rogers mixed the solution, while on the contrary Dr. Potter had come to the conclusion yesterday afternoon that he did not think it had been clearly established whether Mrs. Rogers or Cornish mixed and gave the solution to Mrs. Adams. He thought that in the confusion and fright that followed Mrs. Adams's collapse neither Mrs. Rogers nor Cornish knew just what had been done.

The relationship between Cornish and Mrs. Rogers and her mother has been the cause of considerable conjecture. The statement made yesterday morning, that Cornish was a nephew of Mrs. Adams and a cousin of Mrs. Rogers was denied yesterday in dispatches from Hartford, where the family is known. But, on the other hand, an intimate woman friend who has known Mrs. Rogers for years had this to say:

"Mrs. Rogers and Harry Cornish are first cousins, and Mrs. Adams was Cornish's aunt. There can be no doubt of that. Mrs. Rogers is a lovely woman, and the shock of her mother's death has borne hard on her. The statement that Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are separated or divorced is false. On the contrary, their relations are entirely amicable. He is away a great deal of the time, but when in the city, of course, he goes to the apartment."

Up to the time that Mrs. Rogers went to Police Headquarters she remained in the apartment, and had been there all night despite statements to the contrary.

MR. GARDINER'S STATEMENT.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner made public the following statement last night through his private secretary, A. E. Bryan:

The first information as to the death of Mrs. Adams received at this office was communicated to Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, by H. S. Cornish, Athletic Director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Upon his arrival at the District Attorney's office, Mr. Cornish was directed to Mr. McIntyre, who immediately apprised me of the death of Mrs. Adams under suspicious circumstances, and presented to me the full facts, which had been detailed to him by Mr. Cornish. Appreciating the gravity of the situation, I at once authorized Mr. McIntyre (who has had great experience in the prosecution of cases of this nature, and in whom I have the utmost confidence) to enter upon immediate investigation, and further directed him to visit the house of the deceased, and use every means at his disposal to ascertain the complete facts surrounding her death. In cases of this nature, it is of the highest importance that every circumstance connected with the death of the poisoned victim be ascertained and kept intact, as in several instances heretofore vital evidence necessarily to establish guilt has been overlooked, due entirely to the inexperience of the investigators, and their lack of knowledge as to what constitutes the important and vital legal proofs. The exhibits in former cases, owing to a lack of knowledge as to their proper tracing and identification, were excluded upon the trial, because the witnesses could not completely trace them through the hands of the various persons through whom they had passed, and properly identify them at the trial. Such a condition arose at the Fleming poisoning case.

Since the beginning of my administration as District Attorney of this county it has been my policy to assign a member of my professional staff to fully investigate grave offenses of this sort, as, for example, those of murder and arson, immediately upon the receipt of allegations of their commission. I considered such a course my duty in order to insure that all the required technical legal proofs would be obtained. As a constitutional officer, the District Attorney is empowered to use every means at his command, to collect evidences of the commission of crimes within the jurisdiction of his office, and it becomes his duty to do so. The Court of Appeals, recognizing the importance of the District Attorney being possessed of every circumstance connected with the commission of a crime within his jurisdiction, in a recent opinion in the case of the People ex rel. Gardinier against the Board of Supervisors, (134 N. Y., pages 1, 4, 5, 6, and 8,) held that: 'A criminal case arises when the offense is committed; and the duties of the District Attorney prior to indictment are not limited to issuing subpoenas for witnesses and attending upon the Grand Jury. The whole subject of inquiry into the commission of crimes in his county is properly within the official duty with which he is charged, and when he is advised that a criminal offense has been committed there the duty to prosecute the offender is with him, and it is within his power to use such means as are legitimate and necessary for the purpose."

Accordingly, when Mr. McIntyre acquainted me with the facts surrounding Mrs. Adams's death as he had been informed of them, I promptly authorized him to conduct an investigation, and made an appointment to meet him at the Democratic Club later in the evening; and to-day I assigned Maurice B. Blumenthal, Assistant District Attorney, to assist Mr. McIntyre in such further proceedings as may be taken by this office.

Mr. McIntyre visited the premises, 61 West Eighty-sixth Street, where Mrs. Adams's death occurred. The police authorities were in charge of the premises when he arrived. Detective Maher, Capt. Wilson, and other officers from the West One Hundredth Street Police Station were present, and conferred and consulted with Mr. McIntyre. The result of this conference was communicated to me later at the Democratic Club by Mr. McIntyre when he met me there pursuant to appointment made earlier in the day. Of course it will be perceived that all of the facts ascertained by the authorities cannot at this time be disclosed, as no arrests have been made as a result of the investigations so far conducted, it might defeat the ends of justice to at this time reveal the information now in the possession of the police authorities. Mr. McIntyre to-day called upon Capt. McClusky and was engaged in consultation with him during the greater part of the day. They both visited the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and there interviewed Mr. Cornish and secured from him a complete statement of all the facts within his knowledge respecting the matter.

We are convinced that none of the persons whose names have been thus far mentioned in the matter are in anywise implicated, and consequently none of them have been placed under arrest. Prior to Mrs. Rogers's marriage we are informed that she is a lady of eminent respectability. Mr. Cornish is a man of excellent standing in this city.

I have requested Messrs. McIntyre and Blumenthal to continue their investigations to the end, with a view of bringing the guilty parties to justice. I am convinced that Mrs. Adams met her death through foul means, and no effort will be spared on the part of the District Attorney's office to apprehend the culprit.

One of Col. Gardiner's chief purposes in making the above statement was to set at rest certain reports to the effect that his office was conflicting with the Detective Bureau. Both institutions claimed yesterday that they were working in great harmony.

THE DEATH OF BARNET.

The rumors at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club since the death of Mrs. Adams that Henry C. Barnet had died from the effects of a powder he had taken, which he received through the mails, cannot be traced to a tangible basis. Mr. Barnet lived at the club. It is reported that about Nov. 1 he received a bottle of what is supposed to have been a Kutnow powder; that he took some of it, and immediately became sick. Secretary Adams, in speaking of this yesterday, said:

"I have heard the rumor, but I am not prepared to say that it is so. In fact, I do not know that it is so. Mr. Barnet became sick, but as I understand it, he appeared to have recovered from the effects of the powder; at least his physician said so. He died a week or more later, but I heard nothing of the poison taken then. I do not see the coincidence in the two cases, because I am not aware that the bottle from which Barnet took the powder contained poison."

A notice of Mr. Barnet's death on Thursday, Nov. 10, was printed Wednesday, Nov. 16, in the Cherry Diamond, a little paper published for the members of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. In this notice Barnet's death was ascribed to heart disease.

E. H. Barnet of the South American Steamship Company, 68 Broad Street, a brother of the dead man, emphatically denied yesterday the statements made that his brother died of poison. "The report is silly," he said. "My brother died of heart failure, induced by an attack of pneumonia. He was not poisoned."

Two members of the club are congratulating themselves that they did not take some of the stuff sent to Cornish. They are Messrs. Finneran and Yocum, two of Cornish's assistants. On the day that the package arrived both men complained of a headache, and Cornish offered them some of the supposed bromo-seltzer. The only thing that prevented the men from taking it was because there was no water in the cooler.

A TALK WITH MR. McINTYRE.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was interviewed yesterday afternoon regarding the case and his relations to it. He said:

"It is not true that we have anybody under suspicion. Cornish says that he does not suspect any one. There will be no arrests made to-day. Cornish is a cousin of Mrs. Rogers. His mother was a sister of Mrs. Roger's father. The family is one of great respectability.

"There was no divorce or even separation between Mrs. Rogers and her husband. Her husband is a traveling insurance adjuster. He is on the road most of the time, and when in town stays with her at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. I was not counsel for her in divorce proceedings. There was some business difficulty, that was all. I am acquainted with the family. There is nothing peculiar in the fact that Mr. Cornish notified me personally. I am merely an acquaintance of Mr. Cornish, meeting him at the Knickerbocker Club in a social way."

Mr. McIntyre paid a high tribute to the character of Cornish, and said he was a man of honor and integrity. He had known him for a number of years. He was sure that Cornish felt that he had no enemies that were so rancorous against him that he was in danger of his life from them. If there were any he could not locate them.

Cornish was born in Hartford, Conn., thirty-six years ago. He went to the Hartford high school, and after being graduated, was appointed manager of an office in Pittsfield, Mass. From Pittsfield he went to Harvard to prepare himself for a physical director, under Prof. Sargeant. Before finishing his course at college, he married Miss Addie J. Burden of Worcester, Mass. A daughter was born to the pair. Her name is Jennie, and she will be ten years old next July. In the Summer of 1896 Mr. and Mrs. Cornish were divorced in Chicago. The wife was allowed alimony amounting to $50 a month, and the custody of the daughter.

Charles T. Cook, secretary for Tiffany & Co., when asked yesterday whether he could ascertain if the silver holder had been purchased in his store, said:

"So far as I can tell from the description of the silver article mentioned we have no such article in stock. Regarding our trademark it is the custom for some dealers to use it without our permission. We can give no clue from the number on the article, for we never keep a record of sales by number, unless the purchaser is very well known and has an account with us."

Postmaster Van Cott was asked yesterday if he would make any investigation leading to the identification of the person who mailed the package to Cornish.

"I do not see how we can do anything in the matter," he said. "We would have no way of tracing the person who dropped the package in the mail. It was properly stamped, and where so many thousands of packages are mailed in one day it would be impossible for a clerk to discover that any particular package was mailed by any one person. We will do all we can to assist the authorities in this matter, but really I do not see how it is possible for us to make any identification under the circumstances."

THE POISONER AN EXPERT.

Dr. Birchmore Says the Man Who Wanted to Kill Cornish Understands Deadly Drugs.

Dr. W. H. Birchmore of 341 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, expert chemist and a recognized authority on cyanides, gave it as his opinion last evening that the person who sent the poison to Harry Cornish, and which caused the death of Mrs. Adams, was one who possessed a thorough knowledge of chemistry.

"This case is an extraordinary one in many particulars," said Dr. Birchmore. "The instances in criminal annals wherein hydrocyanic acid has been used as a poison are extremely rare. The rarity of such cases is undoubtedly due to the great danger in handling the poison, except in a large way and with the most complete facilities for doing so, and even then only with the utmost caution.

"It is an extremely risky and dangerous piece of business to make hydrocyanic acid in a small way, and there is hardly a drug clerk in New York who would undertake to prepare the stuff.

"Considering the deadly properties of hydrocyanic acid and the expert knowledge necessary to prepare it to effect its purposes, I am convinced that none but a physician of understanding, a pharmacist above the average of such in chemical knowledge, or a person not necessarily in either of these professions, but well versed in chemistry can be the poisoner in this case.

"The officinal of making hydrocyanic acid, as given in the United States Dispensatory, is almost exactly the method which seems to have been followed in this instance. Assuming that cyanide of potassium was used, if it were mixed with powdered citric acid, having first been powdered itself, and water was then poured upon it, as in this case, in the belief that it was bromo-seltzer, hydrocyanic acid would be at once liberated.

"Powdering cyanide of potassium is at once a difficult and dangerous work. It gives off a fine dust, which, if drawn in with the breath, causes immediate paralysis of the organs of speech, stifles the breath, and paralyzes the action of the heart.

"Bitter almond, I notice in the accounts of the Adams case, is given as the 'basis for cyanide.' Now, as a matter of simple fact, cyanides of all kinds are made from gas house waste, which sometimes contains as much as 5 per cent. of cyanide. The oil of bitter almonds contains less than two ten-thousandths of 1 per cent. of cyanide. Under certain circumstances the quantity of hydrocyanic acid in the oil may be greater than this, but not much greater.

"The statement that great quantities of hydrocyanic acid are to be found in some samples of almond oil is certainly an error. If the bottle which Mr. Cornish received had been exposed to the air for a period of about three days the cyanide of potassium which it contained would have turned to carbonated potassium, which is harmless."

MRS. A. J. CORNISH INTERVIEWED.

Divorced Wife of Intended Victim Can Furnish No Clue.

In a dispatch from Boston, The Evening Telegram published yesterday the following interview with Mrs. Addie J. Cornish, the divorced wife of Harry Cornish:

"I know nothing about these people, Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers," said Mrs. Cornish. "I know of them, but never saw them. I know they are people with whom Mr. Cornish boards, because my little daughter, who went on to visit her father a year ago last Summer, spoke of seeing them there. From Mrs. Cornish, Mr. Cornish's mother, I learned that they were related in some way to the Cornish family. I know nothing about Mr. Cornish's life or his friends in New York. My daughter writes to him regularly, and I hear from him in that way, but in no other."

"Does your daughter visit him often?"

"She visited New York a year ago last Summer, and last Summer, when she was visiting her grandmother in Hartford, her father saw her several times, and spent a few days there with her, I understand."

"When did you see Mr. Cornish last?"

"It was last March, during the Sportsmen's Show in Boston. He sent tickets for his daughter and I to go on two occasions. He saw us each time, and had a pleasant chat with both of us."

"What are your feelings toward Mr. Cornish?"

"They are kindly, and can never be anything else. I think he made a great mistake in taking a course that made it necessary for me to secure a divorce. I believe he will realize it some day."

"When was the divorce granted?"

"It was on my birthday, April 3, 1897, in Chicago. Not a very nice birthday present, was it?"

"Not unless one was anxious to be free," was suggested.

"Well, I wasn't; it was none of my doing; but sometimes we can't have things just as we would like them, you know."

"Who were the co-respondents?"

"A Boston and a Chicago woman. I never knew either. The Boston woman is dead."

"Has your home always been in Boston?"

"I was born in Springfield. My maiden name was Addie J. Burden. I was married to Mr. Cornish in a church that was very dear to me in Hartford. Our little girl is nine years old. I was given the custody of her when the divorce was granted, and she lives with me. She went away yesterday afternoon to spend the rest of the holiday vacation with her grandmother in Hartford, Her aunt, Mrs. Saunders, also lives there."

"Are you on good terms with Mr. Cornish's people?"

"I visit his mother occasionally, though I haven't been there for a year now. My sister, Mrs. Thomas F. McKenna, lives in Beachmont, and I go to see her often."

"Do you know of any one who had any enmity toward Mr. Cornish? Some person has deliberately tried to murder him."

"I did not know that he had any enemies; he is a very popular man."

"But the popular man may excite the jealousy of a woman?"

"That is true," said Mrs. Cornish, thoughtfully. "But I am sure I can't imagine who it could be, as I say I have really known nothing about Mr. Cornish's life, companions, or associates for three years. I am greatly relieved to know that he is unharmed. When I heard there was bad news for me I thought at once of my child and her father; I am glad both are well."

EDWARD F. ROGERS SHOCKED.

Mrs. Adams's Son-in-Law Says He Will Come from Buffalo at Once.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Edward F. Rogers, son-in-law of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, who was poisoned in New York by the contents of a bottle sent as a Christmas present to Harry Cornish, was greatly shocked when he learned of the tragedy.

When asked if he knew of any one who could desire to murder Cornish, he said he did not, as he hardly knew Cornish himself. He had heard nothing of the Christmas present mentioned in the dispatches.

"The position I am in is a peculiar one," he said, "and I shall go at once to New York to put myself right in the matter. I have not now sufficient information to form an opinion regarding the matter, I cannot tell when I will return."

Mr. Rogers is General Insurance Adjuster of the Lion Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and makes his headquarters in Buffalo.

SHOT HIMSELF IN PUBLIC.

Herbert Dickinson Commits Suicide in the Union Station, Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Over 200 persons saw Herbert Dickinson of Greenfield commit suicide by shooting this afternoon in the Union Station, and it was miraculous that no one was hit by two of the bullets which went wide of the mark. The third bullet, however, lodged in the unfortunate man's brain, and he died three hours later, at the Massachusetts General Hospital.

It is thought Dickinson became despondent over his failure to find employment and decided to end his life.

CHICAGO BRIBERY INQUIRY.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Grand Jury investigation of bribery in the City Council is practically at an end. After a day and a half of earnest effort the Grand Jury was unable to develop any evidence upon which to base indictments. Nearly every member of the City Council was before the Grand Jury during the day, and at the end of the day's work Foreman Goodkin of the Grand Jury said: "We found no tangible evidence of bribery or attempted bribery, and the investigation is practically closed unless something definite comes to the surface to-morrow, which is unlikely."

Assistant State's Attorney Sprogel, who had been conducting the inquiry, affirmed the statement of Mr. Goodkin and said there was no tangible evidence to prove bribery against any of the Aldermen.

Two or three witnesses will be examined to-morrow, and if nothing important is elicited from them the matter will be dropped.

Georgia Merchant an Absconder?

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 29.—The Constitution will say to-morrow: "S. Lafayette Almand, a Georgia merchant who is charged with absconding with some $40,000 or $50,000, was arrested in Tulare, Cal., last Sunday morning, and Monday night City Detective Hewitt started for California after the absconder. Almand was a merchant in this State, with headquarters at Conyers, and did a large business. He had the confidence of the business men of the State and almost unlimited credit. He appeared to be flourishing when, about three weeks ago, he suddenly disappeared, and when those who had trusted him examined his affairs they claimed he had carried with him several thousand dollars which he ought to have turned over to them."

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

CUBANS NOT TO CELEBRATE

Gen. Brooke Vetoes Their Plans for Festivities in Havana.

RESOLVED TO AVOID VIOLENCE

He Says He Will Not Permit the Insular Forces to Enter the Capital Next Week.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Gen. Brooke has determined that the plans of the Cuban Patriotic Committees for the celebration of the Spanish evacuation during the first week of January shall not be carried out. No Cuban soldiers, except as individuals, will be permitted to enter Havana, and should Gen. Gomez and an armed following, large or small, attempt to enter this city, they will be turned back.

The purpose of the American military administration, in this prohibition, is to prevent the creation of conditions favorable to an ebullition of violence. It is pointed out that crowds are easily led and that if no crowds are permitted to assemble there will be no mobs to be led. Gen. Brooke is determined that no outrages upon the retiring or remaining Spaniards shall be permitted to occur and that no Spanish property shall be sacked if the American officials can prevent it.

This purpose Gen. Brooke has communicated to the prominent Cubans in Havana. Last night a meeting of the patriotic committees was held, and this morning a deputation consisting of Dr. Juan F. Ofarril, Federico Mora, Angeo Cowley, Emiliano Nunes, and Alpedo Zayas, waited upon Gen. Ludlow to ask whether no portion of the programme might be carried out.

Señor Nunes, acting as the spokesman of the deputation, handed Gen. Ludlow a written copy of a programme of six days' festivities. It provided for the following: On the first day, a general ringing of bells; on the second, a parade of Cuban soldiers, followed by a dinner; on the third, a civic procession; on the fourth, public assemblages and speeches; on the fifth, a carnival, and on the sixth, races between the American men-of-wars' boats. The programme called for fireworks and music every night.

Señor Cowley argued that Gen. Ludlow need not fear disorders. He said that the people, who had long been oppressed, merely wished an opportunity for public rejoicing, and as the Americans were going to demonstrate, the Cubans wished to participate. He said that the affair in the Bomba Street cafe on Tuesday night, and the stabbing of a Spanish policeman yesterday happened because the Spanish had evacuated the lowest portion of the city—always disorderly even in normal times—without giving the American troops notice, so that there was no authority in the district at the time.

The Americans, he argued, ought not to conclude that the Cubans were turbulent on that account. If part of their programme, as advertised, were carried out, the population could not assume that there was any disagreement between the Cubans and Americans; if none of it was carried out, the populace might not understand the reason and might draw erroneous conclusions.

Gen. Ludlow, who was very polite to the deputation, asked them to leave the programme with him, and promised to give the matter careful consideration. After the deputation had withdrawn he conferred with Gen. Brooke, and it was decided that it would be wiser not to allow any public manifestations on the part of the Cubans. Gen. Ludlow prepared a written reply, pointing out the extreme need of maintaining order in the interests of the people of Cuba and the sympathy of the Americans with the desire of the Cubans to celebrate.

He urged, however, that while this feeling was perfectly natural, there was a danger of giving an opportunity to ill-disposed or thoughtless persons to make trouble, which would harm the city's industrial and commercial interests. On all these grounds, concluded Gen. Ludlow, it was expedient that there should be no general public display of feeling.

The following order was issued to-night:

"Sir: Gen. Ludlow has instructed me to direct that all places where spirituous or other intoxicating liquors are sold shall be closed; that order shall be preserved at all times; that there shall be no large gathering of citizens on the streets and no noisy parades by night or day; that no pistols, firearms, knives, or other deadly weapons shall be carried by any one, except troops on duty; that persons carrying weapons of any kind in the streets shall be arrested and their arms confiscated; that all persons who shall sell intoxicating liquors of whatever kind are prohibited from selling or giving the same to soldiers, and that any public place in which it is found that liquor is sold or given to soldiers must be closed and its proprietor arrested.

"BENTLET MOTT,
"Major and Assistant Adjutant."

This general order will be executed as regards Cuban soldiers as well as United States troops.

A joint meeting of the committees of the various Cuban societies was held this afternoon at the Irijoa Theatre to discuss the situation. The proceedings were private, but it was decided to endeavor to prepare hastily a petition, to be signed by business firms in Havana, requesting Gen. Brooke to allow the demonstration. This feature of the proceedings is the only one made public. It is reported, however, that most of those present advised that all Cuban flags be taken down on Jan. 1 and the day made a day of mourning, the Cubans carefully keeping away from the Americans.

The minority, on the other hand, urged that it would be better to keep cool, to trust the Americans, and to wait and see how their policy would work out.

Señor Perfecto Lacoste, who presided at the meeting, is said to have expressed his views as follows:

"I am satisfied that the Americans do not understand us, and their moral position is essentially weak. Instead of saying to us, 'Go ahead and have all the pleasure you want in an innocent way, and if you fight and destroy property expect to be punished,' they suppress the natural enthusiasm of our people, forbidding free assemblage, free speech in public, and all other methods of expressing our delight at the advent of new conditions. For years we have suffered only to see at this hour our emotions changed from pleasure at the departure of the Spaniards to apprehension at the arrival of the Americans."

The patriotic committees are holding another meeting to-night. Dr. E. M. Porto of the Havana Medical Board said this evening:

"We have expended more than $10,000 in our arrangements for the celebration. It was very difficult to get this money, and we keenly feel the injustice of not being told long ago that we could not celebrate. Our demonstration would be quite as much an American as a Cuban affair. As it is, we feel that the United States military authorities do not trust us."

HAVANA CRIMINALS AT LARGE.

Seven Convicts Escaped Yesterday—More Violence Reported.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Forty convicts, who were paving a street near the Prado, attempted to escape to-day to the American lines. They were pursued by the Spanish soldiers, and, in turn, chased back by the Americans. Some were captured, but seventeen escaped through houses and over roofs. There is an unusual number of criminals at large.

Señor Luis Rodrigues, the owner of a provision warehouse on the Calzada Galino, was stabbed in the face and back to-day because he refused to shout "Viva Cuba Libre." He is now in the hospital, and it is feared that he will die.

The Cuban Captain Herreras and his men, of Col. Raoul Arango's command, to-day captured at Jesus del Monte an alleged cattle thief, named Bartolo Noda, and shot him.

Captain General Castellanos has appointed a number of magistrates to fill vacancies, and has authorized the presidents of courts to appoint others. Many judicial posts are vacant, because the nominal incumbents are in Spain.

Gen. Castellanos and his staff will sail by the steamer Robat for Matanzas on Jan. 1 to see the embarkation of the Spanish there, after which the Robat will take the Captain General to Cienfuegos.

A battalion of the Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteers has been ordered to proceed to Cienfuegos to-morrow to strengthen the United States garrison there temporarily. Thirty thousand Spanish troops are concentrating at that point.

The chartered transports Chateau Lafitte and Stuttgart, capable of taking all the Spanish troops now remaining at Havana, arrived to-day. The Spanish gunboats Nueva Espana, Pinson, and Magellanes sailed for Spain to-day.

FLOATING QUARANTINE STATION

Structure 1,160 Feet Long to be Utilized at Havana.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The contract for a floating quarantine station for the United States Marine Hospital Service was to-day awarded to the Kensington Ship and Engine Building Works of this city. The station is to be utilized at Havana, and the cost of the construction will be about $70,000.

The new plant is to be the result of important improvements discovered in the operation of the disinfecting barge Protector, which was in use at Montauk Point. The proposed station will be 1,160 feet over all, with 32 feet beam and 12 feet 6 inches depth of hold. The hold will contain machinery by which the clothing of 1,000 persons can be fumigated in one day. An electric light plant will be provided, and electric fans will drive fresh air through pipes extending to every part of the station, changing the air every five minutes.

The station will also be fitted with all necessary chemical apparatus for mixing and handling formulae. There will also be a complete repairing outfit on board, thus avoiding the necessity of returning to this country for repairs.

SAMUEL MILCH IN TROUBLE.

Former Confessed Firebug Wanted by a Process Server—Charges of Swindling Made.

Samuel Milch, the former confessed firebug, is now wanted by a process server in a supplementary proceedings case growing out of an unsatisfied judgment, obtained in a suit which, according to the statement of the attorney for the plaintiff, is the outcome of fraud on Milch's part. Milch is the man who, in June, 1895, confessed to the District Attorney's office that he was one of a gang of twelve men who had formed a conspiracy to fire buildings and collect exorbitant losses on the same, some of the conspirators being fire adjusters, and thus having a good opportunity to work the scheme. He named all the men.

Milch, who was a fire adjuster himself, and took part in the conspiracy as such, saved himself by turning State's evidence. One of the men he implicated, Morris Schoenholz, got a long term in prison as an outcome of the matter.

The present difficulties besetting Milch were founded on Oct. 1, 1895, when he entered into partnership with William J. Moore, Herman Fichter, and Moore Engelhardt, to form the Merchants and Mechanics' Fire Lloyds, with a firm name of Moore, Engelhardt & Co. Milch contributed some office furniture, and each of the other men were supposed to contribute $500, $200 of it on the signing of the articles of agreement.

In April, 1896, the Richman Printing Company, one of the new concern's policy holders, had a fire loss on property covered by $1,500 insurance in Milch's concern, and Axel Chytraus of Chicago had a fire loss on property insured for $1,500 in the concern. Arthur S. Luria of this city was retained to bring suit against the Fire Lloyds, when it did not pay anything on the policies, and obtained judgments in full in both cases in the Supreme Court. The concern, which in last May had offices at 108 Fulton Street, had no property, it was found, when the creditors attempted to get their judgments satisfied.

Mr. Zuria then tried to get the different partners up in supplementary proceedings, but has not been able to find those he wants yet. He said yesterday: "The concern was a swindle. They had agents all over the country and collected, I estimate, about $15,000 of premiums, never paying a cent on losses. Other creditors besides my clients had fire losses and were defrauded. They had no money in their treasury except the $200 put up by Engelhardt, the only partner who put up anything. He was, I believe, an honest man. He was formerly a clerk and was simply used by the other men.

"Moore is a bad egg. He has disappeared, and I don't know where to locate him. Fichter we found, and he declared that he had nothing, as it was all in his brother's name. Milch, the firebug, I have not got hold of yet. If the District Attorney wants to bring criminal proceedings against these people I will give them all the facts."

A representative of Moore was seen yesterday, but could not tell his friend's address, and declined to be quoted, though he said the charge was "all bosh," and that the concern never owed but about $10. At Milch's home, 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, it was said that he had not been home all day, and it was not known where he could be found. Fichter's son guarded the door at his father's home, 306 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and said his father was only two weeks in the business.

WOULD NOT PUNISH THE SOLDIER

A St. Louis Judge Releases a Man Who Fought at San Juan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—Because George R. Sastman is a member of the Twelfth United States Infantry, which took part in the charge at San Juan, he was released by Judge Adams in the Federal Court on his own recognizance to-day.

The release is equivalent to a discharge, as the court officials say the charge of stealing made against the young man will never be brought up again.

"Your work in behalf of Old Glory," the Judge said, "was enough to expiate the charge, even if you were guilty."

The alleged offense was committed three years ago.

HORSE MEAT CONFISCATED.

Health Board Prevents Delivery of a Large Consignment.

It was announced at the office of the Health Board yesterday that the Sanitary Inspectors had confiscated 1,500 pounds of horse flesh on Wednesday, at the depot of the American Express Company, Forty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. The meat was intended for table use. The shipment was made by Roff & Gifford of Sidney Centre, Delaware County, N. Y. It was sent to the offal dock. Health Board officials refused to divulge the name of the consignee.

Dr. William T. Jenkins, in reference to the matter, said that Section 86 of the Sanitary Code prohibits the slaughter of horses within the city limits and the sale of horse flesh for table food. The present seizure of meat, he explained, was fully justified under this heading, although the animals were slaughtered outside the city.

Dr. Jenkins was asked if he considered the practice of selling horse meat among the poorer classes of the city injurious to health.

"I can't answer that question positively," said he. "You have seen that Section 86 of the Code forbids such a practice. The Board of Health would not have taken action in the matter if there had been no necessity for so doing."

Dr. Jenkins added jovially that he had tasted horse meat in Paris. "The dish was served under a fine sounding name, and I never suspected what I was eating until told what it was. Then I was a very sick man," he added laughingly.

At the American Express office in the Grand Central Station a reporter was told that nothing was known of the confiscated shipment. A series of inquiries elicited the indefinite information that shipments from Delaware County are brought to this city by the railroads terminating in Jersey City and Hoboken.

Shafter on the Santiago Campaign.

Gen. Shafter addressed the members of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Bible class on the Santiago campaign last night, and was cheered often. The class gave an informal entertainment, at which, besides Gen. Shafter, Dr. Faunce and D. A. Waterman, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, spoke. Gen. Shafter made no allusion to the reported difficulties between other officials and himself. He told the story of the campaign in simple language and made no effort at oratory.

Dinner to Charles B. Hubbell.

E. Ellery Anderson gave a dinner at the Metropolitan Club last night to the retiring President of the Board of Education, Charles Bulkley Hubbell. Sixteen guests were present, among them President Webb of the City College, President Hunter of the Normal College, William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools; Borough Superintendent John Jasper, and members of the board.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BANK AT LIMA REORGANIZED.

Old Officers Replaced and the Sum Stolen Charged Against the Capital Stock.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The American National Bank reorganized to-night. At the close of their meeting late to-night the Directors issued the following statement:

"The gentlemen of the board met this evening and accepted the voluntary resignations of Joseph Goldsmith as President, N. L. Michael as Vice President, and Gus Kalb as cashier, and reorganized by the election of Theodore Mayo as President, S. R. Thrift as Vice President, and F. A. Holland as cashier.

"They also charged the loss that was sustained by robbery on the night of Dec. 25, which amounted to $18,253.72, against the capital stock. They made an assessment against the stockholders of 15 per cent., and took $3,258.72 from its undivided profits and credited this amount to the capital stock, which now again makes its capital of $100,000 fully paid up. The bank will begin to-morrow, Dec. 30, with new officers in charge, and will be pleased to meet its many friends."

In making this announcement, George

MAY SUCCEED ALDRIDGE

Col. Partridge Now Mentioned for Public Works Superintendent.

RECOMMENDED TO ROOSEVELT

Atterbury and Woodruff Say His Appointment Would Please Brooklyn Republicans — Governor-Elect Reticent.

The latest man to be mentioned as a possible successor to Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge is Col. John N. Partridge of Brooklyn, who was appointed Police Commissioner by Seth Low when Mr. Low was Mayor of that city. Mr. Low sent Col. Roosevelt a telegram yesterday morning suggesting Col. Partridge for the place.

The Governor-elect came to this city from Oyster Bay yesterday morning, arriving here shortly after 10 o'clock. He went at once to the Republican State Headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and after a short stay there started down town "to make some calls," as he expressed it. He said he did not care to say whom he intended to see, but it was rumored that the persons to be favored by his visits were Joseph H. Choate and Elihu Root.

The Colonel did not get back to the hotel until 5 o'clock. Then he went upstairs to have a final conference with Senator Platt. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff also attended the conference. Col. Roosevelt was with the Senator for an hour and twenty minutes, but Mr. Odell and Mr. Woodruff left earlier, and waited for the Governor-elect in the corridor. Mr. Woodruff had brought Walter B. Atterbury over with him from Brooklyn. Mr. Atterbury came to tell the Colonel and Senator Platt that the selection of Col. Partridge would be very satisfactory to the organization of his county, and to inform them of what he believed to be the excellent qualifications of the candidate for the position. Mr. Woodruff said he agreed with Mr. Atterbury that Col. Partridge's appointment would be a good one, and would please the Brooklyn organization.

When at last Col. Roosevelt came down stairs he was in a very uncommunicative frame of mind, so far as the matter of Mr. Aldridge's successor was concerned. "I really have nothing at all to say," he said. "Not a thing. Not a single thing. I won't say not a d—d thing, because inauguration day is a little too near for that."

"Have you decided to appoint Col. Partridge?" he was asked.

"Nothing is decided," was the reply. "I don't know when I will decide. I am going to my sister's home now, and I will spend the evening there. No, there isn't a bit of use seeing me there, because I won't have a thing to say."

Col. Roosevelt added that he would start for Albany at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He and his family will be the guests of Gov. and Mrs. Black until the Governor-elect takes office. William J. Youngs, who will be the new Governor's private secretary, arrived in the capital yesterday morning, having the Colonel's message in his possession.

Col. Roosevelt was asked yesterday what were his views in regard to police legislation and other matters which are expected to come before the Legislature. He shook his head and replied, "Wait for my message."

While the Colonel was in the hotel Edward Marshall, the newspaper correspondent who was wounded in Cuba, came in on crutches. The Colonel greeted him warmly, and although he was unusually busy with his political affairs, he spent nearly an hour with him talking over their war experiences.

Mr. Odell arived in town early in the afternoon. He went hobbling about the hotel still suffering from his sprained ankle.

It seemed to be the general impression in Republican political circles last night that Col. Partridge would be the next Superintendent of Public Works. What were the views of Senator Platt in regard to him was not known, but it was expected that the Senator, considering the statements made by Mr. Woodruff and Mr. Atterbury, would not object to the appointment.

Col. Partridge went to the civil war as Second Lieutenant, Company D, Twenty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. In South Carolina he was shot in the head, but the wound was not of a very serious nature, and he was in the hospital only a few weeks. At the siege of Petersburg he was taken ill, and leaving the army returned North, and made his home in Brooklyn, where he has lived ever since. He was appointed Fire Commissioner by Mayor Low in 1882, and resigned as Colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment. Mayor Low in his second term appointed the Colonel Police Commissioner. In 1887 he was again chosen Colonel of the regiment and held the position for some time. He is President of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad.

Chicago Men to Honor Roosevelt.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 29.—On Saturday night a delegation of members of the Hamilton Club, with President Hope Reed Cody at the head, will leave for Albany to attend the inauguration ceremonies of Col. Theodore Roosevelt as Governor of New York. Col. Roosevelt is an honorary member of the Hamilton Club. The delegates will carry with them a present for the new Governor in the form of a bronze inkstand, artistically worked and appropriately engraved.

WEST END WOMEN MEET.

An Animated Discussion of Various Serious Problems Confronting New Yorkers.

The weekly meeting of the West End Woman's Republican Club held yesterday in the club rooms, at 477 Boulevard, was not quite so well attended as usual, but the paucity of numbers was quite balanced by the interest and earnestness displayed in the discussion of a list of deplorable conditions confronting the inhabitants of this city.

The half hundred Republican women present were as usual quite democratic in approaching a subject, and at times several members from different parts of the hall fell simultaneously upon a particularly atrocious evil and rent it with denunciation. Aside from the usual display of this purely feminine trait, however, the meeting was of interest and importance.

The President, Mrs. C. S. Robinson, introduced Mrs. Charles O'Conor Irwin, who read the paper of the day dealing with a variety of subjects, the most important probably being the evil effects of sensational journalism on the morals of the youth of this city.

"A perfect wave of juvenile wickedness and crime," said Mrs. Irwin, "is passing over this city, the principal causes for which are lurid literature and the lack of schools. Personally I have always been opposed to the full and nauseating descriptions of crime as given in the daily papers, but I think the illustrations accompanying these descriptions are even more dangerous, especially to the young.

"If all the families in this city would patronize only the newspapers where the necessary facts are given and not unnecessary illustrations, I believe that to a certain extent a boycott would be established which would not be without effect. But while sensational newspapers are in demand, they will continue to do their deadly work—more deadly, I believe, than any other form of literature, in that their prices are lower and their influence more widespread."

Further on in her paper Mrs. Irwin received enthusiastic applause in referring to the case of Miss Cayvan, the actress. She said: "I think, as women, we cannot but rejoice in the stand clubwomen have taken in defending Miss Cayvan."

Mrs. Irwin denounced the Street Cleaning Department for its general laxity and incompetence, and referred to the injury being done in the schools, especially in the primary departments, through the want of a sufficient number of competent teachers. There was a brief but pointed discussion of the paper by the members.

NEW YORK'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Roosevelt's Plurality Definitely Fixed as 17,786—Four Ballots Cast for W. J. Bryan.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The State Board of Canvassers this afternoon at 4 o'clock canvassed the vote of the State and declared these State officers elected:

Governor—Theodore Roosevelt, plurality 17,786. Lieutenant Governor, Timothy L. Woodruff, plurality 9,661; Secretary of State, John T. McDonough, plurality 15,839; Treasurer, John P. Jaeckel, plurality 8,664; Controller, William J. Morgan, plurality 10,964; Attorney General, John C. Davies, plurality 12,476; State Engineer, Edward A. Bond, plurality 9,682.

There was a defective and scattering vote of 9,216, much less than in former years.

Col. Roosevelt ran the highest on the successful ticket, and John P. Jaeckel the lowest. None of the successful candidates had a majority, the vote for Socialists, Prohibitionists, and other tickets overweighting them all. The average total number of votes cast was 1,359,190.

In the scattering vote Daniel Lamont received one for Governor from somebody in Albany County. Frank S. Black received two votes, one in Oswego and one in Kings. One man in Otsego voted for John B. Stanchfield. There were four votes cast for William J. Bryan for Governor—one in Cattaraugus and three in Chautauqua.

The preponderance of the vote of the soldiers was cast for Roosevelt.

In the Buffalo Senatorial District Mackey received a plurality of but 60 votes over Norton, his Republican opponent. In the Utica Senatorial District Coggeshall received 73 plurality over Watkins, Democrat. These were the closest districts in the State.

The Socialistic-Labor candidates received on an average 25,500 votes, about their average each year, and the Prohibitionists received 20,000, about their average, and thus both are entitled to a party emblem and a column next election. Either party vote added to the Democratic vote would have defeated the Republican ticket.

On the totals, Theodore Roosevelt received for Governor 661,707 votes; Augustus Van Wyck, 643,921; Benjamin Hanford, 23,860; John Kline, 18,383, Theodore Bacon, 2,103.

For Lieutenant Governor—Woodruff, 653,879; Danforth, 644,218. For Secretary of State—John T. McDonough, 656,000; George W. Batten, 640,161.

For Controller—W. J. Morgan, 653,862; E. J. Attwater, 642,898.

For Treasurer—John P. Jaeckel, 652,851; Elliott B. Norris, 644,193.

Attorney General—John C. Davies, 654,167; Thomas F. Conway, 641,691.

AMENDED ELECTION TABLES.

Vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in Manhattan and Bronx.

The publication in The City Record of the returns from the late election was greatly delayed this year by the soldier vote. The law requires the publication of these returns in great detail, and it was said yesterday that the matter would not be printed for at least two weeks. The vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor by Assembly districts in Manhattan and Bronx follows:

FOR GOVERNOR.

Assembly District.	Roosevelt.	Van Wyck.
1	1,209	3,651
2	1,644	5,081
3	2,282	4,975
4	2,095	3,880
5	3,956	3,650
6	2,228	5,727
7	2,885	4,864
8	1,760	2,285
9	3,192	4,671
10	2,364	4,254
11	2,364	4,454
12	1,551	3,333
13	1,955	4,150
14	2,219	4,940
15	2,440	4,357
16	1,829	3,752
17	2,278	4,520
18	1,973	5,804
19	5,775	4,756
20	2,261	5,503
21	7,586	5,976
22	2,236	5,486
23	5,529	6,076
24	2,098	4,802
25	4,226	3,040
26	2,174	4,021
27	4,052	2,756
28	2,097	4,861
29	5,230	3,729
30	2,830	5,953
31	6,899	5,697
32	3,207	6,099
33	2,871	5,044
34	5,552	8,737
35	6,735	10,060
Annexed Districts—		
1	186	296
2	1,066	1,970
Total	112,806	173,476

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Assembly District.	Woodruff.	Danforth.
1	1,182	3,662
2	1,586	5,113
3	2,224	4,907
4	2,027	3,875
5	3,857	3,672
6	2,182	5,739
7	2,873	4,975
8	1,743	2,274
9	3,138	4,699
10	2,319	4,257
11	2,319	4,480
12	1,516	3,369
13	1,934	4,153
14	2,158	4,950
15	2,388	4,581
16	1,762	3,749
17	2,211	4,559
18	1,906	5,842
19	5,582	4,829
20	2,182	5,643
21	7,379	6,071
22	2,192	5,310
23	5,389	6,137
24	2,050	4,821
25	4,097	3,050
26	2,103	4,908
27	4,923	2,793
28	2,039	4,883
29	5,071	3,724
30	2,772	5,969
31	6,757	5,753
32	3,134	6,026
33	2,812	5,099
34	5,362	8,875
35	6,535	10,132
Annexed Districts—		
1	180	298
2	977	1,984
Total	109,353	174,313

Pay for Enrollment Clerks.

The Police Commission yesterday at its meeting passed the pay rolls of the temporary clerks employed in making copies of the enrollment of the last election. The men will be paid at Police Headquarters Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The cost of copying the enrollment will be a little over $18,000.

NEW YORKERS IN ALBANY.

Theodore P. Gilman a Candidate for Deputy Controller.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—President Lemuel E. Quigg of the New York Republican County Committee, Chairman M. J. Dady of the County Committee of Kings, Collector George R. Bidwell, and Theodore P. Gilman of New York were here to-day.

Mr. Gilman is said to be a candidate for Deputy Controller, and the visit of the delegation is understood to have been in his interest.

TO SUCCEED SENATOR MORRILL

Gov. Smith of Vermont to Choose an Incumbent for the Vacancy—Candidates Available.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 29.—The successor of the late Senator Morrill will be appointed by Gov. Smith, the Legislature not being in session.

Vermont has many candidates for the Senatorship. Among the names most frequently mentioned are those of ex-Gov. William P. Dillingham of Waterbury, ex-Gov. C. S. Page of Hyde Park, C. S. Prouty of Newport, Judge Henry C. Ide of St. Johnsbury, and Congressman W. W. Grout. The Senator, by an unwritten law, will come from the east side, it being the unbroken custom to have a Senator from each side of the mountain chain that divides the State. All the above-mentioned candidates are from the east side.

Ex-Gov. Dillingham was elected in 1888 by the largest majority ever given a candidate for Governor of Vermont. It is understood that ex-Gov. Page is the choice of Senator Proctor for the nomination, which fact is expected to have some weight with Gov. Smith. C. S. Prouty is at present a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and counsel for the Central Vermont Railroad. Judge Ide has been prominent in State affairs for the past twenty years, and he was a member of the commission that settled the Samoan difficulties. Gen. Grout has been a member of the House of Representatives for sixteen years, and bases his candidacy on the experience which has come from that service.

Senator Morrill was opposed to the ratification of the peace treaty; his successor, whoever he may be, is almost sure to be in favor of it.

Tribute of Respect for Mr. Morrill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The President has directed that the several Executive departments and the Government printing office be closed at 11 o'clock on the 31st inst. on account of the funeral of the late Senator Morrill of Vermont, which will be held in the Senate Chamber on Saturday next at 12 o'clock.

BAD BEEF IN THE ARMY

War Investigators Publish Evidence Supplied by Gen. Miles.

MANY OFFICERS COMPLAINED

Meat Called "Nauseating," "Nasty," "Unpalatable," "Putrid," "Refuse," and "Slimy."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Investigating Commission held only a short session to-day, devoted to executive business. There were no witnesses ready for examination.

The Swift Packing Company of Chicago, which protested against the statement in Gen. Miles's testimony derogatory to the canned fresh roast beef furnished his expeditions, has notified the commission of its inability to be on hand Jan. 4, as expected, and Jan. 9 has been set as the date of the appearance of its representatives.

So far no final action has been taken on the insistence of Commissary General Eagan that he be recalled to testify in answer to Gen. Miles's charges, and no decision has been reached as to recalling Gen. Shafter or Gen. Miles.

The commission to-day made public a synopsis of the reports of officers to Gen. Miles on results obtained from the use of canned fresh beef in the campaigns in Cuba and Puerto Rico. These reports were submitted by Gen. Miles when he gave his testimony last week, and were presented in substantiation of his vigorous denunciation of the canned beef. Gen. Miles stated at the time that he had started an investigation of the matter of the canned beef supplies, and the reports submitted follow his official inquiry along this line.

The statement given out includes a report from Major John D. Black, Chief Commissary Sergeant, United States Volunteers, and Commissary at headquarters of the army in the field during the Puerto Rico expedition, dated Dec. 19, on the canned fresh roast beef received, issued, and transferred by him. It shows that the totals received from all sources were 12,604 one-pound cans, 86,292 two-pound cans, and 2,220 six-pound cans. Totals issued and transferred follow: One-pound cans issued, 144; one-pound cans transferred, 12,460; two-pound cans issued, 42,168; two-pound cans transferred, 44,124; six-pound cans issued, none; six-pound cans transferred, 2,220.

A synopsis of the reports as furnished follows:

Commanding Officer Fourth Infantry, Major Baker—The beef seemed to be of inferior quality, and was anything but palatable. Quite a number of men could not, and did not, eat it.

Commanding Officer Sixth Infantry, Lieut. Col. Miner—The meat was utterly unfit as an article of diet for either sick or well. It had no nutriment in it, and turned the stomachs of the men who tried to eat it.

Commanding Officer Ninth Infantry, Col. Powell—The meat produced disordered stomachs, was not nutritious, soon became putrid, and in many of the cans was found in course of putrefaction when opened.

Commanding Officer Twelfth Infantry, Major Humphreys—The meat presented such a repulsive appearance that men turned from it in disgust. "Nasty" is the only term that will fitly describe its appearance. Its use produced diarrhea and dysentery.

Commanding Officer Thirteenth Infantry, Col. A. T. Smith—Many complaints were made concerning the meat. It was found very unpalatable and is unfit for issue to troops.

Commanding Officer Seventeenth Infantry, Major O'Brien—The nutritious juices having been cooked out of the meat, it was neither nourishing nor palatable. It was often nauseating and unfit for use. It should no longer be issued.

Commanding Officer Second Battalion, Twenty-first Infantry, Capt. J. W. Duncan—The meat soon spoiled after opening the cans, the men soon tire of it, and it is not a proper food. It is not equal in any way to canned corned beef.

Commanding Officer Twenty-second Infantry, Major Van Horne—The meat issued was nothing more than refuse after various kinds of soups had been extracted from it. Further issues of it should not be made.

Commanding Officer Third Cavalry, Major Jackson—The meat for canning was too fat, and as an article of diet soon became nauseating to a large majority of the men. If made of good beef and properly seasoned it might be satisfactory.

Commanding Officer Second Artillery, Col. Haskin—The meat was generally disliked, was soft, watery, and insipid, agreeable to neither eye nor taste. The men could be induced to eat it when prepared as a stew.

Commanding Officer Fifth Artillery, Lieut. Col. McCrea—The meat was unpalatable because of the excess of fat in it. Its appearance was black and stringy, and none of the men liked it. When prepared as a stew it was more palatable. If less fat, and mixed with vegetables, it would deserve further trial.

Commanding Officer Light Battery K, First Artillery, Capt. Best—The appearance of the meat was not inviting. The men soon tired of it.

Commanding Officer First Cavalry, Brig. Gen. Viele—The meat was a miserable apology for food in a hot climate; a slimy-looking mass of beef scraps, unpalatable to the taste and repulsive to the sight. Competition for the contracts placed the price so low that only tailings and scraps were used for canning.

Officers Ninth Cavalry—Very unsatisfactory; men soon tire of it, and will only eat it when they have nothing else.

Commanding Officer Twenty-fourth Infantry, Major Thompson—After a few days the meat becomes unpalatable, the men become disgusted with it and will not eat it.

THE REJECTION OF MR. GIBBS.

Republican Club Executive Committee Investigates the Voting.

The Executive Committee of the Republican Club held a secret meeting last night, and sat until nearly midnight considering the charges preferred against several of the club's members, of voting illegally at the recent meeting, when Frederick S. Gibbs, who was proposed for membership, was blackballed.

There were several witnesses before the committee, but the nature of their evidence was not made public. It was said that the most important testimony was given by ex-Police Magistrate Job E. Hedges, Louis March, and Philip Black. The committee will reach its decision the second Wednesday in January, when it will meet and formulate a report to be presented to the next regular meeting of the club on the third Monday in January.

There was a report at the club last night that a majority of the members of the committee were in favor of recommending the holding of a new election, as the easiest way to dispose of the present trouble. It was also said that one of the oldest members of the club had been proved guilty of voting too often, and might be suspended, or perhaps expelled.

THE BRINKERHOFF PUTS BACK.

Capt. O'Brien Again Starts with the Ferryboat, but Has to Return.

Capt. John O'Brien, who started for Cuba with the ferryboat John H. Brinkerhoff two weeks ago, and was compelled to put back because of a fire on board, made another start yesterday with a crew of ten men and a large cargo. While off Staten Island the boat became unmanageable on account of the size of her cargo, and she had to put in shore. She is now lying at the foot of Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, and it is not known how long she will have to remain tied up at the dock.

While she was being brought to the dock a large crowd gathered, and in the excitement William Masgrole of East Fourth Street and Windsor Terrace, was accidentally pushed into the water. He was rescued by John Powers, one of the crew of the ferryboat.

Dinner to Justice Fitzgerald.

Justice James Fitzgerald, who was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court at the last election, and who took the oath of office yesterday, together with David M. Leventritt, was the guest of honor last evening at a private dinner given by District Attorney Asa Bird Gardner in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Covers were laid for thirt-eight guests.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

Directness and Simplicity Its Main Characteristics According to Prof. Grosvenor.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—At the evening session of the American Historical Association to-night a paper was read by Prof. Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst College on "American Diplomacy," and in the course of it he made some strong statements as to the value of the example set by our diplomats and foreign ministers. He said that the common opinion that there is no such thing as American diplomacy is erroneous. If this were so it should be matter for shame and national peril. Diplomacy to-day is exceedingly important because all countries of the world are coming into neighborly relations. And the word diplomacy has a wrong content for many minds when it means only something abstruse and mysterious, and deceit aptly veiled and acutely administered. Moreover, Americans have a fictitious idea of what the European diplomacy system is. It is by experience only, and not by theory, that the whole matter must be investigated. Our foreign ministers should be in all sympathy with the President. And no country during the nineteenth century has contributed more to the development of international law than has the United States.

Diplomacy, as a word, has another wrong meaning to many. To such it means politeness, etiquette, and a knowledge of French and things Parisian. But it is a science and an art which has to do with the transaction of business between sovereign Governments.

It is also a substitute for force of arms. When the diplomacy of the eighteenth century was given up to deceit and sharpness of every sort, Benjamin Franklin appeared. He was, said Prof. Grosvenor, the ablest diplomat of the eighteenth century. And he was the first exponent of American diplomacy. Directness, simplicity, and tact have been the characteristics of the great majority of those who have followed him to this time. The Secretaries of State of our Presidents have in a line been unsurpassed by European contemporary statesmen. And the envoys that we have sent to Europe compare favorably with those who have represented European Courts at our capital. The President is the representative of American diplomacy in European minds. Questions of the Continent heed his utterances on every subject as those that speak the opinion of the land. In all the agony of the late war and its successes, no act or word of President McKinley in his diplomatic relations has been unworthy of his exalted position.

Our naval officers have also displayed great diplomatic skill, and much of the country's prestige has been due to their tact and wisdom. The American Minister lives in the glare of publicity, but the European representative is hedged about. A strong feature of our diplomacy is that the same principles of appointment by the Government have prevailed from the first, and the ability, integrity, and efficiency of our foreign Ministers and our Secretaries of State have been unsurpassed by those of any other nation. In the light of this, Prof. Grosvenor expressed himself as very hopeful for the future foreign relations of this country with all that that implies as to expansion and international relations.

COLORED MEN IN SESSION.

A Large Meeting in Washington to Protest Against Southern Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The first annual meeting of the Afro-American Council opened in this city to-day. Bishop Alexander Walters of New Jersey presided. The council grew out of the meeting of prominent colored men at Rochester, Sept. 15, and was called in the interest of the amelioration of the condition of the Afro-American race.

The Rev. I. L. Thomas delivered the address of welcome, to which the Rev. J. M. Henderson of New York responded. Bishop Walters delivered a long address in which he reviewed the condition of the negroes from the time of the Revolution down to to-day. The South, he said, must treat the negro as it would have the negro treat the South. The South could no longer shield its barbarity to the negro with the excuse of protecting its women. Bishop Walters could not understand the motives of those members of the race who counsel inaction. With the President silent in his message upon the riots at Wilmington, the time had come for the colored man to act; to act with firmness, calmness, and after due deliberation. Every reference to the need of reforms in the South brought forth thunderous applause and expressions of approval.

Representative Dalzell accompanied a delegation of colored men from Western Pennsylvania which called on the President to-day to present a memorial against the race riots and the lynching of colored men in the South. The memorial severely criticised conditions in the South and alleged brutal lynching of colored men without cause, and for no other reason than their color. It appealed for a just enforcement of the laws, and for the enactment of legislation to prevent injustices to the colored race.

HANGED IN CONNECTICUT.

Benjamin R. Willis Pays the Death Penalty for the Murder of David S. R. Lambert.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30.—For the seventh time the automatic gallows at the State prison, Wethersfield, was utilized shortly after midnight this morning to carry out the law's decree, and, as on all previous occasions, the gallows operated perfectly. Benjamin R. Willis, aged twenty-three, was the latest victim to pay the extreme penalty of the law, and he was not conscious a moment after the rope tightened and snapped his body into the air. The drop fell at 12:20, and eight minutes later the attending physicians pronounced life extinct. Willis weighed 170 pounds, and the force of the blow was equal to 1,295 pounds.

The crime for which Willis was hanged was committed in the town of Wilton, Conn., on the night of Dec. 17, 1897. The victim of the tragedy, which was one of the most horrible in the history of Connecticut, was David S. R. Lambert, aged forty-seven years, for years the proprietor of the Wilton School, an institution which prepared young men for college.

On the night in question two masked men entered the Lambert residence, long known as "The Old Academy." It was early in the evening, and Mr. Lambert had not returned from the neighboring city of South Norwalk. Mrs. Lambert responded to a knock at the door, and was immediately seized, bound, gagged, and chloroformed. The men then ransacked the house for plunder. While they were engaged in this work, Mr. Lambert returned, and he had no sooner entered the house than he was shot at by the men, who emptied two revolvers. He fell to the floor unconscious and died the next day.

The robbers and murderers then calmly withdrew the shells from their revolvers, reloaded the weapons, and, appropriating Mr. Lambert's team, drove away. Two hours later Mrs. Lambert succeeded in freeing herself and gave the alarm. The woman expressed the opinion that one of the murderers was "Ben" Willis, a former pupil at the academy.

The guilty men eluded capture until March 9, 1898, when Frederick M. Brockhaus, a friend of Willis, suspected of participation in the crime, was captured in Chicago. He admitted that he was one of the two men implicated, and named Willis as the other. The apprehension of Willis was the work of but a few days, and ultimately the two men were brought back to Connecticut, where, in the Fairfield County Superior Court, Willis was placed on trial, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death.

Willis was to be hanged on the morning of Nov. 4 last, but Gov. Cooke granted a reprieve until Dec. 30, pending action by the Supreme Court, the case having been taken before that tribunal. The Supreme Court found no error, and the decision of the lower court was sustained.

Brockhaus is still awaiting trial in the county jail at Bridgeport.

Dinner of Old Board of Aldermen.

The members of the Board of Aldermen for the years 1895, 1896, and 1897, held their annual dinner last evening at the Arena. Ex-President John Jeroloman presided. After the menu had been discussed, speeches were made by Benjamin E. Hall, William M. K. Olcott, Frank J. Goodwin, John T. Oakley, John P. Windolph, Elias Goodman, Frederick A. Ware, Collin H. Woodward, Andrew A. Noonan, William H. Teneyck, Francis J. Lantry, Frederick L. Marshall, Michael F. Blake, and Henry L. School.

NEEDS OF THE CURRENCY

Report of the American Economic Association's Committee.

GOLD THE STANDARD IN FACT

Bank Aid Held Requisite for Its Maintenance—Elastic Circulation Upon Assets Is Advocated.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 29.—The committee appointed by the American Economic Association a year ago to consider the subject of currency reform made its report to the association at to-day's session of the annual convention. After explaining at some length the need of changes in the financial system of the United States the report says:

Under existing conditions the only wise and consistent policy for the United States is the frank recognition of the fact that the actual monetary standard is now, and for some time to come will be, gold, and the adoption of legislation which shall insure the entire stability of that standard, until such time as the Nation may have decided to establish some other. Assent to this statement does not commit any one to the position that the gold standard is, abstractly considered, the most desirable one. As is well known, a large number of economists hold to opposite opinion. But, as is also well known, the particular substitute which such economists favor, i. e., international bimetallism, is at present, and for a long time will be, out of the question.

In consequence, the precise form which the question of standards now takes in the United States is as to whether the currency shall rest on a gold basis or on a silver or paper basis. Thus stated it can have, to the majority of economists, but one solution. Under existing conditions the gold standards is, for the United States, the best available. This being the case, it is the duty of the Nation to render that standard as stable as possible, and to remove all uncertainty as to its maintenance and its easy working, for uncertainty as to the basis of the currency must always be a menace to prosperity.

With respect to the means through which increased stability for the standard shall be insured, it is hardly to be doubted that much would be gained by its explicit definition in terms of gold. Still more important would be the enacting of such legislation as shall insure that the task of maintaining the standard, or, in other words, of maintaining the convertibility into gold of other forms of currency, shall be efficiently performed. At this point your committee find themselves in accord with the commonly received opinion that, under normal conditions, the task in question can most advantageously be devolved upon some institution or institutions of a banking nature. We are also agreed, though perhaps less positively, that, even under the conditions which must prevail in the United States, this same solution of the problem is, on the whole, best.

If, however, this plan shall prove impracticable—if the task of maintaining the standard of value is still to rest upon the Treasury—everything calculated to make that task an easier one should be done, and the department should be specially organized with reference to the duty thus devolving upon it, and provided with such additional powers as are necessary to insure its fitness for the work in hand.

Among the various changes which would tend to the accomplishment of these objects, your committee believe the most important to be some modification of the existing system whereby the duties of the Treasury as respects the management of the monetary system of the country shall be separated from those functions which are of a purely fiscal nature. It would doubtless be well, also, to find a place for silver where it will cause least trouble, by retiring all notes under ten dollars, and to authorize the Secretary to retire, at least temporarily, notes which have been once redeemed.

In dealing with the banking system, the report speaks as follows upon the question of elasticity:

Whatever decision may be reached with reference to the much-disputed question as to whether United States legal tender notes shall continue to hold their place as part of the paper currency of the country, it is certain that the maintenance of some system of bank issues will be indispensable. This system should, without doubt, be under Federal control, and should take such form as to insure much greater elasticity than exists in the present system, provided always that the security of the issue shall be in no wise impaired.

As respects the method to be employed for attaining this needed increase in elasticity it is believed that the really successful one must involve issuing a portion of the circulation upon ordinary banking assets. The chief reason for this, as already indicated, is that such ordinary banking assets are the only ones which are universally and readily available when expansion is needed. The superiority of such a system is further insured by the fact that there is a very close correspondence between the amount of such assets in the possession of the banks and the need of the community for currency, since these assets, like the need for money, vary in amount with the volume of business.

As respects the security of such notes there need be no anxiety, provided the system is supplemented with the device of a safety fund, or with one or more of the various other expedients which have been proposed. If it be urged that nothing can make this system really safe, at least for the banks considered as guarantors of each other's notes, so long as the securities on which those notes are based remain in the custody of the issuing bank, the objection might be met by saying that issues of this character shall be issued only through Clearing House associations, which are to hold in trust the commercial paper or other collateral by which the notes are secured, just as they now do in the case of loan certificates, and as the Treasury of the United States does in case of National bank notes.

It may, however, prove impossible to secure legislation of the character described. In such event the existing system of notes based on United States bonds should be so amended as to give to it as large a measure of elasticity as is possible. The provisions of the law of 1882 which limits the amount of notes that may be retired in any one month, and prohibits reissue within six months after retirement, should be repealed. To secure in some degree that increase in profitableness which is indispensable to elasticity, it would be well to raise the ratio of notes to bonds deposited and to lower the tax or better still, to levy it on capital and surplus.

In order still further to enlist the self-interest of the banks, especially on behalf of the prompt retirement of redundant notes, we should be inclined to prohibit any bank from paying out the notes of any other banks, except to the issuer of or to the redemption agency. As respects making easier the processes of expansion and contraction, some gain would probably result from requiring the Controller to keep on hand a supply of notes in blank, and still more from an increase in the facilities for redemption.

Speaking of the need of increased banking and currency facilities in the newer and more "backward" parts of the country, the committee in its report advocates a system of branch banking similar to those in vogue in Canada, Scotland, and other countries. As alternatives, it suggests a decision to permit a portion of the circulation upon general assets as an aid to country banks; the exemption from the Federal 10 per cent. tax on circulation of such State banks as comply with the regulation of Federal law, and submit to Federal supervision, and the lowering of the minimum capital of National banks to $20,000 or $25,000.

In conclusion the report says:

Your committee are of the opinion that what is most needed at this juncture is a disposition on the part of the friends of reform to sink individual preferences as to details, and to insist that Congress shall enact such legislation as it shall be possible to agree upon. Undoubtedly there is room in this matter of currency reform for honest differences of opinion, but such a degree of persistence in one's opinion as makes a working compromise impossible has no justification in monetary principles or in the conditions prevailing in the United States. It is safe to say that, of the five or six currency bills that during the last twelve months have been in any serious sense before the country, the passage of any one would have resulted in great improvement and would have measurably satisfied the demands of reformers.

The report is signed by F. M. Taylor, University of Michigan; F. W. Taussig, Harvard University; J. W. Jenks, Cornell University; Sidney Sherwood, Johns Hopkins University, and David Kinley, University of Illinois.

The convention of the association adjourned to-day after electing the following officers:

President—Prof. Arthur T. Hadley of Yale; Vice Presidents—Stuart Wood, Ph. D., of Philadelphia; Prof. David Kinley, University of Illinois, and Prof. W. Z. Ripley, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Secretary—Prof. Walter F. Willcox of Cornell University; Treasurer—Prof. Charles H. Hull of Cornell University; Publication Committee—Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University, Chairman; Davis R. Dewey, Ph. D.; Willard C. Fisher, A. B.; W. A. Scott, Ph. D.; Sidney Sherwood, Ph. D., and F. M. Taylor, Ph. D.

Japanese Immigrants Allowed to Land

SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 29.—Twenty-four out of thirty-six Japanese laborers brought to this port by the steamer Alice Blanchard from Clipperton Dec. 16 appealed to Washington from the decision of the Commissioner of Immigration, who refused them permission to land on the ground that they were assisted immigrants. Acting Commissioner Larned has reversed the decision, and the Japanese will be permitted to land.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

TO CHRISTEN THE LAWRENCE.

Justice Lawrence's Daughter Will Preside at Destroyer's Launching.

Secretary Long of the Navy Department has selected Miss Ruth Lawrence of this city to christen the torpedo-boat destroyer Lawrence, now in course of construction at Weymouth, Mass. The christening will take place in the Spring. Miss Lawrence is the daughter of Justice Abraham R. Lawrence of the Supreme Court, and kinswoman of Capt. James Lawrence, who commanded the Chesapeake in the War of 1812, and after whom the torpedo-boat destroyer will be named. The old Chesapeake was captured by the British in 1813, and renamed the St. Lawrence. Dismantled and sold in 1820, her timbers were used as rafters in a flour mill, and Miss Lawrence now possesses one of these rafters, still marked by the sheus of the Shannon.

Miss Lawrence, who was selected to perform the christening ceremony for the new destroyer at the request of the Fore Engine Company, the constructors of the vessel, is one of the six incorporators of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, and was for five years the historian of the society. She was an incorporator of the "Little Sisters of the Quill," belongs to the Society of the Cincinnati, and has published a book of Colonial Verses, now in its third edition.

A Professor's Ninetieth Birthday.

ANDOVER, Mass., Dec. —29.—Edward A. Parks, Professor emeritus of Sacred Rhetoric at the Andover Theological Seminary, to-day observed his ninetieth birthday at his home here. Many friends and prominent alumni gathered for the occasion, and a loving cup was presented to Prof. Parks in honor of the occasion.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:41	Moon rises...7:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:49	Gov. Isl'd...9:03	H. Gate...10:52
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:18	Gov. Isl'd...9:37	H. Gate...11:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
British Prince, Santos	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Cyprian Prince, Pernambuco, &

The Wanamaker Store.

Of "Special" Importance

ALL our news is "special," or it wouldn't be worth printing. Nevertheless, there are occasions when the economical importance of the facts is unusually great.

Of two columns of deeply important information this morning, the paragraphs concerning Women's Shoes, Women's Capes and Coats, and Novelty Dress Goods *demand* attention. The rest of the story merely *deserves* it.

Half and Less on Jackets and Capes This is one of the best garment stories we have ever been able to tell you, and if you don't

profit by it in time; you will miss a rare chance.

There's a first-class New York women's tailor who makes first-class women's garments, and asks first-class prices for them. Also, he imports jackets from Paris and Berlin and asks extra-first-class prices for them. Both are worth the figures he exacts.

Never mind how or why, but there are almost an even thousand of his very best goods here this morning at half price *and less.* These are fairly equally divided between the imported and those of his own make. You can make your own choice.

The thousand garments offer a wide variety of style. Jackets and capes in cloth and velour for all ages and conditions. Our own carefully chosen stock contains nothing better than some of these. And the chief thing is the remarkable price-saving.

Five Dollars to Fifty Dollars.

For the first price you can get a twelve-dollar garment; for the last price, one that would yesterday have cost you $125. First come, best choice.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Men's and Women's Fine Silk Hosiery High-grade goods, certainly, though not necessarily high-priced. Fact is, prices are very moderate. Come in, if interested, and look over this collection of silk hosiery. In it you'll find these, among many other kinds:

FOR MEN

At $2.75—Half hose of pure French silk; black; seasonable weight; black silk clocks.

At $5—Of pure English silk; black and white embroidered fronts.

At $6—Of pure English silk; embroidered with colored silk; open work fronts.

FOR WOMEN

At $3.25—Stockings of seasonable weight; black; all silk, French; self colored silk clocks.

At $5—Open length; pure silk; English and French; lace fronts.

At $9—English silk; some striped, others plain black with light and dark colored silk embroidered ankles.

Broadway.

Rich, Brilliant Cut Glass At Little Cost An after-Christmas offering that will mean quick sales to-day. The goods can't last long—values are so extraordinary and quantities so limited. If you would be among the fortunate ones come early. American Cut Glass—the best—and all perfect goods.

Four patterns in Bowls, all 8-inch:
Was $5; now $3.50 Was $8; now $6
Was $5.25; now $3.50 Was $8.50; now $6
Two patterns in Nappies, both 8-inch:
Was $4; now $3 Was $6; now $4
Celery Trays, were $5; now $3.50.
Caraffes, were $4.50; now $3.

And these three items that are now a full quarter below the market:

Tumblers, $2.75, $3.50, $6, up to $30 doz.
Caraffes, $3.25, $4.50, $5, up to $14 each.
Olive Dishes, $1.60, $1.75, $2.25, up to $4.50 each.

Main Aisle, first floor, and Basement.

Slashed Prices on Novelty Dress Goods Their time has come. It is an annual event, but it has some unusual elements this time. There never was a season in which the high-class novelty goods were so popular and yet so scarce. Our collection was for weeks practically the only complete one in New York, and was always the largest.

The result is, in spite of a very successful season, this is a pretty good lot to choose from to-day. The quantity is not huge, but it is well assorted, and no one could ask better picking.

Now look at the new prices, and ask yourself if a new gown isn't as easy as it is desirable.

At $1.50 yd., from $3.50—Two-toned silk-and-wool Crepon Epingline.
At $1.50 yd., from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Plisse Crepon Grenadine.
At $1.50 yd., from $3.50—Silk-and-wool Plaid Grenadine.
At $1.50 yd., from $2.75—Silk-and-wool bayadere striped lace Grenadine.
At $1.75 yd., from $3.50—Satin plaid silk-and-wool Grenadine Barege.
At $1.75 yd., from $2.50—Silk-and-wool striped Novelty.
At $2 yd., from $3.50—Silk-and-wool stylish plaid Grenadine.
At $2 yd., from $3.25—Handsome silk-and-wool Faille Taffeta Plaids.
At $2.50 yd., from $4.50—Silk-and-wool fancy bayadere striped Crepon.

Rotunda.

A Tale of Women's Shoes These shoes appeal to people who wish extra good things. Others may be interested, but not so appreciative. No advertiser can put

this offer before you as it should be put. To say "shoes at half price" doesn't do the facts justice, because you have no means of knowing what the *whole* price ought to be;—what the real goodness of the goods is. The best that can be done is to give you the bare facts.

These shoes are *new.* Less than a month from the factory. Every pair is a style of this minute. These shoes are *good,*—the product of a factory that has built up a trade of over a million dollars a year on sheer honest *merit.* It is not a jumble of odds and ends,—it is an entire and complete line with all sizes and all widths.

Made of a strong, soft, lustrous kidskin, with kid or patent leather tips; laced or buttoned; shapes are the popular blunt, raised toe with square vamp and straight tip; soles are of oak leather, welted and stitched and stout; medium high heels.

On a rigid Wanamaker standard, we would call these a first-class $3 shoe. There are 2,298 pairs here this morning that you may have

At $1.70 a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Fans—Works of Art—Splendid Showing A fan store that's comprehensive, interesting, advantageous. If you've thought of a particular kind of fan, ask about it here. You'll surely find it or one closely resembling it. Beautiful specimens of art of which there are no duplicates shown. Ask to see these. Difficult to tell how handsome they are. $12 to $95.

There are really very pretty affairs at only $1. These are of white gauze, daintily painted and spangled. Many other styles in quantities, up to $14.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N.Y.

Apparent Shortage in Lyons.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The accounts of George W. Koester, who was from 1894 until his death, a few days ago, Supervisor of Lyons, show an apparent deficiency of about $7,500. So great was the confidence in Mr. Koester that his colleagues on the Town Board did not examine his accounts, and he was not required to give bonds to the town the last term.

Wife-Murderer and Suicide.

FURLEY, Kan., Dec. 29.—Thomas Greene killed his wife to-day and then shot himself. He will die. Jealousy was the alleged cause.

Suicide in a Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Clay Montgomery, a prominent merchant of Decatur, Ill., and ex-Treasurer of Mason County, shot and killed himself to-day in a room at the Great Northern Hotel. Business troubles are supposed to have been the cause.

Montgomery left a sealed letter for his brother, who resides in Boston, but who is now in the West.

Killed by His Own Machinery.

READING, Penn., Dec. 29.—While Oscar J. Frederick, proprietor of a mill near Shamrock, this county, was adjusting a pulley to-day he was caught in the belting and had his brains dashed out against the ceiling.

CUBAN COIN VALUES FIXED

The President Issues an Order Doing Away with Inflation.

EXISTING RATIOS ABOLISHED

Spanish and French Moneys to Pass at About Mint Valuations—Change to Take Place January 1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—After a conference to-day with Robert P. Porter, Special Commissioner of the United States to Cuba and Puerto Rico, the President approved the following executive order, which already had been signed by Secretary Gage, in a measure regulating the financial system of Cuba.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 28, 1898.

It is hereby ordered that on and after Jan. 1, 1899, and until otherwise provided, all customs, taxes, public, and postal dues in the Island of Cuba shall be paid in the United States money, or in foreign gold coin such as the Spanish alphonsinos (centen) and French louis, which will be accepted in payment of such customs, taxes, public, and postal dues at the following rates: alphonsinos, (25 peseta piece,) $4.82; louis, (20f. piece,) $3.86.

That all existing contracts for the payments of money shall be payable in the money denominated in such contracts and where French and Spanish gold shall be the stipulated money of payment, they shall be received in their present decreed inflated values, i. e.: alphonsinos, (25-peseta piece,) $5.30; louis, (20f. piece, $4.24; or in United States money at the relative value set forth in the above table, namely, $4.82 for alphonsinos, (25-peseta piece,) and $3.86 for louis, (20f. piece.)

It is further ordered that on and after Jan. 1, 1899, and until further provided, the following Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the Island of Cuba shall be received for customs, taxes, public, and postal dues at the following fixed rates in American money: The peso, 60 cents; the medio peso, 30 cents; the peseta, 12 cents; the real, 6 cents; the medio real, 3 cents.

Bronze and copper coins now current in the Island of Cuba will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar, in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents, (one peseta.) WILLIAM McKINLEY.

In the course of his report, upon which the President's order is based, Mr. Porter says:

"The real point at issue, and the only one likely to cause any trouble, is that arising from the inflation by royal decree of the Spanish 25-peseta, popularly known as alfonsinos, or centens, and the subsequent inflation of the French 20-franc piece, so-called Napoleons, which have been given a legal value of $4.24, and decreed since the end of 1893 as legal money.

"The Spanish authorities at Madrid, having thus inflated two gold coins 6 per cent. above their current value, and about 10 per cent. above their intrinsic value—for the mint value of these two coins is $4.776 and $3.8208, respectively—the United States authorities at Washington are now called upon to inflate a third gold coin, and make the American eagle worth $11 in Cuba, and our five-dollar gold piece current there at $5.50.

"As a temporary measure this may have some justification, and statements from Cuban bankers, planters, and business men as to evils of disinflation at this time have a certain degree of plausibility. The process, however, is entirely artificial, and whatever is done in this direction to-day must be undone some other day, and the practical question would seem to be how to disinflate these two coins with the least possible disturbance to mortgages, contracts, notes, and all classes of existing agreements to pay money.

"Current matters will adjust and take care of themselves. It is generally known that all transactions in Cuba since the close of the war have been made with the belief that the United States would not continue the royal decree of Spain, and that the inflations would collapse with the disappearance of Spanish rule.

"It is not probable that this adjustment can be accomplished without hardship to some debtors and a slight financial disturbance. It is not, however, apprehended that the trouble will be as great as some have anticipated. In Santiago the first step to absolutely sound finance has been taken, and 6 per cent. of the inflation squeezed out. The business interests in that part of the island are opposed to a continuation of the 10 per cent. inflation, and merely ask that the several gold coins in circulation shall be left at their face value.

"As one of the evils arising from disinflation certain petitioners put forward the fact that it will mean an increase of from 4 to 10 per cent. in the wages of labor, which Cuban industries cannot afford. Such a result, if true, cannot be regarded as an evil, but on the contrary a benefit to the poorer classes, whose condition in Cuba is deplorable beyond description. In the iron mines at Santiago the large American enterprises have already adjusted themselves to the new conditions, and are paying their labor 75 cents per day American currency instead of a Spanish dollar worth 85 cents in Cuba, and in the world's market but 50 cents. Your Commissioner when in the mining districts of this province heard no complaints from the proprietors or the laborers.

"Stress is laid upon the loss to the debtor who has borrowed on a fictitious value and must pay the premium, and the unfortunate Cuban sugar planter is especially singled out for sympathy. That the planter will suffer cannot be denied, but the advent of the United States into Cuba will lighten as many of his burdens that his condition is not without hope. All the customs duties on his imported food supplies have been reduced, and many important commodities put upon the free list. His sugar machinery has been reduced to 10 per cent. ad valorem, his locomotives and railway supplies to 20 per cent., and all along the line the taxes have been cut down. It is not probable that his land taxes will be collected during the present fiscal year, while the return of peace, establishment of law and order and protection of property will immediately improve his lot.

"If, therefore, the sugar planter of Cuba will gauge his present outlook by a glance backward, and compare it with his condition last year at this time, he may face the new year with less gloomy premonitions as to his future than some of the testimony taken by your Commissioner on the effects of disinflation would indicate."

RELIEF FOR CUBAN TROOPS.

Measures to Ascertain the Number of Men Worthy of Help.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—In anticipation that the Government will take favorable action on the plan of paying off the Cuban troops by giving them $100 each, and thus relieving their distress as well as obtaining their co-operation, the Cuban authorities here have taken steps to secure exact detailed information as to the number of Cuban troops who bore arms and are now in a position rightly to receive this bounty if the Government decides to pay it.

To this end one of the members of the Cuban Commission, who came here with Gen. Garcia, has returned to Cuba to get from the Cuban military and civil authorities all the papers showing the extent and number of the Cuban Army, its several divisions, present condition, &c. These papers will be brought to Washington and laid before the authorities in connection with any steps which may be taken to pay off the Cuban troops.

FOOD FOR HUNGRY CUBANS.

Relief Distributed as Fast as the Needy Are Found.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Eagan, Commissary General of the army, has received a detailed report from the officer in command of the expedition on the ship Brattan, which carried relief supplies to the destitute Cubans. This smaller ship preceded the relief trip of the Comal, and made many stops along the Cuban coast, where the destitution was great.

The report shows that the supplies came most opportunely for relieving the widely prevailing distress. The Comal carried 1,500,000 rations, and is landing supplies at points not touched by the Brattan. Gen. Eagan is hopeful that these two large consignments will be adequate to meet the most pressing existing necessities.

Gen. Brooke, the Governor General of Cuba, telegraphed to-day from Havana as follows to the Secretary of War:

"Replying to your dispatch regarding the suffering in Havana and in the Province of Havana, I find Gen. Lee has made ample provision for the relief of people in his department, and Gen. Ludlow has made arrangements to meet necessities in this city. Major Greenough and Mr. Gould have arranged to distribute a large amount of subsistence unloaded from the Comal at La Regla. It seems that every attention is given to this matter, and supplies will be furnished to all the needy as rapidly as the people are found."

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER'S FEARS.

Toronto World Thinks the Dominion Nearer Absorption by the United States than Ever.

TORONTO, Ontario, Dec. 29.—The Toronto World, which opposes the present Liberal Government at Ottawa, has an editorial today under the heading, "Canada on the Brink," in which it warns the people of this country that times are critical, so far as the maintenance of Canada as a free, independent, and integral portion of North America is concerned.

"Unless Canadians," declares The World, "are fully alive to the situation and speak out in no uncertain way, they will find themselves between a grasping annexation movement in the United States, having for its end the domination of the whole continent, and a great party in England, prepared to make almost any sacrifices to the United States in consideration of some kind of support of England in her race with Russia, France, and other European powers."

The World then refers to a speech made recently by Gen. James H. Wilson at Macon, Ga., in which that officer is quoted as expressing the hope that he would "see the day when our starry flag shall float everywhere, from the frozen North to the sunny clime of Central America."

"We believe," The World proceeds, "that these words of Mr. Wilson only show too well the opinion of a great number of Americans when once their appetite for expansion is aroused in the direction of the North, and if once they get it into their heads that they only have to go far enough in their great game of bluff, which seems to be their best and their strongest card in diplomacy, will force Canada, willy-nilly, into annexation."

In conclusion, the paper says:

"We are nearer to absorption than ever we were. Do Canadians realize it?"

GEN. SHAFTER'S NEW COMMAND.

Will Soon Return to the Department of California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Official notice has been received by Major Gen. Merriam that Gen. Shafter is to be again assigned to the command of the Department of California. It is expected that Gen. Shafter will take charge about the 10th of next month.

Gen. Merriam has not yet been assigned. He may go north again to the Department of the Columbia. The impression prevails, however, that he will go to Denver to command the Department of Colorado, and that the Departments of California and Columbia will be combined under Shafter.

TO BRING HOME THE DEAD.

Government Arranges for the Shipment of Remains of Soldiers Killed in Battle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster General of the army, has completed arrangements for bringing back to this country the bodies of American officers and soldiers interred at and in the vicinity of Santiago, Cuba, Ponce, and other points in Puerto Rico, Manila, and Honolulu.

The graves have been carefully marked by officials of the Quartermaster's Department, who have gone over the several fields and have succeeded in identifying nearly all of the American dead. A large number of metallic caskets are now being manufactured. The shipments of the caskets will begin about Jan. 10, and a force of skilled men will go with them to attend to the work of disinterment, hermetically sealing the caskets and shipping them back to this country. They will be brought on the Government transports, and the first caskets will begin arriving about the end of January.

Duly authorized relatives or representatives of the families of the deceased soldiers who wish the remains sent to their homes are requested to at once notify the Quartermaster General of such desire, stating in full the name of the soldier, the company and regiment to which he belonged, and the address, including town, county, and State to which the remains are to be forwarded, and the names of the persons to whom the remains are to be shipped, so that they can be advised of the date of shipment when made.

Army Orders Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following-named officers of the volunteer army have been honorably discharged: Capt. Henry C. Getzendanner, Second West Virginia; Capt. James M. Joplin, Ninth Illinois; First Lieut. Percy M. Burrill, First Lieut. Tompkins McIlvaine, and Second Lieut. Thomas M. Rabory, Twelfth New York.

Capt. Albert S. Brookes, Commissary of Subsistence, United States Volunteers, (Second Lieutenant Eighteenth United States Infantry,) upon being relieved of his duties as Chief Commissary, Department of the Columbia, and as Purchasing Commissary at Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty on the transport Scandia. Upon arrival at Manila he will be relieved of those duties and will proceed to join his regiment.

Naval Engineer McFarland Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Past Assistant Engineer Walter M. McFarland, at present attached to the Bureau of Steam Engineering as assistant to Engineer in Chief Melville, is about to leave the navy to assume the office of Assistant General Manager of the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburg at a salary four times greater than he now derives from the Government. The offer was a tribute to the combined scientific and practical qualifications of Mr. McFarland.

Lincoln Tablet for the Illinois.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Abraham Lincoln in bas relief on a tablet of bronze may adorn the turret of the battleship Illinois. Former Congressman George E. Adams has written to Gov. Tanner asking him to recommend to the Legislature an appropriation for a memorial tablet of that design. Besides the figure of the martyr President, Mr. Adams suggests that an inscription be placed below with extracts from Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.

Recruits for Manila Wanted.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—A telegram has been received at the recruiting office in this city from Washington, ordering the recruiting of 500 men for the Twelfth United States Infantry, which is now at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The regiment will soon start for Manila.

Spanish Gunboats at Anapolis.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Congress and the people of Washington will have an opportunity to inspect the two gunboats, Alvarado and Sandoval, captured at Guantanamo and Santiago. They are now at Annapolis, and Assistant Secretary Allen today ordered them to Washington. They will arrive here next Monday.

Detroit Ordered to Santiago.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Sailing orders have been received at the Navy Yard for the Detroit to leave for Santiago the instant she is ready. The cruiser has been here for three months. It is expected she will sail on Monday.

Judge Advocate for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Major Alfred C. Sharpe has been ordered to San Juan for duty as Acting Judge Advocate, Department of Puerto Rico.

Orders to Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Naval orders issued to-day include the following: Chief Engineer R. G. Dennig, from the Topeka and home; Chief Engineer W. H. Levay, from the Solace and home.

Buffalo Gas Company's President.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Alexander C. Humphreys of the firm of Humphreys & Glasgow, gas engineers of New York and London, will succeed Emerson McMillan as President of the Buffalo City Gas Company. The latter's resignation was accepted yesterday. Mr. Humphreys is a noted gas expert and engineer, and is President of the Syracuse Gas Company and also President of the American Gas Light Association.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

UNIVERSITY CHESS CONTEST

Harvard Players Defeat the Representatives of Columbia.

CRIMSON AGAIN IN THE LEAD

Arensberg Distinguishes Himself by Playing a Well Planned and Consistent Game.

Harvard easily took the lead yesterday in the Intercollegiate Chess Tournament at the Columbia Grammar School, as both Southard and Arensberg scored their games against the two representatives of Columbia. Falk and Meyer gave the Harvard men abundant opportunity, however, and neither one played anything like as good chess as he can play.

The playing in all four games was rather inferior, except the conduct of their pieces by Southard and Arensberg. The latter especially distinguished himself by playing a well-planned and consistent game. His attack was far-conceived and finely carried out, and Meyer was helpless before it.

Southard of Harvard disposed of Falk of Columbia at the first table in a Ruy Lopez of twenty-seven moves. The combination by which the Harvard player won was elementary though well conducted, and Falk did not see it or did not provide against it until it had got too far.

At the second table Arensberg had an easy time of it with Meyer, the Harvard man following the example of his associate and playing a Ruy Lopez. Meyer resigned after twenty-six moves. The score of this game is given below. Arensberg received the congratulations of the chess experts present upon his masterly conduct of the game.

Weston of Princeton defeated Cook of Yale at the third table in a Petroff's Defense adopted by the latter. Cook had the game as good as won, having a piece ahead, but lost his Bishop and his Queen through a succession of blunders and resigned after thirty-seven moves.

A life fate befell Ely of Princton, who played a Queen's Gambet Declined against Webb of Yale. He had an opportunity to give his queen for two rooks and a knight, but overlooked it, and lost after forty-five moves.

Following is the score of the Arensberg-Meyer game:

Arensberg. Harvard.	Meyer. Columbia.	Arensberg. Harvard.	Meyer. Columbia.
1—K—K4	P—K4	14—KKtxP	R—Q4
2—Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	15—KtxB	QxKt
3—B—Kt5	Kt—KB3	16—Kt—B3	KR—Kt
4—Castles	KtxP	17—B—Kt2	R—Kt3
5—P—Q4	Kt—Q3	18—QR—Q	K—K2
6—BxKt	QPxB	19—P—B4	B—K3
7—PxP	Kt—B4	20—Q—K4	QR—KKt
8—Q—K2	B—B4	21—Kt—R4	R—Kt4
9—R—Q	Q—K2	22—Q—B4	R—R4
10—Kt—QB3	P—KB3	23—KtxKtch	RxKt
11—R—Q3	B—K3	24—Q—R4ch	K—B
12—P—QKt3	P—KKt4	25—QxPch	K—K2
13—Kt—K4	K—B	26—Q—R4ch	Resigns

Following is the score by universities and individual players:

Harvard—	Won.	Lost.	
Southard	4	0	
Arensberg	2½	1½	*6½
Columbia—			
Meyer	2	2	
Falk	2½	1½	*4½
Princeton—			
Ely	1	3	
Weston	2	2	*3
Yale—			
Cook	1	3	
Webb	1	3	*2

*Total won by university.

The players will face one another in the following order to-day:

1. Webb (Yale) vs. Falk (Columbia.)
2. Arensberg (Harvard) vs. Weston (Princeton.)
3. Cook (Yale) vs. Meyer (Columbia.)
4. Southard (Harvard) vs. Ely (Princeton.)

CORINTHIAN FLEET MEETING.

Consolidation with the New Rochelle Yacht Club Discussed.

The members of the Corinthian fleet of New Rochelle met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to decide whether the club should be consolidated with the New Rochelle Yacht Club. Those present were Commodore Samuel Swett, W. R. Corwine, Charles Chamberlain, C. L. Browne, E. Hanford Sturges, Charles Pryer, F. Bowne Jones, W. P. Stephens, James D. Sparkman, W. Irvine Zerega, C. E. Simmons, and G. G. McDonald.

The committee that had to confer with the committee of the New Rochelle Club reported that the New Rochelle men wanted the new organization to take their name and their flag. To this the Corinthian yachtsmen objected. They are willing to compromise, but insist that the new organization shall either have their name or their flag, and the committee was instructed to go on with the negotiations.

Plans for Trying the Yacht Shamrock.

GLASGOW, Dec. 29.—Mr. Henry McCalmont has decided to fit out Valkyrie III. as a test boat for Shamrock, the challenger for the America's Cup. Capt. "Archie" Hogarth, who is to command Shamrock, will be assisted by Capt. "Ben" Parker, the skipper of Meteor, if Emperor William consents.

GOLF AT OCEAN COUNTY CLUB.

Miss Agnes Davis and W. H. Coles Win the Mrs. George Gould Trophies.

Four golf prizes were awarded to as many competitors yesterday at the conclusion of the mixed foursome tournament on the links of the Ocean County Hunt Club, Lakewood, N. J. The contests, which started Wednesday morning, finished yesterday afternoon, and the matches were characterized by considerable good sport and excitement. The silver trophies given by Mrs. George Gould were won by Miss Agnes Davis and W. H. Coles, while the consolation prizes given by Arthur B. Claflin went to H. L. Schwartz and Miss Downer.

The former pair won their match by the score of 8 up and 6 to play, beating F. J. J. De Raismes and Miss Anna E. Ferris. Mr. De Raismes and Miss Ferris were not up to their usual standard, and their putting was rather ragged. Coles and Miss Davis ran up a big lead from the start, and won the match at the end of the twelfth hole.

An interesting feature of the Consolation final round was that the defeated pair consisted of a thirteen-year-old boy, Roy E. De Raismes, whose excellent game attracted general attention. His partner was Miss Embree. Young De Raismes is probably the youngest player of any ability in Lakewood. He handles his clubs well, and his approaching and putting are generally very accurate. He and Miss Embree gave H. L. Schwartz and Miss Downer a good match, the latter finally winning by 3 up and 2 to play.

The summary of the rounds is:

Semi-Final Round for the Mrs. George Gould Trophies.—F. J. J. De Raismes and Miss Anna E. Ferris beat Francis A. Mathew and Mrs. Frank M. Freeman, 2 up and 1 to play; W. H. Coles and Miss Agnes Davis beat C. Tiffany Richardson and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, 3 up and 1 to play.

Final Round.—W. H. Coles and Miss Agnes Davis beat F. J. J. De Raismes and Miss Ferris, 8 up and 6 to play.

Consolation Cups, Semi-Final Round.—Roy E. De Raismes and Miss Embree beat A. J. McClure and Miss Roberts, 9 up and 8 to play; H. L. Schwartz and Miss Downer drew a bye.

Final Round.—H. L. Schwartz and Miss Downer beat Roy De Raismes and Miss Embree, 3 up and 2 to play.

A handicap mixed foursome match has been arranged by the Ocean County Club for to-day. It will be eighteen holes, and handicaps and prizes will be given to first and second couples.

Curling at Van Cortlandt Park.

The annual match for curling honors between the North and South of Scotland took place yesterday on Van Cortlandt Park Lake, and the representatives of the South won by a score of 87 to 54. This was the twenty-second meeting held under the auspices of the Grand National Curling Club of America, and the Southern representatives scored their thirteenth winning game.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Stromo, 104 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Wing, 105, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Master Buck, 98, (Devin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:02. Royal Fan, Gilt Edge, Don't Tell, Wheat King, Julia, Leiter, and Campus also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Dunois, 110 pounds, (E. H. Martin,) even, won; Suscol, 105, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Hohenzollern, 113, (Rutter,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Howard, Alica, and Sly also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, mile and a sixteenth. Rosinante, 104 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, won; Hardly, 98, (W. H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Cromwell, 105, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:47. Our Climate, Dr. Sheppard, and Topmast also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, one mile. Whatelou, 108 pounds, (H. Martin,) even, won; Recreation, 91, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Morinel, 98, (Garrigan,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:40¼. May W. and Rosormonde also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Magdalene, 98 pounds, (Devin,) 2 to 1, won; Clarendo, 102, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Almonor, 112, (Piggott,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01¾. Gonua, Correct, Anchored, and Jingle Jingle also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Futurity course. Highland Ball, 107 pounds, (Piggot,) 3 to 1, won; Don't Skip Me, 109, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Mainstay, 112, (H. Shields,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:12¼. Oak Leaf, I Don't Know, Amelia Fonso, Santa Lucia, and St. Apollo also ran.

CLEVELAND'S BALL OUTLOOK.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Workmen began to-day the tearing down of the fence surrounding the League baseball grounds here, on which the lease has not been renewed. This is taken to mean that Cleveland will not have a league club next Summer.

CLOSE ROLLER POLO GAME.

Jersey City Players Win from the New Yorks by One Goal.

Jersey City won an interesting game from the New Yorks in the American Roller Polo League at the Grand Central Palace last night, it requiring extra time to decide the game. The Jerseymen had 8 goals to their credit and the New Yorks 7, when the third period ended, but the former were penalized one goal for having three fouls called on them, bringing the score to "seven all." The visitors scored the deciding goal in three minutes.

The game was twice delayed, owing to players being hurt. In the first period, Schofield of the local team was hit under the eye with the ball, and he retired in favor of Holdredge. At the first drive by Tarrant in the third period the ball struck O'Hara of the visiting team under the heart, and it was some time before he recovered. He continued in the game. The teams lined up as follows:

NEW YORK.	Positions.	JERSEY CITY.
Tarrant	First rush	Houghton
Schofield, Holdredge	Second rush	Hadley
Purcell	Centre	O'Hara
Malone	Half back	Furbush
Berry	Goal	O'Malley

SUMMARY.

Goal by.	Ball Caged by.	Rush Won by.	Time.
New York	Schofield	Tarrant	4:30
New York	Schofield	Hadley	3:05
New York	Tarrant	Purcell	3:20
Jersey City	Hadley	Hadley	3:00
		Tarrant	limit
New York	Tarrant	Tarrant	7:00
Jersey City	Hadley	Tarrant	0:30
Jersey City	Houghton	Tarrant	2:15
Jersey City	Houghton	O'Hara	0:40
Jersey City	Hadley	Tarrant	1:15
Jersey City	Hadley	Tarrant	1:10
New York	Purcell	Purcell	2:00
		Tarrant	limit
Jersey City	Furbush	Tarrant	0:12
New York	Tarrant	Purcell	2:10
Jersey City	Holdredge	Tarrant	1:00
New York	Tarrant	Purcell	0:40
		Tarrant	limit
Jersey City	Hadley	Tarrant	3:00

Score—Jersey City, 8; New York, 7. Fouls—Jersey City, 3. Referee—E. J. Martin.

Basket Ball at Knickerbocker A. C.

The Central Young Men's Christian Association basket ball team met the Knickerbocker Athletic Club players in the latter's gymnasium last night, winning by a score of 6 to 0. The victors played a strong defensive game. The home clubmen were weak at passing, and their throwing for the basket was poor.

WOMAN MURDERED BY A DOCTOR

Many Persons Witness a Tragedy in the Street in Bloomfield, Ind.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Dec. 29.—This afternoon Dr. E. E. Gray killed Mrs. Lizzie Skinner on the street within 100 feet of the railroad station in plain view of many people. He stabbed her four times with a surgical knife, and she died instantly.

Gray made threats this morning that he would kill the woman to-day. He was watching for her at the station, as she was coming to take the train. After the killing he immediately gave himself up. Mrs. Skinner left a former husband on account of Gray, and he has deserted a wife and family for her.

Dr. Gray is about thirty years old, and is a son of J. W. Gray, one of the most prominent physicians of the county.

POLISH BISHOP A FORGER?

Charges Preferred Against the Rev. Stephen Kaminski of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Charges of forgery were laid to-day before District Attorney Kenefick against the Rev. Stephen Kaminski, Bishop of the Independent Polish Catholic Church.

Some time ago Peter Smokowski, secretary to Bishop Kaminski, brought suit against Peter Gorski and four other Poles to recover $34, alleged to have been loaned and for which a promissory note was given. In court to-day it developed that the following words had been added to the note: "That we the indorsers agree to be held personally liable for the amount." Counsel for the defendants alleged that this clause had been added to the note by Bishop Kaminski after it was made and signed.

The District Attorney said he would present the charge to the Grand Jury.

Anna Hartdegen, Singer, Divorced.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Judge Smith of the Common Pleas Court to-day granted a divorce to Anna Norton Hartdegen, a well-known soprano singer of this city, in her suit against Adolph Hartdegen of Hassel, Germany, formerly a leading celloist in Theodore Thomas's Orchestra. The plea was abandonment for three years. The defendant did not contest the suit.

For a Masonic Temple at Greenport.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 29.—The will of the late William H. Johnston of this village, who died on the 19th inst., was filed with the County Clerk at Riverhead to-day. Mr. Johnston was a member of Peconic Lodge, No. 349, Free and Accepted Masons, of this village, to which he gives the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of building a Masonic temple.

Going to Carlsbad

isn't necessary now. Carlsbad is coming to you. At least, the health-giving part of it is. You get every curative quality that has made the place famous for hundreds of years, in the Carlsbad Sprudel Water and Salt. That is, if you get the genuine.

Beware of the so-called "improved" or "artificial" salts offered in the market. The genuine has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York," on every package. Write for pamphlet.

After La Grippe

the blood becomes thin, the face pallid, the body emaciated. Then take

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" **TABLETS**

They supply the red corpuscles to the blood that la grippe has destroyed. They replenish the fountain of blood, build up the system, increase body-weight, and restore the vigor and strength of health.

50 tablets in a box. At all druggists.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR

La Grippe and Influenza

THE GENUINE

DR BLAUD'S PILLS FOR GENERAL DEBILITY

Beware of cheap substitutions.

"Blaud" stamped on each Pill.

Sold by druggists. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents.

MARRIAGE LAWS IN UTAH.

President of Mormon Church Makes a Statement with Reference to Congressman-Elect Roberts.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 29.—In connection with the election of B. H. Roberts to Congress and certain charges circulated by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, President Lorenzo Snow of the Mormon Church furnished a signed statemest to an afternoon paper here to-day, in which he says, in part:

"I declare most solemnly and emphatically that the statements which are being published to the effect that the Mormon Church is encouraging the teaching of polygamy are utterly untrue. Ever since the issuance of the manifesto on this subject by President Wilford Woodruff, my predecessor in office, polygamous or plural marriages have entirely ceased in Utah.

"Since my accession to the Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints I have repeatedly asserted my intention to stand by that manifesto, and my determination not to permit any marriage to take place under the sanction of the Church which is contrary to the law of the State, and I now reaffirm that statement.

"The implied understanding with the Nation when Utah entered the Union as a State has been sacredly observed. There is no intention or disposition on the part of the Church to violate or depart from it in the future. The enabling act required a provision in the Constitution of the State of Utah that polygamous or plural marriages should be forever prohibited. Laws have been framed in support of this Constitutional amendment. Heavy penalties are provided for in case of their violation.

"The election of Mr. B. H. Roberts to the office of Representative in Congress from Utah was an entirely secular affair. Non-Mormons participated in his nomination in the regular convention of his party. Non-Mormons also aided in his election. Many Mormons, not being of his party, voted for his opponent. He was elected as an American citizen by American citizens, and the question of religion did not enter into the purely political contest. The church has nothing to do with the action of Congress in relation to his seat.

"If, however, notice is to be taken of the wild statements and anti-Mormon fulminations in the pulpit and the press to the effect that

THE NICARAGUAN CANAL

Full Text of the Commission's Report Made Public.

TWO ROUTES CONSIDERED

Work Will Cost Nearly $124,000,000—The Construction of a Large Canal Strongly Urged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The full text of the preliminary report of the Nicaragua Canal Commission was to-day made public. It is as follows:

Department of State, Nicaragua Canal Commission, Washington, Dec. 26, 1898.

The Honorable the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, inclosing a copy of a resolution of the Senate of the 15th of December, requesting a report of the progress made by this commission in investigating the question of the proper route, the feasibility, and cost of construction of the Nicaragua Canal.

This commission has understood the law by which it was constituted, approved June 4, 1897, to require that all routes heretofore proposed, having any merit, are to be considered, new routes that appear to have merit are to be developed, and the entire region of canal possibilities to be examined with sufficient thoroughness to enable a just and comprehensive comparison of the various routes to be made, and the most desirable one selected. In short, to enable this commission to make a complete and exhaustive report.

With this in view, the commission visited Nicaragua, personally examined the entire canal region from ocean to ocean, and employed some seventy engineers, with their laborers and helpers, for ten months, in making careful surveys and examinations of the canal region. Some meteorological and hydrological observers are still continuing in Nicaragua with a view to obtain a full year of observations of that nature.

The required field work has been obtained. The reduction of this field work, together with the compilation and comparison of former surveys, going back nearly fifty years, has been in progress for more than two months.

The commission believes that the construction of a canal across Nicaragua is entirely feasible.

The estimates for two of the best known characteristic routes have been nearly completed. These routes are known as the Maritime Canal Company's route and the Lull route. Their estimated cost is approximately $124,000,000 and $123,000,000, respectively. The assumed dimensions are considerably greater than ever before proposed, both in length of locks and in width, depth, and radius of curvature of canal. These increased dimensions have been made necessary by the demands of modern commerce, size and draught of modern ships, &c. This has necessarily made a corresponding increase in the estimated cost, and is in no way inconsistent with the estimates made from former surveys which contemplated a much smaller and cheaper canal.

A canal of smaller dimensions, just sufficient for present needs, is being estimated for. Such a canal would cost considerable less than the estimate for a canal suitable for modern necessities, which is referred to above.

It is the opinion of this commission that, of the two routes herewith estimated for, the one called the Lull route is the more desirable, because it is easier of construction, presents no problems not well within good engineering precedents, and will be a safer and more reliable canal when completed. It also believes that the dimensions and form of construction preferred by the commission are better than the cheaper form with smaller dimensions, which would undoubtedly call for expensive improvements within a short time after its completion.

Both of the routes referred to above admit of variants, which may reduce the cost. These are now being considered by the commission.

The work necessary for an exhaustive discussion of and report upon the entire canal problem is being pushed as rapidly as its great magnitude permits, and when completed the report will be submitted without delay.

We are, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servants,

J. G. WALKER, Rear Admiral, U. S. N., President of Commission.
LEWIS M. HAUPT, Civil Engineer, Member.

I concur with the other members of the commission in respect to the progress of the work and the feasibility of the canal, but I think, in view of the increased size of the canal estimated for and the difficulties incident to work in tropical countries, that the estimate is lower than it should be by about 20 per cent.

PETER C. HAINS, Colonel, Corps of Engineers, Member.

SALE OF SPANISH ARMS.

Auction at Springfield, Mass., Next Wednesday of Captured Weapons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The War Department has issued an explanation and catalogue concerning a large quantity of Spanish rifles, carbines, and cartridges captured in Cuba and Puerto Rico, which will be sold at public auction at Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., next Wednesday.

The sale covers about 10,000 Mauser rifles, about 800 Mauser carbines, 4,000 bayonet scabbards, 3,286,000 Mauser cartridges, calibre 7.60; 2,108,000 Mauser cartridges, calibre 7.65, and 82,000 Remington cartridges. The arms are divided into three classes, according to condition. Most of them are put down as "unserviceable, although those of the first class are catalogued as "simply require cleaning."

The hard usage of these arms during the war is shown by the fact that they are catalogued as without bayonets, without sights, without ramrods, stock broken, &c. Most of the rifles and carbines are of the Spanish pattern, although a considerable number are of Argentine and Turkish manufacture.

CHURCHMEN FAVOR DISARMING.

Petitions Presented to the President from Many Denominations Urging Arbitration of All Issues.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A delegation presented to the President to-day two petitions, one from the great majority of the organized Protestant Christian churches of the world and the other from the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance. Both petitions had been placed in charge of the Rev. Dr. William Henry Roberts, the American Secretary of the Pan-Presbyterian alliance, and with him the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe and the Rev. A. W. Pitzer of Washington, the Rev. W. W. Barr of Philadelphia, and the Rev. J. B. Drury of New Brunswick, N. J.

The first petition was signed by the representatives of 145 national and denominational churches, existing on all the six continents, viz.: The Church of England, the Church of Scotland, twenty-nine other churches in Great Britain and Ireland, the General of the Salvation Army, two churches in Belgium, two in Switzerland, six in Holland, twelve in Australia, twenty-eight in the United States, and sixty-four in other parts of the world. Baptists, Congregationalists, Lutherans, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians unite in their approval of the petition. It asks for the reduction of the heavy armaments maintained by Christian nations, "ready upon provocation to go to war and settle their disputations by bloodshed," and also requests the influence of the Government of the United States in favor of international arbitration as a substitute for war.

The second petition is from the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, which also united in the first petition, and which includes eighty national and denominational churches throughout the world. This second petition asks for "a permanent and peaceful method for the settlement of all controversies arising between the peoples of the British Empire and the Republic of the United States of America."

The delegation in presenting the petitions emphasized the fact that both originated in the United States, the first for universal disarmament, in the year 1850, with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, South. The delegation also stated that they were not to be regarded as "the advocates of a policy of peace at any price," or with maintaining the opinion that all war is sinful. They quoted the Westminster Confession to the effect that "civil magistrates may rightfully now, under the New Testament, wage war upon just and necessary occasions."

The President was congratulated upon the results of the rightful war recently waged by the American people in the cause of justice and humanity, and the Divine blessing was invoked upon him as the man ordained of God in a great crisis in human history to be the leader of this people, and also to be instrumental through both war and peace for the bringing in of Christ's universal kingdom. The signers of these petitions represent more than 80,000,000 of Christians in all parts of the world, 25,000,000 of whom are Presbyterians.

The President responded cordially to the delegation, saying that he favored arbitration as between Great Britain and America. He also said that he had responded promptly to the Czar's proposal for disarmament, but that under present circumstances the armaments of the United States could not be now lessened, but would in any event be less than would satisfy European nations.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Negotiations for the Purchase of the Chicago and Alton Practically Completed, It Is Said.

Authoritative announcement was made yesterday that the negotiations for the purchase of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which have been pending for several weeks, are practically completed. Control of the stock has been secured by interests represented by E. H. Harriman of this city.

In view of the fact that the transaction has not been closed in all of its details, the persons interested declined to say anything about it yesterday, beyond the fact that the Chicago and Alton will be maintained and operated as an independent line for the benefit of certain other important railroad systems. There has of late been much conjecture on the part of railroad men and others regarding the identity of the interests which were supposed to be seeking to control the Chicago and Alton. The Union Pacific and the Illinois Central have been most frequently mentioned for the reason that Mr. Harriman is an influential factor in those two railroad properties.

The Chicago and Alton system embraces 844 miles of road. Its main line extends from Joliet, Ill., to East St. Louis, a distance of 243 miles. It controls the Joliet and Chicago Railroad by lease, and it owns the property of the Mississippi River Bridge Company. A Western railroad man said yesterday that, in consequence of its terminals, the Chicago and Alton would be a valuable property for the other big railroads running into St. Louis to control. The common stock of the Chicago and Alton aggregates $18,751,000, and the preferred stock about $3,500,000.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN EXTENSION.

Trustees Reject Bids for the Purchase of $8,000,000 of Bonds.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway will reject all bids for the purchase of $8,000,000 of the road's extension bonds. This will shut out Abraham White of New York and the National Trust Company, both of whom are bidders. It appears that no bid came clearly and completely within the terms of the board's advertisement, and the board has the right to reject any or all bids.

The law permitting the extension does not specify how the Trustees shall conduct the transaction, and it is said by those in close relations with the Trustees that they will now proceed to negotiate privately for making the extension, along the same lines followed by the late Julius Dexter in his negotiations with Roberts & Co. of New York, but with the expectation of doing better for the city.

No time has yet been fixed for finally considering the bids, the desire being to have a full board present at the time.

A RAILROAD AT AUCTION.

Atlantic Coast Line Buys the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 29.—The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad was sold at auction to-day in Fayetteville under foreclosure proceedings by Commissioners Martin and Manley. The road was bought by the Atlantic Coast Line for $3,110,000. The bidders were President Samuel Spencer, for the Southern Railway; William H. Blackford, for the Baltimore bondholders or Seaboard Air Line, and Harry Walters, for the Atlantic Coast Line.

Master Commissioner Martin was auctioneer, and he started the bidding at noon. The first bid was $2,100,000; then it was raised by $50,000, $25,000, $10,000, $5,000, and then $1,000 jumps for an hour and a quarter, when the road was knocked down to the Coast Line. Blackford retired at a bid of $3,103,000, and Spencer stopped at a bid of $3,109,000. The property was therefore knocked down to Walters at $3,110,000. The outcome of the sale is a surprise, both as to the price paid and the successful competitor.

Big Sale of Railway Scrap Iron.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—One of the largest deals that was ever made for the sale of railway scrap iron has just been consummated by C. Jay Kane of Pittsburg and Harry Benjamin of Cincinnati, of the Benjamin Iron and Steel Company of Buffalo, the Block-Pollock Company of Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Jackson-Woodin Manufacturing Company of Berwyck, Penn. The deal includes 15,000 freight cars from the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and 29,000 tons of scrap metal, including 400,000 pounds of brass. The total value of the articles sold is about $400,000. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, it is said, has ordered 4,000 new cars of heavier capacity and modern design, at an approximate value of $2,200,000.

Kansas Railway Board Law Will Pass.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 29.—The railroad law agreed upon in Populistic circles will pass both houses, be promptly signed by Gov. Leedy, and become a law March 15. This was assured to-day by the action of the House, which passed the bill on its third reading by a vote of 70 to 39. The law provides for a Railway Board with judicial powers to hear complaints and adjust railway tariffs where unjust or excessive rates are proved. It allows appeals to be taken to the Supreme Court. The appointment of the board is placed in the hands of the incoming Republican Governor, Mr. Stanley.

Syracuse Road Sold.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 29.—The bondholders of the Syracuse and East Side Railroad Company, represented by William B. Broomall of Chester, Penn., to-day bid in the property at receiver's sale for $30,000. There was no competition.

WATCHMAN SHOOTS A BURGLAR.

Attempt to Rob A. H. Fischer's Cottage Near Groton, Conn.

GROTON, Conn., Dec. 29.—The attempt of three burglars to rob the Summer cottage of A. H. Fischer of New York, which is located at Eastern Point, about two miles from here, last night, resulted in a miniature battle between the three thieves and Night Watchman Kaiser, during which at least fifteen shots were fired, and Philip Otto of New London, who is alleged to be one of the burglars, received a charge of shot from the watchman's gun, which crippled him so that he was captured, while his two companions escaped.

Watchman Kaiser was making his rounds about midnight when he discovered the three men in the Fischer cottage. The men saw him at about the same time and opened fire on him with their revolvers. Kaiser returned the shots with his revolver, and after emptying the chambes of the weapon, fired with a shotgun which he carried. About forty pieces of shot lodged in Otto's back. This afternoon he was removed to the New London Hospital. His injuries are considered dangerous. His companions ran away when he fell. It is generally believed that one or both of them must have been struck and slightly injured by some of the many bullets fired. Watchman Kaiser had a narrow escape from death or serious injury, a bullet passing through his hat, just missing his head.

It was found that the burglars had three bags packed with booty as well as several bundles, and they were evidently about to leave the house when discovered by the watchman. A number of burglars' tools were found in the cottage.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

A CONTEST OVER HAWAII

Legislators Disagree as to the Form of Government.

HITT'S BILL NOT SATISFACTORY

Minority of House Committee Object to Governor and Supreme Court Having So Much Power.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A sharp contest will occur in the House over the legislation for the government of Hawaii, as the majority and minority of the Committee on Territories do not agree as to the form of a bill. Neither do the majority agree with the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, although the differences are not such as to cause great difficulty.

The majority report of the House committee changes the bill introduced by Mr. Hitt only slightly, with the exception of the qualifications for Senators and Representatives. The property qualifications are stricken out, and any citizen who is a voter and has been a resident of Hawaii for three years is eligible. Those who were citizens of Hawaii on Aug. 12, 1898, are made citizens of the United States. One house will not be allowed to constitute the Legislature in case the other adjourns, nor will it be necessary to have the sanction of three members to introduce a bill in the Legislature. The delegate to Congress shall possess the same qualifications as a voter. Bonds issued on the credit of the public domain shall be payable in not less than five nor more than fifteen years. One year's residence must be proved to obtain a divorce.

The minority report was prepared by H. B. Ferguson, delegate from New Mexico, who is a member of the sub-committee. Mr. Henry of Texas has also a minority memorandum, but is now absent. The report says the minority is unable to agree to some features of the bill, as introduced and as approved by the majority of that sub-committee, and it continues:

It is important to emphasize the fact that new territory as acquired should be governed as other Territories of the United States have been from the foundation of the Government, with the view to ultimate admission to statehood. Upon this theory, we believe that Hawaii should be given substantially the same form of government as has been in other Territories of the United States; and the importance of this view is increased rather than diminished by the imminent Philippine question. New territory which we feel is unfitted, either from the character of its population or because of its distance from our shores, for statehood in the Union, ought to be left alone entirely.

We therefore object to the provision of the bill making the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii judge of the membership of the House of Territorial Legislature of Hawaii. We believe that each house should be the final judge of the qualification of its members. The innovation not only fails to preserve the Constitutional independence of the three great branches of the Government—executive, legislative, and judicial—but tends to degrade the court to the level of political squabbles and partisan brawls. It tends also to increase the already dangerous power of the courts in our system of government.

We also object to the property qualification for members of the Senate or the Legislature of Hawaii. This disqualification is also extended to the voters for members of that branch of the Legislature. This is an innovation recognizing by a law the right of wealth to govern, and is certainly a dangerous tendency in a republic already threatened by the too great power of concentrated wealth.

A residence of three years in Hawaii is also necessary for one to become a qualified voter. As our desire is, or should be, to Americanize those islands, we think a residence of even less than one year would be preferable.

We think also that too great power is given to the Governor. Especially we object to his being empowered to nominate part of the judiciary of that island for life. We believe that all the Judges, as in other Territories of the United States, should be appointed by the President, and from the bona fide resident bar of the Territory, for a term of four years. If life Judges are to be appointed at all, they should be appointed by the President.

There are other minor points of difference between the minority and majority of the sub-committee, but the above are the principal ones. The minority make no objection to the educational qualifications for citizenship, as they believe this to have worked well in the South.

Hawaiian Mail Matter Held.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Postmaster at San Francisco has called attention to the large amount of mail matter accumulating there under the mistaken notion that domestic postage applies to Hawaii. Letters for residents of Hawaii still require the international postage of 5 cents per half ounce, though all mail to people in the United States military or naval service is transmissible at domestic rates.

Postage Stamps in New Colors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Post Office Department announces it is now issuing the 10-cent ordinary stamp in brown, the 4-cent ordinary stamp in red-brown or copper red, and the 15-cent ordinary stamp in olive green. The designs of the stamps are unchanged.

LEXINGTON AVENUE TRAFFIC.

Cable Car Service Was Blocked All of Wednesday Night.

Traffic of the cable cars on the Lexington Avenue line was resumed about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning after having been interrupted for eleven hours. The interruption was caused by an accident in the vault of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's power house at Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, where the shaft attached to one of the great wheels broke.

The accident occurred on Wednesday evening when traffic was heaviest, and hundreds of cars were left motionless on the line from Twenty-third Street to One Hundred and Fifth Street. The passengers after considerable delay were provided with transfers to other lines of the company. The cars on the Lexington Avenue Line which were on Broadway below Twenty-third Street when the break occurred were added to the service on that thoroughfare and on Columbus Avenue. The other cars were dragged by horses to the company's depot at Ninety-ninth Street and Lexington Avenue.

No horse cars were pressed into service, and the fact that a large squad of men were scattered along the avenue and working in the manholes gave rise to the supposition that the cable itself had snapped or been injured, but the company's officials denied that this was the case, and it was said that the rope was only being examined. The work of replacing the broken machinery lasted all night.

This is the second time in a fortnight that the cable car service has been hampered by accidents. The previous occasion was on Dec. 15, when the section of the Broadway cable between Houston and Twenty-third Street snapped at 8 o'clock in the evening, and car traffic on Broadway below Twenty-third Street was stopped until midnight.

Five Insurance Men Accused.

William Nicholson of 267 Madison Street, J. Menheim of 33 Gouverneur Street, Ira Adler of 15 East One Hundred and First Street, Adolph Rosenfelt of 441 Beaver Street, and Herman Barber of 105 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, were held in $500 bail each in the Centre Street Court yesterday on charges of larceny. All are Deputy Superintendents of the Mutual Life Insurance Association of Brooklyn, a corporation writing insurance policies in sums not exceeding $500. The President of the company, H. A. Warren, claims that about three months ago the five men entered into a conspiracy to defraud the company, and succeeded in securing about $4,000.

Funeral of Lieut. Col. Little.

The funeral of Lieut. Col. Edward H. Little, who died on Tuesday at his residence, 2,012 Lexington Avenue, was held last evening at Grace-Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. William K. McGown, the rector, officiated, and delegations from the Loyal Legion, Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association were present in full uniform. The interment will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery, and will be private.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

TROUBLE WITH PNEUMATIC TUBE

Carrier Becomes Jammed and Mail Is Burned in Dislodging It.

There has been more trouble with the pneumatic tube system which carries mail between the main Post Office and the Madison Square branch. The first evidence of the trouble was the receipt in Albany on Wednesday of a charter of incorporation of the Columbia Piano Company, which certificate and the envelope containing it, as well as the check inclosed, were so badly damaged by fire that they had to be returned to the senders as being unfit for filing as a public document.

Accompanying the certificate was a letter from Postmaster Van Cott saying that there had been trouble with the tube system. Assistant Postmaster Morgan said yesterday that there were about 150 other letters of various kinds charred at the same time, and the accident came about in this way:

A new loop has lately been placed on the tube that runs from Fourth Avenue to the Madison Square branch, and on Wednesday a carrier, containing this mail became jammed in the tube. All efforts to dislodge it were unavailing, and it was finally suggested to build a fire under the tube and thus expand it. The fire was built, but instead of being a mild one, the person intrusted with this duty lit a veritable bonfire. The tube heated and expanded enough to let the carrier through, but when it arrived at the office it was found that the carrier and the mail had been badly burned.

Mr. Morgan said yesterday that if any money was destroyed the department was not responsible. "Money," he said, "is sent at the risk of the sender. The pneumatic tube company may be liable, but we have nothing to do with that. There was no registered mail in the carrier, and with a little care the accident might have been averted. At any event, we will probably not use that system of expansion again."

New England Women Thanked.

The quarterly business meeting and Christmas musicale of the National Society of New England Women were held at Delmonico's yesterday afternoon. James Stokes, one of the Directors of the New England Society and Col. Cochrane of the Veterans' Association of the Ninth Regiment complimented the society upon its work. Col. Cochrane presented embossed resolutions, which had been drawn up by the veterans, thanking the society for the collation and reception given to the Ninth Regiment upon its return from camp.

Old Woman Hangs Herself.

Mrs. Mary Fischer, fifty-five years old, of 307 East Eighty-eighth Street, killed herself yesterday afternoon at her home by hanging herself to a hook over a door. The woman had been ill for a long time from consumption and the circumstances of the family were very poor. The woman lived with her husband and a daughter.

Rise in Price of Photograph Paper.

Manufacturers of the sensitized paper used by photographers have come to an agreement, and after the first of the year the prices of all grades of paper will be advanced, and in many cases doubled. For two years there has been a war among the manufacturers, and prices have been very low in consequence.

The New York Times Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

One of the most entertaining features in next Sunday's Magazine Supplement accompanying The New York Times will be an article on New York's famous Speedway, with a series of snapshots of prominent horsemen taking their Sunday afternoon spin along this charming drive. Among these pictures are George F. Huber driving Arracos and Harry M., 2:26; J. W. Cornish driving Newcastle, record 2:11¼ to wagon; Daniel Marks and E. S. Ludlow behind their speedy cob, Gilly; H. D. Bahr driving Jessie B., 2:30; John D. Crimmins taking his family for a spin; C. Schultz driving his celebrated team, Gussie K., 2:30, and Blackbird, 2:35; George A. Cole driving Billy Thorn, 2:30½; Frank Wilbur; Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Board, on a tour of inspection, and Patrolman McIver of the Thirty-third Precinct, who knows every horseman on the Speedway.

On the First Page.

The New York Times this week presents a cartoon by Thomas Nast, entitled "The Open Door—New Year, 1899," depicting the growth of American commerce in the Far East.

Queer Sights on Broadway

Full page of interesting snapshots of the odd sights encountered during a stroll on Broadway from City Hall Park to the Sixth Avenue Shopping District.

Christmas Shopping in New York.

The interesting display to be seen on all the leading business thoroughfares in New York during Christmas week makes timely and interesting the series of snapshots taken in the vicinity of the big retail stores on Christmas Eve.

The Drama and Music

As usual occupy a prominent place in the Magazine, and the articles by E. A. Dithmar and W. J. Henderson are unusually attractive. Upon the dramatic pages there will be portraits of William Faversham, Olga Nethersole, Jobyna Howland as Flavia in "Rupert of Hentzau," Edith Crane as Milady in "The King's Musketeer," Hilda Spong of the Lyceum Theatre Company, Jessie Millward of the Empire Theatre Stock Company, Cissy Loftus, Mimic and Entertainer; Elizabeth Tyree as Avornia in "Trelawny of the Wells," Evelyn Millward as Lady Ursula, Irene Vanbrugh, an English actress. On the musical page there will be portraits of Eloise Morgan, Mme. Laura Danziger-Rosebault, and Sada, the Girl Violinist.

Indian Women Lace Makers.

It is a fact not generally known that among New York's most wealthy women many of them purchase large quantities of lace from the Chippewa Indian women. It was on the Chippewa Indian Reservation that the recent outbreak of the Redskins took place. An interesting story of the life of these Indian Lacemakers is presented, together with several illustrations.

Buccaneers and Pirates on Our Coast.

Frank R. Stockton in his latest novel tells of his youthful yearning to become a Marine Robin Hood, and relates just what kind of a pirate he would become. The Times presents copious extracts from the book, together with some of the most attractive illustrations. The pictures are taken from Mr. Stockton's volume, being the work of George Varrian and B. West Clinedinst. "Tony Drum, a Cockney Boy," is also reviewed and illustrated. The pictures are the work of Mr. Nicholson of London, and are extremely novel and effective.

Fiction.

"An Hour in October," a love story by the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker.

Men of the Hour.

Half-page picture of Major Gen. Francis V. Greene and his staff at Havana, Cuba. Portraits include Major T. B. Mott, Lieut. T. H. Slabens, Major J. P. Davis, Lieut. T. H. Carbonell, Lieut. Fitzh gh Lee, Jr.

Portraits and Sketches

of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the Director and organizer of "Free Lectures to the People"; of the Rev. St. Clair Hester, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn; of the Rev. John Campbell Neill, new pastor, Romayn Chapel; Rev. Robert Bruce Smith, new pastor, Riverside Baptist Church, New York; William Woodward Baldwin, President newly organized Maryland Society in New York, and Rossiter Johnson, President of the newly organized Society of the Genesee in New York. In addition to these features there will be a number of minor features, all elaborately illustrated.

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LARGE INSURANCE CONTRACTS.

Business of the Rutger's Co. and One-half of the State Co. Reinsured.

Jameson & Frelinghuysen, who recently obtained control of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, and have practically completed its consolidation with the Globe Fire Insurance Company under the title of the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, reinsured the entire business of the Rutgers in the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, yesterday afternoon. They also reinsured one-half of the business of the Insurance Company of the State of New York in the Western Assurance Company of Toronto.

In view of the merger between the Rutgers and the Globe, it was stated that the retention of the business of the Rutgers was deemed unnecessary, since its disposition by reinsurance will add to the surplus of the new company. The work of completing the consolidation of the Rutgers and the Globe is reported as progressing satisfactorily, and will, it is believed, be consummated within a few days.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The receivers of the Guarantors' Finance Company of Philadelphia have also been appointed receivers of its predecessor, the Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Company.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee yesterday continued the work of revising its plan of a tariff association, and reserved the mooted points for the final discussion of the report.

The regular monthly meeting of the Fire Underwriters' (Eastern) Union was held yesterday at the quarters of the Down-Town Association. Only routine business was transacted.

The loss through fire sustained by H. M. Block & Brother, at 15 to 17 Waverley Place, on Dec. 14, was adjusted yesterday by Lyons, Stadholz & Co. for $61,000. The total amount of insurance was $72,000.

The Directors of the Farragut Fire Insurance Company will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon and the stockholders at 3:30 to consider a proposition for the reinsurance of the business of the company and the liquidation of its affairs. It is stated that the reinsurance contract probably will be signed by a British company. The Farragut was organized in 1872, is capitalized at $200,000, and on Jan. 1 of this year possessed a net surplus of $58,857.

Funeral of A. A. Bonner.

Almost every well-known horseman in this city was present yesterday morning at the funeral services for Andrew Allen Bonner, at the residence, 21 East Sixty-fourth Street. The services, which were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John S. McIntosh of Philadelphia, were the simple services of the Presbyterian Church. A quartet sang several hymns. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CLARA V. HOEFLER.—Schedules of Clara V. Hoefler, confectioner and restaurant, at 344 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities $3,331, nominal assets $3,704, and actual assets $2,960.

Out of Town.

FRANK O. GARVIN.—Frank O. Garvin, salesman, doing business at Boston as Garvin & Mandell, has filed a bankruptcy petition. Liabilities are scheduled at $22,600, with no assets.

FISHEL BROTHERS.—Fishel Brothers, formerly engaged in the cloak business at Boston, have filed a petition in insolvency. Liabilities are scheduled at $91,534, of which $50,000 is unsecured. Assets are placed at $1,300. Petitions in bankruptcy were also filed by the various partners, Abraham L., Isaac S., Jacob L., and William B. Fishel.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The Keystone Mutual Benefit Association, incorporated in 1878, made an assignment yesterday to Charles O. Schantz for the benefit of creditors. The action was due to recent losses of members and large accumulation of the death loss. The association had 1,100 policy holders, only 600 of whom accepted its proposition, made on Dec. 9, to consolidate with the Life Assurance Company of America, of Indianapolis. No statement of assets and liabilities is available.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

Deloss B. Carroll of 153 West One Hundred and Sixth Street filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $19,857, due to six creditors, and no assets. The largest debt is $19,190, in favor of Alice A. Schell, as executrix of the estate of Richard Clarke, on a judgment obtained in September, 1896, in which Mr. Carroll is jointly liable with William Thom and Edward D. Butler.

Margaret Hyatt, milliner, of 152 West Twenty-second Street, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $1,083, to three creditors, and no assets. She has carried on a private millinery business at her residence for the past fifteen years.

Albert Newton, manufacturer of machines for sanding brick molds, at Haverstraw, N. Y., has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy here, with liabilities $15,448, and no assets. The largest creditors are James W. Tubbs, or the Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes, N. Y., $6,303; Andrew C. Newton, Crescent, N. Y., $4,000; Sylvester Newton, Crescent, $4,000.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against George Smith, shoe dealer, of 78 Avenue C, by Moses Goodman, for three creditors, Moses & Rogers, Powell & Campbell, and A. J. Bates & Co., whose claims aggregate $2,339. They allege that on Dec. 5 he conveyed his stock and fixtures by ostensibly selling them to A. Doblin, an auctioneer, also transferred a portion of his property to creditors whose names are unknown, has refused to pay his debts, and is insolvent. He has been in business six years and valued his stock at $3,000.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Max Peller, cloak manufacturer, of 880 Broadway, by Blumenstiel & Hirsch, for three creditors, C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $1,091; F. Vietor & Achelis, $1,117, and Abegg & Rusch, $1,305. It was alleged that he made an assignment on Sept. 14 to George Sachs, with preferences of $1,000. His liabilities were reported to be about $10,000.

Sigmund Wachsman of 515 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities $5,458, and nominal assets $509, in old accounts of no value. He was formerly a shirt manufacturer, and gave up business two years ago.

Bernhard Rosenstein of 601 Fifth Street filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday, with liabilities of $2,631 and assets of $88 in old accounts. He was formerly in the jewelry business on Avenue B.

Henry Krauss of 113 Columbia Street has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of $802 and no assets. He was formerly a baker.

Arthur Yesky of 213 East Forty-eighth Street has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,053 and no assets. He is in no business now.

Clara J. Taggart, who has resided at the Hotel Imperial during the past six months, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,710 and no available assets. She has $500 worth of household effects at the Hotel Majestic, which is held for a board bill. Only three creditors are mentioned in the schedules—Courtlandt Babcock, $189, judgment for merchandise; Anna McNally, $2,803, judgment for merchandise, and the Hotel Majestic Company, $717, for rent of apartment and board. There are other creditors in Philadelphia who have obtained judgments against her, whose names she does not know.

A meeting of the creditors of Allan Macnaughtan, President of the Wool Exchange, was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Royal S. Crane, at 237 Broadway. Nine creditors were present or were represented, Russell Sage, who is a creditor for $50,000, was represented by a clerk, who did not care to prove the claim, thus saving $1 filing fee. Three claims were proved—those of the Chemical National Bank, Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn, and George Moser. Allan Macnaughtan was present with his counsel, Alexander Blumenstiel of Blumenstiel & Hirsch, and James Macnaughtan was also present. John J. Adams, representing the Tradesmen's National Bank, suggested the name of David H. Bates, President of that bank, for trustee of the bankrupt estate. This was accepted by the creditors, but they declined to vote, and Referee Crane appointed Mr. Bates as trustee, and the creditors fixed a nominal bond of $1,000. The schedules showed liabilities of $1,149,530, and nominal assets of $241,467, but the actual value may be small. Mr. Macnaughtan produced the books of Allan & James Macnaughtan and also those of the Macnaughtan Company. Mr. Adams wanted all the checks and vouchers of their business produced, particularly the check and voucher showing $1,000,000 deposited in the United States Trust Company and the $300,000 loan by the Western National Bank. Mr. Blumenstiel said that he had no objection, and Mr. Macnaughtan would produce them at the next meeting. Mr. Adams said he would require a lengthy examination of the bankrupt to see what had become of all the money the bankrupt had received.

A meeting of the creditors of Louise Beaudet, the comic opera singer, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 44 Broad Street. Miss Beaudet kept the creditors waiting for three-quarters of an hour before she arrived with her attorney, Maurice Meyer. It was explained that she had been ill with the grip for two weeks and had just come from her physician's house. Four creditors were present, but only one claim was proved—that of the Miner Lithographing Company, $950. Benno Loewry, who has a claim of $600 for legal services, presented the claim but did not prove it. Mr. Loewy's representative surprised Miss Beaudet by producing a title deed to some property in Australia formerly owned by Miss Beaudet, dated in 1881. She said that she had tried for a long time to get the paper, but was unable to do so, and that it had cost the purchaser many pounds on that account. The paper was offered to the referee, but he declined to accept it, and Miss Beaudet said it was of no value now. It was understood that Miss eBaudet had no assets of any actual value, so no trustee was elected, and Referee Miller closed the case. Her liabilities are $13,000. Miss Beaudet declared she would be glad if she could pay her debts, but it was utterly impossible.

Referee in Bankruptcy John W. Houston of 120 Broadway held seven meetings of creditors of various bankrupts at his office yesterday. Most of the bankrupts had no assets, and therefore no trustee was elected. The largest debtors were Melville C. Boynton, formerly a Sixth Avenue cloak dealer, and his wife, Nora Boynton. The latter's liabilities are $72,355, and no assets. No claims were filed against Mr. Boynton, but several claims were filed against Mrs. Boynton, and an examination was asked in her case, which was set for some future date.

A meeting of the creditors of Charles E. O'Hara of Pearl Street, formerly President of the Seymour Paper Company of Windsor Locks, Conn., was held yesterday at the office of George C. Holt, referee in bankruptcy at 34 Pine Street. The schedules showed liabilities, $32,300, and nominal assets, $233,100. Only two claims were filed, and it was left to the referee to appoint a trustee.

MORE BANKRUPTCY RULES.

The following additional rules in bankruptcy have been posted in the Clerk's office of the United States District Court, by order of Judge Brown:

Notices for the first meeting of creditors shall be published once only, unless otherwise ordered.

* * *

Applications for discharge will be referred to the referee in charge, who will appoint a time and place for the presentment of objections thereto, and mail to each creditor notice thereof, with a copy of the bankrupt's application for discharge, and also cause ten days' prior notice to be once published in the following form:

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN District of New York.—JOHN DOE, Bankrupt. —Discharge. Notice is hereby given that John Doe, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated ——, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. ——, ——, on ——, 189 , at —— o'clock M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.

If any objections are filed the referee will take the proofs and the examinations thereupon, and ascertain and report the facts, with the papers and proceedings, under this order. After his report is filed the final hearing of the bankrupt's application for discharge may be had before the Judge on any motion day on four days' notice, to be given by either party to the other opposing parties.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPLEBY, James—C. F. Holm and another $1,043
ABRAHAMS, Morris, and Robert W. Schroeder—D. Hartman and another... 95
BLINDOW, Julius—G. Althaus, deficiency 603
BOHMER, Ferdinand, Jr.—Union Railway Company of New York..... 170
BIGELOW, William E.—E. D. Clark and another 66
BECKEL, Mary A.—M. Fitzgibbon..... 176
BAKER, William M.—Knickerbocker Loan Company .....

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THE WALKER CANAL REPORT.

We may now say with confidence that we know within reasonable limits of variation the cost of a Nicaragua canal. The argument of the opponents of the canal, that its cost could not be known within one hundred millions, must now disappear from serious discussion. The report of a commission appointed to inquire into the feasibility and cost of a great public work commands confidence in proportion to the competence of its members and the thoroughness of its investigation. The names of Admiral WALKER and of LEWIS M. HAUPT, C. E., signed to the preliminary report made public by the Secretary of State yesterday, are an assurance that the work of inquiry has been performed by capable men. The manner in which the work was done is told in the report itself: "The commission visited Nicaragua, personally examined the entire canal region from ocean to ocean, and employed some seventy engineers, with their laborers and helpers, for ten months, in making careful surveys and examinations of the canal region. Some meteorological and hydrological observers are still continuing in Nicaragua, with a view to obtain a full year of observations of that nature." This is a very different plan from that adopted in a former inquiry, when a commission was dispatched with the munificent sum of $25,000 and ordered to report on the feasibility and cost of the canal. Admiral WALKER'S commission speaks with knowledge and gives us the ripe fruits of long study.

The estimates of cost made by this commission confirm the estimates upon which previous calculations have been based. MENOCAL'S detailed estimate of 1890 put the cost of the canal at $65,084,176. An engineering board of experts revised Mr. MENOCAL'S estimates and raised the total to $87,788,570, but the Maritime Canal Company accepted MENOCAL'S figures. We may leave out of the account the estimate of the Ludlow commission of 1895. That estimate was $133,472,893, but it was confessedly provisional, its authors admitting that the data in its possession were "inadequate as a basis for estimating the cost of many of the structures."

The Walker commission, having in view a canal of which "the assumed dimensions are considerably greater than ever before proposed, both in length of locks and in width, depth, and radius of curvature of canal," presents an estimate of cost of $124,000,000 for the Maritime Canal Company's route and of $123,000,000 for the Lull route.

The commission has shown sound judgment in advising that the capacity of the canal be increased. The dimensions of merchant ships and ships of war are increasing from year to year. It would be an incalculable misfortune if a canal were constructed across the isthmus that at the time of its completion should prove to be incapable of transferring the newest and biggest ships from one ocean to the other. The increase in the depth, width, and length of locks accounts in a very large measure if not altogether for the increase in the estimated cost of the canal, which the report says is "in no way inconsistent with the estimates made from former surveys" for a much smaller and cheaper canal.

The Lull route, for which the commission expresses a preference, is the route surveyed by Capt. E. P. LULL in 1872, with Lieut. MENOCAL as his civil engineer. LULL'S efforts were directed to finding the point of lowest elevation in the rocky ridge that must be cut through between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific. The Lajas route, afterward adopted by MENOCAL, was 90 feet lower at the summit, but LULL, wishing to avoid the problem of diverting the waters of the Rio Grande, decided to follow the valley of the Rio Medio further north and over a higher pass than the Lajas route, but reaching the same point at Brito, the western end of the canal.

The two routes are not widely separated, and the commission is not hostile to the Lajas route. It simply expresses the opinion that the Lull route is more desirable because of cheaper construction and greater security of maintenance and operation.

We think the people of the country have pretty generally come to the conclusion that a canal should be cut across the isthmus. The Nicaragua route is the only one now seriously considered. The opinion has rapidly gained ground and is now probably the prevailing opinion that the Government either ought to aid in the construction of the canal by the use of its credit or construct it at is own cost as a National work. Congress appears to share and reflect the opinion of the people. With the solid basis of the Walker report to work from, it would seem that the existing difficulties might be got out of the way and a decisive step taken during the present session.

THE SURRENDER OF ILOILO.

There is no denying that the surrender of Iloilo by the Spaniards to the Filipino insurgents, apparently without firing a shot, raises a troublesome question, and complicates the problem of the Philippines. Though the town of Iloilo contains only some 12,000 people, it is the second port in the Philippines, and the insurgent, or native, possession of it is thus far undisputed. The suggestion, attributed to Gen. MERRITT, that the surrender may have been made collusively, or rather for the express purpose of complicating the situation for the United States, is entirely plausible, but we cannot agree with the General that it was the duty of the Spanish commander to resist the insurgents to the last gasp. Why should the Spanish commander have done so? Everybody knows that the Spaniards resent as unfair and treacherous our expansion of the expressions of the protocol respecting the Philippines to a claim of sovereignty, ownership, and possession from a claim of a right to be consulted in respect to "control, disposition, and government." Whatever the rights of the Spaniards or of ourselves may really be under the protocol, there is no doubt about the Spanish contention. There is thus also no doubt about the view which a Spanish commander of a remote and precarious Spanish dependency would naturally take. He would not only not facilitate, but he would, if we may coin the word, diffacilitate, the transfer of his post to the United States.

It appears to us, in fact, that in this position Gen. MERRITT is clearly wrong, and we fully believe that if he had been in the position of the Spanish commander, believing that his country had been cruelly and outrageously used, he would have done precisely what the Spanish commander did. He would have taken the course that would have made it not easiest but hardest for the victor to obtain possession of the spoils, the title to which he had demanded of the vanquished, and which the vanquished had given to him under duress. The Spanish commander, when summoned by the insurgents to surrender, even if he had been in a position to make good his resistance, may very well have paraphrased the remark that is attributed to BISMARCK upon the Eastern question, and have said that the difference between an insurgent and an American possession of Iloilo was not worth the bones of a single Catalonian grenadier. He may even have concluded that it was to the advantage of Spain, inasmuch as it was to the evident disadvantage of the United States, that Iloilo should be occupied by the forces of the insurgents, who would thus be enabled with unexpected cogency to dispute the title of the United States to the archipelago. We believe that what Gen. MERRITT seems to censure he would himself have done if he had been a Spanish instead of an American commander.

The effect of this operation upon our status in the Philippines is evident. We are in possession of Manila, but there is an adverse possession of Iloilo, and it is questionable whether this adverse possession can be overcome with the force at present at our command. We are perfectly aware that there is a decided opposition on the part of several powers of Continental Europe to the transfer of the Philippines from the hands of a "weak holder" like Spain to the hands of a potentially strong holder like the United States. Any one of these powers is prepared to deny that our possession of the Philippines, through a treaty executed by Spain under manifest duress, is a possession "de jure." The adverse holding by the Philippine insurgents of the second port of the Philippines is a strong indication that our possession is not a possession "de facto." When a question of this kind arises each disputant must be prepared for a resort to the last arbitrament. Spain is no longer in question, but stronger powers than Spain are in question. "Where the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered together." The question whether we can hold our acquisitions is a question of strength. That we cannot do it alone, against the forces that are, or that at any moment may be, arrayed against us, with our present armament, is plain enough. It is a question of our allies. These, potentially, are two, Great Britain and Japan, and with these we can doubtless defy all opposing forces. These we should undoubtedly have with us if we frankly proclaimed in the Philippines the principle of "the open door." This we have not done. It remains to be seen whether these potential allies will accept, in lieu of the proclamation of the open door, the proclamation of a door impartially shut. It seems that our excellent and patriotic but perhaps not entirely sagacious and competent Administration is getting into very deep water.

THE DEFECTS OF OUR CURRENCY.

It is a very businesslike statement of the currency situation that is made to the Economic Association by its special committee. The committee itself is a very strong one, and has the great advantage of representing the different great colleges in far distant parts of the country—from Maryland to Michigan, from Massachusetts to Illinois. They are all men of established reputation as careful, candid, and industrious students of finance.

The points they make are recognized by all intelligent business men, and indeed are practically the same as those brought forward by the monetary convention of business men at Indianapolis a couple of years since. The security of the gold standard, elasticity in the currency, increased facilities for the remoter portions of the country, these are matters with which business men who take a broad view of the situation are already familiar. As to the explicit declaration of the gold standard it is hardly necessary now to argue. We need it because it is the standard of the world to which the operations of all commercial nations are referred. If we had never departed from it in practice we should require no legislation regarding it, because the law does not make the standard, it only accepts it and conforms the course of the Government to it. But we have departed from it very widely by injecting some $400,000,000 of legal tender silver dollars, represented by certificates, into our currency and by forbidding our Government to pay off and retire its legal-tender notes, for the perpetual redemption of which there is no adequate resource and no means of providing for any.

As to the elasticity of the currency that is a need quite as imperative. With $800,000,000 of paper to be kept at par with gold, we are helpless to meet the changes that occur and are bound to occur in the requirements for money. Our currency of this sort cannot be exported and cannot be reduced or augmented no matter what may be the occasion. It congests at the centres in times of depression, and in times of extreme demand is either insufficient in volume or moved with difficulty and slowly. What we need, as the report to the Economic Association with great clearness points out, is a banking system that will supply a safe currency in substantially the amounts actually needed for exchanges, whether larger or smaller.

A system of this sort, with provision for smaller banks of issue and deposit, either independent or branch banks, would remove all just or even plausible demand for inflation. Very much of the support of the movement for "cheap money," either silver or notes, is caused by the actual damage done in parts remote from the business centres by our rigid and clumsy system of currency and banking. The cheap money movement is a constant peril which may at any time become serious and threatening. It is quiescent now under the influence of general prosperity, but it may be renewed with greater energy and more risk within a few years. The time to guard against that is now, because we are in excellent shape to do so, and the way to guard against it is unquestionably that pointed out by the Indianapolis conference, and the report to the Economic Association.

ROUNDING OUT COLUMBIA.

We have already referred to the plan of the Trustees of Columbia University to provide dormitories on the noble grounds on Morningside Heights. We regard it as one of the most important projects yet undertaken by the sagacious and long-sighted body of gentlemen who have this great enterprise in charge.

A post-graduate college, such as Johns Hopkins, for instance, mainly is, can get on without dormitories, but an institution like Columbia cannot give to its boys—"men," we suppose we should say—nearly all that they ought to be able to get from it without that feature. For the dormitory makes of the college a home. It gathers in the students, concentrates their interests, makes possible intimate intercourse, and generates and stimulates that distinctive feeling toward the college and toward each other which is the most potent and most wholesome of the gifts of an Alma Mater to its children. Especially it makes practicable and in a sense makes imperative the formation of those college friendships that are not only of the greatest charm and value in after life, but are a part of the essential and fruitful training for life. Individuality is in such conditions developed. What Mr. BAGEHOT calls the "clash" of mind on mind, of character on character, is indispensable to some of the highest forms of progress. Many a man owes his strength in the wider struggle of manhood to the fact, on the one hand, that the nonsense was knocked out of him, and, on the other, that faith in himself and in his friends was established in the free and healthy intercourse of intimate college association. Columbia does well, now that it is in a way withdrawn from the heart of the great city and has secured the ground needed, to push forward with the utmost energy this wise plan of college homes.

The general scheme of building adopted is an admirable one. Three structures, four or five stories in height, will occupy three sides of the Green. These will stand some sixteen feet within the space, leaving ample room for an attractive border, while the interior of the Green will be made secluded and beautiful. The buildings will be very simple, but both homelike and elegant, and the rooms will be arranged, furnished, either singly or in groups of two or three, sitting rooms and bathrooms being provided, and long corridors avoided. In brief, the nearest approach to a comfortable students' home is the ideal. Each of the three buildings will cost either $144,000 if four stories or $164,000 if five stories, with accommodations for 75 students in one case or 100 in the other.

So excellent a project should commend itself readily and heartily to the friends of Columbia—a constantly increasing number.

FOOLISH FANCIES OF SPANIARDS.

When a man has been whipped in a fight his first thought is of revenge. That is human nature. It is not a blind impulse of anger. The desire of revenge evidently originates in the instinct of self-preservation A man who has whipped you is dangerous to you. He must be put out of the way.

The passion for revenge rankles long in the hearts of a people who have been humbled by a foreign conqueror. La revanche is the chief aspiration of Frenchmen. On quitting Cuba the officers of the Spanish Navy have issued a proclamation which breathes the spirit of revenge. In abandoning the island where the Spanish flag has waved for four hundred years, they proclaim their "patriotic aspirations" and hint at the coming of a time when Spain may have a chance to avenge her losses and humiliations.

That time will never come. Spanish officers may as well dismiss all hope of revenge on the United States, not merely because it is a vain delusion but because it occupies their minds to the exclusion of more profitable subjects of contemplation.

What Spain needs is work, not revenge. Her people are lazy, slothful, improvident, and backward. As a nation they are sinking into their grave. They will be saved by the sweat of their brows or not at all. Plain, hard work would work wonders for them. The modern industrial spirit pervades all the advancing nations. The lazy ones are going to the dogs.

Let Spain quit thinking about revenge, quit talking about her pride, get rid of a lot of her mediæval ideas, destroy the deadening influence of priestcraft, take her mind off her troubles, and get to work. It is her only show.

Resolved, That the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York condemns in unmeasured terms the efforts of Senator BUTLER of North Carolina (who is not a Confederate veteran) to debauch the manhood of the South by seeking to obtain pensions for ex-Confederate soldiers from the United States, and that any similar effort by any Southern member of Congress will be abhorrent to this camp and meet with unqualified condemnation.
—Adopted at a meeting of the Camp, Dec. 27.

An emphatic and praiseworthy utterance that does honor to its authors. We fully expected that the men of the South would reject Senator BUTLER'S foolish proposition in that manly spirit.

It is plain that Major Gen. ROE and Adjt. Gen. ANDREWS will find their work cut out for them. The behavior of one company of the Seventy-first Regiment is doubtless an index sufficiently accurate of the temper of the whole command. On the one hand there are indignant privates ready and anxious to "punch the noses" of their own chosen officers. On the other hand, there are these elected officers striving to show that the opposition to them is irregular and unmilitary, and that, having been elected like so many Aldermen, they ought to be obeyed like so many competent officers, whom their subordinates are bound to obey and respect whether or not they themselves command the respect and obedience of those subordinates. On neither side is there exhibited the least trace of that "esprit de corps" which makes a regiment different from a mob, or that modesty which shows itself as an aversion to having the dirty linen of a family washed in public. Decidedly it seems that a thorough reorganization of the Seventy-first Regiment will be one of the first and most urgent duties of the incoming leader of the National Guard.

In our worry over the street-cleaning problem and the fumigation of the trolley cars we have neglected an evil as great as swimming gutters and infected upholstery. The bicycle, golf, and the Rainy Day Club have been such a flourishing coalition for a long time that we had flattered ourselves that that old-time menace to the public health, the long skirt, had been banished from the streets. But the germ is again active, and an epidemic of "trails" is impending. We suggest to the Board of Health whether a modified arrangement for the isolation of the victims would not be practicable as well as efficacious. If no one afflicted should be allowed to pass below Twenty-third Street the malady might be restricted to that portion of the city where it would do the least harm possible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Pursuing a policy which it is charitable to call mysterious, and not unduly harsh to describe as characteristic, the Commissioners nominally engaged in investigating the conduct of the war have carefully refrained from recognizing that a very serious issue of veracity has been raised between Gen. MILES, on the one hand, and Gens. CORBIN and EAGAN, on the other, with respect to the "embalmed beef" supplied to the army. Gen. MILES, speaking obviously with full realization of the grave charges implied by his words, told the board that this meat was horribly unwholesome, and eatable only under the compulsion of extreme hunger, and that its use was a "pretended experiment." Later both the Adjutant General and the Commissary General testified that these statements were absolutely false, that no experiments, real or other, were tried with the soldiers' food while the war was in progress, that meat of this quality had long since been proved to be healthful, and that in the past the regulars had eaten it without complaining. The contradictions were direct and unqualified. Accuser and accused must have known the facts, all the facts, and the same facts. There was no room at all for mistakes; it was merely a question as to who was telling the truth and who was not—and why. Yet there the matter, so far as concerns these extremely eminent and important antagonists, came to an end. Nobody seems to have been disturbed by the situation thus created, though to the average civilian it looks like an unendurable one, and none of the witnesses was recalled to face any of the others. But now the company that filled this particular beef contract comes forward, as is its right, in energetic defense of its wares and its reputation, and immediately action tending to clear up the commercial side of the controversy is promised. Of course the company is fully justified in asking for an investigation, and nobody will object if it gets one, but the status of this corporation is a feature of the case possessing only minute interest for the public, and it is hard indeed to see why Gen. MILES should be requested to assume the position of defendant in what amounts to a civil suit for damages. His quarrel is with Gens. CORBIN and EAGAN. Let them settle with the contractors.

—Though The Electrical Engineer protests mildly against making fun of that uncaught bear which the Engineers' Club gave the Zoological Society to put in a den still unbuilt, it suggests that, if the engineers had been ingenious as well as generous, their gift would have been, not a bear, but a horse. Why? Because the presentation of the latter animal to this society would have well symbolized the ambition of the engineering profession to make the horse an interesting curiosity instead of a necessary evil in the eyes of dwellers in cities. Of course, when the happy day comes in which machines are to do all the work now performed by horses, urban life will be vastly healthier and pleasanter than it is now, and in that day our zoological garden must possess a specimen of the vanishing species. The time for removing from cities the only animal now really useful enough to justify his retention in them has not yet arrived. It is in sight, however, and as the engineers, worthy men, are doing their best to hasten the arrival of the better era, a presentation of the kind proposed would have had significant as well as amusing features. "The pig and the cow," says The Electrical Engineer, changing from gay—for it—to grave, "have been banished from modern cities; even the goat has but a precarious foothold on their outskirts. We fail to see in what sanitary respect the horse is more desirable or respectable. Dogs and cats are as bad, but they can be trained in some of the decencies of life, and it cannot be said that their stables lower the value of all the property in the vicinity by making it malodorous and unhealthy. Nothing but the necessities of the case have warranted the existence of horse stables all over a city in closest proximity to human dwellings; and now that the automobile has arrived, the movement should at once be started to banish every horse from city limits, within which they have been tolerated altogether too long." Which nobody can deny.

—There is much that is inexplicable, and therefore uncanny, in the plan, said to be under consideration by the Washington authorities, of establishing at Nagasaki a sanatorium for Americans, civilians and soldiers, who have been debilitated by the climate of the Philippines. Beyond question, if we are—or, rather, as we are—to send a lot of our people to the Far East, they should have a convenient Simla to which they may retire with a certainty of finding good air and cool in which to recuperate occasionally from the effects of life at sea level in the tropics. But there is no imaginable reason why our Simla should be in Japan, and none, if it should be in Japan, why Nagasaki should be selected as its site. Nagasaki is an ancient harbor, with hygienic equipments very far from perfect, and its climate and surroundings are not appreciably different from those of Manila or Iloilo. All the ports in Southern Japan are decidedly hot and decidedly moist a good part of the year, and at their best they are no better than the Philippine ports at their best. The place for our exiles, when their strength fails and fevers threaten, is high on a mountain side, for every thousand feet of elevation is equivalent to a journey of many a league to the northward. Now all of the larger islands in the Philippines are well supplied with mountains as ambitious as even the most exacting could desire. To be sure, some of these peaks are of irascible temper, and when they were in a rage life near their too energetic summits would be trying for languid pilgrims from the shore. But there are other mountains not a few, and as tall as necessary, that are as amiable and docile as the Catskills. The Japanese themselves do not regard Nagasaki as a health resort, so why in the world should we do so?

THE FLAG—IN CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue!
See our flag as it floats o'er the homes of the brave.
Hear the cheers of the robbers who hoist it abroad,
As they sound o'er the breast of the wave!

Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue!
What care we for the men who by right own the soil?
They are weak 'neath the lash and their lifework is ours—
'Tis the right of the strong to despoil!

Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue!
Though the red is the blood of a people betrayed,
And white is the face of the mother who weeps,
And blue are the lips of the maid!

Three cheers for our banner's bright stars!—
Though their sheen brings no hope to the war-wearied heart—
Three cheers for the stripes on the patriots' flesh
And the cannon that tear it apart!

Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue!
Let them sound loud in praise of the triumph of wrong,
And the Cradle of Liberty rocked by her ghost
Mark the time of a lullaby song!

Three cheers for the Red, White, and Blue!
O'er our "colonies" long may it wave—
And the flag that gave liberty birth to the world
Float its folds over liberty's grave!

GEORGE HARRIS MUNSON,
(Who hates to see the American Eagle lose its identity in the American Pig.)

NUGGETS.

How Have the Mighty Fallen!

Yale should try her luck at jackstraws.—Boston Journal.

More Trouble.

Mrs. Peck—There goes a man that you might envy.
Henry—Why? He's married, isn't he?—Chicago News.

Economical Home Comforts.

"Your husband must enjoy his home."
"He does. Especially at the times when I want him to take me to the theatre."—Detroit Free Press.

It Would Seem So.

"There is something burglarious about four aces," said the man who sometimes plays poker.
"They are almost like robbery," said the man who sometimes tries to play.
"Yes, and they are safe openers."—Indianapolis Journal.

Heavy Undertaking.

Mr. Esplanade—The director of the next census will have a difficult piece of work to perform.
Mr. Monterey—True; there will be more of us than ever to count.
Mr. Esplanade—I wasn't thinking of that; but he will have to tell Uncle Sam how many islands he owns.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

ANOTHER.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

Ten thousand men obeyed his lightest word;
He pressed a button at his desk and lo!
Men who for years had struggled on and on
Awoke to find their dreams of riches gone,
And bowing servants saw him come and go.

He spoke, and markets rose forthwith or fell;
He governed all that mighty wealth will buy!
Fame, honor, power, homage he possessed,
And yesterday you would have called him blest—
But millionaires and paupers have to die!

The shouting in the market still goes on,
Though whispering servants tiptoe through his hall;
How poor was I beside him yesterday—
How rich, to-day, beside his pulseless clay—
Make fast the lid and let the curtains fall.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The one topic of conversation wherever the members of the gay world met yesterday was the engagement of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair, which was announced at a dinner given by Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., to the young couple, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and several other friends, at the Astoria on Wednesday evening. There were rumors that the engagement was about to be announced during the day on Wednesday, and Mr. Oelrichs told several friends of it on Wednesday afternoon. The news reached the opera about 9:30, and circulated through the clubs and the fashionable restaurants later on. While it was hardly expected that the engagement would be announced just at present, there was little real surprise expressed on Wednesday evening or yesterday, when it was learned that it was really a fact. Young Mr. Vanderbilt's devotion to Miss Fair has been so marked during the past ten days and was so noticeable at the opera on Monday night that the only reason why general credence was not given to the rumor of the engagement was the disparity in the young people's ages.

***

It was said yesterday that it was hardly likely that Mr. Vanderbilt would be willing to wait for his bride until the completion of his college course, in June, 1901, and that their wedding might be an event of next Summer's season at Newport. Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mr. Vanderbilt's mother, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair's sister, who are reported as delighted with the engagement, can hardly be less pleased than Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., judging from his beaming countenance when in the company of the young couple.

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Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Fair will spend the New Year holidays with Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr., at his country residence Idle Hour, at Islip, L. I., and among the members of the house party which he has asked to meet them will be Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

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The third of the Thursday afternoon teas at the Portrait Show, at the Academy of Design, was more largely attended yesterday than its predecessors, and the gallery between the hours of 4 and 6 presented almost the appearance of an afternoon reception. Mrs. Dwight Collier, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, and Miss Suzanne Adams presided over the tea room. Next Thursday afternoon Mme. Nordica will be one of the ladies to pour tea, and Mme. Emma Eames will serve in the same capacity on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 12. The managers of the show are arranging for a reception to Gov. Theodore Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt, to be held in the galleries early in January. The Governor-elect is particularly interested in the success of the show, for the reason that the Orthopedic Hospital, for whose benefit the show is being held, was a pet charity of his father, the late Theodore Roosevelt, who was one of its founders.

***

There will be a dance at the residence of Dr. Keyes, at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, this evening. This dance is to be given by Mrs. Keyes for her younger daughter Miss Eleanor Keyes. The second of the Friday cotillions will be danced at Delmonico's this evening. Mrs. George Trowbridge of 1 West Forty-seventh Street will also give a dance at Delmonico's this evening, and the third of the junior cotillions will be danced there on Saturday evening.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a dinner at her residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, last evening for a number of the young friends of her son, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt. A dance followed the dinner.

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Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert and Miss Coudert have issued cards for a large reception at their residence, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10. Miss Jeanne Clarisse Coudert will receive with them. Mrs. Oscar F. Livingston, 108 East Thirtieth Street, will receive on Fridays until Lent, and will be assisted by her sisters, Mrs. Sullivan of Philadelphia and Miss Nichols. Mrs. H. de Berkley Parsons, formerly Miss Walker, of 294 Madison Avenue, will give two receptions on Saturday afternoons, Jan. 7 and 14.

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There will be a dance in the ballroom of the Tuxedo Clubhouse this evening given by Mrs. Edwards, the mother of Mrs. Archibald Mackay, for her niece, Miss Edwards. Every room in the clubhouse and annex is engaged for the New Year holidays, and there will be a number of private dinners given in the club restaurant before the cotillion on Saturday evening.

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Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding of 18 East Seventy-seventh Street will give a musicale on the evening of Jan. 2. Mr. and Mrs. J. Clinch Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Kemp will be among the first to depart of the many people who will spend the remaining Winter months at Aiken, S. C. They will leave immediately after New Year's.

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Christmas, although quiet at Newport, brought many pleasant incidents there. Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter gave a small dance on Monday evening in honor of her son-in-law and daughter, Mrs. Shafter Howard, who have been visiting her. The dance was also to celebrate her elder daughter's (Miss Bessie Hunter) birthday. The Hunter cottage was decorated with Christmas greens and holly, and there was a cotillion led by Mr. W. R. Hunter.

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It is reported in Chicago that Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who is at present visiting Mr. John M. Clark of that city, is engaged to Miss Cecile Clark, the daughter of his host. Miss Clark, who has been a great belle in Chicago for two Winters past, is a very accomplished girl. She spent the last season in London, where she was among the American women presented at Court. Mr. Davis showed her marked attention at Marion, Mass., where Mr. Clark has a cottage, two Summers ago.

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Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Postley, who were recently married at San Rafael, Cal., have gone to Hongkong. They will spend the Winter in Japan, and will return to San Francisco in March, for a short visit, and will then come East. They will live permanently in New York.

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Miss Callender and Miss de Forest gave a small dance at their apartment in the Tiffany apartment house, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, for Miss May Young, daughter of Mr. Thomas S. Young, last evening. There was a cotillion, and some very pretty favors were given out. Miss Callender has been quite ill, and was unable to be present. The third of the de Coverly dances took place at Delmonico's last night. The patronesses, who are Mrs. J. W. Benedict, Mrs. Clement Cleveland, Mrs. H. B. Dominick, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. George M. Groves, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Edward L. Keyes, Mrs. Willis fon B. Lockwood, Mrs. Charles Francis Roe, and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, were present with the exception of Mrs. Hoe. The fourth dance of this series will take place on the evening of Jan. 14.

***

Warmer airs and bright sunshine made yesterday, in the fashionable district of the city, a pleasant contrast to Wednesday, and its bitter cold. The avenue was filled with promenaders and people in carriages, and the fashionable restaurants were thronged at the luncheon and again at the dinner hour. The last of the Bagby musicales at the Astoria was largely attended, and many persons were present who had not been seen at the earlier mornings. The artists who appeared were Miss Adele Aus der Ohe, Signor Campanari, Mme. Emma Juch-Wellman, and the yourthful violinist, Miss Maud MacCarthy. Miss Aus der Ohe played a gavotte in B minor, by Bach, arranged by Saint-Saëns, Chopin's valse in E minor, and Liszt's Rhapsodie Hongroise. Mme. Juch-Wellman sang first three selections from Franz, Schumann, and Tschaikowski, and afterward McDowell's Dorm Jesu and the "Blue Bell," and Bishop's "Love Has Eyes." The large feminine audience applauded vigorously little Miss MacCarthy's violin playing and were roused to enthusiasm by Signor Campanari's rendering of the prologue from "I Pagliacci." He gave for an encore the Troubadour song from "Carmen."

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The last of the December musical mornings thus closed the series most successfully, and Mr. Bagby's announcement that there would be two supplementary musicales on the morning of Monday, Jan. 9 and 16, was received with much pleasure. After the musicale many of the women present lunched in parties together in the Astoria palm gardens and restaurant.

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Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish is superintending the finishing touches to the decorations of her new house, which it is hoped will be completed within a few weeks. Beautiful as Mrs. Fish's parlors and ballroom will be, they will hardly equal those in Mr. William C. Whitney's new residence. The drawing room in the Whitney house, it is said, will be the richest in its appointments of any in New York. The walls are to be covered with tapestries for which Mr. Whitney is said to have paid $1,000,000, and which, made in Paris before the Gobelin factories were started, are said to far surpass any of the products of even those famous works. The colors of these tapestries are remarkably preserved, and the border, whose ground is a gold one on which are laid fruit and flowers in color, is as bright today as when first made. All the wood in the drawing room is to be of carved teak. Even the window shades are to be of cream white gros grain silk, and the curtains will be of rare lace. The upstairs rooms of Mr. Whitney's house will, it is said, far surpass in splendor any others in New York. Mrs. Whitney's suite, which is to consist of a bedroom, bathroom, dressing room, and boudoir, will all have ceilings especially painted in France at a cost of $50,000. The bathtub itself, which will be placed in a room whose walls are to be of white marble, is to be of marble carved. The floor is to be of mosaic and the faucets are to be of gold. The walls of the bedroom, boudoir, and dressing room are to be covered with silk costing $35 a yard. It is said that the furniture, which was made in Paris, has cost $50,000. It is hardly likely that the house will be completed before Spring, or will be ready for occupancy before next Autumn.

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The annual ball of the Richmond County Hunt Club will take place in the old Pavilion Hotel on the Shore Road, New Brighton, this evening. The ballroom, hallways, and dining room of the hotel will be decorated with white, red, and green, the colors of the club; evergreens, laurels, and mistletoe. The members of the club will wear, as will the guests from the other hunt clubs, their red coats. A hunt lanciers will be danced after supper, but there will be no cotillion. The guests will be received by the patronesses.

AN UPTOWN CHRISTMAS DANCE.

The second of the series of dances at the Ellerslie, arranged by Mrs. George Wupperman, took place last evening. The room where the dance was held was prettily decorated with Christmas greens and holly. The patronesses, who are Mesdames Henry M. Day, John N. Hiltner, Richard Godwin, J. J. Bleidgett, Oliver N. Hitchcock, Edward Townsend, James H. Taylor, William R. Beal, William S. Gray, and George Wupperman, were for the most part present. Among the guests were the Misses J. F. Gray, C. A. Spelman, G. E. Cornish, E. I. Hickok, L. M. Saul, H. G. Lounsbery, M. R. Lounsbery, E. Butler, G. E. Long, E. T. Kronenbitter, F. L. May, J. B. MacGrotty, K. Scannell, K. B. Lee, Dale, Hutchins, Shaffer, Banister, Glover, and Morris; Mrs. E. B. Southworth, Mrs. E. H. Bogert, Mrs. E. J. MacGrotty, and Mrs. G. B. Ruddell; Messrs. F. A. Southworth, G. B. Ruddell, G. V. Morton, W. R. Spelman, Jr., J. H. Uhle, H. F. MacGrotty, E. F. MacGrotty, G. B. Curtiss, O. C. Moore, C. B. Mars, J. M. Jones, H. R. Steele, C. B. A. Bryson, J. D. Jones, L. Wurts, J. B. Reed, A. Thompson, M. W. Lee, L. J. Meurer, W. Clark, and F. A. Childs. There will be two more dances, to take place on Jan. 26 and Feb. 21.

GASLIGHT ON ELEVATED CARS.

That Furnished by the Manhattan Company Unfit for Reading Purposes—What Mr. Fransioli Says.

The traveling public have recently been annoyed by the quality of light by which they have been trying to read their daily newspapers on the elevated trains on Manhattan Island. The light is there. It is quite sufficient to enable one to pick one's way from seat to seat, or to find the door handle. But he who attempts to use it as a means of illumination for ordinary print finds his path beset with thorns. Most New York business men, having sufficient use for their eyes anyway, do not like to strain them by attempting to decipher printed characters in anything but a good light, and so prefer to throw their newspapers aside and while away the time of their journeys by gazing abstractedly into each other's disappointed faces or scrutinizing the signs that mark well-lighted shops along the avenues. Some who are particularly wrapped up in an interesting book or newspaper article they may have begun struggle for awhile to keep up their perusal, and may be observed to finally put aside their reading matter in disgust, with countenances eloquently expressive in invectives.

The gas used in the cars of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company is the Pintsch gas, manufactured and put in by the Pintsch Compressing Company, of which Arthur W. Soper is President. Mr. Soper was asked for some explanation of the poor lights in these cars, supplied by his company, and said that he had not noticed that it was of inferior quality, but that he would look into the matter. "Our contract with the Manhattan Company," said he, "calls for the best gas we produce. It is a 60-candle power gas, and since we have been putting it in the Manhattan Company's cars its quality has not deteriorated a particle. We would not, for the sake of our reputation, be willing to have the Manhattan Company burn any but the best quality of our gas, or have it use inferior apparatus."

Mr. Soper said that the gas was carried in a tank beneath each car, and that each car was recharged when it needed fresh gas. An instance of poor lighting, he said, could only arise from a negligence to report that a certain car needed a fresh supply of gas.

W. J. Fransioli, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, was seen at his office and asked for a reason for the poor quality of the light on the cars of the company. He would not admit that the light was poor. "Our elevated cars," said Mr. Fransioli, "are the best lighted cars of their kind in the country. It is impossible that the light should be unfit to read by, except in some isolated case. The cars are charged with fresh gas every day or oftener if they need it. There might possibly have occurred some case where this was overlooked. Men are merely human."

"Then the reason for the poor quality of the light at any given time would be the negligence of some employe?" Mr. Fransioli was asked.

"Yes," he replied, "the negligence of some employe. The gas is put in by the employes of the Pintsch Company, which makes it, and not by our men. There are always plenty of them on hand to recharge the cars that need it. It is the business of the trainmen to report the need of fresh gas to the dispatchers at the terminals, and they notify the Pintsch employes, who attend to it."

Mr. Fransioli was asked whether the system was such that the gas might burn low for some time before it was in danger of burning out, and so give a poor light. "The gas burns at its full light," said he, "until just before it is about to burn out, so that there would be no danger of that."

"Is the light all that you personally would want to read by, Mr. Fransioli?" the manager was asked.

"Certainly," he replied; "it is all I would ask for reading purposes."

NEW CATHEDRAL'S STAFF.

Canons Selected by Bishop Potter—Crypt to be Opened Soon.

Preparations are making as rapidly as possible for the opening of the crypt of the new cathedral of St. John the Divine for public worship. It was hoped that the chapel would be in readiness for the initial services on St. John's Day, Dec. 27, but unexpected obstacles necessitated a postponement. Bishop Potter said yesterday that he could not tell the exact date when the crypt would be opened for service, but he thought that the event would not be much longer delayed.

The Bishop has selected the following clergymen as the canons of the cathedral: The Rev

TROUBLE IN JOHANNESBURG

Racial Animosity Is Well Aroused and Warfare Is Threatened.

DISQUIETING NEWS IN LONDON

A Boer Policeman Murders an Englishman, Which Gives Rise to a Public Demonstration.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—A disquieting situation is developing at Johannesburg. According to the latest advices from there the place is seething with discontent, as on the eve of the Jameson raid, in consequence of recent and proposed Government measures which the Uitlanders regard as being a fresh series of impositions. In addition, racial animosity is intensifying at the vexatious treatment of the British-Indian and Cape "boys."

There was a serious development last week, when a Boer policeman murdered an Englishman named Edgar, entering the latter's house and shooting him. The policeman was arrested upon the charge of murder, but on the following day the charge was reduced to one of manslaughter and the policeman was allowed his liberty on bail.

The British Agent demanded a restitution of the charge of murder, and a mass meeting, which was attended by 5,000 Uitlanders, was held at Johannesburg on Sunday to protest against the murder of Edgar and to present the British Consul with a strongly worded petition to the Queen, reciting the wrongs of the Uitlanders and appealing for protection in such steps as may be found necessary to "terminate the existing intolerable state of affairs." There were no speeches owing to the laws prohibiting political gatherings, but the demonstration was very impressive.

The petition was presented to the Consul on the balcony of the Consulate, the whole multitude signifying assent by uplifting their hands. References to the Boer policeman elicited shouts of "Lynch him!" The meeting, however, was peaceful, with the exception of a slight affray with the police at its conclusion.

The newspapers publish venomous articles on the subject. The Boer organ, The Rand Post, yesterday discussed the prospect of war with Great Britain and advised that on the first British advance the women and children at Johannesburg be given twenty-four hours to leave and that the whole place be then razed and that "the perpetrators of these turbulent proceedings, if caught, should be buried alive in the deep shafts of their mines, with the débris of their machinery for costly shrouds," and adding that, "the whole of Johannesburg will exalt if the Afrikander Ward is converted into a gigantic rubbish heap, as a mighty tombstone for the shot-down authors of the monstrous deed."

The Pretoria Volkstein suggests that Jan. 2 be observed as Jameson Day, and that Dr. Jameson be burned in effigy.

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"Yesterday's issue of The Rand Post contains further inflammatory articles. The paper calls Saturday's proceedings 'a rebellious plot against the existence of the republic,' and styles the petition 'a lying and libelous document compiled in conjunction with the British Agent's office.' It suggests that if a couple of wirepullers were shot it would avert a formal war, and says that Great Britain should be requested to appoint a new Consul-at staff, failing of immediate compliance with which request, the exequaturs of the members of the present staff should be withdrawn.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, who utters a warning against the optimist reports cabled to London in the Kruger interest, says: "I have interviewed the British Consul, who said that the Saturday demonstration impressed him as based upon deep public feeling, while the deputation which presented the petition was, to his personal knowledge, composed of men of high character and standing.

"Signs are multiplying that the Uitlander sentiment has been aroused to the point of asserting claims for justice. The ex-reform leaders are debarred, under pain of banishment, from interfering in politics, but they declare that despite Pretoria terrorism, they will not keep silence much longer. The present temper of the community is such that opposing demonstrations will almost inevitably be followed by serious riots.

"I learn on high authority that during the negotiations at Pretoria regarding Saturday's demonstration the British Agent carefully avoided any admission that the British Government assented to the Public Meetings act. He even suggested that Great Britain might test the legality of that measure under the London convention.

"The present position has aroused the deepest public excitement known since the Jameson raid, and it is plain that something must be done quickly to terminate a humiliating and intolerable situation."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "President Krüger, in the course of an interview, has asserted that he deprecates the warlike articles published on Wednesday by the Boer organ, The Rand Post, and declares that he will prohibit the proposed anti-Jameson demonstration."

BRITISH WAR OFFICE PUZZLED.

The Invitation to Send Delegates to the National Militia Convention at Tampa Seemed Mysterious.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The War Office here is puzzled by an invitation received from the Governor of Florida to send representatives to "a National Militia Convention," which is to take place at Tampa, Fla., on Feb. 8. The British officials have been endeavoring to ascertain the purposes of the convention, and finally decided to write to the Government of the United States on the subject, asking for information prior to coming to a decision.

Gov. Bloxham of Florida has invited the Governors of all the States to send practical military men to attend a National Militia Convention at Tampa, on Feb. 8, for the purpose of discussing and formulating methods for reorganizing the present defective State militia systems. No doubt it is the term "militia" which has confused the British War Office authorities. The British militia is a paid, regular branch of the army of Great Britain, though only placed under arms for training purposes yearly or in case of emergency. The British militia, while forming part of the reserve, or auxiliary forces, is not included in the volunteer corps, which represents the militia of the United States. There are about 140,000 militia in Great Britain and the British colonies, exclusive of India, and there are about 270,000 volunteers, of which number about 240,000 belong to Great Britain.

Chancellor McCracken of the New York University will address the National Militia Convention in advocacy of introducing a military drill system into the public schools of the United States.

ANTI-DREYFUSARDS ORGANIZE.

A New League of Patriots Has Formed in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of 4,000 members of the League of Patriots held here to-day it was decided, in view of the situation created by the Dreyfus affair, to form a new League of Patriots.

M. Paul Deroulede, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Charente, the founder of the original League of Patriots and himself one of the most active opponents of Dreyfus revision, was elected President of the new league.

Gales on the English Channel.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Another violent gale swept over the English Channel and the east coast of Great Britain this morning, and the trans-channel service was again interrupted. Several small wrecks have been reported and damage has been done at different seaports.

Duke of York to be Rear Admiral.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Press Association to-day announces that the Duke of York will probably be made a Rear Admiral before the squadron of American warships, which is expected to visit Europe reaches Spithead, in whose reception, it is added, the Duke will take a prominent part.

A London Banker Dies Suddenly.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Frederick Chalmers, a partner in the banking firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., died suddenly this morning. He attended the bank yesterday, and was in good health.

The firm of Brown Brothers & Co., which is practically identical with Brown, Shipley & Co. of London, has received only the briefest advices relative to the death of Mr. Chalmers. Waldron P. Brown said last evening that Mr. Chalmers was about sixty-five years old and had been a member of the London firm for upward of thirty years.

LESSONS OF THE LATE WAR.

The London Times Criticises Capt. Mahan's Published Opinions.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon the recent war articles of Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, says: "We shall probably do Capt. Mahan no injustice if we conjecture that his discussion of coast defense was mainly intended for home consumption and does more credit to his patriotism than to his philosophy."

Proceeding to argue that the importance of coast defense is not the chief lesson to be deduced from the war, the editorial says: "Nobody will do the United States Navy the injustice to suppose that it would have been driven to act on an ignominious defensive by the mere paper equality of a fleet 3,000 miles from its base, which must either have fought with bunkers depleted or disclosed its whereabouts and abandoned the offensive by an attempt to replenish them."

Then, remarking that Capt. Mahan's own previous teachings are opposed to his present contentions, the editorial concludes: "While the people of the United States were trembling for the security of their own seaboard, the first decisive blow of the war was struck thousands of miles away, at Manila."

OUR WARSHIP FOR SAMOA.

Its Arrival at Apia Causes Much Comment in Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—There is much comment here at the reported arrival of an American warship at Apia, Samoa, the newspapers regarding it as a sign that President McKinley means to carry out the programme outlined in his recent message to Congress.

The Vossiche Zeitung says: "No doubt Great Britain will support America, and thus paralyze the slowly acquired German preponderance. There is no longer a chance of Germany securing exclusive control."

AN AMERICAN BARK LOST.

The Evie Reed a Total Wreck, but Her Crew Is Saved.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Spanish brig Gabriel, Capt. Pages, from Cardenas, Nov. 22, has arrived at Corunna, and has on board ten of the crew of the American bark Evie Reed, Capt. J. D. Steelman, from New York, Nov. 25, for Bahia, which is lost. The crew was rescued near the Island of Bermuda.

A dispatch was received in Philadelphia yesterday from Capt. Steelman, announcing the loss of the bark and the safety of the crew. The Evie Reed was cleared from New York by G. Amsinck & Co. She was built at Bath, Me., her hailing port, in 1878, and registered 631 tons net. The vessel was owned by Capt. Steelman.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

Baluchis, Under a British Officer, Were Attacked by Rebels.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.—Advices received here from British East Africa say that on Oct. 10 a force of rebels attacked a detachment of thirty men belonging to the Twenty-seventh Baluchis, commanded by Lieut. Hannynton, which was marching to Masindi. A native officer and twelve men were killed and nine men were wounded, including Lieut. Hannynton, who was shot through the right arm and had his left hand shattered by a bullet. The rear guard repulsed the enemy and the wounded were conveyed fourteen miles to Kisalizi, on the Western shore of Lake Kioga, which place was held by a company of Baluchis.

The rebels lost 100 men. Later, the rebels attacked Kisalizi and lost twenty-five men. The casualties on the British side were two men wounded. Troops, the advices added, were dispatched to pursue the rebels. The Baluchis engaged originally belonged to Col. Martyr's expedition, which left Uganda in October, going in the direction of the Nile, with the object of joining Gen. Kitchener's forces. The Baluchis were left behind in Unyoro in order to dispose of the remnant of the Soudanese force, which rebelled under Macdonald and took refuge at Unyoro.

SPAIN'S MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

A Settlement May Be Deferred Until We Ratify Peace Terms.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, and the Minister of the Interior, Señor Capdepon, have thought it advisable to deny as absolutely unfounded the stories of the Republican and Carlist press affirming that a foreign power is preparing to intervene in the event of the internal and financial affairs of Spain taking a bad turn, and that Great Britain has designs on the Balearic Islands and the Straits of Gibraltar.

The newspapers here express the opinion that the decision, attributed in this city to President McKinley, to have the treaty of peace ratified in January alters the aspect of political affairs in Spain. Ministerial circles think it better to postpone the settlement of the crisis until the treaty is ratified.

There are mysterious rumors of a recent meeting of a dozen Generals, the object of which has not been divulged. But it is said that the meeting may significantly affect the situation. The Government is believed to be aware that the meeting has taken place, and is understood to be taking the steps necessary to prevent undesired developments.

DR. BARTHOLOMEW PRICE DEAD.

Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, England, Passes Away.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Rev. Dr. Bartholemew Price, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Canon of Gloucester, died to-day in his eighty-first year.

The late Prof. Price was educated at Pembroke College and graduated from that institution in 1840, taking first class honors in mathematics. In 1833 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy at Oxford. Among his publications were several works on differential calculus and dynamics. For many years he was Secretary of the Clarendon Press and a member of the Hebdomadal Council.

Wild Scenes in the Hungarian Diet.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 29.—There was a renewal to-day of the uproarious scenes in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet. While the Premier, Baron Banffy, was defending the Government's policy he said the Government intended to steadfastly carry out its duty, and re-establish parliamentary order, being convinced that the Ministry was defending Hungarian Parliamentarism and the Constitution. The Rightists' shouts of "Eljin!" were almost drowned by the uproar of the Leftists.

King Humbert Liberates Rioters.

ROME, Dec. 29. — King Humbert has signed a decree reducing the punishments of the rioters who took part in the disturbances last Spring. About 700 persons who were sentenced by courts-martial and about 2,000 who were condemned by civil courts have been liberated. But all habitual criminals have been excluded from the benefits of the decree.

France and the Newfoundland Coast.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Matin this morning says: "France would probably be inclined to renounce all rights along the Newfoundland French shore, but the compensation for renouncing must be large, since renunciation would entail the loss of French sovereignty in the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon."

Uruguay Borrows to Pay War Claims.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Minister Finch, at Montevideo, has informed the Secretary of State that an additional loan of $2,600,000 has been authorized by the Government of Uruguay to be used in the settlement of claims growing out of the civil war of 1897.

A Duel with Swords in Paris.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—M. Musson, the well-known journalist, fought a duel to-day with M. Dupont, an energetic supporter of Dreyfus revision. Swords were the weapons used. M. Dupont was severaly wounded, his adversary's weapon piercing his lung.

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

A Pontifical Document from Rome Has Been Sent Out.

ROME, Dec. 29.—It is asserted here that a pontifical document concerning religious matters in America has been dispatched to Cardinal Gibbons, and will be published in Europe as soon as it reaches him.

Although dealing principally with local customs and modes of action in conformity with the religious liberty accorded in the United States, the document, it is understood, warns Catholics against the dangers of certain unorthodox regulations touching matters of conscience, such as were advanced by certain commentators upon "The Life of Father Hecker" and the dangers of doctrines like that of human evolution, upheld by Dr. Zahm.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "The pontifical letter fully approves the political doctrines professed by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Ireland. While maintaining a certain reserve regarding some questions in dispute, the letter may be regarded as very favorable to Americanism, and will probably attract much attention in both the United States and England."

Viceroy Curzon Arrives at Bombay.

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.—Lord Curzon, the new Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon, with their children, arrived here to-day on the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Arabia, which left London on Dec. 9.

Rothschild's Charitable Bequests.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild left £100,000 ($500,000) to the Evelina Hospital for Children, founded in memory of his wife. He made also other considerable charitable bequests.

Queen Dowager Emma an Invalid.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—According to a dispatch from The Hague, it is reported there that Queen Dowager Emma is suffering from a serious internal malady which will necessitate a dangerous operation.

Aged German Statesman Dead.

BERLIN, Dec 29.—Herr Christian Diden, one of the oldest members of the Reichstag, died to-day in his eighty-ninth year.

SUIT AGAINST B. P. CHENEY.

Theodore Moss Wants Damages from Julia Arthur's Husband for Alleged Breach of Contract.

An attachment was obtained yesterday from Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, against the property of Benjamin P. Cheney, the husband of Julia Arthur, the actress, and the proprietor of her company. The attachment was obtained by A. H. Hummel, who represents Theodore Moss, the proprietor of Wallack's Theatre. This was the first step taken in a suit for damages which has been brought against Mr. Cheney on account of Miss Arthur's failure to appear at the theatre last Monday evening.

In making the application for the attachment Mr. Hummel said that last May a contract was made with Arthur Lewis, who was then manager for Miss Arthur, to produce the company at Wallack's Theatre, with Julia Arthur as the star, for ten weeks, from Oct. 31, 1898, to Jan. 7, 1899. The receipts were to be equally divided between Mr. Moss and Mr. Lewis. Lewis, before the company began to play in this city, transferred his interest in the company to Mr. Cheney. According to agreement, "A Lady of Quality" was produced on Oct. 31, and it was agreed that the play was to continue as long as the receipts exceeded the expenses. In case the expenses exceeded the receipts, a new and original play was to be put on in place of "A Lady of Quality."

This play ran for three weeks, and the receipts were over $15,000, which warranted a continuance of the play. Mr. Moss wanted the play to be continued, but Mr. Cheney produced "Ingomar," and later on "As You Like It" and "Pygmalion and Galatea."

No performance was given on Dec. 20. The reason given, according to Mr. Hummel, was that Miss Arthur was too ill to appear, and an announcement was made that Miss Arthur would appear in "A Lady of Quality" the following Friday. Tickets were sold to the amount of $800, but the money had to be returned to the purchasers because Mr. Cheney refused to give any performance. Performances were given on Saturday and at the matinée last Monday, and more than $1,400 worth of tickets were sold for the evening performance of Monday last. The house was well filled when it came time for the performance to begin, but Mr. Cheney again refused to proceed. Miss Arthur at that time was in her dressing room, but Mr. Cheney informed Mr. Moss that Miss Arthur absolutely refused to appear.

The audience was dismissed, the money being refunded. The next day Mr. Cheney informed Mr. Moss that the Julia Arthur Company would not carry out its engagement and would give no more performances. Mr. Moss has brought suit to recover $10,000, and the attachment was asked for because the defendant is a non-resident of this State. As soon as the attachment was granted it was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Sullivan, who at once went to Wallack's Theatre and seized the property of the company.

Mr. Cheney and his wife live at the Life Building, and Mr. Cheney says that Miss Arthur did not appear because she was too ill to do so. Miss Arthur, he said, was under the care of her physician, and that it was simply her illness that had prevented her from keeping her part of the contract.

Mr. Burnham, who is the manager of Wallack's Theatre for Mr. Moss, said that he had been unable to find out whether Miss Arthur had the grip or not. He said that the loss was a serious one, because the theatre had been closed during Christmas week, which was one of the best weeks of the season. Mr. Burnham thought that Miss Arthur was displeased because her Shakespearean plays had not been successful, and for that reason had declined to appear again. Mr. Cheney, in reply to this charge, says it is nonsense, and it was simply illness that kept Miss Arthur off the stage.

Mr. A. H. Canby, under whose management Miss Arthur is playing this season, made the following statements: "If this action of a suit for an attachment has not been served on Miss Arthur, Mr. Cheney, or any one connected with the management. After hearing of Mr. Moss's intentions I went to Wallack's this morning to accept service, but Mr. Burnham simply said Mr. Moss had placed the matter in Mr. Hummel's hands. With regard to the insinuation that Miss Arthur's seclusion is due to pique I wish to deny it emphatically. Mr. Burnham does not feel sufficiently sure of this view to put it in any other form than that of an insinuation, yet Dr. Bradley, Miss Arthur's physician, lives only three or four doors from Wallack's Theatre, and might easily have been consulted. Under the terms of her contract Miss Arthur had a perfect right to produce Shakespearean plays in spite of the aversion of the management to the Bard of Avon's works, and she exercised it. Miss Arthur wishes me to say that the statement made by Mr. Hummel that she remarked that 'New York wants only rag-time plays' is untrue, and it is unfair for Mr. Hummel to resort to such misrepresentations to influence opinion against Miss Arthur."

The following statement was issued last night by Dr. E. Bradley of 19 West Thirty-first street:

I have read with great astonishment and regret articles in the newspapers stating that Miss Julia Arthur's physical condition was not what it was stated to be by her physician and her husband. I deem it my duty to say that Miss Arthur has been very ill with the grip, with great nervous prostration, heart failure, and with sub-acute pleurisy.

She is at present very ill and entirely unfit to do her duties as an artist. I have repeatedly urged her during the last three weeks to give up her professional duties and have absolute rest. In her anxiety, however, not to disappoint the public, she has insisted upon acting when she was physically unfit to do so. She is also suffering from a severe injury to the spine aggravated by a fall she makes in "A Lady of Quality," which in itself ought to compel her to seek absolute rest for at least weeks to come.

I would also add that, knowing Miss Arthur as I do, I can positively state that I have never met a more painstaking and conscientious actress, or one who is more devoted to her profession, and I know it would be impossible for her to practice any deception on the public, and any articles which have appeared in the newspapers insinuating such action on her part are base fabrications.

Banquet of Scientific Societies.

The American Society of Naturalists and the societies affiliated with it, which have been meeting at Columbia University this week, had their annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night. Two ladies were present at table. They were Mrs. Esther Herrmann and Mrs. W. J. McGee. Prof. H. P. Bowditch, the Dean of the Harvard Medical School, presided, and delivered the annual address, as President of the society.

MEETING AT 71ST ARMORY

Companies F, G, and H Assemble, and There Is No Disturbance.

CAPTAIN JOYCE WILL RESIGN

Col. Francis Appears in Civilian Dress and Works on New Plans—Session of the Court of Inquiry.

Everything was harmonious in Companies F, G, and H of the Seventy-first Regiment, which met at the armory last night, and there was an entire change of tactics inaugurated by Col. Augustus T. Francis in visiting the companies to ascertain if the men had any complaints to make against any of their officers. Instead of appearing in full uniform and requesting officers to retire while he spoke to the men, the Colonel appeared in civilian dress, and did not request any officer to leave the room, nor did he ask the men to express any opinion about their officers. None of the Captains of the three companies was present.

Company H was the first to hold a meeting, with Lieut. L. W. McLeod in command. After calling the men to order he read a letter received from Capt. Joyce, in which he stated he would resign. This announcement was greeted with cheers. Then some one proposed three cheers for Lieut. McLeod, the next Captain of Company H, and they were given with a will. Col. Francis shortly after, upon invitation of the Lieutenant, went into the company room and made a speech, which was loudly applauded. The company then went out for refreshments.

Col. Francis next visited Company G, which, pending the military arrest of Capt. Bleecker, is in command of Lieut. Henry Maslin, and the result was similar to that of Company H, except that no resignations were spoken of.

Sergt. McDermott was in command of Company F, no commissioned officers being present. The Colonel did not visit this company, as it was not deemed necessary by the company to ask him, and under the new order of things he is not making visits without an invitation.

Col. Francis, when questioned, admitted he was working on new plans, but refused to say whether he had received orders to this effect from headquarters or not. "I will say, however," said the Colonel, "that the worst of the troubles of the Seventy-first are over, and that the future prospects of the regiment I consider very bright. I have ordered drills to begin on Jan. 8." The Colonel said he had not received any resignation from either Capt. Joyce or Capt. Stoddard.

Capt. Stoddard said yesterday that he did not contemplate any action against the men who made a disturbance at the armory Wednesday night, as he said they were not members of the company.

The second session of the court of inquiry appointed by Major Gen. Roe to investigate the charges of cowardice made by Capts. Bleecker and Meeks of the regiment against Capt. Whittle and Major Smith began in the board room of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory in the morning. The session was a secret one.

During the afternoon session Major Smith was put on the stand and questioned by the board and his counsel, Col. Bacon. He went over the movements of the regiment in Cuba and denied the charge of cowardice. He declared that he was in his proper place at all times, even though he was not in good health.

When Major Smith's examination ended the board called Capt. Whittle, but the latter's counsel, Major Payne, objected to his testifying. He declared that he would not allow the Captain to take the stand, saying he was one of the accused men.

"When all the case is in he may decide to say something," he said. "Meantime, I claim for my client every right of a defendant and to hear all the charges against him before he is examined."

When Major Payne declined to let Capt. Whittle take the stand there was no other witness on hand, and the board adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

When asked why he declined to let Capt. Whittle follow the course pursued by Major Smith, Major Payne said Col. Bacon was at liberty to defend his own client in his own way. "I would not let my man testify," he said. "Why should I? Let them establish their case first. Charges have been made against Capt. Whittle, and he is on the defensive. It was outrageous to ask him to take the stand."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Governor-elect Roosevelt and his staff have signified their intention to be present on the occasion of the thirty-first annual entertainment and ball of the New York Lodge of Elks, which will be held on Jan. 11 at the Grand Central Palace.

Miss Cheridah Simpson has been specially engaged for the production of "Martha," which will be given by the Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre next week. Miss Simpson will alternate with Miss Norwood in the title rôle.

At the request of a number of his Harlem friends many members of the Sagamore Club and Harlem Wheelmen, William A. Brady has consented to play the part of Adolphe, a poster painter, again to-night in "The Turtle" at the Manhattan Theatre.

Signor Perugini, who some time ago brought his vaudeville engagement to a sudden end, his decided to re-enter the same field, and will make his first appearance in a sketch entitled "A Sorrento Scarf" on Jan. 2 at Keith's Union Square Theatre. He will be assisted by Miss Rosabel Morrison.

Richard Carle will for the last week of "A Dangerous Maid" at the Casino play the part of the stage manager, created by Richard Carroll, who severs his connection with the company to begin rehearsals in the new De Koven and Smith opera, "The Three Dragoons," which is to be produced early in January.

A feature of Andrew Mack's production of "The Ragged Earl" at the Academy of Music on Jan. 16 will be the introduction of a chorus of forty voices, composed of men, women, and boys. This chorus, besides being heard in Irish airs, will render some of the fine music of the Catholic Church.

Company E, Seventh Regiment, had its annual theatre party and Christmas tree at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night. Nearly 100 members attended in a body. After the performance supper was served in the upper café of the Music Hall, and presents were distributed from the giant Christmas tree by the Santa Claus of the organization.

The fiftieth performance of "The Merchant of Venice" will be given at Daly's Theatre on to-morrow evening, when a handsome illustrated copy of a book containing the dialogue of the play will be given to every one attending. The last performances of the drama will be given on next Monday afternoon and evening, and the following evening the first performance of "Madame Sans Gêne" will be given.

Hoyt and McKee are already at work preparing for their Spring production, and the new work will as heretofore be by Charles Hoyt, in which he will depart again from musical farce and essay comedy of the style of his previous successes, "A Texas Steer" and "A Midnight Bell." The play will be known as "A Dog in the Manger." The first act is already completed, and work is progressing on the second. Joseph Coyne has been engaged to play the principal comedy rôle, and William De Vere and Louise Gunning are also selected for prominent parts. The first performance of the piece will take place at the Park Theatre, Boston, on March 20.

Justice Daly yesterday granted to Anita Vivanti Chartres, the author of the play "That Man," scheduled to be produced at the Herald Square Theatre on Monday, Jan. 16, under the direction of Mrs. A. M. Palmer, an order to show cause why the latter should not be restrained from producing the play with the many changes she contemplates. The order is returnable Jan. 3. Mrs. Palmer is going ahead with her arrangements for the production, and has engaged a very competent company to exploit the piece. The company includes Isabelle Evesson, Olive Redpath, Ada Deaves, Ramie Austin, Stella Kenney, Charlotte Burnett, Reuben Fox, Robert F. Cotton, Albert A. Andrews, Henry Stockbridge, John E. Ince, and others.

Caldwell—Follansbee.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—At the Church of the Messiah, Michigan Avenue and Twenty-third Street, this evening, Miss Blanche Davis Follansbee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Follansbee, was married to Brown Caldwell of New York. The Rev. N. W. Fenn performed the ceremony. Only a small number of guests were present. The bride was attended by her sisters, Miss Susan and Miss Eunice Follansbee. The best man was A. F. Kountze of New York, and the ushers were Mitchell and Alanson Follansbee, brothers of the bride; William Hibbard, Jr., and Leverett Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell will reside in New York.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Arthur Mason Knapp.

Arthur Mason Knapp, custodian of Bates Hall of the Boston Public Library, died at his home in Boston on Tuesday afternoon after a short illness. Mr. Knapp, the son of Hiram and Sophronia (Brown) Knapp, was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 8, 1839. During his boyhood, his family removed to Boston, where he fitted for college at the Boston Latin School. He was graduated from there as the first pupil in his class, and entered Harvard College as a member of the class of '63. He held from Harvard the degree of A. M., as well as that of A. B. After a few years spent in teaching in Phillips-Andover Academy and the Brookline High School, he entered the service of the Boston Public Library Jan. 23, 1875. He was at first placed in charge of the special collections of the library, and later appointed custodian of Bates Hall. He gave to the discharge of the duties of his office an uninterrupted service of nearly twenty-four years. He had a marvellous memory, and it was proverbially asserted that he "knew every book in the collection and everything that was in them." His knowledge of Shakespeariana and Elizabethan literature was thorough, and of great service to him in the preparation of the catalogue of the Barton collection, while his general knowledge of the library was of great value to a large number of readers.

Charles Sewall.

Charles Sewall, the United States manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London and President of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of New York, died Wednesday at his residence, 320 West Eighty-first Street, of Bright's disease. He was born in Brooklyn in 1848, and entered the New York office of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company in 1868, becoming Assistant Secretary of the United States branch in 1874. He resigned in 1878 to become Assistant Manager of the Commercial Union, the sole management of which he obtained in 1885. He was a member of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and of the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee. He was also a member of the Union Club and the Downtown Association. At a special meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday eulogistic resolutions were adopted, and arrangements made for the appointment of a delegation to attend the funeral in behalf of the board.

Frederick de Bary.

Frederick de Bary, founder of the wine importing house of Frederick de Bary & Co., died on Wednesday evening at his Summer home, in Summit, N. J. Some three months ago he suffered an apoplectic stroke, from which he did not recover. Mr. de Bary, who came of a noble Huguenot family which emigrated to Germany when the Edict of Nantes was revoked, was born in 1815, at Frankfort-on-the-Main. In 1851 he came to New York as agent for the firm of G. H. Mumm & Co. of Reims, France, when he established the present firm. Besides his importing business, he founded the De Bary Line of steamships, in Florida, and also owned orange groves in that State. He retired from business several years ago, and had a town house at 15 West Fifty-second Street. Besides a son, Adolphe, he leaves a married daughter, now living in Stuttgart, Germany.

The Rev. Leicester A. Sawyer.

The Rev. Leicester Ambrose Sawyer died at his home in Whitesborough, N. Y., yesterday in his ninety-second year. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1828, and there are but two men alive who were graduated from that college at an earlier date. He was a Presbyterian minister, but nearly all his life had been spent in making translations of the Bible.

He translated every book but Genesis, and several of them were translated by him several times. A few years ago he published Sawyer's New Testament, and later he published the Gospel of St. John. His translations were not without merit, but there appeared small demand for them, and did not pay him the cost of publication.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL L. CAMPFIELD, a dealer in supplies for broom makers, died at his home, 979 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, on Wednesday of pneumonia.

MRS. LILY LORD TIFFT, Secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Women, and ex-Secretary of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, died at her home in Buffalo yesterday.

ROBERT V. ROBERTSON, formerly a well-known Chicago newspaper man and founder of The Nugget of Placerville, Cal., is dead of consumption at the latter place. He was one of the most widely known journalists on the coast. A widow survives him.

CHARLES S. CAPRON, a retired jeweler of this city, died yesterday. He was about eighty-four years old, and was formerly a member of the firm of Palmer & Capron. His death was mainly due to the infirmity of old age. He will be buried at Providence, R. I.

The Rev. DAVID MITCHELL died last night at his home, 247 Union Street, Jersey City, from general debility. He was sixty-seven years old, and was born in Scotland. He was for thirty years pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Jersey City, but retired three years ago, and since then had given his time to mission work. He is survived by two daughters.

ROBERT H. PETTIGREW, aged sixty-eight, for twenty-six years Principal of Public School No. 25 of this city, died yesterday at his home in Hackensack, N. J. He had been connected with the public schools of this city for fifty-three years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mr. Pettigrew leaves three sons and a daughter.

JOHN BROOKS, a well-known resident of Plainfield, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home of heart disease. He was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and two daughters. Mr. Brooks was President of the Aluminum Plate Press Company of Plainfield. He was born in England, and when a young man came to this country and was a Government Inspector of rifles and cannon at Norwich, Conn., during the Civil War.

JAMES EDIE, a sheep rancher of Dillon, Montana, died yesterday at the Stevens House from heart disease. Mr. Edie was born in Scotland forty-four years ago, but had been in this country for twenty-five years. He arrived in the city on Christmas Day, accompanied by his wife and two children. They were to have sailed to-morrow for Scotland, where Mr. Edie intended to visit the place of his birth. Mrs. Edie and her children will now return to Dillon with the body.

JAMES BOUGHTON, at one time Superintendent of the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday in his seventy-seventh year at his home, 223 Keap Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this State, and in 1838 came to New York, where he embarked in the provision business. In 1861 he received the appointment of Superintendent of the Produce Exchange, and held the place for twelve years. He helped to organize the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, and was afterward its Vice President. He is survived by his widow and three married daughters.

GEORGE DREVAR PUFFER, a member of the New York Produce Exchange and Vice President and Treasurer of the International Grain Elevator Company, died on Wednesday at his home in Upper Montclair, N. J. Mr. Puffer was born in this city in 1826, and was educated in the public schools. He began life in the drug business, but caught the gold fever in 1849 and went to California by way of Cape Horn. He returned East to enter the grain trade. He was at one time President of the New York Floating Elevator Company, and went to the International Company in 1891. He is survived by his widow and four children. Funeral services will be held to-day at St. James's Church, Upper Montclair.

Died from Her Burns.

Ellen King, a young colored woman who lived at 176 East Seventy-seventh Street, died at the Presbyterian Hospital last night from burns. In an ante-mortem statement taken by the Coroner the woman stated that Charles Craig threw a lamp at her on Wednesday morning, setting fire to her clothing. Policeman Voisalka, who saw the flames, rushed in and extinguished the blaze with a blanket. When he entered, Craig was lying on a bed feigning sleep, while half a dozen negroes were in the room too frightened to aid the woman. Craig was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and through his lawyer asserted that the woman was trying to shield another man.

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NEW YORK BANKS SWINDLED.

David Rothschild Accused by the Central National—Bogus Notes Hypothecated.

David Rothschild of 140 Central Park West was arrested at his home yesterday by Detective O'Connor of the Centre Market Court Squad on a warrant sworn out at the instance of the Central National Bank.

According to the complaint, Rothschild was the head of the firm of R. Rothschild & Son, which is said to have conducted a large clothing business in Cleveland, Ohio. On May 12, 1897, Rothschild visited the Central National Bank and offered for discount a note for $5,000, signed by the firm, and payable Sept. 12 of that year. He made a statement that the firm had liabilities of about $50,000, but possessed assets of three times that sum.

He also gave the bank as security about twenty promissory notes of sums ranging from $100 to $300, which the banks say Mr. Rothschild stated were secured by chattel mortgages. The notes were those of customers, the bank was informed, and perfectly good. Their total was $6,250. Among others were notes signed by Harry Golden, John Emrick, and W. Lei. All with the exception of Emrick's note were made payable at 579 Broadway, where the firm had a New York office. Emrick's note was payable at the Home National Bank of Chicago, as was a note purporting to be signed by Louis Cook.

About the time the $5,000 note became due in September of last year, R. Rothschild & Son assigned. The Central Bank, with the $6,250 of good notes felt safe. All, however, matured after Sept. 12. As fast as they became due the firm sent them out for collection, and for a time was busy paying protest fees, which were tacked on the notes. In each instance the banks making the collection reported that they could not find the drawer of the paper.

After a considerable search, the bank finally located Emrick in the Chicago Stock Yards, where he was employed as a driver. He stated that he had formerly worked for the Rothschild concern, and that one day David Rothschild came to him and demanded to know if he could write. On replying in the affirmative, Emrick says he was told to sign his name to about twenty notes. Just what they were he said he did not know and that he did not care, as he knew that no one could make him pay any notes, as he had no means.

Emrick also stated that the other men employed by the firm were asked to do the same, and that Golden, Lei, and Cook made about the same number as he did. Later the Central National Bank located Lei, who corroborated the statement made by Emrick. Other men employed by the firm also made similar admissions.

With this information, and the further fact that it was discovered that David Rothschild was living in the city, the bank laid the matter before the District Attorney, and the result was the issuance of the warrant for Rothschild's arrest. When arraigned in court yesterday, Rothschild declined to make any statement further than to say that he knew nothing about any swindling, and it was simply an effort to induce or frighten him into paying a debt contracted by a firm that had made an assignment and was in the hands of an assignee. It was, he further stated, an attempt to use a Criminal Court as a collection agency.

While the police who conducted the investigation for the District Attorney's office will make no statement of details further than stated, they admit that from a number of other large financial institutions and banks in this city money was obtained in the same manner as from the Central National Bank. In all, they say, about $100,000 of the Rothschild paper was floated in New York.

Magistrate Wentworth held Rothschild in $2,000 bail for examination on Jan. 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—It is impossible to learn anything here about the firm of R. Rothschild & Son, mentioned in the New York dispatch concerning the arrest of David Rothschild No such firm has been in business here within the past two or three years.

THIS BET MAY NOT BE PAID.

Obvious Reason Why a Skipper Is Under Cover.

Capt. Auld of the four-masted British ship Sosala, which arrived here Dec. 12, and all of his New York friends are very anxious to find Capt. Skaling of the four-masted British ship St. Peter. The two vessels were in the harbor of Buenos Ayres at the same time when ordered to New York. The Sosala sailed Oct. 20, with sand for ballast, and the St. Peter sailed the day before with a cargo of hides. Before they sailed the Captains made a wager of £10,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 240 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST. Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, AT BALTIMORE, IN SAID DISTRICT.

CONSOLIDATED CASES. IN EQUITY.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY VS. THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY et al.

The undersigned have been appointed Special Masters by an order entered in this case on the 10th day of November, 1898, to take the necessary accounts, hear evidence, and report to the Court the nature and amount of all the indebtedness of The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and all claims and demands against the same, the names of all creditors holding such indebtedness, claims, and demands, and if possible their respective places of residence; but where an issue of bonds secured by mortgage or other lien on any part of the corporate property is reported on, it shall be sufficient to include in such report the name and place of the trustee or trustees, the amount of bonds issued and outstanding as shown by the books of account of the Company, and a general description of the particular property covered by such mortgage or other lien."

All persons, firms, and corporations having or claiming to have any demand or claim against the said Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company (except the holders of bonds secured by recorded mortgage on the corporate property, or some part thereof), are hereby required to file their respective claims in writing and under oath with the undersigned Special Masters at their office in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Baltimore, Maryland, " on or before the **FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1899**; to the end that the character, validity, amount and relative priorities upon the corporate property or income thereof of each such debt, claim, or demand, may be determined and reported on by the said Special Masters to the Court."

The Court further decrees in said order " that should any person, firm, or corporation holding any claim or demand against The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by this order required to be filed with the Special Masters, fail or neglect to file such claim or demand as in this order provided, on or before the **FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1899**, then, and in that event, every such creditor or claimant * * * shall be forever barred and precluded from asserting any claim, lien, or right of payment against the corporate property of The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company in the custody of the Court or of the Receivers, and shall not be included in any distribution of the proceeds of sale of said property or any part thereof, or in the distribution of the income of such property."

A. S. DUNHAM,
ARTHUR L. SPAMER,
Special Masters.

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES

The Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Conn.,

Will pay with interest to date of payment, upon presentation at its Banking House,

DEBENTURES,

Series 69, due December 1, 1898.
Series 70, " January 1, 1899.
Series 72, " January 1, 1899.
Series 24, " January 1, 1899.
Series 71, " February 1, 1899.
Series 73, " February 1, 1899.
Series 26, " February 1, 1899.

$100,000 6% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds
to be issued on or before Feb'y 1, 1899, by the
STATE OF MONTANA.
Bids (not under 115) received January 3, 1899, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Particulars upon application to
RUFUS S. GREEN,
(American Surety Building.)
100 BROADWAY, FLOOR 11, ROOM 15.

REDEMPTION FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Gold Bonds of the SPRING VALLEY COAL CO.
Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a Deed of Trust made by The Spring Valley Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1889, nineteen (19) bonds were this day drawn in compliance with Article 10 of the said Deed of Trust, being Nos. 1, 11, 42, 44, 69, 71, 138, 139, 275, 300, 301, 374, 376, 386, 388, 408, 459, 469, 542. These bonds will be paid at 102½ ex coupon due Jan. 1st, 1899, on presentation at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2d, 1899. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1899.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 Wall Street, New York City.
December 23, 1898.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, N. Y.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Write for book on Speculation.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market firm.

Though the professional element on the Stock Exchange, still persistently bearish, pegged away at quotations in aggressive ways yesterday morning they accomplished little. At the outstart the market was depressed fractionally, but recovery came quickly for most of the active stocks.

Veteran observers of the market will be disappointed if the year does not close with further new high records made for conspicuous securities.

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Some ado was made again yesterday over what bear authorities insist are indications that the money market is tightening. Current funds were at one time as high as 4 per cent., though business done at that rate was relatively insignificant, the volume of the day's transactions being at about 3. The heads of important Wall Street financial institutions say that it is unprecedented that we have not had a decided flurry in the loan market as the year ends—for, they say, preparations by corporations to disburse tens of millions of dollars for dividends and interest at New Year's are naturally attended by some conditions which are likely to exert tightening effects. In this regard the close of 1898 breaks all records, for the manipulative work in lifting money rates on the Stock Exchange during the past two days has been so palpable that nobody has been deceived into considering it a fair or natural reflection of current conditions. The head of one of the great Wall Street trust companies said this yesterday:

"Even if the money market is made to appear under a little stress during this last day or two of the year, there is every reason to count it a fact that by the end of the first week of the new year funds will be offering in abundance at 2 per cent."

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $5,000 3s, registered, at 107½; $91,000 do, coupon, at 107¼@107⅝; $1,000 do, small, at 107; $5,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 129, and $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113½.

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In State bonds, $500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 82.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Int. Paper	½
Am. Malting Co.	⅝	Int. Paper pf.	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Iowa Central	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1	Kanawha & Mich.	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	2½	Keok. & Des M.	½
Ann Arbor pf.	1¾	Leclede Gas	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
B. & O., all in. pd.	1½	Long Island	⅝
B. & O., w. i.	¾	Met. Street Ry.	⅝
Bay State Gas	1¾	Missouri Pacific	½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1⅛	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	½
Brook. Union Gas	⅞	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Central Pacific	3	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1	Nat. Lead Co.	⅞
Chi., East Illinois	2¾	N. J. Central	3
Chi., Mil & St. P.	3	N. Y. Air Brake	9
Chi. & Northwest	⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1⅛
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	1⅜	Northern Pacific	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pacific Coast	1¼
Col. Midland	⅝	Penn. Railroad	½
Consolidated Ice	1¼	Pitts., C. & St. L.	1¼
Delaware & Hudson	1⅛	Pullman Car	⅝
Del., Lack. & West.	2¼	Reading	1⅜
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	Reading 1st pf.	2⅜
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	5	Reading 2d pf.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Southern Pacific	⅜
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅞
Federal Steel	⅞	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1
Federal Steel pf.	1	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Flint & Pere M. pf.	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	½	Oregon Short Line	½
Am. Tobacco	1	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅞	Pitts. & West. pf.	2
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1½	Stand. Distilling	½
Evans. & T. H.	½	Stand. Dist. pf.	1
Kingston & Pem.	½	Stand. R. & T.	½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	½	Third Avenue	2⅜
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	1	Wabash	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. Union Gas 5s.	1⅞	Ore. & Cal. 1st.	3¼
Fulton Elevated 1st.	5	Peo. & East. In.	1¼
Kings Co. Elev.	3¾	P., D. & E. 1st tr. r.	1
Lehigh Val. Term 5s.	3	St. P. & Dul. 2d.	1½
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s.	1½	W. & L. E. 1st tr. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1½	De Bard. col. 6s.	1
Col. Mid. 2-4s.	1½	Flint & P. M. con 5s.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@4 per cent., closing at 6 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $226,087,466; balance, $8,741,453; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $413,031.

Money on call in London at 3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3 3-16 per cent. for short and 3⅜@3½ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅜ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80¾@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅜@5.23⅝ less 1-16 for long, 5.21 for short; reichsmarks at 94⅛ and 94⅜@94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c discount @par. San Francisco—Slight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ¾, to 10⅝; St. Paul, ¼, to 122⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 66⅝, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 62⅞. Declined—Erie first preferred, ½, to 38⅜; New York Central, ¼, to 126½; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 88, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅜. Atchison sold at 19¼, Illinois Central at 117½, Union Pacific preferred at 75, and Northern Pacific preferred at 79¾. British consols advanced ⅜, to 110 9-16, for money, and 5-16, to 110 11-16, for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,139,000, circulation decreased £114,000, bullion decreased £1,252,666, other securities increased £3,080,000, other deposits increased £1,901,000, public deposits increased £41,000, notes reserve decreased £1,146,000, and Government securities were unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 48.03 per cent., is 43.59 per cent., against a decline from 42.97 per cent. to 40.01 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The Bank of England gained £110,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 95c and exchange on London was 25f 24c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 68,100,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 8,250,000f, gold on hand decreased 3,300,000f, bills discounted increased 22,700,000f, and silver on hand decreased 3,525,000f.

CHICAGO ENLIGHTENMENT.

Owing to the great increase in the volume of the business of the Chicago Stock Exchange which has taken place recently the Governors have decided to adopt the trading post idea which is in vogue in New York and Boston. The trading post will correspond to the Board of Trade "pit," and by the new method the traders will be so divided that those trading in National Biscuit will form one group, those in Tin Plate another group, and so on, the same as the traders on the floor of the Board of Trade are divided into wheat, corn, and provision crowds. Until now it has been the custom for the Stock Exchange traders to gather in a single crowd, and this has resulted in much confusion in times of activity. It is believed the adoption of the new method will facilitate trading in many respects.—Chicago Chronicle.

RATES TO BE MAINTAINED.

Freight rates are to be maintained at the published schedules, beginning with the 1st of January, according to the statements of all the leading railroad men, including the general freight agents of the lines which have offices here, and the contracting and freight agents who represent Western lines here. None of these gentlemen concedes that this statement is a practical admission that the inter-State commerce law has been violated in the past by lower than the published rates being given. That there have been freight discriminations during the year by many lines is conceded in private conversation by every one conversant with the facts, but when it comes to trying to get a railroad man to make a definite charge of that kind against even a competing line, one might as well attempt to induce a lawyer to charge a brother legal practitioner with demanding exorbitant fees.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

BAY STATE GAS.

Bay State Gas came anew into prominence yesterday, showing sensational activity and strength. In total of shares traded in, Bay State Gas surpassed all other stocks on the list, even Sugar Trust, although such calculations must consider that Bay State Gas is only "half stock." More than 57,000 shares changed hands, and the stock got up to 8⅜, making a net gain for the day of nearly 2 points. All sorts of stories were in circulation predicting important developments in the company's affairs through a deal which, it is said, is to give the Standard Oil Company control of the property, eliminating Addicks influences. Coincident with these rumors there came announcement that the company's stock is to be increased to $1,000,000, and Wall Street said that Standard Oil interests were to take this new stock. It was also reported that all stockholders are to be made an offer of something like $7 a share for their stock.

Gossip on Bay State Gas was very much at variance, but it all agreed in that Standard Oil interests are to get control of the property. Though official denials have been made time and time again, it is beyond doubt that certain Standard Oil magnates have been buyers of Bay State Gas in the market for a long time past, and have absorbed large blocks of the stock at bargain prices. Whether these buyers are simply working for a speculative coup, or whether they have plans for the New England gas industry, remains to be disclosed.

STEEL RAIL CONTRACTS.

Of all the iron stocks yesterday, there was notably good buying. Flower interests were chiefly responsible for the advances in the Federal Steel issues, both of which made substantial gains. People identified with the iron trade were also buyers of Tennessee Coal and Iron, Hocking Coal and Colorado Fuel and Iron. Commission houses espoused the bull side of the stocks, and were especially active in the Federal Steels. The announcement that the Pennsylvania Railroad is shortly to award contracts for more than 100,000 tons of steel rails for delivery in 1899 was a favorable influence on the stock. Although steel companies of Pennsylvania get the bulk of the road's contracts, yet both the Federal Steel and Carnegie concerns get a share. Federal Steel interests yesterday stated that their company, being filled up with orders, wanted only a small part of the Pennsylvania Railroad's contract, and only took that as a matter of courtesy to mutual interests. Another large rail order is to be placed later.

BULLISHNESS ON THE COALERS.

Reading's excellent statement for the month of November, showing a surplus of $502,000 after the deduction from net earnings of the month's proportion of annual fixed charges and taxes, was another bull argument on the coal stocks yesterday. All Wall Street seems to feel sure that around the first of the year important announcements of coal trade developments are to be made, and there has been much buying of the coalers in anticipation of this. All of the group were notably strong yesterday. Reading first preferred got up to 51 and gained between two and three points net for the day. The second preferred made a similar gain, while the common sold up to 21¼ and showed a net advance of 1⅝ points. The strongest of the anthracite group was Jersey Central, which touched 98¼ and gained three full points net. Both Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna and Western made substantial advances. Wall Street interests identified with the coal trade are talking enthusiastically on the several stocks, predicting early coal trade developments that should, they say, revolutionize Wall Street sentiment on the properties.

MONEY MARKET CONDITIONS.

Call money was quoted yesterday from 2 to 4 per cent. The bulk of the loans were made around 3 per cent. Some of the banks called a few loans, and there was more or less marking up of rates to 3 per cent. One or two banks tried to make the rate 3½, but as renewals were easily obtained at 3 they were not very successful. Although in some quarters it was feared that there would develop a heavy demand for funds if the banks tried to mark up their figures, the money market did not show any nervousness. Wall Street seemed to have recovered from its aberration of Wednesday, and at no time was any excitement shown over the money market.

Bankers are not inclined to think that any higher rates than those now prevailing can be maintained. It is pointed out that a great many investors who around the first of the year will receive large dividend and interest disbursements have already bought stocks in anticipation of their interest checks. These stocks have been bought with borrowed money, which will be paid back when dividend checks are received.

BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

Commission house buying, which was a feature of the general market yesterday, was, as usual, heaviest in the Grangers. Both St. Paul and Burlington were taken in round lots by outside speculators. Rock Island again seemed to be the favorite of the group. Early in the day it showed weakness, selling at 113, but subsequently it rallied and got up to 114¾, where it closed with a gain of between one and two points. On the dip Flower interests started to buy, and their lead was quickly followed by the commission houses. Rock Island insiders as well as interests identified with the other Granger properties are talking much higher prices for their own stocks.

SUGAR AND THE SHORTS.

Sugar Trust got up above 125 yesterday and made a substantial gain on short covering. For some time past the short interest in the stock has been growing; even in commission house quarters there has been a disposition to short Sugar Trust as a hedge against other stocks being carried in the long account. The stock's recent heaviness has made it popular as a short sale with half-hearted bulls, while the traders have been altogether bearish on it. Yesterday some of these shorts started to cover, and as a result the stock showed a tendency to advance for the first time in quite a while. On the advance, however, there was selling which shrewd observers called good and at no time did the stock get any support other than that from the shorts.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake was a sensational feature of yesterday's market, selling from 104½ to 113½, and gaining nine points net for the day. Insiders were buyers of the stock and showed no hesitation in climbing for it. They talked of big orders already in hand, and also intimated that there is to be closed within a few days a deal whereby the entire patronage of one of the biggest railroad systems of the country, embracing a number of large lines, is to be awarded the New York Air Brake Company.

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London traded on both sides of the account yesterday, but was a buyer on balance. The arbitrage houses dealt in something like 30,000 shares, of which between 15,000 and 20,000 were purchases. The London selling was ascribed to profit taking by speculators there. Houses with foreign connections, however, received cables stating that sentiment abroad on Ontario and Western, the Reading issues, St. Paul, and the Pacifics continued quite bullish.

THE WHEAT POSITION.

Messrs. Schwartz, Dupee & Co., in reviewing the wheat market situation, write:

"Most encouraging have been the developments the last week in all the markets, and prices have hardend somewhat all around, due primarily to continued very heavy home and foreign demands for all sorts of American breadstuffs, and to a materially broadening interest along speculative lines, this, too, just at a period when it was almost least expected, for the Christmas and New Year holidays are generally quiet ones in the produce markets. It is possible the unpropitious weather may have tended to cut down receipts of grain, which have been far from large, but there is a noticeable tendency, as there usually is at this season, of wheat marketings to fall off. Shipments, on the other hand, have been relatively small, due entirely to the lack of transportation facilities, cars being unobtainable excepting to a limited degree. Shippers have had liberal orders in hand every day of the week, both from home and abroad, and very liberal sales, especially of corn and oats, have been made direct. Foreign markets appear to have caught a whiff of the bullish feeling prevailing in the markets on this side, quotations being advanced in all the Continental and English trade centres.

"The American visible supply of wheat is the smallest to-day it has been in many years at this season, only 30,559,000 bushels, with prospects that this will prove near maximum stocks on the crop, the visible usually beginning to decrease in January and not beginning to increase until the new Spring crop begins to move, about Sept. 1. We find, on looking back a little, that for the four years, including 1894 and 1897, the visible lost each year from Jan. 1 to July 1 an average of 32,000,000 bushels for the six months, an amount a little greater than we now have in store. From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1897, the visible lost 37,068,000 bushels; in 1896, 42,003,000 bushels; in 1895, 43,332,000 bushels, and in 1894, 25,845,000 bushels. To date, crop marketings have been 172,230,000 bushels, exceeding all other years excepting 1892 in this particular, running 3,000,000 bushels ahead of 1891, when we produced our former largest crop, about 50,000,000 bushels less than the crop of 1898. The flour trade was never better, if as good, as this year. Minneapolis alone last week grinding 1,687,000 bushels of wheat, producing 375,000 barrels of flour. There is now a stock of wheat on hand not quite equal to two weeks' grinding in this ratio, and only about 25 per cent. of what she had one year ago. Moreover, millers claim to be well sold ahead for the coming five or six weeks, and are running to full capacity now, something never before known during the holiday season. Good authorities claim 85 per cent. of the Spring crops in the Northwest already have been harvested, Minneapolis and Duluth having alone received more than ever before, a total of 98,000,000 bushels. Flour sales at Minneapolis last week were put at 520,000 barrels, the equivalent of 2,340,000 bushels of wheat."

PITTSBURG IRON OUTLOOK.

In reviewing the Pittsburg iron trade in 1898 Mr. Robert A. Walker in The Iron Age says of the outlook for 1899:

"The unprecedented demand for iron and steel which has come to the mills in December, always the dullest month in the year, is simply a forerunner of what is to come in 1899. The outlook could hardly be better. Already there have been fully 1,000,000 tons of rails sold for next year, and the requirements promise to be double that amount. Our pig production in 1898 has been over 11,000,000 tons, and in 1899 it will likely be over 12,000,000 tons. It does seem that next year there will be enough tonnage to keep every well equipped manufacturing establishment full of work, and it should prove to be, by all odds, the best year in the history of the iron trade."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Big contracts for steel rails to be placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

East-bound shipments from Chicago for the year 1898 estimated at 5,679,000 tons, an increase of 1,684,000 tons over the previous year.

Decrease of $109,224 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $54,061 since Jan. 1.

No interest to be paid on Wabash debenture A bonds at present.

Increase of $21,351 in Minneapolis and St. Louis's total net earnings for November, making an increase of $10,986 since July 1.

Incorrect statement that H. Walter Webb was elected a Director of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, replacing S. R. Callaway, when the opposite was the case.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $2,000,000 Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn first consolidated mortgage bonds of 1939.

Discovery of mineral oil in large quantities near Brayer, Mo., on a division of the St. Paul Road.

Receipts at the Denver Mint last week 40 per cent. greater than for the same week last year. Total for the year to date, $19,826,004 gold, a gain of $7,857,488 over 1897.

Sale of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad to the Atlantic Coast Line for $3,110,000.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in December showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$241
Wisconsin Central	6,099
Total increase, 2 roads	$6,340
Increase previously reported	685,665
Total increase, 35 roads	$692,005

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The following showed decreases:

Cleve., Cin., Chi. and St. Louis	$24,310
Norfolk and Western	1,892
Total decrease, 2 roads	$26,202
Decrease previously reported	77,333
Total decrease, 16 roads	$103,535
Net increase	$588,470

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price for bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝.

On the Stock Exchange 1,200 shares of Iron Silver sold at .70, 200 Standard Consol. at 2.25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.15, 200 Hale and Norcross at .15, 1,000 Iron Silver at .74 buyer 60 flat, 1,000 Leadville at .11, 500 Mexican at .32, 800 Small Hopes at 1.30, 1,000 Utah at .04.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.81	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.65
Belcher	.15	Kings. & Pem. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.30	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.90	Leadville	.09
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.25
Chollar	.12	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.13	Phoenix Gold	.08
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Plymouth Con.	.09
Crown Point	.14	Sierra Nevada	.60
Deadwood	.43	Standard Con.	2.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Union Con.	.17
Father De Smet	.15	Utah	.07
Gould & Curry	.20	Yellow Jacket	.21
Hale & Norcross	1.00		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Mouiton	.20
Am. Coal	120.00	Ontario	5.00
Adams Consol.	.09	Ophir	.45
Belcher	.14	Occidental	.50
Best & Belcher	.30	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.85	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Brunswick Con.	.14	Potosi	.10
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	2.50
Chollar	.15	Quicksilver pf.	8.00
Crown Point	.15	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.13	Sierra Nevada	.80
Col. Central	.10	Standard	2.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Small Hopes	1.25
Com. T. Co., stock	.04	Union Con.	.12
Com. T. Co., bonds	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co., scrip	.04	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.08	Yellow Jacket	.15
Catalpa	.45	Argentum Juanita	.33
Deadwood Terra	.45	Alamo	.04
Eureka Con.	.20	Anaconda	.50
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.04
Gould & Curry	.20	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Hale & Norcross	.10	Golden Fleece	.25
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	.34
Horn Silver	1.10	Mollie Gibson	.24
Iron Silver	.72	Mount Rosa	.21
Kingston & Pem.	.12	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.12	Portland	1.35
Leadville Con.	.11	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.20	Union	.12
Mexican	.25	Work	.13

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.06⅝	Gold Coin, Gilpin	.40
Miami	.005	Garfield Con.	.14½
Pilgrim	.001	Isabella	.35
Rocky Mountain	.01	Jefferson	.06
Waldorf	.005	Justine	.01⅛
Cannon Ball	.002	Marshall Mill	.56
Copper Rock	.00¾	Old Gold	.00⅜
Elkton	.74	Sentinel	.001
Gold Coin, Cr. C.	1.50		

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York:
Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mtg. 5%.
Southern Ry. Co. Memphis Div. First Mtg. 4%.
Southern Ry. Co. Aiken Branch First Mtg. 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mtg. 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mtg. 5%.
Western North Carolina First Mtg. 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mtg. 6%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mtg. 6%.
E. T., V. & G. First Mtg. 7%.
E. T., V. & G. Div. Mtg. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mtg. 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mtg. 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mtg. 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mtg. 4%.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Office of Consolidated Ice Co.,
23d St. and Lexington Av.
New York, December 28th, 1898.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable January 16th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 5th, 1899. The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. January 5th, 1899, until January 17, 1899.
Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record unless otherwise instructed.
H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
189th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
December 22d, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 3, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 23d, 1898, and reopened January 4th, 1899.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FOR STEEL RAILS, dated July 31st, 1897, are hereby notified that on the NEXT INTEREST DAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1899, THE RECEIVERS WILL REDEEM EACH AND ALL OF SAID CERTIFICATES on presentation at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York.
JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY,
Receivers.

Franklin Trust Company.
DIVIDEND NO. 34.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 7th, 1898.
The Board of Trustees has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable January 3d, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. December 23d, 1898, until 10 A. M. January 3d, 1899. JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York December 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 21st, 1898, to January 3d, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1898.
67TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

Office of Wells Fargo Co.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jany. 16, 1899, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31, 1898, and reopen Jan'y 17, 1899.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 22nd, 1898.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3rd, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3rd, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York,
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.
Transfer books closed until January 4, 1899.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO., Office of the Treasurer,
Room 449, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, December 30th, 1898.
The coupons due January 1st, 1899, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid, on and after January 3d, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
H. RIEMAN DUVAL, Treasurer.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after Dec. 31st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, Jan. 3d, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M. R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	13385	18891	32092	37677	45898
217	7650	13393	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7684	13938	18938	32259	37929	45416
280	7704	13955	18952	32261	37930	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32286	37939	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45423
297	7768	13960	18989	32288	37849	45435
302	7823	14006	19003	32310	37951	45467
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45567
374	7904	14036	19032	32360	37911	45570
382	7990	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
397	7997	14051	19039	32371	37947	45572
412	7908	14091	19041	32413	37948	45804
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45607
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45857
616	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14182	19317	32858	37991	46285
721	8178	14194	19388	32865	37995	46300
724	8179	14196	19441	32927	38370	46360
725	8182	14197	19449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
730	8201	14334	19508	33023	38496	46421
735	8202	14337	19510	33032	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19513	33047	38579	46426
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14376	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46432
753	8315	14427	19634	33129	38648	46459
988	8316	14417	19638	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1149	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8363	14495	20016	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14496	20018	33245	38709	46506
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33298	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2105	8414	14634	20462	33297	38716	46633
2106	8413	14681	20468	33299	38717	46655
2206	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8423	14697	20474	33304	38725	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8469	14815	20501	33501	38797	46704
2213	8495	14818	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2235	8484	14838	20604	33599	38992	46806
2288	8836	14841	20605	33621	39114	46807
2284	8835	14842	20637	33645	39116	46813
2266	8686	14845	20639	33686	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2544	8807	14856	20653	33714	39119	46844
2815	8827	14857	20670	33715	39120	46845
2635	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3099	8927	14865	20707	33717	39205	46994
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3083	8936	14882	20775	33756	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39262	47047
3306	8953	14908	20796	34023	39292	47061
3440	8961	14928	20797	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14953	20825	34048	39448	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34090	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34162	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3845	9053	15215	20931	34160	39765	47224
3917	9077	15223	20938	34161	32793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20965	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20998	34206	39814	47227
3953	9090	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21084	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21096	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21097	34294	40011	47335
4076	9287	15560	21082	34304	40069	47337
4092	9308	15565	21093	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15589	21092	34310	40089	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4129	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47340
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15605	21145	34314	41288	47411
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47463
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41836	47479
4186	9579	15624	21916	34320	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9598	15629	21948	34322	41472	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579
4196	9641	15641	21954	34330	41524	47584
4200	9674	15702	21969	34356	41588	47789
4213	9902	15717	28483	34358	41543	47816
4231	9907	15741	28485	34382	41560	47820
4232	9924	15770	28516	34433	41591	47883
4233	9925	15776	28514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	28516	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47935
4322	9990	15795	28814	34515	41815	48043
4328	10002	15820	28616	34501	41623	48061
4331	10027	15826	28640	34581	41677	48082
4403	10027	15836	28648	34595	41743	48083
4404	10045	15837	28722	34598	41815	48135
4406	10056	15848	28794	34599	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	28905	34001	41985	48256
4431	10135	15890	28904	34626	41989	48238
4461	10172	15906	28923	34680	42021	48276
4468	10175	15920	28960	34650	42165	48360
4487	10237	16030	29373	34651	42197	48426
4492	10253	16031	29875	34660	42214	48435
4494	10413	16039	29876	34702	42209	48491
4497	10414	16040	29877	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	28993	34708	42332	48588
4506	10563	16043	28994	34711	42338	48572
4507	10583	16059	29133	34712	42339	48613
4530	10587	16049	29136	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34786	42344	48803
4540	10502	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10394	16066	29139	34768	42416	48922
4546	10610	16070	29227	34784	42339	48959
4562	10636	16089	29228	34824	42508	48997
4571	10644	16097	29229	34835	42548	49149
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4617	10771	16150	29239	34909	43152	49208
4637	10777	16180	29240	34960	43181	49233
4684	10782	16182	29241	34948	43201	49274
4668	0822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4754	10858	16229	29362	35024	43329	49346
4783	10908	16231	29463	35052	43327	49497
4784	10909	16238	29518	35054	43328	49546
4831	10998	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4850	11026	16308	29538	35101	43337	49387
4868	11028	16332	29539	35111	43338	49620
4916	11029	16344	29682	35122	43370	49652
4933	11046	16356	29641	35123	43376	49692
4937	11048	16360	29664	35124	43378	49606
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16383	29687	35127	43416	49698
5103	11122	16389	29676	35134	43252	49699
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29689	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29708	35180	43844	49852
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5249	11157	16458	29731	35183	43846	49871
5339	11171	16460	29739	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16477	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16478	29746	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16482	29748	35264	53851	49922
5360	11226	16541	29750	35270	43853	49923
5378	11239	16549	29803	35340	43904	49926
5398	11249	16550	29804	35346	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49932
5465	11253	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16624	29814	35888	44063	50073
5490	11262	16702	29815	35889	44077	50074
5491	11287	16721	29832	35890	44099	50171
5499	11289	16740	29870	35391	44101	50173
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16743	29873	35393	44123	50186
5517	11392	16753	29889	35395	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50188
5522	11360	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11437	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11548	16790	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5554	11559	16793	29950	35540	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35578	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29993	35617	44144	50672
5574	11696	16819	30024	35811	44145	50683
5575	11698	16827	30035	35828	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5664	11780	16835	30067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16838	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35893	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16893	30160	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30169	35992	44161	51163
5860	11847	16960	30170	36004	44166	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36033	44167	51166
5885	11891	16963	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16981	30207	36143	44169	51208
5934	11911	17000	30216	36186	44170	51244
6051	11980	17043	30256	36193	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44178	51298
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51826
6115	12044	17170	30323	36238	44176	51827
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51838
6125	12117	17177	30354	30325	44178	51838
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51859
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51860
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51878
6219	12212	17181	30368	36429	44214	51410
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51443
6224	12306	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12308	17214	30438	36504	44249	51556
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44250	51505
6244	12329	17304	30541	36537	44300	51715
6248	12427	17359	30647	36858	44601	51730
6255	12446	17398	30673	36868	44305	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36880	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36884	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36886	44324	52271
6310	12488	17478	30724	36713	44338	52279
6308	12489	17478	30726	36714	44339	52283
6377	12493	17556	30728	36720	44362	52323
6378	12501	17565	30729	36725	44363	52325
6379	12507	17667	30734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17673	30795	36770	44386	52373
6472	12512	17694	30797	36772	44419	52409
5476	12513	17740	30844	36774	44518	52427
6570	12514	17711	30876	36775	44529	52438
6585	12680	17757	30951	36776	44531	52478
6804	12702	17758	30952	36777	44532	52497
6855	12703	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6861	12705	17820	3.101	36780	44836	52551
6725	12724	17829	31183	36791	44630	52604
6806	12764	17867	31189	36796	44641	52636
6808	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12815	17870	31316	36798	44647	52768
6906	12833	17917	31363	36799	44688	52810
6975	12834	17921	31363	36866	44768	52820
6994	12843	17922	31370	36878	44790	52826
6985	12860	1792s	31371	36835	44825	52828
6996	12861	17955	31378	36896	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44903	53033
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44963	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37135	45097	53054
7070	13064	18332	31480	37296	45100	53056
7123	13070	18333	31481	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45133	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31517	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13118	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18434	31650	37320	45226	53093
7239	13130	18492	31051	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45252	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7263	13180	18602	31664	37514	45260	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37598	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7393	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Twenty-five (425) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

276	3746	9635	14537	17878	30537	41482
279	3755	10004	14566	18003	30602	41753
295	3872	10134	14579	18201	30735	42034
362	3880	10255	14653	18245	30835	42039
409	3915	10371	14686	18413	31376	42040
615	4187	10378	14814	18424	31788	42186
720	4332	10379	14823	18547	31869	42215
738	4351	10417	14832	18606	31922	42342
1118	4936	10427	14835	18696	32006	42343
1142	5468	10434	14883	18737	32042	42370
1148	5469	10440	14887	18782	32046	43554
1291	5763	10533	14893	18893	32254	43805
1469	5824	10586	14952	19160	32321	43906
1507	5937	10593	14956	10221	32372	44116
1546	6021	10595	14988	19223	32398	44128
1594	6092	10687	15007	19251	32468	44156
1597	6297	10701	15061	19384	32489	44184
1608	6237	10734	15155	19386	32416	44535
1731	6501	10808	15231	19440	32760	44633
1762	6791	10827	15375	19451	32849	44637
1803	6945	10828	15377	19574	32856	44672
1911	7015	10890	15398	19620	32857	44789
2235	7130	10995	15429	19635	32981	44985
2236	7132	10996	15430	19661	32984	44989
2290	7148	11114	15433	29745	33243	45072
2372	7195	11203	15434	20388	33249	45089
2395	7251	11244	15442	20904	33294	45181
2447	7230	11398	15479	20905	33295	45379
2465	7517	11595	15490	20915	34087	45565
2467	7576	11767	15501	21086	34315	45569
2469	7529	11776	15521	21148	34545	45683
2472	7759	11802	15572	21618	34542	46287
2474	7849	11937	15573	21625	34701	46632
2706	7851	11977	15575	21653	34703	47178
2723	7856	12024	15592	21690	35007	47260
2741	7863	12171	15626	21773	35036	47422
2879	7898	12249	15628	21872	35253	47458
2915	7904	12312	15714	21956	35372	47882
2918	7953	12462	15740	28512	35448	48490
2942	7956	12476	16221	28518	35895	48731
2961	8103	12644	16222	28527	36141	48894
2982	8122	12790	16241	28628	36508	48961
3073	8130	12863	16253	28631	36505	49088
3081	8204	12872	16311	28877	36669	49260
3109	8205	13018	16543	28955	37128	49914
3129	8214	13019	16554	28960	37142	49915
3131	8236	13032	16555	29233	37321	50643
3168	8383	13060	16737	29354	37469	50902
3175	8420	13963	16961	29511	37491	50948
3195	8492	13120	16965	29519	37805	51296
3241	8551	13490	16969	29637	37828	51346
3279	8610	13579	16969	29840	37864	51679
3378	8778	13783	16976	29863	37939	51789
3495	8853	13923	17069	29747	37951	52162
3561	8931	14086	17123	29874	38399	52277
3573	8933	14324	17125	29913	38588	52291
3590	9010	14361	17142	30192	38726	52380
3595	9057	14378	17159	30264	38727	52426
3616	9059	14391	17160	30387	41369	53052
3646	9184	14479	17174	30406	41478	53053
3742	9595	14525	17668	30477		

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
TRUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, November 15th, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and twenty-five (425) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.,
Dec. 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to it of shares of its Preferred Stock, at a price not exceeding the par value thereof, the Company having now or hand $690,776.40 restored and repaid to the "Land and Stumpage Account" applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock in accordance with the "Plan of Purchase, Sale, and Reorganization." Proposals must be in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares unless otherwise specified. They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, before January 6th, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

FINANCIAL.

$4,000,000

Terminal and Improvement Mortgage 4% Bonds

OF THE

New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company.

Due May 1, 1923. Interest payable May & Nov. Authorized and Outstanding, $5,000,000 Coupon Bonds. Denomination, $1,000.

FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.

Principal and interest guaranteed by endorsement on each bond by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

Application will be made to list these bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company owns 214 miles of double-track railroad in the State of New York, extending from Binghamton into Buffalo. It was leased in 1882 for duration of charter to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for a rental equivalent to all fixed charges and dividends of 5 per cent. per annum upon $10,000,000 capital stock.

These bonds are secured by mortgage upon the terminals of the Company in the City of Buffalo, upon the main line from Binghamton to Buffalo, "and upon the rolling stock, lands, property, rights, and franchises pertaining to said main line.....now owned or hereafter acquired," subject only to $17,000,000 prior lien bonds.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company guarantees the prompt payment of the principal and interest of these bonds by endorsement, as follows:

"The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, lessee of the property covered by the mortgage given to secure the payment of the within bond, having requested the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company to make said mortgage and to issue this bond, doth hereby, for value received, guarantee its payment, both principal and interest, and agree that the mortgage given to secure its payment shall have a priority of lien upon the mortgaged property, over its liens and claims thereon as such lessee."

The New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway of itself earns a large surplus over all charges and dividends on its stock, and is a valuable and paying part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system. These bonds were issued by the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway, and sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to reimburse them for advances made for construction, and additions and improvements to the terminal property at Buffalo.

The terminals at Buffalo are estimated to be worth at least $8,000,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western operates a trunk line between Hoboken, New Jersey, and Buffalo, with branches to the coal region—901 miles altogether. Since 1882 the company has paid dividends varying from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. upon its capital stock of $26,200,000.

We offer the above bonds at 108 and accrued interest. Subscription books will be opened at our office at 10 A. M. Tuesday, January 3d, and close at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, the same date, the right being reserved to reject any bid or allot smaller amounts than applied for.

The Bonds will be deliverable and payable Thursday, January 5th.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
41 Wall Street, New York.

REORGANIZATION
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company

To holders of securities of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN TERMINAL COMPANY, CINCINNATI AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, and MARIETTA RAILWAY COMPANY:

As already announced, the undersigned have undertaken to act as Managers to carry out the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, which affects the above-named securities.

The Syndicate will purchase for cash at their face value the coupons and claims for interest on Registered Bonds maturing January 1, 1899, from holders who deposit their bonds under the Plan.

Participation under the Plan of Reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities with the Depositary on or before the twentieth day of January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Depositary under the Plan, is now prepared to receive deposits of securities, either at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 41 Lothbury, London, England.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned, or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company or its London Agency above stated.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1898.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York,
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

**To the Security

a new high record, at 94¼, up 3¼. Transactions in all of these stocks were enormous. Quincy advanced 4, to 145; Arcadian gained 1½, to 73, on only fair-sized dealings. Tamarack improved 2, to 184, and there was more or less accompanying activity in Allouez, Atlantic, Baltic, Franklin, Wolverine, and Winona. Franklin's gain was substantial, the stock advancing 2, to 23, by midday. The afternoon brought no abatement of the fever. On the contrary, the craze to buy the "combination" favorites was so intense that some of them rose to still higher prices, notably Centennial, at 40, and Butte, for a fractional lot, at 94. Toward the close there were slight declines in most of the leaders, Centennial ceasing to 38¾, and Butte to 92½. Bay State Gas, however, was strong, around 4½. Tamarack was up to 190, and Quincy sold at 150. In the outside specialties there was some activity in such shares as Federal Steel, New Haven, Dominion Coal, Union Pacific, Burlington, Sugar, East Boston, and Bell Telephone. The actions of Bay State Gas attracted some attention, the price getting back to 4 again in large dealings. There was also some activity in United Gas seconds, around 70@71.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	248	..	Fitchburg pf.	108	107½
Bost. & Low.	226	..	Old Colony	194	..
Bost. & Me.	170	172	Oregon S. L.	4¼	4½
Bost. & P.	283	..	West End	89¾	90
C. J. & S. Y.	140	..			

Mining Companies.

Arcadian	71	71½	Franklin	21½	22
Aetna (quick-silver)	3½	..	G. C. Mines	.40	.85
Allouez	7¼	7½	Napa, (quick-silver)	7¾	..
Arnold	9¾	9¾	Osceola	85¼	85¾
Atlantic	31¼	31½	Pioneer, (g.)	5¾	5⅞
B. & C. C.	.35	.40	Quincy	147	150
Bost. & Mon.	284½	286	Santa Isabel	6½	7
Butte & B.	92	93	Tamarack	185	..
Cal. & Hecla	645	..	Tecumach	5¾	6
Centennial	38	38¼	Wolverine	36	..

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	277	278	Mexican Tel.	1½	1⅝
Dom. Coal	34½	35	N. E. Tel.	..	135
D. Coal pf.	..	114	P. Pal. Car.	152¼	..
Erie Tel.	77¼	78	U. S. Oil	30⅝	30½
Gen. Elect.	85½	86	U. S. Rubber	40	45
G. Elect. pf.	150	..	West. Elect.	39	39¾
L. C. & S.	23	23½	W. Elect. pf.	62	64

Unlisted Securities.

Merced G. M.	7¼	7½	O. D. C. M.	38¾	39

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.07	.07	Justice	..	.14
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Kentuck Con.	.08	.09
Andes	.05	.04	Mexican	.31	.28
Belcher	.18	.16	Occidental	.52	.52
Best & Belcher	.37	.33	Ophir	.51	.48
Bullion	.02	.02	Overman	.06	.06
Caledonia	.20	.20	Potosi	.15	.15
Challenge Con.	.16	.14	Savage	.10	.10
Chollar	.15	.14	Sierra Nevada	.93	.86
Confidence	.65	.69	Standard	2.30	2.50
Con. Cal. & V.	1.15	1.10	Union Con.	.32	.15
Crown Point	.16	.15	Utah	.08	.09
Gould & Curry	.26	.24	Yellow Jacket	.28	.23
Hale & Norcr	.10	.09			

Silver bars, 59; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¾	5	4¾	5
Anaconda	55	56	53½	54
Anchoria	91	96	91	96
Argentum	40⅜	40⅞	40	41
Battle	28	29	28¼	28⅝
Columbine	13⅝	13⅞	13½	14
Consolidated	8	8¼	8	8¼
Elkton	75	75¼	76½	76⅝
El Paso	9½	10	9⅝	9⅞
Findley	16⅞	17	16¾	16⅞
Gibson	23	25	23	24½
Golden Fleece	25	30	25	30
Golden King	82	85	82	85
Gold Coin	135	157½	155	157½
Garfield	15½	16	15¾	15⅝
Isabella	34⅝	34⅞	36½	36⅝
Independence	64¾	64⅞	65⅝	65⅞
Jackpot	35¾	36	34⅞	35
Jefferson	6¾	10	6¾	10
Matoa	27	28	27¼	28
Moon Anchor	121½	122	122	122¼
Pharmacist	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
Portland	148¾	148¾	147	148
Rawlings	40½	41	40½	41
Rosa	22½	24	22	23¾
Union	19⅞	19¾	19¼	19½
Vindicator	101	102	101	102
Work	16¾	16⅞	16⅝	16½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	76	76	76
51 week Dec.	$22,605	$22,424	.....
From July 1	379,034	524,838	.....
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
51 week Dec.	$270,138	$294,448	$267,056
From July 1	7,237,856	6,979,165	.....
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
51 week Dec.	$280,007	$281,890	$257,487
From July 1	5,648,624	5,555,336	.....
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
51 week Dec.	$91,472	$85,373	.....
From July 1	2,496,203	2,471,592	.....
CANADIAN PACIFIC for November—			
Gross earnings	2,524,497	2,540,451	1,964,684
Op. expenses	1,443,988	1,350,718	1,102,536
Net earnings	1,080,509	1,189,733	862,148
Prop. exp. to gross	57⅛	53⅛	56⅛
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	23,467,860	21,726,792	18,755,927
Net earnings	9,196,260	9,250,321	7,183,020
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for November—			
Gross earnings	222,664	217,780	170,194
Op. exp., taxes	117,840	132,580	97,353
Net earnings	104,824	85,200	72,841
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,024,072	1,072,855	932,750
Net earnings	458,693	447,707	418,350
READING COMPANY, (operating the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company,) for November—			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	2,195,461	1,924,717	2,003,801
Exp., including renewals, &c.	1,185,695	992,307	1,022,524
Net earnings	1,009,366	932,410	981,277
Prop. ex. to gross	54	51½	51
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	2,476,571	2,227,038	2,030,039
Expenses	2,230,611	2,109,496	1,784,800
Net earnings	225,959	117,562	245,239
Reading Company—			
Net income	25,794	37,204	37,201
Net earnings all companies	1,272,119	1,087,173	1,263,717
All charges	750,000	753,062	.....
Surplus	502,119	333,511	.....
For the fiscal year to date—			
Railway Company—			
Receipts	9,987,693	9,838,378	9,478,321
Net	4,412,038	4,057,532	4,355,180
Coal and Iron Company—			
Receipts	9,767,429	11,357,894	10,590,730
Net earnings	685,208	737,634	743,408
Reading Company—			
Net income	89,652	157,040	157,040
Net all companies	5,186,899	5,582,208	5,255,629
Surplus	1,436,899	1,813,897	.....

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS

Frank Jay Gould Among Those Elected—Welcome to Newcomers.

Frank Jay Gould, who recently attained his majority, was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. In addition to his initiation fee of $1,000 he paid $20,000 for the seat formerly owned by Josiah P. Howell. All of Jay Gould's sons—George, Edwin, Howard, and Frank—are now members of the Stock Exchange. George Gould, who has been a member since 1885, never goes upon the floor of the trading room, and Edwin, whose membership dates from 1888, rarely visits the Exchange nowadays. Eight or ten years ago he was very active in the stock market.

Four new members of the Exchange made their first appearance upon the floor yesterday, and were greeted by the assembled members with the usual hilarious cordiality. These new members were Harry F. Knight, who bought Charles Hinkley's seat; Alfred L. Caspary, who bought John W. Kilbreth's seat; George C. Miller, the purchaser of George F. Seeor's seat, and Edward H. Hough, the present owner of the seat held by Homer M. Williams, deceased. Each of these new members paid $30,000 for his seat in addition to the initiation fee and the first instalment of the yearly dues.

Arthur L. Cahn, who was elected a member of the Stock Exchange yesterday, has bought Charles F. Keppler's seat.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Schneider Irving Drug Company of Troy, to buy and sell drugs; capital, $62,000. Incorporators—Frederick Schneider, James A. Irving, and Frederick Schneider, Troy.

Traders Security Company of New York, to deal on the principal exchanges; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—Walter E. Peck, J. E. Wilson Howe, and Charles B. Gale, New York City.

Chanler Club of New York City, to promote social intercourse. Directors—Francis Mullen, P. J. McDonald, Lawrence Redmond, Patrick Redmond, Patrick Madden, and George Meade, New York.

Battery Wheelmen of New York, to promote athletic and bicycling. Directors—John L. Sands, H. D. Berwin, Charles A. O'Connor, Charles Greber, William Rodenberg, H. F. Gearns, H. A. Duffy, and Ebler Myers, New York City.

Granville Manufacturing Company of Granville, Washington County, to manufacture and sell tools and hardware; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. C. Velten and H. E. Burden, Granville; Henry Crowther and H. L. Crowther, Ridgewood, N. J., and D. J. Pierce, New York City.

Converse Gas and Oil Company, to do a general business in drilling wells, building pipe lines, and transporting their products; capital, $15,000; principal office in Buffalo. Incorporators—John T. Kilnan, Baldwinsville; J. W. Stearns, Akron, N. Y.; A. M. Granger, George Ewing, and Louis F. Wing, Buffalo.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Activity on Upper Fifth Avenue—Three Plots Change Hands—Brokers' Sales and Auction Dealings.

John N. Golding and Samuel Goldsticker have sold for Edmund Coffin to Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia, the plot at the northeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, 100 feet on the avenue by 200 feet on the street. The price was about $140,000. These lots were purchased by Mr. Coffin last April. About a week ago he bought a plot of three lots at the southeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

John N. Golding has also sold for John W. Harper, to Robert D. Evans, the plot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street, 32 by 130.

It is reported on good authority that the estate of Edward Tracy has sold the plot on Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 140, with a ten-foot right of way to Eighty-seventh Street.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Morris K. Jesup, to Gutwillig Brothers, the vacant block front on the west side of Lenox Avenue, between One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 201.10 by 100. The price is reported at $150,000.

Lialor & Beringer have sold for Kempner Brothers, to Leopold Newborg, for improvement, the plot, southeast corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, 40 feet on the street by 102.2 feet on the avenue.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for Mrs. A. A. Linsly the dwelling, 6 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Adler & Herrman have sold to E. L. Felt the plot, northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 118.5 by 82.2 by 100.11 by 144.

Slawson & Hobbs, and Greene & Taylor have sold for Ernestine Jagerhuber, to a client for occupancy, the five-story American-basement dwelling, with extension, 20 West Sixty-eighth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.5.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Bryan L. Kennelly the four three-story dwellings, with extensions, 533, 535, and 537 West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, each 19 by 55 by 100; also for Anna Russ, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling, 232 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 55 by 102.2.

The same firm of brokers has sold two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100, and the plot, 100 by 100, at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for A. Soner to a client the four-story dwelling 510 Madison Avenue, 20 by 85.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from a Mr. Schettley the four-story building, with store, 6 Rutgers Street, southeast corner of East Broadway, 21 by 64.

Frederick Walker is the buyer of the plot, 100 by 100, at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, it is reported, erect two-story "tax-payers" on the plot.

Butler Davenport, with Collins & Collins, has leased for Robert L. Morrell and others to Charles A. Dean, the confectioner, for a period of ten years the dwelling 572 Fifth Avenue. Extensive alterations fitting the property for business purposes will be made at once.

In the Trinity Building Salesrooms yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elias Kempner, for $21,000, the two five-story brick flats 219 and 221 West Eighty-third Street, each 25 by 102.2.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, by order of the Sheriff, to William G. Eynor, for $453, all title and interest of Sarah E. Bailey on April 19, 1898, in the three-story frame dwelling 830 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100.

The property 29 Beekman Street, offered as the result of partition proceedings, was withdrawn on a bid of $62,000.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Morris Avenue; 25 by 106.6, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,888.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGuire, referee, 401 West Street, east side, 67 feet south of Charles Street, 22.9 by 87.10 by 21.5 by 93.9, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $10,220.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 273 feet east of First Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 27.6 by 58; Adolph Wiedkopf of 2,068 First Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $56,000.

Central Park West, west side, 25 feet north of Ninety-third Street, for two seven-story brick flats, 48 by 85; John K. McAfee of 535 West Eighty-fourth Street, owner; C. P. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 133 and 135 Broome Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 40 by 48; J. and M. Weinstein of 6 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $30,000.

Fourteenth Street, south side, 305 feet west of Avenue C, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 51; Thomas C. Cowan, Westchester, owner; Joseph C. Cocker of 673 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $3,800.

Jackson Avenue, east side, 137 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 18 by 56; Alexander Schultz of 643 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; F. D. Miller & Co. of 974 Boston Road, architects; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Sixth Avenue, west side, 100 feet north of Waverley Place, to a six-story brick tenement, with stores; A. D. Pell of 929 Fifth Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $800.

First Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Maas, Blum & Co. of 370 Broadway, owners; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $1,000.

Twenty-fifth Street, northwest corner of First Avenue, to a four-story brick and stone tenement, with store; Anna Kruse of 125 East Twenty-fifth Street owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $800.

Nos. 128 and 130 Bleecker Street, to a six-story brick shop and store; Margaret L. Zborowski owner; Peter Roberts of 476 West Broadway, architect and builder; $2,000.

No. 20 East Sixty-fourth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; H. P. Goldschmidt of 48 East Fifty-eighth Street, owner; John H. Duncan of 21 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; $13,000.

Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighth Street, to a four-story brick boarding house; Miss F. Bagnell, owner; Charles Eaton of 420 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, architect and builder; $1,000.

No. 3 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling and office; John J. Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; Warren & Wetmore of 160 Fifth Avenue, architects; $1,000.

No. 259 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; George Coles, owner; Palmer & Hornbostel of 63 William Street, architects; $4,000.

Transfer of a Plot on Harlem River.

Two deeds were recorded yesterday giving title to the tract included by Park Avenue, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the Mott Haven Canal, and the Harlem River, to the Harlem Transfer Company. One deed is given by August Belmont and Walther Luttgen for a consideration of $1, and the other by the Buena Vista Realty Company for a consideration of $394,000. A mortgage on the property for $300,000 was also filed by the Harlem Transfer Company in favor of Darius O. Mills, payable in three years at 4½ per cent. interest.

Carnegie Purchase All Conveyed.

Andrew Carnegie took title yesterday to the plot 100 feet 8 inches by 125 feet, at the southeast corner of Ninety-first Street and Fifth Avenue. The transfer is made by Charles W. Tillinghast and others as executors of the Edward Tracy estate for a consideration of $170,000. Mr. Carnegie has now acquired title to all of the two block fronts on Fifth Avenue between Ninetieth and Ninety-second Streets, the other parcels having been recently conveyed to him by the various owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

AVENUE D, 67, w s, 19.5x82.5; Samuel Greenfield and wife to Fanny D. Cohen..$13,000
BOSTON ROAD, n s, 248.11 ft e of Woodruff St, 50x152.2x62.6x108.1; Charles W. Crompton and Leopold Holzman, trustee, 5,500
BOWERY, 391, 24x80; John T. Fenton to Sanford Simons 7,000
CANNON ST, n e corner of Stanton St, 75x100; Rebecca Cohn to Leopold Newborg 1
CLIFF ST, s w corner of Avenue C, 80x100; Charles E. Bill and wife to Thomas I. Melgham 550
CROSBY ST, 163, e s, 32.8x56.7x19.11x54.1; Charles S. Murphy to Charles Dougherty 1
CROTONA AV, w s, 114 ft n of Jefferson St, 50x100; United States Trust Company of New York, as executor to Rowland W. Thomas and another, rel, mort. 2,800
DELANCEY ST, 236, n s, 25x100; Michael S. Bamberg to Abram Kling 1
ELDRIDGE ST, 146, e s, 25x87.6; Joseph S. Marcus and wife to Marie L. Worch. 26,100
FOREST AV, 759 and 761, w s, 33.4x87.6; Gustavus Robitzek and others, executors, to Richard Robitzek 1
FOREST AV, 761, w s, 16.8x87.6; 165th St, 644, s s, 20x90; Gustavus Robitzek and others to Richard Robitzek, 1-5 part. 1
GRAND ST, 243, s s, 26.3x60; William H. Matthews and others to Oliver J. Wells.. 100
GROVE ST, 60, s s, 25x98.2x25x99.4; Elias Kempner to Patrick Reilly 35,000
HEATH AV, e s, 323.8 ft n of Boston Av, 33.4x97x83.4x97.8; Thomas Webb to George W. Bergen 1
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 54th St, 20x80; William H. Burgess and wife to Henry Corn 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 75th St, 16.5 x74; Stuyvesant Fish to Marian G. Fish. Gift
OGDEN AV, e s, 275 ft s of 167th St, 50x 210.1 to Nelson Av x 50.2x213.10; Wilson M. Powell and another, executors, to Ernest Sass 3,980
PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 210.4 ft s of Kirkside Av, 28.1x107.11x25.8x100.11; Park View Terrace, e s, 154.3 ft s of Kirkside Av, 56.2x100.11x51.4x86.11; Martin J. Kirby to Alphonse Hogenauer 1
PROSPECT ST, s e corner of Main St, 50x 100, Pelham; Charles P. Hallock to Frederick H. Seacord 2,250
RAILROAD AV, adjoining lands of Thomas Gore and others, Westchester; Robert F. Farrell to Matthew W. Schood, quit claim 125
RYER AV, e s, 25 ft n of 180th St, 50x 104.11x50x105.4; Emil J. Winterroth to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton..
SHERIFF ST, 191, w s, 20.2x90; Nathan Stimmel to Solomon Feiner 1
THOMPSON ST, e s, 125 ft n of Broome St, 25x94; William Post, individually, and as executor, &c., to Edward R. Poersnike 1
TIEBOUT AV, w s, 183.4 ft n of 180th St, 28.8x95; Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton to Emil J. Winterroth 1
WASHINGTON ST, 440, s w corner of Desbrosses St, 21.10x82.10x21.10x82.3; Julian B. Hart and another to Henry Sonn and another 100
WATER ST, 113, s e s, 22x90; Charlotte F. Case to John Gerken, all title 15,500
WATER ST, 113, s e s, 22x90; Gustav A. Reckenagel, individually and as executor, to John Gerken 8,000
WILLIS AV, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, 100x115; Herman Goossen to Henry A. Gumbleton and another 1
67TH AV, s e corner of 91st St, 100.8x125; Charles W. Tillinghast and another, executors, to Andrew Carnegie 170,000
77TH ST, 119 East, n s, 21x97.6; Dina Klein to Wolf Brand 18,000
10TH ST, n s, 37.10 ft e of Broadway, 37.10x irregular; Henry Corn and wife to William H. Burgess 1
19TH ST, 39 East, 20x92; Jacob D. Butler to John F. Seannell 64,500
20TH ST, 355 West, 22x74; Stephen W. Doubleday, executor, to Elizabeth A. Cushman 16,100
20TH ST, 35 and 37 East, 49.7x92; Norman T. M. Mellihs, referee, to Richard B. Sheridan 66,000
20TH ST, 412 West, 21.5x104; Stephen W. Doubleday, as executor, to Gertrude R. Cushman 15,750
24TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 16.8x98.9; Armitage Mathews, referee, to Benjamin A. Hegeman 11,000
30TH ST, 355 West, 26x98.9; Margaret Buchanan to Alexina S. Buchanan 3,000
46TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Thomas F. Donnelly to Charles F. Wilken 5,000
50TH ST, n s, 153.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Elizabeth J. Goldner to Marie Behring, rerecorded 1
50TH ST, n s, 153.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Marie Behring to Gustav Zimmermann 8,900
50TH ST, 321 and 326 East, 44.10x100.5x 42.10x100.5; Patrick Reilly and wife to Elias Kempner 18,000
60TH ST, 127 West, 25x100.5; Lucius A. Waldo, referee, to Mary B. Hughes..... 22,000
67TH ST, 9 East, 25x100.5; Gertrude B. Miller to John M. Mitchell 80,000
75TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Lexington Av, 39.6x102.2; William R. Grace to Jacob H. Schiff 25,000
90TH ST, s s, 153.4 ft e of 5th Av, 25.6 x100.8; Mary K. Hopkins to Charles A. Gould 20,000
92D ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 84.2x—x80x100.8; Joseph Hamerschlag and David E. Oppenheimer to Paul B. Pugh & Co. 1
94TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x71.8x25x72.4; Timothy Donovan and wife to Thomas P. Hornsey 100
113TH ST, s s, 266 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x 100.11; Charles Skinner to Louis Levy. 11,500
113TH ST, 86 West, 20x100.11; Hartmann Schmidt and another to Marx Solomon.. 100
113TH ST, 84 West, 20x100.11; Hartmann Schmidt and another to Marx Solomon.. 100
118TH ST, 69 West, 27.4x100.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to Ellen Kirby.... 1
118TH ST, 81 West, 20x100.11; Harriet E. Milne to Emily E. Angell 1
122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x90..0; Harry D. Benner to Seth Low. 10,000
122D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x90; Harry D. Benner to W. Bayard Cutting 20,000
122D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x90.10; Harry D. Benner to William C. Schermerhorn 10,000
123D ST, 233 West, 16.8x100.11; Fannie M. Porter and another, executors and trustees, to Fannie M. Porter 1,000
135TH ST, s e corner Park Av, to the bulkhead line of the Harlem River, x— to Mott Haven Canal Basin, x irregular to the beginning; August Belmont and Walther Luttgen to the Harlem Transfer Company 394,000
138TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Hermann G. Unger to Marie L. Worch 1
141ST ST, s s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Marie S. Wiethan to John D. Hassinger 100
179TH ST, 612 West, 17x100; Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association to Maximilian Morse 1
179TH ST, s s, 152 ft e of Valentine Av, 25x100x8x89.10; Henry B. Lyon to Addison W. Traphagen 1,000

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to William Schuster; Avenue A, e w corner of 15th St, 26x 94, 20 years $1,100
HALL, Charles W., to Joseph J. Snow; Park Av, n e corner of 123th St, 99.11x 90, 21 years ..... $22,500 to 32,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BEUREN, Helen M., to Louis V. Boorhem; 11th St, s s, 550.10 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year. $3,000
BLIGH, Roger W., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 477 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand 5,900
BRAMWELL, Anna M., to Anzonetta Anthony; 335 Broadway and 87 and 89 Worth St, ½ part of all, 2½ years..... 12,000
BRAND, Wolf, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 119 7th St, 5 years..... 10,000
BURGESS, William H., to Frederick H. Howell; 10th St, n s, 37.10 e of Broadway; 10th St, n s, 84.6 ft w of 4th Av, leasehold, instalments 65,000
BUZBY, Winslow E., to Ellen M. Maverick, 178th St, n e corner of Vanderbilt Av, 3 years 3,500
CARNEY, Josephine M., and others to James S. Carney; 151 Crosby St, 1 month 12,000
CARNEY, Josephine M., and others to James S. Carney; 151 Crosby St, 1 month 5,000
CHALMERS, Eulse S. and John, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6 West 39th St, 5 years 37,500
CHANLER, William A., to United States Trust Company; 10th Av, 11th Av, 14 and 15th Sts., the block, 1-7 part, 2 years 40,000
CORN, Henry, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10th St, n s, 37.10 ft s e of Broadway; 10th St, n s, 84.6 ft w of 4th Av, leasehold, 5 years 165,000
CORN, Henry, to Henry A. C. Taylor; Lexington Av, s e corner of 54th St, 3 years 25,000
CORN, Henry, to William H. Burgess; Lexington Av, s e corner of 54th St, 2 years 5,000
DE VARONA-AGUERO, Ignacio M., to the New York Savings Bank; 49th St, s s, 75 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 6,000
FERGUSON, John W., to Jacob D. Butler; 5th Av, n e corner of 20th St, 1 year 11,000
FIEN, Bernhard and Johanna, to James S. Herrman, trustee; 134th St, n s, 225 ft e of Lincoln Av, 1 year..... 2,000
FRIEDHOFF, John P., and Henry C. Meyer to Charles F. Ebsen; 1st Av, s e corner of 5th St, leasehold, 1 year..... 5,000
GAFFNEY, Annie M., to Leo Strauss; 348 East 118th St, 1 year 1,000
GREENFIELD, Samuel, to Bertha Thomsen; 67 Avenue D, 2 years..... 1,000
HAHN, Magdalena, to William F. Moore; 28th St, n s, 223.10 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year. 1,000
HASSINGER, John D., to Marie S. Wiethau; 141st St, s s, 406.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 1 year 2,500
HORNSEY, Thomas P., to Timothy Donovan; 94th St, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 2 years 4,500
HOROWITZ, Isaac R., to Abraham Stern and another; Ludlow St, w s, 175 ft n of Hester St, demand..... 3,891
LASCH, Margaretta H., to Pauline Myers and others; 77 East 109th St, 5 years... 14,000
LOEW, Edward V., to United States Trust Company; 57th St, n s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
MacARTHUR, Pauline A. and John R., to Mary E. Hyer; 84th St, s s, 452.1 ft w of West End Av, demand 7,000
MITCHELL, John M., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 9 East 67th St, 1 year.... 50,000
MULLANE, Katie A. and Thomas J., to George E. Ketcham and others; 51st St, n s, 100.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 3,486
MURRAY, Matthew T., to Elizabeth J. Haynes; 84th St, n s, 400 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 4,000
OGDEN, Susan W., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 148th St, s s, 400 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years. 11,000
PETTIGREW, Robert, to Henry H. Jackson; 326 and 327 West St; also, 231 and 233 West 50th St, 14-75 part, 1 year... 8,000
POST, Emily and Edwin M., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 79th St, n s, 217 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years..... 14,000
PUGH, Paul B., & Co., to Joseph Hamerschlag and David E. Oppenheimer; 92d St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 84.2x irregular, 1 year..... 60,000
PUGH, Paul B., & Co., to Joseph Hamerschlag and David E. Oppenheimer; 92d St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 84.2x irregular, 1 year..... 27,000
SCANNELL, John F., to Jacob D. Butler; 39 19th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 59,500
SCHRANEL, Stephen, to Adrian H. Jackson; 51st St, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 10 months 800

Mechanics' Liens.

SPRING ST, 165, and 412 West Broadway; Candee and Smith against John Walker, owner and contractor 646
WASHINGTON ST, 378; Candee and Smith against John Walker, owner and contractor 2,659
3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; Church E. Gates & Co. against Linton B. Matthews, owner and contractor.... 154
3D AV, 3,733 to 3,739; St. Paul's Place, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, —x100; Bennet Sahberg against Linton B. Matthews, owner and contractor 330
23D ST, 35 to 51 East; Hewitt Boice against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, owner; Ulster Blue Stone Company, contractor 1,943
23D ST, 35 to 51 East; the Ulster Blue Stone Company against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, owner; Samuel Coles, contractor 2,211
135TH ST, 176 West; George Schweppenhauser against Elizabeth Thomas, owner; A. E. Hemmell, contractor 26
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
19TH ST, 39 East; Jacob D. Butler with John F. Seannell, 10 payments..... 35,000
92D ST, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 84.2x—x80x100.8; Joseph Hamerschlag and David E. Oppenheimer with Paul B. Pugh & Co., 12 payments..... 60,000

Lis Pendens.

HAMILTON TERRACE, e s, 199.9 ft n of 141st St, 165.1x74.6x162x85.10; also, Hamilton Terrace, e s, 225.10 ft n of 141st St, 17x79.4x17x78.2; the Bauschard Company against Robert Kelly and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. F. Miller.
ROOSEVELT ST, 54; Department of Buildings against Mary V. Mott, (violation of building law;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 96th St, 25x80; Phebe A. Purdy against John G. Westfall and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Henry Raabe, Jr., against James D. Edwards and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.
WEST 4TH ST, n e corner of Jane St, 29.2x77.8x irregular; Polka M. Wilkins and others, trustees, &c., against Maurice J. Burstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. D. Lawton.
53D ST, 241 West; William S. Patten against Peter A. Arens and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.
112TH ST, 317 West; Margaret Reilly against Richard Flanagan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoffman & Hoffman.
114TH ST, 12 East; the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society against Morris Roth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & L. S. Isaacs.
106TH ST, 156 East; Leo and Simon Strauss against Bertha Stern, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Friend, House & Grossman.
137TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11, two actions; John W., to Jacob D. Butler, guardian, against

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1899. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month.

TRIAL TERMS.

January	Fitzgerald, S.	June	Arnold, S.
February	Arnold, S.	September	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Arnold, S.
April	Arnold, S.	November	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Arnold, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	Arnold, S.	July	Arnold, S.
February	Fitzgerald, S.	August	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Arnold, S.	September	Arnold, S.
April	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Arnold, S.	November	Arnold, S.
June	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Fitzgerald, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD.
Surrogates.

Dated December 22, 1898.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—MARY TULLY, as trustee under the last will and testament of MARY DEVLIN, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM EMERY CALDWELL, Meta J. B. Caldwell, individually and as substituted trustee under the will of Stasey Pitcher, deceased; Franklin Bien, as substituted trustee under the will of Stasey Pitcher, deceased; Franklin Bien, as executor and trustee of and under the last will and testament of Maria A. Le Mon; Franklin Bien, as receiver of the rents and profits of the property known as Number 221 Hudson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York; Edmund Graham Caldwell, Helen M. Caldwell, Helen Rosamond M. Caldwell, Laura B. Caldwell, Elizabeth Marie Graham, Helen M. Graham, Laura Margaret Graham, Louis Malcolm Graham, George Hautmann, Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, "Mary" or "John" Hautmann, infant child of Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, the names "Mary" and "John" being fictitious, the true Christian name and sex of said child being unknown to plaintiff; Charles H. Le Mon, George F. Le Mon, William S. Le Mon, Meyer J. Stein, as receiver of the property and effects of Meta J. B. Caldwell, judgment debtor; Charles D. Rust, Maud A. Griswold, Madison Grant, as trustees under the last will and testament of Hannah Lord Watson, deceased; Helen Kerr Cornell, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Alexander T. Watson, deceased; Patrick Lacey, "Mary" Pendergast, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Susan Buckley, Joseph Siegel, Rebecca Schwabach, James Everard, and James Everard's Breweries, a domestic corporation; defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, September 29, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Helen M. Caldwell, Maud A. Griswold, and Charles H. Le Mon: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja16-law6wF

BAILLIE, JAMES.—People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES BAILLIE, assigned to Robert McC. Robinson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, for the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Robert McC. Robinson, assignee of James Baillie, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the said court, this 1st day of December, 1898.

JAMES C. MURRAY, Attorney for Assignee, 41-43 Cedar Street, New York City.
d2-law6wF&ja18

LOW, EDWIN H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 6th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against EDWIN H. LOW, Low's Exchange, a West Virginia corporation, lately doing business at 1,123 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Edwin H. Low, Low's Exchange, for the benefit of its creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 1,123 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February, 1899.—Dated November 17th, 1898. HENRY B. CULVER, Assignee.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC, Attorney for Assignee, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y.
n16-law7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 23d day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against RICHARD A. ARNOLD and WILLIAM WILSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, residing in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, and lately doing business at No. 47 East 50th Street, in said Borough, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said firm of Arnold & Wilson, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Smith & Bowman, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of February, 1899. Dated December 8th, 1898.

WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, Assignee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d9-law6wF

BALKWILL, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, a Special Term thereof, on the 17th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BALKWILL, lately doing business in the County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, on or before the first day of February, 1899, to the subscriber, the assignee of said William H. Balkwill, for the benefit of creditors, at his office No. 35 New York Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.—Dated New York, November 17, 1898.

ALBERT W. RANSOM, Assignee.
DAVID WELCH, Attorney for Assignee.
n18-law7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACHMAN, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON BACHMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of November, 1898.

SARAH JANE BACHMAN, MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6mF

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mFri

DEMARAY, DAVID, JR.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Peter B. Demaray, Magdalina Cadwell, Charles H. Demaray, Edward E. Coolidge, Aline C. Lyon, Josephine E. Demaray, Lyman J. Demaray, Marion C. Diltz, Florence E. Demaray, Caroline Y. H. Demaray, Arthur H. Demaray, Arthur P. Demaray, Maria Irene Hoyt, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID DEMARAY, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Samuel N. Hoyt and Edward E. Coolidge, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,

[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard P. Lydon, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898.

TERENCE FARLEY, Executor.
RICHARD P. LYDON, Attorney for Executor, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City. d16-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 856 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898.

MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors.
au19-law6mF

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898. MARY A. MORTIMER, Administratrix.

JAMES, SCHELL, ELKUS & McGUIRE, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n18-law6mF

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hall & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-law6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City.
jy29-law6mF

PHILIP SCHRAG.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to SOPHIA SCHRAG, Carl Schrag, Rosa Plochmann, Clara Schrag, Julius Schrag, Edward Schrag, the heirs and next of kin of PHILIP SCHRAG, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, JOHN EBERHARD FABER of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Philip Schrag, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 10th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FORBES & WHITELAND, Attorneys for Petitioners, 34 Nassau St., N. Y.
n25-law6wF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y.
au12-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counselor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt.
s9-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KATHERINE ELIAS and another, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Elias, deceased, plaintiffs, against THE NEW YORK MAENNERCHOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street distant eighty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street eighty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street eighty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1898. OLIVER P. BUEL, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

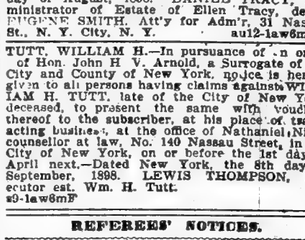

(208, 205, 207) 56th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $79,988.54, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.25-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,700.00, with interest thereon.

OLIVER P. BUEL, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
d30-2aw3wF&W&ja20

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MILES M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN G. ASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre line of a party wall standing one-half on the lot hereby conveyed and the other half on the lot next adjoining on the west, one hundred and forty-one feet eleven inches; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly forty-three feet and one inch; thence easterly sixteen feet and eight inches, and thence southerly forty-three feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and ten inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street thirty-four feet and two inches; thence northerly forty-two feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence easterly to a point forty-three feet and one inch distant from said northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southerly forty-three feet and one inch to the northerly line or side of Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

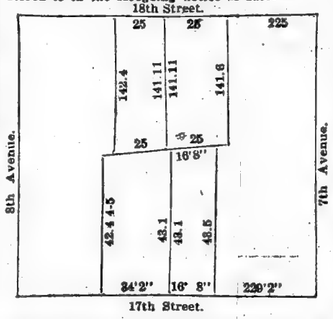

The street numbers of said premises are Nos. 221-225 West 17th Street, and Nos. 216 and 218 West 18th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $23,507.66, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $877.86, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,400, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or will be paid by the referee.

The premises are to be sold subject to any mortgage liens prior to the mortgage foreclosed in this action. Such prior liens, briefly stated, are supposed to be: A purchase-money mortgage on said premises for $80,000, bearing interest at six per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1897, and a blanket mortgage on said premises for $55,000, bearing interest at five per cent. from the 8th day of July, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
d16-2aw3wF&Tu&ja9

FIRST AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ALBERT WOKAL et al., plaintiffs, against LOUIS WOKAL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, together with the buildings erected thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of First Avenue distant seventy-seven feet two inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of First Avenue with the northerly side of Seventy-sixth Street; running thence westerly parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with First Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly parallel with Seventy-sixth Street, part of the way through a party wall, seventy-five feet to the westerly side of First Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of First Avenue twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.

HENRY C. DE WITT, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

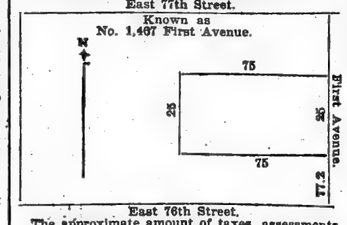

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is four hundred dollars and interest. The said premises will be sold subject to two mortgages which are past due, the first being for $6,000 and the second being for $1,500, with interest thereon.—Dated New York, December 19th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Referee.
d23-2aw6tF&Tu.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louisa Dumathy Pons, individually and as administratrix of the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, deceased, Felix Fernand Pons, Felix Edouard Pons, Louis Felix Pons, individually and as administrator, or manager, of the estate of Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, a minor; Antoinette Suzanne Faure Pons, Georges Emile Lemarquis, "conseil judiciaire" of Louis Felix Pons; Marcelle Jeanne Mathilde Pons, and all persons interested in the estate of JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the sixth day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Paul Fuller, as Ancillary Administrator with the will annexed upon the estate of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
n18-law6mF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

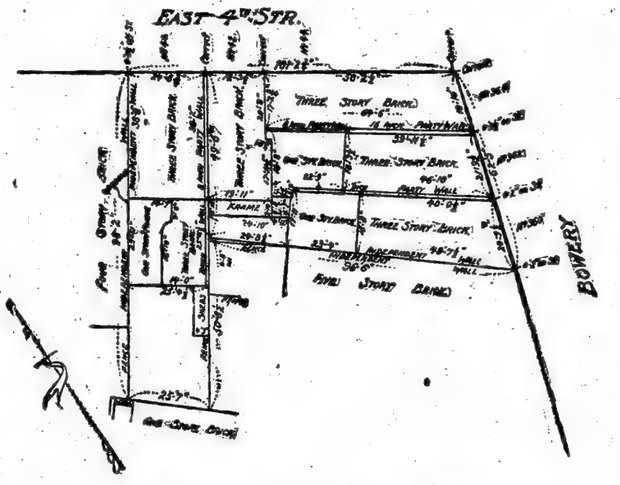

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or incumbrances upon the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold in one parcel and subject to existing leases thereon.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN,
Attorneys.
A. C. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Atty. for Kantrowitz.

EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq.,
Atty. for Deft. Cleland.
MOSES ESBERG, Esq.,
Atty. for Deft. Allen D. M. Defendorf and others.
EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq.,
Atty. for Deft. Wilson L. Defendorf and others.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, January 12th, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York City, December 14th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm, by Number four hundred and three, (403,) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street; running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four, (404,) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot Number four hundred and six, (406;) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet; thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot Number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James M. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, &c., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's Office of the City of New York in Liber 712 of Conveyances, page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent, of dower, curtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.

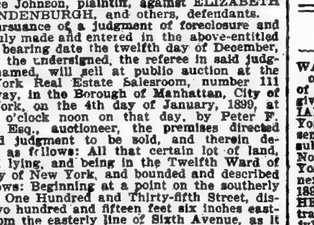

No. 275 Greenwich St.
The property to be sold.

The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, Croton water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers: Taxes for 1897, $393.00 and interest; taxes for 1898, $361.90, with interest; water rate, August 8, 1896, to March 4, 1898, 60 cents and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the right of the Elevated Railroad to maintain and operate its railroad in front of said premises.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK R. JOHNSON, as guardian of Pauline Florence Johnson, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. VANDENBURGH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet six inches easterly from the easterly line of Sixth Avenue, as it was in the year 1860, before being widened, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half inch, thence southerly, and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half an inch, thence northerly and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

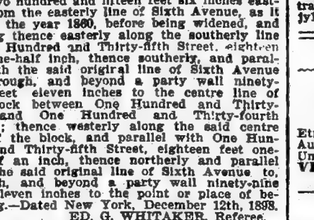

184th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,881.20, with interest thereon from the 12th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $413 88-100, with interest from the 12th day of December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, to be paid by the referee, is $852 51-100 and interest.—Dated New York, November 12th, 1898.

ED. G. WHITAKER, Referee.
d13 2aw8wTu&F&ja8&4

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WANMAKER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. WANMAKER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 153 East 58th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of January, next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of June, 1898. LOUISE WANMAKER, Administratrix. HENRY D. HOBSON, Attorney for Administratrix. No. 180 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.
jy1-law6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Dec. 31, 8 AM|Servia, Jan. 21, noon
Aurania, Jan. 7, noon|Campania, Jan. 28, 7 AM
Umbria, Jan. 14, 9 AM|Auranía, Feb. 4, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaiian and Philippine Islands.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCC

AUGUSTUS W. PETERS DEAD

President of Manhattan Borough Succumbs to Heart Disease.

FOUND SITTING IN A CHAIR

The Barking of a Dog Summoned His Friend Henry Chaurant to His Room in the Early Morning.

Augustus Winniett Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, died suddenly early yesterday morning of heart disease at his home, 253 East Eighty-sixth Street. When he retired on Wednesday night he was apparently in excellent health, and had never been heard to complain of suffering from any affection of the heart.

Mr. Peters was a bachelor, and for years had made his home with Henry Chaurant. Mr. Chaurant was awakened shortly after 3 o'clock by the barking of a dog in the upper part of the house. He traced the noise to Mr. Peters's room, and, opening the door, found Mr. Peters sitting in a chair near the stove. A fire was burning in the stove, and evidently Mr. Peters had become cold and had left his bed to go to a seat by the fire. He was wrapped in his bedclothes. Mr. Chaurant called to Mr. Peters, but he did not reply, and Mr. Chaurant walked over to his side. Mr. Peters's face was so pale that Mr. Chaurant was frightened, and without making any further investigation he hastened to the house of Dr. E. T. Miller of 242 East Eighty-sixth Street for aid. Dr. Miller returned to Mr. Chaurant's house, when a glance showed him that Mr. Peters was dead.

News of Mr. Peters's death was received at the City Hall shortly after Mayor Van Wyck arrived in his office. The Mayor promptly ordered the flag to be lowered to half mast.

This morning at 10 o'clock a meeting of Masons will be held at Masonic Hall to arrange for the funeral. The body will be removed to St. John's, N. B., where Wesley Peters, a brother of the dead man, lives. It will be escorted by a committee of Masons. The funeral services will be in charge of the Masons. They will probably be assisted by the Old Guard.

Mr. Peters was born in St. John, N. B., in 1814. He received his early education in the district academy at that place, and later studied law. In 1867 he came to this city as the representative of Ralph, King & Halleck, whose attorney he was on the Gold Exchange. He became a member of the Gold Exchange in 1875, and was later elected a member of the Mining Exchange. In 1876 he was made Secretary of the Gold Exchange, and held that place until the Gold Exchange became a department of the Stock Exchange.

In 1878 he was elected Chairman of the Consolidated Exchange, and held that office until last January, when he resigned to take up his duties as President of the Borough of Manhattan. On his retirement from the Chairmanship of the Consolidated Exchange he was elected Second Vice President. The members of the Consolidated Exchange, on Jan. 1 last, presented to Mr. Peters a rosewood gavel mounted in silver and gold as a testimonial to his twenty years' service as presiding officer of the Exchange.

Soon after his arrival in this city Mr. Peters became a citizen, and he immediately joined the Tammany Hall organization, which was then under the leadership of John Kelly. During the Presidential campaigns of 1880 and 1884, he made a number of speeches. He was for years a prominent member of the Tammany Hall Committee on Organization, and had been President of the General Committee since 1893. In 1894 Mr. Peters was the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, but was defeated by E. J. H. Tamsen.

Mr. Peters gave a great deal of time to social, fraternal, and military organizations. He was a member of the New York Athletic Club, the Union Club, the Democratic Club, the Manhattan Club, the Lawyers' Club, and the Clover Bowling Club, and was Sergeant Major of the Old Guard, which he joined in 1874. He was a Mason, and the Potentate of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

Personally Mr. Peters was a commanding figure, standing 6 feet 2 inches in height and weighing about 240 pounds. His voice was so resonant that it was a standing joke in Wall Street that when "Gus" Peters called off the mining quotations in the Consolidated Exchange he could be heard by the brokers in the Stock Exchange.

A committee of the Governors of the Consolidated Exchange met yesterday afternoon and passed resolutions extolling Mr. Peters and expressing regret at his death.

The city charter provides that in the event of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the President of a borough the unexpired term shall be filled by election by a majority vote of all the members of the Municipal Assembly for that borough. At this election the Mayor shall act as presiding officer, but shall not have a vote unless his ballot is necessary to a choice. The term of office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan is four years, and the salary is $5,000 a year.

ACCUSED OF ANOTHER'S CRIME.

James Donlon Will Now Be Set Free, as Guilty Man Has Confessed.

James Donlon, whose home is at 1,303 Amsterdam Avenue, was a happy man yesterday when he was exonerated of a charge of robbery which had made him a prisoner in the Tombs since Dec. 21. The guilty man Albert J. Jardine, of 187 West Houston Street, surrendered himself at the Charles Street Police Station Wednesday, and was arraigned before Judge Newburger yesterday in General Sessions, where he confessed his guilt.

Donlon was arrested on a description furnished the police by Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkins, who asserted that he stole her pocketbook containing $2.40. He bears a remarkable likeness to Jardine. When the latter was arraigned, he said that he had stolen the purse because he was starving.

Donlon was again remanded to the Tombs to await the action of the District Attorney, who has not, as yet, been notified of the case.

THE TAX ON CALL LOANS.

Some Banks in this City Said to be Evading the Law.

Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington has been informed that some of the banks in this city are making call loans on which no tax whatever is paid. The Commissioner has written a letter to Collector Charles H. Treat in this city outlining the method said to have been adopted by the banks, declaring that it is in violation of the law and asking that an investigation be made and the banks advised through the Clearing House Association that the practice must be discontinued.

It is alleged that the banks in question are loaning money to parties, taking as an evidence of the debt an uncertified check for the amount advanced, the loan, of course, being secured by collateral. "This," says Commissioner Scott in his letter to Collector Treat, "is certainly an evasion of the law," and he proceeds to instruct the Collector to take the matter up with the Clearing House Association. It is explained in the letter that a check used as a promissory note is an acknowledgement of a debt, and must be stamped accordingly at the rate of two cents per $100 or fraction thereof, "and if the collateral pledged as security for such debt," says the Commissioner, "is pledged specifically for this one loan, then the pledge of collateral is subject to taxation on the amount of the loan in excess of $1,000."

Collector Treat has gone to Washington to confer with Commissioner Scott concerning the matter, and on his return to the city to-morrow will have some definite statement to make and some fixed course to take in straightening out the affair.

Funeral of Robert R. McBurney.

The funeral of Robert R. McBurney, the General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, was held yesterday afternoon at the Twenty-third Street branch of the association. The services were conducted by the Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church; the Rev. Dr. M. Woolsey Stryker, President of Hamilton College, and Bishop Potter. In accordance with Mr. McBurney's wish the services were simple, and there was no special music. The body will remain in the hall until 2 o'clock to-day, when it will be removed to a receiving vault until next Spring. It will then be buried in the Young Men's Christian Association section in Woodlawn Cemetery.

FIRE KILLS MAN AND HORSES.

Once Fast Trotter Among the Animals Burned in Mrs. James Brooks's Stable.

A man and ten horses were burned to death in a fire which destroyed a two-story brick and frame stable, 609, 611, and 613 West Fifty-fifth Street, early yesterday morning. The man who lost his life was Cornelius McGanney, twenty-eight years old, no home, who was asleep in the loft of the stable when the fire started.

The flames were discovered by James Chapple, a watchman employed in a neighboring yard, who notified Andrew Reddy, the watchman of the premises, who was in a shed in the rear. Reddy turned in an alarm and then, with Chapple, Policeman McCormick of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and some citizens, helped to force in the front doors of the stable in the hope of saving the ten horses inside. They were driven back, however, by the flames.

The stable was gutted. As soon as the firemen were able to enter the building they carried the hose to the second floor, and there stumbled across the body of McGanney. James Darcy identified the body. McGanney was in the habit of hanging about the place, and sometimes helped the men.

The stable was the property of Mrs. James Brooks, a widow. Among the horses which were lost was a trotter named Dandy which had been in the Brooks family for twenty-one years, and had a record of 2:40, made eighteen years ago. In his prime he had been in many a brush with well-known trotters. The total damage is estimated at $10,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

NEW WATER TOWER EFFECTIVE.

Fire Apparatus Extinguishes a Bad Blaze in Fifteen Minutes.

A fire which started on the ground floor of Isaac Rothfeld's looking-glass factory, at 217 Canal Street, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, gutted the building and destroyed property worth $10,000. The factory, which is a five-story brick building, was filled with inflammable material, so much so that within ten minutes after the fire was discovered the blaze had eaten its way to the top floor. There was some excitement among the employes, but all got out safely through the scuttle and over the adjoining roofs.

The new water tower connected with Engine 31 was used for the first time, and proved a complete success. Water was supplied by two engines, and a great torrent of water poured through the building, which was fully ablaze when the tower arrived. In fifteen minutes after the deluge began the fire was out. The adjoining restaurant and hotel of Charles Roberts was damaged by water to the extent of $500.

MARCUS L. MOORE ARRESTED.

Brooklyn Man Accused of Assault—His Alleged Victim Unknown.

In the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, a young man tosses about on a cot, alternately babbling and raving, his mind deranged by a blow. His identity is not known. Marcus L. Moore of 301 Washington Avenue, for years a familiar figure about the Borough Hall, is under arrest, charged with assault. Moore, it is claimed, knocked the unknown man down with a blow of his fist during a row in front of a saloon at Myrtle and Washington Avenues yesterday morning. Policeman Mullins placed Moore under arrest, and the unknown man was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital in an unconscious condition.

In connection with the arrest of Moore a story was current to the effect that, accompanied by a policeman, he was allowed to leave the station house to visit a certain Alderman at the latter's residence. Moore, so runs the story, remained in consultation with the Alderman for nearly an hour, while the policeman kept watch. He was then, it is claimed, taken back to the station house, and later to the Myrtle Avenue Court. Although this story is credited to the Alderman himself, Capt. Hardy of the Clermont Avenue Station declared it to be untrue.

When arraigned yesterday Moore denied striking the man, whose name, he said, he did not know. The unknown, he declared, had attacked him without provocation. He was held in $2,500 bail for examination today. At the Homeopathic Hospital it was said that Moore's alleged victim was in a serious condition. His skull, it is believed, has been fractured and a clot of blood has lodged in his brain, causing a derangement of his mind.

LEGAL NOTES.

INJUNCTION DENIED.—The application of Morris Landsberg for a temporary injunction in his suit against the Brush Electric Illuminating Company was yesterday denied by Justice Scott, in Supreme Court, Special Term. Landsberg is lessee of premises contiguous to 208 Elizabeth Street, where the Brush Company generates electricity for the purpose mainly of lighting the principal streets of the city below Fifty-ninth Street, and he charges that there is a constant jarring, and that the soot, cinders, ashes, noisome gases and unpleasant odors, and water condensing from steam and carried by the wind from defendant's premises enter his through cracks and crevices of doors and windows, rendering the building untenantable. The white bedspreads in some of the rooms, Landsberg says, become gray in the Summer time when the windows are left open, so that he can write his name upon them with his finger, and they are always damp and wet. The Brush Company, in answering affidavits, alleged that their plant has been at this place since 1881, and had been unchanged during the past ten years, and there had been no other objection from any owner of property in the vicinity. The investments of the company it is asserted, vastly exceed a million dollars, and on account of the cold weather if its business were stopped the city and its private customers would not obtain light for probably four months, and then only with great general inconvenience resulting from the tearing up of the streets. Landsberg's premises, it is alleged, front immediately on the Bowery, and are not far from the Houston Street elevated station, and that the jarring vibration and noise and the gases are probably caused by or emitted from the engines on the elevated road to such a degree as to make the premises undesirable. It was charged also that Landsberg was overpersuaded to bring the action by a lawyer who has fourteen similar suits against electric companies. Justice Scott held that plaintiff had failed to make a sufficient case for a temporary injunction. It did not appear that the annoyances of which he complained resulted wholly, or indeed, largely from the operation of the defendant's power house. It seemed to be quite as likely to result from the operation of the elevated railroad. At all events, the plaintiff had occupied his present premises for a number of years while the works had been in operation, and had renewed his lease more than once during his occupancy. The damages, if caused by the defendant, were capable of easy determination, and there was no suggestion that defendant was unable to respond to any judgment for damages that might be obtained. The public and private inconvenience that would be caused by a stoppage of the company's plant, and the loss that would accrue, would be out of all proportion to any damage that could result to plaintiff if the injunction were denied.

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CLOUD UPON TITLE.—In an action brought by J. Sterling Drake and another, owners of a number of lots in the village of Port Richmond, Staten Island, for the cancellation of an assessment for the expenses of constructing an outlet to a village sewer, which assessment was alleged to be void and to be a cloud upon the plaintiff's title, the defense was interposed that it did not create a cloud upon the title, for the reason that it was void on the face of the record. The appeal papers on an appeal to the Second Appellate Division from a judgment setting aside the assessment as a cloud upon title, did not contain the evidence in the case. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff, holding, on the opinion of Justice Willard Bartlett, below, that in order to justify a reversal on the ground that the assessment was void and did not constitute an apparent lien, the invalidity must be one which could be ascertained from the record itself, so that a person examining the assessment roll would be informed that the assessment was void at the same time that he ascertained that it existed. It was held that on an appeal which did not bring up the evidence, where the findings of the trial court were capable of two interpretations, the Appellate Court was bound to adopt that interpretation which would support the judgment.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

SNAKE AND OTHER STORIES

Told at the Meeting of the Folk-Lore Society.

A LEGEND OF THE CREATION

Trigue Indians' Version of How the World Was Made—Who Was Mother Goose?

A number of queer legends were recounted at the meeting of the American Folk-Lore Society in Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, yesterday.

James Mooney of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington, who is an authority on Indians and their legends, read a paper on "Cherokee Snake Stories."

Many years ago, according to Mr. Mooney, there lived in the South a Shawnee medicine man, whose name was Groundhog's Mother. The Shawnees went to war with the Cherokees, and in one of the battles Groundhog's Mother was taken prisoner. The Cherokee Indians would have killed Groundhog's Mother, but he obtained immunity by promising to kill the great uktena, and to obtain the ulunsuti for the chief.

The uktena, it seems, was a snake so long that when its head started out early in the morning it was noon before its tail was in motion. The ulunsuti was an immense diamond, or brilliant, which the uktena wore upon his forehead.

On an appointed day Groundhog's Mother set forth upon his quest, followed by many Cherokees. They met snakes, frogs, turtles, and other reptiles so enormous that the Cherokees trembled with fear, but Groundhog's Mother laughed with scorn, and declared that these reptiles were mere pigmies beside the one which he had promised to kill. At last the great uktena was perceived coiled around the top of a mountain. It was fast asleep, and Groundhog's Mother took advantage of this to build himself a species of fortress with a breastwork of pine cones and a ditch or moat around it. Having done this he ran up the mountain, and with an arrow shot the great snake through the heart, which was his only vulnerable part. Then the medicine man rushed down the mountain, threw himself into his fort and set the cones on fire. It was soon. The serpent had expired in dreadful agony, covering the slope with venom and black blood. The venom came flooding down the hill first, but it was burned up in the fire kindled by Groundhog's Mother. The blood followed in a great wave, but Groundhog's Mother's ditch carried it away. Thus was the uktena killed, and the vast diamond in its head taken away to serve as a talisman for the Cherokee chiefs.

Mr. Mooney told several other snake stories, notably one about a snake called Ustutli, which had four feet, and could take steps as long as a pine tree's trunk, but none of the stories was quite so thrilling as that.

A paper on the creation of the world, according, it is said, to the mythology of the Trigue Indians, was presented, and read with dramatic effect by Dr. J. F. Valentini of the University of Jena. Dr. Valentini is at present connected with the American Museum of Natural History, and his matter was obtained from a pamphlet in Spanish, recently brought from Mexico by Mr. Marshal Saville.

It appears from this brochure that the Creator, among the Trigues, is called Nexhequiriac. Before the beginning this god, looking from above, beheld the earth, a mass of mud floating in space, and resolved to people it, and for that task he created nine sons called the gods of Earth, Sun, Moon, Light, Water, Air, Frost, Death, and Hell. Then he said: "You, the heat of my body, descend to dry and bake that heap of slime. The God of Light obeyed, and the earth was heated into flame.

And Nexhequiriac cried, "You, my son, the God of Water, haste to extinguish this vast conflagration. Take my thunder and my lightning, and my son, the Frost God, shall help you!"

But the Frost God made the earth too stiff, and the Water God made it too wet, so Nexhequiriac sent the Wind God to dry the ground, and the sun and moon to give light. These two latter gods were just alike, but the Moon God stopped to catch a rabbit, which he crammed uncooked into his throat. He then hastened after his brother, but has never since been able to overtake him, and moreover, he has never recovered from the sickness caused by such a hasty meal, and remains pale to this day.

The work of improvement, however, proceeded. Vegetable and animal life were created, and man was the crowning work. But the God of Hell, jealous of the deeds in which he had taken no part, resolved to corrupt mankind; and to circumvent him Nexequiriac summoned all the inhabitants of the earth to a great festival. The God of Hell was there but Nexhequirac ordered the musicians to create discord upon their instruments, and the sounds were so terrible to the unwelcome deity that he fled to the lower regions, from which he never emerges except at night, to plague mankind with visions and dreadful spectres.

But as generations passed, the people became so wicked that Nexehequiriac sent the gods of Air, Water, Death, and Fire to destroy all the race, savin but one man and one woman. This was done. The man and the woman were placed in a box with certain animals and seeds, and this box carried them safely through the cataclysm, in which all other life was obliterated.

These two persons, the Trigues say, were the progenitors of all the people who now inhabit the earth.

Prof. Thomas Wilson of the Smithsonian Institution read a paper entitled "Who Was Mother Goose?" He said that many New England people contended that the authoress of these rhymes was a lady who lived in Boston early in the last century. She told the tales to her children, and in 1719 her son-in-law, Thomas Fleet, a printer, published them, with the title: "Songs for the Nursery; or Mother Goose's Melodies." There was no doubt, however, that the songs were older than the Boston edition, because they had been published in France twenty-three years before, under the title: "Comtes de Ma Mère Oye"—Stories of My Mother Goose, the writer being Charles Perrault.

President Wood was inclined to doubt that Perrault was entitled to the credit of these stories. He said he had seen similar stories in the Percy collection, dating back to the sixteenth century.

Prof. Charles L. Edwards of the University of Cincinnati was elected President, with Miss Alice C. Fletcher of Washington and Mr. C. F. Lummis of Los Angeles, Cal., as Vice Presidents.

The society then adjourned sine die.

SENSITIVENESS TO PAIN.

More or Less Acute in Men and Women According to Their Calling and Station in Life.

That American professional men are more sensitive to pain than American business men, and also more sensitive than both English and German professional men, is asserted by Arthur MacDonald, specialist in the United States Bureau of Education in Washington.

This conclusion is drawn from the results of scientific experiments on 1,412 persons, and with it are other conclusions such as "the laboring classes are much less sensitive to pain than the non-laboring classes"; that "young men of the wealthy classes are much more sensitive to pain than men of the working classes"; that "the left hand is more sensitive to pain than the right hand," and that "young women of the wealthy classes are much more sensitive to pain than young men of the wealthy classes."

These together with other facts, Mr. MacDonald embodies in a paper on "Further Measurements of Pain," prepared for the American Psychological Association, recenly in session in this city. By recent experiments Mr. MacDonald has ascertained that as a general thing the sensibility to pain decreases as age increases. The left temple is more sensitive than the right; from the age of thirteen years to seventeen years, while the right temple increases in obtuseness the left temple increases in acuteness. Girls in the public schools are more sensitive at all ages than the boys. Mr. MacDonald has found that girls in private schools, who are generally of wealthy parents, are much more sensitive to pain than girls in the public schools, and he remarks:

"It would appear that refinements and luxuries tend to increase sensitiveness to pain. Thus the hardihood which the great majority must experience seems advantageous."

University women are found to be more sensitive to pain than washerwomen, but not so sensitive as business women. There apears to be no necessary relation between intellectual development and pain sensitiveness. Obtuseness to pain seems to be due more to hardihood in early life. Self-educated women who are not trained in universities are more sensitive than business women. The divisions in the order of their acuteness to the sense of pain are as follows: First, girls of the wealthy classes; second, self-educated women; third, business women; fourth, university women, and fifth, washerwomen.

According to Mr. MacDonald the greater sensitiveness of self-educated women as compared to university women "may be due to the overtaxing of the nervous system of the former in their unequal struggle after knowledge."

The general conclusion is reached with regard to pain that while it is true that women are more sensitive than men, it does not necessarily follow that women cannot endure more pain than men.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

WOULDN'T STAY IN HOSPITAL.

Man Who Said He Was a Soldier Limped Away with a Broken Leg.

George L. Schuyler, an engineer employed by Baker & Smith, 83 West Houston Street, was sent to Bellevue Hospital a prisoner at 1 A. M. yesterday from the Mercer Street Police Station. Schuyler's left leg had been broken by a fall down the steps of his employers' establishment Wednesday evening. An ambulance was then called from St. Vincent's Hospital, and Dr. Maloney put the broken leg in a temporary bandage. Schuyler, who acted as if he had been drinking, refused to go to the hospital, saying: "I am no baby and I don't want to be treated like one. I can go home."

After considerable argument, Dr. Maloney volunteered to take him home, and Schuyler gave two fictitious addresses in East Forty-first Street. Dr. Maloney drove to both places, but Schuyler was not known at either. Then the doctor told Schuyler he would have to go to the hospital, and he was taken there. He positively refused to go to the surgical ward, however, declaring that he knew where he lived and that he intended to go home. He acted so disorderly that he was finally allowed to limp away.

Four hours later Schuyler entered the Mills House, in Bleecker Street, and asked for a room. He was then intoxicated, and for this reason he was turned away. He became disorderly in the corridor and was arrested by Policeman Klan. At the Mercer Street Station it was seen that his leg was in splints, and it was then found that his name was on the police blotter earlier in the night.

Schuyler still refused to go to the hospital. He said he had no home, that he was a soldier of the Seventy-first Regiment, and had fought at San Juan. He pointed to a hole in his head, which, he declared, had been made by a Spanish bullet. In spite of his objections, Schuyler was put into an ambulance and taken to Bellevue. The police believe that the injury in the man's head may have affected his mind.

TELEPHONE COMBINE RUMOR.

Reported Action of Independent Concerns Said to be Unlikely.

A dispatch from Boston printed in an evening paper yesterday said that a combination of all the independent telephone companies throughout the United States was being formed for the purpose of arriving at an agreement with the Bell Company and practically doing away with all friction and competition in the telephone business.

Frank S. Gardner, who is the secretary of the People's Telephone Company, said yesterday afternoon that there was no possibility of the New York company going into such a combination, and he did not believe such a combination was being formed, because the man at the head of the Boston independent company had organized several independent Western companies, which were operating successfully against the Bell Company. Some of the Boston telephone people were here a few days ago, and conferred with Darwin R. James, President of the People's Telephone Company, but they simply came to see how things were working here in order to report at home.

ACCIDENT AT JEROME PARK.

One Man Killed and Four Injured While Unloading a Car of Stone.

While unloading a car of broken stone in the new Jerome Park reservoir yesterday afternoon, Joseph Leno, an Italian laborer, living in one of the shanties in the park, was killed, and the following men injured: Martin Carmody, foreman, living in the East Chester Road, Westchester, both shoulders dislocated, rib broken, and contusions of the head; taken to the Fordham Hospital. Frank Bartolist, Italian laborer, living in the park, right leg broken, left knee dislocated, and contusions of the body; taken to the Fordham Hospital. Antonio Metriso and Pietro Bartolomeo, Italian laborers, contusions of the body; attended and taken to their home in the park.

A train of flat cars had been loaded with broken stone from the excavation at the lower end of the park and drawn to the upper end, where the stone was to be dumped. The cars are unloaded by means of great cranes, which lift the cars by means of steel cables. The cable had been fastened to the car and the machinery started. Something went wrong, and the car was suddenly overturned, burying the men who were on it underneath the stone.

ROGERS-PEET FIRE NOT OUT.

Stock Piled in the Sub-Cellar Is Still Smoldering.

The ruins in the foundations of the building formerly occupied by Rogers, Peet & Co., at Warren Street and Broadway, which was destroyed by fire on Sunday, Dec. 4, are still smoldering, and yesterday afternoon, owing to the fact that some of the débris on top had been displaced, a thick cloud of smoke hovered about Broadway at that point, choking the passers-by and attracting a small crowd.

Fire Battalion Chief Kruger, who is charged with the surveillance of the ruins, explained that the fire was in the sub-cellar among the stock that was there before the building was destroyed and the wooden beams and rafters that had fallen into it when the floors collapsed. He said that there was no danger, and that unless the sub-cellar were uncovered for them the firemen would make no attempt to extinguish the blaze.

A man is sent to the scene at intervals to keep the fire down by means of a hose attached to a near-by hydrant, but has instructions not to pour too much water on the ruins, as this might damage stock in the cellars of the neighboring buildings, which are on a lower level than those of the burned structure.

NEW FAST MAIL SERVICE.

Additional Trains to Run Daily Between This City and Chicago.

On and after Jan. 1 the New York Central and Lake Shore roads, which have for several years been running one very fast mail train each way daily between New York and Chicago, will place in service a second daily fast mail train in each direction. On its west bound trip this train, carrying nothing but the United States mail, will leave the Grand Central Station, this city, at 9:15 P. M. each day, stopping at Albany, where it will receive the mails from Boston and New England, and making stops at Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, and Toledo, reaching Chicago at 8:30 the next evening.

The East bound train will leave Chicago at 3 o'clock A. M. daily, reaching New York at 5:15 the following morning, making the run in twenty-five hours and fifteen minutes. The run West bound will be made in twenty-four hours and fifteen minutes. These new trains will be composed of storage and working mail cars of the latest design; combining all of the modern improvements for the rapid assorting and handling of mail. They will be lighted by Pintsch gas and heated by steam.

It is proposed by the New York Central management to continue the present morning mail service in each direction. In connection with the New York Central's fast mail service between New York and Chicago, the roads from Chicago West will, on Jan. 1 place in service new fast mail trains from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and from Chicago to the Pacific Coast, effecting a saving of twenty-four hours between New York and Pacific Coast points, and from twelve to fifteen hours at important intermediate points like St. Paul, Omaha, and Denver.

Some of our highest-priced overcoats were in that little blaze of December 4th.

Those that came out whole or could be made whole, we offer at $18—a price low enough to buy for next Winter. This Winter is pretty winterish yet.

Two days' selling has taken a goodly quantity; but in overcoats it is not the best that are taken first.

Every size is still here.
Men's $18.
Young men's $15.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

YOUR OPINION,

please, of this birdseye maple dressing table at $10.50; this birch one at $16.00? Plain, but gracefully pretty shapes, carefully finished; French bevelled mirror.

Not elegant enough? Well, then, those mahogany tables, larger, richly carved in Italian Renaissance style, or these Louis XV. or Sheraton designs, nothing could be more elegant than our pieces at factory prices, as you know you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

RAPID TRANSIT AFFAIRS

Messrs. Rives and Coler to Draft a Legislative Memorial.

THE USE OF PRIVATE CAPITAL

Expediency of This Plan Probably Will Be Urged—Declaration of the Controller.

Controller Coler and George L. Rives were appointed by the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday a special committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature explaining the present situation of the Rapid Transit project, and outlining the views of the Commissioners as to the most expeditious and most practicable way of securing the construction of the proposed underground system. This action of the Rapid Transit Commissioners was taken after a discussion, in which Controller Coler emphasized his opposition to the proposition of issuing the bonds of this county for the purpose of raising funds with which to construct the underground system.

After the meeting the Controller said to the newspaper reporters: "You can say for me that the capital for the construction of the rapid transit system will not come from issuing county bonds. That suggestion will never be considered seriously."

Secretary Lewis L. Delafield declined to discuss the action of the board, and would not make any statement officially. He intimated, however, that the authorized memorial would probably urge the expediency of employing private capital to do the work. Edward M. Shepard, the counsel for the commission, it is expected, will draw up this memorial under the direction of the special committee. It may take several days to prepare the document.

Five members of the board besides Controller Coler attended the meeting yesterday. They were Chairman Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, John H. Starin, George L. Rives, and Woodbury Langdon. From admissions made by some of the Commissioners after the meeting it was ascertained that there is an increasing sentiment in favor of securing the rapid transit improvement through the medium of private capital.

President Orr remarked that the Commissioners were desirous of having the underground railroad built, and if it could not be done one way the members of the board felt in duty bound to consider other means. There appeared to be a disposition on the part of the Commissioners to make material alterations in their plans to meet existing conditions, providing such alterations were shown to be both desirable and possible. Should the present plans be altered to any extent it was suggested that it might be necessary for the board to begin its work all over again, in the obtaining of consents, &c., or else appeal to the courts for authority.

The board has lately received a number of communications from individuals on the subject of raising private capital to construct the rapid transit system. The officers of the board declined to disclose the contents of any of these communications, but admitted that in some instances ways and means of raising private capital for this purpose were suggested.

TO SUCCEED ALMET F. JENKS.

William J. Carr to be Deputy Corporation Counsel in Brooklyn.

William J. Carr, now Assistant Corporation Counsel in the Brooklyn office, it was announced yesterday, has been determined upon as the successor to Almet F. Jenks, Deputy Corporation Counsel for that borough. Mr. Carr had the backing of Hugh McLaughlin for the place, and because of that his selection was generally expected.

Mr. Carr was born in Brooklyn in 1862. He was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was a clerk of the Supreme Court for two years and a United States Commissioner for the same length of time.

STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Ex-Chief Engineer Greene Testifies Regarding Freight Rates.

George S. Greene, Jr., ex-Chief Engineer of the Department of Docks, was the principal witness before the State Commerce Commission which met yesterday. A report which Mr. Greene made to the commission some time ago was taken up, and the author was questioned on some parts of it. Mr. Greene said that the high freight rates charged by the railroads might have had something to do with the decline in the commerce of the city.

He quoted from a report made by Major Symons of the Engineer Corps, advocating a barge canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic as the only solution of the difficulty. Major Symons, in concluding his report, said:

But without waiting for the completion of the improvements in hand by the State, which will necessarily take several years, it is my opinion that a great deal of good can be accomplished by the canal in its present condition, if the terminal questions are properly looked after and if all restrictive legislation can be annulled and encouragement given to transportation companies to transact business via the canal under modern business systems. With such systems of transportation inaugurated under exiting canal conditions they would grow and be perfected by the time the work in hand is completed, and the maximum benefits of the improvement would then quickly follow.

Appointment for Col. Brasher.

Col. Archibald R. Brasher was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck yesterday as statistician in the Bureau of Municipal Statistics at a salary of $1,200 a year. Col. Brasher was formerly a newspaper reporter.

JUDGMENT FOR LIBEL UPHELD.

Court of Appeals Decision in the Case of Van Ingen Against The Star Co.

A judgment, recovered in the late Court of Common Pleas nearly four years ago by Edward B. Van Ingen, for $1,500, in his suit against The Star Publishing Company for alleged libel, which was upheld by the First Appellate Division, has now been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, on the opinion of Justice Ingraham below.

On the morning of Nov. 7, 1892, The Morning Advertiser, published by the defendant, contained a statement in what purported to be a telegram from London, which, in effect, charged the plaintiff with being at the head of a movement to raise an enormous corruption fund among English exporters, manufacturers, and merchants, to be used for the purpose "of buying votes and other dishonorable expedients to bring about the election of Mr. Cleveland," as President of the United States, and which further alleged that the money thus raised was not to be used for the legitimate expenses of the campaign, but in "debauching the ballot."

The Court holds that this publication was libelous per se; that bribery in elections is condemned by law, and no greater crime against the State can be charged than that of being at the head of a movement the object of which is alleged to be wholesale bribery and corruption, and an attempt to thus influence the course of an election of the Chief Magistrate of the United States; that where matter was libelous per se, and no attempt was made before its publication to ascertain its correctness, the jury was justified in finding that the libel was published with actual malice, sufficient to sustain exemplary damages, and the jury had the right, in determining the damages, to consider the mental suffering which the publication may have caused the plaintiff.

The publishers, the Court ruled, could not be heard in such a case to urge that the charge was so ridiculous upon its face that none of the friends of the person concerning whom it was published would believe it to be true.

Answer to a Correspondent.

"E. K."—The entries in the new ledger should read: "Jan. 1., 1899, to balance, transfer from —— ledger, $——."

West 14th St.
ESTAB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

BARGAINS.
Now is the time for thrifty housekeepers.
TAPESTRY CARPET,
44 cts. per yd.
(reduced from 65 cts.)
Splendid carpet for any room, and besides, our furniture and draperies, etc., are reduced before stock taking.
Whatever may be your household wants "Long Credit" supplies without delay.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

LIQUIDATING.
Retiring from Business.
Thousands of articles suitable for card prizes, bowling prizes, New Year's gifts, etc.
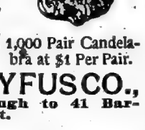
Eight-Day Traveling Clocks at $3.50.
French Clocks and Clock Sets.
Onyx Columns, $20.00 and upward.
Carrara Marble Statuary, $20.00 and upward.
1,000 Pair Candelabra at $1 Per Pair.
LEVY & DREYFUS CO.,
46 Park Place, through to 41 Barclay St.

O'Neill's
Girls' Jackets, Gretchens and Dresses

Friday Specials!
A special lot of Gretchens in the new plaid and plain effects, neatly trimmed with braid, a number fur trimmed, from one of the best makers of New York,
Formerly 9.98 to 17.00,
Now 4.98 to 10.00.
Girls' Jackets in Black, Navy and Tan, new double-breasted box front, French seams in back, notched collar, seal pockets and lined throughout with Taffeta,
Formerly 14.98,
Now 10.00.
Girls' One-Piece Dresses in fancy plaids, neat checks and plain effects,
Formerly 3.98 to 12.00,
Now 2.98 to 6.98.
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Meisslinger, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Bispham.
To-morrow afternoon at 2—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard de Reszke.
To-morrow Evg. at 8—at pop. prices—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Campanari, Barnes, Pringle, and Salignac. Sun. Evg., Jan. 1—Fifth Sunday Night Concert. Soloists—Mme. Lilli Lehmann, MM. Campanari and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Schalk. Sunday Concert Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Boxes $8 and $12.
Mon. Jan. 2, at 8—Mozart's opera DON GIOVANNI. Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, Maurel.
Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 3, at 8, at Brooklyn Academy, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, with identical New York Cast.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Suzanne Adams, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers, Plançon.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Engle, Sembrich, Campanari, Carbone, and Ed. de Reszke.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. 26th Season, 1898-99.
Oratorio Society
Frank Damrosch Conductor.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and Saturday Evg., Dec. 31, at 8.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE
The Messiah
SOLOISTS.
Scpr. Miss Sarah Anderson
Contr. Miss Katherine Fisk
Tenor Whitney Mockridge
Basso, David Bispham.
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15 at box office.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Friday Afternoon, January 6th, at 2:30.
Piano Recital

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Rain, turning to snow; cold wave; northwesterly gales.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,281. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1898.—12 Pages and Supplement. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF
BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44½c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN.—Lord Curzon, the new Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon disembarked at Bombay yesterday and were welcomed with great ceremony. The demand of France for an extension of the exclusive French settlement at Shanghai has been granted by the Chinese Government, it is said, despite the protests of Great Britain. The British steamer Glenavon was wrecked near Hongkong, China, on Thursday evening, and two boats containing several persons are missing. The proposed anti-Jameson demonstrations in the Transvaal have been abandoned. Poultney Bigelow is ill in London. Walter Jarvis, who tried to rob Charles J. Hinman of Brooklyn at the Hotel Cecil in London, was yesterday sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. The provisional treaty between Austria and Hungary expires to-day, and yesterday an imperial decree was issued maintaining the present proportion of expenses borne by both sections of the dual monarchy. Riotous scenes again marked the proceedings in the Hungarian Chamber yesterday. Zola has been interviewed in England, and declares that he possesses "startling documents" concerning the relations of Gen. Zurlinden (Military Governor of Paris) with the Bonapartists. The Paris correspondent of The London Daily News avers that despite official denials, Dreyfus is already on his way to France. The advance guard of the Government troops in Bolivia is reported to have joined the rebel army. The President of Ecuador denies sensational reports of rebel victories in that country.—Pages 6 and 7.

Page 1.

Governor-elect Roosevelt arrived in Albany with his family yesterday.

It is reported that the large shoe manufacturers in New England intend to form a combination to control the market.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was found guilty of murder in the first degree in causing the death of Mrs. Dunning of Delaware by a San Francisco jury yesterday.

A cablegram received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Otis, in command at Manila, announced that he had not yet heard of the result of the landing of Gen. Miller's expedition at Iloilo.

Harry Hoffman of New Rochelle was drowned yesterday in a vain attempt to save the life of Grace Boran of Pelham, who had broken through the ice while skating.

Page 3.

Secretary Long has approved the verdict of the court-martial in Naval Constructor Hanscom's case, but restored the accused officer to duty.

The President and his advisers yesterday decided to give the Military Governor of Cuba a staff corresponding with the American Cabinet.

The Cuban Patriotic Committee has concluded to submit to the American military authorities' prohibition of a demonstration in Havana next week.

The Havana Street Railway Company has brought suit against J. M. Ceballos and others to compel them to turn over to the railway company certain Havana street railway franchises.

President Edwin Langdon of the Central National Bank said yesterday that at least seven banks in this city have been victimized by David Rothschild to the extent of [illegible]

Frank J. Parker, son of a wealthy Chicagoan, was remanded to the Tombs, without bail, yesterday, from the Centre Street Court, charged with forgery. He is said to have been the companion of George M. Pullman, Jr., and Sanger Pullman.

Arrangements have been completed by the Spanish authorities in Havana to turn the Government of Cuba over to the American Commission to-morrow. Lieut. Wade has been selected to raise the Stars and Stripes over Morro Castle and Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., over Cabanas Fortress.

Page 4.

The Intercollegiate Chess tournament will come to an end to-day. Harvard maintained her lead yesterday, and will most likely win the championship.

R. A. Saalfield has brought suit against W. B. Cutting for the recovery of $52,000, which he claims is due him for securing a purchaser for the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry. John W. Ambrose, President of the ferry company, says the property is not for sale.

Capt. Anthony J. Griffin of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was arrested recently on charges made by Col Duffy, is home on a ten days leave. He said yesterday he had not secured his release from confinement by an apology to Col Duffy or by withdrawing the charges he made against the Colonel some time ago.

Page 5.

A special army board will meet in Washington on Tuesday to inquire into the quality of the beef furnished to the forces in Puerto Rico.

Page 6.

Señor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died in Washington early yesterday morning.

Page 10.

Richard Croker, Perry Belmont, and Jefferson M. Levy are among the Directors of the newly incorporated North American Life Insurance Company of New York.

Page 12.

Rumors of the probable retirement of Gen. George H. Sharpe from the Board of General Appraisers have been renewed.

Franz J. Neuhauser, well known in the wholesale drug trade, tried to kill himself at his office, 118 William Street, yesterday by shooting himself in the breast.

The body of Augustus W. Peters will lie in state in Scottish Rite Hall from 1:30 o'clock this afternoon until 8 o'clock this evening, when funeral services will be held.

At yesterday's meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx the chief topic of discussion was the published interviews of certain members. Mr. Mack, although absent, was denounced for his action by two Commissioners. A resolution giving more pay to substitute teachers was passed.

The members of the Art Committee of the Metropolitan Museum said yesterday that the landscape by Theodore Robinson was not accepted not because the committee disapproved of Mr. Robinson's art, but because two members did not consider the canvas creditable to the dead artist's talent.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 4
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

MRS. BOTKIN FOUND GUILTY.

Jury Convicts Her of Murder and Fixes the Penalty as Life Imprisonment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin has returned a verdict finding her guilty of murder in the first degree in causing the death of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., by means of poisoned candy sent through the mail. The jury fixes the penalty as imprisonment for life.

The case was given to the jury this afternoon, after District Attorney Hosmer had completed a long argument for the prosecution and Judge Carroll Cook read his charge. The deliberation of the jury was brief.

The Eagle Almanac for 1899.
Issued to-day; 600 pages.
Best local reference book published.
Price 25 cents.—Adv.

SPANIARDS RISE IN GUAM

Refuse to Recognize Authority of Our Representative, It Is Said.

MASSACRE IN THE CAROLINES

Spanish Garrison Put to Death by Natives, a British Schooner at Manila Reports.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Dec. 30.—The British schooner Esmeralda, which has just arrived here from the Ladrone Islands, reports that after the United States cruiser Charleston left the Island of Guam, in June last, the Spaniards refused to recognize the authority of Francis Portusach, who was verbally instructed by Capt. Glass to act as Governor, and José Sisto, a former Public Administrator, was declared Governor.

He armed part of the native guard, collected a tax of $6 a head, and secreted fifteen tons of powder and a small stock of ammunition when the island was taken by the Americans.

The schooner also reports the massacre of the Spanish garrison by the combined native forces at Panopi, Caroline Islands. Henry Naoti, an educated chief, has been selected to be the ruler. He is reported to be favorable to Americans.

Francis Portusach, whom the officers of the United States cruiser Charleston left in charge of the Ladrone Islands, being the only American citizen there, was born in Barcelona, Spain. His father was a wealthy merchant of that port and had numerous tradisg vessels in the Philippines and other islands of the South Seas. While a boy young Portusach traveled considerably on his father's ships.

After his father's death and before he had reached his majority Francis Portusach left home, which had been made unbearable by the tyranny of an older brother. He shipped as a sailor before the mast and visited all parts of the globe, finally landing in America, and went to Chicago, where in 1888 he became a citizen of the United States.

Soon after he left Chicago and went to the Pacific Coast. He was there lost track of by his Chicago friends, but it was known that he intended to sail for the South Seas, and finally return home and claim the fortune left by his father.

Panopi may mean the Island of Puynipet, also referred to as Bonabe and Panapee. It is probably the second in size of the Caroline group, known as the Carolines proper.

Guam, which is the largest island of the Ladrone group was captured on June 20 by the United States cruiser Charleston, Capt. Glass, under humorous circumstances.

The Charleston, accompanied by the transports bearing the first military expedition destined for Manila, arrived off the island on June 20, and steaming into the Harbor of San Luis d'Apra, on the west coast, fired a number of shots at the old fort there. The Governor General of the island sent word to Capt. Glass apologizing for not returning what he supposed was a salute, pleading as his excuse for his apparent lack of courtesy that he had not sufficient powder for his saluting guns. He was surprised and hurt to learn that war had been declared between Spain and the United States, and that the surrender of the island was demanded. He put the best face possible on the matter and surrendered gracefully.

He was taken to Manila as a prisoner, with his staff and six officers and fifty-four men, constituting the Spanish garrison.

Panopi, mentioned in the dispatch from Manila as being the scene of the massacre of a Spanish garrison, may mean the Island of Puynipet, also referred to as Bonabe and Panapee. It is probably the second in size of the Caroline group, known as the Carolines proper.

MAIL SERVICE TO GUAM.

Vessel Will Be Sent to the Island from Manila Every Two Months.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Provision has been made by the Navy Department for the establishment of a mail service between Manila and Guam, our new naval station in the Pacific.

Admiral Dewey has been instructed that after the Yosemite arrives at Manila he must send a mail to the Island of Guam at least once in every two months, using any vessel of the navy available for the service.

OTIS HAS NO NEWS OF MILLER.

Cables that He Has Not Yet Learned the Result of the Expedition to Iloilo.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A cablegram was received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Otis, in command at Manila, but to the disappointment of the officials, he announced that he had not yet heard of the result of the landing of Gen. Miller's force at Iloilo.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Dec. 30.—The Spanish steamer Romulus, which has just arrived here, confirms the report that the insurgents at Iloilo are inclined to surrender that town to the Americans if they are satisfied with the form of government which will be accorded them.

The British cruiser Buenoventura has gone to Iloilo to protect British interests there.

FILIPINOS REPLY TO HARDEN.

HONGKONG, Dec. 30.—The Filipino Junta here, replying to the report of Commissioner Harden, who was sent to the Philippines by the Government of the United States to report upon the conditions there prevailing, issues the following, as "revealing the true situation and sentiment," in the Philippines:

"We deny that Aguinaldo will be satisfied if made a Major General in command of five native regiments, and that if this is done the national army could be disarmed and disbanded.

"We repeat our appeal for an impartial inquiry by an able Commissioner and implore the American people to refrain from a hasty decision.

"The Filipino Government views with alarm Commissioner Harden's proposal to impose in America a high protective tariff against Philippine products.

"Iloilo surrendered to the national army, which is the completion of the occupation of the Island of Panay. There is no truth in the reported establishment of an opposition republic in the Visayas. All the officials in the Visayas hold Aguinaldo's commission.

"The Filipinos are yearning for a peaceful settlement of all questions. To their brothers across the sea, the Filipinos send greeting and earnest prayer that with the New Year will come the dawn of a new era of peace, prosperity, and good-fellowship with the free ard beneficent people of the United States. Though but an infant among nations, yet are we strong if assured of the good will of the great American Nation."

Spain Anxious About Prisoners.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—The Government considers that the prospects for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands are very discouraging.

CABLES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Gen. Greely Preparing to Connect the Most Important Islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Gen. Greely, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, has made arrangements looking to the early connection of the four most important islands in the Philippines—namely, Luzon, Masbate, Cebu, and Leyte. This will require nearly two hundred miles of deep-sea cable. The development of the cable industry in the United States enables the Signal Office to carry out this plan without the long delay and increased expense which would have been required had it been needful to consult foreign manufacturers for this purpose.

The cable machinery will weigh over seven hundred tons, and for its transportation and laying a ship specially fitted up for cable work is necessary. It is expected that this ship will leave New York about Feb. 1 and proceed to Manila, through the Suez Canal. The different cables should be laid and in working order by the end of April. The Signal Corps has a short cable of eight miles now in operation in Manila Bay. A competent officer of the Signal Corps, probably Col. James Allen, will accompany the vessel and supervise the laying of the cable.

The land lines in the Philippines are nearly two thousand miles in length, and are mainly situated on the islands above named. As soon as these lines are united into one system, through cable connections, the military administration of the islands will be conducted with a degree of efficiency, rapidity, and economy that are impossible under present conditions.

DEWEY WRITES TO A CHILD.

Tells Her He Has Not Enough Buttons for His Coat.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 30.—Little Miss Rachel Cardwill of this city received as a Christmas gift a personal letter from Admiral George Dewey. It is in the handwriting of the famous hero, and the recipient is naturally the proudest little girl in the State. The letter says:

"I have received and enjoyed your little letter so much. I am very much obliged to you for your picture, and it is the very nicest present that you could have sent me. I am very sorry that I have nothing to send you, for I would like to very much. So many people have already asked me for buttons and pictures that I have a long time ago given them all away. I don't have enough buttons left now even to button up my coat."

TO CONSOLIDATE PAPER MILLS.

Manufacturers of All Grades of Paper to Form a Trust—Capital, $40,000,000.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 30.—Dean & Shibley, brokers and bankers, of this city, have taken charge of the arrangements to consolidate the paper manufactories of this country. The deal will involve about $40,000,000, and will include the mills making writing paper, bond paper, wrapping, ledger, envelope, and news paper.

The purpose of the consolidation of conflicting interests is to eliminate competition, stop overproduction, and make a condensation of the lines of manufacture so that the mill best adapted to make a certain grade of paper may restrict its attention to that specialty and thus, by utilizing all the machinery and capital invested to the best advantage, get the best results.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN OHIO.

Cincinnati Judge Reverses the Conviction of Harriet Evans—Appeal to be Taken.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—In the Court of Common Pleas to-day Judge Hollister reversed the police court ruling in the Christian Scientist case of Harriet Evans, and freed her from the fine and penalty imposed. She treated Thomas McDowell, who died of typhoid fever. The Court holds that the rites she performed were religious, and not medical, and, therefore, not within the State medical registration law, under which she was prosecuted.

The definition of Christian Science was quoted by the Judge, who proceeded to remark that freedom of thought and worship in matters of religion was a birthright of every citizen, and that the Legislature could not take it away or abridge it in any way. If the practice was against good morals, he said, it could be restrained.

The Court finds that the claim of power to heal by means generally regarded as miraculous is not confined to those professing belief in Christian Science.

"There are persons," said the Judge, "who believe that bodily infirmities can be cured by contact with bones and relics of deceased persons whose lives were of extraordinary holiness. The Legislature could hardly have had such persons in mind, or intended to interfere. If it had, it would have plainly said so. The law could not have intended to include the act with which the defendant is charged, and a reversal is therefore granted."

This decision is a disappointment to the State Health Board, which prosecuted the case. An appeal will be taken, as it is the determination to get a final ruling on Christian Science.

BIG COTTON MILL DEAL.

Robert Knight Practically in Control of R. B. & R. Knight Concern.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 30.—After negotiations extending over several months, Robert Knight practically has obtained control of the interests of R. B. & R. Knight, said to be the largest cotton manufacturing firm in the world.

The transaction, which will be finished this week, will involve the transfer of fifteen mills, eleven of which are located in this State and four in Massachusetts; fifteen mill villages, with about 1,700 tenements occupied by operatives; company stores and farming property, and the mercantile institutions of the firm, which disposes of its entire product to the trade, without the medium of commission houses, there being a principal store in New York, with branches at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other cities, and headquarters in Providence.

The mills employ about 5,000 operatives, and have 11,000 looms, with about 425,000 spindles.

YOUTH MADE ILL BY FRIGHT.

Serious Results Attributed to a Prank of Lyons (N. Y.) Girls.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Louis Doane, residing in this village, is dangerously ill as a result of a practical joke perpetrated by his friends several weeks ago.

One evening late in the Autumn, Doane called at the home of John Shelly, on Bear Street. Doane was asked to fetch a pail of water from a neighbor's well, some distance down the street. About midway between the Shelly house and the well stands a vacant house, the last tenant of which, James Starr, died by his own hand nearly a year ago.

Doane having started on his errand, several girls combined in a scheme to frighten him, and as he came sauntering back with the water a ghostly figure, tall and motionless, stood in the gloom of the porch of the vacant house, but a few feet from Doane's pathway. The outlines of a face wreathed in folds of white were marked by a shimmering phosphorescent glow made with matches. The young man had reached a point nearly opposite the house, when he caught sight of the uncanny object. He dropped his pail and mumbled a prayer. He thought he saw the disembodied spirit of the suicide. He could not move.

The "ghost" began a series of evolutions, and Doane found strength to run. On arriving at the Shelly house he fell in a swoon, continuing in an unconscious state for an hour. At frequent intervals since that night the young man has been seized with most violent fits, sometimes making necessary the services of three men to control him. Last Thursday night the fits came one after another in quick succession from twilight to morning, and since then the patient has remained in a half-dazed condition. His mother says her son's trouble is due entirely to the fright, and that never before that night had he suffered from anything of the kind.

SKATERS DROWN NEAR PELHAM.

Harry Hoffman Loses His Life in Vain Attempt to Save Sinking Girl.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Harry Hoffman of this place and Grace Boran of Pelham were drowned to-day at Bergholz Pond, between New Rochelle and Pelham. Hoffman lost his life in an effort to save the girl. They and about thirty others, including an older and a younger sister of the girl who was drowned, were skating on the pond this afternoon. Hoffman and Miss Boran had never met. Miss Boran was skating alone, and when near the north end of the pond one of her feet went through the ice. She fell and broke through. The other skaters hurried toward her.

Charles Bauer lay down on the ice and reached his hand to the girl. She caught it, and he attempted to drag her out. The ice under him collapsed. He kept the girl above the water. Every time he caught hold of the ice it crumbled. Then Harry Hoffman leaped into the water to aid Bauer, who was exhausted. Bauer tried to get back on the ice, but could not. Edward Wood handed him a curling stick, and Bauer broke a channel twenty feet long to the edge of the pond, where he was dragged ashore.

Miss Boran in her excitement grabbed Hoffman and almost dragged him down, but he succeeded in keeping the girl and himself above water for a few minutes. Meanwhile others had hurried away for planks. Finally Miss Boran in her struggles drew Hoffman under water. They went down several times Hoffman finally managed to break the girl's grip. Before he could catch her she went down, and did not rise again. Hoffman started as best he could to follow the path made by Bauer, but had gone only a short distance when he sank. The bodies were recovered to-night. Miss Boran was an orphan, and lived with her uncle, John P Logan, Tax Collector of Pelham. Hoffman was the son of a baker of this place, and would have been graduated from the High School in June.

ZOLA SPEAKS OUT AGAIN.

Says He Possesses Startling Documents Concerning Zurlinden's Relations with the Bonapartists.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Several of the morning papers publish an interview with M. Emile Zola, who says he is only kept in England by the entreaties of his wife and the urgent advice of Maître Labori, his Paris counsel. But for them he would return to Paris. His leisure here he has utilized, he says, to finish his novel "La Fécondité."

M. Zola says he possesses "startling documents concerning the relations of Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, with the Bonapartists."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, whose dispatch this morning deals at great length with the Royalists' hopes and chances, says:

"Both Prince Victor Napoleon and the Duc d'Orléans are burning to be up and doing. Should an opportunity present itself, it is not impossible that the two pretenders might attempt to appear at the same moment. The authorities, however, are exercising the utmost vigilance along the sea coasts and the land frontiers."

INSISTS DREYFUS HAS SAILED.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News avers that, despite all official denials, Dreyfus is already on his way to France.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Ministry of the Colonies denies the report that Dreyfus has embarked from Cayenne on his return to France, adding that the Court of Cassation alone can decide the question of the return of the prisoner.

Pope to Speak of the Dreyfus Case?

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "In clerical circles it is asserted that the Pope will issue an encyclical condemning the anti-Semitic crusade in Algeria, and incidentally alluding to the Dreyfus case."

TROOPS JOIN BOLIVIAN REBELS.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 30.—According to advices from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, it is reported there that the advance guard of the troops under President Alonzo, sent against the revolutionists, has made common cause with them.

Ecuador Not Overrun by Rebel Army.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 30.—President Alfaro of Ecuador authorizes an absolute denial of the reports of the capture of Tulcan, capital of Carchi Province, and the siege of Quito, the Ecuadorian capital, by invading revolutionary forces under Gen. Rivodonelra.

BRITISH CAPTURE M'PEFU.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—According to the Pretoria correspondent of The Times, the police of the British South Africa Chartered Company have captured M'pefu, chief of the Magatos tribe, in the Zouttans Berg district and sent him to Buluwayo.

M'pefu is the chief who is said to have defeated the Boer expedition sent against him under Gen. Joubert. On Dec. 10 The Daily Mail of London printed a dispatch from its correspondent at Johannesburg announcing that the campaign against the Magatos had proved a complete fiasco; that the chief had out-manoeuvred the Boers and was strongly intrenched in his mountain stronghold, where he had assembled a large army, and that Joubert was returning to Pretoria ill and with his forces in a state of semi-mutiny.

A WEEK ON A BARREN ROCK.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 30.—Seven days on an uninhabited island, with nothing to eat except mussels and seaweed, was the experience of three Americans who were blown out to sea on a little schooner two weeks ago. The men are Dr. Phillips of New York and Robert Blick and William Bridges of Fresno, Cal.

They tried to make Skaguay from Port Simpson in an eighteen-ton schooner. They encountered two hurricanes, and finally drifted upon a rocky dot in the ocean known as Tongas Island, almost barren, and uninhabited. The boat was dashed to pieces. The men saved nothing but some matches. With these they lighted pitch torches and walked up and down, holding the blazing knots close to their bodies to keep from freezing to death. They signaled some Indians on the neighboring islands, but without success. Finally an Indian boy, ten years old, approached the island in a canoe. He was seized and his canoe confiscated. He was placed on the island, and with his frail craft the half-famished men paddled back to Port Simpson, living entirely on seaweed by the way. On their arrival they were nearly naked and badly frozen, the shoes being worn off their feet by contact with rocks. All three are still in a precarious condition.

A Record of the War.
Read to-morrow's Brooklyn Eagle Peace Number. An illustrated magazine giving full history of the war. Price 3 cents.—Adv.

THE NEW STATE OFFICERS

Gov.-Elect Roosevelt Announces Only a Few Selections.

IMPORTANT PLACES UNFILLED

Successor to Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge Not Named—Theodore P. Gilman's Appointment.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Gov.-elect Roosevelt comes to the Capital with a slate on which there are more blanks than entries. Of the appointments he will be called on to make early in his administration he has announced his decision in the following cases only:

Adjutant General—Major Avery D. Andrews, to be appointed.

Superintendent of Banks—Frederick D. Kilburn, to be reappointed.

Commissioner of Agriculture—Charles A. Wieting, to be reappointed.

Factory Inspector—Daniel O'Leary, to be reappointed.

Health Officer of the Port of New York—Dr. Alvah H. Doty, to be reappointed.

Judge of the Court of General Sessions in New York County, to succeed Judge Fitzgerald—James A. Blanchard, to be appointed.

Members of the Governor's Military Staff—From civil life: Howard Carroll, Craig Wadsworth, William Lighhauer, and F. Norton Goddard; from the National Guard: Lieut. David S. Iglehart, Capt. George A. Wingate, Capt. James M. Andrews, Lieut. A. W. Mather, W. M. Chapin, Lieut. F. J. Miller, Lieut. J. W. Cleveland, Lieut. Robert K. Prentice, Lieut. W. L. Flanagan; from the Naval Reserve: Lieutenant Commander S. Dana Greene.

Private Secretary—William J. Youngs of Queens.

The reappointment of Hugh Hastings as State Historian is considered a foregone conclusion, and no other candidates are seriously considered.

The important places concerning which the Governor-elect has reached no decision are as follows:

Superintendent of Public Works, to succeed George W. Aldridge.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to succeed John T. McDonough.

Commissioner of the State Capitol, to succeed Isaac C. Berry.

Commissioner of Lunacy, to succeed Goodwin Brown.

Three members of the Statutory Revision Commission, to succeed A. J. Northrup, Charles Z. Lincoln, and William H. Johnson.

Three members of the Tax Commission, to succeed Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie, R. S. Jenkins of Norwich, and Edward L. Adams of Chemung.

The attention of the Governor-elect has been called to the fact that, in spite of the great proportion of State taxes paid by New York City, it has no representation on this board, all of whose members are residents of rural communities, and it is regarded as likely that in reorganizing it Gov. Roosevelt will seize the opportunity to name at least one New York City man. The salary is $2,500 a year.

Three members of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration in place of William Purcell of Rochester, Henry C. Johnson of Queens, and W. H. H. Webster of Buffalo. (In view of Col. Roosevelt's declaration previous to election of his purpose, if elected, to get rid of such boards and commissions as might be found to have proved useless, it has been suggested here that he may conclude to make an attack on the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Many labor men say that the board has failed utterly to accomplish the purpose for which it was established, and that, beyond acting as a sop to sentiment, it is serving no useful purpose. Its members are paid $3,000 a year each.)

Three members of the Civil Service Commission to succeed Willard A. Cobb of Lockport, Silas W. Burt of New York, and George P. Lord of Canandaigua. Col. Roosevelt is understood to have given assurance of his intention to reappoint Mr. Burt, the Democratic member of the commission, whose ideas of the service are in harmony with his own and who has always held out strenuously against the principle of the Black "starchless" civil service law. The two Republican members will probably be supplanted.)

In the way of appointments by the new State officers, it is settled that J. B. H. Mongin of Waterloo, lately removed from the Insurance Department by Superintendent Payn, will be Deputy Secretary of State. Andrew Davidson, present Deputy in that office, will be appointed Deputy Treasurer.

Controller-elect William J. Morgan to-day announced the appointment of Theodore P. Gilman of New York City as his First Deputy. In a statement made, Col. Morgan said that Mr. Gilman was indorsed by a large number of business men for the position. Col. Morgan reappointed Willis G. Merriman as Second Deputy and Warrant Clerk. Mr. Merriman has been connected with the Controller's office for thirty-three years.

S. D. B. Hasbrouck will, it is said, continue as First Deputy Attorney General, while John J. Coyne of Genesee, a brother of Judge Edward F. Coyne, will be Second Deputy.

The new State Engineer and Surveyor, Edwin A. Bond, has not announced his choice of a deputy, but Herschel Roberts, present Deputy Engineer, is believed to stand a chance of holding his place. Strong political influence is being exerted in his favor.

The State Superintendent of Buildings, who is named by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker, will be H. H. Bender of this city.

Ex-Controller Palmer of Brooklyn is understood here to be a candidate for Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, with the backing of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff. Col. Roosevelt, however, has manifested his intention to reorganize the canal administration entirely on his own account and without interference from the organization, so that Mr. Palmer's candidacy has not made progress.

ROOSEVELT'S CONFERENCES.

The Governor-Elect Consults Seth Low and Others Before His Departure for Albany.

Col. Roosevelt left this city for Albany at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon accompanied by his family. There was a large crowd at the Grand Central Station to see him off, and before boarding his train the Governor-elect had to do an immense amount of handshaking. He was in the waiting room with his friends for a few minutes before his family arrived in a carriage. The Colonel's son, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., carried a box of guinea pigs, and one of the other children had a canary bird in a sage.

Congressman Sereno E. Payne was with Col. Roosevelt, and accompanied him on the trip. The Colonel said that Mr. Payne and he would talk over political matters on the way. As the train pulled out of the station the crowd cheered enthusiastically, and the Governor-elect, standing on the platform of his car, bowed and took off his hat.

When Col. Roosevelt left town the situation, so far as the selection of a successor to Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge was concerned, was apparently as unsettled as ever It was learned, however, that still another candidate for the place had been discovered. He was M. V. V. Franchot of Olean, a partner of Senator Higgins in several business enterprises. It was said that he had been recommended by the organization.

Senator Platt would not admit that Mr. Franchot had been even mentioned. He said the story was "a dream." There were a good many who doubted that the organization had recommended Mr. Franchot, for it was said that he had voted for President McKinley at the last Republican National Convention instead of acting according to the wishes of Senator Platt by voting for Levi P. Morton.

Col. Roosevelt left his sister's house, on Madison Avenue, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and went to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry to meet his family. He brought his family back to the Madison Avenue house, and remained there until time to start for the station. During the morning he was in conference at the house with Avery D. Andrews, who has been selected for Adjutant General; Henry Weissman, who is a candidate for Commissioner of Labor Statistics; Charles J. Dumar, of Queens County, who is also candidate for that place, and Seth Low. Mr. Low was with the Governor-elect for over an hour.

Mr. Weissman is backed by the German-Americans, and was originally the choice of Mr. Low. Mr. Low has dropped him, however, and is backing Mr. Dumar for the place. It was understood that Mr. Dumar would be appointed in case the Superintendent of Public Works was not chosen from Greater New York. If Mr. Aldridge's successor does come from this city it is generally believed that John Williams of Oneida County will get the place.

Col. Roosevelt said he would probably announce the appointment of Mr. Aldridge's successor next Monday or Tuesday.

"Will it be Col. Partridge?" he was asked.

"Well," said the Colonel, "you can draw your own conclusions."

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel Senator Platt and Mr. Odell said that no selection had been made, and that no agreement had been reached. There was a story that the Senator was strongly opposed to the selection of Col. Partridge, although the Governor-elect looked upn the Brooklyn candidate with favor. It seemed to be simply a question of whether the Senator's views or those of Seth Low would prevail, for Mr. Low proposed Col. Partridge for the place, and gave him a strong recommendation.

There is a feeling among the Republican politicians that there has been very little harmony of opinion between the Senator and Col. Roosevelt, and that their relations have become more and more strained during the last two days. The deference the Colonel has been showing to the views of Mr. Low can hardly be said to have greatly pleased the Senator, and has had a decided effect upon the spirits of Mr. Odell. Mr. Odell keeps most of his thoughts to himself, however, and when some one asked him if he and the Senator were going to let Mr. Low "run the whole shooting match" he only smiled sadly and remarked that Mr. Low didn't seem to be getting so very much.

GIFTS TO RETIRING OFFICIALS.

Presents Made by Departmental Employes at Albany.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—There were several presentations at the Capitol to-day by departmental employes to State officers retiring from office.

Secretary of State John Palmer was presented with a mahogany desk, chair, and revolving library. The presentation speech was made by Frank White, chief of the Corporations department.

Deputy Secretary of State Andrew Davidson, who retires from that position to take the first deputyship in the office of the State Treasurer, was presented with a diamond ring. James W. Bentley made the presentation speech.

Retiring Controller James A. Roberts was presented with an elegant silver set. His private secretary, Mr. Lewis, made the presentation speech on behalf of the department employes.

Col. Morgan, who retires from the Deputy Controllership to become Controller, was presented with a handsome revolving chair. Mr. Merrill, chief of the Corporations Tax Bureau, made the presentation speech.

COL. ROOSEVELT IN ALBANY.

Arrives with His Family and Is Entertained by Gov. Black.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—Governor-elect Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, their six children, and household servants, arrived in this city at 4:15 this afternoon on the Southwestern limited train of the Central Hudson Railroad. The party was met by William J. Youngs and Col. G. C. Treadwell. It was raining at the time, but in spite of that fact there were fully 300 people at the station. The trip from New York City was without incident.

The Governor-elect and his family were driven direct to the Executive Mansion, where they were received by Gov. and Mrs. Black. Both families had dinner together at the Executive Mansion.

With one slight exception the programme is the same as that announced last Monday, but it has caused Secretary of State Palmer much uneasiness and worry to get it in final shape. Yesterday morning, the Third Signal Corps of Albany, which was to act in the escort to Gov. Roosevelt, demanded the right of line on the ground that the members represented the "best social element" of the city. Gen. Palmer replied that "social status did not count in this parade at all, and even if it did, it would not be proper under military rules to allow the Signal Corps to precede the infantry." He declined to make a change and waited until this morning for an answer from the local signal corps. At that time he received a message from the commandant saying that the corps would not parade because it could not have the right of line.

The new Secretary of State, John T. McDonough, will administer the oath of office to Governor-elect Roosevelt.

To-morrow night Gov. Black will dine his staff at the Fort Orange Club and later will attend Squadron A's ball. Squadron A will be in charge of Capt. Oliver B. Bridgeman in place of Avery D. Andrews, the new Adjutant General.

INTENSE COLD IN NORTHWEST.

Mercury Drops 71 Degrees in 24 Hours at St. Paul, Minn.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 30.—The thermometer shows 28 degrees below zero. The mercury was 34 degrees below during the night. This is the record thus far this Winter.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 30.—From 55 degrees above zero yesterday the mercury has dropped rapidly, reaching 16 degrees below to-day. It is 20 degrees below at Moorehead 30 below at Winnipeg, 20 below at Duluth, and 26 below at Battleford, in the Canadian Northwest.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The border of the cold wave has reached the Alleghany range of mountains, and covers the country from Texas and New Mexico to the lake region. Abilene reports a fall of 42 degrees in twenty-four hours to 26 degrees; Springfield, Mo., a fall of 42 degrees to 16 degrees; St. Louis, 40 degrees to 18.

A trough of relatively low pressure extends from the Lower Mississippi Valley to the lower lake region, and rain has fallen in this trough, turning into snow north of the Ohio River. Rain has also fallen from the middle and northern plateau region to the Pacific Coast, and the temperature has been stationary in that region.

The cold wave will move eastward, and this afternoon or to-night will cover the Middle and North Atlantic and Midle Gulf States, and the interior of the South Atlantic States, with much colder weather on the South Atlantic Coast. The cold weather will last at least till Tuesday. Rain or snow, followed by clearing, may be expected in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and the weather will clear in the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys. Rain will occur in the South Atlantic States, and it will be generally fair elsewhere.

Storm signas are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Eastport to Delaware Breakwater.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	35	44	43
6 A. M.	37	43	44
9 A. M.	36	46	46
12 M.	41	51	49
4 P. M.	46	56	54
6 P. M.	46	55	52
9 P. M.	45	54	51
12 P. M.	41	54	51

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	48
Weather Bureau	50
Corresponding date 1897	41
Corresponding date for last twenty years	30

The maximum temperatdre yesterday was 57 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 1 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent.

Ballantine's Old Burton and XXX Canada Malt Ales have no equal in delicacy of flavor. May be had by the case for home use.—Adv.

CLUE TO POISON MYSTERY

Maker of Silver Match Holder Sent to Cornish Is Found.

ROGERS TALKS WITH McINTYRE

He May Be the Most Valuable Witness for the State—Detective Captain McClusky's Work.

Capt. George W. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, believes that before another twenty-four hours shall have passed he will be able to tell the name of the person who purchased the little silver match holder in which the bottle of poison was anonymously sent to Harry Cornish, physical director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and which caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams at 61 West Eighty-s

saucer or tray is for cigar ashes. The holder would not ordinarily have been purchased by a woman unless she intended it for a present to some man.

"Of the twenty-three holders sold, one each went to Salem, New York, Newark, Jacksonville, Brooklyn, Syracuse, Washington, Philadelphia, and Trenton. Two went to Baltimore, two to St. Louis, four to Chicago, four to Middletown, and two to San Francisco. We have seven left in our factary. The one Cornish had was made in October, 1896. Our later patterns were manufactured about a year ago. Detectives Herlich and Carey brought the holder here this morning, and after recognizing it, I gave them all the information in my possession. The chances of identifying the purchaser of Cornish's holder depends, of course, upon the memory of the jeweler who sold it."

WORK OF TRACING BEGUN.

While the holder may have been sold in any of the cities mentioned except Baltimore and San Francisco, the later models, it is thought, being sent there, the police are more concerned in Middletown, New York, and Hartford, where it is thought the Middletown Plate Company, the Eastern representatives of the manufacturers, may have had a customer. It was learned last night that two of the four holders sent to Middletown on June 19 and Sept. 30 of last year have been accounted for. One of the June purchases was sent to the Chicago branch of the Middletown house. One of the September purchases was sent to E. L. White of Guthrie, Oklahoma. Both were numbered "814," and, like the others, marked "Sterling." What became of the other two is not yet clearly established. Detectives from this city have been sent to Hartford and vicinity, in an endeavor to obtain a clue there, as Hartford is at present looked upon to be a more promising field for investigation than this city.

But what may yet turn out to be a more important clue is the tracing of the holder through Black, Starr & Frost, jewelers, in Fifth Avenue, this city. A member of this firm said that they had no record of having purchased one of the holders from Lebkuecher & Co., so far as he could find out, and he was positive he had no such article in stock. Frank A. Lebkuecher's record shows that the firm did purchase one of the holders on Nov. 1, 1896, and it was one of the first patterns.

The fact that Capt. McClusky sent two detectives to the store early yesterday morning may account for the conflicting statements and explain why the firm failed to discover any record of the particular holder it had bought from the Newark manufacturers. Of two other firms in the vicinity of New York, one in Brooklyn still has in stock the holder it purchased a year ago, while the retail house in Newark sold the article it had purchased from the manufacturers in November, 1896, within a month, and would be unable to identify its customers.

Wherever the holder received by Cornish came from, it must have been kept in the retailer's stock for over a year. It looks as bright and polished as if it had just come out of the factory. On the bottom can still be seen traces of mucilage which held the cost tag of the retailer, and which had evidently been removed but a short time before it was mailed. The detective department it is evident believes that the holder was sold either from the Middletown house or from the Fifth Avenue firm in this city, although Capt. McClusky would make no admission of this last night.

Not much attention is being paid by the police to the discoloration of the bromo seltzer label. While the Baltimore firm which manufactures bromo seltzer says it has not for years used any other but white paper for its labels printed in blue, it is pointed out that the muddy discoloration noticed might have been due to some chemical wash.

Coroner Hart yesterday selected the New York Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratory, of which Dr. Witthaus is President, to make the chemical analysis of portions of the body of Mrs. Adams to determine the exact nature of the substance contained in the bromo seltzer bottle. The selection was made, it is said, on the suggestion of Dr. Jenkins of the Board of Health, who is a Director in the institution. Considerable comment was heard yesterday concerning the refusal of the Health Board to allow Dr Lederle to make the examination and giving it to a private institution. Dr. Jenkins explained this by saying that no officer of the board could accept an outside "salary" while holding office, and in his opinion the law was a proper one in that a failure to strictly observe it would militate against outside individual chemists and laboratories.

THE NATURE OF BROMO-SELTZER.

S. J. Russell of 203 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, who sent to District Attorney Gardiner a letter he had received from the Emerson Drug Company, in Baltimore, Md., relative to bromo-seltzer, was seen last night. He is not a druggist, but a taxidermist. He said the correspondence he had with the drug company came about through the failure of some of its product to have the desired effect. He purchased a ten or twenty cent bottle of the bromo-seltzer for his wife. He did not now recollect the size of the bottle. His wife used it, but it did not have the usual effect, and his wife complained that it was not effective.

He examined the contents of the bottle and found that instead of being white it had a yellow tint, and when put into water it did not effervesce. He thought some one had been tampering with the Emerson Drug Company's bottles and refilling them with inferior goods, so he wrote to the company regarding the matter, thinking it would be of interest to the company to know that some one was possibly infringing on its rights. He inclosed a sample of the contents of the bottle. He received in answer the following letter, which he immediately forwarded to the District Attorney's office in this city:

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your favor of the 24th, and in reply would say that we are very sorry to hear you have had trouble with our bromo-seltzer. The sample which you returned us was bromo-seltzer, but it had decomposed in the bottle. Some time ago we decided to granulate bromo-seltzer, but have found that it did not keep as well. We have since gone back to the old way of making the same, and trust you will have no further trouble. We are sending you by express a half-pound bottle, which you will accept with our compliments. Respectfully,

EMERSON & CO.

Baltimore, Sept. 27, 1898.

As soon as Col. Gardiner had read the letter he passed it over to Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre, who consulted with Dr. Lederle, chemist for the Health Board. Dr. Lederle told Mr. McIntyre that such a thing as the decomposition of bromo-seltzer was possible, and that a bottle of the lot sent out by Emerson & Co. which had decomposed had probably fallen into the hands of Cornish. Mr. McIntyre looked upon this statement as a possible clue to the mystery. He said to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I am somewhat inclined to believe that Cornish may have received, after all, a bottle of decomposed bromo-seltzer. Some friend of his may have bought what he thought was a bottle of ordinary bromo seltzer and sent it to Cornish as a joke. Seeing the trouble that his joke created he is now trying to keep out of the way. Cornish has absolutely no idea who sent him the drug. Mr. Blumenthal, Assistant District Attorney, has gone to Jersey City, and will make a complete investigation of the affair in that city."

Among the myriad of rumors fluttering around as to who sent the poison to Cornish, is one which indicates that it was sent by a person who knew something about poisons. Cyanide of potassium comes in crystals. The stuff in the bottle which Cornish received was pulverized as if it had been in a mortar under a pestle. One acquainted with the natural state of cyanide of potassium would know how to prepare it to make it look like bromo seltzer.

Singular as it may seem, the paper covering to the bottle received by Cornish was of a dark, bluish tint. The New York agent of the Emerson Drug Company of Baltimore, Charles D. Passapae, 256 West Twenty-third Street, says that none but white labels have ever been used on the bottles of bromo-seltzer sent out by his company.

Then the cork in Cornish's bottle had been rammed in until the top was even with the lips of the neck. The Emerson Company packs its bottles with the corks protruding about three-eighths of an inch. The cork in Cornish's bottle had been paraffined. The Emerson Company does not paraffine its corks.

In regard to these points Mr Passapae said: "I have been with the Emerson Company for six years. During all that time I have never seen any but white labels on the bottles of bromo-seltzer. It is possible that the label on the bottle sent to Mr. Cornish may have been dipped in some chemical solution which may have affected a change in color. I do not know whether a solution of cyanide of potassium would have effected a change in the color of the paper or not, but I believe that it is possible. The white label on the bottle may have become a dull color from handling. The only blue used on our labels is the blue ink in which the name of the drug and the directions for taking are printed.

WORK OF McCLUSKY'S MEN.

Last night when Capt. McClusky finished his labors of investigation for the day he was little nearer a solution of the mystery than he was twenty-four hours before, and he did not hesitate to say so. The Captain has great hopes of tracing the sender of the drug bottle by means of the silver holder.

Three detectives are kept constantly at the house at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. One is at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. Two are touring the drug stores of Jersey City and the neighboring towns. Nine are at work in New York City. Two have been sent to Hartford to watch developments there.

Yesterday several carriages, presumed to have come from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, pulled up at Police Headquarters, and their occupants were hurried into Capt. McClusky's private office, where long consultations were held. But drivers and visitors were shrouded in mystery and silence. They would say nothing to any outsider.

In his statement last night Capt. McClusky said:

"There is nothing that I can speak of now. The case is incomplete as far as the Detective Bureau has gone. I do not deny that I have made some progress. I saw Cornish this morning, but he told me nothing new. Rogers has made a statement to me, which I cannot make public just now.

"I have heard from Hartford regarding the report made by the parents of Cornish to the effect that they suspected a man of sending the poison, and I learn that that man died in 1885. I have not discontinued this part of the investigation, however. Cornish and Rogers have never had any trouble. In fact, they hardly knew each other.

"I have definitely ascertained that the package was mailed on Dec. 23 in one of the receivers on the Broadway side of the General Post Office. I know the store in which the silver holder, manufactured by Lebkuecher & Co., was sold. I want to add that there is no secrecy about Rogers. We knew he was coming to New York. We knew where he was last night, and we know where he is now."

No amount of questioning would make Capt. McClusky divulge anything further.

THE HOVEY FAMILY.

A great deal of interest has been centred in Mr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Hovey of Hartford, who have been with Mrs. Rogers almost constantly since the death of Mrs. Adams. Hovey was in New York at the time of the tragedy, and, as was his usual custom, called at the home of Mrs. Adams in the Elliott apartment house. Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Hovey have always been warm personal friends. Mrs. Hovey is a daughter of C. S. Caswell, a Hartford marketman. Hovey came to New York at noon on Tuesday in company with a man, both being interested in some Klondike enterprise. He intended to return home on Wednesday morning, but the death of Mrs. Adams kept him here. As soon as he heard of it, he telegraphed the information to his wife, advising her to come to New York on the first train. Mrs. Hovey caught the noon express, and remained with Mrs. Rogers up to yesterday, when she returned to Hartford.

When she accompanied Mrs. Rogers to Capt. McClusky's office on Thursday afternoon Capt. McClusky learned that Mrs. Rogers was in Hartford about two weeks ago, and while there staid at the Hovey home, 23 Steym Street. Mrs. Rogers bought a number of Christmas presents at the stores in that city, and packed a trunk with them, which she forwarded to this city. These presents, she stated, were for her mother, her husband, and her invalid brother. She was very much attached to her mother. Mrs. Adams's son, Frank Adams, came to this city shortly after Mrs. Rogers. He is a cripple.

The condition of Harry Cornish did not change yesterday. He is still a very sick man, and requires the constant attention of Drs. Phillip and Conroy, who alternate at his beside in his room at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. His only callers yesterday were Capt. McClusky and a representative of the District Attorney's office. Scores of friends called to see him, but his physicians thought it best to admit no one but the State and municipal officers, as Cornish is in such a condition that he cannot stand excitement. Yesterday afternoon he sent a telegram to his mother in Hartford, reading: "Don't worry. I am all right and well."

Funeral services for Mrs. Adams will be held in the apartment this morning at 10 o'clock. The body will then be taken to Hartford for burial beside that of Mr. Adams, who died in 1881.

DUPLICATES OF THE SILVER BOX.

Two Reported Sold in Baltimore—One Found in Salem, Mass.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Considerable interest was occasioned here to-day by the news that two of the silver boxes mentioned in the dispatches concerning the poisoning of Mrs. Adams had been sold in this city. It was telegraphed from New York that the James Amriger Company of this city had purchased two of the silver trinkets from the Newark manufacturers. The members of the Amriger Company say they do not remember selling such an article of silverware, and assert that they have not handled Lebkuecher & Co.'s goods for several years.

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 30.—A duplicate of the silver box which figures so conspicuously in the Adams poisoning case in New York has been found in the stock of Daniel Lowe, a jeweler of this city. The box, which was one of thirty of its kind manufactured by Lebkuecher & Co. of Newark, N. J., was shipped to Mr. Lowe as a sample about Oct. 26, 1896.

When his attention was called to the matter to-day Mr. Lowe made an examination of his stock and found that the box was still in his possession. It bears the number 814 and is stamped with an L in a crescent.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Brenter & Lathrop were the Syracuse jewelers who received the single matchsafe, one of which was used in the Adams poisoning case, consigned to this city. They bought it in 1897, and still have it in stock.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It appears that Salvatore Deslo, a jeweler of this city, also sold one of the silver match holders like that sent to Harry Cornish. "If the stand sent to Mr. Cornish was bought from me," said Mr. Deslo to-night, "it can be identified by a small mark, imperceptible to the naked eye, which I place on all goods of that description when I place them in my cases for sale."

J. W. GATES'S SUCCESSOR NAMED.

E. J. Buffington Elected President of the Illinois Steel Company.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—The new President of the Illinois Steel Company has been selected in the person of E. J. Buffington, the Treasurer of the American Steel and Wire Company. The election will be held next week.

Mr. Buffington is comparatively a young man, and to the general public is almost a stranger. He is thirty-seven years old and a resident of Evanston. Before the formation of the American Steel and Wire combine he was connected with the management of the Consolidated Steel Company of Joliet.

The combination threw him to the front in the selection of general officers, and he was made its first Secretary. When E. T. Schuler resigned as Treasurer Mr. Buffington was given that position, which he still holds.

The same interests that control the Federal Steel pool control the Steel and Wire concern.

AN END TO CUT RATES.

Railroad Men Dine and Agree to Maintain Freight Charges.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—A distinguished company of railroad executives dined with President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads, at his Madison Avenue home last night.

While it was ostensibly merely a social occasion, it developed to-day that a "gentlemen's" agreement to maintain freight rates was made by those present, and Mr. Ingalls himself said that the officials parted to-day with the mutual determination to see Jan. 2 ushered in with a general abrogation of all existing cut-rate agreements, and the beginning of a strict adherence to tariff filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington.

President Ingalls's guests were W. M. Greene, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; Samuel Hunt, receiver of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City; James McCrea, Vice President of the Pennsylvania, (West;) E. R. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; V. T. Malott, receiver of the Vandalia Line; W. H. McDoel, Vice President and General Manager of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville; M. D. Woodford, President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton; W. H. Conniff, President of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis; Charles M. Hayes, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad; George T. Jarvis, receiver of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad; J. J. Harahan, Vice President of the Illinois Central Railroad; M. J. Carpenter, President of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, and Edward Colston of Cincinnati.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

MR. SULZER'S HIGH AMBITION

After Democratic Nomination for Speaker of the House.

HAS TAMMANY HALL'S BACKING

Mr. Croker Says He Would Be a Good Leader—Sulzer Now in the West.

Congressman William Sulzer is working for the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House, and he has the backing of Tammany Hall. The Congressman has left this city for the West, and is at present believed to be in Omaha. It was his intention when he went away to consult with a number of prominent Western Democrats in regard to his candidacy, and to work up a backing in that part of the country. Mr. Sulzer has been working for the Speakership ever since the State campaign. He has received assurances of support from different parts of the country, and he says he is confident of success. His confidence, however, is not shared by many Tammany leaders, and there is even some sentiment in the organization against his candidacy.

Richard Croker admitted yesterday that he had no objection to Mr. Sulzer's candidacy and that the Congressman would have Tammany's support.

"Mr. Sulzer is a very capable, ambitious young man," said Mr. Croker, "and, as he is a Tammany man, of course the organization would like to see him succeed. The report that I have directed anybody to vote for him, however, is untrue. I have directed no one. I don't see any reason why Mr. Sulzer would not be a good man for leader in the House."

Several well-known Tammany men are doing their best to dissuade Mr. Croker from allowing the organization to support Mr. Sulzer, and it has been proposed to send ex-Gov. Flower to the leader. But it is not believed that Mr. Croker, having once made up his mind in the matter, can easily be induced to change it.

Mr. Croker's stand in this matter has been a surprise to many. It was only a few weeks ago that a report was going the rounds that Tammany was to begin a movement, not only here, but throughout the country, for the control of the next National Convention by the gold men of the party. It was also said that Mr. Sulzer would be silenced in his advocacy of free silver. Mr. Sulzer is at present the only outspoken silver advocate in the organization. It has always been understood that Mr. Croker was a gold Democrat, although he has been very cautious about expressing himself in the matter. Mr. Sulzer, however, has been very close to the leader, and Mr. Croker has a soft spot in his heart for "the young man," as he calls him.

It is believed by some that Mr. Croker is putting Mr. Sulzer forward for the House leadership, knowing that there is no chance of his succeeding, but merely with the intention of pacifying the silver men of the party here and in the State. It was said that the silver sympathizers were greatly offended when Mr. Croker selected Perry Belmont for President of the Democratic Club, for Mr. Belmont went on the stump for Palmer and Buckner, and was very conspicuous as a gold man. Mr. Croker, it is said by some, has made up his mind that the best way to soften the feelings of the ardent supporters of Bryan toward him is to assist Mr. Sulzer in his efforts to attain what is clearly beyond his reach.

INEQUALITY OF DISTRICTS.

Conspicuous Disparity Found in Total Votes of Various Election Divisions in New York County.

The conspicuous disparity of the total voting population of the different districts of New York County—Congressional, Senatorial, and Assembly—as shown by the official summing up of the County Canvassers, has caused considerable comment and revived discussion concerning the apparent need of redistricting.

In the Eighth Congressional District, the total number of votes cast was 18,428; in the Ninth, 21,283; Tenth, 30,383; Eleventh, 23,197; Twelfth, 23,694; Thirteenth, 30,396; Fourteenth, 58,880; Fifteenth, 54,346, and in the Sixteenth, 28,896. The most glaring disparity is shown between the totals of the Eighth, 18,428, and the Fourteenth, 58,880, which presents the extraordinary condition of one Congressman representing more than three times as many voters as the other. The Seventh Congressional District, which probably cast only a few more votes than the Eighth, is not included in this comparison, as the district includes Richmond County as well as two Assembly districts in New York.

Like differences are shown in the Senate districts' totals. The total vote for Senator in the Tenth District was 18,172, while the total in the Nineteenth was 38,471, and in the Twenty-first, 32,326.

In the Assembly districts there is also a great variance in the total votes. The First District shows a total of 4,892, while the Thirty-fifth has 17,524, the Thirty-fourth 14,767, the Twenty-first 13,810, the Nineteenth 10,740.

Such disparities have awakened interest among people who pay attention to such things, and the tendency toward the necessity of a revision of districts is being discussed.

The fact that no immediate remedy can be applied, in the opinion of some, makes the situation all the more interesting. According to a provision in the Constitution of the State, framed by the last Constitutional Convention, it will be about seven years before any reapportionment can be made in the Senatorial districts, it being stipulated under Article III. that "an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the Secretary of State during the months of May and June, 1905, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter, and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration that each Senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration."

This section of the State Constitution further stipulates that no district shall contain "a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such district. Counties, towns, or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens."

Similar provisions are laid down concerning the Assembly districts, differing only in sight details.

COMMISSIONER ABELL'S PLACE.

Senator Platt Says Republicans Will Not Recommend a Man For It.

There was considerable speculation around the City Hall yesterday as to whether Mayor Van Wyck would reappoint Police Commissioner Abell, who was appointed last Summer to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the resignation of Commissioner Philips. Mr. Abell was not recommended by the Republican organization, and it has frequently been asserted that the organization would have nothing to do with recommending his successor. It was said yesterday, however, that an organization man would be selected. This could not be verified at the Mayor's office, and, in fact, the Mayor said nothing which would indicate whom he would appoint or when he would fill the vacancy.

Senator Platt said last night that, so far as he knew, the Republican organization had not and would not submit to the Mayor the name of any one as the successor of Commissioner Abell. It was said by certain Democrats that Mr. Abell would probably be continued in office without being reappointed for the following term. The Mayor would then be able to remove him at will.

SUCCESSORS TO A. W. PETERS.

Tammany Chairmanship May be Left Vacant—The Borough Presidency.

Tammany Hall has yet taken no action toward filling the Chairmanship of the General Committee, made vacant by the death of Augustus W. Peters. Mr. Croker said last night that such action was hardly necessary, as under the primary law the General Committee would go out of office in the early Spring. He intimated that probably no successor to the Chairman would be chosen.

Several names have been mentioned of men to fill the vacant presidency of the borough. The man most prominently mentioned for the place is Bartow S. Weeks, but it is not believed that the Tammany leaders have come to any decision in the matter. Mayor Van Wyck will not call for a meeting of the members of the Municipal Assembly from the Borough of Manhattan to fill the vacancy until next Tuesday at the earliest.

Fredrick S. Gibbs Will Try Again.

It was said yesterday that Frederick S. Gibbs would allow his name to be proposed again for membership in the Republican Club. When Mr. Gibbs's name came up recently for membership he was blackballed, and charges have been made that several members voted more than once. Mr. Gibbs thinks that in consequence of the club's investigation of the charges there is no longer any danger of illegal votes being cast against him.

BRYAN'S "EXPANSION" VIEWS.

He Says a Colonial Policy Is Wrong in Principle, and Pleads for Philippine Freedom.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 30.—Col. William Jennings Bryan again expressed his views upon the Philippine question at a banquet which he attended here to-night. He insisted that a colonial policy was wrong in principle and unwise, and predicted that it would prove unprofitable in practice. He said in part:

"You have labored diligently to prevent foreign financiers from disregarding the rights of the American people. Now you are called upon to use your influence to prevent the American people from disregarding the rights of others.

"It has been the boast of our Nation that right makes might. Shall we abandon the motto of the Republic and go back a century to the monarchical motto which asserts that might makes right? Be not carried away by the excitement incident to war. It will soon subside. Our people will turn again to the paths of peace; justice will resume her reign.

"Be steadfast in the faith of the fathers. Your fight is for yourselves as well as for your country. In the words of the distinguished Georgian, Hill: 'Who saves his country saves himself, and all things saved do bless him. Who lets his country die lets all things die, dies himself ignobly—and all things dying curse him.'

"Imperialism finds its inspiration in dollars, not in duty. It is not our duty to burden our people with increased taxes in order to give a few speculators an opportunity for exploitation; it is not our duty to sacrifice the best blood of our Nation in tropical jungles in an attempt to stifle the very sentiments which have given vitality to American institutions; it is not our duty to deny the people of the Philippines the rights for which our forefathers fought from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

"Our Nation has a mission, but it is to liberate those who are in bondage—not to place shackles upon those who are struggling to be free.

"We rejoice in the marvelous victory won by Dewey in Manila Bay; we would give to him a sacred place in history, and crown his memory with blessings. To us he is a hero; to the Filipinos he can be a savior. Let him be known to posterity not as the subjugator of an alien race, but as the redeemer of an oppressed people—not as a Lord Clive, but as a Lafayette. The gratitude of a people is better than a jeweled sword."

CHEAPER POSTAGE FOR CANADA.

The Letter Rate Reduced to 2 Cents an Ounce.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Canadian Government in a telegram from Postmaster General Mulock to Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith announces that it has reduced the domestic letter rate from 3 to 2 cents per ounce, commencing Jan. 1. Under the convention between the United States and Canada letters are sent from this country to Canada for 2 cents, the domestic rate of each country applying to each letter sent. The reduction now made is reciprocal, and for the first time permits letters to be sent from the other side at 2 instead of 3 cents.

WALKED FROM BOAT TO SHORE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 30.—The steamer D. S. Miller of the Poughkeepsie Line ran upon a winrow of ice yesterday morning about a mile north of Marlborough and became fast. She was loaded with freight and passengers. The best efforts of the engineers failed to move the vessel and, after an hour or so the passengers walked to the shore on the ice and then continued their journey by rail.

The Miller lay on the ice all day and night, and this morning the Hasbrouck went to her relief. It was found that the Miller had ice under her to the thickness of about thirty feet, and the Hasbrouck undertook the task of releasing her by working around her. This was successfully done and both vessels steamed up to the city, reaching here about 2 o'clock.

This closes navigation, as there are immense fields of floating ice in the river south from here, reaching from shore to shore.

Car Conductor Accused of Homicide.

Philip Marx of 233 Seventh Street, who told Coroner Hart Tuesday night in an antemortem statement, that he had been beaten on the head by a car conductor with a ticket punch, died at his home early yesterday morning. Marx said he had a quarrel with Conductor George Herbert on a Forty-second Street horse car on Dec. 10 over the change of a ten-cent piece. Herbert, who lives at 122 East One Hundred and Second Street, was arrested and committed to the Tombs on a charge of homicide.

Militiaman Killed at Pana, Ill.

PANA, Ill., Dec. 30.—Earl Herring of Company C of Springfield was shot and killed to-day while on guard duty in East Pana. During a storm Herring entered an old coalshed for protection from the rain. He stumbled over the coal, and as he fell his rifle dropped and was discharged. The ball passed through his heart.

THE SHREWD BOY.

He Realized on His Letter by Calling on a Suspicious Woman.

From The Jewish Covenant.

One morning last week a lady living on West Lexington Street answered the bell to find a bulky boy, with an innocent red face and peach-colored ears, standing on the steps. He explained that he wanted to see her husband, and she answered that her husband had left for his office.

"I'm the boy who sweeps out all the offices in the building where he is," said the boy, as he backed down the steps, "and this morning I found a letter in the big scrap sack."

"Well, you can leave it," she replied.

"I—I guess I hadn't better," he half whispered, as he showed the pink envelope.

"Boy—that is—boy, let me see that letter!" she said as she advanced and extended her hand.

"Oh, 'twouldn't be 'zactly right, ma'am, 'cause I know he'd give me 50 cents."

"See here, boy,' she said, as she felt in her pocket for the one-dollar bill left her to buy coffee and tea that morning, "you take this, give me the letter, and don't say a word to Mr. —— about finding it."

"I don't believe it is much of a letter," he remarked.

"Never mind, hand it over; here's your money!"

"Mebbe there hain't a word of writing in it, ma'am."

"Here, give me the letter; now go!"

She took it and entered the house, and the boy with the peach-colored ears flew down the street like a cannibal going to dinner.

In about forty seconds the woman came out, looked up and down the street, and the expression around her mouth was not happy and peaceful.

The boy had seemed to doubt that there was any writing inside the envelope, but she was not quite prepared to tear it open and find a typewritten document commencing, "Whereas, default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage," &c. She wants to hold just one more interview with the lad.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS MUTINY

Cause Great Trouble While on Their Way to Cuba.

THEY REFUSE TO OBEY ORDERS

Smoke Between Decks, Smash Electric Lights, Hurl a Man from His Watch on the Bridge.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 30.—Capt. C. T. Baker, Assistant Quartermaster, in charge of the transport Michigan, which arrived here to-day, sent to Washington to-night an official report, in which the Second Illinois Regiment, which the Michigan carried to Cuba on her last trip, was charged with mutinous conduct, and it was stated that Col. Hotchkiss, in command of the regiment, had to be threatened with a report to the Major General commanding. It is intimated in the report that an investigation, and possibly a court-martial, will be demanded.

Previous to the sailing of the Michigan it had been reported that the ship was in bad condition. This Capt. Baker denies. He asserts the ship was in good shape, and in support of this transmits a letter to that effect from a number of well-known army officers.

In his account of the performances of which he complains, Capt. Baker said:

"The two battalions came aboard eighteen hours before we left port. During that time the wildest confusion prevailed. No one assumed to be in command.

"Shouting, yelling, hurrahing, and disorder generally continued throughout the entire time the animals were being loaded. There were a number of accidents, and it is only a wonder that several of the horses were not thrown from the gangway and killed. The regulations provide that no smoking be permitted between decks and no soldiers be permitted in the lifeboats. These regulations were not complied with and no effort was made to enforce them. On the first inspection we found fifteen or more of the men smoking between decks."

The Captain in command of the transport complained of the action of the soldiers to the Quartermaster, and he notified Col. Hotchkiss that the soldiers must quit their mutinous conduct or a report would be made to the Major General commanding.

"The vandalism is appalling," he wrote, wrote Capt. Baker to Col. Hotchkiss at the instance of the Captain of the ship, "seriously endangers the safety of the vessel."

The Michigan was without adequate fire apparatus. Had a conflagration at sea occurred from the smoking between decks, the consequences probably would have been serious.

Notwithstanding his remonstrance to the Colonel commanding, the mutinous conduct of the men was not suppressed.

"With a thorough knowledge of their dangers," Capt. Baker continues, "the men of the Second Illinois refused to obey every order issued against smoking between decks.

"In the troops' quarters the electric lamps were smashed to afford the men amusement. This vandalism was practiced to such an extent that the chief engineer found it impossible to supply the necessary light. Life preservers were torn down and scattered throughout the ship.

"One night about 8 o'clock the man on the bridge was ruthlessly hurled from his watch by soldiers. The chief officer went forward, and by main force compelled the soldiers to disperse. There was no such thing as keeping the men from the hatchways, until one fell and came near being killed."

BURGLARS SURPRISED AT WORK

Policeman Helfrich, Who Discovers Men Drilling a Safe in Harlem, Shot in the Leg—Burglars Escape.

Policeman Anthony Helfrich, attached to Harbor Patrol Boat No. 2, was shot in the leg late last evening by one of three burglars whom he surprised in the act of breaking into the safe in the office of Leonard Brothers' coal yard on Madison Avenue near One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. The patrol boat was passing the dock at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street when Helfrich discovered a light moving about in Leonard Brothers' office, which is on the river front.

He went ashore, and, peering through the office window, discovered three men at work drilling the safe. Helfrich rapped for help and the burglars ran from the office. One of them drew a revolver and fired three shots at the policeman. The third shot struck Helfrich in the right leg just below the knee. The officer fell to the ground, but raising himself he fired five shots after the fleeing burglars. One of the robbers, Helfrich claims, gave a cry of pain, but all disappeared in the darkness. Helfrich was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

The police found a full set of burglars' tools in the office. Several detectives from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were put on the case.

KETCHAM ESTATE APPRAISED.

Chicagoan Whose Death Caused Suspicion Was Worth $107,660.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—An appraisement of the estate of the late John B. Ketcham was filed in the County Court this morning as a basis for fixing the inheritance tax due. According to the appraisement, the fair market value of the estate is $107,660. This does not include certain Diamond Match stock, which the appraiser finds was given by the deceased to his divorced wife, Nettie Poe Ketcham.

Considerable attention was attracted to the Ketcham family at the time of the death of Mr. Ketcham, on Nov. 13, 1897. The deceased came to his end suddenly, and it transpired that he had been married some months before to Minnie Wallace Wakup in Wisconsin, and that the marriage had been kept secret. At the time of his death some suspicions were entertained by the authorities that Ketcham's death was not due to natural causes, but a subsequent investigation proved these suspicions to be ill-founded, and the matter was dropped.

Miss Catherine L. McKim Dead.

Miss Catherine L. McKim, a descendant of one of the most prominent families of Baltimore yesterday.

Miss McKim was born in Clifton, Va., [illegible] ago, but since the time of her marriage in 1831 to the late John S. [illegible] lived in Baltimore. She was the daughter of Randolph Harrison of [illegible] Va., who was a descendant of the [illegible] who settled on the banks of the James River in 1635, and to which family belonged William Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Presidents William Henry and Benjamin Harrison.

On her mother's side, Mrs. McKim was descended from the famous Randolphs, who claim Peyton Randolph and John Randolph of Roanoke. For many years Mrs. McKim was the mistress of Belvidere, a handsome estate near Baltimore, on which was the mansion built by John Eager Howard of Revolutionary fame.

Three children survive Mrs. McKim. They are the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, Washington; Miss Mary R., and Miss Margaret T. McKim.

Two Boys Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Cary Roby and Frank Brown, sons of Albert Brown and William Roby, living near here, were burned to death in Brown's house, which was destroyed by fire while the parents were at New Holland. Five children were left in the house, three of whom escaped.

Cincinnati Man Murders His Son.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Frank Wehr, a molder, to-day struck his only son, Frank, twelve years old, on the head with a hammer and crushed his skull. The crime was committed at his home, on Pine Street. Wehr had been drinking heavily, and had even robbed his child's bank to procure whisky.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

La Grippe? TRY VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE) The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

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71ST REGIMENT AFFAIRS.

Company A Does Not Assemble at the Armory, Although Ordered to Do So by Colonel Francis.

Col. Francis expected to reach the men of Company A last night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The company was ordered to assemble last Tuesday night, the first of all. Then only about half a dozen were present. Then Col. Francis decided to give them another chance, and selected last night. He waited till 9:30 o'clock, but the company did not assemble. Word came from Acting Captain Townsend that he was ill, and requesting a leave of absence. "Now, we'll see if we can get the company together now," said the Colonel. He granted the leave of absence, and at once detailed Lieut. Edward B. Bruch to command the company. He ordered him to assemble the company next Friday night.

Col. Francis was much put out at the failure of the company to appear. He set on foot an investigation, and learned that Sergt. W. F. Weiss, whose duty it was to send out the notices, had not done so, giving the excuse that he could not find the roster. The failure of the company to appear is taken as evidence in some quarters that the men propose to stand by Capt. Whittle. Others declared last night that the Whittle men did not wish to have the company take action against him pending the court of inquiry's decision, and that no effort was made to get the notices out.

Col. Francis visited Companies I and K, which greeted him with three cheers. Capt. Keck was absent from Company K, and Lieut. John M. Thompson was in command. Capt. Meeks gave his men in Company I a surprise. He has been suspended from duty pending the decision of the court-martial in his and Capt. Bleecker's case. As soon as he appeared at the end of the gallery a loud cheer went up, and the men rushed to him and escorted him in triumph to the company room, where they cheered him till their throats were hoarse.

The court of inquiry convened at the request of Major Smith and Capt. Whittle to investigate the imputations of cowardice made by Capts. Bleecker and Meeks met again yesterday, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Col. Downs was on the stand all the morning, and Capt. Bleecker, who was present, assisted the Judge Advocate in putting the questions to him. Col. Downs, it was stated, went over the movements of the Seventy-first Regiment during the whole time it was in Cuba. This, it is thought, was done in order to show what orders were issued by Col. Downs, as it is said that Major Smith's defense will be that he was acting under orders.

Capt. Bleecker was put on the stand during the afternoon and examined. When the examination was concluded the court took an adjournment until Tuesday morning.

MRS. WORL'S PARTNERSHIP PLAN

Bruce Says It Cost Him $1,500—Rejected Suitor's Malice, Widow Says.

Mrs. Lilege C. Worl, a comely widow, who was arrested at the Ashland House Thursday evening, on the complaint of Edward C. Bruce, who charges her with the larceny of $1,500, was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Mrs. Worl evinced great indignation over her arrest, and said that Bruce, who is a rejected suitor, is venting his malice upon her. She said the $1,500 was borrowed from Bruce, and that good security was given.

Bruce testified that he met the woman in a boarding house at 222 Madison Avenue, and after she had borrowed various small amounts, she induced him to go into partnership and rent a furnished house at 25 East Twenty-first Street. She told him, he said, that there was a good living in it for both of them. He gave her $1,500, the savings of a lifetime. The day after she received the money she visited the place in Chambers Street, where he is employed as a printer, and told him that she needed $150 more to pay for the first month's rent, which he gave her. She then said that she was not satisfied with the house selected, and could find no other to suit her.

"I became suspicious," continued the witness, "and demanded my money. She informed me that it was deposited in a bank on Thirty-fourth Street to my credit, but upon investigation I found this to be untrue."

Col. Robert J. Haire subjected the witness to a sharp cross-examination, and produced a number of letters written by the complainant to Mrs. Worl. They were written in the most endearing terms. Several times the writer asked Mrs. Worl to marry him. Magistrate Mott adjourned the case until to-morrow morning.

Before Mrs. Worl was led from the courtroom she

SPAIN'S LAST DAY IN CUBA

Arrangements to Turn the Island Over to Us To-morrow.

THE CEREMONIES IN HAVANA

Lieut. Wade to Raise the Stars and Stripes Over Morro, and Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., Over Cabanas.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—At 10 o'clock Sunday morning the United States troops will occupy the Plaza in front of the Captain General's Palace and the adjacent streets, the Spanish soldiers withdrawing and proceeding to the transports awaiting them. Capt. Gen. Castellanos and the members of his staff will remain in the Captain General's apartments.

Early in the morning details of United States troops will enter Morro Castle and Cabanas Fortress, the Spanish troops thereupon withdrawing to the transports, with the exception of a detachment of artillerymen, who will remain behind to fire a salute to the American flag.

The United States Military Commissioners and their staffs, Major Gen. Brooke, Military Governor of the island; Major Gen. Lee, Military Governor of the Province of Havana; Major Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of the City of Havana, and Commodore John W. Philip, commander of the United States naval forces at Havana, with their staffs, will join Capt. Gen. Castellanos toward noon in the State salon of the palace. On the palace roof will be a Spanish officer, probably of Captain's rank; Sergeants, and a guard of privates, with Major Butler and a detail of United States infantry.

Immediately following the boom of the American salute to the red and golden flag of Spain, the Spanish officer will lower the flag and Major Butler will raise the Stars and Stripes, the Spanish guns saluting. The latter salute will carry its special significance to the brilliant company inside the Palace, and Captain General Castellanos, in a few words, will transfer the government to Major Gen. Wade of the United States Military Commission, who, after replying to the Captain General, will transfer it to Major Gen. Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba.

As soon as these ceremonies are over Captain General Castellanos will leave the Palace, escorted by the United States troops, proceeding across the Plaza to the steamer Rabat, upon which he will embark for Matanzas. As the Captain General crosses the Plaza the United States troops drawn up there will salute.

A short reception will follow in the State salon, after which the American Generals and naval commanders will go to the Hotel Inglaterra to review a column of United States troops.

Lieut. Wade, the son of Major Gen. Wade, will raise the American flag over Morro Castle, and Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., over Cabanas Fortress.

It appears that the Spanish naval authorities offered to sell privately the signal flags, staffs, and other aids to navigation at Morro Castle. When the United States Military Commissioners heard of it Brig. Gen. Clous protested to Captain General Castellanos. The latter, who said he was quite unaware of any such attempt, promptly issued orders prohibiting the sale of the flags.

The United States Military Commissioners will probably sail for the United States on Jan. 1.

The Cuban police officials asked Col. Moulton to-day if they might raise a Cuban flag at the police headquarters beside the American. Col. Moulton denied the request.

GOVERNMENT PLANS FOR CUBA.

Military Governor Likely to Have a Staff Corresponding with the American Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Cabinet meeting to-day was not concluded until nearly 2 o'clock. Most of the session was consumed in discussing matters in connection with the administration of the law in Cuba.

It was pointed out that the collection of the taxes and customs dues, the administration of the laws relating to postal matters, and the courts and many other important branches of the government of the island would be a burden too heavy to be borne by the Military Governor, assisted only by a small staff, all more or less inexperienced in such matters. Practically a new government had to be established, and it was agreed that the multitudinous affairs incident to such an undertaking could be successfully administered only by the creation of several bureaus, at the head of which would be placed men of wide experience in the particular work to which they would be assigned, all to be under the general direction of the Military Governor.

These matters were gone over at some length, and it is expected that the several Cabinet members will take up the details of the proposed plan at once, as far as their respective departments are concerned, and submit their conclusions to the President at an early date. It is proposed to duplicate in a small way and as far as practicable, the systems now in force in the United States, the collectors of customs and of taxes being directly responsible to the Military Governor, the same as our Secretary of the Treasury, who is charged with these functions, is to the President.

It is proposed, too, to employ citizens of the island in every subordinate capacity, if this can be done without detriment to the service. This course, it is contended, would promote a friendly feeling toward the United States and avoid the friction that necessarily would result from sending to the island men who are strangers to its customs and traditions.

CUBANS YIELD TO GEN. BROOKE.

Havana Patriots Submit to the Prohibition of a National Demonstration Next Week.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The Cuban Patriotic Committee, consisting of 150 leading Cubans, lawyers, doctors, and business men, at a meeting which lasted until 4 o'clock this morning, decided to yield without reservation to the wishes of Gen. Brooke and Gen. Ludlow in the matter of postponing the six days' celebration, and has approved a manifesto to the Cuban population of Havana, on the lines of Gen. Ludlow's reply on the subject of the proposed celebration, quoting some portions of it and paraphrasing others.

The Cuban citizens in Havana and the Cuban soldiers outside the city are intensely excited, but the Patriotic Committee and the military chiefs of the Cubans think they can quiet this feeling and prevent violent incidents.

The following is the text of Gen. Ludlow's reply to the Cuban deputation which visited him yesterday and presented him with a written programme of the six days' festivities:

Gentlemen. I have given careful consideration to the matter of the proposed celebration by Cuban citizens of Havana, during next week, of the exchange of National flags that will take place on Jan. 1, and, as I promised you, I have taken the occasion also to ascertain the views of Major Gen. Brooke, commanding the Division of Cuba, upon the subject. I regret to inform you that a celebration of this character must, at this time, be deemed inexpedient and cannot for the present be authorized, for the following reasons:

First—Havana has for a long time suffered from strife and contention, and it is the supreme duty of all at this critical period to suppress disorder and preserve public peace. All other considerations, for the moment, should give way to this.

Second—At the present time the only effective means of maintaining order is the presence of United States troops in the city, since the local police in several districts have disappeared with the departure of the Spanish soldiers.

Third—It is in the interests both of citizens generally, and particularly of the more distinctively Cuban citizens themselves, that the occasion be one of peace and order and of quiet rejoicing only, and that every one should be controlled by a patriotic desire to do what is best for the community.

Fourth—The American authorities sympathize fully with the Cuban feeling of rejoicing, and at a proper time hereafter, when affairs are in a more settled condition, they will be glad to further and participate in the plans of the celebration; but they are convinced that this is not a suitable or expedient time for it.

This morning the city and suburbs of Havana were absolutely quiet, and last night there was not one instance of disorder. The United States patrols and officers were keenly on the alert, penetrating into every corner of the town. Señor Federico Mora said to-day:

"We are sorry we cannot execute our programme, but we agree with Gen. Ludlow's desire. He will have difficulty in keeping the low people down and restraining the young men in the army, but we are sure only detached acts of disturbance will occur. Nothing will be done in combination against the American wishes. Now is Cuba's opportunity. If we go wrong now we shall never attain independence, never reach national life, and the Americans would never leave Cuba."

The address of the Junta Patriotica regarding the abandonment of the proposed demonstrations has been widely circulated to-day. It is addressed to the people of Havana, and says:

In accordance with the wishes of the American authorities, the Directory of the Junta Patriotica, after consultation with the main committee, has agreed to suspend the festivities planned to celebrate the independence of the island. In a reasonable letter to the commission charged with presenting the festival programme Gen. Ludlow has indicated the desirability of suspending for the present public demonstrations, owing to a fear that at the present moment, when the Cuban police are not yet organized, there might be some interruption of public order, in the preservation of which all citizens, and especially all Cubans, are deeply interested.

At the same time, Gen. Ludlow declares that the American authorities are in full sympathy with the joyous feeling of the Cubans, and that when the situation becomes more settled, they will take pleasure in promoting such festivals as have been proposed, and will even participate in them. But the American authorities are convinced that the present moment is not opportune for celebrations.

In view of the fact that the considerations thus urged are quite in accord with obvious good judgment, the representatives of the Directory have determined to suspend the festivals arranged for the coming week, which will be carried out as soon as circumstances permit. The Directory regrets the existence of such doubts and misgivings as prevent the carrying out of the programme as projected; but they have agreed to recommend to the Cubans to co-operate in maintaining order during the change of flags and in the days following, because they are convinced that the moderation and orderly behavior of the Cuban people at these moments will powerfully influence the future destiny of our country.

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Renowned Throughout the World
FOR
Pure Sympathetic Tone
COMBINED WITH
Great Power and Durability

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HAVANA STREET RAILWAY COMPANY

Suit Brought to Recover Franchises for Lines in Cuban Capital.

The Havana City Railway Company has brought a suit against J. M. Ceballos, F. R. Rohl, Francisco Pla, and the American Indies Company, to compel them to turn over to the railway company the franchises for constructing the street railways in that city. Yesterday morning J. J. Adams, representing Ceballos and Rohl, made a motion before Judge Scott to compel Kisch & Roberts, attorneys for the plaintiffs, to disclose their authority for bringing the suit, and also to state where Hugh Alexander and Eugene Sweeney, two of the members of the Havana Street Railway Company, reside.

Mr. Kisch, in his argument, said that Alexander was a resident of East Orange, N. J., and that Sweeney resided in this city and carried a bank account with Ceballos. He stated that the Havana Street Railway Company was a duly organized company and had spent considerable money in perfecting plans, &c., for constructing a street railway in the Cuban city, but that upon the outbreak of the war the work had been abandoned for the time being. He said that Mr. Ceballos had in his possession the papers transferring the franchise from the original owner, Francisco Pla, to the Havana Street Railway Company, and that since the end of the war he, with others, had organized the American Indies Company, with a capital of $18,000,000, and that it was the new company's intention, if possible, to get control of the franchises.

Judge Scott reserved his decision.

THE TIMES OF CUBA.

Features of an Enterprising Newspaper Published in Havana.

The enterprising American newspaper man has blossomed out in Cuba, and now he has permanently established himself in the City of Havana. The paper in question is The Times of Cuba, with Thomas R. Dawley as editor in chief, published at 24 Zulueta Street, Havana.

In one of the first numbers published in Havana, the editor says that shortly after the surrender of Santiago to the American troops The Times of Cuba appeared in that city as a daily paper printed in the language of the conqueror and the conquered. It was a success from the first, and made friends among thinking people. After the signing of the protocol it was decided to move the publication to the western part of the island, and Havana was chosen.

"The purpose of The Times of Cuba," the editor says, "is to give all the news, without coloring and without regard to the feelings of individuals, and the editor wants nothing but the common amenities from any of the factions in Havana nor from the powers that be. The Times of Cuba will be neither pro-Cuban, pro-Spanish, anti-Cuban, nor anti-Spanish, but American, with the greatest good of the greatest number as its desideratum."

The Times of Cuba has four pages with six columns to the page. The first two or three columns on the first page are in English, giving the principal news of the day, and the remainder of the page is in Spanish. The second page is in English, and contains the editorials, foreign news, and other reading matter. The third page has the same editorials in Spanish, and other articles both in English and Spanish, and the fourth page is taken up with advertisements.

According to The Times of Cuba, the English language is already making great progress in Havana, and promises to become the language of trade in Cuba. The more progressive merchants have hired clerks who can speak English, and this class of labor is in great demand. Other Cuban and Spanish clerks are assiduously learning English. Interpreters are commanding good wages, and at the hotels they have all that they can do. Even the bootblacks are soliciting trade in English, and the beggars whine "Please give me a cent." An American darky boy who went out to Cuba as a mascot to a regiment, left it, and has embarked in the business of bootblacking at cut-rate prices, charging five cents for a shine instead of ten cents.

Spanish Gunboats Homeward Bound.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—The Spanish gunboats Hernan Cortez and Pinzon sailed to-day for Spain.

Military Departments in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The War Department to-night issued an order establishing two departments in and about Havana—the Department of Havana, comprising the city proper, suburbs, and an area of about ten square miles, and the Department of the Province of Havana, comprising the territory outside of the city proper. Major Gen. Ludlow is assigned to command the department comprising the city and suburbs, and Major Gen. Lee is assigned to the department outside of the city.

Gen. Brooke's Staff Announced.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Gen. Brooke has announced the composition of his staff, as follows: Major Gen. Chaffee, Chief of Staff; Capts. Dean, McKee, and Campbell and Lieut. Castleton, aids; Richards, Adjutant General; Kannon, Assistant Adjutant General; Dudley, Judge Advocate; Humphrey, Quartermaster, Bliss, Chief of Customs; Abriel Smith, Chief Commissary; Dr. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon; George Smith, Chief Paymaster, and Col. Dunwoody, Chief Signal Officer.

Tariff for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—It is expected that the schedules of the Puerto Rico tariff will be ready for publication about Jan. 10. It is definitely announced that the tariff will go into effect Feb. 1.

TO RAISE THE REINA MERCEDES.

SANTIAGO, Dec. 30.—The Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company's outfit arrived here to-day to raise the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk on the edge of the channel leading to Santiago Harbor during the first bombardment of the Santiago fortifications by Admiral Sampson's squadron.

For several weeks the cruiser, which projects at least 100 feet over the edge of the channel bank, has been slipping perceptibly toward deep water, and she would ultimately have blocked the channel. The Superintendent expects to be able to raise the Reina Mercedes in two weeks—a course greatly preferable to dynamiting her. When raised, the vessel will probably be worth to the United States Government more than $250,000, and a great danger to Santiago shipping will be removed.

Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the department, has healed the differences between Mayor Bacardi and the School Board of the province, and they are now working harmoniously.

The United States soldiers are anxiously expecting the arrival of the Christmas turkeys understood to be on board the United States transport Mississippi, which left New York on Dec. 15 for San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Santiago.

Correa Wishes to Resign.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—La Riforma publishes an interview with Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister for War, who says he is anxious to resign his portfolio as soon as possible. Gen. Correa comments upon the fact that the 8,000 officers who have returned from the colonies are now without posts.

Ninth "Immunes" Desires to Move.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Senator Mason of Illinois saw Secretary Alger to-day and urged that the Ninth Regiment of "immunes" be shifted from its present camp outside of Santiago. It is said that the men are in a swampy locality, which induces disease, and that many deaths have resulted. Major Harrison of the regiment, was with the Senator to point out the desirability of a change.

FORGER PULLMAN BOYS' FRIEND

Capt. McClusky Says Parker Is a Dangerously Clever Penman—Son of Wealthy Chicagoan.

Frank A. Parker, the son of a wealthy Chicagoan and nephew of a well-known society leader of that city, Mrs. H. O. Stone, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Mott on a charge of forgery, and remanded to the Tombs, without bail. He was arrested by Central Office detectives Price and Kiernan, who say that the prisoner is a veritable "Jim the Penman." Capt. McClusky says Parker is the leader of one of the most dangerous gangs of forgers the police have dealt with for years and that Parker and a man who gives his name as Walter Dixon, and who was arrested two weeks ago, are the cleverest forgers he has ever met.

The work of Parker and his companions was first brought to light when an attempt was made to pass a forged check for $751 drawn on the German-American Bank, and bearing the signature of Schinasi Brothers, dealers in tobacco at 71 Broad Street. So cleverly was the signature forged that there was no difficulty in having the check certified by the bank's cashier. Dixon presented the check on Dec. 12 in payment for purchases amounting to $350 made at the jewelry store of Mrs. Lynch in Union Square. Mrs. Lynch's cashier became suspicious, and an investigation was started which resulted in the discovery that the check was forged.

Detectives learned that a few weeks ago Parker called at the establishment of the Schinasi Brothers and asked, after making a twenty-dollar purchase, that they give him a check for $5 in change, saying that he wished to send the money away in a letter. This request was refused, but the check was given to Parker a few days later. The detectives say that upon procuring the firm's signature a careful study was made of it, and, by a clever process, a check for $751, bearing the firm's signature, was produced. The check was then sent to the bank and certified. Then the check for $5 was cashed. It was through the indorsement on the latter that the detectives were able to locate Parker.

When Dixon called at the jewelry store the check for $751 was sent to the bank, where it was said to be good. Then the porter of the concern was dispatched to Schinasi Brothers', where, after an examination of the check book, it was discovered that the stub bearing the number of the check was for $45, and that the check was then in the bank. Dixon was immediately placed under arrest, and a search was instituted for Parker.

When arraigned before Magistrate Mott Parker acknowledged procuring the check for $5 from Schinasi Brothers. He said that it was mailed to a friend in the West. Detective F. K. Buckminster of the Chicago Central Office was in the courtroom. He said that Parker is the son of A. A. Parker, on of the best-known brokers in Chicago. He said that Parker had been a companion of George M. Pullman, Jr., and Sanger Pullman. Parker is wanted in Chicago for forging a number of checks, which were passed by Mabel Rapp. It is said that this woman, who is connected with the recent "hansom cab mystery" in Chicago, secured large amounts on the worthless checks.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—"The only information I have that my son is in trouble in New York," said A. A. Parker, a Board of Trade broker to-day, "is from the newspaper dispatch just shown me. I know nothing of his being guilty of any forgery or being connected with any gang of forgers as the telegram states. Frank A., is a son of my first wife. Until I hear further regarding the matter I cannot say what action I shall take."

PHYSICAL CULTURE DISCUSSED.

The second annual meeting of the Society of College Gymnasium Directors was held yesterday at Columbia University. Among the directors of physical culture present were Dr. J. W. Seaver of Yale, W. L. Savage of Columbia, Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard, Dr. William G. Anderson of Yale, F. H. Cann of New York University, Prof. George Goldie of Princeton, W. A. Lambeth of the University of West Virginia, Dr. Frederick W. Marvil of Wesleyan, Dr. J. B. Crenshaw of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. R. Tait McKenzie of McGill University, Montreal. J. A. Babbitt of Haverford, G. W. Banning of Colgate, Francis Homer Curtis of Perdue, and Dr. Dodge of Rutgers were admitted to membership.

Dr. Sargent read a paper on the "Hygienic Value of Strength Tests"; Dr. Crenshaw, on "What Do We Mean by Physical Training"; Dr. Seaver, on "The College Athletic Trainer," and Dr. Anderson, on "Some Tangible Results of Gymnastics." Dr. Seaver attacked the present system of engaging trainers for colleges. He criticised the kind of men hired for training, and declared that a large number of men engaged in good colleges were unfit for such a position.

Dr. Anderson's paper was an interesting one. He detailed a number of experiments he has been making during the year of the actual results of physical training. One of the curious things he told of was what he called nerve influence. In experimenting to see what difference would be caused by training one hand and letting the other go he found that in a number of cases the left hand showed greater strength development by actual tests than the right after the latter had been used and exercised alone.

Unknown Suicide Found at Tremont.

Policeman Gelling of the Tremont Station yesterday afternoon found the dead body of an unknown man in a vacant lot at Bryant Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. The body was first discovered by a party of surveyors in the neighborhood. By the side of the man was an empty bottle which had contained carbolic acid. The man was apparently about twenty-seven years old, weighed 135 pounds, was 5 feet 7 inches in height, dark complexion, with brown hair and eyes. He wore a black overcoat and dark clothing. In his pockets were found an empty envelope addressed to the Lone Star Oil Company, 412 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and a handkerchief with the initial "E" worked into it. The body was removed to the Tremont Station, and then to an undertaking establishment at 720 Tremont Avenue.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

Wedding Silver

GORHAM
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

THE HANSCOM COURT-MARTIAL.

Secretary Long Approves the Conviction, but Restores the Naval Constructor to Duty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Secretary Long to-day ordered the release from arrest and restoration to duty of Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, who was recently court-martialed for alleged violations of the naval regulations in connection with the conduct of affairs of the construction department of the navy yard at League Island, Penn. The Secretary's action is shown in the following indorsement of the record of proceedings of the court-martial:

"In the foregoing case of Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom, United States Navy, the department approves the finding of 'not guilty' on the first and fourth charges, which involve fraudulent conduct on the part of the accused, it being evident that these charges are not sustained. Mr. Hanscom is therefore entitled to full exoneration in this respect, and his character for honesty and integrity, to the excellence of which much testimony was adduced at the hearing from officers of high rank, stands unimpeached by the proceeding.

"It is, however, plain that there was an inexcusable and unexplained violation of the navy regulations, as, indeed, admitted by the accused, in not reporting for two months to his superior officer, and thereby leaving the department in ignorance during that period as to the irregularities in his department by which the Government had been defrauded of large amounts of money. It is also plain that these irregularities had been going on for a considerable period before the accused, on the 2d day of July, 1898, became aware of them. The department is not satisfied from the evidence that he was under such stress of work as to necessitate excessive office hours; or, if he had been, that there was any sufficient reason for his not looking after the ordinary details of his duty, among which was ascertaining the correctness of vouchers upon which he passed.

"It further appears that the irregularities which, for some months had been escaping attention were discovered by an assistant, who took his place during his absence, and that with the diligent and careful attention to duty which is necessary on the part of every officer, and which, when lacking, is a proper subject of rebuke, he should have easily made the same discovery. It is impossible, therefore, to escape the conviction that there was a culpable laxity and negligence; and a proper regard for the interests of the Government requires that these should not go unnoticed. To do otherwise is simply to encourage officials to be careless in their official work and to rely on their good reputation for exemption from responsibility for the damage which thereby may inure to the public service.

"The department, therefore, approves of the finding 'not guilty' of the court upon the second charge, only on the presumption that the court must, though unwarrantably, have regarded the charge of 'culpable inefficiency' as implying an element of fraudulent intent.

"The department approves of the finding of 'guilty' on the third charge, violation of naval regulations in not reporting irregularities; but, in view of the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General, and on the grounds stated by him, disapproves of the sentence as not punitory. Naval Constructor Hanscom will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

The sentence thus disapproved was suspension for six months on furlough pay.

MERRITT TO COMMAND HERE.

Succeeds Gen. Shafter in the Department of the East.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Several important assignments were announced at the War Department to-day. Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, has been relieved from the command of the Department of the Pacific and from further duty pertaining to the Philippine Islands, and will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and assume command of the Department of the East.

Major Gen. William R. Shafter, United States Volunteers, has been relieved from the command of the Department of the East and assigned to the command of the Department of California to relieve Major Gen. Henry C. Merriam. Gen. Shafter will proceed at once to San Francisco and enter upon his duties.

DISASTER STILL A MYSTERY.

Board Unable to Ascertain Cause of Explosion in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The board, of which Col. Suter is President and which included Major J. G. B. Knight of Willets Point, Major W. Roessler of Portland, and Lieut. Raymond, acting as recorder, appointed to investigate the cause of the explosion of submarine mines at Castle Island, in Boston Harbor, Dec. 6, whereby four men were killed, has completed its work.

The board has failed to find out the cause of the accident.

Work on the Battleship Ohio Begins.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Work on the battleship Ohio has been commenced at the Union Iron Works. The Ohio will be the largest ship ever built on the Pacific Coast and one of the three largest ever built for the American Navy. She will have a displacement of 12,500 tons, and her dimensions will be as follows: Length, 368 feet; breadth, 72 feet 3 inches; draught, 23 feet 9 inches. The new battleship will be twenty feet longer than the Wisconsin and forty feet longer than the Oregon. She will have a greater displacement than the Wisconsin by 1,000 tons, and 2,000 tons more than the Oregon. The Ohio's contract speed is two knots faster than the Wisconsin and three knots faster than the Oregon.

Army Orders Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. — The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department of the army have been ordered: Major John C. Muhlenberg to Havana, Cuba, for duty as Treasurer of Customs of that island; Major Culver C. Sniffen to duty as Post Paymaster in Washington, D. C.; Major Glen H. Logan to Havana, Cuba, for duty at that station, and Major Jonas M. Cleland to this city for duty.

The following-named officers of the volunteer army have been honorably discharged: Capt. Francis B. Harrison, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. John H. Yuckley, Second Arkansas, and Second Lieut. Charles A. Jordan, Thirty-fifth Michigan.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Navy Department is informed that the gunboat Wilmington arrived at San Juan de Puerto Rico to-day on her way to Trinidad and the Orinoco country.

The gunboat Wheeling is at San Francisco.

The collier Cassius has been placed out of commission.

The auxiliary cruiser Mayflower has sailed from Manzanillo for Cienfuegos.

The collier Sterling left Montevideo yesterday for San Juan de Puerto Rico.

Geo. Bumerck's Country Home Burned.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—The country residence of George Bumerck of Cincinnati, located on Centre Island, near this place, was destroyed by fire this evening with all its contents. The house was situated near the Seawanhaka Yacht Clubhouse. The cause is supposed to have been a defective flue. The loss is roughly estimated at $10,000.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike, and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, and weakness than ever before.

SEVEN BANKS VICTIMIZED

Mr. Langdon Says Rothschild's Known Swindlings Are $83,500.

BANK OF AMERICA HIT HARDEST

Loaned $35,000, but Attached Policies Worth $20,000—Cincinnati Banks Vouched for Rothschild.

In spite of the efforts of the victims of David Rothschild of the R. Rothschild's Sons Company to keep from the public the extent of their losses through Rothschild, it was learned yesterday on the authority of Edwin Langdon, the President of the Central National Bank, that at least seven banks in this city have been victimized in exactly the same way as the Central National, and that so far as is now positively known the extent of Rothschild's operations was $83,500. It was also learned that the Bank of America was victimized to the extent of $35,000, but that it attached $20,000 worth of fire insurance policies.

Mr. Langdon said that on May 4, 1897, Rothschild came to the bank with a letter of introduction from one of the largest and most influential banks in Cincinnati, where the R. Rothschild's Sons Company, which was a manufacturer of bar fixtures, had formerly been in business. It had about that time removed to New York and opened a place in Broadway, opposite Astor Place. The Cincinnati bank, the name of which Mr. Langdon refused to give, but which was afterward ascertained from President William H. Perkins of the Bank of America to be the National Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, said that the Rothschilds had been in business in that city, and had been known as reputable business men. A correspondence followed between the banks, and as a result an account was opened with Rothschild, who deposited $2,000. On May 12 he applied for a loan of $5,000, and after further correspondence with the Cincinnati bank the loan was made, Rothschild giving to the bank as security $6,250 worth of notes which he said were secured by chattel mortgages. A week later he applied for a further loan of $5,000, which was refused, and then the $2,000 deposit was withdrawn. It has since been learned by Mr. Langdon that the same $2,000 did service in nearly every case as a basis of operations.

Mr. Langdon refused to give the names of the banks which were swindled, but said that the officers of all of them would be subpoenaed as witnesses when the hearing came up on Tuesday morning next. When asked to give the amount of the swindles so far as known to him he took a pencil and wrote: "$35,000, $15,000, $7,500, $7,500, $6,500, $7,000, $5,000. Total, $83,500." The five-thousand-dollar loss was that of the Central National.

"Those are the amounts of which I have positive knowledge," said Mr. Langdon, "but I must decline to say who the victims are. Some of the banks are naturally reticent in the matter, but we will be compelled to use their officers as witnesses. Throughout the whole scheme this Rothschild operated with great skill. Last Spring a year ago there was a fire in the Rothschilds' place, and the bank to whom they owed $35,000 was quick enough to attach the fire insurance money. This is still tied up in litigation. The following Summer the firm made its assignment. What puzzles me is that these people should have been able to get from a reputable bank in Cincinnati such a number of letters of introduction to the leading banks in this city. I see that Rothschild wants to fight. If he does I have something up my sleeve that will surprise him when the hearing comes on."

From another source it was learned that the Bank of America was the largest loser through Rothschild's operations. When President Perkins was seen he said that the amount lost had long since been charged up to profit and loss.

"I could not," he said, "without a reference to our books tell just the exact amount of our loss. It is possible that we loaned $35,000 at one time, but we did not lose that amount. Rothschild presented a letter of introduction from the National Lafayette Bank of Cincinnati, which is one of our correspondents. It is one of the largest institutions in that city, and there can be no doubt that it acted in perfect good faith."

Mr. Perkins declined to give the names of any of the other victims. Assistant District Attorney Schwartzkopf, who has charge of the matter, said that he was entirely in the dark as to the names of Rothschild's other victims. From what he had been able to learn, he said, there seemed no doubt that the swindles would foot up in the neighborhood of $100,000.

Charles I. Freedman, Rothschild's bondsman, is a member of the firm of Freedman Brothers, cloak manufacturers at 565 Broadway. He said yesterday that he did not know Rothschild, and had gone on his bond at the solicitation of Rothschild's attorney. Mr. Freedman said he had been paid for that service, and that he had forgotten the name of the attorney.

The R. Rothschild's Sons Company made an assignment on July 19, 1897, to Benjamin F. Cahn of Cincinnati. The liabilities were given as $150,000 and the assets as $100,000. On Jan. 1, 1895, the company claimed a capital of $349,000. It was learned that the company was operating heavily in this market, and on June 30, 1897, Bradstreet's took away its rating. The failure followed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—J. V. Guthrie, Vice President of the Lafayette National Bank, says that years ago the bank gave letters of introduction to one Rothschild to New York banks, but that the Rothschild who failed recently is not the same person. The one to whom the introductions were given failed a number of years ago. Mr. Guthrie could not remember how many years it was since the introductions were given, nor under what circumstances.

AGAINST A BROOKLYN BANK.

Application of Seventeenth Ward Bank Stockholder Heard in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Attorney General Hancock to-day gave a hearing in the matter of the application of Charles H. L. Smith that an action be brought against the Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn, to recover moneys which the bank lost through loan of its funds made by its Directors. In 1893 the Directors loaned $60,000 to the firm of Coffin & Stanton, which firm failed. The bank lost $31,500 through this transaction.

The application is made by Smith as a stockholder of the bank. John L. Hill appeared for Smith and Charles E. Hughes for the Directors of the bank.

The Attorney General reserved decision.

NOT CONNECTED WITH A TRUST.

The Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Company Denies a Rumor.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30.—P. W. Moen, Treasurer and General Manager of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, states positively that that corporation is not connected in any form with any trust or combination of any kind.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:42	Moon rises...8:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....9:21	Gov. Isl'd...9:35	H. Gate...11:24
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....9:50	Gov. Isl'd..10:08	H. Gate...11:57

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
British Empire, Antwerp	.....	.....
City of Washington Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Chicago, Hull	.....	.....
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.
General Whitney, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
North Cambria, Newcastle	.....	.....
Olinda, Matanzas	.....	.....
Ormiston, Glasgow	.....	.....
Philadelphia, San Juan,		
La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	6:30 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tjomo, Demerara	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

Alamo, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 2, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Vacancies on Lightships.

The Lighthouse Board of the Third District, by its Inspector, Capt. E. M. Shepard, United States Navy, whose office is at Tompkinsville, S. I., has issued the following notice: Applications for examination for entry into the Lighthouse Service, in the Third District, to fill vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineer of Lighthouse Vessels, will be received at the Inspector's office on or before Friday, Jan. 13, 1899. Forms of application will be furnished on request. The application, in each case, must be accompanied by a current license as engineer or assistant engineer from the Inspector of Steam Vessels. Applications received will be examined by the Civil Service Board of the district, and each competitor not below minimum requirements, in marks obtained, will be rated and his name placed on a list of eligibles according to his general average, determined by civil service rules.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 31.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Dec. 28.
Britannic, Liverpool, Dec. 21.
British King, Antwerp, Dec. 17.
Caesar, Amsterdam, Dec. 16.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Dec. 17.
Craigmore, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Croma, Dundee, Dec. 17.
El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 25.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Federation, Hamburg, Dec. 13.
Hekla, Christiansand, Dec. 17.
Indrajema, Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Dec. 18.
James Turple, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 16.
Paris, Southampton, Dec. 24.
Patria, Hamburg, Dec. 18.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 28.

SUNDAY, JAN. 1.

Aurania, Liverpool, Dec. 24.
Catania, Glasgow, Dec. 17.
Chicago, Hull, Dec. 18.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 24.
Seneca, Nassau, Dec. 28.
Sirius, St. Lucia, Dec. 24.

MONDAY, JAN. 2.

Albano, Havre, Dec. 23.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec 23.
Buena Ventura, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 19.

TUESDAY, JAN.

Wanamaker's

Going;—Christmas Decorations

ALL Christmas decorations have disappeared save only the Tableau, *Christmas in Church and Home.* The chimes will play their last to-day, and soon as the closing gong rings this evening the work of destruction will begin. Before you again visit the store the scene that has delighted so many hundreds of thousands will be only a memory.

It will, however, be quickly replaced by another graphic subject appropriate to another chapter in our store history as it will open at the beginning of the next week.

With the exit of the holidays we desire to express our thanks to the vast numbers of people that have appreciated our store and its service by giving us a business that we believe is without equal or approach for magnitude in the history of New York retailing. Over thirty-five thousand distinct deliveries were made in a single day, many of them involving great bulk and numerous items. Our store system stood the strain finely. Of course it is human to err, and some mistakes were made, but the number was reduced to a minimum, and corrections promptly followed.

Intelligent self-interest demands that the great business of 1898 shall be an inspiration for 1899. We have ideals for large retailing that will soon find expression.

For Men—Bath Wraps, $2.75 If the maker could have got them here before Christmas, you would have had to pay $4 each for these. And gladly, too. As there was some trouble with the deliveries, the goods are only just here, and we'll gild the bargain by making the price $2.75 each.

For Men—Ties, 2 for 25c. These are Black Satin Ties, of a kind already famous. Two widths; — choose. The satin is good, the making excellent. The edges are slip-stitched, and in simple fact, it's a 25c. tie. You may have two at that price, though.

For Men—Scarfs, 12½c. Ten days before Christmas we said we expected to sell fifteen thousand of these at 25c. each, at one little table, because they were 50c. goods. As a matter of fact we sold 16,900 of them, and have 600 left, somewhat rumpled. Take them at half a half price. 12½c. each.

For Men—Suspenders, 35c. These are the equal of any 50c. suspender sold in New York, in point of quality and finish. We'll match them against anything at that price you may bring. But the price this morning is 35c. each, three pairs for $1.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

For Men—New Year Footwear Two sorts of shoes for afternoon calling. Both are patent leather, of course. One sort costs $3.90 and the other $5 a pair. Both are extra good values, and selling in competition with goods at higher figures.

They are handsome, stylish, just-right shoes; laced or buttoned or Congress. In very light or very heavy weights, as well as the happy medium.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Men's Overcoats A new style, and one that has already found much favor, is the "longer" overcoat; — 44 inches from collar to hem. A warm, stylish coat for which we're asking $22.50. Of all-wool Oxford mixed cheviot, satin lined. Try to get one like it from your exclusive tailor for less than $40.

At $16.50—Black and blue Kersey overcoats, some satin lined; others wool lined with satin shoulders. The kinds that have been $20 and $22.50.

The sizes on the blue and black Kersey overcoats at $13.50—from $18—are complete again. Don't fail to see them.

WANAMAKER'S

Prince Albert Coats and Vests—The Trousers, Too Black Thibet's the thing. It's not only the most dressy but the most serviceable fabric. You may pay your exclusive tailor $45, or come here and obtain equal quality for $25.

For that sum we're offering a coat and vest of splendid black Thibet; silk lined throughout; double-breasted vests with silk backs. Another quality, Italian cloth lined, for only $20.

At $5—Some fine worsted trousers, in stylish, desirable patterns; good value at $7.

Fancy double-breasted vests, at $5 and $6.

Bargains in Boys' Clothing Bring the boys in to-morrow. Several lots of boys' clothing have had their previous low prices pared still closer. A little purse will have unusual power in this Boys' Clothing Store. These items show how much may be saved:

At $5—Blue worsted sailor suits; collars trimmed with various colored silk soutache. Prices have been $7.50, $8 and $9. Sizes 3 to 12 years.

At $4—About 200 Brownie vest suits in fancy cheviots; beautifully trimmed; early season prices $6, $6.50 and $7.

At $3.75—About 75 blue chinchilla reefers that were quick sellers at $4.50 and $5.

At 75c.—English corduroy knee trousers; the $1 kind.

At 50c.—All-wool cheviot knee trousers; the $1 kind.

150 more of the boys' double-breasted jacket suits at $3 a suit; $5 kind; sizes 8 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Velour Jackets and Capes We do not need to remind you of their present popularity, nor of their beauty and richness. We will remind you only that we are selling some of the best and handsomest we have ever seen, at half and less their proper prices.

They are beautiful garments, mostly of French make, trimmed with all the elegance that cut jet and silk braid and fur can give them. The fair prices *now*,—to say nothing of a week or so ago,—are $70 to $125. You may choose here from about four hundred at

$40, $45 and $50.

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Shoes—a Bargain Tanning and shoe making lead in the progress of the industrial arts. Modern retailing is a trade revolution. No illustration of these facts exists in New York to-day equal to that displayed in the women's Shoes now selling here at

$1.70

Smooth, lustrous kidskin uppers; honest oak tanned soles; honor in the workmanship; style in the forms.

The whole truth about them would read like hyperbole. That's the advertiser's trouble. He must get attention without impairing confidence. The shoes will do it, if he cannot. And they are going fast.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

About Lillian Corsets The Lillian is the best corset of which we have knowledge. That is why we secured control of it. Many models in various materials. These are in particularly good favor:

At $2—Of fine coutil; sateen strips; medium waist; trimmed with embroidered edge.

At $3.50—Of coutil; bias cut; gored bust and hips; white and drab. Same in black sateen, at $4.

At $4—Real whalebone; long waist, medium low bust; made on the bias; gored hips and bust; equal to many that sell at $6 to $6.75.

At $5.50—Of coutil; real whalebone; bias cut; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbons; same in black sateen, $6.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Flannelette Wrappers Attractively made home-gowns at attractive prices. They've been selling rapidly. These are still in good supply:

At $1.50—Black or navy blue with small polka dots; loose yoke front; back plaited neck to waist; finished with narrow white braid.

At $1.75—In various patterns; yoke front and back; the latter fitted; with belt; yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with white cording.

At $2—Of handsome figured flannelette; yoke front and back; plaiting from neck to waist in back; bretelles; narrow ribbon trimming.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Girl's Dresses If you have a girl four to twelve years to dress, come up on the second floor to-day and see what you find there in some special lots. Not large, but decidedly good.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

DESPERADO KILLS TWO MEN.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Dec. 30.—It was definitely learned to-day that two men were killed and two others probably fatally injured at Ambrose, in Ozark County, yesterday in a fight with William Barton.

H. C. Cobb and his son Andrew went to Barton's house to arrest him and obtain the reward offered for his apprehension on the charge of killing a man in North Missouri. Barton began hostilities at once, killing young Cobb and fatally wounding his father. The news quickly reached Gainesville, where a posse under Sheriff Luna started for the scene of the killing.

Barton's house was surrounded by the posse. Henry Winger, who approached a window, was shot and killed by Barton, who then cut his own throat and surrendered.

It is supposed that Barton was taken to Gainesville, but this is not definitely known. He may have died of his wounds, or he may have been lynched by this time, as reports from Ozark County say that intense excitement prevails there over the affair.

Hanged for Killing His Stepdaughter.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30.—Dominique Krathofski was hanged here to-day for the murder of his stepdaughter, Victoria Pinkus. The murder was committed in this city on June 17, 1897.

UNIVERSITY CHESS CONTEST

Harvard Maintains Her Lead and Will Likely Win Championship.

THE TOURNAMENT ENDS TO-DAY

Falk of Columbia Defeats Webb of Yale in an Interesting Game—Rivalry Between the Players.

Harvard maintained her lead in the Intercollegiate Chess tournament by winning both games yesterday. The two Columbia players also won their games, and are certain of second place. Harvard can hardly lose first place, as she needs only a draw in the event of Columbia winning both games to-day. Yesterday's games were the most stubbornly contested ones of the tourney thus far. Not one of them had been finished at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the hour for adjournment, and two of them were contested until 10 at night.

In deliberation the young players could give ideas to Steinitz and Lasker. They are always behind the very slow time limit of fifteen moves an hour, and they frequently deliberate ten minutes over a move that ought to require as many seconds. They thus use up all their time, and are invariably embarrassed toward the end of each hour. A game is by no means abandoned when it is lost. It must be fought out to the last pawn or to a mate. The players are so jealous of the honor of their universities that they struggle on in the hope of some error on the part of their opponents or of some miraculous win of their own.

Harvard has proved unusually strong this year. Columbia also has a better team than it has had since the days of Hymes, who used to win for her as Southard now wins for Harvard. On the other hand, Yale and Princeton are weaker and are playing in hard luck. With Southard out of the tournament, it would be a more even, if not more interesting, contest.

In the game yesterday Falk of Columbia beat Webb of Yale in a Queen's Pawn opening adopted by the latter. It was a very pretty game, and Falk played with praiseworthy care and skill. The score is given below.

Arensberg of Harvard beat Weston of Princeton in a Vienna game of sixty-five moves. Weston gave up a knight for three pawns, but failed to improve his game, and lost through his poor pawn position. Arensberg handled his forces well.

Meyer of Columbia cleverly beat Cook of Yale in a Queen's Pawn opening, after forty-six moves.

Ely of Princeton played remarkably well against Southard of Harvard. He chose a French Defense, and fought hard. At one time, after Southard sacrificed a bishop and precipitated his attack, the Princeton man had a draw in hand, but played for a win and lost.

The score of the Webb-Falk game follows:

Webb Yale.	Falk, Columbia.	Webb, Yale.	Falk, Columbia.
1—P—Q4	P—Q4	29—KtxKt	Q—B3
2—Kt—Q2	B—B4	30—B—K	B—B2
3—P—K3	P—K3	31—Q—B3	BxKt
4—B—Q3	B—Kt3	32—BPxP	Q—R3
5—P—KB4	B—Q3	33—B—B2	R—KB
6—Kt—KB3	Kt—K2	34—Q—Kt4	KtxQP
7—Castles	BxB	35—PxKt	RxB
8—PxB	Kt—B4	36—R—Kt2	R—B8ch
9—Q—K2	P—QB4	37—R—Kt	RxRch
10—P—K4	BxP	38—QxR	Q—R5
11—P—Q4	B—Kt3	39—K—Kt2	Q—Kt5ch
12—Kt—Kt3	Kt—Q2	40—K—R	QxQ
13—B—Q2	Castles	41—KxQ	K—B2
14—K—R	R—B	42—K—Kt2	K—Kt3
15—QR—QB	Q—B3	43—K—Kt3	R—B4
16—P—Kt4	Kt—Q3	44—K—R3	P—KKt4
17—Kt—K5	Kt—Kt	45—P—KR3	P—KR4
18—B—Kt4	Q—K2	46—K—K3	P—Kt5
19—P—Kt5	RxR	47—P—KR4	P—Kt6
20—RxR	R—Q	48—K—B3	P—Kt7
21—Q—Q2	P—QR3	49—KxP	K—Kt5
22—P×P	QxP	50—K—R2	KxP
23—R—KKt	Kt—B4	51—K—B3	K—Kt4
24—Kt(Q2)—B3	Kt—Q2	52—K—Kt3	P—R5ch.
25—Kt—Kt4	Q—B2	53—K—R3	P—R4
26—Kt—Kt5	Q—Kt3	54—P—R4	P—Kt3
27—Kt—B3	Q—R2	55—P—Kt3	K—R4
28—Kt(B3)—K5	KtxKt		

and Black won in a few moves.

Following is the score by universities and individual players:

Harvard—	Won.	Lost.	
Southard	5	0	
Arensberg	3½	1½	*8½
Columbia—			
Meyer	3	2	
Falk	3½	1½	*6½
Princeton—			
Ely	1	4	
Weston	2	3	*3
Yale—			
Cook	1	4	
Webb	1	4	*2

*Total won by university.

The players will face one another in the following order to-day, in the last games of the tourney:

1. Weston, Princeton, vs. Falk, Columbia.
2. Arensberg, Harvard, vs. Webb, Yale.
3. Southard, Harvard, vs. Cook, Yale.
4. Ely, Princeton, vs. Meyer, Columbia.

GOLF ON THE LAKEWOOD LINKS.

A. J. McClure and Miss Roberts Win Ocean County Club Event.

Magnificent weather greeted the golfers again yesterday at Lakewood. The day resembled an early Spring day more than one in the midst of Winter. The golfers were out in force, and the links at both clubs were kept lively, until evening made further play impossible.

The mixed foursome tournament arranged by the Ocean County Hunt Club attracted about thirty players, somewhat fewer than had been expected, but many women went out to the Lakewood Golf Club to spend the day.

The first prizes were won by A. J. McClure and Miss Roberts, whose net score for the eighteen holes was 98 strokes, from 16 strokes handicap. Next to them came F. J. De Raismes and Miss Embree, whose handicap of 6 gave them the net figures of 102 strokes. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien was one of a party of golfers playing on the course during the day for a cup given by Col. J. B. M. Harvey.

The players with their scores:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
A. J. McClure and Miss Roberts	114	16	98
F. J. De Raismes and Miss Embree	108	6	102
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin	115	9	106
W. H. Coles and Miss Agnes Davis	108	0	108
James Converse and Miss Ethel Wickham	115	6	109
Francis A. Walthew and Mrs. Frank M. Freeman	115	5	110
Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Beard	130	18	112
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Harrison	122	8	114
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Merritt	125	6	119
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Southerland	128	9	119
Dwight Harris and Mrs. Outhwaite	144	18	126
Frank N. Freeman and Mrs. Russell	139	12	127
H. L. Schwartz and Miss Downer	136	9	127

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Opponent, 105 pounds, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1, won; Cavallo, 105, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Prince Tyrant, 108, (Gray,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Averne, Meadow Lark, Scintillate, Losette, Ygnacio, Glen Ann, Fly, Miss Alice, and Peru II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Aluminum, 105 pounds, (J. Woods,) 15 to 1, won; Carefree, 108, (Piggott,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; The Last, 105, (Gray,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:12½. Barney Schreiber, Spry Lark, Byron Cross, Cappy, Colonial Dame, Majestic, Gratify, Defiant, Bessie Lee, McPryor, and Dolly D. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. El Estro, 107 pounds, (Piggott,) 8 to 1, won; Rey Hooker, 109, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Magdalene S., 103, (Devin,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01¾. Elizabeth R., Ginsling, Good Hope, Ann Page, La Parresseuse, and Tiburon also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. First Call, 108 pounds, (N. Turner,) 7 to 10, won; San Venado, 106, (Piggott,) 6 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Frohman, 94, (Daly,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40¼. Rose Maid also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Zamar II., 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5, won; Hugh Penny, 110, (N. Turner,) 1 to 3 and out, second; Kamiin, 99, (I. Brown,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:13⅝. Gracias, Road Warmer, and George H. Ketcham also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Hohenlohe, 107 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Captive, 105, (Rutter,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Cyril, 104, (N. Turner,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:27⅗. Guilder, Balaverro, Tom Cromwell, and Nonchalance also ran. Be Happy left at the post.

Indoor Baseball in Brooklyn.

Indoor baseball was introduced in Brooklyn last night in a game between the teams representing the Second Signal Corps and Second Naval Battalion at the former's armory. The game, although long-drawn out, was close, the Second Signal Corps winning by two runs. The score by innings:

Second Signal Corps.	3	5	1	2	2	3	1	0	2	—19
Second Naval Battal.	3	1	5	2	2	0	2	2	0	—17

BOSTON'S NEW STATION.

The Terminal for Railroads from the South Dedicated Before a Large Assemblage.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The new terminal station for the railroads entering Boston on the south, by far the largest railroad station in the world, was dedicated this afternoon in the presence of a large number of invited guests, by Mayor Quincy of Boston and President Clark of the Consolidated Road. The station, upon which work has been going on for two years, is not yet completed, but it is sufficiently advanced to accommodate passengers and trains.

President Clark of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road presided at the exercises in connection with the dedication. The programme was carried out in the great waiting room, and included an address by President Clark, in which he gave a brief history of the inception and work of building the station, and a speech by Mayor Quincy, in which he expressed pride and gratification at the success of the great undertaking.

The station covers about thirteen acres. It is 765 feet long and 662 feet wide. The main building is of Stony Creek granite and dark buff mottled brick, and faces the square formed by the intersection of Federal and Summer Streets and Atlantic Avenue. Opposite the end of Federal Street, and at the intersection of Summer Street and Atlantic Avenue, is the main entrance, the central architectural feature of the station. It is five stories in height, and is surmounted by an illuminated clock and an eagle with outstretched wings.

The train shed is 602 feet long and 570 feet wide. The maximum height is 112 feet. Its roof is of steel, constructed in three great spans, the middle one being of 228 feet and each of the side spans of 171 feet. Thirty-two tracks enter the station, twenty-eight being on the main floor level and four in a subway, through which it is intended to handle all suburban traffic.

The aggregate length of tracks in the terminal yard is 15 miles, and 739 trains daily can be handled over it. In the yard are 150 semaphore signals and 200 signal lights. The system is arranged so that the local, through, and long-distance traffic may be handled separately.

The station originally was estimated to cost $1,000,000, but it is thought as much as $2,000,000 more will be required before it is completed. The share that Boston has assumed in the enterprise for street widening and other accommodations will be nearly $5,000,000. The rest is borne by the railroads.

The first trains will enter the new station on Sunday. For the present only the Plymouth and Midland Division trains of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road will use it. It will be several months before the Boston and Albany Railroad and the Providence Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad can be brought to the terminal.

The roads entering the station at present will also use the Old Colony drawbridge until such time as the new six-track rolling lift Fort Point Channel drawbridge is completed. This will require from three to six months.

The five Trustees, who have had supervision of the work of construction, under the act of the Legislature incorporating the company, are Samuel Hoar, representing the Boston and Albany Railroad; Royal C. Taft, the Boston and Providence; Charles L. Lovering, the Old Colony; Francis L. Higginson, the New England, and Charles P. Clark, the New York, New Haven and Hartford.

A NEW RAILWAY COMPANY.

Jamestown and Chautauqua Succeeds the Jamestown and Lake Erie.

ALBANY, Dec. 30.—The Jamestown and Chautauqua Railway Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $475,000, of which $125,000 is preferred stock and the remainder common stock.

The company is a reorganization of the Jamestown and Lake Erie Railway Company, which was sold under foreclosure on Nov. 14 last. Its principal office will be in Jamestown. It will operate the road of the old company, which ran from a point in the town of Ellicott, Chautauqua County, through Jamestown to Mayville, to the grounds of the Chautauqua Assembly Association; to Westfield, to Barcelona. The Directors are William A. C. Ewen of Dobbs Ferry, William J. Quintard, S. Reading Bertran, L. C. Herckenroth, McK. D. McKee, Walter S. Kenks, and Charles A. Warouse of New York City; Richard S. Storrs of Orange, N. J., and E. G. Woodbury of Cranford, N. J.

B. AND O. SOUTHWESTERN.

Reorganization Plan Adopted at Meeting of Directors and Officers.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—At a meeting here this afternoon of the Directors and officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway the plan of reorganization of that system in connection with the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was unanimously adopted, but owing to the fact that General Counsel Harmon had further papers to prepare before any legal proceedings could be taken, nothing was given out regarding the proposed receivership. It is thought that this matter will be concluded at another meeting to-morrow.

The plan of reorganization includes provision for $5,500,000 for improvement, cutting down grades, equipment, &c., on the Southwestern system, which extends from St. Louis through Louisville and Cincinnati to Parkersburg, West Va.

After the meeting of the Directors there was no action taken in any of the courts looking to the receivership, as some had expected.

Transfer of a Connecticut Road.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30.—Superintendent W. J. Martin of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company is authority for the statement that the transfer of the road to the syndicate of New York and Philadelphia capitalists, who purchased it in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last October, for $3,807,000, will take place early next month. The new company will have a fresh capital of $2,000,000, and it purposes to make extensive improvements, including the building of a branch road to Springfield, Mass.

The Philadelphia, Reading and New England Road extends from Hartford to Campbell Hall, N. Y., and is the only railroad in the State, with one exception, that is not controlled by the Consolidated Railroad Company.

Hudson County Line Changes Hands.

The North Hudson County Railway Company, which, starting from the Hoboken ferries controlled the surface roads tapping all the northern part of Hudson County, has passed under the control of the North Jersey Street Railway Company, and the chain of electric railroads through the northern part of New Jersey is now practically complete. The method of consummating the deal is not announced in detail, nor is the price paid for the stock officially made known. It is said, however, that the holders of a majority of the North Hudson stock received $165 per share for their holdings.

Mastodon's Bones in a Klondike Claim

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 30.—T. J. McNamara, who recently returned from Moose Hide Creek, in the Klondike district, tells of the finding of the complete skeleton of a mastodon on his claim. The bones have been removed with great care, and an effort will be made by the finder to dispose of it to the Smithsonian Institution or the British Museum.

Frederick P. Moore Resigns.

Frederick P. Moore, Second Vice President and Treasurer of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, has resigned to enter a Wall Street firm. Mr. Moore had charge of the company's coal business, but the recent consolidation of the Susquehanna brought about changes which led to Mr. Moore's retirement.

A California Electric Road Sold.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 30.—The electric railroad, known as the Los Angeles and Pasadena Railroad, operating between Los Angeles and Altadena, has passed into the possession of the Southern Pacific Company, the purchase price being $1,000,000.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

COAL MINERS TERRORIZED.

Secret Society with Highbinder Methods in the Anthracite Regions in Pennsylvania.

READING, Penn., Dec. 30.—The arrest of John Casputis, Anthony Casputis, John Okavage, and Joseph Sucklosky of New Philadelphia, Schuylkill County, Penn., on the charge of unlawful assemblage disclosed the existence of an organization similar to that of the Chinese highbinders. The organization, it is said, has attained to large proportions in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, although its membership is not confined to residents of that district.

At the hearing of the accused before Squire A. J. Whalen of New Philadelphia Anthony Druch, the prosecutor, swore that the four defendants are officers of a society organized for the purpose of coercing people into performing such acts as the society may deem necessary to the welfare of the organization or its members individually, and that the society stopped at nothing to accomplish its purpose.

Men have been beaten, tortured, and generally maltreated, it appears, for failing to abide by the rules of this "highbinder" society, and many others have been threatened with bodily harm if they neglect to do as the society wishes. The men so treated are principally coal miners, who fear to make public complaint, believing that such action would only bring down upon them the vengeance of the organization.

Durch testified that he himself has come under the society's ban, and is therefore in a position to know whereof he speaks. He stated that the society meets every Saturday night at or near New Philadelphia. Its membership is made up exclusively of foreigners, and the safety of law-abiding, industrious coal miners and the citizens of the region generally demands the breaking up of the organization.

39TH STREET FERRY DEAL.

R. A. Saalfield Claims He Secured a Purchaser for Property—Mr. Ambrose Says It Is Not for Sale.

William Bayard Cutting has been sued in the Supreme Court by Richard A. Saalfield for the recovery of $52,000, which Mr. Saalfield claims is due him for commissions earned and expenses incurred in securing a purchaser in London for the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry. Mr. Cutting, through his attorneys, yesterday moved, before Justice Smyth, for a bill of particulars from Saalfield showing how he spent $2,000, which Saalfield alleged he expended while in London, and also for particulars as to the agreement made between them as to the proposed sale.

Saalfield claimed that he was asked by Cutting to take charge of the sale of the ferry rights, and that, in consequence, he went to London, where he interviewed some English capitalists. He succeeded in getting some English capitalists to offer $6,000,000 for the ferry. He demanded a commission of $50,000 and the $2,000 spent in London.

Mr. Kramer, attorney for Saalfield, said that the ferry rights were very valuable, and included ten blocks of land on Gowanus Bay, a railroad, and other franchises and privileges. The English capitalists who agreed to pay the $6,000,000 for it would spend at least $20,000,000 in erecting buildings on the company's land, constructing docks and piers, and other improvements.

He said that Saalfield had furnished a bill of particulars of his expenses in London, as follows: Fares to Europe, $300; hotel bill, $4,000; dining, wines, and entertaining in connection with the promotion of the sale of the ferry, $300; cabs, omnibus fares, postage, typewriting, and stationery, and services of others, $400.

Mr. Kramer said there were three syndicates at present trying to purchase the ferry, and Mr. Cutting had not concluded the sale with the English capitalists. He said the defendant was trying to deprive Saalfield of his commission. Decision was reserved.

John W. Ambrose, President of the ferry company, was seen at his home, 575 Lexington Avenue, last evening. When asked as to the truth of the story of the offer by an English syndicate of $6,000,000 for the property of the company, he said: "If you want any information as to the suit against Mr. Cutting, you will have to see him, but as to the story of any negotiations for the sale of the Terminal Railroad, or the ferry, or any property of the company, you can say that there is no truth whatever in it.

"No Englishmen, no syndicate, nor any person in the world has made any offer for the property of the company. No one has spoken to me about such a proposition, and, as President of the company, I would certainly know something about the matter if any such scheme was on foot. No one has been authorized to make negotiations for such a sale, and the property of the company is not for sale."

Mr. Cutting refused to discuss the matter.

CAPT. GRIFFIN HOME ON LEAVE.

Tells of His Troubles with Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth—Charges Not Withdrawn.

Friends of Capt. Anthony J. Griffin of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were surprised yesterday to meet him on Broadway. They had heard of the charges made against him by Col. Edward Duffy and of his arrest, and they pictured him behind bars instead of breathing the air of freedom. The arrest was made by Col. Duffy on the ground that Capt. Griffin's company had not dug its sinks as ordered. It then came out, the men say, that the order had been lying in the Colonel's desk for a number of days after its receipt from headquarters. Capt. Griffin looked the picture of health yesterday. "I am feeling fine," he said, "but no better than the most of the men, who are the finest body of men I ever saw. The rank and file of the regiment are as sound as a dollar. Their splendid condition, both physically and in the way of discipline, is a great tribute to the efficient work done by the Captains, Lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers."

"Is it true that you were released from confinement because you agreed to make an apology to Col. Duffy?"

"It is not true for the simple reason that I had nothing to apologize for. I did my duty, and the Colonel's charges were frivolous, and could not have been sustained if they had ever come to trial. At no time did I fear the result of a court-martial. I am home now on a ten days leave of absence."

"Have you withdrawn the charges you brought some weeks ago against Col. Duffy for alleged incapacity?" was asked.

"I have not withdrawn them," he replied.

"Then why has no action been taken on them?"

"Only superior authority can answer that question."

"Do you purpose pressing them?"

"That I cannot say anything about, as I am an officer, and am not permitted to criticise my superiors."

"Did you make any stipulation before being released from close confinement not to press the charges against the Colonel? It has been so rumored."

"I made no stipulation of any kind," said the Captain. "I was released by Col. Duffy, I firmly believe, because he saw that he had no case against me."

Capt. Griffin is popular in the regiment, and some of his friends are planning to give a dinner in his honor before he returns to the regimental camp at Huntsville.

CANNOT ENFORCE THE DECREE.

Alimony Granted in South Dakota Not Collectible in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals sent down a decision to-day in the case of Christine Hekking vs. Henry Pfaff, Jr., affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, which was for the defendant, with costs. The Court holds that the decree of a South Dakota court granting the plaintiff, a former wife of the defendant, $25,000 alimony cannot be enforced in this State.

The Labor Trouble at Marlborough.

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—Gov. Wolcott this afternoon, on the request of Mayor Hoitt of Marlborough, has requested Chief Wade of the district police to send a detail of policemen to Marlborough to preserve order there. It is reported by the Mayor of Marlborough that the local police is inadequate to protect the city in case of violence by the shoe workers now on a strike.

NEWS FROM THE ORIENT.

British Warships Annexing Islands in the Pacific—Foreign Marines Land in Samoa.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 30.—The steamer Warrimoo arrived this morning from Australia and Honolulu. According to news received by her, British warships continue to have exciting experiences in Southern seas. The gunboat Goldfinch, which recently returned to Sydney, took part in annexing Duff Island, Cherry Island, and other places. At Cherry Island some gigantic natives, wearing long beards, came on board and caused some surprise. "There were no women to be seen about," said an officer, "but the great stature of the men, some 7 feet in height, was remarkable."

Rubiana natives were found to be head hunting on an extensive scale, and the Goldfinch went on to look for an alleged island charted as Butill Island, but was not successful in finding it. While at Simbo a chief, charged with killing seven or eight women, was arrested, and was finally landed in the jail of the Resident Commissioner. This old warrior jumped overboard from the Goldfinch, but was brought back to the ship. He brandished a crowbar about after returning to the gunboat and ran about the decks in an extraordinary way, but did no damage.

Mitre Island, which was annexed in the cruise, was found to be uninhabited, but at Auki Island, which lies off Guadalcanar, in the Solomons, the natives were numerous and very savage. Here the women, quite destitute of clothing, came down from the bush to do trading, escorted by parties of men carrying Snyder rifles, but equally unclad.

News from Samoa states that German and British warships have landed parties of bluejackets with the object of making a demonstration in consequence of the large number of natives congregating at Mulinuu. They marched through the main street and back again to the place of embarkation. No news about the election of a King was received.

Word comes from New Caledonia that it is the intention of the French Government to make Noumea the naval headquarters of French ships in the Pacific, and a large dock and works are to be established there.

Mr. Hartford, formerly British Consul at Noumea, has been transferred to Manila in a similar capacity.

Information from Fiji is that the late Acting Colonial Secretary, the Hon. James Stewart, has been appointed Controller of Customs at British Guiana.

In view of the unsettled state of affairs, an extraordinary meeting of the Legislative Council was held to pass the volunteer ordinance, which has been under consideration. The measure was disposed of after a sitting of one hour and forty minutes.

The war fever appears to have attacked the youth of Fiji with some severity, as it appears that a lot of young men with appetites whetted by the warlike accounts received by the last mail, had besieged the recruiting Sergeant for enlistment under the new ordinance.

SPAIN FEARS GREAT BRITAIN.

Utterances of a Spanish Minister in the Course of an Interview Cause Anxiety in Madrid.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—El Liberal publishes an interview with a Minister, whose name is not given, which represents him as declaring that the advent of the Conservatives to power is only delayed by Senor Sagasta's illness.

"All the Ministers," says the one in question, "had already handed in their resignations, but the Premier's sudden illness staved off the crisis.

"But above all problems of interior politics, there is one question of extraordinary gravity affecting the very existence of the Fatherland. This question preoccupies our statesmen so deeply that it would suffice to unite them to prevent fresh catastrophes. It is impossible to speak clearly on this point. I can only say that the preoccupation includes fears of events which might give a pretext for a thing England is pursuing with effrontery."

The interview has excited much comment, and much anxiety is felt as to what the Ministerial organs will have to say.

HAVANA STREET RAILWAY SOLD.

An American Syndicate, of Which Harry Payne Whitney Is a Member, the Purchaser.

HAVANA, Dec. 30.—Percival Farquhar, on behalf of an American syndicate, which has been competing with the American West Indies Syndicate and a British syndicate for railway franchise in Havana and the suburbs, has bought the Ferro Garril Urbano for $1,400,000. The papers completing the transfer were signed last night. Harry Payne Whitney is a member of the Farquhar syndicate.

To-night Señor Fernandez de Castro, Spanish Civil Governor of Havana, seeks to arrest Señores Alvarez and Castaneda for their part in the transaction, alleging that the sale is illegal.

MORE TROOPS SAIL FOR CUBA.

Twelfth New York Bound for Matanzas with Gen. Sanger.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 30.—Nearly 3,000 United States troops sailed from Charleston to Cuba to-day. The transports Minnewaska and Manitoba went out on the morning tide, and the Ward Line steamer Saratoga went to sea later in the day.

On the first-named ship there were Gen. Bates, his headquarters, the brigade hospital, and the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, bound for Cienfuegos; the Manitoba, carried Gen. Sanger, his headquarters, and the Twelfth New York Volunteers, while the Saratoga carried 450 men of the First Regular Infantry. In addition to the troops each vessel carried an immense quantity of supplies, provisions, baggage, lumber, &c.

The Saratoga goes to Havana, while the Manitoba takes Gen. Sanger and his staff to Matanzas, of which city and district he will have military charge. The Manitoba and the Saratoga will reach their respective destinations Sunday, but the voyage of the Minnewaska will consume at least five days.

SHOE FACTORIES TO COMBINE.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 30.—It is reported that the large shoe manufacturers in New England intend to form a combination so as to control the market.

The shoe manufacturers in this city, one of the largest shoe-manufacturing centres in New England, would be willing to join the combination, but some of them are afraid that the project would not be practicable. They claim that there are so many shoe men throughout the country, each manufacturing a different grade and kind of goods, that it would be impossible to control the trade.

Other manufacturers say that the scheme is practicable and that the formation of a trust would help them to get better prices for their goods.

Representatives of the combine claim that the plan is viewed with satisfaction by many of the largest shoe manufacturers in the shoe cities of New England and say they have the assurance of enough of the largest shoe firms in New England to make the combine a success.

LI HUNG CHANG IN FAVOR.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 30. — The steamship Victoria brings news that Li Hung Chang has been sent by the Empress to inspect the Yellow River, with authority to draw on the Imperial Treasury for repairs to the banks. The Empress believes that placing him at the head of this work, needing large foreign expenditures, will cause English animosity against him to subside, and enable her to call him into the Cabinet, where he is badly needed.

Li pleaded age as excuse against taking such a long journey, but the Empress assured him she had not another Minister of ability to whom she could confide so important a matter. Li has wired the Chinese Ministers at Washington and London, directing them to secure detailed information as to how the Mississippi, Nile, and Ganges Rivers are prevented from overflowing. He proposes to secure foreign engineers to put the Yellow River, on a similar footing.

Ohio Bicyclist Dies Insane.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Henry Krupp, aged twenty-one years, a professional bicyclist, died at the insane asylum last night. Excessive training for races and loss of sleep while conducting a bowling alley caused acute mania. He had been in the asylum one week.

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

"Slick and Span."

Patent Leather Shoes are a necessary part of every man's wardrobe. It is the correct shoe for reception and evening wear.

Men's Patent Leather Shoes, In Button, Lace and Congress, $5.00 Per Pair. Newest Shapes.

A trifling difference in the

INQUIRY ABOUT ARMY BEEF

War Department Orders a Special Investigating Board.

STATEMENT MADE BY PACKERS

Armour & Co. Say They Use No Chemicals — Chief Surgeon Condemns the Meat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—As a result of the issue between Gen. Miles and Commissary General Eagan concerning the quality of the beef supplied to the army, and on the written request of Gen. Eagan, the War Department to-night issued a special order for the assembling of a board of officers in Washington next Tuesday to inquire into the general subject of the quality of the beef supplies, and particularly as to the responsibility for the loss of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef sent to Puerto Rico when the expedition under Gen. Miles was there.

The order is as follows:

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Board of Survey is hereby ordered to convene at the War Department, Washington, District of Columbia, at 10 A. M., Jan. 3, 1899, to examine into and report upon the responsibility for the loss of about 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef, the property of Swift & Co. of Chicago; to ascertain and report if due and proper effort was made to feed this beef to the troops in Puerto Rico, and to fix the responsibility, if due and proper effort was not made; to ascertain and report the character and quality of the refrigerated beef herein referred to; to ascertain and report if it was good and fit meat for issue, if it had been subjected to any chemical processes whatever, and to report whether or not the United States is responsible for the loss of the beef, or who, if any one, is responsible for its loss, and whether, in its opinion, Swift & Co. should or should not be reimbursed for the beef. Detail of the board: Col. Charles H. Alden, Assistant Surgeon General; Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General; Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth United States Artillery; Capt. L. C. Sherrer, Assistant Adjutant General, recorder.

The 300,000 pounds of beef referred to was shipped from Newport News to Puerto Rico about the time that word came from Gen. Miles that he had supplied himself with fresh beef taken on the island. The refrigerated beef made the trip to Puerto Rico and back, but, by the time it reached Montauk Point, it is understood, spoiled owing to the delay and consequent lack of refrigerating material.

Gen. Eagan to-day received from Lieut. Col. Smith, the commissary officer at Chicago, a report made by Armour & Co., who furnished the army a large part of its tinned roast beef. The report was in response to specific interrogatories from Gen. Eagan. It states, first, that the firm uses the Appert process of canning, which was invented in 1809, and than which no better system has since been discovered. No complaint of deterioration of the contents of such cans has ever been made, the letter says.

Armour & Co. say that tinned roast beef is a staple article of food, used by all classes of people, and that they have themselves put up about 10,000,000 pounds a year for the past twenty or twenty-five years. Within five years they have supplied nearly 25,000,000 pounds for the use of the British Army and Navy, principally in Egypt and India, and to the French Government, within the past six or seven years, about an equal quantity. They say they ship thousands of tons of the tinned meat annually to Brazil and South Africa.

The packers deny that they have ever used the water in which the meat was cooked to manufacture soup of any kind, and assert that no chemicals of any description are used by them in the manufacture or processing of tinned roast beef; that no "scraps" are used except such as are incident to the cutting or to make up the full weight, and that no tallow is poured into the cans, the only addition to the natural condition of the beef being a small portion of beef jelly to bind together the contents of the can.

The report also states that the refrigerated meat furnished by Armour & Co. was never touched by any chemical of any description.

The War Investigating Commission held a brief executive session to-day, and at noon adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 3. There was no important action at to-day's meeting, and the matter of recalling Commissary General Eagan, Major Gen. Shafter, or Major General Miles as a result of the agitation over the beef issues to the army in the war, remains undetermined. A decision probably will be reached next Tuesday, when it is likely there will be a full attendance of the commission.

The commission to-day made public a report, omitted in the statement given out yesterday, bearing on the beef controversy. It is from Major W. H. Daly, who was Chief Surgeon at Army Headquarters at Tampa prior to the sailing of the Shafter expedition, and is as follows:

Washington, Sept. 21, 1898.

To the Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I have the honor to report in the interests of the service that in the several inspections I made in the various camps and troop ships at Tampa, Jacksonville, Chickamauga, and Puerto Rico, I found the fresh beef to be apparently preserved with such chemicals which destroy its natural flavor and which I also believe to be detrimental to the health of the troops.

While on duty at the headquarters of the army at Tampa at the time of the embarkation of the "Shafter expedition," Col. Weston, the efficient Chief Commissary, showed me a quarter of beef that had already as a test been sixty hours in the sun without being perceptibly tainted, so far as the sense of smell could detect. It is impossible to keep fresh beef so long untainted in the sun in that climate without the use of deleterious preservatives, such as boric acid, salicylic acid, or nitrate of potash injected into it in quantities likely to be hurtful to the health of the consumer. At Ponce, Puerto Rico, much of the beef I examined, arriving on the transports from the United States, was also of the same character, being apparently preserved by injected chemicals to aid deficient cold storage.

Where efficient cold storage is impossible transporting beef alive is the method that should receive the fullest consideration from the Government, as being safest for the health of the consumer. When detailed to take charge of the transport Panama for conveying convalescents to the United States, I obtained 2,000 pounds of fresh beef from the Commissary at Ponce. It looked well, but had an odor similar to that of a dead human body after being injected with preservatives, and tasted, when first cooked, like decomposed boric acid, while after standing a day for further inspection, it became so bitter, nauseous, as to render palatable food impossible for use. I was therefore obliged, owing to its condition and the just complaints of the sick about it, and the disgustingly sickening odor it emitted when being cooked, and its mawkish, fat taste when served, and the safety of the patients, 255 convalescent soldiers on board, to organize a Board of Survey, condemn, and throw 1,500 pounds, all we had, overboard; consequently the convalescents were entirely without much-needed fresh beef, making the duty in bringing them from to the United States in an improved condition a very difficult matter.

In my inspection of the Fourth United States Volunteer Infantry, at Jacksonville, recently, I observed the same odor and taste upon the fresh beef, but not so marked, and at the camp of the Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, at Chickamauga, I also, at several inspections, observed it markedly. I there inspected a lot of beef just issued to that regiment, and, while it looked well, it was of a sickening odor like a human body dead of disease and injected with preservatives, and when cooked was quite palatable, consequently likely to prove an efficient cause of ill-health. The men complained of its insipid and mawkish flavor that high seasoning could not conceal.

Believing that the Commissary Department has been imposed upon by the misdirected commercial spirit of persons furnishing fresh beef, I respectfully recommend that the matter be investigated by experts, making a quantitative and qualitative chemical analysis of the several preservatives suspected to be used by getting samples of beef furnished for export to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

If the question arises that a report should have been made by me earlier, I beg to say that I have endeavored with all my opportunities to first inform myself by observation of the conditions above noted sufficiently to warrant my drawing the attention of the Adjutant General at the headquarters of the army to the matter.

Very respectfully, W. H. DALY,
Major and Chief Surgeon, U. S. Vols.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has been invited to appear again as a witness before the commission, with the object of making any corrections of or additions to his former testimony.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 30.—Gen. George A. Garretson of this city, who commanded a division in Puerto Rico, agreed with Gen. Miles that the canned beef furnished the army was to a large extent unfit for use. The General said to-day that a large amount of the meat had to be thrown away by the commissary officers of his division.

"The condition of affairs," said Gen. Garretson, "was every bit as bad as is reported. Considerable canned beef totally unfit for the use of human beings was discovered by the commissary officer of the division I commanded. When the matter was reported to me I ordered all meat unfit for use to be destroyed. I had previously seen to it that a large number of beeves were taken with the division. These were slaughtered as they were needed. In that way we had as much fresh meat as possible, and used as little of the canned stuff as we could possibly get along with. There is no doubt that this bad meat was the cause of a large part of the sickness among the men. In several instances whole lots of the stuff had to be destroyed."

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Why cough and risk consumption. This wonderful remedy has cured others and will cure you. It promptly cures throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents.

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SAM SMALL ON ARMY CHAPLAINS

They Are Useless, He Says, Unless They Are Better Outfitted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Chaplain Sam Small of the Third Volunteer Engineers, referring to his recent remarks concerning army Chaplains, said: "What I really said was sadly garbled in the 'boiling down' process. I believe army Chaplains can do great good if provided with proper equipment in the way of tents, music, lights, and lumber for seats, &c. I have no complaint myself, because the officers and men in our regiment have voluntarily helped to provide these things. But Chaplains generally are not so fortunate, and it was for them I spoke when I said that unless they are better outfitted for work they had better be omitted from the army scheme altogether."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: Centre Berlin, D. D. Lapham; Saganonack, Thomas H. Hildreth.

SWEAR THEY SAW A GHOST.

Two Members of the Italo-American Literary and Patriotic Club Have a Demoralizing Experience.

The Italo-American Literary and Patriotic Club of Baxter Street is in danger of losing two of its most active members—"Fatty" Louis Crucci, aged sixteen, and Tony Gardella, aged fifteen, both of 10 and 12 Baxter Street. The club holds nightly sessions, and, although the members are said to drink nothing stronger than sarsaparilla, "Fatty" Louis and Tony have made a pledge that they will be at home before the occupants of the tenement are in bed, as they are afraid of again encountering the ghost in the lonely, dark hallways.

The Cruccis live on the fourth floor, and on Wednesday night exactly at midnight all except "Fatty" Louis were sleeping comfortably, when they were rudely awakened by a piercing shriek, and the next moment the door was burst open. The father grasped his stiletto and made a lunge in the dark, fortunately not striking any one, while the mother hastily lighted a kerosene lamp. There stood "Fatty" Louis, pale as death, his hair standing on end, and too terrified to utter a word.

"What's the matter, Louis? Has any one killed you?" asked his mother, who also began trembling.

"The ghost!" gasped "Fatty" Louis, looking back. Then he made a dash forward and hid behind his father.

The old man devoutly crossed himself, and, stiletto in hand, went out into the dark hallway. He returned with the stiletto clean and bright, and asked Louis how many beers he had taken at the club. The boy swore that he had drunk only sarsaparilla.

Louis was put to bed, and in a few minutes another shriek was heard on the floor above. It was Tony Gardella's voice, and everybody rushed out. He had also just returned from the club, and swore that no sooner had he reached the top of the stairs than he saw a ghost floating up the stairway, and saying in a sepulchral voice, "Now I've got you!" and then he fainted.

When he revived the two boys compared notes, and both agreed that the ghost was clad in a white skirt, while the breast and face were a mass of white flame.

There was very little sleep in the tenement that night. The men and women held a consultation, and the oldest tenant said she remembered that a man had been once killed there, and had died before he could get absolution, and she was sure it was his ghost that was haunting the place. Another woman said that a young girl had fallen out of a fourth-story window and was killed two years ago, and she believed it was her ghost because it had a skirt on. The tenants are still talking about the mystery, and "Fatty" Louis and Tony now go home early.

HISTORIANS ELECT OFFICERS.

J. F. Rhodes of Boston Chosen President at the New Haven Meeting.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30.—The American Historical Association, which has been in session here for several days, adjourned to-day after having elected these officers: President—James F. Rhodes, Boston; First Vice President—Edward Eggleston, New York; Second Vice President—Moses Coit Tyler, Cornell University; Secretary—Herbert B. Adams, Baltimore; Assistant Secretary and Curator—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution; Treasurer—Clarence W. Bowen, New York; Secretary of the Church History Section—Samuel Macauley Jackson, New York; Executive Council—Prof. H. Morse Stephens of Cornell, Prof. Frederick J. Turner of Madison, Wis.; Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard; Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of Washington, Prof. George Burton Adams of Yale, Prof. A. C. McLaughlin of the University of Michigan.

The next meeting of the association will be held in Boston in the holiday season of 1899.

PEOPLE'S TABERNACLE SOCIETY.

Organization Just Incorporated Is to Conduct Free Churches.

The People's Tabernacle of New York City was incorporated yesterday with the Secretary of State at Albany. The purposes of the society are to found and conduct one or more free churches, and to do general missionary and benevolent work among the poor.

The Trustees are Charles W. McAlpin, Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, Timothy G. Sellew, the Rev. Henry M. Tyndall, Robert H. Rooke, C. Henry Busch, and John Brown. Among the thirty incorporators are the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, the Rev. David J. Burrell, and the Rev. Josiah Strong.

The work in which the society is interested has been carried on during the past six years by the Rev. Henry M. Tyndall. Mr. Tyndall has established three missionary stations and Sunday schools, one in One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Third Avenue; another in Madison Avenue, near Ninety-eighth Street, and a third in Ninety-fifth Street, near Second Avenue. The society proposes to erect a church on One Hundred and Second Street, near Madison Avenue, to further the work.

Will of Mrs. H. B. Mills Filed.

The will of Mrs. Harriet B. Mills was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not given. Mrs. Mills leaves $2,500 to the Sisterhood of St. Mary, Peekskill; $2,000 to the rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Grace Church of this city, to be invested in a fund to be known as the Rector's Memorial Fund, being a memorial to John Cruger Mills, the husband of the testatrix, and $2,000 to the Trustees of the Sands Fund. The residue of the estate, with the exception of a legacy of $2,000 to her nephew, John B. Pine, and a few gifts to friends, Mrs. Mills leaves to her sister, Martha A. Pine for life, and on her death to the niece of the testatrix, Alice E. Pine.

Anti-Alliance League Organized.

A permanent organization of the United States Independent League, sometimes known as the Anti-Alliance League, was perfected at Hudson Hall last evening. The league is not opposed to expansion, but to any alliance with any foreign power. About 150 members already have been enrolled. The league hopes to have a meeting in the near future for the discussion of the anti-alliance question.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

St. Stephen's Parish Foundation to be Celebrated To-morrow.

A FORTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY

Fourth Year of Church Consecration —Chaplain Chidwick of the Maine Will Be the Celebrant.

The forty-ninth anniversary of the parish foundation and the fourth year of the consecration of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Stephen, Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, will be celebrated to-morrow with interesting services. Chaplain John P. Chidwick, formerly of the battleship Maine, will be the celebrant at the grand solemn high mass at 11 o'clock, followed by a sermon by the Very Rev. Michael P. Smith of the Paulist House, Washington, D. C. The celebrant at the solemn rubrical vespers, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be the pastor, the Rev. Charles H. Colton, and Chaplain Chidwick will preach. There will be the usual schedule of masses for the day. The pastor will be assisted during the entire day by six of the clergy as cope bearers and deacon and sub-deacon at the benediction of the blessed sacrament. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged for the occasion by Charles Welsh, the organist.

This church has a membership of nearly 10,000. Its history contains many interesting facts. In 1848 the number of priests in the city was only eighty-eight, but the growth of the Catholic population was such that Bishop Hughes decided to establish a new parish in what was then an outlying district, far beyond the limits of the populated city, but in a location where a church was needed. The Rev. Dr. Cummings was appointed to supervise the building of the new Church of St. Stephen, which was first located in Twenty-seventh Street, near where Madison Square Garden now stands. This property was afterward found to be unsuited for church purposes on account of the proximity to the Harlem Railroad, and was subsequently sold to that corporation for the erection of a station.

The present site on Twenty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, was then purchased. The cornerstone was laid on April 17, 1853. The church was originally only 100 feet in length, but the rapid growth of the parish demanded larger accommodations. It was decided to extend the edifice to Twenty-ninth Street, thus making it 200 feet in depth, with a transept of 120 feet. The present parish, one of the largest in the city, extends from Madison Avenue to Second Avenue, and from Twenty-fourth Street to Thirty-fourth Street. Gradually the church has acquired additional property, and it is hoped that in the near future the whole block may be obtained for church purposes. During the past year a handsome parochial school building has been built at the cost of $150,000, with accommodations for 1,000 students. This new building, which is located next to the church, will be dedicated in a few weeks.

The church contains many artistic decorations, and among them is the large oil painting of St. Joseph. In 1868 it was decided to remove the old altar and replace it by the present elegant structure, which is one of the handsomest and most expensive in the country. It is made of statuary marble imported from Italy, and cost $30,000. The altars of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph were later erected at a cost of $4,500 each. There are also many elegant windows executed by prominent artists.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 8.

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SUBJECT—Christ's First Disciples. John, i., 35-46.

GOLDEN TEXT—Behold the Lamb of God. —John, i., 36.

There is a tremendous distance—both in time and condition—covered by this first chapter of St. John's Gospel. It begins with the affairs of heaven. It ends with the affairs of earth. It opens with the declaration that "The Word" is "God." It closes with the declaration that "The Word" is "The Son of Man." The divinity and eternity of Jesus Christ, and His equality with the Father, as presented to us last week, were far beyond our finite comprehension. But now He comes somewhat within the range of our human faculties, and we are bidden to "behold" Him. But we are not to look upon Him now, either as God or Man. He stands before us rather as the One who comes between God and man—"The Lamb of God."

This title is peculiar to John's writings, and with him it is not found in any of his Epistles, but only in his "Gospel" and in "The Revelation." Even St. Matthew, who wrote especially to the Jews, and who refers constantly to facts with which they were perfectly familiar, never uses this title in speaking or Jesus of Nazareth. Wherever else it is used in the New Testament—as in Acts, viii., 32; First Peter, i., 19—it is always as a quotation from the Old Testament or as a matter of comparison. He is like a lamb. But John never speaks of Him in any such way. He always says, He is "The Lamb."

As we saw last week, the peculiar characteristic of John's Gospel requires just this peculiar phraseology. It is very different from that of every other evangelist. They deal with the facts of the life of Christ; John deals with the facts of spiritual experience. Hence he has very little to do with the human relationships of Jesus of Nazareth, and very seldom dwells upon the incidents of His life in Galilee and in Jerusalem. He calls Him "The Word," because in his experience he had realized that the words which He spake were spirit and they were life, (vi., 63.) So with every other title which he gives Him, as "The Light," "The Life," "The Lamb," "The Shepherd," "The Door," "The Way," "The Truth," "The Bread," "The Vine." They all describe what Jesus is to the believer—rather than what He appears to be in the eye of history.

So in this lesson we come to it without any allusion to the thirty years in Nazareth. No reference whatever is made to "The temptation in the wilderness," and even "The Baptism" is not dwelt upon. Although the great purpose of this Gospel is to emphasize the divinity of Christ, yet John makes no reference to the "voice from heaven" as He came up from the Jordan, "saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased." (Matthew, iii., 16, 17.) These all related to the person and work of Jesus rather than to the effect of His character and work in and upon the believer. They were matters of history rather than of experience.

THE LAMB OF GOD.

The first great event, therefore, in the life of Jesus which arrested John's attention as worthy of record is this testimony of John the Baptist concerning "The Lamb of God." This met and satisfied the first great want of his soul, as it does that of every other awakened sinner. As a pious Jew, well instructed by a godly father and mother in the ritual of his people, he was familiar with the morning and evening sacrifices. Once every year, from the time he was thirteen years old, he had probably gone up to Jerusalem to observe the great Day of Atonement. He had seen the High priest—with the blood of the sin offering in his hand—go in to the mercy seat, and there obtain forgiveness for the people. Then he had seen him lay their sins upon the head of the scapegoat, and they were taken away into the wilderness no more to be remembered against them. (Leviticus, xvi., 7-34.) But with all this he had learned, by sad experience, that "those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually" could never "make the comers thereto perfect; for it is not possible that the blood of bulls and of goats should take away sin." (Hebrews, xx., 1-4.) They were evidently only the types of some real sacrifice that could.

Then as his mind ran back over the history of his people, he could remember that they were once delivered out of a bondage which was light compared with the bondage of sin. He could see each householder selecting a lamb without blemish. He could see it kept the appointed time, then slain; and when its blood was sprinkled upon the doorposts and the lintel of the house, he could see the family sleep in perfect peace, because God had said, "When I see the blood, I will pass over you." (Exodus, xii., 13.)

With all this in his mind, and a deep consciousness of sin in his heart, his very soul, undoubtedly, had often cried out for a lamb whose blood would indeed cleanse the sinner and deliver him from the power of sin. It is not strange, therefore, that he was at once attracted by this sublime testimony to Jesus, "Behold the Lamb," or that he was quickened into a new hope by the assurance that He was "The Lamb of God," the very One whom He had appointed to take "away the sin of the world," and in whom every penitent sinner could therefore find pardon and peace. Neither is it strange that he should make this great fact the initial fact in his setting forth of the history of redemption.

Souls which are filled with such hunger are always attentive to such testimony. On the day before the events of this lesson occurred, John had given the same testimony to a great multitude standing about him. But none moved. Not one in the whole company, apparently, was hungering for righteousness. They beheld, indeed, but it was only with the eye of indifference or of curiosity. So many "behold the Lamb of God" to-day. They say, "When we see Him, there is no beauty that we should desire Him." (Isaiah, liii., 2.)

On the day referred to in our lesson, however, John's audience was very small. Only two hungry souls who had honestly come to his "baptism of repentance," now listened to his teaching. When he pointed out to them "The Lamb of God," both at once left the human teacher, to be taught of Him and to abide with Him. It was a blessed following and a blessed fellowship, big with results for time and eternity, not only to them, but to every generation after them.

DISCIPLES FROM GALILEE.

The two disciples who had heard John the Baptist speak that day were Andrew and John the Evangelist. They were both earnest, devout fishermen from the neighborhood of the Sea of Galilee. The preaching of the Baptist had attracted them from their northern home to the wilderness of Judea and the banks of the Jordan. They were evidently oppressed with their own spiritual condition and with that of the great mass of people around them. When the earnest preacher startled his audience with the solemn words, "The axe is laid unto the root of the trees; every tree, therefore, which bringeth not forth good fruit, is hewn down and cast into the fire," they were undoubtedly among those who anxiously inquired, "Master, what shall we do?" (Luke, iii., 9-12.) It did not satisfy them to be told to exercise charity toward their needy brethren, and to be honest in their dealings, and to exact no more than that which was appointed; nor that they should be gentle and contented in their spirit. (Luke, iii., 10-14.) The law which John preached condemned them, and therefore none of these things could give the guilty conscience peace, no matter how faithfully performed. They must be assured that the law had in some way been perfectly satisfied. They had probably seen Jesus baptized, "to fulfill all righteousness," (Matthew, iii., 15,) and now, when John pointed Him out as the very Lamb which God had chosen and provided to take away the sin of the whole world, at once the great longing of their souls was met. So they left John, "and they followed Jesus."

"Then Jesus turned and saw them following, and saith unto them, What seek ye?" This He always does to every inquiring soul. It was, and always is, a testing question. It probed their consciences. Were they following Him merely from curiosity, or to gratify the desire for a new and different teacher, or for the advantage of being attached to one greater than John? No. It was not simply teaching that they wanted. It was Him, Himself—the Lamb of God. So their only answer was "Rabbi, where dwellest Thou?"

At once He said, "Come and see." They went in, "and abode with Him that day." Blessed privilege. "It was about the tenth hour." If the time was reckoned according to the Roman day, which it probably was, it was 10 o'clock in the morning, and nearly the whole day was spent with Him." If the time, however, was Jewish time, it was 4 in the afternoon, and only two hours yet remained before night. But even this was long enough to make a complete change in these two men, and to number them forever among His disciples and partakers of His redemption.

The effect, however, of this abiding with Jesus that day did not end there; it never does. He that finds fellowship with God through Jesus Christ must, from the very nature of the relationship, seek holy companionship with men. So these two men went out at once to tell others. John, undoubtedly, sought his brother James, for very soon afterward both were ready to forsake all and follow Jesus. With characteristic modesty, however, he does not tell us of what he did. But he does tell us very fully of what his companion Andrew did. He sought and found his brother Simon, and told him the great good news, "We have found the Messias"—the Lamb of God is the Christ of God.

"And he brought him to Jesus." There Simon also became a changed man. He was "born again," and becoming "a new creature in Christ" (2 Cor. v., 17,) he received a new name. He was no longer to be merely "the son of Jona," the child of human parentage, but he was to be forever connected with Him who is "The Rock," and must therefore bear His name as "Peter." If Andrew's work had ended then and there, what a blessing would it have been to the world in all time that he "that day" followed Jesus and abode with Him." But it did not end there. Besides all that he himself accomplished in his ministry, this very brother within three years so spake of "Jesus and the Resurrection" that in one day 3,000 and on another 5,000 souls were brought into the kingdom of God. And the ministry of neither has ended even yet. They will continue to speak to all coming generations.

JESUS "FINDETH PHILIP."

Another aspect of the same important truth is illustrated in the case of Philip and Nathaniel. Andrew and John sought Jesus, but Jesus "findeth Philip" when Philip was not seeking Him. He has done the same with many another since then. But when He found him He said, "Follow Me," just as He had said to others, "Come and see." The personal experience, however—whether it be seeing or following—always leads to the same results. Philip at once found his friend Nathaniel, and gave him the blessed news, "We have found Him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write." It was "Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph." He then—the One whom Moses and the prophets had foretold, this "son of Joseph"—was none other than "The Lamb of God."

No wonder that Nathaniel was staggered at the announcement. He could not understand how such a being could "come out of Nazareth." No man ever can by any process of human reasoning. Even Philip, who was satisfied himself, did not undertake to convince his friend. He simply said, "Come and see." But this is the strongest of all arguments in spiritual things. It is the only way to learn of Christ, as "the Lamb" of God. To an earnest, honest, sin-hating soul, one interview with Jesus is enough to remove every doubt and awaken a living faith. It is better than all the logic of all the schools. It touches the heart and sanctifies the life. To one who thus learns "greater things than these" will be revealed—even that all heavenly communications come to men through Jesus Christ, "The Son of Man."

Now all of these blessed results come from obdience to the direction, "Behold the Lamb of God," not simply as a person but as a sacrifice. To "behold," however, is vastly more than simply to look upon. The look must be induced by a conscious sense of the need of atonement for sin. Then it carries with it the idea of intense earnestness. It is the look which the sentry gives when startled in the dead of night. He looks with a deep sense of danger if he does not look with all diligence and care. He may lose his life if he fails in these.

It is the look with which the bitten Israelite turned to the brazen serpent in the wilderness—"when he beheld the serpent of brass he lived." (Numbers xxi., 9.) He looked not only from a sense of danger but with the eye of faith.

It is the look which the lame man gave Peter and John at the "beautiful" gate of the Temple, when they said, "Look on us." He gave heed unto them, "expecting to receive something of them." (Acts, iii., 1-5.)

It is the look with which "the eyes of servants look unto the hand of their masters, and as the eyes of a maiden unto the hand of her mistress," (Psa. cxxiii., 2,) ready to render obedience and faithful service.

So, look and live.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what feature of this first chapter of St. John's Gospel is attention called, and how is "The Word" now presented?

What is said of the title "The Lamb" as peculiar to St. John's Gospel, and what other illustrations are given?

What facts in the life of Jesus does John pass over, and why does he call attention first to this incident?

What knowledge had John of the place of a lamb in the Jewish ritual and history?

Why did this testimony concerning "The Lamb of God" meet John's case?

What was its effect upon the multitude, and why?

Who was the companion of John when he heard this testimony, and what is said of their spiritual experiences?

What did they do, and how did Jesus receive them?

What is said of the effect of this abiding with Jesus?

What is said of Philip and Nathaniel, and what is Philip's strong argument?

In what four ways must we "behold the Lamb of God"?

A PRESBYTERIAN LOVE FEAST.

Liberals and Conservatives to Hold an All-Day Meeting To-day.

A meeting is to be held by Presbyterians of this city to-day, lasting from 10 o'clock this morning until 6 this evening, in the University Place Presbyterian Church, University Place and Tenth Street. It will be confined to members of the New York Presbytery, and no others will be admitted. This meeting will be the first of the kind held in this city, and the object, as stated in the invitations that have been sent out, is "to spend these closing hours of a wonderful year in renewed and whole-hearted consecration to the service of the Master." The Moderator of the Presbytery, the Rev. Dr. James Balcom Shaw, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, is expected to preside.

The calling of this meeting has created more or less discussion. A Presbyterian retreat was held in Riverdale last month, and it is understood that only the liberals received invitations to this gathering—at least, there were some conservatives who were not invited. A man well informed in the situation said yesterday: "We are going to meet to ask forgiveness for all the sins that we have committed during the past year. It will be a love feast, when the liberals and conservatives propose to 'shake hands and make up.' We have all been made to realize the state of affairs of our denomination in this city, and we have arrived at the point to see that something has got to be done. What that something will be remains to be seen.

"It will be interesting to note how many of the liberals will be present, as I understand that this meeting was called at the instigation of the conservatives. It is intended to keep out denominational politics from this meeting, and every one hopes that it will result for the good of Presbyterianism. The situation is so critical at present that I understand several pastors have expressed a desire to leave the city, provided that they could get equally good churches elsewhere."

CHURCH NOTES.

The Rev. Henry Frank will speak to-morrow morning in the Berkeley Lyceum on "Polygamy in United States Congress."

"Lessons from the Old Year and Hopes for the New" will be the subject of the Rev. W. S. Crowe's sermon to-morrow morning in the Church of the Eternal Hope.

The Rev. George P. Eckman will preach on "The Introdden Way" to-morrow evening in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris will deliver a lecture on the subject of "Angels" at Temple Israel, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

"The Voices of the Years" will be the subject of the New Year's discourse of the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder to-morrow morning, in St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.

Union services of prayer, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, will be held in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at 4 P. M. each day, from Jan. 2 to Jan. 7 inclusive.

The Rev. Leighton Williams will deliver the fourth address of the semi-monthly Workingmen's Conference to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Amity Hall, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, near Eighth Avenue. His topic will be "The Workingman's Gospel."

The Rev. W. F. Anderson of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church during January will deliver a series of sermons on "The Spirit of Jesus." The first of the series, to be delivered to-morrow, will be on "The Attitude of Jesus Toward the Father."

The Rev. Charles P. Fagnani of Union Theological Seminary will give a Bible talk to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street. His subject will be "The New Year and Other Divine Novelties."

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach to-morrow morning in Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, on "The Things We Ought to Forget to Do Our Best in the New Year." In the evening he will speak on "Some New Leaves that Ought to be Turned Over."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A. C. Dixon Preaches
To-morrow Morning and Evening
In Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Av.—Jan. 1 there will be no service.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED, "WATCH NIGHT Services" to-night, 9 to 12, "Open Door" Mission, 76 Allen St., just above Grand, east of Bowery. A good time. Meetings nightly, 7:30. Henry H. Hadley.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4TH Av. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject: "A New Year Sermon." Communion at close of morning service. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., and Rev. M. K. Sohermerhorn at evensong at 8 P. M.

A.— SAMUEL COLCORD WILL SPEAK ON "Failure of Agnosticism and Triumph of Christianity," at 8 o'clock, Sunday evening, Calvary Baptist Church, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Tuesday evening, Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. Thursday evening, Second Avenue Baptist Church, between 10th and 11th Sts. Admission free.

AT CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Early celebrations, 7 and 8; matins, 10:30; St. Cecilia's mass, by Gounod, and Cruickshank's "Birth of Jesus," orchestra accompaniment; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; orchestra setting of Mendelssohn's "When Jesus Our Lord Was Born" and Neidlinger's "Birthday of a King." Gounod's "Magnificat."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James O'Connor, pastor. Addresses by Rev. Adolphus Kistler of Princeton, Don Jos. Fonseca, LL. D., and other converted Catholics.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, 38TH ST. & MAD. AV., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor—Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., will preach at 11, "A New Year's Motto for Individual Church and State," and at 8, "A Doll's House, or a True Marriage." Christmas music, organ, violin, and 'cello, postponed from last Sunday evening.

In Convalescence Following the Grip

the patient is quickly brought back to health and strength by using

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

It nourishes and strengthens the system—helps you in a natural way to regain your lost strength and vigor.

Dr. A. F. HODGDON of Malden, Mass., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has been one of my favorite preparations when an agent is needed to build up tissue in convalescence following La Grippe, Fever, Pneumonia, etc."

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Our farewell to 1898 and salutation to 1899 will be charged with deep economic interest. The first business day of the New Year will mark the beginning of a series of matchless merchandising events that will be sustained until the vast stocks manufactured and gathered for the occasion are sold. The early enthusiasm will centre in the following sales that are scheduled and will occur on Tuesday, January Third, 'Ninety-nine.

Sale of Muslin Underwear.
Sale of Infants' Wear.
Sale of Furs and Wraps.
Sale of Damasks and Towels.
Sale of New Embroideries.
Sale of Spachtel Scarfs and Shams.
Sale of Renaissance Doilies,
Tidies and Scarfs.
Sale of Men's Shirts.
Sale of Dress Goods.

See Sunday's Papers For Details.

Women's Wrappers.

Last week our advertising recognized the just claims of that secluded little nook on the second floor where women's wrappers, and bath robes, and sacques, and skirts and related garments, are assembled. The response was quick and strong. Here are items that will tempt another aggressive throng:—

Women's Cashmere Wrappers, prettily trimmed with lace insertion and narrow ribbon, $2.89.

Women's Cashmere Wrappers, yoke of lace insertion and ribbon, finished with ruffles, advertised elsewhere at $5.50; our price $3.99.

Women's Flannelette Wrappers, yoke trimmed with braid, styles that you'd think reasonable at $1.25, only 49c.

Women's Flannelette Wrappers, yoke trimmed with braid, finished with ruffle over shoulders, great value at 58c.

Women's all-wool Eiderdown Bath Robes, with heavy worsted girdle; you'll find them at other stores at $3.00; our price $1.99.

Women's all-wool Eiderdown Bath Robes, large sailor collar, bound with satin ribbon, also satin down front, worth $6.00; our price $3.99.

Silk Waists & Skirts.

We've struck the keynote of success in selling Silk Waists and Skirts. Our plan eliminates extravagance of every kind. We secure the royalest Parisian and Viennese creations, use the originals as models, copy them—and there you are. Same materials, same styles, same chic, same grace, sans high price.

Silk Waists and Skirts up to $25.99 that will cost you nearly double elsewhere.

A little list of specials:

Women's fancy Bengaline Silk Waists, lined throughout, worth $4.00; our price was $2.90; reduced to $1.99.

Women's black and changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts, corded and finished with wide ruffle, $3.99.

Women's very heavy changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts, umbr

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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One Year.....$1.00

DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.75

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

OUR ELASTIC CONSTITUTION.

"Every people under a written constitution must experience difficulties of administration that are unknown to nations like Great Britain, which are unfettered by legal restraints imposed by former generations. It is a part of the price it pays for liberty, that new conditions must be dealt with, in fundamentals, under old laws."

These are the concluding words of the very able and candid paper of Judge BALDWIN of Connecticut on the Constitutional questions involved in the acquisition of island territory. Among the questions suggested by him are these: Will the Filipinos of the next generation be citizens of the United States under the Fourteenth Amendment? Will they be entitled to the suffrage on coming of age under the Fifteenth Amendment? Can we have other customs duties at Manila than at New York? Can the "United States of America" include Asiatic territory? To these questions Judge BALDWIN thinks we must apply "the old laws" and that we shall have great trouble in doing so.

Undoubtedly we shall have trouble not only with such questions as these—some of which seem to us rather ingenious than really difficult—but with others of an extremely practical nature. We believe, however, that our trouble will be moral more than legal, and that if we are bent on doing the right thing, on establishing justice and order and making sure the progress of the present and future people of our new possessions, we shall find the law to do it with.

Judge BALDWIN, in common with many capable men in and out of his profession, has a deep respect for the written Constitution. But of that Constitution history has plainly shown two things. One is that the written word is open to varying construction The other is that no restriction imposed by the written word avails if there be a powerful motive to disregard it and no powerful motive to enforce it. Take a single conspicuous instance. Under THOMAS JEFFERSON as President, Congress, following blindly his will, in the Embargo act struck down the entire foreign trade of the country by provisions which ALBERT GALLATIN declared to be "arbitrary," "dangerous," and "odious." JEFFERSON, with every leader of his party, was on record as denouncing the authority thus exercised as without sanction in, as, indeed, clearly contrary to, the Constitution. The law was opposed in the New England States under the lead of TIMOTHY PICKERING with threat of armed resistance, and even of disunion, on the ground taken by the Republicans under the guidance of JEFFERSON and MADISON in 1798, that the several States could decide for themselves where the Constitution was exceeded or violated. But the Federalists of 1808 and the Republicans of 1798 were in a hopeless minority, and the written Constitution was interpreted and enforced to suit the party in power. The embargo, which was a part of JEFFERSON'S pet policy of "peaceful coercion" of foreign powers, was only one of the least of the instances in which that masterful fanatic passed far beyond the limits which he had himself allotted to the grants of the Constitution. It was by such avowedly unauthorized action that he added to the United States the vast territory involved in the Louisiana Purchase. His whole career as President showed that the formal restrictions of the written Constitution are as green withes unless they are sustained by the controlling purpose of the people.

"CANNED FRESH BEEF."

It is of no sort of use for anybody to argue that the canned fresh beef supplied to the army was fit to eat. The testimony of the Colonels of the regular regiments which took part in the Santiago campaign was upon that point conclusive and overwhelming. It has been supplemented and elaborated by that of Major DALY. Gen. MILES has proved his case, and his phrase of "embalmed beef" turns out to be as accurate as it is graphic.

The probability is that the purveyors of the beef really believed that it would be liked by the troops and that the advertisement thus secured for it would be of great advantage to themselves. Their calculation was evidently mistaken. No American citizen will henceforth have anything to do with "canned fresh beef." In a sense the purveyors are objects of sympathy, because without doubt they believed their experiment would be successful, and they would not have made it otherwise. But they are also to be blamed for not having made their experiments more accurately and carried them to a conclusive result before issuing the beef for the supply of troops. They can blame nobody but themselves for the injury that their provision of inedible beef will do their business. The allegation of some officers that the meat, besides being imperfectly preserved, was composed of refuse, of "scraps" and "tailings," would indicate intentional dishonesty on the part of the contractors, and from this imputation it is to be hoped that they will be able to free themselves.

But after all the real quarrel of the army and the people is not with the contractors who were allowed to issue such stuff to the army. It is with the commissariat which passed it and allowed it to be issued. The Commissary General's Department had already been convicted before the public of monstrous incapacity. It is absurd that, after all the tales that have been told and proved, Gen. EAGAN should be holding his place without having been subjected to a court-martial or even a court of inquiry. Now that Gen. MILES has accused him, and has proved his case, what will be done about Commissary General EAGAN?

A MEXICAN STATESMAN.

The death of Mr. ROMERO is peculiarly pathetic. On Tuesday next he would have presented to the President his credentials as Ambassador, and though there is nothing in the functions of the office substantially changed by that title the dignity attaching to it would have been a fitting crown to his long and honorable service—a service hardly less valuable to our country than to his.

Mr. ROMERO first represented the Mexican Republic in Washington at the time when our civil war was seized upon by NAPOLEON III. as an opportune occasion to gain a foothold on the American Continent. What with our own troubles and the complications with Europe that such an attempt threatened, the situation was very grave and demanded from both the Mexican and the American Government the utmost coolness of judgment and firmness of temper, and in this crisis the high qualities of Mr. ROMERO, though then but a very young man, were thoroughly demonstrated.

It was twenty years later that he returned to Washington when he had to deal with questions of a very different character. The most vexatious was that of the boundary dispute between Mexico and Guatemala, as to which it may now frankly be admitted that the conduct of our State Department had been far from considerate. This was one of the matters as to which the restless and not overscrupulous activity of Mr. BLAINE had involved our Government in a position inconsistent with perfect respect for the rights of Mexico and exposing us to some disagreeable criticism. It was largely due to the sound judgment and well-earned authority of Mr. ROMERO that both this question and that of the Mexican boundary were happily adjusted.

From that time to this the Mexican Minister has resided in Washington. His influence in promoting not only friendly but profitable relations between the two nations has been steadily exerted and very great. At once conservative and far-sighted, profoundly convinced of the greatness of his country's future and of the value of cordial amity with the United States, enjoying the entire confidence of his own countrymen and winning that of each successive Government in ours, his career has been one of great utility. Its untimely close—he was but sixty-two at the time of his death—will be most sincerely regretted in the United States.

MAKART AND ROBINSON.

We are extremely sorry that Mr. ALDEN WEIR, in his criticism of the Art Committee of the Metropolitan Museum, should have allowed himself to speak in a slurring manner of HANS MAKART'S Diana and her nymphs. The contemplation of that great canvas has made many a dumpish Philistine resolve to lead a higher life and begin with ardor the study of classical mythology. The works of P. OVIDIUS NASO have for some years been too much neglected on the east side. A schoolmaster might kindle a little spark there and with the birch fan it into a momentary flicker. The sensuous beauty of MAKART'S canvas starts a roaring flame of passionate desire for learning.

We understand Mr. WEIR'S point of view. He goes in for American art. But so does the Art Committee of the Museum, or at least it has in the past. We are quite sure that the masterpieces of HIRAM POWERS of Vermont adorn the galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, although for some reason the management has neglected to secure the sculptured treasures of GREENOUGH, which are still exhibited, we believe, at McGown's Pass Tavern. If Mr. WEIR'S charge that the authorities of the Museum are too insensitive to the solid merits of American pictures be well founded, if it be true that they are too much inclined to favor French and German painters, we presume it is because they despair of ever being able to create true centres of American art. The Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts is the Mecca of the worshippers of American art. Those great canvases, some of them larger by several feet than the most pretentious works of MAKART, have made countless thousands mourn. Secure in its primacy, the Philadelphia collection defies all competition in respect to the number and majesty of its representative American pictures. The Metropolitan Museum simply bows to inevitable fate.

When Mr. WEIR bases upon the high authority of Mr. JOHN LAFARGE his assertion of the eligibility of the pictures of the late THEODORE ROBINSON to a place on the walls of the Museum he comes well armed to the fray, it must be confessed. But it is admitted that Mr. ROBINSON'S pictures appeal chiefly to the high taste and trained judgment of artists. He is a painters' painter. A good many years ago the leading writers of verse agreed that the poems of EDMUND SPENSER were as good as the best of their own. He came to be called the poets' poet. Nevertheless the works of E. P. ROE still lead SPENSER slightly in the holiday sales. In Indiana and West Virginia the librarians report a falling off of 14 per cent. in the demand for SPENSER in the last decade. No doubt in declining the gift of Mr. ROBINSON'S picture the Museum Art Committee thought they knew what they were about. They can readily distinguish between the flavors of caviare and of mutton, and they have resolved to discourage the production of caviare. This picture, they said, represented a class of painting that should not be encouraged.

But will they succeed in forming the taste of the American public by the standards they approve? Mr. WEIR, even with the great influence of Mr. LAFARGE to back him, may find it difficult to extend the market for caviare. But suppose the free American public takes a notion to like caviare? We do not think the Museum authorities would long hold them in check. Some years ago the champagne drinkers of this country discovered that it was the custom in European capitals to serve upon high occasions wines of favored years of which the date attested the unusual excellence. They began to say to their dealers here, Why don't you give us vintage champagnes? We can't give you vintage champagnes, replied the dealers; in Europe only Princes and great millionaires drink vintage champagnes, but in this country every man insists upon paying as high a price as anybody else pays; so, as there is but a limited supply of wines of the great years not enough to go around, we should be obliged to deny our customers, and that would ruin our trade. We cannot give you vintage champagnes. We will see about that, said this free and high-minded American people; and now everybody has his vintage wine, the supply being limited only by the capacity of the presses to print the labels.

It appears to us, without wishing to prejudge the merits of this sad controversy, that both Mr. WEIR and the Art Committee of the Museum are in a position of some peril. If the American public continue to show the same indifference to painters' painters that they exhibit toward the poets' poet, Mr. WEIR will simply wear himself out in trying to do an impossible thing; and if the public doesn't want caviare and won't have it, the Art Committee's position will in the long run be sustained by popular taste. MAKART'S nymphs would then continue to exercise their enchantment over the youth of the east side.

But if the Museum people have misjudged the people's taste they will have to go, and Diana, of course, with them. It is a pretty enough quarrel as it stands.

EXPRESS PASSENGERS.

Rapid transit means few stops. A road to Harlem with many stations could not run quick trains. The elevated railroads are slow because there is insufficient headway for speed. There are many trains, the stations are but a few blocks apart. In such conditions high speed would be impossible even if the motive power and the structure would permit of it.

The suggestion that the underground road shall be an express line only has this merit, that it would effect a substantial saving of time for the "long haul" passengers. Real speed would be attained and that is a consideration of high importance.

Another consideration not less important is, would an exclusively express road pay? Is there passenger traffic enough to be had for a road with stations at the City Hall, Twenty-third Street, Forty-second Street, Fifty-ninth Street, Eighty-sixth Street, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to tempt private capital to undertake its construction and operation? Operated in connection with the Metropolitan Street Railway's surface lines the distribution of passengers would be easy, although it is probable that it would take time to accustom patrons of the road to the discomfort and loss of time incidental to a change of cars. The advantage of the frequent-station road is that it takes the passenger within a block or two of his home.

Undoubtedly an express route underground would immediately relieve the surface roads and the elevated roads of the excessive traffic that causes the overcrowding. The question is whether this would be sufficient to make the road pay. If the express traffic and way traffic cannot be profitably separated the Rapid Transit Commission's plan of a four-track tunnel will still find favor.

CUBAN MISCHIEF-MAKERS.

It is plain that there is a considerable number of small Cuban politicians who aspire to be large Cuban politicians and who think that the readiest way to attain their aspirations is to obstruct the efforts of the United States to pacify Cuba. It seems that they are lying with great profusion and fluency to that end in the Santiago district, and they have already made some demonstrations in the same direction in Havana.

It may be pointed out to these mischief-making patriots that the Cuban capacity for self-government is on its trial. It has not yet been demonstrated. We are pledged to leave the island as soon as it is demonstrated, but we are also pledged not to leave the island until it is demonstrated. We must keep order there until the Cubans show that they can keep order for themselves. We have not the slightest intention of allowing Cuba to revert to the condition of Haiti. Spanish Cuba itself was better than that. The more Cuban politicians make mischief and stimulate disorder, the longer shall we be compelled to keep charge of the island.

Perhaps it is of no use to address such considerations to the Cuban politicians whose real ambition, common to them with like patriots in the United States, is to live without labor. "You must think, look you, that the worm will do his kind." But to the peaceable and industrious Cubans in whom the hope of the island lies, it may be suggested that the more they succeed in suppressing the lazy politicians the sooner will the United States be able to withdraw and to leave Cuba to its own devices. To which it is true that it may be responded that the peaceable and industrious Cubans do not want the United States to withdraw, and do not want Cuba to be left to its own devices. That we shall know in good time.

Gen. JAMES H. WILSON must be more careful with his eagle. He sent the bird athwart the blue empyrean at Macon the other day, and the thunder of his pinions has excited alarm in the office of The Toronto World. The General spoke of the coming of the day when the starry flag should float over everything between the frozen North and the sunny clime of Central America, at which our Toronto contemporary warns the Canadians to be on their guard against the grasping Yankees. "We are nearer absorption than ever," it cries. "Do Canadians realize it?" Probably they don't. We don't, either. We have repeatedly annexed the aurora borealis, but it is always our spellbinders, not our Presidents, that execute the treaty. We have the annexation fever just now, but it is "hot stuff" we are after—equatorial islands, tropical jungles, red peppers, Tagals, and Kanakas—not Canucks.

We shall not be accused of partiality for Mr. BAILEY of Texas if we say that to change his leadership of the Democrats in the House for that of Mr. SULZER of this State would be jumping from the frying pan. Mr. BAILEY is, at least, a man of some brains, much industry, thoroughly respected by his party at home, and in many ways a representative leader. Mr. SULZER enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the only zealous free silver man in the New York delegation; in that he is radically hostile to the sentiment of his State and represents nothing but the Democratic machine in his district.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—LORENZO SNOW, the Mormon President, in his defense of Congressman-elect BRIGHAM H. ROBERTS, carefully avoided the only point at issue—made no reference whatever to the one objection that has been raised against allowing Mr. ROBERTS to take part in the manufacture of the Nation's laws. In a way, of course, it is interesting to know that Mr. SNOW himself does not now advise members of the Church of which he is the head to contract polygamous marriages; in the same way it is interesting to know that the Mormon hierarchy as a whole has some regard for its sworn promises, and is not preaching defiance of the Government. Interesting, too, is the claim that no pressure was brought to bear upon Mormon voters for the purpose of making Mr. ROBERTS'S election certain. But these things are all irrelevant to the charge that Mr. ROBERTS is to-day living in open violation of the law, and that he boldly asserts that it is not only his right, but his duty, to continue to do so as long as he lives. Mr. SNOW has not a word to say about this, and, for all his statement shows, he sympathizes with Mr. ROBERTS, and commends the position he maintains. The Gentiles of Salt Lake City—we mention them simply because they are likely to be familiar with the facts in the case—have formally declared that Mr. ROBERTS is "well known as a polygamist," "stands before the people of the State the chief exponent, by precept and example, of that practice which has caused Utah to be looked upon with abhorrence by the rest of the country," and is "a false citizen, a flagrant lawbreaker." Why didn't Mr. SNOW discuss, and, if he could, refute these charges? It was utter waste of time for him to prove that, his polygamy aside, Mr. ROBERTS is an amiable and decent man. That could always have been said as truly of the average Mormon as of the average man anywhere.

—Observations taken at a distance of not a few hundred miles do not justify harsh criticism of the acts and policies of officers holding a delicate and difficult position, especially when the officers are known to be thoroughly well-intentioned and are presumably of something more than average intelligence. Therefore it is far from our purpose to assert that, in refusing to let the Cuban residents of Havana celebrate in any public way the departure of the Spaniards, Gen. BROOKE has made a fatal or even a grave mistake. He is there; no doubt he has studied existing conditions and immediate probabilities with care, and his only conceivable purpose is to advance the true interests of the Cuban people. And yet it does seem a little, and more than a little, unfortunate that he should have adopted a course which, besides possessing the merit of making disorder impossible, is equally well calculated to grieve and offend the very best part of the Cuban population. It may have been justifiable, but it assuredly was not tactful. Good Cubans, no less than bad ones, will see in the General's decision a clear hint that they are regarded as untrustworthy children whose wishes and opinions are of small importance. There are folks in Havana, no doubt, whose idea of real happiness is the killing of Spaniards, but there are other folks there who could and would show their appreciation of freedom in less sanguinary ways, and it does seem that they should have been permitted to take some part in next week's ceremonies. Under the present plans the men who have maintained for many years a desperate struggle for liberty and the right to govern themselves must play the rôle of disinterested spectators on the greatest day in their lives. Has Gen. BROOKE taken Gen. SHAFTER for his model, and not Gen. WOOD?

—Writing in The Outlook, Mr. A. J. McKELWAY, editor of The North Carolina Presbyterian, presents a long array of facts in support of the claim that the recent "revolution" at Wilmington had no likeness whatever to the lawless proceedings in other towns, both North and South, with which it has been grouped. The situation in Wilmington, Mr. McKELWAY declares, was absolutely unendurable by self-respecting men. The Sheriff of the county had admitted his own utter incompetency by farming out his office to a member of the carpetbag Legislature. Every deputy but one was a negro, and many of them were unable to read the warrants they served. The other municipal offices were filled in the same way, and the few white officials were men of the lowest class. Negroes formed 95 per cent. of the party in power, though they owned only 5 per cent. of the assessed property in the city. Crime was rampant, and respectable white women were subjected to the grossest insults whenever they walked along the street. When the whites began to arm themselves for protection which the city government denied, the negroes began to talk openly of burning the town, nurses began to threaten the lives of their charges, and cooks began to hint at poison. When the local negro paper charged white women as a class with complicity in the crime for which black men are lynched, patience was at an end, and the "revolution" followed. In the excitement acts which Mr. McKELWAY calls mistakes were committed, but he rejoices in the results. "A great deal more," he says, in conclusion, "was accomplished than was intended at the outset—just as the United States finds itself today with results achieved which it did not contemplate at the beginning of the war with Spain. The city has been quiet and orderly ever since; business has resumed its normal conditions, and the families that were sent away from the city by scores for fear of impending trouble have returned to peaceful homes. If ever a revolution was justified by the results, this one has been."

MORTALITY AMONG OLD PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The record of deaths in New York and Brooklyn, which THE TIMES publishes daily, has contained a remarkable feature in the past fortnight in revealing an extraordinary proportion of deaths among elderly people, especially in Brooklyn. Take, for example, the list for the morning of Friday, Dec. 30. The list for Brooklyn contains sixty-one names. Of these people no less than twenty-nine were sixty years old or more, the oldest reaching ninety years. When we reflect how small is the proportion to the whole population of those aged sixty years and upward, one is quite willing to believe that there has been an epidemic of grip or something like it among elderly people. The Winter climate of Brooklyn is a hard one upon enfeebled people, but I attribute the undue mortality shown above to careless exposure. I am well on toward eighty years old, and have suffered no inconvenience, though always having weak lungs and troubled with a catarrh. I see people get into a cold car and immediately set about loosening their wraps or opening their coats. At such a time I draw mine the tighter. Avoid exposure to the cold.

WILLOUGHBY.

Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1898.

Repeal of Income Tax Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The valued letter of Benjamin S. Dean in your issue of this day, reflecting on our present and propective departure from Constitutional methods in governing our country, is a most impressive and solemn communication and well worthy the attention of all patriots. For my own part, when the income tax was set aside by the Supreme Court I quickly and decidedly made up my mind that this country is now and will be henceforth controlled by the money autocracy, and that Constitutional questions hereafter will always be interpreted to suit this class. WILLIAM MEAD.

Hoboken, N. J, Dec. 27, 1898.

"OH, WAD SOME POWER."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I saw him through the close, smoky, overheated atmosphere of the room.
There he was, lean, knock-kneed, narrow-chested,
Pale, pimpled, bald, with moth-eaten beard and retreating chin,
Sitting on the small of his back, with his shabby hat on the back of his head and his well-worn boots poised on the edge of the red-hot stove,
Now and then sipping ice-water from a glass on the table at his side,
Holding between times a huge black cigar in his unsavory wasted teeth,
Spiting right and left over the foul floor.
His little piercing eyes, close together, spoke of years of sordid money-seeking—of meanness and fraud and greed.
"What we must do," he said, drumming nervously with his fingers on the wooden arms of his chair, (and his raucous, strident voice told me that he was as unsightly inside as out)—"What we must do is to spread the blessings of our civilization among the benighted inhabitants of Cuba and the Philippines."
I turn away to pray.
O deep-chested, broad-shouldered, full-breathed, bright-eyed, clean-skinned, ruddy-tinted shape of health!
O soul, sweet and wholesome, brave, true, and affectionate, fit jewel for such a casket!
Come, breathe upon this malarial civilization of ours and purify its springs, so that we may indeed have blessings to spread abroad!

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

"He" Buts "Him."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

She lifts her head and listens, as waking from a dream,
Her great jaw set, her claws outspread, her lion eyes agleam;
The voice is deep as thunder on the far horizon rim,
And up the mother spoke, and said: "It can be none but him!"

—MAURICE THOMPSON in The Independent.

Her other whelps in horror this would syntax hear;
From Penzance unto Berwick, yea! from John o' Groat's to Clear,
They cry in notes of anguish, where'er her board schools be,
"O mother dear, in pity say, 'It can be none but he'!"

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 29, 1898.

NUGGETS

His Sacrifice.

Mrs. Tracey—Do you realize, my dear, that you have never done anything to save your fellow-men any suffering?

Tracey.—Didn't I marry you?—Chicago Journal.

Not Very Comforting.

Stayleight—Tommy, do you think your sister is fond of me?

Tommy—I don't know. She gave me a quarter to set the clock half an hour fast.—Jewish Comment.

Well Named.

"This is the parlor, eh?" tentatively remarked the agent, who was looking over the house. "Yes," replied old man Kidder, "but I usually call it the courtroom—I've got seven daughters, you know."—Boston Journal.

A Dismal Outlook.

"Why should you worry? You've got a rich uncle who is on his last legs, and you're his nearest relative."

"Oh, yes, I know, but a grass widow has just moved into the flat across the hall."—New Orleans Picayune.

THE SUBURBANITE.

Awakened by a knock,
He felt all day the shock
To his poor, tired brain,
Then dressed with might and main—
Breakfast hurried,
Feeling worried,
For fear of missing train.

At last, his day well spent,
His back with bundles bent,
He homeward turned his face,
Against Old Time to race—
Faster hurried,
Feeling worried,
For fear of losing train.

His end was very sure—
Insane, without a cure;
For then, all day and night,
This was his sad, sad plight—
Always hurried,
Feeling worried,
For fear of missing train.

BY ONE OF 'EM.

(Most sorrowfully dedicated to myself.)

AMBASSADOR ROMERO DEAD

Mexican Diplomat Succumbs to Effects of an Operation.

ALL WASHINGTON IS GRIEVED

Funeral to Take Place To-morrow—President McKinley's New Year Reception Programme Not Affected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Señor Don Matias Romero, the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy here at 4:10 o'clock this morning.

On Wednesday last an operation for appendicitis was performed upon the Ambassador, and although it was entirely successful, the resulting shock proved greater than he could bear. Up to 1:30 o'clock this morning, however, it was thought that he was in a fair way to recover, but at that time a high fever set in and he sank rapidly until his death. About his bedside were his sister, Mrs. Garcia, and his aunt, the Secretaries and other attachés of the embassy, his physicians, and ex-Secretary and Mrs. John W. Foster.

The death of Mrs. Romero, which occurred some months ago, was a great shock to the Ambassador, and on his return recently from Mexico, whither he had taken her body for interment, his friends remarked that he was greatly broken and showed unmistakable signs of failing health. While in Mexico at that time Mr. Romero was stricken with fever, and, although he was soon able to return to the United States, he never fully regained his health.

The funeral will take place at St. Matthew's Catholic Church Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, when a requiem low mass will be celebrated. The following have been selected as honorary pallbearers. The British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Minister of Venezuela, the Minister of Guatemala, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative R. R. Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, and John W. Thompson.

The body will be placed temporarily in a vault in Mount Olivet Cemetery until Mrs. Garcia is able to return to Mexico. She is now ill and probably will not be able to make the journey for some weeks.

The Ambassador's nephew, José Romero, is now on his way from Mexico, having been summoned when the Ambassador was first stricken, and although it is not expected that he can reach here in time for the funeral, in all probability he will take charge of the body when it is conveyed to Mexico.

At the special request of the President and other high officials of the Mexican Government, they were kept constantly advised of Señor Romero's condition, and immediately upon his death this morning telegrams announcing the fact were sent.

Secretary Hay expressed the sincere feeling of regret which not only official people, but all Washington people, feel at the death of the Ambassador.

"His residence here for about forty years," Secretary Hay said, "with very brief intervals of absence, forms the longest continuous terms of service ever attained by a foreign diplomat in this country, and his elevation and dignity of character, his uniform courtesy to all with whom he was brought in contact, his sincerity and straightforwardness, endeared him to everybody. He leaves a place hard to fill in the official life of the Capital. Few diplomats have ever accomplished so much good in strengthening the relations of friendship and good neighborhood between the country that he represented and the country in which he was so long an honored guest."

The Secretary sent the following telegram to Ambassador Clayton:

Express to President and Government of Mexico the deep sorrow and sincere condolences of the President and Government of the United States by reason of the death of the honored representative of the sister republic. Long known to us and esteemed in the highest degree for his sterling qualities and personal endowments, Senor Romero's death at this time, when higher honor and enlarged usefulness had been deservedly conferred upon him, is especially lamented. The President and Cabinet will attend the funeral.

HAY.

The decision of the President and members of the Cabinet to attend the funeral was reached at the council to-day.

One of the most important functions which Señor Romero had undertaken just before his fatal illness was that of negotiating an extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico, to replace the convention just about to expire. Ambassador Clayton, however, has already made such headway in perfecting the preliminaries of this arrangement that no serious delay in its consummation is likely to follow.

The Bureau of American Republics was closed to-day, out of respect for the memory of Señor Romero, who was reverently referred to by one of the officers as "the father of the bureau," because of his long association with its work and the prominent part he had taken in its establishment and maintenance.

The question having arisen as to the propriety of abandoning the President's New Year's reception on account of the death of the Mexican Ambassador, Assistant Secretary Hill of the State Department visited the British Ambassador, the German Ambassador, and other representative members of the Diplomatic Corps for the purpose of ascertaining their views on the subject.

The consensus of opinion was that, inasmuch as the funeral will take place on Sunday there was no occasion for any interference with the official programme arranged for the following day, including the diplomatic breakfast and the President's New Year's reception.

Upon being informed of these views of representative diplomats, the President concluded to adhere to the original programme for Monday.

AMBASSADOR ROMERO'S CAREER.

Successful Statesman, Diplomat, and Author—Had Been a Soldier.

Señor Don Matias Romero enjoyed the distinction of being the first Mexican Ambassador to the United States, but had occupied that position less than a month, having previously served as Minister for many years. On Dec. 5, when he returned to Washington from his visit to his native country and notified Secretary of State Hay that his Government had decided to raise the Mexican mission to the rank of an Embassy, Powell Clayton, United States Minister to Mexico, was thereupon also promoted to the position of Ambassador.

Señor Romero was to have formally presented to President McKinley his credentials as Ambassador on Tuesday.

Señor Romero was one of the best known foreign diplomats in this country, not only on account of his long occupancy of the Mexican Legation, but also through his numerous contributions to American periodical literature, which rendered his name familiar to the reading public. He was very popular in Washington, and earned the regard of many prominent Americans, notably of Grant and Lincoln. He was a man of large heart and generous impulses, as was demonstrated at the time of the failure in 1884 of the banking firm of Grant & Ward, of which Gen. Grant was a partner, when Señor Romero came on from Washington and offered his entire fortune to the General in order to enable him to tide over his personal pecuniary difficulties—an offer that was gratefully declined, and was said to have moved the General to tears.

Señor Romero married a Washington woman. There home was on I Street, off Franklin Park, and they entertained on an extensive scale.

His career as a diplomat and statesman was a distinguished one. Born in Oaxaca, Mexico, on Feb. 24, 1837, he was educated at the Institute of Arts and Science in his native town, where he studied philosophy and then law. In 1853 he settled in the City of Mexico, and, through the influence of Benito Juarez, was enabled to enter the Foreign Office. Meanwhile he continued his legal studies at the Academy of Theoretical and Practical Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1857.

During the revolution which broke out in that year he gave active support in the field and otherwise to the Constitutional Government, and in December, 1859, was rewarded by the appointment as Secretary of the Mexican Legation in Washington, and subsequently was Chargé d'Affaires until 1863. This was a critical period for Mexico, and many complicated questions had to be settled, including that resulting from the capture of the Spanish vessel Maria Concepcion.

He resigned in 1863, and, returning home, entered the military service of the Government, being appointed Colonel and Chief of Staff to Gen. Diaz, commanding the forces. In September of the same year he returned to Washington as Minister, and after the downfall of the empire in Mexico negotiated several important treaties with this country.

In 1868 he again quitted Washington to accept the post of Minister of Finance in the Juarez Cabinet, and as a mark of distinction a United States Government vessel was placed at his disposal to convey him to Mexico. He administered the Treasury Department there for five years with conspicuous success, but ill-health compelled him to retire, and he took up his residence in the Soconusco district, which he subsequently represented in Congress. In 1870 he became a Senator, and on the election of Gen. Diaz to the Presidency returned to the Ministry of Finance. In the following year he was appointed Postmaster General, but a few months later, when Gen. Gonzales became President, was retired from that office.

In 1881 he became identified with the Mexican Southern Railway Company, and this led to his acquaintance and friendship with Gen. Grant, and he accompanied the latter on his tour of inspection through Mexico. He was again Minister to the United States at the time of Garfield's Administration, having to handle, on behalf of his Government, the delicate questions growing out of the disputed boundary between the two countries, and especially out of the threatened rupture between Mexico and Guatemala. Both difficulties were adjusted by him, and a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Mexico was signed. He was particularly competent to deal with the disputed boundary question, having in 1877 published a "Historical Sketch of the Annexation of Chiapas and Soconusco to Mexico."

He resigned his post at Washington on the expiration of President Gonzales's term, but was reappointed by President Diaz in 1884. In 1892 he returned to Mexico once more as Minister of Finance, but soon was again sent back to Washington, and had continued to represent his country there ever since.

He was a member of the International American Conference, and in that body served with great distinction, having been one of its two Vice Presidents. As representative of Mexico in the conference he voted for the establishment of the Bureau of the American Republics, and ever since its organization manifested an active and zealous interest in its progress. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the bureau when that body was organized, and on every occasion lent his aid to the work of the International Union of American Republics.

It was his practice to have his attention called to accounts of disorder and violence in Mexico published in the American newspapers. He would carefully investigate these cases, and if found to be untrue furnish denials of them to the press. He explained that his reason for this action was that it was of vital importance to nations, and especially to those in South America, that their credit and resources should not suffer because of fear on the part of capital that investment would not be safe owing to their disturbed condition.

Señor Romero was a prolific writer, and published upward of fifty volumes, chiefly consisting of official reports. When taken with his fatal illness he was engaged upon an important work in several volumes entitled "Mexico and the United States; A Study of Subjects Affecting Their Social, Political, and Commercial Relations, with a View to Promote Them." The first volume has recently been published. Two other works, "Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico" and "Coffee and India-Rubber Culture in Mexico," have been published within the past two or three years.

OUR COMMISSION IN JAMAICA.

Governor Said to Have Feared to Receive American Officers.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 30.—The Governor, after arranging to receive the United States Army Commissioners, Lieut. Col. R. N. O'Reilly, who will be Chief Surgeon at Havana during the American occupation, and Lieut. Weston, who arrived here on the hospital ship Bay State Dec. 28, under orders from Surgeon General Sternberg to study the methods now in use in the Island of Jamaica for protecting soldiers in the British Army stationed here from fatal infectious diseases and from the injurious effects of climatic influences, postponed the interview until to-day.

The Americans, however, have been cordially received; they have been granted all the facilities necessary to carry out their work, and social attentions have been extended to them. Local critics declare the Governor was afraid to receive the Commissioners until he could communicate with the imperial Government.

ITALO-COLOMBIAN TROUBLE.

Colon Papers Say the Republic Should Act with Dignity and Prudence.

COLON, Colombia, Dec. 30.—The local press, referring to-day to the report that the Italian second-class cruiser Fieramosca, under command of Ammiraglio di Brochetti, has been ordered to Colombian waters to demand satisfaction for alleged recent insults offered to Italian naval officers, says that Colombia "should act with dignity, prudence, and forbearance, so as to attract the attention of the nations of the world to the repeated display of might versus right."

The "insults" of which the Italian Government is said to complain grew indirectly out of the Cerruti affair. Last Summer, when the Italian squadron under Ammiraglio di Candiani went to Colombian waters to enforce President Cleveland's award, it made a diversion into Venezuelan waters, and the Venezuelan Government conferred certain honors and decorations upon Candiani and his officers.

Several Colombian Deputies upon whom Venezuela had bestowed the same decorations returned them to Venezuela, with the statement that they considered it a disgrace to wear decorations which had been bestowed upon Italians. The Italian Government called upon the Colombian Government to disavow the act of the Deputies, but the Colombian Executive declined.

It was announced a few nights ago from Rome that the Fieramosca would be sent to demand an explanation.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT AIMED AT.

Explanation by Turkey of Restrictions Upon Travelers in Palestine.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Department of State recently received from the United States Minister at Constantinople information that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey had informed him that the Turkish Government had no intention of preventing American citizens, whether Jews or Christians, (coming as individuals and not en masse,) from visiting Syria or Palestine as travelers or visitors, the only object of that Government being to prevent further colonization of Palestine by Jews, as the settlement there of religious bodies in preponderating numbers might lead to political complications, which it is the purpose of the Ottoman Empire to avoid.

The foregoing official announcement appears to have a direct bearing on the Zionist movement for the establishment of a Jewish nation in Palestine.

STEAMER GLENAVON LOST.

Struck a Rock Near Hongkong—Vessels Seeking for Missing Boats.

HONGKONG, Dec. 30.—The British steamer Glenavon, Capt. Pithie, which sailed for London from here yesterday evening, has been wrecked. She struck a rock soon after her departure, and headed back toward Hongkong, but soon foundered.

She carried a crew of fifty-four men and some passengers, but how many is not at present known. Two of her boats with four passengers, the Captain, and thirty-three sailors, have arrived here. Two other boats are missing, and steamers have been sent in search of them.

The British steamer Glenavon hailed from Glasgow and was of 1,912 tons register. She left London on Oct. 2 for Kobe, Japan, and sailed from Shanghai for Hongkong on Dec. 4.

Extradition Treaty with Brazil.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The extradition treaty, so called, which was ratified yesterday by the Brazilian Congress, was simply an amendment of the existing treaty between the United States and Brazil. The purpose of the amendment was to modernize the convention and include a number of additional offenses. This is one of the treaties which excludes the principle contended for by President Cleveland, that a country may be obliged to surrender its own subjects to the other party.

Brazilian Parliament Closes.

RIO JANEIRO, Dec. 30.—Parliament closed to-day. The budget expenses are 328,000 contos. The receipts are estimated at 351,000 contos. Extradition with the United States and other republics was approved.

THE CURZONS IN BOMBAY

New Viceroy Received with Much Ceremony by Officials.

AMERICAN FLAGS CONSPICUOUS

Address of Welcome Presented by the Corporation—Journey to Calcutta to be Resumed To-day.

BOMBAY, Dec. 30.—Baron Curzon of Kedleston, the new Viceroy of India, who arrived here yesterday from England, with Lady Curzon and their children, landed to-day. The warships in port fired a royal salute as the Viceroy disembarked. The city was decorated with flags, and Lord Curzon was received by the heads of the military, naval, ecclesiastical, legal, and civil departments.

An address of welcome was presented by the Corporation of Bombay. It was inclosed in a silver casket of Indian workmanship and expressed the keen and intense gratification experienced by all classes at the Baron's appointment.

Lord Curzon, replying, thanked those present for the gracious welcome extended to him and to his wife, who, he added, came to India with sympathies as warm as his own and who looked forward with earnest delight to a life of happy labor in their midst.

At the conclusion of the reception Lord and Lady Curzon were driven in an open landau to Government House, escorted by the Bombay Light Horse.

Immense crowds of people assembled in the native quarter. They were not demonstrative but were evidently keenly interested.

Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, and Lady Sandhurst received Lord and Lady Curzon on the steps of Government House.

The new Viceroy and Lady Curzon will start for Calcutta to-morrow evening.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Bombay correspondent of The Times says:

"The Stars and Stripes were prominent in the flag display on the arrival of Lord and Lady Curzon. The natives showed their eagerness to obtain a look at their new ruler.

"Lord Curzon's replies to the various addresses presented, while promising to give earnest consideration to what was recommended, and declaring a willingness to profit by the advice of members of the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies, firmly declined at the present stage to make any pronouncement on the currency or other problems facing India.

"A feature of the reception was the cordiality of all the castes."

The Bombay correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Lord Curzon's speech made a favorable impression. His promise to hold the scales even between the natives and ruling communities was generally commented on. The Viceroy was ruddy and beaming, in a white hat and gray frock coat, with the decoration of the Star of India. Lady Curzon was charming in a dress of pale green, cut rather low, a necklace of pearls, and a white picture hat.

"On entering the native city there were no troops, the Viceroy preferring to meet the natives without a military display. This tactful arrangement was greatly appreciated. The part of Bombay fairly swarmed with the most diverse nationalities and costumes. Lord and Lady Curzon took the children with them in the procession. The youngsters stood the voyage well.

"General surprise was expressed that Lord Curzon should look almost bucolic, and the natives were struck by his youthful appearance.

"In traveling to Calcutta strict orders have been issued that no train is to pass the Vice Regal special between stations. The Vice Regal party will not travel by night. The train will be shunted to a siding, where the party will sleep until daybreak."

RIOTS IN TRANSVAAL AVERTED.

Proposed Anti-Jameson Demonstrations on Monday Abandoned.

PRETORIA, Dec. 30.—Strong representations have been made to President Kruger urging him to forbid the proposed celebration on Jan. 2 of the defeat of the Jameson raid, when, at the suggestion of the Pretoria Volksteim, the project was to burn Dr. Jameson in effigy.

Owing to the President's action in the matter the celebration has been abandoned. There is no douot that such an observance of Jameson day as had been planned would have led to serious riots.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says:

"In to-day's (Friday's) issue The Rand Post explains that its recent articles denouncing the promoters of the mass meeting of Outlanders, held here on Sunday to protest against the murder of Edgar by a Boer policeman, were written to prevent future trouble."

Boers at Johannesburg Organize.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Afrikanders here, who are mainly Government officials, formed a Republican Bond to-day. (Friday,) whose aim is to secure the protection of the Government."

No Bubonic Plague in South Africa.

PRETORIA, Dec. 30.—An official contradiction is given to-day to the report that the bubonic plague has broken out in the Delagoa Bay district.

The Hooley Bankruptcy Case.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The official receiver's report of the bankruptcy of Ernest Terah Hooley, the company promoter, is shortly to be presented. It will show that Mr. Hooley's net loss in the flotation of twenty-six companies was $350,000. It is said that various offenses will be charged, including insufficiency of assets to pay 15s. on the pound, imperfect books, rash speculation, extravagance in living, and, possibly, more serious allegations in connection with missing books and papers.

Glasgow Commissioners to Visit Us.

GLASGOW, Dec. 30.—The Lord Provost of Glasgow has charged three Commissioners, Messrs. Crawford, Simons, and Mason, to visit the United States and lay before President McKinley and his Cabinet particulars regarding the Glasgow Exhibition, to be held in 1901, in order to insure adequate American representation. The Commissioners will sail for New York on Jan. 7 on board the American Line steamer St. Louis.

Poultney Bigelow Ill in London.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Poultney Bigelow, who returned from the Philippine Islands, via New York, on Saturday, lies at his house, in Chelsea, ill from dysentery contracted in the Far East. His condition was most critical on Wednesday and Thursday. There was a consultation of his doctors yesterday, and he is better to-day, so much so that it is hoped the danger is passed.

Jarvis Sent to Jail for Three Months.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Walter Jarvis, who was arrested at the Hotel Cecil here on Wednesday last charged with entering the room of Charles J. Hinman, with the intention of committing a theft, was summarily convicted in the Bond Street Police Court to-day and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor. Mr. Hinman is a merchant in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City and was staying at the Hotel Cecil.

Famous Russian Art Collector Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Moscow correspondent of The Times announces the death in that city of Paul Trotiakoff, a famous art collector, who presented a splendid gallery to the city.

Commissioner at Paris Exhibition.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Gov. Black has appointed A. E. Bonesteel of Troy as a member of the commission to represent New York State at the Paris Exposition.

German Kaiser's Visit to Rome.

ROME, Dec. 30.—The Tribuna confirms the report that Emperor William will visit Rome next April.

FRENCH VICTORY IN CHINA.

Demand for an Extension of the Settlement at Shanghai Granted Despite British Protests.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says:

"It is officially asserted here that, in spite of the protests of Sir Claude MacDonald, (the British Minister at Peking,) China acceded to the demands for an extension of the exclusive French settlement in Shanghai. This result is due to pressure exercised at Peking, and is likely to hamper the negotiations for the extension of the cosmopolitan settlement, in regard to which the Viceroy of Nankin is disposed to meet the views of the British, American, and German Consuls.

"The Viceroy is greatly chagrined at the failure of Great Britain to support his determined policy in the Valley of the Yangtse-Kiang at an important crisis. Satisfactory conclusions are not likely to result from British negotiations anywhere in China so long as the personnel of the Tsung-li-Yamen remains, as now, actively hostile to British interests."

MINING CONCESSIONS IN CHINA.

Anglo-American Syndicate Gets Exceptional Privileges.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The terms of the final contract respecting the concession to the Anglo-American syndicate of mining and railway privileges in the Province of Sze-Chuen have been agreed upon and are now being signed. Sze-Chuen is undoubtedly the richest as well as the largest province in China.

"Great Britain and the United States get the greater portion, the Chinese and other nationalities getting the balance."

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

Provisional Ausgleich Expires To-day —Wild Scenes in the Chamber of Deputies at Budapest.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 30.—The Official Gazette will publish to-morrow—the day when the Provisional Ausgleich between Austria and Hungary expires—an imperial decree maintaining the present proportion between the respective shares of expenditure devolving upon the two sections of the dual monarchy.

Indescribable confusion marked the closing scenes in the Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet to-day. The National, People's, and Independent Parties protested against the unconstitutional conditions which they alleged will prevail by reason of the fact that the Provisional Ausgleich will lapse to-morrow.

Baron Banffy, the Premier, attempted to speak, but the tumult was so deafening that he could not be heard, and it was necessary to suspend the sitting.

When business was resumed the members of the Opposition gathered in the centre of the floor and kept up an incessant uproar. After repeated vain efforts, the Premier finally succeeded in making himself heard, and he concluded his statement by declaring that all responsibility for the situation rested upon those who had persistently obstructed public business.

OUR WAR YEAR'S BIGGEST EVENT

Comments of London Newspapers in Their Annual Reviews.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—By common consent all the annual reviews in the morning papers regard the year 1898 as memorable for the Hispano-American war and the "manifest destiny" consciousness of the English-speaking peoples.

The Times regards the war as being of even greater importance than the Nile campaign, "because it resulted apparently in the definitive adoption of a new imperial and military policy by the United States."

The article applauds the Washington Government for declining to surrender the lives and property of Spaniards in Cuba to the tender mercies of the Cubans, but regrets that no compensation is paid with respect to Cuba, "although, undoubtedly, a large part of the Cuban debt was expended on public works in the island." The Times pays a high tribute to the "tranquil and dignified manner in which Spain has accepted her reverses."

The Daily News, referring to President McKinley's speech at Atlanta, says:

"We may approve or disapprove the President's sentiments, but, in any case, they are one of the new and most memorable facts of 1898. It is devoutly to be hoped that the United States, as a world power, will be found working in harmony with Great Britain."

The Standard refers in similar terms to the advent of a new world power and to the "mighty change which the war has effected in the aims, policy, and public sentiment of the United States."

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

No Proposition Regarding the French Shore Likely to be Made, It Is Said.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail asserts that there is no reason to believe the French Government contemplates making any proposition regarding French shore rights in Newfoundland.

"The article in the Matin, suggesting that France would probably be inclined to renounce all rights along the Newfoundland French shore, provided the compensation were large enough," he says, "is regarded as a ballon d'essai, and does not please the Government.

"The Liberté suggests that England should give the whole right bank of the Niger and certain territory toward Lake Tchad as compensation. Meanwhile the St. Malo fishermen are preparing for their annual season in Newfoundland waters."

Storms in the Mediterranean.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Terrible weather is reported in the Eastern Mediterranean. Several mail boats have been damaged.

Ice Yacht Races at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A second series of races took place among the ice yachts of the Orange Lake fleet this afternoon. The ice was soft and covered with water. The entries in the first race were Kernahan's Troubler, Commodore Higginson's Cold Wave, Walsh's Arctic, and Wood's Flying Jib. The Troubler won in 30½ minutes. The Cold Wave was second.

The same yachts were entered in the second race, with the addition of Jova's Grazella. The Troubler won in 30 minutes, with Cold Wave second.

The trophies were the Challenge Cup and the Championship Pennant.

Wedding at the Peasant Ball.

A real Hungarian wedding will be the feature of the Peasant Ball at the Grand Central Palace to-night. Miss Madge Lessing will give the bride away and will act as lady of honor. Nearly 200 members of the Hungarian colony will form the wedding procession, and the ceremony will be performed by Alderman Neufeld. While a supper is served as a "csarda," or village tavern, the peasants will give the Hungarian dances, the "Magyar Kor," the "Palotas," the "Kallai Kettos," and the "Csardas."

Diamond Locket for Thomas F. Smith.

Thomas F. Smith, private secretary to Richard Croker and Chief Clerk of the City Court, was the recipient yesterday of a diamond locket, which was presented to him by his fellow-attachés of the City Court. Mr. Smith made a brief speech, thanking his friends for the gift.

Long Island Indian Chief Dead.

Another of the old Long Island Indian chiefs was buried yesterday. Paul Ward, head of the Poosopatucks, died on Wednesday, and his body was buried beside his forefathers. He had been chief of the tribe for some years. He was about sixty-seven years old, and for many years had lived with Squire Osborn of East Moriches.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Tristan und Isolde" at the Opera—The Oratorio Society Gives "The Messiah."

Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, Jean de Reszke and Lillian Nordica appearing in the title rôles. M. Jean de Reszke on Monday night sang Romeo in Gounod's opera "Romeo et Juliette," a part with which his fame has been identified for years. Only a few nights ago Mme. Nordica sang Leonora in Verdi's "Il Trovatore." M. Edouard de Reszke, who was the King Mark last night, has recently been conspicuous as Basilio in "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" and Almaviva in "Le Nozze di Figaro." It used to be a favorite theory of Wagnerites that Romeos, Leonoras, and Basilios were utterly unfit for such works as "Tristan und Isolde." Nevertheless, last night the walls of the Metropolitan Opera House seemed almost to distend with the size of the audience and to shake with the vibration of the applause.

There was a time when the music of "Tristan und Isolde" was declared unsingable. The rehearsals for the first performance of the work extended over a period of two years, partly owing to the illness of the tenor, but still more to the inability of some of the performers to master their parts. The work was abandoned as impracticable, and was subsequently produced only after herculean labor by that genius among conductors, Hans Guido von Bülow. Yet in these days we find "Tristan und Isolde" practicable for a tenor who sings Des Grieux in "Manon," Faust, Romeo, Rhadames, and Raoul, and for a soprano who still keeps in her repertoire Violetta in "La Traviata" and Marguerite in "Faust." Why? Because the music which used to be called unsingable has been proved to be simply welling over with melody. Wagner's unusual melodic intervals, with their complex harmonic support, do not tax the voice at all; they tax the ear. One must be a musician to sing this music in tune. The tricks which Caffarelli, Farinelli, and Senesino played with their voices were far more difficult of execution than anything which Wagner asks of his singers, but they were easier for the sound perception. Unmusical people can whistle the old opera tunes by ear; but it is not easy to remember the recitative of Tristan in that way. M. de Reszke and Mme. Nordica sing this so-called "impracticable" music with correct intonation. And they sing it in a singing style. That is because they are both singers and musicians.

Of M. Jean de Reszke's impersonation of Tristan much has, indeed, been written in these columns, and yet the subject seems inexhaustible. Of all the representations of this most tragic hero of fatal love which have been made known to American operagoers this one unites most successfully all the essential elements. We have had impersonations which showed us more of the barbaric supposed, despite all historical records of chivalric grace and courtesy, to be a necessary ingredient of a medieval character. We have had more rude vigor, more emphasized dialect, more appearance of studious accentuation of effects. But those who prefer such impersonations have hardly given due consideration to the artistic plan of the drama.

In "Tristan und Isolde" dramatic movement is reduced to a minimum, and the whole genius of the composer is concentrated on the production of intense and complete mood-pictures in music. The embodiment of elementary emotion is achieved by the score of this drama as it is not achieved by any other work. The spirit of this music, which is absolutely surcharged with languorous grace, not with rude barbarism, M. Jean de Reszke has thoroughly absorbed. He has made his vocal style in this drama perfectly identical with that of the orchestral music, and he has fitted his action with masterly artistic sense into the general scheme. And he has put his heart into his Tristan. He is Tristan for four hours, and you may try as you please to escape that conviction. Unless you are capable of resisting the influence of this tremendous music, unless you have filled yourself with the foolish puzzles of the leit motif directories, unless you are trying to solve riddles which the German commentators have made for you, and cannot resign yourself without struggle to the influence of the music, you will be convinced that this man is the actual, living Tristan of Wagner's imagination.

Mme. Nordica's Isolde, too, has been described in this paper. If it falls short of complete conviction, it is only because of purely physical limitations which no art can transcend. Mme. Nordica cannot wholly express either the volcanic passion of the first act, the ecstatic rapture of the second, nor the celestial grief of the last, simply because she lacks some measure of the temperament and still more of the sensuous quality of voice. But all that a high and potent art, long and arduous study, reverent and affectionate devotion to Wagner, and lofty ideals can do have combined to make this Isolde one of extraordinary beauty and admirable intelligence.

Last night Mme. Nordica seemed to have made some changes in her treatment of the first act. The reading showed a greater variety of detail and there could be no question that the singer made more points of repose than she used to, and gave to the more tender passages a more eloquent vocal delivery. The results were excellent. Mme. Nordica's voice was in splendid condition, and when necessary it pealed with trumpet tones. She and M. de Reszke sang the great duo of the second act superbly. There was much enthusiasm at the end of the act, and the principal artists were called out several times and hailed with cheers.

Mme. Meisslinger's Brangäne was correct, according to the traditions, but it was not an interpretation of striking individuality. Her voice was frequently strident and her delivery at all times forced so that she continually sang sharp. But she was very much in earnest and her acting showed an understanding of the work. David Bispham's Kurvenal is a familiar piece of work and it is always praiseworthy, though it would not be difficult to imagine a clearer presentation of the doglike fidelity of the character. Kurvenal is an inexpressibly tender and touching character, and Mr. Bispham's voice is hardly warm enough for the music.

It has often been said that Edouard de Reszke was the first singer to make King Mark interesting to New Yorkers. His declamation of the music was last night not quite up to its usual standard of excellence because he had not recovered from his cold, but it was, nevertheless, the work of a great artist. The other members of the cast were Mr. Meffert as the Shepherd, Mr. Meux as the Sailor, and Mr. Pringle as Melot. A great deal might be written about Mr. Schalk's conducting, but it is hardly worth while. His reading of the work was excellent in respect of tempo, but the polyphony of the score was not brought out with any effect whatever, and the orchestral portion of the drama seemed tame. The orchestra played well.

Mme. Schumann-Heink Not to Sing.

The announcement that Mme. Schumann-Heink would make her début as Ortrude in to-day's performance of "Lohengrin" was premature, as the contralto has not sufficiently recovered from her illness to permit her to appear. This fact was communicated to Maurice Grau yesterday, and he made arrangements to have Mme. Meisslinger sing the rôle again.

THE ORATORIO SOCIETY.

Handel's "The Messiah" Presented Yesterday at Carnegie Hall.

The Oratorio Society presented Handel's "Messian" yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, to the evident pleasure of a large audience The performance was the only public rehearsal to be given by the society this season. These rehearsals, it seems, are not profitable except in the case of "The Messiah." There are many persons who apparently regard it as a solemn duty to go to "The Messiah" once a year, and it sometimes seems as if there must be some hundreds of thousands who have yet to make its acquaintance. At any rate, it has to be given twice in the course of the holidays each year, and it could probably be given three times with profit. Yesterday afternoon's performance had all the familiar marks of an old-fashioned public rehearsal, when things were not expected to go as well as at the evening concert. There were altogether too many empty chairs among the chorus, especially among the men, and the sopranos had a general air of triumph whenever the chorus stood up to sing, for they easily overpowered the other parts. But in precision and solid Handelian angularity of style the chorus did its work very well indeed, and to-night, when all are present, will probably produce a sufficient volume of tone.

The solo singers yesterday were Sara Anderson, soprano; Katherine Fiske, contralto; Whitney Mockridge, tenor, and David Bispham, baritone. "Interesting object lessons in how not to sing" might have been the title of their entertainment. Miss Anderson, whom a beneficent Providence has blessed with a splendid soprano voice, and who made a favorable impression at her first appearance here, has fallen into bad hab'ts—or at any rate has begun to show the result of them. Her attack is vicious, and the result is that her tones are unsteady, and will probably become unsteadier. She ought to leave the stage at once and study under a competent teacher. This seems like harshness, but if a soprano will wear her glottis on her sleeve for critics to peck at, she is likely to hear things severe, but nevertheless to her advantage.

The contralto did not treat us to audible strokes of the glottis, but she did favor us with a method of tone-emission which went far toward not omitting. Mrs. Fiske, in a word, injures the quality of a fine voice by placing her tones too far back. It is a common fault, and its result is a veiled or stifled quality of tone. It was not quite possible for one sitting in an orchestra chair to tell where Mr. Mockridge placed his voice, but it sounded as if it came from a far-distant home and did not care to stay here. As for Mr. Bispham, he was plainly sparing himself, which is hardly astonishing, as he had Kurvenal to sing at night and Debramund this afternoon before engaging again in "The Messiah" this evening.

The orchestra yesterday meandered through the score in the familiar humdrum style, except in the pastoral symphony, which was played at least smoothly. But it is, perhaps, too much to expect that any body of orchestral musicians in this town can be aroused to excitement in these days by Handel's instrumentation. Mr. Frank Damrosch conducted with the energy of despair. Nothing could have infused life into yesterday's performance. It was as deadly dull as an afternoon service in a country church on a July Sunday. But to-night, it is safe to say, there will be more life in the proceedings.

THE COULDOCK BENEFIT.

A Long Programme Presented at the Knickerbocker Theatre.

The single new thing in the long entertainment given at the Knickerbocker Theatre yesterday afternoon, under the direction of Daniel Frohman and Joseph Brooks, for the benefit of the late Mr. Couldock's granddaughter, was a trifling sketch called "An Amateur Rehearsal," and this was placed at the very tail end of the programme. Its contents were not important. Hamilton Aïde, who signed it, declares that it was suggested to him by an interview which he overheard between Fanny Kemble and a young aspirant for the stage. But it might have been suggested by almost anything else.

A pretty actress, by some extraordinary whim supposed to be of mature years, though she neither looked nor acted so, went through a part of Juliet's balcony scene with a distinguished but duffer-like amateur, whom she had never seen before, and with whom she incidentally flirted most shockingly. She was acting, thus, as substitute for her sister, another actress, engaged for some "swell" entertainment, who was pretending to have a bad cold in the next room. Her coughs and wheezes and expostulations served, in the "snap" rehearsal, for the familiar rebuking calls of the Nurse, "within."

The gay Juliet and awkward, self-satisfied Romeo were Miss Hilda Spong and Mr. Edward Morgan of the Lyceum company, while the invisible but gifted cougher and wheezer was Miss Adelaide Keim. If Mr. Aïde's sketch served no other purpose, it at least served to show what a positively lovely woman Miss Spong looks so well in the crinoline and primary colors of the early sixties, is in more modern and less grotesque attire, and what a gracious and captivating actress she can be. Miss Spong wore an evening gown of black lace and jet, and she lent the charms of high spirits and technical skill to her slight rôle.

For the rest, the audience found much enjoyment in "Dangerfield," with Annie Russell's exquisitely facile acting as Madge and the pleasingly effective support of Vincent Serrano, who is a rising young actor. They also found much wholesome fun in a capital performance of "His Last Appearance," by Mr. Crane, who was bubbling over with humor had handy with apt "gags," and the Misses Haswell, Lester, and Bronson and Mr. Hale of his company.

Mr. Drew and Miss Irving were not quite at their best in "Mrs. Hilary Regrets," but their large and well-earned personal popularity justly counts for much. M. Plançon sang an air by Ambroise Thomas and Faure's "Palms," and Mrs. Le Moyne recited "Hervé Riel." The receipts were about $1,500.

CISSIE LOFTUS WON'T APPEAR.

Not on Same Stage with "An Affair of Honor," She Says.

Miss Cissie Loftus, who arrived in this country from England two weeks ago to fulfill an engagement at Koster & Bial's beginning next Monday night, has declined to appear at that house unless its bill is expurgated. Her attorneys, Howe & Hummel, yesterday addressed the following letter to Manager Aarons of the theatre:

Yesterday morning, Dec. 29, 1898, Mr. Justin Huntly McCarthy, in behalf of his wife, Cissie Loftus, wrote you that unless Miss Loftus received written assurance from you that the performance of "An Affair of Honor" would be immediately withdrawn and public announcement to that effect made, Miss Loftus would consider the contract existing between you had been violated. You have not answered this letter, so we now notify you that we have advised Miss Loftus that the continuance of the performance of "An Affair of Honor" forbids Miss Loftus, from motives of self-respect and proper devotion to her art, to perform at your theatre, and unless before midnight to-night you will write her at the Marlborough Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, that you have withdrawn future performances of "An Affair of Honor" and make a public announcement in the amusement columns of the daily press of Saturday, Dec. 31, 1898, to that effect, she will not under any circumstances perform for the Koster & Bial Company, as hitherto announced, on Monday night next, Jan. 2, 1899, or in the future.

Manager Aarons, when seen last night, said that he has not answered Howe & Hummel's letter, nor did he intend to do so. Mr. Aarons said that he did not under any circumstances propose to allow Miss Loftus to dictate his programme. "I regard my present programme," said Mr. Aarons, "including 'An Affair of Honor,' to be one of an artistic kind, and shall certainly expect Miss Loftus to fulfil every clause of her contract."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

William K. Vanderbilt and a party of friends occupied a box at the performance last night of "On and Off," at the Madison Square Theatre.

Lewis Fields of Weber and Fields, who has been out of the cast of both burlesques for the past two weeks on account of a fall, will return to the company and resume his part in to-night's performance.

Franklin H. Sargent announces a second performance by the students of his dramatic academy. A new and original comedy, in three acts and four scenes, entitled "The Strange Scandal of a New England Town," will be presented on the afternoon of Jan. 12 at the Empire Theatre.

Justice Daly yesterday granted an injunction restraining Henry Guy Carleton and Alice Kauser from making any contracts for producing the play "Butterflies," and restraining Mr. Carleton from receiving any royalties from the play. The application was made on behalf of Miss Olive May.

Four hundred and fifty-one pieces of scenery, &c., for the production of the melodrama, "The Great Ruby," from the Drury Lane Theatre, London, were received yesterday by Augustin Daly and stored in his theatre. Preparations for the production of the piece will begin next week, although no date for its first presentation has been decided upon as yet.

The managers of Miss Viola Allen say that "The Christian" will continue at the Garden Theatre until Spring, and that next season she will be seen in but seven of the principal cities of the country, which will end her career as Glory Quayle. The following season Miss Allen will appear in a new drama, now being written for her by an English playwright. Another company, and a strong one, will present "The Christian" in cities Miss Allen cannot visit next season.

A new burlesque is now under rehearsal by the Weber & Fields Stock Company, and will shortly be ready for production. The nature of the new offering is kept a secret at present. Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith have compiled the book, while John Stromberg is responsible for the music.

Daniel Frohman and Paul M. Potter are booked to sail for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse next Tuesday.

A Pretty Delmonico Dance.

The third of the series of cotillions organized by Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush and other ladies took place at Delmonico's last night. There were no special decorations. The ladies who received were Mesdames Almon Goodwin, Everett P. Wheeler, Charles Price Britton, Oliver Livingston Jones, and Walter Cook, F. H. Bosworth, and H. C. Thornell. The favors for the cotillion were croquet mallets for the girls and croquet balls for the men; sets of Japanese lanterns and flowers tied with ribbon, and boutonnières. The cotillion was led by two young members of the class from each end. Among the dancers were Miss Constance Wheeler, Miss Ethel Thornell, Miss Katharine Cook, Miss Augusta Robbins, Miss Ethel Jacquelin, Miss Quackenbush, Miss Louise Jones, Miss Miriam Goodwin, Miss Madge Miles, Miss Mary Wagstaff, and Messrs. H. Britton, Howard Bayles, Floy R. Du Bois, Gerrish Milliken, Alver C. Mary, Phoenix Remsen, John H. Stewart, and Allen Wardwell.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A day of almost April warmth brought out all of the fashionables who had not gone to the country for the New Year's holiday, on the avenue yesterday, and there was much movement and life up and down the fashionable thoroughfare, and in the adjacent fashionable streets. There were not many people of note, however, lunching or dining at the more fashionable restaurants, and several boxes at the opera last evening were empty. This was due to the fact that the exodus to the country for the New Year's holiday began at early afternoon. The closing of the Stock Exchange to-day and the continued absence of snow will make the city dull, and will take to the country numbers of men who hope to be able to enjoy a game of golf.

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The afternoon trains to Tuxedo were well filled with people yesterday going out for Mrs. Edwards's dance at the clubhouse last night, and for several dinners which were given there. Many more people will go up this morning and this afternoon for the New Year's Eve dance to-night, and to remain over to-morrow and Monday, and there will be almost as large an exodus to Westchester, Staten Island, Cedarhurst, and Hempstead at the country clubs, at which places there will also be informal dances. Mr. E. N. Tailer and his daughter, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, will take up quite a large party to Tuxedo this afternoon, and among others going will be Mr. and Mrs. John di Zerega and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Arnold. The two holidays promise to be exceptionally gay and lively there.

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Among those booked to sail on the Aller for Genoa to-day are Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Miss Dinsmore, Mrs. William Walter Phelps, Mr. Arthur M. Little, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dyneley Prince, Mrs. Rodman Wharton, Miss S. P. Wharton, Mr. W. Wharton, and Mr. Paul Warren. Mrs. Dinsmore and her daughter go to Italy for the Winter, and may later go to Egypt and up the Nile. Mr. and Mrs. Prince are bound for Italy and the Riviera. Mr. Prince is the brother of Mrs. Albert Speyer, formerly Mrs. Lowery. On the Etruria, which sails to-day for Liverpool, are booked, among others, the Earl and Countess of Oxford and Lady Dorothy Walpole, and on La Normandie the Viscount and Viscountess de Keratry are booked to sail. Mr. and Mrs. Julian Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright and their son, Mr. J. Dunbar Wright, and Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, formerly Miss Waldo, are booked to sail on the Fuerst Bismarck on Wednesday for Egypt. All will go up the Nile. Mr. Daniel Frohman and Mr. Fernando Yznaga are booked on the Kaiser Wilhelm for Tuesday.

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Under the unique heading of "Dilatory Domiciles," a heading that will excite the purists and involve the amateur grammarians in a controversy, The Social Register has just issued a valuable and interesting little addendum to its Winter, or November, annual volume. The "dilatory domiciles" are those of people who had not decided on their Winter locations when the book went to press in November, and in it will be found the names and New York addresses of a number of people regarding whose whereabouts their friends have been anxiously inquiring.

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Mr. Poultney Bigelow, the author and traveler, who married Miss Edith Jaffray, is reported by cable to be very ill at his home, in London, from a complaint contracted during his recent visit to Manila. Mr. Bigelow was in New York a few weeks ago on his way home from the Philippines. He complained before sailing for his London home, where he was to rejoin his wife, of not feeling well, but it was not thought that he was seriously ill. His condition had improved yesterday. Mr. Bigelow is the second son of the Hon. John Bigelow, late Minister to Russia, and is now about forty years old. He was born in New York, and was educated abroad, chiefly in Germany, where he was a school and college mate of Emperor William. The friendship there formed between the two young men has been of great service to Mr. Bigelow in after life, as he has written much upon German politics and history. He married about two years ago Miss Edith Jaffray, the daughter of the late Edward F. Jaffray. His wife had a large income of her own, which was greatly increased at her father's death, but most of which disappeared with the failure of the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, who had evinced literary taste and ability before this misfortune, immediately began to write, and Mr. Bigelow became a correspondent of several leading publications, both in England and America. He visited Germany, and later South Africa, for Harper's Magazine, and served as war correspondent for several publications during last Summer's contest. His articles from Tampa and his controversy with Richard Harding Davis are still fresh in the public mind. Mr. Bigelow's elder brother, John Bigelow, is an officer in the United States Army, and his sisters are Mrs. Butler Harding, who is a widow; Mrs. Charles Stuart Dodge, who was Miss Flora Bigelow, and Miss Grace Bigelow.

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A small dance was given last evening by Mrs. Dr. Edward L. Keyes at her residence, 1 East Seventy-fourth Street, for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Keyes. There was no cotillion. Mrs. Keyes wore white satin trimmed with old lace. Miss Keyes wore pale green mousseline de sole. The house was prettily decorated with evergreens and holly. Among the hundred or more guests were Miss Edith Kohlsat, Miss May Riker, Miss Annie Riker, Miss Helen Jackson, Miss Kate Lapsley, and Messrs. Maurice Groves, Hewlett Scudder, Guy Lapsley, and Henry Riker. Dr. Edward L. Keyes, Jr., and Mrs. Keyes, who were recently married, were also among the guests.

The Richmond County Hunt Club ball took place at the old Pavilion Hotel, at New Brighton, S. I., last evening. The guests were received by the patronesses, who were Mrs. Eugene H. Outerbridge, Mrs. Walter C. Kerr, Mrs. Gugy Ae. Irving, Mrs. George J. Greenfield, Mrs. L. F. Whitin, Mrs. E. S. Twining, Mrs. Harry W. Watrous, Mrs. W. Clinton Brown, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. George T. Bonner, Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge, Mrs. Henry T. Boody, and Mrs. J. R. Chadwick. The members of the Ball Committee were Messrs. Morton W. Smith, Carlisle Boyd, Henry T. Boody, J. R. Chadwick, George T. Bonner, E. Norman Nichols, A. J. Outerbridge, E. S. Twining, T. S. Hope-Simpson, W. Clinton Brown, H. C. Hopkins, Ernest Flagg, George Cromwell, Otto Hilmann, Gugy Ae. Irving, James Park, Walter C. Kerr, H. R. Montgomery, E. H. Outerbridge, J. Harry Alexandre, L. F. Whitin, and George J. Greenfield. The ballroom, hall, and reception room were decorated with Christmas greens and holly. The male members of the club, with many guests from the other suburban hunt clubs, wore their pink coats. There was no cotillion, but after supper a Hunt Lanciers was danced to the accompaniment of hunting songs.

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The last day of the year will be a busy one in society. Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd will give the second of two receptions for her sister, Miss Elizabeth Belknap, at her residence, 50 West Ninth Street, this afternoon. The wedding of Mr. Wilfred Buckley and Miss Bertha Terrell will be celebrated also this afternoon, with a following reception at the home of the bride's parents, 16 East Fiftieth Street, and in the evening Mrs. Robert Goelet will give a cotillion at her residence, 591 Fifth Avenue, for her son, Robert Walton Goelet. The second of the Junior Saturday Cotillions will be danced in the Red Room at Delmonico's, and Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Miss Clarke will give a unique vaudeville entertainment at their apartment in the Navarro.

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There will be a large dance at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this evening, to which a number of New York people are going. Mrs. J. W. Miller and Miss Miller have organized a party for the dance, and have chartered a special boat to take them to the yard. The members of the party comprise many of the members of the Junior Cotillion and the Friday Dancing Class.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Pelham-Clinton of England have been on a visit to Mrs. Augustus di Zerega at her country place, Island Hall, in Westchester County. It is the first time they have been in this country for several years. On Christmas Day Mrs. Di Zerega gave a large dinner in their honor, the other guests being Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coster, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. John Frederick Scott and the Misses Scott, and Mr. and Mrs. John Di Zerega.

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The invalids are getting on well. Mrs. Henry Sloane has been driving up and down Fifth Avenue, gorgeously gowned, in an open landau. Mr. Louis Keller is much improved, and Miss Angelica Church was able to be present at the Friday evening dance. Mr. Joseph Marié and Dr. Holbrook Curtis are also slowly improving.

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The second Friday dance last evening was a great success, it being the only large affair except the dansante at Miss Callender's and Miss Le Forest's during the week. It took place at Sherry's, and the favors had a Christmas flavor. Among the dancers were Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Georgette Kidd, the Misses Delafield, Miss Ellen Gould Walker, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Boardman, Miss Alberta Sturgis, Miss Higginson, Miss Di Zerega, Miss Henop, Miss de Peyster, Miss Atterbury, Miss Lefferts, Miss Perkins, Miss Celia Gould, Mr. Alexander Hadden, Mr. Harry Batcheller, Mr. Leonidas Westervelt, Mr. Raymond Lefferts, Mr. James Pierson, Mr. Edward Du Vivier, Mr. Lester M. Del Garcia, Miss Dorothy Schiefelin, Miss Curtis, and Miss Berry. Among the chaperons present were Mrs. Delafield, Mrs. Henry Trevor, and Mrs. Benjamin Schuyler Church.

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Mrs. Charles E. Worthington gave a young people's dance at her residence, 29 Fifth Avenue, last evening, for her daughter and younger sons. There was a cotillion, in which some very pretty favors were given.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William A. Holmes.

William A. Holmes, a member of the Produce Exchange, and formerly Councilman of Bayonne, N. J., died in the Bayonne Hospital last Thursday from the effects of an attack of the grip which developed into acute bronchitis. For nearly a quarter of a century Mr. Holmes had been a compiler of commercial and financial statistics and a reporter of the Produce Exchange and other markets. He was born in the old Tenth Ward in this city about forty-six years ago, and received his education in the public schools. He began to do newspaper work when about twenty-one years of age, and for many years he was connected with the old Journal of Commerce. Subsequently he reported commercial markets for THE NEW YORK TIMES. Although not a trader in breadstuffs, Mr. Holmes held Membership 1,662 in the Produce Exchange for a long number of years. Associated with him in his newspaper work in this Exch

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DEBENTURES,

Series 69, due December 1, 1898.
Series 70, " January 1, 1899.
Series 72, " January 1, 1899.
Series 24, " January 1, 1899.
Series 71, " February 1, 1899.
Series 73, " February 1, 1899.
Series 26, " February 1, 1899.

REDEMPTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Gold Bonds of the SPRING VALLEY COAL CO.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a Deed of Trust made by The Spring Valley Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1889, nineteen (19) bonds were this day drawn in compliance with Article 10 of the said Deed of Trust, being Nos. 1, 11, 42, 44, 69, 71, 138, 139, 275, 300, 301, 374, 376, 386, 388, 408, 459, 469, 542. These bonds will be paid at 102½ ex coupon due Jan. 1st, 1899, on presentation at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2d, 1899. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1899.
NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 Wall Street, New York City.
December 28, 1898.

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburgh & Connellsville) Receivers' Certificates of Jan. 1, 1897.

Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Certificates will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., Baltimore City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Certificates to the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co. for indorsement in accordance with the Order.
JOHN K. COWEN, }
OSCAR G. MURRAY, } Receivers

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company Bonds of July 1, 1886.

Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Bonds will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., New York City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice; and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Bonds to the Mercantile Trust Co. for indorsement in accordance with the order.
JOHN K. COWEN, }
OSCAR G MURRAY, } Receivers.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Never in the history of the New York Stock Exchange has there been a precedent for such a close of the business year as was that of yesterday. There was activity and there was strength which reached beyond any ordinary buoyancy. Here and there was a stock which fell off somewhat, but as a rule the whole list went upward. Gains of 2 and 3, and even 5, per cent. were not unfrequently found in the final net changes of the day.

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Again the strength which showed was in the face of aggressive, manipulative opposition, for up to the very last hour of the Stock Exchange business year the "talent" of Wall Street fought desperately against every tendency toward improvement. In many ways there was evidence of the presence and persistence of the public in the market. Commission house buying from the beginning to the close of the day provided the most conspicuous feature of business. The public is "in." Professional speculators have been doubting this ever since the market's improvement began. They who have doubted most have lost most. They who have fought the fact have found the fighting expensive, and they who have ignored the significance of this new element in the market have missed opportunities to make profits bigger than any presented since historic 1879.

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There is every probability that—in the absence of unanticipated calamities—Wall Street on next Tuesday will open the new year with a cheerfulness unexampled.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $102,500 threes, coupon, at 107¼@107¾@107¾ cash@107⅝; $600 do, small, at 107⅛; $35,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 129¼@129¼@129¼, and $2,000 fives, coupon, at 113.

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In State bonds, $7,000 Tennessee Settlement threes at 98, and $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 83½, seller 20, flat.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil pf	½	Int. Paper pf	1
Am. S. & W.	1½	Keo. & Des M.	½
Am. S. & W. pf	6¼	Keo. & Des M. pf	1
Am. Sug. Refin.	½	Knickerbocker Ice	½
Am. Sug. Refin. pf	⅞	Knickerbocker Ice pf	1¼
Am. Tobacco	1¼	Long Island	5½
B. & O., all in. pd.	½	Met. Street Ry.	½
B. & O., w. iss.	¾	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Brunswick City	1½	N. Y. Biscuit	½
Chi. & E. Ill.	⅝	Norf. & West.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	1½	Northern Pac. pf	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	O. R. & N. pf	1
C., R. I. & P.	½	Oregon Short Line	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf	2¼
C., C. C. & St. L.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅞
C., C. C. & St. L. pf	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Pullman Car	5½
C. & H. C. & I.	½	Reading	1¼
C., H. & T.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	3
D., L. & W.	4	Reading 2d pf	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	2¾	St. Paul, M. & M.	2
Den. & Rio G.	⅝	Stand. Dist. pf	1½
Erie 2d pf	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
Evans & T. H.	2	Texas Pac. L. T.	½
Federal Steel	2¾	Union Pacific	1
Federal Steel pf	⅝	Union Pacific pf	⅝
Great Northern pf	1⅝	U. S. Express	3
H. B. Claflin	1	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Illinois Central	⅞		

Stocks Declined.

Bay State Gas	¾	Int. Paper	1¾
B. R. & P. pf	¾	L. E. & W. pf	½
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	¾	N. L. O., tr. r.	1
Col. S. 1st pf, w. is.	½	Rio Grande Western	1¼
C., H. V. & T. pf	½	St. Paul & Dul. pf	¾
Consol. Ice pf	1¼	Stand. Distilling	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	Southern Ry. pf	⅞
Flint & P. M. pf	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	1	Peo. & E. 1st	2¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s	1⅜
Mo. Pacific tr. 5s	1¼	T. C. & I., B. 6s	1¼
Mo. Pacific 3d	1¼	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s	1	Wilkesb. & East 1st	2½
Omaha & St. L. 1st	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@4 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $220,614,733; balance, $13,153,996; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $898,955.

Money on call in London at 3⅝@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝@$4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.80⅝@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ less 1-16 for long, 5.21¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium, Boston—10c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market yesterday: Advanced—Reading, 1⅛, to 11½; Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 124⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 80¼; Illinois Central, ½, to 118; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 63½; Atchison, ¼, to 19⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 67⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 75⅞, and Erie ⅛, to 15¼. Declined—New York Central, ⅛, to 126⅜, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 40. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝. British consols were firm at an advance of ⅜, to 110 15-16, for money and 5-16, to 111, for the account. The Bank of England gained £109,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 101f 87½c, and exchange on London was 25f 23½c.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,938,046, against $1,831,972 last week, and $1,345,440 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,951,956, against $1,874,152 last week, and $1,338,990 in the same period of last year.

ACTIVITY IN NEW SPOTS.

At the close of the year on the Stock Exchange, a number of stocks not recently conspicuous in the market developed activity and strength. Among these were some of the lower-priced issues.

The common shares of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad, one of the auxiliary Rock Island properties, rose rapidly from around 19 close to 24, over 25,000 shares being traded in. Another similar stock fresh in its activity was that of the Brunswick Company, where between 3,000 and 4,000 shares were traded in at an advance from 12 close to 14. Attending this advance were reports suggesting plans for the development of the City of Brunswick by Southern Railway interests.

Chicago Terminal stocks were similarly conspicuous among the new low-priced favorites, the preferred stock rising a point and a half.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter, discussing the sterling exchange market:

"On the date of our last review (23d inst.) our exchange market, after opening firm with a small fractional advance, closed easier and a shade lower. On the following day it was again a trifle better. Being a Saturday, we interpreted this renewed firmness as a promise of still higher rates this week. This promise was partly kept at the reopening of the market on Tuesday. Unfortunately for the sellers the firmness was of but short duration. From noon of that day until Wednesday evening, owing to heavy European purchasing of our stocks and bonds and a temporarily higher money market, exchange declined fully 1-16 per cent., about half of which was recovered yesterday. To-day the market was steady and all quotations well maintained.

"Considering the very large supply of cotton, grain, and other merchandise bills, without counting the amounts drawn against stocks and bonds, the steadiness in exchange is somewhat surprising. To be sure, exchange is not high as it is, being within a small fraction of the gold import point, and could not therefore go very much lower. Money, moreover, having been kept quite easy, probably by orders from above, helps largely to keep exchange from dropping below the point. Europe having very little gold to spare, we could not draw any from there without risking higher money abroad and large returns of our stocks and bonds, and a possibly serious setback to our present boom in stocks, which it is our interest to prevent.

"Money still remains high in England, as well as on the Continent, but in London discounts have been secured at 3 1-16 per cent. for the first week of January, as against the present rate of 3⅝@3½ per cent."

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of December to-day will cover seventy-two roads and will show 8.60 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$39,761	.....	$2,491
Ann Arbor	26,007	.....	1,424
Atlantic & Danville	14,814	$709	.....
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	126,244	.....	7,126
Buffalo, Roch. & P.	67,118	2,353	.....
Bur. Cedar R. & N.	96,912	12,694	.....
Canadian Pacific	550,000	106,000	.....
Central of Georgia	118,282	.....	17,768
Chesapeake & Ohio	235,218	.....	26,621
Chicago & East Illinois	118,857	3,698	.....
Chicago Gt. Western	107,029	13,239	.....
Chicago, I. & Louis	60,778	6,787	.....
C., Mil. & St. Paul	780,826	175,707	.....
Chicago Term. Trans.	22,665	241	.....
Chicago & W. Mich.	35,238	7,636	.....
C., Okla. & Gulf	31,572	10,697	.....
Cleve., Akron & Col.	17,061	1,384	.....
C., C., C., & St. Louis	270,139	.....	24,310
C., Lorain & Wheel.	30,000	.....	677
Denver & Rio Grande	187,600	19,500	.....
D., Gd. Rap. & West.	26,030	2,114	.....
Duluth, S. S. & At.	38,761	9,703	.....
Evans. & Indianapolis	6,002	.....	336
Evans. & Terre H.	25,501	1,947	.....
Flint & P. Marquette	61,518	.....	591
Ft. Worth & Den. City	34,639	.....	4,535
Ft. Worth & Rio G.	11,155	.....	766
Georgia	37,410	.....	3,922
Grand Rapids & I.	41,475	5,306	.....
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	9,283	1,481	.....
Traverse City	783	104	.....
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	1,683	24	.....
Grand Trunk			
C., & Grand Trunk	499,238	30,229	.....
Det., Gd. H. & M.			
International & Gt. N.	98,800	10,770	.....
Iowa Central	40,623	2,774	.....
Kanawha & Michigan	12,786	969	.....
Kan. C., Pitts. & Gulf	72,218	9,822	.....
Kan. City Sub. Belt	9,935	2,319	.....
Lake Erie & Western	60,895	.....	7,924
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	29,085	941	.....
Louisville & Nashville	452,855	8,350	.....
Mexican Central	314,874	57,054	.....
Mexican National	118,210	9,763	.....
Minn. & St. Louis	48,536	13,800	.....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	73,378	47	.....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	270,445	32,044	.....
M., P. & Iron Mt.	508,000	47,000	.....
Central Branch	19,000	.....	1,000
N. Y., Ontario & W.	68,506	3,791	.....
Norfolk & Western	280,007	.....	1,892
Northern Pacific	419,004	27,795	.....
Ohio River	21,484	959	.....
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	135,090	.....	7,289
Peoria, Dec. & Ev.	16,123	1,703	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	18,450	5,162	.....
Pittsburg & Western	50,827	.....	620
Rio Grande Southern	9,866	154	.....
Rio Grande Western	56,150	.....	1,350
St. J. & G. Island	26,700	.....	2,442
St. Louis & San F.	158,087	38,451	.....
St. L. Southwestern	153,267	49,637	.....
Southern Railway	494,690	9,829	.....
Texas & Pacific	220,812	4,565	.....
Toledo & Ohio Central	37,487	1,165	.....
Toledo, P. & Western	33,108	.....	2,530
T., St. L. & Kan. City	39,800	.....	3,350
Wabash	271 229	39,828	.....
Western N. Y. & P.	56,000	.....	3,400
Wheeling & Lake Erie	30,840	934	.....
Wisconsin Central	91,472	6,099	.....
Total, (72 roads)	$8,534,889	$798,268	$122,364
Net increase, (8.60%)	.....	675,904	.....

BUSINESS OF THE EXCHANGES.

Tables of Figures from the Stock, Consolidated, and Coffee Exchanges.

The course of business on the Stock Exchange during 1898 is shown in the following tables of official figures and data:

1898.	Stocks. (Shares.)	Unlisted. Stocks. (Shares.)	Total Stocks. (Shares.)
January	7,475,206	1,838,869	9,314,075
February	6,494,129	2,123,651	8,617,780
March	7,181,991	2,882,770	10,024,761
April	5,369,272	1,691,013	6,060,285
May	7,672,436	1,540,865	9,213,301
June	6,894,639	2,116,817	9,011,456
July	3,479,156	1,268,451	4,747,607
August	9,834,286	2,166,780	12,001,066
September	7,963,162	2,986,072	9,949,234
October	5,208,254	2,576,930	7,875,184
November	8,532,173	2,750,347	11,282,520
December	11,626,207	3,746,907	15,373,114
Total	85,820,911	27,649,472	113,470,383

1898.	State and Railroad Bonds. Par Value.	Govern-ments. Par Value.	Unlisted Bonds. Par Value.
January	$92,885,700	$750,900	$61,000
February	77,102,300	847,500	15,617,500
March	45,171,200	907,000	4,075,500
April	26,225,800	1,121,300	7,000
May	53,654,100	397,000	.....
June	67,729,300	360,000	107,000
July	71,498,500	1,507,500	38,000
August	92,013,100	4,759,800	2,000
September	46,802,000	4,433,800	2,223,500
October	63,418,500	4,124,800	2,380,000
November	95,988,000	2,688,630	9,801,000
December	115,655,000	2,230,980	11,933,300
Total	$847,654,000	$24,129,210	$46,245,500
Total bonds, 1898			$918,028,710

The statistics of 1897 were:

Stocks, listed, (shares)	63,469,743
Stocks, unlisted, (shares)	14,000,990
State and railroad bonds, (par value)	$530,852,700
Governments, (par value)	10,234,030
Unlisted bonds, (par value)	3,483,200

Totals in 1897 and former years are:

	Stocks.	Bonds.
1897	77,470,763	$544,569,930
1896	76,633,023	394,329,000
1895	66,440,576	319,142,100
1894	49,275,736	352,741,950
1893	77,984,965	301,393,777
1892	86,726,410	502,507,000

Following are the totals of the past year's sales on the floor of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange:

	Railroad Shares.	Mining Stocks.	Bonds.
January	5,339,720	93,750	936,000
February	5,411,380	92,329	1,353,000
March	6,428,380	104,910	1,730,000
April	4,040,600	86,230	1,487,000
May	5,177,950	75,140	1,193,000
June	6,362,200	78,280	1,628,000
July	3,631,900	38,200	1,040,000
August	5,801,500	51,530	1,391,000
September	5,006,840	73,420	2,760,000
October	4,941,520	69,600	2,774,000
November	4,723,480	77,750	2,418,000
December	6,168,010	93,280	2,327,000
Total	63,402,580	924,520	21,037,000

Totals for 1897 were:

Bonds	$12,165,000
Mining shares	997,080
Railroad shares	$66,462,560

The aggregate wheat sales in this Exchange for the year 1898 were 740,210,000 bushels. The largest month's business was in June, when 106,040,000 bushels were sold.

THE COFFEE EXCHANGE.

A summary of the transactions on the Coffee Exchange for 1898 includes this table:

1898.	Sales.	1898.	Sales.
January	223,500	July	285,250
February	335,000	August	516,750
March	396,250	September	318,000
April	560,500	October	395,750
May	253,000	November	306,000
June	221,500	December	371,500
Total			4,213,000

Other statistics of the Exchange are: Highest price for futures in August, when July sold at 6.60c; lowest in March, when March and April sold at 4.85c; highest quotation for spot Rio, No. 7, in April, 7c; lowest in March, 5½c. The Rio and Santos crop for the year ended June 30, 1898, was 10,462,000 bags. (Largest on record.) Transferable notices for 255,250 bags were issued. Margins, $3,783,450, deposited.

Only one failure occurred. Five members died—R. M. Kelham, James D. Stevens, Max Herrmann, Frederick L. Solger, and J. W. O'Shaughnessy.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Heavy subscriptions for the $4,000,000 New York, Lackawanna and Western terminal and improvement mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.

Declaration of the regular dividends on Edison Electric Illuminating of New York and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.

Increase of $163,873 in Union Pacific's net earnings for November, making an increase of $973,828 since July 1.

Receivership for Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern preliminary to reorganization.

Decrease of $2,318 in New York, Ontario and Western's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $57,826 since July 1.

Increase of $106,074 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $592,606 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Decrease of $8,701 in Cleveland, Canton and Southern's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $25,521 since July 1.

Incorporation of the Jamestown and Chautauqua Railway, the purchase of the Jamestown and Lake Erie Railway, with a capital of $475,000.

Increase of $109,651 on Mexican Central's net earnings for November, making an increase of $339,299 since Jan. 1.

NEWS OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

There were several happenings of interest at the Sub-Treasury yesterday. The North American Trust Company and others, who have opened up banking relations with the conquered Spanish possessions in the West Indies, drew out about $250,000 for Puerto Rico and Havana. The money was in silver dollars, small change, and currency.

There was evidence that the tide of money which set West early in the Fall for crop moving is setting East, as $200,000 was received from Chicago in settlement of Eastern accounts. "Holiday money" is making itself a nuisance, as it does annually. The term is applied to currency that has circulated in the shops during the past three weeks and becomes so mutilated or dirty that customers reject it, and it goes to the Treasury for redemption. About $500,000 in bills unfit for circulation and $100,000 in the other purchasing media were received yesterday.

Few counterfeits have been detected this season, but yesterday a silver two-dollar note altered to $10, and very cleverly executed, was stopped in its course of false pretense and the Secret Service agents were notified. The Sub-Treasury will have on hand next week the new one-dollar silver certificate. One of its features is an unusual display of white ground. It is likely to be greatly in demand.

CLEARING HOUSE BUSINESS.

When the statement of the business done by the New York Clearing House during the calendar year now closing is completed to-day it will show an extraordinary increase in New York banking transactions over previous years. Assistant Manager Gilpin, after making some totals on this annual statement yesterday said: "The year 1898 has been a record-breaker so far as the volume of business done by the New York banks is concerned."

Up to the close of business yesterday the aggregate Clearing House exchanges for the year were $41,739,956,739, and the aggregate balances for the same period were $2,402,095,454. Mr. Gilpin estimates that had it not been for the extensive operations of the New York Stock Exchange Clearing House, the aggregate bank exchanges for the year 1898 would have amounted in round numbers to $50,000,000,000.

The two previous highest records were in 1881 and 1882. There was no Stock Exchange Clearing House during either of these years. In 1881 the aggregate exchanges were $49,376,882,851, and the balances $1,753,550,349. In 1882 the aggregate exchanges were $46,916,955,030, and the balances $1,590,976,343. The significant feature of last year's transactions is the enormous increase of the aggregate balances over each of these abnormally active financial years. The balances of 1898 show an excess of more than $600,000,000 over the previous record-breaking Clearing House balances of 1881.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The stockholders of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank are to hold their annual meeting for the election of Directors on Jan. 10. The deposits of this bank have increased under the new management since Oct. 20 from $1,200,000 to over $2,000,000.

It is announced that James H. Oliphant and Alfred L. Norris have formed a copartnership under the firm name of James H. Oliphant & Co. for the transaction of a general banking and commission business in railway and other corporate securities. William J. Matheson is the special partner of the firm.

DIVIDENDS.

The National Bank of the Republic, New York.

Coupons due January 1, 1899, from the following bonds, are payable at the above-named bank, on and after January 2, 1899:
Georgia, Carolina & Northern R. R.
Seaboard & Roanoke R. R.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
Raleigh & Augusta R. R.
Georgia Southern & Florida R. R.
C. H. STOUT, Cash'er.
New York, December 30, 1898.

Canada Southern Railway Company.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1898.
The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on the first day of February next to the shareholders of record at 12 M. on the 31st day of December, when the transfer books will be closed. The books will be reopened on Tuesday, January 10th, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Developing Company,
Stokes Building, 45 Cedar Street,
New York, December 30, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.
A monthly dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable January 15th to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 3d. F. J. KILNER, Secretary.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company,
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 40 Wall Street,
New York, Dec. 6th, 1898.
Coupon No. 17 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after January 3d, 1899, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of Blake Bolsseevain & Company.
WM. C. LANE, Treasurer.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 28, 1898.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway Company, and the coupons of the refunding mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1899, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 33 Cedar St., New York.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

National Broadway Bank.
98th Dividend.
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 3d day of January, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on December 21st, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande R'way Co.,
Fort Worth, Texas, Dec. 30, 1898.
The Three Per Cent. coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Worth and Rio Grande Railway Company, due January 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after January 3d, 1899, on presentation at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York.
JOHN HORNBY, President.

The State Bank,
378 Grand Street, New York.
A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., free of tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable Jany. 3rd, 1899.
Transfer books will be closed from Dec. 21st to Dec. 31st, 1898.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Company:
The interest due November 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, with interest thereon, at the Mercantile Trust Co., on January 2d, 1899. The equivalent of each coupon will be $25.25.
JAMES C. YOUNG, Treasurer.

Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company.
Coupons maturing January 1st, 1899, from 1st consolidated mortgage 5% ten-year bonds, due 1906, will be paid January 3d, 1899, and after, on presentation to the New York Security & Trust Company.

CENTRAL UNION GAS COMPANY,
New York, Dec. 30th, 1898.
The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of the Central Union Gas Co., due January 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after January 3d, 1899, at the office of H. B. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City. WILLIAM R. BEAL, President.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE CINCINNATI & MIAMI VALLEY TRACTION COMPANY first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1899, will be paid at the office of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn., on and after that day.
W. A. STERN, Treasurer.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE DAYTON TRACTION COMPANY first mortgage bonds, due Jan. 1st, 1899, will be paid at the office of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn., on and after that day.
C. B. BROWN, Treasurer.

Phenix National Bank.
New York, December 27, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free from taxes, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3d, 1899, until which date the transfer books are closed.
ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.
Coupons due Jan. 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after Jan. 3d, on presentation at the banking offices of Messrs. Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.
EDWIN M. POST, Sec'y.

Bridgeport Traction Company.
The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 3d at the office of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., New York City.

Herzog General Electric Co.,
Coupons No. 15, Paid after Jan. 2d.
AT 1123 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF HERZOG TELESEME CO.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1899, from the following bonds will be paid by J. P. Morgan & Co., New York:
Southern Ry. Co. First Consolidated Mtg. 5%.
Southern Ry. Co. Memphis Div. First Mtg. 4%.
Southern Ry. Co. Aiken Branch First Mtg. 4%.
Richmond & Danville Consolidated Mtg. 6%.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake First Mtg. 5%.
Western North Carolina First Mtg. 6%.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta First Mtg. 6%.
Columbia & Greenville First Mtg. 6%.
E. T., V. & G. First Mtg. 7%.
E. T., V. & G. Div. Mtg. 5%.
Alabama Central First Mtg. 6%.
Georgia Pacific First Mtg. 6%.
Knoxville & Ohio First Mtg. 6%.
Spartanburg, Union & Columbia First Mtg. 4%.
H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
189th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
December 22d, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half Per Cent., (3½ %,) free of tax, payable January 3, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 23d, 1898, and reopened January 4th, 1899.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

HAMILTON BANK
OF NEW YORK CITY.
December 14, 1898.
DIVIDEND—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., free of tax, was declared payable on and after January 3d, 1899, to stockholders of record December 14, 1898. Transfer Books will be closed until January 3d, 1899.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FOR STEEL RAILS, dated July 31st, 1897, are hereby notified that on the NEXT INTEREST DAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1899, THE RECEIVERS WILL REDEEM EACH AND ALL OF SAID CERTIFICATES on presentation at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York.
JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY, Receivers.

Office of the Dayton Traction Co.,
Dayton, Ohio, Dec. 31st, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 1.
The Board of Direct

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4TH,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

100 shs. Fidelity Trust Co. of Tacoma, Washington.

$6,000 N. Y. & Westmoreland Gas Coal & Coke Co. Bds.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

$39,000 Mo. Pacific R'way Co. 5 per cent. Trust Gold Bds., 1917.

$85,000 Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Ry. Co. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bds., 1940, Sept., 1898, coupons on.

$40 shs. Wheeling Bridge & Terminal Ry. Co.

$14,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 6 per cent. Deb. Bds., Series "B," 1939.

$3,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Co., Class "A," Deb. Bds.

$31,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Co., Class "B," Deb. Bds.

500 shs. Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf R. R. Co. Common, (Ctfs. of Dep.)

1,872 shs. Reading Co. 2d Pref'd. (Trust Ctfs.)

1,872 shs. Reading Co., common, (Trust Ctfs.)

679 shs. Southern Railway Co. Pref., (Trust Ctfs.)

291 shs. Southern Railway Co., common, (Trust Ctfs.)

150 shs. Ann Arbor R. R. Co. common.

50 shs. Carbon Steel Co. 2d Pfd. 6 per cent.

400 shs. Consolidated Coal Co. of Wyoming.

100 shs. Houston & Texas Central R'way Co.

$19,500 Houston Electric Street R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent. Gold Bds., 1921, Sept., 1869, coupons on.

$2,145 Houston Electric Street R'way Co. 5 per cent. Income Funded Scrip, 1909.

$21,000 Houston Electric Street R'way Co. 6 per cent. Income Mtge. Bds., 1917.

$100 Houston Electric Street R'way Co. Income Mtge. Bd. Scrip.

$10,000 Freeman Manufacturing Co. of North Adams, Mass., 6 per cent. Mtge. Bds., due March 1, 1898, Interest paid to Sept., 1898.

$500 Mannesmann Cycle Tube Works 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. Gold Bds., 1917.

29 9-10 shs. Mannesmann Cycle Tube Works.

100 shs. L. L. Brown Paper Co.

$7,000 Albany, Florida & Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., Jan'y. 1898, coupons on, (Ctfs. of Dep.)

$1,000 Orange Mountain Cable Co. 1st. Mtge. 20 year Sink. Fund Gold Bd., 1911, March, 1895, coupons on.

$500 J. B. Watkins Land Mtge. Co., Series "A" Deb. Bd., (Ctf. of Dep.)

40 shs. 9th National Bank.

10 shs. Central Nat'l Bank.

5 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.

25 shs. United States Trust Co.

100 shs. State Trust Co.

$15,000 Chautauqua Ore & Iron Co. 6 per cent. Mtge. Bds., 1915.

$42,000 Consumers' Gas of Chicago 5 per cent. Bds., 1936.

14 shs. Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Pref'd.

50 shs. Holland Trust Co

$600 N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. Co. 7 per cent. Bd., 1901.

214 shs. American Steel Barge Co.

$1,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 1st Cons. 4 per cent. Bds., (Hypd.)

18 shs. Detroit & Mackinac R. R., (Hypd.)

$8,000 Kansas City & Omaha R. R. 1st Trust Receipts, (Hypd.)

$2,000 Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R., Series "A" 1st Trust Receipts, (Hypd.)

50 shs. U. S. A. Pegamoid Pref'd.

150 shs. Steel Tired Wheel Co. common.

$5,000 Atlantic Coast Electric R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 5 per cent. Bds., 1946.

$500 Ctf. of Membership Asso. Manuf's Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

FINE ARTS.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.

To the Holders of the

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

OF THE

PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

(DATED JULY 1, 1887.)

In view of the probable reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, the time has come when, in our opinion, the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders should be protected by a deposit of their bonds with us; the depositor, by such deposit, giving us full power to dispose of the bonds or to deliver them under any plan of reorganization, provided that in so doing we obtain for each Bondholder who deposits his bonds with us par and interest in cash therefor, or, at his option, the right to include his bonds in such plan of reorganization, and to receive in lieu of the cash price above stated the new securities offered under the plan, such option to run for at least thirty days after the plan is issued.

Bondholders are therefore invited to deposit their bonds with us at once for the purpose and with the powers above indicated, receiving suitable certificates of deposit.

We cannot undertake to act for any bonds not deposited with us, and we reserve the right to decline at any time to receive further deposits.

In our opinion, a prompt deposit of bonds will conduce to the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes.

The coupons due January 1, 1899, may be detached from the bonds before they are deposited with us.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

$250,000
Lehigh Valley Railway Co.
First Mort. 4 1-2% Gold Bonds.

Property located entirely in New York State.

Earnings, N. Y. System, 1898:

Net	$2,053,315.54
Interest and Taxes	$1,089,112.69
Surplus	$964,202.85

Descriptive circular and price on application.

A. M. KIDDER & CO.,

18 WALL ST.

TO HOLDERS OF COMMON OR PREFERRED STOCK OF THE CENTRAL OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY AS REORGANIZED.

At a meeting of Stockholders, held at Columbus, Ohio, November 29th ultimo, a majority of all the stock resolved to ACCEPT the $100 SHARE OF THE NEW BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY PREFERRED STOCK AND $15 IN MONEY FOR TWO SHARES OF CENTRAL OHIO STOCK, common or preferred, and appointed the undersigned a Committee to negotiate such a settlement with the Managers named in the Reorganization Plan and Agreement of September 28, 1898. For the purpose of securing the effective co-operation of all Stockholders the Committee were instructed to invite deposits of stock with the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore City, Maryland, under a Stockholders' Agreement. Copies of the Stockholders' Agreement can be obtained on application to the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, depositary. Stockholders wishing to participate in the benefits of the agreement must deposit their stock with the Maryland Trust Company on or before DECEMBER 31, 1898, and will receive negotiable certificates of deposit therefor.

D. C. LIST,
WILLIAM A. FISHER,
JAMES SLOAN, JR.,
GEORGE C. JENKINS,
A. B. CRANE.

ST. PAUL AND DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.,
Dec. 22, 1898.

Pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of this Company, proposals are hereby invited for the sale to it of shares of its Preferred Stock at a price not exceeding the par value thereof, the Company having now or hand $690,776.40 restored and repaid to the "Land and Stumpage Account" applicable to the purchase of its Preferred Stock in accordance with the "Plan of Purchase, Sale, and Reorganization." Proposals must be in writing, subscribed by the stock owner, stating his address, the number of shares offered, and their price, and will be considered as conferring the right to purchase the whole or any part of the offered shares unless otherwise specified. They must be addressed to F. S. Rollins, Assistant Treasurer, and indorsed "Proposal for sale of Preferred Stock," and must be received at the Company's office, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, before January 6th, 1899, at noon.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. SOMERS HAYES, President.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1899, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,282.50 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1899, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
Dec. 31st, 1898. By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Dec. 30, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	10	Adams Express	100	100	109	109	
34	34¼	1,300	American Malting Co.	34¾	34¾	34	34	— ⅝
85½	86	335	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86	86	86	86	
35⅜	35½	1,090	American Cotton Oil	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	
89	89¼	410	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89¼	89¾	89⅝	89	+ ½
143	146	5	American Express	145	145	145	145	
18⅝	13⅜	890	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
37¼	37⅜	810	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37½	37½	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
126	126½	63,940	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125	128½	125	126½	+1
112	112¾	245	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112½	112	112¼	+ ⅛
48½	49	15,630	Am. Steel & Wire	47¾	48¼	46⅝	48¼	+ 1⅛
117	118	3,094	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	114¾	118	113	118	+ 6½
143	143¼	6,630	American Tobacco	142¾	143¼	142½	143¼	+1¼
130	132	50	American Tobacco pf.	131	131	131	131	
39	39½	600	Ann Arbor pf	39½	39¾	39	39	+ ¼
18¾	19	6,030	At., T. & S. F.	19¼	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	
52	52½	27,722	At., T. & S. F. pf.	51⅝	52⅞	51⅝	52½	+ ⅜
69¼	70	1,800	B. & O., all in pd.	69¾	70	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
55½	56	1,050	B. & O., when iss.	55½	56	55	55½	+ ⅛
77⅝	78	600	B. & O. pf., when iss.	77	78	77	77½	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	120	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
77⅛	78	77,419	Bay State Gas	9	9⅜	7¾	8	— ⅛
77½	77¾	25,415	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	77¾	78⅞	77⅛	77⅜	+ ⅛
137¾	138¼	422	Brooklyn Union Gas	138	138	138	138	+ ⅛
13¾	13⅝	3,510	Brunswick City	12	13¾	12	13½	+1½
74	74½	700	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	74	74	74	74	+ ⅜
55½	55½	600	Canada Southern, ex d.	55	55¾	55	55½	+ ½
43¾	44	13,420	Central Pacific	43½	44½	43½	43⅞	— ⅛
25	25½	2,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅜	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
170	171	1,404	Chicago & Alton	170	170¾	170	170	
125	125¾	9,115	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125	125¾	124⅞	125	+ ⅛
61½	61⅝	4,635	Chicago & East. Ill.	61	62½	60⅝	61¼	+ ⅝
111	112½	410	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	112½	113	112½	112½	+1½
16¼	16⅝	4,610	Chicago Great West.	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
81	83¾	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	82½	83¼	82½	83⅛	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	52¼	52½	52	52	— ⅛
31	31½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¼	— ½
8⅜	9	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8⅞	8⅞	8	8	— ½
120⅜	120¾	26,540	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	119⅞	120¾	119⅞	120⅜	— ⅛
166	166½	132	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	166	166	166	166	— ⅛
142⅜	142¼	565	Chicago & Northw.	142½	142½	142¼	142⅜	+ ⅛
....	....	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	115⅝	115⅝	114⅞	115⅞	
114	114½	20,080	Chi., R. I. & P., ex div.	113⅝	114½	113⅜	114	+ ½
43⅝	43⅞	940	C., C., C. & St. L.	43¼	43⅞	43	43⅞	+ ½
....	....	....	C., C., C. & St. L. pf., ex div.	96	96	96	96	+1¼
8½	9	800	Chi. Term. Trans	9	9⅛	8½	8½	
35½	36	2,700	Chi. Term. Trans pf.	36	37	36	36	+1½
14½	15	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
43¾	44¾	50	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	
31⅝	32	3,260	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	31¼	32	31¼	32	+ ⅞
49½	49⅞	500	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	49¼	49⅞	49¼	49¼	— ½
38⅛	38⅜	50	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	38⅛	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	
11¾	12	16	National Lead Co. pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	
8¾	9¼	100	National Linseed Oil	9	9	9	9	
8¾	9¼	500	Nat. Linseed Oil, t. r.	9¼	9¼	8¼	8½	-1
97	97½	3,184	New Jersey Central	98¼	99	97½	97½	
110½	113	5,615	New York Air Brake	115	120	109¾	113	
123	123¼	1,814	N. Y. Central, ex div.	122⅜	123½	122½	123¼	— ⅛
14½	14¾	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	14½	14½	14½	
18¾	18⅞	14,512	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	
18	19	600	Norfolk & Western	19¾	19¾	19	19	
63	63½	1,010	Norfolk & West. pf.	63½	63¾	63	63⅝	
7	7¼	700	North American	6⅞	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
44½	44¾	14,875	Northern Pacific	44	44¼	43⅞	44⅛	
77⅜	77¾	4,620	Northern Pacific pf	77⅜	77⅞	77½	77½	
50	53	100	Oregon R. & Nav.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
72	74	900	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	72	71½	72	+1
42¾	43	400	Oregon Short Line	43	43	43	43	+1
46	47	210	Pacific Coast	46½	46½	46½	46½	
84	86	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	+2¼
45⅝	46½	9,205	Pacific Mail	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	2	1,110	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
122⅝	122⅞	5,490	Pennsylvania R. R.	122½	123⅛	122¾	122⅞	+ ⅛
110¼	110⅜	19,815	People's Gas, Chicago.	109¾	110⅝	109¼	110¼	+ ⅛
63⅝	63⅞	4,160	P., C., C. & St. L.	63½	63⅞	63¼	63⅞	+ ⅛
84	85	400	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84½	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
10	11	20	Pitts. & West. pf.	10	10	10	10	
158	159	3,134	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	153	159½	153	158¼	+5½
22⅞	23	23,205	Reading	21⅞	23½	21⅞	23⅛	+1⅞
53¾	54	45,613	Reading 1st pf	52½	54⅜	51¾	53⅞	+ ⅜
27½	27⅝	22,774	Reading 2d pf	25⅞	28	25¾	27⅝	+2½
....	....	100	Rio Grande Western	25	25	25	25	—4¼
....	....	240	Rio Grande West. pf.	67	67	67	67	
65⅜	66½	200	R. G. W. pf., ex div.	65½	66½	66¼	66½	+ ½
8¾	9	617	St. L. & San Fran.	8½	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
67⅝	68	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	68¾	67½	67⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	34½	1,450	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34	34	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
7⅞	7¾	500	St. Louis Southw.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17½	1,260	St. Louis Southw. pf.	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
37½	38¼	400	St. Paul & Duluth	38	38	38	38	
99	100	230	St. Paul & Duluth pf	99	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¾
180	....	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	175	175	175	175	+2
93	93¼	420	St. Paul & Omaha	93½	94¼	93½	93½	
33¾	33⅞	12,860	Southern Pacific	33½	34½	33¼	34	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	2,030	Southern Railway	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
41¾	42	6,050	So. Railway pf., ex div.	41½	42	41¼	41⅞	— ⅛
21	21½	688	Standard Distilling	21⅝	21⅞	21	21	— ⅛
73½	74	738	Standard Distilling pf.	72½	74	72½	73½	+1½
8¼	8⅝	700	Standard R. & T.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
36¾	37	7,315	Tenn. Coal & Iron	37⅛	38	36⅞	36¾	
19¼	19⅝	6,750	Texas Pacific	19½	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
12¼	13	2,100	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12	12⅜	12	12½	+ ⅛
169	170	817	Third Avenue	166	170	166	170	+4
36	36¾	650	Twin City R. T.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	10,955	Union Pacific	43⅝	44½	43	43⅞	+1
74	74½	17,356	Union Pacific pf.	73⅞	74½	73⅝	74½	+ ⅝
12	12½	431	U.P.,D. & G., 2d in. pd.	12	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
52	55	100	United States Express.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	+3
7½	7⅝	2,565	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
72¾	72¾	5,567	U. S. Leather pf.	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¼	+ ⅛
44½	44½	2,480	United States Rubber.	44½	44¾	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
111½	111½	145	U. S. Rubber pf.	111	111	111	111	+ ⅛
7⅜	7½	100	Wabash	7⅝	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
22¾	22⅞	1,440	Wabash pf	22⅞	23	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
93	93¼	1,985	Western Union Tel.	92½	93¼	92½	93¼	+ ⅝
5⅞	6	1,310	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	6	6	5⅞	6	
27¼	27½	200	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	27½	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Sales.		851,058						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	2,000	108
Am Spir M Co 6s	1,000	86
	3,000	86
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	89½
	3,000	90
Atch, Col & P 1st Trust Co ctfs	1,000	69½
At, Top & S F adjustmt 4s	42,000	79½
	5,000	79¾
	7,000	79
	55,000	79½
	32,000	79
	1,000	79¾
	8,000	79
Gen 4s	10,000	99¾
	1,000c	99½
	7,000s8	99¾
	2,000c	99¾
N Y Cent deb 5s	5,000c	110½
N Y C & Hud, Lake S col 3½s	35,000	99½
	5,000	99¾
	30,000	99½
Mich Cent col 3½s	5,000	98½
	2,000c	98
N Y, Ont & W refunding 4s	9,000	104½
N Y, S & W G M	1,000	94½
Nort & W Ry con 4s	8,000	89½
	10,000	89¼
	40,000	89¼
Nor P gen lien 3s	9,000	69¾
N P Ry pr in 4s	10,000	102½
	8,000	102⅝
	3,500	102⅞
	5,000	102⅝
	500	103½
	5,500	102⅜
	2,000	102¾
Omaha & St L 1st	2,000	82
Ore & Cal 1st 5s	15,000	98
	45,000	98¼
	20,000	98¾
Ore R & N 4s	22,000	100½
	15,000	100⅝
	2,000	100¾
	55,000	100½
	10,000	100¾
	9,000	100¾
	5,000	100⅝
Ore Short Lirc 1st con 5s	1,000	111⅜
	1,000	111½
Inc B & col trst	10,000	66
Pac Coast 1st 5s	2,000	105
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	1,000	106½
Pac of Mo 2d ext	4,000	111¼
Peo & Eastern 1st	4,000	82
	8,000	82¼
	20,000	88¼
	248,000	88⅛
	55,000	88⅜
	10,000	88⅝
	15,000	88⅜
	1,000	87⅞
	25,000	88½
	55,000	88⅜
	233,000	88½
	71,000	88⅜
	10,000	88⅝
	198,000	88½
	36,000	88⅜
	10,000	88½
	39,000	88⅜
	30,000	88⅝
	39,000	88⅜
	136,000	88¾
	51,000	88⅝
	10,000	88¾
	5,000	88⅞
	20,000	88⅝
	12,000	88⅞
	1,000	88⅝
	5,000	88⅞
	30,000	88½
	10,000	88⅝
	17,000	88¾
Rio G W Trust	9,000	93
St L & Ir M gen 5s	19,000	105
	20,000	105¼
	11,000	105
St L & S F 2d, Class B	10,000	114¼
Class C	1,000	114¼
St L & S F 4s	5,000	84½
	10,000	84¾
St L & S F G M 6s	12,000	125
St L & S F G M 5s	3,000	109½
	7,000	110
St L Southw 1st	9,000	84⅞
	15,000	85
	23,000	85¼
	8,000	85¼
	18,000	85⅛
	4,000	85¼
	10,000	85
St L Southw 2d inc	50,000	41¼
	10,000	41½
	50,000	41½
St P & Duluth 1st	1,000	121
San A & A P 4s	16,000	81½
	69,000	81
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	1,000s	101¾
	1,000	102
So Pac of Ariz 1st	10,000	112¾
So Pac of Cal 5s, con stamped	2,000	106¾
	5,000	106⅝
	3,000	106¼
So Ry 1st 5s	6,000c	105¾
	19,000	106
Standard R & T 6s	6,000	84
	1,000	84½
	1,000	84¾
Standard R & T inc	3,000	23⅜
	10,000	24
	17,000	23⅜
	30,000	23⅝
	13,000	23⅜
	5,000	24½
	15,000	24½
	10,000	24
	5,000	24½
	58,000	24½
	2,000	24½
	10,000	24
	5,000	23¾
	18,000	24
	10,000	24⅛
	10,000	24¼
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birm Div 1st	16,000	104½
	2,000	105
	7,000	106
Tenn Div 6s	6,000	103
	15,000	103½
Tex & N O con 5s	10,000	104½
Tex & Pac 2d inc	25,000	48⅞
	5,000	48¾
	20,000	48⅝
	7,000	48¾
	30,000	48⅝
	55,000	48½
	11,000	48¾
	36,000	48½
	10,000	48¾
	66,000	48½
	15,000	48¾
	1,000	48⅝
	20,000	48¾
	5,000	48⅝
	18,000	48¾
	14,000	48⅝
	20,000	48½
	10,000	48¾
	68,000	48½
	11,000	48⅜
	1,000	48½
	8,000	48⅜
	2,000	48¾
	20,000	48⅝
	30,000	48¾
	1,000	49
	25,000	48⅞
	10,000	48⅜
	5,000	48⅞
	25,000	48¾
	60,000	48½
	19,000	49
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs	10,000	92
Union El 1st 6s, Trust Co certs	5,000	94
Union Pacific 4s	78,000	105
	500c	105¼
	32,000	105
	20,000	105¼
	12,000	105¾
	1,500	105¼
	25,000	105¼
	5,000	105¼
	10,000	105¼
	1,000	105¾
U P, D & G 1st Trust Co certfs	6,000	87⅞
Wabash 1st 5s	10,000	113⅜
	1,000	113
Wabash 2d 5s	10,000	94½
Wabash deb, Ser B	10,000	34½
	2,000	34⅜
	37,000	34½
West Shore gtd 4s	1,000c	112½
West Shore gtd 4s, Registered	1,000	110¼
W N Y & P Inc	15,000	14⅜
Wilkes & East 1st	2,000	99
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs	1,000	62¾
	38,000	62
	20,000	61½
	5,000	62
Total sales		$6,013,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—Linseed Oil, both common and preferred, was lower to-day, common selling at 29@28⅝, and preferred at 78½@77¾. Friends of the new favorite believe it will be a good dividend payer. They are sure, they say, of dividends on the preferred, and believe it more than probable that in the near future the common stock also will pay dividends. There remain several thousand shares in the treasury for the purchase of more mills when suitable terms are offered. Tin Plate was less active to-day, but a fair business was done at 44⅝@45 for the common and 99¾@100 for the preferred. Biscuit was firmer, common selling at 51¾@52¼, and preferred at 104¾@105¼. West Chicago Cable sold at 92¼@93. Match advanced from 145¼ to 146. Edison sold at 165@163.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32	Mo. Pac.	63
C. & C. C. & D. Co.	63	Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	22
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	22	Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	42	Diamond Match Company of Illinois	146½
Lake Street Elevated	13⅜	Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	4¾	Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	29	North Chicago Street Railroad	220
North Chicago Street Railroad	184½	Street's W. S. C. Line	92¾
West Chicago Street Railroad	52¼	South Side Elevated Railroad Company	71
National Biscuit Company	105	National Biscuit Company pf.	46½
American Steel & Wire common	114	American Steel & Wire preferred	

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

20 Broad St., New York, December 31st, 1898.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of JAS. H. OLIPHANT & CO., for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission Business in Railway and other Corporate Securities.

JAS. H. OLIPHANT,
ALFRED L. NORRIS.

WM. J. MATHESON,
Special Partner.

THE FIRM OF AUGUST BELMONT & CO., consisting of AUGUST BELMONT, WALTHER LUTTGEN, and OLIVER H. P. BELMONT, expires this day by limitation.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name and assume all the obligations of the late firm.

AUGUST BELMONT.
WALTHER LUTTGEN.

New York, December 31, 1898.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—40 SHARES COMMON STOCK U. S. RUBBER CO., Certificate No. 263. Finder please return. H. ELLIOTT, 122 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	99½	..	Keo. & W.	29½	32
3s, r., 1918	107⅞	108¼	King. & F.	95	97
3s, 1918	107⅞	108¼	Lac. Gas. pf.	95	97
3s, 1918, s'l	107½	108¼	Lake S., x d.	196¾	200
4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112¼	Mah. C. R.	145	..
4s, c., 1907	113⅝	114¼	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
4s, r., 1925	129	129½	Man. Beach.	2	6
4s, c., 1925	129	129½	Md. Coal pf.	48	55
5s, r., 1904	112⅝	113¾	Mex. Cent.	6½	6½
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113½	Mex. N. cts.	1	1¼
Cur. 6s, 1899	103	..	Mor. & Es.	175½	177
Che. 4s, 1899	102¾	..	N. C. & St. L.	75	90
D. C. 3-65s	118¼	..	Nat. Starch.	5	5½
Alb. & Sus.	200	..	N. St. 1st pf.	86	76
Am. Coal	120	140	N. C. Coal.	38	41
Am. D. Tel.	31½	33½	N.Y. & N.H.	199½	200½
Am. T. C.	98	100	N. Y. C. & St.L. 1st pf.	72	78
Ann Arbor.	14	14½	N. Y. C. & St.L. 2d pf.	35	37
Beech. Cr.	100½	..	Nor. So., x d	64	..
B. A. L. pf.	106⅞

RUMORS OF LEATHER TRUSTS.

Manufacturers and Dealers Here Discuss Reports Coming from Western Cities.

New York leather manufacturers and dealers discussed with more or less interest yesterday the stories from Chicago and Pittsburg that two new trusts were forming, one to embrace the principal harness leather plants and the other to include leading upper-leather dealers. Some of the most influential members of the leather trade in this city said that they knew nothing about the proposed trusts, and did not believe it likely that anything of the kind would be organized. From other sources, however, it was ascertained that there had been talk about effecting a combination among the upper-leather dealers for some time past.

According to advices from Chicago a meeting of leading Western men in the upper-leather trade was held in that city city on the night of Dec. 21, at which the framework was laid for a thirty-million-dollar trust. It was proposed to organize a general company under the laws of New Jersey, with $15,000,000 of common and $15,000,000 of preferred stock. Several large concerns in Chicago, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan were mentioned as having been enlisted in this scheme. One of these concerns was the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company of Milwaukee, one of the largest calfskin tanning companies in the world.

Men in this city who know something about the affairs of the Pfister & Vogel Company said yesterday that a hitch had been caused in the formation of this upper-leather trust by the refusal of Pfister & Vogel to give an option on their plant and stock. The projectors of the trust, it was said, had given this Milwaukee concern until Jan. 15, 1899, to come into the combination, and in the event of their final refusal to do so, Bernard & Freedman of Boston, or White Brothers of Lowell, Mass., will be asked to take their place.

A harness leather trust is said to be forming in Pittsburg by eight or ten important concerns, having their headquarters in that city and Cincinnati. One of the largest harness leather firms in the United States is that of Dana, Moffat & Co. of this city. A member of that firm said last evening that he had not heard of any trust being formed, and he did not believe that there was anything in the story.

MR. CROKER IN LIFE INSURANCE.

He, Perry Belmont, and J. M. Levy Among Directors of New Company.

Richard Croker will be a member of the Board of Directors of the North American Life Insurance Company of New York, which was incorporated at Albany on Nov. 30, with a capital stock of $100,000 and a surplus of $25,000, for the purpose of transacting a general life insurance business. So far as they have been chosen, the other Directors are Andrew Freedman, Theodore W. Myers, Perry Belmont, Josiah Quincy, Henry A. Thomas, Jefferson M. Levy, Benjamin B. Kirkland, George L. Myers, Albert Freeman, E. C. Potter, William A. Bancroft, Frank A. Sayles, J. Montgomery Roosevelt, Perry S. Heath, Edward F. Phelps, and Ernest De Zeldo.

The underwriters of the company are Edward F. Phelps, Eastern Manager of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Galesburg, Ill., and Albert Freeman, Superintendent of Agencies of the National Life Association of Hartford. Mr. Freeman will be Vice President and General Manager of the new company, whose officers will be elected on Tuesday, Jan. 3.

The organizers of the company are believed to be identical with the parties interested last Spring in the unsuccessful negotiations for the purchase of a controlling interest in the Hartford Life Insurance Company.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Netherlands Fire Insurance Company of Holland has been licensed to transact a fire insurance business in this State.

Advices from San Francisco state that the Pacific Coast marine business of the Transatlantic Insurance Company of Germany has been reinsured by the Firemen's Fund Insurance Company of California.

It was stated last night that as a result of the special meeting of the stockholders of the Farragut Fire Insurance Company yesterday afternoon, a contract will probably be closed this morning with the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, providing for the reinsurance of the business of the Farragut and the liquidation of the company's affairs.

It is reported that the life insurance concerns that operate upon the assessment plan have decided to make a united effort to defeat any attempt to repeal the Massachusetts statute which provides for the method of forming assessment companies in that State, this action being taken in the belief that Commissioner Cutting of the Massachusetts Insurance Department will favor the repeal of the law.

It is reported that the managership of the metropolitan department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, which was made vacant this week by the appointment of George S. A. Young as United States Manager of the Manchester Fire Insurance Company of England and President of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York, is likely to be filled by the promotion of one of the field men of the Hartford.

Judge Hatch, counsel for Commissioner Campbell of the Michigan Insurance Department, in the suit brought by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company to restrain Campbell from revoking the company's license, has issued a statement, in which he asserts that the premium income of the company in that State for 1897 was $138,145, and that its losses for the same year aggregated $30,621, showing, as he contends, that fire insurance rates in Michigan are too high. In answer to this conclusion, underwriters say that Judge Hatch has taken no cognizance of the necessarily large expense ratio, which is always incurred in getting business and in protecting it when once procured.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday ordered a new trial in the action brought by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters against Whipple & Co., chief executive officers of the New York and Chicago Lloyds, for the recovery of an assessment levied upon the premium income of the Lloyds in this city. The complaint was dismissed by the lower court, on the ground that the liability of the defendants was not proved, and this judgment is now reversed by the Appellate Division, which holds that the New York and Chicago Lloyds was an unincorporated concern, and that all of its members are jointly and severally liable for its obligations.

REMOVED EMPLOYES' CASES.

Col. Middleton and R. A. Breckenridge Not to be Reinstated.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed a writ of certiorari obtained by Col. Orlando F. Middleton to review the action of Commissioner James McCartney in removing him from his position as a section foreman in the Department of Street Cleaning. Col. Middleton sought relief as an honorably discharged Union soldier dismissed without formal trial. The court holds that the provisions of the Veteran act do not apply to the uniformed force of the Street Cleaning Department.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied an application made on behalf of Robert A. Breckenridge, who was a confidential examiner in the Fire Marshal's bureau, for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel Fire Commissioner Scannell to restore him to his position. Justice Lawrence also refused to grant Breckenridge an alternative writ of mandamus on the ground that no question of fact as to his being discharged because the duties were to be carried out by a new employe was shown to exist. Breckenridge was appointed to his position on Dec. 14, 1895, and was discharged on June 21, 1898.

Colebrook Savings Bank Suspends.

COLEBROOK, N. H., Dec. 30.—On account of the failure of the Colebrook National Bank, which was due to the illegal operations of its cashier, the Colebrook Savings Bank has suspended business, pending an examination being made by the State Commissioners. The Trustees decided that a suspension was in the interest of depositors, and would tend to avert any losses that might follow a run on the institution. There is no indication of any irregularity in the accounts of the savings bank, but the State authorities decided to investigate them, in view of the disclosures made by Examiner Carroll, the temporary receiver of the National bank. The President of the savings institution is Thomas F. Johnson, who is a Director of the National bank.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventh and Columbus Avenue Corners Prominent in Day's Dealings—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for John F. Carroll to Ehrenreich Brothers for $72,500 the plot at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 100 by 100.11. The buyers will erect on the site two six-story apartment houses.

Ware, Gibbs & Card have sold for Arthur R. and Charles L. Robert to a cash investor the apartment house, with stores, the southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, 45 by 100.8.

Ware, Gibbs & Card have also sold for Max Radt to the Kip estate the five-story apartment house at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, 25 by 100, together with the similar properties at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, 50 by 100, and on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 feet west of Manhattan Avenue, 50 by 100.

Gutwillig Brothers have bought the old dwellings 31 and 33 West Fifteenth Street, 75 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for S. A. French to a client the four-story dwelling, with extension, 154 West Seventy-sixth Street, 21 by 60 by 102.2.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Isaac N. Devoe to William J. Matheson the building 212 South Street, extending through to 413 Water Street, 25 by 145.

The same firm has also sold for Josephine Brustlein to Thomas Gibney for $19,500 the three-story brick dwelling 250 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Charles A. Townsend to a Mr. Baudouine for about $70,000 the four-story dwelling at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-first Street.

Douglas, Robinson & Co. have sold for the Leroy estate, for about $35,000, the two four-story dwellings 316 and 318 East Fourteenth Street, on a plot 45 feet by half the block.

The same firm has also sold 14 West Twenty-second Street, 27 by 98.9, and have negotiated an exchange involving the six-story apartment house 340 East Sixty-first Street, 28 by 100, and the new six-story building, 25 by 100.1, 56 Thomas Street, now leased to the H. B. Claflin Company.

Douglas, Robinson & Co. were also the brokers in the recently reported sale of 7 East Eightieth Street to Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite.

Four five-story flats, 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, were given by Mrs. Emily L. Felt to Adler & Herrman, in exchange for the plot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Mrs. Felt already owned the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and will, it is understood, erect seven-story apartment houses covering the entire block front. The trade was negotiated by A. L. Mordecai & Son and William R. Low & Co.

Louis Lese has bought the old buildings northwest corner of Delancey and Columbia Streets, 25 by 80, from Rosalie Crager, for $27,000.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to Jacob D. Butler a plot of six lots running through from St. Nicholas Place to Edgecombe Avenue, 425 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 75 by 200.

John A. Picken is the buyer of the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 100 by 99.11, recently sold by Louis Lese. The three-story brick dwelling 54 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16 by 100, is given in part payment.

Philip Leselson has sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the two five-story apartment houses, known as the "Rossmore" and "Kenmore," 1,827 and 1,829 Seventh Avenue, 75.8 by 100. The buyer, Charles E. Crowell, gives in exchange the four four-story flats 280 to 286 Reid Avenue, Brooklyn, southwest corner of Macon Street, on a plot 100 by 85, together with the similar property 530 Macon Street, 40 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mrs. Augusta Hauser to Christian Hammel, for $18,500, the four-story flat, with stores, 1,639 First Avenue, 25 by 75.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought, through Philip A. Smyth, from John and William J. Casey, the front and rear buildings 284 and 286 Mulberry Street, 40 by 91.

The same firm of operators has also bought from L. & S. Michelson the old buildings 26 East Broadway, running through to 13 and 13½ Division Street, 25 by 141.6, and has sold to Harry Fischel the southeast corner of Clinton and Monroe Streets, 40.9 by 71.9, and to Bertha Gumb the tenement 347 East Sixty-first Street, 23 by 100.5.

William Kennelly has sold for the estate of William Butler to Herman Mertens the three-story tenement 441 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9, leasehold.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church the northeast corner of Rutgers and Henry Streets, 25 by 100.6, occupied by a three-story dwelling and a four-story flat.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented for Mrs. Leonard Jacob 614 Fifth Avenue for the season to Mrs. H. T. Webb.

Doulas Robinson & Co. have made the following leases in the business district: Second loft, 560 and 562 Broadway, to the Acme Leather Goods Company; third and fourth lofts, the same building, to Hoffman, Rothschild & Co.; second loft, 552 and 554 Broadway, to the Harrell Leather Goods Company, and 206 Water Street, to G. F. Cosbland & Co.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to Moses Levi, for $3,800, the two-story frame dwelling, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 375 feet west of Morris Avenue, 25 by 99.6.

William J. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Benham, for $17,200, the three-story brick tenement 401 West Street, 22.9 by 93.9 by 21.5 by 87.10.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 100 feet west of the Boulevard, for a 3½-story brick flat, 50 by 99.11; L. & J. Brandt of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owners and architects; cost, $55,000.

Alterations.

No. 66 Greene Street; to a five-story and basement brick store and lofts; Sarah G. Spencer, owner; Jordan & Giller of 19 Park Place, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 50 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone tenement; Johanna M. Lalor of 121 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 332 East Eighty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Jacob Herrlich of 506 Sixth Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 100 West Fortieth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with store; H. N. Alfke of 665 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, owner; A. S. Rechlin of 722 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Morris Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Michael J. Broderick of 550 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $1,500.

Southern Boulevard, southwest corner of Alexander Avenue, to a four and five story brick factory; Jennie S. Parker of 1,459 Lexington Avenue, owner; A. J. Nicholson, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 30.

AVENUE D, n w corner of 9th St, 26x70x irregular; Frances L. Sleight to Julius I. Livingston 1
CHERRY ST, s s, at n w corner of land of Henry Sheaf and adjoining land of John Townsend, 60x49.6; Frederick E. and John E. Mason to Barney Isaacs. 1
CLINTON AV, w s, 172.6 ft n of Tremont Av, 22.6x100; Joseph Brown to Michael Murray 1
CLINTON ST, 185, 25x100; Joseph L. Buttenweiser to Leah Solomon 30,000
CLOVER ST, n s, 113.2 ft e of Vyse Av, 25x124.6x25x125; Henry McIlmun to Thomas N. and Mary Jaques 500
EAST HALF of Lot 274, map of Unionport; Frank Gass to Mary Walsh, quit claim 100
GOERCK ST, w s, Lot 33, map of Abraham Cannon, 25x100; Tobias Krakower to Morris Jacob; on 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, extends from 114th to 115th St, 200.10x100; Morris K. Jesup to Alois Gutwillig 1
LEXINGTON AV, 1,440, w s, 16.7x75; Cornelius M. Breen to National Lead Company 1
LOT 54, map of Unionport; Ada A. Blew to George Hayes 1
LOT 342, Block I, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Charles M. Curtis to Rose Lustbader 500
LOT 274, map of Unionport; James E. Crosby to Frank Gass, quit claim. 1
LUDLOW ST, 119, w s, 18.9x87.6; David J. Frankel and others to William Fischman 1
MOTT ST, Lots 922 to 925, map of Bayard's, East Farm, 100x95; Mary T. Boyle to Catharine Gormlay and another 500
OLIVER ST, 100 and 102, e s, 40x50; Harris Levy to Catharine Sackett 12,000
PARK AV WEST, w s, 190.6 ft s of 182d St, 146x94.11x146.1x89.6; the Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt 1
RAILROAD AV, west end, being 300 ft e of Bridge Av, 50x100 to Givan's Creek, Baychester; Perley S. Crosier to Sarah E. Elliott 1
STEBBINS AV, n w s, 104.2 ft s w of Chisholm St, 25x90.11; Isaac B. Brennan, referee, to Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company of America 3,000
ST NICHOLAS AV, 197, w s, 29.7x79.6x 25.3x63.11; Mutual Real Estate Association to Bernard Schwarzkopf 1
VALENTINE AV, s e corner of Clark St, 25x100x irregular; Sylvester L. H. Ward to William E. Parsons, Jr. 7,500
WEBSTER AV, e s, 220 ft s of 183d St, 48x90; Launcelot McGrath to Nathan B. Levin 4,300
WEST HALF of Lot 274, map of Unionport; Frank Gass to Mary Walsh, quit claim 300
WOODY CREST AV, e s, 28 ft s of 164th St, 27x100; William J. Kirkpatrick to A. H. Kirkpatrick 100
2D AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 70th St, 20x70; 70th St, s s, 260.2 ft e of 3d Av, 19.9x100.5; Lexington Av, e s, 80.5 ft s of 56th St, 20x78; 48th St, n w corner of 2d Av, 20x 70.5; Mary T. Boyle to Catharine Gormley and another 500
3D AV, 1,874, w s, 22x100; Louis Korn to Miriam S. Nova 35,000
4TH ST, 152 East, 24.11x96.2; William W. Astor to Conrad Weber 16,950
7TH ST, 254, s s, 298.9 ft e of Avenue C, 18x90.10; Isaac Stern to Gibson Pugel. 1
10TH ST, e s, at Pugley's Creek, Lots 572, 573, and gore lot C C, map of Unionport; William H. Waters to Sarah E. Waters. 1
23D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.8; Benjamin C. Spink to E. F. Cushaman. 100
29TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Augustus H. Vanderpoel to J. Blackburn Miller 8,350
39TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 17.8x98.9; Luz D. Govin, nee Sanchez, to Guillermea J. McManus 1
45TH ST, 132 West, 17.6x100.4; Mary A. Dayton and others to William E. Finn. 1
47TH ST, s s, 144 ft w of 6th Av, 30.9x 100.5x irregular; Sarah A. Norris to Brainerd T. Norris 1
50TH ST, s s, 541 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.6, leasehold; Ezra M. Kingsley and others to Charles Buek 1
77TH ST, 105 to 109, n w corner of Columbus Av, 100x100.6; Alois Gutwillig to Morris K. Jesup 1
89TH ST, 228 and 230 East, 50x100.8; Kate Johnsen to Helena Rexer 1
90TH ST, s s, 127.9 ft e of 5th Av, 25.7x 100.8; Isaac H. Clothier to Charles A. Gould 17,500
91ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x 33.10x50.1x33.10; Jennie D. Sentell and others to Charles Brooks, 1-5 part. 1
93D ST, 122 West, 33.6x90.5x33.6x91.8; Paul B. Pugh to Simon Heyman 20,000
98TH ST, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., to James R. Hay 19,350
98TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 18x100.11; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to James R. Hay 18,800
98TH ST, n s, 118 ft e of West End Av, 18x100 4; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to James R. Hay 18,850
104TH ST, n s, 108 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Harris Mandelbaum and another to John Schreiber 1
107TH ST, 219 East, 25x100.11; John Schreiber to Harris Mandelbaum and another 15,000
118TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.11; Catharine Sackett to Harris Levy 1
134TH ST, s s, 346.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28.6x99.11; Edward B. Teichman to Thomas H. Bell and another, 1-3 part. 100
135TH ST, 19 West, 16.8x99.11; G. Thornton Warren to United States Trust Company, trustee 7,500
136TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x 99.11; Lawrence Godkin, referee, to Stephan Farrelly 10,425
142D ST, s s, 239.10 ft e of Boulevard, 17x 99.11; Ida M. Hand to Maria de L. Govin de Madan 1
148TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x99.11; Obed H. Sanderson to Austin Kimball, as guardian, &c. 14,750

Recorded Leases.

BENNETT, Abraham, to Gaza Rechnitz; 2,790 3d Av, 8 years 540
ELLIOTT, Sarah E., to Frederick Siebel; Railroad Av, west line, 200 ft e of Bridge Av, 50x100, 5 years 77
LENARD, Thomas, to Charles Janssen; 2,766 3d Av, n e corner of 146th St, 1 year 1,400
THE CONTINENTAL REAL ESTATE Holding and Building Company to the Art Interchange Company; 7 and 9 West 18th St, 7 years 1,800
WARD, Mary E., to Charles F. Biele; 379 and 381 West St, and 120 and 122 Jane St, 5 years and renewal 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOW, George T., to Cyrus F. Loutrel, as guardian; 142d St, n s, 230 ft w of the Boulevard, 3 years $8,500
BACKER, John, to David Fuld; 1,742 Lexington Av, 3 years 8,000
BEHNKEN, John and Caroline M., to Herman C. Mohlman; Willis Av, s w corner of 137th St, 3 years 2,000
BELL, Thomas H., and another to Nelson D. Stilwell; 134th St, s s, 346.6 ft w of Lenox Av, demand 2,000
BERNHARDT, Charles A., to Anna C. Stephens; Park Av West, w s, 190.6, 245.6, 263.6, 281.6, 299.6, and 317.6 ft s of 182d St, (five mortgages,) 3 years 13,000
BOLEMAN, Jacob, to Franklin Savings Bank; 246 West 43d St, 1 year 11,000
BOYLE, Margaret C., and another to Anna S. Finck; Mott St, e s, rear part of Lots 925, 924, 923, and 922, map of Bayard's East Farm, 1 year 4,000
CARROLL, Mary E., to Mary Reed; 337 West 55th St, 3 years 11,500
CUSHMAN, E. Holbrook, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 348 West 23d St, 5 years 20,000
DOERMER, John H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 786 and 788 Washington St, 5 years 3,500
EINHAUS, Mary L. and William H., to John S. Dickerson and another, trustees, &c.; 666 and 668 11th Av, 5 years 18,000
ENGEL, John and Frederick, to the New York Security and Trust Company; n s of 48th St, 280 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 8,500
ENNIS, James, and others to Henry De F. Weskes; Irving Place, 65, ½ years 1,000
EWING, Dorothea, to Annie Fennel; 157th St, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, new line, 3 years 12,000
FARRELLY, Stephen, to Susan T. Baldwin; 136th St, s s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 2 years 8,000
FINN, William E., to Archibald M. Maclay; 132 West 45th St, 1 year 18,000
GUTWILLIG, Alois, to Morris K. Jesup; Lenox Av, n w corner of 114th St, 1 year. 50,000
HAGGERTY, William, to Harriet Storm; 11th Av, w s, 100 ft s of 179th St, 4 years 1,000
HAY, James R., to Samuel N. Hoyt; 98th St, n s, 118 ft e of West End Av, 1 year. 16,500
HAY, James R., to Mary Hoyt; 98th St, n s, 172 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 16,500
HAY, James R., to Samuel N. Hoyt; 98th St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year. 16,500
ISAACS, Barney, to Frederick E. and John E. Mason; Cherry St, s s, adjoining land of the estate of Henry Sheaf and land of John Townsend, 1 year 10,000
JANSSEN, Charles, to A. Hupfel's Sons; 2,766 3d Av, saloon lease, demand 1,250
JOHNSON, Emma, to John T. Farley; University Place, e s, 127.3 ft n of Waverley Place, leasehold, 13½ years 20,915
KIRKPATRICK, John, to William G. Ver Planck; Woody Crest Av, s e corner of 164th St, 3 years 6,000
KIRKPATRICK, Arthur H., to William G. Ver Planck; Woody Crest Av, e s, 23 ft s of 164th St, 3 years 6,000
KNAPP, Sarah E. and Sheppard, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 32 West 56th St, 1 year 20,000
LEVIN, Joseph, to Martin Friedlander; 950 Washington Av, 3 years 12,000
LEVIN, Joseph, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; 950 Washington Av, 1 year 1,500
LEVIN, Nathan B., to the Northern Improvement Company; Webster Av, e s, 220 ft s of 183d St, 1 year 1,100
LIVINGSTON, Julius I., to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Avenue D, n w corner of 9th St, 1 year 5,750
LEVY, Harris, to Catharine Sackett; 118th St, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 1,000
LOCKWOOD, Frank P., to George Stark; Vanderbilt Av East, s corner of 188th St; also 188th St, s w s, 125 ft e of Vanderbilt Av East, ½ year 4,500
LUSTBADER, Rose, to Mary E. Fairbrother; Rosedale Av, e s, 25 ft n of Tacoma St, West Farms, 3 years 3,000
LUSTBADER, Rose, to Curtis & Rake; Rosedale Av, e s, 25 ft n of Tacoma St, West Farms, installments 1,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 107th St, n s, 285 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 2,500
MADAN, or de Madan, Maria de L. A. G., to Ida Hand; 142d St, s s, 239.10 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year 1,000
MAXWELL, Elizabeth, to Marie T. Dunn; Concord Av, n e corner of Grove, or St. Joseph's, St, demand 400
MOORE, Martha, to Nathaniel Reynolds; West Washington Place, n e s, 24, map of property of Thomas R. Mercein, 15th Ward, 2 years 1,000
NOSSER, Charles, to Eleanor M. Hall; 184 East 72d St, 3 years 15,000
O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Estelle B. Stronz; Washington Av, old, e s, 28 ft n of 178th St, 3 years 12,000
O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to Edward W. Davis; Washington Av, new, e s, 82 ft n of 178th St, 3 years 12,000
O'DONNELL, Joseph P., to James M. Anderson, trustee, &c.; Washington Av, new line, n e corner of 178th St, 3 years. 18,000
PARKER, Charles G. and Morabele, to Abraham Steinam; 88th St, s s, 142.6 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years 3,600
POERSCHKE, Edward R., to William Post, Executor, &c.; 60 Thompson St, 1 year 11,500
PRIOR, James C., to Citizen's Savings Bank; 143 and 145 Prince St, 1 year. 65,000
PRIOR, James C., to John and Albert Mathews; 143 and 145 Prince St, 1 year. 6,000
PRIOR, James C., to Alexander W. Fraser; 143 and 145 Prince St., collateral, 1 year. 23,479
PRIOR, James C., to Alexander W. Fraser; 143 and 145 Prince St, demand 10,000
QUINN, George W. and Matilda C., to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr.; Monroe Av, e s, 300 ft n of Columbia Av, 3 years 2,500
RHOADES, John H., Jr., to Cornelia H. Rhoades; 6th Av, e s, 50 ft s of 16th St, ½ part, 3 years 20,000
ROSE, Frank W., to George J. Humphrys; 33 Morton St, 1 year 2,000
ROSENO, Louis, and others to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 1066th St, s s, 216.8 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years 5,000
ROSENO, Louis, and others to Baroro Bennett; 105th St, s s, 216.8 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years 1,000
RUSSELL, Margaret T., to Josephine Chedsey; 221 East 120th St, 1 year 1,000
RYER, Adele E. and Florence A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 336 and 338 West 86th St, 1 year 9,000
SANDERS, Joshua C., to Emil Green; 87th St, n s, 133.3 ft w of Park Av, 1 month. 2,212
SAPHIRSTEIN, Jacob, to Leon Meisler; 228 Madison St, 2 years 1,200
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Judson S. Todd; Trinity Av, s e corner of 163d St, ½ year 18,100
SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to Rosa Mason; 171st St, n s, 194.8 ft e of 3d Av, new lines, 2 years 4,500
SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to Rosa Mason; 101st St, n s, 175.5 ft e of 3d Av, new lines, 2 years 5,000
SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to Rosa Mason; 171st St, n s, 218.2 ft e of 3d Av, new lines, 2 years 5,000
SCHROEDER, Henrietta C., to Anna Koch; 171st St, n s, 232.1 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 5,000
SOLOMON, Leah, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 185 Clinton St, 5 years 6,750
SOLOMON, Leah, to Reuben Grunauer; 185 Clinton St, 5 years 1,000
TUTTLE, James P., to Charles Buek; 42 West 50th St, leasehold, 3 years 12,500
VIGNA, Emilio to John H. Storer; 92d St, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, demand. 3,000
VINGUT, George P., to Caroline W. Astor; 130 Greenwich St, 1 year 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Elizabeth C., to Anna P. Churchill and another $5,082
CLOCKE, T. Emory, to Ella T. Townsend. 200
COHEN, Alexander E., to Louis Levy.... 2,000
GOLD, Rosa, and another to Francis W. Pollock 1,200
MARSHALL, Abby S., to Anthony Van Borgen 75,000
MARION, John, to Julian T. Mayer, 2-5 part ..... Nom.
MARION, John, to Millie H. Rindskopf, 3-5 part ..... Nom.
NORDLINGER, Lazarus, and others, executors, &c., to L. Nordlinger ..... Nom.
PHELPS, Marie P., to Marie J. Myers.... 7,584
ROSE, Hudson P., to Henry E. Klugh.... 500
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Charles H. Phelps and another, trustees 21,000
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Augusta H. Adams... 5,500

Mechanics' Liens.

CROSBY ST, 159 and 161; Citizens' Electric Equipment Company against Michael Hanlon, owner and contractor 71
WALES AV, w s, 162.6 ft s of Westchester Av, 75x100; Wehrt & Maeder against Chisling & Cowen, owners and contractors 305
WASHINGTON ST, 378, and 72 Beach St; Simons & Moersfelder against John Walker, owner and contractor 8,800
3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; Pfotenauer & Nesbit against Linton B. Matthews, owner and contractor 260
16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; Vermont Marble Company against John F. & W. A. Hopkins, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor 233
7TH ST, 142 West; H. F. Huber & Co. against Matilda Oppenheimer, owner and contractor 600
101ST ST, 64 East; John H. Shipway & Brother against S. Pensky and Barney Goldstein, owners and contractors 325
120TH ST, 305 and 307 West; Emblem Cornice and Skylight Works against J. F. & D. Howes, owners and contractors. 55
136TH ST, 844 to 850 East; Simon Josephsohn against Francis A. Clark, owner and contractor 85
136TH ST, 844 to 850 East; Samuel Grodzinsky against Francis A. Clark, owner and contractor 64
153D ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 25x 100; Enoch C. Smith against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor 735
BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 92d St, 75.8x125; Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer with William H. and James Bingham, 12 payments..... 85,000

Lis Pendens.

DIVISION ST, 74; Elizabeth Messman against Elizabeth Engelberger and others, (partition;) attorney, C. H. Machin.
HENRY ST, 326; Edward N. Tailer, trustee, and another, against Simon Epstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Hagen.
MOTT AV, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; Central Park West, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Morningside Av, s e corner of 117th St, 27.7x 100; Elizabeth Rankin against Sarah Weiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 139th St, 25x100.8x 25x.00; the Berger Manufacturing Company against John J. Finnegan and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, R. W. Keene.
9TH AV, 214 to 218, 385, 387, and 387 3d Av; Avenue B, s w corner of 18th St, 92x95.6; Dey St, 51; Avenue A, e s, 46 ft n of 17th St, 46x 95.6; Clemance S. B. Fish and another against Joseph S. Bryce and another, individually and as committee, &c., (specific performance, &c.;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.
11TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 70x100; John Stich against Annie Goldstein, individually and as administratrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. E. Joseph.
54TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Mary J. Mackay against Ellen Unger, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HOPKINS & Co.—Schedules of Hopkins & Co., dealers in pictures and artists' materials at 146 West Forty-second Street, show liabilities $2,056, nominal assets and $2,429, actual assets $1,113.

L. BUCKI & SON LUMBER COMPANY.—Judgment for $9,213 was entered yesterday against the L. Bucki & Son Lumber Company of 11 Broadway in favor of W. B. Austin on an assigned claim from Horatio Bisbee for services rendered.

BARNET APPEL.—Judge Schuchman of the City Court has appointed Joseph I. Ernstoft, receiver in supplementary proceedings for Barnet Appel, on the application of Louis Rosenberg, on judgment creditor. The receivership is particularly for $285 on deposit in the Dry Dock Savings Bank, belonging to Mr. Appel.

Out of Town.

NEW YORK, WEST SHORE AND BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Transcript of a judgment from Buffalo was filed here yesterday against the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railway Company for $22,220 in favor of Octavius O. Cottle and Clayton L. Hill, executors of the estate of John J. P. Read. It is a deficiency judgment.

AMERICAN CASUALTY INSURANCE AND SECURITY COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell yesterday received executions against the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore for $4,000 in favor of the Rubber Reclaiming Company, and against S. B. Sharpe, as receiver of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, for $6,359, in favor of the Fidelity Title and Safe Deposit Company, and for $2,422 in favor of Frank A. Conolly. The executions are against attached property.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

James McWalters, builder, of 43 West Ninety-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $24,588, and no assets. Of the liabilities, $8,000 are secured by a mortgage on two houses, 2,402 and 2,404 Amsterdam Avenue, held by Max and Bernard Freund. There are sixteen judgments against Mr. McWalters. He made an assignment on Oct. 23, 1894, to John Alexander.

Louis Sandberg, clerk at 91 Grand Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,752 and no assets. There is only one creditor, Leopold Michel, who obtained a deficiency judgment against Mr. Sandberg for $4,752 on the foreclosure of 137 Cook Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Sandberg was formerly a manufacturer of women's underwear.

George B. Wray of Yonkers filed a petition in bankruptcy here yesterday, with liabilities of $78,376, and assets of $465, of which $150 is claimed as exempt. The assets consist of wearing apparel, library, shotgun, bicycle, desk, camera, and stereopticon; also two lots at Lowerre, held by him as tenant in common, valued at $1,400, and mortgaged for $1,400. Of the liabilities, $17,178 are unsecured, $15,250 secured, $22,232 in notes, $1,416 in judgments, and $22,300 liability on bond and mortgage signed by him for money loaned to his wife. The bonds and mortgages are held by the Yonkers Savings Bank, $8,500; John E. Andrews, $6,000; Bell Brothers, $

...ENZO FRANCASCO ARRESTED.

Marie Barberi's Husband Accused of Attempted Felonious Assault.

Enzo Francasco of 342 Water Street, husband of Marie Barberi, was arrested yesterday afternoon in a barber shop at 309 Madison Street, where he tried to attack a policeman and a barber with three razors. Francasco, who had been in the employ of David Shaeur for three months, left Thursday and went back to the place yesterday to get razors which he claimed were his.

The barber was shaving Policeman Otto Raphael of the Madison Street Station when he saw Francasco walk in and seize three razors from the counter. Raphael thought him a thief and jumped out of the chair, shouting to Francasco to put the razors down. The barber also shouted to Francasco, and the latter became angry. He said the razors were his, and he started out with them. The policeman barred his way, and Francasco, according to the razors and the barber, opened the razors and tried to attack them. Raphael then drew his revolver and Francasco dropped the razors.

Raphael arrested Francasco and took him to the Essex Market Court, where he was charged with attempted larceny and attempted felonious assault. He was held for examination to-day. Francasco and Marie Barberi have been married fourteen months.

Lafayette Post Memorial Service.

Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., held a memorial service last night in the post room, at Masonic Hall, to honor the memory of comrades who died during the past year. Commander-elect J. J. Little made the introductory address. Commander Butterfield being absent on account of illness. The records of twenty comrades who died during the year were read by Adjt. Wilbur S. Brown.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

Only ninety minutes away.

The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modeled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.

Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds.

New Electric Baths superior to any in the World.

In recent lecture Dr. Max Meyer of New York Board of Health said the water at The Lakewood Hotel was excellent, while the water at another leading Lakewood hotel was unfit for use. Rates until March, from $21 up.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

To California

Pacific Coast Limited

Runs on fast special schedule via Chicago and Alton, Iron Mountain Route, Texas and Pacific, Southern Pacific Co.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Chicago & Alton, 201 B'way. Iron Mountain & Texas & Pacific, 256 Washington St. So. Pacific Co, 349 B'way, 191 B'way, 9 State St.

HAMILTON HOTEL

HAMILTON, BERMUDA

Open December Until May

Electric lights and all improvements. MEAD & BROOKS, Managers

New York Office, 3 Park Place.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS:
"Spanish With or Without a Master, $1."
"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 30c.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
OF BUSINESS AND CORRESPONDENCE,
101, 103, and 105 East 23d St.
Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

MUSICAL.

GERMAN LADY; EXCELLENT, HIGHLY RECommended teacher; piano, German; wishes pupils. Address Miss M., 1,026 3d Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GOLD WASHERS, SAMPLING DRILLS, AND pumps, (hand power for working placers;) each does eighty miners' work; the only known practical Gold Savers; Combination Mills; Amalgamators; Acetylene Gas Apparatus. LANCASTER, 66 Liberty Street.

BOARDERS WANTED.

72D ST., 168 EAST—Large square room; bath connecting; parlor dining room; few table guests accommodated; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENtral Park West, and 53d St "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By well-educated, competent widow as housekeeper to bachelor or widower; good reference. Mrs. H. Bee, 140 East 28th St.

Lady's Maids

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant young woman as lady's maid and to do sewing. Call at Mrs. Cross's, 81 West 50th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—White, 67 West 44th St., second bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; unexceptionable personal references; total abstainer. Private stable, 107 West 23d St.

COACHMAN.—Unexceptionable personal references; total abstainer. Care last employer, 253 Madison Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or BUTLER.—By a second man who will be disengaged Jan. 1; aged 25; city references. J. M., Box 307 Times Up-town Office, 1,239 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

FIREMAN.—By fireman for boiler; long experience; good references. Charles Graap, 1,030 2d Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A bronze powder salesman; must be experienced, energetic, and acquainted with the paint trade in New York and vicinity; no other need apply. Send application by mail, giving full particulars and salary desired, to Pertenderfer Bros., P. O. Box 1,759, New York.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

ASSIGNMENTS
SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the County of New York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the County of New York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1899. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday of each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month.

TRIAL TERMS.

January	Fitzgerald	June	Arnold, S.
February	Arnold, S.	September	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Arnold, S.
April	Arnold, S.	November	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Arnold, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	Arnold, S.	July	Arnold, S.
February	Fitzgerald, S.	August	Fitzgerald, S.
March	Arnold, S.	September	Arnold, S.
April	Fitzgerald, S.	October	Fitzgerald, S.
May	Arnold, S.	November	Arnold, S.
June	Fitzgerald, S.	December	Fitzgerald, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD.
Surrogates.

Dated December 22, 1898.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

TRUSTEN P. EDWARDS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of TRUSTEN P. EDWARDS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 14th, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 27th, 1898.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

NO. 244—RICHARD FLATOW, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of RICHARD FLATOW, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 14th, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 30th, 1898.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 222—In the matter of EUGENE S. EUNSON, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To the creditors of EUGENE S. EUNSON of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of December, 1898, the said EUGENE S. EUNSON was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 13th day of January, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, December 30th, 1898.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

OZIAS HERMANCE, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of OZIAS HERMANCE, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 14th, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December, 1898.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

LOUIS LEVY, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS LEVY, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 16th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 27th, 1898.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

JACOB LEWIS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JACOB LEWIS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 14th, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December, 1898.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

NO. 212—GEORGE W. LYON, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GEORGE W. LYON, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 14th, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 30th, 1898.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

NO. 250—MORRIS SCHOTTLAENDER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of MORRIS SCHOTTLAENDER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, referee, 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 14th, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 30th, 1898.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.—In bankruptcy. In the matter of LOUIS STERNBERGER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Sternberger of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1898, the said Louis Sternberger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of January, A. D., 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York City, December 30th, 1898.

SANFORD WOLF, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of SANFORD WOLF, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee, 52 Exchange Place, in the City and County of New York, on January 17th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York City, December 30th, 1898.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of BEECHING & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, for the benefit of the creditors of said company and of the stockholders thereof, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require:

First. All the persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 128 Broadway, Brooklyn, in the City of New York, in the County of Kings, and State of New York, on or before the 6th day of February, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay same to me.

Second. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver same to me on or before the said 6th day of February, 1899.

Third. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the said 6th day of February, 1899.

Fourth. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same, in writing and in detail, to me, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 6th day of February, 1899.

Fifth. And I hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of Beeching & Company, to be held at the office of Edwin F. Stern, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, (Manhattan,) on February 6th, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at which time accounts and demands and claims against said company, and all its open and subsisting contracts shall be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the undersigned declared.—Dated December 27th, 1898. ALEXANDER A. FORMAN, Jr.,

Receiver,

EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Receiver, office and Post Office address, 7 Beecman Street, New York City, Borough Manhattan.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THEODORE E. TACK, plaintiff, against BURRA BURRA COPPER COMPANY of Tennessee, defendant.—Amended summons.—Trial desired in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 29th, 1898.

W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Burra Burra Copper Company of Tennessee, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1898. W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY, plaintiff, against IKE STEIN, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Oct. 21, 1898.

GOULD & WILKIE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.

To Ike Stein, Esq.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Abraham R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, at his office, in the County Court House, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1898. GOULD & WILKIE,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 2 Wall Street, New York City.

n19-1aw6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY C. AUSTIN, plaintiff, against ANN ELIZA SHIEL, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Shiel, deceased; Walter Shiel and Frances Shiel, his wife, Maggie Brooks and Isaac Brooks, her husband; Thomas M. Shiel and Maggie Shiel, his wife; John A. Shiel and Nellie Shiel, his wife; Bessie Wood and Nelson Wood, her husband; Archie Armstrong and Minnie Armstrong, his wife; Margaret Shiel; Andrew Grierson and Esther Elliot Scott Grierson, his wife; William H. Zeltner, as executor of the last will and testament of Henry Zeltner, deceased; John E. Zeltner, Emil Zeltner, Lewis Scheuch, Michael Zeltner, and Catharine Dillman, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 24th, 1898. FRANK Z. DEMAREST,

Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants John Eliza Shiel, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Shiel, deceased; Walter Shiel and Frances Shiel, his wife; Maggie Brooks and Isaac Brooks, her husband; Thomas M. Shiel and Maggie Shiel, his wife; John A. Shiel and Nellie Shiel, his wife; Bessie Wood and Nelson Wood, her husband; Archie Armstrong and Minnie Armstrong, his wife; Margaret Shiel; Andrew Grierson and Esther Elliot Scott Grierson, his wife:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York.

FRANK Z. DEMAREST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d3-law6wS

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, as surviving acting Trustee under the will of James Bogert, deceased, by judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Market and Fulton National Bank, New York Engraving and Printing Company, Emil Waldenberger, Mabel S. Carter and Herbert Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit; Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants, and all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, Defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 5th, 1898.

HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To John Pettit, Alida R. Pettit, Mabel S. Carter, Herbert Carter; to Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants; to all unknown persons who, by inheritance, or purchase, or otherwise, have, or claim an interest in, or lien upon, the premises described in the complaint, defendants, and to Alida R. Pettit, mother of the said John S. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 5th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint on December 16, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county and State.

HOWARD VAN SINDEREN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

d24-1aw6wS&f4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against AUGUST L. IHLENBURG and Minnie Ihlenburg, his wife; Edward A. Ihlenburg and Caroline Ihlenburg, his wife; Amelia Ihlenburg, Frederick Ihlenburg, Annie Ihlenburg, Edmond J. Hazlitt, and Edward A. Ihlenburg, August L. Ihlenburg, and Amelia Ihlenburg, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased; H. Kochler and Company, Charles De Ronge, William MacLean, Patrick Morrisey, Walter McLean, Matthew Cullen, William Weising, August Loda, John Goodall, Franz Decorsey, Andrew Grossen, Bernard Foley, John Studer, Frederick Staats, Frederick Reisner, Mary Pruschen, Vincenz Tulace, Henrietta Lingsweiler, Gustav Marx, James Graham, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City.

To the defendant Amelia Ihlenburg, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased, and Amelia Ihlenburg individually: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, December 9th, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

d10-law6wS

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELL E. GURNEE and LUCY L. BARNEY MOTT, sole acting executrices under the last will and testament of AZUBA F. BARNEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against CATHERINE ROSSETTI, individually and as executrix and trustee of the last will and testament of CHARLES N. ROSSETTI, deceased, Florence M. Simoni, and Charles Simoni, her husband; Mary Beltramini, Elizabeth or Lizzie Scott, and Hannah Gordon; George Robinson, Margaret McEnroe, and Dorinda Sophia Scott Robinson, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN S. SCOTT, deceased, and the Manhattan Railway Company, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 3d August, 1898. J. C. CONOR,

Plaintiffs' Counsel.

Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Florence M. Simoni, Charles Simoni and Mary Beltramini, and each of you:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JOHN C. O'CONOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,

Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-1aw6wS&ja7

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK N. DU BOIS, plaintiff, against SARAH A. HARRIS, George W. Harris, and T. Sheldon Frost, receiver of the Home Mutual Building and Loan Association, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in New York County.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 5th, 1898.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office address, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Bldg.,) City of New York, N. Y.

To George W. Harris: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

Dated November 25th, 1898.

WILLIAM V. SIMPSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

n26-1aw6wS&ja7

SURROGATES' NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898. JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

o1-law6mSa

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.

GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se17-law6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BELCHER, GEORGE H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gerald N. Stanton, Grace H. Stanton, Elizabeth H. Stanton, (the younger;) John Harper, Margaret Samuels and George Carter, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE H. BELCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as legatees or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elizabeth H. Stanton, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

Nov19—1aw6wSat.

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York. n12-1aw-26wSa.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1898. —JANE E. PHILLIPS, Administratrix. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

n26-1aw6mS

PONTIN, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. PONTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Clark, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next. —Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1898. JAMES DUNNE, ARTHUR T. SHAND, Executors. JOHN J. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d5-law6m8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, To Willis S. Paine, Metropolitan Club, New York, N. Y.; The American Surety Company, 100 Broadway, New York; N. Y.; Waldo G. Morse, No. 10 Wall Street, New York, N. Y.; Samuel J. Tilden, George Fairfield Tilden, Alfred Mosher Tilden, George H. Tilden, Henry Augustus Tilden, Emily R. Tilden, Augusta Tilden, all of New Lebanon, N. Y.; Henrietta T. Blatchford, 37 Riverside Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Lizzie L. Gould, 127 W. 42d Street, New York, N. Y.; Fannie King, 24 West 17th Street, New York, N. Y.; Mary Nealon, No. 114 E. 93d Street, New York, N. Y.; Ruby Tilden Carpenter, Pittstown Corners, N. Y.; Caroline B. Whittlesey, William Augustus Whittlesey, Jr., William A. Whittlesey, Susan Tilden Whittlesey, Granville Egbert Whittlesey, all of Pittsfield, Mass.; Susan T. Sabin, Elizabeth Tilden Sabin, Charles Dwight Sabin, Jr., all of No. 175 West 86th Street, New York, N. Y.; Trustees of the Cemetery of New Lebanon, New Lebanon, N. Y.; Trustees of the Congregational Church Society, New Lebanon, N. Y.; New Lebanon, N. Y.; The Methodist Episcopal Society for Foreign Missions, 29th Street and 5th Avenue, New York, N. Y.; Atlanta University for Colored Students, Atlanta, Ga.; Annette Spalding, 1,232 U Street, Washington, D. C.; Henry Tilden Swan, 37 Riverside Avenue, New York, N. Y.; National Hudson River Bank of Hudson, Hudson, N. Y.; Robert W. Strong, New Lebanon, N. Y., and to all persons interested in the estate of RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, executors, legatees, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of WILLIS S. PAINE, as administrator, with the will annexed of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, the 16th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[Seal.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, Atty. for Administrator, No. 60 Wall Street, Borough Man., New York, N. Y.

n26-1aw6wS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

au20-1aw6m8.

WEST, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, made December 22, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WEST, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Holt & Gaillard, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1898.

HELEN G. WEST, STUART P. WEST, Admrs.

HOLT & GAILLARD, Attys. for Admrs., 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. ORLAN W. BUTLER, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against OWEN F. HANRETTY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Edward L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, in the Borough of the Bronx, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Section A of the Vyse Estate, belonging to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co.," dated July 1, 1893, made by John G. Van Horne, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and annexed to a certain deed made by the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co. to Madeline Pierce, dated July 19, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on July 19, 1893, in Liber 10, Section 11, of Conveyances, at Page 152, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's office July 19, 1893, is known and designated by the Lot Number One Hundred and fifty-four, (154.)—Dated New York, December 21, 1898. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

A. B. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

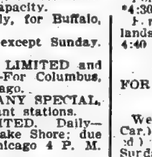

No. 1,311 Hoe Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,187, with interest thereon from December 15, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229, with interest from December 15, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $156 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21, 1898.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

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LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's..	5th Av., corner 44th St.	Alc.
Brevoort House	5th Av. & 8th St.	Alc. & un-
Brevoort House	excelled	Tdh., $1.25; imp'd.
Brevoort House	wine.	Concert ev. Evening.
LeonFlouret.	5 Av & 18th St.	Alc. Tdh. $1.25 (Music
Morello's Rest..	4 W. 29th St.,	Tdh. (Music.)
Hotel Hungaria,	4 Union Sq. E.	Tdh. 75c; wine, $1
Terrace Garden...	58th St., near Lex. Av.	
Cafe Heuman.....	B'dway & Re

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

Two Commissioners Denounce Mr. Mack's Words of Criticism.

STATEMENT BY MR. MORIARTY

Published Interviews the Chief Topic of Discussion at Yesterday's Meeting—More Pay for Substitutes.

A meeting of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of clearing up pending matters before the beginning of the new year. Mr. Taft was made temporary Chairman.

Thaddeus Moriarty, one of the new members, produced a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Thursday, asking, as a question of privilege, that the interview in it with Commissioner Mack be read. Mr. Burlingham made an objection, which was not sustained. When Mr. Mack's interview had been read, Mr. Moriarty asked that the interview of Mr. O'Brien, declining to criticise members of the board, also be read. "I do not wish to criticise any member of this board," said Mr. Moriarty. "What I want to show is that when one of the new members was asked to criticise another member he refused." Mr. O'Brien's interview was then read.

"This is a matter that concerns the well-being of the board," Mr. Moriarty said. "To some of the gentlemen here I am known from past association—to Mr. Eustis, Mr. Little, and Mr. Rogers. I have served under Presidents William Wood, Stephen A. Walker, J. Edward Simmons, John L. N. Hunt, Adolph Sanger, and Thomas Knox, and I desire to say that I was appointed by all of these Presidents on some of the most important committees. I say this, for I want to stand before my associates as a man of honor. We have in the past differed on many questions, but I never knew the time I did not extend the right hand of fellowship to any and all of the members.

"I regret very much that the member is not present. It was his place, if he was not the author of the interview, to be here and deny it, and if he is the author it was the most cowardly act not to be here and face it. The first time I ever spoke to him was at the last meeting of the board, and I ask the gentlemen if previous to that time I had ever spoken one word, if I had attacked any measure or any member of the board. His statement emanates from a small and narrow mind, and is not deserving of consideration."

Following Mr. Moriarty's talk, Mr. O'Brien said: "I think Mr. Moriarty has taken this matter too seriously, because this interview carries with it its own condemnation. I am as hot-headed and as warm-hearted as any man can be, but I have never resorted to any such words or criticisms about this board or a brother member. Only the other day I had the honor of knowing Mr. Mack, and I thank God he is not the kind of 'Mack' I should care to know, and I should be as indignant as Mr. Moriarty if I thought any of his colleagues thought as Mr. Mack did. I presume even though he is not here now a post-mortem of his carcass would be in order, but I will not even do that. I do not believe that one member of this board will indorse his gentleman's interview. I will not talk about it now—if he were here I might.

"The duty of the Commissioner is to teach education and etiquette, and when one gentleman gives an interview of this kind and it gets among the Principals and teachers—what will they say? This gentleman has told the public press that he knows how a man was when that vote was taken by secret ballot. In my opinion such a thing should not be allowed to exist for forty-eight hours. I think if Mr. Mack were examined he would fail to get a certificate in etiquette."

At the conclusion of Mr. O'Brien's remarks, Mr. Agar said: "I regret that Mr. Mack is not present this afternoon, but I feel sure his absence is caused by some matter beyond his control. Whatever he may have said, it was said courageously and without subterfuge, and he is responsible for it all. I know Mr. Mack to be an honorable gentleman, fit to associate with any one in or out of this board."

Among other matters taken up by the board was the question of granting licenses to substitute teachers. Mr. Jasper said the teachers were not willing to act as substitutes at $2 per day, but were willing if they would be paid $3 a day, and if their names would be placed upon the eligible list for appointment.

Mr. Burlingham said it was expected that fifty teachers from Queens could be secured for service in Manhattan and the Bronx on Jan. 3. He argued that if these measures of salary increase and permanent licenses were adopted, these fifty teachers could be secured at once. The resolution was adopted, it being stipulated that all who received the substitutes' licenses should have had two years' experience in teaching.

Commissioner Mack was seen later at his home. When he heard what had transpired at the meeting he said: "Yes, the interview is entirely correct, except that I referred more to the record of Commissioners Moriarty and O'Brien during their last membership on the School Board rather than to this term. I did say, and I repeat it, that it is a blasphemy on education to appoint such members to the board, and the words that were spoken by these two School Commissioners this afternoon are such as would emanate from two such men. You cannot get anything else than pork from a hog.

"I had a right to criticise any member of the School Board. They are public men. It is very hard to be called names when you deserve them, and I can see how the two Commissioners are offended."

MEETING OF THE DOCK BOARD.

Royal Blue Line's Whitehall Street Ferry May Be Stopped.

The Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday instructed the Secretary of the board to communicate with the Corporation Counsel with a view to compelling the Royal Blue Line Ferry, operating between the foot of Whitehall Street and the Baltimore and Ohio terminal, to discontinue its service until a franchise has been secured. This is a revival of the old fight begun during Mayor Strong's administration.

The board in executive session decided upon the discharge of 150 employes, nearly all laborers. Secretary Burke said that those affected had been carried some time on the pay roll, and were found to be doing no work.

FIREMEN GET NO PLEDGE.

Volunteers Visit the Mayor Regarding a Proposed Legislative Bill.

A delegation of volunteer firemen from the Annexed District, who called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to get a promise from him in regard to a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature, learned that the Mayor does not intend to commit himself to measures until they come before him in the regular way.

The bill which these men desire to have passed is one to give each member of a volunteer fire company serving in the city $50 a year for the purpose of keeping up the organization.

When the spokesman of the delegation explained the reason of the visit, the Mayor said: "I cannot express opinions in advance. There are hundreds of such requests made to me, and I should go crazy if I were to pay attention to all of them. I don't intend to go crazy if I can help it."

With that the Mayor turned as if to go, but the spokesman asked him if he could say whether or not he would veto such a measure. "That's for you to find out," the Mayor replied. Resuming, he said: "I come down here daily at 9 o'clock, like a bank clerk, and I work all day. If I give all my time to my legitimate business, I'll have plenty to do without anticipating legislative bills."

Board of Estimate Meeting.

The last meeting of the Board of Estimate for 1898 was held in the Mayor's office yesterday. The board allowed the Board of Education bonds amounting to $3,000 and authorized the transfer of unexpended balances amounting to $163,710. This was all that the Board of Education asked for. For paths in the new Botanical Garden the board appropriated $15,000 and adopted a resolution appropriating $50,000 for the removal of snow which never fell. The anticipatory appropriation was based upon a request from Commissioner of Street Cleaning McCartney, who feared that a deficiency would come before the regular appropriations became available.

LEGAL NOTES.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.—Henry Siefke in 1893 had a litigation with the elevated railroad, in which Henry Siefke, Jr., being called as a witness to testify as to the character of the former for truth and veracity, specified on cross-examination five individuals as those who had made statements in the matter. For the testimony as to what one of such individuals said, he was charged with perjury. After his acquittal on the hearing before a Police Justice, he brought an action in the late Superior Court against Henry Siefke for alleged malicious prosecution. The complaint was dismissed on the first trial, upon the ground that there was a failure of proof as to the want of probable cause. The First Appellate Division, two years ago, directed reversal and a new trial, holding, in an opinion by Justice Williams, that the two elements of probable cause which ordinarily must concur to afford a defendant a justification, are his honest belief in the guilt of the plaintiff and reasonable ground for such a belief on his part, and that these questions must ordinarily be decided by a jury. A verdict rendered for the plaintiff on the second trial was yesterday affirmed, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, which is concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Patterson. Justices O'Brien and Ingraham dissented, for reasons stated by Justice Ingraham in his dissenting opinion on the former appeal, on the ground that on the undisputed evidence the testimony was overwhelming that the defendant had probable cause to believe, and did believe, that plaintiff was guilty of the crime with which he was charged.

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A PRIVATE NUISANCE.—The recovery by Louisa Rosenheimer of a judgment against the Standard Gaslight Company, in her suit to recover damages for injuries resulting from the maintenance of a nuisance on defendant's property has been unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson. The plaintiff contended that the manner of use of defendant's property constituted a private nuisance, while the defendant insisted that such use was authorized by law and did not exceed what was required by the necessities of the business in which it was lawfully engaged, and that consequential injuries to the plaintiff were only such inconveniences as one must suffer or sustain to person or property rights by the lawful use by another of his own property. The plaintiff's house, in which she and her family resided for some years prior to 1893, is on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Avenue A, directly opposite defendant's premises, where since 1887 it has manufactured gas from naphtha. The alleged nuisance results from the process of manufacture whereby fumes, destructive to the health and comfort of those in proximity to the works, are claimed to be generated, with the emission of heavy smoke, having a disagreeable and unwholesome smell, and which causes a deposit of a black and sticky substance upon clothes and other articles outside of plaintiff's house, and upon the furniture in it, and that disagreeable noises and vibrations disturb the sleep of the inmates at night. "The exercise of care to prevent annoyance and discomfort," Justice Patterson said, "or to reduce to a minimum the injurious consequences incident to the manufacture of gas, cannot affect the question of liability, so long as that care is ineffectual; for there was no duty to construct or operate the gas works imposed by law on this private corporation, organized for gain; nor does the mere fact that the defendant is engaged in the lawful manufacture of gas save it from liability for the injuries resulting to neighboring property owners from that manufacture, for the use of one's own land for the purposes of lawful trade may become, and, as the jury have found in this case, did become, a nuisance. The rule in the State of New York upon this subject must be regarded as finally settled. Where franchises are conferred upon a corporation, the terms of the statute giving the authority are not necessarily imperative or permissive, and the mere fact of the delegation of the right to manufacture does not confer a license to commit a nuisance, although what is contemplated by the statute cannot be done without it. There is no variation of this rule, as applied to different kinds of corporations, whether they be municipal, or manufacturing, or carrying, or any other kind."

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JUDGMENT FOR LOSS OF HUSBAND REVERSED.—Mrs. Mary A. Connelly, as administratrix, recovered judgment some time ago for $10,000 in her suit against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the alleged negligent killing of her husband. The accident was caused by the collision of a horse car of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, driven by the intestate, with a New York Central freight train at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, in this city. As the street car, coming from Twelfth Avenue, approached the crossing the flagman signaled to the driver to come ahead. At that time the car of the train which was nearest to Thirty-fourth Street was twenty-five feet north of the crossing, and the horses of the street car were near the crossing on the west side of the avenue. The train commenced to back at the time the signal was given, and a collision resulted. On the trial, the defendant offered in evidence a contract between the Thirty-fourth Street Railway Company and the defendant, providing for the crossing of the defendant's track at Thirty-fourth Street, and stipulating that in crossing the horse cars should stop within ten feet of the track. The judgment for the plaintiff was yesterday reversed by the Appellate Division, by a divided court, because of the exclusion of this paper, which it was held was proper for the consideration of the jury upon the question of the negligence of defendant's employes. The opinion, by Justice Rumsey, was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin. Justice Barrett, in a dissenting opinion which was concurred in by Justice Ingraham, said they were asked to set aside the verdict, the justice of which none of them questioned, upon what seemed to him to be a very trivial and unsubstantial point. "This contract," Justice Barrett said, "on its face was wholly irrelevant to the issues in this action. The deceased was not an employe of this company.' He was not driving one of its cars. He had no relation whatever thereto. And yet it is seriously urged that in an action between his legal representatives and the defendants the latter had a right to show that this outside company had made a special agreement with it relating to the particular crossing, and to the conduct there of its employes. But further, the defendant's own evidence conclusively shows that its employes could not possibly have been influenced upon the occasion in question by knowledge of the contents of this contract. The defendant's engineer, who actually backed the train upon the deceased car, testified that he 'did not see anything of the street car before the collision.'"

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NEW TRIAL ORDERED.—Miles M. O'Brien and James G. Gannon brought an action, as receivers of the Madison Square Bank, to recover $50,000 from the East River Bridge Company, because it was alleged that that sum was transferred by Frederick Uhlman, who was a Director of the Madison Square Bank, and also the President of the East River Bridge Company, from the funds of the bank to Simon Uhlman, a creditor, with the intent on the part of the Director to give such creditor a preference, contrary to the provisions of Section 48 of the Stock Corporation law, such transfer being made when the bank was insolvent, or its insolvency was imminent, and that the transfer was void and the defendant was liable to account for the money. The referee before whom the case was tried dismissed the complaint. The decision was yesterday reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice McLaughlin. Justice Ingraham gave a dissenting opinion, holding that the section referred to would only affect a corporation which should have refused to pay any of its notes or obligations when due. "In this case a Director of this bank," Justice Ingraham said, "who is President of the defendant, a corporation, who was a depositor in the bank, signed, as President of the defendant, a check upon the Madison Square Bank, and delivered that check to another bank to be credited to the account of the defendant. It could not be claimed that either of these acts was the act of a Director of the Madison Square Bank, but they were the acts of the defendant, solely in the interest of such defendant, and had no relation to the position of the President of the defendant as a Director of the Madison Square Bank, and no authority that he derived as such Director had any relation to his act of signing this check or delivering it to the Hanover National Bank for collection. That check would have been collected as it was, whether Uhlman had been a Director of the Madison Square Bank or not, and no act of his as Director had anything to do with the execution or collection of the check. The check, when presented, was paid by the St. Nicholas Bank under a contract which it had with the Madison Square Bank, and not as the agent of the Madison Square Bank. * * * If Uhlman, as Director of the bank, had obtained any money from the bank after it had refused to pay its obligations, either in payment of a debt or for any other consideration, except in payment of its full value in cash to the bank, that transfer would have been void under the first clause of the section of the banking law, before referred to. But this payment to the defendant was not a payment by the bank, or to any of its officers, Directors, or stockholders."

BELLS WILL CHIME TO-NIGHT.

Steeple Songs Which Will Speed the Old Year and Welcome the New.

The chimes of Trinity and other churches in Manhattan will, as is customary, ring out the old year and greet the incoming of the New Year to-night. Because of the fact that the first day of the year falls on Sunday, the programmes arranged by the bell chimers of the different churches will not be as elaborate as usual. For the same reason the secular music will be given first to-night and the sacred music after midnight. It has been the custom to play the hymns before midnight, as marking the death of the old year, and the livelier music after midnight, as welcoming the birth of the new year.

The programme to be rendered by Albert Meislahn, Jr., bell chimer of Trinity, is as follows:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. "Our Flag is There."
3. "Unfurl the Glorious Banner."
4. "My Country's Flag of Stars."
5. "Hail Columbia."
6. "Yankee Doodle."
7. "The Old Volunteer Fireman."
8. "Happy New Year to Thee."
9. Sunday morning bells.
10. "Grand Millennium."
11. "My Sabbath Home."
12. "Adeste Fideles."
13. "Old Hundred."
14. "Home, Sweet Home."

Miss Bertha Thomas, the bell chimer of Grace Church, has arranged a simple programme, comprising selections of sacred and patriotic music.

J. Grant Senia, the chimer of St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, will render the following selections, beginning at 11:15 P. M.:

1. English chime changes.
2. "Red, White, and Blue."
3. "Old Folks at Home."
4. "Unfurl the Banner."
5. "Rule Britannia."
6. "See, the Conquering Hero Comes."
7. "Liberty Bell."
8. "Hail Columbia."
9. "Star of Freedom."
10. "Yankee Doodle."
11. "Coming Through the Rye."
12. "Sherman's March."
13. Duet: "Liberty," from "Puritana."
14. "The Starry Flag."
15. "Star-Spangled Banner."
16. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Midnight.

17. "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow."

Elaborate music will be the distinctive feature of the service at St. Patrick's Cathedral at 8 o'clock this evening. A Miserere by Rheinberger and a Benedictus from the Sistine Chapel collection will be rendered by the cathedral quartet and full chorus. Miss Hilke will sing "The Holy Night," by Adam, and Miss Clary will sing Shelley's "Christmas Song." Silo's "Tantum Ergo" will be sung by Mr. Kaiser and chorus. A sermon will be preached suitable to the occasion. The congregation will sing an opening hymn of thanksgiving, the "Adeste Fideles," and "Holy God We Praise Thy Name." Solemn benediction of the blessed sacrament will conclude the services.

FOOTBALL IN BOARD ROOM.

Produce Exchange Brokers Have a Preliminary New Year's Jollification.

Some of the members of the Produce Exchange began their "New Year's festivities" at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Four regulation footballs were smuggled upon the floor of the big trading room, and for fifteen or twenty minutes there was the liveliest kind of a demonstration. There were more than 100 members on the floor at that time, and nearly all of them joined in the chase after the pigskins. The four balls were kept in constant motion, and their sudden descent in unexpected quarters caused many hats to change shape. The electric light fixtures were banged mercilessly and a score or more of the incandescent bulbs were shattered. During the progress of the game the public gallery was crowded, and whenever one of the balls landed among the spectators it was hurled back to the frolicsome brokers with enthusiastic vigor.

A more elaborate entertainment will be witnessed in the Produce Exchange this afternoon. After the close of business there will be a promenade concert and vaudeville show. Some popular professionals have been engaged to "do their turns," and some of the members are expected to introduce some novel features. Admission will be by ticket only, and the tickets being limited in number were at a premium yesterday.

GEN. SHARPE ABOUT TO RETIRE?

Rumors Renewed Concerning Change in Board of General Appraisers.

Rumors of the probable retirement of Gen. George H. Sharpe from the Board of United States General Appraisers were revived yesterday on information from Washington that a change in the personnel of the board would be made early in January. Gen. Sharpe was not at the office of the General Appraisers yesterday afternoon, and his associates had heard nothing new regarding the General's intention to resign.

Gen. Sharpe made a personal announcement last Winter of his intention to retire from the service. He said that the condition of his health at that time demanded that he should have relaxation from business duties. His resignation was also in harmony with the wishes of the controlling powers in the Treasury Department. Old political friends of Gen. Sharpe interceded in his behalf at Washington, and action in the matter of his retirement was held in abeyance. The subsequent development of the war feeling and the war itself caused the matter to be laid aside for the time being, and Gen. Sharpe continued to perform the duties of General Appraiser.

Persons who are well informed regarding the situation say that the Treasury Department is now disposed to take action on Gen. Sharpe's year-old resignation. One of his old friends said yesterday that Gen. Sharpe had often remarked that when he reached the age of seventy years he would retire from active business. He is now in his seventy-first year. The post of General Appraiser is filled by the appointment of the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate. It is a life position, and the salary is $7,000 a year.

SEEKING A "YANKEE CAPTAIN."

Recently "Reconstructed" Confederate Veteran Here to Find Him.

A. B. Stronach of Raleigh, N. C., commander of the Confederate Veteran Camp there, is in New York seeking information concerning a Federal artillery Captain who befriended him in the civil war. Mr. Stronach is at the Broadway Central Hotel. When seen yesterday, he explained that he had never been entirely "reconstructed" until the recent war with Spain, when his son marched away with the Second North Carolina Regiment under the Stars and Stripes. That, he says, wiped out all differences, and he now is making every effort to find his "Yankee Captain."

"In the civil war," said the Confederate veteran, "I was in Starr's Battery, attached to Hope Division, and on May 8, 1865, when the battery was on its way to Raleigh, I fell out, and, being sick, was lying on the roadside seven miles from the city. A Captain of United States artillery came by, and putting me on his horse, walked to Raleigh, leading the animal. He told me he was commander of a battery from a city in the Western part of New York State. I remember that our division had captured four guns from his command, and two of them were given to my battery. Upon these guns were inscriptions from the ladies of the town, who had presented them to the company. Now that we are all together, I am very anxious to find my friend again, and he will probably read of the incident in THE NEW YORK TIMES and recall it."

Mr. Stronach said he could speak with authority for the Confederate veterans of North Carolina, and say that they think the project for Congress to pension them is absurd and is not in accordance with the desires of the old soldiers.

The proper medicine for any sort of cold is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

ROYAL Baking Powder
Absolutely Pure.
Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar.

ART MUSEUM EXPLAINS

Committee Gives Reason for Rejection of Mr. Robinson's Canvas.

PAINTING NOT HIS BEST WORK

Mr. Huntington Says He Could Not Have Conscientiously Voted to Accept It—S. P. Avery's Views.

The controversy which seems to have arisen between certain members of the Society of American Artists and the Art Committee of the Metropolitan Museum over the rejection of a picture by the late impressionistic painter, Theodore Robinson is thought to be really a controversy between the older and more conservative and the younger and more progressive schools of art in America. It transpired yesterday upon investigation that Messrs. Beckwith, Weir, and Jaccaci, who really headed the movement and subscription to purchase an example of Mr. Robinson's work for presentation to the Museum, tendered the picture not to the Museum direct but to and through a member of the Art Committee. Had the tender been made direct to the Museum an answer would have been returned to the artists after the Museum's Art Committee had passed upon the picture.

The members of the Art Committee of the Metropolitan Museum, of which Henry G. Marquand is Chairman, yesterday denied that the landscape was not accepted because the committee disapproved of Mr. Robinson's art. The real and only reason, it was explained, was that the picture submitted was not considered by two of the members to do justice to Mr. Robinson's talent.

Daniel Huntington appeared greatly surprised at the agitation to which the rejection of the picture has given rise, and the aged artist confessed that he failed to understand it. "There was no prejudice in the matter, of course," said he. "The reason why the offer of the picture was refused was because, in the judgment of Mr. Marquand and myself, it did not do Theodore Robinson justice.

"Mr. Marquand and D. O. Mills, the other members of the committee, were not present when Mr. Avery and I examined it. Mr. Avery was in favor of accepting it. I think this was more from benevolence than conviction. He had subscribed to the fund to present a specimen of Mr. Robinson's art to the museum, but I do not think he saw this particular picture before or at the time of its purchase. The landscape was one of a number left in the artist's studio. It was sketched from nature, and was a good picture, but it did not represent Mr. Robinson's best work by any means.

"The Metropolitan Museum of Art is not a temporary affair. It is destined to endure for all time, and the aim of the Art Committee is to have in it only masterpieces, only works of art worthy of such a great institution. I pointed this out to Mr. Avery. He admitted that the picture was not a great one, but thought that, inasmuch as Mr. Robinson's best works were in private collections, and thus unprocurable, it would perhaps be best to accept the specimen offered. I contended that it did not follow, because the pictures really creditable to the artist's talent were in the possession of private persons, that one of them would not some day be presented to the museum or be offered for sale.

"The difference was submitted to Mr. Marquand, who, as I have already said, indorsed my views. I would have been only too glad to vote in favor of accepting the picture could I have done so conscientiously, but I could not.

"I do not know whether the picture was regarded as a worthy addition to the museum by the Society of American Artists, or how many members of the society saw it, but I doubt whether the remarks made by some of the men who offered it represent the opinion of the society as a body. I do not know where the picture is.

"The charge that the committee is accustomed to discriminate in favor of foreign artists is baseless and unkind. Our sympathies naturally lean toward American art, and we are desirous of acquiring for the museum as many works by American artists as we can. Each picture or object of art is examined impartially, and its artistic value is alone considered."

"I think a great deal of fuss is being made about a very small matter," said Samuel P. Avery. "Why it should have been given such prominence in the newspapers I cannot conjecture. It is absurd. I certainly was in favor of accepting the picture, but Mr. Marquand and Mr. Huntington did not share my views. There, I imagined, the matter ended.

"I cannot say whether the committee will take any steps in the direction of reconsidering its decision. I have not been advised that such action has been contemplated. Therefore you know as much about the matter as I do.

"And, anyhow, I do not believe the public is even remotely interested in it. If some people entertain a contrary opinion and are so worked up over the picture, why do they not exhibit it and let the public pass judgment upon it?

"Mr. Weir's assertion that the canvas was refused because it was 'not enough of a picture,' and his intimation that a preference is shown for big paintings by foreign artists that are of no artistic value, are too ridiculous to be discussed. There is in the museum a large canvas by Mr. Weir himself."

Henry G. Marquand refused to be interviewed on the subject last night. He sent down word that he was tired and weak and that "he had nothing to say regarding that matter, any way." Although no matter of any kind had been mentioned, this message supposedly referred to the rejection of the Robinson painting.

At the residence of D. O. Mills the butler stated that Mr. Mills was engaged and could not be seen.

The late Theodore Robinson was what is known as a painters' painter. In other words, his work, on the whole, although of undoubted merit and of a high standard, did not appeal to the general public. He was a member of what is known as the impressionistic school in Western French and American art. Of this school Messrs. Beckwith and Weir are admirers, and Mr. Weir in particular is a devoted follower.

Mr. Robinson was born June 3, 1852, in Vermont, and died April 2, 1896. He was a pupil of the National Academy of Design, and from there went to Paris, where he studied under Carolus Duran and Gérome for five years. He returned to this country in 1878, and painted until 1884 without meeting with any great success. Upon his return to France about this time he came under the influence of Monet, the leader of the French impressionists. When he returned he received the Webb prize for a landscape at the Society of American Artists' exhibition in 1890, and later was awarded the Shaw prize for a picture entitled "In the Snow." The sale of his works, at which the picture in controversy was purchased, occurred in 1897.

Jewelry Firm Robbed by Clerk.

Central Office Detective Gargan arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court Thursday as a suspicious person a young man who gave his name as Frank Thomas. It was said that he was under arrest for the larceny of $10,000 worth of jewelry. Yesterday morning the man was again arraigned, this time under the name of Thomas J. Maloney. He stated that he was a clerk in the employ of Jenkins & Mattson, jewelers, at 1,307 Broadway, and that he had gone under the name of Frank Thomas. The firm has been missing stock for years. Maloney confessed, and Magistrate Mo.t held him in $2,000 for examination. The members of the jewelry firm said the accused had been in their employ for ten years.

Building Inspectors Transferred.

Superintendent of Buildings John A. Dooner has ordered the following transfers of Building Inspectors, sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners, to take effect on Jan. 1: Joseph J. Ryan, Peter MacEvoy, and John W. Wagner, from Bronx Borough to Brooklyn; John Burke, John J. Clancey, Michael P. Walsh, Neil P. Dougherty, Fergus McGarry, John P. Anderson, Volney Rutan, and Harry Stafford, from Manhattan to Brooklyn.

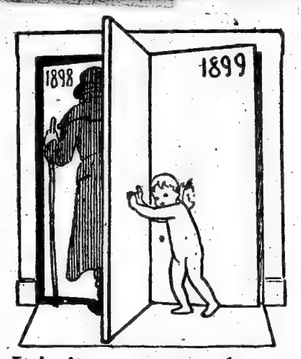

It isn't every year that you get a chance at our best overcoats for $18—this is our first fire in 24 years of business.

Roughish cloths are getting scarce; but there's still every size in the smooth, long-wearing kerseys: blue black gray and brown.

Men's $18.
Young men's $15.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

For New Year's Day
GREETING CARDS
by the hundreds.
Rich Jewelry and Fans,
Hair Ornaments and
Duchesse Lace
Handkerchiefs.
Daniell's Broadway, 8th & 9th Sts.

Protection against GRIPPE
Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
RETAIL STORES
166 Broadway, near Cortlandt.
16 West 23rd St.
248 W. 125th St., Harlem.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Tailoring Dept. 227 Broadway.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS
DRAPERIES
for every purpose—of laces and gauzy nets, of stripes and insertions, of ruffles and dadoes now at special bargain prices.
STRIPED BAGDAD PORTIERES
$5.00 a pr.
(reduced from $6.50.)
(three yards long; Oriental colors and designs.)
Your interest is to buy artistic and well-made furniture; it need not be expensive; all sorts reduced before stock-taking.
"Long Credit" provides for immediate comfort.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Happy New Year.
We give you the opportunity to buy one of our $25, $20 & $22 Suits, (reduced to-day),
at $18.
These are high class worsteds and cheviots.
Some of our great bargains in Overcoats remain for to-day's buyers.
Open Late This Evening.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

American Seamen's Friend Society Elects Him Vice President.

Rear Admiral Dewey has been elected Honorary Vice President of the American Seamen's Friend Society of this city. Admiral Dewey received this honor first among the many that have been accorded him since his great victory in Manila Bay. Following his first great victory, the Board of Trustees of the American Seamen's Friend Society called a special meeting and, setting aside all precedents, elected Admiral Dewey Honorary Vice President. Admiral Dewey was immediately notified of his election, and a few days ago the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stitt, Secretary of the society, received the following from the hero of Manila:

Flagship Olympia,
Manila, P. I., October 20, 1898.

W. C. Stitt, D. D.:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 16, informing me that at a meeting of the American Seamen's Friend Society they had done me the honor of electing me an Honorary Vice President of their society.

It is indeed gratifying to me to receive this distinction, and especially so as coming from an organization that devotes its energies to the betterment, physically and morally, of the American sailor. Kindly convey to the society my most sincere thanks for the honor they have conferred upon me, and while apologizing for this tardy acknowledgment, believe me, very sincerely yours,
GEORGE DEWEY.

AUGUSTUS W. PETERS'S FUNERAL

The Body Will Lie in State To-day at Scottish Rite Hall.

The body of Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, who died on Thursday, will lie in state in Scottish Rite Hall from 1:30 o'clock this afternoon until 8 o'clock this evening, when a service will be held. During the afternoon a detail of eighteen members of the Old Guard, under Lieut. W. D. May, will act as a guard of honor.

The services in the evening will be conducted by Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M.; Constellation Chapter, No. 209, R. A. M.; Clinton Commandery, No. 14, K. T.; Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and four bodies of the Scottish Rite order. The Old Guard will be present, as will be the Tammany Hall Executive Committee and a large delegation from the Tammany Hall General Committee. Mayor Van Wyck, the Presidents of the boroughs, and other city officials will also attend.

After the services the body will be taken to the Grand Central Station and placed on the midnight train, on which it will be taken to St. John, N. B. Several members of the Old Guard and four members of Mecca Temple will accompany the body to St. John.

The Family of Mr. Peters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The late Augustus Winniett Peters, coming to New York from St. John, was nevertheless the representative of families notable in the Colonial history of Long Island—Hewlett, Lester, Peters. His great grandfather, Valentine Hewlett Peters, author of the famous Hempstead resolutions, was for more than forty years, a leading man in Queens County. His eldest son, James Peters, one of "The Fifty-five," was the leader of the exiled band of Loyalists who went to Nova Scotia in the Spring fleet of 1783. One of the original grantees of St. John, he later established himself at Gagetown. The history of his six sons is the history of the province in which his descendants have successively held the highest places in the judiciary. It is a matter of historic justice that a son of this exiled family, returning to New York, became the first President of the Borough of Manhattan.
M. B. F.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1898.

Christmas at East Side Mission.

The Manhattan East Side Mission, formerly known as the New York Bible and Fruit Mission to Public Hospitals, held Christmas services for the children of the Sunday and sewing schools last night at its house, 420 East Twenty-sixth Street. A musical programme was rendered and an address was made by Dr. Jay Peck of Corona, L. I. Mrs. William T. Blodgett is President and Miss S. A. Chinn Superintendent.

Benefit for Girls' Technical School.

The Trustees of the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, at 267 Henry Street, gave for its benefit a performance at the Carnegie Lyceum yesterday afternoon. The house was filled. The programme was composed of a gossip pantomime, flag drill, "Jack and the Bean Stalk," marionettes, and singing and dancing. The participants were children who were thoroughly drilled for the exhibition.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features,) and next Monday with thirty-two-page annual Financial Review.—Adv.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This afternoon at 2—LOHENGRIN. Eames, Meisslinger, Van Dyck, Bispham, Muhlmann, and Edouard de Reszke.
To-night at 8—at pop. prices—LA TRAVIATA. Sembrich, Campanari, Bars, Pringle, and Saligmac. Sun. Ev'g., Jan. 1—Fifth Sunday Night Concert. Soloists—Mme. Lilli Lehmann, MM. Campanari and Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Schalk. Sunday Concert Prices, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50. Boxes $8 and $12.
Mon. Jan. 2, at 8—Mozart's opera DON GIOVANNI. Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, Maurel.
Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 3, at 8, at Brooklyn Academy, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, with identical New York Cast.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Suzanne Adams, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers, Plançon.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Engle, Sembrich, Campanari, Carbone, and Ed. de Reszke.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

HUNGARIAN PEASANT BALL, TO-NIGHT, 11 o'clock. Miss Madge Lessing giving the bride away, Hungarian Songs by Mr. Julius Steger, Kapossy's Unrivalled Gypsy Band, by kind permission of Mr. Geo. W. Lederer, of the Casino. Grand Central Palace, Lexington Av. and 43d St. Startling Features. Fantastic Dances, Real Magyar Wedding Mock Marriages, Divorce Mill and Jail in full operation. Boxes $20 and $15. Box Seats $2.50. ADMISSION $1.

CARNEGIE HALL, 26th Season, 1898-99.
Oratorio Society
Frank Damrosch Conductor.
TO-NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE
The Messiah
SOLOISTS.
Scpr. Miss Sarah Anderson
Contr. Miss Katherine Fisk
Tenor Whitney Mockridge
Basso David Bispham
Reserved seats 75 cents to $2.00. Boxes $12 and $15 at box office.

Loan Collection of PORTRAITS,
Exhibited for the benefit of the ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily, Sundays included. Admission, 50 cts.

CHICKERING HALL, Jan. 5, 6, and 7 at 8. Sat. Matinée at 2.
A Temple of Mirth for 3 days.
Scotland's Famous Comedian, the Great
FRAME,
and His Company of Invincible Stars, Singers, Dancers, Pipers, and Specialty Artists. Two Dollars' worth of fun for 25, 50, and 75 cts. Reserved seats on sale at hall Tuesday morning.
J. B. POND, Manager.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-day, Matinée. Positively last time.
"IM WEISSEN ROESS'L."
To-night at 8:15, Sylvester Feier,
"WHERE IS THE CAT?"

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
17TH WEEK! MAT. TO-DAY. The Turtle.
SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676, 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
A SCARLET CHARMER.
A Winter Garden of Tropical Enjoyment
World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Mat. Every Day 25. Evenings, 25 & 50c.
This Week—LIGHTS o' LONDON.
Sun. Concert To-morrow Eve. Isham's Octoroons.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
Startling Sensation—"An Affair of Honor."
Foreign Vaudeville—Jan. 2d, Cissie Loftus.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. PRICES 25c., 75c., $1.00.
SPORTING LIFE
Mats. New Year's, To-day, & Wed., 2; Eve., 8:15.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mat. To-day. THE WHITE HEATHER With Rose Coghlan. Nxt. W'k—The White Heather. Mat. Mon

COLUMBUS. Mat. To-day. THE RAYS in A HOT OLD TIME Nxt. W—Andrew Mack—An Irish Gentleman. Mat. New Years

PALACE 58th St. CONTINUOUS and 3d Ave. 1:30 to 11. 25c. Performance. 11 P. M. 50c.
Helene Mora, McIntyre and Heath, Hayes and Lytton, Canfield and Carleton, Montgomery and Stone

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Books and Authors.

The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

AN ARMA VIRUMQUE CANO YEAR.

Events, for one cannot speak exactly of war and death as fortuitous circumstances, have saved the year which closes to-night from mediocrity, and have put upon it the stamp of rare individuality, not to say distinction. The assertion has been made that probably more has been already published regarding our war with Spain than about the Revolution. The most notable books of the year in quality have been biographical, and those at least about Gladstone, Bismarck, Tennyson, Lewis Carroll, and Henry Drummond have found the reason for their publication in the recent death of those conspicuous men of thought or deed. Thus, both upon the quality and the quantity of the year's great output of books, those two groupsof events, which are usually considered the greatest of calamities, have put their stamp. And the literature so stamped has gained a distinction from the majesty of the circumstances that gave it birth.

It is certain that some works have been held back by the flood of war literature, and that the commanding position of some of the biography has thrown an obscuring shadow upon other work; but it is not probable that any books of such prominence as otherwise to have given a marked character to the year's literary output have suffered from either of these causes. The best that 1898 was destined to have, in fiction, essay, science, or poetry, it probably obtained. That in spite of some books of merit, like "Ave Roma Immortalis," and some that have sold prodigiously, like "The Day's Work," "Red Rock," and "David Harum," the output, judged from a pinnacle of years, would have proved colorless without the aid of such inspiration, we shall have to confess as we run over the year's long list.

So it happens that war and death—in two or three cases the deaths of this very year, in further proof that now fast writers feed fast presses—have stamped the literary output of the twelve months and have given to it a distinctive character of its own of which there was scant promise when the year began. They have made it after all a notable year in our literature, one strong and forceful, for themes were high. A great deal of unusual travel, martial deeds, and the lives of great men have been the common subjects, so that even about the Christmas literature there has been a ruggedness that is rare. It has been a year of masculine writing. The chorus of a multitude of writers might well have been "Arma virumque cano."

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS.

A good simile should read both ways. Let us liken, then, a feast of reason to a dinner. The table of contents of a magazine is the periodical's menu card, and the selections which intending readers make as their eyes run over it form in the aggregate a literary judgment that ought to be important. Could we get this record, it would be interesting and no doubt instructive. Now the editors can only guess, and the best of them are merely those who seem to have guessed the nearest right, judging by the crowds who invest in their table d'hôte. But which is the real pièce de résistance, and how highly do the patrons value the entrées? Is it the whole bill of fare that attracts, or only a certain dish, or is it something about them all—the spice, or its lack; the French sauces, or the mere table adornment—that sells the dinner?

There is no time when the simile seems better or the questions are more pertinent than in the holiday season, and no time when one fancies that the guessers might learn more from the selections of the literary epicures who are their patrons. It is the avowed purpose of each editor to put forth a Christmas banquet and make of his December number a feast as distinctly appropriate for the twenty-fifth of the month as the preceding number was for Thanksgiving Day and as the next will be commonplace. He has carried his ambition to the furthest limit. We have had in his articles the literary equivalents of cold plum pudding and hot plum pudding, of plum pudding ablaze in English fashion and of raisins without the pudding. We have had a feast; but unfortunately it has been wont to be all of one article served in a dozen forms. The table is gay with greens and holly, as, of course, it ought to be; but wherever we turn the menus have been alike; and if in the past one would take anything from the Christmas bills of fare it was almost sure to be a Christmas viand that was rammed down his throat.

All the guessers, that is, guessed similarly. They are right in guessing that we want a banquet suitable to the season; but at the real Christmas dinner there are many other things than rich plum pudding, and the diner who is bold enough to shake his head when that is offered yet need not starve. To make still more prominent this folly of excluding from the Christmas menu everything except the Christmas dishes, let it be recalled that the feast of the magazine is not for Christmas Day alone, but for a month; and how poor a housewife would she be who gave to those who came to her board only plum pudding from Thanksgiving until New Year's!

But this year, it is just to say, there has been an improvement. We have to thank the war for that literary change at least. The perennial holiday pathos and Christmas cheer, in verse or story, have now sandwiched between them some good strong war material that a man can read when his stocking is elsewhere than on the chimney, and when another than a Yule log is in the hearth. Whether the change is to be permanent coming years must show; whether the editors are laying to heart the lesson of large sales with varied menus we cannot yet be sure; but this is a good time to call their attention to the moral, and for readers to smack their lips at something else than the annual plum-pudding article. They must have that, indeed; but they do not want it all alone. The truth is that, just as it was possible for a vigorous patriot to think in the early Summer of a few other things than battle, so it is possible in long December to be interested in various subjects without loss of Christmas fervor. Let us hurrah for Santa Claus, and bow our heads at thought of the birth in the manger—but how, entre nous, is the stock market on a score of business days?

FROUDE'S CARLYLE.

David Wilson's Effective Arraignment of the Famous Biography.*

A great many people still base their opinion of Carlyle, particularly in his domestic relations, upon Froude's account. Undoubtedly the pose in Carlyle's magnificent rhetoric and his egoistic concern with his own physical comfort or discomfort, in part account for the readiness of the public to accept Froude's view of his private character; but it is late in the day to be surprised by any new proof of that historian's inaccuracy. Whoever has followed the magazines or read Prof. Norton's editions is sufficiently prepared for the contents of Mr. Wilson's volume, which, in spite of some errors of taste, is profoundly convincing. In it the author stands like Hamlet. "Look here upon this picture and on this," he says, showing upon the one hand Carlyle as he appears to those who read Froude "with the ends of their fingers," and upon the other hand Carlyle as he seems to Mr. Wilson after Froude's legion of errors has been dispersed. The number and character of these errors form a strange commentary upon the possibilities of self-deception. Self-deception there must have been, for no human being would consciously build any part of his reputation upon such a flimsy tissue of false representation, unless he found it true enough to satisfy his own imperfectly developed taste for truth. We will not go into Mr. Wilson's examination of the causes of Froude's remarkable insincerity of mind. It will interest many readers, but will hardly be accepted by many as conclusive. The following passage sums up the qualities of the biography upon which Mr. Wilson has leveled his fire of criticism:

"His (Froude's) book was carefully manufactured, according to his own rules of working. The narrative is carefully arranged. It is nearly perfect in grammar, and it is a readable book. The story is an artistic whole, able to bear comparison with the latest successful novel. As a description of Carlyle it is a failure. It is not even an account of the facts of Carlyle's life as ascertained by inquiry; it is merely an account of Carlyle as he appeared to Mr. Froude. If Mr. Froude had so described it, he would have been less blameworthy. But he pretended to have sifted all the evidence he could find, when, as a matter of fact, he had only dipped into it, seeking nothing but a few entertaining passages suitable for quotation. He repeatedly assures us that he has no wish but to tell the truth, and the 'good, easy man' seems to fancy that nothing else is needed. It is, however, a matter of common experience that persons of good intelligence narrate in perfect good faith stories which on investigation are found to be false. We do not, therefore, call them liars—at least we should not! We should say they are mistaken. Even so Mr. Froude, having allowed his pen to run away with him, mistakes, and mistakes, and mistakes, till at last the critical reader loses all patience, and, like Mr. Lilly, declines to believe anything he says without corroboration. His narrative is not a criminally false one, but it is a book of blunders."

In talking with Prof. Norton Mr. Wilson once essayed the guess that Froude's "Carlyle" contained "as many errors as pages—about 1,900." Prof. Norton smiled and handed him a volume of the biography containing his own pencil corrections, which showed far more than an average of one error per page. "In some parts the average was about one error per sentence." More than once an error "raises the question what quotation marks mean in Mr. Froude's pages." Mr. Froude makes a quotation thus:

"Sandy Macleod, a pensioned soldier who had served under Wolfe, lived in an adjoining cottage, and had stories to tell of his adventures."

We read in the "Reminiscences," (Pages 28, 29:)

"One Macleod, 'Sandy Macleod,' a wandering pensioner, invalided out of some Highland regiment, (who had served in America,—I must think with General Wolfe) had strayed to Brownknowe with his old wife, and taken a Cottage of my Grandfather. He, with his wild foreign legends, and strange half-idiotic half-genial ways, was a great figure with the young ones. * * *" He "was much about their house working for his rent and so forth."

"As readers see," Mr. Wilson remarks, "the quotation, notwithstanding the quotation marks, is after all merely a paraphrase." In the next three sentences old Thomas Carlyle is thus spoken of:

"He studied 'Anson's Voyages,' and in his old age, strange to say, when his sons were growing into young men, he would sit with a neighbor over the fire, reading, much to their scandal, the 'Arabian Nights.' They had become, James Carlyle especially, and his brother through him, serious lads, and they were shocked to see two old men occupied on the edge of the grave with such idle vanities."

Among the several errors in this brief passage Mr. Wilson calls attention to this amusing one:

"At the time James Carlyle censured what his father was doing he was, says Mr. Froude, a 'lad,' 'growing into a young man,' and his father was 'on the edge of the grave.' Now, old Thomas Carlyle died in 1806 aged 84, and his son James, born in 1758, died in 1832. James Carlyle, therefore, was twenty years of age in 1778, or about twenty-eight years before his father died, and more than twenty years before one

*MR. FROUDE AND CARLYLE. By David Wilson. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1898. Price, $2.00.

been enabled to answer, having never ascertained up to this moment whether there are seven cows or eleven. The fact is, I take no delight in cows, and have happily no concern with them. Carlyle and I are not playing farmers here, which were a rash and unnatural attempt. My brother-in-law is the farmer, and fights his own battle."

Enough has been quoted to show the reader that Mr. Wilson has not founded his book upon any shifting sands of conjecture. Mr. Froude probably was much deceived by his own false perspective. The annoyances about which Mrs. Carlyle was humorously frank could not be taken by him in the same spirit, for he had no sense of humor; and he exaggerated them to absurd proportions through his inability to understand how in living with Carlyle there could have been stimulating enjoyment enough to counterbalance much more bilious irritability than he seems ever to have shown. Not merely the pompous enjoyment of martyrdom for the sake of intellect and greatness and character, but the enjoyment of intercourse with a man of humor and warmth of nature. That they were in love with each other is one of the self-evident facts denied by Mr. Froude and asserted by Mr. Wilson. That Carlyle was often in great suffering and subject to fits of gloom and nervousness is perfectly true. That in the worst of these attacks he was ever unkind to or neglectful of his wife does not appear from any evidence obtainable.

That Mrs. Carlyle was frail in health, requiring and receiving willing attention from her husband, and that she was herself of lively and provocable temper, does appear. That they lived together on admirable terms is attested by various witnesses. That in his "Reminiscences" he blamed himself for absurdly trivial faults, expressing a contrition out of all proportion to the offense, and keeping silence concerning any difficulties due to Mrs. Carlyle's own ill-health or faults of temper, is an explanation that accounts for a great deal. A vain man, as Mr. Froude indisputably was, can never believe that another man may picture himself more contemptible than he is. Self-depreciation in honesty and humility is outside his ken.

A desecrating hand has been laid upon the home-life of the Carlyles, and to modify the consequences Mr. Wilson has written a book that is heartily commendable. We could only wish that he had attained a calmer and more judicial tone in presenting his carefully gathered facts. In his preface he holds out a promise of a new life of Carlyle, "gathering together in a duly sifted condition everything interesting and authentic that can be discovered regarding him." The work, he says, is not, however, likely to be finished for many years, and he invites correspondence with "any one who can in any way assist in elucidating any fact relating to Carlyle, however apparently insignificant."

Christmas week is never a very lively one in art circles in New York, and it closed again to-day with no departure from the usual rule. The Portrait Show has, of course, been the central point of interest, not only to art lovers, but to the general public, and the Academy galleries have been thronged morning, afternoon, and evening. The receipts have constantly been gratifying to the charitable men and women who organized the show for the benefit of the Orthopaedic Hospital. While the show has a few pictures which must have undoubtedly crept in through social influences, it is by far the best that New York has ever seen, and continued study develops new interest and new beauties all the time. It is one of those rare exhibitions which grow upon the visitor, and which the more seen is the more liked. Particularly is this true of a number of the portraits, and more especially of the charming collection of old masters which Mr. Lathrop has so well hung in the West Gallery. It has sometimes seemed as if the arranging for a gallery of old masters in conjunction with an exhibition of modern portraits was not altogether wise, for it must be confessed that after one has passed an hour in this little West Gallery to come out impressed with the beauty of line and color there shown, most of those in the other galleries look poor and weak in comparison. On the other hand, such an arrangement has marked educational value, and even the tyro as well as the art student proper, can learn much from comparing the work of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Vandyke, and others of the older men with the art of portraiture as it is to-day.

It is not generally known that François Millet, the son of the great J. F. Millet, has been in New York for some weeks past on a visit with his wife, who is the elder daughter of Mrs. Sylvanus Read. M. Millet, whose romantic marriage to Miss Read two years ago is well remembered, brought over several of his paintings, which have been privately shown to some few of the Cognoscenti at the Cottier Gallery, in East Thirty-fourth Street, and some of which have been sold. M. Millet, who has passed most of his life at Barbizon, paints pastoral subjects. He has a nice sense of color, charming sentiment, and although it is difficult to discern any traces of his father's genius in his work, his canvases are above the average in merit. Of the two now in the Cottier Gallery, one has for its subject a scene outside an old courtyard, near which are standing some figures, with horses, with a grove of trees in the left foreground. The color scheme is light and joyous, and the work has a good atmosphere and feeling, although the sky is a trifle hard. The other shows a row of characteristic French peasant huts, with a pool in front, and also has good outdoor feeling, soft color, and sentiment. M. and Mme. Millet expect to return to their French home very shortly. The Cottier Gallery, one of the most interesting and artistic in New York, is well worth a visit at present. There are among the multitude of artistic and beautiful objects to be seen there the four superb compositions by Delacroix. Perhaps the strongest Ruysdael ever shown in New York, and a remarkably fine example of Sir Joshua Reynolds, a portrait of "Lady Rothes," in which the decorative treatment of the background and the wonderful handling of the black lace fichu, through which the warm flesh shows, and of the creamy white lace of the dress, are remarkably fine. Several water colors by Mauve, thoroughly characteristic and good examples—one in particular, a wood chopper in the forest, rather an unusual motif, and a number of superior Michels, are also worthy of study. These are but a few of the choice pictures scattered here and there throughout this interesting gallery.

The Tissot pictures will be shown on Monday next for the last time in New York. They will then be removed to Chicago. The American Art Galleries will be open to-morrow from 1 to 6 P. M. and until 11 P. M. on Monday. Following the exhibition of the Tissot pictures will come that of a selection of valuable oil paintings from the Powers Art Gallery of Rochester, and some pieces of statuary. These will be sold at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Jan. 18, 19, and 20 at auction. The collection includes representative examples of many of the better-known artists of the modern American and foreign schools from Achenbach and W. H. Beard to Ziem and T. W. Wood. The collection is to be sold by order of the executors of the Powers estate.

There have been recently placed on view at the Schaus Gallery three portraits by Kaulbach and Franz von Lenbach. The first by Kaulbach is said to be a likeness of the artist's wife and depicts her standing holding a violin. The background is a landscape illumined by the rays of the setting sun. The expression is exceedingly sweet, and the pose is dignified and graceful. There is good color quality in the landscape and in the details of the gown, but the flesh tones are rather cold and thin. Von Lenbach's two portraits are of Mr. Herman Schaus and his daughter, Miss Schaus. The latter is very refined in treatment, tender in expression, and beautifully drawn and posed, but the color of the flesh, like that of Kaulbach, is too cold and thin. The white gown of course accentuates this impression and does not afford sufficient contrast. Much better is the portrait of Mr. Schaus, in which the brush work is broad and strong and the color rich and natural. It is evident that von Lenbach's motier

THE WHISTLER-MACMONNIES SCHOOL.

Early in the Autumn it was announced that James McN. Whistler and Frederick C. MacMonnies, the sculptor, had opened a school of drawing and painting in Paris. Although the world is well used to the eccentricities of Mr. Whistler and is not surprised at anything he may choose to do, such was not the case in this instance. Whistler, as the painter, the author, the wit, the friend of no man, was a familiar figure, but as a teacher—that was a new rôle, and the art world of Paris was immediately all attention. Talk was rife in the studios and predictions of success or failure plentiful, with the weight of opinion mostly in the latter scale.

The school opened and students flocked to its doors and the classes immediately became so full that large numbers had to be turned away. The peculiar personality of Whistler had been depended upon, no doubt, to attract women, and the fact is that the majority of the applicants have been women. The men were not convinced.

The arrangement was that Mr. Whistler would criticise on Wednesday and Mr. MacMonnies on Saturday. The announcement that the latter was to teach drawing and painting occasioned no little surprise on this side of the water, for it is not very generally known that he has painted for several years and exhibited often at the Salon. Those who have seen these exhibits describe them as "strong," virile work, but very Salonlike, meaning thereby that they are good, but interesting almost entirely from the artist's point of view. In America MacMonnies is known almost exclusively as a sculptor.

Indications are not wanting that the diagnosis of the majority of the studios was correct. Many of the students were Americans, who, like those of other nationalities, were attracted to the new venture merely out of curiosity. It would be absurd, they think, to leave America and go all the way to Paris to study under an American, and so, having tried the experiment a couple of weeks, they return to the old established schools. From latest reports, although many students are still at work in the Whistler classes, a large number have left, and the failure of the school seems a matter of only a short time. For some reason, which is unknown, Mr. MacMonnies has refused to criticise any more. What most astonished the students was the character of the criticism. Whistler, contrary to all expectations, spoke mostly of the drawing, whereas MacMonnies, who would be supposed most interested in form, criticised color exclusively.

This is one of the large number of rockets that rush athwart the Parisian heavens each year, and help to make it the Mecca of the artist and student.

An announcement that has been made in The Outlook of the result of the voting contest carried on by its readers to determine the best ten books of a twelvemonth has one result to which The Outlook calls no attention, but which is more important than the list obtained. This is the evidence of the impracticability to any individual of a list secured by popular vote. It would be easy to say that because The Outlook invited its readers to select by ballot the ten books published during the year ending Sept. 30, 1898, which, "all things considered, are the most important," there was no intention of securing a list serviceable to any individual. But the prize offered to the one whose list proved closest to that adopted was a gift of the ten selected volumes—a fact which seems to indicate that the resulting literary hotch-potch was not anticipated. The titles selected, in the order of precedence indicated by the total vote, are as follows—technical books and reprints having been barred out: "The Life and Letters of Tennyson," Mrs. Ward's "Helbeck of Bannisdale," Justin McCarthy's "Story of Gladstone's Life," "Caleb West," "The Workers," Busch's "Bismarck," Mrs. Wiggin's "Penelope's Progress," "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning," "Rupert of Hentzau," and John Fiske's "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors." Can one imagine any intelligent reader, as Outlook readers are individually, making so incongruous a list, or, if receiving the prize, caring for each volume in it? How bewildered would be the innocent brain that accepted this list for guidance in its reading for the immediate future! It is to the credit of the contestants that the list which was nearest right contained only eight of the ten selected volumes. It is probable that that list had a practical value, to one person at least. By the way, four out of the ten "important" books, nearly half the list, be it noted, are biographical.

It might look to an outsider as if the Omar cult in England was becoming a rather farcical business. Nevertheless the Persian was no acetic, but, as far as we can tell, he was a real jolly fellow. Did he always sip sherbet, or did he not, when he had a chance, make merry with many a goblet of sound Shiraz wine? At a recent Omar function, held in London, the club sang the praises of the poet, and Mr. Barry Paine recited a costermonger doggerel, the last two verses of which were:

"A song (an' chorus) in a well-lit bar,
Pot o' best bitter an' two d. cigar—
That an' a frien'ly barmide's all yer wornts.
Pleasure? Why, books won't tike yer 'arf as far.
"Come, fill my glawss! The liquor 'ere is prime,
Don't worry me abart no 'igh surblime—
Yer know, we ain't gort all the night ter stye,
An' in a little while it's closin' time."

Did the poet of the Rubaiyat turn in his grave at such incongruities? Or what would Fitzgerald have said? It is a scoffing world, and with but little reverence.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Worcester's Book on the Philippines.*

In the midst of many books now being placed in the market treating of the Philippine Islands, it is gratifying to find a few which have been prepared by persons who have resided in the islands long enough to be somewhat familiar with the resources of the archipelago and the life of the inhabitants. The volume which we have before us, by Prof. Dean C. Worcester, entitled, "The Philippine Islands and Their People," is one of the few included in this class, and one of the best of its kind. The author visited the islands as a member of Dr. Steere's scientific expedition in 1887, and remained nearly a year, visiting many of the islands and gaining a considerable acquaintance with the native habits of life. In 1890 he returned for a stay of two years and eight months, and in the course of his zoological researches visited all of the principal islands of the archipelago, and with superior advantages, as he had been provided with an order from Weyler, the then Governor General, which secured for him unusual attention and courtesies from the Spanish officials. Of the latter, as well as the natives of the different provinces, including some of the wildest savages, the author had exceptional opportunities for observation. He has undoubtedly made excellent use of these opportunities, as the interesting and valuable treatise which he now offers the public testifies.

Tourists to the Philippines generally confine their sightseeing to Manila and its vicinity and short journeys to the interior. When departing they believe that they have about exhausted the sights of the archipelago. To realize how far this is from the truth it is only necessary to consider a few of the facts and figures so ably presented by Prof. Worcester in the prefatory chapters. There are between 1,000 and 1,200 islands in the Philippines, the largest of which are Luzon and Mindano, each having an area of about 40,000 square miles, or, combined, nearly two-thirds of the area of the entire archipelago. The population of the islands is about 8,000,000, including more than eighty distinct native tribes. The principal islands are connected by mail and merchant steamers, but water travel is dangerous during several months of the year on account of the prevalence of destructive monsoons. The mean annual temperature at Manila is eighty degrees Fahrenheit. As to the general climatic influence on white people, the author sums up the situation as follows:

"If one is permanently situated in a good locality, where he can secure suitable food and good drinking water; if he is scrupulously careful as to his diet, avoids excesses of all kinds, keeps out of the sun in the middle of the day, and refrains from severe and long-continued physical exertion, he is likely to remain well, always supposing that he is fortunate enough to escape malarial infection." This is not a very encouraging report for would-be settlers, but from the fact that 25 per cent. of the Spanish soldiers sent to the Philippines in 1896 died from malarial and other fevers within fifteen months of their arrival, it would appear that the author has fairly stated the case. There are several types of fever recognized by the traveler, all of which can be subdued if prompt measures are taken, but the calenturia perniciosia is a most malignant form, running its course in a few hours, and often terminating in black vomit and death. It has been shown, however, that if the causes were removed, these fatal fever epidemics could be stamped out. On account of the severe effects of the climate on white women and children, the author is of the opinion that but few successive generations of European or American children could be raised there. The soil of the islands, being virgin in character, is highly productive. The principal agricultural products are sugar, hemp, tobacco, rice, coffee, maize, cacao, yams, cocoanuts, and bananas. Of the latter some fifty varieties are produced, varying in size from small pear-shaped species to huge fruit eighteen inches long. The author mentions many other tropical fruits unknown to the average reader, but which are found in abundance in different portions of the islands. Among these are the mangostan, laichees, lanzones, and durian, the latter, notwithstanding its abominable stench, being considered the king of tropical fruits. Fine woods for cabinetmaking are abundant. From the sap obtained by cutting off the blossom stalk of the nipa palm, a strong alcohol is readily obtained. The outer wood of the palma brava resists the action of water, and is extensively used for piles in dock construction. Logwood, gutta-percha, dammar, cinnamon, wax, and various gums are also produced. The mineral wealth is enormous, and under proper development will yield large returns.

The phases of life unveiled by the author's visit to the different islands indicate that the United States would have a severe task if it attempts a subjugation of the wild Moros, as a suppression of slave stealing and selling. Palawan, the westernmost of the islands, is three hundred miles long by twenty miles wide. Extensive efforts have been made to colonize this island, but without success, and in recent years a portion of it has been used as a penal settlement. About 25 per cent. of the people sent there die yearly on account of hard labor, poor accommodations, and poorer food. Three principal tribes are found on this island—Moros, Battaks, and Tagabanuas. The former are a wild, quarrelsome people, and have a religious faith something like Mohammedanism. The Tagabanuas are a mild, pacific people, and are supposed to be a half-breed race, between the Negritos (the little black aborigines of the archipelago) and some Malay tribe. Some of the Tagalabanuas are wild and inhabit the forest and mountainous sections. They are friendly, however, and the author was much interested in their form of government and laws. Some of the things observed may be found interesting at this point.

"The affairs or each community are directed by a council of old men, who administer justice according to Tagabanua traditions and their own ideas of what is fitting. If a person is charged with a serious crime, accused and accuser are conducted by the old men to the bank of some deep pool, and there, in the presence of relatives and friends, the two dive beneath the water at the same instant. The one who remains under the longer is held to have spoken the truth. Theft is punished by a fine equal to twice the value of the stolen article. If the culprit cannot or will not pay the fine he is whipped. In case of adultery an injured husband may kill both his wife and her paramour, but may not kill the one and let the other go free. Polygamy is not allowed. A father sets a price on his daughters, and whosoever wishes to marry one of them must pay the amount demanded. If a marriage proves unhappy, either party can break it by paying a fine to the other." The parents of the two settle the sum to be paid. Women are well treated, but are expected to do their full share of the hard work. It is not uncommon for a woman to bathe and go about her usual duties the day after bearing a child. The Moros, a warlike tribe, found on most of the islands, attempt to follow the teachings of the Koran, but their ideas of the present and hereafter are decidedly unique. They believe in all the Old Testament worthies, like "Ibrahaim," "No," "Adam," "Mosa," "Ismail," "Sulaiman," and "Yakub." Their account of the flood as presented by the author is very interesting.

"When forty days and nights of rain came Noah and his family got into a box. One pair of each sort of bird and beast also came in. Men who were busy with their ordinary occupations and did not enter the box were overtaken by the flood. Those who ran to the mountains became monkeys; those who ran to the water, fish. The Chinaman changed to a hornbill." They believe that Jesus Christ was a good man, called by the Moros Isa, but that He was not the Son of God. They hate and kill all Christians because the latter teach that men could punish and kill a Son of God. Slave catching and selling flourish on the south coast of the island of Tawi-Tawi, where there are several settlements of piratical Moros. Slave girls of fifteen were to be had at $3 in cash or five bushels of rice. The able-bodied men were sold to the Dutch planters in Borneo. The latter phase of the situation illustrates the benefits that civilization brings to a benighted land! The Filipinos have been used to the most burdensome forms of taxation under Spanish rule. Even the privilege of growing fruits or vegetables is purchased through taxation. The right to keep a horse, to fell a tree, or sell a hog requires a special license. Those who do not pay their taxes are cruelly whipped by the Government officials with rattan switches, and then put into prison until their friends pay their debt. The cruel inhumanity of the tax gatherer is vividly portrayed by the author, and the reader is filled with disgust for the Spanish colonial system. Another of the crying evils of the Philippines is the oppressive friar system. The abuses of that system do not exist in all of the religious orders, as the Jesuits are freely admitted to be a distinct power for good. But unfortunately a large majority of those who have the spiritual welfare of the islanders in charge are men wholly unfitted for such duties.

The author gives much information on this subject and the reader will be apt to favor the insurgents' demand that the powers of the friars be abrogated. The fact is that many of the natives spend their lives in fruitless efforts to meet the burdens of taxation and service imposed by the Government and the demands of the Church. The Government neither protects their lives or their property, nor allows them arms to protect themselves. It fails to dispense justice, does not construct roads or bridges, and makes no provision for the education of the children. It offers no relief if starvation or pestilence overtakes the people, and after drafting the men for soldiers confiscates their property and imprisons their wives and children because they cannot alone meet the demands of the Government which their husbands, brothers, and sons are fighting to defend. While it is true the natives are not fitted for self-government, yet the author considers them a law-abiding, peace-loving people, and as such would appreciate and profit by just treatment. Under a system of free education, fair taxation, protection to life and property, and other benefits of an enlightened government, such as we trust will soon be granted them, we may well believe that at the expiration of fifty years wonderful changes for the better will be noted in the mental, moral, and physical condition of the Filipinos.

Prof. Worcester's book is one of the most readable and instructive books on the Philippines that has yet appeared, and should be in every library of size as the standard work on the subject it treats. The book is well illustrated, most of the views being from photographs taken by the author or one of his party. A carefully prepared index and a valuable appendix, the latter giving details of the products and natural resources of the islands, are other attractive features of the volume.

*THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND THEIR PEOPLE. A Record of Professional Observation and Experience, with a Short Summary of the More Important Facts in the History of the Archipelago. By Dean C. Worcester, Assistant Professor of Zoology, University of Michigan. 8vo, 539 Pp. $4. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Our Far Eastern Islands.*

Only one thing remains, after the numerous books that have now appeared in relation to the late Spanish colonies, from all points of view, and that is to go there. The present book is unlike most of those whose appearance is either present or prospective in that it is written by a woman who bases the volume on her own experiences while a resident of Luzon, which, from the standpoint of most of those who have considered the subject, is virtually the Philippine colony. Luzon is that to which most writers refer or which they have in mind when they tell about the Philippine Islands.

The experiences of the author, as correspondent for several of the leading American papers, gave her a wider acquaintance with the things that are now of special interest to many than is ordinarily the case, and it must justly be said that some of the masculine authors in this field might well have taken a lesson in style and description from Mrs. Hamm.

One is taken in the present volume by easy stages to the islands of which we are to read, and the various routes are noted. The island of Luzon is first described, then Manila, which is a cosmopolitan community; the people, their architecture, the stores and shops, the islands other than Luzon, the old Government, as it was; the newspapers, the natives proper, their characteristic industries, the birds, animals, fishes, and reptiles, the gardens, farms, forests, mines, metals, and other comprehensive features until it would seem that nothing, not even typhoons, had been forgotten.

The ancient East has much of interest to the antiquary and the historian, but no little present interest attaches to the modern Orient that is exemplified in "Manila and the Philippines." This Far-Eastern country has, indeed, great possibilities, and under the encouragement it is likely now to receive, much that remains primitive will give way before development and progress. The problem of the Philippines is a great one, but it is not a hopeless one. The present writing of Mrs. Hamm deserves very careful attention. She has avoided dullness in her narrative, and has yet not sacrificed conservatism. The book is a valuable contribution to the growing Philippine literature.

*MANILA AND THE PHILIPPINES. By Margherita Arlina Hamm. Cloth, decorated cover, illustrated. 12mo. Pages, 318. London and New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

The Rewards of Books.*

One of the most delightful works of the season, for book lovers, is a pocket-sized volume compiled by Joseph Shaylor, entitled "The Pleasures of Literature and the Solace of Books." Every word in the book, from the fascinating introduction by Andrew Lang to the last line in the quotation from Thoreau, is a pleasure and a charm. The book includes about seventy quotations selected from the works of great thinkers in all ages and all climes, and the chosen words are, in the main, in praise of good books or the delight and profits of reading. The selections are arranged under topical heads, as "How to Read," (Bacon;) "Books Better than Preachers," (Richard Baxter;) "Charm of Books," (Hood;) "Thirst for Books," (Macaulay,) and "Nobility of Books," (Ruskin.) Andrew Lang in his introduction differs with the great and good men who supplied many of the passages in this volume, and who, as he says, "were honestly thanking Heaven and good writers for good books. They were trying, also, to lure the public by praise to partake of the pleasures of the literature, which is excellent. But the great public is not to be tempted, for literature of all the arts is least to the general taste of the world." In his estimation the public is gregarious, prefers the opera, the play, the rout, or the public house to a secluded nook and an immortal volume for a companion. With most people the newspaper, the magazine, and the latest novel are the limit of their yearly reading, and comparatively few even

*THE PLEASURES OF LITERATURE AND THE SOLACE OF BOOKS. Compiled by Joseph Shaylor. With introduction by Andrew Lang. 16mo. 120 pages. New York: Truslove & Combe.

(Continued on Page 884.)

JANUARY CENTURY.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON'S NARRATIVE.

THE WRECK OF THE "MERRIMAC."

THE sales of recent numbers of *The Century Magazine* have been very large, and the press notices have been most flattering. The January issue is a worthy successor of the brilliant Christmas number, the large extra edition of which was exhausted and the number at one time entirely out of print.

In January Lieutenant Hobson tells the story of "The Run In" of the "Merrimac" and the blowing-up of the torpedoes. The dramatic interest of the narrative may be gathered from the following sub-heads:

"Disappointment at the Recall.—The Plan of Going in at Sunset.—Good-by to the Flagship.—Rehearsing the Work.—Clausen not a Stowaway.—Precautions for Rescue.—The Last Meal on the 'Merrimac.'—Making for the Entrance.—The Firing Begins.—Loss of the Steering-Gear.—Trouble with the Torpedoes.—A Crisis off Estrella Point.—Beginning to Sink.—A Focus of Fire.—The Final Plunge.—In the Vortex.—Clinging to the Catamaran.—Admiral Cervera to the Rescue."

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Include Paul Leicester Ford's Story of the educational side of Benjamin Franklin's life,—his schooling and self-culture,—his great services to the cause of education, etc., with many entertaining anecdotes.

Chapters in the Life of Alexander the Great, telling how Alexander, posing as a second Achilles, invaded Asia and fought the battle of the Granicus.

Two Humorous Stories, "Uncle Still's Famous Weather Prediction," by Ruth McEnery Stuart, and "The Limerick Tigers," by Harry Stillwell Edwards.

Captain Crowninshield, U. S. N., tells of the "Advantages of the Nicaragua Canal."

An Interesting Article on Carlyle, full of personal reminiscences.

"An American in Madrid During the War," the narrative of Edmond Kelly, Esq., a New York lawyer.

Captain Sigsbee's Own Account of the wrecking of the "Maine," and the findings of the Board of Inquiry, with numerous illustrations indicating the nature of the explosion, etc., etc.

The Illustrations in the January *Century* are very striking. Cecilia Beaux's portrait of Admiral Sampson, printed in tint; George Varian's pictures accompanying Lieut. Hobson's article; and Castaigne's superb reconstructions in the Life of Alexander the Great, are especially noteworthy.

SPECIAL OFFER The January *Century* is for sale everywhere,—price 35 cents. A year's subscription costs $4.00, and *all new yearly subscribers beginning with January may obtain the November and December numbers free of charge, thus beginning the volume and getting first instalments of the Life of Alexander and the serials by Paul Leicester Ford and Marion Crawford.* All dealers fill subscriptions on these terms, or remittance may be made to

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, New York.

writers of the world, Montaigne, Spinoza, Bacon, Macaulay, Locke, Arnold, or Coleridge, with scores of other equally great authors, are practically unknown, except by name, to the larger portion of the English-speaking race. It has been said that a soldier's read a good deal, and an actor, schoolmasters, or college dons, a race of men remarkable for ignorance outside of their specialty. Lawyers have no time to read. Judges read novels. Reviewers read nothing; they have not time." Books like Mr. Shaylor's, we trust, will lead many to the sources from which the gems in this collection have been obtained, where they may drink deeply the thoughts which flow from master minds, and which in their supply know no exhaustion. For the lovers of good literature, this volume will serve as a stimulation in their search after that knowledge which Lord Beaconsfield said "is like the majestic ladder in the patriarch's dream. Its base rests on the primeval earth; its crest is lost in the shadowy splendor of the empyrean; while the great authors who for traditionary ages have held the chain of science and philosophy, of poesy and erudition, are the angels ascending and descending the sacred scale, and maintaining, as it were, the communication between man and Heaven." An etched reproduction of Meissonier's celebrated picture, "A Reading at Diderot's House," forms a fitting frontispiece for this charming volume.

England and Chitral.*

If all the minor sieges of history had been favored with as complete and voluminous records as the one which Sir George S. Robertson has prepared, describing the scenes of the siege of Chitrál, there would be need of enlarged historical alcoves in our libraries. The events which preceded and precipitated the siege of Chitrál were very interesting, but nothing of international importance was involved, unless it was the threatened change of the India boundary line, which of late years has given Russia so much concern. The region in which this memorable siege occurred is about the size of Wales, and possesses a population not exceeding 100,000. It is fashioned from the elevated area to the north of India, and on account of its great elevation is reached only by mountainous paths, and during several months of the year is practically cut off from communication with the outer world. Lying as it does between Kafristán and the Amir of Kábul's other territories on the one hand and the Gilgit frontier, Hunza, and Punál on the other, it is necessarily the scene of dissensions and strife between the wild tribes who owe allegiance neither to the Afghan chief nor to the Government of India. They enjoy the freedom of their mountains, and are unwilling to be parceled out to any of the adjoining Governments. The Mohammedan priests have ever been ready to play upon the fears of these fanatic mountaineers, and as a result revolts have been numerous, and much blood and treasure have been expended in suppressing them. The encounters here related were caused by a long-continued struggle for the rulership of Chitrál. From 1857 to 1892, Afzal-ul-Mulk, the great Mehtar, a remarkable man, had ruled over that country, and upon his death a contest arose between a few of his sixty-odd sons for regal supremacy.

After desultory encounters, in which three sons and a stranger at different times claimed the throne, the British troops were drawn into the conflict, and, as a result, early in 1895 the latter were forced to concentrate in a few fortifications, where they underwent all the horrors and cruelties of an Indian siege. A small detachment under Edwards and Fowler, two English officers, was trapped at Reshun, and after a valiant defense extending over several days the survivors were captured through treachery. The soldiers were murdered to a man, and the officers taken away captives. The central point of the campaign was Chitrál, which is a small fortification of the same name as the district and river close to whose banks it stands. It is surrounded by mountain ranges, some peaks of which are over 15,000 feet high. Here had been erected a compact and stoutly built fort, and when it was besieged it fortunately was well provisioned and in good shape to stand a long and persistent attack. Sir George Robertson, the author, and at that time the British agent at Gilgit, was in command of the party which sought refuge in the Chitrál fort. From March 4 to April 19, a band of over 500 men was cooped up in a small space eighty yards square, surrounded by thousands of fanatical Pathans, Chitrális, and other wild tribesmen, who kept up an incessant musketry fire. The British forces included 340 riflemen, of which number only 88 were Sikhs—good shots and trustworthy soldiers, the remainder being local Chitrális making the place impregnable. The siege began much suffering, including not only semi-starvation, sickness, and frequent deaths, but also the added horrors of anxiety, confinement, bad sanitation, overcrowding, and fetid smells. The besieging army, under Sher Afzul, who sought to be recognized as Mehtar of Chitrál, was skillfully handled, and caused the garrison of the fort to be ever on the alert for surprises or attacks. Sangars, or temporary forts, or barricades, were constructed by the besiegers at short distances from the fortifications, and from these protections a steady fire was poured at the walls and all vulnerable portions of the defenses. To stop the stealthy construction of these sangars was impossible. The method of the Sher Afzulites was as follows: "First, a number of fascines, or fresh branches tightly withe bound, were made. One such bundle properly tied, it is claimed, will stop a Martini-Henry bullet. Provided with these fagots, two or three men would creep stealthily along the ground some dark night and heap them upon a spot previously chosen. Others, behind, passed forward more fascines from the rear, and in a few minutes there was a useful barricade. Next, stones were handed along, and finally, timbers."

Thus a substantial bullet-proof screen was built, which afforded an effectual lodgment for sharpshooters, who at short range picked off every person that came in their range of vision. But British pluck was more than a match for Chitrál recklessness and treachery, and notwithstanding numerous tempting offers and promises, made under cover of flags of truce, the beleaguered garrison refused all terms, and doggedly held their post, consuming their horses, suffering from a lack of medicines, and undergoing all the horrors and privations of a prolonged siege. As of old, England expects every man to do his duty, and she also does her duty. When her soldiers are in jeopardy relief is sent them with all haste. Thus it was that a strong relieving party, under Col. Kelly, acting under instructions from Calcutta, forced its way over the Shandur Pass, about 12,000 feet above the sea level, then pushing forward defeated the enemy at Chakalwat and Nisa Gul, and advancing on Chitrál brought relief to the weary watchers who had stoutly defended the place for six trying weeks. The campaign and the siege abounded in individual acts of heroism. The Empress of India sent her acknowledgments to her valiant soldiers and to Whitchurch, the brave surgeon, who risked his life to bring into the fort his mortally wounded friend, Capt. Baird, came the supreme reward, the Victoria Cross. For the other survivors there were congratulations and praise from all parts of the British Empire. The author has prepared a delightful description of this memorable siege and sent forth a book which will be read with much pleasure by all students of military warfare.

Westminster School.*

We have had the history of Eton, and now Mr. John Sargeaunt gives the annals of another great public school, Westminster. It has been generally supposed that Westminster was comparatively modern, (that is, of course, in accordance with the chronological ideas of our cousins,) dating only from a pious bounty given by Queen Elizabeth in 1560. Mr. Sargeaunt shows that the germ of Westminster is of the most hoary antiquity, and lost in the obscurity of the Middle Ages.

In early times Westminster had the reputation of being the most unruly of English schools, with rough boys and flogging masters. The Bishop of Adelaide says:

When I was a boy at Westminster the boys fought one another, they fought the masters, the masters fought them; they fought the outsiders—in fact, we were ready to fight everybody.

In the first quarter of the present century there are resemblances between Westminster School and Dotheboys Hall. Mr. Sargeaunt writes:

The Chapter gave the boys no breakfast, and they had to pay for it in a boarding house. The total fees of a Queen's scholar came to amount to nearly £100 a year. It was a heavy price, and a parent was little likely to deem it the less for a contemplation of the dormitory. In that room necessary repairs and the calls of sanitation were alike neglected. Broken casements recalled the days of the old granary, and in times of frost it was easy to make a slide of ice upon the dilapidated floor. The holes in it were the delight of innumerable rats. One night a boy would lose his braces, another he was awakened by the thief biting his ear. Longley, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury, one morning missed his surplice, and only a corner of white led him to its discovery under the boards. The rats were as hungry as the juniors, whose frequent fate it was to find in Hall that, when their elders had fed, there was little or nothing left for themselves. The chapter would not see that their hardships were intolerable. The days were past when a parent could regard them with the eyes of a Spartan.

Matters became so bad that parents no longer sent their boys to Westminster. The change came with Liddell, and conditions were improved. Many of the old school

*CHITRAL, THE STORY OF A MINOR SIEGE. By Sir George S. Robertson, K. C. S. I. 8vo, 393 pages. With maps and illustrations. New York: imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

*ANNALS OF WESTMINSTER SCHOOL. By John Sargeaunt. With illustrations. London: Methuen & Co.

Stanley Waterloo's "Armageddon."*

If there be a special muse devoted to fiction she dons now a helmet, carries on one shapely arm a shield, and brandishes a javelin. In "Armageddon" Mr. Stanley Waterloo is essentially martial. Imbued with such ideas as Capt. Mahan has promulgated the author believes that the control of the water brings alone protection to the land. "The world is made of land and water, and of it water is three-fourths. The water owners must be the world owners. No more may the greatest of struggles be upon the land." No longer is Armageddon then in the vale of Esdraelon. "It lies where the seafields give deep soundings."

Mr. Stanley Waterloo draws what are by no means impossible conditions, say, in 1925. That warlike epidemic started by the war with Spain of 1898 has spread. There will be raging fire soon, the author intimates, and then racial antipathies will be further developed. The United States and England are together. Against them is ranged in battle array the rest of the civilized world—little Japan sides with the Anglo-Saxons.

Very trivial is the accident that started a terrible strife—the most insignificant of circumstances. In Samoa a pretty native girl is assaulted by a German sailor. An American tar comes to the girl's rescue, and an Englishman helps him, and in the fistic quarrel the German is killed. That suffices. The nations take sides, and the war is on.

On the prairie not far from Chicago David Appleton, the inventor, is slowly working at some strange aluminium machine, which, by means of compressed liquid air, he believes will soar to the skies. For helpmate he has Wentworth and a wild Irishman, O'Brien. Wentworth, who tells the story, has had his experiences, for with two famous men, George Strong and John Savage, he has helped to construct the Nicaragua Canal. Just here it is only just to Mr. Stanley Waterloo to state that we have not yet read a clearer or better description of what this canal is to be like, and the difficulties of an engineering kind the work will entail.

At last the aluminium cigar is finished just as war is declared. Wentworth goes to Washington, and the Government engages the services of Appleton and his machine. The men and the aerial devastator are put on board of a United States vessel. The time of action comes. The aluminium machine leaves the ship and mounts upward. Then there is a struggle against the wind currents. Finally the metal balloon, which so far had been like Mohammed's coffin, poised in air, is just above one of the enemy's ships, a great Russian man-of-war. Wentworth drops a charge of dynamite. It plumps right on the "Czar," and there is something visible like a mountain of snow, and the Russian Admiral's ship has not even a fragmentary existence. The fight had been up to this point by no means uncertain. The enemy's fleet had been catching it heavy. The Americans and English had been behind the guns, but that dynamite intervention settled the business, and the enemy now fly the white flag.

Mr. Wells in his curious fiction made the final cataclysm the microbe which kills the martial octopus, but it is Appleton's dynamite that ends human strife. Mr. Stanley Waterloo's conclusion is "to have a world at peace there must be massed in the controlling nations such power of destruction as may not even be questioned. So we shall build our appliances of destruction, calling to our aid every discovery and achievement of science. When there are no chances about war; when it means death to all, or the vast majority of all who engage in it, there will be peace."

May there not be lessons taught in romance? Is not human invention striving its utmost to devise the quickest, the most universal, methods for human destruction? Do we not to-day ponder over the possibilities of exploding by means of the electrical ray the powder magazine of an enemy's ship, distant miles away, from a simple switchboard?

Mr. Stanley Waterloo is a clever and able writer, and delights in giving to his story

*ARMAGEDDON. A Tale of Love, War, and Invention. By Stanley Waterloo. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Another Volume of Thackeray.*

The ninth volume of the works of William Makepeace Thackeray, with the biographical introduction by Mrs. Anne Ritchie, is a most opportune one, because in it are "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," "Dr. Birch and His Young Friends," "Rebecca and Rowena," "The Kickleburys on the Rhine," and, above all, "The Rose and the Ring." Then the new volume contains many novel illustrations, and the period embraced is between 1847 and 1855.

A most interesting chapter is entitled "The Gold Pen Chapter," so called because Thackeray became possessed of a gold pen (probably a novelty at the time) and he used it for his pen and ink sketches. Thackeray loved the theatre, and he writes:

How I long for the sight of a dear green curtain. After going three times a week to the play for a year, one misses it so. Oh, the delight of seeing the baize slowly ascending, the spangled shoes which first appear, then as it draws up, legs, stomachs, heads, till finally it ends in all the glories of a party of "musquetaers" drinking; a dance—an inn with an infinite number of bells jingling, or a couple of gay dogs in cocked hats, with pieces of silk dangling out of their pockets for handkerchiefs. Yet another month and all this paradise will be in my reach. Really, London is to me only the place where the theatres are. You seem determined to go to Cambridge in spite of all I can say: but you will come to London, won't you? from Cambridge make flying visits of three or four days, and come and live with me.

In 1852, though Thackeray's success was assured, he suffered from some depression of spirits, for he writes:

I mustn't go away without shaking your hand, and say farewell, and God bless you. If anything happens to me, you by these presents must get ready the "Book of Ballads" which you like, and which I had not time to prepare before embarking on this voyage. And I should like my daughters to remember that you are the best and oldest friend their father ever had, and that you would act as such, as my literary executor, and so forth. My books would yield a something as copyrights, and should anything occur I have commissioned friends in good place to get a pension for my poor little wife. * * * Does not this sound gloomily? Well, who knows what fate is in store, and I feel not at all downcast, but very grave and solemn just at the beginning of my voyage.

As to that ever-delightful "The Rose and the Ring," we know that it was begun in Rome, and Mrs. Ritchie thus tells of the origin of it:

It was for this particular children's party that the pictures of the "Rose and the Ring" were drawn. It was just after the New Year. We wanted "Twelfth Night" characters, and we asked my father to draw them. The pictures were to be shaken up in a lottery. We had prizes, and cream tarts from Spilliman's, the pastrycook down below—those cream tarts for which Lockhart had so great a fancy. My father drew the King for us, the Queen, Prince Giglio, the Prime Minister, Mme. Gruffanaff. The little painted figures remained lying on the table after the children were gone, and as he came up and looked at them he began placing them in order and making a story to fit them. One or two other sketches which he had already made were added; among them was a picture of a lovely Miss Balliol going to a ball, who was now turned into a Princess. Then the gold pen began writing down the history of this fairy court.

Collectors of Thackeray know that early in his career Thackeray made a comical book, "Flore et Zephyr,") with notes in French. It was published in Paris in 1836 in a pamphlet form, signed Theophile Wagstaff. The original price, we think, was 2½f. This early publication of Thackeray's is so scarce that at a recent sale at Sotheby's the "Ballet Mythologique" brought $450. An exact fac simile of "Mrs. Perkins's Ball," with its colored plates, as issued in 1847, is to be published.

Arnold and André.*

One of the most daintily bound volumes of the holiday season is the recent edition of "Pemberton; or, One Hundred Years Ago," a historical romance of the time of the American Revolution. The scenes are laid mostly in Philadelphia and the vicinity of Tappan and Tarrytown. Many prominent officers in both the British and American armies are made to play an important part in the story. Among the British are Sir Henry Clinton, Sir William Howe, and Major André; among the Americans, Gen. George Washington, Capt. Allan McLane, and Gen. Benedict Arnold.

The plot includes a double love story, in which two English sisters become engaged, the older to an American patriot, the younger to André. Some of the historical events, as described in the book, are interestingly written, but weary the reader with too much detail of what every good American and loyal Englishman is so familiar. The chapters bearing upon the inception and execution of Arnold's treason and André's sad end are excellently adapted to a historical work for school use, so minutely is the whole affair described.

An attractive addition to the book is the illustrations, the best being those of Mrs. Benedict Arnold and child, Benedict Arnold, the Chew house at Germantown, Sir Henry Clinton, Capt. Allan McLane,

*THE WORKS OF WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. With Biographical Introductions by His Daughter, Annie Ritchie. In 13 vols. Vol. 9, The Christmas Books of Mr. M. A. Titmarsh. London: Smith, Elder. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*PEMBERTON; OR, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. By Henry Peterson. Illustrated. 12mo, 393 Pp. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

1898

the "White House," the residence of Joshua Smith, where Arnold and André met; the "Rookery" where André passed the night preceding his capture, and Major André, from a pen and ink sketch made by himself.

The book will be especially attractive to those who have visited the scenes referred to in the volume, or to those who have found especial pleasure in following the career of André. The house in which Arnold and André held their interview and the one in which André slept the night before his capture are still in existence; also the one where he spent the few days of imprisonment before his execution, and a perusal of this volume may induce many to go over the historic ground here described.

The Prattle of Children.*

When the goat was the foster mother of the infant, did the child imitate the animal's ba-a-ing? Nevertheless, irrespective of natural surroundings, there are little ones who may be of an inventive turn of mind, and so they create words which are original to themselves. Fond mothers delight in baby talk and treasure it. In "Two Little Every-day Folks," Carl Foster keeps the record of Roy and Elsie. To Elsie, her brother is "Budder Roy," and to Roy Elsie is "Wiggy Sheester." "Wiggy" is little, and "wiggy jeggy" a little gentleman. The children's parents make out whatever the children say. If a toy is broken, the boy says, "Papa can hick it," or mend it. The story of two little children is prettily written and in a natural manner.

For Those Who Love Dogs.*

Mrs. E. Nesbit brings together many great stories about our very best friends, the dogs, and Winifred Austen embellishes the handsome volume with cleverly executed pencil drawings. Taking the pictures first, how happily conceived is that fox terrier who is lolling against a cushion. The title of the print is "A Life of Idleness and Luxury." Is the dog out of place? A true lover of dogs will insist that every dog becomes his surroundings. Suppose you were to simply whisper in that fox terrier's ear, "Cats." Then there would be a sudden bounce and a scamper, and the apparently lazy dog would quiver in every muscle. "Une chose qui a une âme"—certainly is a dog with a soul. He looks it. He seems satisfied that he has certain responsibilities in his life, dummed up in this way: To love his master and be faithful for ever and ever.

Everybody knows there are fine shadings of the emotions in dogs. Here is a picture which bears the title, "There is no nonsense about this dog." Of course there is not. There are some of these creatures whose coil of activity is forever wound up, and life to them is to jump and caper, and go on bouncing and bounding forever.

Mr. Nesbit writes most intelligently of the dogs, and introduces many pleasant stories about them, and does not overlook the great canine heroes—those who live in legend. How can you conceive a dogless world? "Modern man, scratching about the surface of the old earth, has found the bones of many a dead gone generation, and besides the oldest of those were found dogs' bones," and when final cataclysm comes, surely as in that lesser accident at Pompeii, alongside of the dead man "will lie, faithful to the end, the last dog.

"A Conjurer of Phantoms."*

In "A Conjurer of Phantoms" John W. Harding has handled a striking psychological theme with considerable enthusiasm and not a little skill. Archibald Danvers, a young New Yorker of comfortable means, of an aesthetic disposition, of delicately-strung mental organism, impressionable, sensitive, and of vivid imagination, meets a latter-day sorcerer called Zadowski. The meeting takes place in the pouring rain that Danvers is enjoying with all his keen sensibilities. "It was wondrously refreshing, this celestial douche, and set his skin all of a tingle. * * * With half-closed eyes he abandoned himself to the enjoyment of it."

"You are an amateur of sensations," says a voice. Thus Zadowski introduces himself. The acquaintance ripens into friendship, and Zadowski, through his eloquence, pictures to the young man the enjoyment that is to be derived through applying one's imagination to a certain sight, sound, smell, touch, feeling or taste, the knowledge of all that it may signify being already stored in the mind.

The author gives Zadowski a great power of visualisation, which easily exerts its influence upon the sensitive Danvers. This is a daring tour de force, for, of course, the reader, in order to appreciate the illusion, must be influenced, also to a certain degree. All readers we fear will not be thus influenced. Still, there is much entertainment in Zadowski's words if not fascination. That Danvers, a consummate sensualist, should have become enthralled by them is not to be wondered at.

Aside from the essence of its peculiarly unique theme, the book will find interest for its many dramatic qualities, which make it a particularly inviting tale for dramatization.

Miss Repplier's "Philadelphia."*

As one of the most delightful forms of reading matter is the reminiscence of personal experience, so we lend an eager ear to any one who treats us to reminiscences of others, especially when they have lived among scenes and taken part in affairs more or less familiar to us. Such, in fact, is the character of Miss Agnes Repplier's "Philadelphia: the Place and the People," and in so far as it is story rather than history is it the more interesting. A woman's pen seems more deft than a man's at this sort of easy chronicling anyway. She really has the advantage, no matter how intimately she may have been a part of the picture she sketches, in having by nature a somewhat outside point of view, such as a man can hardly ever take in reference to contemporary events, of which he is always a part in a sense that the most active woman can rarely be.

Moreover, the woman who recalls for us the tale of a town will naturally take note, as the average man finds it difficult to do, of the varied domestic, social, and religious facts, proceedings, and influences, which go much further to build up the fabric of a city, and especially of one like Philadelphia, than do the affairs of business or politics.

The author begins at the beginning and sets forth in a very clear light the origin and early composition of Philadelphia, and the much-disputed character and deeds of William Penn, of whom on the whole she approves. We get an excellent picture of life in the stiff but prosperous Quaker town and its Pennsylvania outposts, where the Scotch-Irish Presbyterian immigrants were year by year pushing further and further afield and making more and more trouble for both city and province through their zeal and contentiousness. We are given the impression of a healthful, thrifty, peaceful, kindly home life, but one lacking joy and stimulus, and it is difficult to see what would ever have caused this "arid waste of dullness" to bloom had it not opportunely been irrigated by the smiling worldliness of Benjamin Franklin.

Franklin is a godsend to the author, as he was to the subject of her story. She recognizes his greatness and ungrudgingly and gladly gives him unlimited credit, but she reserves the privilege of slyly poking fun at him and his little vanities, and we think the clear-headed philosopher, whose imperturbable common sense was his foremost quality, would enjoy reading this part of the book far better than many another of his "obituaries."

And so, step by step, through the alternately depressed and elated decade of the Revolution and the riotous years that followed, through the steady growth of the rich and peaceful city of markets and manufactures that preceded the civil war, and through the fears and sacrifices of that dread time, we follow the ever-advancing, ever-modernizing process of steady old Philadelphia down to recent years, and then we are given a picture of the vast and interesting city of to-day.

Summing it all up, Miss Repplier finds that the debt Philadelphia owes to her Quaker colonists is a great one, and that the impress of their strong hands still lingers for good. This is the secret of the conservatism at which sister cities and many of her own people are wont to gird and to make merry. She has "seldom thirsted after novelties," says her chronicler; her prejudices are ancient, deeply venerated, and unconquerable. "It is true," it is admitted, "that much that is new and much that is bad have vulgarised and vitiated the old tranquil life, but something that was given to the infant city as she lay cradled between her two rivers remains with her still, some legacy of soberness and self-restraint." This may seem to increase the dullness that her even surface and monotony of architecture foster in the eyes of careless strangers, but a more appreciative and a higher view of the good old city, energetic enough in things that make for the real improvement of her citizens and the country, will be left upon the mind of the visitor who studies her with this excellent guide to her history in his hand.

Mr. Peixotto's illustrations are worthy of high praise as examples of pen-and-ink work of that pleasingly suggestive sort which turns such commonplace subjects as buildings and street views into pictures that gratify the taste as well as instruct the mind. Some interesting half-tone copies of photographs are also furnished, and an excellent index makes the book useful as a work of reference.

Chafing Dish Possibilities.*

The possibilities of the chafing dish, if one could believe some bachelors, may include cooking any quantity of anything, but Miss Fannie Merritt Farmer is more modest in her pretty little book and tells of rather less than 500 dishes which may be cooked on the table. She has prefixed some directions for the preliminary work which men generally intrust to women, as it does not require genius. The volume has a good index and its only fault is that it calls a Welsh rabbit a "rarebit." The name of the dish comes from Taffy's preference for cheese, which leads him to call certain forms of it meat, viz., rabbit. In Spain they give the name to a harmless necessary animal. It is a matter of latitude. In Massachusetts they call salt fish Cape Ann turkey, and in Maine they call almost any young fish that can be sold as such a sardine. That is a matter of hemispheres, of "continents," as Mr. Alger would say. But cheese is Welsh rabbit, since the days of the "three belted serving-men," of whom "The Welshman h[ad] toasted cheese." Perhaps there is [no] print in the name of one dish, pouring Welsh rabbit over mince called "Slip on." Should not t[his] be "sleep"? It seems so.

English Art of To-day.*

A Continental view of England is [al]ways interesting, if for no other reason than for its detachment. M. de la Sizeranne is due to the traditions of his country in his analytic method and his reduction of peculiarities to formula. His respectful attitude toward English art has a cosmopolitan finish, but in the end it is found that English art has not for him qualities that lead toward great artistic accomplishment; it interests, but it does not allure.

The seven masters who "force themselves," he says, upon him as representative, are Watts, Hunt, Leighton, Alma-Tadema, Millais, Herkomer, and Burne-Jones. These men give him the different aspects of the English school of painting, and England, he thinks, is the only country, barring France, which can lay claim to a school of painting. The others, "even the United States and Scandinavia," reproduce the influence of the Parisian atelier.

The first half of the century was not a happy time for art in England, and the young Pre-Raphaelites were not merely revolutionists, but innovators of a certain kind of art where art there was none. To them M. de la Sizeranne first turns our attention. Naturally, he can tell us little that is new of their lives or inspirations, but his definition of their peculiar virtue is not the hackneyed one of "truth to nature and devotion to detail."

The movement of 1850, which included Watts, not of the brotherhood, but impelled toward the same goal, was, according to M. de la Sizeranne, simply this: "New men longing for a new art, substituting strange, novel, individual gesture for commonplace generalizations; and fresh, dry, pure color, brilliant by its juxtapositions, for sunken, overlaid color; in one word, they exchanged the line of expression for the line of decoration and clear tones for hot tones. In its simplicity this was Pre-Raphaelitism. The rest is but words."

The section of the book which treats of "The Living Masters" was written before Sir John Millais, Lord Leighton, and William Morris died. The art of Watts, who heads the list, is subjected to unsparing analysis. "Amidst shades of iodine, Prussian blue, and pressed grapeskins, two stem-like figures move on a narrow, upright canvas. These figures float unconnectedly on a bit of nondescript landscape. The distorted lines pursue each other, trying to combine. The line of the arm is seeking a junction with the shoulder and the shins are in search of the thighs. * * * The colors are all out of harmony. Sometimes the violence of one tone diminishes that of another, and a Venetian harmony is the result, but that never lasts long. The accompanying colors are so out of tune that, in spite of the beauty of the duet, the whole produces the effect of a discord, and you are ready to turn away, persuaded that there is nothing worth waiting longer to listen to. And yet you linger, for, while Watts's color distracts the eye, his ideas penetrate to the depth of the soul, and slowly arouse something that was sleeping there. These myths, so laboriously brought forth by the artist, apart from all picturesque feeling, by the mere strength of his character and the single energy of his heart, we recognise, with surprise, are human, are of the present day, are alive."

Taking it altogether, M. de la Sizeranne's discussion of England's much disputed pre-tensions to art is the most candid and the least prejudiced of any that we have happened upon thus far. If a little more of the brilliancy of the French construction could have been kept in the translation the style would have gained by it, but the matter is of value in any form.

Dr. Van Dyke's "Tennyson."*

There are few books of literary essays and criticisms in these days which have enough of inherent merit and which appeal to a sufficiently large class of readers to run through more than one edition, or at the most two. It is a novelty therefore as well as a pleasure to note the recent appearance of a tenth edition of the Rev. Henry Van Dyke's series of essays on, or, rather, estimates of, the poetry of Tennyson. It is possible, of course, that the appearance last year of the present Lord Tennyson's exhaustive and altogether charming and satisfactory biography of his father may have stimulated the interest in the great poet gone to such an extent that the demand for essays on his poetry has comparatively increased, with the resultant good effect on the sale of Dr. Van Dyke's work. But even this would not account for his collected essays on the subject going into a tenth edition. It is the inherent charm and value of the essays themselves, the warm and full sympathy of the man with the singer felt by the reader, and the unquestioned knowledge which only comes from long years of loving study, which Dr. Van Dyke shows, that keep and will keep the book alive for many years to come.

Ardent and enthusiastic Tennysonian as is Dr. Van Dyke, it is impossible for even those who do not place the poet on quite as high a pedestal as he does to quarrel with him in his arguments or his conclusions or to do aught more than smile kindly over some of his more impassioned flights. The present writer, who shares Dr. Van Dyke's feeling for and estimate of Tennyson, but who can only express his admiration in feebler words, agrees with Dr. Van Dyke that "Tennyson seems to be the one among all the English poets who is in closest sympathy with the sentiment, the aspirations, the conflicts, and the hopes of the modern world." Dr. Van Dyke states that it was his wish, in writing these essays, to make some acknowledgment of the debt which he owed to Tennyson, to set in order some more careful estimate of the influences which have flowed from his poetry into the life of the present age, and to give some reasons for thinking

*TWO LITTLE EVERY-DAY FOLKS. By Carl Foster. Illustrated by Elizabeth M. Hallowell. Philadelphia: American Baptist Association.

THE BOOK OF DOGS. Being a discourse on dogs gathered by E. Nesbit and new pencil drawings by Winifred Austen. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

A CONJURER OF PHANTOMS. By John William Harding. 8vo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

*PHILADELPHIA: THE PLACE AND THE PEOPLE. By Agnes Repplier. Illustrated by Ernest D. Peixotto. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

*CHAFING DISH POSSIBILITIES. By Fannie Merritt Farmer. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

*ENGLISH CONTEMPORARY ART. Translated from the French of Robert de la Sizeranne. By E. M. Bruner. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 12mo.

*THE POETRY OF TENNYSON. By Henry Van Dyke. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

(Continued on Page 886.)

The New Year's Number of
The Youth's Companion

to be published January 5th, will contain the following features by distinguished contributors:

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REVIEWS OF BOOKS

(Continued from Page 885.)

that Tennyson stands among the great poets, if not on a level with the greatest. Fully has he paid his debt, carefully and well has he estimated Tennyson's influence, and many and convincing are his reasons for his final estimate of the poet's rank among the greatest singers of all time. The author also states that he sends the present edition out into the world for the last time to take its chances.

Since the first volume was published, in 1889, he has revised through successive editions certain errors, hasty judgments, and incorporated new material. In the Cameo edition of 1897 he removed several prefaces and notes, the chronology, bibliography, and list of Biblical references. He now finds, very naturally, that there is a demand for the book in its original form by those who wish to have fuller material for study, so that the present volume contains the chapter on "In Memoriam," which was the new feature of the Cameo edition, the excellent chronological and bibliographical appendix, and a much enlarged and rearranged list of Biblical references, while the various prefaces to the former editions are replaced by one comprehensive one. The present volume therefore stands as a most valuable addition, if not a necessity, to the library of every student and book lover, whether he is an ardent Tennysonian or not. If he be the latter, he will find an occasional perusal of its pages a dear delight.

In the opinion of the present writer these series of essays or estimates on the poetry of Tennyson are the best of Dr. Van Dyke's literary efforts. In them he "sings to one true harp in divers tones," and in the preparation and writing of these essays he has found his true literary métier. There are those among Dr. Van Dyke's friends and admirers who could greatly wish that he would pursue further this particular line of literary work and would devote less attention in public at least to even the important political question of the Philippines, to which he has evidently brought much thought and study of late, and which subject some God-fearing people in this country are still old-fashioned enough to believe had better be left to men more experienced in questions of statesmanship than even so able a preacher and good a thinker as Dr. Van Dyke. The poetry of Tennyson calls forth a different set of ideas and emotions from those induced by political agitations, and ideas and emotions which are more in keeping with Dr. Van Dyke's profession as a minister and his temperament and training than the Philippine question.

To return from this slight digression to the book under discussion it is not necessary to do more in this brief review than to recall some of the more striking features of the work. There are those who differ in their estimates of the various essays, but it seems to the present writer that the essays entitled "Milton and Tennyson" and "In Memoriam" are by far the best. Dr. Van Dyke's study of the influence of the death of Hallam upon the life and character and poetry of Tennyson is so accurate, so just, and so "near the heart of things" that it will stand as one of the best readings of a poet's mind by an admirer ever written. His chapter on "In Memoriam" itself, in which he well styles it "a dead march, but a march into immortality," can be read by no man or woman, as the poem itself can be read by no men or women who have "eaten their bread with tears" without dimming eyes. His summing up of the study of Tennyson is as follows: "Now, if this age of ours, with its Renaissance of art and its catholic admiration of the beautiful in all forms, with its love of science and its joy in mastering the secrets of nature, with its deep passion of humanity protesting against social wrongs and dreaming of social regeneration, with its introspective spirit, searching the springs of character and action, with its profound interest in the problems of the unseen and its reaction from the theology of the head to the religion of the heart—if this age of ours is a great age, then Tennyson is a great poet, for he is the clearest, sweetest, strongest voice of the century."

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Great Campaigns of Nelson. By O'Connor Morris. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

First Steps in the History of Our Country. By W. A. Mowry and A. W. Mowry. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

Cyclopedia of Universal Knowledge. By William Henry Chandler, Ph. D. Royal 8vo. New York: P. F. Collier.

Bismarck's Autobiography. Translated by A. J. Butler. 8vo. New York: Harper Brothers.

Historic Boston. By Edward Everett Hale. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton. $1.

History of the World. By Edgar Sanderson. 12mo New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

John Ruskin. By J. A. Hobson. 12mo. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co.

The Age of the Maccabees. By J. W. Strane, D. D. 12mo. New York: E. W. and J. B. Young & Co. $2.50.

Life of Samuel S. Cox. By W. S. Cox and M. H. Northrup. 8vo. Syracuse, N. Y.: M. H. Northrup.

Our Navy in the War With Spain. By John R. Spears. 12mo. New York. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Cuban and Puerto Rican Campaigns. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Underground Railroad. By Wilbur H. Siebert. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $4.

An Introduction to the Renaissance. By Lilian F. Field. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

History of Modern Italian Art. By Ashton Rollins Williard. Octavo. New York: Longmans & Co., $5.

Pitt, Some Chapters of His Life and Times. By Lord Ashbourne. Octavo. New York: Longmans & Co. $6.

The Great Lord Burghley. By Martin A. S. Hume. Octavo. New York: Longmans & Co. $3.50.

Henry Bradley Plank. By G. Hutchinson Smyth, D. D. Octavo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Historic New York. By M. W. Goodwin, etc. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Saladin. By Stanley Lane Poole. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

History of the Spanish-American War. By Henry Watterson. Royal octavo. Akron, Ohio: The Werner Company.

South London. By Sir Walter Besant. 8vo. New York: F. A. Stokes & Co. $3.

A Pioneer from Kentucky. By Col. Henry Inman. 12mo. Topeka, Kan.: Crane & Co.

POETRY.

Auld Lang Syne. By Robert Burns. 12mo. pamphlet. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. 25 cents.

Poems. By Philip Henry Savage. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

The Seven Voices. By J. Hooker Hamersley. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75.

Poetry of the Seasons. By Mary I. Lovejoy. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

Some Verses. By Helen Hay. 16mo. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. $1.

Tennyson's Princess. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Songs of Good Fighting. By Eugene R. White. 12mo. New York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.

Little Bo-Peep. By R. K. Munkittrick. 8vo. New York: R. H. Russell.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

Mother Song and Child Song. By Charlotte Brewster Jordan. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

The American Soldier. By Edward Doyle. 16mo. New York: Up-Town Visitor Publishing Company.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Psyche. A Study of the Soul. By William Reed Huntington. 16mo. New York: Thomas Whittaker. 25 cents.

Petroleum Motor Cars. By Louis Lockert. 12mo. New York: D. Van Nostrand & Co.

The Message from Christ to Manhood. By William E. Noble. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Money and Bimetallism. By Henry A. Miller. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Bible Stories in Bible Language. By Edward Tuckerman Potter. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

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Men of Action as Authors.

J. O'C., in The Rochester Rail Express.

THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, in view of the great number of war articles in the magazines written by officers of the navy and army, discusses in a pleasant way the sudden capture of the literary field by outsiders. The heroes write well, and they command prices that literary people could never attain. But literature is a different matter. There is very little of it in the magazines, and not much of it in the books that are published from day to day. It may come from any quarter, and come when least expected. The experiment was tried a few years ago of having the surviving soldiers of the civil war tell what they knew of its events. The result was "The Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," to which many men, from Gen. Grant to the private in the ranks, contributed. It is a valuable book as historical material, but it is neither literature nor history. Each man gives his own version of an event, and it is never quite fair, never full, never complete. All the contributors write well; some write very well; and here and there one strikes close to literary art. There is interest; but it comes from the personal element and the great action. The literary men, on the whole, need not grudge the soldiers and sailors their season of popularity, nor even the prices paid them for contributions to the magazines. They have had many years of inglorious ease, on rather small pay; and however they write they have certainly acquitted themselves like men on the field of action.

ZOROASTER.

Prof. Jackson's Volume on the Prophet of Ancient Iran.*

To most persons the name Zoroaster is nothing more than a mere name. It conveys to their minds at best nothing more than a dim idea of a more or less legendary and shadowy founder of a religion known, if indeed it be known at all, as the religion of the "Fire Worshippers." Even those who have seriously studied the rise and development of the various Oriental religions know very little indeed of the personality of the prophet Zoroaster. Of Buddha, of Confucius, and of Mohammed much is known, and the great events, at least, of their lives stand out in bold relief from the dark background of the past ages. But of the life and legend of Zoroaster our knowledge has, up to the present, been very different and much less exact. His name throughout the ages has been a synonym for magic, incantation, and, in general, what is usually called "black art." His very existence has been denied repeatedly, and not alone by ignorant persons but by scholars as well, and the name Zoroaster has been considered to be, not the name of a man, a religious teacher, but as a myth evolved from the brains of the Fire Worshippers without any foundation or background of fact for its origin.

To most readers, then, this large volume devoted to the biography of Zoroaster will come as a revelation. Instead of a bald statement of a few lines describing the prophet as a myth, as is usually the case in encyclopedias and other books of reference, we have here a work of over 300 pages dealing with the single subject of the life of the Prophet of Iran, and even excluding any treatment of the religious system founded by him.

Of course all students have not considered Zoroaster as a myth. Among scholars the belief in his human existence and his real personality has been steadily gaining adherents for a long time. The question, however, had never been really settled, for no one had undertaken to sift the facts of his life and works from the numerous records and traditions preserved not only in the sacred books of the Zoroastrian religion, but also in almost all of the older literatures of the world.

Prof. Jackson, the author of the present work, is eminently fitted for his task. He is widely and favorably known as the leading Avestan and Zoroastrian scholar of America, and the only one whose views are accepted without hesitation by German Orientalists. The foundation for all studies of Zoroaster's life, as well as of his religion, is the Avesta or the sacred books of Zoroastrianism. These together with their Pahlavi commentaries present to us a tolerably clear idea of the ancient Iranian traditions as to the prophet's life and work. Up to the present time this mass of Pahlavi literature has been comparatively neglected and despised, not only on account of the difficulty of the language, but also from a mistaken idea that the facts therein contained did not merit very serious attention on the part of scholars. This idea, of course, is extremely foolish, for, no matter how important the works of foreign observers and critics may be, the only true way to gain a knowledge at first hand of the life or teachings of any prophet of old, is to search for it in the traditions of his own people as contained in their sacred books, which are handed down practically intact from generation to generation.

It is, then, in large part from these works that Prof. Jackson has drawn the materials for his study of Zoroaster's life. He has not neglected, however, the testimony of foreign writers, but he has relegated these to their proper subordinate position as merely additional proofs of the facts gleaned from the pages of the sacred books themselves. These foreigners may be divided into two groups, classical and Oriental. The first contains a large amount of material found in the later Greek and Latin authors and especially in the Fathers of the Church; and the second the allusions to Zoroaster found in Arabic, Armenian, New Persian, Syriac, Chinese, Sanskrit, and, in fact, almost all the Oriental languages. One of the most prolific of these sources is the great work of the old Arabic chronicler, Albiruni, (A. D. 1000,) the Athar-Ul-Bakiya. This is a compilation of wonderfully exact knowledge of the merits of Eastern history, and it is entirely trustworthy, a word which cannot be used of many of the Arabic writers.

But, as we have said, the Zoroastrian scriptures furnish the foundation for our knowledge of the facts of the life of Zoroaster. His career is one of the most fascinating chapters in the history of the development of religious thought in the world. He was no impostor, for no one can read the pages of the Avesta and fail to be convinced that whatever faults we

*ZOROASTER THE PROPHET OF ANCIENT IRAN. By A. V. Williams Jackson, Professor of Indo-Iranian Languages in Columbia University. New York: Published for the Columbia University Press by the Macmillan Company. 1899.

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may find there, insincerity is not among them. Throughout the whole of his pure and blameless life Zoroaster held with unflinching determination to his lofty ideals and purposes. The religion founded by him was not entirely a new faith. It had been practiced in a somewhat debased and degraded form by the Magian priesthood for centuries before the birth of the prophet. We should, indeed, consider Zoroaster rather as a reformer than as the inventor of a new religion, and in this respect he resembles Confucius more than any other prophet. But the changes which he introduced into the religion of the Magians were numerous and important. He established the belief in two principles, one of good and the other of evil. The good principle is Ahura Mazda, or as he is more commonly called, Ormuzd; the other is the principle of evil, the wicked spirit Ahriman. This idea of dualism is, of course, in a modified form very familiar to us. The Persians of old, like the modern Parsis their descendants, believed in the incessant struggle of these two principles in man's soul. This contest was to last until finally the millennium should come, the evil demon be conquered forever, and a state of perpetual bliss was to succeed when the "fravishas," or souls of the faithful departed, were to enjoy life eternal in the glorious heaven of the blessed Ahura Mazda.

Zoroaster's creed was no exaltation of quietism. It was essentially a religion of action; the man who performed good deeds was more sure of his salvation than the recluse who meditated perpetually on his future life. How much more sympathy must we feel for a faith which in so many particulars resembles our own than for a belief which teaches, as does Buddhism, that the ultimate hope of man is utter annihilation and extinction of consciousness in Nirvana. So much of the doctrines of Zoroastrianism it is necessary to understand in order satisfactorily to understand the life of the great reformer as contained in Prof. Jackson's book.

The barest facts alone of the prophet's career can be given in this short sketch. He was born of a noble family of the Magians in the year 660 B. C., in Aderbaijan, in Western Media. These results are the outcome of centuries of discussion of these points, in which all sorts of theories as to his dates and birthplace were offered. Some persons, chiefly Latin and Greek writers, placed Zoroaster as early as 6000 B. C. Others connected his name with Ninus and Semiramis, (about 800 B. C.) But the consensus of tradition, united with the results of later and more accurate scholarship, give the most probable date of his birth as 660 B. C.

Many miracles are recorded of his early years. Pliny the Younger states that on the day of his birth he laughed before crying. When he grew to man's estate he retired from the world and spent a number of years in meditation and preparation for his reforms. At the age of thirty he had the first vision, in which Vohu Manah, one of the archangels, leads his soul in a trance into the presence of Ahura Mayda. From this time on he began his preaching and proselyting, and during the next ten years he had seven conferences with Ahura Mayda and the archangels. In the last of these ten years he is tempted by the powers of evil, but his righteousness enables him to overcome the malice of the demon. In the twelfth year of the faith Zoroaster made his greatest conversion, that of King Vishtaspa, whose court was in Bactria, or Eastern Iran. This event is of great importance, because Vishtaspa became a zealous upholder of the new creed, and likewise caused his people to embrace it. About this time, too, the religion commenced to spread beyond the boundaries of Iran. Hindus and Greeks are said to have been converted. In the course of his propaganda, Zoroaster and his patron, Vishtaspa, engaged in two "holy wars" against the Turanians, the hereditary deadly foes of Iran. By the results of these contests the faith was established on a firm foundation.

But, unhappily, before the final triumph of the religion, Zoroaster died, (B. C. 583,) and never knew the glorious conclusion of his life work. The accounts of his death vary. The classical writers stated that he died by a flame from heaven, but according to Iranian tradition his death was caused by one of his enemies, a Turanian, whose memory is still execrated by the faithful followers of the Prophet. These are the chief events of his long and busy life.

But with his death his religion did not die. It continued, and it still continues to survive, although its followers are reduced in number, and there are at this moment 100,000 Parsis, chiefly in and around Bombay, in India, who are noble examples of the highest type of Iranian culture and civilization. The Empire of India has no subjects of whom it is more justly proud than of these faithful adherents to the creed of the Prophet Zoroaster.

Prof. Jackson's book is a noble monument of American scholarship. It is handsomely printed on very fine paper, in the best style of the productions of the Columbia University Press, and it is adorned with three plates, representing native sculptures of Zoroaster in his ordinary garb.

THE LIFE OF HENRY MORLEY, LL. D., PROFESSOR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE AT UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

HENRY MORLEY.

Features of a Biography of this Professor of English Literature.*

Prof. Henry Morley, save for his "Life of Bernard Palissy," a work held in much respect by American students of the ceramic art, is not as well known as he should be in the United States. In this life of him a better opportunity is given of judging and appreciating the fine moral quantity and distinguished literary merits of the man himself. Morley has been popularly described as "an apostle of English literature." It was only in his later days, when he filled the chair of the Professorship of the English Language and Literature at the University College, London, that honors came to him.

Educated for the medical profession, Morley seems to have abandoned it early in life and become a schoolmaster at Liscard, near Liverpool. The first notable paper contributed by him was "How to Make Home Unhealthy," printed in a medical journal and written in a satirical manner. Then came an offer from The Examiner, and later he was invited by Charles Dickens to furnish articles for Household Words. Prof. Morley, to fill these engagements, went to London. This extract is taken from one of his letters. Evidently London did not please him at the outset:

"The more I see of London literary society, the more I feel disposed to shrink into myself and pick my friends carefully. I do not like the style of average literary talk. I shall go about and make friends and multiply acquaintances, but keep my inner thoughts shut up and my labors hidden from all but the few whom I see to be earnest and true-hearted men. The general literary tone, so far as I have seen yet, is too flippant. Forster and Dickens and Jerrold are the only three men I am sure about at present. Dickens at present likes me at a distance, but we shall become stout friends hereafter, I feel sure, far as his genius transcends mine, for he is a true-hearted man. Douglas Jerrold I have not yet met so as to be introduced to him, but I can't fail of coming across him, and he is a man after my mind. When I have published 'Palissy,' and done a little more to show what's in me, I shall be more able to choose my friends than I am now, with two tiny brochures for my credentials. I don't care a scrap for the accident of fame, don't care to have for friends Macaulay, Carlyle, &c., but I want men with progress for their aim, who have no cant of literature, and don't mind being accused of cant while they are laboring for humanity. Among literary people, great or small, wherever I find such, I want to make friends of them."

The pay he received for his work was certainly inadequate at the beginning, and it took some time before Dickens fully appreciated Morley's varied ability. For fifteen years Mr. Morley wrote regularly for Household Words, and afterward for All the Year Round. In a letter to Mrs. Morley he comments on the death of Dickens:

"Work looks well, but I have had a very great grief since I wrote last, in the sudden death of Charles Dickens. It brings tears to my eyes to write it, and I can't talk of it. He was a good friend to me before you were born, and but for him my life might have been less happy than it is. He had a stroke of apoplexy at 6 in the evening on Thursday; lay insensible till about the same time next evening, when he died. There have been nineteen years of good-will between us that time has deepened, and in all our intercourse never an unpleasant word, and many a cordial word or sign of trust and confidence. I understood him and he me, but until he was gone I hardly knew the strength of the regard that had grown up so quietly."

Appreciation of Mr. Morley, as we have said, came slowly, but finally his merits told. In addition to his "Bernard Palissy," he wrote the lives of Jerome Cardan and Cornelius Agrippa. His final work was on "English Writers," (Cassell & Co.,) and in the tenth volume he treats of Shakespeare and his times. This most estimable man died in 1894. We conclude with this extract, which shows the tender solicitude of the teacher for the little ones who were once under his charge. The lesson Henry Morley imparts may be taken to heart:

"Truly, it would shock a grave schoolmaster of the old school, to see me dance like a wild Indian, roll on the floor or in the sand, make such a child of myself. How can I do that and sustain authority? Authority—perhaps I have none. But I am equally earnest in teaching as in play, and so I get by a natural impulse all that authority might otherwise demand. There is one thing, too: I do not expect too much, I let them be children. For example, I do not scold when I see fairy tales in the place of study, only, of course, I sometimes take them away; but when I saw that such books were sometimes concealed under a Latin grammar, or hidden in a lap, I told one of the children good-naturedly that the attempt at concealment looked like falsehood, that it was a form of untruth, (our one sin, you know.) That was a new view of matters, so he said, 'Is it? Then I won't do it any more'; and since that time there has been no book read in a sly way by any of them; the intruder, when he comes, lies boldly on the table until I see it and shut it up. I told them that I did not consider it an offense to read any book of their own in school time openly, subject, of course, to the chance of my shutting it up. These fairy tales, too, educate, and when they are brought out they are generally the substitution of an interested and occupied, for a listless and unoccupied, state of mind."

Boy's Story of an Old Second-Hand Book.

My acquaintance with the lad happened in this way. One day last Winter we bought a lot of books, more bulky than interesting, and the boy brought them to the house in the evening.

It had been snowing, and the lad looked cold. He was invited to warm himself by the library fire, and a cup of coffee was administered to him, with a slice of cake. Since then we have been great friends, and he tells us stories about the secondhand book business, in which he is engaged, and here is one of his best:

"There was Billy Hawkins, and his boss was a drinking man—an awful mean and close man, always finding fault with Billy. The boss he knowed, or he thought he knowed, all about the business. Well, one day he dumps into a tray a lot of truck, which they was marked 10 cents each, and says he to Billy, 'There's forty books here, boy, and do you count 'em, and mind you keep the tally, and if any of them's missing, the money they was worth comes out of your wages, and bear in mind that I don't allow no changing of books or bringing of 'em back, and I'll fire you if my orders ain't carried out to the letter.'

"You see, Billy was getting $3 a week, and that didn't go far, seeing as how he had an old mother as had to have some of his money. Billy was a prime boy, and well up in the business, though with precious little liking for his master. The books was a mangy lot, and Billy didn't make any sales to speak of for a day or so. One day a shabby old party, who had been rummaging in the ten-cent tray for a full hour, at last he settles on two old books, and he pays for 'em with two ten-cent piece. The old man was just going away when he picks up another book. Billy noticed that the old gent kind of trembled when he had hold of the particular book, and says he, 'My lad, that 20 cents I paid for these two books means no dinner for me to-day, but I would like to buy this third book, but I haven't another penny. Would you mind exchanging the two books I have bought for this one?'

"'That looks square enough,' said Billy, 'but the boss, he says to me, that he wouldn't allow no changing, see? Tell you what I'll do. I'll run in and ask the boss.'

"'Oh, no, no!' said the old party, quite flustered like. 'Don't think of doing that. Your master might suspect something, and maybe would ask a big price for this particular book—ahem!—more than it is actually worth—that is, to me.'

"'You say you haven't another red?' asked Billy.

"'Not a cent.'

"'Now, how would it do for me to put that book away, and keep it for you until to-morrow? Could you make a raise then?'

"'Oh, I might. If you only would do that,' said the old chap, all of a tremble.

"'Well, then, see here,' said Billy. 'I'll tuck her in here, under this piece of old oilcloth, and I'll keep it two days for you, to oblige you, but not a minute longer than that. See?'

"Then the old man seemed as if he wanted to hug Billy, and presently went away. Maybe, says you, Billy ought to have told his boss, for though he did hide the book, the whole thing escaped his mind. When the two days had passed, Billy remembered the book, all of a sudden, and he took it, and put it in the general pile, though he may have tucked it under. The third day came and it was bitter cold, and Billy was dancing around the trays, trying to keep warm, when all of a sudden up comes the same old duffer. Though it was so raw, he hadn't on any overcoat, and he was a-shivering. In his trembling hand he held a quarter of a dollar.

"'The book, the book! You haven't sold it? Did you keep it for me?' he kind of gasped.

hide it any longer,' and Billy picked out the book.

"'You are an honest lad. Here's the quarter. Keep the 15 cents. I pawned my coat so as to get the money.'

"'No,' says Billy; 'none of your 15 cents for me; that wouldn't be right. You keep it and buy some grub with it, and don't let me hear again of your selling your clothes often your back, in weather like this, to buy an old rubbishy book with.'

"Then the old party started on the full run, having tucked away the book in the bosom of his vest, with the 15 cents change in his pocket.

"Well, Sir, Christmas came and New Year's, and it was February, when one morning a nicely dressed young lady, she comes to the front of the shop, for as it was snowing, the books weren't on the trays. Billy was inside, reading a book, and the boss, he was out—gone to take a drink. The lady she comes in, and, hesitating like, she says:

"'Is your name William?'

"'Yes'm. They calls me Billy.'

"'Well, Billy, in November last my dear old grandfather, who was quite gone over books, he bought a book of you for 10 cents, and it was, I think, a fairly rare one. Grandfather was very eccentric, and in his young days a real savage book hunter. Poor old dear! He is dead now! Now, the purchase of that book seemed to have worried him in his last moments, and he reproached himself about it. He seemed to have made it a matter of conscience. He was always saying how nice and considerate you had been. Grandfather was by no means poor, but when he went in for books he pretended he was. He might have had all the money he wanted for the asking for it. It was a little kind of harmless mania he had to pretend he was dead broke. I have had to tell you all this so as to make you understand the situation. Now I have come to you to make some kind of restitution. That book was fairly valuable. Grandfather had put in pencil on the inside of it that it was worth $50, but because of a signature on it, written by its author, that increased its value. How much I don't exactly know, but I have come to make some sort of a proper settlement, and here is a check for a hundred dollars.'

"'But, ma'am' said Billy, quite taken aback, 'neither the boss nor I knew anything about the book or its value. Ten cents was its price, and if any more money is coming in for it it belongs entirely to the boss.'

"'That is so, William,' said the lady. 'Only I have to thank you again for having been so nice and considerate to my poor, dear old grandfather.' And so Billy took the check and the lady left.

"When the boss came in Billy handed over the check to him. I don't know what the boss said, only you had better believe that he pocketed the check; but bary a word of thanks did he give Billy and not a cent. It wasn't long, however, before Billy Hawkins left the boss for good. He had a prime place given him, with a good salary, in one of these yere fine book shops on Fifth Avenue—them great big ones as publishes books. You see, that lady had fixed things for Billy and given him the address. And a reasonably real swell sort of a boy is Billy Hawkins now."

The Publishers of

The Atlantic Monthly

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

John Savary's Reminiscences of Twenty-five Years Spent There as an Official.

When I came to the Library of Congress in the spring of 1870, it had about 350,000 volumes of books and half as many pamphlets, bound and unbound. Its master roll of employes, including porters and laborers, did not exceed 20, while to-day it has 180 names of employes on its pay roll in the new building. But of these not all are in the library service, fully one-half being employed about the building. In the majestic fabric built at a cost of $6,000,000, with book accommodation for two centuries to come, say between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 volumes, with its new executive head, and complete organization in all departments, and under the law of increase established for it by the Copyright act of 1870, its future growth, progress, and expansion may be, if not forecast, in a manner foreshadowed. In 1872 the whole number of articles received for copyright was 11,070, (of which 5,903 were books and periodicals, and other articles 5,167.) By the end of the present year, in the estimation of the Register of Copyright, the whole number of such articles received will amount to the sum total of 80,000. That is, for the last quarter of a century, putting aside all additions by purchase, gift, or exchange, the library has just about doubled its accessions once in eight years, while the average annual rate of increase has, of late years, been about 2,000.

Let us now for a moment take just one glance backward at the Library of Congress in the olden time. Founded in 1800 for the sole and exclusive use of Congress, and hence its name, its growth for the first half century was, indeed, slow. It numbered in 1852 only 55,000 volumes, of which all but 2,000 were destroyed by fire in December of that year. Congress immediately appropriated $75,000 for the purchase of books, and $72,500 for the restoration of the building. The reconstructed portion was of iron, and, according to Mr. Spofford, the first instance of the use of that material for interior, fire-proof construction in any public building in America. This was the second fire which had occurred in the library, the first being when the Capitol was burned by the British in 1814. Mr. Jefferson, then living in retirement at Monticello, and being financially embarrassed, saw his opportunity. He offered his entire collection of 7,000 volumes to the Library of Congress as the nucleus of a new collection. He put his initials T. J. (or I. T.) wherever those letters occur in the signature of every book, and with a truly prophetic instinct and foresight of what the Nation's library is, and should be, in the title to his catalogue accompanying the collection, he renamed it the Library of the United States. It is no longer the Library of Congress, and that inscription ought surely to be erased from the façade over the entrance to the rotunda or reading room of the new library and Mr. Jefferson's title put there instead. Because it is the United States' Library and every citizen of this country has a personal stake in it.

Under the old régime there was no library staff organization, in the sense, that is, of a division or separation into distinct departments, each with a responsible head. As was said of Napoleon, he was not a man but a system, so the only system in the old library was carried in the brain of one man, the Librarian of Congress. He was practically everything; he took not only the knowledge of all things in the library to be his province, but he took all the provinces. As Librarian, he was naturally and of course made keeper of the printed books and custodian of all the manuscript, but he was also Register of Copyright, chief of staff in cataloguing, overseer of the bookbindery business, letter writer, and head of correspondence of the library, and, above all, the central bureau of information to all inquiring Congressmen and seekers after knowledge.

With so many irons in the fire, the wonder is where he found time for that multifariousness of occupation and interest, of knowledge and of acquisition that distinguished him. He saw every book, new or old, that came into the library, and a glance at the running title, head lines, and table of contents in most cases satisfied him; but he could, as was said of Dr. Johnson, tear the heart out of a book in half an hour's reading. He had a "speaking acquaintance" with the leading and more important works in every class and division of the great library. But he never claimed, if others claimed for him, that he knew every book in the Library of Congress. That claim, if it was ever made, was not true, but it is true that he knew the library like a book and could describe its contents. If any doubt exists on that point the reader is referred to the report on the "condition of the Library of Congress," (March, 1897,) wherein Mr. Spofford in his testimony before the Joint Committee on the Library takes up, successively, each of its forty-four chapters and describes in detail exhaustively and from memory the main features, the important acquisitions, the leading works and characteristics.

It appears to me as one of the most marvelous feats of memory ever achieved by man. It was once indiscreetly said that this man knew every book that was ever printed! This, of course, was impossible; but he knew a world of books, and of those in the library he could produce at any time almost any book that was called for. When he tapped the bell and gave his order, if the attendant hesitated, he would say: "Go to such a chapter, to such an alcove, and on such a shelf, in such a binding, find and bring me of the caller; thought an every-day affair to the attendant at the desk. His previous experience as a bookseller and newspaper correspondent gave him a commercial knowledge of books that was useful in buying and ordering books for the library, to which was added in time the vastly superior knowledge of book values and appreciations. In short, he was an authority, and second to none, on all that relates to the uses and administration of books in this country.

Of the former Assistant Librarians I can here only speak of those who are either dead and gone or are no longer connected with the institution. Mr. Vinton, who at one time had charge of the catalogue, resigned to become Librarian of the College of New Jersey. He is no longer living. Dr. Theodore N. Gill, one of the first naturalists in this country or any other, and an authority in his own specialty, (fossil fishes,) was also employed on the catalogue; and the tyro in cataloguing, as well as some who were not tyros, had reason to remember the "snap shots" of the doctor in revision of their author and title cards, and the "landscapes" he used to make of them! The doctor, a pronounced Darwinian and evolutionist, has a fine philosophical intellect, and is still very much absorbed in his scientific work, but his worst enemy would hardly wish him back again at a task so uncongenial and so little remunerative to a man of his ability. Able men, indeed, in libraries or elsewhere, are not always to be had for the asking, and they were rather repelled from a service where they had no province of their own, no definite duties to perform, but, like a clerk or callboy, were subject to the will and invasion of another, and where, whatever they did or did not do, they could draw their salary, but could get neither credit, glory, nor advancement. All men in proportion to their ability love to be trusted with power and responsibility. They wish to rule in their own province, but where there are no provinces—alas!

There was also a Dr. Roberts, who is to-day a shining light in the Presbyterian Church, and of whom it is claimed that as a cataloguer he never made a mistake. If so he was a marvel and a miracle of correctness, for it is almost an adage that if you want to take the conceit of correctness out of a man let him make and publish a catalogue. The writer is free to confess that he made mistakes, but these were mostly clerical and sometimes the result of being overdriven and hurried in work that could not wait. Such mistakes are easily detected and corrected, as they were, and the author brought to book by the lynx-eyed library chief. But did he always or often know of the painful searchings requisite to fix a date or discover an authorship? Was he aware of the many journeyings to remote parts of the library, the "up hill and down dale," to attic or cellarage, for the necessary rummaging in old magazines and newspapers, in directories, almanacs and encyclopedias, in private memoirs, and biographical dictionaries, in obituaries and genealogies, in order to determine the spelling, or to obtain the full Christian and surname, the author's epoch, (date of his birth and death,) and any other circumstance calculated to throw light on the author or authorship in question? And often it was necessary to identify the particular Smith, Jones, or Robinson amid the "innumerable caravan" of such who had long since moved "to the pale realms of shade," and to be "called back" only by the most patient and persistent of researches? Did he know, this Admirable Crichton of a Librarian, of the many obstacles and impediments placed in the way of a man who had work to do, but not always the means at hand for doing it—some special bibliography that was always wanting; some wanted work of reference which had gone to the bindery; some library aid or aids, and there were many such we ought to have possessed, but did not, and those we had were parceled out and scattered like tools over a ten-acre lot?

It is not too much to say that for want of a suitable workroom and of tools convenient to our hand, fully one-half of the time was spent and often wasted in these journeyings and explorations. The library itself was most deficient in recent bibliography. It was nowhere up to date; in countries like Holland, Belgium, Russia, Scandinavia, France even, and notably in the Central and South American States and in Mexico, it was anywhere from ten to twenty years behind the times. And what was even more exasperating, the current literary news and publications, like The Publishers' Weekly, The Bookman, and even The Library Journal, The London Athenaeum and Academy, the bulletins of the Boston Public, Harvard, Cornell, and other libraries, were not open and accessible, but to be seen and had only by permission of the man who kept them habitually under lock and key. My colleague—there was but one for a long time associated with me in cataloguing—tasted also the full bitterness of these trials and deprivations, but he knew as well as I the futility of complaint, remonstrance, or petition; such things were inconvenient, but they were accepted as part of the conditions which handicapped our labors.

Instead of commanding or being able to command the entire bibliographical resources of the Library of Congress, meagre, as in some respects its then resources were, we had, in general, to content ourselves with the very ordinary, and often obsolete, authorities at hand. When these failed us, as often they did, in the important matter of a date or of the full Christian and surname of the author, we had to resort to more unconventional and remote sources of information. I had a fixed theory and belief that very needed item of information for the intelligent cataloguing of any writing; it was a problem of what, where, and how—to find it. If the book was in the library, it was my business to find it. If not in this library, it might be in another; and if not in any book or library, it might be in the memory of a living person, or in some record, like the old London Stationers' entries or Doctors Commons. On this presupposition I framed my inquiries and started on my line of investigation, often with the best results.

I think I may also claim the beginning of a novel method of research—novel as regards the Library of Congress, though it had often been used before, and always will be used by students and investigators. This was a circular letter of inquiry which I composed under the direction of the chief, and which was sent out under his signature to publishers, booksellers, librarians, and others who were likely to be acquainted with the authorship of anonymous and pseudonymous works. A penalty envelope was inclosed along with the circular, and the return mail usually brought an answer with the coveted information. In this way hundreds of authorships hitherto concealed and not generally known were added to the vast stores of bibliographic lore already accumulated and embodied in the card catalogue.

In my view, though it seem to be the case of a man magnifying his office, there is no conceivable work in a library which is greater than, or in value and importance equal to, work on the catalogue. If library administration is also important, yet into what confusion would the bureau of administration fall, and to what complexion would it come, without a good up-to-date catalogue? So constantly in use is it, and so necessary to the service of the public, that the card catalogue of the Library of Congress has lately been moved from the cataloguing room and workshop, where it is most needed by the cataloguers, to the place where it is under the immediate eye and control of the Superintendent of the reading room and his corps of assistants, for the reason that they cannot do without it. When I entered the service the art of cataloguing was, so to say, in its infancy; when I left it it had so far advanced as to have a well-defined code of procedure and to demand not merely a certain grade of qualifications on the part of the cataloguer but an amount of skill and training which can only be acquired by long practice and improved by daily exercise.

It is not enough to-day to know the name in full of your author and his latest title, if he had one; you must know his age and country, his time and place, his epoch, and forget not to add his birth and death dates to the name at top of the card over the title. The title, brief and compact, after weeding from it every superfluous word, should be simplicity itself; it should contain all that is essential and nothing that is non-essential; the best title that I ever saw was compressed into a single word, "Voltaire," being a monograph on that writer by John Morley. Then follow title with notation and description of the work, and last but not least of all the date.

If I were asked what is the most important thing to be noted in cataloguing a book, I should say, uniquely, the date. And the next in importance—the date. And the next? I should answer still—the date! It is the habit of knavish booksellers to omit the date, hoping thereby to deceive their readers into the belief that the book is of more recent date than it really is; but if the book be copyrighted, the date of entry, and hence of publication, will generally be found on the reverse of title. The cataloguer who knows not the date knows nothing, then, which he ought to know. After the date, and underneath the title, if there be room for a bibliographic note, though not required, it may be often useful to note some circumstance or event, say the most significant fact in the life of the author, or some illuminating sentence of criticism on the man and his works. The cataloguer, in aid of his judgment in such matters, will, of course, seek the highest and most authoritative sources of criticism; he will not neglect any means toward that crowning work of a bibliographer which aims to put the reader in possession of the facts necessary to weigh and to understand his author, including the assignment of rank of any production in its class, and of its class in the general scale of book values and appreciations.

These, to a first-class cataloguer and library worker, may now fairly be reckoned among the important duties and requirements of his position. They are not to be learned in a day or a year; a lifetime would hardly suffice to grasp them in all their complexity and obscurity, in their cryptogamic evolutions of the innermost secrets of life and authorship, and the deciphering of the same by the veteran expert and bibliographer. Poe, with his fine, unerring instinct of authorship and his vast analytical and reasoning powers, would have made a capital worker, an ideal bibliographer! Indeed the genius of poetry and of mathematics is not too high for him who aspires to tread the summits of this noble profession.

JOHN SAVARY.

There has arisen some contention as to whether the portrait of Shakespeare, known as the "Droeshout" picture, and now exhibited by a showman at Stratford-on-Avon, has any claims to originality. There has been a row as to the panel on which the picture is painted. Is it of elm wood or not? Mr. J. C. Robinson advises that the Roentgen rays should be thrown on the picture, and so if there is fraud the facts will be discoverable.

JEFFERSON.

The Ninth Volume of Mr. Ford's Edition, Covering the Period from 1807 to 1815.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Amos K. Fiske,
Author of "Midnight Talks at the Club," "The Myths of Israel", &c.

The ninth volume of Paul Leicester Ford's edition of the writings of Thomas Jefferson has just come from the Knickerbocker Press in the same superior style of workmanship that characterized the previous volumes. It covers the period of Jefferson's writings from the beginning of 1807 to the end of 1815, and consequently includes the last two years of his term as President of the United States and the time of the War of 1812. Nearly half the volume of 530 pages is occupied with papers and correspondence—with the exception of messages to Congress almost wholly correspondence—belonging to the remnant of the term of office, and even after the statesman's retirement to Monticello at the age of sixty-six his letters relate largely to the public affairs of the time. While he was yet President there were matters of conspicuous interest to deal with. It was the time of the arrest and trial of Aaron Burr and the collapse of his scheme of Western Empire, and of the English orders in Council, the Berlin decrees, and the Retaliatory Embargo and Non-Intercourse acts.

No fresh criticism or commendation of Mr. Ford's editing of the collection is called for, though it sometimes seems as if the editor kept a little too much in the background. To the reader who is not altogether a student it would be a comfort to have at times a little explanation of the occasion of a letter and of the personality to which it is addressed, and the relegating of the meagre indications of the subject matter of papers and letters wholly to the table of contents seems to such a reader a fault. He would like to have this before him as he goes through the volume, instead of having constantly to refer back to it, or to use the table of contents as a guide on his way. The strict chronological arrangement has its drawbacks even with the compromise of putting in smaller type in the guise of footnotes a collection of letters to the same person relating to the same matter as that which starts the series in the regular text. There is generally no reason in relative importance for this subordination of all but the first letter, and an arrangement which would, within certain limits, classify the material by subject and events, would be more satisfactory to most readers. But it is rather late for strictures on the mere form and manner of editing.

It will be more grateful to give some slight inkling of the interest in this volume, which touches on many matters with the light of Jefferson's mind in a way to reveal the character of its working. His conception of Burr's purposes in his so-called conspiracy seems to have been somewhat strained by the alarmed feeling of the time. He speaks of it as the most extraordinary enterprise since "Don Quixote," "so extravagant that those who know his understanding would not believe it if the proofs admitted of doubt," being no less than "to place himself on the throne of Montezuma and extend his empire to the Allegany, seizing on New Orleans as the instrument of compulsion for our Western States."

The President's special message on the subject gives a clear account of the case as it was understood before Burr was brought to trial. A more interesting account appears in certain letters to the Marquis de Lafayette. It is curious to note Jefferson's distrust of the Federalist judiciary. He said in one of his letters that the Federalists as a party gave "all their aid, making Burr's cause their own, mortified only that he did not separate the Union or overthrow the Government," and he distinctly implies that the Judges at Richmond were bent upon Burr's acquittal if it was attainable, as it proved to be. Of the personal character of the man who was Vice President during his first term, Jefferson says: "Against Burr personally I never had one hostile sentiment. I never, indeed, thought him an honest, frank-dealing man, but considered him as a crooked gun or other perverted machine, whose aim or stroke you could never be sure of."

In the correspondence relating to foreign affairs, largely addressed to Madison as Secretary of State and to Monroe as Minister to England, Jefferson's strong anti-British and pro-French feeling frequently appears. Perhaps of more timely interest are his expressions upon questions which have their exact counterpart to-day. Speaking of the anticipation of relief and joy with which he looked forward to the expiration of his term as President, he referred to the small number of removals he had made from the public service, though he found it filled with his political opponents. "Of about six hundred offices," he said, "named by the President, there were six Republicans only when I came into office, and these were chiefly half-breeds. Of upward of three hundred holding during pleasure, I removed about fifteen of those who had signalized themselves by their own intolerance in office, because the public voice called for it imperiously, and it was just that the Republicans should at length have some participation in the Government." He spoke of this moderate and justifiable amount of decapitation as "horrid drudgery," which was anything but grateful to his feelings. On his retirement from office he issued a circular letter declining to "interpose in any case," either with the President of any head of department "in any application for office whatever."

He had occasion to give his opinion of the press of his day in a manner to suggest some curious reflections upon the alleged degeneracy of the press of the present time. In speaking of the attacks upon his own Administration, he referred to the "falsehoods of a licentious press," and his refusal to contradict the "thousands of calumnies so industriously propagated" against himself, and said that the press, being "impotent when it abandons itself to falsehood," he left it to others "to restore its strength by recalling it within the pale of truth." Speaking more directly upon the subject of the newspapers of his time, he said: "To your request for my opinion of the manner in which a newspaper should be conducted so as to be more useful, I should answer by restraining it to true facts and sound principles only. Yet I fear such a paper would find few subscribers. It is a melancholy truth that a suppression of the press could not more completely deprive the Nation of its benefit than is done by its abandoned prostitution to falsehood. Nothing can now be believed which is seen in a newspaper. Truth itself becomes suspicious by being put into that polluted vehicle." There is more to the same effect, including the statement that "the man who never looks into a newspaper is better informed than he who reads them." These statements seem to raise some doubt as to the degeneracy which the newspaper has undergone since the purer days of the fathers.

There are letters of a private nature in this volume, which exhibit Mr. Jefferson's well-known interest in a variety of subjects not of a political character, including science and literature, and many incidental references to purely personal and domestic matters. No adequate idea can be given in a brief review of the character and variety of writing that emanated from Mr. Jefferson's active mind during nine years of his highest maturity, or of the light cast by it upon contemporary events. Such a collection has an inestimable value to the close student of history.

AMOS K. FISKE.

*THE WRITINGS OF THOMAS JEFFERSON. Collected and Edited by Paul Leicester Ford. Vols. I.-IX. (1801-1815). New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1898.

MEMOIRS OF DAUDET.*

The memoirs of Alphonse Daudet appear almost to the day at the close of the first year of mourning for his death, but his son, Léon, began to write them last January, and the dedication to Mme. Daudet bears that date. "A pure, pensive, and restful soul," her son calls her, saying that she "created about his father an atmosphere of tender reflection." The volume is the first of the complete unabridged edition of Daudet's works, and in addition to the memoir written by M. Daudet, the son, it contains M. Ernest Daudet's "My Brother and I," which, having been published seventeen years ago, is sufficiently familiar to all readers of French literary gossip. It briefly describes the Daudet family from the beginning of the Revolution, which found its head a silk weaver at Nimes, and through the Republic, the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration the prosperity of the family waxed.

True, it was unlike the prosperity of to-day. At sixteen Vincent Daudet drove a wagon about Normandy, la Vendée and Brittany, laden with the produce of his father's looms, selling to merchants in the towns and carrying pistols to defend himself against highwaymen on the journey between them. In 1829 it struck this young gentleman that an alliance with Mlle. Adeline Reynaud, daughter of a manufacturer of silk thread, would suit him, and he proposed it and was accepted. The Reynauds were persons whom adventures seem to seek, and among his uncles and great-uncles Daudet found many a romantic figure ready made to his hand. In this great-grandfather's time the various trades appertaining to silk manufacture were in a condition to delight Mr. Ruskin, each man controlling his own business, small or great, and none expecting the fatal strokes which later were to destroy the trade and impoverish the tradesman.

Daudet was born ten years after his father's marriage, three years after Ernest and eight years before the present Mme. Léon Allard. In 1848 black misfortune fell upon the family, there was a removal to Lyons, the brothers were sent to college, and things slowly went from bad to worse with their father, and in 1856 the family was broken up, and Alphonse, at sixteen, went to the College of Alais as a teacher, all of which is set down in "Le Petit Chose." Ernest went up to Paris, and soon saw his way to a certain success, and Alphonse followed with equal good fortune, but his best life began in 1867 with his marriage to Mlle. Julia Allard. In 1873 he wrote "Fromont Jeune et Resler Aîné," and the rest every one knows.

M. Ernest Daudet writes as a proud elder brother, but Daudet was "somewhat moved by perceiving that he was treated as people only treat the dead." His brother's apology was that they were so far apart, one being in Switzerland and the other in Normandy, that consultation was impossible, which is rather a poor compliment to European postal arrangements. Still, he changed the original title "Alphonse Daudet, by Ernest Daudet," to "My Brother and I," and thus it appears in this volume. It is best to read it first, although it stands last, and then with a fresh picture in one's mind of the fiery, willful, brilliant genius in childhood and youth to read his son's story of his controlled manhood and middle age:

"He guarded his family by his immense moral force, always in full power, and ever increasing as he lived. On all about him he breathed an atmosphere of kindness and of confidence, which the coldest and most reserved could not evade.

"Far, far back, at the very beginning of my youngest childhood, I can perceive the kindness of my father. That kindness shows itself in caresses, he draws me close to him, he tells me wonderful stories, we walk together through the streets of Paris, and everything seems to have the appearance of a festival. I perceive the warmth of the sun and then another warmth, softer and nearer to me, which is transmitted by the dear strong hand. In my narrow little breast I feel something tangible and exquisite, for the sake of which my breathing is quicker, something which I have already learned to call happiness, and as I walk along I repeat to myself I am very happy to-day. My father talks to me; for me he has neither features nor face; he is not a marvelous man, but just simply my father. I often call him papa, papa, just for the simple pleasure which that word gives me, because attached to it seem all the germs of brilliant and noteworthy ideas."

His chief desire, he said, when his task should be finished, would be to establish himself as "Vendor of Happiness," showing every man how to escape from fate by placing his ideal outside of himself; preaching the religion of active pity, not of useless fears; and when visiting at the hot baths he seemed to actualize his vision, for the unfortunate and unhappy were attracted by him as by a magnet, clustering about him, telling their secrets, begging counsel, receiving it with gratitude:

"A particular line in which the "vendor of happiness" made his appearance was the exposition of principles by the aid of which we may avoid envy, tartness, and bitterness, which are parasitical plants of the literary profession.

"It is certain that in my time people did not devour their ancestors as they do to-day. Money, dirty money, had not begun then to trouble their minds, nor yet the bait of 'big editions.' That is a modern scourge. People did not have any ambition to reach that enormous diffusion and start the rowdy-dow which now seems to be a mark of success. For us success lay far more in the appreciation of five or six great comrades whom we venerated than the invasion of the showcases.

His judgments as author are the most valuable:

"It is impossible for a sincere author not to put his whole self in his work, which does not mean that he relates an episode from his own life. But he animates his own ways of thinking and feeling; he dresses them and makes persons of them. That which strikes us in the world and that which we perceive and understand the best is that which we divine to be similar to ourselves.

"Style is a state of intensity. The greatest number of things in the fewest number of words. Don't fear to repeat yourself, according to Pascal's counsel. There are no synonyms.

"It is necessary to have respect for the reader: an author has morally a guardianship over souls. Sure of his means and being able to corrupt, he is culpable if he abuses his trust, if he ruins vital nobility, if he does not go from below upward, which is the direction of an honest conscience. Intellectually, too, he should have respect for the reader and insist only upon the essential things, not falsify enthusiasm, but keep his scrupulousness simple and pure.

"There is danger in thinking about pleasing. Another danger is to wish to astonish. Notoriety flies always from those who seek it through low means."

His constant intellectual love was Montaigne, but for a long time the conversations of Eckermann and Goethe were his breviary. He hated the very phrase "art for art's sake." "Nothing ages so, nothing so quickly loses its grip as what is unusual," he said. His hero was Napoleon, and he "did not boggle at comparing Stanley to the victor of Austerlitz." Hamlet he called not only the Prince of Denmark, but of the whole life of the man within, and he found the Hamlet of to-day in George Meredith. The family once visited Mr. Meredith, and Mr. Daudet writes:

"How I cherished you that day, O master of the bitterest thought, of the most robust and liberal thought! I understood you to the verge of tears! What things passed that day between the looks you gave forth and those that emanated from your brother in intellect! What hours worthy of you and of your power of analysis were passed in that cottage where lights and shades played about your aureole. O vast and subtle heart, and friend of the French to the point of having defended them in 1870 with a piece of verse unique in its generosity! You are the genius whose brain devours him and who with a subtle smile rails upon evil! Hamlet? Yes, you were Hamlet for Alphonse Daudet and his following, a mirror as it were of Shakespeare on that Spring afternoon when nature herself became moral, when the black pine trees were trembling like so many human bodies, when the lawns themselves seemed to have the softness of human flesh!"

He admired certain pieces by Ibsen, and some of Tolstoi's early work, but was cheerfully skeptical as to his later opinions:

"Tolstoi has enjoyed in his youth everything that there is in life which is exquisite, luxurious, and brilliant. He has loved the chase, masquerades, races in sleighs, pretty women, friends, and the arts. But now he would like to forbid that others should enjoy pleasures which his old age prevents him from repeating. In a conversion effected on a man of seventy I shall always be on my guard against regrets and that envy—oh, very distant, underhand, and indirect, but tenacious—which can be read between the wrinkles."

In an appendix to a long conversation between father and son touching on a hundred subjects and including almost every topic mentioned in the book M. Léon Daudet says that he has written that all whose unhappiness his father has alleviated may know him better and love him more:

"But it is not only for what he was in regard to myself, or to my brother, my sister, or my mother, that I love him; it is also, and beyond everything else, for his humanity, which shone within him with so profound and serene a splendor; for his vast and sympathetic comprehension of all kinds of things and all sorts of people! Surely seldom has such a character been known here below, and never in a more splendid form.

"The extraordinary thing about this writer was that he preferred the humble and the disinherited of fortune to all others."

There are scarcely a dozen paragraphs in the book containing anything so near gossip as this. It is with the intellectual, the moral, the domestic Daudet that his son is concerned, and his opinions of others are quoted but rarely. To his son, who had observed him closely, first with the pitilessness of childhood, later with the tenderness and love of a man conquered by the spectacle of daily heroic endurance of pain, he is one who had no worthless words and no unworthy acts, and the reader lays down the book thankful for an excellent picture. Happy the author who is a hero in his own home circle!

*ALPHONSE DAUDET. By Léon Daudet. To which is added "The Daudet Family," by Ernest Daudet. Translated by Charles de Kay. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898.

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XIV.

The Rev. John White Chadwick in Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

"Come in," said a cheerful voice, "and walk into my study. But I cannot talk long to-day, as I have to marry some people at 5 o'clock."

The speaker was the Rev. John White Chadwick, pastor of the Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn, and the place was his residence, a large, roomy brownstone dwelling on Carlton Avenue within a short distance of Prospect Park.

A glimpse through the door at the pleasant study filled with books and pictures and illuminated by the bright December sunshine caused the invitation to be accepted with alacrity. Then for over an hour an interesting conversation ensued on literary subjects, during which Mr. Chadwick related several reminiscences and anecdotes of his friends Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, and Holmes.

On entering the house one is struck by the great number of books. Even in the hall is suspended a well-filled bookcase; in the front parlor is one, half the length of the room, filled entirely with poetry, while the study in the rear is lined with volumes, and a revolving bookcase stands by Mr. Chadwick's desk.

"You seem to have plenty of books," was remarked.

"Only about 4,000," replied Mr. Chadwick, "and although I weed them out every Summer they seem to accumulate all the time. Within the last thirty years I have reviewed from 6,000 to 7,000 volumes for The Christian Register, The Nation, and various magazines. There is a bookcase in nearly every room in the house, as well as the one you noticed in the hall."

Born at Marblehead, Mass., in 1840, and being graduated from the Exeter Academy and Cambridge Divinity School, Mr. Chadwick became pastor of the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn in 1864, when he was only twenty-four years of age, and has remained there ever since. He succeeded the Rev. Samuel Longfellow, brother of the poet, who went from Brooklyn to Germantown, Philadelphia, to take charge of a Unitarian church there.

"Sam Longfellow and Sam Johnson were great friends," said Mr. Chadwick, "and together they got up a hymn book for the Unitarian Church which was used for many years. Theodore Parker always called it the 'Sam Book' on account of the two Sams."

The books Mr. Chadwick has published are "A Book of Poems," now in its tenth edition; "In Nazareth Town," which is also a book of verse; "The Bible of To-day," "Faith of Reason," "The Man Jesus," "George William Curtis" (in Harper's Black and White Series;) "Old and New Unitarian Belief," and "Power and Use," (a volume of select sermons.) He has also published eight sermons a year for the past twenty-four years, and small editions of these have been bound in ten volumes, each volume containing two series.

With his wife he has also compiled three volumes of selected poetry, "The Two Voices," "Out of the Heart," and "Through Love to Light."

In appearance Mr. Chadwick is tall and well built, with a benevolent face and a pleasant voice. His conversation on all literary matters is extremely interesting.

"What literary work are you now engaged upon?" was asked.

"I am just about to publish the 'Life of Sallie Holley,'" he replied. "She was the daughter of Myron Holley, the founder of the Liberty Party, and she devoted her life to the abolition of slavery. With a friend, Caroline Putnam, she went about doing all she could against slavery, and when the negroes were freed she opened a school for them in Lancaster County, Va., which she conducted for more than thirty years. She died in 1893 after a life of great usefulness, and was a most remarkable and interesting woman."

"You are fond of biography as well as poetry?"

"Very fond of both. It was my good fortune to know most of the major poets of America, among them Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, and Holmes. I remember that I met Emerson one day in front of the Parker House on School Street, Boston. His noble, earnest face seemed incongruous in that street crowd, to which, however, he paid no attention. The next time I met him he said: 'Let me see, where did I last meet you? I remember, it was in front of that large stone tavern on School Street.'"

"As a poet, I suppose that you have noticed the controversy over the sonnet in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART?"

"I have been much interested in it," was the reply, "although I do not agree with some of the opinions expressed. There are some noble sonnets and some utterly worthless ones. I am an admirer of the sonnet, but believe that it should tell what it has to tell and then stop. It has been said of one of Wordsworth's sonnets that it only had four lines of poetry in it, and the rest was padding."

"Whom do you place at the head of sonnet writers—Keats?"

"By no means. While Keats wrote several beautiful sonnets, Milton and Shakespeare wrote far nobler ones. Here is a book edited by Hall Caine in 1882, 'Three Centuries of Sonnets,' in which there are many admirable specimens. Look at this one of Milton and these of Shakespeare. Here is one of Rossetti's. Now as to fiction, Mr. Chadwick. Who are your favorite authors?"

The clergyman gave a pleasant smile as he replied to the question.

"Thackeray and George Eliot are probably my favorite writers of fiction. And speaking of that reminds me of the contention that Mr. Alden has aroused in your columns over Jane Austen. I can hardly understand his reason for making such a sweeping assertion as he did, unless he did it purposely to create a controversy. While I do not wish to say that she is one of my favorite writers, I certainly feel a great respect for her, and, in fact, when I was in Winchester, England, I visited the place where she is buried. We have three editions of her works in the house now.

"There is another fact regarding her which I do not remember to have seen published. Benjamin Jowett, the great scholar, said that he had read Jane Austen's 'Pride and Prejudice' seventeen times. You remember also that he read Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' fifty times.

"There is another question, Mr. Chadwick," said the visitor; "do you ever collect old or rare books or early editions?"

An amused smile and a decided shake of the head were the answer made by the clergyman and poet to this. Then he supplemented it with the words: "I do not. Collecting rare books is a fascinating but dangerous pastime, involving the expenditure of much time and money. For instance, I have a friend, Dean Sage, the son of Henry W. Sage, the benefactor of Cornell University. Some time ago he informed me that he had seventy copies of Izaak Walton. I met his wife the other day and remarked that I supposed he had 100 copies of Izaak Walton now. She said that he had 115. But now I must go to my wedding"—and the obliging and busy clergyman and poet hurried away into the bright Winter sunshine.

ALBERT H. HOECKLEY.

AN AMERICAN ESSAYIST.*

Lindsay Swift, at the request of their venerable author, arranged for publication these collected addresses and reviews of Judge Chamberlain, dealing largely with American political history, but touching also upon the literary life and possessing, in one or two instances, positive value and uncommon charm as literary criticism. The editor supplies a preface, in a somewhat perfervid strain, though his statement of mere facts is not to be questioned. A "historian of note," but unidentified, once described one of these collected papers, he tells us, (without specifying the paper,) as "the best piece of criticism made in this country in our time." Similarly, a well-known statesman declared that if Judge Chamberlain had devoted himself to "historical effort" early in life, "an adequate interpretation of the history of New England would have been the result."

The unfortunate vagueness of these "advertisements," as they appear in cold print, and their likeness to the sort of recommendation which too frequently accompanies poor stuff, presently make them seem impertinent, as the actual value of the essays is impressed on the reader's mind. The historian and the statesman, alike nameless, only did themselves honor in properly valuing Judge Chamberlain's work, while their opinions set forth anonymously certainly do him no great credit. Mr. Swift himself adds a little to the sensitive reader's natural hesitancy to plunge into a new volume of essays by proclaiming his author to be a man who "studied and thought wholly for himself, whereas [as he infers] most men talk and think the thoughts of other people." If "most men" are truly so lacking in intelligence, the "other people" might better be described as "persons," and the infelicitous collective noun avoided. Such good wine as this should have a better bush or none at all.

Judge Chamberlain assuredly has done his share of varied reading and assimilated the thoughts of many other persons from Homer and Sophocles to Matthew Arnold and Edmund Clarence Stedman. He knows his Tennyson and his Whitman, as well as his Sparks and his Madison. The original turn of his mind will likely not be disputed, but it is not so marked in his writings as to form their chief characteristic. The variety of his attainments, the sobriety of his judgment, the catholicity of his taste, his fearlessness, and the clearness of his style, are qualities that impress one more strongly. His best field, perhaps, is that of political history, but his touch in literary criticism, as, for example, in the charming essay on "Landscape in Life and Poetry," is refreshingly light, while his view is broad and charitable, but not the less keen and comprehensive.

Not one of these papers was taken directly from the author's desk. Four of them, including the essay on John Adams, which occupies the place of honor, and the essays on "The Authentication of the Declaration of Independence," "The New Historical School," (to wit, that of Freeman, to which Greene and McMaster presumably belong,) and "The Genesis of a Massachusetts Town," are reprinted from the proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, but are by no means the dry reading that "proceedings" so frequently turn out to be. The paper on "The Constitutional Relations of the American Colonies to the English Government at the Commencement of the American Revolution" was read before the American Historical Association of Boston in 1887, while the sagacious and uncommonly interesting one on "Political Maxims" was delivered at the request of the Bar Association of this county, including the reviews of Dr. Palfrey's "Pulpit of New England" and John Bach McMaster's "History," are reprinted from periodicals, while two addresses on Webster were delivered at annual dinners of the Dartmouth alumni and another article on that famous statesman originally appeared in The Century. The purely literary contributions to this welcome volume include, besides the essay on the influence of landscape in literature already mentioned, papers entitled "The Scope of a College Library," "The Old and the New Order in New England Life and Letters," and "Imaginative Literature in Public Libraries."

Judge Chamberlain is perfectly true to the Massachusetts idea of the Adamses in his appreciation of the services of the founder of that house. His essay relates to John Adams's career in the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1783, his persistent fight for the Declaration, his superiority in purposeful oratory, not mere declamation, to Henry, Lee, and Rutledge. He praises Adams's comprehensive intellect and high courage while not denying his vanity and infirmity of temper. His strength as a statesman is affirmed as well as his weakness as a politician. The pre-eminent quality this critic finds in Adams is his possession of "the historic imagination." It is Judge Chamberlain's belief that in his youth John Adams divined the coming empire of America, and formed himself, not without prescience, for a distinguished part in its affairs. Of Adams, when he entered public life, Judge Chamberlain declares "he was probably well qualified to conduct causes and argue questions of public law before any tribunal sitting at Westminster, and to represent with distinction any English constituency in the House of Commons."

In the essay on the American colonies in the period of discussion preceding the war—1763-76—he describes the typical Anglo-American as the legitimate heir of Sir John Eliot and Hampden, upholding the principles of Sidney, Harrington, and Locke. In regard to the principles for which the Revolutionary War was fought, the questions it was intended to settle, namely, the danger of clothing a single person in the government with large and varied powers, the disputed right of a legislative body to enact laws injuriously affecting agricultural interests, the objection to the appointment and pay of the judiciary without efficient control of it by the people, and the question of taxation without representation, Judge Chamberlain boldly says:

"No one who reads the debates of the Convention of 1787 can fail to notice that the friends and the opponents of the proposed Constitution divided on questions involving the same principles as those which divided the Revolutionary parties; nor can one read the Constitution itself without perceiving that its acceptance by the convention was a triumph of the legitimate successors of the anti-Revolutionary party of 1775. * * * The war, then, did not settle these questions; it merely disposed of them under a new order of things, and left their settlement to us or to those who may come after us; and it may be that the late civil war merely placed them in abeyance for a second time, and that nothing but their final settlement on just, economic grounds will cause them to disappear from American politics."

In his criticism of the methods of the Freeman school of historical philosophy or philosophical history as applied to this country, Judge Chamberlain displays a happy sense of humor. The Aryan and Anglo-Saxon instincts are undoubtedly to be traced in the characters of the Pilgrim Fathers, but he sagely remarks that instincts are not institutions, and in the carefully thought out equipment of the first immigrant ships there was no such thing as a form of town government. His literary criticism, as we have said, is broad-minded and candid, revealing both the imagination and the sympathy of the writer. He is no stickler for petty conventions, and is so little beholden to them that one observes here and there a note so modern as to seem in harmony with criticism so new and unhampered as that of the Belgian author of "The Treasure of the Humble." It is surely all "constructive criticism," if that cant phrase may for once be tolerated. Two or three short passages, quoted at random, must serve to close this hurried review of a sound and wholesome book:

I.

"I once heard a distinguished orator scorn and ridicule the often-quoted English constitutional maxim that 'the King can do no wrong,' as though it were a rule of royal morals. It is nothing of the sort. Its equivalent is and must be in every government. It merely asserts that sovereignty reposes somewhere; and, inasmuch as there is nothing higher than the King in sovereignties, or the people in democracies, the King in the one case and the people in the other must be presumed to be right. And therefore the English say, 'The King can do no wrong,' and we say that 'The sober second thought of the people is always right.' The English people have one advantage, for if the King should do wrong they can decapitate him—as they once did; and they drove another into exile; an awkward piece of business for us, in case our sovereign does wrong."

II.

"For he who does know, and will point out, a practicable path by which our people may come into that intimate association with nature which makes it a productive power, and at the same time preserve that literary culture which is essential to the best literary art, will do them a service second only to that which Bacon rendered to mankind."

III.

"I believe, therefore, that the love of nature, intelligent, not born of mere wonder, as in children and in primitive races, objective, as implying familiarity with her forms and manifestations, and subjective, as finding her responsive, in her moods and symbols, to spiritual aspirations, is relatively a late development even in those races and individuals in which it is ever developed. Is it the basis of Teutonic literature? The Greeks do not appear to have possessed it. Their abounding vitality informed nature with their own personality. * * * The Teuton, on the other hand, knew nature in her haunts. If English literature owes its fancy to Celtic blood and association, its characteristic life comes from the soil, and is fresh with the breath of the morning, and the fragrance of wild flowers, and the songs of many birds, and the idyllic sweetness of green fields."

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*JOHN ADAMS, THE STATESMAN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, WITH OTHER ESSAYS AND ADDRESSES, HISTORICAL AND LITERARY. By Mellen Chamberlain, LL. D. 12mo. Pp. viii., 476. New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

SALES AT AUCTION.

Finely Illustrated Books—Rise in Prices.

Two recent sales were remarkable for the number of finely extra illustrated books they contained. One of these was held in Philadelphia on Nov. 29 and 30, when the library of the late Charles H. Rogers, President of the Philadelphia Tradesmen's National Bank, was disposed of. Mr. Rogers's library proper consisted of 662 lots, and included good editions rather than rare ones. Shelley's "Laon and Cynthia," London, 1818, sold for $21.50. (Mr. Rogers had paid $30 for it at the Judge Arnold sale in 1870.) Scot's "Discoverie of Witchcraft," London, 1584, a poor copy, with title-page, first page of the epistle, and last two leaves soiled and repaired, for $20. (Ashburnham's copy, a fine one, on large paper, fetched £52.) and Walpole's "Anecdotes of Painting," London, 1828, large paper, five volumes, red morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, for $110. (Hayes's, not as good, a few plates spotted, brought $33.75 last April.) Near the end of the Rogers sale the late collector's extra illustrated books were offered. There were thirty-four lots in all, including a manuscript and Book of Hours. The highest price obtained was the $510 paid for the "Life of Thomas Stothard, with Personal Reminiscences," by Mrs. Bray, London, 1851, one small quarto volume extended to three large folio volumes by the insertion of 608 extra illustrations, embracing Stothard's choicest work, bound in red morocco. This well-extended book was probably secured by Mr. Rogers at the sale of Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold's first collection in New York in 1879, when it sold for $330. A number of the Rogers books came from the Arnold sale, and a comparison of prices may be of interest.

	Rogers sale. 1898.	Arnold sale. 1879.
Life o. Stothard, 608 plates.	$510.00	$330.00
"Crowelliana," Westminster, 1810, 195 plates (78 added since Arnold sale)..	70.00	27.00
Burgoyne's "State of the Expedition," London, 1780, 17 plates, including the rare folding plate of "Gen. Fraser's Funeral".....	15.00	14.50
Fellowes's "Historical Sketches," London, 1828, 40 plates.....	12.00	16.00
Drake and Hallock's "Croakers," Bradford Club edition, New York, 1860, extended to two volumes, 113 plates, maroon morocco, by Paroson & Nicholson.....	44.00	98.00
Peake's "Memoirs of the Colman Family," London, 1841, two volumes extended to four, 170 plates, blue morocco, by Riviere.....	108.00	100.00
Boaden's "Memoirs of Mrs. Jordan," London, 1831, two volumes extended to four, 187 plates, red morocco, by Riviere.....	112.00	106.00
Williams's "Life and Correspondence of Lawrence," London, 1821, two volumes, 32 plates.....	24.00	31.00
"Life of J. K. Paulding," New York, 1867, one volume extended to two, 43 plates, half blue morocco, by Mathews.....	6.00	14.00
"Homes of American Authors." New York, 1853. Geo. P. Putnam's private copy, with over 75 autograph letters and manuscripts, all relating to the book.....	40.00	70.00
Totals	$941.00	$806.50

The other extra illustrated books sold well. Bryan's "Dictionary," London, 1849, extended to three volumes by the insertion of 150 plates, brought $225; Griswold's "Republican Court," New York, 1856, extended to two volumes, 74 plates, $44; Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," New York, 1865, 172 plates, $37; Forsyth's "Life of Cicero," New York, 1865, two volumes, large paper, 250 plates, $44; "Shakespeare's Home," visited and described by Irving and Fairholt, New York, 1877, over 60 plates, maroon morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, $29; Adolphus's "Memoirs of John Bannister," London, 1839, two volumes, 100 plates, $22; Doran's "Their Majesties' Servants." London, 1864, two volumes, extended to four, 360 plates, polished calf, by Pratt, $.2; Robinson's "Diary," London, 1869, three volumes, 80 plates, $31.50; Ticknor's "Life, Letters and Journal," Boston, 1876, two volumes, 85 plates, $16; Macaulay's "Life and Letters," London, 1876, two volumes, 103 plates, $26; Mackay's "Thames and its Tributaries," London, 1840, extended to three volumes, 500 plates, $57; Mrs. Jameson's "Lives of the Poets," &c., London, 1833, two volumes, 83 plates, $29, and Jesse's "London," London, 1871, three volumes, 150 plates, $37.50. The "Book of Hours," on vellum, printed about 1500, with nineteen full-page engravings, sold for $90, and a vellum manuscript of the fourteenth century, "Evangelium," with many miniatures, for $75.

The sale of Nov. 29 and 30, held by Libbie & Co., in Boston, was a remarkably fine one. Many extra illustrated books were disposed of, together with some of the best-collected editions of modern authors in exceptional condition. Among the extended books the "Complete Angler," Pickering's edition, 1836, extended to four volumes by the insertion of 366 plates, and bound in full green morocco, by Riviere, fetched the highest price of the sale, $192. While it could not, of course, compare with the Cole, (six volumes, 1,038 illustrations, $1,680;) the Adee, (four volumes, 1,200 illustrations, $720,) or the Matthews, (four volumes, 615 illustrations, $460) "Complete Anglers," it was nevertheless a beautifully illustrated book. Other prices were as follows:

Sargent's "André," Boston, 1861, two volumes, 112 extra plates, $40.

Jerrold's "Life" of Cruikshank, London, 1882, two volumes, 143 extra plates, green morocco, by Rivière, $46.

Forster's "Life" of Dickens, three volumes, and the "Letters," three volumes, London, 1872-80, extended to twelve volumes by the insertion of 404 extra illustrations, crimson morocco, by Riviere, $136.44.

Dixton's "Her Majesty's Tower," London, 1869, six volumes, 320 extra plates, $48.

Doran's "Their Majesties' Servants," London, 1864, extended to four volumes, 500 plates, green morocco, by Pratt, $100.

Fiske's "American Revolution," Cambridge, Mass., 1892, two volumes, 95 extra plates, $30.

La Fontaine's "Tales Imitated in English Verse," London, 1814, two volumes, extra illustrated with a set of 80 plates from the French edition of 1777, crimson morocco, by Zaehnsdorf, $51.

Mrs. Mathews's "Memoirs of Charles Mathews," London, 1838, four volumes, 126 extra plates, $30.

Knight's "Shakespeare," extended to sixteen volumes, 905 extra plates, three quarters crushed levant morocco, by Tont, $52.

Taine's "English Literature," London, 1880, eight volumes, 405 extra plates, $67.

Thiers's "French Revolution," London, 1881, ten volumes, 275 extra plates, $52.50.

Timb's "Romance of London," London, 1865, three volumes, 106 extra plates, calf, by Riviere, $30.

Mme. Tussaud's "Memoirs and Reminiscences of France," London, 1838, two volumes, 200 extra plates, $52.

Curtis's "Life of Daniel Webster," New York, 1870, four volumes, 222 extra plates, $88.

Autographs.

On Dec. 5, 1898, Davis & Harvey sold, in Philadelphia, a collection of autograph letters, historic papers and documents, Revolutionary broadsides, Washington portraits, and Washington pitchers and historic chinaware. The Washington portraits sold very well, previous auction records being exceeded in a number of cases. Among them were several unknown to collectors and bibliographers, as well as many of the rarest mentioned in Baker's "Engraved Portraits of Washington." The highest price was paid for an engraved portrait of Washington executed by "A. S. S. Maverick," for which $105 was paid. Though in poor condition the portrait's extreme rarity justified the largeness of the sum paid for it. Baker does not refer to it. Seventy-four dollars was paid for Maverick's portrait of Washington (Baker, 404) which was issued on a folio sheet containing verses on Washington's death, engraved in script. Most copies of the portrait have been cut out from the sheet, but this was in perfect condition. Other Washington portraits brought these prices: Campbell's portrait, done in 1775, Washington as General and Commander in Chief of the Continental Army, (Baker, 46,) $75; Doolittle's portrait, Washington as Commander in Chief, (Baker, 81,) very rare, $60; portrait engraved in 1796 for Smith's "Pocket Almanac for the Year 1796," (Baker, 95,) stipple, in colors, but colored by hand, $60; Fritzch's portrait, (Baker, 53,) $47.50, very high price, and Savage's stipple engraving of the Washington family, in a contemporary frame, $44. An original oil painting by Woodsides, showing Market Street, Philadelphia, ninety years ago, sold for $62; a bust of Washington, executed in wax by Patience Wright, for $35; a Washington pitcher, Staffordshire ware, decorated in black and gold, 9¼ inches high, for $46; another, decorated in black, 10 inches high, for $44, a d another, decorated in black and gold, 10¼ inches high, for $40. Other prices were as follows:

The original manuscript of James Melvin's "Journal of the Expedition to Quebec, in the Year 1775, under the Command of Col. Benedict Arnold," $60. Bought by "Maine." This important historic relic was published in New York in 1857, by "The Club," later merged in the Bradford Club.

A collection of Yorktown manuscripts, with a beautifully executed manuscript map of Yorktown and vicinity during the siege, $150. Bought by "Alabama."

The original contract for the settlement of Germantown, Penn., one of twelve copies made for the members of the Company of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Nov. 12, 1683, $200. Bought by Mr. Keen. The only other copy known is in the collection of Judge S. W. Pennypacker of Philadelphia.

A. L. S. of Jesse Lukens, one of the Massachusetts Rifflemen, dated Prospect Hill, Sept. 15, 1775, and addressed to John Shaw, $47. Bought by Frederick W. Morris. Gives a graphic description of affairs around Boston during the British occupancy of Bunker Hill.

A. L. S. of Robert Burns, dated Ellisland, May 2, 1789, and addressed to Mrs. McMurdo, $35. Bought by Mr. Stebbings. Published in Patterson's and Chambers's editions of Burns.

Manuscript of Eugene Field's "Episode in Jocondet, or, The Queen and the Dwarf," $19. Bought by Mr. Rosenthal.

A. L. S. of Benjamin Franklin, dated London, Sept. 17, 1760, and addressed to Sir Alexander Dick, $24. Another, dated Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1746, $21. Both purchased by Mr. Stebbings.

A. L. S. of Robert E. Lee, dated Petersburg, Feb. 18, 1865, and addressed to a child, Norma Stewart, $60. Bought by Mr. Bryan.

Signature of Thomas Lynch, Jr., the youngest of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, $25. Bought by W. R. Benjamin. This was from the I. K. Tefft autograph collection, sold in New York in 1867.

A. L. S. of Thomas McKean, dated Oct. 15, 1777, and addressed to Major Gen. Rodney, $29. Bought by W. R. Benjamin.

A. L. S. of Edgar A. Poe, dated Richmond, Sept. 28, 1836, and addressed to the Rev. G. Gilman, $18. Bought by Mr. Stebbings.

A. L. S. of Zachary Taylor, dated Point Isabell, Texas, May 13, 1846, and addressed to Thomas W. Ringgold, $21. Bought by Mr. Harvey.

Document signed by Joseph Warren, dated Cambridge, April 24, 1775, $27.50. Bought by Mr. Thatcher.

A. D. S. of George Washington, dated New Windsor, Jan. 15, 1781, $26. Bought by Mr. Murray.

The original parchment commission appointing Braddock Lieutenant Colonel to the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, dated Nov. 21, 1745, $47. Bought by Mr. Stuart.

Americana.

On Tuesday, Dec. 13, Stan. V. Henkels sold at the auction rooms of Davis & Harvey, Philadelphia, one of the most interesting collections of Americana that has been disposed of in recent years. The books had come from the libraries of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Miller of Princeton, N. J., and James A. Bancker of New York, and from other sources. A small collection of early American newspapers was also sold. The Boston Gazette, from Oct. 2, 1758, to July 23, 1770, 137 numbers in all, bringing $369.90. Frederick W. Morris, who secured it, paid $193.80 for The New York Evening Post, from Jan. 7, 1750, to Dec. 30, 1751, lacking March 11, 1751, 51 numbers in all. Among the American books the highest price paid was the $200 given by Joseph F. Sabin for Horsmanden's "Journal of the Proceedings in the Detection of the Conspiracy Formed for Burning the City of New York," which James Parker printed in New York in 1744. It was William Bedloe's copy, and was in good condition, though it did not have the half title, which is known in but one copy—Barlow's, which sold for $310 in 1890. Bruce's copy, unbound and water-stained, sold for $40 in 1868. Cleaned and bound by Bedford, it fetched $140 at the Rice sale in 1870. Menzie's copy, a fine one, fetched $240 in 1870; Brinley's brought $330 in 1880, and was resold for $280 at the Ives sale, and Murphy's fetched $100 in 1894. Parker, who had been a considerable loser by printing the "Journal," advertised in 1748 that he would sell copies "very cheap, viz., 3s. a Piece, sticht, which is not quite one-third of what they were at first sold for." As the greater part of the edition was thus disposed of in this rough shape, "sticht," this would partly account for the absence of the half title, the careless handling of copies unbound being considered. Other prices of importance were as follows:

Lot 7, "A Guide to Vestrymen: or, An Essay, Endeavoring to Show the Duty and Power of the Vestrymen of the City and County of New York," New York, printed by Parker, 1747, $150. Bought by Joseph F. Sabin. This little volume of thirty-eight pages is one of the rarest of New York imprints.

Lot 10, Ethan Allen's "Brief Narrative of the Proceedings of the Government of New York," (relative to a New Hampshire grant.) Hartford, 1774, $64. Bought by Joseph F. Sabin. Brinley's first copy, green morocco, by Bedford, sold for $65; his second copy, calf, by Bedford, for the same.

Lot 65, Bullock's "Virginia Impartially Examined," London, 1649, red morocco, by Pratt, title page soiled, $82. Bought by "Irons." Rice's, $80; Menzies's, $90; Brinley's, $115; Barlow's $72.50; Ives's, $115. The copy just sold was Stevens's, which fetched £5 15s. in London in 1886.

Lot 154, "Le Federaliste," Paris, 1792, two volumes, blue morocco, by Bradstreet, $100. Bought by Mr. Howard. The second issue of the first French edition of "The Federalist." Only three copies said to be known, of which this one.

Lot 155, Filson's "Discovery, Settlement, and Present State of Kentucky," Wilmington, 1784, map supplied from the French edition, $100. Bought by Pennsylvania Historical Society. Rice's copy, with portraits and autographs inserted, $130; Brinley's, $120; Menzies's, $50, (resold at Ives's sale for $100.); Barlow's, $120. But five copies of the work, which is thought to have been issued with the book, are known. Filson in 1785 made preparations to publish a second edition, but probably never did. The copy he gave to Washington is in the Boston Athenaeum.

Lot 185, Haphuyt's "Virginia Richly Valued," London, 1600, top of title page and a few leaves mended, $105. Bought by "Rous." Murphy's copy brought $155 in 1884, Barlow's $35 in 1890, and Ives's $90 in 1891.

Lot 290, Increase Mather's "Further Account of the Trials of the New England Witches," London, 1693, red morocco, by Riviere, $51. Bought by "Irons." Barlow's, $95; Ives's, $100; Deane's, headlines cut into, $35.

Lot 315, Molina's "Vocabulario," Mexico, 1571, title page ink marked and stained, date partly cut from second title page, $61. Bought by Mr. Marsh. Barlow's, a better copy, brought $90. The first edition of Molina's "Vocabulary," 1555, is of extreme rarity, but one copy having been sold at American auctions.

Lot 323, Morton's "New Englan's Canaan," Amsterdam, 1637, $45. Bought by Mr. Stevens. An indifferent copy.

Lot 330, "An Answer to a Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey at a Suit of the New Jersey Proprietors," New York, Parker, 1752. George Ross's copy, slightly stained, $120. Bought by "Soney." The Pennsylvania Historical Society secured for $35 a fair copy of the "Bill in the Chancery of New Jersey," New York, Parker, 1747, (Lot 329).

Lot 400—Ptolemy's Geography, Venice, 1511, second edition, a few leaves wormed, $70. Bought by Mr. Jay. Murphy's, $85; Barlow's, $115.

Lot 420—Smith's "Generall Historie of Virginia," London, 1627, with the three maps, one of which was said to be in fac simile, green morocco, by Pratt, $71. Bought by Joseph F. Sabin. Worth three times the money if all the maps could be guaranteed as genuine.

Lot 39 A—Keach's "God Acknowledged," Philadelphia, Franklin's Press, 1738, $60. Bought by Pennsylvania Historical Society. Extremely rare. Not in Hildeburn.

Lot 44 A—Franklin's "Cato Major," Philadelphia, Franklin, 1744, olive morocco, by Matthews, $70. Bought by Mr. Jay. Rogers's copy recently sold for $65 in Philadelphia.

Lot 60 A—Session Laws of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Franklin, 1731, fine copy, $75. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lot 61 A—Session Laws of Pennsylvania, 1745-1759, Philadelphia, Franklin, 1744-59, in one volume, but sold as thirty-four volumes, $136. Bought by Mr. Tyson.

Lot 65 A—Session Laws of Pennsylvania, 1759-1767, Philadelphia, Franklin, 1770, $50. Bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Lot 90 A—"Acts of Assembly, Passed in the Province of New York from 1691 to 1725," New York, Bradford's Press, 1726, lacking six pages, $34. Bought by Mr. Arnold.

Another Ashburnham Sale

On Tuesday, December 13, were sold in London a number of valuable books returned from the three sales in June and July, 1897, December, 1897, and May, 1898, of the library of the late Earl of Ashburnham, having been found to be imperfect. Of the 4,075 lots in the previous catalogues 175 were thus sold because of imperfections not noted before, and 101 additional lots, omitted from the former sales, had been added, making 276 lots in all, 18 of which were represented by unimportant engravings.

A number of the books announced for sale fetched very high prices when first sold. The highest priced was the first Book of Common Prayer of Queen Elizabeth's reign, London, 1559, which brought £240 last December at the sale of the third part of the library. It was later discovered that a fill-y is in fac simile, and sheets F, G, K, and N are in a different type from that used in the rest of the book, (having probably been inserted from another edition,) and the book was returned. This edition contains certain prayers not found in Grafton's edition, and is thought by Lathbury to be the first issued.

When the second part was sold £141 was paid for a "Missale Romanum, Secundum Consuetudinem Fratrum Ordinis Sancti Hieronymi," 1526, printed on vellum, a volume of wonderful beauty and great rarity, so scarce that Weale had not seen a copy. A leaf with cut of crucifixion which should face Canon, folio cxxi., was then lacking, it was said. The purchaser found that a preliminary leaf was also wanting, and the volume is accordingly to be resold. Another imperfect "Missale" again to be offered is Ratdolt's edition of Sept. 16, 1493, of the "Missale Secundum Chorum Ecclesiae Brixinensis," vellum printed and extraordinarily rare, being unknown to Weale, the bibliographer, who mentions only the issue of Aug. 17 of the same year. At the sale of the second part it brought £93, and has been returned because it has but 11 and 225 leaves instead of 14 and 226.

Among the singularly fine historic and artistic specimens of bookbinding in the Ashburnham collection few were, perhaps, so remarkable for beauty as the copy of the third and fourth parts of Tasso's "Rime et Prose," Ferrara, 1585, which the cataloguer said was bound by Clovis Eve for Marie Marguerite de Valois de Saint-Remy. The sum of £51 was paid for the volume, which was in French brown morocco, back tooled in leafy scrolls and ovals of marguerites, the sides covered in elaborate tooling of the same ornaments, with the three fleurs de lis in a bend in centre of upper cover, and on the under three natural lilies surrounded by the motto "expectata non eludet." Some one has returned the volume, however, because it lacks the title to the fourth part, which is strange behavior, inasmuch as the book is prized principally for its associations, and the question of perfection of text is unimportant. As Michael Kerney has pointed out, the person for whom the beautiful little "Marguerite" volumes were bound was not Marie Marguerite de Valois de Saint-Remy, daughter of Henri III.'s natural child, because that lady could not have been born until 1600, and all the "Valois" bindings were executed between 1580 and 1600. Among the prices which the books brought were these, the total of the sale being £1,881 1s. 6d.:

"Kynge Arthur," 1557, printed by Wyllyam Copland, extremely rare in any condition, £33.

Juliana Barnes, "The Boke of Haukyng, Huntyng, and Fysshyng," printed by Copland, and of which it is said that only one perfect copy is known, £24 10s.

"Brigitta seu Birgitta de Suecia (Sancta) Revelationes Coelestes." Lubeck, 1492, printed upon vellum, £41.

Conrad von Magenburg, "Das Buch der Natur," Augsburg, 1478, £29 10s.

Jean Froissart, "Chroniques de France, Dangleterre," &c., printed on vellum, Paris, Ant. Verard, with 165 finely painted and illuminated miniatures, £181.

Wolffgang von Man, "Das Leiden Jesu Christi," &c., Augsburg, 1515, printed upon vellum, a very rare and remarkable book, £32 10s.

P. Michault, "La Dance des Aveugles," printed at Paris "par le petit Laurens," undated, £104.

"Missale Secundum Chorum Ecclesiae Brixinensis," printed upon vellum by Ratdolt, 1493, £70.

"Missale Romanum secundum consuetudinem fratrum ordinis sancti Hieronymi," 1526, printed upon vellum, a volume of great beauty, with 19 unusually large historiated initials finely painted and richly illuminated, and 234 smaller initials, £128.

"The Boke of Common Prayer," 1552, an interesting copy of King Edward VI.'s Prayer Book, £30 10s.

"The Booke of Common Praier," 1559, the first Common Prayer of Elizabeth's reign, very rare, £142.

Tasso, "Rime et Prose," 1589, with the devise of Marie-Marguerite de Valois's Saint-Remy, wanting title to Part IV., £46.

Robertus Valturius, "De Re Militari, fo. xii.," 1472, the exceedingly rare editio princeps, £108.

Voragine, "Legendario de Sancti," Venice, 1490, and "Vita di Sancti Padri," &c., 1491, bound together, £84.

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COMMENT AND QUERY.

Twenty Famous Short Stories—Four Lists.

Literature in this century has been distinctive in nothing that is more interesting than the development of the art of writing short stories. From Irving to Poe and Hawthorne, from Dickens to Stockton, Miss Wilkins and Kipling, there has been created a department of literature that stands apart. It has occurred to the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that lists of twenty such stories, aiming to include the most famous or the best, would be interesting to his readers, and accordingly THE REVIEW prints to-day four such lists that have been compiled by request by regular contributors to THE REVIEW. The editor hopes that readers interested in this subject will undertake to compile other lists. He would be glad to hear from them.

I.

1. The Fall of the House of Usher.....Poe
2. The Purloined Letter.....Poe
3. The Diamond Lens..Fitz-James O'Brien
4. The Lost Room.....Fitz-James O'Brien
5. Life in the Iron Mills..Rebecca H. Davis
6. Marjorie Daw.....T. B. Aldrich
7. Luck of Roaring Camp.....Bret Harte
8. Outcasts of Poker Flat.....Bret Harte
9. The Lady or the Tiger?...F. R. Stockton
10. The Private Life.....Henry James
11. Father Tom and the Pope..
F. Mahoney (?)
12. The Man Who Was.....R. Kipling
13. The House on the Wall.....R. Kipling
14. The Upper Berth.....F. M. Crawford
15. Markheim .....R. L. Stevenson
16. The Pavilion on the Links..
R. L. Stevenson
17. The Passing of Sister Barsett..
Sarah O. Jewett
18. A Humble Romance....Mary E. Wilkins
19. The Man Without a Country..E. E. Hale
20. Love in Old Clothes.....H. C. Bunner

II.

We were talking the other evening, my friend and I, before the editor of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW made his request for a list of short stories, of the extraordinary number of such stories yearly produced in France, England, and America, and especially in this country. There was a time, we considered, when the conte was a literary form difficult to handle artistically—in the days, for example, when Poe was writing "The Fall of the House of Usher" and "The Cask of Amontillado," and, a little later, when Gautier gave to the world "La Mort Amoureuse" and Flaubert "La Chimère." But nowadays every college-bred young man and woman can write a short story—and, alas!, does. And thus it was that we came to discuss critically the world's short stories—those which are the most famous and those which are the best, which is not quite the same thing.

Such a statement is sure to anger the average reader, for, after all, are the most famous things in literature the best? Is "The Raven" a better poem than "The Haunted Palace," and is "The Gold Bug" a more artistic story than "Ligeia"? When Bret Harte is mentioned, the average reader recognizes him as the author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" and "M'liss," but are those popular stories really better than "The Outcasts of Poker Flat" and "Miggles"? Rudyard Kipling is referred to, and some one cries immediately, "Oh, yes, he wrote 'The Man Who Would Be King' and 'The Drums of the Fore and Aft,'" but does that reader know anything of "On Greenhow Hill" and "Without Benefit of Clergy"? So we—my friend and I—made up this list, selecting, to the best of our critical ability, the world's most famous and best stories, and here is the result of our labor:

1. Irving's "Rip Van Winkle."
2. Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."
3. Poe's "The Murders in the Rue Morgue."
4. Poe's "The Gold Bug."
5. Poe's "The Purloined Letter."
6. Hawthorne's "Dr. Heidegger's Experiment."
7. Hawthorne's "The Great Stone Face."
8. Harte's "The Luck of Roaring Camp."
9. Stockton's "The Lady or the Tiger?"
10. Davis's "Gallagher."
11. Dickens's "A Christmas Carol."
12. Dickens's "Holly Tree Inn."
13. Thackeray's "The Bedford Row Conspiracy."
14. Thackeray's "A Little Dinner at Timmins's."
15. Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."
16. Kipling's "The Man Who Would be King."
17. Kipling's "The Drums of the Fore and Aft."
18. Balzac's "Le Curé de Tours."
19. Gautier's "Jettatura."
20. Maupassant's "La Horla."

III.

I do not like this term, the twenty most famous short stories—fame is so hard a thing to measure and define. My idea would be a list of the best twenty. And so, confident that I have compiled a list of the world's best short stories, here you have it. I am confident also that few will agree with me. But I have lived long enough to know that this will not be a new experience:

1. Irving's "Rip Van Winkle."
2. Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."
3. Poe's "The Fall of the House of Usher."
4. Poe's "Ligeia."
5. Harte's "The Outcasts of Poker Flat."
6. Janvier's "St. Mary of the Angels."
7. Hearn's "Chita."
8. Bierce's "Chickamauga."
9. Stevenson's "A Lodger for a Night."
10. "The Pace of Aging." (La Bout de Ficelle.) By Guy de Maupassant.
11. "The Siege of Berlin." (Le Siège de Berlin.) By Alphonse Daudet.
12. "The Evil Eye." (Il Gettatura.) By Théophile Gautier.
13. "The Attack on the Mill." (L'Attaque sur le Moulin.) By Emile Zola.
14. "The Tall Woman." (La mujer grande.) By Pédro Antonio de Alarcon.
15. "The Gold Bug." By Edgar Allan Poe.
16. "The Venus of Ille." ("La Vénus d'Ille.) By Prosper Merimée.
17. "The Man Who Would be King." By Rudyard Kipling.
18. "San Pantaleone." By Gabriel d'Annunzio.
19. "The Little Countess." (La Contessina.) By Enrico Castelnuovo.
20. "The Doctor's Secret." (Secret d'un Médecin.) By Emile Souvestre.
21. "In Love with the Czarina." By Maurice Jokai.
22. "My First Client." By James Russell Lowell.
23. "The Transferred Ghost." By Frank R. Stockton.
24. "Gallagher." By R. H. Davis.
25. "The Maid of Treppe." (Das Mädchen von Treppe.) By Paul Heyse.
26. "Rogue et Noir." By W. Le C. Beard.
27. "Perdita." By Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.
28. "A Native of Winby." By Sarah Orne Jewett.
29. "The Love of Parson Lord." By Mary E. Wilkins.

Jerome K. Jerome and Other Humorists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have lately read with amazement in an interesting letter from your London correspondent in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW that one of the London weeklies intimates that "with the exception of Mr. Jerome and Mr. Jacobs, there is no writer in England with any true sense of humor." Then your correspondent—who "presumes that his tastes in the matter of humor are more catholic than those of the majority," and who reaches the impotent conclusion that it is impossible to define humor, although Locke and Hazlitt, among English writers, essayed the task and with some measure of success—naïvely avows that while he has a taste for the genuine humor of Mr. Anstey and others, he enjoys the fudge and clap-trap of Jerome K. Jerome.

Heine, lying on his mattress-grave, was startled one day by hearing some ponderous object falling heavily down stairs with a force that shook his bed curtains. "Good heavens!" the poet exclaimed, "one of Klopstock's odes!" Is not this indicative of the quality, the essential and distinguishing, ponderous quality, of Mr. Jerome's humor? It would be interesting to know what epigrammatic conceit Heine would have flung from his brain could he have lived to cursorily read "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," and "Three Men in a Boat." That the boat manned by this arid buffonist's flatulent crew was not swamped before it was set adrift from its moorings by its heavy cargo of wit is no less a miracle than the equally inscrutable fact that the public could be duped into buying and reading the book, even after it had passed into cheaper editions. "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" and the vaporous "More Idle Thoughts" followed, which Mr. Alden tasted, and then tested by his standards of taste, and, finding them good, is doubtless prepared to defend their merits against a horde of Philistine critics.

But Mr. Alden is not the only critic of catholic tastes; and some of us who enjoy good things wherever we find them, and who fail to find any real humor in Jerome K. Jerome, are eager to know what he has done to merit the title of humorist. It is not necessary for the esteemed author of "Shooting Stars" to guard his own fame as a humorist, or justify his observations from the sixth column of THE TIMES, which his many admirers recall with a distinct sense of pleasure, and with regrets for their discontinuance; but since he has turned literary critic, and, incidentally, an admirer of Jerome K. Jerome, are we to assume that his allegiance to this pseudo humorist is the reason for his contending that it is impossible to define humor?

We will assume, however, that humor can only be perceived by a sort of elevated inner comic sense, and cannot be postulated in set terms or by formula; just as Scrooge distinctly saw Marley's ghost, which would have been invisible at that time to a tertium quid, or a chance visitor. We may also infer that Mr. Jerome, who like the matter-of-fact Scrooge, is not gifted with a comic sense and is not much in the habit of cracking jokes, occasionally likes to be "smart" as a means of "distracting his own attention," or calming his fears at the spectre of his self-consciousness. Otherwise I cannot conceive why Mr. Alden should defend Mr. Jerome, or Mr. Jerome should continue to pose before the public as a humorist. Pope wrote:

"'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go just alike, yet each believes his own."

While it is hard to define humor, many of us with a susceptible fifth rib assume to know the true from the false. In a posthumous essay on "Wit and Humor," Sydney Smith maintains that the feeling which corresponds to a sense of humor is excited in the mind by an incongruity of objects, or a novel juxtaposition of ideas, and that the essence of humor is surprise. As a natural consequence, a form of wit that appeals irresistibly to the humorous side of our nature to-day must fail to excite us, would leave our risibilities untouched, or cause us to wonder why the author had taken the trouble to write it. Take, for example, the following sentence, which is the author's own definition of humor, and which he considers a "droll" one:

"Humor is the salt of literature, that which has a never-failing memory for witticisms that have once penetrated through the mind."

Such an argument would seem impregnable; but, upon sober reflection, it is felt that the true criterion of wit and humor is the crucial test of time. It may be seriously doubted whether Sydney Smith was right in the hypothesis that every species of wit and humor is of a more or less ephemeral character; that it was even so in Shakespeare's time, and in the days of the good King Arthur, when he and his knights joked and quaffed at his round table; and that an old jest, or comic episode, is not so dead but that we may fearlessly exclaim: "This is—this IS an old joke!"

The late Dr. Holmes defined old jokes as "the dynamometer of mental tension." "If I tell one of my best stories," says Jaques in the "Honeymoon," "don't any of you laugh before the joke comes out, to show that you have heard it before." But then it makes a great difference when the joke comes in and how the story is told. In fine, the secret, the final and supreme test, is the mode of telling, "the art of putting things," for, indeed, there is nothing new under the sun.

Mr. Alden writes: "We certainly need some sort of human gauge. At present no one seems to agree with any one else as to what constitutes humor." No; and even the humorists themselves fail to agree as to what constitutes the real article the public is eagerly waiting for. But as the art of writing poetry is facilitated by the aid of a rhyming dictionary, why would not some sort of Jokers' Manual be an invaluable vade mecum for the use of humorists, wherein a list of words that agree in sound but differ in sense are arranged alphabetically for easy reference, A Humorists' Text-Book, containing rules for punning, a treatise on the metaphysics of laughter, the laws of identity as regards the common factors of jokes, a key to ambiguities of phrase, a critical essay on taste, directions for making old jokes palatable to men of atrabilarious temperament, together with copious extracts from the world's best humorists from Cicero to Scarron, or from Rabelais to Mark Twain, would supply a popular want and meet with a large sale. And yet, in conclusion, I am not so sure that the superiority of ancient jests—the jeus d'esprit of Panurge and Falstaff, and the Sausage-Seller and Cheese-Grater whom Aristophanes made the comic mouthpieces of his wit—to the clever witticisms of Eli Perkins and the bright sayings of John Kendrick Bangs, is so evident that I may safely advise the world to cultivate a taste for old jokes.

HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.

Kinderhook, N. Y., Dec. 21, 1898.

Whence These Things Come.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have recently received these epistolary gems:

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Gents: Please send me by mail 20 copies of Division of Sir Loungfellow. Respectfully,

Dear Sirs: I want Emmerson's Essay on Love in pamplet form. Address Miss ——

These be the readers of those cheap editions over which some hopeful souls weep tears of joy; the readers who are already asking when the Bismarck autobiography will be published in paper; the readers who form themselves into clubs to study "The Heir of Redclyffe" and "Casabianca," and desire to have "The Breadwinners" and "Robert Elsemere" annotated.

This is their way of writing, but in order to see them at their best, give them something to read! Ordinary text they can manage to pronounce, unless some serpent-like coajutor or subaltern, vagary, address, or schedule, lurk within it, but the small capitals in the picture legends of Punch and Life, book titles, and even signboards puzzle them. This and nothing else is the reason why women young enough to have learned to read by the new method so hesitate and stammer over the comic papers, men meanwhile fondly saying, "The dear girls have no sense of humor." This is why they stand helplessly before the great lists of names in public buildings and depend upon the elevator men to direct them; and this is why they attack book sellers with demands for "Dr. There," mistake "With Kitchener to Khartoum" for a cookbook, and call "Pussy Tiptoes" "Bessy Tiptoes." Under the old system, the capital letters were thoroughly learned before the alphabet of small letters was seriously taught. The time seemed almost wasted, for books are not printed in capitals, but for lack of that preliminary drill capitals are not thoroughly learned at all.

The errors in the letters sent to the publishers are the natural result of the theory that the study of orthography narrows the mind. The old game of trying to spell hard words is no longer played, and orthoepy is no longer taught. "Emmerson" is either reasoned from "Emma" or reproduced from the name of some family known to the writer and phamplet is the second stage of the "phamphlet" disease to which most children untaught in orthoepy are victims. They know that the word has "ph" in it, and is "hard," and so they rush at the difficulty at the very outset. One admonition that "ph" is the equivalent of "f" would forestall their error, but admonition they never have.

Now, to ask that any of the unfortunate ladies who earn their bread by teaching should disobey the instructions of the school boards would be outrageous, for it would be equivalent to a request that they should commit suicide, but might not the school books be brought to consider the matter of spelling?

Since the typesetting machines banished

Mr. Alden and Aurora Leigh.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may perhaps be just a bit presuming to challenge one like Mr. William L. Alden, but since Mr. Alden does not hesitate to do the same to Mr. Swinburne, it is possibly not so presuming after all, in the natural order of things, for a lesser light to challenge Mr. Alden. At any rate, there was a paragraph in Mr. Alden's article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Dec. 17 which I, for one, can easily refute. He says, in criticising Swinburne's introduction to a new edition of "Aurora Leigh," which, by the way, he speaks of as Mrs. Browning's "very droll romance in verse," that "possibly Mr. Swinburne is striving after originality, and, feeling sure that no one of the present generation ever has or ever will read 'Aurora Leigh,' he thinks it safe to praise it to the skies."

I have just finished reading "Aurora Leigh." I have read it from the first line to the last, not omitting those that went between. I found it the most brilliant, the most wonderfully worded, artistic, poetical, strong, deep, perfect piece of blank verse I had ever read. In addition to this, I found it more interesting than any work of fiction—novel or romance—however thrilling. Mr. Alden says that "Aurora Leigh" is "rather poor prose, badly disguised in verse." I beg to differ a little. It struck me as amazingly fine verse, not at all disguised by being couched in prose. Indeed, I could not decide which was the finer, the verse or the prose.

I can well understand one reading the whole of "Paradise Regained" just to test his powers of perseverance, but "Aurora Leigh"—why, it seems to me that if one started in to do so it would surely be the case of the fool who, going in to scoff, remained to pray! I was simply enthralled throughout the entire reading, and I could hardly wait, when interruptions came, to get back to my "Aurora Leigh." The poem is an education, a very treasure house of gems. I had culled a great many of them prior to reading Mr. Alden's article, and I submit a few—just a few, because there are so many of them that it would require an entire volume to contain them all. And should Mr. Alden chance to see them I should like to know whether he thinks they represent rather poor prose in badly disguised verse:

Capacity for joy admits temptation.
Many fervent souls strike rhyme on rhyme,
Who would strike steel on steel if steel had offered,
In a restless heat of doing something.

Better far pursue a frivolous trade by serious means
Than a sublime art frivolously.

Observe, it had not much consoled the race of mastodons
To know before they went to fossil,
That anon their place should quicken with the elephant;
They were not elephants, but mastodons;
And I, a man, as men are now
And not as men may be hereafter,
Feel with men in the agonizing present.

You think a woman ripens as a peach—in the cheeks chiefly.

Being observed, when observation is not sympathy, is just being tortured.

As easy pluck the golden stars from heaven's embroidered stole,
To pin them on the grey side of this earth.

Lilies are still lilies, pulled by smutty hands.

Many a fervid man writes books as cold and flat as grave-yard stones.

The devil's most devilish when respectable.

Fifty bells of naked iron, mad with merriment.

Young Love and Psyche made one marble by a kiss.

I could go on quoting indefinitely from this most wonderful poem which, as Mr. Swinburne says, has not one dead line in it; but I think these few little examples are sufficient to prove to any real lover of poetry that Mr. Alden, although he says he thinks he recognizes true poetry when he sees it, sometimes does not see it.

VIRGINIA NILES LEEDS.

New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

Kipling's Debt to Du Maurier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the many justly enthusiastic commendations of Rudyard Kipling's new collection of stories, "The Day's Work," and especially of the charming dream-story, "The Brushwood Boy," I do not remember to have seen any mention of what seems to me a striking fact in that tale—that its motif is a "clean steal" from Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson." Of course, it is wrought out in an original way, else it wouldn't be Kipling, but the association of the hero and heroine in childhood; the years of separa-

1898

tion and mutual oblivion; the intermediate experiences of each, separately, in "dreaming true"; and the mutual discovery of their common association in dreamland, with the inevitable result of establishing a life-sympathy between them—despite the wide difference in the accessory facts of the two stories—offer such a marked coincidence that it seems strange not to have been publicly noted. J. R. H.

New York, Dec. 27, 1898.

Questions and Answers.

From Brooklyn, C. W. Shaffer sends this request: "A debating society to which I belong is desirous of purchasing a book (or books) giving rules for debates and how to conduct the same, and also containing a list of subjects and their references. I would be pleased to have your valuable advice in the matter." Two very useful books are Brookings and Ringwalt's "Briefs for Debates," and Matson's "References for Literary Workers, with an Introduction to Topics and Questions for Debates."

"C. D. L." of Boston would like to know the name of the author of the play "Ingomar." "Der Sohn der Wildness," familiarly known in English as "Ingomar, the Barbarian," or "Ingomar, the Son of the Desert," was written under the nom de plume of "Friedrich Helm" by Eneglus Franz Joseph, Freyherr von Munich-Bellinghausen. The first edition appeared in Germany in 1843, and the drama speedily made its way to the English and the American stage, and has long been a popular piece.

A Brooklyn "Student" makes this request: "Will you kindly inform me what is the date of writing and publication of what I believe to be the following titled works: "Ruins of Empire," by Volney, "Age of Reason," by T. Paine, and "Works of Life," by Voltaire. Volney's "Les Ruines, ou Méditations sur le révolutions des Empires" was written about 1790, and first published in Paris in 1791. Paine's "Age of Reason" was written in 1794 and 1795, the first part appearing in Paris and London in March, 1794, and the second part in those cities in December, 1795. Voltaire's "Works of Life" is a little confusing. A book claimed to be his "Memoirs" was published in London in 1790; very complete editions of his works bear these dates: 1784-9, 70 volumes; 1819-25, 66 volumes; 1829-34, 70 volumes; 1830, 72 volumes, all published in Paris. See Parton's "Life of Voltaire," Boston, 1881, which contains a list of his separate works.

Mrs. Sarah H. Trumbull of Beverly, Mass., who sends the following notes, also writes concerning a volume of The London Magazine for 1732, a copy of "A Vindication of Divers Important Gospel Doctrines," London, 1752, and a copy of "The True Sripture Doctrine of Original Sin," by Samuel Miles, London, 1757, in the possession of a friend: "We—my friend and I—had a little discussion the other day on the use of the preposition "of" before the adjective "all." The ministers pray "Forgive us all of our sins"; the newspaper reporter writes "All of our ships lay quietly at anchor," and so on. One meets the collocation everywhere, so to speak. I consider the "of" entirely superfluous. My friend disagrees with me. Would you mind giving an opinion on the subject? I know it may be considered a trifling matter, but I love my vernacular, and I want to see and hear it as nearly in its perfection as possible."

The word "of" used in this way may be entirely superfluous, but it has been so used for hundreds of years by the majority of English-speaking people, and, as was wisely said the other day, "nothing is superfluous that is in good use." The religious books mentioned had an interest once, but it was at the time of publication. An entire set of The London Magazine is worth several dollars a volume or more, according to condition, time, and place of sale, but a single volume is simply interesting, as any old magazine is. Our correspondent may possibly overestimate the value of "old books." Few old books are valuable, and very often the older a book is the more worthless it is. The only old books of real value because old are those published before 1500, and those which came early from the first presses of different countries or cities, such, for example, as the books first printed in Germany, the Low Countries, Italy, England, America, &c., the early American imprints, including books printed in Mexico, Philadelphia, New York, Cambridge, and Boston. But most "old books" have hardly the value of waste paper.

Thomas J. Green of this city sends this interesting communication: "A man has been educated in school and college and has received the degrees of A. B., A. M., and LL. B., but during the ten years past has been compelled to work so vigorously that he has not had time to review his studies. Query: What works should he read to revive his recollection of the studies of his youth in ancient and modern history, literature, art, and music? What I desire to do is to obtain the proper works of fairly good authors, which condense or generalize what a full college course is necessary to teach. Appreciating that my query is exceedingly comprehensive, will you kindly indicate whether it is capable of an answer and oblige?" There are several books which may have been overlooked in the preparing of the following list, but our correspondent, we are confident, will find the list of use:

Prof. Maspero's "Dawn of Civilisation." Egypt and Chaldea.

Prof. Maspero's "Struggle of Nations." Egypt, Syria, and Assyria.

Erman's "Life in Ancient Egypt."

Prof. Sayce's "Ancient Empires of the East."

Prof. Mahaffy's "Empire of the Ptolemies."

Mahaffy's "Greek World Under Roman Sway."

Mahaffy's "Social Life in Greece from Homer to Menander."

Mahaffy's "Greek Life and Thought from Alexander to the Roman Conquest."

Mahaffy's "History of Classical Greek Literature."

Jebb's "Classical Greek Poetry."

White's "Classical Literature."

Saltus's "Imperial Purple," (a little known but extremely valuable book.)

Guizot's "History of Civilization in France."

Kitchin's "History of France."

Green's "Short History of the English People."

Buckle's "History of Civilization in England."

Lecky's "History of the Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe."

Lecky's "History of European Morals from Augustus to Charlemagne."

Saintsbury's "Short History of French Literature."

Saintsbury's "History of Elizabethan Literature."

Gosse's "History of Eighteenth Century Literature."

Saintsbury's "History of Nineteenth Century Literature."

Gosse's "Seventeenth Century Studies; a Contribution to the History of English Poetry."

Gosse's "From Shakespeare to Pope. An Inquiry into the Causes and Phenomena of the Rise of Classical Poetry in England."

Rossetti's "Early Italian Poets, from Ciullo d' Alcamo to Dante Alighieri (1100-1300)."

Stephen's "History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century."

Stedman's "Victorian Poets."

Stedman's "Poets of America."

Symonds's "Studies of the Greek Poets." First and second series.

Symonds's "Renaissance in Italy. The Age of the Despots. The Revival of Learning. The Five Arts. Italian Literature."

Pater's "Renaissance. Studies in Art and Poetry."

Pater's "Plato and Platonism."

Pater's "Greek Studies."

Mrs. Pattison's "Renaissance of Art in France."

Woltman and Woermann's "History of Painting."

Lubke's "History of Art."

Rockstrow's "History of Music."

Hawkins's "History of Music."

We have received the following from "C. B. W.": "'J. M. B.' of Troy says: 'Slaveholders never gave their slaves an education for the purpose even of teaching them to read at all, much less to read the Bible.' I made this statement once in conversation with Hoke Smith, and he said: 'That is a mistake; my mother taught our slaves to read.'"

W. M. Sweeny makes the following request: "Will you please say in your 'Questions and Answers' column of THE SATURDAY REVIEW that I should like to obtain either by exchange or purchase the following numbers of THE REVIEW for 1898? Jan. 15, April 9, May 8, and May 28. My file for 1898 I intend to bind, and wish to complete it first."

J. S. Lobo of 54 Broad Street writes: "In the section 'Questions and Answers' of your last SATURDAY REVIEW you answer an inquiry made by a Mr. M. F. Lobo. Will you kindly furnish me either through the columns of THE REVIEW or by inclosed envelope with the address of that gentleman? Being of the same very uncommon name is he, my reason for wishing to communicate with him is apparent." The editor regrets that he did not preserve Mr. M. F. Lobo's address. But this paragraph may come under his eye.

Mr. A. Growoll, managing editor of The Publishers' Weekly, writes concerning the inquiry made by Charles J. Bates as to "Facts and Fakes About Cuba," that the title of the book is as follows: "Facts and Fakes About Cuba; a Review of the Various Stories Circulated in the United States Concerning the Present Insurrection. By George Bronson Rea. Illustrated by William De la M. Cary from photographs taken by the author. New York: George Munro's Sons, 1897. 19+336 pages, 12mo., cloth. $1." Mr. Growoll adds that Mr. Rea "was field correspondent of The New York Herald, and after careful investigation proved (at least so he claims in his book) that two-thirds of the stories concerning the condition of Cuba circulated during the two or three years just before he published his book were untrue. Mr. Rea actually was with Maceo and Gomez, and so had unusual opportunities for getting at the truth." Mr. Growoll thinks Mr. G. W. Harris will have a long hunt to find a complete set of the "American Monthly Magazines." "There isn't a complete set anywhere," he says.

To the editor "E. A. K." of 7 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street writes: "I have been trying to find out, without success, whether the Japanese were workers in glass or not, and I fail to find anything to prove that they were familiar with glass or worked in it. Am I right? Will you give me the desired information?" From what can be found in the books on Japan it does not seem as if the Japanese had ever been glassworkers. They derived their industries from Korea and China. Nevertheless, in the long past, China seems to have made glass. But in China the ceramic art replaced glassmaking, which was the converse of the old Roman skill, for Rome made and used glass, and turned out but one kind of pottery, which was the Samian. We can find nowhere any account of Japanese glassmaking, though their artisans were familiar with enamels and their application. Consult L. Gonse, "Japanese Art"; S. Bing, "Artistic Japan," and Alexander Nesbitt's "Glass." In the last work see Pages 125 to 140, with a brief account of Chinese glass.

J. B. Pennypacker of Philadelphia, who says, "I like your book notices so much I feel like thanking you for choosing our Christmas books for us with such nicety of choice and delicate discrimination," wishes to know what sensible and wholesome books for boys are in the market. A few excellent books are reviewed on Page 826, SATURDAY REVIEW, Dec. 10, and a number are referred to in the answer to Mr. Applegate, same issue, on Page 827.

The New York Times
Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

One of the most entertaining features in next Sunday's Magazine Supplement accompanying The New York Times will be an article on New York's famous Speedway, with a series of snapshots of prominent horsemen taking their Sunday afternoon spin along this charming drive. Among these pictures are George F. Huber driving Arracos and Harry M., 2:26; J. W. Cornish driving Newcastle, record 2:11¼, to wagon; Daniel Marks and E. S. Ludlow behind their speedy colt, Gilly; E. D. Bahr driving Jessie B., 2:30; John D. Crimmins taking his family for a spin; C. Schultz driving his celebrated team, Gussie K., 2:30, and Blackbird, 2:35; George A. Cole driving Billy Thorn, 2:30½; Frank Wilbur; Willis Holly, Secretary of the Park Board, on a tour of inspection, and Patrolman McIver of the Thirty-third Precinct, who knows every horseman on the Speedway.

On the First Page,

The New York Times this week presents a cartoon by Thomas Nast, entitled "The Open Door—New Year, 1899," depicting the growth of American commerce in the Far East.

Queer Sights on Broadway.

Full page of interesting snapshots of the odd sights encountered during a stroll on Broadway from City Hall Park to the Sixth Avenue Shopping District.

Christmas Shopping in New York.

The interesting display to be seen on all the leading business thoroughfares in New York during Christmas week makes timely and interesting the series of snapshots taken in the vicinity of the big retail stores on Christmas Eve.

The Drama and Music

As usual occupy a prominent place in the Magazine, and the articles by E. A. Dithmar and W. J. Henderson are unusually attractive. Upon the dramatic pages there will be portraits of William Faversham, Olga Nethersole, Jobyna Howland as Flavia in "Rupert of Hentzau," Edith Crane as Milady in "The King's Musketeer," Hilda Spong of the Lyceum Theatre Company, Jessie Millward of the Empire Theatre Stock Company, Cissy Loftus, Mimic and Entertainer; Elizabeth Tyree as Avornia in "Trelawny of the Wells," Evelyn Millward as Lady Ursula, Irene Vanbrugh, an English actress. On the musical page there will be portraits of Eloise Morgan, Mme. Laura Dannigee-Rosebault, and Sada, the Girl Violinist.

Indian Women Lace Makers.

It is a fact not generally known that among New York's most wealthy women many of them purchase large quantities of lace from the Chippewa Indian women. It was on the Chippewa Indian Reservation that the recent outbreak of the Redskins took place. An interesting story of the life of these Indian Lacemakers is presented, together with several illustrations.

Buccaneers and Pirates on Our Coast.

Frank R. Stockton in his latest novel tells of his youthful yearning to become a Marine Robin Hood, and relates just what kind of a pirate he would become. The Times presents copious extracts from the book, together with some of the most attractive illustrations. The pictures are taken from Mr. Stockton's volume, being the work of George Varrian and B. West Clinedinst. "Tony Drum, a Cockney Boy," is also reviewed and illustrated. The pictures are the work of Mr. Nicholson of London, and are extremely novel and effective.

Fiction.

"An Hour in October," a love story by the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Henniker.

Men of the Hour.

Half-page picture of Major Gen. Francis V. Greene and his staff at Havana, Cuba. Portraits include Major T. B. M.tt, Lieut. T. H. Slabens, Major J. P. Davis, Lieut. T. H. Carbonell, Lieut. Fitzh gh Lee, Jr.

Portraits and Sketches

of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, the Director and organizer of "Free Lectures to the People"; of the Rev. St. Clair Hester, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn; of the Rev. John Campbell Neill, new pastor, Romayn Chapel; Rev. Robert Bruce Smith, new pastor, Riverside Baptist Church, New York; William Woodward Baldwin, President newly organized Maryland Society in New York, and Rossiter Johnson, President of the newly organized Society of the Genesee in New York. In addition to these features there will be a number of minor features, all elaborately illustrated.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

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Tropical Colonies.

In The Atlantic Monthly for December Mr. Benjamin Kidd's "The United States and the Control of the Tropics," with Mr. W. Alleyne Ireland's "European Experience with Tropical Colonies," are singularly opportune papers; in fact, the one is the corollary of the other. Mr. Kidd shows what has been the long struggle existing between the Latin type of civilization and that other, stronger type, the civilization of the Northern races, and the last phase of it is the wresting from Spain of her West Indian Islands. What Mr. Kidd mainly occupies himself about are the economic considerations necessarily arising from the newer status.

If our next census shows that our people number over 70,000,000, what will we do when we count 100,000,000 or 200,000,000? Then must we seek for "a world trade." "Some persons," writes Mr. Kidd, "seem to think that a country may have an export trade without an import trade. It is an economic law that even that is impossible." How are we to govern our lately acquired possessions? The main point Mr. Kidd makes is that the white man cannot live long or reproduce his kind in the tropics? He must, however dominate. England rules over the tropics by the careful selection of her administrative functionaries. "The principle which has been followed in England has been the keeping of the permanent civ. service abroad, even more than at home, apart from the traditions and influence of political parties." Natives have the way open to them, and receive position, but they must have had an English training.

One thing which is not to be overlooked is that the colonial administration must be well paid for, despite arguments to the contrary. "If it is not paid by the State, it tends to pay itself, directly or indirectly, from other sources, and to serve the interests not of the State, but of those who pay it."

Mr. Alleyne Ireland contrasts the various tropical colonies. There is the French Cochin China. He quotes Mr. Henry Norman's "Peoples and Politics of the Far East." In 1800, French Cochin China had 1,800,000 inhabitants, of which 1,600 were French. Of these 1,600, 1,200 were Government officials. Up to 1892 France had spent on Cochin China 476,000,000f., and had sold the colony 59,000,000f. worth of goods. Martinique and Guadaloupe are in a most unsatisfactory condition. As for that, all the English West Indian colonies are equally unfortunate. Mr. Ireland believes that much, if not all, depends on the racial instinct of those who are held in subjection. Taking Java as an example, it is prosperous because the Malays show capability and are obedient when once authority is fairly established, and have "a certain quickness of intellect which gives a clearer vision where their material interests are concerned." Java under Dutch rule had added a great deal to the wealth of the world. Take, however, Dutch Guiana. Surinam can be compared to Java for climate, soil, and other general conditions. The population of Surinam is negro. It makes no advance. It retrogrades. In British Guiana the conditions are the same. Both the Dutch and English Guianas would become a tropical wilderness with the negroes lapsing into barbarism if not for the importation of coolies. In Trinidad, Jamaica, the negro will not work, and thousands are in a pitiable state. In Barbados, owing to the want of land, and a fairly large negro population, conditions are somewhat better, because the man of color must work or starve.

No one can for a moment challenge the liberality of the English as far as concerns the man, irrespective of religion, race, or color, but Mr. Ireland writes: "It is significant of the feeling which prevails at the British Colonial Office in reference to the fitness of the West Indian negro for self-government, that the island of Dominica has recently been deprived of its system of representation and converted into a Crown colony."

Writes Mr. Ireland, "Any attempt to govern tropical possessions of the United States on democratic principles is doomed to be a failure." How long would we stand conditions such as exist "in Venezuela, in Siam, in Haiti, or in the Central American republics?"

Canon Ainger on Burns.

From a Lecture Delivered in Toynbee Hall (London) two weeks ago.

Canon Ainger said his real motive in commenting upon one of the greatest of Scottish poets and humorists was of a "missionary" order. He desired to encourage others in making or improving their acquaintance with Burns, whose name they all recognized as one of the greatest in poetry, although he believed that after 100 years he was still little more than a name to hundreds even of those who read and enjoyed other poetry of the highest kind. Robert Burns, he ventured to think, never had been widely read and known in England save in half a dozen of his poems that seemed to be settling upon the lyric flow in England at the end of the last century. The renaissance of poetry early in this century owed much to him, and those who owed to poetry no small part of their higher education would not grudge him their thoughtful gratitude. At the same time, it could not be concealed that the taste of this generation showed few signs of returning to the plain, direct, objective simplicity of such as Burns. The poets of to-day that obtained a hearing seemed for the most part afraid of the simple and elementary topics, thoughts, feelings, and passions of their kind. They wandered away too often over the head of the ordinary reader rather than by his side. They dealt in riddles and paradox, in the far-off and the far-fetched, they went in for the cultivated rather than for the spontaneous, for mist rather than for clearness.

This bilingual gift of Burns came specially before them in the memorable first volume that he published in 1786, commonly known as the Kilmarnock edition. It was the reception given to this volume that made him sure of his ground. The book, it was true, was almost without any examples of the song, in which Burns was to attain his greatest height as a poet, but it was an astonishing revelation of a new poetic force. He certainly had no wish, Canon Ainger continues, to fall in with the tendency of most Burns critics of the day and to devote his efforts to weighing the good and evil in the poet's character. It had come of late to be a practice, where there was little or no difference of opinion among the critics as to a man's poems, to open an entirely new inquest into his moral character. One result of the unquestionable incongruity of Burns's moral "didactic" with much of his practice was that it had led his critics to lay stress upon such incongruity to the extent of doubting whether the fine and noble ethical teaching of many of his poems was actually genuine, not only in regard to his relation to women, but in his relation to religion. But there was a dual personality in Burns, as in every one of us—a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde—and they alternated in Burns often with startling contrasts.

It was, however, in his judgment, a shallow criticism to speak as if the "bad" half of Burns was really the true Burns and as if the other was a concession to the tastes and prejudices of his more respectable neighbors. The startling differences presented lay in the objects on which he alternately looked and pondered. Burns had known what religion in the family had meant by the example of his own father, a devout Scottish peasant; the other type of religion he had come to know through watching it in certain of the Elders of the kirk in the Presbytery of Ayr. He was certain that the "Cottar's Saturday Night" expressed Burns's heartfelt estimate of the worth and dignity of true religion, as "Holy Willie's Prayer" expressed his detestation of the Brummagem Pharisee. Certain influential critics of the day had not scrupled to bring the charge of sentimentality against Burns; but sentimentality was, like bad veneer, a thing that did not last, and Burns's true sentiment was as pure and sweet to-day as it was 100 years ago.

Unquestionably there was a sentimental side in Burns due to the particular moment in the history of literature when his genius first bore fruit, for a new affection for nature, and notably a sympathy with animals and flowers, had sprung up in men's hearts. Burns stood, as regarded the old and the new world of poetry, both in Scotland and in England; at the parting of the ways. He was at once the climax of the old and the harbinger of the new. He brought to perfection what many of his Scottish predecessors and models had practiced with much charm and ability.

In the vernacular Scottish song, in the satire, in the familiar epistle, in dramatic narrative, he rose to a height from which no successor could depose him. He was the greatest of Scottish poets, though not the last, for one other, also of consummate genius, but of gifts widely different, Sir Walter Scott, was to follow. As touching

New York Sixty Years Ago.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in the January Atlantic.

My first peep at the gay world in grown-up days was at a dinner party given by the lady mentioned above, a daughter of Gen. Armstrong married to the eldest son of the original John Jacob Astor. Mrs. Astor was a person of very elegant taste. She had received a part of her education in Paris at the time when her father represented our Government at the Court of France, and her notions of propriety in dress were stringent. According to these, jewels were not to be worn in the daytime, glaring colors and striking contrasts were also to be avoided. Much that is in favor to-day would have been ruled out by her as inadmissible. At the dinner of which I speak the ladies were in evening dress, which in those days did not exceed modest limits. One pretty married lady wore a white turban, which was much admired. Another lady was adorned with a coronet of fine stone cameos, which has recently been presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts by a surviving member of her family. My head was dressed for this occasion by Martel, a dainty half Spanish or French octoroon, endowed with exquisite taste, a ready wit, and a saucy tongue. He was the Figaro of the time, and his droll sayings were often quoted among his lady customers. The hair was then worn low at the back of the head, woven into elaborate braids, and darkened with French pomade, and upon the forehead, or just above it, there was usually an ornament called a "féronière." This was sometimes a string of pearls with a diamond star in the middle, oftener a gold chain or band ornamented with a jewel. The fashion, while it prevailed, was so general that evening dress was scarcely considered complete without it.

Not long after the dinner party just mentioned, my eldest brother married the eldest daughter of the Astor family. I officiated at the wedding as first bridesmaid, the others being a sister of the bride and one of my own sisters. The bride wore a dress of rich white silk, and was coifed with a scarf of some precious lace in lieu of a veil. On her forehead shone a diamond star, the gift of her grandfather, Mr. John Jacob Astor. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white moire, then a material of the newest vogue. I had begged my father to give me a féronière for this occasion, and he had presented me with a very pretty string of pearls, with a pearl pansy and drop in the centre. This fashion, I afterward learned, was ill suited to the contour of my face; at the time, however, I had the comfort of supposing that I looked uncommonly well. The ceremony took place in the evening, at the house of the bride's parents, and an elaborate supper was afterward served, at which the first groomsman proposed the health of the bride and groom, which was drunk, I remember, without response. A wedding journey was not a sine qua non in those days, but a wedding reception was usual. In this instance it took the form of a brilliant ball, every guest being in turn presented to the bride. On the floor of the ballroom a floral design had been traced in colored chalks. The evening was at its height when my father gravely admonished me that it was time to go home, and since paternal authority was without appeal in those days, I sadly withdrew. In my character of bridesmaid I was allowed to attend one or two of the entertainments given in honor of this marriage. The gayeties of New York were then limited to balls, dinners, and evening parties, for the afternoon tea was not invented, or imported, until a much later period. A very few extra élégantes received on stated afternoons. A dear uncle of mine, taking up a card left for me, with the inscription, "Mrs. S. at home on Thursday afternoons," remarked: "At home on Thursday afternoons? I am glad to learn that she is so domestic." This lady, who was a leading personage in the social world, used also to receive privileged friends one evening in the week, when she served only a cup of chocolate and some cakes or biscuits.

Lowell on Keats and Tennyson.

The Bulletin of the New York Public Library for December prints a letter of James Russell Lowell on Keats, addressed to Evert A. Duyckink, and two sonnets, one entitled "To the Spirit of Keats," and the other "Sunset and Moonshine." This most interesting matter has been taken from the original manuscript in the New York Public Library.

Lowell, under date of Dec. 5, 1841, writes from Boston to Duyckink, thanking him for his "sympathizing notice" of verses written by Lowell "last Spring." Both the brothers Duyckink were then the editors of

I thought then that you might like to have a contribution occasionally from me, but other engagements which it were tedious to specify hindered me from doing what my sympathy with the aims of your magazine dictated. I subscribed for your Arcturus before I had seen a number of it, (though I can ill afford many such indulgences of taste,) because I liked the spirit of your prospectus. For the same reason I sent you my volume—of which I sent but a bare half-dozen to "the press"—because I despise our system of literary puffing. Your notice of Keats, in the number for this month, a poet whom I especially love & whom I consider to be one of the true old Titan brood—made me wish to see two of my own sonnets enshrined in the same volume. One of them you will see is addressed to the same "marvellous boy." I cannot help thinking that you will like both of them.

The conclusion of this letter shows in what high estimation Lowell held Tennyson, and it is pleasing to learn that Lowell was doing his best to impress upon an American reading public of fifty-seven years ago the merits of one of England's greatest poets.

In your "News Gong" I see that you suggest a reprint of Tennyson. I wish you would say in your next that he is about to reprint a new & correct edition of his poems with many new ones which will appear in a few months. I think it would be a pity to reprint his poems at all—for he is poor, & that would deprive him of what little profit he might make by their sale in this country—especially would it be wrong to reprint an incorrect edition. (Moxon will be his publisher.)

I do not wish you to state your authority for this—but you may depend on it, for my authority is the poet himself. I have the great satisfaction of thinking that the publication is in some measure owing to myself, for it was by my means that he was written about it, & he says that "his American friends" are the chief cause of his reprinting.

Wishing you all success in the cause of true & good literature, I remain your friend,

J. R. LOWELL.

Rhymed Warnings to Book Borrowers.

Notes and Queries publishes a column of rhymed warnings to book borrowers, from which the following are taken. And first this one:

> Hic meus est liber,
> And that I will show;
> Si aliquis rapiat
> I'll give him a blow.
> I swear I will fell um (him)
> Si aliquis rapiat meum libellum.

This was written in an old volume in the Nuremberg Museum:

> Hic liber ist mein,
> Ideo nomen meum scripsi drein.
> Si vis hunc librum stehlen,
> Pendebis an der Kehlen;
> Tunc veniunt die Raben
> Et volunt tibi oculos ausgraben.
> Tunc clamabis ach! ach! ach!
> Utque tibi recte geschach.

M. W. Cushing Bamburgh of El Mora, N. J., finds in an old copy of the "Odes and Satyrs of Horace":

> If this I lend to any One
> Pray Keep it not too long
> Keepe Clean and fair and send with care
> To whom it doth Belong.

And in a copy of Terence's comedies, London, 1718, I recently found this verse, dated 1723:

> Here do I put my name for to betraye
> The thiefe yt steals my booke away.

In a copy of Bunny's "Parsons Booke of Christian Exercise," (1615,) Mr. Richard H. Thornton of Portland, Oregon, finds this, in a seventeenth century hand:

> Valentine Lawrence oweth this booke
> & he that stealeth it shalbe hanged on a crooke.

All little French boys know these old lines:

> Aspice Pierrot pendu
> Qui hoc librum n'a pas rendu;
> Si hoc librum redidisset
> Pierrot pendu non fuisset.

These sad lines are attributed to Charles Nodier:

> Tel est le triste sort de tout livre prêté:
> Souvent il est perdu, toujours il est gaté.

Here are two quaint bits of doggerel found in old New England books:

> Look ye, my friend,
> If this booke I lend,
> Be sure to return,
> Or in — will ye burn.
> Solemnly do you swear
> This same book not to tear,
> Nor dirty nor fray?
> For your soul will I pray
> If the return you delay.

We should be glad if our friends would send us additions to our already long list of warnings to book borrowers.

John Tenniel.

Good old John Tenniel! That is a strong, lusty Englishman for you, for the greatest of English cartoonists must be to-day in his seventy-eighth year, and yet the line as it comes from his pencil is as vigorous as ever. Look you at the latest picture of his in Punch. He takes the Sphinx, and she with her riddlemeree has bothered many a poor soul since the days of Edipus. How often has she done service? Caricaturists have set many a head of the great men in front of that massive body, and above the leonine limbs and the feline claws. Disraeli! Why you always associate him with the Sphinx.

John Tenniel has his Sphinx of to-day stretching before the pyramid and keeping a sharp outlook over the sands. The head is that of John Bull, and John has a solid, well-fed face, and he is facetious; one eye winks. That tells the whole story. There is not much of a legend under the cartoon, only this, "A Fixture." It means, "Here we are, and here we stay." The Sphinx is typical of immobility, or the upshot is that John Bull will keep that Egyptian ground until the locomotive with its train of cars shall come screeching and rumbling past that Sphinx, with through passengers from

Cape Town to Cairo, and the entire track laid on English ground.

Ever since 1851 has John Tenniel been associated with Punch, and how extended has been that panorama of history which he has illustrated! His name is inseparably associated with the literature of the Victorian era, for has he not made the pictures for it? Give to "Alice in Wonderland" all her merits, but how John Tenniel helped that story, and American children should unite the memory of Lewis Carroll with that of the present John Tenniel.

English and American caricature, that is, the best of it, pays its tribute of respect to John Tenniel, who made it pure and clean, and so we pray that this most distinguished artist may have a happy New Year, and that he may still make pictures for us for many a long year to come.

Prof. Saintsbury on Literary Histories.

At a meeting of the Association of Teachers of Modern Languages in the Secondary Schools of Scotland, held at Stirling, Prof. Saintsbury read a paper on "The Writing and Use of Literary Histories." Up to the present time, Prof. Saintsbury stated, the writing of history had been in a somewhat backward condition.

Up to the present century hardly anybody except Sismondi, Ticknor, Hallam, and perhaps Taine could be said to have made it a way to a place in literary history for itself and by itself. He was aware that a considerable number of teachers of modern languages regarded the literary history as at best an engine of little value, but he did not see how they could do without it unless they were to confine the teaching of modern languages to the most beggarly elements of philology. They could not teach literature without literary history any more than they could teach geography without an atlas. Of course they themselves knew it all, but the student did not. Of what kind, then, was their literary history to be? There was no lack of choice, but owing to the immaturity of the subject, perhaps there was none that had a prerogative reputation. There was, for instance, the literary history on a very great scale—of which almost the only famous example was the "Histoire Littéraire de la France," and which, if it continued on anything like the scale on which it had begun, would reach 130 quarto volumes. Then there was a modification of that style, of which M. Petit de Julleville's co-operative "History of French Literature" was a remarkable example. In this form monographs on the different kinds and periods were contributed by different experts. There was a good deal of plausibility about this plan, which not merely fell in with that present mania for specialization, but had a great deal to say for itself. No man could read every book in any literature, and still less could he read everything that had been written about every book in that literature. Then they came to the "one-man power book." Even when thus narrowed down, considerable differences were possible. Was the writer to aim first at information or first at criticism? Was he to read the books for himself and give his own construction of them, or was he to compose a cento of the best authorities, or deal with the matter polemically, stating the best authorities and putting them in their proper places? Or in what form was he to write? Was he to come as near as possible to the tabular form, or even boldly to adopt it, simply arranging facts and names and dates, in the best classification he could, and leave them to produce their own effect? Was he, on the other hand, almost deliberately to eschew facts, or to cut them down to the minimum, and to compose a flowing discourse in the best style of which he was master, enforcing and illustrating his generalities with epigram and metaphor, rounding his periods as if he were composing for a prize, and following, more or less closely, the traditions of French academical prize writing, in which not a little of the best literary history had actually been composed? Or, finally, was he to take a middle course, with inclination now to this extreme and now to that? The tabular form had great theoretical and some practical advantages, and might provide a larger amount of positive information in a given time than any other, and supposing the teacher had abundance of time in which to clothe the tables with flesh and blood, with detail and criticism, this might be the best form of all. He believed there were parties who did not hesitate to avow their distaste for books treated, as one of Dickens's characters would say, "in a less bony light." That distaste was perfectly intelligible, and even reasonable to a certain extent. There were not many schools in which it was possible to devote an expert exclusively to the teaching of any one modern literature, putting language aside, and there were few schools in which the curriculum gave sufficient time to enable even English and French to be taught on a scale large enough to allow a teacher time to undertake the clothing of the dry bones. [Applause.] The object and essence of the literary history was to assist the teacher to supply the learner not only with a stock of names and dates, but with a critical knowledge of the subject.

Treating of literary history, Prof. Saintsbury said that the tabular presentation of history would never subserve the most useful ends of instruction in literature.

It stopped short where its exact presentation began; it omitted form and color, body and spirit alike in favor of a mere mathematical diagram. Any one might read a whole literature and yet his reading might not be of great value. How much better would it be to give a plain summary of the dates and facts, and append a judicious selection from the great critics themselves! A literary history must be a work of a certain person, representing his own reading and critical judgment. In most cases there would result a certain color and a certain amount of personal bias, but with a little trouble this could be neutralized. The teacher could tell his students what the critics said, whereas in a book which was a mosaic his quotations would have to be so numerous as to be contradictory. The conclusion was that after the earliest stages the student should be left as free as possible as to the choice of his reading, filling in the exacter knowledge thus obtained by a judicious use of a literary history.

Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of Henryk Sienkiewicz, has a new book in press at Little, Brown & Co.'s. It is entitled "Creation Myths of Primitive America in Relation to the Religious History and Mental Development of Mankind." The work is a contribution to American folk-lore, and includes twenty long myths, taken down word for word by the author, from Indians who knew no religion, no language, save their own.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

The "Life of Henry A. Wise," by his grandson, Barton H. Wise, which is in press at the Macmillan Company, will cover the period of Gov. Wise's service in Congress, (1833-44,) his career as United States Minister to Brazil, (1844-7,) his work in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850-1, and in the Virginia Convention of 1861, which passed the act of secession, and also his career as a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. There are also included many personal anecdotes and reminiscences of public men.

It is expected that James H. Hyslop's "Democracy" will be ready, from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons, Jan. 14. The author is Professor of Logic and Ethics in Columbia University. This new work is thought to be notable, in that it is an attack by a native American upon democracy without accepting monarchy as an alternative. It is not merely a destructive piece of writing, however, but is an attempt at a thorough reconstruction of American political institutions. The work also bears out in its arguments a new policy offered in the light of territorial expansion.

The elaborate American edition of J. James Tissot's "The Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ" will bear the imprint of the Doubleday & McClure Company. The first shipment of books received from Paris, where the book is printed by Lemercier, was taken up within two weeks.

The special edition of 100,000 copies of "The Christian," published by D. Appleton & Co., has been exhausted three months after publication. This is the paper-bound edition, which has upon the cover a portrait of Miss Viola Allen as Gloria Quayle.

An important history of the Jews has just been brought out in Florence, entitled "Gli Ebrei Sunto di Storia Politica e Literarii," by Prof. Castelli.

It seems that both the plays by Thackeray recently discovered in London have been purchased by Dodd, Mead & Co. The copy of "The Exquisites," with illustrations by the author, was sold at Sotheby's Dec. 21. It brought £58. Dodd, Mead & Co. had previously secured by cable the copy of "King Glumpus," and the copy of "The Exquisites" offered in an English catalogue at £200. They were also the purchasers of the copy from which the reprint was made recently by a London bookseller. There are now at least three copies of "King Glumpus," and two of "The Exquisites" in this country. "King Glumpus" was reproduced in the December number of The Bookman.

G. Firth Scott has written a Westralian romance for M. F. Mansfield & Co., which is entitled "The Last Lemurian." The illustrations are by Stanley L. Wood. It is a weird and thrilling story of mystery, romance, and adventure in the wilds of Westralia, with an account of the death of Bunyip, and the destruction of the strange race of people called the Lemurians. Another book by the same author just announced is "At Friendly Point." This includes a series of stories of an Australian settlement.

Albert Gardner Robinson has written for Charles Scribner's Sons a volume on Puerto Rico, which will be presented as soon as possible, with twenty-four illustrations. It is entitled "The Puerto Rico of To-day: Pages from a Correspondent's Notebook." In his capacity as a newspaper correspondent Mr. Robinson traveled over the length and breadth of the island, studying the people and their manners and customs, the trade conditions, the agricultural and commercial situation, the means of transportation and communication. Particular attention is paid to business prospects in the light of American enterprise.

"The Cruise of the Cachelot: Round the World After Sperm Whales," by Frank T. Bullen, first mate, will be published in January by D. Appleton & Co. It is the story of life and adventures of the crew of a South Sea whaler, which hailed from New Bedford. Concerning it Rudyard Kipling has written the author, after reading the proof sheets: "It is immense—there is no other word. I've never read anything that equals it in its deep-sea wonder and mystery, nor do I think that any book before has so completely covered the whole business of whale fishing, and at the same time given such real and new sea pictures. I congratulate you most heartily. It's a new world that you've opened the door to."

The fourth volume to be added by G. P. Putnam's Sons to their Heroes of the Reformation Series will be "Thomas Cranmer, (1489-1556)," known as the English Reformer. The author of this work has not yet been announced, nor has the author of the sixth volume. "John Knox, (1505-1572)," hero of the Scotch reformation. The fifth volume, which will be entitled "Huldreich Zwingli, (1484-1531)," the reformer of German Switzerland, is to be by Samuel Macaulay Jackson, LL. D., the editor of the series. Other volumes announced are: VII., "John Calvin, (1509-1564)," the founder of Reformed Protestantism, by Williston Walker, Ph. D., and, VIII., "Theodore Beza, (1519-1605)," the counselor of the French Reformation, by Henry Martyn Baird, Ph. D., Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in New York University and author of "The Huguenots."

Dr. George Brandes, the Danish writer whose work on Shakespeare has attracted considerable attention in this country, is to have his "Henrik Ibsen and His Dramas" brought out in English next Spring, with an introduction by William Archer. The Macmillan Company will probably be the publisher of "Henrik Ibsen" in this country. It may be said that Dr. Brandes has followed Ibsen's career from the beginning, and has studied in their chronological order the various phases of his art. Dr. Brandes had made Ibsen the subject of dramatic and literary criticism before the author of "The Doll's House" was known beyond the limits of Scandinavia.

Graham Travers, the author of "Mona Maclean, Medical Student," has written another novel which is in press at D. Appleton & Co.'s. It is entitled "Windyhaugh," and is said to be a striking study of types of character and attractive description, showing a great talent of observation on the part of the author.

"Wanderers," by Sidney Pickering, with frontispiece by Raymond Potter, is announced by M. F. Mansfield & Co. Mr. Pickering, it will be recalled, is the author of "Margot." This new tale of his is a story of the road, and is said to combine much freshness of observation with originality of plot; the story takes its title from the wanderings of Francis Mayne and his daughter.

"The Bases of Mystic Knowledge," by E. Récéjac, has been translated from the French by Sara Carr Upton for Charles Scribner's Sons, and will be published before the end of January. In this work the subject of mysticism has, for the first time, been treated from a scientific and psychological point of view. The book supplies an authoritative critique of a knowledge acquired through mystic experience, and the chapters on the mystic consciousness, symbols, and symbolism are said to reveal many truths which have been generally perverted by charlatans.

The American edition of "The Statesman's Year Book" for 1890 will shortly be presented by the Macmillan Company. This edition is edited by Carroll D. Wright, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Labor. The work is in its thirty-sixth year of publication. Heretofore it has contained but few pages of matter relating to the United States. It is now proposed completely to revise and enlarge the chapters on the United States so as to include all official information. Among the data there will appear the personnel of Congress and of the Federal and State Governments, finances, army and navy, insurance, and political and civil and religious topics.

Among the announcements of the Macmillan Company for January are "The Story of France," by Thomas E. Watson; "The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom," by Wilbur H. Siebert, with an introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University; "Letters from Japan," by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of "Palladia," "The Looms of Times," and "A Chapter of Accidents." As the wife of the British Minister to Japan the author had exceptional opportunities to observe the people and their customs. The book deals mainly with events and persons connected with the different aspects of life in the capital where most of the years of her visit were passed, and which is pre-eminently the centre of Japan's vitality to-day.

Prof. E. Wilson has written a comprehensive study of Dante for G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will be entitled "Dante Interpreted," and is particularly designed for youthful students. Besides many episodes in the life of the great Florentine and a description of the times in which he lived—political, literary, and architectural—translations of the text of "La Divina Commedia," will be copiously cited, drawn from the renderings of Longfellow and of Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

"A History of Japanese Literature" is announced by D. Appleton & Co. The author is W. G. Aston, C. M. G., D. Lit., late Japanese Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation.

Among the new books announced by F. Tennyson Neely are "Labor's Daughter," a volume of poems, by Rosa A. Theodora Bliss; "By Sunlit Waters," a Tampa story, by Thomas Mitchell Shackleford and William Wilson De Hart; "His Brother's Crime," by John R. Musick, author of the "Columbian Historical Novels"; "The Treasure of the Ice," by Eugene Shade Pinbee, and "The Gold of Ophir," by D. Howard Gwinn.

The early verses of Dante Rossetti, which the poet-painter composed at the Bloomsbury Art Academy, are being brought together with great difficulty. Two of these poems that recently came to light in London are "William and Mary: A Ballad," in twenty-six four-line stanzas, and "Bürger's Lenore," from the German, in thirty-three eight-line stanzas.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs's new theological work will be presented Jan. 14 by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is entitled "The General Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture," the principles, methods, history, and results of its several departments and of the whole. Another book on a similar subject down for the same date is "The Kingdom, (Basilela,)" by George Dana Boardman, D. D. The purpose of this book is to explain the frequent and profound New Testament formula, "The Kingdom of God"; to rescue the formula from radical misconceptions; to define its nature; to state its laws; to describe its method; to unfold its symbols; to set forth its issue.

Little, Brown & Co. announce a new volume of essays on Japanese subjects by Lafcadio Hearn, which will be published as soon as the last proofs arrive from Tokio. One of the most important articles in the book is an account of the famous mountain Fujino-Yama. None of the papers has been hitherto published. Other works by the same author, recently published, are, "Exotics and Retrospectives" and "Insect Musicians." The last treats of the singing insects that are esteemed by the Japanese. Interspersed in the text are translations from Japanese poems, to accompany the description of each insect.

It is reported that M. Elliot Seawell, the author of "The Loves of the Lady Arabella," is engaged upon a longer novel of somewhat the same class. Miss Seawell intended to publish her books under the name of Elliot Seawell, but her sex revealed itself after all, for by an accident her first name, Molly, also appeared on the title page.

The author of "I Am the King," recently published by Little, Brown & Co., is Sheppard Stevens. She resides in St. Louis and is a daughter of Bishop Pearce of Little Rock, Ark. The book, which tells of the period of the crusades, is being generally read.

George D. Smith has printed for circulation among lovers of choice literaria "A Catalogue of Books Remarkable for Their Beauty, Scarcity, Interest, and Association," forming Mr. Smith's collection. Among some of the most interesting items are some fine specimens of the work of Aldus; the Maycock (1879) edition of Beaumont and Fletcher's "Fifty Comedies and Tragedies," with a rare portrait of Beaumont by William Marshall; a Padova (1754) edition of Tasso's "Il Goffredo," and several other fine specimens of French and Italian bookbinding. There are two small volumes of Burns's poems, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, containing the first edition of Tam o' Shanter, and dated Edinburgh, 1790; S. T. Coleridge's "Biographia Literaria," bound by Ezehmsdorf, London, 1817; several more or less scarce sketch books and portfolios by Cruikshank, an illustrator of Dickens; some specimens of the Grolier Club's work; and several good items of Americana.

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Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Bismarck's memoirs has been the book of the week, and most of those who had already read Busch's volume are inclined to be dissatisfied with Bismarck's view of himself. Probably he meant to be moderately honest in his apology for his life, but if so he has furnished a fresh illustration of the fact that no one knows himself. The portrait given by Busch was certainly not a flattering one, but it was unquestionably true. It showed us a strong-willed, clear-brained, utterly unscrupulous man—one who was ready to crush every one who stood in his path—a man who grouped everything around the two poles of success or failure, and looked upon pity, justice, and sincerity as so many forms of weakness. The Bismarck of the memoirs is very careful to preserve the decencies of life. He wishes to be thought a gentleman as well as a statesman, a patriot as well as a mere Prussian. He softens or ignores his crimes and blunders, and virtually asks us to believe that he looked upon the faults and mistakes of his opponents with good-humored tolerance. The real Bismarck never lost an opportunity of maligning and insulting the Empress Frederick on the pretext that she cared more for the interests of England than for those of Germany. The Bismarck of the memoirs speaks of her as one who naturally could not wholly forget the land of her birth. The real Bismarck despised the Emperor Frederick, with whose noble character he was incapable of feeling the slightest sympathy. The Bismarck of the memoirs speaks of him with simulated respect.

When the world wishes to know what sort of a man Bismarck was it will turn to Busch's notebook rather than to Bismarck's praise of himself. If Dr. Johnson had written his autobiography and represented himself as a tolerant, smooth-spoken philanthropist, the book would never have been able to compete in popularity with Boswell's "Johnson." No one cares particularly to see Bismarck on dress parade. The picture drawn by Busch is unquestionably ugly, but it is true, and it will remain during all time the one biography of the great statesman whom one of his admiring countrymen once described as a "majestic brute."

The volume of Carlyle's historical sketches which has just appeared ought never to have been published. When an author does not think that certain productions of his are worth printing there is always a strong presumption that he is right, and if some enthusiastic friend prints them after the author is dead, the latter's fame is seldom increased thereby. Of course there are fine things in these sketches. There are also many things that are Carlylian rather than fine. The intense prejudice against all things which he did not like, and the complete incapacity to see more than one side of a subject, which usually characterized Carlyle's writings, were never more plainly displayed than in parts of the new volume. It will have to be added to every complete edition of Carlyle's writings, but it will not increase their value.

Mr. Stead has a habit of doing extraordinary things. He has just published a new edition of the New Testament, translated into modern newspaper English. In this remarkable production the Gospels seem to have been written by a reporter of a Chicago newspaper, and St. Paul preaches much in the style of the Rev. Joe Parker. Mr. Stead's object is a good one. It always is, for a more thoroughly honest man never lived; but he has more than once made serious mistakes. He fancies that the language both of the authorized and the revised translations of the New Testament cannot be readily understood by plain people. For this reason he has given the public this amazing translation of the New Testament into reportorial dialect, and doubtless feels that in so doing he has conferred a great benefit on his generation. It would be quite useless to argue with a man who imagined that the language of the authorized translation presents any difficulties to even the most ignorant reader. The oversubtlety of St. Paul's reasoning and the mysticism of St. John undoubtedly offer difficulties to all men; but these difficulties are inherent in the thought rather than the language, and Mr. Stead has not made the slightest progress toward removing them.

The other day a writer of some little prominence referred to Dr. Maginn as "an ignorant campfollower of literature." One might have expected to hear an immediate outcry against this stupid injustice, but so far only one man has written to express his dissent. Of course the man who called Maginn an "ignorant campfollower of literature" knew next to nothing about him. He certainly did not know that Maginn wrote some of the best short stories in the language. Did he ever read "A Story Without a Tail"? or "Bob Burkes Duel with Ensign Brady of the Forty-eighth"? I say nothing of the wit and wisdom of Morgan O'Doherty, but I am content to rest my estimate of Maginn entirely on his short stories. Evidently these have been completely forgotten. Most people appear to think of Maginn as a drunken Irishman whom Thackeray caricatured under the name of Capt. Shandon. I don't deny that he was an Irishman, or that he drank altogether too much; but he was something more than the vagabond that Thackeray drew, and he was as far from being an ignorant campfollower of literature as were any of his Blackwood associates. Indeed, the epithet would apply to Christopher North much more appropriately than it could to Maginn.

Mr. Andrew Lang—or at all events some one to that denied having made the remark, but he added: "Some one has a habit of signing my name to letters addressed to the editors of Scotch newspapers. Hence, probably, has arisen the mistake." When I propounded the theory several months ago that there is no such person as Andrew Lang, but that he is the figment of an association of authors, who write on all sorts of subjects, I had little idea that my theory would so soon receive the powerful support of "Andrew Lang" himself. If one of the syndicate writes letters signed Andrew Lang, which are thereafter promptly denied by another member of the syndicate using the same signature, the sooner the myth of the existence of Andrew Lang is abandoned the better. There must be at least half a dozen clever persons employed in producing the work that is popularly credited to Mr. Lang—judging from its quantity and vast variety. Why should they any longer merge their identity and lose the credit to which they are fairly entitled? Of course the different people who pose in society as "Andrew Langs" would find their occupation gone if it were to be admitted that there is no such person, but that is no reason for persistence in a myth that now seems to be so near its end.

Possibly it will be said that the author of the letters to Scotch newspapers signed with the name of Andrew Lang is a Scotch humorist, who has no connection with the Lang syndicate, and merely wishes to enjoy the pleasure of putting a joke on Scotch editors. This supposition, however, involves a far greater strain on one's credulity than does the theory that Andrew Lang has no existence. A Scotch humorist perpetrating jokes in a Scotch newspaper is nearly unthinkable. No, there is no Lang, except as the symbol of a syndicate, and the latter must either cease its internecine quarrels or disband. A Lang divided against himself cannot last.

Miss Rhoda Broughton is to begin a new serial story in Temple Bar. Unless I am mistaken, all her stories have appeared in the same magazine, which is an illustration of the fact that editors and contributors are not always enemies. Miss Broughton has never undertaken to invent new religions in her novels, and she has not used them to show that women should despise the moral code of Christianity; but she has nevertheless written vastly entertaining stories, and I should as soon think of failing to read her newest book as I should of failing to read Meredith's last.

Miss Broughton founded a school of her own, in the days when she was beginning to feel her way as a novelist, and could not write half as well as she did in later years. Among her disciples was the lady who signs herself "Rita" and the writer known to sympathetic housemaids as "The Duchess." The last of "Rita's" innumerable novels is called "Petticoat Loose." I don't know how the name applies to the story, and probably never shall know; but I hope there will be a timely protest against any attempt to name novels after ladies' underwear. There was a novel published two or three years ago entitled "Behind the Bustle." The author of "Petticoat Loose" has evidently been struck with the possibilities in the way of titles suggested by "Behind the Bustle," and has thereupon named her last book "Petticoat Loose." Unless this sort of thing is stamped out at once we shall presently be asked to read "In Front of the Corset," and dozens of other books with similar names. This is a prospect adapted to fill the modest male reviewer with amazement and horror.

A new magazine, to be called The Puritan, is announced. It is to be adapted to the tastes of Nonconformist readers, and I presume that it will teem with stories in which the part of the villain is played by a ritualist clergyman and the part of hero by a Nonconformist minister. It is not easy to see why a new Nonconformist magazine is needed. As a rule, Nonconformists are not greatly addicted to reading magazines, and they already have Cassell's Magazine and The Temple, which cater exclusively to them. What more can they possibly desire than the stories written by the Rev. Silas Hocking in The Temple and the carefully edited pages of useful information in Cassell's?

By the bye, I learned an odd fact in regard to Cassell's the other day. The conductors of the magazine will not permit any mention of the existence of a theatre in the pages of their periodical. They are quite right in so doing, for their aim is naturally to please their readers; but what a curious sort of people those readers must be!

Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Adventures of François" is doing well on this side. The critics find it very entertaining, though, of course, it can hardly be called a story. For my part, I prefer it to any of Dr. Mitchell's previous books. It may not have any plot worth mentioning, but it affords very entertaining reading.

Mr. Kipling's new stories of schoolboy life are appearing in different periodicals. One was in the December Windsor, and another in the December Pearson. There are to be eight of them in all, including, I presume, a story published last year which properly belongs to the series. If they are to appear in two or three magazines every month, it will not be long before the whole eight are in print. I should greatly prefer to have only one to read each month. That would give one something to live for from month to month.

W. L. ALDEN.

The Guild of Women Binders, an association af artist workers who live in England, Scotland, and Ireland, are now holding an exhibition of their bindings in London. A very handsome catalogue has been issued by the guild with titles of books, photogravures, and adapted to American purchasers, the prices being printed in dollars. The agents of the guild are Messrs. Karslake & Co., Charing Cross Road, London.

Mrs. Gerald Porter, in her "Annals of a Publishing House," a volume devoted to the memory of her father, John Blackwood, writes a chapter on the "Military Staff of Blackwood." During our war with Spain leading journals in the United States sought information from competent military authorities. On this Blackwood staff were such distinguished soldiers as Sir Edward Hamley, Gen. William Hamley, Col. Laurance Lockhart, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Wolseley, Sir Henry Brackenbury, Sir Hope Grant, Col. Knollys, and Sir George Chesney. Here is a good joke. Sir Garnet Wolseley, afterward Lord Wolseley, wrote an article for Blackwood on the Red River expedition, which he commanded in 1870. The article bore no signature. After its publication it was vigorously attacked by some outsider, who said that the author of the Blackwood article was writing of something he knew positively nothing about. Some of us may remember "The Battle of Dorking," written by Col. Chéney for Blackwood in 1871, of the innumerable imitations which followed it, such particular articles appearing to-day. "The Battle of Dorking" was reprinted alone as a sixpenny pamphlet and 80,000 were sold at once, and finally the total disposed of amounted to 110,000 copies. All Col. Cheaney received was £250. Sir Walter Besant was not around in those days insisting on the proper remuneration of authors.

Mills's Art Kalendarium, published in New York, the first number of which has just appeared, has for sub-title "A Monthly Report of Exhibitions and Sales," and this explains its mission. In a well-worded introduction the editor writes: "Of critical and highly literary art publications there is a brilliant sufficiency. Our aim is in another direction; we do not offer illustrations; we shall be careful to avoid critique. We aim to be oracular in nothing." What, then, the Art Kalendarium will pay particular attention to will be art exhibitions in general, with the announcements of governmental or corporate projects and competitions. There is ample room for just such a publication as is Mills's Art Kalendarium, since it is a diary, a calendar, and record of all exhibitions to be held in the United States. We offer this suggestion that foreign exhibitors should also find a place in the publication.

W[illegible]e ha[illegible]e produced no battle lyrics? Has [illegible]rch to the Sea" been sung [illegible]people, and if one quotes but a [illegible]s in the refrain, he will [illegible]men who can write verses W[illegible]n "Sherman's March to the S[illegible]y Mr. S. H. M. Byers. Mr. Byers is th[illegible] a poetic narrative of the most picturesqu[illegible]aign in American history. The book is handsomely made up, and among its illustrations there is a fi[illegible] portrait of that grand old veteran, Gen. Sherman. "The March to the Sea" is to be had of the author, at St. Helens, Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Byers was formerly our Consul General in Switzerland. Many readers will remember his article on Byron's Summer in Switzerland, printed in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Sept. 10.

All the world acknowledges the debt it owes to the religious orders which during the Dark Ages still kept burning the literary art. It might have been but a feeble flame, but still, faint as it was, it gave out some kind of a light. This record we have kept as far as parchment or paper or ink goes, but it does not seem to be so well known that we are indebted to monastic houses for one of the decorative arts, and that is enameling. Mr. C. Seidler writes that the enameled croziers from the end of the twelfth to the first of the fourteenth century, made of copper, were ornamented by the champ lévé enamel process, known to-day as Limoges work. These artist enamelers were monks, and they dedicated their work to the Church. In the beginning of the fourteenth century enamel work spread, and laymen took to this special kind of decoration.

Mr. G. H. Boughton, R. A.; Mr. Walter Crane, Mr. George Frampton, A. R. A., and others are the members of a committee formed in London for the purpose of promoting a Gleeson White memorial fund. In our columns we have tried to pay a tribute to this man who did so much to further art in England and the United States, and who was the best and most genial of comrades. Gleeson White had many warm friends in New York. His unexpected death on Oct. 19, at the early age of forty-six, precluded the making of any adequate provision for his wife and two children. Mr. H. R. Hope-Pinker, 22 Avonmore Road, West Kensington, West London, is Secretary and Treasurer.

The funeral services of William Black, the novelist, were singularly impressive. The body was laid to rest in Rottingdean Churchyard. With the family there were present Sir John Robinson, Sir Wemyss Reid, Sir Robert Giffen, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mrs. Kipling. Mr. Black's favorite hymn, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," was sung, and the coffin was carried to the grave near the remains of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones. On the coffin there was placed a wreath of Scottish heather

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE | COPYRIGHTED, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. | WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER
Fair; colder; north to northwest gales.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,281. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1899.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PROSPEROUS TIMES.

The Unanimous Acclaim of the Financial and Industrial World.

To-morrow (Monday) THE NEW YORK TIMES will include in one issue the regular twelve news pages and THE NEW YORK TIMES's Annual Financial Review—32 pages—all for ONE CENT. This will be one of the greatest newspapers ever sold at the price. Never has a newspaper ever so authoritatively told the story of great prosperity supported by reliable and astonishing facts and figures as will appear in to-morrow (Monday's) extraordinary edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

At all newsstands. One cent.

You should order in advance to be sure of securing a copy.

Contributions to this remarkable issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES, reflecting the buoyant, hopeful promise of great and continued prosperity, have been received by cable from world-famous authorities of England. One of the most inspiring of the utterances comes from Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, and his views are supported by the Presidents of the Boards of Trade in every great business centre of the country, and by leaders of industry and men eminent in finance and the great industrial undertakings of the day.

THE NEW YORK TIMES to-morrow (Monday) for one cent, will give its readers one of the most thorough, complete, and convincing symposiums of the study of the present phenomenal conditions. Don't miss THE NEW YORK TIMES's Annual Financial Review to-morrow, (Monday,) one cent at all newsstands.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—It is reported in London that the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Rosebery may represent Great Britain at the Czar's peace conference. Meanwhile millions are to be spent by France in equipping the field artillery with quick-firing guns as good as those that are to be furnished to the German Army. The French submarine boat twice torpedoed a warship during the experiments at Toulon. The Local Government act goes into effect in Ireland with the New Year. Prince George of Greece, High Commissioner of the Powers, is ruling Crete with such firmness that the Moslems are leaving the island. An American lady, according to the newspapers of Rome, has had a gold snuffbox incrusted with diamonds made as a New Year's offering to the Pope, and will inclose in it a check for $50,000. The Czar has had his study papered with caricatures of himself clipped from foreign newspapers. Joseph Vacher, the French "Jack the Ripper," was guillotined at Bourg-en-Bresse yesterday. M. Diebler, the French executioner, who in forty years has decapitated more than five hundred criminals, has resigned. A big battle between imperial troops and rebels, in which the latter were defeated, is reported from China. Another Cabinet crisis is said to be imminent in Germany, serious differences of opinion having arisen between the Emperor and Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor. It is reported that an Italian squadron is on its way to Colombia to enforce the award of indemnity to the Cerruti creditors.—Pages 7 and 17.

Page 1.

The Assabet Manufacturing Company of Boston made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are estimated to be more than $3,000,000.

The oath of office as Governor of New York was administered to Col. Roosevelt by Secretary of State Palmer at Albany yesterday.

Little headway was gained by Capt. McClusky yesterday in tracing the perpetrator of the Cornish-Adams poisoning. The detective, however, still expresses confidence of success. He discovered that the ordinary bromo-seltzer bottle will not fit the silver match holder.

Page 2.

David Rothschild, the alleged bank swindler was surrendered to the police yesterday by his bondsman, C. I. Freedman.

Page 3.

A Jersey City man yesterday shot and killed himself, after shooting his wife and stepdaughter. The wife may die.

The lawyers for Henry Sloane and his wife yesterday refused to discuss a report that a reconciliation is being arranged.

C. B. Brooks, President of the Brazilian Art Manufacturing Company, which advertised "profitable work at home," was yesterday held in $1,500 bail on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

Controller Coler gave out a statement yesterday saying that the success of municipal consolidation from a financial standpoint is assured by the way in which the difficulties of the first twelve months have been overcome.

At the meeting yesterday of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grandall told of receiving letters purporting to be written by colored men and offering marriage. She also spoke of attacks on her in Southern newspapers.

Page 4.

The records of the Post Office in this city for the year 1898 show that the business done largely exceeds that of any previous year.

Chief Devery, six detectives, and thirty bicycle policemen beat Staten Island for burglars Friday night. Two launches patrolled the shore. No arrests were reported.

In the observances of New Year's Day today and to-morrow, old customs will not be observed generally. Most of the churches will hold services to-day. Some clubs and hotels will adhere to former ways. There will be many sporting events to-morrow.

Page 6.

Charles G. Dawes, the Controller of the Currency, was the guest of the Commercial Club in [illegible] last evening, and delivered an address on currency reform, in which he urged that President McKinley's suggestions [illegible] be adopted, and become law [illegible] of the banking bills are considered.

Florine La Roche, [illegible] formerly housekeeper for the University Club, was sent to the Island yesterday for annoying James S. McCobb, a member of the club, whom she charged with stealing her child.

Page 7.

Granville McIntyre, a former Assistant District Attorney [illegible] yesterday appointed Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

Judge Steele yesterday announced the selection of Charles Melville Smith as Assistant in the District Attorney's office in Kings County.

It was announced yesterday that Patrick Keady will be appointed to succeed the late Judge Devenny in the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn.

It was said yesterday that James [illegible] Tammany leader in the Twenty-first Assembly District, may succeed [illegible] Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan.

John Rohr, Jr., who the police say is a convict, broke into Hieron Simon's room in Edwards's Hotel, Greenpoint, early yesterday morning, and tried to chloroform and rob him. Rohr, who was held on a charge of burglary, declared it was only a New Year's joke.

Page 17.

Henry Norman in his weekly cable letter makes several revelations tending to show that a revolution is imminent in France. Prince Victor Napoleon is the most conspicuous pretender, and the influences of the Bonapartists have greatly increased. "It is now certain that the intention of the French Army is to place a Napoleon again upon the throne of France, and very soon," writes Mr. Norman. The cause of the Duc d'Orléans is thought to be not of great importance for obvious reasons. What would be the procedure if the army should make a coup d'état is described at some length. The revolution would be a bloodless one, for the magazine rifle and the automatic gun have made civilian revolutions impossible. Important extracts are made from certain articles in the January reviews bearing upon the subject. The question of the Panama Canal is daily growing more acute, and it is shown that the patience of the British Government in regard to the Boers has been about exhausted. The fact that Hungary, after midnight, Dec. 31, 1898, is without laws is commented on in the light of the recent dispute over the Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Notes of Insurance Interests.—Page 12.
National Guard Notes.—Page 14.
Woman's Department.—Page 18.
Science and Industry.—Page 22.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 15.
Current Literature.—Page 19.
Business Troubles.—Page 11.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 14.

BROADWAY EXPLOSION AVERTED

Telephone Linemen Do Quick Work with a Ladle of Blazing Paraffine in a Manhole.

The presence of mind displayed by two employes of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company prevented what might have been a terrible explosion in Broadway about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Harry C. Johnston of 288 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, and Frank Rockhold of 286 Barrow Street, Jersey City, were working in the telephone company's manhole on Broadway, at Dey Street.

They were making joints and finishing the connection of some telephone cables in the conduit. To do this it was necessary to use heated paraffine, and while Rockhold was in the hole Johnston was heating the paraffine.

Johnston had just handed down a ladleful of the wax, when a drop of water from overhead fell into the ladle and the contents took fire. Knowing that it meant instant death to him and a running fire all along the line underground, causing many explosions of escaping gases, Rockhold, quick as a flash, threw the heavy ladle up through the narrow hole to Johnston.

It was impossible for Johnston to catch the hot ladle, and he knew as well as Rockhold what would happen if it fell back into the manhole again, so with rare presence of mind, Johnson kicked the ladle aside, as it emerged from the hole. As he did so the paraffine exploded, some of it spilling into the hole on Rockhold's face and arms, and a great shower of the hot wax being thrown into Johnston's face.

Neither man knew how badly he were burned, but they went to a near drug store where their wounds were temporarily dressed, and then made haste to reach the Hudson Street Hospital. There they were treated by Surgeon Richardson, who said that it was remarkable that both of Johnston's eyes had not been burned out by the hot paraffine. Johnston said that, realizing that when he kicked the ladle an explosion would follow, he closed both eyes. Both of his eyelids were badly burned, and his eyebrows and portions of his hair were burned away.

Johnston was a member of the Seventy-first Regiment, Company F, and was in the charge at San Juan Hill. He served through the entire Cuban campaign. He will not be able to work for several weeks.

BLANCHE MARCHESI COMING.

The Singer Is a Passenger on the Umbria—Her Ideas and Aspirations.

[Copyright.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Mme. Blanche Marchesi, who is a Baroness by marriage, sails on the Umbria to-day for her first concert in Boston, on Jan. 17. She is building great hopes upon American critical audiences, as she imagines them from her acquaintance with American artists.

She told the London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES recently that she regards Sargent as the greatest living painter, and Eleonora Jackson as destined to become the greatest living violinist. She was asked if she would send a message to her future hearers. "Please tell them," she said, "that I cherish the hope that our relations will be un mariage d'amour."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

British Government Said to Favor American Ownership with Neutrality Guarantees.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The projected maritime canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been the subject of informal conferences between Cabinet Ministers and diplomats during the holiday week, and the results confirm the forecast that the British Government favors the canal being built by the United States, with guarantees of its neutrality in case of war.

The negotiations on the subject are not being hurried. They have hardly passed beyond personal exchanges of views between representatives of the two Governments. But they are expected to proceed smoothly to a conclusion satisfactory to the American supporters of the canal project.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The cold wave extends from the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast, except in the South Atlantic States. Albany reports a fall of 38 degrees in 24 hours to 12 degrees; New Orleans and Washington, a fall of 36 degrees. The temperature has remained stationary from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific coast, except a fall in the West Gulf States. Snow or rain has occurred in the lake regions, the North Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the interior of the Middle Atlantic States, and rain in the Middle and East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

The trough of low pressure which extended Friday night from the West Gulf to the mouth of the St. Lawrence has moved to the Atlantic Coast and has developed in intensity in the Middle Atlantic States. A second storm has appeared off the North Pacific Coast and has caused rain or snow in that region. The high pressure area, which was central Friday night to the north of Montana, has moved to Iowa.

The cold wave will extend across the South Atlantic States and will cause very low temperatures to-night, reaching to or below freezing in the South Atlantic States and Northern Florida, with violent northerly gales which will prevail in the Atlantic States to-day. Rain may be expected in the South Atlantic States, which will turn to snow in the interior of the northern portion, clearing this afternoon or to-night. The weather will clear on the Middle and North Atlantic Coast.

Cautionary signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport, and on the Gulf coast from Mobile to Tampa.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ending at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	39	58	52
6 A. M.	38	45	47
9 A. M.	39	42	44
12 M.	38	36	40
3 P. M.	41	30	34
6 P. M.	42	25	30
9 P. M.	36	20	24
12 P. M.	33	16	20

The Times's thermometer is 6 feet above the roof, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above street level.

The temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Highest [illegible]	36
Weather Bureau	35
Corresponding date, 1897	38
Corresponding date, last twenty years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 degrees, at [illegible] and the minimum 16 degrees, at [illegible] humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent., [illegible] P. M. 100 per cent.

Y. & H. Stick Licorice
Has superseded all other brands in public estimation.—Adv.

BIG FAILURE IN BOSTON

Assabet Manufacturing Company Makes an Assignment.

LIABILITIES OVER $3,000,000

One of the Largest Woolen Concerns in the Country—Embarrassment Attributed to Various Causes.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The Assabet Manufacturing Company of 44 Bedford Street and 53 State Street, this city, with woolen mills at Maynard, has made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors to Edward Fenno of Fenno Brothers & Childs; Arthur Silsbee, Treasurer of the Cocheco Manufacturing Company of Dover, N. H., and Jeremiah Williams of Jeremiah Williams & Co. The concern is one of the largest woolen manufacturing companies in the country.

The liabilities, according to the July statement, amounted to $3,018,161, including $1,000,000 capital stock. This statement also showed debts aggregating $1,801,829. Of the assets, $1,253,458 was in manufactured merchandise, stock, &c., $636,660 cash and debts receivable, $580,487 in machinery, $384,371 in buildings, and $111,000 in land and water power.

To meet this excess of debts above the capital stock, a mortgage of $450,000 was given upon property owned by the company in Stowe, Hudson, Marlborough, and Maynard on Aug. 3, 1898, in favor of Lorenzo Maynard and others. It was understood that the money thus raised was to pay the maturing debts of the company, while, at the same time, it is stated, an arrangement was made with Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co. of New York, by which that house was to do the financing for the Assabet Company, and to advance the necessary money from time to time for the continuance of the business.

The money from such advances, it is understood, had to be used to meet new obligations of the company, and it is assumed by those conversant with the wool trade that the New York house at length did not wish to carry the burden longer.

Another difficulty encountered by the company, in the opinion of those in the trade, is that the Assabet found itself hampered in its outlet for its paper by the consolidation of eight or nine of the Boston banks with which it had done business into the new syndicate banking institution.

The indebtedness of the company to the Boston wool trade for merchandise, it is estimated, will not exceed $150,000.

It believed that, besides the $450,000 on its mortgage, some $200,000 or $300,000 has been advanced upon goods by New York parties.

The statement was made at the office of the Treasurer, Mr. Buckminster, to-day that the embarrassment was due to heavy loans which the company found itself unable to meet at maturity.

O. R. Howard, who is connected with the house of Oelbermann, Dommerich & Co., 57 Greene Street, said last night:

"The assignment of the Assabet Manufacturing Company was a complete surprise, as there had been not the slightest suspicion on our part of any such contingency, and we are simply awaiting information. Our arrangement with the Assabet Company was concluded in the latter part of September, and consisted of an agreement to cash their sales and to make cash advances on merchandise stocks, which were shipped. The assignment cannot cause us any loss, since we hold either accounts or merchandise as security for all of our advances. It is not true that the assignment was due to any unwillingness on our part to continue the connection, and we have not failed to meet any requirement made by the Assabet Company.

"The company is one of the oldest, as well as one of the largest, woolen manufacturing concerns in the country. I cannot say whether the recent consolidation of banks in Boston hampered the company, but I do not believe so, as it not long ago opened an account with a banking institution in this city, which, with the arrangement with our house, probably more than balanced any likely contraction of bank facilities in Boston. The sales of the company have varied from $2,000,000 to $2,500,000 in amount each year, and the general outlook is good, so that we do not know what could possibly have been the cause of the assignment."

BIG CONCERN EMBARRASSED

Suit Entered Against the Atlantic Transportation Company.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 31.—The Knickerbocker Steam Towboat Company of New York this afternoon entered suit in the Circuit Court against the Atlantic Transportation Company for recovery on a note for $45,000 and $5,000 damages.

Attachments for that amount were sued out, returnable in March. They have been placed in the hands of an officer for execution, and all property here that can be reached will be attached. The defendant company will probably give an indemnifying bond and release its boats.

Developments have proved a great surprise. The Atlantic Transportation Company is one of the largest in the world, handling 5,000,000 tons of coal a year for Boston, New York, and Providence. A small check given to a local firm by the company was returned protested to-day, leading to the inference that the concern is more deeply embarrassed than was at first thought. The immense loss sustained by the company during the recent great storm, it is thought, probably accounts for the trouble.

THE LIMA (OHIO) BANK ROBBERY

A Safe-Breaker Thinks the Time-Lock Was Turned with a Magnet.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—It is the theory of John Ray, a professional bank robber, now serving a fifteen-year sentence in the Ohio Penitentiary, that the time lock of the American National Bank at Lima was manipulated by a magnet, and so opened without injury to either the lock or the safe.

Ray said to-day: "It is a mistake to suppose that a time lock is more difficult to open than a simple combination lock. For my own part I would rather tackle a timer than any other kind of a safe. It is easy, if one only has the tools. You know, the first objection to time clocks was that of the clock stopped the door was locked for good until a man came from the shop and made repairs. The cashier was helpless. The inventors then met this objection by making a provision in the clock and lock, such that the mere stopping of the clock would throw the bolts open to the manipulation of the combination. In fact, all time locks are now thrown open by the stopping of the clock at the hour set. It is a simple proposition to stop the clock, which is on the inside of the heavy doors, without breaking anything.

"I always found a powerful magnet sufficient to stop any time lock I ever tried. Without knowing more about the Lima case than I do, I should suggest that possibly the magnet method was worked on the safe. Before the officials are blamed it would be well to follow this theory a little."

This theory of the convict is in direct contravention to the emphatic and unanimous assertion of the safe and lock experts now at Lima that time locks cannot be manipulated.

Charles Kline, the penitentiary electrician, ridicules the convict's assertion as nonsense.

GEN. DE BOISDEFFRE DYING.

Ex-Chief of the French General Staff Has Cancer of the Throat.

[Copyright.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Gen. de Boisdeffre is dying from cancer of the throat. He is a man of fine manners and attractive presence, who largely contributed to the success of the French mission to Russia when the dual alliance was signed.

WINTER EXCURSION TICKETS TO Southern Resorts, Cuba, Nassau, and Jamaica, via Atlantic Coast Line, N. Y. & Florida special, 2 other trains. Apply 229 Broadway.—Adv.

LONDON BOOKS AND THE DRAMA

Clark Russell's New Book—Scheme to Secure the Lyceum—Clement Scott Sues The Era.

[Copyright.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Another book on climbing is to appear shortly from Messrs. Unwin, "New Climbs in Norway," by C. E. Oppenheim of the Alpine Club.

Lucas Malet, who is the youngest daughter of Charles Kingsley, is preparing an edition of her father's novels, for which she will write biographical introductions.

Clark Russell is writing a new work, entitled "The Ship, Her Story."

Thirty-four pantomimes opened their doors this week.

A powerful company of capitalists desires to secure the temporary possession of the Lyceum, their first term to be limited by the period of Sir Henry Irving's enforced absence. It is doubtful whether Sir Henry will favor such a proposal, as the entertainment contemplated would not be of a classical order, which is the tradition of his house. When the Lyceum closed recently after Forbes Robertson's season, the latter's artistic association with Mrs. Patrick Campbell ceased. They were a singularly happy and popular combination on the stage.

Clement Scott is suing The Era for libel. The Era says it anticipates his evidence will be entertaining. He is writing the history of the English stage during the past forty years.

It is rumored that George Edwardes, who has hitherto been known as a very successful manager of musical comedies, intends to establish an important English comedy company in the best theatre he can obtain.

MRS. BOTKIN WILL APPEAL.

Attorney for the San Francisco Murderess Intends to Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Botkin's lawyers do not intend to accept as final the verdict of the jury finding her guilty of the murder of Mrs. Dunning without making a strong effort to obtain a new trial, and possibly reversal of the judgment.

George A. Knight, leading attorney for the defense, says:

"Our first step will be to move for a new trial on the day set for the passing of sentence, or as soon thereafter as we can be heard. If the new trial is denied, of course we shall go to the Supreme Court, and at that time will raise the question of jurisdiction. This court never had, and never can get jurisdiction to try Mrs. Botkin. It is a plain question of law, and I have not the slightest doubt of the Supreme Court's decision on the point."

After her arrival at the Branch County Jail, Mrs. Botkin broke down completely, and for some time gave vent to her anguish in sobbing, and occasionally shrieking.

ATLANTA PRISONER'S BOAST.

Claims Gold Mines in China and Cornelius Vanderbilt's Backing—His Statements Refuted.

ATLANTA, Dec. 31.—David J. Telfair, who says he is at the head of a concern worth $100,000,000, and that Cornelius Vanderbilt is one of his backers, is locked up in the Fulton County Jail because he failed to pay for six pairs of shoes.

Telfair says he has gone to jail as a matter of principle, and declares there is a story of persecution back of it all. He claims his concern operates gold mines in China, obtained under a special concession from the Emperor, secured through Wu Ting Fang.

The promoters of the concern are named as Conrad Bierman, New York; A. H. Hervey, Brooklyn; M. V. Jefferson, Boston, and R. J. Tracy, Hartford, Conn. The Treasurer is Alfred Van Santord of New York. Telfair also claims to operate gold mines in Colorado. He is a splendid-looking man of about fifty years.

Neither Cornelius Vanderbilt nor Alfred Van Santvoord is interested in any "concern worth $100,000,000," which operates gold mines in China or anywhere else. A personal friend and business associate of both of the men named said last evening that he knew positively that they were not in any such scheme as is described in the dispatch from Atlanta, and he was confident that no person by the name of David J. Telfair was interested with Mr. Vanderbilt or Mr. Van Santvoord in any important business enterprise. He had never before heard of David J. Telfair.

ZOLA STILL IN LONDON.

No Truth in the Rumor that Dreyfus Has Left Cayenne.

[Copyright.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Emile Zola is spending a few days in London before returning to Bournemouth, staying with a foreign nobleman. Last night he entertained a party of friends at dinner at a quiet foreign restaurant which used to be famous for its cookery. He has finished his new novel, and is writing a full account of his flight from France and his adventures in England, which will appear in an English newspaper. He informed an acquaintance that he was keenly anxious to return to France, but that his wife and Maître Labori would not let him.

There is no truth in the rumor that Dreyfus has left Cayenne, which so far is a sign of peace.

$270,000,000.

This is the sum the policy holders of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York have accumulated for their own protection.

It is THE GREAT FAMILY FUND OF THE WORLD.

You can have a share in it at the lowest possible cost consistent with security and the rights of all.

THE NEW POLICY ISSUED JANUARY 1, 1899, provides: The best of all investments; liberal loans to the insured; cash surrender values; automatic paid-up insurance; option for extended term insurance. All the advantages and the exact amount of the financial benefits are set forth in the policy. Nothing doubtful. No technicalities. It is the best policy of the best company. It is the best policy for an agent to sell. Apply for further information to C. H. Raymond, General Agent, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.—Adv.

COL. ROOSEVELT SWORN IN

Oath of Office Taken by the Governor-Elect Yesterday.

GEN. PALMER'S LITTLE TRICK

Circumvented Mr. McDonough, Who Desired the Honor of Officiating as Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—The taking of the oath by Governor-elect Roosevelt at the Capitol to-day was, like many other incidents of the next Executive's career, unusual and dramatic.

Under ordinary circumstances the new Governor would be sworn in when he is inaugurated, at noon of the first day of the year. That day falling this time on Sunday, it became necessary to postpone the inauguration ceremonies to Monday. To prevent the State's being without an Executive for a day, Col. Roosevelt was left the choice of taking the oath to-day or to-morrow.

About his decision on that point a pretty fight raged for a time between Gen. John Palmer, the outgoing Secretary of State, and John T. McDonough, his incoming successor. Gen. Palmer had administered the oath to two preceding Governors, Morton and Black, and he was exceedingly anxious to perform the same duty for Roosevelt. Mr. McDonough wanted to signalize his entry into office by officiating at what he felt would go down in the history of the State as a notable ceremony, and he claimed precedent on his side. Up to this morning the new Secretary had the best of it, and it was understood that the ceremony would take place to-morrow, when Mr. McDonough's term would have begun. During the morning, however, Gen. Palmer executed a coup by going to the Executive Mansion and inducing Col. Roosevelt to go to the Capitol and be sworn in to-day.

Col. Roosevelt spent an hour in the Executive Chamber. Gov. Black was not present. A few minutes before noon he strolled across to the office of the Secretary of State, where four of his associates in the new Administration, Secretary of State McDonough, Controller Morgan, Attorney General Davies, and Treasurer Jaeckel, were awaiting him. The Governor-elect wore the light trousers, dark cutaway coat, and soft black hat which have constituted his costume since he was nominated. He was in good humor and laughed and chatted with old friends and new acquaintances without any outward signs of the weight of impending official cares. In the group which gathered about him were Bishop Doane, Excise Commissioner Lyman, Superintendent of Education Skinner, and two-score newspaper men and Capitol employes.

Standing by the side of a table, behind which stood Secretary of State Palmer, Col. Roosevelt listened to the reading of the prescribed Constitutional oath with his finger tips resting on a closed Bible. He signified his assent by a low "I do" and a half military salute. Then he signed the printed oath in a big book kept for the purpose, using a gold pen which Gen. Palmer handed him. His autograph finished, the Colonel, unmindful of the fact that the pen was not his own, tossed it over to Private Secretary Youngs and said, "Give that to Teddy."

"Well," exclaimed Gen. Palmer, as he saw his pen disappear, "I never expected my army pen to get into the Roosevelt family."

"Why, is that your pen?" queried Col. Roosevelt.

"Yes; I carried that pen through the war and have used it ever since," said the General.

"It looks bad for me," laughed the Governor-elect, "to begin my term by confiscating private property."

Messrs. McDonough, Morgan, Davies, and Jaeckel were next sworn in in a bunch, and the new administration was ready for the New Year to begin its official existence. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and State Engineer and Surveyor Bond were not present.

Col. Roosevelt spent the afternoon at the Executive Mansion, where he received the outgoing State officers and consulted with them about his message and about the condition and needs of their respective departments. To-morrow, he said, he expected to prepare his inaugural address. It was suggested to him that it was the custom for the retiring Executive to submit a copy of his speech to his successor so that the two addresses might fit. The suggestion seemed to be new to the Colonel, and it did not impress him favorably. He guessed he would go ahead and write his own address, he said, without waiting to learn what Gov. Black was going to say.

Friends of Gov. Black intimate that he will say some plain things in his farewell remarks on Monday. They say that the retiring Governor has a forceful way of putting things when he is aroused, and that he will seize the occasion to set himself right on certain points and administer a dig in the ribs to the author of his "turning down."

State Engineer and Surveyor E. A. Bond took his oath of office before Secretary of State Palmer late this afternoon. He was not at the State Engineer's office this morning when the messenger from the Secretary of State announcing that the Governor and State officers would take their oaths of office at noon, and consequently did not know of the event. There were but a few clerks present when he was sworn in. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff is the only State officer who did not take his official oath to-day. He had not arrived in town up to the time the Secretary of State's office closed. He will probably be sworn in to-morrow or Monday by John T. McDonough, the new Secretary of State.

Gov. Black left the Executive Chamber at 4 o'clock this afternoon for the last time as Governor of the State of New York. He was in town later in the evening to attend the dinner tendered his staff at the Fort Orange Club, but he did not go to the Executive Chamber. He will remain in Troy to-morrow, but will be at the Capitol on Monday morning formally to receive Gov. Roosevelt at the Executive Chamber, and to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

The Governor's last official act was to sign four transcripts of accounts from the Adjutant General's department. He had been dictating a letter, and after completing it, he was ready to depart, when one of his subordinates called his attention to the transcripts, which were upon his desk. The Governor took a pen and signed them hastily. Putting on his hat and overcoat, he walked down the private staircase leading from the executive department, and left the building.

The staff of Gov. Black was dined at the Fort Orange Club to-night by the Governor. This was the farewell event in the administration of Gov. Black.

MAJOR ANDREWS'S RETIREMENT

His Farewell Address to Squadron A—The Command's Departure for Albany Yesterday.

Major Avery D. Andrews, whom Governor-elect Roosevelt has chosen for the office of Adjutant General, yesterday issued the following circular in connection with his retirement from the command of Squadron A of the New York National Guard:

"It is with considerable hesitation and extreme regret that I hereby relinquish command of Squadron A, N. G., N. Y., to accept the position of Adjutant General of the State and Chief of Staff to Gov. Roosevelt. The squadron has earned and long held an enviable position among the military organizations of the country, and to command it is a distinct honor comparable with but few in the military service. Its record, always deservedly high, has been raised still higher by the stirring events of the last few months, during which time it has promptly and faithfully fulfilled every duty to both State and Nation.

"Strict obedience to orders, a proper respect for official superiors, and above all, an entire absence of insubordinate discussion of military and personal matters, speak volumes for the discipline and esprit de corps of the squadron. In relinquishing a command which by its own prestige and high standards has added much to my own military reputation, I desire to express my personal gratification in sharing in a small measure its splendid record of the past, and to express my confidence that, guided by the same principles, its record in the future will be even more brilliant than heretofore."

Squadron A started for Albany at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon to attend the inauguration ceremonies as the Governor-elect's personal escort. Major Andrews did not go with it to the capital, and Capt. Oliver B. Bridgeman of Troop 1 was in command. About 70 per cent. of the 300 members of the squadron was represented. Quite a number of the members found it impossible to leave the city, and some of the men who had been in Puerto Rico thought they had done enough service there to excuse them from going to the inauguration.

The troopers reported at the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's yards, at Sixty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue, at 1:30 o'clock. The staff, hospital corps, and band reported at the same time. There was a drizzling rain, which had a bad effect on the men's gay, full-dress uniforms, in which they had been ordered to appear. A few of the officers and men came in cabs, but they were obliged to take a long, wet walk down the tracks to the train.

There were four passenger coaches on the train, and in three cattle cars were about fifty horses for the staff, band, and non-commissioned officers. Arrangements had been made to get horses in Albany for the troopers.

In the first passenger car were the staff, band, and hospital corps, and thetroops were assigned to the other three cars in numerical order. First Lieut. Henry W. Williams was in command of Troop 1, Capt. Howard G. Badgley of Troop 2, and Capt. L. G. Reed of Troop 3.

The headquarters of the squadron in Albany will be at the armory of the Tenth Battalion. Arrangements had been made for a reception at the armory last night under the patronage of Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, which Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt had promised to attend.

The squadron will return by a special train of sleeping cars, leaving Albany at 1:50 A. M. Tuesday and arriving here at 6:30.

The families of a number of the troopers started for Albany at different times during the day.

Major Andrews, in his orders to the squadron, said:

"While in Albany the squadron will be formed daily at 9 A. M., rolls called, and reports made to the Adjutant. Officers' call will be sounded at the same hour. Upon Monday, Jan. 2, picket lines will be established in the street in front of and near the armory. The uniform for the parade will be full dress, with bushy and overcoats, sabres attached to the saddle."

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Squadron A arrived in town at 7:30 o'clock this evening. After partaking of supper the command went to the State Armory, where a ball was given in its honor.

The social set in Albany is greatly wrought up—that is, one part of it—over the ball. Mrs. Robert S. Oliver, wife of Gen. Oliver of the Third Brigade, is the head of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee which made arrangements for the affair, and distributed the invitations.

In order to protect themselves, the ladies of this committee have had it prominently advertised through the news columns of the press that the cards of invitation were sent out in accordance with the list of guests desired and sent here by Squadron A. This has not acted like oil on the troubled waters, and there are those of the aggrieved set who aver that the members of the auxiliary acted discretionally in distributing the 1,800 invitations. In some instances the daughters, or one of them, in a family were invited and the mother was left out.

GEN. TILLINGHAST'S DEFENSE.

He Says Everything Within Reason Was Done for the New York National Guard.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, who has maintained strict silence during the criticism of the conduct of the affairs of the National Guard in the late war, broke that silence this afternoon, the last day of his official life. He said:

"The many criticisms made against the State authorities were unfounded, uncharitable, and generally based on misconceptions, personal interests, or political grounds. Everything within reason has been done for the National Guard and New York State volunteers in the war with Spain. Time must elapse, but some day a just history of Gov. Black's military administration will be written, and I am firm in the belief that the National Guard of New York will in the future, because of its experience during the past year, be stronger, more compact and more efficient, but to assure this, its higher officers must be spared the public assaults which it has been the lot of many in the past to bear.

"The National Guard is to-day as efficient, if not more so, than when I took charge of it, and if it is not it is due to the fact that public defamation of its high officers was encouraged by persons who had their own ends to serve."

Gen. Tillinghast then went on to say that no company, regiment, or individual in the National Guard was coerced to enlist as a volunteer, and it was made a definite understanding that no man should be compelled whose presence was required at home.

"Notwithstanding these instructions and the strong effort made to secure only voluntary service, men went who could ill be spared, and their having gone must be attributed to the unfortunate condition of the public mind at the time. Everything was done that reasonably could be to provide for the health and comfort of the men in camp. Once sworn into the volunteer service the men became the wards of the National Government, and not of the State, and the criticism aimed at the State Military Department was without reason.

"Gov. Black's visit to the camps in the South was purely gratuitous, as was also the furnishing of medicines and food. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, the State equipped, and well equipped, 11,800 men for the first call, and transferred the property and equipment to the United States Government."

All of this statement, in somewhat different form, will appear in the Adjutant General's forthcoming report, and, in addition, he will advocate the abandonment of the camp at Peekskill and the establishment of brigade or division camps, so that each brigade or division shall go into a self-constructed camp every two years, and there conform in every respect to actual army camp life. He also commends the present Springfield rifle, provided smokeless powder is used.

ALDRIDGE STILL IN POLITICS.

Says He Does Not Fear the Canal Investigation.

Senator Ellsworth was in this city yesterday, and last night made a long call upon Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had also had a talk with Chairman Odell in regard to the committees to be appointed in the Senate.

Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge also came to town yesterday with his wife. He came, he said, merely on a pleasure trip. Mr. Aldridge has told one of his friends that he does not intend to be out of politics for a single hour, and that he has no fear of any investigation that may be made into his administration of the canals.

Mr. Odell, after his talk with Senator Ellsworth, left for his home in Newburg. He will leave that place for Albany on Chauncey M. Depew's special train to-morrow morning. Senator Platt, however, has no idea of attending the inauguration, and will start to-day for Washington.

Gov. Black Signs Two Pardons.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—Gov. Black has pardoned John Cronin, who is serving a term in Auburn Prison for conviction of arson in connection with the burning of the parochial school building of the Holy Cross Church at Charlotte, Monroe County. He also pardoned W. R. Lansing of Rochester, serving three years in Auburn Prison, who, as a stenographer in the County Court of Monroe County, forged an order on the County Treasurer for fees for stenographic work.

A Remarkable Train to Florida.
Florida Short Line Limited, via Penna R. R., Southern Ry. and F. C. & P. R. R. resumes service Jany. 16th. Dining Library, Observation, Compartment, and Drawing Room Sleeping Cars New York to St. Augustine; also Drawing Room Sleeping Car to Aiken, S. C. Two other Fast Express trains with perfect sleeping-car service to Florida, Aiken, Brunswick, and Augusta. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

POISON MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Few Developments in Tracing Perpetrator of the Crime.

McCLUSKY STILL CONFIDENT

He Finds that the Ordinary Bromo Seltzer Bottle Does Not Fit the Silver Match Holder.

The Cornish-Adams poisoning mystery still remains unsolved. Capt. George W. McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, after finishing four days' work trying to find the would-be slayer of Harry Cornish, was forced to announce yesterday that no arrests had been made. He declared, however, that his detectives were gradually closing in on the guilty ones. The Captain also announced that he had made great progress, and that he was not going to give up the case.

"I can only say," he remarked to a reporter, "that the detective force has been working against great odds in this case. It is the acme of mystery. I will not say when any arrests are to be made, but just as soon as we

...except that they had talked about Cornish, and the autopsy especially.

After the consultation with Dr. Weston, Capt. McClusky positively denied that he had said he intended to have a man arrested before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. He also denied the statement that a man whom he was supposed to have under suspicion was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club who had been dismissed at the instance of Cornish. He also remarked that it was his intention to make public before midnight the name of the person he had under suspicion, but late developments had shown him that such action would be ill-advised.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S VIEW.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner reiterated his opinion yesterday that a woman was responsible for the murder of Mrs. Adams. "History shows," said he, "that it is essentially a woman's method of action. Women acted thus in ancient times, and following down through the ages we find the same traits of character, the same outcropping of human nature. It is easy to surmise the reason for this trait. Woman's nature is essentially subtle. From deeds of blood and violence she naturally shrinks, because her nature steps in and prevents. What then follows? Her scheming brain begins to work. She turns to poison as the easiest and surest method, because if handled deftly and cleverly it insures less suspicion and less possibility of detection.

"The recent Botkin case is an examplification of a woman's method, only in this instance the plan miscarried in the poisoner's case, and justice triumphed. Often, too, in poisoning cases, a man has been an accomplice of a woman, or he the principal and she the accomplice, and both equally guilty. In the Adams case there may be a man involved, but I think, as I have said before, that a woman is at the bottom of it, and the prime mover, despite the many suppositions and rumors that Mr. Cornish has an enemy in his own sex. My assistant, Mr. Blumenthal, will make a report on Tuesday regarding his investigations of the sale of bromo seltzer in New Jersey."

Harry Cornish has partly recovered from his severe illness caused by swallowing the dregs in the glass of poison which ended the life of Mrs. Adams. Yesterday he was up for the first time, but did not go out of the Knickerbocker Club owing to the severe weather. He retired early last night at the request of his physician. The story that Mr. Cornish had visited the Adams flat on Thursday night was scouted last night by one of his physicians, who reported on his illness as here given.

Edward F. Rogers, husband of Mrs Florence Rogers, the daughter of the poisoned woman, could not be found yesterday. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that he had seen Rogers on Friday afternoon, and during a conversation Rogers had said that he had heard that the police were looking for him, and he came to New York so as to be handy in case he was wanted. He had no idea who could have sent the poison or who could have desired to do harm to Mrs. Adams or Cornish. Mr. McIntyre states that Rogers said he loved Mrs. Adams as he did his own mother. Rogers also told McIntyre that he went to Hartford to see the agents of the Lion Insurance Company, as he expected that his connection with the publication of the case might jeopardize his position.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Several silver matchholders, similar to the one sent to Harry Cornish, came to Chicago. Three were sold during the holidays. The jewelry firms refuse to divulge the names of the purchasers. It is learned that two were sold to women and one to a man. The one sold to the man is still in his possession. According to the firm selling the matchholders to the women, the purchasers are well known and could not possibly have had any connection with the poisoning of Mrs. Adams.

VIEWS OF DR. BIRCHMORE.

The Expert Chemist Talks of Bromo-Seltzer and Cyanides.

In speaking yesterday of the Adams poisoning case, Dr. W. H. Birchmore, the expert chemist and authority on cyanides, whose views on the subject were quoted in Friday's issue of this paper, said:

"In regard to this spe ial case, one interesting fact has been developed by experiments to-day. Bromo-seltzer does not liberate the hydrocyanic acid from potass-cyanide. Unless something was added to free this acid from the base, the poisoning case is still more curious from the standpoint of the cyanide compound than at first sight appeared.

"Judging by the symptoms, the victim who died was killed, not by the action of potassium cyanide, but by the action of the free acid, while the man, Cornish, got only undecomposed KCN, which, of course, acted as an irritant and emptied his stomach. I know of a case of attempted suicide in which KCN was taken, and the patient, beginning to vomit, drank some lemonade, and died in less time than five minutes—in fact, while he was drinking the lemonade, so that the real causa mortis lethalis was the intended (I presume) antidote.

"Bitter almond, I notice in the accounts of the Adams case, is given as the 'basis for cyanide.' Now as a matter of simple fact, there are two cyanic acids. Orthocyanides of all kinds are made from gashouse waste, which sometimes contains as much as 5 per cent. of these cyanides. The oil of bitter almonds has less than two-ten-thousandths of 1 per cent. of orthocyanides. Under certain circumstances the quantity of orthocyanic acid in the oil may be greater than this, but not much greater.

"The statement that great quantities of hydrocyanic acid are to be found in some samples of almond oil is certainly an error, due to the confusion of orthocyanic acid with isomeres and isocyanic acid."

THE BODY OF MRS. ADAMS BURIED.

Interred in Hartford Cemetery Beside the Grave of Her Husband.

The body of Mrs. Adams, the victim of the poison intended for Harry Cornish, was taken from the house 61 West Eighty-sixth Street shortly before noon yesterday to the Grand Central Station for shipment to Hartford, where the burial took place in the afternoon. The casket was carried to the hearse by Undertaker Brown and his assistants. The hearse was followed by two carriages, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Hovey, Howard Adams, son of Mrs. Adams, and Mrs. Rogers, daughter of the dead woman. So far as could be ascertained no one except the four persons mentioned were in the house when the body was removed. There were no funeral services in this city.

Neither Mr. Rogers nor Harry Cornish was in the party, and later it was learned that Mr. Cornish did not go to Hartford as it was announced he would. The funeral party arrived at Hartford at 3 o'clock, and soon thereafter the funeral services were held at an undertaking establishment. The Rev. Kingsley F. Morris of the Fourth Congregational Church conducted the services. The body was buried in the old North Cemetery beside the grave of her husband, who died in 1881.

GOV. TANNER'S ILLNESS.

Anxiety Concerning His Condition Expressed by His Friends.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 31.—The health of Gov. John R. Tanner is giving some concern to his closest friends, and fears are freely expressed that it will be some time yet before the Executive will be able to leave his room and attend to business unless radical changes are made looking to complete rest and quiet.

Major R. W. McClaughry, Warden of the Northern Illinois State Penitentiary, was here last night to advise with the Governor by appointment regarding the forthcoming annual report of the institution. Major McClaughry saw the Governor was very ill and arranged to bring his report. Politicians called during the conference, and after each handshake the Governor would have a coughing spell.

Other firm friends of the Executive believe, as does the Major, and freely say, that unless measures are taken whereby the Governor may have more rest, his sickness will be of very serious moment. The Governor laughs at their fears and says he will soon be doing business at the old stand.

An Archbishop Forbids Bazaars.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 31.—Archbishop Bruchesi to-day issued a mandament forbidding the holding of bazaars in future for any purpose whatever. He has also cautioned the French-Canadian newspapers not to publish any more pictures of murders or murderers, and to publish merely the outlines of the cases in future.

A Teacher's Present to His School.

GROTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—Prof. Gardener, one of the instructors at Groton School, has presented $75,000 to the school. The money will be used for building a new chapel.

12-INCH GAS PIPE BURSTS.

Terrific Explosion in Indiana Causes a Heavy Loss and Great Suffering.

PORTLAND, Ind., Dec. 31.—With a roar which was heard fifteen miles away, followed by a flash of fire which rose a hundred feet high and lighted the entire country for miles, a twelve-inch line leading from the Ohio and Indiana Pipe Line Company's immense gas station one mile south of Red Key burst to-day. A few seconds later the entire structure was in flames and the fire raged until the building was destroyed.

The pumping station compressed the gas which went through the lines to Lima, Piqua, Dayton, and a number of other Ohio towns and cities, as well as a number in Indiana, and was erected at a heavy expense, being equipped with powerful batteries of boilers and immense engines and compressors. It was one of the most complete of its kind in existence.

Three years ago the same station was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas, when two men were killed and the loss was close to $100,000. The burning of the pumping station caused great inconvenience and suffering along the pipe line.

LIMA, Ohio, Dec. 31.—There is great suffering here and in the other towns supplied with natural gas by the Red Key, Ind., pump station, which was destroyed by an explosion this morning. Wapakoneta, St. Mary's, Colina, Coldwater, Fort Recovery, Hume, and a number of other towns are on the line, and are probably worse off than this city, as their source of reserve fuel supply is not as great as here.

The mercury is hovering near zero. Few consumers had made preparations for the out-up and they cannot be served with coal until to-morrow morning. Hundreds of families have not had a warm meal since breakfast, and there is no likelihood of being able to get better gas before Monday evening. The demand for the plumbers is so great that those who have succeeded in getting fuel cannot get the full benefit, as they are unable to get their burners arranged, the plumbers having more than they can do, and the wood and coal that are being used give poor results on top of the gas burners.

Hundreds of people went to bed as soon as they got through work this evening in order to keep warm, and many of them will stay there to-morrow, owing to the intensely cold weather. In some houses the temperature is as low as 35.

The natural gas company received word from Red Key to-night that part of the pumps would be running by Monday evening. This may improve the supply, but the drain is so heavy that it will probably be several days before it is restored. In the meantime the suffering must necessarily be intense.

1898 EXPIRES IN A SHIVER.

Uncomfortable Drop in Temperature and a Fall of Snow—Storm Signals Hoisted.

The old year grew cold as it died; each hour of its ebbing life found it colder, and the bells which tolled out the old and rang in the new mingled their notes with snowflakes. A dreary, chilly day was the last of 1898. It finished a week of most varied weather. The lighter raiment suited to the unseasonably warm day preceding gave place to the heavy ulster, and any victim of the mercury's tricks who went abroad in the morning with a light top coat rued it before the day was spent.

There was a drop of 38 degrees in the temperature of New York. The mercury, which had been unusually industrious, climbing and falling for ten days, fell from 54 degrees at 12:30 A. M. to 16 degrees at 11:15 P. M. The normal temperature at this season, based on the averages of twenty years, is 35 degrees. On Friday the maximum temperature was 22 degrees above the normal, and yesterday the minimum was 14 degrees below the normal.

The cold wave followed in the wake of a storm which on Friday passed out of the St. Lawrence Valley, and there were remarkable drops in the temperature all through the West from Texas to Canada. It was the extension of this cold wave that reached the coast yesterday. It found the coast warm and cloudy, and it used the humidity in the atmosphere to make itself more penetratingly felt by poor humanity. Then it caused a precipitation of the moisture in the form of sleet early last evening, and this in turn gave place to snow. There was not a great deal of snow, however, up to midnight. The precipitation was but little over one-third of an inch. The sleet began at 5:10 P. M., and the snow twenty minutes later. The wind blew it cuttingly into one's face and made getting about more or less distressing.

The wind, which blew from the northwest, increased during the night, after 8 P. M. coming in gusts and varying from twenty-five to thirty-six miles an hour. Northwest storm signals were hoisted all along the coast.

Among the reports last night of falls in temperature in cities to the west of us, Memphis reported a fall of 38 degrees, Louisville 34, Cincinnati 34, Pittsburg 32, and Buffalo 38. Reports from Canada showed falls in temperature of from 40 to 48 degrees.

ROTHSCHILD IS SURRENDERED.

Alleged Bank Swindler Handed Over to Police by His Bondsman.

David Rothschild, whose alleged swindling operations among several of the big banks of this city caused a sensation, is again in the hands of the police, his bondsman, Charles I. Freedman, having surrendered him yesterday. Rothschild was rearrested by Detective Heidelberg late in the afternoon.

Mr. Freedman, when seen, said: "The statement has been made that I was paid to go upon the bond of David Rothschild. This is not so. I did not receive a cent for going upon his bond, nor do I expect to. I became connected with the case through a friend of mine, who is also a friend of Rothschild. After Rothschild had been taken into custody, this friend came to me and asked me to go upon his bond. I was entirely unacquainted with the prisoner, but this mutual friend assured me that I was taking no chances. I was finally persuaded to go upon the bond.

"Since then many unpleasant things have occurred which have shown me that I made a mistake in becoming mixed up in the case. It has even been intimated that I was aware of Rothschild's alleged swindlings. That, of course, nobody who knows me will believe. As soon as I learned all the facts of the matter I decided to withdraw from the case entirely, and therefore secured Detective Heidelberg to rearrest Rothschild."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 31. — When Rothschild's Sons & Co. assigned, July 19, 1897, the cause was given as dull business, and the place of business was given as Second and Race Streets. Only a ten-thousand-dollar bond was given with the National Surety Company as surety. The inventory made the return of property $3,965.42, and the accounts, good, doubtful, and bad, were appraised at $8,530 96.

Kramer & Kramer on July 27 filed a motion for the removal of the receiver, and the Cincinnati Safe and Lock Company, on Aug. 17 of that year filed a similar motion, but no action was taken it appears. There was an order on July 26 that all assets in New York be removed to the jurisdiction of this court. There have been no entries in the case for over a year, and there does not seem to have been a schedule of liabilities filed. Burch & Johnson, who represent the assignee, say there was nothing in the effort to remove the assignee. Very little of the business was carried on here.

Low Wages and Cheap Living in India.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—United States Consul Patterson, at Calcutta, has supplied to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department some statistics relative to the cost and means of subsistence of laborers in India, that exhibit in a striking manner the extreme economy practiced by the natives. His tables show that the highest wages paid for skilled labor is $4.50 per month for jute mill hands, while $1.80 is the monthly wage of able-bodied agricultural laborers. But the Consul says that in Northwestern India wages are much lower than the figures quoted. The laborers live altogether on grain, using about 1½ pounds per day each, costing on an average from 2½ to 3 cents. Yet with this food they do the hardest kind of manual labor and keep their muscles well developed, their endurance in carrying heavy loads being remarkable.

A majority of the laborers not only exist on these small wages, but manage to keep families and save money.

IF? THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

ARE DEPENDING UPON THEIR PATENTS, AND THE MERITS OF THEIR GOODS FOR SUCCESS, WHY DO THEY RESORT TO THESE METHODS?

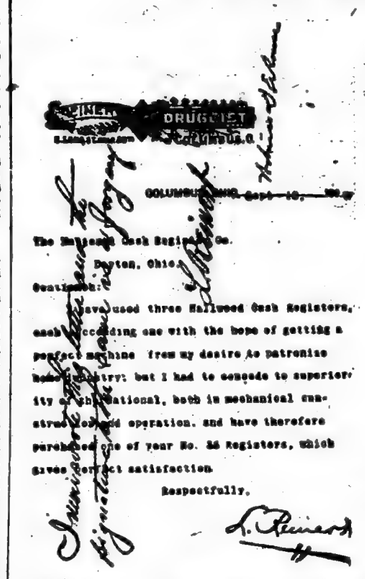

November 2, 1898.

"I purchased from the National Cash Register Co. a two-hundred-and-twenty-five-dollar new National Cash Register for one hundred dollars. If your company would have met that price on a register doing the same work, we would have purchased your register instead of the National. J. C. SHERWOOD, 267 N. High St.

344 S. High Street,
COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 22, 1898.

The Hallwood Cash Register Co., City:

Gentlemen: I wish to state most emphatically that the circular sent out by the National Cash Register Company, with affidavit attached, in which they claim I discarded a Hallwood Register because of dissatisfaction, IS A PERJURY. I was always satisfied with my Register, and am using one to-day which gives me the utmost satisfaction in every way. (Signed) S. F. LINDSAY.

We were offered money by the National Cash Register Company to pay for the Hallwood Registers, if we would turn them over to the N. C. R. Co., and were promised eight new No. 79 National Cash Registers for nothing, if we would only discontinue the use of the Hallwood Cash Registers.
[Seal.] (Signed) E. L. TANIAN, for Tanian Bros.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 30, 1898.

I was authorized by Mr. Jacobs, agent for the N. C. R. Co., to GIVE Mr. Wengel a No. 35 National Cash Register, price $200, if he would sign a letter condemning the Hallwood. I succeeded in getting him to sign the letter.
[Seal.] (Signed) W. H. GILL.

AFFIDAVIT.

After being duly sworn, the undersigned, W. H. Villiers, late of 1,413 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio, deposes and says as follows:

It is a LIE that I discarded the Hallwood Cash Register, as published by the National Cash Register Company. In fact, The Hallwood gave me perfect satisfaction. I feel disgusted at the methods of any firm who will send blackmailing and Sunday school literature in the same envelope. I consider the National Cash Register Company the colossal hypocrites of the nineteenth century.
[Seal.] WALTER H. VILLIERS.

We have hundreds of similar letters and affidavits.

THE HALLWOOD CASH REGISTER CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.

THE HALLWOOD CASH REGISTER CO.,

New York Office, 4th Avenue and 14th Street.

SOL. ROSENBAUM, Manager.

A SILVER LEADER CONVERTED.

Ex-Judge McConnell of Chicago Urges Democrats to Drop Free Coinage and Fight Trusts.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Ex-Judge S. P. McConnell, one of the Illinois delegates at large to the National Democratic Convention in 1896, delivered an address before the Monticello Club to-day which caused a good deal of talk among the local Democrats, particularly in view of the fact that he had been a close political associate of ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld. The speaker began by quoting these declarations of the club:

"We oppose all trusts and monopolies in order that wealth may not gain undue advantage and that competition shall be free and unrestrained among the people.

"We oppose the single gold standard and favor the restoration of bimetallism regardless of the action and desire of any other nation."

He said, in part: "These two declarations, in my judgment, are expressive of the great mission of the Democratic Party. I am inclined, however, to believe that the first includes the second, and that the war against monopolies and trusts means war against the single gold standard if the contest is to be waged intelligently and effectively. I am certain, too, that the first declaration requires and means hostility to protective tariff laws. In fact, under the encouragement and aid of these laws, the first trusts and combinations encroaching upon free competition came into existence. Even after all that has been said against combinations, trusts, and monopolies, I am far from convinced that the body of the people adequately appreciate the great peril to their worldly welfare springing from these vast aggregations of capital which are gradually absorbing and controlling the industrial activities of the country.

"Thousands were voted for Mr. McKinley in 1896 are ready to join us in a campaign to be waged against trusts, combinations, and monopolies. They only need evidence that we will fight effectively. There is but one plank in the platform of 1896 which prevents these thousands being openly and aggressively with us. They do not believe in the remonetization of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, of gold. They regard it as even less defensible now than two years ago.

"The question for us to consider is to see whether we are showing an appreciation of the relative importance of issues when we seem to be willing to run the peril of repeating the experience of 1896 rather than to modify our proposition regarding the ratio between silver and gold. To my mind, the 16 to 1 proposition has always savored something of superstition, and I have come to believe that the best friends of bimetallism are not those who refuse to have it except upon this condition. I should begin to be skeptical of their value as opponents of monopoly if they persist that it must be fought only in connection with these radical demands for the restoration of silver at the value it had more than a quarter of a century ago.

"With aggressive declarations in the platform of 1900 against trusts and monopolies and against their great allies and supports—the gold standard and the protective tariff—without insisting on a particular value for silver in a plan for its remonetization or a particular schedule for a revenue tariff, and with the same great leader (Bryan) for its candidate, the Democratic Party will be assured of success, and the people, through its victory, will be assured of the blessings of healthy competition, freedom, trade, and honest money."

MR. ROBERTS NOT IN CONTEMPT.

Controller Not Authorized to Pay Money Not Appropriated.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—After listening to extended arguments this morning, Justice Chester denied the motion made by Edward C. Perkins of New York to punish Controller Roberts for contempt of court because he did not pay back to the Niagara River Hydraulic Company $3,300 in tax money now in the possession of the State Treasurer, and which the courts hold should be paid back. The motion was denied because under the Constitution the Controller has no right to refund the money.

The case has been in litigation for some time. The Controller assessed the Niagara River Hydraulic Company $3,300, which the company immediately deposited with the State Treasurer. The company subsequently obtained a writ of certiorari to review the action of the Controller. The matter was heard by the Appellate Division, and an order was granted directing the Controller to pay back to the company the amount which it had deposited with the State Treasurer. An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and that body affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division.

The company then applied to the Controller for the money. The latter said that he had no right to grant the request in view of the constitutional provisions which direct that no money can be paid by him unless after an appropriation has been made. The company construed the Controller's decision to mean that he refused absolutely to pay the money.

MAINE'S GAME SEASON CLOSED.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 31.—The season for shooting big game in Maine ended to-night, and reports at hand show it to have been the greatest on record.

The returns show that up to date 3,082 deer, 150 moose, and 58 caribou have been shipped through this city from the country east and north, which is the greatest game region in the State. Contrary to all predictions, moose have been more numerous than ever before this year, and the number killed, 150 in six weeks' shooting, is the largest since records have been kept. Caribou appear to be diminishing in numbers, or to have gone out of the State. Some hunters say that a disease is affecting these animals, while others say that they have gone far to the north, to Canada, and, perhaps, to Labrador, in search of suitable food, that has become scarce in Maine.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Giving Its Condition on Dec. 30 and Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

The statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and of the receipts and expenditures of the Government on Dec. 30, follows:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$138,949,319.63		
Gold bullion	142,248,664.83	$281,197,984.46	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,808,990.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,606,760.00	35,202,239.00	*$245,995,745.46
Standard silver dollars		399,808,913.00	6,261,483.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$390,483,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	5,886,074.00		
Silver bullion		.....	871,648.26
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,994,394.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	91,552,886.00	$96,547,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	96,547,280.00	
United States notes		$34,693,565.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$22,300,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,775,000.00	20,525,000.00	14,168,565.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,111,881.00		
National bank notes	5,270,257.34		
Fractional silver coin	5,847,697.59		
Fractional currency	49.73		
Minor coin	333,529.58		
Deposits in National banks	94,615,222.16		
Bonds and interest paid	630,687.15	$107,818,304.55	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,594,216.75		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,474,661.88		
Disbursing officers' balances	90,218,996.67		
Post Office Department account	5,041,439.95		
Miscellaneous items	2,223,344.09	84,552,628.34	23,265,676.21
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$290,563,117.93

RECEIPTS	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$637,080.29	$16,349,342.62	$95,630,857.13
Internal revenue	1,011,364.75	21,810,639.62	137,583,680.58
Miscellaneous	29,216.15	1,968,007.27	11,470,568.14
Total	$1,677,661.19	$40,128,000.51	$244,685,105.85
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	230,000.00	6,528,000.00	50,585,316.20
War	185,000.00	17,984,000.00	145,398,244.35
Navy	20,000.00	4,313,000.00	36,448,758.74
Indians	6,000.00	864,000.00	5,640,830.81
Pensions	600,000.00	10,672,000.00	71,008,989.86
Interest	.....	400,000.00	18,999,364.26
Total expenditures	$1,041,000.00	$40,761,000.00	$328,577,504.22
Excess of receipts over expenditures	636,661.19	†632,999.49	†83,892,398.37
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	149,170.00	1,625,472.90	6,708,022.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	38,765.00	1,674,208.50	8,356,875.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$523,999,964.00	$93,875,782.00	$617,875,746.00
This fiscal year	7,178,457.00	1,301,164.00	8,479,621.00
This month	1,646,380.00	737,420.00	2,383,800.00
This day	10,553.00	53,904.00	64,457.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

THE DEATH LIST OF THE CITY FOR THE PAST YEAR.

The following is the death list of Greater New York, subdivided into boroughs, for the year 1898:

Cause of Death, &c.	Man. & Bronx. 1898.	Old N. Y. 1897.	Brooklyn. 1898.	Brooklyn. 1897.	Queens. 1898.	Rich-mond. 1898.	Greater N. Y. 1898.
Influenza	248	195	112	170	4	5	369
Smallpox	1	24	0	3	0	0	1
Measles	444	391	194	190	10	0	648
Scarlet fever	522	498	159	187	20	1	702
Diphtheria	790	1,370	593	795	49	29	1,461
Whooping cough	441	300	235	164	28	11	715
Typhoid fever	374	300	267	172	15	15	671
Yellow fever	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Malarial fever	127	119	90	107	31	3	251
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	257	233	82	73	14	3	358
Diarrheal diseases	2,799	2,483	1,749	1,528	218	79	4,845
Diarrheal under five years	2,537	2,297	1,569	1,327	188	01	4,355
Heart diseases	2,375	2,342	1,456	1,243	149	110	4,090
Croup	133	214	150	203	26	6	317
Bronchitis	1,121	1,088	698	800	70	21	1,910
Pneumonia	4,769	4,618	2,357	2,223	283	118	7,527
Phthisis	4,856	4,835	2,393	2,155	237	133	7,619
Bright's and nephritis	2,956	2,505	1,506	1,420	149	77	4,688
Accident	1,479	1,748	637	543	128	75	2,317
Sunstroke	387	39	141	22	14	6	548
Homicide	88	66	20	23	7	1	116
Suicide	462	438	189	195	34	9	694
All other causes	15,722	15,052	8,828	8,377	1,077	600	26,227
Total deaths	40,354	38,857	21,853	20,593	2,561	1,302	66,073
Death rate	19,70	19.53	18.26	17.75	20.00	20.05	19.21
Deaths under one year	10,185	10,018	5,587	5,260	708	297	16,757
Deaths under five years	15,571	15,391	8,431	8,236	896	427	25,325
Deaths sixty-five years and over	4,757	4,439	3,177	2,873	342	276	8,530
Deaths in institutions	11,121	10,568	3,309	3,022	159	302	14,891
Deaths in tenements	24,178	23,486	11,441	9,550	545	130	36,294
Births	53,356	54,089	21,395	21,109	2,923	1,356	78,932
Marriages	20,980	20,365	7,129	7,354	636	342	28,967
Still births	3,303	3,574	1,888	1,919	200	85	5,376

Estimated population, Manhattan and the Bronx, 2,048,830; Brooklyn, 1,197,100; Queens, 128,042; Richmond, 64,927.

POSTS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

Capt. Kempff to be Naval Governor of Guam.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Incident to the redistribution of the vessels of the navy and the revival of the stations abandoned just before the outbreak of the war, Secretary Long is giving attention to the assignment of commanding officers to duty. To-day he said that he had decided to make Commodore Picking Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard and Commodore Philip of the Texas Commandant at the New York Navy Yard.

Capt. Kempff, lately commanding the Monterey, has been selected as Naval Governor of the Island of Guam. It has not yet been decided just what disposition to make of Admiral Schley and Admiral Howell, though it is certain that the latter is to have a squadron and Admiral Schley expects to get the European station.

Scholarships Awarded at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 31.—The Faculty of the Yale Divinity School to-day announced the winners of the William H. Fogg scholarship. The following are the prize Hebraists of the junior class in this competition:

Walter C. Blakeslee of Milwaukee, Wis.; Wilfred C. Keeler of Des Moines, Iowa; Arthur E. Holt of Longmont, Col.; Jay Thomas Stocking of Lisbon Centre, N. Y.; George Lomwake of Greencastle, Penn.; F. Q. Blanchard of West Newton, Mass.; Joseph Weiss of Deprere, Wis.; Clement C. Clarke of New Haven, Conn.; W. McMullen Swain of Albany, N. Y., and C. McLean Warren of Collinsville, Conn.

EVANS' ALE. —Adv.

NEW INSURANCE RULES.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—After an all-day session the New England Insurance Exchange adopted recommendations made by a special committee for changes in methods of writing insurance policies. The changes take effect Jan. 1. Among the changes are: That the exchange "system of publishing rates be changed by printing flat rates, with deductions therefrom for percentage guarantees of insurance to value.

That the Secretary be instructed hereafter to publish all new rates and changes in rates in two parallel columns, showing first the flat rate and then the reduced rate for the 80 per cent. guarantee of insurance. That all risks more than 500 feet from a public hydrant be exempt from the application of the percentage guaranty clause. Local committees may, however, promulgate rates on specified risks, with percentage guarantees when in their judgment the protection warrants it.

"The present rates in the State of Maine be declared flat rates. That specifically rated risks in the State of Maine within 500 feet of a public hydrant, if written with 80 per cent. guaranty clause, be reduced: On buildings, 15 per cent.; on contents, 7½ per cent., except 'special hazards,' rated under schedule."

The reduction of rates in coinsurance applies only to Maine; in all other New England territory the change is only a reversal of methods, whereby a gross price is stated and a reduction made for coinsurance, whereas by the former method the assured was put in a position of paying a penalty for accepting the coinsurance clause. The result is the same thing under either system.

By the adoption of the term-policy rule, whereby 2 per cent. rates are levied for three years and 3 per cent. for four years, a practical reduction of 25 per cent. on mercantile risks is made.

THE INDOOR CYCLE RACES

Big Crowd at the Garden Sees Elkes Defeat "Baby" Gibson.

CONTEST WAS HARD FOUGHT

Butler Brothers Carried Off the Honors in the Five-Mile Tandem Pursuit Run.

Five thousand spectators gathered at Madison Square Garden last night to witness the indoor race meet of the American Cycle Racing Association. The star event of the evening was the ten-mile handicap professional paced race, between Harry D. Elkes of Glen's Falls, N. Y., the holder of the world's hour record, and Harry (Baby) Gibson, a midget rider from Cincinnati, which was won by Elkes after a hard contest. At the beginning of the race Elkes allowed Gibson a start of 45 seconds, and in this time his diminutive opponent gained a lead of 3¼ laps. At the crack of the pistol that signalled Elkes to start after Gibson, Elkes went into it at his best pace.

For a time it was an even thing between the two riders, but Elkes went at it at a furious pace, and in one and one-half miles had made up a lap and a quarter of the gap. The other two laps by which Gibson led were closed up by Elkes between the fourth and fifth miles, and when the race had been half run Elkes was in the lead. The exact time at which Elkes took the lead was at the four miles and four laps point. After this the race was comparatively an easy thing for Elkes, as the killing pace told more on the Cincinnati midget than his more experienced adversary. Elkes won the race by a lead of five and a fourth laps, he having gained over his adversary in all eight and a half laps.

Both riders were in excellent trim when they went on the track, as they have been training on the Garden track for the past week. The greatest interest was manifested in the event from start to finish, as it was the first race of any consequence where one rider gave such a handicap to another. While Elkes was picked from the first as a winner, there were many who favored the little Cincinnati rider, he having recently beaten "Plugger" Bill Martin, who defeated Elkes in a race last year. Each rider was paced by tandem teams, and although Elkes's pacemakers kept up a hot gait, at times the pace was too slow for him, and he would forge ahead, taking up the liveller gait of a fresh team. Not for a single lap during the race did Elkes break or falter, and at the finish he seemed as fresh as when he started.

The score, showing the leader at the end of each mile and his time, was as follows:

Miles.	Leader.	Time.
1	Gibson	2:12 2-5
2	Gibson	4:21 2-5
3	Gibson	6:39 3-5
4	Gibson	8:57 1-5
5	Elkes	11:04
6	Elkes	13:07 3-5
7	Elkes	15:11
8	Elkes	17:13 1-5
9	Elkes	19:20 2-5
10	Elkes	21:23 1-5

Elke's actual time for the ten miles—20 minutes 38 1-5 seconds.

A number of other events were run off before the principal event of the evening. It was 10:30 o'clock before Elkes and Gibson came to the tape, and from 8 o'clock to that time the spectators were entertained by some well-ridden amateur and professional races. The first event was a quarter-mile scratch amateur race in five heats. The final heat was won by F. L. Kraemer of East Orange, N. J.; W. F. Wahrenberger of New York was second, and G. C. Schreiber of New York third. Time—0:35.

Following is the summary of the other events run:

One-Mile Handicap, Professional—First heat won by Harry Terrill, San Francisco, (40 yards;) R. A. Miller, New York, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:12. Second heat won by C. S. Henshaw Brooklyn, (60 yards;) E. Leonard, Buffalo, (80 yards,) second. Time—2:11 4-5. Third heat won by Ivan Lawson, Minneapolis, (60 yards;) Al Newhouse, Buffalo, (30 yards,) second. Time—2:16 1-5. Final heat won by Al Newhouse, Harry Terrill second, D. Leonard third. Time—2:12.

Two-Mile Club Tandem, Pursuit Race, Amateur.—First heat won by George Schreiber and G. F. Wahrenberger; Frank Kreamer and Charles Stutz, second. Distance, 12½ laps. Time—2:36 4-5. Second heat won by M. E. Brown and Thomas Adamitz; Walter Torrence and J. H. Lake second. Distance, 2 miles. Time—4:26. Final heat won by Brown and Adamitz; Schreiber and Wahrenberger second. Distance, 19 laps. Time—4:14 4-5.

Five-Mile Tandem Pursuit Race, (Professional.)—First Heat—Won by Nat Butler and Frank Butler of Boston; Charles Turville and Clem Turville, Philadelphia, second. Distance, 7¾ laps. Time—1:32 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Daniel Kreamer and George Kreamer of Chicago; John Lawson and Ivan Lawson of Minneapolis, second. Distance, 10¾ laps. Time—2:15 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Nat and Frank Butler; Daniel and George Kraemer, second. Distance, 6¾ laps. Time—1:22 4-5.

The final of the one-mile handicap event for professionals was productive of a close finish between the three placed men, with the honors going to Al Newhouse of Buffalo, who won by half a wheel from Terrill of San Francisco. The latter was about three feet in front of Leonard of Buffalo at the tape.

The tandem pursuit race for amateurs, at two miles, aroused plenty of enthusiasm from the spectators, who cheered the contestants and urged them to outride their opponents. The final heat was closely contested, and for nineteen laps neither team had much of an advantage. Just at this point the tire on the rear wheel of the machine that Schreiber and Wahrenberger were riding was punctured, and Brown and Adamitz won.

Joe Downey, a fifteen-year-old rider from Boston, rode an exhibition mile paced by tandems in 2:05 4-5, and made many friends by his clever performance.

The Butler Brothers of Boston carried off the honors in the tandem pursuit race. They caught their opponents, the Turvilles of Philadelphia, in the eighth lap of the first trial heat. The track measured ten laps to the mile, and the Boston men had the trial won after covering three-quarters of a mile.

Daniel and George Kreamer of Chicago defeated the Lawsons of Minneapolis, in the second trial heat, after riding ten and a quarter laps, but were in turn easily outridden by the Bostonians, who caught them in six and three-quarter laps in the final heat.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

A. Stein, Veteran, Captures Three Prizes in the Bull's-Eye Matches.

The bull

NOTICE.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE OLDEST INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

JOHN A. McCALL, - - - President.

TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE 944 MILLION DOLLARS

(Excluding Policies Outstanding and Undelivered),

Held by over 330,000 Policy-holders who ARE the Company, who OWN the Company, and who ALONE receive the PROFITS of the Company.

NOS. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

THIS COMPANY, having closed its books for the year 1898 at noon to-day, announces that it has insured during the year 73,000 individuals in the sum of over

152 Million Dollars

of insurance on which the first premiums have been paid to the Company in Cash. This is

17 Million Dollars

more new insurance than the Company placed in 1897, and the Company now has

67 Million Dollars

more insurance in force than it had a year ago.

These results have been accomplished at a lower expense ratio than even that of 1897.

DURING the year the Company has paid in death-losses on the lives of over 2,850 policy-holders more than

10 Million Dollars.

During the year the Company has paid to its living policy-holders, in maturing policies and other cash benefits, over

11 Million Dollars.

During the year the Company has loaned direct to 7,400 of its policy-holders, on the sole security of their policies, upwards of

4 Million Dollars,

at 5 per cent. interest, without fee or other charge.

During the year the Company has paid to its policy-holders in dividends over

$2,700,000.00,

which is about $300,000 more than was paid in 1897.

CHAS. C. WHITNEY, *Secretary.*

SUCCESS OF CONSOLIDATION

Controller Coler Augurs Well from a Review of 1898.

A CRUCIAL FINANCIAL TEST

The Future Assured, He Says, by Way in Which the Initial Difficulties Have Been Surmounted.

Controller Coler has received so many inquiries as to the success or failure of municipal consolidation from the point of view of the head of the financial department of the greater City of New York that he has prepared a statement which was made public yesterday. In this statement, which is a long and elaborate one, Mr. Coler concludes that there is nothing in the present or the future which bodes anything but ultimate success for the plan of consolidation, or which threatens difficulties of a financial nature that cannot be surmounted.

Mr. Coler says:

"To form an opinion as to the success or failure of the plan of consolidation and in seeking the information for the basis of this opinion from the Controller it is necessary that a person should understand, in some measure, the difficulties which have beset the city's financial administration since Jan. 1, 1898. If the surmounting of these difficulties constitutes a crucial test, then the future success of consolidation is assured. It is the opinion of the Controller that the first twelve months have furnished such a crucial test.

"It should be remembered at the outset that the consolidation of the municipal and public corporations in the Greater New York was the greatest consolidation ever known in the history of the world. This is an era of consolidation principally of mercantile, commercial, and financial interests, but municipal consolidation such as is exemplified in the Greater New York is comparatively new to the citizens of this country. While consolidations of private interests are made in much the same manner in which any new manufacturing interest might be started, with public interests at stake it is vastly different. The functions of municipal corporations are necessarily exercised within the limits prescribed by legislative enactments, and are often restricted to official action which, under the law, cannot secure the best results for emergent cases.

"Commercial consolidations are accomplished simply enough, so far as their actual operation is concerned, after the idea of consolidation has been entered into. The officers of the corporations involved or the owners of industries to be absorbed prior to the actual operation of the act of uniting the vast interests under one common system of control or management arrive at a definite agreement. The result is that when the actual consolidation goes into operation the controlling force has a complete and perfect machine which simply needs the pressing of a button to start it in motion, and thereafter it runs as regularly as a clock.

"In marked contrast was the problem presented to the finance department when on Jan. 1, 1898, ninety-five municipal and public corporations, whose affairs had been administered by separate and distinct boards of officers, under various general, special, and local laws, not applying alike to all, but necessitating, or at least causing, the keeping of multitudinous books, accounts, and records, with more or less absence of system, became by operation of law consolidated with the former City of New York. Those intrusted with the administration of these corporate Governments had been given ample notice of consolidation. Instead of employing the interval to make this consolidation easy, these officials had made other use of their time. They apparently, constituted in a wild rush to get hold of as much money for the benefit of the respective territories which they represented as the prospective responsibility of Greater New York for their debts gave currency and sale to their bonds. School districts which had never borrowed more than a few thousand dollars went into the market and sold tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of bonds; others, already heavily burdened with debt, took on greater burdens; hamlets far distant from populous centres built pretentious schoolhouses, paved their streets, and exercised the right to enter into long-term contracts for gas and electric lights and for water supply; country roads were sewered and macadamized for miles. As a result, debt was piled upon debt, until the aggregate of bonds issued in some parts of the greater city was more than 50 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate in the districts.

"It is the fact that no city or town or village or any other corporate body of all the ninety-five which now form the greater city turned over a balance sheet, or a trial balance, to the Controller. In every case he has been obliged to gain this primary information as best he could, in scores of cases sending his men from farmhouse to farmhouse in the rural districts and from one business place to another in the cities, to gather up the records and collate facts upon which he could safely administer the affairs which these officials laid down."

After detailing the work of investigation into the financial conditions of the various municipalities which compose the present city, and the careless manner in which their books were kept, Mr. Coler goes on to say:

"These facts indicate, in some measure, the chaotic state of affairs at the time of consolidation, but they give only a faint idea of the problems which have developed since. These conditions and problems have had to be taken up and met since Jan. 1, 1898, together with the current business of a city which is second in the volume of its collections and disbursements of moneys only to the Treasury of the United States at Washington.

"An example of the work accomplished by the finance department during the year, from Jan. 1, 1898, to Dec. 29, is furnished by the following summary of the amounts of money paid through the office. Taking an average of 300 working days for the year, there were 240 warrants paid daily, requiring the signature of the Controller to each, besides the auditors and other examiners.

"Warrants registered from Jan. 1 to Dec. 29, 1898, inclusive:

Class A, No. 1.....	40,509	38,287,003.88
Class A, (pay roll,) No. 1.	10,512	56,616,055.11
Class B, No. 1.....	20,581	61,744,148.74
Class C, No. 1.....	1,042	1,706,754.96
Total	72,644	$138,353,960.69

"That the wheels of the finance department have revolved steadily, and that, so far as the daily affairs of the city are concerned, no unusual delays have been caused by the complications thrown upon the financial administration by the annexed territories, is perhaps the best answer to the question of the success or failure of consolidation. The finance department, which, of all the departments, has felt the shock and stress of consolidation most keenly, is on a business basis. Some of the most difficult adjustments have been made; many must yet be made, and consolidation, in all its minor features, may not be perfected in this generation or the next."

THE SLOANE FAMILY TROUBLES.

Lawyers Refuse to Speak of a Rumored Reconciliation Pending.

A report attributed to a prominent society woman of this city has gained currency in which she is alleged to have said that negotiations looking to a reconciliation between Henry Sloane and his wife were going forward, and that the breach existing between them would be healed in two weeks. The informant said that she was not at liberty to give the source of her information, but that the accuracy of her statement could be depended on.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for Mrs. Sloane, was seen yesterday, and positively refused to make any statement either denying or confirming the rumor. Augustus C. Brown, counsel for Mr. Sloane, adopted a similar attitude, and refused to be interviewed on any matter connected with the case.

Victim of Lyons Joker Is Dead.

LYONS, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Louis Doane, aged twenty-two years, the victim of a ghost scare perpetrated by young women friends several weeks ago, died to-day. While sitting by his mother's side last evening he was seized with another of the peculiar spasms, exhibiting all the symptoms of a thorough fright. He remained unconscious all night and until 8 o'clock this morning, when he died. Mrs. Doane says she believes her son's death due to the practical joke.

DR. BAAR'S NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS

Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Talks to His Charges.

The regular Saturday morning service at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum was of unusual interest yesterday morning owing to the fact that Dr. Baar, Superintendent of the institution, delivered his New Year's address to the 700 children under his care. It was also the last New Year's address Dr. Baar will deliver at the institution in his official capacity, as he has resigned the position of Superintendent, which he has held for years, owing to his advanced age.

Dr. Baar in the course of his address said: "Whatever may be said by politicians and statesmen, that wars are a necessity and needed for the development of history and the gradual progress of the world, I nevertheless cannot but think that the highest civilizer of mankind is after all love-inspiring peace. 'Human lives are dearer to me than whole tracts of land, and conquests in the realm of affection stand much higher in my estimation than all the gained battles in the dominions of man and mankind.

"I may be called an idealist, but the declaration of a mighty Emperor suggesting that a reduction of the present army might be a step in the right direction strengthens me in the cheering hope that a time may come in the future when, in conformity with the prophet's words, 'They shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks'—a time indeed in which one nation will not lift up a sword against another, nor will there be war, but the knowledge of God will fill the whole world."

PROFITS IN "BRAZILIAN ART."

Realized by Brooks, Not by His Customers, Postal Inspectors Say.

C. B. Brooks, President of the Brazilian Art Manufacturing Company, with offices at 23 Duane Street, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on complaint of Post Office Inspectors Frank A. O'Brien and E. S. Leland, who charge Brooks with using the mails to defraud. The complaint alleges that Brooks advertised extensively throughout the country for men and women to do profitable work at home. It was announced in these advertisements that $6 to $15 a week could easily be made; that no experience was necessary, and that full particulars and work would be furnished on application.

Edward Williams of 4,347 Vista Avenue, St. Louis, Mo., was one of those who answered the advertisement, and in return he received a circular, bearing the name of the Brazilian Art Manufacturing Company, with Brooks's name as President, and a statement that it had a capital of $50,000. Williams was informed in the circular that his services were desired in making pictures by "Brazilian painting"; that he would be paid $6 a dozen for such pictures, and that by sending $1.10 he would be supplied with two photographs and directions for doing the work. This money would be paid back, in addition to wages, when he had completed three dozen pictures. Williams forwarded the money, it is alleged, and received in return two photographs of an actress, with instructions as to the kind of paint and "other materials." He was also informed that if he could not procure the materials in any store in his neighborhood, a full outfit would be furnished for $4.50 and a sample of the "Brazilian painting" for 50 cents additional.

Williams, it is alleged, sent $5, received his sample, and began work on the two photographs. He forwarded the completed pictures, and was informed that his work was not up to the standard required by the company. He tried once or twice more, but always with the same result.

It is claimed by the officers of the Post Office Department that the company represented by Brooks has received money from thousands of men and women throughout the country, many of whom are persons of small means. Brooks was held in $1,500 bail for examination.

New Managers for Hotel Majestic.

At the end of this month the Hotel Majestic will be under new management. William H. Webster and Allen Ainslie, who have been managers of the hotel for fifteen months, have resigned in order to assume the direction of another establishment. Their successors at the Majestic, it was said yesterday, have not yet been selected.

SHOT WIFE, CHILD, AND SELF.

Jersey City Man Commits Suicide After a Quarrel with His Wife, Who May Die.

Karl Kindelberger, while crazed with rum and jealousy, yesterday shot his wife, Christine, and his stepdaughter, Mary Broedel, and then killed himself. The stepdaughter is not severely injured, but Mrs. Kindelberger's condition is precarious, though it was said last night that she might recover.

Kindelberger was forty years old. His wife is fifty-two. Miss Broedel is nineteen. Kindelberger and Mrs. Broedel were married seventeen years ago. She had two sons and two daughters. One daughter, born since, is now sixteen years old. The family lived happily until about four years ago, when Kindelberger, who had been a driver, opened a saloon in St. Paul Avenue. Shortly after he began drinking heavily, and when intoxicated became very ugly. The eldest son and daughter married about that time and left home. About two months ago Kindelberger became so abusive that his wife and the remaining children left him and went to live with John Broedel, the oldest son, at 403 Second Street.

Kindelberger called to see his wife daily, telling her that if she did not return to his home he would kill her. He was so ugly on Thursday that Broedel ordered him out of the house and told him not to return. He kept away until midnight on Friday. When he knocked his wife refused to open the door. He told her that he had sold his saloon and was going to Germany. He wanted to bid her good-bye, he said. She then admitted him, she being the only one of the family who had not retired. They sat in the kitchen and talked until 1 o'clock.

Then Mary, who slept in the adjoining room, heard them quarreling. She dressed hurriedly and went into the kitchen. Kindelberger at once drew a revolver and fired at her. The bullet struck her in the shoulder. She ran back screaming to arouse her brothers.

Kindelberger then turned the revolver on his wife and fired three shots at her. Two bullets flew wild. The third struck her just in front of the right ear and passed through the mouth. As she fell he put the pistol to his head and fired the fifth and last bullet of his weapon into his brain. He fell dead instantly. The shooting was over before the other members of the family reached the room.

The two women were taken to the City Hospital, and Kindelberger's body was removed to the Morgue. It was learned that Kindelberger's statement that he had sold his saloon was true. He only had a half interest in it, however, which he had disposed of for $250.

Miss Broedel, whose wound proved to be very slight, returned to her home in the afternoon. The family believe that Kindelberger was insane.

Woman's Press Club Musicale.

The Woman's Press Club held its annual reception and musicale yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. The President, Mrs. Croly, being sick in Europe, the meeting was presided over by Mrs. Margaret Lemon, and the club hostess, Mrs. H. Herbert Knowles, received guests. The programme embraced numbers by Miss Mable Madison Watson, pianist; Mme. Baraldt, soprano; Signor Giannini, accompanist; Miss Anna Warren Story, recitations; Miss Harriet Louise Norton, whistler, and Burr McIntosh, recitations. Afterward luncheon was served. Among those present were Miss Hallie Erminie Rives, Mrs. Agremonti, the Misses Agremonti, J. R. Roslyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burns.

Met Death in a Michigan Mine.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Dec. 31.—This morning at 6 o'clock, while nine Finnish trammers whose names are unknown were coming to the surface in one of the shafts of the Lake Superior Iron Company, the cage met some obstruction in the shaft that inclined the floor so as to let six men slide off. They fell 500 feet to the bottom, being instantly killed. The three who clung to the cage were slightly injured.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Shipwrecked Sailor Five Years a Castaway—Disappearance of Metis Island—New York Freight.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 31.—The steamer Warrimoo brings the following advices from Australia:

Capt. McIntyre of the bark Strathgyrfe, which was at Port Melbourne when the Australian mail left, reports that on Sept. 21, while sailing close to the Island of Tristan da Cunha, he was hailed by a boat which put off from the island. The boat contained Capt. Shaw of the missing ship Glen Huntley, four half-caste islanders, and another man who was shipwrecked on the island five years ago and had been living there since. Capt. Shaw stated that the Glen Huntley sprung a leak and foundered on June 4, while five miles distant from Tristan da Cunha. The crew reached the shore, and was well received. The men intended to return to England at the first opportunity.

Her Majesty's ship Penguin has been surveying in the neighborhood of Haapi. The result of the labors of Capt. Field and his assistants will be to materially alter existing admiralty charts in some respects. Several reefs of doubtful existence could not be located, and others were discovered of which there is no record hitherto. The principal change was the disappearance altogether of Metis Island. This island in 1880 was 150 feet high, and there is now no sign of it beyond the reef which was beneath it. Its existence was no doubt due to seismatic causes, and the disappearance in such a comparatively short time was the effect of wind and water.

Sydney papers say that since the establishment of large steamship lines in trade with Australia from New York, the competition for freight has proved so keen that instead of 10s. per ton, it is now reported that the rate will be advanced to something like 25s. per ton, and that each of the competing firms will alternately dispatch one steamer per month, or at mutually fixed intervals.

The British gunboat Goldfinch has returned to Sydney, after taking part in annexing Duff Island, Cherry Island, and other places.

News from Samoa states that German and British warships have landed parties of bluecoats, with the expectation of making a demonstration in consequence of a large number of natives congregating at Mulinu. They marched through the main street and back again to the place of embarkation.

It is the intention of the French Government to make Noumea the naval headquarters of the French ships in the Pacific, and large docks and workshops are to be established there.

The New Zealand Parliament has closed after a long and stormy session, exonerating the Premier from charges made.

Headquarters for Mission Priests.

It was announced yesterday that the Church of St. Teresa, Henry and Rutgers Streets, had been changed into a mission church and given over to the Fathers of the New York Apostolate. These priests have been referred to as the Archdiocesan Mission Band, which was formed about three years ago, and consisted then of Fathers Cusack, Guinon, and Goggin, three priests noted for their eloquence. So successful was their mission work that Archbishop Corrigan increased the community. The Rev. Daniel E. Cunnion of St. Raphael's Church, was transferred to the band, and another addition was the Rev. James F. McEntyre, who was recently appointed pastor of St. Teresa's Church to succeed Father Lynch. Yesterday the church was turned over to the apostolate, and will hereafter be its headquarters.

Gov.-Elect Voorhees a Mason.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 31.—Governor-elect Voorhees of New Jersey last night took the first degree as a Mason at the rooms of Washington Lodge, here. There were about 300 Masons present from New York, Newark, Plainfield, Rahway, New Brunswick, and other places. Master Edgar Moore presided at the initiation. Senior Warden Robert A. Sheriff and Junior Warden Walter Ward made speeches, and the Governor-elect replied. A reception followed.

OFFER TO MARRY MRS. GRANNIS.

She Tells of Letters Purporting to Come from Colored Men—Southern Newspaper Attacks.

The few members of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Social Purity who braved the rain to attend the meeting held yesterday afternoon at 33 East Twenty-second Street, heard an informal talk by Editor Manley, the colored man who had his newspaper plant in North Carolina destroyed for alleged published reflections on Southern women. Manley related his experiences, as he has done before on several occasions.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, the President of the society, thanked Mr. Manley for his talk, and said she had a scrapbook with twenty-nine pages of clippings from Southern newspapers, which accused her of every crime under the sun, and applied to her every known abusive epithet, because of her participation in Cooper Union in a recent meeting of colored people. She then read from a paper which contained a statement that Mrs. Grannis probably had negro blood in her veins. The writer called her a "flannel-mouthed bottle-sucker of the lowest concert halls in New York." She said also: "I have received a great many letters from people throughout the country, some anonymous and some signed. A bitter one was signed with the name of a Colonel in Savannah, Ga. I have also received many letters purporting to be from negroes, offering themselves in marriage to me, and offering other things of a revolting nature. The people of the South and the secular and religious press have been vicious indeed in their attacks on me, and any one is at liberty to read these clippings and see for himself.

Mrs. Grannis said she did not feel called on to give her ancestry, but she would say in passing that she was a direct descendant of John Alden, and could enter the patriotic societies in New York through fifteen different lines. All this occurred after the business meeting had adjourned, but all present had the opportunity of hearing Manley and Mrs. Grannis, and took advantage of it.

Mrs. William Bowles of Hartford, Conn., was appointed delegate from the league to the Woman's National Council Triennial, to be held in Washington in February. A letter was read from the United States Ambassador to Russia saying that he had forwarded to the Czar a letter from the league indorsing the disarmament proclamation, and a statement was made that the bill incorporating the seventh commandment in the laws of New York State would be pushed when the Legislature assembles.

The league appointed Presidents to organize and advance the league in their respective States and Territories. Those elected at the meeting yesterday were Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey of East Orange, N. J.; Josiah Leeds of Philadelphia, the Rev. William White Wilson of Chicago, Bishop Satterlee of Washington, D. C.; R. C. White of Dallas, Texas; the Rev. Dr. Clymer of New York, the Rev. Dr. Beckler of Sedalia, Mo.; Dr. H. Schwendiner of St. Joseph, Mich., and Mrs. A. J. Gordon of Boston. The members unanimously voted to do all in their power to prevent Roberts of Utah from being seated in Congress.

Paulist Fathers' Mission Services.

The annual four weeks' mission services will begin in the Church of the Paulist Fathers this evening. The first week will be devoted to married women, the second week to unmarried women, the third week to all the men of the parish, married and single, and the fourth week to all non-Catholics. Each family in the parish has been visited, and its members have been urged to attend the services and to bring others with them.

The New County of Nassau.

MINEOLA, L. I., Dec. 31.—The new County of Nassau began its official existence at midnight to-night. This village is the new county seat, and here on Tuesday the first officers of Nassau, chosen at last Fall's election, will begin their duties. Robert Seabury, Democrat, is the County Judge and Surrogate of Nassau; James P. Niemann, Democrat, is the District Attorney; Thomas Patterson, Republican, is the County Clerk; H. M. W. Eastmann is the County Treasurer, and William Wood, Republican, is the Sheriff.

CALLED BY TEMPLE BETH-EL.

Dr. Schulman to be Installed Next Friday as Dr. Kohler's Associate.

Rabbi Dr. Samuel Schulman of Kansas City has been called by Temple Beth-El to fill the position of associate minister, the labors of Rabbi Dr. Kohler having of late become too onerous for one man.

Dr. Schulman was born in this city, and was graduated from the New York City College in 1885, standing at the head of his class in classical languages. Upon his graduation he entered at once upon his studies for the Jewish ministry, the Temple Emanuel Theological Seminary, upon the recommendation of Dr. G. Gotthell, sending him to Berlin, where for four years he pursued his studies at the Berlin University and at the School for the Science of Judaism, taking the full course of Jewish theology. Upon his return to this country he was called to the pulpit of a Helena (Mont.) congregation, and later to the largest Jewish congregation in Kansas City. Here he developed his powers as a pulpit orator so markedly that when Dr. Kohler heard him last Summer for the first time addressing a rabbinical conference, he expressed himself enthusiastically about Dr. Schulman's abilities. The Temple Beth-El congregation, after a trial sermon, which Dr. Schulman delivered recently in its house of worship, unanimously elected him its associate minister.

While Dr. Schulman has always preached an uncompromising Judaism, he is progressive and liberal in his views. This has brought him into close relationship with ministers of other denominations, and he accepted invitations to speak from the pulpits of several Christian churches in Kansas City. He will be installed in his new ministry next Friday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock, at the temple. Many of the rabbis of this city will participate in the ceremonies, quite an elaborate programme having been prepared for the occasion.

A New Bishop of Harrisburg.

Private advices received from Rome announce that the Rev. John W. Shanahan, rector of the Church of Our Mother of Sorrows, in Philadelphia, has been appointed to the Bishopric of Harrisburg, Penn., now vacant by the death of the Right Rev. Thomas McGovern. Father Shanahan was born in 1847 in Friendsville, Penn., and was ordained to the priesthood on Jan. 2, 1869, by his brother, the first Bishop of Harrisburg. His prominence in the line of advancing the cause of education was recognized by Archbishop Ryan, who appointed Father Shanahan as the Superintendent of the parochial schools in Philadelphia.

Museum Expects No New Collection.

Prof. T. W. Putnam, Curator of the Department of Archaeology in the American Museum of Natural History, was seen yesterday in reference to an account published in The New Orleans Times-Democrat, relative to the disposition of a collection of archaeological specimens, which, it was intimated, was destined for the museum Prof. Putnam said that he had heard nothing of such a collection. He explained that the museum had been enriched lately by expeditions to British Columbia. He anticipated at present the addition of no other supply of specimens.

Mysterious Death in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—The police are investigating the circumstances surrounding the death last night of John Bock of 3,717 Lincoln Street. According to the report made to the Coroner, Bock was driven home by a man who had a light wagon, and who lifted him out and put him on the doorstep in front of his house. Mrs. Bock found her husband a few minutes later and assisted him into the house. He was in a dazed condition, and his head was badly bruised. A physician was called, but Bock died within an hour. The police have no clue to the identity of the man in the wagon. Bock was employed at the McCormick Reaper Works.

French Society Banquet and Ball.

The thirty-third annual banquet of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie will be held at Sherry's Saturday night. There will be about 200 guests, including the French and Russian Consuls, and many city officials. The annual bal masque and carnival, better known as the French Ball, is to be held at Madison Square Garden on Jan. 18

NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATIONS

Old Customs Not to be Followed Generally by Observers.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES

Some Clubs and Hotels to Adhere to Former Ways—Many Sporting Events To-morrow.

"A Happy New Year" will be the order of things in the city to-day and to-morrow. Despite the differences changing customs have wrought in the observance by all classes of the day, there are those who cling to the manners of our forefathers.

Many old-fashioned New Year's Day customs are fast falling into desuetude in these matter-of-fact times, notably that of keeping oper house in anticipation of the visits of friends and acquaintances, and that among the hotels of spreading the hospitable board, to which all guests are welcome.

The festive call custom which constrained one to partake everywhere of the cup that cheers—when it does not have the contrary effect—and is popularly, though erroneously, supposed to keep the cold out, has come to be regarded as a nuisance, and that of the hotel open banquet table as an unnecessary expense. The great majority of the hotels have ceased to observe the occasion in any way, and the same remark applies to the well-known clubs.

Those clubs and hotels which still adhere to the traditional observance of the advent of a new year have mostly arranged their celebrations for to-morrow. The Calumet Club will have a spread and the indispensable punchbowl. Members of the New York who happen to drop in during the afternoon will toast each other with eggnog. The Union League members will meet at 7 dinner. The Democratic and Players held their celebrations last night.

The only large hotels that have made special arrangements for the day, so far as can be ascertained, are the Murray Hill and the Metropole. The latter has prepared an elaborate banquet for its guests. The Murray Hill will entertain its guests with two dinners, one for the men, the other for the women. Punch galore will be dispensed in the cafés of the Windsor and Barthoidi. Last night, after the usual Saturday concert and dance at the Majestic, punch was served in honor of the birth of the New Year.

"Yes," said the manager of one of the leading hotels yesterday, "the practice of giving New Year spreads at the hotels has gradually been dropped. Personally, I do not know of any hotel of importance that is keeping up the custom, and I am surprised to learn that it is still in existence in New York. It died out—or, since it seems yet to be lingering, is dying out—simply because there is no call for it. The guests do not expect or care to be entertained by the management. It would be going to useless expense and bother."

Services will be held in the various churches throughout the city to-day. The forty-ninth anniversary of the parish foundation of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church and the fourth year of the church's consecration will be held. Chaplain Chidwick of the Maine will officiate at the feast. There will be a celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Church of St. Thomas, in Fifth Avenue.

The Tissot paintings of the life of Christ will be on view to-day at the American Art Galleries from 1 to 6 P. M., the exhibition closing to-morrow evening at 10 o'clock.

TO-MORROW'S OBSERVANCES.

The day will be observed to-morrow at various places. In some instances the old-time custom of receiving will be renewed.

The Democratic Club will keep open house from 12 M. to 12 P. M. A turkey and champagne luncheon will be served.

Gen. and Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle will give a reception in their home on Washington Heights, to the Society of Children of the American Revolution. This will be the one hundred and ninth anniversary of Martha Washington's first New Year's reception. The members of the society will receive in Continental costume, and there will be dancing by candle light.

There will be a New Year's reception at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

New Year's will be made brighter in many ways for the prisoners in the Tombs. While no extra provision has been made by the city for any special celebration, Warden Hogan has arranged to give the prisoners a few extras to-day and to-morrow. An hour's extra exercise will be allowed each day, and a New England dinner of corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, and turnips will be served Monday at noon. There will be an entertainment for the prisoners to-morrow.

SPORTING EVENTS ARRANGED.

A great many sporting events in and out of the city will mark to-morrow's celebration of the day.

GOLF—The Lakewood Golf Club will have an open handicap thirty-six-holes match for four prizes. A similar match will be played on the Ocean County Hunt Club's links at Lakewood. A members' team match will take place at the Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island. The members' tournament of the Westchester Golf Club will be played. The Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J., will hold a match. The Westchester Country Club will have members' golf games, and the Dyker Meadow, Crescent Athletic, and Marine Field Clubs, Brooklyn, will hold members' handicap events.

CYCLING—Fifty-mile paced bicycle race between Harry Elkes and Frank Waller, and short-distance races in Madison Square Garden, beginning at 8 P. M.

POLO—Indoor polo will be strongly in evidence. The games to be played are: New York against Yonkers, at Yonkers, in the afternoon; New York against Yonkers, at New York, evening; Newark against Jersey City, at Newark, afternoon; Jersey City against Newark, at Jersey City, evening.

SHOOTING—The Carteret Gun Club shoot for a New Year's Cup at Garden City, L. I.; New Utrecht Gun Club shoot at Woodlawn Park, L. I.; Hell Gate Gun Club shoot at Dexter Park, L. I.; South Side Gun Club shoot at Newark; East Side Gun Club shoot at Newark.

MUSIC AT PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Members and Their Wives Listen to an Entertainment.

The members of the New York Produce Exchange usually indulge in football and horseplay on the last day of the year. Yesterday about 3,000 members and their wives and invited guests appreciated an excellent concert given by Victor Herbert's Twenty-second Regiment Band and singing by the Misses Shannah Cummings and Edith Miller and Gwyllm Miles. At intermissions there were entertaining monologues by J. W. Ransone and Press Eldridge. The vast Exchange had been handsomely decorated, and the orchestra platform was at its south end.

Henry D. McCord, Chairman; Clarence H. Lippmann, and G. Walter Beaven, who have the credit of getting up the concert, formed the Committee on Entertainment. Walter H. Sandt was Chairman of the Reception Committee and Walter Moore of the Floor Committee.

THE YEAR AT THE POST OFFICE.

Business Done Largely Exceeded that of Any Previous Year.

The records of the Post Office in this city for the year 1898, which have just been compiled, show that the business done largely exceeds that of any previous year. Postmaster Van Cott was much pleased by the statistics submitted by the heads of the several bureaus, claiming that the figures fully justified the work of the department in Washington in providing improved facilities for the transaction of business here.

The report of Auditor Jardines shows that the total receipts, exclusive of the money order department, for the year were $8,560,-296.36, an increase of $406,179.66, or 5 per cent. over the amount received in 1897. The expenses of the office footed up $3,405,721.85, giving a net revenue of $5,154,485.01. During the year more than 300,000,000 stamps, 75,000,000 postal cards, and 50,000,000 envelopes were sold.

There were 1,302,000 registered letters and packages mailed, as compared with 1,262,-348 in 1897. The number of pieces of mail matter handled in the mailing and distribution departments was 619,941,173, an increase of 40,139,273 over 1897.

The total business of the money order department shows an increase of nearly 18 per cent. over the records for 1897. During the year 883,956 money orders, representing $11,325,919.66, were sent to Europe and 190,-101 money orders, representing $4,187,100.37, were received from foreign countries.

POLICE WORK FOR THE YEAR.

Arrests Made in Manhattan and Bronx Numbered 100,738.

Some statistics for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx for the past year were given out at Police Headquarters yesterday. The figures, which have been compiled up to Thursday, show that the number of arrests made during the year was 100,-738, of which 19,545 were females and 81,193 males. Some of the causes of arrests were as follows: Arson, 12; attempted suicide, 251 males, 201 females; burglary, 793, of which five were women; disorderly conduct, 16,290 males, 8,806 females; intoxication, 14,174 males, 4,737 females; grand larceny, 1,720 males, 474 females; petty larceny, 8,389 males, 538 females; murder, 2 males; homicide, 198 males, 6 females; robbery, 270 males, 27 females; vagrancy, 5,019 males, 710 females; excise, 1,719 males, 42 females; violation of corporation ordinances, 11,333 males and females.

The members of the Detective Bureau made 2,585 arrests during the year and recovered property valued at $250,487.20. The bureau secured 438 convictions of criminals, their sentences in prison aggregating 784 years. One hundred and eighty-six males and 25 females were found dead by the police. The number of lost children received at Police Headquarters was 2,222 males and 1,137 females. Of this number, 103 were claimed by parents living out of the city.

The roster of the Police Department shows that the entire force consists to-day of 7,498 members.

AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

The Members Cheered with Vaudeville While Old Year Was Dying.

The new year was ushered in in merry fashion at the Democratic Club. Politicians from all parts of the city, including the leaders from Queens, Kings, and Richmond Counties, gathered at the Fifth Avenue clubhouse last night to listen to the vaudeville artists provided. The clubhouse was cheerfully decorated with holly and evergreens, and the lounging room, the parlor, and the main-floor café were turned into an auditorium. A stage was erected under the painting of Richard Croker presented to the club last year, and when standing room was at a premium the staircase was taken up by the spectators.

Augustus Thomas made a New Year's address of welcome to the members and their guests, and then the entertainment began. Servais Le Roy entertained with feats of legerdemain, Monroe and Mack gave a comedy sketch; Pitrot, imitations, and the Metwoof troupe of Russian dancers, Ludwig Englander, J. P. Sullivan, Pantzer Brothers, and Julius Steger helped to pass the time away until midnight, when the new year was received with a rousing cheer by the assemblage. Then Sam Bernard, John T. Kelly, Charles Ross, Warfield and Harrison, Peter F. Dailey, Walter Jones, Thomas Q. Seabrooke, and other actors, who hurried from the theatres where they were billed, gave performances. Among the members present were Richard Croker, Roswell P. Flower, Perry Belmont, John F. Carroll, P. Henry Dugro, William Astor Chanler, Thomas E. Crimmins, M. Warle Platzek, John W. Keller, James Shevlin, Marc Erlanger, John A. Sullivan, John Fox, J. Sergeant Cram, Peter F. Meyer, Maurice Untermyer, Theodore W. Meyers, Edward F. O'Dwyer, Asa Bird Gardiner, James McCartney, Jacob Blumenthal, Charles E. Evans, Alfred E. Aarons, Jefferson M. Levy, Theodore Hascall, Andrew J. Freedman, W. E. Wyatt, William F. Grell, Adrian T. Kiernan, George T. Davidson, John Vincent, Abram Barnard, Eugene L. Bushe, J. Lewis Lyon, Mayor Van Wyck, Al Hayman, Maurice B. Blumenthal, David Gideon, Police Commissioner Sexton, and Samuel Sanders.

CELEBRATION AT TUXEDO PARK.

The Clubhouse and Annexes Filled with Guests and Members.

TUXEDO PARK N Y., Dec. 31.—The New Year's Eve celebration, always a feature of the year here, is more marked than usual this season. The clubhouse and annexes have been crowded with guests and members for two days past. The cotillon given by Mrs. Edwards in the ballroom last evening for her niece, Miss Edwards, which was led by Casimir De Rham, was the prettiest private dance ever given here. The favors were extremely artistic and are highly valued by those fortunate enough to secure them. Every train to-day has brought its quota of members and guests, and to-night every room in the clubhouse and annexes is occupied, while every cottage in the park open this winter is also filled with guests. The cold wave and its attendant snow has made the park attractive in its wintry dress and there will be many sleighing parties to-morrow.

The New Year's festivities began with afternoon tea, which was served at 4 o'clock, and at which assembled a goodly company. The restaurant was crowded at the dinner hour. Dinners were given by E. N. Tailor, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Coudert, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Arnold, and others, and among the diners were James Brown Potter, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Knowlton, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Boissevain, Mr. and Mrs. F. De P. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Leroy, Miss Neeser, Mr. and Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, Miss Eno, Mrs. George Crocker, the Misses Rutherfurd, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Miss Gandy, Miss Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. Larocque, Miss Di Zerega, Miss Berry, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Henry Chauncey, Jr., J. G. Neeser, F. W. Dieter, E. W. Roby, Leonidas Westervelt, Fernando Yzanga, Philip Allen, and Van Horne Norrie.

There were also several private dinners given at the cottages, the hosts and guests from which came to the clubhouse later on. The ballroom was prettily decorated with Christmas greens. The Hungarian Orchestra, which had played through the dinner, was on the stage. Miss Cissy Loftus at 10:30 P. M. gave a number of clever impersonations of well-known actresses, and afterward there was informal dancing until midnight, when the New Year was toasted. A large bowl of eggnog furnished material for the toasts. The majority of the members and guests will remain here until Tuesday morning.

NEW YEAR GREETED IN LONDON.

Big Bell of St. Paul's Rings and Crowd Sings Auld Lang Syne.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The dreary, rainy weather which prevailed dampened the ardor of those persons who had assembled to hear the bell of St. Paul ring out the old and ring in the new year, and to observe Scotland's traditional hogmanay under the shadow of London's Cathedral.

In anticipation of the event the authorities had caused to be put up an iron railing around the semi-circular pavement in front of the steps; but the precaution was unnecessary, for the gathering, though numbering perhaps 2,000, was the smallest and most orderly in many years.

The majority of those who had assembled were evidently Scotchmen, as was evidenced by the constant whistling of "The Cock o' the North."

When the stroke of midnight boomed out there was a volley of cheers and then "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, the crowd slowly dispersing as the notes of the song died out.

STEAMER GLORIANA DAMAGED.

Furness Liner Puts into St. John's After Meeting a Hurricane.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 31.—The Furness Line steamer Gloriana, Capt. Boyd, which sailed from Manchester on Dec. 15 for Boston, has arrived here badly damaged, as the result of a hurricane, which she encountered on Christmas Day.

Her fore compartment is full of water, the decks are strained, and woodwork smashed. The steamer narrowly escaped foundering.

She will go into dry dock here for repairs.

AMERICAN VESSEL ABANDONED.

Crew of the Schooner Fanny Arthur Safe on British Steamer.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The British steamer Duchess of York, Capt. Storm, which sailed from New Orleans on Dec. 3 and Hampton Roads Dec. 12 for Marseilles, has arrived at Gibraltar and has on board the crew of the American schooner Fanny Arthur, which was abandoned on Dec. 14, having sprung a leak on Dec. 10. When abandoned the water was within nine inches of the Arthur's deck.

The Fanny Arthur left Turk's Island on Nov. 18 for Philadelphia.

The Fanny Arthur was a four-masted schooner of 584 tons net register. She was built at Camden, Me., in 1891, was 171 feet long, 38.5 feet beam, 13 feet deep, and was owned by Peter B. Reed.

A Sacramento Priest Suffocated.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 31.—The Rev. Father Michael Welsh was found dead in bed to-day. His room was filled with gas. It developed that he had accidentally turned on the gas while manipulating the electric light.

You can get
Pond's Extract
by pressing your demand gently but firmly. Pond's Extract cures Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and relieves all pain.

DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR

Despite Bad Weather, Throngs Gather and Usher in 1899.

SCENES OF OLD RE-ENACTED

Strange Contrasts in the Ways of Celebrating the Event—Crowds Surround Trinity Church.

The Old Year buttoned his shabby ulster about his throat last night, and bent his white head and straggling beard before the whistling gale that chilled his bones with a parting ache, as Father Time ushered him gracefully out of the home of the present to take his place as a newcomer among the years that have been. His young successor came shivering into the place that he had left, while the shouts of merry-makers, the blowing of horns, the rumble of snow plows, and the musical echoes of New Year chimes rang in the ears of both.

A biting, blustering wind swept the snow into drifts along the Broadway sidewalks as the Old Year carried his bundle of pains and pleasures and successes and mistakes out into the night and the New Year made his infant bow.

The weather prophets had foretold a storm to usher in the year 1899. They were, for once, as good as their word. But the penetrating wind, sifting its fine snow in the eyes and ears and hair of those who were brave enough to face it, and the ice-coated stretches of sidewalk that lay in wait for unwary feet, could not deter the crowds of horn-blowing celebrants who had made up their minds to honor the occasion. They were out in force, emitting their doleful blasts and hilarious shouts in all quarters of the city, but gathering most thickly in the neighborhood of old Trinity Church, where they defied the storm as they tooted and skylarked and waited for the spasm of delight that would come with the stroke of midnight.

STRANGE CONTRASTS NOTED.

The passing of the Old Year was noted in many ways, and strange contrasts were among them. In some quarters jolly clubmen came together to watch the year out with good-fellowship and amusement. In others, like the "Open Door," in Allen Street, where Col. Hadley conducts his place of refuge for the outcast and fallen, they whiled away the time with prayer and sacred songs, and earnest exhortations to start a new clean record with a new clean year. In lofty church, blazing with hundreds of electric lights, robed clergymen walked in solemn procession, and sweet-voiced choristers chanted Te Deums, while the echoes of horn-blasts and shouts of youthful laughter floated on the air without.

The crowds that congregated near old Trinity were not, of course, as large as they have been under more favorable conditions, but they were big enough and lively enough to burden the air with noise as 12 o'clock drew near. The majority of them were youths, kept warm by good, red blood, even if not always closely wrapped in overcoats, and enthusiastically bound to make the most of the occasion. The mercenary individuals whose New Year enthusiasm had not blinded them to a rise in the horn market might be found stationed on convenient corners, sometimes with a wagon stocked with wares, lustily calling, "Here dey are, now; git your horns here; only a dime, 10 cents!" There were others, of course, besides young men. The girls were plentifully in evidence, clinging to their escorts with bursts of sudden laughter as they experienced the difficulties of traveling in the storm, and occasionally whackling a passer-by with a horn in a spirit of audacity between their toots.

Many of the merry makers who arrived some while before midnight, took their stands in the nooks of big buildings along Broadway, and tooted defiant greetings at passers-by. The latter came down Broadway with the wind at their backs and made fine progress in consequence, or else were disgorged by successive cable cars at old Trinity's doors.

ARRIVAL OF MIDNIGHT.

The crowds grew and grew as the minutes rolled by and the chimes of Trinity pealed out their lively tunes. But when the stroke of midnight was reached and the waiting hundreds realized that 1898 had gone forever the blasts that rose mingled with shouts and yells in every key can only be compared to past events of the kind. They were the united chorus from the people of the city repeating, in a modern form, "The King is dead. Long live the King!"

The first day of the New Year, since it came in Sunday, could not be marked as at other times with gay music from the chimes of a church, and so the bells of Trinity played "My Sabbath Home" and "Adeste Fideles" and kindred sacred tunes, which customarily are used to soothe the passing hours of the old year. The programme for the night at Trinity was ended with the widely known and widely loved "Home Sweet Home," which was thought fitting for any sacred day. Then the crowds began to wend their way homeward, still tooting and shouting, and still cheerful, despite the persistent wind that made them fight their way along. They spread in many directions, carrying their horns and hilarity with them across the bridge and up through the borough to rouse the lethargic and sleepy to a wrathful wonder whether the New Year would ever be done coming.

The passage of the year 1898 was celebrated in many clubs with appropriate jollifications, both here and in Brooklyn. At the Press Club the newspaper men were entertained with a sort of informal vaudeville show. The graphophone grand, which is to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition next year, was heard with considerable interest, and Albert E. Andrews, comedian from the Herald Square Theatre; Fred E. Hansell, bird warbler; Chevalier Enrico Galgullo, mandolin player; A. B. Pearsall, basso; Marie Budworth, accompanist; Lem Salmon, recitationist; L. Kremer, pianist; M Leblere, magician, and "Joe" Bonnell, comedian, helped entertain the audience. A. B. de Frece had charge of the programme. After midnight had struck, the New Year was celebrated by the singing of the Press Club song, "Scatter Seeds of Kindness," which was an old favorite with Col. Cockerill, the club's late ex-President. Supper followed.

CABLE CARS THRONGED.

The south-bound cable cars were well thronged last night, a short while before midnight, mostly by people destined for the vicinity of Trinity Church, and some of them could not resist the temptation to blow stentorian blasts on their horns in anticipation of the good time coming. In the narrow limits of a cable car the effect was rather startling. Among the passengers in one car were three young sailors, filled with the occasion and unable to repress their spirits. They placed horns against one another's ears and blew in a way that threatened to burst ear drums without stirring up any malevolence, and the other passengers tolerated them good humoredly.

"Hey, codfish,eels, striped bass," shouted one of them hoarsely, as he fairly snorted through a horn, "Stand by your hammocks, dere."

"Hey, where do we get off? Is this Canal Street? We ride on to City Hall Place," was the next series of ejaculations.

A little way down the car stood a powerfully built man with his hand in a car strap, looking down as he talked to the woman whose escort he was. A big Irishman, evidently bearing a weight of fluid New Year's cheer, nearly fell over into the lap of the girl, and her escort yanked him to his feet with no gentle hand. "Get off the car if you're drunk," he added, suggestively. The Irishman braced up, and looked as if he might make trouble. But he changed his mind, and shortly afterward started for the rear of the car. As he did so the car gave a sudden lurch.

A stout woman, who pretty fairly filled the aisle and was armed with a formidable package, had just entered, and against her the Irishman stumbled, full tilt. He might as well have fallen against Gibraltar. The woman burst into a hearty guffaw, and the Irishman careened back upon the laps of adjacent passengers with a shock that ought to have helped sober him. He got to his feet and out of the door, and the fat woman was at once given a seat by another man, while the crowd smiled in broad sympathy.

"Quite a crowd of passengers you have to-night," suggested one of them to the conductor as he got out at Trinity Church.

"Oh, yes," was the reply, "but this ain't much of a crowd to what we had last year."

IMPRESSIVE RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Among the religious services last night, that at St. Patrick's Cathedral was perhaps the most impressive. A splendid musical programme was rendered. The Archbishop and his secretary, Father Connelly, were both at St. Francis Xavier's Church, on West Sixteenth Street. There the service was begun by a procession of all the clergy participating. They included the rector, the Rev. Father Thomas E. Murphy, the Rev. Father Edward I. Purbrick, Father Cotter of Montreal, and Fathers Van Rensselaer, O'Brien, McCluskey, Hart, Gannon, Halpin, and the scholastic professors of St. Francis Xavier's College, all Jesuits. The blessed sacrament was exposed, Father Halpin preached a thanksgiving sermon, and a fine orchestral and vocal programme was rendered. The Miserere and Te Deum were sung, and the Archbishop pronounced the benediction. The service, which began at 8 P. M., lasted less than two hours. Admission was by ticket, and the church was well filled.

A watchnight service was held in the Roman Catholic Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott Street, and there was singing by the congregation. In the John Street Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Joseph Lee conducted services for about twenty-four persons, and they knelt in silent prayer while the old year went softly out and the new year came in. At the Sailors' Home, 190 Cherry Street, there was an entertainment for the occasion. Dr. W. C. Stette of the American Seamen's Society, delivered an address, and several young women sang. Coffee and cake and a general jollification followed.

The Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bleecker and West Tenth Streets, held a watch night service with singing and prayer and an appropriate service. The Salvation Army held a "Great United Watch Service" at the Fourteenth Street headquarters. All the members in the city been invited, and Commander Booth-Tucker presided. Adjt. Peterson, Col. Brewer, Brig. Chandler, and Major Osborne joined in the management of the glorious occasion. During the evening a thanksgiving was offered by all the officers.

One of the important services of the evening was held at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, where the old year was watched out and the new year in. Another such service took place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, the rector preaching in each case. There were chimes at Trinity, the programme of which was printed yesterday; Grace Church; St. Michael's, and St. Andrew's. The programme at Grace Church, rendered by Miss Bertha Thomas, assistant organist, was as follows:

1. A Few More Years Shall Roll.
2. Chime Again, Beautiful Bells.
3. Bonnie Doon.
4. Selections from Verdi.
5. The Old Oaken Bucket.
6. Robin Adair.
7. Selections from Handel.
8. March of the Men of Harlich.
9. My Old Kentucky Home.
10. Coming 'Thro the Rye.
11. Old Lang Syne.
12. Home Sweet Home.

12 O'CLOCK.

13. The Heavens Are Telling.
14. My God Our Help in Ages Past.
15. Angels of Jesus.
16. He Shall Feed His Flock.
17. America.
18. Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow.

The programme at St. Michael's was:

1. English chime changes.
2. A Few More Years Will Roll.
3. Auld Lang Syne.
4. Robin Adair.
5. Hail Columbia.
6. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
7. Yankee Doodle.
8. America.
9. Home, Sweet Home.

Several hundred people gathered at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue last night to hear the chimes of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church. There were a good many tin horns in the crowd, and everybody was having a good time. The chimer was J. Grant Senlis, and the programme, which was begun at 11:15 o'clock, and concluded at midnight, consisted of "English Chime Changes," "Red, White, and Blue," "Old Folks at Home," "Unfurl the Banner," "Rule, Britannia," "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," "Hail, Columbia," "Star of Freedom," "Yankee Doodle," "Sherman's March," "The Star Spangled Banner," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

A number of people went to St. Patrick's Cathedral at midnight, expecting that there would be a service there, and were much disappointed to find the doors locked. The service had ended some time before. There was a watch night service at the Metropolitan Temple, ending with prayer at midnight.

CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Chimes in the Old "City of Churches" Ring in 1899.

From tower and steeple the bells of Brooklyn, erstwhile the City of Churches, rang forth a wild tumultuous greeting to the new-born year last night. The bass-voiced bells in the lofty steeple of the Church of the Messiah flung out a booming welcome, in which the chimes in the belfry of St. Ann's melodiously joined. Then one upon another the church bells throughout the borough gave tongue until all were joined in a mighty chorus.

The ringing of the chimes at St. Ann's began at 11 o'clock. They were rung for half an hour, and then watch night services were held. At midnight the chimes were rung again. The bells played "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," "Watchman, Tell Us of the Night," "While with Ceaseless Course the Sun," "Days and Moments Quickly Flying," and "A Few More Years Shall Roll."

A programme similar to that at St. Ann's was tendered by the chimer at the Church of the Messiah.

The following programme was given by the bell chimer of the Church of Christ, on Bedford Avenue: "Auld Lang Syne," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Ein' Feste Burg," "The Old Oaken Bucket," and "Scots Wha Hae Wi' Wallace Bled."

The close of the old year was celebrated with a solemn evening service in St. James's Pro-Cathedral, on Jay Street.

Watch night services were held at the Hanson Place Baptist Church, the Baptist Temple, and many other Brooklyn churches.

New Year's Eve entertainments were held at the Union League, Hamilton, Aurora Grata, Crescent, Midwood, Montauk, Nonrombega, and Stuyvesant Heights Republican Clubs.

Attack on the Biscuit Trust.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Attorney General Monnett intends to attack another company which he regards as a trust. It is the American Biscuit Company, of which B. F. Crawford is President. He is preparing a petition to file in the Supreme Court to oust the company, which is capitalized at $55,000,000, but which, he has been informed, is doing business on $5,000,000 capital. Some of the wholesale grocers have made complaint.

BABIES' COFFIN IN RUNAWAY.

Mystery as to How the Bodies Got There and What Mr. Dugan Did.

Half a dozen policemen ran down Whitlock Avenue from One Huhdred and Forty-seventh Street last night, following a runaway team that tore past and down the avenue, dragging a closed buggy. The policemen were still far behind, when at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Willow Avenue the horses dragged the vehicle into a hole, breaking the vehicle and tangling themselves to a standstill. When the policemen arrived, they found in the wreckage a broken coffin. In it were the bodies of two infants.

The policemen had extricated the horses and dragged to one side of the street as much of the vehicle as was left, when a man, intoxicated and howling with excitement, appeared. He told the policemen he owned the rig, but it was some time before more could be learned from him. He was taken to the Alexander Avenue Police Station, and the two bodies were also taken there. After a time the man recovered sufficiently to talk. He said he was Eugene A. Dugan, an undertaker of 418 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. He said the bodies were those of Michael and Joseph Barry, and that he had been taking them to St. Raymond's Cemetery from 129 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

"Where is your permit for the burial of these bodies?" asked the Sergeant.

"In the cemetery," replied the man. Then he wanted to dance. Two policemen held him, and he explained that he had started for the cemetery, but it being a cold night, he stepped into a saloon in One Hundred and Fiftieth Street to get a drink. He took one drink, but when he went to look for his horses he heard them clattering away down the street. The man was locked up.

At the undertaking rooms of Eugene Dugan, in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a clerk said there must be a mistake, as Mr. Dugan was suffering from paralysis of the leg, and had not been away from his home for several days. The clerk said that no bodies had been taken to the cemetery by any one from the shop. At 2,352 First Avenue, where Mr. Dugan lives, he could not be seen. A woman who said she was Mrs. Coates, landlady of the house, said that Mr. Dugan had not left his rooms during the day. It couldn't possibly be Mr. Dugan who was locked up, she said, as he couldn't walk.

At the number given in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, it was said that no family named Barry lived there.

CHIEF DEVERY'S BURGLAR HUNT

He and His Cohorts Invest Staten Island by Land and by Sea—No Arrests Reported.

Chief of Police Devery made up his mind a few days ago that burglars were getting altogether too numerous on Staten Island. He asked Capt. Blake of the Staten Island Precinct what was the trouble. The Captain replied that the territory in his precinct was too large for his force of men to cover, and asked for assistance. The Chief, who had been reading newspaper accounts of a good many recent Staten Island burglaries, thought the matter over, and finally decided upon an invasion of the island.

Early Friday evening the Chief got into his new official coach and ordered his coachman to drive to the Staten Island Ferry. There he was met by six of his personal staff of detectives, on foot, and thirty policemen mounted on bicycles. With this force the Chief boarded the ferry and sailed away. Arriving at the island he divided his force into small parties, and sent them out in different directions to scour the country for burglars.

In addition to this, two police launches were ordered to skirt the coast, and the policemen aboard were instructed to keep their eyes open for any burglars who might be on shore. The launches steamed up and down all night long, and the officers scanned the shores carefully. When daylight broke they had seen not a single burglar. They saw no one who even looked as if he might belong to that profession.

How the bicycle men and the detectives fared, the Chief says he is not willing to tell. He did not care to give out the number of arrests made, or to tell whether any were made. The officers hunted about the island until 4 o'clock in the morning. They consulted with quite a number of the inhabitants, by whom they were informed, so the Chief says, that the number of burglaries has been exaggerated by the newspapers.

The Chief drove to the headquarters station of the precinct and to the sub-stations, and his appearance in his new coach occasioned some stir among the residents. He told his men to question all suspicious-looking persons, particularly persons with bundles. How many Staten Islanders were thus investigated by the invading force is not known.

The Chief has ordered that fifteen men from the other boroughs be added to the permanent Staten Island force temporarily. They will probably be kept there until the burglar scare blows over.

Bank Cashier Kills Himself.

PHILIPSBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.—O. Perry Jones, cashier of the First National Bank of Phillipsburg, one of the most extensive coal operators in this section, and largely interested in manufacturing enterprises in this vicinity, committed suicide at his residence last night. He had taken his family to the Opera House, then returned to his home and shot himself. His body was discovered on the return of his family. It is supposed that recent hard work and anxiety was the cause, although as late as last evening he seemed to be in the best of spirits. It is semi-officially stated that the bank of which he was cashier will not be affected by his death.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:25	Sun sets...4:43	Moon rises...9:29	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:02	Gov. Isl'd..10:27	H. Gate.....	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:37	Gov. Isl'd..11:08	H. Gate...12:16	

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	11:00 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Andes, Hayti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Hayti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*8:00 A. M.	
U. S. transport	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westergaland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bellenden, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Dominic, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ormiston, Glasgow		
Seneca, Nassau and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 2, at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 1.

Auranis, Liverpool, Dec. 24.
British King, Antwerp, Dec. 17.
Caesar, Amsterdam, Dec. 16.
Catania, Glasgow, Dec. 17.
Chicago, Hull, Dec. 16.
Cluden, Amsterdam, Dec. 17.
Craigmore, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Croma, Dundee, Dec. 17.
El Mar, New Orleans, Dec. 25.
El Monte, New Orleans, Dec. 24.
Federation, Hamburg, Dec. 14.
Hekla, Christiansand, Dec. 17.
Indraiema, Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
Karlsruhe, Bremen, Dec. 18.
James Turple, Gibraltar, Dec. 15.
La Gascogne, Havre, Dec. 24.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Dec. 16.
Paris, Southampton, Dec. 24.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 28.

MONDAY, JAN. 2.

Albano, Havre, Dec. 23.
Bovic, Liverpool, Dec. 23.
Buena Ventura, New Orleans, Dec. 27.
Victoria, Gibraltar, Dec. 19.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.

Ardandearg, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Carib, Jacksonville, Dec. 30.
City of Augusta, Savannah, Dec. 31.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Dec. 28.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 24.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

Auretta, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 21.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 29.
Majestic, Liverpool, Dec. 29.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

Gera, Bremen, Dec. 24.
Hildebrand, Para, Dec. 24.
Scotia, Antwerp, Dec. 22.
Trave, Bremen, Dec. 27.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

Excelsior, New Orleans, Dec. 31.
Francisco, Hull, Dec. 28.

Arrived.

SS Britannic, (Br.,) Haddock, Liverpool Dec. 21 and Queenstown 22, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 3:54 P. M.

SS Irrawaddy, (Br.,) Legg, Trinidad and

MR. MORRILL'S FUNERAL

Impressive Exercises Held in the Senate Chamber.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY PRESENT

Many Distinguished Men Do Honor to the Dead Statesman—A Minister's Fine Tribute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Funeral services over the late Senator Justin S. Morrill of Vermont were held in the United States Senate Chamber at noon to-day. They were conducted with impressive dignity in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including the President and Vice President, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Speaker of the House, and representatives of the army and navy, and of the Diplomatic Corps, as well as a concourse of private citizens who took this means of testifying the affectionate regard in which Mr. Morrill was universally held.

Early in the day the body was borne from the family home on Massachusetts Avenue to the Capitol. There was no service at the house, and the funeral cortège to the Capitol was simple and formal. Arriving there, the coffin was carried direct to the Senate Chamber and deposited in the semi-circular area, immediately in front of the presiding officer's desk. The casket was of rich, but simple design, with black broadcloth covering and heavy oxidized silver handles. A silver plate on top bore the inscription:

JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL,
1810-1898.

After the willing hands of Senate employes, who had so long served the Senator in life, had arranged the multitude of flowers which had been sent, the lid of the coffin was removed, disclosing the calm and peaceful face of the dead statesman. In the repose of death the features still showed a rugged strength and firmness. The arms were folded across the breast and the eyes looked upward vacantly. Banked high on the lower part of the casket, all about it, and covering the desks up to the presiding officer's desk was a profusion of plants, flowers, floral emblems, palms, and garlands of galax leaves.

From the White House conservatory came an exquisite wreath from President and Mrs. McKinley of pale pink and purple orchids, dark russet brown galax leaves of North Carolina, and long wisps of palm. The family flowers were banked on the casket, half burying it in a wealth of orchids, dark meteor roses, calla lilies, and ferns.

The chamber itself bore eloquent testimony to the lifelong service of the Vermont Senator within its walls. The vacant chair and desk in the front row and to the left of the presiding officer so long used by Mr. Morrill were heavily draped in black crepe. From the walls of the chamber hung long garlands and festoons of galax leaves, and in all the recesses about the chamber stood tall palms, ferns and plants in profusion.

By 11 o'clock the public galleries were filled to overflowing with crowds who had braved a driving rain. Exactly at noon the ceremony began, Vice President Hobart, accompanied by Speaker Reed, taking seats at the presiding officer's desk, while the President, Cabinet, Supreme Justices, Senators, and Representatives entered unannounced.

The scene was one of profound solemnity as the President and distinguished officials entered the chamber, with bowed heads and eyes turned toward the pallid, up-turned face of the dead Senator. Mr. McKinley walked, with Secretary Gage preceding, up the aisle to a large leather chair facing the coffin, and immediately alongside it. This was occupied by the President, while next to him, in a semi-circle facing the casket, sat Secretaries Gage, Long, Alger, Bliss, Wilson, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Attorney General Griggs, and Secretary to the President Porter. The large assemblage on the floor and in the galleries rose and remained standing until the Presidential party was seated. Ranged back of them were the honorary committee of Senators and Representatives, most of them white-haired associates of Mr. Morrill. They wore wide, white mourning bands from shoulder to hip.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brown and McKenna were with the large representation of Senators and Representatives filling the body of the chamber. Former Senator John Sherman, who became a member of the House with Mr. Morrill in 1855, was present. Directly across the aisle from the President and to the left of the casket sat the family group—James Swan Morrill, son, and Dr. and Miss Swan, brother-in-law and sister-in-law of the deceased. Aside from the officials present a number of ladies were admitted to the floor.

The honorary committee of Senators consisted of Messrs. Proctor, Hoar, Cullom, Wolcott, Jones of Arkansas, Chandler, Gorman, Tillman, Jones of Nevada, Morgan, Fairbanks, Faulkner, Mitchell, and Nelson. That of the House was Representatives Dingley, Grout, Powers, Hitt, Foss, McCall, Bankhead, Lewis, Wheeler, and Catchings. Messrs. Dingley and Wheeler were not able to reach the city in time for the ceremony.

A hush fell on the assemblage as the last of the officials were escorted to their seats, and a choir, stationed in the gallery back of the presiding officer, in subdued tones sang, "Lead, Kindly Light." The Rev. E. Bradford Leavitt of All Souls' Church began the burial service with selections from the Psalms. His tribute to the memory of the deceased was heartfelt and eloquent. He spoke of the deep emotions stirred by sublime spectacles of nature, and that same awe-like feeling in now being in the presence of so grand and noble a character, resting here after that splendid half century of service in which he won the admiration and respect, not only of his State, but of the whole Nation. After reviewing Mr. Morrill's long and notable public service, Dr. Leavitt spoke of the beauty of his home and private life. In closing, Dr. Leavitt said:

"Proud Vermont, how idle to attempt to eulogize thy son. Here lies a grand old man, one of America's grand old men, an example of civic virtue and integrity; a pattern for our young men, a vision of the best and noblest citizenship in the onward and upward sweep of this great Republic."

Again the voices of the choir floated in subdued tones through the Senate Chamber, singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Then with uplifted hands, the blind Chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. Milburn, delivered the closing invocation.

It was 1 o'clock when the ceremony was over, and the President and Cabinet led the way past the coffin, taking a final look at the calm, silent face, and the other officials retired. The body remained in the Senate Chamber, where it will be left until borne to the train to-morrow morning, en route to Montpelier, Vt.

MR. MORRILL'S SUCCESSOR.

Either ex-Gov. Dillingham or Gen. Grout Likely to be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Judge Prouty of Vermont, member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who has read the report that ex-Gov. Dillingham will be appointed a Senator to fill the unexpired term of Senator Morrill, said to-day:

"Vermont is divided by the Green Mountains into the 'East Side' and the 'West Side.' By an unwritten law, one Senator is chosen from the east and the other from the west. Senator Morrill came from the east side, and his successor will be selected from that district.

"For more than a dozen years Gen. Grout, the present Representative from that district, and ex-Gov. William P. Dillingham have been candidates for this place. Nearly every prominent man in the State is pledged to the support of one or the other of these candidates. It is probable that the Governor will appoint one or the other of them, but I do not think any one can safely predict which will receive the appointment, nor do I think that it can be said that the appointment of one would be more popular than the appointment of the other.

"No man can be appointed who will in any sense fill the place of Senator Morrill. Vermont stopped producing men of that order about a generation ago, but both Gen. Grout and ex-Gov. Dillingham are men of good ability and highly esteemed in Vermont.

"The appointment is really not of much significance. The appointee will hold office until the next Legislature convenes, one year from next October. That Legislature is elected by the people one year from next September, and the real contest will come in the election of its members.

"It may be suggested that Gov. Smith might appoint some man who would not be a candidate for an election, thereby leaving the field perfectly free to these two candidates, but in that event I have not the slightest idea who the appointee would be."

GOLD BOOM IN COLORADO.

Excitement Over the Copper King Claim—Report of Canon City Chamber of Commerce.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 31.—On Dec. 15 a report was sent out from Cañon City, Colorado, making the sensational announcement that a three-foot streak of mineral had been encountered in the Copper King claim, located in the Greenhorn district, five miles southwest of that city. The report also stated that the vein was a well defined one, thirty feet wide, and could be traced on the surface for fifteen miles. The rock was said to show free gold, and run from $4,000 to $16,000 per ton.

The district is an old one to prospectors, and has been periodically worked during the past twenty years, and several attempts have been made to inspire Leadville, Aspen, and Cripple Creek booms for this locality. The report, however, came from such a reliable source that within twenty-four hours after its promulgation an exodus of Klondike proportions began from all Colorado towns for the new El Dorado. A town site was laid out and named Dawson, after one of the owners of the Copper King, restaurants, saloons, dance halls, tiger joints, and all the necessary adjuncts to the prosperity of a new mining camp sprang up in a night, their covering a canvas tent or the firmament. Thousands of claims were staked off, reports were telegraphed East for the purpose of starting investors in this direction.

The owners of the Copper King were then asked to allow an investigation of their discovery in order that these reports might be confirmed. They objected, and covered their tunnel with rock from the dump. After much argument and solicitation they consented, and the first shot put in the breast of the tunnel exploded to a great extent the excitement which threatened to draw more people than all the mining booms ever experienced in the State. A mill run of the rock taken from the property that had caused all the excitement ran less than $20 to the ton in gold.

The layman must understand that there is a vast difference between an assay and a mill run. Any mineral prospects may produce a piece of ore the size of a rifle ball, which assayed will run up in the thousands of dollars in gold, but a mill run of the same ore, that means by the ton, will not return as many thousand cents.

In order that the people of the East might not be deceived by these sensational reports the Chamber of Commerce of Cañon City appointed a committee to investigate the discovery, and the following is the substance of their report:

"The Copper King was located Jan. 1, 1898, and has been worked intermittently ever since. A small portion of the surface has been scratched over at various times during the last thirty years, sometimes causing considerable excitement over shipments of low-grade copper ore and the occasional finding of gold, but the district has never been systematically prospected, although locations have been made at different points on the so-called copper dyke for a distance of at least fifteen miles.

"This excitement originated over the finding of a pocket of free gold on the Copper King, and that the free gold was found as reported is beyond question, but development has shown that the free gold disappears a short distance from the surface. Yet it is a strong vein in places, and what will be disclosed by future development is beyond knowledge.

"We requested Mr. F. L. Bartlett, general manger of the American Zinc Lead Company, to assay the ore, and the following is his report:

I am able to give you the following information, based on numbers of assays, several mill runs, and some sixty or seventy tons of copper-bearing ore. Also from personal examination of the belt over an extent of some fifteen miles.

Briefly, there is a well-defined mineralized belt extending along the base of the Greenhorn range, composed of granite, schists, and quartzite, conformable with the range and broken in places by porphyry and lime dykes. Copper seems to be the principal metal, though near where the belt crosses Grape Creek there are large, well-defined deposits of almost solid iron pyrites, containing some copper, lead, gold, and silver. Small isolated bunches of gold-bearing rock have been discovered giving good assays, but of no extent, and considerable rich ore has been found.

Attention has been given entirely to the copper up to the time of the Dawson strike. The entire belt carries more or less gold and silver. The copper ore invariably carries from 50 cents to $3 in gold, with one and a half to three ounces of silver, while the copper varies from 3 to 12 per cent. The gulches which cross this belt invariably pan a little gold. Up to the time of the Dawson discovery no one had prospected for gold outside the copper-bearing schists, and this discovery was purely accidental.

The gold in the Dawson claim is not, as many suppose, directly in the copper vein, but along the south wall and contiguous to the copper. On the surface the gold is found in isolated bunches. Deep development may prove that the vein is a true gold-bearing lode, and that the copper is merely a superficial surface deposit, or it may be entirely distinct from the copper.

I have no theory to account for the gold being found in this particular rock, how it got there, or where it goes to. The fact remains that it is in place, and is not confined to the seams in the rock, but is imbedded in the rock itself, and consequently is a part of the formation. It is not a single isolated pocket of gold, but has since been found in smaller quantities in other parts of the ledge, and two well authenticated discoveries have been made in other localities on the nothing better.

No man can say at this time what development will do of this mineral belt. Like the Cripple Creek belt, it has been neglected. That the indications on the surface are excellent no one can deny. Systematic prospecting is almost certain to develop some good low grade copper mines if nothing bettre.

In conclusion, I will say that I believe the entire belt is well worth prospecting in a careful and systematic manner. More than 1,000 claims have been staked. If assessment work is done on them all some one is almost certain to find a pay mine.

"In conclusion, we will say that, in our judgment, present development does not justify any mad stampede to the copper district, but it does justify the intelligent and sytsematic prospecting which we confidently believe will disclose profitable mines."

NEGROES VISIT MR. McKINLEY.

They Ask His Help in Improving the Condition of the Negro Race.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Executive Committee of the National Afro-American Council, now in session here, called at the White House to-day and presented to the President an address, in which he was asked to use his good offices in presenting to Congress the subject of the recent lynchings of colored men in the Carolinas, that the perpetrators may be brought to justice. The recent trouble in Illinois also was called to his attention, and in a general way he was asked to exert his influence in all proper ways to improve the condition of the colored race.

At the conclusion of the call, which lasted about fifteen minutes, the delegation withdrew, greatly pleased with their interview.

European Populations.

The publication by The Official Journal of the statistics of the population of France during the year 1897 is not calculated to cheer those interested in the well-being of the country.

From the summary of the report given in the Temps, it appears that the number of births during last year (859,107) was virtually the smallest ever registered in France. With the exception of 1890, the year of the influenza, there have never been so few births since the beginning of the century.

The excess of births over deaths, in a population of over 38,000,000, was only 108,688, and this excess is only due to the fact that the mortality was 90,891 below the average.

The number of marriages in France continues about stationary, so that the diminution of births is due to what the Temps calls the "neo Malthusianism."

It is a remarkable fact that this state of things is confined to France, the increase in the population in the other great countries in Europe being uniformly regular. From a table given in the Temps, it appears that in them the number of births per 1,000 of the population in the decade 1881-90 was almost exactly equal to that of the decade 1841-50—viz., in Germany and Austria, 38 per 1,000, and in England 33 per 1,000. In Italy the number was 37 per 1,000 in the decade 1841-50, and 38 in 1881-90. In France the number in 1841-50 was 27 per 1,000, and in 1881-90 24 per 1,000, and this falling off is still increasing.

Summing up the figures, the Temps states that the German population increases 660,000 every year, that of Austria and Italy about the same number, while Russia increases her population yearly to the extent of a million and a half. Thus France's military strength, her economic strength, and her value as a factor in civilization diminish in proportion as those of rival nations increase.

Not a Good Job.

Hilton—Cutler, you know, is a self-made man.

Wilton—No? Is that so. That accounts for it. He was complaining of a stitch in his side. Funny if he should ravel out all of a sudden.—Boston Transcript.

STECK OVER 40 YEARS' TEST
The "OLD RELIABLE"
No 11 E. 14 ST. N.Y. PIANOS

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Judson Harmon Appointed Receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The Circuit Court of the United States at Cincinnati to-day, on the application of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, appointed Judson Harmon of Cincinnati, ex-Attorney General of the United States, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

C. C. Deming of New York and J. W. Warrington of Cincinnati appeared for the Mercantile Trust Company of New York; Herbert B. Turner for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York, and Edward Colston for the general counsel for the railway company, and consented to the appointment.

Judge Harmon has been general counsel of the company for years, and was a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. His appointment has given great satisfaction, as he is very conversant with the property, and has been, for years associated as counsel for leading railroads and corporations.

It is expected the receivership will be of short duration, as the plan which was promulgated for the reorganization of the property will be speedily consummated. Under this plan ample provision is made for moneys necessary to make substantial improvements on the property which, it is expected, will put it in a position to be profitably and advantageously operated. The plan protects every interest; even to the payment of the coupons due Jan. 1, as the syndicate will pay face value of such coupons in cash on all bonds deposited on the plan.

Edward M. Bacon, President, and William M. Green, Vice President of the company, will continue in their respective offices, and Mr. Greene has been put in charge of operation under the receiver.

The preliminary steps for the receivership preparatory for its absorption into the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under the new plan of reorganization, were taken in the State Superior Court to-day before Judge R. B. Smith. J. M. Warrington and other attorneys of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York filed a suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad for $809,101, due on a loan made last October of $800,000 at 5 per cent. interest. Through Judge Harmon, as counsel for the railroad company, judgment was at once confessed. The Mercantile Trust Company held as collateral $1,640,000 in first mortgage bonds, $25,000,000 in Marietta Branch bonds, and $361,000 in Baltimore and Ohio bonds. The trust company alleged that it demanded payment for this loan, and was refused before bringing suit.

After the railway confessed judgment for over $800,000 before Judge Rufus Smith of the Supreme Court, the attorneys of the trust companies this afternoon appeared in the Federal court and filed the usual application for a receivership based on the action just taken in the State court. After a hearing in Chambers, Judge Thompson appointed Judson Harmon as receiver, to take effect at once.

It was not until 5 P. M. that Judge Harmon qualified as receiver by giving a bond for $100,000, with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company of Baltimore as his surety. There was a lively scene around Judge A. C. Thompson's court from the time that Judge Harmon was appointed at 3 P. M. until he qualified and took possession two hours later. It was currently reported that President Bacon and Vice President Greene would be appointed as the co-receivers. It is understood that the Court was averse to appointing any one who had been connected with the management of the property as receiver, and then the parties interested agreed on Judge Harmon, general counsel for the company.

When the appointment was first announced it was still considered among the probabilities that Vice President Greene might be associated with Judge Harmon, as Mr. Greene has been in charge of the operations of the property for only a few weeks, having come here from Baltimore, where he was General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio. The delay from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M. in Judge Harmon's qualifying was not due so much to conferences over an associate receiver as to the fact that Judge Harmon was not at first disposed to accept the appointment.

Judge Harmon is the senior member of the law firm of Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadley, and remains in the practice of law, as he does not expect this receivership to continue longer than to next March, and probably not half that long. He was on the Superior bench here for years.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The answer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the ancillary petition of the Mercantile Trust Company of Baltimore in the foreclosure and receivership proceedings was filed in the United States court here o-day. It is a confession of judgment of the $18,836,000 debt represented by the consolidated mortgage bonds, and states that there are held in the sinking fund established for former issues $4,147,224 of the bonds of 1872, and $6,489,988 of the bonds of 1874, a total of $10,637,212.

The assets and affairs of the company are submitted to the court's hands, according to the complainants, to be disposed of according to its judgment. The answer is in line with the company's policy throughout these proceedings, the ultimate result of which is expected to be a formal sale and reorganization of the property.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 31.—Judge Morris, in the United States Circuit Court, signed an order to-day extending indefinitely the authority of Receivers Cowen and Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its many branches. The object of the order is to facilitate the reorganization of the company. Within a week or ten days the decree of foreclosure will probably be signed, and this will be the beginning of the end. Owing to the vast interests involved, and the enormous amount of detail that has to be attended to, at least two months will elapse before the control of Receivers Cowen and Murray will end.

Though the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway and the Central Ohio Railroad will practically be merged in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under the reorganization plans, it was learned to-day that the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern will not be removed from Cincinnati to Baltimore. There are some difficulties in the way of this which cannot be overcome. The officers of the three companies will be identical, although the organizations will be maintained to comply with the laws.

Northern Pacific Land Case.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—Arguments have been made in the District Court in the case of Edward H. McHenry and others, as receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, against the St. Paul and Duluth Railway Company, involving title to nearly 100,000 acres of land. Judges Bunn and Otis sat together in the case. The case before the court is to determine the rights of the two companies to the lands, concerning which the two land grants are conflicting. The question was submitted to the court.

Old Taverns in Boston.

From The Boston Transcript.

The very oldest building now standing in Boston which did duty as a tavern in the remote history of the city is the familiar old structure which still bears the figures on its easterly side, 1690, and makes the southeasterly corner of Faneuil Hall Square, now occupied by a fish dealer, but which for a great many years was a noted grocery store. The next oldest is the John Hancock House, in Corn Court, which occupies the site on which the first tavern was built, in 1634, and known in the oldest record of Boston's public houses as Cole's Tavern. In an account of a celebration by a tea party of patriotic ladies of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the famous Revolutionary tea party, given by a leading city newspaper, it is stated that the ancient building was once known as the Bite Tavern. I think the writer was mistaken, as the original Bite Tavern was the "Bite of Logan," so called, which yet remains standing and is occupied on the first floor as a provision store, just beyond the corner of Change Avenue and directly in the rear of the 1890 building. This was a noted place for early marketmen to take a "bite" and "suthin' else," and a great resort for checker players to "play for the drinks," in years long gone past.

HAVANA READY FOR CHANGE

No Demonstrations of Disorder by Spaniards or Cubans.

POLICE FORCE REORGANIZATION

Four New Military Departments Created—Three Regiments to Sail for Cuba at Once.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The city is quiet, and the Cuban indignation at the American authorities forbidding demonstrations is subsiding. There have been no incidents of disorder, and Major Gen. Brooke is confident that Sunday will pass peacefully.

A general order was issued to-day, taking over the Spanish telegraph and telephone lines.

The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Rapido and the Spanish torpedo boats Marques Ensenada, Dalicia, Marques Molins, and Diego Velasquez sailed to-day for Spain, by way of Martinique. The Rapido had on board Admiral Manterola, the Spanish naval commander, and the Patriota, another Spanish auxiliary cruiser, takes the Spanish naval officials.

The arsenal here was occupied by Americans to-day, and Morro Castle and Cabanas were occupied, according to programme, last night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The prospects for a peaceful change of administration in Havana have brightened very much as a result of the energetic measures taken by the War Department and the army officers in charge of Havana to prevent trouble. Advices to this effect appear in a cablegram received to-day by Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn from Gen. Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, in which, after referring to some routine matters, he says: "There will be no breach of order; of that I am assured. You may rest assured that there has been nothing beyond the usual in a city of this size."

The War Department is also informed that Gen. Ludlow, in charge of Havana City, is proceeding with vigor to organize the police force there to replace the dismissed Spanish force known as the Orden Publico. After examining a number of applicants for appointment, he has selected and appointed 1,000 Cubans. He is being assisted in his task of recasting the police force by Capt. McCullagh, late Superintendent of the New York police force, who is serving him in a purely advisory capacity. General Ludlow has discovered, to his surprise, that there never was a detective force in Havana, so he has called in an expert member of the New York Detective Burcau, to organize a corps for Havana immediately.

The War Department is confident that there will be an adequate force of troops in the island to carry out its plans, and to maintain order. Adjt. Gen. Corbin has prepared a statement showing that to-morrow, when the Spanish flag comes down, there will be an American army in Cuba numbering 33,914 men, made up of 32,458 enlisted men and 1,456 officers. These are distributed among the existing provinces as follows: In Havana Province, 16,914; Pinar del Rio, 2,100; Matanzas, 3,654; Santa Clara, 2,436; Puerto Principe, 1,405; Santiago, 7,405.

To simplify the administration of military affairs and prevent possible conflict of authority, the War Department to-day issued an order creating four new military departments in Cuba, namely, Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara, and Puerto Principe, bounded by the provincial boundaries of the same name. Three departments have been heretofore established—Santiago, Havana, and the City of Havana—so that the island now stands divided into seven distinct military departments, each under the command of an army officer independent of the others, but all responsible to Gen. Brooke, the Military Governor of the entire island. Gen. Lee already commands the Department of Havana Province; Gen. Wood the Department of Santiago, and Gen. Ludlow the Department of the City of Havana. To-day's order assigns officers to command the remaining departments. The order is addressed to Gen. Brooke at Havana, and states that by direction of the President the following geographical military departments are established: The Department of Pinar del Rio, the Department of Matanzas, the Department of Santa Clara, the Department of Puerto Principe, and the Department of the Province of Havana, whose limits will include the Island of Pines.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis is assigned to the command of the Department of Pinar del Rio, Major Gen. James H. Wilson to the Department of Matanzas, Major Gen. J. C. Bates to the Department of Santa Clara, and Brig. Gen. L. H. Carpenter to the Department of Puerto Principe.

Orders have been issued for the dispatch of additional troops to Cuba to assist in the maintenance of good government there. The orders are addressed to Major Gen. J. H. Wilson, commanding the First Army Corps, with headquarters at Macon, Ga. The Secretary of War directs that the headquarters of the corps, originally fixed at Cienfuegos, Cuba, be changed to Matanzas, and that Gen. Wilson, with his headquarters, and the Eighth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and the Third Kentucky Volunteer Infantry be put in readiness for transportation to Cuba, fully armed and equipped for field service, and supplied with thirty days' rations and forage in addition to that required for the journey.

In a subsequent order Gen. Wilson was directed to proceed, with his headquarters and equipment, from Macon to Savannah in time to embark on the transport Panama. The Eighth Massachusetts and Third Kentucky will embark from Savannah on transports to be provided, and the One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana will proceed to Charleston, one battalion at a time, and embark on the Saratoga, which ship will convey the regiment to Cuba in three trips.

GEN. BROOKE TO THE CUBANS.

The Purposes of the United States Explained in a Proclamation.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—A proclamation by Major Gen. John R. Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, will be issued to-morrow to the people of the island. It is as follows:

"Coming among you as the representative of the President, in furtherance and in continuation of the humane purpose with which my country interfered to put an end to the distressing conditions in this island, I deem it proper to say that the object of the present Government is to give protection to the people and security to person and property; to restore confidence; to encourage the people to resume the pursuits of peace; to build up waste plantations; to resume commercial traffic, and to afford full protection in the exercise of all civil and religious rights.

"To this end, the protection of the United States Government will be directed, and every possible provision will be made to carry out these objects through the channels of civil administration, although under military control.

"In the interest and for the benefit of all the people of Cuba, and those possessed of rights and property in the island, the civil and criminal codes which prevailed prior to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty will remain in force, with such modifications and changes as may from time to time be found necessary in the interest of good government.

"The people of Cuba, without regard to previous affiliations, are invited and urged to co-operate in these objects by the exercise of moderation, conciliation, and goodwill, one toward another, and a hearty accord in our humanitarian purposes will insure a kind and beneficent government.

"The Military Governor of the island will always be pleased to confer with those who may desire to consult him on matters of public interest."

The text of this proclamation has been cabled to Washington and approved.

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR HAVANA.

Miss Molina Sails for the Cuban Capital to Establish One.

An American school will soon be opened in Havana, where the pupils will be tutored by American methods and exclusively in the English tongue. Miss Frances Molina, who has the honor of founding the school, is a Cuban-born girl, but was educated in this country, and is a graduate of the New York Normal College. She has for some years been a teacher of Spanish in this city, in the public and private schools. She sailed for Havana yesterday on the City of Washington.

Miss Molina said that thirty-six pupils have already been entered in the school, and applications have been received from several hundred others, among them Spanish residents of the Cuban capital, who are eager to have their children tutored by American methods.

In reply to inquiries, Miss Molina stated that her desire was to have the school become as public as possible, and with the large enrollment now assured, she hoped to see the cost of tuition reduced to a minimum. Several assistants are associated with her in the work, and as fast as they are needed others will be engaged. Each must be thoroughly familiar with Cuban character and speech, and of duly accredited standing in American educational work. A large quantity of American text books and modern school supplies was shipped several days ago to Havana, where such articles are not easily obtained.

ASSISTANCE FOR GEN. BROOKE.

War Department Thinks the Governor of Cuba Will Need a Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The War Department has come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to afford Gen. Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, the assistance of a special Cabinet, approaching in functions the late autonomous Cabinet of Cuba, in the administration of the civil affairs of the island. It has not been decided whether the Cabinet, when appointed, shall be made up of army officers specially detailed, or whether assistants shall be called in. One of the most difficult questions to be solved at short notice by the War Department relates to the collection of taxes in Cuba. The importance of this subject will be realized from the statement just made to the War Department that there are taxes to the amount of $1,000,000 already due and uncollected, while by the end of the current fiscal year the arrears will be $4,000,000. Two methods are under consideration to collect these taxes. The first is to appoint an officer of the army, probably of the pay corps, to collect the taxes. The second method is to continue temporarily, under a special arrangement, the tax gathering plan pursued by the Spanish Government, which contracted with the Spanish Bank of Havana to collect the amount of taxes agreed upon, authorizing the bank to collect an additional sum of 5 per cent. to defray the cost of collection. The bank has branches in every province in the island, with a thoroughly organized staff of collectors.

Bodies of Dead Soldiers Sent Home.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Adjutant General of the army received a telegram to-day from Gen. Wood, at Santiago, announcing the departure of the transport Berlin, with the remains of Acting Assistant Surgeon Harry A. Danforth, Private N. H. Isler, Seventh Infantry, and Privates Henry Sullivan, John W. Kyte, and M. J. Desmond, Ninth Massachusetts.

More Ships for Spanish Troops.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Fourteen steamers are now on their way to Havana to repatriate the Spanisn troops remaining in Cuba.

Spanish Generals' Secret Meeting.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The report of a meeting of a dozen Spanish Generals, the purpose of which has not been divulged, has been confirmed by a member of the Cabinet, who does not deny the importance of the occurrence.

Sagasta and Castelar Convalescent.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Señors Sagasta and Castelar are now convalescent. The former will be able to leave his room to-day.

PROCLAMATION TO FILIPINOS.

Efforts to Prevent a Clash and the Consequent Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Upon full consideration the authorities here have decided to adhere to their original intention and withhold from publication the proclamation to be addressed to the Filipinos by Gen. Otis, the military commander of the islands, until the document has been published at Manila.

The proclamation is very long, going in great detail into conditions in the islands and outlining as far as possible at this time the intentions of the Administration at Washington toward the people of the archipelago, the keynote being the strong intimation conveyed that the whole future happiness and welfare of the islanders depends upon their conduct now.

The proclamation was prepared with great care, and gone over in the Cabinet and then mailed to Gen. Otis. That was about a week ago. Events of recent occurrence made Secretary Alger believe that the situation in the Philippines might be relieved of strain to a considerable degree by a speedy announcement of the purposes of the Government of the United States, and therefore the entire proclamation was cabled to Gen. Otis about four days ago. This was a costly proceeding, but one believed to be fully warranted by the belief that it might result in averting a hostile clash between the American forces and the Filipinos and consequent loss of life.

Gen. Corbin said this afternoon that he had no expectation of hearing anything from Gen. Otis respecting the situation at Iloilo before to-morrow night at the earliest. He based that judgment on the last cable message received from Gen. Otis.

GERMANS SEEK AN "OPEN DOOR."

Equal Commercial Opportunities in Our Dependencies Desired.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, in its annual report, expresses the hope that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands will be opened to the commerce of the world on equal conditions, like the German and British colonies.

In view of the reports from Puerto Rico to the effect that a number of plantations have been destroyed since the Spaniards retired, the Chamber requested the Imperial Government to ask the Government at Washington to take steps to afford efficient protection to German property, which is considerable there.

REVENUE CUTTERS NEEDED.

Capt. Shoemaker Asks that Two Be Built for Use in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Capt. C. F. Shoemaker, Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service, has made a report to Secretary Gage as to the necessity of establishing a revenue cutter service in Puerto Rico for the protection of the customs and navigation laws of the United States. Capt. Shoemaker recommends that two revenue cutters be built for the island, costing from $165,000 to $175,000 each, and that one be stationed at San Juan and the other at Ponce. He says that these vessels, owing to peculiar conditions, should be constructed on entirely different lines from those now in the service, and he also recommends that a coaling station be established at Guanica. Capt. Shoemaker says that the shores of the island are indented with numerous bays, shallow harbors, and inlets, and in this respect are peculiarly adapted to smuggling operations. During his recent trip the Captain visited Santiago and other Cuban ports, and says that in his judgment several cutters will be required to enforce the laws against smuggling in Cuba.

A Feast for Railroad Men.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Jefferson City will soon tender a banquet to the officers of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company. The affair will in a measure testify to the appreciation felt by the citizens of the capital city for the handsome new passenger station that the company has built here at a cost of $35,000. The building is practically completed, and it is the finest station on the entire Gould system. It is something that Jefferson City has desired for the last quarter of a century, as the old shack that did duty as a station was an eyesore. Jefferson City will appreciate the new station all the more when it is known that she got it by a scratch. A year ago there were three capital cities on the lines of the Gould system that wanted new stations. One was Little Rock, Ark.; one was Topeka, Kan., and the third was Jefferson City. Just what decided that matter in favor of Jefferson City is not known, but that it was decided in favor of the Missouri capital is evidenced by the new station. Its construction has brought about an era of extraordinary good feeling for the Missouri Pacific, and a banquet will be spread for the officials of the company some time shortly after the holidays that will eclipse anything of the kind ever before undertaken in Jefferson City. All of the officers, from President George Gould down, will be invited.

B. Altman & Co.

Make the following Important Offerings for TUESDAY, January 3d:

LADIES' CLOAKS,

TAILOR COATS OF CLOTHS OR CHEVIOTS, SILK LINED,

$6.25, $7.75, $10.50 & $14.50

40,000 YARDS OF ORGANDIES.

THE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS ARE MOST DESIRABLE, IN MANY CASES EXCLUSIVE, AND ARE PRINTED ON FRENCH ORGANDIE.

31 INCHES WIDE, ... 12c. PER YARD.

(Tables, Rear of Rotunda.)

LADIES' EVENING GLOVES.

IN HELIOTROPE, NILE GREEN, BLUE, PRIMROSE, TAN-CLAIR AND PINK, AS FOLLOWS:

12-Button Length, $1.00 reduced from $1.85 & $2.45
16 " " 1.25 " " 2.35 " 2.75
20 " " 1.50 " " 2.85 " 3.25

MANUFACTURED BY TRÉFOUSSE & CO.

Also will offer on Tuesday and succeeding days,

HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND BLANKETS,

including a large quantity of Table Cloths and Napkins, in new and dainty designs, expressly made for them.

LINEN TABLE CLOTHS:
2x2 yards, . . $1.40 and $2.00 Each.
2x2½ " . . . 1.80 " 2.50 "
2x3 " . . . 2.15 " 3.00 "

LINEN NAPKINS:
Dinner Size, . $2.00, $2.40 and $3.00 Dozen.
Breakfast " . . . 1.60 " 2.10 "

LINEN SHEETS, PILLOW CASES and TOWELS:
100 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Sheets, large Size, value $6.00 to $8.00 per pair, at . $4.50
200 Pairs Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches; value $1.50 per pair, at . $1.25
500 Dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels, value $4.00 and $4.50 per dozen, at . . . $3.00
125 Dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels, value $6.00 per dozen, at $4.50

BED SPREADS:
500 Large Size Bed Spreads, value $1.00 and $1.25 each, at . . . . 82c. and 92c.

BLANKETS FOR DOUBLE BEDS:
$3.90, Value $5.00 $4.90, Value $6.00 $5.40, Value $7.00

B. Altman & Co.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

SALE OF AUXILIARY VESSELS.

Mayflower First of Those to Go Under Mr. Long's Order.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Long has determined to begin the sale of such vessels of the auxiliary navy as are not considered fit for the naval service.

The vessels are not seaworthy, nor in bad repair, nor structurally weak. On the contrary, most of them are modern vessels of excellent type, high speed, and splendidly appointed, but were built as pleasure craft, and therefore are lacking in many things that go to make up naval vessels. Few of them, for instance, have watertight bulkheads, and most of their machinery is too much exposed for safety in action.

The first of the vessels to be disposed of will be the Mayflower, formerly owned by Ogden Goelet. Before being sold her battery will be removed. She is now in Havana, and orders to-day were sent to her to come North.

To Replace Burned Army Clothing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of War has decided that whenever articles of clothing of enlisted men have been destroyed to prevent contagion a gratuitous issue of such articles of clothing will be made to such enlisted men upon the certificate of the officer who has personal knowledge of the facts.

Sterilized Water for Field Armies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—An army medical board has been directed to consider the best method of sterilizing water for troops in the field and to report the result of its investigations on the subject as soon as possible to the Secretary of War.

Volunteer Sailors Ordered Released.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Secretary Long has ordered that about 800 sailors, volunteers who enlisted solely for the war, be mustered out. Only about 200 of the volunteers are now left in the service. The department made this order reluctantly, for the effect will be to compel many vessels to be put out of commission at a time when they are needed, but, under the law, the Secretary had no discretion in the matter.

Army Orders Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The following named officers of the Volunteer Army have been honorably discharged: Capt. William J. Hardee, Third United States Volunteer Engineers; First Lieut. Morland Carter, Fifth Massach

DAWES ON THE CURRENCY

Controller Discusses Reform at Chicago Commercial Club.

INDORSES PRESIDENT'S PLAN

Argues that It Should Pass Into Law Before Any of the Banking Bills Are Considered.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, was the guest of the Commercial Club this evening, and delivered an address on "Currency Reform." He said in part:

"In the election of 1896 the chief issue before the American people for settlement was that of the maintenance of the gold standard, and a sound Governmental currency. The commercial crisis of 1893, with the consequent reduction in Governmental revenues, had developed an inherent weakness in our present monetary system which before that time had been latent.

"This was largely due to two causes: First, the disproportion existing between demand governmental currency liabilities and the gold held by the Treasury for their redemption; second, the fact that these demand currency liabilities, like greenbacks, being once redeemed in gold, could be paid out again for Government expenses, thus making possible a further presentation for gold redemption and creating what has become commonly known as 'the endless chain.'

"The question now before the Congress of the United States is that of the proper interpretation into law of the voice of the people expressed in 1896 in favor of sound money and the gold standard. The President of the United States has, in two successive annual messages to Congress recommended a plan by the adoption of which the Government can protect properly its outsanding currency liabilities and break the endless chain without contracting the currency or seeking assistance from private corporations in meeting its obligations of gold redemption.

"The lessening of the disproportion between the demand currency liabilities and the gold in the Treasury with which to redeem them, for the accomplishment of which surplus governmental revenues seemed one year ago absolutely essential, has been brought about by the financial operations of the Treasury incident to the war, and by the growing confidence of the people in the stability of the gold standard which has led them to freely deposit gold in the Treasury in exchange for notes.

"As pointed out in the President's last message, the proportion of net gold holdings to demand currency liabilities of the Treasury Nov. 1, 1898, was 26.35 per cent., as compared with 16.96 per cent. on Nov. 1, 1897. Recognizing these conditions, the President, in his last annual message to Congress, makes a recommendation which, if enacted into law, would break the endless chain and still further strengthen the condition of Governmental currency already so greatly improved by the Treasury operations of the last year. His words are as follows:

"'In my judgment, the present condition of the Treasury amply justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund, from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.'

"The words of his recommendation in 1897 were 'that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold the notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is obvious duty.'

"This is the interpretation placed by the President of the United States upon the nature of the demand of the people in 1896 for monetary reform, and while not defying, as his message shows, the necessity of other legislation which he leaves to the wisdom of Congress, he strongly urges its enactment into law. Before the consideration of any of the banking bills upon which there is such diversity and conflict of both expert and popular opinion, this plain, practical, and simple solution of the Governmental currency situation suggested by the President should pass into law. To his plan, easily comprehenied by the great body of our citizens, all those in favor of currency reform should give their unqualified and loyal support.

"To press the consideration of other proposed remedies at this time will prove a hindrance and obstruction to the adoption of this recommendation, which is plainly a step in advance. After this recommendation is enacted into law, those who have what seems to them a more complete remedy can then present it for consideration.

"There are many sincere and able men who maintain that the Government can, to its own advantage and for the common good, avail itself indirectly of the note-issuing function of National banks. They believe that this can be accomplished by removing the present restriction requiring as security for banknotes the specific deposit of Government bonds, so that the banks will assume the burden of gold redemption of Government notes in order to secure the profit from the issuing of bank circulation to take their place.

"It must be remembered, however, that the present conditions of the revenue, finances, and credit of our Government clearly indicate that there is no excuse to be found in Governmental necessities for any legislation which would be unwise if the interests of the people and the business community alone were considered. If the improvement in Governmental currency could not be secured except by a radical change in banknote currency there would be ground for a demand for the concurrent consideration of Governmental and banking currency legislation. But when the improvement of Governmental currency is possible otherwise the chances for it should not be jeopardized by the refusal of the advocates of bank asset currency to present their case upon its own merits alone.

"At present, among those who favor a system of bank notes secured by the commercial assets of banks there does not seem to be that definite agreement upon and acceptance of terms which will enable any of these plans to receive even the united support of those who believe in the practicability under our banking system of bank asset currency. Some of the plans of one year ago differ from those advocated to-day. The two bills having their source in the House Committee on Banking and Currency differ materially from each other and neither commands the united support of that committee. Each of these bills differs from other plans suggested.

"Evidently time must elapse before even the friends of this particular kind of currency can be united on a measure. I maintain that the fundamental proposition which underlies all present bills providing for bank currency without Government bonds as security, namely, the preference of the note holder over the depositor in the distribution of the assets of an insolvent bank, would work a grave injustice upon the depositor class of the country, with results in the highest degree injurious to the whole community.

"If the preference of the bank asset noteholder over the depositor provided for by pending plans be decided unjust and impracticable, and an additional tax upon circulation be proposed to remove this injustice, new elements of uncertainty are introduced and the question must also be discussed, whether, in new estimates of the tax upon solvent participating banks necessary to make up the losses on the notes, we have any right to assume that all or a large proportion of the sound banks will go into the uncovered note issuing business, and if only a few banks issue notes, how we could prevent that few from being the smallest and weakest banks in the system; and how, if a few banks and weak banks only, issue notes at first, the tax on such circulation to make up losses can be held down so as to invite that general participation in asset note issuing by sound banks for the purpose of profit, which would be essential to the absolute safety of the notes.

"These and many other questions must be settled, and rightly, before the people will consent to the abandonment of the present system under which banknotes are as good as Government notes, whether but one bank or all the banks issue notes. But fortunately for the country and for its business and commercial interests, the discussion and settlement of all these vexed and complicated problems need not stand in the way of true Governmental currency reform as outlined in the two annual messages of the President of the United States.

"In the minds of the people of the country, the issue in 1896 was not the reformation of our present bank-note currency, but the reformation of Governmental currency. I believe that the people and the business interests of this country demand that whatever changes are made in our currency system to break the endless chain and insure the safety of the gold standard should, if possible, be simple and easily understood. They are not now, nor have they been in favor of complicated or radical changes. As they desire stability in the tariff system, so they desire stability in the currency system. While they want improvement in both when necessary, they are not in favor of unnecessary tinkering with either.

"The bank currency plans of one year ago have changed, but the President's recommendation has not changed. The bank currency plans of this year may change, but the value of the recommendation of the President will not be affected. Who is better qualified and who more entitled to our attention as an interpreter of the voice of the American people in 1896 for sound money and the gold standard than he whom the people chose in that great contest as their Chief Magistrate?

"Already the ponderous wheels of industry, so long stilled, are moving. Already work seeks the American workingman. Already the credits of the country so intimately connected with the country's prosperity and yet so sensitive to radical currency legislation are reviving under the influence of improved conditions and of the restored confidence of man in man.

"Let us make no mistakes. Let us take no backward step. Let us all, whether we have this theory or that theory of banking currency, stand at one side for the present until the President's recommendation becomes law and the pledges of the people are redeemed by this great step forward in Governmental currency reform."

The Piano Removal Sale

has proved so satisfactory and is affording such an opportunity to prospective Piano purchasers that we have decided for a short time to continue the unusual prices and terms of this sale, and, to better facilitate the handling of these Pianos, we will for the present remain in possession of the old warerooms, 148 Fifth Ave. Thus in our

New Warerooms, Presbyterian Building,

N. W. corner Fifth Ave. and 20th St., and the old premises, 148 Fifth Ave., we have the finest and most commodious Piano warerooms in New York. We specially invite you this New Year's week. We can sell you the incomparable Knabe or a lower price Piano of reliable manufacture.

Satisfactory Terms Arranged.

WM. KNABE & CO.,

New warerooms, Presbyterian Building, N. W. Cor. Fifth Ave. and 20th St. Old Warerooms, 148 Fifth Ave.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. PETERS.

Impressive Services in Scottish Rite Hall—Movement on Foot to Erect a Monument.

The funeral of Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan, took place last night in Scottish Rite Hall. The hall was filled to crowding, and many floral pieces were received from friends. The body was taken to the hall shortly after noon, and lay in state all the afternoon guarded by a detail from the Old Guard. It was in a massive oak casket, trimmed with silver. Owing to the rain, the casket was carried in a hearse and not on a gun carriage, as had been intended.

The services in the evening began at 8 o'clock. The Rose Croix and attendant lights burned during the services. The actual beginning of the services was the playing of "The Dead March" from "Saul" by an orchestra of thirty pieces under the direction of Charles W. Crowley of the Eighth Regiment Band. The Masonic burial service was then conducted, led by William B. Menthenick of Acanthus Lodge, No. 719, F. and A. M. At the conclusion of this service each of the men engaged in it threw a green twig on the casket, saying "Alas, my brother."

The Temple Quartet, composed of George B. Eddy, George L. Ellard, Hugh McEwen, and Isaac Gorham, then intoned the Lord's Prayer. After that the orchestra played Chopin's Funeral March, and the quartet sang "Peace to the Memory of the Dead."

The burial service of the Scottish Rite Society then took place. The recital was made by Charles H. Reyser, Commander in Chief. The conclusion of this ceremony was marked by the placing of a cross on the casket.

Mr. Ellard then sang "I Am Going Home," accompanied by the organist, Francis Barrett. The supplementary Scottish Rite service then followed, with the recital by William Homan. At its conclusion each of the participants placed a rose on the casket, saying at the same time "Symbol of resurrection and immortality, rest thou here." The quartet then sang "Farewell."

At this time the Old Guard detail marched in to take positions on guard by the side of the casket. They stood at attention while a prayer was said. A bugler then sounded "taps," and the lights in the hall were extinguished with the exception of a few. A last look at the body was then taken. The Mecca Shrine members were first to walk past, then coming the city officials present, the Scottish Rite members, and the members of other lodges and societies, as well as other friends of the deceased. It was about 10 o'clock when the services ended and the body was placed in a hearse.

It was the intention to have a funeral march to the Grand Central Station, but the bad weather interfered with this plan. An escort of police under Inspector Thompson accompanied the hearse, which went through Twenty-ninth Street and down Lexington Avenue. The casket was placed on a train, which left at midnight for St. John, N. B.

Among those present were Mayor Van Wyck, Controller Coler, District Attorney Gardiner, William Brookfield, James J. Martin, C. H. T. Collis, City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, President Grout of Brooklyn, President Haffen of the Bronx, President Bowley of Queens, and President Feeney of Richmond. The only relatives of President Peters present were his niece Miss Peters and a cousin, Mrs. Daniel McClellan.

A movement has been started by Register Fromme to erect a monument to the memory of Mr. Peters. Mr. Peters died on the night that he was to be re-elected Potentate of Mecca Temple, and Charles A. Benedict was chosen to succeed him. Immediately after Mr. Benedict had taken his seat, Register Fromme arose, and after delivering a eulogy on the dead man, suggested that every member of the temple, which is the largest lodge of shriners in the country, contribute not more than $1 toward a fund to erect a monument to Mr. Peters.

The idea was received with acclaim, and as there are 2,900 members in the lodge, a sufficient sum for the purpose is expected. It is also the intention of the Shriners to purchase a burial plot in some large cemetery where members can be buried, and there it is proposed to erect the monument to Mr. Peters. Circulars will be sent to every member, and Register Fromme said yesterday that not a member would fail to respond.

CONGRESSMAN DINGLEY ILL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Representative Dingley of Maine, who has been confined to his rooms for several days, is threatened with pneumonia.

He was attacked on Wednesday last with the grip, and has since been ill enough to require the attendance of a trained nurse, but there were no indications of a change in the disease until the last call to-night of his physician, Dr. H. B. Deale. This call was made about 11 o'clock, and afterward the doctor said that there were very strong symptoms of pneumonia. He added that there was at present nothing alarming in Mr. Dingley's condition.

CHICAGO POLICE WORK.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Chief Kipley submits the following statistics on the work performed by the Police Department during the year: Total number of arrests, 75,163; fines imposed in police courts, $210,758; number of persons held to criminal court, 3,150; number of persons sentenced in criminal court, 1,024; amount of property reported lost or stolen, as estimated by owners, $406,312.65; amount of stolen property recovered and turned over to owners, $367,129.13; fugitives from justice traced to and arrested in other cities and brought back by Chicago officers, 61; fugitives from justice arrested in Chicago and turned over to authorities in other cities, 128; paroled prisoners arrested for violation of parole and on other criminal charges and returned to jail, 187; killed and 187 injured in the discharge of duty.

The percentage of stolen property recovered and turned over to owners is larger than ever in the history of the department, and the number of convictions on criminal charges is unusually large.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Composers, Players, Singers, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

Some naïve criticisms have been made recently by papers not published in New York on the supposed fact that most of the leading artists of the Metropolitan Opera House company sing in languages with which they are not acquainted. The truth is that M. Plançon, who does not speak German, learned the rôle of the Landgrave in "Tannhäuser" in the original and sang it by rote. As M. Plançon knows the same part in French and Italian, he probably had some idea of what he was uttering.

As for the other artists, most of them are remarkably clever linguists. The Messrs. de Reszke, who are Poles, speak French, German, Italian, and Russian fluently and English fairly. Mme. Sembrich, also a Pole, speaks French, German, Italian, and English, and is tolerably well acquainted with Russian. Mme. Eames and Mme. Nordica, Americans, speak French, German, and Italian. Mme. Melba, Australian, speaks French and Italian and knows some German. Mme. Lehmann, German, speaks French, English, and Italian. Mme. Mantelli, Italian, speaks French, and has lately studied German. Anton van Rooy, Dutch, speaks French and German fluently and is rapidly learning English. Henri Albers, Dutch, speaks French and German well. Signor Campanari, Italian, speaks French and English. Mr. Bispham, American, speaks German and knows some Italian. In fact, of the principal members of the company, only Messrs. Maurel, Saleza, and Salignac speak no English, and the first is learning it. All three know Italian. Ernest Van Dyck, Belgian, speaks German, French, and some English. Andreas Dippel, German, speaks English very well. It is a rare thing to find an opera singer who does not speak any language but his own.

"Methinks there be six Juliets in the field." In writing of the number of Juliets in Mr. Grau's company (in an article in another part of this paper) the writer inadvertently omitted the name of Suzanne Adams, who will be heard in the part on Wednesday night. The company also contains five Marguerites, three Brünnhildes, three Carmens, three Elsas, three Ortruds, three Violettas, five Fausts, three Tristants, three Siegfrieds, four Lohengrins, and two Otellos. And it is said that at a pinch little Mlle. Bauermeister can sing any part, even Mephistopheles.

No one who sat in the great audience of Monday night at the Metropolitan Opera House and listened to Jean de Reszke and Marcella Sembrich singing in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" could have imagined the curious little comedy of operatic life which was enacted in the first meeting of the two artists on the stage that evening. Six years ago the two sang the same parts in Monaco. When the final curtain fell on the tomb scene they said to each other (in their native Polish, probably) "Au revoir." The next time they saw one another was when they met in the first act of the opera on the stage on Monday night. There had been no rehearsals, and as M. de Reszke came down the stage he said in an undertone: "Well, how do you do?" The authority for this tale is Mme. Sembrich.

A "golfy" young woman at the opera the other night, after hearing one of Mme. Sembrich's high notes, said: "She played that note with a lofter."

The principal reason why the de Reszkes do not sing at Beyreuth is that Mme. Cosima Wagner insists that they must be there one month in advance of the festival for rehearsal. To gratify her wish they would have to give up their London engagement. M. Jean de Reszke's present slight increase of flesh is the result of a fall about a month ago. He hurt his knee so that he has been unable to take his customary exercise.

Lilli Lehmann is one of the most conscientious hard workers on the operatic stage. Although she sung Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre" on Wednesday night, she spent all day Thursday at the opera house rehearsing "Don Giovanni."

Engenio Sorrentino, conductor of the Banda Rossa, is on his way to this country, having sailed from Naples on the Ems on Friday. The band has been reorganized, and will give concerts again this Winter.

Why do musical managers in making programmes use such expressions as "concerto for pianoforte in minor"? There is no such thing as a pianoforte in A minor. "Concerto in A minor for pianoforte" is just as easy to write, and it makes sense. Furthermore, why is it necessary to give four musical performances on Friday, when there are none at all on Thursday? Are these people so confident of their own powers of attraction that they think they can steal each other's audiences?

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Some of the compositions which took the Pittsburg Art Society's prizes were played at a recent concert in Pittsburg. The Times of that city said:

Ad. M. Foerster's symphonic piece, "Prelude to Goethe's Faust," which was awarded the first prize by the Art Society in this season's competition "for the best original work in overture form by composers living in Pittsburg and vicinity," had been industriously rehearsed by Mr. Herbert and by Mr. Foerster himself, and its initial rendition before the members of the society whose liberality had encouraged its composition was a careful and intelligent one. It has not quite the elements of a perfect overture because, written as it is in C major, it is open slightly to an allegation of monotony. It is in the main, however, a very satisfactory overture; and was generously received by the critical audience. Mr. Foerster, in response to an imperative call, was compelled to appear at the footlights and bow his thanks. The composer said privately that he was very well satisfied with the care that the orchestra had given his production, and with the reception that had been accorded it by musical Pittsburg.

Fidelis Zitterbart's overture, "Richard III.," another of the Art Society's prize winners, is a more brilliant and in many particulars a more harmonious composition than that of Mr. Foerster. It is sharp, brisk, and spirited all the way through, and many of the passages are marked by a brilliancy combined with daintiness that makes it most charming. Like Mr. Foerster's composition, that of Mr. Zitterbart was received with a most gratifying degree of approval, and he, too, was compelled to appear on the stage and make acknowledgment of the warm applause that was given his work.

The Ellis Opera Company, under the direction of Mr. Charles A. Ellis, will begin a season of three weeks at the Boston Theatre Monday evening, Jan. 23. Performances will be given on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday evening, and at Saturday matinees.

David Bispham has published some interesting facts about Liza Lehmann's strangely successful song cycle, "In a Persian Garden." He writes: "I must tell you about its first performance. It was written about three years ago, and two years ago last Summer it was first produced at the house of Mrs. Goetz, in London, the quartet being Mme. Albani, Miss Hilda Wilson, Ben Davies, and myself. Among the many distinguished listeners was Mme. Emma Eames. It was performed with great success, but was not given again until the next Winter at St. James's Hall, London. I had the pleasure of introducing the work to America, and last Winter at about this time we performed it in New York, Victor Harris presiding at the piano, and the quartet being the same as to-day—Mrs. Ford, Miss Hall, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and myself. The first performance was given at a private concert at Mr. Kelly's house, the second at the Waldorf-Astoria for a charity, and that gave it a start upon a career truly phenomenal. I have just received the last of Liza Lehmann's things. 'The Ballad of Young Lochinvar' is for baritone solo and chorus; a fine and strong thing it is, too; Scotch in character, as it should be. As I have said before, Liza Lehmann was born in Rome, but I am sorry to say that I can give you no information about her musical training, except that I believe she obtained most of it from her mother."

Fanchon Thompson, the latest Carmen at the Opera Comique, Paris, is a Chicago girl and studied two and a half years under Sbriglia. She is also to be heard as Mignon.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Music, a London publication, has this gossip about Edward Lloyd: "Asked why, in the plenitude of his powers, he was bent upon retirement, Mr. Edward Lloyd said: 'I am tired of public life, and much prefer quiet in the country.' Mr. Lloyd is scarcely fifty-three, yet he has been singing since he was eight. People say that the reason he has kept his voice and sings so well is that he never had any training. From choir boy to tenor soloist he passed without any break, beginning at once to sing for two guineas a night. As a boy he had done great things at city dinners, and earned £100 a year before his voice broke. His fee in recent times reached the highest point at the Cincinnati Festival, when he drew £1,350 for five days' work. As to how he has won his position, Mr. Lloyd says: 'To succeed you must have feeling and instinct for music, and work hard. Why have I kept my voice? Because I never thought about it, and never worry or coddle. I married at twenty-three, and have enjoyed the sympathy of my wife during my career.' Mr. Lloyd believes in outdoor exercise, tennis, &c. When not singing he goes to bed at 10, and enjoys an early morning walk or stroll round the golf links. Only once did he wear a muffler, and then he caught cold! The estate which Mr. Lloyd has bought is near Mayfield, which those who have walked or cycled in the weald of Sussex know well for its beauty. He intends to breed stock and enjoy a country life."

One of the London papers says: The present unfortunate dispute concerning next year's season of opera at Covent Garden has at any rate opened our eyes to the fact that opera can be made to pay in London. If, as Mr. Grau asserts, the profits have been for the last two seasons at the rate of 35 per cent., one can understand why the owner of the theatre wishes to have the sole management. But in one respect these profits—if they can be accurately estimated—are disgracefully excessive. The prices of the boxes are ruinous compared with those of any opera house on the Continent, and a guinea or 25 shillings for a stall is sheer extortion, it being always understood that the profits are as above stated. It was said yesterday that a compromise had already been arrived at, but confirmation is lacking.

It has now been decided that Mme. Adelina Patti's and Baron Rolf Cederström's wedding will only be celebrated according to the Roman Catholic rites. The Chaplain to the Legation for Sweden and Norway, (the Rev. J. Palmer,) has now received the decision of the Upsala Ecclesiastical Consistory, which says that the Swedish law prevents it from granting permission to marry a couple for whom banns have not been read in the usual way in a Swedish church. It would, of course, be possible to get a special permission from the Swedish King in the present case, but the contracting parties do not want to have any more trouble in the matter, and will content themselves with the Catholic ceremony.

Jan Block's opera, "La Princesse d'Auberge," was recently produced at the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels. The composer, as well as the playwright, Nestor de Tiéré, are both Belgian artists, and draw entirely from local sources of inspiration. The scene is laid in Brussels 150 years ago, and the whole plot centres on the personality of an artist who, while bound morally to espouse a young and virtuous Flemish maiden, is seduced from his fidelity by the conventional ale-house beauty of brazen manners and correspondingly lax ideas of morality. She, in her turn, is unsuccessfully wooed by a blacksmith, who provokes the artist to a duel as the easiest way of murdering him. The hero before dying repents his folly, and is reconciled with his first love. The music throughout is individual and striking, though largely based on Wagnerian methods.

We may expect performances here within the next eight months by a broken-down Italian opera company. One has just broken loose in the City of Mexico. Its season opened with "Carmen," with Estefania Collamarina in the title rôle, Amelia Sostegin as Michaela, Juan Badaracco as José, and Pedro Bugemali as Escamillo.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Sunday—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

Monday—"Don Giovanni," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M. "The Jolly Musketeer," Harlem Opera House, 8:15 P. M. "Martha," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday—Kaltenborn String Quartet, Chambers Music Hall, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday—"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

Friday—Paur Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. Antoinette Szumowska, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M. Plunket Greene, song recital, Chamber Music Hall, 8 P. M. "Le Nozze di Figaro," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

Saturday—"Tristan und Isolde," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M. Young People's Concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M. "La Favorita," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M. Paur Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

The programme for the week at the opera is as follows: Monday, "Don Giovanni," Mmes. Lehmann, Sembrich, and Nordica, Messrs. Maurel, E. de Reszke, Salignac, and Carbone; Wednesday, "Romeo et Juliette." Mme. Suzanne Adams and Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Plançon; Friday, "Le Nozze di Figaro," with the same cast as before, except that Marie Engle will be the Cherubino; Saturday afternoon, "Tristan und Isolde," with Mme. Lehmann as Isolde and Mme. Schumann-Heink as Brangäne, and the others as before; Saturday night, "La Favorita," with Mme. Mantelli, M. Salignac, M. Plançon, and M. Albers in the chief parts.

"Il Barbiere di Seviglia" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy on Tuesday night, with the first Metropolitan Opera House cast.

The programme for the regular concert at the Opera House this evening is as follows:

Overture, "Oberon" ..... Weber
Recit. and Air, "Ernani" ..... Verdi
Sig. Campanari.
Chanson du Blé ..... Victor Massé
Mons. Plançon.
"Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," "Oberon" ..... Weber
Mme. Lilli Lehmann.
Vorspiel, "Donna Diana" ..... I. N. Van Resnizek
Intermezzo, "Heimchen am Heerd" ..... Goldmark
"Die Allmacht" ..... Schubert
Mme. Lilli Lehmann.
Scene d'Amour ..... } Berlioz
"Romeo et Juliette" ..... }
Grand fete chez Capulet ..... } Bellini
Duo, "Puritani" ..... }
Sig. Campanari and Mons. Plançon.
Huldigung's March ..... Wagner

The third of the series of symphony concerts for young people will be given in Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon next at 2:30. Mr. Arthur Whiting will be the soloist, and will illustrate certain forms characteristic of the piano with a group of short numbers by Schumann. A particularly interesting programme is announced, as follows:

Symphony in F No. 8 ..... Beethoven
Hunting Song ..... } Schumann
The Rider's Story ..... }
Melody ..... }
Little Romance ..... }
Happy Farmer Returning from Work ..... }
Dreaming ..... }
Knight of the Hobby Horse ..... }
Catch Me if You Can ..... }
Slumbering Child ..... }
End of the Song ..... }
Mr. Arthur Whiting.
Hungarian Dances ..... Brahms

Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, who has not been heard in New York in several seasons, will make her reappearance in a piano recital on Friday afternoon, Jan. 6, at 2:30, on which occasion she will play the following programme.

Prélude and Fugue, F major ..... Bach
Fantasia, C minor ..... Mozart
Le Coucou ..... Daquin
La Poule ..... Rameau
Presto ..... Scarlatti
Variations and fugue on a theme of Haendel ..... Brahms
Romance sans Paroles ..... Saint-Saens
Caprice on Alceste ..... Gluck-Saint-Saens
En Route ..... Godard
Nocturne, G major ..... Chopin
Ballade, A flat ..... Chopin
Passepied ..... Max Vogrich
Humoresque ..... Tschaikowsky
Valse Caprice ..... A. Rubinstein

Flotow's melodious opera "Martha" will be revived next week at the American Theatre. No work in the repertoire of the Castle Square Opera Company has proved to be more popular with the patrons of opera in English, for the many favorite ballads and rousing choruses display to fine advantage the vocal excellencies of both principals and ensemble singers. New scenery and fresh, tasteful costumes have been provided for the production, which will doubtless duplicate the success won last Spring when the opera attracted a succession of immense audiences. The cast has been arranged as follows: Lady Harriet, (Martha,) Adelaide Norwood; Nancy, Lizzie Macnichol; Lionel, Joseph F. Sheehan; Plunkett, W. G. Stewart; Tristan, E. N. Knight; Sheriff, Frank Moulan. Mr. Charles O. Bassett will alternate with Mr. Sheehan.

The second concert of the Kaltenborn String Quartet will take place at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme consists of Haydn's G major quartet, selections from two quartets by Kopilon, Henry Holden Huss's trio, opus 4, and Bazzini's quartet, opus 75. Mr. Huss will play the piano part of his own work.

Emil Paur's third symphony concert will take place on Saturday night at Carnegie Hall, and there will be a public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The soloist will be William H. Sherwood, pianist, and the programme follows:

Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral" ..... Beethoven
Concerto in A minor for piano ..... Schumann
Suite Orientale, opus. 20, (first time) .....
M. Iwanoff
Overture, "Carnival Romain" ..... Berlioz

Plunket Greene announces three song recitals, the first on Friday afternoon, at Chamber Music Hall. The other two will take place on Monday, Jan. 9, and Monday, Jan. 16. They will begin at 3 o'clock.

Elliott Schenck will lecture on "Die Walküre" on Wednesday at 4 P. M., at the New York College of Music.

The De Angelis Opera Company, with its comic operetta, "The Jolly Musketeer," will arrive at the Harlem Opera House to-morrow night for one week's stay.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Lohengrin" in the Afternoon and "La Traviata" in the Evening at the Metropolitan.

Those who are fond of making comparisons between the old-fashioned Italian opera and the lyric dramas of Wagner's early period must have found plenty to interest them in yesterday's two performances at the Metropolitan. In the afternoon "Lohengrin" was sung and in the evening "La Traviata." Those who are fond of saying that Italian opera is dead would have found cold comfort in contemplating last night's audience, for it was the largest ever seen in the house on a Saturday night. Operas like "La Traviata" cannot die while such a singer as Marcella Sembrich lives to keep life in them. "Lohengrin" is not a factor in the Wagner controversy, so the fact that the house was packed also at the matinée cannot give any one pain. Both audiences were enthusiastic, and poured out their plaudits with generous hands and voices. The evening audience, however, had the unfailing accompaniment of Italian opera, the shouts of "Bravo." And they were right in their enthusiasm, for of the two performances that of Verdi's well-worn work was the more meritorious.

Owing to the indisposition of Mme. Emma Eames Mme. Frances Saville was called in to sing Elsa. Mme. Saville had not appeared until yesterday, and her name has not been associated here with rôles of this nature. Her impersonation was notable for painstaking effort and correct observance of the traditions rather than for distinct achievement of an individual kind. Her voice is hardly large or warm enough for the more passionate moments of Elsa, but in the tenderer passages, such as the soliloquy on the balcony and the duet with Ortrud, it was quite equal to the demands of the music. In these passages she sang with a pretty quality of tone and judicious phrasing. Her embodiment of Elsa was more successful in bringing out the weakness of the woman than any other feature of the character. It should be added that she made a very pleasing picture.

Mr. Ernest Van Dyck sang Lohengrin for the first time here. His voice was in better condition than it had been at any previous appearance, and consequently his tones were steadier and more musical. But it is quite impossible for any singer with such a bad method to be successful in the delivery of the fluent cantilena which is so plentiful in the part of Lohengrin. Mr. Van Dyck's conception of the rôle was correct and was revealed with fine histrionic skill. Picturesque in action, eloquent in pose and gesture, equipped with full understanding of the composer's purposes, as this tenor is, it is a monstrous pity that he has not any command of the vocal art necessary to the successful employment of his voice as a factor in a lyric impersonation.

Mme. Meisslinger was the Ortrud. She sang with immense vigor, but this resulted in forcing of the voice and plentiful singing out of tune. David Bispham, who was in general a capable Telramund, seemed a little tired in voice. M. Edouard de Reszke was admirable as King Henry, and Mr. Mühlmann was acceptable as the Herald. The chorus sang persistently out of tune. The orchestra played well, and Mr. Schalk conducted with judgment.

Mme. Sembrich's Violetta has already been fully described in these columns. The eminent soprano was in fine voice and spirits last night, and sang superbly. She treated her hearers to a most heartfelt delivery of "Ah fors e lui," and in "Sempre libera" she warbled the ornamental passages with a brilliancy that was fairly dazzling. Of course, the air had to be repeated, and then she injected a sparkling high E into the closing cadence, carrying the gallery quite away. She was called out half a dozen times with tumultuous applause. In the pathetic passages of the subsequent scenes, she sang with deep feeling, and her dying scene was genuinely touching. It is a pleasure to note how swiftly public appreciation has come to Mme. Sembrich. The opera goers of this city seem now to have the catholicity of taste necessary to the full enjoyment of such work as that of M. de Reszke and Mme. Nordica in "Tristan und Isolde," and of Mme. Sembrich in Mozart and Verdi.

M. Salignac was a respectable Alfredo, and Signor Campanari sang the music of Germont excellently. One of the pleasant features of recent opera seasons has been the development of this singer's voice. Vocal skill he has always shown. The minor parts last night were in the same hands as heretofore, and the performance in general was worthy of commendation. Signor Bevignani conducted.

Mme. Lehmann's First Song Recital.

When Maurice Grau arranged with Mme. Lilli Lehmann to become a member of his company, it was with the understanding that she be permitted to give song recitals during her stay in this country. Mme. Lehmann announces the first of these recitals to take place at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 3 o'clock. The programme will consist of the following selections: Schumann—Widmung; Im Westen, Hochlander's Wittwe, Nussbaum; Waldesgespräche, Freiz—Stille Sicherheit; Im Herbst; Lieberstreu. Brahms—Wie bist du Meine Koenigen; Oliebliche Wangen. Beethoven—Adelaide; Clarchen's Gesang aus Egmont.

American Opera for London.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A new light opera by Clifford Page of New York, the composer of the incidental music of "The Cat and the Cherub," and Chester Fernaldo of San Francisco, author of the same, will soon be produced in London. Fernaldo is wintering in this city, and Page is on his way here from America to assist in the production of the opera.

Emil Sauer on the Majestic.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Emil Sauer, the pianist, sailed for the United States on Wednesday, being a passenger on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic.

W. S. PENLEY IN A NEW ROLE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—W. S. Penley, the creator of "Charley's Aunt," reappeared in London at the Royalty Theatre this evening, in a new rôle, which is the drollest seen here in a long time. The play is entitled "A Little Ray of Sunshine." It is by Mark Ambient and Wilton Heriot, and is in three acts. The time is Christmas Eve and the scene an English country house, the holly-decked hall of which furnishes a beautiful picture.

Mr. Penley's rôle is that of an eccentric little old lord, who has made a fortune in Australia and returns to his homestead on the eve of the wedding of his niece to Sir Philip Ashton. The fun centres about his being mistaken for various persons, including a money-lender, who is about to secure the estate for debt.

The first two acts are crowded with laughter-provoking episodes, and the last contains most effective pathos. The lord pays the debt, and his identity is discovered in a pretty scene, enhanced by the singing of carols outside.

Reeves Smith, Julius Foyanton and Jessie Bateman are the principal supporters of Penley.

LEDERER ENGAGES MISS LOFTUS.

Miss Cissie Loftus has decided not to fulfill her contract with Koster & Bial. She made arrangements yesterday with Manager Lederer of the Casino to play an engagement at that house, and will make her first appearance at to-morrow's matinee of "A Dangerous Maid" in the garden scene. She has added to her repertoire imitations of Dan Daly, Edna May and Phyllis Rankin.

Manager Aarons of Koster & Bial's was much surprised last night when he heard that Mr. Lederer had engaged Miss Loftus to appear at his house when she was under contract to play at the music hall. He said he would make an effort tomorrow to prevent her appearance at the Casino. Miss Loftus stated that she had acted under instructions from her attorney, who said she had a right to make the contract with Mr. Lederer under the circumstances.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

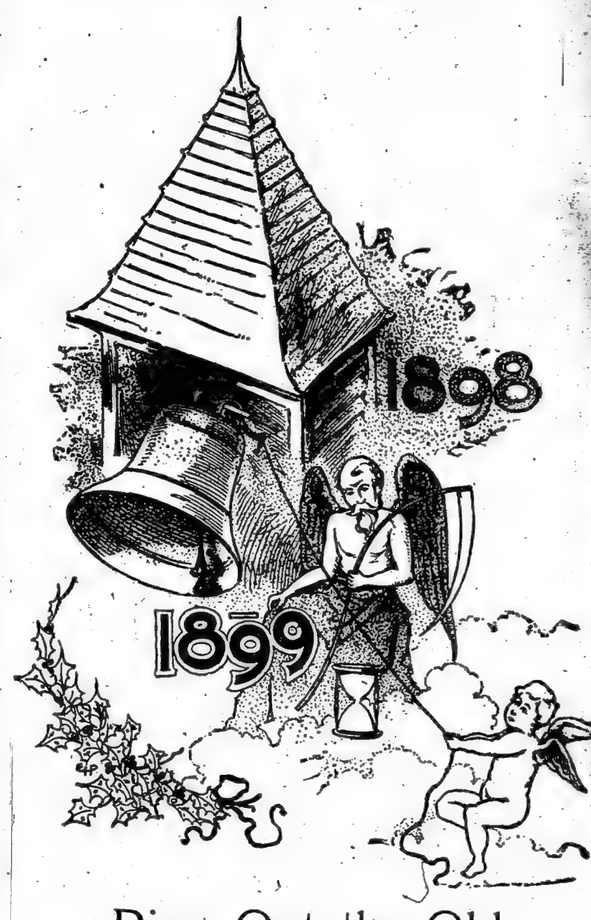

Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New. The King Is Dead! Long Live the King!!

Our farewell to 1898 and salutation to 1899 will be charged with deep economic interest. The first business day of the New Year will mark the beginning of a series of matchless merchandising events that will be sustained until the vast stocks manufactured and gathered for the occasion are sold. The early enthusiasm will centre in the following sales that are scheduled and will occur on Tuesday, January Third, 'Ninety-nine.

Sale of Muslin Underwear.
Sale of Infants' Wear.
Sale of Furs and Wraps.
Sale of Damasks and Towels.
Sale of New Embroideries.
Sale of Spachtel Scarfs and Shams.
Sale of Renaissance Doilies,
Tidies and Scarfs.
Sale of Men's Shirts.
Sale of Dress Goods.

See Details of The Sales in the TIMES Tuesday Morning.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Linens, Housekeeping Goods.

Damask Table Cloths and Napkins,
Linen Sheets, Pillow and Bolster Cases,
Huck Towels and Towellings,

Blankets, Quilts,

Eiderdown Comfortables.

Broadway & 19th Street.

PARKER IN COURT AGAIN.

Frank A. Parker, who has been termed "the king of forgers" by Central Office detectives, and who is connected with prominent families of Chicago, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning for examination. He was arrested Friday on the charge of forging a check for $751 on the German-American Bank, using the name of Schinasi Brothers. Magistrate Mott was inclined to discharge Parker after the examination, as he thought the evidence was insufficient. Upon the request of Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, however, he held Parker for further examination next Tuesday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Lieut. George Perry of the Central Station, who was intimately acquainted with Frank Parker, under arrest in New York for forgery, says that the young man is not wanted in Chicago. "When I heard of his arrest," said the Lieutenant, "I immediately began to investigate his alleged irregular operations here, and learned that we have no cases against him. It seems that some of the big stores had some dealings with him, but they absolutely refuse to prosecute him."

"My son

GERMAN CABINET AT ODDS

Serious Differences Grow from Expulsions of Danes.

THE CHANCELLOR DISAPPROVES

Prince Hohenlohe's Opinions, at Variance with Those of the Emperor, Are Overridden.

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BERLIN, Dec. 31.—From an inside source it is learned that another Cabinet crisis here is approaching. For some time past there have been serious differences of opinion between Emperor William and the imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. In two instances—the question of the highest military court and the Lippe-Detmold succession case—his Majesty yielded, to some extent, to the views of Prince Hohenlohe. This, however, was done more because of the Emperor's affection for the aged Chancellor, whom he calls "Uncle" in private conversation and addresses by the affectionate "du" (thou) than because Prince Hohenlohe's views convinced him.

In several other equally important matters the Prince's views and intentions have been overridden by the Emperor and part of the Cabinet, more especially by Dr. Miquel, the Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance, the Anti-Strike bill, the refusal to sanction the bill to extend the right of political association, and the expulsions of Danes and Austrians from Germany being instances of this. Prince Hohenlohe particularly disapproved of the expulsions of Danes from North Schleswig as barbarous, impolitic, and useless, but they were approved by the Emperor, and the Chancellor, although he has taken pains not to show approval of these ruthless measures, has yielded thus far to his Majesty's views.

The consequences of these expulsions, which were still continued this week, have been to greatly embarrass him, especially in the case of German relations with Austria, and induced the Chancellor to address the Emperor a long autograph letter this week, setting forth in detail the reasons why he disapproves of the expulsions and why, if the home and foreign policy he has hitherto followed in agreement with Emperor William is to be pursued, it will be necessary to discontinue the expulsions. His Majesty thus far has not replied to this letter, but he is expected to do so verbally early next week, or soon after Prince Hohenlohe's return to Berlin.

Baron von Koeller, the reactionary ex-Minister of the Interior and Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, is mainly responsible for the system of expulsions. He is a bitter enemy of Prince Hohenlohe, to whom he attributes his downfall a couple of years ago. The situation thus created is one in which the Chancellor considers he cannot, with self-respect, father the policy of the empire unless the Emperor himself calls a halt, which the people surrounding him do not believe he will do. There is a powerful clique working insidiously, with the aim of rendering the situation more acute and forcing Prince Hohenlohe's retirement, when they believe an out-and-out reactionary Cabinet will be formed, with the reappearance of Baron von Zedlitz in a high position after a disappearance from public life during seven years past, and at the direct command of his Majesty.

It is adduced in support of this belief that Government circles will give, as an explanation of the Emperor's concurrence in Baron von Koeller's wholesale expulsions in North Schleswig, that the political situation there has been for some time much worse than is publicly known, and that the network of a pro-Danish conspiracy had to be forcibly uprooted in order to guarantee the security of the country, and it is further asserted that the Prussian Government, in reply to an interpellation early in the session of the Prussian Diet, will advance evidence of this conspiracy. But, in spite of this, all private reports, newspaper reports, and individual reports agree in pointing out that the situation prior to the expulsions was harmless.

The expulsion of the Danes is already doing considerable harm to German trade, and in Germany exporters are bitterly complaining, and are trying to conciliate their Danish customers. Two well-known Berlin export firms have sent an open letter to their Danish clients, which illustrates the feeling of the commercial classes here. The letter says:

"In view of the excited state of feeling produced among the Danish people by the measures of the Prussian Government, we beg to point out that in wide circles among the Germans this excitement is considered perfectly justifiable. Together with our friends and the great majority of the German Nation, we shall leave nothing undone to endeavor to bring about a repeal of the present severe measures. In the meanwhile we beg you to use your utmost efforts to induce the Danish people not to transfer to the German Nation their resentment against the Prussian Government."

SIX MEN SHOT ON THE ST. PAUL.

Seaman Fired on Drunken Stokers Who Were Breaking Into the Forecastle.

—Arrested at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 31.—A shooting affray has occurred on board the American Line steamer St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, which left New York on Dec. 23 for this port, and which arrived here yesterday.

The shooting was the outcome of an attempt upon the part of the coal trimmers to settle a grudge which they had against the seamen. The latter were in their bunks when the trimmers came on board drunk and broke in the forecastle door.

A sailor, T. Cumming, opened fire and shot five of the coal trimmers in the legs. He also accidentally hit a seaman named "Mat" Walsh. Cumming was arrested, but the trimmers refused to prosecute him. He was arraigned in the police court here this afternoon and remanded. It is expected that he will be released on Monday, as the shooting was in self-defense.

THE GLENAVON'S BOATS FOUND.

Four Men of the Steamer Lost Off Chinese Coast Still Missing.

HONGKONG, Dec. 31.—Two missing boats of the wrecked British steamer Glenavon have been found. The only missing persons now are Chief Mate Nixon, Second Steward Wilson, and two Chinese.

Quartermaster Smith died of exhaustion after swimming to Lin-Ting Island.

The search for the missing continues.

THE PRESIDENCY OF PERU.

Senator Edwardo Romana Is Favored by a Large Majority.

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 31.—The Government has decreed the re-establishment of the habeas corpus act. A private preliminary meeting of the coalition parties will take place to-night.

Senhor Edwardo Romana, the Senator from Arequipa, an engineer by profession and educated in Europe, is the choice of a large majority for the future Presidency.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SITUATION.

Customs and Commercial Union Extended by Imperial Order.

VIENNA, Dec. 31.—The ten years' treaty with Hungary expires to-night at midnight. An imperial autograph letter is published in the Court Gazette to-day directing that the contributions of Austria and Hungary toward the joint expenditure of the empire remain unchanged, and that the customs and commercial union and arrangements of the Austro-Hungarian Bank be extended to Dec. 31, 1899.

Revenue of the United Kingdom.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The revenue of the United Kingdom for the quarter ended Dec. 31, was £28,632,334, ($143,161,670,) an increase of £863,662 ($4,318,310) over 1897, making for the nine months a total of £78,340,468, ($391,702,340,) an increase of £974,348 ($4,871,740.)

Arrested for Threatening an Actress.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A former member of the Gaiety Company and alleged deserter from the army, has been arrested for threatening Ellaline Terriss, the actress, whom for some time past he has been annoying by requests for money.

IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Great Experiment Begins with the New Year—Redmond and Dillon Differ About It.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The new year brings Ireland a great experiment in the initiation of the Local Government act, which really, in many of its features, is an extension of the Emancipation acts and policy.

The fences throughout Ireland are placarded with the addresses of the candidates for membership of the District Councils, which the act establishes, and appeals from landlords and former Grand Jurors are posted beside those of tenant farmers and laborers.

While strict party lines are not yet drawn, there is a distinct line of cleavage. One set, in which the landlord class predominates, hail the scheme as a solution of the Irish problem and promising to legislate solely for the good of the people. The other set, chiefly the laboring class, promises to work in the new positions along the old lines for the realization of home rule.

The Irish leaders are divided, as usual. John Redmond advises the people to accept the new departure in good faith, arguing that a successful administration of the act will lead to an extension of self-government. John Dillon exhorts his followers to continue home rule agitation in the Councils.

But, whether the cause be the year's unusual prosperity, as shown by the banks' and railroad receipts, the statistics of the fisheries, linen, or whisky industries, or the Government's concessions, political agitation is at the lowest ebb in years past. Many Irishmen deem it impolitic to assail the Government while Parliament has before it bills providing for the establishment of a Catholic University and a Board of Agriculture. The prospect of the former seems to have had a most soothing effect on the clerical agitators.

THE CZAR'S LATEST FAD.

His Study Papered with Caricatures of Himself from Foreign Press.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg, after a long holiday in the Crimea. Incidentally, his Majesty has taken up the fad of papering and decorating his rooms with black-and-white sketches.

He has had his study papered entirely with caricatures of himself, which he has collected from foreign papers.

AMERICAN'S GIFT TO THE POPE.

Lady Presents Him with a Beautiful Snuffbox and $50,000.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The newspapers of Rome announce that a rich American lady has had a gold snuffbox, incrusted with superb diamonds, made by one of the best jewelers of Rome as a New Year's offering to his Holiness, who, it is added, will find a check for $50,000 inside the snuffbox.

The bright, cold weather of Christmastide has given the Pope's health a decided change for the better. He now walks unaided during his daily constitutional in the Vatican grounds.

The Pope recently refused to allow the electric light to be introduced into his apartments, remarking:

"There is something superfluous about that light."

OPPRESSION IN CONGO STATE.

Belgian Government Gets Rich at the Expense of Natives.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The news of uprisings in the Congo Free State and of massacres of Congo forces has again brought into prominence the iniquitous system of the rubber trade, to which three-fourths of the native uprisings can be traced.

All the best rubber-producing districts belong to the State, which farms them, nominally, to the Société Anversoise, of which the State holds practically the entire shares. The officials are compelled to gather all the rubber available, or they are quickly dismissed, and their salaries are made proportionate to the amount of rubber collected. Thus, a premium is placed on brutality toward the natives.

It is said on excellent authority that King Leopold of Belgium has made £1,000,000 ($5,000,000) annually during the past five years out of the rubber and ivory sales.

ROTHSCHILDS TRY GOLD MINING.

Engineers Under an American Sent to West Coast of Africa.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Rothschilds, acting chiefly on the advice of John Hays Hammond, the American engineer who was in prison, sentenced to death, and subsequently reprieved and released on the payment of a heavy fine for connection with the Johannesburg troubles at the time of the Jameson raid, have entered into gold mining on the west coast of Africa, which they believe to be one of the greatest of the world's fields.

They have sent a force of engineers there under the leadership of a young Californian named Hoffman, and prospecting work will be conducted on a scientific basis.

Hammond predicts that Africa's gold output next year will be £20,000,000, ($100,000,000,) which is said to be far beyond California's high-water mark.

CHINESE REBELS DEFEATED.

Great Battle Said to Have Been Fought in Szechuan Province.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 31.—The Chun-King correspondent of The North China Daily News telegraphs under date of Dec. 30 that a great battle has taken place at Sahchiaotsang. The engagement is said to have taken place on Dec. 27, and the imperial troops are reported to have been victorious.

Sahchiaotsang cannot be located on the maps, but Chun-King, from whence the news comes, is situated in the Szechuan Province, part of which has been in a state of rebellion for a long time past, and which is overrun with marauders. The latest advices from there said 3,000 rebels were marching on Chun-King, and that 300 imperial Chinese troops had gone to meet them. It was also said that the militia was being mobilized.

A British missionary, Mr. Fleming, was murdered at Pang-Hai, in Kwelchu, a southwest province of China, on Nov. 4, but the rebellion in the Province of Szechuan, adjoining it, is not anti-foreign.

RULES CRETE WITH IRON HAND.

Prince George's Methods Impel Moslems to Quit the Island.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The island of Crete is the scene of an experiment similar to the one to be tried in Cuba. Prince George of Greece, who was formally installed this week as High Commissioner of the Powers, seems to appreciate the fact that he has an opportunity to advance the prestige of Greece as well as his own personal prestige. He has begun to rule with an iron hand.

The Prince found the island honeycombed with religious and political factions, each threatening outrages upon its enemies. He quickly ordered the soldiers to adopt drastic measures, and announced that he would suppress disorder even if he had to turn the whole island into a barracks.

His policy and Christian rule are so distasteful to the Moslems that they are leaving in droves, and there is a prospect that the island will soon be populated solely by Christians, and that they will enjoy prosperity hitherto unknown to them.

Child Born on a Mountain Top.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A singular occurrence is reported from the Semmering Mountains, near Vienna. Two youths and a young woman ascended the Rax on Monday, and when they reached a height of 4,000 feet the woman was taken ill and carried to a shelter house, where she gave birth to a son. Her two companions made a fire and wrapped her in all their spare clothing, the cold being intense. Then one of the young men descended the mountain and fetched a doctor, who at first declined to go, thinking the whole affair was a hoax. The woman however, cannot be removed for some time, while a serious snowfall will compel her to remain in the shelter house with her newborn babe for a long time.

Sultan Inherits Eunuch's Riches.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The chief eunuch of the Sultan of Turkey has just died with a suddenness characteristic of the Golden Horn. He left jewels and plate worth $180,000, besides $200,000 in money, all of which passes, under an old law, into the Sultan's treasure box. Poison and the bowstring are hinted at.

FRENCH "RIPPER" GUILLOTINED

Joseph Vacher, Who Murdered More Than a Score of Persons, Executed at Bourg-en-Bresse.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—Joseph Vacher, the French "Jack-the-Ripper," was guillotined at Bourg-en-Bresse, capital of the Department of Ain, this morning. He protested his innocence and simulated insanity to the last. Vacher, who was twenty-nine years of age, was condemned in October at the Ain Assizes.

The crimes of Joseph Vacher have surpassed in number and atrocity those of the Whitechapel murderer known as "Jack-the-Ripper." His homicidal mania first broke out seriously in 1894. He claimed, after his arrest, that as every action has an object, and as his motive was neither theft nor vengeance, his irresponsibility was established. He one day told a Magistrate that he considered himself to be a scourge sent by Providence to afflict humanity. It was claimed in his defense that when a youth he was bitten by a mad dog, and that the village herbalist gave him some medicine, after drinking which he became strange, irritable, and brutal, whereas he had previously been quiet and inoffensive. It also appears from these statements that from that time he developed a passion for human blood. It was also shown that Vacher had been confined in an asylum for the insane, and that a love affair once caused him to attempt self-destruction by shooting.

Referring to his crimes, Vacher is quoted as saying: "My victims never suffered, for while I throttled them with one hand I simply took their lives with a sharp instrument in the other. I am an Anarchist, and I am opposed to society, no matter what the form of government may be."

This desperate criminal was notoriously vain, and fancied himself a hero. He refused to speak about his crimes except on two conditions. One was that the full story of his murders be published in the leading French papers, and the other was that he should be tried separately for each crime in the district where it was committed.

The exact number of Vacher's victims will never be known, but, it is said, that twenty-three murders had been brought home to him in October last, and the number was added to as time went on. In fact, it is doubtful whether the murderer himself knew the real number of his victims. Many persons whom he attacked narrowly escaped being killed.

Born near Lyons, Vacher served his military term in a regiment of Zouaves, and showed himself to be a good soldier, so much so that he was made a non-commissioned officer, although there were complaints against him of being brutally severe to recruits. It was shortly after he left the service that he attempted to kill himself. The bullet was never abstracted from his skull, and, according to one report, the wound produced recurrent fits of insanity, and caused him to be confined in an asylum for the insane at Dole. The physicians, however, released him because they were afraid of an outcry in the press against the arbitrary confinement of a citizen, under the pretext that he was insane, although the physicians were well aware that he was not in a condition to be at large.

Since that time and until his arrest Vacher appears to have wandered through the country districts of France, leaving a trail of blood behind him. He was undetected and unsuspected until, by mere accident, he was caught almost redhanded near Lyons at the beginning of October.

One of the remarkable features of this extraordinary case was the clever manner in which Vacher succeeded in shifting suspicion from himself. About two years ago he murdered a shepherd boy on a country road a few miles from Lyons, hacked the body almost into pieces, and then continued on his way. The murder was discovered within a few miles afterward, and search for the murderer was promptly instituted in all directions, with the result that a gendarme, mounted on a bicycle, overtook Vacher, and called upon him to produce his identification papers, whereupon Vacher quietly handed over to the police officer his discharge as a non-commissioned officer from a regiment of zouaves.

"Why, that is my old regiment!" exclaimed the gendarme. "I am hunting for a man who has just cut a boy's throat. Have you seen any suspicious character?"

"Oh, yes," answered the murderer serenely, "I saw a man running across the fields to the north, about a mile back from here."

"Thank, you!" cried the gendarme. "I'll be after him." The gendarme then hurried off after the imaginary murderer, and the real culprit stole away from the scene of his crime.

By lucky chances, some of Vacher's would-be victims escaped him. For instance, a boy, thirteen years of age, named Rodier, was herding cows near Clermont Ferrand one day in October a year ago, when he saw an ugly-looking, grinning tramp approach him, carrying a big bag on his back and a heavy stick in his hand. The boy was alarmed and as the stranger came nearer Rodier ran away. The same afternoon Vacher attacked three other women in the same manner, and they all escaped him as Mme. Marchand did.

The most prominent victim of Vacher was the Marquis de Villeplaine, who was killed while walking in his park in the southwestern part of France, not far from the Spanish frontier. Vacher crept up behind him, felled him with a heavy stick, and then cut his throat. The murderer carried off the coat of the Marquis, and the pocketbook containing some bank notes. He then sought refuge in Spain.

FRENCH SUBMARINE BOATS.

The Zede Twice Torpedoes a Warship During Tests at Toulon.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Interesting details have been published regarding the French submarine boat Gustave Zede, which, it is claimed, has just emerged from some successful tests at Toulon. She is said to have torpedoed the French ironclad Magenta twice, once when the latter was anchored, and the second time when she was moving. The only drawback, it is pointed out, is that the eddy caused by the boat betrayed her movements at 1,500 yards in broad daylight.

The principal feature of the invention is that the boat is no longer blind, two Lieutenants having invented an eye which facilitates submarine progress.

Another French submarine boat, the Gymnote, is now armed with torpedoes, and a third, to be named the Morse, will be ready in March.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN ENGLAND.

Mild Case of the Plague Landed and Isolated at Plymouth.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The discordant note of the festive season was struck in the announcement that the bubonic plague had arrived in England, through a passenger landed at Plymouth from the mail steamer Golconda, the case having developed on her homeward voyage from India, and by the arrival in the Thames of another suspicious case, landed at Gravesend.

This startling news caused a stir. But The Lancet now states that the man landed at Plymouth was only suffering from a mild type of the disease, while the suspicious case at Gravesend proves to have been sickness due to some other cause than the plague. Both patients, however, have been isolated, and the Golconda has been disinfected.

The rats on board the steamer have been utterly exterminated by burning, as the rodents are credited with spreading the plague in India.

HEADSMAN DIEBLER RESIGNS.

French Executioner Had Put to Death More Than 500 Criminals.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A notorious figure disappears from French public life with the resignation of M. Diebler, who has been Public Executioner for forty years. His son, who has assisted him for some time past, is expected to succeed him.

During his career M. Diebler has guillotined more than 500 criminals. His salary has been $1,200 a year, and he had an allowance of $2,000 a year for storing and keeping the guillotine in order. All his traveling expenses were paid, amounting alone to $12,500 yearly, each execution costing the State nearly $5,000.

American-Swiss Trade Relations.

BERNE, Switzerland, Dec. 31.—After protracted negotiations, the United States Government has agreed to the unrestricted application of the most favored nation clause to Switzerland, even as affected by the new special reciprocity agreement between the United States and France. The Washington Government proposes to negotiate a special commercial treaty with Switzerland.

Nicaraguan Envoy to Guatemala.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 31.—The Nicaraguan Government has decided to send Leopold Ramires Mairena as Special Envoy to Guatemala. Señor Mairena will depart for his post in a few days.

WALES AS A PEACE ENVOY

Prince May Represent England at the Czar's Conference.

NATIONS ARMING MEANWHILE

French Field Artillery to Have New Quick-Firing Guns, Rivaling the Latest German Weapon.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A report comes from a usually well-informed source that the British Government contemplates being represented at the Czar's peace conference by the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Lord Rosebery, aided by Military and Naval Commissions. If true this will give the project immensely greater importance than it has yet attained, and is probably due to the personal influence of Queen Victoria.

Except William T. Stead, who has thrown his whole energies into the leadership of the peace conference propaganda, the mass of British subjects are skeptical on the whole subject.

They have reason to be in view of the announcements of the extension of the military and naval forces of the various powers in one form or another. After the news that the German field artillery will be definitely armed with the new quick-firers by the beginning of the new year, comes the announcement that the French field artillery before the Spring will be fully armed with the new 7.5 centimeter quick-firers, rivaling the German arm.

Serious attention is being given in Great Britain to these important changes, which one authority describes as being "the most portentous military advance in armament since the introduction of magazine rifles, or perhaps since the Germans used breech-loading needle guns in the Austrian war of 1866."

Experts estimate that batteries of the new guns will be at least three times as powerful as the present batteries. Each new French battery costs £12,000, ($60,000.) The rearming thus costs France £5,700,000 ($28,500,000) in guns alone, while the improved gun will also necessitate the reorganization of the ammunition transport, which will bring the total expenditure up to nearly £10,000,000, ($50,000,000.)

British artillerists point out that against these new guns the British artillery would be swept off the field, and they urge that the British field gun be brought to the level of the foreign arm. Great Britain must thus be prepared for an early expenditure of £2,500,000. ($12,500,000.)

The French Naval Budget, published this week, involves the expenditure of 304,078,400f., being an increase of 17,121,454f. France will have ninety-one warships building in 1899.

ANOTHER DISASTER IN CHINA.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 31.—The steamers Victoria and Yamaguchi Maru have arrived with news from the Orient to Dec. 15.

Another serious calamity, writes the Hankow correspondent of the North China Daily News, files of which were received by the steamers, has befallen the unfortunate town of Hankow. About 1,000, if not many more, of the inhabitants have met death by drowning. About noon on Dec. 3 half a street of houses extending along the edge of the River Han suddenly broke away and tumbled into the water on the top of all the boats there. Houses and boats, with all the people in them, disappeared in a moment. About 100 buildings and the same number of boats are gone.

The Japan Gazette says:

"Since the attack on the Russian troops at Andijan some time back discontent and dissatisfaction have been rife throughout the province. This feeling has assumed such proportions that the Russian authorities have already strengthened their garrisons by quintupling them. They have moreover occupied the larger villages in force and superseded the civil by a military administration. The causes of this state of things are not far to seek, and in fact may be traced to the barbarous rigor with which the late rising has been suppressed."

The American, a Manila paper, says the revenue cutter McCulloch, after encircling Dewey's fleet while bands played and tars cheered, has started for home to join the Bering Sea patrol fleet.

The Japan Herald says an English missionary has been murdered by natives and soldiers at Tsing-Ping, ninety miles east of Kuelyang. A French missionary has been burned to death at Swatow, and a German missionary has also been mortally injured in Shantung. The murder of an American missionary, Mrs. Butterfield, in Central China, is reported in late Hong Kong papers.

ENGLISH RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Government inquiry into the causes of the terrible mortality among railroad men, which, during the past ten years, has reached a total of 4,749 persons killed and 30,271 injured, shows the accidents to have occurred chiefly among the switchmen. In consequence of this, the Board of Trade sent an expert to study the systems in use in America. This expert has just returned here and brought with him specimens of the American automatic couplings, which, he reports, have reduced the number of accidents in America 50 per cent.

It is understood that Mr. Ritchie, President of the Board of Trade, will introduce a bill to make automatic couplings compulsory in Great Britain. Considerable opposition is developing against the bill, as the change will cost £7,000,000, ($35,000,000.)

NAVY PURCHASES IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The officials of the United States Embassy are clearing up the transactions in ships made prior to the war. A firm of brokers has sued the former owners of the cruiser Diogenes, now the United States cruiser Topeka, demanding 10 per cent. of the price the United States Government paid for the vessel, which, it is claimed, amounted to £55,000, ($275,000,) on the ground that they brought her to the notice of Lieut. Commander Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché here. Colwell appeared at the preliminary hearing of the case, and testified that he had known of the cruiser before coming to London. Moreover, he added, the last brokers offered him options, whereupon the suit was abandoned.

The United States Embassy is preparing to sue the owners of two colliers, which Lieut. Simms, the United States Naval Attaché at Paris, purchased while temporarily in Colwell's place while the latter was suffering from overwork. Simms paid part of the price of the colliers, but they were not delivered. It is expected that the owners of the steamers will refund the money rather than defend the suit.

ANGLO-SAXON PRESTIGE.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Spectator this week epitomizes the reviews of the passing year, which fill all to-day's newspapers, declaring that "the dominant fact of 1898 has been the rise in the position of the English-speaking peoples."

It describes how Europe has been amazed and irritated by the expansion of America, though Europe has not dared to interfere. But The Spectator says, the powers are apprehensive that the change may compel a defensive coalition of the military powers of Europe.

It also quotes one periodical as saying that the waves of European contempt for Great Britain have been succeeded by respect, compelled by the stiffening foreign policy of the English-speaking races, which, "disregarded in 1897, are in 1898 regarded as the potential equals of the remainder of the world."

Though usually pessimistic, The Spectator concludes, in the spirit of Kipling's Recessional, saying:

"The English-speaking peoples may govern half the world without graciousness or system. But if they try to govern it without justice and consideration for the rights of others, their dominion will some terrible day come crashing down."

The only growl comes from The Saturday Review, which, discussing the French encroachments on Liberia and the possibility of its attempted absorption, says:

"Would it not be more appropriate that the United States should vent their new imperial ambitions by taking charge of their wretched offspring?"

The prospectus with which the American anti-Imperialist League supplied all the newspapers here this week, apparently hoping to enlist British support of their movement, was treated respectfully but coldly, while the press unanimously urges the United States to suppress the Filipinos summarily if they are troublesome.

LIFE IN FAR AWAY TAHITI

The One Place on Earth Where Money Is Not a Necessity.

LUXURY, EASE, AND IDLENESS

People Who Live with Just What Nature Has Given Them and Are Satisfied—South Sea Hospitality.

The earth is God's footstool—so wise men wrote. If it is, then the little island of Tahiti is the golden tassel on the footstool. On this favored paradise in the far Pacific, landscape and life merge into a delicious dream, and both are impressionist. Neither will submit to photography or the pen. Years of study cannot itemize the picture. To those who have visited this coral-reefed spot there lingers forever in the memory a soft, sweet haze of shifting light and shade—a wilderness of happy silence and everlasting ease.

Think of a generous reef-bound expanse of clear, transparent water, in whose limpid depths swim myriads of finny dwarfs dazzling the changing colors of the dying dolphin. Below them a garden of coral—the roses of the sea—blossoming in a thousand tints. A long, low stretch of beach, bordered by tall cocoanut trees, palms, and everblooming bushes. Long rows of cheerful cottages, almost hidden by the spreading branches of the breadfruit trees. Tall mountain peaks, rising until they are lost in a lacework of clouds. Brawny men darting here and there in fruit-laden canoes, and bevies of dark-eyed girls strolling idly along the sward. That is Tahiti as seen from the side of the incoming ship—the most exquisite, fascinating, and gorgeous spot on the face of the earth.

No one ever went to Tahiti without leaving with a pang of regret, and I can join in the score of writers from Charles Warren Stoddard to Robert Louis Stevenson, who have visited its shores, and say that a few months spent in its sunshine and in the hospitality of its people can never, never be forgotten.

Tahiti lies somewhere in that mysterious part of the South Pacific where two days are rolled into one in order to set straight the conventional calendar; where to-morrow becomes to-day with a subtle charm that is almost overwhelming. You go there by a little white brig from San Francisco, which skims over the waters of the West, taking up the best part of a month before landing you in this world of idleness and peace.

Life in Tahiti is the nearest approach to the ideal in all the world. Outside of its principal city, Papeete, which is the commercial centre of all the islands in the Society group, of which Tahiti is one, the natives pass their days in a listless dreaminess, at peace with themselves and all the world. Fancy being in a land where money is spurned. I once had the audacity to offer a Tahitian a dozen dollars for staying at his home, eating his food, and talking him nearly to death, revealing to his untutored mind the wonders of the United States, and to my surprise he threw it to the ground, having been greatly insulted. If those we board with over here would only get insulted as easily as that! The only payment that a Tahitian wants for his hospitality is for the person to whom it is offered to accept it.

Much more than has been written has been heard about the lovely Tahiti girl. Tall, languorous, with the modesty of a Castilian; walking like a queen in her Mother Hubbard gown and her flower-wreathed hat (with these two articles the attire of the Tahiti girl ends,) with her long black hair, glistening with cocoanut oil, hanging in her waist; she is one of the most attractive of her sex. Besides many personal charms that might turn the head of an anchorite, she possesses the most attractive gifts. Her eyes are black, her countenance is expressive, and though the warm sun has tinged her cheeks with a hue of brown, her complexion is as clear as the sky above her. Best of all, she owns her own little home, where roses always bloom and the breadfruit tree and taro plant grow in profusion. A certain acreage of land surrounding it is hers also, and she is absolutely independent and can do exactly as she likes—and she does. Every night in Papeete scores of girls and men come down the by-ways leading to the market place, where they congregate to sell their strings of flowers and shells, and to join in the daily festivities. Finished with their evening meal, they come to gossip, dance, and make merry. Around the great fountain, throwing its silver bubbles to the big red stars, they exhaust their souls in music. The wailing strains of an accordion. Bursts of bibulous hilarity come from the Spanish-like edifices that surround the market place. Shy damsels promenade with the visiting Europeans, the officers of the French men-of-war, the array of municipal officials, and their own brawny lovers, exchanging the same old secrets that have been handed down through the mystery of ages.

So the evening passes in melody, drink, and love. Then the curfew on the little white Catholic church tells that the hour of ten has come, and the great mass of merrymakers suddenly stop their buzzing pleasures, and silently file down the long lanes along the beach and through the cocoanut groves to the rows of thatched cottages. Red and radiant the mellow moon fills the air with a magic light. The dead silence filled with the heavy perfume, is broken only by the unceasing pounding of old ocean against the barrier of coral, sending a hollow, rolling boom over the pallid sea. One by one the lamps go out, the mosquito nets are spread around the bedsteads, and Tahiti is asleep.

The American who visits Tahiti for the first time will find himself in a land entirely unlike any other place in the world. The conventionality of introduction there is barred. In Papeete, of course, where the seat of government is situated, and where the foreign Consuls reside, a certain form of society and dress is kept up which somewhat resembles our New York forms. But out in the districts, out in the deep valleys by the rivers, where the cocoanuts grow, and the vanilla and coffee plantations thrive in the sun, there is where the visitor banishes his foreign customs and becomes a native. It is customary to wait for an invitation before visiting a Tahitian. Just go. Walk into his plantation, and up to his door. You will find it open, and you will not be greeted by a dog that loves to show his teeth or a servant with a salver. You will be greeted by the host himself—brawny, muscular, and smiling—with outstretched hands. He will call all his family and all his neighbors to see how he has been honored. He will give you the best chair, and tell his boy to stand by and fan away the robust mosquito. He will get you young cocoanuts to drink, and grapes that would pale those of Hamburg hothouse fame, and when you have been refreshed he will show you to your room, and tell you to lay your American clothes aside, and to dress in Tahiti fashion. This consists of a sugar cane hat, a white shirt, and a pareu—a piece of colored print about four feet square, which is wound around the waist.

Once in Tahiti garb the charm of Tahiti begins to dawn. Once in this garb, lying under a leafy mango tree, listening to the brook murmuring softly as it winds its way through the underbrush to the sunlit sea, watching the deep red flowers drop from the branches of the faruna, and hearing the plaintive song of a Tahiti maiden born to waste her time away—and you don't care if the expansion treaty reaches to the stars or if Buffalo Bill is elected President. The subtleness of the warm fresh air and the odor of the ever-blooming flowers seem to drive all thoughts of worldly affairs away. It is a glory of absolute contentment—unless you are bitten by a centipede.

Various are the menus which the native host will prepare. He has no stove, but does his cooking in an oven made by hot stones. A layer of these stones is placed on the ground, and the edibles laid on them, generally a sucking pig, several chickens, breadfruit, and taro plant. These are covered with stones and a fire is built around them. When the stones are removed the dinner is cooked to a turn. A chicken is always roasted without its head and claws being removed. The head is laid on the breast and the claws are drawn over so as to clasp it down, and when the fowl is served up juicy and hot, it looks as if it had died a peaceful death.

Fish is generally eaten raw, with a sauce made of grated cocoanuts and limes. The idea may seem barbarous, but the dish is very palatable; still it must be remembered that the fish caught around Tahiti, where the sea is transparent for many fathoms, are different from the fish of the dull green waters of the Atlantic.

Tables there are unknown, and the feast is spread on the ground on a cloth of fresh green leaves. The diners sit on mats (tailor fashion, if possible) surrounding the feast. The head of the family thanks God in fervent words for the bounty—a custom never forgotten in this far-away isle—and then a black-eyed girl passes around with an armful of wreaths of red and yellow flowers, and crowns each one before the meal is served. Knives and forks are practically unknown. With a rib of the succulent porker in one hand and a small raw fish in the other, some curried prawns spread out on a leaf, with a chicken wing, a slice of taro, and a collection of tropical fruits awaiting their turn, and the unfleeked tables of Delmonico's become a feasting place for the unfavored.

The drink is the cool water of the young cocoanut, drunk from the shell, sometimes flavored with a dash of black Tahiti rum. After such a meal there is nothing to do but to sleep. Sleep over, a swim in the river, then a long walk into the mountains or a sail in a canoe among the coral reefs. Night in a native village is generally spent in driving to some big swimming pool. Swimming in the darkness is a peculiar yet a pleasant pastime. Or else the villagers gather round, and, sitting in one big group, sing for hours and hours their native songs. They have no musical instruments to add the touches of harmony, and yet their voices mingle so beautifully in all the great shades of song, from recurrent minors to a hundred chords, that they sound like a mighty human organ played without hands.

And all this costs nothing. All this life of idleness, pleasure, good food, love, and music is simply the friendship of the Tahitian given to the visitor from the foreign land. If he did take money what good would it do him? What could he purchase to add to his acme of idealism which his environments have created? When you are going away simply whisper "Maruru"—"I thank you." If you want to particularly honor your host just kiss his wife and all his daughters, and pat the sleek coat of his mosquito-bitten dog. Flowers and songs follow you as you drive back to Papeete; other natives come to meet you by the roadside, and ask you to stop and accept their hospitality also with hopeful smiles. Who would not? Who wants to leave paradise once paradise is gained?

As the white brig starts homeward to this land of struggles and strife and money, as evening falls and the setting sun turns the sea to crimson, the tall peaks of Tahiti loom up grandly against a background of amber and gold. The cocoanut palms are silhouetted against the sky, the stars begin to twinkle, the moon casts its early shimmering rays across the water, and Tahiti fades in the darkness. As the ship rides in the gloom one can only sit and dream over the blissful contentment that has always existed in this paradise of ease, where crime is yet unknown, and which will exist forever, unless whisky, advanced civilization, and the missionary step in and stamp it out.

R. M.

VESUVIUS AGAIN IN ERUPTION.

Two Streams of Lava Pouring from a Crater Formed in 1875.

NAPLES, Dec. 31.—An eruption of Mount Vesuvius has occurred from the crater formed in 1875.

Two streams of lava, each twenty meters broad, have already reached the slopes of Monte Somma, which flanks Mount Vesuvius on the north.

English Channel Stormswept.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Violent storms prevail along the English Channel to-night, and all cross-Channel service is suspended.

WEDDING AT PEASANTS' BALL.

Romance of Two Lands Culminates at the Grand Central Palace.

While scores of men and women in gayly colored costumes stood around the walls and in the balconies of the Grand Central Palace, while hundreds of men drank and smoked at small tables, and while a Hungarian gypsy band played gay and grave National airs and wedding marches, two young Hungarians were married at 12 o'clock last night in the centre of the ballroom floor. The occasion was the annual Peasants' Ball, given under the auspices of the Hungarian Literary Society. The bride and groom were in bright peasants' dresses. From chandeliers and balconies hung festoons of the flags of America and Hungary, and lime lights were thrown from the top balcony upon the bridal party beneath.

Alderman Neufeld of the Sixteenth District performed the ceremony, and by him Istvan Guentner and Mariska Mikacasco were pronounced man and wife. This wedding is said to be the culmination of a courtship extending over five years. The story goes that in 1893 these two young persons were betrothed, but objecting parents sent the girl to America, while the boy was drafted into the army. He served his term, and upon receiving honorable dismissal came over here and found the girl still unmarried. Guentner is an apprenticed furrier on the east side. They received $50 and a set of furniture as a wedding gift from the society. Miss Madge Lessing, wearing a cream-colored satin dress, gave the bride away. Immediately afterward the couple went to the parsonage of the Hungarian Catholic Church, in East Fourth Street, and were there again married.

In point of attendance and in elaborateness the ball last night equaled the previous ones, and with a real marriage as an attraction, eclipsed them in interest and unique arrangement.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Buckley—Terrell.

Miss Bertha L. Terrell, the daughter of Mr. Herbert Leslie Terrell, was married at the Church of All Souls, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, to Mr. Wilfred Buckley, son of Henry Buckley of Birmingham, England. The ceremony was performed at noon by the Rev. Dr. Heber Newton. It was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 18 East Fiftieth Street. The bride wore heavy white satin, trimmed with point lace, and was given away by her father. The bridegroom's gift was worn, a necklace of diamonds. The maid of honor was Miss Ruth Moore, who wore white lace. The bridesmaids were in white mousseline de soie. They carried bouquets of lilies of the valley and roses. They were Miss May Low, Miss Maud Sinclair, Miss Margaret Winsor, Miss Faith Moore, Miss Jane Plummer, and Miss Eleanor Thomas. Mr. F. Winthrop White was best man, and Messrs. McKane, Van Ingen, Prescott Slade, Edward Warren, John Runkle,

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD CLUB

Sixty-eight Competitors Take Part in the Open-Team Match.

THE LINKS SOFT AND MUDDY

Francis A. Walthew's Team Won the Contest by a Score of Fifty-eight to Forty-eight Holes.

If all records for large and closely contested team matches were not entirely broken yesterday at the Lakewood Golf Club, that result was so nearly achieved that the closing day of the year may well be called a record-breaking one in respect to the team matches of 1898. The day itself was not a particularly cheerful golfing day, for the atmosphere was raw and damp, and the fitful showers of rain that fell at irregular intervals kept the contestants' clothes continually damp and the links soft and muddy. Nevertheless the golfers turned out in numbers and enthusiasm equal to a first-class open tournament.

The reason of this is that Lakewood is now entertaining more golfers than has probably ever before been the case. The big hotels are crowded with guests for New Year's Day and its varied Lakewood festivities, and as a large percentage of them brought their golf clubs, they simply had to get out yesterday and play, no matter what the weather was. So the second of the open-team matches at the Lakewood Golf Club had the unusually large number of sixty-eight competitors, thirty-four players on each team. From fifteen on a team one week ago, this was a remarkable increase. Accustomed to big things as the club is, the officers were, nevertheless, surprised at this turn out, and there were not enough prizes to go around. Every member of the winning team receives a trophy.

Francis A. Walthew, Captain of the club, had the proud satisfaction of leading the victorious team. Moreover, he had the additional pleasure of beating the Captain of the other team, Jasper Lynch, by the narrow margin of one hole, after a hotly contested match. Walthew's team scored fifty-eight holes and Lynch's side made forty-eight, a victory of ten holes for the former. Walter J. Travis, who still has to play Findlay Douglas for the chief trophy in the Lakewood Thanksgiving tournament, was among the contestants. He beat L. B. Stoddart by six holes.

Few scores by strokes were kept, but of those turned in, Walthew was the lowest, with eighty-eight strokes, Lynch coming close with ninety. They are:

F. A. Walthew—
Out ..... 5 5 6 4 6 6 5 4 5—46
In ..... 6 6 5 3 5 5 3 4 5—42
Total 88

Jasper Lynch—
Out ..... 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 3 5—14
In ..... 6 6 6 5 6 4 4 4 5—46
Total 90

George D. Fowle of Philadelphia, and Treasurer of the United States Golf Association, was one of the contestants, and defeated W. H. Davis of Buffalo by one hole. The teams, showing scores by holes, are:

WALTHEW'S TEAM.	Holes.	LYNCH'S TEAM.	Holes.
F. A. Walthew	1	Jasper Lynch	0
R. F. McQueen	0	W. W. Wilson	0
S. H. Levier	0	A. Hatfield	0
L. P. Rider	3	L. T. Baker	0
F. R. Kellogg	2	E. K. Mitchell	0
J. J. Manning	0	J. C. Rennard	6
H. M. Adams	0	William Beard	3
R. P. Wyeth	7	C. W. McQuaid	0
A. R. Fisk	0	H. B. McQueen	1
W. E. F. Moor	0	C. W. Fisk	0
R. D. Farlee	3	J. F. Ritchey	0
J. C. Powers	0	L. H. Merritt	2
W. A. Adriance	8	C. H. Dalley	0
R. H. Robertson	0	A. D. Compton	2
James Park	0	H. W. Slocum	5
T. M. Robertson	4	C. D. Barnes	0
J. C. Parrish	0	J. C. Parrish, Jr.	3
Daniel Chauncey	1	R. B. Kerr	0
J. G. Douglas	0	J. Lamb	7
F. J. Winston	0	Louis S. Kerr	0
R. Heagland	0	H. Seaman	0
W. T. Gray	3	A. Fry	0
J. W. Morey	3	I. M. Chapman	0
O. Buckingham	0	C. C. Smith	3
Roy De Raismes	2	Miss Embree	0
E. B. Hart	0	A. F. Southerland	4
F. J. J. De Raismes	4	F. M. Harrison	0
F. M. P. Mills	0	A. A. Fraser, Jr.	0
F. W. Lowrey	0	S. H. Harris	5
E. N. F. Simonds	4	Post Collins	0
W. H. Erhart	1	E. C. La Montagne	0
G. D. Fowle	1	W. H. Davis	0
James Allen	0	W. W. Morris	0
W. J. Travis	6	L. B. Stoddart	0
Total	58	Total	48

OCEAN COUNTY CLUB TOURNAMENT.

F. J. J. De Raismes Wins the Silver Cup in the Open Handicap.

F. J. J. De Raismes, who within the past year has come to be one of the leading golfers in Lakewood, won the silver cup yesterday in the open handicap tournament on the links of the Ocean County Hunt Club. His gross score of 85 strokes for the 18 holes was the lowest of the day, and it also establishes a new record for the Ocean County links, the former record being 87 strokes. He had a handicap of 5 strokes in the tournament, his net record therefore being 80.

Richard H. Daniels and A. C. Twining tied for second place at 81 strokes net. Thirty-two players handed in scores, and, notwithstanding the damp and uncomfortable weather, the sport was kept lively all day long, and there was plenty of excitement.

The players were, the winner's score given in full:

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
F. J. J. De Raismes, Lakewood— Out ..... 6 4 4 5 4 5 5 5 4—43 In ..... 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 6 4—42			
Total	85	5	80
Richard H. Daniels, Brookline..	96	15	81
A. C. Twining, Deal Beach.....	108	27	81
A. D. Chandler, Harbor Hill....	104	20	84
Col. G. B. M. Harvey, Ocean Co.	108	20	88
H. M. Inman, Baltusrol.....	108	20	88
S. H. Harris, Montclair.....	100	12	88
D. Chauncey, Dyker Meadow...	94	5	89
W. H. Coles, Ocean County....	93	4	89
A. J. McClure, Ocean County...	96	8	88
W. A. Adriance, Dutches Co...	102	12	90
W. W. Wilson, Englewood.....	102	12	90
F. M. Harrison, Montclair....	101	10	91
J. J. Manning, Seabright.....	105	14	91
A. H. Porter, Dyker Meadow...	102	10	92
S. H. Levier, St. Andrew's.....	104	12	92
James Converse, Ocean County.	100	6	94
F. M. Freeman, Lakewood.....	106	12	94
F. P. Kimball, Lakewood.....	104	10	94
J. C. Powers, Dyker Meadow...	103	7	96
Dr. E. A. Daniels, Brookline....	112	15	97
A. B. Claflin, Ocean County....	103	6	97
Dr. R. O'Connor, Staten Island.	102	5	97
J. W. Stewart, Harbor Hill.....	113	15	98
James Park, Richmond County..	107	6	101
D. C. Harris, Ocean County....	117	15	102
R. F. McQueen, Ocean County..	128	25	103
C. W. MacQuaid, Elizabeth.....	126	18	108
R. Hoagland, Seabright.....	121	12	109
H. A. Dally, Ardsley.....	119	9	110
Alfred T. Baker, Haward.....	131	15	116
John F. O'Brien, Deal Beach..	161	25	126

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Weather clear, track fact at Oakland to-day.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Shasta Water, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Kamsin, 107, (Piggott,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; McFarlane, 107, (Powell,) 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:28.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; purse. Jinks, 91 pounds, (McNickels,) 1 to 4, won; Dr. Shepard, 122, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Ranier, 91, (D. McCarthy,) 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:14.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one one-sixteenth miles. Bernardillo, 102 pounds, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, won; Cromwell, 106, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10, second; Hardley, 102, (W. H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:46¾. Robert Bonner and our Climate also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Athenian Club, selling stakes; two and one-quarter miles. Buckwa, 104 pounds, (H. Martin,) 8 to 5, won; Daisy F., 88, (Devin,) 7 to 5 and out, second; Veloz, 99, (Powell,) 10 to 1, third. Time, 3:54.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course. Mary Black, 104 pounds, (J. Reiff,) 4 to 1, won; Montomgery, 114, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Abuse, 117, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:09½.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse; five furlongs. Maud Ferguson, 99, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, won; Miss Marion, 90, (J. Ward,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Limewater, 99, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¾.

Chinamen in a Cake Walk.

Many and diversified have been the entertainments and cake walks given in New York in times past, but probably the most unique and original of any will be a cake walk and ball to be given at Tammany Hall on Jan. 18. In this event twenty Chinamen will do a cake walk and Chinese dance under the direction of "Chinee Sammy." The promenade music will be furnished by the Kee Sing Chinese Band. The walk and ball is given under the auspices of the Chinatown Club.

COURSING CLUB MEETING.

Betsey Was Withdrawn in the Final Round and the Prize Was Awarded to Tartar.

The members of the New York Coursing Club held an interesting meeting on a track in New Jersey yesterday morning. It was an unpleasant day for coursing, as a strong wind blew across the grounds. Before the events were decided rain began to fall, which later turned into snow. An eight-dog event had been arranged and the greyhounds were all on hand by 11 o'clock. The contest was for a silver loving cup. The officials for the day were as follows: James Black, judge; John Brett, slipper; W. B. Growtage, slip steward.

The first course was between Neverstill II. and Tartar To a bad slip with Neverstill unsighted Tartar kept in possession of the lead. Neverstill made two strong ranches, but Tartar made an unsatisfactory kill, and having outpointed Neverstill, won the course. The second course was also unsatisfactory. To a long slip Betsey led at the first turn and brought the hare around for Psyche to kill. This gave each hound a point, and another course was necessary to decide which was the winner. In the second course Betsey led from four to six yards, getting all the points and making one of her characteristic kills, winning easily.

In the next course, to a moderate slip, Oberon led and brought the hare around to Vega, who put on a few strong points. Oberon finally made the kill, but Vega was awarded the course on points. In the final course of the first round a "straight-back jack" was started. Viva led to the turn, and Woodnymph then kept possession of the hare, but in turn gave way to Viva. Woodnymph then put in some strong work, but unfortunately killed too soon, and Viva got the verdict. This was a hotly contested course, and the best dog won.

In the second round Tartar and Vega were the first two to meet. This was a long gruelling course which was won by Tartar, the hare escaping. The next course was between Viva and Betsey. To a long slip and a good hare, Betsey led up and gained the coveted point at the first turn. Betsey always showed her superiority, and, making one of her dashing kills, won a splendid course. When it came for the final course, J. F. Denton withdrew Betsey, and the prize was awarded to Tartar, owned by W. W. Green. Betsey won the previous course, and Mr. Denton did not wish to take all the prizes offered.

The course in spite of the weather was a very satisfactory one, the hares being as good a lot as were ever started. The judging was very fair. The flag steward and slip steward worked well together, and the events were run off without any delay. The next event will probably be decided at Lakewood, and several greyhounds that have not yet been brought out have been entered. The results of yesterday's events were as follows:

First Round.—Neverstill II. vs. Tartar, won by Tartar; Psyche vs. Betsey, won by Betsey; Oberon vs. Vega, won by Vega; Woodnymph vs. Viva, won by Viva.

Second Round.—Tartar vs. Vega, won by Tartar; Betsey vs. Viva, won by Betsey.

Final Round.—Betsey withdrew and Tartar won.

NEWS OF THE DIAMOND.

The Freedman-Holmes Controversy Not Yet Settled — National League May Take It Up.

It seems as though the Freedman-Holmes controversy is not yet over. Treasurer E. E. McCall of the New York Club still insists that the charges made against Holmes be taken up by the National League. He claims that the charges against Holmes should have been brought up at the recent League meeting, but for some reason or other nothing was done. When the Board of Directors reversed its decision, suspending Holmes, they decided that the New York Club must pay a fine of $1,000 to the Baltimore Club for forfeiting the game in which Holmes was the offender. The money, which was placed in the hands of President N. E. Young, is still in the latter's possession, as at the time the decision was reversed the New York Club warned President Young against paying over the money until the New York Club expressed itself satisfied with the decision. Mr. McCall wrote to the President of the League recently, asking about the case, but received no definite reply. If the League pays over the $1,000 fine the New York management will resort to the courts, which the League has for years tried to avoid, so it seems at present, unless the case is reopened, that to nullify itself the League will have to assume the $1,000 fine and let the New York Club and Holmes go unpunished.

President Soden of the Boston Club, who was mentioned during the recent League meeting as being one of the schemers for a reduction of the circuit to eight clubs next season, said in a recent interview that all the talk about a reduction this year has no foundation. "There will be twelve clubs next season," he said, "but what may transpire at the annual meeting next Fall I cannot predict."

One of the local club's Directors, in speaking of the rumors of a reduction in the circuit, said: "An eight club league for the coming season is not within the range of possibilities, while a ten-club league is barely possible."

From present indications the legal proceedings necessary to remove "Chris" Von Der Ahe from the St. Louis Club and put that property in shape to be legally transferred to other parties will be protracted long enough to spoil the plans of those who are manoeuvring to secure the club, and will also stand in the way of perfecting any scheme now planned for reducing the circuit, owing to lack of time.

The Pittsburg Club will not play Sunday games next season. President Kerr has always been opposed to Sunday games, and has notified President Young of the League not to include Pittsburg on the Sunday schedule for next season.

It is reported that the Cincinnati Club paid $3,000 for the release of "Al" Selbach, the Washington left fielder. Selbach has been for a long time anxious to play in Cincinnati, as his home is in Columbus. There are few fielders in the business better than Selbach, who is also a fair batter. The local club tried to secure him last year, but the price asked for his release was too high.

A FOX HUNT IN THE RAIN.

Exciting Run After the Hounds at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 31.—That rain has no terrors for fox hunters was never better illustrated than it was at this place to-day. The Lakewood Fox Hounds were advertised to meet at the Lakewood Hotel at 3 o'clock. At that hour rain was falling in torrents, and all of the seventy guests who were not interested in the cross-country sport had abandoned the idea of seeing the hounds "throw off" from the glass inclosed piazzas of the hotel. They had reckoned without their host, however, for just as the clock was chiming the hour, Huntsman J. J. Dwyer, accompanied by his first and second whips, W. M. Dwyer and Frank Fitzpatrick, clattered up to the hotel with the pack at their horses' heels.

They were joined by a score of venturesome spirits who did not allow weather to interfere with sport. But little time was lost before a break was made for "cover." This was reached at the head of Lake Carasaljo, on the Hyer estate. The hounds, who had been manifestly impatient from the start, were quickly scattered through the pine forest. They scampered through the brush, with their noses to the ground for a few minutes before the leader's musical bay announced that the scent had been found. In a flash the other hounds were on the trail, and the chase had begun in earnest. The huntsmen settled down to ride, and one of the best and most exciting drag hunts that ever took place in Ocean County was soon in full swing. The trail, which zigzagged through the undulating pine forest and farm land, was about twelve miles in length, and traversed the Hyer, Lecompte, Ellis, and Ward lands.

It was dark when the hounds were whipped off the scent and the bugle blast announced "to kennel." All who took part in the hunt were enthusiastic. Willetts of the Meadow Brook Hunt was loud in his praise of the pack and the way in which Huntsman Dwyer and his whips handled it, and was agreeably surprised at the good going in the pine region. He has decided to prolong his stay at Lakewood, and will endeavor to persuade other Meadow Brook men to try hunting in the Jersey pine region.

The Difference.

Bobby—Pa, what is an eccentric man?

Pa—An eccentric man, Bobby, is a very wealthy lunatic. A poor lunatic is called a crank.—Jewish Comment.

THE CHESS CONTEST ENDED

Harvard Won the Championship, with Columbia Second.

AN INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY

Challenge for One Will Be Cabled to the Clubs of Oxford and Cambridge Universities on Wednesday.

A chess team made up of the best players among the representatives of the four universities that have contested in the Intercollegiate Chess Tournament in this city, will immediately send a challenge to the chess clubs of Cambridge and Oxford Universities, England, for a cable match. It is thought a match can be arranged for the English holidays at Easter time. The challenge will be cabled to the two British clubs on Wednesday.

Before the players begans their games yesterday they held a meeting to discuss the proposed match. Elmer E. Southard of Harvard was elected Chairman. A resolution was adouted "authorizing Dr. L. D. Broughton of The American Chess Magazine, to send a challenge to the Cambridge and Oxford Universities to play a chess match with six players on a side." It was also agreed upon that all the players must be "native born or the country they play for," and must also be "such players as are eligible for the Cambridge and Oxford interclub match, and for the Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton annual tournaments." Another resolution gave sole authority to the "Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton" players to select the team for the cable match. The players further expressed their preference for Emanuel Lasker as a referee. The American Chess Magazine offers to be responsible for all expenses.

The eight players then selected the following as their first team to play the English universities: Elmer E. Southard and Charles F. C. Arensberg of Harvard, Kaufman G. Falk and Arthur S. Meyer of Columbia, Louis A. Cook of Yale, and W. W. Young of Princeton. Young played for Princeton in the tournament of 1897. It was also agreed that Cook, at his own request, should be allowed a month for practice before his name is definitely decided on, and Young is also to take the same period for deliberation. At the end of that time the team will be definitely selected, should Cambridge and Oxford accept the challenge. The final choice of the players necessary to fill up the team, and of the substitutes, is left to Southard and Meyer.

Chess experts think that a team made up as above will be able to compete successfully with any team that can be chosen by the two English universities. These universities have their inter-club match in Easter, and it is thought that they will then be glad to compete with the American amateurs.

When play in the intercollegiate tournament was resumed yesterday afternoon, Harvard soon made her success secure by Southard's easy triumph over Cook. This is her fifth consecutive victory, and for the third year her chief player, Elmer E. Southard, has scored every game in the contest. It is probable that as long as he is engaged in the tournament, Harvard will win the cup. He said yesterday, however, that he thinks this is his last year. With Southard out, Columbia, with her generally strong team, should again take and hold the lead.

In the games of yesterday Southard of Harvard won from Cook of Yale in a Vienna opening after thirty-five moves; Meyer of Columbia defeated Ely of Princeton in a Queen's Gambet declined offered by the latter, in thirty moves; Falk of Columbia won from Weston of Princeton in a Glucco Piano, offered by the latter, in twenty-nine moves, and Arensberg of Harvard and Webb of Yale drew a Vienna in thirty-eight moves.

Meyer succeeded in finding the prettiest win of the twenty-three games of the tourney, although it was a well-known position to older chess players. He caught Ely napping and sacrificed a rook in a very neat and effective combination. Falk also played skillfully, and made a pretty win. Southard's game, the score of which follows, was carefully planned and left Cook no opening for a draw and no possibility of a win. It was very accurate and very fine chess.

SOUTHARD, Harvard.	COOK, Yale.	SOUTHARD, Harvard.	COOK, Yale.
1—P—K4	P—K4	19—K—R	Q—R5
2—Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	20—P—Kt4	B—Kt3
3—P—KB4	P—Q4	21—B—Kt2	QR—K
4—BPxP	KtxP	22—P—Q5	B—Kt3
5—Kt—KB3	KB—Kt5	23—PxKt	RxQ
6—Kt—K2	QB—Kt5	24—PxPch	K—Kt
7—Kt—Kt3	Kt—Q2	25—PxR Q&ch	KxQ
8—P—B3	B—QR4	26—BxR	B—B7
9—Q—R4	P—QB3	27—QR—B	B—K6
10—KtxKt	PxKt	28—R—B8ch	K—Q3
11—QxP(K5)	BxKt	29—R—B7ch	K—Q3
12—PxB	Castles	30—RxKRP	Q—Kt4
13—P—Q4	P—QB4	31—R—KKt7	Q—R5
14—B—Q3	P—KB4	32—R—Kt6ch	K—Q2
15—Q—Q5ch	K—R	33—B—B5ch	K—K
16—Castles	PxP	34—P—Q6	B—Kt3
17—PxP	P—B5	35—B—K6	Resigns
18—Q—Kt4	Q—Kt4ch		

Following is the score by universities and individual players:

	Won.	Lost.	
Harvard—			
Southard	6	0	
Arensberg	4	2	*10
Columbia—			
Meyer	4	2	
Falk	4½	1½	*8½
Princeton—			
Ely	1	5	
Weston	2	4	*3
Yale—			
Cook	1	5	
Webb	1½	4½	*2½

*Total won by university.

It will be seen by comparing the results of the tournament for the last seven years that Harvard won in 1894 with a total score of 9 against Columbia's 3; in 1895 with 8½ against Columbia's 8; in 1896 with 10 against Columbia's 4½, in 1897 with 10 against Columbia's 6½, and in 1898 with 10 against Columbia's 8½. Not only has Columbia gained rapidly in the three last tournaments, but only once before, in 1892, the first year of the tournament, has she exceeded her present score, and then by only a half point.

The cup, of course, remains in Harvard's possession. To retain it permanently she will have to win it six more times consecutively.

HOUSEKEEPER ANNOYS CLUBMAN

Says Mr. McCobb Stole Her Child—Sent to the Island.

James S. McCobb of the banking firm of Charles Head & Co., and a member of the University and Racquet and Tennis Clubs, residing at 44 West Forty-fourth Street, appeared yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court as a complainant against Florine La Rochelle Martin, who was formerly housekeeper in the University Club. He told Magistrate Kudlich that the woman had been annoying him for some time. On Dec. 15, he said, she followed him from the Forty-second Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad as he was going to the Racquet and Tennis Club, abused him, and beat him over the head with an umbrella. He got into a cab, and she tried to get in, too, but was put out, and pursued the cab for quite a distance. The woman, Mr. McCobb said, had made charges against him and engaged lawyers to sue him. Rather than have trouble with her he agreed to pay her a certain amount of money, and she signed an agreement not to annoy him any more. The annoyance, however, was kept up, and she also threatened to horsewhip him. She had even charged him with having taken a child from her, whereas she had no children.

When the woman was asked why she did not leave Mr. McCobb alone she repeated that he had stolen her child. Magistrate Kudlich told her he would allow her to go if she promised to leave Mr. McCobb alone. "I will not promise!" cried the woman. "I insist upon a complaint being made against me. I am willing to take my punishment. I will not stop annoying him. That is the only way I know to get my child."

Magistrate Kudlich said he would hold her in $300 bonds for her good behavior for three months, and he would give her until Tuesday to find a bondsman. The woman replied she would not look for one, and she was then committed to the Island for ten days.

Edward S. Rapallo, counsel for Mr. McCobb, said last evening that the woman was either insane or a persistent blackmailer.

Stamp Tax to Stand.

Collector Treat of the Second Internal Revenue District returned yesterday from Washington, where he had been in consultation with Commissioner Scott. He said that there would be no important legislation on the war revenue act at the coming session of Congress, but that the Ways and Means Committee would make an effort to secure some modifications where, under the act as it now stands, double taxation is imposed or the statutes are inconsistent or obscure.

EHRICH BROS
SIXTH AVE. 23RD. ST.

Tuesday Begins the
Annual Sale of Linen Laces

2,000 yds. of Hand-Made Torchons, etc., usually 75c., at **35c**
2,000 yds. of Hand-Made Torchons, etc., usually 50c., at **29c**
5,000 yds. of Valenciennes, usually 12c. to 19c., at . . **9c**
3,000 yds. of Valenciennes, usually 25c., at **12c**

New Embroideries.

Batiste all-over EMBROIDERIES, suitable for shirt waists and trimming dresses, all open-work effects, value $1.69 to $2.75 yd., per yd **75c**

Colored Dotted SWISS ROBES, in pink and red, trimmed with valenciennes lace and inserting, value $11.00 robe, robe . . **4.98**

45-inch FLOUNCING, in Swiss and cambric, with scalloped and hemstitched edges and all-over embroidery to match, value $1.00. per yard **69c**

27-in. FLOUNCING, hemstitched and scalloped edges, in Swiss and cambric, value 89c., per yd. **48c**

Also Great Specials in
Ladies' House Gowns.

Fine Tea Gowns—834 in the lot, every one of them made to retail at $15, of French Cashmere, Henrietta Cloth, China Silk, Black Surahs and imported Flannel, in all the refined shades, with full Watteau back, some with Bolero fronts, others trimmed with lace, velvet ribbon and embroidered silk; a few Blanket Bath Robes in the lot, several of them imported; as we've said, every garment is worth $15; you'll never have an offer of the like for **5.98**

Gowns—1,000 Silitian Flannellette Gowns, very choice colorings, yoke, collar and cuffs trimmed with cord; very effective garment, that should bring $2.25; for this unrivaled sale, at **97c**

Tea Gowns—Of wool cashmere and fancy challies, lined throughout, trimmed with lace insertion and velvet ribbon; gowns made to sell at $5; marked for this sale only . . **2.98**

Fine Gowns—Of handsome wool cashmere, lined throughout, elaborately trimmed with lace insertion, others trimmed with ribbon to match; all sizes and colors; richer than you've ever seen, at . . . **3.98**

And Our First Showing of
New Spring Silks.

Silks—Fine quality Corded Wash Silk, in neat colorings, with very heavy white cord; exceptionally bright lustre; usually retailed at 50c.; here at this opening sale, special **39c**

Silks—Evening Brocaded Taffeta Silk, good designs and best colorings; nothing richer for full costumes or fancy waists; never offered less than 90c.; for Tuesday **59c**

Our Great Annual Sale of Muslin Wear continues Tuesday with 50,000 New Garments added—Styles and Qualities Unequalled.

ROBERTS APPARENTLY SAFE.

The Utah Polygamist Not Likely to Be Excluded from His Seat in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Notwithstanding the widespread agitation in favor of the exclusion of Representative B. H. Roberts of Utah from a seat in the Fifty-sixth Congress, persons familiar with the practice of the House of Representatives, and with the facts in this case, do not see how Roberts is to be kept out because his presence would be distasteful to those who condemn him as a polygamist. Petitions for his exclusion are being circulated in many States, and the Legislature of Kansas is considering, in both houses, a resolution requesting the members of Congress from Kansas to use "every honorable means in their power to prevent him from taking his seat."

There can or will be no dispute about his certificate, which is in due form. A contest has not been thought of, and there appears to be no reasonable pretext upon which to base one. The House has never thought it expedient to make a general investigation into the moral character of its members to determine their eligibility to Congress. The possible outcome of such investigations is too obvious to need further explanation of their absence. It is suggested that he might be objected to on the ground that he had practiced immorality and, on conviction in 1889, under the statute against polygamy, that he was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. Another suggestion is that the offense of which he was found guilty was one against a Federal law in a Territory. He has since been elected from a State, and it is held that Congress cannot enforce the laws of a State, nor the House put one of its members on trial for violation of a State law.

There appear to be but two ways by which the case of Mr. Roberts can be brought within the jurisdiction of the House. One is by his being indicted and convicted in Utah of polygamy. It is, in fact, alleged in this connection that he entered a plea of guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation April 29, 1889, and was sentenced to the Utah Penitentiary for four months. This, however, was when Utah was a Territory and the Edmunds law applied to it.

The other is through a contest being filed by any candidate who ran against him for Congress claiming and proving that he is not eligible to a seat in Congress. The latter method would be open to a question on technical grounds, but technicalities might be ignored by the House if the sentiment were very strong. A case made by a contestant in this way might be sustained by argument on analogy, assuming, for example, that if a man who was not a citizen of the United States were given a certificate of election to Congress the power would have to rest with the House to deprive him of the privilege of occupying the seat, even if there were no contest from the State by which he was accredited to Congress. But this analogy would not be perfect, since the disqualification in the supposed case would be a Constitutional one, while in the Utah case it is not. It is apparent that the question is going to bother the House a great deal if pressed upon for its consideration.

Kansas Wants Roberts Excluded.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 31.—Both branches of the Kansas Legislature, by a unanimous vote, have adopted resolutions praying that the Kansas delegation in Congress do all in its power to prevent the seating of B. H. Roberts, the Utah polygamist. The State Senate to-day supplemented the action of the House yesterday by declaring that the law-making power of the Government should be "taken entirely out of the hands of those who openly, defiantly, and boastfully violate the laws of our country." The resolution brands Roberts as a polygamist and charges him with practicing a worse crime than that of human slavery, as it existed a score of years ago.

Young Woman Attempts Suicide.

Jennie Forsyth, seventeen years old, attempted to commit suicide by swallowing carbolic acid at her home, 23 Manhattan Avenue, early yesterday morning. The only reason that prompted the girl to attempt her life, as far as can be learned, was the fact that she could not marry Frederick Kolb, nineteen years old, of 2,108 Boulevard. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, where it was said she would recover.

CHAMPIONSHIP HOCKEY.

Five Teams Will Play a Series of Games in the Amateur Class.

The championship series of games for honors in the Amateur Hockey League will begin next Thursday night. Five clubs are again represented, as follows: St. Nicholas Skating Club, Hockey Club of New York, Montclair and New York Athletic Clubs, and Brooklyn Skating Club.

Only two rinks are available this season. The Hockey Club of New York, which had headquarters at the Ice Skating Palace last season, will play its home game at the St. Nicholas Rink. The schedule of games follows:

Jan. 5—New York Athletic Club vs. Montclair, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 8—Brooklyn vs. Hockey Club, at Clermont Rink.
Jan. 11—Brooklyn vs. Montclair, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 12—New York Athletic Club vs. St. Nicholas, at Clermont Rink.
Jan. 17—New York Athletic Club vs. St. Nicholas, at Clermont Rink.
Jan. 19—St. Nicholas vs. Hockey Club, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 24—St. Nicholas vs. Montclair, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 26—New York Athletic Club vs. Hockey Club, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Jan. 31—St. Nicholas vs. Brooklyn, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 2—Montclair vs. Hockey Club, at Clermont Rink.
Feb. 7—Brooklyn vs. New York Athletic Club, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 9—St. Nicholas vs. Montclair, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 14—Brooklyn vs. Montclair, at Clermont Rink.
Feb. 16—New York Athletic Club vs. Hockey Club, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 21—Brooklyn vs. Hockey Club, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 23—New York Athletic Club vs. St. Nicholas, at St. Nicholas Rink.
Feb. 24—Brooklyn vs. St. Nicholas, at Clermont Rink.
March 2—Hockey Club vs. Montclair, at St. Nicholas Rink.
March 7—New York Athletic Club vs. Montclair, at St. Nicholas Rink.
March 9—St. Nicholas vs. Hockey Club, at St. Nicholas Rink.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS MEET.

League's Trustees Discuss Interchangeable Mileage.

A quarterly meeting of the Trustees of the Commercial Travelers' National League was held yesterday afternoon in the Imperial Hotel. P. E. Dowe, President of the league, reviewed the efforts of the league to secure interchangeable mileage on all railroads in the United States. The interchangeable system is already in operation in the West. The passenger agents of the Great Eastern Trunk Lines have expressed themselves so favorably with respect to the plan that the Trustees did not think it necessary to take any action at the meeting yesterday. They think that at an early date one mileage book will be good over all the Eastern lines.

It was the opinion of the Trustees that if interchangeable mileage cannot be secured, travelers owe it to themselves to support ticket brokers in the fight against the railroads.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the league in Albany, June 30, 1899.

President Dowe raised a storm of friendly protest by an attempt to resign his office. The board unanimously refused to accept his resignation. He has still six months to serve. Mr. Dowe pleaded that excess of business did not leave him time to attend to his duties of President.

Prof. Bluntschli Here.

Friedrich von Bluntschli, Professor of Architecture in the Polytechnical College in Zurich, Switzerland, arrived in this city yesterday from Berkeley, California, where he had gone to examine the grounds occupied by the University of California, that is to be greatly enlarged. He is one of the eleven architects who have been selected by the State of California to prepare and submit plans for the proposed new university buildings. Mr. Bluntschli is the son of Johann Kaspar von Bluntschli, the Swiss historian, jurist, and writer on international law, who died in 1881. Each competitor or competing firm will send in his second plan by next August.

NOTES OF THE YACHTSMEN.

Sir Thomas Lipton has talked a little about his new yacht the Shamrock and of his plans for next Summer. He says the new yacht is to be built in sections at Thornycrofts, and then these sections are to be shipped to the yard of Harlan & Wolff, at Belfast, and the yacht set up and fitted out. What material is to be used in the construction of the yacht he declines to state, and he is also very reticent about the form the new yacht is to take. He said that he hopes to have the Shamrock built and launched by March and ready to take part in the opening races to be sailed on the Thames in April. The Valkyrie, as has been previously announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES, is to be put in commission and to be used as a trial boat for the Shamrock, which will be raced on the Thames, the Clyde, and on Belfast Lough. After the races off Belfast the Shamrock will be prepared for her voyage across the ocean, and it is expected that she will sail about the end of July. With fair weather, the British challenger should arrive here about the middle of August, which will give plenty of time to tune the boat up and get her ready for the Cup races, which are to be sailed in October.

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Fife has been working hard on the plans for the Shamrock, and has had the assistance of G. L. Watson in designing the boat and figuring out the sail plan. It is said that the Shamrock will carry a much larger sail spread than Valkyrie III., and that her racing spars will be larger and lighter than those of her predecessor for cup honors. Capt. Hogarth is to be in command of the new boat, and he will have with him Capt. Ben. Parker, who sailed the Meteor for the Emperor of Germany.

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Work on the new defender for the cup is progressing at Bristol, and in a few weeks it is thought that the boat will begin to take shape. Quantities of material have arrived at the Herreshoff yard, and all is being shaped for the new yacht. The latest report about this craft is that it is to be modeled very much like the old Defender, but with certain refinement of model and improvements that have suggested themselves to N. C. Herreshoff, the designer. The Defender is fast approaching completion, and it is expected that work on this boat will be finished this month. After this boat is out of the way the new boat will be built as rapidly as possible.

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Several yacht clubs have already elected their officers for the year, and other clubs will hold their annual meetings this month and early in February. The new officers of the Harlem Yacht Club are: Commodore, John A. Kipp; Vice Commodore, H. Hanlein, Jr.; Rear Commodore, John Symmers; Fleet Captain, A. Hochstaetter; Fleet Surgeon, J. C. Shannon, M. D.; Measurer, John Wimmer; Treasurer, J. H. Andrews; Financial Secretary, T. B. Bates; Recording Secretary, F. S. Sullivan; Corresponding Secretary, S. L. Schider; Steward, M. J. Gentz; Board of Directors—S. Jacobs, John Trangott, J. H. McCarthy, and H. B. McAllister; Membership Committee—James F. Proctor, William Christie, and John F. Lalor.

The Pavonia Club's officers are: Commodore—David W. Kohn; Vice Commodore—William B. Wilson; Fleet Captain—John Wright; Measurer—A. P. Curtis; Surgeon—Dr. L. Bauman; Financial Secretary—William F. Tobin; Corresponding Secretary—William A. Miller; Treasurer—L. Mittelsdorfer; House Committee—J. Zimmerman, Norman L. Rowe, William Willis, J. Morey, and G. Target; Anchorage Committee—G. W. James, A. J. Kremeyer, and L. M. Kayser.

The officers of the Knickerbocker Club are: Commodore—S. H. Mason, Jr., cutter Mocc

GOLF CLUBS IN SCOTLAND

All Classes of People Play the Game on Its Native Heath.

CURIOSITIES OF THE SPORT

Great Britain Dotted with Hundreds of Links—Some Uncouth Names—Many Events for New Year's Day.

A golfer whose ideas regarding the wide extent of the game are chiefly confined to his own club in particular and the United States in general, must prepare himself for many surprises when he comes to realize more accurately the tremendous amount of world territory covered by this fascinating Scotch sport. For Scotch whisky and golf the inhabitants of that land of thistles and highlanders have stamped their indelible fame upon the world. It is, of course, possible to use one without the other, but to a great majority of golfers some of the delights of the game would be sadly missed were the genial glass of Scotch and soda not forthcoming at the close of the match. In this connection it might be interesting to ascertain how far the game of golf has aided in the consumption and importation of Scotch whisky. But that, as a very popular author has remarked, is another story.

America, or more correctly, that part of it known as the United States, is the youngest of the large countries to adopt the game. The rapidity of its growth here is well known among those who play, and the number of clubs might run up into the thousands, that is, single thousands. The United States Golf Association has a membership of nearly 150 clubs, and there are many good ones not yet in the fold. Perhaps 500 would be a conservative estimate of really good clubs in the country which have seriously attempted to lay out playable links.

Very few of our players know anything about foreign links. Few have seen any golf courses but those in their immediate locality, and when, now and then, a member returns from the other side and tells of having played over famous and strangely named links, he is, for the time at least, regarded as the big man of the club. When he goes out to play, every stroke is watched with critical attention, in expectation of some wonderful golf revelations. Needless to say, these seldom appear.

St. Andrew's, of course, is a name that is well known. This and, perhaps, half a dozen other Scotch and English clubs, are about all that most American players know of the game in its native land. As the game, by general consent, has been given its origin in Scotland, there is a vague idea that every one in Scotland plays golf. Boys and girls, old men and old women, ministers, shopkeepers and clerks, mechanics and laboring men, are all supposed to be golfers and constantly to be seen tramping hither and thither, carrying big bags of clubs. To a certain extent this is true. Scotland has an area of a trifle over 29,000 square miles, South Carolina is a little over 30,000, and the number of golf clubs in Scotland is about 700. England and New York State have nearly the same area, and England has over 650 clubs. Wales has between 30 and 40. When, therefore, it is considered that an area equal to two of our medium-sized States has about 1,400 golf clubs, it will be seen that, even with 1,000 clubs, good, bad, and indifferent, in this country, there are still great advantages for the game to grow.

A cursory glance at a few of the numerous clubs in Edinburgh, one of the greatest golfing centres, will give a vivid idea of the game's popularity among all classes of persons. The Edinburgh police have time to enjoy the sport, and they have a special golf club of their own. The ministers have their separate club, and so have the members of the City Chambers, the licensed grocers, the stock brokers' clerks, teachers, warblers' gas employes, chemists, drapers, and high constables. There is also an electric golf club, membership being confined to employes in the telegraph department of the General Post Office. Other clubs are the famous one of Ye Monks of Ye Braids, Pharmacy, University Press, Civil Service, Pupil-Teachers, and Life Assurance Golf Clubs. The peculiarity of these Edinburgh clubs is that they seem to be so well divided upon the business occupations of the members, and when policemen and high constables can have their fraternal golf clubs, there is surely opportunity for all.

Among the division of clubs at venerable St. Andrew's is one which is unique in Great Britain. This is the St. Andrew's Children's Golf Club, and membership is limited to the little ones between five and fourteen years of age. Many of the veteran Scotch golfers take pride in relating the early age at which they learned the game, and the first impressions of some of our professionals is a tour of the links with little golf sticks in their hands. Several of the newspaper offices have their golf clubs. Such is the case in Glasgow, with the employes of The Glasgow Herald and The North British Daily Mail. There are also many clubs throughout Scotland and England bearing the name of Workingmen's Golf Club.

The peculiarity and uncouth sound of the names given to some of the Scotch clubs will bear favorable comparison to the names of a few of our American clubs. At Watch Hill, for instance, is the Misquamicut Club; at Utica, the Sadaquada Club; the Hoosic-Whisich Golf Club is at Canton, Mass.; the Onwentsia, near Chicago, while the names of Shinnecock and Baltusrol are well known in our own locality. There are a few of the jaw-breaking names of Scotch clubs—Tighnabruaich, Lochmaddy, North Uist, Uig, Kirkcudbrightshire, Banff, Buckie, Dufftown, Shiskine, and Portmahomack.

Ireland is also well supplied with golf clubs, among which we find those famous names of Kilkenny, Killarney, and Tipperary.

In England the clubs are so numerous that it is possible to play the game in almost every spot famous in history and romance. Close by Kenilworth Castle are golf courses for men and women. The suburbs of London are crowded with clubs, and the memory recalls a multitude of famous deeds in such golf club names as the Royal Epping Forest, where no playing is allowed on Sunday; the Honor Oak and Forest Park Club, Royal Blackheath, Eltham, Chiswick, Richmond, Dulwich and Sydenham, and Royal Wimbledon. At the last-named club it is compulsory to wear a red coat on the links. The members of the Eltham Golf Club have their clubhouse in the Eltham Lodge, which was built by the King's architect in 1663, and contains several historical treasures.

The fondness for golf among the Scotch and English has led to the introduction of the game in nearly all of Great Britain's colonial possessions, and even in the torrid zone the game is played by its enthusiasts with almost as much interest as would be shown in a more comfortable climate. Africa, India, China, and many of the far-distant islands all have their golf clubs, but some account of these must be reserved for another occasion.

England and Scotland, however, with all their golf clubs, lack one very necessary thing which we possess, and that is a golf union. The United States Golf Association, organized early in the game's career, has been of inestimable aid in the encouragement of golf in this country and has prevented countless petty and annoying club disputes. Within the past few years efforts have been made to form a golf union in Great Britain, but the jealousy of the older clubs has thus far prevented an amicable union. During the past year, however, one step toward a possible union has been accomplished, but it took over twelve months to reach this point. A committee of fifteen representative golfers has been appointed, to be known as the Golf Rules Committee, whose duties are to fix final interpretations upon all golf rules.

While the old St. Andrew's rules have been generally used, the jealousy of St. Andrew's prestige among many of the other large clubs gradually led to a wide difference in the interpretation of certain points, individual clubs making such changes as they saw fit. This naturally led to confusion, and after a struggle of one year the leading golfers succeeded in having this Rules Committee appointed, which has now given a uniform and authoritive standard. Practically this same thing was done by our own Golf Association two years ago, so that our clubs fortunately have been saved the petty wranglings over golf rules.

The oldest golf club in America is the Royal Montreal Golf Club, organized in November, 1873. It has a good nine-hole course about ten miles from Montreal, laid out on 100 acres of land. The Quebec Golf Club was organized soon after, in 1874. In the United States, the oldest club is St. Andrew's, started in 1888, its clubhouse and links being at Mount Hope, Westchester County.

The New Year will be celebrated in a lively manner on local golf links to-morrow. The host of golfers at Lakewood will have two tournaments for their amusement. At the Ocean County Hunt Club the silver cup given by George Gould will be played for, and at the Lakewood Golf Club four silver prizes are offered—two for the lowest eighteen and thirty-six hole gross scores and two for the handicap thirty-six-hole match.

On the Brooklyn links, at the Dyker Meadow, Crescent Athletic, and Marine and Field Clubs, there will be members' tournaments. The Harbor Hill Golf Club of Staten Island will give a members' team match, and there will be games on the links of the Westchester Country Club.

A cup has been presented to the members of the Baltusrol Golf Club, to be known as the Winter Holiday Cup, for competition at medal play on New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, and Washington's Birthday, with a handicap limited to eighteen strokes. The count will be upon a basis of three points for the winner, two points for the second, and one point for the third. The player making the most points at the end of the three competitions will win the cup. To-morrow there also will be the usual club handicap for a prize for the men, and also a club handicap for a prize for the women.

New officers of the Madison Golf Club have just been elected as follows: President—Benjamin Hardwick; Secretary and Treasurer—W. Osborn; Greens Keeper—D. S. Kimball; Greens Committee—Prof. W. G. Denton, Edward Burnett, John M. Shaw; Executive Committee—George H. Yeaman, George W. Downes, John M. Shaw, and the officers. Some improvements are to be made to the links before the opening of next season.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

Although the prominent members of the League of American Wheelmen who are anxious that the League retain its control of racing have predicted that there will be no change that will abolish the sport, the fact remains that the result of the vote to be taken on the question at Providence next month is still very much in doubt. The New York Division has declared itself against the continuance of the sport. There are several other Eastern States opposed to racing. It required, however, a two-thirds vote to change the Constitution, and there promises to be a stormy time over this question at the meeting. It is safe to say that a majority at the meeting will be in favor of resigning racing, but whether it will be possible to secure a two-thirds vote is still a matter of conjecture. Wheelmen all over the country are interested in this question. That is, the rank and file, who ride for pleasure and care no more for a race meet than a Chinaman does for a baseball game. If the racing is abolished, it will mean a great many new members, as it will then be a patent fact that the League of American Wheelmen, not incumbered with racing, can devote all its time and influence for the benefit of its members who are not interested in race meets.

J. B. Sheridan, a member of the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen for the large districts embracing Missouri, Illinois, and several Southern States, has this to say on the question at issue: "As a member of the Racing Board, I must say that it looks to me as though the League is through with racing." He admits the truth of the point raised by the opponents of racing, that "racing monopolizes all attention," which means, apparently, that the worthy objects of the League are discredited to an extent and that racing is largely responsible for its large loss of support and members during the past year. Since New York State has voted to give up racing there has been an increase in its membership, which local officers maintain is an indication that the membership of the League will increase all over the country if racing is abolished.

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A. G. Spalding does not think that the League of American Wheelmen should give up its control of racing. Mr. Spalding says: "During my connection with a racing team I have always agreed with the manner in which the League has handled the professional end of it. The League of American Wheelmen is the natural body to control racing, and in fact it is the only National body organized to-day that is competent to handle it. While in the past it may have made some mistakes in meting out proper punishment, yet I am satisfied that the majority of people in this country who take an interest in cycle racing believe in the honesty of purpose that prompts the action of the officials of the League of American Wheelmen, and without such confidence of the public no sport, especially professional, can be successfully carried on very long. I think it might be possible to organize an association for the exclusive control of professional cycle racing, but to be successful it must be National in character and controlled by representative men in the leading cities in the country. Not only would it require representative men in whom the public has confidence, but it would also, probably, take considerable capital to properly carry it on. Until such a representative association is organized, I am strongly of the opinion that the League of American Wheelmen is much better equipped to handle the racing of this country, both amateur and professional, than any other organization."

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The reports received by Manager Sanger of the Cycle Show from intending exhibitors indicate that this month's display will contain more novelties and changes in construction than have ever been seen gathered together under one roof. Every firm exhibiting has something new to show, and as it is two years since there was a representative display of cycles the public will find many things to interest the eye and mind. Quite a number of firms will show the chainless type with various modifications. Never before have the makers produced such a variety of colored enamels and decorating of frames as prevails this year. The opening night of the Cycle Show, Jan. 21, will be celebrated by having the representatives of the metropolitan clubs in attendance. Invitations have been sent to the officers of the different organizations. During the week a band concert will be given every afternoon and evening.

Several meetings will be held, among which is a two days' convention of the League of American Wheelmen local organization, under the direction of Chief Consul Belding of the New York Division.

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With the racing affairs of the League of American Wheelmen in the muddled state that they are at present, the Riverside Wheelmen have decided not to take a conspicuous interest in racing during the coming season, but to promote tours, runs, mileage competitions, racing among its own members, and social affairs. This means that the Riverside Wheelmen will not conduct an open race meet this year. The annual election of the club resulted in the regular ticket being elected, as follows: President—J. M. Gentle; Vice Presidents—W. Walton and W. F. Mershon; Secretaries—R. W. Harington and G. W. Taylor; Treasurer—G. W. Creegan; Captain—C. H. Meeks; Directors—Dr. C. L. Harrison, J. L. Miller, B. Maspero, E. A. Rogers, and W. D. Butts.

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Notwithstanding the apparent apathy in wheeling circles during the past season, the Century Wheelmen of New York have been able to cancel all the indebtedness on the club property. It is now free and clear of debt. In accordance with its usual custom, the club held a ladies' informal reception last night. This reception, like its predecessors, was well attended and thoroughly enjoyable, and was a novel but appropriate way of welcoming the incoming year.

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From Nashville, Tenn., where Michael is at present stopping, comes the announcement that the Welshman will devote nearly all his time to cycle racing next season, and that he has not fallen a victim to the allurements of horse racing. Michael will start for San Francisco next week, where he will give exhibitions during the six days' race next month.

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At the coming Cycle Show many new saddles will be introduced, one of which is a suspension saddle for those who lean over. It is a saddle with suspension springs. It is adjusted by a large, well-fitted screw at the pommel. The forward spring is a spiral and the rear a C spring. It is intended to be set level, not tilted down at the pommel, so that a rider may lean over and feel no pommel blows, the forward spring being intended to absorb them. When a rider sits fairly upright the springs, both front and rear, yield vertically under the blow when an obstruction is encountered. When leaning over, a rider is safe from pommel blows. When sitting erect he has a level seat, with front and rear springs.

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The record made by Capt. A. S. Taylor of the Royal Arcanum Wheelmen of New York on Sept. 17 last, making the trip from New York to Albany on his wheel in fifteen hours and ten minutes, has been officially accepted by the Century Road Club of America. The previous record was twenty-one hours and fifty-four minutes.

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An important item to consider in wheeling is how you breathe, says Theodore R. MacClure in a paper prepared for the recent Detroit Sanitary Convention. You can breathe through your nose, you can breathe through your mouth, but if you breathe through your nose you can be satisfied that you are making no mistake. But if you breathe through your mouth, it would be well to give the point due consideration and if necessary consult your physician. For healthful wheeling, breathing through the nose should be practiced. In the nose are little hairs, cilia, which have been placed there by nature to strain out impurities that may be in the air and the moist mucous membranes of the nasal cavity have a similar function. Nature has made no such provision for mouth breathing.

There is another important reason why mouth breathing demands attention, and that is it indicates that the vital portion of the organism—the heart—is not performing its functions properly. Difficulty in breathing, so that one is obliged to breathe through the mouth, indicates a lack of blood supply to the lungs and also a weakened condition of the heart.

Abdominal breathing has direct bearing upon a healthful condition of the human economy, and is particularly sought for in professional vocalists. Not only this, but it tends to a better form and better digestion.

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There is an art in riding hills, and an art which is worth acquiring, for it enables one to ride long distances with the minimum of fatigue, says a veteran English rider. Long steep hills and long medium hills, when a head wind has to be faced, should be ridden slowly and steadily, without any attempt at pace or spurting. Some people assert that they cannot ride hills slowly, and rush gradients so fast at first that they are pumped out half-way up, and are compelled either to dismount or reach the summit in a comparatively exhausted condition. A little practice would enable them to crawl up with the least possible expenditure of power. On steep pitches, when the road is wide, it pays well to tack from side to side also.

But judgment is necessary. There are hills which it pays to crawl up slowly, but, on the other hand, very short and steep pitches should be approached with a rush and dash which will carry the rider almost to the summit. Such hills, if ridden slowly, require an immense expenditure of power. Then there is a class of riders who are incapable of getting up the necessary speed, even when a stiff hill or a sharp fall is preceding the up-grade assists them. This is mainly due to nervousness and want of practice, and the cyclist should set him or herself to acquire the necessary dash.

On this, too, hinges the question of the rapid descent of hills. The cyclist who crawls down hill loses half the pleasure of cycling, and loses the greater part of the advantage which the fall of ground would otherwise afford. It only requires a little pluck and confidence, and the best possible way to acquire these characteristics is to cycle with more expert riders and endeavor to keep up with them down hill. Of ourse it is necessary to "hurry slowly" in such a matter, and not attempt to descend hills at sixteen miles an hour before one feels quite safe at fourteen.

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The Kings County Wheelmen will revive a custom on Jan. 14 which of late years they have permitted to fall into disuse. They will hold a club dinner in their own clubhouse. Practically all of the members will be present, and this means that over 200 covers will be laid. There are few bicycle club houses in the country which are large enough to accommodate the members in this manner, and the club will exert every effort to make this occasion a notable one. Only members of the club will be present and the speechmaking will be confined to them, President Needham acting as toastmaster. The committee having the matter in charge has arranged for a string orchestra for the occasion, and something very fine in the way of menus is promised. The Brunswick Quartet will also assist with vocal selections between the courses.

On Jan. 12, John C. Hemmett, one of the members of the club, will give his illustrated discourse on the Spanish-American war in Cuba. Mr. Hemmett was at the front during the whole of the conflict, with his camera, and is an experienced photographer and an interesting talker.

FIRST INTERCOLLEGIATE MEET.

Preliminaries Were Arranged Yesterday at Columbia College.

All preliminary arrangements for the first intercollegiate meet were completed at a of tumbling, club swinging, horisontal bar, Friday at Columbia College. At this time the meet was discussed and met with the favor of those present. Mr. Cann, Director of the New York University gymnasium, has been making a few preliminary arrangements, and from him the plans were learned. The meet will be the first of its kind ever held, inasmuch as it will be open to all the colleges in the East, and will not be a dual contest. It will be held in the New York University gymnasium, at University Heights, some time in March. From twenty to twenty-five colleges will be represented, and already Yale has announced that she will be represented among the other well-known colleges who will be represented at the meet, are Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, and Wesleyan.

The best gymnasts in all the colleges will be sent, and hence the contest will be, in truth, a championship meet. Prizes will be awarded to the successful contestants, and a cup will be presented to the contestant making the greatest number of points. The winner of this cup will be known as the intercollegiate gymnastic champion. In order to make the meet a true gymnastic one there will be no athletic events whatever. The gymnastic events will comprise feats of tumbling, club swinging, horizontal bar, fence vault, parallel bars, rope climb, flying rings, and side horse. The scoring by the point system will be used in placing the competitors at the finish, each contestant will be marked on a basis of ten, and then scored, according to the regular system adopted by the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. The judges will be picked from among the foremost gymnasts of the day. The purpose of the meet is to give an impetus to gymnastic work, and to show what is being done in the athletic branches of the colleges.

The second annual meeting of the Society of College Gymnasium Directors took place yesterday at the Columbia University gymnasium. The session had so much business to transact that it did not adjourn until evening. The greater part of the morning session was taken up with discussions on the various topics on which papers were read. These papers were as follows: Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard University, "The Hygienic Value of Strength Tests"; Dr. C. P. Lenhof of University of Ohio, "The Physical Supervision of College Men"; Dr. W. G. Anderson, Yale University, "Some Tangible Results of Gymnastics"; Dr. J. B. Crenshaw of Johns Hopkins University, "What Do We Mean by Physical Training?"; Dr. C. W. Miller, University of Pennsylvania, "The Hygiene of Student Life"; Dr. J. W. Seaver of Yale University, "The College Athletic Trainer"; Dr. Paul Phillips, Amherst College, "The Purpose of Physical Training in Colleges."

The topics taken up at the afternoon session for informal discussion were: "The Credit That Should Be Given for Gymnastic Training in a College Curriculum" and "The Relation of Athletics to Gymnastics." Under the head of plans for the ensuing year, the idea of holding an intercollegiate gymnastic contest was talked of favorably. The report of the Committee on Strength Test was accepted, as was the report of the Committee on a Gymnastic Terminology. During the noon intermission those present inspected the new Columbia gymnasium. Officers for the ensuing year were elected.

COUNCIL MEETING TO-MORROW.

City Charter Compels Its Holding, Despite Legal Holiday.

Despite the fact that to-morrow is a legal holiday, the Municipal Council will hold a meeting in compliance with Section 22 of Chapter 2 of the charter, which provides that "the first meeting of the Council in each year shall be held on the first Monday of January at noon."

After last Tuesday's meeting of the Council, adjournment was taken until next Tuesday, which is the usual meeting day of both branches of the Municipal Assembly. When it became known that the charter required a meeting on New Year's Day several members of the Council asked an opinion from Corporation Counsel Whalen. Mr. Whalen replied that the charter was explicit and that the meeting would have to be held.

No business will be transacted at the session further than the adoption of resolutions of respect for the late Augustus W. Peters, President of the Borough of Manhattan.

A Benevolent Society's Jubilee.

The Noah Benevolent Widows and Orphans' Association will celebrate its golden jubilee to-morrow afternoon and evening with a banquet and reception at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue. The order is a Hebrew fraternal and benevolent one, and was organized on Jan. 7, 1848, by German Hebrews who had fled to this country during the German revolution. Mordecai M. Noah, a well-known lawyer of that time and once Sheriff of New York, was selected as the standard bearer of the organization, which has increased in wealth and membership since. Aaron Baerlein is the President of the organization at present.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Some of the Evils of Racing Two-Year-Olds Prematurely.

MAY HEMPSTEAD AN EXAMPLE

First Grand National Steeplechase Will Be Run at Morris Park, Probably on Saturday, Jan. 18.

One feature of the meeting of the Crescent City Jockey Club, which no sensible horseman can commend, is the early racing of two-year-olds. The stakes for horses of that age will not mature until well into February, but overnight events for the two-year-olds of 1899 will be placed on the programme by Jan. 10, and from then on dash races for the scarcely more than yearlings will be almost daily on the programme. The American two-year-old is at present a badly abused animal. He is bred up to racing hard and often, because of the big purses hung up for horses of his age, and if he shows any fair share of speed he is often raced to a shadow during the first year of his career on the turf. Many of the two-year-olds sent into the early dashes are barely eighteen months old, and at that age a horse's bones are yet soft and the muscles are not properly set or developed.

The racing of horses at such an early age is responsible for much that is harmful to the breed of the race horse. It is responsible for the breaking down of the horses at an age when they should be at their best, and it unfits them in many cases for use in the breeding establishments. While the bones are still soft and the muscles that give the thoroughbred his wonderful speed are yet undeveloped, a race may cause a splint or a defective tendon, and what might have been a splendid racing animal is therefore sacrificed to the greed of those who seek for quick action in their betting transactions.

A better illustration of the baneful influences of this early racing of two-year-olds cannot be found than the case of May Hempstead, the filly that set the Southern racing men on edge last Winter by her marvelous flight of speed. May Hempstead came out early in the Winter and beat everything that was raced against her. She was heralded as a world beater, but the consequences of her hard racing when yet undeveloped told against her when the legitimate racing season opened, and she went off. She has been a cripple in the stable since, and her owner, Charles Patterson, has had reason to regret that he did not keep her until she was fully developed. With proper treatment May Hempstead would probably have been a contender with the crack two-year-olds of the past season, a winner of some of the valuable two-year-old stakes, and a dangerous mare is the three-year-old ranks this coming season.

There are at present at the New Orleans track upward of one hundred yearlings in a more or less advanced stage of preparation for the two-year-old races, which start next week. These animals become two-year-olds to-day. In a few days they take up the task they were bred for, and in a little while, in the parlance of the betting ring, it is a "century to a nickel" that many of them will be cripples. Many of these sacrifices at the altar of Mammon are splendidly bred youngsters, and when they have been raced out they will probably fall into the hands of the Breeders' Association as animals unfit to breed for racing purposes.

The six that John J. McCafferty brought with his stable are all doing well, and on breeding and looks they must be considered the finest bunch on the grounds. Two of them are by Hanover, the dams being Spinaway and Bonnie Lee. He has two more by Iroquois, one out of Taffeta, and the other out of Tarantella. The others are by Longstreet-West Anna, and Top Gallant-Fredrica. They are all fillies but the one by Iroquois, dam Taffeta. It is their owner's intention to race them early, and for the purpose for which they are intended they are as well fit to race as any of the others that they will be pitted against. T. A. Magee has a colt by Russell, dam Everywhere, which he calls Eavesdropper, and upon which he is very sweet. His others are Frelinghuysen, by Tom Ochiltree, dam Rachel, and the other Scotch Gallant, by Top Gallant, dam Scotch Cake. H. T. Batcheler has brought over from Texas a couple of Bobby Beach fillies that are supposed to be quite as good as May Beach was at their age, and May Beach was the fastest filly that was introduced last year, except May Hempstead. George J. Long has in the hands of a competent trainer a string of six of miscellaneous breeding. The best is supposed to be a filly by St. George, dam Savilla, called Jenness. Capt. Bunbury is handling six for O. G. Parke, the Texas millionaire, three of them being by Barnes and three of them by imp. Gallantry. He expects to have one as good as Pearl Barnes was this time last year. The young sire King Lee has a handsome representative in Tom Berry's stable in a chestnut colt whose dam is imp. Trappist. Berry has another by Sidsworth, one of the best sons of Longfellow, out of the fast mare Wary, and another by Volante from Mary K., whose record on the turf is comparatively recent history. A black filly in his stable by Wagner-Electricity bears a striking resemblance to the sensational Western mare Imp. J. J. Marklein has a full brother to Moncreith in his lot, and Tony Licalsi has in a bunch of seven a full sister to Libertine. One of the first of Lisak's pet is a filly out of Early Morn in the stable of Gil Curry.

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The Grand National has been decided upon as the most fitting name for the big steeplechase stake which is to be inaugurated this year, and from now on interest in the big race, which it is expected will reawaken an interest in the cross-country sport, will not be lacking among the racing men. The race will be run at Morris Park this year, probably on Saturday, May 13, and the conditions are as follows:

For four-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $100 each, half forfeit, or only $25 if declared on or before May 1, 1899, with $5,000 added, $2,500 by subscriptions of gentlemen interested in steeplechasing, and $2,500 by the Westchester Racing Association, of which $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third. Four-year-olds to carry 145 pounds, five-year-olds to carry 159 pounds, six-year-olds and over to carry 166 pounds. Maidens allowed 10 pounds. Allowances as by rule to mares and geldings. About two miles and a half. Will probably close on Tuesday, Feb. 7.

The race next year will probably be run as a handicap at the Spring meeting of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and in 1901 as a handicap on the grounds of the Coney Island Jockey Club at the Spring meeting. The $2,500 subscribed by "gentlemen interested in racing" was gotten together by B. F. Clyde, W. C. Eustis, J. W. Colt, F. R. Hitchcock, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. The race will probably bring into the field some of the crack amateur jockeys, men like Foxhall Keene, Mr. Lloyd, W. C. Eustis, George Myers, James L. Kernochan, Harry Page, Willard Roby, and a number of others who used to sport silk in the old days of steeplechasing at Cedarhurst, and their presence will lend an added interest not only because it will bring out a large attendance of society people, but also because it will bring good cross-country riders into the field.

As a rule the amateur jockey in a steeplechase is a far better horseman than the professional steeplechase jockey. The amateur jockey rides for the glory of the thing, while the professional risks his neck for dollars, and as the chance of earning money is limited, the professional does not get the experience of the amateur. The latter, as a rule, is a member of some hunt club, and fox hunting gives a rider a finish in the art that the professional does not get.

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Winnie O'Connor, the little Brooklyn boy who is apprenticed as jockey to "Father Bill" Daly, has ridden his way into the hearts of the racing public at New Orleans by his numerous victories since the season opened. There was some rivalry among the owners at New Orleans, in their efforts to secure second call on the boy's services, and when "Father Bill" arrived at the track some weeks ago, bidding for the boy's services came high. Thomas Berry, who has a large string of horses at the track, was the successful bidder, and O'Connor now rides Mr. Berry's horses in all races in which Mr. Daly has no entry.

O'Connor is a fairly clever lightweight, and having been trained by such an astute horseman as "Father Bill," he knows more tricks of the trade than many an older jockey. He shows the teaching of the Daly school of jockeyship, which turned out such clever horsemen as "Jimmie" McLaughlin, "Snapper" Garrison, Palmer, and "Jimmie" Lambley, by rushing his mount to the front when he is anxious, and taking the most reckless sort of chances. He very often endangers the lives of other jockeys and their mounts, and takes a desperate chance with his own well-being by cutting across a large field of horses at a sharp angle. In this respect he is a very poor jockey, but, midget though he is, he has ridden some finishes that have won for him the admiration of the trainers. O'Connor will probably eclipse Burns, the Western lightweight, as the most successful jockey at New Orleans this season.

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Arrangements are being made by a committee of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, and Hunt Club for a New Year's ball, which is to be held in the Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, Staten Island. The ball last year was held in the clubhouse on Dongan Hills, but a larger floor will be needed this year. There will not be a cotillion this year, but following the supper, hunt lancers, to the accompaniment of hunting songs, will be indulged in.

The patronesses include Mrs. Eugene H. Outerbridge, Mrs. Walter C. Kerr, Mrs. Gugy AE. Irving, Mrs. George J. Greenfield, Mrs. I. F. Whitin, Mrs. E. S. Tivering, Mrs. Harry W. Watrous, Mrs. W. Clinton Brown, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. George T. Bonner, Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge, Mrs. Henry T. Boody, and Mrs. J. R. Chadwick.

The following are members of the Ball Committee: Morton W. Smith, Carlisle Boyd, Henry T. Boody, J. R. Chadwick, George T. Bonner, E. Norman Nichols, A. J. Outorbridge, E. S. Tivering, T. S. Hope-Simpson, W. Clinton Brown, H. C. Hopkins, Ernest Flagg, George Cromwell, Otto Ahlmann, Gugy AE. Irving, James Park, Walter C. Kerr, H. R. Montgomery, E. H. Outerbridge, J. Harry Alexandre, L. F. Whitin, and George J. Greenfield.

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By the death of Andrew Allen Bonner from pneumonia a few days ago the trotting interest in this city lost one of its circle and the men who frequent the Speedway and the other roads in and about New York one of their well-liked friends. "Ally" Bonner, as he was affectionately known among the horsemen, was a lover of the horse and was the breeder of some of the best-known light-harness horses in the East. He had a big breeding establishment near Long Branch, N. J., and he owned among other well-known stallions King Rene, Jr., and Alcantara. He was well known on the road and the Speedway, and was a frequenter of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club.

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That arrant rogue Keenan, whose sole mission on the American turf seemed to be to disappoint his owner, David Gideon, when most was expected of him, and to cost his backers fortunes, has been at his old tricks again. He was considered by the racing men of India to be almost invincible for the Viceroy's Cup, which was run on Dec. 26, but the best he could do was to run second to Venitas. Keenan, who is now six years old, has had a checkered turf career. He ran in Lord William Beresford's colors in England, but was sold and went to India, and since he reached his new home has done nothing of importance in the way of racing.

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W. E. D. Stokes has made the suggestion that in this country each year an international running race should be held. He suggests that a large purse be offered and that foreign contestants be charged only half the entrance fee asked of the domestic horses. Mr. Stokes says that, of course, visiting horses would have to become acclimated, but that an allowance of five or ten pounds to foreign entries would even matters up. He suggests that this country should have a Derby as well as England, and that a sufficient inducement be offered to bring over French and English racers.

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A long-felt want will soon cease. The lease for a road house on the Speedway has been awarded to Charles K. Deutsch. Plans have been drawn for the building, and it is expected to have it ready for business about midsummer. According to the plans shown, it will be one of the most commodious and well-appointed road houses in the country. Among many of the features now planned are ponds in which various varieties of fish will be placed, and guests who want a fish dinner can, if they wish to, catch their own fish and have them cooked. There will be ample stable accommodations.

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For a small stable, numbering only eight, J. W. Colt's was one of the most successful last season, his winnings in stakes and purses amounting to $16,000, Whiplash and Anagram contributing more than one-half of this amount. If not permanently affected by her attack of pneumonia, which she had at Morris Park last Fall, Whiplash should prove one of the best three-year-old fillies of the year. Mr. Colt will have a strong stable of jumpers next season, for, in addition to those of last year, of which Woodpigeon was the most successful, he will have Dr. Catlett and several other new-comers to the sticks to add to his string.

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The Spring meeting of the New Louisville Jockey Club will begin on May 4 and last fifteen days, closing May 20. Louisville, Ky., is a first-class racing centre and the club management is enthusiastic over the prospects for a successful meeting. Eleven stakes are to be decided.

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The three-year-old chestnut colt High Priest, by Magnetizer-Princess, recently died at Aiken, S. C., where he was wintering. He was the property of F. R. and T. Hitchcock, they having purchased him last Fall from M. L. Hayman.

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The Summer race meeting of the Bel Air Jockey Club, Montreal, Canada, will be held early in June. At present it is the intention of the management to have the meeting follow the Hamilton meeting.

INTERSCHOLASTIC SPORT.

There will be an annual National Interscholastic championship athletic meeting next year, despite all rumors to the contrary, and what is more, the National Interscholastic Athletic Association will continue in existence. Just where the championship meeting will be held is still undecided, but at present it looks very much as though it will be held in Boston under the auspices of the New England Interscholastic Athletic Association. When it was first rumored that the National Association would go out of existence, it was stated that the New England schools were dissatisfied because of their failure to secure the national meeting, but the local schools are understood to have waived a point in this direction, and that everything is again working harmoniously.

The best illustration of the fact that the National Association will continue in existence is the announcement by Treasurer H. C. Kennington of the selection of the following officers for the ensuing year: George P. Smith, New Jersey Interscholastic Athletic Association, President; Duncan H. Browne, New York Interscholastic Athletic Association, Secretary, and H. C. Kennington, New England Interscholastic Athletic Association, Treasurer. It was decided to do away with the office of Vice President and make the office of Treasurer a permanent one. The Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League, while not represented on the Board of Officers, will figure on the important committees to be appointed.

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When the National Association meets, which will be in the near future, several important amendments will be recommended. One of these will include cross country running, handball, golf and basketball in the list of annual events. All the former events are being indulged in by the schools throughout the country, particularly cross country running and golf, which at present is very popular in this vicinity. At least three schools in this city hold runs every Friday or Saturday morning, and the sport has struck the fancy of the boys to such an extent that at times as many as forty boys start in one event.

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At Cutler School much progress has been made in this sport. Athletic Director Salmon says that the boys take to it like fish to water, and think nothing of running four or five miles over the Van Courtlandt Park course. Mr. Salmon always divides the boys into a slow and fast division so that the poorer runners are not compelled to keep up with the well-developed athletes. Horace Green and S. M. Edgell were the hares on the run on Dec. 23, and led some thirty boys a merry chase over the hill and dale. They set a pretty fast clip and were never caught. Hudson, who only recently took to cross-country running, finished first after the hares. A run was held over the same course last Friday morning in which more than twenty-five boys took part.

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Arrangements for the basketball tournament of the New York Interscholastic Athletic Association will be perfected at a meeting to be held Wednesday afternoon. It is expected that ten of the schools will enter for the championship. Barnard, Berkeley, Cutler, Dwight, Collegiate, and Woodbridge have already developed teams.

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The gymnastic competition to be held under the auspices of the Trinity School Athletic Association next March, will receive the hearty support of every school in this city that has a gymnastic team in training. Physical Director Seixas of Trinity School hopes to revive the interest in this line of sport.

"Gymnastics are one of the most healthful of indoor exercises," said Mr. Seixas. "There is nothing like competition to get the boys interested, and we propose to hold a tournament in which all schools within 100 miles of New York will be invited to compete."

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By the election of the entire Cutler School athletic team to junior membership in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the latter has secured several good athletes. The bicycle department particularly will be strengthened by the acquisition of Warren, the interscholastic champion.

AMATEUR BILLIARD CONTEST.

Experts to Play Here Next Month for National Championship.

The success of the Class B amateur fourteen-inch balk line billiard tournament recently decided at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has so encouraged Dr. Ranney, Chairman of the Amateur Athletic Union Billiard Committee, that he has arranged to hold the Class A tournament, which will begin next month, in the gymnasium of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. The gymnasium will accommodate nearly twice as many spectators as the theatre did during the recent tournament.

The refusal of C. E. Ellison, the Chicago amateur, to compete in the amateur Class A tournament next month makes it look as though Illinois will not be represented, as Ellison is the only representative from that State strong enough to compete with the other cracks. Ellison originally entered in the tournament Ellison was to have represented the Chicago Athletic Association, the latter to pay his expenses. The Chicago Athletic Association, however, has decided not to be represented in the tournament. When Ellison learned of this he stated that he would not pay his own expenses to come here and play, whereupon W. P. Mussey, prominent in billiard circles in Chicago, offered to provide his expenses. Ellison, however, will not accept this offer, and refuses to give his reasons for not doing so. This will leave McCreery of St. Louis, Mullen of Cleveland, and Foss of Haverstraw, N. Y., in the tournament, unless J. B. Stark decides to enter, he being eligible to compete by virtue of his victory in the Class B tournament.

W. P. Foss has already been installed favorite for the championship honors. His work in practice during the past week has been of a high order. In a practice game of 300 points with J. P. Knapp, a well-known pigeon shot, he averaged 14, his highest runs being 83 and 80. Reports of the practice games played by McCreery and Mullen also show high averages.

CLUB CHATS ABOUT SPORTS.

The coming carnival of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the New Jersey Athletic Club is attracting considerable attention among those interested in sports. The carnival, which is to be held on Jan. 13, is to celebrate the proposed amalgamation of the two clubs that is now being arranged. It is expected that in the course of a few months all the details in relation to the amalgamation will be effected, so that the members can enjoy the privileges of both plants—one in New York and one in Bergen Point.

The fact that the Boston Athletic Association will be represented by a strong team of athletes will add materially to the interest in the meeting, because on the Boston team will be several of Harvard's best runners. Young Coe, the shot putter, who has been doing such exceptional shot putting of late, is more than

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

MYTHS OF CHRISTMAS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the great city by the lake come the saddest tidings of the holidays, for a dear old friend has been humiliated and deposed by the ruthless hand of official power. St. Nicholas reigns no more in the Pilgrim Temple. Outlawed hereafter are all rites commemorating his memory. Committee meetings have decided that children must not be any longer deceived on a holy day by legends of a mythical saint. It is some consolation to know that in the final tragedy the fallen hero had some friends among the teachers in the temple.

Seriously, one is inclined to wonder what is henceforth to be taught the pupils of that school if there is to be no more deception, and all Christmas fictions are to be banished. If it is too late for such information to be serviceable this year, it is none too early to begin to prepare the public for the proper observance of Christmas next year. In the meantime a few plain facts about Christmas may stimulate further investigation.

In the early Christian centuries there was no uniformity in celebrating the nativity of the Saviour. The festival was observed by some in January, by others in May, or April. The 25th of December was not generally agreed upon till the latter part of the fourth century, or the beginning of the fifth. St. Chrysostom, who was born in 347, and died in 407, speaks of Dec. 25 as the day lately fixed at Rome as the birthday of Christ. Though by common consent the birth of Jesus is celebrated in all Christian Churches at this same time, there is a unanimity of agreement among scholars that the actual time of His birth is unknown. Dean Farrar says: "All attempts to discover the month and the day are useless." Albert Barnes says: "God has concealed the time of His birth." Dr. Geikie writes: "The whole subject is very uncertain."

How, finally, did this day come to be accepted throughout Christendom as the anniversary of the Saviour's birth? Was it arbitrarily settled upon, or the outgrowth of the peculiar social and religious conditions of the period?

The festival of the Winter solstice is a very ancient one. During this period birth festivities of deities innumerable have been celebrated, by most, if not all, of the civilized nations of antiquity.

By conquests of her armies and the policy of her Emperors all the world's religions had found their way to Rome's capital. Sixty-eight years before the beginning of our era Pompey led captive to Rome a band of Cilician pirates, who introduced the worship of Mithras, the Persian sun-god, their national religion, which rapidly spread through the empire and continued a popular religion for four centuries, till after the establishment of Christianity by Constantine, when it was suppressed. The Winter solstice was celebrated with annual festivities by them in honor of their god Mithras, whose birthday was Dec. 25.

Again, one of the legacies of the subjugation of Egypt by Roman power was the worship of Isis and Osiris at Rome. Figures of Isis and the infant Horus foreshadowed the Madonna and child. Momsen says: "No worship was so popular among the lower orders of the population in the capital." Both the Summer and the Winter solstices were celebrated in honor of Osiris. Baring-Gould says the former was in honor of his birth, and the latter in honor of his death.

The Greek Dionysus was born, according to legend, on the 25th of December, and the anniversaries of his birth were celebrated as the breaking of Winter, and the awakening of Spring, for he was the god of fertility, the dispenser of sorrow, and the giver of joy. To him were sacred the ivy and the laurel.

Legend has connected the same day with the birth of Bacchus and of Hercules, and the children of Romulus. Ribbon says it was also celebrated as the birthday of Sol, the Invincible One. It was celebrated by the Celts and Germans. It was then the fires were lighted on the hilltops at the Yule feasts of the Norsemen. As the sun turned in his path the Yule log, representing his disk, was kindled on the hearth, presents were made, and there were decorations of holley and mistletoe. It was the time of good cheer and hospitality, and the prototype of our Christmas holiday. In Rome the Saturnalia was its counterpart, when business was suspended, and there were public games and illuminations. Shortly before the Calabrian shepherds came down to play on their pipes, and Ovid sings:

"When to the mighty mother pipes the swain,
Grudge not a trifle for his pious strain."

Virgil sings of the Christmas trees in honor of Bacchus:

"The farmers of Ansonia, a race sent forth from Troy, in uncouth verse and unchecked laughter play, and put on hideous vizards wrought of hollowed bark, and sing thee, O Bacchus, with joyful hymns, and in thy honor hang from the tall pine tiny waving masks of thee."

Festivals were held at the Winter solstice among the ancient Mexicans in honor of the great war god, Huitzilopochtli, when, it is said, incense was offered in the temples to images of the god, which were made of dough mixed with the blood of children, and captives were slain. The images were divided and eaten, and, partaking of them, his worshippers became, like him, invincible.

The universality of the celebration at the Winter solstice of birth anniversaries of deities indicates their common solar origin among peoples widely separated, and sometimes isolated from each other. Many of our ceremonies at Christmas festivities came in contact in its early history. In the final struggle for mastery in the Roman Empire between Christianity and Paganism, though a Christian Emperor sat upon the throne of the Caesars, to give permanence to the new faith, it was essential, to attach the masses to it. To take the most popular festival day of the old religions and adopt it as the natal day of the Saviour of the new was a master stroke of practical wisdom far-reaching in its effect, and to it we are indebted for the most universally observed Christian festival of the year. Vain were the hopes of rebuilding its structure upon other than mythical foundations. From its associations and memories it is stimulating and hallowed from youth to age, but something of the social life and thought and belief of ages past and peoples gone will evermore cluster around

"the night
Wherein the Prince of Light
His reign of peace upon the earth began,"

When

"The winds with wonder whist,
Smoothly the waters kissed,
Whispering new joys to the mild ocean."

L. D. BURDICK.
McDonough, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1898.

USE OF THE VOTING MACHINE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are we sure that Theodore Roosevelt was legally elected as Governor of this State at the recent election? I think he was, and yet I am convinced that there is a very serious question about the legality of many of the votes cast for him, and if the result had been closer this might have been fatal to his ambition. The Meyers voting machine was used in Rochester, the Davis voting machine in Jamestown and Hornellsville, and other machines were used in other places, and after careful examination of the question I am satisfied that the use of these machines was absolutely without warrant of law, and that the only legal ballots cast in the State of New York were the official ballots. If there were enough votes cast for Mr. Roosevelt by these machines to change the result if the ballots of the communities using them were thrown out, then he was not legally elected. Under the rule laid down in the case of People ex rel. Nichols vs. Board of Supervisors, (129 N. Y., 401,) any ballot which is irregular, or which does not comply with the ballot described and authorized by the statute, is not to be counted, and it is interesting, therefore, to consider the position of these balloting machines, which are being crowded into use in various parts of the State under the pretended authority of acts of the Legislature.

Prior to the 1st day of January, 1895, the Constitution of this State provided that "All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen." When the Constitutional Convention met, in May, 1894, it was besieged by the Meyers Voting Machine Company to adopt its machine in place of the ballot. This proposition met with strong objections, but under the pressure of the Monroe County delegates and others who had become interested in mechanical reforms, a concession was made, and the Constitution was amended so that it now reads: "All elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved."

It will be observed that the language as it originally existed was that "all elections by the citizens shall be by ballot," and the only change in the Constitution now in force is that if all of these elections are not by ballot they shall be held "by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided secrecy in voting is preserved." In other words, there can be but one system of voting, except for town officers, in force in the State of New York at any one time under the amended Constitution. Either all of the elections are to be by ballot, or all of them are to be "by such other method as may be prescribed by law."

Looked at in this light, and having in mind that the Constitutional Convention intended to preserve the right to ballot unless the Legislature should prescribe a different method, the use of the word "prescribed," does not appear forced or out of place; it is the only word consistent with the object which the convention had in view. It will be observed that the language is not "shall be by ballot, and by such other methods as may be prescribed," but it is that "all elections * * * shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law."

The language cannot be construed to permit, as has been attempted by the Legislature, the use of the Davis machine in Jamestown, the Meyers machine in Rochester, the Standard machine in some other locality, and so on without limit, but "all elections by the citizens * * * shall be by ballot," or if the Legislature in its wisdom decides to prescribe some other method, then that is to be the method of voting, and the ballot is superceded by the "other method." The clause is general; it covers the entire State; the language is "all elections by the citizens," and it cannot be stretched to permit of a variety of systems of voting at one and the same time. It must be by ballot, or, in the event of a better system appearing, then the Legislature is authorized to prescribe by law "such other method," and this is always subject to the further clause that "secrecy in voting must be preserved."

BENJAMIN S. DEAN.
Jamestown, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1898.

THE BEAUTIES OF ELM STREET.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Let me read you something I intend sending to the press," said a cynical friend of mine, upon whom I happened to call some time ago. Having considered my assent gained, he commenced:

"'Sir: Would it not be well to request the authorities to thin out a number of the trees in Elm Street, as their dense foliage makes that beautiful street rather sombre and prevents the healthful rays of the sun from penetrating, and—'

"Stop a moment, my friend," I exclaimed, "before you continue your biting sarcasm. Are you not aware that it is the custom in this country to name streets for what they lack or are especially noted for not having? If there was one elm tree in that street the name would probably be changed. Why it is so I cannot say, but it is no use to try and change a prevailing custom."

"It did not occur to me before," said he. "I think you are right, but how about the beautiful? Wouldn't that touch a sore spot and make them wince?"

"Sore spot!" I exclaimed. "You certainly do use slang which I hate. Is the epidermis of our Street Commissioners so thin and delicate that the slightest touch will cause an abrasion, and thus render them sensitive? Let me assure you they are not built that way, and all the irony you could pile on would not even give them the tickling of a feather. Excuse my laughing, but the idea of their wincing at anything is too good a joke, and, besides, what would you have? Ought we not rather to boast of that street? Is there any other place than New York that could afford to have, right in the heart of the city, a spot like this? It may not be beautiful in your eyes, but is it not picturesque? It may not have the sublimity of the mountain peak, but are there not sufficient hillocks to diversify the scenery? Does not the wildness of the scene appeal to your imagination? Can you not suppose you are at the Klondike or some other mining region in the Far West, or even think of Vesuvius, spouting lava and desolating all around? And are you such a tenderfoot? Have your feet been so pampered that you cannot bear to tread on the native soil? Perhaps you would like it carpeted.

"True, I grant you, there might be one improvement. There might be a meandering stream, where one, tired in the pursuit of business, could take his rod and flask, and from a bank above cast a fly for the speckled trout, and thus enjoy and have about as much luck in fishing as if he were miles away. It would at least enable the fisherman to regale his friends with as redoubtable a story as any yet told, for certainly the size of the 'whopper' does not depend upon the size of the stream. Why, the more I think of it the more advantages it has. Here you can retire from the maddening crowd and be in comparative solitude. The automobile, the electric car, the peremptory gong of the bicycle can no longer disturb your serenity, and thus, alone with nature, you can calmly reflect on the vanities of Broadway and the surrounding streets.

"But it serves another purpose; it is an object lesson. You complain to the Street Commissioners of some little defect in the street, perhaps in which you live, and they will say: 'Go to, you grumbler; go to Elm Street and there ponder on the fact that at one time all the streets of this city were just as bad.' No, they would hardly dare go as far as that, but something like it. And you retire squelched, if not satisfied. So you see, my friend, there are two sides to everything." I then bade him good-night. Noticing there are others who unthinkingly complain of the street, I send you this for publication. H.

New York, Dec. 29, 1898.

THE COOPER UNION AUDIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the discriminating letter which appeared on your editorial page yesterday, entitled "Some Characteristics of a Cooper Union Audience." I wish to correct, however, in a few points the judgment passed upon the intelligence of a popular audience and the motives that govern its action. The evening in question was that on which the problem of the Philippines was discussed before the People's Institute. One who has been long upon the platform before audiences of various characters comes into close touch with what may be called their consensus of thought. So far as my experience goes, an audience of wage earners responds more quickly than a cultivated audience to ethical appeals. The reason is apparent. The wage earner lives close to the suffering point always, and his sympathies are alert toward those that suffer. His sense of justice is also alert, quickened by the harsh experiences of life, which he attributes, rightly or wrongly, to social injustice.

In the case in point, the argument that appealed to the audience most strongly was not that of self-preservation against the competition threatened by an uncivilized race through our annexation of the Philippines. That argument had indeed its force, for it were idle to affirm of the masses, as it would be of the well-to-do, that they are unselfish. Other considerations, however, gave the decision. If the islands are annexed the Filipinos will become a subject race, without political personality. Such action, viewed from the wage earner's standpoint, is a moral wrong and injustice exercised toward every individual in those islands, whose political destiny is thus decided for him without his wishes being in any way consulted. The other consideration was that such action on the part of our Government is in contradiction to the spirit of our Constitution and to all our traditions—to all that the United States stands for.

If in any respect (I speak from their standpoint) the United States holds a distinct position among the nations of the world, it is that, in theory at least, our Government derives all its rights from the consent of the governed. It now proposes to deny this right to an alien and inferior race living at the other end of the earth, while continuing to assert this principle in behalf of its own citizenship. This change of policy involves, furthermore, the establishment of a large army and withdraws multitudes of young men from peaceful industrial pursuits, condemning them to an occupation to which the people are entirely opposed. The ethical rather than the selfish motive was that which gave the decision in the discussion of the Philippine problem. The audience accorded a generous hearing to the arguments of a speaker with whom they were not in sympathy, applauding him repeatedly, but this is only a proof of the love of fair play of the American public.

This same spirit was admirably exhibited Monday night at the People's Institute. Prof. Adolphe Cohn, a native Parisian, lectured upon the last thirty years of French history, including the Franco-German war. The sympathies of the audience were manifestly strongly on the German side, yet, out of consideration for the speaker, when portraits of Emperor William and von Moltke were thrown upon the screen, the audience refrained altogether from applause. When the portrait of Bismarck was exhibited (the speaker had referred to him in a noble way) a portion of the audience was inclined to applaud. This demonstration was immediately checked, however, by the emphatic disapproval of the majority. The fact that the ethical or altruistic motive commands an instant response from "the people" gives cheer and courage to all who are working with them for the advancement of our democracy.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH.
New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

RAILROAD NORTH AND SOUTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice you mention the project of the Government rendering overflow of the Mississippi impossible, and that many engineers declare this can be assisted, at least, by dredging out the mouths of the river. The amount of light and therefore fertile soil—mainly humus—that is carried to the Gulf is already too great, and it comes from the banks and remotest tributaries of both great arteries. Enough of corn and cotton food is lost to our Nation and to man each day to feed hundreds of starving families. To augment the rapidity of the current of the Mississippi, therefore, is an unmixed evil, and by it the current of every stream connected with it will be similarly affected. Better occasional overflow, which leaves the affected districts fertilized for years. It is time, as Waring would say, that local action should be considered with reference to universal. If we cannot yet do so, religion and civilization need a great revival.

What I have advocated (conversationally) for years is a project less difficult by far than that surmounted by brave little Holland, to wit: Let us build an embankment on both sides of the Father of Waters, beginning at Cairo and ending at South Pass. Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, all these are full of mountains of rock or millions of acres that would be all the better for the removal of scattered surface flint, sandstone, limestone, and other such "drifts" of gravel and slabs and boulders. The increased production of the universal territory so enhanced would go far toward meeting the interest on the cost of the whole undertaking. It is not generally known that one-half of Arkansas, west of a line drawn from her northeast to southwest corner, is largely mountainous, and almost every acre, outside of the "bottoms," has limitless rock and gravel that is now more or less in the way of the plow. So the southern half of Missouri.

Let this embankment be made as straight as circumstances will permit, and the tracklayer to follow the graders, once the height and strength of the levee being beyond question. This, of course, for both sides of the great river. These railroads from the very start would earn their interest on their outlay by affording transportation of material, supplies, and the vast force of men necessarily engaged. Pari Passu with this, safety from flood assured, towns and even new cities would spring up in the path of the locomotive. We have a great abundance of railroads to accommodate the people wishing to travel and traffic on east and west lines. Let us consider the welfare next of our great valley. Such a public work would fittingly symbolize the perfect union of our lately warring sections. As a part of the scheme, the ledges and bars of the upper Mississippi could be removed, thus benefiting Minnesota and Louisiana, Iowa and Tennessee as a part of one great National movement along the lines of a philanthropic political economy.

In conclusion, permit me to add that when such projects as are being inaugurated for our incipient colonies, who will partake of all our joys and prosperity in lieu of the cruel and barbaric policy of effete Spain, (as Sagasta calls her,) I do not see how any true and live American can oppose expansion any more than he can foreign missions, civilization, or wise and beneficial public polity. The anti-expansionist is a troglodyte who dwells not far from the castle of the giant despair.

THOMAS MAY THORPE.
New York, Dec. 27, 1898.

A REPLY TO MR. LOMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A line is due you and Mr. Loman, Mr. Loman says I attacked him with personalities. No such intent was in my mind other than to make a sarcastic reply, allowable in any parliamentary debate, to a statement of glittering generalities that Mr. Loman would love Britishers more if they proceeded to do three essentials for him, viz., free Ireland, feed India, and embrace the Transvaal Republic, and I endeavored to show him how all three, unbeknown to him, had practically been accomplished. I mistook him by his name for a German, and one of the same school who forget that but for Britain's money, fleets, and armies, all Germans to-day would be French colonists and be drinking absinthe in place of beer. I was not and do not argue for a paper Anglo-American alliance, and shall not discuss that matter with him, as he reveals himself not as an American, but as an Irish Irreconcilable, one of thousands calling themselves Americans, but merely using the resources and generosities of the Republic for a covert hostile attack on Great Britain. There is a gentleman in Washington, lately rent to this country to make the acquaintance of all such who hold these opinions of us, viz., Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador.

Mr. Loman alludes to the members of the old Irish Parliament as merely English colonists, and not representatives of the natives. I would recall to the notice of those desiring light on the subject of the natives of Southern and Western Ireland a book by Trench, an Irishman, descriptive of the habits of these people. If the principle is to apply to the United States which Mr. Loman enunciates, viz., that none but descendants of the original owners of the soil should sit in Parliament or Congress, then recall the Indians and unseat the majority of the Albany Legislature, who are descendants of the conquerors of this country or of Irish immigrants, and recall to mind that the Federal Government has had to take away the clothing and feeding of the American aboriginal candid proprietors from their Irish contractors and put it in the hands of the United States regular army officers, since which there has been no Indian outbreaks.

I am one of those Britishers who acknowledge that without the aid of Irish soldiers and sailors our empire would not be where it now is, and wherever a fight for liberty is on there will a gallant Hibernian be found at the top. Again I recommend Mr. Loman to accept my challenge and write to some prominent Irishman in Ireland for a true statement of how Ireland stands today. The present British Government is anxious to endow a Roman Catholic university there, but who stops the plan? Not the mass of Englishmen who belong to the Conservative Party and the Anglican Church, but the Northern Irishmen, native-born and native-bred, descendants chiefly of Cromwell's Ironsides, and bitter opponents of anything Romanist. Let Mr. Loman attack his Presbyterian Irish countrymen. Mr. Loman remarks quite truly that France, Germany, and Italy are great civilizers. They are, because Waterloo, Trafalgar, and Garibaldi's British friends enabled them to be. Russia became more or less so after John Howard exposed her prison system, and after Bishop Wilberforce showed the way for the freeing of the slaves. Show your colors, Sir. They are not the Stars and Stripes, but the yellow harp on a green ground. P. R. S.

New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

Gift to a Brooklyn Library.

Mrs. David B. Kimball of Boston has contributed to the Sylvester Malone Library, Williamsburg, a portrait of Col. Shaw, who organized the first colored regiment in the North during the civil war. The portrait is a reproduction of the Shaw Memorial, which was erected by the residents of Boston to commemorate the valor of their townsmen, who died at the charge of Fort Wagner. The memorial stands in front of the State House. The contribution is in recognition of the stand taken by Father Malone for the emancipation of the negro.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.06	..	Hale & Norc.	.11	.11
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Justice	.15	.15
Andes	.07	.06	Kentuck Con.	.08	.08
Belcher	.18	.18	Mexican	.34	.32
Best & Belcher.	.40	.38	Occidental Con.	.50	.50
Bullion	.03	.02	Ophir	.59	.54
Caledonia	.21	.20	Overman	.06	.06
Challenge Con.	.16	.17	Potosi	.15	.14
Chollar	.16	.15	Savage	.13	.14
Confidence	.80	.00	Sierra Nevada.	1.00	.96
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.35	1.25	Standard	1.80	1.85
Crown Point	.16	.16	Union Con.	.30	.33
Exchequer	.01	..	Utah Con.	.09	.09
Gould & Curry.	.29	.28	Yellow Jacket.	.25	.25

Silver bars, 59½; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47⅝; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17¾.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Holiday Season Causes No Decrease in the Week's Business.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR 1899

Latest Sales by Brokers—Prospect for Better Business at Auction—This Week's List of Offerings.

That the general condition of the real estate market is better and the general outlook brighter to-day than at any time during the last year—indeed, if competent judges may be believed, than at any time in the last five years—should be sufficient cause for congratulation among real estate men. Even the anticipated Christmas season dullness did not make itself felt, and the reports of the week have shown that the present activity is not of the sort which can be checked by a period of so-called holidays.

Not only is the prospect for a lively Spring business better than it was a year ago, but it is hardly possible that any such chain of events as happened last Spring will be repeated this year to cripple the market and bring dealing almost to a standstill. The real estate business between Feb. 15 and Oct. 15, 1898, will be quickly forgotten. The smaller operators kept things going with their trades, but the significant transactions during that period might almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. In fact, all the business of the year that is worthy of the name has been done in the last two months.

The revival, moreover, has been general. The big deals, in which both investors and speculators have figured, have been well distributed over the city. The Carnegie purchase on upper Fifth Avenue caused renewed interest in that section and an advance of values, which perhaps could have been brought about in no other way. The lively demand for space in the new buildings on Broadway above Grand Street, as well as on Fifth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, has caused investors to look favorably upon such properties and tempted builders to increase the supply. Buying of vacant property further up town, which was one of the first signs of the returning activity, has continued apace, while the popularity of the new Boulevard apartment houses has been shown by the several sales of that class of property for investment.

The last week of the year has contained enough reports, if not of transactions actually consummated, to sustain a lively interest. If on account of the various interests represented in the Roberts property at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street final contracts have not been signed, there is little doubt that this valuable plot will soon change hands. Upper Fifth Avenue continues to be the centre of attraction, with the northeast corner of Ninety-seventh Street, the southeast corner of Seventy-third Street, and, according to rumor, the northeast corner of Eighty-seventh Street figuring in the week's reports.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Charles T. Barney has sold to a builder three lots on the west side of the Boulevard, 26 feet north of One Hundredth Street.

Patrick Callaghan has sold the plot northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street, 112 by 121 by 100 by 80. The price is reported at $110,000.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for the Marsh estate a plot, 50 by 100, on Central Park West, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Street.

Archibald M. Maclay has sold to William E. Finn the three-story dwelling, 132 West Forty-fifth Street, 17.6 by 100. Mr. Finn recently bought 134, and will, it is understood, erect a three-story bachelor apartment house, covering the entire plot.

Charles Rosenthal has sold to Max Hart the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue. The property has been resold to Sebastian & Sanders, who give in exchange, 167 East Fifth Street and 226 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

F. A. Mulgrew has sold the three-story dwelling, 21 Beekman Place, northeast corner of Fiftieth Street, 21 by 100.

Case & Farley have sold to Mary Zinser the two-story dwelling, 1,073 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street.

Anthony Reicert has bought the three-story tenement, 133 Thompson Street, 22 by 100.

Irving I. Kempner has sold the old buildings, 80 Cannon Street.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Fay & Stacom the northeast corner of Rutgers and Henry Streets, 25 by 104.6.

The Auction Room.

There is no reason to doubt that 1899 will be a more interesting year in the salesroom than has 1898—indeed, it would be difficult to find twelve months' auction business in realty that has been more uniformly uninteresting than the last. The Spring business, none too promising in the first place, was reduced almost to nothing owing to that feeling of uncertainty which was worse during the period between the Maine incident and the outbreak of hostilities than during the war itself. Contemplated offerings of desirable property at public auction were indefinitely abandoned. The sale of the Huntington tract of 156 lots, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, which had promised to be the most successful event of the season, had been so widely announced that an absolute withdrawal was practically out of the question. As had been expected, bidding was slow, and after about one-third of the offering had been disposed of the sale was indefinitely adjourned. Since that time voluntary offerings have been few and of doubtful quality, with the inevitable withdrawal in four out of five cases. An occasional partition sale of property on the lower east side would provoke some competition among the operators who favor that section, or perhaps a foreclosure involving some valuable parcel like the Olympia or the Hotel Grenoble would cause a large gathering of the curious, but while the quality of offerings has been in a measure responsible for the lack of interest, it is evident that the war and the Summer season combined gave to the auction market a setback from which there has been slow recovery.

The salesroom, however, is bound to reflect the private sales market, and now that the latter has begun to show unmistakable signs of activity, a change for the better in the auction branch cannot be far off. The week beginning Jan. 9 gives abundant promise, and from every indication Jan. 10 will be the liveliest day the salesroom has witnessed in many a month. For that date there is scheduled not only the partition sale of the King estate holdings, including several of the most valuable vacant parcels in Harlem, but also the sale of 144 lots of the Bathgate estate in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. On Thursday, Jan. 12, the six-story apartment house known as the "Albany," occupying the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, will be sold in partition by Auctioneer Read.

Foreclosures are again in the ascendant for this, the last of the holiday weeks. An adjournment sale of the four flats at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street is down for Tuesday, and on Wednesday the seven-story building 10 and 12 Vandewater Street, and the vacant plot at Frankfort and William Streets, formerly the site of the Carlton House, will be sold.

There were recorded last week 216 mortgages, for $5,126,297, of which 82, for $1,496,039, were at 5 per cent.; 91, for $1,716,538, were at more, and 43, for $1,911,750, were at less.

In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 284 mortgages, for $4,270,837, of which 99, for $1,895,255, were at 5 per cent.; 138, for $1,223,832, were at more, and 47, for $1,151,750, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

TUESDAY, JAN. 3.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 169 to 175 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100, four five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,201; subject to other mortgages for $33,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 448 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 16.8 feet west of Avenue A, 16.8 by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,430.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, Third Avenue, Wakefield, south side, 253 feet east of Fourth Street, 50 by 105, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,529.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Armitage Mathews, referee, 627 Union Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 21 by 95, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,543.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 367 Cherry Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Gouverneur Street, 36.8 by 64 by 30 by 65.6, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,135.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 10 and 12 Vandewater Street, southeast side, 151.3 feet northeast of Frankfort Street, adjoining on the south the land of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, 35 by 109.11 by 13.8 by 106.5, seven-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $64,045.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 54 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 215.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,295.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, westerly half of Lot 708, on the map of the village of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, 52.6 by 114, vacant; all title and interest of Frank P. and Teresina Dursie on Jan. 22, 1898.

By S. Morris Pryor, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 536 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 402.4 feet east of Avenue A, 18.3 by 62.2, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $8,196.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph J. Berry, referee, 221 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 235 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,485; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 17 Attorney Street, west side, 78.10 feet south of Grand Street, 21.3 by 20 by 21.3 by 20.1, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,642.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, 220 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,776.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, Frankfort Street, southeast corner of William Street, 58.4 by 57.11 by 51.11 by 83.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $119,641.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 159 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 143.9 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 21.10½ by 98.9, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $21,254.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 16 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,151.

On the premises, at 2 P. M., foreclosure sale, by the referee, Frank A. Bennett, Fourth Avenue, Wakefield, south side, 305 feet west of Fourth Street, 28 by 114, three-story frame dwelling.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William T. Read, referee, 486 Pearl Street, 31.3 by 125 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with a coal yard at the rear. Due on judgment, $38,661.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 18 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 270 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,968.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, north side, 240 feet east of Park Avenue, for a two-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 50; American News Company, owner; Gilbert Robinson, architect; cost, $8,500.

No. 200 Wooster Street, for a three-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 50; F. W. Seltzeider of 133 East Ninety-second Street, owner; M. C. Merritt, architect; cost, $7,000.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 82; William G. Webber of 52 West One Hundredth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 198 feet west of Avenue B, for a one-story brick storage house, 38 by 22; New York Protestant Episcopal School of 24 Nassau Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $1,500.

Fifth Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for a five-story brick store and flat, 25 by 87.10; Cummings & Ferguson of 119 Manhattan Avenue, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $22,000.

Prins Street, north side, 125 feet west of Boston Road, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 30; Alfred Loweth, owner; H. E. Hall of 1,269 East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

Samuel Street, south side, 125 feet east of Mohegan Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 52, and a two-story frame barn, 16 by 24; Tominazo Giordano, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, north side, 175 feet west of the Boulevard, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Henry Schele of 615 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owner; Richard R. Davis, architect; cost, $300.

No. 151 Avenue A, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; William Gels, owner; H. Regelman of 359 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 48 to 52 Orchard Street, to a four-story brick factory and stores; Jacob Levy of 214 Broome Street, owner; Max Muller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 217 and 219 East Thirty-fourth Street, to two three-story and basement brick dwellings, with stores; estate of William Edgar of 54 West Eleventh Street, owner; E. E. Payne, architect; cost, $6,900.

No. 661 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; J. & L. Levy of 665 Eighth Avenue, owners; Kafka & Wiedenfeld of 99 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 53 and 55 Worth Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; estate of William Watson of 260 Church Street, owner; C. A. French, architect; cost, $900.

No. 447 Grand Street, to a four-story brick tenement; estate of J. H. Hughes, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, north side, 200 feet west of Morris Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling, with store; Francesco Stanzini of 469 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, owner; Adolph G. Rechlin of 722 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, 462, w s, 25.9 ft n of 82d St, 27.8x100; Robert Gordon and another to David W. Bishop..... 39,900

AVENUE E, n e corner of 10th St, 108x 205, Unionport; Hannah M. Huribut to John Hartmann..... 1,700

BROOK AV, w s, 100.3 ft s of 163d St, 27x 64.5x27.1x62.3; Clifford W. Hartridge to Samuel Hoffman..... 1,000

BROOK AV, w s, 127.3 ft s of 163d St, 27x 87.2x27.2x85; Clifford W. Hartridge to Samuel Hoffman..... 500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 50.5 ft n of 100th St, 50.6x100; John E. Marsh and another, executors and trustees, to Builders' Realty Company..... 30,000

DAVIDSON AV, centre line, 230 ft n of centre line of 184th St, runs w 130x n 50 x e 130x s 50; Eda H. Sachers to Carrie J. Singhi..... 1

LOT 8, map of lots in William's Bridge; Herman W. Schmitz to Henry H. Vogt..... 7,200

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 150 ft s of 187th St, 25x150; Ellen Lyman to Kate Devlin. 1

WELLY ST, n s, 260 ft e of Robbins Av, 125x72.4x143.10x143.7; Hiram R. Dater and another, trustees, to Simon Danzig and another..... 3,750

3D AV, e e corner of 107th St, 100.10x 135; Thomas McManus to Eliza McManus..... 1

4TH AV, n s, Lot 181, map of Hyatt Farm, — x —; Ellen Lyman to Kate Devlin..... 1

12TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Avenue B, 50x 108, Unionport; Charles D. Jarvis to Henry I. Jarvis..... 1,000

83D ST, 338, s s, 480 ft w of 8th Av, 20x38.9; Patrick A. Geoghegan to Agnes C. Geoghegan..... Gift

72D ST, 124 East, 20x102.2; Thomas McManus to Eliza McManus..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x 102.2; Louis Weil to Jacob Levy..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 100x 102.2; Jacob Levy to Sarah Lese and another..... 1

84TH ST, n s, 304.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 30.6x102.2; the Eagle Realty Company to P. Sturges Allen..... 1

94TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x71.8x

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE T. HIGGONS.—Schedules of George T. Higgons, dealer in dry goods at 800 and 802 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities of $21,516, nominal assets of $15,308, and actual assets of $8,268.

LOMBARD & AYRES.—Judgment for $28,947 was entered yesterday against Lombard & Ayres, formerly oil merchants at 12 Broadway, in favor of the People's Bank of Mobile, Ala. On Sept. 24, 1895, Lombard & Ayres agreed to guarantee drafts of the Seaboard Manufacturing Company, Seaboard Railway Company of Alabama, and the Fairford Company, all of Mobile, which drafts were not paid at maturity.

GEORGE GIATRAS.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against George Giatras, florist, who had four stores at 249, 263, 428, and 913 Columbus Avenue, for $1,121, in favor of Julius Roehrs, which was obtained on the ground that Mr. Giatras had disposed of his property. Mr. Roehrs stated that Mr. Giatras gave three checks for $515 in payment of the account, with the request that Mr. Roehrs hold the checks for a time. Mr. Roehrs deposited one of the checks on Dec. 22, but it was returned "no good." Mr. Roehrs made inquiries and learned that a few days ago Mr. Giatras had turned over his business to a brother. The information Mr. Roehrs stated was communicated to him on Dec. 30 over the telephone by a woman whom Mr. Roehrs knows to be the wife of a brother of Mr. Giatras, whose voice is familiar to Mr. Roehrs and whose voice Mr. Roehrs recognized over the telephone. Mr. Roehrs asked her who was going to pay his bill, and the woman replied that she guessed nobody was. Mr. Roehrs sent to the main store, at 249 Columbus Avenue and learned there also that Mr. Giatras had transferred the business to a brother. Mr. Giatras has been in business since 1888.

Out of Town.

LEE B. DURSTINE.—Lee B. Durstine, manager of the New York Life Insurance Company at Columbus, Ohio, and formerly a resident of Iowa, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court at Columbus. His total debts are placed at about $200,000, nearly all the creditors, fifty-two in number, being Iowa banks. One or two Eastern banks are included. The debts range in amount from $500 to $20,000 each. Durstine shows assets aggregating about $1,000. He says that prior to Sept. 1, 1893, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of Des Moines, Iowa, seized his assets, and that he has been unable to secure an accounting. He claims that with that affair properly arranged his assets would cover his present liabilities.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

George H. Brouwer and George W. McGown, who composed the firm of Brouwer & McGown, stock brokers, formerly at 2 Wall Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy through their attorney, Senator Jacob A. Cantor. The total liabilities are $475,780, and nominal assets, $10,304, in worthless accounts. The liabilities are classified as follows: Secured claims, $155,606; unsecured claims, $258,362; personal debts of Mr. Brouwer, $61,763; personal debts of Mr. McGown, $2,049. The collateral security held by the secured creditors is valued at only $7,490, consisting mainly of bonds and stock of the New York and Perry Coal and Iron Company, in which concern the firm was heavily interested. The principal secured creditors are Cecilia Cassell, $75,814; estate of Samuel W. Andrews, $34,345; estate of Samuel Crawford, $22,000, and Lewis H. Bullard, $9,003. Among the unsecured creditors are the Norwich Insulated Wire Company of Harrison, N. J., $61,144; John D. Slayback, $44,557; W. M. Bullard, $36,077; Miriam Nicholson, $16,768; John P. Rafferty, $8,207; Campbell, Morrell & Co., $11,251; Charles C. Allen, $7,508, and Rachel E. Atwood, $6,807. Of the individual liabilities of Mr. Brouwer, $54,000 is on a bond given by him and George A. Blood to the Court of Common Pleas in 1891 as security for John McLellan as committee of the property of Edward Crawford, and an action has been commenced to recover $27,321 on the bond. Brouwer & McGown were in business from Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1894, when they dissolved, and there has never been any settlement.

Isaac Bruner, one of the partners in the firm of Brenfield, Bruner & Shiers, formerly manufacturers of fancy metal goods at 403 and 405 Broome Street, corner of Centre, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, and wants to have the firm declared bankrupt. A. A. Joseph, his attorney, said that the other two partners, Samuel Bretzfield and Bertha Shiers, refused to join in the petition, and by Mr. Bruner filing a voluntary petition it acts as an involuntary petition against the other two partners. The firm failed in November, 1897. The firm liabilities are $7,027, and no assets.

George and Henry Gross of Gross & Co., formerly dealers in men's furnishing goods at 38 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy to have the firm and themselves declared bankrupt. Moses J. Sneudaire, their attorney, said that the other partner in the firm, Arthur Blumenthal, refused to join in the petition, although requested to do so. The firm liabilities are $6,518, due to fifty-four creditors, and there are no assets.

Abraham Meyers of 928 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $119,717 and no assets. He was a partner in the firm of Meyers & Cohen, formerly cloak manufacturers at 121 Spring Street, which dissolved in November, 1884. Charles S. Cohen was the other partner. Mr. Meyers said that he does not know the whereabouts of Mr. Cohen, and that he has not heard of him for seven years. The liabilities are all on the firm's account. There are eighty creditors, principally in this city, some in Philadelphia, and a few in Berlin, Germany.

A meeting of creditors of Hoadley & Co., shipping and commission merchants, of 19 Liberty Street, was held yesterday at the office of Ernest Hall, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway. This is the largest estate of any of the bankrupt petitions thus far filed, the assets being estimated at over $900,000, and liabilities $1,430,188. Ten claims were filed by creditors, others were presented but were rejected. No trustee was elected. As many of the creditors reside in foreign countries, it was deemed best to postpone the election until they had a chance to come in, and the meeting was adjourned for six weeks.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Mary—Department of Health	$209
AYRES, Marshall, and Josiah Lombard—People's Bank	28,947
BUCHANAN, James—Department of Health	209
BORAKEL, Solomon—Department of Health	209
BRADY, James B.—Department of Health	208
BAKER, Julius—Crandell & Godley Company	426
BANTA, Walter A.—W. H. Cowl	189
BURNS, George—C. Maxwell	376
COHEN, Samuel—C. V. Fornes and another	448
COHEN, Simon—B. Bernstein	679
CONNOR, Charles—Department of Health	209
CIMINO, Vito—Department of Health	209
CARDONO, Antonio—Department of Health	207
CONNOR, Andrea.s—Department of Health	207
CARDONE, Anthony—Department of Health	209
CATREVAS, Thrasyvoulos N. and Militiades—A. E. Spencer and another	61
DAVIS, Charles E.—F. Campbell	520
DORR, John—Equitable General Providing Company	52
DULS, Pauline—M. Lang	66
FRIEDHOFF, August—Malcom Brewing Company	1,076
FILLEY, Abbie R.—Department of Health	209
FREUDENTHAL, William—Department of Health	209
GILLATLY, Edward—D. J. Milton Miller	47
HERMAN, Amelia—Mechanics and Traders' Bank	2,046
HERTER, Peter—Department of Health	209
HENNESSY, Daniel—Department of Health	209
HAMILTON, John F., Sr.—Equitable General Providing Company	76
HATIE, Joseph C.—D. E. A. Reynolds	147
HEATHER, Elizabeth E.—Carter Crume Company	118
HANSON, Charles F.—H. A. Cassebeer	49
LEE, William H., as Marshal—National Cash Register Company	34
LEE, Henry—Equitable General Providing Company	44
LEVY, Abraham—Department of Health	209
LINK, Gottlieb H.—G. F. Swift and another	483
MITCHELL, Emily A.—Department of Health	209
MAYER, Bernard—Department of Health	209
McCOTTER, William—Department of Health	209
MERRITT, Alfred J.—C. Muller	411
MORRIS, Nathan—L. Tannenbaum & Co.	120
MOHRMANN, George—C. Kniering and another	98
MEYER, Charles, and George Wreden—E. T. Gillias and another	80
McGILL, George W.—M. I. Southard and another	1,387
McGOLDRICK, Francis—Equitable General Providing Company	41
NEWBERTH, Joseph—T. C. Campbell and another	426
PAYNE, William H.—Department of Health	209
PATTERSON, James H.—E. Buckey	188
RAVEY, Hugh—F. E. Potter and another	200
ROBISON, Alacop—W. J. Overocker and another	206
REAM, Michels—Congress Brewing Company, Limited	1,000
SILLS, William H.—E. Rumsell and another	5,319
SALOMON, Charles W.—J. Wahrman	116
SATENSTEIN, Rubin—Department of Health	209
SONTAG, Louis—Department of Health	209
SNYDER, Frederick—A. Silverstone and another	21
SILSBY, John B.—Equitable General Providing Company	28
STRAUS, Max—J. Scanlan and another	47
SMITH, Charles—Department of Health	209
SMITH, Isaac L.—Department of Health	209
TROMAN, Joseph—Department of Health	209
TIMONY, Frank—Department of Health	209
TICE, Mary J.—Department of Health	209
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Jacob Eidt	1,818
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPany and Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company—Jacob Eidt and another	175
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—M. Reilley	50
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—A. McDowell, by guardian	212
TRAUER, John—Hobson Brothers	137
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Max Danziger	4,313
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—John A. King, executor	53,017
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Albert N. David	1,664
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILroad Company and the Manhattan Railway Company—Emeline M. Gray	3,269
WALKER, John—Builders' Realty Company	29
WAEGLE, Jacob—H. Meyer and another	97
WHITE, Isaac—Department of Health	208

ITALY MENACES COLOMBIA.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A special dispatch from Rome says an Italian squadron is now en route to Cartagena, Colombia, to enforce President Cleveland's award of indemnity to the Cerruti creditors.

Admiral di Brochetti, who commands the squadron, has been instructed to insist upon satisfaction for the insults to Italy which occurred during the debates in the Colombian Chamber.

MAIL WAGON DRIVER ARRESTED.

John H. Kiley of 213 East Forty-third street, a driver employed on Mail Wagon No. 8, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing mail from the wagon while on the way from the General Post Office to Station A, at West Broadway and Prince street. He was held in $5,000 bail for examination.

Kiley was arrested by Post Office Inspectors Hartshorn and Jacobs. The one-horse wagon left the Post Office at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Kiley was ten minutes late in arriving at Station A. The door of the wagon was found open and Kiley could not, or would not, give any explanation of how it happened.

An investigation showed that a registered mail pouch containing 105 packages was missing. Kiley was at once placed under arrest. Drivers of mail wagons are not allowed to carry keys. It is the opinion that Kiley had a false key, or met a confederate who had one. None of the missing mail matter has been recovered. It is not known how much money was in the packages.

ICE PLENTIFUL IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 31.—The Penobscot icemen are still waiting for the moment to arrive when they can begin work on taking one of the largest and best harvests on record. The size of the cut will be great because all surplus has been used, and the freeze this year is almost perfect. A field of beautiful ice four or five miles long and varying in thickness from five to seven inches thick, extends from Bangor down the river. It must be twelve inches thick before cutting begins. Every house on the river is cleaned out and are all ready for a general filling up. All the available space will be filled up, for the prospect is considered good for fair prices next Summer.

A statement of the house room on the Penobscot shows an aggregate capacity of 293,000 tons. One house, belonging to the Consolidated Company, with a capacity of 18,000 tons, was blown down a few weeks ago, and a stack will be erected in its place. This stack is not included in the statement of capacity.

MONTANA ELECTION CONTEST.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 31.—The Sixth Montana Legislative Assembly, which will convene in this city next Monday, promises to be a very notable one, largely through the election of a United States Senator to succeed Lee Mantle, Silver Republican.

The Democrats are largely in the majority in both houses, and in the ranks of that party several candidates have been announced, including W. A. Clark of Butte, millionaire banker and mining man; Marcus Daly of Anaconda, the well-known copper king; W. G. Conrad, the Great Falls banker, and ex-Gov. Joseph K. Toole of Helena. Daly and Clark, however, are the leading candidates, and for the reason that a very bitter enmity exists between them every politician is either a Daly or Clark man, and consequently a compromise candidate is highly improbable, if not impossible.

Six years ago Clark was the Democratic caucus nominee, and would have been elected had not Daly refused to allow his representatives to vote for him, thus causing a deadlock. While the predictions are not few that a similar end will result this year, the consensus of opinion appears to be that Mr. Clark will this year achieve his lifetime ambition, and this, too, in spite of the fact that Daly controls the delegation from Butte, Clark's home city.

The city presents a very lively appearance, and the outcome is awaited with great anticipation on all sides.

Eugene Canfield Arrested.

Eugene Canfield, an actor, who played at the Star Theatre last week, was arrested last night after the performance by Policeman Fay of the Mercer Street Station. Canfield was arrested on the complaint of his wife, who lives at 57 Morningside Avenue, on a warrant issued by Judge Olmsted in the Harlem Court yesterday. Mrs. Canfield charges her husband with non-support.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

In olden times a leper was stoned out of town; in modern times a sick man is stoned out of all his chances in life by the crowd of busy,

hustling men who have no place and no use for him. A man who has bilious turns and tired feelings and frequent "off-days" might as well go out of business.

These things are bad enough in the self-disgust and wretchedness they involve if they do not go any further. But you never know what is going to develop in a half-nourished, bile-poisoned constitution. If a man as soon as he feels that he is not getting the forceful strength and energy out of his food that he ought to, will begin taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, he will soon put himself in the position where he can do a man's work easily and cheerfully.

His appetite will be sharpened; his liver invigorated; his digestion strengthened; an edge put on his whole nutritive organism. Those subtle poisons which debilitate the entire organism and invite consumption and a host of other diseases, will be driven out of the system; and he will gain plenty of pure nourishing red blood, muscle-power and nerve-force. In short he will be a man among men.

There are hundreds of delusive temporary stimulants, "malt extracts," sarsaparillas and compounds, which are more or less "boomed" by merely profit-seeking druggists; but an honest druggist will give you the "Golden Medical Discovery" when you ask for it. If well-informed, he knows that its sales have steadily increased for thirty years and that it is the invention of an educated, authorized physician who has devoted a life-time of active practice and profound study to chronic diseases.

POLO GAME AT NEWARK.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Newark defeated Yonkers to-night in the American Polo Association series by the score of 7 goals to 3. The visitors were outclassed from the start, and were not able to score until the end of the second period. The team work of Newark was good, and for the greater part of the game the visitors were at sea. The prettiest play of the evening was a goal caged by Connelly from the extreme end of the rink. The line-up follows:

Newark.	Position.	Yonkers.
Hacket	First rush	Allison
Allen	Second rush	Kaiser
Connelly	Centre	Tierney
Smith	Half back	Tobin
Messer	Goal	Murphy

Goals—Hackett 3, Conelly 2, Allen 2, Allison 2, Kaiser 1. Referee—J. W. Penn.

A Fire on the Bowery.

A fire which caused considerable excitement and a suspension of traffic on both the cable and elevated roads for a short time occurred last night in the five-story brick building at 80 Bowery. The fire was discovered at 10:30 o'clock by a policeman of the Eldridge Street Station. When the firemen arrived on the scene the flames had worked their way from the second floor, where the fire originated, to the third and fourth floors, and considerable difficulty was encountered by the firemen on account of the elevated road structure, which hindered their work. The blaze was extinguished after about $7,000 worth of damage had been done. The building was occupied by Diener, Kerbel & Co., furniture manufacturers.

Inquiries for Confederate Graves.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 31.—George Moorman, Adjutant General, has issued a circular to United Confederate Veteran Division commanders in each Southern State, in which he says:

"Official request has been made by an officer of the Government asking these headquarters to furnish at once a list of all graveyards or cemeteries where Confederate soldiers are buried, and, as far as possible, the number of interments.

"Will you please send at once names of cemeteries, location, and number interred as far as you are able, and at once take means to ascertain and report at your very earliest convenience all in your division?"

The Baltimore & Ohio's New Manager.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 31.—At the urgent request of James J. Hill, Frederick D. Underwood, General Manager of the Soo system, this evening accepted the position of General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio. Mr. Underwood accepts the position upon the assurance that he is to have full charge of the traffic of the road. His salary is to be $25,000 a year.

William F. Fitch, General Manager of the Duluth and South Shore Atlantic, will succeed Mr. Underwood on the Soo.

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

Only ninety minutes away.

The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modeled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.

Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds.

New Electric Baths superior to any in the World.

In recent lecture Dr. Max Meyer of New York Board of Health said the water at The Lakewood Hotel was excellent, while the water at another leading Lakewood hotel was unfit for use. Rates until March, from $21 up.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

The Key to Health and Renewed Strength is a Trip via the Luxurious

"SUNSET LIMITED."

It Unlocks the Door to the Summer Land of America,

CALIFORNIA.

The Balmy Atmosphere so Needful for Many Invalids, It is the Joy of Living in These Regions which Brings the Roses back to the Cheeks.

The luxurious "Sunset Limited," comprising everything that is up to date and modern in the Railroad World, now runs semi-weekly. Special through trains, consisting of sleeping, and dining cars, leave New York every Saturday and Tuesday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.

For full information, free illustrated phamplets, maps, and time-tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 849 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place, (Washington Building.) New York City.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION

about the following hotels apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:

The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hotel Townsend, Red Springs, N. C.
Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
The Princess Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda.
Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL

DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS.

Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.

HARVEY & WOOD, 3 Park Place or Plaza Hotel

LAUREL IN THE PINES

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

Purest Drinking Water from our own artesian well.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

BICYCLES.

When ordering your special built bicycle specify

GEM HUBS.

Easiest running, most durable, finest finish, Oil-retaining and dust-proof.

Stockton Mfg. Co., 107 Chambers St., N. Y.

A lady living at Lawrence, Mass., describes an interesting condition of affairs in her household. When she first heard of Ripans Tabules she was having an awful spell with her stomach. She had had them off and on all her life and had swallowed enough medicines to stock up a drug store. "I was losing flesh every day," said she. "Some days I was so weak I couldn't get out of bed. I know if I hadn't got relief I wouldn't be here now." Two dollars' worth of Ripans Tabules was all she ever used, and they made her a well woman. Her husband says she looks better now than he ever saw her. She made him take the Tabules for biliousness and they acted just as well in his case. Ripans Tabules are a regular stand-by in that family now

WANTED.—A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-I-P-A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-I-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents, or twelve packets for 48 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL

SPECIAL SERVICE

for STUDENTS AND COLLEGE MEN

AT CALVARY CHURCH,

Fourth Avenue and 21st Street,

SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1899,

at 8 o'clock.

SPEAKERS.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond, LL. D., President of Union College. Subject: "The Student's Relation to the State."

Hamilton Wright Mabie, B.A., M.A., L.H.D. Subject: "The Duty of Young Men to Religion."

The Rt. Reverend Henry Codman Potter, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of New York. Subject: "Professional Ideals."

There will be an organ recital beginning at 7:15 o'clock.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH,

Stuyvesant Square & 16th St.,

All seats always free.

ANNUAL SERVICE FOR MEN ONLY

Sunday, January 1, 1899, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Service and address last one hour.

Subject: "Is Christianity Practicable?"

By Rev. W. S. RAINSFORD, D. D., Rector.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, 38TH ST. & MAD. AV., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor—Services, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEvard, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11, evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

REV. DR. NEWLAND MAYNARD, CHICKERing Hall, Northern and Midland Cathedrals of England, illustrated; Wednesday 11th, 4 o'clock; special arrangement with schools.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, January 1st, 11:15 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, Corner 57th St. and 7th Av.—Dr. Felix Adler will deliver a "New Year's Address." There will be musical exercises, beginning promptly at 11:15 A. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M., at 109 West 54th St.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-day Dr. Gottheil will lecture on "Shall the Churches Disarm?" Service at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

BOARDERS WANTED.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large square room; bath connecting; parlor dining room; few table guests accommodated; references.

74TH STREET, 25 WEST.

Desirable rooms; table board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

34TH ST., 347 WEST.—Front room, southern exposure; private piano; $5; handsome suite for two or three persons; all improvements; $9.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENtral Park West and 93d St "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square; corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS:

"Spanish With or Without a Master, $1."

"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 30c.

WINTER RESORTS.

SCHOOL OF ACCOMPANYING,

251 5TH AV.

The art of accompanying taught in a course of twenty lessons. Vocal teachers and singers furnished with professional accompanyists.

ISABEL McCALL, Director.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION FOR COLLEGE, business, &c.; twelve years' experience. T. E. SUTCLIFFE, (Harvard,) 9 East 59th St.

KYLE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Flushing, N. Y.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; boys always under supervision.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR, COMPOSITION, LITerature; by English lady; experienced teacher; confidential. Miss Kay, 306 West 22d St.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,

12 and 14 East 49th Street.

Classes and private lessons.

Season now open.

MISS WEBSTER'S DANCING SCHOOL, 147 Columbus Av., Near 66th St.—All the latest dances, physical culture, and fancy dancing; circulars; private and class lessons.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PROFESSORS, teachers, tutors, governesses supplied to universities, colleges, schools, and families; musical department; modern languages spoken. MIRIAM COYRIERE'S AGENCY, Book Building, 150 5th Av., corner 20th St.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; quick practical method; moderate. VIDERE, 138 W. 49th St.

FOR CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION

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Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL

DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS.

Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.

HARVEY & WOOD, 3 Park Place or Plaza Hotel

LAUREL IN THE PINES

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

Purest Drinking Water from our own artesian well.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BUSINESS OPENING IS OFFERED AS SIlent partner, or active position in the management, in a fully established mercantile company of unquestionable character and respectability, doing a staple wholesale and retail business of half a million annually, in one of the principal cities of the West. Fifty to one hundred thousand dollars more capital is desired to increase sales and profits. All communications to be regarded as confidential. Address C. S. ADAMS, 4,301 Washington Building, St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD WASHERS, SAMPLING DRILLS, AND Pumps, (hand-power for working placers,) each does eighty miners' work; the only known practical Gold Savers; Combination Mills; Amalgamators; Acetylene Gas Apparatus. LANCASTER, 95 Liberty St.

ACETYLENE GAS APPARATUS—THE "LANcaster" System supersedes all others for houses, factories, towns, mines, boats, railway cars, carriages, cycles, everything; agents wanted. Call or address JAMES H. LANCASTER, Patentee, 95 Liberty St.

HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—Most desirable location, near Broadway and 44th Street; moderate rent, owner will sacrifice furniture, &c., for cash. H. C., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

GERMAN LADY; EXCELLENT, HIGHLY RECommended teacher; piano, German; wishes pupils. Address Miss M., 1,026 3d Av.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

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HOTEL INFORMATION, FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels.

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rates, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 68 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y. ..... Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N.C. .. Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do ..... Swannanoa Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
Baltimore, Md. .. The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up

FLORIDA. Plant System. Hotel 12 W. 23d St. New York Bway, Boston 861 Washington St. 205 Clark St., Chicago

Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p., opens Dec. 5. A. E. DICK, Mgr.
Kissimmee, Hotel Kissimmee, a. p., op. Jan. 18. O. L. FRIZBEE, Mgr.
Ocala, Ocala House, a. p., open all year. P. F. BROWN, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview, a. p., opens Jan. 18. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Fort Meyers Hotel, a. p., opens Jan. 18. F. H. ABBOTT, Mgr.

Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up; ap. $3 up
Lakewood, N. J. Lexington Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
London, Eng ..... Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, St. Ermin's, Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine & comfort. Moderate tariff
Mobile, Ala. ..... Battle House, a. p., $2.50 up
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Hotel
do ..... Royal Hotel des Etrangers
do ..... Hotel des Londres
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
do ..... Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York ..... Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do ..... (W. Leland, jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
Omaha, Neb. .... Her Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Hygeia Hotel, ap. $4up
do ..... Hotel Chamberlin, a. p., $4 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Restaurant Alc. & Tdh.) The Lafayette, e.p. $1up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, a.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Utica, N. Y. ..... The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $5
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do (Rest. Alc.) Hotel Chamberlin, e. p., $2 up
do ..... The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 12 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK—BY COLORED WOMAN FIRST CLASS; fully competent; 10 years' reference. Lucy, care Mrs. Fisher, Sheepshead Bay, N. Y.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady of refinement as companion to lady, or as mother's help; understands housekeeping, care of invalid, and children's sewing; willing to travel and make herself generally useful in a good home; best of reference given. Good Home, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

A.—SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED, REPAIRED into latest styles; exceptionally low prices. Mrs. E. J. Barker, 111 West 39th St., late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By well-educated, competent widow as housekeeper to bachelor or widower; good reference. Mrs. H. Bee, 140 East 28th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Competent, good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; best city reference. Care McCabe, 591 Park Ave.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; competent and experienced; first-class city reference. 155 East 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young French girl, living with parents, wishes to take care of growing children and help with light chamberwork. L. Cowdray, 78 Charles St.

NURSE.—By refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; seven years' reference. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly English-trained servant; disengaged Tuesday; present employers highly recommend. Butler, Box 328, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET, &c.—By first-class Japanese butler and valet, second man; small private family in city; has good reference. F. E., 660 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss, (35;) thoroughly understands his duties, (capable of taking care of parlor floor;) best city reference. M., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Good rider and driver; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; with special quarters: 5 years' best references; last employer can be seen. P. Babele, Central Park Riding Academy, 59th St. and 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; married; small family; city or country; thoroughly experienced; highest written and personal references. A. P., 202 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; unexceptionable personal references; total abstainer. Private stable, 107 West 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Unexceptionable personal references; total abstainer. Care last employer, 258 Madison Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Gentleman not wanting his gardener, can confidently recommend him for a good situation; none more competent; reliable; interested; satisfactory with all plants, glass, flowers, fruit, vegetables, animals, milk, &c. Wife is equally reliable. G., 668 Patchogue, L. I.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—In private family; understands his business thoroughly; sober and obliging; best city reference from last employer. M. Mallon, 876 6th Ave.

Valets.

VALET.—English; age, 22 years; experienced; thoroughly reliable; references. Arthur Dunn, 446 West 125th St.

Miscellaneous.

ANY RESPECTABLE POSITION BY A RESponsible middle-aged married couple; ten years' reference; man experienced in care first-class property for sale, rent, and otherwise; woman tidy, capable housekeeper. January, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS POSITION IN A Wall Street house; age 28; highly connected and can furnish A. No. 1 references from present employer. Experience, Box 115 Times.

ENGINEER.—14 YEARS NEW YORK, WILL drum on specialty or general supplies; salary and commission. O. N., 402 West 42d St.

ENGINEER WANTS TO CHANGE; 18 YEARS' general knowledge. John, 402 West 42d St.

NURSE.—Mentally, physically, invalid, unexceptionable references; thorough masseur; willing, sober, shaves, valets. Thompson, 208 East 25th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMAL

IT PROVED A SERIOUS JOKE

Rohr Broke Into Hotel Room and Tried to Chloroform a Guest.

A NEW YEAR'S PRANK, HE SAID

He Was Overcome After a Tussle and Held for Burglary—Hotel Patrons Aroused by Victim's Cries.

Hieron Simonian was in bed. It was almost 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and he had been sleeping in the room which he occupies in Edwards's Hotel, Greenpoint, since a little after 10 o'clock on Friday night. Hieron Simonian is a careful man and is accustomed to guard his valuables with becoming solicitude. Before going to bed Simonian had carefully locked the door. He also turned out the gas, and when he inserted himself between the sheets it was with the firm belief that all was well.

When, therefore, an unwonted tingling agitated the nerve fibres of Simonian's nose and awakened him he was not alarmed, but merely scratched the offending member, and tried to sleep again; but presently the tingling was resumed, and he began to realize that something was amiss. At the same moment Simonian's sense of smell was assailed by an odor to which it was quite unaccustomed. It did not resemble the smell of gas, besides which Simonian clearly remembered having turned the gas off.

Nevertheless he rolled out of bed and started for the gas fixture. On the way there he felt his trousers on the floor, while he remembered very well having hung them over a chair. At the same time, thrown on the wall by the dim light which entered the window behind him, he saw the shadow of a man. In a second it had disappeared.

This decided in Simonian's mind just what he should do, and as the gas flared up, ignited by the match in his hand, he raised his voice in a series of shouts which made the walls tremble. "Help!" screamed Simonian. "Help! Murder!"

At the same time his eyes caught sight of a boot's toe near the foot of the bed, where no boot should have been. This increased Simonian's alarm, but being a man of action, and not a coward, he reached under the bed and pulled the boot's owner out, just as Edward McAuliff and Edward Rooney ran in, and the corridors became filled with guests.

Edwards's Hotel, which is situated at 1,109 Manhattan Avenue, had about 200 guests, and most of these came running out of their rooms in underclothes, nightgowns, or such other scraps of clothing as they could throw on. Some of the guests cried "Fire!" others "Murder!" and still others "Thieves!" according to the various fears which the situation aroused. A few emotional women embraced the men who happened to be nearest, but most of the persons present did nothing more than weep, wring their hands, or ask questions, which nobody could answer. Meanwhile lively things were going on in Simonian's room.

"Don't say a word," exclaimed the man whom Simonian had pulled out. "Don't say a thing. It was only a New Year's joke."

But Simonian threw himself upon the intruder and a fierce fight followed. The odds of three men against one, however, were too great, and although the stranger drew a knife and slashed fiercely at his assailants he was soon reduced to submission.

At this juncture Policeman Freelan entered and placed the stranger under arrest. On his person were found 35 cents and a vial of chloroform, together with a handkerchief in the form of an American flag, saturated with chloroform. Simonian thinks that it was the titillation caused by this handkerchief which first awoke him, and that it was the chloroform which he smelled. The 35 cents, he said, had been in his trousers pockets. Moreover, Simonian recognized the prisoner as a man who, in the evening had eaten at the same table with him in the hotel restaurant, and to whom he had talked for some time. The police identified him as John Rohr, Jr.

Rohr, who is a pointer by trade, is only twenty-four years old. His father was formerly a well-to-do saloon keeper at the corner of Driggs Avenue and Leonard Street. The police say that several years ago young Rohr forged his father's name to a number of checks, and that eventually he was sent to prison. Since his release the police have been watching him.

Rohr was arraigned before Magistrate Kramer later in the day in the Ewen Street Police Court. He pleaded not guilty to a charge of burglary, and was remanded for examination with bail fixed at $1,000.

Simonian, who is about thirty years old, is employed in the Neptune Brass Water Meter Works in Long Island City. His room was on the fourth floor of the hotel, in which he has lived for three years. Rohr registered at the hotel on Friday night.

MINING TROUBLES AT PANA.

Renewed Watchfulness of Troops Said to be Unnecessary.

PANA, Ill., Dec. 31.—Owing to a report received by Lieut. Col. Wells that miners from Southern and Central Illinois mining towns, heavily armed, were en route to Pana to join the miners and assist in driving out the negroes, the Gatling section, in readiness for quick service, was kept on duty last night, together with an unusual heavy provost guard. Upon request of Lieut. Col. Wells, Adjt. Gen. Reece has ordered Company H of Decatur to reinforce Companies C and K of the Fifth Regiment.

The coal companies have put on an extra force of private watchmen at their shafts, claiming they expect an attack. Leaders of the union miners claim that statements of officers of militia and mine operators that outside miners are coming to reinforce their men are groundless.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

It was reported yesterday that the German Insurance Company of Peoria, Ill., is seeking reinsurance in this city.

The recently organized New Amsterdam Casualty Company of this city has been licensed to begin underwriting in this State.

William Black of Des Moines has been appointed State agent of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford for the State of Iowa.

The Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has ordered a reduction in the fire insurance rate on rolled cotton, making it 25 cents per $100 of insurance less than the rate established for baled cotton.

The insurance upon the property of F. W. Geller, at 2,341 Eighth Avenue, which was damaged by fire on Thursday, was distributed as follows: German-American, $3,000; Hartford, $1,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $1,000; C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

The final steps in the amalgamation of the Globe Insurance Company, and the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company will probably be taken on Jan. 6, when the stockholders of both companies will be called together for the consummation of the agreement.

A measure will be introduced in the coming session of the North Carolina Legislature, providing for the creation of the office of Insurance Commissioner, and transferring the supervision of all insurance companies doing business in that State from the duties of the Secretary of State to the new official.

It was reported yesterday that the old Hartford man who will succeed George S. A. Young as manager of the Metropolitan Department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company will be Thomas J. Lasher. Positive confirmation of the report was refused, although the matter is believed to be practically settled.

The Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, signed a contract yesterday, reinsuring the entire business of the Farragut Fire Insurance Company of New York, which will go into voluntary liquidation. The Farragut was organized in 1872, is capitalized at $200,000, and on Jan. 1 1898, possessed a net surplus of $58,857. Its stock was last quoted at par.

As the result of certain representations yesterday on the part of the Governing Committee of the Western Union (fire underwriters) to the effect that a special meeting would be held at an early date to remedy the grievances complained of by the firm of Weed & Kennedy, Mr. Kennedy said yesterday afternoon that he had telegraphed W. S. Warren, the Chairman of the Governing Committee, that the resignation of his firm from the union would not be considered in force until after a conference this week as to the prospect of such legislation as would render the proposed withdrawal inadvisable. This postponement is taken upon the assurance that the firm of Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw will observe union practices until this special meeting can be held.

The proper medicine for any sort of cold is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Brothers

will commence on Tuesday, January 3d

Their Special Sales of

Housekeeping Linens

and

Ladies' Coats and Jackets,

And in addition will offer their first Importations of

Cotton Dress Goods, Challies, Embroideries and Shirt Waists

At Exceptionally Low Prices

West Twenty-Third Street

JUDGE STEELE'S ASSISTANTS.

List for the Kings County District Attorney's Office Complete.

Ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele, who is to be District Attorney of Kings County, completed the list of appointments in his office yesterday by the selection of Charles Melville Smith as his sixth assistant, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

The five assistants, whose appointments had already been announced, are: Alexander H. Van Cott, Luther W. Emerson, Levi W. Naylor, Frank S. Angell, and John H. Kemble. Messrs. Van Cott and Emerson will receive $6,000 a year, and the others $5,000 each.

ANOTHER McINTYRE APPOINTED.

District Attorney Gardiner Now Has Father and Son on His Staff.

Granville McIntyre, son of Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, was yesterday appointed Deputy Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney Gardiner. He will assume his new duties to-morrow. Granville McIntyre is twenty-two years old, and a graduate of Sutton College. He was admitted to the bar a year ago. He appeared for the defense in two homicide cases in which his father acted as prosecuting attorney. In one of these cases young McIntyre succeeded in acquitting his client.

KEADY TO BE APPOINTED JUDGE.

Brooklyn Lawyer to Succeed the Late Judge Devenny.

It was announced at Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday that Patrick Keady, a lawyer of the Sixth Ward, had been determined upon as the successor to the late John L. Devenny as Judge of the Court of Special Sessions in the Borough of Brooklyn. Mr. Keady was one of the last to enter the race for the office, and his selection is somewhat of a surprise to the other candidates, of whom there were about a dozen.

It is probable that Mr. Keady's appointment will be formally made to-morrow. The salary of the position is $6,000 a year, and Mr. Keady will have three years to serve.

Mr. Keady is about sixty years old. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1851. He has ever since resided in Brooklyn. Mr. Keady was a reporter on a New York daily newspaper for eight years, and was a member of the Assembly in 1867 and 1868. He was admitted to the bar in 1869. Mr. Keady was Fire Marshal of Brooklyn for eight years. He lives at 436 Clinton Street.

MAYOR DELAYS APPOINTMENTS.

One Police and Seven School Commissioners to be Named.

Contrary to general expectation, Mayor Van Wyck did not announce any appointments yesterday. The term of Police Commissioner Abell expired with the old year, but he will continue to serve until his successor is appointed. There was a rumor in circulation around the City Hall to the effect that the Mayor had decided not to ask the Republican organization to recommend a man for the place, and that he would reappoint Mr. Abell.

Seven School Commissioners for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx are to be appointed. Two of the present members of the board, Messrs. Moriarty and O'Brien, are certain of reappointment. If the Mayor has decided upon any other men for the vacancies, he has given no intimation of his choice. It is almost a certainty, however, that he will name a laboring man, as he assured a delegation from the Central Labor Union, which called upon him recently, that he was seriously considering the advisability of appointing some representative of the working classes. This delegation gave to the Mayor a list of five names of men who had been indorsed by the Central Labor Union. The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx reorganizes on the second Wednesday in this month, and hence it is certain that the appointments will be made this week, probably on Tuesday.

JUSTICE DALY TO PRACTICE LAW

Will Begin Work Where He Left Off Nearly Thirty Years Ago.

After over twenty-eight years of service on the bench, Justice Joseph F. Daly of the Supreme Court yesterday retired to private life. Instead of taking a rest, as it has been said he would, Justice Daly will resume practice at the point where he left it off, nearly three decades ago. For the present he will be connected with the firm of Olin & Reeve. On Tuesday he will appear before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in Boston, as attorney for the creditors of an insolvent National bank, who are endeavoring to establish the liability of the stockholders of the institution.

Justice Daly's career on the bench began on July 1, 1870, when he became a member of the Court of Common Pleas. Elected with him on the same ticket were Judges Hamilton W. Robinson, Richard L. Larremore, and Charles H. Van Brunt, who is now the Presiding Justice in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department. In 1884 Judge Daly was reelected, Judge Van Brunt, alone of his colleagues on the Democratic ticket, being victorious with him. In 1896 the Court of Common Pleas was merged with the Supreme Court, and Justice Daly assumed his place on that tribunal. He failed of nomination by the Democratic Party last Fall, but his integrity and ability were held in such esteem that the almost unanimous demand of the lawyers of the city, the Republican Party placed his name on its ticket. The circumstances of Justice Daly's defeat are too well known to need recapitulation, but an analysis of the official returns of the election shows that against a nominal Democratic vote he would probably have been elected.

MARTIN AS BOROUGH PRESIDENT

Rumor that the Tammany Leader in the 27th May Succeed Peters.

James J. Martin, Tammany Hall leader in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, and a Police Commissioner under Mayor Gilroy, is, according to a rumor that was current in the City Hall yesterday, the leading candidate for the Presidency of the Borough of Manhattan, made vacant by the death of Augustus W. Peters.

A long conversation which Mr. Martin had with John F. Carroll at the Democratic Club on Friday night furnished the basis of this rumor. Mr. Martin is a member of the club, but he is not one of the frequenters of the clubhouse, and his appearance there caused some surprise.

Neither he nor Mr. Carroll would speak of the subject of their conversation. For some time Mr. Martin has not been regarded as "standing close" to Mr. Croker, and if he is even seriously considered as a candidate for the place of President of the borough, it will be taken as a sign that he has been rehabilitated.

Members of the Council and of the Board of Aldermen believe that the restriction placed on them by the charter will not operate to keep them out of the office. Corporation Counsel Whalen will probably give an opinion on this subject within a day or two, and on this will depend the fate of at least one man, John T. Oakley, Vice President of the Council, who is regarded as an aspirant for the vacant office, though he has not as yet announced his candidacy.

Section 36 of Chapter 2 of the charter states that "no member of the Municipal Assembly shall, during the term for which he is elected, be eligible or be appointed to any other office under the city." A similar provision in the State Constitution prevented Senator Thomas F. Grady from being appointed Corporation Counsel last year, although there was a disposition to give him the place.

Dinner to Congressmen-Elect.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club will give a dinner on Thursday evening, Jan. 12, to the Congressmen-elect from Long Island. The speaker of the evening will be Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, who will respond to the toast "The Past, Present, and Future of the Democratic Party." Edward M. Shepard will speak for the Brooklyn Democratic Club, and it is expected that Perry Belmont will respond for the New York Democratic Club.

THE GOVERNMENT'S RECEIPTS.

The Last Six Months of 1898 the Most Productive in Thirty-one Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The forthcoming statement of the Government receipts and expenditures will show that during the half year ending to-day the receipts aggregated $245,961,890, against $207,760,574 for the same period last year.

According to the Treasury records, these receipts are the largest since 1866, when they reached $558,032,620 for the entire fiscal year, and $490,634,010 in 1867. With the exception of these two years, the receipts never before in the history of the country exceeded $490,000,000, and only seven times have they ever reached $400,000,000.

The receipts from customs during the six months amounted to $96,045,839, as compared with $62,825,021 for the same period last year. For the month of December the customs receipts aggregated $16,764,325, which was the highest point reached under the present Dingley law, and the largest for December since 1888, when it was $16,900,000. The receipts from internal revenue sources amounted during December to $22,621,319, the largest since the war of the rebellion. The total for December was $41,404,794.

THE LUMBER TRADE IN MAINE.

Though Low Prices Ruled, the Yield Was Large.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 31.—The lumber trade of 1898 for the Port of Bangor, contrary to expectations, has been very satisfactory so far as the amount of lumber shipped is concerned, although prices have been low and the domestic market very sluggish.

Domestic shipments amounted to about 138,000,000 feet, and would have been larger had not the river closed so suddenly. Several million feet are now piled up on the wharves here which cannot be shipped until Spring. The logging crews are making excellent progress with the cuts this Winter, and although the number of men in the woods is smaller than in 1897-98, it is thought that with good weather and plenty of snow the cut will be fully up to the average, or about 150,000,000 feet. The general opinion here is that lumber will be at least a dollar a thousand higher in the Spring of 1899 than last Spring.

THE YEAR IN SHIPBUILDING.

Shipping of 275,000 Tons Added to the Merchant Marine in 1898.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The total steam and sail vessels built and officially numbered in the United States during the six months ended to-day amount to 130,000 gross tons, compared with 45,000 tons for the same six months in 1897 and 113,000 tons for the same six months in 1896. These figures do not include large barges. They indicate a total construction for the current fiscal year of upward of 275,000 gross tons.

None of the steam tonnage built has been for foreign trade, except the four "Admiral" steamships under postal contract for the Jamaica service. Four foreign-built steamships of 12,000 tons in all have been registered by act of Congress, and three foreign-built steamships of 7,000 tons as Spanish prizes have been registered during the six months.

GLOUCESTER'S PROSPEROUS YEAR.

The Catch of Fish Greater Than Any Year Since 1886.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Dec. 31.—A statement of fish receipts at this port for 1898 was issued to-day. The amount of all kinds of fish for the year is larger than for any year since 1886, when the immense mackerel catch was an important factor.

The receipts of fresh mixed fish for the week ending to-day amounted to 600,000, as against 395,000 at Boston. The receipts of all kinds of fish at the week were 980,000, against 2,100,000 pounds during the same week in 1897. The total receipts of all kinds of fish at this port during the year were 104,098,000 pounds.

Prosperity in the Shoe Industry.

BROCKTON, Mass., Dec. 31.—The year just closing has been an important one in the shoe industry. There were 477,703 cases shipped from here during the year. The best previous record was in 1890, when 469,607 cases were shipped. March, April, and September were the banner months. June and October were the poorest. The big strike was on in the latter month, which accounts for the slump.

Brooklyn Institute Lectures.

The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences has made its announcement of the courses of lectures to be given in the different departments, beginning to-morrow, when three lectures are to be given—at 4 P. M., in the department of philology, "Realism in Its Triumphs," by Prof. Richard Burton, M. A., of the University of Minnesota; at 8:15 P. M., in the department of geology, "Searching for the Earliest Traces of Life on the American Continent," by Prof. Charles D. Walcott, Director of the United States Geological Survey, and at the same hour, under the auspices of the department of fine arts and geography, Prof. William H. Goodyear will lecture, in the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, on "Picturesque and Panoramic Rome," illustrated by lantern photographs.

Thinks His Head a Dynamo.

Leo Gubernator, thirty-four years of age, a German laborer, of 565 Eagle Avenue, was removed to the Harlem Hospital, insane yesterday from his home. He imagines he carries a great store of electricity in his head, and that all the electric cars get their power from him. He also believes that he can discharge flashes of electricity from his head at persons, shriveling them up. The man was trying to kill people in this way at his home yesterday, and when nobody felt any ill-effects he became violent. On the way to the hospital he tried to kill the surgeon and the policeman by discharging his flashes of electricity, but made no impression on them.

FORTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

United States Life Insurance Co.

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1898.

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To Reserve at 4 per cent. Actuaries' Table, (N. Y. State Standard,) including dividends	$3,974,883.00	By bonds and mortgages	$4,716,666.41
To claims in course of settlement, proofs received	59,465.82	By United States and other bonds	1,714,977.30
To claims in course of settlement, no proofs received	41,295.00	By real estate	585,700.00
To premiums paid in advance	2,732.73	By cash in banks	159,968.05
To liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	2,475.00	By cash in office	1,109.93
To accrued rents and unpresented accounts, etc	10,134.62	By policy loans and premium notes	433,543.75
To surplus as regards policy-holders	825,613.01	By loans secured by collaterals	10,665.58
		By balances due by agents, secured	12,866.84
		By interest accrued	86,564.01
		By deferred premiums, less cost of collection	69,658.20
		By premiums in course of collection, less cost of collection	124,894.11
Total	$7,916,609.18	Total	$7,916,609.18

PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS DURING 1898, DIVIDENDS, DEATH CLAIMS, MATURED ENDOWMENTS, ETC., $890,299.98.

DIRECTORS:

Henry W. Ford, Henry C. Hulbert, James R. Plum, George G. Williams, Anthony Wallach, Oliver P. Buel, Charles P. Fraleigh, John P. Munn, M. D., George H. Burford, Alfred S. Heidelbach, Alfred Wheelwright, Francis L. Leland, E. H. Perkins, Jr., John J. Tucker, D. H. Houghtaling, Thomas Russell, Edward P. Steers, Charles E. Patterson, Solomon W. Albro, George E. Fisher, Donald B. Toucey, Clarence H. Kelsey, Charles W. Dayton, Elgin R. L. Gould.

OFFICERS:

GEORGE H. BURFORD.....President
GEO. G. WILLIAMS.....Vice President
C. P. FRALEIGH.....2d Vice President
RICHARD E. COCHRAN.....3d Vice President
A. WHEELWRIGHT.....Secretary
J. L. KENWAY.....Assistant Secretary
WILLIAM T. STANDEN.....Actuary
ARTHUR C. PERRY.....Cashier
J. P. MUNN.....Medical Director

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

GEO. G. WILLIAMS, President Chemical National Bank
JOHN J. TUCKER.....Builder
E. H. PERKINS, JR., President Importers and Traders' National Bank
JAMES R. PLUM.....Leather

Home Office, 261, 262, and 263 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTES.

DAMAGES FOR NEGLIGENT KILLING.—On May 18, 1897, Thomas Wallace, in attempting to board one of the cars of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, at Third Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, was run over by a wagon of the David Mayer Brewing Company, and so injured that he died in a few hours. Mary Wallace, as administratrix, brought an action against both companies for damages, upon the ground that his death was caused by their negligence. A motion upon the trial to dismiss the complaint was granted as to the brewing company, but denied as to the railroad company, and a verdict was rendered against the latter for $9,000. The evidence for plaintiff tended to show that the car, as it approached the crossing, was brought nearly or quite to a stop, to enable the deceased and another person to step aboard, and that while the deceased was in the act of doing so, and after he had partially entered the car, the car, without any notice from him, was suddenly started with a jerk, and he was thereby thrown from it to the ground and run over by the brewery wagon, which happened to be passing at that time. The judgment has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin. The Court held that it cannot be said, as a matter of law, that a person is under all circumstances negligent if he attempts to enter or leave a street car while it is in motion. It depends entirely upon the speed of the car, and the question when presented is usually one for the jury to determine. The deceased, who was a policeman, forty-three years old, in good health, left five children dependent upon him for support, and the Court held that the damages awarded were not excessive.

***

RIVAL CLAIMANTS TO A FUND.—Four claimants asserted rights to a balance of $3,447.65 in the possession of the National City Bank of New York, arising from the sale of various securities, amounting to about $44,000, which were pledged by Sands & Co., a firm of stock brokers, to the bank as collateral security for an indebtedness of the pledgers. Among these securities were certain stocks belonging to Frederick Rhinelander, Jr., and he claimed $2,100 of the fund; a Mr. Parrish claimed $637.50, and the assignee for the creditors of Sands & Co. the remainder. Frederick Ayer claimed the whole amount on the ground that the proceeds of his securities pledged by Sands & Co. and sold by the bank exceeded largely the whole of the fund in contest, and that he was preferentially entitled thereto. In a suit brought by Rhinelander against the National City Bank of New York, in which the other claimants were joined as defendants, the referee before whom the trial was had decided that the fund was distributable among the plaintiff, Rhinelander, and the defendants, Parrish and Ayers, proportionately; that the latter had no prior or superior equity, and that the assignee should take nothing. On appeal by all the parties the Appellate Division has affirmed the judgment. The case turned altogether upon the right of Ayer to participate in the distribution of the fund, and the Court holds, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, that the referee was correct in adjudging that the three parties stood in equality of right, and that the fund was distributable among them in the way pointed out in his decision.

***

THE PROCEEDINGS WERE TOO INFORMAL.—Eliza Davis, having recovered a judgment against Bertha Koehler Myers, as executrix of Herman Koehler, petitioned the Surrogate's Court for leave to issue execution on her judgment. The executrix, pursuant to an order to that effect, then filed an intermediate accounting, to which the respondent filed objections, the final result being a decree that the executrix should be charged with $71,362 of assets, instead of $43,180, and that each creditor was entitled to .5825 of his claim, and directing payment to Mrs. Davis of $2,720 on account of her claim. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, has directed a reversal, on the ground that the executrix was improperly charged with over $20,000 of insurance moneys, payable to herself and children personally, and other items, and the case is sent back to the Surrogate's Court, with directions "to enter a new hearing." "There was a large amount of evidence taken on this accounting," Justice Ingraham said. "Much of it was incompetent, but it was not objected to, and the proceedings seemed to have been quite informal. The difficulties which have arisen have been because of the manner in which the counsel tried the case; and this is another illustration of the necessity, in proceedings of this kind, that the rules of evidence should be strictly adhered to and the case formally and properly tried."

***

HER DISCHARGE WAS PROPER.—Justice Cohen of the Supreme Court, after committing Julia H. Egan to the Long Island Home as a lunatic on the petition of her husband, James Egan, ordered her discharge on habeas corpus on finding that material facts had been suppressed. That order, on appeal by the home and the lunatic's husband, has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Ingraham, that the Justice had the power to vacate his order of commitment. "He not only had the power, but it was his duty, in a proceeding which involved the detention of an individual in a lunatic asylum, to see to it that such a proceeding should not be used in an oppressive manner or for any ulterior object."

CABLE CONCESSION VOID.

Pacific Cable Company's Exclusive Right to Lay a Line to Hawaii Disapproved by Secretary Hay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Secretary of State to-day formally disapproved the concession made in July by the Hawaiian Government to the Pacific Cable Company for an exclusive right of laying cable to Hawaii. It is understood that this action was taken in no spirit of hostility to the Pacific Cable Company, but the concession was disapproved, first, on account of the formal protest made by the Hawaiian Commission, and, secondly, because it seemed best to leave to Congress a free hand in the disposition of the whole subject.

The action was announced in a proclamation in which it was set forth that by an indenture made on July 2, 1898, between President Dole of Hawaii and the Pacific Cable Company, there was granted to the company the exclusive right to lay a cable from the United States to Hawaii and from Hawaii to Japan. This right was contingent upon the approval of the State Department of the United States. The proclamation concludes:

"Whereas, In view of the provisions of said joint resolution for the determination by the Congress of the United States of all matters of municipal legislation concerning the Hawaiian Islands, and because the subject matter and provisions of said indenture are deemed to be proper subjects for the consideration and determination of the Congress of the United States, it is deemed expedient and necessary that the Congress of the United States consider and adopt such legislation, especially in regard to grants and contractual obligations to be controlled by and rest upon the United States of America as vested with sovereignty over said Hawaiian Islands without let or hindrance by reason of any action of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii in respect to such grants and contractual obligations initiated by the said Government of the Republic of Hawaii prior to and incomplete at the time of the yielding up of the sovereignty of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

"Now, therefore, I, John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, do hereby express on the part of 'the United States State Department' its disapproval of the contract stipulated in the said indenture to the end that the same shall not take effect."

EMBRYO MOSQUITOES KILL A DOG

New Jersey Veterinarian Thus Identifies Worms in Animal's Heart.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 31.—Veterinary surgeons in this city are discussing the results of an autopsy on the body of a valuable St. Bernard dog belonging to Robert W. Cumming of 368 Mount Prospect Avenue, which died on Wednesday. The dog had apparently been in good health on Tuesday night, and Mr. Cumming suspected that he might have been poisoned. Dr. J. T. Glennon, a veterinarian, of 146 Summer Avenue, found that there was a nest of long, thin worms in the dog's heart, and that these worms had so contracted one of the heart valves that the heart could not perform its vital functions. The longest of these worms was twenty-one inches in length, and its thickness was that of an ordinary pencil lead. There were twenty-seven worms, and the shortest was about six inches in length. Dr. Glennon says that the common Jersey mosquito is probably responsible for the dog's death. Dr. Glennon says the dog may have last Summer drank water in which there were mosquito eggs, which, in the blood, attain an abnormal development.

ROCKEFELLERS ENTER SUIT.

The Fight with Town and County Assessors Is Continued.

WHITE PLAINS, Dec. 31.—Lawyer Harry T. Dykman of this place to-day brought suit on behalf of John D. and William Rockefeller, whose homes are in Mount Pleasant, against the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, and all the officers of the Town of Mount Pleasant. It is a continuation of the fight between the Rockefellers and the Assessors of the town over the valuation placed on the Rockefeller estate.

An injunction has been granted by Justice Ward of the Supreme Court in the Second District on the application of the Rockefellers, which restrains the defendants from taking any steps toward the payment of bills against the town, amounting to nearly $6,000. The injunction acts as a stay, and accompanying it is an order to show cause, returnable before Justice Maddox on Jan. 5, in Brooklyn, why the stay should not be made permanent. The bills, it is said, represent the amount of claims incurred by the Assessors while fighting the Rockefellers in the court. The present action is based on the allegation that the services for which the $6,000 was to be paid were not authorized by the Town Board, and that such persons were used by the Assessors in defending acts which have been adjudged by the court to be illegal and malicious.

Successor to Justice Ward Named.

ALBANY, Dec. 31.—District Attorney Daniel J. Kenefick of Erie County was today appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Supreme Justice Hamilton Ward of the Eighth Judicial District. Assemblyman Henry S. Hill was appointed District Attorney of Erie County in place of Mr. Kenefick.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

ON SALE TUESDAY MORNING,

10,000 Dozen Unlaundered Shirts

AT HALF REGULAR PRICES.

LOT 1—Made from a heavy muslin, 3-ply inserted linen bosom, felled seams, protector at neck band, reinforced back and front, 31c. each, 6 Shirts for $1.80

LOT 2—Extra quality Muslin, felled seams, 3-ply inserted, linen bosom, continuous facings, reinforced back and front, 35c. each, 6 Shirts for $2.00

LOT 3—Conqueror Shirts, made of extra quality cotton, cut full and large, linen bosom, and all new improvements, 39c. each, 6 Shirts for $2.25

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS.—5,000 doz. made to our special order in the latest and best styles only. Cannot be equaled in the market at these prices.

COLLARS PER HALF DOZEN . . . . . 48c.

CUFFS PER HALF DOZEN PAIRS . . . . . 95c.

NIGHT SHIRTS—250 dozen fancy trimmed, made of Langdon Cotton, with rich silk embroideries and trimmings, usually sold at 75c. each, on sale at 49c. each, 6 for . . . $2.80

UNDERWEAR.—150 dozen men's Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers in White, Tan, Blue, and Silver Gray, usually sold at 65c., to close at . . . . . 37c. each

Vantine's | Vantine's

Third Floor,

Oriental Rugs this Week.

Carabaghs and Daghestans, 2.9 to 3.6 ft. and 4 to 5.6 ft.,

$7.00 and $9.00

Fine Shirvans. 3.6x5.6 ft.,

$15.00, $18.00 and $20.00

Carabagh, Missoul and Guendjic Rugs, from 3 to 4 ft. x6 to 8 ft.,

$14.00, $16.00 and $18.00

Some Special Hall Strips, 3 to 4 by 9 to 16 ft.,

$16.00, $18.00, $20.00, $24.00

"Haleel"—The Oriental Palmist and Voice Reader, famed for his marvelous delineations—is here—see him in his Oriental booth.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

ORIENTALISTS AND JEWELLERS

877 and 879 Broadway

Between 18th and 19th Streets.

CASUALTIES OF THE YEAR.

A Chicago Newspaper's Record of Accidents, Losses by Fire, Thefts, Legal Executions and Charities.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—According to statistics compiled by The Tribune, the loss of life from various disasters in this country between Jan. 1 and the morning of Dec. 31, 1898, was 7,345. The casualties occurred as follows: Fires, 1,670; drownings, 3,110; explosions, 629; mines, 580; falling buildings, &c., 599; cyclones and storms, 502; lightning, 255. The loss of life by railroad accidents of various kinds was 3,590 in 1898, as compared with 2,764 in 1897. The number of seriously injured was 2,616, as compared with 2,428 in 1897.

Notwithstanding the war between the United States and Spain, the loss of life upon the battlefield in 1898 has been smaller than for several years past. The total, roughly estimated, has been about 65,000, as compared with 103,451 in 1897.

The loss of life by epidemics and famine shows a decrease. Famine in the Province of Kansu, China, has swept away 10,000 victims. The plague in India has destroyed over 11,000, and in China about 2,000 persons. Exact statistics of this kind are hard to procure, but the total is probably less than 25,000 as compared with 222,902 in 1897.

The list of marine disasters shows that 3,655 lives were lost upon the ocean and 75 on inland waters, a total of 3,730, as compared with 2,426 in 1897.

The total number of persons who have committed suicide in the United States during 1898, as reported by mail and telegraph to The Tribune is 5,920, as compared with 6,600 in 1897. Of this number, 4,586 were males and 1,634 females. Among professional men, physicians lead the list, 44 having taken their own lives, as compared with 41 in 1897. During the year also, 13 persons engaged in the banking business, 8 clergymen, 7 journalists, 6 attorneys, 2 actors, and 2 artists have committed suicide. The causes of suicide were as follows: Despondency, 3,023; unknown, 1,500; insanity, 438; liquor, 168; ill health, 288; domestic infelicity, 197; disappointed love, 196; business losses, 110.

In these cases of suicide, 2,126 persons took poison, 2,037 shot themselves, 787 hanged themselves, 452 cut their throats, 354 drowned themselves, 58 jumped from windows or housetops, 50 threw themselves in front of railroad trains, 26 burned themselves to death, 23 stabbed themselves, 4 starved themselves, and 3 blew themselves up with dynamite.

The total number of homicides committed in 1898 shows a decrease—a phenomenon often witnessed in a war year—being 7,840, as compared with 9,520 in 1897, 10,652 in 1896, and 10,500 in 1895. The causes of these deaths may be roughly classified as follows: Quarrels, 3,867; unknown, 2,678; jealously, 205; liquor, 207; by highwaymen, 222; infanticide, 248; resisting arrest, 147; highwaymen killed, 82; insanity, 89; self-defense, 33; strikes, 22; outrages, 5; riots, 25.

The losses by fire in the United States in 1898 aggregate $133,139,497, as compared with $129,001,737 in 1897, $111,856,067 in 1896, and $131,578,206 in 1895. Those where the loss in each case was $100,000 and upward amount to $64,915,400, and the losses by smaller fires to $68,224,067.

The criminal work of mob murderers throughout the country has decreased during 1898, as compared with 1897, being smaller than in any year since 1885, except 1890, when the number was the same. The number of persons lynched during the year was 127—122 males and 5 females. The lynchings in the various States and Territories were as follows: Arkansas, 17; South Carolina, 14; Georgia, 12; Missouri, 6; Kentucky, 6; Louisiana, 6; Texas, 5; Maryland, 2; Oklahoma, 1; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 3; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Mississippi, 15; Indian Territory, 3; New Mexico, 1; Alabama, 12; North Carolina, 4; Tennessee, 6; Virginia, 4; West Virginia, 1; Florida, 1; Alaska, 1; Kansas, 1; Montana, 1. Of these lynchings, 118 occurred in the South and 9 in the North. Of the total number, 102 were negroes, 23 whites, and 2 Indians.

The record of embezzling, forgery, defaulting, and bank wreckage for 1898 shows a material decrease, being but $5,851,283, as compared with $11,248,084 in 1897, and being also much the smallest total since 1888. The statement of rascality by months is as follows: January, $259,581; February, $783,697; March, $1,317,728; April, $616,066; May, $576,000; June, $573,844; July, $273,400; August, $39,415; September, $142,542; October, $783,161; November, $328,046; December, $162,848, being an average of about $487,605 per month. The record by States is as follows: Alabama, $5,100; Arkansas, $15,000; California, $328,516; Connecticut, $20,000; Delaware, $100,000; Illinois, $304,202; Indiana, $96,525; Iowa, $52,400; Kansas, $40,000; Kentucky, $27,000; Louisiana, $1,000; Maine, $67,343; Maryland, $377,900; Massachusetts, $1,089,700; Michigan, $32,500; Minnesota, $4,000; Missouri, $6,719; Nevada, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $1,559,194; South Dakota, $2,700; Tennessee, $25,000; Texas, $80,000; Vermont, $2,000; West Virginia, $45,000; Wisconsin, $168,600; Washington, $27,500; Arizona, $8,100; District of Columbia, $5,000; New Mexico, $1,000.

Of the total number of cases of embezzling reported, nine persons stole over $50,000 each, nine over $100,000 each, one over $200,000, one over $300,000, one over $400,000, and two over $500,000 each. The losses are distributed as follows: Stolen by city and county officials, $976,846; from banks, $2,901,891; by agents, $510,595; forgeries, $324,200; from loan associations, $349,800; by postmasters, $21,143; miscellaneous stealings, $1,066,788.

The number of legal executions in 1898 was 109, as compared with 128 in 1897. The executions in the several States and Territories were as follows: Louisiana, 10; Arkansas, 6; Alabama, 3; Mississippi, 6; Tennessee, 2; Missouri, 5; Florida, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 3; Oregon, 2; Minnesota, 2; Connecticut, 1; Oh

Sunday
Jan. 1-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

HAVANA AS IT IS

Present Conditions in the Cuban Capital.

GEN. F. V. GREENE'S REPORT

American Methods to be Applied Where Possible.

NEW POLICE SYSTEM

Plans for Street Cleaning and Sewage Disposal—The City's Finances and Sources of Revenue.

Early in November, Gen. Greene, then in command of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, was sent to Havana by the Secretary of War to make arrangements for the camps of troops in the vicinity of Havana and to study the City Government. On Dec. 2 the President offered him the position of Military and Civil Governor of Havana, which he declined, as he desired to return to civil life as soon as the treaty of peace was actually signed. Gen. Ludlow was appointed in his place and reached Havana Dec. 22. As the time prior to taking possession of the city in the name of the United States was very short, Gen. Greene prepared for his successor the following memorandum concerning the City Government. It is published with the consent of the War Department:

POLICE.

The first subject requiring consideration of the city government under the United States military occupation, is the organization of a police force for the preservation of life and property. For several years past, according to current reports, the attention of the police has been directed more to political arrests than to the prevention of crime. Whether these reports are well founded or not, it is certain that at the present time the police force is completely disorganized. As it formerly existed, the police force consisted of two parts, namely, the Government Police, under the direct orders of the Civil Governor of the province, and the Municipal Police, under orders of the Alcalde, or Mayor. The functions of the latter were mainly those of Inspectors, to look after the enforcement of city ordinances in regard to buildings, public health, &c. They numbered 200. The Government police consisted of a battalion called the "Orden Publico," the Colonel in command of which was Chief of Police. The battalion numbered about 1,200 men, and was recruited from the Spanish Army from men who had had not less than six years' service, and of the grade of Sergeant, besides having certificates of perfectly good character. This force was disarmed and shipped to Spain in November, on the ground of alleged mutiny; the facts being that they claimed the money belonging to them which had been deposited with the regimental Paymaster, and by him embezzled.

In addition to the municipal police and the Orden Publico, there was a force detailed from the Guardia Civil, whose total strength was a force of about 3,500 men, and which constituted the rural police of the entire island, under the orders of the Civil Governor in each province. About 300 were used by the Civil Governor of Havana for duty in the suburbs of Jesus del Monte, Cerro, and other outlying neighborhoods.

THE PRESENT FORCE.

At the present time the police force consists simply of the Municipal Police—about 200 in number—with a few additions, all of whom have been temporarily organized into a Government police force since the disarmament of the Orden Publico.

The city is divided into ten districts, and these are still further subdivided into thirty-nine barrios or wards. The barrios correspond in a measure to the precincts in New York, and in each there was a Celador, corresponding to a Sergeant in New York. He received $100 per month, and had charge of the police in his barrio or precinct. There were five Inspectors, each of which had two of the principal districts under his charge. They received $125 per month. They were in turn subject to the orders of the Chief of Police, and he to the orders of the Civil Governor. The appointments to all of the positions named were made by the Governor General, on the nomination of the Civil Governor. Each Inspector had an office on the ground floor of the house where he lived, and these were all connected by telephone, through the Telephone Exchange, with the Police Headquarters, which was on Cuba Street, near Quarteles Street. Similarly each of the Celadors had an office in his own house. There were a large number of details for special service at banks, theatres, public offices, &c., and while the nominal strength of the Orden Publico was 1,200, yet vacancy, sickness, and other causes reduced its effective strength to 800 or 900. In the opinion of the Civil Governor a force of 600 carefully selected men, thoroughly well organized under proper officers, will be ample for the security of life and property in this city. The orders of the President authorized the organization of a force of 1,000 men, but under date of Dec. 17 the Secretary telegraphed to me to employ such number of men as were necessary. I think that 1,000 will be sufficient, and the proposed organization is on this basis.

THE COMPLICATED ORGANIZATION.

It is proposed to put the entire police management under charge of an officer of the volunteer army, Col. George M. Moulton, Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and to give him a Deputy Chief, who shall be a resident of the island, and, if possible, experienced in police matters. Similarly to put officers of the army of junior rank as Inspectors in the principal districts—six in number—and to give each a Deputy Inspector, who will be a resident. At the beginning it is deemed essential that the police management should be in the hands of army officers, who can be thoroughly relied upon, but each will have a deputy who will be a resident, and if possible thoroughly experienced in the police service. It may be necessary to change these resident officers once or more before the best men for the positions are finally found. After the system has been in operation, and the men have proved their efficiency, it will be possible for the army officers to be relieved, and the native or resident officers assume full control.

The proposed organization will then be as follows:

	Salary Per Month.
1 Colonel, (U. S. Vols.,) Chief of Police	
1 Deputy Chief of Police	$250
1 Secretary Inspector	165
1 Chief of Detectives Deputy Inspector	165
6 Inspectors, officers U. S. Vols.	
6 Deputy Inspectors	150
12 Captains	115
48 Lieutenants	90
48 Patrol Sergeants	65
10 Detective Sergeants	115
14 detectives	100
12 detectives	75
820 patrolmen	50
1 stenographer and interpreter	150
4 clerks	50
6 drivers	40
12 janitors	35
2 surgeons	100

The total expenses for salary would be $56,360 per month, or $676,020 per annum. In addition, there would be expenses for rent of office, telephone, telegrams, patrol service, 100 horses for use in suburban districts, and other expenses, which would bring the total cost of the police up to about $723,660 per annum.

PERSONNEL OF THE NEW FORCE.

There are three sources from which the men can be obtained, namely, the existing police force, the Cuban troops under Gen. Menocal, and the discharged Spanish soldiers. The President's instructions are positive that this force should be selected without reference to previous affiliations, either for or against the revolutionary movement, and by drawing from the three classes above named these instructions will be carried out in letter and in spirit. A great number of applications have already been filed, together with the necessary data for making selections, and Gen. Menocal has furnished a list of 5 officers and 200 Sergeants, Corporals, and privates, together with statement of service and character of each; all of them being men whom he positively recommends as well fitted for this service. All of these papers and recommendations have been turned over to Col. Moulton, who, with the advice and assistance of ex-Chief John McCullagh of New York, has prepared application blanks, and will immediately begin the personal examination of candidates. It is expected that the organization of the force can be completed by Jan. 1.

In accordance with the President's instructions, every officer and member of the police force will be required to subscribe the following oath, which will be printed in both Spanish and English:

"I do solemnly swear that I will bear true and exclusive faith and allegiance to the Government of the United States existing in the Island of Cuba, and that I will faithfully and obediently perform my duty as a member of the police force of Havana under the said Government. So help me God."

The uniform will consist of straw hat, dark blue blouse and trousers, tan colored shoes, and white gloves. All of this can be obtained in Havana, of suitable quality, at an expense not exceeding $12 per man, which will be deducted from his pay until paid for.

The equipment will consist of the policeman's club of two sizes, and the army revolver, calibre 38. The clubs have already been ordered from New York, and the Adjutant General has telegraphed that the Ordnance Department will ship the revolvers, holsters and 100,000 rounds of ammunition; also that the Quartermaster's Department will send a "Gold Medal" cot and blanket for each man. Application has been made to the War Department and approved, for seven ambulances, with horses and harness, to be used as patrol wagons.

It will be necessary to hire the present headquarters on Cuba Street, and twelve smaller houses, one in each precinct, for the stations. Also to install a telephone and telegraph service connecting all the stations with each other and with headquarters, independent of the public telephone exchange.

The city has been divided into six districts, and these into twelve precincts. Each district will be in charge of an Inspector, and each precinct in charge of a Captain.

Under date of Dec. 17, Col. Moulton and Chief McCullagh submitted a full report of the plan of organization, and under the authority of the Secretary of War, I approved this on Dec. 20, and gave them instructions for carrying the same into effect subject to any modifications which may be made by Major Gen. Ludlow. The expenses during the month of December are to be paid out of a fund of $50,000, originally sent for cleaning the city, and which, by telegrams from the War Department dated Dec. 19, was made available for any purposes of city administration.

SANITATION.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

The thickly populated portion of Havana is comprised between the Gulf, the harbor, Chavez Creek, and Belascoain Street. This portion of the city is about 2,600 yards from east to west, and 2,200 yards from north to south. It contains approximately seventy miles of streets, of which not more than 40 per cent. are paved. The pavement is laid of trap blocks for the most part, although some streets have large stone blocks 10x12 inches on the surface; and there is a small piece of wood pavement in front of the Teatro Pairel, and another piece in front of the Ayuntamiento. All of the pavements are worn out and in bad order. The streets not paved are covered with macadam made of soft coral rock, and are full of deep holes.

In the old city, i. e., east of the ancient walls, the ordinary width of streets is 20 feet, of which 15 feet is roadway and 2½ feet on each side is sidewalk. In many streets the roadway is only 12 feet wide and the sidewalk 18 inches. In the newer part of the city, west of the old walls, there are five or six streets 50 feet in width; but the others are all narrow, like those in the old city.

The highest point in this portion of the city is at the intersection of Belascoain and Reina Streets—altitude sixty-eight feet above sea level. From this point a gentle descending ridge runs eastward, with slopes on the north to the Gulf and on the south to the harbor, ending at the south side of the Camon de Marte. This is at an elevation of about thirty-one feet above sea level. The portion of the city comprised between the old line of fortifications (now occupied by the Prado, Central Parque, and Egido Streets) and the harbor slopes gradually and uniformly from west to east.

In various sections of the city, and particularly in the eastern part, within the lines of the ancient walls, there are small iron gratings at the intersections of streets into which rain water discharges, and thence finds its way to the harbor or to the Gulf by some sort of underground drain. But there are no records in the city offices showing the size or location of these drains or how they run; and they are rarely, if ever, cleaned out. They have no manholes. It is said that during the rainy season portions of Cuba and other streets near the eastern part of the town have as much as four feet of water standing on them after heavy rains.

FEW SEWER CONNECTIONS.

There are a few houses in Havana which have private sewers connecting with the water closets and discharging into the harbor or into the Gulf. These have been constructed at private expense, under permission granted by the city authorities in past times; but no record has been kept of such permits or of the location, size, or construction of the sewers, and the city officials are unable to give any information whatever concerning them.

In the suburban district of Jesus del Monte, and in some other portions of the city, there is on each side of the streets a shallow drain about two feet square, covered in some places and in other places open. This is used to drain off the surface water of the street, and at the same time is a receptacle for night soil, which is daily dumped into it, and at the present moment is in a very foul and unhealthy condition. The odors from it are extremely offensive, and it is undoubtedly a source of disease. This can be cleaned out and disinfected, but this will not prove a permanent remedy and will have to be repeated from time to time for it would appear that the inhabitants along this street have not even cesspools in their houses, and have no other way of disposing of the refuse except through this open drain.

In the years 1894-5 an American contractor, through his attorney and engineer, made complete surveys of all that portion of the city east of Belascoain Street, and submitted an elaborate plan for the sewerage and paving of the same, and the cremation of the garbage. This plan has been before the Havana authorities for the last four years, and has received the formal approval of the Ayuntamiento in so far as its technical features are concerned. No plans have as yet been approved, or even definitely formulated, for paying for this, the cost of which is estimated to exceed $7,000,000. Under the old law of public works, the right to construct these sewers would have to be sold at public auction, after due advertisement, to the lowest bidder. In case the contractor who made the plans should not be the lowest bidder, he would have the right to take the work at the price named by the lowest bidder; or, if he declines to do so, the lowest bidder is obliged to pay him the value of his plans and the time and labor expended in preparing them, at a valuation to be determined by assessors. The estimated time for completion of the work is five years, although it might be completed in less under favorable circumstances.

REDUCTION OF SEWAGE.

The plan of sewerage proposed in this project is what is known as the "Partially Separate System." Terra cotta pipes of sizes varying from eight to eighteen inches are placed in each street, and connected with each house by an iron pipe. These sewers all discharge into a collecting sewer of brick and concrete, which begins at the northern end of Belascoain Street, and runs completely around the city, ending at the Christina Street bridge over the Chavez Creek. Here it is proposed to erect a large works for pumping and chemical reduction, by which the offensive matters, together with the garbage of the city, will all be cremated or consumed, and the solid and innocuous residue will be towed out to sea or otherwise disposed of. Supplementary to the sewer pipes for house sewerage there will be a number of pipes in various streets for surface water, which will be conducted direct into the Gulf or the harbor.

I have examined all these plans and the memors connected with them sufficiently to gain a general idea of the project, but not to express any opinion as to the practicability of the chemical reduction works or the prices of labor, materials, and construction named in the project.

The project also provides for new pavements in every street in this area of the city, amounting to about 500,000 square yards, of which about two-thirds is to be of granite block, on concrete foundation, and one-third of asphalt. The old trap blocks on such of the streets as are now paved are to be taken up and relaid in suburban streets.

CESSPOOLS.

For more than 300 years the people of this city have discharged all their house drainage into cesspools. These are placed sometimes under the kitchen, sometimes under the water closet, but more frequently in the patio, or open courtyard, which is usually found in the centre of each house. They vary in size from three to ten feet in diameter, and in depth from four to eight feet. They are usually closed on top by a heavy stone, with an iron ring for lifting it. The duty of cleaning these cesspools rests primarily upon the tenant, and secondly upon the landlord, and the city designates certain people who alone are authorized to clean and disinfect them and remove the contents at night. While the sanitary regulations on this subject are quite elaborate, they are seldom enforced, and the work is done in the most filthy manner, the contents being frequently dropped on the floors and halls of the house as they are being removed. Sometimes they are not cleaned for periods as long as five years. The cesspool being open at the bottom, the liquid contents drain off through the limestone, or coral rock, which underlies Havana, and gradually find their way to the waters of the bay or the Gulf, the capacity of absorption of this coral rock being stated to be about one inch vertical per day.

It will be several years before any system of sewerage can be completed and put in operation, and one of the first steps toward the sanitation of the city will be the appointment of a competent Board of Health to draw up health ordinances suited to this locality, and then have them enforced by the police with the utmost rigor. The present condition of the cesspools, particularly in the crowded houses of the poor, is the most fruitful source of yellow fever and other diseases in Havana.

STREET CLEANING AND ACCUMULATIONS.

The streets are cleaned under contract, which has usually been let to the lowest bidder for a period of five years. The contract consists of two parts, one the cleaning of the streets and the delivery of the material at the Christina Street Station of the United Railroads of Havana Province, and the other the removal of the material on that railroad to some point outside of the city limits. The last contract expired in October, 1897, and since that time the work has been done by the same contractor under a temporary contract running from week to week. The contract price per annum under the old contract was:

For cleaning	$86,212.88
For removal	35,999.60
Total	$122,212.48

THE OLD CONTRACT.

The contract is of an antiquated form, such as was used in the United States twenty or thirty years ago, and provides in a vague and somewhat indefinite manner for the complete cleaning of all the streets and the removal of filth of every kind. Under it the paved streets are fairly well cleaned about twice a week; the unpaved streets terial is hauled to the Christina Street Station, there placed in box cars, and removed to a point near Palacio Christal, about eight miles south of the city, where the cars are run off on a movable siding on property owned by the contractor, and the material is there shoveled out of the cars and left on the ground. This place has been examined by Capt. Geary, in charge of the street-cleaning work, and he reports it filthy to the last degree, the stench being so strong that he was unable to remain on the spot.

During the blockade the city authorities gave the street-cleaning contractor a written order not to remove the street cleanings from the city, but to dump them in the marsh alongside of the Chavez Creek, just east of the Christina Street Station. Hundreds of tons of filth were deposited in this wet soil, creating a terrible nuisance, most dangerous to health. They still remain there. Surgeon Davis has examined the locality, and recommends as the best means of abating this nuisance that these piles of foul matter be covered with chloride of potash and slowly consumed.

AMERICAN METHODS APPLIED.

The habits of the inhabitants of Havana, including the rich as well as the poor, are very different from American standards in the matter of sanitation. For several months past the reconcentrados and other people of the town, as well as the soldiers who have swarmed in the streets, have been in the habit of using the public streets as open privies, and the unpaved streets were covered with enormous quantities of foul human excrement. On receiving authority from the Secretary of War to begin cleaning the city, I decided not to interfere in any way with the street-cleaning contractor, whose work on the paved streets is fairly well done, but to devote all the means at my disposal to cleaning up this excrement and generally cleaning the unpaved streets. This work has been in progress since Dec. 3, with very satisfactory results. The work is not done by contract, but by days' labor, the laborers being hired and paid directly by United States officers. The filth is scraped from the unpaved streets, removed in carts to barges, and thence carried out to sea and dumped in the Gulf. As fast as each street is cleaned it is thoroughly sprinkled with lime, and notices are posted on the fences and houses warning the inhabitants that this street has been cleaned at the expense of the United States, and the depositing of excrement, filth, or rubbish on the same will be severely punished, in accordance with the existing city ordinances. These notices are signed by the Alcalde of the city, who has also stationed police in these streets to prevent the defiling of them. He is quite willing to co-operate in any way, and to use the police or other officials of the city to assist in this work, provided he is not called upon to expend any money. He is entirely without funds.

The temporary contract with the street-cleaning contractor is paid for from week to week, and it expires on Dec. 31. He is quite willing to continue the work, and probably at the same rate, ($2,850 per week,) and it will probably be best to make a temporary arrangement with him on this basis until permanent plans for street cleaning can be made. I think these had better be on the same lines as those instituted by Col. Waring in New York; that is, the cleaning of the streets by hand during the daytime and the removal of the refuse to sea in self-dumping barges. This will cost more than the present system, but it will be very much more effective.

SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

There is only one slaughter house in the city, and it is owned by the municipality. It is situated just west of the bridge on Chavez Creek, about 1,000 feet west of the Christina Street Station. Like all the other property and revenues of the city, it is mortgaged to the Spanish Bank as security for the loan of 1889. The agents of the bank collect the revenues in person, and the city has only a small number of employes engaged in necessary work around the buildings. The number of cattle killed is from three to four hundred per day. While the sanitary regulations concerning slaughtering are quite complete, yet they are not enforced, the excuse being that the city has no funds to enforce them.

Instead of being conducted on the same lines as the modern slaughter houses in Chicago and other cities, where nearly every portion of the refuse matter is saved and converted to a useful purpose, nothing is saved here except the meat, skins, hoofs, and bones. All the semi-solid portions of the animal are dumped into this shallow creek, which is almost obstructed by them, and under the influence of moisture and a tropical sun the place is foul and unhealthy to the last degree. In the opinion of Surgeon Davis, who has thoroughly examined the locality, the chief source of infection in Havana, outside of the cesspools, is the slaughter house and the street-cleaning accumulations on the banks of Chavez Creek. The city has had under consideration for several years a project for the construction of a new slaughter house on the shore of the Gulf near Boca de Chorrera, just west of Vedado. The project has given rise to a great deal of discussion and criticism, and nothing definite has been done toward putting it into operation. Meanwhile the old slaughter house and the antiquated methods of killing are in daily operation, and will continue to breed disease until new methods can be introduced. It seems difficult to devise any remedy which can promptly be put into operation to remedy the defects of the present method. Surgeon Davis is of opinion that the offal and other offensive matter now dumped into the creek might be cremated at an expense of perhaps $100 per day.

The management of the slaughter house is one of the subjects which should engage the early attention of the proposed sanitary commission.

HOSPITALS.

The military hospitals are under the control of the army, and have not yet been examined. The city hospitals have been examined by Surgeon Davis, who has made a detailed report concerning them. In brief, these hospitals are nine in number, five of them being in the nature of orphan asylums, or homes for aged people, as well well as hospitals. Three of the nine institutions are reported to be well kept and in good sanitary condition; the other six are in bad order, and in four of them the sanitary conditions are most deplorable—the water closets, cesspools, and drains being in the foulest possible condition. Some of these hospitals are now greatly overcrowded with the reconcentrados and other poor people in a semi-starved condition.

To put these hospitals in proper condition is only a question of a comparatively short time and the necessary amount of money. A detailed estimate of this has not yet been prepared, but it can be made by medical officers of the army in a short time after the United States takes possession of the government.

MARKETS.

There are two principal markets in the city, namely: the Colon market, between Zulueta, Animas, and Monserrate Streets, and the Tacon market, between Reina, Galiano, Dragones, and Aguila Streets. Both are owned by the city, and, together with their revenues, are mortgaged to the Spanish Bank for the loan of 1889. The sanitary regulations in regard to their use are, as usual, very elaborate, but not enforced. It will, however, take but a short time to have these regulations examined and revised by the proposed sanitary commission, and then have the regulations rigidly inforced by the police.

HEALTH REGULATIONS.

There is an elaborate code of sanitary regulations, contained in a book of fifty-one printed pages. The regulations have fallen into disuse during the confusion and disorganization incident to the revolution, the blockade, and the evacuation. Great numbers of dairies exist in the thickly populated portion of the city, where twenty to thirty cows can be seen standing day and night in stalls in a house which is also used by human beings for sleeping apartments, and from which a large portion of the milk supply of the city is derived. Livery stables also exist in this thickly settled portion of the city, although the health regulations prohibit them. Dead dogs, cats, and other animals are thrown into the public street, and sometimes left there for many days, or even weeks, before they are removed. Slops, filth, and night soil are thrown out of the windows and doors in the poorer quarters of the city every day. Nearly every paragraph of the health regulations is, in fact, constantly violated. The revision of these health ordinances and their rigid enforcement is one of the first things to be taken up by the new city government.

HARBOR DRAINAGE.

The harbor receives the surface drainage of about two-thirds of the City of Havana, or a population of say 150,000 people, and also the drainage of an amphitheatre surrounded by hills on the east, west, and south of the city, about four to five miles distant, this amphitheatre being more or less inhabited by the suburban population, numbering perhaps 30,000 to 50,000 people. While there are practically no house drains discharging into the harbor, yet the street washings, the offal from the slaughter house, and the country drainage have been discharging into it for centuries. The rise and fall of the tide is less than two feet. There is only one entrance to the harbor, which is small and narrow in comparison with the area of the harbor itself. The waters of the harbor are thus practically stagnant, and while the sea water at Playa de Marianao is so clear that the bottom can be seen at a depth of twenty feet, the harbor water is so foul that the bottom cannot be seen at a greater depth than two feet. The harbor terminates in three arms on the southwest, south, and east, which are in flat marshes, where there are hundreds of acres with but slight depth of water on them, a large portion of which is exposed to the air with the changing tides. There is a current of from one to two knots in an easterly and northeasterly direction along the front of the city, so that any plan for providing for a second outlet of the city must place it to the east. From the eastern arm of the harbor there is a valley running south of the hill on which the Morro and Cabanas fortresses are situated, and this valley terminates in a small summit, about seventy feet above tide water; thence it descends into the Cojimar River, which discharges into the Gulf about five miles east of the Morro. Plans have been considered in the past by engineers for cutting a canal through this seventy feet summit and discharging the waters of the harbor into the Cojimar River, relying upon the coast current to provide a current through the harbor. In connection with this it has been proposed to build walls or embankments around the shallow portions of the harbor and to fill up the land in the rear of it. A plan has also been considered to dump out the bottom of the harbor and carry it over this seventy-foot summit and along the Cojimar River into deep water off the mouth of the same, on the same general plan that the Charles River in Boston is now being excavated.

All of these projects, however, involve enormous expenditures of money. I have not seen any detailed estimates in regard to their cost, but the expense would necessarily be very great, and the time for construction several years.

While the harbor is extremely filthy, yet I do not believe that this is the chief source of infection, and Surgeon Davis agrees in this opinion. Very few cases of yellow fever are reported on ships. The chief source of infection is in the cesspools, the slaughter house, and the street cleaning accumulations near the Christina railroad station. These latter can be dealt with at comparatively small expense, and in a comparatively short time as compared with any project for the sanitation of the harbor. After the pest hole around Christina station is abated, the next most important sanitary problem is to substitute sewers for the present cesspool system in the city, and this will involve an expense which will tax the financial resources of the city for many years to come, if, indeed, they are able to meet it at all.

The sanitation of the harbor, therefore, does not seem to me a subject requiring immediate consideration.

RECAPITULATION.

From the foregoing it is apparent that the first steps toward sanitation are the improvement of the slaughter house, the cleaning of cesspools, the inauguration of a proper system of street cleaning, and devising and rigid enforcement of health regulations. I have therefore advised that immediately on taking possession of the city government a board be appointed, consisting of three army Surgeons and two civilians—one from New York and one from Chicago—of long experience on the Health Boards in those cities; that this board study the sanitary conditions of the city and draw up a new code of sanitary regulations, including the management of the hospitals, and that this code be rigidly enforced by the new city police, assisted by such number of sanitary inspectors as may prove to be necessary. In this manner I believe that the sanitary conditions can be improved and the death rate enormously reduced before the next rainy season sets in. The death rate in October last was at the rate of 153 per 1,000 per annum; in December it had been reduced to 106, and with only two deaths per week from yellow fever.

In order to completely stamp out yellow fever it will be necessary to destroy a limited number of the worst infected houses occupied by the poorest classes, to construct a system of sewers, and lay new pavements. This will involve very large expenditure of money, and it is not at present clear how the city can raise this money. It is probable, however, that a feasible financial scheme could be devised after thorough study, and in the meantime a commission of engineers should be appointed to study the problem, and either acquire the existing surveys by purchase at a fair valuation or else make new surveys, and a definite report covering the whole ground, so that the matter may be intelligently considered.

FINANCES.

CITY DEBT.

The debt of the City of Havana on Dec. 31, 1898, according to a statement signed by the Alcalde and Controller, was as follows:

Loan of April 22, 1889, 50-year 6 per cent. bonds, (mortgage, Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba)	$6,721,000.00
Loan of Oct. 17, 1891, 50-year 6 per cent. bonds, (mortgagee, Bank of Commerce, United Railroads and Regla Warehouses)	2,882,000.00
Notes	28,880.94
Floating debt for salaries, materials, interest, and sinking fund	2,450,064.78
Total	$12,076,895.72

By the end of this year the floating debt will be still greater, and the total obligations of the city at that time will probably be about $12,500,000.

THE SPANISH BANK LOAN.

The mortgage for the loan of 1889 to the Spanish Bank is a document of 158 printed pages, including the index. It recites that in 1877 the city borrowed from the Spanish Bank a sum of money which, together with its interest, amounted in 1889 to $3,177,-653.25; that the city was in arrears for interest and sinking fund, and that lawsuits had been in progress to compel the city to pay; that the city also desired funds for the completing the water works and other purposes, and it was finally agreed that the city would issue $6,500,000 6 per cent. fifty-year bonds for the purpose of taking up the existing debt and completing the water works, the expense of which was estimated at $1,850,000, and that the balance of the loan, which was taken at 90, was to be turned over to the city for general purposes. There was a further provision that the loan might be increased to $7,000,000 in case the city found it necessary, and this was done. The sinking fund provides for withdrawal by lot and payment of a certain number of bonds every three months during the fifty years, the amount at the end of the first quarter being $5,000 and the last quarter $100,000.

As security for the loan the city gave a first mortgage on the following property:

Canal de Vento, valued at	$5,030,000
The aqueduct of Fernando VII., valued at	153,000
The Christina market, valued at	103,000
The Tacon market, valued at	960,000
The Colon market, valued at	304,000
Making a total of	$6,550,000

Together with all the revenues and receipts from them during the period of the loan.

In addition, the municipality mortgaged as further security upward of fifty houses which it owns in various sections of the city.

The amount of this loan was $7,000,000, which has been reduced by the operations of the sinking fund to $6,721,000.

THE LOAN OF 1891.

The mortgage of 1891 is also for fifty years and at 6 per cent., with the same property as security. The original amount was $3,000,000, which has now been reduced by the operations of the sinking fund to $2,882,000.

The amount of arrears of interest and sinking fund on the two loans is $343,600.56, which figures as part of the floating debt first above stated.

The floating debt arises from the failure to pay any salaries, contractors, or for materials during practically the whole of the year 1898, and for some debts contracted prior to this year. The items are given as follows:

Salaries	$678,217.55
Supplies	230,205.77
Materials	1,183,312.31
Public works	2,568.59
Interest and sinking fund of debts	343,600.56
Notes overdue	12,160.00
Total	$2,450,064.78

This is prima facie a valid obligation of the municipality, and should be funded. But before making a new loan for the purpose of paying these debts it would be only proper to have a court of claims established, before which all the creditors of the municipality could appear and definitely prove the amount of their claims and the date at which they accrued.

DEBT NOT EXCESSIVE.

For a city of the size and wealth of Havana, the exisiting debt of, say $12,500,000, is not excessive. Under a stable government and an honest administration of the city's affairs it is possible that its general credit is still sufficient to float an additional loan, which would be junior to the existing mortgage. How large such a loan could be made cannot be stated without further study. The representatives of the contractor who has submitted plans of his sewerage and paving scheme express their willingness to take their pay, say $12,500,000, in general city bonds, which would, of course, be junior to the bonds already issued, and they say that they have already made arrangements with financiers in New York to dispose of these bonds as fast as received. This project alone would double the present city debt and add more than one-third to its present annual expense.

It will require careful and prolonged study of the financial situation, after the United States occupies the city, before any definite opinions can be formed as to the city's credit and the amount of any possible future loans.

REVENUE.

The revenue of the city is derived entirely from licenses and indirect taxation. Real estate is not directly taxed, and the municipality does not directly receive anything from real estate. The Island of Cuba, among other taxes, imposes a tax of 12 per cent. on the estimated rental value of all houses in the city and country, and it pays over to the City of Havana 18 per cent. of the amount thus collected on rents within the city limits. The Island of Cuba also levies a tax on industry, commerce, and professions, and it pays over to the City of Havana 25 per cent. of all such taxes collected within the city limits.

The other sources of city revenue, which are directly collected by the municipality, are the rent of houses owned by the municipality, revenues of the water works, slaughter house, and markets, taxes on meat, coke, and wood, licenses on factories and business of all kinds, and various minor licenses.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

The total estimated revenue for the year 1897-8 is slightly in excess of $2,000,000, and the principal items, taken from the budget, are as follows:

1. Rent of houses owned by the city		$159,598.26
2. Special taxes and licenses—		
Street vendors	$15,000.00	
Slaughter house	183,000.00	
Water rents	300,000.00	
Tax on pleasure houses	12,000.00	
Tax on wood	9,000.00	
Tax on wood	9,000.00	
License on factories	26,000.00	
License on advertisements and signs	8,101.90	
Sundry licenses, &c.	12,496.00	
		590,257.90
3. Charities—Income of legacies		4,000.00
4. Public Instruction—Income of legacies		1,138.80
5. Public Correction — Income from shops, private cells, &c.		80,688.42
6. Extraordinary Receipts—		
Building permits	$20,000.00	
Fines, municipal ordinances	6,000.00	
Special sewer tax	50,000.00	
Replacing street openings	22,258.57	
License on cedulas	28,000.00	
Tax on business	111,300.00	
Tax on meat	685,000.00	
Special deposits	26,000.00	
Sundries	3,300.00	
		932,858.57
7. Contributions by General Government—		
Quota from real estate	$165,200.00	
Quota from industry and commerce	206,700.00	
		371,900.00
Total		$2,090,441.95

These receipts amount to something between $8 and $10 per head of a population estimated between 200,000 and 250,000.

AMERICAN SYSTEM IMPRACTICABLE.

In American cities 90 per cent. or more of the revenue is derived from a direct tax on the assessed value of real estate, including vacant property. In New York the revenue is about $28 per head, in Boston at about $20 per head, in Philadelphia about $15 per head, in Chicago about $12 per head. (These figures are approximate only, and are based on my recollection of a study of the census statistics of 1890. I have not these figures at hand, but I think my recollection of them is substantially correct.) New York is, of course, a city of exceptional wealth, and while the revenue per head is large the taxation in proportion to the true value of property is probably less than in any city in the country. I am inclined to think, although further study might modify this opinion, that the wealth of Havana is such that a judicious system of taxation would yield a revenue of $15 per head, or upward of $3,000,000, and this, if honestly and judiciously collected and expended, would probably be twice the actual net revenue now enjoyed by the city. The collection of taxes of all kinds is now farmed out on a basis of 5 per cent. commission for collection, which is added to the tax. The Tax Collector states that there are no arrears, but this statement is vigorously disputed. The whole system of taxation is radically different from that used in American cities, and the system has been so long in operation, and is so intertwined with the system of taxation for the island, that it would probably be unwise to attempt to introduce American methods during the period of military occupation, the duration of which is so uncertain. It would seem that all that can be done is to make an honest collection, substantially on the basis of existing laws, increasing such items as in the judgment of the Military Governor can stand an increase without hardship. Such arbitrary changes would create no surprise, as the population has for generations been accustomed to having them made by the Spanish Governor General.

EXPENSES.

The expenses of Havana are such as are common in every city, namely, expenses of the Mayor and Council, (Ayuntamiento,) police, fire, health, schools, charities, correction, courts, street cleaning, lighting, repairs and paving, interest, and sinking fund. There is only one unusual item, namely, a contribution of $100,000 toward the expenses of the government of the province. The items are shown in the following statement, taken from the budget of 1897-8:

1. Ayuntamiento—			
Salaries	$79,220.00		
Materials	9,792.00		
Elections	9,100.00		
Cost of collections	49,500.00		
Sundries	1,874.00		
			$149,486.00
2. Police, de Seguridad—			
Alcaldes, deputies, &c.	43,080.00		
Salaries, police municipale	99,470.00		
Materials	3,650.00		
Fire Department	13,974.00		
			160,154.00
3. Urban and Rural Police—			
Sundries	806.00		
Street lighting	134,589.50		
Street cleaning	125,577.28		
Tree planting, &c.	11,212.00		
Slaughter house	20,149.50		
			292,334.28
4. Schools—			
Salaries	53,452.00		
Materials	13,890.00		
Rents	28,904.90		
Sundries	300.00		
			96,546.90
5. Charities			177,308.80
6. Public Works—			
Salaries	$22,270.00		
Labor, repair streets	170,000.00		
Material, repair streets	12,200.00		
Sundries, repair streets	4,500.00		
			208,970.00
7. Corrections—Prisons			78,683.50
8. Trees			1,000.00
9. Justice and Legal Credits—			
Interest and sinking fund	676,195.00		
Provincial expenses	100,000.00		
Repayment special deposits, &c.	26,950.00		
Litigation	11,000.00		
Street condemnation	5,000.00		
Subsidy in harbor works	5,000.00		
Sundries	3,013.47		
			833,158.47
10. New Works—			
Ditches and drains	45,000.00		
Subscription private Fire Department	2,400.00		
			47,400.00
11. Contingencies—			
Public calamities and unforeseen contingencies			45,400.00
Total			$2,090,441.95

It does not appear that any radical change in this schedule of expenses is necessary or desirable during the period of military occupation. It would be desirable, if possible, to increase the sums devoted to the sanitation of the city. The amount paid for the Fire Department is very small in consequence of the services being largely voluntary and unpaid, and it would be advisable to replace this organization by a paid and thoroughly organized Fire Department, if the money can be found for it. The main thing, however, is to see that the money is honestly spent and a full equivalent received for it, which, if universal belief is to be credited, has not been the case hitherto.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The public works needed in Havana are sewers, pavements, a new slaughter house, buildings for the Police, Fire, and Health Departments, and new hospitals. All of these will require a very large sum of money, and the ability of the city to raise this money is not yet evident. For the present, all that can be done is to thoroughly clean, disinfect, and repair the existing public buildings, either owned or rented, so as to make them habitable for the public officials, both American and native.

The means of communication are entirely inadequate. They consist of lines of tramways running out to Jesus del Monte, Cerro, and the foot of the Principe Hill. The tracks are in bad order, the cars are old and dirty, and they are drawn by three horses each. The live stock is in bad condition, and the stables are filthy. These lines are owned by a company called the Ferro Carril Urbano y Omnibus de la Habana, under a concession granted Feb. 5, 1859. The same company also runs a few lines of omnibuses in the suburban district, the omnibuses being very small and drawn by two mules. The service is very poor. Under date of Dec. 7, 1898, the Secretary of Public Works and Communication, under the Autonomist Government, has undertaken to grant to the existing company the right to extend its lines through the streets in the city, claiming that the original concession to the Urban Railway Company granted them this privilege. He has attempted to grant this extension without any sale of the privilege. The validity of his attempted grant will, of course, be the subject of judicial proceedings before any action is taken under it.

[Since the foregoing was written, the United States Commission for the evacuation of Cuba has protested through the Governor General against the granting of these franchises, and under date of Dec. 14 he published a decree directing that all proceedings under these attempted concessions be suspended until further notice, without prejudice to any rights which those interested in them may have, and which they can establish before the proper tribunals.]

There is a great need of a thorough and modern system of electric street railways in this city. While the streets are narrow, yet a single track could be laid on each street, near the curbstone, on one side, in such manner as not to impede traffic. It is a question, however, whether these tracks should be laid prior to the laying of the sewers, which would cause the tearing up of every street in the thickly populated portion of the city.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

Congraulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. J. Bowers Lee, (Sarah Hoyt,) Jan. 5, 1869.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bridgham, (Fanny Schermerhorn,) Jan. 7, 1869.

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New Year's Day, as has been the case for some ten years past, finds New York society, or at least that portion of it which is young and well enough to actively participate in gayety, out of town. The interest of the gay world centres this morning and will remain centred through to-morrow in the doings and life at Tuxedo, Ardsley, Knollwood, Westchester, Hempstead, Baltusrol, Staten Island, Orange, and in numerous other smaller suburbs which boast of a country club. At these country clubs there have assembled, as well as in the country houses surrounding them which still remain open, a large number of the men and women, youths and maidens of New York society who find a seeming novelty in exchanging city for country pleasures in the Winter, and who are devoting themselves to skating and coasting, where possible, riding, driving, and golfing during the daylight hours, and to dancing and dining and making merry around wide hearths wherein the fire logs blaze the evening through.

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With the Christmas holidays in the past, New York society enters this morning upon the last six weeks of its Winter season, prepared to enjoy itself to the utmost. The waning of the epidemic of grip, which has seemingly invaded every household, the gradual subsidence of the still more disturbing epidemic of gossip and scandal, which raged so fiercely a fortnight ago, and better weather have all combined to make the outlook for the remainder of the season more cheerful than it was last Sunday. Several families who even a week ago had begun to plan for a departure to the South, or Riviera, or Egypt, in early January, are now wavering in their plans, and it is possible that the returning wave of cheerfulness may make the remainder of the Winter much more gay than has been anticipated.

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January, as has been the case for several years past, will bring several large private balls, and receptions with dancing, while the cards for afternoon receptions and "at homes" have fallen like snowflakes in a storm during the past week. It has seemed as if almost every woman of any position in New York society had suddenly decided during the past few days to give receptions during Janua y; and even themselves, not to speak of their friends, are groaning over the necessity so clearly marked of devoting all their afternoons for a month to calling and being called upon.

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The first of the more important January balls will be that to be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on the evening of Jan. 6. While this ball is primarily for Mrs. Vanderbilt's second son, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, who is a student at Yale, a number of older people have been invited to it, and it will mark the return of Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt themselves to society, from which they have been absent for over two years past, or since Mr. Vanderbilt's illness. It is unnecessary to say that the ball will be given with every possible appointment that taste can suggest and unlimited wealth provide. The Vanderbilt mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, is really a palace, and the fortunate guests on the night of the ball will witness a beautiful spectacle.

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The second important private ball of January will be that given by Mrs. Astor in her own and her son's Fifth Avenue mansions, which are also palaces, on the night of Jan. 9. This ball will also be given on a most elaborate scale, and for it Mrs. Astor has sent out 400 invitations, for the most part to the younger married couples and the younger men and women in society. There are reports of other private balls to come, but they rest on no definite foundation at present. The evening reception, with dancing, which is to be given by ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry at their palace home at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street on the evening of Jan. 12, ranks third on the list of very fashionable evening affairs during the next four weeks. In a measure this reception will be more representative of New York society than either the Vanderbilt or Astor balls, for to it have been invited a number of older men and women of excellent name and position, but who, through failing fortunes or other causes, are now not often seen in the fashionable world.

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The most distinctive and important subscription dance or ball of January will be that of the "Howling, Howling Swells," which will probably occur at Sherry's on Jan. 5. This is the successor of those dances organized last year by Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, and a few other young matrons, and which were given at the Metropolitan annex. This year, for various reasons, the number of young women and matrons giving the dance is smaller, and lacks the names of Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Sloane, and only one dance instead of two is talked of. All through the month the dancing classes and subscription dances, whose names are legion, will hold their meetings at Sherry's, Delmonico's, and the Astoria. Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield will give a large private dance at Delmonico's for her daughters, Miss Julia L. and Miss Maisie Delafield, on Jan. 5. All these dances and balls of the future, at most of which there will be a cotillion, have not called out any new cotillion leaders of note. Mr. Worthington Whitehouse will lead at Mrs. Vanderbilt's ball, and Mr. Alexander M. Hadden will serve in the same capacity at Mrs. Delafield's dance, and will also lead at the Junior Cotillions and other subscription dances.

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Musicales will be a feature also of the remainder of the Winter season. Mrs. Schermerhorn, who gave a large one two days before Christmas, will probably give one or two more during January and on Thursday Mrs. George Crocker, formerly Mrs. Rutherford, will introduce her daughter Miss Rutherford at a musicale at the Astoria, where Mme. Emma Eames and other noted artists will sing. Mrs. William H. Bliss will give a large musicale at Sherry's on Wednesday afternoon, and Mrs. John E. Martin's musicale will come on Jan. 19.

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January will bring again a number of weddings. Mr. Ernest Mortimer Lockwood and Miss Grace Horton, the youngest daughter of Mr. Harry L. Horton, will be married on Wednesday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church. Mr. Edward A. S. Lewis and Miss Alice Stuart Walker will be married in the Church of the Redeemer at Morristown, N. J., to-morrow afternoon. Miss Alice Lavinia Day will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Evans, Miss Romaine Roberts, Miss Louise Walker, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Lewis, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Boyd of Boston. Mr. Lewis's ushers will be Mr. William E. Lyon and Mr. Mercer H. Walker. Mr. J. Edward Davis and Miss Elizabeth King, daughter of Mr. John Alsop King, will be married in Calvary Church on Jan. 17, and Jan. 18 will bring the weddings of Mr. A. J. Smith and Miss Julia Post Hard at St. Bartholomew's, of Dr. Frederick K. Hollister and Miss Harriet L. Shelton, daughter of Mr. George G. Shelton, in St. Thomas's Church, and of Mr. William M. Purdy and Miss Jean Edgar Clerke.

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The events and incidents of the past week have been duly described and noticed from day to day in this column and need little repetition. The week was a particularly gay one for the children and very young people, who have been on the go continually and continuously, and many of whom are paying the penalty of too much dissipation and too late hours this morning. There were Christmas trees innumerable, beginning with the fine one at Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's on Christmas Eve, and all through the week. Mrs. Harold F. Haddon's Christmas tree party and dance for children and young people at Sherry's on Tuesday was the most elaborate and unique of these entertainments.

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The most original affairs of the week past were the Bohemian dance at the studio of Mr. R. Hinton Perry on Thursday evening and the New Year's Eve vaudeville party given by Mrs. Dr. Culver and her sister, Miss Clarke, in their father's apartment evening. Mr. Perry's studio on Thurs- evening was lighted by antique colored lamps and was hung with ropes of holly and fir. The host and hostess and many of the guests were in fancy costumes. Mrs. Perry personated Cleopatra, and Miss Cushing, who sang at intervals through the evening, was dressed as an East Indian maiden. There was music by a banjo and mandolin quartet, and after supper there was a dance. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Totten, and Mr. and Mrs Cortlandt Van Rensselaer.

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Miss Mabel Post will come out at a large reception and tea to be given by her sister, Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston, Tuesday afternoon next. Miss Post was to have come out last Winter, but decided to devote another year to study. Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Setge Post, live in Flushing. Her sister, Mrs. Beadleston, who was married two years ago, and her mother were both great belles. She is a great-granddaughter of Mrs. Archibald Fell and a granddaughter of the late Henry Morgan, the banker.

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The afternoon reception which is to be given by Mrs. William H. Bliss and the Misses Barnes at Sherry's on Thursday next will combine a tea, a musicale, and a dance. These tea dantes, or the dansantes, are becoming again the fad this Winter, and now there is an additional entertainment introduced in the way of a concert by well-known professionals. Mrs. Bliss gives this entertainment for her daughter by her first husband, Mr. Barnes, and his daughter by a former wife. The Misses Barnes and their mother and stepmother, Mrs. Bliss, have a beautiful home at North East Harbor, Me., where they entertain lavishly during the Summer. Their apartment at Sherry's is one of the largest in that establishment, and admirably fitted for entertaining. They will give a series of receptions during January.

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The Junior Cotillion has been transferred from Jan. 5 until the 9th, so as not to fall on the same date as the ball given by Mrs. Maturin Delafield for her daughters at Delmonico's. This cotillion must not be confounded with the Saturday Junior Cotillion, which is for a much younger and a different set. The Junior Cotillion is, after the Assemblies, one of the most fashionable affairs of the season. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. John H. Iselin, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. George Bird, Mrs. H. F. Osborne, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. Alexander Van Nest, and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

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The sale of the great town mansion of the late Marshall O. Roberts with its picture gallery and ballroom last week, removes the last of the fashionable residences from that part of Fifth Avenue. The Belmont and Cutting houses have disappeared within the past ten years, the Moses Taylor mansion is soon to go, and the locality is now marked by business for its own. The Bradish Johnson residence, tenanted many years by the Lotos Club, is also supplanted by a business building, and further down the avenue the Lorillard Spencer house is to undergo the same fate. The Marshall O. Roberts residence will be torn down in the Spring. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts is now Mrs. Ralph Vivian of London, and is one of the very fashionable set in that city. She has a town house and her gowns and her entertainments are exploited in all the London fashion journals. Her son, young Marshall O. Roberts, is of age and was over in this country last year, but he will make his home in England. Miss Van Wart, a granddaughter of Mr. Marshall O. Roberts, has also become thoroughly Anglicized, and entertains also on a lavish scale in a beautiful London house. Mrs. Roberts's sisters, the Misses Endicott, live in their old home at Salem, Mass., and her brother, Mr. Robert Endicott, and his wife, who was the daughter of Clarence Seward, the late President of the Union Club, are in mourning. They live in East Nineteenth Street.

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Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther will sail on Jan. 4 for a tour in Egypt, returning with the Spring to France and England. He will not be back in New York until next Autumn, when he will give another series of teas and receptions at his bachelor apartments.

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The New Year's Eve dance at the Ardsley Club last night was informal and delightful. Among those who were present were Mr. and Mrs. Archbold, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Low, the Misses Low, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mrs. Walter Katte, Miss Katte, Mr. and Mrs. John Kendrick Bangs, Mr. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Col. and Mrs. Eugene Griffin.

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Philadelphia society enjoyed on Friday evening a magnificent ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer for Miss Minnie Fell. This will be followed by another ball on Jan. 10, to be given by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel for the same young lady. This last affair will be held at Horticultural Hall, which is the favorite place in Philadelphia for fashionable dances.

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This morning old New York clubmen and some of the older women when they meet each other in clubrooms and parlors will exchange reminiscences of New Year's in New York as it was in old days, and will laugh or brush away a silent tear over the memories that are conjured up of the time when the limits of New York's fashionable district were between Washington Square and Forty-second Street and Fourth and Sixth Avenues, and when with a smaller community several of the old Dutch customs, and especially that of New Year's calling, prevailed. And yet it is not so very long ago and well within the memory of people still in middle life when New Year's Day in New York was one of the most interesting and enjoyable of the year. It seems strange this morning, looking back even twenty-five years, to recall the parlors with curtains drawn and chandeliers lighted from even 10 o'clock throughout the day, the women of the household arrayed in full evening dress and laden with flowers, standing for hours to greet a host of male callers, and especially the dining tables and buffets groaning under the weight of huge dishes of savory salmon and meat, tea and coffee urns, bottles and decanters filled with old madeira, and especially the immense punch bowl filled with the New Year's punch, for which each household seemed to have its own individual receipt.

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How swiftly flew the hours of those old-time New Year days. The man who had any acquaintance at all would begin, always in a cab, his calls at Washington Square at 11 A. M., not to finish them perhaps until midnight at Forty-second Street and vice versa, and if he was at all presentable and had no particular acquaintance he generally attached himself to some more fortunate friend, who on that particular day had no scruples against taking him into any house where he himself was a visitor. While the mistresses made merry and received their guests in the parlors the maids did the same in the kitchen, for in most well-appointed houses of the day caterers were employed to supply the collation, and to furnish servants, who were generally colored men. New York, in fact, kept open house all day, and the midnight chimes of Jan. 2 rang out on a tired, sleepy city. It must be confessed, a city too many of whose inhabitants were overcome by the dissipations of the day.

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As the city increased in size and its society lines broadened, it became impossible for men to call upon all their women acquaintances, and then, too, the women of better position began to weary of the saturnalia, for it was little else, which the day brought, and to resent the crowding into their parlors, especially in the late afternoon or evening, ofttimes of squads of young men whom they scarcely knew, and who were generally in a more or less intoxicated condition. So it came to pass in the early seventies that some members of the Union Club prominent in the society life of the day, to the relief of some, the surprise of others, and the consternation and anger of a few of their friends who believed in the perpetuation of old customs, mailed their visiting cards on New Year's Eve to the women of their acquaintance, and either remained at their clubs or went out of town for the holiday. The next year numerous baskets were hung on the door-knobs of prominent houses to receive cards as an indication that their owners had revolted. The reaction had set in, and in two years more New Year's calling was a thing of the past in the fashionable districts. The custom was still perpetuated in the Bowery and on the east and west sides of the town for ten years, or until the early eighties. The newspapers, which only departed from their custom of not mentioning social matters in those days when they printed annually long lists of the women who would receive on New Year's, kept up the custom for a time, and even now there are some very old ladies in New York society who expect a call from their near male relatives not living at home, on New Year's Day. But New Year's calling as a custom is dead, never to be revived.

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The craze for outdoor sports which prevails in Winter as well as Summer in the society world would long ere this have killed New Year's calling had the old custom lived until the birth of the craze. As it is now, New Year's Day, from the social standpoint, may be considered the mid-winter country holiday of the year, and the one desire of men and women, youths and maidens, who are still youthful or active, is to get out of town for the holiday. The dances at Tuxedo, Westchester, and elsewhere in the suburbs last night were crowded and gay affairs, and there will be all sorts of informal entertaining and entertainment at all these suburban resorts again to-night and to-morrow.

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Queen Victoria has just given her Christmas presents to her royal relatives, and, like the inevitable India shawl which she presents to each bride of her acquaintance, they are always the same articles. To the Prince and Princess of Wales she has given for the past fifteen years the same presents. The Prince receives yearly a pair of gold sleeve links and the Princess a gold brooch. The Prince of Wales gives to all his friends his photograph with his royal autograph and some kindly words of greeting added. In fact, photographs are the substitutes for the old-fashioned Christmas cards and the new elaborate calendars with the royal family. The Princess Maud and the Princess of Wales are amateur photographers, and they send around samples of their own work. Sometimes the Prince tips a college boy, but these occasions are rare. It is etiquette for the Prince not to carry a purse, and so the royal family get off very easily at this time of year. They send the majority of their presents by penny post.

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London is nothing if not cosmopolitan. At the last Saturday evening skating tournament at Niagara one reads of Lady Randolph Churchill and Mme. von Andre skating in the same quadrille with Miss Edna May, the burlesque actress, who seems to go out a great deal in London society, and Miss Fanny Ward of the Avenue Theatre, who is also not unknown in New York. In this same assemblage were Mrs. Arthur Paget and her young daughter and Mrs. Langtry and her young daughter, Miss Bridget Bulkeley, the new great London beauty; Mrs. Bradley Martin and Lady Craven, and Miss Letty Lind. New York has not come to such social democracy as this picture portrays.

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The following paragraph is amusing and interesting to New Yorkers: "The late Mr. Walter Burns, the father of the lady who is engaged to marry Mr. 'Lulu' Harcourt, and his brother were brought up in Paris by a widowed mother. They were brought up in rather a niminy-piminy fashion, being forced to wear gloves always and never allowed to touch the bannisters going up or down stairs, for fear of soiling their hands. Walter Burns was a very generous man, but he was enormously wealthy, and had no expensive tastes. He left an enormous fortune behind him, and the dowry of the future Mrs. 'Lulu' is a very large one." Mr. Burns married a Miss Morgan, sister of J. Pierpont Morgan.

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Mrs. Everett Culver and her sister, Miss Clark, gave an informal evening reception at their apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, last evening to see the old year out and the new year in. The presence of the Egyptian mind-reader and palmist, Khalidah, constituted the feature of the evening's entertainment. The house was prettily decorated in holly. There were songs and recitations by different guests. Mrs. Culver and Miss Clark will be at home on Saturdays until the end of the season.

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A very delightful card party, followed by a dance, was given by Mrs. Lansdale Boardman, 4 West Forty-eighth Street, on Thursday. Among the guests were Miss Josephine Drexel, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss de Peyster, Miss Martha Townsend, Miss Rosina Boardman, Mr. Percy Hudson, Mr. Keith Walker, Mr. Louis Delafield, Mr. Drake, Mr. Satterlee, Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Winkler.

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Mrs. Reginald De Koven will give the first of a large series of musicales at her residence, 83 Irving Place. These musicales will be held every Sunday.

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The new year was ushered in with proper ceremonies by society last evening. Besides the celebration at Tuxedo, of which details are given in another column, there was the dinner at the Westchester Club, followed by a dance. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Wendell Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Steers, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allen.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet gave a cotillion last evening for their son, Robert Walton Goelet. The guests were from the younger set, and in the college classes. Among these were Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. Hatch, Mr. Barclay Kountze, Mr. Roche, Mr. Oelrichs, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Payne Whitney. Among the young girls were Miss May Gallatin, Miss Fish, Miss Wells, Miss Belmont, Miss Jay, Miss Gladys Brooks, and Miss Livermore.

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Vice President and Mrs. Hobart have promised to be present at the Charity Ball, and will open it. The ball this year will take place at the Astoria on the evening of Jan. 31. Mr. Alexander Hadden will act as Chairman of the Floor Committee. The officers of the Charity Ball are Mrs. Algernon Sidney Sullivan, President; Vice Presidents—Mrs. W. Kingsland, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, and Mrs. George L. Gillespie. The Treasurer is Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, and the Secretary, Mrs. Robert Nicol. Boxes are to be had of Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street.

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Dinners were given last evening by Mrs. Astor and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson.

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The Saturday cotillion took place last evening in the ballroom at Delmonico's. The ladies who received were Mrs. Gustav Schwab, Mrs. Edward Trowbridge, Mrs. William Prentiss, Mrs. Clarence Martin, and Mrs. Joel B. Erhardt. Mr. Alexander Smith led the cotillion.

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The Whist Club met last evening at Mrs. Van Reverhaut Thompson's, 111 West Forty-third Street. Among the guests were Mrs. Ferguson Cooper, Mrs. Schieffelin, and Mrs. Joseph Marié.

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Mrs. Robert McAllister Lloyd gave the second of two receptions for her sister, Miss Elizabeth Belknap, 50 West Ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. Among the callers were Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, Miss Remsen, Miss Elizabeth Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse, Mrs. George Parsons, and Miss Webb.

BALTIMORE.

There is quite a thrilling little story going the rounds of Baltimore society. The tale has for its heroine a maiden who was kissed under the mistletoe by a prominent young clubman, who felt the Hobson spirit in the air. The next day he received a note withdrawing an invitation to dinner, which had been sent him the week previous by the maiden's mother, and he no longer believes in following old customs.

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Little Dimple, adorned with purple ribbons, is again taking his walks abroad in the streets, followed by his beautiful mistress, Mrs. "Freddie" Gebhard. Mrs. Gebhard is looking lovely in her mourning, with the usual bunch of violets completing her toilet, and Mr. Gebhard, who has been with her for a week at the Stafford, is also in good trim. Miss Mildred Morris will visit them later in the season, on their return to New York. Another Baltimore woman who will shortly visit New York is Mrs. John Van Bibber, who will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Schenck there some time in January. Mrs. Van Bibber is going out a great deal this Winter, and is one of the members of the Dutch treat theatre parties, which is a very jolly little club visits the theatres once a week, and entertains afterward by a supper, or before by a dinner at one of the numerous houses. Harry Lehr was at Miss Lota Robinson's oyster roast at the Country Club last night, and will have about a dozen invitations for dinner this week. Mrs. Elliott Schenck of New York was much entertained here the past week. She and Mr. Schenck are at the Stafford, and teas, luncheons, and dinners galore have been their portion. It is Mrs. Schenck's first visit here since her marriage a year ago, and she seems to be as popular in her new rôle as when she was Miss Sophie Frick and afterward Mrs. Thomas Hillen.

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Mr. Monqure Robinson is spending a few days with his family, and a number of small club suppers and entertainments have been given him. Mr. Robinson now lives in New York. The Howell Carrolls are at present in Gibraltar after a Summer and Autumn in London and Paris. Mrs. Carroll has always wanted to live abroad, so her ambition is at last gratified. She was Miss Mary Rogers before her marriage. One of the brightest of this year's débutantes is Miss Mary Esther Gill, daughter of Gen. John Gill. Miss Mary Washington Robinson bids fair to be the most popular of the family. At the New Year's german on Monday several girls will make their début. Miss Ellen Poe of Washington, the niece of Mrs. John M. Robinson, will come out, and Mrs. Robinson will give a dinner in her honor beforehand.

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Mr. John R. Duval of Baltimore has been visiting at Islip, L. I., at the home of his brother, Mr. Rieman Duval. Mr. and Mrs. Duval opened this, their country place, for the holidays, but will return next week to their home in New York. Mrs. Mary Thomas Carroll will also visit her sister, Mrs. Duval, in New York, later in the Winter. Mrs. Carroll is again at her home on Biddle Street this Winter, which last year she rented to the Misses Abbey of Boston. There is little visiting done nowadays in Baltimore. A number of women have selected one afternoon of every week for receiving their friends, Sunday afternoons have been taken by Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Miss Mary Winter Davis, Mrs. Ross Whistler, and the Misses Robinson. Mrs. Ross Winans has Wednesday, also the Misses Boone, the Misses Fowler, and Mrs. Lyman Josephs. The Misses Archer have taken Monday, and Miss Minna Lurman has Monday also.

LENOX.

Several of the people who have country houses came up last week for their holiday outing, as has been their custom for some years. Mrs. Stokes arrived on Thursday of last week with a few friends, and others came along on Friday, so that Shadow Brook now has a gay house party, mostly of young people. Although this house is a mammoth one, having 100 rooms, the facilities for warming it are such that people are kept perfectly comfortable this cold Winter weather. The mercury has been below zero, but this does not prevent enjoyment of the Winter sports. People have had a jolly time skating on Makeenac Lake, which is only a short distance from the house. The girls who are here are nearly all good skaters and greatly enjoy this kind of sport. But the chief outdoor sport is coasting and tobogganing down the steep hills. The coasting is now excellent. The sleighing is fairly good, although there is not as much snow as might be desired. The evenings are taken up with impromptu dances and entertainments of various kinds. The party will return to New York some day next week. Mrs. Stokes has given all her employes, of whom there are a large number on the place, generous Christmas gifts.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, their son William Sloane, and their daughter, Miss Evelyn Sloane, have arrived at Wyndhurst, Mr. Sloane's fine country place on Beecher Hill. Mr. Sloane and his son and daughter came up early in the week, and Mrs. Sloane came up with a house party on Friday. They will remain for a few days. They have been enjoying themselves in about the same manner as the Stokes party, with sleighing, coasting, and skating. They are giving some dinners. Mr. Sloane is in good health this Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay have a house party at Bonnie Brae, where they are spending the greater part of the Winter. Just now they have with them their son Wright Barclay and Miss Barclay, with a party of young people who have come up from New York for the holiday season. They will remain here some time yet. The house Mr. Barclay's place is very fine, especially on Bald Mountain, where the coasts are very long and steep. Dinner parties are frequent at their house, and informal dancing is enjoyed there every evening. Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf are at Windyside, their country place here, where they are entertaining a party of friends, including Mrs. William B. Bacon. They are having a round of impromptu entertainments, chiefly musical, as Miss Marion Greenleaf is a fine musician.

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Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have been staying at their country house, which they occupied for the first time last season. The Fosters, after closing their house, intend to sail for Europe and expect to spend part of the Winter in Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed have their country house open, and will remain here for some time after the holidays. Mrs. Bristed gave a Christmas entertainment for some of the children of the village last Sunday evening. Dr. H. P. Jacques of Boston has his place open, and entertained a house party of his Boston friends last week. The Goodmans still have their house open, and have been entertaining a few friends during the holiday season. The house of William C. Whitney, on October Mountain, will not be opened this Winter. Mr. Whitney's big game is all doing well except the buffalo. Two of them, including one of the largest ones, have recently died. The others are now doing fairly well. The antelope are especially thrifty and seem to enjoy the cold weather.

NEWPORT.

Many of Newport's cottagers are much interested in the welfare of the Naval War College at Coasters', Harbor Island, and they will be pleased to learn that despite all efforts recently made to have it removed to Minneapolis it will still stay here. The Navy Department has so decided. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. Henry C. Taylor of the battleship Indiana, who occupies a pretty cottage on Kay Street, held an informal reception Monday afternoon, and was assisted in receiving her many guests by her two daughters, the Misses Taylor, both of whom will be recalled as having done so much good during the war with Spain for the sick sailors and soldiers. Mr. L. L. Lorillard, who has been confined to his cottage for some little time, a victim of the grip, has recovered. The members of the "Hill" colony are again talking of holding a series of assemblies during the remainder of the Winter. Efforts will be made to obtain permission from the Governors of the Casino Club for use of its spacious rooms in the Casino, where similar midwinter events have already occurred. The "Hill" colony this Winter is by long odds much larger than heretofore, and with the addition of a large number of army and navy officers stationed here, together with their families, the gatherings at the proposed assemblies would be unusually large.

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The work which was begun on Rose Cliff, the new villa for Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, has been suspended for the reason, it is said, that it would be impossible to complete the new villa by next June, and sooner than be deprived of having a cottage at Newport the owners have decided that the work be stopped. As the case now stands, the cottage on the Oelrichs estate can be used next season. While the many improvements being made about the cottage colony have already been noted, little has been said about Col. Edward Morrell's estate on the cliffs, which two years ago belonged to the Acosta estate. Here Col. Morrell is having the cottage enlarged and improved, in Colonial style, and it will be by late June one of the prettiest cottages here. Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind have plans prepared for a large villa to be erected on their estate known as The Elms, on Bellevue Avenue. At Belcourt Mr. and Mrs. Belmont have had a small addition erected, so as to give an increased number of guest chambers, and the new work will be completed by the early part of June. On Jan. 2 the new City Government will be inaugurated, with Mayor Boyle at the head for the fifth consecutive term. The new City Government proposes to make a number of changes which will be heartily welcomed by the cottagers especially. The new fire station in the southern part of the city, for which $10,000 was some time ago appropriated, will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible.

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Every one who lives in Newport, whether it be for four months or twelve, will welcome the new sanitary ordinance which was passed by the City Council last Tuesday night and which disbands the present Board of Health on the first of the new year and creates a Sanitary Commission, consisting of three Aldermen and the same number of Councilmen, with three of the leading physicians as an advisory board. This new commission will have full power to act on all sanitary affairs. The graves in the Perry Circle of the Island Cemetery, where the remains of the Belmonts, Tiffanys, and Perrys are interred, were beautifully decorated with Christmas greens on Christmas Day. Mrs. Thomas Hunter gave a dance at her cottage, on Rhode Island Avenue, Monday evening, and Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. H. C. Taylor, United States Navy, held an informal reception on Christmas Day at her cottage, on Kay Street. Mr. John Nicholas Brown, who married Miss Dresser, has rented from Col. George R. Fearing the latter's villa, on Narragansett Avenue, for next season.

LAKEWOOD SOCIAL NOTES.

Fine Weather Brought Out the Golfers in Full Force—Several Prize Contests Were Held.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 31.—Lakewood has enjoyed the most delightful weather of the season during the week closing with New Year's Eve. As a result the hotels have been filled to overflowing, and the crowd that came down to spend New Year's Day has been almost unprecedented, even for this popular resort. For golf the weather has been ideal, and the snow-covered links of Thanksgiving week have been transformed under the genial warmth of the sun and mild, invigorating atmosphere that pervaded the links almost every day.

Both the Ocean County Hunt and Lakewood Golf Clubs have been thronged with players. The prizes given by Mrs. George Gould and Arthur B. Claflin for competition by the men and women at the Ocean County Club brought out an excellent number of contestants and plenty of exciting sport. Had the match not been started on the only cold and windy day of the week the number would probably have been doubled. Miss Agnes Davis, who won one of the trophies given by Mrs. Gould, is a player of more than local reputation. She is probably the ablest golfer among the Lakewood women, and she has played in many club tournaments, having been a competitor in the women's championship event last October at Ardsley. Her partner, W. H. Coles, won several trophies last year at Lakewood, and he is also one of the leading golfers in the Queens County Golf Club of Glen Cove, L. I., soon to become the Nassau Country Club. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien was among those who did considerable golfing for pleasure on the Ocean County links, and Col. G. H. Harvey entertained a party of New York golfers during the week.

The recent hotel arrivals have given unmistakable evidence of their preference for outdoor sports. More than half of the men seemed to be loaded down with big bags of clubs, and it was no uncommon sight to see scores of women carrying their clubs, also. The men with their red coats and the women with their natty red jackets and chic caps, with the inevitable feather stuck saucily in one side, gave the hotel dining rooms and corridors a decidedly picturesque and sporty appearance.

Scarcely a prominent club in the vicinity of New York has been without its representatives. The New Year's Day tournaments to be played to-morrow are sure of a large number of entries, and the prizes are handsome enough to encourage lively competition. The George Gould Cup, to be played for at the Ocean County Club, has been on view during the week at the Laurel House, and the four silver prizes offered by the Lakewood Golf Club have been one of the attractions at the Laurel-in-the-Pines. The matches at each club will be thirty-six holes, medal play, handicap, and will be in progress all day.

While golf has claimed the largest amount of attention from a sporting standpoint, skating has also had its votaries, and the New Year's balls at the various hotels have also exerted a certain influence in augmenting the number of guests. The Laurel-in-the-Pines had its ball to-night, and to-morrow both the Laurel House and the Lakewood Hotel will give their New Year's hops.

Among the New Yorkers who have been guests at the Laurel House this week are the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, his wife, and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Miss Alta Rockefeller, Miss L. M. Spellman, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry E. Cooper, Mrs. Joseph W. Harper, Harper Sillkman, Miss Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hall, Mrs. Thomas G. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooks, Winthrop Brooks, Miss Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. William Paxton, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Donaldson, Starr Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard K. Smith, Miss A. S. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Oakes, Prescott Oakes, Dr. John Vander Poel, Mrs. Vander Poel, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour W. Bonsall, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Twining, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Young, William A. Adriance, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., J. H. Cleveland, Howard A. Colby, the Rev. J. J. Flood, Mrs. C. R. Wright, Mrs. G. B. Newcomb, E. Barton Hart, Miss Anna D. Hart, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tappin, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Prall, Col. and Mrs. George B. M. Harvey.

At the Laurel-in-the-Pines have been Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ladew, Warner Van Norden, Miss Van Norden, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Southerland, J. B. Taller, and W. W. Lowrey. Judge Morgan J. O'Brien has been among those staying at the Lakewood Hotel. The Columbia College Sophomore Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at the latter house on Friday night.

Many enjoyed the fine skating on the lake early in the week, but the warm weather of Friday softened the ice and practically stopped the sport. Two or three freezing nights, however, will make admirable skating again and the schoolboys are arranging some hockey games in anticipation of future good sport on the ice.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Henry Brewer and Miss Brewer of 108 West Fifty-seventh Street are at home informally on Friday afternoons until the 1st of April.

Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue will be at home Thursdays, Jan. 5 and 12, and will be assisted in receiving by her daughter, Mrs. George E. Dickinson.

The engagement of Miss Hattie Cohn of this city and Mr. Julius Rosenberg of Omaha, Neb., is herewith announced. They will be at home to their friends Monday, Jan. 2, 1899, from 3 to 7 P. M., at 224 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

The engagement is announced of Miss Estelle Sherwood, daughter of Mr. E. C. Sherwood of Southport, Conn., to Mr. Frederic Bulkeley Hyde, son of the Rev. F. S. Hyde, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., and nephew of the late Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe.

Mrs. George Howes, and the Misses Howes, of The Rutland, 280 West Fifty-seventh Street, gave a reception on Friday afternoon last. The ladies who assisted in receiving were Mrs. Edward Morse Cutler, Miss Ella Boynton, Miss Eleanor Carter, Miss Josephine Frisbie of Passaic, N. J., and Miss Eliza Hardy of Adrian, Mich.

Mrs. Marie F. Gross of 44 West Seventy-fifth Street gave a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Juanita A. Gross, yesterday afternoon. The débutante was assisted in receiving by her sisters, also by Miss Antoinette Converse, Miss Elizabeth Cadwell, Miss Elizabeth Farelly, Miss Marie Feltner, and Miss Blanche Ficker. There was a dance in the evening.

The second of the four Wednesday cotillions will be held next Wednesday evening, Jan. 4, at Sherry's. The experience of the last dance, on Dec. 7, demonstrated that even the greatly increased space this year may be overcrowded, and so the open season is to be as jealously guarded as in previous seasons. The cotillion next Wednesday will again be led by Mr. Arthur Skelton Wily of Virginia, who consents to assume the responsibility, even though it entails a long journey from his Southern home. Miss Marie Vernon Brown will lead with Mr. Wily.

One of the prettiest of out-of-town dinners last week was that given by Col. and Mrs. Eugene Kelly Austin on Wednesday evening at their new home, The Hearthstone, New Rochelle. Col. Austin has just purchased the house he is now occupying, and the dinner was given to celebrate the anniversary of their wedding. The house was artistically trimmed with Christmas greens and holly, and the table was adorned with large bunches of pink roses. Covers were laid for twelve. During the dinner music was furnished by a string quartet. Those present were Mr. Roswell D. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison G. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W.

SUPREME COURT COMEDIES

The Judges at Washington Enjoy Many a Secret Laugh.

LAWYERS CREATE MERRIMENT

Many Are Inexperienced, and Their Mistakes Are Often Amusing—Funny Stories Gleaned from Records.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—A lawyer may practice in the lower and higher courts of his State for years, and get over all "stage fright," but the first time a man appears before the Supreme Court of the United States he generally makes some bad blunders. They may not be ridiculous, although many do make the most comical errors, but he is almost sure to do something, or say something, that he will regret. Oftentimes old lawyers are worse in this respect than those who have not been practicing long. Some years ago, for instance, when Judge Samuel F. Miller, who was called "Old Keokuk," on account of his fierce expression of countenance, was sitting on the Supreme bench, quite an able lawyer from Chicago, a man who should have known better, arose to address the Court, and, making a great flourish with one hand, he said: "May it please the Court, this case is like 10,000 angels, dancing on the point of a needle."

Old Keokuk settled down in his cushioned chair, lowered his head like a wild animal about to attack its prey, brought his bushy eyebrows down upon his eyeglasses, looked at this Chicago lawyer as he alone could look, and said: "What's that?"

The lawyer was almost knocked off his feet, but in a moment he regained himself, and without further pyrotechnics proceeded to argue his case in a very able manner.

No lingual flourishes are necessary in the Supreme Court. Poetry is seldom tolerated, although young lawyers are very apt to lapse into verse. Some of these Supreme Court effusions are still preserved in the records. For instance, L. Madison Day of Louisiana, who is dead now, had a case one day, and, jumping up, with many gestures he said:

"May it please the Court:
'When the bonnie blue flag went down
Before the Star-Spangled Banner,'

and that glorious emblem of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of laws, again waved in triumph

'From Maine's dark pines and crags of snow,
To where magnolian breezes blow.'

It was fondly hoped that civil strife and contention were at an end, and that peace, quiet, and repose had returned to bless the land. But those were

'Hopes which allured to fly!'

They were, indeed, but

'Joys that vanished while we sipped,'

for scarcely had the roar of artillery ceased and the smoke of battle cleared off, and scarcely had the ink become dry on the parchments of pardon, which fell from the Executive's hand,

'Thick as Autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallambrosa,'

before some

'Of the last few who vainly braved,'

and who would theoretically, merely, die for the cause they could not save, rushed into the courts, renewed the contest in another form, and are here to-day, on a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Louisiana, to reverse a victory obtained in that new mode of hostility, and attack upon the power and authority of the United States, and the rights of one which are firmly based upon the same."

The rest of Judge Day's argument was equally meritorious and odd, but it is too long for publication. Some time afterward the Judge retired to his native State, after losing his case, by the way, and leaving many a laugh behind him, to be enjoyed by the Judges and the clerks of the court.

The oddest of the odd characters who appear from time to time from the State of Kansas came to argue a case with his trousers tucked in his bootlegs, no collar or cuffs, and a very dirty shirt and face. The Clerk of the Court, Mr. McKenney, persuaded him that it would be better to take his trousers out of his boots before he appeared before the land's highest tribunal. He very graciously agreed to do that, but refused to put on a collar, on the ground that he had something the matter with his throat, and couldn't talk with a collar on. This was explained to the Judges, and they agreed to hear him collarless. Nevertheless his argument was strong, and he had the satisfaction of winning a very difficult case.

Some of the lawyers who desire to make their maiden argument under the most proper conditions have difficulty in dressing for the attack. A few years ago a youngster came from New England with several suits of clothes. On the night preceding the day upon which he was to argue, he invited one of the officials of the court to dine at his hotel. This gentleman, who was quite a wag, accepted the invitation, and after dinner the lawyer invited him to his room. There he had all his clothes spread upon the bed, and he asked advice as to which suit would be the best one to wear. The court officer immediately resolved upon a practical joke, and selected the most sporty-looking garment of them all. The next day the lawyer appeared before the Court with this racing suit on, and came within an ace of being ruled out, but time was limited and he was allowed to appear.

The Judges do not like loud clothes, nor even light clothes. If a man is dressed in a plain dark suit he is likely to escape their disapproval, but if he has on a light suit it unquestionably lowers him in their opinion. Striped suits are not proper, and for about fifteen years there has been a rule in the court that no lawyer should be allowed inside of the railing, which forms a semi-circle in front of the bench, wearing an overcoat. There is an old colored messenger at the door, and when a lawyer comes in with an overcoat on, it is the duty of this messenger to see that he immediately removes it.

"Bracing up" for the first argument in the Supreme Court is a thing that most lawyers consider absolutely necessary They "brace up" in various ways. Some drink a good deal of whisky, others resort to Turkish or Russian baths. One day a youngster who was about to make an argument was missing, and a messenger was sent out to look for him. The Clerk of the Court knew that he was in the Capitol building, because he had been in the Clerk's office about ten minutes before the court convened. After a long search the messenger found him running up and down the circular stairs which lead to the dome.

"Your case is on," said the messenger.

"Oh, is that so?" said he. "Well, I was just steaming up. I felt a little dead this morning, and I thought I might not be equal to that argument."

Another remarkable thing in Supreme Court practice is the assurance exhibited by some lawyers who do not realize that they should be cautious in requesting the Supreme Court to do things which they would not hesitate to ask their State courts. A distinguished lawyer from New York one day prefixed his argument with a request that the court adjourn at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon, because he wanted to catch a train for New York which left at 5. The Chief Justice laughed in that big sleeve of his, and the request was granted. There's plenty of room to laugh in the sleeves of those big gowns which the Judges wear, and they enjoy many a hearty laugh, not only in their sleeves, but also at recess, when they retire to their ante-chamber.

Another individual from the West was arguing a case one day, and looking up he noticed that only four of the nine Judges were sitting. He looked straight at the Chief Justice and said: "May it please your Honor, how many judges are hearin' this case?" "We are all hearing it," replied the Chief Justice. And seeing it impossible to get satisfaction the lawyer proceeded.

At noon new lawyers are sworn in as members of the Bar of the Supreme Court. The ceremony is not elaborate, but nevertheless it seems to be quite as embarrassing as it is to make a maiden argument. About ten years ago a certain lawyer was sworn in, and fearing that the degrees which he supposed would follow, although there were none to follow, would be still more embarrassing, he ran out without paying his fees. Time rolled by, and one day a prosperous looking lawyer came up to argue a case, but the clerk told him that he was not registered.

"Oh, yes," he said, "I was registered here about ten years ago."

Then, looking back over the records, the clerk found, in the handwriting of a humorist who was employed there at that time this pathetic little verse:

Sacred to the memory of John Brown,
Sworn into court, but never found.
This space is left in case he comes back.

Then the roll, and becomes an attorney in fact. On signing the roll and paying his fees He can come into court and practice when he pleases.

"That's me," said the lawyer, and when he had paid his fees he proceeded to argue his case.

The work of the officials of the court would indeed be dry if they could not get fun out of the many things that happen before this dignified tribunal. On March 17, 1891, St. Patrick's Day, the Kansas prohibition cases were argued, and one of the officials who was sitting in the court indited, among other effusions, the following stanza:

Bad luck to the times, by the fun of the past,
But the future take note of the warning;
Prohibition is talked to the old Supreme Court,
On St. Patrick's day in the morning.

The nine stern Judges, as they sit in a row in their massive, cushioned chairs, may appear awful to the novice, but they are not really terrible, either on the bench or behind the scenes. Recently, on their way home from the court, they stopped in front of a window on Pennsylvania Avenue, and seemed to derive much amusement from the antics of several beautiful puppies which were displayed there in a basket as any man or woman could hope to extract from such a scene.

In their ante-room, during recesses, wit and humor flow with a freedom which can scarcely be realized by those who have not heard the Judges' conversation.

There are many strange and interesting things connected with the court and its records, but one of the most peculiar is the small number of lawyers who are registered. In the United States there are hundreds of thousands of lawyers, but since the organization of the court, in 1790, less than 5,000 lawyers have been admitted to practice there. The rules of admission are very simple. It is only necessary that a lawyer shall have practiced in the Supreme Court of some State for three or more years, and that he shall pay an admission fee of $10. The practice of the court is also very simple. It follows the practice of the courts of the King's Bench and of Chancery in England.

Up to date the court has sat in six places. It met first in 1790 in the Royal Exchange, New York City, in rooms over the market stalls. In 1791 it moved to the City Hall, next to Independence Hall, Philadelphia. In 1801 it met in what is now the Law Library, under the present Supreme Court Building in the Capitol, and remained there until the Capitol was burned by the British. It then met temporarily in the house of Mr. Caldwell, who was then Clerk of the Court. In 1861 it moved into its present room in the Capitol, and has sat there since continuously, with the exception of one week, when it met in the District of Columbia Committee Room, while the Supreme Court room, which was injured by fire and smoke, was being renovated.

There have been eight Chief Justices and fifty-two Associate Justices, three Marshals, and seven clerks.

HENRY CALDWELL.

Our "Twice-a-Year" Remnant Sale begins Tuesday, January the 3rd. Suits to order, $14.00. Overcoats, satin lined, $18.00. Trousers, $4.00. Former prices don't count.

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THE LATE WALTER LACY.

Clement Scott's Appreciation of the Old Actor.

One of the last articles Clement Scott wrote for The London Daily Telegraph was a sympathetic and intimate obituary notice of Walter Lacy, the old English actor, whose death in his ninetieth year was recently announced in this newspaper. Little was known of Mr. Lacy on this side of the Atlantic. Pascoe, in his "Dramatic List," overlooks him altogether. Westland Marston prints a few memories of him in his book of Reminiscences. In some of the American obituary notices he was curiously confounded with Thomas Hailes Lacy, the publisher of playbooks, whose business in the Strand was absorbed twenty years ago by Samuel French. Mr. Scott says:

"To converse with Walter Lacy at his accustomed corner in a bow window of the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, where he was a perpetual guest, or late at night at the Garrick Club, was a feast of old dramatic memories. A man who could remember Ducrow at Astley's Theatre, who could travel, with his fluent and descriptive style, all through the Macready period; who was a faithful lieutenant of Charles Kean through his long campaign at the old Princess's Theatre, and who, over many a Shakespearean play, was the guide and counselor of Henry Irving, was a man whose friendship was valuable, and whose store of anecdote was a feast of reason and flow of soul. The model Alfred Highflyer in the time of Macready, the Château Renaud, polished, well dressed, and brimming over with style when Charles Kean produced 'The Corsican Brothers' for the first time, in a manner that has never been surpassed, at the Princess's Theatre, and the popular raconteur at the Garrick Club, was a man who contained in himself a storehouse of theatrical memories.

"One of the best dramatic articles ever written by an actor was by Walter Lacy in The Theatre Magazine, where he recounted, in his own breezy and irresistible way, the first performance of Bulwer Lytton's 'Money,' in which he played Sir Frederick Blount, being then one of the best-dressed actors on the stage. It is a tour de force of description, but that was the forte of Walter Lacy. It was his custom to dine late, to repair to a sofa in an upper room of the Garrick Club, and to sleep soundly until the early hours of the morning. Then, when Henry Irving or Johnnie Toole wanted to be amused with old records and reminiscences, they would send up a waiter to arouse Walter Lacy on his favorite sofa. Down he would come restored, invigorated, as 'fresh as paint,' and amuse any audience with his flood of reminiscences, rattled off in an inimitable and descriptive style. He was the most figurative speaker of his time, and could not describe Ducrow in the circus, Macready, Charles Kemble, or Helen Faucit without a perfect bombardment of imagery that was irresistible to the listener.

"The first historical mention of Walter Lacy, as far as can be gathered, for he has outlived the modern biographer, was in a five-act comedy at the Olympic, called 'Life,' by P. Palmer, in which he appeared as Sir Thomas Mentor. This was in the year 1846. His friends at that period were Frederick Guest Tomlins, Howe, Strickland, Mark Lemon, Sheridan Knowles, Leman Rede, and others, who all met at a popular London Bohemian Club called 'The Rationals,' whose eccentricities have been described by the late E. L. Blanchard. To show his enormous versatility, Walter Lacy played in burlesque extravaganza 'Antony and Cleopatra' with Louisa Howard; he was a celebrated Mr. Puff in 'The Critic'; and with Charles Kean, during his memorable management at the Princess's, he was John of Gaunt in the famous revival of Shakespeare's 'Richard II.,' and Edgar in 'King Lear,' when Charles Kean was the King and Kate Terry was Cordelia.

"His Gratiano in 'The Merchant of Venice' was also much admired, but it was as Château Renaud in 'The Corsican Brothers' that he divided the opinion of old critics between his performance and that of Alfred Wigan. It was generally thought that Walter Lacy was the best, and he gave all his experience to William Terriss when he played the part at the Lyceum, when Irving was in power. In fact, he was consulted again and again by Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry whenever a Shakespearean play was in contemplation, for the very good reason that Walter Lacy, through himself and his wife, who was an admirable actress, contained a complete record of the whole of the Macready and Charles Kean period."

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

The story of young Lord Wheatley's longing for an island in the Aegean Sea and his rash purchase from bankrupt old Stefan of Neopalia and the trouble there was in delivering the goods is as clever in its way as any of Anthony Hope's other modern fairy tales, excepting that first one of Zenda and its dissolute King and the wandering Englishman. Because "The Prisoner of Zenda" was all so unaffected and plausible, it seems, some overfastidious young folks have pretended to think it of small account; but it is splendid romance, in which the audacity of the fable is atoned for by the saving grace of humor. In the stage version, which was an uncommonly interesting play, barring the excess of melodramatic device in the last act, both the humor and the romance were happily retained.

Now, in the play called "Phroso" most of Anthony Hope's humor has eluded the adapters, while the basic situation is by no means as strongly dramatic or as poetical as the corresponding situation in "The Prisoner." That is the trouble with "Phroso," and the only trouble, perhaps, that counts for much, though I could not repress a shudder the first night at the first mention of that "secret passage," and, from a harshly critical point of view, my apprehensions were quite justified in Act III., when the "secret passage," with all its glaring lack of secrecy, was brought into evidence.

But the susceptible, romance-loving persons upon whose favor the success of a play like this must depend are not often harshly critical about details. They will easily grasp all the romantic meaning of the "secret passage," of Mouraki's relation to it, and Constantine's and the Lady Euphrosyne's, and not bother about its dramatic incoherence. That Phroso and not Mouraki told the Englishmen of its existence and that Mouraki found it open and therefore would have learned about it on that day of surprising incidents, even if he had not known of it before, will not matter to them. That Mouraki's identity with the murderer of Marco is revealed in a clumsily introduced soliloquy will not destroy the illusion for them. When Constantine hears the voice of Phroso in the passage and yet does not guess that she and not Mouraki betrayed the secret, they are not annoyed, for they are anxiously awaiting the coming of Mouraki to meet the fate they feel he so richly deserves.

Such trifling technical faults as these are not so likely to imperil the success of a romantic melodrama, in which incidents are plentiful and movement is brisk, as the lack of pathos. From first to last there is nothing in "Phroso" for the soft-hearted to weep about. Phroso herself is interesting and purposeful, and the play contains one or two thrilling situations. But no single episode has a strongly emotional quality.

The acting at the Empire Theatre offers few agreeable opportunities to chronic faultfinders. Miss Millward returns to us with all her old buoyancy and lithe gracefulness, and with increased facility of expression. She bears her exacting rôle with a keen sense of its pictorial value—which is its greatest value perhaps—lends to its smooth but unimaginative text the charm of a good voice well managed, and treats every situation with just the right measure of force. Miss Millward is a valuable recruit for Mr. Frohman's forces.

So also is Mr. J. H. Benrimo, whom New Yorkers now have seen in three several rôles, in each of which his own personality has been entirely merged. There was no hint of the Mongolian mender of pipes and purveyor of gossip in the Prussian Major who stood by Mr. Paul Potter's precious Babe through all his escapades, while in the person of the malicious, collected, stubborn Mouraki of the new play no one would ever recognize either the voluble cooly or the German officer. The "mask" is Mr. Benrimo's strongest hold perhaps, and it is very easy to overpraise the effects secured by the employment of grease paint, india ink, and crape hair. Pictorially his Turkish official is not too much of a bogey, and the Semitic cast of the Armenian, instead of the heavy Turanian features of a Turk, has been suggested with artistic nicety, though this point will probably be lost on nine-tenths of the spectators at the Empire. In action Mr. Benrimo sometimes lacks repose and the force that goes with it, but his acting is very graphic and interesting.

A new actor who has appreciable talent and authority of presence exerts a spell upon habitual theatregoers. Indeed, for some folks, to watch from play to play the development of an actor is the greatest enjoyment the playhouse affords. When once they feel that an actor has "arrived," that he has done all he can do, they begin to lose interest in what he does. But then he does not need their approval. His fame is established—if it is ever to be established—and the stolid multitude calls him "great." Mr. Benrimo is not yet great. One does not even know yet how broad his gamut of expression is, what his command of pathos. He will be watched with interest, and so will Miss Millward, who, as a member of this fine dramatic company, has "possibilities." The Empire's Winter plays are not all of a melodramatic quality, and we may soon see this competent English actress in some rôles of deeper significance than Phroso.

Mr. Faversnam, the "leading man" of this well-balanced troupe, has a rôle, as the adventurous English hero, which keeps him conspicuously in evidence, and cannot be called ungrateful. But it gives the actor no chance to exhibit extraordinary skill.

The other new pieces of last week are short horses in respect of currying. "The Sorrows of Satan," for instance, is a confusion of color and noise, of measured movement and senseless goings and comings, of veritable rhodomontade that would have depressed poor Tom Wrench even more than Sheridan Knowles and "The Peddler of Marseilles" depressed him; of patches of conventional melodrama and long wastes of talk devoid of any dramatic value; of hints of Milton and maybe of Philip Bailey, and perhaps of Macaulay's victim, Robert Montgomery, distorted and enfeebled. Marie Corelli's imaginative gift has been greatly overrated by her host of uniterary admirers, but Miss Corelli at her worst is much better than the best in this crude attempt at dramatization. The author of "The Mighty Atom," with all her violence and unfairness, has a command of pathos, a facility of expression, a measure of power quite lacking in the clumsy combination of ballet spectacle, pseudo-mysticism, cheap moralizing, and naughty "society drama" set forth so gorgeously at the Broadway Theatre.

What surprised me most in the performance was that John Kellerd managed to carry his rôle of Lucifer in an Inverness cape—the cigarette-smoking Evil One—without exciting ridicule. He delivered the hifalutin with every semblance of sincerity, and held the respect of the spectators even, as I firmly believe, in the trick transformation scene yclept "apotheosis." We must not judge of Mr. Kellerd's acting by our idea of what a fairly competent dramatist might have made of his rôle. He had to take the words and situations as he found them. The character is quite as much of a joke (if you care to look at it that way) as Mr. Stockton's Vizier of the two-horned Alexander, and Mr. Kellerd's grave performance indicates his possession of uncommon personal force and rare artistic discretion. He failed as the polite roué in Mr. Thomas's play, "The Meddler," but this "Sorrows of Satan" serves at least one good purpose in exhibiting Mr. Kellerd, once more, as an actor to be reckoned with.

Mary Shaw was hopelessly miscast as a woman who was supposedly surpassingly beautiful and young and dangerously susceptible. Her skill and good taste, which are not to be lightly disputed, were unavailing. Grace Filkins, however, treated with commendable discretion and good effect the more grateful rôle of Mavis.

Musical farce of native origin is persistently coarse and low. Drunkenness and debauchery, the fascinations of supposititious "chorus girls" who wear their stage toggery in private life, the cheap humors of the gaming table are still believed by the compounders of this kind of entertainment to be its only suitable subjects. There is not a new idea in "The Little Host," now current at the Herald Square Theatre, unless the comical mistake of a drunken gentleman who climbs into a refrigerator when he wants a cab is new.

But it does not lack qualities which have made other farces very profitable. It is no worse than a dozen others, it is much livelier than some. Della Fox's vogue has always defied criticism. That she has some sort of personal distinction may be easily seen, and she is graceful enough and sprightly. But she has not unmistakable original talent—like May Irwin for instance. "The Little Host," however, seems to me quite as coherent and witty as "Kate Kip."

This first week of the new year will be notable in New York theatricals. We shall have two new plays of which much is expected, and a revival of "Mme. Sans-Gêne" with Ada Rehan in the title rôle. The English version of Sardou's play will be the second piece of the Winter term at Daly's, and no doubt its production will be in keeping with the traditions of that house. George Clarke will be the Emperor, Charles Richman the Marshal, White Whittlesey the Austrian, and Sidney Herbert the discarded Minister of Police, while the two ill-bred Bonaparte women will be represented by May Cargill and Mabel Roebuck.

Miss Rehan's absolute fitness for the rôle of Catherine Hübscher, the clear-starcher who became a Duchess and the dea et machina in an imperial imbroglio, need not be dwelt upon. The famous play has been positively wasted in the American market, and it is too late now to expect a long run for it. But the portrayal of the title rôle will undoubtedly be a new artistic triumph for our modern Peg Woffington.

Clyde Fitch's historical drama, "Nathan Hale," which will be offered at the Knickerbocker Theatre to-morrow night by N. C. Goodwin and his wife, Maxine Elliott, has received intelligent approval in other cities. Mr. Fitch seems to have avoided all the conventions of the heroic drama in placing this modest American hero on the stage. The play pictures the man as he may have been, a genial, quick-witted, sound-hearted young Yankee, "teaching school" for a living, and desperately in love with one of his own "big girls"; giving his services to the patriots' cause at the first call, accepting a dangerous mission with the undemonstrative zeal of a real hero, and meeting his cruel fate calmly. This play is concerned chiefly, it seems, with a study of character in the manner of comedy. But the catastrophe is necessarily sad. The spy must be hanged. He has served his purpose in serving his country, and he passes out of earthly existence uttering the famous phrase which history attributes to him.

The other new play will be "Das Erbe," by Félix Phillippi; which Herr Direktor Conried will put forward at the Irving Place Theatre next Thursday night. The plays of this industrious German dramatist have not hitherto excited great admiration here. "Daniela" and "Eva" were both accounted tiresome. But "The Inheritance" has been a "sensation" in Berlin this Winter because of the real or fancied likeness of two of its personages, Heinrich Sartorius and the young Baron von Larun, to Otto von Bismarck and Wilhelm II. The role of Sartorious, moreover, is said to be one of those grateful, well-placed rôles which make the reputations of actors. This will be taken at the Irving Place Theatre by a newcomer, Eugen Schady, who later in the Winter will present the German idea of the big-nosed sentimentalist of Gascony, using Ludwig Fulda's translation of Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac." That Herr Schady may prove himself worthy of the German theatre which the talent of Hugo Ranzenberg, Arthur Eggeling and Mathieu Pfeill has helped to make a permanent institution all its loyal supporters sincerely hope.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill in the Various Combination Houses and Music Halls.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—This week will be the second and last of the "White Heather."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—The hundredth performance of "On and Off" will be celebrated on Monday evening, Jan. 9, with souvenirs.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Andrew Mack in Ramsey Morris's Irish comedy drama "An Irish Gentleman," will be the New Year's week attraction.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The burletta "A Hot Time in Alaska," with life on the Yukon, will be presented this week with a new comedy curtain raiser.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sporting Life," is nearing the end of its successful run. The fifteenth week and last but one will begin with a special matinée to-morrow.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" is still winning fresh laurels, and her most successful predecessor, "The Geisha," is being outdone in point of financial receipts.

CASINO.—The present week will be the last of "A Dangerous Maid," after which it will go on tour, opening at the Park Theatre, Boston, next Monday, with the original cast.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—"Newest Superba," the Hanlon's latest edition of their pantomime, will be the attraction this week, beginning with a holiday matinée to-morrow.

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—There are constantly being added to the two burlesques "Hurly Burly" and "Cyranose de Bric-à-Brac" new amusing bits, so that one is enabled to see the plays time and again and thoroughly enjoy both.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin enters upon the new year with the seventh week of her engagement and the prospect of twelve more ahead. There will be an extra New Year's Day matinée, but no midweek afternoon performance on Wednesday.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen appeared in "The Christian" last evening for the one hundredth time in this city. The present week will mark Miss Allen's thirteenth week in New York, and a special matinée performance will take place to-morrow afternoon.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Manager Huber has provided an entirely new bill for the first week of the year. With the exception of Capt. Sarcho, the new features will be Corello and Lorent, Nellie Braddon and Congo Dick, M. Duval and Del Cartino. In the theatre the usual double bill will be seen in a continuous show.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—The programme at this house will include the melodramatic pantomime, "An Affair of Honor"; the aerial performances of the Hegelmanns, the Chesterfieldian head balancing act of the Pantzer Brothers, Ida Heath, the bird act of Mlle. Marzella, the Darto Troupe, and Virginia Aragon.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Catherine" will end its long and prosperous engagement this week, and on next Saturday night the play will have been presented for 100 times. On the following Monday evening Charles Frohman will present at this house David Belasco's version of Simon and Berton's play "Zaza," with Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Two Orphans" is the offering of the Donnelly Stock Company New Year's week, Miss Hannah May Ingham and Sandol Milliken appearing as Henrietta and Louise. Robert Drouet will be the Chevalier de Vaudray. John W. Isham's European-American Octoroons will be heard in a concert this evening, consisting of operatic selections and vaudeville acts.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—The New Year's Day matinée to-morrow afternoon ushers in the eighteenth week of "The Turtle," which has but one more month to go. Two more souvenir events will be celebrated before the piece leaves this theatre. For the one hundred and fiftieth performance, on Monday, Jan. 9, the souvenirs will be gilt metal card receivers, with green enameled turtles decorating the handles.

EDEN MUSEE.—Nearly all the cinematograph pictures shown at the Musée have been taken by the management's own artist, who is at present in Havana gathering interesting scenes. He will remain there for several weeks, and when the United States takes formal control to-day he will take pictures of the scenes, including the raising of the American flag over Morro Castle. These pictures will soon be placed on exhibition at the Musée.

PLEASURE PALACE.—At 10 o'clock to-morrow morning the entertainment at this house will begin with an up-town production for the first time of the Christmas idyl, "The Holly Tree Inn," as dramatized by Augustus Thomas. Prominent features in the bill are Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena in a comedietta, Mason and Forbes, Young and Selles, Mazuz and Mazett, Mlle. Rialta, Alma Doerge, Three Brothers Gloss, and others.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—This house maintains its reputation for always presenting first-class vaudeville, and the first week of the new year offers an interesting programme, the serious element comprising Sig. Perugini, who will be seen in a romantic musical sketch, and Joseph O'Hare, the boy soprano. The remaining part of the bill includes the Marco Twins, Servais Le Roy, the Hulne brothers, Hal Merritt, Derenda & Breens, and John and Nellie Healy.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—In the compilation of the programme this week Mr. Proctor has drawn upon a diversity of features. Henry E. Dixey, for a brief period, takes up the vaudeville stage, and will present a new monologue act, which will embrace portraitures heretofore unseen, and in addition he will give some of his feats in magic. Others who will attract attention are John T. Thorne and Grace Carleton, in a new comedietta; Sam Marion and the McCoy sisters, Stinson and Merton, O. K. Sato, Jerome and Alexis, and many others. There will be the customary early holiday opening to-morrow at 9:30, and the entertainment will run until 11 o'clock.

MISS JULIA ARTHUR'S ILLNESS.

Compels the Cancellation of Her Brooklyn and Harlem Engagements.

Miss Julia Arthur's health will not permit her to return to the stage for three weeks to come, and her manager, A. H. Canby, has been compelled to cancel her engagements to appear in Brooklyn the week beginning Jan. 9, and in Harlem the week beginning Jan. 16. Miss Arthur will probably not again appear until her Boston engagement, beginning Jan. 23. She will present "A Lady of Quality" for the first week, and devote the second to repertoire.

With regard to the scenery and costumes attached by Theodore Moss, the proprietor of Wallack's Theatre, to recover $10,000 damages, which he claims he suffered through the closing of his theatre, owing to the non-appearance of Miss Arthur, Manager Canby said that when she needs the property, B. P. Cheney, Miss Arthur's husband, will give a bond and secure it.

LAFAYETTE MEMORIAL STATUE.

Charles H. Niehaus Wants the Work Done by American Sculptors.

The following open letter has been forwarded to William R. Day, William B. Allison, Ferdinand W. Peck, and Robert J. Thompson of the Lafayette Memorial Commission by Charles H. Niehaus, a sculptor of 148 West Thirty-sixth Street:

I am told by one of your committee of experts that Carl Bitter, an Austrian, and Paul Bartlett, for twenty-five years a resident of France, have been chosen to make the monument to Lafayette for the city of Paris. These clever decorative modelers have as yet done nothing of a serious nature in public sculpture, and should not be employed to represent this country in Paris unless they can demonstrate their fitness through competition. You will agree with me, this is a great public trust you have in hand, and not a private benefaction for favorites of the President of the Sculpture Society.

Open the whole matter to competition and let the competing artists choose experts to pass upon their models. Let me say to you that if this work, to be paid for by American school children, is opened to competition it will be shown there are sculptors here who can not servile imitators of the French, but capable of personal work. Give this country a chance to show France and the world that is has passed beyond its period of provincialism in the art of sculpture, as in everything else.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T. 21st Annual Reception and Ball, Waldorf-Astoria, Jan. 19, 1899.

TICKETS, $5.00, admit gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets, $2. For sale at hotels and by F. W. Goodwin, 26 Park Place. Boxes, tickets, H. H. Brockway, Ashland House; F. E. Barnes, 344 4th Av.

SAUER DEBUT

Metropolitan Opera House, JANUARY 10.

Sale of Seats Begins Wednesday, January 4, at Metropolitan Box Office, Schuberth's and Tyson's.

OLD GUARD RECEPTION,

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1899.
Tickets, $5, admitting gentleman and ladies, can be obtained of any member of the Battalion, at Armory, Broadway and 48th St., and principal hotels. Boxes and seats from Capt. JAMES F. WENMAN, Treasurer, 12 Old Slip, or at Armory.

BANJO, GUITAR, MANDOLIN, INSTRUCTION fine instruments. C. EDGAR DOBSON, 692 8th Av., near 40th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. Proprietors
Beginning
To-morrow (Monday) Eve'g., 8:15.
SECOND ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT OF MR. N. C.
GOODWIN
AND
MISS MAXINE
ELLIOTT,
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK, THE NEW ROMANTIC PLAY,
NATHAN HALE,
BY CLYDE FITCH.
Evs., 8:15. Sat. Mat. only, 2:15.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:45.

AMERICAN CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 42nd ST. AND 8th AVE.
Branches: Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.; McBride's, 71 Broadway. Tickets at regular theatre rates.
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ONE WEEK ONLY.
Elaborate Revival of Flotow's Melodious
MARTHA.
GREAT SINGING CHORUS OF 60.
EV'GS, 8.15 25, 50, 75, 1.00 Nothing Higher.
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MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS.
A VIRGINIA CHRISTMAS.
Santa Claus' Christmas Gift to Uncle Sam.
CINEMATOGRAPH This Aft at 3; This Eve. at 9.
HUNGARIAN GYPSY MUSIC ART & EVE.
NEW FIGURES AND GROUPS.
The Children's Christmas Pantomime To-morrow.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evenings at 8:15.
CLOSED THIS WEEK.
MONDAY, JAN. 9,
OLGA NETHERSOLE
Presenting Parker & Carson's Poetical Drama,
THE TERMAGANT.
Sale of seats now progressing.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

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Visit Early Show and Avoid the Crowds.
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Big Holiday Bill. Everything New.
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MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
Tuesday Night and every ev'g after, Sardou's famous play,
MADAME SANS GENE.
MISS REHAN as SANS GENE.
George Clarke as Napoleon, Chas. Richman as Lefebre, Sidney Herbert as Fouchée.
Matinée Wednesday, Mat. Saturday.

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ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
MISS CISSIE LOFTUS
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CHARLES FROHMAN Manager
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CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, noon to 11 P. M.
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SIGNOR PERUGINI, the Famous Tenor, in "A Sorrento Scarf," Accompanied by ROSABEL MORRISON. HARRY LACY, Assisted by Ida Van Sicklen, in his Comedy Hit, "BOB RACKETT'S PAJAMAS." SERVAIS LE ROY, JOE O'HARE, and a Big Bill for New Year's Day. Monday Performance Begins 9:30 A. M.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins 8:30. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
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"This unique play has become one of those Lyceum successes that everybody must see. The acting is simply perfect and without a flaw."—Spirit of the Times.
"Pinero's exquisite comedy an uppermost topic."—N. Y. Times.

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2D WEEK, THE STARTLING SENSATION
AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.
On the programme every evening at 11:10, and Foreign Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. 33d St. & B'way, Mon., Wed. & Sat.
HAPPY NEW YEAR MAT. TO-MORROW!
POSITIVELY LAST FOUR WEEKS OF
FUNNY FRENCH FARCE. THE TURTLE
150TH TIME, SOUVS., MON., JAN. 9.

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To-morrow, Extra New Year's Matinée, & Eve., Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
"WHERE IS THE CAT?"
Thursday, Jan. 5th.; Fri., Sat., Mat. & Eve., For the first time in this Country,
"DAS ERBE," The Inheritance.
Sensational Drama by Felix Philippi.

BIJOU THEATRE
TO-MORROW, MATINEE 2.15, and EVENING 8.20.
MAY IRWIN
in her greatest success
Kate Kip.

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ONLY TWO MORE WEEKS—THE HIT!
DELLA FOX and Her Company, Management of Nat. Roth, in the big musical comedy,
"THE LITTLE HOST."
Jany. 9—100th performance. Silver Souvenirs.
Jany. 9—100 performance. Silver Souvenirs.

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NEW YEAR'S WEEK With Matinee Monday.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS THE JOLLY MUSKETEER.
By JULIAN EDWARDS & STANISLAUS STANGE.
EVENINGS at 8:15. MATINEES at 2:15.
Jan. 9—"THE WHITE HEATHER

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWENTY-TWO PAGES
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1898.

If the deaths of GLADSTONE and of BISMARCK had been the only memorable events of 1898, they would have sufficed to make the year very memorable. The greatest parliamentarian and the greatest anti-parliamentarian, the most progressive and the most reactionary of contemporary statesmen, have departed this life in the same year. Which of them was the greater statesman is an entirely unprofitable and academic inquiry. But that one of them was the greatest man who in our time has devoted himself to enlightening the will of the people, and helping it to prevail, while the other was the greatest who has devoted himself to thwarting and obscuring the will of the people we believe there can be no doubt at all. Which of them was the more intense and perfervid patriot may also be questionable. In fact, in spite of the Primrose League, GLADSTONE was a very good Englishman, and without any dispute BISMARCK was a very good German. There is no question that Prussia during BISMARCK'S lifetime, and largely in consequence of his achievements, was advanced to the first from the third rank of European nations. Since CHATHAM'S time no Englishman has achieved such an advance for his country. But, if we consider the events of the year with reference to the future "world-power" of the European States, we have to own that Great Britain has advanced and that Germany has comparatively retrograded. The bold and successful grab at exclusive privileges in China that Germany made, using the incident of the murder of German missionaries by a Chinese mob, cannot be reasonably set off against the steady advance of Great Britain from the north in Africa, signalized by KITCHENER'S brilliant victory at Omdurman, and the equally steady advance from the south, though that advance has not been so brilliantly punctuated by striking events. The "Cape to Cairo route" is to-day an assured fact, and the assurance of it, so far as concerns the changes in the geography of the planet, is the most memorable achievement of 1898.

To us in this country the most interesting and significant event of 1898 is of course the war with Spain. But it is doubtful whether an impartial observer in another planet would take anything like so much account of that. We have acquired, in effect, the Spanish Antilles, which already plainly enough belonged to us geographically. We have it in our power to attract to ourselves all the West Indies, and it is not really to be questioned that we shall do so. The interests of the cane-sugar growers of Louisiana and of the beet and sorghum and maple sugar growers of other parts of the country are so trivial in the comparison with this "imperial" interest that it is inconceivable they should be suffered to oppose it. Our other conquest, that of the Philippines, is of a much less "manifest" kind. We have acquired the Philippines, if we can really be said to have acquired them, not at all as a necessity of National growth and expansion, as we may well be said to have acquired the Spanish Antilles, but as an incident of war. In order to hold them at a profit we shall have to uproot and abjure some of the most cherished notions of our National policy.

The interests of the grower of cane sugar and beet sugar and "sorghum" and maple sugar within what were the limits of the United States a year ago to-day are very trivial compared with the interests, real or imaginary, which would the challenged, and eventually without doubt overthrown, if we conclude to retain the Philippines and to make them pay. In the long run we have no doubt that we should secure the greater part of the trade of the islands by unshackling our own industries and letting them loose in fair and free competition. But it is gravely doubtful whether we should, even in that case, be able to make the enormously expensive administration of the Philippines pay and to conciliate into paying customers the Tagals and Visayas and Negritos. But, however that may be, it is certain that the domestic animosities aroused by any attempt to manage the Philippines on business principles would be most formidable. The returning Peace Commissioners who suggested that we could always "unload" the Philippines if we did not want them may have been mistaken in that proposition. But the very suggestion shows that the difficulties of the case had been impressed upon them. The West Indies, if we use ordinary common sense, will come to us in the course of nature, so to speak. But the mere acquisition of the West Indies, or even the tentative acquisition of the Philippines, by no means entitles the achievements of the United States during the year to be classed as events of "planetary politics" with the achievements of Great Britain.

But both these achievements point in the same direction. As the enthusiastic British observer said at San Juan of the "day," we may say of 1898, that it has been "a great year for the Anglo-Saxons." More generally, it has been a great year for the Teutons, for even the imperial "forthputtings" of Germany in the East, though we ourselves have been so much irritated by them, do ultimately mean "an advance upon chaos and the dark." It has been a great year for the Slavs, for the steady and irresistible advance of Russia eastward across Asia is an event second only, if it be even second, to the southward and northward advance of Great Britain in Africa. On the other hand, it has been a very bad year for the Latins. The extinction as a colonial power of Spain, upon whose empire three centuries ago the sun never set, the closer approach of Italy to open and hopeless bankruptcy, the reduction of France to a vassal of Russia, with the Government lending itself to "a policy of pin pricks" abroad and a denial of plain justice at home, "temptation without and corruption within," all these things are very melancholy. They foretell still more startling changes for the beginning of the new century, "dimly shadowing the principle of vicissitude and the effluxion of things."

A NEW WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

The women of Pennsylvania, and especially of Philadelphia, are taking a hand in a vigorous and novel political struggle the outcome of which will be watched with keen interest in all parts of the country.

Among the active members of the politicians' organization that rules the city of Philadelphia with singular defiance of all the conventions of honesty and decency it seems that there is one who had been peculiarly shameless. He is reported to have maintained, in a very open manner, relations of intimacy with a woman who was the keeper of a house of ill-repute of what is known as the "swell" kind. The scandals growing out of these relations became so great and notorious that he was finally forced from the State office which he held. Thereupon, with the instinct of his class for "vindication," without, so far as appears, doing anything to prove that he had been maligned, or abandoning his objectionable connections, he presented himself as a candidate for the State Legislature in the district of which he was the "boss." He was duly elected, and naturally supposed that would be the end of the matter, and that he could resume the practice of his profession in a new field not only without embarrassment from the past, but with a certain prestige as one who had defeated the schemes of the moral aristocracy of Philadelphia.

But it now appears that he has "reckoned without his host," or more correctly his hostess. The women of Philadelphia, so far from being content with having driven the offender to the remoter sphere of the State capital, regard his appearance there as only aggravating the offense and inflicting on the whole Commonwealth the disgrace of his conduct and character. They protest that for him to assume the part of representative of the people of the State is an insult and an outrage which the people have a right to resent, and which it is their duty to punish. Accordingly they have undertaken an organized movement to compel either his resignation or his expulsion from the Legislature. Their first and most direct measure is to lay the facts as they understand them before the wives of all the married members of the Legislature, and before the women of the families of the bachelors. So far as concerns expulsion, we do not know what the Constitution of Pennsylvania may permit to the Legislature. In our own State each house is "the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." Whether outrageous and notorious personal immorality or scandalous conduct in private life could be construed as a disqualification which either house could act upon is doubtful.

But that it is practicable for the women of Philadelphia and their sisters throughout the State to bring such influence to bear that the offending member may deem it best to resign his seat is by no means improbable. It is a peculiar movement on which they have entered, and obviously there may be complications connected with it which may prove embarrassing. But no one can question their motives. If Mr. QUAY were not so bothered with his own troubles just now, we presume he would find some profitable and remote office in the Federal service in which the Philadelphia legislator could seek refuge from the storm he has aroused.

GEN. GREENE'S REPORT.

To-day the Spanish power disappears from the Western world. It would be a natural and appropriate observance of the day to picture forth the historical greatness of an event that puts an end to a dominion exercised through four centuries and exercised in the same spirit at the end as at the beginning by the only power on earth that has shown itself capable of so devoted an attachment to the very dead past and such a Bourbon incapacity for modern progress. But this is a practical age, and we are a pretty practical people. Instead of sitting down to ponder on the past misdoings of the Spaniards, we find it a more congenial task to take thought about our own future work.

The putting out of Spain from Cuba was but the necessary preliminary to our real task in that island. What that task is is clearly presented to the minds of the American people for the first time in the report of Major Gen. FRANCIS V. GREENE upon present conditions in the City of Havana, which we print in full in this issue of THE TIMES. Gen. GREENE surveys the work before us with the eye of a military man, of an engineer, and of a practical administrator of public affairs. The policing of the City of Havana for the preservation of order naturally comes first. The sanitary purification of that unspeakable town is the next duty; then come finance and civil administration.

To us in the United States public sanitation in Havana is a work of which it would be impossible to overestimate the importance. A single visitation of yellow fever, if it speads at all widely, costs us tens of millions of dollars in loss of trade. Havana is the centre of infection and chief source of that plague. Gen. GREENE'S description of the barbarous avoidance of all the decencies and conveniences of modern city life which is characteristic of the Havanese shows us why the germs of yellow fever find a permanent breeding-place in that city. An African chief with a copper ring in his nose has better sanitary regulations in his village and enforces them more rigorously than any Spanish Governor General has ever devised or applied in Havana. It is not the harbor that is the chief nest of infection, as many have supposed. It is the whole city, with its abominable cesspools, and the filthy habits of the inhabitants. Driving out the hydra from Cuba was the easiest of our Herculean tasks. The army and navy did that in a few months. The cleansing of the Augean stables will be a longer and more arduous task. We can build sewers and close cesspools. But after that we must begin the sanitary education of a people sunk deep in ignorance and notably impervious to new ideas.

Gen. GREENE'S report is interesting and important throughout as the first attempt to lay out the broad lines of the undertaking before us. We shall be embarrassed at the outset by the want of revenue for public works that ought to be begun at once. The peculiarly Spanish method of levying taxes in Havana is one of which we have had no experience. It is the opinion of Gen. GREENE that to substitute our own methods at once would lead to trouble and confusion; while with honest and systematic methods of collection the present methods of taxation might be made to yield sufficient revenue for the government of the city. The debt of the city is small—only about $12,000,000. The annual expenditure, a little over $2,000,000 for ordinary administrative purposes, reflects the backward civilization of the city. This sum will have to be increased largely. It ought to be quadrupled at once and maintained at that figure until Havana is made wholesome. Taxes cannot be thus suddenly increased, however. We do not see how our work is to be done in Cuba with that expedition which our own interests and the welfare of the Cubans make necessary without a resort to borrowing.

A HAPPY PEOPLE.

For the American people this is the happiest New Year in a generation.

They have triumphed in a war of justice and humanity. They have quickened the lagging footsteps of history, and they have transferred to their own management the affairs of many millions of human beings who have never yet had a fair chance in the world.

All these things are reasons for congratulation and pride. But the chief cause of the happiness of the American people to-day is their own prosperous condition. They feel this happiness the more keenly because it is new, because for a wearisome series of years their days of festival and pleasure have been filled with hollow pretenses of an unfelt joy.

To-day they are prosperous, they are busy, they are making money rapidly and spending it freely. It may be objected that this is somewhat worldly and material basis for happiness, but it is real, it is solid. The year just ended has been a wonderful one; the year before us is filled with promise of greater things.

THE BUILDING LAWS.

The minority in the Board of Aldermen is doing very good work for the people of the city. It has already succeeded, if not in "turning down," at least in "holding up," the extravagant schemes for multiplying bridges across the East River. It is now engaged in insisting upon a competent board of experts to revise the building laws.

The work of the commission is of the highest importance and ought to be intrusted to none but the most competent hands. It is to decide not only the revision which shall make buildings safer for their occupants, but also the urgent question of regulating the height of buildings. Obviously it should contain architects who command the confidence of their own profession and an engineer who commands the confidence of his. The only way of securing this condition is to leave the choice of its representatives to the professions concerned. Yet the list proposed on behalf of the majority of the Board of Aldermen contains one architect of whose professional standing or performance we are not informed, but of whom we do know that he was not selected by his own profession, and no engineer at all. Moreover, the demand of the minority is plainly just that the commission should contain a representative of the association which has without doubt done much to improve the conditions of life in tenement houses. Accordingly the minority propose that the commission shall consist, in addition to its members ex-officio, of the Chief of the Fire Department, a representative of the Health Department, an engineer to be chosen from a list submitted by the Society of Civil Engineers, an architect from each borough, to be chosen in like manner; two members of the Tenement House Commission, and four builders. This promises good results. Every interest entitled to be represented in such a matter is represented here.

On the other hand, it is a fair criticism upon the list chosen by the majority that it represents only the building interests. The building interests are precisely what we need a building law to protect us from, and it is not clear that a commission of builders would impose restrictions that threatened to check unlimited building. It is to be hoped that the minority of the board, in the meeting to be held on Tuesday, will insist upon its own measure, and that the professional associations will take measures to back it up. In that case it will be impossible for the majority to put through a project which threatens so grave a disaster to the people of New York as that their building laws should be drawn by the class from whose unregulated enterprise building laws are needed to defend the community.

The retirement from the Supreme Court bench of Judge JOSEPH F. DALY is an event of very unusual interest in the history of the judiciary of our State. He filled his honorable post for twenty-eight years continuously, earning the respect of the community and the cordial admiration of the profession. It is one of the evils of our political system that his services should have been lost to the State at the time when long experience had made them most valuable, but the ideal of the "counselor at law" as an officer of the court, with a responsible function in the judicial system, is not yet abandoned, and no one is better fitted to uphold that ideal than ex-Judge DALY.

Considerable comment has been made on the insufficiency of the salary of the Commissioner of Public Works of the State of New York as being one of the obstacles to getting a first-rate man to take the office. Unquestionably the salary is too small to induce a man of adequate ability and equipment to take it for its short term, unless he were willing to make a real sacrifice for the public good. We have no right to demand such a sacrifice, because we have ample means to pay well for good work. But the real evil is not so much in the low salary as in the brief term of office and the mode in which the selection is usually made. If the office could be open to fitness only, if it could be made certain that the Governor would regard nothing else, even the shortness of the term would not be so serious an objection, for a faithful and competent officer would be pretty sure of being retained. But so long as the place is liable to be filled as it has been, no really competent man will take it save as an act of public duty. We pay a bix tax for our spoils politics, and the legislators from the interior with naïve "nearness" think it is economical.

The initials attached to the communication we publish on this page concerning the so-called "fresh beef" supplied to the army will commend the writer to all persons interested in the subject as an expert witness. The letter constitutes, from the scientific point of view, an arraignment of the commissariat not less cogent than Gen. MILES'S arraignment of it from a military point of view. It seems quite out of the question that the revelations already made in this matter should not be followed by a military investigation of the Commissary General.

DR. BEHRENDS AND "R. L. T."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Dec. 24 R. L. Tayleure emerged from obscurity into the broad daylight of publicity by saying, "The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends says, 'I am going to follow in the footsteps of the Lord Jesus Christ,'" and then adds, "Does he?" Is there anything wrong in a clergyman saying so? I think not; in fact, everybody ought to say so, and do it. Does R. L. T. wish it to be understood that he does not wish to do so? Christ when on earth said "Follow me," and the command is as good to-day as it was 1,900 years ago! Mr. Tayleure must be a very young man, or he would not attempt to arraign Dr. Behrends as ignorant, for Dr. Behrends is acknowledged to be one of the ablest and most profound students in the American pulpit.

Dr. Behrends is so learned that he realizes probably that he knows but very little, and admits his ignorance of many things, but not so with R. L. T.; he knows it all, and does not hesitate to "pitch in" to Dr. Behrends on the slightest provocation, well knowing that for a brief period he (R. L. T.) will be before the public gaze. Dr. Behrends realizes that he has just begun to imbibe at the fountain of knowledge, and is willing to exercise faith in the sublime truths of the Bible. Dr. Behrends is not in very bad company. He is called by R. L. T. a "bawler," while St. Paul, by some R. L. T. of his day (Acts, xvii., 18,) was called a "babbler," and St. Paul's reputation has survived, but what has become of the one who called him a babbler?

Not satisfied with criticising Dr. Behrends, R. L. T. also casts reflections unhesitatingly on his own "ancestors," who, judging from what he says, must have been followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, while he, forsooth, "lives on a broader plane" and has "a more intelligent understanding of life," &c. But enough of this. R. L. T. has obtained his reward (publicity) and Dr. Behrends will continue to go on quietly preaching the Gospel, urging people to "follow in the footsteps of the Lord Jesus Christ," notwithstanding the "protest" of R. L. Tayleure. RELHAS.

New York, Dec. 27, 1898.

EVILS OF TRAILING SKIRTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you permit me a few lines to thank those of your correspondents for their kind and encouraging words who have made common cause with me against "those dreadful skirts"? It is indeed not my wish to meddle with the affairs of woman if I object to trailing skirts. On contrary, I am glad of having nothing to do with feminine matters; it is only from a sanitary point that I do wish I could abolish this "fashion that is little short of criminal." See "A Woman of Common Sense," NEW YORK TIMES, Dec. 21, 1898. I have hoped from year to year that the love of cleanliness that women were certainly possessed of at one time would come back to them and prompt them to cast off this dreadful trailing skirt, but I have hoped in vain. Fashion, (whatever that is,) vanity, and the love of women to have something (even men) trailing behind them are stronger than common sense, and the microbe-laden dust of our sidewalks will be stirred up and carried home as long as fashion dictates thus. Probably physicians would interfere if we enabled them to be unincumbered guardians of our health, instead of compelling them to depend for their living on our being sick. This barbarous feature of our so much boasted of civilization, when will it be remedied?

A FRIEND OF HUMANITY.

New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

The Trailing Skirt Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For a few days the swish of "those dreadful skirts" has not been heard through the columns of THE TIMES. Is it possible they have been consigned to oblivion, or is it because of the personal allusions of your fair writers? The public cares but little whether No. 1 has a husband or not, or whether No. 2's husband has his clothes made in London or New York. These questions do not pertain to the banishment of the dragging skirt. If we are going to wage war upon this evil, let us go into the fight to win, laying aside all personal feeling, and stick to our text. Keep it before the people that a skirt dragging through the filth of the streets is contrary to all the laws of health and cleanliness and beauty. Keep everlastingly at it; agitate the question until men and women shall protest against this ridiculous fashion. This will make it unpopular and unfashionable, and "those dreadful skirts" will then be retired to their proper places (if any)—the parlor or the carriage. Let us "fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer."

A READER.

Lake Placid, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1898.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much is being written about the negro, I would like to ask why there is a problem to solve as to the negro race? We are Americans, simply unfortunate, due to the curse of slavery. One would imagine by the many articles we read that we had emigrated here. Why should the intelligent white citizen be prejudiced against the black? This prejudice, united with disinterest, does much to keep the negro from advancement. From a white man's standpoint the negro is good for nothing but a servant or some menial position, which is true of many, but there are others—those who have had the same privileges and advantages as the whites, who also have the same ambitions, likes, and dislikes, and an independence which is born in every free American's breast.

Now these same independent negroes are considered dangerous, and in every conceivable way are suppressed if possible. Why should it be necessary for us to "hide" our light under a bushel? Why should we not be encouraged to progress in anything that tends to uplift us?

When a poor Irishman or German, or, in fact, any other nationality, comes to this country, there are no obstacles in his way for advancement. If he is ambitious to rise, no one says to him, "I think your ideas are a little high for us; you had better seek another position." But on every hand he sees encouragement, while the negro, if he is ambitious, must stifle his ambition, humble himself, and work years to save an amount on which to start, and in many instances, for the want of encouragement and help, gives up in despair. Then comes digression. If our professed friends will consider a moment, they will soon conclude that what the great mass of negroes need to-day is elevating morally, then education will do the rest. But this cannot be done without being truly interested in the race. Remember, the negro is not responsible for his condition as to morals, but, rather, the Southern white man.

When the pure, intelligent whites take our interests at heart, overlooking previous conditions and black faces, then, and then only, will all see the negro rise in the true sense of the word.

M. S. DAVID.

No. 1,845 Seventh Avenue, New York, Dec. 29, 1898.

THE MORAL SIDE OF IT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question of expansion or non-expansion, which has obtained such great prominence by our unexpected acquisition of the Philippines, is now the all-absorbing topic of the day; it almost seems that the heretofore accepted party lines are completely overshadowed by the new parties—expansion and anti-expansion. In addition to the various arguments—pro and con—advanced by the press as well as by public men, one phase of the question has, I think, been overlooked. It is this: The Filipinos, like the Cubans, were engaged in a struggle for independence when we were thrown in their path by an incident of the Spanish war, which we undertook in aid of the independence of the Cubans, assured to them by solemn enactment of Congress, in case we were successful in our intervention. How can we, then, in the light of our own early political history, justify a different course in the case of the Philippines? I am not now touching the economic side of the problem, nor the question of whether we can or cannot successfully govern the people of these islands, but only whether or not we have the moral right to hold or govern them against their will.

In 1776 there were thirteen thriving colonies struggling to become free from the control of a far-away "mother country." The population was then composed of native American and alien whites in a more or less advanced state of civilization, and of negroes and Indians in a more or less backward state of semi-barbarism, just like the Filipinos of to-day. They had among other able patriots to represent them a Washington, as a leader in the field, and a Franklin, as an exponent of their wrongs. The latter was sent to various European Courts to enlist the sympathies and possibly the help of some of these nations. He obtained both from France. These struggling American colonies have since expanded under the safeguards of the Constitution adopted upon attaining their freedom into the present great Commonwealth of the United States of America.

Now, what do we see to-day? We are about to assist one of these colonies—Cuba—after having rescued it from Spain, to perfect its independent self-government, while we are seriously thinking of subjugating the other and annexing it as a dependency. For the American colonies, substitute the Philippine Islands; for the mother country, England, read Spain; for Washington, read Aguinaldo; for Franklin, Agoncillo, and for monarchical France of that day, take the great American Republic of this, and the analogy is complete. In those days our population, as a whole, was considered by European States just as incapable of self-government as some of us consider the Filipinos to-day. But the grand principle and principal cornerstone of our own Declaration of Independence, that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, prevailed in our case; and shall we, can we, say that it shall not prevail to-day?

Can we afford to have history record the fact that monarchical France gave us her moral and material support in aid of republicanism, while we ourselves, the grand Republic of a century later, are ready to crush another people struggling for freedom? Shall it be said that we wrested the Philippines from Spain as the spoils of war, only to continue the work of subjugation, in which she failed? For we cannot govern them without their consent, except by subjugating them. I leave the answer to the better judgment of the majority of the great American people and the representatives of that majority in Congress, where I know it can be safely left.

ALFRED G. BERNHEIMER.

New York, Dec. 29, 1898.

MR. HANNA BEYOND HIS DEPTH.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your review of Senator Hanna's Subsidy bill is sufficiently exhaustive excepting in one respect. You forget to say that he does not tell the truth when he says:

> The cause for this condition lies largely in the fact that England, Germany, France, and the other European countries have protected their maritime interests by granting the vessel companies subsidies. The only natural thing for us to do if we wish to build up our maritime interests is to do the same thing.

Has Mr. Hanna any idea of the comparative foreign tonnage owned by subsidized "vessel companies," and that owned by companies and individauls that is not subsidized? It may surprise him to be told that in Great Britain of the number of vessels comprising her vast merchant fleet 8 per cent. are receiving subsidies for mail service rendered, and the other 97 per cent. are getting neither subsidy bounty nor any emolument whatever from the Government. About the same rate holds good as to Germany. In France, certain bounties are given to shipbuilding, but the French owners are not much benefited by them, as they prefer to avail themselves of the liberty denied us to buy their vessels in cheaper markets.

Mr. Hanna has certain gifts that are undeniable. He can make steel rails, railroads, and Presidents, but when he comes down to salt water and attempts to legislate for the sea, he gets beyond his depth. He cannot tell how a susidy favoring three ships will cause ninety-seven other ships to be built, and run without subsidy. The last sentence of your quotation would require no criticism were it properly finished. "The only natural thing for us to do if we wish to build up our maritime interests, is to do the same thing." All the addition needed to his conclusion is the letter "s." Let us do the same things that are done by our most prosperous rival, who gives her shipowners all they ask—freedom to build, to buy, or to run their vessels. Beyond this, they ask no favors, nor should we.

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

THE APPRAISAL OF LANDS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Dec. 23, referring to property in Union County, N. J., "condemned" in order to widen Westfield Avenue to a boulevard, speaks of awards made the owners as "very satisfactory to the county." What about satisfaction to the property owners? Are they to be more benefited than their neighbors that they should be especially compelled to pay for a community improvement? No genuine American denies the right or the wisdom of condemning private property in the interest of admitted public advantage. But on what basis? Certainly, the property owners should not estimate the values. They would be too much interested in getting a high price. But there is another party to the transaction whose interest it would be to put down the values to a minimum. Certainly both of these should be ruled out in making the appraisement. Otherwise the door would be open to a principle which would foster as gross a type of injustice as has ever been tolerated in American local administration of affairs.

When responsible parties, public or private, differ in their estimates of values in a mutual transaction, a third disinterested party is called in to arbitrate. Local authorities, in this case, assume to represent both sides. They have constituted themselves judges, jurors, and ultimate court of appeal. Is that justice in a Republic? Is it a method to be tolerated, either in theory or in practice, in any Commonwealth, or in any section of it in this country? Granted that the public will be benefited by the confiscation in the case under consideration. The owners on one side of this proposed boulevard will be no more benefited than those on the other side, yet the awards will compel some of them to give many times as much in value. Justice demands that all those who will receive the benefits shall be taxed in fair proportion—not that the unfortunate ones shall be compelled by special decree to give the lion's share.

This is a matter which concerns not Union County, N. J., alone. It is said that other representatives of brief authority have established equally objectionable precedents. The principle of political justice as opposed to political pull is vital to every American. It should be discussed and illustrated by examples in that larger court to which some causes can best appeal—to the verdict of the greater public than the local one. This can be done only through "trial by newspaper." Hence this appeal for a hearing in a great journal in a neighboring State. Can a county honor itself by highway robbery?

ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL.

New York, Dec. 29, 1898.

OUR PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A history of the various protective tariffs of the United States indicates that at times they have been instituted for the purpose of raising the revenue, and at others with a view to reducing same. This series of explanations certainly covered many possibilities, but, with all its elasticity, it is not sufficient to cover a contingency which has risen and to which, strange to say, no one has yet called attention.

I have before me the October monthly summary of commerce and finance of the United States, from which the following facts appear:

Imports free goods in 1898, (10 months ending October).....	$224,732,493
Imports free goods in 1897, (10 months ending October).....	326,776,616
Imports dutiable goods in 1898, (10 months ending October).....	303,002,115
Imports dutiable goods in 1897, (10 months ending October).....	311,957,999

In other words, the dutiable stuff comes along just the same as ever, and in the same quantity, and our poor, struggling manufacturers do not in any way replace the imported article, but are simply paid a premium for what they do make. On the other hand, the whole reduction in the amount of imports for 1898, as compared with 1897, is in free goods. He who runs may read. ALBERT LILIENTHAL.

New York, Dec. 30, 1898.

ARMY BEEF.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the question of supplying cheese as an army ration was under consideration last Summer, I wrote to the Commissary General advising that only expert cheese buyers should be employed in selecting cheese for this purpose, and in reply received from the Commissary General's office a letter containing the following: "This department is not permitted by law to employ purchasing agents, all purchases are made by commissioned officers; second, that only the regular officers of this department are intrusted with purchasing supplies for both regulars and volunteers, and they are responsible for the condition of the supplies which they purchase."

From the above it is fair inference that the beef supplied to the army, concerning which Gen. Miles and other officers have complained, was purchased by a commissioned officer appertaining to the Commissary Department; and if the allegations that have been made concerning the inferior quality of this beef are substantiated, there ought to be little difficulty in placing the responsibility. It is alleged that canned beef, and even the so-called refrigerated beef, was treated with chemicals, with a view to preserving it. It is a well-known fact that some food products are treated with salicylic acid, boric acid, and formaldehyde. Personally I do not consider food preserved in this way as wholesome; but certainly the fact, if it be a fact, that meats treated in this way were furnished to the army it ought to have been known to the purchasing officers.

I do not know whether the Commissary Department has a laboratory at its command, but if not, I think it probable that either the Department of Agriculture or the Treasury Department would have courteously placed its laboratory at the disposal of the War Department.

In this era of food adulteration and sophistication, every precaution should be taken both by the army and navy against the reception of any articles of food of a character inferior to that which they desire to purchase, and if the purchasing officers of the Commissary Department are not sufficiently expert to enable them to judge of the qualities of all the articles which constitute the army ration, they certainly ought to become so. H. G. P.

New York, Dec. 31, 1898.

A Seaman's Point of View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Where do you get your seamanship? I constantly wonder at it, for it is good. It reads with the genuine professional twang. If a seaman had taken the Merrimac in to sink her he would probably have carried the chain of his port bower anchor around the ship outside of everything, clear aft and around the stern, and forward on the starboard side, securing it by stops that would break at various points. The chain would have gone into a port about midships on the starboard side, and it would have been the radius of the arc in which the vessel was to swing when she was put across the channel. He would have run close to the western side of the channel, dropped the port bower when he wanted to stop, and as soon as the chain had cleared the stern of the ship, would have sheered her with a hard port helm. The other bower would have been ready to use as required. To make this preparation well, a seaman who knew the vessel and how she steered was needed. The handling of ground tackle is a good test of seamanship, and requires as much ability now as ever it did.

Please do not say "On a ship." That is modern and lubberly. All old-style sailors say "in" or "aboard of." Read your Fenimore Cooper again, "Homeward Bound," for choice. Accuracy is essential to the Coast Pilot of Life, and Society, even if it costs only one cent a day. You must excuse my rest. I suppose the grammar of this letter is faulty, but I was brought up at sea, and had few opportunities to acquire the proper nature.

JOHN NAUTA.

St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., Dec. 25, 1898.

A Blind Man's Way of Looking at It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the four-track question on Amsterdam Avenue. A short time ago I was walking up the avenue opposite the Blind Asylum at One Hundred and Fourth Street when I noticed a blind man feeling for the curb on the corner with his cane. I offered my services to assist him in crossing the avenue. On the way I remarked that it was decidedly more lively since the advent of the electric cars. He replied that it was, "But what will it be when they get electric cars on the two outside tracks? Then you will see some dead blind men lying around here I tell you." Then came a loud ha! ha! as if he had got off a good joke. That is a blind man's way of looking at it. BATTERY.

New York, Dec. 29, 1898.

The Gas Light in Elevated Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with considerable amusement the account in your issue of Dec. 29 of the interview with Mr. Fransioli, General Manager of the Manhattan Elevated Railway, in regard to the quality of the light in the cars of that railroad. If Mr. Fransioli had taken that train of his system which left the Rector Street station of the Sixth Avenue line 5:05 in the afternoon of the day in which the interview appeared in your paper, even he might have changed his views. That train left Rector Street with the light so feeble that it was almost impossible to see from one end of the car to the other, and before the train reached Seventy-second Street the light in the third car from the engine had entirely disappeared. My own opinion is that this want of light was not due to the quality of the gas supplied to the elevated company, but entirely to carelessness of the company's employes in not pumping gas into the tank of the car. D. W.

New York, Dec. 31, 1898.

Is It an "Arma Virumque Cano Year"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to compliment you on the general excellence of your leading article in to-day's TIMES. Are you quite sure, however, that it is proper to entitle it "An Arma Virumque Cano Year"?

WILLIAM GEORGE OPPENHEIM.

New York, Dec. 31, 1898.

Decide Between Sampson and Schley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A Scotchman who has passed the last three months in this city was complaining this morning of the inconsistency of our newspapers. He pointed out that while all the papers were of accord that the victory of Santiago was much more important and meritorious than that of Manila, still they all seemed disposed to place Dewey on a much higher pinnacle of fame than either Schley or Sampson. I explained to him that Sampson and Schley had "mutually killed each other off," while Dewey had a clear field to himself at Manila, with no one to share his fame. My Scotch friend thereupon replied as follows: "Let the American people decide, once for all, in the interest of history and of justice, between Schley and Sampson. If they find that Sampson, although ten miles from the scene of action, won the battle, let them proclaim him the hero of Santiago; but if, on the other hand, they decide that Schley, who was in the very thick of the fight, is more deserving of the glory, let them place him on the same pinnacle as Dewey." It seems to me, Mr. Editor, that there was much force in our foreign critic's remarks.

REGINALD H. WILLIAMS.

New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

"The Tide of Prosperity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interests of morality print no more "boom" editorials. That of Dec. 29 is little short of a crime. There is no special prosperity here or in sight. It is getting near Jan. 1, and a few widows and orphans and preachers will have a little interest money which the "sharks" want. In the name of charity, let the owners keep it for sickness and old age. We want no "good times." When the saving people lose their money. In "hard times" they keep it. Have pity on those who are ignorant and out of the way. REV. J. B. APPEL.

Wilson, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1898.

The Flag in Cuba and the Philippines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to testify through THE TIMES my appreciation of the verse contribution of George Harris Munson, entitled "The Flag—In Cuba and the Philippines," that ornaments the editorial page of THE TIMES this morning.

It is good enough to be placed at the top of the editorial page of every American newspaper in the United States, and kept there until the American eagle has regained its ascendancy over the American hog.

All honor to Mr. Munson for his timely and most appropriate production of America's new battle hymn. AN AMERICAN.

New York, Dec. 30, 1898.

NUGGETS.

No Compulsion.

Hicks—What was it, anyway, that drove Browne to drink?

Wicks—I never observed that Browne had to be driven.—Somerville Journal.

Why He Is Sore.

One little Somerville boy feels sore now, just because he had an alarm clock, set for 10 o'clock, in the parlor on the evening when his sister's young man was expected.—Somerville Journal.

Spoiled by Cooking.

"My life was spoiled, lady," said the traveler, "by my wife's cooking."

"Was it so very bad?"

"No, lady; it was good. So good that my friends ate me out of house and home."—What to Eat.

As Good as His Word.

He—I always make it a point to profit by the mistakes of others.

She—I got weary of George Brixton because he never seemed to know when to go home.

He then bade her good-night.—Cleveland Leader.

Love of Their Country.

"Talking of patriotism," said Asbury Peppers, "the South furnishes the only genuine article."

"What?" shouted the boarder from Connecticut.

"Fact. Think of the clay eaters down in Georgia. Just think of how they love their native soil!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE NEW YEAR.

Giles Bishop, Jr., in Boston Budget.

How often, toward the end of life's long day,
Have men of note their lives passed in review,
And said, as every man of truth must say,
"If I again could live, much better would I do."

How often have they shown mistakes of theirs,
Which they had made when in their youthful days;
Thus warned their hearers, lest they'd not beware,
So, fall into the error of their ways.

How often have these words gone unrecalled,
Till death came staring at the open door;
Then hearts have stood in terror, and appalled,
Too late repented of the sins of yore.

Bright youth afar from us may long have fled;
Old eyes may be our only guides and charts;
But still another year has softly sped,
And finds us weak, with lowly, contrite hearts.

But now before us lies a snow-white path,
For us to tarnish, trample, blacken as we will;
Oh, give us strength, so when the year has passed
The road behind shall be the white path still.

EUROPEAN EVENTS OF GREAT MOMENT.

Revelations Showing that Revolution Is Imminent in Paris.

MAGIC IN NAPOLEON'S NAME

Prince Victor's Friends Getting Ready to Present a Manifesto.

How the Coup d'Etat Would Be Conducted—The Transvaal Question Grows More Alarming—Hungary Without Law.

Cable Correspondence.
(Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The New Year brings in its hand one tremendous question far overshadowing, for all who know what is passing under the surface, every other European interest. This is the question: What will happen in France in the immediate future? On Nov. 5 I cabled you these words: "My own opinion is that a coup d'état is a more probable outcome of the situation than a foreign war." Since then this view has come to be held by a majority of observers, but even now on the eve of events the details of the danger of France are far from being a matter of common knowledge. The rumor that Prince Victor Napoleon had resigned his claims in favor of his brother, Prince Louis, who, by the way, is about to be created a General in the Russian Army, turns out to be inaccurate. It is round the person of the former that the dynastic conspiracy has grown to its present vast proportions and imminence. For it is now certain that the intention of the chiefs of the French Army is to place a Napoleon again upon the throne of France, and very soon.

I fully realize the gravity of this statement, but I make it upon information which would convince the most skeptical if I were at liberty to publish it. I say this is their intention, a fixed, determined, passionate intention, but it is easy to understand that in so extremely ticklish an undertaking something may occur to brake their wheels. For example, the French civil authorities may take their courage in both hands and denounce the danger to the whole people and make a public appeal to the army before the military conspirators can do so. In that case the army would probably rally to the Republic in such proportion as to render a military appeal obviously futile beforehand. Or the civil authorities may convince the Cour de Cassation that the release of Dreyfus or the pronouncement of his innocence would result in the overthrow of the Republic the next day. In which case it is conceivable that even the highest Judges in France would feel compelled to choose the lesser of two such gigantic evils. But unless some such counsel of despair prevails, you may look for another French revolution within a period to be measured by days. For what I know is that the chiefs of the French Army are absolutely resolved that Dreyfus shall never be brought back.

***

Zurlinden Practically Supreme.

The whole of the real power in France at this moment is in the hands of Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris. He is a strong man, a reckless man. M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War, is a child in his hands, as may be gathered from de Freycinet's nickname among the soldiers, "The Little White Mouse." Gen. Renouard, the Chief of the General Staff, whose powers combine those held in England by the Commander in Chief and the Adjutant General, is a weak officer controlled by his comrades and has recently ordered certain movements of troops calculated to facilitate their plans. I received from Paris this week exact information of these but it is no part of my business to publish them.

Only a few days ago I learned that a certain well-known General had said before witnesses that if ever he had the opportunity of laying hands upon me it would go hard with me for certain criticisms I had passed upon one of his campaigns. Such personal trifle as this will give you an idea of the reign of order in France.

There is no harm, however, in saying that in two places new brigades have been formed under Generals in sympathy with Bonapartist ambitions, or that both cavalry and artillery have been lately moved from the country to the immediate neighborhood of Paris, for these facts are known to many people.

***

Bonapartists Making Plans.

Prince Victor's emissaries have recently been in England endeavoring to raise funds, the lack of which has hitherto been the principal obstacle to their schemes. Moreover, everybody is now aware that M. Paul Déroulède, Chief of the so-called League of Patriots, which lately received a great accession in numbers, had an interview with Prince Victor in Brussels last week, and that on Dec. 20 all the Bonapartist leaders were received by Prince Victor in Brussels to consult about the plans and to draw up a manifesto, which MM. Marinoni, the proprietor, and Ernest Judet, the political director of Le Petit Journal—that newspaper with an enormous circulation among the people—have agreed to publish when the right moment arrives. On Dec. 18 Baron Legoux, President General of the Bonapartist party, and the most intimate friend of Prince Victor, was re-elected, and spoke as follows: "The vigil is over. The hour of combat is about to sound. The moment has come when Napoleon will be in our midst, and the tricolor flag will be crowned with the imperial eagle."

***

How the Revolution Would Be Made.

The revolution would be a bloodless one. The magazine rifle and the automatic gun have made civilian revolutions impossible forever. The days of street barricades are past. What would happen if the revolution really occurs would be the declaration of a state of siege by Gen. Zurlinden, and a proclamation to the country that as a republican Government no longer is able either to cause France to be respected abroad or to preserve the army from outrage and the people from disorder at home the army takes charge of the safety and honor of France until the people decide for themselves what form the future Government shall take. The principal revisionists would be arrested and certain newspapers suppressed, while the troops occupied the Elysée, the Chamber and the telegraph offices. Prince Victor would immediately cross the frontier.

***

The Orleanist Candidate.

But here the element of comedy might possibly invade the tragic scene, for there is more than one pretender, and the Duc d'Orléans might perhaps race Prince Victor to Paris.

The Orleanist candidate has many supporters, including a large majority of the Roman Catholic clergy, who, it must never be forgotten, have been from the beginning the most fervent secret partisans in this monarchic anti-Semite movement against the Republic, precisely as they have been quite openly in the columns of their magazines conspiring against the house of Savoy in Italy.

But all signs point to the Bonapartist revival as much stronger than the Orleanist. For one thing, the name "Napoleon" is still magic in French ears. Then the Duc d'Orléans has actually alienated many of his followers by the fact that he has chosen to reside with his wife in the hated country of England, instead of, like other aspirants, remaining in the neutral country of Belgium.

Meanwhile ex-Col. Picquart is reading Carlyle's "French Revolution" in English in his prison. If his correspondents in Paris are well informed he will yet have time to do a good deal more reading there.

***

The Idea of Revolution Widespread.

To show how widespread the idea of a revolution in France has now become I may point out that the three leading monthlies for January contain articles on the French situation in which the following paragraphs occur:

Yves Guyot in The Nineteenth Century says:

"The Jesuits feel that the revision of the Dreyfus trial will be a terrible rout for them and for their projects. Hence the wildness of their passion. This affair has unveiled for us a latent evil, the gravity of which we were far from suspecting. It has taught a frightful lesson on the mental and moral condition of our Generals. I hope we shall have the vigor and the persistence necessary in order to fortify the independence of our judiciary, to modify in a thorough fashion the organization of military justice, and, while guaranteeing freedom of association, to defend ourselves against men, who, in their plotting against all liberal institutions, do not hesitate to sanction crimes like those which the Dreyfus affair has revealed to us."

The Contemporary Review, in an article entitled "The Coming Social Revolution in France," says: "The French nation, convulsed by what is apparently a mere abstruse question of law, which the Supreme Court could readily solve in two or three sittings, is really in the throes of a great social revolution. France is sick almost unto death, and unless the roots of the evil be cut clean out and the wound well cauterized, she must even die as Spain is dying."

The National Review, in an article by the editor entitled "Aspects of the Dreyfus Scandal," says: "There appear, at the opening of perhaps the most eventful year in French history, to be three alternatives before the French people: One, the maintenance of the law and the triumph of justice; two, a pronunciamento followed by a foreign war; three, foreign war followed by a pronunciamento. Let us hope for the first, but we shall do no harm by remaining prepared for the second or for the third."

The Investors' Review, a journal of the greatest sobriety, says to-day in its leading article, speaking of the view that Jesuit priests have educated the French Army for a plot to re-establish a kingdom or an empire, mediaeval in its darkness: "At first and for some time we were disposed to be skeptical over this interpretation of recent events. Closer acquaintance with the facts, and further observation, dispose us to believe that these Frenchmen are right, and that a great reactionary wave has laid hold of a large proportion of the French nation."

To-day's news is that a new organization called the League of the French Fatherland, has been formed, "For the purpose of lessening the tension of public feeling and restoring calm."

***

The Saddest Feature of All.

The saddest feature of all this is that the French Republic, which was to embody the most brilliant hopes of democracy, will go down, if it goes down, unwept and unhonored. It has reduced the great French nation, with all its brilliant qualities, to a degradation without a modern parallel. Upon the dead stones of its public buildings the words "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity," still stand, but there is not a nation of the world where these three virtues have been so ruthlessly stamped out.

***

The Boer Was Cloud Gathering.

I must ask leave to correct a misinterpretation of my dispatch of Dec. 18. Owing to several paragraphs coming together under one sub-title, the readers may have gathered the impression that I meant to suggest that Lord Salisbury's hint about England reserving her strength for an impending effort referred to the question of the Nicaragua Canal. Perhaps it is needless to say that nothing in the whole world could possibly have been further from my thoughts. In view of the news this week, it is unnecessary to affect any further secrecy. I was referring to the Transvaal.

The killing of the Englishman Edgar by a Boer policeman is not in itself serious. It may have been at the worst only a brutal exercise of authority in the presence of a rather disreputable row, but the utterances of the Boer papers during the week show clearly how explosive a situation there is. The Boer journal, The Post, suggested that twenty-four hours' notice be given women and children to leave Johannesburg, then all foreigners be shot down, and the city razed to the ground, and added, "Let such action be taken that the perpetrators of these turbulent proceedings, if caught, should be thrown into the deep shafts of their mines with the débris of the batteries for costly shrouds, and that the whole of Johannesburg, with the exception of the Afrikander wards, be converted into a gigantic rubbish heap to serve as a mighty tombstone for the shot-down authors of the monstrous deed."

***

Insults to British Troops.

President Krüger has expressed indignation at these abominable utterances, but several correspondents have telegraphed that the relations between the Boers and the Uitlanders is once more strained to the breaking point. As an example of the Boer treatment of foreigners, a harmless London County Councilor just returned says that when the train arrived in Johannesburg he saw a Boer officer helping himself to the contents of his handbag even before it was taken from the car. He protested. He was arrested and handled roughly. He was told that Englishmen must be taught how to behave themselves.

As I hinted in a previous letter it is pretty certain that unless some reform comes from the Boer side another twelvemonth will not pass without the interference of British troops. As the Boers can put twenty thousand men in the field and have accumulated enormous quantities of war material, the "impending effort" will be no slight one. The feeling in the British Army in this matter may be guessed from the fact that English travelers are frequently shown by the Boers tunics and kilts of British regiments hung as trophies over the fireplace. Any man of the two hundred thousand recent American volunteers can say how he would feel under similar circumstances when the ill fortune of war was thus turned into an insult.

***

Direful Situation in Hungary.

Space only allows reference to one other striking aspect of the European situation to-day. The oldest constitutional country on the Continent is Hungary. That country after midnight to-day will be without law. The ten years' treaty with Austria expires at midnight. There has been no vote on this account. There is no budget and no legislative provision for the relations with Austria. The Chamber closed Friday amid an indescribable uproar and meets again Tuesday, but the same state of affairs will doubtless prevail. Baron Banffy will probably be sacrificed to Opposition violence, but his successor will not be much better off for long. Austria is only saved from a similar situation by a clause in the treaty permitting the Emperor to prolong the Ausgleich for one year in the absence of Parliamentary agreement. Therefore Austria is under despotism. By way of coming to an arrangement the Hungarian Ministers and Deputies are busily engaged in cutting one another's throat in the duel. Banffy himself is probably finished by fighting. Hungary is a vigorous, enlightened, and liberty-loving country, and this total failure of its representative institutions is one of the most distressing features of the end of the century.

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A New Year's Greeting.

I am happy in the possession of a host of American friends, and will you permit me to wish them a happy New Year?

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A Correction.

I must correct a glaring telegraphic error in this column of Dec. 18. Referring to the prohibition in high quarters of Lord Curzon's book, "On the Indian Frontier," I was made to say that I had received a letter from a great personage. It should of course have read: "He received a letter from a high personage, I believe the Queen herself," pointing out the impropriety of such a work from the pen of the Viceroy. It is the London house of the Harpers which has the proofsheets of the work; the American publishers declined the volume.

HENRY NORMAN.

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

Reduction of Rates on Letters to Colonies Pleases Queen Victoria.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Christmas Day saw the inauguration of the imperial penny postage. About 36,700 letters benefited by it during the first three days. The majority were destined for Canada. Over 5,000 letters paid the old rates, through the senders' ignorance.

The White Star Line steamer Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on Wednesday last, took the first Canadian batch under the new arrangement, her mail consisting of 430 sacks, which is above the usual quantity at this season of the year.

John Henniker Heaton, M. P., the father of the imperial penny postage scheme, which was passed July 12 of the present year, and who introduced telegraph money orders in England and the parcel post in France, had silver pennies struck and distributed among those who co-operated with him in bringing about this postal reform. He sent one of these pennies to Queen Victoria, who accepted the memento, and replied, saying:

"The completion of this important change in the relations of the various parts of my empire is a matter of sincere satisfaction to me."

GERMAN REICHSBANK FINANCES

President Koch Makes His Report to the Central Committee.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The official Reichsanzeiger to-day publishes President Koch's report of the meeting of the Central Committee of the Reichsbank yesterday. He said that, in consequence of the raising of the discount rate on Nov. 19, the demands on the bank had been below those of 1897.

Since then the deposits had fallen 80,000,000 marks, compared with 3,000,000 in 1897 and 4,000,000 in 1898, while last week there had been an increase only 22,000,000, compared with 42,000,000 in 1897 and 40,000,000 in 1898. On the other hand, the total in bills was 125,000,000 above 1897, and the bullion had increased since Nov. 15 to 64,000,000 in gold.

President Koch regarded the general situation as still strained, although discount in the open market had fallen to 5¼, and as on Dec. 23 the note limit had already been exceeded by 30,500,000, considerable use of money might be expected. There was no intention of lowering the bank's discount rate at present.

Lectures on Emperor William's Tour.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—Baron von Mirbach, Master of the Empress's Household, has commenced a series of lectures describing the imperial tour in the East. The first lecture, at Potsdam, gave a vivid description of the Sultan's lavish hospitality. During the night preceding the birthday of the Empress, who was born Oct. 22, 1858, the Sultan caused the Yildiz Kiosk to be turned into a magnificent palace of flowers. The lecturer also spoke of the gratification experienced by the imperial couple when the Sultan's daughter, a child of ten, brought her congratulations to the Empress in the form of a poem which she recited.

Cecil Rhodes Returning to England.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—Cecil Rhodes is on his way back to England, having lived down the enmity of a portion of the Liberals and the Nonconformists. He is likely to dictate the Government's African policy.

The Equitable

Life Assurance Society

Of the United States.

Preliminary Statement, Dec. 31, 1898.

Outstanding Assurance,	$980,000,000
Total Income, - -	50,000,000
New Assurance issued,	170,000,000
Total Assets, - - -	255,000,000
Assurance Fund and all other liabilities,	200,000,000
Total Surplus, - - -	55,000,000

Detailed Statement will be published hereafter.

Henry B. Hyde, President.
James W. Alexander, Vice-President.

EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

Facilities in New South Wales for Technical Instruction.

MINING AND FISCAL METHODS

Facts Given Showing Progress Under the Free Trade Policy—Figures of Premier Reid.

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Nov. 29.—None of the Australian colonies has carried on the work of technical education more successfully or more efficiently than New South Wales, even if it cannot boast of a richly endowed workingmen's college, like Melbourne. The Sydney Technical College is a large and commodious building, situated in the heart of industrial Sydney, with numerous well-furnished classrooms, museum, and all the accessories of a properly equipped institution, resembling in many of its features the Ecole Polytechnique of Paris. The curriculum includes art, decorative art, architecture, botany, physicology, lithography, mathematics, geology, mechanical, electrical, and sanitary engineering, chemistry, pharmacy, agriculture, veterinary science, sheep and wool training, bookkeeping, dress cutting, and other branches.

The most numerously attended classes are those devoted to art, mechanical and sanitary engineering, architecture, chemistry, geology, and sheep and wool training. The art classes are in many respects the complements of the science departments, and the classes in mechanical engineering are highly interesting. After courses of mechanical drawing and applied mechanics, students can learn blacksmithing, pattern making, boiler making, fitting and turning, or iron founding. In anticipation of the possible destiny of new South Wales as an iron-producing country, a class in iron founding has been established. This department is under the supervision of a practical man, who not only directs the furnace operations and explains the degree of temperature required, but also superintends the after operations. In the chemistry section practical chemistry, in all its phases, and metallurgy are thoroughly taught. The lecturer in this department is the Rev. J. Milne Curran, an enthusiast in his work and the compiler of a very useful volume, "Chemical Notes and Tables."

At a dozen places in and around Sydney science and art classes are in existence, where students may do the rudimentary work prior to joining the practical courses at the head establishment. In the country there are also numerous technical colleges, the principal being at West Maitland, Newcastle, Bathurst, Goulburn, Broken Hill, Lithgow, and Armidale. Among the items of the course at Newcastle Technical College are such subjects as coal mining, mining engineering, mine surveying, metallurgy, mineralogy, boiler making, and steam and steam engines. There are some 600 students here, and there is reason for believing that, as regards technical instruction and its practical application, the artisans of New South Wales will be found standing second to none, not even to those of Germany, where science and industry have so long been wedded to each other.

THE NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.

In the New England district of New South Wales, nearly 400 miles north of Sydney, is the busy mining township of Hillgrove. This place was originally a sheep station, but the discovery of rich gold mines caused a sudden influx of population. The architecture here is consequently of a somewhat rude and makeshift character, but here are to be found three churches, a couple of public schools, a convent school, court house, hospital, a couple of branch banks, several hotels, and a newspaper.

The gold mines here are extremely valuable, there being over 150 stampers at work without intermission. The surrounding country, besides being very picturesque, is believed to be rich in gold, antimony, and other minerals, and precious stones have also been occasionally found. The population is between 2,000 and 3,000.

In one of the public schools the master has shown what can be accomplished with limited means and chances, and he has imparted to the place several interesting and unique features, highly suggestive of those associated with the work of primary instruction. There are a charming flower garden and shrubbery, and flowers of great variety and beauty and the sweetest perfumes. The little reception room has a select library, and is adorned with photographs. Even the school ground has flower beds, garden borders, shrubs and trees, and a bush house. All the gardening in this part of the establishment is the work of the pupils. Inside the house are an art gallery in the lobby, two American organs, used to assist the musical exercises and calisthenic drills, a circulating library, an extensive collection of mineral specimens, a large variety of Australian timbers, and exhibits of fauna and flora to illustrate the natural history of the colonies. The teacher himself is also a lanternist, and occasionally darkens the house and affords his pupils instruction and amusement at the same time It is not surprising, therefore, that child education under such circumstances is deprived of its repellent features, and that there is less disposition to play truant here than in most other schools.

Returning to the subject of mines and the precious metals, I would say that silver is found in many parts of New South Wales besides Broken Hill and the Barrier Ranges, although not to the same extent. The leading mines, in addition to the others named, are at Boorook, in the New England district, and Surny Corner, near Bathurst. The metal is generally found associated with lead and copper ores, and is believed to be more abundant than is generally supposed. One of the most recent finds is that in the Burragorang Valley, about sixty or seventy miles from Sydney. The scenery here is among the grandest in Australia, the precipitous sides rising to a height of fully 1,000 feet, and then in rugged slopes another 1,000 feet. From one bend of the descent into the valley a charming vista of about fifty miles of mountain and valley landscape, hill and dale, stream and meadow opens up, and below flows the Wollondilly, a feeder of the Nepean, meandering through green pastures and wooded gullies like a sheet of molten silver in the rays of the setting sun.

The greater portion of this beautiful district is known to be rich in mineral resources, but it is difficult of access. Recently, however, a couple of mines have been opened. One of the lodes was 3 feet in width, and the ore was heavily impregnated with galena and pyrites. A couple of tons of ore from this lode, after treatment, yielded forty-six ounces of silver to the ton. At another point a shaft was sunk on the underlay of the lode for a distance of 90 feet, and disclosed a good and well-defined ore channel of an average width of 5 feet throughout, with two good walls. The ore in the shaft is chiefly low grade; that is, ore that will yield from 20 ounces to 100 ounces of silver per ton, with a certain percentage of lead. At a point about 40 feet deep in the shaft a cross-cut was put in south a distance of 25 feet, and revealed an ore body about 5 feet thick of both oxidized and sulphide ores. Twelve tons of ore taken from here yielded 135 ounces of silver, 45 per cent. lead, and 3 pennyweights of gold per ton.

The heavy cost of hauling has prevented more than some preliminary work being done thus far. The surrounding country is exceedingly rough.

THE FISCAL POLICY.

Now a word about our Australian fiscal policy. The seeming anomaly of the free trade Government of New South Wales, having recourse to customs duties as a supplementary means of raising revenue, is readily explained. In Australia the various governments incur a considerable amount of expense for purposes which elsewhere are met by private enterprise or local taxation, and it has been found that in New South Wales the increased amount required for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be about £230,000 in excess of the estimated revenue, £9,433,000, during the same period. There may be no deficiency at all, but the Premier, G. H. Reid, prefers erring on the side of safety. He points out that during the last four years there has not been on an average fair season, and that the losses by drought during that time represent some 239,000 horses, 1,500,000 head of cattle, and 50,000,000 sheep.

During this period the burdens of taxation have been considerably lightened, and the public expenditure has been placed on a thoroughly efficient and economical basis. Twelve years ago, when the population of the colony was about 400,000 less than in the last financial year, the amount of customs taken from the people was £800,000 more than during last year. In place of customs duties, land, and income taxes, yielding an annual revenue of £430,000, have been imposed. The total taxation in every form, with 1,300,000 people in the colony, is now less than it was twelve years ago, when the population was 960,000. The rate per head of the customs taxation in 1886 was £2 1s. 9¾d. In 1897 it was 19s. ½d per head, a reduction of 50 per cent. Taking the total revenue of taxation from all sources in 1886 it came to £2 12s. 0½d. per head, while last year it was only £1 18s. 11½d. per head. And at the same time the rate of expenditure per head is £2 4s. 2d. less than it was in 1886.

Numerous additional facts might be adduced in illustration of the progress made by New South Wales under a free trade régime, and this naturally raises the question why its Government should take an apparently retrograde step. But practically nothing of the kind has been done. Mr. Reid insists that the accounts of each year should be complete in themselves; that instead of allowing an estimated deficiency in one year to be carried on to the next, it should be promptly provided for. If the deficiency should prove a surplus, so much the better, as it will enable taxation to be reduced in the following year. It would have been an easy matter to have issued Treasury bills or to ask for a fresh loan to meet the estimated deficiency, but it is the policy of the present New South Wales Government not to assist in increasing the public indebtedness so long as the necessary funds can otherwise be obtained. Any increase of the taxes on land or incomes would have been warmly resented, while the removal of the exemptions would have proved a heavy burden on the poorer members of the community. So, under these circumstances, it was decided to follow the example of the United Kingdom and impose revenue—not protective—duties on tea, coffee, and a few other articles of general consumption. And in so doing it was borne in mind that these articles would probably be included in the federal tariff of the future.

In submitting his proposals to the New South Wales Parliament, Mr. Reid, after explaining that a single fair season would have expanded the public revenue sufficiently to meet all possible requirements, said that he believed the course adopted was fair and just to all classes and that those whom he exempted from the operation of the income tax, those people who were exempted from the operation of the land tax, those who under the reforms which he had initiated were only taxed when they drank or when they smoked, would leave the vast body of people free from the tax gatherer altogether, and would leave thousands of people to pay no taxation at all to the State.

JOHN PLUMMER.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Imperial Officials' and Other Views of the Negotiations Pending and at Washington.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—A significant fact this week was the conversion of the Kreuz Zeitung to pro-American views, which is understood to have been due to the direct interference of the Government. The Kreuz Zeitung, which, as the leading organ of the Conservative Party, and exerting vast influence in Court, official, and army circles, has tended all along to maintain the spirit of unfriendliness toward the United States, has now suddenly, without giving any reason for its change of opinion, become a powerful advocate of better and more intimate political and commercial relations between the two countries.

In a long and carefully worded editorial the Kreuz Zeitung, for the first time, does justice to American valor during the recent war with Spain, pointing out how a good understanding, in many ways, is desirable, and expressing the fervid hope that such an arrangement will be arrived at, and that both nations will appreciate each other better. It also reviews the present foreign policy of the United States, and says it sees no reason why it should not receive Germany's support.

Speaking of the commercial negotiations between Germany and the United States, the Kreuz Zeitung predicts that a way will be found to reconcile the interests of both countries in a reciprocal treaty.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had several conversations on the subject with officials of the German Foreign Office this week. One of his informants outlined the views of the German Government respecting the commercial negotiations at Washington, particularly emphasizing the opinion that the United States is more interested in securing reciprocal rights than Germany, inasmuch as while German exports to the United States in the articles under discussion—sugar, toys, wines, and textiles—have been steadily declining since 1896, American imports of meats have about trebled during the same period. He also said that while German toys, wines, and textiles were rated as harmless throughout the world, the same could not be said of American meats.

An American official expert here, however, pointed out in regard to the foregoing that, while it is true that the German law prohibits the use of dangerous paints on toys intended for the home market, there is no such regulation in the case of toys going abroad which have been found to be dangerous. The same remark, the American expert added, applied to German wines. Respecting the much larger imports of American meats this year, the expert said that was due to the war with Spain and was abnormal.

Dr. Stiles, the scientific attaché of the United States Embassy here, has returned to Berlin after an extensive trip through Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, and Switzerland, during the course of which he was engaged in studying the imports of American meats and the regulations to which they are subjected. He appeared to be hopeful respecting the prospects of the future.

When asked as to the truth of the report that he had promised the German Agrarian Party that the United States would not object to the exclusion of American sausages, provided Germany would lessen the restrictions on other American meats, Dr. Stiles said he was not empowered to make and had not made any such promises, adding that he was confident that in the Imperial Meat Inspection bill American sausages would be treated as fairly as other foreign sausages. He agreed with the recent statements of the Berlin Tageblatt that the situation has decidedly improved during the last six months.

German Court New Year's Reception.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The usual New Year's Court reception occurs at the castle to-morrow, and the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, who returned here on Friday from two months' leave of absence, will attend the ceremony with the other Ambassadors. The Emperor does not make set speeches on these occasions, but indulges in pleasant remarks with his guests. Mr. White has greatly improved in health and vigor. Mrs. White will hold an afternoon reception to-morrow.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE CAREER OF MAX RÉGIS, EX-MAYOR OF ALGIERS.—Max Régis, the anti-Semitic leader and ex-Mayor of Algiers, who has been fighting duels near Paris is not, as has been stated, a member of the Patriotic League, nor is he admired even by the anti-Dreyfusards. A glance at his career in Algiers will show why. He is twenty-five years of age and of Italian extraction. He became a naturalized Frenchman only five years ago. From that time he conceived the first plank of his platform which was to win him the Mayoralty. "Algeria for the French of Algeria," which, of course, excluded the French of Europe. There are about 10,000 Jews in Algiers, and M. Régis, on becoming Mayor, undertook to bring about their expulsion. His campaign at first consisted in suppressing the liberty of the Jewish street hawkers. He next ordered all the cafés that receive Jewish customers to close at sundown. Then he drew up a black list of Jewish shops and threatened all who should deal there with much humiliation. He hired a brigade of anti-Semitic photographers to take snap shots of all European ladies, irrespective of rank, who should enter these shops. The portraits, thus procured, were published. Among the pictures exposed was that of the wife of M. Lépine, the representative of the French Republic. The Government in Paris was appealed to, but it remained inactive, and M. Lépine resigned his position and returned to Paris. M. Régis then attempted to get rid of M. Lépine's successor, Gov. Laferrière. "I drove away M. Lépine, and I will drive away M. Laferrière as well," he exclaimed in public speeches. It was this attempt that brought the municipal career of M. Régis to an abrupt end. M. Lépine in the meantime had stated his case to the French Government in person. And Deputies began to ask why they should send a yearly subvention of 75,000,000 francs to Algeria if a band of hastily-naturalized aliens could thus insult the Republic's highest representative. Moreover, it was pointed out that if M. Régis were allowed to go on indefinitely and unchecked the whole colony would be up in rebellion before Summer. The Mayor was suspended for a month by order of the Colonial Office. M. Régis at once started for Paris with the intention of rebuking the Government. An audience was not even given him. He then threatened to resign. The Government promptly told him that his resignation would not be accepted. It is thought in Paris that the Government will shortly dismiss him from the mayoralty. If so, he promises a rebellion in Algeria. In the meantime he has found many persons to quarrel with in Paris among all factions. His most recent duel was fought last Tuesday, when he succeeded in wounding his adversary, M. H. Lepic, one of the editors of Les Droits de L'Homme.

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REVELATIONS IN THE ALMANACH DE GOTHA.—Early last Fall a story went the rounds of the European press that certain weighty influences were being brought to bear to direct the compilers of the Almanach de Gotha. Just what these influences were or what they wanted to achieve was not stated, although it was generally hinted that they referred to Lippe and the Brunswick succession, and that in some way or other Kaiser William was mixed up in the matter. It will be recalled that the Count of Lippe-Biesterfeld, Regent of Lippe-Detmold, had a quarrel with the Kaiser a few months ago concerning precedence, which ended in the exchange of some angry correspondence. The new edition of the Almanach contains this significant passage in its preface: "Profound changes have not this time been made in the genealogical part, although even this year there have not been lacking attempts—at times made in a most threatening tone—to turn the editing from its principles of absolute impartiality to make it serve personal interests. The Almanach does not manufacture politics, nor will it ever manufacture it. It binds itself purely and simply to accomplished facts and results with all the historic exactitude possible. It has neither party nor preference of any sort. On the other hand, in maintaining and in defending recognized texts, it has more than once defended the feeble against attacks which did not appear to it to be justifiable." On turning to the titles and offices of the Count of Lippe-Biesterfeld, Regent of the Principality of Lippe-Detmold, all are found to be in statu quo. But for the first time since the death of the last Duke of Brunswick, the Duke of Cumberland is put down among the reigning houses as Duke of Braunschweig-Lüneburg. It is thought that this innovation indicates that the rumors circulated some weeks ago of the impending accession to the throne of Brunswick of the Duke of Cumberland's son were well founded. Among other changes in the Almanach, it is noted that Prince Herbert Bismarck does not figure as the Duke von Lauenburg, which title therefore appears to have been bestowed in 1890 only on the late Prince Bismarck, and is not a hereditary title.

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THE DEATH OF CLAUDE FRANCOIS PHILIBERT TIRCUIR DE CORCELLES.—M. de Corcelles, whose death in Paris at the age of ninety-seven was announced last week, was at one time First Secretary of the French Legation in Washington. He was the oldest ex-Deputy living. He was the grandson on his mother's side of the Marquis de la Fayette, and was born in Marcilly d'Azergue, June 27, 1802. His father was a Deputy of the extreme right who made a dogged opposition to the restoration and to the monarchy of July. Sent to the Chamber from Selz, in 1837, young de Corcelles voted with a group of Independent Liberals, whose chief was M. de Tocqueville. He devoted himself to the study of political economy and to the Algerian question. Being a fervent Catholic his liberalism came to him from the Montalembert school. After the revolution of February, he was returned to the Chamber from the Department of Orne. As a member of the Financial Committee he voted, generally with the Right, and was always for the Republican Constitution as it stood. After the election of Dec. 10 he upheld the Government of Louis Napoleon. He was fully in sympathy with the expedition to Rome. Later on he was sent as Special Envoy to the Vatican, and abrogated the treaty concluded by M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, with the Roman Triumvirate. He presided after the taking of Rome over the re-establishment of the old régime. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and continued to sit among the anti-revolutionary majority. After the coup d'état of Dec. 2, 1851, he withdrew entirely from public affairs during the Second Empire. In 1871 he was elected from the Nord, and two years later he was made French Ambassador to the Vatican. He took a prominent part in the investigations which ended in the withdrawal of the French gunboat Orénoque, which had been anchored near Civita Vecchia and placed at the disposal of Pope Pius IX. M. de Corcelles remained until 1876 at the Vatican, when he was succeeded by Baron Baude.

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SEARCH LIGHTS FOR WAR BALLOONS.—According to L'Electricien of Paris, the Russian Minister of War has just caused some war-balloon experiements to be made in the vicinity of St. Petersburg. The particular feature of the experiments was that a searchlight was carried up in the balloon, the ascensions being made at night. It was demonstrated that a searchlight of 5,000 candle power at a height of 600 meters could throw a light upon a circular surface of 500 meters in diameter. It is considered that a captive balloon thus employed may be invaluable in night attacks, for while the enemy can be revealed under the full glare of the light, their opponents can shoot from the darkness.

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ALL FRANCE SUBSCRIBES TO MARCHAND'S SWORD.—The subscription book started a few weeks ago in Paris to raise funds for a presentation sword, to be given to Commandant Marchand, has been filled. The designs for the sword are being published in La Patrie, where the subscribers will have a chance to vote for them. Half a dozen designs for the hilt have already been published, and in each and all of which the female form figures. The drawings are said to be of elegant character. Some of the figures are nude or mostly so, and others are sedately robed in Greek gowns. Two have helmets for their headgear; a third, leaning on a sword, throttles a couple of serpents, and at the feet of a fourth is contrived a medalion of the Commandant. The editor of La Patrie writes in the text that accompanies the designs: "A sword of honor has been given to Kitchener Pasha; we have seen the drawing of it. The sword that we are about to offer to the valiant Marchand will not be so exaggeratedly costly, but it will surpass in taste and in elegance that received by the conqueror of the dervishes."

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

"I never can get home for Christmas," said the doctor. "That is one time in the year when, if at no other, I am obliged to be in the city to cope with the annual crop of illnesses, the Christmas shopping epidemic. It always comes without fail. Women overwork, breathe hot, impure air in the shops, neglect their regular meals, break down, and have the grip, bad colds, or something that verges on nervous prostration. When women can delegate their shopping they will save themselves much wear and tear, but as it is, they keep me from a Christmas celebration every year."

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Perhaps the most unusual presents ever received by a man were bestowed this Christmas upon a Brooklyn man who cooks. They were two big blue and white checked gingham aprons, long and large, and with ample strings to encircle the masculine waist. The man makes at times a descent to the kitchen when the maids are away and demonstrates how a good steak should be broiled or some other of the numerous things of the preparation of which for the table he considers that he has an expert knowledge. Upon such occasions it has been his custom to borrow the first maid's apron convenient. This good, housewifely tendency to use an apron being known, there came to the man from out of town the two big aprons, which were probably the best appreciated of all his Christmas gifts and were exhibited with the greatest pride.

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The Chinese women are among the most difficult of their beneficiaries for whom the mission workers have to plan in making Christmas gifts. Their dress and household methods being so entirely different from the American, there are few things that can be given them, and there is one only that they will be sure to like, and that is candy. They are very fond of some kinds of American confections, and a box of bonbons pleases them immensely.

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There are certain places in town where English mistletoe can be purchased for the holidays, but the woman who gets the best American mistletoe gets that which comes from the Indian Territory. It is considered better than any other found in the country.

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There were a large number of little trees of different kinds imported this year for purposes of household decoration. They were many of them evergreen and all of dense, effective foliage and hardy, and after they had served their purpose in the house they made excellent shrubbery for the country place. Many of them were used for Christmas house parties. The holly trees came from England, where the bushes are symmetrical, thickly covered with berries, and the foliage more glossy.

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It is probable that a great amount of "stuff"—that word is used advisedly—changed hands in the way of Christmas gifts this year. Christmas giftmaking is an art, and the woman who goes out at the last moment and gets something because she must get some one a gift is apt to get something that is entirely unsuitable or useless to the recipient. But that is not the greatest trouble in Christmas gifts. One mistake people make, and one which never seems to occur to them, is that there is nothing so difficult as to make a present to a person along the line of his or her pet hobby without a very thorough knowledge of that hobby and its idiosyncrasies. People with hobbies are connoisseurs in that line, if in nothing else, and they dislike as thoroughly everything that is not quite up to their standard as they are pleased with the things that do approach it. But they have a different standard from the generality of people, and the kind friend who tries to make a gift is doing a dangerous thing.

It is the same thing with a favorite dish for the table. It is a dangerous thing to state a preference, which hospitable friends are sure to remember.

"I am afraid I shall have to give up dinners at Mrs. Blank's," said the man who is something of a gourmet the other day, for she will persist in giving me my favorite dish abominably made, and feels that she is doing me a favor. Now, I have not reached a state where I cannot eat anything passably well cooked, and Mrs. Blank has a good cook for ordinary dishes, but to have one's pet dish ruined, and then have to praise it, is too much. I have learned now in self-defense never to express a preference."

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People who have reached the heights in any profession are apt to be called upon frequently for advice and assistance, and perhaps great singers more than other people. It is astonishing how many people believe that they can sing. But it was a young woman who had sung who called upon Mme. Nordica the other day for assistance. The first thing to know was, of course, what the young singer had done. "Oh, I have sung all the chief soprano rôles in grand opera," said the young woman, in answer to a question. That was doing well, and it did not seem as if there would be so much difficulty in assisting that young woman.

"Which of them do you sing in German?" asked Nordica.

"Oh, I don't sing anything in German," said the would-be Metropolitan Opera House prima donna.

"Well, what do you sing in Italian?" continued Nordica.

"I don't sing at all in Italian."

"Well," said Mme. Nordica, somewhat nonplused, "you know that grand opera is not sung in English. What do you sing in French?"

"I don't know any of the languages; I don't sing in French at all."

"What were you thinking of doing?" asked the prima donna, somewhat at a loss as to how this young woman could be helped.

"Well," answered the young woman, "I rather thought I would go to England."

"To England!" exclaimed Mme. Nordica, aghast; "but, my dear, there is no grand opera in England. Grand opera is in America. Now, suppose you learn the rôle of Stephano in 'Romeo et Juliette' in French, and perhaps I could get you a hearing."

"Oh, dear, no," said the young woman, "I shouldn't be willing to sing anything but the principal rôles." So she departed, and now she has gone to England, where grand opera is not, to get grand opera rôles suited to her talents.

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But they are not all young women who go to call upon the prima donnas for advice. There was another older woman who went to Mme. Nordica for assistance. She was well known to the patrons of the Italian opera some twenty-five years ago so, when Nordica asked what she could do, she ran over a long list of operas that she could sing, "La Sonnambula," "Traviata," all of them.

"But Italian is not much sung now," said Nordica; "they are singing French and German more. Why don't you learn a part from Wagner?"

"Wagner?" queried the Italian opera singer. "Wagner? Good heavens! what is that? I never head of it; what does it sound like?"

So Nordica accommodatingly went to the piano, and, taking a difficult rôle she was studying herself, gave an illustration of Wagner.

"Good Lord!" said the Italian opera singer in amazement and dismay. "I never heard such stuff. I never could remember that."

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Helen Keller, whose afflictions and cleverness have made her an interesting object to the world at large, has not been so very different in general characteristics from other girls of her age. An affliction like hers makes her seem to many people to be a person apart, as she is to some extent, but she is very natural for all that.

A few years ago a visitor calling upon her expressed admiration for and interest in a little story she had written for a child's paper. This remark was repeated to her by her devoted friend, companion, and teacher, speaking slowly, while the young girl followed the words with her fingers on the lips of the speaker. A rather silly self-conscious smile appeared on her face as she comprehended the meaning of the words; she was pleased, but embarrassed, as another child would be. She was corrected, however, immediately. "Don't be silly," said the teacher; "you should only be too glad that you can do anything to give pleasure to anyone."

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A new substance is coming into vogue largely for kitchen floors and seems to be the ideal material for this purpose. This is the rubber-tiled floor, and its good qualities are legion. It has been generally understood for some time that the ideal kitchen should be tiled throughout, walls as well as floor, but much complaint as to the tiling on the floor has come from cooks who have been obliged to spend much time on it. Professional cooks and cooking teachers, women in good health, have found that the ungiving surface of the tiles caused them much trouble, and often injury, the doctors said. Mrs. Rorer, the cooking teacher, has been recommending the rubber tiling for kitchens recently. Among other people a Yonkers woman who has been remodeling her house has had the entire floor of her kitchen rubber tiled. The floors of laundries, pantries, bathrooms, and piazzas in new houses have been tiled with the same material.

One of the first considerations of the rubber tiling is its sanitary excellence. Marble is a porous stone, and rubber is practically invulnerable. It is beginning to be used for that reason in the operating rooms in hospitals, on war vessels—the two hospital ships, Solace and Relief, were both fitted out in their operating rooms with the rubber tiling. There is the noiselessness of the rubber floor, which makes it satisfactory; it is never slippery, and it is pretty and attractive, as well. It is made of small tiles 2⅝ inches square, dovetailing, or rather interlocking, so that there is no possibility of the tiles separating.

It comes in all shades, terra cotta, blue, white, green, shades of gray, and chocolate, and is laid in as artistic designs as tiling of different materials. A man who spends his Summers on Long Island is having his own and his wife's bathrooms in a new house tiled with rubber, blue and white, in different designs; a neat little pattern in green and white is in the pantry, and there are other designs for laundry and kitchen. Another man who has a large house has had the broad verandas around it tiled in this way.

"But you never could dance on it," said a woman who saw it and some delightful possibilities of the piazza as well, in disappointed tones. "Yes, you could," said the man; "all you have to do is to put on two or three coats of paraffine wax, and it makes as good a floor to dance on as you could wish."

For bathrooms; kitchens, and laundries, where there is likely to be a great deal of water splashed on the floors, the tiling is set in water-proof cement to make it absolutely water-proof. Being easy to the foot, warm, and germ-proof, it seems to be the floor the housewife has been looking for for some time. It is practically indestructible.

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For hanging satin-lined waists the ordinary wire hangers are taken and wound neatly with satin ribbon of any color desired and neatly fastened on the under side with little bows. These are simple to make and are pretty gifts to make a fastidious woman.

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The big Spanish red peppers which are imported canned are delicious fried with steak in place of onions. They are sweet peppers, with a distinct flavor of their own, and are not hot. The green Spanish peppers, the seeds of which are so very hot, are allowed to ripen in Spain and then dried, when they have something the appearance of prunes and are sold by the pound. They are used for stuffing chickens and minced in various ways.

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An old housekeeper who has many practical ideas uses for shortening plain cakes like gingerbread and for frying of all kinds a combination of flank fat and leaf lard a proportion of one-third of the latter. In putting it on the stove to try out, she covers it at first with cold water, and the fat heated in this way, by the time the water has evaporated, has lost the unpleasant odor so disagreeable and penetrating in a house.

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There are not many people who know that Dr. Bottome, whose death was noted last week, was a son of Margaret Bottome, so well known for her Bible readings and connection with the King's Daughters. It is rather a strange circumstance that although Mrs. Bottome's husband, who was accidentally killed while abroad not long ago, was a Methodist minister, and she is also a stanch Methodist, her sons have all been Episcopalians. One of them is a clergyman in the Episcopal Church, and this younger son who has just died was, notwithstanding his busy professional life, the Superintendent of the Sunday school of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church for several years.

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There are people who say that chewing gum, if not an invention of the evil one, was at least invented by Mme. Grundy's dearest enemy. However that may be, there is one young woman in the Greater New York who says that it is almost a necessary part of a young woman's dressing table. "Do you know," she says, "the other day I lost a big Rhinestone out of one of my best hatpins. I found the stone, but I didn't know what to do, for I wear the pin all the time, and I was going to use it just then. If you only stop to think a minute there is nothing you can't do. I happened to think of chewing gum. I bought a piece, chewed it a little until it was soft, put it in the vacant place in my pin, like cement, set my stone into it, and it has hardened there, and I don't believe it will ever come out again."

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A man who knows fruit says that the most delicious kind that can be eaten is the King orange. It is an expensive fruit, for the tree is not prolific and it is not profitable to raise. The orange is not to be found everywhere, and it may cost anywhere from 10 to 25 cents for a single orange. "And I don't know then as it would taste as it does when I have eaten it fresh from the tree," he says, "mellow with warmth and sunbeams. Not many people seem to know it, but a tropical fruit should never be eaten cold; it spoils the flavor of an orange to chill it. Grape fruit? Certainly it should never be eaten filled with ice. It should be put in a closet and left standing two or three days, until the skin begins to loosen and shrivel, and then it is ready to eat. It must not dry, but be left long enough so that the juice will flow freely. That is the way they eat it in tropical countries, never as it is picked from the tree."

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The language purist objects to the name alligator pear, given to the fruit that few people around here know by any other name. To be absolutely accurate, it is avocado, a corruption of a Mexican name. The fruit is not only good as a fruit and salad, but baked. It is used in the countries where it grows more as a vegetable than as a fruit. The avocado around here costs about 25 cents apiece. It comes from Cuba.

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The little candied orange with which most people are familiar as it comes from the shops where Eastern preserves and sweetmeats are kept, is also to be found here in its natural condition. It is about the shape and size of a pigeon's egg, one and a half inches long and a little more than half an inch in diameter. It resembles the ordinary orange in skin and color. It is called cumquat or kumquat, which is the Cantonese pronunciation of kin keu, the native name. It is very abundant in China and Japan. It is not good for eating, though people visiting the places where it grows eat it because of the novelty. It is better preserved, and is used around here chiefly for decorations. Being little in demand, the small fruit is comparatively expensive, 25 cents a dozen.

Dainty Cake

THE Royal Baking Powder makes sweet, light, finely flavored and wholesome breads, biscuit and cake. It is of high leavening strength, and therefore goes far in work and is economical. Government and other scientific tests show that it is a perfect leavening agent, absolutely pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE MOTHER.

In the valley of the shadow she had reached
a trembling hand
To clasp one tiny blossom, the fairest in the
land;
She feared not though she journeyed where
the heavy shadows lay,
For the halo round the blossom drove the
darkness all away;
Before its dazzling splendor the shadows
had no place,
And the walk within the valley left a shining on her face.
While the radiance lit the future that her
feet might safely tread,
And an angel swung a censer filled with incense overhead.
—NELLY HART WOODWORTH in Boston Journal.

AN EDUCATED SMALL DOG.

Fond of Coffee and Chocolates, and Takes Whisky When He Is Ill.

Dandy is a very small, plump little canine, who resides up town, and who will go down into history as an animal with very human tastes. He is fond of chocolates, takes coffee every morning, and has been known to take whisky. That, however, is not intended to imply that Dandy is given to tippling or looks with pleasure upon the wine when it is red upon ordinary occasions. Perish the thought! Dandy's excellent complexion, bright eyes, and general activity and interest in the world at large would give the lie to such a thought.

Dandy is a tiny black-and-tan terrier of the variety usually known as the "toy dog." He resides, with a member of an old New York family, Miss Griffin, on Twelfth Street, when he is not traveling with his mistress, and he has never been known to take whisky but once in his five years of life. That was the only time in his existence that he was ever ill. He had taken dinner, with fresh pork as the pièce de resistance, and it did not agree with him. He gave evidence of having a very human pain in his small interior, and his mistress gave him the only thing she knew that might relieve him—a little whisky.

"He seemed to like it," said Miss Griffin, "and it really did him good. I had one dog die in the train when I was coming from San Francisco. He was twelve years old, and the doctor said the motion of the train affected his heart. I think, though, I might have saved him if I had had a little whisky."

Miss Griffin is noted for her pets. She is one of the last of her family, has always been fond of pets, and has come now to consider them better companions than human beings. She has a nice little terra-cotta colored German squirrel, chipmunks, gold fish, and turtles, as well as little Dandy, her favrite pet. For a Christmas present Dandy had a big basket, like a covered market basket, with red flannel for a mattress, which serves him at present for a bed, and later will be his traveling carriage. Dandy has been quite a traveler, but he has not covered as much territory as his mistress, who has traveled all over this part of the world and through a great part of Europe.

In 1900 she expects to go abroad again to cover the part of the Continent she has not seen yet, and Dandy, in his basket, will go along. He is a comfortable traveling companion, and no objections are ever made to his presence on trains or boat, owing, his mistress thinks, to his being such a little fellow. His greatest misfortune, and that of his mistress as well, is in being stolen and then brought back when a sufficient reward is offered.

Dandy takes his meals very much as his mistress takes hers. In the morning she has oatmeal and milk and so has Dandy, and, as she has coffee, Dandy also has a little coffee poured into his milk. For dinner at noon he has meat, and at night he takes milk again. Chocolates he takes at all times of the day, and they do not hurt him at all, his mistress says. He takes a chocolate wafer at one swallow, as he would a pill, and a big square chocolate he disposes of with a bite or two.

Miss Griffin was born on Beach Street, in New York. Her father was Charles Alexander Griffin, a lawyer, and her grandfather, George Griffin, was a prominent member of the New York bar.

THE CITY'S BENEFICIARIES

All the Poor People Who Wish Help Must First Be Visited.

MAKING THE DAILY ROUNDS

Many Interesting Things to See—All Nationalities Visited—Children to be Put Away and Maternity Cases.

The people of New York know very little of the way the money they provide for the city's needs is expended. If they could follow an examiner for the Out-Door Poor Department of the Department of Public Charities around for a few days they would be amazed at the care taken that the money for that work is expended judiciously. After Superintendent Blair of the department has passed judgment on the different cases that are presented to him, an examiner is sent out to see that the story told by the applicant is true before the desired assistance is given. A visitor who made the rounds with Mrs. Pfeiffer, examiner of dependent children, one day last week, saw many interesting things. The two things done largely by the department is "putting away" the children of indigent parents and sending physicians to maternity cases. Five women are kept almost constantly employed on the latter cases.

In making a round of visits with an Inspector for the Out-Door Poor Department one is struck by three things—the number of pet dogs there are in the city which never find their way into dog shows; the peculiar combinations of races in matrimonial affairs, and the number of stairs there are in New York tenements. One also discovers that there are still "old-fashioned" families with twelve and fifteen children.

"They say it is good for the digestion to come down stairs," says Mrs. Pfeiffer with a little laugh, "but it is not such good exercise going up. However, you have to go up to be able to come down, and every family we visit lives on the top floor."

The first call made by Mrs. Pfeiffer on this particular day was upon a pretty little girl of nineteen, whose husband, Walter Clark, twenty-one, deserted her before her baby was born, with the result that she has to find a home for the baby until she can earn money and make a home for it herself. She was a neat, nicely dressed girl, who has been a "demonstrator" and "saleslady," and now she is going out to domestic service, and just as soon as she can she is going to make a home for the baby.

"She's jest as cute," she said, speaking of the baby, "and her eyes are blue, and she's jest as bright, and she's getting jest as fat! Oh, I am going to pay everything up that has been done for me as soon as I can," she went on. "People have been very kind to me. No, I can't go home, for when I was married my father said I was no daughter of his. I know it would be all right with my mother, but my husband is a Catholic, while my father is a Jew, and though he is not what you would call very religious, he is very set about that, and he will never forgive me. It was lucky for me that I had some money when my husband left me. I had been saving to furnish some rooms, and I had $7. No, we hadn't had any quarrel. I guess he didn't want to take care of me, and he went off. Then, when I came to clear out the things when I was leaving the rooms where I had been I found he had even taken his picture away—he was that foxy!"

She will not have been in the city a year until February, so the city could not help her. One of the Hebrew charities, however, has her in charge, and she will be well cared for.

AFTER A DELINQUENT.

The next case was that of a delinquent, a man who has a child in an institution, but is not paying his share toward its support. He is an Irishman from the name, and he had given the wrong address, evidently not an unusual occurrence, and no one knew him in the house the number of which he had given. That was on the east side, and the next case was a long way up Greenwich Street. It was that of a colored woman. The first person to be seen was the "reference," and the janitor had to be visited to find the location of his tenants. He was in a rear house, reached through a long passageway, across a board platform, and in the front room of a little frame house, he was found in a cozy kitchen, pretty and comfortable—a respectable-looking black man, whose white wife was sitting in a corner sewing. The reference was across the hallway, in a clean kitchen with a well-scrubbed floor, and proved to be a colored woman wearing a ruffled print gown. A number of children were playing around the room. The reference knew Mrs. Alice Bolano very well. She is a colored woman, but her husband was a Cuban. He has been dead over two years. She has a little boy of two years and several other children. It is the little boy who is to be "put away."

Mrs. Bolano lived in "the first high-stoop house across the street." She was there on one of the upper floors, with the baby in her arms, but he had been to the institution and home again. Mrs. Bolano was a very black woman, but the little boy showed the lighter blood in his veins.

"I had to take him out," said the mother. "He had only been in a few days, and he just lay on the floor, they said, and sobbed and grieved inwardly, and wouldn't eat, and now I'll try to get something to do so I can keep him. I'm a good cook."

"That's right, you keep your baby if you can," said Mrs. Pfeiffer. "You go to Miss Mason, in the United Charities Building, and she will find a place for you out in the country, where you can take your baby. I have known some women to stay in a place six years and their babies grow up to be big and healthy." That was the end of that case, and the second one off the books.

The next case was another delinquent, a man who has children in an institution and is not paying for them. It is a difficult thing to find a man whose children have been "put away," for he has broken up his home and is boarding. In a single house that shelters as many people as a block on Fifth Avenue no one whews where he is. The janitors or housekeepers, however, know a great deal about the people in the house. In the case of this delinquent the janitor was in the basement. The rosy girl who came to the door said there was no one in the house of that name. Her family had only been in a short time, and the only thing to do was to go to Mrs. Blank, on the top floor, who had lived there since the house was built. Going to the further end of the dark cellar and up a dark flight of stairs, the main floor was reached again, and then there were four more flights to the rear back rooms of Mrs. Blank. She was a young woman with a number of children. A Christmas tree was in a corner of her little kitchen, a relic of the celebration the day before. She knew the man. He worked in the Post Office. The children knew him, too, and said he had moved to 416, the next street, where he lived with Mrs. Cohen.

Around the next street went the examiner and the visitor, and down in the basement found Mrs. Cohen, but she did not know the man from the Post Office, and there was no such person in the house. These are daily incidents in the investigators' lives.

"Well, the only thing to do," said Mrs. Pfeiffer, "is to go back and climb up to the fourth story of that house and get one of the little girls to show us the house; she has made a mistake in the number." But reaching the house there, it was to be seen, was a Cohen down stairs. It would do no harm to ask, and, sure enough, this Mrs. Cohen knew the missing man. He lived just across the street, she said.

"It's de odder door," volunteered a small boy standing outside, when the examiner knocked at the front door down stairs.

A woman who did not look to be thirty opened "de odder door" at the rear end of the long hall. There was a young girl in the steamy kitchen who looked as if she might be the sister of the older woman, and a number of children. That was where the Post Office man lived; but he was not at home, and his boarding mistress did not know whether he was paying for the children in the institution or not, but she supposed he was.

"It's very hard for him," she said. "His wife left him with six children, though the baby died. He has four of them in the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and the little one is with his sister. But she has twelve children, and the little thing gets knocked around. He wants to put that away. It's very hard. I've had fifteen children myself, though there are only five; that's my oldest girl. I don't suppose he gets more than $12.50 a week, and then he has to pay $5 board for himself; he pays for the children, and what does he have left?"

It is the orphan asylum to which the city has been paying half board for the children that has sent the notice that the man is in arrears, and he must call at the Charities Department to explain.

AN "EXTRA'S" HARD CASE.

The next is a maternity case. The young mother that is to be wishes the city to furnish a doctor for her. She is only twenty-three and her husband is an extra on one of the street car lines," she said, "and, instead of getting better, things are getting worse. He has been an extra for nearly a year, but he hasn't got to be a regular yet. They say they are putting some of the old men back. He never makes more than $8 a week and sometimes not more than $6. No, we haven't saved anything. My husband was out of work right after we were married for three months. Then we had to give up our rooms and go and live with his sister. No, I don't think any of our friends could do anything for us. They did all they could getting us into these rooms."

"Husbands don't always tell their wives just how much they do make," said Mrs. Pfeiffer sagely, "but we can ask at the office." "Extra?" queried the man at the railroad office, deprecatingly, "well, he probably would not average more than $5.50 a week. The extras don't make much."

"You don't know what hard times are yet," Mrs. Pfeiffer had said to the little wife, "wait until you have two or three children to care for."

"Well, it is hard enough to scrape along now," said the poor little woman.

"I wonder if she has any clothes for her baby," said the visitor, to whom $5.50 a week for the support of a family seemed wretchedly small, with $10 a month to pay for rent.

"Oh, yes," replied the examiner, "they always have clothes for the first baby if they don't have anything else. If she had had a dozen children she might not. Sometimes women tell me they have no clothes for their babies to show how poor they are. The most unfortunate baby I ever knew in that way was one that was brought to the office from a hospital, and the poor little thing had no clothes at all and was wrapped in the ends of the mother's shawl. The women in the office did it up in newspapers for her to take home. I thought then of having a piece of canton flannel down there to put around babies who weren't sufficiently clothed, but they wouldn't let me.

"'If you do,' they said, 'you will have every woman in town coming with a naked baby to get a strip of cloth to wrap around it.' A wealthy woman in New York used to give me a nice little sum of money to keep on hand ready for any emergency. There are cases sometimes when you have to give immediate relief."

Little Agnes, a seven-pound baby, had arrived at 11 o'clock that morning at the next house. She and her mother were alone, left to the tender mercies of the little Agnes's two smallest brothers, the oldest a little imp of three. "They do drive my head distracted wid their runnin' in and out," said the mother. Agnes is the youngest of eleven children, though there are only five living now besides the little girl, all boys. Agnes's papa is a laborer who has been out of work for the last seven weeks. He was out hunting for work when the visitors arrived. All there was to do at that house was to take the names of the father and mother, ages, &c., with notes of the case, and leave a card for the doctor which the city had sent.

"It's a nice baby," said the examiner as she was leaving. "Well, if it is, it is not because it has had much to eat. If I'm fat it's because of me good nature. It's precious little nourishment either me or the baby has had," was the reply.

There was a visit to a servant in a hotel who was one of the delinquents, and when she could not be found the work for the day was over—she got day, coming directly after the holidays, when there were not so many applications coming in.

"Aren't you ever afraid?" asked the visitor of Mrs. Pfeiffer.

"No," she answered, "and I never had any trouble but once. Then I went to see about putting away a child which had been found on the streets in the arms of a mother who had delirium tremens. I went up to some rooms where there were two or three men and some women, and one woman had drunk on the beer. I think they must have thought I was a detective or something, for they took me into the inner room on the pretense of talking to the woman on the bed, and then one of the men locked the door and stood with his back against it. I was frightened then, for I didn't know what was coming next. But I began to talk in a conciliatory tone. I told them this woman had been found sick—I didn't dare to say delirium tremens—on the street, and the best thing to do with the baby she had with her was to put it into an institution, and if they could help me to find out something about her it would be the best thing for the child. Then they began to remember, and said there was a woman down stairs who they thought knew her, and they would go down and bring her up.

"But of course I would not trouble them, I said, and they let me out. My knees trembled a little after that, but I never had any other trouble. Once, though, I was inquiring in a basement for some one, and the man whom I asked said I would have to go through the cellar and climb a ladder. 'Why, I can't see a thing, it is so dark,' I said. 'Well, take my hand,' he answered, and he led me through and up the ladder, more like a stepladder it was, and when I left I went out on the first floor. I suppose the cellar seemed darker to me than it really was, as I came in from the light.

"Tired? No, not now. I used to be at first. In the Summer it is harder. Yes, I was busy all last Summer, and when the Fourth of July came we had two or three days together, and I had to rest. I slept then all night Saturday, all day Sunday, Sunday night, and Monday and Monday night, and that night I reached out of bed for a glass of water, and went to sleep before I could put it down. Oh, I weakened again when the water splashed and put it down. I was frightened, but the doctor said I slept simply because I was utterly exhausted. That was a severe Summer."

Of all the families visited in one way and another there was hardly one that did not have one or two dogs, and at one of the poorest there was, besides the dogs, two canaries and a parrot."

DOLLY MAKING PIES.

I sit beside the window
With a book and strive to read,
Supposed to be oblivious
To things I shouldn't heed;
But though I try to fancy
I'm growing wondrous wise,
I know full well I'm watching
Sweet Dolly making pies.

Her dimple elbows showing
Beneath her rolled-up sleeves,
As in and out the flour and things
Her fairy fingers weaves,
A mesh of juicy sweetness,
To suit my taste and size,
While I watch with throbbing bosom
Sweet Dolly making pies.

Oh, talk about your maidens
Who sing, and dance, and act,
Accomplished though they may be,
I'll tell you for a fact
Not one of them can equal,
In my admiring eyes,
The girl that I'm adoring—
Sweet Dolly making pies.
—BURT ARNOLD in Detroit Journal.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR A PENNY.

Fifty Taken for as Many Cents by Two Young Women Who Have Recently Gone Into Business.

"Four pictures taken for 1 cent each." That is the bait that has been causing more people to perpetuate themselves upon paper than any bargain that has been offered in New York for a long time, and it is probable that more people had 1-cent Christmas presents this year than knew that they had.

The pictures are attractive little photographs, the genuine article, about two inches square, and mounted on pretty white cards, which leave an inch margin of white around the photograph.

There is a nice little glass showcase filled with them up on Sixth Avenue, and when the crowd of children that usually surrounds it moves away a little, it is possible to see that there is a very good class of people which believes that it is worth while to buy a photograph for a penny.

If any one is curious enough to follow a flock of schoolgirls up one flight of stairs, there will be found a long, pleasant room, running through the building, and partitioned off into three apartments by curtains. The proprietress and the Superintendent of the establishment are in charge; two young women who have gone into business for themselves within the last few weeks and have the promise of a flourishing trade.

"My sister is the proprietor and I am the business manager," says the younger of the two women. "I have been working at photography for the past ten years. I have been in the West, and there they take a great many of these pictures. A photographer proposed to me to go into the business with him in Philadelphia, but I didn't care to go into partnership, so my sister and I opened here."

"We have been doing splendidly," said the proprietor, continuing the story, as the business manager was called away to take pictures. "My sister does the operating and we have a man to assist us. We have been kept as busy as could be. Before the holidays the rooms were crowded with people, and Sundays—we keep open Sundays—we don't have an idle minute.

"It is surprising, too, the good class of people who come here for pictures. We thought when we opened that we should have wealthy ladies come here, and it is surprising the number of men who want penny pictures.

"It is a very good thing for schoolgirls; for 50 cents they can have pictures to exchange with all their classmates. We have girls come down here from large boarding schools. Some of the people ask us to send the pictures, but we can't undertake to do that, for that would necessitate keeping books, and we do everything as simply as possible.

"People pay for their pictures as soon as they have been taken, and we give them a receipt for their money. This they present when they come for the pictures. We have a rubber stamp and cheap little white pads upon which we stamp the form, and I fill it in with the number, date, amount of money received, and number of pictures ordered. Once in a while I send some pictures up to a boarding school, and then I have to remember the faces.

"We couldn't do this business, of course, unless we made a great many pictures. There must be an order for fifty to get them at the rate of a cent apiece. Fifteen are sold for 25 cents. We take two heads together in a picture, fifteen for 25 cents. It is very interesting to see the different people who come in, but I didn't have time to do any Christmas shopping this year."

The front room of the studio is used for taking the photographs, the light coming in through the front windows. There is no skylight. The side-light is accentuated by a white screen, between which and the windows the subject sits in a high chair, without a head rest, and responds to the usual "Now, look pleasant, please," with exactly the same grace as at a higher-priced photographer's.

During the few minutes that a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES was in the studio last Friday there was a variety of people who came in to be photographed or to see the result of a sitting on a former occasion. Five bright-looking, well-dressed girls, from twelve to fourteen years old, were the first to arrive, and each one sat for fifteen pictures at 25 cents. While they were prinking and posing the "procession" came in. The "procession" was a trio of girls, which had been attracting as much attention on Sixth Avenue as a regiment of soldiers and a brass band. They had a military air about them. The girls were all of a height, thirteen or fourteen years old each, and their regimentals consisted of blue capes of a bright shade, something like the royal blue that has been worn in gowns this year, and ornamented with brass buttons. Two of the girls wore little military caps, with more brass buttons, and the third a rather large hat, the shade of the cape which gave her a uniformed appearance. If the three appear together frequently on the streets they will rival the "two little girls in blue" or the "heavenly twins," some of the names given to two rather conspicuous young women bicyclists of Brooklyn, in the interest they create. They had had their photographs taken some time before in their regimentals.

"Oh, aren't they lovely!" exclaimed the first little "soldier," as she received her pictures. The second was equally pleased with hers, but the third had to sit again because she had stared too fixedly at the first sitting.

Another little "soldier" came in then. This was a little boy "soldier," who also had a cape to his uniform, but of a more genuinely military color and less conspicuous. He was not the less proud of it, and insisted upon being photographed with it buttoned closely about him. But the accompanying mamma had opinions of her own about that. She compromised by unbuttoning the cape and throwing it back so that the red lining showed in true military fashion.

A little "buttons" who did not look big enough to be out without a nurse, but who was a gentlemanly, self-reliant little man in a brass-buttoned Eton jacket and long trousers, came for his pictures, but they were not ready and he will call again. Then the reporter succumbed to the temptation of fifteen bargain pictures for 25 cents and the name of one more victim to the bait of a photograph for a penny was set down.

If desired, the sitter can have half the pictures of a smaller size with gummed backs ready to paste into a watch case, and all for the same price.

BESS AND ME.

My papa, he's jes' awful rich,
He made it all hisself,
By 'venting something great, and which
Just brought him lots of welf.
He's got free billion—least, I guess
It's that, it may be more,
But it's a pile, and me and Bess
Jes' own a whole toy store.

He's bought us ev'ry fing I know
'At 'muses boys and girls,
From steam engines 'at toot and blow,
To dolls with truly curls;
And, oh, so many other fings—
I really can't keep track
Of all the toys my papa brings,
There's such a heapin' stack.

He sold the dear old house where we
(That's Bess and me) was born,
'Cause papa—he's the boss, you see—
Looked down on it with scorn.
And then he bought a great big place,
A manshun, what he calls,
And put in ev'ry corner space
A lot of naked dolls.

We've got a playroom, Bess and me,
All to ourselves—and say,
Would you believe it, papa makes
Us stay there most all day.
We dassent go down stairs at all,
'Cept with our governess,
And she's so cross, and, oh, so tall,
We hate her, me and Bess.

She's not a bit like mamma was,
But mamma went away,
And now it seems 'at all we does
Is wrong, why, I can't say.
'Cause Bess and me, we've always tried
To be so awful good,
For just before our mamma died
We promised her we would.

Our papa is so different now,
We love him same's before,
But Bess and me we feel somehow
He don't love us no more;
'Cause he don't take us on his knees
And kiss and hug us, too,
Or tell us tales about the seas,
Same as he uster do.

He never lets me climb his back,
Nor rolls upon the floor,
Nor puts his head in a big sack,
Nor hides behind the door.
He never plays he was a bear,
And make a nawful noise
Like what he did when she was here—
He only gives as toys.

I hate 'em all, those nasty toys,
It was a heap more fun
When I ran barefoot with the boys
And had a home-made gun,
When mamma heard us say our prayers
And papa he would creep
So softly up the old back stairs
And kiss us 'fore we'd sleep.

I wish our welf would all take wings,
This house, these toys, and yes
That funny graff 'at plays and sings
And blongs to sister Bess,
I'd trade 'em all for mamma's smile
Or for one little kiss—
To play with papa for a while,
I'd give 'em all for this.

I don't like nuffin' any more,
'Cept pa and little Bess,
I'd like to cry, I feel so sore,
But for that governess.
Think I'd let her see me cry?
I'd like to kick her there!
I wish that Bess and me could die
And be in mamma's care.
—P. A. CONNOLLY, in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Household Economic Cooking Classes.

Mrs. W. G. Shailer, President of the Household Economic Association, requests that any one interested in the cooking classes in charge of the society will inquire of the Secretary of the Domestic Science Committee, Dr. Margaret E. Sullivan, 122 East Twenty-fourth Street, or the Registrar, Miss M. K. Dodge, Industrial Building, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street.

BIRDS SEEN IN GREENLAND.

A Member of the Peary Expeditions Tells of Curious Feathered Bipeds.

At a meeting of the Linnaean Society held Tuesday evening in the library of the American Museum of Natural History a paper was read by J. D. Figgins, entitled "Notes on Birds Observed in Greenland with the Peary Expeditions of 1896-7." Mr. Figgins, who is an assistant taxidermist in the museum, accompanied Lieut. Peary on his expeditions, and made exhaustive notes upon the bird life observed.

He began his paper by explaining that the majority of the birds of Greenland were waterfowl. Aside from the gyrfalcon and the raven, he collected but three varieties of land birds—the snow bunting and two closely allied species. Many of the water birds were very bold, and would approach within gunshot, if some bright object was waved in the air. Numbers flew about the ship, seemingly inspired with curiosity.

Large quantities of these creatures are eaten by the Eskimos, and countless bones are scattered about the villages. Some of the gulls take their young to the water as soon as they leave the egg. Numbers of these youngsters were seen, apparently at perfect ease while a heavy sea was running.

Mr. Figgins described the puffin, which sheds its bill at regular intervals, having a different bill for every season of the year.

THE HEAVENS IN JANUARY

First Place in Popular Interest This Month Held by the Sun.

VENUS NOW AN EARLY RISER

She Will Attain Her Greatest Brilliancy for the Year on Thursday—Disk of Mars Disappointing.

The year that opens to-day contains the usual promise of variety and interest that one generally has to look forward to in matters astronomical, and before its close we shall be treated to some very striking celestial pictures that cannot fail to be very impressive. We are told to expect five eclipses, three of the sun and two of the moon, only one of which, however, will be visible to us hereabouts, and that a partial eclipse of the moon in the middle of December. There are some very close and picturesque conjunctions promised, as well as a general shifting of position of the planets, that always tend to increase our interest in these brilliant heavenly wanderers.

Among the orbs of the firmament the sun holds the first place in popular interest in January. This body, it is true, always should be of more concern to us than any other of the objects which we see in the sky during the day or night, for without it the earth would be uninhabitable by any form of life with which we are acquainted. There are special reasons, however, why the sun is of interest at this moment. None of the more conspicuous planets is visible in the evening just now, and at this season of the year the sun is swinging in its apparent course around the earth, and beginning its six months' march in a northerly direction.

North of the equator the days are always near their shortest limit, and the nights near their longest, about the beginning of each year. In the vicinity of the latitude of St. Louis the duration of the daylight hours is about 9 hours and 30 minutes on Dec. 21 of each year, when theoretically the daylight period is at its minimum. On Jan. 1 the day is 9 hours 36 minutes, and on the last day of the month 10 hours 17 minutes. From Dec. 21 to June 21 the days north of the equatorial line are lengthening and the nights shortening. On the other side of the line the opposite conditions prevail.

A SPLENDID PANORAMA.

The sun is now about 3,000,000 miles nearer to the earth than it will be in the closing days of June, but as its rays strike the part of the globe on which we live obliquely its nearness merely mitigates the frigidity of the Winter for us, as its remoteness in Summer lessens the torridity of that season. Below the equator, where Summer occurs when we have Winter, and vice versa, this change in the distance of the sun from the earth makes the Summer hotter and the Winter cooler than they would be otherwise.

The absence of the more conspicuous planets in the early hours of the evening during January is more than compensated for by the number and brilliancy of the leading luminaries of the sidereal heavens which are visible. Through the first eight or ten weeks of every year, whether the prominent planets be visible or not, a more varied and splendid panorama than is unfolded on the celestial canvas at any other time passes before the eyes of mortals.

High above the horizon in the southeast to-night just after s

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Robert Browning.

Died at Venice, 10 P. M., Dec. 12, 1889.

The lamp is out! The house of clay
Stands dark and tenantless to-day!
"To him and us, is't loss or gain?" you say.

See! Yonder flashed a meteor bow!
An instant only, and, beyond the flow
Of sallow lagoon, we saw the ocean glow.

An instant only! Then the night
Seemed darker than before the light
That broke our blindness with its arrow flight.

The darker?—Yes! But have we learned
In vain, for what our spirit yearned
—The wider world, whereon that meteor burned?

A world outside our little woe
Kept wholesome by the ebb and flow
Of mighty tides!—Gain surely, this to know?

So stand we at the outer gate
Whence beamed a beacon light of late,
But how untenanted, dark, desolate.

Yes! House all darkness, but the road
Of life where shone that kind abode,
The brighter for the Pisgah sight bestowed!

For Meteor, Master—both made plain,
Around a life of seeming bane,
God's reconciling ocean.—This our gain

And his?—Yet greater, for away
From night, he sees in deathless day
His faith fulfilled—Love, Power, come full in play!

FREDERIC BRETON in The Academy.

Spencers as Thick as Blackberries.

From Wit and Wisdom.

A half-yearly meeting of the Directors who manage the Northampton Private Asylum had just broken up, and Lord Spencer, a member of that body, desiring to reach Althorp Park somewhat more quickly than customarily, determined to return home by a route which intersects the grounds of the asylum, and which is rarely used save as a Summer parade for the unfortunate lunatics. Arrived at the gate which separates the asylum from the outer world, Lord Spencer, much to his annoyance and disgust, found it securely locked. A keeper, however, happening to come in sight just at that moment, Lord Spencer lost no time in explaining to him the nature of his wishes.

The man surlily replied that his orders were to the effect that no one should pass through that gate except due notice were given to him to the contrary by the authorities, and that, being a married man with a wife and a large family, he failed to understand what special advantage was to be gained by transgressing the rules, and thus placing his situation in jeopardy. Observing that the fellow was growing obdurate, Lord Spencer thought it best to reveal his name and rank, imagining that a knowledge of the same would recall the man to his senses. Nothing of the sort happened, however.

The stolid features of the keeper simply relaxed into a broad grin, and as he turned to depart he gently explained that Lord Spencers in that particular locality were as plentiful as blackberries in the Autumn time. Explanations and expostulations were useless, the discomfited Earl being forced to return the way he had come.

America Not Looked For.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Nobody wanted to discover America. They wanted to reach India by sea, to reach Cathay, or China, and Cipango; a fabulous island of fabulous wealth, whose image seems to have been formed, partly from Plato's legend of the Island Atlantis, partly, perhaps, from rumors of Japan brought over land, from mouth to mouth, by Oriental traders, who had never been further than China, and, since the adventure of Marco Polo, never so far. Mr. Fiske's admirable book, "The Discovery of America," and the old maps which he reproduces in it, show that Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci both died without a suspicion that they had discovered America. They, and others after them for years, practically omitted the extent of the Pacific from their conception of the globe, even as they contracted the extent of Asia eastward. Where they did, as matter of fact, find America, they expected to find China, and, in the South Sea, the great island, Cipango. They are always searching for Cipango, the court of the Great Khan, or the Land of Ophir.

Black Images of the Madonna.

From Notes and Queries.

The natural explanation of the circumstance of black images of the Madonna is that certain woods become darker with age, the smoke from the votive lamps occasionally helping the process. In several cases, as at Prigny, the images have been blackened by the fumes from conflagrations. It is possible that some of the oldest are imported figures of Isis. The question as to whether the Virgin herself was brunette or blonde opens a wide field of discussion, but the balance of argument perhaps lies against the statement that the text "I am black, (afflicted?) but comely," was a reference to the Virgin, and in favor of the idea that these images are intended to be worshipped in spite of their swarthiness and not on account of it. Their very color, however, attracts pilgrims.

A Reminiscence of Marie Antoinette.

From "Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes."

Old Jean (who was a child then) had no idea who she (the Queen of France) was, as she was always spoken of as Veuve Capet, and her daughter as Citoyenne Marie. * * * On entering her room he looked up and saw a pale, cold, stern-looking woman with snow-white hair, standing bolt upright, facing the three men and boy as they came in. Some childish instinct made the boy reverently bend his head to her, and if he had dared he would have doffed his cap and bent his knee. Constantly he carried the pitcher to her, and one day, when his uncle was more drunk than usual, he slipped three primroses, which he had in his hot little hand, into hers. The Queen took them, hid them in her dress, and burst into tears. The child was frightened at her hysterical sobs. Loud and fierce was the roar of laughter from the ribald guards on hearing Veuve Capet cry. She had not shed a tear since her boy had been taken from her, but the flowers had opened the floodgates.

On a Hot Sabbath.

From The Homiletic Review.

This story is told of a prominent preacher: On a hot Sabbath as he was preaching he took from his pocket what he thought was his handkerchief, shook it out, and wiped his face, intently talking all the time. To his surprise, a broad smile was on every face in his audience, when he discovered that what he had put in his pocket for a handkerchief that morning was a pair of his little child's drawers, the legs of which were quite visible as he wiped the perspiration from his face.

The Compass Plants.

In Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

Among the plants of the temperate zone the so-called compass plants are examples of similar adaptations. The compass plants include, among others, the wild lettuce (Lactuca scariola) and resin weed (Silphium laciniatum.) These plants place the leaves in a vertical position, with the tips pointing north and south in such manner that the direct rays of the morning and evening sun only may strike the surfaces at right angles, while the edges are presented to the fierce rays at noonday. That this arrangement is an adaptation against the intense light is evident when it is seen that specimens growing in shaded locations or in diffuse light place the leaves in the typical horizontal position. To meet the functional conditions, both sides of the compass leaves are almost equally provided with palisade cells for food formation and stomata for transpiration. The estimation of the light striking a compass leaf shows that it receives approximately the same amount of light as a horizontal leaf during the course of a day, but the two maxima of intensity, morning and evening, are much below that of the noon of horizontal leaves.

Walking Sticks.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The sixteenth century is that in which the walking stick became not merely a useful implement, but an article of fashion, dignity, and luxury. For ages before doubtless the stick used for walking was at a certain age common among all nations, but in the majority of cases only on account of the necessity implied in the riddle of the sphinx as to the animal that in the afternoon walked on three legs. With the Tudor days the stately walking staff becomes the accompaniment of rank and of the sword. It is a symbol of authority as well. Thenceforward we find it growing in fashion. In the seventeenth century it is gold-headed and made of rare woods. It is a sign of leadership. Thus, to take one of its latest and unworthiest instances, that remarkable old patriot, Simon Lord Lovat, ere laying his crafty gray head on the block with "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" on his pliable lips, delivers his staff, as symbol of authority over the clan, to his nearest of kin.

For a long period there was little variety among Englishmen in the material used for the majority of walking sticks. The "oaken towel," as it was pleasantly termed when an enemy was to be "rubbed down," shared popularity with the crabtree cudgel, which, among rural folk especially, was much valued, and classic from the conflict in "Hudibras," when

"With many a stiff thwack, many a bang,
Hard crabtree on old iron rang."

Classic, too, is that stout oaken stick which sturdy Dr. Johnson, who, like Knox, "never feared the face of living man," provided himself with when he went to the pit of the little theatre in the Haymarket in full view of Foote, who had announced his intention of "taking him off" on the stage—an intention which, in view of the stick, he did not carry into effect.

Corsica and the Vendetta.

From The Westminster Review.

Persons who derive their ideas of Corsica as it is to-day from Prosper Merimée's novel "Colomba," will be doomed to some disappointment. Manners and customs have changed a great deal in the island since the date, shortly after the battle of Waterloo, when the gallant British officer and his daughter visited Colomba in her ancestral castle at Pietranera. The vendetta, which is the theme of that thrilling story, has greatly diminished. During the carnival we fancied that we had come upon a real instance of this picturesque barbarism. One workman killed another in a café, and then, in the expressive Corsican phrase, "took to the maquis," or brushwood, which covers a large portion of the island, and has, from time immemorial, been the refuge of outlaws and bandits. This legend subsisted for some days, and excited a new interest in life in Corsica, and quite a large demand for copies of "Colomba." But a conversation which I had with the juge d'instruction who had investigated the case, proved that it was, after all, as he expressed it, a crime vulgaire, and not, as we had hoped, a crime corse.

We afterward had the satisfaction of seeing the malefactor led in chains between two mounted policemen on his way into Ajaccio, whereas the traditional bandit would have been fed and supplied with powder and shot by the country people, who would have rather gone to the stake than betrayed his hiding place to the authorities. Here and there vendetta may still linger in the island, but it has now become a means of attracting the tourist, who is invited to buy bloodthirsty looking knives and daggers, bearing such choice inscriptions as: Vendetta Corsa; morte al nemico, ("death to the enemy");) or, even still more gruesome: Va diritto al cuore del nemico, ("Go straight to the heart of the enemy.") These choice weapons form, together with gourds engraved with portraits of Napoleon, or the negro's head, which is the Corsican crest, the staple industry of Ajaccio.

Waiting.

With rosy flushing ear, and cheeks that wear
The soft auroral hues that garment her,
She waits; nor doth one slender gold beam stir,
Of all the floating sunshine of her hair,
One sigh's waft vex the tense and listening air,
One bosom's heave the tender hope aver
That parts the lips where late her arch smiles were,
Where they will break anon. Hark! On the stair,
She hears, e'en now she hears—thrice-tranced thereby—
The whisper of light feet that come anear,
And nearer; and the spirit of a sigh
Hovers, the while her hope becomes a fear,
And yet fulfillment lingers—nigh, so, nigh—
Nor may she breathe till all her bliss is here!

—F. WHITMORE in the January Atlantic.

Old Sumptuary Laws.

From The Cornhill.

The sumptuary laws that were passed in the Middle Ages are quite foreign to the spirit and temper of the nineteenth century. They aimed at keeping each within his proper sphere by fixing limits to the expenditure of citizens upon apparel and other personal concerns. A complete schedule of the clothing that should be worn in every class of society was prescribed in the act of the third year of Edward IV. (1464.) Apparently an excess in attire sprang up that had not been provided for in this act, for another one followed in the ensuing year, prohibiting the wearing of shoes with long, peaked toes. The pictures of the people of the Elizabethan age depict what many would consider an artistic taste in apparel, but which was looked upon at the time as an excess, and called for a proclamation (1580) against broad ruffs, long cloaks and swords, and long spikes on the bosses of shields.

The Professional Burglar.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The professional burglars belong to a special class, stereotyped and exclusive, forming a community of their own. These men take a peculiar pride in their "profession," and a certain amount of union exists between its members. If a burglar is in trouble, his friends will pay for the defense, though they are not above betraying each other occasionally if circumstances require it. The receiver of stolen goods works hand in hand with these men, and without them the profits of the robberies would be small. It is difficult to state as to how far the love of excitement and adventure instigates the burglar to crime; but that it plays an important part, of this there can be no doubt. To creep along house tops in the dark, to mount ladders and lay wire traps for the upsetting of inmates should they run out to give an alarm, to screw up the doors of dressing rooms and tamper with domestics, all these pursuits doubtless have their fascination to the criminal mind.

The Flag of Stars.

Oh, not alone the eager South—
Alone the steadfast North—
Saw with wet eyes beneath Spring skies
Our flag of stars go forth!
Oh not alone the elder East,
Nor the young-hearted West,
Smiled high with pride where side by side
The Nation's children pressed!

But North and South and East and West,
The mountain and the plain,
The prairie and the desert,
Yielded their flower again.
East and West and South and North,
The flower of the land,
Hearing the mother's call went forth
To stand at her right hand.

We be many hands in labor,
But one arm for the right;
One blood to shed, one heart till dead,
One good sword for the fight;
We be many-togued and minded,
But one mind and one tongue
When once wide-sent through a continent
The Nation's word has rung!

Then Northern tongues sing "Dixie"
Beneath the ancient flag;
And the Southerner dies to rebaptize
His own the "Yankee rag"!
Brothers!—to keep for freedom's sake
The flag of stars unfurled
Beneath the stars of heaven—to make
The starlight of the world!

—GRACE ELLERY CHANNING in The Youth's Companion.

Taxes on Hearths and Windows.

From The Cornhill.

Among the most curious of the taxes which have from time to time been imposed are those upon chimneys and upon windows. The former tax was first enforced in 1662, and was at the rate of 2 shillings upon every hearth or chimney. This was an obnoxious tax, and William III. immediately on his accession to the throne obtained some popularity by sending a message to Parliament desiring that the imposition should be taken off, (March 1, 1689,) and his Majesty's faithful Commons complied with their sovereign's request. The window tax, of which our fathers and grandfathers still talk, was not repealed until 1851.

Why England Is Great.

David Starr Jordan in The New World.

The political greatness of England has never lain in her navies nor the force of her arms. It has lain in her struggle for individual freedom. Not Marlborough nor Grenville nor Wellington is its exponent. Let us say rather, Pym and Hampden, Maine and Blackstone, Herbert Spencer and John Bright. The real problems of England have always been at home. The pomp of imperialism, the display of naval power, the commercial control of India and China, all these are as "the bread and circuses" by which the Roman Emperors kept the mob from their thrones. They kept the people busy and put off the day of final reckoning. "Gild the dome of the Invalides," was Napoleon's cynical command, when he learned that the people of Paris were becoming desperate. The people of England seek for a higher justice, a worthier freedom, and so the ruling Ministry crowns the good Queen as Empress of India.

Sensible Physical Exercises.

From The Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

I have always been much impressed with the facility with which the graduate of West Point or of Annapolis does a variety of things in physical exercises—exercises some of which are perhaps not always characterized by the name of athletics, although useful not only in physical development, but as adjuncts through life. The man who can ride, and who can swim, and who can dance, and who can fence, and who can do other things such as are taught at West Point and Annapolis, has distinct accomplishments, the attainment of which has not only benefited him during the period of attainment, but the possession of which will continue to benefit him so long as he shall have the use of his physical powers.

I have long thought that the graduate of Harvard ought to possess physical accomplishments equivalent to, even if not identical with, those of his brothers at West Point and at Annapolis; and I am inclined to think that, unless he is a cripple, or otherwise infirm physically, it is the duty of the university to see that he does possess such before it gives him his degree.

Fashions and Furs.

From The Cornhill.

Fashion has much to do with the position in public favor held by different furs in different years. But there are at least five which must always hold their own on their merits, and, like diamonds, pearls, and gold, are never out of fashion. These are those of the sable, the seal, the beaver, (for men's fur coats,) the sea otter, and the silver fox; and next after these are a list of at least twelve, "with power to add to their number," which, though subject to the fluctuations of fashion, are among the most beautiful of natural ornaments, and additions alike to comfort and to costume.

The fluctuations in fashion are by no means merely capricious so far as they affect furs. Different materials or tints need different furs to trim them. If, for instance, colored velvets are to be worn in mantles and capes, then chinchilla is perhaps the most charming fur. If heavy silks and black satin and beads are in fashion, nothing suits these so well as sealskin and sable. One year almost all young ladies took to wearing jackets of smooth warm-brown cloth. Mink was exactly the fur to suit this. If pearly gray cloth or powder blue were fashionable, a demand for Canadian lynx or blue fox would probably be created. But an interesting point in connection with any change of fashion is that there is always some fur which seems "exactly the thing" to suit it.

A Fortunate Reply.

From Harper's Round Table.

The Duke of Ossuna, who during his long career as Viceroy of Naples was distinguished as much for his sound good sense in small matters as in those larger questions of statesmanship which made him one of the foremost men of Europe, once paid a visit to the Cape galley at Barcelona. As he passed in and out among the crew of slaves he questioned several of them regarding their offenses for which they were so laboriously paying the penalties. Each had plenty of excuses. One said he had been sent there from spite; another asserted that the Judge who sentenced him had been bribed; still another declared that his being there was all a mistake, and that he was suffering for the crime of which his brother was guilty.

At last the Duke came to a stout little black fellow of whom he asked:

"And what are you here for, my man?"

"My lord," replied the slave, "I cannot deny that I am justly put in here, for I wanted money, and so took a purse, near Tarragona, to keep me from starving."

Upon hearing this the Duke gave him two or three blows across the shoulders with his stick, saying, as he did so:

"You rogue, what are you doing among so many honest, innocent men? Get you out of their company!"

The thief, who was so surprised that he scarcely comprehended what was going on, was then set at liberty, while the rest were left to labor at the oar.

In Extremis.

From The Cornhill.

Late one night he was called out to minister to an old man—a worker upon the adjacent railway—who was supposed to be dying. The summons was brought by another old man, the elder brother of the stricken one. While he was bustling about, making preparations for departure, the clergyman forgot momentarily the social status of his visitor, and asked: "Is he in extremis?" The old man was not going to be beaten. "Aye, he's right in, your Reverence." After a pause, he added, as a clincher, "Clean in, poor chap! Right up to the neck, Sir."

How Sound Is Carried.

From The Contemporary Review.

From a high ridge in Berkshire there is occasionally to be heard the sound of the firing of guns at Aldershot, thirty miles to the eastward. These guns are chiefly noticed in the Summer time, when there is very rarely an east wind to help the sound. Occasionally the reports are mistaken for distant thunder, and thus cause alarm at a time when hay harvest is in progress. There is, however, a saying in the district that the "guns are worse than thunder," and this because they forecast, not a passing or local storm, but rather the approach of generally unsettled weather. It is easy to prove that it is a continuity of an uniform moisture-laden air stretching across that part of the country that is the cause of the phenomenon. The testimony of seamen and other trained observers goes to show that homogeneous moist air or mist is the readiest vehicle of sound; that dry air seldom or never conveys sound so readily, while an atmosphere of varying density renders all sound capricious.

From a sheltered, quiet lawn the Aldershot guns had not been noticed all through the late Summer until far on in one afternoon in the middle of August, when their sound rolled out with great distinctness, the weather, to all appearance, remaining unchanged and the barometer standing firm and high. In the night, however, thunder was heard for some two hours, the first time for many weeks, and in the morning the guns were heard again more distinctly than before. In this case sound had been the clearest, and indeed the only telltale of a humid layer of the atmosphere brooding over the country side.

The Emperor of Austria.

From The Spectator.

He has no heir of his loins, for his only son, a man of striking promise, died in 1889, as is believed, by his own hand. He has no wife, for his Empress, in early life one of the most beautiful of women, after wandering for years over Europe in a restless effort to shake off the melancholy produced by her son's death, was murdered on Sept. 10 by an assassin of Anarchist opinions. The Emperor, therefore, broods in melancholy retirement, listening always, one can imagine, to the sounds of another great storm now rolling up against the fortunes of his race.

The ultimate danger of the house of Hapsburg, and perhaps the ultimate secret of its strength, the hatred of race which its subjects bear to one another, has broken out afresh, and we have yet to see whether the Emperor can again quiet the rapidly rising waves. If his life is to be thoroughly consistent, he should on some great day be once more beaten to the ground, possibly by a revolt of his German subjects, should then achieve some impossible success, possibly the throne of Constantinople, and thenceforward should glide on to the grave, a mighty monarch of whom history will say that his failures and his successes remain equally inexplicable. To him, alone among all the sovereigns we can recall, the strange destiny has been given that he should never succeed, yet never suffer from failure, that ashes should always be presented to his lips, and that they should nourish him better than bread.

Humors of Speech.

From The Cornhill.

"Coom out o' that," shouted an irate but zealous church Warden in a rural district to some urchins who were playing marbles against the church door. "I'll let passon know how ye dessicate the holy place." This word forms a common stumbling block. A grocer once informed us that people from quite the respectable classes not infrequently asked him for desecrated soup.

A Coming Dilemma.

Old ninety-eight is nearly past,
And ninety-nine is coming fast;
And soon our poets will be found
All writhing madly on the ground;
For ninety-nine, like ninety-eight,
A twelvemonth hence must meet its fate;
And then our poets will be caught
At finding rhymes for "naughty-naught."
Not that the rhymes are very rare—
They can be found 'most anywhere.
But how can one refer with pride,
In lofty rhythm and dignified,
In periods full of sentiment
Of nobler sort, from Heaven sent,
When in the end slap-bang they're brought
Against a term like "naughty-naught"?
And after "naughty-naught" is done,
Good lack! then comes the "naughty-one!"

—Harper's Magazine.

Omdurman and Pumping Lead.

From The Spectator.

The fire of our soldiers in the recent frontier war in India had been very good, and all the officers who had been at Omdurman agreed that our long-range rifle fire there had been exceptionally accurate. "If I were to describe the effect," said Lord Wolseley, "of the volley firing, I would say that from the moment the enemy's line, an immense line virtually and literally pumped dead upon came within the zone of fire of 2,000 yards, up to the time when they ceased to advance, because they were knocked down and killed by the hundreds and thousands—our line virtually and literally pumped lead into them. The fire was so heavy that no one could live under it." That is quite true; disciplined volleys are a tremendous weapon both of offense and defense; but individual marksmanship is also of great importance, as doubtless Lord Wolseley would be the first to admit. Nothing so much depresses an enemy awaiting an attack in partial shelter as the knowledge that the instant a man exposes himself he will get a bullet crashing through his brain.

The Spanish Money Question.

From The Contemporary Review.

Spanish finances are truly in an almost hopeless state. For the past three years the deficits have been enormous, and have been covered solely by extraordinary sources of revenue, such as the Morocco war indemnity, the increased exemption tax paid by Spanish youths to free themselves from military service, payments of arrears from Cuba and Peru, &c.

In future the only extraordinary feature of Spanish budgets will be the expenses; extraordinary sources of income there are none, and even some of the ordinary sources are becoming exhausted and dry. From 1892 to 1897 the expenses have gone on augmenting till they reached the respectable figure of 881,000,000 pesetas for the present financial year, whereas the income of the State reached its maximum in 1893-94 with 745,000,000. The close of the war means the sealing up of a large number of sources of revenue and the increase of the expenditure on the foreign debt. Again, 8,000 Generals and officers will have to be permanently provided for, to say nothing of the troops of Cuba and the Philippines who are on their way home. Spanish officials in the colonies must likewise be cared for; the regulation of the debt owing to the Bank of Spain will absorb over 800,000,000 pesetas, and the payment of arrears in Cuba probably half that sum.

Leaving, therefore, the debts of Cuba and the Philippines altogether out of the question, the permanent financial burdens which the ruined kingdom will have to bear amount to 1,000,000,000 pesetas! On the other hand, the revenue, when the colonies and all that their possession implied were still Spanish, oscillated between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000, so that as a result of these changes alone the deficit would amount to between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 pesetas. But the State revenue cannot possibly yield 700,000,000 or 800,000,000 now; it is doubtful whether, after every expedient, honest and shady, has been resorted to, it can even reach 650,000,000; and, on the other hand, the sum upon which interest will have to be paid, including the Cuban, Philippine, and the current war loans, can hardly be less than 2,500,000,000 pesetas all told. Now, the annual service of such a debt, augmented by the depreciation of the pesets caused by the abuse of the bank-note printing press, even though we liberally allow for the reduction that must follow the official declaration of bankruptcy, will considerably exceed the annual expenses of administration.

A Ruined Cottage in the Highlands.

["Exsilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant."]

The beam says to the rafter, We are crazy and old:
The hearth says to the chimney, We are blackened and cold:
The door says to the window, We shut not out the rain:
And the whole place is accursed, it reeks of wrong and pain.

Yet the burn flows on the mountain, still limpid and fleet:
And the wind sings in the fir tree, with song still as sweet:
And the grouse crows on the hilltop, the first to greet the day:
And the deer strays in the forest, with its young one at play.

But where now is the tartan, with the clansman of old,
Who stalked once in Lochaver, with step free and bold?
He is lord now of a prairie, he cannot count his sheep:
But his heart is still Lochaver's; he returns there in sleep.

Then his foot brushes the heather, where it purples the moor,
With the light heart of the hunter, in the chase as of yore;
With the proud step of his fathers, as he roams o'er hill and glen;
O fair mother of heroes, who shall match thee for men?

They have wrung wealth in Iowa, with the steam horse and plow:
They have crushed gold in Alaska with the sweat of their brow:
But the true wealth of a people is the home with its loves and tears,
Where the dead lie, and the heart lives, by the tombs of a thousand years.

Then roll, waters of Yukon, your reefs rich in gold!
Grow white, greenest of prairies with fleeces untold!
But his heart is still Lochaver's, in the cot with the "but and ben";
They have deer still in Lochaver, but—where are the men?

They were torn up from the shieling, that cradled their birth:
They were chased forth into exile, as strangers on earth:
Oh, how shall they sing the old songs they learnt when the heart was young,
When the minstrel spirit is broken, and the harp is all unstrung?

There are snow peaks in the Far West, sierras that cut the sky;
Like the white clouds of the Summer that dazzle the eagle's eye:
But it's Oh! for the hills of Scotland, for the mist, and glow, and gloom,
And the far cry of the curlew, and the heather in bloom!

—A. G. B. in The Spectator.

Egyptian Moralities.

From The Westminster Review.

Here are some extracts from the advice that Ani, an Egyptian scribe, gave his son in the thirteenth century before Christ:

"If a man cometh to thee for counsel, let this drive thee to books for information."

"Consider what hath been; set before thee a correct rule of life as an example to follow. The messenger of death will come to thee as to all others to carry thee away; yea, he standeth ready."

"Take heed with all diligence that thou woundest no man with thy words."

"The man who, having received much, giveth little, is as one who committeth an injury."

"Whosoever speaketh evil receiveth no good."

"When thou hast arrived at years of maturity and art married and hast a house, forget never the pains which thou hast cost thy mother, nor the care which she hath bestowed upon thee. Never give her cause to complain of thee, lest she lift up her hands to God in heaven, and He listen to her complaint."

"Be watchful to keep silence."

The Manchus.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Manchus, as a body, really do not care two straws about Confucius, though it is part of their policy to make a great fuss, just as Napoleon found it paid best to humor the Popes. Of course, I am speaking of the genuine typical Manchus, who are fast dying out and becoming pettifogged prigs of Chinamen, but without a Chinaman's suppleness and brains. The true Manchu has an honest contempt for "writing fellows"; he has long since forgotten his own language, and now speaks a rough, energetic, bastard Chinese, called Pekingese, with a good, honest, country burr. It bears much the same relation to "literary Chinese" that Hindustani does to Sanskrit; or, better still, that the Viennese dialect does to German. The Emperor of China on formal occasions, descanting on funerals, Confucius, filial piety, and so on, is like Mr. E. J. Dilon's French President descanting on "right, civilization, and justice."

The real human Manchu Emperor making broad jokes in the coarse Peking brogue, cracking melonseeds, and puffing at his water pipe withal, may be compared with his Majesty the Emperor Franz-Joseph, with a feather in his billycock, and a pot of Pilsener beer before him; smoking a long, coarse Italian Avana da quindici with a straw run through it, and exchanging repartees with his private cronies in piquant Viennese. The Manchus like sport, good living, and fresh air; they neither care nor profess to care one little bit about the Chinese Empire, except in so far as it is a big elastic sponge out of which can be squeezed, at suitable intervals, a rich nutriment. The one exception is, or was, the Emperor, who during the first four reigns took a keen pleasure, as well as a pride, in running the vast machine as economically and as uprightly as possible, and even now there is a considerable quantity of good, manly leaven in Manchu mankind, just as there is in any other mankind, and it is this minority of good men which keeps things going, not to speak of the leaven of good in the Chinese or Confucian element, which combines with the excellence on the Manchu side, even as in the United States the understratum of solid worth in party life keeps things sufficiently afloat in the Serbonian bogs of Populism and Tammany Hall.

Our Beloved Mr. Pickwick.

Andrew Lang in The Fortnightly Review.

If Mr. Pickwick is not a gentleman, (of course, not in the heraldic sense,) who is? Who was ever more courteous and considerate and (despite Mrs. Bardell and the lady in yellow curl papers) more blameless in his relations with women? Who more gayly put himself in peril to rescue virtue in distress? Who was more fiery on the pont of honor, even if his attitude of self-defense was unscientific? In whom do we mark a hand more open, a heart more tender or more eager to forgive? Indeed, Mr. Pickwick seems "scarce other than my own ideal knight," though "a knight sin amor," like the good Earl Marischal. His foibles are amiable; his scutcheon is white as the pennon of Brian Tunstal. He did not shun the bowl; nor did Socrates, who, to be sure, like Dr. Johnson, had the stronger head. These excesses of the Pickwickians are to be taken in a Pickwickian sense; they are as symbolical as Maeterlinck, and infinitely more entertaining.

As to the method or plot, Pickwick has none, and needs none. It is not a novel, but something far better; it is Pickwick, the breviary of kindly men. "Delightful book!" as Thackeray cries when Dugald Dalgetty's name comes into his mind. "To think of it is to want to jump up and take it down from the shelf." It opens to us a world literally crowded with human beings, of whom the least important even are permanent creations, friends whom we do not forget.

Mr. Astor's Ideas.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in The Atlantic.

Although Mr. Astor had led a life mainly devoted to business interests, he found great pleasure in the society of literary men. Dr. Cogswell made his home with us for some years after the closing of his famous school, but finally went to reside with Mr. Astor, attracted partly by the latter's promise to endow a public library in the City of New York. This was accomplished after some delay, and the doctor was for many years director of the Astor Library. He used to relate some humorous anecdotes of excursions which he made with Mr. Astor. In the course of one of these the two gentlemen took supper together at a hotel recently opened. Mr. Astor remarked, "This man will never succeed."

"Why not?" inquired the other.

"Don't you see," replied the financier, "what large lumps of sugar he puts in the sugar bowl?"

Once, as they were walking slowly to a pilot boat which the old gentleman had chartered for a trip down the harbor, Dr. Cogswell said, "Mr. Astor, I have just been calculating that this boat costs you 25 cents a minute." Mr. Astor at once hastened his pace, reluctant to waste so much money.

Arabi.

From The Academy.

Arabi, the Egyptian, has been, from his Cingalese retirement, an extremely interested observer of recent events in the Soudan. But he has aged a good deal of late, to judge by photographs sent over to his English friends, and he has finally abandoned any hope he ever had of taking a prominent part in the government of his native land. The little pamphlet on "Arabi and His Household," by the way, was written in 1882 by Lady Gregory, wife of the able Governor of Ceylon, and not by Lady Welby-Gregory, whose husband has just been laid to rest in Lincolnshire.

Arabi's favorite daughter is called Bushra, (good tidings,) a name which places her birth on the very day when "the three Colonels" (of whom her father was one) were released from prison in the period of Ministerial jealousies preceding the "rebellion" that led to the bombardment of Alexandria. London might be even more electrified than it was on Wednesday morning if rival Ministers—and especially rival ex-Ministers—had the authority to thrust each other into prison.

Cutting His Stick.

From Notes and Queries.

To cut his stick, in the sense of going away in a hurry, has long been a common expression, though it is not heard by any means so frequently as it was forty and fifty years ago. "Hey's cut his stick" equals run away. "Now then; cut yer stick!" equals be off. In playing cricket when I was a boy, the record of runs for each player was notched on a long stick, and runs were only known as "notches" in those days. I have seen the records of bigger matches also recorded on sticks by means of notches, say, forty-five years ago.

Crafts and Trades. Thirteenth Century

From Notes and Queries.

The manufacture of leather seems to have been important, showing that leather jerkins and breeches were commonly worn. We have 19 skynners, 40 barkars, 6 saddelers, 3 cordeweners, 167 souters, (shoemakers,) and 8 glovers. The surname feuster is a trade name denoting a maker of pack saddles.

The commonest trades are taylour and smyth, since one lived in almost every village. The taylours number 407, of whom 140 are called by the Latin name of cissor. In addition to 261 smyths, several are specialized. There are two arusmyths, three lokesmyths, three goldsmyths, five flerours, (shoeing smiths,) and six marshalls, (farriers.)

The wryght wrought both in wood and metal. The number catalogued is 188, of whom 81 are called by the Latin name faber, (French favre;) one of the few cases in which the Latin translation of a trade name has become a common surname. The wryghts' trade, like that of the smyths, was specialized. The arkwryght made the great arks or chests in which the clothes or meal were stored, and we find a ploughwryght, a wheelwryght, two shippewryghts, eleven cartwryghts, and two glasenwryghts, (glaziers,) who were probably concerned with the windows of churches. Glass windows in houses were rare, as is still the case in Sicily or Egypt.

The bakesters are few, (fifteen,) suggesting that families baked their own bread. There are twenty-six butchers, (Fleshewer, Bocher, or Carnifex,) whence Labouchère, while the surname potter shows that this trade was in existence. The fysshers (forty-three) were opulent, being taxed twelve times as much as laborers.

Extracts from French Papers.

From the Petit Journal.

"They (the English) paralyzed the Sultan by means of the Armenian troubles which they got up, and by means of the war with Greece, which was likewise their handiwork. In France, where we were on the lookout for English tricks, they actually originated the whole Dreyfus affair, as well as many of its side issues. * * * In Abyssinia they first cajoled Menelik, and were now egging on Ras Mangascia to march against him. In Uganda, these English hypocrites have gone the length of provoking massacres of their own missionaries in order to acquire thereby the right of annihilating the whole aboriginal race, and making themselves masters of Matabeleland. And these are but a few of the horrors perpetrated by these civilising shopkeepers."

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The closing week of the year on the New York Stock Exchange has in many ways had notable features. More conspicuous than anything else was the aggressive effort of bear speculators to break quotations. Their plans failed dismally, but through no lack of resolute endeavor. A host of fables intended to be depressing were invented and scattered broadcast, but the market was so thoroughly well grounded that every attack fell short of accomplishing the ill-effects intended. In fact, every assault seemed to be the signal for not a repulse merely, but for the market's broadening out and the gaining of strength by it.

It was not in a few stocks that business concentrated. Rarely have transactions been so widely distributed. Practically every recognized stock on the Exchange was more or less active, and those which in the recent movement have been conspicuous were dealt in in record-breaking volume.

One fact made especially plain during the week was that the leaders of the market at its start toward improvement are still upon the bull side, still confident that conditions warrant the holding of securities, and the expectation of continuing appreciation in market value.

Bear raiders tried to construe as menacing the announcement that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan had sailed for Europe. This, they insisted, was an indication that Mr. Morgan and leaders of his importance had sold out and no longer deemed it of consequence to watch or help the market. But professional insistence on this theory fell flat. Instead of construing Mr. Morgan's departure as significant of aught that was discouraging, there is general agreement that the visit abroad of that financier at just this juncture cannot fail to prove a factor of mighty importance in extending foreign confidence in the American financial situation; and it is recalled that though a year ago, when Mr. Morgan went abroad, bears on the Stock Exchange knocked down prices somewhat, proclaiming the same views as now, the sequel of that visit was an awakening of British interests in American investments beyond anything accomplished in years hitherto. And the quick and forceful result of the announcement of Mr. Morgan's present foreign visit was a hardening in the prices of every security with which his name is associated.

Few accomplishments can be of more consequence to the American security market just at this time than the re-establishment of interests here by foreign investors. Despite all the advances which have recently taken place in our market values, there have been no important manifestations of new European activity in American stocks and bonds. Indications begin to appear, however, of a disposition abroad to change from the recent attitude, which virtually was one of antagonism. Enthusiasts have been insisting that no European distrust of us continues, but it has not been difficult to find hesitation in almost every European quarter. To have the situation change in this regard must exert quick and important influence; and thus the trip of Mr. Morgan abroad assumes a consequence surpassing most other recent international business events—and this is not an exclamation coming from ardent admirers of Mr. Morgan merely, but reflects the view of calm calculators.

Of news events during the week nothing of extraordinary importance has been disclosed, though practically every business report has had encouragement in it. Only in two or three quarters does business hesitancy continue. Generally confidence is showing, with a disposition to progress and extend. Old enterprises are expanding, new enterprises are receiving support beyond any recent precedent—all this reflecting the same spirit of business faith which has been animating Wall Street into what is already a record unapproached in past security market history.

Especially in the iron and steel trades is progress conspicuous. Never hitherto have there been such conditions as now are controlling there. Wall Street shows appreciation of this fact by giving to the leading iron and steel securities prominence and strength. The shares of the new iron and steel trust—Federal Steel—have developed at the end of the year into actual leadership of the whole market, and it became notable over and over again recently that when the market as a whole was under pressure and seemingly inclined to react, betterment was almost uniformly re-established through Federal Steel's forging buoyantly forward. It now seems probable that in the early future this consequence of the iron and steel shares will become even more consequential as a general market factor; and the millionaire financiers who are identified with the growing concentration of control of the iron and steel industries of the country are conservative enough to warrant that public confidence which creates in Wall Street a following that is resolute, a following that stands and stays, a following influential in those senses which are best.

Ease in the money market continued at the close of the year in the face of some extraordinary efforts to cause a squeeze. Speculators on the short side have believed that if current funds could be much tightened it would be easy to shake out a considerable volume of long stocks and bring about a sharp setback; and operators on the bull side of the market have not been without appreciation of the fact that if loans were of a sudden to advance sharply there would in all likelihood be an upsetting of a good many active accounts—especially such as include some doubtfully managed industrials of inflated price which, as soon as banks begin critically to scrutinize collateral, are sure to feel selling pressure. But no fact was brought out more plainly in the closing days of the year in Wall Street than that they who are really controlling in the financial world feel sure that the current abundance and cheapness of money will continue. It is not through trifling consideration that the head of Wall Street's greatest trust company says: "Money will after the first week of January be plentier than ever, and 2 per cent. is likely to be a normal call loan rate."

If this estimate can be trusted—and the maker of it is a cautious veteran of vast experience—the chief of bear bogies disappears.

SATURDAY.

Many Wall Street offices, probably a majority, were open and doing business yesterday, though the Stock Exchange was closed. Chicago's Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange were open and the wheat market was fairly active and strong.

So enthusiastically keyed up in spirit are Wall Street traders that it is difficult for them to find pleasure in a holiday just now, and grain tickers were watched in many brokers' offices with almost as much interest yesterday as is the security tape when the Stock Exchange is open.

Reports are current in Wall Street that some of the most important leaders on the bull side of the stock market have arranged to go into wheat, and to some extent the recent rise in grain is credited to such Wall Street operators. It is the theory of those who insist that the Wall Street contingent is to take up wheat that a marked advance in farm commodities would add another bull factor to the stock market, and that this argument of Western prosperity would count even beyond what was the rule a year ago. Advancing values for National staples make and maintain a confident sentiment, so the popular theory has it, and thus of consequence quite outside of any immediate influence upon the market value of wheat and corn is the report that certain Wall Street magnates are to join in buying and advancing cereals.

***

The weekly statement of the Clearing House showed a decrease of $438,075 in surplus reserve. Loans increased more than $6,000,000 and deposits more than $8,000,000. The banks gained nearly $1,600,000 in cash holdings.

THE YEAR'S CHANGES.

How great has been the progress in the stock markets during the past year and how wonderful has been the appreciation in security values during the twelve months is well illustrated by the following table of the year's net changes in stock prices, those stocks only being included that have changed 1 per cent. and more. The tendency of the market is shown by the fact that, while 22 stocks declined, 184 advanced.

***

Stocks Advanced.

American Coal	5	Knickerbocker Ice	2¾
Am. Cotton Oil	12¾	Knickerbock. Ice pf.	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	13½	Laclede Gas	8½
Am. District Tel.	10½	Laclede Gas pf.	8½
Am. Express	28½	L. E. & Western	4½
Am. Malting	9	L. E. & West. pf.	4
Am. Malting pf.	34½	Lake Shore	30½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	5¾	Long Island	15½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	17½	Louis. & Nash.	8¾
Am. Steel & Wire	11½	Maryland Coal	9
Am. Steel & W. pf.	37	Met. Street Ry.	6½
Am. Tel. & Cable	7½	Michigan Central	18
Am. Tobacco	64½	Mich. Pen. Car	4½
Am. Tobacco pf.	16	Minn. & St. Louis	11½
Ann Arbor	1½	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	4½
Ann Arbor pf.	5	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	18¾
At., Top. & S. F.	5¾	Mo. Pacific	11½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	21½	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1¾
B. & O., all in, pd.	85½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	1¾
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	20½	Mobile & Ohio	3
B. & O. pf., w. i.	7½	Morris & Essex	5
B. & O. Southw. pf.	8	National Biscuit	21¾
Bay State Gas	4	Nat. Biscuit pf.	10⅝
Brooklyn Rap. T.	39¾	National Lead	10¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	19	Nat. Lead pf.	8½
Brunswick City	4½	N. J. Central	1½
Buff., Roch. & P.	2¾	N. Y. Air Brake	90
Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	6¼	N. Y. Central	17¼
Canada Southern	3¾	N. Y., N. H. & H.	15¾
Canadian Pacific	1¾	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1½
Capital Traction	8	N.Y.,C.& St.L.1s. pf.	1
Central Pacific	32½	N. Y., Lack. & W.	8
Ches. & Ohio	2¾	N. Y., Ont. & W.	3¾
Chi. & Alton	5¾	Norf. & Western	3½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	25⅝	Norf. & Western pf.	16⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	6½	North American	2⅝
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	10½	Northern Pacific	22⅞
Chi. Gt. Western	1¼	Northern Pacific pf.	18¼
Chi. Gt. W., pf. A.	16½	Ontario Mining	3
Chi. Gt. W., pf. B.	6⅝	Ore. R. R. & N.	16½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	12⅝	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	4
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	26¼	Ore. Short Line	23⅜
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	23½	Pacific Coast	11¾
Chi. & Northwest.	21¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3½
Chi. & Northw. pf.	25½	Pacific Mail	15⅜
Chi., R. I. & P.	34¼	Pennsylvania R. R.	7⅞
Chi. Term. Trans.	4	People's Gas, Chi.	13½
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	13½	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	9½	P., C., C. & St. L.	24¾
C., C., C. & St.L. pf.	16	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	18¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	7	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	4
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	23	Pitts. & West. pf.	4½
Col. South. 1st pf., when issued	5¼	Pullman Car	35¼
Col. South. 2d pf., when issued	4	Quicksilver	1
Col. Midland	2⅝	Quicksilver pf.	8
Col. Midland pf.	6⅞	Reading 1st pf.	2½
Col. H. C. & Iron.	2¾	Rens. & Saratoga	2½
Consol. Coal	9	R., W. & Ogden	6
Consol. Ice	13¾	Rio Grande West.	1
Consol. Ice pf.	3	Rio G. W. pf.	5½
Consol. Gas	17	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Del., Lack. & West.	2	St. L. & San Fran.	1¾
Denver & Rio G.	8⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	11½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	24½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	7¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	9¾	St. L. Southwest.	5½
Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	17	St. L. Southwest. pf.	8
Detroit Gas	9¾	St. P. & Duluth	17
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	2¾	St. P. & Dul. pf.	14¼
Eq. Et. Ill. of N. Y.	85	St. P., Minn. & Man.	53½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	12½	St. P. & Omaha	16
Erie 1st pf.	1½	St. P. & Omaha pf.	18½
Evans. & T. H.	18¼	Southern Pacific	13½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	31	Southern Ry.	1¾
Federal Steel	21	Southern Ry. pf.	10¾
Federal Steel pf.	13⅞	Standard Distilling	1¾
Flint & P. M.	5¾	Standard Distil. pf.	6¼
Flint & P. M. pf.	2½	Stand. Rope & Twine	4¾
Ft. W. & Den. City	5½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	10½
Ft. W. & Rio G.	1	Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	5
General Electric	13⅜	Texas Pacific	8¼
Glucose Sugar	2½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	6⅜
Glucose Sugar pf.	1	Third Avenue	9
Gt. Northern pf.	51⅜	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf.	3
H. B. Claflin	4¾	Twin City Rap. Tr.	20
Hawaiian Sugar	23¾	Union Pacific	22⅝
Homestake Mining	6	Union Pacific pf.	11⅞
Illinois Central	11⅜	U. S. Express	13½
Internat. Paper	12⅜	U. S. Leather pf.	9½
Internat. Paper pf.	3¼	U. S. Rubber	27⅞
Iowa Central	1¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	47
Iowa Central pf.	7¼	Wabash pf.	4⅜
Kanawha & Mich.	2	Wells-Fargo Exp.	12
		Western Union Tel.	2

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	14½	Manhattan	14
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	2½	Nat. Linseed Oil	8¼
Brooklyn Elevated	1½	Nat. Lin. Oil, t. r.	2½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	4	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	7½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1⅜	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	17½
Col., H.V. & Tol. pf.	3	New Central Coal	1
Del. & Hudson	4½	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	5
Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	4	St. J. & G. Island	2
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	4½
Keokuk & W.	4	U. P., Den. & Gulf.	4⅜
Manhattan Beach	2	West Chi. Street	7⅛

PROSPEROUS YEARS AHEAD.

President Edwin Langdon of the Central National Bank is an enthusiastic believer in future good times, seeing nothing in the existing situation to warrant any feeling other than that of strong confidence in prosperity's having come to stay. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Langdon said yesterday:

"The business situation throughout the country continues to show signs of improvement. Indications of this are to be met with on all sides. The same story is heard from visitors to this city who represent Western interests, which in a statistical way we learn from authorities whose importance and weight cannot be for a moment questioned. It is a matter of National comment that the West has reached a stage of prosperity which will secure it for years to come. Western farmers are now clear; their mortgages no longer press upon them. But the movement has come eastward, too. According to numerous expressions of opinion from those having large interests, there is a volume of business being done in the Eastern and Middle States which puts all past seasons of activity in the shade.

"In the immediate vicinity, encouraging reports are the general rule. Transactions in staples show an enlarged consumption, as well as a better purchasing power. Mill products are in excellent demand, while in producing quarters there is an extra activity to correspond with the more extensive consumption. This result has come to us in no hurried or unnatural manner; it has been of slow growth, and, in all likelihood, it will continue for a long time yet. There is no apparent reason why the causes of this betterment should not remain with us for even years.

"Coincident with the prevailing healthy business sentiment is observable a greater willingness in mercantile quarters to undertake new responsibilities. Our manufacturers, too, fully awake to current developments throughout the land, resulting from the strong position of the farming population, and in the expectation of a widespread improvement to follow that strong position, do not hesitate to operate at full capacity their various establishments. There is no fear of a profitable market for all the manufactured articles that are being produced, while many are sold ahead.

"Money is likely to continue plentiful. Little apprehension of a stringency need be anywhere felt. There is enough of surplus funds in our financial houses to satisfy the exactions of an unprecedented demand without producing anything in the way of stringency. I believe that the natural requirements of the country's business will be added to, in view of the growing prosperity and large increase of National wealth, but I do not think a material hardening of rates would take place in that event.

"I am personally convinced that we are going to have not only a prosperous year, but that we will have a number of years of profitable business. I cannot see anything for years ahead to disturb the existing growth of good trade now going on and making important extensions—if I may look so far ahead as to find an element of obstruction in the elections of 1900. Should the appeal to the people which will then be made be met in the same way that every recent one has, then all perils may be regarded as past, and I think there can be no doubt whatever as to the continuance of prosperity—uninterrupted prosperity—for many years.

"Our security markets are making great records. American values ascend with rapidity. But there is, in my judgment, a tendency to float too many industrial corporations at the present time. A word of warning on that score may not be out of place. Those who are attracted by the doings of the industrials should act with every carefulness. Investigation is but the proper course where hundreds of millions of dollars have been put in industrial properties in the space of one short year.

"The millions of foreign money coming into the United States will stay here to strengthen our business enterprises beyond all records. They will be followed by millions more. It is extremely unlikely that demand for our goods will slacken. Everything, in fact, promises us long-continued prosperity."

SOUTHERN STOCKS IN FAVOR.

During the past week or two it has become evident that some of Wall Street's strongest interests are turning their attention to Southern railroad and industrial properties the stocks of which are traded in on the New York Stock Exchange. Recent developments in the South and the improvement in industries with which Southern progress is closely identified has brought into new favor those concerns of that section with which Wall Street is acquainted.

Although during the past few months much has been heard of the depression of the Southern cotton industry, it is a fact that exports of cotton from the United States this year have been larger than ever before. This means much to the South. Furthermore, the wonderful improvement in the iron trade of the country must mean new activity for that part of the South wherein the production of iron is a staple industry.

Not only has Wall Street itself been giving new attention to the Southern properties, but Europe has been looking with new favor upon them. Many Southern stocks are in the international list, being listed in London—Illinois Central, Norfolk and Western, Louisville and Nashville, the Southern Railways, Chesapeake and Ohio, Baltimore and Ohio, and others. Of all these stocks London has recently been a good buyer, and among strong European financial interests there appears to be more confidence in the future of the American South than ever before.

Men who know the South and who know its resources point out that as yet that section of the country has shared less in the general improvement than any other district. Yet in the past two years there has been much Southern progress. Railroads there that were far from being able to pay dividends only a short time ago are now giving returns to their stockholders. Industrial concerns there that only a short time ago were steadily losing money are now conducting their businesses at handsome profits.

Many of the Southern railroad properties have already made substantial advances in market value. The Baltimore and Ohio issues, Louisville and Nashville, and Norfolk and Western have all along been conspicuous in this upward market movement. Illinois Central has also shown improvement. And in the Southern Railways and Chesapeake and Ohio has been notable activity that is looked upon by shrewd Wall Street observers as foreshadowing coming market developments.

The lower-priced Southern shares seem to be now more popular in Wall Street than they have been for years. Tennessee Coal and Iron, always conspicuous in a bull market, has recently been quite active, while Brunswick Land stock, which once sold up in the forties, has of late been evidencing new life. As to Tennessee Coal, Wall Street believes that there is to be a merger, or at least a profitable alliance, between that company and the Federal Steel. Consequently there has been general buying of the stock.

Regarding Brunswick Land much favorable talk is to be heard in the Street. It is understood that a group of capitalists have recently been buying Brunswick stock, as well as Brunswick properties, probably knowing in advance of plans for the improvement of the city through Southern Railway extensions and improvement. In Wall Street Mr. Francis D. Carley is looked upon as the active representative of this syndicate. Regarding Brunswick stock, Mr. Carley, himself a Southern man, says:

"I know of no cheap stock that can compare in relative merit with Brunswick. The stock is selling below $15 per share. The company has no debts and no bonds, and has plenty of valuable property. I do not see why the stock should not double in market value."

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Dec. 30, total transactions included 3,320,552 shares of stock, $20,583,500 bonds, with $446,500 Government and $73,500 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Dec. 31 '97.	Dec. 30, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$1,116,085	$3,320,552	*$2,204,467
Banks	.....	15	*15
Mining	2,600	3,200	*600

*Increase.

BONDS.

	Dec. 31, '97.	Dec. 30, '98.	Changes.
R. R. & M.	$8,494,700	$20,583,500	*$12,088,800
State	55,600	73,500	*18,500
Government	168,500	446,600	*278,100

*Increase.

***

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	H. B. Claflin	3⅜
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1	Int. Paper	2⅝
Am. Malting	1⅝	Int. Paper pf.	3½
Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Kanawha & Mich.	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	7	Long Island	6½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¾
Am. Tobacco	1½	Nat. Lead	1
Ann Arbor pf.	1¾	N. J. Central	4
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	14¾
B'lyn Rapid Transit	3½	N. Y. Central	1½
Brunswick City	1½	N. Y., O. & W.	1½
Can. Pacific	1¼	Norfolk & West.	1¼
Central Pacific	1½	Norfolk & W. pf.	2⅝
C., B. & Q.	2¼	Nor. Pacific	1¾
Chi. & East. Ill.	3½	N. Pacific pf.	1½
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	1½	Pacific Coast	2½
C., Rock I. & P.	2¼	Pacific Mail	1¼
C., R. I. & P.	3⅜	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
C. Term. Trans. pf.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
C. South. 1st pf., w. i.	1	Pullman Car	8¼
Consol. Ice	1	Quicksilver pf.	2
Consol. Ice pf.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	6¾
Del. & Hudson	3	Reading 2d pf.	5⅝
Del., L. & W.	7¼	Rio G. West. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.	8¾	St. P. & Duluth	5
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2	St. P. & D. pf.	1½
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	St. P. M. & M.	2
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. P. & Omaha	2½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Southern Pacific	1¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1¼	Southern pf.	1½
Federal Steel	4⅜	T. Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Fed. Steel pf.	1½	Third Av	3
General Electric	1½	U. S. Express	8
Gt. Northern pf.	4½		

Stocks Declined.

Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Hawaiian Sugar	1		
Nat. Biscuit pf.	1	Pitts. & West. pf.	2¾
		St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Mobile & Ohio 1st, Mont. 5s	1
B'klyn Un. Gas 5s	1½	Nat. Starch 1st	1¾
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore 3½s	1¼
Chi., B. & Q., conv. 5s	2¼	N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. 3½s	1¾
Col. Fuel 1st 5s	1½	Omaha & St. L. 1st	1
De. Bardeleben Coal 6s	1	Peo. & Eastern 1st	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s	2½	Peo. & East. Inc.	1¼
Fulton Elevated 1st	5½	Reading gen. 4s	2½
Gal., H. & S. A., Mex. Pac. 5s	1¾	St. P. & Duluth 2d 5s	1½
Iowa Central 1st	1	San A. & A. P. 4s	3½
K. C., P. & G. 1st	2½	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st	1⅜
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	5½	Standard R. & T. 6s	1¾
Lake E. & West. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. 6s	3
Lehigh & W. B. con. 7s	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. 6s	1¾
Long Island gen. 4s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	1½
Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	2½	Union Pacific 4s	1½

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1¼	Ore. Sh. Line, inc. B	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	3¾	Rich. & Dan. 6s	1
Ft. W. & Rio G. 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1½

EXPECTING A SHAKE-UP.

Wall Street has closed its year in altogether exceptional fashion, and bullish sentiment, instead of showing signs of abatement, is stronger than recently it has been.

DIVIDENDS.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York.—New York, Dec. 22, 1898.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, 1899, inclusive.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 21, 1898.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 3, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank
of the City of New York. December 21st, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. S. AFGAR, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 28, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank.
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons due January 1st, 1899, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, 4½% LOAN.—Interest due January 1st proximo on this Company will be paid at THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Transfer books close December 20th, 1898.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.
45 WALL ST., N. Y., Dec. 31, 1898.
Coupons of the SOUTHWESTERN COAL & IMPROVEMENT CO. maturing Jan. 1, 1899, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after Jan. 3.
C. C. HEDGE, Vice Pres. and Treas.

Interest on Mobile City Bonds.
The January, 1899, coupons of Mobile City Bonds, issue of 1831, will be paid on and after January first, 1899, in New York by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.
Z. M. PINGE, Trustee, etc.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 17, 1898.
The coupons due Jan. 1st, 1899, on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y.
JAS. BOWRON, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HANOVER BANK BUILDING,
No. 11 Pine Street, New York,
January 1st, 1899.
A co-partnership, of this date, has been formed by the undersigned to transact business as Brokers and Dealers in Railway Bonds and other investment securities, under the firm name of
FLAGG & WORCESTER
with offices at the above address.
The firm of Reed & Flagg having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Reed, their business is succeeded to by Flagg & Worcester.
WILLIAM H. FLAGG,
WILFRED J. WORCESTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM, Special.

Mr. L. S. Frankenheimer, dealing to retire from active business, withdraws this day from our firm.
Dated N. Y., January 1st, 1899.
ASIEL & CO.

Mr. Siegfried S. Prince and Mr. William Erdmann have this day been admitted as partners in our firm.
Dated N. Y., January 1st, 1899.
ASIEL & CO.

206 Broadway, New York, Dec. 31st, 1898.
The firm of HENRY HILDBURGH & CO. was dissolved on December 31st, 1898, by the retirement of Mr. Henry Hildburgh.
HENRY HILDBURGH,
ISIDOR KAHN.
206 Broadway, New York, Dec. 31st, 1898.
Mr. ISIDOR KAHN begs to announce that he will continue insurance brokerage at above location in his own name, and bespeaks for himself a continuance of favors and courtesies.
ISIDOR KAHN.

New York, December 31st, 1898.
The partnership existing under the firm name of MORTON, BLISS & CO. expires this day by limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name:
LEVI P. MORTON,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
R. J. CROSS,
W. MORTON GRINNELL,
W. REDMOND CROSS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Referring to above notice of dissolution, the undersigned beg to announce that they have formed a copartnership under the firm name of E. Naumburg & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the business of bankers and brokers (commercial paper a specialty) at the offices heretofore occupied by the above firm, No. 2 Wall Street, (United Bank Building,) New York City.
New York, January 1st, 1899.
ELKAN NAUMBURG,
WALTER W. NAUMBURG,
GEORGE W. NAUMBURG.

New York, December 31st, 1898.
The copartnership heretofore existing in the firm name of J. H. LANE & CO. expires by limitation on the 31st inst.
The undersigned will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business, under the firm name of J. H. LANE & CO., from this date, at 110 Worth Street, New York; 110 Summer Street, Boston; 917 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, and at Medina Temple, Chicago.
J. HENRY LANE,
JAMES W. LANE,
F. COIT JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.
The

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company

The holders of securities of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN TERMINAL COMPANY, CINCINNATI AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, and MARIETTA RAILWAY COMPANY:

As already announced, the undersigned have undertaken to act as Managers to carry out the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, which affects the above-named securities.

The Syndicate will purchase for cash at their face value the coupons and claims for interest on Registered Bonds maturing January 1, 1899, from holders who deposit their bonds under the Plan.

Participation under the Plan of Reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities with the Depositary on or before the twentieth day of January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Depositary under the Plan, is now prepared to receive deposits of securities, either at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 41 Lothbury, London, England.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned, or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company or its London Agency above stated.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1898.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York.

Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London.

Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York,
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To the Security Holders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company:

Referring to the above Plan, your Board is of the opinion that the same is just and equitable to the Company's security holders, and, therefore urgently recommends its prompt acceptance.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

E. R. BACON, President,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
EDGAR T. WELLES,
JOHN H. DAVIS,
New York,
FRANCIS PAVY,
London,
Committee of Board.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,

46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus..... $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough, Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl, Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert, James J. Hill, D. Aymar Sands, Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling, Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall, Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb, James Stillman, James A. Blair, Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns, M. C. D. Borden, Edw. D. Randolph, Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.

Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.

CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

ENNIS & STOPPANI,

34 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale.

STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON,

for cash or on margin.
Write or call for DAILY MARKET LETTER giving INFORMATION OF ESPECIAL VALUE. FREE upon application; also monthly table showing prices of Stocks, Cotton, and Produce. Telephone "865 Broad."
Branch Office: 1300 Broadway, Cor. 34th

PREPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES

The Middlesex Banking Company, of Middletown, Conn.,

Will pay with interest to date of payment, upon presentation at its Banking House,

DEBENTURES,

Series 69, due December 1, 1898.
Series 70, " January 1, 1899.
Series 72, " January 1, 1899.
Series 24, " January 1, 1899.
Series 71, " February 1, 1899.
Series 73, " February 1, 1899.
Series 26, " February 1, 1899.

REDEMPTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Gold Bonds of the SPRING VALLEY COAL CO.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a Deed of Trust made by The Spring Valley Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1889, nineteen (19) bonds were this day drawn in compliance with Article 10 of the said Deed of Trust, being Nos. 1, 11, 42, 44, 99, 71, 138, 139, 275, 300, 301, 374, 376, 386, 388, 408, 459, 469, 543. These bonds will be paid at 102½ ex coupon due Jan. 1st, 1899, on presentation at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 2d, 1899. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1899.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 Wall Street, New York City.
December 28, 1898.

$100,000 6% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

to be issued on or before Feb'y 1, 1899, by the

STATE OF MONTANA.

Bids (not under 115) received January 3, 1899, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Particulars upon application to
RUFUS S. GREEN,
(American Surety Building,)
100 BROADWAY, FLOOR 11, ROOM 15.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879. Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1899, at the rate of 106 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,232.90 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1899, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
Dec. 31st, 1898. By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

"The Greatest Money-making Thing in the World."

You can buy stock now at $5 per share about to have an immense rise. Prominent men in banking, railway, and political circles predict it will eventually sell above its par value of $100 a share. For full information address
AMERICAN STONE PILE CO.,
66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

ADVANCES SECURED

ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN USE AND IN STORAGE, SALARIES, &c.
D. De ANDERSON, 177-179 BROADWAY.

MONEY TO LEND ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Manhattan Real Estate, at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. Principals only. Call on MACLAY & LAWYER, 44 Pine St.

BUY FEDERAL STEEL STOCKS. READ THE WALL STREET DAILY INVESTOR.

FINANCIAL.

$4,000,000
Terminal and Improvement Mortgage 4% Bonds OF THE New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company,

Due May 1, 1923. Interest payable May & Nov. Authorized and Outstanding, $5,000,000 Coupon Bonds.
Denomination, $1,000.

FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.

Principal and interest guaranteed by endorsement on each bond by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

Application will be made to list these bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company owns 214 miles of double-track railroad in the State of New York, extending from Binghamton into Buffalo. It was leased in 1882 for duration of charter to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for a rental equivalent to all fixed charges and dividends of 5 per cent. per annum upon $10,000,000 capital stock.

These bonds are secured by mortgage upon the terminals of the Company in the City of Buffalo, upon the main line from Binghamton to Buffalo, "and upon the rolling stock, lands, property, rights, and franchises pertaining to said main line, * * * now owned or hereafter acquired," subject only to $17,000,000 prior lien bonds.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company guarantees the prompt payment of the principal and interest of these bonds by endorsement, as follows:

"The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, lessee of the property covered by the mortgage given to secure the payment of the within bond, having requested the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company to make said mortgage and to issue this bond, doth hereby, for value received, guarantee its payment, both principal and interest, and agree that the mortgage given to secure its payment shall have a priority of lien upon the mortgaged property over its liens and claims thereon as such lessee."

The New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway of itself earns a large surplus over all charges and dividends on its stock, and is a valuable and paying part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system. These bonds were issued by the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway, and sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to reimburse them for advances made for construction, and additions and improvements to the terminal property at Buffalo.

The terminals at Buffalo are estimated to be worth at least $8,000,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western operates a trunk line between Hoboken, New Jersey, and Buffalo, with branches to the coal region—901 miles altogether. Since 1882 the company has paid dividends varying from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. upon its capital stock of $26,200,000.

We offer the above bonds at 108 and accrued interest. Subscription books will be opened at our office at 10 A. M. Tuesday, January 3d, and close at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, the same date, the right being reserved to reject any bid or allot smaller amounts than applied for.

The Bonds will be deliverable and payable Thursday, January 5th.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,
41 Wall Street, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

RAILWAY BUILDING IN 1898.

Advance proofs of The Railway Age present a careful computation of new railway mileage in the United States during 1898, the total passing 3,000 miles.

During the first six months of the year 1,182 miles of new road were built, and in the next three months 1,000 more miles were added, leaving but a little over 800 miles to be completed during October, November, and December to bring the total up to 3,000 miles.

The following table shows the track laid in the several States during the year:

States.	Miles.	States.	Miles.
Alabama	154	Montana	89
Alaska	20	Nebraska	60
Arkansas	157.51	New Jersey	2
Arizona	99.40	New Mexico	162.88
California	118.55	New York	63.85
Colorado	96.85	North Carolina	121.60
Connecticut	6.75	North Dakota	77.50
Delaware	2	Ohio	91
Florida	50.80	Oklahoma Terry.	147
Georgia	111.75	Oregon	58
Idaho	21.18	Pennsylvania	105.42
Illinois	12.96	South Carolina	76
Indiana	32	South Dakota	11
Indian Territory	58.20	Tennessee	3
Iowa	48.65	Texas	182.98
Kentucky	15.40	Utah	89.40
Louisiana	158.35	Vermont	2
Maine	124.10	Virginia	50
Maryland	15.30	Washington	14.20
Michigan	97.30	West Virginia	38.50
Minnesota	260.01	Wisconsin	48.50
Mississippi	40.50	Wyoming	7
Missouri	119.66		

	Miles.
Total in 45 States and Territories	3,018.38
Canada	427.28
Mexico	442.62

The new mileage of the present year is greater than that of any previous year since 1892, when 4,192 miles were built, and is 1,138 miles in excess of the new road added in 1897, when 1,880 miles were constructed. The following table shows the construction of the last eleven years:

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1887	12,983	1893	2,635
1888	7,106	1894	1,949
1889	5,230	1895	1,803
1890	5,670	1896	1,848
1891	4,351	1897	1,880
1892	4,192	1898	3,018

There are but five States in the Union that have built no new road during the year—namely, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Kansas, and Nevada, although it is probable that the latter two may be represented when the final returns are in. Three States—Delaware, New Jersey, and Vermont—have built but 2 miles each, while Nebraska has added less than 1 mile on a terminal line at Omaha. Thirteen States have built more than 100 miles each, Minnesota heading the list with 250 miles, of which 146 miles were built by the Great Northern. The other twelve States, with their mileage, are: Texas, 183 miles; New Mexico, 163 miles; Louisiana, 158 miles; Arkansas, 157 miles; Alabama, 154 miles; Oklahoma Territory, 147 miles; Maine, 124 miles; North Carolina, 122 miles; Missouri, 120 miles; California, 118 miles; Georgia, 112 miles, and Pennsylvania, 105 miles. These thirteen States have built over 1,900 miles of road, and, if we include Arizona, which has added 99.4 miles, it will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the new mileage of the country has been constructed in fourteen States.

While the new work has been distributed throughout the entire country, the greatest activity has been in the South and Southwest, where fifteen States have built nearly one-half of the total mileage, or 1,478 miles, while nine Pacific Coast States have added 450 miles, and the Middle Northern States of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin, 532 miles. Aside from the Washington County railroad in Maine, which is 119 miles long, there has been little new work in New England, and although Pennsylvania has built 105 miles, there have been no important roads constructed in that State, the longest individual line being but 10 miles in length.

The longest line built during the year is the Pecos Valley and Northeastern, which is under construction from Roswell, New Mexico, to Amarillo, Texas, 206 miles, and which has laid 166 miles of track, leaving 40 miles to be completed during the month of January. Among the other important new lines are the El Paso and Northeastern, which has been built from El Paso to Alamogordo, New Mexico, 88 miles, with a branch 20 miles long; the Mobile and Ohio, which has laid 110 miles of track on its Montgomery division, with two branches; the Washington County Railroad, in Maine, from Calais to Washington Junction, 102 miles, with a 17-mile branch to Eastport; the Fosston cut-off of the Great Northern, in Minnesota, together with its connection at Superior, Wis., on the east end, a total of 126 miles, and a branch of 30½ miles; the St. Louis and Oklahoma City, a branch of the St. Louis and San Francisco, extending from Sapulpa, Indian Territory, to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 108 miles. These include all the lines over 100 miles in length. In North Dakota the "Soo" Line has laid 77½ miles of track on its extension to Bismarck. The Chootaw, Oklahoma and Gulf has built an extension from Fort Reno west to Weatherford, Oklahoma, 48½ miles, and also an extension 6½ miles long on the east end to a connection with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf at Howe, Indian Territory.

In Missouri the Kansas City and Northern Connecting has been extended to Pattonsburg, 39 miles, and the Kansas City, Osceola and Southern, which is now leased to the St. Louis and San Francisco, has been extended from Osceola to Bolivar, 39 miles. The San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley has built nearly 60 miles of road in California on the main line to Bakersfield and the extension of the Visalia Branch. In Arizona the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern has been extended from Geronimo to Globe, 58 miles, and the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix has built a branch a little over 26 miles long. In Oregon the Astoria and Columbia River completed its line to Globe by laying 40 miles of track, and the Columbia Southern was extended from Wasco to Moro, 18 miles. Aside from the Pecos Valley and Northeastern and the El Paso and Northeastern, the mileage in Texas, which stands second in the list, is made up of short lines from 1 to 12 miles long. In Ohio the Detroit and Lima Northern has built 68 miles of road from St. Mary's to Peoria, and has also laid 18 miles of track in Michigan, completing its line into Detroit.

In addition to the above, there are several hundred miles of road on which tracklaying is now in progress, or is just beginning, and there are many hundred miles more graded on which track will not be laid until next Spring. Altogether the coming year gives every promise of being one of far greater activity in the matter of railway construction than the year just closed. There are many important lines projected in different sections of the country, and the indications point to a good deal of building by transcontinental roads in the way of cut-offs and branch lines to develop new territory, most of which is in the extreme Northwest, where there has been little new mileage added in the last few years. The outlook has not been better for ten years past.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local markets developed extraordinary strength last week in very feverish trading, the range each day being wider than is usual. The closing of the five days' market was in extremely bullish sentiment, and several wagers were made on the Produce Exchange that May wheat would touch 80 cents before Jan. 7. At the close of the markets on the curb privileges sold as follows: Chicago, May delivery—Calls, 73½c.; puts, 71c.; New York, May delivery—Calls, 77½c.; puts, 75c. Tuesday's market here and on the Board of Trade cannot fail of being a lively one.

***

The following table shows the course during the past week of contract wheat and corn, closing prices, at Chicago and New York:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

Wheat—	Dec. 23.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
December	68⅝	68	67⅝	68⅜	68¾	68⅝
May	69⅛	70¾	70¾	70½	71⅝	71⅝
Corn—						
December	36¼	37¼	37½	36⅞	37¼	37⅛
May	39¼	39½	39⅝	38¾	38⅝	38⅛

NEW YORK FUTURES.

Wheat—	Dec. 23.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.
December	75½	76⅛	76⅜	76⅛	77½	77⅝
May	73¼	74⅞	74⅝	74⅛	75¾	75 11-16
Corn—						
December	42¼	44	43⅝	43¼	43¼	43⅝
May	42½	42¾	42½	43⅛	43⅞	43

The net gains for the week were: Chicago—December wheat, 1¾c; May, 2½c; December corn, 1½c; May, 1c. New York—December wheat, 2¼c; May, 2 7-16c; December corn, 1½c; May, ¾c. Corn, while relatively lower through liquidation, is still a factor in the advance in wheat.

The Year at the Sub-Treasury.

The transactions at the United States Sub-Treasury during 1898 are set forth in this comparative statement:

	1898.	1897.
Receipts	$1,900,642,685.15	$1,109,119,065.82
Payments	1,822,308,410.21	1,066,056,010.75
Total operations	$3,228,946,045.39	$2,199,125,076.57
Increase	$1,129,720,968.82	
The receipts include:		
Customs	$126,389,449.75	$122,896,834.50
War loan	42,149,577.89	
The payments include:		
Pensions	$78,865,547.58	$74,335,763.61
Interest	$27,596,984.87	28,232,615.07

The increase in the business was chiefly due to the large credits placed for account of war disbursements and the payments on that account.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4½	5½	4¾	5
Anaconda	53½	54½	55	56
Anchoria	90	95	91	96
Argentium	38	39½	40¼	40⅞
Battle	38½	38⅞	35	39
Columbine	13⅜	14	13⅝	13⅞
Consolidated	8¼	8½	8	8¼
Elkton	76	76½	75	75¼
El Paso	9¾	9⅞	9½	9¾
Findley	16½	17	16½	17
Gibson	22	27	20	29
Golden Fleece	28¼	29½	25	30
Golden King	82	85	82	85
Gold Coin	154	155	155	157½
Garfield	15½	16	15½	16
Isabella	35½	36¾	34½	34⅞
Independence	65½	66	64½	64⅞
Jackpot	33¾	35⅜	35	36
Jefferson	9	10	7½	10
Matca	29½	30	27	28
Moon Anchor	122	123½	121½	122
Pharmacist	4½	4¾	4½	4½
Portland	155	155½	148½	148⅞
Rawlings	39¾	40	40½	41
Rose	22½	23½	22½	24
Union	19½	20	19½	19⅝
Vindicator	97	102	101	102
Work	18¼	18¼	16⅝	16⅝

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

G. Sidenberg, member of the New York Stock Exchange, has established a banking and brokerage firm, and will make a specialty of dealing in investment securities.

L. S. Frankenheimer, retiring from active business, has withdrawn from the banking firm of Asiel & Co., and Siegfried S. Prince and William Erdmann have been admitted as partners of the same.

The firm of August Belmont & Co. expired by limitation yesterday, and O. H. P. Belmont retired. Under the style of the old firm the other partners, August Belmont and Walther Luttgen, will continue in their banking business at 23 Nassau Street.

George P. Dominick, Jr., Blair S. Williams, and Lamont Dominick have formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general stock and bond business on the New York Stock Exchange, with special attention given to investments and unlisted securities.

William Salomon, who has been a member of the firm of Speyer & Co. for a number of years, ceased to be a partner yesterday. Power of attorney has been given jointly to A. J. Sauter and Henry Ruhlender, who have been connected with the firm for a long time past.

The firm of Reed & Flagg, having been dissolved by the death of Mr. Reed, a new firm has been formed by William M. Flagg, Wilfred J. Worcester, and Augustus Kirkham, as Flagg & Worcester, to transact business as brokers and dealers in railway bonds and other investment securities.

The banking firm of Naumburg, Lauer & Co., composed of Elkan Naumburg, Emanuel Lauer, Walter W. Naumburg, and William E. Lauer, was dissolved yesterday by limitation. The Messrs. Naumburg, with George W. Naumburg, form a new firm as E. Naumburg & Co., and will do business at 2 Wall Street, where the Messrs. Lauer will have office room until Jan. 20.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transaction in Stocks Week Ending Friday, December 30, 1898.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	300	Adams Express	108	108	108	108	.....
34	34⅝	19,378	American Malting	33½	34⅝	33¾	34	+1⅛
88½	89	1,300	Am. Malting Co. pf	85	88	85	86	+1½
35⅝	35⅞	18,355	American Cotton Oil	35½	35⅝	35½	35⅝	.....
82	83	1,502	Am. Cotton Oil pf	82½	83	82½	83	+ ⅛
43¾	46	44,246	Am. Steel & Wire	50	44¾	43¾	44¾	.....
117	118	16,180	Am. S. & W. pf	101¼	118	101¼	115	+15
145	146	15	American Express	144	145	144	145	.....
13⅝	13⅞	8,818	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅞	14½	13⅝	13⅝	.....
37½	37⅝	3,288	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	38⅝	36½	37	- ⅛
126	126¼	126,712	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	123¾	128¾	121⅝	126⅝	+ ⅞
112	112⅝	954	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	+ ⅜
98	100	52	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98½	98½	98½	98½	.....
143	143½	28,650	American Tobacco	140¾	145¾	141½	145¾	+3½
130	132	105	Am. Tobacco pf	130	132	130¼	131	.....
39	39½	1,527	Ann Arbor pf	37¼	39⅜	37⅝	39	+1⅜
18¾	19	30,540	At. T. & S. F.	19½	19⅞	18¾	18⅞	.....
52	52⅜	106,970	At., T. & S. F. pf.	50⅞	52⅝	50⅜	52¼	+1¼
69¼	70	4,207	B. & O., all in. pd.	69¾	70⅝	67¾	69¾	- ⅜
55½	56	10,900	B. & O., when iss.	55	56⅞	53¾	55⅞	+ ⅜
77½	78	4,500	B. & O. pf., w. iss.	73⅞	78⅛	77	77½	- ⅜
9¼	9½	951	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9¼	- ⅛
7⅞	8	294,134	Bay State Gas	7½	9¼	7½	8	.....
77¼	77⅞	117,413	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	74¾	78¾	74¾	77¼	+ ⅞
137½	138½	2,467	Brooklyn Union Gas.	139¾	140¾	137	138	- ⅜
13½	13⅝	7,050	Brunswick City	12¾	13⅝	12	13⅛	+1⅛
74	74½	700	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	74	74	74	74	- ⅜
55½	55⅞	3,430	Canada Southern	54½	57	53	55⅛	- ⅜
85¼	86¼	400	Canadian Pacific	85½	85⅝	85½	85⅝	.....
43⅝	44	56,362	Central Pacific	42¾	44¾	40¼	43⅞	+1⅛
25	25¼	8,332	Chesapeake & Ohio	25¼	25⅞	24⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
170	171	2,151	Chicago & Alton	169	170	168	169	- ⅜
125	125½	56,135	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	123¾	126¾	123¾	126	+ ⅞
61¼	61⅝	12,745	Chi. & East. Ill	58½	62¼	58¼	61¼	+2⅛
111	112½	1,062	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	111	113½	111	112½	+1½
16¼	16⅝	39,845	Chicago Gr. Western	16¼	16⅞	15⅞	16⅝	+ ⅛
81	83⅝	800	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	84	85	83¼	83⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	3,139	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	51⅜	53	51¼	52	- ⅛
31	31½	1,965	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31½	31⅝	30½	31¼	- ⅛
8⅝	9	500	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8	.....
120⅝	120⅝	114,202	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	119⅜	120⅝	118¾	120⅝	+2¼
166	166½	1,244	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	166	166¾	166	166	+ ⅛
142¼	142⅞	6,026	Chicago & Northw.	142	142⅞	141¼	142⅜	+ ⅛
114	114⅞	111,548	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	112⅞	114⅞	112⅝	114	+3⅛
8½	9	2,520	Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9¼	8½	8½	.....
35½	36	5,740	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	33	37	33	36	+2½
43⅝	43⅞	5,200	C., C., C. & St. L.	44	44¼	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅛
94	96¼	110	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	96	96	96	.....
14½	15	200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	- ⅛
43½	44¾	795	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	45	45¾	43½	44¾	.....
8½	8¾	800	Colorado Midland	8½	8½	7¼	7⅞	- ⅜
19¼	20¼	5	Colorado Midland pf.	19	19	19	19	.....
31⅜	32	14,878	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32¼	32⅞	30	32	+ ⅜
85	90	82	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	90	90	85	88	.....
8¾	9	2,702	Col. & H. C. & I.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	100	Colorado Southern	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	- ⅛
49½	49¾	2,120	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾	+1
18	18¾	420	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	19	19	18¾	18¾	.....
4	4	2,765	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4	4½	3¾	4¼	+ ⅛
14	14½	3,958	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	17	18	14	14	- ⅛
196½	197	4,539	Consolidated Gas	194½	197	194½	195	+ ½
45¾	46	1,445	Consolidated Ice	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
93½	94½	959	Consolidated Ice pf.	91½	94	91½	92½	+ ½
104½	107½	4,561	Delaware & Hudson.	105	108	103	107¾	+3
157	157½	4,440	Del., Lack. & West.	149½	157	149¾	157	+7½
20⅜	20⅝	5,650	Denver & R. G.	20¾	21¼	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
70¾	71	26,370	Denver & R. G. pf.	69½	71⅝	69	70⅝	+1⅝
22½	22⅝	35,105	D., M. & Ft. Dodge.	19½	23½	19	22⅝	+3½
..	62	300	Detroit Gas	63	63	62½	62½	- ⅛
3	3½	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	3½	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7½	8½	202	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	- ⅛
191	194	1,728	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	190	195	189¾	194	+2
14⅝	14⅞	2,025	Erie	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	39⅝	16,638	Erie 1st pf	38	39½	37¾	39¼	+1¼
19½	20	2,130	Erie 2d pf	19¼	20	18¾	20	+1
41¼	41¾	6,660	Evans. & T. H.	40	41⅝	39¾	41¼	+1¼
71	72½	491	Evans. & T. H. pf.	71	72½	71	72½	+1½
51⅞	52	234,889	Federal Steel	49	52	47⅜	52	+3
83½	83⅝	95,578	Federal Steel pf.	83⅛	85¼	81½	83⅝	+1¼
43½	44¼	1,052	Flint & P. M. pf.	42½	44¼	42½	43½	.....
..	..	316	Ft. W. & Denver City.	25	25	25	25	.....
14	20	37	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	17½	17½	17½	17½	.....
95⅜	96	10,203	General Electric	94	97	93⅝	95⅝	+ ⅛
70¾	71½	15,585	Glucose Sugar Ref.	72½	72½	69½	70⅝	+ ⅜
108	109½	905	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	109½	109¾	108¾	109	.....
144½	144¾	9,068	Great Northern pf.	139½	144⅝	139½	144⅜	+4⅜
96	97	650	H. B. Claflin Co.	94½	96¾	94½	96¾	+1⅝
..	..	26	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	94	94	94	94	.....
..	..	8	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	94	94	94	94	.....
53	58	200	Hawaiian Sugar	58	58	58	58	-1
114⅞	115	10,950	Illinois Central	114¼	115	113⅝	114⅞	+ ⅝
63⅝	65	43,114	International Paper	61¾	67	61¾	63⅝	+2⅜
93⅝	94½	15,572	Int. Paper pf	91	95	91	94½	+3½
10⅞	11	2,035	Iowa Central	11⅜	11½	10¾	11	.....
42	42½	3,790	Iowa Central pf.	42½	42⅞	41½	42¼	+ ⅜
8	..	2,008	Kanawha & Michigan.	6½	8	6½	8	+1½
16	16⅜	7,150	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	15½	18	15½	16¼	+ ½
..	6½	400	Keokuk & D. M.	4½	5	4½	5	.....
17	18	700	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16	17¾	15	17	.....
56	57	8,104	Knickerbocker Ice	54⅜	57	54⅜	57	.....
82¼	82½	887	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	81	82¼	81	82	.....
..	4	100	Kingston & Pembroke.	2	2	2	2	.....
52½	53	2,770	Laclede Gas	52	52⅝	51	52½	+ ⅛
95	97	90	Laclede Gas pf	95	96	94½	96	.....
21	21¼	9,645	Lake Erie & West.	21¼	22⅜	20½	21¼	+ ⅛
74½	75	4,017	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74¼	75	74	74½	+ ⅛
199⅝	200	201	Lake Shore	201	201	201	201	.....
56	57	3,339	Long Island	49¾	58	49¾	55⅝	+5⅝
64⅜	64⅝	29

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

President McKinley's New Year Reception Will Occur To-morrow.

THE GATHERING OF DIPLOMATS

Reminiscences of the Public Career of the Late Ambassador Romero—The "Embalmed Beef" Issue.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—President McKinley will have his second New Year's receptio. at the White House Monday. The arrangements made for that event, as set forth in the printed programmes, bear a very close resemblance to the programmes that have been issued by many preceding Administrations. It is only the changing of occupants and masters of ceremony at the White House that keep these announcements reasonably fresh, and at best they are only different to those who have recently begun to acquire familiarity with them. With some small alterations of programme, the substance remains the same—a decorated interior, the Marine Band playing "Hail to the Chief" just before the tide is permitted to rush in at the door, a string of ladies across the end of the Blue Room, at the left of the President, and then a procession, headed by the Diplomatic Corps, with the Supreme Court, the District judiciary, the Senate and the House, the army and the navy, the oldest inhabitants, the veterans of all wars, and the crowd. The crowd is to be shut off a little earlier than usual this time. Hitherto it has been permitted to arrive until about 3 o'clock if it chose, and when 3 o'clock came the gates were closed, and all who were waiting were passed through the White House. The shutting-off time is to be some two hours earlier, presumably because Mrs. McKinley would not feel strong enough to greet those who would come along two hours later. The reception promises to be of unusual interest in one respect. For the first time since 1865 the line of men in the gold and blue of the army and navy will have come from recent service on the sea or on the land, and there will be some heroes present for both the land and water military arms. There will be a greater number of double and single starred shoulder straps in the line than has been seen in many years, notwithstanding that many of those who were entitled to wear those decorations in July have taken them off and returned to peaceful occupations. And it is not difficult to fancy that the men of the navy will put on their uniforms and follow Secretary Long over to the White House with a more comforting sense of being useful as well as ornamental than they have been able to indulge in for these many Administrations. Admiral Dewey might have led the line of naval officers calling upon President McKinley if he had chosen to be called back to this country. As it is, he remains at Manila upon his own urgent request, and postpones the day of his appearance as a commander of whom everybody is proud and glad.

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Even officers of the army and the navy and members of the august courts and of the Congress would be glad if they could attend the early part of the Executive reception, and be permitted to gaze on the line of diplomatic officers as they file past the receiving party. That is always the most variegated and interesting body of callers, and it is also that part which must be treated with the greatest deference. A good many of the diplomatic men are sensitive about being stared at by the crowd that comes to the White House—and the sensitive ones are not the big guns, either. The touchiness is found to be greatest among the usually obscure people who have not much to think about except their official importance. Some of these wearers of diplomatic uniforms hurry away as soon as they have been introduced to the President and his receiving party, and get out of the sight of the democratic throng that will follow. The Ambassadors are not at all touchy or fearsome, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, is always the most at home of all. He lingers about until it is time to run off to attend the breakfast given by the Secretary of State to the diplomatic personages, at which hour, usually about 11:45, all the bespangled coats, the glittering orders, the cumbrous chapeaux, and the quaint garments and headgear of the Chinese and Korean Ministers vanish out of sight. Very few changes have taken place in the Diplomatic Corps since a year ago. Minister Romero, who was long the Dean while a Minister, was the officer of the highest rank here, had been advanced to be an Ambassador, and would have been entitled to go in on Monday ahead of all Ministers, will be greatly missed, and the circumstances of his death will make his absence seem all the more melancholy. Japan has changed her Minister since January last, and Mr. Komura will appear in place of Mr. Hoshi. A new Minister from the East, in the person of Phya Visuddha, who represents the Government of Siam, and Ali Ferrouh Bey, the new Turkish Minister, will be further changes observable to those who watch the shifting in the Diplomatic Corps.

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Minister Romero's death removes from Washington a man who had come to be regarded with a great deal of affection and respect. His long residence here as Minister had brought him in contact with so many people, in such an agreeable manner, and his relations with the Government had been always so cordial and intimate, that his stock of good judgment and amiability, manifested in everything he undertook, long ago established his standing as a man and an officer. Gen. Grant, who fully appreciated his excellent qualities, made much of him. Later on he took care of Mexico's interests through several Secretaries of State, among them being Mr. Blaine, who rated Mr. Romero among the best of the representatives of foreign Governments in Washington. Secretary Gresham, who was as candidly critical of the men in the diplomatic circle as he was of many other things that came under his observation, gave Mr. Romero a very high place in instituting his comparison of the respective abilities of the different Ministers. Very few foreign representatives were seen so regularly on the street as Mr. Romero. He was a great walker, and took his "constitutional" on Pennsylvania Avenue, walking from the Mexican Legation toward the Capitol and back, his small figure a familiar one to a host of people he would meet. In addition to being short and slender, Mr. Romero had unusually short arms, and very small hands. He commonly walked along with his hands clasped together before him, occasionally releasing the clasp to remove his hat in recognition of a similar greeting. He had a great aversion to submitting to the photographer, and only a very short time ago declined to have a new portrait of himself taken at the Legation.

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A few months ago a quaint character died here. He was one of three remarkable brothers, who came to Washington many years ago—about the war period of 1861-5—and he enjoyed in a most remarkable degree the business shrewdness that was the heritage of all. The oldest of the three was perhaps the most successful in acquiring wealth. For some years he got along very amicably with his brothers, but the time came when he acquired a faculty of not getting along very well with anybody, and of fighting his brothers with a vivacity and persistency more fully appreciated by the well-informed community than enjoyed by the brothers. The elder and somewhat cranky brother owned some property in the centre of the city, which he would neither improve nor sell, and one parcel of it, that lay between two lots owned by one of the brothers, with whom he had quarrelled, was held at such a preposterous figure that it was certainly not for sale, and was held as a check-block to the march of improvement. A very desirable corner, that could have been sold at any time at a high price, remained unimproved and an eyesore until the man died. Then a progressive son ran up a fine building, to the vast improvement of the neighborhood, and to the betterment of his income. During the last week this son has sold the lot that was held at an impossible figure, in order to balk the plans of one of the younger brothers, and it was sold to the brother who had long desired to obtain it. One by one the spites and whimsies that had been cultivated by this man have been abandoned, and the successive steps are only commented upon as revealing the little concern posterity can be expected to have for the splenetic notions of a mistaken old man. Without bitterness or malice, it is said by those who see the drift of things, that this was the case of the taking off of a most respectable and earnest man, whose removal was a boon to the community.

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Before the subject has been fully investigated, and while it is thus far only introduced to the public by a somewhat malodorous phrase, it is considered here that Gen. Miles has hit hard any projected further experiments in the army with what he has alluded to as "embalmed beef." For a day or two after he used that expression, in an interview given to the press at Chicago, the phrase was repeated with a sniff and a doubt, but its descriptiveness did not fail to arrest attention. There was somewhat impulsive haste at the War Department to throw off the suggestion that the army had been experimented upon with fresh meat doctored to resist putrefaction for a day or two, and there were even offers to sweep away the entire insinuation that the beef sent to Cuba and Puerto Rico was not equal in freshness and soundness to that furnished to the most exacting hotel keeper. The evidence given on Friday before the President's Investigating Committee by an Inspector of the army, an officer charged with ascertaining and reporting the facts just as he found them, justify Gen. Miles's characterization of the army fresh beef as "embalmed beef." This testimony will go to the army, and it will prepare the soldiers to complain in most vigorous and profane terms against further experiments upon them. Persons who were disposed to regard some of the criticisms of the Subsistence Department as rash, careless, and unjustifiable, now wonder whether the unloading of "embalmed" beef and of so-called "roast beef" in cans, stuff that seems to have been innutritious, unpalatable, and even noxious rubbish, was not permitted to somebody's great profit and with practical robbery of the people and the Government.

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A new attack upon the administration of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been made, this time by the American Federation of Labor, and it promises to be vigorous and to be maintained until Chief Claude M. Johnson is removed and another chief who will not be so economical has taken his place. The burden of the complaint against the present chief is that he uses steam presses instead of hand presses. When particularizing, his assailants insist that the quality of the work done by the Bureau of Engraving has deteriofated since the steam presses were introduced. As a matter of fact, only the most expert persons can tell which plates are printed on hand presses and which on steam presses. The bank notes, Treasury notes, certificates, and other representations of value except stamps, are printed on hand presses, but much of the work could be done quite as well by the steam presses as by the hand presses. The only difference in the operation of the two presses is in the cleaning, which is done in the case of the steam press partly by steam machinery and partly by hand. All the postage stamps are printed on steam presses. If the Government were compelled to use hand presses to do the work, the contract would speedily go to outside contractors, and they would use steam presses in order to secure a profit out of the contract. The gain in forcing the steam machines out of the bureau would be not so much a gain for art as the critics of Mr. Johnson assert it would, as a gain in the number and expense of employes. The present chief of the bureau has obtained labor with some reference to the marked price of the labor. The opposition to him preceeds, apparently, on the theory that the Government should be run to maintain high prices, regardless of business considerations. It is very doubtful whether Secretary Gage will yield to the demands of the Federation of Labor, that he shall discharge a subordinate who has been satisfactory to him and to the Congress.

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Spanish trophies continue to prove very fascinating to all visitors to Washington. One of the most generally satisfactory of the trophies on exhibition here is the great flag taken by Lieut. W. H. H. Sutherland of the Eagle from the Spanish ship San Domingo, destroyed at the Isle of Pines. There was property much more valuable on this vessel, including two twelve-inch guns, but they are still at the bottom of the sea, and the large ensign, with the royal arms in the centre, is hanging in the reception room of Secretary Long, at the Navy Department, with the slender red and yellow pennant of the commander of the San Domingo gathered in many loops at the end of the big flag. In the centre of the same room, on a high pedestal, is a bronze bust of Columbus, taken from the Admiral's cabin on the Cristobal Colon, a fine piece of work, with much of the free grace of treatment in it that is characteristic of Macmonnies. Alongside the chair of Secretary Long, in his private office, is a trophy seen only by a few visitors. This is a bright brass saluting howitzer, taken from the San Domingo by Lieut. Sutherland. It is not a formidable weapon, but it is highly ornamental. Next week there will be two trophies to be seen at the navy yard. They are the little gunboats Alvarado and Sandoval. The Alvarado was captured in Santiago Harbor by Gen. Shafter, and the Sandoval was raised in Guantanamo Harbor after the Spanish had sunk her to keep her out of the hands of the United States. They are now both on the navy list. After their visit here, they are to be sent to the New York Navy Yard, on their way to Portsmouth, N. H. E. G. D.

BRONX BOROUGH'S INDUSTRIES.

Taxpayers' Alliance Starts a Movement to Aid the Development of Manufacturing Interests.

The Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx has inaugurated a movement to aid the development of manufacturing interests north of the Harlem River, where it is claimed every advantage necessary for the successful operation of manufacturing industries is to be found. A special committee has been appointed in the matter, and Mr. R. S. Gurnsey, one of the Directors of the Alliance, is preparing a bill to be presented to the Legislature in favor of manufacturing interests, and providing for the abolition of taxation on the personal property used in manufacturing, unless trust companies, savings banks, and life insurance companies are similarly taxed. In connection with the bill Mr. Gurnsey has prepared a long open letter explaining the advantages that would accrue from such a measure, from which the following extracts are taken: "It is astonishing, on referring to the laws of several States where there is now large capital employed in different corporations, to see that with all this discrimination and oppressive taxation of capital of manufacturing corporations, when compared with the class of capital corporations above named, they still struggle on and return a profit on their capital. How it is done is by making up the difference of high taxation by paying less wages, and by demanding higher prices for their productions. With all of this the capital invested does not pay as much as that of some of the other corporations that are exempt from taxation. The wage earners largely suffer from this oppression and unequal taxation. Manufacturing corporations give employment to a large number of persons of all ages and conditions, whether there is any profit or loss to the capitalists at the end of the year. The class of moneyed corporations above named give employment to but few persons, and the profits are large and the losses and risks are less. The State that is the first to enact laws that will exempt from taxation the capital and personal property of manufacturing corporations will have a rapid growth of factories and industries and commerce, and a rush of population and prosperity among its inhabitants that it never knew before, and will keep ahead of those that go on in the old way of taxation."

The late John C. De La Vergne, one of the founders of the North Side Board of Trade, said in an address made upon the Borough of the Bronx as a manufacturing centre: "Among the possibilities, even the probabilities, of the future, is a renewal of the shipbuilding interests of this country, and there is no locality in the world better adapted by nature for that work than the Long Island Sound frontage of the Borough of the Bronx.

"The harbor of Port Morris and East Harbor offer every advantage for carrying on ship-producing enterprises that is to be be found in any of the great shipyards of the world, both for construction and mending, and there is no reason why they should not establish themselves in this locality before the lapse of many years with an extensiveness of activity equal to, if not surpassing, that of the Clyde, or of Chester on the Delaware.

"Here there are no bridge obstructions, and all the depth and expanse of water necessary to the untrammeled prosecution of such enterprises are afforded. Indeed, it can be said that the Borough of the Bronx possesses every natural characteristic for an evolution which would make it the model and most extensive manufacturing centre on the face of the globe."

THE CITY'S FIRST EVENTS

A Number of Commonplace Happenings of Historic Interest.

FIRST CHILD BORN WAS A BOY

Difficult Task Assigned to First Letter Carrier—The "Rattle Watch"—First Street Lights.

A delver into musty records has discovered and set down for the benefit of the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES a number of initial events and doings in this city.

The first male child born of European parents was Jean Vigne, (1614.) The first female child born of European parents was Sarah Rapalje, (1625.)

The first building in the city was erected by the Dutch, (1615.) It was a small structure of logs, answering the double purpose of storehouse and fort.

The first engineer was Kryn Frederick, who was authorized by the Governor in 1626 to superintend the construction of a permanent fort on Manhattan Island.

The first warehouse was erected in 1626. It was a rude structure, one corner having been set apart as a village store. Here the Indians came for a drink of the white man's firewater.

The first meeting room for religious services was established in 1626 in the loft of the horse-power mill located on what is now South William Street, near Pearl.

The first manor house was erected by Kilien Van Rensselaer, (1630.)

The first military force which landed on Manhattan Island accompanied Wouter Van Twiller, the successor of Gov. Minuet, in 1633.

The first clergyman was Domihie Bogardus, who came in 1633, and for whom a church was built. This was the first church in New York.

The first schoolmaster was Adam Roelandsen, (1633.)

The first farm, called the "Company's Farm," was laid out in 1633. It extended north from Wall to Hudson Street.

The first graveyard was laid out in 1633 on the west of Broadway, above Morris Street.

The first artist was Dirk Hermans, a Dutch officer, who made a sketch of New Amsterdam in 1635, which was afterward engraved in Holland.

The first mode of public punishment was the whipping post, set up in 1635. Upon this offenders were hoisted by the waist, and suspended for such length of time as their offense called for.

The first physician was Dr. Johannes La Montagne, who began practicing here in 1636. He was the only doctor for a number of years.

The first street used for public purposes was Pearl Street.

The first ferry to Long Island was established in 1637. It was in the vicinity of Peck Slip. Cornelis Dirckxen, who had a farm near by, came to ferry passengers at the sound of a horn, which he hung against a tree near his skiff.

The first man sentenced to be hanged for murder was a negro known as "The Giant." His execution was in 1641

The first European public meeting was held in 1641. Gov. Kieft summoned the inhabitants to the fort and presented propositions in reference to their future dealings with the Indians.

The first public house was built in 1642. It was a clumsy-looking tavern, situated at the northeast corner of Pearl Street and Coenties Slip.

The first surveyor was Andries Hudde, who took his position in 1642. He received a salary of $80 a year.

The first lot sold was to Anthony Von Fees, in 1642. It was 30 feet front by 110 feet deep, and sold for $9.60. It was situated where Bridge Street now is.

The first official interpreter was George Baxter, appointed in 1642, at a salary of 250 guilders a year.

The first court of justice was established in 1647, and was presided over by Judge Van Dinckiagen, the first Judge in New York.

The first law was proclaimed in 1647, and related to the Sabbath.

The first public school was established in 1652, at Peter Stuyvesant's suggestion.

The first licensed lawyer was Dirck Van Schelluyne; he opened an office in one corner of a grocery store in 1650, and hung out the first notary public's sign in New York.

Flour was first bolted here in 1650 by Pieter and Jacob Couwenhoven, brothers.

The first Thanksgiving Day was set by the Governor in 1654.

The first step in the direction of police regulations was taken by the city in 1654.

The first City Hall was used by the City Magistrates in 1655.

The first prison on the island was a small room on the first floor of the Stadthuys (City Hall.) It was opened in 1655.

The first street paved in the city was De Hoogh, now Stone Street, between Broad and Whitehall.

The first official census was taken in 1656. The inhabitants were found to number 1,000, of which a large percentage were negroes.

The first fire company was organized in 1657. It was called the "Rattle Watch," and consisted of eight men. Two hundred and fifty fire buckets, with hooks and ladders, were imported from Holland.

The first shock of earthquake felt was in 1663.

The first Mayor was Thomas Willett, selected by the Governor in 1665. His mansion was located on Willett Hill, near Grand Street.

The first native-born Mayor was Stephanus Van Cortlandt, appointed in 1677.

The first poet was Jacob Steendam. His poem, "The Complaint of New Amsterdam to Her Mother," appeared in 1659, and his "The Praise of New Netherland" in 1661.

The first exchange was established in 1670. It was a meeting for merchants. The site was what is now Exchange Place.

The first letter carrier was appointed in 1673. He was to convey letters and small packages to Boston, taking in Hartford and other places on the way. He was ordered to form a postroad by marking trees, and was to carry the mail the first Monday of each month.

The first dock was built in 1677.

The city was first divided into wards in 1683. There were six of them: South, North, East, West, Dock, and Out Wards.

The first undertaker was Conradus Vanderbeck, who was licensed in 1683.

The first printing done in New York was on William Bradford's little printing press in 1694.

The first poorhouse was opened in 1698.

The first paper money was issued in 1709.

The first money appropriated by the city for the cleaning of the streets was in 1696. The amount was £20.

The streets were first lighted in 1697. The housekeeper of every seventh house on a street was obliged to hang out on a pole a lantern with a candle in it, the charges to be defrayed equally by the inhabitants of the seven houses.

The first newspaper was published in 1725 by William Bradford. It was a half sheet of foolscap paper, filled with European news and Custom House entries. It was called the New York Gazette

The first public library was opened in 1729. It was known as the Corporation Library.

The first quarantine was established in 1737.

The cornerstone of the first college (Kings College) was laid in 1756.

AMERICAN TRADE INDEX ISSUED

Book Circulated Abroad by National Association of Manufacturers.

Advance copies of The American Trade Index, a directory of American manufacturers for distribution among foreign buyers, have been sent out by the National Association of Manufacturers. The Index forms a handsome volume of 350 pages. This directory includes the names and addresses of the American manufacturers, the different kinds of export goods they produce, the foreign agents of the manufacturers, the registered cable addresses, and telegraphic cipher codes now in use.

The arrangement of the book is such that a foreign merchant desiring to learn the names of American manufacturers of any commodity may turn to that heading and find the names of all of the largest manufacturers in this line.

The first edition of the book consists of 5,000 copies in the English language, which is being distributed free to the principal merchants in the English-speaking foreign countries. As The Index is not intended for circulation in the United States, a charge of $3 per copy will be made in this country. The preparation of a similar edition in Spanish is already in progress, and this edition will be distributed in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and those countries where the Spanish language is most in use. Other editions in different languages will follow.

Household Economic Association.

The New York Household Economic Association has announced that on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock, beginning Jan. 9, there will be given in the School of Domestic Science, by Mrs. Christine Terhune Herrick and others, a series of lessons on cookery. Other courses are as follows: Mondays, at 9:30 A. M., a luncheon course of twelve practical lessons; Tuesdays, at 6:30 P. M., supper class for young working women, with supper served; Thursdays, at 2:30 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., courses for housemaids; Fridays, at 9:30 A. M., beginning Jan. 6, the first course of twelve practical lessons and four demonstration lectures. The demonstrations will be free to pupils in all classes; others will be charged 25 cents for each lecture. Classes will be opened in tenement house kitchens whenever eight or ten pupils are secured.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Luncheon.
As a convenience for you, a light luncheon in the Candy Store.

Colored Silks.

The Sale of the Century.

We got them, no matter how or where (when you see them you will know them), but we can conscientiously say that a sale offering such tremendous savings to the public has never occurred in any part of the globe.

At 69c. instead of $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75, and $2.00.

10,000 yards of Novelty Silks. You will understand what this means when we state that all the patterns have been in our stock and are to-day in stocks throughout Greater New York and other large cities at $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00, and are considered good values at these prices. What, then, are they at 69c.? The lot includes the very choicest things in light grounds with fancy stripes, Bayadere and Jacquard effects, for evening dresses or waists; also, medium colorings for street wear. We say the sale of the century advisedly, because there never has been known in the history of the silk business such sweeping reductions on desirable and seasonable silks.

We Will Also Show

Our first arrival of Wash Silks and Printed Indias and Foulards, exclusive styles, at 55c., 69c., 79c., 85c. and $1.00.

January Sale of Jackets and Capes.

Some even at the price of the linings.

This sale should make Tuesday memorable, one of those opportunities that is more than an ordinary compensation to those who have delayed buying their winter cloaks. You will find Women's Jackets, Capes and Separate Skirts, the Capes the product of the handiwork of skilled manufacturers in Europe and our own country. The prices are half and less; indeed, in many cases about the price of the lining alone.

Capes.

Capes in Velour du Nord, handsomely embroidered with jet, also many braided or fur trimmed, at $15.00, $22.50, $29.00, $37.50 to $72.00, instead of from $32.00 to $135.00.

Capes in handsome cloths and Matelasse, in all the fashionable lengths and sweeps, at $10.50, $13.50, $15.00, $22.50 to $37.50, instead of $21.00 to $78.00.

Jackets.

$3.59 INSTEAD OF $6.00.
Top Coat in black cheviot, tailor made, with lapped seams.

$4.98 INSTEAD OF $9.75.
Black Kersey cloth Reefer Jacket, lined with tailor serge.

$6.85 INSTEAD OF $12.50.
Fly-front Jacket in black Castor, Navy or Brown, lined with satin, finely tailored.

$8.75 INSTEAD OF $16.50.
Jackets in English Kersey, with all seams strapped, or Boucle cloth trimmed with plain material, velvet collars, lined with tailor serge.

$10.25 INSTEAD OF $19.50.
Fine grade English Kersey Jackets, reefer front, velvet collars, fancy taffeta lining.

Separate Skirts.

$2.50 INSTEAD OF $4.90.
Separate Skirts in fancy Scotch cheviots, brown or gray effects, lined with percaline.

$4.25 INSTEAD OF $6.50.
Separate Skirts in fine English cheviot cloth, shape entirely new, with rows of buttons in back, lined and finished with velvet.

$5.75 INSTEAD OF $9.50.
Separate Skirts in Clan plaids, with circular flounce, lined and finished with velvet.

For Misses and Children.

Closing out the remainder of the stock of Reefers and Jackets as well as Long Coats at ridiculously low prices.

Reefers, from $2.50 to $19.75; were $4.50 to $32.50.

Jackets, from $5.00 to $28.00; were $9.00 to $42.00.

9,000 Pairs of Imported Hose.

An Uncommon Half Price Sale.

They are manufacturers' samples and broken lots, it is quite true, but they are this season's very nicest goods, and at prices that we couldn't otherwise give you. In fact, this is one of the best offers it has been our good fortune to give you—real worth, quality, shape, make, colors, some beautifully embroidered, and for both men and women.

AT 12½c. FOR THE 19c. KIND.
Lot 1—Men's fine gauge black cotton Half Hose, heels and toes spliced, guaranteed stainless, also some fancy striped medium weight in assorted colors.

AT 15c. FOR 25c. KINDS.
Lot 2—Women's fine quality black fleece-lined cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, guaranteed stainless.

AT 19c. FOR 29c. AND 35c. KINDS.
Lot 3—Women's extra quality black fleece-lined cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, also medium weight plain cotton with double soles.

AT 25c. FOR 39c. AND 50c. KINDS.
Lot 4—Women's extra fine quality black cotton Hose, spliced heels and toes, also black silk fleece-lined and fancy striped cotton and lisle thread hose.

AT 3 FOR $1.00 FOR 50c. KIND.
Lot 5—Women's extra fine colored lisle thread Hose, striped, boot patterns, Van Dyck points, embroidered fronts, plain and ribbed ingrain black.

Organdies for the Spring of 1899.

This is a beautiful collection of imported Organdies for the Spring of 1899 at the ridiculously low price of 12½c. a yard. The designs and colorings are the most tasteful and fashionable ever produced—Sprays, Rosebuds, Moss Rose, Orchids, Vines, Wild Flowers, and endless dainty naturalness that leads one at once to thoughts of Spring. Similar qualities of Organdies have at times been very modestly priced as low as 25c. a yard, but we give you at this sale the benefit of half that price.

Also some 30-inch Silk and Cotton Ginghams in colors that are beautifully blended, stripes, checks, plaids, and at 25c. a yard.

Then the Mousseline de Soie, 30 inches wide, at 50c. a yard. A silk material as distinctly Parisian as its name implies, as distinguished in appearance as a costly Foulard Silk, presenting unrivaled attraction in style and quality at the popular price it costs the wearer.

To see these new Fabrics is to come in touch with the advance of the season, as interesting and important as the new fashions in Millinery or the new gowns from Paris.

Clearing Sale of Dress Goods.

And what a collection there is of remnants, skirt and dress lengths, left over from a busy holiday trade. The plain things, the plaids, the checks, the novelties and mixtures in lengths from 1½ to 8 yards, are all marked at one-third to one-half off the regular prices.

Then here are some very low prices on a few attractive winter fabrics:

AT 19c. INSTEAD OF 39c.
A good, strong, serviceable cotton and wool Domestic Suiting, 36 inches wide, in excellent colors.

AT 39c. INSTEAD OF 59c.
An excellent Worsted Suiting in tasteful, indistinct checks, very good wearing, 48 inches wide.

AT 49c. INSTEAD OF 75c.
50-inch all wool Cloth Suiting in neat tailor-made checks.

ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT.

"A Reader," who asks about bells and watches on shipboard, is informed as follows: At 4 and 8 A. M., 12 M., and 12 P. M., the bell is struck eight times; half an hour afterward it is struck once, and an hour afterward it is struck twice, and so on, an extra bell each half hour till the end of a four-hour watch. The old nautical day was from noon to noon, but logs are now kept for the day from midnight to midnight. On the trips of the transatlantic steamships the day's runs are figured from noon to noon. The watches are set as follows: First watch, 8 P. M. to 12 P. M.; middle or mid-watch, 12 P. M. to 4 A. M.; morning watch, 4 A. M. to 8 A. M.; forenoon watch, 8 A. M. to 12 M.; afternoon watch, from 12 M. to 4 P. M., and then follow two dog watches of two hours each—first dog, from 4 to 6 P. M., second dog, from 6 to 8 P. M. These are for shifting the watches, so that each may have eight hours below on alternate nights.

There is, however, considerable diversity in arrangement of watches in the various navys and in the merchant service. In the United States Navy watches are sometimes divided into half and quarter watches, and the watches are made up according to the size of the crews, both with reference to the number of men in a watch and in the arrangement of the watches, the executive officer and the chief engineer, in their respective departments, with the approval of the commanding officer, making their own arrangements. The scheme of watches, therefore, varies on different vessels of our own navy.

In the old merchant service, on sailing vessels, it was customary for the port watch to take a vessel out of port, and thereafter it was a matter of watch and watch until the vessel reached port. A rule which has sometimes, though not always, obtained in the navy has been for the port watch to take a vessel out of port if the sailing occurred on an odd date of the month, and the starboard if it occurred on an even date. In time of war the watches are maintained continuously in port and out.

On the transatlantic vessels, each line has its own system. On all lines all hands are on deck at sailing time on each side of the ocean. On the American Line there are three senior officers, who have four hours on and eight hours off duty, and for the rest of the crew it is watch and watch, the port watch taking the first watch on the day of sailing—that is, from 8 P. M. until 12 P. M.—from New York, and the starboard watch taking the same watch after sailing from Southampton, and thereafter it is watch and watch—the regular four-hour watches—for port and starboard watches, with the customary dog watches.

FOR SAVANNAH GROUND RENTS.

Two New York Firms Offer $250,000 to the Southern City.

The firm of E. A. Richards & Co. of 69 Wall Street, together with Seymour Brothers & Co. of 35 Wall Street, made an offer last Tuesday at the meeting of the City Council of Savannah, Ga., to purchase the balance of the ground rents due to that city, amounting to $243,686.

In Savannah there is a considerable tract which is owned by the city, and the rent from this is reckoned among the regular yearly assets of the municipality. The Savannah treasury has recently been short of funds with which to pay for the construction of the new sewerage system. The city recently borrowed $20,000 for current expenses, and rather than incur further indebtedness the scheme of disposing of the ground rents, or of a bond issue secured by the ground rents, was proposed.

The two firms of this city presented their offer of $250,000, and the Board of Aldermen of Savannah decided not to accept it. Mr. Richards is still in Savannah, but whether the authorities there will reconsider their decision could not be learned yesterday.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

A new animal food mixture has been invented by a German experimenter called "Kraftfutter," (strength feed,) or "Blutmelassesfutter," (blood molasses feed,) of which the principal ingredients are fresh blood, collected at the city slaughter houses, sugar refuse, and "grain cheat," the screenings or blowings from wheat, barley, rye, oats, &c. Turf mull, or turf flour, has been tested as a substitute for "cheat," but not with success. This feed is prepared in three different mixtures—for horses, for cattle and swine, and for poultry. The retail price is 6 marks ($1.41) per 100 pounds. The preparation is not intended to be fed raw, but as a mixture with other regular feed—for instance, when the amount of oats given per day is fifteen pounds, with the use of "Kraftfutter" the quantity of oats is reduced to half, to which is added five pounds of "Kraftfutter." The Government is experimenting with this feed on artillery horses, it being claimed that the albumen in blood, coupled with sugar and the other ingredients, makes an exceptionally strengthening food, in addition to being inexpensive.

Arthur Schoeni of Geneva, Switzerland, claims to have succeeded in manufacturing genuine sapphires; not imitation stones of glass, but pure crystallized aluminium. He has been experimenting on these for fourteen months, and also hopes to obtain similar production of emeralds and rubies. He asserts that the only difference between his products and those of nature is one of hardness, his sapphires having only about two-thirds the resisting power of natural sapphires.

Following are some particulars of the new steam turbine-driven torpedo-boat destroyer, which C. A. Parsons is now building at his shipbuilding yard on the Tyne. The boat is to be 200 feet long, of 10,000 horse power, which is to enable her to steam, at the very least thirty-five knots, or forty miles, an hour. She will be twice the length, six times the width, and is to develop a horse power five times greater than the little Turbina, which aroused such interest at the time of the great naval review twelve months ago. Although Mr. Parsons only gives thirty-five knots as the speed of the boat he has in hand, he hopes to be able to get a much higher speed—in fact, forty-five miles an hour out of her.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia have within the last two days received orders for fifty-six locomotives, of which sixteen are for the Imperial Railway of China, the second order received from that country within ten months, and ten for the Great Midland Railway of England, which has also ordered ten locomotives from the Schenectady works. A contract with the Reading Railway Company calls for twenty-five freight engines and five switching engines of the heaviest type ever operated on the system. The Chicago and Northwestern has also ordered ten large freight engines, while numerous small orders have been received from railroads all over the country.

A German inventor, Dr. Ferdinand Linnerborn, has devised a new fabric which is said to possess many advantages for use as underclothing. The new fabric is so woven that the surface which is in contact with the skin is linen, while wool fibre forms the outside of the material. The linen threads are first well dried and then steeped in a solution of paraffine and benzine, it having been found that yarn so made does not absorb perspiration. The wool undergoes treatment in a bath of water, spirits of sal ammoniac, soap, and soda, and then is immersed in spirits of sal ammoniac and benzine. These threads are woven together, one side being entirely linen, while the other is wool, and garments of such composition are said to be both comfortable and hygienic.

A remarkable feat of bridge moving was accomplished on Dec. 18 by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, under direction of J. S. Robinson, Division Superintendent of the engineers of that road. The bridge was a single-track draw, weighing 215 tons, and was moved a distance of 250 feet to a new foundation in the quick time of two hours and fifty-seven minutes. The structure was floated on two scows, one on each side of the centre, which were sunk with 90,000 gallons of water. With the scows in proper position, the water was pumped out and the bridge gradually lifted from its foundation and towed to its new resting place by two tugs. The bridge had rendered service since 1890, and is still in good condition, being removed to make way for a double-track structure of the latest pattern.

The Coast and Geodetic Survey have at last finished their task of laying the longest base line ever measured in feet and inches on the earth's surface. It is a line measured on a great circle from Cape May westerly, following as nearly as may be the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude to the Pacific Coast. It is 2,625 statute miles in length, and its curvature is established in the fraction of a second of arc by astronomical observations repeated and corrected. The value of this great arc will be to furnish an incontrovertible calculation of the earth's exact dimensions and form. Twenty-five years have been spent in making the triangulations, and the surface work has been confirmed by a series of astronomical observations, in which thirty-eight chronometers timed by the astral clock at Washington furnished simultaneous reports by telegraph. In working out these data the time reports were corrected even to the allowance of a hundredth part of a second used to transmit the electric message. This excellent work is a real contribution to exact science and a credit to the country which has so liberally carried it out. The new base will now replace the several short ones in Europe, and the one well established on the line of the equator in Ecuador, from which most of the accepted calculations hitherto have been made.

It has been noted that while the foreign papers have paid much attention to the method of preparing white lead by electricity recently presented by its inventor, M. Riban, to the Department of the Seine, France, a much superior process, which is in daily use in the United States, has been passed without notice. In the French method a mixed solution of carbonate and chlorate of soda is subjected to electrolysis. Chlorate of lead is formed at the anode or lead plates, by which the current enters the solution, and soda at the plates by which it leaves. The chlorate of lead and the carbonate of soda combine, forming hydrocarbonate of lead. The white lead falls to the bottom, the bath being agitated during the process of formation. The carbonate of soda is afterward regenerated by the treatment of the soda with a current of carbonic acid gas. The American process can be carried out to advantage even by manufacturers of very limited quantities of the product. In one small factory between five and six pounds of white lead per hour are produced by this method, in which a solution of ammonium nitrate and bicarbonate gives a return of two pounds of white lead per electrical horse-power hour. The product is perfectly white, and has a body and covering capacity equal to the best quality in the market. The process is continuous, and no interruption is entailed in the removal of the manufactured material. The cost of operation depends simply on the cost of current, as the electrolyte is continuously regenerated.

The making of pulque, the national drink, is an enormous industry in Mexico. The natives look upon it as an essential part of their diet, and its consumption is universal among all classes of people. The intoxication produced by pulque is thorough and apparently satisfactory in all essentials, if one can judge by the slumbering forms often seen in the gutters adjacent to the pulquerias or pulque shops in the City of Mexico as the night grows old. Pulque is made from the maguey, a species of century plant. The peons gather the sap from the plant by a rough siphon and empty it into a pigskin. It is passed through a simple process of fermentation, and in twenty-four hours it is fit for use as a beverage. When fermented it has the appearance of iced buttermilk, which it somewhat resembles in taste, though to one unaccustomed to its flavor it is mawkish and repugnant. This distaste soon wears off, and a liking for the drink is not long in asserting itself. It is said to be a sovereign remedy for kidney affections, and there is a saying that if a man from the north who has spent nearly all his money in trying to cure kidney trouble has enough left to carry him down to Mexico and will drink pulque for two months he will be cured. A good maguey field is a profitable piece of property. Each well-developed plant will yield from 100 to 150 gallons of sap. The sap is gathered daily for several weeks before it ceases to flow. Mexico City alone consumes 100,000 pints of pulque a day, besides large quantities of mescal and tequila. These are very intoxicating spirits obtained by distillation from the heart and root of the maguey. Although to the ordinary person to drink them is like swallowing a fiery furnace, to the palate of the peon they are as grateful as would be the softest of "old Scotch" to a Northerner.

JAN

The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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JANUARY 1, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

THE day of prodigies is not passed in Boston. Moreover, the opportunity that we have to attest to this and to say a good word for modest merit is not to be ignored. This time it is an infant prodigy, and it wants a nurse. Although it is unlikely that an adequate one can be found among our readers, still we print the following advertisement, taken from a Boston daily, if only for the above reasons:

WANTED, a nurse for a child two months old who speaks English and French. Good references, etc.—

Think of it! Only two months old and speaks English and French. Where will an infant of such mental gifts find a correspondingly intellectual nurse? A companion would be better. If the advertisement appeared in any city but Boston, one might be inclined to think that "a nurse who speaks English, &c.," were required. But Bostonians pride themselves on their clear, forceful, and elegant English.

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It is an ungracious thing to dethrone heroes. Hero worship is by no means the worst worship that can be indulged in. What does it matter whether George Washington did occasionally temporize, or that Pocahontas never had even a speaking acquaintance with Capt. John Smith, or that Commodore Perry never captured a bona fide British fleet? American childhood is all the better for being fostered of these illusions. But there is one historical personage, a Biblical personage, who is the bête noire of all infant minds, through the fact that he is generally believed to have possessed one virtue to an excessive degree. He is always brandished in the eyes of the young and the unfortunate as a model of patience. His name is Job. But the fact that parents usually disregard is that Job lost his patience at last. The children should be told this. In his mistaken character Job, as a molder of youth, is worse than useless. Hold him up, or down, in his true character, as a man whose patience finally gave out, and his memory would be of real benefit, and much more worthy of emulation.

***

"They do things differently in France." It would seem that even the Paris rogues have learned to appreciate this distinction and to live up to it. The other day a lady went into a store in the Rue Richelieu and purchased a silk dress. A man, well dressed and of fashionable appearance, entered the store behind her and watched the transaction with a pained, troubled expression. As the lady drew a 200f. note from her purse to pay for the dress, the stranger rushed forward, gave the lady a box on the ear, and tore the note from her grasp. "I had forbidden you to buy that dress," he cried, "but I have watched you, and you shall not have it." With these words he lifted his hat to the clerk and hastened away. The woman fainted. When she recovered the proprietor of the establishment expressed regret at the violent scene, and pitied her for being dependent on so brutal a husband. "My husband!" cried the lady, eagerly. "Monsieur, that man is not my husband; I do not know him; I have never seen him before." But not only thieves, but the police "do things differently" in Paris. The pretended husband was arrested a few hours later.

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The Khalifa's treasure, supposed to be buried somewhere in the neighborhood of Khartoum, is likely to give rise to as much romance as the barrels of doubloons that were once buried in the sands of Gardiner's Island by the noted Capt. Kidd. It is announced that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum will at once institute a search in the neighborhood of the city from which he has taken his title for the hidden treasure. It is believed to be concealed in a hill about two miles from Khartoum. Little doubt is entertained that it is still there. Here is a chance for the tourists next Summer, for the accommodation of whom schemes are already being laid out in London. Searching for the treasure of the Khalifa will doubtless become more popular than the exploration of the pyramids, and possibly much more profitable. And those genial gentlemen who run tourist parties to all parts of the world will not fail to make the most of it. One can readily imagine how some of the advertisements will read.

THE ORIGIN OF "CANARD."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's Illustrated Magazine a writer of one of the "Without Prejudice" paragraphs falls into a curious error in attributing the origin of the word canard to M. Cornelissen ten years ago. In Balzac's "A Distinguished Provincial at Paris" occurs the following:

"Do not follow in the tracks of the big constitutional papers; they have pigeon holes full of ecclesiastical canards," retorted Vernou.

"Canards?" repeated Lucien.

"That is our word for a scrap of fiction told for true, put in to enliven the column of morning news when it is flat. We owe the discovery to Benjamin Franklin, the inventor of the lightning conductor and the Republic. That journalist completely deceived the encyclopaedists by his transatlantic canards. Raynal gives two of them for facts in his 'Histoire Philosophique des Indes.'"

A. MAURICE LOW.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12, 1898.

DOGS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Never before has the common, uncertain-as-to-ancestry, low-down, ordinary dog brought such prices as those paid in Dawson this Winter. The supply was limited and the demand prompted by no ordinary conditions. Food was scarce, gold plenty, and the dog which would furnish the means of connecting with the outside world, where food was plenty and gold scarce, attained a new value.

In December when the demand was keenest, $500 was no unusual price to pay for a single dog. William Kinney, who was associated with "Hughy" Day, the mail carrier, refused $1,500 for a train of five dogs, and transfers of teams were made at figures exceeding this sum.

The 600-mile journey up the frozen river to Dyea or Skaguay was hard enough at best. Without dogs it involved a danger from starvation that was unpleasant to contemplate. Few men on long journeys have the strength to pull on sleds more than their own weight of camp outfit and provisions. Hard work and the intense cold give ravenous appetites, and under these conditions men have been known to eat their own weight of food in thirty days. Blankets, tent, and stove make up a large proportion of the load, the ratio to the food varying according to the man's fear of starvation or freezing. At best however, he must cut down his food supply below the actual requirements for reaching the coast—that is, provided he has no dogs.

With dogs, however, the conditions change. A good dog will pull as much as the average man, and travel very much faster and further than the man under the same conditions. Owners of dog teams or passengers simply trot alongside the sled without doing any of the actual work of pulling. They can travel a third further in a day than the man who is compelled to draw his own sled. Moreover, as there are generally two dogs to the man, the dog teams can carry twice as much of the things required to guard against hunger and cold.

The native dogs—malamutes, siwash, or huskies—are most in demand. The big Newfoundlands and St. Bernards from the outside have never been bred for pulling, and soon play out in their backs or hind legs. The smaller dogs have the same weakness, though in lesser degree, and both large and small dogs are more or less subject to sore feet.

These dogs were unmercifully overworked, and at times the approach of dog teams was heralded by the ki-yi-ing of some unfortunate, whose cries would continue long after the team had disappeared. While the dogs from civilization were the very picture of dejection, with their heads and tails drooped and showing by every action how thoroughly disgusted with their task they were, the native dogs more often than not seemed to like their work. They take the keenest interest in chance meetings, and cast knowing pleased glances at strangers as they trot past.

These native dogs all show a large admixture of wolf blood, but they are kind and easily handled. Perhaps their worst trait is their thievish instinct. They will attack a cache or provisions anywhere within reach and tear the stoutest sacks to shreds. It is not safe to leave flour, meal, or even rice where they can get at it, and a single dog will account for a good many pounds of meat or dried salmon if he gets the chance to filch it.

Dog teams are driven by a combination of French, English, and cuss words. "Mouchan" or simply "mush," is the word given to start or encourage them to go faster, while they are directed to right or left by "gee" and "haw." "Whoa" or "whoa-back" is used to stop the team.

The Thirty Mile River between the Hootalinqua and Lake Lebarge rarely closes entirely. In January, 1898, there were long stretches of open water, with only a narrow rim of shore ice to travel on. This shore ice at frequent intervals slanted down toward the water, and in such places it was a difficult matter to keep the sled from slewing into the current. Ropes were attached to the rear of the sled, each with one man above and one below in brace with his shoulder, the worst places were passed.

UP BROADWAY TO THE SHOPPING DISTRICT.

Where is the gymnasium which trains the eye and hardens muscles more truly than Broadway down town? What athletes are trained in the jams that daily occur, and what steady nerve and obedient limb is developed in the frequent rush among the powerful cars, grinding trucks, and reckless cabs?

The difference in human nature—how it comes to the surface! And the individuality of the person crossing is visible in every movement. Note the difference in the actions of two ladies as they prepare to cross. One scans the entire street full of struggling humanity and vehicles with the calm eye of calculation. She sees two rifts approaching from opposite directions, and her eye tells her that they will almost meet opposite her. In an instant she is ready. There is no faltering, no delay. She steps boldly into the heaving, pushing mass, and almost without quickening her steps, walks across between the teams.

But the other lady is still fluttering up and down the sidewalk, making short plunges into the push of teams, and as often retreating in dismay when she finds her path filled with solid trucks. She will eventually walk along until she finds a policeman helping ladies across, then she will cling to his arm until he almost carries her to the other side of the street.

One of the most fascinating character-study spots in New York is in City Hall Park, and on some of the crosswalks near the park bridge stairs. Here congregate the newspaper dealers, male and female, seemingly half of them women of size and persistence in their business. Never was a public park in any other city incumbered with such flotsam and jetsam as drift under the shadow of City Hall—and stays there!

The newsdealers are tireless of foot, and being unerring in instinctively discerning the buyer, for they regard every comer as a should-be customer, and tender him their wares with true Hebrew skill and persistence. And millionaires and beggars jostle the newsdealers to and fro, while bankers and shovelers, society leaders, and scrub-women rub elbows continually in the daily jostle.

How different the crowd a couple of miles up town! There are the rich shopper and the poor beggar, and the newswoman, too, but they are different at Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. The news stand looks like a pulpit, and the horseshoe reveals the ever-present and clinging bit of superstition.

Leisurely plying his lowly but useful vocation, with cart, bags, and brush, "one of the cleanest" comes into view in the midst of the ever-moving throng, and over his head we see the strolling shoppers stray in diminishing perspective past the Fifth Avenue Hotel, far up the thoroughfare.

The view at Madison Square changes with great rapidity, and it is almost impossible to find the same scene twice. From Broadway and Twenty-third Street we see Madison Square as it should look, the street and walks bright with smart teams and lively pedestrians, while across, in the park itself, the walks are teeming with life and activity.

Next comes a relic of years long past, as one of the Fifth Avenue stages lumbers into the square with many a creak and groan, and stops for a passenger. Long after the last bob-tail horsecar has vanished from the streets of New York, Fifth Avenue may be traversed by its smart auto-mobile service. But we may have real rapid transit before that!

At Twenty-third Street the shopper naturally deviates from Broadway and follows the crowd west to Sixth Avenue. From this point the shoppers radiate in every conceivable direction. They are everywhere; they fill the sidewalks and overflow into the street. They overload "L" cars, surface roads, and cabs, and the stores are filled like ant-hills with an ever-moving and ever-pushing crowd.

"Shopping on Sixth Avenue" is as cosmopolitan a scene as can be found in New York. Every variety of human being can be seen during a few moments' pause to watch the hurrying shoppers. And the artist who wants "types" for the composition of his picture, no matter in what quarter of the globe the scene be located, can stand on the curb with his camera and photograph anything he wants.

At this point the "silk hats and gowns" are much more plentiful than further down, say at Fourteenth Street, for the shopping centre is surely pushing up town, and in a few years the old down-town marts will be deserted, even as are Canal Street and other once famous shopping districts. One pathetic scene intrudes itself among the shoppers. It is the pawnshop. The negro woman with her arms filled with bundles, dreads to go in, but knows it to be a last resort.

Truly all is not sunshine on the avenue where the shoppers throng with seemingly not a thought above bargain counters, advertised sales, and special offers.

J. F. H.

COCOANUTS IN JAMAICA.

Oh, 'Arry, spending your 'oliday on 'Ampstead 'Eath, think of an island where you get for a penny, not "three shies" with a stick at a cocoanut, but three cocoanuts. What an eternity of Aunt Sally the vision opens up to your cockney mind! This morning, in front of my window, a black urchin ran up a palm tree like a spider-monkey and threw down half a dozen nuts to his big friend below, who with his machete chopped off the ends and bored holes almost as quickly as a barman opens you an oyster, and there the two blackamoors stood, with their faces flat up to the sky, guzzling the sweet milk. When each had emptied a couple they drew their hands across their mouths, picked up another nut apiece, and strolled away. Stealing them! I suppose so. But what kind of theft is it when everybody sees you stealing and nobody seems to mind? It was only cocoanuts, after all. There were ten millions exported from Jamaica alone last year, and if there had been ships to carry them there might have been fifty millions. The bulk of them, as indeed of all West Indian fruit, went to the United States, but there are indications that the coming changes in what were "the Spanish West Indies" are already beginning to affect the course of trade, and the West Indian fruitgrower, apprehensive of danger, seems to be turning in anxiety from the markets of America to those of England.—Harper's Weekly.

Relieved.

From The Chicago News.

He—I love you.

She—Oh, is that it? I was afraid you had the jaundice.

KLONDIKE DOGS.

1899

CHRISTMAS SIGHTS AND SCENES.

CHRISTMAS seems to have been more generally and joyously observed in New York this year than for several years previously. This was probably owing to the fact that the war had ceased and peace was assured to this country, and everything betokened future prosperity. At any rate the stores have done an enormous holiday business, and the streets have been thronged day and night by a merry jostling crowd with their arms filled with packages. Good humor seemed to prevail on every side, and pedestrians were jabbed in the ribs by sharp-cornered parcels and had their toes trodden on with perfect equanimity.

Any one that wished to view the Christmas sights and scenes, if he started from down town, usually took a Broadway car to about Ninth Street. This seemed to be the general rendezvous or starting point for the Christmas shoppers. Here the large stores showed fine displays of every kind of goods. One window was fitted up as a library, and revealed several bookcases filled with handsomely bound volumes, a reading table upholding a student's lamp, and an easy chair. The sight was so tempting that every bookishly inclined man or woman looked upon it as an invitation to enter the window and make himself or herself at home in this cozy library.

Another window was filled with dolls of every shape, size, and description. There were walking dolls and talking dolls, laughing dolls and crying dolls, sleepy dolls and wideawake dolls, and in fact one might almost believe that these haughty dolls were

Proud of their teeth and proud of their talk,
Proud of their carriage, and proud of their walk,
Proud of their knowing cheese from chalk,
On a very slight inspection.

One had to hurry by the other windows filled with those gorgeous cravats and scarfs so dear to the heart of the young man at Christmastide. As to the feminine frills and fancies displayed no one but a fashion or society editor could do justice to them.

Passing along Broadway and turning westward into Fourteenth Street one became helpless in a jostling, hurrying crowd. Every man, woman, and child had at least one bundle in his or her arms, and in some cases three or four.

Here the street fakirs and peddlers began to be seen, but it was not until Sixth Avenue was reached that they were visible in large numbers. Sixth Avenue, in fact, resembled a country fair more than anything else. All along the curbstone were erected frame booths for the display of cheap toys, tinsel, popcorn, and other wares.

After taking at least five minutes to cross Fourteenth Street on account of the crowd, one started northward on Sixth Avenue.

Here was a flimsy booth filled with cheap toys, most of them being a nickel in price, while a few of them reached a dime. Toy violins, jumping jacks, merry-go-rounds, and wooden dolls were there in great profusion. In front of the booth stood a woman with a little girl about four years old. The little girl had a doll in one hand and a monkey on a stick in the other, but she was crying, and several persons stopped to see what was the matter.

"You must not cry Mamie," said her mother, reprovingly. "Mamma can't buy you all the toys you see," and then the crowd passed on.

Not far off stood a youth on the sidewalk behind a counter improvised from a plank laid across two trestles.

"Here you are; fine French triple extract perfumery, only a dime a bottle while they last," he shouted, "but they won't last long, so hurry up and get them." And the crowd hurried and laid in a stock of cheap perfumery.

Then there were the peddlers that sold toy harness covered with sleigh bells for a nickel a set. They brandished the harness and jangled the bells merrily to call attention to their wares. And the men who sold the toy rubber heads stood there squeezing the soft rubber into every variety of shape. Some of the men have sold these heads so long that their own features unconsciously follow the contortions of the toys.

But the best sight of all, and one that would have rejoiced the heart of Dickens could he have been there, was the vendor of holly and English mistletoe. He stood waving bunches of holly with its bright green leaves and scarlet berries and mistletoe with its waxy buds, into the faces of all pedestrians.

"Here you are; holly and English mistletoe only 10 cents a bunch!" he cried, and he was liberally patronized.

A pathetic sight was the spectacle of an old English actor who was a popular favorite in his day, but has been forgotten by the present generation, who was attracted by the peddler's cry. He stopped, and slowly extracting a solitary dime from a shabby old pocketbook, he purchased a bunch of the mistletoe and carried it off home with him. Perchance it brought up memories of his old home in England when he was a young and ambitious actor with a bright future before him.

And so the crowds surged on backward and forward, stopping to look at the various representations of Santa Claus in the windows of the large stores. He was depicted in every possible way, coming down a chimney, filling a good child's stocking with presents or about to take his departure in his sleigh drawn by reindeer.

Broadway, Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street were filled with the Christmas shoppers, and yet over on Third Avenue about Fifty-ninth Street, and on Seventh and Eighth Avenues, the crowd was almost as dense. Coming down town Fulton, Vesey, and Cortlandt Streets were found to be well filled with holiday peddlers and purchasers.

And the markets must not be forgotten, as they made a brave show this Christmas. Fulton, West Washington, and the old Washington markets were packed with good things to eat and thronged with eager buyers all day and late into the night. Such mountains of turkeys, geese, and chickens had hardly ever been equaled before, and hundreds of persons pressed around the fowls, to see if they were tender before they purchased. There was one stall filled with little pigs, with one of them stuffed and roasted, with an apple in his mouth, to show how good they looked when they were cooked.

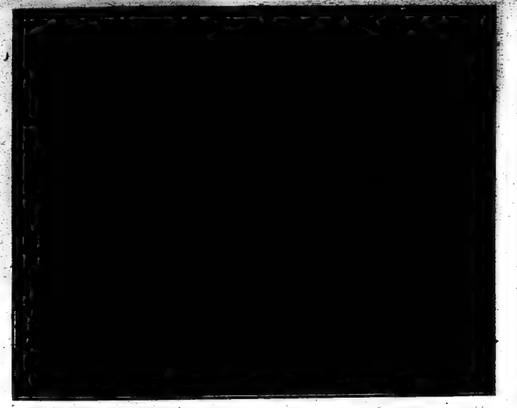

A HOLLY WREATH STAND AT SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET.

There were fish and game and meats and vegetables and fruit and cheeses and everything that goes to make up a Christmas dinner, and the people purchased them as if they intended to do nothing during the Christmas holidays except to eat, drink, and be merry.

Down on Vesey Street, from Greenwich to West Street, it looked as though the New Jersey pines had moved over to New York. The centre of the street was filled with Christmas trees of all shapes, sizes, and varieties. There were spruce, pine, cedar, fir, and hemlock trees, and they ranged in price from 25 cents to $10, according to the size and general shapeliness. There were hundreds of yards of ropes made of evergreen and laurel, and emblems of every shape and description made of greens for decorative purposes. There were stars and anchors and crosses and plain wreaths and many other designs.

One enterprising dealer in evergreens was so enthusiastic over his wares that he displayed the following sign without molestation from the police:

J. SMITH.
GREEN GOODS
FOR SALE.

This humorous hit at one of the topics of the day attracted much attention and brought him increase of custom.

ALBERT H HOECKLEY.

RETAILING CHRISTMAS TREES ON ARRIVAL FROM THE COUNTRY.

A GORGEOUS DISPLAY ON SIXTH AVENUE.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

"My doctor says I am ill in bed," wrote my friend, "and that I am not to see any one for a fortnight. Will any one play a game of chess with me on postcards?" "Any one" sighed, and wrote to say he would do it with pleasure. He had not intended taking a holiday just then, but it couldn't be helped. After this the posts began to come, and I had to leave off wearing slippers because every few hours a postcard arrived to be answered. I give here the main heads of what, for the next week, the post brought and took away; it may at least serve as a warning to any one else.

"How are we to know which of us is going to begin?" she wrote. And when I had put that matter right, I received a quite needless irritant of "Are you ready?" A morose silence of three hours on my part brought me this: "As you don't answer I suppose you have gone out for a walk and left me all alone in bed to amuse myself. This is for your return—Q. P. 2." I sent my reply to that, and got three answers: "What did you do that for?" "What ought I to do?" "I can't find my handbook of openings anywhere; please send me yours." I sent it; it had a way of coming open at a particular page: my friend's next card told me that she had succumbed to its leadings. "Begin again," she wrote, "I began wrong. K. P. 2. What do you make of that?" I avoided the well-worn echo, knowing that unconventional play was best against such an adversary. The postcard I had expected

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ONE OF THE DOLL STANDS.

game. "You've played the wrong move." I reiterated my move with icy underlinings. She resigned herself to regarding my chances as over, and played serenely on—by the book.

At the eighth move I woke her up. The awakening caused her to write, "Which do you think you are playing with, white or red? Because, if you think you are white you are wrong; white's I." I refrained from demonstrating that it didn't matter in the least what color I played with so long as I kept to my own board; it was an argument which would have brought her running out of bed to refute it. So I let her have her color, and played on. I was answered by telegram, "Check!" My inquiry, "By what piece?" brought me irate particulars, and when I was about to capture the offending party, I received a second telegram: "I've still got my finger on it!" Thereat I waited, allowing my pen to say nothing. Some hours later this inquiry reached me: "I suppose you admit that I have still got my finger on it?" When my answer, "Yes," reached her, her finger must have been on it some six hours. On her next card she moved another piece without any reference to the fingering, and I made no remark. I remembered that she was sick, and I was nursing her—from a distance.

Ten moves had been made, and the morning and the evening were the third day; only half that the post brought me had any real reference to the game. Six o'clock brought me this: "Don't send me another move to-day. The doctor says I am to go to bed early and not be disturbed, and if one of your horrid traps comes, I shall have to get up and get into it." This little bit of temper was because I had taken one of her pawns without compensation; and she loved her pawns more dearly than her knights and rooks. "Poor, unprotected innocents!" is what she calls them, and will cheerfully endanger king or queen in order to get one of her ewe-lambs out of a thicket. For knights and rooks she has small regard. "You can never see where a knight is going," is her complaint; and "You are never able to use a rook until you don't want it. What's the use of being able to rush all round the board after it's checkmate?"

After dinner I went round to inquire how she was, and heard that she was still very poorly. Overhead I heard the piano being slapped, and knew by that sign that my friend really was sad and out of spirits, for music of her own playing is what she detests. I ventured to think that if her invalid's gown were sufficiently becoming she might admit a few minutes of my companionship. My card with a scribbled request put a stop to the music; a head thrust itself gratefully over the banisters: "Oh, no! you mustn't come up, because the doctor says I'm 'catching,' and besides, I ought to be in bed, only I'm not, because he said nine, and it's only just half-past; and if you don't tell him he won't know. And oh, I've been so dull all day; the poets are so slow in coming. Don't you think we could manage to keep two games going? And oh! before you go, tell me what your next move is to be; that will save you a postcard."

"I thought you wanted to go to bed and not be disturbed." "Oh, but if you've got a real live move on you, you had better let me have it; I'll send down the board." The board came down in state on a large salver. I made my move and sent it back with my compliments. "Good night!" I cried, "and check!" and I went forth in haste, knowing that wrath would drive away low spirits for that evening.

A card lay on my breakfast table the next morning. "I've had a sleepless night and a relapse, thanks to you!" And my wonder was whether she had had the patience to wait up till midnight before sending that missive; and whether, in that case, the servants having gone to bed, she had run out to post it herself. Afterward I had my doubt characteristically set at rest. "Oh, I dropped it out of the window to my policeman; he often posts my letters for me." The correspondence which followed her recovery from relapse was as follows: "If you put me in check I shall take you!" "Take away!" A long pause followed this cheerful acceptance of my fate; then—"'Tittens' has been helping me to play, and has knocked your queen off the board. May she stay off; it looks so much better without her?" "If you are not well enough to play properly, say so." Indignant resignation followed this answer, and she played. My queen made the inevitable response.

Anticipation had not softened the shock. The cry came: "I told you 'Tittens' had knocked her off the board, and I can't remember where she was before." In order to inform her, I underlined my move. Once more she submitted herself to fate; but when, presently, another of her pet pawns disappeared, she writhed into positive accusation. "You are not playing fair! Who is helping you?" My answer, "Tottles," lashed her into frenzy; for rivalry over the respective merits of our cats was the flashpoint of enmity between us. As a final to assertion of freedom and resourcefulness she castled: whenever my friend discovers castling to have become possible she regards it as a stroke of inspiration. She castles in the air, one might say, believing that it will lead to an entire reversal of the game. On this occasion, however, my next move enabled her to see what my following one would be—that the inevitable could be delayed no more, even by the highest stroke of generalship on her part.

I received a postcard cheerful, almost frisky in tone: "My doctor says I am quite well again; only dying for a little companionship. Come and see me die. And we'll drop this stupid old game of chess and call it a draw!"

So we dropped it and called it a draw; and looking back on it I still call it a distinct "draw."—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE FIRST BALLOON.

The story runs, says The Contemporary Review, that early in the eighties of last century two young gentlemen in Paris were trying to make a paper bag float in the air by filling it with smoke, in which attempt they met with extremely limited success. Kindling light fuel in a tin plate and holding the bag above, the latter became distended and buoyant until removed from the flame, when it promptly collapsed. This experiment, however, was witnessed by their housekeeper, who, coming into the room at the moment, naïvely asked the young philosophers why they did not tie the tin on at the bottom.

That old lady deserved undying fame. Her idea it was that launched the first balloon into space; yet her name is lost to history. Such is the way of fate. Columbus discovered America, yet the name of the new world was borrowed from a man who remained at home and wrote a book. Anyway, it is a fact that the Montgolfiers are credited with the invention of the hot-air balloon, and to their perseverance certainly is due the first successful step in aeronautics.

A POP-CORN STAND ON SIXTH AVENUE.

THE SENSE OF JUSTICE IN THE SLUMS.

Cat Alley had its faults, writes Jacob A. Riis in The Century, but it can at least be said of it, in extenuation, that it was very human. With them all if had a rude sense of justice that did not distinguish its early builders. When the work of tearing down had begun, I watched, one day, a troop of children having fun with a seesaw that they had made of a plank laid across a lime barrel. The whole Irish contingent rode the plank, all at once, with screams of delight. A ragged little girl from the despised "Dago" colony watched them from the corner with hungry eyes. Big Jane, who was the leader by virtue of her thirteen years and her long reach, saw her and stopped the show.

"Here, Mame," she said, pushing one of the smaller girls from the plank. "You get off an' let her ride. Her mother was stabbed yesterday."

And the little Dago rode, and was made happy.

WHERE STRENGTH CAME.

A man, who belonged to a workingmen's club in the parish, was telling me the strange history of his life, relates a writer in The Cornhill Magazine. He had been deserted by his father and mother, and more or less dragged up by an old aunt who had taken him in. From the age of twelve he had had to fight his own battle, and uncommonly well he had fought it. I could see how proud he naturally enough was of his success. But in the midst of his boasting he seemed suddenly to realize that perhaps he owed something to a higher power, or, at least, he ought to say so, so he went on: "You see Sir, I 'ave always 'ad to fend for mysen iver since I was a scrap of a lad," then a pause, "leastwise, in course wi' a bit o' 'elp from th' Almighty." It was certainly quaintly put, but I believe genuinely meant.

SOME WENT TO GLORY.

I once asked a district nurse, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, how the various sick cases had been going on during my absence from the parish. At once the look which I knew so well crossed her face, but her natural professional pride strove for the mastery with the due unctuousness which she considered necessary for the occasion. At last she evolved the following strange mixture: "Middling well, Sir, some of 'em's gone straight to glory, but I am glad to say others are nicely on the mend."

"ENGLISH GUINEAS."

The Czar Paul I. discussed with Napoleon a plan for invading India. He died by the hand of an assassin. Radama, King of Madagascar, asked for the protectorate of France. He was assassinated. M. Lambert, Consul of France at Aden, wished to create a French settlement on the coast of Arabia, on the route to India. He was assassinated, and when his assassins, wretched natives, were searched their pockets were found to be full of English guineas!—From the Patrie.

MATURITY.

Dear as thou art, thou shalt be still more dear
When growing life hath more ennobled thee,
And touched thy beauty with maturity.

For not alone hath Spring her blooms of gold—
A fuller loveliness doth June unfold,
And fair fruits redden as the year grows old.

And I who kiss thy lips and cry "A rose!"
Shall kiss more reverently when Sorrow shows
Her patient presence in the mouth's repose:

Reading a sweeter message in thy look
Than that which all my quick'ning pulses shook
When love from thee hope's bright assurance took.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE DRAMA

William Faversham.

HILDA SPONG, an actress from Australia, via London, has already made a favorable impression in New York, although the rôle of Imogen Parrott in "Trelawny," which she treats with such graphic art, is not exactly in the line of "leading ladies" with which her fame has been associated. "Jenny" Parrott may not be actually a portrait from real life, but her lifelike quality is not denied. Her cheerful disposition, her enthusiasm, her pardonable vanity, her emphatic manner, her fondness for dress are all delightfully expressed in Miss Spong's portrayal.

Elizabeth Tyree, too, has made a personal hit in "Trelawny" as Avonia Bunn, the soubrette of the suburban theatre and "principal boy" in the Christmas pantomime. Miss Tyree has had no such triumph since she played Lady Willy (or was it Lady Tommy?) in "The Amazons," by the same ingenious author. The scene between Avonia and Wrench in Act III. is unsurpassed in modern comedy, and Miss Tyree lends to it much piquancy of expression and artistic sincerity. Edward J. Morgan's fine portrayal of Tom Wrench, by the way, has grown in flexibility and variety of tone since the first night, and could scarcely be excelled. Indeed, "Trelawny of the Wells," as it is acted at the Lyceum, is a rare boon to an appreciative playgoer.

As Sam Barnard might remark, "some folks become actors for one reason and some for another." Jobyna Howland, it seems, became an actress because she was a Gibson girl. That does not explain how she ever got her name of Jobyna—but one mystery at a time. Miss Howland is as tall and fair as ever the Princess Alexandra of Denmark was in the eyes of a poet laureate. She served Mr. C. D. Gibson well as a model for his drawings of Princess Flavia in illustration of "The Prisoner of Zenda" and "Rupert of Hentzau."

Wherefore, it seems, Daniel Frohman engaged her to act, or to represent, Princess Flavia in the play called "Rupert of Hentzau," in which Mr. James K. Hackett acts, or represents, Rudolph Rassendyll.

Edith Crane, who used to act Maria in "The School for Scandal," Rosaline in "Love's Labor's Lost," and Mrs. Gaylustre in "The Cabinet Minister," at Daly's Theatre, has been recently engaged to play important rôles in Mr. Sothern's company. She acts Milady in "The King's Musketeer" to Sothern's d'Artagnan.

Evelyn Millard is a rising actress in London, and her picture gives the color of truth to the rumors of her beauty. But she does not look, in her youth's costume, as the Lady Ursula, the sprightly, daintily droll, and altogether charming creature Virginia Harned made of Anthony Hope's heroine. All London, however, has praised Miss Millard's impersonation.

Gerhart Hauptmann's New Play.

Gerhart Hauptmann, author of "Die Weber," "Hannele," and "Die versunkene

Olga Nethersole.

Glocke," has made another hit in Berlin with his "Fuhrmann Henschel," which Herr Conried promises to produce in New York before long. Henschel's wife lies on her deathbed, and in her febrile raving she implores her husband not to marry again, and especially not to marry Hanne, the servant maid. Without paying much attention to the nature of the request he promises, but does not afterward keep his word, as he wants somebody to look after his house. He marries Hanne, who already has an illegitimate child, and is a woman of a brutal character. She forms a liaison with a waiter, of which the husband knows nothing till, in the fourth act, Hanne and her paramour are confronted.

Henschel hears at length the reproach of his conscience. Why has he broken the promise given to his first wife? He is henceforth haunted by her spirit, and he finally hangs himself with a whipcord. Hauptmann has applied every art of realism in truthfully delineating the characters of Henschel and Hanne, and produces a tremendous effect on his audience.

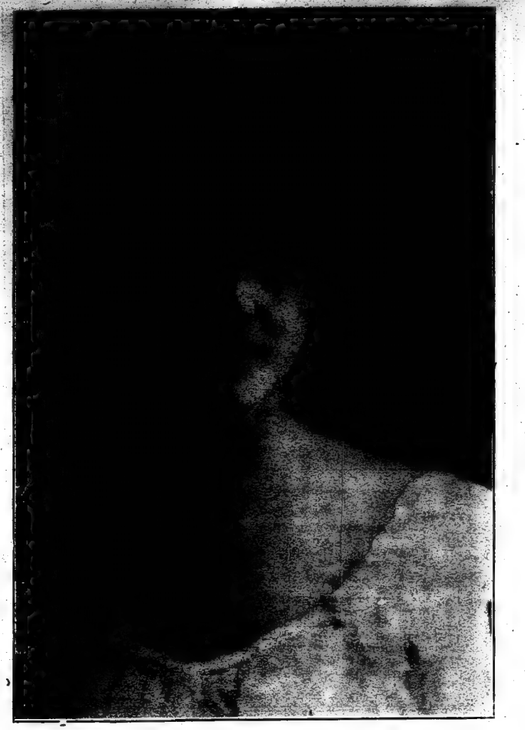

JOBYNA HOWLAND.
Flavia in "Rupert of Hentzau."

A Play by Catulle Mendès.

Catulle Mendès wrote "La Reine Fiammetta," an ultra-romantic piece, for the old Théâtre Libre, in Paris, and it was performed once, nine years ago, with Victor Capoul, essaying a rôle in spoken drama for the first and last time, as the hero, Danielo. The play has just been revived at the Paris Odéon with Mme. Segond-Weber

JESSIE MILLWARD,
Of the Empire Theatre Company.

CISSY LOFTUS,
Mimic and Entertainer.

in that rôle. The heroine is the Queen of Bologna, and her arch enemy is Cesare Sforza, who persuades Danielo, a young orphan, that his brother has been murdered by the Queen. Sforza easily induces Danielo to register a vow that he will murder Olanda on a certain specified day when the Queen is to give a Court ball.

Having several days before him, Danielo fills up the time in amorous dalliance with a blonde beauty who calls herself Elena, in a sylvan but sumptuous retreat. The spectator knows that Olanda and Elena and Fiammetta are one and the same person, so he is not so astonished as he ought to be when Danielo, recognizing in the Queen the fair inamorata, lets his dagger, raised to strike, fall from his powerless hand. To save her lover, Fiammetta, who is more in love with him than ever, abdicates, whereupon Sforza takes advantage of her being defenseless and sentences her to be executed as a heretic. In the course of a final interview Fiammetta convinces her lover that she is innocent of his brother's blood, and when the executioner appears, Danielo snatches the axe out of the headsman's hand and strikes down the miscreant Sforza.

Believes in "Preparation."

Mr. Pinero having said, or having been quoted as saying, that substance and spirit counted for more than manner and technics in plays, Stuart Ogilvie, author of that masterwork of original stagecraft called "The Master," responds as follows: "The art of the dramatist is as much concerned with design and proportion as that of the architect. I am so persuaded of the truth of this axiom that even the 'argumentum ad Pinerum' does not shake me. It only reminds me of an episode in my verse-making boyhood, when (with the instinct of a dramatist already upon me) I drew upon my memory to repair the flaws in my imagination and 'conveyed' a 'tag' from Virgil to complete my halting verse. The tag happened to have a false caesura in it and was promptly scratched out by my master. 'But, Sir, it's straight from Virgil,' I said indignantly. 'When you can write like Virgil,' was the reply, 'you can forget all rules!'

"But the new school (which doesn't write like Mr. Pinero) will save itself much discomfiture if it discards the new idea that the process of novel writing (where preparation is not essential) and playwriting are to be conducted on the same lines with equally successful results. I take it both 'Othello' and 'Macbeth' are plays dealing with character, but the preparation in both plays is most elaborate, and in the 'School for Scandal' the author compels our laughter by a masterly design. Every art must have its fetters. The genius is he who runs lightest in his chains.

"Though there are many other qualities which may secure for a dramatist a deserved success I cannot but think that, as in the past, so in the future, the best plays will still come from the workshops where most attention is paid to the old-fashioned principles of logical sequence and definite design. Construction has been scolded for sister Convention's faults, which is hardly fair."

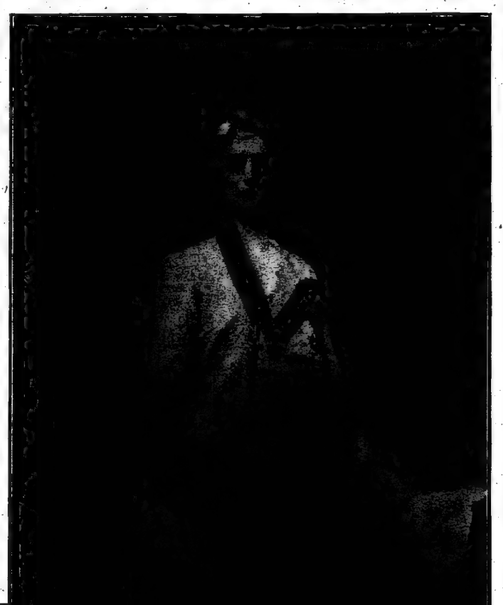

Romance of Vinegar Yard.

Referring to the report that Vinegar Yard is to be covered in and used as a shelter for playgoers awaiting admission to Drury Lane Theatre, The London Builder says: "At one time the name 'Vinegar Yard' was common in London; here, in the vicinity of Covent Garden, as in two other places similarly situated, it is perhaps a corruption of Vineyard, or Vine Garden yard. Cunningham says it was built circa 1621, and cites the burial register of one 'blind John out of Vinagre Yard,' on Feb. 4, 1624. In Vinegar Yard was born Fanny Barton, the Mrs. Abbington painted by Reynolds, and the yet unrivaled impersonator of Lady Teazle, and Miss Prue. In the first-floor room of the Crown (opposite the theatre door known as 'Lady Burdett-Coutts's) the first contributors to Punch used to meet for the weekly dinner."

THE OLD DRIVES AND THE SPEEDWAY.

IN the days of the "Fur-Coat Brigade" of twenty years ago, when William H. Vanderbilt, Frank Work, E. C. La Montagne, Robert Bonner, Daniel Drew, "Prince Harry" Genet, "Larry" Jerome, George Law, Henry N. Smith, Hiram Woodruff, Hiram Howe, and the others that congregated at Gabe Case's used to vie with each other in turning out the fastest and best-equipped rigs on the road, there was no such magnificent stretch of speeding grounds open to them as the latter-day driver finds on the Speedway. The old road up to Jerome Park and some of the roads through Westchester furnished the racing ground then, and these were not always perfectly kept.

The New York driver of to-day, however, has a resort with a specially prepared roadway surface, especially adapted to fast driving in light vehicles, and a new driving brigade has come into existence. Most of the old members of the "Fur-Coat Brigade" are dead now, but a few of them like Frank Work, "Dave" Hammond, and Robert Bonner remain, and when they meet in a brush on the new speeding ground they seem to live over again the days of twenty years ago, when their circle was the inner one in the driving community.

Up to the time the Speedway was thrown open the latter-day drivers were confined to the drives in Central Park, the Riverside Drive, upper Seventh Avenue, and the roads on the other side of Macomb's Dam Bridge; but now the Mecca of all is the big stretch of well-kept road that runs along the banks of the Harlem River, overlooking the watercourse that is filled daily in the Summer by the shells of the racing crews

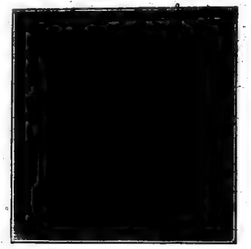

Patrolman John McIver of the Thirty-third Precinct, Who Knows Every Horseman on the Speedway.

from the boat clubs along the river front, and under the arches of Washington and High Bridges, to the easterly extremity of Dyckman Street, covering in all a distance of about two and one-fifth miles.

A speeding ground such as this had long been the cherished hope of the drivers, and when its construction, under Chapter 102 of the Laws of 1893, as amended by Chapters 8 of the Laws of 1894, and 894 of the Laws of 1895, was begun, they looked forward with pleasure to the time when the steel plate of the sleek trotter or pacer would make its mark on the smooth road surface.

It would have been a difficult task to locate anywhere in the vicinity of the city a park drive of greater natural beauty or better adapted to the purposes for which this new feature of the Park Department of New York was intended, for its route along the banks of the Harlem affords all the attractiveness of the river on the one hand and a beautifully wooded bluff, capable of most artistic treatment, on the other. The river scenery cannot be made more picturesque, but the walls of the bluff have been cultivated with vine growths, and in a few years the steep sides will be a verdant green. The Southern terminus of the Speedway is at St. Nicholas Place and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, just over the Harlem River Viaduct, and from that point there is an easy down-grade to the Harlem River, a distance of half a mile. The grade is necessarily constructed with a macadam surface on a Telford foundation, to avoid destructive washing by storms. The entire remaining portion of the surface is, however, of selected sandy loam, and up to the present no roadway over which the oldest New York drivers have traveled has approached it in fitness. It seems as if the commission appointed to select this surface covering had hit upon the best soil mixture obtainable, for the Speedway surface, unlike most of the other dirt roads in New York, has not frozen hard so far this Winter, but remains soft, though firm, and probably in better condition for fast driving than it is in Summer

When the turn from the grade is made the

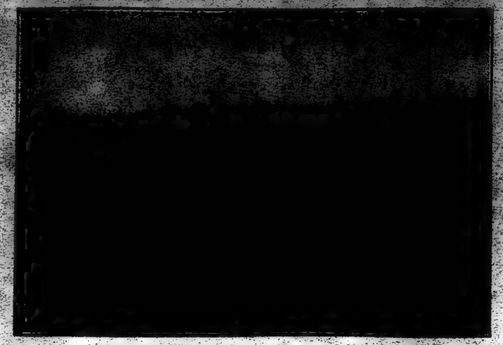

C. SCHULTZ DRIVING HIS CELEBRATED TEAM.

DANIEL MARKS AND E. S. LUDLOW.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS AND HIS FAMILY OUT FOR A MORNING SPIN.

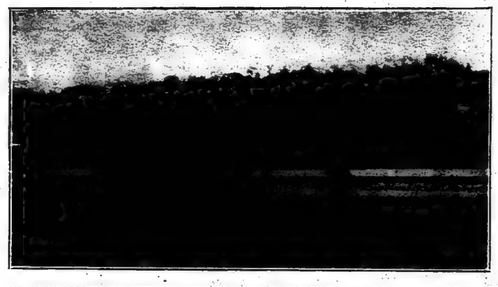

J. W. CORNISH DRIVING NEWCASTLE, RECORD, 2:11 1-4 TO WAGON.

George A. Cadwalader Driving Billy Thomas, 2:09¾.

road lies along the west shore of the river, passing under High Bridge and Washington Bridge, to a point opposite Morris Heights, where the line swings with easy curves to its intersection at Dyckman Street. The route along the driveway is an interesting one, for, aside from the natural scenic advantages, there are a number of old landmarks that lend it an increased interest. Starting north from the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street terminus, the driver passes the old Jumel mansion, which savors still of the Revolutionary days, when Washington made the place his headquarters, and a little further on, the first of the tunnels under the drive, which were made so that pedestrians could go from one side to the other in safety, is crossed. There are two other of these tunnels, one just north of High Bridge and another north of Washington Bridge.

Throughout the entire length of the Speedway there is a footpath on either side of the road, and along these paths trees and shrubbery have been planted, all heightening the pleasant aspect of the surroundings. The total width of the Speedway varies from 100 to 150 feet, while the width of the driveway proper varies from 52 feet to 95 feet, its narrowest portions being those under the bridge arches, where, in order to avoid

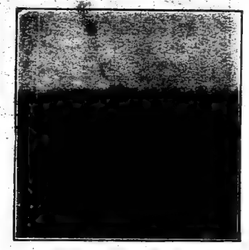

Frank Wilbur.

the possibility of sending a flying horse into one of the bridge piers, it was found necessary to contract the road.

The Sunday turnout on the road is always a large one, and the heavy traffic usually packs the surface of the roadway hard, but the Speedway Superintendent always has a large crowd of men at work early on Monday morning, and by the time the driving brigade is ready for its day's sport, the road is again soft and in excellent condition. Sunday crowds are not always made up of well-known horsemen, for every butcher, grocer, or baker who has a horse that he uses daily in his business wagon, wants to get into the rapidly moving throng, but the Speedway is no place for an animal that cannot show a fair clip, for his driver not only subjects the drivers of fast horses to danger, but is himself in danger of having a wheel torn from his vehicle by some flying runabout that catches its hub in a wheel spoke. The Park Department has taken every precaution to guard against accident, but occasionally a reckless driver causes trouble before the mounted policemen can reach him. One sad accident on the Speedway recently was that in which James J. McDonald lost his life. Mr. McDonald was a well-known horseman and a clever driver, and he lost his life in trying to avoid a smashup with two teams that were approaching. In order to avoid collision he resorted to the skilful trick of throwing his runaway, and was thrown out of his road wagon and was killed. His death emphasized the need of the only thing in which the Park Department in its management of

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Lieut. T. H. Slavens, 4th U. S. Cavalry. | Major T. B. Mott, Assistant Adjutant General. | Major Gen. Francis V. Greene, U. S. Volunteers. | Major J. P. Davis, Division Surgeon. | Lieut. T. H. Carbonnel, 1st Volunteer Engineer Regiment. | Lieut. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., 21st U. S. Infantry.

MAJOR GEN. FRANCIS V. GREENE AND HIS STAFF AT HAVANA, CUBA.

the Speedway, is lacking—better mounts for its policemen. Patrolman John McIver of the Thirty-third Precinct is probably one of the best-known policemen on the speeding ground. He knows every driver, and is a sentinel in whom the drivers have confidence.

Among the drivers of the present day who have taken the place of the members of the "Fur-Coat brigade." Nathan Straus, who drives the Speedway champion, Cobwebs; J. W. Cornish, who drives Newcastle, 2:11¼, the horse he purchased recently for the purpose of wresting Cobweb's honors from him, and George Huber, whose favorite team is made up of a pair of brothers by Aristotle, Arracos and Harry M., are well-known figures. George A. Coleman is another driver who has a slashing roadster in Billy Thorn, 2:20½, by Mambrino-Hattie, by Thomas Jefferson. C. Schultz, whose pair, Gussie K. and Blackbird, which travel to pole in 2:35, and Frank Wilbur are of the throng that make up the Speedway crowd, as are Daniel Marks and E. S. Ludlow, whom the artist snapped the camera on as they passed High Bridge. John D. Crimmins, H. D. Bahr, the White boys, Ralph and Major, who manage to get into the fast moving throng in their pony basket cart, and Willis Holly, the genial Secretary of the Park Board, who finds time occasionally to make a tour of inspection of the Speedway, are among the others who have become familiar to the visitors.

JOHN RAYMOND HENRY.

TABLET TO ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY.

Among the first of the heroes of the recent war with Spain was the late Ensign Worth Bagley. It was his privilege to be the first of all to give his life to the cause which brought about the freedom of an enslaved people. Hence it seemed fit to the friends of this brave man that the fact should be commemorated in some lasting manner.

His fellow-officers, therefore, of the torpedo-boat flotilla attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, caused the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company of New York to prepare a memorial tablet, and place the same in the chapel of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. This tablet is now completed. In design it is extremely interesting. In the upper portion there is a representation of the sword belonging to the dead ensign, and this sword is entwined with the palm, a symbol which particularly belongs to everything that is heroic.

Beneath the inscription there is a representation of a palm treated in a decorative manner. The tablet itself is made of brass, and is affixed to a backing of antique oak. The inscriptions and ornamentations are inlaid in the metal with enamels.

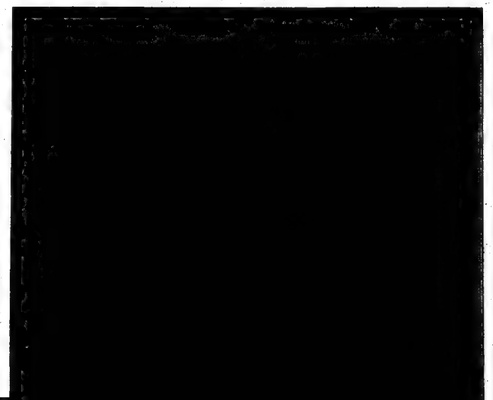

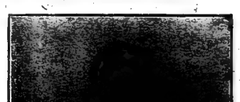

The Facts in the Case.

From The Chicago News.

There was trouble of some kind reported on Desplaines Street the other night and the editor told the new reporter to go over and get the details. He got them, as may be seen from his account of the affair, which was as follows:

"A man killed a dog belonging to another man. The son of the man whose dog was killed proceeded to whip the man who killed the dog of the man he was the son of. The man who was the son of the man whose dog was killed was arrested on complaint of the man who was assaulted by the son of the man whose dog the man who was assaulted had killed."

Rossiter Johnson, LL.D.,
President of the Newly Organized Society of the Genesee in New York.

THE ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY TABLET AT ANNAPOLIS.

William Woodward Baldwin,
President of the Newly Organized Maryland Society in New York.

CAPT. KIDD AND OTHERS.

ALMOST every boy has had a yearning at one time or another to become a pirate. Frank R. Stockton in his youth was no exception to this rule, and as he grew older the spirit grew with him. Just what kind of a pirate he would have liked to become he relates in a book recently published by The Macmillan Company. This book is nicely illustrated with pictures by George Varian and B. West Clinedinst, and it is called "Buccaneers and Pirates of Our Coasts." The author makes this confession:

"In fact I had a great desire to become what might be called a marine Robin Hood. I would take from the rich and give to the poor; I would run my long, low, black craft by the side of the merchantman, and when I had loaded my vessel with the rich stuffs and golden ingots which composed her cargo I would sail away to some poor village and make its inhabitants prosperous and happy for the rest of their lives by a judicious distribution of my booty. I would always be as free as a sea bird. My men would be devoted to me, and my word would be their law. I would decide for myself whether this or that proceeding would be proper, generous, and worthy of my unlimited power; when tired of sailing, I would retire to my island—the position of which, in a beautiful, semi-tropic ocean, would be known only to myself and to my crew—and there I would pass happy days in company of my books, my works of art, and all the various treasures I had taken from the mercenary vessels which I had overhauled. Such was my notion of a pirate's life."

But unfortunately this species of freebooter has never been discovered outside a comic opera, and, even there he is somewhat out of date. That the real pirate differed much from the ideal conception Mr. Stockton proceeds to show, and gives a brief biography of as choice a bunch of rascals as ever stretched hemp. He begins with the early buccaneers, whose name he says is derived from the French word boucanier, signifying "a drier of beef." It seems that many years ago "some of the West India islands, especially San Domingo, were almost overun with wild cattle of various kinds, and this was owing to the fact that the Spaniards had killed off nearly all the natives, and so had left the interior of the islands to the herds of cattle, which had increased rapidly. * * * So many vessels came to San Domingo for beef that there were not enough people on the island to do all the hunting and drying that was necessary, so these trading vessels frequently anchored in some quiet cove, and the crews went on shore and devoted themselves to securing a cargo of beef—not only for their own use, but for trading purposes; thus they became known as 'beef driers,' or buccaneers."

But the state of "maritime warfare that grew up in the waters of the West Indies between Spain and the beef traders of other nations" soon gave to the name "buccaneer" a different significance. Whether war existed between Spain and the other nations or not, the French and English bold buccaneers deemed a Spanish treasure ship lawful prey. In after years this did not satisfy them; they began to plunder ships of their own countrymen. Then genuine piracy became rife.

Just as certain Madrid papers have found in the brave Columbus the remote cause of the late Spanish-American war, and all Spain's trouble, so Mr. Stockton discovers in that navigator the first pirate. "We shall be bold and speak the truth," he writes, "and although we shall take off our hats and bow very respectfully, we must still assert that Christopher Columbus was the first who practiced piracy in American waters."

Mr. Stockton's reasoning is clearer than that of the Madrid press.

The author names another pirate in the same respectful way, and this is Sir Francis Drake. And he might have added Sir Walter Raleigh. Then the trio would have been complete. But it is pirates of a still different stamp that are presented in all their romantic depravity and, for the most part, without the redeeming features of explorations, patriotism or history writing. Very prominent among the early buccaneers was a Frenchman, who came to be called Peter the Great. An early experience of this pirate will bear repeating.

Cruising in a large open boat near the island of Hispaniola, he mistook a Spanish man-of-war for a merchantman. The Captain of the warship was playing cards in his cabin, and the twenty-nine buccaneers were very desperate. As the boat came along side the warship Peter "ordered his chirurgeon, or surgeon, to bore a large hole in the bottom of their canoe," and "the pirates climbed up the sides of the man-of-war as if they had been twenty-nine cats." The sailors were taken by surprise and hid themselves in terror. "The Spanish Captain was still playing cards, and whether he was winning or losing the old historians do not tell us, but very suddenly a newcomer took a hand in the game. This was Peter the Great, and he played the ace of trumps. With a great pistol in his hand, he called upon the Spanish Captain to surrender. That noble commander glanced around. There was a savage pirate holding a pistol at the head of each of the officers at the table. He threw up his cards. The trick was won by Peter and his men."

One notable disciple of Peter was Pierre François, who captured a rich Spanish vessel of the pearl fleet in very much the same way that Peter did his man-of-war. But he was overtaken and the vessel recaptured by a Spaniard. Poor Pierre lost both fame and fortune through the cracking of his mainmast—not his life, however, for the Spanish Captain spared that.

Among the Portuguese pirates the author mentions Barthoemy Portugues, and gives some account of his many adventures. And then comes the story of "Roe, the Brazilian," and of "L'Olonnois, the Cruel." Many stories are told of Morgan, whose fame rests principally on the book of John Esquemeling. There are, too, several pages devoted to M. Raveneau de Lussan, called "the high-minded pirate." And at length comes the story of the notorious Blackbeard, whose real name was Thatch, and who shot one of his men now and then so that they would not forget what sort of a person he was. Blackbeard "operated" principally along the Carolinas and in the West In-

From "Buccaneers and Pirates," by Frank R. Stockton.
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"THE GREAT MERCHAN TMAN WAS CAPTURED."

From "Buccaneers and Pirates," by Frank R. Stockton.
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"MORGAN BEGAN TO UPBRAID THEM, AND ORDERED THEM TAKEN BELOW."

the Long Island coast. "This," adds Mr. Stockton, "appears to be the only case in which it was positively known that Kidd buried treasure on our coast, and it has given rise to all the stories of the kind which have ever been told."

W. L.

OF GOLF AND DEATH.

Our planet is a links whereon we play
Few holes or many, as Death may decree.
We call him Colonel Bogey; 'tis the way
Of mankind to invent a kindlier name,
A jesting phrase for the Arch-enemy.
With every match the Colonel leaves the tee,
But all alone he finishes the game.

Some start with the rash confidence of youth,
To end in an untimely bunker-grave;
The Colonel is inclement, void of ruth,
Spares not the slashing driver in his pride;
No deft approach, no pawky putt can stave
Him off—many, not over-brave,
Tear up their cards in futile suicide.

Sooner or later, oftener soon than late,
We pass, and the next victim forth is led
Vaunting himself superior over Fate;
But ere the Home Green is in sight he yields;
With one grim stroke the Colonel lays him dead.
Yet is the Long Match ours; 'tis soothly said
The Colonel plays not in the Elysian Fields.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

1899

THE STORY OF A COCKNEY BOY.

SOME man of letters, possibly Emile Zola, has defined realism as "a corner of the universe seen through a medium." Henry Holt & Co., the publishers, have recently presented an example which fits this definition. The corner of the universe is Garden Row, "a street on the left bank of the river Thames," and the medium is "Tony Drum, a Cockney Boy," a story written by Edwin Pugh and illustrated in color by William Nicholson. Mr. Nicholson and his brother-in-law, James Pryde, are known in London book circles as the beggarstaff brothers. The former is the well-known author of "London Types" and the designer of the cover of Mr. David Dwight Wells's "Her Ladyship's Elephant." The pictures shown on this page were made from plates specially prepared from the colored illustrations of Mr. Nicholson.

From "Tony Drum." Copyright, 1898, by Henry Holt & Co.

TONY'S FATHER.

Tony Drum was born in Garden Row. He was a cripple, and the children of the neighborhood called him "Humpy." "Tony's parents were poor. His mother had been a domestic servant. His father was a musician and philosopher. But philosophy having no marketable value, Michael Drum was forced to use his talent of music. He blew a flute in the gusty streets for a meagre livelihood." Tony's father came from Penrith years before to seek his fortune in London. "During his romantic years he had tended sheep on the hill slopes for an inexorable father."

"Mrs. Drum's first child was a girl, whom she had named Honor. Honor was four years old when Tony was born. At five years she accepted him as her first responsibility. She dragged him up the stairs and down and about the street, expounding the world to him. She judged the world from what she knew of it, (as we all do;) and, as she had never journeyed beyond Garden Row, thought it a shabby affair."

Tony at five was a tiny deformed miracle. "He had a great shock head; a thick, humped body, and rickety legs. His face was white and wistful, with a wonderful breadth of brow, but tapering sharply to an elfin chin. His eyes were smoke-colored, large, deep, questioning. His mouth was pinched and wry. He could not walk upright, but shuffled onward, with his long arms dangling limply and his face to the ground. His sister watched over him, protected him, and loved him always." At this time he had very strange fancies which to him assumed reality. One day he said to his sister:

"Did you come from Heaven, Honor?"

"Yes," she replied.

He turned his eyes toward her and scanned her face keenly and added, "I didn't see you there, Honor!"

She stared at him, her mouth agape. "What did you say?"

"I didn't see you then, in heaven, Honor. Whereabouts was you?"

Then Tony tells his sister about what he saw in heaven.

"What is God like, Tony?" she asks.

"Oh, He is ever so old."

"Is He kind?"

"He is like the Superintendent."

"I always thought God was like him, somehow."

"He's awful like him. Only bigger and older, of course. He is like the Superintendent in other ways, too, you know—a bit strict, but wonderful kind, really, if you're good."

By and by Tony is made to tell the story of heaven to other children. They gather about him on all occasions and listen eagerly. With infinite power of visualisation he weaves into a story the impressions that he gained at Sunday school, from hymn books, and from the Bible. But the children never recognize the source of his information.

Tony is finally taken to school, at St. Anselm's, "a one-storied building of red brick standing in a field against the railway, and separated from the road by high, tarred paunge. A great gray church overshadowed the school, and in the churchyard were many gaunt trees, the ancestral home of a colony of rooks. * * * Life was easy and slow in the infant school of St. Anselm's. Learning was administered in wee sips, and the discipline was lax. Often on a Summer afternoon, when the gray floor was a mosaic of sunshine, half the tiny scholars would be asleep, and the teacher herself in a state of great drowsiness, so that her voice dwindled to a low drone, very soothing to the dulled senses of the children. And in the Winter, when the window panes were starred with frost and the attendance was meagre, the scholars would crowd about the glowing stove and watch the snow as it clicked on the glass, while the white-haired schoolmistress read fairy tales from Andersen or Grimm."

Tony was an apt pupil and soon passed from the infants' to the boys' school. Here for a time the big lads bullied and tormented him. And on one occasion Honor rescued him from their clutches with tooth and nail.

Tony's happiest hours were spent in St. Anselm's Church, where the blind organist, Paul Hands, had a strong liking for him. But the awakening came when Tony was forced to become a butcher's boy.

The trials that Tony had in carrying the heavy meat tray on his poor little deformed back and his final release from the butcher's shop are related with study and care of detail that may make a strong impression on the reader. In the same way are told Tony's childish love affairs, and the story of a Sunday excursion into the country, which ends in an accident by which Tony loses his mother.

From "Tony Drum." Copyright, 1898, by Henry Holt & Co.

TONY DRUM.

Michael Drum decides in his dire poverty and distress to ask aid of his father, and Tony writes the letter while his father criticises. Old Stephen Drum of Long Farm, near Penrith, replied, and sent them money and promised to come and see them.

Tony has a fine voice, and his father teaches him one of Burns's songs, and wants him to go around with him and sing while he blows the flute. Tony rebels.

Finally Tony's grandfather appears on the scene. But Tony makes a bad impression on the old gentleman. The latter says to his son: "Sick men are never welcome. Mark ye, Mike, neither o' the bairns when you come to see me at Epping. The lass—well, I may do something for her, but the boy is your own child."

Honor is taken into the country by her grandfather. Tony is not told of her absence at first. At length his father says to him: "Gone with your grandfather to Cumberland. We thought you'd better be kept in the dark to save a fuss, as you were so ill. She's to be made a lady!"

Tony misses his sister keenly, and he writes her long and elaborate letters which he composes with great care. Tony at length comes to his last illness.

"In life Tony Drum was very intimate with Death, and when his time came, Death called him with the voice of a friend."

"Good night, father," he said, turning on his side in his little cot. "I shall be awake early in the morning."

"And he fell asleep."

W. L.

MUSIC

Luigi Cherubini.

IT is a curious fact that many people who are really fond of good music do not understand why critics object to the public exhibition of juvenile prodigies. It will probably not do anything toward stopping such exhibitions to give reasons for objecting to them, but it may possibly interest some of those persons who are patient enough to read this page to become acquainted with one of the causes of apparent indigestion on the part of professional critics.

Concerts are given for the purpose of performing music for the pleasure of lovers of music. That fact is generally accepted. Therefore it follows that the performance should be of the best possible kind. If Beethoven's piano concerto in E flat is on the programme the audience has a right to expect that it shall be played by a pianist capable not only of striking all the notes correctly and at the proper tempi, of making the necessary contrasts of piano and forte, and using a variety of tone-color, but also of showing a complete understanding of the musical and emotional content of the work and making it known to the hearer.

There is no reason why Beethoven's E flat concerto should be presented in any other manner. If it is, the audience will be dissatisfied and the critics will say unkind things. Adult players sometimes fail in such performances and are criticised accordingly.

Now children, no matter how talented nor how accomplished, cannot play such works in an interpretative manner, as mature artists can. All that children can possibly do is to perform great compositions as they have been taught to perform them. In doing this their work is always imitative and usually exaggerated in style. If occasionally some uncommon youngster shows an extraordinary musical perception, critics can only say that he or she played with expressive power unusual in a child. It is an absolute impossibility that the child should excel a Paderewski or an Ysaye in the revelation of feeling. A child cannot reveal what it cannot know.

This, then, is the first reason why music should not be played in public by children, namely, that adult artists can do it better and the public has a right and ought to expect to hear an adequate interpretation.

But the public applauds precocious children to the echo. Why? Because hearers are astonished at their work and surprised into approving it because it is remarkable for children. But astonishment is not a legitimate result of art. Many people have been astonished because the leaning tower of Pisa does not fall; but that does not prove that it is a fine piece of architecture.

When a child amazes an audience by his command of the technics of an instrument he achieves precisely the same result as another child would by putting up a one-hundred-pound dumbbell or a third by running 125 at fourteen-inch balk-line billiards. It is the feat which calls forth the applause. If a grown-up artist played the work as the child does no one would be astonished, unless he were a very naïve person indeed.

Now, in plain English, it must be said that musical managers bring forward juvenile prodigies for no other purpose than to astonish. That is all they can do, and the managers know it. The purpose has no relation whatever to the artistic performance of music, and therefore ought to be discouraged.

Lastly, the public ought to consider the injury which in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred is done to the child. Most of these juvenile prodigies possess real and valuable gifts otherwise they would not so far master the technics of their instruments at as early ages as they do. These talents ought to be fostered. Now children who go before the public are usually spoiled by applause. They get into their little heads the notion that they are already artists. They suffer all the ills that arise from the constant state of unhealthy excitement in which they live. They exaggerate their faults. They become conceited, careless, flippant. They lose their serious view of art. They cease to grow. Sometimes they suffer from overwork. They never can and never do benefit by their appearances as juvenile prodigies. Every one points to Mozart. But there have not been any Mozarts since the original one died at the age of thirty-six.

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There are two things which are impossible. No one can read the libretto of an opera and follow the performance at one and the same time; neither can he read programme notes and listen to a symphony at the same time. If any one thinks he can, he is mistaken. Why? Because to do this one must carry on two mental processes simultaneously.

Of the two habits—for habits they are with too many persons—the programme note performance is the worst. An analysis of a symphony ought to be read before the work is heard. To try to use the analysis as a key to the work while the performance is in progress is absurd. The mind cannot possibly absorb the music and grasp the written explanation at once. As a matter of fact, the only intelligent way to listen to a musical composition is to educate one's self first in the principles of musical form and then observe the development of the musical ideas according to those principles.

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The Metropolitan Opera House company contains no less than five women who know the rôle of Juliette in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette." They are Mme. Melba, Mme. Sembrich, Mme. Eames, Mme. Saville, and Miss Engle. It may be remembered that some years ago George Rignold played Romeo at Booth's Theatre with a different Juliet in each act. It has been suggested that for his farewell performance at the close of the present season, M. Jean de Reszke should attempt something of the same sort. It is quite safe to say that the famous Polish artist will do nothing of the sort. He is too true an artist.

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Something ought to be said here about Mr. Anton Van Rooy, the Dutch basso of the Metropolitan Opera House Company. He made a big impression on his first appearance as Wotan in "Die Walküre." He has deepened that impression at each succeeding appearance. But he has done nothing so thoroughly demonstrative of his mastery of his art as his lieder singing at last Sunday night's concert. He managed his big voice with the most exquisite art. His mezzo voice work is particularly charming, and his head tones are very sweet and penetrating. He sings with very warm feeling and with a most excellent appreciation of the poetic content of a song. It is to be hoped that he will at some time give a song recital. Such an entertainment would be a genuine treat.

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In the lesson scene of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia," Mme. Sembrich always sings one of Chopin's songs, accompanying herself on the piano with the most delightful skill. There have been some very wild guesses as to the language in which she sings the song. One gentleman, who is supposed to speak French very fluently, told me with much assurance that the words were in the purest Parisian. The truth is that Mme. Sembrich sings the song with its original text, which is Polish. This is not a particularly remarkable feat for her, because she is a Pole. The de Reszkes are Poles, Paderewski is a Pole, Josef Hofmann is a Pole. Remarkable people, the Poles.

W. J. HENDERSON.

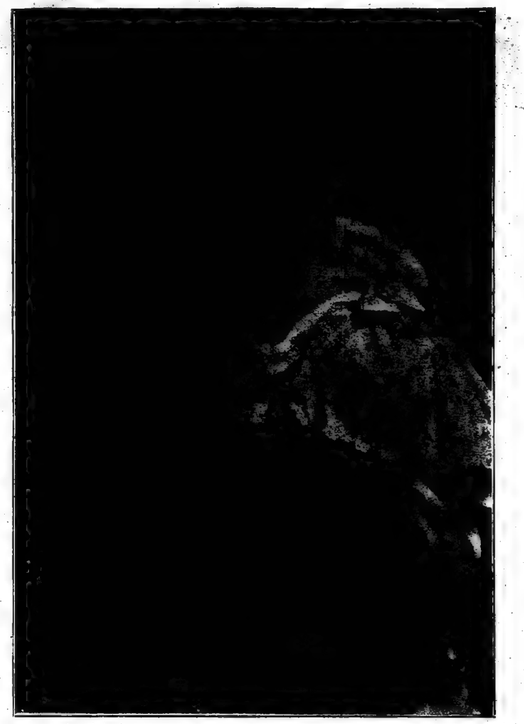

ELOISE MORGAN OF THE CASTLE SQUARE OPERA COMPANY.

JAN

TO GLADYS.

(A Poetic Conceite.)

Glad ys ye earth when ye raindroppes come,
And gladder yet when ye rain ys done;
Glad ys ye sky when ye sea birdes roame
In an azure space 'neath a cloudless sunne.

Glad ys ye land as it meets ye roare
Of ye sea that girdes a thousande Isles;
Glad ys ye wave as it beats ye shore—
And glad ys my hearte when Gladys smiles!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

1899

INDIAN WOMEN LACEMAKERS.

MANY a society woman, whose finery is adorned with the fine lace made by the hands of the Chippewa Indian women would shudder to know that much of it is made upon the spot made famous by the massacre of Major Wilkinson and his soldiers of the Third Infantry in October last. In 1889 Miss Sybil Carter of New York City opened a school at the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, for the purpose of teaching the Chippewa women the art of lacemaking—Pillone and English point. She gradually extended her work to Ballieau, Leech Lake, Red Lake, and Birch Coulee. Later she opened schools among the Shoshones and Piutes. Her desire to give these women an opportunity to be self-supporting led her to make the experiment, and their ability and skill have justified the effort. The Government offers every advantage to Indians of both sexes during school age, but after leaving school and returning to their reservations there is but little that they can do which will bring them an income. That they should wish to return to their early homes and kindred is natural, and that they carry with them at least some of the habits and wants of civilization is also natural.

The lacemaking industry, which brings them a sure and prompt return for their work, helps them to foster these habits, and lifts them out of the slough of aimless dependence. The women vary in their degree of cleverness just as their more favored white sisters do, but, as a rule, are very teachable. The difficulty of keeping such delicate materials immaculate during the tedious process of working out elaborate designs is the greatest obstacle to overcome. It necessitates cleanliness and great care. This is in itself a step toward higher education; then the absolute necessity of bringing the work up to a certain standard is another important step. Many of the women who learned easily grew careless when the novelty had worn off, and it took both time and patience to teach them that unless the workmanship was perfect there would be no market for the article. Gradually a feeling of pride and emulation as to who should produce the most perfect and elaborate work grew among them, and from that time an imperfect article has been rare.

All sorts of pretty laces are manufactured by their skilful fingers, from the tiny edgings fit for the daintiest infants' wear, and costing 50 cents a yard, to the most elaborate designs that sell for $8 and $10 per yard, and are worn by the most sumptuously appareled woman of the land. Boleros, fichus, collars, cuffs, vest fronts, table spreads, jackets, as well as edgings of all widths, are made in fine Princess lace, while in the royal Battenberg, curtains and tea cloths, buffet and bureau scarfs, and numerous other articles are manufactured and find a ready sale wherever they have been introduced.

The work done on these remote reservations in tiny log cabins and tinier cloth teepees by women dark of skin and hair and eye; women whose tongue has perhaps never essayed an English word, and to whom a book is a riddle, is not surpassed by any done in the most complete emporium in the largest city in our country. Many of these women have never left their native wilds, except to go into the nearest market town to dispose of their berries, fish, or game. One of the cleverest, most conscientious and industrious of them is a native of and dweller on Bear Island, now famous as the battle ground where Gen. Bacon's troops were massacred, and has made on that same little island many a filmy bit of finery which decks the person or belongings of some fine lady who would tremble at the sight of Wayweshegabashequa's lord and master in his war paint and feathers, and would shudder at the wild winds that blow about her island home, bringing near the howl of wolves that cross from the mainland in the long Winter that reigns there. But all is not terror and desolation here, for when the first crow (more welcome than the turtledové, for he is the herald of Spring) sounds his hoarse call and wings his dark flight against the pale blue sky, Waywesheqabashequa finishes her last stitch on this newest industry and hies her joyfully across miles of frozen land and water to the lacemakers' headquarters, where she deposits her work in the hands of the sashabaseque, (lacemaking woman,) and watches anxiously while a pair of critical eyes scan every inch of the web. An approving nod and a cordial "apeeche nesbeshane," (very good,) brings an answering smile over her dark immobile countenance as she grasps the money that is counted carefully into her slim, dark palm.

That money is precious, for it is well earned, and therefore much more judiciously spent than a light gift would be. A journey of seven miles on foot to the nearest town is but a short walk, and once in the trading store, she ponders long and deeply before she parts with her earnings for food, flour, pork, sugar, tea, and last, but not least, tobacco—for the women as well as the men, yes, and even the children, draw deep delight from a pipe. Or, perchance, she purchases a great brass kettle that holds gallons and gallons of sap, for when the sugarmaking season approaches, lacemaking is put aside and the more congenial work is taken up with a vigor and a vim that have scarcely appeared in their former occupation. Nature's children are then in their happiest mood. "Now is the Winter of our discontent" gone, they might well exclaim, and rightly, too, for they live like children—in the present, and even a staid and mature white man finds an April day in the sugar camps an exhilarating experience. But this is but a pleasant episode in the year's round of seasons, and the income from the surplus stock of sugar for family use is small, so they turn again to the work of lacemaking, from which they know the returns to be sure and reasonable.

Among the wealthy patrons of these lacemakers are Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Huntington, and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, the latter having an unfinished order for bedspreads for which she will pay $200 each.

L. E. CAVALIER.

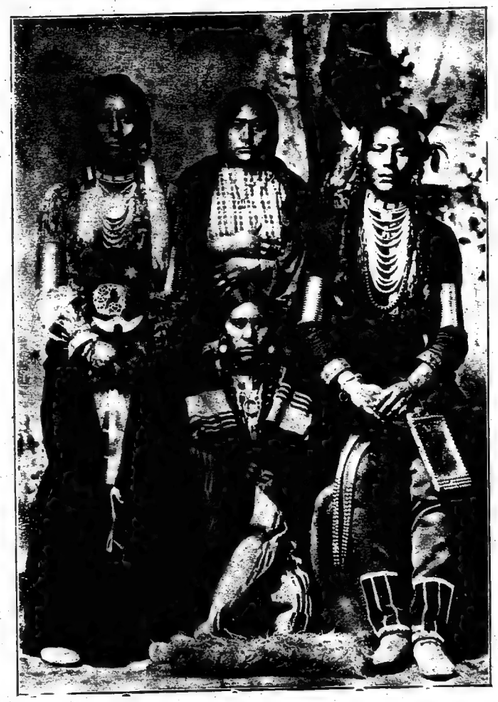

TWO CHIPPEWA INDIAN LACEMAKERS AND THEIR HUSBANDS.

SUMMER HOME OF ONE OF THE INDIAN LACEMAKERS.
On the Lap of the Central Figure Is an Elaborate Piece of Lace Being Worked for a New York Society Woman.

DISCONTENT.

Fair are the fields in the Spring with the sweet perfumed breath of the meadows,
Fresh as the green mossy dells where the gorse flares its torches of gold;
Winter has gone from the earth and returned to the kingdom of shadows;
Feelings rush out from the heart, like to frozen streams losing their hold.

Yet, as I stand in the light of the sun, and in gladness rejoice,
Deep in my heart there arises a restless, dissatisfied voice:
"Life's hopes are never fulfilled; there is always left something to long for!"
—LILIAN ELEANOR BARLOW in Madame.

GIGANTIC ADVERTISEMENTS.

Some little time ago it was announced that at Ardentice, in Scotland, there existed a wonderful advertisement made of flower beds, says a writer in Tit-Bits, each bed taking the shape of a letter forty feet long, and the whole comprising 120 odd feet of blossoms, and the name of a Glasgow newspaper, which name could be read from a distance of four and a half miles. In France, however, the idea has been adopted and improved to a certain extent, for, instead of decorating hillsides as in the above instance, they are about to decorate railway embankments with floral advertisements, in which case the flower beds cannot fail to please the eye, even though they extol at the same time the virtues of a pick-me-up or a sewing machine.

The experiment is to be tried first of all on the grassy slopes of the French Great Western, particularly on those positions where the advertisement will be seen from the highway, and it is said that as soon as the project was announced 10,000 square meters of embankment were speedily snapped up by enterprising advertisers, who recognized that this space, allowing the letters to be twenty feet high, would permit of a floral poster over one mile long.

Scotland apparently is in the forefront so far as advertising novelties are concerned, for, if rumor does not lie, a soap firm, on hearing that the congregation of a church found it difficult to provide their minister with a suitable salary, promised to pay £120 a year for five years on condition that its advertisement should be hung up in front of the gallery in the church.

An advertising dodge of extraordinary ingenuity hails from Quebec, where an enterprising shoe dealer gave away a pair of overshoes with each pair of footwear he sold; as each sole of the overshoe bore in reversed letters a notification that So-and-so's wares are the best in the market, and as an impression of this legend was left in the snow at every step taken by the wearer, it must be admitted that the ingenious dealer conceived an excellent plan to make his customers take steps to advertise him.

Theatrical managers are very enterprising advertisers, as the following example, which might be adopted by their British brethren to the advantage of themselves and their patrons, shows. A New York manager sent thousands of these advertisements out, and in view of the fact that people do not usually cash two-pence checks, but paid great attention to the document sent with them, had no reason to regret his enterprise.

The advertisement consisted of a perfectly good check, payable to bearer for the sum of 2d., and it was accompanied by the following note: "Dear Sir: Assuming that your income is $15,000 (£3,000) a year, and that you appreciate the fact that 'Time is money,' we inclose our check for 4 cents (2d.) in payment of two minutes of your time, at that rate, to be employed in carefully reading a brief and honest statement of a few of the many original, new, and novel applause-winning features to be found in the new three-act musical farce to be produced for the first time in New York on Monday next." A few extremely complimentary remarks about the piece then followed.

About a year ago ten well-dressed gentlemen were seen promenading about the Boulevard des Italiens, Paris. At intervals they would walk up to any lady or ladies who were shopping in that thoroughfare, and coming to attention simultaneously doffed their hats and stood for a brief space with bowed heads before the at first startled promenaders, who afterward smiled and continued on their way, when the polite gentlemen without a word resumed their hats and their journey. Their progress caused vast excitement, especially when it was discovered that their clean-shaven scalps were inscribed with the words, written in large blue letters, "Café Such-and-such. Concert at such an hour. To-night."

This novel mode of advertising, it would be thought, could give the authorities no cause for annoyance, but, alas! an official pounced upon them, and having announced that all placards, bills, posters, and sandwich men's boards have to pay a certain duty and bear a stamp, demanded to know whether their skulls were duly licensed.

Unfortunately, not a single skull bore the regulation stamp, and as by French law the authorities can confiscate all unlicensed posters, the position of the ten unfortunate men who were in imminent peril of being scalped became alarming—at least the public thought so; the ten, however, never lost their heads—or even their scalps—for each man was aware that even if the law were enforced in all its rigor, he, or rather his employer, would be only a well-fitting wig the worse.

"H. H."

(Killed at Omdurman Sept. 2, 1898.)

Death—was it Death that he met
In the narrow, white-walled street,
With the staring sun overhead,
And the rotting bones at his feet;
When alone in that city of fear,
With heart and step elate,
As though on the hills at home,
He rushed to meet his fate?

Nay, rather the Angel of Life,
Immortal, untiring, strong,
Bearing a victor's crown
To one who had righted the wrong.
And with him a living soul,
Too gallant and eager and bright
For this world's dingy tasks,
Has winged his glorious flight.

—The Spectator.

A Matter of Time.

From The Boston Courier.

Was his sermon timely?
Yes; it took up a good deal of it, too.

AN HOUR IN OCTOBER.

BY THE HON. MRS. ARTHUR HENNIKER.

ON the lowest terrace, overlooking the park, a woman was standing leaning one elbow against the stone edge of the balustrade, and wistfully regarding the Autumnal foliage and the grass that was still gray after the heavy rain. The atmosphere was heavy with moisture, and the crimson and yellow leaves that lay round her feet shone wet under a pale sunlight. Across the sky the birds flew in a long line toward the red woods, and she could hear the cry of the waterfowl on the lake that was hidden by the tree-belt to the West.

The woman's face was full of happy expectation. It was no longer very young or fresh, but it was full of charm and tenderness. Under her hat the glossy waves of her hair were scarcely touched with a gray thread. Her eyes were earnest and trustful in expression, and they seemed full of light as she looked now down at the sodden stretch of turf in the park, now upward toward the towers of the house. On one side of her a Michaelmas daisy, nipped by the frost, still showed some faint patches of lilac among the green, and a few steps further down the terrace the chrysanthemums were still very bright in their orange, red, and brown dresses, in spite of the rain that had only ceased to beat upon them a quarter of an hour ago.

As the moments passed it was more upon the house—built like a French château, with its pointed turrets—and less upon the half-bright, half-chill October landscape, that the woman's eyes rested. A sense of joy was thrilling her, though she looked calm and grave. During all the last week she had been too much absorbed in her own thoughts to enter with any zest into the diversions of the house party, and, even had she been less preoccupied there was often a certain aloofness in her manner that kept people at a distance. Mrs. Chesney was conscious that, in taste and education, she belonged to a different epoch to that of the lively guests round her. They were absolutely modern, and she had very little in common with them. She could not play bridge, and she knew nothing of racing or of the latest developments in the serious or trifling love affairs that seemed of such vivid interest to these others, so small to her. Since her husband's death she had lived quietly and almost alone in a country house, gardening, studying, working for the poor. When at last she had made up her mind to accept the invitation of a cousin of her husband's, the effort had been painful and depressing. She had grown shyer and more silent in those years of quietude. Even in her new-fashioned clothes she somehow looked of a different world than that of Miss Vincent and Lady Norledge, who were the beauties of the party.

"My dear, she is essentially early Victorian!" was the verdict of the lively Lady Norledge, as she discussed Mrs. Chesney with a friend. But now, on this October afternoon, standing alone in the fleeting sunshine and among the falling leaves, Mrs. Chesney felt young, triumphant, and absolutely indifferent to the opinions of every living soul excepting those of the person whose advent she was awaiting. She had felt as if she were in a dream when her host, a few days ago, had announced the approaching arrival of a new and distinguished guest. The name of Gen. Trebovir was in everybody's mouth; his skill and his successes were the topics of conversation at dinner tables important and obscure. He had been received on his return to England after a prolonged absence with honors and applause, and he was now taking a well-earned rest in the society of some of his best friends. Some ten years ago Hilary had parted from this man with an anguish that was no less unbearable because endured in silence. It had been all the more hard because she had known that his love for her was as strong as her own, and, perhaps, even, the motive for much that was noblest and best in his life. During those years, which had seemed an eternity, these two had held no communication with one another. This had been her wish alone, for he had strongly maintained that, unhappily married as she was, a friendship so pure and devoted as his for her must at least make it easier for her to exist under what was too heavy a load for a solitary woman. But she had remained firm, and he had gone away in bitterness of spirit. Now, to-day, she felt sure that he was coming here for her, and her alone, and she was joyfully waiting. She had felt it impossible to greet him for the first time in the presence of laughing and indifferent people, so she had left a little note to be given to him on his arrival, asking him to come out and find her on the terrace. The clock in the topmost turret struck 4. It was wonderful how brilliant the sky was above the scarlet of the woods. A robin, tame and trim, came and sat on the same balustrade on which Hilary now leaned, motionless; and his sweet, low song seemed full of rejoicing, and as if meant only for her ear.

Then, though she could not help noticing how gorgeous the chrysanthemums seemed as the sunlight fell in a long streak across their faces, she knew that he was coming down the steps at the corner, and straight toward her. Her knees were shaking, and there was a curious singing in her ears, through which she heard his pleasant voice speaking. Half mechanically she put out both her hands, and her face was as white as a great snowy chrysanthemum that she had just plucked.

"My dear Mrs. Chesney, this is, indeed, a pleasure! I had not the remotest idea when Franklin told me that I should find a charming party that his words were to be so truly fulfilled."

Hilary had let one hand drop and looked at him, still half-smiling. His words and his manner had hurt her, but she was emphatically brave, and her tremulous expression had suddenly given way to one that was calm and friendly.

"I, too, was delighted," she said, "when they told me you were coming." Then, with a sudden impulse, she added, "But my stay here is very short, for I am afraid I must go to-morrow or the next day."

"Oh, what a pity! Can't you put off duty engagements—for I am sure that is what they are—and stay on just a little longer?"

He spoke kindly and as if he wished her to remain, but without a trace of emotion.

"I don't think so." She shivered a little as she spoke.

"What a dear old house, and what a picturesque place!" said Gen. Trebovir, leaning on the stone ledge as he stood beside her and looked over the park. "One is reconciled to Autumn in such surroundings as these."

He turned toward her, speaking pleasantly and frankly.

"You are very little changed," said he. "It is so nice to find people after eight—ten—years just themselves. You can't think how nice!"

"And you are not much altered," she answered, smiling, too. "Of course, you are—well—thinner and browner, and—"

"My hair is gray. So there you have the advantage over me."

"Have I?" and she smiled again.

The General took out his watch.

"It was very good of you to want me to come and see you out here. But I must, I fear, go in and write something rather important for this post. I wish I could have stayed on longer now and chatted about old times."

"Yes, I wish you could."

A streak of light fell on his face. Yes, he was not much altered, and his gray hair became him.

"Well, we will go on with our talk later," said he.

He raised his hat, and turned away to mount the steps. As she watched him, Hilary wondered if she could still endure the colorless round of her life, if there could be people who had the courage and the will to recover from wounds such as these, or if they merely crept away into a corner of the world to die.

On the topmost terrace another figure now caught her eye. It was that of a young woman, very graceful and alert, and dressed in an exquisite gown of crimson and fur. This person paused, and held a hand up to her eyes. Then Hilary saw her start off, walking very quickly down the gravel path that led toward the first flight of steps. The sight of her jarred upon Mrs. Chesney. She represented the incarnation of all the qualities that Hilary most despised. She was empty-headed, shallow, vain, and looked upon the world with no sense of the proportion of things. And yet it was impossible to deny that she was superlatively graceful, and that her dark eyes were as beautiful as they were undoubtedly reckless in expression. Mrs. Chesney watched her as she went along, and at the corner by the clipped yew tree Lady Norledge stopped. The figure of a tall man had climbed the topmost step. In the clear, still air Hilary heard their voices. His sounded just as it used to do years ago. He had taken Lady Norledge's two hands and was holding them in his.

"At last!" the man's voice said. Mrs. Chesney heard the words quite plainly, although Lady Norledge's answer did not reach her ear. She turned away and leaned on the balustrade for fear of losing her balance. It was necessary to hold on fast to something. Over her head the voices died away, and, looking back and above once more, Hilary's eyes fell on two figures going slowly toward one of the distant shrubberies. Lady Norledge's slight arm was resting on his, and his face was bent down as if he were looking at her long and earnestly. Mrs. Chesney's feet and hands had grown very cold as she stood, still clutching the stone railing, and not noticing how dark and sodden the park looked now that the evening was drawing in. The sky was red with the glow of an expiring fire, and would soon be uniform and sombre. The wailing cry of the waterfowl came toward her from a long distance. And all around her the leaves were falling. * * *

—The Sketch.

THE "OLD FARM," NEAR WESTCHESTER VILLAGE.
Where Samuel Woodworth Wrote the "Old Oaken Bucket."

The Original "Old Oaken Bucket."

AUTHOR OF "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

Among our minor poets who are best remembered by some short song or poem, while their longer works are almost forgotten, may be mentioned Samuel Woodworth, whose "Old Oaken Bucket" survives amid all the new poetry that annually floods the literary market. He was born on Jan. 13, 1785, in Scituate, Mass., and removed to New York in 1909. Here he began his newspaper work.

In 1823, in conjunction with George P. Morris, he established The New York Mirror, which for years was the most popular journal of art and literature in the United States. Among his best efforts can be counted an "Account of the War with Great Britain," published in 1813, and his volume of poems, "Odes and Songs," published in 1818. In this collection the "Old Oaken Bucket" appeared. Samuel Woodworth suffered from paralysis and died in 1842.

Directly north of Westchester Village, Borough of the Bronx, stands an old house known as the "Old Farm," used at present as a roadhouse by a Mr. Kelly. In this old-time dwelling Samuel Woodworth lived, and within a stone's throw still stands the old well where the original "Old Oaken Bucket" hung.

PUERTO RICO CHANGES.

Now when the band plays in the plaza on Sunday evenings our navy and army officers take the places of their Spanish bothers in arms, and on the streets we see soldiers from the States instead of soldiers from Spain; otherwise the city appears much the same as it did before we arrived. A writer in Collier's Weekly points out signs of improvement, however, and as Americans enter the lists of commercial activity in competition with the men already established one sees evidences of American ways of doing things. English signs appear on some shops, and the Get There Trading Company occupies a bare room to sell tobacco, pipes, and notions.

It has long been a Puerto Rican custom to keep much stock in the back of stores, as far away as possible from the customer who might buy if he saw, and an attractive show window was unknown. Now the thick walls of some shop fronts are being torn out to make room for large windows, and general repairs on the business streets are made known by leaning ladders and the smell of fresh paint. There is an American express company that sells newspapers, there is an American café where, fortunately, cleanliness prevails, and there are enterprising Americans who will rent you the Puerto Rican equivalent of a hall bedroom or lease you a coffee estate that will make your fortune in a year, and during a period of forty-eight hours, there were over twenty-five American applicants for relief at the doors of the former United States Consul at San Juan—men dead broke and anxious to get home—the same story from each one.

Along the docks we are unloading transports and Quartermasters' vessels and storing in sheds the army supplies they carry; army wagons drawn by powerful mules are seen passing through the city streets, looking strangely out of place among the crude native carts that rumble behind straining oxen. But there is no vast influx of American capital; there are no signs of fine new buildings and manufactories; money is not found on bushes and street corners.

THE BIRD'S BARGAIN.

"O spare my cherries in the net!"
Brother Benignus prayed; "and I
Summer and Winter, shine and wet,
Will pile the blackbirds' table high."

"O spare my youngling peas!" he prayed,
"That for the Abbot's table be,
And every blackbird shall be fed;
Yea, they shall have their fill," said he.

His prayer, his vow, the blackbirds heard,
And spared his shining garden plot;
In abstinence went every bird,
All the old thieving ways forgot.

He kept his promise to his friends,
And daily set them finest fare
Of corn and meal and manchet ends,
With marrowy bones for Winter bare.

Brother Benignus died in grace:
The brethren keep his trust, and feed
The blackbirds in this pleasant place,
Purged, as dear heaven, from strife and greed.

The blackbirds sing the whole year long,
Here where they keep their promise given,
And do the mellowing fruit no wrong.
Brother Benignus smiles in heaven.

—Pall Mall Magazine.

NEW PASTOR OF RIVERSIDE BAPTIST CHURCH.

During recent years a large number of Baptist ministers from the South have come to New York churches, most of whom have been successful. The Rev. Robert B. Smith adds another to this list of Southern men in New York. He comes to Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street, at the beginning of the year.

He is a West Virginian by birth and a graduate of Denison University. At only seventeen years of age he was a Sunday school Superintendent and at only nineteen was licensed to preach. He had a student pastorate at Springfield, Ohio, that was very successful. Immediately upon entering the Divinity School of the University of Chicago he was invited by the pulpit committee, of which Prof. Irs M. Price and Dr. J. A. Smith were members, to become the regular supply of the seminary pulpit until such time as a pastor could be secured.

Graduating, he became pastor of the La Grange Baptist Church, Chicago, but went to Parkersburg, West Va., in 1892, which place he now leaves to come to this city. While pastor of the Parkersburg church a large debt has been paid off, two mission chapels and a parsonage erected, six mission schools sustained, and funds raised for two other mission schools and for a pipe organ. The membership of the church greatly increased, and now numbers about 800. During most of the time he has been President of the West Virginia Baptist Education Society, and has conducted for a long time a class in homiletics in the West Virginia Theological Department of the society.

The Riverside Church in this city has been without a pastor for some time owing to the resignation of the Rev. J. A. Francis to take up the rehabilitation of the Second Avenue Church, which, under the name of the Baptist Tabernacle, is claimed by the Baptist City Mission Society to have been well nigh ruined by the Rev. Dr. Daniel C. Potter. The Rev. Mr. Smith is now resting preparatory to taking up his work here. Within a short time before receiving the call to the Riverside Church he declined a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Calvary Baptist Church, Chicago.

The Rev. Robert Bruce Smith,
New Pastor Riverside Baptist Church, New York.

1899

AN APOSTLE OF FREE EDUCATION

DR. HENRY M. LEIPZIGER, the director and organizer of the successful department of adult education conducted by the Board of Education under the title of "Free Lectures to the People," was born in England in 1854. In 1865 he came to this country, and after a three years' course in the public schools entered the College of the City of New York, from which institution he received the degrees of B. A. and B. S. in 1873. While in college he supported himself by assisting in one of the great libraries of the city, where he acquired that love for library work which marks his present career.

From 1873 to 1881 he was a highly successful teacher in both the day and evening schools, and during that period he pursued the study of law at Columbia Law School, receiving in 1875 the degree of LL. B. In 1881 he resigned his position in the public schools owing to impaired health, and devoted the next three years to study and travel.

Education being his chief interest, industrial education particularly attracted him, the proper development of the head, heart, and hand being to him the true sphere of education. In 1884 he organized the Hebrew Technical Institute, one of the pioneers among the manual training schools of the country. He directed the institution for seven years, during which period he established it so thoroughly that it is recognized as one of the successful schools of the day. While director of this school he pursued post-graduate studies in philosophy and ethics at Columbia College, and in 1888 received the degree of Ph. D. from that institution. During these years he lectured frequently before colleges, schools, and institutes on educational and moral topics, his earnestness and force giving him great power as a public speaker. He took part in the work of the National Educational Association, and was at one time President of the manual training department.

Being a sincere believer in the spread of education among the masses, he became deeply interested in the project of the free lectures to the people, with which he became associated in 1890, in which year he was chosen to direct them. In 1891 he was elected Associate Superintendent of Schools, which office he held until 1896. Owing to the wonderful growth of the free-lecture movement, it became necessary for Dr. Leipziger to devote his whole time to this department, and it has become a veritable university of the busy.

Since 1888 Dr. Leipziger has been Chairman of the Library Committee of the Aguilar Free Library, which under his direction has extended its work almost in the same degree and character as his other works.

Dr. Leipziger is an apostle of education for all. He believes in the widest opportunity for all, and it is this faith that has made him successful as a teacher and speaker and has enabled him, despite much physical suffering, to be largely responsible for three such useful institutions as the Hebrew Technical Institute, the Aguilar Free Library, and the Free Lectures to the People.

DR. HENRY M. LEIPZIGER.

SOME QUAINT OLD ALMANACS.

The progress of Time itself has not been faster or more furious than the progress of the facilities for recording his doings. What a change from the old green almanac, with its moss-covered jokes and its rough woodcuts, that used to hang under the clock shelf in the kitchen, to the artistically decorated affair that confronts us now, with its cheerful reminder on Christmas Day, or with solemnity at Easter, or significant impertinence on every birthday!

Calendars flood the country now, but there was a time when our dear great-grandfathers spoke ahead for one, and then sometimes had to borrow from his neighbor, just as he borrowed flint and fire. In those days illustrations were unheard of. Advice took its place. "How to be Happy," "Sure Cures for Lumbago," and discouraging epitaphs filled the small pages with cheerfulness intended to assist in whiling away the long Winter evening of the long ago.

Almanacs, known as Clagg Almanacs, were in use in some parts of England as late as the end of the seventeenth century.

The Rev. John Campbell Neill,
New Pastor Romeyn Chapel, New York.

The earliest almanac, regarding which Lalande (whose "Bibliographic Astronomique," Paris, 1803, is the best authority on a subject of this kind) could get any sort of definite information belongs to the twelfth century. The British Museum and the libraries at Oxford and Cambridge have some astonishing almanacs in keeping. The most remarkable ones are ascribed to Roger Bacon, (1292,) Peter de Dacia, (about 1300,) Walter de Elvendene, (about 1327,) and John Somers, (1380.)

There was printed in Hackney, in 1812 what purported to be a transcription of the most part of an almanac for 1386. This, if it exists, must be at least one of the earliest, if not the very earliest, almanacs printed in the English language that has been preserved. The first printed almanac known is for 1457. One of the most famous almanacs was Poor Robin's, dated 1663. It abounded in coarse, often very coarse, humor.

The first American almanac was William Pierce's, published in Cambridge, Mass., in 1639. In 1732 or 1733 Benjamin Franklin first published the celebrated "Poor Richard's Almanac," which lived for twenty-five years, and won unending fame throughout the United States, and England and France as well. Mrs. William Foote of Troy, Penn., has in her possession an almanac which has been the comfort, guide, and target of ridicule of her ancestors since the year of its publication, which was in 1780. The covers have long been missing, and its margins are yellow, yes, dark brown, with age. The type is small and of early English script. It gives more space to the moon's manoeuvres than it does to the Church days, and prophesies the weather for the entire year. On the first page that time has left it starts off with a sonnet entitled "A Certain Way to Freedom," following with this chaste bit of advice, entitled "Of the Art to be Happy":

"There are two principal diseases of the mind—desire and fear. Temperance should be my buckler against desire; fortitude against fear. The one supports the mind when it desires; the other exalts it when it fears. It is the infelicity of many men to covet the greatest things, but not to enjoy the least desire of that we neither have nor need, takes from us the true use and fruition of that we have already. A contented mind is more worth than all the spice and treasure of both Indies. And he that is master of himself in an innocent and homely retreat, enjoys all the wealth and curiosities of the universe."

On the next page occurs "The Unbeliever's Creed," which runs:

"I believe there is no God, but that matter is God, and God is matter; and that it is no matter whether there is any God or no.

"I believe that there is no hell, nor any future place, either of reward or punishment.

"I believe that the world was not made; that the world made itself; that it had no beginning; that it will last forever, world without end.

"I believe that man is a beast; that the soul is the body, and the body the soul, and that after death there is neither body nor soul.

"I believe that there is no religion; that natural religion is the only religion; and that all religion is unnatural.

"I believe not in Moses; I believe in the first philosophy; I believe not in the Evangelists; I believe in Chubb, Toland, Tindal, Anzel, Morgan, Mandeville, Woollaton, Hobbs, Shaftesbury; I believe in Lord Dollingsbrake; I believe not in St. Paul.

"I believe not Revelation; I believe in tradition; I believe in the Talmud; I believe in the Alcoran; I believe not in the Bible; I believe in Socrates. I believe in Confucius; I believe in Sanchoniathan; I believe in Mohammed; I believe not in Christ.

"Lastly: I believe in all unbelief."

Following this startling statement, which must have greatly disturbed the pious folk of those times, comes "An Electuary for the Palsy."

Then, by some unsigned poet, this quaint bit of verse, entitled "A Birthday Thought":

Three times nine years your glass has run,
(Says Time,) pray tell me what you've done?
"Done—done, alas! like other men,
What I would never do again!"
Then wisdom learned from folly past
Each hour approaches to your last.
Think, when you've felt this scythe of mine,
What must eternally be thine!

A poem "On Public Liberty" runs along the top of each page as a heading for the calendar of each month. At the conclusion of December come these remarkable verses:

VERSES ADDRESS'D TO A MODERN FINE LADY.

Say, Chloe, while with pearls you deck
(Fairer when unadorned) your neck,
Why in your ear the pendant plays,
Diffusing wide its dazzling rays?
Say, why with paint your cheeks you spread?
Too little, then, is nature's red?
Why has Monsieur, with artful care,
Stood three long hours to curl your hair;
Dispos'd each lock in ringlets bound,
That breathe the rich perfumes around?
Why is thy form so gayly drest?
Why spreads so wide that silken vest,
Where flowers are mixt with spangled gold,
And clustered gems confine the fold?
Why art thou thus a living show,
A glittering toy, a female beau?
Is it that fools may simp'ring gaze,
With each an idiot face of praise?
These mean the encomium they express,
Not for the woman, but the dress.
By thee be nobler ends design'd,
And deck thy person by thy mind.
Call forth to light the meaning grace,
With virtue animate thy face.
Let pity, sparkling in thy eye,
New lustre to its rays supply;
Let modest charity bestow
On either cheek a deeper glow;
Gain easy dignity from sense,
And pleasure by thy wit dispense.
Then those shall praise whose praise is gain,
And keep thee sacred from the vain;
Then time itself thy charms shall spare,
And wisdom still pronounce thee fair.
Then Death, the trifler's greatest foe,
Shall immortality bestow.

An unanswered rebus "from The Pennsylvania Magazine," at the bottom of that page, is:

What's fickle as the wind, the French delight;
A small disease that's hurtful to the sight;
The words when joined together will express
The greatest charm a female can possess.

The remainder of the book is given up to discourses on such subjects as "Of Sloth and Idleness: What it Will Drive Men To," "A Description of the Gallants of the Age," "Miscellanies," "On Riches," "On a Rich Worlding," "Moral Maxims," and concluding with "Some Directions in Husbandry."

"Cut timber for lasting the last quarter of the moon in January.

"Cut wood for firing the first quarter of the moon.

"Kill beeves or swine for salting near the full moon.

"Shear sheep, the moon increasing, soon after the change, unless those that loose their wool much, and then it is best decreasing.

"Gather apples, pears, &c., near the full moon in dry weather.

"Cut hedges between the change and full moon from January to May.

"Cut hair to make it grow in the increase of the moon."

As a recompense, it must have been after so much foreboding, the author permitted "The Sailor's Mistake" to occur and incidentally perhaps prove his sense of humor as well as his sense of responsibility in dealing out such food for reflection as the almanac of those days served. The rhyme is:

A cannon ball, one bloody day,
Took a poor sailor's leg away;
When on his comrade's back he made off,
A second fairly took his head off;
The fellow on this odd emergence,
Carries him pick-pack to the surgeons.
"Z—ds!" cries the doctor, "are you drunk,
To bring me here a headless trunk!"
"A lying dog!" cries Jack—he said
His leg was off and not his head."

THE REV. JOHN CAMPBELL NEILL

The late Rev. Dr. John Hall took special interest in Romeyn Chapel, in East Fourteenth Street, not on account of its size and its importance, but because it was perhaps the weakest, and therefore the most carefully looked after of the missions of the Fifth Avenue Church. There has just come to the pastorate of the chapel a young man hailing originally from Belfast, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish stock, who was a friend and favorite of Dr. Hall. He is John Campbell Neill. He was born in 1872. He was graduated from the College of New York in 1895, and went thence to Princeton, where he was graduated last June. He has done mission work in the Adirondacks for two Summers, but Romeyn is his first regular assignment. Of the same stanch stock as Dr. Hall himself, and in part selected and assisted by Dr. Hall's personal interest, it is the belief of the friends of the chapel that he will be able to do there a great and lasting work.

THE REV. ST. CLAIR HESTER.

The Rev. St. Clair Hester is an example of a man who attains success in early life. Just turning thirty, he is rector of one of the largest Episcopal parishes in Brooklyn and one of the leading parishes of the whole country. The list of communicant members is upward of eighteen hundred, and the house of worship, large and striking, is recognized as one of the strongholds of the Episcopal Church in the eastern part of the United States. The young head of this great parish is a graduate of the General Seminary, in Chelsea Square, this city, and was made deacon by Bishop Potter in 1893. He spent his diaconate as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker, rector of the Church of the Messiah, to the rectorate of which he has now himself been called. While assistant to the Rev. Dr. Baker he married his daughter. The event, in which the entire congregation took an interest, brought him into close personal acquaintanceship with almost all in the church. But in 1895, having been advanced to the priesthood the year before, he went to St. George's rectorate, a neighboring parish. Here he succeeded well, greatly reducing the debt and much improving the parish church. Last Summer he and Mrs. Hester, with the Rev. Dr. Baker and Mrs. Baker, went abroad. While in Austria the rector of the Church of the Messiah died suddenly. A few weeks later the Rev. Mr. Hester was chosen rector, and on the following Sunday announcement was made that he had accepted the position. It is said that he knows well the needs of the Messiah congregation from actual service among its members, and that no doubt is felt of his ability to succeed in his new place.

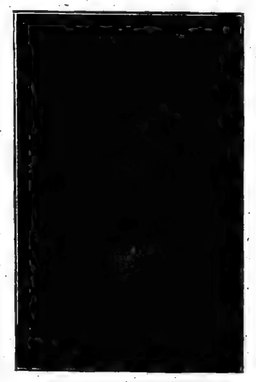

The Rev. St. Clair Hester.
New Pastor Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn.

JAN

1899

PREMONITIONS.

There's a shadow on the grass
That was never there before;
And the ripples, as they pass,
Whisper of an unseen oar;
And the song we knew by rote
Seems to falter in the throat;
And a footfall, scarcely noted, lingers near
the open door.
Omens that were once but jest
Now are messengers of fate;
And the blessing held the best
Cometh not or comes too late.
Yet, whatever life may lack,
Not a blown leaf beckons back.
"Forward!" is the summons—"forward
where the new horizons wait."

—ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON in the September Century.

The Queen's Boots.

From Tit-Bits.

At Davenport a soldier was brought before the commanding officer for selling part of his kit, when the following dialogue took place:

Colonel—Now, Private Murphy, why did you sell your boots?

Private Murphy—I've worn 'em for two years, Sorr, and thought they were my own property.

Colonel—Nothing of the sort, Sir. These boots belong to the Queen.

Private Murphy—I'm sure I'm sorry, Sorr, but I didn't know the lady took twelves.

(Collapse of Colonel.)

A Discovery.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Alice fell in love with Claude because he was so pensive and thoughtful."

"Well?"

"Then she broke the engagement because she found out that when he looked that way he wasn't thinking at all."

A Society Man.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Does your husband go much into society, Mrs. Mulcahy?"

"Sure. He b'longs to all av 'em."

Rare Luck.

From Fliegende Blaetter.

"I'm a lucky dog. Yesterday I lost 50 marks at cards and by good fortune didn't have a penny in my pockets."

Information Cheerfully Given.

From Tit-Bits.

Old Gentleman (accosting small child in Hyde Park with nurse)—Ah, my pretty little dirl! And what is my little dirl's name?"

Up-to-Date Child (aged five)—Nurse, kindly hand one of mamma's cards to the gentleman.

No Trouble About That.

From London Judy.

"No, Herbert, I am sorry, but I am sure we could not be happy together. You know I always want my own way in everything."

"But, my dear girl, you could go on wanting it after we were married."

Accomplished.

From The Roxbury Gazette.

Mistress (angrily)—See, Bridget, I can write my name in the dust on this mantelpiece.

Bridget (admiringly)—There's nothin' like eddication, after all, is there, mum?

Already on the Subject.

From Truth.

Papa (from the next room)—Ethel, aren't you going to light the gas in there?

Ethel—Yes, papa; we were just speaking of—er—striking a match.

An Independent.

From The Boston Journal.

"Yes, I see him. What is there so peculiar about him?"

"He's the contrariest man alive. He has started a 'We'll Worry All We Want To' Club."

The Conductor's Story.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Fare," said the conductor, looking into her face.

"Oh, flatterer!" she exclaimed, blushing fiercely. "But do you really think so?"

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Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA

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From The Library Journal.

Library Assistant (to visitor who is wandering about in a puzzled manner)—Can I help you? Are you looking for anything special?

Visitor (absently)—No, thank you; I was only looking for my wife.

Breaks Everything Else.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

The Teacher—What does s-t-r-a-w spell, Johnnie?

The Scholar—I don't know, mum.

"What was it that broke the camel's back?"

"I guess it was the cook, mum."

Solving the Riddle.

From Puck.

First Populist—What are you thinkin' about?

Second Populist—I was just thinkin' how rich we'd be if everybody'd start an endless chain subscription for everybody else and nobody'd break the chain.

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VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,282. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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FOREIGN.—An imperial edict from the Empress Dowager of China declares that country is passing through a very severe crisis and calls upon officials of the Government to enforce various reforms, such as relate to the liberal education of the children of the empire, the training of the army, and the upbuilding of industrial interests. The Hungarian Premier has been challenged to fight a duel by M. Horansky, member of the lower chamber, the trouble growing out of a debate in the Diet. Gen. Horace Porter, United States Ambassador at Paris, made a New Year's call upon President Faure yesterday, and in a brief speech the latter dwelt upon the love of France for peace and her endeavors to promote it. Russia is planning further industrial development at home and in Asia, according to advices from St. Petersburg.—Pages 1, 2, and 7.

Page 1.

Latest advices from Manila say that the situation at Iloilo between the Americans and Filipinos is extremely grave. Gen. Miller, in command of the American expedition, threatens to capture Iloilo from the insurgents by force. The latter asked for time to consult with Aguinaldo, which was refused. When the dispatch boat left there Gen. Miller was lowering machine guns from the Newport.

An anonymous letter threatening him with death if Senator Burke is disbarred was received by Senator Hanna on Saturday.

At noon yesterday the Spanish flag was hauled down forever in Cuba, and the Stars and Stripes were raised on all the public buildings in Havana.

Page 2.

A dog that Thomas Gallagher had saved from freezing to death in the big snowstorm in November tried yesterday to save him from a like fate, but help came too late.

No arrests were made in the Adams poisoning case yesterday, and the police to-day seem to be as far from a solution of the mystery as on the day they first took the case in hand.

Tom L. Johnson and other street railroad capitalists of this city and Chicago have had representatives in Cuba for some time past investigating the street railway situation with a view of buying the control of the principal lines. The syndicate is believed to have $5,000,000 of available capital.

Page 3.

Contractor Dunn did not expect snow yesterday and found street-cleaning laborers hard to get on account of the biting cold and holiday.

Page 5.

James Shuttulton shot and killed his wife and himself yesterday morning in their home at 270 Monroe Street.

William Hamma was perhaps fatally wounded yesterday morning in Brooklyn by a random bullet fired by Joseph Morella, who was saluting the new year.

In his annual report State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn makes several recommendations and denounces the methods of loan and accumulating fund associations.

Page 7.

Francis Wilson has made a five-and-a-half-year contract with Nixon & Zimmerman of the theatrical syndicate.

Father Chidwick, the Chaplain of the ill-fated Maine, has been assigned to the Washington Navy Yard and will enter upon his new duties Thursday.

Leonard B. Sloss, a theatrical treasurer, who shot himself at the Hotel Vendome two weeks ago, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday in Yorkville Court on a charge of embezzlement. A letter admitting a deficit and written by Sloss just before the shooting was put in evidence. At the time Sloss said the shooting was accidental.

Page 10.

Fire in Greenport, L. I., early yesterday morning did $20,000 damage.

Two of five men who robbed the bank of Prendergast, Smith & Co. at Mexia, Texas, on Wednesday night have been captured, and papers and notes valued at $100,000 recovered.

Page 12.

Two boys were arrested yesterday for intoxication, neither one over fifteen years old. One boy was insensible and was nearly covered with snow.

David Rothschild, the alleged bank swindler, who was surrendered by his bondsman Saturday, was remanded to the Tombs yesterday, in default of $2,000 bail.

Charles W. Cook, who poisoned himself Saturday night in a Bowery lodging house, left a note saying that his brother, who lives in Long Island City, was the cause of his death.

Police Captain Charles A. Holderer of Jersey City shot and killed himself yesterday morning. Insomnia and worry over his recent promotion to the Captaincy are thought to have deranged his mind.

The Post Office authorities were unable yesterday to solve the mystery of the disappearance on Saturday morning of the pouch of registered mail which was reported as having been lost or stolen in transit from the main office to Branch A in Prince Street.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fires.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 7.

MR. DINGLEY DANGEROUSLY ILL.

His Condition Such that It Is Feared He May Not Recover.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Representative Nelson Dingley of Maine is critically ill at his apartments at the Hamilton House, in this city, with an attack of pneumonia. Because of his age much concern is felt over his condition.

His illness dates from Wednesday of last week, when he was attacked by the grip. He rapidly grew worse, and last night pneumonia set in.

This afternoon it was stated there had been a slight change for the better, and the improved condition continued during the evening.

Mr. Dingley's wife and daughter are nursing him, and a physician is in constant attendance at his bedside.

GREAT CRUELTY IN SIBERIA.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 1.—Between two and three hundred "fanatics" attacked Russian Cossacks at Andijan, Siberia, two months ago. These fanatics were oppressed peasants, whom Russians had treated with undue severity.

Since that attack discontent has been rife throughout the province. The feeling has assumed such proportions that the Russian authorities have greatly strengthened their garrisons. They have occupied large villages in force, and superseded civil by military administration.

The Japan Gazette says the causes of this state of affairs are not far to seek, and may be traced to the barbarous rigor with which the late rising was suppressed. Russian soldiers arrested every male resident of one town, although it was known that few of the culprits lived there.

More than 1,200 men were arrested on suspicion and flogged in order to extort information. Others were imprisoned in dungeons. Not only were actual malefactors punished, but their relatives of all degrees were imprisoned.

Ex-Senator Dubois to Marry Jan. 11.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Ex-United States Senator Frederick T. Dubois of Idaho will be married in Chicago Jan. 11 to Miss Edna Maxfield Whitehead of Dolan, S. D. The wedding will take place at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Hanson, 784 Flournoy Street. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Rowland Hanson. After a honeymoon trip to Washington and other Eastern cities Mr. and Mrs. Dubois will go to Blackfoot, Idaho, which is to be their home.

SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED AT ILOILO

American Guns Lowered for Battle with Filipinos.

THE REBELS ASK FOR A DELAY

Gen. Miller Refuses Their Request and Prepares to Fight.

Fifteen Hundred Natives Fully Armed, with 17,000 More Awaiting Orders —An Encounter Imminent.

MANILA, Jan. 1.—The following dispatch, dated Friday afternoon, Dec. 30, at Iloilo, Island of Panay, has just been received here by dispatch boat, telegraphic communication with Iloilo not having been resumed:

"The situation at Iloilo is grave. Fifteen hundred natives, fully armed, are at Molo, a suburb of Iloilo. Seventeen thousand more, it is reported, are awaiting orders to embark at several points on the Island of Negros, fifteen hours' sail from Iloilo.

"All the women have withdrawn and many families have taken refuge with the Americans. The rebels, after consultation, insist upon inaction until Gen. Aguinaldo shall have been heard from. Gen. Miller, when their demand was first made, declined to concede them time, and insisted upon an answer being given him by noon to-day. At the same time he gave assurances that lives and property would be protected.

"The foreign residents then petitioned Gen. Miller to grant the extension desired by the rebels, as a fight would cause inevitable loss. This also Gen. Miller refused. At the designated time a native commission again boarded the United States transport Newport and asked for delay, saying they were unable to control the army, which commanded the city and surrounding country. Gen. Miller refused to land forces, sending an emissary back to Manila for instructions.

"The rebels are strengthening their position, and are preparing to resist. The streets of Iloilo are full of armed soldiers, who are constantly entering in every direction. There is great excitement, which is increased by the appearance of the gunboat El Cano, flying the Spanish flag. The public buildings, churches, and boats along the river are filled with rebels.

"The Newport's boats, as the dispatch boat which carries this message is about leaving, are being lowered with four machine guns mounted in their bows. The lighters are alongside the United States transport Arizona. The United States transport Pennsylvania lies three miles to the south with steam up."

SPAIN WANTS HER PRISONERS.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar del Rio, is about sending a note to Washington to remind the American Government of its undertaking, by the terms of the treaty of Paris, to obtain the liberty of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines. The Cabinet has decided to open a credit of 33,000,000 pesetas for the repatriation of Spaniards in Cuba and the Philippines.

HANNA'S LIFE THREATENED.

Anonymous Letter Warns Him that He Will Be Killed If Senator Burke Is Disbarred.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 1.—A threatening anonymous letter relating to the disbarment proceedings against Senator Burke was received under special delivery by Senator Hanna yesterday. The letter, reproduced literally, follows:

"Senator M. A. Hanna:

"If Senator Burke is disbarred, it will be impossible for the Senator's friends to keep from killing you like a dog. Your cloven foot appears behind this persecution. Your Saunders on the committee gave you dead to rights away. Burke put Dellenbaugh on the bench, but he was a Hanna-McKinley tool, and went back on Senator Burke when he had the chance to land him. Burke got even right away by wiping up the earth with a Judge who got too gay. Burke is desperate; he sees the job you have put on him. Look out. Judge Dellenbaugh has already paid the penalty for his ingratitude with his reputation, but you will pay it with your life.

"Old dog Hanna filled with lead would pollute the ground his carcass rests in.

"The Forsaker, McKisson, and Hurtz people will stand by Burke to the dead line. Poor old Frank is too dead to bury, but you may go off the stage with a rush with your old gullet crammed with lead."

NATIVE SODA BEDS BOUGHT.

A New Company Will Operate the Plant in Wyoming.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Yesterday the transfer was made whereby for a consideration of $3,000,000 a controlling interest was secured in the native soda deposits in Wyoming by the American Native Soda, Glass and Chemical Company of Chicago and Laramie.

The deposits are situated fourteen miles from Laramie, and consist of three dry lakes, or beds, containing an inexhaustible quantity of the sulphate. They are reached by a spur of the Union Pacific Railroad, and this spur, as well as fifty-year freight and fuel contracts with the road, is a portion of the property transferred. The consideration also includes the chemical plant and warehouses and the workmen's buildings, &c., now on the ground. Chicago will be the headquarters of the new company, and its products will be distributed from here to the vast number of manufacturing concerns which use the product in its natural or in any of its various manufactured forms.

POTTERY TRUST TAKES CONTROL

All But Four of Trenton Factories Now in Hands of New Concern.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—The American Potteries Company, the new pottery trust, took control of the Trenton Potteries at midnight. The managers of the trust sent word to the owners of the Trenton potteries to open new books to-morrow and transact business in the name of the American Potteries Company.

The taking of stock in the several potteries has not been completed yet, but it is expected to be in a day or two, when the deal will be formally closed and the purchase money paid to the pottery owners. For the present the potteries will be operated by the old owners for the trust until matters can be straightened out.

There are only four Trenton potteries outside of the trust. These are the three Maddock potteries and the Anchor Pottery. The Maddock potteries will be operated with a joint agreement with the trust on selling prices, and the Anchor Pottery uses all its own goods in connection with the tea business conducted by its owners.

IMPERIAL EDICT IN CHINA.

The Empress Dowager Declares There Is a Severe Crisis and Calls for Reforms.

PEKING, Jan. 1.—An imperial edict, issued last Friday, remarks that China is "passing through a severe crisis in her history." It reminds Viceroys and Governors of the numerous edicts that have been issued lately ordering administrative reforms, points out that many of these have not been observed, and commands the immediate institution of reforms in the methods of training troops, in agriculture, in manufacture, and in everything likely to conduce to the prosperity of the empire. It directs the Viceroys and Governors to memorialize the Throne within a month that these reforms have been inaugurated.

This edict is highly significant as showing that the Empress Dowager realizes that the position is serious, and that all hope of the country's future lies solely in reform.

A deadlock has resulted from a demand by the Russian authorities for the surrender of certain British property which the Chinese Government had awarded as part of the Russian concession at Han-Kau. The British refuse to surrender the property.

Hungarian Premier Challenged.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 1.—M. Horansky, member of the Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet, who in a recent debate characterized Baron Banffy, the Premier, as a "cheat and a traitor," and who had been challenged by the Premier to a duel, which failed to come off owing to the inability of their seconds to agree upon conditions, has issued a challenge to Baron Banffy, and it is expected that the encounter will occur to-morrow morning

Emperor William Honors Menzel.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Black Eagle upon Herr Adolph Menzel, the famous German painter, now in his eighty-fourth year. Herr Menzel is thus raised to the nobility. In a dispatch accompanying the decoration Emperor William explained that this mark of honor was the highest ever given to an artist. "It is intended," he said, "as a token of my gratitude for services rendered my house and also as a stimulus to the younger generation of artists in the domain of art in which you have so conspicuously shone."

Emperor William to the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—At a banquet given yesterday at the Military Academy of Medicine, Lieut. Gen. Kuropatkin, in obedience to the Czar's command, read a letter from Emperor William to Emperor Nicholas, expressing the former's congratulation upon the celebration of the academy's centenary. The letter concluded as follows: "I am very pleased to renew to your Majesty assurances of my high esteem and unalterable friendship, in all of which I am your good brother." The reading of the letter was received with resounding cheers for Emperor William.

WATTERSON'S TICKET FOR 1900.

Democrats Could Win, He Says, with Dewey and Fitzhugh Lee.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.—Henry Watterson, in a leading editorial article this morning in The Courier-Journal, under the caption "The New Year's Outlook for the Democratic Party," nominates Admiral Dewey for President and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee for Vice President. In the course of the article Mr. Watterson says:

"To come down to hard, logical facts, Old Horse Sense sitting in the Rocker—the issue of free silver being relegated to the limbo of busted shades, the tariff issue peacefully reposing upon the shelf where the Cleveland Administration left it to wait for free trade under new conditions—the season of famine ended and the season of plenty arrived—what are the Democrats to do for a National platform and ticket?

"There is but one thing for them to do. The voters have about made up their minds that party pledges are fabricated chiefly to be broken. Let the Democrats, banking on this circumstances, put up a ticket without a platform; let them nominate candidates for President and Vice President who are a platform in themselves, and if they can induce the great Admiral and the gallant General to accept, here is the card to win with: For President—George Dewey of Vermont; for Vice President—Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia. Platform—The Stars and Stripes, God bless them.

"Even now the Republican leaders, who rarely fail to take time by the forelock, and who never let go their grip upon the shoreline, are planning to make their campaign of 1900 on the broad principle of National unification and expansion. They are not going to handicap themselves with any ancient platform rubbish.

"High tariff is no longer wanted by the manufacturers for whom it was invented. The bloody shirt, having served its turn, has gone to the old clothes basket.

"The President knows his business. At the opportune moment we shall see William McKinley and Joseph Wheeler march down to the footlights, hand in hand, the flag above them—beneath them emblazoned on a strip of red, white, and blue, 'The land we love from eend to eend,' or words to that effect—and then what? What are the Democrats going to do about it? How are they going to meet it?"

REVELERS KILL A CHINAMAN.

Hung Yen Mysteriously Shot While in His Laundry.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 1.—As the church bells and whistles were giving a noisy welcome to the New Year, a bullet cut short the life of a Chinaman in this city. He was Hung Yen, employed in the laundry of Charlie Hing, at 60 Cedar Street. The Chinamen had finished up their work. Hing was sitting in the room between the store and the laundry, smoking. Yen was putting some unwashed goods upon a shelf in the rear room. According to the story told by Hing, there had been a good deal of noise in the street for an hour or more, but it had quieted down. It broke out again just as the clock in the laundry sounded midnight. The bells and whistles through the city were sounding and pistol and gun shots could be heard.

Yen hastened to extinguish the lamp in the front part of the store, when a shot, quickly followed by a second, crashed through the store, hitting him in the breast. He called to his companion that "the shoemaker" shot him. The man referred to is Rafael Campago. He was arrested. On statements made by him, Peter Milano and Pasquale Pametti, who had attended a party at his house, and who had left just before the shooting, were also arrested. They in turn charged that three men who had passed up the street shooting a revolver were responsible for the Chinaman's death.

Grand Duke Cyril in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, accompanied by Lieuts. Poussenow and Coube of the Russian Navy, reached Chicago this morning from San Francisco. He took breakfast at the Virginia Hotel with Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul, and left for the East at 3 o'clock in the afternoon via the Michigan Central. He will stop at Niagara Falls and thence proceed to New York. He will sail on the Fuerst Bismarck Wednesday.

The Beneficiaries of Edward Bain.

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 1.—The last will and testament of Edward Bain was filed in the County Court last night. To his wife, Harriet M. Bain, he bequeathed the residence and all the household effects, and $500,000 in cash. He bequeathed $3,000 to his brother, Lewis Bain, in trust, to be divided equally among Mrs. G. R. McDowell and the Misses Harriet and Lew Bain, the three daughters of Lewis Bain. To his three sisters, Margaret Main, Mary Bain, and Mrs. Julia Wilde of Kinderhook, N. Y., he bequeathed the sum of $3,000 each, and to his niece, Miss Frances Wilde, $1,000.

23 SINKING SEAMEN SAVED

Gallant Rescue by the Paris in a Mid-Ocean Tempest.

RESCUED FROM THE VINDOBALA

The British Tank Steamer Left to Founder—Ship's Carpenter Lost —Others Safe in Port.

Happy was the New Year's Day for the crew of the British oil tank steamship Vindobala, and in marked contrast to their Christmas which found them in midocean, their vessel sinking, fires out, and fresh water almost gone. Officers and crew save one lost arrived here yesterday, enjoying the comforts of the big American mail steamship Paris, whose crew had accomplished a heroic rescue.

The Vindobala, an iron vessel of 1,885 tons gross, was bound from Rouen Dec. 15 for Philadelphia, in ballast, when she sprung a leak on Dec. 23. For four days her crew worked to keep her afloat, only to find the water constantly gaining on them. The ensign was flown union down by day and flareheads were burned and rockets sent up at night, but they were not seen. One big four-masted steam freighter passed along the edge of their horizon in the gray dawn of one morning, but apparently did not see the signals, for she passed out of sight on the line where sea and sky met, and the Vindobala was left alone on the broad expanse where the ocean's turmoil mingled its spindrift with the low-hanging clouds.

It was when hope had deserted that the Paris hove in sight, made out the signals, and bore down to leeward. So fierce were the waves that even the lofty-prowed liner plowed along with bows under and throwing the seas over herself.

A PARIS PASSENGER'S STORY.

A cabin passenger of the Paris, James Davison, a New York business man, resident of East Orange, N. J., wrote an account of the voyage of the Paris and of the rescue of the Vindobala's crew, and, though part of a private letter, he gave a copy of it to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"The Paris," he wrote, "crowned herself with glory by the rescue of a shipwrecked crew during the voyage just completed. The Paris left Southampton at noon on Saturday, Dec. 24, and passed the Needles at 1:34 P. M. The weather along the coast was fair and clear until the Lizard was abeam, when old Neptune asserted his sway, and many of the passengers retired to their berths to reflect upon the frailty of man and to contemplate his weakness and the wonderful mechanism of his inner organism.

"On Christmas Day a heavy beam sea caused many of the passengers to continue their meditations in the seclusion of their berths, away from the spray and the seas that were constantly washing the decks. On entering the main saloon on the morning of Christmas Day a very pleasing decoration of United States and British flags was arranged in festoons at the head of the saloon. Between the flags was suspended a large bunch of mistletoe, and underneath the whole another flag bearing the name 'Paris.'

"A rough and confused sea prevailed all day Sunday and Monday, constantly increasing in power, deluging the decks with spray, so that the passengers for their own comfort were compelled to remain below. Tuesday morning the gale increased in severity, producing very high and dangerous seas.

THE VINDOBALA SIGHTED.

"A little before 8 o'clock a steamer was sighted, showing signals of distress; the course of the Paris was altered, and in half an hour we got sufficiently near to read distinctly the signals, which, being interpreted, read that she would have to be abandoned.

The distressed vessel lay in the trough of the sea, perfectly helpless. The vessel proved to be the English tank steamer Vindobala of London, Capt. Michael J. Clarke, in ballast from Rouen, France, to Philadelphia for a cargo of oil.

"The Paris swung around on the lee of the Vindobala and immediately began preparations for rescue. A volunteer crew, comprising the First Officer, John Bradshaw; Fourth Officer R. H. Webb, and a crew of eight noble seamen, manned a lifeboat, each man wearing a life belt and taking off all superfluous clothing, even their shoes, so that in case of being thrown into the sea, they would be better able to swim and cope with the waves.

"In such a terrific sea it was no easy matter to launch the boat, though somewhat protected by the lee side of the ship, but in about five minutes it was successfully done, amid the plaudits and cheers of the passengers and crew, the passengers for the time being oblivious of their sickness in the desire to witness the thrilling scene of a rescue at sea amid conditions so hazardous and adverse.

"The boat, when it took to the water, was struck by several heavy waves, drenching its occupants to the skin. The crew pulled away from the ship, and although but a third of a mile from the Paris, it took over an hour against such terrific seas, to get near enough to speak to her, the seas and wind being contrary. It soon became evident that the rescuing boat could not run alongside the Vindobala without imminent peril to its own crew, and that the distressed seamen themselves would have to adopt heroic measures.

"It being impossible to launch a boat on the weather side of the tank steamer in such a sea, a boat on the lee side was manned by eight of her men, and successfully launched. When they pulled away from their ship to confer with the crew of the boat from the Paris, the ship's carpenter of the Vindobala, contrary to instructions of Capt. Clarke, jumped into the sea, expecting the boat just launched to pick him up. A heavy sea at the instant carried him against the side of the ship, and it is supposed cripped or stunned him, and he was lost.

"After a conference between the crews of the two lifeboats the Vindobala's boat proceeded to the Paris. She came up under the lee of the ship, and by the aid of rope ladders and slings the men were soon on board. Their frail boat was cast adrift.

SAFE ABOARD THE PARIS.

"In the meantime the fifteen men left on the Vindobala were seen making preparation to leave the ship; lifelines and buoys were cast overboard, and one by one the crew slipped down the ropes into the sea, and were picked up by the lifeboat from the Paris and in due time were safely hauled aboard. As each man put foot on the deck of the Paris cheer after cheer went up.

"Too great praise cannot be awarded to the gallant crew who made the rescue at the peril of their own lives. As they left the ship on their errand of mercy many a silent prayer was said.

"During this resuce the Vindobala was frequently lost to sight, except the topmasts and a portion of the funnel, the waves being so high. The small lifeboats disappeared again and again, only to rise on the crest of a huge wave. The rescue took about three and a half hours, and was a time of intense excitement aboard the Paris, as well as to the rescuing crew and distressed seamen. About noon the Paris proceeded on her voyage, leaving the Vindobala in latitude 49 degrees 29 minutes, longitude 31 degrees 15 minutes, with hatches uncovered, sea anchor cast loose, and sixteen feet of water in her hold. It was believed that she must soon founder.

"The rescued crew were well cared for by the officers of the Paris. They were provided with warm baths, their clothing dried, and the inner man attended to. They are loud in their praise of the kind treatment received from both the ship's officers and passengers. On Thursday afternoon, Dec. 29, the cabin passengers assembled in the main saloon to present a token of esteem to the men who had taken their lives in their hands to rescue their fellows. The presentation was made by Capt. Watkins of the Paris. Over $300 was distributed among them. The First Officer and the Fourth Officer refused a monetary gift, so it was understood that their portions should be used in purchasing watches with a suitable inscription to commemorate the event. Each of the crew got $25.

As each of these men entered the saloon he saluted the Captain and received a perfect ovation. A further demonstration was made when the officers of the lost steamer came in to watch the ceremony, and Capt. Clarke took the occasion to thank the officers of the Paris for saving the lives of himself and crew, and also the passengers for the kindly interest they had shown in administering to their comfort, many having provided clothing for the distressed men. The First Officer returned thanks in behalf of his crew for the gifts received, and the interesting cermony was about to close when a call came for the Fourth Officer, Webb, a young man of but twenty-one Summers. He bashfully came forward and said: "Ladies and gentlemen: I thank you for your kindness. We only did for those men what I am sure they would have done for us under like conditions."

Heavy weather continued during the remainder of the passage, and the Paris reached Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock this New Year's morning, just one day late."

CAPT. CLARKE'S NARRATIVE.

Capt. Clarke of the Vindobala said that all went well with the tank steamer after leaving Rouen until Dec. 22. The weather, which had been moderate, developed a gale with high, confused seas. On the morning of the following day, Friday, Chief Engineer Wood went to the bridge and told Chief Officer Alfred Beckmann that the vessel had sprung a leak, and the water was coming into the bunkers and engine room. The weather had somewhat moderated then, and it was believed that the vessel must have strained on the preceding day. The leak could not be located, except that the water was coming in amidships. The fact was reported to the Captain, who ordered that the pumps be worked. The bilge pumps were set going, and later the water ballast pumps.

Then an effort was made to clear the engine room, but the pumps soon became choked by coal from the bunkers. The water gained and the steamer got down by the head. It was impossible to keep her head up to the seas, and as she was rolling badly, the expedient was tried of putting out a sea anchor astern, this being made of spars lashed to form a triangle, over which canvas was laced. Grate bars were then lashed to two of the points, so as to make it float with the third point upward, and this was run out with about 700 feet of hawser. The steamer was then enabled to keep fairly end on to the sea.

A SAIL ON THE HORIZON.

Saturday night, Capt. Clarke's story continued, the fires were put out by the water that had kept gaining in the fireroom. It blew a gale all that day and night, and the weather continued to grow worse. It was on the next morning, Christmas Day, and at 7:30 o'clock, that the lookout descried a steamer bearing northwest. It was known that the tanker was doomed. A few hours it was believed must settle her fate, and probably the fate of her crew. There was, therefore, great rejoicing at the present, seemingly life itself, that Christmas had brought. The gray of early morning spread over the ocean. The wind blew in terrific squalls, and the waves flung themselves so high that they filled the air with spray and flecks of spume. They thickened the atmosphere with a mist that rose high, like that from the foot of Niagara, and it was only at times that the steamer, growing bigger on the horizon, could be made out. The men on the wreck knew that they, too, could be made out with difficulty, if at all. But flares were burned and rockets sent up. It was just light enough to obscure the fire, and it was not seen. Then the stranger grew smaller again, and was lost to view.

The seamen got down-hearted. It was the saddest time of his life, Capt. Clarke said. The men kept at work, however, and obeyed orders. On Monday morning the sea water got into the fresh water tanks. Only three breakers of water in the life boats were left, and the men were put on short allowance. No water could be spared for cooking, so no cooking requiring water was done. The men began to live on biscuits. This lasted, however, for only a day.

Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock the lookout reported a sail bearing north and eight miles distant. The men all gathered at the rail and strained their eyes. The British merchant flag was flying at the truck of the tanker's mizzenmast. It had been seen. Soon the three white-banded funnels of the Paris, familiar to all North Atlantic sailors, were made out. The Paris bore down and signaled, asking what assistance was wanted. Capt. Clarke promptly ran up at the fore the signal flags N and D of the international code, signifying: "I must abandon the vessel."

THE PARIS TO THE RESCUE.

The Paris signaled, "Will send a boat." She then steamed around to the weather side to protect the Vindobala as much as possible, and soon was seen to lower one of her boats. It was blowing a hurricane then—the very worst of all the storm, Capt. Clarke said. The sea anchor had meantime been cut adrift from the tanker and she fell into the trough, but at the same time presenting a broader shield for the boat to come up in her lee. But the boat was unable to get very near, and when it approached it was necessary for her crew to pull away again to prevent crunching into the steamer's side. Once she got within twelve feet, and Capt. Clarke threw his log and papers into her. They were saved. An attempt was made to effect communication with the boat by floating a line to her, but this failed.

Then a new scheme was attempted. F. Fitzgerald, able seaman of the tanker's crew, was lowered overboard with a line attached, and he struck out bravely into the midst of waiters, trying to reach the boat. Time and again he was flung back and narrowly escaped being dashed and mangled against the steamer's side. Almost exhausted, he was hauled back aboard.

Meantime First Officer Bradshaw of the Paris, in charge of her boat, was shouting in a vain effort to make himself heard aboard the Vindobala. Finally Capt. Clarke ordered one of his boats launched. There were four boats on the tank. The two to windward were of course useless. One of those on the lee side was manned by Second Officer Bird and seven men. It was a hazardous thing to attempt in that sea, but the boat was launched quickly and as quickly pulled away from the vessel. The others of the crew stood watching as she pulled away toward the Paris's boat. As she drew near to it First Officer Bradshaw shouted for her to go on to the Paris, which she did.

DEATH OF THE CARPENTER.

Capt. Clarke then threw over a life buoy attached to a line and succeeded in floating it out to the boat from the Paris. It was picked up and the painter of the boat was tied to it. Then it was hauled back to the steamer, the painter dragging after it. Thus a trolley was formed that could be pulled back and forth. Just as this line was got out, A. Oesterrvick, the carpenter on the Vindobala, who had put a cork jacket on, took the end of a line, the other end being made fast aboard, and jumped overboard. He struck out, evidently expecting to be picked up by one of the boats, but was carried aft and under the counter of the steamer, and as the vessel lay plunging and rolling the counter came down upon him and pushed him under. His skull may have been crushed. The boat from the Paris succeeded in getting within a few feet of him when he was flung around face toward the boat.

"Cheer up, old man!" shouted First Officer Bradshaw. But there was no response. The face was white, and then it was seen that he was dead.

There was a cry from the crew of "Save the living!" and the boat was pulled back into position, and the body was soon lost to view, floating away in the cork jacket. The man had lost his hold on the lifeline when he was struck by the counter. He was a native of Stettin, forty years old, and lived at South Shields, England.

The Paris's boat, with its painter still fast to the lifebuoy, was kept as near to the steamer as possible but the distance varied from 40 to 100 feet, the line being paid out or hauled in on the tank. One man after another, first donning a cork jacket, took hold of the lifebuoy, dropped overboard, and was hauled to the boat. There was no cork jacket left for the Captain, who remained aboard till the last, and one was sent on the line back to him from the boat. Fifteen in all were thus got into the Paris's boat, along with her complement of ten.

BRADSHAW TELLS OF THE RESCUE.

Chief Officer Bradshaw of the Paris gave this account of the rescue:

Second Officer Duckworth was on the bridge at 8 A. M. on Dec. 27, when a vessel was reported bearing eight miles to the south A heavy northwest gale was blowing, accompanied by high seas. As the Paris drew nearer, the British flag was seen, flying union down. Preparations were immediately made for lowering No. 6 Boat, the second boat forward on the port side. Fourth Officer Richard H. Webb asked to be permitted to take it out, but it was not his boat. He offered to go as an oarsman, however, in place of a seaman, and he was permitted to do so. The others were Quartermaster Forrester, Boatswain's Mate Monaghan, and Seamen Norwick, Pocco, Pindell, O'Hare, Burns, and Doffiein.

When the boat got away the Paris was going bow under. She was only a third of a mile from the wreck but it took an hour and a half to reach it. The most remarkable thing that occurred, Bradshaw thought, was that when the Vindobala lowered her boat the wind seemed to stop short for a minute. It seemed a miracle. It was just long enough for the boat to get clear; then it began again. Of course, it didn't make much difference with the seas, but it was an element in the boat's favor.

The chief officer spoke with a shudder of the fate of poor Oesterrvick, the carpenter. "I think," said he, "that I shall never forget that white face that turned to me as I called out 'Cheer up, old man!'"

When the boat got back to the Paris ropes were found ready hung over the sides and the doctor stood by on deck. The men rescued and rescuers alike were so nearly exhausted that they had to be hauled up. Hot whisky was poured into them, as Capt. Clarke yesterday expressed it, and each was put into a hot bath. Then Purser Barrett helped them out with their wardrobes.

The passengers, besides, contributing articles of clothing to the shipwrecked, made up a purse of $305. After each of the rescuing boat crew had received $25, the rest was put into the hands of R. S. Pettit a passenger, who acted as Chairman of a committee appointed for the purpose, to purchase the watches that are to be presented to the first and fourth officers.

Capt. Clarke seemed quite unable to express his gratitude in telling yesterday of the treatment received on the Paris.

The rescued men, besides the Captain, were First Officer A. Beckmann, Second Officer G. Bird, Chief Engineer J. L. Wood, Second Engineer P. A. Moffat, Third Engineer G. E. Clintock, Engineer's Boy H. Hoppey, Boatswain William Angus, Donkeyman P. Wilkinson, Cook S. Webber, Steward T. Treverre, Seamen F. Fitzgerald, P. Sullivan, P. Jensen, W. Kusenn, William Coombs, and Sidney Effs, and Firemen K. Mastengussen, C. Wilcox, C. A. Hansen, Joseph Masson, F. Murphy, and H. Haase.

All hands save the Captain were taken in charge yesterday by the immigration officials and sent to the immigration detention boat at Ellis Island. Capt. Clarke set about finding the British Consul, into whose care the men would have been immediately placed had the Consulate been open.

The Vindobala was built on the Tyne in 1880 and was owned by J. A. Salton & Co. of London, where she was insured. Capt. Clarke said that he could not account for the vessel's springing a leak, nor had he been able to locate it. He felt sure she must have gone down soon after she was abandoned.

Among the passengers on the Paris were Mme. Marie Barna, Richard Butler, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Coffin, O. Chichester, R. W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Coleman, Richard H. Ewart, R. A. Greene, E. C. Judd, W. K. Mills, the Rev. W. Hudson Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. C. F. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Stevens, and F. H. Wright.

PASTOR AVERTS A FIRE PANIC.

The Rev. Mr. Barbour's Words Prevent a Stampede in an Up-Town Episcopal Church.

The coolness and presence of mind displayed by the pastor, seconded by the prompt action of two of his parishioners, prevented yesterday morning's service in the Episcopal Church of the Beloved Disciple, Eighty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, from ending in a fire panic. The Christmas decorations about the altar had ignited from a candle while the Rev. W. H. Barbour was in the middle of his sermon. With a sweep and a crackle the flames mounted high above the pastor's head. "Fire! Fire!" shrieked a woman in a front pew. The great congregation leaped to its feet, and it seemed impossible to prevent a stampede. Just at that moment when men and women had paused to discover the most promising avenue of escape, the pastor's voice was heard. In even tones he said:

"I pray you, brethren, be calm. Remember this is God's house."

The effect was instant. Only two men moved. Frank J. McLean and John Healy rushed up the aisle to the blazing decorations. On either side of the altar was a rough wooden frame 5 feet by 15, hung with masses of ivy, holly, and resinous pine. In front of either screen was a candelabrum containing 24 tapers. It was one of these screens which had become ignited, and the evergreens, dried out by a week's exposure to the warm air of the church, burned like so much tinder. McLean and Healy tore down the burning mass and threw it in front of the altar. The Rev. John Acworth, curate of the parish, who was in the chancel with the choir, hastened to assist them, not without risk, as his flowing vestments came dangerously near the fire. A great rug on the chancel floor was used to smother the flames, while the choir boys helped by piling their cushions on the burning mass. It was a matter of but a few minutes to extinguish the blaze. Some one in the congregation had turned in an alarm, and the firemen arrived within a few minutes, but their services were not required.

Mr. McLean's hands were painfully burned and his hair was singed. Mr. Healy's mustaches were almost burned off and his hands were scorched. The Rev. Mr. Acworth's hands were slightly blistered.

Then the pastor resumed his sermon, everybody remaining until the end of the service.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States, remains stationary in the West Gulf States, and has risen from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. A disturbance of considerable intensity appears to be developing off the southern point of Florida, and high northeasterly winds induced by it will moderate the temperature in Florida to-day. A storm of great intensity has moved upon the North Pacific Coast, pressure of 29.34 inches being reported from Portland, Oregon, and south to southeast winds of thirty-six miles an hour from San Francisco and Winnemucca. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic States and snow in the Middle and North Atlantic States and lower lake regions; snow in Northern California and the North Pacific States.

Rain may be expected in Florida, increasing cloudiness and rain in Southern Georgia and South Carolina, increasing cloudiness in the Middle Atlantic States, snow from the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions to the Pacific Coast, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow warmer from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts from Jacksonville to Cedar Keys and at Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.

by members of Gen. Brooke's staff, the Spanish soldiery remaining all the while at "present arms."

As soon as all were within, the Spanish troops formed in a column of fours and marched around the right side of the Plaza to the docks, while the band of the Second Illinois Volunteers played the Spanish Royal March.

On entering the palace the American Generals went to the salon facing the Plaza, which is on the second floor. It is a lofty chamber, decorated with mirrors of deep gilt frames, white satin draperies, and the scarlet arms of Spain over each door and window. Here were gathered the members of the Captain General's staff, Col. Gelpi, Lieut. Cols. Bellod, Girauta, and Benitas, Major Priego, Capt. Retine, and Capts. Adolfo and Ramon Castellanos, sons of the Captain General.

Capt. Gen. Castellanos was at this time in a private room off the throne room. He had given a farewell breakfast at 10 o'clock to the members of his staff, and had spent the rest of the morning virtually alone, looking at the Americans from the balcony. The Americans now grouped themselves near a large mirror, between the two central windows, the Spanish staff being on the right, while on the left were the American staffs, the Cuban Generals, and the correspondents.

Suddenly Captain General Castellanos entered the salon without ceremony from the left, and greeted Gen. Brooke and others. After shaking hands Gen. Brooke sat upon a sofa, while Gen. Castellanos moved toward the group of Cuban Generals.

CASTELLANOS GREETS RODRIGUEZ.

British Vice Consul Jerome introduced him to Gen. Mayia Rodriguez. Shaking both the hands of the Cuban officer in the usual Spanish fashion Gen. Castellanos said:

"We have been enemies, but I respect you for your correct attitude and opinions. I have pleasure in shaking your hands."

Gen. Rodriguez replied:

"I thank you, General. I feel sorry for the Spanish Army, which has defended the banner it was sworn to defend. I also have pleasure in shaking your hands."

Captain General Castellanos then took his position near Major Gen. Brooke. The buzz of conversation on the American side of the chamber contrasted with the silence on the Spanish side. There was a marked difference, too, between the Americans and Spaniards—the former tall, heavy, and wearing much gold cord, the latter small and slight, in blue striped cambric uniforms. The Spaniards were depressed, the Americans were correspondingly buoyant.

At the last stroke of 12 the boom of a gun brought all eyes to the point in the room where stood the Captain General, who was talking with an American officer. Immediately all was silence. The Captain General stepped to the left, taking his position directly in front of his staff. On his right stood Capt. Juan S. Hart, interpreter to the United States Military Commission. Next to Capt. Hart, in the order named, were Gens. Chaffee, Brooke, Ludlow, Lee, Wade, Butler, and Clous. Immediately behind Gen. Chaffee was Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia.

At this moment the band on the plaza was playing the Spanish national hymn. As the guns at Cabanas Fortress ceased firing there was a breathless pause in the salon. Everybody knew that the American flag was being raised on the staff on the roof of the palace by Major Butler, son of Gen. Butler, and that it was also going up on all the other official buildings in Havana. After this second of silence the band on the plaza played "The Star Spangled Banner," while the guns of the fleet and fortresses began to roar out the National salute of twenty-one guns.

THE OFFICIAL SPEECHES.

Immediately Capt. Gen. Castellanos handed the manuscript of his speech to Capt. Hart and began to speak. Amid the strains of the band and the noise of the guns it was impossible to hear him. "Close the windows," said some one, and the casements were closed, but the sound of the cheering still visibly disturbed the Captain General.

Addressing himself to Major Gen. Wade, President of the United States Military Commission, though he seemed to look at the floor, Gen. Castellanos said:

"Gentlemen: In compliance with the treaty of Paris, the agreement of the Military Commissioners of the island, and the orders of my King, at this moment of noon, Jan. 1, 1899, there ceases in Cuba Spanish sovereignty and begins that of the United States. In consequence, I declare you in command of the island, with the object that you may exercise it, declaring to you that I will be first in respecting it. Peace having been established between our respective Governments, I promise you to give all due respect to the United States Government, and I hope that the good relations already existing between our armies will continue until the termination of the evacuation of those under my orders in this territory."

After Capt. Hart had translated the address, Gen. Wade said to Gen. Brooke:

"I transfer this command to you."

Major Gen. Brooke said:

"I accept this great trust in behalf of the Government and President of the United States, and [addressing Capt. Gen. Castellanos] I wish you and the gallant gentlemen with you a pleasant return to your native land. May prosperity attend you and all who are with you!"

Gens. Brooke and Castellanos then shook hands, after which Gen. Castellanos and staff retired from the throne room, shaking hands with Mr. Jerome, who stood near the door of exit. As they retired there was a movement toward Gen. Brooke, Brig. Gen. Clous shaking him by the hand and saying: "Success to you." Gens. Brooke and Chaffee, with others, then stepped upon the balcony, and looked down upon the plaza.

RECEPTION BY GEN. BROOKE.

Major Gen. Brooke, after the departure of Gen. Castellanos, held a reception in the palace salon, the various officials paying their respects and promising allegiance to the United States.

First came the Doctors of the University of Havana, at their head President Barriel. All wore black silk and velvet gowns, and small, octagonal black silk caps, with yellow tassels. All bared their heads and bowed low. Next came the municipal authorities, headed by the Mayor, Marquis d'Esteban, and after them the Economical Society, formerly an advisory board to the Captain General, with Señor Alfredo Zayas, its President, leading. Then came the firemen. Numerous speeches were made, to all of which Gen. Brooke replied briefly.

At the close of the reception the Cuban Generals were introduced. Gen. Brooke said to them:

"I shall look to you to assist us in carrying out the purpose that brought us to these shores. It is a great trust, and I shall expect most extraordinary assistance from you."

Gen. Lacret, who acted as spokesman for the Cuban officers, assured the United States Military Governor that everything in the power of the Cuban military officials would be done to help the Americans restore Cuba to a condition of peace and prosperity. This speech was translated by Capt. Page of Virginia.

It was about 12:30 when Gen. Brooke and his staff left the palace for the Hotel Inglaterra. Commodore Crowell and Capts. Sigsbee, Berry, Cowles, and Foss of the United States squadron arrived a few minutes after, too late to pay their respects.

The only woman who witnessed the scene in the salon was Mrs. John Adams Fair of Boston, who was ushered into the palace by mistake. When she was about to retire Col. Gelpi, the Captain General's Chief of Staff, begged her to remain. All the other ladies were assigned places in the balcony of the barracks, overlooking the plaza.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The United States Military Commissioners wired President McKinley at 12:30 o'clock that the Government General of Cuba had formally surrendered to the commission the Government of Cuba and that the American flag had been hoisted. In reply Gen. Wade, President of the Commission, received the following:

"I congratulate the commission upon the successful termination of its mission and the peaceful occupation of Cuba by the United States. WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Gen. Brooke also received the President's congratulations.

AT CABANAS FORTRESS.

Meawhile interesting scenes were being witnessed at Cabanas Fortress and Morro Castle.

When Lieut. Lee, son of Major Gen. Lee, with Lieut. Jones and Lieut. Col. Livermore of the army, Ensign Webster, Boatswain Hill, and Gunner Applegate of the cruiser Brooklyn, representing the navy, entered Cabanas, they found no Spanish flag flying from the staff and the halyards were tangled. Two sailors from the Brooklyn tore off new halyards, and Lieut. Lee requested the Spanish officer in charge, Lieut. Cacho, to hoist the Spanish flag that the Americans might salute it. Lieut. Cacho was about to do this, when Lieut. Col. Cavestany, Governor of the fortress, said it would be unnecessary.

Then, on a signal from the Brooklyn, the sailors under Gunner Applegate, fired twenty-one guns at Cabanas, after which Lieut. Lee, who was in full dress, hoisted the Stars and Stripes, the Spaniards firing twenty-one guns in salute, and Lieut. Col. Cavestany handing the keys of the fortress and an inventory of its contents to the American officer.

AT MORRO CASTLE.

At Morro Castle Lieut. Wade, son of Gen. Wade, raised the Stars and Stripes, and Quartermaster Sergeant Merseig hauled down the Spanish flag amid cheers. Lieut. Col. Birnie of the Ordnance Department gave a receipt, under the evacuation agreement, for the contents of the fort to Lieut. Sancho, the Spanish Governor, and then turned over the fortifications to Major Russell Harrison of Gen. Lee's staff, who in turn made a formal delivery to Lieut. Patterson, First North Carolina Infantry, who has a garrison force of ten men.

Then the Spaniards were escorted out of the castle by American troops, under Major Harrison, and given a cordial farewell on leaving for the transport. Lieut. Wade was refused possession of the Spanish flag, the Spanish officers saying they must take it with them.

About noon a Cuban produced a spectacular effect by letting loose a big Cuban flag from a kite string high over Morro Castle, where it flew all the afternoon.

CASTELLANO'S TEARFUL ADIEU.

The farewell of the Spaniards on the Plaza before the Palace was a sad one. Turning to his officers Gen. Castellanos said, with tears in his eyes:

"Gentlemen, I have been in more battles than I have hairs on my head, and my self-possession has never failed me until today. Adieu, gentlemen, adieu!"

Then, with arms upraised, he moved swiftly toward the stairway, escorted by Gen. Chaffee and followed by his staff. As he crossed the plaza the American ladies, who were standing in the balcony of the barracks, waved their handkerchiefs, and Gen. Castellanos responded by bowing and kissing his hand toward them. The band played the Spanish royal march in his honor.

At the corner of the plaza, with tears in his eyes, he turned to take a final look at the palace. He could see the American Generals on the balcony. Without a word he turned sharply in the direction of the wharf. At the dock Gens. Clous and Chaffee bade him farewell, and as the retiring Captain General stepped into his launch to put off for the Spanish transport Rabat, on which he will proceed to Matanzas, he wept.

Crowds of Spaniards, men and women, all dressed in black, gathered upon the sea wall and silently watched the departure of the Spanish fleet, which sailed at the same time as the Rabat. There was not a shout, not a handkerchief waved. Men and women wept together. The Spanish squadron, which sailed to rendezvous at Martinique, consisted of the Rapido, with Admiral Manterola on board; Galicia, Marques de Molins, San Vincente, Yanez, Pinzon, Marques de Ensenada, Vasco Nunez, and Patriota, the last towing the transport Filipinas.

THE MILITARY PARADE.

Ovation to Gen. Lee—Company of 161st Indiana Reported Under Arrest for Waving Cuban Flags.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—The parade of the United States troops showed the feeling of the Cuban element of the population. The march was from El Vedado, along the Achia del Norte, the Prado, and Central Park, to Cerro and Quemados. About every fourth house displayed some decoration—a palm branch, a bit of red, white, and blue bunting, or a flag. Not a dozen flags were to be seen in the stately Prado. In the Achia del Norte the troops passed under the skeletons of triumphal arches, left unfinished when it was decided to postpone the demonstration.

The roofs, the streets, the parks, and the wayside in the suburban districts were crowded with curious but for the most part silent spectators. Now and again there was a cry "Viva Los Americanos!" followed by a burst of cheering, but there was no general expression of public rejoicing, though Major Gen. Lee, who rode at the head of the column on a gray charger, received a personal ovation along nearly the entire route.

Major Gen. Brooke, Major Gen. Ludlow, and the other Generals reviewed the corps, standing on a bench in front of the Hotel Inglaterra, and surrounded by their staffs. As the column swung into Central Park, past the lonely looking statue of the Queen Regent, it made an impressive appearance. Gen. Lee left the procession and joined the reviewing Generals. At this point there was more cheering than elsewhere for the Americans, the crowd being immense and densely congested.

The order of the parade was as follows:

Brig. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton's brigade, comprising the First Texas Infantry, the Second Louisiana Infantry, and the Second Engineers.

Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston's brigade, comprising the Fourth Virginia Infantry, the Forty-ninth Iowa Infantry, and the Sixth Missouri Infantry.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hasbrouck's brigade, comprising the First North Carolina Infantry, the Second Illinois Infantry, and the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Infantry.

Major Gen. J. Warren Keifer rode in advance of the last two brigades, forming the Second Division.

Every man in Company G of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Infantry, as he entered Central Park, drew from under his uniform a small Cuban flag and waved it before the assemblage. The Cubans went nearly wild with cheers and excitement, and Gen. Lee immediately sent Inspector General Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild, Jr., to order the Indianians to put away the flags, which they did. It is reported that the entire company is under arrest. The men had received the flags from some Cuban women.

Gen. Lee turned in after the column passed, the crowd pressing close around his horse, shaking his hand and making other demonstrations of affectionate interest. His orderly was heavily burdened with flowers for the General.

The corps was up at daylight at Camp Quemados, took coffee, then marched leisurely to El Vedado, a distance of five miles, where they rested and had breakfast. They reached the foot of the Prado at noon, and got back to camp hot, footsore, and weary, at 4 o'clock, having marched nearly twenty miles.

GREAT REJOICING IN SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 1.—The last day of the old year was no sooner ended than the people of Santiago began to celebrate the birth of Cuban independence.

From midnight until dawn crowds marched the streets, singing and cheering for Cuba and the United States, while bands played exhilarating music. It was the real voice of the people, instead of the element that is usually making itself heard through the local press; and there could be no question of the enthusiastic feeling toward America.

This morning Gen. Wood, Military Governor of the department, following an ancient Santiago custom, held a reception at the palace, appearing for the first time in the full dress uniform of a Major General. He received the members of the Supreme Court, the City Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the other officials of the city. To-morrow, with Mrs. Wood, he will hold a reception for all who may choose to come.

OFFICIAL NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The following brief cablegrams conveying information of the transfer of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba to the Americans and of the raising of the United States flag, were received here during the afternoon:

Havana, Jan. 1, 1899.

Secretary of War, Washington:

The flag raised on Castle Morro, Cabanas, the Palace, and other buildings in city, and Governor's Island saluted by Spanish batteries and fleet. Everything quiet. WADE, Chairman.

Havana, Jan. 1, 1899.

The President, Washington:

The Government formally surrendered by Gen. Castellanos to American Commission at 12 o'clock and by latter transferred to Gen. Brooke. Ceremonies successfully carried out. The American flag flies from Morro Castle, Cabanas, the Palace, and other buildings. City orderly.

WADE, Chairman.

CLOUS, Secretary.

Havana, Jan. 1, 1899.

Secretary of War, Washington:

The flag sent up on Morro Castle and the Palace at 12:04 P. M., local time.

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Major General Commanding.

GEN. OTIS ASKS FOR ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The War Department to-day received a dispatch from Gen. Otis, commanding the United States forces in the Philippines. It was not important nor definite as to results, but asked for instructions on some questions in connection with the treatment of the natives. It is supposed also that the dispatch contained a full statement of the events at Iloilo reported in the press dispatches, but its text was not made public.

The officials are anxious that the natives of the Philippines should learn, as soon as possible, the true attitude of the United States Government with respect to them—that of friendship and consideration entirely, with a view to the betterment of the conditions which have heretofore existed under Spanish rule.

It is realized here that the islanders are naturally suspicious regarding the entrance into their country and dominion over them of a foreign people, and are anxious to know their intentions. They are given to understand, said an official of the Administration to-night, that the authority of the United States is to be asserted over them, but at the same time Gen. Otis's instructions are to treat them with consideration and kindness.

Guantanamo Commission's Report.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 1.—The special commission recently appointed, on the basis of charges brought by Lieut. Col. Ray, to investigate affairs in the Guantanamo district, returned to-day. Its members report they do not believe conditions so serious as Col. Ray represented. "Certainly there has been considerable cattle stealing, as there always used to be before the Americans came, and it is possible that a few of the more lawless Cubans have made threats, as such men will, but, in the judgment of the commission, the thieving is insignificant and the threats in no way represent public opinion. The commission will make a written report in a few days embodying its recommendations. It appears that Lieut. Col. Ray has captured seven horse thieves, with thirty horses.

The Havana Police.

HAVAIA, Jan. 1.—Three Inspectors and eighteen patrolmen were sworn in to-day as members of the new police force. The Spanish former Police Inspector Martinez has presented Col. Moulton a silver baton as a badge of office, and the Spanish Inspector Dominico has presented former Capt. McCullagh a baton as a souvenir.

Soldier's Suicide in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 1.—Private John Ward, Company H, Tenth Regular Infantry, shot himself with his rifle this afternoon in the Prado. He had been drinking to excess.

Deaths at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Gen. Wood, commanding at Santiago, reports the following deaths to the War Department: Private Green Burell, Company D, Twenty-third Kansas Volunteers, died Dec. 29, of acute dysentery. Private Frank Paffenlarger, Company H, Fourth Volunteers, died Dec. 31, of myrasmus following typhoid.

Soldier's Burial at Kingston.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Fully 2,000 people this afternoon attended the funeral of Private Granville Wells here. Private Wells died of fever at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, while with Company M, First Regiment, New York Volunteers. Company M attended the funeral, as did the One Hundred and Fourteenth Separate Company, and several Knights of Pythias lodges, of which order he had been a member.

SYNDICATE AFTER CUBAN RAILWAYS

Tom L. Johnson, the Treasurer of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn, and other street railroad capitalists of New York and Chicago, have had representatives in Cuba for some time past investigating the street railway situation, with a view of buying the control of the principal lines. Recent advices from Havana are to the effect that steps have already been taken by representatives of the Johnson syndicate to have valuations placed by appraisement on several of the existing Cuban lines of street railroad. The syndicate is believed to have $5,000,000 of available capital.

Four of the lines which the American capitalists propose to buy are the Matanzas and Sabanilla, extending from Matanzas to Cienfuegos, the Western Railroad, running out of Havana and Pinar del Rio City; the Sagua Railroad, connecting Caibarien with Puerto Principe, via Sagua, and the Cardenas and Jucaro Company. It is proposed that each property shall be appraised by five men, two to be selected by the American syndicate, two by the Directors of the Cuban companies, and the fifth to be appointed by the other four. It is said to be probable that the Bank of Commerce of Havana will also be made a party to this enterprise, inasmuch as that bank already controls the stock of the United Railroads.

There is also a report that William C. Whitney, Col. G. B. M. Harvey, and other New York men are endeavoring to secure the control of one or more of the important street railway lines in Cuba. When asked about this report, Mr. Whitney was noncommittal, and his business associates said that they knew nothing about it.

GOT HIS POUND OF FLESH.

Young Framati, Made Desperate by His Debtor's Indifference, Fatally Stabbed Him.

Enissi Stephano, twenty-seven years old, an Italian laborer, living at 280½ Eighth Avenue, was stabbed four times in the back and once in the breast at Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street at 1 o'clock this morning.

His assailant was his creditor, fourteen-year-old Antonio Framati, living in the tenement at Second Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street. Stephano owed Framati $2.50. The debt was of long standing, and many times had the debtor been importuned to pay. Two dollars and a half is a large sum to a boy ordinarily, and to young Framati, whose parents are very poor, the amount seemed to grow as the prospect of payment dimished.

Last week he met Stephano and demanded pay.

"If you don't pay me by Sunday I'll cut your heart out," he warned him. Then, like Shylock, determined to have his money or its equivalent of Stephano's flesh, he armed himself with a dagger and prepared to collect his debt.

He knew Stephano would visit the Italian colony yesterday to celebrate the advent of the new year and he determined to lie in wait for him on his way home.

It was 1 A. M. before Stephano hurried along on his way home. When Framati dashed out of his hiding place and demanded his money Stephano laughed and told him in his native tongue to collect it.

"I will," hissed the boy, and no past master of the Mafia could do a better job than he proceeded to accomplish. Four times he plunged his dagger into Stephano's back, and as he fell he gave him a fifth thrust in the chest.

Detective Boyle heard Stephano's yells, and when he arrived he found Stephano lying unconscious.

"He told me to collect my money and I did. I am paid," he said to the detective, and then explained what he had done. The boy was sent to the Gerry Society. Stephano was taken to the Harlem Hospital. The doctors said he will die.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

POISON MYSTERY BAFFLING

Police After Five Days' Work Still at Sea in the Adams Case.

M'CLUSKY'S STRANGE VISITOR

Woman Who Calls at the Captain's Office After He Had Left Talks Mysteriously.

After five days of work the Police Department of this city, to all outward appearances, has made no material progress in the discovery of the person who sent the bottle of poison to Harry Cornish, Physical Director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, which caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams in her flat in West Eighty-sixth Street on Wednesday. Up to the present time Capt. McClusky practically admits that he and his men are baffled. Theories without number have been evolved, worked to their natural end, and have been dropped, only to give place to new suppositions equally untenable. Clues have been developed, some of them promising, but only to be cast aside as the investigator pursued them to the point where they evaporated into nothingness.

For a time the discovery of the starting point of the silver matchholder promised a greater possibility than anything that had yet come up, the more so as there were but thirty holders made, and tracing them to their purchasers seemed easy. But here again, so it appears, the police have accomplished nothing. The majority of the holders have been traced to their owners, and of the few remaining unaccounted for some few of the possessors are lost to view.

Through it all Capt. McClusky and his men, like well-conditioned criminal searchers, have been tireless in their hunt for the most necessary feature of all—the motive. Here again they have been mixed up, have thrashed and thrashed their handful of apocryphal clues, gone over again for the thousandth time their many theories and the theories of outsiders and ended at the starting point, notwithstanding the solemn asseverations of free lance investigators that the "suspect" was in sight and would be arrested on time at almost any moment.

Some mild excitement within twenty-four hours was caused in the upper end of Mulberry Street by a tale that Mrs. Fred G. Hovey, the bosom friend of Mrs. Rogers, had a matchholder similar to that received by Cornish, but the report vanished into thin air as the tale was pursued into the home of the Hoveys at Hartford and was found to have no foundation. It brought the investigation home to roost once more into the secret precinct of Capt. McClusky's private office, to be laid on the shelf of decrepit and wornout clues, theories, motives, and the like, waiting to be mended and renewed and brought out again when all other things fail.

The Adams murder is young yet. It has much time for development and still time for the apprehension of the guilty person or persons—a woman, perhaps, according to the reflections of District Attorney Gardiner, a man according to the wise reflections of divers and sundry modern Sherlock Holmeses and a combination of the two in the minds of still other individuals of an instinct policemanlike, penetrating and far-reaching.

With all this, however, if Capt. McClusky has a real clue, or if he has a genuinely "suspected" person in sight and under surveillance, he is, like a good policeman, keeping it strictly to himself until the time to speak arrives.

More of a mystery than the Fleming case, and equal in mystification, or even greater than the murder of the old miser Henry in Brooklyn, the Adams case has on its face more than a fair promise of remaining where it is and finally dropping out of sight as one of New York's unsolved murder mysteries. And there, unless the scalpel of some keen analyst, as yet unknown, of the same trend of mind that solved the murder mysteries of the Rue Morgue and the famous Lawton tragedy, is brought into play it will likely stay. Capt. McClusky is looking for this same sort of a keen analyst of criminal motives.

Capt. McClusky was at his office in Police Headquarters at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He said that he had been working hard during the night, and had been in communication with his men since 6 o'clock. He further said that there had been no developments during the course of the night or early morning; that no arrest had been made in connection with the murder, and none was likely to be made during the day.

"Matters are progressing favorably," he continued, "and we are doing as well as can be expected. I am not at liberty to talk about our progress, or to intimate the direction in which progress is being made."

"Have you succeeded in tracing the silver match holder to its last owner?" he was asked.

"I decline to say anything about the holder now," said Capt. McClusky. "I have gathered a great deal of information about it, but that is all I can say. If any one is suspected you can say that it is no one who has been mentioned in connection with the case."

He was closeted for an hour during the morning with a visitor, but declined to give out any information about the conference. Later it was reported that Capt. McClusky had received an anonymous letter in which the person who wrote it said that the man the Captain was looking for was about to leave town. The Captain, it was rumored, assigned a number of new detectives to work on the case, watching railroad stations and ferries and the piers of coastwise steamers. Capt. McClusky denied that he had received any such letter or had assigned any men to watch the ferries and railroad stations.

Capt. McClusky left his office at 2 o'clock. He said that he would not return again during the day or night unless something of extraordinary and unexpected importance should arise.

Had Capt. McClusky waited at his office a little longer he might have seen a small woman dressed in black, her face almost hidden by a dark blue veil, who walked alone into Headquarters and went straight to his room, where she stopped for an instant before pushing the electric bell. There was no answer, and so she rang again, and while she was waiting for the door to be opened and the Chief of Detectives to appear, a reporter walked up to her and said:

"If you are looking for Capt. McClusky you will not find him here, for he has gone for the day."

"I do want to see Capt. McClusky," replied the woman. "Isn't this his office?"

"Yes," was the answer, "but the Captain has gone home."

"Well, I must see him," returned the woman. "It is very important."

On being questioned she admitted that she knew a lot about "a big case," and wanted to tell what she knew to the police. She would not say what case it was, but repeated that what she did know would startle the town. She then stopped her conversation and left the building.

District Attorney Gardiner and Assistant District Attorney McIntyre both said yesterday that nothing new had happened in the case, and the solution that had been hoped for seemed as far away as ever. "I do not believe," said Mr. McIntyre, "that Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hovey, Cornish, or anyone directly connected with them had anything to do with the mailing of that poison, and if we even suspected any one of them we would not hesitate to bring him or her to justice. It is the deepest and most diabolical mystery that New York has known for many years, and the Detective Bureau has made as much progress as could be expected with the amount of evidence in hand."

Harry Cornish left the Knickerbocker Athletic Club about noon yesterday and went to his home at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street, where Mrs. Adams died. He remained in the flat until 4:30 o'clock, giving orders to the attendant not to admit anyone. He was seen at the club later in the evening, but absolutely refused to talk about the case.

ROGERS SAID TO BE IN ALBANY.

Man Stopping at Kenmore Hotel Refuses to be Interviewed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—There was much excitement about the Kenmore Hotel to-night, a score of newspaper correspondents attempting to interview a man alleged to be Edward F. Rogers, the husband of the woman whose mother was poisoned in New York City. The man in question did not register.

To-day and yesterday he had his meals served in his rooms, and to-night persistently refused to be interviewed. All sorts of attempts were made to interview him, but he declined to be seen, and even declined to answer any note addressed to him.

Start the New Year Right.
There is Health and Strength in Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

Governor of French Guiana Denies that It Has Been Lightened.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following from its correspondent at Cayenne, capital of French Guiana:

"To-day (Sunday) I interviewed the Governor of French Guiana, who denied that there had been any modification of the severe treatment of Dreyfus or that the French Government had ordered his return to France. The documents forwarded him by the Court of Cassation reached him on Dec. 23, and his replies will be mailed by the steamer leaving Jan. 3."

OUR SQUADRON IN PERU.

Officers Attend President Pierola's New Year Reception.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 1.—United States Minister Irving B. Dudley this afternoon presented the officers of the United States squadron, under Capt. Barker, now at Callao, to President Pierola, at the Presidential New Year reception. The Americans were received with the greatest cordiality. They then went to pay their respects to Señora Pierola, by whom they were pleasantly entertained.

Afterward they called upon the Minister of War and Marine, Señor M. J. Cuadros, and then returned to Callao.

SPAIN'S SAD NEW YEAR.

Madrid Papers Lament the Situation, but Urge Recuperation.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The new year editorials in the Madrid press are sad and dignified reminders that the hoisting of the United States flag in Cuba and the Philippines means the closing of four centuries of Spanish colonial history. With suppressed emotion, rather than bitterness, the papers exhort the people to have confidence in their recuperative power, urging that there be the smallest possible waste of time in reorganizing the affairs of the country, and expressing a special desire for a speedy settlement of the Cabinet crisis.

The general belief is that Señor Sagasta will be able to resume his duties as Premier by the end of the week, and that he will form a Cabinet to include Lieut. Gen. Weyler.

Transvaal Troops Under Orders.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail describes this morning a panic in Pretoria on Saturday arising out of rumors that the Krugersdorp Burghers contemplated an invasion and intended to burn Jameson in effigy. Another report was that a picnic arranged for 500 miners concealed some plan for causing trouble. The correspondent says the Transvaal troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, and the guards at the Presidency were trebled; but nothing happened.

Fighting on Peruvian Frontier.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 1.—Advices from Quito say that the forces under Gen. Sagasta have completely cut up the revolutionists on the Peruvian frontier, who are thus unable to advance further. It is believed here that Vice President Billinghurst of Peru will retire in favor of Señor Alejandro Lopez de Romana, former Minister of the Interior.

Revolution in Republic of Bolivia.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Lima correspondent of The Times says: "A serious revolution is now proceeding in the Republic of Bolivia. The transit trade, by way of Mollendo, Peru, is interrupted. Ecuador is also much disturbed, but Peru is perfectly tranquil.

Treaty About Warships on the Lakes.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Daily News this morning says it refuses to believe that President McKinley proposes to denounce the treaty of 1817 with reference to warships on the great lakes.

Russian Newspapers and the Strikes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 1.—The newspapers have been forbidden to make any reference to certain disturbances here arising out of strikes at the spinning factories, which have been suppressed by armed force.

GALLAGHER'S FAITHFUL "BUM."

A Dog He Had Saved from Freezing to Death Tried to Save Him, but Aid Came Too Late.

During the great storm of Nov. 25, in which a number of people were frozen, a young man named Thomas Gallagher was struggling through the heavy drifts in a snow-swept Brooklyn street when he heard the pitiful cries of an animal some distance away. Listening during a pause in the rush of the wind, Gallagher made the sounds out to be the yelps of a dog, evidently in great distress, for the cries became weaker with each repetition and were uttered with great difficulty.

The drifts between the man and the dog were huge and deep, and the man was poorly clad. He looked at them and hesitated at the chilly prospect before him, when a final wail, almost human in its pathetic appeal, decided him. He pulled his ragged hat down over his ears to keep out the fine, blinding snow, jammed his red hands into his pockets, and plowed his way through the drifts, guided by the animal's cries.

When Gallagher finally reached the dog and pulled it out of the snow by the neck, he found himself the rescuer of a mongrel cur without a single beauty or anything to recommend it except big eyes that looked up at the man with an agony of appeal. The dog was almost frozen.

Gallagher laughed. "Yer all right, dog," he said, reassuringly. "You and me are the same breed, I guess. I'll save yer life, an' maybe ye'll do as much for me some day."

He stowed the half-frozen brute under his shabby coat and carried it to the stable where he worked, at 125 Bergen Street.

The dog, warmed into life in this humble place of refuge, seemed to know the service Gallagher had rendered it, and never left him. The man had no home and frequently slept in the stable, and the dog guarded him in his sleep. Gallagher used to laughingly repeat his jest about their relationship, and called his faithful comrade "Bum."

"He is a bum, all right," he would say, "but I saved his life, and, bum as he is, he'd do the same for me."

In the bitter wind of yesterday morning, before the dawn, the pitiful cries of a dog were again heard, as Gallagher had heard them a month before, but this time they came from the stable. For hours the pitiful wailing continued, until at last some people of the neighborhood, curious or annoyed, went to the stable and opened the door. The mongrel leaped up to meet them, and then ran back into the stable, still yelping. They did not go in, and the creature ran back to them and barked again, showing them in plainest dog-fashion that he wanted them to follow him.

In one of the corners of the stable was Thomas Gallagher, frozen to death. When the men reached him the mongrel was lying crouched on his body, and when they raised it up "Bum" could only be removed by main force. He had done what he could to save the life of his comrade and master, as Gallagher had saved his, but help had come too late.

Tennessee's Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 1.—Nearly all of the members of the Legislature which meets at noon to-morrow are in the city. The body is overwhelmingly Democratic in both branches. Monday the Democratic caucus will be held. While it is not certain that the selection for United States Senator will be made at Monday's caucus, it is possible, as there is no opposition, to the re-election of Senator W. B. Bate. The State's finances will occupy much of the time of the session, as the floating debt amounts to $850,000 and there is a great demand for its speedy retirement.

A Hornellsville Lawyer Disappears.

CORNING, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Charles A. Dolson of Hornellsville, one of the best-known lawyers of the southern tier, has mysteriously disappeared, and his whereabouts is unknown. He left home Dec. 8, and since then has neither been seen nor heard of. He is forty-five years of age, and has a wife and two daughters. Mr. Dalson was head of the firm of Dolson, Robbins & Dolson, and at one time was a member of the Democratic State Committee. His financial accounts are apparently all right.

La Grippe?
TRY
VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
The Ideal French Tonic
FOR BODY AND BRAIN
Since 1863. Endorsed by Medical Faculty
immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

LIVE WOMAN OR DEAD BODY?

Coroner's Physician Puzzled by the Case of Margaret McCabe.

HALT AT THE DISSECTION SLAB

Dr. Weston's Instruments Were Ready When He Was Told that the Woman Was Entranced.

In the absence of a conclusive test there are doubts as to whether Margaret McCabe is dead or alive. The physicians at the Presbyterian Hospital say she is dead. Mrs. Shannon of 126 East Eighty-fourth Street, with whom the woman lived for weeks, says she is alive. Coroner's Physician Weston says he is uncertain. She may be alive. She is just as likely dead.

Three weeks ago Mrs. Shannon, who is the janitress at 126 East Eighty-fourth Street, met a strange woman in her hallway. The stranger was hungry, ill, and penniless. Her clothing was bedraggled as of one not unfamiliar with the gutter. She asked for help "In God's name."

"I'm only a poor woman," said good Mrs. Shannon, "but you shall share what I have. A cup of water given in His name shall not go unrewarded."

So she took the friendless woman in. She gave her food and drink, and when the stranger fell ill she put her to bed and ministered to her. The woman said she was Margaret McCabe, unmarried, and that she was twenty-four years old. More than this she did not say. She did not wish to talk apparently, and Mrs. Shannon made no effort to learn more.

Several days after the woman was taken in by Mrs. Shannon she acted queerly. Mrs. Shannon had never seen anything like it. The woman was in bed at the time. Suddenly she sat up, waved her hands wildly, and with eyes fixed on space fell back as if dead. Her body was rigid as that of a corpse, but remained strangely warm. Mrs. Shannon concluded that she was dead and went out to arrange for the funeral.

When she came home she found her strange boarder sitting in a chair. She told a strange story of having seen spirits and of visiting the dead. Mrs. Shannon decided to keep the matter quiet, believing the woman was demented and thinking she would recover.

Two days later Miss McCabe had another "vision," as she said, a few days later a third, and each was longer than the preceding one.

"I've had them ever since I was a little girl," she explained Friday. "They say I am a cataleptic."

Yesterday afternoon Miss McCabe was seized with a violent attack. There was no doubt of its genuineness. Unlike any that had preceded it, this was accompanied by a violent hemorrhage, and Mrs. Shannon, thoroughly alarmed and blaming herself for not having sooner called a doctor, informed a policeman. He sent for an ambulance and Miss McCabe was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. She was placed in one of the wards, and two hours later one of the physicians declared her dead.

Attendants came, placed the body on a stretcher, and it was wheeled to the hospital morgue and placed on a slab. A clerk called up the Coroner's Office and asked that an official come out and investigate the case, remarking that there wasn't really much use, but it was better to be on the safe side.

Coroner's Physician Weston in the course of his day's work reached the hospital and asked to see the body. He said he wished to make a post mortem examination. He was taken to the morgue, and, arranging his instruments, he waited for the attendants to bring the body.

As the men wheeled the inanimate form forward there was a commotion in the hallway, and the next minute a woman rushed into the room.

"Where is she? Where is she?" the woman yelled. "She's not dead. She is in a trance." It was Mrs. Shannon.

Looking around, Mrs. Shannon caught sight of the instruments that Dr. Weston intended to use in performing the autopsy, and, divining their significance, she shrieked anew.

"For God's sake," she yelled, clutching Dr. Weston by the arm, "You're not going to cut her open?" Then, while she was hysterically explaining about the cataleptic attacks to which Miss McCabe had been subject, Mrs. Shannon, whose eyes were fixed on the body, thought she saw it move.

"Look! look! look!" she cried. "She's moving! I saw her move her arm!"

The attendants smiled, saying that such movements were not uncommon in corpses, but preceding rigor mortis are almost a certain sign of death. But Mrs. Shannon would not listen to their argument. She insisted that she had seen Miss McCabe in such a state several times. She pointed to the color in the woman's cheeks. The lips kept a warm hue, and the face was flushed with a sort of hectic ruddiness.

Besides the body was warm. Dr. Weston made a close examination, and then slowly picked up his instruments. One by one he dropped them into the case and closing it with a snap said quietly:

"I won't hold an autopsy to-night. I will not take any chances." He then ordered the attendants to take the supposed corpse into the hospital and wrap it in warm blankets. He further suggested that a nurse be placed on guard to watch the body constantly to detect any sign of returning consciousness.

His orders were obeyed, and the body was placed on a cot in the accident ward and wrapped in heavy woolen blankets. A nurse was detailed to

THE STORM IN THIS CITY

Intense Cold and Five Inches of Snow Cause Suffering.

MERCURY REACHES 7 DEGREES

Street Traffic Impeded and All Except Eastern Mails Materially Delayed.

Five inches of snow made the swaddling clothes of the New Year and gave a characteristic aspect to its birthday. To say that it was the coldest day of the year offers no comparison, for so young a year. It was one of the coldest, not only of the season, but of many years. The mercury got down to 7 degrees; that was at 10:30 o'clock last night.

The sleet and snow that fell before midnight Saturday made the atmosphere so thick and the wind blew the fine flakes so piercingly against one's skin, and it was so cold and tempestous that one felt as though he were in the grasp of another blizzard. Yet only a little more than a third of an inch of snow had fallen up to midnight, and the northwester stripped the streets of much of this white covering and flung it up elsewhere in drifts. After midnight the snow fell more thickly, and during the night the fall was brought up to five inches as measured by the Weather Bureau.

Brooklyn trolley cars were the first to feel the effects of the storm, and several lines were over half an hour late in getting their cars to the bridge in the early hours. Late homegoers therefore soon accumulated at the Park Row terminal and shivered in the bridge entrance. The delay was caused by drifts on the tracks.

Later on, traffic was more or less delayed generally in the city and on railroads coming into the city. Ships coming into port showed the effects of the storm. Their sides were iced up and their funnels crusted with salt.

The day broke bright and clear and crisply cold, and with a wind from the northwest reaching a maximum velocity of forty-six miles. The snowfall had been heaviest along the coast, but the cold extended all over the country. Albany and Boston had a temperature of 2 degrees, Portland, Me., zero, and Eastport, Me., 6 degrees below. At Washington it was 12 degrees above, and Philadelphia 10 degrees. The freezing belt took in the Southern Coast States, except Florida, and it was freezing also in Alabama and Mississippi. In the Canadian Northwest the mercury fell to 20 degrees below zero.

The wind dropped toward nightfall here to twenty miles. The highest temperature of the day was 17 degrees at noon. The lowest temperature of Saturday was 16 degrees. It fell after that, getting down to 12 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, then again rising till noon, after which there was a steady fall. It was 15 degrees at 3 P. M., 13 at 4 P. M., 11 at 6 P. M., 9 at 8 P. M., and 7 at 10:30 and at 11 P. M.

The storm caused much delay in the arrival of mails, as well as in the handling of local mails and those from incoming steamers. The effect of the storm was not appreciably felt on the Eastern railroads, and all of the mails from the New England States arrived practically on time at the General Post Office yesterday morning. On all roads from the West, however, the situation was far different, and the mails were greatly delayed.

The mail due over the New York Central Road at 7:50 arrived at 12 o'clock noon, together with those due at 9:05 and 9:47. The mail due at 8:10 did not arrive until 12:45. On the Pennsylvania Road the mail due at 8:04 arrived at 11:65, and that due at 7:10 at 11:20. On the Erie Road the mails due at 6:39 and 8:19 arrived together at 11 o'clock. On the Lehigh Valley Road the mail due at 9:24 arrived at 11:05, while the mail over the Baltimore and Ohio Road, due at 8:07, had not arrived at 2:30 P. M.

The blockade of snow in the streets caused much delay in the local mail service. Half an hour's extra time was allowed in the dispatching of mails by wagon to the Grand Central Station, and no first-class mail was sent by wagons, all of the latter mail between the General Post Office and Station H, the branch station for the Grand Central Station, being sent through the pneumatic mail tubes connecting these points.

Mails arriving at the ferries on the North River were also delayed in transit to the Post Office, and the transatlantic mails arriving by incoming steamers were half an hour or more behind schedule time in reaching the Post Office, as the overworked horses used in drawing the wagons found it almost impossible to draw them through the badly blocked streets.

COLD DELAYS STREET CLEANING

Contractor Dunn Wasn't Expecting Snow and Found Men Hard to Get.

Disagreeable as the work of laborers in the Street Cleaning Department is ordinarily, that confronting them yesterday was of the most uninviting nature. Those shoveling snow and piling it up on the various thoroughfares of the city encountered a biting wind which interfered considerably with their progress, and to this hardship was added the fact that it was Sunday as well as New Year's Day—a holiday that laboring men particularly are prone to observe in an appropriate way.

Bart Dunn, to whom the contract for removing snow was awarded recently, was called up on the telephone at 2 o'clock in the morning by Snow Superintendent George J. Bradish of the Department of Street Cleaning and informed that he would soon be called upon to begin work on the streets. The snow was then three or four inches deep, and was being piled into drifts by the wind.

At 3 A. M. Mr. Dunn was at his office in the Department of Street Cleaning Building in City Hall Park, and an hour later he was ordered by Superintendent Bradish to get his men together and begin work. By that time Mr. Dunn had gotten some of his timekeepers together, and he immediately summoned the rest. Not long after several hundred men were put to work.

There is usually little trouble in finding plenty of strong men willing to shovel snow, but yesterday was a notable exception to the general rule. Contractor Dunn has on his "waiting" list several thousand names of men who have applied for work. Yesterday, however, they did not swarm about the contractor's office as usual. Probably not a thousand at the most volunteered, and hundreds sent for declined to brave the freezing blasts, and on a holiday at that.

By evening Mr. Dunn said he could not tell definitely how many men he had then employed, as he had not yet received and added up the reports of his timekeepers. Then, too, many of the men had quit after battling with the snow in scanty garb for an hour or so, and this complicated the contractor's records. He estimated, however, last night, that he had nearly 2,500 men at work. He wanted several hundred more.

The regular employes of the Department of Street Cleaning on duty yesterday numbered only about 1,500, although there are about 3,900 employed on week days. Superintendent Bradish explained that only one-third of the force is ordinarily employed on Sunday, as no garbage or ashes are removed on that day, and less sweeping is done. On Saturday afternoon, he said, the men went home at 5 o'clock, and as there was no expectation of snow at that hour, they were not notified to be in readiness for call to Sunday duty. Only about 200, in addition to the 1,300 who were compelled to report, could be induced to work during yesterday. Many had been out the night before spending their week's pay, and were not in condition for duty when the emergency came. Others, not desirous of putting in extra time on a holiday and in such severe weather, were reported "not to be found" when messages were sent for them at their usual abiding places. Some openly refused to go to work.

The men employed by Contractor Dunn are of course mostly of the very poorest class, and hundreds of them seemed to be almost freezing in spite of their hard work. It was a pitiful sight to see a throng of these fellows handling the big scoop shovels with bare hands, while very few of them had overcoats, and what clothing they did have on was ill-fitted to stand the cold.

The efforts to get carts to haul away the snow were even more futile than the attempt to get sufficient men. Those men well enough off to own a horse and cart were independent enough to utterly refuse to go out in yesterday's cold wind and forego all enjoyment of New Year's Day for the few paltry dollars and odd cents that their services would gain for them. Many, however, agreed to report for duty this morning, and Contractor Dunn hopes that the work of clearing the streets can therefore proceed more swiftly to-day. Mr. Dunn said last night that there were a number of carts already in service, but declared he had no idea as to how many there were.

A reporter, after a somewhat thorough inspection of various districts, could find no carts nor any evidence that snow had been hauled away by them.

The work of piling up the snow, which was done by Dunn's men, had progressed quite rapidly, however, on the most frequented streets, and the work extended even to streets on which there is comparatively little traffic. The regular employes of the department were engaged chiefly in clearing crossings and the openings to sewers.

While the street railway companies had confined their efforts mostly to simply clearing the tracks to prevent delay to their cars, they had done this by last night a little more thoroughly than on some previous occasions, the snow in most cases being brushed from between the tracks to a point about two feet from the outside of the tracks on each side.

The starters at several car houses of the sub-trolley and cable lines said that there had been little delay to traffic even in the morning, and the operation of the sub-trolley system was said to have been not in the least affected by the snow. The horse cars seemed to experience some trouble, and many of them had four horses attached all day.

Commissioner James McCartney of the Department of Street Cleaning was not at his office yesterday, but remained at home, leaving the department's work for the day entirely in charge of Superintendent Bradish, who, however, called up the Commissioner by telephone in the afternoon for a consultation.

Superintendent Bradish said last evening that he thought the work done toward removing the snow had been very satisfactory, considering the unusual difficulties that had been encountered. He said as many men as possible would be kept at work all night, and that he expected to have the First, Second, and Third Districts, which comprise the lower part of the city, in fair condition for traffic by this morning.

Commissioner McCartney was seen at his home last evening, and said: "The department has labored under many disadvantages in the storm. Contractor Dunn was supposed to have his force ready, but when the time came he found it hard to get his men, owing to it being a holiday. Another thing, we were not able to get out our entire department force, for the reason that the Sunday force is selected on Saturday afternoon, and before the storm had even started our men had gone home, and we could not locate them in time to be of much use. We expect to have a large force at work on Monday morning."

Many gangs of men of Contractor Dunn were still working and shivering among the snow heaps after 1 o'clock this morning, and were making slow but steady progress. The snow had been piled in miniature mountains on most of the well traveled down-town streets, and the main avenues besides Broadway were pretty well cleared far up town. Considerable work had also been done on the principal cross streets, such as Grand, Fourteenth, Twenty-third Thirty-fourth, Fifty-ninth, and even as far up as One Hundred and Twenty-fifth.

One of Commissioner McCartney's brand-new red snow cleaners came to grief last night in Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, and as effectually blocked the avenue for a while as a "This-street-closed" sign would have done. A team of four horses was pulling the long vehicle down Fifth Avenue with its "D. S. C. No. 5" shining in new white paint.

At Forty-fifth Street and the avenue two great piles of snow were on each corner, and the cleaner was between them when the accident happened. One of the wheel horses slipped and became tangled in the harness and shafts. It took many minutes to get the animal untangled and properly hitched up again, and in the meantime drivers of sleighs and carriages on the avenue had to go around the block in order to pass.

IN BROOKLYN AND THE BRONX.

Street Car Traffic Delayed, Especially in Outlying Sections.

Surface railroad traffic in Brooklyn was seriously impeded by the storm yesterday morning. None of the various railroad lines were compelled to stop running, but the passage of the cars through the snow, especially in the outlying districts, was attended with much difficulty. Except in the heart of the city, few of the lines were able to run their cars with the usual speed.

The cars coming in from Fort Hamilton, Bath Beach, Canarsie, and other far-away points were often subjected to vexatious delays and were long in reaching the business section of the borough. In the early morning the hardest place to run cars was on the bridge. The through cars went over the slippery rails with the speed of snails instead of at the rapid rate customary at those hours.

Later in the day most of the obstacles to traffic were removed. In the suburban sections travel was more or less impeded all day, but by no means so seriously as at first, and none of the lines were tied up.

The storm in the Bronx was severe, and the heavy downfall of snow was piled in all directions by the wind, in drifts from two to three feet deep. Early in the evening the trolley cars experienced considerable difficulty in forcing fair headway against the storm, but made trips with approximate regularity until almost midnight. After that progress was slow and irregular until almost morning.

Shortly before that hour the company had succeeded in clearing the greater part of the accumulated snow from the tracks, and slow but regular trips were made. During the afternoon the tracks were all cleared and the cars resumed the regular running schedule.

There was no skating at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday, but it is expected the red ball will be hung out to-day.

PASSED NIGHT IN A TROLLEY CAR.

Passengers on a New Jersey Line Have an Unpleasant Experience.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 1.—The snowfall here was about three inches on the level, but in places it drifted to a depth of a foot or two. The trolley lines in this city were kept open and there was but little delay except on the South River line, where the last car from South River to this city was stalled in a drift near Milltown.

There were six persons in the car, including three women. The motorman and conductor, after giving up the attempt to get the car through, entered the car, and the eight spent the night as comfortably as they could. A snow plow got the car out this morning, and it reached this city at 7:30 o'clock.

PLUCKY BICYCLISTS GOT THE WINE.

They Started in the Storm and Had to Walk Most of the Way.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 1.—Edward G. Milne and George Grathwold, members of the Hackensack Wheelmen, started from here a little after midnight last night on their wheels to ride to Ridgewood in order to earn the bottle of wine offered by the proprietor of a hotel there to the first wheelman to reach his place on New Year's Day. The wind was blowing a gale and the snow falling thickly when the start was made.

Despite this, the riders accomplished three and a half miles of the nine on their wheels, and then had to dismount, being unable to go further on them. They determined not to be beaten, and putting their wheels on their shoulders started to walk to Ridgewood. They reached the hotel almost exhausted, and received the wine. They arrived home by train this afternoon.

NEW YORK GRIP IN CHICAGO.

A Doctor of That City Says a Woman Brought It There.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Grip may have been brought to Chicago from New York by a woman, according to Commissioner of Health Reynolds, who, in a contribution to a medical journal yesterday, treats of the prevalence of the disease in Chicago. Dr. Reynolds says:

"As bearing upon the possible introduction of the disease this Fall, Dr. Herman Spalding, formerly a medical inspector of the department, reported that he was called Nov. 15 to a woman who had arrived that day from New York, and was compelled to take to her bed immediately on her arrival. Dr. Spalding says this was a typical case of influenza, such as was prevalent in this city in 1801 and last Winter. There are at present, six weeks later, three well-marked cases in a family living across the street from this New York case."

Arkansas Merchant Assigns.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 1.—A. Blum, a dry goods merchant here, made an assignment last night to C. H. Tripplett. Blum has operated two large dry goods stores here. No statement of liabilities is available, but they are said to be heavy.

THE INAUGURATION TO-DAY

Gov. Roosevelt Attended Church Yesterday with Other Dignitaries.

SPENT A VERY QUIET DAY

No Change in the Programme at Albany for To-day—Inaugural Ceremonies Outlined.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt spent Sunday in a rather quiet way, despite the fact that he was scheduled to attend two church services. He did not appear at service at All Saints' in the morning, but did go in the afternoon. He was not accompanied by any members of his family, and sat in one of the front seats, almost alone. It was a very impressive and beautiful service at All Saints' Cathedral, Squadron A, Gov. Black's staff, Gov. Roosevelt's staff, and Major Gen. Roe and staff attending in full uniform.

The church is capable of holding fully 2,000 persons, and many had to be denied admission. Squadron A was the first of the military organizations to appear, and the staffs of the Commander in Chief came after. In the second seat from the front sat Gov. Roosevelt, while in the row behind him sat Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff, John Woodruff, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver and daughters. In the next row was Major Gen. Roe and staff, and the party was surrounded by Squadron A.

The service opened with Squadron A's band playing "The Palms," and then the full-robed choir entered singing "O Zion, Fair City." The music, under Dr. Tipton, was of a high order, the anthem being from "The Messiah." A feature of the musical part of the service was the singing of the National anthem, accompanied by the full band. Bishop Doane read the prayers and Dean Robbins preached on the "Battle of Life."

The Roosevelts remained at home this evening.

There will be no changes in the inauguration ceremonies to-morrow. Squadron A of New York and the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion will form the escort to Gov. Roosevelt. They will proceed to the Executive Mansion at 10 o'clock, and will there be joined by the new Governor and his staff, the members of which will be in full uniform. The procession to the Capitol will proceed over Eagle Street, the most direct route. Gov. Black and his staff will meet Gov. Roosevelt and his staff at the Executive Chamber. The executive party will then proceed to the Assembly Chamber, where the inaugural will take place.

The decorations to the chamber were completed at an early hour this morning. They are of an elaborate character. The platform and the balcony above it are draped in crimson velvet, trimmed with gold bullion. There is a profusion of silk flags, brass eagles, and large shields. The ceremony will be brief. There will be prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane, a speech by retiring Gov. Black, and the inaugural address by Gov. Roosevelt. The party will repair to the Executive Chamber, where the new Governor will hold a reception. The ceremony will be witnessed by a large number of relatives of Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt.

The following arrived in town late to-night and registered at the Kenmore: Mrs. H. L. Roosevelt, her daughter, Miss D. Juline Roosevelt; James K. Gracey, an uncle of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt; Mrs. Reeves Merritt. District Attorney Davidson and County Treasurer Pluth of Queens County also arrived in town to-night.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S STAFF.

Complete List Announced in the New Executive's First Formal Military Order.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt issued his first formal military order and the first document to which his name is attached as Governor. It was the announcement of his complete staff and reads as follows:

General Headquarters, State of New York, Adjutant's General's Office, Albany, Jan. 1, 1899.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

The undersigned, having qualified as Governor of this State, hereby assumes command of the militia of the State, and announces the following staff:

Brigadier—Gen. Avery Delano Andrews, Adjutant General and chief of staff.

Col. Howard Carroll, Major Craig Wadsworth, Capt. William Littauer, Capt. F. Morton Goddard, aides de camp.

Detailed from the National Guard as aides de camp: Lieut. Col. William Henry Chapin, Sixty-fifth Regiment; Capt. George Albert Wingate, Twenty-third Regiment; Capt. James Madison Andrews, Thirty-sixth Separate Company; First Lieut. William Livingston Finnagan, Second Battery; First Lieut. Adrian Whitford Mather, Tenth Battalion; First Lieut. Frank Joseph Miller, Forty-first Separate Company; First Lieut. Robert Kelly Prentice, Squadron A; First Lieut. David S. Inglesart, One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment; Second Lieut. James Wray Cleveland, Seventh Regiment.

Detailed from the naval militia, Lieut. Commander Samuel Dana Greene, aide de camp.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Governor.

THE LEGISLATORS ARE TARDY.

Few Have Arrived at Albany to Take Up Preliminaries.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—Few of the members of the Legislature have yet reached the capital the new Legislature have reached the capitorate inaugural exercises in prospect for to-morrow having been sufficient to attract them here so far in advance of the date of their assembling on Wednesday.

Among the legislators who have arrived there is little talk of committee assignments, the fact being accepted that these have been or will be decided at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York City. In the Senate, it is regarded as practically determined that the most important Chairmanships will be distributed as follows: Finance, Senator Higgins; judiciary, Senator Krum or Senator Brackett; railroads, Senator Raines; insurance Senator Parsons; cities, Senator Stranahan; codes, Senator Malby; banks, Senator Humphreys; miscellaneous corporations, Senator Brown.

Of the Assembly committees, it is expected that the Chairmanship of the ways and means will go to Mr. Allds of Chenango; the judiciary, to Mr. Kelsey of Livingston; of the cities, to Mr. Mazet of New York, and of insurance, to Mr. Sears of Franklin. The Rules Committee will in all probability be composed of the Speaker, Mr. Allds, Mr. Kelsey, Mr. Palmer, and Mr. Kelly of Albany.

Assemblyman Nixon of Chautauqua, who will be the only candidate for Speaker before the Republican caucus, will open his headquarters at the Hygeia, 132 State Street, to-morrow. Col. Archie Baxter, who will be re-elected Clerk of the Assembly, will also have his headquarters at the same place.

A STATE TRUANCY SCHOOL.

An Amendatory Bill May Be Introduced in the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—There is probability of the introduction in the Legislature at an early date of another bill to establish a State truancy school. The compulsory education law permits school districts, towns, and cities to send truants to any school of detention they may select, and the county must bear the expense. There is some talk of an amendment to the law whereby the expense of sending away and maintaining truants shall be a charge on the district instead of on the county at large.

This is the outcome of a practice of the town of Skaneateles of sending all its truants to the Rochester Industrial School instead of to a truant school established in Syracuse, and of making the County of Onondaga foot the bill. The townspeople of Skaneateles have been at odds with the other towns in Onondaga County, and especially with the City of Syracuse. Ever since the city took its water supply by force of legislation from Skaneateles Lake the refusal of Skaneateles to send its truants to Syracuse has prevailed.

The establishment of State truancy schools supported by appropriations from the public funds would obviate the difficulty which has developed in Onondaga County, but might, unless properly conducted, lead to abuses.

An amendment to the public health law which has a bearing on the new compulsory education law and the public schools will be introduced at the session of 1899, and as the health authorities are willing will probably become a law. As the health law is at present a child not vaccinated must not be allowed to attend school, no matter whether there is any danger of exposure to smallpox or not. Parents who desire to keep their children at home to work or for other purposes have discovered this fact, and by not having their children vaccinated are able to defy the truant officers and the compulsory education law.

When a truant child is taken into custody and arraigned before a magistrate the parent or law, or merely calls attention to the fact that the child has not been vaccinated, and therefore, under the health law, cannot attend school. The amendment proposed will modify the prohibition so as to exclude unvaccinated children from school sessions only when there is smallpox in the immediate vicinity, or where they might have been or are likely to be exposed to it.

Gov. Black Pardons an Embezzler.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Fred A. Cole of Rochester has been pardoned by Gov. Black. Cole pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with the embezzlement of money from the bank for which he worked. He was sentenced to a term of over three years in Auburn by Judge Sutherland, although a petition signed by nearly every business and professional man of any prominence in town was read in the court room in his behalf. Two indictments remaining against him, one for forgery and one for grand larceny, have been dismissed by Judge Sutherland.

Silver Pitcher for Mrs. Black.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—The staff of Gov. Black to-day presented Mrs. Black a silver pitcher as an expression of their esteem. The presentation was made at Mr. Black's home in Troy. The presentation speech was made by Gen. Howard Carroll.

ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Bill to Repeal the Allen Street Railway Law—Labor Legislation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 1.—The forty-first General Assembly will convene at noon on next Wednesday. The introduction of a bill to repeal the Allen Street railway law will mark the beginning of the principal contest of the session. This measure will be among the very first presented, and it will no doubt be followed by a large number of others just like it.

Labor legislation will occupy a large share of attention. The events of the year, more particularly the mining troubles at Virden and Pana, have created a pronounced sentiment in favor of a law which will effectively prevent the importation of laborers in large numbers from other States. There is a general feeling among members in favor of a law which will keep out of the State armed bodies of cheap laborers from other States such as precipitated the Virden riots.

Important railroad legislation is likely to be proposed. An effort will be made to extend the jurisdiction of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission so as to include street railroads, sleeping car companies, telegraph and telephone companies, and express companies. The commission will also ask for power to pass upon the advisability of the constitution of any new road.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LEGISLATURE.

How It Will Organize After Meeting To-morrow at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 1.—The General Assembly will open its biennial session at 12 o'clock Tuesday noon in the new Capitol Building. After the Senate and House have organized Gov. Hastings will send in his biennial message. Lists of standing committees will not be ready to announce before the inauguration of Governor-elect Stone, on Jan. 17, so that the Legislature will not get down to work in earnest before February. There is a strong sentiment among the legislators in favor of a short session. Both Democrats and Republicans will caucus to-morrow evening for the organization of the two houses. The Republicans have a majority of seventy-four on joint ballot, and naturally expect to control both bodies.

John R. Farr of Scranton is the most ormidable aspirant for the Republican nomination for Speaker, and everything points to his election. Senator William P. Snyder of Chester is the only Republican aspirant for President pro tem., and his nomination and election are assured.

Senator Quay's friends have fixed Tuesday evening for the Senatorial caucus, and the only question now is whether 128 Republicans will go into this meeting. If they do, everybody admits Quay will control a majority and that he will be nominated. His opponents are making an effort to keep enough members out of the conference to prevent a nomination. If they can do this they expect to defeat the Senator's re-election. Congressman John Dalzell of Pittsburg and Charles C. Tubbs of Tioga are the other avowed aspirants for the Senatorial nomination. The fight against Quay is being directed by E. A. Van Valkenburg, the leading spirit of the Business Men's League.

LEBANON, Penn., Jan. 1.—Brig. Gen. Gobin returned to his home to-day on thirty days' leave of absence from his command in Augusta, Ga., in order to be inaugurated Lieutenant Governor, to which he was elected last November. He has not yet resigned as State Senator from this county, which comprises the Seventeenth District, and will not until Senator Quay's successor is determined. Gen. Gobin will go into Tuesday night's caucus and vote for Senator Quay. As soon as Gen. Gobin is inaugurated he will return to his command, which has been ordered to Cuba. Under the law, the Lieutenant Governor presides over the deliberations of the Senate. A President pro tem. will be chosen to act in Gen. Gobin's absence on military duty.

The California Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 1.—The California Legislature will commence its biennial session here to-morrow. A United States Senator, to succeed Stephen A. White, will be elected by the Legislature this year, and as that body is overwhelmingly Republican, a man from that party will be chosen. Among the avowed candidates are U. S. Grant, Jr., of San Diego; Van R. Patterson, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court; State Senator R. B. Bulla of Los Angeles, E. A. Preston, George A. Knight, and W. H. L. Barnes of San Francisco Irving A. Scott of the Union Iron Works, D. M. Burns, a mine owner and racing man, and M. H. De Young, proprietor of The Chronicle, have also been mentioned as likely candidates.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

The Legislature Will Meet To-morrow and Will Elect a Senator.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 1.—With but few exceptions, members-elect of the Nebraska legislative session, which begins Tuesday, are in the city. The Senatorial contest, which since election has secured most of the attention, has, with the arrival of so many members, for the time being given place to the Speakership canvass.

The Republicans control both branches of the Legislature, but in the lower house by a bare majority of four, and with four active Republican aspirants for the Speakership and some bitterness awakened, there is a bare possibility that the Fusionists may secure the presiding officer. This is made possible by the refusal of a few Republicans to go into caucus and abide the result. All kinds of pressure was brought to bear on these members, but up to midnight without success. The Senatorial nomination, it is asserted, is being made an issue in the contest for Speaker.

FATAL END TO CELEBRATION.

Brooklyn Servant Persists in Hunting for a Lamp Chimney and Is Burned to Death—A Brave Rescue.

Fire started early yesterday morning in the three-story and basement brick house at 287 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, occupied by Mrs. Anna S. Holley. Mrs. Holley kept the place as a furnished room house, but had only one lodger, Mrs. Annie Carroll. The occupants of the house were Mrs. Holley and her daughter, Mrs. Carroll, and a servant named Anna Brown.

The servant, who was fifty-two years old, had been celebrating the approach of the new year, and her behavior finally caused Mrs. Carroll serious apprehension. Mrs. Holley was bedridden with rheumatism in her room on the third floor, and was unable to take any action. Late Saturday night Mrs. Carroll became so uneasy that she went into the kitchen and found the Brown woman going about in an aimless manner, holding a lighted lamp with no chimney. Mrs. Carroll asked her what she was doing, and received an incoherent reply to the effect that she was looking for a lamp chimney.

Finding it impossible to reason with her, Mrs. Carroll took the lamp away and extinguished it, and then put the servant to bed. She returned to her room, but was so uneasy about the state of things that she did not sleep.

Anna Brown, possessed by her fixed idea about the necessity of getting a lamp chimney, must have got out of bed and relighted the lamp. Shortly before 2 o'clock flames began to pour up from the basement. Some one passing the house turned in an alarm, and Mrs. Carroll made her escape. By the time the engines arrived the basement was a mass of flames.

Only one alarm was sent in, but Fire Chief Dale went to the fire because the box was near an orphan asylum. With him came his son, James F. Dale, who, though not a fireman, has the habit of attending important fires with his father. Just as the Dales reached the scene, Mrs. Carroll came running up with the statement that Mrs. Holley was helpless on the third floor. Young Dale, without a moment's hesitation, rushed into the burning building and up the stairs. He found the frightened and helpless woman and carried her down stairs, getting out just as the flames began to pour out of the first-floor window.

It did not take long to extinguish the fire, and the body of Anna Brown was then found lying on the floor near the basement door, burned to a crisp. The building, which is owned by William H. Kelsey of 144 Garfield Place, was not seriously damaged except in the basement, and to some extent on the first floor.

While the firemen were fighting the flames an inquisitive woman, at 289 Clinton Street, opened a window to get a good view of the proceedings. A lace curtain blew toward the fire and was ablaze in an instant. The firemen were obliged to turn their attention to No. 289, and it was some minutes before the building was safe.

WEST POINTERS TO THE FRONT.

List of the Seventy-two Cadets Who Will Become Regular Army Officers Next Month.

In pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War to have the members of the present first class at West Point, who in the ordinary course of events would not have been graduated until six months from now, ready next month to go to the front, fully commissioned as officers of the regular army, Col. Mills, the Superintendent, has released the class from the January semi-annual examination. The following is the list of the members of the class:

Names.	Appointed From.	Names.	Appointed From.
Ansell, Samuel T.	N. C.	Justice, James	Texas
Brown, F. R.	Ill.	Kelly, William	Wis.
Brown, W. S.	Me.	Kerr, Fred'k B.	Penn.
Chase, J.	Penn.	Kromer, L. B.	Mich.
Bunnell, K. W., Jr.	Ca.	Long, John D.	Ind.
Burtt, Wilson B.	Ill.	Major, D. R., Jr.	N. Y.
Bushfield, L. N.	Ky.	Markham, E. M.	N. Y.
Cabell, L. D.	Texas	McClure, A. N.	Ky.
Calvert, Robert B.	Ind.	McDonough, M. J.	Mass.
Carter, Clifton C.	Ky.	McNally, R. E.	Ohio
Clark, C. B.	Mass.	Merry, Wm. T.	N. Y.
Clark, H. B.	Ill	Minus, J. C.	S. C.
Coleman, Le Vert	Ala.	Moseley, G. V. H.	Ill.
Cooke, Francis N.	N. C.	Nicholls, J. C.	Ala.
Cowan, Arthur G.	Me.	Oliver, A. W.	Mich.
Embick, S. D.	Penn.	Patten, W. T.	At large
Farmer, C. C., Jr.	Ill.	Peck, R. H.	Ca.
Farrar, Henry B.	Mo.	Peyton, E. G.	Miss.
Fester, C. C.	N. H.	Putnam, A. B.	Mass.
Foy, Robert C.	Ark.	Rand, Lewis H.	Ala.
Gallup, F. K.	Iowa	Ray, James B.	Ky.
Gaine, Clyford	Minn.	Rhea, J. C.	Texas
Granger, R. S.	Conn.	Roberts, Hugh A.	Ga.
Guiney, P. W.	Mass.	Robicker, H. A.	N. Y.
Halstead, L.	Ohio	Robinson, C. A.	At large
Hancock, G. R.	At large	Schull, H. W.	S. D.
Hanson, James	S. D.	Simonds, G. S.	Iowa
Harris, H. L., Jr.	N. C.	Stickle, H. W.	Iowa
Heidt, G. V.	Ga.	Stuart, G. W.	Iowa
Hinkelman, S.	At large	Trott, C. A.	Wis.
Herron, C. D.	Ind.	Van Duyne, F. W.	N. J.
Humphrey, E. H.	Neb.	Waldron, A. E.	Ill.
Hunt, Irvin L.	Cal.	Way, H. N.	Ill.
Jackson, T. H.	Mich.	Wigmore, T. L.	Cal.
Jarrett, Geo. D.	Ga.	Woodruff, J. A.	Vt.
Jewell, Frank C.	Wis.	Yates, H. E.	Neb.

The following will be the five at the head of the list in their order of merit, and whose names will be, under the law, specially recorded in the War Department, Washington: 1, William Kelly; 2, James A. Woodruff; 3, Lewis H. Rand; 4, Thomas H. Jackson; 5, Edward M. Markham.

NAVAL CADETS MADE HAPPY.

Members of First Class at Annapolis to be Graduated in February.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 1.—The naval cadets of the first class received a New Year's gift to-day that made them happy. Just before dinner they were informed that they would be graduated after the semi-annual examination that takes place in February. There are fifty-three members of the class, and they all saw service during the late war. Following is the list of cadets, many of whom will probably receive assignments in the navy immediately after graduation:

J. E. Bailey, C. C. Bloch, J. T. Bowers, F. O. Branch, H. L. Brinser, A. Buchanan, J. W. L. Clement, Jr., C. W. Cole, C. E. Courtney, P. B. Dungan, E. B. Fenner, C. H. Fischer, C. W. Forman, J. B. Gilmer, H. M. Gleason, J. W. Greenslade, F. P. Helm, F. J. Horne, W. M. Hunt, A. W. Johnson, E. C. Kalbfus, V. A. Kimberly, E. B. Larimer, E. Lewis, Z. H. Madison, Jr., S. I. M. Major, J. E. Mathews, C. E. Morgan, R. E. Pope, H. H. Royall, W. Sayles, C. Shackford, L. S. Shapley, H. G. Sparrow, J. K. Taussig, S. B. Thomas, J. H. Tomb, A. E. Watson, E. A. Weichert, W. C. Wood, C. H. Woodward, F. H. Yates, J. T. Beckner, G. A. Bassett, J. R. Combs, H. H. Evans, C. B Hatch, Jr., H. E. Lackey, W. S. Miller, F. Morrison, E. J. Sadler, R. W. Vincent, and R. D. White.

FUNERAL OF SENOR ROMERO.

The President and Cabinet Members Joined the Diplomatic Corps in Honoring His Memory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Public funeral services over the body of Don Matias Romero, the Ambassador from Mexico to the United States, who died Friday morning, were held at St. Matthew's Church to-day. Distinguished honor to the memory of the deceased was manifested in the presence at the ceremonies of President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, nearly all the members of the Cabinet, representatives of the entire Diplomatic Corps, officers of the army and navy, and private citizens. At the conclusion of the service the body was taken to Mount Olive Cemetery, and placed temporarily in a vault, pending its removal to Mexico.

Before the body was taken to the church there were brief services at the house, attended mainly by the official staff of the legation and the relatives and intimate friends of the family, those present including the mother and brother of the late Mrs. Romero and members of the brother's family. Mrs. Garcia, the sister of the Ambassador, and an aunt living at the embassy, were unable to attend because of illness. The honorary pall bearers assembled at the house, and at the conclusion of the service there accompanied the body to the church.

The President was met at the door by Señor Don José Godey, the First Secretary of the Mexican Embassy, and escorted to a seat reserved for him. Representatives from the State Department, the army and navy, and from the Diplomatic Corps acted as ushers. The services at the church were very brief, consisting of a low mass, followed by absolution services. Father Charles M. Bart, assistant pastor of St. Matthew's, was the celebrant.

Many handsome floral tributes were sent to the embassy, only a few of which could be placed on the casket. The President and Mrs. McKinley contributed a wreath of camellas and other white flowers; from the State Department there came a wreath of white roses, and from the Bureau of American Republics an appropriate design.

The honorary pall bearers were the German Ambassador, Secretary Hay, Secretary Gage, the Ministers from Guatemala and Venezuela, Senator John T. Morgan, Representative Hitt, ex-Secretary John W. Foster, and Mr. John W. Thompson. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, had been announced as an honorary pall bearer, but was unable to attend because of indisposition.

Schooner Ashore, but Floats Off.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—During the storm this morning the fourmasted schooner Gypsum Emperor, Capt. Morrison, from Bangor, Me., for Jersey City, went ashore on the rocks near Gutt Rock, off Rye Beach. The schooner had lost her bearings and come ashore about 3:30 o'clock this morning. She floated off at high tide this afternoon and proceeded on her way in tow. She was thought to be not badly damaged.

Start the New Year Right.
There is Health and Strength in Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

Annual Sale of Household Linens

We have purchased, at a heavy discount, from Messrs. Wm. Liddell & Co., of Belfast, Ireland, a large portion of their stock of extra fine Double Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, and offer them at

1/3

below the prices they were recently sold in this city.

The Table Cloths are from 2 to 2½ yards wide, and 2 to 7 yards long.

West Twenty-third St.

SUPERSTITIONS IN TALISMANS.

Some of the Famous Charms of Historical Interest—Snake's Diamond and Ravenstones.

Among those who listened to the stories told during the meetings of the Folk-Lore Society last week was a little man, who sat alone, speaking to nobody, and wearing upon his face an expression of intense interest. The story told by James Mooney of Washington, concerning a gigantic snake, wearing upon its head a diamond, which subsequently became a talisman of rare virtue, seemed especially agreeable to him, and after it was ended and the meeting adjourned he spoke upon the subject to one of the spectators.

"It seems extraordinary," he said, "that these superstitions regarding talismans should exist in all parts of the world and among all peoples. The story about the great snake Uktena, and how the Shawnee medicine man killed him and seized the diamond talisman, is like many an Asiatic tale, and, as far as talismans are concerned, there are many of them in existence to-day in Europe, although perhaps not so highly regarded as in the days of old.

"One of these talismans is in the possession of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. She inherited it through her ancestors, from James I. down, and it is probably the same stone which Queen Elizabeth used in healing the sick. The English people of those days believed that the sovereign had power to cure disease by "the royal touch," and the Queen was anxious to increase, in every possible way, the superstitious reverence in which she wished to be held. She had no confidence in

CURRENT INTEREST RATES

Views of Bankers and Insurance Men on the Situation.

CAUSES OF CONDITIONS PLAIN

Rates Regulated by Supply and Demand—Not Believed Plethora of Money Will Result in Wild Speculation.

Reporters for THE NEW YORK TIMES have interviewed officers of the New York Life Insurance Company, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, the Bank for Savings, and the Bowery Savings Bank in regard to the current rates of interest on loans and deposits. Their opinions are set forth below:

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company said that his company had made some 4 per cent. mortgage loans, but had not made a general rule on the subject. "One year ago," said Mr. McCall, "when it became evident that there must be a decline in interest rates, this company set aside a fund of $16,200,000, which, when added to the 4 per cent. reserve as calculated under the laws of this State by the Insurance Department, would place the company on the highest reserve basis—3 per cent.—ever maintained by a life insurance company. The business prospects in the insurance world are excellent. Our managers in the agency field are enthusiastic in their predictions, and everything seems to point to a continuation of the business improvement shown throughout the country in 1898."

Controller Thomas Jordan of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, while cautious in his statements, said that a sure indication of the returning cheapness of money was in the compulsory lowering of the rate of interest on mortgage loans. He said that while this company had made no fixed reduction in interest rates it had been willing, in negotiating for gilt-edged securities, to make some loans at 4 per cent., which is a reduction of from one-half to five-eighths of 1 per cent. from the rate granted in similar transactions a year ago.

"It is the old story of supply and demand," said Mr. Jordan, "and results directly from a number of causes. The general lowering of interest earning rates was forced upon the financial institutions by the banks that are limited by law to certain investments. In the real estate market the general plethora of money in New York has made good real estate investments exceedingly difficult to negotiate. The savings banks especially have, owing to the limitations placed by law on their investments, been forced within the past year to lower their rates of interest from one-quarter to five-eighths of 1 per cent., and other financial institutions have had to follow suit. The market is simply overwhelmed with money. Much of it comes from the recent influx of foreign capital, which has been flowing in here in a steadily increasing stream seeking investment in any sort of industrial enterprise that promises anything like a fair return. The extraordinary growth of our export trade has also served to concentrate capital here until it is fairly going a-begging. I am convinced that the old established rates of interest are gone forever. I have heard of some mortgage loans being made at 3½ per cent., and I believe that the time is fast arriving when the fixed rate of interest on mortgage bonds will be 3 per cent.

"The plethora of money now available has been of vast benefit to many industrial and other enterprises to railroads in particular, and many railroad companies are taking advantage of the present conditions and refunding expiring issues of bonds at from 1¾ to 2¼ per cent. smaller rates of interest. Mortgage bonds of the higher class roads are easily funded at 4 per cent., whereas the former rate of interest was 6 per cent., and in some cases probably a fraction more. I think that during the next year there will be a rush for securities of anything like an attractive character at 4 per cent., or even less interest. All of which means the existence of a period of general prosperity in the financial world."

JAMES M'MAHON ENTHUSIASTIC.

Among the leading savings institutions of the city, although there was a slight difference of opinion expressed regarding the exact causes for the extraordinary amount of available money, it was nevertheless agreed that not in many years has money been so cheap in this city. President James McMahon of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank was enthusiastic over the situation. "Notwithstanding the reduction in interest on loans," he said "many owners of real estate even those of the middle class, are paying off their mortgages, showing a condition of prosperity unexampled in recent years. In our own case, with the reduction of interest on deposits inaugurated two years ago, business fell off perceptibly, but within the last six months that branch of the business is becoming about what it was prior to the reduction. We are loaning a large part of our funds at 4 per cent., and it is somewhat difficult to obtain that rate on good real estate security. Owners of good property are practically the masters of the situation, but although I have heard rumors of some mortgage loans being made at a 3½ per cent. rate, I am pretty sure that that rate was not obtained from a bank. I do not think that the fixed rate will ever descend below 4 per cent., but, on the other hand, I think that that will ultimately become the standard rate in this city.

CAUSES OF CONDITIONS LAIN.

"I think this low rate will tend to encourage improvements throughout Greater New York. There is already a marked activity in the direction of building in the suburbs, and I think this will extend to the more densely built portions of the city, especially if, as we all anticipate, the growth of our city in population within the next two years is to be in excess of anything yet experienced. I have never known a time when the belief in the safety of our financial fabric was so general, and I believe that we are not only approaching but are now enjoying an era of prosperity such as this country never saw before. I do not mean this in the sense that we are experiencing a boom, for that does not mean prosperity, but we are overwhelmed with capital awaiting investment in any enterprise offering even fair return, and there is a general confidence in the earning power of intelligent investment.

"The causes of these conditions are many but plain. The good times result from the enormous crops of cereals, with good markets abroad, and the marvelous growth of our exports. Enormous exportations of our manufactured goods have been made for several years and are constantly increasing.

"I do not believe that the plethora of money now on the market will result in any wild speculative movement. The financial troubles of 1893 have not been forgotten. But any industrial enterprise worthy of the name is now sure of finding plenty of financial backing."

STILL PAYING 4 PER CENT.

At the Bank for Savings a placard has hung on the walls since Dec. 15 announcing that thereafter not more than $500 would be received from any one depositor during one calendar year. The limit on deposits for one year at this institution has heretofore been $1,000.

President Merritt Trimble of the bank gave as a reason for the further limitation of deposits that it was deemed unjust to take the earnings of investments by old depositors to pay the new, as the earning capacity of bank funds was being steadily reduced.

"We are still paying 4 per cent. interest on deposits," said Mr. Trimble, "and will continue to do so as long as we can invest funds at a rate that will warrant it. How long this will be we are not prepared to say. We have succeeded up to date in making mortgage loans at 4½ per cent., although on some gilt-edged securities we have gone to 4 per cent. But depositors will be no worse off by limiting their deposits in savings banks. I believe in having the people put their money out where they can get the best results from it. Certainly we cannot invest at the usual rate all that is offered us. I do not look upon the great amount of money now being circulated here as a necessary indication of prosperity, although admitting that the people as a whole are improved in condition. The plethora of cash means in a certain sense stagnation. People have money ready for investment, but they are looking about them, and are as yet somewhat timid, and at a loss to know just what to invest in. When money begins to flow out of the banks and into industrial enterprises of every sort I will believe that the tide of prosperity is really upon us."

A SURE SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

President John D. Hicks of the Bowery Savings Bank said it was yet too soon to determine accurately what effect the recent reduction from 4 per cent. to 3½ per cent. interest on deposits would have upon the business of that bank. "The increase in volume last year, however," said he, "was one and a half million dollars, and I believe that notwithstanding the reduction in interest there will be a vast increase in the volume of deposits during the coming year. For, after all, the patrons of the savings bank use it more for safety and convenience than as a source of revenue from investment. We reduced the rate of interest on deposits of course because we could not invest the deposits at an interest rate that was possible in former years. We have been forced to lower our rate of interest on mortgage loans to 4½, and in some cases to 4 per cent., owing to the competition to secure good real estate security. Banking institutions being limited by law in the matter of security are forced to rely largely on real estate, and great and growing difficulty is being experienced in finding it. I do not think, however, that the fixed rate of interest on mortgage loans will ever descend below 4 per cent. Other securities allowed us by law, such as National and other bonds, are snapped up at what to us is a prohibitive rate of interest, as witness the recent Government loan, where the bonds were issued at 3 per cent., and jumped at once to a premium. But this all shows a condition of things highly satisfactory, as showing the dawn of an era of unexampled ease in the money market—a sure sign of prosperity."

GROCERY TRADE PROSPECTS.

F. B. Thurber of The American Grocer Believes Greater Prosperity Assured.

F. B. Thurber, President of the American Grocer Publishing Company and of the United States Export Association, when asked for his opinion as to the outlook for 1899 in the grocery trade, said:

"The grocery trade is like most others at the present time—in a prosperous condition. Two successive good harvests in this country, with correspondingly poor ones abroad have been the basis for this prosperity. Agriculture is the largest single interest in the country, and when the farmers are prosperous and their purchasing power is large, they become the patrons of other industries, which in turn give employment to labor and benefit the entire community.

"The only cloud upon the business horizon at the present time is the increased power to produce nearly everything, which must result in frequent periods of overstocked markets with a surplus constantly depressing prices and causing shut-downs of factories and throwing labor out of employment, unless we can increase consumption and widen our markets correspondingly. There are 1,440,000,000 of people in the world, and it would seem that with the increased facilities for communication which steam, electricity, and machinery have put in our power, we ought to be able to develop foreign markets and relieve ourselves.

"These same forces have enormously increased the activities of trade and enhanced the force of competition in our home markets. This has steadily tended toward the aggregation of capital in most lines of production with a view to cheaper production and regulation of prices on a living basis. These so-called 'trusts' have been viewed with suspicion and alarm by many, but experience has shown that they have generally reduced prices and that wherever attempts have been made unduly to increase them, additional capital has been attracted into those channels with the result of decreasing prices to a lower point than ever before.

Thinks Trusts Beneficial.

"It may seem an anomaly that combination should increase competition, but experience has shown that it generally does, and the rationale of it is that a contest between great organizations is like a fight between giants. We have an illustration of this in the concentration of the coffee roasting business. Arbuckle Brothers had acquired a commanding position in that line of business and accumulated a large capital. They concluded to go into the sugar refining business as a competitor of the American Sugar Refining Company, whereupon leading men in that industry bought out the next largest coffee roasting establishment in order that they might be in a position to compete with the Arbuckles in the field of coffee. As a result, the margins of profit to manufacturers in both these great industries have declined to a minimum and consumers are able to procure their coffee and sugar at a much lower price than would have been possible without the concentration of capital in these branches of trade.

"Such object lessons as these, which have been repeated in many other lines, are gradually enlightening the public, notwithstanding sensational journals continue to inflame the public mind against trusts. While there have been instances of evil growing out of the development of trusts, they have been few and far between compared with the benefits resulting from them, and of comparatively short duration. They are a natural evolution in the organization of industry and business under the forces of steam, electricity, and machinery, and we should seek to regulate and steer them rather than to try to stop them."

Under the present conditions, Mr. Thurber said, the grocery trade promises to have an unusually prosperous year.

JEWELRY TRADE PROSPEROUS.

Editor of 'The Jewelers' Weekly Says This Year Promises the Greatest Prosperity Yet Known.

The jewelry trade of this country, in the opinion of the editor of The Jewelers' Weekly, begins the year with prospects of greater prosperity than it has yet known. It is, he says, now enjoying an era of secure prosperity which he ascribes to the great superiority of American artisans and to the painstaking care and zeal that have been bestowed upon the advancement of the jeweler's art. He calls attention in the interview that follows to the interesting and significant fact that in pottery, cut glass, silverware, and watchmaking, this country has risen to the very first rank. In the manufacture of watches, he says, America has even gone beyond her famous rival, Switzerland.

When asked for his views as to the outlook for the jewelry trade, based upon present conditions, he said:

"Last year brought joy to the jewelry trade. Its first half was noteworthy for the confidence and hopefulness of manufacturers and the alacrity with which they turned their energies to the production of souvenirs of the war. Its closing month, according to trustworthy advices, was phenomenal both in regard to the volume of trade and its character. Cheap goods were relegated to their normal position, and more expensive jewelry was sold than at any time within the last five years.

THE DIAMOND IMPORTS.

"The syndicate in London that controls the diamond supply of the world repeatedly advanced the prices of gems in the rough, as it has done in all prosperous years since it was formed, some ten years ago. The total increase for the year amounted to about 20 per cent. The diamond merchants of this country, by a vigorous surveillance of suspects, materially reduced the demoralizing competition of smugglers, and the customs authorities, co-operating with the trade and aided by the vigorous action of the courts, seized smuggled goods of extraordinary value, which were eventually confiscated. The wisdom of a duty of 10 per cent. on cut diamonds and precious stones, instead of 25 per cent., has been vindicated by the enormous revenue the Government has derived from that source, as compared with corresponding periods under the higher tariff. When it is remembered that stones worth $50,000 can easily be concealed on the person with no suggestion of their presence by reason of their bulk, the incentive to smuggling when the duty on them was $12,500 may be readily understood. The demoralization of the business of honest merchants by the lower prices of smuggled goods was frightful during the high tariff.

"American watches have maintained their supremacy at home and the demand for them abroad has greatly increased during the year. The products of the leading factories have been greatly improved within recent years, and Switzerland has ceased to be a competitor of the United States, except in the cheapest grades. In fact, the last ten years have reversed the relative position of the two countries with regard to this industry. We have almost ceased the manufacture of very cheap watches, and the Swiss have devoted themselves almost wholly to the production of the lowest and the highest grades. They retain their supremacy in complicated watches at very high prices; but we sell the best timepieces in the world at prices ranging from $10 to $75. It is doubtful if the very high-priced Swiss watches afford better service for any purpose of ordinary usage than the best made American goods.

SILVER-PLATED WARE EXPORTS.

"Clock manufacturers were very busy toward the end of the year, and there was a perceptible revival of export business in their products.

"Export trade in silver-plated ware has been steadily increasing within recent years, and in the last twelve months there has developed an enlarged demand for American goods where they had already gained favor, and new markets have been opened to us. The employment of copper in the manufacture of articles of hollow ware for plating, as in Germany and France, gives us a distinctive advantage in tariff rates in some of the Latin-American republics. The prices of American goods are higher than those of German and French manufacture, but purchasers are beginning to appreciate the more artistic designs and the better wearing qualities of our production. The consolidation of all the larger factories in this industry, with two exceptions, under the name of the International Silver Company, with a nominal capital of $20,000,000, is one of the events of the year. Whether the industry has been strengthened or weakened by the change is a problem that time alone can solve.

"The manufacturers of sterling silverware have experienced great benefit from the general improvement in business. Prosperity substitutes sterling goods for plated ware in many families, and the sales have steadily increased since last July. The prosecution and conviction of two New York merchants for selling goods fraudulently marked has produced a wholesome effect on the trade. Its moral influence has been worth far more than any one outside the trade is likely to believe.

"In cut glass ware and fine pottery there has been little change from former conditions. American cut glassware is still admitted to be the richest and showiest in the world. Rookwood pottery is recognized as a unique art ware, and, when silver mounted, is as rich as any other made. In fact, the silversmith has become an excellent customer of the potter, and the manufacturer of cut glass ware and his purchases are sure to increase as times become better. The American Belleek ware has also found increased favor during the year. The standard art pottery of Europe, however, still retains the favor of the wealthy, and jewelers have found it profitable stock.

TRADE CONDITIONS BRIGHT.

"Manufacturers of optical goods have found many new markets in foreign countries during the year. Domestic trade has improved steadily, and several movements intended to secure greater proficiency in the art of optometry have taken form. Among these one of the most important is the establishment of a thorough optical school, with a course of study of three years, in Boston, Mass. It has been founded by the patronage of both manufacturers and retailers.

"Remarkable old turquois mines, evidently worked by the Aztecs or Toltecs, were found early in the year in San Bernardino County, Cal., and within the last three months three diamonds—one of considerable value—have been found in Ohio. The finding of pale emeralds in the hiddenite region of North Carolina is reported. It is asserted that a few fine emeralds of unmerchantable size have been found in the same region. Opal mining in Washington and Idaho, sapphire and garnet mining in Montana, turquois mining in New Mexico, and probably tourmaline mining in Maine, have proceeded as usual. Pearl fishing in the Gulf of California has been less productive, as the beds in shallow water are almost exhausted. A few fresh water pearls were found in Minnesota, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, and Connecticut. Diamonds have been found in Australia in larger quantities, but their matrix has not yet been discovered. Recently numerous small pink diamonds have been taken from a river bed not far from Uberaba, Brazil, near the exhausted mines of that country. No new fields of consequence have been found in South Africa, whence the world's diamond supply has been for more than a dozen years chiefly derived. The scarcity of fine emeralds, rubies, sapphires, and pearls is noteworthy and prices are increasing rapidly.

"The prospects for all branches of the trade for this year could not well be brighter. Manufacturers, wholesale merchants, and retailers alike expect the heaviest business in the history of the country, and are preparing for it by increasing their facilities. Skilled labor in all branches of the numerous industries of the trade is steadily employed at remunerative wages, and confidence and courage are felt everywhere."

DRY GOODS PROSPERITY.

Charles T. Root Believes that This Year Promises Much Better Things than Last.

Last year was a prosperous one for the dry goods trades, according to Charles T. Root, editor of The Dry Goods Economist, and the present one, he says, promises even a higher degree of prosperity. When asked for his views as to the outlook for the trade this year, Mr. Root said:

"The retail dry goods trade of the country during the year just closed was generally good. There was a remarkably small number of important failures. Another good sign was the tendency on the part of consumers to purchase goods of a higher grade, in which there is usually a better profit than in cheap and unsatisfactory merchandise. The holiday trade, judging by reports which have been received at this office from various sections of the country, was better than in several years. It is safe to predict that stock taking, which will commence in a few days with the majority of stores, will show 1898 to have been a profitable year.

"In the textile manufacturing industries less satisfactory results are shown. In the cotton branch, owing to the expansion of the industry in the Southern States, production has outstripped consumption. The result has been a slow, dragging demand, with a gradual decline in prices to figures which had previously been regarded as impossible. The dress goods trade has also suffered from an oversupply. In anticipation of the going into effect of the Dingley tariff very large quantities of goods were imported in the Summer of 1896. Much of these importations has had difficulty in finding an outlet, importers having failed to gauge accurately the trend of fashion.

SILKS IN GOOD DEMAND.

"The balance between consumption and production has been further upset by the manufacturers of dress goods having been called upon to face an entirely new set of conditions as the result of the change from the free-wool Wilson tariff to the present law. For silks there has been a good demand; in fact, this fabric has to some extent displaced woolen dress materials. Prices, however, have suffered to some extent, owing to the production in some quarters of goods of a kind not demanded by the consumer and to undue concentration in others on a few of the kinds of fabrics that are in request. The ribbon manufacturing branch, moreover, has been unusually dull, owing to the temporary abandonment of the use of ribbons by milliners. There has been an exceptionally good demand for velvet. This has benefited the importer and foreign manufacturer as well as the American mills, in which the production of velvet is rapidly increasing. A review of these conditions is necessary to a due conception of the possibilities for 1899.

Hunyádi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

A PROFITABLE YEAR ASSURED.

"It seems absolutely certain that the dry goods trade in all its branches must fall in line with the general prosperity now apparent. Reports received by The Dry Goods Economist from retailers in various sections show that merchants expect an unusually good Spring trade. The verification of these predictions will mean of course the distribution of very large quantities of dry goods, and if manufacturers are careful to adapt themselves to circumstances the effect upon the various branches of textile industries cannot but be excellent. The benefits which result from wise action on the part of even comparatively few manufacturers are shown in the improved prices for cotton fabrics that have followed the agreement recently entered into by the producers of print cloths at Fall River.

"That similar improvement is likely to occur in the dress goods field cannot be doubted. The accumulation of such fabrics is now being cleared away by severe price cutting, and, from what we can learn, manufacturers are intent upon producing no more goods than they can readily dispose of. On the other hand, there is nothing in sight which will tend unduly to stimulate importation. All that is necessary to improvement in the silk industry is care to produce such fabrics as are demanded by the consumer, and these in proper quantities.

"A profitable business for the distributor of dry goods in 1899 seems assured. The outlook for the manufacturer is less certain, yet many individual producers will make money in 1899—as they did in 1898—and, in view of the unusually good general conditions now prevailing, it seems fair to conclude that the number of mills making profits will be largely increased during the next twelve months."

SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.

Promise of a Good Year—America Competing Successfully in the Markets of the World.

In the opinion of Frederick F. Purdy of the editorial staff of The Shoe and Leather Reporter, the outlook for the leather trades while not as promising in certain fields as could be wished is, on the whole, quite satisfactory. The volume of business has steadily increased during the last few years and bids fair to continue this wholesome development throughout 1899. New markets for American products have been found and old ones are being more thoroughly exploited. So that both at home and abroad, he says, the outlook is encouraging.

"The shoe manufacturing business," said Mr. Purdy, "is done to-day on narrower margins than ever before. This, however, is but one way of saying that in the shoe trade, as in all others, profits are gradually diminishing. Many of the disturbances in the manufacturing branches merely illustrate this truth and show an effort at readjustment to meet present conditions.

"Comparatively few of the factories are being run on full time; very few of them are making large profits; and some are running at a positive loss. There have been several failures among the Eastern manufacturers, which also illustrate the new conditions and show upon what small margins of profit the business has been done. Some of the Eastern manufacturers found themselves, at the close of the year, compelled to reduce wages in order to keep their factories open. This resulted in a serious strike at Brockton, Mass., in which the manufacturers finally won, and in another serious strike, at Marlborough, the results of which are still problematical. I believe these are the principal instances of reduction of wages, although there have been, I think, a few cases in the West. In all such disturbances the laborers have had to accept the situation and go back to work at slightly reduced wages.

"Such is, in brief, the situation in the shoe and leather trades at the beginning of the year. Upon it and upon the history of the progress of the trade for the last few years, may be based with some degree of confidence a forecast for the trade of 1899.

"The leather trade is, of course, an unfailing index of the shoe trade, and the two may best be considered together. Our exports of leather and the manufactures of leather have steadily and rapidly increased. Ir 1886 they amounted in value to $8,737,682, while for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, these exports had swelled to $19,161,448, or more than twice as much in value. The yearly export may be safely said to be above $20,000,000.

"During the same period our exports of sole leather increased from $4,825,615 to $6,510,404; our exports of the classes of goods known as 'buff, grain, splits, and finished upper leather' grew from $2,405,456 to $8,793,902; exports of patent and enameled leather from $194,600 to $313,151, and the exports of shoes developed from $648,069 to $1,708,224.

"These figures show a good basis of hope for the present year. It seems probable that we shall do as well in the future as we have done in the past. The most recent compilation of exports shows very clearly that the development of this trade is still progressing. During the first ten months of 1898 we exported sole leather to the value of $5,486,491, as against $5,260,464 for the first ten months of 1897; and of 'buff, grain, splits, and finished upper leather' $8,889,027, as against $7,880,119 for the first ten months of 1897. Comparing the trade in shoes for the same periods, we exported $1,579,292 in 1898, as against $1,373,790 in 1897.

"It is but fair to assume that this healthy development of our export trade will continue. One good reason for supposing this is found in the fact that our exports of shoes and leather are becoming more widely distributed every year. We are opening up new territory and finding an ever-increasing demand for shoes and leather in markets in which we have had heretofore only a limited trade. This is especially true in respect to Great Britain, Canada, and Australasia. In England our shoes are growing more and more popular. They are sold as 'American' shoes, and are gaining in general favor. The same may be said with regard to Canada and Australasia. During the first ten months of 1898 our trade in shoes in these three quarters of the globe was as follows: Great Britain, $292,000; Canada, $286,000; Australasia, $372,000. These are at present our best foreign markets, although we are selling more and more in Germany, France, and the rest of Europe. Many of our manufacturers now keep salesmen constantly traveling in Great Britain and its colonial possessions.

"In the control of the trade at home New England still maintains her supremacy. For some time, at least, the bulk of the shoes will be manufactured in that section, but in the Middle States and the West the trade is developing somewhat more rapidly than it is in New England. The growth in the West of the manufacture of shoes is indeed remarkable.

"As to the present year I see no reason why the trade in shoes and leather should not improve. Despite the tariff on hides, which of course retards such development in trade, I believe that 1899 will see a still greater advance in our export business, as well as a corresponding growth in manufacturing in this country."

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR PROBLEM.

Thomas A. Fulton Says the Only Solution of the Question Is Submitting It to a Popular Vote.

There was no meeting of the class in present day problems at the Broadway Tabernacle on Christmas Day, but the discussions were resumed yesterday afternoon. The topic for consideration was a further study of the principles of the Raines Law. Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary of the Excise Reform Association, was the speaker, his subject being "The Sunday Liquor Problem."

"Sunday liquor selling," said Mr. Fulton, "is the very heart of the whole Raines Law question. If you can settle this, you can settle everything. From 1857 to 1890 there were 120 liquor laws passed in this State, and the whole matter became a perfect mass of contradictory statements. In 1892 the Foley law, which in some respects is like the Raines Law, was passed, and there was a provision relating to the Sunday selling of liquor. This provision was put in to satisfy the prohibitionists and temperance people. The saloon keepers did not object to it, as they knew it would never be enforced. This was the beginning of the Sunday selling, for while the provision mentioned the Sunday selling of liquor, it did not prohibit it. It was a sin of omission.

"A law that has had possession of the State for two and a half years should not be defended for its unsuccessful operation by saying as Mr. Raines does, 'Give us more time.' I would be ashamed to offer any such excuse. It is simply a second-class law in the hands of first-class men.

"There is an idea that the Sunday selling of liquor at country hotels is not indulged in. This is a most absurd and erroneous one. At a country hotel, not more than fifty miles from this city, at which I happened to be recently, I saw an example of this Sunday traffic. The persons came in and called for what they wanted, which was served in the most open way, and the Sunday selling was carried on in the most shameful manner.

"Dr. Howard Crosby recently looked into this question in New York City. He studied it in all of its phases, hobnobbing with the brewers and liquor sellers to gain his information. He says there are extenuating circumstances to condone the Sunday opening of saloons, and indorses their opening for a limited time and to a certain extent. The German wants his beer with his meals, just as the wealthy man wants his claret. The German does not look upon beer as an intoxicating beverage, but just as much a part of his dinner as the beef or bread. The idea suggested was to have a slide opening where the beverage could be had, say from 1 to 3 o'clock on Sundays.

"It cannot be said that the Raines law has done all for which it was designed. It has closed up a great many little saloons and grocery stores where liquor was sold, but the places it was really intended to remove now exist under the guise of hotels. When the law was being made Mr. Raines was asked to amend it, so that there would be required twenty rooms for guests at city hotels, and six for those in the country. The bona fide hotel keepers assented to this plan, but the maker of the law would not hear of it, so the evil has continued to exist and multiply.

"You may condemn Sunday liquor selling, but the fact remains that the saloon is with us, and as we do not find it possible to chop off the dog's head close behind his ears, we want to tie him up as tight as possible. The greatest evil is this dirty, contemptible, back-door business. Here young boys go on the Sabbath day, get whatever they want, and are literally rum soaked before they get away.

"The only solution of the question is submitting it to a popular vote. Submit it to the people, and let them decide what is to be done. It is the only safe way of settling the question."

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND BRIDGE.

Long Island City Residents Favor Its Construction.

Felix Fritche presided at a meeting of citizens of the Long Island City section of Queens County yesterday afternoon at the Schuetzen Park. The meeting was called to indorse the proposed building of the Blackwell's Island Bridge. Addresses were made by Mr. Fritche, James Kearns, and Lucien Knapp. About one hundred men attended the meeting.

It was argued by the speakers that the building of the bridge would benefit the section and also the whole of the borough. It was claimed that the tax rate in Long Island City was much higher than in Manhattan, due to the different method of assessing. It was claimed that, taking the relative values into consideration, Manhattan was taxed on a 40 per cent. valuation and Long Island City at 100 per cent.

Resolutions were adopted thanking Mayor Van Wyck for his efforts to secure an appropriation for the bridge and asking the Council to pass the needful measures. A committee consisting of A. Fauermilch, Peter Lefenger, Lucien Knapp, and Mr. Fritche was appointed to appear before the Council in behalf of the measure.

Brooklyn Trolley Accident.

Patrick Keenan, a policeman attached to the Sixty-seventh Precinct, Brooklyn, was knocked down yesterday by a trolley car of the Flatbush Avenue line and received several serious but not necessarily fatal wounds. He was walking on Flatbush Avenue, near Avenue F, when, in consequence of the heavy snowdrifts, he was obliged to take to the middle of the street. He saw a north-bound trolley car approaching, and in order to escape it got on to the south-bound track. He did not see that a car was also coming from this direction until too late to get out of the way. He was knocked down by the car, sustaining several painful wounds in his head. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital. Keenan lives at 897 Pacific Street.

A Shooting Affray in Brooklyn.

Michael Semarti of 555 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, was called out of his house last night by his next door neighbor, Michael Cetito, who immediately opened fire on him with a revolver. Semarti was shot three times in the head. He was removed to the Kings County Hospital, and it was reported last night that his recovery was doubtful. After the shooting had occurred Cetito made his escape. The cause of the quarrel is unknown.

HOW IT BEGAN.

The business of manufacturing gas stoves and gas ranges has grown to enormous proportions. Over one hundred different concerns are engaged in it in this country alone. More than 100,000 gas stoves have been sold in the City of New York within the past five years—sold, that is, for local use, set up and used every day. This is saying nothing of wholesale shipments out of town. How and when did this great business begin? Nearly fifty years ago in England. The first authentic record of cooking by gas dates from 1850. In that year a French chef, Alexis Soyer, roasted 535 pounds of beef, in the presence of an incredulous audience in Exeter, in an oven heated by gas. Within a year from that time a patented gas-cooking oven was exhibited in Glasgow by Alexander Graham. From those early beginnings the growth of the use of gas for fuel was slow even in England, and still slower in this country. Here and there an enterprising man perceived the great advantage of gas for heating and cooking, and had some kind of gas appliance in his house. But the gas stove came into general use only in comparatively recent years. Many things stood in the way—the high price of gas, poorly made gas stoves, absence of gas plants in smaller towns, prejudice and custom. But latterly all these difficulties have been removed in an astonishing degree, and now the only question is not whether gas may be used successfully as a fuel, but whether it is not going to drive all other fuels off the field.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR

La Grippe and Influenza

THE GENUINE

DR BLAUD'S PILLS

Beware of cheap substitutions.

"Blaud," stamped on each Pill.

Sold by druggists. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents.

MRS. SLOANE'S SUSPICIONS.

Her Private Letters, It Is Said, Have Been Tampered with by Supposed Detectives.

Mrs. Henry T. Sloane of 9 East Seventy-second Street, who, as announced a few weeks ago, is living apart from her husband, has been annoyed since their separation, it is said, by the interception of her private letters by persons supposed to be detectives. No allegation is made as to who may be responsible for this annoyance, in fact no one could be found yesterday who would vouch for the story.

Nevertheless, society people are talking of the affair, and it seems certain that Mrs. Sloane has privately taken steps to have the suspected persons stopped from the supposed interference with her affairs.

The story being circulated is to the effect that Mrs. Sloane, who has a messenger call box in her house, has frequently made use of the service in sending missives to her friends, and after a time discovered that some of these notes were never delivered to their destination. She began a private investigation, having her own servants follow the messengers. She found, it is said, that the boys were repeatedly stopped by different men unknown to members of her household, and the messages opened. Sometimes the messages were sealed again and given back to the boys and other times they were not. Mrs. Sloane thinks, as the story goes, that the messengers were bribed by these supposed private detectives in the employ of some enemy of hers.

De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. Sloane's counsel, is said to have been consulted in regard to these proceedings. When seen at his home, 123 East Thirty-eighth Street, last night, Mr. Nicoll declined to talk about the affair, although he did not deny that Mrs. Sloane had told her reported suspicions to him. "You understand, I can say nothing," was his only response to questions.

At the American District Telegraph office in Park Avenue, near Seventy-eighth Street, from which messengers would be sent on call from Mrs. Sloane's house, it was said last night that nothing was known about the affair. A. King, the night manager, after some questioning, said: "I have no authority to make any statement about the case."

106 YEARS OLD ON NEW YEAR'S.

Mrs. Morgenstern Is Still Hale, Talkative, and Pugnacious at Times.

Mrs. Bertha Morgenstern's New Year's Day was also the one hundred and sixth anniversary of her birth. She spent the hours of daylight sleeping by the side of the oven, and occasionally drinking beer and eating soft food, in the Hebrew Sheltering House, 210 Madison Street. She is remarkably hale for one of her age and converses with spirit with the other inmates of the house.

Mrs. Morgenstern has been in New York fifty-six years and cannot speak a word of English. She has eight children, twenty-three grandchildren, more than sixty great-grandchildren, and so many in the next generation that she hasn't kept count of them. She drinks a pint of beer every day and eats three hearty meals. She has been in the Hebrew Sheltering House two and a half years, and before that time was supported by her descendants.

When visited by a reporter at the Sheltering House yesterday she was dozing by the oven. She was told by an interpreter what was wanted, and answered readily. She said she was born in Russia in 1792, and came here in 1842 with her children and husband, who, she said, was a costermonger. She was talking glibly to the interpreter when another inmate of the home, eighty-five years of age, came into the room. Mrs. Morgenstern then shut up like a clam. The interpreter, who is the manager of the house, said that the two women were continually quarreling and could hardly be kept from attacking one another with their fists. The centenarian said she had passed New Year's Day quietly and was satisfied, as she had eaten three meals and drunk a pint of beer.

TRAMPS INFEST NEW BRUNSWICK

Death of Freeholder Causes the Wanderers to Flock Back.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 1.—The authorities are of the opinion that every tramp in the country must have learned of the death of Freeholder William Canse, who originated the chain gang in this county. Since his death ten days ago the old encampments of tramps which had been abandoned by the fraternity have been reoccupied, and instead of going through this city and vicinity in the trains the wanderers now stop off.

The police are determined to show the tramps that the death of Mr. Canse has not put an end to the chain gang. The Freeholders will meet on Wednesday, and some action will probably be taken.

New York Soldier Killed in a Wreck.

A telegram was received at Police Headquarters last night from the authorities at New Concord, Ohio, announcing that George Sturn of Company B, Twelfth New York Regiment, had been killed there yesterday in a train wreck. A telegram signed by Mrs. Tobias of this city was found in his pocket. The police telephoned to the Twelfth Regiment Armory and learned from the armorer that Sturn was enrolled with 404 East Seventy-fifth Street as his place of residence. The police found a Mrs. Tobias at that number, but she said Sturn did not live with her. She had heard of him, saying he was a comrade of her son's and a member of the Twelfth Regiment. More than this the police were unable to learn.

Perfect Digestion

Dr. J. M. Powers, of Warrensburg, Mo., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is always a builder, always a blood maker, by making digestion more perfect."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

ANNUAL REPORT ON BANKS

Superintendent Kilburn's Views and Recommendations.

DUTY OF SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS

Deposits Exceeding Legal Limit Should Be Eliminated, He Says—Methods of Loan Associations Denounced.

ALBANY, Jan. 1.—State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn has made public his annual report.

With relation to the taxation of savings banks, Mr. Kilburn says:

The liability of the surplus of a savings bank to assessment and taxation has been decided by the Court of Appeals in favor of the bank.

The Supreme Court handed down a decision wherein the point in issue was whether the provision exempting savings banks from taxation on their deposits carried exemption to their individual depositors as well. The decision sustained the view always held by the present Superintendent of Banks. Political economists are all but unanimous in insisting that an enlightened system of taxation must exempt all personalty, and the tendency seems to be to embody that theory in law, as it has already come to obtain largely in practice through neglect of officials or by evasion by property owners, probably not more than a tenth of the personalty in the State getting upon the tax rolls.

It is pertinent to protest that while wealth is permitted to escape taxation to so great an extent, it would not be expedient, seemly, or just to concentrate effort in the direction of singling out for subjection to such a tax the one class which, by reason of the thrift and possession of only small accumulations, is most deserving of the State's forbearance. It would be a discrimination against the provident poor, an oppression of the weak, a penalty laid upon frugality, and a discouragement to those striving against a possible dependence in sickness or age upon public charity. It will be my duty and pleasure to neglect no opportunity to combat all measures looking to such a policy, arguing their impropriety and unfairness.

The management of the banks should be zealous to eliminate deposits exceeding a legal limit, particularly the deposits of those competent to administer their own affairs. The savings banks' depositors include a proportion of this class, though it is small, and they also hold some large trust accounts. I recommend prohibitions against the payment of interest on any sum in excess of $3,000; against any individual having more than one account in any one bank; against any depositor having in any one bank more than $3,000, and extending the same limit to society and corporation accounts, as well as to deposits by order of court or arising from judicial sales.

The trust companies afford ample facilities for those having large trust funds for deposit, and are more properly the institutions with which such should be placed. The banking law makes the savings bank a preferred creditor of any bank or trust company which shall become insolvent to an amount not exceeding the sum which it may lawfully deposit therewith, viz., not more than 25 per cent. of the paid-up capital and surplus of any such bank or company. A recent court decision holds that a savings bank can be allowed only to the extent of 25 per centum of the capital of the failed bank. If this decision stands either the savings banks should be restricted in their deposits with banks and trust companies to 25 per centum of capital alone, or the statute should be so amended as also to apply specifically to a reported surplus.

The Superintendent recommends that the Directors of every State bank be compelled to make an examination of its assets and liabilities at least every six months, and that all annual meetings of State banks shall be held on the second Tuesday of January in each year. He holds that Chapter 526 of the Laws of 1895, which intended to relieve the indigent from the exactions of persons having money or personal property, has not accomplished that purpose. While some of the corporations organized under its provisions have endeavored to do a strictly legitimate business, many of them appear to have been formed by the same class of persons whose operations the bill was expected to curtail.

He says such institutions should be under authoritative supervision, for which they should pay into the State compensation. At least once a year they should be examined. They should be required to furnish a security for the faithful observance of law, and it should also be made a criminal offense for their agents to exact from a borrower a charge not authorized by law. The rate of interest allowed to be charged should not be more than 1 per cent. a month, without regard to the time for which the loan is made, and only $2 should be allowed for an examination of the property and drawing the necessary papers. The Superintendents of Banks should be given authority to issue an order reducing the rate of interest whenever an examination shows that in addition to reasonable expenses a corporation is making profits in excess of 10 per cent. per annum.

Relative to loan and accumulating fund associations, known as Nationals, he says:

Usually these associations have a large number of officials, at large salaries, so that the expenses are in most cases, entirely disproportionate to the amount of business done. Anxiety to increase membership and to do business naturally leads these associations into making investments upon inadequate security, resulting in the necessity of foreclosing mortgages and bidding in the property upon which the loans were made.

More than one-fifth of their total assets consists of real estate which has either been deeded to them in satisfaction of the mortgages held or bid in upon foreclosure. Many of these associations are issuing extravagant and misleading advertising literature for the purpose of inducing investment with them, promising enormous profits, while, as a matter of fact, they are run practically at a loss.

Many of these associations are not only defeating the benevolent objects contemplated by their Legislature, but are actually destroying and virtually robbing the large and unsuspecting majority of their membership, which in the main is composed of persons of small means who do not possess that experience in life to enable them to detect the causes and conditions which can lead to nothing but disaster.

I think a system under which such things are possible, and in many instances exist, ought to be entirely abrogated.

The statistical portion of the report points out the fact that not a single bank of deposit and discount of the State system failed during the year. Five banks of this character were incorporated and three changed their character, two becoming National banks and one a trust company.

During the last two fiscal years more than enough capital has been put in to new trust companies in this State to have established sixty banks capitalized at $100,000 each.

The total resources of institutions under the supervision of this department, as shown by their last reports, are as follows:

Banks of deposit and discount, $821,508,096; savings banks, $880,250,317; trust companies, $527,084,533; safe deposit companies, $5,215,836; foreign mortgage companies, $19,906,139; building and loan associations, $91,584,719; total, $1,824,549,630.

In comparison with the previous year the gain is $129,294,670.

THE DREYFUS DOSSIER.

Why Its Secrecy Is Essential to the Franco-Russian Entente.

From The London Times.

The letter of your St. Petersburg correspondent published on Friday has, naturally, made a great impression here, and there are, naturally, also rumors professedly supplementing his information. It is affirmed that the reason for shrinking from the publication of the Dreyfus secret dossier—in which, however, Dreyfus is not named or hinted at—is that it chiefly relates to Russian affairs. Russia, some years ago, as your correspondent states, was promised 500,000 or 600,000 Lebel rifles, to be manufactured at Chatellerault under the partial supervision of Russian military experts, but, after a number of these rifles had been furnished, Russia, in her own factories, converted her old rifles into weapons not identical with, yet closely resembling, Lebels. When, later on, France adopted her latest type of quick-firing cannon, Russia asked for the drawings and plans, but this was not accorded. Russia was asked, as your correspondent says, to wait for three years, and to bind herself to order in France all the guns necessary for the rearming of her whole artillery. This, according to the French estimate, meant an outlay of 225,000,000f. Russia replied that her finances did not allow of this outlay, and that, having excellent gun factories of her own, she would not expend abroad so enormous a sum, which might stimulate and enrich her own industries.

Here, according to the rumors current since your correspondent's letter was published, is to be found the reason why the divulging of the secret dossier would be dangerous. What must be said is that Russia from that moment tried to procure the plans by secret agents, who sought to form relations with the French General Staff. The secret dossier is believed to contain proofs of such attempts, but, proofs not naming any individual. Those engaged in the attempt were, however, known in Russia, and to the outburst of the Dreyfus case is attributed the disgrace of almost the highest military personage in Russia—why not name him?—Gen. Borutcheff, who had long been marked out to succeed the present Minister of War and had already been appointed chief aide de camp, but suddenly fell on account of the disclosures which appeared to be threatened by the Dreyfus case. To the same cause is also attributed the sudden fall of an Ambassador who had for years withstood the most resolute efforts of his adversaries.

This is now said to be the imperative reason for refusing at all costs to disclose the secret dossier, for it is resolved that the French public shall not know that Russia has spies in France.

To-day's Events at the Branches in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Open house will be kept at the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, West Fifty-seventh Street, to-day. The branch at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue will not have its usual New Year's Day festivities in consequence of the recent death of General Secretary McBurney. At the West Side Branch there will be a loan exhibition of posters and etchings together with music and refreshments. In the evening there will be a miscellaneous entertainment, including a sleight-of-hand performance.

A reception will be given at the Harlem Branch this afternoon, when an excellent collection of original war drawings and paintings loaned by several publishers will be exhibited and a gymnastic and basket ball contest held. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Francis Labadie will give an entertainment in the hall entitled "An Original Idea."

The several branches of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn will tender receptions to the young men of that borough to-day. At the Central Branch in the afternoon there will be addresses by Postmaster Wilson, Capt. Bertram C. Clayton, Chaplain C. Cassard, and others. The Young Women's Auxiliary will serve refreshments. In the Eastern District and Prospect Park Branches there will be receptions.

CELEBRATION IN THE TOMBS.

A New England Dinner and Concert Arranged for To-day.

The celebration of New Year's was begun yesterday in the Tombs when Warden Hagan gave every prisoner a good dinner. The real celebration, however, will take place to-day, beginning at 1 o'clock, when the Warden will serve to his guests a regular old-fashioned New England dinner, with turkey, cranberry sauce, &c., and for dessert plum pudding with coffee and cigars for the men, and ice cream for the women. Following the dinner in the big corridor of the old prison there will be an operatic concert. Among the entertainers are Marie Tocca, May Robank, Forrest D. Carr, Henry Grannson, Grace Hale, Miss N Brainard, Murray and Lynn, "Jere" Mahoney, "Jimmy" Driscoll, and several others. A piano has been secured for the occasion.

The prisoners in the jail at the Yorkville Police Court were served with chicken fricassee and plum pudding for their dinner yesterday. In the afternoon a sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Topping.

SHOT BY NEW YEAR'S SALUTER.

Brooklyn Man Perhaps Fatally Hurt by a Random Bullet.

While Joseph Morella was visiting friends at 175 McKibbin Street, Brooklyn, he celebrated the new year by shooting at random with a revolver from the window of the house. One of the bullets struck William Hamma, forty years old of 176 McKibbin street, in the left side. Hamma was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital, where his condition last night was said to be serious.

Hamma was awakened shortly after midnight by the clamor which attended the advent of the new year, and heard a crash of glass in his front room, on the second floor. He got out of bed and hurried to the front room, where he found a pane of glass shattered. He raised the window and saw three roomers at the window of the house opposite. He called to them and asked who had broken the window, but got no response. As he was closing the window another shot was fired and Hamma fell. Coroner Delap yesterday took his ante-mortem statement. Morella was arrested.

DIED WHILE CELEBRATING.

Donohue Succumbed to Liquor on the Eve of Receiving a Fortune.

Patrick Donohue, a laborer, thirty-three years old, living at 416 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and single, received some money a short time ago through the death of his aunt. By the terms of the will he was to receive $5 a week and to come into possession of the principal on Jan. 1, 1899. The principal amounts to between $8,000 and $10,000.

On Saturday night Donohue started in to celebrate New Year's Eve, and the good fortune which was just within his grasp. Late at night he visited his friend, John Sullivan, at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Ninth Avenue. He was so much under the influence of liquor that he could not go home, and sat down in a chair, where he spent the rest of the night.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning he was found dead in the chair, death having evidently resulted from alcoholism.

Open House at the Democratic Club.

New Year's Day was observed at the Democratic Club yesterday by keeping open house. There was a buffet collation served all afternoon and evening in the café on the first floor, but the long vaudeville entertainment at the club on Saturday night had cost many of the members their usual amount of sleep, and the attendance was light. The big New Year's reception at the club will be held to-day, when a champagne luncheon will be served from noon until midnight.

MANY NEW YEAR HONORS.

Recognition of Services of Noted British Officials Manifested.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The list of New Year honors includes many names. Baron Cromer, former Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service and British Agent and Consul General in Egypt, recently appointed Governor of Malta, is created a Viscount. Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador at Rome, and Sir Henry Hawkins, who recently retired from the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Judicature, are raised to the peerage. Sir Henry Thompson, the distinguished pathologist, received a Baronetcy.

The remaining honors are of the usual type—rewards for political service and merit promotions in the civil, diplomatic, Indian, and Colonial services. Major Gen. Gascoigne, former commander of the Canadian militia, is appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

President Faure's New Year Calls.

PARIS, Jan. 1.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and his staff made a New Year call upon President Faure, who, when responding to the congratulations of the diplomatic body, tendered through the Papal Nuncio, dwelt upon the love of France for peace and her endeavors to promote it. Gen. Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, at the head of a visiting party of officers of the Paris garrison, assured M. Faure of the army's fidelity and devotion to the republic.

Debut of German Crown Prince.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Emperor William, who is confined to his bed by an attack of influenza, was represented at the New Year reception at the palace by Prince Frederick Leopold and the Imperial Crown Prince, Frederick William. The function, which was largely attended by the public, marked the début of the Crown Prince.

TO BRIDGE LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Extension of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain for Connections.

MALONE, N. Y., Jan. 1.—Since the transfer of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad to Charles Parsons, active measures have been inaugurated to secure freight connections from Chicago to Boston. When the Central Vermont Road controlled the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain, it secured a large share of the lake traffic by leasing the freight steamers plying between the various Western cities and Ogdensburg.

Mr. Parsons is understood to have purchased all the freight vessels of the Ogdensburg Transit Company, for which it is said he paid $75,000 each, but to make the connection with the Boston and Maine the company will have to build a link from Rouse's Point to Swanton, bridging Lake Champlain. Engineers recently have been employed in making surveys and maps of the route. It is understood the proposed line will cross the lake just north of the present bridge, which is controlled by the Grand Trunk. The Grand Trunk, it is thought, may lease a portion of their line to the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain.

A Nightmare.

She—Don't you think she is a perfect dream?

He—Perhaps. But I'd hate to have such a dream.—Philadelphia North American.

JAMES SHUTTULTON SHOT THE WOMAN AS SHE SAT BY A STOVE, THEN DIED AT HER FEET.

James Shuttulton, forty-two years old, a Scotchman, shot and killed his wife, Elizabeth, thirty-five years old, in their rooms at 270 Monroe Street yesterday morning, and then sent a bullet into his own brain. No one saw the shooting or heard the shots fired, and the causes which led up to the murder and suicide are not known.

Shuttulton was an iron worker, but had been out of work recently, presumably on account of his unsteady habits. He occupied three rooms with his wife and children. It is said that the couple had four children, but only two lived with them, William, fifteen years old, and John, six years old.

Both boys slept late yesterday morning, not waking up until 10:30 o'clock. Then the older boy going into the dining room found the dead bodies of his father and mother in front of the stove. Dr. Wightman of Gouverneur Hospital said that life had been extinct at least three hours. That would have made the shooting take place as early as 7:30 o'clock. The tenants in the house said that they had heard nothing. The older boy said that his father and mother had quarreled the evening before.

The dead woman sat in a chair directly in front of the stove. She was in her night clothing, but around her legs and lower part of the body were wrapped a blanket and what seemed to be a piece of carpet or table covering, as though to protect her from the cold. Her husband had evidently shot her in the head as she sat by the stove, for her head fell over toward the left side and hung almost to the floor, but she was not dislodged from the chair.

Leaning against the woman's legs, with his head and shoulders partially supported by them, lay Shuttulton's body. He was dressed only in a dark shirt and trousers. On the floor underneath a table near him was lying a revolver. Three of the chambers contained empty shells; two were loaded. A hole in the right shoulder of Shuttulton's shirt looked as if one bullet had gone wide. The second entered his right temple.

There were no evidences of a struggle. A little lamp on the table near the bodies was still burning. The bed had been occupied. There were indications of poverty in the rooms, but not absolute want. Little is known of the couple, for they had lived in the house but a month. They were born in Scotland, and were married, it is believed, some eighteen years ago. The oldest son, William, is employed in a window-shade factory. Dr. Wightman recognized the man as having been a patient in the hospital five years ago, suffering from delirium tremens.

CHAMPION LADY DIVER.

Interview with a Rhine Maiden Who Holds the Under-Water Record.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Miss Elsie Wallenda was none the worse for her feat of staying under the water at the Alhambra for 4 minutes 45 2-5 seconds, and she readily consented to an interview with a representative of The Pall Mall Gazette, who was curious to know how it was done. As, however, Miss Wallenda only speaks a little English, and the interviewer's knowledge of foreign languages is confined to what he has picked up at a French restaurant, the gentleman who acts as manager to the sisters kindly acted as interpreter.

"I was born," said the slim, fragile-looking lady, "in the glorious Rhineland. You have read the stories of the Rhine Nixen, the Naiads, the Sirens, and the water nymphs? Ah, well, my father has a nice estate close by the banks of the Rhine near Mayence. You have heard of my father? He was a great showman—a distinguished trainer of dogs and cats, and visited England several times. No, I was never in England before. I and my sisters when little girls used to bathe in the Rhine, and learned to swim in the famous stream. Oh, the delights of those days! When young we were sent to a pension in Belgium, where we learned German and French, swimming and athletics—my sisters are very good horizontal bar performers. We were always playing tricks in the bath, and seeing who could remain under the water longest. I could beat my sisters, but they were stronger girls."

"Did you play those water tricks with the idea of performing publicly?"

"The idea never entered my head. But last July we were doing some tricks in the baths at Hertogenbosch, in Holland, and I remained under the water more than three minutes. A professional diver who witnessed the performance said it was marvelous, and that we ought to come before the public. About a month later I remained under water four minutes without any inconvenience. Afterward we went home, and I asked my father for his permission to train to perform in public. I trained last Winter, and, as you know, my manager, who has been connected with the family for fifteen years, secured us the present engagement at the Alhambra."

"How long can my sisters remain under water? One of them can do 2 minutes 20 seconds, but she has done 4 minutes 10 seconds. The ladies' record in England—Miss Annie Johnson's—was 3 minutes 18½ seconds. I beat that on the 5th inst., staying under water 4 minutes 9 3-5 seconds."

"And what about the record performance?"

"Well, on Wednesday I had not felt well all day—I am rather delicate and obliged to take care of myself. I felt obliged to do my best because those terrible pressmen were present—pardon, mein Herr." Questioned as to her staying powers, Miss Elsie Wallenda said she could not understand it. "There was a moment," she continued, "when I lost my presence of mind on Wednesday night—I got frightened. This is how it happened. My sister should come to me when I have been under the water two minutes, but she did not come until three minutes had passed. This gave me the impression that I had only been under two minutes, and I got frightened, thinking that I should never get up to four minutes. My heart began to beat rapidly—it went pit-a-pat. I lost my presence of mind for a moment, but as soon as I came out of the water I presented myself to the audience quite restored. I feel confident that I could remain under water five minutes without losing consciousness."

"Is there no artificial respiration?"

"Absolutely none. Before going down I inhale as much air as possible. I remain in the water two minutes, and then breathe to let loose a 'few bubbles.' After another half minute I make half a breath, and then stop to the end with the lungs only partially filled."

"No, I should not like to repeat the performance, but there is no need. If there were any doubt on the question I should be quite prepared to repeat it."

In the Cook's Domain.

"Did John have frog legs this morning?" asked the mistress on her trip to the culinary sanctum.

"Sure, I don't know, mum," was the semi-apologetic answer of Bridget. "He had on rubber boots and an ulster."—Chicago Times-Herald.

More Are Wanted.

The paternal editor of The Beaver Tribune who knows something about cold-footing it up and down a chamber floor in the stilly watches of a Winter night with a wound-up infant phonograph and a nursing bottle in his aching arms prints this paragraph: "The papers are telling of a curious Kansas baby, which was born with teeth. If we had our way about it, that's the way they would all be born."—Denver Post.

New York Life's Great Business.

At noon last Saturday the books of the New York Life Insurance Company were closed for the year 1898, and immediately thereafter President John A. McCall and Secretary Charles C. Whitney were able to make public some figures of interest. During the year just closed the New York Life insured 73,000 individuals in the sum of over $152,000,000, on which the first premiums have been paid to the company in cash. This is $17,000,000 more new insurance than the company placed in 1897, and the company now has $67,000,000 more insurance in force than it had one year ago. During the year the New York Life paid more than $10,000,000 in death losses and more than $11,000,000 to its living policy holders in maturing policies and other cash benefits. Within the same period this company loaned direct to 7,400 of its policy holders on the sole security of their policies more than $4,000,000. The dividends paid by the New York Life in 1898 amounted to something over $2,700,000.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN THE BOROUGH HAVE BEEN AT A STANDSTILL SINCE CHARTER WENT INTO EFFECT.

Work Left Undone by the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards Now Under the Borough of the Bronx.

Public improvements in the borough of the Bronx have been at a standstill since the new charter went into effect a year ago, and many representative citizens interested in the welfare and development of the borough have decided to go to Albany this Winter and seek a solution of the existing difficulties. It is an admitted fact that the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, now the Borough of the Bronx, showed no material progress until the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards came into existence on Jan. 1, 1891. Street improvements under local control went on so rapidly thereafter as not only to invite the attention of home buyers and land investors, but to arouse in a most remarkable manner the interest of the people generally in the upper portion of the city, which, for so many years had been neglected by the city authorities. This department was abolished by the Greater New York charter, and in its place a form of municipal administration established, which citizens claim is seriously retarding the growth and prosperity of the borough. The work formerly performed by the Department of Street Improvements is now distributed among several departments, namely, the Department of Highways, the Department of Sewers, the Department of Bridges, and the Board of Public Improvements.

It is a remarkable fact that not a single new street improvement in the entire Borough of the Bronx has been initiated during the past year, although the cost of running the several departments which were formerly embraced in one department is much greater.

The Commissioner of Street Improvements was paid a salary of $5,000 per annum and was an elective officer, responsible directly to the people. The entire salary list of his office was about $30,000, while the salary list now of the different departments amounts to over $75,000 a year, not to speak of the engineering and other forces which are distributed among the different departments and which were formerly under one head. As against the salary of $5,000 per annum paid ex-Commissioner Louis F. Haffen, now President of the Borough, the following salaries are now paid:

Deputy Commissioner of Highways..	$5,000
Deputy Commissioner of Sewers.....	5,000
Deputy Commissioner of Bridges.....	5,000
Topographical, (borough proportion)..	2,500
Total	$17,500

In other words, the city is now paying $17,500 a year for services which were formerly performed by a Commissioner elected by the people, at a salary of $5,000. To the ordinary observer, street improvement would appear to have been active this year, especially in the borough west of the Bronx River. It was active, but the activity arose only from the fact that the contracts in progress were let before the department was abolished. In lieu of this state of affairs, citizens are not at all pleased with the prospect of the new year, and the suggestion already made, to dissolve the greater city appears to be favored by a majority of the residents of the Borough of the Bronx, whose tax bills have been increased while their most desired improvements have been given no attention.

THE NAILED BOARD.

An Ominous Sign for the Poor Tenants of Southern Farms.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Just at this time of year down South men acting apparently in a strange and erratic manner are seen about the country lanes and in out-of-the-way plantation premises. Sometimes it is only one man thus encountered—an alert-looking person, scouring the prospect with eyes that let nothing escape. Sometimes there are two or more men together hovering on the outskirts of cornfield or cotton patch, scanning things with a wide-awake, comprehensive gaze. Things that the gunsman and naturalist and nature lover would dote on—for people can love nature without regard to science or dissection—are discounted in their care for what, after all, seems a very humdrum quarry when found, a mere inanimate piece of board or staging, which some carpenter overlooked when he worked in that spot, and which the strangers pounce on and appropriate as though it were the one thing above all others worth having.

"What are they going to do with that piece of board?" asks some one not versed in harvest time annals.

"Shut up some negro's cornhouse with it," comes the answer. "See, there's the place, through those trees to the right."

"What are they going to do that for?"

"Oh, because the negro hasn't paid out, and this is the only time of year when he would be likely to have anything to pay out with. Those men are the Sheriff's deputies. He has them out all over the country now. They will take that board and nail it across the door of the cornhouse, fodder house, or cotton pen, or whatever is levied on, and, slight as it seems, that board represents the seal of the law. Just now, lying on the ground, it was merely a discarded, weather-beaten piece of scantling, but once put up across the door and hammered in place, it has a vital meaning.

"How long will it stay there? Until the owner of the corn or cotton shows a disposition to pay the debt, or makes some arrangement in regard to it. Maybe it will be taken down in two or three days, maybe not for as many months or weeks. It depends on circumstances. But however much need or desire the owner may have to get into his barn, or how far out of the way he may live from the Sheriff, he won't dare to lay a finger on the board. It's a penitentiary offense to tamper with it, and even the most ignorant negro tenant understands that. There is tragedy and comedy, too, abroad in the country at this time of year. Maybe it's only a beggarly $5 or so that somebody wants to collect, and takes this summary means of collecting—the balance of payment on a sewing machine or for some piece of furniture or frippery, bought perhaps a year ago, and which these simple folks in their inability to keep a reckoning may have thought was paid for. Perhaps in reality it was paid for, and they are being cheated and made to pay over again.

"Sometimes it is a grave matter that shuts up the cornhouse, relating to the payment of a mule or a man's farm lands. It may be that the mule has been caught carrying his crop off by stealth somewhere else to sell, in place of paying his landlord or the man who has furnished supplies and cropmaking gear during the year. For whatever omission or desert, trivial or serious, it is done, the negroes regard the Sheriff's visit with awe, and feel themselves disgraced and outlawed when the talismanic board is tacked to their door.

"'Sam Harley was shut up two years hand-runnin' gedderin' time!' they say, with an ominous headshake and suggestive tone. 'Sam Harley loses caste in society until he does something to make up for the experience.

"'Zok Happy's a good, square farmer. There ain't never been no Sheriff's board tech his cornhouse,' is an opposite argument. And those who, either through misfortune or duplicity, ever have to wear the brand feel it keenly."

Got the Wrong Sort of Doctor.

From The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Mr. Smitherson had lived in the city perhaps a year. He came out just when the Klondike wave was getting up a momentum and, after becoming convinced that Seattle was a better town than Chicago, sent for his family and moved them into a cottage near Green Lake.

A trifle forgetful of faces, although good at remembering names, is Mr. Smitherson. He had met Dr. Healthy, who lived some blocks further up the car line, but that was months ago, and, although he had great respect for the doctor's skill and learning, he had not been fortunate in developing a personal acquaintance with him.

A few days ago the telephone rang in Mr. Smitherson's office on Second Avenue. It was from home. His wife was ill—the expected was about to happen.

Dashing down stairs, Mr. Smitherson saw on the sidewalk a professional-looking man with full beard and a leather case in his hand, evidently containing instruments.

"Quick, come with me!" excitedly cried Smitherson, grabbing the professional man by the arm and yanking him aboard a passing Green Lake car. "I have been expecting this, and I meant to have told you about it," he said, when he had recovered his breath. The car was speeding to Pike Street. "Everything is all right, I hope and trust," Smitherson went on. "I have made every preparation and hope—"

"Say, who do you think I am?" his companion finally managed to interject, after they had gone several blocks.

"Why, Dr. Healthy of Green Lake, of course!"

"Not much! I'm Goodgar, the piano tuner. Guess you've made a mistake. Good bye!" and the tuner jumped off the car, carrying his instruments with him.

Since then the doctor and his neighbor and patron have become acquainted.

The Rev. Mr. Williams Calls Clergymen to Account for Not Fearlessly Preaching the Truths.

The Rev. Leighton Williams, pastor of the Amity Baptist Church, spoke yesterday afternoon before the semi-monthly conference of Protestant and Catholic workingmen's clubs at Amity Hall on the subject, "The Workingman's Gospel." He took occasion to call to account clergymen of all denominations for not fearlessly preaching the great truths of Christianity and denouncing injustice, instead of confining themselves to minor details of doctrine that were only of observance. The speaker began by remarking that many workingmen were not connected with churches, and even when they were members they were not an active force in the Church. Many clergymen lamented the fact that while the women and children attended, the men took no interest in the Church.

It was the belief of the speaker that the alienation was due not to the hardened nature of the men, but to the Church's failing to preach the Gospel as it should be. It was a historical fact that workingmen always responded to true preaching, and were the stanchest supporters of the Gospel. In the very beginning of the promulgation of the Gospel the working people, who had grown tired of listening to the haggling of the rabbis about points of law, flocked to Jesus and his Apostles because they taught the brotherhood of man and assailed the usurpations against it.

The monastic institutions of the earlier days, the speaker said, were great civilizers, and he attributed their success, not to celibacy, but to the communism of their life. They brought civilization to Germany. The monks were men of intelligence who worked, not for themselves, nor for the brotherhood, but to diffuse wealth, science, and religion in society.

"Christ was an enemy to oligarchy," the speaker said, "and a friend to democracy, and therefore the supporters of oligarchy have been opposed to the true religion of Christ. It is foolish to suppose that men whose only aim is to build up fortunes are the friends of Christ. They have persecuted Christianity and have misrepresented its supporters. In our time the meaning of the Gospel has been twisted and has been made to show that bad men can be acceptable to God; that they may be immoral and covetous and yet go to Him. Christ preached no such doctrine, but said that he who doeth righteousness is righteous.

"The wicked man is wicked, and there is no getting over that. Several years ago a Baptist minister remarked that it was a sin to preach to empty pews, and I told him it was a greater sin to preach to pews filled with unrepentant sinners."

When the lecture was opened for discussion one of the members apologized for some clergymen who had families dependent upon them, and did not dare to preach the Gospel truly for fear of losing their places. Mr. Williams replied that the position of a clergyman was like that of an enlisted soldier, who is supposed to know that he will be called upon to face the mouths of the cannon on the battlefield.

SHALL THE CHURCHES DISARM?

Dr. Gottheil Speaks for Mutual Sympathy and Community of Effort.

The Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil preached yesterday morning, at the Temple Emanu-El, upon the theme "Shall the Churches Disarm?" He said that notwithstanding the growth in liberality in recent years, the antagonism that still exists among the churches is a thing greatly to be deplored. A great deal of energy that ought to go to the bettering of humanity is worse than wasted in sectarian strife, and churches that ought to shake hands and compliment each other expend their resources in seeing how much harm they can do to each other.

"There is indeed religious freedom in this country," said Dr. Gottheil, "but that cannot properly be attributed to the liberal sentiments of the churches, but to the Constitution of the United States. Although acknowledging a common Father, every church and every religion appears to have de facto its own separate God. As to mutual sympathy and community of effort, the churches seem to have no idea of such a thing." As an illustration of the barriers between men, put up by the churches, Dr. Gottheil related this incident:

"Not long ago I was at a meeting in a Protestant Episcopal church. I could not take part in any regular church 'services,' and the affair was described as being merely a 'lecture.' At the close the pastor, a very liberal man, came to me and said, 'Nothing could better please me than to ask you to give us your benediction; but I am not permitted to do so.' Is it not time, in this closing year of the century, that this hostility of churches to each other should be made to disappear? And in religion, mind you, indifference amounts to hostility. Is it not time that we should disarm and acknowledge one God in heaven to be worshipped, one humanity on earth to be served? Let us hope that this year will advance us a little toward the attainment of that truly Messianic ideal."

MOUNT OLIVET CHURCH CLOSED.

Deacons, at Odds with the Pastor, Would Allow No Services.

There were no services held at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church in West Fifty-third Street yesterday. The Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, who has been the pastor of the church for twenty-one years, and who gained considerable notoriety on Sunday evening, Oct. 26, by being hissed from his pulpit, through a political division in the church, announced on Saturday evening at the watch night service that he would preach on Sunday.

The Board of Deacons at a meeting held on the evening of Dec. 21 had declared the pulpit vacant. They also informed him on Saturday evening that he must not preach, but he defied them and made the announcement. The deacons said yesterday that they would not allow the church to be opened, the members of the congregation being so stirred up that they feared a scene if services were held. The Board of Deacons of the church, it is said, will hold a meeting next Monday, and take action to expel the pastor from the church.

The Mount Olivet Baptist Church has one of the largest colored congregations in this city, and among its members are several men of considerable means.

COLCORD TALKS ON INGERSOLL.

Asks Where There Is One Monument to the Colonel's Philosophy.

The Rev. Samuel Colcord spoke last evening in the Calvary Baptist Church on "The Failure of Agnosticism and the Triumph of Christianity," and in the course of his remarks made a vigorous attack upon the principles and teachings championed by Col. Ingersoll. After paying a compliment to the Colonel's eloquence and persistence of purpose he mentioned several of the most prominent institutions for mental and moral education that have been fostered by the church, and then asked: "Where is a single monument to the Ingersoll philosophy?"

"I believe there was one once," he said, "a hospital on the east side, in which no Bible nor religious book was ever allowed. But it could not maintain itself, and Christian workers had to be appealed to for assistance. They gave the desired aid."

Mr. Colcord then, in reviewing his subject, said: "On one side we have the Church with all its grand accomplishments, almost too many to enumerate. On the other side is impotence, failure of purpose, and utter uselessness."

Col. Ingersoll, he said, had not influenced a single thief to become an honest man. "Not one robber has he reformed," he said. "There must be something wrong with his teaching."

Holy Name Societies' Annual Mass.

In St. Patrick's Cathedral, at 11 o'clock this morning, the annual mass and sermon for the Archdiocesan Union of Holy Name Societies will be held. The solemn high mass will be celebrated by the Rev. John J. Hughes, C. S. P., Director of the Paulist branch of the Holy Name Society. The Very Rev. Mgr. Mooney, Vicar General, who is the Spiritual Director of the Archdiocesan Union, will preach. The various societies will march to the cathedral from their meeting places, headed by bands of music, and carrying banners. It is expected that there will be at least 5,000 men present.

Beecher Memorial Church.

A week's services to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Beecher Memorial Congregational Church, Brooklyn, were begun at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. A historical sermon was delivered by the pastor, the Rev. D. Butler service was held. At the public service addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Robert J. Kent, and several prominent laymen. In the evening a communion service and reception to new members were held.

MAN NEEDS RELIGION.

His Tendency Is to be More Christlike as the Years Advance, Says Dr. Rainsford.

St. George's Church was crowded last evening by a large congregation of men, who came to hear Dr. Rainsford's address on "Is Christianity Practicable?"

"Is Christianity Practicable?" said Dr. Rainsford. "That rests on the further question, 'Is religion practicable?' Take it any way you wish, the fact remains that man is a religious animal. He is endowed with a religious instinct. He reaches to a higher point than the animal kingdom. There is in him this faculty—he needs God. How do you account for it? Some people say that religion has fulfilled its purpose. Some say that the people are not going to the churches. Suppose all that to be true. Men are more religious to-day than they were 500 years ago. There is more pity, more humanity. Man is less selfish, kinder to children, more anxious to find out the truth than he was 500 years ago. Why? Because those are the attributes that Jesus stood for. Those are the Christlike qualities in man. There is a gradual tendency of man to be more and more Christlike as time and years advance. It is the Brotherhood of Christ in man. It is that that changed the world. It is destined to change the world. Religion is changing men every day. As a result of the Brotherhood of Jesus Christ men are more considerate of one another, kinder even in war than ever before.

"I say to the workingmen when I talk to them: 'If you want to succeed in your unions and organizations, you must keep ever in mind that you must conduct your organization in the brotherhood of Christ.' I tell the railway Presidents when I meet them that they must manage the vast corporations in their hands in the brotherhood of Christ or their wealth will be taken from their children and children's children. The one hope for civilization is this brotherhood. There is no status of law, of mankind, except that based on the love of Jesus Christ."

WORK OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

During Ten Years the Church Expended $2,563,000 in Parish Work.

In commenting on the results of his ten years' ministry as rector of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer recently brought out the fact that within that decade $2,563,000 was expended in the work of the parish. The cost of the large parish house in East Forty-second Street was put down at $857,000, and the other principal items of expenditure were: For work among the poor, $211,000; the various branches of the parish house, $252,000; maintenance of church worship, $399,000; diocesan missions, $179,000; domestic missions, $172,000; miscellaneous missionary objects, $138,000; improvement and equipment of the church, $142,000; various missions connected with the church, $86,000; for parochial and benevolent purposes, $67,000.

A few more than 1,000 members were added to the church within the past ten years. In its parish house St. Bartholomew's Church maintains a great variety of missionary and helpful features. There are several church clubs, with an aggregate membership of 1,500, always coming and going; a loan and employment bureau, kindergarten, and free clinic. The Oriental mission for the Armenians is a thriving part of the work, and the Chinese guild, under the direction of Guy Maine, has a membership of 201. This guild has come to be recognized as a headquarters for Chinese work in this city, and constant inquiries are made from other cities for their scholars, books, and methods of teaching.

During the past year the work of the St. Bartholomew employment bureau was uncommonly successful. There were 3,896 applications from employers, 4,572 applications from workers, and 2,216 situations filled in all departments by the bureau. In the loan bureau last year 539 loans were made, aggregating $41,534, and in only three cases were foreclosures necessary.

PAULIST FATHERS' CELEBRATION

Archbishop Martinelli to Participate in the Feast of the Conversion.

Extraordinary preparations are being made by the Paulist Fathers for the celebration of the feast of the Conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, their patron saint. This feast will occur on Jan. 25, but the celebration, which includes the anniversary of the opening of the Paulist Church fourteen years ago, will begin the preceding day. On the evening of Jan. 24 vespers will be chanted in the presence of Archbishop Martinelli. Mgr. Martinelli will give the benediction of the blessed sacrament. Bishop Farley will sing the mass.

On Jan. 25 Archbishop Martinelli will sing the solemn pontifical mass at 10 o'clock in the morning in the presence of Archbishop Corrigan, visiting prelates, and clergymen from this vicinity and elsewhere. In the services a choir of more than one hundred men and boys will be utilized.

Dr. Donald S. M

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CONFIDENCE.

A tone of optimism, of confident expectation that the record of prosperity in 1899 will measurably surpass that of 1898 pervades the mass of reviews and opinions from prominent men of affairs which THE TIMES presents in its Financial Supplement this morning. We doubt whether men holding responsible positions in the world of trade and finance have ever before ventured to give forecasts of future conditions so uniformly and buoyantly optimistic.

Take the representatives of two great business corporations—Mr. CALLAWAY, President of the New York Central Railroad, and Mr. WEIR, President of the Adams Express Company. The business of these two companies is a trustworthy gauge of the business of the country. Mr. CALLAWAY says in THE TIMES this morning:

"There is no cloud in the business sky that I can see. Everything has the appearance of prosperity."

President WEIR speaks in the same confident tone:

"From what I can see and from what I hear through the agents of my company situated in all parts of the country, there is every ground for believing that the traffic movement for 1899 is to far exceed that of 1898."

Mr. CHARLES KIRCHOFF, editor of The Iron Age, says that "never before in its history has the iron trade stood on the threshold of a new year with brighter prospects." Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE declares that the outlook in the steel trade was never so favorable in his experience; and he is satisfied that the increased wants of the world are to be supplied by the United States.

In the world of finance, where caution is a habit and men are accustomed to weigh their words, prophecy is equally outspoken and not less confident. Mr. JAMES T. WOODWARD, President of the Clearing House Association and of the Hanover Bank, writes that, judging by the reports of the commercial agencies, "there has never been anything to warrant greater confidence than the conditions existing at the present time; * * * the prospects are that business will continue to increase in volume." President GEORGE G. WILLIAMS of the Chemical Bank asks how the business outlook could be more promising: "Expectation of success stimulates enterprise and prosperity abounds on every hand." President EDWARD E. POOR of the National Park Bank says:

"The outgoing of 1898 finds the eyes of the world fixed upon us as a people not only able to manage our own finances, but to extend a helping hand to nations from whom we have hitherto looked for help, encouragement, and approbation."

To Gen. THOMAS L. JAMES of the Lincoln National Bank the year upon which we have just entered "seems assured of greater prosperity than has been previously known."

These are but examples of the confident spirit that runs through these interesting and most encouraging utterances. It is more than hope; it is assurance. Men do not speak with such positiveness and certainty upon merely contingent events. The bases of our prosperity are known and seen and understood. There is no visible adverse condition. It is the bustling activity and the cloudless sky that inspire the country with firm confidence unmixed with any shadow of present apprehension. Such fortunate periods are rare in the history of trade.

ABUNDANT MONEY.

The money supply of this country has been increased not less than $500,000,000 during the year 1898. Gold production and gold importation have added not less than $200,000,000 to the stock; the net balance in our foreign trade account, after deducting freights, purchases of our securities abroad, and the expenditures of American visitors to Europe, accounts for the other $300,000,000. This great gain in cash makes money cheap and easy. Its abundance is attested by the large holdings of the New York banks and of the National Treasury; by the very active investment buying of bonds resulting in a steady rise in the prices of all first-class securities, which is equivalent to a reduction of interest, and has compelled life insurance companies and savings banks to adjust their business to the conditions created by a lower interest rate; and by the loaning out of many millions of American money in Europe.

On the continued ease of the money market depends more than on any other condition the extension or business activity in the coming months; and all the signs in the financial skies point to the prevalence of low rates for money for a long time to come. It is the almost unanimous opinion of the men whose views are best worth consulting that easy money will continue.

The conditions which make men bold in this prophecy are in full view. Europe still owes us a great deal of money. We have drawn nearly $140,000,000 of gold against our trade balance, and it has been reduced by other offsets, but it was over $600,000,000 on the books. There is a good deal left to our credit. At present much of this money is earning a larger return over there than it would earn here, on account of the prevailing high money rates in European centres. But if we want our money and call for it Europe will have to send it, and in the form of gold. We should want it if money rates advanced here, for then exchange would fall and gold would be imported. But these imports would instantly relieve this stringency, and the market would ease off again. Our undrawn balance abroad is therefore an automatic check upon the interest rate.

Our exports of manufactures and probably our crop exports will again this year reach a tremendous volume. It is rather too early to speak confidently about the size of our crops, but we already know that the foreign demand will be large. We may look for a continuance of the export conditions of 1898.

We think it well, however, to warn the business community that a marked increase in the volume and value of our imports is to be looked for this year. We have passed through a period of sharp retrenchment. Our imports fell off from $845,000,000 in the prosperous year 1891 to $650,000,000 last year. This was the effect of hard times and forced economy. But good times have come again. Anybody who goes about in New York can see that people are spending more money than they spent last year, or in any year since 1892. They are spending it for comforts and a great deal for luxuries. Inevitably this greater ease in the circumstances of the American people will show itself in an increased volume of imports. We shall buy luxuries abroad—silks, wines, works of art—a thousand things that, being objects of choice and not of necessity, we have got along without during the past five years. There will be a large increase also in crude or partly manufactured products for use in our manufactures. We cannot resume industrial activity on a large scale without importing a good many millions of dollars' worth of material to which the skill and toil of our workmen will give added value before it is put on the market again as a finished product of American manufacture. This augmented volume of imports, unless it is counteracted by large buying of our securities for the European market, will affect the trade balance of the year.

Notwithstanding this loosening of our pursestrings, we shall grow enormously in wealth during the year. A veritable giant is the productive capacity of the United States. It has dowered the land with plenty in a single favoring year, but according to trustworthy indications, and all the prophets it has not exhibited its full might. We have closed a year of marvelous recuperation and have entered upon another year of wonders.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

All signs are hopeful for legitimate business for the coming year.

The most important element, on the whole, in the situation is the marked and substantial prosperity of the agricultural class over the greater part of the Union, shown not only in the large production and heavy exports of grain, flour, and provisions, but even more definitely in the unprecedented debt paying that has been going on. In the short space of two years a change has come about that would have been pronounced by those most familiar with the facts absolutely impossible. In a general way "the West" has for the time being ceased to borrow and has begun to lend. In regions which, a short time since, were depressed and tormented with the burden of obligations, many of them overdue, and where foreclosures were almost the only regular crop, not only have debts been discharged, principal and interest, but local banks are buying business paper or securities in the Eastern markets. Considering how very largely the domestic trade of our 75,000,000 of people as well as our trade with the rest of the world depends upon the products of the soil, there is in this wonderful change the solid basis for the most sanguine faith in the immediate future. It is true that the agriculture of the South has not been an equal sharer in this extraordinary prosperity, owing to the low prices prevailing for the staple product of that section. But the very large crop, together with the steady advance of Southern manufacturing and mining industries, makes the prospect there, if not so brilliant, clearly secure. It is an entirely reasonable and moderate statement, taking the country as a whole, that the foundation for steady progress which agriculture affords was never so broad or firm.

Our readers will find in The Financial Supplement of THE TIMES this morning carefully prepared statements by men of high authority in each of the important branches of industry and trade. They are the sober conclusions of responsible and well-informed men, and they are without exception highly encouraging. Those relating to the iron and steel industries are, perhaps, the most significant, because the product of these industries is, in nearly all lines, an instrumentality in the conduct of others. Steel rails, locomotives, railroad equipment, machinery, pipe, structural steel, vessels, practically all things into which iron ore enters, from the lower grade to the most complex form, are the tools of other trades. Activity in the latter is indispensable to the demand for the output of the former. This demand is now everywhere in the United States and in all branches very firm and general. Prices as yet are moderate, and in the judgment of the most experienced leaders there is little danger at present of the extreme speculation that is bound to be followed by a reaction. The actual prosperity is due to the requirements of a constantly broadening market, which the manifest superiority of the United States in organization, in natural resources, and in energy and skill enables us to meet on better terms than any other country. Although the hopeful signs are most obvious in the iron and steel industries because of their great variety and extent, the same spirit prevails in nearly every other branch of business.

WHAT WAR HAS DONE.

In our judgment, by far the most pregnant of the events of the past year in its relation to the remote as well as to the immediate business future of the country is that which by many business men has been regretted and even condemned—the war with Spain. This has changed the attitude of the mind of the American people. It has opened their eyes and turned their vision outward upon the whole round world. It has not merely enlarged their horizon, but taught them that for men of energy and character every horizon is a line that extends as they advance toward it. Less than two years ago the leaders of the dominant party in the United States were infatuated with the narrow notion that what the industries of this vast, rich, powerful, and enterprising people required was protection from the competition of poorer and weaker rivals. They were absorbed in a passionate effort to rivet upon the young Republic a fiscal system as antiquated and oppressive as the colonial system of mediaeval Europe and modern Spain. To-day the American people feel that their vital need is not protection but expansion, not seclusion in their own markets but admission on equal terms to an open struggle for the markets of the world. When American energy, skill, and courage gave a fatal blow to Spain in a harbor on the other side of the globe there was established an American interest in the commercial life of the world far more important than any issue pending between our enemy and ourselves. Instantly we saw the nations sharply divided. On the one hand, jealous and suspicious, those whose policy is what ours has been, protection and artificial monopoly; on the other, sympathetic and faithful, the one great nation whose principle is what ours must be, freedom and equality. Our people know now that they are a world power indeed, with relations, rights, duties, and opportunities unlimited by political boundaries—a world power not for aggression and conquest and the satisfaction of National greed, but for the orderly and just extension of that commerce for which our resources and our qualities fit us. It is a momentous and beneficent change.

OF UNCERTAIN TENURE.

He is a rash man who attempts to write history in the very presence of the events he describes. The Berlin Nation, which is not much given to hasty conclusions, makes a rash venture into the field of prophecy in commenting upon our new National policy:

"This treaty of peace, so decisive of the fate of Spain, is scarcely less momentous for the victor, the United States. They have now become a colonial power, with interests which lie remote from the American Continent, to which the energies of their people, by deliberate policy, have hitherto been restricted. The United States have today become a factor in international world politics. After the uprising of Germany no event of this century will have such a great and enduring significance for the international policies of the future."

It is probably ungracious to exhibit a skeptical temper in the face of a compliment so dignified and sincere, but The Nation's easy confidence in the enduring nature of present political conditions in Germany and the United States recalls the anecdote of the meeting between LOUIS NAPOLEON, while he was Prince President, and the Countess of BLESSINGTON in the Bois de Boulogne: "Do you remain long in Paris?" asked NAPOLEON. "I can't say; et toi?"

It is perhaps a question upon which wagers might be offered and accepted. Will the German Empire as now constituted and existing outlast the career of the United States as a colonial power? Certainly we think that no prudent seer would ignore the elements of instability on both sides.

The separatist party is no longer of serious significance in Germany. The perils of the German Empire, if it is actually beset with any perils, do not arise from a tendency to disunion among its political components, but from the possible refusal of the German people to put up any longer with the abuses and arrogance of the central administration. Militarism and the policy of colonial expansion are vastly expensive as the Kaiser practices them. The German flag floats in the Pacific, in Africa, and in the Far East upon winds that never knew it before. But the cost of these ventures is great, and it must rapidly grow greater. If the trade policy of the empire continues to be as unintelligent as the Prussian Junkerthum would like to have it, the investment in colonies will bring no returns. A colonial policy that is all outgo and no income would scarcely increase the confidence of the people in the wisdom of their ruler. There is, moreover, a constant and ruthless encroachment upon their personal liberties. Free speech and a free press no more exist in Germany than in Russia or Turkey. Common schools and universities and Majestätsbeleidigung imprisonments are not logically parts of the same political system. If there is not an effective popular revolt against the tyranny that puts compulsory war upon the throne for purposes their political opinions it will be because the German people have lost their spirit and their love of liberty protected by law.

To Germany unity the German people are proudly devoted. The German Nation, indeed, may be looked upon as an enduring creation. But that it should endure as a military empire under an absolutist Emperor, a prating and preening war lord, is not quite conceivable. The Kaiser has been an anachronism much marveled at in the nineteenth century. In the twentieth, when progress will have made a few strides more, he ought to be altogether impossible.

Rash indeed would be the prediction which would attribute permanence to our policy of colony-tending. We have taken over some islands that need our care. We have entered world politics. There can be no doubt of that. But it cannot escape the observation of any observant foreigner that our people have never expressed their approval of this venture. They are known to be divided in opinion. A sudden resolve to be done with remote interests and responsibilities is not beyond the limits of political possibility. But putting aside any abrupt ending of the experiment, it is known that a great part of the American people would be most content if we entered upon our colonial policy with the avowed intention of raising up our dependent fellow-men in the Philippines and Puerto Rico to the dignity of self-government.

The second quarter of the coming century may see Germany a constitutional monarchy in fact or a republic; and the United States a New World continental power exclusively, very contented and very prosperous in attending to her interests and her sufficing opportunities at home.

IOWA TO NEW YORK.

The announcement that Gov. SHAW of Iowa is to address the Manufacturers' Association of this city on the 1st of February is a welcome one.

With due respect to the business men of New York, and especially to those who are Republicans, we venture to say that they have much to learn from the Northwest as to the treatment of the immense interests involved in the currency question. The men of the East, perhaps because they have had no such fight, hand-to-hand and desperate, as have those of the Northwest with the inflation movement, are more willing to believe that there is no more to be done. Their struggle has been at long range, and, though they have really suffered as much as any class in the Union from the effects of the struggle, they have not always seen as clearly as their friends and allies in the remoter sections what was the actual cause of the injury.

In Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota the positive and aggressive sentiment for the gold standard and a sound banking currency is more widespread and more earnest than it is on the Atlantic Coast. The leaders in the movement are convinced that a time of prosperity is the time to guard against the evil which a period of depression will revive, and which cannot then be dealt with. They know that now they can secure the aid of many persons who were honestly misled as to the probable benefits of free silver, provided a plan is advocated that will meet the just demands of the more backward sections. That is a most promising fact in the general situation. It opens a way to the permanent and substantial improvement of the currency, and if the East will join the Northwest there is no doubt as to the result. On this topic the words of the Secretary of the Treasury, reported in our Financial Supplement, are pointed and sound.

THE TIMES'S FINANCIAL SUPPLEMENT.

The Financial Supplement of THE TIMES bespeaks the attention of business men this morning. It makes an unusual but solidly founded claim to their notice. There is a great deal of reading matter in its columns that they cannot afford to miss. They will find careful statements of opinion from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture upon the financial and crop outlook of the country; enlightening reviews of trade prospects from the London point of view by Mr. A. L. WILSON, a financial writer of authority, and Mr. WILLIAM E. BEAR, a trusted reviewer of crop conditions; the views of leading New York bankers and business men upon the outlook of trade in the new year and like statements from all the important centres throughout the country; besides a great volume of statistics which presents the record of the past year in finance, business, trade, speculation, and investment.

This day's issue of The Financial Supplement marks a notable advance over the modest beginning of two years ago. Whether the Supplement has in corresponding measure grown in the favor and approbation of the financial and business community may be judged from the number, volume, and character of advertising announcements that appear to-day in its columns.

As a record of transactions and a guide in investment The Financial Supplement has a value that the public appears to appreciate widely and justly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Hawaiian correspondent of The Medical Record, in describing and explaining the physical condition of our troops at Honolulu, makes statements that ought to be decidedly embarrassing to several eminent officials in the War Department. He says that when the volunteers leave San Francisco on the transports their constitutions have already been undermined by the unaccustomed hardships of camp life, by forced marches, and by poor diet. While on shipboard overcrowding and food both bad in quality and insufficient in amount work further havoc among the men, and in almost every instance there have been well-developed cases of typhoid fever to be taken ashore when the islands are reached. The work begins on the transports in quarantine on land. Honolulu is in the midst of a vast plain of alluvial soil. Its elevation above the sea is slight, its few sanitary devices are of the crudest character, the water supply is of more than questionable purity, and malaria is so common that only people with a strong natural immunity escape it. Indeed, the typical resident of the city shows the effects of this disease in complexion and bearing. Yet the climate of the island is good, and perfectly salubrious camping grounds could easily have been found at comparatively short distances from the city. There seems to have been no attempt to do so. Instead, the soldiers have been kept in the town and its suburbs, and chiefly in Independence Park, a place of high repute—for malaria, and surrounded by morasses, ponds, and rice and banana fields. Bringing the seeds of typhoid with them, and occupying a site where people with little or no knowledge of hygienic principles have lived for many years, it is far from wonderful that the health of American troops stationed temporarily or permanently at Honolulu seems to discredit the familiar tales about the excellence of the Hawaiian climate.

—Cincinnati's "Christian Scientists" have not had to carry the case of HARRIET EVANS very far to get a reversal of the Police Court decision that imposed upon her a fine for practicing medicine without a license. Judge HOLLISTER of the Court of Common Pleas has declared that when the woman undertook to cure for hire a man suffering from typhoid fever she acted in a religious capacity, not as a physician, and therefore did not come within the field covered by the law on which her conviction was based. The Judge also took occasion to make the remark, more interesting than novel, that freedom of thought and worship in matters of religion is the birthright of every American citizen, and that State Legislatures cannot abridge or destroy it. This latest "vindication" of "Christian Science" is founded, of course, on an admission of the claim that the "science" is a system of theology, not of medicine; that its practitioners are priests, not doctors. That granted, and assuming, as the Judge must have done, that the cult is not subversive of public morals and safety, the decision is beyond question or criticism. But, just as competent physicians are unanimous in declaring that "Christian Science" is merely the exaggeration of one recognized therapeutic agent into a panacea for human ills, so clergymen of every denomination are practically agreed in denouncing the "Scientists" as people who would expand a single religious idea at the expense and to the grave injury of religion itself, properly so called. The difficulty of the situation arises from the lack of authoritative and accepted definitions. No two persons mean exactly the same thing when they talk of religious freedom, and thence arise numberless misunderstandings, a good many hostilities—and inability on the part of some of us to see how on earth Judge HOLLISTER reached the conclusion he did.

—Of all the technical journals, none has been in the habit of paying more attention to the niceties of typographic art than Locomotive Engineering. Fine paper, clear printing, and handsome illustrations have characterized all its issues, and the contents of each, so far as unprofessional critics could see, were of interest and value commensurate with the appearance of the paper. On Dec. 4 the fire which wrecked the upper part of the Home Life Building left practically nothing of Locomotive Engineering except the memory of its name in the minds of the members of its staff. All the account books, mailing lists, cuts, and manuscripts were destroyed, and though what that means can only be fully understood by people in the newspaper business who have gone through such an experience for themselves, other folks will easily appreciate that there would have been adequate excuse for almost any defects in Locomotive Engineering's January number. As a matter of fact, the January number is rather finer than any of its predecessors. Paper, print, and pictures are all beyond criticism, the amount of matter is as generous as ever, and only a brief article on the editorial page recalls the very recent calamity. It took courage and hard work, in equal and enormous amounts, to produce these results.

—Germany's inebriates, after one more year of such carefully mitigated liberty as the dear Kaiser's subjects are permitted to enjoy, will enter upon a period of restraint calculated to fill them with mingled horror and indignation. With the beginning of 1900 there will go into effect a truly remarkable law—a law which places every habitual drunkard under an interdict involving complete submission to the will of a duly appointed "curator." This person will be empowered to put the person whom he regards as a dipsomaniac anywhere he pleases, there to undergo treatment for the malady as long as the "curator" pleases. And the new law formulates a fine, broad definition in telling what a habitual drunkard is. It says that the term includes everybody "who, in consequence of inebriety, cannot provide for his affairs, or endangers the safety of others." This measure was first advocated in Germany thirty-five years ago, but hitherto its enactment has been prevented by influences not difficult to understand. How the regulation will work remains to be seen. That it may effect good results is obvious, and equally evident is the possibility that it may lead to tyranny such as would be utterly undurable—anywhere out of Prussia.

—Both houses of Congress have now passed the much-discussed bill to protect the rights and improve the condition of merchant seamen, and it is considered certain that the President will sign the act and make it law. While the bill was in the Senate, however, almost every line in it was changed, and almost every one of the changes, if those who originally drew the measure are to be trusted, was in the interest of the ship owner and against the interest of the sailor. Something is still left, however, and though the bill as it stands is far from what its advocates wanted, they regard it as a step toward remedying the ancient and cruel wrongs which the seaman has had to endure longer than any other class of men that work for wages. If the bill is signed, imprisonment for desertion in home ports will be abolished, though that anomalous penalty for the breaking of a civil contract will remain in force abroad. Advance allotments will still be permitted, but they are limited in amount to one month's pay. The daily allowance of fresh water will be increased from three to four quarts. The original section provided six quarts. What the friends of sailors will regret most is an amendment that transfers legal responsibility for the starvation and abuse of the men from the vessel—i. e., the owner—to the ship master, which is where it has always been. That one feature makes the bill an owners' bill, not a sailors' bill, and insures a continuance of the long struggle for justice.

—Christmas has been followed this year, as always, by the arrival from many quarters of reports of panics, some fatal and all dangerous, resulting from the ignition of church Christmas trees by the candles used in their decoration. The peril arising from the close proximity of fire and fuel of the most inflammable sort has long been recognized, but the precautions taken are inadequate, as numberless tragedies have demonstrated, and it would seem that the time had come for compelling by law the adoption, at least in cases where the festal tree is to be surrounded by a crowd of people, of a safer illuminant than candles. The incandescent with supplies that safer illuminant. It is as convenient and more effective than its predecessor, and it is not so much more expensive as to warrant a refusal to make the change. The Christmas tree at home may set the house on fire, but it rarely causes loss of life, so its owners may be allowed to light it as they please. The Christmas tree of churches and societies, however, is another thing, and means to decrease its danger may very properly be taken.

EXPANSION POLICY NOT NEW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The shadows of the twentieth century are beginning to fall about us, and only two more years are necessary to complete the history of this nineteenth century. As we stand upon the dividing line we can review the events which have passed, but we must remain in total ignorance as to the future. We have always maintained strict neutrality in international affairs, but our future policy may be diametrically opposite. We have heretofore been satisfied with expanding upon our own continent, but our future expansion policy may, and I hope it shall, be unlimited.

The expansion policy, which is being so widely discussed at present, is by no means a new development, as it had its birth over a century ago, and almost every decade since has felt its influence. It is true that this policy has assumed a different aspect, but only in that it is now being brought to bear upon acquisitions in foreign waters, whereas formerly it was extending our territory upon our own continent.

Although it is absolutely necessary that we be represented in all parts of the world, yet we must not be oblivious to possible expansion in our own hemisphere. While we are spending all our time and energy upon territory far distant from us, we may lose the opportunity of acquiring territory contiguous to us. It took us years to consummate our plans of annexing the Sandwich Islands—to us the most important islands in the Pacific. Might we not at one time by undue vacillation have lost these very islands, and with deep chagrin have seen them added to the list of English or French possessions?

So it is with the territory at our northern boundary. It may be truthfully said that, ever since the attempted conquest of Canada by Gens. Hull and Van Rensellaer in the War of 1812, the United States has had the end in view of some time acquiring possession of this large and populous territory. Canada possesses the key to the great lakes, and if we can attain the free egress and ingress of the St. Lawrence the commerce of our Northwest will be materially enhanced. Our friendly relations with England will not permit of any but the most careful methods in negotiating for the purchase of Canada, but as the Canadians themselves seem to be favorably disposed we should at this time seriously consider the matter.

As it is with the territory at our north, so it is with Cuba at our southeast. She is today free from the yoke of cruel and almost uncivilized Spain. It took the mighty arm and the humanitarian spirit of our country to forever free her from her unnatural master, and the question that confronts us today is, What can we do to further aid her? Is she fully able to govern herself, or does she desire to become a part and parcel of the country that liberated her from her persecutors? Let us invite her to become a part of the United States, and may her acceptance be followed by further success in our expansion policy.

JOHN L. D. M. BARR, Jr.
Doylestown, Penn., Dec. 30, 1898.

HOW TO KEEP THE GRIP AWAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think I am somewhat of an authority on the grip. I had it for four years in succession, and I found I took it every time through my feet. In fact, by my physician's advice I quit a business (the heavy grocery) on account of wet and damp floors which left me with damp feet. Since quitting the grocery business I have been in the dry goods business, where I can keep my feet dry. Since then I have not had the grip.

Now to the point. Yesterday morning my business brought me from Eighty-fourth Street to Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue. From there I walked down to Fourteenth Street, down Fourteenth street to Broadway, to Chambers Street, and, although it was a wet, sloppy morning, not cold, nearly every one I saw, men and women, was wrapped in heavy clothing, furs, &c. Nearly every one had thick shoes, but no one wore rubbers. Now, with thick shoes, even on a day like yesterday, sooner or later the dampness penetrates, and then so much the worse for the wearer. When I reached Fourteenth Street I found that, in spite of thick shoes, my feet were becoming damp. I immediately bought a pair of foothold rubbers, they being better in that they do not keep the feet too warm.

If New Yorkers will not weight their bodies so with heavy clothing and pay more attention to their feet by wearing rubbers, I will stake my reputation as a grip expert that there will be less grip in your city. In fact, I would almost be willing to agree to pay the medical expenses of any one who follows my advice and then has grip. A cold sponge bath every morning, Winter and Summer, a hot bath as hot as can be taken once a week (Sundays preferred), followed by cold sponge bath, and feet protected in damp weather by rubbers, and for men especially (for a woman never weights herself like a man), lighter weight clothing. I wear Spring weight clothing Summer and Winter, and I was not uncomfortably cold in them in New York on Wednesday. I know from bitter experience that what I have learned as to catching the grip in and through the feet is true, and I know that if my advice is followed the price of a pair of rubbers will save many doctors' bills. A. B. FRONACH.
New York, Dec. 30, 1898.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A haze hangs over New York where once the spires pierced a clear sky. To those living in the city this is not noticeable, but on going back after an interval of two or more years and crossing the Brooklyn Bridge, I am amazed at the increased murkiness. One must be born and brought up in Pittsburg to feel keenly the seriousness of this encroaching evil. As a little child those were memorable days when I could see the sky. And now, when I land from the Twenty-third Street Ferry I am a child again, for the odor of soft coal burning can never be forgotten. When I first saw the clouds of smoke pouring from those tall chimneys, I rushed up to a policeman, and, with tears in my eyes and indignation in my voice, asked the meaning, only to get the curt reply: "They hez the right to burn the coal as is the cheapest." Have manufacturers the right to defile and eventually destroy for all livable purposes the beautiful homes of New York?

I read that the Municipal Art Society is doing much to beautify the city. Will it not by work and influence help protect the few works of art it has already secured? Imagine the monuments, marbles, and fine carvings outlined with black borders. Every niche a receptacle for soot, so black and thick that only by constant scrubbing can design and inscription be deciphered! This smoke evil is an insidious monster. Soon it will creep up to your beautiful Hunt Memorial. If rich, fashionable New York could experience for one week the discomforts of a smoke-blighted city, there would not be this apathy. The press, which so largely controls public opinion, can be a mighty power to agitate. Will not some ready writer take up the pen and help along the crusade until the twentieth century dawns upon New York, not only with clean streets, but clear skies. R. H.
Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1898.

WHY NOT "AUTOWAIN?"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is the matter with the good old Anglo-Saxon name "wain"—a wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods and merchandise—for a combination with "auto" into "autowain"? I agree with you that nothing could be more painful than autotruck—almost a solid block of consonants, these cogs of human speech which need a vowel at every mortise to make the wheels go round—and a surplus, too; of the very number of the alphabet of which the prime characteristic is that it merely serves to give an abruptness to the sound which immediately precedes or follows it. If the word builder would but take a lesson from the words that grow among the people naturally, and which bear the same comparison to those constructed to order that the cotton boll formed of cotton goods bears when dropped in water bears to the awkward angularity of the type turned out from the mold, he might build to better effect.

Take, for instance, the quadrennially named "Spanish-American" and "Franco-Prussian wars" with the smooth slipping of one word into another, and then review the combination, crowding consonants together without elbow room, and you answer the question some one has asked to why these wars are going down in history with just the names they bear. I suggested substitute for the trash of our ivory memory has much to commend it in this respect; the agreeably sounding vowel for which we plead in autowain flow easily through "o" and "oo" and "ai" with liquid smoothness in whose soothing section even the profanity evolved from a street blockade might dissolve and melt away. It is true, the compiler of "Webster's Standard," inadvertently bracketed the name as [archaic,] not foreseeing the dilemma which Col. Roosevelt, in a way, has fastened on such a characterization, that the introduction of new conditions by the union with the combining form signifying self-action would nullify such odium and bring it up to date by the side of the newest repeating rifle.

And again, if we must needs give up the horse, the fiery steed of story and song, spare us yet some poetic memories to grace our every-day life! Let us not be compelled to recall our Samson Agonistes with modern improvements substituted in its imagery, as: "When the gray-hooded even rose from the hindmost wheels of Phoebus's wain (autotruck);" or, again, where in "Marmion: A Tale of Flodden Field"; "They saw slow rolling on the plain full many a baggage cart and wain (autotruck);" or yet, that Tasso sang: "Thrice the sun's bright wain (autotruck) has circled heaven."

AEDO.
New York, Dec. 30, 1898.

A CLEAN NEWSPAPER.

From The Christian Intelligencer.

The question of "clean journalism" is one that interests every one who has at heart the good of the country. Our system of public education makes us a nation of readers, and perhaps in no other country are daily papers so widely circulated and universally read. The influence they exert on public opinion and particularly in forming the character of the rising generation can scarcely be overestimated. The demoralization which results from detailed reports of crime and sensational exploiting of offenses against morality is immense and most harmful. What makes "sensational" journalism is not the reporting of misdoing and offenses against the law, for the certainty that misconduct cannot escape publicity is an efficient restraint on the wrongdoer; but the undue prominence given to scandals and crimes, and the exaggerated and inaccurate character of the reports. It is the entire lack of proportion in some of the dailies which makes them "sensational" and pernicious. One has but to contrast the "yellow journals" with those that are truly clean to discover the difference. We do not know how successful THE NEW YORK TIMES has been in extending its circulation by a reduction of its price to a parity with the sensational journals, but we do know that in printing only "the news that is fit to print" it furnishes a paper such as has long been desired and which deserves patronage. It would be a sad commentary on the public if it should prove that it prefers the "penny dreadfuls" to a paper conducted on so high a plane and furnished at so low a price.

POLYGAMOUS CONGRESSMEN.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer (Ind.)

The case of Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah, who has three wives, is one of complications. To those who take a high moral view of the subject, especially the ladies who are said to be organizing to insist on the rejection of Mr. Roberts, it seems easy enough to say that he shall not have a seat, but there are legal points that have to be considered. Ex-Senator Edmunds, who was the author of the bill prohibiting polygamy in the Territories, holds that "the Government of the United States has no constitutional power to suppress polygamy in a State," and that "it is within the legal power of Utah and every other State to make polygamy lawful if it chooses." He says further that the House of Representatives "cannot constitutionally refuse a seat to a regularly elected polygamist from any State," but that it may "expel a member by a two-thirds vote for any cause it thinks just." Of course, the House being the judge of the qualifications of its new members, the limit of its jurisdiction over membership must be one of common sense and reason, rather than absolute constitutional or statutory provision. If the House may expel a man for having three wives, why may it not purge itself of some other member who is a bachelor—who has no wife at all? Mr. Edmunds calls attention to the fact that before the admission of Utah as a State, attention was called to the fact that by the act of admission Congress would lose control over the question of polygamy. The law prohibiting plurality of wives in the Territories was no doubt intended in part to wipe out polygamy in Utah and give the State a moral preparation for Statehood. The law has been a restraint on the Mormon practice in marriage, but it has, of course, cannot reach the cases of those who were much married before the law went into effect. Congressman-elect Roberts is one of these, and he uniquely observes that he is not going to abandon either of his wives, all of whom have stood by him in days of struggling and adversity, for the sake of a seat in Congress.

NUGGETS.

No Hope.

He—Are you sure your love for me is dead?
She—Yes. Heart failure.—Harlem Life.

Expensive.

Mattie—Why, what a beautiful ring you have, dear. What did it cost you?
Myra—My liberty. It's my engagement ring.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

When He Is Wisest.

"At what age does a man show the most intelligence?"
"At the age when he reaches the conclusion that he has the least."—Chicago Post.

Which One Governs.

"Now, then, government by conjunction—"
"You mean government by injunction."
"No, I don't; I was thinking of matrimony."
"Oh!"—Indianapolis Journal.

Starting Him Right.

"Ah!" sighed the sentimental youth, "would that I might install a sentiment in your loyal heart—"
"Sir," interrupted the practical maid, "I'd have you understand that my heart is no installment concern."—Chicago News.

BROKEN RESOLUTIONS.

From The Philadelphia Call.

Songs have been sung to the roses that fade,
To the girls that we've known and the vows that we've made,
To the things that we've done in the sun and the shade,
And the indiscreet words we have spoken.
But never a song, not so much as a word,
Has any poor mortal we've met ever heard
That touched in the slightest or even referred
To the fine resolutions we've broken.

As each of us drifts toward the close of the year
We're possessed by a feeling uncommonly queer—
A sort of a kind of a yearning right here;
You know just the sort of a yearning.
We muse and we think, and we ponder and sigh,
As we dream of the days that have softly gone by;
Then we sadly determine improvement to try,
And a new leaf we find ourselves turning!

We're really angelic, perhaps, for a week;
With bliss beatific our friends say we reek,
So saintly we grow, that we feel like a freak,
And we really begin to get restive.
Then we meet some old sinner who's out for a time,
And we deem just one tipple no very great crime,
And—ah, what's the use of prolonging the rhyme?—
We get home in a state rather festive.

And that is what comes of our leaf turned anew,
Having broken it once we feel free to pursue
The same old routine that our callow days knew,
Though our consciences give us a raking.
If the question's in order I'd like to inquire
Why men will taboo things they really desire,
When they know in their hearts they'll be cutting the wire,
And the vows they are making be breaking?

JAPAN'S AFFAIRS OF STATE

Recent Changes Have Been Made in the Form of Government.

TWO FACTIONS WERE UNITED

Liberal and Progressive Parties Merged Into One Cabinet—A Resume of Former Administrations.

There was a change in the Government of Japan on June 21, 1898, the Liberal and Progressive Parties were dissolved, and the following day a new party, called the Constitutional Party, was formed. This new party was a consolidation of the Liberals and Progressives. As soon as the new organization was perfected a manifesto was issued, which was prefixed with the following:

"Nearly ten years have elapsed since the promulgation of the constitution and the opening of the Diet, and during that time there have been five dissolutions of the House of Representatives. The reality of constitutional government has not been attained, neither has the influence of the political party been extended. Thus the abuse of Clan Cabinets is confirmed, with the result that harmony between the Government and the people is impaired and the business of state is impeded, to the profound regret of all patriotic persons. Considering the state of affairs at home and abroad, we have determined to dissolve our two parties, the Liberal and the Progressive, to the end that by meeting all those who entertain similar views we may form one great party and make a new effort to carry the principle of constitutional government into perfect practice."

Count Okuma, the Progressive leader, and Count Itagaki, the Liberal leader, signed this manifesto, and the two parties that had been opposed to each other for several years were united.

Before this the Cabinets were controlled by a few persons, who distinguished themselves in destroying Tokugawa's government and the restoration of imperial authority. This Clan Cabinet was a great hindrance to any party. There was not a well-organized party that was able to oppose the Clan Cabinet unless it was through the consolidation of two of the factions. This new party simply united in desiring to replace the Clan Cabinet, but the members had different ideas on the various questions of public interest. The main issue of the political struggle consisted in principles involved in the Constitution such as the inauguration of the representative system and the establishment of ministerial responsibility.

Two days after the formation of the new party Marquis Ito tendered his resignation to the Emperor and recommended that his Majesty select Counts Okuma and Itagaki as his successors. Marquis Ito resigned simply because he believed that the Government must stand on a popular basis. Ito is a very learned man. He studied in England in his youth, and since then has paid several visits to Europe and the United States. He has studied the governments of the countries he has visited, and has always known that sooner or later there should be a party Cabinet in Japan, as in England, France, and the United States. The Constitutional Party was the most powerful of all the parties in the country, and the most available party to carry out certain reforms. In its ranks were many famous statesmen, some of whom had experience as Cabinet Ministers. Those persons who had formerly controlled the Cabinet and who were known as the Genkuns, chief among whom was Marquis Yamagata, were bitterly opposed to Marquis Ito's action.

It was not an easy task to select Ministers for the new Cabinet, as the two leaders wished to apportion the offices equally between the two old parties that now formed the Constitutional Party. On June 30 the following were announced as the members of the new Cabinet: Count Okuma, President and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Oishi, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Y. Osaki, Minister of Education, and G. Ohigashi, Minister of Justice. These four were formerly of the Progressive Party. From the former Liberals were selected Count Itagaki, Minister for Home Affairs; M. Matsuda, Minister of Finance, and H. Hayashi, Minister of Communications. By the special request of the Emperor Marquis Saigo and Viscount Katsura retained the portfolios of the Army and Navy, respectively, which portfolios they held in the previous Government.

The new Government was welcomed by all except in the Genkuns. This was not regarded as an ideal Government, but it was a step in the right direction, and on that account the nation congratulated the new Cabinet as the solution of some long standing troubles, and it was believed that the Cabinet would stand or fall according to the support it received in the Diet.

It was not long, however, before there was trouble between the Liberal and Progressive sections of the Constitutional Party. They had combined merely to overthrow the Clan Cabinet, and, having accomplished that object, differences arose on various questions. One was on the balance of the parties. The friends and supporters of the Cabinet Ministers wanted offices, and the Liberals became discontented because they had only three seats in the Cabinet, whereas the Progressives had four, and the Liberals decided to insist on having another Minister appointed from among their leaders, and Itagaki demanded it from Okuma. It was desired that this seat should be given to T. Hoshi, formerly Minister at Washington. The Liberals took firm steps for enforcing their demand, but the Progressives refused to accede to it.

Another source of trouble was the increased expenditure resulting from the war with China, amounting to 230,000,000 yen. It devolved upon the Government to increase the revenues 50,000,000 yen over that obtained by existing taxes. Count Okuma had given his pledge before undertaking the formation of the Cabinet that there should be no increase in the land tax, but to increase the revenues instead by a tax on articles of consumption such as sake, the rice liquor; sugar, and salt. Opposed to this was the argument that a tax on articles of consumption bore most heavily on the poor, and that the increased revenue should be obtained from the land, the value of which had been materially raised in late years. The land tax was the source of revenue in the Matsukata and Ito Cabinets. Of the Liberals, Mr. Hoshi, on his return from the United States, publicly declared himself in favor of land taxation, and his direct followers urged this position upon the Minister of Finance, Mr. Matsuda, the Liberal Minister of Finance, was inclined to adopt Ito's land taxation, and the members of his party generally indorsed his view. But the Progressives kept firmly the pledge of Okuma. This lack of a common purpose necessarily divided not only the Cabinet but the Constitutional Party.

Next the Minister of Education, Mr. Osaki, made a speech before the Imperial Education Society, in which he said that there had never existed such an opportunity for the country to have a republican form of government. Further in the course of his remarks, in order to elucidate his position on certain questions, he asked his hearers for the sake of argument to consider that Japan was, in fact, a republic.

The Liberals seized this as a pretext. They demanded of Count Okuma the resignation of Mr. Osaki, and that in his place they install their leader. Count Okuma declined to accede to this request, and the matter was taken to the Emperor, to whom it was represented that the Minister of Education was not loyal. Osaki was forced to resign. Count Okuma disregarded the behests of the Liberals on behalf of their leader, and recommended his Majesty the appointment of the Progressive leader, G. Inugal.

The three Liberal Ministers tendered their resignations, thus the Constitutional Party Cabinet was disrupted after it had existed only five months, and the party became divided into the Liberal Constitutional and the Progressive Constitutional Parties. A new Cabinet was organized by Marquis Yamagata on Nov. 8, as follows: President—Marquis Yamagata; Finance—Count Matsukata; Home Affairs—Marquis Saigo; Education—Count Kabayama; Foreign Affairs—Viscount Aoki; Communications—Viscount Yoshikawa; Army—Viscount Katsura; Navy—Mr. Yamamoto; Justice—Mr. Kiyoura; Agriculture and Commerce—Mr. Hone. Judged from its personnel, the Yamagata Cabinet is one without any regard for political parties. Marquis Yamagata has been known as the strong opponent to the party-government idea of Marquis Ito.

After the resignation of the Okuma Cabinet his Majesty summoned home Marquis Ito, who was then in China. But the Yamagata Cabinet was formed before the arrival of Ito. Yamagata conferred with Ito, however, and it was subsequently said that his policy would be to form an alliance with one of the parties, preferably the Liberal. Late news shows that Mr. Hoshi has had an important conference with the Premier. The Liberals demanded two or three seats in the Cabinet if an alliance was to be formed, but Yamagata refused to agree to this. It would not be surprising if within six months we should hear of the resignation of the Yamagata Cabinet.

SATSUMA.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE RESIGNATION OF M. DEIBLER.—The retirement of M. Deibler, more generally known in France as "Monsieur de Paris," from the office of executioner of the republic, removes from public life one of the most gruesomely romantic characters of contemporary France. He was born Feb. 19, 1828. By trade he was a tailor, and has always lived, when in Paris, in the neighborhood of La Roquette. At the age of twenty-one he became assistant to M. Heindrich, the famous "M. de Paris" of Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon. On the resignation of Heindrich in 1859 he was appointed public executioner. He is a peculiarly silent and gloomy man, and has been called the ideal executioner. He always dresses in black, in long frockcoat and stovepipe hat, with the peculiar flat rim in vogue in the Quartier Latin ten years ago. He married some forty years ago a daughter of the executioner of Algiers. It has been said that she was the granddaughter of the famous Samson of Louis XVI.'s time, but this is a mistake. She died two years ago. Deibler is not an intellectual man, but has a hobby for collecting old prints, and he reads with avidity the novels of the elder Dumas. He is of retiring disposition, as if aware that the office he has held has placed him beyond the pale of ordinary men and caused him to be looked down upon. The children living in the quarter of La Roquette are frightened into obedience by their parents mentioning his name. For the last ten years his son, who, it is said, will succeed him in office, has been his assistant at executions. Although he has been severely criticised by the journals from time to time over an alleged bungling of his work, he has never been called to account by the Government. For the last year or two reports of his intended resignation have been afloat, but it was not until last year, when, on his seventieth birthday, he guillotined Fauzini in Bastia, Corsica, that he made the announcement that he would resign before the end of the year. In his time he has personally executed 537 criminals. Among his subjects were Troppman, the murderer of the Kinck family; Menesclou Pranzini, Campi, Eyraud, Anastay, Marchandon, Gamahut; the Anarchists Vaillant, Emile Henry, and Ravachol, and Cesario, the assassin of President Carnot.

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THE NEW CHIEF OF THE FRENCH GENERAL STAFF.—The recent appointment of Gen. Brault to be Chief of the General Staff of the French Army is important because of this officer's known ability, his intimate relations with the Minister of War, and from the fact that he is practically an enemy of Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris. Gen. Brault succeeds Gen. Renouard, who in turn succeeded Gen. de Boisdeffre, who is reported to be dying from cancer of the throat. Gen. de Boisdeffre resigned shortly after Lieut. Col. Henry made his confession of forging papers in the Dreyfus case. Gen. Brault is an old acquaintance of M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War, whom he first met in 1885 in Pryzanse de la Fléche, where Brault, then a Colonel, was stationed. M. de Freycinet became much attached to Brault, and caused him to be made a General of Brigade, and confided to him the direction of his Cabinet when he succeeded Gen. Ferron in 1888. Gen. Brault is sixty-two years of age and has a brilliant record. In the Mexican campaign he commanded a company of Algerian sharpshooters. He was decorated at the battle of Medellin, and was made an officer of the Legion of Honor at Frosschwiller. He was made Chef de Bataillon in 1873. He remained for some time in Algeria and took part in the campaign of Tunis. Later he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and then chief in command at La Goulette. In 1883 he became Colonel. After the fall of the Cabinet of which M. de Freycinet was a member Gen. Thiber was made a General of Division and placed in command at Nancy. M. de Freycinet owes to Gen. Brault his knowledge of military affairs. The Minister and his former Chief of Bureau have identical views. Even while out of office the Minister has continued his military studies, and is said to have the confidence of some of the most intelligent officers in the army.

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THE NIGER CONVENTION NOT YET RATIFIED.—It had been thought in London that the Niger Convention, which was concluded June 14, 1898, would be ratified before the new year and thus facilitate the changes in administration that Great Britain was contemplating for her West Africa possessions, where it was expected a new Crown colony would be developed and the government of the territory turned over to Mr. Chamberlain's office. It now seems that Sir Edmund Monson and M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, recently signed a fresh agreement prolonging for six months more the delay allowed for the ratification of the convention. Some excitement was caused in the press of London when this news reached there, coupled with the fact that the French troops had not been withdrawn from the territory left by the agreement within the British zone. When this note of alarm reached Paris a semi-official notice was published by the French Government, stating that the delay in ratification was necessary, but that each Government had begun to carry out the stipulations devolving upon it, and that there was no disposition on the part of France to compromise the results. M. Etienne, one of the Algerian Deputies, and formerly Minister of the Colonies, publicly expressed the opinion that France had every interest in the ratification of the Niger Convention, and that the recent dispute over Fashoda could not possibly place it in jeopardy.

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NEW SEA PORTS FOR EASTERN SIBERIA.—It is the intention of the Russian Government to begin work in the Spring upon a number of new seaports in Asiatic Russia at or near the mouths of the great Siberian streams which empty their waters into the Arctic Ocean. As the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway draws near, it has been found that the movement of Siberian raw produce, stimulated by the railway, has rendered the establishment of a number of new export and import shipping ports in the north of Siberia indispensable. It is represented by those interested in the trade of the northern half of Asiatic Russia that, for the transport to Western Europe of large quantities of the raw produce of Central Siberia, the water route offers advantages in the way of direct carriage, a single handling, and cheap freights, which the railway route does not claim. And while the waterways—the Obi, the Irtysh, the Tas, and the Lena—which are navigable into the very heart of the land, would be of no use whatever without the railroad, they will in connection with it play a part in the economic development of the Siberian country. The matter is in the hands of the Russian Minister of Trade.

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NORWAY'S DESIRE FOR A SEPARATE FLAG NOT SANCTIONED BY KING OSCAR.—A few weeks ago it was announced by cable that the Storthing of Norway had passed a resolution to remove the Swedish emblems from the Norwegian banner, which would practically give Norway a separate flag. In due course of time the resolution was presented by the Norwegian Council to King Oscar for his sanction, the members using every means within their power to induce the King to sign. The King finally refused to sanction the resolution. In his note of refusal, which follows, a side light is thrown upon the question which has agitated all Scandinavia for more than ten years:

"I cannot sanction this measure of the Storthing, which is now presented to me for the third time. The present emblem of union in the Swedish and Norwegian flags was introduced in the first year of the rule of my late father, and was enthusiastically received by the Norwegian people. Since that time the Norwegian flag, bearing the emblem of union, has been carried over all seas, honored and honoring. I can, therefore, see no reason for an alteration which I know will be received with regret by a great number of patriotic Norwegian citizens. If in the future the emblem of union is borne on the Swedish mercantile flag, while it is removed from the corresponding Norwegian flag, the common token of equality will be found missing, and thus may lead to an incorrect appreciation of the position of the two countries to the prejudice of Norway. In itself, this is quite sufficient cause for me, as King of the country, not to give my assent to the measure, although Article 79 of the Constitution does not give me the right to prevent the promulgation of a law. I therefore resolve that the Storthing's decision of Nov. 11 last shall not receive my sanction, but that, according to Article 79, it shall be promulgated as a law."

Fire on a Mallory Line Steamer.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 1.—The Mallory steamer Lampasas, which left here yesterday for New York, returned to-day with a serious fire in the cotton in her hold.

WHAT PARIS TALKS ABOUT

Brieux's New Play "Le Berceau" Falls Flat at the Francaise.

RUSSIA AND THE DREYFUS CASE

One of the Czar's Generals Said to Have Taken an Important Part in It —Esterhazy's Plans.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—In the absence of any political or social topic of great interest, Paris has given herself up during the past few days to the discussion of the new pieces with which the theatres are now filled, and more particularly of M. Brieux's "Le Berceau," which has just been produced at the Comédie Française. M. Brieux is one of the most ambitious of the new French playwrights. His talent is great, but his ambition is even greater. He aims at converting the rôle of the playwright into that of a social prophet, and his work suffers in consequence. He carries the impress of his dream on his features. To the legendary long-haired and bearded appearance of the French bard M. Brieux adds an air of dreamy mysticism, a crucified look, the pitying and enraptured air of a redeemer.

His plays always have motives, and this is the reason why they are not always successful. Interesting and admirably written as "Le Berceau" undoubtedly is, it has not won the favorable suffrages of the public. And the reason is that in this three-act piece there is too much of the social problem, and too little of the play. To judge from the efforts of other writers as well as M. Brieux, one might conclude that the French were perpetually aux prises with the question of divorce. But this would be an entirely wrong point of view to adopt. The French, who remain sincerely Catholic in their religious convictions, do not admit divorce at all; for the rest, this institution, due to that clever statesman, M. Alfred Naquet, is invariably regarded as a welcome means of deliverance from an intolerable situation.

In "Le Berceau" M. Brieux shows us a young mother, with a delicate child, who has been divorced from a husband whom she really loved in spite of his infidelities, and remarried to a former lover, a highly respectable but elderly lawyer. The child falls ill, and then its father, Laurance's first husband, who is a doctor, claims the right to tend it. At the child's bedside the love of the divorced pair revives, and M. Brieux gives us as the solution of this psychological problem the determination of Laurence to quit forever both men to whom she has been united, and devote herself exclusively to the maternal care of the little boy.

Of course it is obvious that had Laurance really loved her first husband she would have pardoned and not divorced him, so that the essential probability of the strict situation, without which M. Brieux's dramatic problem can have no interest, disappears. Mlle. Bartet played the part of Laurance with subtle feeling and tenderness, and M. Worms was excellent in the rôle of the second husband, whose feelings are treated with such scant consideration. M. Brieux's brilliant qualities of dialogue were unable to save the piece.

The Palais Royal has also given us a new piece, which well maintains the laughter-loving traditions of this theatre. It is by two new authors, MM. Desvallières and de Corlieu, and marks the introduction for the first time on the stage of the new French humor of which Alphonse Allais, in prose, and Franc-Nohain, in verse, have hitherto been the principal exponents. This new humor is a sort of combination of Mark Twain and Lewis Carroll, and has not hitherto seemed to lend itself easily to the dramatic form. Ernest Lajeunesse, one of our rising authors, who is also a humorist of the most original type, has prepared a curious one-act play, which Antoine is about to produce, conceived in the spirit of the new humor. The new humor is of Teutonic origin, having nothing of the coarseness of Rabelais or the epigrammatic clearness of Molière.

In "Chérl," which is the name of Mlle. de Cotten and Gavault's vaudeville, the fun turns on the amours of a young astronomer, whose professor has stolen from him the glory of the accidental discovery of a new planet, but who consoles himself with the professor's wife. There is some very wild fun, which it would be impossible to describe in detail, and the piece is admirably played. The cast was made exceptionally interesting by the presence of Mlle. Lavigne, who made her début. Mlle. Lavigne is the daughter of poor Alice Lavigne, that clever actress who went totally blind toward the end of last year. Mlle. Alice Lavigne, who bids fair to emulate her mother's success, wore the identical bonne's blue cotton dress (she made her début in the silent rôle of a maidservant) in which her mother also made her début nearly half a century ago. Both débuts, by the way, took place on a 13th of the month.

Polin, the clever music hall singer, was also included in the cast, and thus deserts from the scenes of his greatest triumphs to the legitimate theatre. Polin makes a specialty of the peasant soldier in some of that individual's most ridiculous manifestations, and he is quite uniquely droll in his way.

I note that references to the Dreyfus case are much more frequent in the London theatre, where they evoke a very unanimous expression of opinion, than they are here. The public is hopelessly sick of the case, which becomes from day to day more and more entangled. Are we ever to hear the end of it? A week ago it seemed to be within measurable distance of a solution. Now new complications have arisen in consequence of the refusal of the Court of Cassation to keep secret from the defense the documents in the so-called private dossier. Little by little it is leaking out that Russia has played a strange and so far unexplained rôle in this affair.

The ways of Russia, when anything approaching espionage is concerned, are so intricate that the real truth is difficult enough to distinguish. But it seems certain that to the Russian spy system in Berlin is due the fact of suspicion being first directed against Dreyfus, and that the man who is responsible for this is Gen. Boratschoff, whose position in St. Petersburg corresponds to that which was held by Col. Henry in France. As the name of Gen. Boratschoff has not yet been pronounced in the case, this detail, which is drawn from an exceptionally well-informed source, has its value.

Esterhazy is drawing in his nails, and from what I hear there is great probability that his signed confession that he is the author of the bordereau will be in the hands of the public before many days are over. His intense self-esteem has met with a severe check, owing to the comparative indifference shown by the public toward his revelations published by Fayard, which contained nothing of real value, and he may be counted on not to keep his secret much longer. He has been living on money supplied to him by the newspaper proprietor in London against whom he brought the libel suit which has just been withdrawn. It has been said that he proposes going to Havana, but I learn that his plan is to await events in Spain, and offer his services either as a soldier or a spy to the Carlist leaders.

There is an art revulsion making itself felt in Paris at the present moment, to which little attention has been publicly called, but which is none the less highly important. For a few years past France has been deluged with English so-called "art" furniture. Owing to the influence of Jacques Blanche, the celebrated pastellist, and a few aesthetes, notably Pierre Louys, the author of "Aphrodite," and M. Maurice Barrès, English furniture was for a time quite the rage. By degrees, however, it is being discovered that the workmanship put into this class of goods is far from recalling the conscientious methods of a Chippendale. The French are accordingly returning to their ancient models—to the classic schools of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—and by so doing are causing a certain reaction in English artistic circles also.

The great designer of art furniture here is a M. Cousin, a draughtsman of marvelous skill, and an antiquary of the first rank. His passion for purity in style is little short of a mania. He has been greatly taken up by English society. He has recently designed the furniture which is to fill a new house now in course of erection by an enormously wealthy English Duke, and so much is he run after that the statistics of export of French furniture to England just published by the British Chamber of Commerce show a notable augmentation. It seems as if the false aestheticism so long prevalent in England in regard to the interior of the home has received its death-blow.

Apropos of aestheticism, Mr. John Lane, the English and American art bookseller, has just been over in Paris, and he tells me that the greatest success he has had this year has been with Kenneth Grahame, the author of "Day Dreams," a delicate and fascinating writer upon childhood, whose artistic merits were first discovered by the Americans. He told me a good story about the talented Mr. Grahame. Hitherto Mr. Grahame has hidden his light under a bushel of bank hours as a cashier at the Bank of England. Shortly after his first great literary success he was made private secretary to the Governor of the Bank of England, and it now comes out that this unexpected honor was procured for him by the title of his first work, "The Golden Age"—a pure work of imagination—which the man who met the city magnate on a learned and painstaking treatise upon the gold currency. ROWLAND STRONG.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The new year, which was ushered in with such jollity on Saturday night, passed its first day quietly and peacefully, and rather more in the spirit of the Puritan Sunday than has been observed in years. There was little calling, except at a very few houses, where the hostesses always receive every Sunday afternoon. Many of the fashionable set were in the country, to remain over to-day, and the clubs were almost deserted. There was little if any attempt to observe the new year at any of them. The Democratic Club had a vaudeville show and a supper on Saturday, and a most lavish luncheon yesterday, and the Calumet had its time-honored celebration. Yesterday the streets were comparatively empty, and there is little on the social calendar for to-day.

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And with a few receptions and teas for this Monday there will be a show at gayety. The audience at the Opera House this evening will be large and fashionable. There have been rumors that Mr. Victor Maurel is ill with la grippe, and that he may not sing. Other patients, however, are doing very well, although Mr. Joseph Mardi gets on only slowly. Mr. Louis Keller is on the high road to recovery, and Dr. Chauncey M. Depew is said to not be seriously ill. Dr. Draper is also on the list of convalescents.

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The new year has brought an end to the series of children's parties and Christmas trees. One of the last dances for the younger set was given on Saturday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, 327 Lexington Avenue. To-day, or rather this evening, will see the breaking up of the many house parties in different parts of the suburbs. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt at Hyde Park, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen in Westchester, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes were among the hosts and hostesses who have been entertaining so lavishly, and whose guests are returning to town.

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Among the minor events of to-day is the first meeting of the sewing class for the benefit of the Babies' Hospital. This class has been organized by Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and it will meet at her house, 6 West Fifty-sixth Street. The classes hereafter will meet about every fortnight at the houses of the different members.

Mrs. Pembrook Jones of 13 West Fifty-first Street has also a reception this afternoon. Among the at homes are those of Mrs. M. W. Lent and the Misses Lent, 225 West Seventy-first Street; Mrs. T. Halsted Myers, 254 Madison Avenue, and Mrs. Frederic Foote and Mrs. I. De Puy Agnew, at the Hotel Netherland.

This evening will take place the dance Mrs. William S. Fanshaw gives for her two daughters, 13 East Forty-fifth Street. Mr. Harry Batcheller will lead the cotillion. Mr. Batcheller was also the cotillion leader on Friday last at the dance given at Sherry's by Mrs. Church's class, and he is becoming very popular for that office this Winter.

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Mrs. Horstmann of Washington has been giving her annual series of dinners and dances during Christmas week for her young son and his college friends. It was at Mrs. Horstmann's last year that William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was a guest and where the measles broke out, which eventually developed in Mr. Vanderbilt upon his return to this city. The New York young men this year who are the guests of Mrs. Horstmann are Hamilton Fish Benjamin and Van Rensselaer Crosby King.

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There have been several events of much interest to New Yorkers in Philadelphia this past week. One of these was the large dinner given by Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, who is well known at Newport, and who entertained the Italian Prince last Summer, for the début in society of her eldest son, Mr. William H. Spencer, and for his coming of age. This is the first entertainment Mrs. Spencer has given since the death of her aunt, Mrs. Charles Willing, in the early Autumn. Covers were laid for sixteen, and all the guests were young men. Among those present were Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, Mr. Samuel Chew, Mr. Roger Winthrop, Mr. De Lancey Kountze, Mr. William P. Burden, Mr. Hugh Scott, and Mr. Paul Mills. The entertainment for Mr. Joseph E. Dixon and Miss Lillie Dixon of New York, given by Mrs. Andrews and already spoken of in this column, was another interesting event.

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The ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer for Miss Minnie Fell was the handsomest private affair ever seen in Philadelphia. There were plants of superb bloom in profusion in the ballroom and corridors. Oriental embroidery and rich tapestries were hung around the walls and interspace spaces were filled with richly colored orchids and rare fragrant American Beauty roses. The cotillion was led by Mr. Willing Hare and Miss Fell. The favors consisted of floral parasols and fans and a variety of silver trinkets. All the débutantes were present and the entire Drexel family in America, and Philadelphia society in general. It was a crush and one to be remembered.

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There is much entertaining in Paris and at different places on the Continent by Americans. Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Miss Willing were in Paris last week, and were to start after the new year for San Moritz. Mrs. J. L. Harriman, Mrs. Baldwin, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hosmer were also in the gay capital. Bourke Cockran had been there and had gone this week to London, and will return to America very shortly. Mr. Richard Peters is another well-known man to New York and Philadelphia society who was also in Paris. Miss Clementina Furness gave a luncheon at which were present Gen. and Mrs. Porter, Lady Anglesea, (formerly Miss King,) Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. William Douglas, Mrs. William Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Haines, Mrs. May, (sister of George Law,) Miss Fannie Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Payson of Washington, Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Sebastian Schlesinger Percy Gibson, Frank Welch, and the Marquis Chasseloup Loubat. Mrs. Ingraham, the wife of Judge Ingraham, gave a dinner at which were present Mrs. John Monroe, Mrs. George Law, and the Prince Galitzin. At Mrs. De Wurtz's dinner were Mrs. Willard Case and Miss Agnes Blackinton.

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Of other news than dinner giving is the statemen. that the Duc Loubat, with Messrs. De Courcey, Forbes, and Shephard, will start for Egypt, to make a Nile trip, and afterward to visit the Holy Land. The Marquise de Mores, who was Miss Von Hoffman, has gone to Cannes, and Mrs. George Law has taken one of the handsomest villas at Monte Carlo, and has asked Mrs. Beaumont, formerly Miss Jessie Fellowes, to be her guest. Miss Dresser, who is the sister of Mrs. George Vanderbilt, is recovering from a severe attack of the grip.

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Among the passengers sailing on the St. Paul are the Prince Casimir Lubormiski and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allien. The Count Geoffrey de Beaumont and the Baron Réné de Canasnon are among the passengers who sailed on La Champagne.

FATHER CHIDWICK HONORED.

Chaplain of the Maine Has Been Assigned to Duty in Washington.

Father John P. Chidwick, the Chaplain of the ill-fated Maine, has been honored by the Navy Department for his meritorious work in the service in the appointment to the Chaplaincy of the Washington Navy Yard. This appointment, which takes effect on Thursday, is regarded in the service as a most desirable one.

Father Chidwick is perhaps the best-known Chaplain in the navy. His work after the loss of the Maine was particularly heroic. He was born in this city thirty-five years ago. He was educated in a parochial school, and subsequently entered Manhattan College, and after a term in St. Joseph's Seminary, at Troy, N. Y., in December, 1887, was ordained to the priesthood and assigned to duty at St. Stephen's Church, in this city.

He was appointed a Chaplain in the United States Navy in March, 1895, and was detailed on the Maine in October of the same year. While at St. Stephen's he endeared himself to all, and at his departure there was universal regret. His father served with distinction both in the army and navy during the civil war.

RUSSIA IS PROSPEROUS

Colossal Industrial Undertakings by the Government.

NETTING ASIA WITH RAILROADS

Educational Interests at Home Are Not Being Neglected—Plans to Improve Public Schools.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 20.—If, as is generally supposed to be the case, a nation's prosperity is to be judged by the number of public works successfully undertaken by the Government, then, most certainly the history of Russia during the last twenty-five years, and more particularly since the accession of Nicholas II., will be chronicled by future generations as an era of marvelous prosperity. Whereas during the past quarter of a century the French Parliament has been discussing, without reaching any definite solution, the question of the Paris Metropolitan Railroad, of the Inter-Oceanic Canal, and of the proposed harbor for Paris, Russia has during this time been transformed: New railways have been built, others extended, harbors built, and new cities have arisen in much the same manner as in our own Western States. As an instance of this rapid development of the Russian Empire, following are the industrial and commercial events which have taken place in Russia during the past fortnight:

First, a new telephone system has been inaugurated between St. Petersburg, Moscow, Cronstadt, and Tsarskoé-Séio. The first trials of this line have given excellent results, and it is already proposed to extend the new line to Kiew and Odessa. A glance at a map of Russia is sufficient to give one an idea of the enormous distance between these cities. But it is particularly in Asia that the skill and daring of Russian engineers show to best advantage. Their achievements in Turkestan (a country hardly known twenty years ago) and in the wilds of Siberia, are prodigious. The construction of the trans-Siberian, the greatest railway system in the world, was already a work of sufficient importance, but now the St. Petersburg official Messenger announces the proposed construction in the near future of a colossal bridge over the River Amoo-Daria at Tchardjoui. This bridge will have a total length of one mile and a quarter, and the arches will be of sufficient elevation to allow the passage of men-of-war and merchant vessels.

Then again, to enable railroad trains to pass over the frozen waters of Lake Baikal, the Russian Government has just ordered a ferryboat of gigantic proportions to be built. This huge ironclad vessel, after being completed, has been taken to pieces, and transported, bit by bit, to its destination in remote Asia. It is said to be of sufficient dimensions and power to crush ice with a thickness of three feet and a half. Twenty-five railroad cars (Russian cars are about the same size as American cars) can find room on this gigantic ferryboat. Notwithstanding the enormous expense incurred by this and other great undertakings, the fares over the Trans-Siberian will be three or four times less than the average fares in Western Europe.

Nor is all this a new city has arisen by imperial decree on the icy shores of the Arctic Ocean, at the entrance of the Peninsula of Laponia. The name of the new town is Port Catherine. Streets have been laid out, houses built, and wharves erected for the unloading of vessels. A street car line has been built, which puts the town in communication with the harbor, two miles distant. The city has been built with a cathedral, which is nearing completion. And thus, in much the same manner as our Western American towns arose in former days, there has sprung up the first Russian town on the shores of the Arctic Ocean.

The great ambition of Nicholas II. on ascending the throne, was to place the distant Asiatic provinces of his great empire in communication with each other. This is why the greatest amount of work has been achieved during the past four years, first, to the north on the shores of the Polar Sea, second, to the east, in those great territories neighboring on China, and, finally, in the districts of Turkestan. It is, however, in the direction of the Chinese frontier that the Russians look with the most interest. The greatest danger threatens Russia from that quarter, but that danger will not be removed until St. Petersburg and Peking are placed in communication by rail.

Under present conditions Russia has three enemies to fear from the East—Japan, England, and Germany. Hence the explanation of the recent reinforcements which were dispatched to Port Arthur by the Russian Government. The transport steamer Moscow, with 900 men on board, left for Chinese waters last week. Five other vessels, together with the torpedo boat Condor, are to be sent to Vladivostok this week. According to the persistent rumors which have been circulating in St. Petersburg, of late, a catastrophe is imminent in China, and Russia is preparing for any contingency.

In answer to the Czar's proposal for disarmament, the German Emperor has just decided to form three new army corps. This is significant. The Russian Minister of War has not been slow to retaliate, and has publicly announced that a radical transformation of the artillery is to take place immediately. The total cost is estimated at about 200,000,000 rubles. The new cannon is, it seems, almost an exact copy of the French cannon, slightly improved. The Russian Army, being the largest in the world, every radical change of its armament results necessarily in great expense.

But though the St. Petersburg Government is doing its utmost to strengthen Russia's position in Europe and Asia, the welfare of the people is not neglected. As an instance of this the announcement is made that the budget of public instruction is to be increased, after Jan. 1, by 2,000,000 rubles. On the other hand, the Zemstvos (local legislatures) vote funds in a liberal manner for public schools. Large sums of money have of late been subscribed by various philanthropists for the construction of schools and hospitals in the districts of Moscow and Nijni-Novgorod. Last week a generous donor, whose name is not given, sent 25,000 rubles to the Grand Duchess Elizabeth, destined for the foundation of a new asylum for idiotic children.

The fact is that public education is to-day the great preoccupation of Russian society and the press. Educated Russians, who really have the best interests of their country at heart, are beginning to realize that the Government system of public education is insufficient. Instruction in the public schools suffers from a twofold evil. In the first place, the professors are poorly paid, and in the second place, most of them are strongly imbued with the German ideas of education, so antipathetic to Russians. They are entirely lacking in originality and in a go-ahead spirit. They antagonize every innovation suggested by the Government and people, and it was time that a reform was effected; and the decision of the Minister of Public Education to radically change the existing system has been received with widespread satisfaction.

As was to have been expected, the Finns have broken out into open rebellion against Russian rule and have absolutely refused to obey the regulations which call for the mustering out of all able-bodied men over twenty-two years of age. The cause of the present friction between the Finns and their rulers is to be found in the attempt of the Russian Government to unite under one law the military systems of the Empire and of the Grand Duchy. In this manner the Finns would be compelled to serve in the provinces of Russia proper, and Finland might be garrisoned by troops from other portions of the monarchy. What the outcome of the trouble will be would be difficult to prophesy, but if the Czar's Government perseveres in the present system of ignoring the Constitutional rights of the Finns, the Grand Duchy will before long be turned into a second Poland so far as the sentiments of the people toward Russia are concerned.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

THEATRICAL TREASURER SHORT.

Leonard B. Sloss, Who Shot Himself, Charged with Embezzlement.

Leonard B. Sloss, who gave as his address the Hotel Vendome, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Flammer in the Yorkville Police Court charged with embezzling funds received by him as treasurer of a traveling theatrical company known as "No. 2, What Happened to Jones." The complainant was T. W. Bradhurst, the manager of the company. Sloss had nothing to say, and was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

The theatrical company has been on the road for about fourteen weeks, playing one-night stands in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. On Dec. 16 Mr. Bradhurst received a letter from Sloss in Washington, a part of which was embodied in the complaint, in which the writer admitted that his accounts were short $469.18, but promised to make up the deficiency in a few days. Mr. Bradhurst was not disturbed, he says, by this communication, as managers are compelled to trust the treasurers of traveling companies with funds to a considerable amount, but when he met Sloss in the streets the next day that Sloss, who was said to be Lottie Gilson's husband and to have quarreled with her, had shot himself in the head at the Hotel Vendome, he decided to make an investigation. He found, he claims, that Sloss's accounts were short $878.30.

Although the police reports of the shooting at the Hotel Vendome stated that Sloss had made an attempt to take his life, he claimed that the shooting was accidental and occurred while he was cleaning his revolver. Four shots were fired, but only one bullet struck Sloss, and that caused only a slight wound on the back of his head.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Mme. Lehmann, M. Plançon, and Signor Campanari the Solo Singers.

A large audience attended the customary concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The solo singers were Mme. Lilli Lehmann, M. Plançon, and Signor Campanari. Mme. Lehmann was welcomed by the audience with loud and long-continued applause, and, of course, after her principal number, made a desperate effort to secure an addition to the programme. The famous soprano accepted five recalls, but declined an encore. Her first number was that tremendously taxing air "Ocean, Thou Mighty Monster," from Weber's "Oberon." Mme. Lehmann's voice was in good condition, and it was a delight to hear the breadth, solidity, and smoothness of her sustained tones. She is compelled now to be particularly careful about her attack, and hence had to sing the rapid part of the air with caution, but it was interesting and instructive to note with what consummate art she prepared her effects and how significant they were when made. Mme. Lehmann is one of the great vocal artists of our time, and her every appearance is a lesson in lyric art. Her second programme number was Schubert's "Die Allmacht."

M. Plançon sang Victor Massé's "Chanson du Bié," giving "Les Rameaux" as an encore. Signor Campanari gave an air from "Ernani," and was subsequently heard with M. Plançon in the duet, "Suoni la Tromba," from Bellini's "I Puritani," a number sure to please a Sunday night audience. The orchestra played the overture to "Oberon," Van Resniecks' vorspiel to "Donna Diana," Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth" intermezzo, the love scene and fête music from Berlioz's "Romeo et Juliette" symphony, and Wagner's "Huldigung's Marsch."

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street and all other financial centres of the country will to-day be quiet, it being the legal New Year holiday. No business connected with the financial, grain, or provision markets will be transacted.

In Wall Street, however, it will not be a tight holiday. In a great many Stock Exchange houses full corps of clerks will be kept busy, winding up last year's books and getting accounts in shape for the opening of business to-morrow. Recent stock market activity has been great, and the facilities of many houses have been taxed to their utmost. It has been the busiest year's end in the knowledge of Wall Street, even the oldest clerks finding nothing in their experience to equal it. Almost every house in the Street is behind with its balancing for the end of 1898, and for that reason many of the clerks of the Street will not to-day enjoy their usual New Year's holiday.

AS MR. KEENE VIEWS IT.

The Stock Exchange house with which Mr. James R. Keene is identified in a letter to clients calls attention to an illustration of the remarkable change in this country in four years, which the letter describes as "one of the most startling exhibits of financial recovery on record."

"In January, 1895, the United States Government sold to a syndicate its 4 per cent. bonds at less than 105, in order that the country could maintain itself on a gold basis. In the last month the Russian Government has been endeavoring to negotiate a 3½ per cent. loan, either in this country or in London. A syndicate was made up in New York to take between $90,000,000 and $100,900,000 of Russian 3½ per cent. bonds. It is stated that an agreement could not be reached as to price, London still being willing to take the bonds around 95, while the syndicate ideas here were about 2½ per cent. under that price. It makes no difference that the negotiations have not been concluded; the startling fact remains that in four brief years the United States is able to loan Russia $400,000,000 in gold. It is a change in financial position which reads like a tale from 'The Arabian Nights.'

"Sufficient importance has not been given to another fact, closely connected with this negotiation, and that is that the Director of the United States Mint figures the gold supply of the United States at $910,000,000, the largest gold supply of any country, and the largest gold supply per capita in any country except France.

"'Our money is the best money in the world, and we have more of it than ever before.

"There is no change in the brilliant business outlook of the country. Exports continue to be the largest on record, and the foreign demand for cereals continues. The export of manufactured goods increases constantly, and promises in the ensuing year to each enormous proportions. All trades are prosperous, and all the varied interests in the country have money. The result of these conditions is the enormous railroad earnings and the great earnings of industrial companies. The promises for 1899 could not well be better. No such favorable conditions have existed at the beginning of the new year in the history of this Republic.

"The coming year promises to be one of great speculative activity, and, so far as human foresight goes, the highest prices for American securities are likely to be made in that year. The reduction of interest on deposits in savings banks is the final proof that the country must adapt itself to a comparatively low return on invested money. The best railroad bonds are selling on a basis of about 3½ per cent. The standard dividend paying stocks, and particularly the Grangers, which for two years have earned enormous surpluses over the dividends paid, will be taken out of the Street for investment and undoubtedly sell on a 3½ to 4 per cent. basis.

"This is an era of consolidations, combinations and bullish developments generally. Capital is no longer timid, and the small capitalist is looking for investments in Wall street as well as the large investor. There will be attempts to delude buyers into new and untried enterprises, and very likely into established companies where the situation is unfavorable. So far, the public declines to take on faith the new projects. The market is based upon sound conditions and brilliant ones. There is apparently nothing in the way of a higher level of prices."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 1.—The last fortnight has been quiet, with little business doing, because the spinners and manufacturers have been independent enough to refuse orders under the limit.

The spinning trade for the last year was more prosperous than in any other previous year since 1890, the average yield on the capital employed by seventy-nine companies being nearly 5 per cent. During the year the number of spindles increased by 450,000. Mills are now building with 700,000 more spindles. Only 90,000 spindles have been abandoned.

German and French spinners are just now deeply engaged, and prices are very firm.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The Stock Exchange wound up the year in remarkably good form, with prices rising and business active all around, especially in Americans, which were remarkably strong and scored further advances. Reading shares rose ¼ point; Reading first preferred, ¼; New York Central and Hudson River, ¾; Union Pacific, ¾; Illinois Central, ½; Denver and Rio Grande, ¼; Erie, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, ¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ¼; New York, Ontario and Western, ¼. Baltimore and Ohio fell ½ point. Money was in strong demand, on call at from 3½ to 4 per cent., and on three months' bills at from 2¾ to 3 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the New York Security and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

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A.—A.—

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The Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, New York City, will act as depositary for all subscriptions made to the trustees.

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Send for Circular.
The Cleveland Trust Company,
119 & 121 Euclid Ave.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio (Pittsburgh & Connellsville) Receivers' Certificates of Jan. 1, 1897.

Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Certificates will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co., Baltimore City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Certificates to the Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Co. for indorsement in accordance with the Order.

JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers
OSCAR G. MURRAY, }

To Holders of Baltimore & Ohio Equipment Company Bonds of July 1, 1898.

Under Order of Court made this 21st day of December, 1898, the above Bonds will be redeemed in cash on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co., New York City, on January 1, 1899; or they will be extended, payable at the option of the Receivers or the Court, upon five days' notice, and bear interest in the meantime until such notice at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Holders desiring to avail of the privilege of extension must present their Bonds to the Mercantile Trust Co. for indorsement in accordance with the order.

JOHN K. COWEN, } Receivers.
OSCAR G. MURRAY }

REDEMPTION OF FIRST MORTGAGE 5% Gold Bonds of the SPRING VALLEY COAL CO.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a Deed of Trust made by The Spring Valley Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1880, nineteen (19) bonds were this day drawn in compliance with Article 10 of the said Deed of Trust, being Nos. 11, 42, 44, 69, 71, 188, 189, 275, 300, 301, 374, 376, 386, 388, 408, 450, 469, 542. These bonds will be paid at 102½ ex coupon due Jan. 1st, 1899, on presentation at the office of the New York Security & Trust Company, 46 Wall Street, New York City, on and after January 3d, 1899. Interest will cease on the above bonds on January 1st, 1899.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 Wall Street, New York City.
December 29, 1898.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN'Y 1st, 1899, on the following bonds is payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:

ARAPAHOE CO., COLO.
BEAVERHEAD CO., MONT.
BOONE CO., NEB.
BURT CO., NEB.
BUFFALO CO., NEB.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CUSTER CO., MONT.
CASPAR TOWN OF, MONT.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
DELTA CO., COLO.
DODGE CO., NEB.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB.
DAWSON CO., MONT.
DURANGO, COLO.
EAGLE CO., COLO.
FALLS CITY, NEB.
FERGUS CO., MONT.
FREMONT CITY, NEB.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEB.
GAGE CO., NEB.
HASTINGS CITY, NEB.
JEFFERSON CO., NEB.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KOOTENAI CO., IDA.
LINCOLN CITY, NEB.
LIMA CITY, OHIO.
LOUISVILLE, COLO.
MESA CO., COLO.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEB.
NEWBURG CITY, OREGON.
OMAHA CITY, NEB.
OMAHA CITY, SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEB.
POLK CO., NEB.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLO.
ROUTT CO., COLO.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.
SUMMIT CO., COLO.
WASHINGTON CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYO.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS DUE JANUARY 1, 1899.

City of Dallas, Texas.
Detroit Citizens' St. Ry. Co.
Equitable Illuminating Gas Co.
Florida Publishing Co.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville Ry. Co.
Globe St. Ry. Debenture Bonds.
Indianapolis Water Co.
Norwich Gas and Electric Co.
Oregon R. R. and Nav. Co. 1st Mtge.
Peace River Phosphate Mining Co.
Portsmouth St. Ry. and Light Co.
Pine Bluff Light and Water Co.
Rome, Ga., City of.
Spring Valley Coal Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R.
Utica Belt Line R. R. 2d Mtge.
Watertown Water, Lt. and Power Co.

Mobile & Birmingham R. R. Co.,
Anniston, Ala., Dec. 31, 1898.
Coupons maturing January, 1, 1899, from Prior Lien Bonds and from First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after January 3, 1899, upon presentation at the Chase National Bank, No. 83 Cedar St., New York City.
T. G. BUSH, President.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.
Coupons due January 1st, 1899, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000 City St. Louis, Mo., 3½ %

Dated June 1, 1898, due June 1, 1918, Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold in New York, or £ Sterling in London, at option of holder.

Whann & Schlesinger,

71 Broadway.

A GREAT BULL HOUSE IN A GREAT BULL MARKET.

Happy New Year

THE YEAR OF 1898 HAS CLOSED. It has been a most prosperous one for our firm and every customer on our books who placed their full confidence in our Market Letters, acting promptly as we advised, and we wish them all a HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

Ours has been, as we have so often inserted in our advertisements, "A GREAT BULL HOUSE IN A GREAT BULL MARKET," and we have been recognized ever since the beginning of the Spanish War as THE MOST AGGRESSIVELY BULLISH HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY.

The result speaks for itself, and it is scarcely necessary for us to advertise in order to secure business, for so thoroughly have we become recognized for OUR CORRECT VIEWS on the Stock and Grain Markets that it has become a case where TRADERS SEEK THE HOUSE.

Our next Market Letter will be entitled "PAST AND FUTURE QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND WHEAT." It will be a complete review of the stock market of 1898, and will point out to you what will be the leading issues for the New Year, with a special article on the "Coalers" and Wheat, and what we may expect in the way of new high levels for quotations.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,

Consolidated with
MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
31 and 33 Broadway, New York,
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.
Highest banking references and financial rating.

H. Mountague Vickers,

EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Broker in Bonds and Guaranteed Stocks.

J. M. Martin & Co.,

20 and 22 Broad St.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Produce Exchange.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.

WOERISHOFFER & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK AND CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGES.
52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK.
PRIVATE WIRES TO THE EAST AND WEST.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1899, at the rate of 106 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,232.80 deposited in the sinking fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1899, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
Dec. 31st, 1898. By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Notice.

New York, 2nd January, 1899.

Mr. JAMES BROWN has been authorized to sign for us "per procuration."

Mr. JAMES BROWN MARKOE has been authorized to sign for us "per procuration" in Philadelphia.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MESSRS. KINGSLEY & MABON HAVE REMOVED their offices from 41 Wall St. to 40-42 Wall St.

DIVIDENDS.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
189th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
December 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared A Dividend of Three and one-half Per Cent. (3½ %) free of tax, payable January 3, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 23d, 1898, and reopened January 4th, 1899.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Nov. 15th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company, on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 10th January, 1899.

The transfer books for the preferred stock of this Company will be closed on 5th January, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on 17th January, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 31st December, 1898.

National Broadway Bank,
93d Dividend.
New York, December 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 3d day of January, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on December 21st, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened January 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 22nd, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3rd, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3rd, 1899.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.

Transfer books closed until January 4, 1899.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
Room 449, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, December 30th, 1898.

The coupons due January 1st, 1899, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid, on and after January 3d, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. RIEMAN DUVAL, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 16, 1899.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 18, 1899. GEORGE COPPELL, New York, Dec. 22, 1898. Chairman of the Board.

Continental National Bank.
New York, Dec. 23rd, 1898.
EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable January 3rd, to which date from December 31st the transfer books will be closed.

ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

The National Bank of North America,
In New York, 25 Nassau Street, Organized 1851.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to shareholders on and after Tuesday, January 3d, 1899. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, December 20th, 1898.

A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1899.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

FLORIDA CENTRAL AND PENINSULAR RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, December 30th, 1898.

The coupons due January 1st, 1899, on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 3d, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

Office of the Madison Square Garden Company.

The interest due November 1st, 1898, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, with interest thereon, at the Mercantile Trust Co., on January 3d, 1899. The equivalent of each coupon will be $25.25.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Treasurer.

The National Park Bank of New York.
New York, December 20, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the stock of this Bank, free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1899, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York.—New York, Dec. 22, 1898.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, 1899, inclusive.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 21st, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank.
New York, December 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank.
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1898.

Ninety-First Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from December 21 until January 3, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

New York Belting and Packing Co., Limited.

25 Park Place, New York, Dec. 24th, 1898.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1899, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

Pittsburg & Connellsville Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

The coupons due January 1, 1899, from the First Mortgage Extended 4 % Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Speyer & Company, New York.

J. B. WASHINGTON, Treasurer.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank.
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.

A Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 3d, 1899.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'WAY CO.

Coupons due January 1, 1899, on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Co. (Wheeling Division) first mortgage 5% bonds will be paid on presentation on and after January 3, 1899, at the Central Trust Company of New York.

Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company.

Coupons maturing January 1st, 1899, from 1st consolidated mortgage 5% 20-year bonds, due 1905, will be paid January 3d, 1899, and after, on presentation to the New York Security & Trust Company.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.

Coupons due Jan. 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after Jan. 3d, on presentation at the banking offices of Messrs. Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.

EDWIN M. POST, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, December 14, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the first six months of the present fiscal year, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid February 2, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

On February 2, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Mechanics' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 21, 1898.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 3, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Bridgeport Traction Company.

The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 3 at the office of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, 10th December, 1898.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau St., on Tuesday, 10th January, 1899, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Notice is also given that a proposed amendment of the third article of the Articles of Association, increasing the number of the Board of Directors from thirteen to fifteen, will be moved for adoption at this meeting.

The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Philadelphia, December 10, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the general office of the Company in Pennsylvania, No. 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, on Monday, January 9, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, December 31, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

J. R. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

Garfield National Bank, New York City,
Dec. 28th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its banking house, 23d Street & Sixth Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1899, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., for the election of Directors, and to vote on the following amendment to the Articles of Association: That Section 3 be amended so that it will read, "The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than thirteen (13) stockholders," instead of, "The Board of Directors shall consist of seven (7) stockholders."

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 30th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from January 3d, 1899, until the morning of January 11th, 1899.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
New York, December 27th,

THE STATE OF TRADE

Prosperity Prevails Throughout the Country.

CONDITIONS IN ALL LINES.

Cotton Raising the Only Branch of Business Reporting Dullness.

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

Details of the Transactions of 1898 and the Expectations for 1899 in Various Sections.

Reports coming from all sections of the United States show a marked improvement in all the various lines of trade for 1898 over the conditions of 1897 and preceding years. All branches of business have shared remarkable prosperity, except one. The cotton trade is the exception, but the Southern planters are looking forward to a betterment of conditions in 1899. The cotton mills, however, have already reaped a part of the general harvest, and as better prices have been paid for cotton in the mill districts than elsewhere, new mills are expected to spring up at once on every hand.

The industries of the Northwest particularly have had unprecedented prosperity. The merchants of Minnesota cities were so swamped with business during holiday week that they were compelled to forego advertising their wares. Conditions of unusually rapid improvement are reported from nearly all the chief business centres—all classes, manufacturer, merchant, farmer, and their customers sharing in the prosperity. Details of the business done, and the outlook for 1899 in the various sections of the country are given in the following dispatches.

INDUSTRIES OF THE NORTHWEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 31.—The year just ended has been one of unprecedented prosperity to all classes throughout the Northwest, and the prospects for a continuation of the good times that have fallen upon this section of the country are excellent. Trade in all branches for the past twelve months has been better than ever before, and it culminated last week in a holiday business of such proportions that not a few of the merchants of the Twin Cities were unable to care for it. The retailers absolutely refused to advertise during the entire week because they were already swamped with business, and because their stores were crowded with customers from morning til late at night. To accommodate all those who wished to purchase it was necessary for them to keep open every evening for two weeks preceding the holidays, and there is not a single establishment in the retail business, so far as heard from, that does not report the volume of its business as in excess of preceding years at from 10 to 50 per cent.

It is not necessary to state that this volume of business is due to an improvement in the condition of the consuming class. Never before has there been such a demand for labor, both skilled and unskilled, as exists at the present time—a demand that outruns the supply. At a recent meeting of the trades and labor council in this city reports were read from the different labor unions, and every one of them reported that its members were all working, and at wages that averaged fully 10 per cent. more than those paid last year. How great the demand for unskilled labor is may be judged from a single instance: An employment firm in this city recently received an order for 600 men to work on railroad construction in Montana. The wages offered were $1.75 a day, with free fare both going and returning. They advertised for the men, but were able to obtain only 60, and this for the reason that none was to be had. The large floating population of men who depend on this kind of work for a livelihood and which has been so abundant in the past as to necessitate the opening of souphouses is not found in the Twin Cities to-day. It is impossible to obtain the services of a man to clean sidewalks, and the business men who do not keep servants of their own are compelled to wrestle with the snowbanks on their sidewalks before and after business hours. The wages paid are good, and during the holiday season just closed these men bought more than they have done before in the past six years. It is not improbable that a large part of the increase in the volume of trade reported by the merchants is due directly to this class of buyers.

FARMERS ARE SATISFIED.

Among the farmers there is a feeling of deep satisfaction. This is especially true of those who have learned the lesson of diversified farming and who have ceased to rely upon one product for their subsistence. In the southern part of this State, Northern Iowa and Southern South Dakota the making of butter is now an important business, and one that is sure to grow rapidly in the years to come. The creamery system prevails to the exclusion of every other, and as the managers of the creameries make monthly sales, the farmers have money throughout the entire year. The cheapness with which corn can be raised in this section makes winter butter making feasible, and the enhanced prices obtainable for the product more than compensate for the extra labor involved. Minnesota butter, too, is capable of meeting that of any other State, not excepting the famous brands manufactured in Orange and Cortland Counties, in the State of New York, in open competition. At the recent exposition in Omaha butter made in this State carried away all the first prizes, and more than 50 per cent. of the whole. Shipments have been made direct to London and Liverpool, and fancy prices obtained. The farmers are enthusiastic over the subject, and the time is not far distant when this State will be known as one of the foremost butter-making States in the Union.

During the past year a number of new sections of land in this State and in those further West have been opened up for settlement by the advent of new lines of railroads, and still others will be so opened in the near future. The Great Northern, by the completion of its Fosston line, has made available for settlement a large and rich tract of country in the northern part of the State, and a heavy influx of settlers is looked for with the opening of Spring. This territory is directly tributary to the Twin Cities and Duluth, and must rely upon those cities to supply its needs. All this will mean increased business for the jobbers and the establishment of numerous small country retailers. The soil all through this country is a rich black loam well adapted to agricultural purposes, and is covered at present with a dense growth of hardwood for which there is a waiting market, and as it is now convenient to lines of transportation, it will be only a question of a few years before the forests will have disappeared and the land be given over to the homes of a prosperous and contented people. Another railroad line connecting Minneapolis with the Rainy Lake region is counted among the possibilities of the near future. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific are contemplating the building of short lines, and these will tap rich mineral and agricultural sections.

IMMIGRATION EXPECTED.

According to the steamship agents of this city a large influx of immigration may be looked for early in the Spring. The good prices that have prevailed here for the past two years have allowed many of the settlers to return to their native homes, and the accounts they have given of their success in the New World have had the effect of firing those who remained in the old countries with a desire to cast their lot with their more adventurous brethren. The bulk of this immigration will doubtless be from Norway and Sweden, two countries that have furnished the larger part of the foreign element in the Northwest. They are thrifty, industrious, and they come for the most part to settle on land and make homes for themselves and their families. As all the territory in which they will make their homes is tributary to the Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, it is easy to see that this increase in population means an increase in the volume of business that will centre in these cities. The business men of the cities see it, and are making plans to take care of it when it comes.

President James J. Hill of the Great Northern is authority for the statement that the coming year will not witness the building of any new lines of railroads, except possibly a few connecting lines, or some short roads to tap new territory. It is the opinion of the Great Northern's President that the Northwest is amply supplied with arterial lines, and that they will be able to handle the business of the country for a number of years to come. As to the prospects for the coming year Mr. Hill did not care to say anything at the present time. There is every reason to believe, however, that he is quite satisfied with the outlook. His Fosston branch, which connects the great wheat fields of the Red River Valley and of North Dakota with the head of the lakes, is proving immensely profitable, and already has all the business it can handle. That this business must continue to grow with the development of the country needs no argument to prove. That this development is sure to be rapid is self-evident to any one who is at all familiar with the section through which it runs.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

During the year now ending a start has been made in the making of beet sugar, and the results have been so satisfactory that there is every assurance that it will be engaged in next year on an extensive scale. The experience of those who inaugurated this new industry proves that beet sugar of the best quality can be made of beets raised in the State, and the farmers who were persuaded to go into the venture last Spring have found that it adds another profit to their farms. A factory fully equipped with all the latest machinery has been established at St. Louis Park, a suburb of Minneapolis, and its first run was closed about a month ago. The beets supplied by the farmers were found to be rich in saccharine matter, and the sugar produced was of so high a quality that it was sold in advance of its manufacture. Contracts have already been made with a number of farmers for beets for next year, and another season will see the work greatly extended. It is understood that the company which is now operating the St. Louis Park factory has been assured that it can have all the capital it needs from New York parties, and the construction of several minor factories at other points in the State is hinted at. There is little doubt that as soon as this new source of revenue becomes fully known to the farmers, they will engage in it to a considerable extent, and men who have carefully studied the situation aver that it will not be long before Minnesota will rank first in the production of this commodity.

From the great iron ranges of the Mesaba comes additional evidence of a most prosperous condition. The shipments for the past year have been the heaviest ever known, and the stock piles are bare. Mining will be continued all Winter, and hundreds of men given employment. It was but a few days ago that wages were raised 10 per cent., and it is stated that another advance will occur in the near future. The copper country is enjoying a degree of prosperity not known for years. Mines in Ontonagon County, in the upper peninsula of Michigan, which have been abandoned to the tributer or wholly deserted for years past have been unwatered, supplied with new and improved machinery, heavily capitalized, and are now being worked on an extensive scale. The lumbermen are making extensive cuttings, and those employed in the lumber camps are receiving wages in many cases almost double those paid last Winter. A start has been made in the manufacture of steel, and there are indications that this branch of industry will be still further extended during the coming year. The Edward P. Allis Machinery Company has already consummated a lease of a mineral tract, and has announced its intention to begin at once the erection of furnaces in which to manufacture all the iron used in their immense factories.

MUCH BUILDING IN PROGRESS.

Building operations are being steadily carried on, and enough contracts have already been let in the Twin Cities to give employment to every workman until Spring. The Palace Clothing Company of this city will begin the erection of a magnificent glass and iron block early in the Spring, and the Minneapolis Dry Goods Company has plans for the doubling of the space now occupied by it. The retail firm of John W. Thomas & Co. is at present at work on alterations that will treble its selling space. These are but individual instances which show the confidence of business men of the Northwest in the future, and which could be multiplied almost indefinitely.

The flour mills have had a good season, and the prospect is everything they could wish for. American flour is now selling in Santiago in consignment of 10,000 barrels having been shipped there immediately after the fall of the city and its occupation by the American Army. This order came from Spanish merchants, and the millers of the city are confident that there are great possibilities in the future for trade with Cuba. The Washburn-Crosby Company has been investigating the possibilities of the Far East, with the result that they will soon make a shipment of flour to Constantinople, where they are confident they can easily drive out all other brands, owing to the superlative quality of their goods and the low price at which their product can be laid down in that city. Others are giving their attention to the Orient, and especially the Philippines, where it is believed a large and profitable trade can be easily established. The action of railroads in making a reduced rate from this city to New York will enable the mills to run during the entire Winter to their full capacity.

In all the other lines of trade, such as dry goods, groceries, hardware, and cognate lines, there is the same report. The volume of business transacted is far in advance of that of last year, collections are excellent, and the business of the entire Northwest is, in the opinion of the wholesalers of the Twin Cities, on a healthy and substantial basis. All classes of people are satisfied with their lot, and there is no desire on the part of any one to return to the conditions that have prevailed for the past five years. Prosperity for the man who works and for the capitalist is in the air, and a cheerful optimism pervades everything.

FIGURES OF H. V. JONES.

The situation in the Northwest is thus summed up by H. V. Jones, the expert statistician:

"The Northwest—meaning Minnesota and the Dakotas—has never been as prosperous as now, and the future is bright. The farmers have been making money, and Minnesota is to-day one of the best developed and prosperous States in the Union. She is first in wheat production, raising 90,000,000 bushels this year; the first in iron ore production, the first in quality of dairy products, first in the quantity of building stone quarried, and second in the production of coarse grains and lumber. State with this diversity of interests cannot be otherwise than prosperous. The farmers are getting rich faster than they will admit. Money can be had at local banks at 8 per cent in large sums, and but little money has come into the State this year to pay for grain, local interests furnishing a large portion of it. This year elevator companies have needed less than formerly, however, because there has been no carrying charge for wheat, and wheat has been hurried to market instead. The three States—Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, raised 200,000,000 of bushels of wheat this year; 25,000,000 of which will be held above usual farm reserves for a higher price. Last year the average price of No. 1 Northern wheat in Minneapolis, from August to August, the crop year, was 71 to a fraction, and thousands of bushels were sold on the farms for $1.25. Last year's wheat crop put hundreds of farmers out of debt, and this year's crop has added to the general prosperity. Population, both in the cities and the country is growing. Several Northwest towns outside of the large cities spent $50,000 to $100,000 this year in buildings, a sure test of growth, and the year 1899 opens with the best of feeling. Farm land has advanced in every county in Minnesota, and business property in the cities is higher and stable. Lumber and flour production in Minneapolis breaks the record this year. Minneapolis mills have ground 14,000,000 barrels of flour this year, using over 60,000,000 bushels of wheat."

OUTLOOK IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 31.—Figures will have to be resorted to to give even those who do not doubt, an idea of the prospects of Pittsburg for 1899. No year ever had a brighter outlook, and the past year has proved a moneymaker to almost every business man in this territory.

It is noted that in the line of extensions of plants and improvements in Pittsburg and Allegheny, some of the following investments will be made.

The Carnegie Steel Company is erecting at Homestead a universal mill to cost $750,000, a forging plant for making car axles and steel freight cars, $350,000; Jones & Laughlin, and Laughlin & Co., two corporations under one management have contracted for $1,600,000 in improvements and to increase their capacity; the Schoen Pressed Steel Company will erect a new plant at a cost of $300,000; a new silk mill, a brewery, and several minor plants to be built, foot up $1,500,000; the Pittsburg Reduction Company will increase its aluminium output by investing $500,000 additional; the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company is building an extension to its plant costing $250,000; the Crystal Ice Company is erecting a plant at a cost of $100,000; Wilson, Snyder & Co., are spending $25,000; the Oliver-Snyder Steel Company, $25,000; the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, $20,000, and the Mesta Foundry and Machine Company is building a new plant at a cost of $200,000. These have all been contracted for, making a total investment of $6,720,000 in new work.

This is the smallest part, however, when it is taken into consideration that these industries will employ about 5,500 men, the majority of whom will be skilled laborers, as all the work is mostly done by machinery now. These men will draw in wages considerably more than $100,000 a week.

But that is not all. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has pledged itself, and started the work, to build a new Union Station with overgrade tracks that will cost $2,000,000. The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, part of the Vanderbilt system, built a new train shed last year and will erect a station to cost $1,000,000. The Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, in conjunction with the Pittsburg and Western, will erect new passenger and freight stations in Allegheny City, the whole amounting to more than $500,000, not taking into consideration the purchase of high-priced property. These are only a few of the enterprises which will be in full swing before the flowers begin to bloom, making a grand total of almost $10,000,000 to be invested here for new work.

In conversation with managers of the big mills it was learned that, instead of being overstocked with stock, they are now overstocked with orders. Business, unless it is very acceptable, is being turned away.

Added to this, the fact that the export trade in steel is taking the lead, and that Pittsburg captures many of these orders, it can be readily realized that this section of the country is entering on an era of prosperity never dreamed of by the most sanguine.

FARMERS REAPED A HARVEST.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 31.—The year just closing marks an epoch of prosperity in this section of the West that is considered most extraordinary. In volume of business transacted in all lines the trade of the year is much in excess of any previous year in the history of the State of Nebraska. In point of cash business this is particularly true, though the financial market shows a healthy condition and there is a firm demand for money, though at slightly reduced rates over previous years. The unusually heavy deposits of country banks are attributable to the fact that the agricultural districts unloaded all of last year's crop and the productions of this year in bulk. The surplus is 30 per cent heavier than ever before known in the State.

Referring to the marvelous trade development in Nebraska for the year just closing, John Utt, special commissioner of the Omaha Commercial Club, and Secretary of the Omaha Board of Trade, says:

"The business interests of Omaha and vicinity were never in such fine condition as at this time, after the closing of the exposition. Not only is the year 1898 filled with great prosperity, but the future is even more assuring for Nebraska's business industries. The bank clearances for Omaha during 1898 show a larger percentage of increase than any large city in the country. The jobbing trade in the last two years has increased in this city from $30,000,000 to over $50,000,000. The output of factories has increased $20,000,000. The largest and most complete packing house in the world is under construction. The Illinois Central Railroad will be built into Omaha by June 1 next, giving a continuous line under one management to tide water.

"The exposition just closed was the greatest financial success of any held in history, and has resulted in several millions of dollars being left in the city in the hands of the people; besides, it did much to strengthen faith in the West, a country that has been berated and underestimated. The prospect for new enterprises is flattering; capital has been aloof from this section for various reasons, largely political, but is now more friendly, and an undue sentiment of mamfestation against this section has been dispelled. This Winter 1,000,000 cattle, 5,000,000 sheep, and 1,500,000 hogs are being fed in Nebraska, besides the live stock being fed elsewhere throughout the Western territory tributary to Omaha. Prices are good, and feeders are assured of the good profits that have prevailed during the last two years. The ranges in the Western part of the State are being taken up with the large organizations of live-stock feeders. This State has 250,000,000 bushels of corn in the hands of feeders and farmers; corn is now bringing 25 cents per bushel average in the ear all over the State; the high price is the result of the great demand of the feeders; 7,000,000 tons of hay were put in stack this Fall; the State produced 100,000,000 bushels of oats, 10,000,000 bushels of miscellaneous grain, and 50,000000 bushels of wheat, making it the third wheat producing State in the Union; and yet Nebraska has only 80 per cent. of its land under cultivation, so the development is in its infancy. This year demonstrated that the soil and sunshine of Nebraska make it the best sugar State in the Union.

"Two factories are now in operation in the State making sugar for less than 3 cents a pound; beets average 14 per cent. sugar, and produce 210 pounds of sugar per ton. Farmers raised in some instances twelve tons to the acre at a cost of $25 per acre, and sold the beets for $6 per ton, making a net profit of $47 per acre.

"What we need is capital to build beet sugar factories. A factory properly constructed and operated will yield handsome profits.

"This year has shown Nebraska to be unsurpassed in producing chicory, fruit, and berries. The output of butter, poultry, and eggs for the year is $15,000,000. Country banks are filled to overflowing with money. Everybody is inspired with faith and enthusiasm.

"The mining districts west that are tributary to our jobbers and manufacturers are prosperous; new discoveries are being made, old mines paying, and a confidence being developed that has never heretofore existed. Omaha, Nebraska, and the Great West can well send a happy New Year greeting to the world."

BUFFALO PROSPEROUS.

BUFFALO, Dec. 31.—R. R. Hefford, President of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, said: "Not since 1892 have we seen so many evidences of prosperity. Everything that may be taken as a barometer of financial and commercial weather indicates that 1899 will be a year of notable prosperity. For two years we have had splendid crops which have found a ready market at good prices. To-day the elevators and ships in our harbor are loaded with grain for which excellent prices are to be had. These good crops have brought much gold to our shores so that we have in the Treasury to-day more gold than ever before. The advance in stocks, steady and healthful as it has been, shows that people are eager for investment. Money was never cheaper than it is to-day. That fact proves that confidence has been restored. All iron and steel industries are prospering, and the free money which does not find investment in new industries will turn to real estate and result in a revival of land values during 1899. In the past three years we have had a couple of spurts, but they soon died out. To-day, with our export trade at its height, our home demand for products lively, general confidence in our money and our Government, I cannot see how 1899 can fail to be a year rich in benefits for every class."

PROSPERITY IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 31.—Speaking of the prosperity of Colorado, the Hon. John W. Springer, President of the National Live Stock Association, and one of the Vice Presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday said:

"Colorado is prosperous and her people have fully recovered from panic effects. The past year has witnessed a general and generous gain in every one of its varied resources. The production of gold will show a remarkable gain, and silver will have a strong margin over last year's product. In the cities and towns the spirit of improvement is apparent. In Denver the last of the real estate foreclosures, incident to the panic, are being wiped off the records, and property of all kinds is fast taking a uniform and substantial value, with a ready demand for it.

"The live stock industry represents an invested capital of about $40,000,000, an increase over 1897 of about $5,000,000. The State is rapidly developing into a country where stock is fattened for the market, a feature of the industry never thought possible until within a few years past. The herds are improved until we have at the present time as fine thoroughbred stock as can be found in any State in the Union. In fact, the stock interests have made wonderful strides during the past year, and Denver will soon become the natural stock distributing point of the Great West, where half of the beef consumed in the country is bred and fattened.

"Two new beet sugar factories are practically assured for the State, and the development of the manufacturing interests is a matter of positive assurance. The State anticipates an increased market as a result of the acquisition of the new territory ceded by Spain. A half-rail and half-water route from Colorado points to Cuba and Puerto Rico will have the effect of stimulating trade in certain export articles, and the people are awakening to the fact that the State should supply a great part of the iron and steel and many other articles demanded in the modernizing of Hawaii and the Philippines.

"The following is a careful estimate of what Colorado has produced during the year 1898:

Gold	$34,000,000
Silver	14,950,000
Lead	8,000,000
Copper	1,200,000
Iron	5,000,000
Coal	7,500,000
Live stock	15,000,000
Agriculture and horticulture	18,000,000
Oil	1,750,000
Wool	700,000
Stone	600,000
Lumber	2,000,000
Manufactures	50,000,000
Total	$148,000,000

"It shows a gain over last year of something like $20,000,000.

"Our Clearing House shows that the banks are doing nearly a million dollars more of business each week than they were at this time last year, while the business of the Post Office has increased about 15 per cent. There has been a substantial increase in the amount expended in the development of mines in the State. This industry has now passed the speculative period, and the miner of to-day operates his business on the same basis that the farmer does. 'Salted' mines are a thing of the past.

"The people are inclined to abjure the promises of silver, politics, and agitating politicians, and begin life anew with the return of old times when there were no nickels and dimes in circulation in Colorado and pennies were a genuine curiosity.

"The banks of Denver have $22,000,000 on deposit, and city bonds are ready sellers on Eastern markets. The State has thirty-three of the dividend-paying mines listed on the New York Mining Exchange, or nearly one-third of the total number listed. Local railroads are paying 6 per cent. annually, and two Eastern roads are headed in the direction of Denver. There are 8,000,000 acres of irrigable land awaiting development, and as time fits this for the farmer there will be hardly a means of estimating the real greatness of Colorado as a State.

"Colorado is prosperous, and there is not another State in the Union that can present the same cheerful figures on the same number of industries."

BIG TRADE IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 31.—The Port of Baltimore has done an enormous trade during 1898. The actual figures of the value of goods exported from this city during the eleven months ended Nov. 30 are $103,295,400. To this, Custom House and shipping experts estimate, $10,500,000 can be added, as representing the value of exports from here during the present month, which makes the total value of exports from this port for the year about $113,795,400, an average of nearly $9,500,000 a month.

In discussing the business of the year and the prospects for the future yesterday Eugene Levering, President of the Baltimore Board of Trade, said:

"The exports have been very large, and the general business, as represented by bank clearings, was much larger than usual. The general jobbing business was perhaps not more than that of an average year. The main local feature has been the great financial movements that brought out very large issues of new bonds. Three new trust companies, with capital aggregating $5,000,000, have been organized, as well as several smaller concerns. Local stocks have shown sharp advances. The prospects for the future are bright, and the credit of the city was never higher. The future of the commerce of Baltimore, like that of other cities, will of course depend largely upon National legislation."

J. Hume Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"We regarded 1897 as the banner year, our exports then exceeding those of any previous twelvemonth, but, large as they were then, those in 1898 up to the week ended Dec. 25 were even greater."

Mr. Smith then submitted this comparative table:

Exports.	1898. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.
Flour	2,796,241	2,309,385
Wheat	17,618,100	15,013,811
Corn	45,691,407	42,154,194
Oats	5,215,575	4,988,863
Rye	5,614,691	3,030,180

Continuing, he said:

"We have improved on every commodity. It was undoubtedly the most satisfactory year in the history of Baltimore. The result is all the more satisfactory in that our increased exports were not due to a 'boom,' but came about because of a healthy growth in trade, which I have reason to believe will continue to expand in the coming year. My opinions are based on the shortage of grain abroad and the fact that we have still a large surplus in this country. It is too early to make predictions as to the business of the latter half of 1899. That will depend largely upon the yield of grain still in the ground. From information at hand, however, I think the output will be eminently satisfactory. The supply promises to exceed all home demands, leaving a large surplus for foreign consumption."

Mr. Smith regards Baltimore as a city with a great future. It is the corn centre, exporting more of this cereal, because of its proximity to the corn belt, than any other seaport in this country.

BANNER YEAR IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 31.—The year 1898 was a splendid one for Savannah. The city has prospered materially in the twelve months now ending and is just closing the most successful year, in many ways, it has enjoyed in a long time. All classes of business are in good shape and the merchants of this city have every reason to feel satisfied with the business done during the past twelve months.

James M. Dixon, Vice President of the Savannah Board of Trade, has watched the business of Savannah carefully for many years and looks upon 1898 as the banner year for the past decade at least.

"The trade conditions of this city," he said to-day, "are better than I have ever known them before. There is a better feeling among all classes of business men than in a long time. Long-standing obligations have been met during the past few months and the feeling of unrest, so patent some time ago, has been effectually effaced.

"The territory to which Savannah merchants ship goods may be somewhat abridged in comparison to what it was five years ago, but this seems to have no effect upon the volume of business done. The trade of Savannah is, I know, increasing. This is especially noticeable in several different classes of business.

"The resin and turpentine factories are in better financial shape than they have been in for a long time. The price of spirits is especially encouraging. Spirits of turpentine passed the 42-cent mark before Christmas. The season does not close for three months yet and I would not be surprised if this product advanced to 45 cents. This will be the highest price paid for spirits in many years. There can be no healthier sign than this. There is some falling off in receipts, but the increased price fully makes up for the deficiency in the output. Savannah continues to be the leading naval stores port of the world.

"One thing that has helped us a great deal has been the presence of so many soldiers in the city and to the south of us. That these men have been a material aid cannot be doubted. The loading of the army transports here and their successful departure out of the harbor have shown to the world that Savannah has a depth of water sufficient to float large vessels. We have been trying to demonstrate this for a long time.

"The outlook for the future is only bright. I can see no dark side to the picture. The recent acquisition of territory to the southward is bound to be of great service in extending our trade. We must follow the flag. Our natural tendency is to expand our trade. The route now leading at Savannah for Cuban ports is, I believe, the forerunner of a fleet.

"There are signs of good times and prosperity on all sides. The terminal facilities of the Georgia and Alabama Railway, now being put in shape across the river at a cost of $1,000,000, will bring us business that we have never before tried to reach out and grasp.

"To repeat, the year 1898 has been a splendid one. The bank clearings have been quite satisfactory, cotton receipts almost as large as ever known, and the railroad earnings have been exceptional. That there is prosperity in the South and plenty of money to be obtained at a low rate of interest is shown by the action of the savings banks recently in the South as well as the East, in reducing the rate of interest. Cheap money is a sure indication of good times.

"I believe though, that the last year in the century will see the dawn of a brighter day for 1900 than any we have yet passed through. Savannah has, to me, every indication of a flourishing city and a city and port whose trade is bound to grow."

IRON ORE AND MANUFACTURING.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 31.—President H. A. Garfield of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, in speaking of present trade conditions and prospects, said:

"The condition of business in Cleveland is good. The state of the iron ore industry and of the manufacturing interests generally indicates this. Retail business has been better than for several years past, and there is a demand among the lake carriers for better harbors and deeper channels, which are demanded by the increase in the tonnage of vessels sailing the lakes, and by the increase in the total tonnage. Recent action with respect to interest taken by several banks indicates that business in Cleveland will be carried on in a conservative manner in the future. The American Trust Company and the Cleveland Trust Company have announced that they will reduce the interest paid on deposits. Other banks and trust companies are contemplating a similar action or have already taken it. The two companies mentioned have also decided to follow the Eastern custom of paying a small rate of interest on check accounts which averages $1,000 daily. The Society for Savings, one of the largest and oldest banking institutions in the West, has decided to reduce its interest charge on all loans to 5 per cent. Heretofore the society has only loaned money at 5 per cent. when the loan was $20,000 or over.

"A very large proportion of the capital invested in the iron ore business is held in Cleveland, and the business has been influenced naturally by the expanding trade at home and abroad. The opening of foreign markets to us was foreseen by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce two years ago, and it was led to adopt a resolution favoring the establishment of our Consular Service on a permanent basis. This subject was recently taken up again and a memorial presented to the President and Congress calling attention to the matter and urging action by Congress at the next session. The Chamber recognizes the efficiency of our present Consuls, but believes that our foreign trade can be still further increased by maintaining the present efficiency and increasing it by the plan suggested."

COTTON PLANTERS HOPEFUL.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—In this section, as in all the other cotton-producing regions of the South, the low price of cotton has had a most depressing effect upon the commercial world. There is not a single line of business, commercial or industrial, except it be that of the cotton mills, which has not suffered by the abnormally low price the farmer has realized from his cotton crop throughout the season. Taking an average of the prices that have ranged since the first of the season 4½ cents would be a maximum average for the price the cotton producers have realized on their crops. It has been higher in the mill districts, but taking the State as a whole the average price would not exceed the figure named. With the statement that this is more than a cent below the cost of production the effect on the commercial interests of the State can be easily appreciated.

Only the diversification of crops and the plan the farmer has adopted of living at home and raising his own provisions has saved this section from great disaster. But notwithstanding the ruinous prices for the cotton crop, collections have been much better than the most sanguine merchant in this section had dreamed they would be. It is doubtful if there have been as many failures in South Carolina since Sept. 1 up to the present time as there were during the same period last year, and the sum total of these in dollars has not amounted to nearly as much as the failures in the same period of last year.

The farmer and the country merchant of this section have both learned in the bitter school of experience the value of economy. They have learned that if to them its practice does not mean a certain road to wealth it is at least a surety against bankruptcy. The majority of farmers and merchants will have no difficulty in obtaining for the ensuing year such credit as they may require.

The stringency caused by the abnormally low price for cotton has been in a measure relieved in this immediate section by the high prices for other commodities. While the rice crop suffered serious loss from the equinoctial storm last September, unusually high prices have been realized for all that has been marketed. The demand for lumber both from Eastern and local markets during the last half of 1898 has been active, and at prices much above those that ruled for the corresponding period in 1897. Naval stores have also been in demand at good prices, the same in the last thirty days being from 45 cents to 50 cents a barrel higher than at the same time last year.

The prosperity in the past year of Charleston's phosphate fertilizer interests, equal to nearly one-half of that of the balance of the South, has contributed greatly to improve the local trade situation.

It is difficult at this time to forecast what the commercial situation in this section will be during the coming year, but certainly there is no need to apprehend anything like disaster. Greater economy will probably result from the hard year just ended, and the people will doubtless consume less, but fears of unusual failures are at this time groundless.

The better prices paid for cotton in the mill districts than elsewhere are certain of one effect, viz., to be an incentive to every cross-roads town in the State to try to secure a cotton mill, and it is safe to predict that in five years' time South Carolina's spindle capacity, largely through this influence, will be doubled.

MICHIGAN FACTORIES BUSY.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 31.—Detroit is essentially a manufacturing city, and its prosperity is largely determined by the condition of its factories. Every indication now is for a larger output in 1899 than during any former year. In 1892, when the high-water mark was reached, our industrial enterprises of this class sold products to the amount of $95,000,000. During the four years succeeding many factories ran on short time or with reduced forces. The recovery from this depression began in 1897, and during the year just closed nearly every institution was worked to its full capacity. A number of them are running overtime to meet orders in excess of what was expected or had been arranged for. Conservative estimates fix the output of Detroit factories for the last year at $100,000,000. Their number and value were largely increased, especially during the latter part of the year. Nearly $3,000,000 has gone into new plants that are permanent institutions and will be remunerative from the outset. The Clearing House handled $350,000,000 in 1898, as against $303,000,000 the preceding year.

The real estate business, though greater in 1898 than in 1897, showed a falling off as the result of the war, but is now more active than usual at this season. Prices range higher, demand is greater, and the outlook for the coming year is exceptionally bright. Farmers are getting a fair price for their crops and are spending more money than at any time since the commencement of hard times in 1893. Jobbers report their trade as large, satisfactory, and growing. Labor is generally employed at good wages and demands upon the poor authorities are smaller than in years. Money is plentiful and cheap.

Aside from the general looking up of trade, Detroit has special reasons for anticipating a year of unusual prosperity. She has awakened to the fact that natural advantages must be assisted by aggressive enterprise. She is gradually overcoming the freight discriminations by which she has so long been handicapped. Concessions have been made by some of the railroads and competition promises to do the rest. Better connections have been obtained on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. The Detroit and Lima Northern has been brought into the city affording another outlet and opening up new territory, and an arrangement has been made by which the Wabash makes eastern shipments over the Grand Trunk. Home industries are being fostered in a more liberal manner, and outside enterprises seeking location are offered special inducements. Jobbers have instituted an excursion system by which visits are interchanged with their towns and the closer relations thus established have resulted in a marked increase of trade. Detroit merchants are thus enlarging their territory and more fully occupying that which has always done business with them. It is the first time in the history of the city that united and effective work has been done in this line. A remunerative method of advertising has been found in the State and National conventions held at this point. There were seventy of them in 1898 and sixty of them have already been booked for 1899. Organized and united effort were never doing so much for the welfare of Detroit, and there is every reason to expect that 1899 will be the most prosperous year in her history.

THE IRON ORE TRADE.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 31.—In the entire history of the iron ore trade of the United States, and particularly in that part of it covered by the forty-three years of the life of the Lake Superior mines, there has never been a year like the past. It has witnessed a revival of trade unsurpassed in all the years of iron ore mining; has seen the export trade of this country take a commanding place in the world's commerce; has put that disturbing element, the Mesaba, in the place where it belongs and where it is likely to remain; has brought costs of mining and transporting ores to a point never before reached and has proved the capacity of the mines of even the oldest ranges to respond to the demands of the market in a way that is simply marvelous.

The mere fact that shipments of ore from Lake Superior have been 10 per cent. greater than before does not convey the full meaning of the expansion of the year's trade. A year ago there were on docks at receiving ports on Lake Erie almost 6,000,000 tons of ore, half of which was unsold and acting as a depressing factor on the market, and there were among the mines, stocks of ore mined, in many cases, five to ten years before. To-day there are no stocks at all mines, the amounts of ore on lower lake docks are nearly a million tons under the figure of a year ago and the unsold ore is so scarce as to cause a fear of famine among buyers. With the receipts from mines 1,500,000 tons more than in any preceding year, the consumption by furnaces is three or four millions more than ever. In some quarters the growth of an export trade is looked on as indicating an inability on the part of home purchasers to buy their usual quantities, and in so much is not a sign of better times but of worse. This is not true in the iron trade, at least. With an export trade that reaches from the centres of shipbuilding in England and the chief pig-iron producing points of Continental Europe to the farthest shores of China, Australia, Siberia, and Japan, and that has never shown such activity as in the closing weeks of the year, the home consumption of steel has been the greatest ever known. The uses to which it has been put, also, have widened as never before.

Michigan has held its place as first ore miner of the Nation, and is exceeded by but two nations of Europe, Germany and Great Britain, if, indeed, the returns for this year show one of them to have exceeded this single American State. Minnesota stands next to Michigan with an output for the year of 5,800,000 tons, though fifteen years ago Minnesota was unknown as a producer of iron ores. To-day it is a greater miner than Spain, and follows Germany and England. Every pound of iron mined in Minnesota comes from St. Louis County. A few years ago an annual production of 100,000 tons by any mine was regarded as phenomenal; to-day it is but a small and profitless affair that does not beat that. For the past season the leading mine has been the Cleveland Cliffs, with 866,000 tons; the second the Norrie, with 852,000 tons, and the third the Chandler, with 715,000 tons. Nine mines of the lake region have put in over 500,000 tons each, and these nine have made up almost half the total shipments, leaving for some seventy others the remainder. A single company, the Carnegie and Oliver steel interests, has mined in the year 2,343,500 tons, and another, its rival in the steel trade, has come within 1,300 tons of as much. The Rockefeller concern has mined about 1,500,000 tons, and two properties of the Marquette range connected by a joint ownership of a railroad have mined 1,550,000 tons more. All these companies are either connected with railway and steamship ownership or they are consumers of their own ore, putting them out of the class of mines that can sell on the general market, and this market has been narrowed by their operations. In addition to them there are half a dozen concerns on the Mesaba and elsewhere that have each mined for their own use from 300,000 to 500,000 tons. These have brought new factors to the consideration of the miner, and the trade was never in so unsettled a condition as to its future as now.

However unsettled the future may appear, the year 1899 will be the largest on record, unless some unexpected cataclysm comes to the trade of the Nation. There are now 15,000 men working in the mines of Minnesota and Michigan, at wages higher than since 1892, when the top notch of the wage scale for mines was reached. These men are getting an aggregate day wage of about $28,000, and they are mining and hoisting to surface an amount of ore that by the middle of April will make a mountain weighing 4,000,000 tons. This mountain, and almost three more like it, will be needed by the furnaces of Pittsburg, Chicago, and Lake Erie during the year, and will be carried down the lakes by the big ships of the fresh water marine. The total expected shipments of the coming year are put at about 15,000,000 tons, and even this vast amount may be exceeded if there are ships to carry it.

The best iron ores in the world, those of the Lake Bessemer mines, have sold this year under a guarantee as to quality at from $2.55 to $3.65 a ton, delivered at Cleveland, making the cost of ore going into the manufacture of a ton of steel somewhat less than twice as much. It is this cost of ore, from 10 to 15 shillings a ton, that has given the American manufacturer his start and growth in the export trade, and has enabled him to undersell his English competitor in every freely bid market. These prices of ore will be advanced the coming season, probably from 15 to 25 cents a ton, but still the American manufacturer will have his advantage, especially if he is the owner and operator of mines, as most of his class now are. Prices of non-Bessemer ores will also be advanced from their present ruinous figure of from $1.90 to $2.25 a ton, and a growth of the basic steel industry, which has flourished on these low prices, will probably be checked in favor of the older Bessemer steel.

Practically all the ores suitable for the making of steel, except by the basic process, are mined on the shores of Lake Superior, and these mines furnish some two-thirds of the iron output of the country. The success of these mines and their growth in business are the best proofs of the growth of the country in the steel and iron trades, and that they have never been in so enviable a position as to-day, not even in the height of the boom times of 1892, is an augury of the future not to be despised.

OUTLO

the betterment is probably most marked. There are, in round numbers, 9,000 manufacturing institutions in this city, and recent inquiries along this very line have brought out the fact that every one of them is busy, and very many of them are running overtime. The fact that Cincinnati manufactures largely for export, and in the manufacture of certain articles has the largest institutions of the kind in the world, is probably partially responsible for prosperity striking the manufacturing interests first.

"I have had occasion in the last few weeks to investigate the cause of a decrease in the volume of fire insurance business in this city of nearly 20 per cent. The discovery indicates to what an extent business is improving. The 20 per cent. decrease represented insurance that had been held on stocks. The increased demand for goods the last few months wiped out those stocks, and there has been no opportunity to replace them. Hence no occasion for the insurance.

"Retail merchants in all parts of the city have announced, through their several organizations, that the holiday trade just ended largely exceeds that of any year in the past five or six. The local express offices report the heaviest receipts this holiday season in their history. The annual report of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, an organization of wholesale merchants formed to bring trade to Cincinnati, proves last year's business to have been the greatest in its eight years' history. Large lumber firms pronounce the business of this year double that of last. Railroads have suffered as greatly here as anywhere for cars with which to handle the increased business.

"Instances of this character might be cited by the hour, but nothing could give more eloquent proof of the general satisfaction existing in all lines of trade and industry than the total absence of complaints.

"Located, as this city is, in close touch with the lumber and iron interests of the South and the vast coal fields of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, Cincinnati is especially favored as a manufacturing centre. With her own railroads penetrating the South, with river transportation to the Gulf, and several trunk lines to the seaboard, there is every reason to believe that Cincinnati is on the threshold of a new era of growth and of prosperity, and every loyal citizen is working with that end in view. It is my impression, and that of others who are keeping in close touch with the city's affairs, that the prospects for the trade of Cincinnati were never brighter than at the present time."

PACIFIC COAST PROSPECTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—F. W. Dornmann, President of the Merchants' Association of San Francisco, one of the most influential bodies in the State, said in regard to the trade of California for the year and the prospects for the coming season: "California has passed through a season of severe drought much better than was expected. The failure of the grain crop in most sections of this State was largely offset by the higher prices obtained for our fruits.

"San Francisco felt the impulse of the increasing trade with the Orient and the islands of the Pacific, and considerable business was transacted as a result, directly and indirectly, of the expenditures caused by the presence of large bodies of troops and the fitting out of detachments sent to the Philippines during the war. Generally speaking, I would say that the holiday trade in retail lines has been good, although there have been some exceptions to this rule. In wholesale business, however, which depends to the principal extent on the interior, the season has been dull, as orders from the country have only been for actual needs, owing to light rainfall, cold, and the destructive winds which have prevailed, and the consequent uncertainty of agricultural, horticultural, and mining outlooks.

"In one respect there has been a marked improvement. I refer to the vinicultural industry, which is particularly Californian, and in which 5,000 persons are more or less directly interested. This trade has been demoralized for several years in consequence of the struggle for control between producers, with damaging results to both classes. Happily the war is now over, and a basis of agreement has been determined upon that promises profits for all concerned in equitable proportions.

"Immediate prospects of trade depend largely upon sufficiency or insufficiency of rains during the next three months. If last year's experience should be repeated, the State will be in less favorable condition to pass through it than was the case in 1898. Should there be plenty of rain—and there is ample time for that yet, and late rains are most beneficial to farmer, fruit grower, and miner, and, consequently, to business men also—the season about to open promises to be one of the best that California and San Francisco have experienced for many years.

"The impression prevails at home and abroad that opportunities for greater commercial activity and expansion in the new fields of the Orient and the Pacific are now offered to San Francisco that will place a great increase of business within her reach. I am not disposed to overrate the benefits immediately obtainable or to underrate the efforts that will be necessary to secure them. Except in some staples, the markets in the Far East are not yet prepared to purchase extensively what our merchants have to offer or our manufacturers produce. Much will depend upon the individual enterprise of our merchants. We must have lower freight rates and invite competing steamship lines to make San Francisco their starting point by making our port charges as light as possible and the loading and discharging of vessels easy, quick, and safe. If the opportunities presented be profited by, then the growth of trade in this city will be such as to make it in time one of the greatest commercial ports of the world."

INCREASED TRADE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—James Cox, Secretary of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, said to-day:

"I have just received a series of summaries from leading houses in all lines covered by the league's work for use in preparing our annual report. These lines include manufacturers, wholesalers, and jobbers, retailers, and financiers; in fact, practically all interests except grain, which comes more strictly within the province of the Merchants' Exchange. The situation as shown by these returns is exceptionally good.

"There have been no large failures in St. Louis during 1898, and no bank failures, or even adverse rumors. One National bank was absorbed by another, but both institutions were in a prosperous condition, with large reserve balances. Money is plentiful, with interest rates on an average a half per cent. less than a year ago. In manufacturing, beer brewing shows a slight falling off for the year, attributable to the influence of the war revenue tax. Tobacco shows a good increase; cigarettes a marked gain. All iron industries are very active, with orders booked far ahead. Sewer pipe and fire clay factories and yards are very busy; brick manufacturing is still quiet. Agricultural machinery, carriages, and wagons all very prosperous. Other manufacturing lines report from 5 to 25 per cent. increase for the year.

"Jobbing and wholesaling have been phenomenally active. In dry goods, one house reports 50 per cent. increase in sales; others nearly as much. The Texas demand was very heavy all the year, and healthy increase in demand from Oklahoma, Iowa, and Nebraska in particular. Collections were unusually good. The same condition is reported in clothing, but to less extent. It is conceded that in soft hats St. Louis did more business than any city in the country, with best gains in Texas, Montana, the Dakotas, Iowa, and Nebraska. Hardware has had an exceptionally good year, with a gain of at least 20 per cent. over the remarkable showing of 1897. The growth of trade in this line has been over almost the entire trade territory of St. Louis, and has extended from the Alleghanies to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the lakes. Woodenware has also made steady gains. The good crops and general prosperity in States within thirty-six hours of St. Louis by rail have led to much more liberal buying, and

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The closing bid prices for the year 1898 in outside securities compare as follows with those of 1897:

	Closing Bid Dec. 31, 1897.	Closing Bid Dec. 30, 1898.
Street Railways.		
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	104	108
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	100	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	77	95
Bleecker St. & F'ton Fy stock	31	33
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	103	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	202	218
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	111
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	116
Broadway Surface 2d	106	105
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	90	88
Brooklyn City Railroad	197	240
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117¼
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	180	180
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	114
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	110¾
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	78	75
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	115
Central Crosstown	251	255
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	190
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	111
Christopher & Tenth Street	155	170
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	75	77
Cleveland City Railway	90	71
Cleveland Cable 5s	100	103
Cleveland Electric Railway	55	78½
Cleveland Electric con 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	140	250
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	103
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. cfts.	101	101
Columbus (Ohio) stock	46	59
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	94	103
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	90	101
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	180
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115¾	115
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	101
Eighth Avenue	321	347
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	102	108
42d & Grand Street	325	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	42	74
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	118	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	78	98
Kings County Elevated	2	4½
Louisville St. Ry. com	45	35
Louisville St. Ry. pref	95	101
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	99	105
New Orleans Traction common	2½	2
New Orleans Traction pf	12	12
North Shore Traction com	13	12
North Shore Traction pf	75	82½
Ninth Avenue	130	130
Rochester Ry	13	12½
Rochester Ry. pf	90	104
Second Avenue stock	140	190
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	190	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c 1st	114	114
Third Avenue Railroad	164	166
Union Railway	110	175
Union Railway 1st 5s	108½	113
Worcester Traction common	13	13
Worcester Traction pf	95	95
Trust Companies, &c.		
American Surety	170	182½
Atlantic	120	150
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	188	210
Brooklyn	405	395
Central	1,260	1,475
Colonial	162½	320
Continental	175	220
Farmers' Loan & Trust	840	1,025
Fifth Avenue	250	340
Franklin	230	255
German-American R. E	20	25
Guaranty	450	473
Hamilton	235	235
Kings County	278	300
Knickerbocker	205	310
Lawyers' Surety	105	100
Lawyers' Title Ins	145	148
Long Island Loan & Trust	225	245
Manhattan	150	175
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	232	250
Mercantile	485	500
Metropolitan	300	320
Nassau	152	165
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co	1,140	1,275
N. Y. Security & Trust	350	425
People's	244	250
Produce Exchange	202	225
Real Estate Trust Co	180	225
State	185	212
Title Guar. & Trust	270	285
Union	1,010	1,125
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	260	285
United States	1,135	1,325
Washington	227	245
Insurance Companies.		
Citizens'	108	112
Continental	460	465
Eagle	235	235
Farragut	85	95
German-American	415	465
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	157	160
Hamilton	110	110
Hanover	147	160
Home	195	200
Kings County, Brooklyn	178	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	150
New York	115	110
Niagara	167	175
North River	126	130
Pacific	145	150
Peter Cooper	128	126
Phenix, Brooklyn	172	170
Stuyvesant	80	80
United States	120	115
Westchester	215	230
Williamsburg City	380	420
Banks.		
America	340	370
American Exchange	170	170
Astor Place	225	225
Bowery	300	280
Broadway	225	225
Central	165	170
Chatham	290	295
Chemical	4,100	4,000
Citizens'	125	130
City	700	1,200
Colonial	110	150
Columbia	150	150
Commerce	205	206
Continental	130	130
Corn Exchange	285	285
East River	135	135
Eleventh Ward	225	225
Fifth Avenue	2,800	2,800
Fifth National	225	225
First National	2,800	2,800
Fourth National	185	185
Fourteenth Street	130	150
Gallatin	310	310
Garfield	600	1,050
German American	112	113
German Exchange	275	350
Greenwich	165	165
Hamilton	100	120
Hanover	365	100
Hide & Leather	88	100
Home	150	150
Hudson River	155	160
Irving	147½	150
Leather Manufacturers'	165	170
Liberty	130	150
Lincoln	775	750
Manhattan	230	280
Market & Fulton	222½	220
Mercantile	168	170
Merchants' Exchange	120	120
Merchants'	145	150
Mount Morris	100	100
Mutual	100	100
Nassau	150	150
National Union	226	250
New Amsterdam	235	280
New York	235	235
New York County	700	1,300
New York National Exchange	80	95
Nineteenth Ward	100	110
North America	135	140
Oriental	145	150
Pacific	180	170
Park	265	395
People's	210	200
Phenix	92	92
Produce Exchange	114	119
Republic	155	175
Riverside	160	190
Seaboard	173	182
Second National	450	453
Seventh National	100	135
Shoe & Leather	94	100
Sixth National	250	300
State of New York	108	108
Twelfth Ward	125	125
Twenty-third Ward	100	100
Union Square	170	175
Western	130	165
West Side	275	275
Yorkville	175	190
Industrial and Miscellaneous.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit	99	98
American Bank Note Co	41	38
American Brake	90	106
American Press Association	100	100
American Soda Fountain com	10	2
American Soda Foun'ain 1st pf	52	40
Anderson Tobacco	20	11
Automatic Vending	40	25
Barney & Smith Car com	16	14
Barney & Smith Car pf	62	68
Barney & Smith Car 6s	98	100
Celluloid Company	60	75
Cen. & South Amer. Tel	100	108
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	66	52½
Chesebrough Mfg. Co	350	325
Consolidated Car Heating	25	37
Consolidated Fireworks pf	30	40
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg	55	76
Empire & Bay State Tel	98	75
Eastman Kodak Co	95	100
Erie & Western Trans		7
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf	112	114
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	55	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	92	94½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com		¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	2	9½
Hoboken Land & Imp	100	100
Hudson River Telephone	61	83
J. B. Stetson pf	100	105
Mechanical Rubber com	6	30
Mechanical Rubber pf	20	75
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	50	65
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	103	114
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	150	157
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone 5s	106¼	107
Nicaragua Construction	5	7½
Northwestern Telegraph	110	115
Penn. Salt Mfg	102	105
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	130
Pratt & Whitney com	10	3
Pratt & Whitney pf	62	35
Procter & Gamble	206	250
Procter & Gamble pf	136	160
R. H. Parlin Horse Shoe Pf	90	90
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	83	102¾
Simmons Hardware com	108	122
Simmons Hardware pf	105	119
Singer Mfg. Co	330	405
Standard Oil	360	427
Standard Underground Cable	100	122
Swift & Co	94	95½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	106¾
Susquehanna Coal	115½	117
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	55
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	102½
Trenton Potteries com	10	10
Trenton Potteries pf	50	50
Trow Directory pf	89	90
Union Switch & Signal	27	68
Union Swith & Signal pf	52½	115
Union Typewriter com	2½	20
Union Typewriter 1st pf	90	100
Union Typewriter 2d pf	77	97
U. S. Glass com	28½	22
Wagner Palace Car	56½	175
Westinghouse Air Brake	195	332
Worthington Pump	21	35
Worthington Pump pf	80	100
Gas Companies.		
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	79	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Equitable 1st con. 5s	115½	116
Indiana Nat. & Ill	60	67
Indianapolis stock	118	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104	102
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	86	69
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st m. 6s	89	85
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	59	50
Logahsport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	76	68
Madison (Wis.) Gas	63	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 8s	100	100
Mutual of New York	280	300
Ohio & Indiana stock	52	48
Ohio & Indiana bonds	69	68
St. Joseph (Mo.)	37	35
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	40	48
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	84½
Standard Gas, New York	144	139
Standard Gas, New York, pf	144	157
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	115
Syracuse Gas stock	21½	19¾
Syracuse Gas 5s	84	85
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	89	94
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102¾	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	103	101

A GREAT GRAIN YEAR.

Statement by Months of the Business in the Produce Exchange for 1898.

Following is the official statement compiled by Statistician Brown of the Produce Exchange, showing the monthly and aggregate sales of flour, grain, and provisions in that Exchange for the year 1898:

	Wheat Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.
January	387,700	59,568,000	6,908,000
February	302,725	90,027,000	6,589,000
March	260,375	76,154,000	13,174,000
April	413,300	107,998,000	26,594,000
May	212,975	125,521,000	9,676,000
June	189,325	104,855,000	7,576,000
July	207,625	30,320,000	7,405,000
August	267,600	31,663,000	12,381,000
September	312,475	41,403,000	11,719,000
October	276,750	62,015,000	15,510,000
November	276,750	25,288,000	13,951,000
December	302,425	42,820,000	11,434,000
Totals	3,557,400	788,410,000	142,867,000
Totals, 1897	4,346,000	1,286,290,000	107,385,000

	Oats. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Tallow. Pounds.
January	2,393,000	576,000	825,000
February	1,989,000	280,000	1,285,000
March	3,570,000	160,000	2,475,000
April	1,018,000	240,000	1,633,500
May	2,594,000	120,000	880,000
June	2,533,000		880,000
July	2,721,000	50,000	962,500
August	2,105,000	10,000	1,182,500
September	2,921,000	1,130,000	1,677,500
October	2,195,000	636,000	1,210,000
November	1,442,000	400,000	1,375,000
December	1,864,000	626,000	1,227,500
Totals	33,929,000	4,168,000	15,493,500
Totals, 1897	50,578,000	6,358,000	19,028,250

	Pork. Barrels.	Lard. Tierces.	Rye. Bush.	Rye Flour. Barrels.
January	6,200	7,050	265,000	10,250
February	5,350	6,000	272,000	6,650
March	5,600	7,975	427,000	6,350
April	5,200	6,850	2,914,000	13,025
May	4,800	5,850	477,500	8,250
June	4,250	5,900	985,000	7,875
July	4,000	6,610	477,000	7,150
August	4,300	6,150	421,000	8,750
September	4,700	5,850	910,000	10,675
October	4,250	5,950	680,000	13,025
November	4,350	4,850	465,000	8,650
December	4,750	5,000	849,000	15,825
Totals	57,750	73,535	8,960,500	112,175
Totals, 1897	62,250	68,098	3,938,000	124,500

THE BIG BOSTON FAILURE.

Assignment of the Asabet Manufacturing Company Will Not Close the Maynard Mills.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 1.—The assignment of the Asabet Manufacturing Company, made for the benefit of its creditors, yesterday, many people thought, would lead to the big mills at Maynard being closed. The plant is one of the largest in the woolen business in America. More than 2,000 persons have been employed.

It can be stated on the authority of Jeremiah Williams of Jeremiah Williams & Co. that there is little danger of a shutdown. As to the plant being taken away from Maynard and the town being crippled, there is little or no foundation for such belief. Mr. Williams stated, however, that the embarrassment would be permanent and no trifling affair. "The failure was due," Mr. Williams said, "to hard times, principally bad business, and the tightness of money."

While no statement has been made, the total liabilities of the company may reach from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000. The heaviest indebtedness to any one firm is stated to be about $50,000. Another firm is said to hold $35,000, while other houses vary in approximate amounts from $7,000 to $10,000.

A difficulty encountered by the company in finding an outlet for its paper came with the consolidation of eight or nine Boston banks. The company had done considerable business with some of these banks. For merchandise it is said that the company's indebtedness will not foot up much more than $150,000. At the meeting of the assignees to-morrow morning, it is expected that facts and figures relative to the assignment will be made public.

A KENTUCKY MARSHAL SHOT.

Was Trying to Disarm a Deputy Sheriff at the Time.

BARBOURVILLE, Ky., Jan. 1.—Last night about 8 o'clock, Deputy Sheriff George Cole went into the store of A. W. Hopper of this place and engaged in a quarrel with Hopper and his clerk, Charles Wilson. Mr. Hopper, after ordering Cole to leave the store, stepped out himself for a short time, and Cole then undertook to search Clerk Wilson, saying he had a right to, while he held a revolver in his hands.

Town Marshal Roach, who was present at the time, slipped between the two and attempted to take the weapon from Cole, when Cole fired and shot Roach, the ball piercing the abdomen and coming out over his right hip. Physicians state that the wound will prove fatal. Cole is closely guarded.

MEXIA BANK ROBBERS CAUGHT.

Prendergast, Smith & Co. Recover Papers Valued at $100,000.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 1.—It is now known that the bank of Prendergast, Smith & Co., which was robbed Wednesday night at Mexia, was cracked by three negroes and two Mexicans. John Machonican and Adam Shaw, both colored, and leaders in the robbery, have been caught.

Papers and notes valued at $100,000 taken from the vault of the bank were concealed in the loft of John Machonican. Jewelry valued at $125, which was also taken, was found in the same negro's chicken house. The heaviest loser was John Kraner, who lost $40,000 in notes and securities. Only one Government bond for $125 was recovered. It was the property of Cashier Womack.

Officers are in pursuit of the other robbers.

Report of the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 1.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 8,352,508 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 7,258,000 pesetas.

Soldier Killed at Greenville, S. C.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 1.—Private Harry A. Steele, Company I, Second West Virginia Volunteers, was accidentally killed by Emmet Kane, a sutler's clerk, this morning. Kane was examining a Colt's revolver and carelessly discharged it. The bullet entered Steele's left temple, killing him instantly. Steele is from Clarksburg.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Entries to Spring Handicaps Will Close During the Week.

VALUE OF PURSES IS LARGE

The Brooklyn Jockey Club Stakes to be Made Up To-day—Schedule of the Coney Island Events.

Entries to most of the big stakes, among them the two big Spring handicaps, the Brooklyn and the Suburban, close either to-day or to-morrow, but the lists will probably not be made public for a week or so, in order that entries by mail from California and other Western States may be registered. Many an owner finds out late in the season that he owns a horse that promises to be of stake class, and the regrets which come later, when the horse proves positively that he is a stake horse, are too late. The values of many of the stakes that close to-day or to-morrow are large, and bring out usually a large entry list, but, aside from these chance entries, which are made on speculation, there are enough horses in the three-year-old and upward division that have really shown themselves to be of stake class to make entries to the various events large.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club stakes—five for three-year-olds and upward, four for three-year-olds, and the same for two-year-olds—close to-day, and to-morrow the following stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club will close:

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

THE SUBURBAN.—$10,000; one mile and a quarter.

THE ADVANCE.—$2,500 added; one mile and three-quarters.

THE CONEY ISLAND HANDICAP.—$1,500; six furlongs.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY HANDICAP.—$1,500; one mile.

LONG ISLAND HANDICAP.—$2,000; one mile and a furlong.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

THE SWIFT.—$1,000 added; seven furlongs.

THE SPINDRIFT.—$1,000 added; one mile and a furlong.

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

THE GREAT TRIAL.—$20,000; Futurity Course.

THE DOUBLE EVENT.—Guaranteed cash value $3,000 each; first event, last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity Course; second event, Futurity Course.

THE ZEPHYR.—$1,000 added; Futurity Course.

THE VERNAL.—$1,000 added; last five furlongs of the Futurity Course.

The following stakes for the Autumn meeting of 1899 will close at the same time:

THE FLIGHT.—For two-year-olds and upward; $1,250 added; seven furlongs.

THE SEPTEMBER.—For three-year-olds; $1,250 added; one mile and three furlongs.

THE AUTUMN.—For two-year-olds; $3,000; seven furlongs.

THE GREAT EASTERN (Handicap.)—For two-year-olds; $5,000; Futurity Course.

THE FUTURITY.—For the Autumn meeting of 1901, with $8,750 added, is estimated at $50,000, to be run over the Futurity Course.

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Fixtures, with conditions so formulated as to give the breeders of the placed horses a share in the money, are the exception rather than the rule in this country, and when they are announced they are almost sure to fill to repletion. Two such fixtures announced by the Westchester Racing Association closed on Saturday, one for the Spring meeting, 1900, and the other for the Autumn meeting, 1901. The first is the National Stallion race of $20,000, for foals the progeny of stallions duly nominated, last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course. The stallions subscribed for include all of the important sires in this country. The other event is the Matron of $20,000, for the produce of mares covered in 1898. Eclipse Course. The Westchester Racing Association is noted for its generous treatment of owners and trainers and every effort is made to advance the interests of racing in the way of offering rich events and particularly those which call forth the best results from breeders.

The second closing of the Nursery Handicap, $2,500 added, for two-year-olds, the Eclipse Course, to be run at the Autumn meeting, 1899, is announced for Jan. 5.

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The three-year-old fillies of last season, who became four-year-olds ye[illegible]y, promise to be a clever lot this [illegible], and although the old warning of the trainers against faith in a mare in the Spring is still looked upon with respect by turfmen generally, there are still many who will not look further than among the mares for some of the cracks in the older division this year. The prominence of fillies is unusually striking, and barring accident they are likely to be very conspicuous in the distribution of the events in 1899. Miss Rowena, Briar Sweet, Alice Farley, Sorrow, Mary Black, Crocket, Azucena, Napamax, Bardella, Martha IL, Komurasaki, Alleviate, La Goleta, St. Callatine, Lennep, and Kenmore Queen, as the pick of the lot, should hold their own creditably with the colts. Their records for this season are good. Miss Rowena has won a number of races in fast time, while Briar Sweet closed the season as the champion filly of the year with thirteen firsts and two seconds to her credit out of a total of fifteen starts. She has speed and the ability to go a distance, as was demonstrated in the California Stakes, one mile and a furlong, which she won on a heavy track in 1:55¾. Alice Farley has won one mile in 1:40, seven furlongs in 1:27½, one mile and sixteenth in 1:47¼, and other good races: Sorrow showed considerable class in the West; Mary Black won six furlongs on a heavy track in 1:19½, beating Traverser and Satsuma, and the same distance in 1:14½ beating Belle of Memphis, Timemaker, and others; Crocket was one of the best of the Western fillies, having to her credit the Kentucky Oaks, one mile and a sixteenth, in 1:51½, beating Lennep and others; also the Golden Rod Stakes, seven furlongs, in 1:30¾, heavy track, and the Meramec Stakes, one mile, in 1:44½, on a heavy track; Azucena was a winner at various distances, such as one mile and a sixteenth in 1:47½ and one mile in 1:39, beating imp. Miss Guissie and others; Napamax showed well in the early part of the season, placing to her credit the Flirtation Stakes, six and a half furlongs, in 1:21; Bardella won seven furlongs in 1:26¾, and same distance in 1:26, and other races; Martha IL won one mile and a furlong in 1:54¼, one mile in 1:42, one mile and a sixteenth in 1:58 on heavy track, and six furlongs in 1:12¾, which shows her to be a filly of stamina as well as speed. Komurasaki was a good campaigner and won a number of races. She won the Sea Gull Handicap, one mile, in 1:41, beating Sailor King, Whistling Con, and others, and one mile in 1:40¼.

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Few of the maiden jockeys who have the life almost frightened out of them by finding some fine day that they have flashed first past the judges on a winner realize that President McKinley found himself in a similar state one day, and few of the millions who voted for the election of the President could imagine him in the garb of a jockey, struggling with hand and heel to get his mount's nose first past the finish line.

John Boise, an old resident of Kansas City, who went to that city from Ohio forty years ago, was a witness of the affair, and in an interview in a Kansas City paper recently he tells the story as follows:

"I have known William McKinley since he was a small boy. He won a horse race for me at Youngstown when he was only fourteen years old. At that time I was dealing in fast horses, and I had a runner at the Youngstown Fair. I offered young McKinley $1 to ride my horse, and promised to give $5 if he won the race. The boy was willing to ride, but before he would do so he went to his father and asked permission. The father said he could do as he pleased, and so the lad accepted my offer. He won the race," said Mr. Boise in conclusion, "and he has won nearly every race he has entered since."

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Former Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, whose trotting track near Mt. Vernon will probably be ready for use by July, has engaged S. S. Toman as secretary for the meeting he will give there this year. Mr. Toman is the editor of a trotting and pacing publication in this city, and knows the trotter and pacer and the racing game from A to Z. He has the advantage of a wide acquaintance among light harness racing men in the West as well as in the East, and when C. W. Williams built the famous kite-shaped trotting track at Independence, Iowa, Mr. Toman was his right-hand man in the management of the track.

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The really sensible argument that time is not a factor in a race on the running turf, was well illustrated on Wednesday last, when Bonnar lowered the track record at Oakland, Cal., for a mile and a quarter. Robert Bonner is at best a cheap, third-rate horse, and even though he made the distance in 2:06¾, his value as a racehorse does not increase one whit. The race was a remarkable one, for the starters were a quartet of cheap horses, but the result demonstrated beyond all doubt that the Oakland track is one of the fastest in America.

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In compliance with Section 1, By-Law No. 8 of the by-laws governing the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, the annual meeting of the association will take place at 4 P. M. on Thursday, in the main room of the Jockey Club, 173 Fifth Avenue. Among other business to be brought to the attention of the meeting is the election of four Stewards in the place of August Belmont, J. G. Follansbee, J. G. Heckscher, and F. H. M. Birckhead, whose terms of office expire on the election of their successors. The committee appointed to nominate four members to serve as Stewards for three years, recommend the re-election of these four gentlemen.

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One of the sportsmen who may be depended upon to help along the cross-country racing boom, is Robert C. Hooper of Boston. Mr. Hooper races on the Metropolitan circuit in most of the steeplechase and hurdle events under the racing name of "Mr. Chamblet." He has been chiefly responsible for the successful race meetings given by the Brookline Country Club at Brookline Mass., and he is a cross-country rider himself of no mean ability. He owns a number of well-known steeplechasers, among them Moslem, Diversion, and Mars Chan.

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The Hackney Horse Society of England has issued the preliminary prize list for its fifteenth annual exhibition, which will be held in the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, Feb. 28 to March 3. Thirty events are announced, embracing classes for stallions, mares, produce groups, pony stallions, pony mares, and for singles, pairs, &c., to harness. The official complete catalogue will appear to-day, and entries will close three weeks later.

SLEIGHING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

The Biting Cold Wind Made It Uncomfortable for Those Not Well Wrapped Up in Furs.

When the average New York driver keeps his horse in the stall on a bright, clear day when sleighing in the city is excellent it must be something more than a biting cold wind that causes him to do so, for a chilling wind blew down the Speedway and Seventh Avenue and over the other drives yesterday, and yet the Speedway, the Central Park drives, and upper Seventh Avenue were enlivened all during the day with the tinkle of the sleighbells. The snow had not settled firmly on the roads before the first of the steel-shod cutters came out, but in a little while the traffic pounded the snow into a compact mass that made a splendid road. Only the biting wind, which picked up flurries of loose snow and sent the freezing particles to find a way even under the piles of warm robes of the sleighers, marred the sport to any degree.

The drifts along the Central Park drives and on Seventh Avenue did not interfere much with sleighing, for the traffic was mostly in the centre of the roads, and the big bluff overlooking the Speedway insured an even distribution of the snow, for it served as a barrier to the winds that would have caused drifts. Only under the arches of Washington and High Bridges did the Speedway sleighers meet with any poor sleighing surface. The spaces under the arches were not covered with snow, but they will be by to-day, for the snow bed will be made with snow from the sides of the road.

A few hundred hardy visitors made the trip on foot along the Speedway sidewalks, but they could not as usual tell the different drivers, for almost every one was muffled up to the eyes in warm furs, and driving goggles were absolutely necessary in the face of the keen wind. The driver who makes a trip up the Speedway only occasionally did not have much comfort sleighing, for he was either half frozen and obliged to resort to a traveling flask every five minutes in order to keep warm, or to make a dash up the road and then back as fast as his steed could drag him to the stable.

John J. Quinn, the Speedway Superintendent, and George Huber, his rival for magnum-gathering honors, were among the few who could be recognized under their pile of robes as they dashed up the Speedway. Mr. Quinn had to be out to keep an eye on the needs of the drivers, but Mr. Huber was out for speeding honors, and whenever an ambitious driver came alongside of his speeding cutter he gave a low "cluck" to Arracas and in a second was forging ahead.

"Gean" Ald

THE NEW ZOOLOGICAL PARK

It Is to be Opened Next May and Will Be the Finest in the World.

BUILDING THE ANIMAL HOUSES

All Are Rapidly Nearing Completion and the Purchase of Animals Will Be Begun in a Short Time.

During the Summer and Fall months the central portion of Bronx Park has undergone a transformation. Wagon after wagon has precipitated loads of brick and stone, while gangs of workmen have been busily engaged in clearing away a wilderness of waving grass and bushes. This scene of unusual activity is the birth of the New York Zoological Park, which will be opened next May, the finest of its kind in the world.

On June 1, 1898, the New York Zoological Park was a tract of wild land. Since that time the Executive Committee of the Zoological Society has authorized the expenditure of $30,000 on the construction of the elk house, bear, wolf, and fox dens, the Winter bird house, and flying cage. On July 24, in addition to the above, the committee ordered the construction of the reptile house, the cost of which will be about $40,000.

All of these buildings and cages are now in the course of construction. Many are rapidly nearing completion. The elk house already shelters temporary offices and workshops, while the foundation walls of the immense reptile house have been completed and the steel floor beams put in place.

Such is the progress of the new zoological gardens. Not alone, however, are buildings and cages in course of erection. The Park Board is very friendly to the new enterprise, and as soon as the ground is in proper condition the city will expend $62,000 in developing the roads, walks, drives, and other ground improvements.

No. 3 of the News Bulletin of the society, recently issued, contains a vast amount of interesting matter relative to the new park. An elaborate description of the reptile house is given, in connection with which the bulletin reads, in part:

Work upon the building began on Aug. 22. The great central hall is unbroken by a single column, and opens across the crocodile pool and its generous sand bank, through three huge arches, into the green, jungly mass of the conservatory. In effect, this room will appear to be 115 feet in length by 40 feet wide, exclusive of the reptile cages.

In the plan of this building an attempt has been made to provide, under one roof, suitable accommodations for representatives of all the orders of living reptiles and batrachians.

The length of the reptile house, over all, is 146 feet, and its greatest width is 100 feet. It is being constructed of buff mottled brick, combined with granite and terra cotta. It will be roofed with slate and heated by hot water. It is beautifully situated on the edge of a forest of great oakes, very near the geographical centre of the park. Close to the southeastern corner of the building is a natural pool in a wide outcrop of granite rock, which will speedily be converted into a Summer home for lizards.

The paper goes on to explain the location of the bear dens, in which this animal will enjoy little less than freedom, the beaver pools, and the huge inclosure for the herds of deer.

In connection with inquiries relative to the facilities opened to artists, The Bulletin reads as follows:

One of the indirect objects of the society is to encourage animal painting and sculpture. As an indication how this purpose is regarded, it is proper to note the fact that already two sculptors and three animal painters have given notice of intention of establishing their studios in the immediate vicinity of the park as soon as the collections are received. It is evident that the fine types of native and foreign animals which will be constantly upon exhibition will afford admirable opportunities to artists, and will give a long-needed impetus to the decoration of our public buildings with animal forms, both in painting and in sculpture.

The purchase of animals will begin in the near future, although no specimens will be received before April. It is the hope of the officials that the monkey house and antelope house may be erected at an early date, when the Zoological Park will be able to receive and cage temporarily any animals that may be purchased or donated.

DERRICK MOVED BATTLESHIP.

So Explained a Rustic to His Companion at the Navy Yard.

They were from the country. It needed but a glance to determine that. They drifted into the Brooklyn Navy Yard the other afternoon, bent upon seeing everything worth looking at in Uncle Sam's big shipyard. They wandered from place to place, and finally got around by the big timber dry dock.

The damaged battleship Massachusetts lay high and dry in the dock. The rustics gazed long and silently at the cradled warship, a look of deep perplexity on their faces. The woman finally broke the silence.

"How'd you suppose they got that boat in there?" she asked.

The man looked desperately about him for a solution of the puzzle. Near by was a huge traveling crane, used in moving guns and other heavy things to and from warships. The sight of it inspired the rustic.

"How'd they git her in?" he replied, carelessly but superiorly. "Oh! they jest hafted her in with that derrick."

Barnum & Bailey in London.

Louis E. Cooke, the American representative of the Barnum & Bailey Show, has just received a cable from James A. Bailey, stating that the "Greatest Show on Earth" opened its third season in Olympia, London, England, on Boxing Day, Dec. 26. Thousands of people were turned away at the two first exhibitions. The programme opened with a water carnival representing New York Harbor and a day at Coney Island. For this purpose a water space or tank 376 feet long and 40 feet wide has been constructed in the auditorium. This aquatic exhibition closed with a representation of Santiago Harbor and the destruction of Admiral Cervera's fleet. Numerous curiosities have also been added to the museum.

Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Show.

Poultry, pigeons, and pet stock will have possession of the Madison Square Garden for five days, beginning Jan. 31 and closing Feb. 4. It will be the tenth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry and Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. T. A. Havemeyer, Jr., is President; Philander Williams, Thomas H. Terry, and James Forsyth, Vice Presidents; Charles M. Griffing, Treasurer, and H. V. Crawford, Secretary and Superintendent, with whom entries will close on Jan. 16 at his office, Montclair, N. J. There are twenty-six classes for cats in the catalogue, and there will be a fine showing of rabbits in the pet stock department.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.33⅛
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.10
Cotton, middling	.05⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O K prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	18.25
Tallow, prime	.03¾
Pork, mess	9.75
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05
Lard, prime	5.85
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.87½
Butter, Western creamery	.21

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Flour firm. No. 3 Spring wheat, 65¾@66c; No. 2 red, 71¾@72c; No. 2 corn, 37¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 37¾c; No. 2 oats, 27¼@27½c; No. 3 white, 30¼c; No. 3 white, 29@29¾c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 41@46c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.13; Northwest, $1.17½@$1.18; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $9.95@10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.87½@5.65; short ribs, sides, loose, $4.80@5.10; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, boxed, $5.15@5.30; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $5.95; granulated, $5.26.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	77⅝	77¾	77⅜	
March	79⅛	79⅝	79⅛	79¼
May	76⅝	76¾	75⅝	75⅝
Corn—				
May	43	43 3-16	42¾	43

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	69⅝	69¾	68⅛	68⅛
May	71¾	73⅛	71⅛	71⅝
July	66½	70¼	66⅛	69¾
Corn—				
December	37	37⅛	37	37¼
May	38 3-16	39	38½	38⅝
July	38⅝	38¾	38⅝	38⅝
Oats—				
December	26¼	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛
May	28⅞	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛
July	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	26⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Highest prices of the present bull movement were attained Saturday, when during the regular session May sold up to 74¾c. Trade started off rather quiet with holiday features, but gathered strength and activity as the morning progressed, and reached the top notch amid considerable excitement in local short circles. New York led in the upward movement, having good early support from foreign houses, whose purchases of March advanced that option to 3⅝c premium over May, against 3½c the previous night. The later stimulating influence was a rumor that the next visible supply statement would enter all show a large decrease. There was also a certain amount of buying for the account of traders who anticipated a New Year bulge in prices like that of Christmas week, attaching importance to intimations already in circulation that substantial Chicago interests are figuring on 80c wheat in the Western market before the bull movement has run its course.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 1½@1¾c over May, free on board afloat, for old and new.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 33¼c; No. 3, 33c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35c; track mixed, 33½@34½c; track white, 35@38½c; No. 2 white clips, 36½c. RYE—No. 2 Western, 63½c, free on board afloat; State, 59½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. BARLEY—Malting, 53@58c, delivered New York; 44@45c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—54@55c, cost, insurance, and freight track, New York.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 31.—No. 1 Northern, 69@70c; No. 2 Northern, 67@68¾c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—December, 67½c; May, 69c; July, 69¾c; on track, No. 1 hard, 68½c; No. 1 Northern, 68¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66½c.

DULUTH, Dec. 31.—No. 1 hard, cash, 70c bid; December, 69¼c; May, 71c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¼c bid; December, 67¼c; May, 70c bid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.90@$4.15; Winter straights, $3.55@$3.85; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.20@$2.80; no grade, $1.60, to arrive. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, $1.90@$1.95. RYE FLOUR—Good to fair, $3.05@$3.20; choice to fancy, $3.25@$3.40. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, $1; fine yellow, $1@$1.05; coarse, 85@87c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $13.25@$13.50; sacks, to arrive, $14@$14.25; coarse Winter bran, $14.50@$16, latter white; fine, $13.50@$14; middlings, $14@$17; city feed, $14.50@$15; hominy chop, $17; oil meal, $24@$24.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 31.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10; family, $10.25@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$18@$18.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4¾c; 180 lb, 4⅞c; 160 lb, 5c; pigs, 5½c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5¾c; 12 lb, 5½c; 14 lb, 5⅛c; pickled shoulders, 4c; pickled hams, 6¾@7c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼c; Western S. P., 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 3¾c; country, 3¾@3⅞c. LARD—$5.90; city lard, $5.25@$5.30; refined lard, South America, $6.40; Continent, $5.90; Brazil, kegs, $7.50; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¾@4¾c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¼c; city lard stearine, 6@6¼c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31.—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 60s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 28s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 27s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 30s. Cheese—Lard—Prime Western, 29s. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 49s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 21s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, 15s. Spirits of Turpentine—32s 9d. Resin—Common, 4s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 88s; good, 65s. Linseed Oil—17s 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 6⅝d. Peas—Canadian, 5s 10½d.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk $5; New York, Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk $4.95; refined cases, $8.25; crude naphtha, cargoes, $8.50; deodorized, $9. Cottonseed Oil—Quoted: Prime crude, 17½@18c; prime crude, free on board mills, 14@15c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 20¼@21c; butter grades, 26@27c; prime white, 27@27½c; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@46c.

WOOL.—LONDON, Dec. 31.—There were good inquiries in the wool trade during the week for merinos and several parcels were sold. The tone of the market was firm. Low crossbreds were in demand by the French buyers, owing to the curtailment of the South American supply by the loss of the gold premium. Several hundred bales were sold, and the all-round inquiries indicate an early improvement. The arrivals for the series which will open Tuesday, Jan. 17, are as follows: New South Wales, 26,548 bales; Queensland, 19,121 bales; Victoria, 13,819 bales; South Australia, 12,784 bales; West Australia, 3,946 bales; New Zealand, 7,975 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 41,307 bales, and 48,500 forwarded direct. The imports for the week were as follows: New South Wales, 8,144 bales; Queensland, 3,209 bales; Melbourne, 2,429 bales; South Australia, 2,263 bales; Albany, 214 bales; New Zealand, 3,833 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 10,326, and elsewhere, 338 bales.

METALS.—Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry, $11.87½; Southern No. 2 soft, $10.87½. Steel rails, $18. Pig iron warrants, $7.75. Lake copper, spot, $13.15. Tin, $18.95. Lead, $3.87½. Spelter, $5.15.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.75; tar oil, bbls, $3.40; spirits turpentine, 45½@46c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.60@1.69; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $1.95; N, $2.10; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31.—Turpentine, 41c bid; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 31—Spirits turpentine, 44c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 31.—Spirits turpentine, 43¼c and 43½c; resin, 97½c@$1.02½; crude turpentine, $1.30 and $2.30; $2.30 bid; tar, $1.10.

LIVE STOCK.—Calves—Good veals, 8c; city dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Good sheep, $4.25; prime lambs, $5.60@$5.65¾. HOGS—$3.75@$4.00.

REAL ESTATE.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.

FIRM OF

LEONARD J. CARPENTER,

41 Liberty St. & 1181 3d Ave.,

makes a specialty of the collection of rents and the entire management of property.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE.

10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.

AGENT, AUCTIONEER. BROKER, APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, January 10, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THE

BATHGATE ESTATE,

LATE PROPERTY OF CHARLES R. BECK, Deceased.

BY ORDER OF

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE.

144

Choice & Valuable Lots

ON

Third, Washington, Wendover, Webster, Franklin, Bathgate, Brook, Fulton, & Arthur Aves., 136th, 144th, 171st, & 177th Sts. and St. Paul's Place.

23d and 24th Wards, New York City. 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent. interest.

Titles guaranteed by The Title Guarantee and Trust Co., free of charge, to each purchaser.

For book-maps, etc., apply to TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Esqs., Attorneys for Executor and Trustee, 22 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—At Fort Washington, brick cottage, on high ground, overlooking Hudson River; four bedrooms, bath, and conveniences; rental, $450 per annum. For particulars—principals only—apply to J. Holland, F. O. Box 817, city.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

221 WEST 20TH STREET.—Elegant flat, second floor; five light rooms and bath; all improvements; new condition; $28 a month; also similar flats for $25 a month. Apply to Janitor.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Birdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

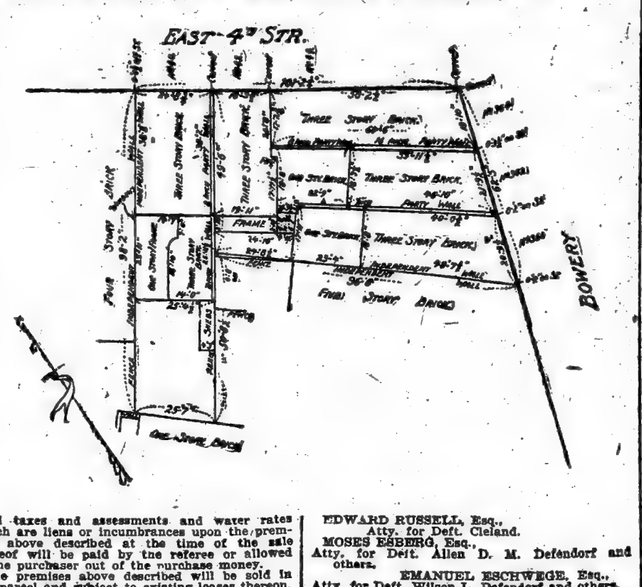

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or incumbrances upon the premises above described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold in one parcel and subject to existing leases thereon.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. A. C. ANDERSON, Esq., Atty. for Kantrowitz.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.

o10-1aw6wM

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 150 and 152 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

jy18-1aw6mM

BRADFORD, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA BRADFORD, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of December, 1898.

WILLIAM J. McCREADY, Executor.

THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York City.

d5-1aw6mM

CURTIN, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Curtin, whose place of residence is unknown, the husband of Mary Curtin, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James F. Curtin of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY CURTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d19-1aw6wM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan,' deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

o8-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York.

jy25-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.

SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.

s19-1aw6mM

WEST, JOSEPH I.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph G. West, Adelia R. Reed, James O. West, Emily Augusta Johnson, Florence Josephine Johnson, Francis E. Johnson, Jr., Rose West Johnson, Stephen S. Johnson, Wallace C. Johnson, Frederick Percy West, William Norman West, Joseph I. West, James O. West, Jr., Rodney Lu Gar West, Emily Augusta Vanderbilt, and Mary R. Reed, formerly Mary R. West, and to all persons interested in the trusts created by the last will and testament of JOSEPH I. WEST, late of the City of New York, deceased, Hugh A. McTernon, special guardian, as creditors, beneficiaries, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis E. Johnson and Josephine A. Johnson, as trustees of the trust created by and under the codicil of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk in the Surrogate's Court.

d19-1aw6wM

EDWARD RUSSELL, Esq., Atty. for Deft. Cleland.

MOSES ESBERG, Esq., Atty. for Deft. Allen D. M. Defendorf and others.

EMANUEL ESCHWEGE, Esq., Atty. for Deft. Wilson L. Defendorf and others.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, January 12th, 1899, at the same hour and place.

Dated New York City, December 14th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, three hundred feet; thence northerly along the last-named line and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

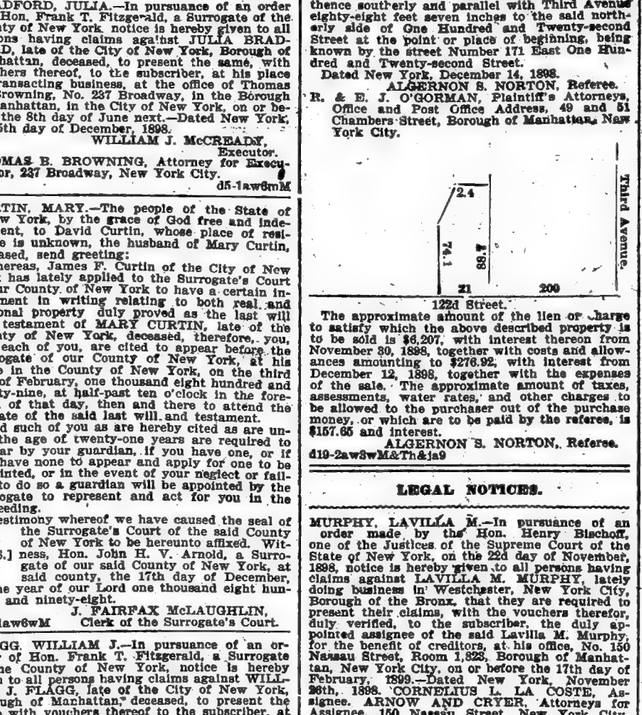

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $157.65 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

d19-2aw3wM&Th&ja9

LEGAL NOTICES.

MURPHY, LAVILLA M.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAVILLA M. MURPHY, lately doing business in Westchester, New York City, Borough of the Bronx, that they are required to present the same with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Lavilla M. Murphy, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 150 Nassau Street, Room 1,822, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1898. CORNELIUS L. LA COSTE, Assignee. ARNOW AND CRYER, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

d5-1aw6wM

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDONNELL, plaintiff, vs. DELIA HALPIN, John Delaney, Sarah Delaney, widow of Bartholomew Delaney, deceased; James Delaney and Mary Delaney, children of said deceased; Mary Delaney, widow of James Delaney, deceased; James Delaney, her son; Sadie Delaney, his wife; Annie Finnerty and Jeremiah Finnerty, her husband; Phillip Delaney, Maurice Delaney, William H. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Galnor, deceased, Edwin Galnor, sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of William Haynes, deceased; the people of the State of New York, and all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; and the unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any, of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom, and whose names and places of residence are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 22d, 1898.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants "all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any, of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees, or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to plaintiff":

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 10th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on December 12th, 1898.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d12-1aw6wM

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT.—A small furnished office; cheap; in first-class down-town building. Possession at once. Address L. V. Box 101 Times Down-Town Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WINTER RESORTS.

THE LAKEWOOD

Only ninety minutes away.

The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modeled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.

Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds.

New Electric Baths superior to any in the World.

In recent lecture Dr. Max Meyer of New York Board of Health said the water at The Lakewood Hotel was excellent; while the water at another leading Lakewood hotel was unfit for use. Rates until March, from $21 up.

T. F. GILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINlinks ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BUSINESS OPENING IS OFFERED AS silent partner, or active position in the management, in a fully established mercantile company of unquestionable character and respectability, doing a staple wholesale and retail business of half a million annually, in one of the principal cities of the West. Fifty to one hundred thousand dollars more capital is desired to increase sales and profits. All communications to be regarded as confidential. Address C. S. ADAMS, 4,301 Washington Building, St. Louis, Mo.

GOLD WASHERS, SAMPLING DRILLS, AND Pumps, (hand-power for working placers,) each does eighty miners' work; the only known practical Gold Savers; Combination Mills; Amalgamators; Acetylene Gas Apparatus. LANCASTER, 95 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE WELLINGTON,

Southeast Cor. 92d St. and Madison Av.

This high-class apartment house, adjoining private residences, now ready for occupancy; view of Park; all light, large outside rooms; two families on a floor; elevator and all conceivable improvements. Rents, $1,100 and upward. SUPERINTENDENT, on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

JOURNALISM IN ALL BRANCHES taught personally or by mail. Descriptive pamphlet and students' list free; MSS. revised. ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPER BUREAU, World Building, New York.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 and 14 East 49th Street. Classes and private lessons. Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

BOARDERS WANTED.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large square room; bath connecting; parlor dining room; few table guests accommodated; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENTRAL Park West, and 98d St "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—Competent, good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; best city reference. Care McCabe, 591 Park Ave.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—OF EXPERIENCE AND ability desires position. Ability, Box 240, 154 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly English-trained servant; disengaged Tuesday; present employers highly recommend. Butler, Box 328, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Good rider and driver; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; with special quarters; 5 years' best references; last employer can be seen. F. Basele, Central Park Riding Academy

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Barbers' Union Wants Law Regarding Sunday Closing Amended.

HAS PREPARED A NEW BILL

No Sympathetic Strikes on Willis Avenue Bridge Ordered — Delegates Find New Meeting Place Cold.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday in its new headquarters, 231 East Thirty-third Street, but the hall was so cold that a delegate moved that the body go somewhere else, where there was some warmth, and forfeit the three months' rent which it had paid. There was a small stove, around which groups of delegates clustered in turn, and when Chairman Brown wished the delegates a Happy New Year, they all applauded, and one of them suggested that they applaud every speaker, as handclapping was the best way to keep the blood in circulation.

Delegate Richarts of the journeymen barbers said that the present Sunday law that required the closing of barbers' shops at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon had proved to be a dead letter. The employers pulled down the blinds after the prohibitive hour, and shaved their customers behind closed doors. Consequently the journeymen never get a day off in the week on which they could rest. So the Barbers' Union has prepared an amended bill which, if passed, it believes will be more effective than the present law. It requires that all barbers' shops must be closed after 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and that all the windows be uncovered, just like saloons and barrooms on Sunday, so that policemen and others could see that the law was not violated.

The delegates of the striking caisson workers at the Willis Avenue Bridge again asked the Central Labor Union to order sympathetic strikes of the other union workmen employed there. The caisson workers struck suddenly, and the contractor brought negroes from Kentucky to take their places.

Delegate Barr of the tin and sheet iron workers wanted to know whether the caisson workers had themselves asked the other unions at work on the bridge to order strikes of their men. The caisson workers' delegate gave an evasive answer, and then admitted that they had not.

"The Central Labor Union cannot order any strikes," said Chairman M. Brown.

A discussion followed, and it was decided to ask the Controller to withhold payment from the contractor on the ground that the building law had been violated by employing Kentucky negroes instead of citizens of this State and city.

Over a dozen unions were suspended yesterday for arrears of dues. With some unions the arrears were the result of carelessness, but others had been unable to pay for some time on account of the hard times, as many of their members have been out of employment. The unions that were suspended were the calcium light operators, the confectioners and cake bakers, the Franklin Association of Pressmen, the Germania waiters, the housesmiths and bridgemen, the Whitestone Association of Marble Polishers, the American Stairbuilders' Union, the scenic painters, the boiler makers, the lithographic press feeders, the boot and shoe workers, and the furniture movers.

The meeting elected Secretary John S. Henry as its delegate to the convention of the State Federation of Labor that will meet in Albany.

DOGGED BY INSISTENT CABMAN.

Henderson, Tired of Treating the Jehu, Asks the Police to Come to His Rescue.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning a telephone message was received at Police Headquarters that there was an unwilling prisoner confined in a stable at 3,409 Third Avenue. An unwilling prisoner is not such a novelty as to cause surprise in Police Headquarters, but to hear of one in a stable was something new, so a message was sent to the Morrisania Police Station, and Policeman Ferguson went to make an investigation.

Ferguson found no one in the stable but there was a cab standing in front of the drug store at 3,411 Third Avenue. A cabman, who was standing near the cab, called to the policeman, and as Ferguson walked over toward him a well-dressed man came out of the store, and the cabman, pointing to him, told the policeman that he had refused to pay for the use of the cab. The man denied the charge, and said that the cabman was trying to extort money from him. Ferguson took them both to the Morrisania Police Station, and from there to the Morrisania Police Court, where they were arraigned before Magistrate Simms.

The cabman gave his name as Martin Curtin of 109 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, while the other prisoner gave his name as John Henderson of 56 Morton Street. When questioned by the Magistrate, Henderson said that on Saturday evening he took a friend to a Harlem theatre. After the performance Henderson arranged with Curtin to drive them to his friend's house, at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Webster Avenue, for $3, which was paid on arrival there. As the cabman had to return to Third Avenue, Henderson said he would get into the cab and go as far as that point, and then take a train on the elevated road. The cab had gone but a short distance when it became stuck in a snowbank. Henderson told the cabman that he would make his way on foot to Third Avenue, and if he could find any one there would send them over to help Curtin. At Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street Henderson went into a saloon, where he found two men, who, after being treated to drinks, agreed to go to Curtin's relief.

As they reached the street, however, the cabman drove up. Henderson then asked Curtin and the two men to go in and have another drink. The invitation was accepted, and then Henderson said he would have to leave to hunt up the nearest station on the elevated road. Curtin then demanded $3 additional, saying that the trip through the snow was worth the extra fare. Henderson refused to pay, but treated to another round of drinks, and then started down Third Avenue. Curtin got on his cab and followed him, saying that he would stick to him until he got the money he demanded.

Henderson entered another saloon further down the avenue, and the cabman followed him in. The hunted man again treated his pursuer and then started again on his search for a station of the elevated road. Curtin took up the pursuit, and Henderson stopped at two or three other saloons, where he treated the cabman. Finally, tiring of the performance, and finding that he could not get rid of his tormentor, Henderson went into the stable, where he remained until 8:30 o'clock, where he re-into the drug store and sent the message to Police Headquarters.

When Magistrate Simms had heard the story, he questioned Curtin, who admitted that it was true, and the Magistrate then directed Henderson to make a charge of disorderly conduct and extortion against Curtin. Henderson said that he did not desire to do that, and Magistrate Simms discharged both men. They left the court-room together, but Henderson did not treat Curtin to another drink.

SUICIDE ACCUSES HIS BROTHER.

Charles W. Cook Writes that Herbert Caused His Death.

Charles W. Cook, thirty years old, committed suicide some time Saturday night or yesterday morning in the lodging house at 354 Bowery by taking poison. Cook went there Saturday evening and took a fifteen-cent room. He was found lying on his bed dead yesterday afternoon. Beside him was a bottle which had contained carbolic acid. On his person was found the following, written on a piece of note paper:

"Charles W. Cook.

"My brother, Herbert P. Cook, 280 Pomeroy Avenue, Long Island City, is the cause of my death."

A ten-cent piece and a stub of a pencil were also found on the body. The police sent information of the suicide to the dead man's brother. Word came from him to have the body placed in the care of an undertaker.

Yes, I know yesterday was your birthday and that to-day is celebrating day; but your appearance is scandalous. I commit you, for one year, to

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE MAIL POUCH MYSTERY.

Post Office Authorities Unable as Yet to Explain Disappearance of the Registered Matter.

Post Office Inspector Hartshorn spent the greater portion of yesterday endeavoring to solve the mystery of the disappearance, early on Saturday morning, of the pouch of registered mail matter which was reported as having been lost or stolen in transit from the main office to Branch A in Prince Street. Although the Inspector set all the agencies at his disposal at work seeking for information, he was not able last evening to report any facts in addition to those published yesterday morning.

The one clearly established fact is that a pouch containing 114 registered packages of mail matter is missing. That particular pouch, according to the reports of various heads of departments in the General Post Office, was made up in the registry division for Branch Post Office A, it was put into a larger pouch, and that in turn was put into Mail Wagon 16, under the supervision of the head dispatcher of the city delivery, and the mail wagon started up Broadway from the General Post Office at exactly 5 o'clock in the morning. When the large pouch was opened in Branch A, the registered mail could not be found. John H. Kiley, the driver of the mail wagon, was subsequently arrested, and held in $5,000 bail by United States Commissioner Shields on the charge of stealing the missing pouch.

There was unusual activity in the different departments of the General Post Office yesterday, and Chief Clerks and Inspectors were busy investigating the mystery. Superintendent Fuller of the registry department, who on Saturday turned the matter over to Chief Post Office Inspector Wheelock, said that he had learned nothing new and had no theories or opinions to express regarding the missing pouch. At the office of the City Superintendent of the Mails, the alleged robbery was the subject of paramount interest, but the Superintendent and his associates said that they were completely in the dark as to when and how the bag was stolen.

In the dispatching department of the General Post Office the clerks, Inspectors, and drivers discussed the disappearance of the pouch with much interest and perplexity. Inspector Wensel, representing the mail-wagon contractors, said that he could not understand how the pouch could have been taken from the wagon. He said that Driver Kiley, who was under arrest, had been driving a mail wagon for more than two years and bore a good reputation. It was true, Mr. Wensel said, that all mail-wagon drivers were provided with keys to their wagons, but they were not in the habit of opening the wagon doors.

Half a dozen drivers who were in the dispatching department last evening expressed opinions to the effect that it would be almost impossible for any person to gain access to a mail wagon without the knowledge of the driver. Attention was called to the fact that Mail Wagon 16 on Saturday morning was fifteen minutes making a trip that usually takes five minutes—i. e., from Branch S, at 432 Broadway, to Branch A, at 142 Prince Street. Commenting on this circumstance, some of Kiley's associate drivers said that doubtless he could give a satisfactory explanation of the delay. If, however, he were guilty of the theft of the pouch, he must have had a confederate, they said.

SHOT UNWILLING ACCOMPLICE.

Youthful Burglars Forced Their Comrade to Climb a Fence.

John Ramkellor, fourteen years old, of 342 East Seventy-first Street; Harry Markowitz, fifteen years old, of 325 East Seventy-eighth Street, and Eugene Barry, twenty years old, who lives on Seventy-fifth Street, between First and Second Avenues, were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning on the charge of burglary. Detective Higgins, who appeared against the prisoners, told the Magistrate that while he was passing through Ninety-fifth Street, near Second Avenue, at 11 o'clock Saturday night he heard a pistol shot, and saw the three prisoners running away. The detective captured them after a short chase, but could not find the pistol nor the person who had discharged it.

At the station house Markowitz, after some questioning, said that he and his companions had earlier in the evening broken a showcase in front of a dry goods store at 1,658 First Avenue, and had stolen a great part of the contents. Barry, Markowitz said, then suggested that the party should go to Ninety-fifth Street and Second Avenue, where there was a pigeon coop, which was easy to rob. When they arrived there Barry tried to induce Markowitz to climb over the fence, and when the latter refused Barry and Ramkellor forced him to ascend, threatening to kill him if he did not do so. It was while Markowitz was on top of the fence that the shot was fired, the ball grazing Markowitz's hand.

Markowitz repeated his story in court, and the others did not deny it. Magistrate Olmsted held Barry and Ramkellor in $500 each for trial, and fined Markowitz $5.

BOYS FOUND INTOXICATED.

One Was Insensible and Nearly Buried in Snow.

Lying in the gutter and nearly buried in snow, John Upton of 725 Washington Street was found at Broadway and Fourth Street last night insensible from drink.

Standing near him and fast reaching the same condition was his companion, Hugh Henry, fifteen years old, of 359 West Twenty-first Street. Henry was amusing himself by throwing snow on pedestrians and insulting them with profane objurgations.

The boys were taken to the Mercer Street Station by a policeman. Upton was unable to talk and was sent to the Gerry society. His companion said Upton is fifteen years old, but he looks more like a boy of twelve. Later, when he came to his senses in the Gerry society, he said he and Henry had purchased a quart of whisky in a place at Greenwich and Bank Streets.

Detectives were sent out to investigate with a view to making arrests, as the police are determined to stop the practice of selling intoxicants to boys. There have been several such cases lately.

Henry was taken to the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital. He was inpudent and told the police they had no right to arrest him for drinking.

"Youse likes to make your little sneak for your booze yourselves," he said.

"What am I pinched for? Gettin' me booze? Why, I've been drinkin' for five years. Johnnie an' me [meaning the Upton lad] have been corked a dozen times."

He declined to tell where he got the liquor, telling the police it was none of their business and insisting that "I got a right to drink if I likes."

Ex-Gov. Campbell Better.

Ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, who has been ill at the Hoffman House for several days, was reported last night to be much improved.

Stern Brothers

Tuesday, January 3d
Annual Sale of
Housekeeping Linens
Exceptional Values will be Offered
in the best grades of
Table Damasks, Cloths, Napkins,
Linen Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Towels and Bedspreads
Also Special Inducements in
Lace and Linen
Hemstitched and Embroidered
Tea Cloths, Centre Pieces, Scarfs,
Tray Cloths and Doylies

Stern Brothers

will exhibit to-morrow, a large collection of
entirely new and exclusive styles of
Ladies' Shirt Waists
of Imported and Domestic Madras,
Cheviots, Lawns and Percales at
Very Attractive Prices

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Tuesday
Clearing Sale in Their
Ladies' Cloak Departments
Coats of Cheviots or Kerseys, lined with satins or taffeta silks
at $5.50, $6.85, $8.50, $10.75, $12.50
Golf Capes of English Plaid Rugs, at $7.50, $9.75, $16.50
With the remainder of their
Imported Cloaks, Jackets and Capes
At Corresponding Prices
West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

will show on
Tuesday, January 3d
Their First Importations of
Cotton Dress Goods
consisting of
the latest effects in
Belfast Dimities,
Scotch Zephyrs,
Oxford Shirtings,
Plain, Corded and
Jacquard Madras,
Fancy Crepons
and Nattes
Also
French Printed
Plain and
Satin Stripe
Challies
in exclusive designs and colorings
West 23d St.

Stern Bros

Will offer to-morrow
Their First Importations of
Cambric, Swiss
and Nainsook
Embroideries
Also
Edgings and Insertings
in sets,
with allovers to match
And
exclusive styles in
Embroidered
Robes
West 23d St.

POLICE CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE.

Insomnia and Worry Over Recent Promotion Thought to Have Deranged Jersey City Officer.

Charles A. Holderer, who was appointed a Police Captain in Jersey City on Dec. 1, 1898, after having been a Sergeant since Nov. 5, 1879, and assigned to the Third Precinct, committed suicide early yesterday morning at his home, 361 Palisade Avenue. No cause is known for the act, but, as Capt. Holderer had been suffering from insomnia for many years, it is thought he became suddenly insane.

Capt. Holderer called on Chief of Police Murphy Saturday afternoon and had a talk with him about his official duties. He said he was greatly worried lest he should make mistakes in his new position. The Chief told him he had performed his new duties well, and advised him, if he felt nervous, to put on his uniform and do a certain amount of patrol duty every day. This, the Chief said, would probably cure his nervousness, and the exercise might enable him to sleep. Holderer went away in apparently excellent spirits, wishing the Chief and Inspector Lange a happy new year.

He remained on duty at the Oakland Avenue Police Station until midnight, when he called the roll. He was still in good spirits. He told the men going out to keep a careful watch for straggling wayfarers who might fall in the snow and freeze to death. He also invited the men to call at his house on Monday. He reached home at 12:20 o'clock A. M. He found his wife, Peter Beck, his brother-in-law, and Mrs. Beck, his wife's sister, in the parlor. They had been watching the old year out. At 1 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Beck went to their rooms up stairs, and Capt. Holderer and his wife retired, their room being in the rear of the parlor.

Mrs. Holderer arose to get a drink at 4:30 o'clock, and Capt. Holderer, who was awake, said he would get up. As he frequently arose in the middle of the night, Mrs. Holderer fell asleep, leaving her husband sitting by the stove. When she awoke again it was nearly 8 o'clock. Her husband was not in the room. She supposed he had gone down to the basement dining room. She went down to look for him, and was horrified to find him lying on the floor bleeding from a wound in his forehead. Beside him lay his revolver. Mrs. Holderer screamed, and Mr. Beck ran down stairs. He found that Capt. Holderer was dead. He had shot himself in the right temple. The bullet had passed entirely through his head, and could be seen partly protruding from a second wound near the left temple.

Chief Murphy and County Physician Converse made a careful examination of the premises, and said there was no doubt that Capt. Holderer had shot himself with his own pistol.

Capt. Holderer was born in New York on June 9, 1851, but had lived in Jersey City since he was ten years old. Before he was appointed to the police force he was a watchmaker. He had no living children. Chief Murphy, who was a warm friend of Capt. Holderer, said he had no doubt that he had become suddenly deranged, owing to loss of sleep and worry.

ROTHSCHILD IN THE TOMBS.

Alleged Swindler Could Not Furnish New Bail—Said He Was Told Banks Had Mere Civil Actions.

David Rothschild, the alleged bank swindler, surrendered by his bondsman, Charles I. Freedman, Saturday afternoon, was again arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, and remanded to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail. The prisoner declined to comment upon the action of his bondsman in surrendering him to the authorities.

It is said that Rothschild boasted after the assignment of his firm that he had had the advice of one of the best criminal lawyers in this city, to the effect that there could be nothing more brought against him for the hypothecation of the alleged customers' notes as collateral for his firm notes, which the banks discounted, than a mere civil action to recover. Yesterday morning it was stated in court by an attaché of the District Attorney's office that if it was found that Rothschild, in making his representations to the banks, had been careful enough to keep inside the legal line he would be held on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the financial institutions and that charge could be easily proved.

In addition to the New York banks, other than the Central National, which advanced money to Rothschild, and which decline for the present to make public their names, it is understood that a number of banking houses in Chicago, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg were also the holders of a large number of "customers' notes," discounted for the benefit of the Rothschild firm. It is now said that the amount secured by Rothschild will reach nearly $500,000.

PRISONER'S WIT HIS UNDOING.

Wifebeater Sent to the Workhouse for a Too Ready Reply.

Magistrate Pool, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday morning had just finished saying that he intended to deal more severely with east side wrongdoers hereafter, his lenity having been abused, when William Coleman of 361 Cherry Street was arraigned for beating his wife, Annie. The woman begged for his release, and Coleman would probably have been discharged but for a slip of the tongue.

"You ought to go church instead of to saloons," observed the Magistrate, "and then you would not be like a savage when you go home."

"The church and I are strangers," responded the prisoner. "I went there once too often. The last time I went there was when I was married."

"What's that; what's that?" asked the Magistrate. "Oh, I see the stuff you are made of." He then ordered the prisoner's wife to make a complaint, and committed Coleman to the workhouse for two months. Coleman was led away bemoaning his bad judgment.

Y. M. C. A. Evening Classes.

During the first term, just closed, there have been about 250 young men enrolled in the evening educational classes of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The classes, which have been adjourned during the holidays, will resume work to-morrow. They are open to all young men.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST

YEARLY SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Beginning Tuesday, January 3rd.

The Muslin Underwear Sale in this store, beginning to-morrow, is larger and more varied in design than in any previous year.

GOWNS, SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS,
CHEMISES, DRAWERS, ETC.,
are arranged on tables, easily accessible to examine price or design,
25, 35, 50, 75, 95 cents and upward.

Silk Skirts, $5.00 each; Z. Z. Corsets, $1.75 each.
Short Slips and Long Slips in our Infants' Department, together with a limited quantity of Silk Waists, Wrappers, Tea Gowns, and Fine French Underwear, slightly stock worn, will prove attractive.
Tuesday, January 3rd.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

JANUARY SILK SALE.
Beginning Tuesday Morning.

FANCY SILKS.
50,000 yards of Novelty Taffetas Silks, Checks, Stripes, Plaids and Brochés,
75 cents to $1.00 per yard;
Previously $1.00 to $1.50

20,000 yards rich Fancy Silks on Taffetas and Satin grounds,
$1.25 to $1.50 per yard;
Formerly $1.75 to $2.00

These lines contain many new designs and colorings now shown for the first time at retail and are suitable for street and evening wear.

FOULARD SILKS.
500 pieces, 24-inch, heavy twilled Foulards, 20 different designs; white figures on colored ground, and colored figures on black ground,
50 cents per yard;
Worth 85 cents.

1,000 pieces of Foulard Silk, 24 and 27 inches wide, over 50 new and exclusive designs for 1899—National Blue and White, Navy Blue and White, and Black and White,
75 cts., 85 cts., $1.00 and $1.25.

Complete assortments of Plain and Novelty Black Silks and Satins,
75 cents to $4.50 per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

Extraordinary Sale begins January 3, 100,000 yards
PRINTED FOULARDS and INDIA SILKS
39c.
59c.
79c.
These silks are new foreign goods of standard quality, exclusive designs, choice colorings, and worth nearly double the prices at which we offer them.
West Twenty-third St.

23d Street
Le Boutillier Bros.

WASH FABRICS.
SEASON 1899.
Now open an exquisite assortment of dainty French Printed Piques, Nainsook-a-Filet, Gardenias, Virginias, Batiste Brilliantees, Organdies, Swisses, Foulardines, Lawns, Irish Dimities, &c., and offer
50,000 Yards
SCOTCH ZEPHYR
Corded Ginghams,
19c.
These goods are unexcelled for beautiful colorings, and are noted for their durability and fine finish.
West Twenty-third St.

O'Neill's

Big Values to-morrow!

Watch for our Announcement in to-morrow morning's papers. It will give full details.

Don't Miss It!

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St

"JACK" BURKE ARRESTED.

Pugilist-Actor Engages in a Quarrel and Is Laid Low with a Sword.

"Jack" Burke, pugilist-actor, was a prisoner in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Disorderly conduct and assault were the charges against Burke, but his appearance gave reason to believe that he had been the assaulted person. His head was swathed in bandages and his face was cut in several places.

Joseph Rosenfeld, a saloon keeper at 848 Broadway, who bought the business from Burke, was the complainant against the prisoner. On Saturday evening Burke went into the place intoxicated, and invited Rosenfeld to have a drink. Rosenfeld refused, and words followed. The proprietor ordered Burke out of his place, but the latter refused to go.

Burke then made a rush at Rosenfeld, and the latter, who is nearly twice as big as Burke, grabbed up a sword that was lying back of the bar and brought it down on Burke's head with a crash. It laid Burke's head open and took all the fight out of him. Policeman Hartman of the Mercer Street Station was summoned, and on Rosenfeld's complaint he arrested Burke and took him to St. Vincent's Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

In court yesterday Burke said that the trouble was caused by the fact that Rosenfeld had given him several worthless checks. Magistrate Crane held him in $500 for examination. Alderman Fleck furnished the bail later in the day.

May Have Died from Poison.

A man who gave his name as David Brooks of 292 East Houston Street fell in the street in front of 271 Grand Street at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. He died in Gouverneur Hospital yesterday. The police at first thought he was intoxicated, but the surgeons at the hospital think he may have died from poison.

ACCIDENT ON THE ELEVATED.

Traffic on Ninth Avenue Delayed by Blowing Out of Cylinder Head.

As a train of the Ninth Avenue line of the Manhattan Elevated Railway was slowing down and preparing to stop at the Christopher Street station shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a cylinder head of the locomotive blew out. The train was bound up town, and being unable to proceed, all the trains behind it were blocked.

Many passengers, not knowing how long the delay might last, and not choosing to take the chance of waiting, left the trains and proceeded to their destinations by the Eighth Avenue trolley cars and other routes.

After about three-quarters of an hour the disabled engine was patched up sufficiently to allow it to be taken to the repair shops, and traffic on the road was resumed.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8—Mozart's opera DON GIOVANNI, Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, Maurel.
Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 3, at 8, at B'lyn Academy, "BARBER OF SEVILLE," with identical N. Y. cast.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE, Suzanne Adams, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Albers, Plancon.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Engle, and Sembrich, Campanari, Carbone, and Ed de Reszke.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 7, at 1:45, "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE," Lilli Lehmann, Meisslinger, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Van Rooy.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan 7, at pop. prices, "LA FAVORITA," Mantelli, Saligmac, Albers, Plancon.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:10; Matinées at 2. Matinée To-day, & this evening for the last times, Shakespeare's MERCHANT OF VENICE. MISS REHAN as PORTIA.
To-morrow Night and every ev'g after Sardou's famous play, MADAME SANS GENE. MISS REHAN as SANS GENE. George Clarke as Napoleon. Chas. Richman as Lefebre. Sidney Herbert as Fouchée. Matinée Wednesday, Mat. Saturday.

CARNEGIE HALL. SONG RECITAL.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 10, at 3,
LILLI LEHMANN
Reserved seats, 75c. to $2; Boxes, $12, at box office Carnegie Hall and Schuberth's, 25 Union Square. Sale of seats begins Thursday, Jan. 5.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
SPLENDID NEW YEAR'S DAY BILL! Performance Begins at 9:30 A. M.
SIGNOR PERUGINI in "A Sorrento Scarf," Accompanied by ROSABEL MORRISON.
HARRY LACY, in "Bob Beckett's Pajamas."
SERVAIS LE ROY, JOE O'HARE, MARCO TWINS, and a Great Holiday Programme of Leading Specialty Artists.

AMERICAN 42nd St AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th Ave
Matinee To-Day.
ELABORATE REVIVAL MARTHA Evgs. 25c.—$1. Mats Wed. & Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c
FLOTOW'S
Next Week—LOHENGRIN (In English.)

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15.
. CLOSED THIS WEEK.
MONDAY, JAN. 9,
OLGA NETHERSOLE,
Presenting Parker and Carson's Poetical Drama,
THE TERMAGANT.
Box Office Open for Sale of Seats, 9 to 6.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last Week! Xtra Mat. To-day!
CASINO!!
EXTRA!! CISSY LOFTUS!!
Beginning with Jan. 9—Lillian Russell & star cast, La Belle Helene.
MATINEE TO-DAY!!

PALACE 58th St. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 3d Ave. Performance. 11 P. M. 50c. and $1.
BIG NEW YEAR'S BILL! "HOLLY TREE INN," LEONIDAS' DOGS AND CATS, SA-VANS, Mason and Forbes, Hugh Stanton and Company, 25 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25,50c. Performance, 10:45 P. M.
HENRY E. DIXEY (new act.) THORNE and CARLETON, Sam Marion and McCoy Sisters, Stinson and Merton, O. K. Sato, Kleist Bros., 25 others.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY.
The famous HANLONS in their glorious HOLIDAY PANTOMIME, NEWEST SUPERBA.
Next Week.....CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in A Romance of ATHLONE.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinees Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.
EXTRA MATINEE THIS MONDAY, AT 2.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way.
Last Week. Ev'gs, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinees To-day, Wednesday, Saturday.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.
Jan. 9—ZAZA, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
TO-DAY. EXTRA NEW YEAR'S MATINEE.
To-night, Tuesday, & Wednesday Evenings,
"WHERE IS THE CAT?"
Thursday, first performance "DAS ERBE."

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
To-night, 8:15. Sat. Mat. only, 2:15.
MR. N. C. Goodwin | FIRST TIME, NATHAN HALE. | MISS MAXINE Elliott.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day, Wednesday, and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre, Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3878 38th. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. A HOT TIME IN ALASKA. This claim produces pay dust of pleasure.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
XTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. 2:15.
100TH TIME JANUARY 9. SOUVENIRS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday.
ON AND OFF.

GARDEN Theatre 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées To-day, Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co.
Mats. To-day, Wed. & Sat. at 2

BIJOU Eveg. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St. MATINEE AT 2:15. To-day
May Irwin in her great-est success. KATE KIP

KOSTER & BIAL'S MATINEE TO-DAY.
On the Programme Every Evening at 11:10.
An Affair of Honor
AND FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SPORTING LIFE PRICES 25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.
Mats. To-day, Wed., & Sat., 2; Eve., 8:15.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. NEW YEAR MAT. TO-DAY. 33d & B'way.
The Turtle.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS The Jolly Musketeer. Mat. To-day, 2:15

Broadway Theatre. Evs., 8. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2.
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Eves. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat.
"The Little Host." DELLA FOX "The Little Host," N. Y. Herald.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY. THE WHITE HEATHER. ROSE COGHLAN and 200 Others.

COLUMBUS MATINEE TO-DAY.
ANDREW MACK—AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

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JAN 1899

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REVIEW

The New York Times.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

During 1898 hundreds of millions on hundreds of millions of dollars were added to the current market value of securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange. Such record is unexampled. Coincident with these stupendous gains there developed amazing activity. In every Wall Street way 1898 was a breaker of records. Here, so testifying, are the Stock Exchange's official comparative figures of yearly transactions:

	Shares.	Bonds.
1898	113,470,383	$918,028,710
1897	77,470,763	544,569,930
1896	56,633,023	394,329,000
1895	66,440 576	519,142,100
1894	49,275,736	352,741,950
1893	77,964,965	801,393,777
1892	86,726,410	502,507,000

And this signifies:—that the investing public has returned to Wall Street.

What such return itself can signify is reflected in this attending fact: that active shares of the Stock Exchange list show an advance beyond $600,000,000—over $2,000,000 gained in market value for each business day of the year.

Chiefly this prosperity development came at the close of the year. Had earlier months made records in anywise approaching what was accomplished in December, there would have been marvels to celebrate far beyond any ordinary power of comprehension. Instead of 113,000,000 shares for the year the showing would have run to the 200,000,000 mark.

But stimulated by such calculations. As was the twelfth month so the average man of affairs in Wall Street believes every month of the New Year is bound to be.

Those who work in fables and test imagination's utmost ability can but stand dazed at the records of the like that tell what actually came to the American financial world in 1898. Hard times disappearing, new, real prosperity gives to Wall Street not serenity merely, not recovery only, but elation, enthusiasm, jubilation. Doubters have ceased doubting, and "the great black spot"—as one high in finance not long ago characterized Wall Street—is changed into the camping ground of cheerfulness and confidence resolute.

Throughout most of the early part of the year politics interfered with business, handicapped every rational effort toward progressiveness, was a continuing, terrorizing influence. Strength in security market values showed just as the year opened, but under the pressure of political threats and mysteries serious setbacks came. For weeks and months the country hung upon uncertainty as to whether or not an international war was to be waged; and when finally actual hostilities did begin, the American security market was in a turmoil. Nine out of ten professional speculators on the Stock Exchange felt sure that demoralization in the value of United States securities must follow, and short sales were the fashion. Government bonds were knocked below their face value. Standard railway issues fell off materially. Industrial shares lost standing. He who was brave enough to have confidence in American securities had to face jibes, submit to all manner of cynicism. Yet quotations shrunk but insignificantly compared with what was expected by pessimists gambling to make profits through declines. Somehow there seemed to be aggressively developed an American confidence in American properties, a confidence ready to absorb securities sold by wholesale, a confidence sufficient even to bid in worst breaks a higher price than had been market value preceding attacks. And as actual warfare proceeded, with attending bear raids kept up continually, there was disclosed, not occasionally, but practically all the time this same resolute investment confidence.

Never before in the history of any country has there been an international war, involving such perils as were in the conflict between the United States and Spain, without the infliction of grave penalties upon the holders of the securities of both the fighting nations. Yet as war progressed, favorable development following favorable development, there came a succession of good effects in so far as American credit was concerned; and standard American stocks and bonds, at first hurt in their market, were not only quickly responsive to National confidence in ultimate victory, but there seemed, somehow, to be a continuing, effective faith in the fact that at any recession purchases were warranted.

Some serious declines were scored; even demoralization showed in a few quarters, for supplementing the raids of bear speculators there was uncertainty among serious-minded business men, who did not like the outlook and who without much hesitation were willing to declare their discontent and doubt of the situation. For conspicuous and important shares there were dips downward, extending as far as 20 points or so. Cool-headed men of affairs shared in pessimism at one time rapidly developing; liquidation was not by weak holders only, sales of important interests figured in Stock Exchange records during last March and April.

But despite all the weakness and all the tendencies toward demoralization, current and almost dominant at that time, there was continually in evidence an absorbing power beyond aught of the sort ever before known in American finance. Somebody seemed to want stocks. And somebody bought and bought and bought. Then of a sudden the country began to enjoy the inspiration of faith in certain National victory—and upward went securities. The few who had bought while the crowd had sold profited tremendously.

What they had taken they would sell with promptitude, so the oracles of Wall Street proclaimed; but somehow, for some reason, sales so apprehended were not recorded. Instead, further purchases continued. They who had bought at the bottom bought in the rise; they who had stanchly stood and made bids while demoralization threatened were of valor sufficient to buy yet further with better fortunes developing.

And thus started the bull market, the Wall Street boom, the good times, of which now there is so much celebration, in which enthusiastically share so many who only a few months ago were depressed almost to hopelessness.

Needless is it to recount the factors figuring effectively in the new confidence of Wall Street. Every business man with business sense and business acquaintance with business facts is amply familiar with the record and the record's importance. International trade balances beyond computation; exportation not of agricultural commodities merely but of industrial output in volume incalculable; staple products in demand the world over, the United States to-day supplying 75 per cent. of breadstuffs imported by the other countries of the world; cotton ceasing to be a drug, rushing into an export movement which for the first time in years shows a substantial annual increase; phenomenal revival in iron and steel industries; and international peace blesses us again—not peace as a negative quality merely, but actual, progressing, friendly political and trade relationships that tend toward swift effective growth—but the list of good is too long for any ordinary chronicle. And in finance what strides! Importation of gold in volume unexampled; National gold output from mines mounting to new figures fabulously big.

Such developments, and more that are as consequential quite, provide foundation for these good, new times that are here.

But above all and beyond all, more important and more influential than all else, is the fact that American confidence is backing American business. National faith in National soundness is assertive. In Wall Street perhaps more than elsewhere sentiment rules; and sentiment now is not only certainly fixed upon the right side, but is aggressively so fixed, with faith backed enthusiastically by works.

Incommensurate is the estimate that American securities have recently advanced in their market value a thousand millions of dollars. So much actual wealth is this great gain added to National resources; and it is so gained, gained in such quarters, that largely and chiefly it is bound to figure powerfully in Wall Street. Money made in securities is likely always to go back into securities. And they who calculate on what is the power of money in the investment world recognize always the fact that each actual dollar provides four dollars of credit. But calculations along lines like these breed ecstasy, and such helps in a Wall Street situation like the present are all unneeded. What is tangible and clearly disclosed has quite consequence enough.

Money throughout the country is abundant beyond every record, beyond all anticipation. The man who holds funds can no longer in lending make a profit. Three or four per cent. is the maximum of safe investment through the loan market. Recognition of this fact, and recognition of the further fact that better returns are offered in the security market, will account for the tremendous activity with which the close of 1898 has stirred the Stock Exchange and which for 1899 promises results still more inspiriting.

Is there lasting quality in these good new times? This is what Lyman J. Gage, conservative and experienced head of our National Treasury, says:

"The future looks very bright to me. And I do not think I am apt to be carelessly confident. Wonderful as the past year has been, I share the common National feeling that it shall be better. I gather the impression that there is general confidence that it will be better; and general confidence in good times ahead is just what this country needs to keep the times good all the time."

And says ex-Gov. Flower—foremost and chiefest of those who have been influential in the upbuilding of what lesser men in Wall Street now applaud as a "boom"—expressing his views to me yesterday in a free and frank discussion of current conditions:

"There is nothing in sight to scare anybody. There are abundant reasons why confidence should prevail. I am advising my personal friends to buy all of the good securities that they can take care of. Too much care cannot be taken in ascertaining that the properties in which they invest are well managed, whether such properties be industrial or railroad. After buying all that he can take care of, the investor will be safe in letting the profits run. There will be bigger profits, I believe, than anybody has been forecasting or anticipating."

Supplement utterances from these high authorities—higher there could not be—with this from Rudolph Keppler, President of the New York Stock Exchange:

"I am decidedly of the opinion that the ensuing year will enlarge in its expansive tendencies in all directions. Powerful factors have developed within the last six months, which must irresistibly lead, not only to a complete restoration of confidence, but to an optimism that is bound to stimulate speculative spirit among the people to an unprecedented degree."

Authorities like these are not triflers—not idle talkers for effect. They choose to calculate rather than guess. They are prudent in their estimates, cautious in their counsels; they are safe to follow.

In the New Year are prospects only of prosperity.

H. ALLAWAY.

Financial Condition Examined by the "Phenomenal" Prosperity of the United States.

[Copyright, 1899.]

By cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—In response to your request I have procured from the leading authorities of this country an article on the financial aspects of 1898 and on the prospects of 1899 and a corresponding article on the world's harvests of the past and the coming year. The writer of the first is Mr. A. J. Wilson. He has been for fifteen years the financial editor of The Daily Standard, a position which he relinquishes this month, when he will assume a similar function elsewhere. He is also the founder, proprietor, and editor of The Investors' Review, a weekly journal of the most outspoken and vigorous financial criticism. He is undoubtedly regarded as the first financial critic in this country, alike for ability, experience, and absolute independence.

Mr. William E. Bear, the writer of the agricultural article, has been for many years the agricultural expert of The Standard newspaper, which is largely read by the landowning classes. He was a practical farmer for eighteen years, and has long been one of the leading British authorities upon all agricultural problems, and especially upon the great theoretical problems of the world's agriculture. He is a constant contributor on these topics to The Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society and to other quarterly and monthly peripdicals. He is the author of "The British Farmer and His Competitors," "The Relations of Landlord and Tenant," and is now publishing a series of articles calculated to direct and organize fruit growing in Great Britain.

HENRY NORMAN.

GOLD THE MASTER.

[Copyright, 1899.]

By cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Stability in trying circumstances has been the dominant characteristic of the world's finance in 1898. A strain has been put upon it at all points. In Europe every important money market has felt the consequences of the bad harvest of 1897, and Asia has felt the effects of the famine. These scarcities gave the United States a splendid opportunity to market their magnificent crops and made New York the master of the great money markets of London, Paris and Berlin.

Looking forward, one feared that if the States made the full use of their power, they could almost oblige some of the European money markets to go into liquidation. But the power was used with great discretion, and this, coupled with the splendid production of new gold in all parts of the world, has enabled our banks to withstand the shocks that in former years might have knocked some of them to pieces.

We close the year a little poorer perhaps than we began it, but wealthy still and full of hope.

Altogether the output of gold from the mines of the world in 1898 will probably exceed £50,000,000. The mines in the British Empire alone promise a yield of upwards of £30,000,000. It is this new gold, plus the steady purchase by the American people of their railroad securities held in the United Kingdom and in Germany which has enabled the European money markets to keep comparatively strong, in spite of wars and rumors of wars, and of their enormous aggregate indebtedness to America.

Had New York taken fifty or sixty millions sterling from Europe in gold during the year, we should have had a panic in London unequaled in intensity since 1866. Thanks to our readiness to sell securities and the ability of the American people to buy them, all danger of that kind has been avoided and the London market is still moderately strong, stronger than that of Paris, and much stronger than

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that of Germany. Germany suffers from overtrading upon too narrow a basis of capital. We have not been overtrading here, but trouble can only arise in us at present through a too extended use of credit in supporting weak loans undertaken inefficiently capitalized.

Weighing all circumstances and taking into account the fact that gold is increasing quantities will be produced in 1899, I look forward to a very busy year in all branches of trade and industry. Given peace, and nothing can stop the movement now manifesting itself everywhere. Production was never more active here than it is to-day in all branches of trade, and the mood of the people favors expansion at all points.

This holds true in every British dependency with differences. They all wish to throw behind them the slow, unsatisfactory business of the past few years, and are coming to us for money to enable them to make a fresh start forward. They will get this money with the utmost readiness, because large amounts of capital are lying idle. A movement of floating capital into permanent enterprises begun at any point is bound to spread, and on the Continent the same eagerness to press forward into new fields exists that is so patent in Great Britain. All Europe, I may say, is on the alert to assist in the opening up of China. Russia is pushing forward with her trans-Siberian railway faster than she can get the money to pay for it. France is making provision for railway building in her African dominions, and Belgium is competing with us more and more keenly for the custom of the world in heavy iron work. All that industrial Europe wants is peace and a fair field. It is still capable of giving a good account of itself, and means to do so.

Of money to carry on the numerous industrial developments looming ahead there should be no lack, as long as the mines of Africa, India, Australasia, and America continue to produce increasing quantities of gold. Upon this production the future hinges, at any rate for some years to come. And I think the gold to be produced in 1899 may even be more effective in stimulating industrial production than it has been in any recent year. Hitherto much of this new gold has been hoarded by countries desirous of increasing their stock of the metal, and especially by Russia and the United States. Russia alone has swept some £30,000,000 or more of the last three or four years' supply out of reach of the credit markets of London and the Continent, and it does not seem to me that this locking-up process can go much further. Should it not do so and should the United States act with as great moderation next Spring as they did last in drawing gold from Europe the new supply poured in week by week must give an impetus not merely to prices on the Stock Exchanges and the Bourses, but to the creation of new enterprises, by which the fresh capital may be used up.

People are just in that mood which favors an outburst of speculation in all directions, and I think it is upon us, always keeping out of sight the political dangers which afflict the Continent and sometimes haunt even imperial England.

So impatient are the people in England now of any cautionary words that it is almost unsafe to speak of the dangers ahead. Plenty of them exist, no doubt, but they seem far off, and we have become so familiar with the great military array of the Continent and its yearly crop of budget deficits that it has ceased to frighten us. We are not even alarmed at the present condition of France, which gives cause for anxiety, but yet not cause powerful enough to affect the French money market. That continues to be strong and is guided with great wisdom. Many expected to behold indications of

[illegible] was very anxious to the request for [illegible] currency in a similar [illegible] of the Bank of England. The [illegible] or unfavorable with speculation and [illegible] to complete the work, but the [illegible] of gold in a manner only [illegible] fore committed, years California and Australia first yielded their mineral wealth to the use of the banker, the merchant, and the financier. A. J. WILSON.

THE WORLD'S HARVESTS.

[Copyright, 1899.]

By cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—In spite of some uncertainties as to the crops of certain countries there is no doubt that the wheat production in 1898 was the greatest on record. Taking Europe first into consideration, it is found that all countries contributing materially to the supply, except Roumania, Servia, and Turkey, produce comparatively large crops, nearly all of which were in excess of the average of recent years. Beginning with Great Britain, the official estimate is 73,028,856 bushels, the greatest quantity produced since 1885, when the wheat area was considerably larger. The yield per acre is put at 34¾ bushels, or 5½ bushels more than the average for the ten preceding years, and is the greatest yield recorded since the official reckonings were first made, fifteen years ago. With the small contribution of Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel islands, the total for the United Kingdom will come out at about 75,000,000 bushels. France, according to her Minister of Agriculture, has a crop of 360,000,000 bushels, the greatest produced in any year except in 1874, when about 600,000 bushels more were grown. For the whole of the Russian Empire the production on the basis of estimate of the Ministry of Agriculture for all but a few provinces will be about 456,000,000 bushels, the greatest crop ever grown in that vast country. It is possible, however, that the early official estimate may prove an exaggeration. For Austria-Hungary the estimate is 164,000,000 bushels, a quantity often exceeded, though much greater than that of 1897. Germany's crop of 110,000,000 bushels is considerably above the average, while Italy's production of 113,000,000 bushels is fair, but not a great crop for that country. Spain and Portugal come out well with 100,000,000 bushels. Roumania stands next in importance, though her crop of 56,000,000 bushels is much smaller than her product in 1896 or 1895. Bulgaria is credited with 35,000,000 bushels, Servia with 11,500,000, and Turkey in Europe with 22,000,000. Allowing 20,000,000 bushels for Belgium and 23,500,000 for Scandinavia, Holland, Switzerland, Greece, &c., we have a total of 1,546,000,000 bushels for Europe.

At present the results of special inquiry into the wheat crop of the United States are not known in this country, but the estimate of 650,000,000 bushels is generally accepted. For the whole of Canada (a great part being the official reckoning) it is 65,000,000 bushels; for Mexico, 15,000,000 bushels; for Argentina, (it is difficult to estimate, as accounts are constantly varying,) 70,000,000 bushels; for other South American countries, 24,000,000 bushels; for India, (official account of the crop reaped last Spring,) 31,000,000 bushels; for other Asiatic countries, 72,000,000 bushels; for Africa, 44,000,000 bushels, and for Australasia, 50,000,000 bushels. The total for countries outside of Europe comes out at 1,021,000,000 bushels, and the world's total at 2,567,000,000 bushels, or about 5,000,000 bushels more than the previous record crop, that of 1894.

The world's rye crop is estimated by one of the best authorities of The Corn Trade News, at 1,344,000,000 bushels, the greatest quantity produced since 1894. The Indian corn crop is estimated at 2,360,000,000 bushels, a larger total than that of 1897, but much smaller than the crop

[illegible] crops. Wheat, however, and rye crops were sown under favorable conditions in all parts of Europe except the Danubian principalities, and prospects generally were established. But there are two reasons for believing that the same sown in Western Europe at least, is smaller than that of last season, the first being that the beginning of seeding in Autumn was very late, and, second, that the price of wheat was too low to be tempting. Whether the deficiency of Winter wheat will be made good in Continental countries by Spring sowing will depend upon prices. In the United Kingdom, however, no Spring wheat worth mentioning is ever sown, and reports clearly indicate that the area of Winter wheat is smaller than it was in 1898.

In the United States, on the other hand, a large increase of Winter wheat is reported to have been sown. According to some accounts, Argentina farmers are sick of their bad fortune in growing wheat for the third year in succession, and as the fall in gold premium is against them, this season is likely to be the worst financially that they have experienced for a long time. Probably, therefore, they will not be disposed to extend their enterprise in wheat growing. There was a great expansion of the wheat area in Australia for the crop now being harvested, but that was because last season's prices were tempting, and probably there will be a contraction for the next crop, as there is a poor yield this season and price is low. As to the wheat crop to be harvested in India next Spring, all that is known of it at present is that the sowing season has been favorable, at least in some of the most important wheat-producing provinces.

For the world generally the start for the next harvest is certainly a favorable one, and a good start counts for a great deal. It is hardly necessary to say, however, that the results will be mainly dependent upon the climatic conditions of the rest of the Winter and the Spring and Summer. WILLIAM E. BEAR.

GOOD TIMES ARE NATURAL.

Ex-President of the Stock Exchange F. K. Sturgis of Strong, Sturgis & Co. says tersely:

"I have never seen the business outlook more favorable for all classes of investments than at the present time.

"The natural increase in the wealth of this country must insure prosperity to our industries, increase our exports, lower the rate for money, and give general confidence and prosperity."

TO SURPASS 1879.

"The stock market has become somewhat firm. Before long I expect to see it very strong."

Such is the cheerful view and expectation of Mr. Henry Allen, head of the Stock Exchange house of Henry Allen & Co.

"Wall Street is only beginning to get awake to what our real business conditions are—what the security market is bound to do in natural reflection of conditions favorable beyond anything ever before known in National history. All our producing classes are prospering, labor finds profitable employment, and the man with surplus funds is having revealed to him in Wall Street opportunities to secure net returns beyond all precedent. Not only are there no dark spots in the business situation; there is blazing brightness all over it.

"The improvement which Wall Street has been to some extent enjoying, and which from this time forward is likely to increase rapidly and largely, has the safest foundations. The stock market is not showing a manipulative boom; the progress made, the advance in values scored, are merely mildly indicative of the tremendous betterment which is clearly disclosed in practically every branch of American trade. What the important railroads of the country are doing is ample evidence of what actual general business facts are. None of them show decreases, most of them are making increases in consequence over the highest records they ever were able to reach in the past. Railroads are not busy when general business lags. Increased railway earnings are not invented—they are genuine, significant, forceful reflections of actual general prosperity. It matters not where the observer looks, it is impossible to find cause for discouragement—impossible to escape reasons for confidence and enthusiasm. International trade balances are in our favor, rising higher in the millions than any optimist ever dared hope, but that is only one of a long list of potent influences pointing to and emphasizing the magnificent American prosperity.

"Old-timers in Wall Street talk much of 1879 and of the buoyancy that then ran through succeeding years to fabulous stock market figures, but, to my mind, 1879 was but an infant compared with the giant which 1899 is going to be."

SECRETARY GAGE ON GOOD TIMES

The Head of the National Treasury Discusses Reasons for Popular Confidence in Business Conditions as Well as in Affairs of State, and Says Believing in Good Times Helps Make Good Times.

"The outlook for the year? To respond to that inquiry seems like undertaking to be a prophet, and I have no ambition to figure as a newspaper prophet. Still," continued Secretary of the Treasury Gage, swinging about in his chair and looking across the open space beyond the Treasury Building, as if he had fixed his vision upon the distant spires of Alexandria, "it is but natural for business men to be curious about the future, no matter how prosperous and comfortable the present may be.

"It is yet a little too early to get the exact figures to show us what sort of year we have had in 1898, but enough is known of the eleven months of it ending with November to make it a red-letter year in exports of our products. We begin the year in a prosperous condition.

"Yes, it has been a good year with the Treasury. Some expectations that had been formed at the time I prepared my annual report for 1897 were changed by the war, expenditures ran up, receipts increased slowly, revenues altogether new were provided, and a loan was negotiated. We stopped importing at the rate of the year before, and we continued to send increased quantities of food products abroad and to get some money back for them. An unparalleled westward movement of gold has taken place, and a good deal of it has found its way into the Treasury, so that just now there is no occasion for concern about 'the endless chain.' For December the income has been pretty nearly equal to the expenditures, showing a tendency of revenue to catch up with outgo, but we know that in January we shall have to meet a draft of some $12,000,000 to redeem Pacific Railroad bonds, and about $5,000,000 interest, so that the cash will diminish to that extent. But, as I said, the Treasury is comfortable, and there does not appear to be any necessity for financing for some months to come.

"The new territory over which the United States have extended their authority does not seem to menace us with an immediate excess of expenditures over revenues. Indeed, there is room for the hope that all of them may prove to be easily self-sustaining, with more liberal government than they have had. Whatever expense is incurred, however, will be in the name of the War Department while the permanent form of government for Cuba and the other territories is being established. Many of us are inspired with the hope and belief that the United States will be strong enough and wise enough to solve all problems for the people of the West Indies and the Philippines to their satisfaction as well as to ours. The burden of directing the details of management is indirectly upon the Treasury, although the immediate control is through the War Department, which constantly consults the Treasury in those matters with which the army cannot be expected to be practically familiar.

"This commercial condition which shows that we have what is called a great balance of trade, an excess of exports over imports, with gold flowing steadily to this country and into the Treasury, is unquestionably fascinating to many persons, and a very serious problem to those who do not consider it a natural condition of trade. The natural condition of trade is exchange, and if it were to prevail the selling and buying would be more equally divided. As it is, it seems to be likely that the net excess of exports will be, after we have deducted from the gross excess something for freights, something for insurance, and an indefinite amount spent abroad by tour-

ists, say $300,000,000 for the calendar year. If we were to go on at that rate for ten years we would withdraw from those foreign nations who are buying from us the prodigious net excess of $3,000,000,000. It may be that after such a draining of money from our customers they might find their ability to purchase impaired, and the United States would possibly come to regard their needs with solicitous interest.

"When the Treasury is comfortable and is subject to none of the strain improperly forced upon it in periods of commercial anxiety, it is to be regretted that the country cannot be brought to consider, as it should at the beginning of the new year, the importance of putting the currency on a stable basis, so as to safeguard the Treasury hereafter from a renewal of the 'endless chain' affliction to which it has been repeatedly subjected. But as soon as it is suggested that our currency be provided by a new and secure method, with general assets as the basis of circulation, the cry is heard that the greenback is assaulted and the public is appealed to to assert its regard for a delusion that has been adhered to earnestly since the war of the rebellion.

"Just now," continued Secretary Gage, "the condition as to currency is comparable to a condition that would find all the freight cars in the New England States when all the crops were ready to be moved from the West and South and Northwest. The need for immediate and quick transfer of the products may be ever so great, but distress may be caused by the delay and expense incurred in moving the facilities for transportation from the Eastern country to the farms. The system that would provide the currency when and wherever it was needed would be better for all concerned."

The Secretary then referred to the attachment to the greenback again, and illustrated the fallacy of it with a few bundles of papers on his desk. One little stack represented things for exchange—according to the primitive method. One article was given up for another, or for several others, according to a rate or rule of value. Then another pile of papers served to represent foreign articles offered for exchange for domestic products of whatever kind. Then came in money as a convenient measure of values in accomplishing exchanges. Another stack of papers represented credits, taking the place of money as a convenience. All these were based upon things of value. Then came in another stack of papers, representing the greenbacks. Whenever they were destroyed or withdrawn, just so much more redeeming duty was imposed upon the other factors in business. According to this illustration of the part played by the greenback in business, it is not a reliance but an impertinence and a constant menace. To the Secretary the importance of early release from it seemed to be a matter of the highest importance.

"I would be glad if the Congress would look into the matter earnestly and not superficially. If there was a strong conviction behind the members of the necessity for legislation in the direction of a safe, sound, and economical currency there would be no difficulty about getting the legislation. The difficulty is to get the people to look at the subject calmly and reasonably when business is moving along without apparent friction. Just as soon, however, as the situation arises that I have compared to the accumulation of all the freight cars at the opposite extremity of the country when they are wanted at the other end of it, then the desirability of the provision of a more elastic currency, responsive to the needs of the people as they arise, and the currency question appeals again to public attention."

"Then the future seems to be bright enough to inspire the confidence of the business world?"

"It looks very bright to me. And I do not think that I am apt to be carelessly confident. I do not see any symptoms of recklessness bred of prosperous conditions that inspire me to read a lecture upon the importance of caution. Our business men, who are telling here of the wonderful holiday season you have had in New York, are pretty good judges of the future prospects, and they consider the year 1899 as one full of good business. It is not in human nature, certainly not in Yankee human nature, to be satisfied with well enough. Wonderful as the past year has been, and thankful though we should be if at the end of twelve months the showing were as bountiful, I do not know but that I share the common National feeling of expectation that it shall be a little better. From what is told me I gather the impression that there in general confidence that it will be better; and general confidence in good times ahead is just what this country needs to keep the times good all the time."

E. G. D.

CONFIDENCE IS JUSTIFIED.

Inspiriting National Conditions Reviewed by Jas. T. Woodward, President of the New York Clearing House Association.

The closing year sees the United States once more at peace with all the world and prosperity reigning within our borders. Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight has indeed been a most eventful year in the country's history. Ushered in amid grave anxieties, both political and financial, with rumors of war and stagnation in business, it closes upon a triumphant Nation, victorious in one of the shortest, but in results most stupendous, wars of modern times. It sees a loyal and united people, forgetting all the old sectional bitterness of the past, casting aside the traditional policy of isolation, stretching forth to the "isles beyond the sea," and adding new possessions to an already vast territory.

Thanks to the war with Spain and to the tact and wisdom and the kind, conciliatory disposition shown by President McKinley, more has been accomplished in the last year in the way of obliterating sectional lines and political differences than in any like period of our history. First, in his calls to arms at the outbreak of the late war, he showed the same faith in the loyalty and patriotism of the South as he did in other sections of the country, and when in his recent progress through the South, in his now famous speech at Atlanta, he paid such a noble tribute to the Confederate dead, touching a chord in the hearts of the Southern people, which responded with an outburst of patriotic devotion that reverberated to the uttermost end of the whilom Confederacy, and seemed to be the spark that was needed to electrify the people and weld them together into one great concrete Nation, knowing neither North, South, East, nor West.

Abroad the ominous cloud and mutterings of war in the Far East, which at times threatened the peace of Europe, appear to have been for the present dispelled, and it now looks as if a better understanding would be brought about between Great Britain and Russia, due in some measure, no doubt, to the Czar's apparently sincere desire for universal disarmament. The attitude of both Germany and France has also recently undergone a great change, all tending to more pacific relations between the nations. Meanwhile, at home we have entered upon an era of unprecedented prosperity, and "expansion" seems to be the order of the day; beginning with an enforced expansion of territory by the Nation, the sentiment seems to have taken possession of the people, permeating every department of National and industrial life. Judging by the reports of the commercial agencies, (by which we can best gauge the actual conditions of trade,) there has never been in the history of the country anything to warrant greater confidence than the conditions existing at the present time. And the same news comes in from all sections of the country—"from Maine to Texas." From the former State we hear that the shipbuilding interests were never more active; the yards are crowded with men at work on new vessels ordered to meet the demands of trade springing from the newly acquired possessions. In the iron and steel interests, than which there is no more significant barometer of industrial prosperity, we find every plant in the country overtaxed with orders. On our railways traffic of all kinds continues to grow, and each month we read reports of increased earnings. Reports from all the great centres of manufacture show a booking of orders larger than in any previous period, merchants are doing a satisfactory business, and our export trade is developing at a rate which is absolutely phenomenal. Even cotton, which has so long been selling at the lowest prices, has begun to show an advance, so that one cannot fail to realise that "expansion", to an enormous extent is taking place in every department of our domestic affairs.

When we take up reports of our foreign trade we find the figures almost incredible. We are to-day the great export Nation of the world, outstripping even Great Britain in the amount of goods sold to foreign countries by about $70,000,000, while, according to the published reports, the excess of our exports over imports this year amounts to over $600,000,000! On the other hand, our imports were less in 1898 than in any year since 1885. We have imported in the settlement of trade balances this year about $135,000,000 in gold, the largest amount in our history. There has been a large addition to our actual money, and, with the January disbursements, there is no prospect of any great change from the rates of interest now prevailing, nor need we at present look for anything like a materially lower rate, as it must be borne in mind that in a country like this there is always a large amount of money steadily going into new enterprises and developments; so that a permanently lower rate of interest can only come after many years.

Bank deposits have shown a very large increase, and the weekly bank statements during December show a total reserve held by the banks of $225,000,000 in money. There have been fair opportunities for investment, and there has been little temptation to go beyond our reach, but owing to competition, the low rates of interest referred to, and other disadvantageous conditions, the profits of banking and all kinds of business are being gradually cut down, and a reasonably fair return can only be had by doing business on a large scale. The prospects are that business will continue to increase in volume and that banking institutions must be prepared to meet the increasing demand, and to do this it will be necessary for them to weigh well how to keep always strong in cash.

As a result of this sudden and extraordinary expansion in business there is to be feared that there will come in some lines, where credit is cheap, the danger of overproduction. Reference to this was made in a speech recently delivered by the Hon. Henry Watterson, in which he said: "The most serious danger that now confronts this country is overproduction. We must find a market for that overproduction." This question should, therefore, demand the attention of all conservative men, in political, financial, and mercantile life, and every effort should be made to establish and build up trade with our new possessions, as well as to still further encourage our export business with other countries.

There is much comfort to be derived by the financial and mercantile community in the reassuring words uttered by President McKinley in a speech at Savannah on the 17th of December. He said: "Our financial and revenue policies cannot be changed for at least four years, and whatever legislation may be had affecting them during that period will be to improve and not to destroy." Such a declaration, if made by any European ruler, would be accepted as a fixed principle of the Government, and would allay all anxiety and uncertainty that might have existed on the subject. Why should not we in this country accept this statement of our own sagacious President with the same degree of faith, and believe that for the next four years at least everything will be done by the Government to "improve and strengthen" the financial situation?

JAS. T. WOODWARD.

BANK SURPLUS RESERVE.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1898, compared with the corresponding week in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,963,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,276,300	57,067,800	37,675,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,825
Feb. 11	33,437,050	51,675,225	36,818,575
Feb. 19	25,988,450	55,685,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,729,125	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,822,500	56,556,925	22,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,325
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	32,851,475	46,805,750	19,147,425
April 2	35,720,800	47,068,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,038,425	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,985,900	18,139,350
April 23	45,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,975
April 30	44,304,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May	43,918,475	44,086,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,986,850	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,290,875
June 4	52,249,700	45,209,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,001,475	20,677,000
June 18	50,272,900	48,209,950	19,918,250
June 25	52,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,825
July 2	52,013,550	41,384,575	20,823,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,981,875	22,237,275
July 16	49,360,225	43,086,900	21,725,225
July 23	43,012,075	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,730,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,945,125	18,618,575
Aug. 13	33,111,250	38,982,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,899,200	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,900	39,517,700	8,296,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	4,248,550
Sept. 10	7,076,775	28,983,825	2,757,225
Sept. 17	4,340,400	19,998,875	30,484,575
Sept. 24	3,252,575	15,997,500	14,216,025
Oct. 1	12,527,150	13,590,400	16,525,025
Oct. 8	12,743,200	13,426,300	15,559,200
Oct. 15	13,681,250	14,514,500	11,911,100
Oct. 22	22,413,525	12,504,700	14,960,900
Oct. 29	20,071,550	24,271,400	17,469,225
Nov. 5	19,023,050	21,161,225	14,810,400
Nov. 12	15,011,200	27,795,150	22,503,525
Nov. 19	16,227,575	25,408,250	23,985,575
Nov. 26	15,557,575	23,580,225	21,411,625
Dec. 3	17,097,350	22,132,950	23,454,400
Dec. 10	16,743,300	18,287,425	21,699,350
Dec. 17	14,973,375	15,728,050	23,274,725
Dec. 24	13,619,000	11,335,450	24,886,000
Dec. 31	19,180,975	13,726,750	23,295,000

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$19,180,975	1893	$20,818,150
1897	13,726,750	1892	6,295,000
1896	23,295,000	1891	17,225,000
1895	13,775,000	1890	5,076,975
1894	25,362,650	1889	1,725,000

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importance of the events of 1898, both socially, industrially, and politically, must be regarded as almost equaling in widespread significance anything which the past has given to the country. The year passes away, leaving us to reap the harvest for which, while it lasted, there has in every business department been a healthy seeding time.

The coming year is opening under circumstances much more favorable to American business interests than did its predecessor. Twelve months ago there was, indeed, confidence that improvement was asserting itself, but still there were clouds overhead, the bursting of which was feared by many whose views were entitled to careful consideration. It was far from unreasonable, notwithstanding the progress which had been effected, to look distrustfully into a future which threatened us with serious international complications. But we have emerged victoriously from a foreign war, and have seen signal demonstration of the fact that our Nation is able to meet any international problems that are likely to come up for solution. We have acquired a greater confidence than before in our National resources and strength, and opportunities for commercial expansion have been presented to us so clearly that the competitors of our merchants and manufacturers in the world's markets will in future be obliged to reckon upon our opposition, which hitherto was deemed of little consequence.

Commercial as well as political prestige has been gained by Americans. The country has accomplished more than even the most optimistic had hoped for. One after another business discouragements have given place to confidence. Busy mills and profitable farming have gone on side by side with a healthier public progress toward a sound grasp of financial requirements. To properly appreciate what has taken place it is only necessary to go back a few years and recall the doubts and dreads that were always present, that obstructed every enterprise. Unsettled business, an inability to go ahead for one reason or another, or for several reasons, had led to almost a standstill. But early in the present year there came the revival, and now every wheel in our manufactories is turning; American goods have found new markets and labor is employed and is adequately rewarded. Business developments have simply been marvelous.

The contest between New York and London for the supremacy of the financial world has already begun. Foreign gold has been coming into the financial institutions of New York for a long time past, and yet it has but started to come. The entire country is full of money. The future of the United States as a gold-producing Nation is favorably looked forward to by foreign capitalists, and a disposition to invest heavily in Western mining properties is appearing. Comment has been made on the appearance of foreign paper in American money markets. Especially indicative of the immense change which has come over the financial situation here is the announcement that one of the great European governments has come into the American financial field in order to float a loan. The United States is destined to become a great creditor Nation, whose metropolis will have control of the financial markets that are of most consequence to holders of funds everywhere.

Optimism has won. The optimist has been justified by facts and figures on every hand. Look at the traffic returns of that unerring barometer of business conditions, the railroads. American securities continue to advance. The demand for our manufactured products is unprecedented. Nothing more is heard of soft money. It may be said that the currency situation could be improved; but really the only practical suggestion offered in that direction has come from the President — that when gold is taken out of the Treasury for greenbacks the greenbacks shall not be paid out again except for gold. Gold has at last become not only the yardstick of the value of merchandise, but it is the currency of the common people.

That Western banks are loaning money in the East and abroad is but a reflection of the enormous plethora of cash looking for profitable employment. I think, however that it is altogether likely when the business activity of Spring begins that there will come a demand for money in the Western States to move the crops, and that rates will be as good as, if not better, than the best. I look on the accomplishments of the past year as quite startling. Their future effects will long be felt. In 1899 will, I think, be continued the splendid progress already recorded; it will in all probability be emphasized. Matters financial and mercantile could hardly be in a more highly satisfactory way, generally speaking. The United States is forging to the front as a leading Nation. In the olden days the saying was, "All roads lead to Rome." New York would now seem to be the Eternal City of the ages to come. The United States is an ever-growing granary and workshop for the rest of the earth. Its financial metropolis is rapidly becoming the world's money centre. The year about to dawn upon us seems assured of greater prosperity than has been previously known.

THOMAS L. JAMES.

MONEY AND CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Frank Tilford Founds His Faith in the Coming Year on Two Factors.

President Frank Tilford of the Bank of New Amsterdam, one of the heads of the big grocery firm of Park & Tilford and a Director in many large corporations, is a confident bull on the outlook for 1899. Mr. Tilford sees no danger in the present situation, unless it be the rush of capital into the big industrial combinations, so many of which have been formed during the past few months. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Tilford said:

"We have just gone through a big year, and it looks to me as if we are about to go through another. The outlook is excellent. I do not see how any one can find in the present situation reason for aught but confidence.

"That the American people have become prosperous has been shown in many ways. That they are spending more money and consuming more than they have done for years must be evident to every business man. In the grocery trade, with which I am most familiar, this has been an enormous year, and, as an indication of how things are going, this has been the biggest holiday season we have ever known.

"To business men who have the means of knowing the condition of trade sentiment in various parts of the country it must be apparent that, barring some serious development now entirely beyond our vision, the coming year is to be a most active one. It is needless to go over all the excellent features of the situation; it is needless to point out that underlying conditions are better than they have been for years—probably better than they have ever been in the history of the country. There is plenty of money; there is nothing in sight which the business community must needs wait for with fear and trembling; there is no reason why there should not be general business confidence.

"There is plenty of money—that is the keynote of the situation. Everywhere in the country funds are plenty; everywhere in the country there are ample financial resources for whatever enterprise may require. Money is abundant; its owners, with their new-born confidence, are eager to invest it in loans or in enterprises or in securities—cash. It looks very much as though we were going to have low interest rates for a long time to come. Even though unforseen accidents should happen and there should be temporary disturbances, I do not believe that we can have in this country money rates much higher than are prevailing now. We have such large resources, both in our hands at home and to our credit abroad, that I doubt if any hoarding which could occur or any unusual demand which could spring up would disturb money rates for any length of time.

EXPORT RECORDS BROKEN.

Enormous Totals of the Year Just Ended—All Previous Achievements Surpassed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The year 1898 has been the most wonderful for its record of domestic exports that the country has known. The people of the United States during the calendar year have sent abroad the products of their farms, mines, manufactories, forests, and fisheries to an amount exceeding by $624,000,000 the value of the goods imported in the same months from foreign countries. This vast excess of exports, too, was enjoyed at a time when the imports were smaller than they have been for some years. Yet the exports were so prodigious in quantity and value that the aggregate commerce for the calendar year is greater by more than $76,000,000 than the whole commerce of the country in its best fiscal year.

The record of $1,237,000,000 of domestic exports goes far ahead of the first billion-dollar year, 1892, and the still better year of 1897. The imports, reaching only $634,000,000 in quantity, and show a loss in value of $8,000,000. Of tropical fruits there was a loss in both quantity and value. The average import price of coffee was less than one-half of what it was in 1895 and 1896, so that, although the coffee imports of the year were 20 per cent. greater than in 1896 and 1896, the value of the imports for 1898 were $54,000,000, as against $80,000,000 in 1895 and $96,000,000 in 1896. The higher figures were obtained before a revision of prices to make them agree to the rate of exchange.

The falling off of imports of articles in a crude condition, for domestic industry, is accounted for principally by the importation of only 152,776,615 pounds of foreign wools, as compared with an importation in 1896 of 256,949,482 pounds—asserted to be two years' supply. The importation of so large a quantity of wool as that shown by the figures for the year 1898 indicate that the manufacturers of wool were not inactive, although the excessive importation of the year 1896 had probably not been used up. In the case of articles wholly or partly manufactured there was a decline in valuation of $22,000,000 as compared with the preceding year.

Manufacturers have been steadily increasing their exports from year to year. There is no doubt, too, that they have found a greatly extended home market during the years in which they have developed foreign trade. The figures for widely separated years convey the suggestion that the manufacturers of the United States may yet reverse former figures and export a great deal more than the country imports. In 1850 the imports of manufactures were $375,899,842. The exports for the same year were $157,-126,966. The imports of manufactures for 1898 were $240,000,000, while the exports were $306,000,000. In 1890 the importations were to meet the needs of 62,000,000 of people. Now they are distributed among about 75,000,000 of population.

The imports of articles in the four great classes of raw materials—silk, rubber, fibres, and hides—have been larger than in any preceding year, indicating increased activity in certain lines of manufacture. The aggregate of value of these imports was $110,000,000, as against $97,000,000 in 1897. For 1896 the imports in these classes were $65,000,000, in 1895 they were $97,000,000; and in 1894 the values were $69,000,000.

In the eight classes of manufactures of silks, leather, china, cotton, wool, fibres, iron and steel, and glass and chemicals the importations of the year were $40,000,000 below those of 1897, $83,000,000 below those of 1895, and $100,000,000 below those of 1890.

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To present a comparison of the calendar years 1897 and 1898 it is necessary to complete the report for the twelvemonth by an estimate for December. The report for the eleven months ending Nov. 30 is reasonably complete. The returns from the customs officers do not reach the Treasury for December until after the fifteenth of the month, too late to be analyzed and tabulated for issue on the last day of the month. Enough figures have been received, however, to justify the following table, in which the figures for December are estimated:

	Twelve Mos. End. December, 1897.	1898.
IMPORTS FREE OF DUTY.		
Articles of food and live animals	$118,144,740	
Articles in a crude condition, for domestic industry	206,246,201	
Articles manufactured— For mechanic arts	25,298,522	
For consumption	20,942,277	
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	6,702,370	
Total free of duty.	377,329,110	
IMPORTS—DUTIABLE.		
Articles of food and live animals	$102,349,373	
Articles in a crude condition, for domestic industry	32,955,794	
Articles manufactured— For mechanic arts	55,878,363	
For consumption	97,893,605	
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	76,025,105	
Total dutiable	$365,302,240	
IMPORTS—FREE AND DUTIABLE.		
Articles of food and live animals	$220,494,113	$188,000,000
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	238,801,995	199,000,000
Articles manufactured— For mechanic arts	86,171,885	59,000,000
For consumption	118,835,882	106,000,000
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	83,327,475	84,000,000
Total imports of merchandise	$742,631,350	$634,000,000
Duties collected	171,690,429	.....
EXPORTS—DOMESTIC.		
Products of agriculture	$730,323,514	$855,000,000
Manufactures	279,616,886	306,000,000
Mining	19,792,796	25,000,000
Forest	40,824,884	39,000,000
Fisheries	5,049,945	5,500,000
Miscellaneous	3,645,001	3,500,000
Total	$1,079,863,018	$1,237,000,000
FOREIGN.		
Free of duty	$8,840,180	$9,500,000
Dutiable	11,040,356	11,500,000
Total	$19,880,536	$21,000,000
	1,079,863,018	1,237,000,000
Grand total	$1,099,743,554	$1,258,000,000

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"The year has been a great one for the West in rolling in wealth to an extent that it has never had a chance to appreciate before. The banks of Iowa are bursting with the money obtained by the farmers from the sales of their crops. Why, they not only have cleared off their heavy mortgages in the East, but they are lending money to the East at less interest than they ever paid for money when they came East to borrow it. Then we are getting shiploads of gold from abroad, until the Treasury is so full of gold that the Secretary does not know what to do with it.

"Yes, there are new sources of wealth opening to us. The beet sugar industry has reached a wonderful development this year. It will go on, I believe, until we shall be able, if we so choose, to produce our own sugar in an economical and profitable way. A million and a half of acres of land would raise beets enough to produce our entire supply of sugar. To consume the supply of beets will demand $200,000,000 of capital and employ a vast number of laborers. I do not see why the industry should not be developed to the point I have suggested.

"A new view of the advantages of beet sugar culture has recently begun to impress itself upon the agriculturist. It has been found that the pulp of the beets, after the sugar has been extracted, is just as useful for feeding dairy cattle as the beets would be before the sugar is withdrawn. As soon as the beet sugar farmer is satisfied that he can get back the cost of his sugar beet crop in forage and will be able to sell the sugar in the beets at a clear profit, two industries will be helped. That is one of the promising things for the farmers to think of at the beginning of the year 1899.

"Then we are finding a market abroad for American horses. A number of causes led a few years ago to a considerable decline in the prices of horses in this country. We have found that we can ship horses to Europe and sell them there at prices better than those which prevailed at home for some time, and our representatives abroad have been ascertaining the sort of animal most likely to meet with favor in certain localities. They do not want nine-hundred-pound trotters in Europe. What they will buy is the heaviest of draught animals, so that those horses produced here from imported Percherons, Clydesdales, and other heavy stock are going to those who send us the breeders some years back. I look for something in this line.

"The whole West—and by that I mean the Mississippi Valley, for that is the section which gives the aim of this country its expression and tendency—is very much interested in the development of the merchant marine and the navy. That section is impatient at the condition which makes it possible for foreign shipowners to make all the profits out of carrying the products of the United States when they ought to be earned by vessels owned by ourselves. There is no legislation before Congress in which the West will be more deeply interested than that which will promise to restore to this country the share of the world's carrying that will be commensurate with the country's producing capacity.

"Progress is being made in the South toward a better state of things than has existed there among the agricultural class. It is hard to regulate the cotton production and to induce the people to raise more stock, to put more land to use for raising sheep and waste less for training dogs, but no one understands this better than the progressive farmers. They are raising more food than formerly, they are making better study of soils, the adaptation of grasses to soils, diversification of crops, and other economical matters, and they will come out all right.

"With the figures to show the amount and average price of the great crops of cereals, we shall presently know why the farmers are feeling more comfortable at this time than they were feeling a couple of years ago. As we sent abroad something like $850,000,000 of agricultural products, it is safe to assume that the farmers got a share out of the receipts. The statistician of the department tells us that the value of the corn and oat crops will be greater by $83,000,000 than in 1898. This alone is gratifying, and when we get the wheat figures they will add to the comfort of the farmers."

John Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, is unable to give any information of a definite character to show whether the outlook for the coming year is as good or better than it was a year ago. The reports showing the total crop for 1898 and the average prices for the crop have not yet been completed, owing to the tardy arrival of the reports that have to be assembled and digested in the department. Until those reports are made it is impossible to establish a basis of comparison of the the new crops, of which only Winter wheat will be reported upon in December. But there is no reason to suppose that the acreage of wheat will not be increased, and the weather conditions so far reported have not been unfavorable. It is yet too early to ascertain what the disposition of the cotton States is to be for the coming year. Early in 1897 there was a good deal of agitation among the cotton growers, with the evident purpose of restricting the cotton crop. A sort of agreement to diminish acreage was reached tacitly, and it was estimated for on the assumption that the number of acres planted would be something less—possibly 6 per cent.—than in 1897. The results as shown by reports indicate that many of those who considered it desirable to restrict production came to the conclusion that others would reduce and that it would be wise for them to plant again just as much as before. It is now questioned at the Department of Agriculture whether there was any diminution of cotton acreage in 1898.

The Southern cotton growers are to be stimulated to take an interest in the Administration plan to develop the merchant marine. A large share of the money obtained from the sale of cotton in foreign countries is now paid to foreign shipowners. If this money could be kept in the hands of citizens of the United States, it is suggested, those citizens, and all dependent upon them, would be able to spend a great deal more money at home. It is also hoped that with ships of American ownership at command rates more advantageous could be secured, and thus a larger share of the proceeds of the sales of cotton turned over to the men who raise the staple.

1899

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National Park Bank

OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL . . . $2,000,000 SURPLUS . . . $3,000,000

STATEMENT OF CONDITION DECEMBER 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts		$39,990,991.48	Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		767.13	Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	742,297.36
Stocks, securities, &c.		413,692.14	National bank notes outstanding	44,097.50
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		1,064,250.00	Due to other National banks	20,110,604.95
Other real estate and mortgages owned		24,937.22	Due to State banks and bankers	7,338,355.99
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		791,908.22	Dividends unpaid	670.00
Due from State banks and bankers		853,109.22	Individual deposits subject to check	35,255,983.56
Checks and other cash items		15,355.79	Demand certificates of deposit	114,272.69
Exchanges for Clearing House		10,691,650.70	Certified checks	849,960.27
Notes of other National banks		15,400.00	Cashier's checks outstanding	620,799.52
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		2,001.14	Liabilities other than those above stated, tax reserve	141.70
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:				
Specie	$13,080,423.50			
Legal-tender notes	1,831,447.00			
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	700,000.00			
		15,611,870.50		
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,250.00		
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		49,000.00		
Total		$69,577,183.54	Total	$69,577,183.54

EDWARD E. POOR, President.

STUYVESANT FISH, Vice President. RICHARD DELAFIELD, Vice President.

GEORGE S. HICKOK, Cashier. EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH T. MOORE,	EDWARD C. HOYT,	FRANCIS R. APPLETON,
STUYVESANT FISH,	EDWARD E. POOR,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
GEORGE S. HART,	W. ROCKHILL POTTS,	GEORGE S. HICKOK,
CHARLES STERNBACH,	AUGUST BELMONT,	GEO. FREDK. VIETOR,
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Extensive Safety Vaults for the Convenience of Depositors and Investors. Entrance only through the Bank. Open from 9 A.M. until 4 P.M

THE

CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK.

Organized 1824. National Bank 1865.

Capital, $300,000.

Surplus and Undivided Profits, $6,500,000.

Net earnings from 1865 to 1898	$16,000,000
Dividends paid from 1865 to 1898	10,000,000
Dividend rate since 1888	150 P. C.
Stock quoted at	$4,000

GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, President.

FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

G. G. Williams,	Frederick W. Stevens,
Robt. Goelet,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
A. D. Juilliard.	

THE

PLAZA BANK,

Fifth Ave. and 58th St., N. Y.

Capital, . . $100,000.

Surplus, . . . $100,000.

Deposits Dec. 31, 1898, **$2,000,000.**

President, W. McMASTER MILLS.

Vice President, A. NEWBOLD MORRIS.

Cashier, CHARLES W. PARSON.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	John E. Borne,
B. Beinecke,	Addison Cammack,
August Belmont,	Richard Delafield,
H. B. Hollins,	Stuyvesant Fish,
Joseph Larocque,	Edward E. Poor,
Henry Marquand,	F. B. Poor,
W. McMaster Mills,	John L. Riker,
A. Newbold Morris,	Charles Scribner,
Hermann Oelrichs,	William H. Tillinghast,
Joseph Park,	George Frederick Vietor,
Harry Payne Whitney.	

JAN

One Busy Program.

The year just closed will be a memorable one in American history. The record opens with evidence of the great prosperity which surrounds our commercial, manufacturing, and railroad interests.

After a quarter of a century of peace within and without, our army and navy, suddenly summoned to activity, met and conquered a foreign foe and presented to the country large acquired possessions without our own landed territory, but sufficiently near to be a part of our country when we shall have railroaded the ocean as we have the land. Distance will disappear, and our flag, flying over our own ships, will make the routes to Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii as safe, rapid, and certain as the iron rails from New York to San Francisco. Already we are feeling the touch of this on the Pacific Coast.

The finances of the country are but the reflection of economic and trade conditions and respond more quickly and surely to the work of the people than to the hand of legislative theories and enactments.

This condition, being established as the result of the enterprise and trade of the people, must be in its turn safeguarded from assault, as any impending change involves distrust, anxiety, and the retirement into hiding of frightened capital. The Summer and Fall months of 1896 exemplify this truism.

We now find our financial condition improved, as the result of bountiful crops from the earth and a harvest of products from the mine, the workshop, and the furnace, produced at a cost heretofore impossible, but realized through enforced economies, labor-saving devices, and a greatly increased output rendered necessary through the exhaustion and stagnation following the panic of 1893.

The incoming of 1898 found us greatly advanced in the eyes of the world in our ability to manage our own finances and avoid the further dilution of our currency with silver. The outgoing of 1898 finds the eyes of the world fixed upon us as a people not only able to manage our own finances, but to extend a helping hand to nations from whom we have hitherto looked for help, encouragement, and approbation.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of money at this moment owing us by England and Germany in the various forms of loans upon deferred exchange, direct loans upon security, and other forms, but variously estimated at from fifty to one hundred millions of dollars.

The discount rate in nearly every foreign financial centre is higher than in New York, notably so in German cities, and this condition is availed of by us to a considerable extent. In fact, some of our large banks are in as daily touch with London, Berlin, and Hamburg as with Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans. Is this an exceptional condition, or is the old position of debtor to the world to be resumed?

While passing through the rough and thorny road of contraction and economy we build on hopes, but, as sun follows storm, the bright fruition comes, and we emerge from our clouds, and, looking back, can say "We builded better than we knew."

As surely as our army and navy have established a new focus for the eyes of the world, so surely have our own labors, our manufactures, our mines, our industrial enterprises of every degree contributed to the restoration of our finances, so that, barring hostile legislation, we are founded on a rock, and the eyes of the financial world are already amazed at the new optical view which they must take of us.

In my opinion and in my hopes there will be no attempt at "currency reform" at this session of Congress. "Let us have peace." When our ablest and best educated financial experts differ as widely as they do, better not tempt the "ills we wot not of," but endure those we have until our law givers will incorporate for us this little phrase: "All the obligations of the United States shall be paid in gold coin of the present weight and fineness." Then give us another rest until the same power (deriving its authority from the consent of the governed) will sell the stock of silver bullion and pay the debt incurred upon it and thus retire the Government from the pawnbrokerage business, release the stock of bonded silver, and relieve the silver market from the strain of that unmarketed product. I will not venture beyond that point, but I hope that the country will one day cease to reckon its own retired "single-name paper" in its vaults as an asset to be used over and over again in the payment of its debts.

The commercial manufacturing, and transporting world is engaged in one

WHAT EXPANSION MEANS.

Probable Effects of the Acquisition of New Territory Upon the Commerce of the Country.

The acquisition of fresh territory beyond the sea by the United States promises to have a profound effect upon our commercial relations with the rest of the world.

The Hawaiian Islands were first acquired, but they had already been annexed commercially, as the long-existing reciprocity treaty had gradually thrown the entire trade of the islands to the United States. The political union, therefore, is simply a recognition of the actual union already existing, and no change is produced in our commercial outlook by this accession of territory.

The effect of our changed relations with Cuba, however, promises to be most important. Cuban merchants purchased from us during the existence of reciprocal arrangements as much as twenty million dollars' worth in a single year. At that time the island was in a high state of prosperity. The consuming capacity is naturally great, but for the present a large portion of their wants will be for materials for supplying the waste and destruction of the three years' war. When the island shall have been rehabilitated there is reason to believe that a trade of even $50,000,000 per annum in exports to Cuba is likely to be reached. This will be further stimulated by the outcome of the efforts of the many enterprising Americans already exploring the island with a view to the development of its magnificent resources. Their efforts are likely to result in a great extension of steam and electric railway systems, as well as in the establishment of lines of swift steamers connecting Cuba with the United States and uniting its ports one with the other.

The resources of the Island of Puerto Rico were but slightly injured by the war, as the only damage was a temporary check to its foreign commerce. It has a dense and industrious population and is thoroughly under cultivation, yet its production can be greatly increased by improving its transportation facilities. Doubtless a belt line of railway around the island will be constructed, with branches connecting with the seaports and the important centres in the interior. With such facilities the agricultural interests would be rendered much more prosperous as their cheaper delivery to the seaports would enable buyers to pay the producers higher prices.

The acquisition of the Philippines, however, promises to have the most far-reaching effects upon our commerce. While Cuba is considered the richest island of the Western Hemisphere, Luzon may be fairly assigned the same place in the Eastern Hemisphere. The population of the group is large, and its development has been greatly retarded by lack of enterprise and by bad government. It is believed by many competent judges that when the working people of the island find that they receive the fruits of their labor they will become more industrious and more contented. As a result of the former the production of the islands will be greatly increased; as a result of the latter, peace will be readily maintained, and with increased income and peace will come increased wants which must make these islands a more important outlet for surplus American manufactures.

But not only will the acquisition of the islands, the development of their resources, and the increase of their demands prove important, but Manila is fortunately situated for a centre of trade. Its position is better than that of Hongkong, the great English commercial and financial centre on the China coast. It is not unreasonable to expect that this ancient city will become one of the great commercial ports of the East, and that from it may radiate American commercial and financial influence among the islands of the Pacific and upon the mainland of Asia.

Our merchants and financiers through whose activities the results foreshadowed are likely to be brought about will thereby receive a training in international methods which cannot fail to be of great benefit to them. They will discover that the same qualities that have produced such overshadowing results in the United States will prove efficient in foreign countries.

CHARLES R. FLINT.

Expectation of success stimulates enterprise, and prosperity abounds on every hand. Contrast the conditions which prevailed one year ago, and in bold relief will be seen the brighter promises which now exist. Fears of the action of Congress about Cuba then made the Nation nervous and distrustful, while its inaction on the currency problem created disquiet and uncertainty. Happily, now Congress is almost lost sight of, and the fear of its course about silver has almost disappeared from consideration. A moment's reflection on this immense body to the public good is timely and useful. This great clog to enterprise which has hung upon the business horizon for twenty years and caused the panic of 1893 and the crisis of 1896 has well-nigh been dissipated by the rising sun of prosperity, and the fear of Congressional action in debasing the currency and defrauding the people no longer hangs like a pall upon the future.

Illustrative of the bright promises which now prevail may be cited the present course of things in Wall Street, for with all its faults and failings it must be allowed that focused there are the best and brightest brains of the continent, and foresight of the future is nowhere felt more quickly or manifested more emphatically. Its general course and united action strike the keynote which sounds sooner or later through all the avenues of business and gives tone and feeling to the activities of the land. Let it be hoped that the brilliant prospects which abound may not lead to disaster and collapse by overdoing and overconfidence. What is now needed is a lively sense of the obligations to humanity which the promised prosperity and the new conditions of the country impose, and an earnest purpose to meet them as occasions demand.

G. G. WILLIAMS.

CHEAP MONEY THE FACTOR.

Donald Mackay of Vermilye & Co., an ex-President of the Stock Exchange, says:

"If the unexpected does not happen, the new year will present a most encouraging prospect for continued prosperity. With the millions of dollars that are coming on the market in the payment of interest and dividends in January, all investment securities that can be considered good must of necessity be forced to much higher prices than those now shown in the market."

"Do you look for the development of many new enterprises during the next twelve months?" Mr. Mackay was asked.

"The air is full of new schemes for the future," was the reply. "Just what they are and just what they will amount to I cannot say. Investors, however, will have to use a great deal of wisdom to prevent themselves from making not only poor investments, but heavy losses."

A DISPOSITION TO INVEST.

Jenkins Van Schaick, a prominent veteran of the Stock Exchange, says of the situation:

"We hope for good times. With the war sentiment out of the way, and some definite information as to what is to be done with our newly acquired territory, we shall have a more substantial basis for judgment regarding future prospects. In my opinion prices of stocks are now too high, and I hardly think that this boom will keep up. Such booms do not always indicate prosperity throughout the country. Still the general outlook is favorable. Among those with whom I am brought into business relations I find that there is a general disposition to invest. There are many new schemes, and some of them are characterized as wildcat. After so long a period of dullness it is certainly time that we had an active movement on the part of capital."

ACTIVE YEAR AHEAD.

Mr. William F. Owens of the Stock Exchange house of Beers & Owens, one of Wall Street's veterans, talks most bullishly on the stock market situation. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said:

"I meet a great many people who have fallen into the error of thinking that because prices have already advanced somewhat, they have wholly discounted all the business improvement that is promised by existing conditions. They are wrong—very wrong. If stock market values are to foreshadow commercial and industrial progress, and if the commercial and industrial progress of the United States is to be what is now promised by every sign of the times, then stocks as yet are only in the early stages of an upward movement.

"I am the most confident sort of a bull. I believe that during the coming year we are going to see wonderful buoyancy in the stock market. Any man who looks at existing underlying conditions, and who will but allow himself to fully appreciate their excellence, must perforce be a great optimist as to the stock market. I have no favorite among stocks; I believe that because of conditions—cheap money, business expansion, wide-spread confidence, and a speculative disposition on the part of the public—all stocks will go very much higher. We have had one big year, and there is another assured.

[illegible] Street.

[illegible] Exchange, says in regard to the present situation and the prospects, in addition to what he has already said to the effect that [illegible] of 1897 appear still better, though [illegible]:

"There is no such thing as putting a time limit on this business revival. Affairs have simply made their way by natural progress into a situation which according to all old comparisons is simply marvelous. That which some persons in Wall Street are pleased to term a boom is to those who are thoroughly familiar with actual conditions only preliminary to what is coming.

"The great factor in the existing situation is the extraordinary cheapness of money. Men who only a short time ago could readily get 8 per cent. for money loaned, now have difficulty in getting 4 per cent. or even fair security, while they are offered as low as 3 per cent. if they demand nitro-safe or extremely gilt-edged security for their advances. In fact, I have known money to be loaned here in the Street recently by old and influential houses at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on ordinary Stock Exchange security.

"Here is a notable circumstance. Ordinarily with the close of business at the end of a year a squeeze in the money market is looked for. Instead of there being a squeeze this season I am personally cognizant of an extremely large transaction in which the borrower gets accommodation for three months at the rate of 2½ per cent. There never was such a thing heard of before.

"The natural result of this state of things is that people with a surplus of money must needs busy themselves to find employment for that surplus outside of the loan market. They turn to the stock market, and find their opportunities in securities, and this is bringing to the front the industrials. As you know, it has already become difficult to find gilt-edged bonds that will yield more than an average of 3 per cent. I have here a circular from one of the principal houses on the Street offering some bargains in securities. I looked over the list, and saw that the best securities offered were paying interest at rates not higher than 4 per cent. and even a little below 3 per cent.

"The high-class railroad securities have drifted into safe strong boxes of investors. To go in and buy such securities now is about like buying a conservative bond. The net result is about the same. An attractive field for investment is offered by the industrials therefore. Most of the industrial properties are making a good showing and reporting large earnings. Of course, before buying any industrial stock the buyer should look carefully into the management and assure himself that that is good. This is a necessary precaution, because many of these industrial combinations are being brought out simply to market securities.

"For a long time I had little confidence in the industrial securities. My financial friends and myself fought against them consistently. We regarded them as dangerous things to handle. There have been satisfactory and favorable developments, however, and now fair-minded men recognise the fact that the industrials are coming into the market to stay, and that those which are sound and trustworthy are offering safe and handsome returns. With some of these industrial properties I am personally identified. Having looked into them carefully I know about them and believe in them. In the Federal Steel there are such men as J. Pierpont Morgan, the Rockefellers, and H. H. Porter. In the new International Paper enterprise you find a man of such solid conservatism as D. O. Mills.

"Among the letters placed on my table this morning was one from a friend who has money to lend. He tells me that he cannot get even 4 per cent. securities and asks me to advise him as to what he shall do. Now, what better advice could be given to a man under such circumstances than to suggest to him that he look into the industrials and buy those which are good. Such investments will yield him not only 6 per cent. per annum, but possibly more.

"There is great significance in the condition of the iron trade. The year just closed has witnessed a tremendous improvement in the conditions governing this industry. The revival of business in our own country has created an enormous demand for our iron and steel, and at the same time the foreign demand for these American products has grown in proportion. It is a notable fact that our industries have advanced to such a state of perfection, regarding them from an economical standpoint, as well as from superiority of product, that foreign markets are eagerly taking all that we can send them.

"Our attention has only recently been called to the phenomenal gold imports of the past year. In no previous year have the imports of gold into this country reached $75,000,000, but this last year they aggregated about $140,000,000, and against all European influence this country continues to demand gold, for international trade balances are in our favor to an unprecedented extent.

"The capitalists of the United States have not only been taking American securities back from Europe, but they have been exacting all of this gold in exchange for their products, and they have lent so much money to foreign borrowers that for the first time on record the b[illegible] in Europe practically look to New [illegible] ate the rate of exchange. Why, ev[illegible] le cities out West are lending mone[illegible] ad. In view of all of this unexam[illegible] osperity, it is hard to believe that A[illegible]ica is going to lend a large sum of money to Russia at a 3 per cent. rate of interest. Our people are beginning to see and to appreciate the vast resources of their own country and the opportunities which those resources afford. In this vast and teeming area of industry, American money is likely to go into American enterprises where intelligence, thrift, and Yankee progress are so clearly apparent.

"In giving advice to persons who are disposed to enter the security market as traders, it may be advisable at this juncture to suggest the exercise of prudence. Wall Street is not a place where one can throw caution to the winds. After stocks have gone up from 10 to 15 points higher, it will be well for active traders to provide good margins, because, with a market broadening out on such unusual lines as are now in evidence, fluctuations are bound to occur from a variety of influences.

"But there is nothing in sight to scare anybody. There are abundant reasons why confidence should prevail. I am advising my personal friends to buy all of the good securities that they can take care of. Too much care cannot be taken in ascertaining that the properties in which they invest are well managed, whether such properties be industrial or railroad. After buying all that he can take care of, the investor will be safe in letting the profits run. There will be bigger profits, I believe, than anybody has been forecasting or anticipating."

1899

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United States Branch Statement, January 1, 1898.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Consisting of Real Estate owned by Company, United States Government Bonds, State and Municipal Bonds, First Mortgage United States Railroad Stocks and Bonds,	$2,447,908.09	Reserve for Reinsurance,	$1,454,772.77
		Reserve for Losses,	228,583.29
		Reserve for all other Liabilities	50,000.00
		Net Surplus	714,552.03
	$2,447,908.09		$2,447,908.09

Trustees in the United States.

DONALD MACKAY, Esq., of Vermilye & Co. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Esq., of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., of The H. B. Claflin Co.

EDWARD LITCHFIELD, Manager New York Office. H. M. FAIRCHILD, Assistant Manager New York Office.

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INVESTMENT BONDS.

JAN

"You wish me to say something about the outlook for steel in 1899. This never was so favorable in any time not only from the standpoint of home consumption but for legitimate expansion abroad.

"I am satisfied that the increased wants of the world for this indispensable article—the foundation of so many articles—are to be supplied by the United States and by the United States alone. The production of Great Britain is now up to its maximum. Its supply of iron stone this year is less by 400,000 tons from abroad than it was last year. Its domestic supplies are drawn upon to the utmost. Britain's capacity for making coke is also stretched almost, if not quite, to the utmost. Any future increase of that essential article must entail higher cost. Coke is costing the British manufacturer to-day nearly $4 a ton, and coke of the best quality can scarcely be got at all by manufacturers who have still to purchase.

"German prices of steel are so high that even against a tariff of $7.50 a ton some products of steel from America are entering Germany. Had we free trade with Germany as with Britain the American steel would capture most of that market. Germany could not withstand American competition as well as Britain. The cost of her steel is greater. Her tariff alone keeps her market to herself.

"So many things have conspired to reduce the cost of steel in the United States, not the least being the cost of transportation to the seaboard, that my study of the question as it is affected by conditions throughout the world brings me to the conclusion that we, and we alone, can meet the requirements of the world in the future for steel. Of course, some extraordinary change, some unexpected find, may intervene; but, barring this, under present conditions the future is in our hands. There will be periods of depression in Europe, and years in which the present supply of steel may suffice; and in such years there will be found an active competitor at home and abroad. But increased wants are sure to grow year after year, and it is these increased wants of the world which the United States alone can supply. Britain and Germany cannot greatly increase present production.

"Our American manufactures of steel will eventually go abroad to a much greater extent than the raw steel itself, for steel carries with it supremacy in so many branches. Cheapest steel means the cheapest machinery, the cheapest ships, and a thousand other cheapest things.

"All that the Republic needs now to become the world's source of supply for steel is peace, security, freedom from war and from disturbing rumors of war that are almost as prejudicial as war itself."

IRON INDUSTRY PROSPEROUS.

Charles Kirchhoff, Editor of The Iron Age, Predicts a Year of Industrial Prosperity.

The iron industry of the whole world, according to the opinion of Charles Kirchhoff, editor of The Iron Age, will witness in 1899 a year of extraordinary energy and prosperity. He thinks that the United States will not only get its full share of this prosperity, but that conditions are so alluring as to foreshadow another great "boom" period. When asked to give his views Mr. Kirchhoff said:

"Never before in its history has the iron industry stood on the threshold of a new year with brighter prospects. The closing months of 1898 witnessed an activity so unusual and the course of events is shaping in a manner so similar to the famous boom Winter of 1879-80, that some apprehension is being felt of a repetition of that extraordinary period. The makers of the cruder products, like pig iron, and the mills rolling steel rails, are so heavily sold ahead at low but remunerative prices that the capacity of the producers, great as it is, will be strained for six months to come. That the enormous output has been inadequate, even during the usually dull months, is proved by the fact that stocks have melted away until they are now at a dangerously low ebb.

"It is clear, of course, that home buying which includes railroad work, thus far much in excess of any previous year, has run very far ahead of consumption for the past year and the supply of unsold finished material for building purposes was never greater than at present. What they know of the condition of work progressing is evidently silent.

"But it looks as though a considerable demand for the first half of the year is assured, while the supply is engaged fully for four to six months to come. For a country which is producing at the rate of over 12,000,000 gross tons of pig iron, that is a position that was not dreamed of early in 1898.

"Relief from threatened calamity at home is looked for through withdrawal from active competition in foreign markets. The exact tonnage of our exports of iron and steel is not known, since only values are declared in some important items. An estimate for 1898 of 850,000 tons is justified by the returns for the first ten months. That in itself is a quantity large enough to turn the scale; but we know that even now a very considerable tonnage of pig iron, rails, plates, and other products has been engaged for 1899 delivery. If there is to be a competition between American and foreign buyers for what tonnage is left, then we may have to deal with sentiment abroad as an important factor.

"Now, the 'American scare' has done much to keep values down, particularly in Great Britain. When the discovery is made that there is a limit to our slaughtering goods because we do not need foreign orders to keep our plants running up to full capacity—then we may find that values, relieved from pressure, will rise quite rapidly. Germany, which shares with us the distinction of being a dangerous new-comer in the world's market, is so busy at home that it is difficult to place any orders whatever for pig iron or steel for the greater part of 1899.

"It looks therefore as though the iron industry of the whole world is to witness a year of extraordinary activity and that the producers of our own country, the last in line, are to enjoy an excellent year. While it is true that prices have been, and are still, low, it must not be forgotten that to modern, well-located, and well-managed plants the year 1898 has been one of quite satisfactory returns. With slightly better prices, 1899 would bring abounding prosperity. As yet there has been practically no speculation in the trade, nor are there now the opportunities for it that once existed."

CONDITIONS IN COAL TRADE.

Frederick E. Saward, Editor of The Coal Trade Journal, Discusses Trade Problems.

The editor of The Coal Trade Journal, Frederick E. Saward, thinks the conditions in the coal business are too problematical to warrant a forecast for 1899. He thinks that as the output of bituminous coal has reached the enormous figure of 148,000,000 net tons a year, it is not surprising that it is pushing anthracite aside in many places, and that it has fine possibilities of shipment to foreign markets. He said:

"There are altogether too many 'ifs and ands' to the coal trade for one to prophesy as to the future thereof.

"If the producers of hard coal want to get more revenue from it they should keep the product within the demand at all times, not meaning that the production should be so curtailed that an unduly high price would result, for that would be only temporary in character; but there is such a thing as knowing when and how to feed out the supply so that values shall not fall.

"It does not seem probable that there will be any great increase in the demand or use of this fuel beyond what has been the case in the past year or two, and that quantity is less than for several years preceding, for there are other fuels making an inroad into the range or domain of anthracite, and, with the progress of the last decade, it is not surprising that there should be progress along this line. Every retailer will tell you the same story in regard to his domestic trade; he finds it difficult to maintain its volume. The new form of fuel gas is of such apparent cheapness and utility that it finds many customers, both those who formerly used hard coal recklessly in flush times and those who used it sparingly—of necessity.

"The growth of the use of bituminous or soft coal is another feature, and this fuel is being used at many places that were former hard coal users, because of its cheapness and its steam-raising quali-

"The usual result has been that a reduction in tolls inured to the benefit of the purchaser without any corresponding increase in the amount paid. Experience of the past month has shown that the colder weather has materially taken up the slack that was on hand to a very large degree, without much benefit as to the average price realized."

PROMISE OF THE NEW YEAR.

President L. C. Weir of the Adams Express Company Predicts Great Business Expansion.

Probably no man in all the United States has better opportunities for knowing and understanding business conditions and prospects in the various parts of the country than President L. C. Weir of the Adams Express Company. Constantly in close touch with the business community, Mr. Weir is well equipped to talk of the commercial outlook. A year ago he was a great optimist on 1898. Now he is equally confident as to what 1899 is to bring forth. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Weir said in discussing the promise of the coming year:

"At the beginning of the year just ended the opportunity was offered me to review in THE NEW YORK TIMES Annual Financial Review the underlying business conditions then influential and to deduce from them the probabilities and possibilities of the twelve months that stretched ahead. Conditions were excellent when 1898 began; there was every reason for thinking men to count confidently upon a prosperous year. Conditions were such that the United States could not escape prosperity no matter what happened. Nothing—not even war—could stop its coming.

"It has been a wonderful year, not only in the results that have been attained, but also in the foundations that have been laid for future expansion and increased wealth. We have done much; we have attained much; but I believe that we have builded better than we now realize.

"Now, at the beginning of 1899, we have in every respect better and sounder conditions than at the beginning of 1898. We are financially stronger, commercially stronger, industrially stronger, physically stronger, than we were a year ago. Our great West was prosperous last January, but the big crops and high prices of the year have made it doubly prosperous now. Eighteen hundred and ninety-eight was a banner year with the railroads, but there is every reason to believe that 1899 will show still further improvement in that direction. The country is manufacturing more goods and is raising more produce than ever before; it is exporting more manufactures and breadstuffs than ever before; consequently, the railroads are carrying more freight than ever before. That is the situation now, and certainly there is nothing in sight that is likely to change it.

"As to the outlook for the traffic business for the coming year, I am altogether optimistic. From what I can see and from what I hear through the agents of my company situated in all parts of the country, there is every ground for believing that the traffic movement for 1899 is to far exceed that of 1898. Of course, as yet the crops of the coming year are an unknown quantity. We cannot figure on that as yet. But otherwise there is going to be lots of business for the railroads this year.

"And what is still more important, I feel sure that they are going to get very much better rates for their business than they have been getting. I believe the railroads of the country generally are more in harmony than they have ever been. I believe that during the coming year you will see agreements between them—understandings that will mean the abolition of rate-cutting and the maintenance of freight schedules on a profitable basis.

"Granger fanaticism is dying out, killed off by prosperity. With good crops and good prices, Western farmers and Western Legislatures are not so bitter against

"I am in touch with business men throughout the country, from all parts of the country I am daily receiving advices as to the spirit of the people, that is planning in the middle of winter to push this season to the utmost. Such increasing confidence in the future. Merchants, big and little, are extending their business in the expectation of another big year. They showed this disposition last January, and their wisdom has been proved. Again this January they are showing it, and I believe, as they do, that the next twelve months will again demonstrate the business sagacity of the American merchant.

"On every hand there are evidences of this general confidence. We see it in the release of long hoarded money, in the heavy demand for investment securities of all kinds, in the willingness of the people to loan their money at rates of interest which only three or four years ago would have been considered preposterously low. We see it in the plans which the biggest and shrewdest men of the country are making for enormous financial operations. We see it in a thousand and one ways, and in a thousand and one places.

"The American business community has confidence—of that there can be no doubt. And with that confidence it has all the money it needs, all the opportunities it needs, all the resources it needs. The power of such a combination was shown in 1898 in the face of a war with a foreign power. It will be shown again in 1899 in the face of anything that may happen or arise."

NO DOUBTS OUT WEST.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Marshall Field: "The present condition of trade is good. The prospects of business are excellent. The promise of a larger Spring trade than for years. I do not speak of the outlook further than for the Spring trade. We have a good business condition now, and we expect a good harvest; Europe wants our surplus and we will profit by it. I do not look for any material increase in our trade resulting from the acquisition of the territory we have acquired by war. Other causes, however, will give us a largely increased Spring trade."

Michael Cudahy: "The present condition of trade is good. This is the freely expressed opinion of everybody, I believe, and the newspapers are full of accounts indicating the excellent condition of affairs in the commercial world.

"The prospects of trade are bright. I believe the business done by this country will not only be maintained, but will be largely increased. The future of our commerce, however, will largely depend on foreign trade. The ability of our people to do much work is not fully appreciated abroad. We have a small army, a small navy, and a small pauper class to support, and can more than take care of our own needs while producing for a continually increasing foreign trade.

"I do not think much of the business prospects offered by the acquisition of the Philippines or Puerto Rico, or any other tropical islands. I see much in the future of our trade with England. The open-door policy is a good one for us. It enables England to sell a great deal of merchandise. We will sell more, thereby, to England, who will distribute the goods. England will be the jobber for America. Our larger trade will likely come through that channel. We are reaching out in a spirited manner now and there is every reason to believe we will continue to do so. I think the prospects of trade for the United States are particularly fair."

W. P. Rend, coal mine operator: "The present condition of trade is satisfactory and I believe business men generally are satisfied with the business they have done this season. The prospect is the best the business men of the United States ever saw. The commercial possibilities of the United States are now truly unfolding themselves. It is not difficult for a student of business affairs to see that the ensuing year promises greater trade than any previous year. The United States, it may fairly be said, will begin in the year of 1899 to take its place in the world's commerce, and that is the place of the world's workshop. With cheaper fuel, cheaper raw material, and cheaper foodstuffs no country in the world is longer able to compete with us, and we are on the threshold of crowding our competitors out of the manufacturing business. Why, I have recently opened mines in West Virginia from which I am producing five tons of coal for what it costs to produce one ton in England. With coal five times as cheap as it is in Great Britain, and the supply inexhaustible, and all other material cheaper, why should not we do the world's manufacturing? The great prosperity ahead of us is not due to any other causes but those that enable us to produce the best goods for the least money. We can do that, and when we do, the trade is ours."

Zina R. Carter, President of the Board of Trade, is confident, saying: "The present condition of trade is favorable in every way. The outlook is of the very best. The promise of a large crop is one reason for expecting an increase in the amount of Spring business. Then we are enjoying a greater and a wider activity in manufacturing than in past years. Our exports of breadstuffs will be very large and our exports of manufactures will be greater than in the past year. We will not only export more, but we will import less, and the balance of trade will be in our favor. I think the prospects of trade are fairer than in any preceding year."

1899

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JAN

The year 1898 found with the United States dominating the wheat situation and secure in that position for at least the next ten weeks, when the Argentine Republic's crop will be out of the jungle of conjecture and the extent of its importance as a competitor with us as a breadstuffs supplier known. Up to March 15 next Europe will require 60,000,000 bushels of the chief cereal to supply hand-to-mouth needs. Her position as to reserve stocks is not only worse than at the close of 1897, but it could hardly be more precarious. Its garners have been swept bare through a policy of waiting for low prices, which were thought assured when exaggerated statements of the American crop of 1898 were made, without thought being given to our own improvidence in the matter of keeping up reserve supplies. Now that it is probable that, instead of 650,000,000 bushels of Winter and Spring wheat we have reaped little more than 590,000,000, with an acreage of 43,000,000, against 530,150,000 in 1897 with an acreage of 39,500,000, transatlantic customers have come to the conclusion that, although American wheat comes high, they have got to have it. As to Argentina, the estimate of a 66,000,000-bushel export surplus has been whittled down to almost half that amount by experts who have facilities for close calculation. A lower estimate places it at about 26,500,000 bushels. Were it 66,000,000 bushels it would not greatly injure our market, because of the resolve in Great Britain and elsewhere not to again risk shortage in wheat when new grain is in the market.

The Leiter Smash.

The American wheat year of 1898 is sharply divided into two epochs of six months, with the Spanish war operating as a bull and bear factor in each. One was of gambling manipulation, the other of good-faith dealings, ruled by the statistical position of the breadstuffs and supply and demand. The first period was due to Joseph Leiter, who, after controlling in one way or another 30,000,000 bushels of wheat through various option deals, got out of his depth and saw his bubble burst June 13 last. A few days after his multi-millionaire father began to finance the costly liquidation of about 5,000,000 bushels of accumulations. As the younger Leiter put it, "the tail wagged the dog." In this feverish, unwholesome season of trying to "milk the market" on a two-dollar corner cash wheat, Chicago, which in January, 1898, was from 89½c to $1.10, was in May $1.17 to $1.85. Even within a few days of the fiasco it was quoted at $1.20 to fall early in July to 65¾c.

The collapse, however, cleared the atmosphere just before the Winter crop began to move. The market sustained the shock without serious results and gradually rallied from a temporary condition of demoralization because of the rapid absorption of the Leiter holdings and the logical strong position of the breadstuff which through the rapid advance in maize has been steadily developed to the aggressive and satisfactory attitude of wheat in the past month. It is true that in the last half of the year this cereal made the low record of 62c. cash, Chicago, but the recent advance puts it into 1899 on a cash (Chicago) basis. While the manipulators of the Leiter deals and middlemen made money on the artificially created quotations it is asserted that the farmers will reap more profit on the good-faith market of 1898-9 than they did in that of 1897-8. They held their Winter and Spring wheat last year, and the time to dispose of it is near at hand. They have about 177,000,000 bushels, or three-tenths of the crop to sell.

High and Low Prices.

These records of Chicago and New York cash market quotations for wheat and corn for 1897 and 1898 clearly define the course of these cereals when Leiter was carrying out his scheme and when the market was free from such manipulation.

CHICAGO CASH WHEAT AND CORN.

	1897. Wheat. No. 2.	1897. Corn. No. 2.
January	71¼@ 94	21⅝@ 23⅝
February	71⅝@ 87¼	21⅜@ 23½
March	69⅞@ 90¾	22⅜@ 24⅞
April	64⅝@ 97	23⅞@ 25½
May	68¾@ 97⅛	23 @ 25¾
June	68⅞@ 83¼	23½@ 25⅝
July	68¼@ 73⅝	24⅜@ 26½
August	75¼@107	29¼@ 32⅝
September	83½@101¼	27¼@ 32
October	87⅛@ 99¼	24 @ 29
November	91 @100½	25⅛@ 27¾
December	92 @108	25 @ 27½
	1898. Wheat. No. 2.	1898. Corn. No. 2.
January	88½@110	26 @ 28½
February	96 @108	27½@ 30¾
March	100 @106⅝	28½@ 29¾
April	101 @123½	28⅞@ 33¼
May	117 @135	32⅝@ 37
June	75 @120	31 @ 33⅞
July	65⅛@ 88	31⅜@ 33¾
August	65¼@ 75	29½@ 32½
September	62⅜@ 68	29⅛@ 31⅜
October	62 @ 70½	29⅜@ 32⅞
November	64⅛@ 69¼	31⅝@ 34⅛
December	62 11-16@69⅜	33½@ 38⅛

High wheat, 1897, $1.09, Dec. 9; low, 1897, 64⅝, April 4. High corn, 1897, 32⅝, Aug. 23; low corn, 1897, 21⅝, Jan. 27. High wheat, 1898, $1.35, Jan. 10; low wheat, 1898, 62c, Oct. 3. High corn, 1898, 38⅛, Dec. 28; low corn, 1898, 26c, Jan. 4.

The range of Chicago cash wheat, No. 2 Spring, with the United States crops in former years was: 1896—53c to 94⅝c, crop, 427,000,000 bushels; 1895—48¼c to 87⅞c, crop, 467,000,000; 1894—50c to 65¼c, crop, 461,000,000; 1893—54¾c to 98c, crop, 393,300,000; 1892—69⅝c to 91⅜c, crop, 516,000,000; 1891—85c to $1.16, crop, 612,800,000.

The range of Chicago cash corn, No. 2, with the United States crop in former years was: 1896—19½c to 30⅝c, crop, 2,284,000,000 bushels; 1895—25c to 55¼c, crop, 2,151,000,-

1897.	Elevator.	Afloat.	Free on Board.
January	25½@ 27½	..	..
February	26 @ 29½	..	..
March	27 @ 33½	..	..
April	29¾@ 30⅝	30½@ 33⅛	..
May	29 @ 30⅞	..	..
June	29½@ 30	29¾@ 31⅜	..
July	29½@ 30¾	30½@ 34⅝	..
August	31¼@ 36	32½@ 39¾	..
September	33 @ 37½	33½@ 39	..
October	29½@ 35½	30½@ 35¼	..
November	31¼@ 32¾	32½@ 51⅞	..
December	31¼@ 34	33½@ 35⅞	..

High, No. 2 red, 113¼, Aug. 23; low, 86¼, Feb. 2; high, No. 1 Northern, 110¼, Aug. 23; low, 75½, June 8; high, No. 2 corn, elevator, 35c, Aug. 23; free on board, afloat, 38½, Aug. 23; low, elevator, 27, March 4; free on board, afloat, 29¾, June 6.

NEW YORK CASH WHEAT AND CORN.

1898	WHEAT. No. 2 Red.	No. 1 Northern.
January	99¾@110¾	100 @115⅝
February	102¾@110¼	105⅝@115⅞
March	98⅛@108¾	103⅝@112⅞
April	101 @128	105 @134
May	113½@138½	119¼@139
June	83 @121	.. @ ..
July	74½@ 94	82 @ 95
August	73½@ 81⅝	73 9-16@ 87
September	68⅝@ 76⅞	80½@ 79⅝
October	72 @ 86¼	80¾@ 86½
November	74¾@ 78¾	73¼@ 77⅞
December	75½@ 80⅞	72⅝@ 75⅞
	CORN. No. 2.	
January	33 @ 35¼	34½@ 37
February	34½@ 37½	35½@ 38½
March	34½@ 38¼	35½@ 37⅝
April	35⅝@ 40⅝	35½@ 42⅜
May	36⅜@ 41⅝	38½@ 42⅝
June	35¼@ 38⅝	35½@ 40
July	35½@ 39⅝	36⅝@ 40¼
August	35 @ 38	35½@ 39⅞
September	34 @ 35⅞	35 @ 37
October	34½@ 39⅝	35½@ 39¼
November	37½@ 39¾	38½@ 41
December	38½@ 43¾	40½@ 43½

High, No. 2 red, 193½, May 10; low, 69¾, Sept. 8; high, No. 1 Northern, 195, May 10; low, 69¾, Sept. 7; high, No. 2 corn, elevator, 45¾, Dec. 27; low, 32, Jan. 4; free on board, afloat, high, 45½, Dec. 27; low, 34½, Jan. 13.

Chicago contract wheat in 1898 ranged from $1.85, May delivery, May 10, to 60c, December delivery, Sept. 8, against $1.05½ high, Aug. 23, and 63¾c low, June 5, 1897. Chicago contract corn in 1898 ranged from 39¾c, May, 1899, delivery, Dec. 28, to 27¼c, March delivery, Feb. 2, against 37½c high, Aug. 23 and 22⅝c low, April 9, 1897.

New York contract wheat in 1898 ranged from $1.91, May delivery, May 10, to 64 15-16c, December delivery, Sept. 8, against $1.06⅝ high, Aug. 23, and 68 15-16c low, April 9, in 1897. New York contract corn in 1898 ranged from 44¼c, May, 1899, delivery, Dec. 28, to 35¼c, May delivery, March 25, against 42⅛c high, Aug. 26, and 28⅛c low, July 1, 1897.

Some Influential Factors.

The situation of 1898 in respect to American reserve stocks, which were then kept up to at least the limit of prudence, and not allowed to become exhausted, as in 1897 and 1898, is reversed for 1898-9. Instead of the equivalent of these reserves being in the control of millers, in granaries, stores, warehouses, and elevators at central points of distribution, those of America are now held by the farmers, so that they really constitute what was the invisible reserve—in other words, there is no invisible reserve. The invisible reserves of 1897 and 1898, the latter before the Spring crop was reached, were tempted into the visible by the soaring quotations brought about by the Leiter manipulation. Even the millers, to make handsome sums of money quickly, sold out the grist reserves. Either way a consideration of this fact should fortify the statistical position of American wheat, on the one hand, and, on the other, stimulate an early and close inquiry as to what is left of our Winter and Spring crops of 1898 and what export surplus can be disposed of, after calculating for home needs, such as consumption, milling, and seeding, and ignoring exhausted stocks. And in regard to consumption, the estimate should accord with the increase in mouths to feed in 1899 over 1897. Elaboration on the subject is hardly necessary when it is certain that the 1898 crop was, after all, but a moderate one, and that this country and Europe had little or no old wheat at the close of the year; that the export demand has been and is unprecedented; that in the near future there will be urgent demand for breadstuffs from our new Atlantic and Pacific possesssions, and that there is a diminution of export reserves in exporting countries which compete with the United States. Another factor in the situation, not a small one, is that, while France had a bumper harvest last year, its farmers are, like ours, holding their wheat. Of course, the world demurs to Sir William Crookes's prediction of a great wheat famine at hand, but wheat lands—taking Illinois as an instance—are fickle, unless well tilled and well fertilized, and get below the thirteen-bushel limit, even if they produce at all. The time when the prediction that the Trans-Siberian Railroad will move the bulk of the breadstuffs of the world will be realized is as yet very far off. At present Uncle Sam is the chief purveyor of farinaceous subsetnance to the world. He is not only supplying Argentina's customers in South Africa, Brazil, and Australia, but his latest shipments, owing, in several instances, to Russia's home needs, have been to France and Spain, each of which had full 1898 harvets; Italy, Greece, Belgium, Holland, Scandinavia, and Austria. This maintains our natural prestige as the world's chief granary, while enriching the carrying interests and the agriculturist. Not only have the farmers profited enti-

Reserve Stocks.

The situation of reserve stocks here and in Europe and of our visible supply during 1898 is shown in the following exhibits in comparative tables:

Wheat and corn in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City warehouses or held in railway lighters on certificates at the beginning of each month. (In thousands, 000 omitted.)

	1897. Wheat. Bush.	1897. Corn. Bush.	1898. Wheat. Bush.	1898. Corn. Bush.
January	6,804	5,675	2,217	4,067
February	5,878	5,715	2,134	3,904
March	2,935	4,617	1,960	3,397
April	1,262	3,583	1,745	2,749
May	815	2,356	1,018	2,195
June	1,067	1,960	2,193	1,615
July	853	1,230	2,554	1,504
August	706	1,040	810	1,230
September	967	2,059	142	1,174
October	1,040	7,961	733	1,635
November	3,505	15,388	1,852	1,891
December	4,573	8,098	2,841	2,498

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON STOCKS

(In thousands, 000 omitted.)

	Jan. 1, 1894.	Dec. 1, 1894.	Jan. 1, 1897.	Dec. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1898.	Dec. 1, 1898.
Liverpool—						
Wheat, bush.	3,519	1,837	3,611	2,997	270	531
Corn, bush.	1,141	1,182	1,112	970	732	545
Flour, sacks.	56	46	59	53	95	92
London—						

	Jan. 1, 1898.	Oct. 1, 1898.	Jan. 1, 1897.	Oct. 1, 1897.	Jan. 1, 1896.	Oct. 1, 1898.
Wheat, bush.	2,805	1,600	1,702	1,303	1,631	1,006
Corn, bush.	894	1,800	2,181	1,304	404	723
Flour, sacks	184	230	268	173	175	181

Visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada at the beginning of the second week of every month during the past three years, on official Produce Exchange data:

	1898. Bushels.	1897. Bushels.	1896. Bushels.
January	38,562,000	55,572,000	69,945,000
February	35,634,000	46,058,000	65,927,000
March	32,415,000	41,449,000	62,123,000
April	30,129,000	37,705,000	59,330,000
May	21,986,000	29,737,000	53,143,000
June	19,681,000	22,836,000	49,486,000
July	13,516,000	16,800,000	47,220,000
August	6,897,000	17,226,000	45,876,000
September	8,407,000	15,766,000	47,602,000
October	13,210,000	22,794,000	52,434,000
November	10,194,000	31,973,000	01,006,000
*December	26,758,000	34,744,000	54,824,000

*Dec. 17, 1898, 30,559,000 bushels. Dec. 24, 1898, 28,783,000 bushels.

The lowest visible supply on record was on Aug. 20 of the past year—namely, 5,850,000 bushels. The lowest record of any former year was of July 11, 1891, 11,805,887 bushels. The standing record for the largest visible supply is that of Dec. 22, 1894, 89,071,000 bushels. From the above table it is ascertained that in 1898 the visible supply at its lowest was 33,000,000 bushels less than at its highest and about 10,000,000 bushels less than the lowest of 1897, and 40,000,000 bushels under that of 1896.

As to wheat crops of the world, each statistician differs in regard to totals, requirements, and absorption, and also on the vexed question of world's shortage. For instance, it is stoutly maintained by some that the world's crop of last year met a world's shortage of 200,000,000 bushels. An eminent English authority put the world's crop of 1897 at 2,270,700,000 bushels, but the estimate is marred by putting the computation for the United States at 590,000,000 bushels, or nearly 60,000,000 bushels more than the actual crop. The estimate for 1898 is 2,607,000,000 bushels, but this is counting the American crop for 650,000,000 bushels, or 70,000,000 bushels in excess of recent estimates.

Exports of Wheat and Corn.

Statisticians in touch more or less with the grain markets of America have issued figures, partly estimated, partly vouched for, on the wheat exports of this country in 1898. They vary so much as to be confusing. Our estimate, including flour with wheat on the bushel basis, makes the amount sent from this country 225,000,000 bushels, against 184,000,000 in 1897. Full Government figures will be issued in March. Some guide to correct estimates is found in the United States Treasury statistics for the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1898. This places the exports of breadstuffs for this period in 1898 as valued at $257,000,000, against about $192,000,000 in 1897, and $140,300,000 in 1896. The items of principal importance for the ten months spoken of are: Wheat, 112,767,000 bushels; wheat flour, 12,807,000 barrels; maize, 171,861,000 bushels; maize meal, 604,000 barrels, or, reducing barrels to bushels at 4.5, 167,298,500 bushels of wheat and flour and about 175,000,000 bushels of maize and maize meal. The bushel equivalent totals for whole preceding years were, on Produce Exchange computations: 1897—Wheat, 171,993,000; maize, 192,000,000; 1896—Wheat, 165,190,000; maize, 133,165,000; 1895—Wheat 132, 185,000; maize, 63,012,000; 1894—Wheat, 144,777,000; maize, 42,836,000; 1893—Wheat, 108,378,000; maize, 50,182,000.

Grain Market Sentiment.

The sentiment in Chicago is that corn leads the cereal market. As has been set forth in accompanying statistics, its commercial and economic importance has increased to an enormous extent. Its domestic consumption in food is greater each year, and the demand for it abroad has made rapid strides. Its manufactured products of every kind find a ready market from South Africa to the North Cape, and at every Pacific and Atlantic port. American seed corn is in demand all over Europe, the present price being about 58 cents a bushel, and strict attention to the remonstrance from Danish officials against careless shipments should increase the export demand. The corn crop of 1898 is from about 77,700,000 acres, and was overestimated at 1,926,672,000 bushels, against 80,100,000 acres and 1,903,000,000 bushels in 1897. It is maintained that it is safe to scale the estimate for last year down at least 150,000,000 bushels, and that much of the real crop will not come up to grading requirements. There

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Cash and Reserve	1,964,649.63
	$10,546,319.22
Capital Stock Paid in	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and Profits	191,652.75
Circulation	882,750.00
Deposits	8,471 966.47
	$10,546,319.22

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Central pays Railway Tribute

Wagnate Optimism.

S. L. Callaway, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, was asked for an expression of his opinion on the railroad situation in Eastern territory. He said: "Since I was a boy I have not known the railroad outlook to be better than it is now. Business has been exceptionally good in recent months, and it is improving steadily. With us it is now only a question of getting cars and engines enough to handle the traffic. The improved conditions apply to all classes of freight both east-bound and west-bound. Passenger business, too, is much better. The New York Central has had an enormous holiday passenger and freight business. We could scarcely get express cars enough to carry the merchandise sent by express.

"The indications are that the year 1899 will be a prosperous one generally, and the railroads naturally will get their share of the benefits. There is a tremendous amount of grain to be handled and the manufacturing districts throughout the country are filled with orders. In fact it is very difficult to get orders filled promptly, especially in manufactures of steel and iron. For instance, this company has ordered a new boat to replace the Harlem, which was wrecked about a month ago, but we are informed that we cannot get it until late in the year.

"Shipments of merchandise from Eastern points to Western and Southern points are increasing, and there is every prospect of increased railroad earnings generally this year. So far as I am able to judge, most of the railroads in the East are in a good, healthful condition. Of course I do not pretend to know about the affairs of any other railroad than this one. It naturally follows, however, that when the business of one line shows great improvement from natural causes all the roads must feel the effects of the favorable conditions. The traffic records will show that year in and year out the New York Central carries a certain percentage of the business in trunk line territory, no matter whether the rates are high or low, therefore it may fairly be assumed that the business of the New York Central bears a natural relation to the business of the other roads. This system certainly starts out with the new year in good condition. The cost of operation has been reduced to a judicious extent and the earning power is unimpaired. Incidentally I may say that the New York Central management has determined to put down 400 or 500 miles of new eighty-pound steel rails on the main line during the year 1899. These rails have been ordered and will be delivered as needed. We have also ordered 5,000 new box cars, 25 new passenger coaches, and 30 new engines, all of which are to be delivered within the year. The most important work of improvement that the New York Central will undertake during the new year is the construction of the new station in Albany and the raising of the tracks at that point. It is hardly to be expected that this extensive work will be completed within the year.

"It is generally conceded that business throughout the country is good, and when the business of the country is good the business of the railroads is good also. There is no cloud in the business sky that I can see. Everything has the appearance of prosperity."

"Are rates likely to be maintained by the railroads in 1899?" President Callaway was asked.

"The New York Central will certainly do its part toward maintaining rates," replied Mr. Callaway. "One of the greatest difficulties in the way of maintaining freight rates is caused by the arbitrary differentials allowed for Southern ports. At the time these differentials were fixed by arbitration—Cooley, Thurman, and Washburn being the arbitrators—the rates were from 100 to 200 per cent. higher than they are to-day. If these differentials had been made on a percentage basis they would have shrunk with the rates, but instead of a percentage basis they were fixed at stated figures from 2 cents upward per 100 pounds. This arbitration ruling is about twenty years old, and it is now difficult to get it changed, although conditions have changed radically. The facilities of such ports as Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, &c., are now almost equal to those of New York, and the large differentials that they now enjoy yield them an advantage unjust to this city. This question has been constantly agitated by the merchants of New York and Boston, but very little progress has been made toward its readjustment."

EVERYTHING IN OUR FAVOR.

Mr. Jefferson M. Seligman of the Stock Exchange house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., said to a representative of THE TIMES regarding the stock market outlook for 1899:

"We started in upon 1898 with conditions much less sound and with scarecrows much more abundant than they are now. Yet

JAN

NEW YORK CITY.

on the contrary we have every reason to believe that all [illegible] this is going to be a banner year [illegible] prosperity. There will [illegible] conservative [illegible] and [illegible] point which it [illegible] constantly approaching. [illegible] dwelling it. The Government [illegible] of the world [illegible] great bull argument in itself.

"The country has all the money it wants and more. Gold has been pouring in on securities, and it will continue to do so for some time to come. Furthermore, there is a tendency on the part of European investors to renew their interest in American securities.

"On every hand there are to be seen good foundations for 1899's business, and on every hand there are to be found reasons for predicting that 1899 is to be a record-breaking year."

INVESTMENT BARGAINS.

Washington B. Connor's Confidence in Increasing Railroad and Industrial Earnings.

Mr. Washington B. Connor, partner of Jay Gould during the heyday of that master of finance and at present one of the foremost figures of Wall Street, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in discussing the security market outlook:

"I expressed the opinion when the present buoyant stock market started that it meant such a 'bull' market as we had not seen for twenty years. The conditions were the same as those which existed twenty years ago. In both instances we had a panic, a period of depression, and a thorough liquidation. During the twenty years since the last great 'bull' market this country has increased materially in population and wealth. We are now doing something that nobody would have imagined five years ago could be done. We are lending money abroad and we are exporting our steel products.

"In my opinion the people generally do not yet appreciate the decided change for the better in our business situation. The so-called trusts and combinations which it has been fashionable to denounce are proving to be important factors in increasing the volume of business, decreasing the cost of production, and increasing the demand for labor. We would not be exporting our steel products had it not been that this industry by employing a large amount of capital has been able to cast aside antique machinery and adopt the most modern machinery that can be obtained. The result is that we can manufacture at less cost than they can abroad, although we pay more for labor than the foreign manufacturers do.

"Our business men and our intelligent labor leaders are beginning to realise that it is not wise to legislate against business combinations and encourage competition which in many instances is merely another name for destruction. There are a number of manufacting industries in this country to-day that are earning little if anything on the capital employed. Some of these industries are in the hands of receivers. They have been compelled to reduce their working force more than one-half. Some of them have produced an inferior article, that they might keep afloat. I consider that such cases as I have in mind will eventually come together in some form of combination in order to make their capital profitable and at the same time give the public a better article than they are now doing. Every such combination adds something to the general prosperity.

"All of the Granger properties are now doing well and the outlook for 1899 indicates that they will have a better year than they had in 1898. The anthracite coal roads are not getting their share of the good times. This is due to some extent to the competition resulting from the use of gas, but principally to the competition of the producers of bituminous coal. While this situation is not satisfactory now, it is in the power of the strong banking interests which are largely interested in both anthracite and bituminous properties, to make a decided improvement. Such improvement can only come, however, through a combination which can control both prices and output.

"Many persons talk enthusiastically about the great advance in the prices of securities. If they will take a mental trip backward twenty years, they will discover that during that period the advances were greater than we have had so far in this bull market. As an illustration: Texas Pacific at the time I allude to sold at 70. The road has since been reorganized, its fixed charges cut in half, its physical condition greatly improved, and its earnings have increased largely. If the Texas Pacific twenty years ago, under less favorable conditions, could sell at 70, why should we not expect to see as much of a rise during the present bull market? And it was so with other low-priced stocks. We saw stocks like St. Paul, Northwestern, and Union Pacific rise from values ranging from 15 to 20 up to 120 and even 130. There will be low-priced stocks during this period of prosperity that will make the same record. In fact we have one instance already in the New York Air Brake, in which ex-Gov. Flower is so prominently interested. That stock advanced about 100 per cent.

"My advice to those who want to form intelligent opinions as to what will happen in the future is to study the history of the stock market from 1877 to 1881 rather than make comparisons between present prices and those prevalent a few years ago. It should also be remembered that in the bull market of twenty years ago 6 per cent. was the basis for investment securities, whereas to-day it would be a difficult matter to obtain the same class of securities

WONDER-WORKING TIMES.

Mr. Arthur A. Housman of the Stock Exchange firm of A. A. Housman & Co., is most optimistic on the stock market outlook. Regarding Wall Street prospects for the coming year Mr. Housman said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I have been a bull of the most confident sort throughout all this advance in values, and I am a bull of the most confident sort yet. I do not see any reason to change my position. On the contrary, I think recent developments have been calculated to strengthen it.

"Every sign points to great business throughout the country during the coming year, and in that business expansion the big industrial combinations, both old and new, are going to benefit greatly. Consequently I feel most confident on their stocks. It is apparent that the farmer is prosperous, and that his heavy purchases of goods in the East is giving the railroads, west bound as well as east bound business. That the railroads will benefit greatly in further general improvement cannot be doubted. The tendency is toward the consolidation of various railroad properties into great transcontinental lines, to be controlled by strong financial interests. And such big combinations will show themselves in a position to dictate and maintain rates.

"Many people are saying now that stock market values are too high. But who knows when values are really high? Money must be invested, and even if stock market prices were double what they are now, financial interests would find it more profitable to invest in them than to let their money lie idle.

"I believe 1899 is to be a great year, and I believe we are to see wonderful developments in it. Railroad earnings are going to make unprecedented strides; business of all sorts will make unprecedented strides. We have a Government in which the people have confidence. We have underlying conditions which every thinking man must appreciate. There is money in abundance—an abundance that will insure low rates—and with a combination of plenty of money and plenty of confidence this must needs be a bull year."

GOOD TIMES WILL BE BETTER.

Discussing the outlook for Philadelphia business and finance for 1899, Mr. Richard H. Rushton of the Fourth Street National Bank of that city said a day or two ago to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"It looks to me as though the year upon which we are just entering is to be another wonderful period for business. Present conditions warrant looking forward to a prosperous year—a year that will go far beyond the twelve months past. Our business men here look for activity, and have made preparations for it.

"Certainly conditions now are even better than they were at the beginning of 1898. At that time shrewd observers believed that the year would be productive of great business progress, but there was the Cuban war cloud upon which many apprehensions were based and which had the effect of tinging with conservatism all predictions for the year. That such apprehensions were well founded was afterward shown. We did have war, but fortunately it did not seriously affect the country's progress.

"Now we have no war cloud—we have no clouds of any kind. Our people are wealthy; they have paid off long-standing debts; they have well recovered the ground lost in those lean years of depression through which the whole country suffered.

"The country's wealth is piling up enormously. Two years of good crops have made prosperous our agricultural classes, and everywhere in the country there is money in plenty. We are the creditor of all the world; not only have we plenty of capital here at home, but we have vast credits abroad to draw upon. I believe that money is going to continue easy throughout the year, unless something of a very serious nature should develop to shock confidence and to make capital timid. At present there is nothing of that sort in sight, nor do I see what there is that can develop.

"Our financial resources are so great that it will take an enormous demand to keep up with the supply of money. Capital is confident and willing to engage in all sorts of new enterprises. Not only is our domestic capital confident of the country's future, but the Old World is looking upon us with new favor, and, I believe, stands ready to invest sums in American enterprises.

"As to the situation in Philadelphia, I find among financial men and business men the utmost confidence. Merchants of experience, whose business sagacity and shrewdness cannot be questioned, are attesting their belief in the future by the big preparations which they are making for continued business improvement. In fact, throughout that business section of which Philadelphia is the centre and for which Philadelphia is the clearing house, prosperity and the promise of further prosperity are everywhere apparent.

"There is confidence, and, fortunately, it is confidence that is well founded. The years of business depression through which the country has passed have made people logical in their reasoning as to the business outlook. And with the present magnificent general conditions it can be logically argued that there is no reason in the beginning of 1899 for anything but absolute confidence in the business outlook."

Mission Values of a Month's Mining Stocks.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—The problem of consolidating the great copper properties of the United States, and the control of the situation by one company which has been in process for the past six months, appears to be nearing completion in some respects.

The grand total market value of Boston's copper mining companies is to-day 90 men [illegible]. A year ago it was $100,000,000. The speculation consequent upon the consolidation process has taken in all classes of people. The "craze" has simply grown, and kept on growing at an amazing pace, and many people have been taking big profits, while overcautious ultra-conservative people have been devoting their time to predicting dire evils and to endeavors to figure out when everything was going to smash.

Everything has a copper tag on it, and especially anything branded "Standard Oil," has gone "like hot cakes." Every one who has had money to invest has made money. Promoters are plenty whose profits have been $150,000, and some have retired millionaires who, when the "craze" set in, found it difficult to pay their board bills. One man made $2,000 in ten minutes. It has been—nay, is—like the Kafir boom in London, when men in crowds threw their orders in the brokers' windows. Brokers and their clerks work until midnight keeping up with the record of transactions, and the stock sheets are many hours behind their usual time of publication. The highest prices ever known were quoted last week.

New properties, Arcadian, Baltic, Mohawk, Winona, Massachusetts, Adventure, Rhode Island, and Meadow, have been launched during the year, and every one of them is now from 20 to 200 per cent. above the subscription figures. The proposed combination, which is being engineered by Standard Oil people, with Thomas W. Lawson as general manager, is to differ from the French syndicate which controlled the copper ore market a decade ago, and went to pieces, in that it will control not only the entire ore output, but the stock of the producing companies. Mr. Lawson had hard work at first in enlisting the Standard Oil people, but if reports be true, they are to-day much more enthusiastic over it than he is himself.

Although the scheme had been "cooking" several months, the activity in the stock market began a year ago. Baltic was the first new property to appear. It was placed privately at about ¼. FoNowing this came several small properties, but the next most important, and the one which attracted the most attention of all, was Arcadian. The appearance of this stock marked the entrance of oil people into the copper field. Arcadian started in at $12, immediately advanced to $28.50, and receded to $23, where it hung for several months. About a month ago, as the extent of the proposed combine became apparent, the Street took hold, and the price is now $75. This stock has the most marvelous record of the "craze." Arcadian is simply an undeveloped property, but the capital behind it is unlimited and the work of developing is being prosecuted on an extensive scale. The talk is that the price will go to $100, and this is the price at which Arcadian will be taken into the combine.

During the Summe[illegible] Mr. Lawson caused it to be made known that Butte and Boston, then selling on a reorganized basis at about 20, would probably be an important factor in the consolidation, and advised everybody to buy it. Butte, which is one of the Bigelow properties, after the reorganisation had sold as low as 4, and when Mr. Lawson made this announcement the Street was inclined to ridicule it. The management has all along talked as if the property was a disappointment, and even now it is a mystery whether it is really a profitable producer, but Lawson and his friends, representing the oil people, got control of it, and since the stock has sold as high as 94½. No stock on the list in recent trading has been the cause of more excitement. It has been bought by conservative people freely, and has steadily climbed to higher levels.

So far as it is understood the proposition is to organize a new company, to be known as the American Metal Company, with a capital of at least $100,000,000, and probably $200,000,000. The organization will be under the laws of New Jersey, and A. S. Bigelow will probably be the President. Besides Arcadian, Montana, and Butte, many other mining properties will be taken in. Gossip names among these Centennial, Ile Royale, Old Dominion, Tamarack, and Osceola. It is further said that the owners of Calumet and Hecla, which is selling now at 645, and Quincy (140) have been approached with reference to selling out to the combination, but that, thus far, the negotiations have failed to secure a price satisfactory to the Standard Oil people. The Montana Ore Purchasing Company and, ultimately, Anaconda, will, it is understood, be included in the consolidation. There has been something of a hitch in the negotiations for Anaconda, and for the time being it is a doubtful factor.

One story has it that the American Metal Company will be the parent of three smaller companies, which are to control the copper product of Montana, Lake Superior, and Arizona. The formal consolidation announcement is looked for daily. It is probable that when the deal is finally wound up and the new company is in control, Mr. Lawson will not appear in connection with it, but this is because he desires above all things to remain on the outside and be free and untrammeled. The domestic production of copper ore in 1898 was 625,000,000 pounds, a decided increase over previous years, and the demand is steadily and rapidly increasing. The present market price of lake ingot is fractionally above 13, and is expected shortly to reach 14.

***

Following is a recapitulation: Total approximate market value of Boston's copper mining companies' stocks, $206,454,475; total approximate market value of Boston's gold, quicksilver, and other interests, $10,615,000; grand total Boston's mining interests, (current approximate market value,) $217,069,475; estimated total at the beginning of 1898, $108,000,000; one year's increase, $109,069,475; percentage of increase, 100.

1899

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JAN

The country has at last recovered from the great depression that had its inception with the Baring failure in 1890 and ended with the great harvest of 1897. During all these years, with spasmodic exceptions, the tendency of the price of commodities was downward and of money upward. In this country cheap money and prosperity are synonymous terms. I do not mean cheap money in Wall Street or Lombard Street but cheap money throughout the country. Commodities and money are the measures that determine conditions. When all commodities, labor included, are greatly in excess of the demand then money is relatively high and times relatively hard. When all commodities are relatively scarce and the demand in excess of the supply, then money is cheap and times are good.

This is our condition to-day. Notwithstanding the enormous crops of the great staples that make up the commerce of the country, the demand to-day is in excess of the supply, and all of the lines of commerce and trade are reasonably prosperous. At no time since 1880 have conditions and surroundings been so full of promise as they are to-day. The metallic ring of the industrial development is heard everywhere; the great wealth of raw materials which we possess are being finished ready for the consumer at the point of production. The cotton is spun and woven in the cotton fields, the wheat and corn are ground in the wheat and corn fields, the timber is cut, sawed, and finished in the forests, and the ores, coals, and limestones are not only manufactured into pig iron, but into rails, nails, and bars in the valleys between the ore mines and coal mines.

The product of all these industries in excess of that required for local consumption finds a ready market across the seas. These are the conditions existing at present, the end of 1898. The ability to appreciate and appropriate these conditions has been taught by forced lessons of economy, which we have learned in the seven years of depression through which we have just passed. It is true that commodities are not yet high as compared to 1890, but they are high as compared to 1894 or 1896. The causes that brought about these conditions are but the history of the cycle of years, in this instance greatly intensified by the length and severity of the downward movement, forcing economy in the production of all our products.

The instance that most clearly illustrates this fact is the history of the iron industry of the South. It practically had no standing in this section prior to 1890, when the great furnace-building period, fostered and stimulated by the belief that there was no other place in the world that could make pig iron, culminated. There was an indiscriminate rush by land boomers and peper capitalists to build furnaces and towns, and as a result you could hardly get out of sight of a furnace stack from Lynchburg, Va., to Birmingham, Ala. The man who did not own a town and a blast furnace had no standing with his Northern neighbor who owned a yacht or his Western friend who indulged in the luxury of a private car. These furnaces as a rule went into blast during 1890, when gray forge iron was worth $15 per ton at the furnace. The heavy pressure under which they were built frequently resulted in defective construction. But little attention was paid to location as regards proximity of supplies of coals, ores, and limestones.

The product began to come upon the market about the time the price began to go down and some of them quite early abandoned the race, while others fought bravely against adverse conditions and surroundings and continued to run until the Spring of 1895, their product costing more than they could market it for. The sharp upward turn in the Summer of 1895 brought a number of them back into the race, but these again fell out during 1896, when the horror of Bryanism was hovering over the country. Those that lived up to this time realized that instead of being able to market their product at an average of $15 per ton, they were forced to accept $6 per ton. No such trying ordeal has ever been passed through by any great industrial interest as that of the iron industry of the South between the years of 1890 and 1898, when it was forced to reduce the cost of its product from $15 to $6 per ton, and this entire reduction was made without materially reducing the price of labor, an evidence of the great improvement that was made in the methods used in producing and converting the raw materials.

This effort was made harder by reason of the fact that nearly every furnace in the South had spent its entire capital in building its plant. Notwithstanding all of these adverse conditions, the costs

price of pig iron fifty per ton higher to-day than it was in the Fall of 1897, with the improvements in methods and machinery now going on, with an export demand that bids fair to take all of the iron that is available by tide water, with a home demand in excess of the present active furnace capacity, with all of the developed ore mines and coal mines running full, with a demand so unprecedented in the closing months of 1898 as to startle and amaze the industrial world, is it not a legitimate prediction to say that 1899 promises to be the record breaker and the banner year of the nineteenth century?

Another fact that will greatly stimulate the industry in the South is relatively cheap money. Of course we do not know cheap money as it is known in New York or New England. As a rule industrial enterprises in the South have paid from 6 to 10 per cent. interest for all the money they use, and have been forced to discount their bills at these ruinous rates. Slowly but steadily the lines of lower rates of interest that have been almost as distinctively marked as the lines of latitude, have gradually moved South, until to-day the established enterprise that has lived through the last depression can secure money for its legitimate wants at reasonable rates. The nightmare of imaginary disturbed conditions that were thought to exist here is a thing of the past, and no longer will any sane man decline to invest his money in the South on account of these supposed conditions.

The laws on our statute books have been revised and construed so as to protect the foreign creditor alike with the home creditor. Legitimate inducements in the way of exemption from taxation in many of the Southern States are doing much to invite Northern capital here. The era of extravagant speculation has passed. The day of watered stocks and bonds has gone. The pendulum has swung back and the tendency is to under rather than over value everything. The result is that there is no part of this country that promises as good returns to the investor as the South. There is no place where values are relatively as low and where money can be invested with the same certainty of paying a legitimate return to the investor.

The cranks and crazes have gone. Free silver is only heard as a wail of some dying or disappointed political demagogue. The masses are satisfied; the people are contented and as a rule are at work, being able to find employment for their time and a market for their products. Communism and Socialism are unknown. Fortunately the boomer, too, has gone. No one has the time nor the inclination to listen to his "Aladdin Lamp" stories of land jumping 100 per cent. in a day. The corner lot that was an old field yesterday will not bring $100 per front foot to-morrow. The bitter dregs of this error have been drained to the bottom, and "we will not see its like again." We are on an easy plane of active production, with consumption more than keeping pace, and are willing to let well enough alone. This applies with as much force to the cotton and the wheat fields as it does to the blast furnaces and the rolling mills.

The planter who said fifteen years ago that cotton could not be raised and sold for less than 10 cents per pound was in line with the iron master who said that pig iron could not be made and sold for less than $15 per ton. To-day, with cotton at 5 cents per pound, the planter is better off than he was fifteen years ago at 10 cents per pound. The iron master, with pig iron at $7.50 per ton, is better off than he was fifteen years ago with the same iron selling at $15 per ton. This end has not been reached by traveling the same road; the planter has bettered his position by diversifying his crops, dividing up his plantations, and increasing the number of his tenants, while the iron master has concentrated his energies and his efforts to improving his plants, enlarging their capacity, and using greater skill and better methods in the reduction of the cost of raw materials and more technical and scientific knowledge in their manufacture.

Perhaps the most pleasing feature in this industrial development is the fact that it has been brought about without materially reducing the price of labor. We no longer hear the worn-out cry of the fear of competition with the pauper labor of the old world. American methods and American brains have accomplished these great results largely with American labor at American prices. To-day, instead of the wail going up from this country about foreign competition, we hear the echoes coming from the other side that the commerce of Europe is threatened by the influx of "Yankee pigs" and American wares.

The Spanish-American war, with all

of the large, far contraband that were unjustly bestowed at the outbreak of the war, but we did get the army camps, and the large sums of money that were paid to the soldiers for their monthly services were largely distributed through the retail merchants of the South, until some of it found its way into every hamlet. Our transportation lines carried them from one camp to another, our farmers and market gardeners helped to feed them. But the fact that the South responded to the first call of the President for troops with such alacrity at once and forever obliterated the last vestige of sectional lines that existed in this country.

No more can the bloody shirt be waved, no more can it be said that Northern capital, Northern brains, and Northern muscle cannot find a genial home in the South. If it had been possible to have done anything further or additional looking to the complete obliteration of all sectional lines of this country, the President's late visit to Alabama and Georgia was as complete and as successful in this respect as was "Sherman's March to the Sea." His broad, charitable, and expansive ideas found a responsive echo in every Southern heart. His ideas of expansion were well received here. No one doubts the ability of the United States not only to take care of itself but to take care of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines as well.

Our great natural resources, our splendid system of railways, our proximity to tide water, our climate, our soils, our ability to produce and manufacture as cheap as the cheapest, the rapidly increasing demand at home and abroad for all we raise and all we manufacture, stamps the South as an important factor in the industrial and commercial development that is being so propitiously ushered in with the year 1899 and makes it the "survival of the fittest."

A. M. SHOOK.

Ensley, Ala., Dec. 27, 1898.

MERCHANTS ARE CONFIDENT.

John N. Beach of the dry goods firm of Tefft, Weller & Co. said: "If conditions go for anything we can look for good business for the coming year. The merchants throughout the country have pursued a very conservative policy during the last few years. Business not being fully satisfactory, they have been gradually liquidating their indebtedness and getting ready for whatever might happen. Now the situation shows a very marked improvement. Values of merchandise have been at an exceedingly low ebb, but at present those values are having a steady and healthful advance.

"There is no boom in the dry goods trade, and we earnestly hope that there may be none. There is just enough advance in prices to give purchasers confidence in the market, and not enough as yet to stimulate overproduction on the part of manufacturers. If the present policy of the merchants and of the manufacturers is continued and no excitement or speculation is allowed to come in, we are morally sure of a very satisfactory business for the coming year. The general conditions have not been so favorable as they are now since the business depression of 1893 set in."

THE STRENGTH OF THE PUBLIC.

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange house of Prince & Whitely believes that for some time to come Wall Street is to have a continuation of recent activity and buoyancy. In talking of the market outlook, Mr. Bolmer said:

"The year 1899 starts in most propitiously. Speculation has become the fashion, and the upward swing in prices is well started. For another two months I believe we are to see great activity and great buoyancy here in the Street. So far as I can see there is nothing that can stop it. In fact, it is not improbable that we will run into a wild speculation.

"Interests that practically control our money markets are largely identified with the bull side of the stock market, and for that reason, if for no other, I do not believe that we will see any money market disturbances to speak of. The public has its appetite whetted for speculation, and it looks to me as though public enthusiasm, that will certainly continue as long as conditions are as they are at present, will carry the whole stock market very much higher.

"Of course, after another two months the crop question will begin to come up, and while our next crops are in doubt it is not unlikely that we will have a period of waiting in the stock market. What will occur after that will depend very largely upon the crops. But for the present I am a great bull, firmly believing that we are as yet far from the top of this bull market."

REASONS FOR CONFIDENCE.

Mr. Charles Minzesheimer, head of the Stock Exchange house of Charles Minzesheimer & Co., is a most confident bull on the stock market outlook. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Minzesheimer said:

"We are now entering upon the new year with everything in our favor. Here in Wall Street it surely looks as though we are going to have another big year—a bigger one than 1898. I have looked at the situation from every possible standpoint, and I can find nothing in it to make me change my bullish position.

"The most important of all facts is that the people of the United States are prosperous and more wealthy than for years. From their prosperity and their new affluence has come industrial activity that promises to increase vastly during the next

"I see no reason for any apprehensions either in general business or in the stock business. There is nothing in sight that can change the progress now in full swing, nor do I see anything that can happen to have that effect. There is every ground for confidence, and I believe this is going to be a year during which confidence will make big profits."

COURAGE OF CAPITAL.

"During the year 1899 enterprise will become courageous, and we will have confident circulation of money"—so says Francis D. Carley. "This will take money out of the vaults and push it into ventures and give us general business expansion. During 1899 the money which the farmers of this country and the manufacturers have drawn from other countries will work out of the hands of those farmers and manufacturers into the ownership of more aggressive and speculative men. That change of ownership will bring this money into strategic uses and give us financial expansion in every direction.

"During 1899 St. Paul, Rock Island, and Northwest will be put upon a higher dividend basis, and Burlington shares will score a magnificent advance by way of discounting the prosperity of the property and the conversion of its bonds.

"During 1899 the syndicate will unload their so-called securities, and new shares will be pushed into the ownership of the speculative public until that public becomes overburdened.

"During 1899 the renewed growth of the country will create much new wealth and change the ownership of much wealth already existing. Most branches of business will prosper and many new fortunes will be established."

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON.

"Some serious reasons for disappointment have shown in the course of the market for cotton during the past year, but as the new year opens there is much suggestive of what is encouraging for the future."

Thus Col. William V. King, Superintendent of the New York Cotton Exchange, reviews the market for the Southern staple, and continuing, says:

"Disappointment has come largely in the shape of decreased speculative business. In fact, until quite recently the year has been marked by the absence of speculative influences, and as a consequence fluctuations were moderate. The cause for this may be justly attributed to the fact that the preceding crop was the largest ever grown, and its successor promised fully to equal it in size. Speculation was therefore largely deterred from entering the market by the prospect of increased supplies.

"But while the speculative portion of the trade suffered and fluctuations were limited, this very fact has demonstrated the attractive side of cotton to the consumer, from whom the demand has steadily continued, our exports being on a scale far exceeding all previous records, while our home consumption also shows a brighter outlook; that of the South has steadily grown into larger proportions, and new mills are constantly adding to the consuming power. Glancing back a few years, the South was almost devoid of manufacturing industries, and opportunities for internal development were dormant. What a wonderful change has taken place in a brief time. Business interests have been aroused, new energies awakened, and industrial interests of every description have been stimulated into active life, so that while the South to-day is one of the richest producers of our empire, she very wisely is building up a manufacturing power, of which that in cotton alone promises in the near future to consume a very large portion of her own production.

"The depression which so long prevailed in our New England trade is gradually passing away. Closed mills are reopening, and business conditions have taken on a new life. There is an increased demand for manufactured goods at better prices; accumulated stocks thereof are being steadily absorbed.

Below is a rough outline of the crop movement, exports and takings of home spinners for the twelve months past. If the reader will bear in mind that the cotton year begins Sept. 1, with the advent of the new crop, and that the figures here given reach into the preceding crop, he will not be misled. These figures—which are approximately correct—simply give the crop movement for 1898, and do not touch upon the visible or invisible supplies:

CROP MOVEMENT.

	Bales.
Receipts from Jan. 1, 1898, to Aug. 31	3,904,000
Receipts from Sept. 1 to Dec. 23	7,176,000
Receipts from Dec. 24 to Dec. 31, estimated at	400,000
Total crop movement	11,480,000
Exports from Jan. 1, 1898, to Aug. 31	3,800,000
Exports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 23	3,842,000
Exports from Dec. 24 to Dec. 31, estimated at	200,000
Total exports	7,842,000
Spinners takings North and South	3,434,000—11,276,000
Leaving	214,000

Non-Clearing House Banks.

The manager of the New York Clearing House has prepared a statement showing the volume of business done during the year 1898 by the State and National banks in this vicinity which are not members of the Clearing House. This statement shows that the average amount of loans, discounts, and investments of the non-member banks was $82,087,700; average amount of specie, $3,724,500; average amount of legal tender notes and banknotes, $4,766,100; average amount on deposit with Clearing House agent, $3,943,000; average amount on deposit with other New York City banks and trust companies, $4,390,700; average amount of deposits, $71,318,200, and average circulation, $1,668,700. The year's increase in deposits is $1,097,400.

1899

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NOS. 346 & 348 BROADWAY,

THIS COMPANY, having closed its books for the year 1898 at noon to-day, announces that it has insured during the year 73,000 individuals in the sum of over

152 Million Dollars

of insurance on which the first premiums have been paid to the Company in Cash. This is

17 Million Dollars

more new insurance than the Company placed in 1897, and the Company now has

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NEW YORK, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

1899

DURING the year the Company has paid in death-losses on the lives of over 2,850 policy-holders more than

10 Million Dollars.

During the year the Company has paid to its living policy-holders, in maturing policies and other cash benefits, over

11 Million Dollars.

During the year the Company has loaned direct to 7,400 of its policy-holders, on the sole security of their policies, upwards of

4 Million Dollars,

at 5 per cent. interest, without fee or other charge.

During the year the Company has paid to its policy-holders in dividends over

$2,700,000.00,

which is about $300,000 more than was paid in 1897.

CHARLES C. WHITNEY, Secretary.

JAN

...ment was the rate-cutting tactics engaged in by the Western railroads, but general sentiment was too bullish to permit much attention to be paid to these matters. The market was not very active, average daily transactions on the Stock Exchange running 200,000 to 250,000 shares. Professional talent was ranged on the bear side, and was at times aggressive in its operations. But throughout the month the market continued strong. London's interest in American stocks grew gradually, and throughout the list substantial advances in quotations were recorded before the 1st of February. The Street waited eagerly for a decision in the long pending maximum rate case, but each Monday brought only new disappointments on this score. On Jan. 10 the Inter-State Commerce Commission decided to suspend the long and short haul clauses of the law on Northwestern business so as to permit the American roads to compete with the Canadian lines for Northwestern traffic. The announcement of this decision was a bull argument, and its effect was felt for some time. Soon after came the first intimations of the New York Central-Lake Shore merger scheme, and at once the Vanderbilt stocks came into prominence as leaders of the market. But the effect of these favorable developments was nullified to some extent by the war scares which Washington began to send daily.

Ominous War Clouds.

February started in with a decidedly strong market. On the 1st of the month the Teller cheap credit resolution was killed by the House of Representatives, and on the 4th the Lake Shore merger was officially announced. But a few days later, after stocks had made substantial gains, the Cuban bugaboo put in its appearance again, and the market began to weaken. Then came the unfortunate De Lome episode, and much apprehension was shown as to the possible outcome of that matter. When Minister De Lome withdrew from Washington there was a rally in the market, but it did not last. On Feb. 15 the market was fairly strong. On the morning of the 16th came the news of the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor.

Immediately the stock market responded with a sharp break. On that day Burlington's Directors increased their dividend rate to 5 per cent., but their action had absolutely no effect. It was the turning point of the market. Wall Street knew that war was inevitable as soon as it heard of the Maine disaster, and it began to prepare for war.

Discounting Hostilities.

Declines in prices were continuous from Feb. 15 to the end of March. At all times Wall Street was inflicted with wild and sensational rumors, which increased the panicky sentiment and gradually worked up much nervousness among investors. Liquidation soon began, and, once started, went along steadily. From Feb. 15 to the 24th stocks were continuously weak. Then came a rally on short covering that lasted until the 1st of March. Soon after weakness again set in, and the first "panic" occurred on March 7, when it was announced that Spain had asked for the recall of Consul General Lee from Havana. Declines in both stocks and bonds were severe, and for the first time the Government securities showed real weakness. There was much liquidation. The long expected maximum rate decision was handed down on that day, but Wall Street had no eyes or ears for anything but war news. Following the break there was a natural recovery, lasting a day or two, but liquidation soon set in again, and another panic occurred on March 12, when still lower prices were made by nearly every stock on the list. After another slight rally, the market was feverish for a fortnight, and then came a severe smash on March 28. On that day the lowest prices of the year were made by the majority of stocks. Following this came a very sharp reaction, the sharpest Wall Street had yet experienced. The short interest had grown to be unwieldy, and on March 28 and 30 there were what could be called bear panics. Stocks such as Sugar Trust and Metropolitan Street Railway during those two days went up something like a dozen points apiece.

The Declaration of War.

For the first few days of April the market was strong, but from the beginning of the month until the 21st much irregularity was shown, with fluctuations depending entirely upon such news as Washington rumormongers furnished. The market was in a highly nervous state, jumping about violently in response to every little rumor. About this time the gold import movement began to attract attention, and several other favorable features of the situation began to impress themselves upon the Street.

President McKinley's war message was sent to Congress on April 11, and then Wall Street settled back to wait for Congress's action upon it. About this time Tobacco Trust was the feature of the market, fluctuating violently something like 6 or 7 points a day. On April 13 the House of Representatives declared for Cuban intervention. While waiting for the Senate to act on the question, the stock market was remarkably quiet. On the 19th of the month came the news of the Senate's acquiescence, and on that day Wall Street bears made a concerted raid on prices that brought about sharp declines. President McKinley's ultimatum was sent to Spain April 20, and on the following day Minister Woodford was handed his passports by the Spanish Government. On the 22d Sampson began the Havana blockade and Dewey started for the Philippines.

Upon this combination of warlike developments the market naturally showed much weakness. But good buying began to appear, and from April 23 prices gradually moved up and a bullish feeling became more and more general. London kept selling stocks, and money rates continued high, but the stock market went on showing an inherent strength that was most surprising. As a matter of fact, the Street was anticipating early victories for the American armies.

The Manila Victory.

On May 2 Wall Street received the news of Commodore Dewey's magnificent achieve-

...ment in Manila Bay, and the market broke ... Then came a rally on short covering, and ... and plenty of it. The stock market ... one cloud, the Cuban question, which ... seem to show as little harm soon after the ... opening of the year. Some apprehension ... were shown regarding the rate-cutting tactics ... engaged in by the Western railroads, ... but general sentiment was too bullish to ... permit much attention to be paid to these ... matters. The market was not very active, ... average daily transactions on the Stock Exchange running 200,000 to 250,000 shares. ... Professional talent was ranged on the bear ... side, and was at times aggressive in its operations. But throughout the month the ... market continued strong. London's interest in American stocks grew gradually, and ... throughout the list substantial advances in ... quotations were recorded before the 1st of ... February. The Street waited eagerly for a ... decision in the long pending maximum rate ... case, but each Monday brought only new ... disappointments on this score. On Jan. 10 ... the Inter-State Commerce Commission decided to suspend the long and short haul ... clauses of the law on Northwestern business ... so as to permit the American roads to compete with the Canadian lines for Northwestern traffic. The announcement of this decision was a bull argument, and its effect ... was felt for some time. Soon after came ... the first intimations of the New York Central-Lake Shore merger scheme, and at once ... the Vanderbilt stocks came into prominence ... as leaders of the market. But the effect of ... these favorable developments was nullified ... to some extent by the war scares which ... Washington began to send daily.

Ominous War Clouds.

February started in with a decidedly strong market. On the 1st of the month ... the Teller cheap credit resolution was ... killed by the House of Representatives, and ... on the 4th the Lake Shore merger was ... officially announced. But a few days later, ... after stocks had made substantial gains, the ... Cuban bugaboo put in its appearance again, ... and the market began to weaken. Then ... came the unfortunate De Lome episode, ... and much apprehension was shown as to the ... possible outcome of that matter. When ... Minister De Lome withdrew from Washington there was a rally in the market, but ... it did not last. On Feb. 15 the market was ... fairly strong. On the morning of the 16th ... came the news of the blowing up of the ... Maine in Havana Harbor.

Immediately the stock market responded ... with a sharp break. On that day Burlington's Directors increased their dividend rate ... to 5 per cent., but their action had absolutely no effect. It was the turning point ... of the market. Wall Street knew that war ... was inevitable as soon as it heard of the ... Maine disaster, and it began to prepare for ... war.

Discounting Hostilities.

Declines in prices were continuous from ... Feb. 15 to the end of March. At all times ... Wall Street was inflicted with wild and ... sensational rumors, which increased the ... panicky sentiment and gradually worked up ... much nervousness among investors. Liquidation soon began, and, once started, went ... along steadily. From Feb. 15 to the 24th ... stocks were continuously weak. Then came ... a rally on short covering that lasted until ... the 1st of March. Soon after weakness ... again set in, and the first "panic" occurred ... on March 7, when it was announced that ... Spain had asked for the recall of Consul ... General Lee from Havana. Declines in ... both stocks and bonds were severe, and for ... the first time the Government securities ... showed real weakness. There was much ... liquidation. The long expected maximum ... rate decision was handed down on that day, ... but Wall Street had no eyes or ears for ... anything but war news. Following the ... break there was a natural recovery, lasting ... a day or two, but liquidation soon set in ... again, and another panic occurred on ... March 12, when still lower prices were made ... by nearly every stock on the list. After ... another slight rally, the market was feverish for a fortnight, and then came a severe ... smash on March 28. On that day the lowest ... prices of the year were made by the majority of stocks. Following this came a ... very sharp reaction, the sharpest Wall ... Street had yet experienced. The short interest had grown to be unwieldy, and on ... March 28 and 30 there were what could be ... called bear panics. Stocks such as Sugar ... Trust and Metropolitan Street Railway during those two days went up something like ... a dozen points apiece.

The Declaration of War.

For the first few days of April the market ... was strong, but from the beginning of the ... month until the 21st much irregularity was ... shown, with fluctuations depending entirely ... upon such news as Washington rumormongers furnished. The market was in a ... highly nervous state, jumping about violently in response to every little rumor. About ... this time the gold import movement began ... to attract attention, and several other favorable features of the situation began to ... impress themselves upon the Street.

President McKinley's war message was ... sent to Congress on April 11, and then Wall ... Street settled back to wait for Congress's ... action upon it. About this time Tobacco ... Trust was the feature of the market, fluctuating violently something like 6 or 7 points ... a day. On April 13 the House of Representatives declared for Cuban intervention. ... While waiting for the Senate to act on the ... question, the stock market was remarkably ... quiet. On the 19th of the month came the ... news of the Senate's acquiescence, and on ... that day Wall Street bears made a concerted raid on prices that brought about ... sharp declines. President McKinley's ultimatum was sent to Spain April 20, and on ... the following day Minister Woodford was ... handed his passports by the Spanish Government. On the 22d Sampson began the ... Havana blockade and Dewey started for ... the Philippines.

Upon this combination of warlike developments the market naturally showed much ... weakness. But good buying began to appear, and from April 23 prices gradually ... moved up and a bullish feeling became more ... and more general. London kept selling ... stocks, and money rates continued high, but ... the stock market went on showing an inherent strength that was most surprising. ... As a matter of fact, the Street was anticipating early victories for the American ... armies.

The Manila Victory.

On May 2 Wall Street received the news ... of Commodore Dewey's magnificent achieve-

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Discounting Hostilities.

Declines in prices were continuous from ... Feb. 15 to the end of March. At all times ... Wall Street

1899

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Original Charter Dated 1812.

Statement of Condition December 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$63,785,370.47	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds	25,452,025.28	Surplus and Undivided Profits (Net)	4,281,116.51
Stocks, Securities, etc.	7,086,660.85	National Bank Notes Outstanding	757,500.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	200,000.00	Dividends Unpaid	1,390.00
Due from Banks	3,416,254.05	Provident Reserve Fund $10,000.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	13,807,483.65	Individual Deposits subject to check 65,607,038.02	
Notes of National Banks and Fractional Currency	16.198.25	Demand Certificates of Deposit 20,601.25	
Gold	24,872,158.00	Certified Checks 5,688,924.40	
Legal Tenders	3,638,669.00	Cashier's Checks Outstanding 2,816,700.77	
5% Redemption Fund with U. S. Treasurer	40,500.00	$74,143,264.44	
		Due to Other Banks 29,418,848.60	
		United States Deposits 22,201,200.00	
			125,763,313.04
		United States Bond Account	10,512,000.00
Total	$142,315,319.55	Total	$142,315,319.55

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $5,000,000.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit, available in all parts of the world, opens Commercial Credits, buys Foreign Exchange, and sells Drafts and Cable Transfers.

JAMES STILLMAN, President.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Vice President.
A. B. HEPBURN, Vice President.
G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Ass't Cashier.
WM. A. SIMONSON, 2d Ass't Cashier.

One Hundred Years Old, April 2, 1899.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,

No. 40 Wall St., New York.

1799.

OFFICERS:
DANIEL LUDLOW, President.
JOHN B. PREVOST, Secretary.
HENRY REMSEN, Cashier.

STEPHEN BAKER, President.
HENRY K. MCHARG, Vice President.
W. E. TROTTER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE W. SMITH, Retired.
JOHN W. HARPER, Harper & Brothers.
JAMES TALCOTT, Merchant.
M. C. D. BORDEN, Merchant.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, Capitalist.
HENRY K. MCHARG, Banker.
JOHN SLOANE, W. & J. Sloane.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
HUGH D. AUCHINCLOSS, Auchincloss Bros.
FREDERICK G. BOURNE, Pres't. Singer Mfg. Co.
R. W. PATERSON, Paterson, Downing & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN, Pres. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.

Total Amount Paid in Dividends
October 1, 1800, to August 1, 1898,
$15,817,250

QUARTERLY STATEMENT
DECEMBER 19, 1898.

RESOURCES.	
Loans	$15,651,845.18
Real Estate	1,000,000.00
Due from Banks	714,267.58
Exchanges for Clearing House	21,681,728.00
Cash	6,557,062.07
	$45,604,902.83

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	$2,050,000.00
Surplus	2,050,000.00
Undivided Profits	81,996.80
Deposits	41,422,906.03
	$45,604,902.83

1899

—THE—

Hanover National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Report of Condition Dec. 1, 1898.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.		
Loans and discounts	$26,097,425.80	Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts	4,624.18	Surplus fund		2,050,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00	Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		240,790.21
U. S. Bonds to secure deposits	10,807,880.00	National bank notes outstanding		900,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand	923,640.00	Dividends unpaid		3,661.00
Premium on U. S. bonds	570,281.43	Individual deposits subject to check	$9,800,263.86	
Stocks, securities, &c.	134,200.00	Demand certificates of deposit	3,353.69	
Banking house	1,350,000.00	Certified checks	2,464,397.15	
Other real estate and mortgages owned	19,710.00	Cashier's checks outstanding	696,579.08	
Due from other National banks	1,818,438.96			12,964,593.78
Due from State banks and bankers	910,415.88	Due to other National banks	$22,992,233.37	
Checks and other cash items	25,650.33	Due to State banks and bankers	10,496,921.90	
Exchanges for Clearing House	5,546,501.26			33,489,155.27
Notes of other National Banks	14,790.00	United States deposits		10,700,000.00
Nickels and pennies	113.55	United States bond account		507,962.13
Specie	10,423,811.00			
Legal-tender notes	2,163,680.00			
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer	45,000.00			
Total	$61,856,162.39	Total		$61,856,162.39

OFFICERS:

JAMES T. WOODWARD, President.
JAMES M. DONALD, Vice President.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.
WILLIAM LOGAN, Assistant Cashier.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

James T. Woodward, William Rockefeller,
Vernon H. Brown, James Stillman,
Sigourney W. Fay, Elijah P. Smith,
Martin S. Fechheimer, Isidor Straus,
Hudson Hoagland, James M. Donald,
William Halls, Jr.

THE BANK OF NEW AMSTERDAM

MEMBER OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Broadway and 39th Street, New York.

Capital,	$250,000.00
Surplus and Profits,	$325,000.00
Deposits, December 15, 1896	$1,787,735.40
Deposits, December 15, 1898	$3,810,798.85

OFFICERS:

FRANK TILFORD, President.
R. R. MOORE, Vice President.
G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK, Capitalist.
JNO. S. BARNES, Capitalist.
FREDERIC CROMWELL, Treas. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
FRANK CURTISS, Merchant.
THOS. DENNY, of Thos. Denny & Co.
R. M. GALLAWAY, Pres. Merchants' National Bank.
ROBERT GOELET, Capitalist.
G. G. HAVEN, Capitalist.
AL. HAYMAN, Theatres.
A. D. JUILLIARD, of A. D. Juilliard & Co.
R. V. LEWIS, of Lewis & Conger.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, Pres. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
JNO. L. RIKER, of J. L. & D. S. Riker.
ELIHU ROOT, of Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson.
THOS. F. RYAN, Capitalist.
JNO. A. STEWART, Pres. U. S. Trust Co.
LOUIS STERN, of Stern Bros.
J. EDWARD SIMMONS, Pres. Fourth National Bank.
F. D. TAPPEN, Pres. Gallatin National Bank.
JOHN T. TERRY, Banker.
FRANK TILFORD, of Park & Tilford.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES.

American Deposit and Loan Co.,

GEORGE W. JENKINS, President.
GEORGE W. HEBARD, Vice President.
CHAS. H. HAMILTON, Sec. and Treas.

120 Broadway, New York.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.

TRUSTEES:

John E. Searles, George Westinghouse, Jr.
W. T. Baker, W. N. Coler, Jr.
Marcellus Hartley,
George W. Hebard, G. W. [illegible]

Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loaned on Approved Securities.

The Mercantile National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

BROADWAY, COR. DEY STREET.

Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $900,000.

OFFICERS.	DIRECTORS.
Frederick B. Schenck, President.	Frederick B. Schenck, President.
Charles H. Vail, Vice-President.	John E. Borne, President of Colonial Trust Company.
James V. Lott, Cashier.	Wm C. Browning—Browning, King & Co., Mfrs. Clothing.
Emil Klein, Asst. Cashier.	George W. Crossman—W. H. Crossman & Bro., Coffee.
	Yale Kneeland—Kneeland & Co., Grain.
	Emanuel Lehman—Lehman Bros., Cotton.
	Seth M. Milliken—Deering, Milliken & Co., D. Goods Com.
	Jas. B. Nichols—Austin, Nichols & Co., Wholesale Grocers.
	Augustus G. Paine—N. Y. & Penn. Co., Paper and Fibre.
	Geo. H. Sargent—Sargent & Co., Mfrs. Hardware.
	Eben B. Thomas, President of Erie Railroad Company
	Isaac Wallach—H. Wallach's Sons, Cotton Converters.
	James M. Wentz, Capitalist.
	Richard H. Williams—Williams & Peters, Coal.
	Charles H. Vail, Vice President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

OF NEW YORK.

Capital and Surplus, $2,000,000.

"They that won't be counseled can't be helped."

IMPORTANT TO RENTERS OF

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES IN NEW YORK.

"The Legacy and Inheritance Tax Law,"

as enacted under the laws of the State of New York, section 3, chap. 399, of 1892, authorizes city or county officials to examine the contents of Safe Deposit Boxes at the death of renters in order to determine the amount of tax to be levied on the estate.

Do you want strangers to examine your private papers?

Keep your own Key and Counsel by Renting a Safe Deposit Box in the Vaults of

The New Jersey Title Guarantee and Trust Co.,

[illegible] and 40 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

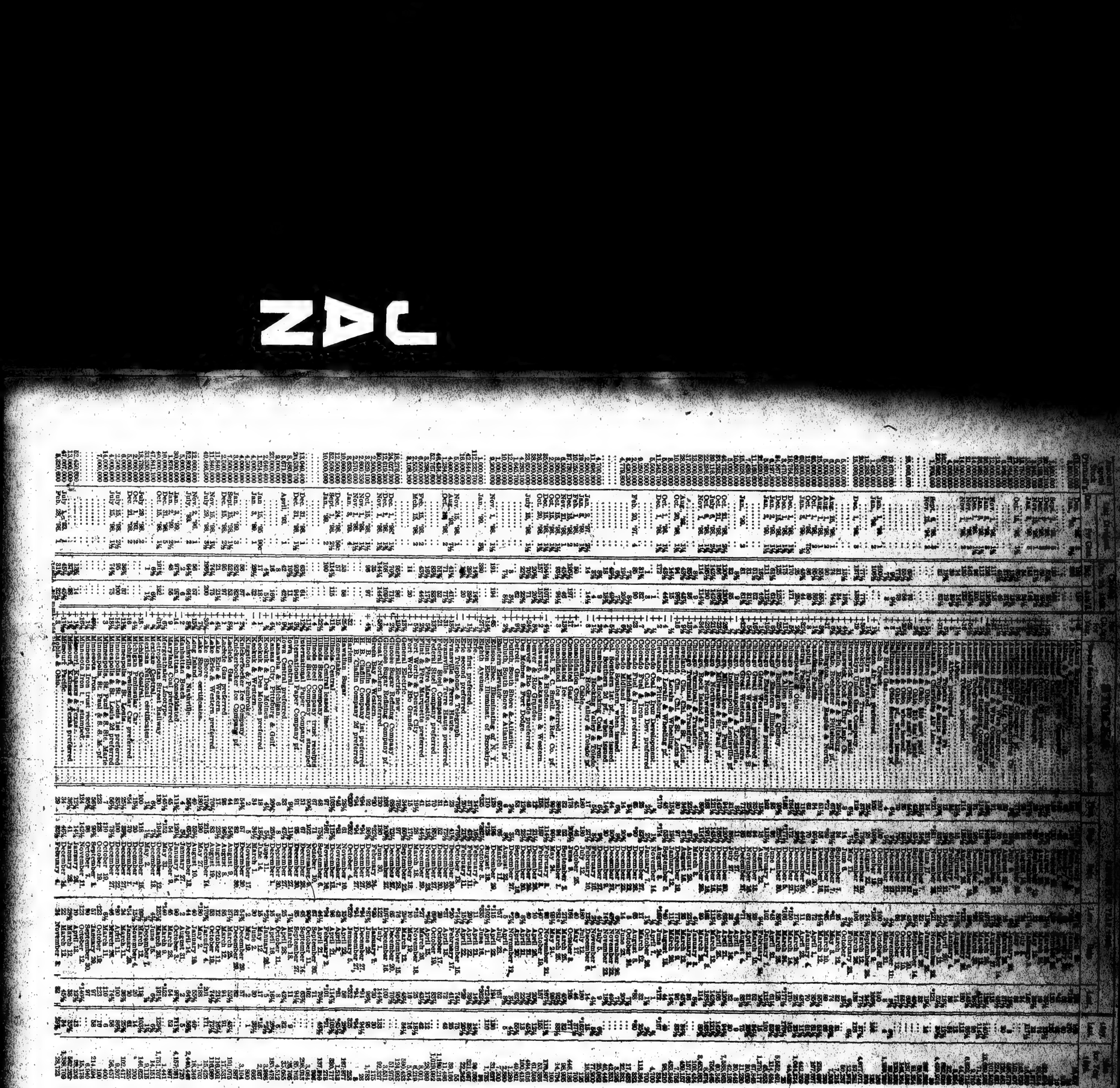

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the Year 1898.—Continued.

Amount Capital Stock O'tstand'g.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Closing Dec. 30, 1898. Bid.	Ask'd.	Net Ch'nge for Year.	STOCKS.	RANGE FOR YEAR 1898. First.	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.	1897. Last.	Sales for Year 1898.
15,000,000	Jan., '99.	3½	175¼	177	+ 8½	Morris & Essex	*167½	179	December 3.	*167½	January 4.	176	*170	3,796
10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	75	90	+12½	Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	60	*72½	November 21.	60	June 1.	*72½	75	160
20,000,000			52½	53¼	+21½	National Biscuit Company	30½	52½	December 22.	30½	August 1.	52	...	155,755
23,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	104½	105	+10½	National Biscuit Company preferred	94½	106	December 20.	94½	August 1.	104¾	...	15,615
14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	38½	38¾	+ 1	National Lead Company	37¾	39¾	August 23.	26¼	March 26.	38¾	37¾	44,626
14,904,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1¾	113½	114	+ 8½	National Lead Company preferred	106	114½	December 13.	99	April 12.	114¾	106½	34,533
12,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	8½	9¼	— 2½	National Linseed Oil	17¼	21¾	May 23.	2½	September 17.	9	17	130,787
.....	.....	..	8¾	9¼	— 1¾	National Linseed Oil trust receipts	9¾	9¾	December 27.	8½	December 30.	8½	...	775
5,000,000	.....	..	5	5½	— 2¼	National Starch	8¾	9	February 10.	3¾	November 17.	6½	6	3,292
5,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	56	76	—15	National Starch first preferred	75	*81	January 24.	60	March 25.	*60	*76	1,234
2,500,000	Jan., 93.	6	15	30	—17½	National Starch second preferred	30	30	January 27.	12½	October 31.	12½	20	731
.....	.....	..	...	...	+ ⅛	New Central Coal	7⅛	8¾	February 7.	6¾	April 15.	8	7	4,480
1,000,000	Oct. 3, '98.	2	38	41	— 3	New Central Coal new	41	43	September 13.	*38	December 17.	38	...	1,450
22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	97	97½	+ 1½	New Jersey Central	96	99	December 30.	83¼	October 17.	97¼	96	287,907
5,000,000	1896.	6	110½	113	+90	New York Air Brake	23	120	September 19.	14	April 5.	113	24	173,245
100,000,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1	123	123¼	+17½	New York Central	106	124⅞	December 16.	105	March 26.	123¼	108¾	1,791,327
62,508,600	Dec. 31, '98.	2	199½	200¾	+10¾	New York, New Haven & Hartford	194	201	December 13.	*178¼	January 7.	190⅝	183¼	9,004
14,000,000	.....	..	14¾	14¾	+ 1½	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	13	15¾	January 31.	*11	October 11.	14½	13	21,715
5,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2	72	78	+ 3	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf	*67	76	January 31.	*65	May 10.	*70	*72½	375
11,000,000	.....	..	35	37	+ ½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf	35	38	January 29.	28	March 25.	35	35	23,451
10,000,000	Jan., '90.	1¼	...	...	+ 7	New York, Lackawanna & Western	121	*128	November 11.	*120	April 20.	*128	121	2,097
.....	.....	..	...	...	— 4	New York, Susquehanna & Western	18	18	January 5.	8	January 8.	14	18	8,006
.....	.....	..	...	...	— 5⅞	New York, Susquehanna & West. pf	33¾	38	February 11.	23	January 10.	28	33¼	50,841
.....	.....	..	...	...	+ 1½	N. Y., Susquehanna & West. pf ctfs.	*28¼	30½	May 5.	*28¼	May 2.	30¾	...	125
2,000,000	Oct. 10, '98.	1	64	...	— 5	Norfolk & Southern	65	65	January 28.	*60	November 26.	*60	...	243
66,000,000			18	19	+ 3½	Norfolk & Western	15½	19⅝	December 30.	*11	October 19.	19	15½	27,547
23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	62¾	63	+10⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	47	63⅝	December 28.	43¼	March 12.	53⅜	47½	487,755
39,733,100	.....	..	7	7½	+ 2⅜	North American	4⅝	7⅜	December 2.	4¼	January 15.	7⅛	4⅝	312,008
80,000,000	.....	..	44½	44¾	+23⅝	Northern Pacific	21¼	44⅞	December 28.	19	February 24.	44½	21¼	4,147,395
75,000,000	Dec. 5, '98.	1	77⅝	77¾	+18¼	Northern Pacific preferred	59½	79⅞	September 6.	56⅝	March 12.	77⅝	59	3,254,754
621,900	.....	..	...	...	+ 2	Omaha & St. Louis	7	*10	October 19.	7	March 5.	*9	8	361
15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	7	...	+ 3	Ontario Mining	3¼	6¼	December 1.	*3	March 3.	*6¼	4¾	1,224
58,113,900	.....	..	18¾	18⅝	+ 3¼	Ontario & Western	15⅝	19¼	December 30.	13¾	May 25.	18⅝	15¼	468,100
.....	.....	..	...	...	+10	Oregon Imp., 4th & 5th ass'ts paid	19	31	May 6.	19	January 3.	29	18½	50,935
24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	50	53	+15½	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	35½	61½	August 22.	33½	January 7.	50⅝	33½	79,772
11,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	72	74	+ 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation pf	68	78	November 11.	65½	March 29.	72	69½	32,047
27,435,700	.....	..	42¾	43	+23⅝	Oregon Short Line	19⅝	43	December 30.	19⅝	January 3.	43	19	94,236
6,809,600	Dec. 15, '98.	1	46	47	+11½	Pacific Coast	35	48½	September 21.	*34½	July 20.	46¼	...	44,285
1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	84	86	— 1½	Pacific Coast first preferred	*89	91	June 28.	*78	November 23.	84¾	...	5,683
3,914,400	Oct. 1, '98.	2	62	64	+ 3¼	Pacific Coast second preferred	59¼	69	September 17.	57	July 20.	62½	63	23,987
20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1½	45⅝	45½	+15⅞	Pacific Mail	29¾	46	December 27.	21	April 21.	45⅞	29¾	597,963
5,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	4	355	...	—10	Pennsylvania Coal	*350	*350	February 25.	*325	March 23.	*340	*330	62
129,393,700	Nov. 30, '98.	2½	122¾	122⅞	+ 7⅜	Pennsylvania Railroad	115	122¾	December 30.	110¾	March 12.	122⅜	114¼	654,519
25,000,000	Nov. 25, '98.	1½	110¾	110⅝	+13½	People's Gas, Chicago	96⅜	112	November 22.	96½	March 26.	110¾	96½	3,463,586
8,400,000	.....	..	1⅞	2	+ 1	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	⅞	2½	May 23.	⅞	January 7.	1⅞	⅞	19,158
10,000,000	.....	..	3½	5	+ 1½	Peoria & Eastern	*3	5¼	February 11.	*2¾	October 26.	4¼	5	2,193
2,000,000	Jan. 1, '99.	2	...	...	...	Pierre Lorillard preferred	*116	*118	July 27.	*116	July 27.	*116	*115	10
24,347,100	.....	..	63¾	63⅞	+24⅜	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	39¼	63⅞	December 30.	38⅝	January 5.	63⅞	39	164,215
22,949,200	Jan. 27, '98.	2	84	85	+16¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis pf	68	84½	December 27.	57	March 23.	84¼	66	55,902
19,714,200	Oct. 4, '98.	1¾	175	...	+ 5½	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	*170	*176¾	December 27.	*168	February 25.	175¾	*172½	738
5,000,000	.....	..	10	11	+ 4½	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5¾	12¾	December 21.	5¾	June 14.	10	5½	12,793
54,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	2	158	159	+35½	Pullman Palace Car Company	173	216	July 15.	132	November 2.	158¾	173	213,395
5,798,700	.....	..	2	3	+ 1	Quicksilver	2	3	December 14.	1⅜	September 30.	3	1⅝	3,050
4,291,300	1891.	4½	9½	11	+ 6	Quicksilver preferred	5	11½	December 28.	5	June 2.	11	10	6,158
69,900,000	.....	..	22⅞	23	+ ⅞	Reading	22¼	23⅝	January 6.	15¼	March 26.	23½	22	521,720
28,000,000	.....	..	53¾	54	+ 2⅝	Reading first preferred	51	54⅝	December 30.	36	March 12.	53⅝	51¼	1,147,187
42,000,000	.....	..	27½	27⅝	...	Reading second preferred	27⅝	29	January 6.	17⅜	October 17.	27⅝	27⅜	280,968
10,000,000	July, '98.	4	184	...	+ 2¼	Rensselaer & Saratoga	182½	*185¼	July 27.	*182	January 26.	185	*180	461
10,000,000	Sept. 30, '98.	2	...	...	+ 3½	Rio Grande Western	*21½	32	August 23.	*21½	January 11.	25	*22	7,007
6,500,000	Nov. 1, '98.	¾	65¾	66½	+ 5½	Rio Grande Western preferred	30	69¼	August 27.	56¼	March 15.	65½	60½	17,623
10,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	128	...	+ 6	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	122½	128½	December 27.	*116½	March 26.	128½	122½	2,746
4,000,000	.....	..	5	6	— 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island	8	8¾	February 11.	5¾	December 20.	6	8	30,315
5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	50½	51¼	+ 2	St. Joseph & Grand Island first pf	50	63	June 11.	45	February 24.	52	53¼	48,413
3,500,000	.....	..	13½	15	— 4½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second pf	10	23¼	June 11.	13	December 19.	14¾	19	30,389
26,443,980	.....	..	8¾	9	+ 1⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco	7½	9¼	November 29.	6	March 26.	8⅞	7½	33,630
5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	67¾	68	+11¼	St. Louis & San Francisco first pf	56½	70	November 28.	52½	March 12.	67¾	56¾	76,977
14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	33¾	34½	+ 7⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco second pf	26¼	35	November 28.	22½	February 24.	33¾	26¾	268,231
6,500,000	.....	..	7¼	7⅝	+ 3½	St. Louis Southwestern	4	7⅝	December 27.	3½	January 24.	7½	4¼	31,437
20,000,000	.....	..	17½	17¾	+ 8	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	9¼	18	December 22.	7⅝	March 12.	17½	9⅞	220,435
4,080,200	July 5, '87.	3	37½	38¾	+17	St. Paul & Duluth	21	38½	December 27.	*17½	July 9.	32	21	17,331
4,733,100	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	99	100	+17¼	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	*82	100	December 28.	78	April 20.	*90	*80	6,227
20,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	180	...	+53½	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	121½	175	November 11.	121½	January 6.	175	121	31,813
21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	93	93¼	+16	St. Paul & Omaha	77½	94	December 16.	65	March 12.	93¼	77¾	311,581
12,646,800	Aug. 30, '98.	3½	168	175	+15¾	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	151½	170	November 17.	*148	January 5.	170	151	4,970
.....	.....	..	...	...	+ 2⅝	Silver bullion certificates	57⅝	60⅝	September 8.	56	May 5.	60⅝	57	89,000
529,525	Oct., '98.	2½	...	...	...	Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	100	100	February 17.	100	February 17.	100	*95	100
108,232,200	.....	..	33¾	33⅞	+13½	Southern Pacific	20½	35	December 20.	12	April 13.	34	20½	219,006
119,980,000	.....	..	10½	10⅝	+ 1⅜	Southern Railway	9½	10⅝	December 13.	7	April 21.	10½	9½	317,047
57,230,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	41⅜	42	+10⅝	Southern Railway preferred	31½	43⅝	December 13.	23⅜	March 26.	41⅞	31⅞	1,180,128
16,000,000	.....	..	21	21½	+ 1⅜	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co	19⅝	23⅝	November 18.	19	December 10.	22	...	23,856
8,000,000	.....	..	73½	74	+ 6⅞	Standard Dis. & Distributing Co. pf	67	75	November 18.	66½	November 1.	73⅛	...	15,140
5,000,000	Dec. 31, '98.	1½	...	...	+ 3½	Standard Gas	143½	*147	January 24.	143½	January 21.	*147	*140	120
3,721,100	Dec. 31, '98.	3	...	...	...	Standard Gas preferred	*144½	*144½	January 22.	*144½	January 22.	*144½	*148	10
12,000,000	.....	..	...	...	...	Standard Rope & Twine	3½	10½	August 22.	3¼	January 3.	5¼	3½	15,002
20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	8¾	8⅝	+ 4⅜	Tennessee Coal & Iron	28¾	38⅝	December 27.	17	March 12.	38⅝	28	917,179
1,000,000	July 15, '93.	4	111	115	+10⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	*80	105	December 22.	*80	August 17.	105	*80	761
38,706,700	.....	..	19¼	19¾	+25	Texas Pacific	11	20¼	December 28.	8⅝	March 12.	19¼	11¼	634,977
10,370,000	.....	..	12½	13	+ 8⅝	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	5⅝	12½	December 30.	5	May 27.	12½	8⅝	26,012
12,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	169	170	+ 5	Third Avenue	163	194½	February 16.	145	October 13.	170	165	76,500
6,500,000	Nov. 25, '95.	1	25	30	...	Toledo & Ohio Central	25	25	September 21.	*12	August 26.	25	25	214
3,705,000	July 25, '96.	1¼	30	40	+ 3	Toledo & Ohio Central preferred	35	48	October 19.	*27	August 26.	38	...	779
15,010,000	.....	..	36	36¾	+20	Twin City Rapid Transit	16½	36¼	December 14.	16½	January 12.	35¾	14¾	22,976
1,712,200	Jan., '99.	1¾	...	...	...	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	107½	107½	December 12.	107½	December 12.	107½	*95	100
.....	.....	..	...	...	+ ⅞	Union Pacific, all installments paid	25⅝	36⅞	February 2.	23	March 12.	26⅝	25⅝	948,982
61,000,000	.....	..	43¾	43⅞	+22⅝	Union Pacific	21¼	44⅝	December 22.	16½	March 25.	43⅞	...	1,591,966
75,000,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1½	74	74⅛	+11⅞	Union Pacific preferred	62¼	74⅝	December 27.	45½	March 12.	74⅛	...	1,223,734
.....	.....	..	...	...	— 5¼	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6¾	10¼	February 18.	⅝	October 25.	⅞	6¾	568,900
.....	.....	..	...	...	+ 1⅞	Union Pac., Den. & Gulf, $5 in. paid	5⅞	8	November 28.	5⅜	November 4.	7⅝	...	18,810
.....	.....	..	...	...	+ ⅞	Union Pac., Den. & Gulf, $10 ass't pd	13¼	13⅜	November 28.	11⅜	December 20.	12⅝	...	615,394
27,894,900	.....	..	12	12½	+13¾	United States Express Company	40	57⅜	December 5.	38	April 14.	53¼	40	14,594
10,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1½	52	53	+ ⅝	United States Leather Company	6⅞	8	December 23.	5¼	April 25.	7½	7	223,291
62,825,900	.....	..	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅝	United States Leather Company pf	63¼	76½	December 27.	53⅝	March 26.	72⅝	63½	1,159,088
62,225,900	Jan. 3, '99.	1¼	72⅜	72⅝	+ 9¼	United States Rubber Company	16½	45½	August 17.	14¼	March 12.	44⅞	16½	954,458
23,686,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	44⅛	44⅞	+27⅞	United States Rubber Company pf	64	113½	December 12.	60	March 26.	111	65½	323,773
23,525,500	Oct. 31, '98.	2	111½	111⅞	+47	Wabash	7¼	9½	August 31.	6¼	March 25.	7⅞	7¼	72,780
28,000,000	.....	..	7⅞	7¾	+ ⅜	Wabash preferred	18	24½	August 31.	14¾	March 7.	22⅜	17⅝	564,427
24,000,000	.....	..	22⅜	22⅝	+ 4⅝	Warren Railroad	*174	*174	November 11.	*174	November 11.	*174	*190	40
1,800,000	Jan., '99.	3½	...	...	...	Wells-Fargo Express	*116	*131½	December 8.	*112½	May 5.	*131½	116	3,272
8,090,000	July 15, '98.	3	127	131	+16½	West Chicago Street	103⅝	102⅝	January 5.	87¼	April 25.	94¼	101½	98,996
13,189,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1½	...	...	— 7⅛	Western Gas	90	98	January 17.	80	January 17.	88	84	100
4,000,000	July 20, '95.	3	...	...	...	Western Union Beef	7½	8	January 13.	7½	January 5.	8	7¼	6,580
13,000,000	Nov. 23, '97.	2	...	...	+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	91¼	95¾	August 17.	82⅞	March 26.	93¼	91½	917,200
97,370,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	93	93¼	+ 1⅞	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co	63¾	*83⅝	September 23.	63¾	September 22.	*83	...	300
8,828,950	.....	..	...	...	+ 1¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 1st ass't paid	2	3¾	January 11.	*⅝	July 25.	⅝	2	86,000
.....	.....	..	...	...	— ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 2d ass't paid	2¼	2⅝	August 29.	1⅜	September 28.	1⅝	...	29,776
.....	.....	..	...	...	+ 2	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 4th ass't paid	4	6¾	December 15.	3	October 24.	6	...	228,671
10,894,800	.....	..	5⅞	6	— 1⅝	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf., 1st ass't pd.	1⅝	10	January 12.	8	July 5.	8½	10	24,936
.....	.....	..	...	...	+ 6¼	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf., 3d ass't pd.	10¾	19	September 19.	14½	August 29.	16⅝	...	14,335
3,316,000	.....	..	27½	27¾	+ 8¾	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf., 4th ass't pd.	19	30⅝	December 12.	17¾	October 21.	27¾	...	71,736
12,000,000	.....	..	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central	⅝	3¼	January 17.	1	November 10.	2	1¼	14,141
3,000,000	.....	..	...	8	+ ¾	Wisconsin Central preferred	8	8	January 17.	5	February 15.	7¼	6¾	1,565

Notes—The highest and lowest prices for the year unless designated thus (*) are based on sales of 100 shares. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡Seller 20 days.

The net changes for the year represent the difference between the opening and final prices of 1898. In computing the change for the year in Adams Express, Rock Island, Great Northern preferred, and Pullman Palace Car, allowance is made for the extra stock dividends paid in the year.

BUSINESS OF THE BANKS.

Date. 1898.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Per Cent. of Reserve to Dep'sits.	Per Cent. Reserve to Dep's and Circ'l'n.
January 8	$993,776,900	$106,558,500	$87,074,200	$885,592,500	$15,571,900	20.24	17.01
15	610,922,600	106,530,000	90,223,000	881,612,900	15,561,300	23.71	23.14
22	623,470,100	110,547,600	92,245,900	714,472,300	14,563,600	22.37	22.78
29	625,585,700	113,092,900	106,157,700	722,484,300	14,468,700	23.93	24.84
February 5	633,350,900	114,089,200	104,150,800	733,627,500	14,552,400	23.79	24.34
11	639,538,400	114,967,700	102,142,300	738,033,900	13,914,700	21.57	23.54
19	644,915,200	116,833,800	93,494,800	738,540,600	13,778,100	23.46	27.35
26	641,776,400	119,188,500	92,178,500	739,214,000	13,727,700	25.14	27.62
March 5	628,256,400	120,125,900	77,202,700	706,020,400	13,774,908	27.94	27.41
12	617,584,000	124,049,900	73,827,200	695,431,900	13,795,700	25.35	27.71
19	607,278,900	122,276,900	70,529,500	685,177,400	13,864,800	29.06	28.59
26	600,168,400	126,228,600	68,974,500	683,880,500	13,861,400	29.62	29.34
April 2	595,851,200	141,556,200	64,725,200	683,286,500	13,985,500	30.21	29.63
9	587,783,300	142,977,600	59,518,792	689,536,900	13,884,100	30.22	29.61
16	580,065,400	147,831,400	55,694,500	668,519,300	13,939,100	30.62	29.96
23	572,646,900	154,917,200	55,413,200	661,217,200	14,079,800	31.56	30.92
30	570,198,100	156,392,800	50,797,700	654,503,300	14,264,200	31.75	31.08
May 7	571,065,200	150,791,500	49,029,200	659,618,800	14,528,600	31.85	30.97
14	575,667,900	148,439,900	49,237,900	665,719,900	14,680,000	32.0	31.32
21	581,536,900	147,402,900	51,258,900	680,987,300	14,744,200	32.44	31.75
28	589,727,400	145,962,000	53,344,200	696,998,400	14,737,200	32.71	32.08
June 4	601,618,300	152,522,100	54,122,500	709,419,900	14,780,700	32.38	31.73
11	610,762,500	149,182,800	56,711,500	724,210,800	14,719,200	32.41	31.76
18	619,235,900	149,706,500	59,111,400	730,976,900	14,686,700	32.16	32.13
25	612,592,700	154,106,100	57,347,800	727,347,800	14,665,400	32.43	31.79
July 2	620,968,400	156,070,200	58,462,000	750,071,900	14,669,900	32.22	32.00
9	620,571,200	158,185,700	58,382,500	753,009,500	14,643,900	32.43	32.16
16	625,051,900	159,278,400	57,614,900	747,196,200	14,639,400	32.80	32.52
23	634,245,900	160,888,200	60,092,700	761,328,800	14,671,800	32.78	32.57
30	638,778,700	158,888,200	59,819,100	741,630,100	14,626,600	32.64	32.63
August 6	649,493,800	163,288,000	60,107,200	767,051,400	14,279,800	32.36	32.70
13	659,411,900	164,234,400	57,076,100	780,754,600	14,221,800	32.56	32.61
20	666,243,400	164,075,200	58,513,500	785,012,600	14,209,200	32.72	32.74
27	673,091,800	165,388,700	54,978,200	792,264,400	14,125,900	32.30	32.80
September 3	672,178,200	165,875,800	54,710,200	782,820,600	14,048,800	31.00	32.49
10	683,306,900	167,196,000	52,295,800	781,862,100	14,117,200	31.94	32.48
17	683,234,700	169,692,900	52,567,900	712,597,900	14,486,000	33.61	33.48
24	676,167,800	169,246,600	51,994,500	707,751,300	14,474,600	33.17	33.03
October 1	678,372,800	168,214,700	51,241,900	702,123,200	14,496,400	32.71	32.70
8	688,220,100	162,800,900	53,502,700	720,876,800	14,473,200	31.68	31.94
15	694,668,200	167,246,100	53,222,700	721,154,200	14,436,600	31.87	32.12
22	697,051,300	167,244,500	52,698,400	715,215,700	14,515,000	31.98	32.12
29	697,388,900	167,744,500	53,159,600	721,674,200	14,538,000	32.02	32.26
November 5	697,388,900	167,425,800	53,859,100	721,674,200	14,538,000	32.02	32.26
12	697,997,400	166,468,000	52,778,600	717,600,600	14,789,100	31.68	32.08
19	698,119,200	166,468,000	52,778,600	708,442,900	15,971,100	31.13	32.06
26	698,119,200	166,468,000	52,778,600	708,442,900	15,971,100	31.13	32.06
December 3	697,737,600	166,468,000	52,778,600	708,442,900	15,971,100	31.13	32.06
10	697,737,600	166,468,000	52,778,600	708,442,900	15,971,100	31.13	32.06
17	697,737,600	166,468,000	52,778,600	708,442,900	15,971,100	31.13	32.06
24	697,737,600	166,468,000	52,778,600	708,442,900	15,971,100	31.13	32.06
31	697,737,600	166,468,000	52,778,600	708,442,900	15,971,100	31.13	32.06

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99½	Dec. 23	98	Apr. 4	99¼	Dec. 22
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113¼	Feb. 4	108	Apr. 27	112	Dec. 27
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 5	107	Apr. 26	113¼	Dec. 29
United States 4s, 1925, registered	126¾	Jan. 17	110¾	Apr. 19	125¾	Dec. 28
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126¾	Jan. 12	117¾	Apr. 19	125¾	Dec. 30
United States 5s, 1908, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	113¾	Dec. 23
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	113	Dec. 30
United States currency 6s, 1898	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Oct. 17
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	107¾	Dec. 28	104	July 23	107⅝	Dec. 30
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	107¾	Dec. 23	104¾	Oct. 13	107¼	Dec. 30
United States 5s, 10-20, 1918, reg	107¾	Dec. 29	104¾	Oct. 5	107¼	Dec. 29
District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 26	115	Mch. 28	118	Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	106½	Mch. 8	108¾	Nov. 19
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	106	Sept. 26	105¼	Aug. 17	105	Sept. 26
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30	98	Aug. 5	104	Nov. 30
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106¼	Nov. 10	100	May 14	106¼	Nov. 10
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100¾	May 14	98	Mch. 8	100¾	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1910	128	Jan. 3	123	Feb. 25	128	Feb. 24
North Carolina consolidated 4s	104	Nov. 7	101	Jan. 4	104	Nov. 7
Tennessee settlement 3s	96	Dec. 29	87	May 10	96	Dec. 29
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	93½	Nov. 10	87	May 10	93½	Nov. 10
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	85¾	Dec. 22	78	April 25	85¾	Nov. 28
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9¾	Aug. 30	4¼	Mch. 15	7½	Dec. 10

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1899

1899

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾ Feb 24	101¼ Apr 6	107½ Dec 20	... ...
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109¾ Jul 18	108 May 5	106½ July 18	... ...
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	104½ Dec 9	87½ Apr 5	104½ Dec 9	... ...
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	103½ Nov 23	94 Feb 5	106½ Nov 23	105½ ...
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	92 Sep 9	85 Apr 12	91 Oct 28	92 ...
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1930	109 Mar 19	103 Mar 9	109 Mar 19	... ...
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	103 Jan 18	... ...
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½ Jan 13	90 Apr 28	95½ Dec 30	95 97
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½ Feb 8	114¼ Apr 6	118½ Dec 30	... ...
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105 Jan 26	101 May 5	102 Dec 15	102 ...
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	119 Dec 28	108¾ Apr 28	118¾ Dec 30	113¾ 115¾
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122¾ Nov 21	114½ Apr 25	122¾ Dec 19	... ...
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¾ Dec 13	116 Apr 21	123¾ Dec 28	... ...
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	125 Dec 21	117 Mar 12	124½ Dec 30	... ...
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68 Feb 10	60 Nov 2	65½ Dec 8	... ...
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	... ...	... ...	39 April, 90	... ...
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	... ...	... ...	11¼ Sep 10,98	... ...
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1077	85 Dec 29	70¾ Feb 10	94¾ Dec 30	83 ...
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	... ...	... ...	90 Mar., 96	... ...
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	15 Dec 7	15 Dec 7	15 Dec 7	... ...
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	6½ Dec 7	6½ Dec 7	6½ Dec 7	... ...
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	... ...	... ...	100 Ja 30, 97	100 ...
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	143 Oct 13	142½ Oct 11	143 Oct 13	144 155
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	110 Dec 14	100¼ Apr 26	109½ Dec 15	110¼ 111¼
Do., iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	126 Oct 4	125 Oct 4	125 Oct 4	... ...
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	... ...	... ...	129 May, 96	... ...
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	128 Dec 12	128 Dec 12	128 Dec 12	... ...
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	101½ Nov 3	101¼ Nov 1	101¼ Nov 3	102 ...
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92¼ Nov 28	82¾ Apr 25	91¾ Dec 30	91¾ ...
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	68¼ Dec 30	57 Mar 25	68 Dec 30	67¼ 68
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	86 Aug 9	83¾ Jan 28	88 Aug 9	... 85
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	99½ Dec 17	80 Mar 12	98 Dec 29	99¼ ...
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76 Aug 11	70¾ Oct 28	76 Dec 29	75 ...
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	88½ Dec 21	75 Apr 25	88 Dec 30	... ...
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102½ Nov 12	99¼ Apr 1	101¼ Dec 22	... ...
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	110¾ Dec 12	93 Mar 28	109½ Dec 30	109 109½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	114½ Dec 30	103¼ Apr 26	114½ Dec 30	113 115
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	92⅞ Dec 15	65¾ Jan 19	91¾ Dec 30	... ...
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	90 Dec 13	69 Apr 28	89 Dec 29	86 90
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	107 Dec 27	100 May 3	106½ Dec 30	... ...
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	111½ Dec 30	105½ Sep 20	111½ Dec 30	106¼ ...
St. L. & I. M. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110¾ Jan 7	107 Nov 15	108 Dec 29	109 ...
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½ Jul 27	102¼ May 5	106½ Dec 16	... ...
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 6s, 1936	108 Feb 8	102 Mar 28	106 Dec 9	... ...
Do., gen. con. cy & id. grt.g.5s,1931	106¼ Dec 30	98 Apr 6	106 Dec 30	104 106¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	101 Dec 30	98 Feb 28	101 Dec 17	... ...
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125½ Nov 14	118¾ May 24	125 Dec 28	123 126
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	116 Dec 6	116 Dec 6	116 Dec 6	115¾ ...
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	84 Dec 14	70 Apr 26	82¾ Dec 30	... ...
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	106 Dec 27	97½ May 27	106 Dec 27	... ...
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	... ...	... ...	86 April, 96	... ...
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	133 Nov 2	128 Apr 4	135 Dec 15	... 135
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	... ...	... ...	105⅝ De 17, 97	... ...
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	107¼ Dec 13	100 Apr 8	107 Dec 28	... ...
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	... ...	... ...	106 Mar., 96	... ...
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	... ...	... ...	108½ Aug. 94	... ...
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½ Jun 23	113¼ Apr 21	115 Dec 15	... ...
Do., do., registered	118 May 31	113½ Apr 20	118 Nov 11	... ...
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113 Feb 23	106 Apr 21	110 Dec 15	... ...
Do., do., registered	111¾ Feb 8	106 Apr 21	110 Dec 16	... ...
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1885-1904	108¾ Feb 19	106½ Feb 21	108½ Feb 21	... ...
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	106¾ Oct 29	102 Apr 9	104 Dec 20	105¾ ...
Do., do., registered	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	104¾ Feb 5	... ...
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106½ Oct 14	100½ May 6	106¾ Dec 17	... ...
Do., registered	105 Feb 7	104 Mar 26	104½ June 30	... ...
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	110 Dec 2	105¼ Jul 22	110 Dec 9	108 ...
Do., 1st registered	108 Dec 12	104½ Jul 6	106 Nov 12	... ...
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 5½s, 1998	98½ Dec 29	91¼ Jun 23	98½ Dec 30	97 ...
Do., do., registered	98 Nov 2	91 Oct 17	93 Nov 2	... ...
Lake Shore con. g. 3½s, 1998	96¾ Dec 30	94 Jun 23	96¼ Dec 30	96¾ 96¾
Do., registered	97 Dec 15	94 Aug 8	97 Dec 16	... ...
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	113 Dec 16	102¾ Apr 25	112½ Dec 29	112¾ 113
Do., registered	112¾ Dec 9	101½ Apr 26	110¾ Dec 30	110 110¾
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	108 Nov 5	106 Nov 5	108 Nov 5	... ...
Do., registered	108 Jun 17	106 Jun 17	106 June 17	... ...
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser. A,1940	98 Jul 27	95 Jul 27	95 July 28	... 93
Do., do., registered	... ...	... ...	104 Jul 24,97	... ...
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	106½ Feb 3	105¼ Nov 9	105½ Dec 9	105½ ...
Do., do., registered	104¾ Jan 27	104¾ Oct 24	106¾ Dec 23	... ...
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	... ...	... ...	103 May 7,97	... ...
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	130½ Dec 22	119¼ May 12	130¼ Dec 22	130 131
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	... ...	... ...	106 Jan., 97	... ...
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	... ...	... ...	110 Oct., 94	... ...
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 13	107 Aug 13	... ...
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	... ...	... ...	100 Mar., 96	... ...
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126 Feb 14	123 Jun 28	123¼ Dec 20	120½ ...
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—				
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121 Apr 28	121 Apr 28	121 Apr 28	... ...
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	103¾ Feb 11	102 Oct 14	102¼ Dec 12	... ...
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110 Mar 9	106¾ Aug 12	107 Nov 7	... ...
Do., do., registered	103¾ Feb 8	105½ Jun 30	107 Dec 15	... ...
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120¼ Feb 28	115¾ Jun 16	116¾ Dec 29	... ...
Do., do., registered	119¾ Mar. 1	115½ Nov 29	115½ Dec 1	... ...
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107¾ Nov 29	102 Apr 7	106 Dec 30	... ...
Do., do., registered	107½ Nov 28	103 Mar 29	106 Dec 20	... ...
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s,1901	... ...	... ...	106¾ Dec 1, 97	... ...
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	121 Oct 24	121 Oct 24	121 Oct 24	... ...
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123 Jan 28	110 May 16	111¾ Dec 29	... ...
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	107 Sep 13	102½ May 26	104½ Dec 20	... ...
Do., 6s, 1909	123 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	122 Feb 25	... ...
Do., 5s, 1931	127 Jan 10	121 Apr 26	121¼ June 23	... ...
Do., do., registered	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	125½ Jan 20	... ...
Do., 4s, 1940	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	106 Feb 25	... ...
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½ Jan 12	106 Apr 21	106¾ Dec 28	... ...
Do., do., registered	104 Nov 22	104 Nov 22	104 Nov 22	... ...
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	... ...	... ...	104½ Oct 7, 97	... ...
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	175 Dec 12	145 Jan 6	173 Dec 29	... ...
Do., do., small certs., $100	172½ Dec 13	145 Jan 6	173 Dec 19	... ...
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126½ Aug 26	126½ Aug 26	126½ Aug 26	126 ...
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	... ...	... ...	125½ Feb 6, 97	121¾ ...
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½ Nov 14	119 Feb 11	121½ Nov 23	... ...
Do., 1st 6s, 1900	116 Dec 6	113¾ Jul 19	116 Dec 6	... ...
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108 May 31	105½ Dec 2	106¾ Dec 29	106¼ 106¾
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106 Dec 20	96 Mar 16	104½ Dec 30	104¾ 104½
Do., do., registered	101½ Nov 30	101½ Nov 30	101½ Nov 30	101¼ ...
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119¾ Feb 9	112 Mar 25	119 Dec 28	117½ 119
Do., do., registered	119 Feb 11	112 Mar 28	117 Oct 25	... ...
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¾ Dec 17	124 Jun 8	131¾ Dec 17	131 133
Do., do., registered certificates	130 Sep 23	124½ Jun 15	130 Sept 23	... ...
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	103 Dec 28	90¾ Apr 21	102¾ Dec 30	102½ ...
Do., registered	103¼ Sep 16	93 Apr 6	100¾ Sept 30	... ...
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70 Dec 19	57 Apr 21	69¾ Dec 20	69¼ 69½
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1946	90 Oct 4	88 Oct 21	88 Dec 28	... ...
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	116 Nov 14	104 Jan 8	115 Dec 29	... 116
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	106 Mar 8	102 Jun 27	102 June 27	... ...
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	127 Dec 8	120 Mar 15	127 Dec 8	... ...
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	116 Nov 25	116 Mar 17	128 Nov 25	... ...
Do., improvt. and ext. g. 5s, 1934	110¾ Jan 20	117 Feb 9	117¼ Aug 30	... ...
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	... ...	... ...	101 Fe 25, 97	... ...
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	97½ Dec 14	92 Apr 14	97 Dec 28	... ...
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	90 Dec 9	74¾ Apr 21	89½ Dec 30	89¼ ...
Ogden. & L. Chamn. 1st con. 6s, 1920	... ...	... ...	94 April, 96	... ...
Do., do., small	... ...	... ...	92 Feb., 97	... ...
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¾ Jan 26	108 Jan 12	103¼ Jan 26	... ...
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	... ...	... ...	80 De 18, 97	... ...
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	95½ Aug. 9	90 Jan 19	94 Sept 8	... ...
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15 Jan 28	5 Aug 18	9 Sept 7	... ...
Do., do., Sup. Trust Co. certs	14¾ Jan 30	5½ Sep 7	8¾ Sept 8	... ...
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1941	82 Jan 5	75 Apr 21	82 Dec 30	... ...
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116 Jan 15	111 Apr 20	115 Dec 30	113 ...
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	101⅝ Nov 14	90 Apr 20	100⅞ Dec 30	100¼ 100¾
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s, 1922	121 Dec 1	118 Apr 16	120 Dec 30	... ...
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	131 Jun 14	121 Jun 14	121 June 15	... ...
Do., g. 5s, 1926	... ...	... ...	108 May 34,97	... ...
Ore. Short Line 1st con., g. 5s, 1946	111¾ Dec 30	98 Apr 27	111½ Dec 30	110 111¾
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	80¼ Dec 23	68 Jan 8	80¾ Dec 29	84 85½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	67¾ Dec 22	30 Jan 4	68 Dec 29	66¼ 68½
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	107½ Nov 28	103 Jun 28	105 Dec 30	... ...
Panama rr. 1d. sub. g. 6s, 1910	... ...	... ...	107½ Dec., 99	... ...
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	... ...	116 Apr 21	115½ Dec 28	... ...
Do., do., registered	110 Jul 8	110 Jan 8	110 July 8	... ...
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. ctfs.	102 Nov 4	102 Nov 4	102 Nov 11	... ...
P., C. C. & St. L. gtd.4½s,1940,Ser. A	114¾ Dec 19	105¾ May 13	114¾ Dec 30	... ...
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	112⅝ Dec 30	106 May 4	111½ Oct 19	... ...
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	112 Nov 23	113 Nov 23	118 Nov 23	... ...
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	107 Dec 30	104 Sep 23	107 Dec 30	... ...
Phila. C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1898	102 Jan 6	100¾ Mar 1	105 Dec 9	... ...
Do., do., registered	... ...	... ...	100 Dec 9	... ...
Phila., P. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141 Nov 10	140 Jan 10	141 Nov 10	... ...
Do., 7s 1925	141 Nov 10	140 Jan 4	141 Nov 10	... ...
Do., 7s 1935	... ...	... ...	140 Dec., 98	... ...
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Cove. & Tidew. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1960	100 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	100 Apr 28	... ...
Do., con. gtd. 4s, 1960	... ...	... ...	113¾ Dec., 97	... ...
Del. & Hud. Can. 7s, 1894-1917	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Alb. & Susq. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1906	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Rens. & Saratoga 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	... ...	... ...	120 Dec., 97	... ...
Penn. RR. 1st g. 6s, 1915	... ...	... ...	116 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1923	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 4½s, 1923	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 4s, 1923	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 4s, 1943	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1943	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1952	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1960	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1970	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1980	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1990	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2000	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2010	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2020	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2030	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2040	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2050	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2060	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2070	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2080	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2090	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2100	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2110	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2120	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2130	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2140	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2150	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2160	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2170	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2180	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2190	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2200	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2210	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2220	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2230	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2240	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2250	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2260	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2270	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2280	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2290	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2300	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2310	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2320	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2330	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2340	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2350	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2360	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2370	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2380	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2390	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2400	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2410	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2420	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2430	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2440	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2450	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2460	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2470	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2480	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2490	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2500	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2510	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2520	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2530	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2540	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2550	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2560	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2570	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2580	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2590	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2600	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2610	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2620	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2630	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2640	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2650	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2660	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2670	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2680	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2690	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2700	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2710	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2720	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2730	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2740	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2750	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2760	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2770	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2780	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2790	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2800	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2810	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2820	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2830	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2840	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2850	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2860	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2870	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2880	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2890	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2900	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2910	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2920	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2930	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2940	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2950	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2960	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2970	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2980	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 2990	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3000	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3010	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3020	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3030	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3040	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3050	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3060	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3070	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3080	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3090	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3100	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3110	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3120	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3130	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3140	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3150	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3160	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3170	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3180	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3190	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3200	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3210	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3220	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3230	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 3240	... ...	... ...	110 Dec., 97	... ...
Do., 1st g.

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High Grade Investment Securities

Gas Stocks and Bonds, and Copper Mining Stocks

1899

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	110	111
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33	35
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	103	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	218	227
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	119
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	86	90
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	118
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	243
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	250	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	28	29
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	60	61
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	75	76
Buffalo St. Ry. 1st consols	115	118
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	119	..
Central Crosstown	255	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111½	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	..
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	78¼
Cleveland City Railway	71	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	105½
Cleveland Electric Railway	73½	76¾
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	250	280
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	59	60
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	103	105
Columbus Crosstown 1st 6s	101	102
D. D. E. B'way & B. stock	180	190
D. D. E. B'way & B.5 p.c.scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	375	400
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	360	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	74	77
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County Elevated	4½	5½
Kings County incomes	8	19
Louisville St. Ry. com.	35	40
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	101	103
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	2	4
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	82½	..
Ninth Avenue	180	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	111½	112½
Rochester Ry.	12½	14½
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	104	105
Second Avenue stock	190	195
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	110	112
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117	118
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	220
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	118
Third Avenue Railroad	166	168
Twenty-third Street	390	410
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	105
United Traction, Providence	80½	85
Union Railway	176	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West End (Boston)	89¾	90
West End (Boston) pf.	111	..
Worcester Traction common	13	15
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	53½	54¼
Hoboken Ferry 5s	91½	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	39¼
N. Y. & Brooklyn 5s	94¼	95½
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	182½	..
Atlantic	159	180
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	210	..
Brooklyn	395	..
Central	1475	..
Colonial	320	335
Continental	220	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1025	1050
Fifth Avenue	340	..
Franklin	255	..
German-American R. E.	25	..
Guaranty	476	..
Hamilton	235	245
Kings County	300	..
Knickerbocker	310	330
Lawyers' Surety	100	..
Lawyers' Title Insurance	148	152
Long Island Loan & Trust	245	..
Manhattan	175	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	250	..
Mercantile	500	..
Metropolitan	320	..
Nassau	165	..
National Surety	..	165
N. Y. Security & Trust	495	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1275	..
People's	250	..
Produce Exchange	215	220
Real Estate Trust Co.	225	..
Standard	140	..
State	212	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	235	..
Union	1125	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	295	..
United States	1225	..
Washington	245	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	112	..
Commonwealth	98	110
Continental	465	..
Eagle	225	235
Empire City	85	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	485	..
Germania	260	..
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	160	..
Home	200	210
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	105	110
Niagara	175	180
North River	130	..
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	180
Peter Cooper	115	120
Rutgers	80	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	120
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	150	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	275	..
American Exchange	170	175
Astor National	350	..
Astor Place	135	..
Bowery	270	280
Broadway	400	..
Butchers & Drovers	70	75

Banks—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chase	300	..
Chatham	285	305
Chemical	4,000	4,200
Citizens'	130	..
City	1200	..
Colonial	150	..
Columbia	145	..
Commerce	200	212
Continental	123	..
Corn Exchange	275	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	165
Fourth National	175	..
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	305	..
Gansevoort	..	190
Garfield	1050	..
German-American	113	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	235	..
Greenwich	185	..
Hamilton	120	..
Hanover	500	..
Hide & Leather	100	..
Home	130	..
Hudson River	160	..
Importers & Traders'	450	..
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	170	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	..
Market & Fulton	220	..
Mechanics'	180	..
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	150	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	250	..
New Amsterdam	290	..
New York	225	235
New York County	1300	..
New York National Exchange	95	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	75	..
North America	140	..
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	170	..
Park	395	405
People's	200	..
Phenix	87½	..
Plaza	330	..
Produce Exchange	115	..
Republic	175	..
Riverside	100	..
Seaboard	182	..
Second National	452	..
Seventh National	135	160
Shoe & Leather	190	..
Sixth National	300	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	165	175
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	190	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	39	40
American Bank Note Co.	38	40
American Brake	106	110
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain	2	5
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	40	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	..	15
American Tin Plate	46	50
American Tin Plate pf.	102	102½
Am. Typefounders'	47	50
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	135	140
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	14	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	65	71
Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	..
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	120	..
Carter-Crume pf.	63½	..
Celluloid Company	75	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	108	..
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	52½	60
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	180	185
Consolidated Car Heating	37	45
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Continental Tobacco	43	43¾
Continental Tobacco pf.	79¾	80
Crampe' Shipb & Eng. Bldg.	19	30
Diamond Match Company	145	147
Electro-Pneumatic, ss, pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	100	110
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Electric Vehicle	16½	18½
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	70
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	94	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	..	1¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telegraph	32	35
International Silver	24	27
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
J. B. Stetson Co.	35	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	15
Journeay & Burnham pf.	45	55
Lanston Monotype	75	80
Lorillard pf.	118	123
Madison Square Garden stock	..	3
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	35	85
Mechanical Rubber com.	30	..
Mechanical Rubber pf.	75	..
Merganthaler Linotype	185	187
Michigan Pen. Car com.	21½	24
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	89	94
Mowry Salt Co. pf.	98	100
National Wall Paper deb. stock	65	75
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	104	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	97	100
Nicaragua Construction	7½	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	97½	98
Otis Elevator	30	30¼
Otis Elevator pf.	83½	84½
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	105	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Reduction	22	23¼
Pneumatic Gas Carriage	3	4
Pratt & Whitney com.	5	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	350	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	100	115
R. L. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	35	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	103½	110
Simmons Hardware com.	150	200
Simmons Hardware pf.	115	125
Singer Mfg. Co.	605	615
Standard Oil	650	670
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106½	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	103½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	11	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	72	78
Trow Directory	59	60
Union Switch & Signal	68	72
Union Switch & Signal pf.	115	..
Union Typewriter com.	16	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	97	102
United States Envelope pf.	91½	94
United States Envelope 1st 6s	103	107½
United States Glass	23	..
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	175	178
Westinghouse Air Brake	332	337
Worthington Pump	35	40
Worthington Pump pf.	100	102½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67	67½
Baltimore 1st 6s	111	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) Int. W. L.	93	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16½	17
Central Union Gas bonds	105	108
Central Union Gas con. 5s	108	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 6s	108	109
Chi. Ind. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	106½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	105	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	100	103
Chi. P. Gas & C. com. 5s	112	..
Chicago F. Gas refunding 5s	104½	105½
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	25	40
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	73	75
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 6s	102	105
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	93	95
Consumers' Gas (Chicago)	81	84
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit Inc. 6s	97½	100
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	101¼
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	68	75
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	92	96
Grand Rapids bonds	103	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	43	53
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	70	75
Indianapolis stock	105	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	102	104
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	68	74
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87½
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	68	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	105
Mutual of New York	300	305
New Amsterdam	24½	25½
New Amsterdam pf.	65½	70
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	53
Ohio & Indiana bonds	68	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	49	51½
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	132	142
Standard Gas, New York, 1s	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	137	142
Syracuse Gas stock	30½	32
Syracuse Gas 6s	93	95
Western Gas Co., Illinois	98	100
Western Gas pf.	95	97

Government and Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Steam and Street Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

OFFER, SUBJECT TO SALE, THE FOLLOWING

JANUARY INVESTMENTS.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

		Maturities.
$500,000	U. S. Gov. 2s, 3s, 4s, and 5s	1904-1925
$100,000	District of Columbia 3-65s	1924
$250,000	State of Massachusetts 3½s	1935-1938

CITY BONDS.

$100,000	City of New York (Boro. of Manhattan old issues) Tax Exempt 3½s.	1915-1918
$100,000	City of Brooklyn, N. Y.. (Tax Exempt) 3½s	1924
$32,500	City of Yonkers, N. Y., 3½s and 7s	1906 to 1981
$185,000	City of Newark, N. J., Water 4s	1927
$150,000	City of Orange, N. J., 5s	1927-1932
$75,000	City of Des Moines, Iowa, 4s	1916
$40,000	Jersey City, N. J., Gold 4s	1928
$50,000	Town of Wallingford, Ct., 3-65s	1905-1929
$40,000	City of Evansville, Ind., 4½s	1912

RAILROAD BONDS.

$100,000	Illinois Central, St. Louis & Louisville Div. 3½s	1951
$100,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P. Underlying First Mtge. 5s and 6s	1910 to 1921
$500,000	Gt. Nor. R'way Underlying 1st Mtge. 4s, 5s and 6s	1937 to 1948
$250,000	Baltimore & Ohio 4s (when issued)	1948
$100,000	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Man. 4½s	1933
$100,000	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	1919-1927
$100,000	New York Central 3½s	1997
$125,000	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	1922
$70,000	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 4s	1988
$40,000	Long Island Railroad 4s	1932
$40,000	Boston & Lowell 4s	1918

Also $100,000 Erie Telegraph & Telephone Co.'s Col. Trust 5s 1926

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL . . . $2,000,000. SURPLUS . . . $1,500,000

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Allows interest on Deposits subject to check.
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Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities and Corporations.
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Issues Commercial Credits.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
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TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS.

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William F. Dixon,	James J. Hill,	Theodore Morford,	George W. Young.

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106½	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	103½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	11	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	72	78
Trow Directory	59	60
Union Switch & Signal	68	72
Union Switch & Signal pf.	115	..
Union Typewriter com.	16	21
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	97	102
United States Envelope pf.	91½	94
United States Envelope 1st 6s	103	107½
United States Glass	23	..
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	175	178
Westinghouse Air Brake	332	337
Worthington Pump	35	40
Worthington Pump pf.	100	102½

Gas Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Detroit Inc. 6s	97½	100
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	101¼
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	118
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	68	75
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	92	96
Grand Rapids bonds	103	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	43	53
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	70	75
Indianapolis stock	105	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	102	104
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	68	74
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87½
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	55
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	68	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	105
Mutual of New York	300	305
New Amsterdam	24½	25½
New Amsterdam pf.	65½	70
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103½	105½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	53
Ohio & Indiana bonds	68	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	36	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	49	51½
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	132	142
Standard Gas, New York, 1s	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	137	142
Syracuse Gas stock	30½	32
Syracuse Gas 6s	93	95
Western Gas Co., Illinois	98	100
Western Gas pf.	95	97

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Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission for Cash or on Margin.

Haven & Stor..

1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.

Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.

Orders executed on above Exchanges in

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

JAN

1899

The Western National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Corner Pine and Nassau Streets.

Board of Directors.

CHARLES J. CANDA,
Ex-Assistant Treasurer, United States.
JUAN M. CEBALLOS,
of J. M. Ceballos & Co., 80 Wall Street.
WM. N. COLER, Jr.,
of W. N. Coler & Co., 34 Nassau Street.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
President of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
MARCELLUS HARTLEY,
of Hartley & Graham, 315 Broadway.
HENRY B. HYDE,
President Equitable Life Assur. Society.
BRAYTON IVES,
President of the Metropolitan Trust Co.
JOHN HOWARD LATHAM,
of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Bankers.
Gen. THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
Southern Pacific Railway Company.
JOHN E. SEARLES,
Treasurer American Sugar Refining Co.
VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
Vice President.
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
President Fourth Street Nat. Bank, Phila.
Dr. JAMES H. PARKER,
President Produce Exchange Trust Co.

Capital

$2,100,000

REPORT OF CONDITION DEC. 1ST, 1898.

RESOURCES:			LIABILITIES.		
Discounts and Time Loans		$15,340,283.39	Capital		$2,100,000.00
Overdrafts		173.62	Surplus		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds, acct. Circulation		1,000,000.00	Profits, less expenses and taxes paid		804,888.83
" " Deposits		800,000.00	Circulation		888,040.00
Other Stocks and Bonds		1,090,735.31			
Premium acct.		150,602.22			
Real Estate		665,125.74			
Specie	$7,229,919.08				
Legal Tender and Bank Notes	1,124,045.00				
Due from Treasurer U. S.	149,000.00				
Exchanges	13,711,187.67				
Due from Banks	1,467,156.49				
Demand Loans	11,242,014.23	34,923,322.47	Deposits, Banks	$19,501,312.34	
			" Individuals	29,826,669.34	
			" United States	799,332.24	50,127,313.92
		$53,970,242.75			$53,970,242.75

Depository of Public Moneys of
The United States.
The State of New York.
The City of New York.

JOHN E. SEARLES, President.
V. P. SNYDER, Vice President.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.
C. L. ROBINSON, Asst. Cashier.

The Western National Bank of the City of New York respectfully solicits the accounts of Banks and Bankers, Mercantile Firms, Corporations and Individuals, and is prepared to furnish to all such depositors business facilities in keeping with their balances and financial standing

---

THE

Fourth Street National Bank

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital,	*$1,500,000*
Surplus and Undivided Profits,	*1,200,000*
Deposits,	*20,000,000*

Solicits Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, Firms and Individuals.
Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.

SIDNEY F. TYLER, President, B. M. FAIRES, Assistant Cashier.
R. H. RUSHTON, Vice-President. E. F. SHANBACKER, Assistant Cashier.
FRANK G. ROGERS, Manager Foreign Exchange Dept.

The Lincoln National Bank,

32 TO 42 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK,
Opposite Grand Central Station.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $1,000,000

OFFICERS.	BOARD OF DIRECTORS.	
THOMAS L. JAMES, President.	Thomas L. James, P.	Matthew C. D. Borden,
E. V. W. ROSSITER, First Vice President.	William B. Grace,	Charles C. Clarke,
JAMES D. LAYNG, Second Vice President.	Noah Davis,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.	James D. Layng,	Marcellus Hartley,
T. C. VAN SANTVOORD, Assistant Cashier.	H. Walter Webb,	E. V. W. Rossiter.

LINCOLN SAFE DEPOSIT CO.

FINEST AND STRONGEST VAULT IN THE WORLD.

The great burglar-proof vault, with its eight massive doors, its heavy walls resting on rock foundations and lined with three inches of steel plates and protected by the most modern and novel devices, is situated on the ground floor, with entrances on Forty-second Street. Immediately in the rear are the coupon, reception, toilet and consultation rooms. On the same floor are the offices of the Guarantee and Warehouse departments and the counting rooms of the Lincoln National Bank.

SAFE DEPOSIT FACILITIES.

No similar institution in New York has more extensive, complete or convenient safe deposit facilities. Safes may be rented for one year for $5.00 and upward.

ITS CENTRAL LOCATION.

The Lincoln has a central situation in respect to railroad, trolley and horse-car transit east, west, north and south.

THOMAS L. JAMES, President.
A. VAN SANTVOORD, Vice President.
JOHN A. VAN WORMER, Sec. and Gen. Mgr.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 1st, 1882.

Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

Garfield National Bank,

23d Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

W. H. GELSHENEN, President. R. W. POOR, Cashier.
C. W. MORSE, Vice President. W. L. DOUGLASS, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS:

JAMES H. BRESLIN, Prop. Gilsey House.
JAMES McCUTCHEON. Linens.
WM. H. GELSHENEN, President.
CHAS. T. WILLS, Builder.
ROBERT DUNLAP, Hatter.
CHARLES W. MORSE, President Consolidated Ice Co.
HARRY F. MORSE, Shipping.

STATEMENT DECEMBER 1, 1898.

Resources.		Liabilities.	
Loans and Discounts	$5,126,979.27	Capital Stock	$800,000.00
U. S. Bonds	50,000.00	Surplus	800,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, etc.	445,342.53	Undivided Profits	71,827.93
Due from Banks	286,863.13	Circulating Notes	45,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	18,250.00	Deposits	7,005,440.88
Cash on hand	2,194,831.91		
	$8,122,268.84		$8,122,268.84

All Surplus Earned.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

BANKERS,

41 Wall Street, New York.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

Execute orders for securities in new York, Philadelphia, Boston and Providence. Connected by private wires. Receive deposits subject to draft. Act as fiscal agents for and negotiate and issue loans of Railroads, Street Railways, Gas Companies, etc. Transact a general banking business.

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List of current offerings sent on application.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENTS,
GRAHAM, KERR & CO.

Original Charter
1829

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Capital	1,000,000
Surplus	1,725,000

OFFICERS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, President
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice President
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier

DIRECTORS

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN	FREDERIC W. STEVENS
WILLIAM W. ASTOR	ALEXANDER H. STEVENS
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.	W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT
THOMAS DENNY	HENRY I. BARBEY

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

BANKERS,

31 Nassau Street, New York.

$60,000
NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD CON. DEB. 4s, DUE 1905.

$50,000
ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG CON. 5s, DUE 1922.

$100,000
ALBANY & SUS. R. R. CO. CON. (1st mtge.) 6s and 7s, DUE 1906

$30,000
MICH. CENTRAL R. R. CO. (Kal. & So. Hav. Div.) 1st 5s, DUE 1939.

$50,000
CANADA SOUTHERN R'WAY CO. 1st MTGE. 5s, DUE 1908.

$35,000
DETROIT, MONROE & TOLEDO R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 7s, DUE 1906.
GUARANTEED BY LAKE SHORE & MICH. SOUTH R'WAY CO.

$25,000
CHICAGO & N. W. R'way Con. Mtge. Quarterly 7s, DUE 1915.

$40,000
CHICAGO & N. W. R'WAY CO. (Madison Ext.) 1st gold 7s, DUE 1911.

$40,000
CHICAGO & N. W. R'way Co. (Menomenee Ext.) 1st Gold 7s, DUE 1911.

$50,000
MIL., L. S. & WESTERN CONSOL. (now 1st) Mtge. 6s, DUE 1921.

$25,000
TREMONT, ELKHORN & M. VAL. R. R. CO. 1st Mtge 6s, DUE 1933.

$50,000
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. 6s, DUE 1917.

$150,000
SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. CONSOL. 1st Mtge. 7s, DUE 1906.
GUARANTEED BY DEL., LACK. & WEST. R.R. CO.

$100,000
NEW YORK, LACKAWANNA & W. R. R. CO. 1st Mtge. 6s, DUE 1921.
GUARANTEED BY DEL., LACK. & WEST. R.R. CO.

$40,000
MORRIS & ESSEX R. R. CO. CONSOLIDATED MTGE. 7s, DUE 1915.
GUARANTEED BY DEL., LACK. & WEST. R.R. CO.

$50,000
CHIC., MIL. & ST. PAUL R'WAY (Chic. & Pac. Div.) 1st 6s, DUE 1910.

$150,000
C., M. & ST. P. R'WAY (C. & P., West Div.) 1st Gold 5s, DUE 1921.

$50,000
MILWAUKEE & NORTH. R. R. CO. CONSOL. MTGE. 6s, DUE 1913.

$50,000
ST. PAUL, MINN. & MAN. R'WAY 2d (now 1st) MTGE. 6s, DUE 1909.

$200,000
ST. PAUL, M. & M. R'WAY CONSOL. MTGE. GOLD 4½s, DUE 1933.

$100,000
ST. PAUL, M. & M. R'WAY CONSOL. MTGE. GOLD 6s, DUE 1933.

$20,000
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHIC. 1st & 2d MTGE. 7s, DUE 1912.
GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA R.R. CO.

$50,000
UNITED N. J. R. R. & CANAL CO. 1st Mtge. Gold 4s, DUE 1944.
GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA R.R. CO.

$350,000
ERIE & PITTS. RAILROAD CO. Gen. Mtge. Gold 3½s, DUE 1940.
GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA R.R. CO.

$35,000
PHIL. & ERIE R. R. CO. Gen. (now 1st) Mtge. Gold 6s, DUE 1920.

$150,000
ERIE RAILWAY CO. 1ST CONSOL. MTGE. GOLD 7s, DUE 1920.

$75,000
CLEVE., COLUMBUS, CIN. & IND. CON. MTGE. 7s, DUE 1914.

$100,000
ILL. CENT. R. R. CO. (Springfield Div.) 1st Mtge. Gold 3½s, due 1951.

$50,000
CHES. & OHIO R'way Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 6s, DUE 1908 and 1911.

$50,000
MINN. & ST. L. R. R. CO. (S. W. & Pac. Ext.) 1st 7s & 6s due 1910 & 1921.

$250,000
OREGON SHORT LINE R'WAY CO. 1st Mtge. Gold 6s, DUE 1922.

$25,000
NASH., CHAT. & ST. LOUIS R'way CO. 1st Mtge. 7s, DUE 1913.

$50,000
RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO. Consol. Mtge. Gold 6s, DUE 1915.

JAN

1899

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Telephone 5373 Cortlandt.

Chas. Minzesheimer & Co.

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New York Cotton Exchange,
New York Produce Exchange,
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MILLS BUILDING,

35 WALL ST. 17 BROAD ST.

NEW YORK.

Branch Offices 1699 Broadway, 94 Spring Street

Financial Forecast.

The line of prophets became extinct centuries ago. This statement has been frequently reiterated in this column. All prognostications, in finance or elsewhere, can be nothing more than prompt recognition of the first indications of important developments as they come about in a natural way. When the country starts upon a period of rapid renewed growth it changes the value of many important properties and brings many new equities into conspicuous view. As the public comes into a better understanding of such newly enlarged values it begins to buy an interest in them, and this buying forces a readjustment of their market position. It is not sufficient that a railway property has special value. Such value must be understood by the public and become established in public confidence. It is our purpose to-day in this column to point out the most reliable and important of the new values which the present industrial cycle is establishing.

Our purpose is still more ambitious. Now that the financial planet is swinging in our favor, and the country started as never before upon a new period of rapid growth, vast new wealth is being created and changes are being made in the location and currents of the wealth already existing. As our readers stand to-day upon the threshold of the new year, we will try to show them how to adjust their individual interests so as to receive in as large degree as may be consistent with safety their relative proportion of the new wealth which the greater growth of the country is now creating.

As we look over the whole country we can discern three groups of equities which outrank all others and upon which during the year 1899 judicious investors should place their reliance. All the equities of these three groups of equities are founded upon the renewed growth of the country, but two of them are limited to the influence of the national growth upon special localities.

The growth of the United States will always reveal itself in the most conspicuous manner in three special directions. First, by expanding the interests of New York City. Second, by developing the great railway properties of the West and Northwest. Third, by the constant improvement of the great East and West inter-State railway systems, which depend upon the general business of the whole country.

The most constant and reliable money-making force in existence is the growth of the City of New York. Metropolitan Traction Company has large capitalization, but that capitalization has not yet discounted the future of that property. 1899 will bring important developments with the Manhattan Railway Company. These two properties, the Metropolitan surface line and the Manhattan Elevated line, are logical counterparts of each other and will be worked in harmony. When a man travels a hundred squares he does not wish to stop at every corner. When single cars are moved by electricity on the elevated line and pass the stations every half minute, prompt, light, and comfortable, they will receive the comfort travel and speed travel of the Winter and the open cars will be crowded with the pleasure travel of the Summer. The Manhattan Company cannot be measured by what it is now. We must look at its future.

The farmers of the West and Northwest have pulled into their hands the larger portion of the money which other parts of the world have sent us. No other portion of the United States is making such rapid strides in prosperous developments. That prosperity will enable the Directors of Union Pacific to put their preferred stock upon a permanent four per cent. basis and will force the Directors of St. Paul, Northwest, and Rock Island to place their properties upon a higher dividend basis.

The Burlington Company during 1899 will discount the conversion of its bonds by a gigantic advance in its shares.

The best future of the United States, however, is distinctly inwoven with the interests of three great trunk lines—Baltimore and Ohio, New York Central-Lake Shore, and Pennsylvania systems. Serious men who have not yet forgotten the recent panics cannot rouse their imaginations sufficiently to grasp the future of these three systems. There is one equity located at the pivotal centre of the vitals of these trunk lines which looms up above all other railway equities in this country in relative value. We refer to P., C., C. & St. L. All the world knows, or ought to know, that the Pennsylvania system, except for a parallel line to Chicago, would stop at Pittsburg if it were not for Pan Handle. Will the South prosper? Then that prosperity will come into the grasp of Pan Handle through the gateways at Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Cairo,) and St. Louis. Will the giant West develop? If so, its larger interests will come into the grasp of Pan Handle through the gateways at Chicago, Peoria, and St. Louis. Pan Handle owns a railway line of its own into every city we have named, and the future business and prosperity of the United States is in its hands, as in no other railway hands. It is the amazement of railway circles that a former Pennsylvania management left this stock outstanding. The outside holder of Pan Handle stock is a joint owner with the Pennsylvania Railway Company in the future of the Pennsylvania system. No similar equity in the essential portion of a great system is now outstanding, and when the Pennsylvania managers undertake to unify their system and obtain absolute freedom in their control they must lease the Pan Handle fund or buy the interest only extraordinary merit, but astonishing strategic value. As the public is beginning to understand it the far-seeing investors are buying it. Well they may. There is no railway equity which can compare with this for extraordinary possibilities.

Immediate Market.

No process of reasoning will show that the present market movement has culminated. The speculative community, bewildered with success, has become self-reliant and does not discriminate. It has sufficient margin to protect the stocks it holds to-day. With plenty of money and overconfidence, there is no estimating the expansive buying of such a public. We will have the largest transactions and the wildest market in January which Wall Street has ever seen. When the reaction comes it will come in the following manner:

There are certain syndicates now unloading shares which they will not buy back again. There are some new stocks being distributed which may be good, but are not yet "seasoned." The day is not distant when speculative accounts will become overburdened with such shares. Thereupon a decline in the doubtful will force sales of the substantial.

Those who give consideration to this column should not speculate for temporary results but seek to obtain substantial ownership of growing values. We advise serious men to forego the opportunity of making a profit on all the doubtful shares and to confine their holdings to the stocks named in this column to-day. If they limit their holdings to the securities we have named, they will keep the most reliable and promising grasp which it is possible for them to have upon the renewed growth of the country, and they will get the best advantage of the speculative advances which may take place. At the same time they will keep themselves in a position where a reaction in the general market will prove destructive. Such reaction will not bring a serious set-back in the securities we have named. At the most, there will be only a moderate reaction in the granger shares, still less in the trunk line shares, and no reaction at all in P., C., C. & St. L. This last-named stock is not held by speculative traders. It is held mostly in boxes, and will not come out except as tempting prices shall attract it. In view of these conditions, that stock, in the event of a crush down of the general market, will not yield sufficient to destroy the most moderate margin.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

American Loan AND Trust Company,

BOSTON.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS	500,000.00
UNDIVIDED EARNINGS	145,890.00

S. E. PEABODY, President.
N. W. JORDAN, Actuary.
E. A. COFFIN, Treasurer.
C. H. BOWEN, Registrar.

J. Maus Schermerhorn,

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Jenkins Van Schaick. Augustus S. Gorham

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Van Schaick & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS,

Broad Street.

JAN

The Equitable
Life Assurance Society
Of the United States.

Preliminary Statement, Dec. 31, 1898.

Outstanding Assurance,	$980,000,000
Total Income, - - -	50,000,000
New Assurance issued,	170,000,000
Total Assets, - - -	255,000,000
Assurance Fund and all other liabilities,	200,000,000
Total Surplus, - - -	55,000,000

Detailed Statement will be published hereafter.

Henry B. Hyde, President.

James W. Alexander, Vice-President.

1899

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT — COPYRIGHTED, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. — ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; brisk southeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,283. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—Reports from Paris say that opponents to Dreyfus's revision declare that the Court of Cassation has waived its intention of recalling Dreyfus from French Guiana. It is stated that the fear of lynching and riots caused this determination. Severe storms were reported in the Irish Channel yesterday, and it is feared that many vessels have been totally wrecked. The main sewer at Blevres, France, burst yesterday, and much alarm is felt in Paris on account of the danger to the Exposition buildings from recent rains. Russia has ordered a payment of 75,000,000 rubles to the Imperial bank, and it is denied that the government has been seeking loans. King Charles opened the Cortes Geraes yesterday at Lisbon and declared that Portugal favors the Czar's peace and disarmament proposals. The sirth Duke of Northumberland died yesterday.—Pages 1, 3 and 5.

Page 1.

Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated as Governor of New York at Albany yesterday.

In a speech delivered at Canton, Ohio, last night, Judge Day denied that the policy of the American Peace Commissioners at Paris was one of "stand and deliver."

Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch of Russia reached this city overland yesterday, homeward bound from Chinese waters. Bishop Nicholas, who has been transferred from the United States and Alaska to a Russian see, sails with the Grand Duke to-morrow for Genoa.

Page 2.

Frederick Graves, son of the proprietor of the Hotel Cadillac, married Miss Carolyn M.nerva Huestes of the Casino Company at fifteen minutes after midnight New Year's morning. They were married in Jersey City. Mr. Graves said it was not an elopement but a wedding "at a moment's notice."

Page 3.

The temperature fell to 5 degrees in this city yesterday, making it the coldest weather for this locality in twenty years.

The physicians at the Presbyterian Hospital yestercay held an autopsy on the body of Margaret McCabe, who was said to have been in a trance, and found that she had died from an internal hemorrhage. Two trained nurses who saw the body in the Morgue said yesterday that life was not extinct.

Page 4.

A $500,000 fifteen-story hotel is to be erected at Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

Oscar Wagner, a janitor of an east side flathouse, was arrested yesterday on a charge of perjury in the giving of a bond. He is alleged to belong to the gang of perjurers accused of manufacturing damage cases against the Metropolitan Street Railway.

Page 5.

Several buildings were destroyed by fire in Brooklyn yesterday morning, and about $300,000 damage was done. Frozen hydrants hampered the firemen.

At a fire at 91 Delancey Street yesterday Morris Freedman, an old man and a kindergarten teacher, saved his pupils' lives by dropping them one by one from a window into the arms of a crowd.

While Mme. Frances Saville was singing at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday night jewels worth $12,000 were stolen from her apartments in the Madison Avenue Hotel. Emil Becker, a waiter at the hotel is missing, with his wife, but two trunks taken by him from his boarding place were recovered last night by the police.

Page 6.

Negotiations are in progress and may be consummated to-day for the sale of a one-third interest in Turf, Field and Farm.

Mrs. Mary Cummisky was beaten to death yesterday morning in her home, at 50 West End Avenue. Her husband, James, is accused of killing her.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday made a number of appointments, among them that of Police Commissioner Abell, to succeed himself, and eight School Commissioners.

The Merchants' Association has secured reduced rates for Spring buyers coming to this city from the territory of the Trunk Line and Central and Southwestern Passenger Associations. The annual meeting of the Merchants' Association will be held to-day.

Page 7.

Eighty-six golfers started and fifty-nine turned in scores yesterday in the Ocean County Hunt Club's tournament at Lakewood.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney and Snow Contractor Dunn said yesterday that they were handicapped by an insufficiency of carts and the debilitated condition of many shovelers, due to the much holiday cheer. Considerable progress was made, however, and Mr. McCartney promises to have the business districts cleared in three days.

Page 9.

Funeral services for Hannah Catherine Kingsland Schuyler, the widow of Peter C. Schuyler, were held yesterday at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church.

At its meeting yesterday, Sorosis discussed "Do Organized Methods Benefit the Home?" Mrs. Frederick Nathan told of the work done by the Consumers' League against sweatshops.

Page 11.

Friends and business associates of William C. Whitney are authority for the statement that he has secured control of the Edison Electric Light and Power Company.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Railroads.—Page 7.

MONEY WENT WITH HIS HORSE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Somewhere on the West Side is a stray horse with $95 hidden in its collar. The money and horse belong to Charles Sanders, colored, eighty-four years old, and represent the old man's savings for nine years. He had been hoarding the amount to use in placing a tombstone over the grave of his wife, who died in slavery in Monroe, La.

During the World's Fair Sanders came to Chicago and engaged in the kalsomining business at 369 May Street. With a small amount of money which he had he purchased a horse and wagon, and used the outfit in traveling about the city and soliciting work.

A few days ago Sanders had accumulated $95, and he sewed it in the lining of his horse's collar for safety. Yesterday the horse strayed away with the collar and the money.

THE ENGLISH IN CHINA.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 2.—Lord Charles Beresford is taking back to England from the Orient an interesting petition given him by the British residents of Central China. Sweeping wants are outlined, and an alliance with the United States is proposed to take concerted action against the closing of any doors to missionary work and trade now open to the empire.

The English ask for full liberty to establish industrial and manufacturing concerns in the interior, especially in the tea-growing districts. They want to open and work mines on equally favorable terms with the natives. The petition asks that some attention be given to the French and Russian activity in Central and Western China, even though it may be necessary to station a British naval force in the Yang-tse.

Rev. Howard A. Johnson Coming Here

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The Rev. Howard Agnew Johnson, pastor of the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, has accepted the call extended to him some time ago to the pastorate of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church of New York.

Ottawa Wants Sunday Street Cars.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 2.—The citizens of Ottawa voted to-day on the question as to whether street cars should be allowed to run in that city on Sunday, and decided by a large majority that they should.

Four Miners Killed by a Fall.

JAMESTOWN, Cal., Jan. 2.—Four miners were killed in the Jumper Mine to-day by the dropping of a skip, which fell 180 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

DAY TELLS OF THE TREATY

Work of the Peace Commissioners in Paris.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD SPAIN

The ex-Secretary of State Denies that We Adopted a Policy of "Stand and Deliver."

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Judge William R. Day, President of the Peace Commission at Paris, and late Secretary of State, received a welcome home this evening which took the form of a banquet at the Barnett House, given by the Stark County Bar Association. Responding to an address of welcome, Judge Day spoke as follows of the matters which took himself and his colleagues to Paris:

"Recognizing that there are certain matters which may not be properly discussed on an occasion of this kind, I think I may nevertheless say something to my brethren of the bar of the events which have occurred in the period of our separation.

"If I were called upon to state the most gratifying circumstances of our foreign relations during the war, it would be in the uniformly cordial and hearty friendship of the English before and during the struggle. Observing the obligations of neutrality and never stepping outside the requirements of international law, we had the sympathy and good-will of that great power. I don't believe either nation seeks or would be benefited by a formal alliance. Nevertheless, the existence of cordial relations between people kindred by blood, speaking the same language, and having the same ideals of civil liberty and good government is a fact the potency of which can hardly be overestimated.

"I have been asked about the work of the Commissioners, viewed from a lawyer's standpoint. I think I may say something to you about it. If in excess of the proprieties of the occasion, I shall ask you to treat it in professional confidence.

"On the 12th of August the protocol of Washington was executed. It may be said to have been the preliminary contract whose final execution was to be embodied in the treaty. As to Cuba, Puerto Rico, minor West Indian islands, and an island in the Ladrones, it was capable of execution by a simple deed of cession of these islands, except Cuba, where final relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty was required. As to the Philippine Islands, their disposition, government, and control was left for final determination in the treaty.

"I have often been asked how it was possible to make progress in a commission having equal representations from the two nations. While this fact did not prevent the fullest discussion, the United States, having made all the concessions which it believed just and fair, was obliged to insist that its terms be accepted. The publication of the proceedings will show that nothing can be further from the truth than to assume that the United States adopted toward Spain a policy of 'stand and deliver.' The American Commissioners heard with respect and endeavored to answer with firmness every proposition advanced by the Spanish commission.

"For better, for worse, the work of the Commissioners is done and needs but the ratification of the President by and with the consent of the Senate to become the supreme law in the land. It cannot be a matter of regret to any American that the rising sun of the new year beholds the ensign of our glorious Republic floating from the walls of Morro, where for so many years the royal banner of Spain has looked down upon so much corruption, misery, and shame. To-night not one foot of American soil remains under Spanish domination, and the peole so long oppressed are to have a new birth of freedom.

"This is not the time or place to discuss our policy in the Far East. If this treaty should be ratified it brings to the United States title to the archipelago, to be dealt with as the American people in their wisdom may see fit. In one thing, I think, we are all agreed—that when the line of our duty there has been determined it must be discharged as becomes a great, free, and liberty-loving Nation. Whether or not we have so willed, the days of our international isolation are past. It does not follow that the advice of the immortal Washington to avoid entangling alliances is less potent to-day than when the words were written.

"The American citizen has a right to go wherever trade and enterprise may legitimately seek an outlet for the product of American thrift and industry, and there must follow, if need be, the overshadowing protection of the flag."

In the course of his speech Judge Day paid the following tribute to President McKinley:

"This bar has a just pride in the fact that we carry on our rolls the name of one whose entire professional career was with us and of us, the President of the United States. I would not encroach on the field of my distinguished friend who is to respond to the sentiment in his honor, but I cannot forbear an expression of satisfaction that the verdict of his countrymen, no less than the approving judgment of the world, gives him the first place among the great men who have filled that high office.

"His glory can never adequately tell the story of the devotion with which he has given his days and nights to the service of his country. With war clouds gathering and threatening when he took the oath of his great office, he bent all of his energies to the amelioration of the condition of the people of the 'Gem of the Antilles,' seeking not to avoid responsibilities, hoping to accomplish his ends by peaceful measures, and resolved that only as a last resort should his country again 'Ope the purple tenement of bleeding war.'

"When war became inevitable, bending every energy to its vigorous prosecution by land and sea, the Commander in Chief, in fact as in name, of an army and navy whose deeds are unparalleled in the history of warfare, and have made American citizenship a passport to the respect, if not the affection, of all the people of the world—his guiding hand was in the proceedings which led up to and through the negotiations which culminated in the treaty signed in Paris on the 10th of December. Under our Constitution and policy the Peace Commissioners were but the representatives of the Executive.

"Modern facilities of communication made it possible to keep the President constantly advised of the proceedings and deliberations of the commission. Intelligence of the signing of the treaty of Ghent did not reach Washington until after the bloody battle of New Orleans had been fought on the 8th of January, two weeks after the signing of the treaty which should have ended the strife. The ink was scarcely dry upon the last treaty of Paris until the knowledge of its execution was flashed beneath the sea and carried on the wings of lightning to the remotest village of the land."

A BURIAL WITH HONORS.

End of a Romance in Which a Gallant Colored Trooper Figured.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 2.—The indications point to a big funeral escort when Trooper Anthony Simpson's body is brought to Trenton within a week or ten days from its temporary resting place at Montauk Point. Simpson was a negro, and one of the few residents of Trenton to die in service. He went through the Santiago campaign without a scratch, but died as a result of yellow fever.

Ten years or more ago Simpson left the city because a girl with whom he was in love would not marry him. Nothing was heard of him for several months, and then he wrote to friends here saying he was a trooper in the Ninth Cavalry, and stationed in North Dakota. His term of enlistment over, he came back to Trenton with an honorable discharge and letters from his old commanding officers commending him for faithfulness to duty.

While Simpson was in the West the girl went South to care for an aged uncle. Simpson followed her there, but she declined to marry him until her uncle died, and this did not occur until March last. When the Maine was destroyed in Havana Harbor Simpson thought there would be need of soldiers soon, and, not supposing his sweetheart would be free to marry him so soon, he wrote to friends in the Ninth Cavalry asking if he could get back into Troop C in case of a service order. Before he received the answer the girl came North, her uncle having died. In April they were married.

Within a week after the wedding word came for Simpson that the Ninth was under orders to start East and toward Cuba, and telling him that a place had been reserved for him in Troop C. He bade his bride good-bye and started. Troop C was one of those to reach Cuba, and, according to his comrades, Simpson would have had a non-commissioned rating for gallantry in action if he had lived.

Mrs. Simpson grieved when her husband went away, and was taken ill. She has never fully recovered, and is now only a shadow of what she was when she was married.

DREYFUS TO STAY IN GUIANA.

Reported that Fear of Riots and Lynching Will Prevent an Order for His Recall.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Intransigeant, edited by M. Henri Rochefort, a violent opponent of Dreyfus revision, is responsible for the statement that the Cour de Cassation has waived its intention to bring Dreyfus back on the Government's representations of the danger of lynching and riots and of the necessity for a large military force to protect him.

The recently formed league known as La Patrie Francaise, headed by M. Ferdinand Brunetière, Coppée, and Maurice Barres, with a large following of authors, professors, and scientists, whose avowed object is to knit intellectual France into a union for counteracting the Dreyfus agitation, has raised a fierce press controversy which threatens an agitation worse than that which La Patrie Française was intended to counteract.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says he learns that Dreyfus actually started for France, but that he was taken back to his prison island in consequence of the representations made by the Government to the Cour de Cassation as to the danger of bringing him to Paris.

A Warrant in London for Zola?

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily News says this morning: "In a roundabout manner we hear that the British authorities, at the request of the French Government, have issued a warrant for the arrest of M. Emile Zola, now known to be in England."

BARBED WIRE MILL SOLD.

Illinois Steel Company Obtains a Third Plant in Joliet, Ill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The Consolidated Barbed Wire Company of Joliet to-day passed into the control of the American Steel and Wire Company.

The consolidated plant was formerly the Ashley Mill, which, several years ago, was taken possession of by the Illinois Steel Company under a mortgage. The Henleys of Lawrence, Kan., then purchased the plant for $38,000. Machinery worth $50,000 was added, and the concern has done a lively business. It employs 200 men, and it is understood has on hand sufficient orders to keep the mill running until next June. This makes three plants in Joliet owned by the American. The three employ 3,000 men.

MERCURY NEAR TO ZERO MARK.

Temperature Falls to 5 Degrees, Making It Coldest Weather for This Locality in Twenty Years.

The temperature fell to 5 degrees in this city yesterday, making it the coldest weather for this locality in twenty years. It was 5 degrees on Jan. 2, 1879, and on Jan. 8 of that year it fell to 3 degrees below zero. The coldest day since 1871 was Jan. 10, 1875, when the mercury fell to 6 degrees below zero.

The temperature on New Year's Day got down to 7 degrees, at 10:30 P. M., and remained there till midnight. It commenced to fall then, till at 7 A. M. yesterday it was down to 5 degrees, and it remained there till 3 A. M. Thereafter it began to rise again, being 8 degrees at 6 A. M., 9 degrees at 9 A. M., 14 degrees at noon, 15 degrees at 3 P. M., 16 degrees at 6 P. M., and 18 degrees at 8 P. M., and there it stopped for the following evening hours.

The humidity varied but slightly during the day. It was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M. Light westerly winds prevailed, veering from northwest in the morning to southwest in the evening.

There was a moderation of the temperature all through this section and the lake regions, and generally fair weather prevailed, though there were light snows in the upper lake regions and the far Northwest. Eastport, Me., reported a temperature of 10 degrees at 8 o'clock last night; Boston, 18; Albany, 14; Washington, 20; Atlanta, 38; New Orleans, 48; Jacksonville, 50; Memphis, 38; St. Louis, 36; Chicago, 30, and St. Paul, 26.

KITE THERMOMETER TESTS.

William A. Eddy sent his kite thermometer yesterday at Bayonne to a height of 728 feet by means of seven kites. The thermometer left the earth at 12:58 P. M., with an earth temperature of 26 degrees. It reached the earth again at 3:45 P. M., showing a temperature aloft of 14 degrees. The temperature at earth was 15 degrees at the time of arrival, but soon rose to 16 degrees.

Mr. Eddy said that while he had taken frequent observations of hot waves with his kites, the record obtained yesterday of the temperature aloft during a cold wave was the first to be made. He will attempt to take observations of the temperature at high altitudes during subsequent cold waves.

Although the science has not been carried sufficiently far to demonstrate its absolute correctness, the observations made during Summer months indicated that the approach of a hot wave could be foretold by increased heat in the upper air for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before the arrival of extreme heat on the surface. Mr. Eddy will now make observations to see the upper currents fall in a corresponding manner prior to cold waves. From the observation made yesterday he judges the worst of the cold spell is over, as the difference between the temperature on the surface and that aloft was above the normal.

Mr. Eddy also attached a sled to some kites and traveled over the ground at a lively gait. He things that in the arctic regions kites drawing sleds over the ice will be far more practicable than any means of propulsion yet tried. They would not require to have food carried for them, and could be easily handled and easily replaced if lost, as material for new ones could be taken along. The only uncertain part of the scheme would be the wind.

Intense Cold in Bergen County.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 2.—Last night was the coldest one experienced in Bergen County for many years. The thermometers in Hackensack registered 16 below zero at 7 o'clock this morning. At New Milford a thermometer at the Hackensack Water Company's plant showed 17 degrees below. This is always the coldest spot in the county. In Englewood and Arcola the mercury showed 14 degrees below zero. The river was frozen over and hundreds skated from Hackensack to River Edge and Little Ferry.

Found Froken to Death Near His Home

WOODRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 2.—William Weinert, sixty years old, a retired farmer, was found frozen to death this morning about a quarter of a mile from his home. He was out last evening and is supposed to have been overcome by the cold while on his way home. He leaves a wife and five children, two of whom are married.

Arctic Weather in Westchester.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The thermometer in the Hudson River towns of Westchester County just before sunrise today registered from 12 to 14 degrees below zero, the lowest temperature of the Winter. Notwithstanding the cold there were large numbers out sleigh riding, well muffled up in robes and furs. For the first time this Winter the Hudson River was nearly frozen across opposite this place.

Cold Weather in New England.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The heavy northeast snow storm of yesterday, which prevailed throughout New England and caused a fall of from four to twenty inches of snow, was followed to-day by a decided drop in the temperature. In this city, the temperature did not rise much above 10 degrees above zero during the day, and after 3 o'clock in the afternoon fell steadily. The day proved to be the coldest during the present Winter.

A snow fall in the northern tier of States was quite heavy, over sixteen inches being recorded at Concord, N. H. The lowest temperature was at Augusta, 15 degrees below zero, at 10 o'clock.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 2.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometers registered at from 15 to 28 degrees below zero.

Deep Snow in California.

REDDING, Cal., Jan. 2.—The mountain region is experiencing all the woes of isolation, as the result of the heaviest snowstorm ever known at this point. Snow is from two to three feet deep on the level for ten miles about here in every direction. The wires are all down and trains were unable to move for some hours. A number of small houses collapsed from the weight of snow.

Extremely Cold in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—This morning's cold wave was the most severe of this Winter. In Saratoga and vicinity the mercury averaged 25 to 30 degrees below zero, but this evening it is much milder.

THEY REMEMBERED THE MAINE.

Bluejackets from the Texas Hoist a Flag on the Wreck of the Battleship at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—Three bluejackets from the Texas, about 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, rowed to the wreck of the Maine and hoisted a large American flag to the peak of the wreck. The flag was saluted by the shipping in the harbor.

An immense American flag also was hoisted on top of the two-hundred-foot shears at the naval dock, where it could be seen for miles around.

A BUFFALO MAN'S DILEMMA.

Arrested in San Francisco with Plenty of Money, but His Mind Dased.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—An unknown man who acted in a suspicious manner in a Valencia Street bicycle store has been taken into custody. When searched, $840 in gold and notes was found fastened to the inside of his waistcoat, but he was unable to give any account of himself.

From documents found in the man's possession, he is supposed to be George F. Bielmaier of Buffalo, N. Y. Among his possessions were found a picture of his sister, Laura Bielmaier, of 293 Dearborn Street, Buffalo, and a bank book showing a credit in the Buffalo Bank of $1,000, on which interest was credited for 1897. There were also credits for two drafts, each for $500. He said that he left Buffalo on May 17, but his mind seemed confused and he could give no clear account of his movements since then.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—The man arrested in San Francisco is undoubtedly a former resident of Buffalo. At 293 Dearborn Street the occupants of the house acknowledged that George F. Bielmaier was a member of the family, that he had left here a year ago, and that he had worked in a bicycle shop in this city. A man who said he was Bielmaier's brother gave this information, but declined to talk further, saying he knew nothing of the doings of the San Francisco man.

KANSAS POPULISTS IN A FIX.

They Passed an Emergency Law When No Emergency Existed.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 2.—The Populist leaders of Kansas are confronted by a serious problem. Both branches of the Legislature have passed a railroad bill which railroad attorneys declare is not worth the paper it is written on. It was announced yesterday that Gov. Leedy had signed the bill, but it turns out that he went to his home at Lawrence without doing so, and that his failure to approve it is prompted by a desire to confer with the Steering Committee with a view to changing the bill and its re-enactment under a suspension of the rules.

The Constitution gives the Governor power to assemble the Legislature in extraordinary session when a grave emergency demands it. The "emergency" set forth in Gov. Leedy's call was the necessity of railroad legislation. Now the Legislature has passed a bill which does not meet this "emergency" until the first Monday in April next, and one month after a regular session of the Legislature shall have adjourned.

The railroads intend to go into the courts and fight the new law on this ground, and have announced that they will carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States. They will contend that no emergency exists, and that if it did exist the new law should have been made operative at once. The railroads will also contend on the ground that the title is not broad enough to cover its purposes.

Kansas After Insurance Companies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 2.—Both branches of the Legislature to-day passed the Insurance bill, taxing all American life, fire, guarantee and accident companies 2 per cent. on gross premiums received, and all foreign companies 4 per cent. on gross premiums. An old law taxing foreign fire companies 2 per cent. was not repealed, so that hereafter the foreign companies doing business in Kansas will have to pay a 6 per cent. tax on gross premiums. Gov. Leedy will approve the bill. It will bring to the State treasury $60,000 annually.

HARVARD WANTS NO CHANGE.

Graduates of the Departments Not to Vote for Overseers.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—The votes of the alumni of Harvard College on the question whether or not graduates of the various departments of the university should be permitted to vote for members of the Board of Overseers were counted to-day. The result reverses the vote of last year, 1,401 graduates having cast their ballots in favor of the suffrage to 2,786 voting in opposition. The cause of the change in the vote is not easy to discover.

Congressman Dingley Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—A slight improvement in the condition of Representative Dingley of Maine was noted this morning, and to-night his family are hopeful that the change for the better is permanent. The fever has been slightly reduced, and the pulse is a little stronger. One of the attending physicians said to-night he believed the patient now had a chance to recover. His condition, however, remains critical.

Woman Killed by a Folding Bed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Lucretia Kent, a widow, met her death in a manner horrible in the extreme. Her fate was revealed when a friend, entering the house, found her dead body. One hand was pinioned inextricably under a heavy folding bed. The body was badly decomposed, showing that death had occurred several days ago. When found the woman's broken hand was still clasped in the bed as in a blacksmith's vise. How the accident happened never will be known definitely. The woman lived alone in the house.

Women Burned in Colorado's Capitol.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 2.—Miss Nettie Zigler, clerk to the State Board of Agriculture, was probably fatally burned today by an explosion of gas at the Capitol. Mrs. Martha A. Shute, Secretary of the board, was also severely burned. The two women ran screaming from the building with their clothes and hair afire. M. S. Crawford, who was passing, extinguished the flames, and in so doing sustained severe burns. Gas had been escaping in a vault, and the explosion was caused by striking a match. The Capitol was not much damaged.

RUSSIAN GRAND DUKE HERE

Cyril Vladimirovitch Homeward Bound from Chinese Station.

SAILS WITH BISHOP NICHOLAS

They Leave To-morrow for Genoa—The Bishop Denounces Our Schools—Demands Alaskan Reforms.

Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch of Russia, who has spent the last two years in Chinese waters, arrived in this city last evening by the Western express that was due at 8:15 o'clock, and came in over an hour and a half behind time. He was accompanied by two aides, Lieuts. Coube and Pouzanoff of the Russian Navy. Immediately on alighting from the train the party was driven to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. In the lobby of the hotel the Grand Duke attracted considerable attention on account of his stature and military bearing. He is nearly 6 feet in height, of light complexion, and wears a light-colored mustache. He was met by M. Teploff, the Russian Consul General in New York, and was quickly ushered into an elevator with his aides and taken to apartments that had been reserved for him

A quarter of an hour later Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador in Washington, and the two Secretaries of the Russian Legation, A. Zelendi and P. Rojestvensky, hurried into the hotel and were taken up to the Grand Duke's rooms, and remained there quite a while. The Grand Duke excused himself to all other callers, pleading fatigue after his long journey across the continent. His programme for to-day will be to receive some visitors in the morning, and at 11:30 o'clock to attend special services that will be held in the Russian church in Second Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets. At 2 o'clock he will call at the Russkaya Beseda, or Russian Club, at 45 G ove Street, and in the evening he will go to the theatre. To-morrow he and Bishop Nicholas, who has been transferred from the United States and Alaska to the See of Tauris and Simferopl, in Russia, will sail by the steamer Fuerst Bismarck for Genoa, Italy. The Grand Duke is hurrying home to attend the marriage of his sister, the Grand Duchess Helena.

Bishop Nicholas has issued a pastoral farewell address to all the Russian communities and others of the orthodox Greek faith in the United States, has written a letter to President McKinley, and yesterday morning he officiated at grand mass at the Syrian Orthodox Greek Church at 77 Washington street, which was established by the Holy Synod of Russia.

In his farewell pastoral Bishop Nicholas urges all members of the orthodox church to stand fast by the faith in which they were born. He warns them to be on their guard against efforts to secularize the Church, and says:

While you yourselves abide in the faith of your fathers, strive ye to bring up your children in the same spirit and in the same lines. You see how bad is the education given in the public schools of this country; most of the children who have attended them come out of them not only without fear of God, but without the most ordinary sense of shame. This accounts for all those abnormal conditions which we see prevailing in real life around us, disrespect toward parents and elders, stubbornness, self-will, carelessness, too light a view of family life in the family, the community, the State; a chasing after easy gain, pleasures, and recreations. Of course all these things could not be if piety and the fear of God were the groundstone of education.

At yesterday's services in the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church Bishop Nicholas was resplendent in his robes of cloth of gold, and wore a golden miter set with diamonds and rubies. Various clergymen of this and other cities assisted him. The services lasted from 11 o'clock until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The men stood all throughout, but chairs were provided for the women and children. The Holy Communion was administered, and then the Bishop came forward and allowed the members of the congregation to kiss a gold cross that he held.

The services were followed by a dinner which was prepared by the Syrian colony. Bishop Nicholas removed his canonical robes. After dinner the Syrian community presented the Bishop several pieces of antique Eastern plate made of silver. Toasts were drunk first to the Emperor of Russia as the protector of all the orthodox believers in the world; then to the President of the United States as the protector of the orthodox communities in the United States. Then the Bishop and his suite withdrew, and the Syrians started in to have a jollification of their own. A Syrian orchestra played and the Syrians joined heartily in singing songs of the Orient.

What afforded the assembled Syrians great delight and caused some uneasiness among several Armenian and Russian women who were present was a sword dance which followed, in which two swordsmen, one dressed in the costume of a Syrian merchant and the other as an Albanian, in short white skirt, had a sham duel. They twirled their swords with amazing rapidity around their heads and banged away upon each other's shields, and then one of them inadvertently sliced off a gas jet of a chandelier that hung from the ceiling. A jet of flame flared up, and the jet was turned off. Then the swordsman cut off another jet, and was being driven too near where the ladies sat.

"Please keep away from here. You might cut some one," exclaimed a woman.

"Bleese don't fear," replied the Syrian. "If I cut some lady's you cut off my head."

"You have already sliced off two gas jets, and you might slice off somebody's nose, and then what good would your head be," replied the woman.

Bishop Nicholas, in his letter to President McKinley calls attention to a former letter in regard to Alaska, which he says stands in need of radical reform in all directions. He says:

A limit should be set to the abuses of the various companies, more especially of the Alaska Commercial Company, which for over thirty years has had the uncontrolled management of affairs, and has reduced the country's hunting and fishing reserves to absolute exhaustion and the population to beggary and semi-starvation. A limit should be set to the abuses of officials, who are sent there without any discrimination and exclusively on the recommendation of Alaska's irremovable guardian, Sheldon Jackson. And lastly, Alaska should be delivered from that man. By his sectarian propaganda he had introduced dissension, enmity, and iniquity where those evils did not exist. It was the Orthodox Greek Church which brought the light of truth to that country. Why then try to drive her out of it by every means lawful and unlawful?

In the name of humanity, of justice, and freedom, of those very blessings for the sake of which you declared war against Spain, I make these requests. Will you be acting consistently if while waging war for the liberty of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, for their human rights, you ignore all those things at home, in part of your own country which has been waiting thirty years for the blessings promised it.

Bishop Nicholas concludes, saying that the Russian clergy have given no grounds for persecution. There is no danger to American rule in Alaska, as some persons might have the President believe, for the Russian Church never meddles in politics, and its clergy never busied themselves at home or abroad with intrigues. They should not be put on a footing with Jesuits.

THE GRAND DUKE IN CHICAGO.

He Is Entertained in Both Russian and American Styles.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch was not permitted to leave Chicago without some memento of his brief stay, and after his visit of seven hours he left with a bit of bread and a silver salt cellar as a token that Chicago had made him feel at home.

The bread and salt were given him at the Russian Orthodox Church, 13 Centre Avenue, immediately after his arrival, in accordance with an old Russian custom, to signify that the guest is master of the house during his stay.

The Rev. Father Kutcheroff, priest of the Russian Church, performed the ceremony, and then the Grand Duke, with Consul A. A. Schippenbach and his attachés, was taken to the Virginia Hotel for another ceremonial feast of smoked herring and Russian vodka, or whisky, which was followed later by an informal luncheon prepared in American style.

MAIL TRAINS MAKE GOOD TIME.

East and West Bound Trains Reduce All Previous Records for Speed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The new fast mail train on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, which left Omaha at 3:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, rolled into the Union Station in Chicago at 2:14 this morning, ten hours and twenty-nine minutes from Omaha, a distance of 502 miles.

The new train is designed to be one of the links in the Oriental mail service, which is to cut down the time of crossing the Continent thirteen hours. The mail was rushed eastward at once.

The new fast schedule of the transcontinental mail really began at Green River, Wyoming, when the mail was detached from the regular overland limited and sent ahead. A gain of one hour and a half was made between Green River and Council Bluffs.

The spurt made was the fastest railroading ever done in the West. The train was in charge of Engineer Matthis, and he insisted that the time could be cut down materially. One of the brakemen on the train declared that the cars swayed and jumped under the powerful speed much as a small boy snaps a whip. At times he feared they would leave the track and go into the ditch.

If the Burlington succeeds in keeping down its schedule it will be a great factor in its favor in the strong competition with the Rock Island and Northwestern trains for the great mail contract. This competition begins on Jan. 8. The amount involved in the total contract from ocean to ocean is $750,000.

The schedule instituted last night beats the former fast mail by one hour and fifteen minutes. The fastest time was made just west of Aurora, where ninety miles an hour was made. The average speed for the whole distance, including stops, is 46.5 miles an hour. It is unquestionably the fastest regular train ever put on the time cards west of Chicago. The average time is said to be even better than that of the fast mails on the Eastern roads.

The Oriental mail, which by the new schedule of the Post Office Department is to cross the continent in thirteen hours less time than was occupied by the trains under the old system, passed through Chicago this evening on time.

At exactly 8:28 o'clock, two minutes ahead of the schedule, the Lake Shore Fast Mail drew into the station at Van Buren Street, and scarcely had the wheels ceased to revolve when the mail pouches began flying out of the car doors to the waiting trucks. Eighteen wagons were waiting on the curb, and in fifteen minutes they were all loaded and on their way to the Union Station. Forty-five minutes from the time the Lake Shore train drew into Chicago the pouches were in the cars of the Burlington train.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 2.—The new fast mail train between New York and San Francisco, which is said to be the fastest long-distance regular train in the world, and which left New York at 9 o'clock last evening, arrived here to-day over the Lake Shore Road shortly before noon, fifteen minutes behind her schedule time, and left for the West twelve minutes late. She left Buffalo one hour and nine minutes late, of which fifty-five minutes was made up between that city and Cleveland. Buffalo to Erie, a distance of eighty-eight miles, was made in ninety-eight minutes, including two stops; Erie to Cleveland, a distance of ninety-five miles, was covered in 104 minutes, including stops.

FIVE BOYS WHIPPED IN COURT.

Indiana Judge's Unusual Sentence for Youthful Thieves.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 2.—Minor Garrett, E. Gardner, Elijah Scott, Frank Cull, and William Morris, boys ranging in age from ten to twelve years, received public whippings in the police court here this morning.

The boys had stolen old washboilers. Their parents had the option from Judge Winfrey of whipping the boys or of having them sent to the reform school. The boys were led to the yard by the turnkey and each lashed twenty-five times. Their yells could be heard for two blocks away. One of the boys was so weak after the flogging that he could hardly walk from the police station.

PRICE OF COAL ADVANCED.

Cost Increased in Chicago by Fifty Cents a Ton.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—The cold spell has had its effect upon the coal market, and stocks on hand have been drawn on so heavily that the wholesale price has been forced up 50 cents a ton. Anthracite quotations now rule at $5.75 a ton, and where the consumer buys from the retailer the price will run considerably higher. Soft coal also feels the demand, and will go up 25 cents.

It is estimated that the supply of soft coal in Chicago is not more than three days ahead of the consumption. Should a blizzard find its way here and traffic over the railroads which daily bring many thousands of tons to this city be suspended for a few days, the city would experience a coal famine.

"The demand in Chicago for coal," said W. P. Rend, "is unprecedented. Last Summer the anthracite men put the prices down to $5 a ton. They had large stocks and were anxious to sell. Now there is a scarcity of small chestnut, and this forces the price up. Still it is not exorbitant, being about the same as a year ago."

SENATOR MORRILL'S FUNERAL.

Remains Placed in a Vault at Montpelier, Vt.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 2.—The body of Senator Justin Smith Morrill arrived here early this morning from Washington. On the train which brought the body to Montpelier was also the body of the Senator's wife, who died at the capital several months ago. In the funeral party were the delegations of Representatives in Congress and Senators appointed to attend the obsequies here, and a number of personal friends of the late Senator.

Funeral services for Senator Morrill were held this afternoon in the Vermont State Capitol. The eulogy was delivered by President M. H. Buckham of the University of Vermont, and the prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Leavitt of Washington. The bodies of Senator and Mrs. Morrill were then taken to Green Mount Cemetery, where they were placed in a vault to await the completion of the family mausoleum.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing on the North Pacific Coast. Light snow has fallen in the lower lake region and Upper Missouri Valley and light rain in the North Pacific Coast and middle plateau region. The temperature has remained stationary in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, northern plateau, on the Pacific Coast, and in the South Atlantic States, and has generally risen elsewhere.

Light rain may be expected in Florida, light snow in the Lake Superior region, light snow or rain from the Northern Rocky Mountain region to the Middle and Northern Pacific Coast, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, will fall slightly in the Lower Missouri Valley and Middle Rocky Mountain region, and will remain nearly stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature

on such occasions. Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the State Committee was expected, but he did not come, nor were any of the leading lights of the committee on hand. Wm. Barnes, Jr., who lives in Albany, was present, and so were John T. Mott, Francis Hendricks, and Robart Krum. But George W. Aldridge was not there, nor was George W. Dunn, nor Cornelius V. Collins, nor John F. Parkhurst, nor any of the other State Committeemen who are supposed to be present whenever weighty business of interest to the party is being transacted. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, up to late the sole candidate for Senator, and President Lemuel E. Quigg of the New York County Committee, who came up from New York on a special train, were the most conspicuous organization representatives to take part in the ceremonies.

Both the Senate and Assembly were comparatively slenderly represented, the advent of the new administration seemingly having attracted no more of the legislators here than are wont to drift in on Mondays before meeting day.

This absence of the customary swarm of representatives of the party machine is variously interpreted. In some quarters it is regarded as an indication that the organization realizes that Gov. Roosevelt is going to run things himself, and is prudently avoiding even the appearance of interference. By others it is construed as a sign that the machine is sulking because of the new Governor's failure to accept its recommendations and a portent of early trouble.

A COLD DAY IN ALBANY.

Weather that made ears and hands and feet tingle, but clear skies and brilliant sunshine, were nature's accompaniments to the inauguration. The thermometer in the early morning registered 9 degrees below zero, but it seemed to have no effect upon the crowds of sightseers that, as early as 8 o'clock, began to gather in the vicinity of the Capitol or stroll about such of the corridors as were not protected by the police. Some of the ticket holders applied for admission at the doors of the Assembly Chamber hours before the time set for allowing spectators to enter, and by 9:30 o'clock the police guard was having its hands full in keeping back the crowd that, ticketless, tried to force its way through the lines.

Despite the severely cold weather, the streets about the great structure were filled with people stamping their feet and clapping their hands to keep warm. In front of the great approach up which the inauguration party was to march, the first party to enter the building by the main stairway, crowds stood from 9 o'clock awaiting Gov. Roosevelt's coming. The main approach was only finished the past Summer, and Gov. Roosevelt is the first Governor to use it on an inauguration day.

Gov. Roosevelt arose early, and with his family ate breakfast about 8:30. The young people and Mrs. Roosevelt, together with several members of the family who had arrived in town last night, prepared to go to the Capitol early and left before the inaugural parade was formed. The streets of the city took on a gala appearance quite early, the showy uniforms of Squadron A and the more sombre dress of the National Guard companies being seen amid the crowd of spectators.

At the State Armory the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion formed at 9:30 o'clock, ready to move to the Executive Mansion. The Hamilton Club of Chicago, of which Gov. Roosevelt is an honorary member, assembled down town and marched to the Executive Mansion, where it joined the forming column. The Republican Minute Men's Club of New York City arrived during the morning, and had to be assigned to a place in line, and so the character of the parade was somewhat changed, there being civic as well as military organizations in line. At 9:45 o'clock the One Hundred and Tenth Battalion, 200 strong, and Squadron A, 150 strong, left the State Armory and moved over to the Executive Mansion, passing the Capitol in their march. They made a brave showing, but it was not pleasant marching for the infantry, the snow being quite deep and the streets slippery. Each organization had a band, and the squadron, mounted, made a splendid appearance.

THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

Shortly after 10 o'clock the staff of Gov. Roosevelt, and Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and his staff, proceeded to the Executive Mansion. There they were received by Gov. Roosevelt and his private secretary, William J. Youngs. A reception of one-half hour was given by the Governor to those who will be associated with him in the administration of the affairs of the military forces of the State. The escorting procession reached the Executive Mansion at 10:30. The weather being so cold, it being several degrees below zero at the time, but a short stop was made at the Executive Mansion, and the march over Eagle Street to the Capitol taken up at once. The Governor rode with his private secretary. The Governor was clad in a dark suit with frock coat. The staff of the Governor, as well as Major Gen. Roe and his staff, rode in carriages. This is the first inauguration attended by a Major General of the State guard and staff. The streets, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, were thronged with people. The passage of the Governor was a continuous ovation. The distance from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol is about three-quarters of a mile, and the escorting procession marched over the most direct route.

Every arrangement had been perfected at the Capitol for the reception of the Governor. Retiring Governor Black arrived from Troy on an early train. He went direct to the Executive Chamber, and with his private secretary, Col. William L. Griffith, prepared to receive the Governor. Gov. Black's staff assembled in the Adjutant General's department, and, headed by Adjt. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, proceeded to the Executive Chamber, shortly before the arrival of the new Governor and his staff. The new State officers and the retiring State officers assembled in the Assembly parlor, and they, too, went to the Executive Chamber.

The sound of distant music approaching was the first indication in the Capitol that the new Governor was on his way to take possession of his office. As the procession approached from Eagle Street the loud cheering in the streets could be heard in the building. Gov. Roosevelt entered the Capitol with his private secretary, followed by his staff and Gen. Roe and his staff. As the entering party approached along the stone corridors, which were patrolled by a large force of policemen, the large mahogany doors of the chamber were thrown open. Gov. Roosevelt entered first, and as he did so his face lighted in one of his characteristic smiles.

With a hearty "Good morning, Governor," retiring Governor Black stepped forward and took the offered hand of Gov. Roosevelt. The greeting of the two men was a most pleasant one. Gen. Roe and the members of the two staffs were welcomed by Gov. Black and there was general handshaking among those present.

IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER.

Everything was now in readiness for the inauguration ceremony. The Assembly chamber was alive with people. It presented a brilliant appearance. The Speaker's desk was completely hidden from view. A large platform, on which the ceremony was held, had been erected above it. On this were seated the Governor's party and the guests of honor. The decorations of the chamber were elaborate. The platform and the ladies' balcony, which is situated above it, were clad in crimson velvet, decorated with gilt bullion. In front of the platform was a large silk flag, bearing the coat of arms of the State, and on either side clusters of silk flags, held in place with large brass eagles. Directly over the entrance through which the Governor's party gained ingress to the chamber hung a large flag with the coat of arms of the United States. The large stone columns were draped with flags, and clusters of flags hung about the room.

The first ripple of applause broke forth when Chauncey M. Depew and Lemuel Ely Quigg entered and walked down the centre aisle. The desks and seats of the members had been removed, and in their places were hundreds of camp chairs for the accommodation of the audience. Mrs. Roosevelt and several members of the Roosevelt family entered before 11 o'clock. Mrs. Woodruff, accompanied by Mrs. Black and the latter's son, came in together. On the platform were the heads of the State departments and their wives and the wives of the new State officers. The Roosevelt children were together in the south wing of the ladies' gallery, directly behind the band which discoursed music at the ceremony. Among the State officers on the platform were President William R. Stewart of the State Board of Charities, President Lispenard Stewart of the State Prison Commission, State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn, State Factory Inspector Daniel O'Leary, State Commissioner of Excise Henry H. Lyman, Deputy Secretary of State Mongin, and several others.

There was some delay in the arrival of the inaugural party. It was not until 11:15 o'clock that the formation was made at the Executive Chamber. It was headed by Col. Roosevelt and retiring Gov. Black. They were followed by Private Secretary William J. Youngs, retiring Private Secretary William M. Griffith, Adjt. Gen. Andrews and Gov. Roosevelt's staff, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and his staff, the staff of the retiring Governor, and the State officers. The procession moved along the south corridor of the second floor from the Executive Chamber to the grand western staircase. The ascent to the Assembly Chamber was made via this staircase.

As Gov. Roosevelt and Gov. Black entered the Assembly Chamber there was a deafening outburst of applause. Those in the audience stood in their seats and cheered. When they had resumed their seats and quiet reigned, Secretary of State John T. McDonough, who had charge of the exercises, rapped for order, and the brief ceremony of inauguration already described proceeded.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S RECEPTION.

His Hand Clasped by 6,000 People in the Executive Chamber at Albany Yesterday.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The public reception given by Gov. Roosevelt in the Executive Chamber this afternoon was a marked feature of the day. Fully 6,000 people grasped his hands in sentiments of congratulation and well wishes, and fully 2,000 more were unable to gain admittance to his presence, it being necessary to conclude the reception after it had been in progress for over an hour so that the Governor might be enabled to lunch before 3 o'clock, the time set for the reception tendered by himself and Mrs. Roosevelt to the public at the Executive Mansion. The Governor's arm was tired when he had concluded the handshaking.

The thousands who paid their respect constituted a representative gathering. There were State officers, city officials, members of the Legislature, officers of local military organizations, and the public in general. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew and Congressman Quigg were among the first in line. The members of the Governor's staff assisted in receiving. Col. George Curtis Treadwell stood at the Governor's left and Adjt. Gen. Andrews at his right, and all known to those gentlemen were introduced by name to the Governor.

A smile and a hearty handshake for all and for a large number an expression suggested by the circumstances of the moment were the characteristics of the reception. Gov. Roosevelt seemed to take an interest in his callers individually. To State officers he had time for a few words; to members of the Grand Army of the Republic he often devoted two or three sentences, and to soldiers who had seen service in the late war he had, in each instance, some remarks which indicated that he recognized in them brothers in arms. There were a number of the latter among the callers. They included men from Squadron A and from the First New York Regiment, which has just returned from Honolulu, and of which four companies are stationed in this city waiting to be mustered out of service.

Prior to the opening of the reception Gov. Roosevelt was presented with a bronze inkstand by the members of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, a large delegation of which was present at the inaugural ceremonies. The presentation was made by the President of the club in the presence of the delegation. Gov. Roosevelt responded, thanking the club for the gift. He was also presented with an autograph album containing the signatures of the members of the club.

At the conclusion of the reception Gov. Roosevelt said:

"This has been an interesting event. It has been an excellent opportunity for me to study, in that great line of people made up of young and old—the men of wealth and those who toil for their living—the great diversity of the American people and the various individuals who compose it. My idea of the greatness of the American people has been enhanced by what I saw. The sterling qualities of the Nation were truly expressed in the line which passed me to-day."

After thanking the staff for the assistance rendered, Gov. Roosevelt, Adjt. Gen. Andrews, and Col. Treadwell were driven to the Executive Mansion, where they partook of luncheon. The staff had luncheon at the Fort Orange Club.

The reception at the Executive Mansion from 3 until 5 o'clock this afternoon was a most successful event. It was attended by a larger number of people than have attended a reception of its character in many years. Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt were assisted in receiving by the members of the Governor's staff and Mrs. Woodruff and the wives of the other State officers. Several hundred people enjoyed the hospitality of the mansion and were charmed at the reception received at the hands of its new host and hostess.

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff Sworn In.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—At 10:35 to-day, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff appeared at the Secretary of State's office, and, in the presence of Mrs. Woodruff and her sister, was sworn into office. He was the last one of the State officers to swear in. Many of the Senators and Assemblymen were also sworn in during the morning. J. H. Coyne of Livingston County, appointed Second Deputy Attorney General by Attorney General Davies, took the oath of office also.

A New York Club Arrives Too Late.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The Rough Riders' Club of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, New York County, arrived in town on a special train at 12:30, too late to witness the inauguration. About 200 were clad in Rough Rider uniforms. The club was headed by Commissioner Murray, Lloyd Collis, and Assemblyman Buckley, and the Westchester Catholic Protectory Band. It marched to the Capitol and its members paid their respects to the Governor. The band rendered him a serenade at the Executive Chamber.

GOV. ROOSEVELT SHUT OUT.

Had to Break Into the Executive Mansion Sunday Night.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt was compelled to break into the Executive Mansion last night. The happening was the amusing topic in the hotel lobbies to-night. The Governor considers it as the most unique experience he has had since his arrival in this city. The hour of his escapade was 11 o'clock. The Governor had spent the evening at the residence of Mrs. Parsons, on Elk Street, where Mrs. Roosevelt's uncle is a guest. The Right Rev. Bishop William Croswell Doane was there and a number of other distinguished guests.

The Governor was driven home at a late hour. The Executive Mansion was in darkness. The Roosevelt family and its servants had retired and the spacious building was in charge of a night watchman. Gov. Roosevelt dismissed his carriage at the entrance and ascended to the front veranda. He rang the bell and waited. There was no response to his summons, and he rang again. Still no one came.

The night was bitter cold, the thermometer was several degrees below zero, and a cutting east wind was blowing. A wait on the front veranda was an extremely disagreeable one. The patience of the Governor was taxed. He rang again, and with no better success. That ended gentle measures. Going to one of the large windows which open on the veranda, he took out his bunch of keys and smashed a pane of glass. He was thus enabled to reach the window catch and gain an entrance. The watchman was found asleep in the building.

SUCCESSOR FOR ALDRIDGE.

Candidacy of John N. Partridge—Mr. Lyman Said to be Still the Governor's Choice.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—The selection of a Superintendent of Public Works will not be made this week, if Gov. Roosevelt carries out his present intention. He said to-day after the inaugural ceremony and reception that he did not expect to make any important appointments until next week, though some minor places may be filled earlier.

Brooklyn men here express confidence that John N. Partridge will be the Governor's choice as Aldridge's successor, but the confidence not generally shared. Mr. Partridge's name is undoubtedly being considered, and a strong point in his favor is that he is indorsed by both independent and organization Republicans. The suggestion came from Seth Low, but it has been taken up and is being pressed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is an old friend of Mr. Partridge. Not all the Kings County Republicans are for Mr. Partridge, however, and among Gov. Roosevelt's callers this afternoon was Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn, who is understood to have counselled against the selection.

In spite of the fact that Excise Commissioner Lyman has declined the appointment once, Gov. Roosevelt still indulges the hope that he may be induced to accept. He is said to regard Mr. Lyman as the best man now in sight for the place, and it is reported that he expects to bring arguments to bear on him in the next few days which, he hopes, may have the effect of bringing about a change of mind. It is considered one of Mr. Lyman's recommendations for the position in the eyes of the Governor that the organization is opposed to him. His administration of the Excise Department has been on lines too "strictly business," it is charged, to please the organization, and the possibility of the same business methods being applied to the canals is said to have aroused protests from the machine as vigorous as those made against the selection of James A. Roberts.

It may be accepted as on the highest authority that the only names now under consideration for this place are those of Lyman and Partridge.

GEN. HOWARD CARROLL RETIRES.

Will Not Serve as Colonel on Gov. Roosevelt's Staff.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gen. Howard Carroll, who was Chief of Artillery under Gov. Black, appeared in his uniform with Gov. Black's staff to-day. He has been appointed an aide on Gov. Roosevelt's staff, with the rank of Colonel, but it was learned to-night that Gen. Carroll had declined to be on the staff in a mere complimentary capacity.

Under the new military code, all of the administrative offices are under Gen. Roe, and the staff of the Governor is for show purposes only. The highest rank that is possible of attainment on the staff of the Governor is that of Colonel, and Gen. Carroll, who had been as high as Brigadier General, desired to retire from service with that rank, and not with the reduced rank of Colonel without administrative duties.

TWO NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

H. R. Steele Appointed in Kings and G. W. Davison in Queens.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Gov. Roosevelt sent to the Secretary of State's office two appointments to-day. They were Hiram R. Steele of Brooklyn as District Attorney of Kings County, in place of J. F. Marean, elevated to the Supreme Court bench, and George W. Davison, District Attorney of Queens County, in place of William J. Youngs, who resigned to become the Governor's private secretary. Mr. Davison to-day announced the appointment of Judge B. Frank Wood of Jamaica as Assistant District Attorney of Queens County.

George W. Davison, who succeeds William J. Youngs as District Attorney of Queens County, is the youngest prosecuting attorney in the State. He was born in Rockville Centre, L. I., twenty-six years ago. He is a graduate of Wesleyan University, and was third in the class of '92. He received a scholarship to the New York University, and in 1894 was admitted to the bar. He became associated with Surrogate Weller of Queens County, and formed the law firm of Weller & Davison, in which firm he remained until he accepted the office of Assistant District Attorney of Queens County two years ago.

The success of the Thorn trial was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Davison in preparing the case.

CREAMER TAMMANY'S WHIP.

The Organization's Unofficial Censor Back in Albany Again.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Thomas J. Creamer, who was the unofficial censor of legislation for Tammany Hall at the Capitol last session, will continue in that capacity this Winter. He arrived here this morning with Senator Thomas F. Grady, and will remain throughout the session as the adviser and counselor to the New York City Democratic members.

The Democratic legislative slate remains unchanged. Senator Grady will be the nominal leader on the floor of the upper house, but Senator Donnelly is expected to actually fill the place most of the time. In the Assembly the Democrats will follow the lead of George M. Palmer of Schoharie, ex-Senator Hill's friend and spokesman.

Several of the Tammany Senators and Assemblymen have prepared bills for cheaper gas, in execution of the policy laid down by Richard Croker two weeks ago.

NATIONAL GUARD PLANS.

Adjt. Gen. Andrews Talks About Reorganization.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Avery D. Andrews, the State's new Adjutant General, said to-day that he is expected to devote himself at once to the duties of his new office. He will remain here for several days, and will then go to New York to look after the affairs of the office there, which he expects will be as multifarious as those at this end.

"There is a vast volume of work to be done to carry out the reorganization of the National Guard under the act which went into effect to-day," said Gen. Andrews. "Under that act, the military system of the State is consolidated and compacted to a degree equal, if not superior, to the regular army, and certainly superior to that of any other State in the Union. The command of the guard is concentrated in the hands of the Major General, while the ordnance and supply departments are brought together under the Adjutant General. All this will involve a revolution in routine, the preparation of new blanks, the starting of new sets of books, and other work of that character. Under the new arrangement it is probable that the business of the office will be about evenly divided between the headquarters in this city and in New York."

Gen. Andrews's attention was called to the statement made repeatedly from machine sources before his appointment that if he was appointed it would be temporarily only, until "some good Republican" could be found for the place.

"If that is true I never knew it," said the new Adjutant General. "Certainly no word to that effect ever passed between the Governor and myself, and I don't believe the idea ever entered his head. Of course if I found that the work of the office made it necessary for me to give up all my private interests I would surrender it. But I managed to attend to the duties of Police Commissioner without altogether abandoning my practice, and I fully expect to serve out my term as Adjutant General."

Caucuses at Albany To-night.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Caucuses will be held by the majorities and minorities of the Senate and the Assembly at 8 o'clock to-morrow night.

EX-GOV. BLACK COMING HERE.

He Will Practice Law, but Will Continue His Political Activity.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—"The handcuffs are off my wrists and the shackles off my feet," said Frank S. Black to-day, after he had returned to Troy from the inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol. "I am free again," he added, "a free man once more."

The ex-Governor said that he would go to New York to-morrow to begin his duties as a member of the law firm of Black, Olcott & Gruber. He will live at the Holland House, while his family will remain at his home in Troy, to which he expects to return each week.

"My latchstring will be on the outside of the door," said the ex-Governor, "and I want all my friends to know that I will be glad to see them, whether they come on business or on politics."

This last was said with an emphasis which left no doubt that the late Governor expects to continue his political activity and to keep up the fight against Platt which he promised at the Saratoga Convention to resume after the election.

Between ex-Gov. Black and Gov. Roosevelt there is a perfect understanding. They have talked freely, and have reached, it may be stated, the same conclusions as to the proper attitude of a Governor toward the party organization. The ex-Governor considers that his successor occupies an enviable independent position, which he can utilize, if he will, to the discomfiture of the machine leaders.

Speaker Reed's Sister Buried.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 2.—Speaker Thomas B. Reed came to Portland to-day to attend the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Conley. He returned to Washington this evening.

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Of Business and Correspondence

will reopen after the Christmas holidays on Tuesday, January 3d, 1899.

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Bright young men and women entering now will have ample time before the Summer vacation to qualify themselves for business.

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MR. GRAVES WEDS ACTRESS

Millionaire's Son Makes Miss Carolyn Heustes His Bride.

MARRIED AT MOMENT'S NOTICE

The Bridegroom Thus Explains Their Hurried Trip to Jersey City New Year's Eve.

It was a merry race against old Father Time that Miss Carolyn Minerva Heustes of the Casino Company and Frederick Graves made on Saturday night last to the home of the Rev. Charles Herr of Jersey City Heights. They planned to get married just as the bells were ringing the old year out and the new year in. They arrived at their destination fifteen minutes late, but were married just the same. Now they are spending a quiet honeymoon in rose-bedecked apartments at 209 West Forty-sixth Street.

Carolyn Minerva Heustes is a comic opera singer, not over twenty-two, blonde, and tailor-made, who made something of a success in "The Telephone Girl" when it was produced at the Casino last season. She was Miss Clara Lipmann's understudy and played a small part so charmingly that Frederick Graves felt that her heart and his were twin-born mates when first he saw her. Mr. Graves is the son of Q. A. Graves, proprietor of the Hotel Cadillac, in this city, several hotels in Chicago, and a reputed millionaire. Young Mr. Graves is only twenty-eight years old. He has the appearance of a clever business man, is partly bald and wears glasses. He tells the story of what may probably be the most romantic chapter in his life in the following words:

"I met my wife a year ago. She was playing in 'The Telephone Girl.' We met at a supper—a supper after the show. Well, we fell in love. We have talked of getting married for some time, but put it off and put it off, until New Year's eve, when we finally made up our minds. We thought it would be an addition to our little romance to be wedded just as the clock was telling the hour of midnight, just at the beginning of 1899. So we told Miss B. G. Mullane and Miss Katherine Moore, friends of ours, and asked them to act as witnesses. We all went to dinner, and had selected a minister, when suddenly it dawned on me that I would have to procure a license to marry in New York. I was not certain about this, but to make sure we went to New Jersey, where I knew that licenses were not required.

"When we arrived in New Jersey we went to the Royal Hotel and had supper. Then we drove to the home of the Rev. Dr. Herr, a Presbyterian clergyman, in Jersey City Heights. We reached there at 12:15 o'clock, a quarter of an hour after the New Year had been born, and the Rev. Mr. Herr very kindly married us. My father or mother did not know about it, and I have not told them. But now that it is known I am willing to tell all. We did not elope. We simply married at a moment's notice."

When the marriage ceremony was over Mr. Graves gave orders to have a notice inserted in one of the Jersey City newspapers in the hope that it might fall into the hands of his friends and his parents.

But little did he dream that there are numberless abodes in this snowclad city where a New Jersey newspaper never penetrates. So his friends remained in crass ignorance. Mr. Graves, Sr., left for Chicago yesterday. Mrs. Graves refused to talk about her son and her new daughter.

Yesterday when Mrs. Frederick Graves went to the Casino to rehearse she did not tell one of her friends that she had married, and no one around the Casino knew anything about the affair last night.

QUAY LEADING HIS FORCES.

Takes Charge of the Pennsylvania Senatorial Contest — Opponents Seek to Delay the Caucus.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 2.—Senator Quay has taken personal direction of his campaign for re-election to the United States Senate. He reached Harrisburg last night from Washington with his colleague, Senator Penrose, and will stay until after the Senatorial caucus. Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker is on the ground working against Senator Quay, with the assistance of ex-Judge James Gay Gordon of Philadelphia. The Business Men's League opened headquarters this morning, and members are here from all over the State to help fight Quay.

Chairman Garman of the State Democratic Committee, is not saying or doing much either way. The anti-Quay leaders concede the failure of the fusion scheme, and are directing their energies toward keeping enough Republicans out of the Senatorial caucus to prevent a nomination until after the Supreme Court disposes of the criminal charges against Senator Quay. The anti-Quay people believe, if they can stave off the conference until after the decision of the Supreme Court that they can prevent Senator Quay's election.

The caucus of the Republican members-elect of the House of Representatives to-night was an extremely harmonious affair. John R. Farr of Lackawanna was the choice for Speaker. A conference of the Republican members of the Senate was also held to-night, and William P. Snyder of Chester was unanimously nominated for President pro tem.

MONTANA LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Likelihood of a Deadlock Over the Election of a Senator.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 2.—The Legislature met at noon and organized by the election of T. P. Cullen of Dawson County as President pro tem. of the Senate, and H. C. Stiff of Missoula County as Speaker of the House.

Balloting for Senator will not take place for ten days. The candidates are W. A. Clarke, the Butte banker; ex-State Senator Matts of Anaconda, who represents the Daly element, and W. G. Conrad of Cascade County. Indications point to a deadlock for a time, as it is believed neither candidate goes into the fight with a majority. Clarke's friends are sanguine of ultimate success.

Six years ago Clarke was the regular Democratic nominee, but an election of Senator was defeated by Daly's control of a minority of his party in the Legislature. Indications point to a protracted and hotly contested fight before the Senatorship is settled.

The Minnesota Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2.—The Republican members of the two houses of the Legislature caucused to-night on officers of the session that opens to-morrow, that party having the majority in both houses. A call for a caucus Wednesday evening to nominate a successor to United States Senator C. K. Davis was issued to-night. No opposition to Senator Davis is expected.

BRICK CHURCH'S PROSPERITY.

Increase in Membership, Attendance, and Contributions in 1898.

Members of the Brick Presbyterian Church have expressed a wish to erect a larger church, to afford room for the worshippers who crowd the present edifice to the doors. But the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, discourages the movement, saying the church is already as large as one pastor can care for.

The record of last year, published yesterday, shows the church to have enjoyed the largest prosperity in its history. Contributions, membership, and attendance all show an increase.

The contributions to home missions reached above $41,000 last year. The total gifts were $90,866, while $51,384 was paid for the expenses of the church, making a total of $142,250 contributed, an amount twice as great as that given the year before and the largest amount given for Christian work by any Presbyterian church in America. There were 94 additions to membership last year. The total membership is now 850.

Killed His Wife, Then Himself.

PAULDING, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Charles A. Brewer, ex-Postmaster of this city, shot and killed his wife this morning, after which he placed the revolver to his head and blew his brains out. Domestic incompatibility was the cause of the shooting.

MANY CUBANS STILL IN ARMS.

Say They Expect America to Pay Them Before They Disband Their Forces.

HAVANA, Jan. 2.—The continuance of the Cubans in arms is the most puzzling question connected with the administration of the island. The negotiations for the payment of the soldiers are to be conducted from Washington, so as to relieve Major Gen. Brooke of this difficulty.

For the present the Cuban commanders are holding their men closely together and under discipline. Gen. Davis, Military Governor of the Department of Pinar del Rio, has gone into the matter fully with Gen. Mario Menocal and other Cuban commanders. They say that they expect the United States to pay them, and that they will not disband until they get an answer. The majority of military observers here seem to think that probably the easiest way out is to make the payment, taking a mortgage on the revenues of Cuba in the form of bonds.

There are probably 35,000 men able to work, but now "sponging" on the country. If paid off on condition that their arms were surrendered, they would have no excuse for not working. The United States military authorities do not look with favor upon the notion of forcible disarmament.

Gen. Brooke received to-day the following dispatch from Gen. Simon Snyder, Military Governor of the Department of Santa Clara: "Certain Cuban forces in the district of Casilda, the port of Trinidad, have surrendered their arms."

Major Kennon of Gen. Brooke's staff, while in the Department of Agriculture to-day, saw forty clerks doing nothing, and told thirty-eight to go home until there was something for them to do. Gens. Brooke and Ludlow wish to use all the available clerks in all the departments, but it will be a slow operation to distinguish between the real workers and those who are on the payrolls by favor.

The people of Havana are in a joyful mood to-day, in spite of the disappointment experienced over the fact that the projected festivities have been postponed. The resentment quickly subsided and gave place to composure.

Gen. Brooke will not govern from the palace for a week or two, as the building needs a thorough cleaning. After the General takes up his headquarters in the palace Mrs. Brooke will arrange a series of social functions. The headquarters for the present will be at the General's hotel.

A general housecleaning in all the public buildings is an imperative necessity. Gen. Brooke and Mrs. Brooke looked through the palace to-day. Eye and nose were offended at what they encountered. The living apartments, as well as the offices, are insufferably dirty, and it will take two weeks to clean them. Gen. Brooke now governs the island from one small room in a crowded hotel.

Maj. Gen. Ludlow's headquarters will probably be the former residence of the Spanish Military Governor, next to the Palace. His department, on the new divisional lines, includes Morro, Cabanas, Casa Blanca, Guanabacoa, and Regla, originally included in Major Gen. Lee's department of the Province of Havana. Gen. Ludlow spent eight hours in the saddle to-day visiting these places. He found Morro and Cabanas tenantless except for a few caretakers. Sentries will be detailed there daily, and both the fortresses will be thoroughly cleaned and otherwise repaired, special attention being paid to the plumbing. On the glacis between the two are encamped three batteries of the Second Heavy Artillery under Major Dillenback.

One hundred and eighty men of Battery B are encamped on the Plaza, fronting the Palace, and around the statue of Ferdinand VII. They will act as Palace guards, relieving the Tenth Infantrymen, who are at Camp Quemados to-day resting.

Gens. Brooke and Ludlow see many of the prominent Cubans daily. They are easily accessible, and wish to make a wide personal and official acquaintance.

Americans are now conducting the customs, Post Office, and telegraphs, in fact all public business, with Spanish and Cuban employes. Col. Bliss, the American Collector of Customs, has been instructed by the authorities at Washington not to appoint Americans to subordinate places in this or the other Custom Houses. Only Cubans are to be appointed. The customs receipts here this week will probably be heavy, as the merchants' stocks are low and several cargoes are due to arrive.

There are twelve vessels in Havana Harbor to-day unloading, and the customs entries for the first day figure out about $42,000, the receipts in cash being $152,-221. This is at the rate of $13,000,000 a year, the best Spanish record having been $9,000,-000. To-day's receipts are presumably heavier than they will be later.

As the civil police is slowly formed the American troops will be sent into the country. Col. Moulton, who is in command of the Havana police, had to-day as his first official duty the investigation of a case of cattle stealing.

Gen. Ludlow visited Morro Castle and Cabanas Fortress to-day. The batteries of the Second Artillery have been landed from the United States transport Chester. One battery was sent to Morro Castle, another is garrisoned at Cabanas Fortress, a third is stationed near the palace, and the other three batteries are camped at Vedago.

Two Spaniards were stopped in the act of taking the picture of the King and the crown from the throne room of the palace for the Spanish Club. They said that Capt. Gen. Castellanos gave them to the club.

A party of ladies was photographed in the throne room, with Mrs. M. C. Butler sitting in the royal chair, or throne.

The body of a Spanish private soldier was found on Caballeria Wharf this morning. The physicians decided that he died from overexertion, and that his comrades left him there, covered with straw.

The United States transport Saratoga arrived here to-day from Charleston, S. C., with the Third Nebraska Regiment on board.

Two Cuban soldiers carrying rifles were stopped by a patrol of the Tenth United States Infantry on Galiano Street last night, and were requested to give up their weapons. They did so, after an argument.

It developed to-day that the company of the Indiana regiment which waved Cuban flags during the parade yesterday was not arrested, as cabled last night. Investigation showed that the flags were distributed to them by Cubans in the crowd, and that the act of waving them was thoughtless and not prearranged.

SANTIAGO'S RECEIPTS WANTED.

Orders that They Be Sent Each Week to Havana—Great Opposition to This Requirement.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 2.—An order has been received from Havana, which, if enforced, will mean, in the judgment of the commercial classes here, serious injury to the province. This is a direction to transmit the entire customs receipts each week in Havana. Compliance with such instructions would involve the abandonment of many necessary public improvements, especially in the matter of roads and water works.

Since the American occupation began, these funds have been used for such purposes, and have been the principal means of meeting the necessary expenditures. The Heraldo says that to carry out this order would rob 10,000 Cubans of employment, the most of whom would probably take to the hills and become bandits, having no other recourse. Mr. Robert T. Mason, British Consul at Santiago, says it was Spain's practice of monetary centralization which caused most of her troubles in Cuba.

Gen. Leonard Wood, United States Military Governor of the department, on being asked to express an opinion respecting the order, declined to be interviewed; but it is reported that, without offering any criticism of the policy which dictates the order, he has shown his annoyance at the possibility of a stop being put to the good work being done in the province. The local taxation fund is barely sufficient to meet the expenses of the city. There is nothing over for important improvements, and the customs receipts are considered by competent judges to be absolutely necessary for the successful management of the province.

Popular excitement over the order is growing among all classes. The Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of Veterans, the Supreme Court, and the San Carlos Club have called meetings to take action, and each organization will cable to Washington an earnest protest against what is described as the "suicidal policy of centralizing money at Havana."

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

MORE TROOPS FOR MANILA

War Department Hurrying Several Regiments to Gen. Otis.

ORDERS SENT TO GEN. MILLER

Instructions as to the Proper Policy with Insurgents at Iloilo Not Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Nothing more has been heard at the War Department from Gen. Otis, at Manila, since his cablegram of yesterday was received. The situation is irritating in the fact that according to the experience of the last few days it is not to be expected that anything more can be heard from Iloilo for a day or two at least, except in the very improbable event that the American forces have been repulsed in their efforts to make a landing and have been obliged to return straight to Manila.

It is surmised from the reports that Gen. Miller is proceeding with more tact and with less roughness in his dealings with the insurgents than appeared from a first impression of the reports. His purpose apparently was to avoid such a formal recognition of the insurgents as might tend to embarrass the United States Government hereafter, but at the same time not to deal harshly with them if they can be brought to see the rectitude of his decisions. Therefore the officials are of the opinion there will be no actual hostilities between the forces arrayed against Gen. Otis and his own, but that at the worst the former will retire from the city without accepting or rejecting the American overtures until they have heard from Aguinaldo. Gen. Otis has taken steps to acquaint Gen. Miller with the very latest instructions of the President, and a special messenger is now on his way from Manila to Iloilo.

Although officials profess the strong belief that no serious trouble will occur, they have taken the precaution to expedite the dispatch of military reinforcements to Gen. Otis's command in the Philippines. Orders have been issued for the Twentieth Regiment of infantry, at Fort Leavenworth, to time its departure so as to be in San Francisco by the 7th inst., in order to embark on the military transport being fitted out to sail for Manila on that date, if possible.

The two other infantry regiments which are under orders to proceed to the Philippines by the Pacific route—the Third and Twenty-second—will follow as soon as means of water transportation can be secured. Three other regiments are also under orders to proceed to Manila by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal. These are the Fourth, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Infantry. They will make the trip on the new transports Mobile and Mohawk, and unless present plans miscarry they will embark at New York on the 17th inst. Major Gen. Lawton, the hero of El Caney, who has been ordered to take command of the military forces in the Philippines under the direction of Major Gen. Otis, as Military Governor of the archipelago, will accompany the expedition from New York after a conference here respecting the administration of affairs in the Philippines.

GEN. RIOS REPORTS ON ILOILO.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—Gen Rios, the Spanish commander, cables that he has arrived at Manila on board the Leon XIII., after having completely evacuated the Visayas and the northern part of the Island of Mindanao, and after blowing up fourteen forts and the fleet of gunboats on Lake Lano. He adds that 1,600 Spanish troops are concentrated at Zamboanga under the command of Gen. Montero.

The Spanish General also says that before quitting the trenches he warned the insurgents in the vicinity of Iloilo that if they fired a single shot he would raze the town. The Spanish transport Monserat sails for Spain on Jan. 14, and the Leon XIII., with Gen. Rios on board, sails for Spain on Jan. 12.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says that Gen. Rios, on his arrival at Manila, had a conference with Major Gen. Otis, United States Military Governor of the Philippines.

Dewey Wanted in Ohio in 1903.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 2.—City Clerk Lem P. Harris is to-day in receipt of a letter from Admiral Dewey, who was invited to be the guest of honor to open the Ohio Centennial, May 1, 1903. The Admiral expresses his thanks for the honor and says that while it is impossible for him at present to make any definite arrangement it would give him much pleasure should circumstances at that time render it possible to accept the invitation.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Naval movements were reported at the Navy Department to-day as follows: The gunboat Wilmington left San Juan de Puerto Rico yesterday for St. Lucia and the Orinoco country; the Supply has left Key West for Norfolk; the Topeka has arrived at Key West for coal; the Mayflower has arrived at Cienfuegos.

COMMENT ON SPAIN'S DOWNFALL

Conditions in Cuba as Viewed by an English Paper.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Hav

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION

Great Throng Gives New Year Greetings to the President.

BRILLIANT GATHERING PRESENT

Diplomatic Corps and Army and Navy Officers Lend Splendor to the Occasion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The President and Mrs. McKinley received the season's greetings to-day from a great throng of callers, representing every branch of public life, who attended the White House reception. It was the first time since the present Administration began that circumstances permitted the observance of this custom, and this, as well as the happy and propitious circumstances under which the year begins, added to the interest and enjoyment surrounding the event.

It was an ideal midwinter day, the air crisp and bracing, and the ground covered with snow. The Executive Mansion was elaborately decorated for the event, a wealth of cut flowers, palms, potted plants, and ferns transforming the apartments into bowers of shrubbery and bloom. In the receiving line were the President and Mrs. McKinley, the members of the Cabinet, and the Cabinet ladies, while back of the line stood many ladies from the army, navy, Congressional and judicial circles.

Among the most notable figures in the line of callers were the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in their rich diplomatic uniforms. Officers of the army and navy also were in full uniform. The army group, which attracted most attention, was one made up of Gen. Miles, Gen. Shafter, Gen. Lawton, and Adj. Gen. Corbin, who, after greeting the Presidential party, were invited to join the receiving party. The reception lasted something over two hours.

Shortly after 10:30 o'clock the members of the Cabinet, with their families, began to arrive, and closely following them were the ladies who had been selected to assist Mrs. McKinley in the reception. They were shown into the private reception room, where they left their wraps and then ascended the stairway to the library, where they were met by the President and Mrs. McKinley. Following the members of the Cabinet came the ladies invited behind the receiving line.

The following-named ladies were invited to the blue room, "behind the line": Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Bingham, Miss Barber, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Williams, the Misses Reynold, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Bate, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Cullom, Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Elkins, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Faulkner, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Hoar, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Mills, the Misses Morgan, Mrs. O. H. Platt, Mrs. T. C. Platt, Mrs. Proctor, Mrs. Teller, Mrs. Wetmore, Mrs. Wolcott, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Catchings, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Grosvenor, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. McClelland, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Steele, the Misses Wheeler, Mrs. Miles, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Howell, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. James A. Gary, the Misses Gary, Mrs. William R. Day, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. McKittrick.

Then came the Diplomatic Corps, Ambassadors, Ministers and their suites, in the gorgeous uniforms and decorations characteristic of the foreign representatives. At their head was the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, with Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, and the numerous staff of the embassy. Sir Julian wore a close-fitting coat, the breast heavily corded and embroidered in gold, with chapeau under his arm, and gold-mounted sword at his side. He showed the effect of his recent serious attack of the grip, and moved about with some effort.

Next came the German Ambassador, Dr. Von Holleben, in the German diplomatic uniform of highest rank, with its abundance of gold lace and medals of distinction. With him walked Baron Speck Vonsternberg, First Secretary of the German Embassy, in the brilliant blue uniform of the Imperial Guard, with high top boots, cossack fur hat, and tall silver pompon. The German military, naval, and civil attachés, in their various uniforms, added to the brilliancy of this party.

In the absence of M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, the French Embassy was represented by a trio of richly decorated officials—MM. Thiebaut, Taigney, and Boeufve. There was one very notable feature of the French party, in that on the breast of each showed for the first time at an official function, the superb decorations conferred on them by the Queen Regent of Spain for their services in re-establishing peace. The decorations consisted of jeweled crosses of the order of Isabella Catholica, suspended from wide ribbons, showing the colors of Spain.

The Russian Ambassadorial party included Count Cassini, who presented his New Year' respects for the first time at the White House; Gen. Mertvago, the Russian Military and Naval Attaché, in full uniform, and the large staff of the embassy. Following these came the many other foreign delegations, making a cosmopolitan assemblage of Turks in fez, Chinese in gorgeous Oriental silks, Koreans in tall, sieve-like hats, and Japanese in the modernized diplomatic uniforms which symbolized Japan's recent forward march in civilization.

At 11 o'clock a bugler stationed in the central hall blew a call upon his instrument, and the Presidential party, descending the western stairway, entered the reception room and greeted the diplomatic body. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and the President, following closely behind Col. Bingham and Capt. Gilmore, the Master of Ceremonies, passed into the Blue Parlor and took up the places in the receiving line, the President at the head, Mrs. McKinley next, and the ladies of the Cabinet in the order of official precedence. In the rear were several of the Cabinet officers and the ladies invited specially by Mrs. McKinley to assist behind the line.

The Justices of the United States Supreme Court, who came directly after the Diplomatic Corps were the first to pass before the line and enter the East Room. This year the members of the Diplomatic Corps did not pass through to the East Room, but left the mansion after paying their respects to the Presidential party.

The Senate and the House of Representatives were well represented, although Speaker Reed, who is attending the funeral of his only sister at Portland, and Representative Dingley, who is confined to his bed with a dangerous attack of pneumonia, were absent.

Secretary Alger presented the various army officers, comprising the many heads of staff bureaus and those on the retired list. The navy followed, the officers being presented by Secretary Long. There were many inquiries for Admirals Sampson and Schley, who were not, however, in the city. Capt. Evans was in the line, being now stationed here.

In rapid succession delegations were received from the Smithsonian Institution and from all the Government departments; veterans of the Mexican and the civil war, the Grand Army, the Loyal Legion, the Oldest Inhabitants' Association, and, finally, the general public.

The public reception lasted until 1:15 o'clock, when the doors were closed and the President and Mrs. McKinley led the receiving party back to the private quarters of the mansion. The two hours of continuous handshaking had passed without an unpleasant ocurrence. Mrs. McKinley remained seated most of the time. The greetings extended to her were particularly heartfelt, some of the callers bending to kiss her hand as they passed.

Provides for a Monument to His Son.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 2.—The will of Charles D Jacob, four times Mayor of Louisville and President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, who died a week ago, has not yet been probated, but it is understood to contain a provision setting aside $40,000 for a period of two years for his wife. At the expiration of that time, or sooner if she should die, this money is to be expended for a monument for his son, Charles D. Jacob, Jr., who was killed in the battle before Santiago and who, as the will recites, "died a hero, sacrificing his life for his country."

Young Jacob was a private in Troop G, First Cavalry, and was killed while rescuing a wounded Sergeant at San Juan Hill. His body was brought home a month ago, and the funeral was the largest ever held in Louisville. Grief over the loss of his son aided Mr. Jacob's death.

Carl Schurz to Speak on Imperialism.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Carl Schurz of New York will be the guest of honor and the orator of the evening at the first quarterly convocation of 1899 of the University of Chicago, on Wednesday evening.

The subject of Mr. Schurz's address will be "American Imperialism."

STATESMEN ILL FROM GRIP.

An Unusually Large Number of Prominent Men in Washington Suffering from the Malady.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The grip and the ailments attendant upon it that are now included in its train of ills has prostrated an unusual number of residents of Washington. At the drug stores, which are the real barometers of the state of public health, the reports are the same, that there were never so many prescriptions or so many calls for the remedies which are supposed to be specific for diseases of the mucous system. An observant pharmacist estimates that 10 per cent. of the District population is suffering in one way or another from the grip.

Three members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations are so ill that they will not be able to leave their homes for several days. These include Senators Sewell and Cockrell, both of whom have been sick for two weeks or more, and Senator Allison, who has the grip and is keeping to his room to avoid more serious consequences.

Senator Turple of Indiana is suffering from an attack of pneumonia, but for several days has been able to sit up. It is not at all likely that he will go to the Capitol for at least two weeks, as his recent illness has weakened him to such an extent that he will be in danger of a relapse unless he receives the very best eare.

Of the Justices of the Supreme Court, one—Justice Gray—is sick with the grip. Of the United States Court of Claims, Judge Weldon is ailing; of the District Court of Appeals, Chief Justice Alvey and Justice Morris are both afflicted, and of the Justices of the District Supreme Court, Justice Bingham and Justice Cox are sick.

The present freezing spell, it is hoped, will have a beneficial effect in killing the germs of the disease.

ENGLISH NOBLEMAN DEAD.

A Titled Land Owner with Large Estates in London—Scion of a Noted Family.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The Duke of Northumberland is dead.

The Duke of Northumberland was one of the titled land owners of England. He was the sixth Duke, and traced his ancestors back to the Norman conquest. He was born in 1810, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, in 1867. In 1845 he married Louisa, daughter of Henry Drummond. He was educated at Eton, and represented Beeralston in the House of Commons in 1831-2 and Northumberland in 1852-65. In 1858 he was made Lord of the Admiralty, in 1859 President of the Board of Trade, and Lord of the Privy Seal in 1878-89.

Part of the Northumberland estate in London is situated at the end of the Strand, near Charing Cross. Northumberland Avenue was cut through the estate in 1876. This avenue runs from the Strand to the Embankment, and to make this thoroughfare the Northumberland House, which had stood since 1603, was pulled down. This house cost $2,500,000, and to make the avenue cost $750,000 more.

The land sold for building purposes, however, more than repaid this expenditure, and on the avenue now stands the National Liberal Club, the Metropole Hotel, the Hotel Victoria, the Constitutional Club, and the Avenue Theatre. This section of the City of London is one of the most valuable for real estate, and the office buildings that have been erected are tenanted by lawyers, engineers, and other professional men.

Algernon George Percy was the sixth Duke of Northumberland, and he traced his ancestry back to the time of William the Conqueror. The dukedom was not created until 1766, but the house of Percy was created by one of the Norman chieftains, and it derives its name from the village of Percy, near Villedieu.

William de Percy being in favor with the Conqueror, obtained a barony of thirty knights' fees from that monarch and thus became a feudal lord and since then, under the titles of Earl of Northumberland, Baron Warkworth, Earl Percy, Earl of Beverley, Lord Lovaine, and Baron of Alnwick, the Percys have won distinction in Court, in the Cabinet, and on the field. William de Percy was in great favor with William I., accompanied the first crusade, and was created a Baron. He died in sight of Jerusalem in 1096. Agnes de Percy married a descendant of Charlemagne. The eldest son of the fourth Earl of Northumberland was the celebrated Hotspur I., who fought at Otterburn and fell at Shrewsbury, 1403. The seventh Earl conspired against Queen Elizabeth and was beheaded at York. The eighth Earl, his brother, was accused of conspiring in favor of Mary Queen of Scotts and was found murdered in the Tower. The ninth Earl was implicated in the Gunpowder Plot, but no evidence was found against him.

The family seats are Alnwick Castle, Warkworth Castle, Kielder Castle, and Prudhoe Castle, in Northumberland; Syon House, Isleworth, Middlesex, and Albury Park, Surrey. The town house is at 2 Grosvenor Place.

The late Duke is succeeded by Earl Percy, his son, who was born in 1846.

JARVIS HAD BEEN HONEST.

Attempt to Rob a Brooklyn Man in London Surprised Friends.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Daily Mail this morning, reverting to the case of Walter Jarvis, who was convicted last week and sentenced to three months' imprisonment at hard labor on the charge of intending to commit a thett at the Hotel Cecil, in the room of Mr. Charles J. Hinman of Brooklyn Borough, New York City, suggests that the case is a sort of Hyde and Jekyll affair.

It publishes some correspondence from a real estate agent through whom Jarvis once purchased a training establishment in England, the writer testifying that Jarvis in all his business transactions was perfectly honorable. In the opinion of the agent it is incredible that Jarvis should be guilty of the offense for which he was sentenced.

EUSTIS FOR BOROUGH PRESIDENT

The ex-Ambassador to France Mentioned for the Place.

There has been a good deal of talk in Tammany during the last day or two of James B. Eustis, formerly Ambassador to France, as a good man for the place of President of the Borough made vacant by the death of Augustus W. Peters. The suggestion seemed to meet with general favor, but nobody semed to know who was responsible for it or whether the ex-Ambassador's name was being considered by the party leaders. Mr. Croker says it is too early to say who should be chosen for the place.

The members of this borough of the Municipal Assembly will meet on Thursday to fill the vacancy, and there is a rumor that Mr. Eustis has been practically decided upon. There have been a good many doubts expressed, however, whether he would consent to take the office. There are those who call attention to the fact that the duties of the position are not heavy, and that Mr. Eustis would still be able to attend to his law business without being overburdened.

Confederates Buried in the North.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—Gen. Clement A. Evans of this city, who was Chairman of the commission appointed by the Governor in response to a resolution adopted by the last Legislature requiring the members to secure information as to the location of the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern military prisons, has sent a copy of their report to Gen. Marcus J. Wright, the agent of the War Department, whose letter to the Adjutant General of Georgia has already been made public. This report is by no means complete, and it is lacking in essential details, because the work of the commission was hampered by the lack of a suitable appropriation fund to meet necessary expenses, but it shows that nearly 22,000 Confederate dead are buried in Northern States.

New Year's Dinner at Paris Embassy.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and Mr. John K. Gowdy, United States Consul General, held the usual New Year receptions to-day at the United States Embassy and Consulate. These were largely attended by distinguished Parisians and Americans. Mr. Oliver E. Boddington has been appointed counsel to the United States Embassy.

TO SEE WHY EVANS' ALE is the best ale brewed, try it!—Adv.

Wedding
Silver
GORHAM
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

JUSTICE McADAM'S RECEPTION.

The Thirty-fourth New Year's Night Celebration Held at the Jurist's Home.

A New Year's reception similar to those of the days of long ago was given last night at the residence of Supreme Court Justice David McAdam, 354 West Thirty-third Street, and was enjoyed by two-score or more persons, young and old.

It was the thirty-fourth New Year's night celebration that has taken place in the McAdam home, and the quaint old-fashioned programme has never needed changing. New faces are added to the circle of guests every year, but in no other way is the olden times linked together with the new.

Among the gathering were some who had helped to pass the jolly night away when New Year's night was a gay old night indeed, and the frosts of this and many other Winters was banished for the time. The old-fashioned home, with its wealth of rich old pictures and antique furniture, was a blaze of light. The sweetest of the music was that of the violin and the tunes were of the old kind, soft and mellow. One room, hung with prints of Priscillas and Barbaras, was filled with the things that help to make the day a day of cheer. Long tables, piled with fruits and sweets, and others swimming with the good old-fashioned liquids that our fathers used to sip. The songs that were sung and the stories that were told were songs and stories of the olden days.

The guests came early, flocked in singly and in groups, in the most informal way, for any formal ceremony would rob the night of half its charm. Whoever came, and whenever they came, they found the host and hostess lying in wait for them with fell intent. Justice McAdam was for the night plain "Judge," but ever ready to fine any culprit guilty of company who failed to catch the spirit of the occasion. The docket did not contain a single entry.

The musical calendar for the evening included a number of selections on the violin by the "Judge." The tunes were of the kind that "move the feet," and Counselor Nolan accompanied one of these with as lively and graceful a jig as was ever seen. The Counselor was closely pressed for first honors in terpsichorean accomplishment by other guests who, in the every-day world are famed for more serious things. One guest was sadly missed when the quaint, old-fashioned fun was at its height. This was Henry B. Mead, who died two months ago. He had not missed one of these annual receptions in twenty-nine years.

William H. Pope, the blind actor, once a prominent leading man at Wallack's old theatre, who was present for the first time, delivered excerpts from famous comedies, and other guests sang or recited, as the spirit moved them. The entire house was open to the guests, and revelry reigned until more than half the night was gone.

Mrs. McAdam was assisted in receiving by her nieces Misses Ada and Jessie McAdam, and among the many guests who enjoyed the evening were Edward Jacobs, George Ross, Counselor Jacobi, Daniel Mahoney, George Blair, Max Moses, George Hegeman, and George Van Orden.

NEW YORK A. C. RECEPTION.

Open House Is Kept to Celebrate the Advent of the New Year.

The members of the New York Athletic Club kept open house to celebrate the advent of the new year yesterday. The members gathered in the palatial club house shortly after noon, and until 6 o'clock they partook of the delicacies that had been prepared by Chef Laurent. In the restaurant a big table had been arranged, and it was fairly loaded with the delicacies that appeal to one's appetite.

The table was one of the best that has ever been seen at an occasion of this kind. In the centre was a piece representing a temple of fame. It was made of sugar and stood about 5 feet in height. Under a dome supported by figures representing the arts were two gladiators fighting.

The dome was made of tongue's glacé, reedbird, quail, and other succulent pieces. Above all was a figure of Mercury. Another piece represented a fish pond, in which there were live goldfish. This was prepared for the especial benefit of Fish Commissioner H. P. Frothingham of New Jersey, a member of the club. Another piece represented a piece of artillery, drawn by two fiery horses, and another a hunting scene, in which a party of red-coated riders were following the hounds, and above them were pheasants, partridges, and other game.

After enjoying the feast prepared the members adjourned to the café, where Geiseman's Orchestra played popular music and some of the members sang songs. Robert Webb was the most popular of the singers, and he was encored for his efforts. Among those present were President James Whitely, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Waldo Sprague, Charles L. Burnham, Bartow S. Weeks, Arthur J. Moore, E. Morrison, Jr., W. H. Seaich, Col. R. F. Ware, Col. H. O'Donohue, F. M. Hausling, C. E. Goodhue, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., T. J. O'Donohue, John H. Stead, Harry Buermeyer, D. M. Stern, E. Kearney, Jr., W. L. Swann, Isaac Bell Brennan, P. W. Hasbrouck, W. J. Swann, J. Brisbane, K. Dahlgren Tangen, J. B. Lyman, E. Goodbrod, Arthur Pope, E. J. Keane, R. H. Halstead, H. P. Frothingham, John C. Gulick, Hunter Wycks, E. M. Youmans, Fred Woerz, P. J. Cuskley, Maxwell E. More, T. L. Cooke, W. H. Heiser, C. C. Goffe, R. C. Fisher, C. C. Hibbard, Fred Wilmar, A. E. Merrill, Walter A. Burke, Daniel J. Campbell, O. J. Gude, Brent Good, W. P. Maloney, Joseph Gordan, Byron E. French, A. W. Carter, E. C. Carter, George G. Stow, R. E. Lee Mordecai, Robert Stoll, Harry Selleck, Frank L. Slezinger, Hugh J. Grant, J. H. Haslin, H. P. Gibson, Charles Heidsieck, Robert Webb, George W. Scott, E. Zittell, and E. J. Dunphy.

Democratic Club Reception.

The Democratic Club kept open house yesterday from noon until midnight in celebration of the new year. There was a light lunch and punch on hand for all the members. The house was crowded during both afternoon and evening, and nearly all the Tammany leaders were there at one time or another. Richard Croker was there the greater part of the time, and met many Tammany men whom he had not seen since the campaign. Nearly all the members were in full dress.

Reception at "Earle Cliff."

The members of the Washington Heights Chapter of the Society of Children of the American Revolution received and entertained their friends yesterday afternoon at Earle Cliff, the home of the President, Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, on Washington Heights. The house was artistically decorated with evergreens and floral pieces, one of the largest of which was an eight-foot model of the Maine. Mrs. Earle, attired as Martha Washington, received the guests as they arrived, assisted by Mrs. J. T. Blackstone and Miss Florence Eaton in costume. About twenty-five of the children of the society were also in Continental costume. During the evening there was dancing.

Private Soldier Murdered.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 2.—Private Starr Dare, Company I, First Infantry, whose home is in San Francisco, died at the hospital to-day from a gunshot wound received Christmas night. Mack Lightfoot, Dare's murderer, has been committed to jail without bond.

A Last Resort.

"Lives have been altered and shaped by a single word."

"That's so; when Miss Rocks said 'No' I knew at once I should have to go to work for a living."—Detroit Journal.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike, and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, and weakness than ever before.

POISON MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Police Learn that Matchholder Was Sold in Newark on Dec. 23.

THE PURCHASER WAS A MAN

Woman Who Was Employed in the Store Says She Remembers the Incident—No Arrests Made.

Capt. McClusky had nothing to add yesterday to the few statements he has already given out concerning his search for the person or persons who sent to Harry Cornish the bottle of poison which caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams. Of the many rumors which have sprung from various sources, the latest and most often repeated—that the "suspect" is an ex-member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, that he had trouble with Cornish, that he was expelled, and from motives of revenge tried to poison Cornish—has, so far, lacked anything like official confirmation from Capt. McClusky.

"Revenge" is the word used now by the police as the reason for Cornish's intended death—the revenge of a man, not because of jealousy, but because of a real or fancied insult heaped upon him by Cornish. The police have apparently abandoned the theory of a woman poisoner and are looking solely for the "man in the case." Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday that he thought the woman theory no longer tenable, and was inclined to believe the would-be murderer of Cornish was a man whose motive was simply this self-same revenge. Mr. McIntyre changed his opinion upon the discovery and presentation of some new facts which he has religiously kept to himself.

The best clue the detectives working under Capt. McClusky appear to have so far is the discovery that the match-holder said to have been received by Cornish was purchased at the jewelry store of Charles Hartdegen & Co., in Newark, Dec. 23, and that it was sold by Miss Emma Miller, who was employed there during Christmas week as a bookkeeper. The purchaser is described as a man about forty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, with light brown hair, stubby red beard, and with a voice heavy and harsh, and gentlemanly in appearance. Furthermore, the man had blue eyes, wore a blue melton overcoat, and was neither thin nor stout.

This was the description purporting to have come yesterday to Capt. McClusky from Miss Miller, who served the customer when the store was filled with buyers. She seems to have noticed in addition that the man was nervous and excited, appeared to be in a hurry to get away, and when he had paid his bill, amounting to $2.80, turned on his heel abruptly and walked out of the store after having rudely pushed two women aside in his haste to purchase the holder.

Miss Miller is understood to have said several more things concerning the mysterious purchaser somewhat minute as to detail. She could not be seen at her home, 40 Johnson Avenue, Newark, but members of her family made the statement that she had talked to two detectives of Capt. McClusky's staff who went to the store.

Some evidence was given by Charles Hartdegen, senior member of the firm, who said: "I was sick three or four days previous to Christmas, and was away from the store. When the detectives first came to my place last week, we looked for the match holder and could not find it. We purchased it Nov. 15, 1896, from Lebkuecher & Co., and were under the impression until last Friday that it was sold two years ago. But it was in our stock until a short time ago; at any rate we cannot find it now."

"Do you know that the match holder you purchased from Lebkuecher is really the one sold by Miss Miller Dec. 23?" was asked.

"I am not sure. I am under the impression it was, but it might not have been the same one. That is really all I know about it."

Capt. McClusky said last night that he had sent two detectives to Newark during the day to make a further investigation, but he would neither deny nor confirm the story that the police had a well-defined idea of the identity of the mysterious purchaser of the holder. He indicated, however, that the holder was bought in Newark, to his best belief.

Assistant District Attorney Maurice Blumenthal made a statement last night concerning the case in which he said: "Both perpetrator and motive are unknown, or at any rate are not known at the present time with sufficient certainty to make solution of the mystery possible. I think, however, that it was a woman who sent the poison to Harry Cornish."

Capt. McClusky did not appear at Police Headquarters last night. His lieutenant, Detective Sergeant Arthur Carey, said, however, that nothing new had been learned and that no arrests would be made during the night.

WOMAN DEAD, AUTOPSY HELD.

Trained Nurses Who Saw Miss McCabe's Body Say She Lay in Hospital Morgue in a Trance.

The Presbyterian Hospital physicians came to the conclusion yesterday that Margaret McCabe was not in a trance, but surely dead. Coroner's Physician Weston was about to begin an autopsy on the woman's body Sunday when Mrs. Shannon of 126 East Eighty-fourth Street, who had sheltered the woman for three weeks, rushed into the hospital and said that her charge had been subject to cataleptic fits. She insisted that the McCabe woman was alive. The body was taken from the hospital morgue to bed again and wrapped in warm blankets, and strong stimulants and restoratives were applied without avail. Dr. Weston yesterday decided to hold the autopsy, and the doctors began work on the body shortly after noon. They found that death had resulted from an internal hemorrhage.

Miss Harriet Nordaum Murphy of 180 East Eighty-third Street, who is a trained nurse of long experience, insists that a mistake was made when Miss McCabe's body was taken to the hospital morgue on Surday, and says she will demand a further investigation. B. A. Hulshof, also a trained nurse and employed at the Isabella Helmath, says Miss Murphy is correct. Miss Murphy says she called at the Presbyterian Hospital at 10:15 A. M. Sunday, and was told Miss McCabe had just died. She returned at 6 o'clock and was allowed to see the body in the morgue. She said last night:

"I was startled at the lifelike appearance of the supposed corpse. I placed my hand on the forehead. I found the body at the temperature of a typhoid fever patient, or about 103 degrees. And this was, remember, after being for eight hours in a freezing temperature. As I placed my hand on the girl's forehead I heard a distinct moan and the head moved slightly. I will swear that the woman was then alive. I conveyed my suspicions to the authorities and to Dr. Fisher, and he admitted that 'it looks strange,' and had the body taken from the morgue and wrapped in blankets. More than that, the Coroner's office was notified that the case was one of 'suspended animation.'"

Hulshof also saw the body Sunday night. He made Miss McCabe's acquaintance while she was an inmate of the Isabella Helmath a few months ago. Miss Murphy cared for the girl for some months, having inherited the charge from her sister Josephine, who was head nurse at St. Joseph's Home for Consumptives up to the time of her last illness.

SUPPOSED SMALLPOX CASE.

Jersey City Authorities Put a Colored Man in Pesthouse.

The Jersey City and Hudson County health authorities think they have a case of smallpox at the pesthouse at Snake Hill. The patient is a young colored man who came from Virginia on a tugboat which put in at the foot of Sussex Street Saturday evening. He left the boat immediately and walked to a doctor's office. The physician quarantined him until the arrival of the ambulance from the smallpox hospital.

The name of the tugboat was not known to the authorities, although officers were sent to fumigate the boat as soon as the case was reported. Health Inspector Benjamin and the physician who first saw the case did not learn the patient's name. Health Inspector Benjamin says it is the first case of smallpox in Jersey City for three years.

THE INDOOR BICYCLE RACES

Elkes Wins Fifty-Mile Professional Event at the Garden.

WALLER WAS EASILY BEATEN

He Could Not Stand the Pace Set by the Glens Falls Champion, Who Gained Nearly Two Miles.

The fifty-mile professional match race at Madison Square Garden last night, between Harry Elkes of Glens Falls, the holder of the world's hour record, and Frank Waller, the "Flying Dutchman," who was such a close second to Miller in the recent six-day contest, resulted in a comparatively easy victory for the Glens Falls champion. Waller received a concession of a start of two minutes over Elkes, who was to overtake him before fifty miles had been run. The prize was a purse of $1,000; $600 to the winner and $400 for the loser.

At no time in the race did either rider show any sign of fatigue, although from the start until the last lap was run the pacemakers kept them going at a killing gait.

It was evident to almost every one present after the first five miles that Elkes's victory, barring accidents, was a certainty, for while the six-day veteran's staying qualities are probably superior to Elkes's when the time of the race is numbered by days, in the contest last night Waller was clearly outclassed. Elkes started in at a swift pace, occasionally urging his tandem leaders to increase the pace.

Whenever a fresh team would come on the track Elkes would at once pick it up, frequently running away from his pacers to take up the faster team. Never for a single lap did the champion falter or show the slightest intention of letting up. Although Elkes continued to increase his lead steadily during the middle and last of the race, even after his victory was a foregone conclusion Waller kept at it with the tenacity that marked his riding in the six-day contest. He kept close to his pacemakers' rear wheel, fighting hard at the slightest chance to gain even a few feet on the leader.

Probably the prettiest bit of riding during the entire race was between the sixteenth and seventeenth miles. Elkes lacked less than two laps of having made up the two minutes' lead of his opponent and was working hard to get to the front. Just as Waller passed the judges' stand he hitched on to the rear wheel of the Butler brothers' tandem. These youngsters started out at the liveliest pace that had been set. It seemed that they were determind to "lose" the "Flying Dutchman," but he hung on and increased the gap between the followers. This pace was kept up for several laps and brought forth rounds of applause from the spectators. The Butlers dropped off, however, just as Elkes also took up a new team, and he soon caught up the small lead the veteran had gained. There were many who thought that Elkes would weaken toward the end of the race, but from the fortieth mile until the last lap he seemed if anything to freshen up and kept his pacemakers busy setting him a fast enough gait.

It was 9:30 o'clock before the last of the minor events was run, and the principal race had been reached.

From the firing of the starter's pistol to the end of the two minutes' handicap Waller had gained a lead of eight and three-quarter laps. Dnring the first two miles Elkes made up one and three-quarter laps, and at the twenty-seven-mile-and-seven-lap point he led. The first lap he gained after catching Waller was in the thirtieth mile. After that he reeled them off in quick succession. It was evidently Waller's intention to tire his opponent out in the first half of the race, but when he found that Elkes had come to stay he did not push the speed.

When the forty-ninth mile had been reached by Elkes the starter announced that Elkes was riding his last mile. As he made the announcement Elkes shot past his pacemakers, going round the track for the final ten laps at faster pace than at any other time during the race. He finished the mile in less than two minutes. His forty-third mile was made in 1:59 4-5. Elkes finished nine laps in the lead, having gained over Waller in the 50 miles 17¾ laps, or 1 mile, 7¾ laps. His time was 1:50:46 2-5. Waller's time for 49 miles was 1:52:18.

Following is a summary of the score at the end of each five miles:

Elke's Time. H.M.S.	Miles.	Waller's Time. H.M.S.
2:06 3-5	1	2:21 1-5
10:26 3-5	5	11:14 2-5
20:59 2-5	10	22:19 2-5
31:52	15	33:37
42:59 2-5	20	44:58 4-5
54:02 3-5	25	56:16 2-5
1:05:00	30	1:07:46 4-5
1:16:12 4-5	35	1:19:21 1-5
1:27:57	40	1:31:06 2-5
1:35:18 4-5	45	1:42:38
1:50:46 2-5	50	Unfinished

Waller did not finish his fiftieth mile. His time for forty-nine miles was 1 hour 52 minutes 13 seconds.

Previous to the big race the following minor events were run:

Half-mile Handicap, (amateur.)—Final Heat—F. L. Kromer of East Orange, (the American amateur champion,) first; E. H. Lake of the Port Richmond, second, and George C. Schreiber, third. Time—1:04 4-5.

One-Mile Handicap, (professional.)—Final was won by R. A. Miller of New York, (30 yards;) second, Oscar Headstrom, Brooklyn; third, Ivar Lawson, Chicago, (30 yards.) fourth, A. V. Babcock, New York, (50 yards.) Time—2:20.

Joe Downey of Boston and Harry Gibson of Cincinnati, the two midget wonders, rode a half-mile exhibition tandem race. They covered the distance in 1:01.

L. A. W. Racing Representative.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—J. Stuart Kelly of Buffalo has been appointed special representative of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board for New York State. Notification of the appointment was received from Chairman Mott to-day.

Races at Clermont Avenue Rink.

An interesting programme of races was decided at the Clermont Avenue Ice Rink, in Brooklyn, last night. The two-mile handicap race was won by Le Roy See, who started from the scratch mark. He skated the distance in 6:36 3-5, winning by two lengths. In the half-mile pursuit race between Harry McDonald of Brooklyn and W. H. Merritt of Canada, the latter passed his opponent in 1:35. J. Drysdale of the Brooklyn Skating Club skated a quarter of a mile backward in 0:58.

Zeigler and Matthews Fight a Draw.

The Greenwood Athletic Club of Brooklyn held a boxing show yesterday, the star event of which was a twenty-round bout between Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia and "Matty" Matthews of this city, both welterweights. They fought twenty rounds hard and fast. Toward the close of the fight Zeigler was the stronger, but once, in the seventeenth round, Matthews gave him a blow on the jaw which forced the Philadelphian to his knees. Zeigler was very strong in the last round, but S. C. Austin, the referee, could not decide on either man as a winner, and declared the bout a draw. The decision was a popular one.

A WOMAN MYSTERIOUSLY SHOT.

No Clew as to Where Bullet That Hit Mrs. Shepard Came From.

Mrs. Annie Shepard, fifty-two years old, of 419 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, was shot in a mysterious manner on Sunday morning. The affair was not reported to the police until yesterday. Mrs. Shepard was in the kitchen, preparing dinner, when she felt a sharp pain in the head. Her nephew, George Black, of 312 East Twenty-fifth Street, who was visiting her, hearing her utter a cry, asked her what the matter was. She told him, and Black advised sending for a doctor. Mrs. Shepard refused to do so, saying that the pain was not as severe as at first. Blood had been flowing from her head, but it soon stopped.

Yesterday morning Black visited his aunt again and found her much worse. He insisted on sending for a doctor, and got Dr. Kaufman of 432 Stone Avenue, who called in Dr. Lindner of 1,717 St. Mark's Avenue. An examination revealed the fact that the woman had been struck in the back of the head by a bullet. The missile was extracted, and it was found that Mrs. Shepard's wound was not dangerous.

Capt. Veisor of the Eastern Parkway Precinct made a thorough examination of the house, but could find no clew as to the direction from which the bullet had come. The police are disposed to think that Black had been playing with firearms, but he and his aunt emphatically deny it. Henry Shepard, the woman's husband, has been away for four days on a shooting trip in Maryland, and is expected home to-day.

Indigestion?

TRY
VIN MARIANI
(MARIANI WINE)
The Ideal French Tonic
FOR BODY AND BRAIN
Since 1863. Endorsed by Medical Faculty
immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS SPLIT.

Eleven Candidates for United States Senator.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 2.—The Nebraska Legislature convenes at noon to-morrow. The Republicans have a majority of nine on joint ballot, seven in the Senate and two in the House, assuring the party, in all probability, a successor to United States Senator Allen.

The first ballot for Senator will be two weeks from to-morrow, and while the fusionists' minority will give its solid support to Senator Allen the Republican strength will be divided among eleven active and passive aspirants.

There will be no Republican caucus on the Senatorship, at least not until after the first ballot is taken.

The Republican House caucus to-night agreed to support Paul F. Clark of Lincoln for Speaker. Five members remained away, and while not declaring they will support the Fusion nominee, assert they will not vote for Clark. Present prospects are therefore good for a dead-lock on the opening day of the session.

DELAWARE'S SENATORSHIP.

Republican Members of the Legislature Are Widely Divided.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 2.—The Delaware Legislature will convene at noon to-morrow, and among the most important matters that will be taken up by that body will be the selection of a United States Senator to succeed George Gray. The Legislature is Republican, and it is believed that the next Senator will be of that political faith, provided the existing bitter factional feeling in the ranks of the party can be healed.

J. Edward Addicks, the leader of one faction known as the Union Republicans, has announced his candidacy for the position, and is being bitterly opposed by the "regulars," or anti-Addicks wing of the party. An effort was made to-night to bring the factions together in caucus for the organization of the Senate and House. This, however, was in vain, the "Regulars" of the House refusing absolutely to go into caucus, owing to the absence of Representatives Pilling and Conaway, who are sick, and because the call was not signed by a majority of the Republican members of the House.

Both factions held separate conferences, and the Addicks faction decided to favor Representative Tharp for Speaker and the "regulars" will support Representative Clark. The refusal to go into caucus will throw the contest into the House to-morrow, when the strength of the factions will be tested.

According to the outlook to-night, and with Representative Conaway absent, each faction will have fifteen followers. The Republican Senators held a conference, but nothing was accomplished. Although the Addicks people labored far into the night to induce the "regulars" to join in the caucus they finally gave up in despair. The voting for Senator will begin about Jan. 27.

A Short Sermon.

Don't talk about the men who strain at a gnat; you don't like to swallow one yourself.—Orange City (Kan.) Press.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS

The White Event

A Sale Unprecedented in the History of American Retailing

WE begin the New Year with a mercantile demonstration that exceeds in magnitude and importance anything of its kind ever associated with the name of Wanamaker. Surely a statement of strength and significance.

Following the custom established by ourselves twelve years ago, the opening of the year is marked by a Sale of Muslin Underwear. The overwhelming superiority in magnitude, character and value of the offerings we make in this line would alone be enough to warrant the strongest possible announcement;—but Muslin Underwear is not all the news to-day. Preparations almost equally extensive have been made in other lines, especially in Household Linens, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases, Muslin and White Cloths, by yard and piece, and Laces. Note the dominance of *white*, which is further shown throughout the store in other offers less extensive in quantity but no less attractive in given values. The cumulative power of the entire movement has never been equaled or approached in American store history.

The decorations, details and unities throughout the store will be found entirely in keeping with both the central thought and the practical importance of this event.

The occasion offers excellent opportunity for the comparison of Wanamaker efforts with any of the numerous imitations thereof, now current.

Dealings in Table Linens Our Linen Store, always a safe and economical place to buy, has made some extra efforts for White Week. That brings extra-best chances:

TABLE CLOTHS

Fine double damask bleached Irish table cloths; not fringed. Several patterns; 2x2 yds., $2 each; 2x2½ yds., $2.50 each; 2x3 yds., $3 each; 2x3½ yds., $3.50 each. Napkins to match, 20x20 in., $2; 24x24 in., $2.75.

Splendid quality grass bleached German damask table cloths; no starch or dressing in them to give false weight or appearance; not fringed; several pretty patterns; 70x70 in., $1.50 each; 70x88 in., $1.90 each; 70x106 in., $2.25 each.

Fine double damask table cloths from Germany; the old-fashioned "Barnsley" type, that of which housekeepers are so proud; several choice patterns; 2x2 yds., $1.90 each; 2x2½ yds., $2.40 each; 2x3 yds., $2.85 each.

Table Cloth, by the yard, at 30c., 35c., 50c. and 56c. All surprises for you.

NAPKINS

At 60c. doz.—Good wearing Bohemian napkins; almost white: half yard square.

At 75c. doz.—Good size, good looking napkins; a few washings will bring them to a permanent white; 20 in. square.

At 95c. doz.—Old-fashioned German drill; grass bleached; 18 in. square.

At 95c. doz.—Grass bleached German, 18 in. square.

At $1.15 doz.—Silver bleached soft finished heavy napkins; just the sort for hotel and restaurant use; 20 in. square.

At $1.50 doz.—Splendid quality snow white Irish damask; 20 in. square.

At $5 doz.—Handsome double damask dinner size, from Ireland; you've paid nearly double the price for their equal; 26 in. square.

Sheets and Pillow Cases We begin this sale with 65,000 sheets and 40,000 pillow cases—all decidedly better than the usual home-made, and costing no more than you'd pay for the goods by the yard. The muslin used in these is one of the best known makes, and is standard in weight and count. A limited quantity of these sheets and pillow cases has been set aside for this sale at prices lower than ever before. After the sale market prices will again prevail:

PILLOW CASES

42x36, 9c.; regular price, 11c.
45x36, 9¾c.; regular price 13c.
45x38½, 10½c.; regular price 15c.
50x38½, 11½c.; regular price 16c.
54x38½, 12¾c.; regular price 17c.

HOLSTER CASES

42x76½, 19c.; regular price 24c.
45x76½, 20c.; regular price 28c.

SHEETS

54x90 29c.; regular price 36c.
63x90, 32c.; regular price 42c.
72x90, 36c.; regular price 47c.
72x99, 39½c.; regular price 50c.
81x90, 40c.; regular price 50c.
81x99, 44c.; regular price 55c.
90x90, 44c.; regular price 55c.
90x99, 49c.; regular price 60c.

Fourth avenue.

About Linen Handkerchiefs Buy linen handkerchiefs here with the full assurance of obtaining only those that *are* linen. And then the surprise at an offering like the following must be all the greater.

All-linen handkerchiefs, neatly initialed, at 50c. a doz. You may have 6 for 25c. We've never found them retailing so low. Have you?

To keep in harmony with the above we take several lots of other qualities, and have marked them correspondingly low. These:

Women's plain hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, at $2 doz.; were $3.
Women's plain hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, at $1.65 doz.; were $2.40.
Women's plain hemstitched linen handkerchiefs, at $1.25 doz.; were $1.50.

Broadway.

One Million Pieces of Muslin Underwear

The showing to-day is the product of the largest orders that have ever been given in this country for goods of this kind. The aggregate offering is twice larger than any previous one of our own, and from eight to *one hundred times* larger than that given by any of our friends and imitators.

We assume that you know the character of our goods. You have had a four-fold experience with them. We present them, with no fear whatever of even pretended dispute, as the cheapest good pieces that can be bought.

Everything shown to-day is fresh,—made especially for this sale. We present *only* new, clean, fresh, *good* pieces, conscientiously made from the highest class materials.

The conditions of manufacture are in the highest degree clean and sanitary, and, as compared with city work-shops, enviable. The entire process of manufacture is at all times under our own supervision.

The prices quoted are low,—lower than we have ever been able to quote before, because our order was never so large. Not only are they low and lower,—they are *lowest*. Intelligent comparison of qualities will convince any one of this, in case of any pretence at competition.

Night Gowns

At 38c.—Of muslin, 2 styles; high or low neck; trimmed with embroidery and plaits.
At 50c.—Of muslin or cambric, 4 styles; high necks and V necks; some trimmed with embroidery, others with cotton torchon lace.
At 65c.—Of muslin, 4 styles; V necks and empire styles; some trimmed with embroidery and insertion; others with plaited yokes or yokes of lace insertion.
At 75c.—Of muslin or cambric, 5 styles; high necks, V necks, square necks; some trimmed with embroidery and insertion; others lace trimmed.
At 85c.—Of muslin or cambric, 8 styles; high necks, square necks, V necks and round yokes, with insertion and ruffle; some trimmed with embroidery and insertion; others hemstitched with plaits; still others trimmed with torchon cotton or Valenciennes lace.
At $1—Of muslin or cambric, 11 styles; high necks, square necks, V necks and empire styles; some trimmed with embroidery, insertion and plaits; some with yokes of all-over embroidery; others trimmed with torchon lace, and some ribbon trimmed.
Many other styles up to $6.

Corset Covers

At 8c.—Of cambric, 2 styles; high back with square or V fronts, trimmed with neat embroidery and pearl buttons.
At 15c.—Of cambric; V front and high back; trimmed with neat embroidery and pearl buttons.
At 18c.—Of cambric, 2 styles; square front with V back, and V front with high back; trimmed with pretty embroideries.
At 25c.—Of cambric, 5 styles; square, round and V necks, trimmed with pretty embroideries; some with insertion, others with lace.
At 35c.—Of cambric, 2 styles; round or V neck, trimmed with embroidery, insertion and clusters of plaits; others torchon lace trimmed.
At 50c.—Of cambric and nainsook, 10 styles; V, high, round and square necks; trimmed with pretty embroideries and insertions; some with torchon lace, others with Valenciennes.
Various other styles at between prices and up to $2.75.

Petticoats

At 50c.—Of muslin, 3 styles; umbrella ruffle of cambric; or gathered ruffle of cambric with cluster of plaits; plaits above; flounce, 19 in. deep, hem and cluster of plaits.
At 75c.—Of muslin, 3 styles; umbrella ruffle of cambric; deep hem and cluster of plaits and dust ruffle; or umbrella ruffle trimmed with embroidery.
At 85c.—Of muslin, 2 styles; deep flounce of lawn and hemstitching, with dust ruffle; or umbrella ruffle of lawn, trimmed with torchon lace; dust ruffle.
At $1—Of muslin, 5 styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn, with 4 rows of hemstitching and plaits; umbrella ruffles trimmed with embroideries; some with insertion; others with torchon lace and 3 rows of insertion.
Many other styles up to $15.

Short Petticoats

At 25c.—Of muslin; cambric ruffle, hem and small plaits.
At 35c.—Of cambric or muslin, 3 styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn or deep gathered ruffle of cambric with hem and cluster of plaits, and gathered ruffle of cambric trimmed with embroidery; finished with hemstitching.
At 50c.—Of muslin or cambric, 3 styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn, deep hem with finish of hemstitching; or ruffle of lawn finished with embroidery or torchon lace.
At 75c.—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with dainty embroidery and cluster of plaits above.
At 85c.—Of cambric; deep ruffle of embroidery; neat patterns; cluster of plaits above.
Many other styles up to $2.50.

Drawers

At 10c.—Of good muslin; hem and 3 plaits.
At 15c.—Of fine muslin; deep hem, 6 plaits.
At 25c.—Of muslin; 3 styles; ruffle of embroidery and cluster of plaits above; cambric ruffle with embroidery edge; deep cambric ruffle with cluster of plaits.
At 30c.—Of muslin, 2 styles; umbrella ruffle of lawn; hemstitched; or cambric ruffle with 2 plaits.
At 35c.—Of cambric, 4 styles; trimmed with pretty embroideries or torchon lace; some with lawn ruffles edged with lace.
At 50c.—Of muslin or cambric, 5 styles.
Many other styles up to $2.50.

Chemise

At 18c.—Of muslin; round necks, trimmed with cambric ruffle.
At 25c.—Of muslin; square neck, with yoke of two rows of insertion and clusters of plaits; neck and arm-holes trimmed with cotton torchon plaits.
At 35c.—Of muslin or cambric, 4 styles; round necks, trimmed with embroideries; some with insertion and clusters of plaits.
At 50c.—Of muslin or cambric, 5 styles; round or square necks, with yokes of insertion and plaits; others with ruffles trimmed with lace.
At 65c.—Of cambric; round or square necks; trimmed with embroidery and insertion; clusters of plaits; others with torchon lace and insertion.
At $1—Of cambric or nainsook, 4 styles; trimmed with pretty embroideries or torchon lace and insertion; ribbon finished.
At $1.25—Of fine nainsook; round neck, trimmed with choice embroidery and insertion; ribbon run through.
At $1.50—Of nainsook, 2 styles; round neck, trimmed with neat embroideries and insertion or Valenciennes lace and insertion.
Other styles up to $5.

Infants' and Children's Underwear

Girls' Muslin Drawers, with hem and cluster of plaits:

2	4	6	8	10	12 and 14 years.
6	10	15	15	18	18 22 cents.

Girls' Muslin Drawers, with plaits and ruffles of Swiss embroidery:

2	4	6	8	10	12 and 14 years.
17	20	25	25	30	30 33 cents.

Girls' Skirts, of muslin; ruffle hemstitched; cluster of plaits in skirt; 4, 6, 8-year sizes, 25c.

Girls' Night Gowns, of muslin; yoke plaited; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves:

2	4	6	8	10	12 and 14 years.
25	30	35	45	45	55 55 cents.

Girls' Night Gowns, of muslin; square yoke of plaits and Swiss insertions; ruffle of embroidery on front of yoke, neck and sleeves:

2	4	6	8	10	12 and 14 years.
50	50	60	60	70	70 75 cents.

Infants' and Children's White Dresses We haven't forgotten the needs of the little ones in our preparations. Here are dresses, both long and short, in the immaculate cambric and nainsook, trimmed and flounced and laced as good children's dresses should be, but cheap beyond experience.

SHORT DRESSES

At 50c.—Of cambric; yoke of Swiss insertions and plaits; ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves; 6 mos., 1 and 2 year sizes.
At 75c.—Of nainsook; yoke of Swiss embroidery; ruffle of embroidery on neck and sleeves; 6 mos., 1 and two year sizes.
At $1—Of nainsook; yoke of 4 clusters of plaits and 3 Swiss insertions; ruffle of Swiss embroidery over shoulders, on neck and sleeves; 1, 2 and 3 years.
Several other styles, of course.

LONG DRESSES

At 25c.—Of cambric; ruffle of Swiss embroidery on neck and sleeves.
At 50c.—Of nainsook; yoke of Swiss insertion and plaits; ruffle on yoke trimmed with Valenciennes lace; neck and sleeves lace trimmed.
At 75c.—Of nainsook; yoke shirred and trimmed with Swiss insertion; ruffle of Swiss embroidery on neck and sleeves.

White Organdie Dresses These exquisite costumes were made up expressly to give the Costume Parlors on the second floor a representation in White Week. So beautiful, so dainty, so cheap are they that what was intended as an excuse for representation becomes a feature of the event.

There's only one word that will describe them, and that, the eminently feminine word, "sweet." Prettier things we have never shown for anywhere near their figures. Styles are the styles of next Summer, of course. $18 to $38.

Second floor, Broadway.

White Pique Vests Men should find interest in the announcement that these 200 vests, single and double-breasted, are offered at these reductions:

Single-breasted vests at $1.25 for the $2 kind.
Double-breasted vests at $1.50 for the $2.50 kind.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fine China Plates Eight Hundred. Nearly all French, a few Austrian, from latest importations. Rich decorations in gold and splendid colors. The prices by the dozen have been $21, $18, $15, $12, $10—majority in higher grades. They are to be sold at Fifty Cents each.

You can get some matched dozens or can make choice harlequin selections. Six Dollars a dozen is not half value. Just now we don't care for costs or values—we are in for sales and space—more goods are coming.

Cut Glass Perfectly in keeping with the white idea,—they are the culmination of white in their clear, colorless glitter. Several hundred odd pieces from the Christmas stock take a shining place among the bargains of White Week.

We offer them all at $5 each.

They were priced up to just twice that figure. There is a very large variety of the more desirable pieces.

The Upholstery Store in White The entire detail of the preparations made in the Upholstery Store, is something for another day.

This morning we can do no more than ask you to come and look, and assure you that you will not waste your time.

Of course the item of Lace Curtains has received especial attention, and there are offers to be found in Irish Point, Swiss, Tambour, Brussels and Arabian Net Curtains that will make you glad you came.

Third floor.

Towels Fine, soft, German damask towels with prettily knotted fringe at 40c. each. They're 24x48 in. Splendid quality at that price. There are these others proportionally low priced:

Good quality bleached German damask towels, with pretty borders and knotted fringe; 18x38 in.; 12½c.
First-rate quality bleached German damask towels, with hemstitched ends; 21x42; 18c.
Bleached Devon huck towels, of splendid quality and ready hemmed; all white or bordered; 20x38 in.; 15c.
Splendid quality well made huck towels from Ireland; hemmed ends; 24x40 in.; 20c.

Fourth avenue.

Some New Laces Two-thirds Prices For those who care little for the economy of ready-to-wear underclothing, and who must have their's made to order, we've provided this splendid showing of laces for trimming. All the desirable patterns and widths are here, and the prices are about one-third less than the market:

French Valenciennes Laces and Insertions, at 22c. to $1.10 a doz. yds.
Imitation Torchon Laces and Insertion to match, 5c. to 11c. a yd.
Normandy Valenciennes Laces, 4c. to 45c. yd.
Platt Valenciennes Laces, 7c. to 13c. a yd.
Point de Paris Laces, 9c. to 22c. a yd.
Imitation Duchesse Laces, 10c. to 20c. a yd.

Broadway.

Corsets A special preparation for this sale. They represent solid worth and true economy. Among others:—

At 75c.—"R. & G." Corsets; long waist, medium bust, short hips; trimmed top and bottom with lace and ribbons. Of imported contil, in white only.
At $1—"R. & G." Corsets; medium waists, well boned; white, drab, pink, blue and black; trimmed prettily with lace top and bottom.
At $1.25—"H. & S." Corsets, of imported contil; extra long waist, high bust; short over hips; trimmed top and bottom with lace; white, drab and black.
At $1.75—"R. & G." Corsets, of coutil and sateen; long and medium waists; bias cut; gored bust and hips, some short on hips, others long; trimmed with lace and ribbon; white, drab, pink, blue and black.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Social Correspondence Papers These are deserving of no little attention in this great White Week. Qualities, quantities, prices—all claim recognition. This single item may prove the justice of that claim:

At 10c. pound—High-grade papers in azure, cream and regimental gray; envelopes to match at 5c. package. The paper would be only moderately priced at 35c. to 50c. a pound; envelopes should be 15c. a package.

These, too, are hardly less interesting:

At 10c. box—Rich, pure white paper, neatly boxed; 24 sheets and 24 envelopes. Made to sell at 15c.
At 25c. box—Papers of high standard, richly boxed; some with 24 sheets and 24 envelopes; others with 48 sheets and same number of envelopes. Goods that have been 35c. to 50c. a box. This offer holds good only this week.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

CONSOLIDATION OF BANKS.

Superintendent Kilburn Thinks Great Combinations Unwise.

FEARS THE PUBLIC'S DISTRUST

Says Incalculable Harm to All Interests May Result—Multiplication of Trust Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—Considerable interest has been aroused here in a portion of the annual report of the State Superintendent of Banks, Frederick D. Kilburn, which escaped attention in the summary of the report telegraphed from this city yesterday. Referring to trust companies and the consolidation of banks, Mr. Kilburn says:

"Capital seeking investment in this field, especially in the larger cities, has of late manifested a pronounced preference for the trust company form of organization, and there is apparent in this, as in most other lines of business, a strong tendency to consolidate competing interests, or for the larger to absorb the smaller.

"During the last two fiscal years more than enough capital has been put into new trust companies in this State to have established sixty banks capitalized at $100,000 each. That these companies have been instituted with any expectation that their principal business would be the acceptance and execution of trusts is not probable. Rather it is in the banking functions, practically discounts, that most of their resources are likely to be employed, and with this partial occupation of the field wherein the banks glean their greatest profits it is not remarkable that the number of the latter should fail to show a gain.

"Instances of the consolidation of banks, or of the absorption of a languishing institution by one stronger and more prosperous, have been too frequent latterly not to have attracted attention. Usually the results following have been of the best—advantageous to the public by reason of affording it greater security and enabling it to be more certain of obtaining accommodations when wanted, and beneficial to the consolidated bank by the increase of business attracted, by the economy resulting from having to maintain only one management instead of two, and by the removal of an excessive competition.

"Where such gains are reasonably certain to be realized, the policy is, of course, the opposite of objectionable, but there might be danger in testing it too far. The popular disposition toward banks to-day is very different from that of seventy or eighty years ago, when the business was generally regarded with jealousy, apprehension, and enmity, and the banks certainly should do nothing that might cause it to change adversely. It is not a negligible factor in the struggle for profits, prosperity, and safety, and while the outworn sentiment prevalent in the early years of the century—born of narrowness and ignorance, and blind to the real relation and value of a good bank to the public—is little likely to be ever fully revivified, it is desirable that it be not quickened at all.

"Something akin to it yet lurks in some minds, for even in these days there are victims of misfortune, men possessed of the mean spirit of envy and suspicion, and radicals holding to the heresies of communism, who regard banks as agencies of evil, and would strike them down if they could. More than one political campaign in this country has shown, too, something of the unreasoning passion against success and wealth to which men smarting under disappointment or failure can be stung. It is not wise to challenge such elements too far, nor to pursue courses which might recruit their ranks, and there is wisdom in considering how this can be most surely avoided. Whatever operates to lessen confidence and to withdraw a bank's management from close touch and sympathy with general business is to the prejudice of banking interests.

"The tendency from concentration of several banks in one, massing capital inordinately and engendering an indifference, or even contempt, for the small tradesman and his account, might be to erect a barrier between the institution and all except the richest of its clientele, with possibilities of incalculable harm resulting. Smaller banks are not apt to excite such animosities, for their management never feeling release from the necessity of striving for success, holds itself approachable, studies to accommodate and cultivate the idea that the institution and the customer are reciprocally important to each other. Such a relation popularizes the business, thereby strengthening it and advantaging it in every way.

"Yet another objection to the building up of gigantic institutions is the weakening of the bond of fellowship between the banks which might result. The great bank, self-reliant in its consciousness of strength, and proud of its importance, would hardly have the interest in its smaller rival or be as ready to support it in an emergency, such as sometimes comes causelessly even to the soundest institutions, as if the two were equals, each realizing that what the one does for the other to-day it may need for itself in the future.

"Then, too, if the time should come when the banking business in our great cities should seem to be even an approach to a trust control or monopoly, it would not be well either for the banks or for the public. With command of great power, the temptation to assert it is always present, and it is safer from every point of view that, as regards the banks, that power be distributed, so that no single mind or any combination of minds should be able to direct and control it.

"Congress is being urged to so amend the National banking act as to sanction the establishment of branch banks. In my judgment there is no occasion for such an authorization, nor do I believe that it would be for the general interest. The effect of its operation would naturally be an invasion by the larger banks of territory now occupied and well served by smaller institutions, and, with insufficient business to sustain both, the smaller would be gradually crowded out."

CLOSING IN ON PERJURY GANG.

Metropolitan Street Railway's Detective Makes Charges Against Oscar Wagner—Arrested Yesterday.

The arrest of Oscar Wagner, or Herman Wagner, as he calls himself when the fancy takes him, brought to light yesterday what is believed to be another piece of evidence against the gang charged with manufacturing damage cases against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Michael P. O'Connor, the lawyer, who kept on private exhibition in his office at 41 Park Row a piece of mechanism illustrating the action of street cars in miniature and who is now out on $5,000 bail, under a charge of subornation of perjury, was accused by Wagner of having inspired the offense for which the latter was deprived of liberty. Wagner also promised, in a burst of confidence, to tell what he knew about the gang which is supposed to follow O'Connor.

The crime of which Wagner is accused is perjury in taking a false oath as surety to a bond. He has been surety on a number of bonds before. This particular case had its foundation in the death in February, 1895, of Edward F. Murray, an employe of J. D. & T. E. Crimmins, contractors. Murray was working with the firm's construction gang on Feb. 9, 1895, at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, and had occasion to go down into a manhole. In coming up, owing to some mistake in signals, he was struck by a cable car and the accident resulted in his death. The Coroner's jury exonerated the gripman.

Peter S. Murray, brother of the dead man, retained O'Connor as his lawyer, and obtained letters of administration on Nov. 16, 1895, authorizing him to settle the claim of the estate against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for $2,000 upon filing a bond for $4,000. One of the sureties was a man named Heine. The other was the man who signed as Herman Wagner, whose occupation is the comparatively humble one—for a real estate investor—of janitor in an east side flat house. Wagner swore that he owned the property at 9 and 11 Second Street, the value of which he placed at $10,000.

Louis Julian, the detective employed in the investigating department of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, investigated the ownership of the valuable real estate of which the east side janitor claimed to be possessed. "We found," said Julian yesterday, "that the property had been part of the Wynkoop estate since 1803, a fact which is a matter of record. In 1867 there was a partition of the estate, and since then it has been in the hands of the Wynkoop heirs, as we have an abundance of affidavits to prove, including those of the man who collected the rents there. Wagner admitted to me when he was arrested that he was the man who went on the bond. 'Yes,' he said, 'I swore I owned the property when I didn't, but I'll tell you how it was; my wife owns it.' He also admitted that O'Connor had paid him to go on the bond, and he wanted to go ahead and talk to me about the gang, hoping to get immunity for himself. But I shut him off, telling him to make his disclosures to the District Attorney's Office. He said that he was going to tell all he knew 'about that bond-manufacturing gang'—those were the words he used."

Wagner will be arraigned before Magistrate Mott this morning. Detective Julian says there are plenty of others who are furnishing straw bail, and more arrests may follow shortly.

A COURSE OF "GOADUC" CLAMS.

The Mammoth Mollusks the Attraction at a Lotos Club Dinner.

Among the more unusual events of the holiday week was a private dinner party at the Lotos Club, at which the chief attraction was a course of "goaduc" clams from Puget Sound. The clams were of extraordinary size. One of them, which was referred to as merely a chicken, was several degrees larger than the average lobster. The cutlet, which is regarded as the choice part, was dipped in egg and bread crumbs, fried in olive oil, and served hot, with tartar sauce.

The responsibility for the dinner rests with Avery C. Sickels, whose stories at the club relative to the size of the "goaduc" excited a great deal of skepticism. The unbelief became so strong that Mr. Sickels in self-defense obtained a box of the patriarchs from Puget Sound through Samuel Collyer, Vice President of the Columbia River Railway. The recipe for cooking the "goaducs" was furnished by Mrs. Hans Giese, wife of the German Consul at Tacoma, Washington, and Mr. Sickels's reputation for accurate scientific knowledge has been rehabilitated.

LIFE INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYES.

Siegel-Cooper Company Gives Policies to Over Four Hundred Men.

The Siegel-Cooper Company yesterday gave a life insurance policy of $1,000 to every male employe of the firm who had served continuously for a year. The store was closed to the public because of the holiday, but the men were notified to be on hand at 10 o'clock. Five hundred of them were there when Henry Siegel, President of the company, and P. A. Conne, advertising manager, mounted the marble stairway near the fountain and place a trunk at their feet.

Mr. Siegel made a short speech, thanking the employes for their close attention to business, and Mr. Conne outlined a plan the firm had adopted to create a pension fund for men and women who had worked in the store ten or more years.

J. G. Hagin, Assistant Superintendent of the store, and J. R. Butler, manager of the grocery department, expressed the thanks of the employes. The trunk was then opened and the insurance policies distributed. Four hundred and fifty of them were given out, the premiums for the first year, amounting to $26,415, having been paid by the firm. The oldest man receiving a policy was William G. Lynch of the packing department, who is nearly seventy years old, and the youngest William C. Hermanson, Superintendent's clerk, sixteen years of age.

The pension fund is an endowment policy of $200,000, taken out by Henry Siegel on his own life in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, payable either on the death of Mr. Siegel, if it should occur before the year 1919, or on Jan. 1 of that year by its own limitation. The plan has only been roughly drawn, and a committee consisting of heads of departments will consult with lawyers and perfect the arrangements.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

It Will Take Place at the Metropolitan Opera House Feb. 2.

The German charity ball will take place this year at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 2. As on previous occasions, it will be given under the auspices of the German Liederkranz, the Arion, and Beethoven Maennerchor. The societies that will benefit by this year's ball are the German Hospital and Dispensary, Isabella Home, the St. Mark's Hospital, German Society, German Poliklinik, Wartburg Orphan Farm School, the St. Francis Hospital, the German Ladies' Society for the Support of Needy Widows and Orphans, and the German Dispensary, west side.

Oswald Ottendorfer is the Honorary President and Anton C. G. Hupfel the President. The other members of the committee are Hubert Cillis, Treasurer; Charles Foster, Recording Secretary, and Charles F. Vollmer, Corresponding Secretary. The Chairmen of the Committees are: Robert C. Kammerer, Box; Oscar B. Weber, Press; Charles Forster, Patron; Robert Kammerer, Music; Frank Brickelmaier, Hall; Constantin Lucius, Finance; Richard F. Krackowizer, Catering; Charles F. Vollmer, Police; Joseph Halk, Printing, and Edward M. Burghard, Charities.

The special features will be the grand polonaise, which will be danced by the members of the committee, with their ladies, and the ball will be opened by Mrs. Adam Weber and Anton C. G. Hupfel. The Opera House will be decorated as in previous years, with the German and American flags entwined.

15-STORY HOTEL FOR BROOKLYN.

$500,000 Building to be Erected at Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue.

A fifteen-story hotel building of fireproof construction is to be erected on the property at the southeast corner of Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, recently leased by John F. Morrissey, Jr., from the Johnson estate for a term of ninety-three years. The building is to cost $500,000.

The hotel entrance will be in Fulton Street and the women's entrance in Myrtle Avenue. The main floor will be occupied by a restaurant and café, and on the second floor will be public and private dining rooms. The building will have a facing of colored stone of a light hue and will contain 175 rooms. There will be a roof garden.

TENANT TAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

Crawford Arrested While Breaking Into Locked Broadway Building.

When William H. Crawford, an engineer and model-maker residing at 127 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, came down town to his office at noon yesterday, in the company of a fashionably dressed woman, he found the door of the building, at 194 Broadway, not only locked, but nailed to the jamb post. Crawford's office is on the fifth floor of the building, and how to get in he did not know. But he brought his mechanical knowledge to bear on the problem, with the result that he repaired to a near drug store, explained the situation as he found it, and negotiated the loan of a hammer and a heavy steel nail-puller. With these appliances Crawford set to work opening the door, under the supervision of his woman companion.

Crawford's assaults on the tenpenny nails which held the door fast to the frame attracted a large and steadily increasing crowd on Broadway. The long nails came out one by one, and at each achievement Crawford got a cheer from the crowd. It was this evidence of approval that attracted the attention of Policeman Thomas F. Clarke of the Broadway squad, who, on hurrying to the scene of confusion, commanded Crawford to desist.

"What for?" shouted Crawford, reprovingly.

"What right have you to break down that door?" inquired the policeman.

"Every right that belongs to a tenant. My office is in this building, and I want to get to it," responded the maker of models.

"You'd better come to the station house and explain that," said the policeman. Crawford was haled to the Church Street Station, where he was arraigned before Sergt. Porter, who questioned him closely. The Sergeant wanted evidence as to identity, which was furnished by Janitor Arthur O'Connor of 99 Cedar Street, after which Crawford was released. In the meantime the woman, who was said to be Mrs. Crawford, wept over the arrest of her husband in the hall of the Broadway building, and described Clarke as "an idiotic policeman" for arresting Crawford.

GERMAN VIEWS OF LIBERTY

Professors and Editors Punished for Free Use of Tongue and Pencil.

DIVINE RIGHT OF THE KAISER

An American Imprisoned for Questioning the Ruler's Sanctity—Fatal Duel Ordered by Court of Honor—Flogging in the Schools.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—Reading a single evening edition of a Berlin newspaper is enough to make one rub one's eyes and ask whether the beginning of the twentieth century is really only two years distant. The leading article discusses the disciplining of the well-known university professor Delbrueck for daring to brand the late expulsions of Danes from Holstein as a disgrace; on the next page is a description of the manner in which a school teacher in Schoeneberg flogged a lad, who is said to have died from the effects; in the telegrams we hear that Major Seitz was shot dead in a duel at Munich by Lieut. Pfeiffer, with whose wife the Major was all too intimate, and that the cartoonist of "Simplicissimus," Theodore Heine, has been sentenced to prison for six months for lèse majesté. Finally, the local column informs us that the German-American Knaack, who got drunk and ventured the opinion that the Emperor is not a cousin of God, or gave expression to a like terrible insult, will be tried to-day for the same offense.

Now, all this does not, of course, necessarily prove that the German Empire is going to the "everlasting demnition bowwows," but it leads one to doubt such statements as the one made to me yesterday by a Prussian officer—namely, that Germany is the land, not of license, but of true liberty. Let us take a look at these cases.

Prof. Hans Delbrueck, who will probably receive a severe reprimand, if nothing worse, for speaking what he takes to be the truth, is a celebrated man. In the first place, he comes of a family famed as savants and statesmen, and, secondly, he was the tutor of the Kaiser's brother, Prince Waldemar, who died. Then he belongs to that numerous class called "Krakeeler," (brawlers,) who go about spoiling for a fight, not like d'Artagnan, with the sword, but like Drumont, with the pen. His last little affair was with Harden, the Zukunft editor, who has just been sent to prison for saying things about his Majesty which might possibly be construed as reflections on the "Sacred Person." Delbrueck and Harden rubbed each other well with mud, to the great joy of the tertius gaudens, in this case all law-abiding and peace-loving citizens. Delbrueck is full professor at the Berlin University, and, what is more to the point in this case, professor of history, which would seem to give him the right to speak critically of historical events, even though they may have occurred only a short time ago.

But there is less Lehrfreiheit in Germany than the Teuton boasts of possessing, one of the few serious charges that can be brought against those models of educational institutions, the German universities. Delbrueck, who edits the "Prussian Yearbooks," formerly conducted by Treitschke, expressed the opinion in that periodical that "The latest events in Schleswig-Holstein cry to Heaven. When, in German history, we come to the Schleswig-Holstein war and try to describe the attacks of the Danes upon our brothers, our voices tremble and our words die on the tongue; for the awkward truth forces itself upon us that everything the Danes did at that time was but child's play compared with the violence with which we now rule those provinces." Together with much more of the same sort.

Now, without considering whether Prof. Delbrueck's opinions are well founded or not, it would appear that any citizen, at the close of the nineteenth century, (excepting in Russia and in uncivilized countries,) should have the right to criticise the policy of the Government, and still more so a professor of history, unless he consents, against all the glorious traditions of the German universities, to teach with a gag in his mouth. But what shall we say of Herr Bosse, the "Minister of Culture," the same man who, but a year ago, at the dinner in honor of Karl Frenzel, could find no words eloquent enough to extol the "freedom of intellectual labor, the freedom of authorship?" Prof. Delbrueck's punishment may be a reprimand, a fine, or dismissal from his post.

In Schoeneberg the teacher Richard flogged the boy Fischer so brutally that the little fellow complained bitterly of pains in the stomach on his way home, and died soon afterward. Richard's method was to lay the lad none too softly over a desk on his stomach and spank him with a ruler or other pedagogical weapon. In this case the lad, who resisted, was thrown upon the desk in a very violent manner, and his father claimed that the peritoneal inflammation which set in with fatal results came directly from this brutal chastisement. Richard was, however, acquitted at the time, as it was thought that the inflammation might have been present before. The inhabitants of Schoeneberg were nevertheless by no means satisfied with this judgment and continued their campaign against the methods of punishment used in the schools. Three writers filled the newspapers with articles against the brutality of the teachers, the most bitter being Herr Vormeng, whose little daughter had admittedly been flogged at school, though corporal punishment of girls is not allowed in Prussia. Herr Vormeng and two other writers have now been sued for insulting the teacher Richard, the Principal of the school, and the School Committee, and a very lively time may be expected, for the citizens of Schoeneberg, which is a suburb of Berlin, "mean business."

The duel between Lieut. Pfeiffer and Major Seitz calls for little remark. The Major betrays the Lieutenant's wife, is found out, and the matter is left, according to the new dueling rules, to a court of honor (save the mark!) Does this honorable court direct that the Major, as a man of no honor and a disgrace to the coat he wears, be dismissed the service and prosecuted by the civil law? By no means. It directs that a duel be fought, a decision which can only mean that the Major, in spite of his conduct, was still a gentleman, and as such had a right to the privileges of a gentleman.

The artist Heine cleverly, although sharply, satirized the Emperor pictorially in the Simplicissimus, a struggling weekly that will be very glad of the present advertisement, and now goes to jail for six months. In a late number of the periodical another cartoon from his pencil appeared, entitled "How I Shall Draw My Next Picture." He represents himself in chains and surrounded by policemen and prison warders, drawing with difficulty upon the wooden table of his cell. His prophecy has now come true. I used to know Heine in Leipsic. He is the son of a rich Jewish rubber manufacturer, and always had a pretty gift of caricature. I remember that one of his satires in a local weekly was so lifelike that the object, a well-known man about town, waylaid the unfortunate artist, with the result that the latter's face was out of drawing for a month. Verily, the path of a satirical cartoonist is thorny.

About the case of our countryman, Knaack, nothing can be said at this writing, as no one, not even the officials of our embassy, is sufficiently acquainted with the real facts to form any just opinion. This of course has not prevented the sensational correspondents from sending detailed accounts of the affair to the American papers.

Consul General Mason has arrived in Berlin and entered upon the duties of his office. Ambassador and Mrs. White have arrived in Munich from Italy. They will spend the Christmas holidays in the Bavarian capital and return then to Berlin.

EDWARD BRECK.

Alleged Utterance of Queen Victoria.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The Journal has been informed by a person in the suite of the ex-Empress Eugénie that, on the eve of her departure from England, in the early days of the Fashoda incident, the former Empress took leave of Queen Victoria, and when leaving the Queen said: "If war should break out between France and England, I would ask God to allow me to die before hostilities begin." Three days later, it is added, the secretary of the ex-Empress communicated the words of Queen Victoria to the French Foreign Office.

English Explosive Bullet Denounced.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Prof. von Bruns of Tubingen University denounces the English explosive bullet used in the battle of Omdurman as hardly less cruel than the dumdum bullet.

RUSSIA HAS CASH TO SPARE.

A Payment of 75,000,000 Rubles Ordered by the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.—An imperial decree just issued directs the payment of 75,000,000 rubles out of the free cash reserves in the Imperial Treasury for the redemption of a large portion of the State debt to the Imperial Bank. The issuance of the ukase is regarded as disproving the reports spread abroad of Russia's embarrassment and of her efforts to contract a loan.

It is declared, on trustworthy authority, that the question of a loan in no way engages the Government's attention, and that the suggestions to the contrary emanate from representatives of the financial world who unceasingly address loan proposals to Russia.

IGLESIAS'S TRIP TO EUROPE.

Costa Rica's President to Visit Queen Victoria at Osborne.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—It is understood that the visit here of President Iglesias of Costa Rica, who arrives in London on Jan. 9 will be official. The Government is arranging for his reception and entertainment. The President during his stay here will visit Queen Victoria at Osborne, Isle of Wight. The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Senhor Iglesias, the Costa Rican President, has informed me that his visit to Europe is connected with the stock of the Costa Rica Railway, which is largely held by this Government. He is also negotiating with a French company for the construction of a harbor to increase Costa Rica's commercial facilities."

STORM'S DAMAGE IN PARIS.

Main Sewer at Blevres Breaks and Avenue de l'Opera Is Flooded.

PARIS, Jan. 2.—The heavy rains of the last thirty-six hours burst the main sewer at Blevres, five miles south of Versailles, to-day, causing a landslide and flooding the new works of the Orleans Railway terminus. The workmen fortunately escaped, but their carts suddenly disappeared under six feet of water, while the engine and foundations collapsed.

Much alarm is felt throughout Paris this evening, because the disaster reveals the subterranean river Blevre, an affluant of the Seine. In the Avenue de l'Opera the water has risen to the level of the pavement, and it is feared that the foundations of the exposition buildings are endangered. The gale has caused much damage in Paris, destroying palisadings and fragile structures.

STEAMER DART ADRIFT AT SEA.

The Newby Passed Her, but Could Not Render Any Relief.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—The British steamer Newby, Capt. Clark, from Philadelphia on Dec. 16 for this port, arrived here to-day and reported having met the British steamer Dart, Capt. Clark, from Philadelphia on Dec. 13 for London, on Dec. 29, in latitude 49 degrees north and longitude 18 degrees west, with her propeller carried away. The Newby towed the Dart for an hour, after which the hawser parted. Although the Newby stood by the Dart for twenty-seven hours she was unable to get another hawser on board owing to the terrific weather prevailing, and for her own safety was obliged to proceed, leaving the Dart in a helpless condition.

As it was, the cabin of the Newby was flooded, and much interior damage was done. Her boats were stove in and her teakwork was badly injured. A terrible northwest gale is still sweeping the Irish coasts. The second mate and a seaman of the Newby were injured, all the provisions on board were destroyed, and the crew lost part of their clothing. The Dart is a vessel of 2,056 tons register.

STEAMER BREAKS ITS TILLER.

The Bovic of the White Star Line Returns to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—The White Star Line freight steamer Bovic, Capt. Jones, which sailed from this port on Dec. 23 for New York, passed Holyhead to-day, returning. She signaled that her tiller was broken and she was steering by a hand gear that had been rigged up.

Notwithstanding the Bovic sailed from Liverpool ten days ago, and was due here, it would appear by her returning to Liverpool that she did not get very far across the Atlantic. Her tiller must have broken early in the voyage and she has been ever since trying to get back to port. At the office of the White Star Line it was said that she carried no passengers except, perhaps, some cattlemen. It was thought strange that the Bovic, being so long out, had not been reported by any incoming steamers. The Bovic is one of the largest steamers of the line.

Severe Gales on the Irish Channel.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A fearful gale is sweeping the Irish Channel and the seas are terrific. The Holyhead Harbor is full of shipping and some of the vessels have dragged their anchors and gone ashore. There are numerous wrecks also along the coast. At midnight, says a dispatch from Holyhead, the storm continues to rage. The Holyhead lifeboat has rescued the crews of three small vessels.

Steamer La Bretagne Damaged.

HAVRE, Jan. 2.—The French steamer La Bretagne, Capt. Rupe, which arrived here yesterday from New York, was slightly damaged about the decks, and had a boat carried away by the heavy seas.

An Unknown Steamer Ashore.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 2.—Advices have been received here from Crosby Beach that an unknown steamer is ashore at that point.

MR. BUCKNILL A JUSTICE.

Promotion of an English Jurist and Member of Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Mr. Thomas Townshend Bucknill, Queen's Counsel, and member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for Mid-Surrey, (Epsom,) has been raised to the bench of the High Court of Judicature in succession to Justice Henry Hawkins, who recently retired from the Exchequer Division, and was yesterday raised to the peerage.

Mr. Bucknill, who is one of the ablest lawyers in the Conservative Party, is a member of the Western Circuit, and, in addition to his Parliamentary representation of Mid-Surrey, holds the post of Recorder of Exeter. He is a Warwickshire man, was born in 1845, and educated at Westminster and Geneva, and has been at the bar since 1868. He is the editor of "Cunningham's Reports" and of "Cooke's Common Pleas Reports."

Rioters Disarm Hungarian Police.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 2.—Serious strike riots have taken place at Nagy-Komlos, County of Torontal, Hungary. The mob overpowered and disarmed the police, who narrowly escaped with their lives. The rioters then attempted to burn the residence of the local magistrate. Finally the police were re-enforced and the rioters suppressed.

Expedition Against the Khalifa.

KHARTOUM, Jan. 2.—Col. Kitchener, brother of the Sirdar, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, has started with reinforcements to take command of the expedition organizing at Dulim to operate against the Khalifa, who has been raiding Arab settlements in that vicinity.

Big Battle Imminent in Bolivia.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 2.—The latest advices from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, say that a combat is imminent between the revolutionists and the Government troops. The La Paz merchants are hastily laying in provisions, in view of a possible siege of the capital.

Riots in Sicily Because of Taxation.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—A special dispatch from Rome says a mob of 4,000 people has destroyed the Internal Revenue sentry boxes and stoned the gendarmes around Niscemi, Sicily, as a protest against excessive taxation. A number of persons were wounded.

Comedian Righten Dies in London.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Thomas Edward Corrie Burns Righten, the comedian, is dead.

Emperor William Is Improving.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—Emperor William passed a good night and is no longer feverish.

BRITISH DEMANDS ON SPAIN.

Coaling Stations at Strategical Points May Not Be Granted.

MADRID, Jan. 2.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, sat up for four hours yesterday and received successively the Minister of War, the President of the Chamber, and the Prefect of Madrid. He will continue his receptions to-day.

Official circles here are warmly discussing the attitude of Great Britain, owing to her pressing demands that Spain sell her a coaling station in the Balearic Islands and other strategical points, so as to render Gibraltar unassailable. The negotiations on the subject have been in abeyance owing to Premier Sagasta's illness; but it is believed that Spain, influenced by France and Russia, will resist the demands of Great Britain.

PORTUGAL IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

King Charles Says that He Approves the Czar's Plan.

LISBON, Jan. 2.—King Charles opened the Cortes Geraes, or two legislative chambers, the House of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies, to-day. During the course of his speech from the throne, the King said that during the war between the United States and Spain, two friendly nations, Portugal proclaimed and, as was her duty, maintained strict and absolute neutrality.

His Majesty also said he greatly sympathized with the Czar's disarmament proposals and made a reference to the colonies which apparently disposes of the rumors of the sale of Delagoa Bay. He said: "It is not sufficient to preserve our colonial domains in their complete integrity as the sacred heritage of the nation, but they must be developed as the solid basis of our economic regeneration."

OUTRAGES IN KOREA REPORTED.

A Russian Official Executed in a Most Brutal Manner.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says: "The correspondent of the Novoe Vremya at Seoul, the Korean capital, relates terrible crimes by the anti-Russian Party, who, since the departure of the Russian financiers and drill instructors, have wreaked vengeance by vile deceit and barbarous cruelty on the Korean ex-Dragoman of the Russian Embassy, the official who safeguarded the removal of the Korean Emperor to the Russian mission house.

"The official, his wife, and other Koreans were mercilessly tortured with a view of compelling them to confess to a false charge of poisoning the Emperor's coffee, in order to shield the real criminals, who are among the high Government officials. The ex-Dragoman was finally brutally executed, mutilated publicly, and made sport of in a savage and disgusting manner. All this, the writer says, occurred in a country blessed with American and other Christian missionaries and where American officials occupy influential posts in the Korean Government service."

MRS. MARX-AVELING'S SUICIDE.

It Is Said She Was Forsaken by Dr. Aveling, Socialist Leader.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Some remarkable facts have developed regarding the suicide of Mrs. Marx-Aveling last March. It appears that she learned that Dr. Aveling, the English Socialist leader, to whom she claimed to have been married, had secretly married a young lady. He admitted that this was true and intimated that he had lost all affection for her, whereupon Mrs. Aveling said the best thing she could do was to commit suicide. Dr. Aveling, it further appears, allowed her to send to a drug store for poison and went out walking while she drank it. The Public Prosecutor would have taken action in the matter but for Dr. Aveling's sudden death on Aug. 4 last.

Mrs. Eleanor Marx-Aveling was the daughter of the late celebrated German Socialist leader, Karl Marx. She committed suicide, according to the London dispatch, in March last, though the news was not made public here until April 2. She was about forty-three years of age and was the youngest of six children. When quite a young girl she studied Shakespeare, and when she grew up she helped her father in his literary labors. After her father's death she was understood to have married Dr. Aveling and came with him and Herr Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader, to this country in 1886. They addressed a meeting of Socialists, Anarchists, and Communists in New York and went on a lecturing tour through the country. The late Mrs. Marx-Aveling was a good linguist and acted as interpreter at the labor congresses in Paris, Brussels, Zurich, and London, and also wrote and translated articles for the labor papers. She committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

A Dervish Banner for Maj. Marchand.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Cairo correspondent of The Times says: "Before Major Marchand left Fashoda, on withdrawing with his expedition, the Seventh Soudanese Battalion of Gen. Kitchener's forces presented him with the banner of the dervish Emir Said Deghein, against whom Major Marchand fought before Gen. Kitchener's expedition arrived. The French officer was touched and deeply gratified by the presentation."

No French Words for German Army.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Army Gazette publishes an imperial Cabinet order substituting German for words of French origin now employed in the army. The order declares that Emperor William is desirous of promoting the use of pure German in the army.

A RIVAL TO SHERLOCK HOLMES.

Deputy Superintendent Rickard of Bellevue Finds Out Where a Lost Girl Lives After Police Failed.

At Bellevue Hospital yesterday Deputy Superintendent Rickard gave an illustration of how he thinks police cases should be investigated. Early in the afternoon a policeman walked into the institution with an eighteen-year-old girl. He explained that she had been found wandering in Westchester Village the evening before, and in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning had been committed to the Charities Department. She spoke a language that appeared strange to all interpreters, and was evidently lost. The police could learn nothing from her.

It being a dull day, Rickard decided that he could find out something about his charge. He began with a bit of pencil and paper, which he placed before the girl, making signs that she was to write. The girl smiled, took up the pencil, bent over the paper, and in two minutes had written what looked like the figures 1401.

"Now," said Rickard to some of the clerks, "this is evidently the number of a house or institution which had been impressed on the girl's mind. All I have to do is to find every avenue in the city which has the number 1401. Then I'll telephone to the police station nearest to the number to send a man around to the house." For an hour after that the telephone wires leading out of the hospital were busy. In an hour and a half Rickard had heard from all the 1401 numbers. No one knew the girl.

During the police were at work Rickard had not let up. "You see," he explained, "this is uncertain; there's several ways of working it." He held up a bit of paper covered with lines of figures.

"This girl may have the numbers all right, but she may have arranged them incorrectly. She looks like a Jewess. Now, if she is, she would naturally write her numbers just in the opposite direction from what I write them. At least, I think she would. Now, this number that she has written if read from right to left would be 1041 instead of 1401. I'll try it.

"Now," continued Rickard, "there's another thing. This girl was found in Westchester. I'll just try the streets far up town first."

After that there was more telephoning, and the police far up town were instructed to send men to the 1,041 numbered houses. Rickard was still at his figures an hour later when the telephone man shouted, "Here she is!"

From far up town a policeman had just brought in word that John Guttman, who lives at 1,041 Forest Avenue, was short a servant girl. She had left the day before to go on an errand and had not come back. Guttman reached Bellevue four hours after Rickard had begun to figure. Guttman said, "This is my servant all right."

After that the man explained that the girl was Lizzie Sandar. She had been in the country only four weeks, and was a Hungarian, but spoke with a peculiar accent. Guttman took the delighted girl home, and everybody congratulated Rickard.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

AN OLD MAN SAVES LIVES

Teacher of a Kindergarten Drops Pupils from a Window.

THE FIRE IN A SYNAGOGUE

A Little Girl Is Left Behind in the Rush, but a Fireman Rescues Her.

Fire which started in the basement of 91 Delancey Street about noon yesterday destroyed the contents of the building, the property of various tenants. Morris Freedman, a teacher of a kindergarten there, demonstrated heroism. The building has three stories besides the basement, in which is a carpenter shop. On the first floor is the trimming store of Isidor Tager, while above that is a synagogue, which during the week is used as a school and kindergarten by Freedman, who is quite an old man. On the third floor are the cap factory of Weitzman & Blitzer and A. Bortz's cigarette factory.

The fire started in the carpenter shop, and a blinding, choking smoke was soon rolling through the building. One of Tager's children rushed out of the store screaming just after the fire started, and Policeman Ryan turned in an alarm. The building, a dried-out tinder-box affair, was quickly involved, and the crowd which gathered saw with horror the forms of Freedman's little pupils through the smoke.

The throng yelled, while Freedman, seemingly cool and collected, looked out of the window and noted the distance to the ground. Then, one by one, the teacher took up his youthful charges and dropped them into the arms of persons in the crowd below. All this time the smoke was nearly choking him, but he kept up his work until the children were disposed of, when he jumped into the arms of the crowd and was borne off in triumph, amid the plaudits of the hundreds of spectators.

Just then the fire engines dashed up, and the Battalion Chief, noticing the proximity of the tenements in the rear, turned in a second alarm. A ladder was placed against the building, and Fireman McCabe of Hook and Ladder No. 18 was just about mounting it, when a little girl came to the window of the synagogue, and, looking wonderingly at the crowd below, shrieked feebly. At once there was increased excitement.

McCabe rushed up the ladder, and, reaching over, pulled the little one toward him. He handed her to a man at the foot of the ladder, and she was rushed off to the drug store, where for the first time she began to cry, more from the excitement than from injury. It was then found that the little one was Etta Brownstein of 37 Essex Street, who had wandered up stairs into the kindergarten and had been overlooked in the rush. Freedman said he had not seen her, and, as his school was only for boys, he had not supposed that any girl was in the place.

Meanwhile the employes of the cap factory and the cigarette factory had gotten out by the rear fire escape, and the occupants of the rear tenement had dragged their household effects into the narrow alley separating the tenement from the burning building. There was a great deal of excitement, but no damage was done to the tenement.

The firemen quickly flooded the burning building and got the blaze under control. The cause of the fire was not ascertained. Various estimates of loss were made by the tenants, none of them modest. The firemen say that $2,000 will cover all losses.

Freedman held a levee during the afternoon in an adjoining store, and the consensus of opinion in the neighborhood, expressed by one of the patriarchs, is "Rebba Freedman—he is a hero."

DESTRUCTIVE BROOKLYN FIRE.

Frozen Hydrants Hamper the Firemen and Nearly $300,000 Damage Is Done.

J. Curley's carriage factory, at Boerum Place and State Street, Brooklyn, caught fire at 7:30 A. M. yesterday, and the flames spread rapidly to neighboring buildings. Within an hour nearly $300,000 damage had been done. There was a strong wind, and the flames gained headway so quickly that the fire had hardly been discovered when it was shooting out of windows. The burned buildings were the Curley factory, the stables of J. H. Bauland & Co., the Synagogue Beth Israel, and a four-story tenement.

The building next to Curley's factory was a brick tenement four stories in height. The first floor was occupied as a fruit store by Ricco Palmero, and on the upper floors there were three families, all of whom were asleep. Policeman Marley sent in an alarm, and then ran to the tenement to arouse the sleepers, but the fire had already made such headway that as he passed the Curley building he had to turn up his coat collar to avoid being scorched. It was evident that the tenement would be on fire in a few minutes, and the inmates were hurried down to the street in their night clothes. Mrs. Annie Knox was sick in bed on the top floor, and Marley carried her to the street in his arms. The other occupants of the floor were Mrs. Maloney and two children. On the third floor were Mrs. Jackson, her two children, and John Flanagan, and on the second floor were Palmero's family and the janitress, Mrs. Annie Carter. All their effects were lost. They were cared for by neighbors.

Soon after the firemen arrived on the scene the flames leaped across the street to the Bauland stables. Policemen McCarthy and Yost ran into the stables and turned the horses out, and the confusion of the scene was increased by ninety-three frightened horses stampeding down Boerum Place. McCarthy afterward ran back into the burning building and rescued two St. Bernard pups.

The building of Ronalds & Johnson, who are dealers in plumbers' supplies, was saved only by the hardest sort of work. Four alarms had been sent in by this time. The firemen found themselves seriously hampered by the fact that some of the hydrants were frozen. It was almost impossible to get a stream of water higher than the second floor of the carriage factory, and the most that the firemen could do was to protect the other buildings. They saved the Ronalds building, and for some time succeeded in keeping the fire from the synagogue, which is directly opposite the carriage factory, but at 8:20 o'clock the synagogue caught and, while it was not totally destroyed, the firemen did not succeed in extinguishing the flames until the building had suffered heavy loss.

Long before this the four walls of the carriage factory had fallen in and the place was a ruin. The front wall, in its fall, carried down a flagstaff, which struck Firemen Thomas Miller and Charles Shea. The two men were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, but their injuries were not dangerous.

Two brick buildings on State Street, owned by James Campbell, caught fire and suffered some damage before the flames could be extinguished. Meanwhile the fire had reached two similar buildings on Atlantic Avenue, owned by James Thompson and Julius Glazier, and both were damaged considerably. Nearly all the Nassau trolley lines pass through Boerum Place, and the entire system was blocked for some time. Later the company carried on business by running its cars through Flatbush Avenue and down Fulton Street, on the tracks of the Brooklyn Heights Road.

Curley's building was four stories in height and built of brick. All his stock was destroyed, and the damage is estimated at not less than $155,000, as Mr. Curley had been manufacturing for the spring trade for three months, and had the place filled with carriages.

The Bauland loss is estimated at about $40,000. The building, which is four stories high, is owned by the Nassau Railroad Company, whose loss is given as about $75,000. The synagogue, which was an old building and had been in the market for some time, suffered a loss of about $4,000. The tenement house is owned by the Schermerhorn estate, whose loss is $4,500. The losses of the tenants amount in all to $3,500.

The two-story brick buildings at 232 and 234 State Street, owned by James Campbell, were damaged about $500 each, and a similar building at 245½ Atlantic Avenue, owned by Julius Glazier, was damaged $500. The building at 247 Atlantic Avenue, owned by James Thompson, suffered damage amounting to $1,000.

The cause of the fire is not yet known, but it is believed to have been occasioned by an overheated stove in the basement.

Janitor Hero of Tenement Fire.

A fire, the cause of which could not be determined, occurred early last evening in the five-story flat house at 182 West Eighty-eight Street. The apartments of George W. Rothschild, on the second floor, were gutted and considerable damage was done to the rooms of W. J. Young. The damage to the building and to effects of tenants was about $4,500. When the fire was discovered Mrs. Rothschild fainted from the excitement. John Murray, the janitor, carried her down the fire-escape.

PRIMA DONNA'S STOLEN JEWELS

Police on Track of Suspected Hotel Waiter and Mme. Saville's $12,000 Gems.

The police believe they have made some progress toward ascertaining the whereabouts of Emil Becker, the waiter at the Madison Avenue Hotel who disappeared Saturday afternoon, after the discovery that $12,000 worth of jewels belonging to Mme. Frances Saville, an opera singer, were missing from her apartments in the hotel. Becker lived, with his wife, at 148 East Forty-eighth Street. Neither has been seen since Saturday afternoon, when they left in a cab, taking two trunks.

The trunks were brought to Police Headquarters last night. They were unloaded from a coupe at a back door, and the detectives made a considerable mystery of the matter. It was surmised that the trunks came from an express office, where they had been taken by the Beckers for shipment. It could not be learned whether any of the jewels had been recovered. The detectives seemed confident of securing Becker's arrest soon, but would not tell their reasons.

Mme. Saville, who is singing the prima donna rôle in "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House, occupied a corner suite of apartments, consisting of parlor, bedroom and dining room, on the second floor of the hotel, immediately over the office. She has her own maid, courier, and chambermaid. Becker was specially detailed to wait on Mme. Saville by Horace M. Clark, the proprietor of the hotel. Mme. Saville had not sung since she came to this country until Saturday, when Maurice Grau sent to ask her whether she could take the rôle of Elsa at the matinée. At 1:30 o'clock she left the hotel, accompanied by her maid and courier, and went to the opera house.

During her absence the jewels disappeared. It was found that the jewel box had been forced open with a table knife and the contents abstracted.

Detectives Cuff and Schneider were sent to investigate. Suspicion fell upon Becker. He could not be found at his home when the detectives called there. Mrs. Trimble, the landlady of the Beckers, told of their driving away with the trunks.

Following is a list of the stolen property:

One diamond necklace, having a pendant of two pear-shaped pearls, one black and one white; one diamond chain, 162 stones, to circle the neck twice; one brooch, emerald, surrounded by diamonds; one brooch, turquois, surrounded by diamonds; one brooch, opal, surrounded by diamonds; two small pearl brooches; one bar pin, large ruby and sapphire, set with diamonds; one bar brooch, two large diamonds; one diamond star pendant brooch; one horseshoe pin brooch, diamond and two diamonds; one brooch, six American gold dollars; one gold fan chain; one bracelet, emerald, with two large diamonds; one bracelet chain, with sapphire and two large diamonds; one heavy gold curb chain; one bracelet of five-dollar gold pieces, with monograms; one plain gold chain, with date "Nov. 20, 1883"; one gold bracelet, oriental style; one large ruby ring, with two large diamonds; one emerald ring, with two diamonds; one raised emerald ring set with diamonds; one large, flat ruby ring, ten diamonds; one ring, large single pearl; one ring, diamond and sapphire; one old-fashioned marquise ring, blue enamel set with diamonds; one ring set with large pink diamond, surrounded by small stones; one black signet ring set in diamonds; three studs, pearls and diamonds; one bijou watch, large diamond, made by Breguet, Paris, and numbered 2,480; purse containing foreign money to the value of $25 or $30.

WHEELMEN AS BENEFACTORS.

"Good Roads Cranks" Who Have Accomplished Much Through Their Strong Organization.

From The Baltimore Sun.

There is no public institution more potent in social, political, and commercial well-being than the public highway. There is nothing which, by its absence, its presence, its goodness, or its badness, may so make or mar the community which uses it or would like to use it, as the road by which its people may come together for the discussion of matters of public good or for that traffic in products which stamps man as the trading animal. Therefore, the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before has his counterpart as a public benefactor in the person who puts down a good, solid, horse-saving, wagon-economizing roadbed where at first only rocks and mud or dust and sand held full sway. Roads, like people, are prone to wear into ruts, and many of the ruts in which the farmer's half-laden wagon jolts are primarily caused by the ruts into which the farmer has jolted his representative in legislative assemblages. The farmer has always wanted good roads, but he knows that the farmer has always had to pay for them, consequently he has generally looked upon any movement in their direction as a raid upon his own pocket. It required, then, some new force to join hands and voice with him both in the demand and in the suggestion of ways and means.

This new force has arrived in the bicycler. Banded under the banner of the League of American Wheelmen, the riders of the tireless tire have since their organization, in 1880, raised the cry of "good roads," and have kept it up with wondrous energy. They have not only through their engineers devised or selected the best methods of making the cheapest durable thoroughfares, but they have conquered many obstacles that have stood between them and other groups of persons who are to be benefited equally with them in securing smooth roads, though these very groups hesitated to join the wheelmen's movement for fear it was selfish and was designed to saddle the costs upon them. The horsemen who drive fine road stock and the farmers have been the two classes which have required the warmest efforts of the "good roads cranks," as some of the wheelmen are called, to wipe away suspicion. But the suspicion has now evaporated.

The Farmers' National Congress, which has just closed its session at Fort Worth, Texas, has passed strong resolutions in favor of the wheelmen's way of getting good roads. It is known as the State aid system, and the adoption of these resolutions marks a signal success for the Highway Improvement Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, and its Chairman, Otto Dorner, who never suffered anything to chill his efforts to get next to the farmers with his project. For three successive years he has attended the Farmers' Congress of some 450 delegates, representing nearly every State in the Union, and now they see his idea clearly and like it. The State aid system, as shown in the resolutions, recites that the cost of construction of first-class roads connecting farms with market towns is too considerable to be borne by farm property alone; that as the entire population is benefited directly and indirectly by good roads, all property ought to contribute through the medium of a State tax. The Higbee-Armstrong law, by which State aid has been introduced in New York, is popular. It provides for a division of the cost of road construction among the State, the county, and the local township, and, it is said, many of the towns availing themselves of it will secure from outside sources four or five times the sum they raise themselves, while in the large cities, which will pay most of the funds, the tax will not fall more heavily than 1 cent per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation. It is by making such calculations that the League of American Wheelmen has fought its way to the farmers' sympathy.

It is no wonder that the farmer feared the cycler at first. The man on wheels was at first looked upon as a dude in knee breeches, out for an airing with his best girl, who demanded that others should, without cost to him, smooth the roads that he alone might have more pleasure. For years the farmer drove behind his horse with many a bumpety-bump, and the horse became stalled without ever swearing about it or writing a long protest to the county paper. The coming of the bicycle marked an epoch. Here were people who could swear and write, pushing their vehicles by main strength on wretched paths when a street, even so rough as a Belgian block pavement makes it, permitted them to glide along almost without effort. Then the Wheelmen's League spent vast sums of money printing illustrated road books, thousands of which have been distributed free of cost, and other thousands barely at cost. In various quarters they have raised large sums to build cycle paths between sections of country, on which the cyclers pass to and fro on business and pleasure. Money has been spent by them, as in Mr. Dorner's case, to be represented at conventions and to spread what they love to call the gospel of good roads, and now in Baltimore Chief Consul Sams of Maryland Division, League of American Wheelmen, and Chairman Auguste Faure of the Division Committee on Highways are holding out the hand of friendship to the horsemen, and endeavoring to lay out a combined speedway and cycle path that shall be a local monument to the battle of good roads and serve as a model to be followed by visitors from every community who take a spin, a ride, or a drive upon it. May their efforts succeed in full measure.

Sold His Seven-Year-Old Boy.

From The Chicago Tribune.

George Vnuk, a laborer, whose wife is dead, living in Manitowoc, Wis., has sold his seven-year-old boy George to two Italian women and one man. The Italians were boarding with Vnuk during their stay in the city, and on Sunday night he drank and caroused all night Vnuk was drunk, it is thought, when he made the bargain. The exact sum of money he got for the child is not known, as he was so drunk. The Italians left on Monday, buying tickets for Green Bay over the Chicago Northwestern. The boy did not want to go, but was forced to by the Italians. The father used to work in a brewery. Officers of the Humane Society and police are pursuing the Italians. The relatives of his dead wife are pushing his prosecution. It is thought that the child will be recovered.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

St. Gall Embroideries.

A most extraordinary offering. The history of these Embroideries makes mighty interesting reading. If you need the goods and are concerned in economy follow the thread of their story.

They were personally selected by a member of a large New York importing house who had achieved an international reputation as an authority on Embroidery workmanship and worth. His firm counted some of the most exclusive American retailers among its clientele, and it was the task of this collector to visit St. Gall, the centre of Switzerland's Embroidery industry, and choose styles that would win the approval of the most intelligent and exacting tastes.

The stocks gathered for the coming season had just arrived, and plans were being formulated for their quick and profitable distribution, when a tragic death in the firm forced it into hasty liquidation.

We secured the bulk of the recent importations at about one-third less than original cost, and these are the goods we will begin selling this morning at rates so low that we almost hesitate to print them for fear you will charge us with gross exaggeration.

The transaction involved many thousand dollars, and we've decided to make it an all-for-glory-nothing-for-money sale. We bought them a third under their actual value and will pass them to you on the same basis.

Reflection and observation convince us, and will convince you, that these Embroideries at present prices represent chances for money saving never before paralleled in American retailing.

What They Are.

The goods that go on sale this morning include Nainsook and Cambric Edgings, Insertions and All-overs. The patterns are new and diversified. All effects may be seen in the vast display—neat, dainty, showy—and the workmanship is exquisitely fine and smooth, with margins more liberal than you've seen before. Widths range from one-half to eight inches—just what women are wanting for baby dresses, underwear and waist trimming. Prices begin at

3c. the yard.

Embroidery "truck" abounds. These are not of that class. A mere glance will prove that they are not carried-over accumulations, picked and fingered lots, factory remnants, a jobber's residium, or an importer's odds and ends. Their crispness and freshness and prettiness are characteristic of stuffs just out of original cases.

Another Undermuslin Word.

There's an impetuous rush to the tent-whitened fields of Dawson City. Gold nuggets are the incentive. To-day there'll be a surge within our muslin-whitened main building. Bargain nuggets are prolific. The mining town and Macy's will thrill with surpassing activity.

We've put endeavor and dollars into this series of January trade events. Every emergency has been anticipated, and success is certain.

While we were preparing the White Sale for the New Year, the Storm King sent us a White New Year, but the drip, drip of melting icicles, and the trickle, trickle of thawing snow will not de

MUNICIPAL APPOINTMENTS

Eight Commissioners of Education Named by the Mayor.

MR. ABELL ON POLICE BOARD

He Is Selected to Succeed Himself—Other Positions Filled—School Board Evenly Divided.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday announced the following appointments:

To be Police Commissioner—Henry E. Abell of Brooklyn.

To be Commissioners of Education for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx—George M. Van Hoesen, Morris E. Sterne, George Livingston, Thaddeus Moriarty, Dr. Waldo H. Richardson, Edward F. Farrell, and John B. Harrison.

To be Member of the School Board for the Borough of Brooklyn—George W. Donohue, to succeed Edward L. Collier, resigned.

To be Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments—Arthur C. Salmon, to succeed himself.

To be Judge of the Court of Special Sessions for the Borough of Brooklyn—Patrick Keady, to succeed John L. Devenny, deceased.

To be Members of the Municipal Art Commission—Charles T. Barney and Charles T. McKim, to succeed themselves.

To be a Member of the Examining Board of Plumbers—John Renahan, to succeed himself.

Of the School Commissioners appointed, ex-Judge Van Hoesen and Mr. Moriarty were members of the old board, recently appointed to fill vacancies.

Mr. Sterne is a real estate dealer, and lives at 203 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

George Livingston is a dealer in plumbing supplies. He was a member of the Board of Education under Mayors Grant and Gilroy, and was the first member of the board removed by Mayor Strong when the reform administration came in.

Dr. Waldo H. Richardson is a physician of 79 Washington Place.

Edward F. Farrell is a printer, and has always manifested a great deal of interest in educational affairs. He is one of the men recommended by the Central Labor Union for appointment as member of the School Board.

John B. Harrison is an attorney, and lives at 28 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

The members of the Manhattan and Bronx Board whose terms of office expired the first of the year, and who are succeeded by the new Commissioners, were President Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Jacob W. Mack, Dr. Daniel E. McSweeney, Alexander P. Ketchum, and Walter E. Andrews.

With the appointment of the new Commissioners the balance of power, which has been held by the anti-Tammany members for the past two years, is placed in doubt. Of the twenty-one members of the board, each side numbers ten trusted adherents. The twenty-first member of the board, whose vote is claimed by both parties, is Richard H. Adams.

Police Commissioner Abell went to the City Hall yesterday morning to offer his congratulations to the Mayor. After thanking Mr. Abell for his good wishes, the Mayor handed him his commission. Mr. Abell's new appointment is for four years.

LECTURES AND INSTRUCTION.

Two Series of Addresses and Drawing Classes to Begin.

The second course of Board of Education lectures will be opened at St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, to-morrow evening. F. W. Surette will lecture on "Lohengrin." Six lectures on the Wagner music dramas will follow. The lectures will be illustrated by musical selections and stereopticon views. On Saturday evenings, beginning this week, at the same hall, Prof. J. S. Mackay will give a course of eight lectures on "Air," to be illustrated by experiments and views. Both these courses are free.

The free classes in architectural, mechanical, and free-hand drawing at Evening High School 67, at 120 West Forty-sixth Street, will resume to-night. The classes give opportunities to students of architecture, machinists, stonecutters, masons, carpenters, cabinetmakers, decorators, and those working at the trades in general to learn the principles of drawing relating to their respective vocation. Application for admission may be made on any school evening, between 7:15 and 9 o'clock.

THE NEWTOWN CREEK BRIDGE.

Government to Hear Arguments for Its Removal or Improvement.

After a controversy which was begun nearly ten years ago for the improvement of Newtown Creek, Long Island, by the business men whose commercial interests were centred upon its banks, the petition for improvements on the Grand Street Bridge, which is now said to be a hindrance to navigation, has been acted upon favorably by the War Department, and a hearing in regard to the proposed changes and condemnation of the present structure will be held in the Army Building on Jan. 17, Major H. M. Adams presiding.

The draw opening of the bridge, owing to its narrowness, has always been a source of trouble to the ships that pass through the creek, and this is aggravated by the condition of the stream at this point. At Grand Street the stream takes an abrupt turn to the west, and vessels passing through the draw are obliged to run their bows close to the wharves on the south. At this point is situated a pier, termed White's dock, which is only 61 feet from the bridge line, and for this reason it has been impossible for vessels over 125 feet in length to get through the draw. Most of the vessels used exceed this length.

It is said that the Government has offered $7,000 for White's Dock, which is within the bulkhead line established by the Federal as well as the State Government, but this offer has been refused.

MUST PAY BEFORE APPEAL.

Internal Revenue Bureau's Reply to U. S. Express Company's Suggestion.

Frank H. Platt, as counsel for the United States Express Company, recently took exception to a ruling of the United States Internal Revenue Bureau that an order for the transfer of money by telegraph within the United States requires a 2-cent stamp as an order for the payment of money at sight or on demand, and that the message transmitting the order requires a 1-cent stamp. Mr. Platt suggested that, as the officers of his company did not think the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was in accordance with the law, and inasmuch as this was "a legal question upon which there is room for reasonable difference of opinion," the matter be immediately submitted to the United States Attorney General, with a view of having the question submitted to the United States courts on an agreed statement of fact.

Commissioner Scott has instructed Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District in this city that this suggestion cannot be complied with. The Coommissioner reminds Mr. Platt that the internal revenue tax is not collected through the courts, and that the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are authoritative, and no other executive officer has power to overrule them. He adds that the courts can be appealed to only after the Commissioner's decisions have been complied with. The statutes provide the machinery for an appeal after application has been made to the Commissioner for refunding.

"If persons who objected to the decisions of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue," says Mr. Scott, "were at liberty to appeal to the courts before payment, very few dollars would flow into the Treasury, at least for the first few years after an internal revenue bill was enacted."

Minister Refuses a Bishopric.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 2.—The Rev. James Bowen Funston, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, elected Bishop of Boise by the triennial council at Washington City two months ago, has declined the honor and will remain with his present parishioners.

CHANGE IN SPORTSMEN'S PAPER

Negotiations for Transfer of One-third Interest in Turf, Field and Farm.

Negotiations are now in progress for the transfer of a third interest in the weekly publication, Turf, Field and Farm; involving a change in its management, though not in its policy, and it is not unlikely that the transaction will be consummated to-day. Turf, Field and Farm, which has been published continuously for over thirty-three years, is owned by Col. Saunders D. Bruce, Leslie C. Bruce, his son, who is the publisher and business manager of the periodical, and Hamilton Busbey, the editor.

The third interest which is expected to change hands is that of Leslie C. Bruce, who finds that his work as publisher fenders him unable to give proper attention to his other business affairs. Mr. Bruce has for a considerable time had iron mining interests in Ohio, which necessitated his visiting that State frequently. He wishes to devote more of his time to his Ohio business, the headquarters of which is at Youngstown.

Mr. Bruce was unwilling to discuss the transaction yesterday on the ground that it had not yet been fully closed, although the terms had been agreed on, and the name of the purchaser could not be learned. Mr. Bruce admitted, however, that if the negotiations go through the man who takes his interest will step into his place as publisher.

One possible hitch in the plans may be the failure to get the consent of Mr. Busbey. When seen at his home, 38 West Seventieth Street, yesterday Mr. Busbey said:

"The interest will probably not be sold without my consent, as the prospective purchaser would not care to come into the joint ownership of the periodical unless it were agreeable to the other owners. I have been out of town for some time and am not well informed as to the terms of the proposed change. I can therefore not say positively what ground I shall take in the matter. I shall be at the office in THE TIMES Building to-morrow, where those interested will meet to discuss the situation, and it will be decided then."

Turf, Field and Farm succeeded to Porter's Spirit of the Times, which was started over sixty-seven years ago by Henry H. Porter, and later turned over to his brother, William T. Porter, who gained for it a wide circulation. John Richards, on Jan. 1, 1842, became the publisher of the paper, and after Mr. Richards died it passed, on Feb. 12, 1859, into the possession of Jones, Thorpe & Hays. The outbreak of the civil war forced The Spirit of the Times to suspend on June 22, 1861.

After the war the projectors of Turf, Field and Farm bought the library, pictures, mailing list, and title of Porter's Spirit of the Times and started the new journal. The first issue of Turf, Field and Farm appeared Aug. 5, 1865. Benjamin O. Taylor, Alban S. Payne, and other contributors to the old journal continued to contribute to the new one. One of the chief labors of Turf, Field and Farm was the clearing up of the pedigrees of thoroughbred and trotting horses. It has also taken large interest in bench shows, horse shows, and field and gun trials, and has been in close touch with breeders.

Mr. Busbey said yesterday that the paper was prosperous and no important change in its editorial management was considered.

PICKLED TERRAPIN POISONED?

Col. Ketchum Taken Ill After Eating Some—On Road to Recovery.

Col. Alexander P. Ketchum, a lawyer and retired United States Army officer, is recovering at his home, 32 Mount Morris Park West, from the effects of poison supposed to have been contained in a jar of pickled terrapin sent him by a friend. On Thursday evening last his daughter gave a reception. The Colonel was unable to attend the festivities, and remained in his library all evening.

About 11 o'clock his daughter carried to him a dish of the pickled terrapin, of which he is very fond, and he partook of it heartily. Almost immediately after eating of it he was taken sick, and Dr. A. G. Spalding of 248 Lenox Avenue was summoned. The patient showed every symptom of poisoning, and since that time has been under the doctor's care.

Miss Ketchum, when seen last evening, said that her father had almost entirely recovered. She refused to disclose the name of the person who had sent the terrapin to her father. Dr. Spalding refused to discuss the matter. Col. Ketchum was on Gen. Howard's staff during the war of the rebellion.

KILLED HIS WIFE FOR DRINKING.

Mrs. Mary Cummisky Choked and Beaten to Death.

Mrs. Mary Cummisky, fifty years old, was beaten to death early yesterday morning in her apartments on the top floor of the tenement at 50 West End Avenue. Her husband, James Cummisky, is locked up in the Tombs, charged with being her murderer.

Cummisky is fifty-five years old. He is a laborer, and was last employed by the Department of Street Cleaning. Shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday morning Cummisky approached two policemen at West End Avenue and Sixtieth Street and asked them to go to his house, as his wife was dying. The policemen found Mrs. Cummisky lying on her bed dead. Her face was frightfully bruised and covered with blood. The woman's husband was promptly placed under arrest and locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

"I hit her with my fists," he told the police, "because she was always drunk. I came home last night, after trying to get a job, and found her drunk. I smashed her with my fist."

"What did you have in your fist?" he was asked.

"That's for you to find out," he replied sullenly.

The police think that Cummisky, while crazy drunk, first strangled his wife and then beat her with some blunt instrument.

Coroner Bausch committed Cummisky to the Tombs pending the inquest.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Reduced Railroad Rates for Spring Buyers—Annual Meeting To-day.

The Merchants' Association has succeeded in obtaining concessions for Spring buyers in this city from all of the roads in the Trunk Line, Central Passenger, and Southwestern Passenger Associations. The Spring buying season in this city for merchants in the extreme Southwest begins in the latter part of January. From the Mississippi Valley and the Middle West merchants come to this city the first part of February and keep coming until March. From nearer points they continue coming through March and until the early part of April, when the buying season may be said to be over.

The Merchants' Association made up a series of dates to fit these different regions. From the Southwestern Passenger Association it asked for reduced rates from Jan. 27 to 30 and Feb. 13 to 17, inclusive, with a return limit of thirty days from date of sale. From the Central Passenger Association it asked dates for Feb. 13 to 17 and March 1 to 4, with the return limit of thirty days. For the Trunk Line territory the dates fixed were March 16 to 21 and April 3 to 6, with a return limit of fifteen days.

At the same time the Merchants' Association made application to the Western Passenger Association, whose territory is west of the Mississippi River and northwest of St. Louis. The dates were the same as asked for in the Southwestern territory, but no action has yet been taken on them. An application was also made to the Southeastern Passenger Association, whose territory is east of the Mississippi River and south of the Ohio River. No word has been received. Application will be made to the New England Passenger Association. Heretofore applications made to it have been denied.

Their success is gratifying to the officers of the Merchants' Association, inasmuch as this is the first time they have been able to get any roads west of the Mississippi River to co-operate with other lines on fixed dates and on the same basis. The fare in all cases will be one and one-third for the round trip.

The annual meeting of the Merchants' Association will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The officers will make their reports, and three new Directors will be elected. The men named for Directors by the Nominating Committee are ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Alvah Trowbridge, and John H. Starin. A proposition for enlarging the board from nine to fifteen members will be voted on, and if it carries, six additional Directors will be elected.

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

The Shirt Sale.

We want to Shirt fifty thousand men and boys this week. The vast resources of our Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson factory have been taxed to the utmost to meet the large demands of our 1899 sale. "Excelsior" is the winning word that has inspired our Shirt organization in preparing for the event. Fragile needles, ponderous machinery and bright brains have been ceaselessly working for months past in order to be ready when our doors open on the first business day of the New Year. We've levied tribute upon muslin mills, and linen factories, and thread factories, and button factories, and now the culminating time is practically here.

Our completed products, in bulk and excellence, are monuments to the genius of Shirt-making. The bosoms are three-ply linen INSERTED, not cotton and merely patched on. The bodies are liberal in length and cut with ample fulness. The seams are flat felled. The foregoing minutiæ may be monotonous; they are usually ignored by dealers—but they count in the wear of a shirt, and for that reason we've watched them closely without increasing the cost to the retail buyer.

Unlaundered Shirts.

1,200 dozen men's and boys' unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of good, heavy muslin, with pure linen "set in" bosoms; reinforced back and front, flat felled seams throughout, extension facings, patent gussets, tape necktie holder, split neckband or collar button protector. A well sewed shirt, cut full and perfect fitting; all sizes from 12 to 18; offered elsewhere at 50c., our price, **28c**

1,000 dozen men's and boys' unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of Utica muslin, "set in" bosom of 1700 count pure linen, felled seams, patent extension facings throughout, reinforced back and front, patent collar button protector, tie tape on back of neckband, all sizes, 12 to 18, offered elsewhere at 60c., our price, **38c**

600 dozen men's and boys' unlaundered Shirts, bodies made of Utica Nonpareil or New York Mills muslin, 1900 count pure linen inserted bosoms. All the newest improvements, hand worked buttonholes, felled seams, patent extension facings throughout, button protector and tie tape on back of neckband, usually retailed at 75c.; our price, **48c**

Our "Star Shirt," made in our own workrooms. Three-ply full linen bosom, Utica Nonpareil muslin, hand-worked button and eyelet holes, finished with every modern improvement that is called good in shirtdom. We have manufactured and sold this shirt over twenty years. Always bettering and strengthening it whenever possible. Competition never has and probably never will equal it, **68c**

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Men's Dress Shirts.

Laundered Dress Shirts, made in our own workrooms, of Utica Nonpareil muslin, three-ply pure linen bosom, hand-worked button and eyelet holes, open back or open both back and front, perfect fit guaranteed, **89c**

Laundered Dress Shirts, made in our own workrooms, muslin, linen and workmanship up to the highest standard of quality, fit and finish equal to custom-made shirts, **1.19**

Open all the way down, with cuffs attached, **1.36**

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Colored Shirts.

175 dozen Men's Laundered Colored Shirts, made of fine percale, two collars and one pair of cuffs, detached, felled seams, continuous facings, cut full, large variety colors and designs, made to retail at $1.00; during this sale, **39c**

250 dozen Men's White Night Shirts, made of Utica Nonpareil Muslin, cut full width, length 52 inches, felled seams throughout, continuous facings, sizes up to 20 inches, **49c**

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Collars and Cuffs.

3,000 dozen of our celebrated "Webster" brand Collars, which we regularly sell at 11c. each. Made of sturdy, durable linen. Both Collars and Cuffs are fourply and launder excellently. The Collars will be sold in dozen or half dozen lots only.

Collars, per dozen **99c**

Cuffs, two pair for **25c**

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

Infants' Long Dresses.

Nainsook, tucks, V-shaped yoke of neat embroidery, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery edge, **29c**

Nainsook, one row embroidery insertion, V-shaped yoke of handsome embroidery, **39c**

Nainsook, tucked round yoke, finished with pretty lace ruffle, **49c**

Nainsook, three rows fine embroidery insertion, hemstitching and edge, **59c**

The price extremes are 29c. and $10.94. Between those two points you may select here according to needs, personal taste or income. Greater values were never offered for the wee bit darlings.

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., 14TH ST. SIDE.)

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

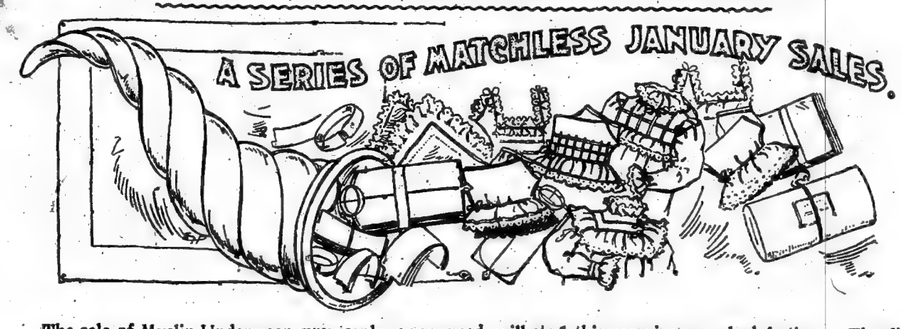

The sale of Muslin Underwear, previously announced, will start this morning on schedule time. The display is unusually attractive. All garments were produced or secured by us under the influence of exceptionally favorable conditions. Prices range easily a third less than you've heretofore been charged elsewhere for identical qualities. The variety is great, including plain, medium, and elaborate effects in Night Gowns, Skirts, Drawers, Chemises, and Corset Covers. We know the goods thoroughly, and therefore can advertise them intelligently and accurately. Examination will show that the values are all we claim them to be. Materials are right, workmanship is up to the highest standard of excellence—grace, shape, and finish have not been sacrificed or skimped to save the cost of labor. Trimmings are pretty and elegant, sizes are full and liberal. Their delicacy and strength appeal to all women of exquisite taste. They justify higher prices, but we've marked them low to compete with inferior qualities that flood the market.

The following descriptions and quotations should prompt you to immediately dismiss from your mind all thoughts of home sewing. Put down scissors, needle, and thimble and come to Macy's for Undermuslins:

Walking Skirts.

Good, strong muslin, cambric ruffle, lace edge, **24c**

Heavy muslin, umbrella shaped ruffle of cambric, tucked above and dust ruffle, **36c**

Heavy muslin, umbrella shaped ruffle embroidery gathered on full width, **49c**

Heavy muslin, umbrella shaped ruffle, trimmed with lace insertion and lace edge, **49c**

Heavy muslin, umbrella shaped ruffle, lace insertion and edging, dust ruffle, **58c**

Heavy muslin, umbrella shaped ruffle wide embroidery, gathered on, **79c**

Heavy muslin, umbrella shaped ruffle, two rows lace insertion and lace ruffle, dust ruffle, **79c**

Heavy muslin, umbrella shaped ruffle, three rows lace insertion and lace ruffle, dust ruffle, **98c**

Heavy muslin, umbrella shaped ruffle, wide embroidery ruffle, elaborate, showy patterns, **98c**

The above is merely a suggestion of what may be found in the grand aggregation of skirts. We've quoted the popular priced garments and haven't said a syllable about the richer ones. However, they're here—up to $12.58.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Corset Covers.

Good muslin, high neck, cut square, well made, ample fulness **5c**

Good quality cambric, high neck, French style, full front only, **8c**

Good quality cambric, high neck, French style, full front, embroidery edge, **12c**

Good cambric, low neck, wide embroidery in new designs, **16c**

Good cambric, high neck, cut square, tucks, two insertions and edge, **18c**

Good cambric, cut V, finished with tucks and two rows insertions and edge, **29c**

Good cambric, cut V, one row of fine embroidery insertion and edging, **36c**

Good cambric, cut V, trimmed with fine insertion and edge of embroidery and tucks, **49c**

We pause in the descriptions at 49c. If newspaper space was not so valuable we'd quote up to the limit—$3.69. But our simple word that the finer sorts are here is enough to arouse your interest.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Drawers.

Good strong muslin, hemmed and tucked, **8c**

Fine cambric, trimmed with wide ruffle of cambric, **12c**

Genuine "Fruit of the Loom" muslin, hemmed and tucked, **14c**

Good strong muslin, finished with six tucks and embroidery edge, **18c**

Fine cambric ruffle of cambric, edged with lace, **18c**

"Fruit of the Loom" muslin, tucks and embroidery ruffle, **24c**

Cambric, trimmed with ruffle, heavy lace edge, **24c**

Cambric, trimmed with ruffle, lace insertion and lace edge, **29c**

Good strong muslin, sheer lawn ruffle, two rows of insertions, **36c**

Good strong muslin, tucks and wide embroidery flounce, **49c**

Fine nainsook, tucks and embroidery ruffle, very pretty, **49c**

Fine lawn, tucked, lawn ruffle, dainty lace edge, **49c**

We show Drawers up to $10.42. The fabrics, trimmings and styles will please all women who admire richness and elegance in lingerie. The extremely low prices give special charm to these goods.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Underskirts.

Good muslin, hemmed and tucked, **19c**

Umbrella ruffle, lace edging, **36c**

Tucks and embroidery ruffle, **36c**

Tucks, lace insertion and ruffle, **49c**

And there are others—up to $1.99. Whatever you choose from their counters, you may be sure of uncommon money's worth.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Infants' Long Slips.

Cambric box plaits, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, **14c**

Cambric, tucks and box plaits, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery edge, **19c**

Nainsook, full front, neck and sleeves trimmed with embroidery edge, **24c**

Our Infants' Department is a boon to mothers. It saves them worry and money. The display is at its zenith now.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Night Gowns.

Good, heavy muslin, tucked yoke and cambric ruffle, **24c**

Good, strong muslin, tucked yoke, two rows embroidery insertion and cambric ruffle, full size, **29c**

Fine, strong muslin, yoke made of solid Hamburg embroidery, **36c**

Good, strong muslin, tucked yoke, eight rows embroidery insertion and extra wide ruffle, **49c**

Heavy muslin, V-shaped yoke, tucks, four rows embroidery insertion and embroidery ruffle, **49c**

Fine cambric, V-shaped yoke, two rows embroidery insertion, ruffle with lace edge, **49c**

Good muslin, two rows embroidery insertion, beading with ribbon and rever of insertion, **58c**

Good muslin, yoke of lace and embroidery insertion, and embroidery ruffle, **69c**

Cambric, V-shaped yoke, insertion, wide beading, with ribbon and embroidery ruffle, **98c**

The prices run up to $10.42. Every added penny represents just that much more style and elegance. There's no question about our giving more Night Gown beauty and goodness for less money than any other house.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Chemises.

Good, heavy muslin, plain band full width and length, **16c**

Good, strong muslin, finished with cambric ruffle, full width and length, **19c**

Good, strong muslin, finished with lace edge, full size, **19c**

Good, strong muslin, Pompadour yoke, trimmed with wide and narrow embroidery, **29c**

Fine muslin, made with tucks, three rows embroidery insertion and ruffle, full size, **36c**

Fine muslin, round neck, tucks, two rows embroidery insertion and embroidery edge, **49c**

Fine muslin, Pompadour yoke, one row embroidery insertion and two rows edging, full size, **49c**

Scores of other styles, finer needlework and more lavishly trimmed, ranging by easy rises up to $5.99. The costliest garment here is relatively as great value as the lowest priced one. Styles for all purses.

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Women's Wrappers and Bath Robes. Last week our advertising recognized the just claims of that secluded little nook on the second floor where women's wrappers, and bath robes, and sacques, and skirts, and related garments, are assembled. The response was quick and strong. Here are items that will tempt another aggressive throng:

Women's Cashmere Wrappers, prettily trimmed with lace insertion and narrow ribbon, **2.89**

Cashmere Wrappers, yoke of lace insertion and ribbon, ruffles, advertised elsewhere at 5.50; our price, **3.99**

Women's all-wool Eiderdown Bath Robes, with heavy worsted girdle, worth 3.00; our price, **1.99**

Women's all-wool Eiderdown Bath Robes, large sailor collar, bound with satin ribbon, also satin down front, worth 6.00; our price, **3.99**

Women's Flannelette Wrappers, yoke trimmed with braid, styles that you'd think reasonable at 1.00; only **49c**

Women's Flannelette Wrappers, yoke trimmed with braid, finished with ruffle over shoulders, great value at **58c**

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AVE. SIDE.)

Silk Waists and Skirts. We've struck the keynote of success in selling Silk Waists and Skirts. Our plan eliminates extravagance of every kind. We secure the royalest Parisian and Viennese creations, use the originals as models, copy them—and there you are. Same materials, same styles, same chic, same grace, minus high price. Silk Waists and Skirts up to $25.99 that will cost you nearly double elsewhere. A little list of specials:

Women's fancy Bengaline Silk Waists, lined throughout, worth 4.00; our price was 2.99; reduced to **1.99**

Women's very heavy changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts, umbrella ruffle; two, three and five corded ruffles, respectively 6.61, 7.81 and **8.99**

Women's black and changeable Taffeta Silk Skirts, corded and finished with wide ruffle, **3.99**

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 2D AVE. SIDE.)

Our January Linen Values are Winners.

Bleached Crash, red border, 17 in. wide, at **6c**

Huck Towels, hemmed, size 21-42 in., at **12c**

Huck Towels, hemstitched, very heavy quality, **17c**

Huck Towels, hemstitched, heavy linen, size 21x42 in., at **19c**

Huck Towels, hemstitched, extra heavy, size 22x42 in., **24c**

Table Damask, cream, full 70 inches wide, at **46c**

Table Damask, cream, full 72 inches wide, at **56c**

German bleached Damask, "silver finish," worth 60c; our price, **49c**

Bleached Irish Table Damask, 69 inches wide, our price, **79c**

Handsome Irish Linen Table Covers, various sizes, $1.68 up to **2.49**

Damask Tray Cloths, hemstitched, worth 22c., **16c**

Fringed linen Table Covers, 8-10 size, great value at **99c**

Linen Table Covers, 6-4 size, at 78c., and 5-4 size at **42c**

Linen Napkins, bleached, extra heavy, 5-8, special Price, **1.34**

Linen Napkins, three-quarter size, sold elsewhere at $2.00, here, **1.59**

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

R. H. MACY & CO. Macys 6TH AVE 14TH ST.

Women's Coats and Capes.

The advertising ripples on—passing easily from ethereal Underwear to elegant Outerwear. Somebody loses money on these Coats and Capes. In a few instances we stand the loss; in others the manufacturers do. Since Christmas we have secured many large lots from makers whose cherished hopes of profit had thinned into a bubble, a puff-ball—phew, whisk! profits and part of cost vanished into vapor—melted into mist. These values are the climax:

Women's Jackets, of black Kersey cloth, double-breasted box front, stitched seams, notched collar and satin lined, were $8.98, now at **4.49**

Women's Shawl Golf Capes, of imported double-faced cloth, all colors, 27 inches long, full sweep, were $12.49, now at **7.49**

Women's Tailor-made Jackets, of fine English Kersey cloth, four-button box front, notched collar, strapped seams front and back, taffeta silk lined throughout, were $12.49, now at **7.49**

Women's Jackets, of high grade Kersey, Venetian and rough materials, black, blue and castor shades, each garment lined with extra quality satin or fancy silk, worth from $15.00 to $25.00, your choice of entire lot at **9.98**

Women's Capes of imported Persian cloth, 30 inches long, full sweep, with storm collar, inverted plaited back, satin lined, collar and front of cape trimmed with sable edging, were $15.63, now at **9.98**

Women's Jackets, of seal plush, high rolling storm collar, double breasted fly front effect, collar and front of coat edged with sable, lined throughout with heavy satin, were $18.74, now at **12.49**

Women's Jackets, of extra fine quality velour, high rolling storm collar, double breasted fly front effect; entire coat handsomely jetted; front, back and collar edged with sable; lined throughout with fancy taffeta silk, were $24.99, now at **19.99**

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Fur Garments and Neckwear

Greater chances never existed. Boreas is training for his breeziest blizzards and we are selling handsome Furs at June prices. But that's a vital part of the January programme. It's not an accident. We prepared for it in a masterly way. The result is not disappointing.

Women's Capes, of best grade electric seal, new style storm collar, 27 and 30 inches long, full sweep, lined with heavy quality satin; our price, **27.49**

Women's Cluster Scarfs, of stone marten, select skins, with full tails; our price, **12.49**

Women's cluster style Neck Pieces, good quality mink, with full tails; our price, **9.38**

Women's cluster style Neck Pieces, of Alaska sable (skunk), trimmed with tails; our price, **8.98**

Women's Collarettes, of select quality electric seal, trimmed with deep border of imitation bear, lined with good satin; our price, **8.98**

Women's Muffs, of electric seal (coney), 24-inch block; our price, **3.13**

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Girls' Garments.

The writer just heard a chubby six-year-old exclaim, "How defful cold!" The roses were blooming on her cheeks and her eyes were glistening, but the expression and tone were cross. We now proffer that child's mother and the mothers of half a thousand other children an opportunity to buy serviceable, stylish and warmthful Wraps at about half price.

Children's Long Coats, of kersey and cheviot cloth, deep military cape and storm collar, all the newest shades, sizes 6 to 14 years, reduced from $6.50 to **3.98**

Children's Reefers, of Montagnac cloth, in navy, brown, green and royal blue, braid trimmed epaulets on shoulders, silk lined hood, high-rolling storm collar, sizes 6 to 14 years, were $6.99, now at **4.49**

Children's Reefers, of Oxford cloth, sizes 8 to 14 years, military effects, colored satin lined, velvet standing collar, entire garment braided and finished with olive and small gilt buttons, fully worth $9.00; our price, **5.98**

Children's Gretchens, of blue and brown meltonette cloth, corded Van Dyke cape, storm collar trimmed with coney fur, coat back and box front effect; sizes 6 to 14 years; worth $11.00; our price, **7.49**

Misses' Jackets, of superior quality English kersey cloth, square front, with large pearl buttons, stitched seams, lined with Roman striped taffeta silk; sizes 14 to 18 years, **9.98**

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

STRUCK AT A GRADE CROSSING.

Probably Fatal Accident Near Mount Upton, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Seven young people of Mount Upton, Chenango County, were going to South New Berlin on Saturday evening for a ride. A storm came up, and the side curtains of the surrey in which they were riding were drawn. As they approached the crossing of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, near Latham's Corners, they were singing, and the driver did not hear the approach of a train which was running at great speed. On account of the storm and darkness the engineer did not see the pleasure seekers until right upon them, and then it was too late to stop before striking the wagon.

The horse was killed, the wagon demolished, and the members of the party were thrown on both sides of the track into the fields. Miss Susan Thomas, eighteen years old, and Calvin Chamberlain, nineteen years old, were so badly injured that they cannot live. The other members of the party were all more or less injured, though all are expected to recover.

CAUGHT IN A BURNING MINE.

A Hundred Men Have a Narrow Escape from Death in Carlinville, Ill.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 2.—The shaft of the Carlinville Coal Company caught fire to-day by a can of lubricating oil being heated on a stove in the top of the tipple. A strong southwest wind fanned the flames, which extended over an acre of ground. The fire company was powerless, as there was no water in the mains.

The burning timbers and fired coal tumbled down in the shaft, where one hundred men were imprisoned. The airshaft engine, being seldom used, refused to work. A panic ensued below, where the air had extinguished the flames on the lamps, leaving the men in total darkness. They were scattered over a radius of three miles. Suffocation was narrowly averted. A scene indescribable took place on top among the women, mothers, daughters, and sweethearts of the victims. The men were finally released from the mine unharmed. The loss will aggregate $10,000; $5,000 insurance.

Owing to recent trouble between employes and employers the mines may not be rebuilt. Only a small supply of coal is on hand in the city. One hundred families are almost destitute as a result of the fire.

Held for Larceny in New Haven.

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, formerly of New Haven, was arrested yesterday morning at his home, 206 West Twenty-third Street, by Detective O'Connel. He is charged with the larceny in New Haven of $4,600, by means of forged deeds, from the New York National Loan and Building Company. Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Court, held him to await the arrival of extradition papers.

SNOW REMOVAL DIFFICULT

McCartney and Dunn Find Carts Scarce and Men Debilitated.

CONSIDERABLE WORK IS DONE

Down-Town Streets Will Be Clean in Three Days, McCartney Says—Snow Melter a Failure.

Operations against the snowdrifts of New York's streets were prosecuted with unabated vigor yesterday by Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney's myrmidons. Nearly 4,000 men and 2,500 carts advanced to the onslaught when the day broke. This number fluctuated during the day, with the development of varying conditions of internal and external temperature.

The sudden reduction by the intense cold of the streets of the abnormally high temperature obtaining in the rank and file of the army of shovelers and cart men, as a result of New Year's Day celebrations, was referred to yesterday by Mr. McCartney and Snow Contractor Dunn as one of the principal handicaps under which they were working in their efforts to clear off the streets. It was stated that vast numbers of men presented themselves before the District Superintendents in the morning and began their work with a will, but it was subsequently learned that the entire force was becoming weakened by an alarming epidemic of Katzenjammer, and victims of its effects were met with in almost every thoroughfare. Men who started the day bravely with an earnest desire to live up to their New Year's pledges, succumbed to the biting cold and thirst, and dropped from the ranks one by one, until by noon the army of shovelers and cart men had been sadly depleted.

Contractor Dunn was out all day, visiting various portions of the city where the battle in the drifts was hottest, or, more properly speaking, coldest, urging on his men by word and deed, and throughout the afternoon Commissioner McCartney devoted his time to expediting the work.

"The great trouble this time," said Mr. McCartney when seen yesterday afternoon, "is in procuring carts, on account of the season and the bitter cold weather, but if we are only given a reasonable time we will have the streets as clean as a whistle. Sunday it was almost impossible for the contractor to procure carts, because of its being New Year's Day, but to-day owners of carts are coming to the front a little better. I do not except, however, that we will be able to get the number of carts we desire before to-morrow. The men we have to-day are not, as a rule, in fit condition for the work, although we have accomplished wonders."

When asked how long it would take to remove the five-inch fall of snow from the city's streets, provided the weather conditions underwent no change, Mr. McCartney called attention to a map of Manhattan and the Bronx.

"Just consider that vast area," said he. "Think of the tons upon tons of snow to be taken from that immense district. That area presented there is divided up into eleven districts, and in every district we are putting forth every effort. Within six or seven days, I think, we will have removed all the snow. In some districts the streets will be cleared in much less time. We are concentrating our efforts particularly in the First and Second Districts, in which are included all the down-town business streets. Within three days I think we will have every one of these streets cleared. Broadway, for instance, has been cleared below Forty-second Street, but persons coming down town to-morrow will find snow on that thoroughfare, for the reason that the occupants of business houses as a rule have not cleared the sidewalks, and this snow will have been thrown into the street. According to law, sidewalks should be cleared within twenty-four hours after a snowfall, but in this instance the work has not been done. This will throw extra work upon the Street Cleaning Department. Nassau Street is entirely cleaned, and the snow is piled in nearly all the cross-town streets in the lower business districts. The work of carting it away will be prosecuted throughout the night, and we hope to show some surprising results to-morrow morning."

An order was sent from Police Headquarters yesterday morning commanding the police to direct all property owners to remove the snow from their sidewalks. This was done to assist the Street Cleaning Department. Many of the sidewalks are still uncleaned.

Commissioner McCartney was not at all satisfied with the work being done by Contractor Dunn, and the entire force of the Street Cleaning Department was being used to supplement his operations.

Contractor Dunn, when seen yesterday afternoon, was inclined to be somewhat pessimistic regarding the capacity of his force. "I have had many amount of trouble on account of the season and the bitter cold weather," said he. "But we have been hustling for all we were worth. We started the work at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but the fact that New Year's Day is a holiday especially celebrated by Italians made the securing of sufficient labor a difficult task. Had the storm come at any other time, and had the weather been less severe, it is quite likely that we would have had the city pretty well cleaned of snow by this time. We are taking on every man and cart that appears, and, although I think we have 2,500 carts at work to-day, I would like to secure at least 1,000 more. We hire men or carts for any length of time they are willing to work, but the labor we are getting now is not at all satisfactory. Many of the men are insufficiently clothed for the severe weather, and the number of 'holiday heads' is amazing. Scores of shovelers to-day have quit work after a few hours. Very little dependence can be put in the men. Some of them are quitting all the time, and new men have to be engaged to replace them.

"The snow is piled, for the most part, and that is the most important part of the work. I cannot tell just how soon we are likely to get through until I get reports from the different districts."

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the Street Cleaning Department claimed to be working, the results of the efforts being made were apparent throughout the city. A number of the principal streets were cleaned, and in a majority of the others the snow was piled, and many carts were in evidence.

A new snow-melting machine was tried in Union Square in the morning by employes of the Street-Cleaning Department, and it proved a complete failure, they said. The machine consisted of a big tank, in which the snow was piled, and under which was a series of naphtha burners. The naphtha flames, instead of melting the snow, threatened to melt the tank, and Commissioner McCartney, who witnessed the performance, left in disgust, and the machine was run into the stable.

Gamblers Don't Like Umbrellas.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Gamblers are notoriously superstitious," said a veteran sport, who is staying in New Orleans during the Winter races, "and a thousand stories are told of their eccentricities in that line. The queerest thing that I know personally to be a fact occurred in 1878, in a Colorado mining camp called Carbonate. It was a wild, woolly place, and practically run by the tough element. Of course there was plenty of gambling; and one evening a stranger carrying an umbrella walked into a place where a faro outfit was in full blast. Happening to notice that one of the ribs of the umbrella was spring, he thoughtlessly opened it right over the head of a player. The man glared around and whipping out a pistol, shot the stranger dead. He was arrested and taken before a self-appointed Judge, who was also the proprietor of a keno room. The gamer admitted the deed, but pleaded extreme provocation. The opening of the umbrella over the head of one who is playing faro, he explained, was, as everybody knew, a hoodoo for life, and doomed its victim to a career of uninterrupted disaster. The only way to remove the curse was to instantly slay the owner of the umbrella. The Judge listened with sagacious nods and then sent for a number of hoodoo experts—in other words, the principal gamblers of town. They turned pale at the very mention of umbrellas, and declared on oath that such an episode as the one described would undoubtedly blight anybody's entire life. Only two courses were open in such a case—suicide or manslaughter. The magistrate charged the jury that they were the sole judges of the facts and the hoodoo, and they promptly returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. After that umbrellas became unpopular in Carbonate, and oilskin coats, or 'slickers,' as they are called in the West, enjoyed a great boom."

GOLF ON SNOW-COVERED LINKS.

Fifty-nine Players Turn in Scores in the Ocean County Hunt Club's Tournament.

Freezing weather and snow-covered links were the conditions that confronted the Lakewood golfers yesterday when they began to prepare for the New Year's Day tournaments. Although disappointing for real first-class golf, there was nevertheless plenty of sport and few golfers were content to allow their clubs to stand unused. The snow, however, stopped one tournament, that at the Lakewood Golf Club, for the members had sufficient experience with golf in the snow during Thanksgiving week.

The tournament of the Ocean County Hunt Club was for the cup given by George J. Gould. Eighty-six golfers started and fifty-nine turned in scores. Snow rules were in force, and the balls were teed up at every stroke, except on the green. The green, however, had been well swept, so there was no cutting out of a groove to the hole, as has sometimes been the case.

It was late in the day before the final score was turned in, and then the victor was announced to be Henry A. Daily, Jr., an Ardsley Club golfer. His net score for the eighteen holes was 76 strokes, made from 13 strokes handicap. The second prize was won by E. L. Chetwood of the Richmond Hill Club. His net score was 78 from 24 strokes handicap. J. C. Rennard of Tuxedo made the lowest actual score—88 strokes—and won the prize for that record.

The match was well managed and many visitors drove out to the club in their sleighs and kept the clubhouse in a state of lively activity all day long. The players and scores were:

	Gross	Ha'cp.	Net.
H. A. Daily, Jr., Ardsley	89	13	76
E. L. Chetwood, Richmond Hill	102	24	78
J. C. Rennard, Tuxedo	88	8	80
Frank D. Beard, Ocean County	92	12	80
A. C. Twining, Deal Beach	101	20	81
J. R. Beard, Dyker Meadow	107	22	85
A. R. Fish, Hillside Tennis	91	5	86
Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Staten Island	92	6	86
J. B. Tailer, Ardsley	94	8	86
James Converse, Ocean County	94	8	86
R. B. Kerr, Lakewood	99	12	87
E. T. Donnelly, Harbor Hill	101	13	88
H. M. Adams, Dyker Meadow	101	13	88
F. M. Harrison, Montclair	100	12	88
W. A. Adriance, Dutchess County	101	12	89
A. H. Porter, Rockaway Hunt	101	12	89
F. E. Weir, Lakewood	95	6	89
G. D. Fowle, Philadelphia	94	4	90
James C. Powers, Dyker Meadow	98	8	90
H. B. McQueen, Ocean County	113	23	90
A. J. McClure, Albany	102	10	92
C. H. Pope, Jr., Richmond Hill	117	24	93
A. P. Clapp, Marine and Field	108	15	93
F. J. J. De Raismes, Lakewood	98	4	94
Louis S. Kerr, Fairfield	107	12	95
W. H. Coles, Ocean County	99	4	95
C. W. O'Connor, Richmond Hill	102	6	96
J. J. Manning, Seabright	111	15	96
C. A. Fry, Richmond County	104	8	96
E. C. Montagne, Rockaway	114	18	96
C. T. Richardson, Lakewood	101	5	96
J. H. Seaman, Dyker Meadow	114	18	96
W. B. Rhett, Crescent Athletic	104	7	97
G. B. Adams, Crescent Athletic	107	10	97
Dr. E. A. Daniels, Brookline	112	15	97
E. De F. Simmons, St. Andrew's	112	15	97
J. W. Morey, Lakewood	110	12	98
S. W. Bonsall, Ocean County	118	20	98
A. E. Worrall, Brantwood	111	13	98
O. W. Buckingham, Ocean County	115	17	98
Edward Stevens, Oakland	116	18	98
F. B. Mackay, Englewood	117	18	99
C. W. Fisk, Hillside Tennis	108	9	99
W. F. Moore, Richmond County	112	12	100
S. H. Harris, Norwood	113	13	100
G. C. Smith, Lakewood	119	18	101
Daniel Chauncey, Dyker Meadow	108	6	102
H. F. Whitney, Crescent Athletic	113	10	103
F. H. Wilkins, Marine and Field	124	21	103
W. W. Lowry, Richmond County	111	7	104
William Beard, Dyker Meadow	122	18	104
H. Keene, Ocean County	131	23	106
R. H. Daniels, Brookline	117	10	107
A. F. Sutherland, Ocean County	118	10	108
L. P. Rider, Ocean County	127	18	109
R. Roaland, Seabright	124	15	109
W. H. Ehrhart, Lakewood	132	16	116
R. H. Hooper, Ocean County	142	25	117
F. H. Lovell, Ocean County	155	17	138

YONKERS POLO PLAYERS BEATEN

New Yorkers Have an Easy Victory—Tarrant's Record-Breaking Play.

The Yonkers roller polo team made a poor showing against the New Yorks at the Grand Central Palace last night, the locals winning by a score of 8 to 0. The visitors lost several chances to score through the poor work of Allison, who did not seem to be fast enough. Tarrant and Warner played a splendid game, particularly the former. In the third period he scored twice in five seconds of actual playing time, in each case winning the rush and getting the ball into the cage on the first drive. The last goal, which he scored in two seconds, establishes a new time record. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Yonkers.
Tarrant	First rush	Tierney
Warner	Second rush	Allison
Purcell	Centre	Holdredge
Malone	Half back	Tobin
Berry	Goal	Murphy

SUMMARY.

Goal By.	Ball Caged By.	Rush Won By.	Time.
New York	Warner	Allison	6:40
	Tierney		Limit
New York	Warner	Tarrant	6:05
	Tarrant		Limit
New York	Tarrant	Tarrant	0:40
New York	Warner	Tarrant	6:55
New York	Warner	Tarrant	5:05
New York	Tarrant	Tarrant	2:35
New York	Tarrant	Tarrant	0:03
New York	Tarrant	Tarrant	0:02
		Tierney	Limit

Score—New York, 8; Yonkers, 0. Referee—E. J. Martin.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. The Miller, 109 pounds, (Powell,) 7 to 1, won; Master Lee, 109, (H. Martin,) 2½ to 1, and even, second; Maude Gauge, 107, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Florence Fink, Inola, St. Kristine, Gold Garter, Fiero, Ealsington, The Minister, and Enges also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Highland Ball, 100 pounds, (Piggott,) 5 to 1, won; Zamar II., 105, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Etta H., 113, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Free Lady, Lady Ashley, Ricardo, Dick Warren, and Dongara also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds; three furlongs. Nina, 108 pounds, (J. Reiff,) 10 to 1, won; Yellow Tail, 108, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Fannie Mills, 108, (W. H. Martin,) 4 to 3, third. Time—0:38. Innovator, Loch Katrine, The Buffoon, March Seventh, Infinity, Ice Drop, and Stratoni also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Baldwin Handicap; one mile. Napamax, 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 1 to 2, won; Hohenzollern, 103, (H. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Olinthus, 95, (J. Reiff,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Morinel and Bernardillo also ran. Greyhurst left at post.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; seven furlongs. Miss Marion, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Limewater, 102, (Piggott,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Horton, 112, (N. Turner,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Diara and Sam McKeever also ran. Jingle Jingle left at post.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. San Venado, 109 pounds, (Piggott,) 7 to 1, won; Hardly, 102, (W. H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Topmast, 113, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:49½. Mamie G., Robert Bonner, and Hohenlohe also ran.

Sauerkraut as an Appetizer.

From The Pittsburg Times.

A reporter who spent Christmas among the Pennsylvania Germans of Lancaster County discovered what will probably be to most people a distinctively new use for sauerkraut, a native production of old Lancaster, and a staple article of food. He had called to see an old friend who keeps a dairy, and found the dairyman in the act of taking great bunches of succulent cabbage from a barrel in the cellar. The odor prevaded the neighborhood, and made glad the nostrils of every true and loyal Pennsylvania "Dutchman" within a distance of about half a mile. The reporter was astonished when the dairyman picked up a bucketful of sauerkraut and carried it to his cow stables. The second animal in the long row of stalls was a big, strong-boned cow. Her head was hanging low under the manger, although there was a plentiful supply of hay in the rack above. Her ears had a dejected droop, and her eyes were half closed. She was evidently a very sick cow at a time when she should have been in good spirits, for among the Pennsylvania Germans it is still a popular belief that on Christmas Eve the cows in their stalls may be heard to talk to each other of the great event the day commemorates. The bucketful of sauerkraut was dumped into the manger. The cow, by some peculiar system of feeling, first gave evidence of her appreciation by slowly switching her tail, which had before hung limp and lifeless. Then she raised her head, poked her great muzzle into the kraut, and slowly began to munch the stuff. Fifteen minutes later she looked quite happy. She had eaten all the kraut, and was taking great mouthfuls of the hay. The dairyman said sauerkraut had long been known as one of the best things in the world to give a sick cow an appetite.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Franchises and Estimates Secured for a Bridge and Viaduct from Port Morris to Astoria.

Franchises and estimates have been secured by the New York Connecting Railway Company, of which Col. Oliver W. Barnes is President, for the construction of a great steel bridge and viaduct from Port Morris to Astoria, by way of Randall's Island. It is the purpose of Col. Barnes and his associates to bridge Hell Gate with a single span 800 feet long and 150 feet above the water. The cost of this structure is estimated at $4,000,000, and the projectors of the enterprise expect to be able to connect the New York Central and the New Haven and Hartford lines with the Long Island Railroad, and also with the docks of the South Brooklyn Terminal Company (near the foot of Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn), of which John W. Ambrose is the President.

If Congress acts favorably on the proposition to deepen and widen the Red Hook channel in front of the South Brooklyn Terminal Company's docks, foreign vessels of the largest draught would be able to land freight at that point and load it into cars which would take it direct to any point in the Eastern or Western States via the South Brooklyn Terminal Railroad, the Long Island road, and the New York Connecting Railroad. President Ambrose of the South Brooklyn Company has already appeared before the River and Harbor Committee of the House in advocacy of the dredging of the Red Hook channel.

Mr. Ambrose and others who have looked into Col. Barnes's project for constructing a bridge with railroad connections over Hell Gate believe that he has a practicable scheme, and they regard the cost as estimated by competent engineers to be satisfactorily low. The New York Connecting Railroad is to be constructed from a point on the Port Morris branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad, near the junction of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, to Ward's Island and Randall's Island, across Hell Gate to Astoria, and from there to Jamaica. The South Brooklyn Terminal Company has franchises which would enable it to construct a railroad to Jamaica, but inasmuch as there is already a connection between the South Brooklyn Railroad and the Long Island road, it is not likely that this franchise would be needed at present.

Negotiations are now pending for the necessary capital with which to begin the work of construction. The plans and estimates have been examined by New York capitalists who, it is said, have expressed satisfaction with them.

LACKAWANNA SYSTEM PRESIDENCY.

W. F. Hallstead Will Probably Succeed Samuel Sloan.

Unless there is a change in the plans of those persons who control the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the retirement of Samuel Sloan from the Presidency next month will be followed by the promotion to that office of W. F. Hallstead, at present Second Vice President and General Manager of the road.

Mr. Hallstead has been connected with the Lackawanna system continuously for about forty-seven years. He was fifteen years old when he entered the service of this company, and he worked himself up through the various grades of trackman, brakeman, conductor, Assistant Superintendent, Division Superintendent, and Superintendent. Since June 1, 1886, he has been the General Manager of the entire system.

The selection of Mr. Hallstead as President Sloan's successor will signify the desire of the dominating influences in Lackawanna to continue the present policy of management. Mr. Hallstead has practically directed the operation of the system for the past few years, and the relations between him and President Sloan have been entirely harmonious.

MAY CONTROL BOSTON AND ALBANY.

New Haven Road Has Been Negotiating for It for Some Time.

Negotiations have been pending for some time for closer relations between the New York, New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Albany Railroads, and within the past few days these negotiations have assumed a phase which, certain railroad men say, may result in the control of the Boston and Albany passing into the hands of the other New England corporation. The trains of the New Haven and Hartford and the Boston and Albany come into New York over the same tracks, but the first-named corporation has a great advantage over the other line in the matter of terminal facilities.

For the past two or three years the New Haven and Hartford management has been extending its property holdings north of New York City and improving its trackage and terminal facilities. For a while there was considerable friction in the matter of policy between the New York Central and the New Haven and Hartford, but that is believed to have been removed, and much more cordial relations now exist between those two important interests. It is now regarded as the fixed policy of the New Haven and Hartford management to assume control, as far as possible, of the New England railroad traffic at its point.

Advices from New Haven say that the Directors of the Consolidated Road made overtures to the Boston and Albany people some months ago. Should a corporate union of the two systems be contemplated, the Connecticut Legislature will be petitioned to amend the charter of the New Haven and Hartford Company. Such an amendment, it is believed, could be readily secured.

A RAILROAD INCREASES WAGES.

Louisville and Nashville Has Had a Very Prosperous Year.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—The employes of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have received as a New Year gift a complete restoration of the wage reduction made after the panic of 1892. The cut was 10 per cent. to all employes receiving less than $5,000 a year, and 20 per cent. to those receiving higher salaries. Half the reduction was restored last July and the remainder dates from the new year. Next will come the resumption of dividends and 2 per cent. is to be paid for the six months ended Dec. 31, the road returning to a 4 per cent. basis.

How One Story Traveled.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"Queer how a story will travel sometimes," remarked an old reporter, spinning yarns for some of the younger boys. "I remember years ago a fellow on one of the Denver papers wrote a thrilling narrative about a prospector named Allen who found a fabulously rich gold mine on the Mount of the Holy Cross. The peak is one of the highest and most rugged in Colorado, and gets its name from two enormous gulches that cross at right angles on its very crest. They are always full of snow, and from the valley the cross stands out in wonderful relief from a background of volcanic rock. Thomas Moran painted a famous picture of it, and away back in the seventeenth century, when the Spanish buccaneers pushed up the cañon of the Colorado, the padres thought it was a sign from heaven and said high mass. The Denver story was, of course, a fake. No human being has ever scaled that frightful acclivity, but Allen, who had consented beforehand to the use of his name, was a well-known character, and the yarn was swallowed for gospel truth. Then it began to travel. The Eastern papers all copied it, and one journal printed a full-page illustration. Pretty soon it crossed the Atlantic, and after wandering through the English press began to appear translated in the papers of France and Germany. It is a strange thing, but stories always travel eastward. This one went over the Continent like an epidemic and passed through all manner of extraordinary mutations in transit from one language to another. It was translated from French to Spanish, from Spanish to Italian, from Italian to Russian, and at last it got into the Orient and disappeared. Several years later an English weekly printed at Hongkong contained a strange story of an American explorer named Linwan who had found a monstrous crucifix of gold on top of the Rocky Mountains. It was copied from a native paper and was all that was left of the original fake. Heaven only knows how much tradition it manufactured en route. The story was subsequently reprinted in San Francisco with some account of its genesis. It was almost impossible to believe it was the same old Holy Cross yarn, but the evidence was indisputable."

NEW YEAR'S FESTIVITIES

New York's Population Enjoys Itself in Various Ways.

HAPPY DAY FOR ALL CLASSES

Calling, Theatre Going, and Sleighing Among the Pleasures Indulged In.

There was a crispness and sparkle in the atmosphere yesterday that invited people out of doors. Unlike the Christmas holiday of a week ago, when family reunions and domestic festivities kept a large proportion of the population of New York at home, the New Year's spirit appeared to be actively jubilant and the vast army of New Yorkers who celebrated the day looked for their pleasure abroad. Some of them found it in places of public entertainment, others in social calls on old friends, and many in gliding over the snow in the upper part of the city to the merry music of sleigh bells.

An indication that the pleasure-loving portion of this community was abroad yesterday was found in the crowded condition of the public conveyances. For the greater part of the day and the evening the elevated railroad trains and the surface cars were well filled, no matter in which direction they happened to be going. Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and other main thoroughfares wore an animated appearance. There were pedestrians representing all grades of society and a wide variety of dispositions. While a few showed signs of the wear and tear of excessive conviviality, the great majority conducted themselves with propriety and seemed to be actuated by a rational spirit of enjoyment.

There were a great many "open houses." Several of the municipal officers were "at home" to their friends; some politicians who hold no offices entertained in liberal fashion; some of the clubs had tempting "spreads" for their members, and many hotels and cafés kept "open house." With the exception of the resorts of pleasure and entertainment nearly all places of business were closed. The retail shopping district was nearly as deserted and as quiet as the wholesale business district further down town.

Two classes of persons very much in evidence early in the day were the itinerant snow shovelers and the men and boys with "New Year's Addresses." The newsboys, bootblacks, and messenger boys were on hand bright and early to wish their regular patrons "A Happy New Year," and many dimes and quarters found their way—willingly and otherwise—into outstretched hands. Many letter carriers while delivering the morning mail left their "compliments of the season" inscribed on cards inclosed in small envelopes.

There were abundant evidences that the custom of making New Year's calls has not yet been outgrown by this great metropolis. Although fashionable society gives scant recognition to this old-fashioned custom nowadays, there was considerable calling done even in the fashionable residence streets. Preparations for receiving calls were probably more general and more elaborate in Brooklyn.

Festivities in honor of the day were held in most of the public institutions where the inmates are dependent upon the bounty of the city or of private philanthropy. There was plenty of good cheer also on board the large steamships which happened to be in port, and throughout every section of New York there were social receptions, balls, and banquets.

Services were held in some of the churches, although in most of them the New Year's Day services were held on Sunday. In St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday at 11 A. M., the annual mass and sermon for the Archdiocesan Union of Holy Name Societies was celebrated. The various societies marched to the cathedral carrying their different colors and banners and headed by bands of music.

Several thousand persons visited the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in West Fifty-seventh Street during the day and evening. A committee of members received the visitors, and refreshments were served. There was an interesting display of posters and of etchings lent by Scribner's Magazine. In the evening there was an entertainment in the large hall.

The Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, held open house all day and entertained about 1,000 guests. During the early part of the afternoon there was an exhibition of original drawings on the late war, lent by various publishing firms. At 3:30 there were athletic contests and a reception and entertainment followed.

VAUDEVILLE IN THE TOMBS.

Men and Women Prisoners There Entertained—Mrs. Moore Blushes.

The prisoners in the Tombs heard a New Year's entertainment yesterday afternoon. The talent included a number of well-known vaudeville artists, who volunteered their services. All the prisoners from the new portion of the city prison were brought into the old Tombs building, where they lined the three galleries and smoked cigars until the lights in the upper floors of the gloomy old structure disappeared in a halo.

The inmates of the women's prison were seated on the first floor, facing the performers, who appeared on the bridge connecting the first galleries. The male prisoners in the Tombs building proper were kept in their cells. Seated on a bench side by side, separated from the other women, were Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Vermeule, and Mrs. Worl.

The entertainment opened with a banjo solo by William Polk. He was followed by Ward and Halliday, whose humorous dialogue elicited shouts of laughter.

"I went into a restaurant a few days ago," said Halliday, "and I asked for a boiled lobster."

"What about it?" asked Ward.

"Why, they brought me a picture of Martin Mahon."

Mrs. Moore turned a rosy red and hid her face in her handkerchief.

Mlle. Marie Decker sang, and then the Hayden Quartette was introduced. One of the male prisoners sang and another played the piano.

One of the last numbers on the programme was "The Palms," sung by Jerry Moloney of the Hayden Quartette. As an encore he sang "She Was Bred in Old Kentucky," and Mrs. Moore wept bitterly. The entertainment closed with a short address by the Warden.

Municipal Council Meeting.

The Municipal Council met yesterday at noon in order to conform with a provision of the charter which makes such a meeting necessary. President Guggenheimer, in calling the meeting to order, said that he did not know why the charter contained such a provision, unless it was to give the Councilmen an opportunity to wish each other a "Happy New Year." After the reading of the minutes, the meeting adjourned. Later all the members of the Council called on Mayor Van Wyck, who greeted each one.

Reception on the Vermont.

Capt. Miller, commanding the receiving ship Vermont, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, gave the customary New Year's Day reception aboard that vessel yesterday. There were a band concert and a dance during the afternoon.

Other New Year Honors in England.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The list of New Year's honors, already published, also includes Lord Dunraven being appointed a Privy Councillor for Ireland and Sir Edward Chichester, R. N., being appointed a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services as Captain of the British first-class armored cruiser Immortalite, which was stationed at Manila during the war, which, The Times points out, afforded him the opportunity to display tact and judgment, of which he took every advantage. Mr. Sadler, the former British Consul at Chicago, is made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

New Year's Day in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 2.—President Diaz received various official deputations who called to offer congratulations of the season. Sir Henry Deering, the British Minister, as dean of the Diplomatic Corps, made a brief address on behalf of his colleagues. The United States was represented by two Secretaries and a Military Attaché, Ambassador Clayton being prostrated with grip and unable to attend. The President received no visitors, as formerly.

TRADE OF THE COUNTRY

Conditions as Reported from Many Sections Summarized.

GREAT PROSPERITY OF 1898

Large Crops of the Farmers Work a Great Change in the West—Outlook for 1899.

The condition of trade throughout the country was described in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by means of extensive interviews with prominent business men of this city and with Federal officials, and by careful reports from all the principal trade centres. This composite picture of the actual business situation of the United States and of the prospects for the new year covered many pages. A brief résumé of the various reports is appended, from which the actual conditions, as understood by leading business men of the different sections, may be seen at a glance.

All sections of the country, and all the principal cities report that they enjoyed unusual prosperity during 1898. They also report that the year 1899 opens with promise of even greater prosperity in every branch of trade.

THE EAST AND NORTH.

In the East and North there has been a steady and magnificent development. The last year proved far more prosperous than it gave promise of being in its opening months. In all lines of trade and of commerce there have been reports of nothing but progress. The railways have had largely increased traffic, especially to the South and West, and the merchants have done a profitable business in those sections as well as at home. Exports and imports reveal an increase of the general wealth and a feeling of greater security and hope. This condition is summarized by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower as follows:

"There is nothing in sight to scare anybody. There are abundant reasons why confidence should prevail. I am advising my personal friends to buy all of the good securities that they can take care of. Too much care cannot be taken in ascertaining that the properties in which they invest are well managed, whether such properties be industrial or railroad. After buying all that he can take care of, the investor will be safe in letting the profits run. There will be bigger profits, I believe, than anybody has been forecasting or anticipating."

Rudolph Keppler, President of the New York Stock Exchange, also says:

"I am decidedly of the opinion that the ensuing year will enlarge in its expansive tendencies in all directions. Powerful factors have developed within the last six months, which must irresistibly lead not only to a complete restoration of confidence, but to an optimism that is bound to stimulate speculative spirit among the people to an unprecedented degree."

In Boston, as reported by Secretary Preston of the Chamber of Commerce, "the year 1898 was a continuation of the improvement which was begun in 1897." He adds:

"There is unquestionably a feeling that the new year is to be free from disturbing elements like the currency question, elections, and war, and that it will therefore be more prosperous than any recent year has been."

Philadelphia business men report that 1898 showed "an advance along all lines of commerce." "Taken altogether," says N. B. Kelly, Secretary of the Trades League, "the city is even now in a more prosperous condition than has been the case for many years. The new régime which will go into effect on Jan. 1 will add much to the impetus which business interests here have already felt as the result of the recent felicitous termination of the war. In spite of many handicaps of a serious nature the city is rapidly increasing in its strength as an export and import town. Its transportation facilities, both inland and by sea, will, thanks to recent action taken by the proper authorities, be largely increased. As a result, when the business enterprise of our merchants is taken into consideration, the continued progress of our city is to my mind assured."

From Pittsburg and other cities in that section come the most favorable reports. Leading business men in the steel industry in the former city agree in the view that Pennsylvania "is entering on an era of prosperity never dreamed of by the most sanguine."

"Not since 1892," says the President of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, "have we seen so many evidences of prosperity. Everything that may be taken as a barometer of financial and commercial weather indicates that 1899 will be a year of notable prosperity. For two years we have had splendid crops which have found a ready market at good prices. To-day the elevators and ships in our harbor are loaded with grain for which excellent prices are to be had. These good crops have brought much gold to our shores, so that we have in the Treasury to-day more gold than ever before. The advance in stocks, steady and healthful as it has been, shows that people are eager for investment."

IN THE MIDDLE WEST.

During 1898 the cities of the Middle West enjoyed, perhaps, the largest share of the general prosperity of the Nation. The entire Western country, from Pittsburg to the Pacific, had a period of extraordinary development in agriculture and in commerce.

"The year has been a great one for us," said the Secretary of Agriculture, speaking particularly of the progress of the West in 1898.

"The West is rolling in wealth to an extent that it has never had a chance to appreciate before. The banks are bursting with the money obtained by the farmers from the sale of their crops. Why, they not only have ceased to borrow money in the East, but they are lending money to the East at less interest than they ever paid for money when they came East to borrow it."

This prosperity has been largely due to the magnificent crop of wheat which in a few months dispelled all the phantoms of ruin and disaster that had been troubling the men in that section. Prosperity in country districts and in the cities has followed the full granaries that resulted from the abundant harvests of last Autumn. Some idea of this material progress may be formed from the fact that the exports of breadstuffs, flowing chiefly from the West, are valued at $257,000,000 for 1898, as against $192,000,000 in 1897, and $140,300,000 in 1896.

The signs of this prosperity are most clearly seen in the cities that are centres of trade. They mirror accurately the agricultural conditions of their section.

After a most prosperous year, Chicago confidently expects a still greater prosperity in 1899. Her leading business men, according to interviews they have given for THE NEW YORK TIMES, agree as to the promising nature of the outlook. They declare that the present condition of trade is good; the prospects of business are excellent, and that there is promise of a larger Spring trade than for years. The business condition is good, and even a better harvest than the extraordinary one of 1898 is looked for. They base these opinions upon the growth and development of this country at home and not upon foreign expansion or the opening of new markets in the Orient. The Western metropolis is preparing, however, to enter these new fields and to compete with her English rivals. Her business men say that that section can more than supply its own needs and is now eagerly watching for opportunities for increasing its foreign trade.

MINNESOTA'S TWIN CITIES.

The conditions in Minneapolis and St. Paul are, of course, similar to those that prevail in Chicago. They are affected by the same extraordinary prosperity of the agricultural West. The year just ended was one of unprecedented prosperity, according to the most trustworthy accounts. Merchants in these cities report an unusual situation. It is said that the holiday business was of such proportions that not a few of the merchants of the Twin Cities were unable to care for it. The retailers absolutely refused to advertise during the entire week because they were already swamped with business, and because their stores were crowded with customers from morning until late at night.

The increase in the general volume of business is reported to be between 10 and 50 per cent. in excess of that of any preceding year. Labor of all sorts finds ready employment, and satisfaction and confidence are reported from every branch of industry. For 1899 the outlook indicates a period of still broader prosperity. Much is expected from immigration that still flows into the Northwest and aids in developing the farm, timber, and mineral lands, and much is also expected from another good crop and from the opening up of new fields both at home and abroad.

Detroit's prosperity depends largely upon the condition of the manufacturing industries. Last year the output of its factories amounted in value to $100,000,000, and nearly $3,000,000 has been recently invested in new plants. The Clearing House handled $350,000,000 in 1898, as against $303,000,000 in 1897. Every indication points to a higher degree of prosperity in 1899 than has been reached in any preceding year. New territory for commerce is being constantly opened, and home industries are fostered in a more liberal manner than ever. As summed up in a careful report on existing and prospective conditions: "Organized and united effort was never doing so much for the welfare of Detroit, and there is every reason to expect that 1899 will be the most prosperous year in her history."

The history of Duluth is one of marvelous development in trade, manufacture, and mining. It has derived its prosperity chiefly from the grain trade and from the mines. Fifteen years ago Minnesota was unknown as a producer of iron ores. To-day it is a greater miner than Spain, and follows Germany and England. Every pound of iron mined in Minnesota comes from St. Louis County, in which Duluth is situated. A few years ago an annual production of 100,000 tons by any mine was regarded as phenomenal; to-day it is but a small and profitless affair that does not beat that. For the past season the leading mine has been the Cleveland Cliffs, with 866,000 tons; the second the Norrie, with 852,600 tons, and the third the Chandler, with 715,000 tons. Nine mines of the lake region have put out over 500,000 tons each, and these nine have made up almost half the total shipments, leaving for some seventy others the remainder. Under such conditions Duluth expects this year to be one of still greater progress and development.

THE OHIO RIVER COUNTRY.

The geographical situation of Cincinnati, on the Ohio River and on the border line of the South, gives her unusual advantages, which she has improved to the utmost. She is in close touch with the lumber, iron, and agricultural interests of the South, and her system of railways puts her in communication with every section. Last year marked a great advance in all lines of trade. The President of the Chamber of Commerce says: "The improvement in all lines of trade in Cincinnati is most marked, and I doubt if there has ever been more general satisfaction

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PROSPERITY ALL AROUND.

The remarkably optimistic utterances of leading business men which THE TIMES printed yesterday in its Financial Supplement have a good effect upon the community. They put heart into the toilers in the ranks, and make everybody realize that good times are here.

To the cheering reports of prosperity in their branches of business which the prominent railroad men, manufacturers, bankers, exporters, and merchants gave in the Supplement, THE TIMES can add a word of the same tone and tenor about its own business. The issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday morning contained a larger amount of advertising in money value than had ever appeared in any previous issue of the paper. The announcements moreover, were from the leading financial and business institutions of the city. In the month of December the receipts of THE TIMES for regular advertising and sales surpassed the highest previous monthly record.

We advise readers of THE TIMES who are interested in the matters so fully treated in the Financial Supplement of Monday morning to keep the paper on their desks for further reading in leisure moments. It is not to be expected that anybody would read at one sitting the entire contents of the Supplement. Yet no part of it can be neglected without missing something of value. The contributions of the leading men in the business community and the reports of business conditions and prospects all over the country contain opinions and facts of value for guidance and suggestion.

THE ANNEXATIONISTS IN CUBA.

Our administration in Cuba is not only beset with practical difficulties, but the task is exceedingly delicate upon the point of honor. We shall be fortunate indeed if we come off with no loss of reputation in the one or the other respect.

Our Military Governor at Havana must keep always in view this pledge, which is the law of the land:

"The United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

We are guardians, self-appointed, to the Cuban people. Our honorable duty to our wards demands that we faithfully care for their estate until they are of age and discretion to take care of it themselves. But meanwhile we must not use our great influence or any unfair means to persuade them that they ought to convey their estate to us and come into our family.

This is the point of danger and of temptation. It is as flagrant a violation of our pledge to seek the annexation of Cuba by political intrigue as it would be to seize it by force. If the Cuban people want to come in with us, and so declare of their free will, we can take them without reproach. But we shall almost certainly see an annexationist propaganda established by Americans interested in the future of Cuba. Capital will be invested there in large sums. The investors, distrustful of the wisdom and stability of a Government administered by men of Latin race, will at once begin to create a sentiment favorable to annexation. They will be aided by the Spanish remaining in the island, who would prefer our rule to that of the Cubans. The wealthier and more intelligent Cubans will join in the movement. A strong annexationist party will be built up. We shall doubtless hear of it very soon.

Suspicion of Government collusion will be rife, but we can disregard that if it have no foundation in fact. To avoid giving it the appearance of foundation the American Military Governor and the officers under him will be obliged to walk very straight. He ought to invite intelligent and serious-minded Cubans to a participation in the work of government. It is a great part of a guardian's duty to educate his ward. If we give the people of the island a fair chance they will develop the capacity for self-government if it is in them. If they do not, annexation will be the only alternative to permanent military government. After a reasonable period of tutelage, if the Cubans made no progress and showed no sufficient promise, we should be free from blame if we offered annexation to them and let them decide.

Everything depends upon the development of the resources of the island and upon its advancement in wealth and civilization. If the industrial spirit dominates the Spanish-American propensity for disorder and revolution the island will be happy and prosperous either as a little republic or as a part of our big Republic. But the American money that develops Cuba will incline it strongly toward annexation. The coming political parties in Cuba will divide on this issue. We cannot be altogether impartial between them. Our pledge to the world requires us to abstain altogether from aiding the annexation party. But every effort we make to teach the Cubans the art of self-government will indirectly promote the success of the anti-annexationist party.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

Gov. ROOSEVELT was welcomed to his office yesterday by his retiring predecessor with marked courtesy and cordiality. Whatever feelings of a personal nature Mr. BLACK may foster, his official "hail and farewell" was uttered with entire dignity.

Col. ROOSEVELT evidently intends to reserve for his first message to the Legislature any definite indication of the lines of his policy. He confined himself in his brief reply to Mr. BLACK to the repetition of the antitheses he is fond of presenting as to the relative importance of the ideal and the practical in public life. As to these, everything depends on the attitude of the Governor's mind in each case as it arises. If he refuses to pursue his ideal beyond what is obviously and immediately practicable his ideal will shortly tend to atrophy, for there is nothing to which active exercise is more necessary. If, on the other hand, he insists on carrying out his ideal to the farthest possible point, many apparently formidable obstacles will gradually vanish from his path. For ourselves, we have very little doubt as to the course he will, on the whole, follow. It will be the latter, not the former. He will measure obstacles not by the view the politicians may take of them, but by his own strength and his own estimate of what he is really after. In theory he is a careful, circumspect, "practical" man; in action he has often been more radical than the idealists. He will not have trouble with the politicians if he can avoid it, but his capacity to avoid it is not likely to be great. Neither his friends nor his enemies will find him patient and long-suffering.

Here is the pledge with which Gov. ROOSEVELT closed his short address yesterday:

"It is only through the party system that free governments are now successfully carried on, and yet we must keep ever vividly before us that the usefulness of a party is strictly limited by its usefulness to the State, and that in the long run, he serves his party best who most helps to make it instantly responsive to every need of the people and to the highest demands of that spirit which tends to drive us onward and upward. It shall be my purpose, so far as I am given strength, to administer my office with an eye single to the welfare of all the people of this great Commonwealth."

This is a serious, and, we do not doubt, a sincere utterance. Since the independent powers of a Governor of New York are not very great, his influence is most widely felt because of his own personality. In proportion as he "sets the pace" the progress of our affairs toward improvement will go on. Of the vigor and originality of Gov. ROOSEVELT's personality the people of the State have had substantial proofs. They expect much of him in the immediate future, and in every loyal effort they are ready to stand by him.

THE SITUATION AT ILOILO.

That seems to be a really serious situation which the Spanish commander and the insurgent commander have between them prepared for us at Iloilo. The surrender of the Spaniards was very likely collusive. As we have before pointed out, there was no reason why the Spanish commander should have made a strenuous resistance to relieve the United States of embarrassment, and it is quite certain that he has not done so. The facts remain that the second port of the Philippines is in the "adverse possession" of an enemy numerically strong enough to give us much trouble to dislodge them by force, that its commander declares he will not yield except to force, and that the "insurgents" against Spain represent the Filipinos, at least more accurately than the force of the United States can be said to do.

In a military point of view it is of course not to be disputed that our force at any point at which we risk a collision shall be so overwhelming as not to leave the result in the slightest doubt. A bloody repulse at a single point would encourage the "insurgent" leaders to resist the power of the United States. It would cost us tenfold as much, in lives and money, as a delay which should enable us to bring an overwhelming force to bear. The practical military question is can we now bring such a force to bear at Iloilo without dangerously weakening our garrison at Manila and putting in jeopardy our control of the Island of Luzon?

The political question is even graver and more complicated. The insurgents against Spain may or may not represent the majority, numerical, social, or intellectual, of the Filipinos. But pretty clearly they have more claim to represent that majority than we have. There has been no native disaffection from them which has found any embodiment in a counter-insurrection. It appears, then, that we have taken from Spain a title which we ourselves had discredited by saying that she had no right to possessions which she could not pacify and that they are no more pacified when we appear to take charge of them, when we come "for all their goods," as Dutch WILLIAM is accused of telling the English that he came. We have even thrown in twenty millions in order to succeed, so far as now appears, to the hatred entertained by the natives for Spain. The military question and the political question combined are calculated to tax the resources of all the brains at Washington that are applicable to the solution of them.

AN EXPERT'S HINT.

Lord CROMER, the officer who is practically the English Government in Egypt, has recently found it necessary to make a public communication in reply to the vast number of applications he has lately been receiving from young Englishmen for places in the Egyptian administration. He says that there is no room and no use for them. "A very small number of Englishmen," he declares, "are employed in high positions. Every effort is made to restrict the number of Europeans, whether of English or of other nationalities, in the subordinate ranks of the public service, which is more especially—and, as far as possible, exclusively—reserved for natives of Egypt."

Every one knows the great success that Lord CROMER has attained. Here is the secret, in great part. The policy he briefly and clearly describes has two great merits which ought to make every American in public life study it with care, with prayer even and fasting. One is that it shuts out from the service every man with a "pull." As only the high and responsible posts, that could not otherwise be filled, are given to Englishmen, the very best are needed. Favoritism in such matters would be fatal. The other is that the service wins the respect and regard of the Egyptians. It is to a great extent their service. Their sons take part in it and have a chance to win an honest living and credit in it. Its influence tends constantly to fit the people more and more for the sound and safe management of their own affairs. It fosters self-reliance, devotion to right principles, and pride in their maintenance and enforcement. It builds up an intelligent and efficient patriotism.

This is precisely the task that we have assumed in our new dependencies. We can find no better guide than Lord CROMER.

THE DISTRESS OF THE BIMETALLISTS.

The original research, the philosophizing, and the hard thinking of bimetallism have mostly been done in Germany. Dr. ARENDT, Count MIRBACH, von KARDORFF, and the rest have plowed the stony ground and tended the crop. The bimetallists of England and our own Stewarts and Joneses and Bryans have appropriated the fruits of German toil as the material of their speeches.

Industrious as these men are, they know not the gladness of reward, but are buffeted by disappointments and failure. Dr. BARTH of Berlin has recently pointed out how they are doomed to make prophecies that go all wrong. The great commercial countries would be forced to abandon the gold standard to secure the very great advantages enjoyed by the silver-using countries; but presently the Indian mints were closed and Russia, Austria, and Japan began preparations to adopt the gold standard. The English bimetallists were surely on the high road to triumph, for the chief of them, BALFOUR, was certain to be Prime Minister some day; but the moment this academic bimetallist became one of her Majesty's Ministers he observed that a theoretical preference for the double standard was one thing, a Ministerial attack on the gold standard quite another. Then they saw sudden success in the coming election of BRYAN, but BRYAN wasn't elected, and other and further nails were driven in the coffin of free silver at the November election, to which German bimetallists looked forward with hope. To this list of unfulfilled prophecies we should add the heartrending disappointment that has come upon the bimetallists through the perverse behavior of silver and wheat, which they insisted went up or down together in the world's markets, insomuch that nothing was clearer than that the low price of wheat was due to the demonetization of silver. When silver fell below 60 cents and wheat unfeelingly rose above a dollar, the gold bugs grinned, while bimetallism was sick at heart.

The most solemn and scientific prophecy ever made by bimetallists, however, was that about diminishing gold production. They declared on the authority of geologists of the highest rank that the supply of gold in the earth's crust was about exhausted. The old mines would presently fail, no new ones would be opened, the existing stock would be diminished by wear, loss, and use in the arts. But all the while the world's commerce would be rapidly expanding. A time must soon be reached when there would not be gold enough to serve as a basis as a money of redemption; and it would fail as a standard because, through scarcity, its price would rise enormously.

This prophecy meets the cruelest fate of all. Every year the reports of gold production give it another knock, and last year's was the hardest ever administered. The annual gold production of the world averaged a little over $100,000,000 a year for the decade 1881-90. This little table brings the record up to date:

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

1891	$130,650,000
1892	146,651,500
1893	157,494,800
1894	181,175,900
1895	190,304,100
1896	202,956,000
1897	237,504,800
1898	250,000,000

Since the gold production has nearly doubled in the first eight years of this decade, the geologists of the first rank must have been thinking of argon or green cheese when they told the German bimetallists that the mines were nearly exhausted. The reefs of Johannisburg and the gravels of the Klondike have irreparably damaged the case of the silver men.

The prophesying will go on, however. BRYAN already foretells a campaign on the free-silver issue in 1900. But the very forces of nature and all the energies of man are in conspiracy against him. Immeasurable prosperity has driven calamity from the land and shut the mouth of the howler. Without calamity and the loud howl of the discontented debtor a free-silver campaign would be a farce the demands of which would transcend even Col. BRYAN's power as an actor.

BETTER HABITS.

It can hardly have escaped the observation of any old New Yorker that during the holiday week which closed yesterday there has been less drunkenness in public than used to force itself on his attention at the same season, say, a dozen years ago.

We of Manhattan are now a much bigger crowd than we were then, and we are a part of a combined population nearly twice as large. Means of communication, much as we grumble at them, have greatly improved, and the throngs on our busier streets are far more dense in the daytime and there are many more at all times on the surface cars and the elevated roads. The number, if not the proportion, of foreign born has increased, and much larger quarters of the town are given up to those who are wholly unaccustomed to what we fondly imagine is the American standard of temperance. Yet of public intoxication there is clearly less.

Doubtless the influences that have aided in bringing about this state of things are many and complex, but there are some which all of us can recognize. One is the stress of competition in trade and industry, which is much more intense. Sobriety of habits is too valuable an element of success in this struggle to be lightly thrown away. Another influence is the steady growth of active and semi-athletic sports, of which cycle riding is the most popular. In these drink is a handicap, while, on the other hand, they afford a healthy stimulus that dispels the taste for liquor. Still another influence is to be found in the organized movements for reform and for intelligent and practical charity that has made such great progress in the quarters of the poorer class. The change is certainly a wholesome and beneficent one and we commend its study to any one threatened with pessimism.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Newspapers, like those but slightly more personal entities, men and women, have so strong an appetite for compliments, and their digestive powers, as regards fare of that sort, are so perfect, that rarely, indeed, does praise in any shape whatever come amiss, even though it be presented in chunks large and angular, and still less frequently is its deglutition followed by any inward reminders of an unpleasant character. A slight sense of uneasiness, however, is now making itself felt in THE TIMES's—well, in THE TIMES; that is definite enough—as the result, we suspect, of the commendation of that friend who remarked so kindly upon what he called our "seamanship." "Where do you get it?" he asked, and then said: "I constantly wonder at it, for it is good." Now, the taste of that compliment was sweet to the tongue, but, somehow or other, it resists—yes, more, it resents—assimilation. Why, pray, should the attainment by THE TIMES, or by any newspaper, for that matter, of a reasonable degree of accuracy in the treatment of nautical subjects, excite the wonder of its seafaring readers? Inaccuracy of any kind, whether in this paper or any other, is, of course, reprehensible, but we should be sorry, indeed, to believe that evidences of journalistic care and knowledge are legitimate excuses for amazement. And, after all, the sailor's art is not so very mysterious, and so much of the sailor's language as a landsman, addressing landsmen, ever needs to use, can be acquired in the ordinary course of business and reading. That a vast amount of grotesque blundering and misapprehension with respect to nautical terms and happenings finds its way into print is a fact that may well cause grief in the minds of not a few readers and indignation in those of not a few more. This paper has once or twice, perhaps oftener, performed the painful duty of pointing out and correcting such mistakes, but—we never wondered at an exhibition of accuracy by a contemporary, and, to be frank, it troubles us to learn that even one of our readers is startled by the excellence of our "seamanship."

—Another correspondent with whom we have a bone to pick is the one who, after joining cordially in our denunciation of the atrocious word "autotruck," proceeded to suggest the employment of "autowain," a word which, though slightly more euphonious than "autotruck," possesses all of that term's etymological and logical faults, and is, in addition, guilty of a culminating crime not justly chargeable against its sufficiently infamous rival. The fundamental law of word-building, the law for violation of which there is no effective repentence and no pardon of any kind whatever, ordains that each component of the new word should be cut from the same linguistic quarry. And both parts of "autotruck" do, apparently, come from the Greek. A very kindly philologist, when in his very kindest mood, might say of "autotruck" that, barring little things like sense and sound, it is good enough jargon—for the use of hostlers and bootblacks. He would never say even that of "autowain." Its elements scratch and scream at each other like cats tied together by the tails and hung on a clothesline. Moreover, "autowain," like "autotruck," means little of anything, and nothing of what it intends to mean. There is something uncanny about these new-fangled vehicles. They are all unutterably ugly and never a one of them has been provided with a good, or even an endurable, name. The French, who are usually orthodox in their etymology if in nothing else, have evolved "automobile," which, being half Greek and half Latin, is so near to indecent that we print it with hesitation, while the speakers of English have been fatally attracted by the irrelevant word "horseless." Other nations are equally unfortunate, and it really looks as if the dispossessed, or to-be-dispossessed, animals are to get revenge on ungrateful humanity by stumping us to find a respectable name for our noisy and odorous machines.

—Dr. CHARLES A. L. REED, a member of the Ohio Board of Medical Registration, has taken the trouble—not quite so needless as it may seem to some—to formulate an unqualified denial of every claim made in a recent article written by—or for—Mrs. M. B. G. EDDY and published by The Sun. The "divine mother" of the "Christian Scientists" asserted that, with a single wave of her magic wand and the muttering of a single rune, she had cured consumption in its very last stage, had substituted sound for carious bones, had made dreadful cancers vanish, and had conquered "malignant tubercular diphtheria," a disease which regular physicians have never seen, much less removed. These assertions, of course, were so absurd that, for people not raised into the clouds by boundless credulity or flattened to the earth by brutal ignorance, they carried their own contradictions with them, and are not worth discussion or investigation. But the spread of "Christian Science" shows that boundless credulity and brutal ignorance are by no means rare, and therefore is it well that this elderly Bostonian Circe and her squealing victims should occasionally receive the attention of folks who are themselves in no danger of transmutation into—potential bacon. It is with this idea in mind, doubtless, that Dr. REED challenges the self-styled sorceress to repeat all or any of her miracles on patients designated by him, and promises, in case of her success, not only to stop the legal persecution of followers of the "Christian Science" cult in which he is now engaged, but to join it himself and kneel humbly at its inventor's feet. Of course Mrs. EDDY will decline the challenge with well-feigned scorn, for its conditions do not suit her any more than the presence of unbelievers suits a materializing medium. But her refusal cannot fail to have an effect, even on the class of minds with which she works, and just a few of them may be saved from her slavery.

—A truly pathetic feature of Sunday's ceremonies in Havana was the absence either as a participant in them or as a mere spectator, of Gen. MAXIMO GOMEZ. Doubtless it is the old warrior's own fault that he was not present; doubtless his surly self-obliteration at this crisis in his country's history is as lacking in true dignity as in practical wisdom; doubtless his course will serve more or less well as excuse for the sardonic repetition of "We told you so!" by those who have called him a bandit and asserted that what he wanted was war, not peace. But is a feeling of sympathy for the man really incompatible with regret or even reprehension for his recent conduct? We think not. GOMEZ is very old and he is a physical wreck. He has fought against desperate odds for many a long year. He numbers a son among the sacrifices he has made for Free Cuba. His time is short, he has nothing left except a little breath in bleeding lungs. And he was expected to stand quietly by while hands friendly but alien lowered the flag of Spain and raised another, vastly more threatening to the ultimate independence of the island than was ever the flag it replaces. The General hoped to drive the Spaniards away; he fears that the Americans will be asked to remain. He did not fight for a temporary republic and then inevitable absorption. That is all he sees ahead, and so he, the sword and soul of the revolution, remained in "the long grass" where he has lived so long. Of course he is wrong, but—there are wrongs and wrongs.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While we are considering what should be the Democratic principles at the next general election, would it not be as well to go back to the principles which we once followed when we were in the habit of winning instead of losing elections? It is now proposed to set out on the very indefinite campaign designated as a campaign against monopolies. The Democratic Party is opposed to the oppression of the poor by the rich, whether in the way of combined or individual power.

There was once a common saying, Take care of the poor, for the rich can take care of themselves. Whether the same necessity for this paternalism still exists may be a question, but the idea is expressed by the statement that the Democratic Party is the party of the people, while the Republican Party is the party of the wealthy, and consequently of the few as against the many. There are a great many kinds of monopolies, a great many sorts of trusts, divers forms of incorporations. Some of these are good, some bad, some neither one nor the other. We cannot make war on them all indiscriminately, and we cannot differentiate them during a political canvass with effect.

Then we are told that home rule would be a successful issue, and that a modification of the great principle that sixteen ounces of silver shall be as good as one of gold may have to be submitted to, in view of the increased prosperity of the country and the fact that wheat perversely insisted upon rising in the market when to have made an effective argument it should have fallen. Amid all this uncertainty and incongruity, may I not be allowed to suggest that we go back to what was always the principal principle of the party, "a tariff for revenue only." That is a doctrine which has belonged to the party ever since it existed, is in direct line with the interest of the poor against the rich, and the many against the few; it is honest doctrine, and there is something in that; it is not Socialism, and there is more in that, and it will win, and possibly some of the party would think there is most in that.

The ridiculous Dingley abortion was protection carried to the ludicrous; it was the fooling of the people not merely to the top of their bent, but beyond. It was the turning point, because it was the highest possible point, and was bound to show, and would have shown even more plainly if the war had not broken out, that protection would no longer serve its purpose in any way. So much so that even some of the protectionist papers have finally been admitting that their arguments were not intended in earnest, but merely to beguile and mislead a foolish and confiding public to the private benefit of the favored few of greater intelligence. But had not this been the case the expansion of our boundaries, the taking of other countries, from some of which we have been demanding the most excessive duties, and the necessity of the "open door" in others, have upset the arguments and shown the fallacy of the closed door, whether at home or abroad.

How long we shall stay expanded may be a question; we may be like the ox or we may change our minds after a while and return to contraction, but in the meanwhile we have to treat our newly acquired possessions as part of ourselves, and it is pretty clear even to the intellect that the protectionists have been the habit of playing upon that it can hardly be good statesmanship to have free trade with a nation one day because one flag flies over it and to exclude its goods the next day because of another. And now that "tariff for revenue only" is sure to win even with that bugbear "free trade" looming up plainly in the distance, why should we abandon or belittle our old and honorable doctrines to run after strange and indefinite gods whom we hardly know well enough to pray to intelligently?

It has been the habit of our party to take up and don the cast-off clothing of our adversary just at the time that that adversary had discovered what a poor and unbecoming misfit those garments were and what a guy they made of the wearer. I sincerely hope we are not now about to claim protection as one of our established doctrines, as we so lately did with legal tenders and bad money. Suppose at least we try to win on our own merits, without essaying the demerits and the discredited demerits of our adversaries. R. B. R.

New York, Jan. 2, 1899.

The Superstitions of Sailors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am sorry that I cannot comply with your correspondent "Nauta's" request in THE TIMES of to-day to throw some light on the superstition of sailors that the presence of clergymen on board betokens illluck. The same objection on their part applies to the presence of women. I recollect that on my first voyage in 1834, when we were bound to Maulmain in the Bay of Bengal with eighteen missionaries, nine of them men and nine women, on board, (and we had a long passage of 157 days,) the calms and head winds were attributed by my shipmates to both causes about equally. But since this time parsons and women have been so frequent on board our ships that they are no longer dreaded as sinister omens. I don't think such ideas in regard to clergymen ever prevailed among Roman Catholic seamen. On the contrary, they consider a priest to be their protector and a useful help in an emergency. Scandinavian sailors, although Protestants, are much more superstitious than Roman Catholics. As to the origin of this particular one in regard to which "Nauta" seeks information, I doubt if any one can give it. The first experience Greeks and Romans ever had with a Protestant clergyman (and we may assume that Paul was such, as it was before the Roman Catholic Church was founded) was favorable to the cloth, for they first neglected the apostle's good advice and then, by following it, they saved their lives. JOHN CODMAN.

Mohegan, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1898.

We Must Help the Filipinos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When we look the present National question squarely in the face, it appears to me, according to all ethical principles, that we must help the Filipinos to secure a better Government. To leave them to their own fate now would be to act like a man who, having taken a child forcibly from a cruel taskmaster, drives it out of his back door and leaves it to the tender mercies of the elements. Our only motive must be to help. Any other motive will prove disastrous to our Union.

JOHN WETTERER.

New York, Jan. 1, 1899.

Call It Juggernaut Avenue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the Third Avenue Railroad Company shall have completed its "deadly parallel," it will be appropriate to change the name of Amsterdam Avenue to Juggernaut Avenue, and it will not be only blind men who will be the victims of corporate greed and the obstinacy of a Mayor blinded by his own conceit. C. H. W.

New York, Jan. 1, 1899.

THE "HE" AND THE "HIM."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now and then something happens to make me frantic and to rush out of my pseudonymous den to snap at some absurd heel. Whatever induced you to print Mr. Browne of Boston's slur on the objective case? Surely, as Mr. Maurice Thompson used the word "but" in his lines, "it can be none but him," it was synonymous with "except," and "except" (as probably even the Bostonese will admit) is a preposition, and governs the objective case.

HUDOR GENOUE.

New York, Dec. 31, 1898.

Lion Whelps Horrified Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

She lifts her head and listens, as waking from a dream,
Her great jaw set, her claws outspread, her lion eyes agleam;
The voice is deep as thunder on the far horizon rim,
And up the mother spoke, and said: "It can be none but him!"

—MAURICE THOMPSON in The Independent.

Her other whelps in horror this woeful syntax hear;
From Penzance unto Berwick, yea! from John o' Groat's to Clear,
They cry in notes of anguish, where'er her board schools be,
"O mocher dear, in pity say, 'It can be none but he'!"

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Dec. 29, 1898.

Her whelps that shuddered at the shout of "kin beyond the sea,"
And the sad ignorance of Ma, who mixes "him" and "he,"
Look up again in horror—with a glare that startles France—
To hear the Boston "Penzance" for the English of Penzance.

STANHOPE SAMS.

New York, Dec. 31, 1898.

Lines to Browne, Ye "But"-ter.

"He" Buts "Him."—Times, Dec. 31.

O, Mr. Browne,
Of Boston town,
"'Tis very plain to see"
That of the tribe you be
That makes a preposition rule
The Nominative, so naïve and cool
Your idle fling at Thompson's lines.
Re-leash your "whelps" and still their whines—
Their "anguish'd notes" at syntax true
As Johnson or Macaulay knew.

Now, critic Browne,
Of Boston town,
(Say I—you and me between—
Now, are you Browne, or green?)
Call in your "whelps" "from John o'Groat's,"—
Cast out the beams,—stop picking motes:—
Let prepositions rule the case
Objective; do not seek to place
In English phraseology
The nightmare "can be none but he."

CHAUMONT.

Worthy of Imitation.

From The Toronto Globe.

Where the American Generals might imitate Lord Kitchener amid the applause of mankind is in his college scheme. A Cuban or Philippine university would be a noble monument to the heroic soldiers whose graves dot the face of the hill of San Juan or who lie in the distant East awaiting the last trump.

NUGGETS.

How He Proposed.

"Do you believe in expansion, Mr. Noodle?"

Noodle—No; quite the contrary. I believe in making two one.—Brooklyn Life.

Distinctions.

"Did our friend retire from politics?"

"Well," answered the practical worker, "it wasn't what you'd call a 'retire.' It was a knock-out."—Washington Star.

Will Hardly Cure Him.

"I see they have put a Boston editor in jail for contempt of court."

"I wonder if the Court expects to increase his respect for it in that way?"—Cleveland Leader.

A Seasonable Affair.

"Hello! What are you sprawling down there for?" asked one man of another who had slipped on the icy pavement.

"Oh, I'm just giving you a New Year's spread, that's all," was the reply.—Yonkers Statesman.

Family Pride.

"My pa's a Vestryman, my ma jus' tol' me," boasted Willie Andrews.

"Huh," sneered Tommy Erskine; "that ain't nuffin'. I jes' heard my ma tell th' hired girl that my pa's a confirmed reprobate."—Detroit Free Press.

A NEW YEAR REVERIE.

Beatrice Clayton in Philadelphia Ledger.

Like minor music that remotely swells,
So faintly sweet, it smites the heart to tears,
Just so, unbidden, up around me wells
The haunting memory of other years.

Of other years! how fair was life meseems!
What was the glory that illumed each day?
'Twas born of vain and perishable dreams
Which from my soul's horizon passed away.
But it was bright. And friends I had, now gone,
To whom my soul was knit in closest bond;
Yet one by one they parted and went on
Across the river to the great Beyond.
O sweet, yet sad, to read, like scroll of seers,
The wondrous character of other years!

More light of heart, perchance, more prone to hope,
Was I in bygone days, in earlier years;
Yet, all unlearned with stern mishap to cope,
Hope often vanished in a mist of tears.
More stout of frame, I could the more endure,
What then? of hardship mine the larger share,
I lavished strength, determined to secure
What only brought anxiety and care.
When now I rest upon experience won
Would I do o'er the toils that I have done?

I am content. The good of life remains,
The evil transient is when all is told;
The loftier we uprear life's sacred fanes,
The less earth's vapors will our eyes enfold.
I pause in retrospect to say farewell
To scenes, companions, long endeared to me,
But look not forward, seeking to foretell
What may befall me in the year to be.
May He who feeds the sparrow, rolls the spheres,
Preserve me from mistakes of other years.

NEW YORK CITY'S CHARTER

Several Important Amendments to be Proposed in the Legislature.

MORE POLICE LEGISLATION

Bill to Abolish Brooklyn's Court of Special Sessions—Pay for Volunteer Firemen.

ALBANY, Jan. 2.—No iron-clad prohibition of amendments to the Greater New York charter will be instituted by Gov. Roosevelt, and if the talk of members who have arrived here can be taken as an index, the session will open with a deluge of proposed amendments.

Gov. Black let it be known at the end of last session that he would veto any proposition to change the charter until it had had a fair trial. That announcement kept back many bills that would otherwise have been introduced, but in the face of it scores of measures were laid before the Legislature which were in effect, if not professedly, amendments to the Consolidation act.

Since his election Gov. Roosevelt has talked freely with many people on propositions looking to reform in the government of the consolidated city. He has given these to understand in each instance that he recognized the need of changes, and that he would be open to suggestions and advice along that line. He has subscribed to the view that the charter has been long enough on trial for intelligent efforts to be made to perfect it.

The new Governor is particularly alive to the need of correcting existing abuses in the police system of New York City, but he is as yet committed to no plan for bettering it. He has listened to arguments from Mr. Quigg and other local leaders in favor of a bi-partisan board, to be appointed by himself, and he has represented the intentions of those who believe in a State constabulary system as the best solution. He is himself inclined to a single-headed system, but he is not yet prepared to make a definite recommendation on the subject. It is one of those questions about which he wishes to consult the majority members of the Legislature.

On other proposed changes in the machinery of the greater city Gov. Roosevelt is holding himself equally open to argument, and the recognition of that fact is expected to inspire the New York members of the Legislature to unexampled activity in charter tinkering.

Senator Nevada N. Stranahan, who will be Chairman of the new Committee on the Affairs of Cities, as he was of the old, said to-day that he expected to see the New York charter altered in certain particulars this year. "Last Winter," he said, "it was a new thing. Nobody knew how it was going to work, and it would have been foolish to begin mending it before it had ever been tested. Now the case is different. The act has been working a year, and there is some opportunity to tell wherein it can be improved upon." Senator Stranahan said that he had read with great interest the series of interviews on charter changes printed recently in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and had preserved them as an important contribution to the discussion of the subject.

As an example of the character of charter changes that will be proposed this session, Assemblyman Cyrus B. Gale announced to-day that he intended to try to get through a bill taking into the city's service all the volunteer firemen now doing duty in the annexed boroughs. There are about 1,500 of these, Mr. Gale says, and he thinks they ought to be on the city's pay roll, since they afford the same protection to property for which the regular firemen are paid.

Assemblyman Brennan of Kings will reintroduce his bill for a new East River bridge and several other bills of the same kind are "on the stocks."

Senator Davis of Kings County is considering the introduction of a bill to abolish the Courts of Special Sessions in the Borough of Brooklyn. While these courts have apparently served a good purpose in Manhattan, says the Senator, they have proved a failure in Brooklyn. They were expected, he says, to relieve the county courts, but instead of doing so, their effect, he declares, has been to send up to those courts many cases that would otherwise have been finally disposed of by the Police Magistrates.

SOCIALIST MAYOR IN OFFICE.

New Executive of Haverhill, Mass., Expresses His Views in an Inaugural Address.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 2.—There was unusual interest attending the inaugural today of Mayor John C. Chase, the Socialist-Democrat who was elected in the political turnover of a month ago. The ceremonies were after the usual order. The oath was administered by City Clerk Roberts.

Mayor Chase opened his inaugural address by referring to the fact that he had been elected as a Socialist, in view of which he assured the members of the City Government and the people that "every atom of power possessed by the Mayor should be exercised in the defense and support of the principles of Socialism in so far as they may be applicable to a municipality."

The Mayor then referred to the desirability of preserving equal rights upon which "the liberty and happiness of every man, woman, and child are conditioned," and asserted that these are possible of attainment "only through the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth."

Continuing, Mayor Chase said:

"I believe that every power the municipality possesses should be placed at the disposal of the people in the interest of civilization. With that aim in view I submit the following specific recommendations:

"First—The passage of an order establishing the minimum wage for street employes at $2 for eight hours' work.

"Second—Union wages and conditions to prevail in all brick and stone masons' work performed under the direction of the Street Department.

"Third—All city printing to bear the union label."

The Mayor then took up the problem of the unemployed, which, he said, had developed from the displacement of labor by machinery and the concentration of capital, and a question which, he said, no municipality could solve, as it had become a National and international one. "Yet," he said, "some little relief at least can be afforded by this City Government. I therefore recommend:

"First—That you proceed to secure a tract of land suitable for the raising of food products, and that such of the unemployed as desire be permitted to use said land, the city to furnish proper seeds and tools.

"Second—The enlargement of the fuel yard at the city farm to such proportions as will permit all who desire to earn by their labor such fuel as they may require.

"Third—The appropriation of such an amount of money as circumstances may warrant to be used in providing employment directly upon public works, not in competition with the regular employes of the city, but upon special works, two kinds of which I herewith suggest: First, improvement of the park system; second, construction of a system of bicycle paths through all principal thoroughfares."

Mayor Chase condemned the system of contracting with the lowest bidder for city work, and said the system should not be tolerated. He said:

"Low bids mean cheap work. Cheap work means cheap men and low wages, and low wages lower the standard of citizenship. The city should perform its own work and furnish its own material, giving employment to its citizens.

"The burden of taxation should be equitably distributed, and in exact proportion to the holdings of each citizen. Large property owners should not be allowed to evade or dodge their just proportion of taxation because of their influence in the community, and in electing Assessors we should be extremely careful to elect men who will show no partiality."

The Mayor advocated increased appropriations for educational purposes and municipal ownership of the electric lighting plants and street railways.

Declined to Take the Oath of Office.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 2.—Benjamin W. Cumming, Jr., who was elected in November as the Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Schuylkill County by the largest majority on the ticket, and who has been threatened with a lawsuit for ante-election promises of appointment to a half-dozen or more lawyers as deputies, to-day declined to take the oath of office. The Court immediately appointed Guy E. Farquhar to act as District Attorney for the ensuing term.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Mr. Goodwin in "Nathan Hale" and the Knickerbocker Theatre.

"DON GIOVANNI" AT THE OPERA

Clyde Fitch's Historical Play Received with Much Favor—Other New Bills.

"Nathan Hale," a play in four acts, written by Clyde Fitch, was acted at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening for the first time in New York, Mr. Goodwin bearing the title rôle and Mrs. Goodwin (Maxine Elliott) portraying the "opposite" character, of nearly equal importance in the scheme of the play. The performance, which called for the exercise of no more than ordinary ability, excepting in those two principal rôles, was all remarkably smooth and effective, while the play proved to be one of the brightest and best of this Winter's uncommonly rich theatrical programme.

Mr. Fitch has never before written with as much simplicity and force. "Nathan Hale" is not a deep or subtle work; but it is never silly. Its best qualities are its clear exposition of human character, the unaffected simplicity of its subject, and its easy, natural development; its sprightly humor and genuine pathos. Its dialogue is nearly all fluent and felicitous, and, in the few strongly dramatic passages it is direct and effective; yet the very best, the most poetic, the most truthful, and most moving scene is that of the last meeting of the hero and his sweetheart, before the hanging of this Yankee Danny Divver in the morning, in which not a single word is spoken.

Mr. Fitch has dared to write, and, what is more to the point, Mr. Goodwin has dared to produce a play, treating of American life and character in 1776 in the natural manner of comedy, not without some sort of idealization, of course, but with a persistent avoidance of mere heroics, in which, nevertheless, the incidents lead inevitably to a tragic climax. The result is an artistic triumph of no small proportions for both the author and the actor.

Mr. Fitch has not attempted to personify "the Spirit of '76," to illustrate by dramatic symbolism the birth of a great nation, to make a big historic picture crowded with majestic figures. But one's patriotic feeling is stirred, nevertheless, by his graphic and unaffected representation of the Yankee schoolmaster, something of a wag, and very much of a lover, who sees his duty as a citizen and a patriot plainly, and performs it unflinchingly to the bitter end. The great American historical drama like the great American epic, may be yet unwritten, but Mr. Fitch's idea of how Nathan Hale accepted the mission from which his comrades shrank, and his touching scene of the condemned spy's last night on earth will not lack generous appreciation because they are not of a Shakespearean quality.

These and all the other episodes in the play were received with hearty approval last night. There were many recalls, and after Act III. there was a general demand for a speech. It has been Mr. Goodwin's custom to make a droll speech on his "first nights." But he sent his stage manager forward to ask that he might be permitted not "to step out of his character" until after the play was over. Then, the audience remaining seated and expectant, he spoke a few serious words expressing his thanks. Mr. Fitch was also called out, and he, too, wisely refused to speak

"Nathan Hale" is in four acts, the incidents of the first occurring in Hale's schoolroom in New London, wherein the spirit of some of the proceedings will remind old stagers of Robertson's "School," and especially of the older piece called "To Parents and Guardians." The time in this act is just after the Boston Tea Party. The boys are all hot Whigs except the school sneak, who is, of course, Tory. Nathan Hale is a stanch patriot and an outspoken one. But he has weightier matters on hand just then, for there is a nice big girl in the first form, Alice Adams by name, whom he "keeps in" every recess and after the dismissal hour.

In Act II. Nathan is Captain Hale, and betrothed to Miss Adams, who is impatiently awaiting his arrival at her uncle, Colonel Knowlton's house, on Harlem Heights, though when he comes she treats him with abominable coquetry. And in this act Nathan accepts the fatal mission, in spite of Alice's pleading. There is a telling situation well led up to in Act III., when Nathan, within the British lines, and in the power of his drunken rival, is suddenly confronted by Alice, who is relied upon by his enemies to identify and thus condemn him. But the violent and needless bit of melodrama with which this act ends is the one grave artistic blot on the play.

Mr. Goodwin finds no great difficulty to overcome, of course, in the hero's role. His acting is all delightfully moderate and tactful, and he makes the man seem an agreeable and companionable fellow as well as a hero and a martyr. Goodwin's manly, offhand presence and that ill-defined power fine actors have to hold the spectator's attention—call it "magnetism" or what you will—count for as much, perhaps, in this play, as his skill of expression.

Mrs. Goodwin acts with more facility of expression, a richer variety of tone, and a larger share of emotional force than she has ever before exhibited. Her comic sentimental scene in Act II. is positively a little triumph of virtuosity. She is admirable, too, in the serious scenes. Her sister, Gertrude Elliott, acts a small part very well. The scenery is all appropriate, and the sunrise in the Rutgers orchard is a beautiful picture.

Nathan Hale.....N. C. Goodwin
Guy Filtroy.....William Ingersoll
Lieut. Col. Knowlton.....Thomas Oberle
Capt. Adams.....Clarence Handyside
Cunningham.....Nell O'Brien
Ebenezer Lebanon.....Thurlow Bergen
Tom Adams.....Richard Sterling
William Hull.....S. M. Hall
The Jefferson boy.....Ralph
The Talbot boy.....Henry Lewis
Jasper.....Frank Mayne
Sentinel.....Charles Budd
Alice Adams.....Maxine Elliott
Miss Mary Knowlton.....Estelle C. Mortimer
Angelica Knowlton.....Gertrude Elliot
The Widow Chichester.....Hattie Russell

MOZART'S "DON GIOVANNI."

A Spirited Performance of the Great Opera at the Metropolitan.

Rumors have been afloat for some time past that great preparations were making at the Metropolitan Opera House for a performance of Mozart's masterpiece, "Don Giovanni." The work was announced for last night, and immediately every seat and box in the house was sold. Then came the report that M. Maurel was indisposed, and would be unable to sing the title rôle in the opera about which he once wrote a book. But last night there was no red poster at the front door to frighten people away, and the public poured into the house in a great crowd. The audience was one of the largest of the season. Certainly there has been none larger, except that of the first night. The enthusiasm was that of people who had paid well to hear famous singers and heard them. Mme. Lehmann was called out four or five times after her grand aria. Mme. Nordica was acclaimed after Elvira's principal aria, and Mme. Sembrich was wildly applauded at every opportunity.

In short, no one failed of public approval. It was what the old-time bills were wont to describe as a "grand, gala night." There were many real music lovers in the house, and many who were drawn by the glamour of famous names in the world of song. "Don Giovanni," like "Les Huguenots," is an opera in which managers always bring together, when possible, great casts. The result is that the work attracts all that class of persons which goes to the opera simply for the sake of being able to say "I have heard them all." There were probably many persons present last night who could not tell a bass from a tenor, and who had no notion of what the opera was about, but they heard five famous singers at one price of admission, and so achieved a record in an economical way. It is a fine thing to combine art and economy.

"Don Giovanni" was last performed at the Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 9, 1897. The cast consisted of M. Lassalle as Don Giovanni, M. Edouard de Reszke as Leporello, Signor Cremonini as Don Ottavio, Mr. Bispham as Massetto, M. Castlemary as Il Commendatore, Mme. Litvinne as Donna Anna, Miss Traubmann as Donna Elvira, and Miss Engle as Zerlina. This was the regular cast of that season, but upon one occasion, when Miss Engle fell ill, Zerlina was sung by the omniscient Mlle. Bauermeister. M. Maurel last appeared here in this opera in the season of 1894-5, when it was brought forward, on Dec. 31, with E. de Reszke as Leporello, Russitano as Ottavio, Carbone as Massetto, Abramoff as Il Commendatore, Mme. Nordica as Donna Anna, Mme. Eames as Donna Elvira, and Miss de Lussan as Zerlina.

For the sake of the record it may be stated here that last night's cast was as follows: Donna Anna, Lillie Lehmann; Donna Elvira, Lillian Nordica; Zerlina, Marcella Sembrich; Don Giovanni, Victor Maurel; Leporello, Edouard de Reszke; Don Ottavio, Thomas Salignac; Massetto, Agostino Carbone, and Il Commendatore, Herman Devries. This is at any rate a strong array of names, and if some of the singers were greater for the past than for the present, the audience can at least say to-day that it heard them.

The performance was more notable for dramatic than for vocal excellence. In spirit it was, indeed, admirable. Even the chorus had been incited to significant byplay, and it may be added that it sang with unusual merit. The work had evidently been very carefully rehearsed, and, except for some vocal shortcomings among the principals, the performance was one which did no little justice to the composer's intentions.

M. Maurel's embodiment of the gay scapegrace is well known to habitues of the opera in this city. It is a careful and consistent piece of characterization according to the artist's conception of the part. It is notable for its distinguished bearing, its elegance of manner, and its authoritative style. As an actor M. Maurel has no superior in his own line, and his knowledge of the value of pose and gesture is unexcelled. His Don Giovanni is always picturesque and invariably interesting. His voice is quite as good as it was when he last visited us, which is not saying a great deal. He delivers the recitative with fine skill, but he no longer possesses the sonority necessary to the successful singing of sustained cantilena passages. But whatever M. Maurel does is worthy of attention, and will always command it.

M. Edouard de Reszke's Leporello is always a delight to both eye and ear. The big basso is a born comedian, and he fairly revels in the opportunities afforded him by this part. He is more successful in the recitativo secco of "Don Giovanni" than in that of any other opera, and he sings such airs as "Madamina" with irresistible humor and consummate vocal skill. In short, his Leporello is a master work and calls forth unstinted praise. M. Salignac was only fairly successful with the thankless rôle of Don Ottavio. Signor Carbone was funny as Massetto, and M. Devries was only a tolerable Commendatore.

Mme. Lilli Lehmann's Donna Anna is not unknown to New Yorkers. It is conspicuous chiefly for its intensity of emotional expression, and last night it was notable for a more than ordinarily generous display of temperament. Vocally it was not all that it formerly was. Mme. Lehmann's voice does not now respond readily to all the demands which she makes upon it, and the efforts attending her production of some tones are audible. But the nobility of her style remains, and she produces the necessary impression of a grand nature. Her tragic air near the end of the first act was superb in its power, and it was then that she called out the loudest plaudits of the audience.

Mme. Nordica was not at her best last night. She seemed to be out of voice, and in Donna Elvira's first air she sang the rapid passages with apparent effort, and not always with correct intonation. But she redeemed herself afterward, and in the trio did admirable work. Mme. Sembrich's Zerlina was the sparkling, brilliant piece of comedy that might have been expected of this splendid mistress of vocal art and acting. Her voice was in good condition, her acting was all that could be desired, and she put herself completely into the picture at all times. She was most enthusiastically applauded for her lovely delivery of "Batti, batti."

The opera was put on the stage in the old familiar manner, and, as usual, it was impossible to hear the small orchestra on the stage in the ballroom scene. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

PANTOMIME FOR THE CHILDREN.

Hanlons' "Superba" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Small boys and girls predominated in the afternoon audience at the Fourteenth Street Theatre yesterday, and many happy children were in the evening audience, too. The fairy pantomime of the Hanlons, called Hanlon's "Superba," is the only stage piece which has been offered in New York this holiday season especially appealing to the nursery liking for mischievous Pierrot and the harlequinade. There are good and bad fairies in "Superba," and nimble demons pervade it. There are splendid transformations. In the various trick scenes modern inventions produce surprising effects not dreamed of in the palmy days of George L. Fox and "Humpty Dumpty."

"Superba" is not brand new, of course. Many of the youngsters who laughed at the clown yesterday and were thrilled by the dire proceedings in the enchanted glen had seen it all, or nearly all, before. Some few improvements have been made since last season. But "Superba" is the kind of a show any healthy, normal boy or girl can enjoy two or three times.

The shadow pantomime, representing the terrible adventures of Pierrot when he is forced to go to the war, is alone worth the price of admission. Charles Guyer is a capital clown, Heloise Dupont a jolly soubrette, the Powers brothers funny fellows either on or off their bicycles, and where could you get a more dramatic "principal boy," (a boy with a deep voice and imperious manner, this time,) than Elsha Hidgeford? The nightly transformations are calculated to satisfy young ideas of fairyland, while the views of the north pole and Hindustan have an educational value which no intelligent small boy will fail to impress on his parents and guardians.

Cissie Loftus at the Casino.

Cissie Loftus, after an absence of very nearly three years, made her reappearance in this city yesterday as a member of "A Dangerous Maid" company at the Casino. She had intended to fill an engagement at Koster & Bial's, but owing to a feature in the programme at the music hall that was objectionable to her, she signed a contract with Mr. Lederer.

Miss Loftus has changed but little in appearance and ability since she made her début in this city. She has the same sweet voice which apparently is exactly suited to the Casino auditorium, and also the same pleasing personality. Her appearance was made in the second act in the garden scene.

Miss Loftus gave a wide variety of selections, including imitations of Letty Lind, Fay Templeton, Phyllis Rankin, Edna May, Dan Daly, and May Irwin. She concluded her act with the Japanese song and dance from "The Shop Girl." Each impersonation was a good imitation of the original, and won for her hearty applause.

Another change in the cast of the company was the substitution of Richard Carle in Richard Carroll's part of Mr. Marks, the stage manager.

"Martha" at the American.

Flotow's opera, "Martha," was successfully revived at the American Theatre yesterday, and the house was crowded at both performances. Joseph F. Sheehan and Charles O. Bassett, who alternated in the part of Lionel, were seen to excellent advantage in the rôle. W. G. Stewart proved a capital Plunkett, and E. N. Knight also acquitted himself with credit as Lord Tristan Mickleford. Lizzie Macnichol sang and acted well as Nancy, and Adelaide Norwood was a competent Lady Harriet Durham. The chorus was thoroughly drilled.

Theatres and Music Halls.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Andrew Mack, in Ramsay Morris's new comedy drama, "An Irish Gentleman," presented for the first time in this city, was the attraction at this house. The bright lines, catchy songs, and strong features of the performance were well received.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Jefferson De Angelis and his clever company in the new Edwards and Stange comic opera, "The Jolly Musketeer," proved a strong drawing attraction at both matinée and evening performances. The house was crowded to its capacity. The opera was admirably sung.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The melodramatic pantomime "An Affair of Honor" is continued this week. The other numbers on the programme include the Hegelmanns, the Pantzer brothers, Ida Heath, Mlle. Marzella, the Darto troupe, the Allison troupe, Virginia Aragon, and the Matweef's Russian dancers.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The vaudeville artists at Mr. Proctor's down-town house were all excellent entertainers, and included Henry E. Dixey, who gave his latest impersonations and incidentally displayed his cleverness as a magician; Thorne and Carlton, Ray L. Royce, Sam Marion, and the McCoy sisters.

EDEN MUSEE.—The holiday attractions will continue during this week. The new cinematographic views were shown last evening in addition to the war panorama. The marionettes presented a new spectacular play. A host of interesting wax groups and the afternoon and evening concerts are the other attractions.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Signor Perugini presented a clever musical sketch, which was well received. Other entertainers were Joseph O'Hare, the boy soprano; the Marco twins, Servais Le Roy, the Huline brothers, Hal Merritt, Derendo and Breens, John and Nellie Healy, Harry Lacy, Ida Van Sicklen in "Bob Rackett's Pajamas" and Press Eldridge.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The programme at this house delighted a large audience. The principal offering was "The Holly Tree Inn." It was excellently acted, and was received with much favor. Prof. Leonidas and his trained dogs and cats were clever. Others in the bill were the Deaves, with their amusing marionettes; Sa Vans, Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena, Mason and Forbes, Young and Selles, and Mazus and Mazett.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"The Two Orphans" was the attraction of the Donnelly Stock Company. The production was made with the customary attention to detail. Robert Drouet gave an effective impersonation of Chevalier du Vaudray and Emmet King was seen to advantage as Jacques. Miss Hannah May Ingham played the part of Henriette cleverly. The cast also included Walter Allen, Mrs. Thomas Barry, and Sandol Milliken.

JUSTICES DON GOWNS TO-DAY.

First Appearance in Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court.

This morning, for the first time in the history of the New York bench, the Justices of the Special and Trial Terms of the Supreme Court will appear in the gowns of black. The gowns are similar to those worn by the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The innovation was decided upon at a meeting of the Justices several weeks ago. The gowns are of the finest quality of silk.

SAVED BY A POLICEMAN.

A Man Throws Himself Before a Car When Arrested.

While on his way to the police station last night, on a charge of intoxication, James Powers, twenty-seven years old, of 202 East Seventieth Street, broke away from Policeman Cornelius Scully at Eighty-eighth Street and threw himself on the track in front of a south-bound Madison Avenue trolley car.

The motorman did everything possible to stop his car, but was unsuccessful. The fender was down, however, and Policeman Scully, running toward the car, jumped on the fender and, leaning over, scooped Powers up. Powers escaped without a scratch. Scully's uniform was much torn, but he was not injured.

HOTEL FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

Its Projectors Desire to Learn of Prospective Patrons.

Efforts, interrupted by the war, are being resumed to start in this city a hotel for self-supporting women, such as artists, teachers, merchants, writers, stenographers, physicians, trained nurses, and cashiers, and also for students. In deciding upon the size, the projectors wish to know how many women in New York would like such a hotel, and desire that such as wish to be informed when the house is ready to receive applications for rooms, and can afford to pay $7 a week and upward for board, will promptly send their names, occupation, and address to the Woman's Hotel Committee, Madison Square Branch Post Office.

A hotel of this grade being successfully established, it is expected that less expensive ones will shortly follow.

NOAH BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

Its Fiftieth Anniversary Celebrated by the Members Last Night.

The Noah Benevolent Widows and Orphans' Association celebrated its fiftieth anniversary last night with a golden jubilee in Terrace Garden, in East Fifty-eighth Street. The ceremonies began with an address by Aaron Baerlein, the first President of the association. He briefly reviewed its career and spoke of the many benevolent acts performed by the members, individually and collectively.

A banquet followed. Six hundred covers were laid. Solomon Baerlein was toastmaster, and the responses were: "Our Golden Jubilee," Adolph Finkenberg; "Our Work," Maurice Rapp; "Unsere Alten," Reuben Goldschmidt; "Our Fathers' Sons," Meyer Saal; "Our Country," Charles Brand, and "Our Ladies," M. J. Hess. Souvenirs were distributed and the lodge presented a gold watch and chain to its only surviving founder, Louis Weller.

Afterward the hall was cleared for dancing. The association is in a flourishing condition.

CAB RUNAWAY IN BROADWAY.

Frightened by an Automobile, the Horse Dashes Through Crowds.

Much excitement was caused in Broadway last night as the theatres were discharging their crowds by the running away of a horse attached to a hansom cab driven by Patrick McDermott of 138 East Twenty-fifth street. McDermott was waiting in Thirty-ninth Street near the Metropolitan Opera House for his fare. He drove out to Broadway when his number was called and the horse was almost struck by an automobile running rapidly down Broadway.

The horse became frightened and dashed down Broadway to the great peril of pedestrians. It swerved from side to side, avoiding cabs and cars until near Thirty-fifth Street, when McDermott lost his head and pulled sharply on the right rein. The horse ran on to the sidewalk and broke the window in the store of C. H. Pepper. The sidewalk was crowded, and it was a narrow chance that saved several pedestrians from being run down. The horse was caught by a Policeman. McDermott was thrown from his seat, but was only slightly injured.

A Reception in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 2.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Capt. H. C. Taylor, U. S. N., commanding the battleship Indiana, held a New Year's reception this afternoon at her cottage on Kay Street, which was largely attended by members of the "Hill Colonies," and the officers and their families from Fort Adams, the training and torpedo station, and the War College. Mrs. Taylor was assisted in receiving her numerous guests by her daughters, the Misses Taylor.

One of the most pleasant features of the reception was the presence of Capt. Taylor, for whom all Newporters have a warm affection.

Tramps Kill Their Benefactor.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2.—John Wellmer of Lafayette, Nicolette County, was shot in the head and hip by two tramps to whom he had given shelter. They bound Mrs. Wellmer to a lounge with a clothesline and escaped with Wellmer's team. After the men had gone, Mrs. Wellmer began gnawing at the rope with her teeth, and after several hours of hard work succeeded in biting the cord in two and liberating herself. Going immediately into the yard she found her husband dead and his body frozen. A large posse of farmers, armed with the rope with which Mrs. Wellmer had been tied, have gone in pursuit of the desperadoes.

Newburg Boy Accidentally Killed.

NEWBURG, Jan. 2.—Albert Blanch, aged eighteen, of Washingtonville, with his brothers Frank, aged sixteen, and Lee, aged fourteen, went out to shoot muskrats this afternoon. Being unsuccessful in their quest, they returned home and went into the barn to shoot sparrows. Albert aimed his gun. It missed fire, but as it was being lowered the charge exploded, and a heavy load of birdshot struck Frank in the neck, killing him instantly. The boys are sons of Isaac Blanch, a farmer.

Wayne MeVeagh Seriously Ill.

WASHINUGTON, Jan. 2.—Wayne MacVeagh, who was Attorney General in President Garfield's Cabinet and Ambassador to Italy under the last Cleveland Administration, is lying very ill at his home in this city, 1,000 Vermont Avenue. To-night Mr. MacVeagh was reported as somewhat improved, and his physician believes his condition favorable.

The Vindobala's Crew Released.

The shipwrecked sailors of the British tank steamship Vindobala, who were brought in Sunday on the steamship Paris and taken to Ellis Island, were released by the immigrant officials yesterday morning. They will be cared for by the British Consul.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The holiday which the falling of New Year's on Sunday made yesterday was not a lively one in the social world of New York. The majority of the large number of people who went out of town to the country clubs and hospitable country houses in the suburbs on Friday and Saturday remained there until late afternoon, as there was nothing going on in town to bring them back until the opera of the evening. While the cold winds and snow were welcome in the country, in that they brought sleighing, coasting, and skating, they played havoc with the plans of the golfers, and the tournaments scheduled at Lakewood, Baltusrol, Westchester, and elsewhere were either abandoned or were played under snow rules.

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Tuxedo, which was the most popular and the gayest of the country clubs over the New Year holidays, will keep many of its members and guests until this morning. The afternoon trains, however, brought to town quite a contingent, anxious to attend the opera or to secure a good rest in their own homes for the crowding gayeties of the week, which begin this morning. The New Year's Eve festivities at Tuxedo closed with a supper, served in the club restaurant at 1 A. M. on Sunday, after a "hands all round" in the ballroom. Sunday was devoted to sleighing, for the snow of Saturday covered the lake with slush and prevented the anticipated skating, and to coasting. Several luncheons were given in the club restaurant and at the private houses in the vicinity, the largest of which were at the residences of Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, and Mr. and Mrs. Hull. Afternoon tea at the clubhouse brought in all the cottagers, and the scene was very attractive, as troops of youths and maidens, their cheeks aglow from sleighing, tramping, or coasting and their heavy wraps covered with snow, poured in. At evening dinners were given by Mr. E. N. Tailer, Mr. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. George Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Maclay. Gen. Joseph M. Wheeler, who was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish at their cottage over Sunday, came to the clubhouse in the evening and met many of the members and guests. Gen. Wheeler is looking very well, and talked very modestly and interestingly of the Santiago campaign.

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The slush-covered lake was frozen sufficiently on Sunday night to permit of its being flooded, and the intense cold yesterday morning, when the thermometer fell below zero, gave splendid skating yesterday. The lake was crowded with skaters all day, and the women, in their golf suits and bright-colored toques, looked remarkably well. Mrs. Archibald Mackay, Miss Edwards, Miss Fifi Potter, Mrs. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr.; Miss Bradley, Miss Kane, and others skated gracefully and well. So the day passed, and after dinner last evening there was again an informal dance, and the best New Year holidays Tuxedo has ever enjoyed were over.

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The day at Westchester, Ardsley, Cedarhurst, and Meadowbrook was like that at Tuxedo, save on a smaller scale. There was no skating at these places, but coasting, sleighing, and tobogganing were thoroughly enjoyed.

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Among the cards received yesterday for entertainments during the next fortnight were those for a small dance to be given by Dr. and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay for their daughter, Miss Edith Courtlandt Jay, on the 16th. The Jays have recently returned from abroad. It is understood that this will not be a ball, although the words "small dance," as a rule, convey no meaning. Mrs. Astor has written these words at the bottom of her cards of invitation for the 9th, and the Duchess of Portland, last Spring, in London, did the very same thing, and asked over 600 guests. Mrs. Astor's list is limited to about 400. The "small dance" is consequently a somewhat convenient form of invitation, which stands as an excuse for not inviting those who have not received cards, and it is very flattering to those who have.

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If yesterday were dull, there will be enough to occupy society to-day. The reception which will be given by Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston for her sister, Miss Mabel Post, at 32 West Thirty-sixth Street, will be a very large affair. Mrs. Beadleston was much admired as an unmarried woman and she is one of the very popular young matrons. Her sister is a very beautiful girl. Mrs. Frederick S. Perkins of 70 East Fifty-sixth Street will introduce her daughter, Miss Alice Bail Perkins, and Mrs. Andrew G. Agnew of 23 West Thirty-ninth Street will bring out Miss Agnes Gifford Agnew. These, with the musicale to be given by Mrs. George Crocker, for her daughter, Miss Rutherford, on Thursday, will about complete the list of débuts for this season. These coming-out affairs were rather late in starting, and they have been protracted somewhat beyond the usual season, as the week before Christmas has in other years been the limit.

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The musicale this evening to be given by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest at their apartment, 27 East Seventy-second Street, is like Mrs. Astor's ball and Mrs. Gerry's reception, an annual event. These entertainments are among the most delightful given in New York, and it is there where meet the artistic and the musical, as well as those who care more for society for society's sake. Mr. Victor Harris will have charge of the programme this evening.

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At Delmonico's will take place the fortnightly dance of which Mrs. Lewis Delafield is one of the patronesses. Mr. Russell Landale usually leads the cotillions at these dances. Last evening there was a very pretty dance and cotillion at the residence of Mrs. William Fanshawe, 13 East Forty-fifth Street, for her two younger daughters. Mr. Harry Batchellor led. The guests were among the young people who are members of the Friday Evening and the Junior Cotillion.

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The sewing class for the Babies' Hospital met yesterday at Mrs. Stanley Mortimer's. Mrs. Pembroke Jones, 13 West Fifty-first Street; Mrs. W. W. Lent, and the Misses Lent, 225 West Seventy-first Street; Mrs. T. Halsted Myers, 254 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Frederic Foote, at the Hotel Netherland, and Mrs. John Watts Kearny gave receptions.

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The sale of the belongings and fittings of the famous yacht Mayflower, which once belonged to the Ogden Goelets and was sold to the United States, took place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week. The magnificent furniture and upholstery went for mere songs. An upright piano, nearly new and of the very best make, brought $23 and two great vases of rare workmanship, which had cost several hundred, fetched almost the same low price. The cushions, which were stuffed with elderdown and covered with velvet and silk plush, were sold for a few dollars. The Prince of Wales and other crowned heads were entertained regally on this yacht, which had always been considered one of the most lavishly fitted and furnished in the world.

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Mrs. John Mackay has returned to London and has lightened her mourning and resumed entertaining. She gave a dinner last week at her house, 6 Carleton Terrace, for twenty-four guests. The occasion was her birthday. Her daughter, the Princess Colonna, will arrive in London shortly, and be with her mother the greater part of the Winter. Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Arthur Paget, and Mrs. Ronalds are among the American women who were present at Stafford House the week before Christmas for the purpose of helping the Duchess of Sutherland make arrangements for the grand bazaar which is to be held in London next June for the benefit of the Charing Cross Hospital.

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The Viscount Hinton, eldest son of Earl Poulett of Hinton St. George, has been making his annual Christmas appeal in London for the benefit of organ grinders and the poor generally. Viscount Hinton, who was very impecunious, astonished the London world some years ago by appearing as an organ grinder and going around with a barrel organ in the fashionable districts with a placard giving his name and his pedigree. According to his statement, he had previously tried theatricals and other professions without being able to make a livelihood. When he succeeds to the Earldom, the estate, and to his seat in the House of Lords he expects to make quite a stir in ameliorating the condition of the poor. At the present moment, according to his statement, he is "earning an honest livelihood with my piano organ. I am also learning a phase of life among the London populace which I believe few members of the nobility have a chance to know." He sells pamphlets with his history and that of his family set forth, and this last Christmas a new publication, the appeal of a "Noble Organ Grinder" in behalf of London's poor.

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Among the entertainments to come will be the dinner dance at Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting's on the 18th, to be followed by others at the houses of Mrs. W. D. Sloane and Mrs. Frederic Bronson. Mrs. Cutting also gives a dance on the 26th, and she and Mrs. Bronson and Mrs. Sloane will give dinners on the evening of the dance at the residence of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the guests afterward going there. Miss Sloane and Mr. Hammond will be married in the Spring, after Lent. Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt has cards out for Thursdays in January, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Leggett will give a large dinner on Jan. 12. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crosby will also be at home this month.

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Lady Ailce Montagu, the daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, is so far recovered as to be able to go skating at St. Moritz, where she and her mother are now stopping. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have been giving a large family party at Blenheim, which has lasted over the holidays.

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Among the deaths yesterday was that of Mrs. Josiah Macy, Jr., of 18 West Fifty-third Street, the mother of Mr. Everett Macy, and also that of Mrs. Edward Bogert, who was the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks, one of the most renowned clergymen in New York twenty-five years ago.

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"Don Giovanni," with a cast including Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Sembrich, and Nordica, and MM. Maurel, E. de Reszke, and Salignac, was a sufficiently potent attraction to counteract even the fascinations of the country clubs last evening, and to crowd the Opera House from floor to dome. There were many strange faces in the parterre boxes, but the majority of the regular Monday night box occupants were present, and the parquet seats were filled with well-known forms and faces. The audience was a particularly enthusiastic one.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills was in black, and with her was Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck in white. Mrs. H. McK. Twombly in white was with Mrs. George Rives. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop and Miss Winthrop were in the Ogden Goelet box. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Sands, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes and her sister Miss Acosta, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mrs. Foster Milliken, Mrs. E. L. Baylies, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., were among the women in the boxes whose gowns and appearance attracted notice. Mr. and Mrs. Cudleigh-Thorhe of London were in one of the parterre boxes with some friends. Mrs. Cudleigh-Thorne looked remarkably well in a gown of light-pink satin, very simply made. She wore for ornaments only a string of pearls.

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In the parquet there were among others Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Miss Cuyler, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, Mr. E. N. Tailer, Mr. E. du Vivier, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, and Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn.

SOROSIS TALKS HOME METHODS

Mrs. Nathan Describes the Campaign of the Consumers' League Against Sweatshops.

Sorosis celebrated the opening of the new year yesterday by holding her regular meeting and discussing the question "Do Organized Methods Benefit the Home?" It being held as a foregone conclusion that organized methods do benefit the home, the discussion resolved itself into a question of ways and means.

The chief interest of the afternoon centred in the remarks of Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League, who spoke upon the homes of the poor. This brought up the sweatshops and the work the league is doing to abolish them. Its lawyer has recently drafted a form of agreement which has been circulated among the makers of underclothing, and seventeen firms out of twenty-two have signed it. In doing this they agree not to patronize the sweatshops and to have garments made under their own direction and with care and cleanliness. Garments thus made are to be properly stamped for identification, and Mrs. Nathan requested the members of Sorosis to help the league in its work by purchasing only the garments thus marked. The firms have agreed to do their share provided they receive sufficient support from the women shoppers.

There will be no danger of any of the firms backsliding, Mrs. Nathan said, for each manufacturer will keep watch on the others. It will not be the end of her work, she continued, for by putting in a plant the manufacturer will eventually do a larger and more profitable business. Similar agreements are to be circulated among tailors.

"Women who understand the value of time can accomplish a great deal," Mrs. Miriam Mason Greely told Sorosis. "I knew one woman," she said, "a friend of mine, who employed an Italian boy keeping of little book always in her work basket and picking it up for a few minutes' study whenever she had a little leisure. Browning tells of the cup of gold and the cup of pewter, but if both are pint cups they will neither of them hold more than the contents of a pint measure. It is our duty to enlarge the measure."

Mrs. Alma Calder Johnston, who was to speak upon the development of the home, arose when Mrs. Greely finished speaking of the value of time. Mrs. Johnston was so oppressed with the shortness of the time given to her to speak—each speaker at Sorosis is limited—that by the time she had finished remarking that in the few moments at her disposal she could not say much, the time was gone, and she could not say anything on the topic assigned her.

Mrs. W. G. Shailer, President of the New York Household Economic Association, spoke upon the value of system in the home. Dr. Jennie De la Lozier summed up the discussion.

Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, one of the guests of honor, stood to be introduced to the members and guests of Sorosis and was warmly received. Mrs. Margaret Reavenhill, one of Sorosis's earliest members, gave a recitation from Mrs. Browning before the opening of the discussion.

BALL AT THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

A Brilliant Gathering at the Annual New Year's Dance.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 2.—The annual New Year's ball of the Lakewood Hotel took place to-night, and was the most successful in the history of this popular Winter resort. The dancing began at 9 o'clock, and but for the interval for supper was kept up until nearly 2 o'clock. The Lakewood Hotel ball has always been regarded as one of the social events of the season, and it is eagerly looked forward to by the cottagers and guests of other hotels.

A brilliant gathering graced the huge ballroom to-night. The walls of the room were hidden with festoons of laurel and banks of palm ferns and foliage plants. A thousand colored electric lights glinted from among the green foliage in a feeble attempt to outshine the jewels that flashed from the throats, arms, and hair of the fair dancers. The ceiling was one huge spider's web of smilax. This was used in the first figure of the cotillion, which was "The Spider and the Fly."

The second figure, a new and novel one, which created no end of mirth, was called "Golf." Each woman carried a golf bag. Her partner presented another man, and the fair golfer then had the privilege of choosing a new partner. This she did by handing the golf bag to one of them, thus making a caddy of him and dancing with the other. The golfers were out in force, and not a few of the fair ones evened up old scores by making caddies of men.

This ball was the first of a series that will be given at the Lakewood during the season. The patronesses of the ball were Mrs. James Jourdan, Mrs. J. G. Moore, Mrs. E. W. Insiee, Mrs. G. D. Russell, Mrs. H. B. Platt, Mrs Franklin B. Jourdan, Mrs. Clarence E. Smith, Mrs. C. S. Rees, and Mrs. Wesley Harper. The Reception Committee was as follows: Gen. J. Jourdan, G. D. Russell, H. B. Platt, E. W. Insiee, H. K. Borroughs, W. E. Mitchell, J. H. Ottley, A. W. Evarts, W. H. Sherwood, C. S. Rees, and Col. J. G. Moore.

Among those who took part in the cotillion were Miss Russell, Miss Theodore Ross, Miss Vail, Miss E. Clarke, Miss J. G. Ferris, Miss Insiee, Miss Gibson, Miss Jourdan, Miss W. Smith, Miss Hasbrouck, and W. J. Parslow, A. B. Clapp, J. H. Ottley, W. H. Sherwood, G. Betts, C. G. Mason, G. Griffin, F. B. Walker, W. B. Rhett, W. E. Mitchell, W. F. Hasbrouck W. G. Clark, L. H. Ferris, W. H. Grace, and G. B. Adams.

FREDERICK G. YUENGLING DEAD.

Cae into Prominence in 1892 When "Baron" Blanc Named Him as Co-respondent in His Divorce Suit.

Frederick G. Yuengling, the son of the late David G. Yuengling, the brewer, died yesterday of pneumonia in this city.

Mr. Yuengling came into great prominence in 1892, when he was named by "Baron" Blanc as co-respondent in his suit against his wife for divorce. The "Baroness" made counter charges, and for a time the courts were kept busy with the litigation. The "Baron" had been at the head of the Litofuge Company, but had assigned the stock to his wife, and she refused to surrender it. The ultimate result was that the company fell into the hands of the Sheriff. The "Baron" moved against his wife by seizing her hats and dresses, and the divorce was finally granted.

The "Baroness" then organized a theatrical company, and opened in Buffalo in December,

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street, New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JANUARY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:

Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co., 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Co.
Anderson Electric Street R'y Co.
Albion Water Works Co.
Bismarck Water Co.
Butler Water Co.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern R'y Co.
Barrie Water Co.
Bath Water Co.
Brenham Water Works.
Brockport & Holly Water Co.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co.
Cartersville Water Bonds.
Cairo Water Works Co.
Carolina Central R. R. Co.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co. Cons'd Sinking Fund Mtge.
Cincinnati & Baltimore R'y Co.
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
Connellsville Water Co.
Cortland Water Works Co.
Ella Coal Co.
East St. Louis, City Water Co., of
Eastman's Freight-Car Heater Co.
Evansville & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co.
Faribault Water Works Co.
Hot Springs, South Dakota, Water, Light & Power Co.
Herkimer, Mohawk, Ilion & Frankfort Electric R'y Co.
Hudson River Water Power & Paper Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Ithaca Street R'y Co.
Indiana Block Coal Co.
Iowa City Water Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kankakee Water Co.
Keokuk Water Co.
Kokomo Water Co.
Lacrosse, City of
Larchmont Yacht Club 2d Mtge.
Lake Superior & Ispheming R'y Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown-Goshen Traction Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., Extension 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust P. & N.
Mosler Safe Co.
Mobile Light & R. R. Co.
Newport & Cincinnati Bridge Co.
New Castle & Shenango Valley R. R. Co.
Omaha Horse R. R. Co. Bonds and Coupons.
Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley R. R. Co.
Olean, N. Y., Water, Sewer & Improvement Bonds.
Omaha Water Co.
Pensacola Water Works Co.
Pensacola & Perdido R. R. Co.
Petrolia Water Co.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Works Co.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo R. R. Co.
South Dakota Water Co.
South Yuba Water Co. Cons'd Mtge.
Staten Island Midland R. R. Co.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Terre Haute & Logansport R. R. Co.
Texarkana Water Co.
Third Ave. R. R. Co.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Thomas Iron Co.
Urbana Water Works Co.
Union Stock Yards & Transit Co.
Union Depot, Columbus, Ohio.
Vanderburgh County.
Vicksburgh, Shreveport & Pacific R. R. Co.
Warren Water Co.
Waterioo Gas & Electric Light Co.
Washington & Columbia River R'y Co.
West Side R. R. Co. of Milwaukee.
Westchester Co., N. Y., Water Co.
Williams & Scott, of Duluth, Minn.

JANUARY 5, 1899.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co., Dividends.

JANUARY 10, 1899.

Joliet & Northern Indiana R. R. Co.

JANUARY 15, 1899.

Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka & Minneapolis St. R'y Co.
Fredonia Water Co.
St. Paul City R'y Co.

JANUARY 20, 1899.

Pekin Water Co.
Town of Westfield Union Free School District No. 5.

JANUARY 27, 1899.

Hollard Irrigation Canal Co.

JANUARY 31, 1898.

Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
31 Nassau Street, New York City:
JAN. 1ST, 1899.

Centerville, Ia., Funcing; Refunding.
Cheney, Wash., Funding.
Clallam Co., Wash., School District No. 7.
Clarke Co., Wash., School District No. 6.
Clinton, Ia., Funding and Refunding.
Colbert Co., Ala., Road.
Colorado Springs, Colo., Sewer; Refunding Water.
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Day Co., So. Dakota, Refunding.
Douglas Co., Ore., School District No. 22, School Building (Drain.)
Elbert Co., Ga., Court House and Jail.
Elmwood Ill., Water Works.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Drain and Sewer.
Fayette Co., Ky., Funding 4s.
Fisher, Minn., Refunding (Polk Co.)
Fort Madison, Ia., Refunding.
Gallatin Co., Mont., Funding.
Galveston, Tex., Limited Debt; Street Improvement; Water Works; Water Works, Street Improvement, and City Hall.
Harlan, Ia., Independent School District.
Heard Co., Ga., Court House.
Hot Springs, So. Dakota, City Hall; School.
Ilwaco, Wash., School District No. 13.
Indianola, Ia., Independent District Refunding.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 3; School District No. 18.
Lake Co., So. Dak., Refunding.
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding.
Linn Co., Ore., School District No. 16.
Lyons City, Clinton, Ia., Independent School District School House.
Macon Co., Ill., Court House.
Madison, So. Dak., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Maywood, Ill., Village Hall and Funding.
Missoula Co., Mont., Funding.
Missoula Co., Mont., Renewal or Refunding Gold.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 1; Refunding.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 3.
Missoula Co., Mont., School District No. 6, (old No. 59.)
Odebolt, Ia., Water Works; Refunding.
Otter Tail Co., Minn., Refunding.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District. School Building; Water Works.
Pecatonica, Ill., Board of Education School District No. 6.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 3.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli Co., Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Sac Co., Ia., Refunding.
Seattle, Wash., Funding of 1891.
Seattle, Wash., Sewer of 1893.
Seattle, Wash., Funding of 1893. First Series.
Seattle, Wash., Funding of 1893. Second Series.
Seattle, Wash., Sewer Tunnel of 1893.
Shenandoah, Ia., Refunding.
Snohomish Co., Wash., School District No. 1.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spaulding Co., Ga., Improvement.
Teton Co., Mont., Funding Gold.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 5.
Union Co., Ore., School District No. 23 Refunding (Elgin.)
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Washington, Ind., Refunding School.
Water City, Ia., Electric Light.
West Hammond, Ind., Water Works.
Westport, Mo., School District School Building; Refunding Water Works.
Wilmette, Ill., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka, Ill., School Site and Building.

JAN. 2D, 1899.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Water Works.

JAN. 5TH, 1899.

Waukegan, Ill., Funding.

JAN. 18TH, 1899.

Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Marshalltown, Ia., Independent School District Refunding.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works; Refunding.
Riverdale, Ill., Village Hall.
Sauk Centre, Minn., School District School.

JAN. 16TH, 1899.

Lawrence Co., Ill., Court House.

JAN. 18TH, 1899.

Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 1, (Steilacoom.)

JAN. 19TH, 1899.

Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works, and Sewerage.

JAN. 20TH, 1899.

Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 22nd, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3rd, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening January 3rd, 1899.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

FLORIDA CENTRAL AND PENINSULAR RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, December 30th, 1898.

The coupons due January 1st, 1899, on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after January 3d, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.

Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co.

Coupons due Jan. 1st. 1899, will be paid on and after Jan. 3d, on presentation at the banking offices of Messrs. Thomas & Post, 71 Broadway.

EDWIN M. POST, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Coupons due January 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., Series D.....4½s
Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. 5s
Central Vermont R. R. Equipment..... 6s
Rutland R. R. Consolidated.....4½s
Long Island R. R. Consolidated..... 5s
Long Island R. R. (new) Consolidated... 4s
Long Island R. R., North Shore..... 5s
Long Island R. R., New York Bay Extension 5s
Long Island R. R., Montauk Extension. 5s
State of Utah..... 4s
State of Utah.....3½s
Village of Nyack, N. Y..... 4s
Sullivan Water Company..... 6s
Village of Montgomery..... 4s
Klickitat County, Washington..... 6s
Kittitas County, Washington..... 6s
Bradford County, Pa., Court House..... 4s
Allen County, Ind., Court House..... 4s
City of Jackson, Michigan, Improvement 5s
City of Jackson, Michigan, Improvement 6s
City of Memphis, Tenn.....4½s
West Indianapolis, Ind..... 6s
Montpelier, Ind..... 6s
Terre Haute, Ind., Improvement..... 6s
Far Rockaway, N. Y..... 5s
Washington, Indiana..... 6s
Billings, Mont..... 6s
Seattle, Washington, School Dist. No. 1. 5s
Trenton, Mo., S. D..... 5s
Hammond, Ind..... 6s
Multnomah County, Oregon..... 7s
Pierce Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 2.
Pierce Co., Wash. School Dist. No. 13.
Arizona-Canaigre Co..... 6s
Anglo-American Canaigre Co..... 6s
City of Elyria, Ohio, Water Works.....4½s
City of Elyria, Ohio, Water Works Construction 4½s
Stonington, Conn., No. 18 S. D..... 4s
Spokane, Washington, Water..... 6s
Chicala Water Company..... 6s
Climax Quick Tanning Company..... 6s
City of Minneapolis, Minnesota:
School 4s
Permanent Imp. Revolv. Fund.....4½s
School 6s
Permanent Improvement..... 4s
Bridge 4s
Permanent Improvement.....4½s
Court House.....4½s
City Hospital..... 4s
Sewer 7s
Water Work Reservoir..... 4s
Sewer 8s
Main Sewers..... 4s
Water Works..... 8s
Water Works..... 7s
General Purposes..... 7s

DUE JANUARY 2, 1899.

City of Minneapolis, Minnesota:
Permanent Imp. Revolv. Fund..... 4s
Water Works.....4½s

DUE JANUARY 15, 1899.

City of Minneapolis, Minnesota:
Permanent Improvement.....4½s
Water Works..... 4s
School 4s
Permanent Improvement..... 4s

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway, on and after January 3, 1899.

NEW YORK CITY.

Consolidated Stock 6% (City) Park Improvement.
Consolidated Stock 6% (Dock.)
Consolidated Stock 6% (City.)
Consolidated Stock 6% (County.)

Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. Gen'l. 5s.
Central Tuinicu Sugar Cane Mfg. Co. 6% Debentures.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp'n 4s.
Corning (N. Y.) River Imp. (Reg. 4s.)
Corning (N. Y.) School Dist. No. 1s, 4s.
Corning (N. Y.) Sewer 4s.
Crawfordsville Water and Light Co. 1st 5s.
Fishkill and Matteawan Equitable Gas Co. 1st 6s.
Islip (Town of) Union Free School Dist. No. 1 4s.
Lawrence Water Co. 1st 5s.
Lee Construction Co. 1st 12s.
Marion Water Co. 1st 5s.
Manor Club 2d 5s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
Naumkeag Street Railway Co. 1st Con. 5s.
Newburgh and Orange Lake R. R. Co. 1st 6s.
New York Belting and Packing Co. Ld. 6% Debentures.
New York Cab Co. (Reg. 6% Interest.)
New York and East River Gas Co. 1st Con. 5s.
New York Mail and Newspaper Transportation Co. 1st 5s.
Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Shelbyville Water Co. 1st 4s.
Shelbyville Water and Light Co. 1st 5s
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st 6s.
Warsaw Water Co. 1st 5s.

10TH:

Carteret Steel Co. 1st 6s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK:
JANUARY 1, 1899.

Albion, Indiana, Water Company.
Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Bluffton, Indiana, School and Water.
Chaffee County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Fairmount, Indiana, School.
Fremont County, Colorado, School District No. 15.
Garfield County, Colorado, School District No. 7.
Geneva, Indiana, Funding.
Huntington, Indiana, Water.
Huntington, Indiana, Water Works Company.
Jonesboro, Indiana, Funding.
Kent, Washington, Water and Light.
King County, Washington School District No. 108.
Kokomo, Indiana, School and Improvement.
Lewis County, Washington, Funding.
Lebanon, Indiana, Water.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
New Carlisle, Indiana, School.
Otero County, Colorado, School District No. 9.
Paducah, Kentucky, Refunding.
Paulding County, Ohio, Ditch and Bridge.
St. Clair, Michigan, Electric Light.
Snohomish, Washington, Water and General Municipal.
Taylor County, Wisconsin, Jail.
Thurston County, Washington, School District No. 15.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Michigan, School.

JANUARY 2 AND 3, 1899.

South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.

JANUARY 12, 1899.

Fowler, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 15, 1899.

Duluth, Minnesota, School District 1. St. Louis Co.

JANUARY 16, 1899.

Veedersburg, Indiana, School.

JANUARY 17, 1899.

Huntington, Indiana, Water.

The Merchants' National Bank
of the City of New York.
189th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
December 22d, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half Per Cent., 3½ %,) free of tax, payable January 3, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed on and after December 23d, 1898, and reopened January 4th, 1899.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Nov'r 18th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

American Steel & Wire Co.,
Rookery Building,
Chicago, Ill., December 31st, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has this day been declared, payable January 14th, 1899. Transfer books for both preferred and common stock will be closed at the close of business January 4th, 1899. F. E. PATTERSON, Asst. Sec'y.

National Broadway Bank,
98th Dividend.
New York, December 21st, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 3d day of January, 1899. The transfer books will be closed on December 21st, 1898, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened January 3d, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company.

Coupons maturing January 1st, 1899, from 1st consolidated mortgage 5% ten-year bonds, due 1905, will be paid January 3d, 1899, and after, on presentation to the New York Security & Trust Company.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

Coupons due January 1st, 1899, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, New York. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

San Francisco & Northern Pacific R'way Co.

Coupon No. 20 of the above railway, maturing Jan. 1, 1899, will be paid on and after that date at the office of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., 46 Wall St., New York.

New York, Dec. 21, 1898.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—A Dividend of Four (4) per cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 3, 1899.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 3D, 1899:

Blackford County, Ind., Court-house 5s.
Bedford, Ind., School 6s.
Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co. General Mtge. 4½s.
Columbus, Ind., City of, Consolidated Funding 5s.
Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5s.
Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Registered 5s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Street Improvement 6s, Sewer 6s.
Evansville, Ind., Funded Debt Loan 5s, 4½s and 4s, Water Works 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, County 5s.
Grand Rapids and Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Extended 4½s, First Mortgage Guaranteed 5s.
Gas City, Ind., Funding 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., County 4½s.
Indianapolis, Ind., Funding 4s, Southern Park Purchase Refunding 4s; Refunding 4s, Series D; Improvement 4s; Principal 4% Funding Bonds of Jan. 1, 1888.
International Okonite Co., Ltd., Debenture 6s.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.
Louisiana Nat'l Bank, New Orleans, La., Dividend 4%.
Louisiana, State of, Consol. 4s, Constitutional 4s.
Massillon and Cleveland R. R. Co. Registered Bonds.
Marion, Ind., School 6s.
Marion County, Ind., Annual 6s, County 5s.
Newton County, Ind., Drainage 6s.
Northern Pacific Terminal Co. First Mortgage 6s.
New Orleans, La., Constitutional 4s.
Niagara Falls Power Co. First Mortgage 5s.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s; Series "A" Second Mortgage 7s; Series G, Div. 1¾%, Quarterly Dividend Special Stock; Div. 1¾%, Quarterly Dividend Regular Stock.
Peru, Ind., School 4½s, Refunded 5s.
Rensselaer, Ind., School 6s.
Tipton, Ind., Street Improvement.
Wheeling, W. Va., Compromise 3s.
" January 5th.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Hancock County, Ind., Funding 5s.
" January 6th.
Jasper County, Ind., County 6s.

New York, December 20, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT., out of accumulated earnings, has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable January 20, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1898.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

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23 Wall Street,
New York, December 20, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

On January 20, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
New York, December 21, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE on the PREFERRED STOCK of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on Thursday, January 26th, 1899; to the holders of the Preferred Stock as registered at the close of the transfer books of the Preferred Stock on January 9th, 1899; and that the transfer books for the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed from the close of business on January 9th, 1899, until 10 o'clock A. M. on January 27th, 1899.

L. C. DEMING, Asst. Secretary.

Referring to above notice, Dividend checks will be mailed to Stockholders at the addresses entered on the books of the Company, unless other instructions are received on or before January 21, 1899.

H. W. GARDINER, Asst. Treasurer.
59 Cedar Street, N. Y.

NOTICE.—Holders of THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMMUTATION RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FOR STEEL RAILS, dated July 31st, 1897, are hereby notified that on the NEXT INTEREST DAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1899, THE RECEIVERS WILL REDEEM EACH AND ALL OF SAID CERTIFICATES on presentation at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York.

JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY,
Receivers.

The People's Bank of the City of New York.
December 22d, 1898.

NINETY-FIFTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York.

SIXTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after January 3, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed from 12 M. on December 24, 1898, to the morning of January 3, 1899. C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

New York, Dec. 23, 1898.

The Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company,
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, 40 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 6th, 1898.

Coupon No. 17 of the Company's Collateral Trust 5 per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid on and after January 3d, 1899, in New York, at the office of the Central Trust Company, and in London at the office of Blake Boissevain & Company.

WM. C. LANE, Treasurer.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 20th, 1898.

A Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the third day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of America.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 3d, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until January 4th, 1899.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO., Office of the Treasurer,
Room 449, No. 32 Liberty Street, New York.
New York, December 30th, 1898.

The coupons due January 1st, 1899, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid, on and after January 3d, 1899, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

H. RIEMAN DUVAL, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after January 3d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, December 23d, 1898.

The National Bank of North America,
In New York, 25 Nassau Street, Organized 1851.
NINETIETH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable to shareholders on and after Tuesday, January 3d, 1899. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY CHAPIN, Jr., Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York.—New York, Dec. 22, 1898.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1899. Transfer books will be closed from date to Jan. 3, 1899, inclusive.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 21st, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Eleventh Ward Bank,
New York, December 23, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.

A dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this bank has been declared, free of tax, payable or and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1898.

Ninety-First Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from December 21 until January 3, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic,
New York, December 23d, 1898.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4%) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 3d, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

The National Citizens' Bank,
New York, Dec. 23d, 1898.

A Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after January 3d, 1899.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'WAY CO.

Coupons due January 1, 1899, from the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Co. (Wheeling Division) first mortgage 5% bonds will be paid on presentation on and after January 3, 1899, at the Central Trust Company of New York.

DIVIDENDS.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN'Y 2d, 1899, on the following bonds is payable at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, corner of Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City:

ARAPAHOE CO., COLO.
BOZEMAN CITY, MONT.
BOONE CO., NEB.
BURT CO., NEB.
BUFFALO CO., NEB.
BOISE CO., IDAHO.
CANTON CITY, OHIO.
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
CUSTER CO., MONT.
CASPAR, TOWN OF, MONT.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.
DELTA CO., COLO.
DODGE CO., NEB.
DOUGLAS CO., NEB.
DAWSON CO., MONT.
DURANGO, COLO.
EAGLE CO., COLO.
FALLS CITY, NEB.
FERGUS CO., MONT.
FREMONT CITY, NEB.
GRAND ISLAND CITY, NEB.
GAGE CO., NEB.
HASTINGS CITY, NEB.
JEFFERSON CO., NEB.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
KOOTENAI CO., IDA.
LINCOLN CITY, NEB.
LIMA CITY, OHIO.
LOUISVILLE, COLO.
MESA CO., COLO.
NUCKOLLS CO., NEB.
NEWBURG CITY, OREGON.
OMAHA CITY, NEB.
OMAHA CITY, SCHOOL DISTRICT, NEB.
POLK CO., NEB.
RIO GRANDE CO., COLO.
ROUTT CO., COLO.
SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.
SUMMIT CO., COLO.
WASHINGTON CO., NEB.
WESTON CO., WYO.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONT.

The Mechanics' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Dec. 21, 1898.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 3, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Bridgeport Traction Company.

The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due Jan. 1, 1899, will be paid on presentation on and after Jan. 3 at the office of Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall St., New York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
91st DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 13, 1898.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT, PER ANNUM,

Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 18th, 1899.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1899.

EDWARD SHERER, Secretary. JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,
51 Chambers St., New York.
New York, Dec. 27, 1898.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending Dec. 31, 1898, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of Jan'y 1, 1899, and will be payable on and after Monday, Jan'y 16th. JAMES McMAHON, President.

DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

THE BIRKBECK INVESTMENT SAVINGS & LOAN COMPANY OF AMERICA
NO. 1 COOPER UNION.
New York City, Dec. 30, 1898.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend at the rate of

FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM

out of the earnings for the six months ending December 31, 1898, on all classes of the Company's stock. Dividend checks will be mailed to holders of income stock on January 15, 1899.

O. M. HARPER, Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward, and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on or after Monday, January 16, 1899.

Money deposited on or before January 3, 1899, will draw interest from January 1.

JOE N. D. HICKS, } Vice President
} and Acting President.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 AND 343 BOWERY, NEW YORK.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1898, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after Jan. 16, 1899.

Deposits made before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1, 1899.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1898, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 16, 1899.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1899, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1899.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1898, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after Monday, January 16th, 1899. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.

G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution.
BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 10th, or any time later.

Money deposited before January 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 16th January, 1899.

The transfer books for the preferred stock of this Company will be closed on 5th January, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on 17th January, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.

New York, 31st December, 1898.

Nineteenth Ward Bank.
3d Avenue and 57th Street.
New York, December 22d, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of officers and Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 11th, 1899, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery, for the election of five Trustees, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital will be held at the Institution, Lexington Av. and 51st St., on Thursday, January 5th, 1899, at 12 o'clock.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Special Meeting of Stockholders.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Salt Lake City, in the State of Utah, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a proposed amendment of the Articles of Association of the Company, increasing its Common Capital Stock by the amount of $27,460,100, and of authorizing the issue and use of such additional stock, and of taking all suitable action in that behalf.

The books for the transfer of stock (both Common and Preferred) will be closed for the purpose of the meeting at the close of business on Thursday, December 15, 1898, and will be reopened on the day following said meeting or any adjournment thereof.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

New York, December 2, 1898.

New York, 10th December, 1898.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau St., on Tuesday, 10th January, 1899, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

Notice is also given that a proposed amendment of the third article of the Articles of Association, increasing the number of the Board of Directors from thirteen to fifteen, will be moved for adoption at this meeting.

The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.

H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

**Garfield National Bank,

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1928) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Articles Eleven and Twelve of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1	7649	18885	18891	32092	37677	45398
217	7650	13898	18897	32127	37685	45410
225	7654	13925	18937	32184	37704	45415
278	7686	13934	18938	32259	37629	45416
280	7704	13935	18952	32281	37330	45419
288	7758	13950	18976	32288	37839	45422
293	7762	13953	18980	32283	37847	45428
297	7768	18990	18990	32288	37849	45455
302	7825	14006	19003	32310	37851	45457
337	7924	14028	19007	32340	37855	45458
371	7951	14035	19015	32359	37901	45507
374	7984	14036	19032	32380	37911	45570
852	7996	14045	19034	32361	37914	45571
400	7997	14081	19038	32371	37947	45572
412	7998	14091	19041	32413	37948	45804
417	8040	14125	19049	32614	37949	45807
420	8048	14159	19144	32615	37950	45625
571	8067	14167	19151	32657	37952	45633
612	8074	14168	19247	32681	37955	45687
618	8105	14173	19249	32721	37975	45838
618	8106	14174	19267	32773	37988	45855
619	8121	14175	19276	32848	37989	46280
621	8147	14192	19317	32858	37991	46288
721	8178	14194	19388	32866	37995	46309
724	8179	14196	19411	32927	38370	46360
725	8183	14197	9449	32946	38393	46367
728	8183	14243	19450	32985	38394	46368
729	8192	14311	19497	33021	38400	46369
734	8201	14384	19508	33023	38495	46421
785	8202	14337	19510	33039	38501	46424
736	8234	14342	19613	33047	38579	46428
737	8240	14360	19531	33068	38581	46428
740	8278	14378	19605	33114	38582	46438
747	8310	14382	19631	33118	38621	46452
752	8315	14427	19634	33122	38608	46459
988	8316	14447	19668	33124	38669	46468
1074	8325	14477	19669	33127	38701	46475
1106	8349	14481	20010	33213	38706	46476
1139	8362	14491	20011	33214	38707	46478
1150	8383	14493	20018	33215	38708	46496
1307	8365	14521	20276	33245	38709	46508
1468	8393	14526	20397	33271	38712	46516
1641	8395	14577	20417	33293	38713	46539
2104	8409	14580	20454	33296	38715	46631
2104	8414	14634	20462	33297	38733	46655
2106	8415	14681	20468	33302	38717	46655
2205	8422	14685	20473	33303	38720	46656
2208	8428	14697	20474	33304	38723	46663
2209	8425	14705	20492	33305	38746	46668
2210	8444	14725	20499	33306	38770	46673
2211	8460	14815	20501	33351	38797	46704
2213	8465	14816	20555	33571	38798	46717
2233	8467	14825	20576	33572	38954	46727
2234	8480	14834	20602	33581	38958	46733
2254	8484	14838	20604	33599	38992	46806
2268	8636	14841	20605	33021	39114	46807
2259	8655	14842	20637	33643	39116	46813
2388	8686	14845	20639	33068	39117	46820
2416	8723	14852	20645	33677	39118	46822
2546	8807	14856	20653	33711	39119	46844
2815	8827	14877	20670	33715	39120	46845
2953	8840	14862	20705	33716	39187	46846
3069	8927	14865	20738	33717	39205	46994
3070	8932	14879	20746	33732	39218	46997
3080	8938	14882	20775	33758	39258	47011
3274	8938	14891	20783	34007	39282	47047
3306	8958	14908	20796	34023	39292	47081
3400	8961	14926	20798	34028	39345	47091
3695	8962	14953	20825	34048	39448	47092
3727	8964	14955	20829	34070	39484	47114
3758	8965	15011	20891	34080	39544	47127
3763	8966	15017	20892	34091	39641	47143
3772	8993	15048	20903	34092	39671	47176
3789	8998	15092	20911	34152	39719	47222
3829	9038	15192	20920	34157	39761	47223
3845	9053	16215	20931	34160	39763	47224
3917	9077	15223	20938	34161	39793	47225
3919	9080	15226	20995	34205	39811	47226
3929	9085	15237	20996	34206	39814	47227
3983	9090	15255	21011	34244	39817	47233
4004	9095	15403	21016	34247	39933	47236
4005	9117	15426	21058	34274	39955	47245
4021	9185	15427	21064	34292	39956	47254
4022	9209	15528	21066	34293	39959	47287
4046	9273	15551	21081	34295	40011	47335
4070	9287	15560	21082	34304	40039	47337
4092	9306	15565	21083	34305	40040	47341
4118	9308	15569	21092	34310	40069	47342
4120	9309	15576	21112	34311	40074	47378
4122	9310	15591	21113	34312	41253	47380
4148	9347	15595	21140	34313	41271	47389
4167	9478	15603	21145	34314	41283	47411
4169	9515	15613	21423	34316	41330	47417
4170	9528	15620	21644	34317	41341	47465
4174	9529	15621	21849	34318	41356	47479
4186	9579	15624	21918	34329	41422	47489
4189	9593	15625	21941	34321	41471	47522
4190	9596	15629	21948	34322	41473	47526
4193	9600	15635	21949	34328	41484	47544
4195	9608	15638	21951	34329	41485	47579
4198	9661	15641	21953	34329	41324	47758
4200	9674	15702	21969	34356	41533	47789
4213	9902	15717	28483	34358	41543	47816
4231	9907	15741	28485	34582	41560	47820
4235	9624	15770	28513	34435	41591	47833
4243	9925	15776	28514	34495	41604	47937
4246	9960	15781	28519	34496	41607	47952
4311	9962	15784	28522	34513	41612	47955
4322	9990	15795	28614	34515	41615	48043
4328	10002	15820	28616	34561	41623	48081
4391	10025	15828	28640	34591	41677	48092
4403	10027	15832	28658	34592	41743	48093
4404	10045	15837	28722	34598	41815	48135
4405	10056	15848	28794	34508	41982	48183
4407	10091	15849	28902	34601	41985	48256
4431	10135	15880	28904	34628	41989	48258
4461	10172	15896	28923	34629	42021	48259
4463	10175	15920	28960	34650	42169	48360
4467	10237	16030	28973	34651	42197	48426
4482	10253	16031	28975	34696	42214	48435
4494	10413	16039	28976	34702	42299	48491
4497	10414	16040	29027	34707	42320	48533
4504	10524	16041	28993	34708	42332	48536
4505	10568	16043	28994	34711	42338	48572
4506	10585	16045	29059	34738	42339	48613
4530	10587	16049	29136	34746	42341	48742
4531	10591	16061	29137	34760	42344	48803
4540	10592	16065	29138	34767	42345	48856
4545	10594	16066	29133	34768	42416	48922
4546	10603	16070	29227	34784	42439	48959
4562	10636	16089	29228	34824	42508	48997
4571	10647	16097	29229	34825	42509	48998
4591	10739	16098	29234	34857	42577	49185
4613	10753	16108	29237	34882	42708	49198
4627	10771	16150	29239	34900	43152	49208
4662	10777	16180	29240	34908	43181	49273
4664	10782	16182	29241	34909	43201	49274
4688	0822	16189	29244	34950	43229	49275
4701	10823	16222	29247	34980	43271	49276
4707	10829	16225	29343	35006	43310	49339
4.54	10836	16229	29357	35020	43325	49494
4783	10903	16272	29405	35032	43327	49497
4794	10905	16223	29518	35054	43328	49548
4831	10998	16252	29520	35069	43336	49550
4850	11026	16309	29533	35101	43357	49587
4888	11028	16332	29580	35111	43358	49620
4916	11029	16344	29982	35122	43370	49652
4933	11048	16356	29641	35123	43376	49692
4937	11048	16360	29664	35124	43378	49696
4943	11063	16381	29666	35126	43413	49697
4979	11115	16388	29667	35127	43415	49898
5103	11122	16390	29676	35134	43552	49899
5107	11123	16395	29677	35151	43816	49703
5108	11131	16410	29689	35172	43841	49719
5210	11138	16412	29706	35180	43844	49852
5239	11149	16413	29727	35182	43845	49861
5249	11157	16458	29729	35183	43846	49871
5353	11171	16460	29738	35187	43848	49897
5340	11211	16471	29734	35218	43849	49910
5343	11212	16473	29746	35219	43850	49920
5346	11214	16482	29743	35264	53851	49922
5360	11226	16541	29750	35270	43853	49923
5378	11239	16549	29794	35340	43904	49926
5399	11249	16550	29804	35348	43916	49931
5434	11251	16572	29811	35348	43979	49932
5465	11253	16587	29812	35350	44020	49962
5484	11258	16824	29814	35388	44063	50078
5490	11262	16702	29820	35389	44077	50074
5491	11287	16721	29832	35390	44090	50171
5499	11288	16740	29870	35391	44101	50175
5503	11313	16742	29871	35392	44120	50182
5513	11330	16745	29878	35393	44123	50186
5517	11332	16755	29899	35395	44126	50187
5521	11334	16761	29909	35396	44127	50189
5522	11360	16765	29911	35397	44129	50189
5523	11437	16781	29912	35399	44130	50213
5543	11548	16790	29941	35452	44132	50293
5553	11553	16792	29945	35465	44136	50294
5554	11556	16797	29950	35548	44137	50304
5555	11591	16802	29951	35551	44138	50588
5568	11604	16805	29952	35560	44139	50592
5569	11606	16817	29954	35573	44142	50623
5571	11614	16818	29993	35617	44144	50672
5574	11692	16819	30024	35511	44145	50682
5575	11696	16827	30035	35828	44147	50720
5580	11771	16828	30036	35834	44148	50959
5594	11773	16834	30049	35870	44151	51011
5564	11780	16833	30067	35880	44152	51039
5703	11784	16839	30103	35892	44153	51089
5712	11787	16840	30122	35903	44154	51111
5744	11790	16843	30124	35959	44157	51115
5823	11824	16845	30141	35975	44158	51116
5839	11827	16851	30142	35989	44159	51143
5840	11844	16888	30160	35990	44160	51150
5841	11846	16889	30169	35992	44161	51163
5860	11847	16960	30170	36004	44166	51164
5863	11857	16962	30171	36033	44167	51166
5885	11891	16983	30197	36072	44168	51167
5916	11899	16986	30207	36143	44169	51206
5934	11911	17000	30216	36186	44170	51241
6051	11980	17043	30256	36198	44172	51244
6107	11986	17071	30258	36224	44173	51298
6108	12025	17167	30291	36237	44174	51326
6115	12044	17170	30332	36238	44176	51327
6124	12111	17171	30353	36257	44177	51328
6125	12117	17177	30354	36325	44178	51338
6161	12185	17178	30357	36414	44197	51359
6191	12187	17179	30359	36415	44204	51360
6208	12197	17180	30367	36418	44211	51378
6213	12212	17181	30368	36420	44214	51419
6223	12245	17190	30386	36438	44239	51434
6224	12206	17212	30410	36502	44241	51444
6225	12306	17214	30453	36504	44249	51556
6228	12310	17273	30540	36536	44290	51595
6244	12329	17304	30541	36597	44300	51715
6246	12427	17359	30647	36656	44301	51730
6255	12446	17388	30673	36668	44308	51731
6265	12474	17399	30679	36980	44318	52047
6314	12477	17435	30690	36984	44319	52121
6321	12487	17468	30692	36986	44324	52271
6330	12488	17473	30724	36713	44338	52276
6368	12489	17478	30728	36714	44339	52285
6377	12493	17556	30728	36720	44362	52323
6378	12501	17563	30729	36735	44363	52325
6379	12507	17567	30734	36736	44385	52357
6380	12511	17678	30795	36770	44386	52378
6372	12512	17684	30797	36772	44419	52409
6376	12513	17740	30843	36774	44518	52427
6370	12514	17741	30876	36776	44529	52438
6365	12686	17757	30851	36776	44531	52478
6504	12702	17788	30952	36777	44532	52497
6555	12708	17792	30988	36778	44533	52546
6561	12709	17820	31101	36780	44636	52551
6738	12724	17829	31133	36791	44639	52604
6806	12764	17867	31139	36795	44641	52638
6803	12770	17874	31199	36796	44642	52676
6815	12793	17876	31200	36797	44643	52765
6838	12815	17870	31316	36798	44647	52768
6866	12832	17917	31363	36799	44688	52810
6975	12834	17921	31368	36866	44768	52829
6984	12848	17922	31370	36875	44790	52826
6985	12860	17925	31371	36885	44825	52828
6998	12861	17955	31378	36886	44833	52891
6988	12870	18002	31385	36931	44840	53031
6990	12871	18036	31391	36941	44877	53032
6991	12876	18050	31409	36944	44900	53038
6992	12885	18179	31411	37051	44963	53034
7016	12932	18196	31450	37053	44987	53035
7041	12933	18202	31477	37061	45021	53036
7042	12936	18319	31478	37096	45091	53039
7068	12965	18321	31479	37185	45097	53054
7070	13056	18332	31480	37206	45109	53056
7126	13070	18333	31451	37302	45115	53059
7129	13086	18357	31491	37303	45133	53061
7174	13088	18360	31516	37307	45179	53088
7196	13089	18404	31617	37313	45212	53089
7198	13097	18416	31628	37316	45214	53090
7213	13115	18431	31642	37318	45215	53092
7216	13126	18486	31650	37389	45226	53093
7239	13130	18492	31651	37391	45237	53142
7249	13159	18501	31655	37467	45232	53153
7250	13171	18546	31656	37470	45259	53194
7233	13190	18602	31694	37514	45289	53203
7264	13196	18688	31672	37536	45292	53204
7265	13202	18724	31730	37537	45295	53205
7266	13205	18738	31731	37538	45296	53296
7272	13212	18739	31734	37539	45330	53298
7274	13578	18742	31799	37540	45332	53304
7294	13583	18745	31810	37541	45333	53308
7327	13710	18780	31826	37542	45341	53311
7334	13744	18791	31830	37545	45347	53312
7303	13794	18814	31831	37546	45370	53381
7505	13795	18829	31923	37575	45387	
7530	13797	18885	32034	37624	45390	
7531	13803	18886	32074	37629	45391	
7604	13814	18889	32084	37664	45393	

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-eight (1,928) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Twenty-five (425) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

276	3746	9635	14537	17873	30537	41482
279	3735	10004	14566	18003	30602	41753
295	3872	10134	14579	18201	30735	42034
362	3880	10235	14653	18245	30835	42039
409	3915	10371	14686	18413	31376	42040
615	4187	10378	14814	18424	31768	42186
720	4332	10379	14829	18547	31889	42215
738	4351	10417	14832	18606	31922	42342
1118	4936	10427	14835	18696	32006	42343
1142	5468	10484	14883	18737	32042	42370
1148	5469	10440	14887	18782	32046	43654
1291	5795	10533	14898	18898	32254	43805
1409	5824	10586	14952	19160	32321	43905
1507	5937	10593	14956	19221	32372	44116
1546	6021	10595	14988	19223	32398	44128
1594	6092	10687	15007	19251	32488	44156
1597	6207	10701	15061	19384	32489	44164
1608	6237	10734	15155	19386	32616	44535
1751	6501	10808	15231	19440	32760	44833
1762	6791	10827	15375	19451	32849	44637
1803	6945	10828	15377	19574	32856	44672
1911	7015	10899	15396	19620	32857	44789
2235	7130	10995	15429	19635	32981	44985
2236	7132	10996	15430	19661	32984	44989
2290	7148	11114	15433	20745	33243	45072
2372	7195	11203	15434	20838	33294	45089
2395	7251	11244	15442	20904	33295	45181
2447	7280	11298	15479	20905	33295	45379
2465	7517	11595	15499	20915	34087	45565
2467	7526	11767	15501	21086	34315	45569
2468	7529	11776	15527	21148	34501	45663
2472	7759	11802	15572	21618	34542	46287
2474	7819	11837	15573	21625	34701	46332
2706	7851	11977	15575	21653	34703	47178
2723	7856	12024	15592	21690	35007	47290
2741	7865	12217	15726	21773	35056	47423
2879	7898	12249	15828	21872	35253	47453
2915	7904	12312	15714	21956	35373	47883
2918	7953	12462	15740	22512	35448	48490
2942	7955	12476	16221	28518	35895	48731
2961	8103	12528	16230	28627	36131	48864
2982	8122	12790	16241	28628	36503	48961
3072	8130	12863	16253	28631	36505	48983
3081	8204	12872	16311	28877	36669	49280
3109	8205	13018	16543	28955	37128	49914
3129	8214	13019	16554	28980	37142	49915
3131	8236	13032	16555	29233	37321	50045
3188	8239	13060	16737	29354	37469	50902
3175	8420	13063	16961	29511	37491	50948
3195	8492	13120	16965	29519	37805	51295
3241	8551	13490	16968	29837	37828	51346
3370	8610	13579	16989	29840	37864	51678
3376	8778	13738	16976	29863	37939	51780
3495	8853	13923	17089	29747	37951	52162
3561	8931	14086	17123	29874	38399	52277
3578	8933	14324	17125	29913	38588	52291
3580	8990	14361	17142	30192	38726	52380
3595	9057	14378	17159	30264	38727	52420
3616	9359	14391	17160	30387	41389	53052
3646	9484	14479	17174	30406	41478	53053
3742	9595	14525	17668	30477		

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after January 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to January 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and twenty-five (425) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1898.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1898, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 761, 917, 648, 338, 186, 101, and 1186 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1899, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

$100,000 6% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

to be issued on or before Feb'y 1, 1899, by the

STATE OF MONTANA.

Bids (not under 115) received January 3, 1899, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Particulars upon application to RUFUS S. GREEN,
(American Surety Building,)
100 BROADWAY, FLOOR 11, ROOM 15.

FINANCIAL.

$4,000,000

Terminal and Improvement Mortgage 4% Bonds

OF THE

New York, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company,

Due May 1, 1923. Interest payable May & Nov. Authorized and Outstanding, $5,000,000 Coupon Bonds.
Denomination, $1,000.

FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.

Principal and interest guaranteed by endorsement on each bond by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company.

Application will be made to list these bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

The New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company owns 214 miles of double-track railroad in the State of New York, extending from Binghamton into Buffalo. It was leased in 1882 for duration of charter to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company for a rental equivalent to all fixed charges and dividends of 5 per cent. per annum upon $10,000,000 capital stock.

These bonds are secured by mortgage upon the terminals of the Company in the City of Buffalo, upon the main line from Binghamton to Buffalo, "and upon the rolling stock, lands, property, rights, and franchises pertaining to said main line, * * * now owned or hereafter acquired," subject only to $17,000,000 prior lien bonds.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company guarantees the prompt payment of the principal and interest of these bonds by endorsement, as follows:

"The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, lessee of the property covered by the mortgage given to secure the payment of the within bond, having requested the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company to make said mortgage and to issue this bond, doth hereby, for value received, guarantee its payment, both principal and interest, and agree that the mortgage given to secure its payment shall have a priority of lien upon the mortgaged property over its liens and claims thereon as such lessee."

The New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway of itself earns a large surplus over all charges and dividends on its stock, and is a valuable and paying part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western system. These bonds were issued by the New York, Lackawanna and Western Railway, and sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to reimburse them for advances made for construction, and additions and improvements to the terminal property at Buffalo.

The terminals at Buffalo are estimated to be worth at least $8,000,000.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western operates a trunk line between Hoboken, New Jersey, and Buffalo, with branches to the coal region—901 miles altogether. Since 1882 the company has paid dividends varying from 7 per cent. to 8 per cent. upon its capital stock of $26,200,000.

We offer the above bonds at 108 and accrued interest. Subscription books will be opened at our office at 10 A. M. Tuesday, January 3d, and close at 3 o'clock P. M., or earlier, the same date, the right being reserved to reject any bid or allot smaller amounts than applied for.

The Bonds will be deliverable and payable Thursday, January 5th.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.,

41 Wall Street, New York.

REORGANIZATION

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company

To holders of securities of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN TERMINAL COMPANY, CINCINNATI AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, and MARIETTA RAILWAY COMPANY:

As already announced, the undersigned have undertaken to act as Managers to carry out the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, which affects the above-named securities.

The Syndicate will purchase for cash at their face value the coupons and claims for interest on Registered Bonds maturing January 1, 1899, from holders who deposit their bonds under the Plan.

Participation under the Plan of Reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities with the Depositary on or before the twentieth day of January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Depositary under the Plan, is now prepared to receive deposits of securities, either at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 41 Lothbury, London, England.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned, or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company or its London Agency above stated.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1898.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York,

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York.

Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London,

Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York,
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To the Security Holders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company:

Referring to the above Plan, your Board is of the opinion that the same is just and equitable to the Company's security holders, and, therefore urgently recommends its prompt acceptance.

Dated New

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Continued from Page 11.

Butchers and Drovers' Bank—Dividend payable.
Central National Bank—Dividend payable.
Central Pacific—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and East Illinois—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton—Dividend payable on preferred A and B shares.
Citizens' Bank—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati Gas—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable—Dividend payable.
Continental National Bank—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company—Books close for dividend.
Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company—Annual meeting.
Cumberland Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
Dun Talmage's Sons Company—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Dominion Coal preferred—Dividend payable.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Finance Company, Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Hamilton National Bank—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Fire Insurance—Dividend payable.
Hanover Bank—Dividend payable.
Holyoke (Mass.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Importers and Traders' Bank—Dividend payable.
Inter-State Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Irving National Bank—Dividend payable.
Keokuk and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Kings County Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Ice Company, Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Knickerbocker Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lamson Store Service—Dividend payable.
Leather Manufacturers' Bank—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Maine Central—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Elevated—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable
Market and Fulton Bank—Dividend payable
Maryland Coal—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
Mercantile National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Merchants' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Bank of the Republic—Dividend payable
Ninth National Bank—Dividend payable.
National Bank of North America—Dividend payable.
National City Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Wall Paper Company—Dividend payable.
New London Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Newton (Mass.) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Newton and Boston Street Railway—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem—Dividend payable.
New York County National Bank—Dividend payabl.
Norwich Street Railway—Dividend payable.
North Side Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Old Colony Railroad—Dividend payable.
Old Dominion Steamship Company—Dividend payable.
Oriental Bank—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Parrott Silver and Copper Company—Dividend payable.
Park Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Petersburg Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Phenix National Bank—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Providence and Taunton—Dividend payable.
Providence Traction—Dividend payable.
Quincy Bridge—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Riverside Bank—Dividend payable.
Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad—Dividend payable.
Seaboard National Bank—Dividend payable.
Second National Bank—Dividend payable.
Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
Sprague National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Southern Electric Railroad—Dividend payable.
State Bank—Dividend payable.
State Trust Company—Dividend payable.
St. Louis Breweries—Dividend payable.
Saratoga Gas and Electric Light Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
United States Brewing Company—Dividend payable.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
United Traction—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Washington Trust Company—Dividend payable.
West Side Bank—Dividend payable.
Wellesley and Boston Street Railway—Dividend payable.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4.

International Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Electric Company—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Safe Deposit Company—Dividend payable.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Detroit, Hillsdale and Southwestern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mount Morris Bank—Annual Meeting.
Southwestern Railroad of Georgia—Dividend payable.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred stock.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Myron I. Borg has been admitted to membership in the banking firm of Simon Borg & Co.

Nathaniel Thayer Robb has become a member of the banking firm of Henderson & Co., and will represent them on the New York Stock Exchange.

The partnership existing under the firm name of Morton, Bliss & Co. having expired by limitation, the business will be continued under the same firm name by Levi P. Morton, George T. Bliss, R. J. Cross, W. Morton Grinnell, and W. Redmond Cross.

It is announced that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Farson, Leach & Co., N. W. Harris & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and the Knickerbocker Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities, list of which will be found in another column.

Caesar's Ashes Found?

From The London Mail.

ROME, Dec. 17.—During the excavation in the Forum last week a column was found marking the spot where Caesar was cremated. To-day round the base of this column was found a quantity of ashes carefully bricked over. These are considered to be the remains of the funereal pyre. The work of investigation is proceeding.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day, at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 169 to 175 West End Avenue, southwest corner of Sixty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100, four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $22,201; subject to other mortgages for $93,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 446 East Seventy-second Street, south side, 16.8 feet west of Avenue A, 16.8 fect by 75, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,439.

By James J. Wells, foreclosure sale, Irving N. Tompkins, referee, Third Avenue, Wakefield, south side, 255 feet east of Fourth Street, 50 by 105, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,529.

SLEIGHERS OUT IN FORCE.

They Were Unable to Reach the Speedway, but the Other Drives Were Well Patronized.

The sleighbells jingled musically all day long yesterday on the Central Park drives, on upper Seventh Avenue, along the Riverside Drive and Fifth Avenue, but on the Speedway, where the roadbed was perfect for sleighing, there was only silence and a relessness that seemed strange on that usually busy thoroughfare. The roadbed on the Speedway was pounded hard on Sunday by a heavy sleigh traffic, for access to the splendid speeding ground was easy then, but during Sunday night a fierce wind played great havoc with the scanty snow surface on the Harlem River Viaduct, and yesterday there was not a sufficient covering to enable drivers to cross from Seventh Avenue to the Speedway

The day was an ideal one for outdoor sport, for the bitter, cutting wind of Sunday, which caused many of the drivers to make their outings brief ones, was not in evidence to mar the sport. It was sufficiently cool, though, to make a pile of warm furs a luxury, and few who made the trip were without a goodly supply of robes

Sleighing in the Park did not approach the sport that the drivers on upper Seventh Avenue enjoyed, for on the Park drives the family sleighs in which there were usually four or half a dozen people, did not travel at the pace to which the light-running cutters are adapted. The trees on either side of the drives through the Park wore heavy mantles of snow, and the scenery along the route was pretty. "Gabe" Case's hostelry on the summit of the Eastern Drive hill was crowded with sleighers, and the big log fire in the taproom was the rendezvous of a crowd of drivers who stopped on the way up to Seventh Avenue for something to warm the inner man.

On Seventh Avenue, however, where there were no evergreen trees on either side to add to the picture, but two crowded sidewalks filled with pedestrians, and row after row of dwelling houses, the windows of which were crowded with spectators, the scene was different. The mounted police were in an indulgent mood and did not keep out watches to see that the speed limit was not passed by the drivers. The result was that the drivers who love nothing better than an exciting brush were able to enjoy themselves to the limit north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Below that point there was not much speeding because of the cross-town cars, but there was plenty of territory north.

Fred Gerken was out behind a bay pacer, whose calked shoes enabled her to step along at a breath-catching gait. George Huber had several changes of horses during the afternoon and had a chip on his shoulder for all comers. While he had out Harry M., John J. Quinn, who had just returned from a trip over the snow to Fordham, came along with one of his speeders, and from the northern end of Seventh Avenue down to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street they had a breath-catching chase, in which the Speedway Superintendent was victorious. W. E. D. Stokes came over from the Riverside Drive, where his cutter passed almost everything else, and had a dash at two or three of the drivers.

Frank Wilson and Daniel Tobin had a brush from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Fiftieth for a case of wine, and Tobin, being the loser, gathered Frank McGee, "Ed." Ryan, "Charley" Langfried and a number of other kindred spirits, who went to the Casino, in Central Park, to see him pay the penalty. Frank Trainer of Philadelphia was over to spend the day with some New York friends and had a dash up the avenue.

The drivers expect sleighing will be good for a week to come unless a heavy thaw comes up.

CYCLING EVENTS THIS WEEK.

The winner of the twenty-four-hour bicycle race, which will begin at Madison Square Garden Friday night, will receive $1,000 of the $2,000 offered. The best men that competed in the recent six-day race are entered. They include Miller, Pierce, Waller, Nawn, Frederick, Stevens, and Gimm. Pierce led in the recent six-day race at the twenty-fourth hour.

Miller and Waller yesterday arranged a match, to take place at Madison Square Garden to-morrow night. It will be a five-mile paced race, each man having his own tandem teams to carry him through the contest. Waller has always been a good man behind pace, having had more experience than Miller in such races. Harry Elkes and Joseph Downey will meet in paced mile heats. Ertz and Kramer, on a tandem, will attempt to show that they have more speed than Shreiber and Wahrenberger in a pursuit race, while Schuessler will represent the Police Department in a race against Ferguson of the Firemen's Club. Short-distance and pursuit races will make up the remainder of the programme.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 124, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

1½—Union Associated Press vs. Times Printing Co.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & L. Ins. Co.
4—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Green.
7—Forwood vs. Texas & Pacific R. R.
9—Carey vs. Fearing.
47—Coinklin vs. Texas & Pacific R. R.
195—Exposito vs. Man. Railway.
210—Germano vs. 3d Av. R.
213—McDonald vs. Phenix Bridge Co.
10—Britner vs. Lehigh & Hudson R. R. R.
130—Miller vs. United States.
214—Grumby vs. Met. St. R. R.
206—Mollan vs. same.
212—Hull vs. International Nav. Co.
31—Dick vs. Janeway.
11—Schenck vs. Sun, No. 1.
15—Same vs. Press Co., No. 1.
30—Hill vs. Matthews.
32—Sights vs. Met. St. Railway.
35—Bristol Bank, &c., vs. Marston.
46—Schenck vs. Morning Journal.
52—Same vs. Bennett.
56—Moore vs. N. Y., Susquehanna & W.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2749—Fleming vs. United States.
1839—Perrin Express Co. vs. United States.
1906—Passavant Co. vs. United States.
2618—The Hills Bros.' Co. vs. United States.
1145—Mackie vs. United States.
1514—E. Schibach & Co. vs. United States.
2827—The Hills Bros.' Co. vs. U. S.
2815—United States vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
2867—United States vs. Morewood & Co.
2847—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2163—The Keene Sutterlee Co. vs. United States.
2529—Schiff vs. United States.
2535—United States vs. Markt.
2474—United States vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2572—A. Klipstein & Co. vs. United States.
2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2358—Topiltz & Co. vs. United States.
2634—Underpark Brothers vs. United States.
85—Schulz, Berge & Koechl vs. United States.
2617—James P. Smith & Co. vs. United States.
2588—O. G. Hempstead & Co. vs. United States.
2587—R. S. Fisher & Co. vs. United States.
2558—Werthelmer & Co. vs. United States.
2689—A. Vantine & Co. vs. U. S.
2740—Hensel et al. vs. United States.
2594—Giglio vs. United States.
1352—B. Locke & Potts vs. U. S.
2135—C. B. Richard & Co. vs. U. S.
2139—Strauss & Co. vs. United States.
1950—Einstein, Wolf & Co. vs. same.
2360—Erlanger, Blumgart & Co. vs. same.
2395—A. Murphy & Co. vs. same.
2550—Dana & Co. vs. same.
2716—United States vs. Leggett & Co.
2691—Same vs. Calhoun.
2619—Lewis & Conger vs. United States.
2769—Wing We Chong vs. same.
2442—United States vs. Johnson.
2322—Same vs. Merck & Co.
2324—Merck & Co. vs. United States.
2006—Merck & Co. vs. same.
1979—Merck & Co. vs. same.
1973—United States vs. Merck & Co.
2137—Schering & Glatz vs. United States.
2381—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. same.
2642—Slazenger & Sons vs. same.
2730—Same vs. same.
2795—Eschwege & Cohn vs. same.
2809—United States vs. U. S. Express Co.
2568—F. Romeo & Co. vs. United States.
2543—Utard vs. same.
2601—Godwin vs. same.
2526—Dodge & Olcott vs. same.
2738—United States vs. Stern Brothers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 60, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

58—Steinwender vs. Ship La Guadaloupe.
64—Berre vs. Steamship Norge.
50—Goodwin vs. Tug Thos. J. Scully and barges.
74—Lo Vico vs. Tug Geo. W. Elder.
60—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS Patria.
62—Ferguson vs. Prov. Wash. Ins. Co.
40—Moulton vs. Merrill.
65—Haley vs. Tugs Saranac and 3 others.
66—B. & F. Marine Ins. Co. vs. Tugs Saranac and two others.
31—Cleary vs. Tug D. C. Chase, &c.
55—Moran vs. Ferryboat West Brooklyn.
54—Dailey vs. City of New York.
38—Morris vs. Wilson's Sons & Co.
39—Hudson River Lighterage Co. vs. McAllister.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

8—Batchelor vs. Bacon.
9—Karlen vs. Dalton.
10—Bayliss vs. Hamilton.
12—Brokaw vs. Duffy.
14—Kleiner vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
15—Plasterstein vs. Hoes.
16—Hefferman vs. Barber's Son.
17—Johnston vs. Robinson.
18—De Remer vs. Brown.
19—De Soia vs. Met. St. Railway Company.
20—Hand vs. Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.
21—Canavan vs. O'Neill.
22—Gibbons vs. Brush Electric Ill. Co.
24—Littman vs. Mayor, &c.
25—Am. Grocery Co. vs. Pratt.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Buggy vs. Jenkins.
2—Hand vs. Hand.
3—Caffrey vs. Lane.
4—R. L. Gunning Co. vs. Sprague.
5—Burns vs. Pfluger.
6—Baumeister vs. Cain.
7—Risch vs. same.
8—Allen vs. Morey.
9—Southwark National Bank vs. Childs.
10—Levy vs. Lindblom.
11—Ford vs. De Faria.
12—Henshaw vs. Treanor.
13—Nat. Shoe & Leathe. Bank vs. Brown.
14—Forrest vs. Hardiman.
15—Goldmark vs. Magnolia Anti-Friction Co.
16—Stephenson vs. Lange.
17—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
18—Marchaus vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
19—William vs. New Egypt Packing Co.
20—In re John E. Connolly Co.
21—Bal. vs. Ball Electric Light Co.
22—Doll vs. Coogan.
23—O'Brien vs. Davies.
24—Butler vs. Culver.
25—Fried vs. Conried.
26—Dinkelspiel vs. Dinkelspiel.
27—People, &c., vs. Kelly.
28—Burdick vs. Pettit.
29—Am. Boiler Co. vs. Fontnam.
30—Cook vs. Mayor, &c.
31—Bennett vs. Volk.
32—Driscoll vs. Driscoll.
33—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Association.
34—In re Watts and Canal Sts.
35—In re Bank and Bethune Sts.
36—In re Pier 39, E. R.
37—Con. Music Pub. Association vs. Dunn.
38—Black vs. Darrell.
39—Sandberg vs. Henel.
40—In re Arkell.
41—Hafemann vs. Hyde.
42—Kirreh vs. Old Dominion SS Co.
43—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Stone.
44—Klein vs. Worthen.
45—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Oxley.
46—Steiner vs. Prospect Park Brewery.
47—Schantz vs. Bay State Gas Co. of Delaware.
48—Garber vs. Gottesfeld.
49—People, &c., vs. City Gas Co.
50—Whitlock vs. Bertine.
51—Mendlovitz vs. Mendlovitz.
52—Booth Brothers vs. Myers.
53—In re Roome.
54—In re A. J. Farmer Co.
55—Groh vs. Groh.
56—United Press vs. N. Y. Press Co.
57—Myers vs. Moss.
58—May v. Carleton.
59—In re Mills.
60—Lehman vs. Lockwood.
61—Frowenfeld vs. Himmer.
62—Illinois Watch Co. vs. Payne.
63—Hartman vs. Hartman.
64—Bien vs. Casperfeld.
65—Lees vs. Dobson.
66—Emerald vs. Hildenite Mining Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
67—Bormay vs. Van Ness.
68—Bohn vs. Appleby.
69—Bishop vs. Thomson.
70—Fleming vs. Stanton.
71—Clark vs. Hale.
72—J. A. Roebling's Son's Co. vs. Hanson.
73—Pritchard vs. Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.
74—Jackson vs. Downey.
75—Latham vs. Latham.
76—Carman vs. Ketcham.
77—Crowe vs. House of Good Shepherd.
78—Roden vs. Murray.
79—Eleventh Ward Bk. vs. Isenberg.
80—Magnolia Metal Co. vs. Sterlingworth Ry. Supply Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re public park at 192d St.
2—In re Anderson.
3—Kelly vs. Stueck.
4—In re Cantor.
5—Ramsdell vs. Elting.
6—Langbein vs. Alliger.
7—Clark vs. Lyons.
8—People ex rel. Cadwalader vs. Feltner.
9—Willinsky vs. Willinsky.
10—Union Trust Co. vs. Van Dolsen.
11—Same vs. Graham.
12—People ex rel. Academy of Design vs. Feltner.
13—Mackey vs. Mackey.
14—Meller vs. Edison Elec Illum. Co.
15—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
16—Rouse vs. Burling.
17—Hall vs. Campbell.
18—German Savings Bk. vs. Happel.
19—Maget vs. Maget.
20—Penrose vs. Domroe.
21—People ex rel. Spier vs. Tax Comm'rs.
22—People ex rel. Man. Ry. vs. Barker.
23—People ex rel. Stephen vs. Feltner.
24—Ogilvie vs. Stone.
25—Traphagen vs. Traphagen.
26—People ex rel. Smith vs. Scannell.
27—Smith vs. Smith.
28—Kayns vs. Malovin.
29—Gants vs. Flanders.
30—In re Fremont Av.
Demurrers.
393—Higgins vs. Gedney.
862—Kolel Am. Vatiferes Jerusalem vs. Eliach.
831—Levy vs. Van Wyck.
901—Bush vs. Coler.
902—Gifford vs. Clapp.
903—Mills vs. Noyes.
904—Ridley vs. Paillard.
905—Steinberg vs. McLean.
906—Hitchcock vs. Eno.
907—Ailing vs. Davis.
908—Faust vs. Archer.
909—3d Av. R. R. vs. Fleischner.
910—Kraft vs. Rice.
911—Baumann vs. Schoenberg.
912—Lester vs. Pomeroy.
913—Crosby vs. Kropf.
914—Crosby vs. Walters.
915—Rogers vs. United Cycle Co.
916—Same vs. Douglas.
917—Tagg vs. Samuels.
918—People ex rel. Taylor vs. Welde.
919—Davies vs. Ficklen.
920—Elsner vs. Vietor. Preferred causes.
685—People ex rel. Man. Ry. vs. Barker.
2280—Dept. of Buildings vs. Jones.
1335—Bridgwater vs. Dempsey.
2236—People ex rel. Sutphin vs. Feltner.
1746—People ex rel. Blagden vs. Feltner.
2492—People ex rel. Foster vs. Feltner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial Law and fact.

1146—Birrell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
1417—Mayer vs. Mayer.
841—Frethey vs. Durant.
1440—Rogers vs. O'Brien
821—Am. Credit Ind. Co. vs. Jonas.
1464—Molleson Bros. Co. vs. Melley.
1474—Potter vs. Potter.
1796—Tannenbaum vs. Moskowitz.
1359—Fair vs. Fair.
862—Lemlin vs. Lemlin
1430—Tuck vs. Fyffe.
1479—Hard vs. Goldman.
1488—Pitcher vs. Snyder.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1885.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

8064—McGillicuddy vs. Farmers' L. & T. Co.
7521—Flynn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7415—Rindia vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
5489—Dunn vs. Hughes.
6754—Seipp vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7440—Kenny vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6253—Green vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7495—Leonard vs. Peacock.
6032—Roegener vs. Wyman.
6034—Same vs. Barbour.
6035—Same vs. Durbrow.
6037—Same vs. Ayres.
6694—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Springfield Quarrying & M. Co.
6859—Adler vs. Schaffer.
7621—Holahan vs. Moore

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

36—Voisin vs. Thames & Mersey Marine Ins. Co.
865—Becker vs. Mayor, &c.
3679—Flaherty vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.
2158—Gunther vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1571—Murphy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2922—Rowland vs. Kellogg.
2937—Harden vs. Contant.
2938—Baer vs. Mayor, &c.
3010—Hand vs. Herter Bros.
3049—Gardner vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2162—Bohlinger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2228—McDonald vs. McCormick.
3134—Tower vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
3140—Mason vs. Sturgis.
3156—Zaget vs. Crawford.
3037—Underwood vs. Cirrito.
2497—Ramesfelder vs. Stevenson.
3683—Hayner vs. Mayor, &c.
745—Glaze vs. Glaze.
3376—Stevenson vs. O'Connell's Lime & Marble Co.
3378—Flagge vs. Jones.
2136—Hathaway vs. Treadwell Harris Baking Co.
2799—Jolz vs. Solomon.
1512—Weiss vs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R.
2437—Harris vs. Fredricks.
2149—Jessup vs. Met. St. Railway.
3854—Ross vs. Gardner.
2805—Lowenthal vs. Du Bois.
2806—Lowenthal vs. same.
3864—Jeter vs. Hubbell.
2848—McElhenny vs. Minnecl.
3008—Grant vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 8906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Part VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

3413—G. C. Flint Co. vs. Dusser.
3824—De Goode vs. Sexton.
3506—Wagener vs. Spies.
3507—Same vs. same.
3511—Singer vs. Mayor, &c.
3649—Kaldenmorgen vs. E. R. Gas Co.
3736—Schroeck vs. Reiss.
3746—Remsen vs. Muller
2145—O'Leary vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3842—Freret vs. Empire Life Ins. Co.
2341—Weber vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1722—Dwyer vs. Mayor, &c.
3294—Boyle vs. Mills.
3330—Ebert vs. Lowenstein.
3835—Pair vs. Meney.
968—Boylston vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3876—Manneck vs. Baier.
3888—Wheeler vs. Haass
3902—Herman vs. Seidenberg Stiefel Co.
1023—Pomeroy vs. Braman.
2860—Fargis vs. de Forest.
2870—Catlin vs. T. B. Peddle & Co.
2896—Borcelis vs. Mut. Reserve F. L. Ass'n.
1662—Ames vs. Man. Life Ins. Co.
2767—Burke vs. Bradley.
1900—Dominici vs. E. L. Goodsell Co.
3456—Jaeger vs. Stein.
1818—Collins vs. Union Ry. Co.
1539—Bailey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3298—Mockler vs. Brady.
3485—Geo. C. Flint Co. vs. Williams.
3426½—Jacobi vs. Lankenan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—W. M. Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar. Called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Richard Tighe.
2—William F. Garvey.
3—Jane A. Dwyer.
4—Jane A. Dwyer.
5—Jane A. Dwyer.
6—Jane A. Dwyer.
7—Jane A. Dwyer.
8—Jane A. Dwyer.
9—Jane A. Dwyer.
10—Charles Gedney.
11—Michael J. Kadel.
12—Michael Harmon.
13—Elizabeth M. Henry.
14—Elvenah M. Henry.
15—Annie E. Larkin.
16—Patrick H. O'Dea.
17—John M. New.
18—Todras Nadelman.
19—Philip A. Crapo.
20—Charles Eppenstein.
21—John McGinnis.
22—Joseph Rutz.
23—Bernard Walther.
24—Hester H. Nunez.
25—James M. Richards.
26—Thomas Meehan.
27—Ferdinand Weiss.
28—Ann Keegan.
29—Rudolph Kurche.
30—Denis Ryan.
31—George Ledger.
32—John R. Hayward.
33—Sarah E. Hoagland.
34—Edward C. Dana.
35—Charles Gedney.
36—William H. Gedney.
37—Charles Gedney.
38—Charles E. Loew.
39—Salome Loew.
40—Frederick Dehmans.
41—James R. Mix.
42—Mary Duggan.
43—Janette Schmelttacher.
44—Nicholas Seagrist.
45—Edward R. Harper.
46—Frank A. Shattuck.
47—Samuel S. Constant.
48—Samuel Shethar.
49—George W. Cass.
50—Charles H. Whalen.
51—J. S. Breese.
52—John J. Ryan.
53—William Shannon.
54—Della A. Jerome.
55—Lizzie Connally.
56—Katharina Miller.
57—John Cicato.
58—Edward Fracke.
59—John Gledhill.
60—Elizabeth D. Eaton.
61—Ethelinda Vallen.
62—Frederick Dehman.

For wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Emma S. Spear.
Margaret Dunham.
Lena M. Hupfel
Magdalena Wangler.
Frederick Kalkof.

At 11 A. M.

Margaret E. Shortill.

At 2 P. M.

Ida F. Fraser.
Morgan Lewis Livingston.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1574—Baumann vs. Waldman.
61—Housah vs. Knubel.
454—G. C. Flint Co. vs. Rycroft.
620—Abrahams vs. Livingston.
6000—Demase vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2065—Sadlier vs. Coogan.
1619—Judge Pub. Co. vs. Good.
1560—Heuer vs. Reynolds.
1734—Excelsior Brewing Co. vs. Maglosky.
1738—Same vs. same.
1612—Van Auken vs. Whitaker.
1840—Greenblatt vs. Man. Pie Baking Co.
1710—Frankenberg vs. Meyer.
602—Watkins vs. Peters.
1875—Hirsch vs. Fife.
1876—Nat. Wall Paper Co. vs. same.
1877—Shaw vs. same.
1878—Pettit vs. same.
1879—Miller vs. same.
3489—Lowenthal vs. Blumenstiel.
532—Cohen vs. Studdinski.
6361—Sachs vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1909—Pallach vs. same.
1912—Reiss vs. Rosenthal.
1957—Excelsior Brewing Co. vs. Solner.
6230—Ellerstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
263—Oelbermann vs. Hochstadter.
1644—Morris vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6406—Squilanti vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
621—Nathan vs. Livingston.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1914—Brown vs. Piser.
1985—Weinberg vs. Heyne.
1992—Cameron vs. Seger.
50—Preston vs. Hilton.
1220—Cohen vs. Isaac.
1732—Sullivan vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1783—O'Neill vs. same.
1897—Fisher vs. Weitzfelder.
1725—Finegold vs. Greenfield.
1954—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2000—Schepp vs. Franco-Am. Can Opener Co.
1717—Bendit vs. Keith.
1991—Sess vs. Rickey.
1385—Potts vs. Stripp.
2140—Willson vs. Weinstein.
2025—Egan vs. Nagle.
1306—Levy vs. Abrahams.
2787—Burke vs. Gillin Printing Co.
5329—Rouse vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
1222—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Cohen.
1289—Levane vs. Korn.
1730—Horgan vs. Schulthels's Fort George Casino.
5328—Rouse vs. City Trust Safe Dep. Co.
1899—Knuttell vs. Wiesl.
1231—Levy vs. Lehr.
1291—Hull vs. Ingram.
1267—Diskin vs. Hill.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2200—Sands vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1861—Tarr vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1862—Same vs. same.
185—White vs. Kraus.
1671—Stephens vs. McAlpin.
1469—McRae vs. Maritime Register Pub. Co.
563—Ullman vs. Horber.
1619—Judge Pub. Co. vs. Good.
1423—Jackson vs. Fleischman.
248—Goddard vs. Schmohl.
923—Barber vs. Hard.
1356—Ingraham vs. Stenger.
666—Marks vs. Stiefel.
147—Cohen vs. Freedman.
2323—Holstein vs. Valentine.
793—Lazarowitz vs. Ullman.
168—Ruland vs. Met. Tel. & Tel. Co.
1129—Philip Zahn Brewing Co. vs. Jackson.
717—Eberle vs. Schilling.
1280—Dradshaw vs. Goff.
1238—Quick vs. Burrowe.
1211—Kellard vs. Fuller.
1465—Myers vs. Toch.
334—Landsberger vs. Friedman.
1600—Thompson vs. Mayor, &c., of Seabright.
1609—Blass vs. Tremel.
1610—Harris vs. Scharmann.
1615—Corwan vs. Smith.
1623—Rees vs. Steinberger.
1436—Flaccus vs. De Witt Mfg. Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Br

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next. Dated New York the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBERIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague York City. n15-1aw6wTu

CHENEY, ALFRED C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adaline J. Cheney, Harriet T. Cheney, Mary L. French, Lewis H. Cheney, William H. Cheney, Joshua H. Cheney, Mary A. Hull, Margaret T. Hull, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALFRED C. CHENEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the fourteenth day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Leander A. Bevin and Albert O. Cheney, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN A. & A. S MAPES, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. d20-1aw6wTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix.

FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-1aw6mTu

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1899, next. Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-1aw6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o11-1aw6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. CONNEY, TRUTMANN & TRUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r's., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-1aw6mTu

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to all creditors and all persons claiming to be creditors of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, and all other persons holding or claiming to hold a lien by judgment docketed against decedent before his decease, and all other persons, if any, the occupants of decedent's real property and interest in real property within the State, and the occupants, if any, of No. 482 West End Avenue, Nos. 1,798 and 1,800 Third Avenue, Nos. 71 and 73 East 116th Street, No. 67 East 120th Street, the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, Nos. 169, 165, 161, and 157 West 98th Street, No. 26 West 135th Street, and No. 1,829 Third Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and all next of kin of said Julius Lipman, deceased, whose names being unknown; John H. Jones, Jefferson K. Hoffman, the name Jefferson being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Hoffman being unknown to the petitioners; Eric Strauss, the name Eric being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Strauss being unknown to the petitioners; Andrew Taylor, and others whose names are unknown to the petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, trading under the name of Andrew Taylor & Co.; Charles Gouldy, John Berrang, and John Zacharies, the Christian names John being fictitious, the true names of said Berrang and Zacharies being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of Berrang & Zacharies; Henry Paul, the name Henry being fictitious, the true Christian name of the said Paul being unknown to the petitioners; Douglass Dungam and Chatterton Dungam, the names Douglass and Chatterton being fictitious names, the true Christian names of said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of D. & C. Dungam; Henry Pittenger, Alfred S. D. Leigh, the name Alfred being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; John Doe and Richard Roe, the names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who cannot after diligent inquiry ascertain the same, they being persons trading under the name of F. H. Bradley & Co.; John Edward and Matthew Roe, the names John Edward and Matthew Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who after diligent inquiry cannot ascertain the same, they being the persons trading under the name of Edward & Co.; James Casner, Frank A. Scofield, Livingston A. Hart, the name Livingston being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; Charles H. Evarts, assignee; James J. Boyan, Lena F. Boyan, Samuel R. Howley, John Hendell, George Hendell, Henry S. D. Hendell, Jeremiah C. Mohn, Richard Mohn, John G. Mohn, Nelson Griffen, Edward Shethar, Charles M. Rosenfelt, Jacob Pam, Leopold Pam, Jacques P. Solomon, Thomas J. Mossman, Valerian A. Litke, Thomas A. Ridpath, James R. Ridpath, James Levenson, Herbert G. McKinney, Albert J. Smith, Frederick Henle, David Black, Emil F. W. Eisenman, Edward Eisenman, The Illinois Watch Company, a/corporation; Marcus Bohl, the name "Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, and Marcus Schulz, the name "Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of the said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, the said Bohl and Schulz being now or formerly occupants of No. 93 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York; Madison Martin and Madison Smith, the names "Madison Martin and Madison Smith" being fictitious names, the true names of said respondents being unknown to the said petitioners, who cannot, after diligent inquiry, ascertain the same, said respondents being the persons trading under the name of Martin & Smith; Vinicius Weber, the name "Vinicius" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 99 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Jefferson Wilson, the name "Jefferson" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 103 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Sampson Dewey, the name "Sampson" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 105 Third Avenue, in said Borough; Christopher Boyle, the name "Christopher" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 22 East 102d Street, in said Borough and City; The Asbury Park Harness Co., Henry Steinbach, Oscar T. Eisenman, Justus Wertheimber, Henry W. Taft, executor of Ephraim E. Hitchcock, deceased; Simon W. Rosendale, Michael Hesberg, John Allen, send greeting:

Whereas, Flora Lagowitz, Mary Meissel, and Abraham Jacobi of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York for a decree directing the disposition of the real estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, specified in Section 2,749 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or so much thereof as is necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, or if so decreed for the payment of any judgment liens existing upon such land or some portion thereof at decedent's death by the mortgage, lease, or sale at public or private sale thereof, and for a citation to the necessary parties to show cause why such decree should not be made; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why such a decree should not be made. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, the 25th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

a28-1aw5wTu&th10

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.

ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor.

GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mTu

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY O. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mTu

STRUVE, ANNA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Elizabeth Josephine Kugler, Jurgen Struve, whose residence is unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, the husband and an heir and next of kin of ANNA STRUVE, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Francis Joseph Bumiller of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna Struve, formerly known as Anna Bumiller and also as Anna Wagner, late of the City of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

n22-1aw6wTu

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. ARCHER EMILE THOMPSON, Executor.

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.

ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND, MARY T. WHITE, Executrices.

CHARLES J. TOWNSEND, J. H. TOWNSEND, Executors.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 19th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK R. JOHNSON, as guardian of Pauline Florence Johnson, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. VANDENBURGH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet six inches easterly from the easterly line of Sixth Avenue, as it was in the year 1860, before being widened, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half inch, thence southerly, and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half of an inch, thence northerly and parallel with the said original Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898. EDWARD WHITAKER, Referee.

EDWARD V. THORNALL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 56 Pine Street, New York City, (Manhattan.)

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

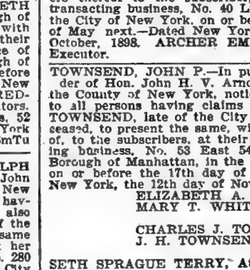

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $101,616.67. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $26,514.50, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,859.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee. BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—HENRY M. DENTON, plaintiff, against AUGUST JOHNSON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 29th day of November, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly, along the southerly side of Sixty-eighth Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly, parallel with said West End Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred (100) feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the same, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 1st, 1898.

AUGUSTUS E. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

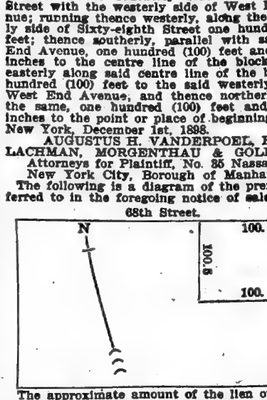

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six and 50-100 dollars ($21,836.50,) with interest thereon from the twenty-first day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowance, amounting to three hundred and sixty-five ($365.60) dollars, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is three hundred and sixty-one and 50-100 dollars ($361.50,) with interest, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

The premises will be sold subject to a first blanket mortgage of twenty-four thousand dollars ($24,000.00,) bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, the interest having been paid up to the first day of December, 1898. The said mortgage is overdue. Subject also to four mortgages, to secure the aggregate sum of sixty-nine thousand dollars ($69,000.00,) and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon which there was due on November twenty-second, 1898, the sum of twenty-two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and 67-100 dollars ($22,981.67) for principal, and four hundred and two and 23-100 dollars ($402.23) for accrued interest; and the interest runs from that date. The premises will be sold subject, likewise, to the encroachments, if any, of the walls of the premises to the south and west.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, January 3d, 1899, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

LACHMAN, MORGENTHAU & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

CHARLES STREET—SUPREME COURT, County of New York, JAMES V. McMANUS, plaintiff, against MARY E. BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Charles Street, distant two hundred and twenty-two feet one and one-half inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Charles and Bleecker Streets; and running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet and ten inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Charles Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet and a quarter inches, to the said northerly side of Charles Street, and running thence westerly along the said northerly side of Charles Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, said lot being fully described upon a certain map filed or intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled Map of Property in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the Estate of Abraham Van Nest, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, March 12th, 1865, and known as Number 16 on said map.—Dated New York, December 14, 1898. GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

VINCENT VICTORY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

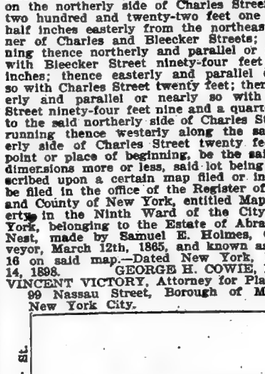

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,474.93, with interest thereon from the 8th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $537.40, with interest from 13th December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $532.81 and interest.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK KEENAN, as Chamberlain of the City of New York, plaintiff, against LILLA B. MARVIN et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Bedford Street, distant ninety-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Bedford Street and Christopher Street, running thence southerly along the said easterly side of Bedford Street forty-two feet and six inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street, or nearly so, fifty feet and three inches; thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, or nearly so, thirteen feet and five inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street, or nearly so, twenty feet and eleven inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, or nearly so, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street eight feet and nine inches; thence in a northerly direction eighteen feet and four and one-half inches; thence easterly eight and one-half inches; thence in a northerly direction fifteen feet and nine and one-half inches; thence in a southwesterly direction twenty-five feet and five and three-quarter inches; thence in a southerly direction eight feet and one inch, and thence westerly fifty-five feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898. GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD, Referee.

A. STERN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

Christopher Street.

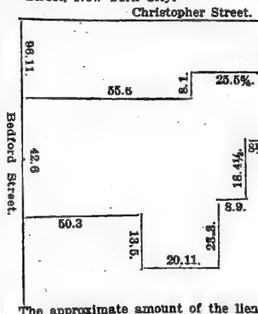

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $44,433.75, with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $367.50, with interest from the 23d day of December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $2,113.20 and interest.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.

RICHARD E. KELLY, Administrator. s11-1aw6mTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE R. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, bearing date the 2nd day of December, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2nd day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of said part thereof commonly called the Church Farm, by Number four hundred and three, (403,) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street, running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four, (404,) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot Number four hundred and six, (406;) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet; thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot Number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, &c., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's Office of the City of New York in Liber 712 of Conveyances, page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent, of dower, curtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises. Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.

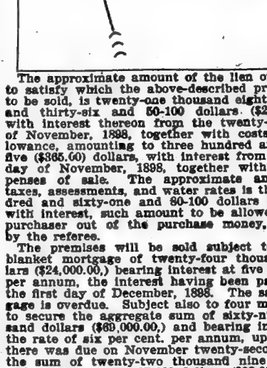

The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, Croton water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers: Taxes for 1897, $396.94 and interest; taxes for 1898, $381.90, with interest; water rate, August 3, 1896, to March 4, 1898, 60 cents and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the right of the Elevated Railroad to maintain and operate its railroad in front of said premises.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

PEARL STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—AUSTIN B. FLETCHER and anc., as Trustees, &c., plaintiffs, against JOHN PETTIT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, known as Nos. 247 and 249 Pearl Street, which are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Pearl Street distant ninety-six feet five inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of John Street and the northerly side of Pearl Street; running thence northerly through the centre line of a party wall ninety-three feet and six inches, thence easterly fifteen feet and two inches, then northerly eighteen feet and five inches, thence easterly four feet and six inches, thence northerly six feet and three and a half inches, thence easterly seventeen feet and two and a half inches, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall one hundred and fifteen feet and eleven and one-half inches to the northerly side of Pearl Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Pearl Street thirty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

AUSTIN B. FLETCHER, Attorney for Plaintiffs and Attorney in Person, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold in sixty-two thousand four hundred ninety-one and 67-100 ($62,491.67) dollars, with interest thereon from the 30th day of November, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to four hundred three and 77-100 ($403.77) dollars, with interest from December 8, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is two thousand one hundred eighty-six and 48-100 ($2,186.48) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, December 20th, 1898.

STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.

d20-2aw3wTu&Th&ja12

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Plaintiff, against ISMA SCHREYER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances and all the estates and rights of the said defendant, Isma Schreyer, in and to the said premises, the rents, issues, and profits thereof and all the chattels and personal property therein. Dated New York, December 17th, 1898.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 111 West 53d Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $7,361.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $305.79, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $19,174.40, and interest, $18,800 of this amount being a first mortgage upon said premises.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1898. JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MILES M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre line of a party wall standing one-half on the lot hereby conveyed and the other half on the lot next adjoining on the west, one hundred and forty-one feet eleven inches; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred and sixteen feet and eight inches, and thence southerly forty-three feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and ten inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street thirty-four feet and two in

1899 opens auspiciously: we learn that our clothing is impossible to burn—the Fire Department was again called out to stop the blaze started in our store Dec. 4th—now in comes a man with the remark that he guesses "he'll buy a new overcoat, though the one he bought of us in '87 he can't wear out."

Overcoats that were spared from that fire and made from the iron-like, unwearoutable kerseys, $18—some were double and more.

Young men's sizes, $15.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Annual Sale of

Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

Tuesday, Jan. 3rd.

Night Gowns, Drawers, Chemises & Skirts,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25, $1.95 & $2.45.

Corset Covers & Drawers,
25c., 35c., 50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25 & $1.95.

Nainsook Gowns and Fine Cambric or Lawn Skirts,
$1.95 to $8.75,
value $3.50 to $16.00.

Nainsook Drawers & Chemises
98c. to $2.45,
value $1.50 to $4.00.

Outing Flannel Skirts,
(scalloped edge),
25 cts.

Eider-down Robes,
silk girdle and bound with satin ribbon,
$4.25.

Silk Negligée,
fancy brocade, in pink, blue, white, yellow and mauve, trimmed with fine lace,
$10.75,
value $18.00.

Silk Skirts,
in black and changeable taffeta, umbrella shape, with three corded ruffles,
$5.00.

In black and changeable taffeta, with deep accordion plaited and dust ruffle,
$8.75.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Strangers in the city are invited to our warerooms, where they can see besides a great variety of our original artistic designs, copies of famous Antique pieces well worth a visit, as each one bears a plainly marked tag. Just now some very handsome articles that were finished too late for Christmas are marked far below their value; also all the odds and ends that served as samples are now reduced even below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

SUICIDE FOLLOWS A MURDER.

An Ohio Farmer Takes His Life After Killing a Neighbor.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio, Jan. 2.—Advices have reached this city of the instant killing during a quarrel of Philip Kuch by John Gifford, residing three miles northwest of here at the hamlet of Jacksonboro. The fight arose over the division of a crop of tobacco which Kuch had raised on the Gifford farm. After a heated discussion Gifford, it is said, stepped into a shed and, returning with a shotgun in his hands, fired at Kuch, the charge tearing away his face.

The officers of Madison Township were apprised of the murder, and on repairing to the Gifford home, they were defied by Gifford, who had barricaded himself in his house. He threatened to kill any one who might attempt to arrest him.

Later Gifford committed suicide.

To Prevent Yellow Fever in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 2.—The Government is taking a great interest in the sanitation of Vera Cruz, which has again been afflicted with yellow fevera the last year. The contracting firm of Weelman, Pearson & Son has been instructed to draw plans for sewer and water works. The same firm under Government orders is making plans for the sanitation of Merida, the capital of Yucatan, for the purpose of banishing yellow fever. It is the intention of the Government to spend much money and put in operation the most improved American methods in order to stamp out fever on the coast of this country.

Annual Sale of Household Linens.

Begins To-day, January 3rd.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, Table Cloths, Napkins, bleached and unbleached Damask, Towels and Towelings.
Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

B. Altman & Co.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 3RD:

LADIES' CLOAK DEP'T—Tailor Coats of Cloths or Cheviots, silk lined, $6.25, 7.75, 10.50 & 14.50

COLORED DRESS GOODS DEP'T—French Organdies new designs for Spring, . . . 12c. per yard.

LADIES' EVENING GLOVES, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 per pair.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND BLANKETS—Sale commences to-day.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

"The Linen Store"

Annual Sale

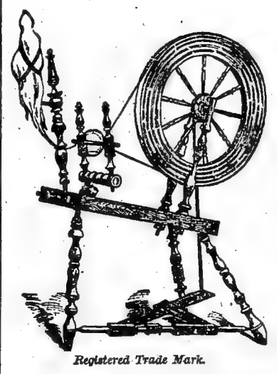

Registered Trade Mark.

Table Cloths and Napkins,
Hemstitched Table Linen,
Renaissance Lace,
Hemmed & Hemstitched Towels,
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases,
Blankets and Comfortables.

Will commence Tuesday, January 3d, and continue throughout the month.

The goods are all thoroughly reliable and the prices very low.

A booklet, giving details, will be mailed on request.

James McCutcheon & Co
14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

Damp Little Feet

Bring on colds and sickness. Wet shoes and stockings are usually changed immediately. Dampness is often ignored.

Our "Hygienic Shoe" has a foundation of felt that keeps out moisture, prevents chill, and insures dry feet. There's no heavy sole to make it clumsy. **$2.35 to $3.75**

OUR Little Shoe to Prevent . . Toeing In
Is an easy, natural cure for a most undesirable habit.
$2 to $2.75

Many other exceptional things for children, not to be had elsewhere, as well as the best of everything for their complete outfitting, at moderate prices.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
60-62 West 23d St.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807.
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

For Progressive People

beauty and comfort in our reliable goods now at reduced prices.

ANTIQUE OAK CHIFFONIERS.

$3.75
(reduced from $5.50.)
(5 drawers and finely finished.)

"Long Credit" befriends weary holiday purses.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Chickering Hall. Jan. 5, 6, and 7 at 8. Sat. Matinée at 2.
A Temple of Mirth for 3 Days.
Scotland's Famous Comedian, the Great
FRAME,
and His Company of Invincible Stars, Singers, Dancers, Pipers, and Specialty Artists.
Two Dollars' worth of fun for 25, 50, and 75 cts.
Reserved seats on sale at hall this morning.
J. B. POND, Manager.

CARNEGIE HALL. SONG RECITAL.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 10, at 3,
LILLI LEHMANN
Reserved seats, 75c. to $2; Boxes, $12, at box office Carnegie Hall and Schuberth's, 25 Union Square. Sale of seats begins Thursday, Jan. 5.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Paur Symphony Orchestra
Ninety Musicians....EMIL PAUR....Conductor.
3rd Public Rehearsal...Fri., Jan. 6, at 2:30
3rd Symphony Concert...Sat., Jan. 7, at 8:15
Soloist **WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD**, Pianist.
Res. Seats, 50 cents to $1.50. Now on sale.
Soloist, Feb. 17 and 18.....SAUER
Soloist, March 10 and 11.....PAUR
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

Charles Schmeiser Overcome by Gas.

Postmaster Charles Schmeiser of Stapleton, S. I., was found overcome by gas in his room yesterday morning. It was his custom to have a gas stove burning in his room on cold nights, and Sunday night, in some unexplained manner, the flame went out while he was asleep. A physician who was summoned revived the postmaster, but he is not yet out of danger. Mr. Schmeiser was appointed Postmaster on Dec. 1. For many years he was Secretary of the Republican General Committee of Richmond County.

January Sales! | *January Sales!* | *January Sales!* | *January Sales!*

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

O'Neill's,

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Matchless Values in Women's Jackets, Capes and Suits.

WOMEN'S KERSEY JACKETS in navy, tan, castor and black, made in the popular short, jaunty lengths, richly lined; many of them have heretofore sold earlier in the season at prices ranging from 14.98 to 20.00; on sale now at

10.00 Each.

WOMEN'S SUITS, men tailored, fly front and tight-fitting effects, in neat checks and plain goods, cheviots, broadcloths, etc., at

One-third Less than Regular Prices!

WOMEN'S CLOTH CAPES in kerseys, boucles, etc.; many of them trimmed with rich furs, full lengths and sweeps,
☞Regular value 12.00 to 25.00,

5.98 and 10.00

OUR ANNUAL SALE OF TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, ETC.!

Larger quantities, better qualities and lower prices than ever before. Note these:

Damasks.

Bleached damask, extra heavy and full width, worth 65c. a yard,
50c. yard.

Bleached Damask, 10 inches wide, worth 75c. yard,
58c. yard.

Bleached Double Damask, worth 85c. yard,
65c. yard.

Extra heavy double Damask, worth $1.00 yard,
85c. yard.

Towels.

Hemmed Huck Towels, worth 17c. each,
12½c. each.

All Linen Towels, hemmed, extra large size, worth 19c. each,
15c. each.

Hemstitched Huck Towels with colored borders, worth 35c. each,
25c. each.

Napkins.

Five-eighth Bleached Napkins, worth 1.25 dozen,
98c. dozen.

Bleached Napkins, same size as above and worth 1.50 dozen,
1.25 dozen.

Three-quarter Bleached Napkins, worth 2.00 dozen, for this sale,
1.50 dozen.

Three-quarter Bleached Napkins, worth 2.50 dozen,
1.98 dozen.

A full line of Doylies, Crashes and Tray Covers at

Exceptionally Low Prices.

Linen Hemstitched Tray Covers worth 35c. each,
25c. each.

5,000 yards of 18-inch Huck Towelling, worth 17c. a yard,
12½c. yard.

January Sale of Bed Spreads!

We place on sale this morning over fifty cases of White Bed Spreads, all of the newest design and very handsome. We bought them unusually cheap, and we are going to offer them, beginning this morning, at

These Extraordinary Prices!

Crochet Spreads, new and beautiful designs, made to sell for 85c. each,
59c. each.

Extra heavy Crochet Spreads, usual price elsewhere $1.00, our price for this sale
79c. each.

Still better quality at 98c.

Marseilles twelve-quarter spreads, regular value $2.00, marked for this sale
$1.35 each.

Better quality $1.98.

Cleaning Out the Balance of Our Stock of

Blankets
At Less than Cost.

The Big Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear!

Every piece of UNDERWEAR offered in this sale is thoroughly up to date in every way, well made and well shaped; not old stock, but fresh from three of the leading manufacturers of New York. The embroideries and insertions are unusually handsome.

CORSET COVERS of Muslin, V-shape front and back, trimmed with embroidery, also in square-shape front, high neck, front of twenty-four fine plaits, trimmed around neck and down front with Swiss embroidery
MUSLIN DRAWERS, finished with hem and plaits, also with deep ruffles of embroidery and five plaits **19c**

CORSET COVERS, with square yoke of Valenciennes lace, finished with ribbon, armholes trimmed with lace, also with square yoke of embroidery and five plaits **29c**

MUSLIN GOWNS, V-shape neck, finished with insertion, plaiting and small ruffles around neck and sleeves; also in high neck, with square yoke, finished with ten plaits and ruffle around neck and front
MUSLIN PETTICOATS, finished with ruffle, deep hem and three plaits **39c**

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep umbrella ruffle, hemstitched and beading of four fine plaits . . . . . .

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V shape front and back, finished with embroidery, insertion and beading
DRAWERS of extra quality muslin, finished with deep ruffles of English embroidery and finished with beading of double rows of three fine plaits **49c**

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, V-shaped yoke of lace and insertion front and back, also with yoke of Swiss embroidery, finished with bow of ribbon
MUSLIN DRAWERS, extra quality, deep ruffle of lawn and finished with small plaits above, also with deep ruffle of English embroidery, with five plaits above **59c**

CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, full width, finished with deep cambric ruffle
CORSET COVERS, with square yoke of insertion and finished with Swiss embroidery
MUSLIN DRAWERS, with deep ruffle of embroidery and finished with two rows of six fine plaits
MUSLIN GOWNS, high neck, double-faced yoke of forty-six fine plaits and finished with Swiss embroidery **69c**

CAMBRIC CORSET COVERS, low neck, circular yoke of lace and ribbon, also in high neck back with square yoke of embroidery
CAMBRIC PETTICOATS, deep ruffle, with lace and lace insertion
GOWNS of Muslin, deep yoke of embroidery, plaited revers, with embroidered ruffle, also of fine Nainsook, deep tucked yoke, with insertion of lace, sleeves edged with one-inch lace, large, full collar **98c**

The First Showing of 1899 Wash Fabrics This Morning!

Special attention is directed to our exhibit of these light warm-weather fabrics, ready this morning, showing the new designs and combinations for the coming season. In connection with this exhibit and to open the season we offer

TEN THOUSAND YARDS OF
NOVELTY GINGHAMS,
10c yard.

SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED YARDS OF
NOVELTY MADRAS,
12½c yard.

Beautiful novelties in Scotch Madras, Printed Dimities, Organdies, Piques and Swisses.

1.00 Dress Goods at 50c. Yard

5,000 yards on sale to-day, consisting of 50-inch all-wool Whipcords and Diagonals;
45-inch camel's hair Zibelines, in all the most desirable shades and black;
50-inch all-wool mixed Chevron Suitings, and 45-inch all-woo novelties in the newest combinations;
Regular 1.00 quality,

50c Yard.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-night at 8, at B'lyn Academy, "BARBER OF SEVILLE," with identical N. Y. cast.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 4, at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE, Suzanne Adams, Jean and Ed de Reszke, Albers, Plançon.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Engle, and Sembrich, Campanari, Carbone, and Ed de Reszke.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 7, at 1:45, "TRISTAN UND ISOLDE," Lilli Lehmann, Marie Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Van Rooy.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan 7, at pop. prices, "LA FAVORITA," Mantelli, Salignac, Albers, Plançon.
Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 8th, at 8:15, 6th Sunday Concert. Emma Eames, Saléza, Bispham, Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra; Conductor, Mancinelli.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN AMERICA
(IN ITS ENTIRETY) OF
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN
BY RICHARD WAGNER.
FIRST CYCLE.....Evenings
Thurs. Ev'g, Jan. 12, at 8:30, DAS RHEINGOLD.
Mmes. Marie Brema, Marie Engle, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Muhlmann, Pringle, H. Devries, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 17, at 7, DIE WALKURE.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djilla, Molke-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Thurs. Ev'g, Jan. 19, at 7, SIEGFRIED.
Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Marie Engle, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Pringle, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 24, at 6:45, GOETTERDAEMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, Molke-Kellogg, and Saville; MM. Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham. Conductor, Schalk.
Second cycle will be given in the afternoons. Casts and dates will be announced Jan. 28.
The sale of season tickets is now in progress at the box office of the Metropolitan Opera House, and, at box office rates, at Tyson & Co.'s ticket office, leading hotels, and at Ullman's, 111 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS. SOUVENIRS
SPORTING LIFE. Wed. Mat., Jan. 11.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Eve. at 8:15.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:10.
To-night and Every Evening,
MADAME SANS GENE,
Sardou's Famous Comedy.
Miss Rehan as Sans Gene.
George Clark as Napoleon.
Charles Richman as Le Febre.
Sydney Herbert as Fouché.
White Whittlesey as De Neipperg.
Matinées: Wednesday, Saturday.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last Week!
Last time n'xt Sat. ngt! **CASINO!!** EVRY EVG!
Including CISS'E LOFTUS!
Jan. 9—Lillian Russell & star cast, La Belle Helene.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
SIGNOR PERUGINI in "A Sorrento Scarf," Accompanied by ROSABEL MORRISON.
HARRY LACY in "Bob Rackett's Pajamas," SERVAIS LE ROY, JOE O'HARE, and a splendid bill.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Friday Afternoon, January 6th, at 2:30.
Piano Recital MME. ANTOINETTE **SZUMOWSKA**
Res. seats, $1.00 and $1.50 at Schuberth's.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinees To-morrow and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
100TH TIME NEXT MONDAY, SOUVENIRS.
Evenings, 8:30. Mat. Saturday. **ON AND OFF.**

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinees To-morrow and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The famous new HOLIDAY PANTOMIME
HANLON'S SUPERBA.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in "A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat.
DELLA FOX Last 2 weeks, "The Little Host."
Jan. 9th, 100th Performance; Sterling Silv. Souvs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Loan Collection of
PORTRAITS,
Exhibited for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily, Sundays included. Admission, 50 cts.

AMERICAN 42ND ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8TH AVE
MARTHA Evs., 25c.—$1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
Next Week—LOHENGRIN (In English.)

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinees Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY,
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS.

BIJOU Eveg. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St.
MATINEE Sat. at 2:15.
May Irwin in her great-est success, **KATE KIP**

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

GARRICK THEA. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Last Week Mats. To-morrow and Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.
Jan. 9—ZAZA, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

COLUMBUS.
ANDREW MACK—AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs., 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mat. Wednesday. Orch., 50; Bal., 25.
THE WHITE HEATHER.
ROSE COGHLAN and 200 Others.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS The Jolly Musketeer Ev. 8:15. Mat. 2:15

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Ave. **CONTINUOUS** 1:30 to 11. 25c.
BIG NEW YEAR'S BILL! "HOLLY TREE INN." LEONIDAS' DOGS AND CATS, SA-VANS, Mason and Forbes, Hugh Stanton and Company, 25 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. **CONTINUOUS** 12:30 to 11. 25,50c. Performance 10:45 P.M.
HENRY E. DIXEY (new act,) THORNE and CARLETON, Sam Marion and McCoy Sisters, Stinson and Merton, O. K. Sato, Kleist Bros., 25 others.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St.
Closed this week.
Monday, Jan. 9,
OLGA THE NETHERSOLE in TERMAGANT
Box office open daily, 9 to 6.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
To-night, 8:15. Sat. Mat. only, 2:15.
MR. N. C. Goodwin THE NEW PLAY NATHAN HALE. MISS MAXINE Elliott.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MATINEE SATURDAY.
On the Programme Every Evening at 11:10. **An Affair of Honor**
AND FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE.

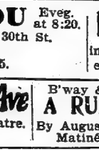

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.
This claim produces pay dust of pleasure.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
LAST 4 W'KS. The Turtle.
150th Souv. Mon.

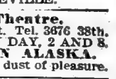

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
To-night and To-morrow, "Where Is the Cat"? Thursday, First Time, Fri., Sat. Mat. & Eve., "DAS ERBE," (The Inheritance.) by Philippi.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Mat. Every Day, 25c. Eveninga, 25 & 50c.
This Week—THE TWO ORPHANS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Snow, turning into rain; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,284. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks active and strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

FOREIGN—The new Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, and Lady Curzon arrived at Calcutta yesterday. Lord Charles Beresford, in a speech before the British Chamber of Commerce at Hongkong yesterday advocated an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Japan to maintain the "open door" in China. A body of Chinese troops sent to attack the rebels in the Upper Yang-Tse-Kiang region has been defeated. It is reported that some German Catholic missionaries in China have been imprisoned. A company in Birmingham, England, has begun the manufacture of 10,000,000 cartridges for the United States. The duel between the Hungarian Premier, Baron Banffy, and M. Horanszky, a Deputy, took place at Budapest yesterday, but although arranged as a "fight to the death," was bloodless, both combatants being so agitated that they could not shoot straight. —Pages 1 and 5.

Page 1.

Letters of administration were granted yesterday on the estate of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice.

Attorney General Monnett yesterday filed in the Ohio Supreme Court a petition to oust the National Biscuit Company from doing business in that State as a trust.

The Mohawk and Mobile will sail from New York for Manila about Jan. 17 with 3,600 regular troops. The Mohawk arrived yesterday from Bath, Maine.

Only 109 Republicans attended a Pennsylvania legislative caucus, which nominated Mr. Quay for re-election to the Senate yesterday. He needs twenty more votes. Both sides are confident.

The War Department was informed that Gen. Miller had the situation at Iloilo well in hand. An effort will be made to avoid a conflict with the Filipinos, pending the ratification of the peace treaty.

The Spanish steamer Ida struck a reef off the Island of Aneagada, British West Indies, on Saturday, and went down, one man being drowned.

The Atlantic Transport steamer Mesaba, which reached England yesterday, reported that she had sighted the American steamer Catania in distress, but, owing to the gale, was unable to render assistance.

The cargo steamer Angers fouled the jetty at Dieppe Harbor, France, on Monday night and foundered. Five lives were lost.

Eleven members of the crew of the Italian steamer Voorwaarts, which was abandoned on the coast of Cornwall, England, were drowned by the swamping of their boats. Nine other seamen were rescued from the rigging of the steamer by a lifeboat's crew.

Page 2.

The sailors of the cruiser New York are joyful over the return to that vessel on Monday of Admiral Sampson, who has been ill with grip. His daughter is to be married to-day, and the prospective bridal party visited him aboard the ship yesterday. The jackies gave an entertainment on Monday evening.

Page 3.

Justice Clearwater has given judgment for Queens County against the City of New York in the amount of $190,662.81.

The enlisted men of his battalion will on Friday night present a sword to Major Frank Keck of the Seventy-first Regiment.

An American syndicate has obtained the right to build a railroad in Ecuador which will open up the interior of the country. It will also establish a bank in Guayaquil.

Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch yesterday visited the Russian Church in Second Avenue and the Russian Club. In an interview he expressed his opinions concerning various subjects of international politics.

Capt. Whittle and Lieut. Thompson of the Seventy-first Regiment nearly came to blows yesterday at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, where the court of inquiry into the charges of cowardice against Major Smith and Capt. Whittle convened.

Page 4.

Congress will reconvene to-day, and the President may send the peace treaty to the Senate.

The Judges of the Supreme and General and Special Sessions Courts appeared yesterday in black silk gowns, causing a stir among court attendants.

The War Investigating Commission will probe the matter of beef furnished to the army. The War Department's Board of Survey will not make public its proceedings.

The Street Cleaning Department has not yet removed the snow which fell several days ago. Commissioner McCartney yesterday called up Superintendent Bradish on the telephone and told him he wanted Broadway cleaned by to-day at the latest.

Page 5.

Surgeon General Sternberg left Washington yesterday, en route to Havana, where he will examine into military hospital facilities.

At the second annual meeting of the Merchants' Association yesterday, President W. F. King read a report, and nine Directors were elected.

A partial list of the regiments and other organizations that are to be mustered out as a result of the treaty of peace was made public by the War Department yesterday.

Gen. Wood, military commander at Santiago, has obtained leave of absence and, it is intimated at Santiago, is coming to Washington to protest against the order received from Havana to transmit the customs receipts to that city. A mass meeting of business men to denounce the order was held in Santiago yesterday.

Page 6.

Presidents of leading banks in the city yesterday in discussing State Superintendent Kilburn's report disagreed with his views relative to the consolidation of capital in banks, and thought the system of branch banks better than the system suggested by Mr. Kilburn.

Page 7.

The entire first class, numbering thirty-five cadets, has been dismissed from the Virginia Military Institute for a breach of discipline.

A meeting of Plymouth Church will be held Jan. 16, to select a successor to the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and it is probable that the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Chicago will be called.

At the monthly meeting and dinner of the Architectural League held last night a discussion of "The Plan of the City" took place. Various plans for the approaches to new bridges were proposed by George B. Post and others.

Page 12.

Ground was broken yesterday for the Horticultural Hall in Bronx Park.

The stockholders of the Cycle Board of Trade voted yesterday to dissolve the corporation.

Edward P. Meany and Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., were yesterday appointed receivers for the property in this State of the Atlantic Transportation Company.

The Board of Aldermen, after a hot debate yesterday, failed to pass the Councilmanic resolution authorizing the issue of $100,000 for preliminary work on two new East River bridges.

The Mayor wrote to the members of the borough School Boards yesterday urging prompt action toward the erection of new school buildings. He calls their attention to the provision in the budget allowing for the issue of $7,573,640 in bonds for this purpose.

One man was killed and several injured by the explosion of a steam pipe in a power house of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday morning. The cars of the system running to the Eastern District were stopped, and many of them delayed for hours.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 11.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.

PLACATING THE FILIPINOS

This Government Not Disposed to Force Hostilities.

TROUBLE LAID TO SPANIARDS

The Evacuation of Iloilo Apparently Timed to Embarrass the United States Forces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Otis, commanding at Manila, has cabled the War Department that in his opinion Gen. Miller has the situation well in hand at Iloilo, and that he fully understands the purpose of the President not to crowd the insurgents unduly. It is highly desirable that a hostile collision between the American forces and the insurgents be avoided at all hazards, at least pending the ratification of the peace treaty, and, as Gen. Miller understands this purpose on the part of the President, he will be guided by it and may be relied upon to resort to force only under absolute compulsion.

The officials here are now fully satisfied that the trouble at Iloilo may be traced directly back to the Spanish Colonel who was the senior Spanish Army officer in the Philippine group, and directly in command of the Visayas group, including the principal Island of Panay and the city and garrison of Iloilo. Gen. Otis's reports show that, though besieged with his 800 soldiers in Iloilo by a superior force, the position of the Spanish troops was thoroughly tenable. They had repulsed every attack of the insurgents and had inflicted great loss upon them later, and altogether there was no reason why they should not have held out indefinitely. This was particularly the case, in view of the knowledge on the part of the Spaniards that by the terms of the treaty the United States Government had undertaken to carry them back to Spain, involving, of course, their release from the siege at the earliest practicable moment.

It is significant that Rios delayed the evacuation of Iloilo until he became informed that the Americans were coming, and there is curiosity here to learn how that important information reached Iloilo in advance of the movements of the American transports and in the absence of cable connections. Undoubtedly it was conveyed by a vessel, and there may be a question raised as to the accuracy of the transmission of news of the intentions of the American troops in advance in this fashion.

One feature of Gen. Otis's report that has escaped mention so far is his notice of the approaching meeting of the so-called Filipino Parliament, which is to gather, presumably at Malaios, about twenty miles from Manila, on the Island of Luzon, on Thursday. A good deal of interest is attached to this meeting, as Gen. Otis reports that by the attendance the strength of Aguinaldo's party can be gauged. That this is waning rapidly is not doubted, and Gen. Otis feels that when the attempt is made to convene the Parliament it will be found that Aguinaldo has lost his control of the majority and cannot command even a working coalition. Such a state of affairs would tend to make easier the task of the military authorities of the United States to establish peacefully a temporary form of government for the Philippines that will command the support of the people and receive the approval of the civilized world.

Gen. Otis has not yet published the proclamation President McKinley which was cabled from Washington to him about a week ago. Feeling full confidence in his judgment, the officials here are not disposed to question his withholding the proclamation from the Filipinos, though it would seem that the animating purpose in preparing and cabling it was to soothe and satisfy the natives and counteract the insidious attacks the Spanish element has been making upon the integrity of the Americans' intentions respecting the Philippines.

Admiral Dewey was heard from by cable at the Navy Department to-day, but made no reference to the present situation in the islands. He reported that he had found a building suitable for a naval hospital at Cavite, and asked authority from the department to establish it at once. It was not gathered that there was an unusual amount of sickness among the American sailors, but realizing that the naval occupation of Manila Bay is to be of a permanent character, Admiral Dewey wishes to establish a shore hospital.

Secretary Long called upon Surgeon General Van Reypen, and after a consultation they cabled Admiral Dewey authority to establish the hospital. Medical Inspector Remus C. Persons was selected to take charge of the new hospital, and has been ordered to start at once from New York. The necessary assistants will be selected from among the medical officers of Admiral Dewey's fleet.

NO FIGHTING YET AT ILOILO.

Insurgents Preparing to Resist the Landing of an Armed Force.

MANILA, Jan. 3.—Advices just received from Iloilo say the rebels, at a meeting on Saturday, ratified the action of a delegation which assured the Americans that they might land unarmed, but that if the latter landed with arms the natives would be uncontrollable. It is further said that every preparation is being made for resistance upon the part of the rebels and that reinforcements are arriving from Negros and the neighboring islands, in spite of the efforts of the United States cruiser Baltimore and the gunboat Arizona to scare them with searchlights.

The Spanish gunboat El Cano is still at Iloilo, but, as her status is not defined, she has not been molested. It is understood that she is destined to go to Samboangan, a town of the Philippine Islands on the southwest extremity of the Island of Mindanao.

The American troops are restless. The rebels are drilling on the beach evening and morning, in full view of the American expedition, which is still afloat.

The California volunteers here were embarked on four transports to-day. Their destination is unknown. The natives here are quiescent but watchful.

THE OREGON MAY JOIN DEWEY.

Battleship Ordered Yesterday to Proceed to Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Long to-day cabled orders to the Oregon at Callao to proceed to Honolulu, taking the distilling ship Iris with her. The Iowa was ordered to San Francisco to make repairs to her boilers and replace a broken cylinder head. With her will go the supply steamer Celtic and the colliers Scindia and Justin.

The Oregon will get orders at Honolulu to proceed to Manila if the situation does not change in the meantime. The gunboat Castine has also been ordered to Manila.

SPANIARDS KILLED AT BALABAC.

Other Europeans Massacred by the Rebellious Natives.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—Gen. Rios cables from Manila confirming the report that all the Spaniards at Balabac, an island of the Philippine group, situated thirty miles south of Palawan, have been assassinated, with the exception of the women, whose release is being asked for.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"In the rebellion at Balabac Naval Lieut. Bellamy was beheaded. The rebels also murdered a doctor and several other Europeans. A gunboat fired on the rebels, but its commander was unable to effect the release of the women."

TWO TROOPSHIPS FOR MANILA.

The Mohawk and Mobile to Leave with Regulars on Jan. 17.

The transport Mohawk, which will be the first of the transports to be sent from this port to Manila, arrived here yesterday from Bath, Me., where she has been undergoing an overhauling and fitting up as a model troopship. She has still to go into dry dock, however, and arrangements have been made for putting her into a graving dock at Erie Basin.

She will be ready to sail about Jan. 17. Her sister ship, the Mobile, will be ready at the same time, and each will carry about 1,900 men of the regular regiments that have been designated by the War Department for service in the Philippines.

The transport Mississippi, which was to have sailed to-day on the Government's regular weekly service to Cuba and Puerto Rico, had not arrived yesterday, having been delayed, presumably, by rough weather.

ELEVEN SEAMEN DROWNED.

Nine Other Members of an Italian Steamer's Crew Rescued by a British Lifeboat.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to Lloyds says the Italian steamer Voorwaarts, which left Amsterdam on Dec. 15 and touched at Cardiff on Dec. 20, has been abandoned near Trevose Head, on the West Cornwell coast.

She went ashore in the gale that has been raging in the Irish Channel. Eleven members of the crew who put off in boats were drowned. Nine who clung to the rigging were rescued by the coast guard lifeboat.

STEAMER CATANIA IN DISTRESS.

Sighted by the Mesaba, but Gale Prevented Help Being Rendered.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The Atlantic transport steamer Mesaba, Capt. Layland, from New York Dec. 24 for London, passed Prawle Point to-day, and reported that she spoke the American steamer Catania, Capt. Furlong, from Glasgow Dec. 17 for New York, in latitude 48, longitude 38, in distress.

Her decks were swept, and she asked for assistance, but such a severe gale was raging that the Mesaba was unable to help her, though she waited for seven hours for a chance to do so.

The Catania is an iron, schooner-rigged screw steamer, built at Glasgow in 1881. She registers 2,635 tons gross and 1,942 tons net. She belongs to the Tweedie Trading Company of New York.

SPANISH STEAMER IDA LOST.

Struck a Reef in the British West Indies—One Man Drowned.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Jan. 3.—The Spanish steamer Ida, Capt. Ceniga, from Liverpool on Dec. 10, via Santander, Spain, Dec. 16, for Puerto Rico, with a general cargo, ran on a reef near the Island of Aneagana, the northernmost of the Virgin Islands, British West Indies, on Dec. 31, and probably will turn out to be a total loss.

The crew, with the exception of a storekeeper, who was drowned, has arrived here.

The Ida was a schooner-rigged screw steamer, built at Newcastle, England, in 1881. She was registered at 2,021 tons gross and 1,323 tons net, was owned by the Linea de Vapores Serra, and hailed from Bilbao. Originally she was the Arecibo. Her name was changed to Schaldis and again to her present name.

STEAMER WRECKED AT DIEPPE.

Cross Channel Cargo Boat Fouls the Jetty—Five Lives Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—At midnight last night the cargo steamer Angers, plying between Newhaven and Dieppe, crashed into the end of the jetty at the entrance to Dieppe Harbor and foundered. The jetty was partly destroyed.

The Captain and fourteen of the crew succeeded in clinging to the part of the jetty which was cut off from the shore. They remained there all night long and their cries brought succor this morning. One man perished from exhaustion and four men were drowned in the vessel's engine room.

Bark Wrecked and Crew Missing.

FALMOUTH, England, Jan. 3.—The Norwegian bark Speranza, Capt. Nielsen, which sailed from Cardiff on Dec. 20 for Pernambuco, has been wrecked on Saint Agnes, the southernmost of the Scilly Islands. The crew is missing.

Schooner Wrecked Off Maine Coast.

BOOTH BAY, Me., Jan. 3.—The British schooner Sabrina, Capt. McDonald, from St. John for New York with a cargo of plaster, went ashore on the east side of Fisherman's Island last night. A heavy sea was running and the craft rolled over and sank in six fathoms of water. Both vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The crew escaped, but saved little of their effects. They staid all night on Ram's Island, and to-day came here, taking the steamer for Portland.

Storms in the English Channel.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Incoming steamers at different ports report that the frightful weather continues along the British and French coasts and in the Bay of Biscay.

THE CANADIAN COMMISSION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Seemingly Foreshadows the Defeat of the Treaty Negotiations.

MONTREAL, Jan. 3.—In a speech delivered in this city this evening Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada, made a statement which, it is thought here, foreshadows the virtual failure of the negotiations which have been proceeding between representatives of the United States and Canada in conferences at Quebec and Washington.

The occasion was a meeting of the Club National to celebrate a number of Liberal victories in recent by-elections, and the Premier was one of the speakers. After dwelling at length on a number of topics of local political interest, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said:

"You will expect from me this evening, no doubt, a word or two with reference to the negotiations in which we are at present engaged at Washington. On this point I am not at liberty, in the present stage of the negotiations, to say much. I may permit myself to confess, however, that our relations with the United States representatives are not as cordial as they might be, and as I wish they were.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to say that the Canadian members of the commission are sincerely desirous to arrive at an adjustment of the many questions of difference between the Dominion and our neighbors to the south. It has been the policy of the Liberal Party for years that relations of amity should be cultivated with the United States, and we have sought to secure an arrangement in trade that would be of reciprocal advantage to both. But while this has been our policy, and while we realize that our political opponents here will seek to make political capital of any possible failure of our efforts, we cannot lose sight of the fact that our first duty is to our country. We are patriots, and we will not agree to sacrifice in any measure our country's interests.

"The United States is a great Nation—one of the greatest of the world—but we are also a great nation and worthy the same respect and consideration which the United States claims for itself. We are willing to give and take in a spirit of fairness, but we cannot agree to make unwarranted sacrifices. The interests which are at stake in our negotiations with the United States are too important and too lasting to warrant any hasty and ill-considered sacrifice at our hands."

Sir Wilfrid leaves for Washington to-morrow, to be present at the resumption of the sittings of the conference.

FEARS TO TRAVEL FAST.

Pennsylvania Cattle Dealer Who Never Rode on a Train.

READING, Penn., Jan. 3.—On New Year's Day Elijah N. Hofses, residing near Wernersville, Berks County, Penn., again vowed he would not ride on a steam or electric railway car. Although seventy years of age and quite a traveler, he has never had the experience of riding on a train drawn by a locomotive or a trolley car, and on each New Year's Day for many years he has renewed his vow never to do so.

His case is all the more remarkable because for the greater part of his life he has lived within a stone's throw of the Lebanon Valley Branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and in recent years there has been a trolley line directly in front of his home.

Mr. Hofses is a cattle dealer, and in buying and selling cattle has traveled all over many States. He has always had a horror of steam and trolley cars as a means of transit, declaring that the speed they make is not to his taste. In all his travels he has either walked or driven in a carriage, and nothing can persuade him to change his way of getting from place to place, no matter how great the distance to be covered.

Some time ago business called him to Kankakee, Ill., and he drove there, and next week he will leave on an extended trip. When at home he frequently spends half a day along the railroad watching the trains fly by, but that is as close as he cares to get to them.

ESTATE OF CALVIN S. BRICE.

Valued at $600,000—No Will Left and the Widow Appointed Administratrix.

A petition for letters of administration on the estate of ex-Senator Calvin S. Brice, who died on Dec. 15 last, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday afternoon by Cary & Whitridge, attorneys for Mrs. Catharine Olivia Brice, the widow of Col. Brice. The petition states that no real property was left by the decedent, and that his personal estate is valued at $600,000.

Mrs. Brice gives the names of the heirs of her husband as Stewart M. Brice, Helen O. Brice, Margaret K. Brice, Walter Kirkpatrick Brice, and John Francis Brice, the children of Calvin S. Brice, who are all of full age, and reside with their mother at 693 Fifth Avenue. The petition was submitted to Surrogate Arnold, who granted the application and appointed Mrs. Brice as administratrix.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

De Blowitz Says the Czar's Minister Flatly Refused to Agree to a "Revenge Treaty."

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, M. de Blowitz, reviewing events in France and in the sphere of French influence during the past year, gives curious and interesting details as to the Franco-Russian treaty negotiations at St. Petersburg. He says:

"The first article of the draft treaty declared that it had not for its object any modification of the European territorial statue quo. Hanotaux refused to countersign such a treaty, exclaiming, 'Why, it is a repetition of the Frankfort treaty.'

"Count Muravieff responded, 'You will never induce the Czar to sign a revenge treaty.'

"Neither M. Hanotaux nor Count Muravieff would yield. The problem seemed insoluble, when Count Muravieff had a conference with President Faure, who yielded, admitting that it was very undesirable to have such an article, but that, on the other hand, it would be impossible for him to return to France without a treaty.

"Accordingly the treaty was signed, Count Muravieff having declared that Emperor Nicholas would not hesitate to fight for France if she were ever unjustly attacked by anybody, but would not intervene in a mere war of revenge."

ABSORBED BY THE WIRE TRUST.

Cleveland Rolling Mill Company's Stock Bought Up.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3.—The statement comes from a reliable source that the absorption of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company by the American Steel and Wire Company, commonly known as the "Wire Combine," is already accomplished by the purchase of a majority of the stock.

It is said that the holding of all stockholders who wish to withdraw will be purchased at the annual meeting of the Cleveland company Jan. 18.

REMARKABLE OHIO WEDDING.

CANAL DOVER, Ohio, Jan. 3.—A remarkable wedding has just taken place at the small village called Trail, ten miles north of here, four brothers being married to four sisters.

The four knots were tied at the home of the four sister brides, who are the daughters of a prosperous farmer named James Hochstettler. Their ages range from eighteen to twenty-eight, and the ages of their respective husbands vary only slightly. The bridegrooms are the four sons of John Summers, and are energetic young men of good habits and some means.

The ceremony of marrying the four couples occupied almost an hour, the same clergyman performing all. The four brothers and their wives will live within a stone's throw of each other.

$10 AND A BOTTLE OF LINIMENT.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 3.—The ebb tide and the ice in the Delaware were responsible for a collision between the ferryboats Camden and Wenonah, near the Camden side of the river, this morning. One of the boats was bound for Philadelphia; the other was coming from that place to Camden.

When the pilots saw their boats were gradually coming together they had the engines stopped and endeavored to avert a collision, but were not successful. Both boats were heavily laden with passengers and trucks. The side of the Wenonah was stove, but fortunately only one passenger, a man, was slightly hurt.

The man was approached by an official of the ferry company, and when asked if he wanted to settle with the company for his injuries replied that he would. He said that he thought the company should pay him at least $10 and give him a bottle of liniment to rub on his bruises.

The opportunity to settle a suit for damages at such a small cost was too good to lose, and the man received a ten-dollar bill and the liniment. He then signed an agreement releasing the company from all responsibility.

Czar's New Year Gift to the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The New Year present of Emperor Nicholas to Emperor William is a couple of magnificent stags for the Royal Wild Park at Potsdam.

THE WEATHER.

(The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.)

The storm central Monday night on the North Pacific Coast has moved with great rapidity to Minnesota, and has caused snow in the Missouri Valley and rain in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature has risen from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, has fallen in the Middle Rocky Mountain and middle plateau regions, and has remained stationary on the Pacific Coast, where it has been generally fair. A decided fall in temperature may be expected in the Middle Rocky Mountain region and in Kansas and Nebraska. It will grow colder in the West Gulf States and warmer in New England and Eastern New York. Snow may be expected in the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley, rain in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, the lake regions, and the Ohio Valley and North Atlantic States; rain at night in the Middle Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	20	15	20
6 A. M.	22	16	19
9 A. M.	24	21	29
12 M.	30	27	33
3 P. M.	30	28	33
6 P. M.	26	27	32
9 P. M.	19	30	32
12 P. M.	16	31	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28⅞
Weather Bureau	26⅝
Corresponding date 1898	23⅝
Corresponding date for last twenty years	29

The maximum temperature yesterday was 31 degrees at 10:30 P. M. and the minimum 15 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 77 per cent.

QUAY'S SENATORIAL FIGHT

Only 109 Republican Legislators Attend His Caucus.

NINETEEN MORE VOTES NEEDED

Opponents Declare that He Can Never Be Re-elected, but His Friends Are Confident.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.—Mr. Quay was renominated for the United States Senate tonight by a caucus containing 109 of the 164 Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He received the votes of all of those present, but fifty-five anti-Quay Republicans refused to attend the caucus. The total membership of the Legislature is 254. It follows that the vote which Mr. Quay received to-night is nineteen less than a majority.

The anti-Quay leaders are jubilant over the result of the caucus, and claim that the man they are fighting cannot be re-elected to the Senate. On the other hand, the Quay people and Senator Quay himself express confidence of ultimate victory. They say that of the absentees two members of the House, Snyder of Luzerne and Clark of Washington, are kept away by sickness, and will vote for Senator Quay. This would leave him seventeen votes short of the number necessary to elect, and the efforts of the Quay leaders will be directed during the next two weeks toward securing these votes. It goes without saying that they will be just as bitterly opposed in the future by the group of men who have made the fight against Mr. Quay, as they have been in the past.

The Quay leaders during the past few days have claimed anywhere from 118 to 135 votes in the caucus. The fact that the actual figure was below their lowest claim is regarded by many here as a source of great disappointment to them. This class of prophets is strong in the belief that Senator Quay is beaten. Undoubtedly the decision of Senator David Martin to remain out of the caucus had much to do with the success of the efforts of the anti-Quay people. Senator Quay has expressed confidence all along that Martin would be with him when the time came to make his vote effective, but others well informed on the situation have felt that if Mr. Martin found it possible to defeat Quay he would throw all the strength of his political power against him.

All agree that much depends upon the action that the State Supreme Court will take in Philadelphia on Jan. 7 on the proceedings brought before that body through a writ granted recently, the effect of which is to bring the criminal proceedings against Senator Quay before the courts for review. If the proceedings are quashed by the Supreme Court, Mr. Quay will assuredly be re-elected. If, on the contrary, the court refuses to interfere with the regular course of the legal proceedings against Senator Quay and decides that he must stand trial on the indictments found against him, there can be no doubt that the position of his opponents will be greatly strengthened.

Senator Quay made this statement at midnight:

"I am entirely satisfied with the results of to-night's caucus. A number of members of the Legislature who did not attend the caucus have assured me of their support when the Assembly meets in joint convention. These votes will be more than sufficient to elect me. I am absolutely confident of my success."

Senator William Flinn of Pittsburg said:

"The result of the caucus demonstrates that Senator Quay cannot be re-elected until the indictments against him are disposed of by the courts, nor even then unless he is acquitted."

Senator David Martin said he did not care to give any opinion, but stated that Senator Flinn voiced his sentiments.

Senator Magee declined to make any statement.

The caucus was held in the big, unfinished hall of the House of Representatives. The public was admitted by ticket to the gallery, and this was packed to suffocation. Around the four sides of the hall stood nearly every leader in every county who has helped to make the Quay fight. In addition, there were a number of Democrats of State prominence, including State Chairman Garman, and many Democratic members of the Legislature.

Senator Grady of Philadelphia presided. He called the assemblage to order at 8:10 P. M. and made a serious speech, reminding the party representatives present that the duty of selecting a man to represent the great State of Pennsylvania and the party in the United States Senate for the next six years was a grave responsibility, and counseling the legislators to exercise the utmost caution in discharging the important duty before them.

The roll call showed 27 of the 37 Republican members of the Senate present and 81 of the 127 members of the House, a total of 108. Later Representative Hardol of Senator Quay's County of Beaver came in, increasing the total to 109. He voted for Quay.

The absentees were Senators Chisholm of Huntingdon; Flynn, Allegheny; Hawkins, Washington; Henry Holzworth and Martin, Philadelphia; Losch, Schuylkill; Rice, Bucks; Sprout, Delaware; Waller, Bedford; total, 9. Representatives Reed, Wadsworth, Woodruff, Stewart, Abrams, Clarency, Stradling, Shane, Nyce, Keator, Linton, Savage, Allen, and Laubach of Philadelphia; McElheny, McCandless, Robb, Ford, and Shaw of Allegheny; Edmiston and Manley of Bradford; Winner, Wilkinson, and Edwards of Bucks; Moore, Dindinger, Butler, and Alexander of Clearfield; Bliss, Garvin, and Baldwin of Delaware; Corey and Snyder of Luzerne, Caldwell and Marriott of Mercer, Fitterolf and Sexton of Montgomery, Foster of Montour, Koontz and Kendal of Somerset, Smith and Young of Tioga, Clark of Washington, Norton of Wayne, and Wilson and Hargrave of Westmoreland—46.

Senator Hawkins is at Manila with the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he is Colonel, and has not qualified. Snyder of Luzerne and Clark of Washington, were kept away from the caucus by sickness.

The business for which the legislators had gathered was quickly proceeded with. Senator Merrick of Tioga placed Mr. Quay in nomination. When he had finished with the mention of the name of Quay the vast crowd present was brought into prolonged applause and cheering.

The nominating speech was a glowing eulogy of Senator Quay; his zeal in the performance of the public duty and his patriotism. Senator Merrick referred to him as "a wise, brilliant, dashing, daring political leader, who has earned the right to be styled, as he is, the greatest political general of American politics; who has been to the Republican Party and Commander Ulysses to the Greeks, plucking victory from almost certain defeat; a statesman whose broad and liberal views have left their imprint on the legislation of the Nation; whose efforts for the workingmen of the country have brought peace, happiness, and comfort into thousands of homes, and whose name is to-day enshrined in their hearts as the protector and savior of Pennsylvania industries; who, during twelve years of service in the United States Senate, wielded an influence second to none."

Speaker Farr made a brief speech explaining why he would vote for Mr. Quay, as did also Senator McCarrell of Dauphin, and representatives of Philadelphia; Kreps of Franklin and Harris of Clearfield. Then Senator Magee of Allegheny, the man who is looked upon by many as being a possible successor to Senator Quay, took the floor. He got almost as much applause as Senator Quay. He made a brief speech, nominating Benjamin F. Jones of Pittsburg, once Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and a great iron manufacturer.

The ballot was then taken, the announced result being: Quay, 98; Jones, 9; Magee, 2. Hersh of Philadelphia and McLaren of Washington voted for the latter. John R. Mulkie of Erie voted for J. F. Downing of Erie, but changed to Quay. Those voting for Jones were Senators Magee and Crawford and Representatives Hosack, McFarlane, Klumpp, and Nysbet, McWhinney, Rhodes of Allegheny, and Brittan of Franklin.

As soon as the vote was announced, Mr. Magee said:

"I now move that the nomination be made unanimous."

The outburst of applause which followed this motion was by far the greatest demonstration of the night. Cheer followed cheer, and the Allegheny man who has so long fought Mr. Quay was assuredly the lion of the hour. The motion was carried, and adjournment was had immediately after the caucus having consumed one and a half hours' time.

ANTI-QUAY CAUCUS TO-DAY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—A meeting of the absentees from the caucus will be held to-morrow morning to perfect a permanent organization. Either Senator Flinn of Allegheny or Senator-elect Martin of Philadelphia will be elected Chairman.

The anti-Quay leaders claim that five of those who participated in the caucus will not be bound by its action. They take the position that it was not a regularly constituted gathering and that their votes do not bind them to vote for the caucus nominee. With the exception of four, all the absentees, it is asserted, signed a written pledge binding them to keep away from the caucus. Three of these were prevented from taking part in the meeting by illness or enforced absence from the city, and the fourth declined to sign the paper, although committed to vote against Quay. The pledge follows:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, being impressed with the gravity of the present situation, and desiring to act for the best interest of the Republican Party and our State, herewith set forth our views:

"Under normal conditions we believe in party regularity and the use of the party caucus to determine party policies and nominations. We believe that a Republican should and will be elected to the United States Senate, and as one of the candidates at the present time is overshadowed by grave charges, which, if sustained, would render his election impossible, and as said candidate has alleged that said charges are not honestly made and well founded in fact, but that he is the victim of a political conspiracy to defeat and destroy him, we believe that common fairness demands that this candidate should have full opportunity to present himself in the Senatorial caucus freed from the damaging accusations now pending in the courts of the Commonwealth against him. And we further believe that undue haste in holding the Senatorial caucus is unwise until the rule returnable in the Supreme Court on the 7th instant has been disposed of.

"Entertaining these views, we therefore agree with each other and promise our constituents not to participate in a Senatorial caucus until after the Supreme Court has granted or denied the petition of said candidate."

State Chairman Elkin, who managed the Quay campaign, said after the caucus that many of the members who remained out of the meeting had declared their intention of voting for the caucus nominee. He claims that the caucus was regularly and properly called according to the customs and usages of the Republican Party. Mr. Elkin also said that there was a sufficient number of Senators and members of those who did not go into the caucus who will abide by its decision and vote for its nominee to make Quay's re-election certain.

Congressman John Dalzell, who is here aiding the anti-Quay people, says, on the contrary, that it is useless for any one to claim that the action of the 109 Republicans who attended the caucus undertook to make a nomination for Senator anything other than a Quay Waterloo, and that to be successful the Senator must get twenty votes, either from the Democrats or those who remained from the meeting.

WANAMAKER SCORES QUAY.

Calls the Caucus a "Rump" Gathering and Predicts the Senator's Defeat.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—John Wanamaker said to-night:

"Ninety-eight votes for M. S. Quay in to-night's caucus out of the 254 members of the Legislature is the exact number that was conceded to him the day after the November election by the anti-Quay people.

"On Monday morning last the Quay machine, in active operation in Harrisburg, defiantly claimed that but twelve members of the Legislature would stay out of the caucus, whereas fifty-five did not go in, and of those who attended the caucus many are said to have been dragooned by influences and propositions of which something may be heard hereafter. The vote of tonight says plainly that this Legislature will not blindly follow a discredited leader. The old members are not to be menaced, and the new members are not willing to marry into the Quay political family at this time.

"The opposition to Quay rule grows. The opposers are not men of straw, but calm, determined, fair, and resolute people who love the State more than its officers. Attempting to fool the people by claiming a Quay victory upon 98 votes, when it takes 128 to make a majority to elect, and when the utmost pressure has been used for weeks to get the 164 Republicans into caucus without avail, is sheer folly.

"For those who are screaming for regularity inconsistently to mark regular a rump caucus for the purpose of serving one man when hard driven, is only an injury to the entire apparatus known as the Quay machine. Ninety-eight men out of 254 cannot give Mr. Quay the license he wants to represent Pennsylvania for six years more. To-night the streets and hotels are full of serious talk, and the new year certainly ushers in a new era in Pennsylvania politics."

SENATORS WATCH CONTESTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Members of Congress generally, and the Senators and Representatives from a few States particularly, are watching with interest the outcome of Senatorial contests, some of them coming on to-night and others to be decided within a few weeks.

The most general interest, perhaps, is felt in the contest in Pennsylvania. It is not saying too much to assert that if the election in this case could be decided by the votes of Senators of the United States, Mr. Quay would be sure of a return. Senators do not pay much attention to by-gones when once a man becomes a member of that body. The members are then "all for one and one for all." Mr. Quay is among the Senators on both sides of the chamber a genial sort of partisan who makes party fights on the floor and friendly arrangements in the cloak rooms, so that, while the party foe of half the chamber, he has pretty nearly eighty-nine friends on both sides.

Senators may have uncomplimentary estimates of the morality of Mr. Quay, but no Senator has ever made a venture to utter them in the Senate, even as a hypothetical case. Any opponent of Mr. Quay who might be chosen would surely not be as accommodating and reciprocal as Mr. Quay, even if he had never been accused of improper "shaking of plum trees."

The renewal of the menace of the election of Addicks in Delaware is considered by Senators much more seriously than any other contest. It is perfectly plain that Addicks is not wanted, even by those members of the body who wink at elections controlled by money. Addicks has been in the show window so long, and has so often given Delaware political contests a commercial flavor, that there is a dread lest he shall break in and become entitled to protection because he has broken in. Once a Senator, it has been shown, the defied crimes

to the County Clerk and not made public until after election day.

Ex-Judge Remington of Rochester has suggested that one of the evils of the primaries is lack of uniformity in the ballots, they being printed for different parties at different printing offices. He suggests that the blanket ballot would be the best method of insuring secrecy, and that the ballots should be printed at the expense of the county.

DEMOCRATS TO ATTACK TRUSTS.

Proposed Amendments to the Faulty Laws of Two Years Ago.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Democratic party in the Legislature has decided to make a feature of an attempt to pass anti-trust legislation. Senator Thomas F. Grady in the Senate and Daniel E. Finn in the Assembly will introduce bills aimed at the trusts.

One proposed law is designated solely to meet criticisms of the bills of two years ago, a provision being inserted authorizing the Attorney General to obtain an order for the examination of witnesses after he has determined to bring the action, so that it cannot be charged that he is seeking the examination in order to determine the advisability of bringing action. The testimony is required to be filed in court. The Attorney General is exempted from following the code of civil procedure in making the statements to be contained in the petition, and immunity is given to the witnesses as absolutely as provision can be made therefor, and in a manner which has met with the approval of the United States Supreme Court.

A supplemental bill is intended to meet the question more effectively by declaring unlawful the method in which various trusts stifle competition by preventing dealers from handling goods made by outside manufacturers, this result being accomplished by withholding from those who violate the agreement the rebates or commissions which constitute the profits of the dealers.

FOR TEACHERS AND MOTHERS.

Senator Ahearn to Reintroduce Two Bills of Last Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senator Ahearn will reintroduce to-morrow his bill of last year providing for the increase of the salaries of public school teachers in New York City on the basis of length of service.

He will also again present his "Mothers'" bill, providing that indigent widows may receive the money for caring for their children which would otherwise go to eleemosynary institutions for that purpose.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills to be Introduced To-day in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Among the bills which will be introduced to-morrow are the following:

Senator Armstrong—Appropriating money for the continuance of the improvements of roads in counties.

Senator Davis—Abolishing the Court of Special Sessions in Kings County.

Assemblyman Litchard—The biennial session bill.

Assemblyman Gale—Making all volunteer firemen in New York City members of the active department.

Assemblyman Collins—Providing that thirteen jurors shall be drawn in trials for murder in the first degree and increasing the number of peremptory challenges.

Also—Prohibiting continuous six-day bicycle races.

Also—Making it a misdemeanor to deface the National or State flag by advertisement or otherwise.

Assemblyman Gale—Compelling corporations to file the names of witnesses within forty-eight hours after an accident.

Assemblyman Brennan—Providing for a bi-partisan Board of Trustees for the new East River Bridge.

Rapid Transit Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Senator Stranahan, who is to be Chairman of the Cities Committee of the Senate, said to-day that he understood there was to be a very active movement to get rapid transit in New York City. The Governor is anxious that there should be some solution of the question, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners are also urging that some action be taken. It is understood that a memorial from the Commissioners to the Legislature will suggest that the money be obtained by private subscription. The memorial will outline the present situation, and Senator Stranahan says that until the commission has studied the question he can give no opinion.

GOV. ROOSEVELT KEPT BUSY.

New Executive Makes Appointments, Issues a Pardon, and Receives Visitors.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Gov. Roosevelt's first day in the Executive Chamber was a busy one, but no important political appointments were announced with the exception of that of James A. Blanchard as a Judge of the Court of General Sessions of New York County to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge James Fitzgerald to the Supreme Court bench.

As was predicted last night, Gen. Howard Carroll declined to accept a position on the Governor's staff, and therefore did not qualify. To-day the Governor appointed First Lieut. David S. Iglehart, who had been appointed on the Governor's staff from the National Guard, as one of the appointments at large, leaving a vacancy in the staff of officers detailed from the National Guard.

Gov. Roosevelt issued his first pardon to Walter Baird, who was improperly convicted of burglary in the third degree. The record shows that Baird was convicted of burglary in the third degree and grand larceny in the second degree in the County of Queens, in July, 1897, but as a matter of fact he pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The pardon was issued by reason of the error in the certificate of conviction.

The Governor declined to commute the sentence of Bailer Decker, a negro, under sentence of death at Sing Sing for murdering his white wife at Tottenville, Richmond County. Decker will be executed next week.

Gov. Roosevelt has established a code of rules to govern his consideration and determination of applications for pardons and commutations of sentence. He will not exercise executive clemency in behalf of a man who has been convicted of murdering or abusing his wife, nor will he pardon any habitual criminal. His mercy will be shown only to those whose sentences seem to have been too severe or whose crimes were the result of influence.

Among Gov. Roosevelt's callers to-day were ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego, James B. Watson of Rochester, Dr. Samuel B. Ward of Albany, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, Thomas Mott of Oswego, and Deputy Controller Gilman. With ex-Senator Sloane it is believed he talked over canal matters and the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Works.

Gov. Roosevelt through Adjt. Gen. Andrews, to-day directed Major Gen. Roe to issue an order disbanding Troop CC of Brooklyn and the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment of New York.

TALK OF ALDRIDGE'S SUCCESSOR.

Three New Names Suggested, but No Decision Reached.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The office of Superintendent of Public Works, which has been seeking the man, has not yet found him. Gov. Roosevelt gave much time to-day to study of the subject, but at the close of the day he announced that he had not yet made up his mind.

Three new possibilities for the position made their appearance to-day, but so far there is no cause to regard them as more than possibilities. They are ex-Congressman John B. Weber of Buffalo, who was Immigration Commissioner under President Harrison, and is now in a banking and trust company; John N. Scatchard, a well-known anti-organization Republican of Buffalo, and ex-Deputy Street Commissioner Lyman of Brooklyn.

These names are under consideration by the Governor, together with those of Excise Commissioner Henry H. Lyman and Col. John N. Partridge of Brooklyn, but it cannot yet be said whether George W. Aldridge's successor will come from among them or be some man as yet not talked of in connection with the place. Mr. Weber is strongly indorsed, and appears to be the most formidable of the new candidates.

STATE HOSPITAL ATTORNEYS.

Payments to Republican Lawyers Said to Have Been Unconstitutional.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The expectation that Gov. Roosevelt, in his message to the Legislature, will condemn the employing of salaried counsel for the State's charitable institutions has called public attention to that practice, and resulted in a discovery which may cause all payments for such service made during the past year to be declared unconstitutional.

Chapter 460 of the laws of 1897, in the paragraph concerning the Lunacy Commission, provides that "the commission shall appoint an attorney for each State hospital, who shall conduct all of the legal business to be done for or an account of said hospital at a stated sum, to be fixed by the commission, and which shall be a charge upon the maintenance act." Under this law the following prominent Republicans were appointed: James S. Sherman, Utica State Hospital, $100 per month; John E. Pound, Buffalo State Hospital, $1,500 a year; John B. Swezey, Middletown State Hospital, $100 per month; James M. E. O'Grady, Rochester State Hospital, $100 per month; George R. Malby, St. Lawrence State Hospital, $100 per month; George C. Austin, Manhattan State Hospital, $4,000 per year.

The provision for the employing of these attorneys was a part of the annual Appropriation bill, which made appropriations for the year 1897 only. In 1898 the attorneys so employed continued to hold their places under the 1897 law and to draw their salaries as before. It is now claimed that this is in violation of Section 22, Article 3 of the Constitution, which declares that "no provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual Appropriation or Supply bill unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill, and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation."

According to this, it is contended, the provision of the law of 1897 allowing special counsel to State hospitals was limited to the appropriations made for that year, and all payments made in accordance with it during the year 1898 were unconstitutional. Prominent Democratic lawyers are preparing to press this point, and it is regarded as not unlikely that it may be brought to the attention of the Legislature.

RAILROAD COMMISSION REPORT

Loss of Elevated and Gain of Surface Traffic in This City—Business of Steam Railways.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The elevated railroads of New York City did not do as much business in the year ended June 30, 1898, as they did in the preceding year, but the street surface railway business increased. The State Railroad Commission reports that the total number of passengers carried by the elevated railroads was 227,776,552, a decrease of 1,019,129 as compared with 1897. The number carried by the elevated roads in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was 183,360,846, an increase of 395,995 as compared with 1897. The number carried by the elevated railroads in the Borough of Brooklyn for 1898 was 44,365,706, a decrease of 1,465,124 compared with 1897.

The street surface railroads of Manhattan and the Bronx carried as passengers last year 456,963,753, including "transfers," an increase over 1897 of 57,538,010. The number carried in the Borough of Brooklyn (including some carried in the Borough of Queens) was 217,410,612, including "transfers," an increase over 1897 of 17,224,703.

The commission reports that the question of overcrowding cars is serious, and in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn especially it is one which has not been solved. The companies operate as many cars as practicable, but the local conditions are such that it is impossible to provide seats for all passengers at certain hours of the day. The hope is expressed that when the change of motive power is completed the situation will be improved on Manhattan Island.

The commission reports that the total number of passengers carried by the steam surface railroads during the year was 149,253,259, a decrease of 21,021,144 as compared with 1897. The gross earnings of steam surface railroads for the year were $9,797,569.10 in excess of the gross earnings for the year ended June 30, 1897. The operating expenses were $7,409,313.43 in excess of the operating expenses for the preceding year, making the net earnings from operation $2,388,285.67 in excess of the net earnings from operation in 1897.

Accidents on steam railroads, involving loss of life or injury to persons, aggregated 2,207, in which 700 persons were killed and 1,507 injured. In the preceding year the number of accidents was 2,033, in which 642 persons were killed and 1,391 injured.

The board makes the following recommendations:

An amendment to the freight car power brake law, so that it shall conform to the United States law.

An amendment which shall authorize the board to approve a standard form of highway crossing sign, which must be adopted by steam railroads.

An amendment relative to blowing whistles and ringing bells of locomotives approaching grade crossings.

A new law providing that an extra man be stationed on Wooten firebox locomotives or that some practicable device be employed for communication between the engineer and the fireman.

An amendment relative to the issue of stock and bonds by railroad companies.

Amendments providing that changes of route or extensions of route by railroad companies shall not be allowed without a certificate from the board that public convenience and necessity require them.

An amendment to the grade crossing act to make many of its provisions clearer and an appropriation of $100,000 per year to carry out its provisions.

The State Treasurer's Report.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The annual report of the State Treasurer will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow. The balance in the State Treasury on Jan. 1 was $1,654,225, as compared with a balance of $2,283,341 on Jan. 1, 1898. The receipts for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1898, were $30,488,406, and for the preceding fiscal year $32,678,112. The payments last year were $33,757,981, as compared with $30,364,254 the preceding fiscal year. Among the receipts of the year were the following: General tax, $8,036,124; canal tax, $2,120,086; school tax, $4,043,065; inheritance tax, $1,997,210; excise tax, $4,215,880; corporation organization tax, $334,812; annual tax on corporations, $2,162,434.

To Revise Military Regulations.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe to-day appointed a commission of officers of the National Guard to prepare a new code of regulations for the government of the Guard. The commission consists of the following members: Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt of the First Brigade, Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Bennett H. Tobey of the Fourteenth Regiment, Major George J. Haffa of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, and Major William M. Kirby, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Adjutant General's First Assistant.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Adjt. Gen. Andrews to-day appointed Joseph G. Story as his first assistant, with the rank of Colonel. He will have charge of the New York City office of the Adjutant General. Col. Story was assistant to Gen. Flagler, the Chief of Ordnance, and has been connected with the Guard for nineteen years.

Secretary to Prison Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The State Commission of Prisons this afternoon elected ex-Assemblyman George McLaughlin of Sullivan County Secretary to the commission, to succeed the late Augustus Sherman. Mr. McLaughlin was a member of the Legislature in 1897-8, and served on the Judiciary and Codes Committees.

Mr. Dingley Passes Another Good Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Representative Dingley passed another comfortable day, the slight improvement noted yesterday continuing, and the attending physicians express renewed hope that he will recover. The crisis in the case is not expected until Thursday or Friday.

Iowa's State Debt, $78,510.49.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 3.—Iowa's State debt is $78,510.49, according to the balance struck by the State Treasurer. For the last two years the average amount of the Treasury deficit has been about $400,000. On Jan. 2, 1897, it was $397,075.70; on July 1, 1897, it was $410,827.77; Jan. 2, 1898, it was $471,321.30; on July 1, 1898, it was $467,274.94.

Following is Treasurer John Herriot's authorized statement of conditions at the close of business Dec. 31, 1898: Total warrants stamped and unpaid, $368,004.75; total warrants outstanding, $400,012.71; cash on hand, $181,798.48; net deficit, $218,214.23; war expenses paid, included in the above, to be refunded to the State, $139,703.74; net deficit, after deducting war expenses, $78,510.49

WORKING ON POISON MYSTERY.

Police Looking for Mysterious Man with the Red Beard—H. C. Barnet's Body Not Exhumed.

The arrest of the person who sent the bottle of poison to Harry Cornish has not yet been accomplished, and the case is just as much a mystery to-day as it was a week ago. Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau, who has been using every means to find the culprit, admits that fact. The only clue that has not yet been run down is the finding of the man with the red beard who purchased a silver match holder, similar to the one in which the bottle of poison was mailed to Cornish, from Miss Emma Miller, a saleswoman with the firm of Hartgeden & Co., Newark, N. J.

Miss Miller is positive that the mysterious man with the red beard purchased the holder from her, and said, after he bought it: "That will just hold a bottle of bromo-seltzer." Capt. McClusky says that if the purchaser did say that he certainly knows something about the case. He added that detectives were hunting for the man.

Mrs. Florence Adams is very ill at her home, 61 West Eighty-sixth Street. The sudden death of her mother and the strain attending the excitement of the past week have told on the woman, and she is confined to her bed with nervous prostration. She has been ordered to rest as much as possible, and to see no callers. Harry Cornish has returned to the flat. He, too, is suffering not only from the effects of the poison, but from shock.

Last night Capt. McClusky issued a statement from Dr. Henry Beaman Douglas of 121 East Thirty-sixth Street, who attended H. C. Barnet, a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, who died ten days after having taken a dose of Kutnow's powders, which he received from some unknown person through the mails. Dr. Douglas says that Barnet died of heart disease brought on by undue exertion. He does not think any mercurial poison contributed in the least to cause his death.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said yesterday afternoon that he had signed no order for the exhumation of H. C. Barnet's body, which, it had been reported, was taken from its grave in Greenwood Cemetery for examination. Coroners Delap and Burger of Brooklyn, and District Attorney Steele all deny that they received any application for the exhumation of the body. Eugene Cushman, Superintendent of the Greenwood Cemetery, said yesterday that he had visited the grave of Barnet in the morning, and it had not been touched.

Capt. McClusky announced that he had received a verbal report from Prof. Witthaus, who is making a chemical analysis of the contents of the bottle as well as the internal organs of Mrs. Adams. Prof. Witthaus, Capt. McClusky stated, so far as he has gone, has found traces of poison in the contents of the bottle, but the analysis is not yet complete. When asked of Prof. Witthaus had designated the kind of poison Capt. McClusky said he had, but refused to divulge it. When asked if the poison was cyanide of mercury, as some have asserted, he also refused to answer.

The only new facts regarding the death of Mrs. Adams, are given by Dr. Hitchcock of 73 West Eighty-seventh Street, who was summoned to help Mrs. Adams after she had taken the fatal dose. Dr. Hitchcock has written a statement to be read at the inquest, which has not been made public yet. Dr. Hitchcock said yesterday that he came to the house equipped with a stomach siphon because he had been told that the case was one of poisoning. When he was about to use the siphon, Mrs. Rogers, he says, assured him, saying that her mother had vomited so much that there could be nothing left in her stomach. "I attended the autopsy," continued the physician, "and saw that the woman's stomach was not empty."

"When I reached the house and saw how the poison had affected Cornish I at once ordered the bottle of poison and the glasses from which the woman and Cornish had taken the doses brought into the room where the dying woman lay, so that I could keep my eye on them. Cornish came into the room, and after talking about the way the poison had come to him, lifted his glass again as if he were going to drink the rest of its contents. It contained about an ounce of colorless fluid, resembling water. I dipped my finger into the powder in the bottle, placed the powder on my tongue, and although I had only touched to my tongue barely enough of the powder to cover the tip of my finger, I felt the terrible effect of it instantly."

Dr. Potter, who was called in after Dr. Hitchcock, said yesterday: "When I entered that house and saw what had happened, I felt that a crime had been committed. I resolved to keep my eyes and ears open, and I did. But I did not keep my eyes so closely on the two glasses but that they had disappeared when Dr. Hitchcock and I went to pack up our things and go. I don't know what became of them."

CHICAGO DRUGGISTS AT WAR.

Retailers to Resist Steps Taken by Wholesale Dealers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The 400 members of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association are preparing to fight the wholesale drug dealers of the city by purchasing their supplies in Peoria or Milwaukee unless the wholesalers recede from positions taken in circulars sent to retail customers as New Year's greeting.

Three circulars were sent to each retail druggist. The first informed him that, hereafter, if he wished to purchase articles at the quoted price per dozen, he must buy in lots of not less than one-quarter dozen. The second announced that the 1½ per cent. discount rates for payment of monthly bills before the 10th of the month had been decreased to 1 per cent. The third declared goods could not be returned to the wholesaler unless certain conditions were adhered to, the wholesaler exercising the right of refusing to accept the goods if he thought fit.

Convinced that their rights are at stake, the retail dealers have resolved that they will not yield without a struggle. A call for a meeting of the association will be issued within a few days. President T. V. Wooten of the association said to-day that it was probable the meeting would be held on Friday. The wholesale dealers contend that their action was necessary in order to avoid conducting their business at a loss.

NEGRO LEADERS PROTEST.

Meet at Birmingham and Denounce Proposal to Bar Negro Votes.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 3.—At a meeting of negro leaders at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, held to celebrate Emancipation Day, yesterday evening, resolutions were adopted denouncing the alleged outrages against the race in Illinois and the Carolinas and protesting against the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention in Alabama and eliminate the ignorant negro vote by prescribing an educational qualification.

The meeting also indorsed the National Council recently organized at Washington and took steps to organize local branches in every county.

Among those prominent in the meeting was the Rev. W. R. Pettiford, a McKinley delegate to the Republican National Convention.

By the Illinois outrages was meant the treatment of Alabama negroes at Virden. The particular inspiration of the resolutions was the recent tone of Northern newspapers giving quasi indorsement to the elimination or abridgement of the negro vote in the South. The meeting appointed a committee to enter formal protest to the Alabama Constitutional Convention.

POWER TO LIGHT CHICAGO.

Plan for the Utilization of the New Drainage Canal.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—City Electrician Ellicott has a plan to utilize the new drainage canal for the lighting of Chicago by electricity.

"There are now in use for lighting the streets," he said to-day, "2,981 electric arc lights, of which 2,450 are burned from the city plants. There are three of these plants. In them we burn coal, for which we are compelled to pay $2.02 a ton, making the cost of a steam horse power nearly $45 a year. With this expense we are able to burn the lights for $60 a year each, and we are constantly decreasing the outlay. To light the city as it should be, displacing all the gas and other lamps now in use by arc lights, would require 13,000 of the latter. It requires about eight-tenths of a horse power for a light.

"There is no reason, as far as I can see, why the canal should not furnish this power which, estimating as water power is usually rated, would not cost over $15 a horse-power a year at the outside. It would require nearly a horse power at Joliet to run a light at Chicago."

It is estimated that the 600,000 cubic feet of water per minute in the canal and the fall between Lockport and Joliet would be 60,000 horse power.

JOY ON WARSHIP NEW YORK

The Sailors Warmly Welcome Admiral Sampson's Return.

DAUGHTER'S WEDDING TO-DAY

The Prospective Bridal Party Goes Aboard the Vessel—The Jackies Give an Entertainment.

Officers and men of the cruiser New York were pleasantly surprised on Monday afternoon by the return to the flagship of Admiral Sampson. The Admiral had been confined to his home with grip, and it was feared that his absence might be prolonged.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES who boarded the New York off Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon was received by the Admiral in his cabin. Though the Admiral's daughter, Miss Olive Farrington Sampson, who is to be married to-day, was aboard with a party of young folks, to whom the Admiral had given a luncheon, the Admiral was found alone in his cabin. He did not look as though he felt well, and he said that he felt miserable. He understood, however, he said, the necessity of being careful after his attack of grip, and he had returned to the ship because he thought he could recoup better there than ashore. The reports that his condition was serious, the Admiral said, were exaggerated. He caught cold when he went down to Washington, and as the doctors called it grip he had taken the safest course and gone to bed.

Miss Sampson's party consisted of those who will to-day form the bridal party. It included Miss Hannah Walker Sampson, her sister, who is to be maid of honor; Miss Catherine Aldrich of Palmyra, a cousin; Miss Elgie G. Perkins of Lyme, Conn.; Frederick Aldrich, Mr. McGee of San Francisco, who is to be best man, and Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco, the prospective bridegroom. The young folks invaded every corner of the ship and spent a pleasant afternoon.

Admiral Sampson will return to Glen Ridge, N. J., to-day to be present at the wedding, which will take place at 8 P. M. in the Congregational Church, opposite his home in Clark Street.

Admiral Sampson yesterday said that he would not ask for leave of absence. While the plans for the North Atlantic station have not matured as yet it is expected that the Admiral with his fleet will go to West Indian waters and that the annual exercises in evolutions and target practice will be had. So many of the vessels of the navy are now laid up or undergoing repairs that after a European squadron has been picked the remaining fleet in North Atlantic waters will be a small one. It is believed, however, among naval officers that the department desires to have Admiral Sampson near because of his intimate knowledge of questions affecting Cuba.

The crew of the New York held its annual New Year's entertainment on Monday night. Chairs and ditty boxes were placed on the port side on the after gun deck. A drop curtain, with an excellent painting of the New York, hung from the deck above. The only lights were the footlights. The chairs for the few officers and visitors were placed close to the curtain. Back of them, in gloom that gradually ended in the darkness of the deck beyond, was a sea of Jackies' faces. When the Admiral took his seat the men got up and cheered.

The flagship's band played, and finally the picture of the New York was rolled up and "McGozzel's Mishaps" was produced. The star of this sketch and of other sketches was one Gilday, the ship's bugler, who displayed no little talent. It was Gilday who painted all the scenery, which would have done credit to many a theatre. There were references in plenty to topics dear to Jack's heart. One sally, where the speaker wanted to know what had become of the prize money, brought the house down, because at least a little of the prize money would have been very welcome to the men in the navy in these times of holidays and shore liberty.

The "side-splitting" farce "Pleasant Dreams" concluded the performance, which in every way redounded to the credit of "Sampson's Fun Makers," as the troupe was termed by the ship's printer. Just as "Pleasant Dreams" was closing a little black dog created a diversion by making an unannounced appearance upon the stage. As this dog is known as "Sampson," and for this and other reasons is popular aboard, his appearance was marked by much enthusiasm, and he was allowed the free run of the stage. When the Admiral got up the men cheered again, and "Sampson" trotted out at his heels.

THE MASSACHUSETTS INQUIRY.

Secretary Long Is Not Satisfied with the Investigation.

The board of inquiry appointed several weeks ago to inquire into the accident to the battleship Massachusetts, which adjourned a week ago after rendering a report, reconvened at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon. The court was ordered to sit again by Secretary Long, who has asked for fuller information.

Commodore Picking, the President of the board, said yesterday that he could not explain what parts of the inquiry Secretary Long desired to be further pursued until he received additional advices from Washington.

The board met yesterday merely to reorganize. It will meet again this morning.

FUND FOR BEREA COLLEGE.

$200,000 Being Raised for the Institution Near Richmond, Ky.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Berea College of Berea, near Richmond, Ky., will receive $200,000 in a few days. The money has been raised, and is now in the hands of the Trustees ready for presentation.

Several months ago Dr. D. K. Pearson of Chicago agreed to give the college $50,000 when $150,000 had been raised. Among the Directors who were active in securing funds were Custis F. Barnam of Richmond, Ky.; Addison Ballard, Chicago; W. E. Barton, Boston, and J. C. Cady of New York.

Berea College is undenominational, and admits white and colored pupils on an equal footing. It was established in 1855. It has a normal and an industrial school. The college has been run by subscriptions. It has buildings, grounds, and apparatus valued at $148,000. The students in attendance last year numbered 674.

Efforts are making to increase the $200,000 fund to $500,000.

J. Cleveland Cady, an architect of this city and one of the Trustees of the college, said yesterday:

"The report that the college has received or is about to receive $200,000 is premature. President Frost has been active for three years trying to raise at least that amount. He has so far succeeded in collecting about $130,000, largely in small subscriptions, some as low as $100.

"The subscriptions have come from different cities, a large number of them from this city and Boston. President Frost was here yesterday, but was called to Berea suddenly because of a death in his family. He will return in about three weeks and again take up his work."

Jersey City Electric Deal.

It was announced yesterday in Jersey City that a consolidation had been effected between the Jersey City Electric Light Company and the North Hudson Light and Power Company, the stock of the latter having recently been bought by B. M. Shanley in connection with his recent purchase of North Hudson County Railway stock. It was also announced that the annual meeting of the North Hudson Railway Company would be held at the company's office in Hoboken on Tuesday, Jan. 24, when it is expected that several changes will be made in the management.

Scotch Comedian at Chickering Hall.

W. F. Frame, the famous Scotch comedian, with his company, will appear to-morrow, Friday, and Saturday evenings and at a Saturday matinée at Chickering Hall. The series of entertainments will be under the management of Major J. B. Pond.

College Hockey on the Ice.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 3.—Harvard will be represented by a hockey team on the ice this Winter, and will play independent games with Yale and Brown. Two games will be played with Yale.

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

FAST MAIL RECORDS BROKEN.

Burlington Train Makes 206 Miles in 200 Minutes, Running Time—Great Speed on the Northwestern.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The east-bound fast mail train on the Burlington Road which left Council Bluffs last night and arrived in Chicago this morning, broke, according to the Burlington officials, all fast records between the two cities.

The train left Council Bluffs one hour and two minutes late, being delayed by the non-arrival of the Union Pacific connection from the West. In spite of this delay at the start, it made the run to Chicago in less than scheduled time, and arrived in the Burlington Station in this city on time to the minute. The distance between Council Bluffs and Chicago by the Burlington Road is 500.2 miles; the train covered this distance, including stops, which amounted to 39½ minutes, in 563 minutes. The actual running time, excluding stops, was 523½ minutes.

The schedule shows some unusually fast bursts of speed, particularly toward the latter part of the run. From Burlington to Chicago, a distance of 206 miles, the run was made in 213 minutes, including all stops. Thirteen minutes were required for stops, and, taking these out, the showing is that the actual running time for the 206 miles was 200 minutes, an average of over a mile a minute.

Some very fast runs were made yesterday by the Northwestern train which raced with the Burlington train from Chicago to Omaha.

The fastest run was between Arion and Arcadia, Iowa. Here there is a straight level track for fifteen miles, and the mile posts were left behind at the rate of one every 35 seconds.

Every fast miles record, including the New York Central's record for a mile in 32 seconds, or at the rate of 112.5 miles per hour, made in 1893, was broken on the trip. The distance from Sidney to Arion, two miles and four-tenths, was made in 1 minute 20 seconds, or at the rate of about 130 miles an hour. Four stop watches caught the time, which, however, will not go on record, there being no speed indicator on the engine.

NO WITNESSES AGAINST PARKER.

Police Get One More Day to Prove Alleged Forgeries.

Frank A. Parker, arrested last Friday by Central Office Detectives Price and Kiernan, who assert that he is a dangerous forger, was again arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday. Magistrate Mott granted an adjournment until to-day, to permit the detectives to secure witnesses. The detectives were informed that if they were unable to secure the witnesses Parker would be discharged.

It was ascertained that E. K. Buckminster, who on Friday was represented as being a detective attached to the Central Office in Chicago, was a member only of a private detective agency. He represented to the reporters that Parker was wanted by the Chicago police. Parker's father, a Chicago business man, sent two telegrams to his son's lawyer, Abraham Levy, yesterday. The first read:

"Please tell Frank to have some one see Chief McClusky in the morning, and have him wire Chief of Detectives Colleran for Buckminister's character, and that Lieut. Perry here says they saw Maddel and other parties mentioned here, and he said they did not want Frank as claimed. I do this to show up Buckminister, who is after him. Frank needs this at his trial."

The other telegram said: "No Chicago agency wants Frank. What is the decision?"

KEELY'S MOTOR IN BOSTON.

Mr. Kinraide to Continue Experiments with the Invention.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Twenty large packing cases have arrived here, containing the material part of the famous Keely motor. T. B. Kinraide, an inventor, ordered the boxes removed to his laboratory. There he will experiment in trying to supply whatever is lacking in the mechanism.

Mr. Kinraide says that he had often talked with Mr. Keely on the principles of his invention.

"He never fully explained the secret of his perpetual motion to me," said Mr. Kinraide, "but I feel that I know more of the motor than any other man. Mr. Keely, after being taken ill, expressed the wish that I be allowed to carry out his inventions. Before the hour set for the interview had arrived the inventor was past recovery. It was, however, at Mr. Keely's request and that of Mrs. Keely that I have consented to conduct these experiments. I am not a Director of the company; neither am I an employe of the Directors in any sense. I am not hired to do the work which I have undertaken. So far, all I have done has been at my expense."

Mr. Kinraide has authorized the publication of the following:

"I have not nor will I authorize any one to make any statement in private or for publication that will in any way affect the value of the stock of the Keely Motor Company until I have completed my investigation of said Keely motor. All persons speculating in the Keely motor stock do so upon their own responsibility and must hold me blameless in the matter."

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

Hotel Patron Shoots a Hall Boy and Both Are Arrested.

A mysterious case of shooting that came near being one of murder and about which the police are very reticent, happened yesterday afternoon in the outer hall or corridor of the Hotel Lorenz, a family apartment house at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street. The participants in the case were Louis N. Schoenfeld, fifty-five years old, a Southern horse dealer, said to be wealthy: his wife, thirty-two years old, and Thomas J. Major, twenty-two years old, a negro hall boy at the Lorenz.

At 3:30 P. M. Mr. Schoenfeld and his wife, according to spectators, were passing out of the hotel, when Major stepped forward to open the door. At sight of him Mr. Schoenfeld became furious and said something to the negro in an excited manner. It is said that the hall boy struck at Schoenfeld and that the latter then pulled his revolver and fired.

Major fell with a bullet in his side, but was not badly hurt. He picked himself up and ran from the hotel bareheaded all the way to the Presbyterian Hospital. When he arrived there he was almost in a state of collapse, but it was more from fright than injury. The surgeons found the bullet near the surface and extracted it without trouble. Major was able to walk back to the hotel.

After the shooting Mrs. Schoenfeld returned to her room, and her husband summoned an attorney. Acting on the lawyer's advice, Mr. Schoenfeld communicated with Police Headquarters, and Detective Sergeant Madden went to the hotel and arrested both Major and Schoenfeld. They were both taken to Police Headquarters, and held without bail, charged with assault.

Guttenberg Track to be a Park.

The old Guttenberg race track was yesterday leased to Sullivan, Leary & Hetzel, who announced that they would convert the grounds into a pleasure park. Chancellor McGill at the same time signed a decree validating the sale of the track and discharging the receiver, James E. Hulshizer, Jr., who was allowed $2,500 for his services in settling up the race track affairs. It is understood that the Peter Brewing Company of Union Hill is at the back of the new enterprise.

QUAY'S SENATORIAL FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

ever held office here, and he has a reputation as a lawyer that puts him in the front rank of Western practitioners.

There is little talk about the successor to Senator Murphy. It is generally accepted as beyond doubt that Chauncey M. Depew will be the new Senator. New York will gain distinction by that change, at the same time it is feared that a neighboring State will make a change without achieving a similar result. Those New Jersey people who have indulged in conjecture as to what sort of a Senator Judge G. Franklin Fort would make, but who know that the "pins" are set for a very different sort of man, regret that the successor to Senator Smith is likely to be chosen on grounds similar to those which furnished Smith an entrance to the Senate.

Of one thing all Republicans are satisfied, and that is that, even if West Virginia, Delaware, and one or two other States protract their elections or fail to elect, the next Senate, which will be organized on March 4, will be strong enough in Republican votes to effect a reorganization of the Senate, a new assignment of places and of committees. The forthcoming reorganization has been foreshadowed by the appearance in town of many candidates for places, some of them men whom the new Senate ought to ignore for its own comfort and out of consideration for the feelings of a public that dislikes scandal.

Bate Renominated in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 3.—The Democratic Legislature caucus was held this afternoon to select a candidate for United States Senator. Present Senator W. B. Bate was unanimously nominated. Election by the Legislature will be on Jan. 17.

Burrows Likely to be Re-elected.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 3.—There is hardly a doubt to-night of the re-election of United States Senator Burrows. Nearly eighty members have signed the call for to-morrow night's caucus, and the Burrows people claim that of this number two only are at all doubtful. His vote is placed at from 80 to 90.

The Fight in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 3.—For the first time in the history of the State the complete organization of the Delaware Legislature was not effected on the opening day. The Senate organized at noon, but the House could not agree on account of the disagreement between the regular Republicans and the Union Republicans, or Addicks faction. Organization of the House was postponed until to-morrow.

Nebraska Republicans Harmonize.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 3.—The Legislature convened at the Capitol Building to-day. In the House Paul F. Clark, Republican, was elected Speaker, and the full list of employes was accepted as made out by the caucus. In the Senate A. R. Talbot, also Republican of Lancaster, was made President pro tem. The breach in the ranks of the House Republicans, which last night threatened to lose them the Speakership, was closed this morning, the five rebellious members coming into caucus. The only development to-day in the Senatorial struggle was the announcement of A. R. Talbot of Lincoln as a candidate.

CHICAGO ANARCHISTS ACTIVE.

Two Delegates to be Sent to a New York Meeting To-morrow Night.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—The Chicago police have recently been paying some attention to the Anarchists and their societies, and it was learned to-day that the followers of the red flag are to send at least two delegates to the National meeting of Anarchists to be held in New York City next Thursday evening. One delegate is to be sent by the Carl Marx Group, No. 2, which meets at 105 Wells Street, and another by the Arbeiterbund.

This action marks the first sign of life in the local societies since the execution of the Haymarket conspirators and rioters, and considerable importance is attached to it. From a number of comparatively recent events the local anarchists have taken some consolation, and their meetings have become more regular, while new recruits have appeared to embrace the anarchistic doctrines.

After some consideration they decided to participate in the New York meeting, which has been arranged by Miss Emma Goldman, an anarchist from Philadelphia, and Pollavicini, an Italian refugee.

ALASKAN INDIANS VIOLENT.

Chilkat Tribe, Made Drunk by White Men, Threatens a Massacre at Pyramid Harbor.

TACOMA, Wash., Jan. 3.—Passengers who arrived on the steamer Al-Ki from Alaska, some of whom left Dawson as late as Dec. 3, report that the Chilkat Indians are terrorizing the white inhabitants of Pyramid Harbor, near Skaguay, and have threatened to massacre them.

The night before Thanksgiving whites appeared at the Chilkat village with a big supply of whisky, which was sold to the Indians without reserve. The entire tribe got drunk Thanksgiving and with knives and guns compelled all the whites in that locality to leave. When the Al-Ki left Skaguay no blood had been shed, but trouble was considered imminent.

On reaching the Indian River the miners were informed that two men, names unknown, had been frozen to death on the Yukon, between Fort Selkirk and Dawson. They were guarding and with knives dressed beef and perished one exceptionally cold night in November.

Several tons of mail for Dawson are blockaded at Lake Bennett, awaiting ice transportation. The winter has been so open that Lake Bennett remained unfrozen up to Dec. 23.

In October speculators cornered the butter and tobacco market at Dawson, and since then both articles have been bringing from $2 to $3 a pound.

FOUR GOLD SEE

OFFICERS OF 71ST QUARREL

Lieut. Thompson Wanted to Thrash Capt. Whittle.

CLASH AT COURT OF INQUIRY

The Lieutenant Thought Accused Captain Had Called Him a Liar—Several Witnesses Testify.

The court of inquiry into the charges of cowardice made by Capt. William F. Meeks and Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker of the Seventy-first Regiment against Major Clinton H. Smith and Capt. John H. Whittle of the same regiment, in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, convened yesterday morning, after a recess of three days. The first witness called was Second Lieut. J. F. Thompson of Company G. He was on the stand two hours, when the heat in the board room failed and the court adjourned to the regimental room down stairs. On the stairway Capt. Whittle and Lieut. Thompson quarreled, and but for the interference of Major Smith and Dr. Bell would probably have come to blows.

It appears that during the testimony of Lieut. Thompson Capt. Whittle contradicted him. On the stairs Capt. Whittle is said to have remarked to a friend in a voice loud enough to be heard by Lieut. Thompson:

"I've called that man Thompson a damned liar, and I've got him."

Lieut. Thompson strode up to Capt. Whittle, his face white with rage, and cried:

"You openly accused me of having violated the regulations and with having told a lie."

"Yes," replied Capt. Whittle, "you have broken the regulations, and if you shoot off your mouth any more I'll break you."

Lieut. Thompson shook his finger in Capt. Whittle's face and fairly shouted:

"Go ahead and break. You cannot break me here or anywhere else. I'll break your face if you don't shut up and keep away from me."

The Captain retreated a few steps and said: "You're just playing to the gallery. You're just talking for publication, and you know that if these reporters were not around you would not dare to make any such remarks."

A big crowd had by this time collected about the men, and Major Smith and Dr. Bell got between them and prevented any fisticuffs. Lieut. Thompson was eager to get to Capt. Whittle. After the affair was over Capt. Whittle denied that he called Lieut. Thompson a liar.

As Capt. Whittle has been suspended and has no command, he does not rank above Lieut. Thompson, and consequently Lieut. Thompson cannot be censured for using violent language to a superior officer.

When the court reconvened Corp. Gourard testified. Adjt. Abeel was the first witness called at the afternoon session. It was learned from one of the persons present at the hearing that the Adjutant testified that he was with Col. Downs on July 1. He said he saw Whittle in the rear of the soldiers. Lieut. Maslin followed Abeel. He, according to one who was present at the hearing, testified that he was with Capt. Whittle at San Juan. He heard Col. Downs order Whittle, who was then Major, to head the First Battalion up the hill, but so far as he knew Whittle did not do this.

Capt. Meeks called during the afternoon session, and wanted to get into the room. He was told that he could not be present until after he had testified. The court allowed Capt. Bleecker to be present after he had given his testimony.

Lieut. W. E. Gallagher was the next witness. Lieut. Hilden Olin was the last witness of the day. He is of Capt. Meeks's company, (I,) and was with the company at San Juan hill. The court adjourned at 5 o'clock.

Capt. Meeks has been told to be on hand at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when the session will reconvene.

Gen. Francis V. Greene formally sent in his resignation yesterday as Colonel of the Seventy-first.

SWORD FOR MAJOR FRANK KECK.

To be Presented to Him by Enlisted Men of His Battalion.

The enlisted men of Companies B, K, E, and L, composing the First Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment, commanded by Major Frank Keck, who led the charge up San Juan Hill, will present him with a handsome sword next Friday night at the armory. The presentation is to be quite a formal affair. The women friends of the members are to be invited, and a band of music will be in attendance. The matter has been kept very quiet, as it was intended to be a complete surprise to the Major.

The sword is a very handsome one, made by Tiffany, and the scabbard is trimmed with gold and silver. On the sword hilt is a fac simile of the red bandanna handkerchief which Major Keck wore round his neck when he led the charge. The sword will be presented in a beautiful case, together with a sword belt of gold bullion. The presentation is wholly in the hands of enlisted men, there being a committee from each company. The Chairmen are: Corp. George L. Babcock, Company B; Sergt. F. Bohlig, Company K; Sergt. R. C. Hudson, Company E, and Sergt. J. Hunter, Company L.

PENNSYLVANIA'S CONDITION.

Gov. Hastings's Message to the Legislature—Debt Only $1,025,982.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 3.—Gov. Hastings, who will retire from office Jan. 17, sent his annual message to the Legislature to-day. The message shows the State revenues for the year ended Nov. 30, 1898, to have been $13,325,120, and the expenditures $13,973,303. The public debt is $6,815,299, to the credit of which there is a sinking fund of $5,789,317. The net debt of the State is therefore only $1,025,982, no part of which can be paid until 1912. With reference to the handling of State funds the Governor says:

The management of the State Treasury has for many years been the subject of public criticism. While it may be true the State has had no moneys deposited in the various banks throughout the Commonwealth, it cannot be questioned that in the past the public funds have been used for political purposes by depositing them in favorite banks, where such deposits were expected to yield returns in the shape of political influence.

This system cannot be defended. It should not be in the power of any man to say what banks shall handle the millions of dollars that are annually paid in to the State Treasury. It would be far better for the State to receive no interest upon deposits rather than to suffer a system to continue which can be used for political purposes, and it is submitted that the evil will never be corrected until the State keeps its own money in its own vaults, as do many of the States and as is done by the United States. Legislation of this character would be to the interest of all the people and a step toward better government.

The Governor favors the election of United States Senator by the people and urges the Legislature to adopt a memorial to Congress to authorize the selection of Senators by popular vote.

Speaking of the new Capitol erected to take the place of the building destroyed by fire the Governor says:

In its present condition it is hardly fit for human habitation, much less the official abode of the representatives of the great Commonwealth. There are scores of farmers' barns in Pennsylvania more attractive in appearance than this building. It is made of common brick, imbedded in cheap mortar, looks like a hastily erected factory building, and is repulsive to the eye. Although the act of Assembly requires that the building shall be "made as nearly fire-proof as possible," the roof and most of the interior fittings are as combustible as possible. Furthermore, I am advised by a competent and trustworthy builder, who has personally examined this building, that a fair estimate of the cost of the present structure would not exceed $225,000, as it now is, and that it will cost to complete the building, according to the plans adopted, not less than $2,500,000.

The Legislature, April, 1897, appropriated $350,000 for the erection of the Capitol and selected the commission which has planned and supervised the construction of the building.

In the House to-day John R. Farr of Lackawanna was chosen Speaker. William P. Snyder of Chester was chosen President pro tem. of the Senate.

Tompkins County Hotel Keeper Killed

CORTLAND, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Bradley Mix, proprietor of the Dryden House, at McLean, Tompkins County, six miles from Cortland, died to-day from a fractured skull. He was struck by a Lehigh Valley passenger train this morning while trying to cross the tracks. He was sixty-eight years old and a widow and one child survive him.

VERDICT FOR QUEENS COUNTY.

Justice Clearwater Gives Judgment Against New York City for $190,662.81.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Justice Clearwater has given judgment in the matter of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Queens against the City of New York for Queens County in the amount of $190,662.81.

The decision provides that if it should be found that there was an error in the computation, application may be made to some other Justice in the Third District to modify the judgment. Justice Clearwater made it a condition of the judgment that the Corporation Counsel of New York consent that application for such modification could be made and entertained as though judgment had not been granted by him, and he also granted costs of the action and an extra allowance of $1,500 to the attorney for Queens County.

This is a part of that litigation between Queens County and the City of New York which the charter of Greater New York provides shall be determined by a Justice of the Supreme Court residing in the Third Judicial District. The first action came up before Judge Clearwater at Albany Special Term in November, and was referred by him to ex-Judge Charles F. Brown of Newburg to take testimony and report.

This action was to recover from the City of New York taxes paid by Long Island City and the towns of Newtown, Flushing, and Jamaica. It appears that taxes to the amount of $640,662.81 were levied and assessed within the Borough of Queens and expended for conducting the municipal government of the four boroughs composing the City of Greater New York during the year of 1898. The Controller of the city paid to the County Treasurer of Queens County $450,000, but declined to pay more. The Supervisors of Queens County thereupon brought suit to recover the balance.

Testimony was given before Judge Clearwater at the Albany special term regarding the matter, but the correctness of the computation of the expert accountant employed by Queens County was disputed, and it was agreed that the matter should be submitted to the Judge of Kingston before Jan. 1. On Saturday the counsel in the case submitted the case, although they still disagreed as to the exact amount due.

NASSAU COUNTY OFFICERS MEET.

Supervisors Fix the Bonds and Salaries of the New Officials.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 3.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors met for the first time to-day. The Supervisors of the three towns, Smith Cox of Hempstead, Augustus Denton of North Hempstead, and William Jones of Oyster Bay, comprise the board. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Supervisor Denton as temporary Chairman and Supervisor Cox as temporary clerk. Miss Carrie Hicks of Locust Valley was chosen official stenographer.

A resolution was passed designating the Mineola truckhouse as the County Court House, and the courts and Surrogate were assigned to the building. Each of the Supervisors had a candidate for clerk of the board, and numerous ballots were taken without a choice.

A golden lion rampant between seven golden billets on an azure field was adopted as the county coat-of-arms, and the seals of the county officers will be the same, with the titles of their offices. The bonds of the new officials were then fixed and approved as follows: County Treasurer, $50,000; County Clerk, $10,000; Sheriff, $15,000; Surrogate, $10,000; District Attorney, $3,000, and Superintendent of the Poor, $1,000.

The salaries of the new officials were then formally fixed as follows: County Treasurer, County Clerk, and Sheriff, $2,000 each; District Attorney and Surrogate's chief clerk, $1,500 each; Surrogate's clerk, $800; County Stenographer, $800, and Superintendent of the Poor, $500.

ADULTERATIONS OF DRUGS.

Acetynelid, a Chemist Finds, Is Often Sold for Phenacetine.

The report has recently been spread that there is a large amount of adulteration in the drugs sold in this city. An investigation has failed to develop any startling proof that the adulteration is of great extent, but that it exists in some degree is not denied. Dr. Henry Schweitzer of 40 Stone Street, an expert chemist, has analyzed a quantity of packages of so-called phenacetine, sold at various stores in the city, and found that in a large number of cases the drug was spurious. He is thinking of putting the matter into the District Attorney's hands.

Speaking of these cases of adulteration Dr. Schweitzer said: "Many of the powders sold as phenacetine I discovered were almost solely composed of acetynelid, a drug which is much stronger than phenacetine, and which, if taken in the same proportion as the latter, might produce serious results. The 'phenacetine' samples which I found spurious were mixtures with acetynelid of flour, starch, sugar, bicarbonate of soda, chalk, and citric acid."

Acetynelid, it is said, costs 50 cents a pound, while phenacetine brings 85 cents an ounce, and the former drug has double the strength of the latter.

Health Commissioner Jenkins yesterday condemned the practice of the adulteration of drugs in strong terms. He said that though he knew of its existence, it was difficult to detect offenders. "There was a time," said he, "when this adulteration was more prelent than at present. That was when Dr. Cyrus Edson was President of the Board of Pharmacy. He succeeded in convicting nearly 150 drug clerks and others found using spurious drugs in prescriptions. I hold that the law is not far-reaching enough to adequately reach these offenders. The fine for adulterating drugs is only $50, while that for adulterating milk is $100. The poorer classes are those who suffer most from drug adulteration, for the cheap druggists with whom they deal will do a good deal to make a few cents more. Any one that we detect in the practice will be unmercifully punished."

Citrate of magnesia, bisulphate of quinine, cream of tartar, and acid phosphates, according to the Board of Health, are among the drugs largely adulterated.

A BABY SIX INCHES LONG.

Infant in Gouverneur Hospital Healthy Despite His Size.

Installed in a cradle little larger than a derby hat at Gouverneur Hospital is one of the smallest babies in existence. This mite of humanity, when he stretches himself his full length, which he very seldom does, preferring to curl up and stick his toe in his mouth, measures only about 6 inches in length.

At his birth, two months ago, the infant weighed about 16 ounces, but has grown, until now he tips the beam at 32¾ ounces. The diminutive youngster is in excellent health and is perfectly formed. His lungs are in splendid order, and are used considerably by the youngster. The howl of the baby is of a most vigorous brand, and he can only be silenced with a bottle of milk. His meal consists of about half an ounce of the fluid and the youngster attacks it with a keen relish at any and all times. The child is kept snugly tucked away between flannels during this grip weather, and hot water bottles are placed in between the layers of flannel to keep the temperature up.

This vest-pocket edition of mankind was born in the hospital and was left there by the mother, Mary Albert, twenty-five years old. She said the baby's father was an officer in the Salvation Army. The mother left the hospital ten days after the baby was born, saying she would return for it later. She has not been seen since. The hospital officials have tried every means to locate her, but in vain. So next week the baby will be sent to Randall's Island. The doctors say the child will grow into a normal size with proper care.

LEFT ALL TO FORMER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Taylor's Estate Goes to Man Who Had Their Marriage Annulled.

The will of Mrs. Jeanne L. Taylor was filed for probate yesterday. She leaves $20,000 in trust to Morton J. Taylor, formerly her husband, and directs that, upon his death, the principal be paid to Marie L. Richomme. She also appoints Morton J. Taylor her executor and bequeaths to him the residue of her estate.

Mr. Taylor, some time ago, obtained an annulment of his marriage with the testatrix, on the ground that when he married her she had another husband living, from whom she had not been divorced. No petition was filed with the will, and the value of the estate is not given.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL'S DAY

Gives His Views on Subjects of International Politics.

AT RUSSIAN CHURCH AND CLUB

Gorgeously Gowned Prelates Receive and Pray for Him—Sails To-day with Bishop Nicholas.

Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch of Russia rose betimes yesterday morning at the Waldorf-Astoria, although he had retired late, fagged out with his journey across the continent. He took his breakfast with his aides, read the morning papers, and held a consultation with Mr. Tepioff, the Russian Consul General in New York. Then Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul in Chicago, joined them.

The Grand Duke had excused himself to callers the previous evening, pleading fatigue, but at 10 o'clock yesterday morning he submitted to be interviewed. He appeared suddenly in the audience room and began conversation with the reporters almost before he was recognized. He gave courteous replies to all questions and he joined in a general smile whenever the nature of the conversation justified it.

He made his appearance in a frock coat that was buttoned up and wore a broad moire silk necktie in which was pinned a small gold bear's head with ruby eyes. He wore several rings on his fingers and a gold chain bracelet on his left wrist.

When asked about his impressions of America he said that his sojourn here had been "so brief," and most of what he saw was from a parlor car window. "There was snow all around," he added, "and I did not have the pleasure of seeing the plains and valleys of this great country in their glorious midsummer dress. And when we got to Niagara Falls it was already dark, and I was unable to make out that magnificent waterfall, and had to content myself with listening to the roar of its waters. We staid several hours in Chicago, and there I took a look at some of the tall buildings that you call sky-scrapers."

In regard to the attitude of England toward the Russian possessions in China, the Grand Duke smiled as he remarked, "England, as is well known, is opposed to our possessions in China, but I do not see why she should be. Russia needed seaports in the Pacific for an outlet to her commerce, and she has got them now, and if England does not like it we are sorry that it displeases her, but we have to look after the interests of our people."

"Do you think that the Chinese will be able to develop a stable government of their own?" he was asked.

"From what we have seen and know of those people, they will not," he replied. "It does not seem to be in them to do so, from present appearances at least."

"What is the feeling in Japan now as regards Russian expansion in the Pacific?"

"Oh, all feeling of opposition has now passed," was the reply. "Japan now sees that her interests and those of Russia are identical, and agreeable harmony now prevails. The Japanese like the Russians and are glad to have them for their friends."

When asked concerning the Peace Congress suggested by the Czar, he said: "We have been eleven months in the Chinese seas, and news travels very slowly there. In fact we have become somewhat of savages there. We are very glad to come away. The climate there is very trying on the nerves, and I should not care to go back unless I am ordered, and then, of course, I shall obey orders like a good soldier."

He was enthusiastic over the building of the trans-Siberian Railroad. It is nearly completed, he said, and it will do great service and develop the part of the country that it traverses. It was one of the greatest achievements of the age.

He thought that the United States would have trouble with the Philippines, but was sure that this country would overcome every obstacle. So far as Russia is concerned, the presence of the United States in the Far East was entirely satisfactory. There were some European nations that have manifested jealousy of the United States, but Russia welcomed this country there, and felt sure that the United States would do all in its power to promote peace in that part of the world.

A little later Ambassador Cassini and the Secretaries of the Russian Legation called, and then the Grand Ducal party drove down to the Russian Church, in Second Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, where special services in his honor were to be held at 11:30 o'clock. Many persons assembled here at an early hour, and American and Russian flags floated over the entrance to the building. Bishop Nicholas and all the Russian clergy were within the church, waiting for the Grand Duke's arrival. The Bishop wore his mantle of purple, with Roman stripes and gold trimmings, and his large gold, diamond-incrusted crown. Archimandrite Raphael of the Syrian Orthodox Chapel, in Washington Street, wore his full canonicals, including a gorgeous cloth of gold robe and golden crown, somewhat smaller than that of the Bishop. The Rev. Father Hotovitzky had on his gold robe, but his head was bare. The Rev. Father Nedzelinsky of Allegheny, Penn., wore a green robe, decorated with gold crosses. Deacon Vladimir Kalniff and Sub-Deacons Drosky and Danielovitch were arrayed in silver robes.

When the Grand Duke and his aides arrived they were escorted up the carpeted steps, and in the hallway they were met by Basil Pankevitch, the President of St. Mary's Russian Orthodox Brotherhood, who advanced with a silver salver on which were some Russian brows bread and a small gold salt cellar.

"Your Imperial Highness," said Mr. Pankevitch, "we the Russians of New York welcome you on your visit to this city, and we greet you according to our old custom as expressed in our fatherland by offering to you bread and salt."

The visitor expressed his thanks in a low voice, took some of the bread and salt, and was then conducted into the church. Here the Bishop took the sprinkler of holy water from a silver tray held by Archimandrite Raphael and touched with it the forehead of the Grand Duke, who bowed and kissed the golden cross that was extended to him, and the Bishop saluted him with a kiss on the temple.

Bishop Nicholas then made a brief speech of welcome, addressing the Grand Duke in the second person singular as "thy Imperial Highness." The visitor bowed and took his place near the right-hand corner of the chancel, and the Bishop began the services in Slavonian, all standing throughout. Prayers were said for the Czar, the Empress, the Dowager Empress, and all the Grand Dukes, including the visitor, then for the Grand Duchess Helena, Cyril's sister, and her affianced, Prince Maximilian of Baden. Father Hotovitzky entered the sanctuary and brought out an icon of the Virgin Mary, which he handed to the Bishop. The latter held the icon out to the Grand Duke, who devoutly kissed it.

After the benediction the Bishop and priests divested themselves of their golden robes. The Bishop put on his black headdress, from which flowed black cloth that fell over his shoulders, and led the way up stairs, where the guests had refreshments.

Later in the afternoon the Grand Duke and his party paid a visit to the Russian Club at 45 Grove Street. On entering the rooms the visitor was addressed by Mrs. McGahan, widow of the American correspondent McGahan, who is herself a Russian. Consul General Tepioff also spoke. The Grand Duke proposed a toast to the club's prosperity. All the members sang the anthem "God Save the Czar," and the women sang the favorite Russian song "Sailing Down Mother Volga." Champagne and fruit were served, and the club proceeded to elect the Grand Duke its honorary President. Bishop Nicholas was also elected an honorary member.

In the evening the Grand Ducal party went to the Casino and took dinner on the roof garden.

The Grand Duke and Bishop Nicholas will sail to-day for Genoa, Italy, by the Fuerst Bismarck.

Hartford Evening Post Sold?

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 3.—The Times this afternoon announces that the negotiations which have been pending for some time for the sale of The Hartford Evening Post have been practically completed. An agreement has been reached, it is said, by which the controlling interest in the paper is to be transferred to E. L. and H. D. Clark of New Haven.

Squandered Money and Killed Himself

BLACKSTONE, Mass., Jan. 3.—After squandering $1,600 Dwight E. Ingraham, a weaver employed in the Blackstone Mills, drove his wife and son out of the house last night, went to his room, and shot himself. His body was found this forenoon. He was about thirty-five years of age. The money came to him by the death of a relative.

INDIGESTION
Units you for Business.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets cure indigestion.—Adv.

TO OPEN UP ECUADOR.

American Syndicate Will Build a Railroad to the Interior; Also Establish a Bank at Guayaquil.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—An American syndicate has obtained the right to build a railroad in Ecuador, connecting the seacoast belt with the rich interior, heretofore almost cut off from the outside world.

The details of the contract have not been officially published, but United States Consul General De Leon, at Guayaquil, has supplied the State Department with much detail respecting the enterprise, which, in his opinion, is likely to lead to the complete reformation of the country. As an incident to the execution of the contract, the company has assumed liability for about $1,500,000 of the national debt to the bondholders. The national debt amounts to $3,500,000.

The company as also received a concession to establish a bank at Guayaquil, with a capital of $1,000,000, which is to be in operation by next March.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

GRAND CENTRAL WAITING ROOM.

First Floor of Station to be Reconstructed Into One Room.

A reconstruction of the interior of the first floor of the Grand Central Station, which is soon to be begun, will give the railroads using that station one of the largest passenger waiting rooms in the world. An agreement has practically been reached by the New York Central, the New York and Harlem, and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to share the expense of the improvement.

It is proposed to construct in place of the three separate waiting rooms, as now arranged, one great room occupying the full width of the building at the Forty-second Street end. This room will be much deeper than the present New Haven and Hartford waiting room, and it will have a high, arched ceiling. Ticket booths for the three different railroads will be conveniently placed, and each line will have its own special approach to departing trains. As now planned the new waiting room will take in much of the space that is occupied as a platform by the New Haven and Hartford Road.

Some unique features are to be introduced in this union waiting room. One will be the method of handling the baggage. Departing passengers will be able to have their baggage checked without leaving the waiting room, and the baggage will be instantly carried by means of a subterranean tramway to the north end of the station, where it will be placed on the train without noise or confusion. Much of the space now included in the New York Central and Harlem waiting rooms will be used as a general baggage room. President Callaway of the New York Central said that he did not know exactly when work on this improvement would begin, but he hoped to see it completed within this year.

RUMORED RAILROAD DEAL.

Alleged Offer for the Seaboard and Roanoke Road.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—A syndicate believed to be headed by J. Skelton Williams, the Richmond banker, has made an offer for a controlling interest in the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, the parent organization of the Seaboard Air Line. President R. Curzon Hoffman declined to discuss the subject to-day, but from other authentic sources it was learned that the offer had been made and that Mr. Hoffman, as Chairman of the pool which controls the company, favors its acceptance.

"I understand," said a gentlemen connected with the company, "that an offer has been made to Mr. Hoffman for a controlling interest in the stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, which he will submit to his stockholders with his advice that it be accepted. He has received assurances that the line will be operated in the future, as in the past, as an independent Southern railroad. Mr. Hoffman is informed that nearly the entire capital comes from Richmond and Baltimore capitalists, and that every effort will be made to prevent the absorption of the company by other roads."

Thomas F. Ryan of New York, who owns more than 2,000 shares of the stock and has been endeavoring to secure control of the road for the past two years, it is reliably stated, is not connected with the syndicate.

In some quarters it was said that the Georgia and Alabama Railroad was the prospective purchaser of the Seaboard. The price contained in the offer is guarded by all interested, but it was hinted that $200 per share would not be far from the mark.

NEW YORK CENTRAL'S NEW RAILS.

Relaying to be Done with the 80-Pound Article.

President Callaway's statement that certain portions of the New York Central system would be relaid this year with eighty-pound steel rails has excited some surprise among railroad men who regarded the New York Central management as in a measure committed to the use of the 100-pound rail. In explanation of the company's recent order for eighty-pound rails President Callaway said that the Directors were convinced that that grade of rail would answer the purpose of ordinary use on the main line as well as the heavier rail.

It is a question whether the life of a one-hundred-pound rail is enough longer than the life of an eighty-pound rail to justify the additional cost. President Callaway and his advisers have come to the conclusion that for general purposes it is better to use the eighty-pound rail and renew once in ten years than to pay the extra cost of the heavier rail. A large part of the Hudson River Division, where the traffic is very heavy, is laid with one-hundred-pound rails, but on the main line between Albany and Buffalo the eighty-pound rail is mostly used. The difference in cost between the one-hundred-pound and the eighty-pound rail is the difference in the cost of 100 pounds of steel and 80 pounds of steel at the market price per pound.

Important Fitchburg Contract.

A contract has just been signed by the management of the Fitchburg Railroad and the Wagner Palace Car Company, by which the Wagner Company will operate the drawing room and sleeping car service on the Fitchburg system for a period of twenty-five years. This contract will necessitate the building of a large number of new cars by the Wagner Company. The mileage of the Fitchburg system aggregates about 458 miles of owned and leased lines.

Locomotives for the Erie.

The Erie Railroad has ordered from the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works fifteen standard ten-wheel freight locomotives.

ICE SHUTS OFF CHICAGO WATER.

Residents of Evanston and Wilmette Inconvenienced for a Time.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Ice blocked the in-take pipe of the Evanston water works to-day, and for a time deprived the residents of Evanston and Wilmette of even a sufficient supply of water for cooking purposes.

It required thirty men with pike poles and two tugs to keep the two-mile crib off Chicago free from ice to-day and last night. The wind was blowing sharply from the south and southwest, driving the ice past the crib. The tugs Crane and Hackley were kept busy trying to prevent the ice from piling up near the crib, and the workmen had all they could do to keep the intake from filling up.

There was no trouble at the four-mile crib, as the wind drove the ice off to the north, and the steam plant at the Sixty-eighth Street crib proved able to keep the intake open.

Rev. Dr. Vibbert's Burglar Sentenced.

George Coppinger, forty-nine years old, an ex-convict, was sentenced yesterday to eight years in Sing Sing Prison by Judge Cowing. The complainant against Coppinger was the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, who explained that the prisoner had entered his residence, at 11 East Twenty-fourth Street, on Dec. 1 and stolen a number of valuable articles. A neighbor, living in the rear of the house, saw a light moving about at 2 o'clock in the morning. He promptly gave an alarm, and the burglar, hastily making his way out of the front door, walked into the arms of a policeman.

CRITICISE KILBURN'S VIEWS

Bank Presidents Discuss the Superintendent's Report.

STRONGLY FAVOR BRANCHES

They Do Not Think the Combination or Consolidation of Institutions Will Prove an Evil.

The Presidents of several of the leading banks of this city were asked yesterday for their views upon that part of the report of the State Superintendent of Banks, Frederick D. Kilburn, relative to certain objections to the consolidation of capital in banking and trust institutions. Superintendent Kilburn, in his report, states that "capital seeking investment in this field, especially in the larger cities, has of late manifested a pronounced preference for the trust company form of organization, and there is apparent in this, as in most other lines of business, a strong tendency to consolidate competing interests, or for the larger to absorb the smaller."

He also says: "Congress is being urged to so amend the National banking act as to sanction the establishment of branch banks. In my judgment there is no occasion for such an authorization, nor do I believe that it would be for the general interest. The effect of its operation would naturally be an invasion by the larger banks of territory now occupied and well served by smaller institutions, and, with insufficient business to sustain both, the smaller would be gradually crowded out."

All of the bank Presidents that would give their views on the subject confined themselves chiefly to these two objections, and all of them expressed disagreement with the State Superintendent of Banks. They do not share Mr. Kilburn's apprehension that the combination or consolidation of banks may prove an evil, and they decidedly favor for the most part the system of branch banks as better than the system, suggested by Mr. Kilburn, of a number of small local banks.

George G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank said: "I do not agree with Mr. Kilburn's views, and I am in a position to know that the sentiment of the New York Clearing House is also strongly opposed to them. The Superintendent says: 'During the last two fiscal years more than enough capital has been put into new trust companies in this State to have established sixty banks capitalized at $100,000 each.'

"Now, I don't think that a number of small banks would be a good thing. A dishonest cashier or President could put a bank of $100,000 capital in his pocket and decamp with it. Again, it would not and could not be strong and secure. It would be far better to have a few strong banks than to have a host of petty and insecure institutions. We don't need a bank at every back door. The main consideration with respect to a bank is that it shall be secure. If the banks are insecure, as little independent ones would likely be, then you only increase the evil by multiplying them."

Alexander H. Stevens, President of the Sixth National and Vice President of the Astor National, said: "I would not enter into a discussion of these questions until I had read carefully all that Superintendent Kilburn has to say and given his argument due consideration; but I may say now that I favor a system of branch banks as against one of small local institutions. It is true, as Mr. Kilburn says, that the larger banks sometimes absorb the smaller, as happened recently, when nine banks in Boston were consolidated into one; but the Superintendent himself says: 'Usually the results following have been of the best—advantageous to the public by reason of affording it greater security and enabling it to be more certain of obtaining accommodations when wanted, and beneficial to the consolidated bank by the increase of business attracted, by the economy resulting from having to maintain only one management instead of two, and by the removal of an excessive competition.'

"I agree with this. There were too many banks in Boston, and economy and better business methods were conserved when these nine institutions were consolidated. Of course, a large number of officials and employes are sometimes thrown out of employment by such consolidation, but business is a hard fact, and follows natural laws that are not set aside by considerations of sentiment. We may regret certain results, but we can only step out of the way and let natural processes work themselves out.

"I should favor just what Mr. Kilburn opposes—a system of branch banks. These branches would afford to the small communities in which they were located just as much, if not more accommodation than the small independent banks. Besides, they would be based securely upon the credit of the powerful institution. Efforts to have such a system of branch banks established by law have frequently been made, and I am inclined to believe we shall yet have it."

No President or other officer of the chief banks in the Wall Street district agreed with Mr. Kilburn's views. Several criticised them with energy. One said that in his opinion the Superintendent had gone entirely out of his sphere in this portion of his report and that his opinions were not creditable to him. Nearly every officer declined to speak for publication.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, challenged Superintendent Kilburn's knowledge of the subjects he treated, and said: "I do not agree with Superintendent Kilburn. I think it would be to the advantage of the public if the larger and stronger banks of the country would constitute a system of branch banks."

All that J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, would say was: "I see nothing to be alarmed about. In my opinion Superintendent Kilburn is right in this. My belief is that anything that would assume the form of untrue money trust would be more detrimental than beneficial to the general banking interest."

A criticism made by several whose opinion was sought was that Superintendent Kilburn had gone out of his way in discussing National banking affairs instead of attending to State banking. Another was that several banks had decided that a branch bank system was so beneficial both to banks and customers that to virtually establish them and be within the law they had with excellent results obtained control of banks by purchasing stock and installing officers in the interest of the new control.

THIEVES MISS VALUABLE BOOTY.

Ransack House of "Silver Dollar" Smith's Daughter with Moderate Success.

Burglars yesterday ransacked the home of Isidor Dreyfuss at 1,715 Bathgate Avenue and carried away silverware and clothing valued at $300 Dreyfuss, with his wife and children, was visiting at the home of his father-in-law, "Silver Dollar" Smith, and had left his house without any one in charge. A lot of valuable silverware in a safe was not taken, although the burglar, who appears to have been a novice, tried to force the safe open. A gold watch, four diamond rings, two pairs of opera glasses, and silver knives and forks, were among the articles taken.

When Dreyfuss married Matilda Smith, in Vienna Hall, six years ago, the wedding presents were numerous and very costly. Most of these gifts were in the house at the time of the robbery. One of the articles taken was a massive silver pitcher, given to the bride by John Y. McKane. A boy's overcoat was left in one of the rooms, and with this clew the detectives hope to have the robbers in custody soon.

Illiterate Citizens Not Wanted.

LYONS, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Four persons who were unable to read or write, and who did not know the State or county in which they lived, and who were unable to name the President of the United States or the Governor of New York, presented themselves for naturalization before County Judge Sawyer this afternoon. All were rejected, the Court announcing that hereafter applicants must be fairly informed regarding the country and be qualified to vote intelligently before they could receive papers.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LOCOMOTIVE BOILER EXPLODES.

Engineer on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Killed.

READING, Penn., Jan. 3.—The boiler of an engine on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway blew up near Bowers Station, a short distance from this place, this morning, instantly killing Engineer William Weaver and probably fatally injuring Conductor Joshua Robeson.

The engine was drawing an extra freight at the time of the explosion, and the unfortunate men, together with two others, were on the locomotive at the time of the explosion. None of the cars was wrecked.

SAYS SHE IS A YOST HEIR.

Young Woman Arrested for Alleged False Pretenses in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—A young woman, who gave the name Mary Parson Foster and who claimed to be one of the heirs of the big estate of the late George Washington Newton Yost, the well-known inventor, when she was arrested here last Friday on a charge of obtaining $1,600 by false pretenses, is in danger of meeting with further trouble, as an application made for another warrant, charging her with obtaining $1,200 more in the same way, has been granted.

The second warrant probably will not be served until Miss Foster appears in court next Friday to answer to the charge against her. She is now at liberty under $2,000 bail.

The young woman, who recently has opened a house at Brookline, with every indication of wealth, representing herself as a Yost heir, it is claimed, obtained loans of the sums named, but failed to meet them when they became due. This led to her arrest. The friends of Miss Foster claim that she is what she represents herself to be, and that she will discharge all claims next Friday, when she receives her quarterly allowance.

Louisville Involuntary Bankruptcy.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 3.—Louisville firms to-day united in a petition forcing Joseph Burch of Bowling Green and Burch Brothers of Henderson into bankruptcy. Burch Brothers assigned Dec. 27, and Joseph Burch is one of the partners. T. L. Burch, the other partner, resides at Henderson. Louisville creditors claim $9,000. The total liabilities are unknown.

Mrs. Webster Ross's Appeal Rejected.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 3.—The full bench of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island sat here to-day, and dismissed the appeal of Mrs. Eugenia A. Webster-Ross from the decree of the Probate Court of Newport, ordering the distribution of a million of dollars of the estate of the late William H. King.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.		P.M.	
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:47
Moon rises			

High Water This Day.

A.M.		A.M.		A.M.	
S. Hook	12:08	Gov. Isl'd	12:25	H. Gate	2:14
P.M.		P.M.		P.M.	
S. Hook	12:08	Gov. Isl'd	12:19	H. Gate	2:08

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Fuerst Bismarck, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 5.

Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bellenden, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Dominic, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orange Nassau Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ormiston, Glasgow		
Seneca, Nassau and Cien- fuegos	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

Arkadia, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		2:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00

The Wanamaker Store

Broad-Gauge Retailing

NEW YORK gave our yesterday's special offerings a royal reception. But the story was not half told. *One Million* Muslin Underwear Garments, bought for and at command of the sale, is a strong statement of an important truth. To-day you have more details of the Muslin Underwear; also great news of Men's Shirts, Collars and Cuffs; Women's Eiderdown Robes and Sacques; Men's and Women's Rubber Overshoes; Lace Curtains and Men's Mackintoshes. It is our policy to do the unusual—to reverse the common order when we wisely can. This is not a clearance sale—rather an accumulation sale. In January we distribute vast quantities of merchandise. Our special plans for the occasion are made months in advance. They sweep the world from Switzerland to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The motive is money-saving and only big trading will accomplish it. Broad-gauge retailing commands broad-gauge response. Current trading proves its centre to be here.

Another Purchase of Furs

And, of course, a selling to be remembered. The great French house of Revillon Freres has sold us a large number of garments that are exceptionally fine, even when viewed by its own high standard.

We have added to these certain of our own better-class furs, and offer the whole lot this morning *at a quarter to a full half under fair prices.*

Sealskin Coats, latest cut, London-dyed items, fair retail price $200 and $225 each, at $125 each.

Persian Lamb Coats, 24 inches long, made from Leipsic-dyed skins, fair retail price $150, for $115.

Persian Lamb Collarettes, exceptionally good ones, regular $50 and $60 sorts, for $37.50.

A limited number of Sealskin Blouse Jackets, size 36 bust only, faultlessly made of very choicest skins, any of them cheap at $200. Choose at half that price.

A large number of Collarettes and Short Capes, in combinations of finest furs, priced originally from $45 to $175. Now priced $25 to $125.

Lace Curtains Two thousand pairs of Lace Curtains in the White Sale and another thousand pairs in reserve to be added if wanted. The variety is comprehensive, and runs from cheap Nottinghams to very fine Irish Point.

The prices on all of them have been one-half more—their real value. After the sale the prices will again be normal. The argument for present buying could not be stronger.

The Irish Point Curtains are Swiss; the Nottinghams are English, Scotch and American. The majority of these special curtain offerings are just in store, and before this announcement housewives and hotel keepers have discovered them and bought freely.

The prices follow:

NOTTINGHAM AND SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS
- At $1.15, regularly $1.65.
- At $1.40, regularly $2.10.
- At $1.50, regularly $2.25.
- At $1.55, regularly $2.40.
- At $1.65, regularly $2.50.
- At $1.80, regularly $2.75.
- At $2, regularly $2.90.
- At $2.10, regularly $3.15.
- At $2.25, regularly $3.25.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS
- At $2.45, regularly $5.25.
- At $3.75, regularly $5.75.
- At $3.80, regularly $5.75.
- At $3.85, regularly $5.95.
- At $4.40, regularly $6.65.
- At $5.25, regularly $7.85.
- At $5.50, regularly $8.25.
- At $6.75, regularly $10.
- At $7, regularly $10.50.
- At $7.25, regularly $10.85.

There are Sash Curtains of the Irish Points, many of them matching in pattern the full-sized curtains.

NOVELTY LACE CURTAINS.
- $11 a pair for the $16 kind.
- $12.50 a pair for the $18.75 kind.
- $18 a pair for the $27 kind.
- $20 a pair for the $30 kind.
- $7.50 a pair for the $11.25 kind.
- $18 a pair for the $27 kind.
- $20 a pair for the $30 kind.

BRUSSELS POINT LACE CURTAINS
- $13 a pair for the $19 kind.
- $16 a pair for the $24 kind.
- $17.25 a pair for the $25.75 kind.
- $43.35 a pair for the $65.50 kind.

Third floor.

Embroideries and Fine White Goods All the wanted kinds — like the Muslin Underwear—are here in abundance. Quite as moderately priced, too. Some particularly low, as you'll notice in the following:

Fine hand machine embroideries on cambric nainsook and Swiss muslin; edgings 1 to 9 in. wide, at 5c. to $3 a yard.

Embroidered edgings, 4½ yd. strips—at 35c., 50c., 75c. and $1.

FINE WHITE GOODS

Long Cloth, 36 in. wide, for women's and children's wear; soft finish; $1 piece of 12 yds. The usual $1.50 kind.

Victoria Lawn; good quality; 40 in. wide; 10c. yd.

Fine Nainsook, 36 in. wide; put up in 12-yd. pieces, for infants' and children's wear; $1 piece of 12 yds. Unusually low priced.

India Linens, 36 in. wide; 12½c. yd.

Plaid and Stripe Muslins, 27 to 29 in. wide, for children's aprons, etc.; 8c. and 10c. yd.

Pique, fine, medium and large cords, for dress skirts and shirt waists; 28 in. wide; 25c. yd.

Dotted Swiss Mulls, 30 in. wide, three size dots; 25c. yd.

French Nainsook, heavy quality for children's dresses; 47 in wide; 20c. yd.

Broadway.

Women's Knit Underwear at Half Here's a good thing; in fact here are three thousand good things. Vests and drawers of a fine merino, ribbed, and in weight for this weather, at less than half price. They are of full size, silk trimmed, with pearl buttons, and they are a good 75c. value. Price is

35c. a Garment.

Broadway.

Of the Muslin Underwear It appears unnecessary to say much about this sale. The mere announcement of its beginning, yesterday, is apparently sufficient. People know our qualities. Here is a summary of yesterday's news:—

There are night gowns for 38c. in two styles; prettily trimmed with embroidery and neatly plaited. Numerous other styles and qualities are shown, ranging in price up to $6.

In corset covers, some as low as 8c. each; others at 15c. and 18c., and so on in little price steps upward to $2.75.

Chemise prices begin at 18c. A very fair quality at that price. Some will cost you $5, but there are many excellent styles at moderate prices between those extremes.

A good petticoat for a half dollar. 3 styles at this price, very neatly and well made. Others are 75c., 85c., $1 and up to $15.

25c. will buy you a short petticoat of excellent muslin. And at 35c. you may choose from 3 pretty styles. $2.25 for the highest priced in this line.

Good muslin drawers, with 3 plaits and hem, at 10c. a pair. Some also for 15c. and 25c., and up to $2.50.

FOR CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

Girls' muslin drawers, with hem and cluster or plaits: 6c. to 22c. Some with plaits and ruffles of Swiss embroidery: 17c. to 33c. Sizes 2 to 14 yrs.

Girls' skirts of muslin; ruffle hemstitched; cluster of plaits in skirt: 4, 6, 8-year sizes. 25c.

Girls' night gowns, of muslin: yoke plaited; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves; 25c., 55c., for sizes 2 to 14 yrs.

Second floor.

Men's and Women's Hosiery Good goods at exceedingly little prices for both men and women. For the former we repeat a recent offering—one that was evidently appreciated. A great hole was made in a great stock:

At 50c.—A box of half hose,—5 pairs; seasonable weight cotton, in fast black, tan, light blue and natural color. Half dollar for a half dozen pairs.

Also. 3 pairs for 50c.—Seasonable weight black cashmere; merino heels and toes; properly priced they'd be 25c. a pair.

FOR WOMEN

3 pairs for 50c.—though they're easily better than the usual kinds that sell at 25c. a pair—Stockings of fast black cotton; medium weight; high spliced heels and double toes; in all black, unbleached feet and split soles.

Broadway.

Banquet and Reception Lamps at Half They are at half price because they have been here long enough, and for no other reason. Handsomer goods you have never seen at their old prices, in fact, these are the sample lamps from which we did our Christmas lamp selling.

You can't hurt a lamp looking at it,—these aren't hurt in the least. But others are coming in, so these must go out.

Therefore;—

All that were $10, $12 and $15, now $6.
All that were $6 to $7, now $4.
All that were $4 and $5, at $2.75.

Basement.

In Men's Furnishings

The advantages of this movement are not confined to women. Here in Men's Furnishings are matters right in line with the extraordinary values presented in the other branches.

MEN'S COLLARS at 75c. a dozen, 40c. a half dozen. A price heretofore unknown for any such quality as this. A half dozen is the least quantity that will be sold. But you can have as many *more* as you may want.

MEN'S COLLARS at $1 a dozen and 50c. a half dozen. This is a value of values. The collar equals in appearance and durability any 25c. collar sold in this city.

MEN'S CUFFS. One thousand dozen only at $1 for a dozen pairs, and 50c. for a half-dozen pairs. That isn't a mistake of the printer, either,—a dollar a dozen pairs, 50c. a half-dozen pairs, and you cannot tell one-half the astonishing goodness of this offer until you see what the cuffs are that we offer for the price.

MEN'S CUFFS again, at 15c. a pair, 2 pairs for a quarter. These match the dollar a dozen collars, and are well known to New York men.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS. Twenty-four hundred of them at 30c. each. No comment needed. Another style, plain or trimmed, at 35c. each. No comment needed. These few words will sell the whole lot as fast as they can be handed out. Another style still, at 50c., that is a regular dollar kind.

MEN'S SHIRTS, at 35c. each and at 45c. each,—a thousand dozen of each style. White shirts, sold unlaundered. There isn't a word that need be added to this.

MEN'S FANCY SHIRTS at 50c. and 75c. We will sell 3,600 fancy shirts, in percale, madras and cheviot, for 50c. each. Also 2,400 fancy shirts, in madras and percale, for 75c. each. Both are worth double.

Men's Mackintoshes It will take only a few words to tell of the richest thing in mackintosh chances that we have known in some time.

First—500 mackintoshes will be sold at $3 each, and you would pay $5 each for them gladly.

Second—250 mackintoshes will be sold at $5 each, and you would pay $10 each for them gladly.

We can't promise to have any left after Thursday.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Clothing for Men and Boys There are four paragraphs below, each one of which tells an interesting little story of exceptional value.

At $10—Double-breasted sack suits of black or blue all-wool cheviots; formerly $12 and $13.50.

At $5—Fine worsted trousers; worth $7.

At $3—All-wool cheviot trousers; worth $4.

At $3—Boys' double-breasted jacket suits; formerly $5. 7 to 16 years.

Eiderdown Robes and Sacques These have all been made for this occasion, consequently you can rely upon it that they are just as pretty and just as cheap as we know how to make them.

You will admit every one of them to be a value above the usual, and some of them are values that you will snatch at.

SACQUES

At 60c.—In solid colors or fancy stripes; loose front; tight fitting back; crocheted edge; ribbon at neck.

At $1—In solid colors or stripes; loose front; fitted back; roll collar bound with satin edges; finished with crocheted zephyr; bow at neck.

Many others up to $3.75.

ROBES

At $2.50—In solid colors; red, blue, pink, lavender or gray; loose front; fitted back; turnover collar bound with satin; with girdle.

At $3—In solid colors; full front; fitted back; turnover collar bound with satin, closing in front with frogs; ribbon at neck; girdle.

At $4—In fancy figures and stripes; full front and fitted back; pointed collar and turnover cuffs, bound with satin; closing with frogs and satin ribbon; with girdle.

Others at $7.50, $9 and $10.

Rubber Overshoes at Half

The long arms of our Shoe Store, reaching after good things, have dragged this bargain from the clutches of the hunters after value in another State. It isn't a little thing,—there are more than sixteen thousand pairs in the purchase,—nearly seventeen.

But don't think from that that you can take your time about getting your share. Not even sixteen thousand pairs will stand long against sloppy walking and a half price.

The goods are of the best manufacture in this country, and are perfect in every respect. Styles include many known as "city specialties," extra light, extra neat, extra fine.

A special space in the basement has been provided for this selling.

For Men, all styles, 38c. a Pair.
For Women, all styles, 25c. a Pair.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

PROBLEMS FOR CONGRESS

Much Work for the Session to be Resumed To-day.

PEACE TREATY IN THE SENATE

No Doubt Now of Its Ratification—Nicaragua Canal and Other Questions Await Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Congress will reconvene to-morrow, in accordance with the terms of the holiday adjournment resolution. The Senate will almost immediately adjourn for the day, as an evidence of respect for the memory of Senator Morrill. It is customary not to transact any business whatever on such occasions, but there is a possibility that a message may be received from the President transmitting the peace treaty, as it is known to be the general desire that the treaty shall be laid before the Committee on Foreign Relations at the earliest possible moment.

A session of the Senate will be held on Thursday, but there is a movement looking to an adjournment from that date until the following Monday, based upon the probability that there will not be a full attendance of Senators so soon after the holidays. This plan will be antagonized by the friends of the Nicaraguan Canal and by other Senators who are championing special measures, and it now appears quite probable that they will be able to hold the Senate for at least another day of the week.

There will be two months of the session left from the date of reconvening, and the time will be fully occupied if half the work is to be done that is planned. None of the regular appropriation bills has passed the Senate, and the River and Harbor bill is to be added to the regular list this session. Many Senators regard the peace treaty as of supreme importance. It will be pressed practically without regard to other matters.

Of other measures of magnitude which will call for consideration in the Senate during the session the Nicaragua Canal bill will take precedence, but it will be urgently pressed by the Hawaiian Government bill, the Anti-Scalping bill, and the Inter-State Commerce Commission bill, to say nothing of measures for the increase of the army and navy. Senator Elkins and other friends of that measure will also continue to urge the bill regulating the registration of foreign-built vessels. These are only the more important questions demanding consideration in the few weeks remaining. Every Senator has a number of measures of less importance.

The Nicaragua Canal bill will command the right of way at the beginning of the session and will hold its place if it is made evident that a vote can be secured upon it before the appropriation bills and the treaty are to be taken up. If it cannot be disposed of before these are brought in, it will be temporarily displaced from time to time. The friends of the bill maintain, however, that debate is practically exhausted, and they are hopeful of securing a vote at no very distant date. They profess to feel very much encouraged by the preliminary report of the Walker commission, which was made public last week. Senator Cullom has given notice of a motion to take up the Anti-Scalping bill as soon as the canal bill is out of the way.

There is a growing belief that the peace treaty will not be made the subject of a long debate, and that what, two weeks ago, was a strong probability of its ratification, may be said now to be a certainty. Nothing less than some unforeseen emergency can prevent the Senate's favorable action upon it at the present session. There are features in the treaty which many Senators consider objectionable, but the facts that it is a treaty of peace, and that they as a rule have nothing in its stead to offer, will prevent any factious opposition. So far as the opponents have a plan, it is to let the treaty go through and then devote themselves to shaping legislation consequent upon its ratification. They may offer their amendment committing this Government against an attempt to exercise sovereignty in the Philippines, but they do not expect it to become a part of the document.

The treaty will be discussed in executive session, but the Senators will continue to make speeches in the open Senate on Senator Vest's anti-expansion resolution.

The consideration of a code of laws for the Territory of Alaska reported from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws is expected to take up the greater portion of the legislative day in the House to-morrow. If that body follows its usual custom it will adjourn some time during the afternoon out of respect to the memory of Senator Morrill. Thursday is to be given to the Committee on the Judiciary. There is no fixed programme for the remainder of the week. The Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Appropriation bill may be reported during the week, in which case an effort will be made to secure consideration of the measure by the House.

SENATOR PERKINS ASKS ADVICE.

The Californian Opposes Acquisition of the Philippines.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 3.—The State Senate to-day received a communication from Senator Perkins, in which he asked instructions on the pending question of territorial expansion. He said that, in the absence of instructions from the Legislature of California, he would vote to amend Section 7 of the peace treaty, which provides for the payment of $20,000,000 for the relinquishment of Spain's sovereignty and interests in the Philippine Islands. He is of the opinion that the United States requires only a military, naval, and coaling station in the islands. Further, it seems to him that to acquire territory in the islands or on the Asiatic coast is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution.

The cost of maintaining a standing army in the Philippines and the expense of a civil government for the islands is given as another reason why the United States should not acquire them. The exports from the islands to all the world are pointed out to be but $30,000,000 annually. The fact that the islands are densely populated is given as a reason why they are incapable of development, as were the Louisiana, California, and Alaska purchases. The unhealthfulness of the region is another argument advanced against them. The influence on American industry, notably that of the raising of sugar beets, and upon American labor, by the acquiring of the islands is pointed out in the letter as not likely to result favorably to the country.

The communication was ordered printed in the journal.

$50,000,000 Wanted for Warships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Long to-day sent detailed estimates to Congress for the fifteen new warships he recommended to be constructed in his annual report. The figures are, for armament and armor for all the ships, $14,168,400, and for construction and engineering, $36,100,800.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The cruiser Detroit sailed to-day from Boston direct for Santiago. She has been thoroughly refitted at the Boston Navy Yard, and goes to the Cuban station to replace on the south coast the Mayflower, which the Government has decided to sell.

The Spanish gunboat Sandoval, captured a Calmenara, has sailed from Annapolis for Washington. She will be followed by her sister ship, the Alvarado, and the two will be exhibited to members of Congress and other persons interested in seeing some of the actual trophies of war.

ASSABET COMPANY'S FAILURE.

Big Woolen Concern Expected to Retrieve Its Fortunes—Treasurer Browne Assigns.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—President T. Quincy Browne of the Atlantic National Bank of this city, and formerly Treasurer of the Assabet Manufacturing Company, the notes of which he had indorsed, resigned as President of the bank on Saturday, and to-day made an assignment to Louis L. Browne and Walter C. Blanchard.

Mr. Browne is largely upon the one-year notes, which he indorsed some time ago individually, while he was Treasurer, and he did not desire to sacrifice his personal property to meet maturing obligations of the company.

It is believed that the Assabet Mills will come out all right. It is a concern with $1,000,000 capital and a plant which cost $2,000,000, of which the second million was paid from earnings and written off. The company has $600,000 cash and bills receivable and $1,200,000 of modern goods on hand to meet its $1,500,000 liabilities.

SNOW BLOCKS STREET TRAFFIC

Mr. McCartney Tells Supt. Bradish He Wants Broadway Cleaned—Department's Progress Slow.

Commissioner McCartney and Contractor Dunn have not cleaned the streets of the snow which fell several days ago. Broadway yesterday was in a bad condition, and Commissioner McCartney at 3 o'clock in the afternoon called up Superintendent Bradish on the telephone.

"What is being done to-day?" he asked. After getting a reply, the monologue continued.

"Well, Broadway is in a miserable condition, and I want it cleaned."

"Yes, that's very well, but it must be done, and to-morrow at the latest."

"Very well then, see that you do," and the Commissioner rang off.

Commissioner McCartney then went on to explain why matters were in their present shape. He said that two days had intervened since the snowfall, and both of them were holidays. That meant that the sidewalks down town were not touched until yesterday, when the snow was shoveled into the streets that had been cleaned. Again he said, the cold had been against the work, and on account of the holiday it had been hard to get men to work.

On Monday, when he saw that there was to be a dearth of carts, he took those of the department from the work of collecting garbage, and put them on the snow work. Mr. McCartney then went on to say that the work was being done with all the rapidity possible, and that carts and men were being hired as fast as they applied for work.

Superintendent Bradish said that reports from his districts showed that over 18,000 loads of snow had been removed. He said that many more carts and an additional number of men were being employed, and that he hoped to have the scheduled streets cleaned within a week. The scheduled streets are about one-half of those in the city. When asked what he proposed to do about Broadway since its miserable condition had been called to his attention by the Commissioner, Mr. Bradish said that he had given all the information in his possession.

Contractor Dunn conceived the idea on Monday of dumping snow in various vacant lots throughout the city. Many loads of snow were dumped into these lots, and there is a question whether this action by the contractor is legal.

During the last snowfall in December, when Superintendent Bradish's attention was called to the fact that snow was being dumped on the lots, he said that clean snow would not do much harm, and there were not piers enough. Yesterday he declined to say anything on the subject.

Contractor Dunn could not be found in the snow office in the City Hall Park, and there were no men being hired there yesterday afternoon. A notice was posted on the doors of the office yesterday that men who worked on the last snow removal would be paid in the various districts during this week.

Meanwhile that part of the city in which the most traffic is done was in the worst possible shape yesterday. In the dry goods district not a move had apparently been made, and trucking was almost impossible. In other streets mounds of snow had been piled up on Monday, and yesterday when the traffic commenced these mounds were leveled by the horses and wagons, and so that part of the work went for nothing.

JUDGES APPEAR IN GOWNS.

An Innovation in the Supreme Court and General and Special Sessions.

The attendants in all the branches, with one exception, of the Supreme Court, General Sessions, and Special Sessions Courts were thrown into a flutter of excitement yesterday morning when the Judges glided into their respective courtrooms clad in silken gowns of black. Nearly every official connected with the various courts was aware that the Judges had decided last Summer to add to the dignity of the bench, beginning with the new year, by wearing the sombre robes of office, but the innovation was somewhat startling when it came.

The silence following the entrance of each Justice into his courtroom was for a time almost oppressive, and when, from force of habit, the Captain of the court officers rapped unnecessarily for silence, he did so in a soft and catlike way, and spoke in an unnatural, velvety voice. Even the lawyers at the bar caught the contagion of dignity, and when pleading threw out their chests in an imposing manner and assumed a more deliberate and unctuous tone and gesture.

The only part of the Supreme Court where the influence of the gown was not felt was in Part II., Trial Term, presided over by Justice McLean. Justices Lawrence and McLean raised the only dissenting voices to the judicial innovation when the matter was originally discussed. Justice Lawrence overcame his prejudice later, but Justice McLean adhered to his belief in plain clothes on the bench. He wore an ordinary cutaway coat yesterday, and a tie of defiant color rested upon his chest.

As the other Justices filed out of the private chambers, led by Justice McAdam, their robes of office were gazed upon by a crowd of interested attorneys and attendants. The gowns are of heavy black silk, and hang in heavy folds from the yoke, reaching down to the shoe tops. The gowns are similar to those worn by junior barristers in English courts, except that the latter do not wear silk, that material being reserved for Queen's counselors.

The four Judges of the General Sessions Court appeared in their gowns during the day, although Recorder Goff and Justice McMahon experienced some delay in receiving their gowns from the tailor, and appeared in plain clothes until the afternoon session. Recorder Goff appeared to exceptional advantage in the new vestment. Justice Cowing was visibly embarrassed during the early hours of the session, and kept his eyes fixed on his desk. Some of the Justices looked almost cheerful, others affected an easy indifference and unconcern, while some were inclined to scowl slightly.

Old practitioners who saw the Judges said that the gowns were a decided improvement of the general appearance of the court and lent dignity to the proceedings. Justices Hinsdale, Hayes, and Jacobs of Special Sessions swept into the courtroom together, and the sombre silken rustle threw the courtroom into a temporary state of paralysis.

DEWEY'S SWORD OF HONOR.

Nation's Gift to the Rear Admiral Just Completed by Tiffany.

The sword of honor to be presented at the direction of Congress to Rear Admiral Dewey as a National recognition of his victory at Manila has just been completed by Tiffany & Co., and yesterday it was placed on private exhibition in that establishment. To-day it will be placed in a show window of the store for public exhibition until Saturday, when it will be shipped to Washington. It was made from the design of Paulding Farnham, secretary and one of the Directors of the company.

The sword is of twenty-two-carat gold, with the exception of the blade and the body of the scabbard, which are made of the finest steel. Sharkskin is also used at the grip, and diamonds are used lavishly in the ornamentation. Damascened on the sword blade and in large letters extending nearly the whole length of the blade is the inscription:

The Gift of the Nation to Rear-Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay May 1, 1898.

This sword was authorized to be presented to George Dewey, now ranking Rear Admiral, by joint resolution of Congress approved on June 3 last, only about a month after the accomplishment of the great victory. To defray the expense $10,000 was appropriated, a part of that sum being set aside for medals to be given to the men who served under Admiral Dewey. This sword is the only one that has been voted by Congress as a result of the war with Spain.

Mining Expert Dies of Alcoholism.

John W. Dearborn, sixty years old, an examiner of ore, who is said to have been well known in the Southwest and Mexico, was found dead yesterday morning in a room in the Atlantic Hotel, on Washington Street. The cause of his death was said to be alcoholism. Dearborn had been in New York but three weeks. He came from London, where he had been for some time, he said, interesting English capitalists in mining schemes in the West. He boasted to a druggist near the hotel on Sunday night that he drank three bottles of whisky in as many hours. He also claimed to have gone through a fortune of $40,000 last year. All of this he said was spent for whisky with his friends in the West and in London.

THE ARMY BEEF INQUIRY

War Investigating Commission Will Probe the Matter.

SURVEY BOARD'S WORK SECRET

Commissary General Eagan Makes Public Additional Documents in the Case—Miles's Sharp Retort.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The War Investigating Commission has decided to make a thorough inquiry about the complaints made concerning the beef furnished to the army in the expeditionary campaigns. Summons was made to-day for the appearance before the commission next Friday of Major Daly, the Chief Surgeon at the army headquarters at Tampa, prior to the departure of the Shafter expedition, who made a vigorous report, forwarded by Gen. Miles, in condemnation of the beef. Swift & Co. of Chicago will be heard next Monday in defense of these supplies.

The Board of Survey appointed by the Secretary of War to examine into and report upon the responsibility for the loss of 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef of Swift & Co., which was rejected by Gen. Miles upon its arrival at Ponce, Puerto Rico, and which was subsequently thrown overboard while en route on the return voyage, met to-day, but decided that inasmuch as the proceedings of the board of survey were subject to review, they would not be made public. Members of the board intimate that the proceedings are not of great importance, in reality only involving a recommendation as to whether Swift & Co. should be paid for the beef. Such a recommendation, however, necessarily involves fixing the responsibility for the rejection of the beef.

Gen. Miles is very complacent over the matter. The 300,000 pounds of refrigerated beef arrived at Ponce the very day the protocol was signed. This amount of fresh meat, it is stated, would have furnished rations for the American troops then on the island for fifty days. But, it is added, had it been landed it could not have been kept. There was barely enough ice in Ponce to supply the hospitals. Our troops, save about 1,000 men, were scattered throughout the southern portion of the island from Mayaguez to Guayama, distances varying from twenty-five to ninety miles. Had the beef been landed, almost the entire quantity, the General of the army holds, must inevitably have spoiled.

Commissary General Eagan has been steadily prosecuting the inquiry into methods followed by the big meat-packing houses of putting up the meats supplied to the army during the war. Last week he made public a formal statement from the Armour Company, and to-day he gave out for publication letters addressed to Lieut. Col. O. M. Smith, Purchasing Commissary at Chicago, written by Swift & Co., Libby, McNeill & Libby, and Nelson, Morris & Co. All of these packers specifically deny that they use, or ever used, chemicals in connection with tinned or refrigerated beef.

Commissary General Eagan late in the afternoon gave out for publication some additional correspondence relative to criticisms passed by Gen. Miles upon the quality of the meat supplied to the army during the war.

First is a letter from Major Black, who was Gen. Miles's chief commissary officer during the Puerto Rican campaign. In view of the regulations forbidding the destruction or condemnation of any supplies except upon the finding of a properly constituted board of survey, he was asked as to the correctness of a statement attributed to Gen. Miles that 100,000 pounds of canned beef had been condemned in Puerto Rico. His reply was as follows:

Replying to your communication of Dec. 31 relative to "Boards of Survey," I have the honor to state that I find no report of boards of survey on refrigerated beef or tinned roast beef among my papers.

Following up the inquiry into the allegations against the quality of the roast beef furnished the army, Gen. Eagan says he directed a special examination to be made of all the meat the minute he heard the first complaint. The first report to come to hand was the following:

Office Purchasing and Depot Commissary, Tampa, Fla., Dec. 31, 1898.

Commissary General Eagan, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: It has just occurred to me that, with the intensely unjust things that have been said about the beef business connected with the Commissary General's Department, it might be gratifying to you to remember that, under your direction, I examined a very large number of cans of beef, both roast and corned, representing hundreds of thousands of cans, and found none bad. You will remember that I did this with a great deal of care, and it occurred to me that, inasmuch as I went through the war of 1861-5 from beginning to end, and issued this kind of beef to both brigades that I was connected with in this war, and having made this examination as referred to, that it would be gratifying to you to know personally that I have never seen in this somewhat extended experience better beef in cans than you have furnished. I trust you will pardon this seeming intrusion, but I cannot refrain from testifying from personal knowledge, as to the good quality of this beef.

I am, very respectfully yours,

E. R. HUTCHINS,
Captain and C. S., U. S. V., Pur. and Depot Com.

The last of the letters relate to the issue raised between Gen. Miles and Gen. Eagan as to the authorship of a certain newspaper criticism upon the army supplies and includes Gen. Eagan's letter and Gen. Miles's reply, as follows:

The Adjutant General of the Army:

General: I inclose herewith an article from The New York Journal, dated New York, Friday, Dec. 23, 1898, headed "Miles Makes Grave Charges Against the Administration—Poisons Used in Beef Made the Soldiers Ill—Tons of Bad Meat Sent to Troops in Puerto Rico, &c."

In view of the "grave charges" made in this purported interview with Gen. Nelson A. Miles, I have the honor to ask that this article be referred to Gen. Miles to ascertain if the statements therein made and attributed to him are correct, or to what extent they are correct, and that he may be directed to state in detail whether he is correctly quoted and in what particular he is correctly or incorrectly quoted. Very respectfully,

CHARLES P. EAGAN,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, Dec. 27, 1898.

Respectfully returned. I have repeatedly refused to be interviewed or to comment upon or discuss my testimony. When a proof is furnished me and corrected or examined, I presume the Commissary General can obtain a copy. This subject has been referred to the Inspector General of the Army, with directions to make a thorough and rigid investigation of the whole matter, and the Commissary General will have an opportunity of being heard.

Major General Commanding.

FRENCH CLAIMS AT SHANGHAI.

No Answer to This Country's Protests Yet Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—United States Minister Conger at Peking has not advised the State Department of the reception accorded his protest against the proposed extension of the French settlement at Shanghai over territory claimed to belong to the American concession. Therefore, the department feels warranted in assuming that the matter is not finally concluded, and it has not been advised that the Chinese Government has confirmed the French claim as reported.

Even if that were so the action could not be regarded as final by our Government, which has so far not had any dealings directly with the French Government touching this conflict of interests, which is believed to be incident to the efforts of competing steamship lines and commercial houses to obtain predominant advantages along the water front.

It is not regarded as probable that there will be any serious difficulty experienced in arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

GOING TO CARLSBAD

isn't necessary now. Carlsbad is coming to you. At least, the health-giving part of it is. Take the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (the water evaporated and concentrated). Best results obtained when out-door exercise can be had.

See that the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York," is on every bottle. That makes the genuine imported article — the world's natural remedy for gout, dyspepsia, biliousness and stomach, liver and kidney complaints.

After La Grippe

the blood becomes thin, the face pallid, the body emaciated. Then take

FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS

They supply the red corpuscles to the blood that la grippe has destroyed. They replenish the fountain of blood, build up the system, increase body-weight, and restore the vigor and strength of health.

80 tablets in a box. At all druggists.

CUTELIX

covers such a wide field of toilet and medicinal usefulness that some people fear we "claim too much." But the feeling is confined to those who have never used it, or who use it only for some single purpose, as a tooth wash or toilet soap. Sold by all leading druggists.

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The World-Renowned FrenchTonic

QUINA-LAROCHE

the unrivalled remedy in Paris for

LA GRIPPE and INFLUENZA.

Indorsed by the medical faculty everywhere for General Debility, Malaria, etc.
Grand National Prize at Paris, 16,600 francs.
Sold by all druggists. Paris: 22 Rue Drouot. New York: E. Fougera & Co.

MISSING NEWARK MAN FOUND.

E. M. Robinson Gave His Name as W. F. Day in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—The police of this city have in their custody a man who is supposed to be E. M. Robinson of Newark, N. J., and concerning whom there is something of a mystery.

The man in question came to the Homeopathic Hospital here on Dec. 6, suffering from hernia, and said he was W. F. Day, a professional wrestler, living in San Francisco. He was discharged from the institution on Saturday, but reappeared last night with several cuts and bruises about the head.

The hospital authorities sent him to the station house, where he was charged with drunkenness and locked up. Meanwhile inquiries had been received at the hospital which led those in charge to believe that he was from Newark, and upon being questioned he admitted that his name was not Day, but Robinson. The police are now holding him pending an investigation.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 3.—Edwin W. Robinson lived with his family at 77 Bloomfield Avenue, Newark, until about a month ago, when he disappeared mysteriously. His wife searched for him without success. A telegram sent to the Chief of Police of Newark by Dr. W. I. Willard of Baltimore was delivered to her to-day, saying that her husband was dangerously ill. She started immediately for Baltimore. Mrs. Robinson says she has searched all the New York hospitals in her efforts to find her husband.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. One mile. Martello, 87 pounds, (Daly,) 7 to 1, won; None Such, 101, (W. H. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Nonchalance, 107, (Burk,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:47¾. Ulm, Lorette, Tenrica, Oak Leaf, Esperando, Colonel Dan, and Cardwell also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Futurity Course. Clarando, 101 pounds, (H. Martin,) 2½ to 1, won; Good Hope, 99, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Cyril, 113, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:12⅝. La Parresseuse, Little T. G., Lady Ashley, Sybaris, and Mainstay also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Jerry Hunt, 108 pounds, (Piggott,) 4 to 1, won; Malay, 103, (J. Woods,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Dun Praise, 105, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:31½. Polka, Leiter, and Stromo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Stamina, 94 pounds, (J. Reiff,) 5 to 1, won; Robert Bonner, 109, (Rutter,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Alicia, 107, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Peter Weber, Frank Jaubert, Caspar, Elidad, and Tom Cromwell also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Rubicon, 112, (Piggott,) 7 to 5, won; Rosinante, 105, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Moriga, 102, (Devin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:42¼. Frohman also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Montgomery, 113 pounds, (H. Martin,) 1 to 3, won; O'Connell, 118, (Dead,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Sweet William, 102, (J. Woods,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Wyoming, Pat Murphy, and Dellicoso also ran.

Have You Been Deceived?

When you wanted a bottle of

Hunyadi János

NATURAL APERIENT WATER,

Did your Druggist give you a cheap substitute, because he made a few cents more profit? Will you believe those "just as good" stories when you know that "HUNYADI *JANOS*" is the only genuine Hunyadi Water?

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN.

He will recommend it as other eminent physicians have for many years.

EXCITEMENT AT SANTIAGO

Order to Send Customs Receipts to Havana Denounced.

GEN. WOOD COMING TO PROTEST

Will Journey to Washington to See the President, It Is Intimated—Mass Meeting of Business Men.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 3.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the American military commander here, has cabled for permission to go to Washington for two days and has been granted leave of absence. He will leave Santiago on board the United States transport Mississippi to-morrow morning.

The reason of the General's departure is unquestionably the order received from Havana to transmit the entire customs receipts each week to that city. As previously stated, compliance with these instructions would involve the abandonment of many necessary public improvements, would throw 10,000 Cubans out of employment, and send them to the hills to become bandits, and would revive Spain's practice of monetary centralization which caused most of her troubles in Cuba.

It is believed Gen. Wood is desirous of seeing the President on this subject. He expresses the emphatic opinion that the customs receipts should be expended in the respective provinces in which they are taken, with the exception of such a percentage for Havana as may be necessary for governmental expenditure, geological surveys, and other features of public business of that character.

The Cubans are making elaborate preparations for a demonstration on the General's departure. A band will escort him to the wharf, and the members of the Supreme Court will accompany the Mississippi down the bay on a steamer at the expense of the Cubans.

There was a mass meeting here this afternoon of business men of all kinds to protest against the order from Havana. It was held in the plaza, and was attended by 3,000 persons. Energetic speeches were made against the policy of centralizing money at Havana. Most of the speakers declared that the principle which it was now proposed to put into effect again had been fought against by them for thirty years. All were exceedingly eulogistic in their references to Gen. Wood, imploring him to use his influence with the Washington Government against a revival of one of the worst features of the Spanish régime.

The members of the San Carlos Club are in a fever of excitement. They say that the main cause for complaint against Spanish rule was the continual demand for money obtained from the different provinces, which, they claim, should remain in the provinces and be spent there.

Col. Valiento, the Cuban who was appointed Chief of the gendarmerie, was quite outspoken on the subject. He said the Cubans had fought thirty years against this policy, and they were ready to fight thirty years more if necessary.

Americans who are familiar with the situation here agree in saying the Cubans have good cause for complaint in this instance.

The local papers again renew their assertions that if such an order is enforced it will mean if not civil war, at least anarchy and riot in the Province of Santiago, calling for a large force of United States troops.

WASHINGTON VIEW OF THE ORDER.

Considered to be Necessary in the Interest of Good Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The objection of the citizens of Santiago to the execution of the War Department programme requiring the customs collections at that port and at all other Cuban ports to be sent to Havana has brought the War Department face to face with another of the many problems connected with the administration of affairs in Cuba that require speedy settlement.

The order is felt to be absolutely necessary, the interests of good government requiring that there should be but one responsible head to the customs service in Cuba. It was pointed out at the War Department to-day that if Santiago at one end of the island and Havana near the other were allowed to keep their customs receipts such provinces as Puerto Principe and Pinar del Rio would be without funds to make any public improvements.

The officials are disposed to allow each of the military commanders of the seven departments into which Cuba is now divided to submit requisitions based upon estimates of cost of such public works as sanitation, harbor improvements, and road and bridge building as it is deemed desirable to undertake. The Cabinet which Gen. Brooke is about to call to his assistance in the administration of the island will probably examine into these necessities and propose an allotment of the total customs collections and internal revenue taxation in proportion to the needs of the communities and in accordance with principles of justice and good government. In all likelihood, these allotments will require the approval of the Secretary of War.

In the case of Santiago, it is the belief of one of the highest officials of the War Department that the transfer of money from that subport to Havana will be almost nominal, for the needs of the province at large probably will absorb the greater part of the actual cash.

The whole subject is now under consideration, and some order on the subject may be expected at an early date.

STERNBERG OFF TO HAVANA.

Surgeon General to Examine Military Hospital Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Surgeon General Sternberg left here to-day for a two weeks' trip to Havana and near-by points in Cuba to examine into military hospital facilities and decide which of the Spanish hospitals we fall heir to shall be used by our troops, and what additional facilities will be necessary. On his way to Havana Gen. Sternberg will stop at Savannah to inspect the new hospital and supply depot there.

The condition of the troops in Cuba, according to the most recent report Gen. Sternberg has received, is excellent, but it is necessary during the two or three months which will intervene before the unhealthy season arrives that every preparation should be made to provide for any contingency which may then arise.

Five Spanish civil and military hospitals have been turned over to us in Havana, but Gen. Sternberg is of opinion that only one of them—the Alfonso XIII.—will be available for our use. It is a modern hospital, built in 1896, and has a capacity of 2,000, but on occasions 3,000 have been crowded into it. There are now many Spaniards sick in this hospital, and it is probable that we will not be able to obtain complete possession immediately.

The San Ambrose Hospital, a permanent affair of stone, with a capacity of 1,000 beds, probably will not be available owing to its bad location. There are three other temporary military hospitals, but it is doubtful whether use will be made of any of them, and whatever other hospital accommodations are needed will have to be built. A yellow fever hospital and a supply depot for Havana have already been decided upon.

CASTELLANOS AT MATANZAS.

Our Commissioners May Ask the President to Recognize His Conduct.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Telegrams received from Matanzas announce the arrival there of Gen. Castellanos, who will not leave his ship.

The American Military Commissioners are pleased with the honorable conduct of Gen. Castellanos, and sympathize with him. They probably will make a representation to President McKinley, suggesting some recognition of the Spanish commander's conduct.

Generals Returning from Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Gens. Wade and Butler sail for Tampa on Saturday, and Brig. Gen. Cluos and Capt. Hart sail for New York direct.

Col. Mabry Dying in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Col. W. H. Mabry of the First Texas Regiment is dying of cerebrospinal meningitis, with which he was attacked on Saturday last. At a consultation of surgeons at the Quemados camp, where the Colonel is being cared for, hope of his recovery was given up. Col. Mabry was recommended by Gens. Lee and Kelfer a few days ago for appointment to the regular army.

Troops for Cuba Leave Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 3.—The United States troopship Roumania with the Second South Carolina Regiment and the Mobile with the Fourth and Ninth Illinois Regiments, sailed from Savannah to-day. There only remain in this city the Third Georgia Regiment, the Maine Volunteer Artillery, and six batteries of United States artillery.

Volunteer Navy Officers Discharged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The following named officers of the volunteer navy have been honorably discharged: Lieuts. W. E. Wirt, S. Jenkins, and H. L. Thompson; Ensigns J. M. Flinn and J. H. Potter, Passed Assistant Engineers H. S. Pugsley and B. F. Hart, Jr., and Assistant Engineers E. S. Cox and C. S. Howe.

Gen. Butler Witnesses a Murder.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—As Gen. Butler was driving on Lagrena Street last evening he saw a Chinaman shoot a woman in the head and then run away. The General hastily sent two American soldiers in pursuit, but before the Chinaman could be captured he stabbed himself to the heart.

Havana Houses Searched for Arms.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Gen. Ludlow has caused several private houses to be searched for arms. Eighteen rifles were seized at 40 Compostela Street, and eight rifles were taken possession of in a house on Tenientrey Street. The searches were made in the middle of the night and were submitted to quietly.

Sugar Mills in Cuba at Work Again.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—The sugar mills of Matanzas and Havana Provinces started grinding cane yesterday.

16,000 MEN TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Partial List of Regiments and Other Organizations Selected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Alger to-day made public a partial list of the regiments and other organizations which, as a result of the signing of the Paris peace treaty, it has been decided to muster out of the service. The list includes twelve full regiments and two independent companies and three batteries of heavy artillery, approximating 16,000 or more men, which, with their present location, are as follows:

In Alabama—Sixty-fifth New York and Third Florida, both at Huntsville; Third Tennessee, at Anniston.

In Georgia—Companies A and B, Indiana Colored Infantry, at Chickamauga; Third North Carolina and Sixth Virginia, at Macon; Third New Jersey and Fifteenth Pennsylvania, at Athens.

In South Carolina—South Carolina Heavy Battery, at Sullivan's Island; Fourth Missouri, at Greensville; Second Tennessee, at Columbia; Ninth Ohio, at Summerville.

In Texas—Third Texas, at Fort Clark.

In California—Eighth California, at Benicia Barracks; Heavy Batteries B and C, California Artillery.

Marine Guards for Guam.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—Lieut. Col. Percival C. Pope, United States Marine Corps, Marine Commander of the Charleston Navy Yard, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Guam Island in the Pacific, to command the land naval forces at that new station. First Lieut. Charles C. Long, United States Marine Corps, also of this yard, will accompany him. The detail of marines to go out to the new station will hardly be more than a Captain's guard.

WORK OF MERCHANTS' BODY.

President King's Report of Association's Achievements in 1898—Nine New Directors Chosen.

The Merchants' Association held its second annual meeting yesterday afternoon. Nine new Directors were chosen, and the annual reports of President William F. King and Charles H. Webb, the Treasurer, were presented.

Mr. King in his report said that the association had grown in influence throughout the country far more rapidly than it had grown in membership. A year ago, he said, the resident membership was 1,125. Of this number 190 had been lost. Two hundred and thirty-two had been added in the last year, and 70 had joined for 1899, making the present membership 1,237. "Our non-resident membership," he added, "is in advance of what it was a year ago, and we find that each time we obtain concessions from the railroads, or make an appeal to out-of-town merchants to visit this trade centre, our non-resident membership is added to very materially." Certificates of non-resident membership are displayed in some 30,000 stores in forty-three States and Territories.

In speaking of the reason for the policy of sending circulars to out-of-town merchants, inviting them to visit this city, the report spoke of the distracting effect on trade of the war with Spain. It said:

> What had looked like a flourishing Spring trade when the year 1898 opened was very seriously hurt by the conditions which arose immediately after the disaster to the Maine in Havana Harbor, in February. This Spring trade opened favorably, with bright prospects for a continuation of it at a large volume, but it immediately fell off, and the attendance of buyers in this city, and the amount of purchases made, were far less than had been expected previous to the complications with Spain; notwithstanding the aid we had through the reduced rates obtained from the railroads, and through the circularizing that was done.
>
> The war naturally had its effect in retarding trade, notwithstanding the magnificent success of our sailors and soldiers, and the capitulation of Santiago early in July. The suffering of our troops, and the focusing of the public eye upon matters connected with the return of the troops, and the sickness which followed the Cuban campaign, tended to operate in deterring men either from coming to market altogether, or from making any purchases in excess of the actual amounts needed in their respective lines of business.

The association sent out nearly 3,000,000 circulars in the past year.

The report reviewed at length the fight made by the association to secure railway concessions, which it said were obtained only after the hardest kind of work on the part of the officers. It then spoke of the prospects of concessions in the coming buying season. "We have," said the report, "obtained definite concessions from all the territory from which we have had concessions heretofore, and have increased that territory by obtaining concessions from some of the outlying roads, notably the Southwestern Passenger Association." The effect of the action of this last-named body is mentioned as opening up "all of Texas for the Spring trade."

In speaking of the association's conflict with the express companies the report said:

> We intend to fight this matter to the end, unless the express companies meanwhile recede from their position. We believe that in this contention what we are doing is for the best interests of the merchants not only of this city, but for the country merchants throughout the United States, who have long felt that the express charges are a burden out of all proportion to the service rendered.

The Treasurer's report was read by Mr. Corwine. It showed that the association had received in the year 1898 from annual dues, from special contributions, and for special funds to be used for specific purposes, such as the army relief fund, the postal fund, special publications, &c., the sum of $73,438.98. The disbursements were $72,263.59. Of the amount spent $8,000 went to the soldiers at Montauk.

The expiration of the terms of three Directors necessitated the choice of men to fill their places, and William L. Strong, Alvah Trowbridge, and John H. Starin were elected, each for a term of three years. Under the provisions of a resolution increasing the number of Directors from nine to fifteen, six more new Directors were elected. These were John W. Ambrose and G. L. Duval, for three years each; F. W. Wurster and Abraham Wolff, for two years, and Meyer Jonasson and Frank Squier, for one year. The other Directors, who remain in office, are W. F. King, J. C. Juaring, C. H. Webb, J. C. Eames, W. E. Tefft, and C. H. Hackett.

The "But"-er Rebutted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear the lion's roar again, this time
with rage replete—
Hear ye—My learning, I have brought from
Oxford's famous seat,
My offspring waxes oversmart—conceited
to the brim.
I hear a yelp from Boston, sure, 'twould
be none but him.

SARTOR RESARTUS.

New York, Jan. 1, 1899.

LORD CURZON IN CALCUTTA

New Viceroy Warmly Greeted in the British Indian Capital.

WILL ASSUME POWER FRIDAY

The Earl of Elgin, Whom He Succeeds, to Make His Public Departure the Same Day.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.—The new Viceroy of India, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and Lady Curzon arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon and were received by the Government officials and the military and civil authorities at the Howrah station of the East Indian Railroad. The volunteers and native infantry furnished a guard of honor and gave the royal salute.

Lord and Lady Curzon were warmly greeted on alighting from the train. They then proceeded in carriages toward Government House, attended by the personal staff, the Secretaries of the Government, and the Earl of Elgin's aides-de-camp, escorted by the Calcutta Light Horse and the Vice Regal Body Guard.

As the procession appeared on the Hooghly Bridge a royal salute was thundered from the ramparts of Fort William.

The route was gayly decorated, the streets were lined with troops, and the housetops were crowded with natives. The scene was extremely effective, and the Curzons were delighted with the cordiality of their welcome.

The guards of honor at Government House were furnished by the Gloucester Regiment and by the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, who gave a royal salute to the Viceroy, who was welcomed by the Lieutenant Governor at the foot of the grand staircase, which was crowded with civil, military, and Government officers, Consuls, the representatives of foreign powers, and a number of natives Princes and noblemen.

The Earl of Elgin, the retiring Viceroy, with his personal staff and the members of the Council in full dress, received Lord Curzon at the top of the staircase and conducted him to the Throne Room, after which the troops withdrew.

The Earl will give a state dinner to-morrow to Lord Curzon, and the latter will assume the Viceroyalty at 9 o'clock on Friday morning. The Earl of Elgin will make his public departure from Calcutta at 10 o'clock the same day.

In the afternoon the new Viceroy will hold a levee. A drawing room will be held on Jan. 12.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says:

"Lady Curzon is certain of the warmest reception socially, her charming personality having been recognized already by those who received and welcomed her at Government House."

LORD C. BERESFORD ON CHINA.

Advocates Alliance Between the United States, England, Germany, and Japan to Maintain the Open Door.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Lord Charles Beresford, addressing the Chamber of Commerce here to-day on the necessity of firmness in opposing Russian encroachment, repeated his advocacy of an alliance between Great Britain, Germany, the United States, and Japan to maintain the 'open door.'

"He made an interesting commentary upon Chinese affairs, remarking that all the institutions of the country were in a deplorably effete condition. In his judgment, an army of 200,000 men might be maintained without increasing the present budget if wastes were avoided.

"Lord Bereford said the whole system of Chinese administration required reforming. Reforms would not be difficult, as there were no hereditary rights, feudal system, or vested interests such as existed when Japan initiated reforms. China was not overtaxed, he asserted, but simply taxed badly. The first step in reform would be adequate payment of the officials.

"He predicted that there would be war sooner or later over tariffs, saying that the French demands at Shanghai promised to make trouble. In conclusion he advocated a chivalrous and generous policy toward China, China and the foreign powers interested in China.

REBELS ROUT CHINESE TROOPS.

Disturbances Increasing in the Upper Yang-Tse-Kiang Region.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—According to a dispatch from Hankau to The Morning Post, there are alarming reports from the Upper Yang-Tse-Kiang region. The disturbances are increasing in the Provinces of Szochuan, Hunan, and Hupe.

The Dowager Empress, it is further asserted, is curtailing the authority of the Viceroys, especially in the Yang-Tse and Hankau districts.

A body of Chinese troops was sent to attack the rebels, but they are said to have fled before the enemy. The Viceroy has been reinforced by three gunboats and 3,000 men.

Chinese Hold German Missionaries.

COLOGNE, Jan. 3.—The Volks-Zeitung announces that it has received news of the imprisonment of German Catholic missionaries by Chinese at Hia, in Shan-See, about seventy miles southwest of Ping-Yang.

BANFFY-HORANSZKY DUEL.

Premier and Deputy Too Agitated to Hit Each Other in a "Fight to the Death" with Pistols.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 3.—The duel between M. Horanszky, a member of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, and Baron Banffy, the Premier, took place this morning. Pistols were the weapons used. The duel was bloodless.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The duel between Baron Banffy and M. Horanszky was a ludicrous affair. The seconds had arranged a fight to the death at twenty paces. M. Horanszky, however, when he faced his opponent was agitated beyond all control, and Baron Banffy was hardly more comfortable.

"Each discharged four shots, but all so wide of the mark that the bullets were found lodged in the roof or high on the walls of the riding school where the encounter took place.

"The duellists finally left the building, scowling fiercely at each other."

M. Horanszky, in a recent debate in the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, characterized Baron Banffy as a cheat and a traitor. Thereupon the Premier challenged him, but the duel did not come off at the time expected, owing to the inability of their seconds to agree upon conditions. The seconds then quarreled, and a series of duels between them followed.

BANFFY CHEERED IN THE DIET.

Opposition Leaders Say They Will Continue Their Obstruction.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 3.—On the reopening of the Hungarian Diet to-day, Baron Banffy, the Premier, was heartily cheered by his supporters.

The opposition leaders, however, boldly announced their determination to continue obstruction, so as to render the transaction of public business impossible and compel Baron Banffy to resign.

BISMARCK'S ALLEGED PROPHESY.

Said to Have Declared that Austria Was Tottering to Her Fall.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Much comment has been excited here by the publication in Das Neue Jahrhundert of Cologne of alleged conversations between the late Prince Bismarck and his intimate friend and confidante Herr Lothair Bucher. In one of these, which fairly teems with piquant Bismarckian expressions, Bismarck deals with the condition of Austria and the probable fate of the Austrian Empire. He expressed the opinion that Austria had ceased to be a great power and that her days were numbered, though it was unlikely that he would live to see the collapse. Still, he said, it might come sooner than people anticipated.

Regarding the alliance he concluded for Germany with Austria he said he never doubted that Germany was giving more than she was receiving, and that the inequality of the bargain would increase as time progressed. The Austrian Army was lost when politics entered its ranks, and Austria would gradually become disintegrated by the process of decay.

Bismarck said he hoped his successors would realize this in time and procure a substitute for the Austrian alliance. Finally, he declared that the most foolish thing Austrian statesmen could do would be to dissolve the alliance with Germany.

THE BONAPARTIST PLOT.

Prince Victor Said to be Preparing Assiduously for a Coup.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Matin this morning publishes an interview with a prominent Bonapartist purporting to give the gist of Prince Victor Napoleon's statements to his committee the other day at Brussels.

This represents him as preparing assiduously for a coup, which he is fully resolved to execute. Prince Victor, however, it is declared, is hostile to all useless manifestations. His brother, Prince Louis Napoleon, will be found beside him "on the day of action." They are "closely united in warm and sincere affection."

OUR BIG ORDER FOR CARTRIDGES

70,000,000 Being Made in England for United States Weapons.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is announced that the Kynoch Company of Birmingham has commenced making 10,000,000 cartridges for the United States, at the rate of 1,000,000 weekly.

An American Inspector, it appears, examines each work, and, profiting by the war experiences, a special metal is used to prevent the cases from jamming in the barrels.

POPE AND PEACE CONFERENCE.

Will Forbid Archbishop Ireland to Represent This Country, It Is Said.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Pope will forbid Archbishop Ireland to represent the United States at the disarmament conference, because the Vatican is not to be represented."

It was announced in a dispatch from Washington recently that it had been suggested to President McKinley that Archbishop Ireland would make an admirable representative of this country at the Peace Conference.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS.

Queen Regent May Settle the Fate of Sagasta's Ministry Saturday.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—It is expected that on Saturday next Senor Sagasta will submit to the Queen Regent the question of confidence in his Cabinet.

It is expected that Her Majesty's decision will be given promptly, so as to allow a speedy settlement of the Cabinet crisis.

The Presidency of Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 3.—Senhor G. E. Billinghurst, Vice President of Peru, to-day formally announced that he would not be a candidate for the Peruvian Presidency and that he was favorable to the candidature of Senhor Eduardo Romana, Senator from Arequipa.

Murderer Executed in London.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Schneider, the Pole, who on Nov. 11, having been allowed by a German baker's assistant to pass the night in the bakehouse, murdered his benefactor by throwing him into an oven, was executed at Newgate this morning.

More Danes Expelled from Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—Thirty fresh expulsions of Danes from North Schleswig have been ordered, it is said, in consequence of the attendance of their employes at a meeting addressed by Herr Hanssen, a Danish Deputy.

Emperor William Better.

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—The health of Emperor William of Germany, who is suffering from a cold, continues to improve, but his majesty will still require a few days' rest.

Rudyard Kipling Returning Here.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling, with his wife and family, will leave for America on Jan. 25.

MOORE STOCKS REDEEMED.

Providence Bankers Profit by Holding Diamond Match and Biscuit.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 3.—The bankers of this town have just received a round $500,000 in currency, as their share of debt contracted by J. H. and J. W. Moore when Diamond Match stock, after a pyrotechnic and sizzling ascent, came down like the stick of a rocket, bringing with it hundreds of small holders.

Some banks tried to auction their holdings of Moore stocks, but did not succeed, and were forced against their will to return them to the vaults with worthless paper. When the Moores began to straighten out their affairs and Diamond Match and Biscuit appreciated in value, a few of the banks were satisfied to sell their holdings at the best figure obtainable and converted into profit and loss the difference.

Others, who had confidence in the Moores, held on, and in a short time were rewarded. They have received letters from the Moores asking information bearing on the Moore notes and the prices at which some of the banks had disposed of Diamond Match and Biscuit stock given as collateral. The motive was shown this week, when a number of the institutions which held the paper given by the Moores received checks covering all the notes in full, with interest, leaving the holders with from $15 to $140 profit on every share of stock, in addition to the full settlement of 100 cents on the dollar.

NEW YORK A. C. POLITICS.

Dr. Burch Announces His Independent Candidacy for Vice President.

The announcement of Dr. T. Hamilton Burch as an independent candidate for Vice President of the New York Athletic Club, to oppose Louis H. Orr, the regular candidate, has met the disapproval of many members, and some of them are much exercised over a letter which he sent to the members. The letter is as follows:

> I hereby announce my candidacy for the office of Vice President of the New York Athletic Club on the independent ticket. I have been a life member for ten years, have served as Governor for the past four years, and Chairman of the Entertainment Committee for the past three years, and am directly interested in the financial success of the club. Besides I have ample leisure to devote to the club's interests, and I am thoroughly familiar with its needs and its deficiencies. I pledge myself, if elected, to use my best endeavors toward maintaining the financial stability and high reputation of our organization, while not losing sight of the fact that a liberal policy toward its members is not the least means of serving what we are all so keenly interested in—the prosperity of the club.

Dr. Burch is the only opposing candidate to the regular ticket.

South Dakota's Inauguration.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 3.—The inauguration ceremonies passed off to-day without incident. The first move toward contesting the Governorship title is slated to be made to-morrow, when summons and complaint in quo warranto proceedings will be served. The Governor's message attacks Treasurer Philips and asked for an appropriation to prosecute him on charges relating to the handling of interest on State funds.

Insurance Man Sued for Divorce.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 3.—Mrs. Jeannette Fricke to-day began divorce proceedings against her husband, ex-Insurance Commissioner William A. Fricke, who is now in New York as agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. She charges him with maintaining a separate establishment at Madison, Wis.

Killed While Hunting Near Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 3.—Victor Baker, son of L. E. Baker, President of the Yarmouth Steamship Company, was accidentally shot dead to-day while out hunting.

PROCLAMATION BY GOMEZ

Addressed from His Camp Near Narciso to the Cuban Army.

ADVISES AGAINST DISBANDING

Says the Negotiations at Washington Regarding the Pay of Insurgents Must First Be Completed.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Gen. Maximo Gomez, from his camp, 200 miles westward, near Narciso, has addressed a proclamation to the Cuban Army advising against disbanding until the proceedings at Washington regarding the pay of the insurgent troops have been completed. It is dated Dec. 20, and is, in part, as follows:

"The moment has arrived to give a public explanation of my conduct and my purposes, which are always in accord with my sense of duty to the country I serve. The Americans, tacitly our allies, have terminated the war with Spain and signed a treaty of peace. I believed it was my duty not to move, for any 'political or other object, from the spot where I had drawn my sword, so long as the enemies of the army had not completely evacuated the island. My presence elsewhere would have disturbed the repose and calmness necessary to consolidate peace; nor ought I to have caused the Cubans trouble by unnecessary manifestations during the jubilee.

"The period of transition is terminated; the army of the enemy is abandoning the country; the sovereignty of the great United States is beginning, as stipulated in the protocol, over all the island. But Cuba is not yet free or independent. Self-government is not yet constituted. For that reason we must dedicate ourselves to bringing about the disappearance of the causes for American intervention.

"But above everything else, in the spirit of justice to the Cuban Army, it is necessary that before the liberators of the people can dissolve as a guarantee of order, that the debt which the country owes to its soldiers should be satisfied. Awaiting this result, I remain in my present position, always ready to help the Cubans finish the work to which I have dedicated my life."

Attitude of Cuban Generals.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Havana correspondent of The Times says: "I have had an interview with Gen. Mario Menocal, commanding the Cuban forces in the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas. He told me the insurgent Generals would not accept any proposals by Gen. Maximo Gomez calculated to produce friction between the Americans in Cuba, and that the disbanding of the Cuban Army was proceeding steadily throughout the island."

Indiana Soldiers Punished.

HAVANA, Jan. 3.—Acting under Major Gen. Lee's direction, Col. Durbin decided to-day to punish Companies L and G of the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Volunteer Regiment with three days' confinement on bread and water for displaying Cuban flags in the parade on Sunday. The commissioned officers of the companies petitioned that they might receive all the punishment themselves. This was agreed to, and an order was issued confining them to quarters for a week.

PUERTO RICAN MONEY TROUBLES

Citizens Petition for Relief from Extortionate Acts of Banking Houses.

M. Catala, who is at the Hotel Griffou, in West Ninth Street, yesterday made public a copy of a petition which he says was signed by 3,000 citizens of Puerto Rico and presented to Major Gen. Brooke last November in regard to the currency.

The petition says that at the time Gen. Miles took possession of the island exchange on New York was at 150 per cent. premium, and that to regulate affairs in the island it was ordered to admit in all Custom House and official transactions the American currency at 100 per cent. premium; that is, one American dollar for two Puerto Rican pesos, which rate still continues. The banking houses and money lenders entered into an understanding to lower the rate, and an agreement between the principal banks was made by which there is only a 50 per cent. difference between the two currencies.

This agreement, says the petition, effects a great disparity between the commercial rate and that ruling in the Government offices, and is without other aim than extortion from the people by the banks. "It caused disorder and abuses between the civilians and the army" the petition says. It declares that the commerce of Puerto Rico is "in miserable connivance with the former rulers of the island," and has hired agents to parade the streets and buy all the American currency at 55 or 60 per cent. premium, then exchanging it at the Government offices, where it is taken at 100 per cent. "The commercial men now want to influence public opinion to compare the Puerto Rico currency with American gold."

The petition recommends that the Government at Washington be asked to order the withdrawing of Spanish provincial currency, making compulsory the payment of Custom House duties and taxes in United States currency, and postponing the liquidation of private debts contracted previous to the day the decree goes into effect, the creditor to be paid when Congress fixes the ratio between the currency in which the debts were contracted and the legal tender of the United States.

PERSONAL LIBERTY IN CUBA.

Amusements Unlawful Here Which May Have to be Tolerated.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Administration is rapidly becoming convinced that in undertaking to provide a stable Government for Cuba, it will not be wise to assume that the people of the island can divest themselves at once of long-settled notions of what is proper and necessary in the way of personal liberty and enjoyment. Even among the most liberal of the army officers who are now in Cuba, and are likely to be sent there to run the temporary Government, the tendency will be, it is feared, to enforce a line of conduct too strictly regulated by law and custom in the United States. Letters from well known men have insisted that to pursue this course will be prejudicial to the success of the United States authorities in winning the good will and confidence of the Cubans, both native and Spanish.

Public opinion in the United States would probably insist at once upon the eradication of lotteries, gambling, and rooster fights. Yet writers who are not gamblers, patrons of the lotteries, nor encouragers of chicken disputes, say that the interest of the Cubans is so intense in these pastimes that to altogether deprive them of forms of recreation which Spain did not offer to interfere with would be likely to produce discontent.

The probability is that there will be no attempt to enforce Connecticut laws in Cuba for many years.

CLIFFORD CASE DECISION.

Death Warrant Signed by Acting Governor Watkins Held to be Illegal.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Justice Van Syckel of the Supreme Court late this afternoon filed an opinion, in which Justices Depue and Lippincott concurred, holding to be illegal the death warrant issued by Acting Gov. Watkins for the execution of Edward Clifford on Friday of this week for the murder of Superintendent Watson of the West Shore Railroad, in Jersey City, about two years ago.

The opinion passes upon the question raised as to the right of Speaker Watkins to exercise the duties of Acting Governor, and holds that Mr. Watkins is properly the Acting Governor of the State.

The death warrant is declared illegal on the ground that the fixing of a date for an execution is a judicial and not an executive function, except where the date is fixed as an incident to a Governor's constitutional right to grant a reprieve for a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of the sentence of the prisoner by the court.

The death warrant issued in Clifford's case was not issued in connection with a reprieve, but after the case had been carried to the Federal courts, and a date of execution fixed by the trial court had elapsed. The opinion is a voluminous document of about 7,000 words.

FIGHTING THE BISCUIT TRUST.

Suit Against It Filed by Attorney General in Ohio Supreme Court.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Attorney General Monnett to-day filed in the Ohio Supreme Court a petition to oust the National Biscuit Company from doing business as a trust in this State. The petition has been in readiness for several days awaiting a favorable opportunity for filing. The suit is in line with the Attorney General's policy of fighting trusts in Ohio.

The petition filed relates that complaint has been made to him by wholesale grocers regarding the methods of the trust, which he holds are contrary to the anti-trust law passed by the State Legislature. It is claimed that other manufacturers are kept out so that the grocers are forced to pay the exorbitant prices asked. As an illustration it is stated that the price charged for crackers is equal to that of a bushel of wheat.

The Attorney General claims that the Biscuit Company is capitalized for $55,000,000, but only has $5,000,000 in the business.

POTTERY COMPANIES RESTRAINED.

Temporary Order Prevents Them from Forming a Trust in Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 3.—Judge Smith of the Common Pleas Court to-day, on the application of the Bell Pottery Company of Findlay, Ohio, allowed a temporary restraining order against eighteen pottery companies in the State to prevent them from organizing a trust contrary to the statutes which prohibit such action.

The hearing for a permanent injunction is set for Jan. 9.

AGAINST THE GIANT POWDER CO.

Suit Filed in San Francisco for the Forfeiture of Its Franchise.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Attorney General Fitzgerald filed suit to-day for the forfeiture of the franchise of the Giant Powder Company, consolidated, of this city, and for the payment of $5,000 for the alleged unlawful exercise of its privileges.

It is contended that by reason of the dynamite trust, the prices of explosives have been excessively increased and free competition prevented.

PERFORMING BABOON'S ANTICS.

The Animal Causes Havoc in an Omaha Theatre and Saloon.

OMAHA, Jan. 3.—A big baboon in a troupe of performing animals at the Creighton Theatre broke loose this morning and attacked Stage Manager Stewart and the stage hands. Not being able to bite because of a heavy muzzle, the beast twined his arms about Stewart's legs and threw him down and then jumped for the next man, Stage Carpenter Lawton, but the latter fled.

The baboon then entered Leur's saloon through a side door. As he jumped on the bar the bartender fled. A bottle of whisky and two bottles of beer were grabbed by the baboon, who then ran into Miss Maud Bael Price's dressing room in the theatre, where he drank a portion of the whisky and threw the bottle through the mirror. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Milton Royle's room and that of La Belle Wilmas were next visited. The mirrors were broken and general havoc was wrought. The baboon had his own way until Prof. Macart, who had been sent for, arrived.

ALLEGED POSTAL FRAUDS.

Baron and Baroness de Bara Arrested in Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 3.—Post Office Inspector W. S. Mayer, acting under the direction of the Inspector in charge, Major James E. Stuart of Chicago, caused the arrest at St. Augustine this afternoon of Baron and Baroness de Bara for using the United States mail in an alleged scheme to defraud. The couple, it is asserted, appeared in Chicago about the 1st of last September and worked from an office at 115 Dearborn Street.

The Baron and Baroness were arrested at their home in St. Augustine to-day by United States Marshal Horr, and while they made no resistance, they claimed that the case is one of mistaken identity. Their home is furnished magnificently. They have been well received in St. Augustine, and their entertainments have been very elegant.

They will have a hearing before United States Commissioner Goodell at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOME FOR AGED SOLDIERS.

Sacred Heart College Property Purchase by New Jersey Approved.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 3.—Acting Governor Watkins to-day approved the purchase of the Sacred Heart College property in Vineland as a home for aged soldiers and their wives. The property cost the State $25,000, which is about one-half of its original value.

The Governor appointed Mrs. Emily Williamson, Hugh F. Fox, and Anthony P. Williams, as a commission to prepare laws for the care of the dependent children. Mrs. Williamson and Mr. Fox were on the commission that made recommendations last year which were ignored by the Legislature.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat—No. 2 red	70¾
Corn—No. 2 mixed	43⅝
Oats—No. 2 mixed	33½
Flour—Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton—Middling	5⅞
Coffee—No. 7 Rio	6¾
Sugar—Granulated	5
Molasses—O. K. prime	32
Beef—Family	10.50
Beef hams	18.25
Tallow—Prime	3¾
Pork—Mess	10.00
Hogs—Dressed, 160 lb	5⅛
Lard—Prime	5.87½
Butter—Western creamery	21
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.87½

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Flour, firm; No. 3 Spring wheat, 65@68c; No. 2 red, 71⅝c; No. 2 corn, 36@36¼c; No. 2 yellow, 36¼@36½c; No. 2 oats, 27¼c; No. 2 white, 29¼@30⅝c; No. 3 white 28¾@29⅜c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 38@48c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.13; Northwest, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $2.30; mess pork, per bbl, $10.15@$10.20; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.80@$5; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.10@$5.75; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.27; sugar, cut loaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.20.

COTTON.—The new year opened with the cotton market a very small one, but, as the session proved, a fairly steady one. Cables were disappointing, spot cotton showing a downward tendency and futures a slight decline, which gave a lower average to opening prices here, the first call showing a quiet market, with quotations unchanged to 3 points lower, as compared with Friday's closing. Trading was slack and subsequent variations unimportant, with a rather steadier feeling, however, especially in the forenoon. The early loss was soon more than recovered on covering following forecasts of wet weather for the cotton belt and promise of a small interior movement of cotton. Wall Street buying was easily the feature of the small business done, but as a rule the volume of interest was small and disappointing.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT THE TREATY.

The resolve of the Democratic and other opponents of expansion to seek the defeat of the Spanish treaty of peace in the Senate is a mistake which for their own reputations and the good of this country they cannot too soon rectify. We concede the justice of the demand that at some stage in its progress to complete adoption the policy of expansion shall be open to debate in order that the people through their representatives may examine its merits, and if so minded decree its rejection. That, however, is a domestic question. Let us choose for its discussion and settlement a time when our differences of opinion at home will conflict neither with our solemn engagements abroad nor with our wish to retain the respect of the nations of the world as a serious-minded people; nor yet imperil in any degree the continuance of the prosperous business conditions with which the year has opened.

What do the anti-expansionists expect to gain by preventing the ratification of the treaty? The substance of the treaty lies in these four provisions: That there shall be peace and amity between the two nations; that Spain abandon her sovereignty in Cuba; that she cede to us Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and that we pay her twenty million dollars. If the Senate rejects the treaty it will save our twenty million dollars and prevent the restoration of peace. It will not relieve us of the responsibilities we have assumed in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines. It will not relieve us of our dependencies. It will not defeat the policy of expansion. All that will have to be accomplished by subsequent legislation.

Why may it not be done as effectively after the ratification of the treaty as before?

It would be done much more deliberately and decently. As a question of domestic policy we can discuss expansion in all its phases, and take our time about deciding it. We cannot decently take unlimited time in the ratification or rejection of a treaty.

When our sovereignty over Puerto Rico and the Philippines is established by ratification and when we have become the recognized guardians of Cuba, we shall still have a free hand. Considerations of duty, morality, and interest are all that bind us now. We should be under no new or other restraint after the treaty went into effect. We could sell or give away the Philippines then with a good title, which we cannot now. If the people acting through Congress should decide that it would be no disgrace to "drop them and run," that alternative would be freely open to us at all times.

Ratification of the treaty does not shut the door to debate upon the policy of expansion. It does not preclude our withdrawal from our new responsibilities.

The right of the Senate to reject the treaty is undisputed. It is equally undoubted that rejection would expose us to blame, ridicule and some measure of just reproach. It is an anomaly that our treaty-making power is really two powers, the President and the Senate co-ordinate, but not always in sympathy or accord. This is not the first occasion upon which the awkwardness of the arrangement has been exhibited. Our Commissioners at Paris, acting under the direction of the President, entered into solemn engagements with representatives of the Spanish Government. This contract becomes binding only when sanctioned by the United States Senate. Nevertheless, Spain is proceeding to keep her agreements under the protocol of Aug. 12 in the full expectation that we shall ratify the treaty. The President could not engage to secure the ratification of the treaty. But a Government cuts a very foolish figure in the eyes of the world when its executive head, after a negotiation of great pomp and formality, draws up and on his part executes a grave agreement only to see it torn up by another department of the treaty-making power. Circumstances might be imagined in which it would be the duty of the Senate to reject an improvident treaty. We do not think those circumstances now exist. We see no evidence that the country thinks they exist, or would approve the rejection of the treaty.

The treaty ends "the state of war now existing between the two countries." It is immensely important that it should be ended. It is improbable that hostilities would be resumed should the Senate fail to ratify the treaty. The present suspension of the fighting would most likely continue. But war might be resumed, and the slight chances, the mere possibility of war, would be in some measure disturbing to business. We don't want any chance of a resumption of hostilities. We want to resume the relations of peace with Spain, relations of trade and exchange of products. To reject the treaty maintains the status of public enmity. It would lead to the uncertainties of a new negotiation in which the Commissioners of Spain, acting under the immediate instructions of the Crown, would be virtually plenipotentiaries, while our Commissioners would be the agents of a principal who had just shown that he did not know his own mind. It would be hard for a man of self-respect to sit at the council table and listen to discussion which would really turn upon a matter so purely conjectural as the temper of the United States Senate. Our diplomacy, in which we are beginning to take some little pride, would be seriously discredited if we permitted this treaty to fail because of domestic differences which we could settle with equal convenience and no loss after ratification.

We think it altogether probable that the treaty will be ratified by a large majority. It is incredible that the Senate would wish to humiliate the President, hurt the good repute of the Nation, and expose its people to the anxieties and loss incident to the indefinite postponement of peace without some controlling reason. No such reason exists. There is sincere opposition to the President's policy, there is a partisan oppositon to his policy. Neither alone, nor both together, will command strength enough to defeat the treaty.

AN INJUDICIOUS FRIEND.

Judge DAY of Canton has had the reputation of being a very careful, deliberate, self-contained man, of singular reserve, and with the force that generally goes with extreme reserve, but unless he has been curiously misreported, he has been indulging in praise of the President quite without justification or excuse.

We have no wish to withhold from the President his just meed of praise, and that would be a large one. It is the belief of the great body of the American people that he has borne himself in the very trying tasks that have been imposed upon him with dignity, with extraordinary patience and devotion to his duty as he has seen it, and in pursuance of an ideal higher even than that of most of his countrymen. But Judge DAY is not content with any such estimate of his friend and chief. He says: "The verdict of his countrymen, no less than the approving judgment of the world, gives him the first place among the great men who have filled that high office." Of this it is to be said at the outset that the verdict of Mr. MCKINLEY'S countrymen is not yet made up, nor is the judgment of the world. There is not yet the knowledge required to reach a conclusion. But on the knowledge that exists it is clearly rash to say that Mr. MCKINLEY stands higher in the esteem of his countrymen or in that of the world than WASHINGTON or LINCOLN.

Judge DAY does not stop with these sweeping generalities. He proceeds to call Mr. MCKINLEY "the commander-in-chief, in fact as in name, of an army and navy whose deeds are unparalleled in the history of warfare." Here again is a perilous disregard of facts. Our navy in the Spanish war did well, and we are all proud of it, but considering its force and that of the foe, can we say that its deeds are beyond comparison with those of the American Navy in, let us say, the war of 1812? And as for the army, no competent officer in it would think of calling the campaigns of Santiago and Puerto Rico "unparalleled in the history of warfare." Nor is it quite prudent for Judge DAY to speak of Mr. MCKINLEY as actually directing these achievements, such as they were. The responsibility would be very great if the fact had been as stated. It is great in any case, and when the account is made up Mr. MCKINLEY'S claim to the "first place" among American Presidents will not be strengthened.

It has been the misfortune of the President to have praise of this unbridled sort pronounced in several banqueting halls by those who have enjoyed intimate official and personal association with him. The avowals are made, as is Judge DAY'S, with the air of affectionate candor that is natural enough in intimate friendship, but so inappropriate in public that Mr. MCKINLEY may exclaim, with GEORGE CANNING, in a slightly different sense:

"Of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, save, oh save me from the candid friend!"

GEN. RIOS.

Gen. RIOS, lately in command of his Catholic Majesty's forces in the Visayas, appears to be a malicious wag, bent upon making the maximum of trouble for the United States. This has been a credible explanation of his behavior at Iloilo from the outset. "But now the time gives it proof." In the same day's papers we read that the officials at Washington "are now fully satisfied that the trouble at Iloilo may be traced directly to Gen. RIOS," and we read that that officer himself has been gleefully telegraphing from Manila to Madrid that the Americans will not be able to land at Iloilo "owing to the opposition of the insurgents." Certainly he ought to know. He occupied the same position at Manila which he abandoned to the insurgents, and which he could, according to our officers, have defended easily enough against the insurgents, if he had chosen to do so. He did not choose to do so, preferring to embroil the forces of the United States with the Filipinos.

As we have before admitted, he was perfectly within his rights in doing this, and it is not a matter for international complaint that he did not stubbornly defend an impregnable, or at least a tenable position, against the insurgents for the sake of delivering it in good order to the Americans. He simply chose to perpetrate a practical joke, of a kind which we should say was rather more American than Spanish. It was not a bad joke of its kind, but it does not follow that he will not have to pay dearly for his joke. He might have made the occupation of Iloilo very easy for us, and he has chosen to make it very difficult. Very well. We might have made his return to Spain very easy for him, and we can also make it very difficult. The treaty provides that when it becomes effective the Spanish garrisons shall be returned to Spain at the expense of the United States. In Cuba and Puerto Rico neither party stood at all upon the letter of the agreement. The utmost good feeling and courtesy prevailed, and the evacuations were completed with a minimum of delay and discomfort. But Gen. OTIS is more like a lamb than a Major General ought to be if he shows any desire to reduce to a minimum the delay and discomfort which Gen. RIOS experiences in getting home. It is more likely that he will rejoice in inflicting the maximum of delay and discomfort upon the malicious Spanish wag; that he will not return him to Spain until he is absolutely obliged to do so, and that he will in the interval see to it that Gen. RIOS does not have a good time. This is quite within his power, and would be very human. If Gen. OTIS uses his power as he may be expected to use it, Gen. RIOS may find that he has paid for his fun more than the fun was really worth.

Meanwhile the situation that Gen. RIOS has created for us is not funny at all. We have assumed charge of the Philippines, at least provisionally, and we are responsible for the maintenance of order. For any outrage upon any European that may be committed in Iloilo, or any other Philippine port, the Government of the injured person will not look to the insurgents. It will look to us. We cannot avoid this responsibility, and it is quite conceivable that we cannot discharge it without driving the insurgent natives out of every port they possess. This is a work that may cost us dear, but more formidable than its cost in money or even in lives is the bad blood that it might raise between us and the Filipinos, whom it must be our desire, as it is our interest, in every reasonable way to conciliate. Without doubt, Gen. RIOS has created for us a very troublesome situation.

SOCIALISM IN HAVERHILL.

The new Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., seems to be a person of unusual moderation for one of his party, and there is nothing in his recommendations that exceeds the limits of municipal authority as ordinarily recognized.

It may be, however, that his plans, if carried out, will have a different effect from that he seeks upon the interests of the particular class of the community to which he is most devoted. The two chief points in his scheme are the payment of $2 a day for eight hours' work to all the street employés of the city, and second, the expenditure of all the money that "circumstances may warrant" on parks and bicycle paths, in order to "provide employment" not in competition with the regular employés of the city.

The general idea is to give more work at high wages at the public expense. It is not claimed by the Mayor that at $2 a day for eight hours the city will get more return for its money than at a lower rate. In fact, he implies that his object is to provide more men with better pay. In his public parks and bicycle paths he clearly has a like end in view. He appears to believe that to the laboring class the benefit from having a certain part of their number employed at high wages will be greater than their share in the increased taxation. We do not think it will work that way. In proportion to their means, the laboring class bears a heavier burden of taxation than those having larger incomes. We do not know of any way in which this can effectually be prevented, because their share of taxation is indirect. It is paid through the price of shelter and of other necessaries of life. So far as they are concerned they will have to help pay the higher wages to the relatively few who can get work.

If it were possible to carry out Mayor CHASE'S theory logically and fully, it would make a very interesting and instructive experiment, but we do not think that it would tend to strengthen the Socialist movement.

The work for the suppression of "sweat shops" described at the meeting of Sorosis by Mrs. NATHAN is apparently being carried on with energy and system. The principle is not unlike that adopted by some of the trades unions. A certain number of the manufacturers of various lines of goods have agreed to dispense with "sweating" contracts and have their work done in suitable factories under their own supervision on condition that the organization pressing the reform will promote the purchase of these goods which are to be marked. So far as the goods are made for this market, this is a practical arrangement, if the influence of the association is sufficient to protect the manufacturers from the competition of rivals who adhere to the old and bad way which is generally believed to be cheaper. It is also to some extent an open question whether work done in decent surroundings as to light, air, cleanliness, and comfort cannot be made enough more productive at the same wages to offset the cost of the better administration. That has not been the opinion of those engaged in this kind of manufactures, but a thorough experiment may justify it. Certainly any scheme that will sensibly diminish the suffering and injury from the "sweating" system deserves such a trial.

Most American readers must have been rather astonished that the retiring Archbishop of the Russo-Greek-Syrian Churches in this country should have devoted so much of his farewell pastoral to a denunciation of the common-school system of the land he was leaving. We learn that this system accounts for the "abnormal conditions" of American life which give the Archbishop pain. We have been accustomed to hearing like denunciations of the godlessness of American public education, but they have not proceeded from prelates of the Russo-Greek Church, and they have preceded or accompanied demands for a division of the school fund. It is to be hoped that the farewell pastoral is not a preliminary to an appeal for such a division, with an apportionment to the parochial schools, if any, of the Russo-Greek Church. When the Archbishop notes as one of the results of our public school system "disrespect to parents and elders" we are inclined to agree with him to the extent of acknowledging that good manners are not so carefully and successfully inculcated in the public schools as they might be. But it would be interesting to know with what public school system the Archbishop is comparing ours to its disadvantage. Is it with that of Syria or with that of Russia? If we have anything to learn from the system of public education of either of those countries we ought by all means to possess ourselves of the official reports showing its superiority. We believe there is nothing accessible to the American public showing not merely that the public education of Russia is superior to that of the United States, but even showing that there is in Russia any provision for public education at all.

The official denial that a warrant was issued in London for the arrest of ZOLA preparatory to his extradition from England to France was superfluous. The offense which he was convicted of having committed is not extraditable under any law or treaty in the world. The fact that his trials were monstrous mockeries of justice, and that his convictions create no sort of presumption against him is a detail of which a court would not be compelled to take judicial notice if the offense charged against him were extraditable. But we may feel sure that any British Judge before whom the case had come would have found some way to refuse the application, with or without impeaching the administration of justice in France. It would have been an indelible disgrace to the country which has always been an asylum for political refugees to deliver up ZOLA to his persecutors. If the American who is said to have called the Kaiser of Germany a "calf's head," had escaped to London there would be just as much and as little reason for surrendering him to German "justice" as there would be for surrendering ZOLA to French "justice."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—HALL CAINE gives illustration of a trait to which no small part of his astonishing success is due, when, in beginning a long article on "Life in America" for one of the London papers, he says, "I am about to produce an 'interview' on a new principle—that of asking my own questions and writing (or rather dictating) my own replies." Without revealing any secrets of journalism, even a secret that was confided years ago to the reticence of PUNCHINELLO, one may find in these words an explanation, if not of the respectful hearing which Mr. CAINE gets from a large public as a teacher of theology and economics, at least of the method on which he conducts his operations. Possibly enough the amiable Manxman really thinks that he invented the sort of "interview" described by him, but however that may be, he obviously expects his claim to priority of use to be conceded, and his confidence, it may be presumed, is based on remembrance of the way in which similarly well-founded pretensions of his have been admitted in the past. But though Mr. CAINE is a very naive person, he does know a thing or two, and he has in his head a pair of eyes that occasionally notice what other folks have overlooked. For instance, in this very interview, after making several commonplace and a few amusingly inaccurate remarks on American newspapers, he very wisely counsels his countrymen not to judge our journals as they would their own, but to remember that standards that differ are not necessarily of different elevation. The American newspapers, he says, should be read with American eyes, and he kindly asserts that the journalism of America, when seen in that light, is neither so sensational nor so flagrant as English readers are wont to suppose. Personalities and criticisms that would startle and shock the British public most painfully produce no ill-effects here, simply because the American takes in editorial opinion and reportorial statements for—editorial opinion and reportorial statements, and not with what Mr. CAINE calls "the reverence which the mystery enshrouding the anomity of English journalism still perpetuates among ourselves." There is something in this—just how much it would be hard to decide. Harder yet would it be to decide whether Americans should be pleased or offended by Mr. CAINE'S theory.

—It is difficult to tell whether The New Orleans Picayune gets more of pleasure or of pain out of the present course of National events. It suffers keenly and vociferously from every one of the many indications, too obvious to be ignored, that the acquisition of outlying territory by the United States is inevitable; but, on the other hand, it finds much comfort in the fact that the hated "expansionists" and "imperialists" are realizing more and more clearly every day that the tasks undertaken by them are by no means easy of performance. What especially delights The Picayune is an exhibition by Cubans, Puerto Ricans, or Filipinos of distrust or dislike of their American "liberators." It makes the most of every trouble, real or rumored, that our civil and military representatives in the islands have with the natives, and exults over every obstacle that rises in the road toward peace. Already, according to this genial friend of American institutions, the "holy war" has caused the American people to be greatly hated by those whom they have "freed." And it founds high hopes on this belief. Listen: "We have just learned a salutary lesson. It would be wise hereafter when American sympathies are unduly aroused at the spectacle of foreign nations disciplining their unruly colonies to repress all indignation and permit the disciplining to go forward without interruption." Would it, indeed! Elsewhere on the same interesting page that carried these wise and kindly sentiments we found enthusiastic commendation of a young woman who, at a luncheon where several naval officers were present, rose and toasted the guests in these words: "Your arms, our defense; our arms, your recompense." Now, there be people for whom that—not original, by the way—uttered by such a speaker and on such an occasion, savors of bad taste, if not of outright indelicacy, but The Picayune says: "These are the witcheries that make Hobsons of brave men."

—Whatever else may be said in criticism of Gen. BROOKE'S policy in Cuba—and his course there has as yet given rise to nothing more serious than vague misgivings—he is to be warmly commended for deciding that the so-called Autonomists are to be barred from all offices under the provisional Government, and are to have no hand in the work of reconstruction. This is exactly as it should be. There is hope in a real Cuban, hope in a real Spaniard who desires to become a Cuban, but none at all for the rascally and treacherous members of the party which, standing between the two, consented for a miserable wage to do its wretched best to perpetuate a corrupt and oppressive rule. The Autonomists of the last year of the insurrection had no faintest claim to the honorable name they bore. Despised by the Spaniards, whose tools they were for the deception of foreigners, and bitterly and deservedly hated by the Cubans, whose hopes they so long helped to frustrate, these falsest sons of the island now find themselves cast aside by the Americans as by everybody else, and made uncomfortably conspicuous as the one class of the population that is not to be conciliated, or encouraged, or endowed with exact equality before the law. Their fate is hard—hardest in that it will excite no trace of sympathy in any instructed mind.

—Judicious friends of Bishop NICHOLAS must deeply regret that he did not depart for more congenial Russia before writing his pastoral on American public schools. These school, according to this father of the Greek Church, are most evil institutions. "You see," he told his flock—we hope they were amazed at his words—"you see how bad is the education given in the public schools of this country; most of the children who have attended them come out of them not only without fear of GOD, but without the most ordinary sense of shame." Then the Bishop gave a lot of vague details about the bad effects of American instruction, but they all simmered down into the familiar charge that our public schools are "godless," which always means, of course, that they are not sectarian, and in this particular case meant that they do not teach exclusively the traits of Greek orthodoxy. It is just as well, we think, that Bishop NICHOLAS is about to sail away from these shores. He is presumably a very good man, but there are faint chances indeed that he would ever make even a moderately good American citizen, and he gives most reprehensible advice to other American citizens over whom, if he staid here, he would probably have considerable influence. Therefore is he a parting guest to be sped on his way cordially, enthusiastically, energetically. And his denunciation of "Alaska's irremovable guardian, SHELDON JACKSON," must be interpreted in the light of this unfortunate pastoral. Denunciations from some sources are strong recommendations; not conclusive, to be sure, but really strong.

—An English biologist, Mr. STANLEY KENT of St. Thomas Hospital, London, has been studying and experimenting ever since 1893 with the "virus" used in vaccination, and he now announces, as the sufficient reward of his labors, that he has discovered and isolated the specific organism on which the incalculably valuable effects of the Jennerian operations depend. He has already prepared and used pure cultures of the germ with excellent results. This discovery is of much more than scientific interest. If confirmed by other investigators it means the sweeping away of such few objections to vaccination as are now entertained by reasoning beings, for the employment of pure cultures of this single beneficent organism will render inappreciable the probability of communicating disease or producing unintended constitutional disturbances.

Anonymous Letters.

A number of letters have been sent to this office recently which failed to have appended either the correct name or the correct address of the writer, or both. Such letters have of course been consigned to the waste basket. This is in accordance with a wholesome rule of long standing in all well-regulated newspaper offices.

"THE RAKE'S PROGRESS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The concluding words of your editorial yesterday are weighty indeed: "It seems that our excellent and patriotic, but perhaps not entirely sagacious and competent Administration, is getting into very deep water."

Imperialism brings with it certain consequences the world over. Mr. John Morley has his well-known five stages in "Territorial Expansion," which he calls "The Rake's Progress." We reached the first of these stages when President McKinley changed his mind and demanded the Philippines for the United States, notwithstanding that the protocol bound us to confer with Spain in regard to "their disposition, control, and government." Thus "we went into a territory where we had no business to go," which makes Mr. Morley's first step.

The second stage is also upon us. Our "intrusion provokes resentment," which marks his second step. Our whilom allies, Aguinaldo and his insurgent troops, and also the leading citizens of the Philippines, fail to appreciate their "deliverer."

We have also reached Mr. Morley's third stage. "Our officers are calling out that the natives are rebels and that their resistance is rebellion."

Two more of Mr. Morley's stages lie behind, but these I do not believe the American people will ever sanction.

Even in Cuba, where we promised independence, we are at the third stage already. The kind-hearted President is said to regret the order of his subordinate prohibiting our allies from parading. Very likely, for the President is too sweet and good and kind a man ever to make a proper imperialist. Would that he might prove himself a man of stern enough stuff to resist the mass of wild militarism by which he is necessarily surrounded and advised! But he may do so yet one of these days. Not seldom a sweet, easy-going nature becomes very stern if it be aroused and gets its back to the wall.

Gen. Shafter tells him the "Cubans are as fit for self-government as gunpowder for hell." The President has no doubt heard of this, but his too kind nature prevents him from rebuking his subordinate, yet Gen. Shafter's words were a direct reflection upon him, for he has pledged himself to assist these very people to create a "free and independent government at the earliest possible moment," thus fulfilling the best aspirations of that people.

The President was accompanied southward by Gen. Wilson, who boldly proclaimed his "hope that before the next administration of the President closes he would see the day when our starry flag should float everywhere, from the frozen north to the sunny clime of Central America." "We are too big and powerful and progressive to have neighbors upon this continent." So says this Hotspur in the presence of the President without rebuke. It is this aggressive military influence which surrounds the President. Swearing Shafter on the one hand and bombastic Wilson on the other, and other officers almost equally rabid. The work the President has so lightly undertaken requires military and naval forces rather than statesmanship, and therefore he must defer to these hot fighting men, the very last class fitted to govern. They are only fighters, not statesmen. The deepest water yet reached by the President is his authorization to Gen. Otis to bombard Iloilo if necessary. A poor, defenseless town, reported to be quiet, with business going on as usual, its only offense being that its own people have risen in such force and are commanded with such ability that they have been able to relieve themselves from their oppressor, Spain, without the help of their officious friend, the United States. Such their only offense. We are now to suppress them. Thus "things bad begun, make strong themselves by ill."

How far the President is to be dragged at the heels of the military caste cannot be told, but the American people cannot be kept very long at such work as is now going forward. Numerous signs of this are appearing, even among his strongest supporters. Thus seven labor organizations have spoken, every one with practical unanimity against imperialism. One of these, the National Federation of Labor, which met at Kansas City, with delegates from all the industrial States of the Union, the most powerful labor organization of all. Only a few scattering votes were in favor of imperialism. The meeting at Cooper Institute was significant, the vote being six to one against expansion. Without the wage-earning class the Republican Party is impotent. This class elected President McKinley. It is bitterly opposed to him today. Not one labor organization has yet spoken except in his condemnation.

The other element, equally republican and equally powerful, is now being brought forward, to the consternation of imperialists. If we could only get a plebiscite of the people to-day imperialism would be overwhelmingly overthrown. The votes are with us. Either through or over the Republican Party the ship of state will be turned round from the "deep waters" into which you suggest she is heading and sailed back to safety in the harbor of Americanism.

I trust our own party is to pilot her back, since that party led her out, but back she has to come, for the "doctrines of the fathers," "the Declaration of Independence," "the Constitution" are not to be dethroned. The union of the tillers of the soil and the workingmen of the factory has settled that. They are to be reinstated in all their pristine vigor, and guide the destinies of the Republic in the future as in the past, and with like glorious result.

Mr. Editor, mark my prediction. The "deep waters" you have discovered are telling to-day on the hitherto drifting President, the voices of labor and of agriculture sounding in unison as giving him the needed warning of "rocks ahead." He will surprise you soon by his order "'Bout ship," for he has an acute ear, fortunately—an essential point in a pilot. All goes well, and the Republic is once more to learn that it is the plain common people that save a State—the Triumphant Democracy—not the narrow classes.

With all my heart I wish THE TIMES a Happy New Year. She deserves prosperity. A warm welcome awaits her when she definitely hoists the flag of true Americanism, as she and others are soon to do.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

New York, Dec. 31, 1898.

The Times's Financial Supplement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as a constant reader of THE TIMES, to congratulate you most cordially and sincerely on the excellent résumé of the year 1898 embodied in your annual financial review which supplemented your issue of to-day. Such enterprise and research are deserving of the highest commendation, particularly from the commercial community, but still the wonder must grow how you can do it all for the ridiculous sum of 1 cent. After all, giving the public "All the News That's Fit to Print" must have its compensations. I wish THE NEW YORK TIMES a full measure of success in 1899.

J. FANNING O'REILLY.

Editor The Liquor Trades' Gazette.

New York, Jan. 2, 1899.

Future Business Prospects.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Only the most obstinate pessimists refuse to step out of the fog and gloom in which they have enwrapped themselves and acknowledge the signs and portents of future business prosperity. THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday quoted Mr. Callaway, the President of the New York Central Railroad Company, and Mr. Weir, the President of the Adams Express Company, two gentlemen who have good opportunity to gauge the condition of business, who speak confidently of prosperous trade. The opinion of these gentlemen is shared by Mr. Carnegie, by the President of the New York Clearing House Association, and the Presidents of three or four of the great New York banks. There appears to be no peg upon which to hang a prophecy of disaster.

NUGGETS.

Truly Feminine.

You can't convince a girl with a big waist that the one with a small one doesn't lace outrageously.—Syracuse Post-Standard.

He Was "On."

The Count—I haf lofed your daughtaire from ze fairst time we met.

Her Father—Who had told you that I was rich?—Chicago News.

The Annual.

"Gracious!" cried little Mr. Nervely, "who is that using such dreadful language in the back room?"

"That?" replied Coxer; "oh, that's Windblow swearing off."—Philadelphia North American.

Where Advice Is Easy.

"Whom shall I go to to get advice as to how to make a success of life?"

"Go to some one who has failed."

"Why?"

"The successful people are too busy to talk."—Jewish Comment.

His Happy Idea.

"They say," ventured the young man, "that it is becoming quite the thing for newly married couples to go and see Niagara Falls in Winter."

"It must be a beautiful sight in Winter," she said. "I should so like to see it!"

His next trembling utterance settled it, and they are to start next week.—Chicago Tribune.

IN CALM CONTENT.

From The Philadelphia Press.

A little smoke lazed slowly up from off my
big cigar,
The club chair was both soft and warm, as
club chairs sometimes are.
The bottle hobnobbed with the glass just
where my arm was bent,
And there was naught for me to want—unless it were content.

For longingly I gazed away, all through a
golden haze,
Back to the time that comes but once—back
to my boyhood days;
I closed my eyes to better see that happy
land of charm,
The long-lost days when, free from care, I
lived back on the farm.

* * * * * * *

I slowly stretched my weary frame—who
knocked upon the door?
"Get up! Get up! you lazybones, it's
nearly half-past four!"
The night before I'd sparking been and
reached home rather late—
To-day I'd plow the old stump lot through
hours more than eight.

The days went by, and took their time,
those "days of golden charm,"
And Satan found no mischief for me down
there on the farm;
And some days it was piping hot and some
days it would rain,
But always was there work to do—of jobs
an endless chain.

I picked potatoes without stint—the sun
bored through my back;
I swung the knife amidst the corn until my
arms did rack;
I sweated at the old grindstone, I cleaned
the stable floors,
And did some eight and forty things that
lightly are called "chores."

One blessed night, 'most tired to death, I
tumbled into bed—

* * * * * * *

And woke to see an angel's face on Sambo's
sable head;
He brought another bottle in, relit my big
cigar,
And back I leaned in calm content that
things are as they are.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

"Mme. Sans-Gene" Admitted to the Repertory of Daly's.

KALTENBORN STRING QUARTET

The Sardou Play, in Its Familiar English Form, Does Not Seem to Sparkle—Gossip of the Theatres.

In Paris a great honor frequently awaits a dramatist whose play, produced in one of the lesser theatres, achieves great success. It may be admitted to the august repertory of the Comedie Française. "Cyrano de Bergerac" will surely be thus honored. The clever Sardou and Moreau piece called "Mme. Sans Gene," however, has not yet got into the Comedie, and is not likely to, but last night it was formally taken into the repertory of Daly's Theatre, which some sage once likened to the national theatre of France.

The English version used at Daly's last night seemed to be the same as that used in the handsome production of the play by Mr. Pitou at the Broadway Theatre. It was certainly not new, though it was in good condition. The costumes, however, were new, rich, and striking, especially those worn by Miss Rehan as the Duchesse who had been a laundress and the other ladies of Napoleon's Court; but there were not nearly so many costumes as in Mr. Pitou's production or nearly so many persons on the stage to wear them.

When the fame of Mme. Rejane's portrayal of Catharine Hübscher crossed the Atlantic every one familiar with theatrical matters said: "What a rôle for Miss Rehan!" That was five years ago. Miss Rehan now takes up the rôle after Mme. Rejane's portrayal has been seen here, to say nothing of Fräulein Anna Braga's, and after Miss Kathryn Kidder's performance has become ancient history all over the country.

Moreover the whole burden of the present revival is placed on Miss Rehan's shoulders, for the pictorial splendor of the previous production is not equaled and the acting of the other rôles is generally inferior. Sidney Herbert, to be sure, lends ripe intelligence, good diction, and skill of composition to the character of Fouché, which is not a very interesting character in the scheme of Sardou and Moreau, while Lefebvre and Neipperg are played well enough by Charles Richman and White Whittlesey, the last named a young actor of good promise who is still in his novitiate. But George Clarke, who has rarely failed in these later years at Daly's, fails utterly as Napoleon. Mr. Clarke was never a "character" in his "make-up" in this rôle is hopeless, while his acting lacks any sort of distinction. He misses alike the humor and the authority of the character.

In these circumstances Miss Rehan is badly hampered, and she was evidently out of sorts last night. Her nervousness was painfully apparent to spectators in the front rows. Besides Mme. Sans Gêne's familiar trouble with her trailing gowns, this particular Mme. Sans Gêne had much difficulty with her wig. She was also far from perfect command of her share of the text. From the first act to the last she seemed frequently to be "feeling for her lines," and most of the others who acted directly with her must have missed many cues.

Miss Rehan's absolute fitness for the rôle, in the proper circumstances, is manifest. She has the rich personal humor, the easy command of emotional expression, the breadth of manner, the variety of tone the rôle requires. As it stands now she is quite at her best, so far as technical skill goes, in the first half of Act. II. The scenes with the valet, the dancing master, and the shoemaker are full of spirit, and they went last night almost without a hitch; the proper proportions of asperity, tenderness, and drollery were in the succeeding scene with Lefebvre, while the Duchesse's demeanor in the scene of Nipperg's farewell was excellent. Otherwise the portrayal lacked firmness and coherence for the reasons named, but it must be admitted that an audience of large numbers and splendid appearance received it with great cordiality.

Napoleon	George Clarke
Lefebvre	Charles Richman
Fouche	Sidney Herbert
Comte de Neipperg	White Whittlesey
Savary	William Owen
Despréaux	Wilfred Clarke
Saint-Marsan	Walter Howard
Roustan	Harold Lewis
Jasmin	William Hazeltine
Leroy	H. Clements
Cop	Thomas Lawrence
The Chevalier Carso	Dewitt Jennings
Canonville	Paul MacAllister
Caroline	May Cargill
Elisa	Mabel Roebuck
Madame de Rovigo	Hazel Pughsley
Toinon	Irene Perry
Madame de Bulow	Louise Draper
Catherine	Ada Rehan

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET.

Its Second Concert Last Night at Chamber Music Hall.

The Kaltenborn String Quartet gave its second concert of the current season at Chamber Music Hall last night. The programme consisted of Bazzini's quartet, opus 75, an andantino, and a prelude, and fugue by Kokylow; Henry Holden Huss's trio, opus 4, revised version, and Haydn's quartet, opus 76, No. 1. The work which naturally aroused the most curiosity was that of the young New York musician, Mr. Huss, who is well and favorably known for his talent, his solid attainments, and his earnest ambition. His trio has been performed before, but the composer, dissatisfied with it in its first form, rewrote it, and offered the result of his revision for public consideration last night.

The trio contains excellent thematic ideas, but it is in need of still further revision. The chief defect is prolixity, and this, it must be added, is by no means an uncommon failing. There are very few composers, indeed, who can withstand the temptation to dwell fondly on their own fancies. It is narrated of Donizetti's father that he presented his son with an ink eraser and bade him use it freely on his own works. To be sure Donizetti did not obey the injunction, or he would have erased several whole operas, which Time has since wiped out; but none the less it is a pity that there are not more parents like Donizetti père.

Mr. Huss seems to reach his climaxes without realizing them, and he continues to write at the expense of strength and of symmetry of form. His scherzo and his slow movement in the trio played last night would gain greatly if they were liberally cut and the separated parts drawn together. The structure would thus become more compact, the development clearer, and the impression upon the hearer's mind firmer. As the work stands now it shows admirable material and some very skillful writing, marred by a spinning out of the thought in unnecessary episodes. The slow movement is further disjointed by the introduction of an episodic idea, lovely enough in itself, (though it sounds very much like the voice of Brahms,) which seems to have no direct connection with the subject matter of the movement. The Brahms color prevails throughout the composition, but this can hardly be accounted as a grave fault in a writer who is not ready to breast the current of his time. The influence of Brahms on the younger chamber music of to-day is enormous. In conclusion it may be said that the trio of Mr. Huss shows melodic invention and musicianly knowledge of part writing. It is by no means easy to play, and it might have made a clearer impression if the composer, who was at the piano, had been aided by more gifted associates.

The members of the quartet did some creditable work in the first movement of the Bazzini composition, and in the two curious but not badly written excerpts of Kopylow, whose fugue was well made. The audience was one of fair size and of generous approval.

"My Soldier Boy" in London.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—"My Soldier Boy," the farcical comedy by Messrs. Alfred Maltby and Frank Lindo, which was originally played at the Grand Theatre, Fulham, London, last July, was revived this evening at the Criterion Theatre with a new cast, save that Mr. Maltby and Miss Jennie McNulty retained their original parts. Mr. Weedon Grossmith, in the title rôle, made a brilliant success of a rather thin but mirth-provoking part, and he was ably supported by Miss Ellis Jeffreys as Mrs. Mendle.

SUCCESSOR TO DR. ABBOTT

Probable that Dr. N. D. Hillis of Chicago Will Be Called.

STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF HIM

Committee from Plymouth Church That Went West to Hear the Clergyman Makes a Glowing Report.

A meeting of Plymouth Church will be held on Jan. 16 to select a successor to the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. It is probable that the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Chicago will be called. The Advisory Committee of the church held a meeting last night at the house of Thomas G. Shearman, 176 Columbia Heights, to receive the report of a sub-committee, which had been to Chicago to make inquiries concerning Dr. Hillis and to listen to his preaching.

This committee, which consisted of Mr. Shearman, S. V. White, F. M. Brooks, Frank Rudd, and Alfred Raymond, visited Chicago on Saturday and Sunday, and attended the morning service at Central Music Hall, where Dr. Hillis has preached for four years. Their report was highly favorable to Dr. Hillis, and, after hearing it, the Advisory Committee passed a resolution that the Chicago preacher be recommended to the church. This will be done informally at a prayer meeting on Friday night of this week.

It so happens that Plymouth will have a chance to see and hear Dr. Hillis before the meeting of Jan. 16. Months ago Dr. Hillis was invited to lecture at the church this month, when he will be in New York City. He accepted the invitation, and the lecture will be delivered on Jan. 11. He will occupy the pulpit on Jan. 15, the day before the business meeting.

Dr. Hillis was born in Iowa on Sept. 2, 1858, and comes of good Puritan stock. Before his father took up his residence in Iowa he was one of the deacons in the church of which Lyman Beecher, Henry Ward Beecher's father, was pastor. Mr. Hillis later went to Nebraska, where Newell, after receiving a common school education, worked on his father's farm. He was engaged by the American Sunday School Union as a missionary, at the age of seventeen, and for nearly three years worked energetically in establishing Sunday schools and churches. He then went to college at Lake Forest, Ill., and studied theology at McCormick's Seminary, graduating with honor from both institutions.

Dr. Hillis was immediately called to the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Ill. After a successful pastorate there he accepted a call to Evanston. From there he was called to accept the post of successor to the late Prof. David Swing, who for several years had preached to a large congregation in Central Music Hall, Chicago. The Central Church is a strong and very wealthy organization, and for four years Dr. Hillis has drawn even larger congregations than assembled to listen to Prof. Swing.

His income there is larger than he could hope to receive from Plymouth Church. But it holds only one service in the entire week; and it is so scattered in its membership that there is no opportunity for real pastoral work in connection with it. Dr. Hillis is anxious to get into pastoral work, so much so that he told some of the members of the sub-committee, when informed that the salary attached to the pastorate of Plymouth was less than he was receiving, that he was determined to get into pastoral work if he had to do it for nothing. Dr. Abbott's salary is $8,000.

The sub-committee made a strong report in favor of Dr. Hillis as a preacher of great power, but they dwelt even more upon the doctor's amiable personal qualities. In a summary of their report given out by the committee it is said: "They not only spoke in the highest terms of the sweet and lovable nature of the man as he appeared to them, but they presented a mass of written testimony from other sources unanimously concurring upon this point. It would be difficult to find any minister concerning whose personal warmth and sympathy of nature and effectiveness in pastoral work any stronger evidence could be obtained. Dr. Hillis is in full health and strength, capable of doing an immense amount of work and eager to do religious work of the best kind, and especially to work among his people as a true pastor."

One thing which strongly recommended the Chicago pastor to the committee was the fact that he is a preacher of the "new theology" which Beecher and Abbott have taught in Plymouth pulpit. His views are in every respect as liberal as those of either of Plymouth's famous pastors. He will come to Plymouth, if he is called by the church and accepts, as a man who is already in touch with it. He is an ardent admirer and follower of Dr. Abbott, and his admiration for Mr. Beecher is intense. He has the second largest Beecher library in the world.

His preaching is unlike that of either Beecher or Abbott. He reads his sermons, which neither of the former pastors did. His sermons are said to be fertile in illustration of those of Beecher, and as thoughtful as those of Abbott. In person Dr. Hillis is rather short and of medium build, whereas Beecher was mighty in frame and Abbott is thin.

"In short," said Mr. Shearman, "we feel that if Dr. Hillis is called and accepts we will have in him a new order of man, differing in many respects from either of our other pastors, and yet teaching the same principles in his own way."

Dr. Hillis is married and has two children.

DR. HILLIS HAS NOT YET DECIDED.

Is Carefully Considering Informal Call to Plymouth Church.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 3.—The Rev. Dr. Hillis, speaking of his call to Plymouth Church, said to-day: "A committee from the Brooklyn church, of which Thomas G. Shearman was the Chairman, waited upon me Sunday afternoon and laid before me an informal call to accept the position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Lyman Abbott. As I had to leave the city at 6 o'clock Sunday evening to take part in the dedication exercises of a new church at Marengo, Ill., I was unable to take any action till late yesterday afternoon, when I talked with all of the Trustees of the Central Church who are in the city.

"Of course, my first duty is to them and to the congregation of the church in Central Music Hall, and I want to say that there never was a larger-minded or more generous body of men to deal with. In their fairness and broad generosity they have agreed with me that it is best to consider carefully this informal call to Brooklyn.

"Mrs. Hillis and myself will leave for Brooklyn Jan. 12 to meet the Plymouth Church Social League on Thursday. I will address the league Friday and lecture on Plymouth Church Friday night. I will preach there Sunday, Jan. 15, and return to Chicago early the following week.

"It will not be till after I have come back to Chicago that I will make known my decision as to my future, and my first statements will be to the Trustees of my present church, and to the Brooklyn people later."

CLASS OF CADETS DISMISSED.

Sent from Virginia Military Institute for Breach of Discipline.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3.—News is received from Lexington to-night that to-day the Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute issued an order dismissing the entire first class of that institution, consisting of thirty-five cadets.

The young men dismissed represent twelve States, and their offense was a breach of discipline committed New Year's eve in the face of special warning.

THE TOMBS PRISON CROWDED.

Long Trials of the Moores and Hallen Responsible, Recorder Goff Says.

Judge Newburger, when he swore in the January Grand Jury yesterday, ordered that hereafter the Grand Jury begin its sessions at 10:30, instead of 11 o'clock, in order to assist in relieving the congested condition of the Tombs. The Judge informed the jury that there were ninety-two prison cases awaiting consideration, but the close of the year found also 500 prisoners awaiting trial.

The crowded condition of the Tombs is a source of worry to all the Judges of the General Sessions, as well as to the District Attorney's office. Recorder Goff explained yesterday that the real cause of the trouble was the lengthy trials of W. A. E. Moore and his wife and Lawyer James D. Hallen, which, instead of consuming two days, as was expected by the District Attorney, had lasted nearly two weeks.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

This morning begins the Winter exodus to Italy and Egypt. The Fuerst Bismarck will take out to-day a very large passenger list from this city and Boston, upon which are the names of some very fashionable people. Among these are Mr. and Mrs. John W. Auchincloss and Miss Auchincloss, Francis Bartlett, A. C. Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Longfellow of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kidder Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright and their son J. Dunbar Wright, Mr. Ernest Rudolph Gunther, Mrs. A. Mason-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Julian W. Robbins and Miss Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ogden and Miss Ogden, Viscomte de Jutemps, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Codman, Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Goddard and Miss Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Meir, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Lockwood, Miss Gladys Morgan Whiting, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, who have come directly from Lenox, and Mr. Edmund Abdy Hurry, who has been quite ill from the effects of shock experienced as a passenger on the ruined elevator, the fall of which in a down-town building some weeks ago wrought such tragic consequences.

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Among the new entertainments are a series of receptions to be given by Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs on Thursdays in January and February, introducing her daughter Miss Lily Oelrichs; a small supper dance on the 16th by Mrs. Ogden Mills, and a supper after the opera by William K. Vanderbilt, in honor of Miss Fair, this evening.

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The events of to-day will be the two weddings in the city and one at Glen Ridge, N. J., the reception given by Mrs. Pierre Lorillard of 8 Washington Square, the musicale to be given by Mrs. William H. Bliss and the Misses Barnes at Sherry's this evening, and the second Wednesday Cotillion at Sherry's, where Mr. Arthur Skelton Wily will lead with Miss Marie Vernon Brown. There will also be numerous teas and at homes.

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The wedding of Miss Grace Horton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Horton, to Mr. Ernest Lockwood will be an elaborate church affair, with a large reception at the residence of the bride's parents. It will be an afternoon wedding, and this evening at the same church will be married Miss Virginia Cary, the only daughter of Major George Walton Cary, and William Hayes Fogg Cary of Shanghai. Miss Olive Sampson, the daughter of Admiral and Mrs. William T. Sampson, will be married to Mr. Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco, at Glen Ridge, N. J.

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Miss Susan Kean of 3 East Fifty-sixth Street will give a dinner on Jan. 13, and Mrs. Henry Dimock and Miss Dimock will have an at home on Thursday at their residence, 25 East Sixtieth Street.

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The commencement of the term of Governor Roosevelt at Albany augurs well for the gayety of the season at the capital. Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. William Cowles are visiting Mrs. Roosevelt. Mrs. Howard King gave a dinner there Saturday evening for Miss Cornelia Barnes of this city, and among her guests were Miss Christine Biddle, Miss Susan Gansevoort Lansing, and Messrs. Coolidge and Campbell of New York.

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Philadelphia is just now excited over the affairs of the famous Dancing Class, which is its most exclusive organization. Mrs. Mason, the senior patroness and manager, has been very strict about the admissions to this class, and several very prominent débutantes have been left out of her calculations and her list. One case has called forth much indignation, but Mrs. Mason was overheard to say that the "more pressure brought to bear, the less she was likely to yield," and she refused to listen to the claims made for the girl by people of acknowledged position. The question is said to involve one concerning the girl's faith, and the fact that she is related to a beautiful young matron who has been very conspicuous in New York society as a girl and a married woman seems to have had no bearing on the case. Philadelphia is nothing if not excessively exclusive.

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The accounts of the two recent American weddings in Paris, which were mentioned in this column about ten days ago, have been sent by correspondents. One of these was that of Mrs. Louis Gould and M. Le François. The engagement had taken place at Mrs. Gould's country seat, Hautefort, in the Perigord, where so many Americans have been entertained. There were, of course, the two marriages, the civil and the religious. At the first were present Miss Fanny Reed, in emerald-green velvet and a pink hat; Mrs. Austin Lee, Mrs. Burrowes, Mrs. Newberry, and Miss Daye-Barker, the bride's niece. The gown for the civil marriage was of gray poplin, with a hat of black and white tulle. At the religious ceremony, at the church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, the bride wore a pale gray satin, covered with magnificent lace, and a gray bonnet, with steel and spangles. The bridegroom was in his uniform. Two young women, the nieces of the bridegroom and the bride, according to the Paris custom, took up a collection during the mass. Among the wedding guests were the Baroness Raphonse de Rothschild, in black; the Countess de Maunty Talvande, (a daughter of the Earl of Strafford,) in dark green, embroidered in silver; Mrs. Franklin Singer, Mrs. Drake, the Countess Coetlogon, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Crawford. Mrs. Ingraham, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. George Law, and Miss Fanny Reed. The witnesses for the bride were Mr. Austin Lee and M. Dannat, the painter.

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The other wedding was that of Miss de Klenck, who became Mrs. Henry Vechter. The bride was the granddaughter of Mrs. Meynell, one of the old residents of Lower Fifth Avenue. Her aunt, Mme. Georges d'Avenel, was one of the victims of the terrible disaster of the Bazaar de Charité. She was born in New York. Her husband has shut himself up in a country place since the disaster, and will not see any one. He would not even go to the wedding of his niece. The bride is said to be very handsome, and has made a number of clever pen-and-ink sketches which have gained for her some artistic fame.

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There was a rumor in fashionable Paris that the Infanta Eulália intended to give Mr. Bourke Cockran a dinner upon his arrival in that city, but the cable has not confirmed this very important bit of social information. The Infanta is devoted to Americans, and quite anti-Spanish as regards society.

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The third of the fortnightly series of dances took place last evening at Sherry's. The cotillion was led by Alexander Hadden. Mrs. Louis Delafield, who manages these dances, is still ill at her home, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, and was therefore not present to receive.

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Mrs. Henry C. Beadleston of 32 West Thirty-sixth Street was at home yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Mabel Post.

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Mrs. Andrew G. Agnew of 23 West Thirty-ninth Street introduced her daughter, Miss Agnes Gifford Agnew, at a reception yesterday afternoon. Miss Kate Agnew assisted in receiving.

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Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond have returned from a tour in the West, and they are now with Mrs. Redmond's father, Johnston Livingston, for the Winter. Mr. Livingston's daughter, the Countess de Langier Villers, and her husband will return to France in about a fortnight.

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Among the passengers booked to sail on the Paris for Southampton to-day are ex-Judge and Mrs. William H. Arnoux and Miss Helene Arnoux.

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Miss Callender and Miss De Forest gave the first of two large musicales in their handsome apartments in the Tiffany Building, 27 East Seventy-second Street, last evening. For three successive Winters the musicales given by Miss Callender and Miss De Forest have been among the most important and fashionable events of the season, and their omission last Winter, due to the hostesses' absence, was greatly felt. Some five hundred invitations were sent out for last night's event, and an equal number will be issued for the second and last musicale on Jan 31. The guests last evening began to arrive at 9 o'clock. They ascended in elevators to the second floor of Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's apartments, which occupy two floors, and after removing their wraps, filed slowly down the broad marble staircase to the entrance hall, where the hostesses received them. The guests had for the most part arrived and were seated in the large white and gold parlor, the hallway, and reception rooms at 10 P. M., when the music began. This had been arranged by and was under the special direction of Mr. Victor Harris. It contained a novelty in the rendering of the Cycle of Songs from Tennyson's "Princess" to music composed—the solos by Arthur Somerville, Arthur Foote, Lawrence Kellie, and Victor Harris, and the five quartets by Charles Villiers Stanford—by a quartet whose members were Mrs. Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Mr. Ericsson Bushnell. These were heard with keen interest and received rapturous applause, especially the "Tears, Idle Tears," and "Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead." Mme. Emma Eames-Story, who looked radiantly lovely in white satin, sang four old French songs—Depret's "Le Secret," Coquard's "Hai Lull," "Plaisir d'Amour" by Padre Martini, and Godard's "Chanson de Juillet." Thomas Nash's "Spring" to Henschel's accompaniment, and Heine's "Ich Grolle Nicht" by Schumann. The Kneisel Quartet played Tschaikowsky's andante from D major quartet, Mendelssohn's Canzonetta, and Schumann's quartet in A major.

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After the musical programme was finished a light buffet supper was served. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Emmet, the Misses Johnson, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, the Misses Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Curtis, the Misses Gerry, Miss Breese, Mr. and Mrs. Wing, Mr. and Mrs. Tinker, the Misses Gibert, Miss De Barril, and Miss Whitney.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Bates—Johnson.

Adjt. William G. Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment and Mrs. Effingham L. Johnson were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 in the bride's home, 47 West Thirty-seventh Street. The Rev. Ralph R. Brydge, rector of St. Mark's Church, Islip, L. I., officiated. The only attendants were N. C. Fischer, best man, and Aymar Johnson, usher.

The bride's gown was of silver-gray satin, handsomely trimmed in steel passementerie. Her hair was ornamented with a white aigrette, and she carried a large bunch of white violets.

Mrs. James Scott, mother of the bride, received the guests previous to the ceremony, assisted by Miss Bates.

The decorations of holly were quite effective. Every arch, and even the stairway, was hidden completely by the red berries and their glossy foliage. Adjt. and Mrs. Bates left shortly after 4 o'clock, under a shower of rice, for a week's honeymoon trip. Mrs. Bates's going-away gown was of dark-blue cloth, worn with a close-fitting lamb's wool coat. Her blue turban was trimmed with black and brown tips.

Among the guests present both at the wedding and reception were Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Parsons, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Master Schuyler Parsons, Mrs. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Braddish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, and Gen. and Mrs. Green.

MISS CAYVAN EXONERATED.

Her Attorneys Issue Statements Showing How Her Name Was Introduced in Teall Divorce Suit.

Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, whose name was brought into the Teall divorce case, now pending before the Appellate Division of the Rhode Island Supreme Court, will appear before Charles Edgar Mills of 115 Broadway, who has been designated upon the application of Oliver Sumner Teall to take testimony in his behalf. The hearing has been set down for to-day at 2 o'clock, and Miss Cayvan will come before the Commissioner at the proper time. Henry Melville and Elisha K. Camp, her attorneys, issued the following statement last night in regard to the manner in which her name was introduced in the case:

The negro, Thomas Jackson, a discharged valet of Mr. Teall, was the only one who brought the name of Miss Cayvan into the case. He testified that the acquaintance between Mr. Teall and Miss Cayvan was while the latter was playing an engagement in Brooklyn, and its details were as follows:

About 11 A. M. one day Teall sent witness with a carriage to meet Miss Cayvan at the Grand Central Station; a few days later, between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., Teall called with a carriage at the Brooklyn Theatre and took Miss Cayvan for a ride through the park to a restaurant, where they had dinner, after which they returned to the theatre; the following Saturday night they took supper together in the public dining room of the Clarendon Hotel; after the evening performance Teall, Miss Cayvan, and the latter's maid got into a carriage, and, with witness on the box, were driven to the home of Miss Cayvan in New York; on another evening Teall and witness met Miss Cayvan and her maid at an elevated railroad station on their return from the Brooklyn theatre, and accompanied them to Miss Cayvan's home.

He was carefully examined as to the location of Miss Cayvan's residence and the date of these occurrences. After stating that he took particular notice of the number stated in the day time once to carry a parcel and again to return a borrowed umbrella, he testified as follows:

Q. What street do you think it was? A. I think it is One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, or some street near there.

Q. What kind of a house was it? A. A tenement house, or an apartment house, rather.

Q. Are you sure it was an apartment house? A. Yes.

Q. When did you next see Miss Cayvan with Mr. Teall? A. I saw Miss Cayvan next on the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad near the street where Miss Cayvan lived. I think it was One Hundred and Fifty-fifth or One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, somewhere in that locality.

He further testified that all this took place in August or September, 1895, and repeated several times the statement that it was while Miss Cayvan was playing in Brooklyn.

The absurdity of the whole story is apparent from a comparison of it with the following facts, well known to hundreds of people in New York: In the latter part of 1894 Miss Cayvan went abroad. She did not return to the United States till the last of October, 1895. She was then in ill health, was for a long time under a physician's care, and did not return to the stage till a year after that, when she opened in New York City in October, 1896.

She never lived anywhere in New York north of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. She never lived in any "tenement" or "apartment" house. For nine years she has owned her own house at 351 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and occupied it exclusively when in this neighborhood, except short stays, once at the Waldorf and once at the Imperial Hotel. Apparently all the witness knew of Miss Cayvan was her name, around which, for purposes best known to himself, he wove a fiction of his imagination.

In addition to this statement, Mr. Camp gave out a letter, received from Mr. W. Seaman, attorney for Mrs. Teall. This letter, which is dated Dec. 27, is as follows:

Dec. 27, 1898.

Referring to the published statements connecting the name of Miss Cayvan with the Teall divorce case, it so happens that I was the attorney representing Mrs. Teall on the examination before the Commissioner. The proceeding in Rhode Island was upon the ground of non-support as well as infidelity. The testimony in regard to Miss Cayvan had no bearing upon the charge of infidelity, and her name, one of half a dozen, was introduced only in support of the charge that the defendant had spent his means upon others to the exclusion of his wife and family.

There was no intention on the part of those taking the testimony to charge or allege any immorality on the part of Miss Cayvan, nor is there anything in the testimony to warrant such an interpretation. The newspapers have given to a synopsis of it an interpretation not warranted by the testimony itself. I am solely responsible for the taking of the depositions. Miss Cayvan's name had never been mentioned in any of the papers in the case, and at the time the witness was examined Mrs. Teall was at the bedside of her mother who was dangerously ill, and knew nothing about the testimony till it was read in court.

Both Mrs. Teall and her counsel regret the annoyance it has caused, and express their belief annoyance it has caused, and express their belief in Miss Cayvan's innocence of any immoral or improper conduct or relation. You are at liberty to give this letter such publicity as you may think fit.

Share in Turf, Field and Farm Sold.

The transaction involving the transfer of a third interest in the weekly publication, The Turf, Field and Farm, to W. H. Brown was consummated yesterday. Mr. Brown is to be the general manager and treasurer of the company. He said yesterday that no other changes were contemplated at present. Mr. Brown declared yesterday that under no circumstances would there be a consolidation with any other turf publication.

Industrial Exchange Starts.

The Industrial Exchange, the successor of the Mining Exchange, began business yesterday in its hall in the Edison Building. It is not yet certain how many, if any, of the curb brokers will join it.

A Correspondent Answered.

"W. H."—Your letter was post-dated.

MEETING OF ARCHITECTS

City Improvements Discussed at a Dinner of the League.

SUGGESTIONS OF MR. POST

Various Plans for the Approaches to New Bridges Are Proposed by Several Men.

The Architectural League held its monthly meeting and dinner at the league rooms, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night. There was a discussion after the dinner, the topic being "The Plan of the City." Artistic as well as utilitarian points were considered, and a large proportion of the members of the league in attendance took part in the discussion, which was opened by George B. Post

Mr. Post presented several plans, which were thrown on a screen from a stereopticon as illustrations of his discourse. The first point he made was the necessity for providing adequate avenues of approach to the terminals of the new East River bridge. In this connection he spoke only of the Manhattan terminus. At the end of the bridge he suggested the creation of a large circular plaza. From this plaza he would have three avenues, one being a continuance of the line of the bridge through Spring Street; another would run direct to Union Square, and the third through the line of Chatham Street. All these streets, he said, should be widened, and at their intersection with the circle he would have a monument or group of statuary.

Mr. Post suggested that, inasmuch as the designs for the new bridge would not in all likelihood be submitted to the Municipal Art Commission, the societies forming the Art Federation should exert all their influence to have only the best architectural talent employed on the bridge.

By another plan Mr. Post showed how the section of the city near the City Hall could be beautified. This plan provided that the city should acquire the block extending from Elm Street to Broadway and bounded by Duane and Pearl Streets. This, he said, could be done at a comparatively low cost, when all the benefits were taken into consideration. This tract, he said, could be converted into a driveway or approach to a terraced park bounded by Elm, Worth, Reade, and Baxter Streets and Park Row, in the middle of which there could be erected an amphitheatre suitable for large gatherings, and giving much more room than Madison Square Garden. Centre Street, he said, could, by an artistic arcade, be carried beneath the structure. The carrying out of this plan, he said, would not only add to the appearance of the city, but would also increase the value of real estate and provide a breathing spot for the poor people of the east side.

Referring to his plan for approaches to the new bridge, he said the city could purchase land for 200 feet back on each side of these avenues, subdivide it into lots, and then sell these lots at a large profit. In this way the squalid tenements could be driven away from the business section. It was not a Utopian measure, he said, for it had already been tried in Glasgow, with great success, both as regards the profit to the municipality and the consequent increment in values of real estate.

Edward P. North, who was a guest, presented a plan for approaches to the new East River bridge. This plan contemplated a connection between the New York terminus of the new bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge and diverging avenues for traffic extending to Clinton Place and the North River at Twenty-third Street.

Milton See suggested extensive changes along the North River consisting of a terrace 7 1-5 miles long, extending over the railway, carriage driveway, and bicycle tracks, together with stairways and monuments. He said it would enrich the city in the end. He also suggested the Riverside as a site for a world's fair in 1912, to celebrate the centenary of the second war with Great Britain.

A. H. Thorpe also submitted a plan for transforming the North River front. He proposed constructing a boulevard between West Street and the river, 100 feet wide, leaving room between the two for a row of business buildings. His plan involved a two-story elevated railway.

Charles W. Stoughton offered a plan for the improvement of Bronx Borough, showing the use of diagonal streets suggested by others for the lower part of New York.

The talks were concluded by F. B. Thurber, who spoke of the advisability of uniting architectural and engineering designs so as to produce public monuments of greater beauty, utility, and permanence.

GRIP SPREADING IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Health Commissioner Reynolds has personal knowledge of the prevalence of grip in Chicago. He is suffering from the disease in a mild form, and was brought down to his office in the City Hall this morning in a cab.

"Grip is not epidemic in Chicago," said the Health Commissioner. "It is prevalent, however, and proper precautions should be taken. Being of a contagious nature, it has spread quite rapidly, but the mortality report of the last week shows that there is but little cause for fear."

FOUND IN 1896; OWNER WANTED.

The following advertisement appeared in a daily newspaper yesterday:

FOUND—In the early part of 1896, a brooch; proof of ownership will be date of loss and description of pin, &c. Address R. A. MACKENZIE, 170 East 51st St.

On inquiry at 170 East Fifty-first Street it was learned that R. A. MacKenzie found the brooch nearly three years ago, but did not think it of any value. It lay about the house unappreciated by any one, it was said, until a few days ago. A caller suggested that it might be of considerable value.

The brooch was taken to a jeweler, who pronounced it quite valuable, and an effort is now making to restore it to its owner.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A new farce by Leon Gandillot, the author of "The Turtle," will be produced at the Manhattan on Jan. 30. It is called "Madame Bebe."

George Thatcher, the minstrel, has purchased a farm at Westwood, N. J., and says he is going to settle down to a life in the country.

Bettina Gerard made her appearance last night at Sam T. Jack's Theatre and was well received. She sang two new songs and seemed to be in good health.

Carolyn Heustis of the Casino company, who was married Saturday night to the son of Q. A. Graves, of the Hotel Cadillac, appeared at rehearsal yesterday as if nothing unusual had happened.

Hugh Quarles, who has for several seasons been Treasurer of the Bijou Theatre, resigned yesterday. He leaves to-day to go in advance of the company playing "A Dangerous Maid" on the road.

There were two new persons in the cast of "Sorrows of Satan" last night. Two colored men were procured to take the place of Avant and Parker, who fought Monday night after the second act. Avant is in the hospital and Parker in a cell. They represented statues in the play.

Aline Potter, who was a member of the Della Fox company until a few weeks ago, is lying at the point of death in a Boston hospital. Her sisters, living in Brooklyn, have gone to Boston to be with her. She was married in Boston to Gilbert Starr of Worcester, Mass., a few days before she was taken ill.

Marcus Mayer, manager of Miss Olga Nethersole's company, which begins its New York engagement at Wallack's Monday, was taken suddenly ill in Hartford yesterday. Edward Corbett, business manager, who is in New York arranging for the production here, left for Hartford last night to take charge of the company.

A man wearing the uniform of the United States Army and claiming to be a Sergeant in the Thirteenth Infantry, has been calling daily at the Garden Theatre and demanding to see Miss Viola Allen. He said he was psychologically married to her. Yesterday, when he called, a policeman offered to show him where she lived and took him to the Thirtieth Street Police Station. He was sent to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity.

Wayne MacVeagh's Health Improving.

WASHINGTN, Jan. 3.—Wayne MacVeagh, who has been quite ill with the grip, continues to improve. His system has been considerably weakened by disease, but by careful nursing his physician believes he will recover in a reasonable time.

INDIGESTION
Unfits you for Business.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets cure Indigestion.—Adv.

THE CLARKE PICTURE SALE.

The art sale of the present season promises to be that of the American pictures and a large number of art objects belonging to Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, Shepherd of the Lambs Club and a well-known art collector and connoisseur. The pictures and art objects will be placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries about Feb. 1. The pictures will be sold at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Feb. 14, 15, 16, and 17. The art objects, which comprise Greek vases, terra cotta statuettes and iridescent glass, antique porcelains, Hispano-Moresque pottery, old medals, &c., will be sold at the Art Galleries on the afternoons of Feb. 14, 15, 16, and 17, or on the same days as those on which the pictures will be disposed of.

The dispersal of Mr. Clarke's pictures and art objects will be an event of unusual importance in the art world, should greatly stimulate the interest in American art, and will be of the greatest benefit, not only to American artists, but to the dealers in and collectors of American paintings, and to art museums and institutions all over the country. It will throw upon the market the best and most representative canvases by American painters which have been produced during the past twenty-five years, and also some thoroughly good examples of such early American artists as Gilbert Stuart, Henry Peters Gray, W. S. Mount, Benjamin West, Rembrandt Peale, and J. B. Irving.

Mr. Clarke, who is one of the founders of the Sculpture Society, of the Retrospective Art Committee of the Chicago Fair, of the Washington Society of Artists, of the Chicago Art Institute, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and who has been for nearly ten years the Chairman of the Art Committee of the Union League Club, began to collect American pictures in 1871. With a natural taste for art and unusual cultivation, he decided upon devoting himself to American pictures, both because he felt there was a future in American art, and also, as his purse was not a long one, he reasoned that he could better afford to buy a good American picture, even if the artist were comparatively unknown, than a foreign one of poor merit or doubtful authenticity. The wisdom of his judgment has been proved by the fact that, while, of course, some of his earlier pictures have depreciated in value, others have increased in value tenfold, and the majority of his canvases are worth at least double what was paid for them a few years ago. His example has been followed by a number of gentlemen in this city alone, and by the loaning of his pictures to exhibitions all over the country, and particularly to club exhibitions in New York, he has greatly stimulated the interest in American artists and their work. Mr. Clarke's first purchase was a little picture of trout by the late artist-sportsman, Wakeman Holberton. He now owns 35 examples of George Inness, 10 of D. W. Tryon, 7 of Wyant, 5 of Homer Martin, 5 of Bolton Jones, 5 of C. H. Davis, and 2 of Picknell, of the landscapists. In the figure men, he has 30 examples of Winslow Homer, 10 or 12 of Louis Moeller, 5 of William M. Chase, 2 of J. Weir, and one or more examples among landscapists and figure men of such painters as George Fuller, A. H. Thayer, C. F. Ulrich, George Brush, Volk, Abbey, Shirlaw, Dannat, Beckwith, Bridgeman, Hovenden, Kappes, F. C. Jones, Dana, Robert Miner La Farge, Hunt, S. Gifford, F. S. Church, Whittredge, and Ochtman.

Not content with his private collecting has Mr. Clarke benefited American art. He was the first to offer a prize at a New York art institution for the best picture painted in America, which he did to the Academy of Design in 1883, and for which he was made an Honorary Life Fellow by the Academy in 1884. This move was followed by the establishment of the Halgarten, Norman W. Dodge, Shaw, and Evans prizes. The first exhibition of Mr. Clarke's pictures was made at the American Art Galleries in 1883, when he became recognized as the foremost collector of American pictures. In 1891 he loaned his collection, which then numbered 207 examples, and which has now grown to 360, to the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, in Philadelphia, where it was exhibited from Oct. 15 to Nov. 28, of that year. His pictures have frequently been seen at the private exhibitions of the Union League, Manhattan, and New York Athletic Clubs, many of which displays he has himself arranged. To the Century Association, of which he is a member, Mr. Clarke has presented a group of Greek vases and statuettes, to the Union League Club a collection of antique single-color porcelains, to the New York Athletic Club a mural decoration by H. S. Mowbray, and to the Lambs Club several pictures, a number of old metal pieces, and 300 antique goblets, flagons, and mugs. Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in a magazine article written in 1894, alluded to Mr. Clarke as the greatest assistant to the cause of American art, and stated that no one connected with the Chicago Exposition was more truly its benefactor.

Mr. Clarke does not intend to sell the contents of his art house, but simply a number of objects which have been selected for his personal enjoyment. Among these is the celebrated Farnese vase, 3 feet 6 inches high and 63 inches around, which was found in the garden of Bishop Polystheme, near Tarantum, in Apulia, in 1786, fourteen feet below the ground, and which was presented by the King of Naples to the Royal Museum in Naples.

The majority of Mr. Clarke's paintings have been described from time to time when shown at club and other expositions in THE NEW YORK TIMES. It is unnecessary to say that they have been selected with great care, remarkable taste, and ripe judgment, and that, as a whole, they form a display that will not only surprise the public, and even the art student and lover, but will greatly encourage all believers in the future of American art.

MR. ROBINSON'S REJECTED WORK.

Will H. Low Hopes Art Museum May Reconsider Its Action.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the controversy which has arisen concerning the picture by Theodore Robinson which has been offered to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by the Society of American Artists, and which has been, by common report, refused by the museum, it is most unfortunate that an unauthorized partial view of the whole matter has alone been disclosed as yet in the public prints. Pending the conclusion of the official action of the Society of American Artists taken at its annual meeting on Dec. 13, and an equally official action on the part of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which will naturally follow, there is perhaps no reason for controversy or discussion in the press.

As the Chairman of the committee of the Society of American Artists appointed to purchase a picture by Theodore Robinson for presentation to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, I may say, however, that the invitation to subscribe to the fund was addressed exclusively to the members of the society and to a few persons known as possessors of Mr. Robinson's works. In two instances these latter were gentlemen who as individuals had made valued gifts of pictures to the museum.

The subscription to the fund was very general, and represented fairly every shade of opinion in the society, which embraces painters of varying schools. This should dispose of the assertion that the subscription was one made by "a few friends of Mr. Robinson." It was an official act of the society, and in its spirit conformed to a precedent established by the presentation to and acceptance by the museum of works by other deceased members of the society. The picture was the most important work of Mr. Robinson's available for the purpose, and more important by reason of its previous exhibition at the society and at an exhibition in Cleveland, where it had taken a prize as the most meritorious landscape in the exhibition, than the picture chosen by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts from the sale of Mr. Robinson's works.

A member of the Committee of Painting of the Metropolitan Museum was invited to join the President of the Society of American Artists in the selection of the picture, and the failure of the gentleman thus invited to be present at the meeting for this purpose does not affect the intention of the Society of American Artists to show every possible courtesy to the committee of the Museum. It is a principle so well established that a museum, which admits the works of living or recently deceased painters, should receive the work of men of distinction in all schools of painting regardless of the individual preferences of members of a committee that it goes without saying that the two gentlemen who have chosen in this case to reject the picture might without sacrifice of dignity vote for a reconsideration of their action.

It is quite possible that, occupied in other directions, they have hardly realized that Theodore Robinson lived his too brief life, acquired a reputation, and was the recipient of such honors as we have to bestow on our artists in such a manner that a large number of his fellows, representing in many cases principles of art at variance with those of Mr. Robinson, unite in demanding that a small though worthy example of his work may help to perpetuate the memory of his faithful service to art on the walls of the Museum of the city where his chief honors were won.

That such a reconsideration may be had as the result of the recent unanimous action of the Society of American Artists, and that the premature disclosure of the existing misunderstanding may help rather than hinder such a solution, must be the sincere hope of all who have pride in our achievement in any walk of art.

WILL H. LOW.

Chairman of the late Committee of the Society of American Artists for the presentation of a work of Theodore Robinson for the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Bronxville, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1899.

MRS. WORL HELD FOR TRIAL.

Mr. Bruce's Debtor Acknowledges Some Matrimonial Adventures.

Mrs. Lilege C. Worl, who was arrested at the Ashland House last Thursday on the complaint of Edward C. Bruce, a printer, who charges her with defrauding him out of $1,500, was again arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday before Magistrate Mott

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
ORDERS EXECUTED ON THE
New York Stock Exchange.
New York Cotton Exchange.
Montreal Stock Exchange.
Chicago Board of Trade.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Jas. H. Oliphant & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD STREET,
(Commercial Cable Building.)
JAS. H. OLIPHANT, } Members.
ALFRED L. NORRIS, } N. Y. Stock Exchange.
WM. J. MATHESON, Special Partner.
Telephone No. 3307 Cortlandt.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co.
3½% 100 YEAR GOLD BONDS
For sale at 106½ and accrued interest
Orders will be filled according to priority of receipt.
HARVEY FISK & SONS
29 Nassau Street, New York.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

150 BONDS.

Nos. 9, 29, 47, 49, 63, 76, 110, 152, 259, 271, 272, 276, 320, 565, 545, 577, 578, 652, 657, 706, 709, 732, 744, 751, 817, 818, 850, 889, 936, 950, 952, 995, 1004, 1075, 1077, 1091, 1122, 1124, 1125, 1129, 1152, 1169, 1177, 1197, 1225, 1260, 1264, 1291, 1309, 1332, 1419, 1420, 1465, 1505, 1650, 1655, 1659, 1732, 1770, 1771, 1803, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1852, 1853, 1927, 1928, 1929, 2154, 2175, 2231, 2267, 2360, 2385, 2528, 2572, 2576, 2582, 2586, 2587, 2907, 2976, 2978, 2979, 2774, 2778, 2779, 2806, 2843, 2851, 2880, 2980, 3185, 3188, 3190, 3193, 3225, 3239, 3304, 3327, 3382, 3417, 3442, 3531, 3589, 3596, 3627, 3643, 3687, 3691, 3742, 3781, 3783, 3828, 3939, 3950, 3967, 4044, 4054, 4081, 4084, 4123, 4202, 4414, 4497, 4565, 4567, 4571, 4618, 4620, 4714, 4824, 4833, 4844, 4873, 4894, 4897, 4999, 5193, 5287, 5208, 5347, 5389, 5461, 5505, 5517, 5545, 5549, 5555, 5654, 5749, 5761, 5867, 5879, 5974, 5976.

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1899, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 3, 1899.

John H. Davis & Co.,
BANKERS,
10 Wall Street, New York.
WILL BUY AND SELL
Minneapolis Brewing Co. 7% Bonds; also John B. Stetson Co. Pfd. and Common Stock; Richmond R'way & Electric Co. 5% Bonds.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, New York.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,760,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P. Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants.
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

A.—A.—
WILLIAM R. WEEKS, PROMOTER AND CORporation lawyer; parties with new railroads, new steamship lines, and industrial enterprises can have them promoted and marketed under business conditions. Offices, Nos. 860 and 861 Bowling Green Offices, 11 Broadway, New York City.

A NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE wants an experienced stock clerk; must have best of references. Address F. G. A., Box 156 Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks active and strong.

Wall Street's first business day of the new year had life in it, Stock Exchange transactions passed the 700,000 mark, and in a large majority of instances the issues most largely traded in scored advances. Various groups of stocks gave special indications of strength. Again the Flower stocks were notable as leaders.

Public interest in the market was disclosed clearly. Commission house transactions made up a tremendous aggregate, a large majority of the purchases.

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Against this manifestation of public confidence there were pitted the energetic efforts of practically all of the professional talent of the Stock Exchange. For a variety of reasons—none of them worth much consideration—the talent of Wall Street came to business with New Year's expectations of a bad break in the security market. Traders big and little sold stocks for their own account in pretty free and easy fashion during the earlier part of the day, making the short interest more consequential than it has been for some time past. Supplementing such transactions there was evident disposition upon the part of many brokers doing a commission business to discourage further commitments by their customers on the long side, and some even went further, dictating liquidation. One important brokerage house opened the day with an explicit notice to customers that stocks would not be carried on less than a full 10 per cent. margin, a requirement which naturally called for much larger margin deposits, or for the selling out of a proportion of holdings, for it has been some time since 10 per cent. margin rules have been regarded as necessary in average brokers' offices. The particular firm enforcing yesterday's rule was a seller of over 10,000 shares of stock during the opening hours of Stock Exchange business.

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Yet, despite all the doubts and in the face of all the attacks, the market stood firmly, those stocks which have recently been strongest not only maintaining their strength, but advancing still further. In the bond market as well as in stocks activity was beyond the average and strength continued there also.

The Federal Steel shares held leadership in the market, the preferred rising about a point and a half and the common 3 full points, there being in the latter transactions considerably beyond 100,000 shares. Inside buying seemed in evidence throughout the day, and the Street construed this as significant of safe foundation for semi-official statements that current earnings of the company are showing as much as 9 per cent. on the common stock, after providing full dividends for the preferred. All the iron and steel stocks grow in Wall Street favor, and some of the lower-priced ones are being taken in hand by strong interests not until now disposed to regard the iron outlook as so favorable as it proves to be. Iron trade improvement came quickly, as well as with phenomenal force. The statement by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in THE NEW YORK TIMES's Annual Financial Review was yesterday quoted as warrant for exceptional enthusiasm—Mr. Carnegie not having recently been quoted in Wall Street as altogether optimistic. What Mr. Carnegie says is:

"The outlook for steel never was so favorable in my time, not only from the standpoint of home consumption, but for legitimate expansion abroad. I am satisfied that the increased wants of the world for this indispensable article—steel—the foundation of so many articles—are to be supplied by the United States, and by the United States alone."

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $12,000 3s, registered, at 107⅝; $10,000 do do. ex-interest, at 106¾; $48,000 do, coupon, at 107¾@107½, and $2,300 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	Long Island	1⅜
Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	½
Am. Malting pf.	1	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	1½	N. J. Central	½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	2	N. Y. Air Brake	¾
Ann Arbor	½	Norf. & West., pf.	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	½	Pacific Coast	½
B'klyn Rapid Transit	2½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	1
Brooklyn Union Gas	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Brunswick City	1	C., C. & St. L.	1⅝
Chicago & Alton	½	Pullman Car	4½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Reading	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	½	Reading 2d pf.	2
C., H. V. & Tol. pf.	½	Rio Grande W. pf.	½
Consolidated Ice	1½	St. Paul & Duluth	1½
Del., L. & West	⅞	Stand. Dist.	1
Federal Steel	3	Southern Pac.	½
Fed. Steel pf.	1⅝	Stand. R. & T.	½
Flint & P. M. pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal. & Iron	½
General Electric	½	Twin City R. T.	1½
H. B. Claflin	½	West. Union Tel.	1⅜
Iowa Central pf.	1½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assessment paid	⅝
Knick. Ice pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	1	Erie 1st pf.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	1¾	Evans. & T. H.	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2	Glucose Sugar	1
Am. Sugar Refs.	2	Hawaiian Sugar	½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Knickerbocker Ice	½
Balt. & Ohio, w. iss.	½	National Biscuit	1
Bay State Gas	⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Central Pacific	⅝	C., C. & St. L.	½
C., C. & St. L.	½	Norf. & Western	½
C., Lor. & W. pf.	½	Northern Pac.	½
Col., H. Val. & Tol.	⅝	St. N. & G. Island	1
Col. H. C. & I.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	⅝
Delaware & Hudson	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅝	Union Pacific	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	2		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	1	Mo. Pac. 1st coll. 5s	1
Chi., B. & Q., Neb. ext., 4s	1	Ore. & Cal. 1st	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1
Long Island gen. 4s	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1
		Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¾@6 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $128,851,721; balance, $10,407,436; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,561,350.

Money on call in London at 2½@2¾ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market quiet and steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ less 1-16 for long, 5.20⅝ less 1-16 for short; reichsmarks at 94½ and 94¾, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—16c premium. Boston—Par @5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅜, to 124¾; Reading, ⅜, to 12½; Erie, ¼, to 15⅛, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 63¼. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅛, to 96⅛; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 40⅝; Illinois Central preferred, ⅛, to 113⅛; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76¼; New York Central, ¼, to 126¾, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 80⅛. Atchison sold at 19⅜ and Canadian Pacific at 87⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 110⅝, for money, but advanced ⅛, to 111 1-16, for the account.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand decreased 62,100,000 marks; Treasury notes decreased 2,800,000 marks; "other" securities increased 77,340,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 139,720,000 marks.

ST. PAUL'S ENORMOUS GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the fourth week in December were made public last evening. They aggregated $1,135,556, and show the following as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1897	$251,982
Increase over 1896	320,114
Increase over 1895	344,904
Increase over 1894	559,350
Increase over 1893	376,727
Increase over 1892	157,914

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For the month of December St. Paul's gross earnings show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1897	$687,187
Increase over 1896	933,399
Increase over 1895	739,626
Increase over 1894	1,100,751
Increase over 1893	970,093
Increase over 1892	222,272

CALL MONEY MANIPULATION.

After steadiness and calmness during the greater part of yesterday, the call money market was taken in hand by stock market bears in the last hour, and the rate marked up to 6 per cent. The great majority of the day's loans were made at 3 and 3½ per cent., and the Street gave very little attention to the early bear predictions of a squeeze. Nor did the afternoon manipulation last long enough to frighten anybody. The rate ran up to 6 per cent. in one minute, and in the next, broken by liberal offerings of funds by large banking interests, it was back to 2 per cent. The closing figure was 3 per cent.

Bankers and money market authorities continue sanguine as to the outlook for easy money. They say that artificial flurries like that of yesterday may be manipulated at any time, but they insist that higher rates than those now prevailing cannot be maintained for any length of time.

COAL STOCKS BUOYANT.

Anthracite coal shares were features of yesterday's market. All of the group were conspicuously strong, the advance in coal prices that went into effect with the first of the year considerably improving Wall Street sentiment on the properties. The Readings were the strongest of the group. Reading first preferred rose from 53⅝ to 55⅝, while the second preferred made even a greater advance, getting from below 28 up to 30. The common stock made only a fractional advance. Lackawanna sold up to 160 and Jersey Central to 98¼. Delaware and Hudson was the only one of the lot to make a loss.

Wall Street generally looked upon the coalers with new favor and was inclined to consider the general advance in prices as signifying the early announcement of an agreement between the various anthracite interests. Much of the buying, especially of the Readings, was apparently for pool account.

Conspicuous among the items of gossip on the anthracite shares were representations that Mr. James R. Keene has suddenly become actively and aggressively bullish on the stocks.

SUGAR TRUST WEAKENS.

Sugar Trust was one of the weak features of yesterday's market, declining from 126 to 124 and losing 2 points net. Steady offerings of the stock that seemed to come from high quarters and an always apparent lack of support were responsible for the stock's weakness. The decline came coincidently with reports that strong banking interests friendly to the management of the Doscher and other outside refineries are organizing a new sugar-refining trust, to include most, if not all, of the present competitors of Mr. Havemeyer's company. According to rumor, the capitalization of the new concern is to be $50,000,000.

Wall Street understands that sharp cuts in refined sugar prices are to be made around the middle of the present month, just after the Sugar Trust's annual elections.

In the face of its continued weakness, the supply of Sugar Trust in Wall Stret is still small, and speculators selling it short find difficulty at times in borrowing the certificates.

GRANGER STOCKS ACTIVE.

Again commission houses were heavy buyers of the Granger group, and again those stocks were conspicuously strong. Burlington and Quincy sold at 126, while St. Paul reached 121. Both at the opening of the market and in the selling just before the close the Grangers seemed to be put under special pressure, and it looked as though the bears were trying to break those stocks in order to bring about general commission house liquidation. Rock Island, in which the buying was excellent in character, fluctuated within a narrow range, closing at 114.

There were intimations originating in bear quarters that St. Paul's earnings for the last week of December would not make a favorable showing. The St. Paul earnings did not come out until after the close of the market, but when they did the disappointed the bears by showing the enormous increase of more than $250,000—the greatest gain of any week of the year.

KANSAS AND TEXAS.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred stock and second mortgage 4s were quite conspicuous yesterday. Standard Oil people were credited with heavy purchases of both stock and bonds, and it was current gossip that Rockefeller interests have subscribed something like $5,000,000 to the syndicate organized to buy the Chicago and Alton property, it being the popular belief that this means a Chicago and Alton-Kansas and Texas connection. Kansas and Texas preferred advanced from 37⅞ to 39⅝, while the seconds got up from 67⅞ to 69½.

LONDON A HEAVY SELLER.

Early London prices yesterday were decidedly lower than the New York closing. Cable advices stated that London was somewhat nervous over the subsequently denied rumor of the recall of Ambassador Monson and rumors regarding a disappointment as to the expected Louisville dividend. In the first two hours here the arbitrage houses were heavy sellers of all international stocks, their operations aggregating something like 40,000 shares.

LOCAL TRACTION SHARES.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was one of the strongest of the Flower group yesterday, getting up to and closing at 79¾, a net gain of more than two points for the day. More than 33,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Inside interests were open buyers of the stock, and its advance was attended by much enthusiasm in Flower quarters. In the other local traction stocks there was only dullness. Manhattan fluctuated within a range of one point and made a fractional gain, and Metropolitan Street Railway, after selling down to 191, closed with a slight fractional loss.

SOME WILD FLUCTUATIONS.

American Steel and Wire preferred was a highly sensational feature of yesterday's market. Early in the day it sold at 120. Then on not more than half a dozen sales it dropped to 104, and from that price rallied a point at a time to 115. The stock closed at 116, with a net loss of two points. Steel and Wire common fluctuated between 49 and 44, and also made a substantial loss. The declines in both stocks were supposed to have been brought about by stop orders. Chicago manipulators have recently been pumping the prices of the stocks upward, and have been resorting to rather crude manipulative schemes. They have, however, induced very few Wall Street people to mix up in the stocks. Yesterday's break hardly caused a ripple, and about the only attention given to it came from people who insisted on saying "I told you so."

DECEMBER TREASURY FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The monthly Treasury statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Dec. 31 the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,129,176,286, an increase during the month of $1,702,739. This increase is due to the delivery of 3 per cent. bonds of the new issue previously paid for.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $1,040,215,980; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,237,200; debt bearing no interest, $382,467,801; total, $1,423,940,981. This amount, however, does not include $553,447,783 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $281,729,434; silver, $503,212,534; paper, $50,253,206. Bonds, deposits in National bank depositories, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $95,285,855. Total, $930,431,351, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $635,666,656, leaving a net cash balance of $294,764,695.

The monthly statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for December were $41,404,793, as compared with $59,646,698 for December, 1897. This last amount, however, includes about $31,700,000 received on account of the Pacific Railroad's debt. Independent of those payments the increase for the last month as compared with the same month in 1897 was about $13,400,000.

The receipts from customs last month were $16,764,324, increase over December, 1897, about $5,100,000. Receipts from internal revenue were $22,621,318, increase $8,300,000.

The receipts for the six months since July 1, 1897, amounted to $245,961,889, a gain over the same period in 1897 of over $38,000,000, not including the $31,700,000 received from the Pacific railroads. During the last six months the receipts from customs increased from $62,825,020 to $96,045,839, and from internal revenue sources from $85,498,203 to $138,394,339.

The disbursements during December amounted to $41,864,807, which is $460,000 in excess of the receipts.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that Dec. 31 the total circulation of National bank notes was $243,735,105, an increase for the year of $14,804,824, and an increase for the month of $1,033,067. The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to $214,015,987, an increase for the year of $17,869,894, and an increase for the month of $87,444. The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $29,719,118, a decrease for the year of $3,065,070, and an increase for the month of $945,622. The amount of United States bonds on deposit to secure circulation was $239,942,850, and to secure public deposits $71,323,920.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage at the mints of the United States during December was $12,826,484, as follows: Gold, $9,492,045; silver, $3,275,481; minor coins, $58,958.

SPIRITS STOCKS STRONG.

American Spirits stocks were conspicuously strong yesterday, the common selling up to 15 and the preferred to 40. Both made substantial gains. Interests identified with the property have for some time past been talking confidently on the American Spirits securities. Yesterday it was rumored that some change in the management of the property is contemplated.

WESTERN UNION ACTIVE.

For the first time in quite a while Western Union yesterday showed activity and strength. Throughout the present upward movement in the market Western Union stock has persistently refused to join in the general advance, and has hung quiet despite all efforts to bull it. Yesterday, however, the stock loomed up with more than 17,000 shares and a gain of between one and two points to its credit. It sold as high as 95. There was no news regarding the property, although Wall Street called the buying of it good.

PANHANDLE MYSTERY.

The buoyant activity of the securities of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Western lines of the Pennsylvania system—occupies much Wall Street attention, and is responsible for a vast deal of theorizing as to what may be going on under cover. Somewhat this situation was reflected yesterday by the following bulletin, issued by a Wall Street news agency:

"Panhandle developments are growing interesting. The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company have called a meeting of the stockholders (giving the necessary ninety days' notice under their by-laws) to authorize the use of $11,000,000 now in the treasury for the purpose of buying certain equities. In some quarters it is believed that the Pennsylvania people have been anticipating this authority and buying Panhandle stock in the open market. It is certain that the stock has almost entirely disappeared from the offices of the brokers. Before the present advance in Panhandle stock, it was stated that the Pennsylvania Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and the friends of those corporations were already holding more than four-fifths of the entire stock.

"If they have been buying the stock quietly in the market, and should now consolidate the whole system into one line and guarantee dividends on the Panhandle stock, they would pay almost the entire dividends themselves. All this would show good financial management on their part, because if they had tried to secure this stock by direct negotiation with minority holders they could not have bought it at prices heretofore ruling in the market. If they should now pay much higher prices for the small amount of stock outstanding, the average cost would be comparatively low. There can be no question that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is accumulating a large amount of cash, and is disposed to use it for retiring all claims against itself. If these surmises and statements prove correct, those who now hold the little Panhandle stock outstanding will occupy a remarkable position."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Increase of $467,750 in surplus reserve of outside banks for week ended Saturday last.

Increase of $3,478 in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa's net earnings for November, making an increase of $50,232 since July 1.

Estimated output of gold from Cripple Creek during 1898, $16,000,000, largest in history of that district.

Increase of $223,001 in Louisville and Nashville's net earnings for November, making an increase of $272,603 since July 1.

Increase of $12,500 in Colorado Fuel and Iron's net earnings for November, as compared with the same month in 1897, which were heretofore the largest in the history of the company.

Decrease of $13,604 in Oregon Railroad and Navigation's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $84,607 since July 1.

Sharp break in copper stocks in the Boston market.

Increase of $34,126 in Pacific Mail's balance for November, making an increase of $461,037 since May 1.

Orders received at Philadelphia Mint to coin $40,000,000 gold this year. Total gold coinage in 1898 was $14,769,258.

Increase of $1,446 in net earnings of San Antonio and Aransas Pass for November, making an increase of $95,784 since July 1.

Denial by Vice President Hall of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad of the report that the Boston and Albany is to be consolidated or absorbed by his road.

Increase of $3,424 in Rio Grande Southern's surplus net earnings for November, making an increase of $19,527 since July 1.

Increase of 40,316 tons in East-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and an increase of 42,646 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $67,813 in Norfolk and Western's net earnings for November, making an increase of $145,981 since July 1.

Increase of $10,994 in Chesapeake and Ohio's net earnings for November, making an increase of $113,969 since July 1.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in December showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$1,939
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	4,262
St. Paul	251,982
Total increase three roads	$258,183

Administrators' Bond for $1,000,000.

SARATOGA, Jan. 3.—Surrogate Peters this morning granted letters of administration to William C. Cagger of New York City and Charles E. Dusenberry of Lansingburg on the estate of E. R. Tracy of New York City and Lansingburg, who died last week at her Saratoga cottage. She left an estate of $1,000,000, and the administrators were required to file a bond of upward of $1,000,000, the largest ever demanded in Saratoga County.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—Holders of **THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO COMPANY'S RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS FOR STEEL RAILS**, dated July 31st, 1897, are hereby notified that on the **NEXT INTEREST DAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1899, THE RECEIVERS WILL REDEEM EACH AND ALL OF SAID CERTIFICATES** on presentation at the Office of the Mercantile Trust Company, New York.
JOHN K. COWEN,
OSCAR G. MURRAY,
Receivers.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Nov'r 18th, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1899. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Company.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 16th January, 1899.
The transfer books for the preferred stock of this Company will be closed on 5th January, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on 17th January, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 31st December, 1898.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.,
No. 18 Broadway.
New York, Jan. 3, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 50.
The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of ten cents per share on its capital stock, payable January 20th, 1899.
Transfer books will be closed from January 10th to 20th. S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

Office of Wells Fargo Co.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jany. 16, 1899, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close Dec. 31, 1898, and reopen Jan'y 17, 1899.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1898.
95th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEO. H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secty.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
91st DIVIDEND.
New York, Dec. 13, 1898.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
Will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 18th, 1899.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1899.
JONATHAN D. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS,
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AVE.,
During construction of new building on corner 42d Street and 8th Avenue.
SEVENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 16th, 1899, Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
ASSETS, $8,252,341.67.
SURPLUS, $951,753.24.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK,
8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.
The trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1899, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1898, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 16th, 1899. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅝c.

On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Standard Consolidated sold at 2.15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Alamo sold at .05, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 1,200 Iron Silver at .70, seller 4, and 500 Pharmacist at .06, seller 10.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Horn Silver	1.10
Ala	.05	Iron Silver	.85
Belcher	.15	Kings. & Pem. I.	.15
Best & Belcher	.30	La Crosse	.07
Breece	.90	Leadville	.09
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.18
Caledonia B. H.	.20	Mexican	.25
Chollar	.12	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.13	Phoenix Gold	.08
Comstock Tun. Co.	.05	Potosi	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.00	Plymouth Con.	.09
Crown Point	.14	Sierra Nevada	.60
Deadwood	.43	Standard Con.	2.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.33	Union Con.	.17
Father De Smet	.15	Utah	.07
Gould & Curry	.20	Yellow Jacket	.21
Hale & Norcross	1.00		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Moulton	.20
Am. Coal	125.00	Ontario	5.00
Adams Consol	.08	Ophir	.50
Best & Belcher	.30	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.85	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Brunswick Con.	.14	Potosi	.10
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Choliar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.12	Sierra Nevada	.30
Chrysolite	.13	Standard	1.90
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Small Hopes	1.25
Com. T. Co., stock	.04	Union Con.	.30
Com. T. Co., bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co., scrip	.04	Yellow Jacket	.20
Crescent	.08	Argentum Juanita	.35
Cataipa	.12	Alamo	.04
Deadwood Terra	.45	Anaconda	.48
Eureka Con.	.20	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cr.	.09
Gould & Curry	.20	Gold & Globe	.02
Hale & Norcross	.10	Golden Fleece	.25
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	.33
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.70	Mount Rosa	.21
Kingston & Pem.	.14	Pharmacist	.04
La Crosse	.12	Portland	1.40
Leadville Con.	.11	Union	.17
Little Chief	.20	Work	.15

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00¾	Copper Rock	.00¼
Miami	.02½	Justine	.01
Rocky Mountain	.01	Old Gold	.005
Waldorf	.006	Sentinel	.001
Cannon Ball	.002	Playa de Oro	4.00

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$294,764,695
Gold

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	28	Adams Express	109	109	109	109	
33¼	33½	1,920	American Malting Co.	34	34	33	33	−1
86¼	87	1,275	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86¾	86¾	86¼	86¾	+ ¾
35⅞	35⅞	808	American Cotton Oil.	35½	35½	35¼	35½	
89	89½	246	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89¼	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
34	35	200	American Distrct Tel.	33	34	33	34	+ ½
143	146	42	American Express	144	145	144	145	
14⅜	15	9,380	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13½	15	13¼	14⅜	+1½
39½	39⅝	2,500	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38	40	38	39½	+2
124	124½	28,205	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	126	126	124	124½	−2
111½	..	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113¾	113¾	111¼	111½	−1
97	100	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	98	98	98	
143½	143¼	7,187	American Tobacco	143⅝	143⅞	143	143¼	
46¾	46⅞	12,651	Am. Steel & Wire	48¾	49	44	46¾	−1⅝
115	116	8,820	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	120	120	104	116	−2
14½	15½	150	Ann Arbor	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
39¼	40	776	Ann Arbor pf.	39¾	39⅞	39½	39½	+ ¼
19	19¼	4,630	At., T. & S. F.	19½	19¾	19	19¼	+ ¼
51¾	51⅞	15,630	At., T. & S. F. pf.	52	52	51¼	51¾	− ⅜
69	70½	7	B. & O., all in. pd.	71	71	71	71	
55	56	100	B. & O., when iss.	55	55	55	55	− 1½
77¼	77½	1,350	B. & O. pf., when iss.	78	78	77½	77½	
7¼	7½	43,560	Bay State Gas	8¼	8¼	7¾	7⅝	− ⅜
79⅛	79¾	36,410	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	78	79¾	77¾	79¾	+2¼
139	140	670	Brooklyn Union Gas.	139	139½	139	139½	+1½
14⅜	14¾	2,671	Brunswick City	14	14⅞	14	14½	+1
74	75	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	74	74	74	74	
54½	55	850	Canada Southern	55	55	54⅜	54⅞	
42⅜	43	4,200	Central Pacific, ex div.	44	44	42½	42⅝	− ⅛
25⅞	25½	3,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	25½	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
170	171	1,400	Chicago & Alton	171	171	170½	170½	+ ½
125¼	125⅝	12,184	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125⅝	126	125	125¼	+ ¼
61	61¼	3,050	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	62	63	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
112½	113⅜	14,070	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	113¾	113¾	112¾	112⅝	+ ¼
16	16⅛	6,470	Chi. Gr. West.	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
81½	83⅜	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	83¾	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	
51½	52	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	52	52	51½	52	
30¾	31¼	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
8	9	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8	8	8	8	
32	35	22	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	
120½	120⅝	18,776	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	120¾	121	120¼	120⅝	
166	166½	102	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	166½	166¾	166¼	166¼	+ ¼
141⅝	142	1,430	Chicago & Northw.	142¼	142⅝	142	142	− ⅛
114	114⅛	14,070	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	114½	114⅝	113½	114	
83¾	90	40	Chi. Term. Trans.	85	85	85	85	
37¼	37½	2,880	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36½	37⅜	36¼	37½	+1½
42½	43	1,445	C., C., C. & St. L.	43¾	43¾	43	43	− ⅞
..	..	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	96	96	96	
42	44½	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44	44	43½	43½	+ ½
49	49½	800	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	49½	50	49¼	50	
19	19¼	1,345	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ¼
32⅝	32⅞	3,035	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32½	33	31½	32⅝	+ ¼
8⅜	8½	200	Colorado Midland	8	8¼	8	8½	
8½	9	250	Col. H. C. & I.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
3¼	3⅜	650	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4	4	3½	3½	− ⅛
13	14	420	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
195	196	600	Consolidated Gas	196½	196½	195	195	
46¾	47¼	1,225	Consolidated Ice	47	47¾	46⅝	47	+1¼
106½	107¼	745	Delaware & Hudson	107⅜	107⅝	106½	107	− ⅛
159	160	1,310	Del., Lack. & West.	157¼	160	157¼	158½	+1½
20½	20⅝	610	Denver & Rio Grande.	20¾	20⅞	20	20	− ⅛
70⅝	70¾	1,596	Denver & R. G. pf.	70⅝	71	70¼	70¾	+ ⅛
21⅞	22	12,820	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	23½	23½	22	22	− ⅛
75	..	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	80	80	80	80	
3¼	3½	10	Dul., S. S. & At.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
..	192	256	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	191¾	192	191¾	192	−2
14⅝	14⅜	610	Erie	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
38½	38¾	1,460	Erie 1st pf.	39½	39½	38¾	38¾	−1¼
19½	20	10	Erie 2d pf.	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
40	41	1,100	Evans. & T. H.	41¾	41¾	40½	40¾	−1¼
44	44¾	300	Flint, P. M. & F.	45	45	43¾	44¾	
54⅞	55	101,304	Federal Steel	55½	55	52¾	55	+ ⅜
85¼	85½	32,739	Federal Steel pf.	84½	85½	84⅞	85½	+1⅝
95	95½	1,005	General Electric	95⅞	96	95⅞	95½	+ ½
69¾	70	1,425	Glucose Sugar Ref.	71	71	69	69⅞	−1
108½	109	134	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	100	109	109	109	
144½	145	3,413	Great Northern pf.	144½	145	144½	144½	+ ½
96½	98	200	H. B. Claflin	97	97¼	97	97¼	+ ½
57½	60	120	Hawaiian Sugar	57½	57¾	57½	57½	+ ½
114⅝	115	3,170	Illinois Central	115	115⅜	115	115	+ ⅛
63¾	64¼	3,957	International Paper	64½	64¾	63½	63⅜	+ ⅛
93½	94½	360	International Paper pf	94	94	94	94	− ¼
11	11¼	500	Iowa Central	11	11	11	11	
43½	44½	2,051	Iowa Central pf.	43	44	42¾	44	+1⅜
16	16¾	1,750	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16½	16⅝	16	16	− ⅛
17	17½	300	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	17	17	17¼	+ ⅛
56	57	2,341	Knickerbocker Ice	57½	57½	55	56½	− ½
82	83	150	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	83	83	83	83	+1
52½	53	720	Lackawanna Steel	52⅝	53	52⅜	52⅝	+ ⅛
21	21¼	398	Lake Erie & Western	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	
74½	74⅞	810	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74⅝	74⅞	74½	74½	
56	58	1,050	Long Island	57½	57½	57	57	+1⅜
64	64⅜	16,375	Louisville & Nashville.	64⅜	64⅞	64	64¾	− ⅛
97⅝	98	3,810	Manhattan Con	98	98¼	97¼	97⅞	+ ⅛
191¼	191⅞	1,335	Metropolitan St. Ry.	192	192½	191	191⅜	
36¼	37	110	Minn. & St. Louis.	36½	36½	36½	36¾	− ⅜
74	76	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	74¾	74¾	74¼	74¾	
14⅜	14½	2,855	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	39⅝	18,580	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38¾	39⅞	37⅞	39½	+1¼
45¼	45½	5,550	Missouri Pacific	45¾	46	44⅜	45¼	− ⅜
31⅜	32	300	Mobile & Ohio	32	32	32	32	
176	179	212	Morris & Essex.	176½	176½	176	176	
50	51	3,980	National Biscuit Co.	52¼	52⅝	51	51	−1
38½	38⅝	2,175	National Lead Co.	38¾	38⅞	37⅝	38⅝	− ⅜
8½	9¼	150	National Linseed Oil.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	− ¼
39	41	100	New Central Coal	40	40	40	40	
98	98½	800	New Jersey Central.	98	98¼	97	98¼	+ ¼
114	115	2,097	New York Air Brake.	113	114	112	114	+1
122¾	123¼	2,650	New York Central.	123	123	121⅝	123	− ¼
199	201	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199⅞	199⅞	199⅞	199⅞	
14⅜	14⅜	6	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
72	76	10	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	
35	37	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35	35	35	35	− ½
18¼	18¾	600	Norfolk & Western.	18½	18⅞	18½	18½	− ⅛
63½	63⅝	2,538	Norfolk & West. pf.	63⅝	64	62¾	64	+ ⅛
7	7¼	1,100	North American	7¼	7	7	7¼	
43¾	43⅞	8,480	Northern Pacific	44¼	44½	43½	43⅝	− ⅛
77⅞	78¼	10,300	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅞	78¼	77⅜	78	+ ¼
18¾	18⅞	5,552	Ontario & Western.	18⅞	19	18⅝	18⅝	
72	74	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	74	74	74	74	
42½	43½	202	Oregon Short Line.	43	43	43	43	
46½	47⅜	200	Pacific Coast	46½	47	47	47	+ ½
64	65	190	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	63½	63½	63½	63½	+1
45	45¼	3,685	Pacific Mail	45½	45¼	45	45	− ⅜
122¼	122⅞	980	Pennsylvania R. R.	122⅝	122⅞	122⅝	122⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	2	104	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
110	110¼	11,620	People's Gas, Chicago.	110	110½	109⅝	110	+ ⅛
65⅜	65½	7,425	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	64	65½	64	65½	+1⅝
84½	84¾	800	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	84½	85	84	84¾	+ ¼
163	164	3,706	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	161	163	159¼	163	+4¾
23⅝	23⅞	17,165	Reading	23½	24	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
54⅞	55	35,350	Reading 1st pf.	54¾	55⅝	53¾	54⅞	+1
20⅝	20⅞	21,600	Reading 2d pf.	20¾	20¾	20	20⅝	+2
65	66½	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	66	66	66	66	+ ½
5	6	100	St. J. & G. I.	5	5	5	5	−
8⅝	9	1,500	St. L. & San Fran.	8⅞	9	8¾	8⅝	−
67	68	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67	67	67	67	− ⅜
33⅜	34¼	600	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
17	17½	1,900	St. Louis Southw. pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17	− ⅛
89	89¼	600	St. Paul & Duluth.	89¾	89¾	88¾	89¼	+1¼
98½	98½	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ¼
92⅞	93¼	500	St. Paul & Omaha.	93⅜	93⅜	93	93¼	+ ¼
24½	24⅝	5,290	Southern Pacific.	24¼	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅛
10⅜	10½	2,160	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
41⅜	42	5,161	Southern Railway pf.	42⅛	42¼	41½	42	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	1,915	Standard Distilling	22	22	21	22	+1
73⅜	74	120	Standard Distilling pf.	73½	73¾	73¼	73½	
88¼	87⅝	850	Standard R. & T.	8¾	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	37⅝	7,835	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37⅝	38	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅛
19	19⅛	4,530	Texas Pacific	19⅛	19⅝	19	19½	− ⅛
12⅜	12⅝	1,500	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12⅝	12⅞	12¾	12⅝	+ ¼
..	..	12	Third Avenue	163½	163½	163½	163½	
37⅜	38¼	300	Twin City R. T.	38	38	38	38	+1½
43¼	43½	10,100	Union Pacific	43¼	43⅞	42¾	43⅜	− ⅛
73⅞	74	23,400	Union Pacific pf.	74¼	74⅝	73⅜	73⅞	− ⅛
12	12⅜	475	U. P., D. & G. 2d in. pd.	12¾	12⅞	12¼	12¼	− ¼
53	56	25	United States Express.	55	55	55	55	
7⅛	7¾	3,700	United States Leather.	7⅜	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅜
72¼	72⅝	7,155	U. S. Leather pf.	72⅜	73¼	72¼	72½	− ¼
43¾	44¼	3,340	United States Rubber.	44½	44½	43½	44	− ⅜
111	112	276	U. S. Rubber pf.	111	111	111	111	
7⅞	8¼	200	Wabash	8	8	8	8	+ ⅜
22⅞	23	2,110	Wabash pf.	22¾	23	22¾	23	+ ⅜
127	131	50	Wells-Fargo Express.	129½	129½	129½	129½	
94½	94¾	17,205	Western Union Tel.	93½	95	93¼	94⅝	+1⅜
5⅞	6	1,401	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	6	6	5⅞	6	
27¼	27¾	1,575	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.	27½	28	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	2⅞	100	Wisconsin Central	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Sales.		738,227						

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,535,400	$246,000	$51,800	$242,100	$407,300	$3,052,400
Colonial	100,000	713,600	18,300	68,500	122,800		801,000
Columbia	300,000	1,725,000	128,000	123,000	193,000	292,000	2,065,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,158,300	47,400	65,300	349,000		1,511,900
14th Street	100,000	755,400	20,100	94,700	217,300		1,019,600
Franklin Nat	200,000	557,000	102,500	13,000	108,900		497,800
Gansevoort	200,000	688,000	24,000	43,300	18,900	64,500	509,300
Hamilton	200,000	1,160,800	45,100	74,800	110,000		1,186,600
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,082,500	214,900	135,800	180,200		1,598,000
Home	100,000	524,800	56,300	39,400	16,300	25,109	549,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,249,000	31,000	74,000	115,000		1,199,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,477,800	62,300	95,600	46,900	177,500	1,778,500
Mutual	200,000	876,500	18,100	90,000	164,200	91,800	938,000
19th Ward	100,000	640,300	28,200	123,100	107,000	34,400	911,100
Plaza	100,000	1,561,100	45,300	108,800	271,800		1,774,500
Riverside	100,000	721,800	12,500	48,100	77,000		732,500
State	100,000	1,822,000	78,000	54,000	161,000	178,000	2,160,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,131,300	16,600	120,300	35,500	67,400	1,477,500
23d Ward	100,000	832,400	25,600	98,100	56,700	83,900	994,100
Union Square	200,000	1,997,300	125,700	241,400	298,300		2,611,000
Yorkville	100,000	1,160,000	106,700	89,900	115,800	85,000	1,328,800
Astor National	300,000	2,010,000	216,000	284,000	76,000		2,095,000
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,131,500	31,700	77,900	82,700	91,000	1,210,000
Broadway	700,000	1,463,700	27,000	184,100	214,300		1,711,800
Brooklyn	300,000	1,083,100	97,200	50,600	198,200	102,300	1,225,900
5th Ward	100,000	268,400	12,900	19,300	67,900	6,000	242,600
Fifth Avenue	100,000	562,000	32,200	22,000	46,100	20,500	526,900
Fulton	200,000	857,600	57,200	41,700	89,100		743,500
Kings County	150,000	656,600	33,500	24,600	84,900		617,800
Manfrs.' Nat	252,000	2,149,300	249,200	313,800	783,700		3,002,300
Mechanics'	500,000	2,245,900	110,300	158,400	218,500		2,382,400
Mech. and Tdrs.	100,000	912,200	49,200	59,100	111,900	65,600	1,017,000
Nassau Nat	300,000	3,850,000	256,000	221,000	481,000	50,000	4,105,000
National City	300,000	2,331,000	236,000	550,000	184,000	201,000	3,009,000
North Side	100,000	754,300	14,100	65,400	58,900	20,000	726,100
People's	100,000	852,900	47,600	37,200	78,600	10,500	887,300
Q'n Co., & L. C.	100,000	1,564,500	68,200	80,700	352,200	70,200	1,930,100
Schermerhorn	100,000	447,400	21,800	25,300	137,300		482,000
27th Ward	100,000	425,700	9,100	37,200	53,900	69,600	429,000
Sprague Nat	200,000	1,050,700	112,900	10,000	535,000	13,000	1,110,000
28th Ward	100,000	347,600	12,500	24,200	112,600	1,500	401,400
Union	100,000	292,800	7,600	15,100	31,300	44,000	246,300
Wallabout	100,000	568,100	12,800	36,700	60,400	102,400	632,900
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	100,000	3,856,500	159,300	$89,900	718,600	1,240,800	5,754,600
Hud. Co. N., J. C.	250,000	1,985,700	98,800	66,400	166,600	239,300	1,891,100
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,416,900	80,700	62,300	536,700		1,469,300
3d Nat., J. C.	100,000	929,800	33,600	73,000	229,500	165,700	1,055,300
1st Nat., Hoboken	110,000	1,636,300	113,700	22,200	157,400	245,000	1,645,500
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	731,500	42,600	32,600	73,900	118,600	808,300
Bank of Stat Is.	25,000	410,900	18,000	33,600	85,900	800	497,700
1st Nat., Stat. I.	100,000	605,700	17,700	19,000	109,400		591,800
Total	$9,012,000	$62,697,700	$3,724,5 00	$4,766,100	$8,943,000	$4,300,700	$71,318,200

R. V. HARNETT & CO.'S SALE.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

$6,000 Avondale Marble Company 6 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1903, coupons attached from and including January, 1895, (hypothecated,) 200 lot, and $15,000 Avondale Marble Company 6 per cent. gold mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1903, coupons attached from and including July, 1898, (hypothecated,) 200 lot.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the new Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Bank Note, 37½; American De Grass Company, .05; American Biscuit bonds, 106; Mergenthaler, 184; Metropolitan Corporation, 69¾; Marshall Mill, 56½; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Jersey Consolidnite, 57; the Fern Coal Company, 15.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp. Co. 4s		Mo. Kan. & T. 2d	
7,000	104½	1,000	69
1,000	104½	20,000	68¾
Am. Sp. Mfg. Co. 6s		10,000	69
2,000	85½	1,000	69½
Am. Tob. Co. scrip		20,000	69¾
5,000	96¾	100,000	69¾
4,000	97	11,000	69¾
50,000	96¾	17,000	69¾
5,000	97	33,000	69
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		15,000 5s	69
10,000 xi	89½	10,000	69
1,000	88	40,000	68¾
Atch, Top. & San F. adjustmt 4s		25,000	68½
1,000	78¾	123,000	69
6,000	79⅛	20,000	68¾
5,000	79	2,000	69
5,000	78⅝	5,000	69
5,000	78⅝	5,000	69¼
2,000	78½	5,000	69
11,000	78⅝	5,000	68¾
11,000	78⅝	23,000	68⅞
9,000	78⅛	2,000	69
6,000	78¾	20,000	68¾
500	79	50,000	69
10,000	78¾	18,000	69¼
1,000	78⅝	15,000	69¼
6,000	78⅝	10,000	69¼
500	79	5,000	69¼
5,000	78¾	26,000 5s	69¼
Gen 4s		10,000	69¼
10,000	99⅞	10,000	69¼
152,000	100	13,000	69
105,000	99⅞	10,000	69¼
3,500	100	Mo. Pac. 1st con	
100,000	100	10,000	100½
2,000	99⅞	5,000	100¾
94,000 63f	100	5,000	100⅞
10,000	100	5,000	100⅞
10,000 63f	100	1,000	100½
5,000 20f	100	Mo. Pac. 1st col. tr. 5s	
63,000	100	31,000	90
10,000 5s	100⅛	Mo. Pac. trust 5s	
Austin. & N. W. 1st		5,000	91½
10,000 xi	90	9,000	91¾
5,000	90½	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	
Balt. & Ohio 3½s, when issued		1,000	105
5,000	98⅞	Nat. St'ch M. Co. 1st.	
48,000	99⅜	20,000	103
47,200	99⅜	10,000	104⅛
31,000	99⅜	N. Y. & W. ref. 4s	
1,000	99⅜	10,000	104½
10,000	99⅜	N. Y. S. & W. G. M.	
1,000	99⅜	44,000	96
5,000	99½	North Pac. 1st 6s	
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con 5s		1,000 f.	114½
7,000	122	N. P. gen. lien 3s	
Brooklyn Rp. Tr. 5s		10,000	69¼
2,000	108	10,000	69½
B. C. R. & N. 1st		10,000	69¾
3,000	107½	10,000	69¾
Cent. Ry. con. 5s		9,000	69½
51,000	92½	15,000	69¾
5,000	92⅜	10,000	69½
13,000	92⅜	1,000	69¾
22,000	92½	23,000 xi	101¾
28,000	92½	10,000	101⅝
25,000	92½	22,000	101½
Cent. Ga. Ry. 1st inc		10,000	101⅝
2,000	40½	7,000	101⅝
3,000	40½	Ohio & Miss. 1st, Springfield Div.	
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s		2,000	103½
25,000	91	Oregon & Cal. 5s	
Ches. & O. con. 5s		20,000 xi	97
1,000	117⅛	15,000	97¼
19,000	117½	18,000	97⅝
C. B. & Q. con. 7s		7,000	97½
2,000	114½	Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	
Chic., B. & Q. Neb Ext. 4s		3,000	100⅝
2,000	105⅞	10,000	100½
Chic., M. & St. Paul cons. 7s		Ore. Short Line 5s	
2,000 xi	160	10,000	130
C. & P. W. div. 5s		Ott., C. F. & St. P. 1st	
1,000 xi	118⅝	1,000	111
So. Minn. div. 6s		Pac. Coast 1st 5s	
1,000 xi	118½	20,000	105
Chic. & Northwn gen. 3½s		6,000	105¼
2,000	102½	5,000	105½
23,000	102¾	Penn. Co's. gtd. 4½s	
25-year deb. 5s		1,000	110½
2,000	110	Peo. & East. inc.	
C. R. I. & P. gen. 4s		5,000	22
20,000 xi	104⅞	Pitts. & Wn. 1st	
1,000	105	5,000	98½
83,000	104⅞	Reading Co. gen. 4s	
Chic. Term. Tran. 4s		100,000 f.	87
6,000	93½	24,000	86⅝
C. I. St. L. & C. 4s		75,000	87
1,000	102	100,000	86¾
C. C. & Ind. 1st		10,000	86⅞
10,000	102½	20,000	87
Clev. & Canton 1st, Trust Co. certfs		10,000	86⅝
10,000	72⅜	10,000	86⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s		20,000	87
8,000	87¾	50,000	87
20,000	88	32,000	86⅞
Col. Midland 1st 4s		20,000	87
6,000	74½	50,000	86⅞
Col. Midland 2-4s		40,000	87
5,000	67¼	5,000	86⅞
Colorado South. 4s, when issued		1,000	86⅞
9,000	86¼	25,000	86⅝
35,000	86½	44,000	86⅞
Col. H. V. & Tol 5s, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs, $85 pd		66,000	87
22,000	80	15,000	86⅞
17,000	79¾	15,000	87
12,000	80	25,000	86⅝
Col. & Ninth Av. 1st		50,000	87
7,000	123¾	2,000	87¼
Dal. & Waco 1st 5s		20,000	87⅛
10,000	88	35,000	87
De Barde. n C. & I. 6s		10,000	87¼
2,000 3f	96	10,000	87¼
25

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John Jacob Astor Buys on Union Square—Other Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Mitchell A. C. Levy to John Jacob Astor the five-story building, 44 Union Square East, 25 by 125.

Ware, Gibbs & Card have sold for Isaac Smith the five-story flat, 223 West Sixty-second Street, 25 by 100.5.

J. Edgar Leaycraft has sold for a client the three-story dwelling northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 80.2.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for Sonn Bros. the southwest corner of Washington and Desbrosses Streets to S. L. Mitchell, who will erect a six-story building on the lot.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold to J. McLaughlin the four-story tenement 242 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 27 by 75 by 100.11, for $16,000.

John Peters has sold for Martin L. Rickerson to P. G. Gillgrist 633 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement, with two stores, on a lot 24.8 by 80; also, for Martin L. Rickerson, 1,107 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement, with two stores, on a lot 25 by 91; also, for Philip Shappert, 228 East Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 100, to John Doran.

Leitner & Marks have sold for Louis Lese to D. Karp a plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, east of First Avenue, 37.6 by 100. The buyer will erect a six-story tenement on the property.

Mary M. Stewart is the buyer of the plot northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-fourth Street, the sale of which by Patrick Callaghan has been reported.

Whitehouse & Porter have sold for Frederic R. Coudert the four-story dwelling, 13 East Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.5.

It is reported that Francis M. Jencks has bought the lot on the south side of Ninety-fourth Street, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 25 by 71 by 25 by 73.

J. P. & E. J. Murray report the sale of two lots at the southwest corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to George A. MacDonald. The buyer has resold the plot to a builder, who will erect thereon five-story flats.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smythe sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry M. Denton, for $67,600, the four-story brick flats southwest corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street, 100.5 by 100.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John G. B. Heath, for $4,600, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 446 East Seventy-second Street, 16.8 by 75.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to Frederick Akers, for $2,750, the three-story frame dwelling, Third Avenue, Wakefield, south side, 225 feet east of Fourth Street, on a plot 50 by 105.

Horace S. Ely & Co. and Frederick Southack & Co. have leased for the estate of Joel W. Mason to the Dunham Manufacturing Company for a term of ten years the seven-story factory building, 373, 375, and 377 Pearl Street, near Franklin Square.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction were down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Armitage Mathews, referee, 627 Union Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 95, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,543.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Chauncey S. Truax, referee, 367 Cherry Street, north side, 69.6 feet west of Gouverneur Street, 20.8 by 70 by 30 by 75.6, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,135.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrain H. Larkin, referee, 10 and 12 Vandewater Street, southeast side, 131.3 feet northeast of Frankfort Street, adjoining on the south the line of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, 35 by 109.11 by 13.8 by 106.5, seven-story iron-front building. Due on judgment, $64,645.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co. foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee, 54 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 215.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,295.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, westerly half of Lot 708, on the map of the village of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, 52.6 by 114, vacant; all title and interest of Frank P. and Teresina Dursle on Jan. 22, 1898.

By S. Morris Pryor, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 536 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 404.4 feet east of Avenue A, 18.3 by 62.2, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $8,196.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 52 James Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, with store, Elizabeth Brown of 44 Madison Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $7,000.

Stanton Street, southeast corner of Goerck Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 30 by 76.4 and 29.6 by 70.7, B. Hamburger of 237 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $60,000.

Nos. 49 and 51 Stanton Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 44.9 by 64, Rosenberg & Feinberg of 62 Stanton Street, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 96 feet west of Willis Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 20 by 88, Henry Muller of 701 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

No. 14 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a five-story and basement apartment house and offices, Charlotte M. Goodrich of 835 Broadway, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 89 and 91 West Third Street, to a five-story brick factory, J. R. Palmerberg's Sons, owners; H. Probst, architect; cost, $300.

No. 24 West Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, Margaret Passavant, premises, owner; D'Oench & Simon of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $200.

THE OLYMPIA TRANSFERRED.

Title Taken by Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company for $1,010,000.

The Olympia Theatre property, recently purchased from the New York Life Insurance Company by Henry B. Sire, was transferred yesterday. The new owner takes title in the name of the Fifth Avenue Real Estate Company and the stated consideration is $1,010,000. A mortgage for $800,000, with three years to run, at 4½ per cent., made in favor of the New York Life Insurance Company, was also recorded in connection with the conveyance.

The site of the Olympia, the block front on the east side of Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets, was bought by Oscar Hammerstein in 1894. Later the property was mortgaged to the New York Life Insurance Company for $900,000.

In a circular recently issued, over the signature of Mr. Hammerstein, it is stated that the first year's business at the Olympia yielded a net profit of $137,000. Afterward the business was not so successful, and the $900,000 mortgage was foreclosed. When the property was offered at auction last June it was bought in by the New York Life Insurance Company, as plaintiff, for about $908,000.

New Building on Broad Street.

The old buildings occupying the block front, one of the smallest in the city, on Broad Street, between Beaver and Marketfield Streets, will soon be torn down to make way for a new nine-story building. Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department by Edward Kemp, the owner of the property, through Architect R. W. Gibson. The new structure, which will have a granite and terra cotta exterior, will front 44 feet on Broad Street and about 64 feet on Beaver and Marketfield Streets. It will be known as the Kemp Building, and will cost about $80,000.

Another Transfer to Mr. Carnegie.

Andrew Carnegie took title yesterday from William H. Johnson to the plot on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 153 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 51 feet by 100 feet 8 inches in size. This completes the conveyance by the several owners of the two block fronts on Fifth Avenue, between Ninetieth and Ninety-second Streets, recently bought by Mr. Carnegie. The price given in yesterday's transfer was $55,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

ARTHUR AV, w s, part Lot 91, map of Powell Farm, 25x124; Ferdinand Baumann and wife to Giovanni Maresca and another 1,200

AVENUE A, s e corner of 71st St, 100.5x 78; Central Trust Company to August Roesler 1

AVENUE A, 83, w s, 23.8x100; Gustave L. Morgenthau to Louis M. Rosenthal..... 1

AVENUE A, s e corner of 71st St, 100.5x 98; William Wicke Company to August Roesler 110,000

AVENUE B, w s, 200 ft n of Cedar St, 100 x100; August Moebus and wife to Martin Geiszler 8,000

BOSTON ROAD, w s, cor Schieffelin's Lane, contains 36 239-1000 acres; also Boston road, adjoining lands above and estate of J. L. Palmer, contains 105 505-1000 acres, Henry J. Crawford to the Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. 211,938

BOULEVARD, e s, 100.11 ft n of 99th St, 24.2x87.10x50x87.7; The Metropolitan Improvement Co. to Harriet E. Lane..... 1

BROADWAY, e s, extends from 44th to 45th Sts, 203.9x irreg; The N. Y. Life Insurance Co. to The Fifth Avenue Real Estate Co. 1,010,000

BROADWAY, 632, and 164 Crosby St; George G. Williams and others, trustees, to Caroline Wellner 1

BROOME ST, 400, n s, 25.3x100x25.3x 112.3; Herman Wronkow to Edward Brenen ..... Exch.

HOUSTON ST, n s, 22.3 ft e of Avenue D, 22.6x70; John Gamble to Morris Dworetzky 19,000

to Henry Corn 150,000

JOHNSON, now MAPES, AV, e s, 462 ft n of Samuel St, 66x150; Charles Wellner to Caroline Wellner 1

LOTS 1 and 109, Block 2,513, map 272 lots of Kemp estate; Richard R. Masten and wife to W. Curtis Deane..... 6,200

LOTS 40 to 43, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward, 100x100; John H. Gindrat to Ernest P. Ray 500

LOTS 820 and 821, map of Village of Wakefield; Chas. F. Brenton et al to Mary M. Bickford 1

MADISON AV, 815, e s, 21x100; Sarah Dunton to Samuel Kohn..... 45,000

MOHEGAN AV, e s, 70 ft s of 176th St, 25x70; Josephine Tucker to Eva Kahn.. 3,800

NEW BOWERY, 9, and 54 New Chambers St; also other lands in City and County of New York; Elisha Troughton to Katharine Troughton..... 1

PROSPECT PL, 46, n w cor of 42d St, 17x54; Geo. W. Cotterill, referee, to Peter A. Cassidy..... 8,100

SULLIVAN ST, 136, 25x100; George F. Mertens to Lillie Hull, quit claim..... 1

SULLIVAN ST, 136, 25x100; Lillie Hull to Alesandro Di Giacomo and another.... 17,500

SULLIVAN ST, 71, e s, 25x100; E. Ellery Anderson and wife to Michael Lapp and another 1

TAYLOR AV, e s, Lot 175, map of Belmont Village, 100x100; Ezekiel Fixman, referee, to Mary A. Haugh..... 1,300

TRINITY AV, e s, 381.3 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x78.7x18.9x78.4; Charles Pitchie and wife to Bridget McMahon 1

1ST AV, 49.4 ft n of 36th St, 24.8x80; Martin L. Rickerson to Philip J. Gilchrist.. 16,000

3D AV, n e cor 174th St, 89.10x100x—x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. to Elias Feldman 27,500

3D AV, e s, 50 ft n of Spring pl, 75x101x70 x100.8; Henry W. Gilbert and wife to Herman Schmuck and another..... 100

1ST ST, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25x83.6x25.2x80.4; Mary T. Weiss to Frank G. Weiss, 1-6 part..... 126

5TH ST, 533 to 537, 91.11x97; Maximilian Morgenthau and wife to Isidore Jackson 100

7TH ST, s s, 149.8 ft w of Avenue A, 25.1x 90.10; Katie Haupt to Henry Zang and wife 24,000

15TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; Anna M. Helfrich to Maria A. Degen 1

17TH ST, s s, 338 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Mary Betz to John Mathes..... 13,650

18TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x92; Dennis Lennon to Richard Fitzpatrick.. 9,000

37TH ST, 530 and 532 West; Max Rosenzweig to Charles W. Nichols..... 500

55TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 11th Av, 25x62x —x53.10; William H. Rushmore to William Lynch 4,000

58TH ST, 331 East, 28.6x100.5; George Kitching and wife to Jacob Frankenthaler 16,500

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Sarah Lese to Joseph H. Austin.. 1

76TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; George R. Fearing and another, trustees, to Cornelius W. Luyster 29,000

77TH ST, s w cor Avenue A, 25x82.9; Emile Meelich to Samuel Fantel and another 32,000

79TH ST, 181 East, 22.6x102.2; Armitage Matthews, referee, to Henry Bormann 14,000

86TH ST, 113 West, 20x100; Chas. A. Hazen to John C. Barth..... 1

90TH ST, n s, 153.4 ft e of 5th Av, 51.1x 100.8; William H. Johnson to Andrew Carnegie 55,000

90TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 100x 100.8; Elizabeth M. Stevens and another to James Higgins 100

98TH ST, 152 and 154 West, 40x100.11; Bertha Barth to Julia A. Ewing..... 1

109TH ST, s s, 34 ft w of 4th Av, 17x 80.10; Albert Niedermann to Clara Scharff 11,350

109TH ST, s s, 34 ft w of 4th Av, 17x80.10; Benjamin F. Tuthill and another, executors, to Albert Niedermann..... 1

114TH ST, 117 West, 26.3x100.11; John Acker and wife to Louis Werner and wife 10

122D ST, 245 East, 14.6x irreg; William Lyman to Adam Happel 1

137TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; Geo. V. Morton to George Thompson 26,000

148TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Boulevard, 15 x99.11; Gerard B. Brouwer-Ancher and wife to Charlotte E. Storrs..... 10

183D ST, n corner of Cambreleng Av, 100x125; Harriet M. Vredenburgh and another to Elizabeth Meixel..... Nom.

183D ST, n corner of Cambreleng Av, 100x125; William Jay, trustee, to Harriet M. Vredenburgh..... 9,500

187TH ST, w s, 200 ft s of 11th Av, 50x 160; Wm. H. Benn and wife to Electa A. Holmes 8,500

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, Wm. W., by att'y, to Daniel Gundacker, 201 East 4th St, 20 years..... 100

BURKE, Michael T. N., to John J. O'Connell, 105 Park Row, 7 1-3 years..... $750

CARDULLO, Pasquale, to Antonia Serafina, 469 East 151st St, 2 1-6 years..... 2,500

COLUCCI, Maria, to Sante Reda, 347 East 114th St, 3 yrs..... 216

FRIEDHOFF, John P. and another, to John Hoops, 12 Howard St, 8 5-12 years $300 to 360

HUEBERT, Herbert, to Geo. Schwarz and another; 345 West 44th St, 5 years..... 1,320

JORDAN, James, to Patrick J. Mahoney, 842 1st Av, cor 47th St, 5 years..... 960

RENWICK, Edw. B., to Julia A. Shaw, 148 and 150 East 42d St, 5 years..... 1,200

WYCKOFF, Sarah J., to Adolph Muhlstone, 6th Av, 5 5-12 years..... 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Arthur A., to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees; 490 Broome St, 3 years..... 5,200

AUSTEN, Joseph H., to Sarah Lese and another; 345 West 44th St, 400 ft w of Avenue A, installments 30,000

BADER, Jacob and Elizabeth, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 149th St, n s, 250 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year..... 7,000

BRADLEY, John M., to Mary F. Hoe; Amsterdam Av, e s, 74.11 ft s of 154th St, 3 years..... 5,000

BOEHM, Katherine, to Anthony Kuhn; 439 West 49th St, 3 years..... 10,000

BORMANN, Henry, to Margaret D. Brinkman, 181 East 79th St, with part excepted, 3 years 5,000

BORMANN, Henry, to Henry D. Bultman; 181 East 79th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BUCKBEIT, John M., to Helen M. Knickerbocker; 3 Howard St, 2 years..... 10,000

CASSIDY, Peter A, to John M. Bowers, as trustee, &c, 46 Prospect Pl, 5 years.. 50,000

CLEGG, John C. to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 226 to 230 East 106th St, 1 year..... 5,000

CORN, Henry, to George B. Williams and others, trustees; 632 Broadway, extends to 164 Crosby St, 2 years..... 18,000

DEGER, Maria A., to the East River Savings Institution; 515 East 15th St, 1 year 130,000

DI GIACOMO, Alexandro, and Vincenzo Petrino to Lillie Hull; Sullivan St, w s, 100 ft n of Prince St, installments..... 6,000

DREYER, Henry H., to Louise Cook; King's Bridge Road, s e corner of Hawthorne St, 3 years..... 4,750

DWORETZKY, Morris, to John Gamble; Houston St, n s, 22.3 ft e of Avenue D, 3 years 5,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Caroline Lichtenstein; Audubon Av, e s, 60.1 ft s of 180th St, 3 years..... 7,000

ESPER, Frederick, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; 987 3d Av, 3 years..... 22,000

FANTEL, Samuel and Anna, to Emilie Mehlich; Avenue A, s w corner of 77th St, 2 years..... 6,000

FELDMAN, Elias, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 3d Av, n e corner of 174th St, 1 year 50,000

FELDMAN, Elias, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 3d Av, n e corner of 174th St, 1 year 17,500

FRANKENTHALER, Jacob, to Dry Dock Savings Institution, 42 Avenue D, 3 years 9,000

FRANKENTHALER, Jacob, to Hannah Griessman; 331 East 58th St, 3 years... 10,000

FRANKOVITS, George, to George Ehret; 533 East 118th St, saloon lease, demand. 1,900

GAFFNEY, Winefred, and others to Henry S. Trenchard, Jr., Macomb's Dam Road, s w corner, T. O. Woolf's farm, being Lot 320, map of Inwood, 3 years..... 800

GEISZLER, Martin, to Adolph G. Hupfel; Avenue B, cor Caldwell Av, w s, 150 ft s of 161st St; also 250 ft n of Cedar St, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 7,500

HALLECY, Mary, to Alexander Walker; 182d St, s s, 175 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year 5,000

HIGGINS, James, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 89th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 10,000

HIGGINS, James, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 89th St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 10,000

HIGGINS, James, to Allen L. Mordecai, n s 89th St, 200 ft e 2d Av, 1 year.... 3,583

HIGGINS, James, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, n s 89th St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 30,000

HIGGINS, James, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 90th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 10,750

HIGGINS, James, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 90th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 20,000

HIGGINS, James, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, 90th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 7,167

HOFHEIMER, Eva, to The Seamen's Bank for Savings, n s 93d St, 168.3 ft e of 5th Av, 3½ years 18,000

HOOPER, Myers M., to Aaron D. Thompson; 280 Bleecker St, omitted..... 5,000

HOOPS, John, to John F. Friedhoff and another, 12 Howard St, leasehold, secures notes 8,500

HOPPE, Maria A. and Oscar, to Charles Nosser, 180 East 72d St, 2 years..... 2,500

HOYT, Gertrude R. and Joseph B., to New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; 68th St, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 5½ years 30,000

JONES, Morris, to Ethel S. Ludington; 172 Ludlow St, 5 years..... 17,000

KAPLAN, Herman M., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 252 Delancey St, 5 years 20,000

KOHN, Samuel, to Sarah Dunton; 815 Madison Av, 5 years..... 7,500

LANE, Harriet E, to The Metropolitan Improvement Co, Boulevard, e s, 100.11 ft n of 99th St, 1 1-2 years..... 4,000

LANE, Harriet E., to Gustav H. Schwab, executor, &c., Boulevard, e s, 100.11 ft n of 99th St, 5 years..... 48,000

LEICHT, John, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 9th Av, w s, 74.1 ft n of 39th St, 5 years..... 15,000

LEVY, Samuel and Lena, to Wilhelmine C. Stiegler; 961 1st Av, 5 years..... 16,000

LORGE, Julius B. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co; Webster Av, n w corner of 180th St; Webster Av, w s, 80 ft n of 180th St; Webster Av, w s, 180 ft n of 180th St; 180th St, n s, 125 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West; 180th St, s s, 132.5 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West; 180th St, n w corner of Vanderbilt Av West; 180th St, s w corner of Vanderbilt Av West; Valentine Av, n w corner of 180th St and Valentine Av, widened, e s, 75.7 ft n of 180th St, 2 years..... 30,000

LUYSTER, Cornelius W., to George R. Fearing and another, trustees; 76th St, n s, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years 25,000

LYNCH, William and Jane, to George Wiley; 56th St, s s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 10,000

MARSHALL, Sarah E., to Norman S. Washburn; 112 West 29th St, demand.. 260

MARINE, Arlando, to Joseph W. Masters; West End Av, e s 78.8 ft s of 95th St; Hamilton Place, s w s, 583 ft n of 141st St, also property in Brooklyn, ½ year 5,000

MATHES, John, to John Hare-Powel; 17th St, s s, 338 ft e of Avenue B, installments 2,500

MALONEY, Patrick J., to Peter Doelger; 1,579 2d Av, saloon lease, demand..... 3,500

MALONEY, Patrick J., to Peter Doelger; 842 1st Av, store lease, demand... 2,000

MARESCA, Giovanni, and Antonio Romma to Ferdinand and Christina Baumann; part of Lot 91, map of the Powell farm, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 700

MASLEN, Richard R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Lots 1 and 109, Block 2,513, map of 272 lots of the Kemp estate, 23d Ward, 3 years..... 2,800

MAYER, Henry, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 35th St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 10,000

McDONALD, Joseph S., and Eva, to Charlotte Flock; 3d Av, n s, 438 ft e of White Plains Road, Wakefield, 3 years..... 500

McMAHON, Bridget, to Charles Pitchie; e s of Trinity Av, 381.3 ft s of 156th St, 1 year 1,000

MOFFETT, Annie E. to S. Louise and Kate S. Stevenson; Home St, n s, 75 ft e of Fox St, 3 years..... 500

MOORE, William P., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 103 West 42d St, 2 years 45,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to Charles Cashman; 156th St, n s, 108 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 10,500

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to William K. Major and another, trustees; 156th St, n s, 128 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 3 years 10,500

NOSSER, August L., or Louis, to Charles Nosser; 182 East 72d St, demand..... 7,000

O'CONNELL, John J., to Powell; 105 Park Row, saloon lease, demand..... 2,200

PANCOAST, Marie, to Donald Mackay; 316 West 72d St, 5 years..... 40,000

PATERNO, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, n s, 140 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand.. 47,000

ROTHERMEL, Aibert, to the German Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, widened, 1 year..... 38,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to the German Savings Bank; St. Ann's Av, n w s, 47.6.84, 120.6, 157, and 193.6 ft n of Westchester Av, widened, five mortgages, 1 year 90,000

ROTHERMEL, Aibert, to Edward M. Burghard; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of Westchester Av, widened, 1 year..... 20,100

SCHARFF, Clara, to George W. Kidd; 109th St, s s, 34 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years. 7,500

SCHARFF, Clara, to Lena C. Niedermann; 109th St, s s, 34 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years. 500

SCHUH, Charles, to Caspar Heindel; 3d Av, w s, 92.9 ft n of 134th St, 3 years.. 10,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and another to Henry W. Gilbert; 3d Av, e s, 50 ft n of Spring Place, 1 year..... 4,800

SINGER, Rudolph F. and Maria, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; n s of 10th St, 295.6 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years. 12,000

THE FIFTH AVENUE REAL ESTATE Company to New York Life Insurance Company; Broadway, e s, extends from 44th to 45th St, 3 years..... 900,000

THE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED Presbyterian Church, in the City of New York, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122d St, s s, 91.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 2 years..... 5,000

VREDENBURGH, Charles M., and Orin S. to William Jay, trustee, &c.; 183d St, n corner of Cambreleng Av, 3 years. 7,000

VAN WINKLE, Isaac, to Edith H. Van Winkle; 11 to 15 West 88th St, 1 year.. 6,000

VAN DIESEN, Charlotte E. and William H., to Frederick Van Dusen; Knox St, s s, 400 ft w of Katonah Av, 3 years. 400

WILCOX, Hallett D., to Jacob L. Phillips; 137 West 121st St, 3 years..... 18,000

WISTARLIA, Minnie, to William L. Flanagan, as Managing Director; 347 East 114th St, saloon lease, demand..... 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUCKINGHAM, John A., to Catherine A. Bliss 20,000

CONCKLING, Laura R., to Peter Moller, Jr., and others, trustees..... 12,000

COOPER, Henry, to Howard Cooper..... 2,500

HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to Allen L. Mordecai..... Nom.

MEADE, Maria G., to Charles Weinberg. 16,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Anna M. E. Crevelling 9,038

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to John M. Bowers, trustee..... 7,500

McINTYRE, Burnett C., trustee, to Burnett C. MacIntyre, ½ part..... 5,024

STRAUSS, Herman and Bertha, to Herman Lahnstein 1,500

STRAUSS, Herman, to same..... 2,500

STEEGER, Henry, administrator, to Henry Steeger ..... Nom.

THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 13,054

THE LAWYER'S TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to William P. Dixon and another, executors, &c..... 30,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AUDUBON AV, n c corner of 168th St, 75x100; Augusta Steinmetz against S. & N. Giudera, owners; Clarke & Hogan and Charles C. Bolle, contractors..... 32

ST. ANNS AV, n w corner of 139th St, 100x100; Alberene Stone Company against the Manhattan Improvement Company, owner; Charles Hensle, contractor..... 369

UNION AV, s w corner of 150th St, 51x80; Charles Essig against Wolff & Chisling, owners and contractors 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,524 and 1,526; Spitelink & Goldstein against Charles Bornkamp, owner; Charles Cashman, contractor 66

WASHINGTON ST, 328, and 72 Beach St; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against John Walker, owner and contractor 660

WEST BROADWAY, 412, and 165 Spring St; Fritz & Pershberg against John Walker, owner and contractor..... 3,000

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; Charles Hensle against Linton B. Matthews, owner and contractor..... 2,400

3D AV, e s, 100.2 ft n of 173d St, 50x 124.9x50x119.10; John A. W. Mount against Linton B. Matthews, owner and contractor 205

46TH ST, 517 West; John Jordan against George H. Forster, owner and contractor. 1,300

149TH ST, s w corner of 7th Av, 175x99.11; Chester F. Reynolds against William C. Bolton, owner and contractor; Henry P. Niebuhr, contractor..... 1,216

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

3D AV, n w corner of 174th St, 89.10x 100<—x100; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, Elias Feldman, 14 payments..... $40,000

Lis Pendens.

PELL ST, n s, 223.2 ft w of the Bowery, 73.10x irregular; James W. Hyde, receiver, &c., against David Block and others, (action to set aside deeds and mortgages;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

27TH ST, n s, 220.1 ft w of 9th Av, 18.6x88.9; Joseph Walker against John J. McFadden, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Halstead.

33D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lexington Av, 88.4x80; John Hankinson and another, trustees, against John H. Kearns and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. Edsall.

131ST ST, 11 East; William Herz against Catherine T. McCaffrey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. F. Edsall.

147TH ST, 307 West; Michael J. Kelly against Louisa Horbelt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hardy & Shellabarger.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

402—S. E. H. Clark, et al., receivers, &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The City of Kansas City, Kan., et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice McKennz.

64—The United States, petitioner, vs. The Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Company.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York affirmed and cause remanded to said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

80—Henry W. Scott, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

51—James E. Simpson, Jr., et al., &c., appellants, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Justice White.

53—The Washington Market Company, appellant, vs. The District of Columbia.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

57—The Home for Incurables, appellant vs. Mary Spencer Nobel, et al, and No. 61—Emilie Colville, appellant, vs. The American Security and Trust Company.—Appeals from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Decree reversed, the costs of all parties to be paid out of the estate, and cause remanded, with directions to affirm the decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Opinion by Justice White. Justice Gray, not having heard the argument, took no part in the decision of this case.

66—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Trust Company, petitioner, vs. Theodore M. Krumsiig et al.—On writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Decree affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Opinion by Justice Shiras.

45—Jacob Sonnethiel, plaintiff in error, vs. The Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, et al.—In error to The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Judgment affirmed with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas. Opinion by Justice Brown.

94—James L. Utter, et al., appellants, vs. B. J. Franklin, Governor, et al. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Arizona. Order reversed with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the opinion of this court. Opinion by Justice Brown.

82—The United States, appellant, vs. William F. Ingram.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter a judgment for the defendant. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

96, 97, and 98—The Bellingham and British Columbia Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the City of New Whatcom.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. Judgments affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

394—The United States, appellant, vs. Edward P. Bliss, executor, &c.—Appeal from the Court of Claims. Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to enter a judgment for the claimant, less the two amounts of $12,606.71 and $14,815.66, the increased cost of labor and material. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

341—Charles Wilson, petitioner, vs. the United States; 432—William M. Strather, petitioner, vs. the United States, and 433—Edward Smith, petitioner, vs. the United States.—On writs of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Judgments reversed, and causes remanded, with direction to reverse the judgments of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to order new trials. Opinion by Justice Gray. Dissenting: Justice Brewer and Justice McKenna.

310—William C. Fitts, Attorney General, et al., appellants, vs. Charles M. McGhee et al., &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama. Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to dissolve the injunction restraining the institution from prosecution of indictments or other criminal proceedings in the State Court, to dismiss the bill brought by the receivers and to remand Clem and Brabson to the custody of the proper State authority. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

72—The Capital National Bank of Lincoln, Neb., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The First National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio; 73 and 74—The Capital National Fank of Lincoln, Neb., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Coldwater National Bank of Coldwater, Mich.; 75—John W. McDonald, receiver, plaintiff in error, vs. The Samuel Cupples Woodenware Company, and 76—John W. McDonald, receiver, plaintiff in error, vs. Genesee Fruit Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the Court:

27—Abram W. Hendry et al., appellants, vs. Ocean Steamship Company.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

321—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Moses Fallowell. 322—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Emiline Mackey. 323—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Daniel S. Leatherwood. 324—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Robert Carter. 325—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Charles H. Hittson. 326—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Mary Scroggins. 327—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Fleming P. Jennings. 328—The United States et al., appellants, vs. David P. McCraven. 329—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Brice Woody.—Motions to dismiss or affirm denied.

188—The Security Trust Company, assignee, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank H. Dodd et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to bring up the entire record denied.

237—Charles U. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. Louis C. Boyle, Attorney General, et al.—Motion to dismiss postponed to the hearing of the case on its merits.

292—Hosea B. Tullis, plaintiff in error, vs. The Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.—Petition for writ of certiorari to bring up the entire record denied.

655—William T. Donnell, petitioner, vs. The Boston Tow Boat Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit submitted by Eugene P. Carver and E. E. Blodgett in support of petition, and by S. S. Dabney and Frederic Cunningham in opposition there to.

114—The Metropolitan Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel R. Church, Justice of the Peace, &c., and 195—The Brightwood Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis I. Oneal et al.—Advanced to be heard with No. 108, as one case, and one hour additional time allowed to each side in the argument. On motion of R. Ross Perry for the plaintiff in error No. 195.

657—Robert L. Taylor et al, appellants, vs. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.—Motion to advance submitted by Frederick D. McKenney in behalf of counsel for appellants.

660—The Salmen Brick and Lumber Company, Limited, appellant, vs. Henry Heck et al. Appeal from the District Court of

NO DUTY ON NATURAL GAS.

United States Supreme Court Classifies It as Crude Bitumen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Justice Peckham to-day handed down the opinion of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the United States vs. the Buffalo Natural Gas and Fuel Company, appealed by the United States from the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

The case involved the right of the gas company to import gas from Canada by means of pipes under the Niagara River free of duty. The opinion classifies natural gas as crude bitumen, and has the effect of admitting it free of duty under the tariff law of 1890 and also under the present law.

RUTH WILL CASE DECIDED.

Codicil Construed Contrary to the Text of the Instrument.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided a complicated will case, involving the construction of a codicil contrary to the language used.

In the case in question Mrs. Mary Ruth made a bequest of $5,000 to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and then devised the remainder of her estate to the home for incurables of New York. On the same date she made a codicil revoking the "bequest of $5,000 to the Home for Incurables and bequeathing that amount to Emeline Colville."

The Court held that the designation of the home in the codicil was incorrect, and that the intention of the testator was to divert the bequest made to the Pennsylvania institution to Mrs. Colville. The opinion was handed down by Justice White, and it reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, which latter decision was antagonistic to Mrs. Colville and the Home for Incurables.

Kansas Governor Signs Two Bills.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 3.—The Railroad bill and the bill taxing insurance companies on their gross premiums, as passed by the extra session of the Legislature, were signed by Gov. Leedy to-day.

AUCTION SALES.

JAS. WILLIAMS, Auctioneer.

FIELD, CHAPMAN & CO.,

will sell on the premises,
8 E. 14th St., on
Friday, Jan. 6th, at 10:30 o'clock,
by order of
Mr. Herman Cantor,
Receiver of Adolph Friedman,
the balance of stock, consisting of Glassware, Crockery, Hardware, Damaged Dry Goods, Lamps, Fixtures, Shelving, Safe, &c., &c.

FOR SALE.

Sale of Sample Children's Reefers and Misses' Jackets, 175 Mercer St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced chambermaid; English; with best references; in first-class family. 82 East 107th St., Bell C.; call, two days.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; willing and obliging; highest city references. 243 East 39th St., Crahan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Good city reference. Present employer's, 15 East 56th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young lady of good family with lady; town or country; would travel with invalid; some experience in nursing and housekeeping; reference. Rev. John Huske, St. Thomas's Church, New York City. Miss V., 18 Monticello Av., Jersey City.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable middle-aged woman as good family cook; understands all cooking; private family; excellent city reference. Griffin, 208 East 38th St.

COOK and WAITRESS.—By an excellent cook and waitress; do plain washing; three years' personal reference. 869 10th Av., near 60th St.; Corbett's bell.

COOK, &c.—By first-class cook; assist washing; city, country; four years' references. 118 East 63d St., second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with J. Bloom, 5th Av.; out by the day or finish work at home; reasonable for January. Dressmaker, 261 West 24th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young girl thoroughly understanding the duties of lady's maid, or would help with light chamberwork; good packer, knitter, and sewer; first-class references; two years with last employer, R. C., care Fee, 224 West 19th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; with best references; family washing in a private locality. Mrs. Cunningham, 82 East 107th St.; call, two days.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, by day; private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. J., 530 6th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a refined nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; 10 years' city references. M., 144 West 62d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by day; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Address Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A lady wishes to find position for young girl as seamstress and assist with any other work. Call, two days, 112 East 57th St.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By an American girl as seamstress and light chamberwork. K. Carney, 333 West 34th St.

Miscellaneous.

COPYIST.—By a young lady as copyist; good references. Miss Elliot, 152 West 20th St., second flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly English-trained servant; best references from two last employers; highly recommended. Butler, Box 328, Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Married; understands plain gardening, furnaces; willing and obliging. H., 53 Greenwich Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By practical man of nineteen years' experience in good places; well up in all branches; English; age 34; married; well recommended; last employer can be seen in city. Gardener, 43 Greenwich Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; aged, 24; first-class reference. Address 60 Washington Square South.

Miscellaneous.

CARPENTER.—By carpenter; wages, $2.25 day. Alfred, 173 Bleecker St.

NURSE.—Mentally, physically, invalid, unexceptionable reference; thorough masseur; willing, sober; shaves, valets. Thompson, 208 East 25th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A competent waitress and chambermaid in a small private family; good reference required. Call Wednesday, between 9 and 11, 271 West End Av.

WANTED—Competent waitress and chambermaid; references from last employer required. Apply, between 11 and 12 A. M., or 5 and 7 P. M., at 285 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

GENTLEMEN

capable of negotiating with men of business can secure liberal contracts with the New York Life Insurance Company, Central Branch Office, 415 B'way.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent colored butler. Apply, with highest city references only, to 65 and 67 Wooster St.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

New York Training School for Teachers.

The second term of the New York Training School for Teachers will begin February 6th, 1899. For those desiring to enter the school at that time an examination will be held January 19th, 20th, and 21st, 1899, in Public School 1, at Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Streets, in the rooms now temporarily occupied by this school.

To be eligible for admission to this examination persons must have graduated from some high school or academy whose course of study has been approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Schools in this city having such approved courses of study are as follows:

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

High Schools,	Normal College,
College of the City of New York,	St. Francis Xavier, (Academic Dep't.)
Teachers College,	St. Teresa's Academy,
Barnard College,	Ursuline Convent, Bedford Park;
Manhattan College,	St. Gabriel's Academy for Girls.
Ursuline Academy, Park Av.,	
Mt. St. Vincent Academy,	

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Adelphi Academy,	Boys' High School,
Brooklyn Manual Training School,	Erasmus Hall High School,
Girls' High School,	Nativity Academy,
Packer Collegiate Institute,	Polytechnic Institute,
St. Agnes Female Academy,	St. Thomas Aquinas Academy.

BOROUGH OF QUEENS

High Schools.

BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

High Schools.

For further information apply in person or by letter to Borough Superintendent, John Jasper, 146 Grand Street, or to the Principal, Augustus S. Downing, at the school.

WINTER RESORTS.

To California

Pacific Coast Limited

Runs on fast special schedule via **Chicago and Alton, Iron Mountain Route, Texas and Pacific, Southern Pacific Co.**

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.
Chicago & Alton, 261 B'way. 256 Wash'ton St.
Iron Mountain R., 391 B'way, 102 Wash'ton St.
Texas & Pacific, }
So. Pacific Co .....349 B'way. 9 State St.

MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BUSINESS OPENING IS OFFERED AS SILENT partner, or active position in the management, in a fully established mercantile company of unquestionable character and respectability, doing a staple wholesale and retail business of half a million annually, in one of the principal cities of the West. Fifty to one hundred thousand dollars more capital is desired to increase sales and profits. All communications to be regarded as confidential. Address C. S. ADAMS, 4,301 Washington Building, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A gentleman as Treasurer for an incorporated company manufacturing staple goods in this city; fair salary; some capital required; principals only. Address D., Box 201 Times.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS:
"Spanish With or Without a Master," $1.
"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 30c.

HOW TO GET STRONG,

reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, 6 East 28th St. Entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Kindergarten, Preparatory, Collegiate. 135 W. 70th St.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; quick practical method; moderate. VIDERE, 138 W. 49th St.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS, plaintiff, against CLARENCE ANDREWS, defendant.—Summons with notice.—Action for divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Trial desired in the County of New York.

Dated October 25th, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address: 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, N. Y.

To the defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in his office in the County Court House in the City of New York on the 22nd day of November, 1898.

Dated New York, Nov. 22, 1898.

BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office and Office Address 31 Nassau St., (Borough of Manhattan,) N. Y. City.

ENDORSED:

SUPREME COURT
MYRA FITHIAN ANDREWS
vs.
CLARENCE ANDREWS.
SUMMONS.
ACTION FOR DIVORCE.
BOWERS & SANDS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, Boro' Manhattan.
n23-1aw6wW&ja4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY E. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1898.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office Address and Office, 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To William R. Thompson, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated on the 22d day of December, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

HENRY W. PHILLIPS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HENRY W. PHILLIPS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., Room 700, in the City and County of New York, on January 20th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 3, 1899.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.

JOHN B. SAALMANN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOHN B. SAALMANN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 20, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 31, 1898.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

ELIAS A. ROSENHAM AND LOUIS E. RALSTON, (FORMERLY ROSENHAM,) AND THE FIRM OF ROSENHAM BROS., BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ELIAS A. ROSENHAM and LOUIS E. RALSTON (formerly ROSENHAM) and the firm of ROSENHAM BROS., bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 20, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, December 31, 1898.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO WRIGHT SMITH, AS ADMINISTRATOR OF the goods, chattels, and credits of JAMES M. SMITH, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that The National Shoe & Leather Bank of the City of New York has a lien upon the following described personal property, viz.:

One (1) pair solitaire diamond earrings.

One (1) diamond brooch containing nine diamonds.

That the owner of said personal property is Wright Smith, as Administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of James M. Smith, deceased, who resides at No. 417 Lexington Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York. The said personal property is now in the possession of The National Shoe & Leather Bank of the City of New York, who will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien, at the salesroom of James P. Silo, No. 43 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at eleven o'clock A. M.—Dated New York, December 21st, 1898.

The National Shoe & Leather Bank
of the City of New York,
JOHN M. CRANE, President.
RITCH, WOODFORD, BOVEE & WALLACE,
Attorneys for Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.

The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, said county, at the County Court House in said county, said city, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final statement of the accounts of Austin Stevens, receiver of the above-named The St. Lawrence Marble Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said receiver's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of [L. S.] New York, to be affixed. Witness, Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of our said Supreme Court, the 29th day of November, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

GUTNEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for the Receiver, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
n30-1aw6wW&J11

BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by the BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY, lately doing business at 104, 106, and 108 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, to Joseph W. Doolittle, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York in Special Term, Part I., on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph W. Doolittle, as assignee of the said estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of said account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court in and [L. S.] for the County of New York to be affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of December, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EDWARDS & RYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
d21-1aw6wW&f1

HAGAN, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS HAGAN, assigned to John McBurnie for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at a Special Term thereof, (Part I.,) at the County Court House, in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 6th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John McBurnie, as assignee of the above-named THOMAS HAGAN, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. [Seal.] Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of said Supreme Court, this 22d day of November, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
n28-1aw6wW&ja4

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To the creditors of MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH, insolvent assignors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of William A. Watson, as the assignee of the above-named assignors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for [L. S.] the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Hon. JOSEPH F. DALY, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of December, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 27 William Street, New York City.

ROSENBERG, JOSEPH, AND LOUIS ROSENBERG.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH ROSENBERG and LOUIS ROSENBERG, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Joseph Rosenberg and Louis Rosenberg, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898. J. NOBLE EMLEY, Assignee.

HENRY A. RUBINO, Attorney for Assignee, 63 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRYANT, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Searles, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of November, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SEARLES, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway. n16-1aw6mW

COIT, SARAH LLOYD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH LLOYD COIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Strong & Cadwalader, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. ALIDA L. BORLAND, FRANCIS C. WELCH, Executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Lloyd Coit, deceased. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d14-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET A. CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators. n30-1aw6mW

DAVIS, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 184 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. SUSAN E. DAVIS, WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, Executors. WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Executors, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. d14-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas R. Robinson, No. 874 Broadway, in the Borough City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898. GEORGE O. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerad, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MILLS, HARRIET B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA P. ROE, Sarah Paddock, Agnes Lawrence, William L. Sands, Philip J. Sands, Henry M. Sands, John B. Pine, Annie Gordon, Irving H. Sands, Louise E. Rees, Robert C. Sands, Arthur B. Sands, Mahlon A. Sands, Ethel Sands, Morton H. Sands, Archibald Sinclair, Emma Louise Sands, Florence Sands, and David Ferris, Mary Smith, and Harriet B. Fisk, the next of kin of HARRIET B. MILLS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Katharine Godkin and Alice E. Pine of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated November, 1898, relating exclusively to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet B. Mills, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, [L. S.] Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN B. PINE, Attorney for Executrices, 63 Wall Street, New York City.
ja4-1awTuW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES H. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw6mW

MON KAI, NG.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NG MON KAI, otherwise known as MON KAI, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, viz., the office of Messrs. Kursman & Frankenheimer, No. 22 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of January, next.—Dated New York, July 5th, 1898. CYNTHIA MON KAI, Administratrix. KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 22 Broad Street, N. Y. City. jy6-1aw6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-1aw6mW

PLUMMER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PLUMMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, his attorneys, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. HENRY PLUMMER, Executor. EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d14-1aw6mW

SUESS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Julia Fitzpatrick, Mathilda Caroline Bossert, Emma Blake, Theodore Suess, Charles Suess, Philip Suess, John Suess, George Suess, the heirs and next of kin of JACOB SUESS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charlotte Suess of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1878, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jacob Suess, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our county of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said county of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, [L. S.] a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja4-1aw6wW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER,
Administrator.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City.
New York City. s21-1aw6mW&mch22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY HUYLER, plaintiff, against ALBERT V. HUYLER and Virginia C., his wife, and the said Albert V. Huyler, as surviving executor of the last will and testament of Henry Huyler, deceased; Leah E. Huyler, Peter Edwin Huyler, Raymond P. Wortendyke; Joseph W. Craig and Charles E. Blauvelt, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of George Huyler, deceased; Annie A. Huyler; Byron M. Huyler and Grace E., his wife; John Grover Huyler, Laura Huyler, George Huyler, Marion Palmer, Benjamin Earl Palmer, Harry B. Palmer, Peter Huyler, if living, and Mary, his wife, (if any,) the name Mary being fictitious, and whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and the widow, heirs at law, devisees, and next of kin of said Peter Huyler, if deceased, who and whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and all persons or owners unknown, having or claiming any interest in or lien upon the lands sought to be partitioned in this action, all of whose names are unknown to plaintiff, and Ida May Huyler, wife of Henry Huyler, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed referee by order of this court, dated and entered herein on the twenty-seventh day of October, 1898, hereby require each person, not a party to this action who, at the time of the order, had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the eleventh day of January, 1899, at my office, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, to prove his lien and the true amount due or to become due thereupon. The premises are described in the complaint in the above case as follows:

All that certain dwelling house and lot of land on the corner of Commerce and Barrow Streets, in the City of New York, bounded northerly by Barrow Street; westerly by Commerce Street; southerly by land now or late of Kate Hotchkiss; and easterly by land of I. S. and M. S. Korn, being about twenty-five feet in front and rear and thirty-six feet and eleven inches on the westerly side, and on the easterly side about thirty-seven feet and five inches in depth.—Dated November 25th, 1898. B. GERSON OPPENHEIM, Referee.

CHAS. P. & WM. W. BUCKLEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 141 Broadway, N. Y. City, Borough of Manhattan. n30-1aw6wW&ja11

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANK R. JOHNSON, as guardian of Pauline Florence Johnson, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. VANDENBURGH, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet six inches easterly from the easterly line of Sixth Avenue, as it was in the year 1860, before being widened, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half inch, thence southerly, and parallel with the said original line of Sixth Avenue to, through, and beyond a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along the said centre line of the block, and parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, eighteen feet one-half of an inch, thence northerly and parall

BIG CONCERN IN TROUBLE

Receivers Appointed for Atlantic Transportation Company.

LIABILITIES ABOUT $1,000,000

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and the Western National Bank Among the Creditors.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Edward P. Meany and Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., receivers for the property in this State of the Atlantic Transportation Company of 1 Broadway, with a bond of $100,000, on the application of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, attorneys for Walter S. Besse, a stockholder having 3,450 shares of stock. The same persons were appointed receivers in New Jersey on Monday by Chancellor McGill. The receivers were appointed to keep the property of the company together and protect it from attachments.

Deputy Sheriff Maguire has received two attachments against the company, in favor of the Knickerbocked Steam Towage Company for $45,000, balance due on a note of the company for $51,250, dated June 16, 1898, payable six months after date, and in favor of the Burler Dry Dock Company for $11,386. The Sheriff levied on the coal barge Ocean Belle at the foot of Eighteenth Street, North River, on the first attachment.

The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws on Nov. 4, 1897, with a capital stock of $3,000,000. Edward P. Meany became President, Haywood A. Harvey Treasurer, and Lawrence S. Mott Secretary. The company was organized to transport merchandise and coal. After its organization it purchased a fleet of twenty-seven vessels, consisting of one steamship, the Santuit, three tugs, and twenty-three barges. The company also leased or chartered a fleet of forty other vessels for three to three and a half years, which were on the inland lakes. All but ten of these vessels were brought to the Atlantic Coast by way of the St. Lawrence River, to Newport News, Va. Owing to the lateness of the season ten of the vessels were left in the St. Lawrence River, above the rapids. The company expended $150,000 in securing the charters and transferring the vessels to the coast. Three of the purchased vessels were recently lost at sea, and were insured as follows: Virginia, $40,000; Lucy A. Nichols, $20,000, and A. W. Weston, $10,000. These were mortgaged, and the mortgagees claim the insurance.

The business of the company has of late consisted almost exclusively in transporting coal delivered to the company at Newport News by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. The Atlantic Transportation Company owes the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company $161,107 for cash loaned, subject to a credit of $10,708, leaving a balance of $144,200, of which $50,000 is secured by mortgages on four vessels and $94,309 unsecured. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company had the receivers appointed in New Jersey for the Atlantic Transportation Company.

Mr. Besse, in his application for the receivers in this city, stated that he had been informed by Treasurer Harvey that the liabilities of the company are over $975,000. According to figures submitted by Mr. Besse the liabilities are $1,176,540. He mentions the following creditors: Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, $144,309; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $130,000, cash loaned, holding as security mortgages on nine vessels and also notes of the company indorsed by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company; Western National Bank, $245,000, money loaned, holding mortgages on nine vessels, one of which was recently lost at sea; Knickerbocker Steam Towage Company, $144,000 for part purchase price of twenty-seven vessels, secured by mortgages on five vessels, one of which was recently lost at sea; W. N. Colver, Jr., of Newark, $225,000 cash loaned, secured by mortgages on three vessels; to various other persons and corporations, $288,231, unsecured.

The assets consist of twenty-four purchased vessels, valued at $900,000, and estimated worth at forced sale, $613,500; interest in chartered vessels and office furniture, $2,000. All of the purchased vessels are incumbered.

Out-of-Town Calls Stopped.

Commissioner Henry S. Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies "turned a new leaf" yesterday, when he sent word to the two branches of the Municipal Assembly that hereafter the long-distance telephones in public buildings would not be available for out-of-town connections. He felt that the bills for long-distance calls last year were far larger than they should have been, and he was positive that the most of the calls were on private business.

THE DETENTION OF WITNESSES.

Mrs. May B. Bedell Denounces the System in Use at Present.

At the meeting of the Society for Political Study, held at the society's rooms, 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, Mrs. May Benton Bedell, member of the Executive Committee, delivered an address on "The Detention of Witnesses." During her remarks she vigorously denounced the system at present in force and cited a number of instances in illustration of the hardship and injustice it inflicts upon the innocent poor.

Under the present system, Mrs. Bedell pointed out, any of the women among her audience might be deprived of their liberty if they happened to witness a crime committed on the street and did not have about them the wherewithal to furnish bail "But it is upon the poor that the system presses," she continued. "Now, I want to show you how our officials care for detained witnesses. At 205 Mulberry Street you will find a nice five-story brick building built in 1870, with iron bars at all the windows. This is the House of Detention.

"I went there recently, and having produced my credentials was admitted. The place was clean and well warmed, but comfortless. The furniture in the men's sitting room consisted of a long wooden table and benches. In the women's sitting room there is no table—only wooden benches against the wall. On each floor is a large room containing nine beds, and at the top of the house an empty room in which the detained persons are allowed to exercise. There is also a small yard where they can walk and see the sky. For mental recreation they have a library, and for this boon are indebted to a woman—a Miss Gilbert.

"The witnesses are allowed the freedom of this desolate building until 9 o'clock at night, when they are locked in their rooms. When they go to meals they are accompanied by a patrolman. Certainly there are men to whom this enforced leisure and relative comfort are rather a boon than otherwise, but those who are out of place there are poor working men whose business and family interests necessarily suffer."

THE NEW HORTICULTURAL HALL

Ground Broken for It Yesterday in Bronx Park.

Ground was broken yesterday morning by August Moebus, Park Commissioner for the Bronx, for Horticultural Hall, in the new Botanical Garden in Bronx Park. The building, to be of glass and iron, will be finished and ready for occupancy by October, when the collections of the flora of Puerto Rico, being made by agents of Cornelius Vanderbilt will be installed. Thirty officials and members of the Botanical Society gathered around a pile of blazing logs while Commissioner Moebus seized a new spade and dug up a square yard of frozen earth. He then delivered a short address congratulating those present on the beginning of the work.

Prof. N. L. Britton then spoke briefly saying that the buiding was destined to be a most potent factor in the progress of science and the education of the people. Dr. F. M. Hexamer and Prof. Rusby also spoke. Then those present had luncheon in a shed near the site for the new hall.

Killed by Fall from a Stoop.

Thomas Catterson, twenty-four years old, a bartender, was killed early yesterday morning by falling from the stoop to the basement of his mother's home, at 472 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn. Catterson and a number of companions had gone there to make their last New Year's call. It was 3 o'clock when they reached the house, but Mrs. Catterson refused to let them in. As Catterson started down the stoop he was seen to stagger and fall over the railing to the basement, a distance of seven feet. When his companions reached him he was dead, his neck having been broken.

DEATH IN AN EXPLOSION.

Trolley Car Traffic in Brooklyn Interrupted by the Bursting of a Steam Pipe.

The explosion of a steam pipe at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the power house of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company at Division and Kent Avenues, Brooklyn, injured several men, one of them fatally. The explosion shattered all the windows in the building and blew out part of the south wall. The report was heard for some distance, and the occupants of the tenement houses in the near vicinity were thrown into considerable excitement. Windows were rattled and in several homes the glass cracked.

A doctor was summoned to attend the employes injured inside the power house. The railway officials refused to divulge their names. John Hogan, a blacksmith, forty years old, of 189 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, who was in the blacksmith shop of the old Knickerbocker Ice Company, adjoining the power house, was so badly scalded by steam and cut and bruised by fragments of glass that he died last evening in the Eastern District Hospital.

The explosion stopped all the trolley cars in the Eastern District which received their supply of electric power from the power house, and traffic was delayed for some time. President Rossiter of the railroad company, in speaking of the accident said: "The break may have been due to the extreme cold weather, to an overpressure of steam, or to a defect in the pipe. The escaping steam scalded and seriously injured an employe of the Consolidated Ice Company who was at work outside the building. None of the men at work in the power house was injured that I know of."

"The power was immediately shut off and remained dead for fourteen minutes. We then cut into our other power station on Fulton Street, and the bridge cars were again started. For some time, however, they barely crept along, the power being insufficient. We had to cut out two of the five engines entirely, and the Nostrand Avenue line was thus closed for one and one-half hours and the Tompkins Avenue line for two hours, or until the broken main could be replaced."

ELECTRIC CORPORATION BONDS.

The Walker Company's Mortgages Reclassified by the Westinghouse.

In pursuance of an agreement between the Westinghouse Electric Company and the Walker Company the issue of $2,500,000 of first mortgage bonds of the last-named company has been divided into two classes. All of the bonds were purchased by the Westinghouse Company, and the Directors of that company agreed to make $1,650,000 of them a second mortgage. The necessary legal steps have just been taken in Cleveland to have the mortgages on the Walker plant properly classed. There is now a first mortgage of $850,000 and a second mortgage of $1,650,000, the bonds issued under the latter still being in the hands of the Westinghouse Company.

Chief Engineer Walter M. McFarland, lately chief assistant to Commodore George W. Melville, Engineer in Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the United States Navy, yesterday entered upon his new duties as assistant to B. H. Warren, Vice President and General Manager of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

LEGAL NOTES.

MASTER NOT AN INSURER OF APPLIANCES FOR EMPLOYES.—William Biddescomb was killed by the falling of an elevator which he was operating in a mill, leased by John Cammeron and others, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. The deceased, on Feb. 15, 1897, having loaded a bale of wool on the elevator at the basement, ascended with it to the third floor. He then unloaded the bale and took it to a room on that floor. While he was gone from the elevator the cable which supported the elevator car unwound from the drum, which was situated in an adjoining shaft. When ne came back he stepped into the elevator, and the car fell to the cellar. In a suit by Alice M. Biddescomb, as administratrix, to recover damages, a dismissal of the complaint on the trial has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the opinion, said that the deceased, upon stepping from the car, must have pulled the rod so that it reversed the action of the drum, and the cable unwound from the drum and hung down in the shaft in which the drum was situated. The car, for some reason, probably because it was jammed, did not descend, as it should have done under these circumstances, but stuck fast until the deceased stepped into it, when the jar seemed to have released it, and it started to fall, pulling the slack of the cable from the pulleys and going down to the cellar. The question, the Court said, was whether defendants had provided a reasonably safe appliance for the use of the deceased. The elevator was of a construction in common use, and the safety appliances were such as ordinarily obtained in such structures. If defendants used reasonable care in seeing that these appliances were in order, the fact that they did not operate under circumstances under which they might naturally have been supposed to do so did not make them liable for the injuries sustained. Upon consideration of all the evidence, it would appear, the Court said, that the defendants had performed their full duty in respect to this clutch, and had used reasonable care in providing safe appliances for their employes. There was no such rule, as claimed by the plaintiff's counsel, which made the master an absolute insurer of the safety of the appliance and of the place where his servant worked. Justice Barrett, in a dissenting opinion, after reviewing the evidence, held that there was a radical defect in the clutch itself, which no inspection could remedy. The evidence showed that the clutch was, to a certain extent, overhauled and repaired, and that when the car was lifted a few feet from the ground and dropped the clutch worked; but if the counterpoise was not designed to work when the slack accumulated outside the shaft repairing was of no use, and the test was applied only at the bottom of the shaft, when the slack would be inside of it. In short, the defense simply made a test in conformity with their present erroneous theory as to what the clutch should be required to do, and found that test satisfactory.

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INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF NEGLIGENCE.—A dismissal of the complaint on the trial of a suit brought by Moses L. Greenberg, as administrator, against the Third Avenue Railroad Company for damages for the alleged negligent killing of Julius Greenberg has been unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division. On the afternoon of Nov. 25, 1896, the intestate, with two other boys, had been playing in the street on the east side of Third Avenue, between Ninety-third and Ninety-fourth Streets. Julius started to cross the avenue diagonally from the corner of Ninety-third Street, in the direction of Ninety-fourth Street. In running he passed behind a car going north, and reached a point about the middle of the avenue, and between the two tracks of the railroad. Just as he passed behind the car going north a car was going south at a rapid rate and some forty feet distant from him. Between the two cars the boy stopped, and, after standing an appreciable space of time, suddenly started to run across the avenue toward the westerly sidewalk, and was struck by the south-bound car. The dismissal was on the ground of contributory negligence. Justice Patterson, giving the opinion of the court, held that whether the evidence to that effect should have been submitted to the jury it was unnecessary to inquire, because there was insufficient evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant. "As the boy was standing there, looking at the car, there was no reason whatever to infer that the motorman had any cause to believe or suspect that he would run across the track, standing as he did in an attitude of watchfulness, and apparently waiting for the car to pass."

***

A BUILDING CONTRACT.—Patrick H. McEntyre made a contract on April 24, 1882, to erect for Clarence Tucker two buildings for $9,000. McEntyre secured judgment in his favor in an action against Tucker in the Supreme Court to recover a balance claimed to be due under the contract for extra work not included therein. The answer admitted that certain extra work was done, but denied that anything was due, either under the contract or for such extra work. The contract provided that the work should be performed on or before July 1, 1882, and in default McEntyre was to pay $10 a day, unless the architect certified that additional time ought to be allowed. The work was not completed for several weeks after the time specified, and no certificate was given excusing the delay. The First Appellate Division has reversed the judgment and ordered a new trial. Justice McLaughlin, who gave the opinion, said in part: "If the plaintiff intended to rely upon a modification of the contract, it was incumbent upon him to set out such fact in the complaint. When plaintiff alleges performance of the contract, he must prove it, and cannot excuse non-performance and recover because a strict compliance with the obligations of the contract have been either waived or prevented by the defendant."

Overcoats that once sat in the seats of the mighty and most aristocratic, those labelled $25—$30—$35, are now reduced to the level of commonplace overcoats.

But though they lose their rank, they have not lost their beauty nor capacity for service—some have even been tried by fire and not found wanting.

Men's $18; young men's $15.

A reminder that our best evening dress suit—as good as anybody's best—is but $44, may not be amiss. $27 buys a good one.

Roly-poly boys are as easily fitted here with Tuxedo suits as lean boys; $16 to $22.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Effort to Authorize Bonds for New East River Bridges Fails.

HOT DEBATE WITHOUT RESULT

Resolution for the Appointment of a Building Commission Also Fails to Pass.

The Board of Aldermen made a desperate effort yesterday to pass the Councilmanic resolution authorizing the issue of $100,000 in bonds for the purpose of making surveys and doing other preliminary work in connection with the two new bridges over the East River. In the debate the minority assailed the majority, and charges that orders had been given for the passage of the measure were frequently made and as frequently denied. At the end of the discussion the board found itself where it was when it started, there being one vote lacking for the passage of the resolution.

Of the efforts to get the one vote necessary for the success of the measure a great deal could be written. Perhaps the telephone could tell better than any human being, for it was overworked. At least one Alderman responded to the frequent telephonic messages sent to him, and if the others failed, it was because some of them could not be found near a telephone.

The debate arose over the revival of the resolution which failed of passage on two previous occasions. On a motion to refer the question to the Committee on Bridges, with instructions to hold public hearings, Alderman Wafers of Brooklyn suggested that inasmuch as there is already an East River bridge in course of construction, it would be better to finish that bridge before beginning work on others. Schemers who wanted to get hold of some of the public funds, he said, were the only persons anxious to have the preliminary work on new bridges begun.

Alderman J. T. McCall, the majority leader, declared that there was a demand for more bridges, and that rapid transit would not in any way be jeopardized by the construction of new bridges. On the other hand, he said, the opening of new bridges would increase the value of property, make the city's resources larger, and thus facilitate the building of a rapid transit railroad.

Alderman Goodman then proceeded to attack the majority, which, he said, was forced by political powers to vote for new bridges. "The members of this board," he said, "should not be told, as I understand they have been, that they must support this measure at the expense of rapid transit. I trust that they will decline to wear a collar that has been prepared for them by political bosses."

Mr. Goodman's remarks, uttered in earnest tones, brought a half dozen of the majority to their feet. The President recognized Alderman Fleck, who angrily asserted that he was tired of hearing insinuations made against the independence of the members of the majority. "I want Mr. Goodman to know that I take no orders," Mr. Fleck said, "and I don't wear any man's collar, either."

Alderman Glick, after telling the board how property values would be enhanced by the building of new bridges, said: "The failure of rapid transit should not be attributed to Tammany Hall. I defy any member of this board to show where a communication has gone to any Tammany member ordering him to vote for or against this resolution. If this action had been ordered by the leader of Tammany Hall, I would take it to be for the best interests of the people and would vote for it."

After President Holahan of the Board of Public Improvement had added a plea in favor of the resolution to the oratory of the occasion, a vote was taken and the measure was declared lost because forty-five members had not voted in its favor.

The minority then tried to have the resolution referred to the Committee on Bridges for a public hearing, but the President ignored the suggestion. The vote by which the resolution was defeated was reconsidered, and the measure was made a special order for the next meeting.

When the resolution providing for a commission to codify the building laws was reported, the minority offered an amendment adding the names of George B. Post, Henry Cooper, and the Chief of the Fire Department to the commission as named by the Presidents of the two branches of the Municipal Assembly. This amendment failed, as did the original resolution, and it, too, was made a special order for next Tuesday.

END OF CYCLE BOARD OF TRADE.

Dissolved by Stockholders, Who Believed Its Mission Fulfilled.

The stockholders of the Cycle Board of Trade, at an adjourned meeting held yesterday afternoon in the board's offices at 320 Broadway, decided upon the dissolution of the corporation. Six hundred and fourteen of the 890 shares were represented. The number required for such action was 594. The Cycle Board of Trade was organized in 1894. Its officers at the time of dissolution were C. S. Dikeman, President; W. A. Redding, Treasurer, and G. E. Hammann, Secretary.

Mr. Hammann said after the meeting that the existence of the board had been a prosperous one, but that its mission had been fulfilled, and the shareholders regarded its continuance as useless. There was sufficient money in the treasury to pay all obligations. The board regulated cycle shows, limited guarantees, and tried to defend the interests of both cyclers and manufacturers.

Mr. Hammann said he regarded the outlook for the coming season as one of the brightest in the history of the cycle trade. He thought the reducing of prices of the high grade wheels would result in crowding worthless machines from the market.

The proper medicine for any sort of cold is JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

YEARLY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
This Week.

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases, Table Cloths, Napkins, bleached and unbleached Damask, Towels & Towelings, Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

West 14th St.
ESTBD 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS
SUPERIOR
WEAVE OF AXMINSTER
79 Cts. Per Yd.
(Reduced from $1.10.)

Gaiety and abundance of color, artistic effects—richness, durability and a "responsive feeling to the tread."

Great offerings in furniture, too, before stock-taking.

"Long Credit" enables all to benefit by our reduced prices now.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

IN JAIL FOR ARTIST'S BLUNDER.

Absentminded Mr. Gerschel Left His Diamond in Discarded Scarf and Thought It Stolen.

Capt. Haughey of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was dozing last Saturday night near the fire in the station house when a well-dressed man entered greatly excited. He had long hair, curling in picturesque style over his shoulders. He said he was Victor Gerschel, an artist, of 105 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. He told breathlessly of losing a diamond pin worth anywhere from $80 to many hundreds of dollars. Capt. Haughey summoned Detectives Halloran, Weiler, and Reid. Mr. Gerschel told the detectives that his wife had arrived on the steamship Paris from Europe. Her two trunks were taken to the house by the Goddard Express Company. Two men carried the trunks in the house, and his son Victor told him that he saw one of the men looking at the pin.

Te detectives soon found the men who took the trunks to the house. They were Harry Van Orden of 349 Wayrick Street, Jersey City, and Oliver P. Hale, his assistant. Van Orden and Hale were arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted in the Harlem Police Court last Sunday, and the boy Victor Gerschel identified Van Orden as the man who looked at the pin. Van Orden was held in $1,000 bail for examination yesterday afternoon. Failing to give bail, he was locked up.

Detective Halloran fearing that Mr. Gerschel would be late in getting to court called at his house yesterday afternoon. He found the artist at work in his studio all unmindful of court. It took Mr. Gerschel some time to make his toilet, and Detective Halloran waited. Mr. Gerschel while arranging his tie said it was his custom to wear a four-in-hand, but for his court appearance he thought he would put on a puff scarf. While Mr. Gerschel was arranging the puff scarf Detective Halloran saw a beautiful diamond pin glistening in its folds.

"That's a pretty diamond pin you have there."

"Yes," replied Mr. Gerschel, absently, thinking Halloran referred to the lost diamond, "it was pretty."

"I mean the diamond pin in the scarf," said Halloran. "Was the one you lost as pretty as that?"

"I don't see any diamond pin," replied Gerschel, tugging at the end of the scarf.

"Why, there is a diamond pin in the scarf you are putting on," said Halloran.

"There is no diamond pin in this scarf," said Mr. Gerschel, sighting for the pin through the medium of the mirror.

Detective Halloran went up to Mr. Gerschel and pointed out the pin to him. Mr. Gerschel plumped down into a chair bewildered, and finally blurted out:

"Why, that's the pin I thought I had lost. Dear me."

The detective and Mr. Gerschel hurried to court, where Mr. Gerschel explained and asked to have Van Orden discharged. Van Orden was discharged. He had been locked up in jail since Saturday night.

CHOKED TO DEATH BY A CHOP.

Brady Had Just Told How He Saved the Life of a Vanderbilt.

By the death of John Brady, who choked to death on a mutton chop early yesterday morning, the Bowery has lost one of its typical characters. He was known to shop and hotel keepers from Chatham Square to Cooper Union. Brady bore the reputation of an honest man who loved horses and reveled in races, who thought the Vanderbilts "up to the limit," and who was a faithful follower of Tammany Hall. For several months he had lived at a hotel at 37 Bowery. Early yesterday morning he went into a restaurant at 40 Bowery and with friends ordered drinks and mutton chops. While eating one he became purple in the face and fell to the floor, where in a few minutes he died. His body was taken to the Morgue, and at a late hour yesterday no relatives had been found.

Since Brady came to this country from Ireland, fifty years ago, he has continually hung around race track stables. His favorite story was how he saved the life of a Vanderbilt, and he had just finished telling it when he died. "Several years ago," he had said, "a team came running down Fifth Avenue a spanking team it was, too, boys, with a footman and coachman full of buttons sitting on the box. A lady all dressed in furs and silks was sitting in the carriage. The coachman had lost his horses' heads and they were tearing down the avenue like wild. I saw them, and there's no man knows more about stopping wild horses than I do; so I steps out in front of them, grabs the bridles as they got to me, and in half a block had them stopped as still as a mouse. The lady thanks me and the coachman drives away. Next day I gits word to come to the Vanderbilts' house on the avenue, and there I gets a hundred dollars. Every New Year's Day till now I got my hundred, and to-morrow I gets it again." He pointed at the man opposite and begun to resume the story, when he choked.

Before election Brady took great delight in hanging pictures of Judge Van Wyck up and down the east side thoroughfares.

Trolley Cars to Barclay Street.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company yesterday morning started the Eighth Avenue sub-trolley cars running from the Polo Grounds to West Broadway and Barclay Street. This traffic was exclusive of the cars running over that section of the line from Fifty-ninth Street to Canal Street, that branch having been in operation for some time. Work on the Eighth Avenue branch has been pushed for the past few weeks with unusual rapidity, as it was the intention to open the line for business on the first day of the year. This would have been done had it not been for the storm of Saturday night. The remaining portion of this branch will be hurried to completion. The terminus is to be at South Ferry, and it is expected that cars will be running to the Battery within a month.

Stern Bros
will continue to offer to-day
Exceptional Values
in
Ladies' Cloaks, Jackets and Capes
West 23d St.

Opening Up
OF
New Linen Goods.
Table Damask,
Napkins, Tea Sets,
Sheets, Pillow Cases,
Towels, etc.
NO NEED TO SHOP FOR LOWER PRICES.
Daniells' BROADWAY 8 and 9 Sts.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FRENCH CABINETS,
with paintings worthy of Angelica Kaufman.

Shepherds and Shepherdesses on the shaped mahogany doors of the Louis Seize cabinets; Court life on the gilded wood of the Louis Quatorze cabinets; ladies and cupids on the porcelain setting of the Louis Quinze cabinets—artistic gems, worked out with the infinite delicacy of miniatures.

Lovers of art cabinets cannot afford not to see our reduced beauties now and to always

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

MONEY FOR NEW SCHOOLS

The Mayor Writes to Board Members Urging Prompt Action.

BUDGET ALLOWS $7,573,640

Buildings to Accommodate Nearly 66,000 Children to be Erected—Sites Already Obtained.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent copies of the following letter to all members of the School Boards of each of the five boroughs:

Dear Sir: The erection of sufficient school buildings to accommodate every child in this city entitled to public education is an imperative duty. Other matters have claims on your time and attention, but there are none more important than this.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has provided in the budget for this year for the issue of bonds for schoolhouses and sites to the amount of $7,573,640, and these bonds will be issued on proper requisition made. There is no reason why, with energetic action on the part of those administering school affairs, there should be any lack of accommodation for all who present themselves for admission at the opening of the schools in the present year.

This cannot, however be accomplished by merely perfunctory action in selecting sites and drawing plans and awarding contracts for the erection of buildings. It can only be attained by vigorous and constant attention on the part of those representing the public to see that condemnation proceedings are progressed, and that contracts for buildings are executed, not at the contractors' pleasure, but according to the provisions of the contracts themselves—especially as to the time fixed for the completion of the work.

I desire to bring these matters to your personal attention to insure your personal energetic action, and to make plain the fact that with the facilities available a failure to supply the accommodations for pupils required at the opening of the schools in the Fall of this year will be strong evidence of neglect on the part of those charged with the administration of school affairs.

An appropriation of $4,000,000 for new buildings was asked for recently by the Board of Education, but the entire sum was cut out by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and there was no provision made for new buildings in the last budget. Last year only two new contracts for school buildings were made. This was owing to the decree against entering into future contracts by reason of the debt limit complication.

The school buildings completed in the last two years have provided sittings for 24,375 children. The amount of money allowed by Mayor Van Wyck will increase the accommodations in all the broroughs to the extent of making room for nearly 66,000 children. The share of this money that will come to Manhattan and Bronx is $4,083,640. With this sum fifteen new schools and annexes for upward of 20,000 seats will be provided; ten schools with accommodations for some 15,000 children will be remodeled and thoroughly equipped, and various other improvements will be made in school grounds and the equipment and furnishings of the various buildings.

The Board of Education now owns ten desirable school sites, and holds options on ten more. There are now in the possession of the Corporation Counsel twenty-six sites for annexes and nineteen sites for sanitary improvement, titles to which could be acquired in a very short time. There are now nine buildings in course of construction, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has contracts for three others, and the plans and specifications are prepared for sixteen more.

Dr. Griffin Succeeds Mr. Collier.

The Brooklyn School Board held its monthly meeting yesterday. An election was held for the purpose of choosing a successor to Edward L. Collier as a member of the Board of Education. Mr. Collier was elected to the State Senate in November and resigned his membership in the board. Dr. John Griffin was placed in nomination by Ira Leo Bamberger. There were no other nominations, and Mr. Griffin was unanimously elected. He is a Democrat, and one of Mayor Van Wyck's appointees on the School Board.

Bargains in Juvenile Clothing! | Bargains in Juvenile Clothing!

O'Neill's.

JANUARY BARGAINS in the
Misses' and Children's Dept.
2d floor.

For Infants.
INFANTS' LONG SLIPS, with embroidered yoke, neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery.
Formerly 69c.
39c each.
LONG FRENCH NAINSOOK SLIPS, hand made and trimmed with fine embroidery.
Formerly 5.50.
1.98 each.
INFANTS' LONG COATS, in fine Cashmere and Bedford Cord, neatly trimmed with fancy braids and ribbons.
1.98, 2.98 & 3.98 each.

Children's Silk Bonnets and Caps
trimmed with beaver, formerly 1.98, reduced for this sale to
49c each.

Children's Dresses
of fancy mixed goods, trimmed with braid and other trimmings, 6 to 14 year sizes.
Formerly 3.98.
1.25 each.

Children's Coats and Dresses.
CHILDREN'S COATS, 2 to 5 year sizes.
Formerly 4.75.
2.75 each.
CHILDREN'S PLAIN CLOTH COATS, trimmed with beaver.
Formerly 10.50.
4.98
CHILDREN'S FANCY CHEVIOT COATS, with deep collar, neatly trimmed, 2 to 4 year sizes.
Formerly 6.50.
3.98
CHILDREN'S DRESSES, four different styles to choose from, velvet and braided yokes, 6 to 14 year sizes.
Formerly 11.98.
4.98
MISSES' KERSEY JACKETS, navy, castor, tan, and black, 14 to 18 year sizes.
Formerly 15.00 & 18.00.
10.00 each.

Special Sale of Corsets!
150 DOZEN PAIRS "P. N." CORSETS, white, drab, and black, medium and long waists.
59c
1 LOT OF GENUINE "C. P." CORSETS, the manufacturer's samples,
1.98
Great Bargains in Muslin Underwear, Table Linens, Bed Spreads and Blankets. All the big sales still continue.
Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8, ROMEO ET JULIETTE, Suzanne Adams, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Herman Devries, Plançon.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Engle, and Sembrich, Campanari, Carbone, and Ed de Reszke.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 7, at 1:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, Lilli Lehmann, Marie Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Van Rooy.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 7, at pop. prices, LA FAVORITA, Mantelli, Salignac, Albers, Plançon.
Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 8th, at 8:15. 6th Sunday Concert. Emma Eames, Saléza, Bispham, Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra; Conductor, Mancinelli. Next Week's Repertoire.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 9, LOHENGRIN.
Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Bispham.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 11, FAUST.
Melba, (her last appearance this season,) Bauermeister, Mantelli, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 13, DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast.)
Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Grand Masquerade Ball
OF THE
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18th.
Boxes and tickets to be had at principal hotels and at the club, 24 West 26th St.

CARNEGIE HALL. SONG RECITAL.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 10, at 3,
LILLI LEHMANN
Reserved seats, 75c. to $2; Boxes, $12, at box office Carnegie Hall and Schuberth's, 23 Union Square. Sale of seats begins Thursday, Jan. 5.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PaurSymphonyOrchestra
Ninety Musicians....EMIL PAUR....Conductor.
3rd Public Rehearsal.. Fri., Jan. 6, at 2:30
3rd Symphony Concert.. Sat., Jan. 7, at 8:15
Soloist WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD, Pianist.
Res. Seats, 50 cents to $1.50. Now on sale.
Soloist, Feb. 17 and 18.....SAUER
Soloist, March 10 and 11.....PAUR
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

SAUER DEBUT
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
JANUARY 10.
Sale of seats begins Wednesday, January 4, at Metropolitan Box Office, Schuberth's and Tyson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Friday Afternoon, January 6th, at 2:30.
Piano Recital MME. ANTOINETTE SZUMOWSKA
Res. seats, $1.00 and $1.50 at Schuberth's.

GARDEN Theatre. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées To-day and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

GARRICK THEA. Evgs., 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Last Week. Mats. To-day and Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.
Jan. 9—ZAZA, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co.
Matinées To-day & Sat. at 2.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MATINEE SATURDAY.
Nightly at 11 o'clock AN AFFAIR OF HONOR
And Foreign Vaudeville.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
DELLA FOX Last 2 weeks. "The Little Host."
Jan. 9th, 100th Perf.; Sterling Silver Souvenirs.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs., 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Ave. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11 P. M. 25c. Performance, 11 P. M., 50c.
BIG NEW YEAR'S BILL! "HOLLY TREE INN." LEONIDAS' DOGS & CATS. SA-VANS, Mason & Forbes, Hugh Stanton & Company, 25 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11. 25, 50c. Performance, 10:45 P.M.
HENRY E. DIXEY (new act,) THORNE and CARLETON, Sam Marion & McCoy Sisters, Stinson & Merton, O. K. Sato, Kleist Bros., 25 others.

AMERICAN 42nd ST. AND CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 8th AVE.
MARTHA Evs., 25c.—$1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Reserved Seats, 25c.
Next Week—LOHENGRIN (In English.)
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The famous new HOLIDAY HANLON'S pantomime SUPERBA.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.

DALY'S Broadway & 30th St. Evgs., 8:10. To-night and Every Evening. MADAME SANS GENE. Sardou's Famous Comedy.
Miss Rehan as Sans Gene.
George Clark as Napoleon.
Charles Richman as Le Febre.
Sydney Herbert as Fouché.
White Whittlesey as De Neippera.
Matinées To-day & Saturday at 2.

A DANGEROUS MAID!!!
Last 4 Nights!
Last time n't Sat. nght CASINO!!
Including CISSIE LOFTUS! EVRY EVG:
Jan. 9—Lillian Russell & star cast, La Belle Helene.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
SIGNOR PERUGINI in "A Sorrento Scarf," Accompanied by ROSABEL MORRISON.
HARRY LACY in "Bob Rackett's Pajamas,"
SERVAIS LE ROY, JOE O'HARE, & splendid bill.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Closed this week.
MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH.
OLGA NETHERSOLE.
Box Office Open Daily, 9 to 6.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
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The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Rain; high southerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44⅜c.; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

LEGISLATURE—Both houses of the Legislature were organized yesterday. Mr. Ellsworth was elected President pro tempore of the Senate and Mr. Nixon Speaker of the Assembly. The Governor's message was received and read. The Legislature adjourned until next Wednesday night.—Page 1.

CONGRESS—The peace treaty was sent by the President yesterday to the Senate, which referred the document to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate transacted no other business, adjourning out of respect for the memory of Senator Morrill, after making the customary observance. The House had under consideration the proposed new Criminal Code for Alaska and also adjourned in memory of Mr. Morrill.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—It was cabled from Paris yesterday that Comte Esterhazy has been summoned to appear before the Court of Cassation and testify as to the authorship of the Dreyfus bordereau. In a manifesto sent out yesterday by the Cobden Club of London the "open door" was urged as the proper commercial policy of all nations interested in colonization. The British steamer Mesaba reported yesterday that she had stood by the steamer Catania all night in the hope of rescuing the crew, but that the following morning the foundered vessel was lost to sight. President Faure has pardoned many persons condemned by courts-martial. The Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington may soon be elevated to an embassy. The Curzons have been well received in India, which is taken to presage a successful career for the new Viceroy. The Duchess of Marlborough opened a new library at Woodstock yesterday, and was signally honored by those interested.—Pages 1 and 4.

Page 1.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, at Trenton, yesterday, State Road Commissioner Budd expatiated upon the benefits of trusts to the community at large, and urged the farmers to form a combination on their own account.

The police detectives were busy yesterday following supposed clues to the mystery surrounding the death by poisoning of Mrs. Kate J. Adams. Several important bits of information have been obtained and considerable progress, it is believed, is being made.

Page 2.

The Captain and crew of the barge Quinnebaug, who were supposed to have been lost with that vessel, were brought here by the steamer Maasdam yesterday.

Dr. J. B. Angell, ex-Minister to Turkey, delivered an address last night in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on the work of American missionaries in Turkey and the attitude of the Turkish Government toward them.

Page 4

Gov. Roosevelt has ordered that the board of inquiry into the conduct of Major Smith and Capt. Whittle enlarge the scope of its investigation so as to include every man in the Seventy-first Regiment.

Page 6.

Miss Olive Farrington Sampson, daughter of Admiral Sampson, was married yesterday to Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco.

Page 7.

Minnie French, the actress, died suddenly yesterday morning.

Three Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Vineland, N. J., have resigned as the result of a quarrel with the pastor over a one-dollar bill.

Richard Gough, sixty-five years old, fell dead from heart disease yesterday while speaking of the death of his wife, who had not yet been buried.

Judge Newburger yesterday discharged the ball in the case of Edward M. Field, son of the late Cyrus W. Field, who has been under six indictments since 1892 for grand larceny.

Dr. W. F. Holcomb yesterday began suit for the recovery of the house situated at 54 East Twenty-fifth Street, which he deeded to Mrs. Lilege C. Worl, who is under arrest on the charge of defrauding Edward Bruce, a printer, out of $1,500.

Miss Georgia Cayvan and Oliver Sumner Teall, at a hearing yesterday in Mrs. Teall's suit for divorce, denied the stories told by Mr. Teall's colored valet, Jackson. Mrs. Teall's lawyer apologized to the actress for bringing her name into the proceedings. During the day Mr. Teall was served with papers in a suit for absolute divorce.

Page 12.

The Rainy Day Club held its annual election yesterday. Mrs. A. M. Palmer was re-elected President.

Capt. Ludlow, testifying yesterday before the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the recent accident to the Massachusetts, stated that the battleship struck a sunken barge.

Commissioner McCartney yesterday expressed dissatisfaction with the way the work of removing the snow is being done, and told Contractor Dunn that he must get more carts.

The Central Board of Education and the School Board for Manhattan and Bronx both held meetings yesterday. J. J. Little was elected temporary President of the Borough Board, and he made an address.

A man and woman were injured yesterday by the explosion of a package of gunpowder which the woman had found in the hallway of a tenement in Fifth Street, and upon which she dropped a lighted candle.

A girl was badly hurt, three men were bruised, and all were half drowned by the bursting of a big water tank early yesterday morning in the yard of the elevated railroad company, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue.

A man who says he is Arthur Brewster, and who is accused of swindling Miss Grant, a music teacher of Brooklyn, was yesterday caught in a trap cleverly laid for him by Miss Grant and two other young women, also music teachers, and is under arrest. Magistrate Teale complimented his captors.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 6.

NEW MOVE OF JOSIAH J. WHITE.

Brooklyn Man Obtains Numerous Injunctions in Connecticut.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 4.—Josiah J. White of Brooklyn, acting as administrator of the estate of his wife and guardian of his son, has secured in the City Court here injunctions against no less than fourteen corporations, including several banks, restraining them temporarily from transferring funds or securities to the administrator appointed in New York. Mr. White was recently imprisoned in Brooklyn for contempt of court.

Public Administrator Davenport of Brooklyn, who wears a settled air of resignation whenever Josiah J. White's name is mentioned to him, took a languid interest yesterday in his peppery persecutor's new move, when this dispatch was shown to him. "Indeed!" he said. "I was told that something like this was to take place. It is a part of Mr. White's settled policy of harassing everybody who has the misfortune to be connected with the case. He likes to pile up heavy expense bills in litigation, and then go around and ask if I can't be indicted for wasting the moneys of the estate.

"These ex parte orders won't have any effect on the present condition of the matter. The next time I want to get any dividends from these corporations, I'll have to go up to Connecticut and get the orders vacated, that's all. It's troublesome, of course, but it amuses Mr. White. I suppose he got these orders by alleging that he was still the administrator."

WORK ON POISON MYSTERY

Police Continue Chase of Clues to Mrs. Adams's Murderer.

STATEMENT BY A WIGMAKER

Smooth-Faced Man Visited His Store in Newark and Asked for a Red Beard and Wig.

There is evidence that the police know who it was that sent to Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club the bottle of poison which killed Mrs. Kate Adams, and but for the fact that Miss Miller, the saleswoman in the store of Hartdegen & Co. of Newark, made the statement on Tuesday that she sold to a man with a light beard the bottle holder in which the poison was sent, it is likely that the alleged poisoner would now be in custody.

The part of the tale relating to the beard is what stumped the police. Miss Miller is positive in her statements that the man was of medium build, had light hair, and that he wore a beard. He seemed nervous, and was in a hurry to get the article he was after. The police have in mind a man who answers all the other descriptions of the man who bought the holder, except that he has no beard, nor has he ever worn any, so far as the police have been able to find out.

So before they made an arrest on the evidence in their possession they started out to run down the beard story, on the theory that the poisoner might have worn a false beard for the occasion. They admit that the wigmaker's art has progressed so far as to make it almost impossible for any but an expert to detect an article of that kind. In the case of Miss Miller she had from her own statements only a moment in which to observe the man.

SEARCH AMONG WIGMAKERS.

On the supposition that the beard was a false one the police began a search among the wigmakers of Newark, and called on Oscar Zimmerman, who is in business with his wife at 165 Market Street, just a short distance from the jewelry store of Hartdegen & Co., in Broad Street. Mr. Zimmerman related a circumstance which caused the detectives to think they had made material progress in fastening the crime on the man whom they suspect. Mr. Zimmerman said to them that about ten days before Christmas a man called at his store and asked for a red wig and beard, which he said he wanted without a mustache. The proprietor showed him one. The man tried it on and said it was too small.

"I can order you what you want from New York," said Mr. Zimmerman.

"All right," was the reply, "you can do that and I will call for it."

Mr. Zimmerman says he then asked for a deposit of $1. The man, he says, replied that he did not have any change with him and said he "guessed he did not want it." Mr. Zimmerman describes the man as about five feet eight inches in height and, according to his remembrance, was clean shaven. Generally he answers the description of the man under suspicion. He did not look like a theatrical man and said nothing about purchasing the wig for private theatricals. "But," went on Mr. Zimmerman, "he seemed very anxious to get a wig that would go under his hat."

Mr. Zimmerman noticed, he said, that the man wore a 7¼ hat. His wife and daughter saw him, but they could not positively identify him should they see him again.

It seemed later, however, that conflicting stories were told by the proprietor regarding the actions of the mysterious man. Another version he gave out was that after the man had left the store the first time he returned a few minutes later and pulled a black beard from his pocket, which he offered to sell. Mr. Zimmerman offered him a dollar for it, but the man declined the price and went on his way. Mr. Zimmerman did not see him at all after that, and now is not sure that he could identify him if he did see him. This statement was made after the police had called at the store, and leaves the strong impression that Mr. Zimmerman had been warned by the police to be careful what he said to any one except themselves.

PROF. WITTHAUS'S WORK.

Prof. Witthaus, who is examining the contents of the bottle sent to Cornish, and the viscera of the dead woman, has completed his examination so far as the bottle is concerned, and he said yesterday that he had made a statement covering his investigations to the District Attorney and to the Chief of Police. He intimated that cyanide of mercury was the poison in the bottle, but refused to go into details. It was learned that Prof. Witthaus offered to make a preliminary report covering the work he had done, but was told by the District Attorney to wait until the entire examination had been completed and the report could be made as a whole.

He found that the poison was not contained in a bromo-seltzer bottle, but in another blue bottle of much the same shape, except that it had not the name of the Emerson Company blown into the bottle, which is the case with every bottle of the drug that is sent out by the manufacturers. In this statement he is sustained by Capt. McClusky, who also said yesterday that the bottle was not an original holder of bromo-seltzer. The label of the bromo bottle had been removed and carefully pasted on the bottle containing the poison, and it was also pointed out that the possession of such a bottle, and the fact that the sender knew how to paraffine a cork, was evidence that he was a person with a knowledge of chemistry. District Attorney Gardiner and his assistant, Mr. Mayo, declared yesterday that they had received no report from Prof. Witthaus. They refused to say whether or not the professor had made a preliminary statement of his work to them.

As soon as the police have finished their investigation of the false beard theory and have traced the movements of the suspected man, and feel justified in taking him into custody, they know where they can put their hands on him. Their suspicions were first directed toward him by Cornish, and it is said that the District Attorney and Mr. McIntyre also know his name. It is also said that J. Herbert Ballantine of the Knickerbocker Club, who put Cornish into the position of athletic director, also knows the name of the man against whom suspicion is directed.

CORNISH'S TWO STORIES.

Cornish has told one story to the public and another to the police. When he said that he had no knowledge of having an enemy in the world, members of the Knickerbocker Club laughed, and it now transpires that Cornish was by no means as popular as his statements would seem to indicate. He not only supplied the police with a motive for the crime, but gave them letters from a man whom he suspects. These letters were written to Cornish within the last year and a half, and at the time when he had had several quarrels with members of the club about his policy as director of athletics. He was upheld by the man who put him into the place, and as a result there were many resignations, or the objectors took a back seat.

The man under suspicion was one of the objectors, and a very violent one, as evidenced by his letters. In them he made certain threats which implied a desire to "get even." There are enough facts in these letters, the police think, to supply a motive for the crime. These letters, after having been examined by Capt. McClusky, were turned over to a handwriting expert, believed to be David N. Carvalho, who has figured as an expert in many cases of similar kind. It is also said that Mr. Carvalho has made an informal report, and that he has found many points of similarity between the handwriting in these letters and the writing on the poisoned package sent to Cornish. It was learned definitely yesterday that the public has never seen an exact copy of the handwriting on the poisoned package. Coroner's Physician Weston, who had charge of the case, refused to allow a tracing to be made of it, and while he was talking and exhibiting the package an artist made what purported to be a tracing, but which he really only made from what he could see of the writing while it was in Dr. Weston's hands.

DETECTIVES GO TO NEWARK.

Detectives Herlihy and Carey of Capt. McClusky's staff went to Newark yesterday and interviewed young Joseph Callaghan, who is alleged to have said that he could remember a man to whom he sold two bottles of bromo-seltzer and two bottles of bromo-caffeine on Dec. 20. The boy said he thought the man was tall, but he had doubts of ever being able to recognize him again.

Bartow S. Weeks, who is counsel for Roland Molineaux, whose name has been mentioned in the case, had an interview with District Attorney McIntyre yesterday, and asked, without obtaining any information, whether there was anything against his client. Capt. McClusky has also said that there was no evidence against Molineaux. Mr. Weeks says that he will bring a suit for criminal libel against those who have made any insinuations against his client. After his consultation with Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Weeks said:

"It has always been my theory that the police should take possession of all of Cornish's correspondence, and by following it up locate the sender of the package."

Much has been made by some of the allegation that the glasses in which the poison was mixed that killed Mrs. Adams and sickened Mr. Cornish had disappeared, but Capt. McClusky made the positive statement yesterday that the glasses were now and had been from the first in the hands of the police. Capt. McClusky also said that he had certain letters in his possession for examination, and that they had been submitted to an expert for examination. "We have taken specimens of the handwriting, too, of all the persons connected with the case," he said, "and they have been examined by an expert. Naturally I cannot now state anything connected with that examination."

"Can you say if the name of Emerson & Co. was blown in the bottle containing the poison?" was asked.

"Yes, I can say that it was not. The poison did not come in a bromo-seltzer bottle."

"Has any new evidence been discovered?"

"That I cannot say. I will not talk about the case at this stage. There may be some developments soon; when they are in shape they will be made public."

To other specific questions Capt. McClusky refused to make any replies.

DEATH OF MR. BARNET.

Another phase of the case is likely to arise out of the investigation into the cause of the death of Henry Crossman Barnet, who died on Nov. 10. According to Mr. McIntyre the District Attorney's office may ask the Supreme Court to-day for an order to allow the exhumation of the body, while District Attorney Gardiner says he will make no move until the police have brought to his official attention some evidence that criminality is suspected in connection with Mr. Barnet's death. Up to the present, he said, the police had taken no such action, and if Capt. McClusky is expected to move in the matter the District Atorney will get no such request or intimation.

Capt. McClusky said that Mr. Barnet died from diphtheria, and while poison in the shape of cyanide of mercury was sent to him, and he took some of it, thinking it was a sample package of Kutnow powders, it did not cause his death, and an exhumation is not necessary. The police know that a package of poison, purporting to be Kutnow powders, was sent to Mr. Barnet through the mails. He took some of it, and when Dr. Henry Beaman Douglas was called to attend Mr. Barnet on Oct. 30 at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Barnet told him of the circumstance.

When Barnet's friends insisted that the same hand which had sent the poison to Cornish might have attempted the life of Barnet they were met by the statement that he died from diphtheria. When it came to the attention of Dr. Douglas that cyanide of mercury poisoning was suspected in Mrs. Adams's case, he went to Capt. McClusky with the information that Barnet had taken a similar poison from a supposed sample box of Kutnow powders. Dr. Douglas had the contents of the box analyzed by Guy Ellison, a chemist in the employ of Van Horn & Co., and so learned its nature. Dr. Douglas's statement confirmed the first suspicion of the police, and they have been working on the case ever since. The box is now in the possession of Prof. Witthaus for analysis, but the police say there is no doubt of its being cyanide of mercury.

KUTNOW POWDER SAMPLES.

Mr. Kutnow, head of the firm that manufactures Kutnow powder and whose office in this city is at 13 Astor Place, said yesterday that there had never been a sample package of the powder sent out unless the firm knew to whom it was sent. Some time ago the firm inserted an advertisement in various journals containing a coupon, and calling on those who desired to test the virtues of the medicine to fill it out with their names and addresses, and a sample package would be sent them. Thousands of answers were received, and many persons called at the office for a sample, but in no instance was a sample sent unless the recipient furnished a name and address. All these samples were put up in tin boxes, the same as that sent to Mr. Barnet.

Until two of Capt. McClusky's detectives, having become apprised of this fact, called on Mr. Kutnow and asked him to allow them to go through this list of ocupons and the names and addresses of recipients of samples. They were told that they would be furnished with every facility, and went away after stating that they would begin their work of going through the lists to-day. It is said that they hope to find in the lists the name of the man who is suspected of having sent the poison to Cornish, and who also had some enmity toward Mr. Barnet.

A prominent pathologist said yesterday that if Mr. Barnet had been treated in the usual way for diphtheria—that is, by the administration of calomel, an examination of his body would be useless, for calomel being mercury there would be traces found in the viscera, and it would be impossible to ascertain whether this was calomel or cyanide.

Chemist Ellison said yesterday that the package given to him for examination by Dr. Douglas was nearly pure cyanide of mercury, enough to kill a regiment, and that he had examined it for quantity as well as quality.

J. Herbert Ballantine was seen at his home in Newark last night, and when asked concerning any knowledge he might have of the case said:

"I do not know anything about this affair at all. I returned from Baltimore only to-day, and I have absolutely no knowledge of what has transpired. I know Mr. Cornish only as an employe. We hired him as physical director about three years ago—before the name of the Manhattan Athletic Club was changed to the Knickerbocker. Of his private affairs I know nothing. Now again I want it distinctly understood that I have no knowledge of what has transpired. I have not been to the club, of which I am a Governor, for two weeks or over, and furthermore, I have not seen or heard from Cornish in connection with the death of Mrs. Adams. All I can say is he has been a satisfactory employe, and we do not ask him what he does outside of his duties."

WHISTLED ON HIS DEATH-BED.

A Buffalo Man's Peculiar Affliction After an Injury.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Charles Momberger, twenty-seven years old, who was found lying by the New York Central tracks last Friday morning, died at the Fitch Hospital last night.

On the evening of the day on which he received his injuries Momberger began to whistle, though he was wholly unconscious and remained so to the last. He whistled all sorts of tunes and without cessation. He whistled for ninety-five hours, and never stopped until shortly before he died. His skull was fractured.

SAYS TRUSTS ARE A BLESSING.

State Road Commissioner Budd of New Jersey Urges Farmers to Combine.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—At the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, which opened a two days' session in the Supreme Court room to-day, State Road Commissioner Henry I. Budd, in his report as Secretary of the society, came out flatfooted as an advocate of trusts, and urged the farmers of the State to form a trust of their own.

"Among the causes that enter into and determine cheap production and distribution are trusts," says the report. "These for a long time exercised the politician and the demagogue, and have been the stock in trade of sensational journalism. Through organized capital they have almost invariably made a steady price for the producer and reduced the price to the consumer of all the products in which they deal.

"Since 1865, through them and other instrumentalities, the prices of many of the staple productions of this country have been reduced to one-quarter of the ruling quotations at that time, an almost steady decline through a period of thirty-four years. They have secured wonderful economy in all branches of manufacture, saved immensely in the cost of selling, vastly lessened the cost of transportation, improved the character of the products, and enormously increased the export demand.

"If agriculturists and horticulturists could thus combine, and only sell at a price that would bring a profit, keeping all inferior stuff out of the market, they might have a profit story to tell."

MAINE'S DESTROYER FOUND?

Havana Newspaper Accuses Zacarias Bresnes, a Lawyer and Politician Now in Spain.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Señor Recido Arnauta y Hernandez, editor of El Reconcentrado, issued to-day a third attack upon his old enemy, Zacarias Bresnes, whom, with three others, he accuses of blowing up the United States battleship Maine. Bresnes, who is a lawyer and politician, sailed for Spain about two weeks ago.

The installments of the story thus far have been devoted to the alleged felonies and treacheries of Bresnes. The editor tells his readers to be patient, as in due time they will get the facts regarding the Maine explosion. He describes his proof as "largely moral."

LEFT $90,000 FOR CHARITY.

Bequests Made to New Jersey Institutions by an Atlantic City Man.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 4.—The will of Col. Morris of Atlantic City, which was probated at May's Landing yesterday, makes many charitable bequests, $90,000 being left to Bishop McFaul of this city, to be disbursed for charitable purposes. Twenty-five thousand dollars goes to St. Michael's Orphan Asylum, situated at Hopewell, to which Col. Morris gave $50,000 during his lifetime. The Bishop gets $40,000 to found a home for the aged; $10,000 goes to St. Joseph's Home, Beverly; $5,000 to St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, New Brunswick; $5,000 to St. Francis's Hospital, Trenton, and $5,000 to establish a scholarship for the diocese.

The Little Sisters of the Poor of Philadelphia receive $10,000, and $32,000 more is divided among nine Catholic hospitals and orphan asylums in Philadelphia.

A BIG GATLING GUN BURSTS.

Accident While Severe Tests Were in Progress at Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

Reports were received here late last night of the bursting of the new Gatling eight-inch cast-steel gun, which succumbed to one of a series of severe tests to which it was being put at the Sandy Hook proving ground.

The big gun burst late in the afternoon while being fired at a target to test its accuracy. It was charged with 142 pounds of powder and carried a 350-pound shell. Capt. Bebbitt of the Ordnance Department and his assistants, who were conducting the tests, had retired behind the bomb-proof before the gun was fired, and no one was injured.

Full particulars regarding the accident could not be learned last night. Col. Phipps, commandant of the Governors Island post, when seen late last night said that he had heard of the accident through a dispatch from Washington, and although he was aware that no one was injured he did not know the exact circumstances attending the accident. Major Heath, commander of the Sandy Hook proving grounds, had retired when his residence on Governors Island was visited to learn particulars of the accident, but refused to be seen.

At the residence of Capt. Bebbitt that officer's wife said that he had not arrived, but had sent a telegram in the evening stating that the gun had burst, but had injured no one.

The shattered gun was one of the most interesting inventions in recent ordnance history and it was looked upon as destined to revolutionize great gunmaking. The 8-inch specimen undergoing trial was of a type designed for coast defense service. It was 23½ feet long, 31 inches in diameter at the breach, and weighed 17 tons. It was of cast steel and was made in one piece.

It was intended to give it four tests. The first of them took place on Thursday, Dec. 15, before its inventor, Dr. Gatling, Gen. Miles, and the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. Increasing charges of powder were fired up to 142 pounds had been reached. This gave a pressure of 37,000 pounds, or 5,000 pounds more than the ordinary service pressure, and the gun withstood it perfectly.

Gen. Miles was entirely satisfied with the gun, and predicted great things for it, as did many other army officers, although the use of cast steel for big guns has been looked askance upon by a great many ordnance experts.

The success of the gun would effect a large number of costly plants now making "built-up" guns. It was intended to apply yesterday's tests to determining the accuracy of the gun, although full charges of powder were being used.

ESTERHAZY MAY TESTIFY.

Author of the Dreyfus Bordereau Summoned Before the Court.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—Major Comte Ferdinand Valsin Esterhazy, now known to be the author of the Dreyfus bordereau, has been summoned to appear before the Court of Cassation on Jan. 12. It is understood that, while no formal undertaking has been given, he will be free from arrest ooming and going.

It is expected that the Dreyfus depositions will be received on Saturday from Cayenne, and the court will then decide whether his actual presence is necessary in Paris. It is believed, however, that the whole examination will be conducted by telegraph, at an enormous expense, in order to avoid dangerous manifestations here.

The recently formed league known as La Patrie Française, whose avowed object is to "knit intellectual France into a union for counteracting the Dreyfus agitation," seems stillborn, owing to the incompatibility of MM. Brunetière, Coppée, and Maurice Barres and the dissensions among the authors, professors, and scientists who have signed the membership list.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

She Opens a Library at Woodstock and Is in Turn Honored.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, opened the new Council Chamber and Library at Woodstock, near Blenheim, this afternoon in the presence of a large assemblage of people.

The Duke, her husband, received the freedom of the borough, and subsequently the Mayor and Mayoress held a reception, at which the Fire Brigade Union presented the Duke of Marlborough with an album of views taken of the Firemen's Camp at Blenheim in August last, while the Duchess was presented with a diploma and life membership in the Belgian Federation of Firemen. The Duchess was the first recipient of the newly created Ladies' Order of the Royal Federation of Firemen of Belgium, which is limited to twenty-five members.

Our Navy Plans Startle the Germans.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Kreuz Zeitung, in an article understood to be inspired by the German Foreign Office, says: "Europe is on the threshold of a new era. No nation pretending to be a great power can hope to maintain its position with land forces alone. The sudden and startling appearance of the United States in the political arena demands that Germany should make fresh exertions. Weakness now would be a political crime." The article will certainly attract great attention.

Bomb for a County Attorney.

RED LAKE FALLS, Minn., Jan. 4.—The life of County Attorney Van R. Brown was attempted to-day. A dynamite bomb which was placed over his office door fell when Brown entered, exploding with terrific force. Brown was knocked senseless.

Havana's "Smart Set." See TOWN TOPICS, to-day. The recognized financial weekly of America.—Adv.

MR. ALDRIDGE'S SUCCESSOR

Gov. Roosevelt and Chairman Odell Talk Over Several Names.

POLITICS WILL BE SET ASIDE

The Commissioner of Public Works Will Not Be Selected Through Political Considerations.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt and B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, conferred together at length to-day on the selection of a new Superintendent of Public Works. The conference began at the Executive chamber in the morning and was continued at the Executive mansion at luncheon, at which Mr. Odell and Francis Hendricks were the guests of the Governor.

The consultation of these leaders apparently brought the problem no nearer to solution than before. At the close of the official day it was announced by authority that the Governor is still undecided as to whom he will appoint, and that no decision of the matter is to be expected this week. The names now under consideration are those of John N. Partridge of Brooklyn and of John B. Weber and John N. Scatcherd of Buffalo, with Excise Commissioner Lyman as a "sure thing" if he could be induced to accept, which hope the Governor has not entirely abandoned.

The attention of the Governor also has been invited to Alexander R. Smith, Secretary of the New York Commerce Commission, by persons who believe Mr. Smith would be a good man for the place.

The fact that Francis Hendricks, who was the organization's first candidate for Superintendent of Public Works, was called into consultation with the Governor and Chairman Odell, gave rise to the supposition that the Governor had come back to Mr. Hendricks, as, after all, the best man he could get from among those who could be induced to accept. This was promptly set at rest, however, by the authoritative statement that Mr. Hendricks, who originally consented to allow the use of his name under protest, would not now accept the appointment under any circumstances. The organization, it is stated, has never put forward a second candidate, the Governor having let it be known that he proposed to pick out Mr. Aldridge's successor himself, and that under no circumstances would he take a purely "machine" man. Accordingly, since Mr. Hendricks was rejected, the Governor has been allowed to pursue his search for a Canal Superintendent without machine interference.

At their meeting to-day, it is stated, Chairman Odell talked freely with the Governor about the different men he has in mind, and friendly suggestions were made, but there was no demand made on behalf of the organization, nor any clash of opinion. The Chairman said afterward that he had had a long and pleasant chat with the Governor; that they had talked chiefly about the Public Works matter, but that as he understood it the Governor was still far from a decision. Chairman Odell scouted the idea of any friction, present or impending, between the Governor and the organization.

It may be accepted on the highest possible authority that Gov. Roosevelt has determined to disregard politics altogether in choosing a Superintendent of Public Works. The man he appoints must, he declares, have honesty, energy, courage, and executive ability. If he has those, his affiliation with this or that political faction will make no difference. He proposes, further, to insist on his appointee pursuing the same policy in making appointments. He expects to give much attention to the office himself, and if he finds that men are being given places for political reasons or that canal officials are guilty of too much political activity, he will remove the Superintendent without a moment's hesitation. He will insist on the canals being run on business principles and freed from politics, and until he finds a man who will carry out his ideas in that respect he does not propose to make the appointment.

CHOATE TO BE AMBASSADOR?

Announcement Made Yesterday in Washington on High Authority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The announcement was made to-day on the highest authority that Joseph H. Choate of New York would be nominated Ambassador to Great Britain.

The nomination will not be sent to the Senate for a few days, but those near the President say that this delay does not indicate any possibility of a change in his plans.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily Chronicle this morning refers editorially in words of warmest welcome to the expected coming of Joseph H. Choate as United States Ambassador to Great Britain, describing him as "thoroughly representative of all elements in America."

ANTI-QUAY MEN ORGANIZE.

Campaign Against the Pennsylvania Senator Begins—An Address Issued by the Independent Republicans.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 4.—The Republican Senators and members who signed the pledge not to take part in last night's Senatorial caucus organized this morning at the Commonwealth Hotel to keep up the fight against Senator Quay until after the Supreme Court has disposed of the People's Bank conspiracy cases. The meeting was attended by nearly all the signers and two others who did not sign, but kept away from the caucus.

Gen. William H. Koontz of Somerset called the meeting to order and nominated Senator William Flinn of Allegheny for Chairman, and Senator J. Bayard Henry of Philadelphia and Representative Robert K. Young of Tioga for Secretaries. Senator Flinn said there was no necessity for holding a Senatorial caucus last night, and that so long as those who stayed away stood together there could be no election of a United States Senator.

What he wanted was more light on the charges pending against Senator Quay to ascertain whether he is a proper person to be elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Flinn also said that he interpreted the pledge binding the independents to keep out of the caucus to mean that they would not vote for Mr. Quay until the Supreme Court has disposed of the conspiracy cases, and that if the Senator was in no better position after its action than he is now they cannot vote for his re-election.

Senator-elect David Martin of Philadelphia, who will be qualified Jan. 17, when the House and Senate will vote for Senator, concurred in what Senator Flinn had said. This was his interpretation of his pledge, and he would stand upon this platform.

Senators Flinn and Weller of Bedford, and Representatives Coray of Luzerne, Savage of Philadelphia, Moore of Butler, and Young were appointed a committee to take charge of the work of the organization.

The committee issued the following address this evening:

"The Republicans of Pennsylvania:

"We, the undersigned committee, appointed by and representing the absentees of the alleged Republican caucus, desiring that our fellow-Republicans throughout the State should understand clearly the motives which animate us in our present position with reference to the United States Senatorship, hereby briefly set forth our reasons:

"In our present attitude we are prompted by what we believe to be the best interest of our party and State. We believe that a Republican Senator should and will be elected, and that no combination of circumstances can prevent it. We believe that the unquestioned sentiment of the Republicans of the Commonwealth is against taking action that might result in the election of a person as United States Senator who has been charged with crime before his innocence is established in a court of justice, and that the failure to determine that question prior to this time is due to the act of the alleged caucus nominee in delaying trial and not to any act of ours. We feel that in justice to the public and our own sense of self-respect and duty we are justified in refusing to be committed to any proposition that might cast a stigma upon our Commonwealth and our own integrity as citizens and legislators.

"Feeling that we are sustained in our position by the unbiased sentiment of the State, we deem it unwise to vote for any person for United States Senator who is duly charged with crime so long as those charges remain undetermined. We cannot justify ourselves for voting for any person for office who is indicted for criminal offenses and who simply alleges that he is the victim of a conspiracy. We believe that the public as well as ourselves is not interested in the motives of the person making the charges, but rather in the truth or the falsity of these charges.

"Entertaining these views, we submit our action to the unprejudiced judgment of our fellow-citizens."

Senator Burrows Renominated.

LANSING, Mich., Jan 4.—Senator J. C. Burrows was unanimously nominated tonight by the Republican caucus to succeed himself. After the nomination the Senator and his late opponent, Albert Pack of Alpena, came to the Capitol together. Both addressed the caucus. As the Republicans have a large majority on joint ballot the re-election of Senator Burrows is assured.

The North Dakota Senatorship.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 4.—The Republican steering committee of the House and Senate, chosen this afternoon, met to-night and, after a consultation with the several candidates and their supporters, called a Senatorial caucus for to-morrow night. Congressman Johnson appeared before the committee and acquiesced in the call, as did the other candidates. From the anti-Johnson composition of the steering committee the call indicates the belief of the opposition that Johnson cannot control the caucus. No one believes the caucus will result in a choice.

Delaware Legislature Not Organized.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 4.—The two Republican factions of the House of Representatives are still at issue over the choice of a Speaker. Fifty-four fruitless ballots were taken to-day before adjournment. Several Democrats voted for the regular Republican candidate in an effort to effect an organization, but the regulars declared they did not want Democratic aid and would not vote for their own candidate. The organization will probably be effected to-morrow morning. Representative Clark, the regular Republican candidate, will doubtless be chosen Speaker.

Senator Davis Renominated.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 4.—The Republican legislative caucus to-night unanimously renominated United States Senator Davis. This insures his election, as the Republicans have a majority of ninety in the Legislature.

HALE RENOMINATED IN MAINE.

The Republican Caucus Unanimously Chooses Him for the Senate.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 4.—The general Republican caucus of the Maine Legislature this evening unanimously nominated Eugene Hall for re-election to the United States Senate.

In the course of a speech thanking the caucus for the nomination Senator Hale referred in eloquent terms to his brother members of the Maine delegation, and especially to Speaker Reed. Of Mr. Dingley he said: "There is no man in Congress who, if he shall be taken by calamity from us, will be so much missed by the interests of the State and the party and the Nation as Nelson Dingley."

Of his association with Senator Frye Mr. Hale said:

"We agree sometimes to disagree, for we are not soft-mouthed men who refuse to proclaim our opinions and who go into holes and conceal them. From the day of Mellen and Sprague and of Evans and Williams and Bradbury and Fairfield and Hamlin and Fessenden and Morrill and Blaine [Applause] Maine's representatives in the United States Senate have never been afraid to speak their minds and to have opinions."

Referring to expansion, Mr. Hale said: "Upon the question which perhaps to-day is occupying men's minds more than any other—the question of what is called expansion—there are two sides. I am not an expansionist. I dread the annexation of territory thousandes of miles away of a foreign people with no habits and no life like ours. I dread the results of it. I dread the effects. I am honest in that. I cannot with my views vote for any measure, or law, or whatever it may be, that involves us in that.

"But if I am overruled and overborne by the majority it is my business and my duty to submit as a party man and to make the best of it. The Republican Party can be trusted. If it has got to learn, it will learn. If it has got to go forward, it will go forward unitedly. If it has got to take any back steps, it is not ashamed to take them. And no man can tell now in the present circumstances, with the great subjects that are coming before us, what will be best. That we have got to settle in the future."

A BROOKLYN MAN MISSING.

Alfred Loryden Disappears from a Montreal Hotel.

MONTREAL, Jan. 4.—A man who registered as Alfred Loryden of Brooklyn has been missing from the Windsor Hotel since Dec. 20, and no trace can be found of him.

He left all his belongings in his room, and their character indicates that he was a man of means and leisure.

KEELY'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

The Inventor Left Property Worth $1,536, Including the Motor.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—An inventory of the personal effects of the late John W. Keely, of motor fame, has been filed in the Register of Wills's office, in which the valuation of the property is placed at $1,536.

One of the items which relates to the motor reads: "Fifteen pieces of experimental apparatus, a certain right of unknown valuation in certain uncompleted and unpatented inventions."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Tuesday night in Montana has moved to Ontario, increasing in intensity, and has caused snow or rain in the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region and rain in the rest of the region from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast and rain in the Western Gulf States. Rain or snow has also fallen on the Middle and North Pacific Coast. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States and lower lake region and has fallen in the Middle Rocky Mountain District to the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. The weather will clear and will be much colder in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and Middle Atlantic States. Rain, followed by clearing and colder weather this afternoon or night, may be expected in the North and South Atlantic States. Fair and colder weather will occur in the West Gulf States. Fair and not so cold in South Dakota and Montana. Rain may be expected on the South Atlantic Coast, with light southerly winds and moderate temperature.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	14	33	34
6 A. M.	14	35	36
9 A. M.	15	38	39
12 M.

their party, and the Democrats for theirs. These were finally elected: Speaker—Fred S. Nixon of Chautauqua; Clerk—Archie Baxter of Chemung; Sergeant at Arms—James C. Crawford of New York; Principal Doorkeeper—Frank W. Johnson of Buffalo; First Assistant Doorkeeper—William H. Craig of Rochester; Second Assistant Doorkeeper—Charles R. Houghtaling of Albany; Stenographer—Henry C. Lammert of Brooklyn.

After Mr. Nixon had been escorted to the chair he said:

Gentlemen of the Assembly:

After a service of eight years upon the floor of this body I assume the position to which you have so generously elected me with, I believe, a full appreciation of its responsibilities and its exactions. This promotion, the fulfillment of which I have labored to deserve at your hands, I fully appreciate, and I most heartily thank you for it, and especially for the cordial and unanimous spirit you have manifested in bestowing it.

The power of the presiding officer of a legislative body is conceded to be great, and whether or not that power is exercised impartially can best be judged by the results of a session. I would assume the duties of this position with less confidence were it not for the fact that I have served in the Assembly with a majority of the present members, and with some of you for several years, and my experience and observation have been that any member who is disposed to be fair in whatever position he may occupy is always accorded the hearty support of his colleagues in this body, regardless of his political faith.

I now promise, at the outset of the session, to preside over your deliberations in a spirit of justice and equity toward all, to enforce the rules without fear or favor, to accord to every member his individual rights, and by so doing I hope to merit your confidence and co-operation.

The interests of our great State are many and varied. This is truly the Empire State. Our manufacturing, agricultural, and commercial interests demand honest, fair, and judicious legislation, with a view to conserving their greatest prosperity. We meet to-day under improved conditions and business enterprises, and upon us devolves the duty of legislating in a way that shall tend to still further improve business.

During the political campaign that closed in November both of the great parties promised in platforms and from rostrums that in return for the support they were seeking they would, if intrusted with the power, accord to the people of this State an honest, economical administration. As the representatives of the great parties may we not only fulfill the pledges so emphatically made, but let us vie with each other in making this a session that will redound to our credit as a body, and to the honor of the State.

I do not deem it within my province to recommend a course of legislation, but may be permitted to mention a few matters that seem to me to be of special importance. For many years past it has been the endeavor of our Legislatures to enact laws governing the elective franchise which would guarantee to every voter his right to cast his ballot without intimidation, and that when cast his ballot should be honestly counted. If there is to-day any locality in our State where this result has not obtained it is the duty of this Legislature to labor earnestly and sincerely for the accomplishment of this desired result. An honest ballot is the corner stone of American institutions, and its protection is the highest duty that devolves upon any legislative body.

Our agricultural interests in this State do not present the flourishing condition which the honest toil and industry of our farmers richly merit. It is not only our duty, but should be our pleasure to do all that may be done by legislation to improve those conditions.

One year ago the attention of the Legislature was directed by the Governor in his message to the failure of the commerce of our State to keep pace with the advance made by the seaports in other States. Acting upon that suggestion, we provided by enactment for the appointment of a committee to ascertain the causes of this relative decline. The report of that committee will be submitted to us, and I bespeak for it the most careful consideration, and such remedial legislation as may be suggested and found practicable.

My predecessors in this position have urged upon members such devotion to duty as would make an extended session unnecessary. The Legislature of 1898 demonstrates the fact that within three months the business of the session can be satisfactorily performed. I desire to impress upon you at this time the necessity of strict devotion to legislative matters, having in view the completion of our labors at the earliest possible date.

The year through which we have just passed is freighted with much that makes us more than ever proud to say that we are American citizens. Since our last annual session our Nation has waged a successful war which has earned for us greater respect and admiration from all other nations than we have ever before enjoyed. Incidentally has been created a sympathetic bond between the great English-speaking nations, such as has never existed before, and the result of which must be beneficial to all mankind.

We find throughout our beloved country to-day a union of hearts as well as of States, and our President enjoying as enthusiastic greeting in that section against which once he fought as would be accorded him in New York or Massachusetts. A year ago our National domain was bounded by the oceans and the Gulf of Mexico. Now the encircling sun continually shines upon our flag, waving over United States territory. And we are here to legislate for the Empire State of all this more than ever glorious Union—a State having as its metropolis the largest and most powerful city of all and the financial centre of the Nation—a State whose people are nearly a tenth of the entire population of all the forty-five States.

These facts, while they justly appeal to our pride as citizens of the State, should not exalt us, but rather impress upon us a more solemn sense of our great responsibility, to the end that our work may conform to the great sovereignty which we represent, and that the results of our enactments may be upon such lines as will best tend to advance the vast interests intrusted to our care.

The members applauded Mr. Nixon enthusiastically. Col. Baxter relieved himself of some witty sayings at the expense of the Speaker, whom he termed the handsomest member of the Assembly, upon whom all fair eyes were always turned. On behalf of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua County the Colonel then presented the Speaker with a handsome gavel of ivory, bound with silver and suitably inscribed. In accepting the gift Speaker Nixon cordially thanked the donors, and said that in wielding the gavel he would endeavor to preside over the deliberations of the house in the same spirit of fairness and equity as had characterized his dealings as the presiding officer of the Board of Supervisors of Chautauqua.

Mr. Allds offered a resolution that the Chair appoint a committee of two to wait upon the Senate and inform it that the Assembly had been duly organized and was prepared for the transaction of business. Messrs. Allds and Palmer were selected, and subsequently reported that they had performed such duty. At this juncture Senators Graney and Marshall were introduced by the Sergeant at Arms, and announced that the Senate was organized and prepared for business. Another committee from the Senate, consisting of Senators Wilcox and Laroche, then waited upon the House with the announcement that Timothy E. Ellsworth had been elected President pro tem. of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the Chair named Mr. Mason and Mr. Finn as a committee to conduct the drawing of ballots for seats. Mr. Finn subsequently resigned in favor of Col. Roche, who he said was an adept at the lottery business. The Colonel retorted that it was the first time he ever remembered Finn allowing anything to go by him.

Mr. Allds's resolution that when the Assembly adjourn it be until next Wednesday at 8 o'clock was adopted. Mr. Allds also introduced a resolution providing that the rules of the Assembly for 1898 govern the House for 1899. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Rules when it is appointed.

Speaker Nixon announced as his clerk for the session Louis McKinstry of Chautauqua County.

On motion of Mr. Kelsey members who had served four terms were allowed to retain the old seats. Messrs. Allds and Palmer took the seats set apart for them as leaders. After the drawing of seats had been accomplished an adjournment was taken until Wednesday night next at 8 o'clock.

NEW YORK STATUTORY REVISION.

Proposed Rearrangement of the Code of Civil Procedure.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—A great deal of interest is awakened among lawyers of the State by the bills of the Statutory Revision Commission relating to inferior courts. This bill, which will be introduced next week, is one of a series of measures into which the commission contemplates dividing the present Code of Civil Procedure.

The scheme of revision contemplates the separation of the code into parts, one of which is intended to relate exclusively to Justices' courts, one to Surrogates' Courts, and another to other courts of record. That part of the code not specially relating to procedure is intended to be included in the proposed judiciary law.

Relative to the revision of the sections of the court embodied in the Justices' Court bill, the commission says:

"We intend to include in this chapter, so far as practicable, the whole law relating to procedure in Justices' Courts, and have attempted here a revision and consolidation of the whole subject. We have not intended to make any radical changes in the practice, but some changes have been deemed necessary for the purpose of making a harmonious scheme of procedure, and with the further purpose of making the practice in the main conform to that prescribed for the higher courts. The subject of pleadings substantially conforms to the practice in courts of record.

"The law relating to juries has been rewritten, but without substantial change, except that on the drawing of a jury the discretion of the Justice to set aside a person drawn, on the ground that he lives more than three miles from the place of trial, is limited, and the Justice cannot act in such a case except on the consent of the parties present at the drawing.

"A change is suggested on the subject of costs by providing for a graduated scheme of attorneys' fees, based on the amount recovered or the amount claimed, to be applicable only where the party appears by a registered attorney."

NEW YORK'S WANING COMMERCE.

Needed Improvements in the Facilities of the Port.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The attention of the Legislature will be taken up in large measure by the consideration of the question of improvement of the commerce facilities of the Port of New York and the avenues in the State leading to it. The Governor and the Legislature, recognizing the importance of New York City maintaining its primacy as the chief port of the country, last year passed an act providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject. This commission was appointed, and is pursuing its duties, and has just obtained the figures of comparison showing a large decrease in traffic. The total number of tons of east-bound freight on all the canals of the State during the season of navigation of 1897 was 2,448,361; during 1898, 2,314,050 tons, a decrease of 134,311 tons. The total number of tons of west-bound freight in 1897 was 1,169,443; in 1898, 1,046,013 tons, a decrease of 123,430 tons. The designations "east-bound" and "west-bound" include what in some instances might be considered "north-bound" and "south-bound."

The Railroad Commission has entered into the matter by declaring that there is sufficient cause, in the increase of business at other ports of the country, to render the matter scarcely second to any which must be considered in the administration of State affairs. In discussing this question in a recent report the commission said:

The facilities for and cost of transportation to and from New York, with the incidental matters which invite traffic in a general direction and to a certain port, merit most painstaking consideration by the Legislature.

During the year there were rumors that freight rates were not maintained on east-bound and west-bound through business. This situation was intensified by the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Joint Traffic Association agreement to be in restraint of trade and unlawful, which resulted in the dissolution of that association, and, at the time of writing this report, it is believed that freight rates to and from the West are lower than prudence in the management of railroads would dictate.

At the same time the volume of business seems to be increasing. However, if this increased business does not bring profitable returns to the companies its existence may not be for the lasting good of the people. The interest of this State in railroad transportation is greater than that of any other State in the Union, and in the same measure is the importance to the State of a non-discrimination and stability in railroad freight rates. It is conceded that such competition as may be detrimental to the interests of the public and the railroads should be suppressed, but a method for lawfully accomplishing this does not appear to have been devised.

It is said that the railroads of the country will again urge upon Congress the passage of a law permitting "pooling." This board has expressed itself in the past as not opposed to such a law if one can be framed which, while securing stable rates, will not unjustly affect the interests of the public. Whether or not such a law is passed it seems to the board that an open and honest administration of railroad affairs should result in reasonable rates and non-discrimination.

TO REPEAL THE RAINES LAW.

Assemblyman Harburger Wants a "Liberal" Sunday in New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Assemblyman Harburger of New York has not relinquished his determination to fight the Raines law and to secure a more "liberal" Sunday in Greater New York. He said to-day that he would introduce his repeal bill next Wednesday night.

The principal features of this bill provide that the license fee for the sale of ale and beer shall be $50 a year and for wine and other liquors from $140 to $200 a year for all hotels and saloons. Another section of the bill will provide for the restoration of excise boards in every city, hamlet, and village in the State.

His liberal Sunday ideas will permit baseball on Sunday and theatrical performances and other entertainments on Sunday night between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock. These bills will also be introduced next Wednesday night.

TO REGULATE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Bill Supported by the Merchants' Association of New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—At the suggestion of the Merchants' Association of New York City a bill will be introduced to place the express companies doing business in this State under the supervision of the State Railroad Commission.

This action is based upon the statement that a very large part of every dollar paid by the merchants for express charges is contributed and "is exacted from a most strong profit to an unrestrained monopoly." To this end, the association introduces a "Bill to Regulate Express Companies."

The Merchants' Association says that while freight charges have been greatly reduced in recent years, express charges have undergone nothing like a proportionate reduction.

HONORS FOR HELEN GOULD.

Assembly Adopts Resolutions Commending Her Generosity to Soldiers.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The Assembly by a rising vote adopted to-day a resolution commending Miss Helen Gould for her great generosity during the war. The resolution was offered by Mr. Apgar, and was adopted on motion of Mr. Finn of New York. The text is as follows:

Whereas, Since the hostilities began between this country and Spain, the patriotic course pursued by Miss Helen Gould, by her repeated and generous contributions and by her constant thoughtfulness and womanly solicitude in behalf of the American soldiers, whether in camp, in the field, disabled, or sick; and

Whereas, Such unselfish and unremitting devotion and lofty patriotism represent the highest type of American womanhood and call forth the strongest expressions of admiration.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the people of the State, through their representatives in the Legislature, recognize the transcendent services rendered by Miss Gould in behalf of the American people and take this occasion to express their thanks and appreciation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the record of this House, and that the Clerk be authorized to engross and forward a suitable copy to the recipient.

Republican Senatorial Caucus.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—There will be a joint caucus of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen in the Assembly Chamber on Jan. 12 at 8 P. M. to select a candidate to succeed Edward Murphy as a United States Senator.

Superintendent McCullagh's Report.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The report of John McCullagh, Superintendent of Elections for the metropolitan district, has been filed in the executive office. Gov. Roosevelt declined to-day to permit inspection of the document, but he announced that it probably would be transmitted to the Legislature when it reassembles next Wednesday.

For Biennial Legislative Sessions.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Senator Stranahan to-day introduced a bill for the amendment of the Constitution to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

Relief from Surf Avenue Assessments.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Assemblyman McGraw has introduced a bill providing that property owners assessed for the improvement of Surf Avenue, Gravesend, shall be discharged from all liability upon payment of one-fourth of the amount of their assessments.

Proposed Home for the Indigent.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Senator Ahearn to-day introduced a bill establishing a home for the indigent of New York, Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, Westchester, and Rockland Counties. The bill appropriates $100,000.

The Governor's Reception Hours.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt announces that his hours for receiving Senators and Assemblymen will be from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 2 to 3 in the afternoon. These hours will be reserved exclusively for them. The Governor will announce later the hours for the public audiences. All newspaper men will be received at 11 o'clock in the morning and at 4:45 in the afternoon.

Reappointment for Justice Barnard.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt will reappoint Justice Joseph F. Barnard, retired by reason of age, to duty on the Supreme Court bench, and has refused to reassign Justice Jackson O. Dykman.

Cane for Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt was this afternoon presented with a cane by William Burrows of Brooklyn, an admirer of the Governor, who lives in Senator Marshall's district. The head of the cane is the horn of a deer killed near the Governor's ranch in Montana. The presentation was made on behalf of Mr. Burrows by Senator Marshall.

GIFT TO CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Land and Funds Given for a Gymnasium and Athletic Field—Carl Schurz Speaks on Imperialism.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—President Harper of Chicago University announced to-night at the sixty-seventh convocation of the university that gifts aggregating $408,000 had been made to the institution.

Martin A. Ryerson, President of the Board of Trustees, contributed a tract of land adjoining that now occupied by the university. The value of this is $34,000. John D. Rockefeller had promised to duplicate the gift in cash, thus making it $68,000. Marshall Field of this city gave a tract of land adjoining that given by Mr. Ryerson, and which had been used by the university as an athletic field. The value of this land is estimated at $135,000. Mr. Rockefeller agreed that when this was given to the school he would give $200,000 for the building of a gymnasium and the equipment of the athletic grounds. The university has, therefore, received $169,000 in land value, and will now receive from Mr. Rockefeller $234,000 in cash.

Carl Schurz delivered the convocation address, his subject being "American Imperialism." His remarks were a discussion of the expansion idea and strongly against it. He contended that it was wrong for the United States to annex any of its conquests during the war with Spain, and predicted much trouble for the country if it annexed Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

Gift to Whitworth College.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 4.—H. O. Armour of New York has given $20,000 in property and cash to Whitworth College, a Presbyterian institution, situated at Sumner, this county. His gift comprises $500 in cash, 127 acres of land at West Seattle, a house and lot at Seattle, and large blocks of stock in two mining corporations. The property is given without reservation. It will be added to the college endowment. Mr. Armour's letter and the deeds were wholly unexpected, and came as a New Year's gift to President Boyd of the college. The Rev. Dr. Stewart, ex-President of the college, is a friend of Mr. Armour, and is wintering in New York.

THE CZAR'S PEACE CONFERENCE.

Archbishop Ireland Ridicules the Statement of the Pope's Objection.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.—Archbishop Ireland to-day positively denied the report sent from Rome to The London Daily Mail that the Pope would not allow him to accept the appointment to the St. Petersburg Peace Conference because the Vatican was not to be represented there.

"In the first place," he said, "I have not been appointed by the President to go to St. Petersburg. Secondly, if I had been appointed, it is absurd to suppose that the Holy Father would say a word about it."

SOCIETY WOMAN'S MAD SPREE.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Mrs. Palmer Waring, daughter-in-law of John T. Waring, a wealthy hat manufacturer, was arrested this morning on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. She had been ejected from a saloon just before being arrested. She gave her name as Marie Frances Johnson. She wrecked a room in the station house, in which she was placed because it was not desired to put her in a cell. She used a chair as a club and wrought havoc. She was taken to the city prison, and there smashed all the windows she could get at.

In court she was reprimanded and allowed to go. She is well known in social circles. She resides with her husband and children in a splendid house at 216 Buena Vista Avenue.

TO SUCCEED DR. HILLIS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Members of Central Church are already looking about for a successor to the Rev. Dr. N. D. Hillis, when the latter shall have gone to succeed Dr. Abbott, in Brooklyn. By many of the congregation and several of the Trustees it is thought that the man for the place is the Rev. Frank M. Gunsaulus of the Plymouth Congregationalist Church.

Dr. Gunsaulus divides with Dr. Hillis the honor of being at the height of Chicago pulpit popularity, and his reputation is even greater in some respects than that of the man who is to speak from Beecher's old platform, but the congregation of Central Church is not easily suited. It was a long while before it accepted Dr. Hillis as Prof. Swing's successor, and even to-night many of the Trustees, including Ferdinand Peck, are unwilling to admit that the pulpit is to be vacant so soon.

A BIG TELEPHONE DEAL.

Michigan Territory to Pass Into Control of the Cleveland Company.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4.—A local paper says:

"One of the biggest telephone deals in the history of the business is about to take place. Papers were executed to-day to transfer a large interest in the stock of the Michigan Telephone Company, and placing the management under the control of the managers of the Cleveland Telephone Company. The Michigan company operates exclusively under the American Bell Telephone Company's license in Michigan, with 10,000 subscribers and 10,000 miles of long-distance wire. The capital stock of the company is $2,500,000.

"The new arrangement places under the Cleveland management the largest number of subscribers in the United States, said J. P. McKinsley, General Manager of the Cleveland Telephone Company, to-day. There are in all 50,000 subscribers and 30,000 miles of toll line. The added development of this combined territory cannot be less than 15,000 subscribers in 1899, comprising the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Michigan, Arkansas, and Texas. It would not be surprising if the copper district in Northern Michigan were talking with Boston before the close of the year."

EX-GOV. BLACK HERE FROM TROY

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black came from his old home in Troy yesterday to this city, which is to be his place of residence hereafter, and where he is to resume the practice of law. Mr. Black, with his law partners, Abraham Gruber and W. M. K. Olcott, spent the afternoon in the firm's new offices on the fifth floor of the Singer Building, at 149 Broadway. The firm has six rooms in all, taking up nearly half the floor. The former Governor's room is in the northwest corner and his windows look out upon Broadway. When he arrived there was a floral horseshoe lying on his desk, and attached to it was the card of Aqueduct Commissioner John P. Windolph.

To a reporter Mr. Black remarked that he was not feeling in the best of health, having had a touch of the grip. He said his family would remain in Troy until Spring, and that he would stop during the Winter at the Holland House. He did not know, he said, just where he would make his home when his family arrived. He declined to talk politics.

Russia Not Our Foe in China.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily Chronicle this morning quotes the opinion of an American now in China, who has recently toured in Siberia, Mongolia, and Manchuria, as to American relations with Russia and Great Britain. He is represented as saying: "The United States has nothing to fear from Russia and nothing to gain by helping England in the coming war. As soon as Russia's railway schemes are completed they will Russianize and develop a country whose mineral wealth is unlimited. England's only hope is to organize the Chinese into a large army to oppose Russia."

A Globe Trotter in Trouble.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "An American named Boynton, who is trying to travel around the earth without money, met with a terrible fall into a chasm while entering France by night through the Pyrenees. He was rescued seriously injured."

Frank A. Parker Held for Forgery.

Frank A. Parker, who was arrested last week on a charge of forgery, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday afternoon. He was held in $2,000 bail for trial by Magistrate Mott. Parker is accused of floating worthless checks drawn upon the German Exchange Bank. His home is in Chicago, and he is the son of a well-to-do business man of that city.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

OUR MISSIONS IN TURKEY

Ex-Minister Angell Praises the Work They Are Doing.

A GREAT AID TO THE SULTAN

The Causes That Led Up to the Massacres in Armenia—Heroism of American Missionaries.

Dr. J. B. Angell, President of the University of Michigan and ex-Minister to Turkey, delivered an address last night in the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, on the work of the missionaries in Turkey and of the attitude of the Turkish Government toward them.

The mission for Turkey, he said, was one of the most important which the American Board had sent out. He spoke in high terms of the character and work of the earlier missionaries, and said that some of them had aided the Sultan in many ways, as for instance, in the introduction of the cotton-planting industry, and in consequence they had stood high in his favor. They found, however, that the Mohammedans were not greatly open to conversion, and so instead of setting up a separate church the missionaries bent their efforts toward a revival of the Christian spirit in the Greek and Gregorian-Armenian Churches, which had existed for many centuries. Later they did the same for the Bulgarian and Syrian Nestorian Churches. However, the authorities of the old churches became jealous, and in many ways persecuted those who joined in the revival.

Nevertheless, said Dr. Angell, the church prospered. Many congregations became self-sustaining, and in some the communicants exceeded one thousand in number. Then the relations between the Turks and Armenians became strained and the massacres of 1893-5 began. The Armenians had been a subject people for 600 years, and had acquired some of the characteristics of a servile people. Not having been allowed to serve in the Turkish armies, they had become unwarlike, and so bore with extraordinary patience the robbery of their goods by the Kurds and many outrages upon their families.

On the other hand, while the Turks are soldiers and unskilled in commerce the Armenians developed a surprising skill in finance and in the industrial trades. Consequently after they obtained the right to hold real estate, they grew rapidly rich at the expense of the Turks, lending them money, taking mortgages, and in many cases seizing their lands. This gave rise to a feeling of hatred on the part of the Turks, similar to that evinced in many parts of Europe toward the Jews. It was not a religious hatred so much as an economic rivalry, and it was out of this rivalry and the cruelty of the Kurds that the massacres grew.

Dr. Angell recalled the incidents attending the Armenian plot in Constantinople and the slaughter that followed in Armenia, where between 100,000 and 200,000 persons perished.

"Our missions at Harput were burned by the Turkish soldiers who were sent to guard them," said the doctor. "Missionary Barnum was ordered to leave, but refused. Miss Corilla Shattuck stood in the doorway of the mission at Oorfa and declared to the Turks who threatened to kill her they must pass over her body before they should enter. They fell back, and the refugees in the mission were saved.

"The Turkish Government charged that the slain were revolutionists. There was not a word of truth in it. The revolutionists numbered twenty or thirty young men. The rest were innocent. Then the authorities in the Armenian and Greek churches saw their opportunity. They began to report to the local officials that our missionaries were stirring up strife. These reports were carried to the Sultan, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs questioned me. I knew many of these missionaries myself. They had always been against the proceedings of the revolutionists, and in some cases had discharged teachers who had become tainted by anarchistic associations. I made explanations, and heard no further complaints, and the last year, so far as the missionaries are concerned, has been one of peace."

The Turkish Government, Dr. Angell added, often made improper decrees, but if the Minister met them with a determined front and refused to abate a jot of his country's treaty rights they would abandon their position, for the Turks on the whole are easy, good-natured people.

In conclusion Dr. Angell said:

"Before returning to this country I told the Foreign Minister that the only way the Sultan had approached Turkey with the sole idea of doing good. The others all had some selfish motive in view, but we had gone to bring bread and clothes and light to all who had need of them."

TOO MANY ANNUAL MEETINGS.

"What is this?" said Justice Maddox yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when Lawyer Louis H. Dickerson handed him for approval the proposed certificate of incorporation of the Sons and Daughters of America. "I can't approve this. You have made provision for holding 104 annual meetings every year."

"I know it," said Mr. Dickerson sadly, "but I couldn't help it. That is the way they wanted it. They insisted on holding two annual meetings every week."

Justice Maddox returned the certificate to him with instructions to modify the number of annual meetings to be held in each week.

CONFESSED TO ROBBING MAILS.

Frank Woodward, a young man who lives at Mills House No. 1, was held yesterday in $1,000 bail for examination by United States Commissioner Shields on a charge of robbing the mails. William Standeroth of 342 East Fourteenth Street, Woodward's alleged accomplice in the thefts, was arrested late last night and will be arraigned to-day.

Woodward worked for a man named Otis, at 525 East Fifteenth Street, a contractor for the collection of mail matter. Woodward worked as a stableman, while Standeroth was employed as a driver of one of the wagons. On Tuesday Woodward gave himself up to the police, confessing that he had stolen a number of packages of mail matter during the last two weeks. He accused Standeroth of being implicated in the robberies, and the latter was arrested last night as he drove up to the Post Office with his wagon. In a feed bag which he carried for his horses were found several small articles of jewelry, alleged to have been stolen from the mails.

AMERICAN CAPITAL IN ECUADOR

Advices recently received here from the United States Consular Agent at Guayaquil, Ecuador, announcing that important concessions had been granted to American capitalists by the Ecuadorean Government, were confirmed in this city yesterday. The company which obtained these concessions, including the right to build railways and establish financial institutions, was formed some years ago, the original concessionaires being Peter Cooper Hewitt, a son of ex-Mayor Hewitt, and Archer Harman. It was incorporated under the name of the Ecuadorean Improvement Company.

Mr. Harman, who is President of the reorganized company, leaves for England on Saturday to wind up certain details of the concessions in that country, where the foreign debt of Ecuador is largely held. He has only recently returned from Ecuador, where the Government made him deposit $500,000 as security for the concessions.

The railroad which the improvement company proposes to build will run from Guayaquil, the seaport of Ecuador, over the Andes Mountains to Quito, a distance of about 300 miles. It is estimated that it will take about $17,500,000 to build the road, as many engineering difficulties will have to be surmounted. The improvement company, however, has been promised liberal subsidies by the Government, and this, it is said, will more than offset the cost of building the railway.

The Directors of the company, in addition to Messrs. Hewitt and Harman, are Erskine Hewitt and Charles H. Sherrill of this city and the Hon. St. George Lane Fox Pitt of London. Bonnl Lockwood, Jr., is Treasurer of the company.

Roland Reed Fined for an Assault.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 4.—Roland Reed, the actor, was arraigned before Justice Donohue to-day, charged with committing an assault on Roger Howell, the property man at the Nesbitt Theatre. He was fined $12.50 and costs, which he paid.

TO SEE WHY EVANS' ALE is the best ale brewed, try it!—Adv.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES ON JEWS.

The alleged anti-Semitic prejudice existing in this country and displayed in a steadily increasing list of acts of violence toward the Jews in the poorer quarters of Manhattan and Brooklyn was made the subject of a lengthy letter sent on New Year's day to President McKinley by Leopold Cohn of 340 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. The writer was once a Jewish rabbi, but was converted to the Christian belief seven years ago in this city, and joined the Baptist Church. He is now conducting missionary work among the people of his race, and has charge of the interests of three missions.

Mr. Cohn, in his communication to the President, states that in the prosecution of his missionary work he has had continually thrust upon his notice the ever-increasing hatred displayed in this city toward the Jew, until he has found it his imperative duty to sound a note of warning. The letter continues:

Peaceful Jews walking the streets of this city are habitually called by approbrious epithets, or are loudly hooted and insulted, as though they were mountebanks or criminals, and when the threatening shout will not attract response, then the throwing of mud and stones is resorted to, and I repeat, not in an isolated instance, but constantly as the weeks pass, and as a result of which many have been injured, sometimes seriously.

When a street car passes through the Jewish quarter, hooting, hissing, and calling of names from its platforms are customary incidents, and within these public cars I have seen Jews pulled by the beard and pushed from one man to another and back again like a football, and in which horseplay the conductors themselves have participated, and in some cases which I am ready to prove have crippled their victims for life. A Jew with a pusncart is everywhere esteemed as a legitimate object to be mobbed and robbed.

On one occasion I saw a Jewish peddler with horse and wagon set upon by a mob of large boys with stones, the man trying to protect himself by drawing his coat over his head. On running to his defense I was myself attacked; on appealing to a group of citizens and admitting, upon their questioning, that the victim was a Jew, they laughed boisterously, adding, with evident sneer, that I was myself of the same despised race; and upon then appealing to a policeman he coolly replied, after great deliberation, that the affair was not on his beat. In the meantime, with his head bleeding, the peddler was driven from his wagon and the wagon looted and overturned.

Another case, similar, except that the wares were scattered about the street, though not stolen, occurred in front of the Boys' High School, where young gentlemen are prepared for college at the public expense, largely paid from Jewish taxes. The aggressors were the students, and the teachers viewed the scene from the windows.

These incidents—a few selected from many coming unsought under my personal observation—must not be esteemed merely as occasional disorders liable to occur under the best procurable conditions, but rather as manifestations of a prevalent, widespread, deepening, and expanding public sentiment fraught with the gravest consequences to the well-being of the Nation.

Copies of the letter to the President were sent to the Board of Education and to Mayor Van Wyck by Mr. Cohn, with the suggestion that the growing taint of anti-Semitism be made the subject of a series of lectures in the schools.

Mr. Cohn, when seen last night at his home, stated that he did not expect replies to either of the letters, but that he intends to address communications from time to time to the leading men of the city, State, and Nation calling attention to the threatening growth of anti-Semitism.

Capt. Chapman of the Eldridge Street Police Station, questioned last night about the charges made by Mr. Cohn, said:

"This section of the city is very thickly populated by Jews, and many of them are of the lower class. I have seen no disposition on the part of any one to treat them unjustly, and they receive the same police protection as all other people. So far as I am concerned, and according to the practice in this precinct, every one, black or white, Jew or Gentile, is treated alike."

COL. BRYAN HEARD AGAIN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—William Jennings Bryan arrived in Springfield at 4 o'clock this afternoon. He will leave for Jacksonville, Ill., to-morrow and will go to Cincinnati Friday. At 8 o'clock he addressed an immense audience in Central Music Hall, being introduced by Congressman-elect Benjamin F. Caldwell of this district. Touching the question of annexation, Col. Bryan said:

"The party that was willing to oppose the gold standard because it was wrong ought to be great enough to oppose an English colonial system because it is wrong. It is astonishing that any man living in this age of the world and living in the United States should uphold the doctrine of securing land by conquest. Jefferson was against it long years ago; Blaine was against it in 1890. And a year ago last December the President of the United States sent a message to Congress, and in that message he said:

"'I speak not of forcible annexation because that is not to be thought of; under our code of morality that would be criminal aggression.'

"My friends, there is a great moral question involved, declared so by your President; a code of morality is in question, and according to that code forcible annexation is criminal aggression.

"I say, give independence to the people of Cuba, not because we promised it to them, but because they fought for it, and have a right to it whether we promised it or not. Why cannot we apply the same principle to the Philippines? Why should we purchase a title to the Philippines from Spain? We declared that Spain did not have any title to Cuba. When I buy the Filipinos I want to deal directly with them, and I want to pay more than $2.50 apiece for them."

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS FOR BRYAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Democratic State Central Committee to-night declared itself for the Chicago platform and for William J. Bryan. Col. Bryan was present and made an address, thanking the committeemen for the personal compliment and congratulating the organization on its declaration in favor of free and unlimited coinage.

The adoption of the resolutions indorsing silver and Col. Bryan by unanimous vote was something of a surprise, for it was expected that several of the members of the committee with leanings to the gold standard would oppose any declaration in favor of the platform of 1896.

Aside from the declaration of party policy, the meeting of the committee was of interest because of the contest concerning its organization between the Mayor Harrison and ex-Gov. Altgeld factions. The Harrison men elected their candidates, Dr. Walter Watson of Mount Vernon being chosen State Chairman, and Fred Eldred of Chicago Secretary.

RIVAL POLICEMEN LIFE SAVERS.

Policemen Quinn and Snydecker of the Old Slip and Oak Street Police Stations, respectively, are known as the life savers of their squads. Each of them saved a life last night.

Bryan Crowley, sixty years old, of 55 Oak Street, while in a bewildered condition, fell overboard at Pier 28 East River at 7:30 o'clock, and was at the point of drowning when Snydecker heard his cries for help and ran to the pier. Snydecker could see nothing but some bubbles rising from the water. Guided by them, he lowered a rope, and when Crowley came to the surface he saw and grasped it, and was pulled out. Crowley was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Policeman Quinn's turn came at 9 o'clock, when Patrick Magee, a fireman on the tugboat Fanny Sterrett, thinking that his boat was tied up at Pire 4 East River, attempted to board a canal boat which lay at the pier. He was floundering in the river when his cries for help were heard by Quinn. Quinn got a rope from the canal boat, and throwing it to Magee, pulled him up on the pier. Magee was sent to Hudson Street Hospital also. It was said that both rescued men would recover.

This was Quinn's thirty-ninth rescue. Snydecker's comrades say he is envious of Quinn's record and looking for chances to excel it.

Merchants and Manufacturers' Dinner.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade held its monthly meeting at the Hoffman House last evening. President C. C. Shayne presided. A committee of twenty-six was appointed to arrange for the banquet of the association at the Hoffman House on Feb. 22. Many prominent statesmen and military men, including President McKinley, have been invited.

Col. W. H. Mabry Dies in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Col. W. H. Mabry of the First Texas Regiment, who was attacked last Saturday with cerebro-spinal meningitis, died this evening.

The Enormous Gold Product of 1898.

This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike, and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will be nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness, and weakness than ever before.

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THE MESSAGE OF GOV. ROOSEVELT

He Strongly Opposes the Present State Civil Service Law.

WANTS FAIRER EXAMINATIONS

A Passing Reference to Canal Work and the Frauds.

Will Advise Later What Course to Pursue—Discusses the Necessity for Labor Legislation—Commends the National Guard.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—Gov. Roosevelt presented his first message to the State Legislature to-day. It is as follows:

State of New York:
Executive Chamber,
Albany, Jan. 2, 1899.

To the Legislature:

The people of New York, like the people of every other State in the Union, are to be congratulated, because during the past year the Nation has carried to a brilliant triumph one of the most righteous wars of modern times. When last Spring it became evident that the interests of humanity and of National honor alike demanded that we should drive Spain from the Western Hemisphere and free from her tyranny the subject peoples of the islands of the sea, New York responded with eager zeal to the call for volunteers, and in the Cabinet, in Congress, and in camp, her representatives did all they could to insure the success of the American policy. We are not merely New Yorkers. We are Americans; and the interests of all Americans, whether from the North, the South, the East, or the great West, are equally dear to the men of the Empire State. As we grow into a mighty nation, which, whether it will or not, must inevitably play a great part for good or for evil in the affairs of the world at large, the people of New York wish it understood that they look at all questions of American foreign policy from the most thoroughly National standpoint. The tropic islands we have taken must in neither be allowed to lapse into anarchy nor to return under the sway of tyranny. War is a grim thing at best but the war through which we have passed has left us not merely memories of glory won on land and sea, but an even more blessed heritage, the knowledge that it was waged from the highest motives, for the good of others as well as for our own National honor. Above all, we are thankful that it brought home to all of us the fact that the country was indeed one when serious danger confronted it. The men from the East and the West, from the North and the South, the sons of those who wore the blue and of those who wore the gray, the men of means and the men who all their lives long had possessed only what day by day they toiled to earn, stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight, met the same dangers, bore the same hardships and won the same ultimate triumph.

In our domestic affairs, the State is to be congratulated on the gradual return of prosperity. Though temporarily checked by the war this return has been, on the whole, steady. The capitalists finds constantly greater business opportunities; the wage-worker, in consequence, is more steadily employed; the farmer has a better market.

TAXATION.

No other question is of such permanent importance in the domestic economy of our State as the question of taxation. At present our system of taxation is in utter confusion, full of injustices and of queer anomalies. It is an exceedingly difficult subject, one well worthy the attention of our best men, the men with most highly trained minds and the broadest practical experience; men who are able to approach the subject from the standpoints alike of the farmer, the merchant, and the manufacturer. Not only is it necessary to consider whether any kind of tax ought, if practicable, to be levied, but whether it is in fact practicable to levy it. We should discourage the building up of non-taxable interests, and yet we should discourage driving property out of the State by unwise taxation, or levying a tax which is in effect largely a tax upon honesty. I most earnestly commend the whole matter to your special attention.

CANALS AND COMMERCE.

New York State took the lead in this country in the promotion of a canal system, and the operation of the Erie Canal has been of incalculable benefit, not merely to Buffalo, New York, and Brooklyn and the cities of the Mohawk Valley, but to all of the State; for, when a part of it is benefited, the benefit is shared ultimately by the whole.

Of recent years the City of New York has fallen off relatively to other cities as regards the increase of her commerce, and in exports there has been a positive decrease. Under my predecessor a commission was appointed to examine into the causes of this decline. I recommend that this commission be allowed ample additional time to close its work, the subject being one of such vast importance, and that it be given all needful aid.

The canals at present are in such condition that the money already expended will avail nothing if the work is discontinued. As a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, so the navigability of the canals is determined by the shallowest sections. While I do not now recommend the voting of any large amounts of money, yet in fixing up those different parts expenditures that can be clearly made within the Constitution should be authorized.

It is essential to the State, no less than to the City of New York, that our commercial supremacy should be maintained. With this end in view the canals should be administered economically and with an eye single to the welfare of the whole people. Any man, whether public servant or contractor, who in any way defrauds the State or perverts the business of the State to his private gain must be dealt with as rigorously as the laws will permit.

The Canal Investigating Commission, appointed by my predecessor pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 15 of the laws of 1898, has completed its work and made its report. Its work has been of great service to the State. The act provided that the commission should serve without pay, but should receive the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of its duty. The commission was also authorized to employ counsel, experts, engineers and such other assistants as it might deem necessary. The time for making its report was extended by my predecessor to the latest date authorized by law, and the investigation made was broad in its scope and searching in its nature.

In addition to the report of the commission required by law, which is herewith transmitted to you, a supplemental report of the commission's expenses has been made and filed, by which it appears that the appropriation made for the expenses of the investigation has been exhausted, and that it will require an additional sum of eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and fifty-one one-hundredths dollars to discharge the obligations of the commission properly incurred in the performance of its duty. I recommend that the further sum of twelve thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated without delay, for such purpose.

I shall later communicate with you further on the subject of the canals and as to the exact course to be followed in regard to them.

LABOR INTERESTS.

Of late years there has been a tendency to extend the sphere of State action in various directions. This is a tendency which may readily be carried too far, and the State should give expression to it only when the good to be achieved is undoubted, and when there is no reasonable possibility that it will be counteracted by harm. Nevertheless, much good has resulted in the past from such State action. In bygone ages, when wrong most frequently took the form of brutal violence, the aid of the State was invoked to shackle force; and exactly as we have shackled force in the past so it may be necessary more and more to shackle cunning in the present. The right to interfere against the individual who does wrong by craft is, of course, as great as the right to interfere against one who does wrong by open violence; though it is a much more simple matter to interfere effectually in the one case than in the other. Great care, however, must be exercised in the interference. The machinery of business is delicate and complicated, and if it is improperly disarranged or interfered with, the harm, which at first falls on the business men of greater or less wealth and on the corporations, will ultimately be distributed throughout the community at large.

In dealing with the interests which we have grown to group together as the interests of labor, we must always keep in mind the fact that ultimately each man's salvation rests mainly with himself, and that no amount of legislation or of combination can supply the lack of individual initiative—the lack of individual energy, honesty, thrift, and industry. Yet this capacity for individual self-help can, and should, be generally supplemented by that form of self-help that follows on organization and association, as has been shown by the careers of many of the trade unions and labor federations; and sometimes it can be supplemented by the direct action of the State itself.

The development in extent and variety of industries has necessitated legislation in the interest of labor. This legislation is not necessarily against the interest of capital; on the contrary, if wisely devised, it is for the benefit of both laborers and employers. We have very wisely passed many laws for the benefit of labor, in themselves good, and for the time being sufficient; but experience has shown that the full benefit of these laws is not obtained, through the lack of proper means of enforcing them and the failure to make any one department responsible for their enforcement.

At present the enforcement of the law regulating the hours of labor of minors under fourteen years of age and of women employed in mercantile establishments, and the sanitary condition of stores and buildings used for similar purposes in large cities, is left to the Board of Health. If the city government fails to furnish the proper appropriation and appoint the necessary officers to carry out the law, as is at present the case in New York City, it is practically a dead letter.

Another important statute of this character relates to providing secure scaffolding in the erection of new buildings. The law on this subject is all that could be desired, but its enforcement is left to the city police, and, as a matter of fact, practically no provision is made for carrying it into effect. In New York City, where this law is most needed, police officers are unacquainted with the character and requirements of the law. Most of them, indeed, are not aware that the enforcement of this law is any part of their duty.

The law regulating the hours of labor on surface railroads is also an excellent provision against the tendency to work the men an almost unlimited number of hours. The enforcement of this law is left to the Railroad Commissioners. As they have no active force to use for such a purpose the law fails by default, except when individual citizens undertake the prosecutions. The employe himself will rarely or never complain for fear of being discharged.

In order that the desire of the people, definitely expressed in this wholesome legislation, shall be made effective, I recommend that the enforcement of the entire body of legislation relating to labor be placed under the Board of Factory Inspectors. This would simplify the whole question of labor legislation and place the responsibility for its enforcement where it properly belongs, and would also give the maximum efficiency of service with the minimum cost to the State. With a slight increase in the general force of Factory Inspectors, this work can be done for the whole State, and the object of the legislation be satisfactorily secured to the people. I recommend that the Legislature provide for additional Factory Inspectors, so as to bring the total number up to fifty, and also that the Governor be empowered to appoint unsalaried deputies.

Another very important phase of this subject is the sweat-shop system, which is practically the conversion of the poorest class of living apartments into unwholesome, pest-creating, and crime-breeding workshops. Laws have been enacted by the Legislature to suppress this vile phase of industrial life in our large cities, by prohibiting the use of dwellings for the purposes of manufacture. Although the law is quite explicit, and the intention of the Legislature obvious, great difficulty has been experienced in its effective enforcement. It is everywhere agreed that this tenement house, or "sweat-shop" system is degrading to the unfortunate individuals engaged in it, and to the social and moral life of the community in which it exists. How to enforce the law on this subject has perplexed the statesmen of other countries and States as well as our own.

The most effective and uninquisitive means yet devised for accomplishing this end is that recently adopted by Masachusetts, viz., providing that buildings used for manufacturing purposes must have a permit, or license, such license, or permit, to be granted only on condition that the appointments of the building fulfill the requirements of the law for manufacturing purposes. These permits, or licenses, ought to be granted by the Board of Factory Inspectors, who should be held responsible for the proper inspection of the buildings and the enforcement of the law.

There are several reasons why this simple method would be effective. It would at once classify buildings used for manufacturing purposes, as a building so used without a permit would be violating the law. It would prevent much friction, because all requirements of the law would have to be fulfilled before the building was used. This would be a great advantage in the erection of new buildings, as proper conveniences, including accessible fire escapes, guarded elevators, and other appointments would be required and easily furnished when new buildings were being erected, or when old ones were being changed for manufacturing purposes. Nor does this involve any radical innovation. It is simply applying the recognized principle upon which boards of health now everywhere act in requiring that the plans for erecting new buildings or alterations of old ones must be submitted to the Building and Health Departments and a certificate of approval granted, before the building can be erected, alterations made, or the premises occupied. Legitimate manufacturers will not object to this, because they are desirous of furnishing safe and wholesome appointments for their employes. Only those who desire to evade the law and disregard the common demands of sanitation, domestic decency, and wholesome industrial methods will object, and it is these the law desires to reach.

I submit this to the serious consideration of the Legislature, and suggest that an amendment to the law embodying this idea be adopted, to the end that the uneconomic, unwholesome, and un-American sweat-shop system shall disappear from our industrial life.

The law requiring an eight-hour day and a prevailing rate of wages for State employes is not intrusted to any authority for enforcement. If this law is to remain on the statute books it should be enforced, and therefore the Legislature should make it the particular business of somebody to enforce it.

A recent decision of the Court of Appeals has decided unconstitutional the law which provides that there shall be a mark on prison-made goods, indicating that they are such. This matter should receive the attention of the Legislature in order that some means may be devised whereby the free mechanic shall not be brought into competition with prison labor.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and the Factory Inspector's Department must be brought to the highest standard of efficiency and usefulness. The work of these departments, to report the actual conditions of labor, to seek to establish harmonious relations between labor and capital, and to enforce such labor legislation as has met with the approval of the people of the State, is of supreme importance. The efficiency of their service concerns not only those immediately affected, but also the entire public, and they should receive our prompt and cordial co-operation in every attempt to fulfill their respective duties.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting the material for its reports has received valuable aid from manufacturers and officers of labor organizations. The reports of the department must be practical, strictly accurate in all statements of fact, and based on investigations conducted in accordance with modern scientific methods.

In various trades the relations between labor and capital have frequently been adjusted to the advantage of both by conferences between intelligent employers and reasonable workingmen. Such mutual understanding is in the highest degree desirable; it promotes industrial peace and general prosperity. Where disturbance exists, and before it has gone too far, the Board of Mediation and Arbitration should seek to secure a fair settlement of the difficulties and a re-establishment of harmonious relations. It should also constantly endeavor to promote the extension of intelligent methods of settlement of labor disputes, so that, through the recognition by each party of the just rights of the other, strikes and lock-outs may yield to wiser and more peaceful measures.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The National Guard of this State requires especial attention. During the past year the Guard was suddenly called upon to supply deficiencies in our scheme of National defense, due to the very small size of our regular army, which was, and is, totally inadequate to the necessities of the Nation, admirable though the army itself is in quality. The emergency was so sudden as to necessitate the calling out of the men of the National Guard regiments, the time to raise and discipline ordinary volunteer regiments being lacking. It is much to be hoped that some well-thought-out plan may be adopted by the National Government for the use of the Guard in any future war. It would probably prove wisest to order out the Guard for use in the United States, thus freeing the regular army for any expedition, at the same time calling for volunteer regiments, into which those Guardsmen who wished might go; then, when the voluuteer force proper had been put in fair condition, the Guard could be ordered home. In other words, the Guard should be used as it was in the civil war, and should not be called out for foreign service. The identity of each organization of the Guard should be preserved.

The calling out of the Guard to do the work which should have been done by the regulars, and by special volunteer organizations, caused great hardship, and has resulted in much temporary disorganization in the Guard itself. The work which the National Guardsmen ought normally to perform differs entirely from that expected from regulars. All men who are admitted to the National Guard should be physically and morally fit for any soldierly duty; but there are many men who do invaluable service in the Guard who ought not to be called upon to serve in long campaigns, unless there is urgent need. For instance, a large number of our most useful Guardsmen who gladly give their service to the State are men with means, business men, mechanics, clerks, and laborers, with families who are dependent upon their exertions. Ordinary service in the Guard does not interfere in the least with these men's work, and absence from their work for a few weeks to meet a special emergency does not cause any great hardship; but absence on a long campaign means the actual loss of the job, with delay in securing another after the return. This causes widespread suffering and hardship. It is right to ask them to perform a short term of duty, but not a long term; and the disinclination to enlist for a long term should not be held to in any way reflect on them. If the country needs the services even of men with families, then, whatever the individual suffering, the service should be freely given; but where the necessity can be met by enlisting some of the tens of thousands of young unmarried men who are eager to volunteer, it is a pity to employ men who can be ill spared. The Guard gave conclusive proof of its patriotism by the quickness with which it sought the chance to go to war. New York has a right to be proud of the way in which her citizen soldiers sought opportunity to get to the front; and an equal meed of praise attaches to those who were fortunate enough to cross the seas, and to those equally devoted and equally patriotic, but less fortunate, soldiers to whom fell the harder task of waiting in camps on American soil through the weary months for the call to action which never came. The volunteers, the National Guardsmen, not only of New York, but of all the United States, have won their full ready response to the country's call the right to full justice, to full recognition of their services, by National and State Government alike.

Many of the troops who volunteered gladly for the emergency, now that the war is over, are most anxious to return. That they are not all of them able to return is due to the utterly inadequate size of our regular army. Our regular army is, as it should be, increased by some hundred thousand men, the hard necessity of retaining in the service the volunteer organizations which ought not to be retained, will disappear.

A very wise act of the last Legislature has, for the first time, put the organization of the Guard in this State on a proper footing. We now have a Major General who is in fact, and not merely in name, the head of the National Guard. The Adjutant General is to work in conjunction with him; he is not an independent officer, still less a superior officer. He can do no more than deliver the orders of the Governor and act as his representative. The Major General has the power, and he should be given every possible facility for the exercise of this power. If he fails to do his duty, or fails to bring the Guard up to the proper pitch of efficiency, he should be removed and another put in his place; but so long as he is in office he must be given a free hand. In other words, he must be given full power, so that the responsibility can be settled upon him, and then he should be held responsible for the exercise of this power and responsibility.

I call your especial attention to the arms of the Guard. The lamentable result of keeping the Guard armed with archaic weapons, utterly unfit for modern warfare, was shown very conclusively in the late contest with Spain. It is an under statement of the case to say that a single first-class regiment, armed with the Krag-Jorgenson, is worth three regiments armed with a low power, single shot, black powder rifle. Now the Springfield rifle the National Guard should be armed with a small calibre, high power rifle, preferably that used by the regular army. In any event the cartridge should be the same. The last point is of the utmost importance. All the fighting forces of this country should use the same cartridge. It is a great mistake for the army and navy to use different rifles, but it is an even greater mistake for the army and the National Guard to use different rifles. The Springfield musket as a modern arm has two drawbacks. First, owing to the limited range it is of small value against a foe armed with high-power repeating rifles. Second, owing to the black powder, it is a source of utmost danger to whoever uses it, as the smoke that it makes serves as a target, and the body of men using it immediately become the object of all the hostile fire from every part of the field within range. This was shown not merely by the experience of the National Guard in Cuba, but by the experience of the regular artillery, which also had black powder weapons, and which suffered in consequence exactly as the Guard did. It has been proposed as a remedy to supply smokeless powder for the present weapon. It is doubtful whether or not this could be done, but if done it would merely render the weapon less dangerous to the user without rendering it much more formidable to the foe. Any such half measure would be a failure. Our National Guardsmen are entitled to the best type of weapon. In a riot they could probably do the best work with shotguns; but we must have rifles, and these rifles should be of the highest type, and should take the same cartridge that is used by the United States regular troops.

The regimental hospital corps should be kept up, and encouraged. The war with Spain has demonstrated the necessity of the regimental hospital.

The Red Cross and kindred organizations have done admirable work for our soldiers during the Summer just past. The Red Cross Society should be the right hand of the Medical Department of the army, in peace and war; for even the best medical department will always need volunteer aid in the case either of battles or of camp epidemics. In America the Red Cross should have a federal organization, with, in every State, chapters which should be in close touch with the National Guard, attending the encampments and forming schools of instruction in military methods. We should then have in this State, for instance, "The Red Cross of the National Guard of New York," which should be recognized by the National Government.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The Naval Militia did admirable work in the late war, justifying their existence as completely as the National Guard did. The New York Naval Militia furnished practically the entire crew, and all but two of the highest officers on board of the warship Yankee. They were fortunate in having in the person of Commander Bronson one of the most gallant and efficient Captains in the United States Navy; and they did their duty in first-class style. It would be difficult to parallel in the history of other naval nations what was done in this war by those naval militia organizations, which, in addition to helping provide for our coast defense, actually furnished the entire crews of four large warships, thereby supplying a pressing need due to the inadequate size of our splendid regular navy. The State should carefully preserve and build up this arm of the service. It must be remembered, however, that it is exactly what its name shows, namely, a Naval Militia, and not a Naval Reserve. It was called upon in the late war to do duty which should ordinarily be done by the regular navy, or by a proper Naval Reserve, one composed of seafaring men similar in type to those who actually man our warships. The Naval Militia ought normally to be used for coast defense purposes. In a war with a more formidable power than Spain it would be highly undesirable to put any part of our naval force to the use for which is is not best fitted, though it may always be necessary to do this if we do not greatly enlarge our regular navy, so that in number of ships and men it may more nearly than at present correspond to the greatness and the needs of the Nation. Our Naval Militia should be kept up and built up, but it is to be earnestly hoped that they will be supplemented by a Naval Reserve proper, called into being by the action of the Federal Government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The methods of appointment to the civil service of the State are now in utter confusion, no less than three systems being in effect—one in the City of New York, one in other cities, and one in the State at large. I recommend that a law be passed introducing one uniform practice for the entire State, and providing, as required by the Constitution, for the enforcement of proper civil service regulations in the State and its sub-divisions. This law should be modeled in its essential provisions upon the old civil service law which was repealed by the civil service law now upon the statute books. The inquiries I have made have satisfied me that the present law works badly from every standpoint, and the half mark given upon the so-called fitness test represents not a competitive examination at all, but the individual preference of the appointing officer, or rather of the outsider who has requested the appointment. It would be much better to have it stated outright that this was the case and that the examination was merely a pass or non-competitive examination, instead of going through the farce of a nominally competitive examination which is not such in reality. Where there is a large list of eligibles, as is the case now on some registers, it is practically impossible for the appointing officer to examine the whole list, and if he tried, it would merely result in a great loss of time to him, and a loss of both time and money to the unfortunate candidates. For the head of a department to try to examine at Albany a list of three hundred applicants for a $1,000 clerkship, these applicants coming from all over the State, would mean, if they all came, an expenditure of about $3,000 by them, and the loss of several days by the appointing power. Practically, in the great majority of cases, only the applicants from the neighborhood of Albany come, and in most cases the appointing officer has made up his mind before he examines a man; so that the result is in effect to work a fraud upon men who enter the examination trusting to their own merits and not to favoritism. Where competitive examinations are to be held, they should be competitive in fact and not in name only. Where it appears after trial, or after careful investigation, that competitive examinations will not work well, then the places should be exempted from examination, or pass examinations substituted, the reasons for excepting them being set forth in full. I do not make a fetish of written competitive examinations for admission to the civil service. There are situations where these written competitive examinations are not applicable at all. There are others where they can be used simply as makeshifts; that is, as being better than a system of appointment through political favoritism, but as being very far from perfect, and not as good as if the appointments were made by an unhampered official trying to get the best man without regard to political considerations. Physical examinations, and technical examinations into the capacity of the man to do the work sought, should, wherever advisable, be used to supplemnt or even to supplant the written examination proper, and this written examination itself should be of as practical a type as possible, and directed to the special needs of the position sought. There is no need of discussing the advantages of the methods which we have grown to group together when we speak of civil service reform. They have by long experience been proved to work admirably. In the Postal Service, for instance, the examinations for clerks, letter carriers, and railway mail clerks are entirely practical, and the application of the reformed system to the Postal Service has produced a very great improvement in the character of the work done. In the navy yards of the Nation the benefit resultant upon taking the appointment and retention of navy yard employes out of the hands of local politicians and making them consequent upon fitness and good conduct only has resulted in an incredible improvement, not only in the character of the work done, but in saving of expense to the Government. Our present navy would not have been able to do its duty in the war with Spain in the way that it actually did had the Government service in the navy yard not been put upon a merit basis. What has succeeded in these great branches of the National service will surely succeed in the State service if given a proper trial. The clerks, stenographers, and the like be appointed as the result of written competitive examinations. Let other employes be appointed after written competitive examinations where possible, and where it is not possible, then let the places be subject to other kinds of competitive examinations, or of non-competitive examinations, or be excepted from examination, in accordance with the actual needs of the service.

The veteran of the Civil War should be legally guaranteed preference in appointment to, an in retention in, office; that is, he should be appointed to any vacancy when he can show his fitness to fill it, and he should not be removed without trial by the appointing officer, at which he can make his defense. There is no intention to condone corruption or pass over inefficiency in a veteran; but, if he is honest and efficient, he is entitled to preference.

OVER-LEGISLATION AND BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

I invite the attention of the Legislature particularly to the evils of over-legislation. The tendency to pass laws which are utterly unnecessary, even when not pernicious or which are enacted purely to favor certain special private interests, seems to grow instead of diminish. It is difficult to devise an efficient check for it, but strenuous efforts should be made to find out and put into operation some such check. The State suffers very much more from over-legislation than it does from lack of legislation. One partial remedy for the evil would be to amend the Constitution so as to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature. The Legislature has already passed this proposed amendment once. I recommend that it be passed again this year, in order that it may be submitted to the people next Fall. I also advise that an investigation be made of the methods employed in other representative bodies for getting rid of the evil. I direct your attention to the custom of the British Parliament, which puts upon the would-be beneficiary the cost of all private and special legislation, and wisely makes it difficult to obtain at all, and impossible to obtain without full advertisement and discussion. No special law should be passed where passing a general law will serve the purpose.

SCHOOL SUFFRAGE.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the desirability of gradually extending the sphere in which the suffrage can be exercied by women.

GOOD ROADS.

The Legislature should see that the excellent movement to better our roads is continued, and that it is conducted primarily in the interests of the farmers and market gardeners.

THE FORESTS OF THE STATE.

The Forest Reserve will be a monument to the wisdom of its founders. It is very important that in acquiring additional land we should not forget that it is even more necessary to preserve what we have already acquired and to protect it, not only against the depredations of man, but against the most serious of all enemies to forests—fire. One or two really great forest fires might do damage which could not be repaired for a generation. The laws for the protection of the game and fish of the wilderness seem to be working well, but they should be more rigidly enforced.

ECONOMY.

Every effort should be made to reduce the expenses of the State Government. Appropriations should be itemized and not, save in rare cases, made in lump sums. All needless offices should be abolished. For instance, the Attorney General's office should do the work now done by the special counsel for the different hospitals for the insane; and these special counsel should be abolished. Wherever possible commissions should be consolidated and the number of Commissioners and of their employes reduced. In the State's charitable work, which is now very expensive, especially as regards the care of the insane, care should be taken not needlessly to multiply institutions nor to erect buildings more costly than is absolutely necessary, and the salary list should be kept down. The economical and efficient administration of these institutions is interfered with by the custom which has grown up of treating each as if it existed for the benefit of the locality in which it exists, whereas of course this is an utterly improper view, as the administration should always be simply in the interest of the State at large. Great improvement has resulted from putting the care of the insane under the control of the State instead of the counties.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

For more than a century New York has taken a leading position in fostering secondary and higher education. This work she accomplishes through the agency of her university. The growth of these interests has been specially marked since 1889. Within this decade, though the increase in attendance on our public elementary schools has been less than 20 per cent., there has been an increase of more than 100 per cent. in those completing requirements for admission to the high school and of more than 200 per cent. in high-school graduates. By setting the standard for graduation from the elementary schools and by providing teachers for these schools the university has been a potent factor in improving the whole school system. In comparison with results attained and with other expenditures the State appropriations for high schools are small. In 1898 the State expended about $150 for each convict in her prisons and $185.31 for each lunatic in her asylums. The cost to the State of each student in her high schools was $4.45.

In the medical schools of New York are nearly one-fifth of all the medical students in the United States. In her law schools are fully one-quarter of all the law students. In other higher educational lines she is equally prominent. The standards for admission to the professions, which are recognized as the highest in the country, are determined by the university.

The reputation of the university has been increased by the valuable work of its museum, its paleontologist, botanist, and entomologist. Important original research in these fields has added to the knowledge of the natural history and of the resources of the State.

The New York State Library, another department of the university, has more than doubled its efficiency within the past ten years, and is an inspiration to intellectual life throughout the State. Through its local public libraries, its traveling libraries, its valuable photographic reproductions which uare sent from school to school, and its other facilities for home education, it comes in direct contact with every class of the community.

The State owes loyal support to an organization which so guards and unites her most vital interests.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK CITY.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the need of improved facilities for rapid transit in the City of New York. As the city extends the need for the establishment of an improved system of rapid transit becomes more and more imperative, and the Legislature should take every means to find out the best system to adopt.

ECONOMY IN NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

In New York City, even more than in the State, there is need of cutting down the salaries of certain officials, of forcing others to do more work, and of altogether getting rid of yet others. I suggest that you investigate carefully whether there is need to retain in existence such offices as those of the Chamberlain of the city and the Special Commissioner of Jurors; whether the fees given to the Sheriffs of the County of New York and of the County of Kings, and the County Clerk and Register of Kings should not be turned in to the counties, salaries be allowed the officials in their stead; and whether the Judges of the municipal courts of the city should not be required to sit every day, so that workingmen, who are the chief patrons of these courts, in such suits as those for the payment of wages, may not be compelled to lose day after day in attendance. Very many clerkships, inspectorships, and positions held by deputies could be abolished. The evils of the police system in New York have become very serious; I may find it necessary to communicate with you again on this matter.

SUGGESTION REGARDING SMALL CITIES.

Of an interest and importance secondary only to that of the Greater New York are the cities of the second and third classes. Owing to their relative unimportance when taken singly, their needs have often been overlooked. While the condition of each of these cities differs from that of the others, all have substantially the same problems to solve, and the experience of each should be readily available for all. Practical students of municipal affairs, as represented by the city officials who form the League of American Municipalities and by the New York Senate Committee on Cities in the so-called Fassett report, have urged as a matter of the greatest importance for good government in cities a uniform system of accounting. Foreign countries in which municipal government has been most successful have invariably provided some means to secure uniformity of accounting and a general interchange of information. The commissions on second and third class cities in 1896 recommended for this State an advisory board for cities of the second and third classes, and I venture to urge upon you the consideration of the establishment of an unsalaried State municipal board which shall have no coercive power in shaping the policy of any city, but which shall have for its duties the securing of uniformity of accounting systems in the cities of the second and third classes, the publishing of information regarding the work and conditions of these cities, besides also the duty of examining bills regarding them which are presented to the Legislature, and of making recommendations concerning legislative action upon them. Probably no other measure could be of so great assistance to these cities in the way of stimulating local pride and securing active local self-government.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

In the Secretary of State's office eight thousand corporation papers have been filed during the past year, including certificates of incorporation, of which four hundred and fourteen, exclusive of real estate corporations, are stock corporations. This increase in the volume of business transacted necessarily means a corresponding increase of the sums turned into the State Treasury for the organization tax on corporations. It is a curious fact that during the last fiscal year a large number of claims have been filed for gold and silver mines in this State.

CONTROLLER.

The report of the Controller shows a very large increase in the revenue from indirect taxes during the last fiscal year. The amounts received from the organization and corporation tax for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1898, exceeded the amount received during the preceding fiscal year by the sum of $84,934.22. The amounts received from the tax on inheritances during the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1898, exceeded the amount received during the preceding fiscal year by $167,268.41. The amounts received from the sale of liquors, under the Excise Law, exceeded the amount received during the preceding fiscal year by $212,922.71. These figures are of peculiar interest because the amounts received represent a decrease in the burden of taxation upon those least able to contribute to the necessary revenues of the State.

STATE TREASURER.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary expenditures necessarily incurred by reason of the recent war with Spain, a large balance, to wit: the sum of $3,973,804.45, still remained in the State Treasury at the end of the fiscal year.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The report of the Attorney General shows the increased business conducted through his department. It is gratifying to note that claims against the State have been reduced by reason of judicious management.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

During the past year the sum of $29,515,935 has been expended for public schools under the jurisdiction of this department. Of this amount $4,027,615 was appropriated by the Legislature and $25,488,320 was raised by local taxation. These large expenditures for public education show that the people of the State fully appreciate the importance of their public school system and do not hesitate to make liberal provision for its support.

The results of the Compulsory Attendance Law are surprising. The aggregate days' attendance for the school year was fifty-six millions, or a gain of nearly two millions over the previous year, which, I am informed, can be almost directly shown to be the result of this law. It is suggested that inasmuch as many of the statutes relating to public schools are conflicting and confusing, the school law should be revised and simplified.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKS.

The report of the Superintendent of Banks shows an apparently healthy condition among our banks, savings banks, trust companies, and other kindred institutions which are within the peculiar province of the Banking Department. The Legislature will note with pleasure that there has been a very large increase during the last fiscal year in the number of depositors and in the amounts deposited in our savings institutions. This shows that business has revived throughout the State and that thrift has correspondingly increased among our people.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS.

Satisfactory results appear to have succeeded the enactment of the law relating to the products of prison industries, which went into effect Jan. 1, 1897.

During the past year the health of the convicts has been generally good and the death rate small, it would appear, however, that the condition of the cells in the several prisons is a matter to which the attention of the Legislature should be directed. Auburn Prison was built in 1817, Sing Sing in 1825, and Clinton, although of later date, was built upon the same general plans as the other two in relation to its cells. It would almost seem that the time had come when these cells should be renovated and placed in a more sanitary and healthful condition. This work could be done by the convicts at small expense to the State for material.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The work of the Board of Railroad Commissioners has more than doubled during the past year. The Legislature of 1898 appropriated the sum of $100,000 for the purpose of defraying the State's share of the expense for the abolition of those crossings at which steam railroads cross public highways at grade. The importance of protecting the traveling public against accident at grade crossings is shown by the fact that during the year ending June 30, 1898, 102 persons were killed and 113 injured at such crossings. It would seem that an amount equal to that appropriated last year should be again appropriated this year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The work done by the Commissioner of Agriculture, in the matter of adulteration, shows that the enforcement of the provisions of law relating to farm and dairy products has greatly increased the volume and size of plants and the aggregate value of productions. The beneficent result to the farmer of these laws is shown by the largely increased production of milk, and particularly of cheese, during the last year, an increase which is certainly in part due to wise legislation, although of course the chief credit must be given to the industry, energy, and shrewd foresight of the farmers themselves.

Upward of 25 per cent. of our poplation till the soil as a means of livelihood; and they form the foundation and mainstay of the Commonwealth. They pay a large percentage of the taxes in proportion to their means. Few of their number are found in penal or charitable institutions. They are intelligent, hardworking, and deeply patriotic. They do not look for aid from the State to carry on their ordinary avocations. Indeed, it is doubtful if they would approve any special legislation in their favor; all they ask is protection against improper competition and improper legislation. It is within the province of the Legislature to see that the cost of transportation of farm and garden products is not excessive; that vitiated compounds and adulterations be not permitted; and that those public servants especially charged with caring for the health of the State be provided with all necessary appliances to prevent the spread of disease among cattle or among fruit, vegetables, and cereals, and to inquire as to noxious insects, which so often overrun and destroy the results of the husbandman's labor. It is especially on their behalf that every effort should be made to reduce taxation and to secure the utmost economy in administration.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The present excise law has proved to be the best revenue raising law on the statute book. One of its gratifying features is the fact that, compared with the old law which it supplanted, it is administered by a very much smaller number of officials, while bringing in so much more revenue.

GENERAL.

The various heads of other departments, such as Public Works, Public Buildings, State Engineer, Surveyor, Fisheries, Forest and Game, State Board of Health, Civil Service Commission, State Tax Commission, Bureau of Labor Statistics, State Commission in Lunacy, State Hospitals for Insane, State Reformatories, and other penal and eleemosynary institutions, will in due time make their several detailed reports to the Legislature, and I invite your careful attention to these reports when they are received, to the end that if defects are found in the systems of administration there may be proper remedial legislation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Chamberlain Keenan's Comment.

Patrick Keenan, the City Chamberlain, after learning that the Governor considered his office unnecessary, said yesterday:

"New kings make new laws, but this new king can't make new laws for this office. If Gov. Roosevelt knew as much about this office and its duties as I do, he would never say that it was unnecessary."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:23	Sun sets...4:47	Moon rises..12:30

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:59	Gov. Isl'd...1:10	H. Gate....3:05
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook... 1:01	Gov. Isl'd...1:10	H. Gate....2:59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sail.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bellenden, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Dominic, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orange Nassau, Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ormiston, Glasgow		
Seneca, Nassau and Cienfuegos	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6.

Arkadia, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

Alamo, Key West		3:00 P. M.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c., Barbadoes, Campeachy, &c.	10:30 A. M.	2:00 P. M. 1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Massdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montcalm, London		9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M. §Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming

The Wanamaker Store.

Our Annual Sale of White

IS the most important merchandise event in January retailing ever known in New York. The occasion is interesting for novelty and beauty and commanding because of its real economy.

The goods offered are, we believe, unequaled in lowness of price. The Muslin Underwear alone required twenty-six freight cars, loaded full, for its transportation. The command of quantities reduces the cost. It is thus that we offer you real cheapness.

Women have never bought equal underwear so cheaply. There are imitations and affected competitions—never was there so much badly made underwear in the market as just now. Look at it critically. Such is the stuff that is relied upon to "beat Wanamaker's!"

Men never bought collars and cuffs so cheaply before; the Household Linens are selling on a grand scale; Lace Curtains have dropped one-third and they are marching out—double quick; sheets and pillow cases are priced less than you'll find them again this year.

And, so, whether it rains or shines, the busy throng of interested buyers spreads the thought that the holidays are not over. The Christmas scene has given way to the "Hands in the Cotton-field," and the waves and heaps of snow-white decoration surrounding and falling away from the Rotunda show the beautifying possibilities of the masses of white displayed.

Daintiest Organdies At Half Worth

If a thing is worth what it will bring, these goods are selling at half-worth, for you would pay the regular price, 25c. a yard, for them willingly. Prettier goods never were brought here.

We had 72,000 yards a week ago. We have about 28,000 yards this morning. Sixty days from now you will remember this offer, but it will be too late then. Better look into it now. The price is

Twelve Cents a Yard.

Rotunda.

Black Dress Goods Offerings. Mourning Veils

We have a large number of Mourning Veils,—the heavy, silk-and-wool woven sort, that we possess under circumstances that allow us to offer them at nearly half price. The goods are duplicated in our own stock at $7, $8 and $12. You may have this special lot at

$4, $5 and $6.

Widths are all 42 inches; lengths are 60 and 90 inches. All have deep woven borders.

In addition to this, the Black Dress Goods Store has put the knife to some of its best stuffs in a manner that will ensure the further application of the shears. At these new prices the goods will cut rapidly:

At $1.50 yd.,—early season price $2.75—Mohair-and-wool Armure Velour; 47 in.
At $1.50 yd.,—early season price $2.25—Silk-and-wool Crepon Cords; 46 in. wide.
At $2 yd.,—early season price $3.50—Silk-and-wool Lace Grenadine; 46 in. wide.
At $2 yd.,—early season price $3—Silk-and-wool Crepon Velours; 47 in. wide.
At $2.25 yd.,—early season price $3.50—Silk-and-wool Frise Crepon Grenadine; 46 in. wide.
At $2.50 yd.,—early season price $3.50—Silk-and-wool Novelty Striped Velour; 47 in. wide.
At 37½c. yd.,—early season price 50c.—Figured Armures, in 12 designs; 38 in.

Fourth avenue.

The New Shirt Waist

Here they are! Hundreds of them,—handsome, stylish,—now displayed on the second floor. Summer makes a preliminary bow. They are the sorts that speak of balmy breezes and a more generous sun,—percales and Swiss muslins and ducks.

It's the biggest show in town, and it's the beginning of the biggest show that has ever been in town.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Women's Capes and Wraps at Half Price

That ought to interest you, even if you didn't know that the garments were the handsomest things that New York can show.

Choose from Velour, Kersey and Melton Cloths, and decide for yourself between American and foreign designer. And make up your mind what price you will pay between

$20 and $50

for garments that we priced fairly at from $40 to $125, ten days ago.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Silk Petticoats

We've tried to place before you all of the various desirable kinds. The kind you wish is doubtless here, and at a price on account of which you'll not complain. Only three sorts are mentioned here. You'll find others up to $18.50.

At $4.25—Of fresh, crisp silk; in solid colors; all the new shades; gathered ruffle, 10½ in. deep; 4 rows of cording; ruffle lined with percaline; velveteen bound.
At $5—Of changeable or black taffeta; umbrella ruffle and corded and dust ruffle.
At $6.25—Of changeable taffeta; the new shades; umbrella ruffle with 3 ruffles above.

Second Floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons

Sold a great quantity of these before the holidays, but here comes a new lot of particularly fine ones at surprisingly low prices:

At 25c. and 50c.—Aprons of fine lawn; some with plaits, some with embroidery insertion; others with both; a few with bretelles and bibs, fancy and plain. There are $1 values in the lot, though you may choose at one-quarter and one-half that price.

Broadway.

One-third and One-half off Parlor Furniture

This is an annual event. Every year in January, we clear out all our Parlor Suits, because the new samples begin to come in and there isn't room for two stocks. We have helped a good many people to beautiful parlors this season, and we haven't many suits left to dispose of. There may be twenty in the lot this morning, and we don't think they will be here to-night, because we mark

At $22.50, a 3-piece mahogany suit, in velour, that was $45.
At $25, a 5-piece mahogany suit, in velour, that was $50.
At $30, a 3-piece imitation mahogany suit, in damask, that was $51.
At $30, a 3-piece imitation mahogany suit, in damask, that was $60.
At $30, a 4-piece mahogany suit, in velour, that was $60.
At $50, a 3-piece mahogany suit, in velour, that was $70.
At $35, a 5-piece mahogany suit, in velour, that was $70.
At $40, a 4-piece imitation mahogany suit, in damask, that was $72.
At $37.50, a 3-piece mahogany suit, in velour, that was $75.
At $60, a 3-piece overstuffed suit, in damask, that was $83.50.
At $50, a 3-piece mahogany suit, in velour, that was $85.
At $65, a 4-piece mahogany suit, in damask, that was $95.
At $70, a 3-piece mahogany suit, in velour, that was $105.
At $80, a 5-piece overstuffed suit, in damask, that was $110.
At $60, a 4-piece overstuffed suit, in damask, that was $116.
At $110, a 5-piece overstuffed suit, in damask, that was $154.
At $120, a 5-piece overstuffed suit, in damask, that was $155.
At $70, a 3-piece overstuffed suit, in damask, that was $175.
At $95, a 3-piece overstuffed suit, in damask, that was $185.

Fourth floor.

Decorated China at Half Prices

Another half price story, and a good one. It's about china,—mostly Haviland, all French. We are decidedly particular about china things, and so when we tell you that we never had prettier things than these in the store, you can come expecting to see high-class pieces. Of course some of them are better than others, for the variety sweeps through a price list with forty or fifty items in it. But they are all half prices now.

This list tells about one-fifth of the story:—

Ice Cream Sets, $6, were $12.
Chop Dishes, $1.50, were $3; $1.90, were $3.75.
Salad Bowls, $1.50, were $3; $1, were $2; 65c., were $1.25.
Fruit Stands, $1.15, were $2.30.
Boudoir Sets, $2, were $4; $1.65, were $3.25
Celery Trays, $1, were $2; 65c., were $1.25.
Fruit Saucers, $3.25, were $6.50; $1.75, were $3.50.
Cake Plates, $1, were $2; 45c., were 85c.
Bread Trays, 65c., were $1.30.
Water Pitchers, 50c., were $1; 65c., were $1.30; 75c., were $1.50; $1, were $2.25.
Tea Pots, 55c., were $1.10; 65c., were $1.25
Olive Dishes, 30c., were 60c.; 40c., were 75c.
Ice Relish Dishes, 75c., were $1.50.

Basement.

Hats—Trimmed and Untrimmed

Some of our best milliners have been keeping busy during the dull season in producing these elegant toques of black silk velvet, trimmed with flowers and wings. Handsome, stylish and only $4 each.

At $3 to $6—English walking hats, imported, and some sailor effects, trimmed with velvet, ribbon, wings and quills. These are a third to a half less than regular.
At 75c.—Turbans, with trimming of braid and quills.
Untrimmed fur felt hats at 25c. to $1. Rough rider hats of felt at 75c. to $1.50.

Second floor, Broadway.

About Brushes

Need any sort of a brush for personal use? Come here and become acquainted with this stock. They're all here—all the good kinds. Carefully selected brushes upon which you may depend. And the prices—be assured they're as low as consistent for high-grade goods.

There are nail brushes at 10c., and some for 45c. With several kinds at between-prices.
Tooth brushes, 4 rows of bristles, 10c. to 25c.
Face brushes, at 25c. to 75c.
Hat brushes, at 30c. to 50c.
Brushes for the bath, with strap handles, at 25c.
Hair brushes with hard wood backs, at 30c. to $1.85.
Clothes brushes, at prices ranging from 25c. to $1.25.

Tenth street

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

TO EXAMINE ENTIRE 71ST

Gov. Roosevelt Enlarges the Scope of the Board of Inquiry.

EACH MAN'S CONDUCT INCLUDED

Actions During Santiago Campaign to be Investigated—Gen. Roe Pleased.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe yesterday received an order from Gov. Roosevelt extending the scope of the board of inquiry at present engaged in investigating the actions of Major Smith and Capt. Whittle of the Seventy-first Regiment. The order directs that the board investigate the conduct of all officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who served in the United States Army as the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, during the Santiago campaign. Gen. Roe said last evening that the order had not yet been forwarded to the board of inquiry, but would reach that body this morning. There would be no change made in the personnel of the board, but the enlargement of the range of the investigation would necessarily prolong the work. Whether or not the board would under the changed conditions throw open the doors or would continue to hold secret sessions he could not say; that was a question to be decided by the members of the board.

The inquiry under the order issued by Gov. Roosevelt will include the action of the regiment as a body, and of its every member from the time the regiment left Florida for Santiago until its return to camp at Montauk Point. There were many men in the ranks who enlisted after the regiment was sworn into the service of the Government. These men were never members of the National Guard, and their conduct will not be made a matter of inquiry.

Gen. Roe seemed pleased over the reception of the order, and expressed the belief that the investigation ordered would be thorough and complete. "There was no finer body of men," he said, "than the Seventy-first Regiment when it left Camp Black. It is no reflection upon the valor of the men if they did break and give way. The best-disciplined troops have given way under a hot fire, but that is just the time for the officers of the regiment to show what they are made of. It is for them to step forward and rally the men, and lead them on to do their duty. It seems a pity that a fine body of men like the Seventy-first Regiment, 1,200 strong, should suffer under a lasting stigma because of the neglect of duty on the part of a few men."

Capt. W. H. Linson was the first witness before the board yesterday at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. Capt. Linson was in the battalion of the regiment of which Capt. Whittle was Major at the battle of San Juan. It was stated by a person who was present at the hearing that Capt. Linson testified that the battalion was badly disorganized because of the absence of Whittle.

Capt. Goldsborough testified that he was Acting Major in the rush up the hill, because of the absence of Major Wells, who had gone back to stop the confusion of the First Battalion. A man that was in the court room said that Capt. Goldsborough said that the First Battalion had become disorganized through the failure of Capt. Whittle, Acting Major, to lead it forward, in obedience to orders he had received from Col. Downs.

Capt. Meekes was the last witness. He repeated the charges against Capt. Whittle and Major Smith made in the Bleecker-Meeks letter. Corp G. J. Ott and Privates George White, Robert Freeman, and Peter McCahill, all of Capt. Meeks's company, were notified to be ready to testify to-day.

INFERNAL MACHINE IN STATION.

Five Men Badly Hurt by the Explosion in a Mississippi Town.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 4.—By an explosion of an infernal machine in the railroad station in New Albany, Miss., five men were terribly injured, some of them fatally.

The machine was cleverly constructed and incased in wood in such a manner as to be set off by the opening of the box lid. It had been sent from Holly Springs, Miss., to a party at New Albany, who was under indictment for murder, and he and four others were opening it when the explosion occurred. The railroad agent and telegraph operator were among those injured. No names are obtainable.

TWO NEWSPAPERS IN CONTEMPT.

Massachusetts Court Imposes Fines on Each of Them.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 4.—A rescript received here from the Supreme Court to-day affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court in the cases of The Gazette Company of Worcester and The Telegram Newspaper Company of Worcester against the Commonwealth, in which the Superior Court imposed a fine of $100 each for contempt of court. The opinion was given by Chief Justice Field, with no dissenting opinion.

In a case on trial in the Superior Court at Worcester, one Loring was trying to get damages from the town of Holden for land taken for the abolition of a railroad crossing. The Gazette and The Telegram both printed an item during the trial relative to an offer said to have been made by the town to Loring. The Superior Court found that the publication of such matter was likely to obstruct the course of justice, and fined each newspaper company $100.

THE WILL OF MRS. ANN P. WELLS

Many Bequests Made to Charitable Institutions of Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The will of Mrs. Ann P. Wells of Boston contains the following bequests: Ten thousand dollars each to the American Unitarian Association and the Massachusetts Homoeopathic Hospital, the bequests to the latter for the purpose of founding two free beds, to be known as the "Christopher Minot Wells Beds"; $10,000 to Harvard College, to found the Christopher Wells Scholarship, the scholarship to be awarded in the discretion of the college authorities to the most worthy student, consideration to be had as to character, &c.; $5,000 is given to Warren Street Chapel, Boston; $3,000 to the Home for Aged Men, and a similar sum to the Home for Aged Women; $5,000 to the Home for Aged Colored Women, $5,000 to the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, $5,000 to the Home for Aged Couples, $2,000 to the Perkins Institution for the Blind, $2,000 to the Industrial School for Crippled and Deformed Children, $3,000 each to the Massachusetts Society and the District Nursing Association.

Indeterminate Sentences Invalid.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The Indeterminate Sentence act, so called, providing for the imposition of sentences for an indeterminate time in criminal cases, was declared to be unconstitutional and ex post facto as to crimes committed before its passage in a decision sent down by the full bench of the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Clarence Murphy vs. The Commonwealth. This decision will have a bearing on scores of cases tried since the passage of the law, and in most cases, it is thought, will necessitate new sentences. As the court further holds that, as the error in the case related wholly to sentence, the case is remanded to the Superior Court for a new sentence.

Calumet Stock Farm Attached.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Calumet Stock Farm, together with forty head of horses and brood mares, including the famous pacing stallion Roy Wilkes, (2:06¾,) is in the hands of the Sheriff. The Sheriff took possession to satisfy a judgment claim of $5,700 in two notes in favor of Mrs. Lillian H. Davies, wife of L. A. Davies, President of the company, for money furnished by her. The land is worth $20,000 to $30,000.

Spanish Prize to Carry Our Troops.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 4.—The Spanish steamer Rita, which was captured during the war by the little lighthouse tender Mangrove, arrived at Lewis Nixon's Elizabethport shipyard yesterday, where she is to be altered into a Government troopship, with accommodations for 1,200 soldiers.

Constipation Always Suggests

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

BICYCLE RACES AT THE GARDEN

Five-Mile Contest Between Miller and Waller Abandoned—Summaries of Other Events.

A bicycle meeting was given in Madison Square Garden last night by the National Cyclists' Association, and the receipts, it was announced, were for Neta Jean Boardman, the wife of a well-known writer on bicycling matters. Mrs. Boardman met with an accident while riding some time ago, and has been very ill ever since. In spite of this and the fact that a fairly good programme had been arranged, the attendance was very small.

Several contests between well-known racers and exhibitions by fast riders formed the first part of the programme. The star event of the evening was to have been a five-mile race between Miller and Waller, the men who finished first and second in the recent six-days' race. Both men prepared for the contest, but at the last minute the men who were to do the pacing refused to ride unless they received $5 each. There were twelve of these men, and their demands were refused. Miller declined to ride without pacemakers, and so the race was declared off. The results follow:

Two-Mile Pursuit Race.—Won by "Nat" Butler from Oscar Hedstrom. Time—4:21.
Half-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by C. M. Ertz, (scratch;) F. L. Kramer, (scratch,) second; J. Coyte, (50 yards,) third. Time—1:04 4-5.
One-Mile Scratch, Professional.—Won by "Al" Newhouse of Buffalo; R. A. Miller, New York, second; Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn, third. Time—2:20.
Half-mile exhibition by Charles W. Miller, unpaced. Time—0:58 4-5.
Half-mile exhibition on tandem by W. F. and Charles M. Murphy. Time—1:02 4-5.
Tandem Pursuit Race.—Won by Henshaw and Kent; Barnaby and Chapman second. Distance—one mile 8¾ laps. Time—2:05 2-5.
Two-Mile Exhibition by Policeman John Schuessler.—Time—4:21.
Exhibition Mile by "Teddy" Edwards.—Time—2:38.
Half-Mile Match Race (Heats) Between Harry Elkes and Gibson and Downey on a Tandem.—First heat—Won by Elkes. Time—1:08. Second heat—Won by Gibson and Downey. Time—1:07. Third heat—Won by Gibson and Downey. Time—1:15¾.
One-Mile Tandem Race, (Heats.)—Won by Hadfield and Sager; the Kraemer brothers second. Time—2:18 and 2:07.
Quarter-Mile Exhibition, Unpaced, by Frank Kramer. Time—0:27 3-5.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP ENTRIES.

The Brooklyn Handicap of $10,000, for three-year-olds and upward, has had numerous entries. Weights are to be announced Feb. 1. The distance of the race will be one mile and a quarter. The following horses are announced to run:

	Age.		Age.
Algol	5	King Barleycorn	5
Ahom	3	Kingdon	3
Autumn	3	Knight of the Garter	5
Azucena	4	Lambent	6
Bangle	4	Lanky Bob	4
Banastar	4	Lieber Karl	4
Ben Holladay	4	Masy	4
Box	5	Maritl	4
Briar Sweet	4	Marblehead	3
Candleblack	4	Maximo Gomes	4
Charentus	5	Millstream	4
Diminutive	3	Miss Marion	3
Don de Oro	5	Mr. Clay	3
F. F. V.	5	Napamax	4
Filigrane	3	Ordnung	3
Firearm	4	Peep o' Day	6
George Boyd	4	Plaudit	4
George Keene	4	Previous	4
Greatland	3	St. Cloud	5
Handball	4	Scottish Chieftain	5
Howard Mann	6	Senator Bland	6
Hungarian	3	The Huguenot	4
Imp	5	Thomas Cat	5
Jeannot	4	Warrenton	4
Jean Beraud	3	Whistling Con	4
Jefferson	6	Voter	5

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, five furlongs. Goal Runner, 100 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 5, won; Campus, 112, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Whaleback, 112, (Hennessey,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:04¼. Royal Fan, Peach Blossom, La Paresseuse, Fortis, and Wheat King also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, one mile. Greyhurst, 109 pounds, (Piggott,) 8 to 5, won; Rose Maid, 96, (Gray,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Lady Britannic, 104, (J. Woods,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:44¾. Reolia, Durwad, and Schnits also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, for two-year-olds, three-eighths mile. Yellow Tail, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Loch Katrina, 100, (W. H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Innovator, 100, (McNickels,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:37½. Loch Katrina and Innovator coupled as Zell entry. Ice Drop, Infinity, The Buffoon, Lomond, and Nina also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Genua, 107 pounds, 7 to 10, (Piggott,) won; Banewor, 107, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, (Thorpe,) second; The Fretter, 112, 15 to 1, (Freeman,) third. Time—1:03¾. Jennie Reid, Ann Page, Gilt Edge, and Doremus also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. The Last, 105 pounds, 7 to 1, (I. Powell,) won; Tony Lilcalhel, 116, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, (Flint,) second; Lomo, 113, 6 to 1, (W. H. Martin,) third. Time—1:03¾. Furio, Zemzem, Santa Lucia, Cyrao, Peixotto III., and Eppenger also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Mainstay, 108 pounds, 8 to 1, (H. H. Shields,) won; Fig Leaf, 108, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, (E. Martin,) second; Sweet William, 108, 2 to 1, (Piggott,) third. Time—1:14. Barney Schreiber, Manzanilla, Jim Bozeman, Ricardo, and Major Cook also ran.

BROADWAY STAKES ENTRIES.

Entries for the Broadway Stakes at one and a sixteenth miles, for three-year-olds, have been announced as follows:

Acushla,	Kingdon,
Ahom,	Knight of Silver,
Autumn,	Kinley Mack,
Bangor,	King Barleycorn,
Boney Boy,	Little Saint,
Caoutchouc,	Lady Lindsey,
Capt. Sigsbee,	Manlius,
Claroba,	Mr. Phinizy,
Cormorant,	Miller,
Dr. Eichberg,	Matanza,
Diminutive,	MacLeod of Dare,
Ethelbert,	Marblehead,
E. Come,	Mallakwa,
Frohsinn,	Ordeal,
Fly-by-Night,	Oliver Mc,
Filigrane,	Ornamental,
Gen. Mart Gary,	Owyhee,
Glenheim,	Rhinelander,
Great Neck,	Rusher,
Golden Buckle,	Sir Hubert,
Glengar,	Sanford,
Greatland,	Satin Slipper,
Hilee,	Scannell,
His Lordship,	Toluca,
Hungarian,	Terrorist,
Halftime,	The Rose,
Harmonica,	Ways and Means,
Jack Point,	Whiplash.

Residence at Ridgewood Burned.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 4.—The handsome Summer residence of Robert Haskins, general freight agent of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New York, situated on Maple Avenue, north of the Ridgewood railroad station, was burned early to-day. The barn, a short distance from the residence, was also consumed. The damage is estimated at about $20,000. Mr. Haskins and his family were in New York when the fire broke out. The firemen found the house ablaze in a number of places when they arrived, and inside were bundles of paper which had apparently been set on fire.

Bishop Wigger Suffering from Grip.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—Bishop Wigger of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark is suffering from bronchitis and grip, and has left Seton Hall and gone to St. Elizabeth's Academy, at Convent Station, in hope of recovering his health. It is hoped that he will be able to start South in a couple of weeks. The diocese is temporarily in charge of the Rev. George Doane O'Neil, Chancellor of the diocese.

Old Man Dies from Hiccoughs.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 4.—James Hillis, seventy-eight years old, of Union Avenue, Irvington, died from hiccoughs at his home last night. He had been hiccoughing constantly since last Thursday. Dr. Pennington, who attended him, tried every remedy known, but was unable to stop the hiccoughs.

Mr. Dingley Apparently Stronger.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—To-night the physicians attending Representative Dingley announce that he is resting comfortably, but they are not yet able to say whether there is sufficient vitality left in the patient successfully to resist the inroads of the disease. He had a sinking spell this morning, but rallied somewhat and to-night appears stronger.

Quaker City Hockey Team Victorious.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—The Quaker City hockey team to-night defeated the Yale Graduates at the Ice Palace by the score of 6 to 0. The game was one of the fastest played this season, the local team completely outplaying the visitors. Two of the Quaker City's goals were made in the first half and the remainder in the next.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

THE FATE OF THE CATANIA.

The Steamer Was Lost to Sight of Rescuers, Who Stood by During the Night.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mesaba, Capt. Layland, from New York on Dec. 24 for this port, which passed Prawle Point yesterday and reported that she spoke the American steamer Catania, Capt. Furlong, from Glasgow on Dec. 17 for New York, in distress in latitude 48 north and longitude 38 west, has arrived here with details of the meeting. Capt. Layland says he met the Catania on Dec. 29. Her funnel had been washed away and her decks had been swept. She asked to be taken in tow, and the Mesaba agreed to do so if possible. A boat from the Mesaba, containing the Chief Officer and five men, was launched and attempted to put a line on board the distressed steamer, but failed to do so on account of the heavy seas which were running.

The Chief Officer, however, finally succeeded in securing a line from the Catania, but the seas were so high that he was forced to drop it, as its weight was endangering the boat's crew from the Mesaba. As night was falling and the strength of the gale was increasing, further attempts to take the Catania in tow were impossible.

The Catania then signalled "Don't abandon me," and the Mesaba answered that she would not. Then the Mesaba asked the Catania's crew if they would not abandon their ship, but they refused to do so. The Mesaba stood by the Catania all night, and the latter did not fire any signals of distress. But at daylight she was invisible.

After searching for the missing vessel until 9 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 30 the Mesaba proceeded for London, having stood by for twenty-two hours.

Inquiries made at the offices in New York of the Tweedie Trading Company show there were about twenty-five men on board the Catania, which was in ballast and insured, but to what extent could not be ascertained owing to the fact that the heads of the firm could not be communicated with.

AMERICAN GEOLOGIST HONORED.

John Mason Clarke Receives an Honorary Doctorate in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Philosophical Faculty of Marburg University has conferred an Honorary Doctorate on the American geologist John Mason Clarke.

John Mason Clarke, the geologist, was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., in 1857. He was educated at Amherst and at the University Goettingen, Germany. From 1881 until 1884 he was Professor of Geology and Mineralogy at Smith's College, Northampton, Mass., after which he filled a similar chair in the Massachusetts Agricultural College, at Amherst. In 1886 he became Assistant Paleontologist of the State of New York. He is the author of several works on geology.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IS URGED.

Cobden Club of England Discusses Commercial Policies of Nations.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Executive Committee of the Cobden Club has issued a manifesto, signed by Baron Farrer, pointing out that the policy of territorial expansion on the part of all the great powers raises the question of free commercial intercourse in a new and extremely important form, and renders it desirable that the club should reconsider its former attitude of reticence with regard to foreign affairs.

The manifesto says: "The world is gradually recognizing that this question cannot be finally settled by any nation as a purely domestic matter." In the opinion of the committee "some understanding regarding commercial policy must precede any satisfactory results from the disarmament proposals of the Czar," and they conclude the manifesto with this declaration:

"In our judgment the club should hereafter make more comprehensive endeavors to shape Great Britain's foreign policy, so as to secure the adhesion of other nations to the 'open door' policy, especially in the derelict countries now passing into the control of strong, civilized powers."

The Cobden Club's new departure is the chief subject of editorial comment in the morning papers, the drift of which is good-humored chaff that the club has at last been compelled to abandon its original strict tenets and to adapt itself to present necessities.

THE CURZONS WELL RECEIVED.

Their Receptions in India Marked with Great Cordiality.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.—The new Viceroy of India, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, and Lady Curzon express keen pleasure at the enthusiasm of their receptions at Bombay and Calcutta. The State dinner to-night was a formal affair, only the high officials being present. Lady Curzon's beauty, grace, and geniality are the theme of general admiration. Her popularity is assured.

It is understood Queen Victoria gave Lady Curzon special instructions regarding the Dufferin Fund and the necessity of affording female medical relief in certain sections. Lady Curzon has already expressed the intention of making the fund prosper under her guidance. Lord and Lady Curzon are now the guests of the Earl of Elgin, the retiring Viceroy of India, and Lady Elgin.

Lord Curzon's assumption of the Viceroyalty on Friday will be surrounded by brilliant functions. He will be conducted from the throne room to the historic Council Chamber, and the usual guards of honor and all the civil and military authorities will attend in full dress. The number of native Princes, with brilliant retinues, attending the functions is quite unprecedented.

Numerous addresses of welcome will be presented next week. Lord Curzon will also receive the ruling chiefs. Lord Curzon's recent speeches have greatly pleased India, which is regarded as a happy augury for a successful career here.

The Hungarian Crisis Nearly Ended.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says: "The Hungarian crisis is virtually ended. I believe that Baron Banffy, the Premier, has arrived at a compromise with the Opposition leaders, and he is coming to Vienna to submit his proposals to the Emperor. If these are approved he will resign, and the Cabinet will be reconstructed, probably with the same members, except that Baron Banffy will retire from the Premiership in favor of Baron Goza Fejervary, Minister of National Defense, or some other Minister."

An Embassy for Austria-Hungary.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A special dispatch from Vienna says Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will shortly ask for a credit in order to elevate the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington to the rank of an embassy.

China's Tsung-li-Yamen Increased.

PEKING, Jan. 4.—An imperial edict has been issued appointing all Viceroys and Governors of provinces members ex officio of the Tsung-li-Yamen. This arrangement will undoubtedly make dealings with the Chinese Government much more difficult.

Rhenish Weavers' Strike Spreads.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The strike in the Rhenish velvet district is spreading to Crefeld. The weavers in eight factories have struck in Eupen. Belgians from Verviers are replacing the strikers. About 6,000 men are affected.

Spain's Increased Floating Debt.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The Official Gazette announces that on Jan. 1 Spain's floating debt amounted to 554,810,595 pesetas, an increase of 11,812,095 pesetas over the figures at Jan. 1 of last year.

President Faure Pardons Many.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—In accordance with a New Year custom, President Faure has issued pardons or reductions of sentence to a number of persons condemned by court-martial. Six hundred and forty-seven will receive the benefit of the Presidential prerogative.

Russia and France in China.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that the Russian representative at Peking has been ordered to support French interests in China "as energetically as though they were Russian."

From the Granite Hills of New Hampshire comes

Londonderry Lithia Water

Soft, light, and absolutely pure.

"GYP" FINED FOR LIBEL.

The French Writer Comtesse de Martel Must Pay 5,000f.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A civil court here has mulcted the Comtesse de Martel, the well-known writer over the nom de plume of "Gyp," in 5,000f. damages and costs for publishing in a recent book a libel against Senator Trarieux, the former Minister of Justice.

The libel was an assertion by "Gyp" that M. Trarieux became a Protestant in order to contract a rich marriage. The Comtesse continues, in conversations, to fulminate against the Jews, who, she says, should be driven not only out of Paris, but out of the country. "The rich Jews," she asserts, "are much less popular than formerly. Many salons have been closed against them, while Jewish receptions and marriage with Jews are becoming unpopular."

She further predicts a social and political revolution in France, "as it is impossible that the republican régime should continue."

AN ACTRESS DIES IN LONDON.

Mrs. Charles Mathews, Formerly Known as Lizzie Davenport.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mrs. Charles Mathews, the actress, formerly known as Miss Lizzie Davenport, died yesterday at Brighton.

Mrs. Charles Mathews was born in this city, and made her début under the name of Lizzie Weston at the American Theatre in New Orleans, Sept. 12, 1849. Two years later she appeared at the National Theatre, in this city, and afterward played two seasons at the old Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. She was married to F. H. Davenport, from whom she was divorced Feb. 15, 1856, and the next day following she was married in Jersey City to Charles Mathews, Jr., who was starring in this country. They soon sailed for England, and Mrs. Mathews first appeared on the London stage in 1858 at the Haymarket Theatre as Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance," her husband playing the part of Dazzle. For the next six years they played leading parts at the Haymarket and the Bijou. In 1864 she sustained the part of Marguerite in a burlesque entitled "Faust and Marguerite." She had appeared but rarely since then, and retired from the stage some years ago. Her husband at the time of her marriage received a cowhide chastisement at the hands of Davenport, her former husband, in front of the New York Hotel.

RUSSIA'S EXILE COLONIES.

Privy Councillor Salomon Inspects the Government's Remote Prisons.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Privy Councilor Salomon of the Prisons Administration has just returned here from a five months' tour of the prisons and exile colonies of the Russian Government in Siberia and the Island of Saghalien, off the east coast of Asia. He has furnished me with the chief points of his personal report to the Czar. Its leading feature is M. Salomon's conclusion that banishment is useless and undesirable as a form of punishment, because it produces the complete moral degradation of the exile.

"Salomon found the prisons in Western Siberia in fair condition, with no signs of overcrowding or dirt, but in Eastern Siberia the conditions were quite the opposite. Matters he found still worse in Saghalien—prisoners badly treated, prisons filthy, and hospitals crowded like pig-sties. He dismissed two Chief Directors of Prisons for cruelty and embezzlement and eighty minor officials for cruelty.

"He has drafted a comprehensive system of reforms in prison treatment, greatly ameliorating existing conditions, providing payment for penal work and facilities for settling in Siberia on the expiration of sentences. He believes his suggested reforms will be speedily adopted by the Czar."

NOTED FRENCH EDITOR DEAD.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—M. Aimé Marie Edouard Hervé, editor of the Soleil, died to-day in his sixty-fourth year.

M. Hervé, journalist, publicist, and member of the French Academy, was born May 29, 1835, at St. Denis, in the Island of Reunion. He was the son of a professor of mathematics in the college of that town, where he began his studies which terminated eight years afterward in a particularly brilliant manner in Paris at the College Napoleon. In 1854 he entered the Normal School, being the first on the list for promotion in the Department of Literature, but he sent in his resignation shortly afterward, in order to devote his undivided attention to journalism.

He was connected first with the Revue de L'Instruction Publique and the revue Contemporaine, to which he contributed (1859) the political summary. Then he became editor of the Courier de Dimanthe (1863) of the Temps, (1864,) and of the Epoque (1865.) The hostility of the Government rendering it almost impossible for him to continue his connection with a French newspaper, he transferred his services to the Journal de Geneve, of which he became one of the principal correspondents.

After the publication of the imperial letter of Jan. 19, 1867, inaugurating a new system for the French press, M. Hervé established, in connection with M. Jean Jacques Weiss, the Journal de Paris, (1867,) which soon became noted for its persistent attacks upon the imperial regime. At the general election of May, 1869, M. Hervé came forward, in the Circonscription of Arras, as the candidate of the Liberal Opposition under the patronage of M. Thiers, but he was defeated by the official candidate.

M. Weiss having retired from the strife of political journalism on being nominated General Secretary of the Ministry of Fine Arts, M. Hervé remained sole editor of the Journal de Paris. In the early part of 1873 he started the Soleil, a large political, one-cent newspaper, which at the outset was merely an offshoot of the Journal de Paris, and was conducted by the same literary staff. After the visit of the Comte de Paris to Frohsdorff, which preceded the attempt to re-establish the ancient monarchy, M. Hervé proclaimed loudly, "the reconciliation of the House of France," and engaged, with reference to this subject, in an animated controversy with M. Edmond About, editor of the Dix-Neuvieme Siècle, the dispute ending in a duel, in which M. About was slightly wounded.

In February, 1886, M. Hervé was elected a member of the French Academy, succeeding the Duc de Noailles. His literary reputation was chiefly due to his journalistic style, remarkable for its elegant sobriety and compactness. In the Soleil he often wrote over the pseudonym Raoul Valnay. The decoration of the Legion of Honor was conferred upon him in 1873.

France Tired of Newfoundland Rights

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says: "I believe the suggestions that France would accept compensation for French shore rights in Newfoundland are really prompted by the French Government. There is a manifest wish here to be done with the vexations and perils of this question. The shore has become useless as a nursery for marines, and the fishery is falling off. I am confident that money compensation would be accepted."

Capt. Mahan and Coast Defense.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Times this morning publishes a long letter from Vice Admiral Philip Howard Colomb, the eminent naval authority, lamenting that Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, has, in his latest work on naval warfare, "gone over to the enemy on coast-defense principles," and has become the "leader of a crusade in favor of enormous and useless expenditure, which, unless we act with energy, will have serious import for Great Britain

CONGRESS RESUMES WORK

Mr. Morrill's Memory Honored in the Senate.

NEW ALASKAN CRIMINAL LAWS

House Not Agreed upon the Question of Liquor Selling in the Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Congress reassembled to-day after the holiday recess. The Senate was in session only fourteen minutes, during which it disposed of the peace treaty by referring it to the Committee on Foreign Relations and made the observance usual upon the death of Senators in the case of Mr. Morrill of Vermont.

In the absence of the Vice President, who is ill with the grip, Mr. Frye, (Me.,) the President pro tem., called the Senate to order. It was a touching reference which the Chaplain made in his invocation to the death of Senator Morrill. "We come together," he said, "under a sense of bereavement by the absence of the senior Senator of Vermont, whose wise counsel and loving presence shall no more enrich the proceedings in this chamber. We bless thee, O Lord, for his noble life, for his example to all men, and we pray that his spirit may ever abide within these walls."

Mr. Allison of Iowa announced the death of Senator Morrill. In the course of his brief remarks Mr. Allison said that Mr. Morrill had come to the Senate at the opening of the session in December and had taken part in the proceedings until the day of the holiday recess. Although he was enfeebled in body, Mr. Allison said, his brain was active and his mental vision undimmed. The fact that his activity was undiminished led his colleagues to believe that he was to remain with them yet a long time, but an inscrutable Providence ordained otherwise and he was called away suddenly. Mr. Allison alluded briefly to the funeral arrangements which had been carried out and then presented the usual resolution expressive of the sorrow of the Senate. The resolution was adopted. Then Mr. Allison presented another resolution providing as a further mark of respect that the Senate adjourn. This, too, was adopted, and the Senate at 12:15 adjourned until to-morrow.

The House spent the day considering the bill to define and punish crimes in Alaska and provide a code of criminal procedure for the Territory. The bill was prepared by the commission appointed to codify the laws of the United States, and is a voluminous measure of 232 pages. Sixty-seven pages were completed to-day, and the bill was made a continuing order until disposed of; not, however, to interfere with appropriation bills or other special orders. The only section in the bill which promises to cause a contest is that providing for the sale of liquor in Alaska. Upon this question considerable difference of opinion developed.

The bill was prepared by the commission appointed to codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States. Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) said that as the bill proposed a code for the government of a dependency of the United States it might be well to consider whether we are able to deal intelligently with dependencies generally. He then launched a bitter attack upon that section of the bill which repealed the existing laws relating to the sale of liquor in the district of Alaska, and made it unlawful only to sell liquor to Indians. This was a monstrous proposition, he declared. Virtually it meant free rum in Alaska—the sale of liquor without license, without regulation, and without restriction of any kind. Such a proposition was without parallel. It meant a relapse into barbarism.

While Mr. Moody was in the midst of his denunciation of the section in the bill against which he was directing his assaults, Mr. Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) in charge of the measure, created a laugh at Mr. Moody's expense by informing him that the section to which exception was taken was to be amended. Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.,) said that if Mr. Moody had waited to hear the amendments read he would have been without a speech. The bill, as printed, was in precisely the form in which it came from the commission. The committee amendments, he thought, would meet all objections.

An amendment was adopted giving a jury, in case a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned, discretionary power to inflict capital punishment.

When the section was reached prohibiting the sale or gift of intoxicating liquors to Indians, Mr. Moody offered an amendment continuing the existing law, which prohibits the importation of liquor, except for medicinal, mechanical, and like purposes. Mr. Tongue (Rep., Oregon,) said it was utterly impossible to enforce the present law. The inhabitants of this district will not uphold officers of the law, and liquor is openly sold by them.

Several minor amendments were adopted. The Speaker then laid before the House memorial resolutions adopted by the Senate out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Morrill. As a further mark of respect the House then at 4:25 P. M. adjourned.

PEACE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Referred to the Foreign Relations Committee—Ratification Considered Probable in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—When the Senate went into executive session to-day, the peace treaty, which had just been received from the President, was laid before the Senate by Mr. Frye, who occupied the chair, in the absence of the Vice President.

The treaty was not read, but the President's message accompanying it was. This was a simple letter of transmittal, without any word of recommendation or suggestion, and was only a few lines in length. On motion of Senator Davis, the treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered printed for the use of the Senate.

No order was made looking to making the treaty public, but it is understood that this will be done after the treaty is passed upon by the committee. Senator Davis entered a motion to-day to make the treaty and the proceedings of the commission public, but, upon the suggestion of Senator Allison, he withdrew that motion for the purpose of allowing the committee to act upon it. A meeting of the Committee on Foreign Relations has been called for Friday, and it is probable that the committee will then bring in a resolution for the publication of both the treaty and the proceedings.

The presentation of the treaty aroused considerable discussion among the Senators as to its probable ratification. The impression gained from what Senators say is that the treaty will no doubt be ratified. Senator Gray, a member of the commission, has been discussing the subject with Democratic Senators who were averse to acquisition of the Philippines and opposed some other features of the treaty. He told them that amendments to the treaty would seriously complicate matters, and that there was nothing now to do but to accept the treaty as it stood.

Senator Gray, it is expected, will make a speech from the standpoint of a man who was in the first instance opposed to acquiring territory far from the United States, but showing that the war left the country in a condition where the responsibilities were not to be avoided. It is understood that Senators Hoar and Caffery will make extended speeches in opposition to the treaty.

COST OF THE NEW ARMY.

Estimates of Expenses Sent to Chairman Hull by Adjutant General Corbin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The cost of the proposed military establishment under the Hull bill reported to the House as compared with the present regular military establishment, not counting the volunteer forces incident to the war, is shown in letters sent by Adjutant General Corbin to Chairman Hull of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

It gives the present cost of the regular army at $24,343,434; cost under the proposed bill, $82,053,065; increase of cost, $57,709,631. The cost as applied to the three main departments of the army is as follows: Quartermaster's department, present cost, $7,107,000; proposed, $40,013,246. Subsistence department, present cost, $2,739,775; proposed, $10,145,476. Pay department, present cost, $14,496,659; proposed, $31,891,943.

Gen. Corbin incloses letters from Quartermaster General Ludington, Commissary General Eagan, and Paymaster General Stanton, showing the details of the comparison. The main items of increase in the Quartermaster's department are: Transportation, from $2,300,000 to $17,500,000; clothing and equipment, from $975,000 to $5,952,246; regular supplies, from $1,800,000 to $7,200,000; barracks, quarters, and military posts, from $1,170,000 to $4,000,000; hospitals, $90,000 to $300,000; incidental expenditures, $800,000 to $2,400,000.

Gen. Eagan gives the increased cost of each branch of the service, including active, sick, and convalescent.

Gen. Stanton says the pay estimate does not cover the 20 per cent. increased pay to enlisted men during time of war or the proposed 25 per cent. increase to those serving in distant lands.

FOR A MINISTER TO SPAIN.

Item in the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Chairman Hitt of the Committee on Foreign Affairs has completed the first draft of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and it will be submitted soon to the full committee and reported to the House.

The bill will contain the usual item for a United States Minister at Madrid and for Consular officials throughout Spain, and will omit the quota of Consular officials for those colonial possessions of Spain which are no longer under her sovereignty. Beyond this, there will be nothing notable in the bill save in recognizing and providing for such Ambassadors as have been advanced from the rank of Ministers.

The bill may afford a text for considerable debate on the foreign policy of the Government with reference to the newly acquired possessions.

Congressional Notes.

Chairman Loud of the House Post Office Committee yesterday submitted, as directed by the committee, a favorable report on his bill to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter. A similar bill passed the House in 1897, but failed in the Senate. It provides that books or reprints of books in serial form shall pay 1 cent for two ounces, instead of 1 cent per pound; publications of institutions of learning are placed on the same footing as other periodicals, instead of being privileged. The report submitted with the former bills is made to apply to this one.

The Secretary of War yesterday transmitted to Congress a letter from the State Claims Commission recommending legislation to provide for the payment of all meritorious claims for materials or supplies furnished and services rendered by individuals during the Spanish-American war, together with a draft of a bill to accomplish that purpose. The commission states that there are many just claims which cannot be paid without this legislation as the present act provides for the reimbursement only of Governors of States and Territories. The War Department concurs in the views of the commission.

Chairman Hopkins of the House Committee on Census has prepared a census bill differing somewhat from that passed by the Senate. It makes the Census Bureau distinct from the Interior Department, and provides safeguards in appointments, without, however, a general application of civil service rules to the bureau. It will be proposed to the committee as a substitute to the Senate bill.

BOTH ILLINOIS SENATORS ILL.

Mr. Cullom Suffers from a Fall and His Colleague from Quinsy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Both the Illinois Senators were prevented from attending the session of the Senate to-day, Senator Cullom on account of a fall and Senator Mason because of illness. Mr. Cullom fell on the ice in going out Monday night to mail some letters and was so badly bruised that he has since been confined to his bed. It was at first thought that he had broken some bones, but the attending physician says that he escaped this injury.

Mr. Mason has been quite ill from an attack of quinsy and other complications, but his condition is improved to-day.

Of other Senators who have been ill, all are improving. Senator Allison was able to be in his seat in the Senate to-day, Senator Turpie continues to manifest favorable symptoms, and Senator Cockrell is now able to sit up. Senator Cullom is the fourth member of the Committee on Appropriations to be disabled recently.

PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Executive Clemency Extended to Twelve Leech Lake Indians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The President has pardoned the twelve Leech Lake Indians sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fined at the late term of the United States District Court for Minnesota, for resisting the United States Marshal in making an arrest. In his recommendation of pardon the Attorney General says:

"The law has now been vindicated and the power of the Government established by the stern and severe lesson administered. In my judgment no further punishment is necessary to enforce the respect of the Indians for the authority of the Federal court, and I believe that Executive clemency shown at this time will be beneficial." The Secretary of the Interior concurred in these views.

The President also has pardoned William G. Sorter, who is now undergoing a life sentence for the murder of Albert Lang in the Indian Territory in 1888.

A pardon also has been granted in the cases of Francis E. Brown, convicted in Connecticut, in 1895, for making counterfeit coin, and Nathan Johns, convicted in the Indian Territory of stealing a horse.

GOLD OUTPUT OF 1898.

Nearly All the States Show an Increase Over 1897.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—George E. Roberts, the Director of the Mint, has received from the officials and agents of the bureau their preliminary estimates upon the production of gold in the several producing States and Territories of the United States for the calendar year 1898.

These estimates, although subject to revision, are deemed to be approximately correct. Nearly all of the States show an increased production. Colorado maintains and increases its lead by a larger addition to its product than in any previous year. The production of California was considerably reduced by prevailing drought, which affected the output of the placers, but the increase from lode mining has slightly more than offset this reduction.

Returns are given below and compared with the final estimate for the production of the same States and Territories in 1897:

States and Territories.	Agents' Estimate, 1898.	Estimate Director of Mint. 1897.
Alaska	$2,039,030	$1,778,000
Arizona	3,185,490	2,895,800
California	14,883,721	14,618,300
Colorado	24,500,000	19,104,200
Idaho	2,073,902	1,701,700
Michigan	65,000	62,700
Montana	5,209,302	4,373,400
Nevada	2,959,731	2,976,400
New Mexico	360,000	356,500
Oregon	1,343,669	1,353,100
South Dakota	5,841,406	5,994,900
Texas	7,500	7,400
Utah	2,170,543	1,726,100
Washington	599,483	419,000
Wyoming	5,168	11,200
South Appalachian States	337,832	283,300
Total	$65,782,677	$57,363,000

CABLE COMPANIES' WAR CLAIMS.

The Government Asked to Settle for Interruption of Business.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Another disagreeable consequence of the late war has been the presentation to the Government of claims of cable companies for damages sustained through the suspension of their business by the United States military and naval forces. What the aggregate amount of these claims will be cannot be foretold.

The companies in each case base their claims upon the number of days of interruption to business, estimating the loss each day by the records of business transacted in corresponding periods in former years. The State Department is puzzled in dealing with these claims. There is no exact precedent for them, and it is realized that an international law will have to be made to meet the case. The companies believe they have a precedent for their demands in the attitude assumed by the United States in the claim of the Central and South American Telegraph Company, whose cables were cut off the coast of Chile by the Congressional party, which succeeded in overthrowing the Balmaceda party in Chile. The Chilean Claims Commission allowed the cable company about one-fourth of its claim.

The principal argument against the allowance of the claims in the pending cases is based upon a denial that they are parallel with the South American case. It is also asserted that at Manila, for instance, the cable was being used as a weapon by the Spanish garrison, and that the United States was justified in destroying this weapon.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE SALE.

Richmond, Baltimore, and New York Capitalists in Purchasing Syndicate.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—The report concerning the proposed purchase of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, parent corporation of the Seaboard Air Line system, was officially confirmed to-day. The syndicate which has bid for the property, subject to the approval of the owners of three-fourths of the stock pooled with Messrs. Louis McLane and L. R. Watts, is composed of Baltimore, Richmond, and New York capitalists.

John Skelton Williams, President of the Georgia and Alabama Railway Company, is the moving spirit in the transaction, and it is understood that he will be President of the company when control is transferred to the syndicate.

The price agreed upon is $200 a share, which is $75 a share more than was offered for a controlling interest in the property two years ago by Thomas F. Ryan.

A member of the syndicate said to-day that it is the intention of the new owners to continue the company as an independent system, though he admitted that a line might ultimately be built from Atlanta, the Seaboard's Southern terminus, to Montgomery, where connection would be made with the Georgia and Alabama. The distance between these points is 175 miles. This would make a through line from Washington to Jacksonville.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING NOT HELD

Election of Baltimore and Ohio Directors Postponed.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company was held to-day for the purpose of electing Directors for the coming year. It was decided to take no action at this time, and the meeting was again adjourned until Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

Increased Mail Service to Nassau, B. I.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Post Office Department has arranged for a direct exchange of mails, beginning about Jan. 10, between Miami, Fla., and Nassau, Bahama Islands, for mail matter for delivery in the Bahama Islands, except parcels post packages. The latter will be forwarded to New York for dispatch, as at present. This service is supplementary to the Bahama mail dispatches from New York, which will continue.

The New York Times Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement accompanying next Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will, as usual, contain a host of attractive features.

On the first page will be presented a portrait of John D. Crimmins, one of New York's representative citizens. The history of Mr. Crimmins's eventful life is set forth in detail, and makes a charming and instructive story.

The Rejected Picture

The action of the Art Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in rejecting the effort made by several artists to present to the museum a representative painting by the late Theodore Robinson, has been the sensation in art circles. THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured permission to photograph the painting in question, and presents a half-page reproduction in half-tone.

New York Custom House

One of the most striking buildings on Wall Street is that of the New York Custom House, and probably few institutions of the metropolis have so interesting a history as this Custom House, which was established in May, 1668. THE NEW YORK TIMES presents an interesting narrative of this great Government Building, a number of illustrations of the interior, and a portrait of George R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port of New York.

American Author's Home

G. Pomeroy Keese writes a history of the home of Fenimore Cooper at Cooperstown, and relates the efforts that have been made in recent years to perpetuate the memory of this famous American novelist. The illustrations include a reproduction of an Indian hunter marking the site of Otsego Hall—Cooper's Home. Cooper's grave in the family burial vault, Christ Church graveyard, Cooperstown. The old and new entrance to Cooper Hall—the Cooper Memorial Monument at Lakewood Cemetery—the new library and museum opposite the entrance to Cooper grounds, erected by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark.

Arnold and Andre

Renewed interest in the treason of Gen. Arnold, during the War of the Revolution and the career of Major André, is brought out by new facts and incidents in the lives of both men gathered by William Webster Ellsworth of the Century Company. The article is embellished with illustrations of the prison at Tappan, N. Y., where André was confined; one taken after the accident of November, 1897, and the other as it looks at the present time—together with a photograph of the house where Arnold was born.

Music and the Drama

Mr. Henderson's weekly criticism is illustrated with portraits of Emil Saur, the pianist; Louis Meisslinger and Anton Van Rooy of the Metropolitan Opera Company. On the dramatic page are portraits of Theodore Babcock—Mrs. John Wood, in 1898—May Robson of the Empire Theatre Company, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, in "Nathan Hale," and Chauncey Olcott in "A Romance of Athlone."

Recent Political Appointments

Page of portraits of gentlemen who were recently appointed to public office, including portraits of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, appointed Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Secretary Bliss—James A. Blanchard recently appointed Judge of General Sessions by Gov. Roosevelt, to succeed Judge Fitzgerald; Major Avery D. Andrews, appointed Adjutant General on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt; Hiram R. Steele, appointed District Attorney of Kings County; Capt. James M. Andrews, detailed from the National Guard as an aide de camp to Gov. Roosevelt; Charles A. Wieting, to be reappointed Commissioner of Agriculture by Gov. Roosevelt; F. D. Kilburn, to be reappointed Superintendent of Banking Department by Gov. Roosevelt; Lieut. Commander S. Dana Greene, detailed from the Naval Militia as an aide de camp to Gov. Roosevelt; Hugh Hastings, to be reappointed State Historian by Gov. Roosevelt; Truman J. Backus, reappointed Trustee Long Island Hospital by Gov. Roosevelt; Henry E. Abell, reappointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck; Private Secretary William J. Youngs.

Fiction

"The Secret of the Still," a thrilling story of the Moonshiners in the mountains of Tennessee, by Sherwood Bonner.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"

There has recently been published in New York one of the most elaborate editions of this literary gem that has appeared in years. The book is illustrated by the three Brothers Rhead. Mr. Charles de Kay has written a criticism of the book, and THE TIMES presents ten reproductions of the Rhead illustrations, and what is believed to be an authentic portrait of John Bunyan.

In the Public Eye

Portraits of Miss Ruth, daughter of Judge A. R. Lawrence, who is to christen the torpedo boat Lawrence, to be launched at Weymouth, Mass.; portrait and sketch of the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, new pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue, city; portrait and sketch of John Von Schaick, Jr., new assistant pastor of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, New York; portrait and sketch of Barney Morris, aged 106 years and 6 months, who is the oldest living citizen in Greater New York.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bill to be Introduced in Congress for Federal Supervision.

A measure will be shortly introduced in Congress providing for the Federal supervision of life insurance companies. It will be drawn on lines similar to those of the Federal law regulating banking. It it stated that under this proposed general life insurance corporation law any safe company may obtain a charter, relieving the company from the supervision of the individual States. On the other hand, it will not attempt to compel the Federal incorporation of any company organized and chartered under State law should the company not desire a Federal charter.

One of the chief motives which led to the decision to draft this measure is the expensive character of the relations of the companies to the Insurance Departments of a number of States, particularly in the West, where a large liability for examination fees always exists. The bill will provide for expert insurance examiners to take the place of the State examiners as regards the examination of such companies as shall choose to become incorporated under this act.

The leading life insurance companies have not displayed any hostility to this movement, which, it is believed, is being directed in part by a strong Connecticut company, and has much in common with the Federal supervision bill introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Platt of Connecticut last Spring, and designed to affect all other forms of insurance as well as life underwriting interests.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

W. F. Penny has resigned as Suburban General Agent of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company of New York. Beyond the work of winding up outstanding accounts he will only transact a brokerage and adjusting business. The reason given for the resignation is the general depression ceased by the demoralization of the rate market.

The Adjustment Corporation, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey in November for the purpose of handling all insurance adjustments in the event of loss by fire in consideration of an annual fee, has completed its organization by the election of the following officers: President—John E. King; Vice President—John Howley; Treasurer—Wolstan R. Brown; Secretary—Charles E. Spratt; Counsel—Vernon M. Davis. The corporation has designated the Produce Exchange Trust Company and the Atlantic Trust Company as depositories, and begins business to-day.

The insurance upon the piano factory of Ludwig & Co., at 968 to 972 Southern Boulevard, which was damaged by fire yesterday, was distributed as follows: On building, German-American, $5,000; American of New York, $5,000; Union, $3,000; Caledonian, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Pacific, $2,500; London and Lancashire, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500. On stock and machinery, Phoenix of London, $5,000; Royal, $3,500; North British and Mercantile, $3,500; Providence-Washington, $3,000; Lion, $2,500; Norwich Union, $2,500; Manchester, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Imperial, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; London, $2,500; Continental, $2,500; Reliance, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,500; Scottish Union and National, $1,500; Caledonian, $1,500; Orient, $1,500; American Central, $1,500; County of Philadelphia, $1,000. H. A. Landgraf & Co. will adjust the loss.

It is expected that the merger of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and the Globe Fire Insurance Company into the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, through the efforts of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, will be completed to-morrow, and E. C. Jameson designated as President of the new company. As a preliminary to the consolidation, a large proportion of the outstanding risks of the companies, controlled by Jameson & Frelinghuysen, has been reinsured, the business of the Rutgers going to the Lancashire, that of the Broadway to the Agricultural, one-half of the risks of the Globe also to the Agricultural, and one-half of the Insurance Company of the State of New York being taken by the Western of Toronto. It is said that the Broadway may be included in the amalgamation, or its charter kept alive by means of a nominal business, but that it will not, in any event for the present, continue active underwriting.

Yale Defeats New Haven at Law.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 4.—The Supreme Court handed down its decision to-day in the appeal of Yale University from the New Haven Board of Assessors. The decision is for the plaintiff, and is, therfore, a signal victory for Yale, as several plots of ground, the dormitories, and several leased properties belonging to the university are exempt from taxation.

Mauser Rifles Sold at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 4.—The Mauser rifles stored in the United States Armory in this city were sold to-day. The prices ranged from $2.30 for guns beyond repair, to $17 for those in first-class condition. The ammunition was withdrawn from the sale.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SILVERMAN & SCHORR.—Silverman & Schorr, composed of Abraham S. Silverman and Harry Schorr, manufacturers of children's clothing at 39 Great Jones Street, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to Abraham Loewenthal. They began business in July, 1892, and a year ago claimed a capital of $4,000. Deputy Sheriff Radley yesterday llened upon five cases of goods in the store on a writ of replevin for $672. The liabilities of the firm, it is said, are less than $10,000.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Edward P. Meany and Melville E. Ingalls, Jr., who have been appointed receivers of the Atlantic Transportation Company, 1 Broadway, have qualified by filing bonds for $100,000. One reason given for the appointment of the receivers was to hold the leases of the vessels which the company leased or chartered. It was deemed particularly desirable and important that the company's rights in these vessels should be preserved, not only because they are essential to the preservation of the business, but because the vessels are chartered at prices very advantageous to the company. The carrying capacity of the vessels on the coast is much more remunerative than on the lakes. Now that the vessels have been transferred to the coast at a large cost the owners it is believed would gladly take them before the expiration of the leases, if the opportunity was presented. The leases amount to $12,000 a month. The company is indebted for wages to seamen and others employed on the vessels of the fleet, and they have a lien thereon for their wages. No further attachments were received by the Sheriff here yesterday, and the receivership is expected to stop any further attachments being taken out.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against M. C. Spencer & Co., dealers in dry goods at 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Baggott & Ryall for three small creditors—Boehm & Levine, $404; Cordner McCaughey & Co., $95, and Glendinning, McLeish & Co., $229. It was alleged that the firm committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment on Dec. 27 to Charles M. Allen. The liabilities of the firm, it is said, will exceed $100,000.

Harry Herrman of 208 East Seventy-second Street, a traveling salesman, who was a dealer in boys' clothing at 499 Broadway fifteen years ago, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,788 and no assets. He has only three creditors, one in this city and two in Chicago.

A meeting of the creditors of Isaac Kaufman, publisher of fashion plates at 141 Wooster Street, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy. Seven creditors proved claims and elected Lawrence C. Fish, trustee. The schedules show liabilities of $37,725 and nominal assets of $36,500.

A meeting of creditors of Jacob Falkenberg, formerly a manufacturer of shirts at 396 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy. Only two creditors proved claims and demanded an examination of the bankrupt, which was set down for Jan. 12. The liabilities are $30,774. No trustee was elected:

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABRAHAMS, Henry—Henry Dietz	$239
ABRAHAMS, Henry—Lena Dietz	3,700
ADAMS, Henry C.—Franklin National Bank	1,559
ALEXANDER, Emanuel—A. Davis	112
ARNSTEIN, Solomon A., and Herbert A. Bonn—C. Spielmann and others	539
BRETTMANN, Henry—E. L. Snyder and another	212
BOEHMER, Frederick L.—E. L. Snyder and another	459
BRUCE, Alexander H.—G. F. Murray and others	76
BUSSE, William—A. E. L. Fesser	95
BALDWIN, George D.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	82
BERCOWITZ, John, and John Gessert—L. Hefter and another	105
CRAWFORD, William H.—D. G. Whitlock	49
CHARMET, Pauline—C. R. Fonda	19
CHEW, Quain—D. Sing	260
COLETTI, Stephano, Antrino Dellapenti, Antonio Sbarra, Cosino Grece, and Philip S. Saitte—J. Hartman	503
DAVIS, Lewis E.—J. A. Zimmermann	339
DRISCOLL, Margaret—N. B. Shute	33
FERRIS, David S.—F. A. Hammond	1,174
GREEN, Thaddeus K.—E. L. Snyder and another	285
GENSHEIMER, Emma—W. Rudolph	39
GARDNER, Josiah—B. Kreizer	84
GAFFNEY, James E.—B. Goldman	635
GRAMLISH, Andreas—A. Mair	29
GRANT, Hugh—F. McCoy and another	546
HART, George W. and B. Franklin—J. Marson and another	70
HOFFMAN, Robert—F. H. Keeler	71
HODGMAN, C. Cecil—M. W. Osborn, executrix, and another, executor	174
HAWKES, Quayle W.—James G. Bennett	98
HIRSCHFIELD, Rachel—S. Eschwege	224
HAUBRICH, Frank, executor, &c.—N. Goebel	113
HOLMANS, Harry Van C.—F. R. Warley	159
JONAP, Samuel R.—J. Solomon and other	175
KUNATH, John B.—J. E. Linde Paper Company	10
KIERST, John J.—J. Kotteck	119
KENNEDY, Mary—Manhattan College	1,158
LYON, Edward H.—O. B. Van Beuren and another, trustee	254
LOZON, Octave—F. L. Lozen	40
MEYERS, Robert F.—L. S. Sobel	39
MAGINN, William E.—G. W. Tice and another	69
McCAFFREY, Margaret A.—A. J. Ellis and another	388
McKEIGE, Ferdinand—Poughkeepsie National Bank	604
O'BRIEN, Mary—G. W. Schneider	29
O'ROURKE, Charles A.—The Mayor, &c., costs	141
O'CONNELL, William—E. L. Lyons	84
PORTER, Louis M.—Remington Arms Company	130
PLOCK, Edward J.—C. H. Willson and others	145
PEACOCK, George—J. Leonard	312
RITTER, Samuel—W. Vigelius	68
RITTER, Samuel—S. L. Goldberg	157
RUSS, Herman—S. Rabinowitz	499
ROBERTSON, Daniel W.—Desmond Dunne & Co.	35
SPENCER, Marcus C.—F. Marx and another	119
SURGES, Daniel L.—Rosevelt & Son	1,826
SACHS, Isidore—H. M. Adelson	261
SIEGAL, Joseph—H. Boessneck and others	350
SPENCER, Marcus C., and Charles H. Lane—M. Emigh and another	82
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—D. Reardon, costs	108
THE CHASKEL CHEMICAL WORKS—W. B. Keller	178
TRUESDELL, Titus B.—The Village of Cold Spring, &c., costs	194
TRIPLER, Thomas E.—M. Heilman	823
THE CYCLE CHECKING LOCK COMPANY—Elon S. Hobbs	1,226
THE CYCLE CHECKING LOCK COMPANY—Alexander A. Forman, Jr.	1,034
THE CHAMBERS CARPENTER COMPANY—D. L. White & Co.	1,255
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—H. Schafer	37
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. G. H. Meyers, receiver	140
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. W. Buck	62
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. Du Fais	283
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—T. Young	107
THE FRANK L. HAMILTON COMPANY—J. E. Linde Paper Company	41
THE I. HAMBURGER COMPANY—C. M. Benninghaus, costs	69
THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND Surety Company of Philadelphia, and Amund Johnsen—Henry Huber Company	800
VAN RECHTEN, Schuyler—C. M. Linn, receiver, &c.	721
WEIL, Moritz, and Joseph Dannebaum—R. M. Martin and others, executors, &c., costs	23
WEBER, John—J. B. Leibfritz, executor, &c. costs	24
WOOD, Albert H.—W. H. Kouther	142

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.80⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.44⅞
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.32½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.05
Cotton, middling	.05⅞
Coffee, No. 7, Rio	.06½
Sugar, granulated	.05
Butter, creamery, Western	.21
Molasses, O. K. prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	18.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅞
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.05½
Lard, prime	5.95
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	11.87½

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Flour firm; No. 2 Spring wheat, 66½@67¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64@68c; No. 2 red, 70@73c; No. 2 corn, 36½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36½c; No. 2 oats, 28⅜@27c; No. 2 white, 29¼@30c; No. 3 white, 28½@29¼c; No. 2 rye, 53½@54c; No. 2 barley, 39@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12½; Northwestern, $1.16½; prime timothy seed, $2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $10.15@10.20; lard, per 100 lb, 5.60@5.62½c; short ribs sides, loose, $4.75@5; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, boxed, $5.05@5.15; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf unchanged.

COTTON.—The market for cotton futures showed marked hesitation on both sides of the account yesterday. Wall Street buying, which for some time past has been a supporting factor, was not a feature. Immediately following the opening call the market sagged and at one time showed a loss of 2 points as compared with Tuesday's figures, reports of less favorable conditions in Southern spot markets, of improved weather conditions in the cotton belt, and receipts meeting expectations contributing to the easier feeling. The market closed steady at 2 points gain to 2 points net loss.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.49	5.53	5.48	5.48@5.49
February	5.50	5.51	5.48	5.49@5.50
March	5.52	5.57	5.52	5.52@5.53
April	5.56	5.60	5.56	5.56@5.57
May	5.60	5.64	5.59	5.59@5.60
June	5.64	5.68	5.63	5.63@5.64
July	5.66	5.69	5.65	5.65@5.67
August	5.68	5.73	5.67	5.68@5.69
September	5.64	5.68	5.64	5.64@5.65
October	5.66	5.69	5.64	5.65@5.66
November	5.65	5.67	5.65	5.66@5.67

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—January, 3.01s; January-February, 3.01s; February-March, 3.02b; March-April, 3.03b; April-May, 3.04b; May-June, 3.05b; June-July, 3.06b; July-August, 3.07s; August-September, 3.07½s; September-October, 3.08s; October-November, 3.08b; November-December, 3.08½s. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths quiet, but steady.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January				77
March	77 15-16	78⅝	77 15-16	78⅛
May	74¾	75 11-16	74⅝	75⅝
Corn—				
May	42⅛	42 5-16	41⅞	42¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	67½	68¼	67½	68¼
May	70½	71¾	70¼	71⅝
July	68⅝	69⅝	68⅜	69¾
Corn—				
January	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35½
May	37½	37⅝	37½	37½
July	37⅞	38	37½	37⅞
Oats—				
January				26¼
May	27½	27⅝	27 7-16	27⅝
July	26 1-16	26⅞	26	26¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Bullish sentiment and conditions prevailed in the wheat market again, the latter mostly from domestic sources, as the European position, both as to cables and foreign attitude

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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GOV. ROOSEVELT'S VIEWS.

We wish for his own sake and the State's that Gov. ROOSEVELT, putting aside all minor topics and perfunctory discussions, had sent to the Legislature a strong and enlightening message on taxation, an utterance that would have awakened the State and given an impetus to tax reform that would have carried it far on its way to accomplishment in the present session. Beyond doubt our ancient and wretched tax laws are the greatest public evil and governmental abuse that now afflicts the community. We assess and levy taxes after the manner of our great-grandfathers, an unjust, awkward, and groping quest after revenue which neither gets all it should nor takes equitably that which it gets. Modern students of public economy have exposed the inequality and barbaric crudeness of our present tax laws, which they scarcely need have done, for they are self-exposed in their working; but they have proposed substitute laws, based upon scientific principles of assessment, and this was a service of which the States have been slow in appreciating the value.

It is not wise or decent or creditable that bad laws should be continued in force when we know how to make good laws. The difficulty lies in the inertia and divided counsels of our unguided Legislature. Let Gov. ROOSEVELT make tax reform the great work of his administration; let him employ his great energy, his ability, and his influence in promoting the work, and let him resolve that when he goes out of office there shall be a sound and just tax law on the statute books, and ne will go into history as one of the great Governors of New York.

We are accustomed to be indulgent of the crudity, the want of point, and worthlessness of the inaugural messages of the general run of our Governors. But THEODORE ROOSEVELT is no ordinary Governor. He is an educated man. He has been in public office during a great part of his mature life, and he has applied his mind almost continuously to the study of public questions. Moreover, he was elected at the close of a campaign in which he discussed State questions all over the Commonwealth. We had a right to expect from him a first message of no common order. We are disappointed. His message is not a State paper pregnant with suggestion or of unusual value for guidance in those matters to which the Governor of New York could give his more earnest attention with best results to the people. We concede Gov. ROOSEVELT's qualifications to discuss the affairs of the National Guard and of the Naval Militia; and we recognize the specific value and utility of his recommendations. But fully one-fourth of his message is devoted to war and preparations for armed conflict. Is this not disproportionate? We wish the Governor could get the notion out of his head that war is the chief end of man. We commend, too, his sterling words on the civil service law of the State, mangled and perverted by that discredited predecessor whom he found it convenient to praise warmly during the campaign. We see in his practical recommendation on the labor laws evidence that he has studied with care the relations of labor to law, to capital, and to the public welfare. He says much in little compass on the abuses of overlegislation. But outside of these topics the message follows slavishly the outworn model of all except the really great Governors' messages in wasting space and substance in snippy and valueless mere mention of a score of topics which should be adequately treated or not at all. We except from this criticism the subject of the canals, because the Governor assures the Legislature that he shall make them the subject of a special message in which will be embodied his specific recommendations.

We wish he had given a similar assurance in respect to tax law reform, which is a subject of greater and more lasting importance even than the improvement of the canals.

It is a very great satisfaction to find these faults in a large measure or altogether atoned for by the spirit of pure devotion to the public interest which animates Gov. ROOSEVELT's first official utterance. There is not a selfish line in it, not a hint of any personal or party motive. He suggests no legislation for partisan advantage, he nowhere gives any man reason to charge that he is not the public servant of all the people. Such a man may go to any length of independent devotion to the public good. We have been accustomed to see our Governors shape their messages to the requirements of the organization or the views of the boss. Gov. ROOSEVELT's message is all his own. The boss of his party will read with consternation his honest, straightforward expressions on the subject of the civil service law. He will find no recommendation dictated by regard for him or his interests. The message is wholly in the people's interest.

Beginning in this spirit Gov. ROOSEVELT cannot fail to win distinction in his term of office. The public questions with which his brevity shows him to be now unfamiliar will come swiftly within his ken after he has settled down to his great work. His point of view is right—that is the main thing. His abilities are ample for his task, his courage undoubted, and his strength sufficient. From such a combination the people may expect much.

"THE PLAN OF THE CITY."

The Architectural League could not have devoted the discussion which followed its first monthly meeting of the year to a more timely and interesting topic than "The Plan of the City." The topic thus suggested is not only "live" but in at least one of its aspects it is urgent. That is the aspect which Mr. POST, with characteristic practicality, took for the subject of his remarks. "The wisdom of our ancestors" has been more or less of a fetich in all countries since the days of the Roman Republic and doubtless before. But no New Yorker who has had occasion really to examine the plan of his city can continue to venerate the wisdom of the ancestors who laid it out. "The Plan of the City" was in the first place fixed by the daily needs and usages of the inhabitants with no expectation that the village they inhabited would ever become a city.

The first real plan of the city, the first deliberate attempt to provide for its future expansion, was made by the Commissioners of 1807. That commission contained at least one able man in the person of DE WITT CLINTON. Yet the result of its deliberations is the existing street system above Fourteenth Street, which is practically about the most awkward and inconvenient and artistically about the ugliest that could have been devised. The chief mitigation to it in either respect is the interruption of its rectangular regularity by Broadway, and Broadway was already too important a thoroughfare to be disregarded. Everybody can see now what an immense gain it would have been if the Commissioners had provided for even two great diagonal avenues crossing their gridiron, from the "feet," say, of Fourteenth Street to the feet of Fifty-ninth. Nay, if they had only turned the rectangles the other way, and made longitudinal streets every 200 feet, and lateral streets every 800, what an immense relief they would have secured to their posterity!

"The Plan of the City" indicates that it was prepared in order to save its authors the trouble of thinking. This indication is sustained by the report which accompanied and defended the plan, and the argument of which is so feeble as to seem frivolous. But all this is past praying for, and it happens that that part of "The Plan of the City" which most urgently calls for amendments is not included in the street system of 1807, but has come down from the time when the inhabitants of New York laid out their abode according to their daily needs, and without pretending to take thought for the future.

Nobody can take his stand at 5 o'clock in the afternoon so as to command a view of the entrances to the Brooklyn Bridge and the City Hall Station of the elevated road without perceiving that the conditions of the traffic have not been foreseen and provided for at all, and that the congestion at the bridge head urgently needs relief. Whether the plan sketched by Mr. POST is the most eligible for the purpose remains to be seen, but there can be no question that it is intelligent and interesting. But we ought not to forget that before all questions of the relief of traffic at congested points, or of the number and width of sidewalks and roadways, comes the question whether we mean to restrict the population of a given area during business hours, and, if so, to what extent. This is simply another way of putting the question, What measures we mean to take for limiting the height of business buildings. Until this preliminary question is settled it is premature to make specific propositions for the solution of problems the answers to which depend upon the answer that we give to this.

STOP IT.

We think no man of sense and understanding could have read without indignation the miserable apology made in yesterday's newspapers by the attorney in a certain divorce proceeding began in another State in which unwarrantable use was made in perjured testimony of the name of an innocent woman.

"There was no intention on the part of those taking the testimony," protests the attorney, "to charge or allege any immorality, nor is there anything in the testimony to warrant such an interpretation. The newspapers have given to a synopsis of it an interpretation not warranted by the testimony itself."

This attempt to put off upon the newspapers the odium of an offense which lawyers are altogether too prone to commit and for which this lawyer has been brought to book calls for instant exposure and an application of the lash.

The testimony upon which he declares that the newspapers put an unwarranted interpretation needed no interpreter. It was printed by the newspapers fairly, without distortion. It spoke for itself. When in a suit for absolute divorce testimony shows relations such as this witness swore to the matter admits of no favorable construction. The jury, if it believes the witness, puts its own construction on the testimony; the public, in the absence of any rebutting evidence, does the same. Reputation is blasted by the story of the witness as it stands.

In this case the witness was not the unaided author of the story. The questions of counsel form a structural part of his testimony. He is led on to add detail to detail, to strengthen and confirm, and to reveal fresh incidents and further indiscretions. Under the guiding questions of counsel he builds up a story of association, frequent and continued, under whose uncontradicted weight the reputation of the most blameless woman would be crushed. And now this much-belated apologist of his own shameful conduct blames upon the newspapers the suffering and injury it has caused. "I am solely responsible for the taking of the depositions," he says. Then why did you not behave like a man, not like a ruthless despoiler of good names? You would not then have been compelled to exhibit yourself to the public as a party to a statement which discredits the testimony of your own witness.

We here proceed to deduce from this case a rule of honor, of morals, and of decency, in disregarding which any lawyer shows himself to be willing and eager to win his case at the cost of ruin to innocent persons and by cowardly and infamous means.

If the counsel in this case had antecedent knowledge—as we must certainly suppose he did have—of the testimony this witness was to give, he was bound to withhold that witness until notice could be served upon the person his allegations would disgrace in order that she might appear by counsel or have opportunity to show without publicity that the testimony was false; if the mention of the lady's name was a surprise to counsel, and made without his consent or expectation, he was bound in honor to withdraw his witness and reserve that part of his case for examination, with notice to the person concerned and an opportunity to appear by counsel.

Judges may smile and lawyers be vastly amused at this proposed addition to the code of procedure. We assure them that the laity, that is, the great body of the community, will not smile but will applaud. Too many innocent persons have been disgraced and ruined by the licentious recklessness of the bar and the culpable tolerance of the bench. We appeal to no sentiment of chivalry toward women; we are not laying down a rule applicable only to suits involving scandal and cause of divorce. The principle is of universal applicability. It is a principle of honor, of decency, and of manliness. Heaven forbid that we should propose a check upon litigation, or any rule in restraint of the lawyer's trade. But compel scorned and spiteful women and raging and reckless men to settle their rows without smirching the names of the innocent; at least, make it disgraceful for a counselor at law to aid them in dragging into their dirty cases the name of every person who might, could, or would have been a party to the mess. And so throughout the range of lawing.

Nothing could be more deplorable in this land of light and law than a return, in a settlement of grievances, to the savage informality of an earlier age. The thing we are about to suggest would be shocking to us. We should deeply regret any occurrence of the kind. But we shall let no considerations of that nature deter us from pointing out that if persons who hereafter suffer in feelings or in reputation from the intolerable exercise of the lawyer's license to calumniate and vilify the innocent and helpless under the shelter of the courts should appeal to the rude justice of the boot the practice would certainly lead to much public discussion and possibly to the reform of a cowardly and despicable abuse.

"DUTCH WILLIAM."

From The New York Times, Jan. 3.

They (the inhabitants of the Philippines) are not pacified when we appear to take charge of them, when we come "for all their goods," as Dutch WILLIAM is accused of telling the English that he came.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was disagreeably surprised to find in THE TIMES a reference to Emperor WILLIAM of Germany as "Dutch WILLIAM."

You have an excellent motto for your paper, "All the News That's Fit to Print," but you ought to remember that there is also a way in "printing the news in a fit manner."

THE TIMES is not in a position to offend so many of its readers; it cannot afford it, as the stockholders of it must certainly know, and the sooner its editors are aware of this also the more profitable it will be for those financially interested in that, in other respects, excellent journal.

CUI BONO.

New York, Jan. 3, 1899.

We have already quoted in THE TIMES the assertion of the late ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON that the Germans in Samoa exhibited "a touchiness beyond belief." We are bound to say that our correspondent's remarks seem to furnish a modern instance of this saying and that, if our correspondent be a German, it seems to apply to other regions than Samoa.

We beg our correspondent to accept our assurance that, in the first place, THE TIMES is aware of the difference between a Dutchman and a German, and that it would no more think of referring to the Emperor of Germany as "Dutch WILLIAM" than of referring to the Queen of Holland as "German WILHELMINA." It is quite true that the Emperor's first name is WILLIAM, but when one designates "Dutch WILLIAM," he expressly excludes the Kaiser, who is also expressly excluded by the explanation that he is accused of telling the English that he came for all their goods. Why should any human being imagine that Kaiser WILHELM was meant? When did he ever invade England? Upon what occasion could he possibly be suspected of having told the English that he came "for all their goods"?

The allusion in which THE TIMES indulged, to the inexplicable irritation of its correspondent, is one which a person of German birth and education might fail to comprehend without the least discredit to him. But MACAULAY'S "every schoolboy" who has been at school in an English-speaking country would not fail to understand an allusion to an anecdote that we believe is contained in MACAULAY'S "History of England." The "Dutch WILLIAM" in question was a Dutchman, and the Prince of Orange, and moreover the husband of MARY, daughter of JAMES II., with whom for many years he reigned over England under the style of "WILLIAM and MARY" and after her death as WILLIAM III. When he landed in England he was accused of telling the people in a speech which betrayed his imperfect knowledge of English: "I come here for your good, for all your goods." Whether this was an authentic report or a subsequent Jacobite fabrication is not known. But all students of English history are familiar with the anecdote.

As we have already said, it is no impeachment of the intelligence or the education of a man born and educated in Germany that he is not familiar with an anecdote so trivial belonging to the history of another nation than his own. But what we do not find so easy of explanation is the fact that a reader of THE TIMES, finding an allusion in its columns to "Dutch WILLIAM," by which the Emperor of Germany could not possibly be meant by anybody capable of correctly using the English language, and finding it coupled with circumstances which made that impossibility still more manifest, should nevertheless rush to the conclusion that THE TIMES had "made a reference to Emperor WILLIAM of Germany as 'Dutch WILLIAM.'" The most plausible explanation of this seems to be Mr. STEVENSON'S explanation of the behavior of the Germans in Samoa.

The purpose Commissioner AGAR of the Board of Education had in view in writing the letter to the Mayor which is printed in another column may perhaps be questioned. It seems that the letter was written rather for the purpose of freeing the writer's mind than of obtaining any practical result. But, on the other hand, it is to be borne in mind that the Mayor has not only bestowed upon the Board of Education a rather special and particular brand of discourtesy, but also that they have got nothing out of him by politeness. It is only, it seems, through being intimidated by the voting parents of children of school age who have been denied the facilities of education for which their parents pay that the Mayor has been induced to relax his opposition to spending what was strictly and rigidly necessary upon the public schools. It is a reasonable conclusion that his consent to further facilities of the same kind can be obtained only in the same way. Commissioner AGAR'S letter may therefore be regarded not so much an appeal to the Mayor as an appeal to the people to maintain and increase the pressure upon the Mayor, which has already produced results. In that view it may seem to be as politic as it undoubtedly is vigorous and truthful.

—Though Commissioner MCCARTNEY isn't a brilliant success as a cleaner of streets, he rises above criticism as an inventor of excuses for his failures. When the other storm came, the explanation was that it arrived before the appointed time for advertising for bids from contractors desirous of hauling snow to the docks. As there was nothing else to do, New Yorkers accepted this explanation of their woes, and tried to be hopeful of better days. To-day they are asked to overlook the horrible condition of the streets, because a double holiday made it difficult to hire extra men. That isn't a bad explanation, either, as explanations go. Come to think of it, however, New Yorkers don't want explanations, but clean streets, and they are not getting the latter, either in good weather or bad.

NUGGETS.

Waiting.

David B. Hill is prepared to give testimonials to the efficacy of the rest-cure, but he thinks it can be overdone.—Chicago Tribune.

A Polite Person.

"Quite polite, isn't he?"

"I should say. He is so polished that he can't tell the plain unvarnished truth."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Way Up in His Profession.

"He tells me he is passionately fond of high art."

"Yes, he painted most of the advertisements on the Adirondacks."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

All Saved.

Dripping Dick—Hey! I'm the only one left of a fishing party that started out before the storm.

Rescuers—What became of the others?

Dick—They didn't come.—American Field.

Shopping.

Saleswoman (to lady who has been rummaging the ribbon counter)—I think you will like this mauve; it is very stylish, and I am sure it would become you beautifully.

Lady—Oh, I didn't come in to buy; I was only looking for a friend.

Saleswoman—And did you expect to find her in that ribbon box?—Boston Transcript.

OBJECTS OF PITY.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

My heart is full of pity for the man who takes his knife
And uses it to shovel in the food that gives him life;
I'm sorry for the man who with his finger roughly cleaves
The pages of the book that comes to him with uncut leaves.

I'm sorry for the boor who crowds his way to places where
He is not welcome and proceeds to ride his hobby there;
I blush for him whose speech is all made up of "I's" and "me's"—
Who thinks that he upsets the heart of every girl he sees.

I pity fools who think the world for them alone was planned,
And those who loudly talk of things they do not understand,
But, oh, I grieve most deeply for the fellow who is seen
With a blazing diamond in a shirt that may have once been clean!

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

These are certainly busy days for the devotees of gayety in New York. The New Year has opened with crowding entertainments, and every afternoon brings its series of receptions and musicales and every evening its dinners, dances, theatre parties, and suppers. It is almost impossible to keep track of the numerous events and incidents that are constantly happening, and all of which interest one or more of the various sets into which that indefinite aggregation known as New York society is at present divided. The comparatively small set of very wealthy men and women who find their pleasure in entertaining and being entertained by one another, or rather by the owners of some nine or ten large and handsome houses among them, and who do not number, all told, more than 100 people, have begun their annual round of midwinter gayety and are constantly on the go. Some one of the chief leaders of this set gives almost every afternoon or evening some kind of entertainmnt, often impromptu, and, with unlimited wealth at their command, caterers, florists, and musicians are summoned at the eleventh hour, and verbal and even telephone messages call the band together. Novelty is the chief desideratum of this set in their entertainments and the town is scoured for new artists and devices by their agents all the time.

Under these conditions hosts or hostesses who are not exactly in touch with this set are now apt to find themselves minus a number of guests at their entertainments save dinners to which they may have issued invitations weeks beforehand. The explanation is that Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Y. or Mr. and Mrs. B. of the "Howling, Howling Swells" has sounded the tocsin, perhaps at late afternoon, and their followers obey. Meanwhile the other hosts and hostesses are credited in some of the newspapers the day after their functions with having entertained a number of people who were not present. A list of guests published yesterday morning as having been present at Miss Callender and Miss de Forest's musicale on Tuesday night, for instance, contained the names of a number of people belonging to the very gay set, most of whom had doubtless accepted invitations, but who went elsewhere to an impromptu dance given by one of their number. It is not safe, therefore, for hosts or hostesses to rely upon the presence of these birds of fashion at their entertainments or for those interested in such matters to put their faith on some published lists of "guests present, &c."

The Callender-de Forest musicale was the most important from a musical standpoint and the most charming from the social standpoint that these amiable hostesses and true music lovers have ever given. The programme had been arranged with great care and excellent judgment by Mr. Victor Harris, in consultation with Miss Callender, and although with the memory of "In a Persian Garden" still in mind, the new song cycle made up of the lyrics in Tennyson's "Princess" was, it must be confessed, a disappointment, perhaps by contrast, there were two selections, the "As Through the Land at Eve We Went," sung with rare tenderness and expression by Mr. Ericsson Bushnell, and the "Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead," well rendered by Miss Maguerite Hall, which greatly redeemed it. The work, too, may grow upon better acquaintance, but Barnby, Hullah, and other composers have made a musical frame for these lyrics which cannot well be improved upon. Mme. Eames-Story, who at the last moment decided to dress in a black jet-bespangled gown instead of her usual white satin, never looked better, as the gown was strikingly becoming. She was in superb voice, and sang a number of old French chansons, and particularly Schumann's setting to Heine's "Ich Grolle Nicht" to perfection. The Kneisel string quartet was also at its best. After the main concert was over, and while a majority of the guests were enjoying supper, a few of the cognoscenti quietly stole down to the music room, and for an hour reveled in an unexpected and delightful musical treat. Mme. Eames sang by request "Love, Only Love" and Tosti's "Goodbye, Summer." Mrs. Seabury Ford and Miss Hall sang a duet, and finally Mr. Mackenzie Gordon gave his now famous "Oh, Moon of My Delight," from the "Persian Garden."

The guests at Miss Callender's and Miss de Forests's were more truly representative of all the more prominent sets in New York society than those at any previous entertainment of the season. There was, of course, a sprinkling of artists and musicians, and the older dancing, as well as the literary, musical, and the old conservative sets, were all represented. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. John I. Kane, Mrs. Bridgham, and Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood de Forest, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Stanton, Mr. Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Schirmer, Mrs. Sarah Cowell-Le Moyne, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Barlow, and Mrs. Wilber Bloodgood, are a few names selected from among the guests who really were there, and which will give people at all familiar with New York society an idea of the general complexion of the interesting audience. Miss Callender and Miss de Forest will give a second musicale on Jan. 31.

To-day will be even busier than yesterday in the society world. Receptions are to be given by Miss Josephine Drexel of 103 Madison Avenue, Mrs. James H. Stebbins of 80 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Leland and the Misses Leland of 162 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs of 35 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt of 39 East Thirty-fifth Street, Mrs. William J. Fraser of 26 East Fifty-fourth Street, Mrs. S. Amyar Sands of 58 West Forty-eighth Street, and Mrs. Albert Gallatin of 25 Gramercy Park. Miss Drexel is to receive with her cousin, Mrs. Benton of Newcastle, N. H. Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Sands, and Mrs. Gallatin will receive with their débutante daughters.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will give to-morrow evening a large dance, for which about 1,000 invitations have been issued, for the most part to members of the younger set, although a number of older people have been invited. The dance will be preceded by a dinner of some thirty covers, and similiar dinners will be given by Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, the guests at which will all meet later at the Vanderbilt dance. There will be a cotillion to be led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse. Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield will give a dance at Delmonico's this evening for her daughters, Miss Julia L. and Miss Maisie Delafield, which will be attended chiefly by members of the younger set. Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion. This afternoon Mrs. George Crocker, formerly Mrs. Rutherford, of California, will introduce her two daughters at a musicale in the Astor Gallery at the Astoria. This affair will be a handsomely appointed one, and will be largely attended, as Mme. Eames-Story and other artists of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing.

Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, who has not been well for some time, has recovered, and was present at the third Fortnightly Dance at Sherry's on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Delafield has moved into town from Riverdale, although some of her friends were under the impression that she was to remain out of town all Winter. Mr. Alexander Hadden, who was talked of as the leader of the cotillion, was evidently too much in demand on that evening, for Mr. Vail Stebbins, who made such a hit by his graceful dancing at the Kartenspiel at the Waldorf two years ago, acted in that capacity.

A son was born to Mrs. Havemeyer, widow of Mr. "Carley" Havemeyer, at her residence, near Hempstead, L. I., on New Year's eve. This is Mrs. Havemeyer's second son. Her elder son, Theodore Havemeyer third, is now about five years old.

The second of the Wednesday Cotillions so dear to the hearts of the Southern element in New York society was danced at Sherry's last evening. The guests were welcomed by the patronesses, Mrs. Algernon Sullivan, Mrs. William Trenholm, Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. Robert Nichol, Mrs. George L. Nichols, and Mrs. John B. Lawrence, and the cotillion was led by Mr. Arthur S. Wiley of Richmond, Va., dancing with Miss Marie Vernon Brown. The third of the Wednesday Cotillions for the present season will be danced on Jan. 25.

The Winter colony of well-known people in and around White Plains has been enjoying a number of entertainments of late. Mrs. Trenor Park gave a dinner, followed by a dance, on a recent evening, and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Rutter has been giving a series of dinners. Miss Evelyn Harris, the fair young New Orleans maiden, who made such a success by her recitations, chiefly from the French, in New York last Winter, and who has returned for another season, has been visiting Mrs. Rutter, and received at both Mrs. Rutter's and Mrs. Park's entertainments.

The invalids, and particularly the grip sufferers, are for the most part convalescent. Mr. Joseph Marié, who has been in a critical condition, is improving slowly, and Mr. Louis Keller, who suffered a slight relapse, is also on the mend. One hears less talk of the grip every day, and it is now safe to say that the epidemic is waning.

Boston is growing sarcastic anent New York society, as the following rather amusing paragraph from The Boston Journal would seem to show: "The most distinctive and important subscription dance of January in New York will be that of the "Howling, Howling Swells." The guests are now taking lessons of the Whirling, Whirling Dervishes. 'She Never Saw the Streets of Cairo'—but everything comes to them that wait—in New York—if they have money."

Another of the dances known as the Wednesday Fortnightlies, and whose patronesses are Mesdames William Gerry Slade, Henry B. Wilson, Henry C. Cole, George B. Hurd, George Gray Ward, Charles S. Jenkins, Asa P. Potter, James A. Deering, George W. Jones, and John B. Brown, took place at Delmonico's last evening. There was a good attendance of members, and the dance was the prettiest of the series thus far.

Late English mails state that Col. and Mrs. Eaton (Miss French of New York) are spending the Winter at Brighton, where they have taken a house. Col. Eaton has been shooting in Norfolkshire. Mrs. Padelford has been spending the holidays at her new house in London, 3 West Halkin Street, and The London Mail says "it is curious to note that this house has, in turn, belonged to three very popular Americans. Firstly, to Mrs. Arthur Paget, before she took her house in Belgrave Square; secondly, to Mrs. Chamberlain, mother of Lady Naylor-Leland, and now to the pretty Mrs. Padelford. It is said the Prince of Wales has dined more often under this roof than anywhere else in London."

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, who entertained a house party at Blenheim during the holidays, are now visiting Lord and Lady de Ramsay, who gave a ball in their honor on Dec. 27. At a recent country ball given by Lady Galway at Serlby, in honor of Miss Monckton, the handsomest woman present is said to have been Lady Beatrice Lister-Kaye, formerly Miss Natica Yznaga. She wore a beautiful dress, completely covered with old lace, and her young daughter, who was with her, was dressed in simple white, trimmed with lace. The marriage of Mr. Robert E. Hay, youngest son of Lady Hay and a nephew of Mr. W. Butler Duncan of this city, and Miss Ella Bulkley Johnson was to have taken place in London yesterday.

Among dinner dances announced for the near future will be those to be given by Mrs. Bayard Cutting for her daughter, Miss Justine Cutting, on Friday evening, Jan. 13, and by Mrs. Frederic Bronson for Miss Elsa Bronson the following week. Mrs. Henry W. Jackson and the Misses Jackson will give a dance at their residence, 556 Madison Avenue, on Jan. 10, and Dr. and Mrs. John Clarkson Jay will give a dance for Miss Jay on Jan. 16.

Mr. Buchanan Houston, son of Mr. James B. Houston, and Miss Belle Harper, daughter of Mr. William B. Harper, whose engagement was recently announced, will be married in Easter week. Miss Harper's bridesmaids will be Miss May Harper, her cousin; her sisters, Miss Clara, and Miss Violet Harper; Miss Marian Houston, Miss Jackson, and Miss Pitcher. The engagements have been announced of Mr. Russell Agnew Griffin of this city and Miss Anna Battershall, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall of Albany and Southampton, L. I.; of Mr. George E. Dunscombe and Miss Elizabeth W. Duncan, daughter of Mr. John P. Duncan, and sister of Mrs. Walter Watson, and of Mr. Gordon Knox Bell, a son of Mr. Edward R. Bell, and whose mother was Miss Soutter, and Miss Marian Crafts, daughter of Mr. James Crafts of Boston.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., gave a large reception at her home, 8 Washington Square North, yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. Suffern Tailer and Mrs. William Kent. The beautiful drawingroom, with its tapestry-covered walls, did not need the attraction of other decorations, and in consequence only a few clusters of white lilies graced the mantel, while some palms were scattered in the rear room. The table was brightened by pink roses, artistically arranged in vases. As this was Mrs. Lorillard's virtual re-entrée to New York society, as she has been absent, chiefly abroad, for some years, the guests of yesterday were numerous and representative. Among them were Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Miss Schermerhorn, Mrs. Bridgham, Mrs. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland, Mrs. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. John Minturn, Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, the Misses Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mr. Peter Marié, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mrs. William C. Rhinelander, Mrs. Frank Witherbee, and Mrs. Townsend Burden.

Mrs. Robert Ralston Crosby, (formerly Miss Emily Petit,) who was recently married, gave the first of a series of at homes yesterday afternoon in her new home, 105 East Thirtieth Street. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Livingston Crosby. The second of Mrs. Crosby's at homes will take place next Wednesday. Miss Stevenson of 7 Madison Square North gave an at home yesterday afternoon. There was music by the Neapolitan Quartet.

Mrs. William H. Bliss gave a reception at Sherry's yesterday afternoon to introduce her daughter, Miss Mildred Barnes, who received with her. During the reception there was music, and at its conclusion Miss Bliss gave a dinner. Mrs. Bliss will give a series of small receptions during the remainder of the season.

Mrs. McCoskry Butt gave a large children's and young people's party at her residence, 8 West Fifty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. Over 100 children, youths, and maidens were present. There was a cotillion, led by Master Havemeyer Butt, dancing with Miss Lulu Jackson.

Notwithstanding the announced début of Miss Suzanne Adams and the repetition of the popular "Romeo et Juliette," with Jean de Reszke as Romeo, the house at the opera last evening was the least brilliant socially of the season. The boxes were all filled, but few of them held their accustomed Wednesday evening occupants. There were a number of Chicago people present, due to the interest felt in that city in Miss Adams's début. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's dance for his son and Miss Fair and several large private dinners, notably one given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish in her new house, combined to keep the ultra-fashionables from the Opera House.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt gave a supper dance last evening in honor of Miss Virginia Fair and his son, William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., at his residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. It was the first large entertainment given by Mr. Vanderbilt this season.

There were about 120 guests present. The supper was served at small tables of twelve covers each, placed in the large banquet hall. The decorations were American Beauty roses from Mr. Vanderbilt's conservatories at Islip, L. I. Dawson was general after supper. There was no vaudeville performance, and Mr. Vanderbilt stated that the reports that he was to give such an entertainment were false.

Among the guests were Miss Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane and the Misses Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., the Misses Morton, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, James De Wolfe Cutting, Harry Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Creighton Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. John Livermore, Fred Beach, Winfield Hoyt, and Reginald Vanderbilt.

Mrs. Twombly wore white satin, with a necklace and diadem of emeralds and diamonds. Mrs. Sloane was in pale lavender covered with a network of black lace, and a coronet and necklace of diamonds. Miss Morton wore a gown of heavy white silk embroidered in pink roses.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Admiral Sampson's Daughter Olive Married to Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Jan. 4.—Miss Olive Farrington Sampson, daughter of Admiral Sampson, was married here this evening to Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco. The ceremony was performed in the Congregational Church by the Rev. Frank J. Goodwin, the pastor.

The church was decorated with clusters and wreaths of white flowers and with long strands of evergreens. A great mass of white blooms covered the altar and made a brilliant background for the scene. Around the walls and trailing from the supports of the arches hung long ropes of evergreens, and six large bands of green leaves and flowers were carried up to a point directly above the spot where stood the young couple, forming a sort of bell, under which they were married.

It is said that 1,700 invitations were sent out. The little church was packed from pulpit to door, many persons standing in the aisles and along the walls. The ceremony began promptly at 8 o'clock, and was very simple and brief.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, en traine, and a long tulle veil, knotted with orange blossoms. Her bridesmaids wore yellow and violet. Miss Hannah Walker Sampson, her sister, was maid of honor, and wore yellow and carried a bunch of violets. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Dunbar Davis, daughter of Col. Davis of West Point, and Miss Elgie Griswold Perkins of Lyme, Conn. Mrs. Sampson wore lilac satin brocade.

The ushers were Lieuts. Roy Campbell Smith and Richard Harrison Jackson, Ensign Wat Tyler Cluverius, Winslow Hobart Herschel, Frederick Aldrich Cleveland, and Harry Lummis Parker.

The bride entered upon the arm of the Admiral, who stood quite close to her throughout the ceremony. After the ceremony he and Mrs. Sampson walked down the central aisle behind the newly married couple, both seeming deeply affected.

A reception was given at the bride's home in Clark Street immediately after the wedding. Among the guests were Mrs. Ellis and Miss Sampson, the Admiral's sisters; Mrs. Roy Smith, Mrs. Richard Jackson, Pliny Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, Miss Sands and Miss Kate Sands, Miss Catherine Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Mapes, Stuart Campbell, Miss Hobart, Mr. Herschel, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Misses Lulu and Elsie Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Belknap, Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Heminway, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Michelson, Albert Michelson, Albert Sausbury, Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. Boone, and Dr. Armstrong. The officers of the Admiral's flagship, the New York, gave to the bride a handsome salad bowl and spoons of silver.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott will go to New York after a short wedding journey and make their home in that city.

Folger—Hamlin.

GENEVA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The society event of the year took place this evening in the marriage of Miss Mirabel Depew Folger, oldest daughter of Mrs. Susan V. Folger, widow of Capt. Charles W. Folger, and granddaughter of Judge Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur, and the holder of many other offices of public trust, to Mr. Orlo J. Hamlin, son of Mr. and Mrs.

MR. TEALL AND MISS CAYVAN

They Testify at Divorce Hearing Concerning Their Acquaintance.

VALET'S ACCUSATIONS DENIED

Mrs. Teall's Lawyer Apologizes—Miss Jones Vindicates Her Boarding House—Another Divorce Suit.

Commissioner Charles Edgar Mills, appointed by the Appellate Division of the Rhode Island Supreme Court to take testimony of witnesses for the defense in the divorce suit of Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall against her husband, began a series of hearings yesterday in the offices of William R. Weeks, at 11 Broadway. Yesterday's hearing was marked by proceedings which were novel from a legal standpoint. Two women, not co-respondents in the case, were allowed to appear in defense of their good names, which had been attacked by a witness for the plaintiff. These were Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, and Miss Minnie Jones of Yonkers.

The witness was Thomas Jackson, a colored man, formerly in the employ of Mr. Teall as a valet, who in the course of a long examination some weeks ago made a number of statements tending to reflect upon the good name of the actress. Jackson stated that in August or September of 1895 Mr. Teall had taken Miss Cayvan from a Brooklyn Theatre for a ride in a carriage through Prospect Park and later to dinner at a restaurant. Still later, Jackson said, they took supper together at the Clarendon Hotel. After an evening performance at a Brooklyn theatre, he said, Teall and Miss Cayvan and her maid got into a carriage, and, with the witness on the box, were driven to Miss Cayvan's home. Jackson said that Miss Cayvan's home was in an apartment house or tenement house in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, or some street near there. The witness testified to having witnessed other meetings and carriage rides, and concerning several visits of Mr. Teall to Miss Cayvan's home.

During the testimony of the same witness reference was made to several women as having accompanied Teall to his rooms at the boarding house kept by Miss Jones, in Yonkers.

LAWYER SEAMAN CRITICISED.

The hearing began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the presence of a room full of lawyers and reporters. Mr. Teall was represented by his New York attorney, William R. Weeks, and by James A. Williams, his attorney of record in Providence, R. I., where the divorce suit is being brought by Mrs. Teall. With Miss Cayvan were her lawyers, Henry Melville and Elisha K. Camp, Lawyer W. Seaman representing Mrs. Teall was also present, and was made the object of general attack by the other lawyers.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Weeks, who made a bitter attack upon the counsel for the plaintiff, who, he said, was responsible for dragging into the case the names of two innocent women, one of whom, [referring to Miss Cayvan,] because she was not named as co-respondent, having under the law no opportunity of refuting the aspersions cast upon her good name.

Miss Cayvan had entered the room a few minutes before, accompanied by her mother, sister, and a maid. She was dressed in a dark skirt and waist and wore a rich astrakhan jacket. On her head was a black velvet toque trimmed with white feathers. The actress was evidently laboring under suppressed excitement and sat with her hops nervously. Mr. Teall hitched his chair up near her when she had been seated in the witness chair, but no salutation was exchanged between them. Miss Jones was unattended.

Lawyer Seaman, ignoring the caustic words of Mr. Teall's counsel, gave his cordial consent to Miss Cayvan's being examined by her own lawyer, and the latter read a letter written by the counsel for Mrs. Teall, made public the day before, in which it was stated that in submitting the testimony of Jackson regarding Miss Cayvan's relations with Teall it was not intended to show that those relations were imoral in the slightest degree, but merely to show, in the contention for non-support, that the defendant was wasting his substance on others than the members of his family. The letter purported to be a complete vindication of Miss Cayvan's good name, and at the conclusion of its reading the latter bowed her thanks to Mr. Seaman. Her counsel then began her examination, and she answered his searching questions in a low voice that some times trembled from nervousness.

MISS CAYVAN'S TESTIMONY.

She said that she had lived in New York for eighteen years, and had resided in her own house, at 351 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

"Did you ever live in an apartment house?" was asked. "No," she replied.

"Ever live in a tenement?"

"Oh, no, never," with a laugh.

Miss Cayvan said she had been with the Lyceum Theatre Company from 1887 to Thanksgiving Day, 1894. In December of that year, she said, she went to Europe, and returned in October, 1895. She went under the care of a surgeon, and returned to the stage in September, 1896. Jackson had testified that she was met at the stage door of a Brooklyn theatre and went riding with Teall in September, 1895.

"I was in Paris in September, 1895," she said, in answer to questions.

"Do you know Oliver Sumner Teall?" was asked.

"Oh, yes, I met him behind the scenes while acting in a Brooklyn theatre."

The examination proceeded.

Q. When? A. It must have been about two years before I left the stage, in 1894.

Q. After the introduction did you see him often? A. Not to any great extent. I knew him as I did hundreds of other acquaintances. I saw him often in the theatre, in the front, and I saw him outside I think three times.

Q. The witness Jackson says you knew him in the year 1895. A. That is not so.

Q. Did you ever have any business relations with Mr. Teall? A. He tried to interest me in a land scheme once. He spoke above some land that he thought was a good investment.

Q. Did you ever visit this property? A. Yes; we drove to it once in an open trap. We started one Sunday about noon and returned before dark.

Q. Did you stop anywhere en route? A. We did not.

Q. Did Mr. Teall ever visit you? A. He visited my home three times. The third occasion was at a Sunday afternoon tea party. On every occasion my sister was present, and on the last there were many persons present.

Q. Did you ever take a meal at the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn with Mr. Teall? A. I never took a meal at the Clarendon Hotel.

Q. It is said here that on one occasion you drove in Prospect Park with Mr. Teall. A. I never remember having been in Prospect Park in my life.

Q. Did Mr. Teall ever give you any presents? A. I don't remember of his having done so.

Q. [illegible] said that he gave you some china? A. Oh, [after a moment's hesitation,] he did give me some plates, with my picture on them, which were left unsold at the actors' fair. They were cheap affairs, and I gave them away.

Q. Did you ever dine with Mr. Teall at a restaurant near the Long Island Railroad Station in Brooklyn? A. I never did.

Q. Did Mr. Teall's valet, Jackson, ever enter your house? A. He never did.

Q. Did Mr. Teall ever remain over night in your house? A. No, Sir.

Miss Cayvan's voice was loud as she made this last reply. She emphasized it with a stamp of her foot, and tears stood in her eyes.

MR. SEAMAN APOLOGIZES.

Mr. Melville said he had nothing more to ask. Lawyer Seaman's cross-examination consisted of a few perfunctory questions. In reply Miss Cayvan reiterated that she was never with Mr. Teall or any other man on her way home from theatres except when her sister accompanied her. "I always spread tea at my house after the play," she said, "and entertain many friends there."

When Lawyer Seaman had finished his cross-examination he said: "Miss Cayvan, I deeply regret that you should have been brought into this case. I did not wish to hurt you. It was only to show that money was spent for you which should have been spent on Mr. Teall's wife."

Miss Cayvan's eyes filled with tears.

"I thank you," she replied, "and I assure you that I never received any money which would have done Mrs. Teall any good."

Miss Cayvan and her party then hurried from the room. It had been intended that Miss Cayvan's sister and maid should testify in corroboration, but after Lawyer Seaman's statement, this was deemed superfluous.

Miss Jones then took the stand. Lawyer Seaman objected to her examination, but it was ruled that her direct examination take place and the cross-examination be postponed.

"Did Mr. Teall ever take a woman to your house?" was asked.

"None except his wife. She was there twice."

"Did he ever pay the board of any other woman than Mrs. Teall at your house?"

"Certainly not," was the indignant reply.

Miss Jones described her house, and said it would have been impossible for Teall to have taken any woman to his rooms unobserved.

MR. TEALL DISPLAYS WRATH.

Mr. Teall then gave testimony. He was questioned by his attorney, James A. Williams. The witness said that he was forty-seven years old, and declared that the testimony of Jackson was a lie from beginning to end, and that every word of Miss Cayvan's testimony was absolutely true, "and," he continued, "I have nothing to add to it."

Questioned further regarding Jackson's testimony, he exclaimed angrily: "I wouldn't be such a fool as to be dragging a servant around with me on such expeditions as have been testified to. I don't believe that even Lawyer Seaman would do that."

"Did you take a woman from Koster & Bial's up to Miss Jones's house in Yonkers?"

"I never did," replied the witness.

"Did you ever take any woman out driving from Miss Jones's house?"

"Yes; many."

"On what occasion?"

"Whenever I could get any one to go with me. I have done that all my life, and always intend to."

The hearing was then adjourned until Thursday, Jan. 12.

During an intermission in the taking of testimony, Lawyer Seaman served papers on Mr. Teall for a new suit for absolute divorce brought by his wife. This suit is brought in the State of New York. Mr. Teall handed the papers to Lawyer Weeks, who put them in his pocket, and they were not mentioned during the session.

MISS ADAMS'S DEBUT.

A New Juliet Assists in a Performance of Gounod's Popular Opera.

Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The fact that M. Jean de Reszke was to make his second appearance as the unfortunate hero of the saccharine tragedy was enough to call out a large and brilliant audience. The interest—or, perhaps it would be more accurate to say the curiosity—of the evening was further heightened by the announcement that the third of the six Juliets in the company would appear. This Juliet was Miss Suzanne Adams, an American girl, who had not been heard previously in this city. The young lady was heard in Chicago when the company was there, and she was heard before that in London, whence the amiable cable brought pleasing accounts of her. Miss Adams made a favorable impression last night on a kindly audience. There is no denying that the disposition of our opera audiences is friendly toward young singers, and in the case of an American this disposition is to be encouraged.

Miss Adams has a slight figure and a juvenile appearance, which are well suited to such parts as Juliet. Her voice is a very light and sweet-toned soprano. As far as could be judged last night, when the young lady was decidedly nervous, the voice is well placed; but in its emission she was uncertain owing to her lack of confidence. Sometimes the tones came out well, and at others they did not. She was occasionally a trifle flat, but that was to be expected in the circumstances. Her style was generally immature and undeveloped, and she has undoubtedly a great deal to learn. It does not at all follow that she will not learn it. But it ought to be said that she has not yet the skill or the experience to entitle her to a leading place in such a company as that now under Mr. Grau's direction.

M. Jean de Reszke's Romeo is not now in need of public description. Suffice it to say that the singer was in good voice last night, and his performance lacked nothing of its customary poetic fervor and eloquence. M. Edouard de Reszke was not in his best condition. Indeed, he has not been so this season, owing to an attack of grip from the effects of which his big voice has not yet recovered. Signor Vignas as Friar Laurence has dignity and weight at all times. M. Albers not having regained his health, M. Bufriche sang Mercutio perhaps quite as badly as it is possible to sing it. It is an achievement to be superlative in some direction, at any rate. M. Plançon was the same dignified and stately Capulet whom we have known so long. The minor parts were in the usual hands. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

IRVING'S THEATRE FOR SALE.

Reported that the Actor Will Retire Because of Bad Health.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The future of the foremost actor and playhouse in England is the leading subject talked about now and has been so since Sir Henry Irving's illness at Glasgow cut short his tour and compelled him to take a Winter's rest and to abandon his season at the Lyceum Theatre, now occupied by the old Carl Rosa opera company, which is singing to a "coporal's guard."

There are rumors that Irving may retire from the stage and sell the house. A number of papers to-day report that George Edwardes will acquire the Lyceum and establish a brilliant comedy company.

A representative of The Associated Press has been informed from the best source that Irving's plans are not to retire from the stage, but to abandon his career as an actor-manager. His physician has imperatively advised him to drop the cares of management, and as the distinguished actor is feeling his age it is impressed upon him that he is entitled to lighter favors.

When these suggestions were made he promptly acquiesced in them, and soon after approached Mr. Charles Frohman with a proposal to take the Lyceum, stipulating that he should himself continue to play there, but for shorter seasons. He also suggested an American tour made under Frohman's management.

Mr. Charles Frohman replied that, after carefully considering the proposal, he had come to the conclusion that it might be difficult to arrange for attractions which would maintain the high prestige of the Lyceum throughout the year; so that, while thanking Sir Henry for the compliment, he felt compelled to decline the proposal. The question of an American tour under Frohman management is still under consideration.

The Lyceum seems to be a white elephant. Mr. Edwardes is anxious for fewer enterprises instead of more; and if he wins his suit for the control of Daly's Theatre in London, he intends to sell. Sir Henry is passing the Winter at Bournemouth, on the South Coast, and is steadily improving. He will start on his provincial tour at Easter and go to the United States in the Autumn to revive some of his most famous successes.

Miss Ellen Terry is organizing a company of her own and will tour in the Provinces.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Mme. Nordica is spending this week at the Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood.

The Herald Square Theatre will be closed Friday night on account of Mrs. Evans's funeral.

A. C. Campbell, a brother of Miss May Irwin, succeeds Hugh Quarles as treasurer of the Bijou.

A. H. Canby, manager of Miss Julia Arthur, announced yesterday that she would not be able to play for three months.

"Mlle. Bébé," the new farce to succeed "The Turtle" at the Manhattan, is adapted from the French by Leo Dietrichstein.

The first performance of "La Belle Hélene," in which Miss Russell will appear at the Casino, has been changed to Tuesday evening.

The new programmes at the Broadway last night contained the name of Edwin Holland as Aniel. Formerly the name S. Brown erroneously appeared as this character.

Miss Cissie Loftus signed a contract yesterday with George Lederer to play under his management until June 15. By special arrangement, she will open an engagement of two weeks at Weber & Field's Sunday night, and will afterward go on to Boston to appear in "A Dangerous Maid."

Western Ore Men Active.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—The Evening Wisconsin learns that large purchases of iron ore for delivery next season have already been made by furnacemen. This is something very unusual, and cannot fail to interest vesselmen, as it points to a movement of ore next season which will be the heaviest ever recorded and at the same time affords reasonable assurance of better freight rates than have prevailed for several seasons past. This assurance may be regarded as doubly sure because of the heavy withdrawal to the Atlantic Coast last Fall of tonnage that could have been utilized on the lakes only for ore, coal, and lumber carrying.

Constipation Always Suggests
Dr. Burkhardt's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

THE SANTIAGO SITUATION

Meetings Held to Protest Against Sending Revenues to Havana.

WAR DEPARTMENT EXPLAINS

Claimed that the Cubans Have Misunderstood the Order—No Laborers to be Discharged.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 4.—Meetings were held at all the political clubs last night, and even the most conservative people, those favoring the annexation of Cuba to the United States, were astounded at the orders from Havana for the centralization of the customs money there. The past forty-eight hours have completely altered the situation of affairs here. The province had gradually settled down and was contented with the order of things prevailing, recognizing the benefits conferred.

Now there is a complete change, and there is no exaggeration in saying that the situation is critical, that a spark would set up a blaze which would plunge the province into insurrection. It is generally admitted that if 1,000 men were suddenly discharged from the public works such action would probably cause a revolt which it would be hard to quell.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, the Governor General of Cuba, is apparently ignoring Gen. Leonard Wood, in command here, and is cabling direct to his subordinates. He has ordered the Acting Collector of Customs to bank no money, and the commanding General of the province has ordered the Post Office to close several minor offices, including Songo and Bayamo, practically shutting off the mail of the regiments there.

Dr. Castillo will accompany Gen. Wood to Washington, representing the British interests in Santiago, to lay these matters before the President.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Regarding the sensational reports from Santiago that the whole province had been inflamed by the recent order of the War Department "concentrating all customs money in Havana," and threatening to throw thousands of Cubans out of employment, it may be authoritatively stated that any excitement existing in Santiago is due to a misapprehension of the War Department's order. It seems to have been taken for granted that the order contemplates sending all currency collected for customs dues to Havana, and thus cutting off the Governor of Santiago Province from the employment of local labor.

The fact is that the officers in charge of customs at the various ports of entry are merely ordered to "make weekly reports to the Collector of Customs of the island at the chief port of all transactions at the sub-port over which he may have jurisdiction, with copies of entries of merchandise duly certified."

The customs from all the ports in the island are to be used for the betterment of the condition of the Cubans, not only in Havana and Santiago, but elsewhere. Expenditures will be divided as equitably as possible, so as to relieve distress existing in various quarters, and to make this relief correspond as nearly as possible to the emergency. It would be just as equitable, it is argued, for the Port of New York to retain all the customs funds collected there for expenditure in the Island of Manhattan as it would be for Havana or Santiago or any other town in Cuba to gobble all of the customs receipts for expenditure within its own borders.

So far from the War Department contemplating any curtailment of the relief work in Cuba, an order already has been issued to the Governor General directing him to furnish work to every able-bodied Cuban applying for it at a fair rate of weekly wages, measured by Cuban standards. The order suggests that the best lines of employment are in sanitary work, road improvement and municipal works of various sorts. It is intended to offer a chance for remunerative work to all who are able to take advantage of it, and to cut off the gratuitous distribution of rations among those native cabbages to work for what they eat. The employment contemplated will not be offered, however, to any resident of the island who retains his allegiance to Spain.

The plans so far formulated by the War Department do not touch the payment of the Cuban Army, which has been urgently requested by Gen. Gomez, but this matter is now under advisement, and it is not impossible that the War Department will hold that it has quite as much right to apply the income of Cuba to paying off these men, and thus giving them a new start in life, as it has to employ laborers on public works with the same general end in view.

Gen. Wood writes the War Department from Santiago, under date of Dec. 1 last, that the total receipts of the Island of Cuba from 1886 to 1897 were $151,750,728, or an annual average of $12,645,894. The total average duties on exports during the same period was $1,284,605.

The total collections in the Province of Santiago during the month of November under American rule was $60,627, or $11,787 more than in November, 1897.

The total collections in the Province of Santiago, according to Gen. Wood's statement, from the date of the capitulation, July 17, 1898, to Dec. 1, 1898, were $325,636. The following statement represents the relative importance of the various ports of the Island of Cuba, based upon the average yearly receipts for the period of twelve years, ending Dec. 31, 1897: Havana, $8,844,396; Cienfuegos, $1,140,928; Matanzas, $781,612; Santiago de Cuba, $639,041; Cardenas, $363,663; Sagua la Grande, $249,506; Caibarien, $142,126; Nuevitas, $130,382; Guantanamo, $115,057.

A "TORTURE CHAMBER" IN HAVANA

Newspaper Description of a Supposed Pantry Arouses Excitement.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—The afternoon papers to-day sent a thrill through the city with a report that a torture and execution chamber had been found at the residence of the Spanish Military Governor, adjoining the palace.

The papers declared that there the Spanish officials questioned and murdered political prisoners. According to their accounts the floor of the "chamber" was covered with dried blood, and its walls were indented with machete strokes. An excited crowd soon gathered outside the residence, which was last occupied by Gen. Parrado.

The reported "torture chamber" is a room about 8 feet square, just off the dining room. As a matter of fact, it was probably used as a pantry. In the wall there is a dirty iron bar, evidently used to hang meat on, and a piece of discolored rope is suspended from it. It is inconceivable that Gen. Parrado practiced torture next to his dining room.

No Fever Among Lee's Troops.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps, asserts that there is not a single case of yellow fever in the whole force. There is one case of smallpox in the First North Carolina Regiment, but the regiment is quarantined, and has been for eight days. At Marianao there are several smallpox cases, and the authorities have sent for more vaccine, as the supply is short. There is always more or less smallpox in Cuban cities, and the situation at Marianao is in no respect exceptional.

Moral Reform in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Major Gen. Ludlow, Governor of the Department of Havana, has issued an order forbidding "immoral dances" in the theatres and the circulation of indecent literature. He has dismissed all the clerks in the office of the Secretary General to the late Autonomist Government with the exception of Señor Benjamine Stimpson.

Treasure Found in Cabanas Fortress.

HAVANA, Jan. 4.—Private Lemuel Connor, Company G, First North Carolina Regiment, found to-day in the escarpment of Cabanas Fortress twenty-three silver dollars; and now all the members of the guard are industriously digging for treasure.

THE AFFAIR AT CARDENAS.

Lieut. McCrea, U. S. N., Says the Use of the Winslow at That Fight Was Justified.

Lieut. Henry McCrea, United States Navy, who was Executive Officer of the gunboat Machias at the bombardment of Cardenas, Cuba, during which the torpedo boat Winslow was disabled and Ensign Worth Bagley and four sailors were killed by Spanish guns, says that the facts in relation to that affair have been misunderstood and have furnished a wrong impression to American newspaper readers and to certain German and other foreign official critics of the United States Navy, who have assumed that the frail torpedo boats were used in certain instances as gunboats. Speaking of the Cardenas affair yesterday, Lieut. McCrea said:

"The orders having been given to destroy the Spanish gunboats at Cardenas, or capture them if possible, the following disposition of the ships was made:

"The gunboat Machias was to capture Diana Key and guard the main ship channel, while the gunboat Wilmington, the converted tug Hudson, and the torpedo boat Winslow were to enter the harbor through the eastern channel. The morning was extremely hazy, so that when the Wilmington got abreast of the wharves Commander Todd of the Wilmington was unable to make out the Spanish gunboats, though he could see several vessels moored head out at the wharves. He megaphoned to Lieut. Bernadou, commanding the Winslow:

"'Run in a few hundred yards and see if those are the gunboats to the left of that yellow building.'

"'Aye, aye, Sir,' came from the gallant Bernadou, only too anxious to get into the scrap, and the Winslow speeded away. The Winslow soon found herself among a lot of small buoys and in shallow water; these buoys being the range buoys placed by the Spaniards for their recently established masked battery. Lieut. Bernadou was at once in the zone of fire. Quickly reversing his engines, he was soon out of the fire and uninjured, but since he had not accomplished his errand he zealously went in again, and this time opened fire himself with his one-pounders. These had little effect, while two or three lucky shots from the shore cut his vessel to pieces. Commander Todd opened a terrific fire with the Wilmington on the battery, which silenced it and permitted the Hudson to tow the wounded Winslow into safety."

Lieut. McCrea concludes that it might be argued that a mistake had been made to have sent in a torpedo boat at all, but a light-draught vessel was necessary for the purpose, and the orders issued to the Winslow were never intended that that vessel was to press in to take part in the bombardment.

WHY SPAIN GAVE UP ILOILO.

Denied at Madrid that It Was to Embarrass the Americans.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—The statement that the Spaniards evacuated Iloilo in order to render the situation more difficult for the Americans is positively denied here. It is added that the Spanish Government, immediately after the signing of the treaty of peace, ordered the Philippines to be evacuated as quickly as possible, in order to avoid further bloodshed and to "conform with the expressed wish of the Americans, who were very exacting, especially in the case of Cuba."

An interview with an ex-Prefect of a province of the Philippines was published here, during the course of which he is quoted as saying: "President McKinley has shown complete ignorance of the situation in the Philippines. When the Americans occupied Manila there were only four insurgent provinces. The Americans encouraged the rebellion, and now they are themselves the victims of the support which they gave the insurgents, who have become masters of the entire archipelago, except Mindanao, where the natives, who are Mussulmans, have refused to recognize American rule, although they have not revolted.

"Aguinaldo's unpopularity is due to his friendship for the Americans. His treatment of Spanish prisoners has been horrible. Monks have been marched through the streets, led by cords attached to rings through their noses, and others have been employed literally as beasts of burden, while a thousand have died of ill-treatment."

WATSON WANTS DEWEY'S PLACE.

The Commodore Would Like to Succeed the Admiral on Retiring.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Commodore Watson, at present in command at the Mare Island Navy Yard, has applied for the command of the Asiatic Station to succeed Admiral Dewey, when that officer shall have relinquished his command.

Unless Admiral Dewey changes his mind that date will not be much before the end of the current calendar year, for he has resisted all invitations to accept relief from the onerous duties imposed upon him, believing that he could best serve his country at Manila. He will retire from active service next December, providing the law is not amended in his interest.

New Commander for the Castine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The gunboat Castine, which sailed to-day from Havana for Puerto Rico and thence for Manila via Suez, will have a new commander as soon as she reaches Gibraltar. Commander S. M. Very, late in command of the collier Cassius, has been ordered to take a steamer and intercept the Castine at Gibraltar, there to relieve Commander R. M. Berry.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The Wheeling has sailed from San Francisco for Esquimault, the Glacier from San Juan for New York, the Marietta from Port Limon for Aspinwall, the Essex from Norfolk for Trinidad, the Marcellus from Norfolk for Havana, and the Buffalo from Port Said for Singapore. The Sandoval has arrived at the Washington Navy Yard.

Cavalry Start for Nuevitas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Orders were issued to-day for Troops D, E, F, H, K, and L of the Eighth Cavalry, now at Huntsville, Ala., to proceed at once to Savannah, Ga., for embarkation on the transport Michigan to Nuevitas. The other troops of this regiment are already in Cuba distributed between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

Troops in Puerto Rico Healthy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—For the eighth consecutive day Gen. Henry at San Juan reported by cable to the War Department to-day that there were no deaths among the American troops garrisoning Puerto Rico. This is considered a remarkable showing.

Capt. Frank R. Frost Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Capt. Frank R. Frost, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, has been honorably discharged.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL LEAVES US.

Starts for Europe with Bishop Nicholas on the Fuerst Bismarck.

Grand Duke Cyril of Russia sailed by the steamer Fuerst Bismarck for Genoa, Italy, yesterday morning, and was accompanied on his voyage by Bishop Nicholas, recently of the Russian Orthodox See of the United States and Alaska.

Most of the members of the Russian Club and other Russians and Syrians of the Greek Orthodox Church in this city went to the dock at an early hour to bid the voyagers farewell, but the Grand Duke did not appear until after the hour set for sailing, and the vessel waited for him.

Bishop Nicholas, with Father Hotovitzki of the Russian Church, arrived at the dock in good time, and as he was about to board the steamer Mrs. Peters presented him with a bunch of flowers on behalf of the club, and the Syrians gave him a silver salver. He boarded the vessel, hurried down stairs into his cabin, and then returned on deck and looked over the railing, watching for his imperial fellow-voyager.

At last the carriage bearing the Grand Duke drove in on the dock, and a rush was made by the assembled Russians and Syrians. Mme. Lidvell, on behalf of the Russian colony, presented him with a handsome bouquet of flowers. As he walked up the gangway he took off his hat and bowed right and left to the crowds who were wishing him a pleasant voyage and cheering him. Following him were Ambassador Cassini, Consul General Teploff, Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul in Chicago, and Lieuts. Pouzanoff and Coubé of the Grand Duke's suite. They followed the Grand Duke to one of the smoking rooms that had been turned into a cabin for him, as all the cabins had already been taken when he engaged his passage.

When those who had come to see the party off returned to the dock the steamer started and they stood waving hats and handkerchiefs until the vessel had steamed down the river.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

CHURCH DIVIDED BY A $1 BILL.

Pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Vineland, Is Victorious and Three Trustees Resign.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 4.—The old trouble over a one-dollar bill which agitated the membership of the First Presbyterian Church some time ago, but which was supposed to be settled through the pastor, the Rev. B. H. King, dropping the matter, is up again and in more serious form than before.

Some time ago a lady dropped an envelope into the collection box addressed "Gift to our dear pastor." When Treasurer Thomas Vinter, who is also a Trustee of the church, came upon the envelope he opened it. It contained a one-dollar bill. It appears the donor intended it as a gift to Pastor King. Mr. Vinter took the ground that the pastor received a salary, and was not entitled to gifts of this kind, and claimed the dollar should go into the general fund of the church. There was a controversy, but the matter was finally dropped.

The annual meeting of the members was held last night, and Trustee Vinter addressed the gathering in justification of his action as Treasurer in putting the dollar into the general fund. The majority of the members were with the pastor, and in the course of the debate which followed it became pretty evident that Mr. Vinter's resignation as Trustee would be asked. Trustee B. D. Maxham, a very wealthy man and one of the pillars of the church, declared that if the congregation saw fit to oust Mr. Vinter as Trustee it might consider it had his resignation.

A motion was formaly made that Mr. Vinter's resignation as Trustee be requested. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority. The resignation was handed in as promptly as the request was voted, and with it those of Mr. Maxham and Trustee Samuel Parker. They were promptly accepted, and three members favorable to the pastor were elected to fill the vacancies. During the meeting Mr. Vinter said:

"My home does not depend upon my holding the office of Trustee, nor does my bread and butter. Considering the devilry, wire-pulling, and political chicanery in this church I don't want the office."

Mr. Vinter says that despite the action of the church he will continue his membership, and also his Sunday school work. This may lead to further trouble, as the minister threatens to resign unless Mr. Vinter leaves the church.

Mr. Maxham will not talk about the matter, but is credited with the intention to withdraw from the church entirely.

MRS. WORL SUED FOR A HOUSE.

Dr. Holcomb Seeks to Recover Property Deeded to the Woman Arrested on Charge of Fraud.

Mrs. Lilege C. Worl, who was arrested at the Ashland House last Thursday on the complaint of Edward Bruce, a printer, who charges her with defrauding him out of $1,500, and who was held by Magistrate Mott for trial, has been sued by Dr. W. F. Holcomb for the recovery of the house situated at 54 East Twenty-fifth Street.

In her testimony before Magistrate Mott Mrs. Worl said that she had borrowed the $1,500 from Bruce to furnish Dr. Holcomb's house, which she had purchased. When asked how much she had paid Dr. Holcomb for the place she answered, "I promised him not to tell, and I will go to jail before I break my oath."

John M. Gardner of the Potter Building, the attorney for Dr. W. F. Holcomb, who filed the suit against Mrs. Worl yesterday, states that his client deeded the property at 45 East Twenty-fifth Street to Mrs. Worl. Dr. Holcomb is nearly seventy years of age and has no family. He has owned and lived in his house for forty-one years, and the property is valued at $40,000.

"Being a man of advanced years," said Mr. Gardner, "and wishing to utilize his property so that it would bring him an income, he talked it over with some who would lease it for a boarding house. A mutual friend introduced Dr. Holcomb to Mrs. Worl as being a person accustomed to running a boarding house. Mrs. Worl proposed to Dr. Holcomb to take the place and to give him accommodations and $60 per month for life if he would give her a deed of the property. Dr. Holcomb gave her the deed.

"My client believed Mrs. Worl when she said that she was a woman of respectability and able to carry out her agreements. He had been acquainted with her only a few months, and thought that he was dealing with a person of some financial ability. He suspected nothing until he heard that she had been arrested. He was very much surprised, and began to make an investigation, only to discover that Mrs. Worl was not a person of financial responsibility. Dr. Holcomb also learned that Mrs. Worl had deeded the property a few days after she obtained possession of it to a man named Schwartz, who paid no consideration for the deed. The papers in the case were filed to-day."

The Schwartz referred to by Mr. Gardner is Benjamin Schwartz, who offered to go on Mrs. Worl's bail when arrested. He is also made a defendant in the suit.

DIES BEFORE WIFE IS BURIED.

Old Man Stricken with Heart Disease While Speaking of Death.

Inseparable in life, old Richard Gough and his wife were not long parted even by death. The Goughs lived at 403 West Fortieth Street. The husband, who was sixty-five years old, was employed as a harness maker in the Fire Department shops in West Third Street.

On New Year's Day Mrs. Gough died. Gough was almost prostrated from grief. Last night there was to be a meeting of the Harness Makers' Association, of which Gough was President. Early in the evening Gough called at Stilling's harness store at 1,560 Broadway to leave word that he would not be at the meeting, as he would have to attend his wife's funeral.

"I won't be able to be at the meting to-night, boys," he said to the harness makers. "My poor wife died—"

He suddenly threw up both hands and fell forward to the floor with a gurgling cry. When they picked him up he was dead. Heart disease had caused his death.

SPENCER J. LAWRENCE A SUICIDE

He Was the Attorney for Niagara County's Defaulting Treasurer.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The city was thrown into a state of excitement to-night by the discovery of the dead body of Spencer J. Lawrence, attorney for John C. Lammerts, the defaulting Niagara County Treasurer, in a room in the Tower Hotel. A large stock bottle, evidently stolen from some drug store, and containing prussic acid, stood on the dresser beside the bed, and a discoloration of the finger tips told the tale.

Lawrence engaged the room yesterday morning at 9 o'clock for two hours, to rest, and although no one saw him go out, it was supposed that he had left the hotel and no suspicion was aroused until 7 o'clock to-night, when the door of the room was tried by a maid, who could not get in. The discovery followed, and in a few minutes the news was known.

Financial difficulties are given as the cause of the suicide. It is thought that Lawrence is implicated in the Lammerts trouble, but nothing definite is known, and developments are anxiously awaited. It is said that his speculations were extensive, and that he had used funds intrusted to him by his clients. He was thirty-four years old and a Republican leader in the county. He had repeatedly refused judicial honors, and was prominent and highly respected. His home was in Leroy. He had lived here six years, and was a member of the law firm of Lawrence & Tuttle.

George Bente of Hoboken a Suicide.

George Bente, a son of ex-City Treasurer August Bente of Hoboken, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 936 Garden Street. He first turned on two gas jets in his room and then shot himself in the head with a revolver. He was dead when found, which was not until the odor of the escaping gas attracted attention, the report of the pistol not having been heard. George Bente, who was thirty-three years old, was a member of the hardware firm of Lee, Stevens & Co. until it was dissolved a year ago. His relatives know of no reason why he should have killed himself.

Appointed by Jersey City Fire Board.

The Jersey City Fire Board last night appointed Capt. Hudson Lovell of Engine No. 10 to be Assistant Engineer of the department, in place of John T. Denmead, who died two months ago.

BISHOP HARTZELL SAILS AWAY.

He Starts for His Second Episcopal Tour of Africa.

Bishop Hartzell of the Methodist Episcopal Church sailed away yesterday on the steamer Paris. He is going to make his second episcopal tour of Africa. After spending a few days in England he will proceed to Liberia, where several additional missionaries will be sent. A printing outfit costing $5,000 has already been shipped to Monrovia, the capital of that republic, and a monthly paper called The New Africa will be issued in that city. The mission press will be in charge of a colored man from the South.

Bishop Hartzell will also go to Angola, where missions will be established, as well as in Portuguese South Africa. In Eastern Rhodesia missionary work will be carried on among both the European and native people. Dr. Albert C. Hammett of Chicago will go as medical missionary, and J. N. De Witt of Ohio will take charge of the industrial work.

CASE OF EDWARD M. FIELD.

Long-Pending Proceedings Practically Abandoned—Bail Discharged.

Judge Newburger, in Part V. of General Sessions, yesterday discharged the bail in the case of Edward M. Field, son of the late Cyrus W. Field, who has been under six indictments since 1892 for grand larceny. The bail has been $25,000. The sureties were Cyrus Field Judson, Henry M. Field, John Flanagan, and John Cockroft.

Field was a member of the banking firm of Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co. of 1 Broadway, which failed for $3,000,000 on Nov. 27, 1891. He was shortly afterward indicted, but a commission decided that he was insane, and he was sent to an institution in Buffalo. After being there for two years, he was released and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. He escaped from that institution. He is said to be now in a sanitarium on Long Island. When the firm failed Field was supposed to have $400,000, but no trace of the money could ever be found.

The discharge of the bail means the practical abandonment of the case.

GLEASON DEFENDS SLANDER SUIT

Says Police Captain Woods Assaulted Him, Hence the Denunciations.

The suit of ex-Police Captain Anthony S. Woods against ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason of Long Island City for $50,000 for slander was on trail yesterday in the Supreme Court, Long Island City. Capt. Woods was the principal witness in his own behalf. He testified that Mr. Gleason had called him a "gray-headed old scoundrel" in his inaugural address three years ago. Mr. Woods also claimed that the ex-Mayor had accused him of being at the head of a gang of "thieves, murderers, and pirates," which Gleason alleged had tried to murder him.

Ex-Mayor Gleason testified that Woods and a crowd of policemen had assaulted him when he was arrested in the Mayor's office during the fight between Gleason and Sanford for the Mayoralty three years before the time of the alleged slanderous utterances. Mr. Gleason's counsel explained that his object in introducing the evidence was to show that his client had said nothing but the truth when he denounced Capt. Woods.

The jury retired at 4 o'clock. A sealed verdict was directed.

Bets were freely made on the result last night. The odds were 10 to 1 that the ex-Mayor would have to pay something in excess of 6 cents. Bets were made at even money that the damages awarded would be $4,000 or over.

KILLED BY BLOW OF A FIST.

Fight Between Two Men in Jersey City Ends Disastrously.

George Tyler of 96 Tiers Avenue, Jersey City, was killed last night in a fight with Thomas Foley of 646 Montgomery Street. The two men quarreled Saturday over a game of pool, and friends put an end to the dispute. The men met to-night in Harrington's saloon, on Cornelison Avenue, where the quarrel was renewed. They agreed to fight it out, and the ground on Cornelison Avenue, under the Montgomery Street Bridge, was selected.

The men were accomp

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank 320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000. ST. PAUL BLDG. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company 30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street. CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000

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J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a proposed alteration of the Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, dated May 26, 1897, which in the judgment of the Committee materially affects the several classes of parties thereto, has been filed with the Depositary, New York Security and Trust Company.
JOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
R. SUYDAM GRANT,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
Committee.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

About three-quarters of a million shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, activity being well up to the average of recent large days. In a general way the same general characteristics ruled which have recently been in evidence. Professional traders sold, the public bought, commission house trading being both large and confident.

It is probably within bounds to estimate that 75 per cent. of the orders executed in the early part of yesterday's business represented buying for the account of out-of-town people. Brokerage houses report that they are deluged with inquiries as to the value of various securities from correspondents all over the country, no hamlet being so remote as to be without some interest in the recent extraordinary betterment in values in Wall Street.

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None of the scarecrows which the professional speculators of the Street have been so much exalting bring about the bad results expected of them. In the course of the money market especially is there disappointment for the bear raiders, and bankers of the first consequence agree that no reason whatever exists for apprehension of anything like a squeeze in loan rates.

Railway earnings continue to increase—net gains being relatively larger than gross. From iron trade quarters official announcements of progress become more and more favorable. An officer of the Tennessee Coal Company is quoted in Wall Street as saying that that company is stocked with orders enough to keep it running overtime till far into the Spring, and that a substantial profit is being netted by the company upon every pound of iron turned out. Reports of consolidation of Tennessee Coal and other iron properties with the Federal Steel corporation are met with strong denials, but there is little doubt that close relations are being established between all the important iron-making properties, and there is even reiteration in Wall Street of the statement that Federal Steel magnates are still intent upon efforts to induce Mr. Andrew Carnegie to join his best properties with theirs. Such a combination would be tremendous beyond anything ever hitherto attempted here or in Europe.

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Various commercial and industrial developments close at hand are likely soon to emphasize the fact that we have come into an era of consolidation and concentration—and this fact is likely to prove consequential, not only in the industrial field, but in the railway world as well.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1925, registered, at 129; $50,000 do, coupon, at 129⅜; $62,500 3s, coupon, at 107⅜; $1,000 do, registered, at 106½, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112½.

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In State bonds, $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 82½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.	1¾	Kan. City, P. & G.	½
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Lead	½
Am. Tobacco	4¼	Manhattan Con.	⅝
Am. Malting pf.	2	Mobile & Ohio	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	¾
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Steel & Wire	1¾	Norf. & Western pf.	¾
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2¼	Northern Pacific pf.	⅞
B. & O., all in. paid	1½	Pacific Mail	½
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	½	Reading	½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton	½	Reading 2d pf.	1
Chi. & East. Illinois	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Chi., Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. L. Southwestern	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	St. Paul & Duluth	1½
Consol. Gas	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	1	Standard Distill. pf.	⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	¾	United Avenue	1¾
Evans. & T. H.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	¾
Federal Steel	⅝	Wabash pf.	½
Flint & P. M.	⅝	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Ft. W. & D. City	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Peoria & Eastern inc.	1
Brooklyn R. T. 5s	1	Rio G. Western 1st	1
C. of N. J. 5s, reg.	1¼	Standard R. & T. 6s	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	1	Standard R. & T. inc.	1¼
Mo. K. & T. 1st	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	1½
Nor. Pacific 1st 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1	Mo. Pacific col. 5s	2
Kings Co. El 1st	4⅛		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $315,236,183; balance, $17,163,312; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,784,458.

Money on call in London at 2½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty days, $4.84⅜ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. Sanf Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c discount @par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ½, to 124⅞. Declined—Reading, ½ to 12; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 66⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 80⅛; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39⅜; Illinois Central, ¼, to 118¼; Atchison, ¼, to 19⅜; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76, and Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 63⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 88⅛. New York Central at 120½, and Erie at 15⅛. British consols declined 5-16, to 110 9-16, for money and ⅛, to 110 13-16, for the account.

The Bank of England gained £9,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 110f 55c, and exchange on London 25f 19c.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Bank Note, 37; American De Gras Company, 10; American Biscuit bonds, 108; Metropolitan Corporation, 70⅜; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Marshall Mill, 57; Fern Coal Company, 15.

SALE OF BANK STOCK.

There was a sale of 15 shares of Bank of Commerce on the Stock Exchange at 208½, seller 3 days.

COLORADO MINING MARKET.

Discussing the Denver mining stock market, Mr. Ramsay C. Bogy, President of the Denver Mining Exchange, writes:

"The mining stock market is like Eastern markets inasmuch as there is generally a slump and decided quietness just preceding and during the holiday season, but this year has given us a very great exception to the rule, as prices have held firm in practically all cases, and in many cases show fair advances over last week's close; in fact, never in our experience in the mining stock business has the market shown such a strong undertone at the close of a year, nor has there been as much Eastern and foreign attention apparent. So far this attention has brought comparatively light orders, the very heavy trading in Colorado mining stocks being due to local buying by Colorado capitalists, financiers, business men generally, mine owners, and miners who are working in the mines for wages; in fact, people who are in position to know the value of Colorado mining properties and who are showing their appreciation of this value by purchasing stocks in same.

"The outside attention and interest, however, are growing and are bound to lead to heavy investments from those outsiders, for they are now investigating thoroughly, and their investigations are certain to prove satisfactory, for no other gold section in the world has ever made such a showing as Colorado is now making with the comparatively small amount of capital invested in the development of its gold resources. Taking these facts into consideration, we are inclined strongly to advise the purchase of all good listed stocks, and to advise the immediate purchase of same, as we anticipate a material advance very early in the new year."

BROOKLYN TRANSIT BUOYANT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the sensational feature of yesterday's market. Transactions in the stock approached 120,000 shares, and it was wonderfully buoyant, advancing from 79⅞ to 87¾, and retaining practically all of its gain to the close. Throughout the day Brooklyn Rapid Transit held its leadership of the market. Flower brokers were steady and aggressive buyers, and toward the close of the day commission houses came in and took large blocks of the stock.

The stock's buoyancy, it was declared, was to be attributed to the successful termination, as yet, of course, unannounced, of negotiations by which Brooklyn Rapid Transit is to acquire control of the entire street railway mileage in Brooklyn—the Nassau Electric system and the elevated roads. Incidentally, it was stated, the success of this consolidation plan will put Brooklyn Rapid Transit in control or in conjunction with corporations in control of the gas and electric lighting systems of the city.

It was also intimated—and in good quarters—that the conclusion of the big deal will be speedily followed by a merger or, at least, the establishment of close relationships between the enlarged Brooklyn Rapid Transit system and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

IRON TRADE ACTIVITY.

Iron trade authorities continue their confident predictions of continuing activity in that industry. In reviewing the iron and steel trades The Iron Age, pointing out the excellent features of the present situation, will say to-day:

"There is a continuance of activity in the iron and metal trades, although, on the whole, the market is quite as feverish as it has been. As a matter of fact, producers, loaded for many months to come, are keeping within a narrow circle of regular customers, and are inclined to discourage anything which might foster speculation. How heavily the steel works are engaged is indicated by the fact that one large concern has 1,000,000 tons of orders on its books, while similar figures relatively are reported from other works.

"One factor is now coming to the surface, and that is that the railroads, with the heavy tonnage offering, are withdrawing the special freight rates on iron and iron products, thus enhancing the delivered prices.

"In the cruder materials the markets are relatively quiet at stationary prices. This is notably the case with Bessemer pig iron and with steel billets and wire rods.

"In finished material, however, in which values have been lagging behind, the first impulse is coming. The Beam Association has advanced prices for beams $2 per ton, and other forms of structural iron are also up. Bars are advancing, the large demand continuing. Our Chicago correspondent notes the sale of one block of 10,000 tons to an agricultural implement maker. Plates are stiffer and business is restricted by the inability to make deliveries. Chicago notes a sale of 60,000 tons, delivery at the seller's option.

"In the rail trade the Western mills have raised prices $2 per ton, which seems to have clinched a number of outstanding options. The Pennsylvania Railroad is reported to have placed its order for 105,000 tons, distributed among the mills on the lines.

"A meeting of cotton tie manufacturers is now being held in Pittsburg to reach some arrangement by which the savage fight in Southern markets may be brought to a close.

"In spite of the advancing tendency export orders continue to be placed, and a good deal of tonnage is being offered. A number of manufacturers express their determination to make sacrifices to hold the trade which they regard as very valuable.

"It will be recalled that some time since the German Merchant Pipe combination—a tight and powerful organization—dropped prices in order to freeze out the American works which were invading the market. It is interesting to note, in view of this effort, that the National Tube Works Company of McKeesport, Penn., have just sold 400,000 feet of pipe for delivery in Germany.

"Beyond the facts already given in connection with the wire consolidation, little that is new has transpired. The American Steel and Wire Company have practical control of the Cincinnati Barb Wire Company, the Pittsburg Wire Company, the rod and wire plant of the Shenango Valley Steel Company, and of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. Negotiations are still progressing with the Oliver interests at Pittsburg and with the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. We understand that the capital stock of the American Steel and Wire Company, now $24,000,000 equally divided between common and preferred, is to be increased to close on to $100,000,000, also equally divided between common and preferred. Report has it that negotiations are pending for a steel plant in Central Ohio.

"The American Tin Plate Company have not yet announced their selling policy, but an early settlement is looked forward to. It is stated that no comprehensive arrangements as to the supply of tin plate bars for the whole requirements have been made, although certain sections are taken care of. Report has it that negotiations are pending with one steel plant, and that the erection of new steel works is under consideration as an alternative.

"The success of recent consolidations is reviving many old efforts in that direction and is responsible for the appearance of new schemes, one of which is the concentration of a group of blast furnaces. The latter project has nothing to do with the movement by a syndicate to acquire control of the Virginia furnaces."

CALL MONEY EASY.

The call money market was quiet yesterday, no loans being made on the Stock Exchange higher than 3 per cent. The day's business was transacted at 2½@3 per cent. All vestiges of Tuesday's unnatural squeeze had disappeared and no nervousness over the money market situation was shown anywhere except where bearish speculators went on insisting that tighter money is inevitable. The big Wall Street banks were liberal offerers of call funds at 3 per cent.

SUGAR AND THE SHORTS.

In Sugar Trust yesterday the bull pool worked aggressively, and, with the aid of the short interest, accomplished considerable. Early in the day the stock sold down close to 123. Later, under bull manipulation, it strengthened and covering by shorts ran it up above 126, near which price it closed with a net gain of about two points. Denials by opposition refineries that they had begun selling sugars direct to retailers also aided in frightening Sugar Trust shorts.

AS TO FEDERAL STEEL.

Considering the pressure under which they were kept all day, the Federal Steel stocks showed noteworthy firmness yesterday. Bearish professional traders made special targets of the two issues and sold them from the opening of the market till the close. They did not accomplish much, however, neither stock declining more than fractionally. Federal Steel common figured for 84,000 shares and the preferred for about 30,000.

It is said that around the end of the present week announcements of special consequence will be made regarding Federal Steel affairs. Important independent concerns are, it is understood, to be brought into close relationships with the Federal Steel Company. Wall Street goes on discussing renewed reports that negotiations between the Carnegie Company and Federal Steel are progressing rapidly.

SOME TOBACCO CANARDS.

Tobacco Trust was notably active and buoyant yesterday, figuring for 51,000 shares and getting up to within a fraction of 140. The stock closed between 147 and 148, with a net gain of more than four points. Manipulation was evident in the Tobacco advance and short covering was also largely responsible for the gain made by the stock.

To explain Tobacco Trust's strength there were reports that the Liggett & Meyers plants at St. Louis had been acquired by the trust. These rumors were untrue, but they were none the less effective in frightening the short interest in the stock.

BUYING OF THE GRANGERS.

Although some of the larger commission houses were sellers of the Grangers yesterday, evidently for profit-taking purposes, the rank and file of Wall Street outsiders continued quite bullish on the group, St. Paul's magnificent earnings for the fourth week of December bringing about new buying, especially from out-of-town centres. The talent of the Stock Exchange continued bearish on St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island, and early in the day made concerted drives upon them. The professionals evidently calculate that by bringing about a sharp break in the Granger stocks they can induce general selling by commission house clients.

A SIGN OF PROSPERITY.

Probably no more accurate financial barometer exists than the business of the great life insurance companies. It is, perhaps, the first business to feel coming depression and the first to enjoy coming prosperity. The past year has been one of great success for the big life companies of America, and, according to all indications, during the present year the companies will exceed even their immense business of 1898. One company alone, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, reports that during the first business day of the new year applications for over five million dollars of insurance were received by the society, this being, they say, the largest single day's business in the history of the company.

A PENNSYLVANIA ENIGMA.

Wall Street becomes more and more mixed as to the course of affairs in one part of the stock market—the movement in Panhandle shares. One theory has it that W. K. Vanderbilt or J. P. Morgan has been acquiring this stock for the purpose of gaining a position where he could be influential in directing the property, while another theory has it that the Pennsylvania Railroad is intent upon absorbing the outstanding minority stock. Discussing the uncertainties in the situation, the New York News Bureau yesterday issued the following bulletin in Wall Street:

"The advance in the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis ('Panhandle') stocks, especially the common, to-day has reached sensational limits. The common stock was unusually active, and before noon had scored a gain of nearly 3 per cent. The impression is growing in the Street that interests identified with the Pennsylvania Railroad are seeking the balance of the outstanding stock not already controlled by them in the open market, on the theory that purchases made in that manner would really be more economical than an attempt to negotiate directly with the minority holders. The advantages of a closer union between the parent road and its Western connections is conceded by railroad men, and the conduct of 'Panhandle' common colors the idea that there is a contest in the market which would amply explain the rising tendency of the stock."

THE HOCKING VALLEY PLAN.

The plan for the reorganization of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company is made public in a circular letter to stock and bond holders under date of yesterday by J. P. Morgan & Co. Following are the essential points of the proposed reorganization:

The plan provides for the issue of the following securities:

1. $20,000,000 first consolidated mortgage 100-year 4½ per cent. gold bonds, to bear interest from July 1, 1899. These bonds are to be secured by a mortgage and pledge of all properties and securities now belonging to the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad Company and embraced in the reorganization as carried out, and also of all other property which thereafter shall be acquired by use of any of these bonds. They are to have the benefit of (1) a first lien on all, or substantially all, of the coal lands, (from which the bulk of the company's business is derived, estimated at 20,975 acres, and (2) a lien on all the railroad and equipment, subject only to $7,155,000 existing bonds, until such time as the same shall have been ultimately retired by an equal amount of the new consolidated bonds reserved expressly for that purpose out of said authorized total issue of $20,000,000.

2. Preferred stock, 4 per cent. non-cumulative, limited under the plan to an aggregate not exceeding $10,000,000, which (except as stated below) can be increased only with the consent of preferred and common stockholders, as provided in the plan. All the preferred stock will be in shares of $100 each, and will be subject to the statutory right of the company to redeem the same at par.

3. Common stock to an amount not exceeding $6,000,000, in shares of $100 each, (subject to increase as stated below.)

Whenever 4 per cent. dividends shall have been declared on both preferred and common stock, for any fiscal year, any further dividends for such year shall be equally for the benefit of all shares, whether preferred or common.

The amounts of stock may be increased by $5,000,000 preferred stock, $5,000,000 common stock, for the purpose of acquiring interests in the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Company and Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Company, or successor companies, if at any time thought practicable and desirable.

The plan makes suitable provision that no additional mortgage shall be put upon the property to be acquired under the plan, nor shall the amounts of the preferred stock authorized under the plan be increased, except with the consent of a majority of the preferred stock, given at a meeting, and also the consent of the holders of a majority of such parts of the common stock as shall be represented at such meeting.

The basis for exchange of existing bonds and the offer made to existing stockholders are as follows:

	First Mortgage Bonds.	New Pref. Stock.	New Common Stock.
Present Securities.			
5 per cent. bonds	40%	65%	..
6 per cent. bonds		50%	..
4 per cent. bonds		100%	..
Preferred stockholders, on paying $25 per share for new preferred stock and $12.50 per share for new common stock	20%		20%
Common stockholders, on paying $12.50 per share for new common stock			40%

The percentages for disturbed bonds are on the principal only. Unpaid coupons must be deposited without any allowance therefor.

The present fixed charge is about $1,200,000. The fixed charge on the property as reorganized is estimated at about $750,000, which should be somewhat reduced hereafter when and as the 7 per cent. bonds maturing at various dates from 1900 to 1910 are extended at lower rates of interest, or are replaced by the new 4½ per cent. bonds.

The fixed charge now proposed is quite as large as can be looked upon as reasonably safe in times of competition. In times of prosperity, the net earnings should largely exceed the fixed charges, and the new preferred and common stock should benefit accordingly.

A syndicate has been formed which undertakes to furnish the estimated cash requirements of the plan.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Weak closing in the London market on fears of dearer money in Paris.

Earnings of St. Louis Southwestern for December largest in the history of the company.

New issues offered in London during 1898, one week missing, £149,227,115, against £157,299,000 in 1897 and £152,676,791 in 1896.

Representatives of Chicago-St. Paul lines considering the meeting of the "Soo" line's rate on business east bound from St. Paul.

Completion of a survey for an extension of the Chicago Great Western Road to Omaha.

Purchase of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago for $6,000,000 in the interest of the Bondholders' Committee.

Adjournment of Baltimore and Ohio stockholders' meeting until Feb. 8.

Meeting to-day of United States Rubber Company Directors. Regular dividend on preferred stock to be declared, but uncertainty as to a dividend on the common.

Exchanges through New York Clearing House yesterday $315,236,183, the largest of any single day on record. Previous high mark was in February, 1881.

Decrease of $6,997 in Western New York and Pennsylvania's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $184,432 since July 1.

Filing of petition with the Supreme Court of Ohio to oust the National Biscuit Company from doing business as a "trust" in that State.

Declaration of an extra dividend of 2 per cent. by Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent.

Announcement that the consummation of the Chicago and Alton deal is expected within ten days.

Increase of 10,196 instruments in net output of American Bell Telephone Company for December, making a net increase of 57,311 for the year.

Denial of report that the Doscher Sugar Refinery intends to sell to the retailers direct.

Deficit of $32,798 shown by the Long Island Railroad system for November, a decrease of $4,908. Increase of $85,835 in surplus since July 1.

No date yet determined on for the calling of the remaining assessment on Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in December showed increases:

Chicago and Eastern Illinois	$300
Denver and Rio Grande	14,400
International and Great Northern	28,326
Kansas City Suburban Belt	3,413
St. Louis Southwestern	39,700
Wabash	79,962
Total increase, five roads	$166,101
Increase previously reported	258,183
Total increase, eight roads	$424,284
Decrease:	
St. Joseph and Grand Island	3,695
Net increase	$420,589

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
CHICAGO & EAST ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	522
4th week Dec.	$104,100	$103,800	$88,200
Month	439,167	445,318	388,944
From July 1	2,355,783	2,222,285	1,811,442
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
4th week Dec.	$250,800	$236,400	$164,700
Month	797,500	730,000	550,300
From July 1	4,746,600	4,329,800	3,752,193
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
4th week Dec.	$143,590	$115,254	$121,370
From July 1	2,386,778	2,108,368	2,090,345
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	35	35	35
4th week Dec.	$16,030	$12,617	$13,071
Month	47,639	35,009	29,238
From Jan. 1	528,740	392,914	340,410
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	879	687	687
Month Dec	$438,000	$401,027	$367,132
From July 1	2,365,187	2,135,373	1,990,526
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
4th week Dec.	$20,000	$32,695	$20,900
Month	105,900	112,342	83,500
From July 1	654,336	559,640	435,918
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,223	1,223	1,223
4th week Dec.	$196,800	$157,100	$149,800
Month	606,900	502,800	526,500
From July 1	3,208,988	2,872,800	2,694,090
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,055	1,936
4th week Dec.	$417,292	$337,330	$303,024
From July 1	7,399,117	6,811,476	6,134,048
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM gross earnings—			
December	472,500	429,875	413,291
Six months	3,087,234	2,701,413	2,623,726
Twelve months	5,847,568	5,182,912	5,065,871
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD SYSTEM for November—			
Gross	331,103	316,072	275,565
Op. expenses	256,004	245,913	204,005
Net	75,189	70,159	71,560
Prop. exp. to gross.	77¼	77¾	74⅓
Total income	82,583	79,490	.....
Charges	115,382	117,196	.....
Deficit	32,799	37,706	.....
For five months:			
Gross	2,696,934	2,446,179	.....
Net	1,057,204	988,351	.....
Surplus	594,223	498,392	.....
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA for November—			
Gross	295,462	317,692	251,375
Op. expenses	181,449	196,682	162,964
Net	114,013	121,010	88,421
From July 1 to Nov. 30:			
Gross	1,441,297	1,578,122	1,444,950
Net	460,919	645,351	569,532

DIVIDENDS.

New York, December 20, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of accumulated earnings, has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable January 20, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1898.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

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23 Wall Street,
New York, December 20, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

On January 20, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.

68 William St., Jan. 3, 1899.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1899.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 21st, 1899; and

FIFTEEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1898, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 16th, 1899.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

Texas Central Railroad Company.

A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 16th January, 1899.

The transfer books for the preferred stock of this Company will be closed on 5th January, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on 17th January, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 31st December, 1898.

The John B. Stetson Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., January 2, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock for the half year ending Nov. 30, 1898, and an annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon the common stock, payable Jan. 16th, 1899. Books close January 11, 1899. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.

THEODORE C. SEARCH, Treasurer.

Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company.

New York, December 29th, 1898.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the 17th day of January, 1899, at the office of Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau St., New York.

The transfer books will close January 7th at 3 P. M. and reopen January 18th, at 9 A. M.

HUGO SOMMERFIELD, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

New York, Nov'r 18th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1899. C. F. COE, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 16, 1899.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 18, 1899. GEORGE COPPELL, New York, Dec. 22, 1898. Chairman of the Board.

The Twelfth Ward Bank,

Cor. 125th St. and Lexington Av.

New York, Dec. 22d, 1898.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record, Jan'y 1st, 1899.

F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Texas & Pacific Coal Company.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 10, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on the 20th of January, 1899. Transfer books will close at the Central Trust Co. of N. Y., 31st inst., and reopen January 21st next.

S. MIMS, Secretary.

The Procter & Gamble Company,

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20th, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 14, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to January 14, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.

New York, December 21st, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Nov'r 18th, 1898.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Jan. 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 6th, 1899. C. F. COE, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Two (2%) Per Cent. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan. 16, 1899.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 18, 1899. GEORGE COPPELL, New York, Dec. 22, 1898. Chairman of the Board.

**The Twelfth Ward

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street.
New York, January 4, 1899.

To the Bondholders and Stockholders of the

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company:

Referring to our circular of February 25, 1897, we beg to inform you that, after a protracted examination of the affairs of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company, we have prepared a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the said Company. Copies of same may be obtained at our office.

Our examination satisfies us that any reorganization must be based upon a large reduction of fixed charges.

The plan provides, in substance, for the issue of the following securities:

1. $20,000,000 First Consolidated Mortgage 100-Year 4 1-2 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, to bear interest from July 1, 1899.

These bonds are to be secured by mortgage and pledge of all properties and securities now belonging to the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and embraced in the reorganization as carried out, and also of all other property which thereafter shall be acquired by use of any of these bonds. They are to have the benefit of (1) a **first lien on all, or substantially all, of the coal lands (from which the bulk of the Company's business is derived,) estimated at 20,975 acres; and (2) a lien on all the railroad and equipment, subject only to $7,155,000 existing bonds,** until such time as the same shall have been ultimately retired by an equal amount of the new consolidated bonds reserved expressly for that purpose out of said authorized total issue of $20,000,000.

These Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Bonds are to be used as follows:

(a) To make ultimate provision for existing undisturbed bonds, which, however, may be extended beyond their present dates of maturity....	$7,155,000
(b) To be used in partial exchange for disturbed bonds	3,200,000
(c) To be sold for cash.....	4,000,000
(d) Estimated amount to be reserved under carefully guarded restrictions for the acquisition of new property and for betterments and enlargements (all property acquired to be brought under the mortgage).....	5,645,000
	$20,000,000

2. Preferred Stock, 4 Per Cent. Non-Cumulative, limited under the Plan to an aggregate not exceeding $10,000,000, which (except as stated below) can be increased only with the consent of Preferred and Common Stockholders, as provided in the Plan. All the Preferred Stock will be in shares of $100 each, and will be subject to the statutory right of the Company to redeem the same at par.

3. Common Stock to an amount not exceeding $6,000,000, in shares of $100 each (subject to increase as stated below.)

Whenever four per cent. dividends shall have been declared on both Preferred and Common Stock for any fiscal year, any further dividends for such year shall be equally for the benefit of all shares, whether Preferred or Common.

The above amounts of stock may be increased by $5,000,000 Preferred Stock, $5,000,000 Common Stock, for the purpose of acquiring interests in the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Co. and Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Co., or successor companies, if at any time thought practicable and desirable.

The plan makes suitable provision that no additional mortgage shall be put upon the property to be acquired under the plan, nor shall the amounts of the Preferred Stock authorized under the Plan be increased, except with the consent of a majority of the Preferred Stock, given at a meeting, and also the consent of the holders of a majority of such part of the Common Stock as shall be represented at such meeting.

The basis for exchange of existing bonds, and the offer made to existing Stockholders, are as follows:

Present securities.	Receive.	First consolidated mortgage bonds, (4½ p.c.)	New 4% non-cumulative preferred stock.	New common stock.
		%	%	%
5 per cent. bonds.....	40*	65	..	
6 per cent. bonds.....		50	..	
4 per cent. bonds.....		100	..	
Preferred stockholders, on paying $25 per share for new preferred stock and $12.50 per share for new common stock†.....		20	20	
Common stockholders, on paying $12.50 per share for new common stock‡.....			..	40

*Interest on this basis to begin from July 1, 1899. The advance aggregating 8 1-2 % heretofore made in cash to the holders of the 5% bonds will be assumed by the Reorganization, when completed, as will also the advance of $75,000 made January 31st, 1897, by the Reorganization Managers to enable the Company to pay interest on underlying bonds (together with interest on all such advances), so that, if the reorganization be carried out, the recipients of this advance will be relieved from all obligations to repay the same.

†i. e.—Each 100 shares of present Preferred Stock pay $150 and receive on reorganization 20 shares of new Preferred and 20 shares of new Common Stock.

‡i. e.—Each 100 shares of present Common Stock pay $500 and receive on reorganization 40 shares of new Common Stock.

The foregoing percentages for disturbed bonds are on the principal only. Unpaid coupons must be deposited without any allowance therefor.

The present fixed charge is about $1,200,000. The fixed charge on the property as reorganized is estimated at about $750,000, which should be somewhat reduced hereafter when and as the 7 per cent. bonds maturing at various dates from 1900 to 1910 are extended at lower rates of interest, or are replaced by the new 4½ per cent bonds.

The net income of the Company, as verified by accountants, (with what is deemed to be proper allowance for depreciation of equipment and other property,) was:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1895.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1896.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.
$903,517.43	$932,772.76	$570,677.91	$868,811.58

The earnings of 1897 were abnormally low owing to competition, which, it is hoped, will not again occur with like severity. The earnings of the current fiscal year, up to the present time, are slightly in excess of those for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. Nevertheless, no reorganization can safely be based upon other than a moderate fixed charge, especially as low prices for soft coal (and consequently low rates for its transportation) are almost certain to prevail in future.

The fixed charge now proposed is quite as large as can be looked upon as reasonably safe in times of competition. In times of prosperity the net earnings should largely exceed the fixed charges, and the new Preferred Stock and Common Stock should benefit accordingly.

A Syndicate has been formed which undertakes to furnish the estimated cash requirements of the Plan.

Holders of existing certificates for bonds heretofore deposited with us may be included in this Plan without the issue of new receipts or certificates, **if within the period limited therefor such existing certificates be produced to the Reorganization Managers, and stamped as assenting to this Plan, and all such holders are notified to present their certificates at our office.**

Participation by any other holders of securities is dependent on the deposit of such securities with us within the period limited therefor, and will embrace only securities so deposited.

No securities will be received on deposit unless in negotiable form, and bonds must carry all unpaid coupons.

The payments by stockholders must be made at our office, in two installments, at least thirty days apart, when and as called for by advertisement in each instance at least twice a week for two weeks in two of the daily newspapers of general circulation published in the City of New York.

All payments must be receipted for by us on the Certificates of Deposit.

Failure to pay any installment when and as payable will subject the deposited stock and all rights on account of any prior payments to forfeiture, as hereinafter provided.

All security holders are invited to obtain copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as all depositors are bound thereby without regard to this circular. The Plan and Agreement sets forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that a prompt consummation of the Plan will result to the best interest of all security holders and will place the property on a sound basis.

Any information connected with the Reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 4.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that thirty-eight (38) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

8	184	275	411	608	838	1108
80	199	279	423	622	883	1329
89	215	284	433	633	927	
107	217	299	504	671	988	
129	242	324	521	711	1005	
145	259	348	540	824	1100	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, Dec. 7, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the thirty-eight bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co., of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1899, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company

SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

Nos. 9, 29, 47, 49, 63, 76, 110, 152, 259, 271, 272, 276, 320, 363, 545, 577, 578, 652, 657, 706, 709, 732, 744, 751, 817, 818, 850, 889, 956, 956, 932, 965, 1001, 1075, 1077, 1091, 1122, 1124, 1128, 1129, 1152, 1169, 1177, 1197, 1225, 1260, 1284, 1291, 1309, 1322, 1419, 1420, 1485, 1505, 1650, 1655, 1689, 1732, 1770, 1771, 1803, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1852, 1853, 1927, 1928, 1929, 2134, 2155, 2251, 2267, 2380, 2385, 2528, 2572, 2575, 2592, 2656, 2657, 2667, 2676, 2749, 2774, 2778, 2779, 2806, 2843, 2851, 2880, 2980, 3185, 3188, 3190, 3193, 3225, 3239, 3304, 3327, 3382, 3417, 3442, 3531, 3589, 3596, 3627, 3643, 3697, 3741, 3742, 3781, 3782, 3828, 3939, 3950, 3957, 4044, 4075, 4081, 4090, 4124, 4322, 4414, 4497, 4585, 4567, 4571, 4618, 4620, 4714, 4824, 4833, 4844, 4873, 4894, 4897, 4999, 5193, 5287, 5288, 5347, 5369, 5461, 5505, 5517, 5545, 5549, 5595, 5634, 5719, 5761, 5867, 5873, 5974, 5976.

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1899, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, January 3, 1899.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL..... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS..... 1,250,000.

Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Makes cable transfers & collections on all parts of the world.
Issues Commercial Credits.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.

Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young.....President
Luther Kountze.....Vice-President
James Timpson.....2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull.....Treasurer
William D. Elliott.....Secretary
Clark Williams.....Asst. Treasurer
Richard M. Hurd.....Asst. Secretary
Alexander Phillips.....Man'g. Foreign Dept

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

Frederick O. Barton,	Gustav E. Kissel,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Luther Kountze,
Duncan Clarke,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey,	Richard A. McCurdy,
William F. Dixon,	Theodore Morford,
David Dows, jr.,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
O. G. Haven, jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,
James J. Hill,	George W. Young.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

6% Investments, principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¼d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

***

On the Stock Exchange, 100 shares of Phoenix sold at .12, 300 Standard Consolidated at 2.20.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 200 shares of Adams sold at .10, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 500 Isabella at .37, 500 Iron Silver at .70, seller 5; 200 Mexican at .20, 1,000 Pharmacist at .08, seller 10; 100 Portland at 1.45.

On the Industrial Exchange, 1,000 shares of Justine sold at .02, 5,000 Old Gold at .008, buyer 60; 500 Rocky Mountain at .05 @.08.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.82	Iron Silver	.65
A'ta	.06	Kings. & Pem. F.	.15
Belcher	.17	La Crosse	.07
Best & Belcher	.37	Leadville	.06
Breece	.83	Little Chief	.16
Brunswick	.15	Mexican	.80
Challenge Con.	.16	Phoenix Gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.04	Plymouth Con.	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.15	Sierra Nevada	.90
Deadwood	.40	Standard Con.	2.15
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Union Con.	.30
Father De Smet	.16	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.25	Yellow Jacket	.25
Horn Silver	1.10		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Plymouth	.10
Am. Coal	125.00	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Adams Con.	.10	Quicksilver	1.75
Breece	.83	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Brunswick Con.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.90
Chrysolite	.13	Standard	1.95
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Union Con.	.30
Com. T. Co., stock	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co., bonds	.04	Yellow Jacket	.25
Com. T. Co., scrip	.04	Argentum Juanita	.35
Crescent	.08	Alamo	
Catalpa	.04	Anaconda	.48
Deadwood Terra	.45	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Hale & Norcross	.10	Golden Fleece	.26
Homestake	.50.00	Isabella	.34
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.23
Iron Silver	.70	Mount Rosa	.21
La Crosse	.18	Pharmacist	.04
Leadville Con.	.11	Portland	1.85
Little Chief	.20	Union	.17
Ontario	5.00	Work	.14
Occidental	.45		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00⅝	Justine	.01⅛
Pilgrim	.001	Old Gold	.006
Rocky Mountain	.09½	Sentinel	.001⅜
Cannon Ball	.002½	Playa de Oro	5.00
Copper Rock	.00¼		

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Nyack Knitting Company of Nyack; capital, $5,000. Directors—William H. Brayton, Frederick H. Brayton, and Eugene F. Perry, Nyack.

Park Restaurant Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles H. Holland, John P. Skinner, and Walter E. Ragsdale, New York City.

Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Company of Saratoga Springs, to manufacture drugs and medicines; capital, $250,000. Directors—Burney J. Kendall and Addie E. Kendall, Saratoga Springs; James T. Sweetman, Charlton; John H. Munsell, Schenectady; George C. Pratt, Montpelier, Vt.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	50	Adams Express	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	.....
45¼	45¾	4,430	Am. Steel & Wire	45	45⅞	44⅞	45	−1⅛
112	113	864	Am. S. & W. pf., ex d.	112½	113¼	111⅝	112	−2½
32	32½	1,460	American Malting Co.	32¾	33	32	32	−1
86	86⅞	1,208	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86¼	86¾	85⅜	86½	−⅛
34¾	35	1,270	American Cotton Oil.	35⅛	35¾	34⅝	34⅝	−⅝
88	89	170	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89	89	89	89	−½
34	38	71	Am. District Tel.	35	35¼	35	35½	.....
142	146	10	American Express	145	145	145	145	.....
14¼	14½	7,225	American Spirits Mfg.	15	15	14	14¼	−⅛
38⅝	39½	2,170	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	38	39	−⅛
125¾	125⅞	28,580	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124	126¼	123¼	125⅞	+1⅝
111½	112½	262	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	+½
98	100	159	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98	99	98	99	.....
147⅝	147¾	54,329	American Tobacco	143¼	148¾	143¼	147½	+4¼
132	135	270	American Tobacco pf.	132½	132½	132	132	+2
14½	15½	265	Ann Arbor	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅝
39	40	100	Ann Arbor pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
18¾	18¾	1,900	At., T. & S. F.	19	19¾	18¾	19¼	−⅛
51⅝	51½	15,877	At., T. & S. F. pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51	51⅛	−⅜
67½	68	400	B. & O., all in. pd.	68⅝	68⅝	68	68	−1½
54¼	54½	920	B. & O., when iss.	54½	54½	53⅝	54¼	−½
77	77½	1,000	B. & O. pf., when iss.	77¾	77¾	77	77	−½
9	9¼	56	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	.....
7	7⅛	27,330	Bay State Gas	7	7¼	7	7⅛	−⅛
87½	87¾	116,952	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	79¾	87⅞	79¾	87⅞	+7⅝
140½	141½	2,855	Brooklyn Union Gas.	139⅜	141½	139½	141½	+2
14¾	15	2,430	Brunswick City	14⅞	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
54	54½	500	Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅜
85⅝	86¼	100	Canadian Pacific	86	86	86	86	+ ¼
42½	42⅝	4,515	Central Pacific	43	43	42½	42¾	−⅛
25⅝	25¾	3,172	Chesapeake & Ohio.	25⅜	25¾	25⅛	25¼	−⅛
170	171	325	Chicago & Alton	170½	170½	170	170	−1
125⅜	125¼	6,898	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	125½	125½	124½	125½	+ ¼
60⅝	60¾	1,756	Chicago & East. Ill.	61⅝	61⅝	59¾	60½	−1
113	113¼	300	Chi., & East. Ill. pf.	113	113	113	113	.....
16	16¼	1,700	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16⅝	16	16¼	−⅛
51½	52	430	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	52	52	52	52	.....
30½	31	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	−⅛
81	83¾	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., deb.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	.....
8	9	10	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9	9	9	.....
32	35	110	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	31	31	31	−1
121½	121¼	30,875	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121	121¼	120¾	121¼	+ ⅝
163¾	163¾	315	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	163½	163¾	163½	163½	+ ½
142	142¼	1,010	Chicago & Northw.	141½	142	141½	142	.....
113¾	113⅞	8,576	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	114⅛	114½	113⅝	114	.....
7⅛	8	40	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	8⅞	8¼	.....
37	37½	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37¾	37⅞	36½	37	−½
42¾	43¼	1,060	C., C., C. & St. L.	43	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+ ⅛
		145	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	95	95	95	−1
14⅜	15	415	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅜	15½	15	15	+ ¼
42	44	250	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	+1
20¼	20⅜	2,280	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32½	32½	31⅝	32½	.....
7⅞	8	1,745	Col. So., w. iss.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
51	51½	1,310	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	49⅝	51¼	49½	51¼	+1⅝
20	20¼	4,223	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	19¼	20¼	19¼	20	+ ¾
8½	8⅝	250	Col. & H. C. & I.	9	9	9	9	+ ¼
3¼	3¾	820	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	4	4	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
15	16	300	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	15	15	14½	15	+ ½
194	195	150	Consolidated Gas	194⅞	194¾	194¼	194½	.....
46	47	225	Consolidated Ice	47	47	46⅝	46⅞	−⅛
105½	106¾	400	Delaware & Hudson.	107⅜	107⅜	106¾	106¾	−⅝
158	158½	680	Del., Lack. & West.	158	159½	158	158½	.....
19⅞	20	910	Denver & R. G.	20¼	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	−⅛
70½	70½	619	Denver & R. G. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	−¼
20¾	21	2,145	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	21⅜	21⅝	20⅞	21	−1
65	65½	500	Detroit Gas	63	65½	63	65½	+2⅝
		200	Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	190	192	190	192	.....
14½	14¾	287	Edison Elec. Ill. pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
37¾	38¼	761	Erie 1st pf.	38¼	38¼	37½	37½	−1¼
19	19¼	100	Erie 2d pf	19	19	19	19	− ⅝
39¼	40	700	Evans. & T. H.	40	40	39¼	39¼	−1
70	72½	36	Evans. & T. H. pf.	70	70	70	70	.....
		100	Ft. W. & D. C.	24½	24½	24½	24½	−½
16	18	200	Flint & P. M.	17	17	17	17	− ⅜
44¼	44¾	207	Flint & P. M. pf.	44⅜	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
64½	64⅝	1,897	Federal Steel	65	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	− ⅜
85⅛	85⅜	29,642	Federal Steel pf	85⅜	85⅜	83⅝	84⅛	−1⅛
95½	96¼	705	General Electric	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	− ⅛
69½	69½	850	Glucose Sugar Ref.	69½	69½	69	69	− ⅞
108⅜	109	377	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	109	109	109	109	.....
144⅝	145	2,980	Great Northern pf.	145½	146½	145	145	+ ½
		200	H. B. Claflin Co.	97½	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
114⅜	115	1,285	Illinois Central	115	115	114½	115	.....
100			Ill. Cent., leased line.	100	100	100	100	.....
64½	64¾	3,980	International Paper.	63½	64⅜	63½	64⅜	+1
94	94½	240	Int. Paper pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	.....
11	11¼	450	Iowa Central	11⅛	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
43½	44	1,010	Iowa Central pf.	43½	44	43¼	43⅜	−⅛
16¼	16½	2,210	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16	16⅝	15⅝	16½	+ ⅛
17	18	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
56	56¾	530	Knickerbocker Ice	56¾	56¾	56⅜	56⅜	−⅛
81¼	83	75	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	81	81	81	81	.....
52	53	200	Laclede Gas	52½	52½	52	52	−⅛
20	20½	1,380	Lake Erie & West.	21	21	19½	20¾	−⅛
74	74½	1,100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	+ ¼
57	58	600	Long Island	57	57½	57	57½	+ ½
64½	64¾	7,747	Louisville & Nashville.	64¾	65	64½	64¾	+ ¼
98½	98¾	9,066	Manhattan Con	97⅝	98¾	97	98½	+ ⅝
191½	192	1,546	Metropolitan St. Ry.	191½	192	191	192	+ ¼
36½	36⅝	550	Minn. & St. Louis.	36½	36⅝	36½	36½	.....
96¾	97½	7	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	.....
74	75¼	15	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	.....
14⅜	14½	1,715	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13½	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ⅜
38	39½	7,275	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39½	39⅝	39	39½	+ ⅜
44⅝	44⅞	5,725	Missouri Pacific	44⅞	45	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
32	32½	400	Mobile & Ohio.	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
176½	178	60	Morris & Essex.	176	177½	176	177½	.....
38	38¼	210	National Lead Co.	38	38	38	38	+ ¼
114¼	115	500	National Lead Co. pf.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	+ ¼
50¼	51	2,052	National Biscuit Co.	51½	52	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅜
103½	105¼	335	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅜
97¾	98¼	585	New Jersey Central.	98½	98½	98½	98½	− ⅜
111¼	111⅝	740	New York Air Brake.	116	116	115	115	+1
122½	122⅞	1,037	New York Central	122¾	122¾	122¼	122½	− ⅛
199	200	70	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	199	199	.....
14	14¼	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	14½	14½	14⅞	− ⅜
73	76	20	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	72½	72½	72¼	72½	.....
		145	N. Y., Ont. & West.	18¾	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅜
63	63¼	11,901	Norfolk & West. pf.	63½	63½	62⅝	63¼	+ ¾
63	63¼	2,520	North American	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
7	7¼	100	Northern Pacific	43¾	43⅞	43	43½	− ⅛
43¾	43⅞	6,539	Northern Pacific pf.	77⅜	77⅜	77¼	77½	− ⅛
77⅛	77⅜	2,130	Oregon Short Line	42⅞	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	− ⅛
41	43	100	Pacific Coast	47	47	47	46½	−1
46	47	35	Pacific Mail	45	45	45	44½	− ½
44¼	44½	6,355	Pennsylvania R. R.	122⅜	122⅜	122¼	122½	− ⅜
122½	122⅜	1,480	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2	2	2	2	.....
1⅞	2	600	People's Gas, Chicago.	109⅜	110½	109¼	110⅜	+ ⅜
110½	110¾	14,127	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	65½	68⅝	65½	68⅝	+2⅞
68¼	68⅝	16,075	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85	86¼	85	86¼	+1½
85⅝	87	1,045	Pitts. & Western pf..	10	10	10	10	.....
9½	10½	200	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	164	164⅞	163¾	163¾	− ⅜
163	164	3,005	Reading	23½	23⅝	22⅞	23	− ⅜
23	23⅛	6,805	Reading 1st pf.	55	55	53¾	53⅝	−1⅜
53¼	53⅝	10,510	Reading 2d pf.	29⅞	29⅞	28½	28⅝	−1
28⅝	29	7,892	Rio Grande Western.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
		100	Rio Grande West. pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½	+ ½
65	66½	212	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	128½	128½	128½	128½	.....
128		16	St. J. & G. I.	5	5	5	5	.....
5½	6	510	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	−1½
50½	51	100	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13½	13½	13½	13¼	−1½
13½	15	150	St. L. & San Fran.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½	− ⅛
33½	34	361	St. Louis Southw. pf.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	7¼	1,450	St. Louis Southw. pf.	17¼	17½	17	17¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	17½	1,570	St. Paul & Duluth.	38	38	38	38	−1½
37	38	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	.....
99	99½	100	St. Paul & Omaha.	93	93	92½	92½	− ¾
92¾	93¼	560	Southern Pacific	34¾	34¾	33½	33⅝	− ⅛
33½	34	960	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
10½	10⅝	2,307	Southern Railway pf.	41⅜	41⅜	40¾	40¾	− ⅝
41⅜	41½	3,654	Standard Distilling	22	22	21¾	22	.....
21¾	22	313	Standard Distilling pf.	74	75¼	74	75¼	+1¼
75	75¼	1,865	Standard R. & T.	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
9	9⅛	2,592	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37⅝	37⅝	36¼	37	+ ¼
		3,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventh Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings at Private Contract—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John Wood to Hirsh Brothers a plot of six lots, 100 by 150, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Folsom Brothers, together with J. A. R. Dunning, have sold for Clara Bryce to Mrs. Margaret C. Stitt the five-story business building 67 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 90 by 100, Van Buren leasehold. The lease has twenty-one years to run at an annual rental of $2,200.

Folsom Brothers have also sold for William B. Dickinson of Buffalo to Mrs. C. M. Goodridge, for $75,000, the six-story elevator apartment house 44 East Seventy-ninth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, 21 by 80. The buyer gives in part payment, $25,000, the four-story dwelling 59 Convent Avenue, 20 by 100.

David W. Bishop has bought from Jefferson M. and Mitchell A. C. Levy the five-story building 54 Liberty Street, 18.4 by 106. This purchase gives the buyer a plot 121.6 by 81.6 at the southeast corner of Liberty and William Streets, on which, it is understood, an office building will soon be erected.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for R. J. Chard to an investor the five-story brick building 248 Front Street, 19.5 by 62.6.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to James C. Picken, for improvement, two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 275 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

It was authoritatively denied yesterday that the Albany apartment house, occupying the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, had been sold. It is true that an offer has been made for the property. It will be offered at auction under partition proceedings on Jan. 12, unless disposed of at private sale in the meantime.

Louis Lese has bought from James L. Conway a plot of ground on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, 51 by 100; also, from John P. Bumacker the old four-story building 57 East Fourth Street, 25 by 96.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the three-story dwellings 71, 75, and 77 East Third Street, each 20 by 90.2.

The same operators have also bought the old buildings 321, 323, and 325 East Eighth Street, 70 by 93.11 by 80 by 93.11, and the dwellings 105 and 107 East Tenth Street, 47.6 by 94.7.

B. Hamburger has bought from Lowenfeld & Prager the southeast corner of Goerck and Stanton Streets, 60 by 81, and will erect a six-story tenement on the plot.

Thomas & Son have sold for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company the three-story dwelling 545 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 16 by 99.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, William R. Walker and others, as trustees, for $50,000, the seven-story iron-front building 40 and 42 Vandewater Street, 35.1 by 110 by 13.8 by 106.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary T. Cosgrove, for $6,500, the two-story frame dwelling 627 Union Avenue, 21 by 95.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Frank R. Johnson, as guardian, for $9,000, the three-story brick dwelling 54 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 18 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Joseph J. Berry, referee, 221 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, north side, 235 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 100.11, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,485; subject to another mortgage for $20,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Robert Sturgis, referee, 17 Attorney Street, west side, 73.10 feet south of Grand Street, 21.3 by 20 by 21.3 by 20.1, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $5,642.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, 220 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,776.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, Frankfort Street, southeast corner of William Street, 58.4 by 57.11 by 51.11 by 83.9, vacant. Due on judgment, $119,641.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 159 West Twenty-second Street, north side, 143.9 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 21.10½ by 98.9, three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $21,254.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 16 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, 175 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $10,161.

On the premises, at 2 P. M., foreclosure sale, by the referee, Frank A. Bennett, Fourth Avenue, Wakefield, south side, 305 feet west of Fourth Street, 28 by 114, three-story frame dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 496 feet east of Harrison Avenue, for two two-story and attic frame dwellings, 20 by 42; Carrie J. Singhi, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $12,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 596 feet east of Harrison Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 25 by 38.6; Carrie J. Singhi, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $6,000.

Morton Place, north side, 98 feet west of Harrison Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22.6 by 36; Carrie J. Singhi, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 224 East Ninety-eighth Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; Samuel Roseff, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 324 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to a one and two-story brick stable; John Gerken, owner; A. Minck of 99 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $400.

No. 105 Barclay Street, to a five-story brick and stone store; Swift Brothers & Co., owners; W. B. Page, Boston, architect; cost, $450.

Nos. 83 and 85 Greene Street, to a five-story brick, iron, and frame warehouse and store; Louis Seasongood, owner; F. C. Zucker of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $400.

No. 184 West Forty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick restaurant; John O. Baker, Newark, N. J., owner; William Strom of 44 Broad Street, architect; cost, $19,000.

Purchase by C. P. Huntington.

Collis P. Huntington has made an addition to his residence site, at the southeast corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. According to yesterday's recorded transfers he has acquired from William Waldorf Astor a strip having a frontage of 10 feet and a depth of 125 feet on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 75 feet south of Fifty-seventh Street, and extending along the southerly side of the plot already owned by him. The consideration mentioned in the deed is $54,620.

Annex to Westmoreland Hotel.

The purchase of the property 44 Union Square East by John Jacob Astor, reported yesterday, is made with the idea of annexing it to the Westmoreland Hotel, which it adjoins. The Westmoreland is owned by the estate of William Astor, and when enlarged will have a frontage of 79 feet in Union Square and 125 feet in Seventeenth Street.

New Boulevard Apartment House.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department for a ten-story apartment house which will be erected by James Butler at the southeast corner of the Boulevard and Seventieth Street on a plot 100 feet 5 inches by 145 feet in size. The architect is Robert Maynicke. No estimate of the cost of the structure was filed with the plans.

Tradesmen's Bank Takes Back Realty.

On Dec. 8 the building at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and First Street, known as Florence Hall and occupied by the Fifth District Civil Court, was conveyed by the Tradesmen's National Bank to Rudolph Seaman for a consideration of $170,000. Yesterday a deed was recorded by which Seaman reconveys the property to the Tradesmen's Bank for the same stated consideration.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 67th St, 25x100; Henry Schaefer and wife to Otto Horwitz and others, executors 31,800

AVENUE A, o. Morris Av, n w corner of 183d St, 108.3x150x108.9x150; Simon Uhlfelder and wife to Louis Lese and another 1

AVENUE A, s w corner of 78th St, 25x94; Simon Hoffmann and wife to Clemens J. Kracht 1

BANK ST, n s, 21.6x85.4x21.6x86.1; Horatio Gomez to Margaret, Edwin, Jr., Louis, and Rosalie Gomes 300

BANK ST, 7, n s, 21.6x85.4x21.6x86.1; Edgar J. Nathan to Margaret Gomez and others, 1-24th part 300

BANK ST, n s, 306.1 ft w of Greenwich Av, 21.10x90; Fran L. Herrschaft, as trustee, to Catharine E. Sturcke and another 15,000

BANK ST, 7, n s, 21.6x85.4x21.6x86.1; Alida Dreyfous to Margaret Gomez and others, 1-24th part 300

BANK ST, 7, n s, 21.6x85.4x21.6x86.1; Lucille Dreyfous to Margaret Gomez and others 300

BOSTON POST ROAD, plot begins at point 126 ft s w from n e boundary line of Lot 6, map of lands in Bronx Borough, 50x137.3x50x136.10; Dennis Meagan and others to Henry A. Brann 1,000

BOULEVARD, w s, 26.10 ft n of 106th St, 74.1x100; John O. Baker and wife to Le Grand K. Pettit 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 104th St, 101.9x48.7x100.11x25.3; William L. Crowe and others to Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant 160,000

BROOME ST, s s, 80 ft e of Ridge St, 20x80; Herrman Rosenthal to Julius and Max Weinstein 9,350

CHERRY ST, 367, s s, 34.8x94.5x28x85.6; Edward Feibel to Frederick Sackett 1

COLUMBUS AV, 885, s e corner of 102d St, 25.11x80; Ferdinand Brakmann to Edward Donnelly 49,500

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 146th St, 25x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Nelson J. Gerken 10

CRESCENT AV, s e s, at w s of Jackson St, runs s 100x w 63.5 to 6th Av x n e 116.8; Marie Roth to Paul F. Roth.. 1

FOREST AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of Home St, 21.2x90.11; Antonio Cichi to Pauline Rose 7,900

HENRY ST, 237, n s, 25x100x23x100; Jacob Levy and another to Levy Rothstein 1

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 129.4 ft e of Clinton St, 20x120; Eugene M. Bowman to William T. Traud 8,000

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 40x141.8x50x140.8; Kate Cohen to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.. 1

LOT 5, block 24, map of Pelham Park; Laura Lathrop to Byron A. Beal 1

LOTS 129 and 130, map of Van Nest Park; Frank Lalor to Emil A. W. Assmann 3,000

MADISON ST, Lot 6, map of subdivided lots, 427 to 433, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100; Herman Goldstein and others to Gussie Goldstein 1

NELSON AV, e s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 50.2x25.11x51.6x9.9; Wilson M. Powell and another, executors, to James McDermott 640

PART LOT 34, map of Clason's Point, Westchester, 100x— to Long Island Sound; Walter W. Taylor to Minnie G. Fanning 3,000

PERRY AV, w s, 189.11 ft s of Old Road, 50x100; Solomon E. Japha to Fredericka L. Japha 1,500

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 134.3 ft s w of 149th St, 25x100; M. H. Hagerty and others, executors, to Elizabeth Reedy.. 500

TINTON AV, w s, 56 ft s of Home St, 18.6x90; John W. Decker to Peter Winter 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 903.7 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x128.6; William T. Matthies to Annie Matthies, quit claim 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 903.7 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x128.6; Adam Weiffenbach to Annie Matthies, quit claim 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 903.7 ft n of Wendover Av, 75x128.6; William T. Matthies to Raffaele Luongo 1

WEEKS ST, n w corner of 174th St, 1x100; Jacob C. Leonore and another to Owen T. Martin 1

WEEKS ST, w s, 51.4 n of 174th St, 10x100; Jacob C. Weeks and another to Owen T. Martin 1

WOODRUFF AV, n e s, 226 ft s e of Grove St, 25.2x96.9x25x95.8; James Ferguson to Bridget Conlon 825

1ST AV, 1,107, w s, 25x91; John G. Pollock and wife to Charles F. David 1

1ST AV, 1,107, w s, 25x91; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to John A. Pollock ... 10

2D AV, 2,195, w s, 21.3x80; Marcellin F. Dellac to Mary Rothstein 1

2D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x67.4x25.1x70.6; Conrad J. Smith to Charles Gunther 27,500

2D AV, n e corner of 1st St, 81.6x75.9x 67.4x84.4, Rudolph Seaman and wife to Tradesmen's National Bank 170,000

2D AV, 320, e s, 21.8x100; Joseph Jantzer and others, executors, to Henry Gentzlinger 22,300

3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 117th St, 25.2x114 x irregular; Isidore Jackson and wife to Martha Degelman 1

3D AV, (North,) s e s, 341 ft n e of Grove St, 25x170; Mary A. Campbell and another to Charles Schneider 1

3D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x80; Mary A. A. Woodcock to Gerson Hyman and another 16,000

3D AV, 2,795; Mary E. Crow to Anton and Elizabeth Ragette 100

2D AV, 2,191, 21.3x irregular; Augustes Bertrand to Mary Ehrmann 1

2D AV, 2,193, 21.3x100; Ludivine A. Bertrand to Mary Ehrmann 1

3D AV, 521, 18.4x60; Isaac Cohen to Abraham J. Dworsky 1

4TH AV, n w corner of 59th St, 100.5x 20; Elizabeth A. Lalor to Catharine Lalor and another 100

5TH AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 57th St, 10x 125; William W. Astor to Collis P. Huntington 54,620

7TH ST, 33 East, 25x74.10; Charles Guntzer to Conrad J. Muth 20,000

8TH AV, w s, 23.11 ft s of 100th St, 22x 100; City Trust Safe Deposit and Surety Company to James O'Poole 1

9TH AV, 548, 24.6x72; Catharina Doetschmann to Frederick W. Schabbehar and another 25,000

11TH ST, 534 and 536 East, 40x94.8; David Epstein and another to Gerson Hyman and another 1

11TH AV, e s, 75.4 ft s of 47th St, 25x80; Herman H. Rottmann to Frederick H. Ehlen 1

125TH ST, 275, n s, 61.9 ft e of 4th St, 22x32.3x18.4x33.5; Moses Redmond to Eliza Hunt 7,500

17TH ST, n s, 369 ft e of 1st Av, 25x92; Caroline Schorling to George Killan 1

18TH ST, n s, 433.6 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 92; Chambers St, 16 to 20, s w s, 87.3 x43.2x25x90.11; Marie L. De Agreda to Caroline F. Wight and another ..... Gift

20TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 4th Av, 50x92; Jared D. Butler to Richard B. Sheridan.. 1

21ST ST, n s, 145 ft n w of 5th Av, 25x 98.9; Marie L. de Agreda to Marie L. Wight 1

22D ST, 241 East, s s, 18x74.3; Charles H. Stube to Charles F. Stubbe 1

31ST ST, 304 West, 20x98.9; Julia Laughlin to Ernest F. Klee 100

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 100; 47th St, s s, 80 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 100.4; 46th St, n s, 160 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; Herman H. Rottmann, by guardian, to Frederick H. Ehlen 25

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 100; 47th St, s s, 80 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 100.4; 46th St, n s, 160 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; Herman H. Rottmann and others to Frederick H. Ehlen 1

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 100; 47th St, s s, 80 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 100.4; 46th St, n s, 160 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; Herman H. Rottmann and another, executors, to James B. Lord 1

47TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 100; 47th St, s s, 80 ft e of 11th Av, 20x 100.4; 46th St, n s, 160 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.4; Herman H. Rottmann and another, executors, to James B. Lord 1

47TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Henderson Estate Company to Jacob Kessler 5,000

55TH ST, s s, 336.5 ft w of 9th Av, 13.6x 100.5; 55th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 23x100.5; 55th St, s s, 123 ft w of 9th Av, 13.6x100.5; Charles F. David to Martin L. Rickerson 1

64TH ST, n s, 158 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; James B Lord and others to Elsie B. Lord 1

64TH ST, n s, 134 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; William B. Lord and another, executors, to Grace D. Nicoll 1

64TH ST, n s, 153 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x100.5; William B. Lord and another, executors, to Elsie B. Lord 1

64TH ST, n s, 134 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; James B. Lord and others to Grace D. Nicoll 1

64TH ST, n s, 372 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; William B. Lord and another, executors, to William B. Lord 1

64TH ST, n s, 354 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; William B. Lord and another, executors, to William B. Lord 1

64TH ST, n s, 354 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; William B. Lord and another, executors, to James B. Lord 1

64TH ST, n s, 372 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; James B. Lord and others to William B. Lord 1

75TH ST, s s, 290.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18x 102.2; Catherine Furlong and others to Adolph Wiedhopf 4,500

75TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Joseph H. Austen to John T. Williams ..... Nom.

78TH ST, 234 West, 17x102.2; Henry de F. Baldwin, referee, to Thomas R. Were 14,000

80TH ST, n s, 174.10 ft e of 5th Av, 22.2x 102.2; Leopold Sinsheimer and wife to Isabella B. Satterthwaite 46,000

88TH ST, 105 East, 25.6x100.8; Siegfried Blumenthal to Charlotta Von Maudrich.. 1

88TH ST, 52 and 54 East, 51x100.8; Louis Lese and others to Simon Uhlfelder and another 1

96TH ST, 206 and 208 East, 54.3x100.8; Morris Franklin and wife to Patrick J. Ryan 1

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; Gustav S. Drachman, referee, to Joseph W. Kierst 19,000

100TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 39.2x100.11; Walter Durand to the Equitable Building Company 6,500

100TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.2x100.11; Equitable Building Company to Anna Ackert 10

101ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.9, Isaac Mannheimer to George B. Radford and another 30,000

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x 100.11; Carriebelle Larchanton and another to Thomas Anglesey 1

113TH ST, 54 West, 16x100.11; John A. Picken and wife to Louis Lese 1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 100x irregular; Emily L. Felt to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman 1

137TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of Lenox Av, runs n 100.11 x w 144.2 ft to St. Nicholas Av, x s 118.5 to 113th St, x 82.3; Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrman to Emily L. Felt 75,000

141TH ST, s s, 336.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.5x 100.10; Jacob Goldham to Gustave Schwerin 1

117TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of Madison Av, 100x100.11, ¾ part; William Reuter to Sigmund Levy 1,000

118TH ST, s s, 380 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Annie Kirkland to Richard Trimble 10

131ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x 99.11; Louis Lese and wife to John A. Picken 1

132D ST, 274 West, 16.8x99.11; George B. Radford and others to Isaac Mannheimer. 15,250

135TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50x100; 135th St, n e corner of Brown Place, 100x100; Grace D. Nicoll and others to James B. Lord 1

135TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Brown Place, 50x100; 135th St, n e corner of Brown Place, 100x100; William B. Lord and another, executors, to James B. Lord 1

136TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100; James B. Lord and others to William B. Lord 1

136TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 100x100; William B. Lord, executor, to Simpson Place, s e s, 124.5 ft s w of 149th St, 3 years 300

REISS, Zetta and Lol, to Bowery Savings Bank; 3d St, s s, 69.6 ft e of Avenue C, 3 years 11,500

ROBINSON, Frederic S., to Henry Hanlein; 182d St, new line, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, ½ age 610

ROTH, Isaac, to John Schneider; 189 Allen St, 2 years 2,000

ROTHSTEIN, Levy, to Jacob and Louis Levy; 237 Henry St, installments 8,500

SCHABBEHAR, Frederick W. and Eva E., to Margaret Marquart; 548 9th Av, 3 years 3,000

SCHNEIDER, Charles, to Mary A. Campbell and another; North 3d Av, s e s, 316 ft n e of Grove St, 5 years 8,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Charles F. Ballard; 158th St, n s, at s w s of Boulevard Lafayette, ½ year 20,000

SCHULTZ, Gustav A., to Louise Dietzel; 705 East 144th St, 5 years 2,500

SILVERSON, Abraham, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 13 and 15 Attorney St, 3 years 42,000

SIMON, Monroe L., to Geo. P. Upham; s s of 70th St, 191.8 ft e of West End Av, 5 years 13,000

SPOONER, Alban and Susanna, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Christopher St, n s, 99.6 ft e of Washington St; also property in Brooklyn, 1 year 25,000

STEVENS, Charles A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 531 Trinity Av, 5 years 2,500

STUBBE, Charles H., to Charles H. Stubbe; 223 East 22d St, 5 years 8,000

STURCKE, Catharine E., and Mary Lotz to Frank L. Heerschatt, trustee; Bank St, n s, 306.1 ft w of Greenwich Av, 3 years 13,600

SWEENEY, Bernard, to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 54 West 129th St, 5 years.. 14,000

TAYLOR, Frederick L., to Harriet S. Hastings, trustee; 21st St, n s, 423.4 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years and part, 3 years.. 1,200

TRABERT, Anton, to George W. Dibble; 305 and 307 Bleecker St, 3 years 11,500

TREBEL, Carl and Anne E., to the Trustees of the Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Association of the Twenty-third Ward; Avenue D, e s, 83 ft n of 12th St, Unionport, 3 years 1,000

VON MAUDRICH, Charlotta, to Siegfried Blumenthal; 105 East 88th St, demand.. 1,500

WALLENSTEIN, Solomon, to Rosalie King; 101st St, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 6,000

WIEDHOPF, Adolph, to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; 75th St, s s, 253 and 290.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 24,000

WIEDHOPF, Adolph, to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; 75th St, s s, 290.6 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 5,250

WINTER, Peter, to Corn Exchange Bank; Tinton Av, w s, 56 ft s of Home St, new line, 3 years 1,100

Recorded Leases.

BUGLERAND, Adam, to Joseph Hymann; 782 Columbus Av, 5 years $1,500

COWEN, Newman, to Max Raymond; 185 to 189 West End Av, 5 years 5,000

HANLON, Michael, to Sewer & Sable; 174 Wooster St, 3 years ..... 2,000 to 2,100

HANNELL, John P., to Ellsworth Childs; 39 East 19th St, 21 years 8,000

STUYVESANT, Rutherford, to William Wetterer; 3d Av, w s, 187.2 ft n of 11th St, 19.4 ft to 12th St, x 75, 21 years 1,150

MASON, Joel S., and another, executors, to Dunham Manufacturing Company; 375 to 377 Pearl St, 10 years 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ANGLESEY, Thomas, to V. Everit Macy; 112th St, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 29,500

ANGLESEY, Thomas, to William H. Macy, Jr., and another, trustees; 112th St, n s, 205 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 29,500

ANGLESEY, Thomas and Elizabeth, to H. Raabe & Sons; 112th St, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 1,500

ARMSHEIMER, Charles, to Martha Schultheis; 529 Trinity Av, 3 years 2,500

ASSMANN, Emil A. W., to Frank and Susie D. Luf; Lots 129 and 130, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, installments.. 900

BARNETT, Samuel, to Paulina Jacobs; 60 Bayard St and 1 and 3 Elizabeth St, installments 3,000

BARRY, Mary C., to Christina Marshall; 4th St, e corner of Wooster St, 1 year.. 1,000

BAUM, Samuel C., to Elliot Smith and others, trustees, &c.; 120th St, n s, 226.5 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years 10,000

BORKEL, Anna, to George F. and Louise F. Dell; 432 East 51st St, 5 years 1,000

BROWN, George, to Samuel Danowitz; 8th Av, n w corner of 148th St, installments. 6,800

BRUGGEMANN, Charles, to William Stursberg; 138th St, n s, 94.1 ft w of Brook Av, 5 years 17,000

CAMPBELL, Julie B. Brettell; 126th St, n s, 133.4 ft e of 7th Av, widened, 1 year $1,000

COHEN, Isaac, to Abraham J. Dworsky; Avenue D, n e corner of 4th St, installments 500

CORN, Henry, to William K. Everdell; 124 5th Av and 2 West 18th St, 1 year.. 25,000

CORN, Henry, to William K. Everdell; 632 Broadway, extends to 164 Crosby St, 1 year 20,000

CORN, Henry, to William K. Everdell; 632 and 634 Broadway, extends to 164 and 166 Crosby St, 1 year 30,000

DAHLIN, Julianna, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 206 Eldridge St, 4 years. 2,000

DAVID, Charles F., to Martin L. Rickerson; 1,107 1st Av, 1 year 1,500

DAVIDSON, Alexander, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; Broadway, e s, 25 ft n of land of Anderson and of John W. Phillips, 1 year 20,000

DEGELMAN, Martha, to Abraham Stern and another; 2,148 3d Av, installments.. 4,000

DI MAJO, Ferdinando and Amalia S., to Raeffaelo Di Majo; Lots 224, 244, 225, 76 to 79, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate, near 11th Av, 5 years.... 1,800

DOHRENWEND, Gustav J., and Otto Leister to Lena Michel; Grove St, s e corner of Bedford St, 1 year 15,000

DONNELLY, Edward, to Ferdinand Brakman; 885 Columbus Av, 5 years 5,500

DONOHUE, Bartholomew, to Harlem Savings Bank; 173d St, n s, 118.9 ft e of Audubon Av, 1 year 4,000

DOWNES, Joseph O., to Israel C. Jones; 173d St, n s, 20 ft e of Railroad, or Vanderbilt, or Park Av, 3 years 2,500

EAST SIDE SPAR VEREIN to Charles H. Reed; 1st Av, n e corner of 69th St, 5 years 25,000

EHRMANN, Mary, to Marcellin F. Dellac; 2,195 2d Av, 5 years 10,000

EHRMANN, Mary, to Auguste Bertrand; 2,191 2d Av, 5 years 7,000

EHRMANN, Mary, to Ludivine A. Bertrand; 2,193 2d Av, 5 years 6,000

EQUITABLE BUILDING COMPANY of New York to A. Walter Durand; 100th St, s s, 275 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year. 6,000

FANNING, Minnie G., to Annie V. Taylor; part of lot 34, Map of Clason's Point, Westchester, installments 2,700

FELT, Emily L., to Simon Adler and Henry S. Hermann; 113th St, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 82.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av x118.5x144.2x100.11, 1 year 20,000

FELT, Emily L., to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herrmann; 113th St, n s, 250 ft w of Lenox Av, 82.3 ft to St. Nicholas Av x118.5x144.2x100.11, 1 year 5,000

FERGUSON, James, to the German Savings Bank; 155 West 97th St, 1 year 23,000

FERRIS, Nelson and Van Joseph F. Stier; 146th St, s w corner of Convent Av, 3 years 45,000

FERRIS, Nelson J., to Joseph F. Stier; 146th St, s w corner of Convent Av, 3 years 2,500

FISCHER, William, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 185 Orchard St, 5 years 15,000

FITCH, Virena D., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 34th St, n s, 191.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 7,500

FORMAN, Gertrude A., and George L., to William H. Young, trustee, &c.; 32 East 119th St, 5 years 2,000

FRITZ, John J., to Hirlanda Mann; 418 West 44th St, 5 years 4,000

GALLIGAN, Thomas P., to Isaac and James M. Griggs; 17th St, s s, 309.8 ft e of Avenue A; 37th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 1st Av; 17th St, s s, 233 ft e of Avenue A, collateral, 2 years 7,808

GENTZLINGER, Henry, to Joseph and George Jantzer and another, executors, &c.; 320 2d Av, installments 5,300

GENTZLINGER, Henry, to John C. Oscar; 320 2d Av, 5 years 12,000

GILMORE, Julia A., to Frances V. Nash; 260 West 131st St, 3 years 8,000

GOODMAN, Aaron, and Nathan Silverson to George M. Miller, trustee; Henry St, n s, 120.7 ft e of Jefferson St, 5 years... 28,000

HARVEY, William L., to Thomas Russell, executor, &c.; 184th St, n s, 26.5 ft w of Walton Av, 3 years 3,500

HARDY, William L., and Alfred J. Purgold to Charles Strauss; 184th St, n w corner of Walton Av, 3 years 3,500

HOLLAND, Ellen, to Christina Marshall; w corner of 4th and Wooster Sts, 2 years 500

HOLMES, Martha, to Martha Holmes, as general guardian, &c.; Columbus Av, n e corner of 74th St, 5 years 100,000

HUNT, Eliza, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 275 East 12th St, 1 year 3,000

HYMAN, Gerson, and Manuel Oppenheimer to David Epstein and another; 534 and 536 East 11th St, 3 years 16,750

HYMAN, Gerson, and another to Mary A. A. Woodcock; 3d St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 12,800

KESSLER, Jacob, to Henderson Estate Company; 48th St, s s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 8 years 4,000

KIERST, Joseph W., to Euphemia S. Coffin; 98th St n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 18,000

KILIAN, George, to Phillibina Weber; 17th St, n s, 269 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years.. 10,000

KLEE, Ernest F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 364 West 31st St, 3 years 11,000

KOHN, Samuel, to State Bank; n w s of 2d Av, 77.6 ft n of 13th St, 1 year.. 3,000

KWINT, Abraham, to Michael Kwint; 262 East 4th St, 3 years 3,500

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Harris D. Colt and another; 9 Frankfort St, 3 years 40,000

LEVY, Morris, to Caroline M. Knapp; 9th Av, w s, 33.4 ft n of 55th St; leasehold, 3 years 1,400

LUONGO, Raffaele, to Annie Matthies; e s of Webster Av, 903.7 ft n of Wendover Av, 1½ years 3,500

LUONGO, Raffaele, to Egbert Winkler, Sr.; Webster Av, e s, 903.6 ft n of Wendover Av, 1½ years 19,000

MALCOLM, Annie, to Judson S. Todd; 146th St, e s, 150 ft n w of 3d Av, ½ year 12,000

MALCOLM, Annie, to Nelson D. Stilwell; 146th St, e s, 150 ft n w of 3d Av, ½ year 3,400

McDERMOTT, James, to Wilson M. Powell and another, executors, &c.; Nelson Av, e s, 275.9 ft s of 167th St, 3 years... 320

McGRORY, Anna, and another to John T. Willets, as guardian, &c.; 185 East 93d St, 3 years 18,000

McMAHON, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 568 Columbus Av, 5 years 20,000

MOHR, J. F. William, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 36 West 69th St, 9 years 32,000

MORAN, William M., to Dime Savings Bank; 1,983 Madison Av, 2 years..... 14,000

NAEGELI, Albert and Catharine, to Franz Rust; 83d St, n s, 173 ft e of Averue A, 3 years 5,000

NEUFELD, Morris, and Isidor Cohen to Adolph M. Bendheim; 156th St, n s, 103 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 10,000

NOONAN, Arthur, and Rebecca L., to Gottlieb and Herman F. Epple; 454 West 153d St, 1 year 2,000

O'BRIEN, Thomasine E., to Charles Katzenberg; Valentine Av, w s, 1,610.10 ft n of land of Thomas Basford, &c., 2 years. 10,000

PASCA, Michael G., to New York Security and Trust Company; 3d Av, w s, 130.8, 155.10, 180.11, and 206.3 ft n of 172d St, 3 years, 4 mortgages, each 11,000

PASCA, Michael G., to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 3d Av, w s, 130.8, 155.10, 180.11, and 206.3 ft n of 172d St, 1 year, 4 mortgages, each 1,500

PERLMAN, David, to Morris Goldstein; 55 to 59 Willett St, installments, (three mortgages,) each 5,000

PERLMAN, David, to Harriet B. Fisk; 57 Willett St, 5 years 28,000

PERLMAN, David, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 59 Willett St, 5 years 58,000

PERLMAN, David, to George G. Kip; 55 Willett St, 5 years 28,000

PERLMAN, David, to Henry Meyer; 55 Willett St, demand 2,500

PERLMAN, David, to Henry Meyer; 57 and 59 Willett St, (two mortgages,) demand, each 2,500

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John O. Baker; Boulevard, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, demand 45,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John O. Baker; Boulevard, w s, 26.10 ft n of 100th St, demand 42,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to John O. Baker; Boulevard, w s, 81.10 ft n of 100th St, demand 15,291

PICKEN, John A., to Louis Lese; 131st St, n s, 125 and 175 ft w of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 13,500

RAGETTE, Anton, to Mary E. Crow; 2,795 3d Av, 5 years 17,000

RAWITZER, Simon, to Max Herzog; 44 East 75th St, 5 years 15,000

Lis Pendens.

BEACH ST, s s, 145.11 ft w of Hudson St, 27.11x87.6, leasehold; Harriet B. Ranney against Harriet S. B. Taft and others, (foreclosure of mortg

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, City and County of New York.—SUSAN L. VIVIAN and JOHN F. PATTERSON, as executrix and executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, late of the City of New York, deceased, plaintiffs, against SARAH CROW, widow of DAVID CROW, deceased; MOSES R. CROW, ELIZABETH H. CROW, his wife; ANNA RUSSELL, LANDRAM RUSSELL, JOHN HOES, defendants.—Plaintiffs desire the trial to be in the City and County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each one of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, August 19th, 1898.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street; Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City.

To the defendants Sarah Crow and Elizabeth H. Crow:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street, Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City. d1-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, as trustee under the last will and testament of James H. Woods, deceased, plaintiff, against ADELE I. HUMPHREYS, Florence D. Kellogg, Hulda Wagner, Maurice V. Freund, Leon Revillon, Theodore Revillon, Anatole Revillon, Tenea Hersog, Hannah Newman, Cecelia, Feder, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 8th day of July, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Hannah Newman and Hulda Wagner, and each of them: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.—Dated New York, November 30, 1898.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
d1-1aw6wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial New York County.—MARY STEWART against ISMA SCHREYER, John Graber, and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff, and Walter N. Smith, Louis C. Muller, and Margaret Middleditch.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, October 10, 1898.

ALEXANDER & ASH, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 11 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, John Graber and Mary Graber, his wife, the said name Mary being fictitious, the first name of the wife of the said defendant Graber being unknown to plaintiff.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Abrahm R. Lawrence, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, State of New York, on the 29th day of November, 1898.

VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address, No. 2 Wall Street, Post Office Address, Box 1,361 New York City. d1-1aw6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the general assignment of THE SCRANTON PHOTO SUPPLY COMPANY to FRANK T. OKELL, as assignee.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against The Scranton Photo Supply Company, a corporation lately doing business at 65 Fifth Avenue, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to Frank T. Okell, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

FRANK T. OKELL, Assignee.
BURR & DELACY, Attorneys for Assignee, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d29-1aw6wW&f28

CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, Notice is hereby given to all creditors of CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY, a corporation, lately doing business at 743 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Charles E. Hobbs, the assignee of said Chas. S. La Vake & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 58 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York City, November 26th, 1898.

CHARLES B. HOBBS,
Assignee.
CHARLES A. WINTER, Attorney for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. c3-1aw6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON; WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

BROWNING, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Hermon Browning, Sarah Gordon, Thirza Strong, Clara Fursman, Sylvanus Browning, Frederick Browning, Mary A. Monis, Lillie Browning, May Jones, William F. Browning, and Emma M. Browning, the only heirs and next of kin of JOHN BROWNING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Ann Monis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Browning, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MEYER & FRIEND, Attorneys for Proponent, 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d29-1aw6wTh

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. c20-1aw-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-1aw6mTh

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

GEORGE H. BROUWER AND GEORGE W. McGOWN, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GEORGE H. BROUWER and GEORGE W. McGOWN, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, Referee, 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 21st, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 4, 1899.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH KOLLER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sarah Koller, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1898, the said Sarah Koller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of her creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 52 Exchange Place, New York City, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, January 4th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES McWALTERS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James McWalters, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1898, the said James McWalters was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 52 Exchange Place, New York City, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, January 4th, 1899.

HENRY KRAUSS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of HENRY KRAUSS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 4a Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 16th, 1899, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, Januard 3d, 1899.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

RUBEN COHEN, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS REUBEN COHEN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of RUBEN COHEN, otherwise known as REUBEN COHEN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, Referee, 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 21st, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 3d, 1899.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

JOSEPH A. FRANK, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JOSEPH A. FRANK, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 18th, 1899, at four o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 4th, 1899.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of BEECHING & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, for the benefit of the creditors of said company and of the stockholders thereof, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require:

First. All the persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 1,253 Broadway, Brooklyn, in the City of New York, in the County of Kings, and State of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay same to me.

Second. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver same to me on or before the said 23d day of February, 1899.

Third. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the said 23d day of February, 1899.

Fourth. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same, in writing and in detail, to me, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 23d day of February, 1899.—Dated December 27th, 1898.

ALEXANDER A. FORMAN, Jr.,
Receiver.
EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Receiver, office and Post Office address, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the general assignment of THE SCRANTON PHOTO SUPPLY COMPANY to FRANK T. OKELL, as assignee.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against The Scranton Photo Supply Company, a corporation lately doing business at 65 Fifth Avenue, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to Frank T. Okell, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

FRANK T. OKELL, Assignee.
BURR & DELACY, Attorneys for Assignee, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d29-1aw6wW&f28

CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York, by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on said date, Notice is hereby given to all creditors of CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY, a corporation, lately doing business at 743 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, Charles E. Hobbs, the assignee of said Chas. S. La Vake & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 58 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York City, November 26th, 1898.

CHARLES B. HOBBS,
Assignee.
CHARLES A. WINTER, Attorney for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. c3-1aw6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON; WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

BROWNING, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Hermon Browning, Sarah Gordon, Thirza Strong, Clara Fursman, Sylvanus Browning, Frederick Browning, Mary A. Monis, Lillie Browning, May Jones, William F. Browning, and Emma M. Browning, the only heirs and next of kin of JOHN BROWNING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Ann Monis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Browning, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MEYER & FRIEND, Attorneys for Proponent, 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d29-1aw6wTh

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. c20-1aw-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898.

CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-1aw6mTh

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next.—Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

GEORGE H. BROUWER AND GEORGE W. McGOWN, BANKRUPTS—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of GEORGE H. BROUWER and GEORGE W. McGOWN, bankrupts, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Royal S. Crane, Referee, 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 21st, 1899, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 4, 1899.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SARAH KOLLER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sarah Koller, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1898, the said Sarah Koller was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of her creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 52 Exchange Place, New York City, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

New York, January 4th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES McWALTERS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James McWalters, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1898, the said James McWalters was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 52 Exchange Place, New York City, on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.
New York, January 4th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 S. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next. —Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898.

STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.
ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTh

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix; LOUIS NORDLINGER, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor. c20-1aw6mTh

WILHELM, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Knapp, Edward P. Knapp, Edward Wilhelm, Alvin Wilhelm, Mabel Wilhelm, Mrs. Strasser, with whom Edward P. Knapp, an infant under the age of 14 years, resides; Caroline Baettenhaussen, Henry T. Wilhelm, and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE WILHELM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House of the City of New York, on the Fourteenth day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Fritz Baettenhaussen, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRED. CYRUS LEUBUSCHER, Atty. for Petitioner, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL MARSH, ANN WILLCOX, Executors. OPDYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Eugene McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Charles Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue seventy-four feet one inch, more or less, to the land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance, thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly and parallel with said Street ninety-four feet four inches, and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at the point or place of beginning, being known as the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, December 14, 1898.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

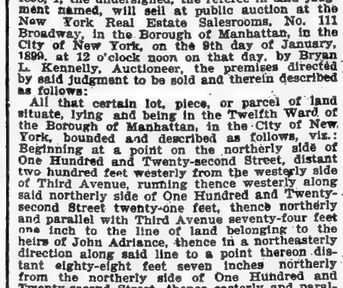

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $157.65 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
d19-2aw8wM&Th&ja9

CHARLES STREET—SUPREME COURT, County of New York, JAMES V. McMANUS, plaintiff, against MARY E. BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Charles Street, distant two hundred and twenty-two feet one and one-half inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Charles and Bleecker Streets; and running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so, with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet and ten inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Charles Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet nine and a quarter inches, to the said northerly side of Charles Street, and running thence westerly along the said northerly side of Charles Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, said lot being fully described upon a certain map filed or intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled Map of Property in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the Estate of Abraham Van Nest, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, March 12th, 1865, and known as Number 16 on said map.—Dated New York, December 14, 1898.

GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.
VINCENT VICTORY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 98-99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,474.96, with interest thereon from the 8th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $837.40, with interest from 13th December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $532.31 and interest.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

REF

SCHOOL BOARD AFFAIRS

Central Body and Borough Branch Both Hold Meetings.

AN ADDRESS BY J. J. LITTLE

He Is Chosen Temporary President of the Borough Board—Problem of Getting Teachers.

The Central Board of Education and the School Board for Manhattan and Bronx held meetings yesterday afternoon, the principal object being to select a temporary President of each board to serve until the reorganization of the two bodies in February. In the by-laws it is stated that the official term of the President shall begin on the second Wednesday in February of each year. J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn, Vice President of the Central Board, was chosen to serve temporarily as President, and in the Borough Board, Commissioner J. J. Little was chosen.

The election of Mr. Little is considered the first victory for the new Tammany members of the board. Commissioner Adams, who has heretofore remained noncommittal as to which side he intended to affiliate with, nominated Mr. Little. Representing the anti-Tammany faction, Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson was nominated by Mr. Agar. The ballot resulted in Mr. Little's election by a vote of 11 to 8.

When Mr. Little took the chair the teachers seated without the railing broke into enthusiastic applause. He made an address, in which, in reference to school accommodations, he said he believed every child was entitled to a primary education before the school fund was used for educating a few in higher branches.

"There are in this borough," he said, "more than 4,000 classrooms now in use in the schools. From five to ten extra seats in each room would provide accommodations for from 25,000 to 30,000 more scholars, and without other expense to the city than desks and supplies. Should this not be done, so long as there is a child seeking admission to the schools? An additional reason for this method of accommodating the children of the city lies in the fact that we are at present short of teachers. This requires no additional teachers."

Pursuant to the Mayor's communication urging the importance of providing sufficient school buildings, it was resolved that the Board of Education be requested to ask the Corporation Counsel to use every effort to expedite the proceedings for the acquisition of the following sites in this borough:

Plot 150 by 201 feet, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth Streets, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Plot of eleven lots on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Plot of twelve lots on One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, beginning 325 feet east of Boulevard.

Plot consisting of 305 to 301 (inclusive) East Eighty-second Street, between First and Second Avenues.

A resolution was offered and adopted providing that all teachers who have completed or shall complete fourteen years of service in the schools of Manhattan and Bronx, who at the time of such completion are receiving or shall be receiving less than $750 per annum, shall be paid at that rate plus any extra salary which they may be receiving for teaching classes.

Mr. Burlingham offered a resolution asking that thirty teachers from Queens available for service in Manhattan be accepted as substitute teachers at a salary of $3 a day, and that they be licensed as such. Mr. O'Brien objected to this, saying he had a list of twelve teachers' graduates of the Normal College, who had tried to secure licenses in this borough and had failed. He said he wanted the best teachers it was possible to secure for the schools, even if it was necessary to go outside to get them, but he did not favor importing them when they could be secured at home. He asked to have the matter held over for consideration until it could be explained why the Normal College graduates had not been granted licenses. Mr. Burlingham explained that the urgent need for teachers made it imperative to secure these thirty now available, and that the matter Mr. O'Brien referred to could be adjusted later. Mr. Burlingham's resolution prevailed.

All of the newly appointed members of the board were present yesterday for the first time. They are Morris E. Sterne, George Livingston, Edward F. Farrell, Waldo H. Richardson, and John B. Harrison. There being a vacancy on the Central Board owing to the expiration of Commissioner Jacob W. Mack's term, Messrs. O'Brien and Lee were nominated for the place. On the second ballot Mr. O'Brien was elected by a vote of 12 to 5.

THE MAYOR AND THE SCHOOLS.

Commissioner Agar Holds Him Responsible for Delay in Building.

The following communication, under date of Jan. 4, has been sent to Mayor Van Wyck by School Commissioner John G. Agar:

[Copy.]

The Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor:

Dear Sir: While acknowledging receipt of your letter of yesterday, I beg the privilege of thanking you for the information that your Board of Estimate has at last deemed the schools worthy of their attention and heard the cry of the untutored children in the streets.

It is encouraging to learn that you have granted in January, 1899, a request urgently made in January, 1898, by our Borough School Board, for so great was the need of schools for our children, so horrible the results of neglecting them for a long twelvemonth, that we earnestly besought you and yours not to let any time slip by, not to let any building contracts lapse, not to let the Corporation Counsel delay proceedings to acquire sites, not to deny us the proceeds of bonds authorized by the Legislature for sites and buildings. But you will remember that you preferred to turn a deaf, not to say offensive, ear to our appeals, and left to us to cram our children into already overcrowded schools and turn others into the dirty and crime-begetting streets. This you did January, 1898.

In January, 1899, you are to be commended for working to make up for time thrown away and to accommodate every child entitled to public education. But you, and you alone, are responsible for the delays of the past twelve months. And, believe me, Mr. Mayor, it is not courageous for you to shirk that responsibility. You owe it to your office to act according to a loftier model.

I promise you, as long as I remain a member of the School Board, "my vigorous and constant attention" to all school matters over which the board has any influence of control. I pledge you my "personal energetic action" in all ways needed to acquire sites and build schools without delay. But a year lost cannot be reclaimed, work you and I never so hard.

In conclusion let me remind you that the Board of Education or the Borough School Boards have nothing to do with condemnation proceedings, except to authorize them. Your able legal adviser has entire charge of the conduct of these proceedings.

We authorized many such proceedings in 1897, and he has delayed most of these for a year, in spite of our protests. If you can force him to action, pray do so. We have tried in vain.

Wishing you every measure of success in your efforts to improve the schools of our city, I have the honor to be, respectfully yours, JOHN G. AGAR.

Jan. 4, 1899.

EXPLOSION IN A TENEMENT.

Mysterious Package of Gunpowder in the Hallway—Two Persons Injured.

A man and a woman were seriously injured late on Tuesday night by the explosion of a package containing what the police believe was gunpowder, which was found in the lower hallway of the tenement house at 804 Fifth Street. The injured people are Henry Schuler, a tenant of the house, and Mrs. Kate Massott, who lives in the rear tenement.

On Tuesday night Mrs. Massott went into the hallway of the front tenement with a candle to thaw out a frozen water pipe. She saw two packages lying on the floor. She called Schuler, who was standing near, and the two examined the packages. Mrs. Massott accidentally dropped the lighted candle upon one of them, and an explosion followed instantly. The frightened tenants found Mrs. Massott and Schuler on the floor. Their hands and faces were badly burned, and it is feared that Schuler may lose the sight of both eyes. Their injuries were dressed by a neighboring physician, both refusing to go to the hospital.

Fire Marshal Seery said yesterday that he had made a superficial examination, but had found nothing which would give a clue to a plot to blow up the building. He thought some boys had stolen the [illegible] der and hidden it in the hallway.

Winter keeps saying "How de do" to Spring and gives us moisture and mud galore; if ever you need a mackintosh you need it now.

Ours are made to keep out both wet and cold; cut after overcoat patterns, they look like overcoats. $10 to $30.

If you prefer an overcoat, $18 buys a $25 or $30 one—our fire Dec. 4th melted prices down.

Double-soled Model shoes, $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

HUSBAND'S JUDGMENT CREDITORS IN FORECLOSURE ACTION AGAINST WIFE.—On March 12, 1897, Edward McKahary conveyed certain real estate to Alice McKahary, his wife, for "one dollar and other valuable consideration." On Nov. 15 following Alice executed a mortgage to Daniel J. Carroll, who paid her the full amount, $2,000. Between March 12 and Nov. 15 judgments were docketed against Edward, and the plaintiffs in three of these judgments before Carroll had foreclosed his mortgage commenced creditors' actions to set aside Edward's deed to Alice. Carroll in his suit made these three judgment creditors parties defendant, but did not join the others, who had not begun suits. For that reason William J. Browne, the purchaser at the foreclosure sale, objected to the title, and upon motion to that effect secured an order relieving him from his purchase. His contention was that plaintiff, upon notice that some of Edward's judgment creditors claimed that the deed to Alice was fraudulent as to them, should not only have made these claimants parties defendant, but also should have made parties defendant of the other judgment creditors, who had made no such claim. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal of the order. "It would be a dangerous rule," Justice Barrett, who gave the opinion, said—"one that would lead to great uncertainty, which would require an attorney employed to foreclose a mortgage to go outside of the record, and, at his client's peril, correctly weigh such possibilities. The alternatives before him would be most embarrassing. If he bring the parties in, they may ask to be dismissed with costs, protest that they made no claim, and should not have been vexed by a summons. If he fails to bring them in, a purchaser, as here, may ask to be relieved. The better rule is to permit the attorney to proceed in reliance upon the record. Then there can be no uncertainty, and no one creditor or purchaser can be prejudiced."

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A STOOP CONTROVERSY.—Bernard Wilson, being the owner of a piece of property on the westerly side of West End Avenue, between Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Streets, in this city, erected upon it two houses, with a party wall between them, half of which was upon each lot. He conveyed one house to Elizabeth Wightman, retaining the ownership of the other house, which he afterward sold to John L. Brower. The front of both houses stands about five feet back from the building line. The party wall between the two houses is twelve inches thick, and stands upon the dividing line, being six inches upon each lot. In front of Mrs. Wightman's house, and extending to the street, Mr. Wilson erected a stoop to afford access to the house conveyed to her, four inches of the northerly side of this stoop being upon the portion of the premises which was not conveyed to her, but was reserved by the grantor, and included in the lot subsequently conveyed by Wilson to Brower. In an action in ejectment brought by Wilson, as grantor, for the benefit of Brower, against Mrs. Wightman to recover this strip, four inches wide and five feet in depth, the defendant, in her answer, admitted being in possession and alleged that such premises are covered by a portion of the building known as 505 West End Avenue, and that the deed conveying the premises to her by metes and bounds included the words "being the premises known as 505 West End Avenue, New York City." The Appellate Division, upon a motion by plaintiff for a new trial on exceptions, holds, in an opinion by Justice Ingraham, that the four inches in question did not pass under the conveyance to the defendant. The building on this plot passed to her, and by subsequent deed the title to this strip passed to Brower. The court holds that by this conveyance, the plaintiff granted to the defendant an easement which would entitle her to use this piece of land for the support of the northerly side of her stoop as long as she desired to maintain such stoop as an appurtenance to her house in the condition that it was in at the time of the conveyance to her. A new trial is therefore granted.

***

SHE DID NOT EXERCISE REASONABLE CARE.—Mrs. Mary Hickman, fifty-six years old, in good and sound health, and said to be somewhat hard of hearing, was crossing from the east side of Fifth Avenue, in Brooklyn, at Ninety-first Street, when she was struck by a car of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company running at considerable speed, and was injured. In her suit against the company for damages Mrs. Hickman testified that on coming out of a house she looked up and down the avenue, but she saw no car coming. It was a suburban neighborhood, not usually crowded, and the day was pleasant and bright. She stepped deliberately into the street and walked slowly across, looking neither to the right nor to the left. By testimony on the part of the defendant, it appeared that several persons who had no better opportunity to observe saw the car some blocks off, and the motorman stated that he saw the plaintiff 250 feet away, and that he sounded the gong for more than half a block before reaching Ninety-first Street, and with great violence when within thirty feet of the plaintiff, and then, concluding that she would not get off the track, he made every reasonable effort to stop the car. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, has reversed judgment given for the plaintiff on the trial. "To hold that this plaintiff," Justice Woodword said, "met the obligation resting on her of insuring reasonable care in crossing the track when she glanced up and down the street from the sidewalk, and then, with no further exercise of her faculties, walked slowly and deliberately upon the track with an approaching car fully in view, with its bell ringing, is absurd. This was not an accident at a crowded street crossing, where the rights of the parties were equal, and where the defendant was charged with the duty of having its car in full control. The plaintiff was walking slowly; she could stop anywhere within two or three feet of the car and allow it to pass; and unless there was something in her conduct to indicate an intention of crossing, regardless of the approach of the car, the motorman was not bound to assume that she would recklessly or heedlessly walk into danger. She was bound to look to see if there was any danger in crossing the tracks, and the fact, if it was a fact, that she was somewhat hard of hearing, only increases her obligation to make such use of her eyes as was necessary to avoid danger."

Nearly 102 Years Old at Death.

Mrs. Alice Perkins Snow, who died last Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Silas Davis, 124 East Fifty-sixth Street, would have been 102 years old had she lived until next Sunday. She was born at Kennebunk Point, Me., in 1797. She had been living in New York thirty years. Her husband died in 1863, and was buried at Salem, Mass., where Mrs. Snow's remains will be taken to-morrow. The funeral ceremonies were conducted yesterday afternoon by Dr. Polhemus of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Two daughters survive her.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

Annual
Linen Sale,
Includes:
Damask Table Cloths,
2x2 yds., at $1.25 each.
2x2½ " " 1.50 "
20-inch Napkins to match, $1.25 dozen.
24-inch Napkins to match, $1.50 dozen.
Hemstitched Linen Sheets,
90x96-inches, $3.50 pair.
Hemstitched Huck Towels,
Size 23x42, Damask Border, 25c. each, value 38c.
Extra Fine Figured Huck, 38c. each, value 50c.
Hemmed Huck, size 18x25, $1.50 dozen, value $2.25.
Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"A blink o' rest's a sweet enjoyment."

Our Morris chairs are for "a blink o' rest" and easy reading. Of oak, with backs adjustable to the angle that best suits yours; with loose fitted hair cushions (the lasting kind,) covered with art denim or tapestry; with broad convenient arms—altogether the kind of comfort that is hard to live without. No need to be without one, as our mahogany finish ones with mole cloth cushions are $7.00.

All furniture comforts below even factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

PIANO FOR A MYTHICAL BOAT.

Man in a Blue Uniform Orders a Costly Instrument Sent to Non-Existent Revenue Cutter.

There is no revenue cutter called the Union in the Government service hereabout, or anywhere else, a fact which merchants of this city at intervals during the past six years have discovered to their chagrin. Agents of John Christman, a piano dealer on East Fourteenth Street, were yesterday hunting for the mythical Union, and of course they failed to find it.

On Tuesday afternoon an elderly man wearing a blue uniform with brass buttons called at the piano store and said that the boys on the revenue cutter Union, then lying at the foot of West Thirteenth Street, had decided to chip in and buy a piano for the boat. The caller said his name was Davis and that he had been requested to pick out an instrument worth about $450 at Christman's place. The old man examined the stock and finally selected a costly instrument, provided it would fit the cabin of the cutter. Davis was invited to a neighboring saloon, where he was treated several times to the best in the house "at the expense of the piano dealer. He joked about the piano and said that the young fellows on the cutter would be tickled when they heard him play.

In accordance with the agreement one of Christman's men was sent yesterday morning to measure the boat, which was supposed to be moored at the foot of West Thirteenth Street. He found only a city dump there, and in the course of the day discovered that all the revenue cutters were tied up at the Barge Office slip at the Battery.

Capt. Bradley of the Hudson, when he learned of the hunt that was being made for the Union, laughed upon learning that a piano was the latest thing ordered for the mythical cutter. He remembered in the years past having seen butchers, grocers, and bakers asking anxiously for such a craft, but the idea of buying a piano for a customs boat to him appeared ridiculous. The Captain told the piano man that the Union existed only in the mind of a crafty toper of the crank order. He said that a man answering the description of the purchaser of the piano was arrested some time ago for annoying business men in that way and was sent to the island for three months.

The police will be asked to look out for him again.

BIG WATER TANK BURSTS.

Girl Badly Hurt and Three Men Bruised by Accident in Elevated Road's Yard.

One of two immense water tanks, made of seasoned planks, bound with iron bands, and resting on a high platform, in the yard of the elevated railroad, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, burst at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the result that three men were bruised and a fourteen-year-old girl, Kate Mashone of 2,758 Eighth Avenue, was half drowned and seriously injured. The tank had a capacity of 80,000 gallons of water, a large quantity of which was thrown fifty feet away and against a hotel on the opposite side of the street.

The girl was picking up wood alongside the fence on One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, almost under the tanks, when the accident occurred. She was swept into the middle of the street by the wave, which, when it receded, after having been checked by the opposite building, left her pinned down by debris. The three men who were passing at the time were also carried with the fence and the ruins into the middle of the road. They went to the assistance of the girl, who was unconscious, and carried her into the hotel. An ambulance was summoned, and the surgeon found that her left arm had been broken and that she had sustained internal injuries. After being attended to she was taken to her home. The three men went away as soon as the ambulance arrived. They were drenched and bruised, but were not seriously injured, and refused to give their names. It subsequently transpired that one of them was William Tucker of 271 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

Meanwhile a big crowd had gathered, and all the morning there was great excitement in the neighborhood. The railroad officials would vouchsafe no information as to what caused the accident, and refused to discuss it.

Silk Skirts.

In connection with Annual Underwear Sale.

1,000 Skirts of fine Taffetas Silk,—plain or fancy stripes,—a wide range of colors,—with ruffle, flounce, and dust ruffle, $5.00 Each.

1,000 Silk Skirts of fine quality Taffetas,—with wide umbrella shaped ruffle, edged with two corded flounces and dust ruffle,—a large variety of colors, $6.25 Each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

THE RAINY DAY CLUB VOTES

Favored with Ideal Weather for Its Annual Election.

TRAILING SKIRTS IN EVIDENCE.

Their Occupants Criticised by Mrs. Palmer, Who Is Re-elected President—The Club's Prosperity.

The weather was favorable yesterday for the members of the Rainy Day Club to be out in their strongest principles and their shortest skirts. Everything was dirty, wet, and sloshy, but only 52 out of the 176 members made their appearance. The fifty-two discussed doubtfully whether this was due to the weather or to the fact that, it being the annual election day, there was to be no tea. Only about half of those present were in rainy-day costume. Of the other half there were many in trailing skirts.

The club has had a prosperous year, according to the reports read. It has a $296.51 cash balance with which to begin the new year. Eighty-nine of its present members have joined since last February, and the number was increased yesterday by a dozen more new members admitted.

The reports were of a congratulatory nature. Dr. Bogle, the Secretary, said pretty things of Mrs. A M. Palmer—to the effect that the club would not be what it was without so able a President, a sentiment the club applauded; and Mrs. Palmer spoke of Dr. Bogle's great helpfulness. Mrs. Palmer has been the unanimous choice of the club for re-election as President, and, owing to its insistence, she allowed her name to be put up for office.

"I am exceedingly busy," Mrs. Palmer told the club yesterday. "I have a great many things to attend to, I am a self-supporting woman, and I felt afraid I might not give the club the attention it should have. But as there was apparently a general desire to have me accept the office I consented. I think during the past year we have stood to a great extent by the principles for which we are organized, particularly in our programmes. For the chief thing for which we stand we have not kept up as well as we ought. I know a great many of you in this room to-day have on long skirts, and you are all wrong."

There were some tribulations in arranging for the voting. There were two tickets—the one the first choice of the club and the second with the elimination of the names some of the women who had already held office two years. There were various matters to be set straight in the way of how to and how not to scratch, but after everything had been explained and re-explained, a waste paper basket being impressed as a ballot box, it was placed on the platform, with a teller on either side. As the roll was called each member went forward and dropped a ballot. That was the opportunity to take account of short skirts. There were twenty-two short ones by count, a couple of them at nearly knee-length, and there were thirteen with skirts that trailed. The very short skirts the club takes exception to, as a rule.

"There are some skirts in the club that are too short," said Mrs. Salisbury from New Jersey. "I have heard a great deal of talk about them, and men taboo them. A short skirt can be worn that is not of vulgar length. A bicycle skirt is too short for street wear. I think the length of skirt given in the constitution, from four to eight inches, should be changed; eight inches is too short for a skirt; four inches is quite short enough."

"If the club should insist upon its members wearing a skirt eight inches from the ground, I would not stay in it twenty-four hours," said Mrs. George Studwell.

It was nearly 6 o'clock before the tellers brought in the election returns, as follows: President—Mrs. A. M. Palmer; First Vice President—Mrs. Arthur W. Fish; Second Vice President—Mrs. Alice Maddock; Third Vice President—Mrs. Parker Morrison; Fourth Vice President—Mrs. W. E. Findley; Treasurer—Mrs. H. Herbert Knowles; Auditor—The Rev. Phoebe Hanaford. Recording Secretary—Mrs. William Fowler; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. S. M. Cory; Chairman of the Executive Committee—Dr. Jessie T. Bogle; Members of the Executive Committee—Mrs. George B. Wallis, Jr., Dr. Eloise I. Church, Mrs. George Clark, and Mrs. Charles S. Jenkins.

The club is to start the new year well equipped. Mrs. George Studwell has promised to present a ballot box, letter paper, and a die. Miss Davenport is to have printed lists of the members, with addresses, for general distribution.

CONFESSED TO SAVE ANOTHER.

An Incendiary Admits His Guilt to Clear His Brother's Name.

Frank Hennessey, a well-dressed young man, twenty-two years old, and living at 585 Columbus Avenue, gave himself up to Detectives Cuff and McNaught of the District Attorney's office yesterday afternoon, having confessed to setting fire, on Nov. 13 last, to the building at 1,519 Third Avenue.

John D. Hennessey, a brother to the confessed incendiary, is under indictment charged with the crime. Frank Hennessey became conscience-stricken and surrendered himself rather than that his brother should suffer for the offense which he himself had committed. The prisoner waived examination and was held for trial in $1,000 bail.

GIRLS TRAP A SWINDLER.

Man with Bad Checks Landed in Jail and His Captors Complimented.

Magistrate Teale of the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday complimented three young women on some clever amateur detective work done by them. On Nov. 9 a man who gave his name as Arthur W. Brewster, and his address as 14 Hanover Place, called on Miss Wilhelmina Grant, a music teacher, of 9 Hart Street. He said he represented a man named William Teller, and wanted to ascertain her terms for teaching Teller's daughter. She said her terms were $15, and Brewster engaged her and gave her a check for $20. She gave him $5 in change. The check proved worthless, and she could find no trace of Brewster.

Miss Grant told the story to two friends, also music teachers—Miss E. L. Axworthy of 222 Franklin Avenue and Miss Julia Ross of 206 Franklin Avenue. It was arranged that if the man called on either of the two young women she should send him to the other, and then follow him with a policeman.

On Tuesday afternoon Brewster called on Miss Axworthy and told her he wanted to engage her to give piano lessons. She told him that she could not take any more pupils, but that her friend, Miss Ross, could do so, and gave him Miss Ross's address. She then went to the Classon Avenue Station, got Policeman Cantrell to accompany her, and went to Miss Ross's house. Brewster was there with Miss Ross, who was keeping him talking about the piano lessons until Miss Axworthy should arrive. Brewster was vastly astonished when told that he was under arrest.

Miss Grant identified him, and he was yesterday held for the Court of Special Sessions in $500 bail.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

JANUARY SALES

means great bargains. Old stock must be disposed of, and odd pieces sacrificed. The keen shopper realizes this and takes advantage.

CORNER CHAIRS,
$3.50,
(reduced from $5.00.)
(Mahogany finish and upholstered in damask.)

Special bargains in carpets, rugs, draperies, etc. Having found what you want, our "Long Credit" makes them yours at once.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

STRUGGLING WITH THE SNOW.

McCartney, Dissatisfied with Contractor Dunn's Work, Tells Him He Must Get More Carts.

Bartholomew Dunn is having difficulty in carrying out his contract with the Street Cleaning Department to remove snow from the streets at the rate of 30 cents a cubic yard. Commissioner McCartney and his deputy, Capt. F. M. Gibson, expressed their dissatisfaction yesterday with the way the work was being done, and emphatically told the contractor that he must do a great deal better. Mr. Dunn, who is a brother of Sheriff Dunn, pleaded that he could not get carts enough. He was informed that he must get the carts; that if he was not offering pay enough to attract them he must offer more.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson says that Contractor Dunn's trouble arises from the fact that he took the contract at too low a figure. His bid was 30 cents a cubic yard, which is 6 cents a cubic yard less than the price paid for similar work last year. Capt. Gibson expressed the opinion that even 36 cents was not enough to secure the removal of the snow as promptly and as thoroughly as was required.

In order to leave himself a margin of profit, Mr. Dunn was obliged to scale down the pay for the work. He offered 28 cents per cartload, but comparatively few owners of carts and trucks are willing to serve at that price. Most of the cartmen want not less than 30 cents a load, and in districts where the snow has to be hauled long distances, as much as 34 and 35 cents a load is demanded. On the average a cart will haul one and a half cubic yards of snow, thus developing an earning power of 45 cents per load. If Contractor Dunn pays the cartman 28 cents a load he has 17 cents per load left out of which to pay all of his other expenses and find his profit.

Commissioner McCartney's order that the carts must be found and put to work at any cost gave rise to the report that Mr. Dunn had determined to abandon his contract.

After consultation with his business associates, however, Mr. Dunn announced that he had no intention of abandoning the contract, and in earnest of this posted a notice that he would pay 32 cents per load in the "long-haul" districts. In the other districts the pay will range from 28 to 30 cents a load, according to the length of haul. This increase in the rate of pay brought out a large number of additional cartmen.

At the headquarters of the "snow" contractor, in the City Hall Park, a representative of Mr. Dunn's said last night that there was not the slightest danger that the contractor would give up his contract. "We have done fairly well to-day," said he, "and by to-morrow I believe we will have all the carts and men we need. The number of carts reporting for work is increasing constantly. There are now from 1,000 to 1,500 ready for duty, and the contractor's force of shovelers, pilers, and loaders numbers fully 2,000 men. Mr. Dunn is under a fifty-thousand-dollar bond, and in addition to that he has deposited with the Controller a certified check for several thousands of dollars as a forfeit."

"The contractor has had a large army of men and carts to-day," said Superintendent Bradish last evening, "and I think that the record of the day will show the removal of more than 40,000 loads of snow as compared with 29,500 loads on Tuesday. We have had to clean Broadway for the second time, owing to the fact that citizens in defiance of the law dumped snow from the walks into the streets twenty-four hours after it fell. However, we are using all of the available force of the Street Cleaning Department, both men and carts, in addition to the contractor's force."

BATTLESHIP HIT SUNKEN BARGE.

Cause of Damage to the Massachusetts Discovered by Capt. Ludlow.

The board of inquiry appointed to investigate the recent accident to the battleship Massachusetts, ordered to reconvene by Secretary Long, met yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to determine the nature of the obstruction the warship had encountered.

Capt. Ludlow, commander of the battleship, who was the chief witness called, said that the obstruction had proved to be a barge, 100 feet in length, 38 feet beam, and 13 feet from deck to keel. It had since been raised, and he had made inquiries with a view to discover who owned it, but without success. All that he could learn was that the barge had been sunk in collision with a Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat while in tow of one of the Moran Towing Company's tugs some months ago.

The court probably will close its inquiry to-day.

Dr. Darlington to Stay in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, at Bedford Avenue and Morten Street, Williamsburg, who a month ago received a call to Trinity Episcopal Church of Toledo, Ohio, announced yesterday that he would not accept the call. Dr. Darlington has been pastor of Christ Church for nearly sixteen years. When the call was extended from the Trinity Church congregation the Bishop of Toledo urged him to accept it, while Bishop Littlejohn of the Brooklyn Diocese prevailed upon the rector not to leave Brooklyn.

O'Neill's,

JANUARY CLEARING SALE OF
Women's Jackets!

WOMEN'S JACKETS, in Cheviots, Kerseys and Beavers, most of them lined throughout with Satin Rhadame, all this season's make; some of them have sold heretofore for 7.98 . . . 4.98

WOMEN'S KERSEY JACKETS, Black and Navy, notched collar, side pockets, lined throughout with good quality satin; regular price was 12.00 . . . . . 7.98

SHORT JAUNTY KERSEY JACKETS, all colors, finished with rows of stitching and lined throughout with rich Satin or Taffeta; regular price was 18.00. . . . . 10.00

Fancy Cheviot Ulsters,
with velvet collars, fine box front and horn buttons; regular price was 12.00,
8.98

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 6, at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Engle, and Sembrich, Campanari, Carbone, and Ed. de Reszke.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 7, at 1:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, Lilli Lehmann, Marie Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Van Rooy.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 7, at pop. prices, LA FAVORITA, Mantelli, Saligmac, Albers, Plançon.
Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 8th, at 8:15. 6th Sunday Concert. Emma Eames, Saléza, Bispham, Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra; Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 9, LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Bispham.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 11, FAUST. Melba, (her last appearance this season,) Bauermeister, Mantelli, MM. Jean, Ed de Reszke, Albers.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8:30, First performance of the first series of Des Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Marie Engle, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink, MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Muhlmann, Pringle, Devries, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 13, DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast.) Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Saligmac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel. STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAMROSCH . . . . . Conductor
Each number on the Programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Third Concert Sat. Jan. 7, at 2:30.
SOLOIST: MR. ARTHUR WHITING.
Subscription and single tickets on sale Wednesday, Jan 4, at box office, Carnegie Hall.

SAUER DEBUT
ACCOMPANIED BY PAUR'S ORCHESTRA OF 100.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, JANUARY 10.
Seats now on sale at Metropolitan Box Office, Schuberth's, Tyson's, and Ruhlmann's.

CHICKERING HALL—TO-NIGHT AT 8.
A Temple of Mirth for 3 Days, Jan. 5, 6, 7, & Sat. Mat.
Scotland's Famous Comedian, the Great
FRAME,
and His Company of Invincible Stars, Singers, Dancers, Pipers, and Specialty Artists.
Two Dollars' Worth of Fun for 25, 50, and 75 cts.
Reserved seats now on sale at the Hall.
J. B. POND, Manager.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PaurSymphonyOrchestra
Ninéty Musicians....EMIL PAUR....Conductor.
3rd Public Rehearsal. Fri., Jan. 6, at 2:30
3rd Symphony Concert Sat., Jan. 7, at 8:15
Soloist WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD, Pianist.
Res. Seats, 50 cents to $1.50. Now on sale.
Soloist, Feb. 17 and 18.....SAUER
Soloist, March 10 and 11.....PAUR
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
PLUNKET GREENE'S
AFTERNOON SONG RECITALS.
VICTOR HARRIS....Accompanist
Fri., Jan. 6; Mon., Jan. 30; Mon., Jan. 16, at 3 P. M.
Tickets now on sale. Three recitals, $4. Single recitals, $1.50. Adm. $1. Programmes at Hall. Chickering Piano used.

CARNEGIE HALL. SONG RECITAL.
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 10, at 3,
LILLI LEHMANN
Reserved seats, 75c. to $2; Boxes, $12, now on. Sale at box office, and Schuberth's, 25 Union Sq.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Friday Afternoon, January 6th, at 2:30.
Piano Recital MME. ANTOINETTE SZUMOWSKA
Res. seats, $1.00 and $1.50 at Schuberth's.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Owing to the death of Mr. Chas. E. Evans this Theatre will be closed Mon. Eve., Jan. 6th.
DELLA FOX Last 2 weeks "The Little Host."
Jan. 9th, 100th Perf.; Sterling Silver Souvenirs.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Closed this week.
MONDAY, JANUARY 9TH,
OLGA NETHERSOLE.
Box Office Open Daily, 9 to 6.

14TH ST. THEATRE, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The famous new HOLIDAY SUPERBA.
HANLON'S pantomime
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
LAST 4 WEEKS 150th Souv. Mon. The Turtle.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS MUSKETEER. THE JOLLY JUDGE. Ev. 8:15. St. M. 2:15
JAN. 9TH, "THE WHITE HEATHER."

KOSTER & BIAL'S MATINEE SATURDAY.
Nightly at 11 o'clock AN AFFAIR OF HONOR
And Foreign Vaudeville.

BANKERS AND THE STAMP TAX.

Law Concerning Foreign Money Orders Evaded—Checks as Collateral.

Internal Revenue Collector Charles H. Treat of the Second District has been upheld by the Treasury Department in his contention that the payment of taxes on certain classes of foreign money orders has been evaded by the bankers who remit money abroad for clients in this country. Collector Treat discovered that these bankers were writing to correspondents in foreign cities advising the payment of certain amounts. When the sum grew large the banker would send a money order covering the whole and pay on it a stamp tax of 4 cents on each $100. Under the Government provision each money order for $100 or any fraction of $100 is subject to an individual tax of 4 cents, and the bankers were able to save considerable. Collector Treat estimates that in this city alone the Government will benefit $25,000 a year by the decision. Deputy Collector Wood has been instructed to call on the banking houses to have them show their books and settle.

Collector Treat has sent a letter to the Clearing House Association calling attention to an alleged evasion of the law on the part of some of the New York banks. Commissioner Scott was informed recently that some of the banks in this city were lending money to persons on collateral and taking as an evidence of the debt an uncertified check for the money advanced. Collector Treat, in compliance with Mr. Scott's instructions, has informed the New York bankers that a check used as a promissory note is an acknowledgment of a debt and must be stamped accordingly—that is, at the rate of 2 cents per $100 or fraction thereof. Furthermore, if the collateral pledged as security for such a debt is pledged specifically for one particular loan, the collateral is subject to taxation on the amount of the loan in excess of $1,000 at the rate provided in the paragraph of Schedule A of the war revenue law, relating to pledge or mortgage.

DATING OF REVENUE STAMPS.

Hereafter They Must Bear the Day and Month When Used.

Internal Revenue Collector Treat has received the following notice from Commissioner Scott at Washington:

Existing regulations are hereby amended so as to require that upon every adhesive documentary or proprietary stamp used or affixed after Jan. 1, 1899, there shall, in addition to the initials of the person using the same, and the year in which used, also appear the month and day of the month when such stamp was used or affixed. The month may be expressed by numerals. For instance, on a stamp used on Jan. 12, 1899, the date may be written or stamped "1-12-99."

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Ave. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11 P.M. 25c.
BIG NEW YEAR'S BILL! "HOLLY TREE INN." LEONIDAS' DOGS & CATS. SA-VANS. Mason & Forbes, Hugh Stanton & Company, 25

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair, followed by rain; colder; winds variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,286. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅝c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) continued his speech in opposition to the pending Nicaragua Canal bill. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) presented a protest from Confederate veterans in his State against Senator Butler's proposition to pension the soldiers of the South. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) and Mr. Caffery gave notice of their intention to speak upon the anti-colonial resolution offered by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.) The House passed, among others, the bill for the creation of an additional Judge in the Sixth Judicial Circuit—the place supposedly intended for ex-Secretary of State Day—and gave some consideration to the proposed new Criminal Code for Alaska.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Viscount Cromer, in a speech to Soudanese Sheikhs, told them that it would be the policy of both the Queen and the Khédive to allow Gen. Kitchener absolute control in the government of the Soudan, and he would not be interefered with by either Great Britain or Egypt. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, the Philadelphia woman who befriended Keely, the inventor, died yesterday at London, it is said of a broken heart, having suffered a great shock recently when Mr. Keely died before the success of their enterprise had been assured. William T. Stead, who is now in London, is in receipt of a letter from various prominent Americans, among them Andrew Carnegie, declaring against imperialism, and encouraging Mr. Stead in his work for the success of the Czar's disarmament proposals. Emperor William's health has improved. It is reported from Shanghai that an understanding between Great Britain and the United States in China to prevent further alienation of Chinese territory has been brought about.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

The President's order to the War Department to extend the authority of the United States throughout the Philippines has been proclaimed at Manila. The Filipinos under Aguinaldo are preparing to resist the United States forces.

Page 2.

The North Hudson County Railway Company yesterday formally passed into the control of the North Jersey Street Railway Company.

Remington Vernam, the founder of Averne-by-the-Sea, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $728,-040.74, and his assets the clothes he is wearing.

Dr. Gatling, who was not present at Sandy Hook on Wednesday when the eight-inch gun exploded, is greatly disappointed at the result of the test, but in no wise shaken in his conviction that a cast gun can be made to withstand the regular service charge.

Page 3.

The younger Cuban military leaders are said to be tired of the domination of Gomez.

The Electric Company of America filed articles of incorporation yesterday at Trenton. It has an authorized capital of $25,000,000.

Chief Gunner L. J. G. Kuhlwein of the cruiser Olympia has arrived at his home in Sag Harbor, L. I. He came direct from Manila, and saw for the first time his son, who is nearly four years old.

Col. John B. Weber of Buffalo appears to be the strongest candidate for Superintendent of Public Works. Gov. Roosevelt is coming here to-day, and is expected to make the appointment soon after his return to Albany.

Trial of a suit brought by Mrs. Heloise H. Durant Rose to compel her brother William W. Durant to make an accounting of the estate of their father and to pay her $500,000 as her share of it was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday.

A dispatch received in Santiago from Havana, announcing that the order for the concentration of customs receipts in the capital was suspended, had a good effect in Santiago yesterday. Gen. Wood sailed for New York amid the acclamations of thousands of citizens.

Page 4.

The Hudson County Grand Jury has indicted the Western Union Telegraph Company on the charge of aiding and abetting green goods swindlers.

Ex-Gov. Black moved into his law office yesterday. He said he had made no personal plans, and denied the report that he proposed to make war upon the Republican organization.

Col. Osgood, Commissary of Subsistence, yesterday told the War Investigating Commission that the statement about chemically prepared army beef probably had its origin in a private experiment made on board the Comal.

Ex-Mayor Grace, head of the syndicate which holds the Cragin-Eyre concession for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, will go to Washington to appear before the House committee when the Nicaraguan Canal bill is brought up for discussion. He says he and his associates have no desire to stand in the way if the United States Government will undertake to construct and control the canal.

Page 5.

The court of inquiry which is investigating charges against Major Smith and Capt. Whittle of the Seventy-first Regiment received an order yesterday from Gen. Roe to make a complete inquiry in regard to the conduct of the command in Cuba.

Page 7.

Ex-Police Capt. A. S. Woods obtained a verdict of $4,500 against ex-Mayor Patrick J. Gleason for slander.

Lavinia I., with her Court, invaded the precincts of the great unwashed on the east side yesterday, scattering flowers and bonbons as she went, and on arriving at Pythian Hall, on East Broadway, presided at a distribution of toys.

Page 12.

The January meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday.

Manhattan Railway stock advanced 4 points on the strength of rumors that contracts had been let for the electrical equipment of the road.

James D. Hallen, the lawyer recently convicted of forgery, was sentenced yesterday to eight years and four months in Sing Sing Prison.

The United States Court of Appeals vacated the injunction against the executors of the Fayerweather will, thus making the division of the estate possible.

James J. Coogan, who in 1888 was a candidate for Mayor on the Labor ticket, was yesterday elected President of the Borough of Manhattan, to succeed the late Augustus W. Peters.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

THE ST. PAUL'S PRIZE MONEY.

Capt. Sigsbee and the Crew Paid for Capturing the Restormel.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Auditor Morris of the Navy Department has issued certificates for prize money to Capt. Sigsbee and all the crew of the St. Paul engaged in the capture of the British ship Restormel, the cargo of which brought over $13,000.

Capt. Sigsbee receives $975.88, the next largest sums go to the Paymaster and Chaplain. They each get $79 each. The gunner's mate receives $10, and the sailors between $4 and $5 each.

Prosperity of Swift & Co.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Stockholders of Swift & Co. held their annual meeting this afternoon. A resolution was adopted increasing the capital stock of the company from $15,-000,000 to $20,000,000. Present shareholders have a right to subscribe to one share of the new stock at par for every three shares of stock held. The affairs of the company were reported to be very prosperous, the distribution of its products being close to $150,000,-000 for the year 1898.

Eight New Battleships for Italy.

ROME, Jan. 5.—Next year's naval estimates, it is asserted, will provide for eight new battleships, two being of the first class.

PRESIDENT TO FILIPINOS

Order Expressing His Intentions Proclaimed to Them.

MUST ACCEPT AMERICAN RULE

This Ultimatum to be Enforced with Firmness, but, If Possible, Without Severity.

MANILA, Jan. 5.—Major Gen. Otis, Military Commander of the United States forces in the Philippine Islands, has issued a proclamation to the Filipinos based upon instructions received by cable from President McKinley. The proclamation, which consists of only seven hundred words, appeared to-day in all the papers simultaneously.

Gen. Otis, after reciting briefly President McKinley's instructions, expresses the opinion that it is the intention of the American Government, while directing affairs generally, to appoint representative men, forming the controlling element, to civil positions. He also expresses himself as convinced that the United States Government intends to seek the establishment in the islands of a most liberal government, in which the people will be as fully represented as the maintenance of law and order will permit, susceptible of development, on lines of increased representation and the bestowal of increased powers, into a government as free and independent as is enjoyed by the most favored provinces in the world. To this end he invites the full confidence and co-operation of the Filipinos.

Nothing is said in the proclamation regarding the disarmament of the rebels, but Gen. Otis asserts his belief that the United States Government intends, so far as is consistent, to draw upon the Filipinos' military force.

Although the Government at Malolos has been reconstructed, Aguinaldo is still President of the Filipino Republic. A despatch from Malolos says that a majority of the members of the new Cabinet belong to the militant wing of the party, Mabini's address to the Congress, however, was more pacific than had been anticipated. It was chiefly a series of meaningless phrases, outlining no definite policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following is the text of the President's order to the Secretary of War, which was cabled Dec. 27 by Adjt. Gen. Corbin to Gen. Otis, in command of the United States forces in the Philippines, to be proclaimed to the Filipinos as expressive of the purposes of this Government with respect to them:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 21, 1898.

To the Secretary of War:

Sir—The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine Islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th instant, and as the result of the victories of American arms, the future control, disposition, and government of the Philippine Islands are ceded to the United States. In fulfillment of the rights of sovereignty thus acquired, and the responsible obligations of government thus assumed, the actual occupation and administration of the entire group of the Philippine Islands becomes immediately necessary, and the military government heretofore maintained by the United States in the City, Harbor, and Bay of Manila is to be extended with all possible dispatch to the whole of the ceded territory.

In performing this duty the military commander of the United States is enjoined to make known to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, that, in succeeding to the sovereignty of Spain, in severing the former political relations of the inhabitants, and in establishing a new political power, the authority of the United States is to be exerted for the security of the persons and property of the people of the islands, and for the confirmation of all their private rights and relations. It will be the duty of the commander of the forces of occupation to announce and proclaim in the most public manner that we come, not as invaders or conquerors, but as friends, to protect the natives in their homes, in their employments, and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who, either by active resistance or by disloyelty or in any manner seconded the Filipino movement during the present century, this surrender to be made before the Filipinos release the Spanish prisoners, and Spain to grant amnesty to all Filipinos and Spaniards accused of complicity in the insurrection.

3. Spain to defray all the expenses of repatriating the Filipino prisoners and also the cost of maintaining and repatriating the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos, such payment being considered a war indemnity. The National Filipino Government consents to pay the expense of repatriating those Filipinos captured in formal action, although, it is added, "as a matter of fact the Filipinos are also entitled to demand the payment thereof by Spain." Friars taken prisoners, it is further asserted, will not be included in the exchange, "seeing that they acted as Papal agents during the war, but their surrender would be made on condition, first, that the Apostolic Delegate will ask their liberty in the name of the Pope; second, that all bulls and pontifical decrees granting special privileges to the religious orders be revoked; third, that all rites of the secular clergy be respected; fourth, that no friar hold any parish, cathedral, episcopal, or diocesan preferment; fifth, that all such preferments be held by native or naturalized Filipino clergy, and sixth, that rules for the election of Bishops be fixed."

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The following official despatch has been received from Manila:

"The insurgents refuse to liberate the prisoners on the demand of the Americans, claiming that this might be construed as an act of submission to the United States. With regard to liberating the monks, the insurgents intend to negotiate with the Vatican directly. Gen. Rios has now opened direct negotiations with the insurgents concerning the prisoners."

VIENNA, Jan. 6.—The Neues Wiener Tagblatt publishes this morning a statement received by Prof. Blumentritt from a friend of Aguinaldo, who says that the latter holds as prisoners 11,000 Spanish troops, including 2 Generals, 40 staff officers, and 400 superior officers. He has also 1,900 civilians, including several provincial Governors and numerous officials.

NO NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Authorities Refuse to Comment on Aguinaldo's Reported Movements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—It was said at the War Department to-day that no word of any sort had been received from Gen. Otis since the last published advices.

The Paris dispatch on Aguinaldo's movements was read without comment, and those in authority refused to say whether any credence was placed in it, or whether any fresh advices had been sent to Gen. Otis. There is evident concern, however, lest the situation at Iloilo should result in a collision between the American troops and the insurgent forces.

No doubt is expressed at the War Department of the ability of the United States troops to take care of themselves, and to subdue the insurgents in time, but the first bloodshed would be regretted, as perhaps the beginning of a bloody contest that might be prolonged for years, at a great loss of life and the expenditure of much money. The danger would be, too, it is feared, that Congress, in case of an uprising by the Filipinos, would hesitate to authorize a great increase of forces to be employed in what would look like a war of subjugation of people who insist that they are contending for a free government of their own.

FILIPINOS DISCUSS THE CRISIS.

American Policy Denounced by the Junta in Hongkong.

HONGKONG, Jan. 5.—Leading representatives of the Filipino Junta in Hongkong, in the course of an interview to-day, declared that the serious crisis in the Philippines was due to what they designated as "overt, unfair treatment of the Filipinos by the United States." They said that, despite the known fact that the whole of the Visayas group was in possession of the Filipino forces, Gen. Otis was ordered to take possession of the entire archipelago and dispatched troops and warships to the Southern Visayas. The Filipinos, according to the Junta representatives, are determined to prevent the landing of the Americans at Iloilo, and may as a last resort destroy the city for strategical purposes.

The Junta insists that a rupture of the friendly relations now existing between the "Filipino National Government" and the American Executive is imminent, and that hostilities are probable unless what they characterize as the "unreasonable, unfair, and overbearing policy of the Americans" is modified. They say the Filipinos "would deeply regret such a rupture, but would accept it as inevitable."

In concluding the interview the spokesman of the Junta representatives said:

"The Filipinos appeal to the American people to uphold the rights of mankind, and to avoid bloodshed, assuring the Americans of our desire to complete a friendly settlement through an impartial commission of inquiry.

"The Filipinos loyally supported the Americans against the common enemy, and they now look to the American Nation to fulfill the promises made to Aguinaldo at Singapore before he proceeded to assist Admiral Dewey. All the Filipinos ask is the truest and best rights of mankind."

AMERICANS ACCUSED IN SPAIN.

Madrid Papers Publish False Reports of Outrages in the Philippines.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The newspapers here continue to charge the Americans in the Philippine Islands with all kinds of monstrosities. As a sample of the current fictions, the papers to-day accuse the Ameri-

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MR. CLEVELAND ON EXPANSION.

Slaughter of Natives a Feature of Extension of Territory Which Should Not Check Imperialists.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 5.—Ex-President Cleveland, in reply to the request of a representative of The Associated Press for an expression on the question of expansion and annexation said:

"I do not care to repeat my views concerning the prevailing epidemic of imperialism and territorial expansion. Assuming, however, that my ideas on the subject are antiquated and unsuited to these progressive days, it is a matter of surprise to me that the refusal of certain natives of our new possessions to acquiesce in the beneficence of subjecting them to our control and management should, in the least, disturb our expansionists. This phase of the situation ought not to have been unanticipated, nor the incidents naturally growing out of it overlooked.

"The remedy is obvious and simple. The misguided inhabitants of our annexed territory who prefer something different from the plan for their control which we propose, or who oppose our designs in their behalf, should be slaughtered. The killing of natives has been a feature of expansion since expansion began, and our imperialistic enthusiasm should not be checked by the prospective necessity of destroying a few thousand or a few hundred thousand Filipinos. This should only be regarded as one stage in a transcendentally great movement, a mere incident in its progress. Of course, some unprepared souls would then be lost before we had the opportunity of Christianizing them, but surely those of our clergymen who have done so much to encourage expansion could manage that difficulty."

In connection with this subject, Mr. Cleveland said he had seen it stated in yesterday's newspapers that ten millions of cartridges are now being manufactured for the United States in Birmingham, England, and that a special metal is used to prevent the shells from jamming in the gun barrels.

SUCCESSOR TO HARCOURT.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Radical member for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, in the course of a speech to his constituents at Newent this evening, expressed the opinion that the Liberal members of the House of Commons would choose as their leader, in succession to Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, member for Stirling District, former Chief Secretary for Ireland and former Secretary of State for War.

BODY FROZEN IN ERIE CANAL.

FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Jan. 5.—This afternoon while skating on the Erie Canal a short distance above the lock here, a number of boys found the body of a man frozen solidly in the ice. The body was lying face downward, and but a small portion of the dead man's clothing was free from the ice.

The work of recovering the body was immediately commenced, and the operation, made difficult owing to the danger of chopping into an arm or leg, required several hours. The remains proved to be those of David Vanwie, aged about sixty-five years, who occasionally made Fort Plain his home, living while here with his son, Alonzo Vanwie, now a resident of Columbia, Penn.

The deceased had been missing about four weeks, but as he had been in the habit of drifting from the home of one relative to another in this vicinity, little attention was paid to his absence. Vanwie was a heavy drinker, and it is conjectured that he fell into the canal while intoxicated and on the way to the home of his son, who, up to a few weeks ago, lived near where the body was found.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BANKRUPT.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Charles Rosenfeld and his wife, Sarah Rosenfeld, to-day filed separate petitions in bankruptcy with the Clerk of the United States District Court. The combined liabilities of husband and wife are $397,809. Mr. Rosenfeld's liabilities alone amount to $239,809, and Mrs. Rosenfeld's petition states that she has debts to the amount of $158,000. She has no assets, but Mr. Rosenfeld has about $800.

The large claims against Mrs. Rosenfeld are unsecured, and they are divided between two creditors. Philip Zell of Peoria, Ill., holds one claim for $150,000, and the other, for $8,000, is held by the City National Bank of Denver. Mr. Rosenfeld's debts are more numerous, and, as in his wife's case, none of the claims against him is secured. The Zell-Hotchkiss Company and Philip Zell of Peoria, Ill., share a claim against Mr. Rosenfeld for $150,000, and the City National Bank, Denver, Col., has also a claim of $8,000.

C. H. Rosenfeld is a salesman for New York cloak and fur concerns. "To-night he said in relation to his petition:

"The liabilities named are indorsements on notes of the Denver Land and Water Storage Company. The company was formed for the purpose of irrigating extensive tracts of land in Colorado, and was capitalized for $2,500,000. I held one-third of the stock. Our trouble came when Baring Brothers, the big London bankers, failed. Our company went down. I was an indorser on the company's paper for about a quarter of a million, and my wife was also an indorser jointly with me. Her liability was about $158,000. The petitions are filed now simply to settle up the affairs of the company so far as we are concerned."

Rumor of Count Tolstoi's Banishment.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News mentions a rumor from St. Petersburg that Count Leo Tolstoi will be banished for championing the cause of the Dissenters, who are being persecuted into wholesale emigration from the Caucasian districts, mostly for Canada. Whither one of Tolstoi's sons is going to inspect land that has been acquired for the emigrants.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which appeared Wednesday night in Southern Texas has moved to the West Gulf, increasing in intensity, and has caused rain in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States. Snow has fallen in the Upper Missouri Valley and on the North Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, except in New England and the South Atlantic States, where it has been stationary. It has risen in the Missouri Valley, and has remained stationary on the Pacific Coast. The pressure continues high from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. Rain may be expected in the Middle and East Gulf and Middle and South Atlantic States; clearing weather in the West Gulf States. Increasing cloudiness and rain is indicated for the Ohio Valley and lake regions, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow colder in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and on the Middle Gulf Coast, and warmer in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley and Upper Lake region and in Montana. Fresh southerly winds increasing, with rain and colder weather may be expected off the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	28	52	48
6 A. M.	34	52	50
9 A. M.	34	51	53
12 M.	40	51	55
3 P. M.	39	52	51
6 P. M.	37	49	49
9 P. M.	34	44	45
12 P. M.	35	43	43

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	49¼
Weather Bureau	49¼
Corresponding date 1898	35⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 43 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 86 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

The Latest Combine

is that by which people make one fuel serve for heating, lighting, and cooking. Needless to say this ideal fuel is gas—most efficient, most economical.—Adv.

TO MOVE IN POISON CASE

Newark Detective Says Police Will Make Arrest To-day.

PURCHASE OF A FALSE BEARD

Wigmaker in Newark Who Sold One Early in December Can Easily Identify His Customer, He Says.

For the first time since Mrs. Kate J. Adams died from the effects of the poison sent to Harry Cornish, the police of New York and Newark made definite arrangements yesterday to work together in rounding up the man they have had for several days under close surveillance. Whenever during the last three or four days Chief of Police Hopper of Newark and Capt. Cosgrove, head of the local detective force, have been asked what part they have taken in the case, the answer has invariably been that they only assisted in a general way in showing the New York men about the city and giving them what little service Capt. McClusky's men wanted. But last evening Capt. Cosgrove made this significant statement:

"There will be no arrest to-day. It is now after 4 o'clock and the time for an arrest to-day has gone by. Chief McClusky and I have for the first time to-day come to a definite understanding. Whatever we do will be done within the next twenty-four hours. A great many things have been discovered and we now know just what we want to do."

Earlier in the day Capt. Cosgrove said that he and his men were giving only the service asked for. At noon he was visited by Detective Sergeant McCafferty of Capt. McClusky's staff, and the two men held a long conference. Immediately after McCafferty's departure Capt. Cosgrove said that the detective's visit was only a "friendly" one and stuck to his story until after nightfall.

That McClusky's work in the case is not to the liking of Chief Devery was evidenced yesterday morning when the Chief called the detective into his office, and a lengthy conference followed. McClusky went over with the Chief the work he had done, and then Deputy Chief McLaughlin was called into the conference and the evidence in the hands of the police was thoroughly sifted, Chief Devery asking McLaughlin to give McClusky the benefit of his advice and experience. The Deputy Chief and the Captain then went out together, and during the day McClusky went frequently into the Chief's office.

One of the day's surprises was a visit to Capt. Cosgrove in Newark by Roland Molineaux at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Molineaux greeted Sergt. Tracy when he entered Police Headquarters, and then walked straight into the Captain's room. "Captain," said he, "I shall be in Newark all day at the factory, and if you want me for anything you know where I am."

Mr. Molineaux's call did not last over five minutes. He then left the house and went to his office in the paint factory in Jersey Street. Capt. Cosgrove said afterward that Mr. Molineaux left for this city at 4 o'clock, as was his usual custom. Several persons who saw Mr. Molineaux at the Newark Police Headquarters said his bearing was easy and entirely without trace of strain or excitement.

Bartow S. Weeks, attorney for Roland B. Molineaux, called on Capt. McClusky yesterday and remained half an hour in consultation with him. After leaving the Captain Mr. Weeks said: "I called in the interest of my client Mr. Molineaux. I told Mr. McClusky that he was in town, and would remain here, and that he, his father, and I would do all in our power to help unravel the mystery. We have been and will be at all times at the disposal of the police."

THE PURCHASE OF THE BEARD.

As the case against the man whom the police suspect of being Harry Cornish's would-be slayer grows older, the developments seem strongly to show that the plot to murder was, if not conceived in Newark, almost altogether carried out there. The purchase of the bottle holder at Hartdegen & Co.'s jewelry store, the visit of a mysterious man to Callaghan's drug store, where two bottles of bromo caffeine and two bottles of bromo seltzer were purchased, the visits of presumably this same person to the wig store of Mme. Zimmerman in Market Street and to the wig store of Christian A. Fisher, at 138 Mulberry Street, and a discovery yesterday afternoon that a man answering generally the description given by the Zimmermans and Fisher of the man who visited them, had called upon a barber by the name of Joseph Kuhn of 188 Charlton Street and had his mustache shaved off between Dec. 5 and 8, all lead to this conviction.

There is something odd about the visit made by this mysterious personage to the wig and costuming store of Mr. Fisher. It suggests many possibilities in the identification or the non-identification of this man from the variance of the descriptions given by him, Miss Miller and the Zimmermans. According to the story related by Fisher, and he sticks to it without variation of detail, the man called at his place on the afternoon of Dec. 2. He was a well-clothed man and looked like a business man, not an actor.

"The man told me," said Mr. Fisher yesterday, "that he wanted a disguise—something that would make him look to be fifty years old. He was easy in manner and did not appear to be more than thirty-two or three years old. He was, I should say, about five feet five or six inches in height, well built, and weighed, I should judge, 165 to 170 pounds. 'I want the disguise to be entire,' he said.

"I handed him a wig, which he tried on. He said he liked it. Then he commenced to try on beards, one after another. None of them seemed to suit him. He said he did not like them because they did not correspond with his wig, and he was afraid the disguise would not be complete. 'I want to look like a natural old man,' he explained. I replied that I could get what he wanted in New York, and if he would leave his order, would get him just the exact thing. That was satisfactory, and as he left the store he said he would be back after Sunday.

"He returned on Monday evening, Dec. 5. I had procured for him a grayish beard, slightly mixed with a sandy color. The beard was not a Vandyke. It was rounded at the hair short. He paid the price—$8.75—and went away expressing himself pleased. I also gave him a bottle of a preparation to stick the beard and mustache on the face.

CAN IDENTIFY THE MAN.

"It's my business to note a man's general make-up, and I noticed that this fellow had a high forehead, and a face inclined to be sharp. He had a dimple in his chin, and his nose was slightly turned up. His head was slightly bald in front, that is, he had a light tuft of hair above his forehead. You could hardly say it was parted because there wasn't enough of it. He had an unmistakably black mustache, not very heavy in weight, and straight. I remember distinctly that he had a black mustache, because when he was trying on the beard I warned him not to stick the mustache part on his own mustache, because if he did it would stick and he would have a hard time in getting it off."

"Miss Miller said she was positive that the man who called on her had a red beard," was suggested.

"If it was the same man who came here, she is wrong. The beard I sold him might have looked a bit of a sandy color under the light, but it was not red."

A story which came from a Newark detective, but was subsequently denied by Fisher, was that about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was shown two photographs for identification, one the picture of a man in athletic costume and the other the same person in street clothes. Mr. Fisher picked out the man in street clothes as the one who called on him. This man is the one whom the police suspect of being responsible for the murder of Mrs. Adams.

Soon after the call, Mr. Fisher denied vehemently that he made any such identification, and added that he was only asked by a reporter, who showed him a newspaper cut of the man suspected, if he recognized it. He replied that he could tell nothing from a newspaper cut. It was noticed that when a reporter was asking him about the photographs that his nephew, a young man of twenty, stood a few feet away and was making frantic gestures to be quiet. Less than five minutes later the young man was in Capt. Cosgrove's private office in earnest consultation with the Captain. Capt. Cosgrove would answer no questions regarding this identification.

But in the meantime Fisher was saying: "If the police want me to identify the man they suspect as the one who was in my place and bought the wig, why don't they send for me to come to Police Headquarters? I could tell in a minute."

Following on this came the report that the Newark police had discovered that Barber Kuhn had shaved the mustache of a man answering the description given by Fisher. The man came to him Dec. 6, it was said, and, according to the barber, was talkative and pleasant. As the so-called "principal suspect" in the case had a mustache when he called on Fisher, and did not have one when he called on Miss Miller, according to her statement, it is conceded by the police to be but another link in the chain they are forging.

MR. CORNISH'S STATEMENT.

With the Sanction of Capt. McClusky, He Tells for the First Time of Mrs. Adams's Poisoning.

Harry Cornish, to whom was sent the poisoned bottle of bromo-seltzer which caused the death of Mrs. Kate Adams, made his first statement for publication last night in the clubhouse. In it he covers the time from the receipt of the package containing the poison by him to the time when, after the administering of the fatal dose to Mrs. Adams and her death, he returned, ill, to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

One part of the statement shows that the poisoner took great pains to make the bottle of poison look like a bromo-seltzer package, for it is known that the bottle was not one used by the firm manufacturing that medicine. The outside wrapper, according to Cornish, was intact, and the revenue stamp was affixed. He removed the wrapper before he put the bottle into the silver holder, and it was not until then that it fitted the receptacle.

Mr. Cornish's statement is as follows:

THE RECEIPT OF THE POISON.

"On either Friday night or Saturday morning before Christmas I found in my mail box a package addressed to me. I carried it to my office with the rest of my mail and there opened it. It was covered with what appeared to be ordinary manila wrapping paper and was tied with a string. Inside of this was an ordinary Tiffany box, and on opening the box I found in one end thereof a silver article. In the other end of the box was a bottle of what appeared to be Emerson's Bromo-Seltzer. In between the two articles was packed some white tissue paper. I took up the silver holder and the bottle, and underneath the bottle found a small Tiffany envelope, the kind that is generally used for inclosing cards.

"My first thought was that some one had sent me a Christmas present and that it had been mailed at Tiffany's, and they perhaps had forgotten to inclose the card. I know that I afterward thought of writing to them, recalling the package and asking if they had not forgotten to inclose the card. I took the articles out of the box and threw the box in the waste basket under my desk, where I had previously thrown the outside wrapper. I remember joking about it with Mr. Finneran, who was in the office at that time, and it was at his suggestion that I regained the outside wrapper and cut out the address, as he suggested that in that way I might eventually determine who had sent it to me. I took the whole affair as a joke on me when I saw that the bottle was labeled 'Bromo-Seltzer.'

"This bottle was covered with what I supposed was the usual bromo-seltzer cover. It was sealed at the top and had the revenue stamp on it. This I remember very clearly. I tried to put the holder in that condition into the silver holder and found that it would not fit, therefore I tore off the outside wrapper and threw that away; then the bottle would go into the silver holder and I placed it to one side in my desk. It remained there and was the source of considerable joking during the day.

"I think it was on Saturday that Mr. King made some remark about it, saying that he would take a drink of it. I was writing at the time and paid no attention to it other than to shove the silver holder and bottle toward that side of my desk, and I understood that he took it and put it on Mr. Finneran's desk, which is next to mine, and then went to the gymnasium water cooler to get the necessary water. Not finding any water there, he gave up the idea of taking it. The articles were then placed in my desk.

"On Sunday I happened to remark at the house that I had received such a present, and both Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers joked me about it, saying that I must have some admirer who had sent a present of that kind, and in a joking way hinted that I did not dare bring it home, that the sender's name was probably marked on it, and remarks of that sort. I thought nothing more of it until Tuesday night, when I took home with me my dress-suit case, which had been at the club, and which contained some dirty linen. I was in the clubhouse all that evening, and remember playing billiards up to at least half-past 11.

"On going to the gymnasium to take my dress-suit case it suddenly occurred to me that I would take home this present to show them. I should have said that on Tuesday morning I found that I had lost the key of my desk. This was not unusual, as I did not carry it on my keyring, the key being one with a solid head, and I am in the habit of carrying it in the watch pocket of my trousers. One of the men from the engineer's office opened the desk for me that morning, and the lock had been pretty badly damaged from being opened in the same way from the same cause on many previous occasions. For this reason I did not hesitate, on finding it locked at night, to take a screw-driver and force it open, which I did, placing the silver article in my case.

HOW MRS. ADAMS TOOK THE POISON.

"I must have arrived home somewhere in the vicinity of 12:15, and was lying on my bed reading when Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Rogers came in. Mr. Hovey, who had just come from Hartford that afternoon and who had gone down town that evening, had not returned. I showed the present to the ladies, and Mrs. Rogers remarked that the pattern was similar to some toilet pieces which she already had. I then told her that the thing was of no use to me and that she could put it with her other articles, which she did, placing them on her dresser.

"The next morning I arose as usual and went to the front door to take in the papers. As I passed the kitchen door I saw Mrs. Adams in the kitchen, and she had a handkerchief or cloth bound around her head, and told me that she had a 'fearful headache.' After taking the papers I went to my room and reclined on the bed to read, as was my custom. After a period Mrs. Rogers came to my door and made some remark something like "Mamma has a headache, and won't you give her some of your bromo-seltzer?" On this suggestion I went into her room and took the bottle to the table in the dining room and sat down at the table.

"In attempting to open it I found that I could not get the cork out easily, and so used a silver dining fork. I read the directions on the outside, which said "A heaping teaspoonful," and this amount I took from the bottle. In the meantime Mrs. Adams had brought me one glass in which I put the powder, and then she went to the kitchen with another glass to get the required "half goblet" of water. I sat at the table with the spoon in my hand ready to stir the mixture, and she came and stood beside me and poured the water in to the glass. I stirred the mixture repeatedly three or four times, and she took it and drank it.

"I did not notice whether it effervesced or not, and would have thought nothing of it

Continued on Page 2.

THE TREATY OF PEACE

Official Text of the Document Made Public in Washington.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE BRIEF

No Arguments Advanced in Favor of Ratification by the Senate.

Correspondence Published with the Treaty Shedding Light on the Situation in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The text of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was made public this evening. The message of the President, in sending the treaty to the Senate, was in the briefest form possible, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, with a view to its ratification, a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, signed at the City of Paris on Dec. 10, 1898, together with the protocols and papers indicated in the list accompanying the report of the Secretary of State. WILLIAM McKINLEY,

The report of Secretary Hay, submitting the treaty to the President, was as follows:

To the President:

The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its submission to the Senate, if deemed proper, a treaty of peace concluded at Paris on Dec. 10, 1898, between the United States and Spain.

Accompanying the treaty are the protocols of the conferences of the Peace Commission at Paris, together with copies of statements made before the United States Commissioners and other papers indicated in the inclosed list.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN HAY.

Following is the complete official text of the treaty:

The United States of America and her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, in the name of her august son, Don Alfonso XIII., desiring to end the state of war now existing between the two countries, have for that purpose appointed as plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States—William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray, and Whitelaw Reid, citizens of the United States.

And Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain—Don Eugenio Montero Rios, President of the Senate; Don Buenaventura de Abarzuza, Senator of the kingdom and ex-Minister of the crown; Don José de Garnica, Deputy to the Cortes and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Don Wenceslao Ramirez de Villa-Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Brussels, and Don Rafael Cerero, General of Division.

Who, having assembled in Paris and having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have, after discussion of the matters before them, agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

Spain relinquishes all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

And as the island is, upon its evacuation by Spain to be occupied by the United States, the United States will, so long as such occupation shall last, assume and discharge the obligations that may, under international law, result from the fact of its occupation, for the protection of life and property.

ARTICLE II.

Spain cedes to the United States the Island of Puerto Rico and of other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and the Island of Guam in the Marianas, or Ladrones.

ARTICLE III.

Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, and comprehending the islands lying within the following line:

A line running from west to east along or near the twentieth parallel of north latitude and through the middle of the navigable channel of Bachi, from the one hundred and eighteenth (118th) to the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence along the one hundred and twenty-seventh (127th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich to the parallel of four degrees and forty-five minutes (4:45) north latitude to its intersection with the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich, thence along the meridian of longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees and thirty-five minutes (119:35) east of Greenwich to the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north, thence along the parallel of latitude seven degrees and forty minutes (7:40) north to its intersection with the one hundred and sixteenth (116th) degree meridian of longitude east of Greenwich, thence by a direct line to the intersection of the

ers released or caused to be released by them respectively under this article.

ARTICLE VII.

The United States and Spain mutually relinquish all claims for indemnity, National and individual, of every kind, of either Government, or of its citizens or subjects, against the other Government, which may have arisen since the beginning of the late insurrection in Cuba and prior to the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty, including all claims for indemnity for cost of war.

The United States will adjudicate and settle the claims of its citizens against Spain relinquished in this article.

ARTICLE VIII.

In conformity with the provisions of Articles I., II., and III. of this treaty, Spain relinquishes in Cuba and cedes in Puerto Rico and other islands in the West Indies, in the Island of Guam, and in the Philippine archipelago all the buildings, wharves, barracks, forts, structures, public highways, and other immovable property which, in conformity with the law, belong to the public domain, and as such belong to the crown of Spain.

And it is hereby declared that the relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, to which the preceding paragraph refers, cannot in any respect impair the property or rights which by law belong to the peaceful possession of property of all kinds, of provinces, municipalities, public or private establishments, ecclesiastical or civic bodies, or any other associations having legal capacity to acquire and possess property in the aforesaid territories renounced or ceded, or of private individuals, of whatsoever nationality such individuals may be.

The aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, includes all documents exclusively referring to the sovereignty relinquished or ceded that may exist in the archives in the peninsula. Where any document in such archives only in part relates to said sovereignty, a copy of such part will be furnished whenever it shall be requested. Like rules shall be reciprocally observed in favor of Spain in respect of documents in the archives of the islands above referred to.

In the aforesaid relinquishment or cession, as the case may be, are also included such rights as the Crown of Spain and its authorities possess in respect of the official archives and records, executive as well as judicial, in the islands above referred to, which relate to said islands or the rights and property of their inhabitants. Such archives and records shall be carefully preserved and private persons shall without distinction have the right to require, in accordance with law, authenticated copies of the contracts, wills, and other instruments forming part of notarial protocols or files, or which may be contained in the executive or judicial archives, be the latter in Spain or in the islands aforesaid.

ARTICLE IX.

Spanish subjects, natives of the peninsula, residing in the territory over which Spain by the present treaty relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty, may remain in such territory or may remove therefrom, retaining in either event all their rights of property, including the right to sell or dispose of such property or of its proceeds; and they shall also have the right to carry on their industry, commerce, and professions, being subject in respect thereof to such laws as are applicable to other foreigners. In case they remain in the territory they may preserve their allegiance to the Crown of Spain by making before a court of record, within a year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, a declaration of their decision to preserve such allegiance; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it and to have adopted the nationality of the territory in which they may reside.

The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by the Congress.

ARTICLE X.

The inhabitants of the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion.

ARTICLE XI.

The Spaniards residing in the territories over which Spain by this treaty cedes or relinquishes her sovereignty shall be subject, in matters civil as well as criminal, to the jurisdiction of the courts of the country wherein they reside, pursuant to the ordinary laws governing the same, and they shall have the right to appear before such courts and to pursue the same course as citizens of the country to which the courts belong.

ARTICLE XII.

Judicial proceedings pending at the time of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty in the territories over which Spain relinquishes or cedes her sovereignty shall be determined according to the following rules:

1. Judgments rendered, either in civil suits between private individuals or in criminal matters before the date mentioned, and with respect to which there is no recourse or right of review under the Spanish law, shall be deemed to be final, and shall be executed in due form by competent authority in the territory within which such judgments should be carried out.

2. Civil suits between private individuals which may on the date mentioned be undetermined shall be prosecuted to judgment before the court in which they may then be pending, or in the court that may be substituted therefor.

3. Criminal actions pending on the date mentioned before the Supreme Court of Spain against citizens of the territory which by this treaty ceases to be Spanish shall continue under its jurisdiction until final judgment, but such judgment having been rendered, the execution thereof shall be committed to the competent authority of the place in which the case arose.

ARTICLE XIII.

The rights of property secured by copyrights and patents acquired by Spaniards in the Island of Cuba, and in Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and other ceded territories, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, shall continue to be respected. Spanish scientific, literary, and artistic works not subversive of public order in the territories in question shall continue to be admitted free of duty into such territories for the period of ten years, to be reckoned from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

ARTICLE XIV.

Spain will have the power to establish Consular offices in the ports and places of the territories the sovereignty over which has either been relinquished or ceded by the present treaty.

ARTICLE XV.

The Government of each country will, for the term of ten years, accord to the merchant vessels of the other country the same treatment in respect of all port charges, including entrance and clearance duties, light dues, and tonnage duties, as it accords to its own merchant vessels not engaged in the coastwise trade.

This article may at any time be terminated on six months' notice given by either Government to the other.

ARTICLE XVI.

It is understood that any obligations assumed in this treaty by the United States with respect to Cuba are limited to the time of its occupancy thereof; but it will, upon the termination of such occupancy, advise any Government established in the island to assume the same obligations.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Paris, the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

WILLIAM R. DAY,
CUSHMAN K. DAVIS,
WILLIAM P. FRYE,
GEORGE GRAY,
WHITELAW REID,
EUGENIO MONTERO RIOS,
B. DE ABARZUZA,
J. DE GARNICA,
W. R. DE VILLA URRUTIA,
RAFAEL CERERO.

THE TREATY CORRESPONDENCE

Warnings to Consuls Before the War to Avoid Entanglement with the Philippine Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Accompanying the peace treaty is a great mass of correspondence, making a printed volume of 675 pages. Included in this correspondence is a letter from M. Thiebaut, the French Chargé, protesting against the continuance of the operations of the insurgents in the Philippines, which he assumed was with the knowledge and consent of the American commanders, and suggesting that the Spanish troops captured at Manila be allowed to fight the Filipinos. To this Mr. Moore, Acting Secretary, replied on Sept. 5 that upon investigation he had found that most of the statements were groundless. There was a sort of a suggestion from the French Chargé to the effect that the families of the Spanish officers who were captured at Guam were suffering.

There is included all of the correspondence that passed between the Department of State and the United States Consuls at Manila, Hongkong, and Singapore, relative to the Philippines. Consul Williams at Manila, before the actual outbreak of war, reported a series of most horrible outrages by the Spaniards upon the Filipinos. He declared that only 5 per cent. of the latter were loyal to Spain. He complained of being surrounded by spies everywhere, saying that even his Consular office was not safe from them.

Consul Wildman, at Hongkong, on Nov. 3 telegraphed that Gen. Agoncillo was coming to Washington. He said: "He has power to make treaties with foreign Governments, and has proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the United States." Agoncillo asked for arms to aid the rebellion. Acting Secretary Cridler Dec. 15 replied, telling Mr. Wildman to advise Agoncillo that it was not the custom of the United States to negotiate treaties of alliance and that it was not possible to forward arms. "You should not encourage any tendency on the part of Agoncillo to communicate with the department," he said.

In a long letter, dated July 18, Consul Wildman defended Agoncillo as a man who had been systematically blackened. Said he: "According to his own statement, he has been approached by Spain and Germany an has tempting offers from the Catholic Church."

April 28 Consul Pratt telegraphed from Singapore: "Aguinaldo gone my instance Hongkong arrange with Dewey co-operation Insurgents Manilla."

June 20 Secretary Day telegraphed Mr. Pratt, among other things: "Avoid any negotiations with Philippine insurgents."

Mr. Pratt replied that he had no intentions of negotiating. Said he: "Left that Dewey, who desires Aguinaldo come."

Secretary Day again admonished Consul Pratt to be cautious to create no impression that might embarrass the Government and lead to misunderstanding in its future action.

Mr. Pratt reported to the department July 2 that the Sultan of the Zulu Islands was negotiating at Singapore for the annexation of his group to British Borneo, which he said should be watched.

All of the statements made by Gen. Merritt before the American Commission at Paris appear in the volume. In substance he said that the insurgents would fight if the attempt was made to surrender Luzon to Spain; Spain could not reduce the islands unaided. Asked whether the insurgents were capable of government, he replied that it would take time; they would have to be educated up to it. Senator Frye asked if the natives would enlist under the American flag and if Aguinaldo could be given a command. He replied in the affirmative to both questions. Further, he said that Major Bell's reports showed that the insurgents had 30,500 stands of arms; Aguinaldo had $300,000 in bank at Hongkong and $220,000 of public funds in Bacoor. Major Bell expressed the opinion that if the United States should govern the islands for a year Aguinaldo would have no army left.

Gen. Greene's statement is also produced. He said there were 13,000 Spanish prisoners in the Philippines, including 400 officers with 22,000 stands of arms and 22,000,000 rounds of ammunition. He described Aguinaldo's character, and said much tact would be required in dealing with him. In his opinion that chieftain did not command the support of a large body of Filipinos. Then, he said, it must be remembered that the insurgents were all Tagalos, only one of the thirty races in the Philippines. At the time he spoke "none of the 2,000,000 Visayas, a people of abilities, had taken any part. He was asked what chance there would be for native government, to which he replied: "No native Government can maintain itself without the strong support of a foreign Government. It is difficult to see how any foreign Government can give this protection without taking such an active part in the management of affairs as is practically equivalent to governing in its own name."

There is a vast amount of other matter included in the volume, including extracts from newspapers, long special reports on the mineral and other resources of the islands, historical treaties, and statistical statements of the values of imports and exports. The papers, in fact, comprise an encyclopedia of the Philippine Islands.

LIVELY FIGHT OVER A BOY.

A Woman Charges a Man with Attempting to Kidnap—He Says He Was Serving a Subpoena.

Two women accompanied by two boys were leaving THE NEW YORK TIMES Building about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when an unknown man, accompanied by two other men, suddenly seized Caleb Eldridge, one of the boys, and started to run away with him. The two women screamed and shouted "murder" and some pedestrians gave chase to the men.

The women and boys had just come from the office of their lawyer, M. P. O'Connor. The boys were George Gumby, whose right arm was cut off through an accident on a Sixth Avenue car some time ago, and Caleb Eldridge, a companion, who saw the accident, and the women were Gumby's mother and grandmother. Mr. O'Connor sent two of his clerks to see them home safely after the trouble.

To a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. O'Connor said: "Gumby lost his right arm through an accident on Sixth Avenue on May 22, 1897. He was knocked down by a Sixth Avenue car at Third Street and Sixth Avenue. Two suits were brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages. One was brought by Mrs. Clayton, as guardian of the boy, to recover $25,000, and the other was brought by the boy's mother, Mrs. Annie M. Gumby, to recover $20,000 for the loss of her child's services. The suit for Mrs. Clayton was brought in the Supreme Court and it came up before Justice MacLean in December, 1897, but the Judge dismissed the case. An appeal was taken to the Appellate Division and the decision of Justice MacLean was reversed and a new trial ordered. It was tried before Justice Truax last November and the jury disagreed. Caleb Eldridge is a material witness in these suits and last October an attempt was made to get him out of the city when the case was called for trial. Robert L. Thompson, an uncle of the boy, was paid money to get him to Staten Island. I have an affidavit made by Thompson in which he makes a full confession of his share in the effort to kidnap the boy and tells who paid the money.

"On account of the mother of the boy living in Philadelphia the suit in the case in which she is the plaintiff was brought in the United States Court and is to come up tomorrow. This attempt to get the boy this afternoon was made by the same men who tried to kidnap Eldridge last October. I saw them hanging around this building all the afternoon. Mrs. Gumby came to my office and left the boys there while she went out to find some other witnesses and serve them with subpoenas. These witnesses have disappeared and probably the ones who tried to get the boys away know where they are."

The party had just left THE TIMES Building when Policeman Pless of the Oak Street Station, who was attracted by the noise, came up and took all the disputants to the station house. The man who is said to have attempted to kidnap the Eldridge boy gave his name as John Bassar of Jersey City. His companions were Louis Julien, and George R. Bagg, formerly a United States Secret Service agent. All three men are said to be employed in the claim department of the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company.

Police Captain Vreedenburgh refused to hold the men, after they explained that they were attempting to serve a subpoena on the boy and not to kidnap him. The subpoena cites the boy to appear before the Grand Jury to-day in a criminal action against "John Doe."

GARDINER'S ASSISTANTS BARRED

The Judges of the General Sessions have issued orders that District Attorney Gardiner's assistants are not in future to be allowed to have charge of calendars in the various parts of the court. On Wednesday Recorder Goff refused to hear Deputy Assistant Daniel O'Reilly when he appeared to make a motion. It was then that the Recorder made known the fact that there was friction between the Judges and the District Attorney.

Another order made by the Judges is that the cases must be prepared out of court. Previously it has been the custom to call a case in court, and for the assistant who is to try it to hear of the case for the first time. A hasty conversation generally followed, and the witness immediately took the stand. In some instances cases have been lost because the Assistant District Attorney failed to bring out the material evidence.

Recorder Goff said yesterday:

"The Judges have adopted these rules with practical unanimity. We believe that a statutory assistant should appear before the courts. The other rule speaks for itself."

District Attorney Gardiner issued orders yesterday to his assistants that they must not give out statements which would in any way conflict with outside departments. This is the result of the apparent friction between the District Attorney's office and the Police Department over the Adams case.

R. VERNAM A BANKRUPT.

Founder of Arverne-by-the-Sea Has Liabilities of $728,040.74—His Assets the Clothes He Is Wearing.

Remington Vernam, the founder of Arverne-by-the-Sea, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States Court, in Brooklyn. Mr. Vernam says in his petition that his liabilities are $728,040.74, and his sole assets the clothes he is wearing. The schedules give the names of about 200 creditors. Eleven of the creditors hold securities for debts amounting to $354,672.86, all of them holding liens against real estate. Most of this real estate is at Arverne.

The largest creditors named are W. S. Rogers of 81 East Fifty-sixth Street, Eva J. Rogers, and Estelle M. Ross. To these three persons Mr. Vernam owes $210,422. Other creditors are: Asa W. Parker, to whom $40,000 is owing; Ralph Parker, $50,000; Josiah Parker, $56,000, and the American Exchange National Bank, $15,000.

W. S. Rogers said last night that Mr. Vernam's financial difficulties were of long standing. "Mr. Vernam speculated," he said, "in real estate very heavily for ten or fifteen years, in which time he founded and built up Arverne-by-the-Sea. When he took hold of it it was a neglected waste, and now the amount invested there in cottages alone must be over $1,000,000. The name of the place was made up from the initial letter of Mr. Vernam's first name and the first syllable of his surname. The venture was carried out on a large scale, and becoming gradually involved, he was overwhelmed during the panic in 1893.

"My name appears in the list of creditors, because of some property inherited in my family, in which property Mr. Vernam was interested. Mortgages were given by him upon Arverne property, and they were foreclosed and the property is being improved. Asa W. Parker, another of Mr. Vernam's creditors, loaned him a large amount of money upon Arverne property, possession of which he has obtained."

At Mr. Vernam's residence, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, it was said last night that he had retired and could see no one.

THE GATLING GUN EXPLOSION.

No one was killed or hurt at Sandy Hook on Wednesday when the Gatling eight-inch cast steel gun was exploded, and therefore the army officers who have to do with the testing of experimental ordnance, do not call it an accident. The trials are designed to test the strength and safety and bomb proofs are provided for officers and men expressly to save them if the guns fail to meet the tests.

Dr. Gatling, who was not present at the test on Wednesday, was greatly disappointed at the result of the fifteenth discharge of the gun. The test called for 300 rounds, but the Doctor was in no wise shaken in his conviction that a cast gun could be made that would withstand the regular service charge. He said that before attempting an explanation he would await particulars. He did not believe that the gun burst under a pressure, as reported, of 36,500 pounds. In fact it could not be known what the pressure was as the gun had burst and the pressure gauge had gone with it. During the recent tests which he had attended, he said, the pressure had been as much as 41,300 pounds, or 4,300 above the normal service pressure.

An ordnance officer said yesterday that Dr. Gatling, whose efforts, if successful, would be greeted with satisfaction by the department, had declared that he could build a cast gun equal to the built-up gun for half the price. Army officers had been incredulous. The built-up service gun costs $15,000. Congress appropriated $40,000 for a Gatling gun, which is the indorsement of Gen. Miles. Of course, this was no criterion of the regular cost of such gun, since the first gun required special machinery and apparatus. Doubtless the gun could be manufactured for half the price.

But price, he said, was a secondary consideration. The first was safety. The built-up eight-inch service guns are built to stand a normal pressure of 87,000 pounds. The actual pressure to which they are subjected in tests may vary 3,000 or 4,000 pounds, according to the condition of the powder used, and the quantity of powder used is lessened or increased to bring about the proper pressure, as indicated by the pressure gauge in the breech block. The amount of powder varies, according to the kind used, from 125 to 142 pounds. That used in this test was a brown powder, and for the required pressure 142 pounds are used, the projectile weighing 300 pounds.

The cast gun simply failed to stand the pressure of such a charge. The breech broke into scores of pieces, some of which flew 150 yards away. While the normal pressure of a service charge is 87,000 pounds, a gun is built for a maximum pressure of 41,300. Some of the guns have been subjected to a pressure of 80,000 or 100,000 pounds. This of course strained them beyond the elastic limit, but did not explode them.

Built According to Specifications.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5.—Concerning the bursting of the eight-inch Gatling gun at Sandy Hook which was built at the Otis Steel Works in this city, Manager Bartois of the latter company said to-day: "The gun was built according to specifications and instructions furnished by Dr. Gatling, and was, of course, an experiment. The fact that the gun exploded after it had been fired a number of times with 125 pounds of powder and 300 pounds of projectiles does not necessarily mean that Dr. Gatling's theory is at fault. The inventor has no doubt profited in experience with the first gun, and if another is made, which probably will be the case, the defects probably will be overcome."

CONDUCTOR BALL DEAD.

Samuel B. Ball, for the last seventeen years conductor on the Third Avenue elevated shuttle train to the Grand Central Station, died of pneumonia at his home, 2 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, on Wednesday. He was taken sick on the day before Christmas, and his subsequent absence from duty excited much comment on the part of the regular patrons of the shuttle train, for the reason that during his long period of service he was rarely off his post.

Many hundreds of New Yorkers had a personal liking for Conductor Ball. He was not only attentive to his business, but he was the pink of politeness. He extended to women an old-fashioned gallantry that was as respectful as it was agreeable. Whenever a woman asked Conductor Ball which way to go to reach the cars or the street he invariably walked with the inquirer to a point where he could direct her steps with exactness. He seldom allowed himself to point the way, as he did not think such a mode of answering a question courteous.

Chauncey M. Depew, Samuel Sloan, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. McK. Twombly, and many other persons distinguished in the business world never failed to greet Conductor Ball cordially. He had numerous friends among the railroad men and bankers, and it was his custom to watch for them, and, if duty permitted, he would hold the train for them a second or two if he happened to see them approaching just as he was about to give the signal to start.

Samuel B. Ball was born near Saratoga about sixty-two years ago, and had lived in New York all of his life. For the last twenty-one years he had been in the employ of the elevated railroad system, and seventeen years ago he was made conductor of the shuttle train. He was steady, industrious, active, and intelligent. Funeral services will be held at the family residence at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE JOHANNESBURG UPRISING.

British Agent Declines to Forward Uitlanders' Petition to the Queen.

PRETORIA, Jan. 5.—The British Agent here, Mr. Conyngham Greene, declines to forward to the Queen the petition reciting the wrongs of the Uitlanders and appealing for protection in such steps as may be found necessary to "terminate the existing intolerable state of affairs" which grew out of the recent mass meeting at Johannesburg to protest against the killing of Edgar, an Englishman, by a Boer policeman.

Mr. Greene bases his refusal upon the ground that the Transvaal Government is already attending to the grievances described in the petition.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Great indignation is felt in Cape circles in London at the news that a Uitlander who took part in the mass meeting held on Christmas Day at Johannesburg, to protest against the murder of an Englishman named Edgar by a Boer policeman, has been fined £10, while the Vice President and the Secretary of the South African League, also arrested at the same meeting, have been liberated on bail of £1,000.

PRESIDENT TO FILIPINOS

Continued from Page 1.

cans of delivering up a Spanish naval Lieutenant, who is alleged to have surrendered to the United States forces, to the insurgents, who are said to have subjected him to all kinds of tortures.

It is also alleged that 104 monks were imprisoned at Cagayan, and that many of them died of hunger and suffering; that Spanish property has been given over to looters; that the owners have been plundered, and often assassinated, and that at Suquat a convent has been pillaged, and the nuns brutally outraged.

Spanish Expedition to Balabac.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—The Government has telegraphed to the Spanish naval commander at Manila to send two gunboats to Balabac, one of the Philippine Islands, situated thirty miles south of Palawan, to seek the Spanish prisoners. The Government has also requested Gen. Rios to take further steps to obtain the release of the Spanish prisoners, and to remind the rebels that the Spanish Government will release the deported Filipinos.

THE "OPEN DOOR" POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The proclamation authorized by the President to be made to the Filipinos was so pronounced a declaration in favor of the policy of the "open door" in the Philippines as to strike the politicians here as nearly new. There have been unauthorized intimations from time to time, which have been modified quickly by those who favored the application of the American idea of exclusion, that there was to be such a policy, and many reports have justified the conclusion that the President leaned toward the "open door" plan.

It is difficult to find anybody now to admit that the broad policy was decided upon only after the situation in the Philippines began to be more complicated than it had promised to be. Yet the declaration of adherence to the "open door" policy is said to have been brought about somewhat in consequence of troublous conditions that have arisen, and partly to hold for the United States the support of foreign nations, who otherwise would have been disposed to welcome such a resistance on the part of the Filipinos as would deprive the United States of full control of affairs in the islands.

The Administration is pretty confident that if the proclamation authorized by the President can be brought to the knowledge of the natives of the Philippines they will not persist in a revolution against the United States to support the pretensions of Aguinaldo. The difficulty is admitted, with a good deal of anxiety, of getting the terms of the proclamation before the followers of Aguinaldo. Gen. Otis will be relied upon to find means of communicating the attitude of this country, and is to be pinned down upon the tact and judgment of the officers under him to impress the people, who are naturally suspicious of those whom they cannot understand, with the sincerity of the President's assurances.

The Filipino representatives in Washington may be of great service in assisting this Government if they are so inclined, but it appears that they are waiting for information and advice from Aguinaldo, and are much more likely to be guided by him than by the sentiment here, particularly if it is distinctly in disagreement with the aims of the insurgent leader. But it is not impossible that the time will arrive when Aguinaldo will look to foreign nations interested in the trade of the Philippines for countenance, and it is conceived by the Administration to be much more likely that the United States will be sustained and not interfered with, with an "open-door" policy declared, than would be the case if there were any intention of asserting peculiar advantages in the trade that is to be developed.

Senator Frye of the American Peace Commission said in the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day that it was the understanding of the American Commissioners that an absolute "open-door" policy was to be observed by the Government of the United States with reference to trade in the Philippine Islands, and that other countries were to enjoy the same facilities as the United States in that trade. The question came up in connection with the informal discussion of the coast trade policy of this country, and its extension to the Philippines. Senator Frye also said that the policy of excluding textile fabrics would not, according to his understanding, be applied as in this country.

STANDARD OIL'S OHIO FIGHT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5.—As a result of the developments in the Standard Oil case in the Supreme Court to-day Attorney General Monett this evening filed a petition to oust the company from its charter in Ohio.

The prayer of the petition is, "that defendant be found and adjudged to have forfeited and surrendered its corporate rights, privileges, powers, and franchises, and that it be ousted and excluded therefrom; and that it be dissolved, and that the said court appoint trustees of the creditors and stockholders of such corporations to settle the affairs of this defendant company, collect and pay outstanding debts and divide among the stockholders the money and other property which remains after the payment of debts and necessary expenses, and that such other relief be granted in the premises as the court may deem just and proper."

The petition sets forth eight instances in which it is alleged the Standard Oil Company has violated its charter since its organization in 1870, specifying the various companies comprising the alleged trust and their capital stock. The company has filed an affidavit that none of the records or books ordered produced has been destroyed, and that its officers have declined to produce none except strictly private papers.

In the argument before the Supreme Court this morning of the motion of the Attorney General to dismiss the Master Commissioner and continue the investigation of the Standard Oil Company in open court, Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, attorney for the company, declared, in response to interrogatories of the Court, that the company would not produce under the form order of the Court any books other than those already given in evidence.

He admitted that there were still outstanding about $27,000,000 worth of trust certificates of the Standard Oil Trust, which the Court ordered dissolved in 1892, declaring that the President of the company had not been able to induce the holders of these certificates to part with them.

TROLLEY DEAL IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—The North Hudson County Railway Company this afternoon formally passed into the control of the North Jersey Street Railway Company. The plan is to operate the North Hudson system as a separate road under North Jersey management. David Young, now Vice President of the North Jersey, will be President of the North Hudson Company.

The North Hudson Company, under its new management, will almost double its trackage within a short time. The control of the Palisades Electric Company, at Fort Lee, has passed into the North Jersey's hands. The line of the New Jersey Electric Company, from Hoboken to Little Falls, is also expected to be in the hands of North Jersey Company men within a few months, as it is in the hands of a receiver and has been for sale for some time. Other small lines in Bergen County are also expected to pass under the same general control.

When the details have been arranged and the small lines secured it is proposed to operate the roads in three systems. The lines in this city, Passaic, Paterson, Orange, and the intervening towns will be operated as the North Jersey Street Railroad Division proper. The second division will be the North Hudson one, and will comprise the lines just secured, with the Bergen County roads which are expected to be acquired. The third division will be the Orange and Passaic Valley. At the present time this is but a very small division, but the plans are to continue the line northward into Passaic County, from Bloomfield southward into Union, where the same management has lines, and westward into Morris County into Morristown, and eventually into Dover.

ANARCHISTS AT COOPER UNION.

Ten uniformed policemen and two plain clothes men, under command of Capt. Diamond, were on hand at Cooper Union last night to watch the Anarchists in mass meeting there, and see that they did not transgress the law. In an interview recently printed, Emma Goldman, who was advertised as a speaker, expressed a fear that she might be arrested, and added that she would go on speaking until she was tied down in the patrol wagon; but no such incident occurred. Miss Goldman was allowed to speak unchallenged.

The meeting had been called to discuss the Anti-Anarchist Congress at Rome, which on the circulars previously circulated was characterized as a "conspiracy of imperialism."

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

GOV. PINGREE'S MESSAGE.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 5.—Gov. Pingree to-day read his message to a joint session of the Legislature. It is a voluminous document of about 25,000 words, and deals with all the Governor's proposed taxation reforms, declares against expansion, and inveighs at great length against trusts and corporations.

The Governor agrees that railroads and other corporations should be brought under the general tax law instead of being assessed upon their gross earnings, and recommends the repeal of the special charter of the Michigan Central and Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railroads to that end. He suggests a moderate income tax upon all incomes above $1,000 a year. He finds fault with the National Administration for declaring war with Spain, and expresses his opposition to the annexation of the Philippines.

Gov. Pingree also recommends that the Legislature take steps looking to an ultimate purchase by the State of the railroads within its limits.

THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—The Indiana General Assembly convened to-day. Gov. Mount, in his message, said:

The good name of Indiana has been dishonored by a lawless mob that took from the jail in Ripley County and lynched five men charged with burglary. Even if these men had by a court been found guilty the punishment would have been imprisonment and not death. Every person charged with crime has the right to a fair and impartial trial. For a better guarantee of this right and to awaken a more lively interest in the counties against lynchings and whitecappings, I recommend the enactment of a law making the county responsible for such conditions and liable in a civil suit for damages. In the case of lynching, the nearest of kin should be authorized to institute the suit, and for the offense of whitecapping the aggrieved party should have the right to recover damages.

Referring to strikes, the Governor said:

I believe the time has come when differences between employers and employes should be adjudicated in a court of arbitration, that the findings of such court should be mandatory. Provisions should be made whereby the aggrieved party could immediately appeal to the Circuit Court, the decision of this court to be binding and duly enforced. For it is a menace to the peace of the State and to life and property for corporations to be arming men to defend their plants and for discarded labor to be arming for revenge upon the newly employed labor and the business that gives them work. To prevent this hostile attitude the State should exercise its sovereign power and command these conflicting interests to come into court and settle their differences according to law and equity, thereby avoiding riot, bloodshed, and the destruction of property.

JERSEY SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Republican Senatorial caucus, held in the State House to-night, selected Senator Charles A. Reed of Somerset County to be President of the Senate. Senator Reed was chosen without opposition, and his nomination was seconded by Senators Johnson of Bergen and Ketchum of Essex, both of whom were candidates for the place before the caucus met.

Augustus A. Barber of Gloucester County, Secretary of the Republican State Committee, was selected for Secretary of the Senate by a vote of 8 to 6, over George A. Frey of Camden, who has held the place only one year. J. Frank Lindsey of Morris County was chosen Assistant Secretary by a vote of 11 to 3, over Joseph Kingdon of Burlington County, who held the place last year. The other officers named are the same as last year.

Carrol for Speaker of Jersey House.

A caucus of the Democratic Assemblymen of New Jersey was held at the Hotel Washington, Jersey City, last night. Twenty-one members were present. It was decided to make James J. Murphy of Hudson the party leader, and to nominate Timothy J. Carrol, also of Hudson, for Speaker. Nominations were also made for all the offices to be filled by the Assembly.

CONDEMNS THE VOLUNTEERS.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Capt. Hardin, United States Army, who was formerly Colonel in command of the Second New York Volunteers, was sent here to muster out the First Regiment, lately returned from Honolulu. As soon as he came he was asked to reimburse the Citizens' Committee for money expended in the care of some of the men. He refused, and expressed some views about the volunteers that have created a sensation.

"These men were granted a sixty days' leave of absence a few days after their arrival in this city, and could have gone anywhere they desired. And if they did not have any money with which to leave the city or pay for their board, it was no one's fault but their own. No sympathy should be wasted on them. I, for one, do not propose to lay awake nights thinking about how they shall get something to eat. Every soldier who enlisted for the war received his salary. If he preferred to spend it and arrive at his home without a dollar in his pocket, it was his own lookout, and, as I said before, they should not be fed at the expense of the Citizens' Committee or anyone else.

"All this hubbub about the Quartermaster going to New York and leaving the poor soldier on his uppers is pure nonsense, and should not be given credence. As soon as the men were given a furlough, the Government was no longer responsible for them until the expiration of the leave of absence. And even if the Quartermaster had remained in the city, he would have had no authority to provide for the men unless they gave up their furlough and returned to the post and went to work. These men are all able bodied. Why did not they go to work during their furlough? The Government does not care what they do.

"A large number of these men received in salary and equivalent money equal to that which they would have earned if they had remained at home, and if they did not save enough to take them to their homes, (and I understand the largest part of them live within a short distance of Albany,) I say it is a mistaken conception of the word charity to do anything for them, and the Citizens' Committee has no right to ask, or reason to expect, that the Government will reimburse them for taking care of the soldiers.

"The men who belong in San Francisco—about eighteen in number—were given the choice of being discharged in 'Frisco or taken on to Albany, and they unanimously decided on the latter. They find, now that they are here, that they cannot get work and expect some one is going to feed them or send them back home. When they are mustered out they will receive transportation, which amounts to about a day's pay for every twenty miles, and will, therefore, be able to get home and have money in their pockets when they get there."

NEW HAVEN BREWERY DEAL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 5.—The Union to-day says:

"One of the biggest deals which has ever been operated in New Haven will materialize within a few days. It is the absorption of all but one of the New Haven breweries by a New York syndicate. The project is being engineered by Attorney E. J. Fresh of New York. The ultimate purpose is to control the entire beer traffic in New England and about New York. The breweries in Jersey City, Springfield, Mass., and Providence have already been absorbed."

ARRIVAL OF THE MAJESTIC.

The White Star Line steamer Majestic reached port yesterday. She was a day late owing to rough weather. There was a deal of professional talent in the cabin, which lent itself to the entertainment of the others and helped to make the voyage one of enjoyment. Among those who contributed to the entertainment were Emil Sauer, the pianist, from Berlin; Mme. Brema, the soprano; H. Plunket Greene, the baritone; E. Paladini, and B. Tomby. Other cabin passengers were James Creelman, W. R. Grace, Jr., H. C. Herkomer, Francis De F. Jenkins, H. Agnew, J. W. E. Aris, Marshall Bond and wife, Miss M. Brema, Mrs. Emil Sauer, Rolla Wells, Dr. Grace Wolcott, J. De Goyen, Jr., Richard Dobell, a member of the Canadian Cabinet, and August Reymert, agent of the Krag-Jorgensen Arms Company.

TO MOVE IN POISON CASE

Continued from Page 1.

either one way or the other, because I have had no experience with bromo seltzer. There is no question in my mind now; but from the fact that the powder did not dissolve, but kept in grains in the water and thereby gave it a white appearance, it never would have occurred to me that it did not effervesce, even though I knew anything about the preparation.

"Mrs. Adams must have left about an inch of the mixture in the glass, and as soon as she had swallowed it, made some such remark as 'My, how bitter that is,' and then immediately started to walk toward the kitchen. When she took it up to drink it, I had reached for the paper which was on the table beside me, and when she made that remark and put the glass down, I said something like, 'Why, that's all right,' and I took it up and tasted it, taking a good-sized swallow. I noticed that it burned a little bit, but paid no attention to it and started to read.

"It was then that I heard Mrs. Rogers cry from the bathroom, 'Come here and help mamma.' I immediately jumped up from the table, and as I did so my knees sort of gave out under me, but I straightened up and went to the bathroom, and just as I arrived there Mrs. Adams dropped in a heap on the floor. I attempted to raise her from the floor and could not do it, but the moment I made an effort to raise her from the floor I began to vomit. I found that I could make no progress in lifting her and then called loudly for Mr. Hovey.

"He came running to the bathroom in his night dress, and assisted me to carry Mrs. Adams to the couch in the dining room. I remember distinctly that all this time I had this feeling of sickness. I ran to the door, and, going out into the hall, called Henry, who is the hallboy. Fortunately he was in the lower hall, and, as he ran part way up the stairs to where he could see me, I told him to 'run and get a doctor quick, because Mrs. Adams is very sick.'

THE DEATH OF MRS. ADAMS.

"I then ran back into the house and went to the bathroom, where I was sicker than I ever was in my life. As soon as I could get there I ran to my room and put on my shoes and trousers, and then put on my overcoat right over my pajamas, and taking the bottle, ran down and across the street to the drug store. I remember distinctly being sick while I was going down stairs, going across the street, and in the drug store. During all my running around that morning I was continually vomiting.

"In the drug store I put the bottle on the counter and told the clerk that a woman had just drank some of that, and then asked him what I should give him. He looked at it and asked me if we had any sweet spirits of ammonia, and on my saying 'No' he put some up and I ran back to the house with it, taking the bottle with me. When I arrived there the doctor had come, and I again ran to the hall, telling Henry that he must go after him, as some one was poisoned. I started down the stairs myself and around the corner with Henry, and as we came near Eighty-seventh Street he pointed to a man who was coming down the street, saying 'There comes the doctor now.'

"I waited for him and went back to the house with him. When we arrived at the house the doctor did what he could, and during the short time he took some of the powder from the bottle and placed it on his tongue, and immediately remarked that it was bitter. He finally said to me that the case was so serious that he would like very much for me to go to Dr. E. Styles Potter, who lived at the corner of Eighty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue. I ran down stairs again and ran all the way to the doctor's office and was still troubled with nausea. On arriving at the doctor's office a colored boy answered the bell, and I asked him to tell the doctor that Dr. Hitchcock had a severe case of poisoning and wanted him to come right away.

"Dr. Potter was apparently in an inside room in bed, and I am quite sure that I did not see him at all, as immediately on his assuring me that he would come I started and ran back to the house alone. He came in a very short time, however, and then it was too late. After we were all satisfied that Mrs. Adams was dead, on my own volition I explained the entire circumstances to the doctors. They had previously told me that it was a case for the Coroner to look into, and I think they asked me to make a statement; anyway, I did so.

"Up to that time I have no recollection of Mr. McIntyre's name being mentioned, and I am positive that I was the first one to mention it, and I think it came about by the doctor saying that it would probably be very late when the Coroner got there, and that it was impossible to move the body until he came. As I knew how unpleasant this would be for the other members of the family to pass and repass through this room

WEBER FOR CANAL WORK

Buffalo Man Likely to be Chosen to Succeed Aldridge.

MAY BE NAMED NEXT WEEK

The Governor Coming Here To-day and Expected to Act Soon After His Return to Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The name of George W. Aldridge's successor as State Superintendent of Public Works may be sent to the Senate when it reassembles next Wednesday. Gov. Roosevelt hopes to reach a decision in the matter by Tuesday, and when he does he will lose no time in communicating his choice to the body which by law must confirm or reject it. On that score, no trouble is expected. The fact that the new administration must stand or fall by its canal record, and that the Governor is therefore entitled to a free hand in the selection of a Superintendent, is so generally recognized that there is no reason to doubt that the Senate is ready to confirm whomsoever the Governor may choose, no matter how anti-machine he may have been in his political affiliations.

No candidate for the place appeared today, and assurance came from the Governor that there was no change in the situation. Indications point to Col. John B. Weber of Buffalo as the strongest possibility at this moment. Col. Weber has been indorsed from sources which have unusual weight with Gov. Roosevelt. Men like Jacob H. Schiff, Meyer S. Isaacs, and William Brookfield of New York have commended his administration of the office of Immigration Commissioner in the highest terms. From up the State his backers include George Clinton of Buffalo, who was Chairman of the Canal Investigation Committee, and ex-Senator George B. Sloan of Oswego.

The qualifications urged in his behalf are those the Governor has prescribed for the place—honesty, courage, and executive ability—and he has never, it is asserted, been an offensive partisan. That Govfl Roosevelt is impressed with Col. Weber's claims there is no doubt, and unless he learns something while in New York, where he expects to go to-morrow, calculated to lessen his opinion of Col. Weber's fitness, the belief is strong here that the Buffalo man will be named.

The Governor will leave for New York at 2:35 P. M. to-morrow, arriving there at 6 o'clock. He expects to meet Gen. Francis V. Greene and some other friends, with whom he has an engagement at the Century Club to-morrow evening. Gen. Greene is out of consideration for the Superintendent of Public Works, and the Governor's appointment with him is personal and military, it is said, rather than political. Saturday night the Governor will attend a dinner at the Colonial Club, at which Admiral Sampson and Capt. Mahan will be present. He will leave for Albany, according to his present intention, at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

While in the city the Governor expects to see a number of personal and political friends, and with them he will take final counsel in the public works matter. He desires it to be known that he cannot, while in New York, receive any visitors, except those with whom he has engagements. He may call at Republican headquarters to see if there is any mail there requiring his attention. He has no appointment with Senator Platt, but he expects to make one, and counts on seeing both the Senator and Chairman Odell if they are in town.

Gov. Roosevelt will not send his proposed special message on the canals of the State to the Legislature until late in the session. He said to-day that he would probably wait until a new Superintendent of Public Works had been appointed, and the department conducted under his management for some little time.

TALK OF THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

Politicians Expect to Confer with Him on Many Subjects.

Gov. Roosevelt's trip to this city, according to politicians about headquarters, is for the purpose of conferring with political friends to-night relative to various appointments, and to matters of legislation. It is said that Mr. Roosevelt will see while here Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, State Senators Raines, Ellsworth, and Krum, and Messrs. Choate, Low, Root, Michael J. Dady, and Walter Atterbury.

While the selection of a Superintendent of Public Works will be one of the chief objects of the conference, it is said that Mr. Roosevelt is particularly anxious to talk over with his friends questions of legislation relative to this city. Among these are proposed amendments of the charter and a metropolitan police law.

Michael J. Dady said last night that a police bill has been prepared, and will go to Albany to-day. There it is expected that it will be submitted to a further conference, and assume final form before its introduction in the Legislature.

It is also expected that the Raines law will be discussed at the conference to-night, and it is probable that some modifications of it will be proposed and agreed upon.

There were a number of preliminary conferences yesterday. During the day Messrs. Dady, Atterbury, Krum, and others were frequent callers at the State Committee headquarters, and talked with Chairman Odell. At night Chairman Odell, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Senator Ellsworth held a long conference with Senator Platt in the latter's rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Another conference of politicians will be held to-day before the Governor's arrival.

Labor Men for Canal Improvement.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Knights of Labor to-day resolutions were passed condemning the State for not more rapidly continuing the work of canal improvement, and indorsing a bill providing for combining many of the locks along the canal, particularly at Cohoes and Little Falls. The bill also provides for improving the Champlain Canal.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Fears of Revolt in the Senate When the Assignments Are Made.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The scene of legislative activity will be transferred from the Capitol to the Fifth Avenue Hotel from now until the reassembling of the Legislature, next Wednesday. The Senate and Assembly committee assignments are to be completed, and as Gov. Roosevelt has insisted on having nothing to do with that work, it will be done this year, as heretofore, under the direct supervision of Senator Platt and the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

President Pro Tem. Ellsworth of the Senate and Speaker Nixon of the Assembly will consult with the Senator and Chairman Odell and perfect the lists, which they have already partly made up. There are several pending contests in both houses which are sure to cause soreness, no matter which way they are settled, but the party leaders will make every effort to keep the discontent down to a minimum. This discontent is not expected to prove serious in the Assembly, where the Republican majority will be not less than 13, but there is fear of its leading to open revolt in the Senate, where the majority has a margin of only 2.

There are twenty-seven standing committees in the Senate. Of these the Chairmanships of the most important are expected to be assigned as follows: Finance—Frank W. Higgins of Olean; Judiciary—Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga; Taxation and Retrenchment—Hobart Krum of Schoharie; Codes—George R. Malby of Oggdensburg; Railroads—John Raines of Canandaigua; Cities—Nevada N. Stranahan of Fulton; Insurance—Cornelius R. Parsons of Rochester; Miscellaneous Corporations—Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville; Banks—Lester H. Humphrey of Warsaw; Penal Institutions—Benjamin M. Wilcox of Auburn. The Committee on Rules will be made up of Senators Ellsworth, Raines, and Grady.

In the Assembly there are thirty-six committees to be filled, and as almost every one of the eighty-nine Republican members is after a Chairmanship, Speaker Nixon's task is no easy one. Mr. Allds of Chenango will be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The Chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee has been offered to Mr. Kelsey of Livingston, but, as he did not get the leadership of the majority, to which he felt entitled, he may not accept second place. The Cities Committee will go to Mr. Mazet of New York, Insurance to Mr. Sears of Franklin, and Excise to Mr. Greenwood of Wayne, while Mr. Brennan of Kings is expected to get Taxation and Retrenchment. Beyond this, few of the important assignments have become known. Speaker Nixon expects to go to New York to-morrow.

GOVERNOR'S SUFFRAGE VIEWS.

He Settles Doubt About the Matter Which Caused Women Anxiety.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Albany is a centre of suffrage agitation. Influential women on each side of the question are here, including Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Woman's Suffrage Association of the State, and Mrs. J. Winslow Cranell, an earnest advocate of anti-suffrage, who has just returned from a lecture tour of the West. Both parties are wrought up over the passage in Gov. Roosevelt's message, in which he advocates the gradual extension of the suffrage to women. This reference was under the sub-head "School Suffrage," but the word "school" did not appear in the text.

There was great anxiety among the women interested in the question to learn what the Governor really meant. Gov. Roosevelt to-night said that what he meant in the message was a gradual extension of suffrage to women. How far to extend it he is not certain. He believes that the condition of a large number of women should be bettered. He thinks that an amelioration could be brought about by social influences and development of the mind. He is not sure that legislation can accomplish much, but if it can do a little he is willing to try it. Woman suffrage has worked well in the school district in which Oyster Bay is situated, and the Governor thinks it might work well elsewhere. A gradual extension would not work any radical change, but, on the contrary, would prove, step by step, the value of granting this privilege to women.

The anti-suffragists are preparing to hold a meeting, at which a letter to Gov. Roosevelt will be prepared, setting forth all the objections which are urged against suffrage for women, and asking him to consider them fully and seriously before he takes any steps.

TO AID TRANSFERRED CONVICTS.

Indeterminate Sentence Provision in the New Prison Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Statutory Revision Commission will include in its codification of the prison laws of the State, which will be submitted to the Legislature next week, a provision which will relieve a convict who is sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory and later transferred to one of the State prisons from serving the maximum sentence for the crime for which he was convicted.

Under the present law Judges are permitted to send men to State prisons under an undeterminate sentence, and that same law creates a prison board of parole for each State prison, consisting of the Superintendent of Prisons, the Warden, Prison Physician, Chaplain, and Principal Keeper. This board has the power of determining how long a prisoner with an indeterminate sentence is to serve. As this indeterminate sentence law is not taken advantage of by sentencing Judges, these boards of parole have little or nothing to do, and the Statutory Revision Commission intends to correct the evil of compelling a prisoner transferred from the Reformatory to a prison to serve the maximum sentence for his crime.

The commission proposes to amend the law so that it will provide that where a prisoner is transferred from the Reformatory to a State prison he will be considered upon entering the prison as coming with an indeterminate sentence, thereby placing him under the jurisdiction of the parole board, which will have the right to pardon him at any time, just as though he had been sentenced originally to the State prison for an indeterminate term. The new provision of the law will not apply to reformatory prisoners sentenced for crimes such as arson and the various degrees of manslaughter.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Programme of the Annual Meeting at Albany Jan. 17 and 18.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The State Bar Association will convene in the Council Chamber in the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock, at which time the President's address will be delivered. At 8 P. M. Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts will address the association in the Assembly Chamber in the Capitol. His subject will be "Law in Science, and Science in Law." After the address Mr. Rosendale, the President of the association, will give a reception in honor of Justice Holmes at the Fort Orange Club.

The association will meet again in the Common Council Chamber on Wednesday at 10 A. M., when the following papers will be read: By Charles A. Gardiner of New York, on "Our Right to Acquire and Hold Foreign Territory"; Christopher G. Tiedeman of Brooklyn, on "Constitutional Limitations of Inheritance Tax Laws"; Charles F. Bostwick of the School of Law, New York University, on "Legislative Competition for Corporate Capital"; Clarence D. Ashley of the School of Law, New York University, on "Methods of Legal Education in the State of New York"; Adelbert Moot of Buffalo, on "Holding Up Estates"; Amasa A. Redfield of Farmington, Conn., on "The Dutch Laws of Majestatis in New Amsterdam in 1647"; Wilbur Larremore of New York on Inter-State Crime and Inter-State Extradition"; ex-Chief Judge Robert Earl of Herkimer, on "Too Many Oaths and Their Consequences."

The annual banquet will be held at the Kenmore Hotel on Wednesday at 8:30 P. M. It is expected that the Governor will attend the banquet.

The Governor Commutes a Sentence.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day commuted the sentence of imprisonment of Patrick Sullivan to ten years. Sullivan was convicted in Onondaga County in December, 1894, of burglary in the third degree and assault in the first degree, both crimes being charged as second offenses, he having been convicted previously of petit larceny. For the burglary he was sentenced to imprisonment for ten years and for the assault five years. He was nineteen years old when convicted.

Notaries for Nassau County.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—All persons who were notaries public for the County of Queens residing within the territory of what is now the County of Nassau have been reappointed by the Governor and their commissions issued.

LAWYER LAWRENCE'S SUICIDE.

There Is No Doubt that Financial Trouble Caused It.

NIAGARA FALLS, Jan. 5.—The body of Lawyer Spencer J. Lawrence was removed to Le Roy this afternoon. There is no longer any doubt that financial troubles are what led Lawrence to take his life, and, if all reports prove true, his liabilities in many directions will prove large. One case is known where over $700 should have been deposited with the County Treasurer in 1893. The shortage in this official account led to an investigation, and it was found the Treasurer never had received the money, it being still held by Lawrence.

The Guardian had been pressing him to straighten out the matter, but it is understood it was not done at his death. Other trusts are said to be short, one to the extent of $2,000, while it is reported that another man will have to put up about $9,000. Paper of the firm is said to have been issued without the knowledge of his partner, George Tuttle. Friends are known to be on his paper for amounts ranging between $2,000 and $3,000.

Matilda Cass Ledyard's Wills.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 5.—The petition for the probate of the will of Matilda Cass Ledyard, who died in England Nov. 16 last, came up for consideration in the Probate Court here to-day. In support of a will offered here Dec. 12, which was made in 1882, Samuel R. Hovey in behalf of Mrs. Goddard, Francis B. Peckham, and Lewis Cass Ledyard appeared. On the other side, representing a will filed in New York Dec. 13, and signed by Mrs. Ledyard Dec. 8, were Walter J. Angell of Providence, Charles E. Hughes of New York, one of the executors named in the will in question, and W. R. Sheffield. The hearing lasted an hour and a half, at the end of which Mr. Angell said he would file authorities for his side, and the case was taken under advisement by Judge Franklin.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

MRS. ROSE CLAIMS $500,000

Sues W. Durant, Her Brother, for Share of Family Estate.

DECLARES HE THREATENED HER

Gave Her a Pittance, While He Lived Extravagantly, and Refused to Discuss Business with Her, She Says.

A suit brought by Mrs. Heloise H. Durant Rose to compel her brother William W. Durant to make an accounting of the estate of their father and to pay to her her one-third interest in it, amounting, as she claims, to $500,000, was brought to trial in the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Justice Beach, yesterday.

The father of the plaintiff and defendant was Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who was a well-known railroad operator, and who owned the Adirondack Railroad and much forest land in the northern part of the State. He died intestate on Oct. 6, 1885, at North Creek, N. Y., and it is alleged that after his death the defendant in the suit prevailed on his mother, who is still living and who is said to be very feeble, and his sister, the plaintiff, to allow him to take the management of the estate, assuring her that it was worth $1,500,000, and that when it was sold the proceeds should be divided into three equal parts, of which she would receive one.

Mrs. Rose, who was Mrs. Frethey when the suit was first brought, gave her brother a power of attorney, after her mother had done likewise, and several weeks after her father's death Mrs. Rose, who is an authoress, went to Europe. While there she asserts she received "a mere pittance" of $100 and sometimes $200 a month from her mother, and later she got £4,000, which she says is all that has ever come to her as her share of the large estate.

Mrs. Rose also asserts that at the time of her father's death her brother was in very humble circumstances financially, but that since that he has been living extravagantly in different parts of the world, cruising on his steam yacht and otherwise leading the life of a millionaire. He is at present residing in the Waldorf-Astoria.

When the case was first tried in December, 1896, before Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Mrs. Rose's complaint was dismissed on technical grounds, but subsequently the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court reversed his ruling and ordered a new trial. John E. Parsons appeared for the plaintiff yesterday, and Carlisle Norwood looked after the defendant's interests.

The first witness examined, after a lot of documents had been read showing Dr. Durant's interest in the railroad properties, was Daniel Odell, a broker in this city. He said that he had had some business transactions with Dr. Durant in relation to the Adirondack Road, and after Dr. Durant's death he had met the defendant. The present husband of the plaintiff, Charles H. M. Rose, was formerly Mr. Odell's Secretary. During the course of Mr. Odell's testimony Mr. Parsons read a letter alleged to have been written to the witness by the defendant, in which he stated that he would take $1,323,000 for the Adirondack Road, and not a cent less. The negotiations finally fell through.

Mrs. Rose was then called to the stand. She told Mr. Parsons that she knew her father owned nearly all the securities of the Adirondack Road.

KEPT FROM DYING FATHER'S ROOM.

"Did anything take place about your entering your father's room prior to his death?" asked Mr. Parsons.

"Yes," said Mrs. Rose, "my brother refused to allow me to enter the room for three days before my father died."

Mrs. Rose then told of a family conference that took place after her father's death. She said that her brother told her the estate was worth about $1,500,000, and that, as he was the man of the family, he should be allowed to take charge and settle it up. She said that she signed the power of attorney after her mother had signed a similar one. In 1889, while she was living in South Kensington, her brother came to London. She saw him at her house and at his hotel. He told her that the property had been transferred, and when she asked him where his money had come from, he became very angry and told her that it was none of her business.

"I asked him about my mother's affairs," said Mrs. Rose, "and he said that mother was his client, and he would not talk about her affairs. I told him that such an answer was nonsense, but he would give me no satisfaction. He told me at one time, while I was receiving $100 a month from my mother, that if I spoke to any one about my affairs or inquired too closely into his, that he would have my allowance shut off altogether."

"Had your brother any money before his father died?"

"No, he lived very quietly with his wife and one servant in a small house in Saratoga."

"Did he ever ask you to get money for him from your father?"

"Yes, on several occasions."

Mrs. Rose said she remembered one occasion when she was taking dinner with him in London when he became very violent because she broached business affairs.

"I asked him about the estate," said the witness, "and remarked that I would like to have an accounting. I said that my relatives, the Durants of Albany, had informed me that the road had been sold for $1,500,000. He jumped to his feet, and, striking the table with his fist, said that if I was a man he would shoot me for implying a doubt of his honesty. He said I was trying to blackmail him, and that if I did so again he would have me arrested for a blackmailer. He again threatened to have my allowance cut off."

Mrs. Rose also told of a conversation she had with her brother in 1891, shortly after the death of her first husband, when she swore he threatened to have a porter of the hotel put her out if she insisted on inquiring into his management of the estate. On this occasion, she said, her brother had come to England on his private yacht.

MRS. ROSE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mrs. Rose was closely cross-examined by Mr. Norwood. To many of his questions she gave indirect answers at first, and it often required several minutes' fencing before she would speak positively. More than once Justice Beach was obliged to repeat the question or the attorney for the plaintiff.

Mr. Parsons read aloud from a letter once written by Mason & Edwards, counsel for Mrs. Rose in London, saying that their client wished the power of attorney given to Durant revoked. Mrs. Durant said that on receiving a reply in which her brother said he thought her conduct very unwise, she abstained from having the power of attorney revoked.

Mr. Parsons also read a letter written in Munich by the plaintiff to her brother just before her marriage to Mr. Frethey in 1891, in which she acknowledged a present of $500.

"Did you lose the £4,000 your brother gave you?" asked Mr. Parsons.

"Yes, I lost it all in private speculation; that is, it was put into the hands of some friends, and I have not seen it since; or had the interest. The money is still in abeyance, Mr. Parsons," said the witness, smiling, "but I don't think I shall ever get it." The witness said all but a part had been lost, the rest having been given to hospitals or for mission work in England.

On returning to America a few years ago, she continued, having been abroad virtually since her father's death, she "consulted with some old friends" in reference to getting an accounting from her brother. Among them were the late Charles A. Butler and ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. In the Spring of 1895 her allowance from her brother ceased, she having decided to bring her suit.

IN DOUBT ABOUT A DOCUMENT.

The attorney then went back to the day of her father's funeral, when she signed the power of attorney. She said she had never signed but one. Mr. Norwood produced a power of attorney and had it handed to her, asking, "Is that the one?"

"It is the same kind of a document," said Mrs. Rose, "and that is my signature. But that is not the date, and the power of attorney I signed was not witnessed by Mr. Sutphen."

"Now, please answer my question. Is that the power of attorney you signed?"

"Well, it is my signature, but the date is not the same."

After a great deal of fencing, the witness finally declared that she could not tell whether it was the same one or not. She admitted that on the previous trial she had said of the signature to this document, "I have no doubt that it is not my signature."

Mrs. Rose told of the time she signed the power of attorney for her brother, in a room above the one where her father's body lay. A former agent for her late father and a lawyer were in the room, as well as her brother and a friend. "When I waited an instant before signing," said Mrs. Rose, "my mother said: 'Well, gentlemen, if my daughter hesitates to sign, I have not hesitated. I have implicit confidence in my son.' I had only waited a few seconds."

Mrs. Rose also said: "My brother said to me: 'If you don't sign, we, being two persons, can freeze out the third. Isn't that American law, Barber?' and Mr. Barber answered, 'Yes.'" She added that it was not because of fear of being "frozen out" however, that she signed.

Mr. Norwood put in evidence and read a draft of a letter from the defendant, written in 1896, to the plaintiff, in which the writer said nearly a year would elapse before the settlement of their father's affairs and that the debts would largely exceed the assets. He said that the stocks and second mortgage bonds of the Adirondack Railroad, of the respective par values of $52,000 and $49,000, which their father's books showed belonged to his daughter, had very little market value, as similar stocks had just been offered at 2½ per centum with few purchasers.

The court then adjourned.

NEW BIG ELECTRIC COMPANY.

It Is Incorporated in New Jersey, with an Authorized Capital of $25,000,000.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Electric Company of America filed to-day articles of incorporation. The company has an authorized capital of $25,000,000. Its expressed objects are to manufacture, produce, purchase, own, use, and sell to public and private users coal, coke, gas, oil, electricity, light, heat, steam, and compressed air power, water, &c., and to own, acquire, construct, lease, and operate plants in connection therewith. The incorporators are James E. Hayes, Camden; Elmer Smalling, Philadelphia, and Arthur Phillips, Philadelphia.

The company, it is understood, is organized for the purpose of acquiring and operating the electric light plants in different cities. It is said to be backed by the Widener-Elkins syndicate, which has formed a similar company, acquiring and operating gas plants.

According to persons identified with the Whitney syndicate, this new Electric Company of America will have no connection with the electrical properties acquired and to be acquired by that syndicate in New York City. The twenty-five-million-dollar company incorporated yesterday is designed, it is said, to embrace the electrical companies in New Jersey which have been purchased by the Philadelphia syndicate headed by Widener and Elkins. The only connection between this new company and the Whitney syndicate is declared to be the association with Mr. Whitney in his New York transactions of the men who control in a large degree the electric lighting and traction facilities of New Jersey.

There are several separate electric light and power companies in New Jersey, owned and controlled by the Philadelphia syndicate, and the Electric Company of America is believed to have been incorporated for the purpose of acquiring the stock of the other concerns. The three incorporators of the new company whose names are given are merely representatives of the men who are actually behind the organization.

A New York lawyer who is familiar with the preparation of the incorporation papers of this new company said yesterday that possibly it was the intention of its organizers to give this corporation a broader scope than the electrical plants in New Jersey. He said that it might take in some of the New York syndicate properties as well. He remarked that the purchase of the New York Edison Electric Light Company by Mr. Whitney and his friends was complete except the actual transfer of stock, and he thought that the Electric Company of America might be used as the medium of the transfer of the stock, in a manner similar to the function that the former Metropolitan Traction Company performed in its relations to the properties of the Metropolitan Street Railway system.

This suggestion was submitted to one of the members of the so-called Whitney syndicate, and he said that the recent New Jersey corporation would have nothing to do with the New York properties. The New York Gas, Heat, Light, and Power Company incorporated in this State, with a capitalization of $25,000,000, he said, would be abundantly able to take over and operate all of the electrical plants acquired by the Whitney syndicate. A New Jersey corporation, this syndicate representative said, could not hold a franchise in New York City and the owners of the New York electrical companies would not find it necessary to make use of a New Jersey corporation in any other way. This same representative added that it was true that Mr. Whitney and his friends now practically controlled all the facilities for supplying electricity as a commercial commodity in this city and vicinity.

MANILA HERO WELCOMED HOME.

Chief Gunner on the Olympia Sees His Son for the First Time.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., Jan. 5.—All Sag Harbor turned out last night to welcome home Leonard J. G. Kuhlwein, who was chief gunner on the cruiser Olympia for three years, and served in that capacity in the battle of Manila Bay. Kuhlwein has just been detached, and he came direct from the Philippines. Mrs. Kuhlwein, who had not seen her husband since he was assigned to the Pacific station four years ago, was the first to greet him.

Kuhlwein was then taken in hand by the Citizens' Committee, and was escorted to a coach. Then all fell in line, with a band in the lead, and marched to the home of Mrs. Kuhlwein's brother, John Emmel, with whom she has been living. Red fire and roman candles were burned along the line of march. At the home of his brother-in-law, Kuhlwein met for the first time his son, now almost four years old, who was born soon after his father left for the Pacific. Gunner Kuhlwein will remain here about two months on furlough.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Cincinnati has sailed from Havana for Key West, where she will take on some coal and proceed to New York. Like her sister ship, the Raleigh, which is also bound for New York from the Asiatic Station, the Cincinnati is to be thoroughly overhauled at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The ships have proved to be of an undesirable type for naval purposes, consuming far too much coal for the speed developed, and being generally uneconomical and uncomfortable. The gunboat Wilmington has arrived at St. Helena, on her way to the Orinoco River. The Southerly has arrived at Caimanera, and the Topeka has sailed from Key West for Cape Haitien.

Free Trade Wanted in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A petition was to-day received by the Senate from the American Association of Puerto Rico, asking for the establishment of free trade relations between that island and the United States and the abrogation of the tariff established by the military authorities, and also for the retirement of the Puerto Rican currency and the substitution of the money of the United States. The association represents that the present tariff system discriminates against the interests of American citizens. A copy of the resolutions was also sent to the President.

Drank Cyanide of Potassium and Died

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 5.—Samuel Barrett, station agent of the Boston and Maine Railroad at Nashua Junction, and widely known in New England railroad circles, committed suicide at his home here this morning by drinking cyanide of potassium. Mr. Barrett had been confined to his home for four days with an attack of the grip, and while suffering from mental aberration committed the deed.

Hanged at Pittsburg for Wife Murder.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Zenas Anderson, colored, who shot and killed his wife on the 18th of last March, was hanged in the county jail to-day. Jealousy was the cause of the crime.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CUBAN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Order to Concentrate Funds in Havana Suspended.

EFFECT IS GOOD IN SANTIAGO

Gen. Wood Sails for New York Amid the Acclamations of Thousands of Citizens.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 5.—A dispatch was received from Havana to-day, saying that the customs receipts may remain at Santiago. The effects of this information are, on the whole, good, especially so far as the laborers are concerned, for, prior to the issuance of the concentration order now suspended, numerous warrants had been issued for necessary improvements.

Señor Bacardi, the Mayor, has assured the laborers that all works now in progress will go on, and, therefore, there is not likely to be any immediate trouble. But educated Cubans, the members of the San Carlos Club, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the local newspapers, and Cuban and foreign merchants here agree that the situation is substantially unchanged, and that any such project as was originally outlined simply means taxation without representation. Their argument is that Gen. Brooke, residing at Havana, will always be antagonistic to the interests of the Province of Santiago and likely to object to necessary expenditure in this section.

Prominent Cubans emphatically assert that if a Cuban Government should assume to issue such an order—concentrating the customs receipts at Havana—civil war would break out immediately. As it is, however, everything is quiet and orderly, in anticipation of favorable results from Gen. Leonard Wood's representations at Washington. It is earnestly hoped that a civil government may be established in every province, quite distinct from the rule of the Governor General, who, it is considered, should be merely the military chief of the island.

Gen. Wood, accompanied by his aide de camp, Lieut. Hanna, and Dr. Castillo, representing the merchants and business men of this city, left here for New York to-day on board the United States transport Mississippi. They received an enthusiastic ovation on their departure from the palace and during their passage down Marina Street to a wharf. The Municipal Band preceded Gen. Wood, who was accompanied by the Mayor and his staff and large numbers of officers and Cubans, who walked the entire distance amid continuous applause and cheers for Gen. Wood. The latter was deeply moved. There were between 5,000 and 6,000 persons in the procession, and the women wept and wished the General bon voyage. Cuban gratitude was never more clearly expressed. Men who a few weeks ago were antagonistic to the American commander were to-day among his most enthusiastic supporters.

The members of the Supreme Court and the band of the Fifth regular infantry were on board the auxiliary gunboat Hist, which saluted the Mississippi and bade her farewell in the usual manner. The Mississippi, which was brilliantly decorated, was also saluted by the Punta Gorda batteries.

As the Mississippi was leaving she ran into the remaining portions of the United States collier Merrimac, sunk by Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson, projecting above the water, and carried away completely the smokestack. The transport came to anchor for half an hour, but it was found that she had received no damage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Many inquiries were made at the War Department to-day concerning the situation at Santiago. While to all questions about the unrest provoked by the order concerning the payment of money collected from customs the answer was made that everything would soon be satisfactorily arranged, the development of the restless spirit just at the time Gen. Wood was about to leave the city caused some anxiety.

Gen. Wood, it is said, is not coming to Washington specially to attend to any business before the department. Gen. Corbin said this afternoon that for several weeks Gen. Wood has been contemplating a short trip to the United States for his health, as he has been on continuous service since June, and requires rest at a place where he cannot be appealed to to settle disputed points.

CUBANS TIRED OF GOMEZ?

Younger Military Men Seek an Arrangement with Americans Without Consulting Him.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Gen. Maximo Gomez is, of course, a great figure in the minds of the Cuban people, but the younger military men—men like Gens. Mayda Rodriguez, José Gomez, and Mario Menocal—are a little tired of his domination, and are disposed to accept an arrangement with the Americans without consulting him. Suggestions to this effect have been communicated to the United States Military Administration, which, though well disposed to Gen. Gomez, is pleased to receive any and all prominent Cuban gentlemen who are willing to discuss public questions.

Gen. Brooke has declined a proposal to send a special envoy into the woods to find Gomez and to treat with him as an equal power in the island, but the Junta Patriotica has deputed Gens. Betancourt and Castanedas to invite Gomez to reside near Havana and to give the Cubans the benefit of his counsel. They will start in a day or two for Jinaguayabo, where he is. Gomez continues, in his correspondence, cautionsly to criticise the Americans. La Libertad refers to a letter to-day written to the Junta, in the course of which Gomez says that he will not enter Havana unless at the head of the Cuban army.

Gen. Julio Sanguilly was offended because some municipal policemen on Albesu Street failed to salute him to-day. Sanguilly's aide-de-camp thereupon raised a disturbance and a crowd gathered, but it was easily dispersed by a United States patrol.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT HAVANA.

Col. Tasker H. Bliss, the Collector, Makes His First Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The War Department Division of Customs and Insular Affair received to-day from the Collector of Customs at Havana, Col. Tasker H. Bliss, under date of Dec. 29, 1898, the first report transmitted by him since his arrival at that port.

Col. Bliss says that the first serious embarrassment he experienced on taking charge of the Custom House at Havana was caused by the fact that on making an inspection of his surroundings he discovered that the Spaniards had removed nearly everything except the bare walls and floors. His first official step was to obtain a full list of all the employes in the Custom House, their salaries, and nationality, and, next, information as to their general character and reputation for integrity. Whatever changes in personnel are made in the future will be filled, as far as possible, by appointments of natives of the island.

Col. Bliss says that, as was to be expected, the several places in the Custom House when he assumed charge were chiefly held by Spaniards, the total number employed at the date of writing being 239. The problem that confronts him, he says, is how to repair a house from foundation to roof without a material disturbance of its occupants, and without interfering with their daily business. Under this condition, he remarks, he cannot, of course, begin by tearing the house down. Up to the date of the filing of the report, the new organization comprises only six American—three Deputy Collectors, two Inspectors, and one stenographer and typewriter.

Catholic Church in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Mgr. Manuel Santander y Frutos, Bishop of Havana, attended by two priests, called upon Gen. Brooke and Gen. Ludlow to-day in a coach drawn by mules and with liveried servants. The visits were strictly formal, and no ecclesiastical questions were touched upon. The status of the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba has not yet been considered. The cost of the establishment will probably be paid out of the island revenues until definite action shall have been taken, though the Church has made no request regarding the matter.

Employing Cubans in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Gen. Ludlow is determined to form a rural mounted police of 300 men and to patrol the suburbs with Cuban soldiers. About 1,300 Cubans are now working on the new branch of the railroad from the Government dock to connect with Quemados Camp, some 500 Cubans are handling Quartermaster's stores at the wharfs and elsewhere, 200 Cubans are cleaning the streets, and 200 more are cleaning the public buildings. Gen Brooke, as soon as the customs receipts permit it, will employ more Cubans, thereby hoping to largely reduce the number of the restless class of unemployed indigents.

Soldier Kills a Negro in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Two members of the United States patrol last night, at the corner of Galiano and Lazaro Streets, approached a negro who was acting suspiciously, and whose movements had been called to their attention by the Spanish. He drew his dagger and tried to stab one of the soldiers, whereupon the other shot twice, one bullet passing through the negro's heart.

Seventeen Murders Near Guines?

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Seventeen bodies have been disinterred on a plantation at Amistad, near Guines. In every case the skull was cleft in twain.

Magazine at Matanzas Explodes.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—A Spanish magazine blew up yesterday at Matanzas, seriously injuring eight persons, and damaging many dwelling houses in the vicinity.

Political Prisoners in Havana Jail.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—Eight political prisoners have been found in Havana jail, but they seem to have no friends who would urge their release.

Going to Carlsbad

isn't necessary now. Carlsbad is coming to you. At least, the health-giving part of it is. You get every curative quality that has made the place famous for hundreds of years, in the Carlsbad Sprudel Water and Salt. That is, if you get the genuine.

Beware of the so-called "improved" or "artificial" salts offered in the market. The genuine has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., sole agents, New York," on every package. Write for pamphlet.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:30	Sun sets	4:43	Moon rises	11:43

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	1:58	Gov. Isl'd	2:10	H. Gate	3:59
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	1:51	Gov. Isl'd	2:05	H. Gate	3:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sail.
Arkadia, Puerto Rico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Manitoba, La Plata	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 7.

Alamo, Key West		3:00 P. M.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Karthago, Campeachy, &c	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montcalm, London		9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per

The Wanamaker Store.

Passed in Review

THERE are so many matters of importance here that an index to them and a directory of them seems desirable. The pressure of events is so great, as one stock after another adds its quota to the attractions of White Week, that it is impossible to mention the features in detail more than once. Consequently, this summary of bargains now in being may be useful to you:—

Muslin Underwear, the largest, best and cheapest showing ever made in New York, second floor.

Linens,—all kinds, and in many cases priced at the lowest figures in our history, firsr floor, Fourth Ave.

Decorated China at Half Price, chiefly Haviland goods, basement, Broadway side.

Twenty-five cent Organdies at twelve cents a yard, first floor, Rotunda.

Rubber Overshoes at half price (last day), basement, Fourth Avenue side.

Velour and Cloth Capes and Jackets at half prices, second floor, Broadway.

Sealskin Coats and other finest fur garments at *half and less* fair retail prices, second floor, Tenth Street.

Men's Collars, Cuffs and Shirts at smallest prices for first-class goods we have ever annouced. first floor, Ninth Street.

The Regular Sale of "Hurt Books" It was intended that the selling should begin this morning, but the tables were prepared yesterday afternoon, and the buyers came as if telegraphed. We never experienced such a prompt gathering of value-hunters around an offer entirely unannounced.

Now, everybody gets a fair warning and a free field to choose for yourself. There is the most fearfully and wonderfully assorted lot of books to choose from you have ever seen. Everything that shows the slightest evidence of handling is piled into the heap. There is poetry, romance, travel, philosophy, fairy-tales, adventure, science, fiction,—everything from "Alice in Wonderland" to "Psychological Essays."

Prices? Not worth mentioning—trifles. The selecting will give you infinitely more concern than the price.

Cataloguing is impossible, but these books in sets ought to have mention, if for nothing more than as examples:—

BOOKS IN SETS

Dickens' Works, half morocco, 15 vols., $9; now $6.75.
Encyclopedia Britannica, half morocco, 25 vols., $45; now $35.
Friends in Council. Arthur Helps. 4 vols., 85c.; now 50c.
Martineau's History of England, 4 vols., $1.10; now 50c.
Bulwer's Novels, 13 vols., $3.25; now $2.50.
Victor Hugo's Romances. Edition de Luxe. The most profusely illustrated editions of the following works:
The Bell-ringers of Paris; 2 vols.; illustrated by Victor Hugo, Bayard, Brion, and others.
Toilers of the Sea; 2 vols.; illustrated by Chiffart, D. Vierge, and Victor Hugo.
Ninety Three; 2 vols.; illustrated by Victor Hugo, Bayard, D. Vierge, and others.
Man Who Laughs; 2 vols.; illustrated by D. Vierge, G. Rochegrosse, and others.
The above were made to sell for $10 each. We asked $2.25. We sold a large number, but the remainder will be $1.65 per set.
Standard Library of History. Comprising history of France, England, and Russia. 12 vols., 8vo. By Guizat-Martin and Rambaud. An elegant edition made to sell at $125. We asked a few weeks ago, $25, in half leather binding. The remainder will go at $17 the set.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Linens Here are some Household Linen matters that have not yet had a hearing. There were so many good things in the Linen Store this week that they must needs be mentioned briefly or omitted altogether.

TABLE CLOTH

At $1 yd.—Scotch double damask; 70 in.
At $1.40 yd.—Double damask; satin finish; very handsome patterns.
At $1.75 yd.—Extra wide double damask; satin finish; 90 in.
At $2.25 yd.—Very fine double damask; 72 in.

NAPKINS

At $2.50 doz.—Very handsome and good bleached napkins; Irish make; 24 in.
At $5 doz.—Extra heavy fine napkins; double damask; full large dinner size.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

At $1.75 each—Linen sheets; hemstitched; 88x93 in.
At $1 a pair—Full regular size hemstitched pillow cases; 22x36 in.

Fourth avenue.

Felt Shoes for Home Wear Paradoxical goodness,—they are cool shoes when it's warm, and warm shoes when it's cold. They are made of pure sheep's wool, firmly felted, but porous. They will keep your feet at an even temperature, let the draughts and the radiators do their best or worst.

Two other attractions they have. They are good to look at, and they are cheap,—here. In Romeo cut, (that's the high-ankled mediæval style), fur-trimmed, black, red, brown or gray.

One Dollar a Pair

They are generally at least a half more. We have all sizes for women.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Odd Chairs for the Parlor. Furniture fashion, equally with economy, dictates the advisability of purchasing these pieces. They are almost all odd chairs—just exactly the corner-fillers that blank spaces and "holes" in the furnishing of many parlors are hungering for. Among them is a small number of divans. Almost all are from high-priced parlor suits of our own of which the other pieces have been sold. There is but one of a style, and there can be no duplication of these offers.

One at $3.75 that was $7.50.
One at $5 that was $7.50.
One at $8 that was $12.
One at $8 that was $13.
One at $9 that was $13.50.
One at $10 that was $14.50.
One at $8 that was $16.
One at $10 that was $17.50.
One at $8.50 that was $17.
One at $13 that was $20.
One at $15 that was $21.50.
One at $15 that was $21.
One at $8 that was $12.
One at $10 that was $14.
One at $7.50 that was $15.
One at $13 that was $22.
One at $11 that was $22.
One at $15 that was $27.50.
One at $15 that was $25.
One at $8 that was $16.
One at $20 that was $30.
One at $40 that was $55.

Fourth floor.

One Hundred Jackets This is undoubtedly bargain time in Women's Jackets, but even in bargain time you seldom get *less* than half prices. We have an even hundred kersey and unfinished worsted jackets here, that would have commanded prices up to $30 each three weeks ago, and not one of which would have been sold for less than $18.

Choose at $10 Each.

This is one of the genuine coat bargains incidental to the season of year. Look out for the imitation bargains likewise to be expected at this time.

Second Floor, Broadway.

News of New Silks Habutais from Japan make their bow this morning and affirm themselves "Yours for a pleasant Summer."

These are the truly good kind that only the astute Japs seem willing to make for the price. Tropical silks, of coursé, and meant for Summer wear, but, despite their lightness and seeming fragility, firm-resisting to wear. Washable, too, in the right way,—you wash out nothing but the dirt when you tub them. The colors, for all their pretty delicacy, are steadfast and true.

Here's the first showing, and it's a good one. All new, and displaying a dozen new shades.

Fifty Cents a Yard

Rotunda.

One Great Handkerchief Item This is just a "flyer" in handkerchiefs that flashes through the store news like a rocket at night, leaving satisfaction instead of sparks.

It is a handkerchief that is equal to most 25c. sorts on sale in this city. Our grades being higher than most, we call it a 20c. handkerchief at *our* standard. It is of fine, sheer linen with an exquisitely worked initial,—open-work script, in a wreath,

Two for a Quarter,

and you will have to come to-day to get your share.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

The Will of Daniel Marks Filed.

The will of David Marks of 51 East Sixty-seventh Street, who died on Dec. 14, was filed for probate yesterday. The testator leaves the bulk of his estate, the value of which is not given, to his widow, and makes the following bequests to charity: To the Hebrew Technical School, $250; Montefiore Home, $250; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, $250; Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, $250; Mount Sinai Hospital, $250; St. Mark's Hospital, $250; Educational Alliance, $250; Young Men's Hebrew Association, $250; Hebrew Free School, $100, and the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, $100.

Elevator Accident Verdict.

Coroner Hart and a jury held an inquest yesterday to ascertain the cause of the death of Walter H. Griffin, Secretary of the United States Fire Insurance Company, who was killed by the falling of an elevator in the building of the company, at 46 Pine Street, on Dec. 6 last. After hearing the evidence the jury brought in a verdict, stating that death was caused by Griffin being "struck on the head by a counterweight, caused by the violent striking of the elevator at the bottom floor, the result of the automatic stop not being properly adjusted." Dennis Sullivan, the elevator man, who was arrested at the time, was exonerated from all blame and discharged.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Nicaragua Canal Bill Discussion in the Senate.

SOUTHERN PENSIONS OPPOSED

Arkansas Veterans Send a Protest Against Senator Butler's Plan—Notice of "Expansion" Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill was resumed in the Senate to-day upon the motion of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) and Senator Frye, the President pro tempore, who occupied the chair in the absence—owing to sickness—of the Vice President, recognized Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.)

Mr. Caffery, continuing his speech in opposition to the pending bill, devoted his remarks especially to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, asserting that the bill sought to do by indirection what the treaty prohibits doing directly. Mr. Caffery said in reply to a question from Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) that it was his opinion that if the United States should build the canal under the pending bill, in the face of the treaty, the canal would be absolutely neutral, and Great Britain would have every right to use the waterway in time of war. He thought the treaty should be abrogated and that the United States should construct the canal independently of the Maritime Company.

Mr. White expressed the opinion that the interests of the human race demanded the construction of the canal, but said that in proceeding we should have due regard for all interests. He thought, however, that we ought to be able to devise a scheme for proceeding with the construction of the canal without infringing upon the rights of other nations, and intimated that the canal might be built and negotiations with other countries conducted later.

During his speech Mr. Caffery alluded to the statement which had been repeatedly made that the opposition to the canal was fostered and maintained by those who were behind the transcontinental railroads as supporters. This charge he repudiated, and he declared he would scorn himself if he could be supposed to be guilty of it.

Mr. Caffery practically had concluded his speech when the Senate adjourned upon the discovery that no quorum was present.

Mr. Gear gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the Nicaragua Canal bill authorizing the President to purchase right of way for the canal from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and providing for the construction of the canal by the Government of the United States. The amendment appropriates $140,000,000 for both purposes.

Early in the session, Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.,) presented a protest from the J. Ed Murray Camp of United Confederate Veterans of Arkansas against the adoption of the proposed amendment of Senator Butler (Pop., N. C.,) to the Pension Appropriation bill, providing for the payment of pensions to Confederate soldiers. Mr. Berry said the members of the camp deemed it unwise to adopt such a proposition.

"They say," said Mr. Berry, "that they have provided for themselves and their families for more than a generation, and that they regard such a proposition as Mr. Butler's as 'ungracious.'"

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) gave notice that on Monday he would address the Senate on the resolution offered by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) relating to the acquisition of foreign territory by the United States, his address being a reply to that delivered by Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) just before the holiday recess. Mr. Caffery announced that he would address the Senate to-morrow on the resolution offered by Mr. Vest.

A joint resolution providing for a survey of the Penobscot River, near Bucksport Narrows, Me., was adopted.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) introduced a resolution requesting the President, if in his judgment not incompatible with public interest, to communicate to the Senate all instructions given by him to the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris; all correspondence between the Executive and the State Department and the Commissioners, and all reports made by the Commissioners, either to the President or to the State Department. At the request of Mr. Davis, one of the Peace Commissioners, the resolution went over. Mr. Hoar then proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to inquire and to report to the Senate whether the proposed treaty with Spain makes any provision for claims of citizens of the United States against Spain which were in existence before the beginning of the present war, the extent and number of such claims, and what will be the legal conditions of the same after peace shall have been declared.

Mr. Pettigrew (Sil., S. D.) called up a bill to ratify agreements with the Indians on the lower Brulé and Rosebud Reservations in South Dakota, and making the necessary appropriations, and at the request of Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) who was inclined to oppose the measure, explained its provisions. Mr. Platt moved to strike out of the bill that part of Section 2 which provided for the free settlement of the Indian lands. Mr. Pettigrew accepted the amendment under protest, and it was agreed to by the Senate. The bill was then passed. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Pettigrew declared his intention of bringing the free homestead question before the Senate at the earliest possible date.

A bill granting to the State of California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands in said State was called up by Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) and passed.

The Senate bill providing for the classification of clerks in the first and second-class Post Offices was passed. The bill also fixes salaries. It divides the clerks in first-class offices into eight grades, at salaries ranging from $500 to $1,000.

NEW FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS.

House Approves the Creation of the Office Supposedly Intended for ex-Secretary Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Under a special order adopted before the holiday recess, the House devoted to-day to the consideration of bills presented by the Committee on Judiciary. The bills were first considered in Committee of the Whole.

The first bill called up was that to create an additional Circuit Judge in the Sixth Judicial Circuit. It is this Judgeship with which rumor has connected the name of ex-Secretary of State Day. Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said that there were 7,108 cases pending in this district. The business of the circuit was excessive, he said, and the Judges of the circuit earnestly favored it.

Mr. Moon (Dem., Tenn.,) opposed the bill, contending that the situation in the circuit did not warrant the creation of another Circuit Judge. The bill was supported by Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) Underwood, (Dem., Ala.,) and W. A. Smith, (Rep., Mich.) It was laid aside with a favorable recommendation. Favorable action was also had on a similar bill, providing an additional Judge for the Third Judicial District.

A bill called up providing for the retirement of Judge Cassius M. Foster, United States District Judge of Kansas, occasioned some debate. Judge Foster, Mr. Broderick explained, had served twenty-four years on the bench and had broken down physically, but had not reached the age (seventy years) when he can be legally retired.

A bill was favorably acted upon to amend certain of the Revised Statutes relating to jury trials, the principal amendment giving the United States the right to make five peremptory challenges in criminal cases instead of three, as under the present law. Another bill favorably acted upon released the International Cotton Press Company of New Orleans from the payment of $3,489 of internal revenue taxes.

The bills mentioned were reported to the House and passed. Bills were also passed as follows: To fix the times for holding terms of district and circuit courts in the northern division of the eastern district of Tennessee; relative to the time for holding court at Butte, Mon.; to permit shipowners to file indemnity bonds, and to permit the legally appointed guardian of an insane person to prosecute a claim for patent.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the bill for the codification of the laws for Alaska, which came over from yesterday. Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) moved to strike out Section 146, which provided that any person who should by force, threat, or intimidation prevent or endeavor to prevent any person employed by another from continuing work should upon conviction be subject to punishment by fine and imprisonment. He declared that the proposed section was an assault upon the liberty of the citizen. It was in reality, he said, a law to prevent strikes and was a blow at organized labor.

After a debate, in the course of which Mr. Knowles, (Pop., S. D.,) in support of the motion to strike out, declared that had this provision existed in the statutes of Illinois during the recent riots at Virden, Gov. Tanner and other officials of Illinois would to-day be behind the bars, the motion to strike out was carried without division.

Several minor amendments were adopted, and at 4:55 P. M., after completing twenty-one pages of the bill, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

CANADIAN COMMISSION MEETS.

Committees Authorized to Continue Their Work in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Canadian Commission resumed its sessions here to-day, after the holiday recess. The only absentees on the American side were Representative Dingley and John W. Foster, both of whom are sick. The Canadians were present, except Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who is expected to-morrow, and Sir James Winter and Mr. Charlton, who will arrive later.

It was decided that the several committees should continue their work, thus indicating a hope that some results will come from the commission's labors. The joint session was followed by a meeting of the sub-committee on the Bering Sea negotiations.

Funds for Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The President has approved the Urgent Deficiency bill covering the deficiencies in the army and navy expenditures during the last six months.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Plattsville, Frank E. Wetmore.

NEW JERSEY—Berlin, Elmer E. Stafford.

NEW YORK—Parisbville, Royal Newton; North Brookfield, E. D. Morgan.

Congressional Notes.

The continued serious illness of Representative Hull of Iowa, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, will necessitate a change of programme as to taking up the bill for the increase and reorganization of the regular army. It was intended to begin the debate on Jan. 9 or 10, but the Chairman probably will not resume his place in the House for ten days or more, so that the future plans as to the bill are left much in doubt.

Senator Hansbrough yesterday gave notice of an amendment he will propose to Senator Hanna's bill for a subsidy to American vessels engaged in foreign trade. Senator Hansbrough's amendment provides for an export bounty of $2 per ton on all American agricultural products shipped out of the country. Senator Hansbrough also introduced a bill providing for the free importation of seed wheat.

BEAT HIM WITH HER UMBRELLA.

Miss McGann Says Butz Annoyed Her on a Ferryboat.

Miss Sarah McGann, a young woman living at Leonard and Grand Streets, Williamsburg, was a prisoner in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, charged with assaulting Peter Butz of 57 Meeker Avenue with an umbrella Wednesday night. The assault began on one of the Greenpoint Ferry Line boats and continued along Greenpoint Avenue until a policeman arrested the woman. She explained that she had thrashed Butz, who was a stranger to her, because he had annoyed her on the ferry-boat on which she was returning from a visit to friends in Manhattan, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Daly.

A policeman who heard Butz's cries found that he was bleeding from several cuts about the head and that his right arm was dislocated at the elbow. Miss McGann was arrested on Butz's complaint, he denying that he had in any way insulted Miss McGann. He said that he was talking with an uncle on the ferryboat when, without cause, she began to annoy him, and finally attacked him.

These conflicting versions were reiterated in court.

Magistrate Lemon adjourned the hearing and held the prisoner in $300.

MRS. VERMEULE HELD FOR TRIAL

Crosher Meets Like Fate After Examination in Centre Street Court.

"It's a lie. Oh, how could you talk that way?" said Mrs. Louise Vermeule, who was again arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon, with H. P. Crosher, on the charge of passing worthless drafts. The testimony of Officers Mooney and Conner, who had arrested her, brought forth these remarks, as she was led from the courtroom to the Tombs.

An employe of Rogers, Peet & Co. was the first witness called. He stated that the defendant had called at the store on Dec. 8 and made a number of purchases, giving her name as Mrs. Williams. She presented a draft on H. P. Crosher for $38 in payment. Later, when the draft was given to Crosher to pay he could not honor it.

Officer Mooney, who arrested Mrs. Vermeule at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, was then called to the stand. He said that she had made a statement to him in the presence of Patrolman Frank Conner to the effect that only a short time before Crosher had given her a draft, intimating it was worthless, and telling her to take it and get as much for it as she could. They would then divide the proceeds. Patrolman Conner followed, and confirmed the officer's testimony.

Magistrate Mott held Mrs. Vermeule and Crosher in $1,000 each for trial.

Mr. Griggs to Speak at Yale.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5.—It was announced to-day that Attorney General John W. Griggs has been chosen to deliver the oration at the annual commencement exercises of the Yale Law School in June next.

The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

ONE CENT.

Among To-morrow's Features These:

LEONARDO.
Eugene Muntz's Account of His Career and Study of His Works Reviewed by RUSSELL STURGIS.

SCOTT'S NOVELS.
John Thomson's Interesting Notes in a Library Bulletin—First Made for Jay Gould.

McMASTER'S HISTORY.
Judge Chamberlain's Striking Article on It—Original Views of the Revolutions and the Years Following.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN.

REMEMBERED BOOKS.
Readers Make Contributions to "The Review's" Series: I. Early Favorites that are Favorites Still. II. What One Child in a Lone Household Read. III. When a Book Atmosphere Surrounded Her. IV. In Boyhood and Youth.

WORDSWORTH AND BRYANT.
How They Resemble Each Other and Where the Resemblance Ends.

MAGAZINE TOPICS.
Interesting Phases of Current Literature in the Monthly Periodicals.

STRAY TOPICS.
Comment on a Variety of Literary and Artistic Subjects.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.
Volumes that Claim Attention Now that the Holidays are Over.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

THE WEEK IN THE ART WORLD.

Many newsstands were sold out of copies of The New York Times at 9 A. M. last Saturday. Order in advance to be sure of getting a copy to-morrow.

The New York Times
ONE CENT.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A DEFENSE OF ARMY BEEF

Col. Osgood Asserts that the Meat Was Particularly Good.

USE OF CHEMICALS EXPLAINED

Inventor Powell's Process Was Tried as a Private Experiment on Board the Comal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Col. Henry B. Osgood, Commissary of Subsistence, who served with Gen. Miles at Tampa and at Camp Thomas and Santiago, was before the War Investigating Commission to-day. Gen. Beaver asked many questions as to the quality of the rations issued during the recent war. In brief, Col. Osgood said that the rations throughout the war were as good as, if not better than, those usually issued to the regular army.

The beef, he said, was particularly good—better than any he had ever eaten at an army post. It was the first time, he explained, that he had ever seen the refrigerated beef issued in the army, and it was far better than the contract beef he had generally had at various posts.

Col. Osgood admitted that there were many complaints as to the appearance of the meat. It had the green mold or "beard" on the surface, as had been explained by other witnesses. This was repulsive looking, the witness said, but the meat underneath was perfectly sound and was really prime beef, much better in fact than any beef killed on the spot.

Col. Osgood cited one instance where a Board of Survey of the Second United States Volunteers had condemned a lot of beef and reported it rotten. The contractor protested to Col. Osgood that the beef was good, and brought a steak cut from one of the condemned quarters. The steak was kept twenty-four hours longer, off the ice, and then served to the members of the board that had condemned it. They did not know the antecedents of the meat, and pronounced it particularly fine.

Gen. Beaver said:

"Col. Osgood, it has been alleged before this commission—not in sworn testimony and not in a way, perhaps, to demand any great attention, but still it has been stated—that beef sent to Santiago was prepared in some way with chemicals to preserve it. Can you tell us anything on that head, or why any one should use chemicals on meat when it was apparently so easy to preserve it in refrigerators?"

"Yes, I can tell you a good deal about that," said Col. Osgood. "The meat treated in that way was not the property of the Government or of any of our contractors. I was aboard the Comal one day and Col. Weston, Chief Commissary, showed me four quarters of beef hanging in the sun which he said was 'process beef.' It was prepared at the request of an inventor named Powell, who claimed that he had discovered a chemical preparation that would keep meat in a hot climate without ice. It was purely a private experiment, and was not issued to the troops. I looked at it, and it seemed to be perfectly good. There was no mold on it, as on the refrigerator beef, and it had no smell. I believe Col. Weston tasted some of it. So far as I know, he was the only officer who tasted it."

Witness did not say what Col. Weston thought of the "process" beef. He continued:

"I think Col. Daly saw this meat, and probably the fact that this beef was there gave the start to all this talk of chemically prepared beef. It was purely a private experiment, and the Government had nothing to do with it."

In connection with Col. Osgood's explanation of the "process beef" experiment, War Department officials state that the inventor of the chemical preservative brought the matter to the attention of the department before the outbreak of the Spanish war, and offered to sell the formula and process to the Government. It was considered by the Commanding General, the Secretary, and the Commissary Department, and the War Department declined to have anything to do with the scheme.

AGED CLERKS IN WASHINGTON.

Appropriations Committee Plans to Weed Out Superannuated Department Employes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—When the Dockery commission in 1893 was seeking ways to improve the administration of several of the departments of the Government it obtained reports from each department to show the number and ages of persons employed.

According to these reports, there were then employed some 1,400 persons of sixty years of age and upward. Of this number, 742 were between sixty and sixty-five, 386 were between sixty-five and seventy, 182 were between seventy and seventy-five, 66 were between seventy-five and eighty, 33 were between eighty and eighty-five, 6 were between eighty-five and ninety, and 1 was between ninety and ninety-five.

The 674 who were in 1893 between sixty-five and ninety have all gained five years in age. The oldest one is dead several years. Those of different stages of advanced age are distributed about in the departments. The Treasury has its share of them, and about a year ago, when it became apparent to the Treasury officers that they could not discharge the duties to which they had been assigned in better days because of physical infirmity, a number of them suffered displacement and reduction of pay, being carried on what is called the "honorable service" roll. This gave opportunity to advance more efficient persons and to give them the pay of the places held by the supernumeraries retired to lower places.

There never has been any doubt in the departments that most of the clerks of very advanced age ought to be fully retired from the service, as their retention compels the Government to carry a burden at the same time that younger and more efficient clerks are prevented from gaining the promotion to which they would be entitled. But sympathy with the veteran clerks, some of them women, aided by the sustaining power of influence, deterred the heads of departments from dismissing the persons incapable from advanced age, many of them so infirm that they are permitted to come and go according to their feelings.

The Appropriations Committee of the House has taken a strictly business view of this matter in framing the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. That committee not only declares that there must not be an honorary roll, but it goes further, and, in order that there shall be no power to retain the disabled clerks, has stricken from the bill the names of the specified clerks intended to be dropped, thus compelling the employing officer to suffer the loss of a good clerk or to get rid of a poor one. The action of the Appropriations Committee practically amounts to an order for the discharge of the persons who have been carried on an honorary roll as being the nearest thing to a civil pension list that could be contrived under the law.

It is estimated that there are not less than 300 employes on the rolls who are too old to be able to render efficient service. So long as they are retained the bureaus in which they are employed must divide among their efficient clerks the labor which these old persons are supposed to perform. But it is difficult to find a head of department willing to issue an order to dismiss such clerks with the statement that they are too old and must give way for younger persons. The suggestion has been sometimes made that an age be fixed at which all clerks must retire, but it is found that if this were fixed at sixty-five or even seventy it would exclude some clerks more efficient than others at sixty.

OUR CENTRAL AMERICAN TIES.

Satisfactory Plans for Friendly Relations with Those States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A long step was made toward the re-establishment of the old satisfactory diplomatic relations between the United States and the Central American States to-day, when Secretary Hay presented Señor Correa to President McKinley as the Chargé d'Affaires of Nicaragua in Washington.

Señor Correa has been the diplomatic representative here of the Greater Republic of Central America, the predecessor of the United States of Central America, which perished before its birth could be made known officially to the United States Government. Now he will represent Nicaragua alone until a permanent Minister is named. The dissolution of the Greater Republic leaves the Consular offices of that combination of States in an undefined status. They hold exequaturs from their Diet of the Greater Republic, and so cannot technically claim to represent anything at present. However, it probably will end in the issue of provisional permits from the State Department to them to exercise the functions of their offices until other arrangements can be made.

Meanwhile, as to our own Ministers in Central America, who have been in the uncomfortable position of being recognized by only one of the several countries to which they were accredited, it can be stated that they will now regain their rightful status, and, from information reaching Washington to-day, it can be stated that the way has been cleared for the reception of United States Minister Merry as Minister of the United States to Costa Rica, Salvador, and Nicaragua, and of United States Minister Hunter as Minister of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras just as they were originally accredited.

WESTERN UNION INDICTED.

Telegraph Company Charged in Jersey City with Aiding and Abetting Green Goods Swindlers.

It was announced at the Hudson County Court House in Jersey City yesterday that the Grand Jury had found an indictment against the Western Union Telegraph Company and against John B. Bertholf, manager of the Jersey City office, for aiding and abetting green goods swindlers in their work. Prosecutor Erwin said the report was true, but added that the indictments would not be handed into court until this afternoon. He also said that the indictments were found by an almost unanimous vote, and that there was little or no possibility of a reconsideration.

The charges on which the indictments were found were made by Chief of Police Murphy before Police Justice Potts early in December. On the evidence he submitted Justice Potts continued the case, but at the next hearing Mr. Bertholf waived further examination and gave bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The case was taken up by that body on Friday afternoon. Chief Murphy testified that he learned that green goods swindlers were flooding the country with circulars. The proposed victims were asked to send answers to D. E. Fulton, 76 Montgomery Street, which is the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company. He called on Mr. Bertholf for information, he said, and was told that all telegrams for Fulton were forwarded to 161 Howard Place, Brooklyn. In December he received specific complaints in the matter, the address of the green goods men having been changed meanwhile to E. F. Garland, 31 Montgomery Street. He sent detectives to various cities with instructions to telegraph to Garland and posted another detective to watch for the delivery of the telegrams. They lay at the address given, which is a hotel called the Pennsylvania House; then a telegraph messenger called and took them back to the Western Union office. Chief Murphy said he then called on Mr. Bertholf and asked what had been done with the dispatches, but Mr. Bertholf refused to say, basing his refusal upon the law regulating common carrier service.

The indictment against the company includes every stockholder. They can, however, only be punished by fine. In Mr. Bertholf's case the extreme penalty is seven years' imprisoment and $1,000 fine.

Western Union Indicted in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Camden County Grand Jury finished its labors for the term here to-day. An indictment was returned against the Western Union Telegraph Company for transmitting messages giving policy drawings

BLACK MOVES INTO HIS OFFICE.

Says the Newspapers Are Telling Him What His Plans Are.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black was busy yesterday moving into his new office, in the Singer Building, 149 Broadway. There was no warmth in the rooms, as Mr. Black does not like steam heat, and the office was not yet ready for the open fire that he prefers.

"I like a cool room," he said, "and the only heat I shall have in here will come from the open fireplace."

In spite of the raw weather outside there was not only no fire or steam, but two windows were open. In this bleak atmosphere, made apparently more chilling by the absence of books and desks and tables, the ex-Governor sat reading a law book. He was awaiting the coming of his furniture.

When asked about his personal plans Mr. Black said:

"I have none—absolutely none. Of course the papers are telling me what my plans are, but they don't always know. The reporters take their chances at these things. They make predictions in the hope of being able to say some day, 'as foreshadowed exclusively in the ——.' If they miss their guess, they still have the sure resource of declaring that, 'because of the publication in the —— of his purposes, Mr. So and So has felt it necessary to take a different course.' And so they make news and 'exclusives' for themselves.

"As to my political plans, I could not for many reasons discuss them. This talk about my war on the organization comes from a false report from Saratoga, I believe, that I should wage such a war as soon as my term of office expired. I made no statement at Saratoga in speech or interview. As the thing has been published once, so it must, I suppose, be bolstered up from time to time by a repetition of the first falsehood or by the publication of views that seem to confirm it.

"I can say only one thing definitely about my plans. That is, that I have come to New York for business. That is what I am here for."

The full name of the ex-Governor's law firm is Black, Olcott, Gruber, and Bonynge.

New York Charities Directory.

The New York Charities Directory, which is published by the Charity Organization Society, has been issued. It is a classified and descriptive directory to the philanthropic, educational, and religious resources of the City of New York, including the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Queens, and Richmond. The book has 744 pages and 3,413 different organizations are enumerated. The contents are well classified, and show at a glance all the resources which the city affords for each phase of distress or need. The work was done by Charles D. Kellogg, Second Vice President of the society, assisted by Mrs. Ida Sonneborn.

Consumption?

TRY

VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE)

The Ideal French Tonic FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

Our Entire Stock

of finest imported Woolens, in Suitings, Overcoatings, Trouserings, is reduced in price for a quick clearing. The best of Black and Dark Mixed Suitings in Thibets, Vicunas, Worsteds, &c., suitable for dressy wear, are reduced $10 to $15 per suit. Business Suitings in Angolas, Tweeds, Cheviots, &c., from $25 per Suit up.

This sale will last only as long as our goods last. There will be no substitution of cheaper, inferior goods. We wish to close out all cut ends, sample ends, patterns. The prices only are changed, the making and finish are the same.

One of our great specialties for this "dress suit season" is Black Cashmere Twill for Dress Evening Suit. Present price, $50 (worth $65); best of making. We can with confidence say we have never made a suit of this material that has not been to the entire liking of the customer.

E. O. THOMPSON'S SONS, Tailors (Custom Dept., 2d Floor.)

245 BROADWAY, Near Park Place, NEW YORK.

After an attack of

La Grippe

the blood lacks red corpuscles; it needs the iron which in health is absorbed from all food.

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" **TABLETS**

supply this necessary iron; they replenish the blood fountain promptly, making rich, red blood, which gives renewed strength to the system.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

Rosemarie

is the name of our four-button GLACE GLOVE of which we make a specialty. In White, Pearl, Tan, Gray and Black. We Guarantee every pair.

E. A. Morrison & Son
893 Broadway.

FINE ELYSIAN, KERSEY, and MELTON OVERCOATS,
SATIN LINED, TO ORDER, **$20.00**
MONEY BACK IF YOU WANT IT.
ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND 9TH STREET.

AN EXCELLENT TONIC FOR
La Grippe and Influenza
THE GENUINE
DR. BLAUD'S PILLS
Beware of cheap substitutions.
"Blaud" stamped on each Pill.
Sold by druggists. E. FOUGERA & CO., Agents.

DEATH AFTER A WILD RUN.

A Delirious Man Dashes Through the Streets and Falls Dead.

Delirious from pneumonia, John Joyce, a laborer, thirty-four years old, ran from his home, at 210 East Forty-fourth Street, yesterday morning, and, followed by his wife, dashed through the streets to Third Avenue and Forty-third Street, where he fell to the pavement dead.

Joyce lived with his wife and two children on the first floor of the tenement. He had been ill with pneumonia for about three weeks. Yesterday morning he got out of bed, and putting on his clothes, darted from the house. When Joyce fell his wife threw herself, half fainting, across his body. She was led away by a policeman, and Joyce's body was taken to the East Fifty-first Street Station. His death is believed to have been caused by heart failure, induced by the strain he had subjected himself to in his run through the streets.

"Increases Appetite and Digestion"

Dr. L. J. Schofield, of Warrensburg, Mo., writes: "I have been using Johann Hoff's Malt Extract in my practice and like it very much. It gives renewed and immediate strength, while increasing appetite and digestion."

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

NICARAGUA CANAL SCHEME

W. R. Grace Explains the Cragin-Eyre Syndicate's Attitude.

NO OBSTACLE TO GOVERNMENT

Will Not Raise Objections If Congress Is Disposed to Make the Waterway a National Affair.

Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, head of the syndicate which holds the Cragin-Eyre concession from the Nicaragua Government for the construction of an interoceanic canal, expects to go to Washington within a few days, to appear before the House committee should the Nicaraguan Canal bill be brought up for consideration by the Representatives in Congress. While ex-Mayor Grace is not inclined to discuss his plans publicly, he makes no concealment of the fact that his associates and himself have no desire to stand in the way if the United States Government will undertake to construct the Nicaragua Canal and control it.

It is probable that Mr. Grace, while in Washington, will take occasion to acquaint the Administration with the motives and sentiments that actuate the members of the syndicate. The assertion is made that, although this syndicate is prepared to furnish evidence of its financial ability and good faith in undertaking to build this much-talked-of canal, it is also prepared to furnish evidence of its public spirit and patriotism by supporting any definite governmental policy that will promise the construction of the canal. According to Mr. Grace, the paramount desire of the capitalists who compose his syndicate is that the canal be built. These American capitalists say that they would like to take hold of the matter as a business enterprise, but if there is a disposition on the part of President McKinley and Congress to make the Nicaragua Canal a National affair, Mr. Grace and his associates promise to raise no objections.

Mr. Grace considers it best to withhold publication of the names of the members of this syndicate for the present. It is composed of twenty-five men of large capital, all of them Americans and nearly all of them New Yorkers. Persons who have seen this list say that it presents an array of names of uncommon strength in the financial world. Most of the members of the syndicate are connected with the conservative banking interests in New York. There is very little of the speculative element in it. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, who was formerly connected with the Maritime Canal Company, is a member of this new syndicate.

Early in December ex-Mayor Grace entertained President Rafael Iglesias of Costa Rica at dinner in the Metropolitan Club. Although this dinner was a private social affair, it was regarded as an agreeable way of introducing to the Costa Rican President some of the principal men associated with Mr. Grace in the Nicaraguan Canal project. The guests at this dinner included Warner Miller, D. Ogden Mills, Daniel S. Lamont, E. J. Berwind, James T. Woodward, John D. Crimmins, Stuyvesant Fish, Gen. Samuel Thomas, George Westinghouse, John McCall, and E. N. Gibbs.

The syndicate has already raised $100,000 in cash, which Cragin & Eyre deposited with the Nicaraguan Government to bind the concession, which will take effect from next October. As soon as the concession becomes operative the syndicate will be required to deposit $400,000 more with the Nicaraguan Government. According to Mr. Grace, if this syndicate is permitted to proceed with the work of building the canal, it does not propose to ask the Government for any aid until $20,000,000 has been expended upon the work. Thereafter it is probable that Congress will be asked to guarantee the interest on the company's bonds.

It is the belief of Mr. Grace and his associates that if the United States Government adopts the policy of building and controlling the Nicaragua Canal as a Federal measure, strong opposition will be encountered from the Nacaraguan and Costa Rican Governments. There is said to be a popular fear in Nicaragua that if the United States or any other foreign nation should undertake to build and control the proposed interoceanic canal the independent sovereignty of the Nicaraguan Government would soon cease. The same feeling is declared to exist in Costa Rica, and the members of the Grace syndicate feel confident that those two Central American governments would not willingly consent to the plan of making the Nicaraguan Canal a United States Government measure.

Should Congress insist on controlling the project in the face of official protests from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, this Government, it is declared, would be placed in the position of coercing weaker powers, and Mr. Grace and his associates say that they do not believe this Government is willing to occupy such a position.

FIRE INSURANCE DEAL.

Kings County Company of Brooklyn Controlled by the Atlas of London.

The controlling interest in the stock of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn passed yesterday into the hands of Frank Lock, the manager for the Eastern States of the Atlas Assurance Company of London. The transaction was somewhat similar to the purchase of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York in the interest of the Manchaster Fire Assurance Company of England in September, 1897. The price paid for the stock of the Kings County was 190 per cent. a share, and so far as could be ascertained at least 75 per cent. of the shares changed hands yesterday.

It is believed that the intention of the purchasers of the Kings County stock is to continue the business of the company undisturbed, and it is certain that there is no intention of winding up the affairs of the corporation.

The Kings County Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1858, and is capitalize at $150,000. On Jan. 1, 1898, it possessed a net surplus of $184,002, at which time it had $7,773,033 at risk. The present officers of the company are President W. E. Horwill and Secretary E. S. Terhune. The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held next Tuesday, when a change in the Board of Directors will be effected. It is not improbable that some members of the present board will be asked to serve again.

The Atlas Assurance Company of London, in whose interest the purchase was made, possessed on Jan. 1, 1898, gross American assets aggregating $1,028,355 and a net surplus of $564,717. Its United States manager is J. M. Neuburger of Chicago. The negotiations for the purchase of the Kings County were conducted by William A. Francis of Frank & Du Bois.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee will meet again to-day, and substantial progress toward a final report is thought to be likely.

D. W. Redfield of Chicago has been appointed assistant manager of the Western Department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

The metropolitan agencies of the Western Insurance Company of Pittsburg and the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia which were held by Charles E. Shade & Co., are to be represented by the new firm of Shade & Cobb, composed of Charles E. Shade and D. H. Cobb.

The proposition to merge the Globe and the Rutgers in the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company will come up again to-day before the Directors of each company at separate meetings.

It was stated yesterday that Commissioner Matthews of the Ohio Insurance Department has decided to issue a circular to the head offices of the fire insurance companies doing business in that State, which will announce in effect his intention to revoke the licenses of any companies taking risks over the heads of their Ohio agents, because the State loses its tax upon all such business. The Commissioner will also issue a warning against the practice of placing business with companies not authorized to do business in Ohio. He asserts that a large volume of business now escapes State taxation by one of these two methods.

C. L. Armstrong, brother of President P. B. Armstrong of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of this city, died in Cincinnati yesterday.

Minstrel Primrose Ill with Grip.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Jan. 5.—George H. Primrose of the Primrose-Dockstader Minstrels, is quite ill with the grip in this city, being confined to his bed at the Eagle Hotel. His wife is also ill with the grip. The attending physician expects that Mr. Primrose will be able to join the company at Washington on Monday.

THE 71ST REGIMENT INQUIRY.

Court Receives an Order from Gen. Roe to Investigate Fully the Command's Conduct in Cuba.

The court of inquiry which is investigating charges of cowardice made against Major Smith and Capt. Whittle of the Seventy-first Regiment met again yesterday, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. After the noon recess an order from Gen. Roe, extending the scope of the court's inquiry over the entire campaign in Cuba, so far as it concerned the Seventy-first Regiment, was received. The order, which was issued at the direction of Gov. Roosevelt, read as follows:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD,
Stewart Building.
New York, Jan. 5, 1899.

Special Order No. 4:

By direction of the Governor the Court of Inquiry convened by Special Order No. 126, Headquarters National Guard, is hereby further ordered to make a full and complete inquiry in regard to the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, during the Santiago campaign of 1898, and particularly as to all officers and enlisted men of that regiment who are members of the National Guard of this State. The court will express an opinion based on the evidence adduced at this investigation and report if further action is necessary in the case of any officer or enlisted man.

By command of Major Gen. Roe.

STEPHEN H. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The court adjourned at 5 o'clock until next Thursday morning, when the inquiry with respect to the conduct of other officers and men besides Major Smith and Capt. Whittle will be taken up. Col. Welch announced that no decision had yet been arrived at as to open sessions. It is supposed, however, that the sessions will be secret, although many efforts will be made to have the hearings public.

The only sensational testimony of the day was given by Privates Cahill and Freeman of Company I. These privates were part of a detail of men sent back after San Juan Hill was taken to find where the missing officers were.

They testified before the board, according to a man who was in the room at the time, that they found one of the accused officers one mile back of the line behind a tree, and the other about two miles and a half back kneeling under a tree.

"Did he appear to you to be at his devotions?" one of the court is said to have asked.

"No, he didn't look as if he was praying," was the witness's reply.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL

Officers Re-elected at the Annual Meeting—The Work of the Year.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital held its forty-fifth annual meeting yesterday and elected officers for the coming year. This was merely a re-election, those of last year retaining office. They are: First Directress—Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan; Second Directress—Mrs. William M. Kingsland; Third Directress—Mrs. William C. Egleston; Treasurer—Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard; Assistant Treasurer—Mrs. Henry Mills Day; Secretery—Mrs. Edward Oothout; Assistant Secretary—Miss Caroline H. Patterson. The Board of Managers is the same as last year with the exception of two names withdrawn.

The election of officers was held previous to the regular exercises and reading of reports. Mrs. Sullivan presided at this meeting, and the Rev. Dr. Howard H. Duffield made the opening prayer, address, and pronounced the benediction.

There have been 905 women and 992 children received in the nospital during the year, the Secretary, Mrs. Oothout, said in her report, 139 children have been returned to their parents and guardians, 2 women have been sent out as wet nurses, 35 girls have been trained as nursery maids, and 5 children have been adopted.

During the year there has been received by the Treasurer, Mrs. Goddard, for the hospital $103,830.01. The expeditures totaled $99,345.11, leaving a balance in the treasury of $4,484.90.

MRS. CAROLINE MACY'S WILL.

An Estate of $1,500,000 Divided Among Charities and Relatives.

The will of Caroline L. Macy, who died at her home, 18 West Fifty-third Street, on Dec. 31 last, was filed for probate by James O'Hara, in the Surrogate's office, yesterday afternoon. In the petition filed with the will, the personal estate is valued at $1,500,000 and the real property at $50,000.

Mrs. Macy's public bequests are as follows: New York Teachers' College, $200,000; Presbyterian Hospital, $5,000. Valentine E. Macy, her son, receives one-third of her residuary estate, a life trust of $400,000, a fifteen-thousand-dollar devise in her real property, and the stable and horses at 108 West Fifty-sixth Street. Valentine E. Macy, Jr., a grandson, receives the same bequest as his father, with the exception of a share in the real property. Mary Ladd, a daughter, receives one-third of the residuary estate as a life interest. Edward A. Everit and William H. Macy receive $100,000 each. Other bequests are: Anna E. Edsall, George H. Macy, and Helen E. Everit, $50,000 each; Beulah E. Shelly, a life trust of $50,000; Anna E. Hurlburt, a life trust of $100,000; Caroline D. Everit, Sarah M. Brewster, Eliza M. Jenkins, Cornelia M. Harris, and Josephine M. Chamberlain, $25,000 each; Julia Nott, $75,000; John T. Willets and Josiah M. Willets, grandchilden, one-sixth of the residue, and Margaret Aspel, housekeeper, $35,000.

There are several bequests, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, left to personal friends. The servants who were in the employ of Mrs. Macy for five years and over received $500 each. Valentine E. Macy, William H. Macy, Jr., and George H. Macy are named as executors.

WOMEN REPUBLICANS MEET.

They Praise Miss Helen Gould and Elect New Officers.

The annual election of officers of the West End Woman's Republican Club was held in the clubrooms at 477 Boulevard yesterday afternoon, and resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. Cornelius S. Robinson, (re-elected;) First Vice President—Mrs. James Fairman; Second Vice President—Mrs. C. V. Crapo; Third Vice President—Mrs. Cynthia Westover-Alden; Recording Secretary—Miss Webster; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Hattie Ostrum; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles O'Conor Irwin; Chairman of the Executive Committee—Mrs. James G. Wentz, (re-elected;) Historian—Miss Evelina Fairman, (re-elected.)

Prior to the voting, Mrs. James Fairman started a discussion by proposing the following resolution: "Resolved, That the members of the West End Woman's Republican Club express their appreciation of the work of Miss Helen M. Gould during the late war, and their opinion that her untiring efforts for our sick and wounded soldiers and her munificent generosity merit the highest praise."

Mrs. S. M. Corey took exception to the resolution. She said that Miss Gould certainly had acted with generosity, but in contributing a large sum from her great wealth for the sick and wounded defenders of the nation she was not more deserving than the numberless other women who spared all that they could from their small means for the same purpose.

Mrs. George E. Poole seconded the resolution. She said that the fact that Miss Gould had contributed a certain amount of money was not the real point. Miss Gould had worked among the soldiers herself, visiting them on their sick beds, comforting them personally, providing for their wants, and in other ways doing everything possible to alleviate their suffering. Mrs. Poole thought this was a noble example in a woman occupying such an exalted social position as Miss Helen Gould, and was worthy of the highest encomiums.

The resolution was adopted and it was decided to send a copy of the resolution to Miss Gould.

Mrs. Fairbank commented upon the paragraph upon school suffrage in Gov. Roosevelt's message calling the attention of the Legislature to the desirability of gradually extending the sphere in which the suffrage can be exercised by women. Mrs. Fairbank warmly commended the Governor's views.

Mrs. Cornelia S. Robinson, the President, praised the Governor's views upon the labor question and expressed the hope that every member of the club had not only read, but marked, learned, and inwardly digested the message.

THE OUTLOOK FOR RACING

Large Number of Entries for Big Stakes Promises Good Season.

SOME SUBURBAN CANDIDATES

Increased Interest in Sport Shown by Owners—Colors Not Seen for Years Will Be in Evidence Again.

Racing during the season of 1899 promises to be better, richer, and more largely patronized than ever before, and no better indication of this fact is to be had than the increased number of candidates that have been entered for the principal stakes. The increase is noticeable in the big Spring handicaps, especially in the Suburban, to which entries closed on Tuesday. This year there are up to date fifty-six candidates named for the Suburban, and this is an increase of seven over last year.

The other stakes of the Coney Island Jockey Club, which closed on the same day with the Suburban, have increased as follows: The June handicaps, from 38 last year to 80 this year; the Swift Stakes, from 42 to 57; the Great Trial of $20,000, from 88 to 114; the Double Event of $10,000, from 81 to 105, while the same ratio of increase is kept up in the first closing of the Fall Stakes.

The full entry list for the Suburban is not yet made up, for a number of entries from California are probably on the way East by mail, and among others expected from the Pacific Coast is that of W. B. Jennings's great mare, Briar Sweet. For the Suburban, Tillo, the winner of the event last year, is again a candidate, and among the others are Ben Holladay, Plaudit, Previous, Imp, Algol, Lieber Karl, Macy, Ordnung, The Huguenot, George Keene, Candle Black, Bangle, Tragedian, Havoc, Ways and Means, Han d'Or, King Barleycorn, F. F. V., Don de Oro, Filigrane, Autumn, Jean Beraud, and Mr. Clay. James R. Keene has three candidates, Uriel, Voter, and St. Cloud II.

The new stake of the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Advance, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and three-quarters, has filled well, there being up to date thirty-two entries recorded. Most of the cracks in the long-distance division have been named for the new stake. Ben Holladay, George Boyd, Plaudit, Tillo, Goodrich, Knight of the Garter, Candle Black, Warrenton, Imp, Don de Oro, George Keene, St. Cloud II., Uriel, Bangle, and Jefferson are among the candidates. The three-year-olds entered will probably, if they train on well and show the same disposition to go as they did as two-year-olds last season, make matters interesting for the older candidates, for they include horses of such stamina as Frohsinn, Autumn, Manuel, His Lordship, Ways and Means, and Diminutive.

One thing in particular which causes the turfmen to predict that the coming season will be one of the best in years is the increased interest manifested in the sport by owners. Many men who dropped out of racing here some time ago have subscribed to stakes, and their colors will be seen again.

One of these is Capt. S. S. Brown, whose racing stable some years ago was one of the most powerful on the turf. His cherry and blue flashed first past the judges on Troubadour once in the Suburban, and Capt. Brown was credited at the time with making the largest betting coup known of on the American turf. Peter Cinch of St. John, N. B., has not raced on the metropolitan turf for a decade, but he will be represented again this year by a number of good ones.

Perry Belmont is another absentee whose name will be on the racing programmes when Summer comes, and Richard Croker, whose turf operations have been confined for several seasons past to England, is another. Mr. Croker has a number of two-year-olds by that sterling racehorse Dobbins, who went to England and then to the stud, and he has also Little Saint, a three-year-old, for which he paid a big price in England. August Clason, a relative of the late D. D. Withers, has not raced for several seasons, but he has entered in several stakes. John J. Hyland, August Belmont's trainer, will race Mr. Belmont's horses under his name this year.

Among the new-comers on the Eastern turf are Hart Gibson, Jr., J. B. Lewman, and E. C. Hopper, formerly Secretary to the Western Turf Congress, and all of them Western men, and Capt. J. McLeod Murphy, a wealthy Eastern man, who has been accumulating a big string of good horses.

FOR NEW HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.

Stewards of the Steeplechase and Hunt Association Take Action.

At the annual meeting of the members of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, held yesterday in the office of the association, August Belmont, John G. Follansbee, John G. Heckscher, and F. H. M. Birckhead were elected Stewards to succeed themselves for three years.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Stewards it was decided that a handicap hurdle race, at two miles and a half, be opened on nearly the same lines as the Grand National Steeplechase, a resolution being adopted that if subscriptions to the amount of $1,000 be guaranteed by individuals for five years, that the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association will add $500 each year for a like period. Among other business transacted was the recognition of named hunt clubs.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Dongara, 112 pounds, (C. Sloane,) 8 to 5, won; Gratify, 109, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Grandazia, 107, (Hennessy,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Averina, Goethe, Baliverso, Eventide, Tobey, Bobbins, Mischief, and Billy McCloskey also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Horatio, 106 pounds, (Piggott,) even money, won; Sevey, 100, (Gray,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Paul Kruger, 105, (Feilahy,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Bessie Lee, Scintillate, McFarlane, The Plunger, Simmons, and Peru II., also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Rey Hooker, 107 pounds, (Piggott,) 7 to 5, won; Good Hope, 102, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Maxay, 104, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:03. Maud Gage, Juva, Nora Ives, and Gcal Runner also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Dun Praise, 112 pounds, (Piggott,) 5 to 1, won; Crossmolina, 107, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Ulm, 104, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Master Buck, Peter Weber, and San Augustine also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Mamie G., 95 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5, won; Dr. Bernays, 97, (McNickels,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Stamina, 80, (J. Reiff,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Colonial Dame, Myth, Elidad, and Nonchalance also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Futurity course. Coda, 107 pounds, (Gray,) 8 to 1, won; La Roma, 102, (Piggott,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Ricardo, 109, (O'Neill,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Formella, Don Luis, Byron Cross, Uncle True, Aluminium, Jerildo, and O'Fleeta also ran.

LOSE AT ROLLER POLO.

Newarks Defeated by the New York Team by a Score of Four to Three.

Foul playing practically lost for the Newark roller polo team their game with the New Yorks at the Grand Central Palace last night. The score was four goals each when the third period was concluded, but the Jerseymen were penalized one goal for having three fouls called against them. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Newark.
Tarrant	First Rush	Hackett
Warner	Second Rush	Dawson
Purcell	Centre	Conley
Malone	Half Back	Smith
Barry	Goal	Allen

SUMMARY.

Goal By.	Ball Caged By.	Time.
New York	Tarrant	0:48
Newark	Hackett	1:10
Newark	Hackett	14:40
New York	Warner	Limit 4.32
Newark	Dawson	Limit 4:15
New York	Tarrant	2:10
Newark	Dawson	3:50
New York	Purcell	0:04

Score—New York, 4; Newark, 3. Fouls—Newark, 3. Referee—A. Latham.

HOCKEY AT ST. NICHOLAS RINK.

New York Athletic Club Team Defeats Players from Montclair.

The New York athletic team were victorious in the opening game in the Amateur Hockey League at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, defeating the Montclair Athletic Club representatives by a score of 2 to 0. The game brought out a large crowd, but the play was not of a high order. M. Hornfeck and Koehler did the best work for the visitors, and Fenwick and Wallace for the New Yorks.

The teams lined up as follows:

New York A. C.	Positions.	Montclair A. C.
Spalding	Forward	M. Hornfeck
Wallace		Hart
Baird		Koehler
Becket		Kennedy
Fenwick	Cover point	Williams
Pope	Point	H. Hornfeck
Roberts	Goal	Haywood

Goals—Fenwick, 2. Referee—C. H. Pope. Goal umpires—R. Hunt and C. de Casanova.

The Yacht Shamrock's Commanders.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Sir Thomas Lipton informs The Associated Press that he has finally signed agreements with Capts. "Archie" Hogarth, formerly of the Isolde, and Robert Wringe to command the America's Cup challenger Shamrock. Wringe succeeded Capt. Sycamore in command of the Ailsa and sailed the Duke of Abruzzi's Bona during the season of 1898.

A COLORED TEACHER ACCUSED.

Charges of Inefficiency Made Against Miss Mary H. Matthews.

The friends of Miss Mary H. Matthews, one of seven colored teachers in Public School 67, on North Elliott Place, Brooklyn, against whom charges of general inefficiency have been preferred by the Teachers' Committee of the school, are claiming that racial prejudice is at the bottom of the charges. According to these people, the committee wishes to get rid of all the colored teachers in the school.

Miss Mathews teaches the fifth primary mixed class. The changes against her, the committee says, are based upon a report of Associate Superintendents Vlymen and Felter. This report says that the results in reading in Miss Matthews's class were very unsatisfactory, and the exercise in phonograms worthless. The associate superintendents' report also says that the oral reading of the class was spiritless and mechanical. The report says further that the pupils did not seem to take any interest in the work of the teacher.

Miss Matthews declined yesterday to talk about the matter. S. R. Scottron, formerly Chairman of the local committee of School 67, said an effort was being made to get rid of the colored teachers, and that Miss Matthews was the first to be persecuted. Ira Leo Bamberger, counsel for the committee of School 67, denied that racial prejudice had anything to do with the charges against Miss Matthews.

The New York Times Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement accompanying next Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will, as usual, contain a host of attractive features.

On the first page will be presented a portrait of John D. Crimmins, one of New York's representative citizens. The history of Mr. Crimmins's eventful life is set forth in detail, and makes a charming and instructive story.

The Rejected Picture

The action of the Art Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in rejecting the effort made by several artists to present to the museum a representative painting by the late Theodore Robinson, has been the sensation in art circles. THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured permission to photograph the painting in question, and presents a half-page reproduction in half-tone.

New York Custom House

One of the most striking buildings on Wall Street is that of the New York Custom House, and probably few institutions of the metropolis have so interesting a history as this Custom House, which was established in May, 1668. THE NEW YORK TIMES presents an interesting narrative of this great Government Building, a number of illustrations of the interior, and a portrait of George R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port of New York.

American Author's Home

G. Pomeroy Keese writes a history of the home of Fenimore Cooper at Cooperstown, and relates the efforts that have been made in recent years to perpetuate the memory of this famous American novelist. The illustrations include a reproduction of an Indian hunter marking the site of Otsego Hall—Cooper's Home. Cooper's grave in the family burial vault, Christ Church graveyard, Cooperstown. The old and new entrance to Cooper Hall—the Cooper Memorial Monument at Lakewood Cemetery—the new library and museum opposite the entrance to Cooper grounds, erected by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark.

Arnold and Andre

Renewed interest in the treason of Gen. Arnold during the War of the Revolution and the career of Major André, is brought out by new facts and incidents in the lives of both men gathered by William Webster Ellsworth of the Century Company. The article is embellished with illustrations of the prison at Tappan, N. Y., where André was confined; one taken after the accident of November, 1897, and the other as it looks at the present time—together with a photograph of the house where Arnold was born.

Mus'c and the Drama

Mr. Henderson's weekly criticism is illustrated with portraits of Emil Saur, the pianist; Louis Meisslinger and Anton Van Rooy of the Metropolitan Opera Company. On the dramatic page are portraits of Theodore Babcock—Mrs. John Wood, in 1898—May Robson of the Empire Theatre Company, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, in "Nathan Hale," and Chauncey Olcott in "A Romance of Athlone."

Recent Political Appointments

Page of portraits of gentlemen who were recently appointed to public office, including portraits of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, appointed Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Secretary Bliss—James A. Blanchard, recently appointed Judge of General Sessions by Gov. Roosevelt, to succeed Judge Fitzgerald; Major Avery D. Andrews, appointed Adjutant General on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt; Hiram R. Steele, appointed District Attorney of Kings County; Capt. James M. Andrews, detailed from the National Guard as an aide de camp to Gov. Roosevelt; Charles A. Wieting, to be reappointed Commissioner of Agriculture by Gov. Roosevelt; F. D. Kilburn, to be reappointed Superintendent of Banking Department by Gov. Roosevelt; Lieut. Commander S. Dana Greene, detailed from the Naval Militia as an aide de camp to Gov. Roosevelt; Hugh Hastings, to be reappointed State Historian by Gov. Roosevelt; Truman J. Backus, reappointed Trustee Long Island Hospital by Gov. Roosevelt; Henry E. Abell, reappointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck; Private Secretary William J. Youngs.

Fiction

"The Secret of the Still," a thrilling story of the Moonshiners in the mountains of Tennessee, by Sherwood Bonner.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"

There has recently been published in New York one of the most elaborate editions of this literary gem that has appeared in years. The book is illustrated by the three Brothers Rhead. Mr. Charles de Kay has written a criticism of the book, and THE TIMES presents ten reproductions of the Rhead illustrations and what is believed to be an authentic portrait of John Bunyan.

In the Public Eye

Portraits of Miss Ruth, daughter of Judge A. R. Lawrence, who is to christen the torpedo boat Lawrence, to be launched at Wevmouth, Mass.; portrait and sketch of the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, new pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue, city; portrait and sketch of John Von Schaick, Jr., new assistant pastor of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, New York; portrait and sketch of Barney Morris, aged 106 years and 6 months, who is the oldest living citizen in Greater New York.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE SEABOARD AIR LINE DEAL.

Thomas F. Ryan Applies for an Injunction to Prevent the Sale to the Syndicate.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—Thomas F. Ryan of New York, owner of 2,700 shares of stock of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, filed an application for an injunction in the Circuit Court to-day to restrain Louis McLane, as a member of the Pooling Committee, from transferring some 3,000 shares of stock to any person other than Mr. Ryan. The court is also asked to compel Mr. McLane to deliver said stock to Mr. Ryan at $125 per share, in accordance with an agreement made on Oct. 6, 1896. Judge Wickes did not act upon the petition.

It is claimed by Mr. Ryan that a controlling interest in the Seaboard cannot be secured without this block of stocq. On the other hand it is contended by the present management of the Seaboard and the Williams syndicate that control can be secured without the securities. Friends of the syndicate assert the petition for injunction will delay the final sale of the road for a short time only.

It was learned to-day that the scheme of the syndicate includes the purchase of stock on a number affiliated companies and subordinated roads in the Seaboard system. The price offered for the stock of the old Bay line is said to be $2,000 a share. This figure is $500 more than was offered by Mr. Ryan two years ago. Until recently this stock was quoted $1,100. To-day $1,500 was bid for it on the Stock Exchange. The par value is $1,000.

The price which is said to have been offered for Raleigh & Gaston stock is $80. The majority of these securities is owned by the Seaboard and Roanoke, and would pass with it into the hands of the syndicate.

Mr. John Skelton Williams, head of the syndicate, said to-night: "I do not apprehend that there will be any serious trouble caused by the action taken by Mr. Ryan. It may postpone the full development of our plan for a short while.

"Our contract with President R. Curzon Hoffman," he continued, "calls for the delivery of 7,400 shares of Seaboard and Roanoke stock. I expect Mr. Hoffman's Directors will be in a position to inform us to-morrow whether they can do so. If they are, I will then be able to give out something of our plans."

"The syndicate will maintain the Seaboard Air Line as an independent system, and it will continue to be the most important factor in the trade relations between Baltimore and the South. I wish to emphasize the fact that the purchase was not made in the interest of any other railroad company, nor has the Southern, the Atlantic Coast Line, or the Pennsylvania the least interest in the syndicate. We bought the property as an investment, and will operate it on our own account, and not in connection with any other system. The syndicate is composed of Baltimore, Richmond, and New York capitalists, Richmond interests predominating.

"I am not at liberty to divulge our plan in full at present, as the details connected with the transaction will have to be worked out. I will say, however, that improvements will be made wherever necessary, and the system made second to none in the country. It traverses a rich section of the South, and I have no doubt that in time it will become one of the most prosperous properties in that section.

"In regard to the rumors that it is our intention to build a line to connect the Seaboard Air Line with the Georgia and Alabama, thus forming a through line from Washington to Jacksonville, I will say that matter has not been determined. The report that the two roads are to be consolidated probably arose from the fact that the members of the syndicate are largely interested in the Georgia and Alabama Railway. At the proper time I will be glad to make a statement in regard to the future of the Seaboard Air Line."

LACKAWANNA COALFIELDS SOLD.

Purchase Made in the Interest of Ontario and Western.

The New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company issued this official statement yesterday:

"All the coal properties of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company in and about Scranton, (formerly of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company,) estimated to contain from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, have been purchased by parties interested in the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company, and the transportation of the output will be secured to the road of that company. The capacity of the collieries now open is about 800,000 tons per annum. The coal purchased is of the highest grade, and has been used extensively in the manufacture of steel at Scranton and other places."

President Thomas P. Fowler said that his company under its charter was debarred from directly acquiring coal properties, so that those to which the statement refers were bought by interests identified with Ontario and Western.

The purchase was made by Joseph B. Dickson of this city, and the amount involved is said to be about $5,000,000. The new fields will make the coal hauling of the Ontario and Western about 2,200,000 tons a year, or double the amount heretofore. The properties will be operated in the interest of the Ontario and Western by a company in process of organization. Ontario and Western stock closed yesterday at 20½, a net advance of one point.

RAILROAD CASES DECIDED.

State Board Rules on Complaints Against Brooklyn Roads.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day rendered two decisions relative to railroad transit in the City of Brooklyn. The Citizens' Association of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton complained some time ago that the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company was not properly lighting its cars on Fifth Avenue, and that there was a dangerous curve at Thirty-seventh Street and Third Avenue.

The board finds that the cars are lighted by three and four lamps, and that the curve complained of ought to be elevated somewhat. No trains run faster than ten miles an hour in rounding it. The company has promised to put these accommodations into effect. No recommendation is made for a change in the lighting accommodations as arrangements are being made to operate the road and light its cars by electricity.

In regard to a complaint made by George E. Orant of Kensington, L. I., that the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company is not operating sufficient trains, the board finds that the facts do not justify the complaint.

Reduced Telegraph Rates in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 5.—Both branches of the Legislature have passed the bill reducing telegraph rates. The bill will now go to the Governor for his signature. The bill reduces the charge for day commercial messages of ten words from 25 to 15 cents, and other tolls in proportion. Day press rates are reduced from one-half to one-third cent, per word, and night press rates from one-quarter to one-sixth cent per word. These rates apply to all points within the State. The measure also places telegraph companies within the jurisdiction of the Court of Visitation, recently created to regulate railroad traffic.

Rutland's New Acquisition.

The recent purchase by President Percival W. Clement of the Rutland Railroad, and his associates, of the stocks and bonds of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad, is for the purpose of carrying out the plan of extending the Rutland road. There will be a direct line between Burlington and Rouse's Point, with an extension from Ogdensburg to Bellows Falls. The transfer of the control of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain securities was negotiated by Charles Parsons, the former owner of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

NEW YORK FIRE-PROOF STABLING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Strauss yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of the New York Fire-Proof Stabling Company, in the effects at 214 West Thirty-third and 211 to 215 West Thirty-second Street, for $600. A judgment was entered against the company on Dec. 1 for $16,367, in favor of Benedict Fischer.

FREDERICK AND MARY PFLUGER.—Judgment for $5,454 was entered here yesterday against Frederick Pfluger and Mary Pfluger of Bath Beach, in favor of Charles Loeschmann, on eight notes given to John P. Schmenger on July 15, 1897, secured by a mortgage on real estate in Brooklyn, which property was subsequently sold under foreclosure of a prior mortgage.

COLORITYPE COMPANY.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Carl C. Wille receiver of all the property of the Coloritype Company, photo engraving, at 32 and 34 Lafayette Place, being the property covered by a chattel mortgage sought to be foreclosed by the Central Trust Company. The mortgage is for $30,000, dated March 1, 1897, which was made on the plant of the company to secure an issue of bonds. A lis pendens has also been filed on the leasehold interest of the company at 32 and 34 Lafayette Place. The company was incorporated in June, 1893, under West Virginia laws, with an authorized capital stock of $800,000. In February last, there was a change of officers, Alfred M. Hesse became President, and Carl C. Wille, Treasurer.

Out of Town.

F. M. BROWN & CO.—Judgment was entered yesterday against F. M. Brown & Co., dry goods dealers, of New Haven, for $20,154, in favor of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, for the amount due on several notes of the firm.

ASSABET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has received an attachment against the Assabet Manufacturing Company, woolens, of Boston, from Adams & Adams, for $36,726, in favor of the Central National Bank of this city, for balance due on money loaned by the bank to the company. The bank loaned on Nov. 11, $24,637, and on Dec. 5, $24,628, making $49,265 in all, and on Dec. 31 there was standing to the credit of the company on the books of the bank, $12,539, leaving a balance due the bank of $36,726. The attachment was obtained on the ground that it is a foreign corporation. Thomas D. Adams, at the request of President Langdon of the Central National Bank, went to Boston on Jan 1 and took a copy of the articles of incorporation of the company from the State records, the document having been filed on Sept. 11, 1862. The company made an assignment in Boston, but no copy of the assignment has been filed in this city. The company has a selling office here at 68 Worth Street, and the Sheriff served the attachment on Manager Jacobs, and also on Celbermann, Dommerich & Co., who are said to have some goods of the company on consignment.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUL, Isaac—H. B. Claflin Company	$47
BAYER, Emil—A. S. Hamersley	63
BROWN, Francis M., and David S. Gamble—National Shoe and Leather Bank	20,154
BORCHOW, Jacob—F. Krakower, costs	28
BARNEY, Danford N.—E. P. Barker and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	84
BATTERSON, James G., Jr. — H

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TWELVE PAGES.

WHAT GOOD WOULD IT DO?

Have the opponents of ratification attempted to picture forth the relations that would exist between ourselves and the people of the Philippine Islands if the Senate should reject the Spanish treaty?

In the instructions issued through the Secretary of War to Gen. OTIS at Manila the President says:

"The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral DEWEY, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine Islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

"With the signature of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain by their respective plenipotentiaries at Paris on the 10th inst., and as the result of the victories of American arms, the future control, disposition, and government of the Philippine Islands are ceded to the United States."

The rejection of the treaty does not restore Spanish sovereignty. It does not rid us of the Philippines nor of our responsibilities therein. We should still hold the islands by a double title—by conquest and under the inchoate dispositions of the protocol. We should continue our control at Manila until the future control, disposition, and government of the Philippines had been determined. The determination of that question by a treaty is the only one any just man would consider. To reject this treaty would impose upon us the duty of sending another commission to Paris to draw up a new treaty. It would be months and it might be years before we could reach a fresh agreement. Meanwhile we should hold on at Manila and be in hot water with the natives and perhaps with other powers all the time. In the end, a treaty in every substantial respect identical with the present treaty would go to the Senate. It is impossible to suppose that the President would negotiate one on any other lines unless the country unmistakably indicated its opposition to his policy. Mere rejection by the Senate would constitute no such indication.

The President's directions to Gen. OTIS destroy a considerable part of the argument made against the treaty. Mr. CLEVELAND'S ill-judged remarks about slaughtering the natives who resist our benign invasion lose their point when put in juxtaposition with this declaration of the President's policy:

"Finally, it should be the earnest and paramount aim of the military administration to win the confidence, respect, and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring to them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free peoples, and by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimilation, substituting the mild sway of justice and right for arbitrary rule."

The main argument of the opponents of the treaty, however, is that it ought to be defeated in order to put an end to the policy of expansion. That is a delusion. We must remind them once more of Judge CULBERSON'S observation that "we done expanded." The rejection of the treaty would not end our responsibilities in the Philippines, and it would immeasurably augment the difficulties of our situation.

THE REFORMER AT WORK.

We note with pleasure not unmixed with surprise that the especial organ of Senator PLATT, so far as that astute and secretive person may be said to have an organ, receives with approval what Gov. ROOSEVELT has to say on the subject of civil service reform. Mr. PLATT himself is, not only in practice, but in theory, and probably through sincere conviction, a zealous opponent of the reform. He is so for the same reason that Gov. ROOSEVELT frankly gives for upholding the reform, viz., that it is the most efficient means so far invented to "get the best man without regard to political considerations." The Governor makes no secret of what he is trying to do, the end that he is going to pursue. It is a very good sign that Mr. PLATT'S favorite in the press does not criticise but in a general way approves of the Governor. It shows that in the judgment of the machine politicians the Governor cannot in this matter safely be opposed.

Gov. ROOSEVELT is very plain in what he has to say of the Black anti-starch law. It "works badly," he says, "from every standpoint." "The half mark given upon the so-called fitness test represents not a competitive examination at all, but the individual preference of the appointing officer, or rather of the outsider who has requested the appointment. It would be much better to have it stated outright that this was the case, and that the examination was merely a pass or non-competitive examination, instead of going through the farce of a nominally competitive examination which is not such in reality." This is gall and wormwood to the politicians of the spoils class. To have their pet measure of evasion exposed in this pitiless fashion as empty pretense, to be dismissed with the scornful phrase "outsiders," to have entire disregard of their influence set down as the one indispensable condition of a sound service, and to have all this done by the Governor of their choice, is an experience such as they cannot have counted on.

Gov. ROOSEVELT lays down a general principle which, if firmly applied, will work a great change in the service, and may easily work a change no less great in the organization of New York politics. After declaring that under the present law "in most cases the appointing officer has made up his mind before he examines a man," and denouncing this as "a fraud upon men who enter the examination trusting to their own merits and not to favoritism," he says: "Where competitive examinations are to be held, they should be competitive in fact and not in name only." "There are situations," he explains, "where these written competitive examinations are not applicable at all. There are others where they can be used simply as makeshifts, that is as being better than a system of appointment through political favoritism." But if they are applied, apply them honestly; if they are to be omitted, the reasons for doing so must be "set forth in full." As to the general principle, it has passed out of the field of open questions. "There is no need," the Governor insists, "of discussing the advantages of the methods which we have grown to group together when we speak of civil service reform. They have by long experience been proved to work admirably." For one example of which Mr. ROOSEVELT has a right to speak with authority, "our present navy would not have been able to do its duty in the war with Spain in the way that it actually did had the Government service in the navy yards not been put upon a merit basis." "What," he concludes, "has succeeded in the great branches of the National service will surely succeed in the State service if given a proper trial."

Will the merit system be given "a proper trial" during Gov. ROOSEVELT'S term? So far as he can secure it, it will. He will give the State an upright, able commission. We may be sure of that. He will sustain that commission with entire good faith. Wherever his own action or his influence can determine it, the highest standard will be steadfastly applied. But he cannot change the law, and the law is in very bad shape, especially as to this city. Whether the Legislature will follow his lead will depend largely on public sentiment. No effort should be spared to arouse and direct that sentiment in hearty support of the Governor's excellent policy.

SULZER AND GRADY.

Nobody can call in question Mr. GRADY'S authority as leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate at Albany after Mr. CROKER has formally designated him for that post. The reported attempt to make Mr. SULZER leader of the minority in the House of Representatives is a very different matter. The Tammany Democrats in the Senate, none of whom would venture to oppose Mr. CROKER'S wishes, with the Democratic Senators from Kings, constitute a majority of the minority of the body. If Mr. CROKER wanted GRADY to be the leader of that minority, GRADY it was sure to be. Accordingly he was proclaimed Democratic leader in the Senate.

Washington is a bigger place than Albany, and the minority of the House of Representatives is not easily controlled by anybody. Especially would it be difficult for Mr. RICHARD CROKER to make his authority felt in a body so many of whose members for one reason or another dislike him very much. There is no public evidence that the Democratic minority is not content with the leadership of Mr. BAILEY of Texas, who has outgrown many of his early eccentricities of manner and is a serious, hard-working man who is making himself respected in spite of his views. We do not think the primacy of BAILEY is in any danger from the ambition of SULZER.

It is upon Mr. CROKER himself, rather than upon GRADY and SULZER, that his reported attempt to impose responsibilities of leadership upon those statesmen will direct public attention. Mr. BALFOUR, in paying a compliment to Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT the other day, said that the relation between the leader of the House of Commons and the leader of the Opposition was a very curious one; they are in the closest proximity, they daily sit within a few feet of each other, they are constantly engaged in criticising one another, and they are occasionally engaged in co-operating with one another. We cannot imagine Mr. DINGLEY—may he be speedily restored to health—dwelling in that philosophic manner upon the minority leadership of SULZER. It is in truth a serious business. The constant aim, the unceasing effort of the minority is to convert itself into a majority. The leader must never for one moment forget that it is his whole policy to win the confidence of the people, turn the other party out and get his own party in. The place demands the highest wisdom, unwearied industry, unflagging vigilance. Empty criticism will not answer. The minority must often put the majority in the wrong or it will never attract the attention, much less command the respect, of the people. The demands of the place are scarcely less exacting than the demands of the leadership of the majority; indeed, the leader of the minis commonly chosen for qualities which would make him the natural leader of his party when it came into power.

For these serious duties Mr. RICHARD CROKER selects SULZER and GRADY, two men unsurpassed for the badness of their judgment and the defiant recklessness of their public behavior. A clown at the head of a great university would be grotesque, but not further outside of his proper sphere and limitations than SULZER and GRADY in the posts to which their master would raise them; and a university presided over by a clown would flourish about as luxuriantly as a party under the management of Mr. CROKER'S candidates.

These candidacies bring up for examination, and not for the first time, the qualities of Mr. CROKER'S own judgment in politics. He succeeded in defeating his party by the exercise of that remarkable faculty last Fall. It appears to be his aim to establish the Democracy as a minority party in permanence.

THE OPPOSITION TO QUAY.

Nothing could more powerfully testify to the baleful predominance that MATTHEW S. QUAY has come to exercise over the politics of Pennsylvania than the very protest that has been made against that predominance by the members of the Republican minority in the Legislature. These are the representatives of the ordinary intelligence and morality, the inherited "God-fearing" attitude of Pennsylvania. These qualities may not be in Pennsylvania above, but they are certainly not in Pennsylvania below, the ordinary standard of the United States. What is in some measure peculiar to Pennsylvania is the prevalence and predominance of a moral standard subjected to political vicissitudes and exigencies. This comes from the fact that Pennsylvania is not a "close State," but a State which is trustworthily and overwhelmingly the political property of one political party. Accordingly the notion of political reform in Pennsylvania is a notion of "reform within the party." It does not there seem practicable to reform political iniquity, as it would seem practicable in New York or in Illinois, by beating the dominant party, by converting the minority into a majority through the force of a moral issue. Accordingly, the bosses of New York and of Illinois go in a certain fear of public opinion. They defer to some extent to the moral standards of the community. They inquire with some solicitude into the views of the voters who have themselves in their childhood attended Sunday schools, and who are still as adults sending their children to the same. Boss HILL, Boss PLATT, Boss ALTGELD, Boss TANNER, have to pay some attention to "the better element." But Boss QUAY is an unchallenged despot who can do anything, being equally without fear that the moral sense of the community will dislocate his admirable and smoothly working machine by a revolt in his own party, or by secessions from it to an uprising of the minority. Hence he looks complacently forth from his lofty dunghill, as the late THOMAS CARLYLE would have put it, upon the futile writhings of the manhood and decency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The hopelessness of combating a boss like QUAY, with a huge and almost inalienable party following behind him, is, as we have intimated, pathetically set forth in the very terms of the protest against his re-election. That a man under indictment for a criminal offense should not, pending his trial, be "vindicated" by a re-election seems to be a self-evident proposition. Yet the virtuous minority of the Republicans in the Legislature argue and labor over that axiom with a diligence which, from one point of view, is highly comic, and from another point of view is deeply tragic. If there were nothing against QUAY but the pending indictment the fact that the decent legislators find it necessary to impress so plain a proposition upon the people of Pennsylvania, in a defensive and even apologetic tone, would be bad enough. But the case becomes much worse when we consider that QUAY'S public life began in scandal and has continued in scandal. There has never been a time when he might not plausibly have been suspected of having somebody else's property in his possession and when an application for a search warrant would not have been supported by strong evidence. Considering all these things, while the prospects of the people of a "close State," ridden by an unscrupulous and fearless boss, may look dark, the prospects of the people of a "reliable" party State similarly afflicted look a good deal darker.

CRIME AND THE PRESS.

There is no use in disputing the proposition laid down by DE QUINCEY in his famous essay on "Murder as a Fine Art," that a crime, or a disaster, makes an appeal to the intellect as well as to the sympathies. One of DE QUINCEY'S illustrations is that of a party which went to see a fire by which certain persons were destroyed and certain property damaged, but whose interest in the conflagration was purely in it as a spectacle, and one of whom reported that "it turned out so ill that we damned it unanimously."

It happens that there is a crime just lately revealed and now under discussion in New York of which no connoisseur could say this. The crime suggested by the circumstances that have been printed is so novel and ingenious, the frame of mind attributed to its perpetrator is so unusual and perverse, that no judicious person could think of "damning" it. Moreover, there is nothing in the circumstances, so far as they have been brought to light, which renders it an unfit subject of discussion in general society, as was the case with the last crime before it, which arrested the attention of a part of the community. The cynical Frenchman's advice, upon the occurrence of any crime, to "look for the woman," may yet turn out to be applicable to this crime, but nothing has thus far been brought out even to suggest that this is the case. Speculation, not upon the "modus operandi," which seems already to be plain, of this curious crime, but upon its motives and upon its authorship, is a distinctly eligible topic, in conversation as in print.

One reflection falls to be made upon this investigation as upon many others of the same kind. That is a reflection upon the immense usefulness of the public press as an agent of detection. As EMERSON long ago put it, "the gas lamp is the best policeman." Time was when our esteemed yellow contemporaries tried to concentrate the attention of New York, and succeeded in riveting the attention of their own special constituencies, upon the unattractive as well as criminal procedures of a midwife, a barber, and a bathrubber. In that unsavory case they undoubtedly did the State some service by identifying the victim. Now that a crime has been indicated in which the interest is by no means confined to the writers or the readers of our esteemed yellow contemporaries, the beneficence of publicity is likely to be shown on a much wider scale. What are the efforts of the official police force to identify a criminal, compared with the putting of all that is known about him in the hands and under the eyes of two millions of people every day, and making not only every reporter but many a reader a detective. It is very difficult for any criminal to escape the fierce light of publicity which is thus made to beat upon every one of his acts and movements. It may be that the indiscreet zeal of the reporters sometimes endangers the detection of a criminal. But for once that publicity obstructs the course of justice, it promotes and facilitates that course at least a hundred times.

Commissioner MCCARTNEY'S department looks forward with pride to the reasonably complete cleaning of the streets of Manhattan and Bronx by next Sunday from the snow that fell on Saturday night last. The officers do not note the fact, but it is a fact, that already seventy-two hours of penetrating and melting fog and south wind, with some rain, have done much toward accomplishing this result, more, we should say, decidedly than has been done by the department. But can Mr. MCCARTNEY safely expect that always the gods will help those who do not help themselves?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Gen. BROOKE and the War Department must share between them—at least until one or the other can plead and prove innocence—a grave responsibility for having, by means of a single telegraphed order, brought almost to naught the admirable work which Gen. WOOD has done at Santiago. The city, until now so rapidly advancing in the ways of peace, cleanliness, and prosperity, until now providing so clear and convincing a demonstration of our right and power to regulate for their advantage the affairs of an alien people, has suddenly been thrown into dangerous excitement. The respect and confidence so laboriously won have been shattered, and the residents of Santiago, rightly or wrongly believing that the greatest of their former grievances has been revived, are making savage threats against the Government the representative of which they but recently delighted to honor. This is more than unfortunate; it is discouraging, and it is outrageous. Already, however, the department is endeavoring to calm the storm. We are suavely told that Gen. WOOD—a man hitherto considered thoroughly competent to understand the English language—and the people of Santiago—themselves not entirely ignorant of it—have made a strange mistake as regards the meaning of the order in question. What they were asked to do, we hear, was simply to report to Havana each week the amount of customs dues collected by them, and not, as they imagined, to forward the money itself to the capital! One can only hope that there is nothing more to the trouble than this, and that, when the facts are known, all will be well again. At best, however, a terrible blunder was made by somebody, and two or three more of the same kind would lead to serious consequences.

—Long as it has been known, and well as it has been appreciated, that the appearance of an object or a situation varies widely when seen from different points of view, still it is little less than amazing that from any point of view whatever the town of Iloilo can present the spectacle which Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, in the letter which we published this week, said he sees there. To explain his disapprobation of the President's course in telling Gen. OTIS to take such means as he deems necessary in meeting the conditions that have arisen at Iloilo, Mr. CARNEGIE wrote this description: "A poor, defenseless town, reported to be quiet, with business going on as usual, its only offense being that its own people have risen in such force and are commanded with such ability that they have been able to relieve themselves from their oppressor, Spain, without the help of their officious friend, the United States. Such their only offense." Now can it really be that there are observatories whence Iloilo looks like that? The answer must be yes, of course, for our correspondent has trustworthy eyes and cannot be suspected even of unintentional fact-twisting, and yet—and yet—well, the Iloilo some other people see is strangely unlike that one. The discrepancies will interest opticians, if nobody else, and they will doubtless begin at once to study the remarkable refractive and diffractive powers of the atmosphere in the Far East.

—Cuban newspapers, owing to the conditions on which their publication was possible, were formerly either servile tools of Spanish officialism or else its irresponsible opponents, and neither class ever deserved or received any appreciable amount of public confidence. At present these journals are, almost without exception, the personal organs of small politicians, eager for office and utterly indifferent in the choice of means to attain it. There has therefore been little or no increase in their trustworthiness, and perhaps it has even decreased. For this reason the promise of the editor of El Reconcentrado, a Havana paper, to prove that a political enemy of his, ZACARIAS BRESNES, was one of the four men who blew up the Maine, gives small reason to expect an immediate solution of that dark mystery. On the other hand, the promise need not be ignored as unworthy of notice. There undoubtedly are in Havana men who know something or everything about the destruction of our ship. It was a crime that involved the use of more minds than one and of more hands than two, and others than those directly concerned in the igniting of the mine may well have information as to how the work was done and by whom. The possessor of such knowledge could now reveal it with small danger to himself, and if he thought that to do so would be politically profitable under the new régime, the details of the plot would be likely to come to light. And then? Well, the subsequent proceedings would be complex, difficult, and delicate. Consideration of them will be timely only when it becomes inevitable. Americans, or most of them, are something more than willing to let a dog so particularly savage continue his slumbers as long as he will.

—President MCKINLEY has deemed it judicious to pardon the Leech Lake Indians who took part in a miniature rebellion last Summer, and there is no reason whatever to doubt that their case was one calling for the exercise of Executive clemency. But what has become of the white officials and their business partners in the lumber and other businesses who forced these Indians, as the only way in which they could attract attention to their unendurable wrongs, to begin a war which, as the Indians themselves were well aware, was grotesquely hopeless? Numerous witnesses of good repute testified that the whole trouble was caused by the brutal rapacity of these officials, and yet, if any steps at all to punish them have been taken, it must have been done very quietly, indeed, for no news of the proceedings has reached us. The white offenders could not have been both convicted and pardoned in secret, so it is fair to assume that they were allowed to "resign." Perhaps they have "resumed the practice of the law," as is the favorite custom—out West—of officials whose activities have had inconvenient consequences.

HOW ABOUT WOODEN LEGS?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 2 you publish a letter from a correspondent—A. B. Fronach—who says he thinks he "is somewhat of an authority on grip," and goes on to say that since he has been careful to keep his feet dry he has "not had the grip," but before this he had it four years in succession, and found he took it "every time through his feet."

His advice in regard to clothing and wet feet is good, but this foot theory in regard to catching grip has so impressed him that he says he would be "almost willing to agree to pay the medical expenses of any one who follows his advice and then has grip." So far so good. Now for my experience. I know a man who has had grip five years in succession, and he has two wooden legs—how does Mr. Fronach account for this? E. G. MONEY.
Campbell, Va., Jan. 4, 1899.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE VS. LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems the Court of Common Pleas in Ohio decides that the Christian Science healer has not the responsibility in regard to the treatment of the sick that the law imposes on all other practitioners of medicine, regular and irregular. The learned Judge of this court in Cincinnati "holds that the rites she [the Christian Science healer] performed were religious and not medical, and therefore not within the State medical law, under which she was prosecuted." It is unfortunate that one cannot tell whether the legal objections were simply a technical evasion of the law so disgracefully common in this country, or that the law did not cover the case in point. From the general character of the case in question and the remarks of the Judge there seems no doubt that the Christian Scientist would have been guilty of malpractice leading to death—in plain English, professional murder—had she been either an ordinary charlatan or a regular medical practitioner. She escaped because "the court holds that the rites [practice] she performed were religious and not medical." This decision is based on the law guaranteeing the free right to religious opinions, but the learned Judge seems to be entirely unaware that that law has reference to opinions, to theories, as to the existence of God alone, and in reality has no reference to rites or actions, which is an entirely different question. Under our laws a Hindu could come to this country and freely utter the principles of his religion and perform many of its rites, but would our law protecting "freedom of religion permit the widow of such a Hindu to ascend the funeral pyre of her husband and sacrifice herself through one of the holiest rites and moral obligations of her religion? Suppose the Christian Scientists, or some other new sect, should claim to be "Abrahamites," and that child sacrifice was their holiest rite, (it is quite possible; nothing in this line seems too absurd to flourish in this country of free and glorious license to ignorance,) and put it in practice, would that not be a religious rite according to the learned Judge of Cincinnati. Such absurdities as that are exactly similar to the rites of the Christian Scientists. They come under criminal, and not civil, law. Here is one of the richest of several cases that have come to my knowledge. Mrs. —— was the pretty young wife of a clerk. Her mother was a maniacal Christian Scientist. When it came time for Mrs. —— to be confined the husband was told he might go to his business, and the mother (mother-in-law) took the case in hand, aided by a Christian Scientist healer. The poor girl began to suffer, and the fool women put a Bible on her abdomen and told her that her pains were all imagination, that the Lord never gave people pain, and so on, ad nauseum. The agonies of that poor child must have been terrific, for neighbors heard her screaming and begging for a physician, but these Christian fiends never let up. Finally the pain stopped; no further screaming was heard. The reason was the child had ruptured the womb and was in the abdominal cavity of the mother. Then there was rushing in mad haste. The husband was sent for; the physician was sent for; but too late; the woman died of hemorrhage and the child choked to death. Two murders! But were these women prosecuted? Not a bit of it! Public sentiment was entirely on their side, and no official dared to issue a warrant. "It was God's will to take [illegible] ones that way," said the minister [illegible] a Christian Scientist) at the funeral. [illegible] the Church upholds this insanity, and only opposes it secretly because it calls away income-paying attendants.

FRANK S. BILLINGS, M. D.
New York, Jan. 5, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Necessary.

The Cubans will have to bring forth a few fruits meet for independence—Chicago Tribune.

Far-Reaching.

A new Chicago fad is to eat ice cream spread over mince pie. This produces a new and unique style of stomach ache exclusively Chicagoesque.—Denver Evening Post.

A Palpable Hint.

"What is the cause of the coolness between young Slimson and Miss Flyppe?"

"She sent him a Christmas present of a pair of dumbbells and a pair of boxing gloves. He took it as an intimation that he didn't have good use of his arms."—Chicago Tribune.

Very Neat Indeed.

Halbert—Was that your wife I saw you with the other day?

Morion—I don't know; didn't see you, I guess. Was she or I talking when you saw us?

Halbert—The lady was talking, if I remember.

Morion—H'm! It couldn't have been my wife.—Boston Transcript.

LOVE'S MYSTERY.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Why do I love her? Who can tell?
She never has been called a belle.
Her eyes, indeed, are very bright,
And shine with a soft, soulful light.
Her hair is just a mesh of gold,
And she is pleasant to behold.
Her skin is very soft and fair,
Although it has no beauty rare.
Her manners, too, are full of grace,
And anything but commonplace.
She's plump and pleasing to the view,
(I like a partridge girl, don't you?)
But other girls are just as fair.
In fact, you see them everywhere.

She surely wields no magic spell,
And yet you say that you will tell
Just why I love her?

No, you won't!
You see, in point of fact, I don't!

TO RULE IN THE SOUDAN.

Viscount Cromer Outlines the Policy of Great Britain There—General Kitchener in Control.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—Viscount Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, and Gen. Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, have held a reception of Soudanese Sheikhs, and notables at the Sirdar's house at Omdurman.

Lord Cromer, in the course of a long address to the Sheikhs, pointed to the British and Egyptian flags floating together near by, and said: "For the future you will be governed by the Queen and the Khédive. The sole representative in the Soudan of the two Governments will be the Sirdar, in whom both the Queen and the Khédive have the fullest confidence. No attempt will be made to govern the country from Cairo, still less from London."

Then announcing that they must look to the Sirdar alone for good government, Lord Cromer promised them perfect religious freedom, and in reply to a Sheikh's question, assured them that the Moslem sacred law would be applied. He also declared that taxation would be "moderate and just."

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning upon Lord Cromer's declarations to the Soudanese Sheikhs at Omdurman, says: "They constitute the plainest assertion of British sovereign rights in the Soudan yet made."

The Daily Chronicle says: "The speech means a protectorate, and will be so interpreted on the Continent."

The Standard says: "Offense will perhaps be taken at Constantinople at the conspicuous omission of the Sultan's name, but it would be sheer perversity to complicate matters by a formal recognition of an influence which has forever ceased to have any validity in fact or moral right."

MRS. BLOOMFIELD MOORE DEAD.

Philadelphia Woman, Interested in the Keely Motor, Dies in London—An Eventful Life.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Bloomfield Moore of Philadelphia, who was largely interested in the Keely Motor Company, died at her house in Great Stanhope Street, here, early this morning. Although the doctors name heart disease as the cause of her death, her friends agree that Mrs. Moore really died of a broken heart, due to her grief over the death of Mr. Keely.

Mr. Henry Dam, a well-known scientific writer and her literary executor, says: "I knew that when Mr. Keely died she would not live long. Her whole life was centred in his work, to the exclusion of all other interests and hopes. She had the most profound and touching faith that neither Mr. Keely nor herself could die until the invention had succeeded. After receiving the cabled announcement of Mr. Keely's death she began to sink rapidly. Her ailment seemed more mental than physical."

When Mrs. Bloomfield Moore came to London, she was presented at Court and figured in fashionable society. In later years her whole time was devoted to endeavoring to interest influential people, especially scientists, in Mr. Keely and his motor. While she made few converts, her faith and enthusiasm won many friends. She was considered to have a remarkable amount of scientific information, for a woman, as evidenced by her book on Mr. Keely's projects, written five years ago.

She corresponded with hundreds of scientists in all parts of the world and gained a reputation with the public for eccentricity. Occasionally she would give shares of stock to some one who had done her a service, saying: "This has no market value at present, but some time it will be worth thousands."

Of late years she had been worried by money matters. Her income decreased, and she became very bitter against the trustees of the estate from which it was derived, accusing them of trying to defraud her. She recently asked Mr. Dam to go to the United States and write from Mr. Keely's lips the story of his life work, and she offered to pay Mr. Hiram Maxim's expenses if he would go to America, consult Mr. Keely, and become the custodian of the latter's secret. She leaves immense files of writings concerning the motor, including a hundred letters to herself from Mr. Keely.

As a writer of fiction and poetry Mrs. Clara Jessup Moore established a creditable reputation more than a quarter of a century ago. As an intelligent, shrewd, and liberal collector of art objects, she in recent years was widely known on two continents. Socially she constituted a picturesque figure, partly because of her eccentricities of manner, partly because of her strong-willed disposition to manage her own affairs, and partly because of her activities in certain fields of charitable work. Her many years' devotion to the cause of the Keely motor, in which she was financially interested almost from its inception, was one of the episodes of her life which brought her most prominently before the public.

Although a resident of London for several years before her death, Mrs. Moore was from Philadelphia, and as Miss Clara Jessup she was a belle in society three-half a century ago. She was born in Philadelphia Feb. 16, 1824. Her father, Augustus E. Jessup, was the scientist of Major Stephen H. Long's Yellowstone expedition of 1816. Her mother was a Moseley of Moseley Hall, in England. She was educated in New Haven, Conn., and on Oct. 27, 1842, married Bloomfield H. Moore of Philadelphia. The Moore family is connected with the Ridgways and other well-known Philadelphia families. Mrs. Moore was an aunt by marriage of Ridgway Moore. Soon after their marriage Bloomfield Moore associated himself with his wife's father, an extensive manufacturer of paper, under the firm name of Jessup & Moore. This concern is still in existence, Mrs. Moore's son Clarence B. being President of the company.

During the early part of her married life Mrs. Moore occupied herself industriously with literary and philanthropic labors. Her first book, "The Diamond Cross," was published in 1857. Soon after the civil war began she established the Woman's Pennsylvania Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, and the special relief committee for hospital work. She, furthermore, projected and aided in founding the Union Temporary Home for Children in Philadelphia. She developed a literary tendency while in school, and some of her early stories were successful in competition for prizes. She wrote at first under the pen name of Mrs. Clara Moreton. Mr. Moore died in 1878, leaving a fortune to his wife and their children, one son and two daughters. Mrs. Moore also inherited a large fortune from her parents.

About 1880 Mrs. Moore, in memory of her husband, established the Bloomfield Moore art collection in the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, and in later years she contributed liberally toward the enlargement and maintenance of that fine collection.

Mrs. Moore became acquainted with Mr. Keely about 1881 through her interest in scientific matters, and, deriving from him an enthusiastic confidence in the ultimate success of the "motor," she remained Mr. Keely's friend and patron up to the time of his death. She gave the inventor from $250 to $300 a month for his personal use throughout their long acquaintance in order that he might devote his entire time and energies to the perfection of his motor.

For more than ten years Mrs. Moore had been a resident of London, England. Her house at 12 Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair, contained an uncommonly large and valuable collection of oil paintings and other art objects. She was on very friendly terms with Disraeli, and acting on his advice she began several years ago to invest money in the works of the best living artists. Most of the pictures in her collection are now worth many times the amount she paid for them. A warm friendship existed between Mrs. Moore and the Brownings, both Robert Browning and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and Mrs. Moore's London house was a favorite rendezvous for well-known literary persons.

Mr. Bloomfield H. Moore left an estate valued at upward of $5,000,000, and permitted Mrs. Moore to use her own discretion in making a distribution of the estate to the three children. The son, Clarence B. Moore, was dissatisfied with the portion allotted him, and brought the matter into court, in which he averred that the eccentricity of his mother had deprived him of his full share of his father's estate. The litigation was carried through the courts for quite a while, and an amicable settlement was finally reached. Both daughters of Mrs. Moore married noblemen. Miss Ella Carlton Moore married the Count Carl Gustave von Rosen, now First Chamberlain and Master of Ceremonies at the Court of Stockholm, Sweden. This couple have four children. Miss Mary Moore married the Baron Carl von Bildt of Stockholm, formerly Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Washington. In 1890 Baron von Bildt was Premier of Sweden.

Besides the "Diamond Cross," Mrs. Moore's published works include "Mabel's Mission," "Master Jacky's Holiday," "Poems and Stories," "On Dangerous Ground," "Sensible Etiquette," "Gondaline's Lesson," "Slander and Gossip," and "The Warden's Tale and Other Poems, New and Old."

MR. CARNEGIE ON IMPERIALISM.

He Writes William T. Stead an Enthusiastic Letter Approving His Work for Universal Peace.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, who has recently been agitating a great pilgrimage of peace through all nations, beginning at San Francisco and ending at St. Petersburg, received to-day numerous letters from America, all sympathizing with the cause of peace.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie writes: "I need not say that my heart is with you, and that I wish you godspeed. You have your field and I have mine. I am absorbed in an effort to keep this industrial union from falling away from its higher plane to the level of European powers, which are armed camps. I cannot leave this work or drive it from me, even if I wished. It is not what I can that I am doing, but what I must.

"Concentration has been the motto of my life, and I cannot scatter my shot. You must, therefore, excuse your friend at present. Do not make the mistake of believing that the American people are in favor of a departure from the policy of the fathers. A plebiscite to-day would drown the imperialists. Every labor organization meeting speaks practically unanimously against the imperialist policy. The farming interests are becoming alarmed, and, even if we ratify the treaty with Spain and hold the Philippines, it will only be until the day of reckoning comes. Then the world will have another proof that the voice of the people is the voice of God. I have not lost my faith in the American people, and I am still yours for 'Triumphant Democracy.'"

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, who also coincides with Mr. Stead's iews, says: "Aside from the interests of humanity, which should appeal to all nations, the request from Russia—such a friend in our darkest days of civil war—should appeal to us with special force."

BATTLE ON THE BLUE NILE.

Col. Lewis, with a Soudanese Regiment, Routs the Dervish Chief.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Particulars regarding the recent battle on the Blue Nile have been received in a dispatch from Cairo to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Col. Lewis, it appears, when he routed the Emir Fedil, the last remaining formidable dervish chief, killed five hundred of his followers and made many prisoners. The Emir, however, succeeded in escaping.

An official despatch from Col. Lewis says that with a Soudanese regiment and a detachment of irregular troops he attacked Fedil while he was crossing the Nile at the cataract south of Roseires. The Colonel's force stormed the island on which Fedil took up a position and some severe fighting followed. Eventually Fedil fled with 300 followers across the river, where his force was dispersed by the Maxim guns. On the British side, Major Ferguson, six Egyptian officers, and eighteen men were wounded and twenty-seven men were killed.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—Col. Lewis defeated the Emir Ahmed Fedil on the Blue Nile on Dec. 26. His position was taken by storm and 1,500 dervishes were captured.

COLLISION OF TWO STEAMERS.

Twelve Drowned by the Sinking of the Ross-Shire and Dugueselin.

FALMOUTH, England, Jan. 5.—A pilot cutter has landed here the Captain and thirteen of the crew of the British steamer Ross-shire, from Cardiff, for St. Nazaire, and the Captain and twelve of the crew of the French steamer Dugueselin, from Rouen, for Swansea. The latter sank immediately after a collision with the Ross-shire, which occurred yesterday morning off Trevose Head. The Ross-shire was abandoned in a sinking condition. Eleven of her crew were drowned and one member of the crew of the Dugueselin was drowned. The survivors were picked up by the Norwegian steamer Fram, and were transferred to the pilot cutter.

The Ross-shire was built at Hartlepool, England, in 1881. She was 1,362 tons net register, 285 feet in length, 36 feet beam, and 22 feet deep. The Dugueselin was built at Newcastle in 1882, was 1,135 tons net register, 265 feet long, 34.9 feet beam, and 23.4 feet deep.

A British Orator's View of the War.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Right Hon. James William Lowther, Member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for the Penrith Division of Cumberland, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, and Chairman of Ways and Means, speaking this evening at Penrith on foreign affairs, said he was not sure that the Hispano-American war was much a matter for congratulation, except that the tie uniting Great Britain and the United States had been tightened. He expressed the opinion that the United States had been "a little hard," "for," said Mr. Lowther, "they commenced the war by a declaration of non-aggrandizement and finished it by taking the Philippines, which they have not conquered."

The Lippe-Detmold Dispute.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—In the matter of the Lippe-Detmold succession dispute the Bundesrath has decided that it is competent to deal with the dispute, and that at present there is insufficient ground for deciding the facts in question, as no case of succession to the throne or Regency has arisen which is incompatible with the claims of the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe, that this resolution does not prejudice any later decision, and that all further motions which have been submitted to the Bundesrath in this matter will not be examined.

Excitement in Lima, Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 5.—Owing to the excited condition of the populace, who have been celebrating President Pierola's birthday, shore leave for the crews of the United States squadron under Capt. Barker, now at Callao, was suspended to-day, as a precaution against possible collisions. The latest advices from La Paz, capital of Bolivia, regarding the insurrection are contradictory and unreliable.

Emperor William's Health Improves.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Acting upon the instructions from President Faure, the French Ambassador here, the Marquis de Noailles, has paid a special visit to Potsdam in order to make inquiries regarding the health of Emperor William of Germany. The Ambassador was received by his Majesty, who informed him that he was progressing favorably.

A Commercial Treaty with Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The correspondent of The Associated Press is semi-officially informed that the Government first hopes to reach a commercial provisorium with the United States before a regular reciprocity treaty is concluded. Negotiations to this end are proceeding with great moderation on both sides.

Anglo-American Alliance in China.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "According to Chinese reports, a secret treaty exists between Great Britain and the United States to prevent any further alienation of Chinese territory."

Duke of Marlborough as Paymaster.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed Paymaster General

QUEEN DAZZLES EAST SIDE

Lavinia I. and Her Court Form a Pageant Through the Streets.

A BODY GUARD OF POLICEMEN

Her Majesty Scatters Flowers and Bonbons in Her Progress, and Distributes Toys at Pacific Hall.

The inhabitants of the east side were awed, nonplussed, and thunderstruck yesterday afternoon by the appearance in their midst of royalty in all its pomp and pageantry. Lavinia I., Queen of the Holland Dames, accompanied by her retinue of heralds, pages, maids of honor, ladies in waiting, knights, and ladies, and detectives in plain clothes, deigned to visit them and scatter choice cut flowers and chocolate bonbons among the children of the tenements.

The avowed occasion for the regal pageant was the celebration given by the Sunday Kindergarten Association in Pacific Hall, 109 East Broadway, of the Twelfth Night, or Little Christmas. Queen Lavinia, known in everyday life as Lavinia H. Van Westervelt Dempsey, is the royal patron of this favored organization. It was determined that the festivities usually given by the kindergarten association should be varied this year, the first of her Majesty Queen Lavinia, by a regal procession to please the children and incidentally to excite awe in the residents of the east side by a practical demonstration of overt royalty. The denizens of the chosen district through which the regal cavalcade swept were not generally apprised beforehand of what was in store for them, and the vision of brave knights and fair ladies that for a moment swept before their gaze and was gone left the entire district in a state of breathless interrogation. Too refulgent with jewels and powder for a wedding, too rich and full of color for a funeral, all Chrystie Street is asking yet in a dazed way "What was it?" and over a dozen other streets in the same locality where the residents never saw any other Queen except the Queen of Clubs there hovers a spirit of superstitious awe.

THE WORK OF PREPARATION.

The hour set for the beneficent visit of the court to East Broadway was 2 o'clock, and the start was ordered made from the Holland House. The hour before that time was fraught with a great excitement and running back and forth on the second floor of the big hotel, where the Court was donning its robes of state. The members of the court were assisted in preparing their toilets in truly royal fashion by a retinue of maids and lackeys. In one great chamber her Majesty mingled with her court ladies among wigs and velvets and satin gowns and quaint puffs and flounces, in a haze of white and red powder. In an anteroom beyond in the centre of a vortex of bejewelled ladies-in-waiting, labored a sweat-begrimed mule hairdresser, the only really pitiable object about the chambers.

Before a group of obsequious reporters her Majestey finally swept and courtesied and graciously allowed a minute inspection of her royal robes. Upon her head she wore her $30,000 crown of gold and yellow satin, glistening with diamonds and rubies and topazes. There fell from her Majesty's person her regal robes of the sixteenth century full Court costume brand of torquois blue velvet, with a train that kept every Sir Knight on his metal to avoid stumbling over it and breaking his neck. The robe was lined with orange satin, with a front of cloth of gold and silver, puffed sleeves a la Catherine de Medici. Over long white kid gloves were bejewelled bracelets and a glittering signet ring. Her Majesty's hair was besprinkled with powder resembling the snow of many Winters.

HER MAJESTY'S COURT.

About her were gathered her ladies in gorgeous array. Miss Wynkoop Clark, the Mistress of Ceremonies, hovered ever near Queen Lavinia, clad in dazzling white and gold and wearing a rabbit's foot at her bejeweled corsage. Mrs. Johanna C. Mitchell, the Directress General of the Holland Dames, was told by every one that she resembled Queen Victoria in her robes of state. Gathered together there and fluttering about her Majesty, arrayed as so many gorgeous lilies of the field, were the ladies of honor, Miss Anna Hoag Smith, Mrs. Frank Stewart Osborn, Mrs. William H. Trafton, Miss Virginia Pophan, Miss Leslea, and others.

In a suite of chambers near by were gathered the gentlemen of the court, ranging in ages from twenty-five to forty-five years, gorgeous in tunics and fleshings, and guffawing or conniping as knights will. Among these was a knight who had some fault to find with the cut of his tunic. He had audience with her Majesty, who said she could not help it. Another knight, a victim of too heavy living, could not enter his doublet and hose, and all this necessitated delay.

During this time a considerable herd of common people were gathered outside the Thirtieth Street entrance of the hotel, varying the monotonous wait by ribald jest.

At a little after 3 o'clock a hustle was heard in the hallway. The crowd took up the cry "Here she comes," and crowded closer. The head of the procession was disappointing. Marching side by side were Central Office Detectives Flay and Stransky, trying to look pompous, but making a failure of it. They cleared the crowd in twentieth century fashion blended with Mulberry Street clubs. Then came ten stalwart bicycle policemen in charge of Roundsman Schuessler, who was in reality chief of the heralds of the Queen and a guardian of the crown pro tem. Roundsman Schuessler had his chest thrown out, and carried his head very high in deference to the occasion, as did most of the other bicycle policemen who marched out with a springy step. One or two of the policemen chewed tobacco, which lent an air of prosperity to the police heralds. The policemen took their stand on either side of the carriageway, where a carpet had been spread and an awning stretched to the curb.

Then stalked out in majestic splendor the master of ceremonies, Sir Guy Dempsey, brother of the Queen. He is about thirty-eight years old and looked every inch a prince in a tri-cornered hat, bespangled blue tunic, white fleshings, and many other things. He was accompanied by two glittering heralds, dressed in the rich texture of the coronation robe. They were Masters Christopher Klersted Trafton and William H. Trafton, Jr.

IMPOSING LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

The occupant of the next carriage was Lord High Chancellor Frederick Pontin. His most conspicuous article of apparel was a wig of almost terrifying proportion. He wore no other head covering; no hat in all the realm would fit him. He resembled somewhat the ancient prints of the late Cotton Mather. The face of the Lord High Chancellor was one of awful severity and dignity as befitting his high and responsible office, and was deeply bronzed and tinted with paint and powder. This austere functionary was invited to get a hair-cut by a member of the street rabble, but did not change color. He could not.

Flanked by two gorgeous knights, he took carriage, and the next vehicle was freighted by three ladies of honor and a bouquet of knights. The Directress General followed with the pages, Muriel and Edward Goodleef, Edith May Burton, Cornelia Stephens, and May Moore. Miss Sarah Benicker Trafton walked beside the pages, in a Renaissance robe of the Netherlands, and acted as a sort of female squerry.

Then appeared Queen Lavinia, accompanied by her mistress of ceremonies. Her Majesty was a bewildering picture, in her royal coronation robe, with her crown resting jauntily upon her bepowdered hair, and begemmed with brilliants of many kinds, and elicited the wonder and fulsome comments of the crowd. A messenger boy, hurrying by, was run into by her Majesty.

"Hully Gee! What's that?" said this impertinent youngster, after he had been hustled out of the way by four policemen.

Four pages tugged at her Majesty's train. The pages were resplendent in velvet capes, silk hose, and silver-buckled slippers. It was indeed an impressive spectacle to those who watched the magnificence and munificence of Queen Lavinia.

Following the Queen's carriage were the high female dignitaries in the Society of the Holland Dames. Some of these ladies were robed in harmony with the habiliments of the Queen. All had powdered hair and seemed to be imbued with the importance of the occasion. Detectives got into a coach at the head of the procession and one of them took a seat in the royal coach to keep an eye on her Majesty's crown. The detectives in the private coach produced cigars and began to enjoy themselves.

THE PROCESSION SETS OUT.

The procession started down Thirtieth Street amid cheers, followed by the hoi polloi of the street, including reporters, who ran at a break-neck speed to keep up with the royal coach. Proceeding down Second Avenue, the pageant was admired along that thoroughfare to Division, to Jefferson, and thence to Pacific Hall, where the "revel" was to take place. All along the smaller streets the ladies and gentlemen graciously threw cut flowers and candy at the dazzled children of the district. The latter were inclined at first to retaliate with snowballs, but their hands were stayed by the smiles and bows of the gorgeous persons in the coaches. The bicycle policemen rather tended to disturb the dignity of the pageant at times by sprints with trolley cars.

There was no public demonstration on the part of the populace during any part of the progress of the procession. Where the Queen saw a group of children, she with benign condescension plucked a few flowers from her basket and scattered them, but the pace of the procession was too rapid to admit of her identity becoming known.

At Pacific Hall the stopping of the procession immediately emptied every tenement in the vicinity. The Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, chaplain of the Sunday Kindergarten, had already prepared the hall for the royal reception and half filled it with wondering children of the streets. The richly bejeweled armchair of the Queen had been taken there ahead in an express wagon and was placed on a dais, which took up nearly half of the dingy little hall. Prior to the arrival of the royal retinue Mr. Nichols announced that when the Queen was heralded the band would play "The Star-Spangled Banner" instead of "God Save the Queen," out of deference to National prejudice. Twelve vestal virgins in gorgeous attire, wearing green and white veils and yellow cassacks and carrying lighted tapers, filled in the time of waiting with songs. In the gallery was stationed the band of the United States cruiser New York, under the leadership of "Gus" Schultz, who claims to be a "Dutchman."

At 4:20 o'clock one of the pages ran into the hall and shouted: "The Queen has come!" and then dashed precipitately out again. Her Majesty then entered in company with the royal suite. She was received with applause.

"Three cheers for the Queen of Holland!" shouted an inspired youngster.

Lavinia bowed gracefully, and bearing in her right hand the jeweled sceptre of her high office as Queen of the Holland Dames seated herself on the throne. After she had received the attention of her courtiers the Chancellor presented to her several east side women, who wanted to see a real live Queen. At this moment the spectators were thrown into consternation by the blinding flashlight of a camera fiend. The obnoxious odors following the explosion of chemicals caused the Queen's courtiers to perspire freely, damaging their bepowdered faces seriously. The camera fiend was hustled from the hall, and the windows were opened.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOYS.

The Rev. Mr. Nichols followed with a bag of beans, which he scattered among the spectators. The children securing the largest-sized beans were presented with musical toys, and others received angelical toys. Singularly, the great majority of the boys, all Jews, who raised pandemonium in the hall during the scrimmage, were presented with pictures of the Messiah. Then the Queen arose from her seat, and stealthily taking a slipper from her regal train, threw it into the multitude, announcing that the boy securing the last slipper would be rewarded with a gold ring. During the excitement following, several of the boys tried to pull the slippers worn by the Queen from her feet. Her Majesty was harried and jostled, and it looked at one time as though the crown would topple from her head, but the police safeguarded her valiantly.

Little Isaac Rosenberg of 167 East Broadway secured the slipper after a fierce struggle. Others of the boys were given boxes of candy, which they afterward tried to dispose of at 5 cents a box, thus transforming the royal chamber into a cheap store. There was a wagon load of toys to be distributed, but the man who brought the toys to the hall had dumped them into the basement as he would a load of coal, with the result that many broken-legged and armless dolls and animals were given out.

At last her Majesty received the obeisances of her courtiers and attendants, and the procession reformed and returned to the Holland House, where a banquet was served. The royal party later called upon Mrs. Frank Leslie at her apartments at Sherry's.

CASUALTIES IN THE KLONDIKE.

A Saloon Keeper Lynched and a Variety Actress Commits Suicide.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 5.—The steamer Rosalie has arrived from the north with 100 passengers, all from Dawson. The party made the trip in seventeen days. The steamer had $50,000 in gold dust on board. The passengers bring news of a sensational lynching which took place at Eagle City, Alaska, on Dec. 11.

Jack Jolly, a saloon keeper and gambler, had collected a gang of toughs around him and was terrorizing the mining camps. He was waited on by a vigilance committee of twelve determined men and ordered to leave town. He refused, and the next day the vigilantes hanged him to the limb of a tree. The toughs and gamblers who had made his place their headquarters immediately left town.

On the day the steamer left Dawson Myrtle Lenoee, a variety actress, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head. She was a native of Lindsay, Ontario.

Lawyer Byram Convicted of Forgery.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 5.—Lawyer George W. Byram, who was indicted for forging and uttering a check for $15,000, was to-day found guilty of the charge. Sentence was not imposed to-day.

Delaware Legislative Deadlock.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 5.—Thirty-six ballots were taken to-day by the Legislature in another fruitless attempt to choose a Speaker. The session was without incident, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Leo Diedrichstein, who is making headway as an author, has written a play which it is said Sothern will put on next season.

"In Mile.Fifi," which will on Jan. 30 succeed "The Turtle" at the Manhattan, Rose Coghlan and Aubrey Boucicault will be in the cast.

John Higgins, the champion jumper of the world, gave a private exhibition yesterday afternoon on the stage of Koster & Bial's Music Hall.

Miss Arthur's manager stated yesterday that he thought she would be able to play in Boston on Jan. 23, and would not have to retire for the season.

A daughter of Louis James has been engaged to play the part in Catherine now taken by Miss May Buckley, who will soon join "On and Off" Company.

Contracts were signed yesterday by which Ben Stevens will manage the attractions next Summer at Manhattan Beach. He will be assisted by Robert Hunter.

The Daniel Frohman who is on the ocean bound for Europe is not the theatrical man, but a merchant of the same name. Charles Frohman, however, will probably sail for London on Jan. 15.

The American rights of "More Than Queen," Emile Bergerac's play, which is to succeed "Cyrano" in Paris, have been secured by Julia Arthur. It is said that she also has an option on the English rights.

Just before the performance of "Nathan Hale" began at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night Nat Goodwin is said to have received a telegram announcing the burning of his stables in England and some of his horses.

Daniel Frohman has contracted for two American plays for the Lyceum Theatre, one to be written by Abby Sage Richardson and the other by Justin Huntley McCarthy. He is preparing an illustrated edition of "Trelawny of the Wells" for publication.

Hoyt and McKee have decided to produce Mr. Hoyt's new play, "A Dog in the Manger," sooner than they first intended. Rehearsals will begin a week from next Monday. The first performance will take place at Lafayette Square Theatre, in Washington, on Jan. 30.

Henry A. Covell, who for several years has been furnishing the vaudeville artists from foreign countries to some of the New York theatres, is lying at the point of death in Roosevelt Hospital. The artists in Barnum & Bailey's show were mostly secured through Mr. Covell's agency.

A dramatization of the popular novel "The Sowers" is about to be put in rehearsal at the Lyceum, to take the place of "Trelawny of the Wells," if its popularity wanes in the next six weeks. If "Trelawny" still draws well, "The Sowers" will be used as a special matinée piece.

The American dramatists, Augustus Thomas, Clyde Fitch, Sydney Rosenfeld, C. Klein, and Bronson Howard, held a meeting at the Lotos Club yesterday to discuss the advisability of having a theatre in New York where only plays by American dramatists would be produced. David Belasco was expected to be present at the meeting, but was called to Baltimore. Some managers were conferred with, but nothing definite was determined upon except that it was the desire of all present that such a theatre as proposed should be in operation. After the meeting Mr. Howard said that it would require some time to complete plans, and a number of persons were to be consulted before anything could be made public.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Henry Dimock of 28 East Sixtieth Street to introduce Miss Dimock. Mrs. Dimock had as her guest Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who will return this morning to Princeton. Mrs. Cleveland looked well, and her youthful appearance was much remarked. Her gown of gray, high necked and very simply made, was extremely becoming. Mrs. Aimeric Paget and Mrs. Daniel Lamont assisted in receiving. This was Mrs. Cleveland's first appearance in New York society in some years.

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A number of theatre parties have been given recently, and the several fashionable theatre clubs are in full blast. Wednesday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a very large party to see "Nat" Goodwin in "Nathan Hale," and on Tuesday evening there was a party given by Miss Jessie Sloane, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, to her young friends. The play chosen was "Phroso," and the young girls were accompanied by a chaperon. Among the guests were the twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Miss Kathleen Neilson.

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Miss Josephine Drexel gave the first of her receptions at her residence, 103 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Benton, her cousin, who is chaperoning her this Winter. Her sister, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, also assisted in receiving.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., gave a dinner of twenty-two covers last evening, preceding the subscription cotillion at Sherry's. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentick.

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Miss Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue gave a dance last evening in Delmonico's large ballroom, to introduce her niece Miss Mary Delafield, the daughter of Mr. Maturin L. Delafield. The cotillion was led by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden. The favors were varied and pretty. Sachets, in the forms of muffs, vari-colored glass vases, and long ribbons were given the young women, while the men were presented with paper weights, cigar trays, wishbones, and orders formed of three bands of tinsel finished with ribbon bows. Palms alone were used in the decorations. Miss Delafield was gowned in silver-gray satin, trimmed in real lace. Miss Mary Delafield wore a particularly smart costume of pale sea-foam-green satin, ornamented with white bow knots embroidered in silver and rhinestones. These adorned the skirt in waved bands, and finished the bodice in the same fashion. White feathers were used in her coiffure and white roses were the flowers chosen for her bouquet. Miss Delafield, her sister, was in white satin, combined with chiffon and blue velvet. Among the guests were Mrs. de Peyster, Miss Howland, Miss Lewis, Miss Laura Jay, Miss White, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Edward Henry Delafield, the Misses Martin, the five Messrs. Delafield, the débutante's brothers; Miss Pell, Miss Robinson, Miss Sands, Miss Thomas, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Miss Emily Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, Miss Derby, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Duer, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. H. Taylor, Mr. Kountze, Mr. Wells, Mr. King, Mr. Barbey, the Misses Barbey, Mr. Wood, and Messrs. Kenneth Robinson, Percy Bramwell, Charles Spence, and Wainwright Parish.

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A subscription cotillion organized by the same young matrons, with the exception of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Henry Sloane, who organized the two cotillions irreverently dubbed the dances of the "Howling, Howling Swells," held at the Metropolithan Club Ladies' Annex last Winter, took place at Sherry's last evening. These matrons were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mrs. W. Starr Miller, and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

The dance was in the small ballroom on the second floor, and the parlors and hallways connecting were all thrown open. The guests, who began to arrive at 11 P. M., were received by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Frank K. Pendleton, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. They stood in the parlor at the entrance to the ballroom in front of a bower of ferns, in which lilac orchids were strewn. The cotillion began after supper, which was served at midnight. The ballroom was simply and prettily decorated with ferns, violets, and orchids, and orchids and violets decorated the small tables placed in the parlors at which supper was served.

The supper menu included oysters au gratin, filet, broiled chicken, salads, and ices. Champagne was the only wine served. The favors in the cotillion were designed by Kate Collins, and many were imported especially for the occasion. They were the handsomest of any at any dance of the season. To the women were given quaint Dutch peasant headdresses of fine vari-colored stuffs, dainty rose bottles, and pretty wicker baskets woven in Switzerland. The men received tastefully-bound little books and silver-mounted calendars. In the last figure silver pencils were given the women and hat markers of the same material to the men.

The dance ended about 3 A. M. Among the 125 people present were Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Webb, Miss Post, Miss Winthrop, the Misses Morton, Miss Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allen, Mr. and Mrs. L. Bayles, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, the Misses Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklyn, the Misses Gerry, the Misses Barbey, Miss Fifi Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Miss Tolfree, Miss Bishop, Miss Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Aimeric Paget, Miss Wetmore, Miss Minturn, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. Louis Webb, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. W. S. Hoyt, and Mr. and Mrs. Cudleigh-Thorne of London.

Mrs. Astor wore mauve satin, embroidered in silver and rhinestones; her coiffure with diamonds and marabout feathers. Miss Lila Sloane wore white satin, with pink roses in her coiffure. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was in white satin, embroidered with seed pearls and finished with a deep flounce of lace at edge of skirt. Mrs. Lloyd Boyce was in white spangled satin. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence was in black lace over satin—a remarkably becoming gown. Mrs. Frederic Allen was in violet silk, trimmed with cream lace. Miss Bishop wore crimson silk, with black aigrette in her hair. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., was in white satin and lace.

Miss Leiter of Washington, sister of Lady Curzon, wore a remarkably handsome gown of pink satin, trimmed with lace. Miss Lena Morton was in blue chiffon over satin, and Miss Helen Morton was in white. Mrs. Lee Tailer was in pink satin. Mrs. Cooper Hewitt was in white. Mrs. Twombly wore white satin. Mrs. Edmund Baylies was in coral satin, with red roses in her hair. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid wore white satin, embroidered in pearls. Mrs. Marshall was in black velvet. Mrs. Pendleton wore white satin. Mrs. Ogden Mills was in pink brocaded satin, trimmed with lace. Mrs. Stanley Mortimer wore cream satin. Mrs. Cudleigh Thorne wore violet velvet, embroidered in silver bow knots, a most effective dress, and a white aigrette in her hair.

The last twenty-four hours have been filled with mirth and music, and to-day the sounds of revelry will be heard, like the voice of the turtle, in the land until the sun of Saturday shall rise upon New York. Yesterday was a continuous succession of teas and receptions, musicales and dinners, and the evening brought two very distinguished companies together in the ballrooms of Sherry's and Delmonico's. Cards still come pouring in for other receptions and small dances and at homes.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has cards out for a large at home on Tuesday, Jan. 10, from 4 to 7, at 608 Fifth Avenue. This house, which Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have leased from the Ogden Goelets, is one of the great mansions of the avenue, and admirably suited for entertaining. This will be the first large entertainment given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., since her marriage. It will be a most representative affair, and one of the very smartest of the season.

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Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., 230 West Fifty-ninth Street, will give to-day the first of two receptions, the second one taking place on the 20th. With Mrs. Ward's card is enclosed that of Miss Flaurence Oliphant Ward, who has chosen Mondays, when she will be at home at 51 West Fifty-third Street. Mrs. William H. Jackson and the Misses Jackson have also cards out for Mondays, in January, at 556 Madison Avenue.

Among other cards, to be issued this week, are those by Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gordon Stedman, 15 West Thirty-fourth Street, for a small dance, and Mrs. George Gray Van Schaick has also cards out for a tea from 4 to 7 to-morrow at her residence, 23 West Thirty-seventh Street.

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This evening will take place the first large ball in several years given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at their residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. Although called a dinner dance, over 1,000 invitations have been issued. Dinners will precede the dance, among the most notable being those given by Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson. There will be a cotillion, led by Worthington Whitehouse. The ball is given for Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, who has come of age, and many of the guests will be from the younger set. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will receive in the north drawing room, and dancing will be in the ballroom. The favors for the cotillion have been sent from Paris and are very handsome.

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The Portrait Show yesterday was a convenient place of rest and refreshment for afternoon tea between the Crocker musicale and the dances of the evening. Mrs. Charles G. Peters, 13 East Seventy-sixth Street, gave an afternoon reception, which was extremely well attended, especially by the Long Island set and the residents of what is now called the "Court end of town." Mrs. B. Aymar Sands gave the first of her days for Miss May Sands, 58 West Forty-eighth Street, and Mrs. James J. Stebbins, 80 Madison Avenue, held the first of her at homes.

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The dramatic breakfasts, which had a success last season, will be resumed this Winter at the Waldorf-Astoria, for the benefit this season of the Society of Decorative Art. The dates are Tuesdays, Jan. 17 and 24. There will be quite an array of talent, and among the players who will give their services are Olga Nethersole, Cissie Loftus, Grace Filkins, Hilda Spong, Edward Morgan, William Courtleigh, and John Kellerd. Cissie Loftus will appear in a play written for her by her husband, Justin H. McCarthy. Mrs. Robert Osborn will have charge of the breakfasts.

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This evening the Philadelphia Assembly. There has never been such a social season in Philadelphia for absolute excitement and wild gayety as the one of this Winter. The coming out of Miss Fell and Miss Cassatt has given a wide range of entertainments, the opera, and the insistence by Mrs. Mason and Mrs. John Cadwallader of early hours and the breaking of the compact entered into by Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who was one of the heads of the movement, have produced no end of talk. At Mrs. Van Rensselaer's cotillion last Friday the dancing began at 10:30 and was not finished at 5 in the morning. Mrs. Cadwallader and Mrs. Mason have determined to stop the assembly at midnight, and a young element is equally firm about its lasting until daylight. The very late dancing at Mrs. Van Rensselaer's was ascribed to the bad example of the New York guests, of which there were many, and it is determined to show these same New York people how to behave this evening, although the contingent will be smaller in numbers, owing to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's ball. The question is one which is agitating society in this city, where there are many reformers ready to adopt the views held by Mrs. Mason, and what is known as the "Acorn Club" of Philadelphia.

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To the list of supper dances, or balls, as they may be called, which are being given by the set in which the Vanderbilts and Millses are leaders, will be one for Miss Lila Vanderbilt Sloane, which will take place on Jan. 20. As in the case of the others, the affair will be comparatively small, and limited to about 100 guests. There will be several dinners given before the dance. The residence of the late Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, now that of George Vanderbilt, will be the scene of the dance, the Sloane house not being completed. Dancing will be in the picture gallery, and there will be the usual cotillion.

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Col. John Jacob Astor sails on Jan 11, D. V., on the St. Paul for Southampton. He will join Mrs. Astor and Miss Willing, who are at St. Moritz.

The Nourmahal, Mr. Astor's yacht, will be put in commission, and will sail about Feb. 1 for the Mediterranean, where Col. and Mrs. Astor will cruise for some weeks.

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Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris has cards out for a small dance in honor of her daughter, Miss Eleanor Morris, 12 West Fifty-third Street, on Saturday evening, Jan. 14.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Cushing of East Williston, L. I., have come to New York for three months, pending the suspension of the hunting at Meadow Brook. They are at 10 West Thirtieth Street. Mrs. Cushing was Miss Roby, and is one of the best cross country riders in the Meadow Brook set.

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Mrs. Ethan Allen will give this evening a very novel entertainment at her home, 45 West Fifty-second Street. It will be a Welsh rabbit party for her niece, Miss Marie Beatrice Reid.

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Mrs. Charles Du Vivier and the Misses Du Vivier have sent out cards for Fridays, 441 West Twenty-first Street. Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, who is at the St. Andrew's this Winter, will soon send out cards for days, as will also Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, who will be at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Winter.

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Mrs. Charles Oelrichs gave the first of her receptions yesterday for Miss Lily May Oelrichs, who makes her début this Winter. There were many callers, including Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mrs. Oliver Belmont, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. Willie Jay, Miss Jay, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Frederick Nelson.

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The engagement of Miss Laura Lowrey Stone and Dr. Walter Bonamy Power is announced. Miss Stone is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Francis Stone of 17 West Twelfth Street.

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Mrs. George Crocker, formerly Mrs. Rutherford of San Francisco, gave a musicale and reception to introduce her second daughter, Miss Rutherford, in the East Room, opening out of the Myrtle Room, at the Astoria yesterday afternoon. Some palms and ferns were artistically arranged at the entrance of the suite, to which the guests ascended by a special elevator. Mrs. Crocker and her two daughters received standing in front of a bower of palms and evergreens in the hallway leading to the White and Gold Rooms. Mrs. Crocker wore a robe of mauve velvet over white lace, which was exceedingly becoming. The débutante was in white silk and chiffon, trimmed with silver, and the elder Miss Rutherford was in gray chiffon. An interesting musicale programme, arranged by Mr. Victor Harris, was given. The Dannreuther Quartet played Dvorak's "Andante Cantabile," and Faure's "Petite Romance," and afterward an aria and minuetto by Bach. Mr. Francis Rogers sang the "Vision Fugitive," from Herodiade, by Massenet, and afterward John's "I Cannot Help Loving Thee," the Rosary, by Nevins, and "A Health to King Charlie," by Boott. The feature of the musicale, however, was the singing by Mme. Eames-Story of the two old French chansons, Depret's "Le Secret," and Coquard's "Haituli," and Henschel's "Spring," which she gave so charmingly at Miss Callender's, and Miss De Forest's musicale on Tuesday. For an encore Mme. Eames sang the madrigal, "Love, Only Love," arranged by Victor Harris, and Tosti's "Good-bye, Summer." She wore a superb gown of white lace, with shoulder and side knots of pink velvet, and a long necklace of pearls.

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A collation was served after the musicale. Among the guests present, who were chiefly members of the Newport Summer colony and former San Franciscans, were Mrs. James F. Kernochan, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Pollock, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Maria de Barril, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Fritsch, Miss Pierson, Dr. and Mrs. Mason, Mrs. John W. Ellis, Mrs. Augusta Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Miss de Ruyter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Miss La Montagne, Dr. and Mrs. Morton Grinnell, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Kane, and Messrs. Franklin Plummer, Edward Reeves-Merritt, George Munzig, A. Muller-Ury, Harry Lehr, Stacy Clarke, and James B. Stokes.

EUGEN SCHADY IN "DAS ERBE."

A New German Play and a New Actor from Germany at the Irving Place Theatre.

Eugen Shady, the actor from Germany, who made his first appearance at the Irving Place Theatre last evening, is certainly an artist of uncommon abilities. He is tall and broad shouldered, with an ample voice of large compass. He held the attention of a crowded audience through four acts of a modern German schauspiel, in which there is small concession to the sentimental and none at all to the frivolous playgoer. Felix Philippi is no Sudermann, to be sure, but his technique is as steadfastly "natural" and untheatrical as his great contemporary's, while in "Das Erbe" the long-suffering but presumably charming young lady who has hitherto predominated in nearly all his plays, gives place to the sensible elderly wife of the manager of a gun factory.

The principal character in "Das Erbe" is this factory manager, a purposeful, large-brained, large-hearted, clear-headed, far-seeing, self-willed, lovable but domineering fellow. He is in view from beginning to end, and he must talk as much as Hamlet, Prince of Denmark. He is shown, too, in a large variety of moods, ranging from complacent self-satisfaction to furious wrath, from playful uxoriousness and parental tenderness to withering scorn, and the merely physical task imposed upon the actor who undertakes this rôle is, in comparison with most "leading men's" rôles, tremendous.

Herr Schady, however, carried the rôle without faltering. His portrayal was beautifully firm in outline, lucid and imposing in gesture and bearing, and richly varied in tone. It was also splendidly forcible. The audience received it with acclaim, and doubtless when Schady acts the title rôle in Schiller's "William Tell" next week our German fellow-citizens will have a gala night.

In spite of the remarkable skill and sympathy bestowed by Philippi on its central personage, it is not likely that "Das Erbe" would ever have been a "sensation" in Berlin or elsewhere if the yarn had not been cleverly circulated that the relations of Sartorius and the young owner of the vast arms factory his genius had developed were intended to typify the relations of Bismarck and Wilhelm II. As to whether this is more than an ingenious fabrication each playgoer must judge for himself.

Sartorius has seen the arms factory develop from a small concern to a big industrial colony under his control. The old Baron von Larun never interfered with him. The workmen adore him. His rule is supreme and he glories in it. But when young Baron von Larun comes into possession trouble begins. The new owner freely recognizes the great ability of his manager, but wants to manage a little himself, which is impossible, because Sartorius treats him as a child and will positively brook no interference. A rupture is inevitable. It grows out of the theft of some valuable plans, which Sartorius easily traces to young Larun's familiar, a rascally adventurer named Mathiesen, who has fastened himself and his daughter, whom the Baron fancies, on the establishment. Sartorius is deposed, and even thinks of giving his services to a rival concern, but his good wife and his daughter, who has fallen in love with the Baron, convince him that it would be treason to desert the Larun factory.

It would be impossible to pick out any one or two of Herr Schady's scenes for praise. His acting created so strong an illusion and sustained it so well that the play does not resolve itself into separate scenes as one recalls it. The whole performance was admirably conducted, in the essentials of acting, stage setting, dressing, and lighting. Herr Conried was his own stage manager last night.

Herr Willy Faber, a half-brother of the composer, Mr. Victor Herbert, also made his first appearance in this country, playing the willful Baron in a competent manner. Herr Senius contributed a characteristic sketch of an episodic student, fond of rum, who was useful to Sartorius in the climax, while Frau Schlüter had a wholly congenial role as wise, affectionate Frau Sartorius.

Baron Karl von Larun.....Willy Faber
Heinrich Sartorius.....Eugen Schady
Henriette.....Wilhelmine Schluter
Bertha.....Anna Merito
Graf von der Mathiesen.....Franz Klerschner
Clarisse.....Gussie Frankel
Excellenz von Wittig.....Gustav V. Seyffertitz
Wesendank.....Max Hanseler
Rahinsdorf.....Jaques Horwitz
Lipetzky.....George Le Bret
Schaper.....Willy Schaff
Bernhardi.....Carl Delfs
Lorinser.....Rudolph Sensius
Rossmann.....Heinrich Heber
Ein Arbeiter.....Jaques Lurian

PALMER AND MANSFIELD SUED.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—S. E. Gross, a real estate dealer of this city, filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court to-day asking for an injunction against A. M. Palmer and Richard Mansfield, restraining them from producing the play "Cyrano de Bergerac." Mr. Gross claims that the play is stolen from a play written by him twenty years ago under the title "Merchant Prince of Cornville." He declares that some years ago he sent a copy of his play to Messrs. Mansfield and Palmer, but never heard anything from them. Now Mr. Gross asserts they are producing a play founded upon his work. Mr. Mansfield to-night denied all knowledge of Mr. Gross and his play. Mr. Palmer is in New York.

In the last act of the play written by Mr. Gross there are certain similarities to the same act in the play written by Rostand, both in language and situations. Mr. Gross's play was filed for copyright in London in 1896.

Scotch Comedian at Chickering Hall.

W. F. Frame, the Scotch comedian and singer, and his company began a three-night engagement at Chickering Hall last night. The company consisted of Florence Hayward, soprano; Annette H. Gray, contralto; Walter Haigh, violinist; David C. Mather and John McKenzie, pipers and dancers; Walter Gray, tenor; James Booth, pianist. The hall was full and the company was enthusiastically received. Frame sang several humorous Scotch songs and the Misses Hayward and Gray sang the familiar ballads, "Auld Lang Syne," "Annie Laurie," and "Ye Banks and Braes."

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

McCormack—Robinson.

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Depositors of the above bonds with the New York Security and Trust Company, under the Bondholders' Agreement dated Oct. 15th, 1896, are hereby notified that the Committee has decided to terminate said Agreement in the manner therein provided, and certificate holders are entitled to a return of their securities upon surrender of their certificates properly indorsed and payment of their proportion of the Committee's expenses. M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

At the opening of business on the Stock Exchange yesterday securities were offered for sale in large volume. Chiefly the pressure to sell seemed to come from professional speculators putting out short contracts, but it would be frank to ignore the fact that liquidation of long stocks was also very much in evidence. As a result, quotations showed considerable softness during the first hour of business, but before the day was over strength was reasserted throughout most of the list. Here and there, where special factors were operating, depression appeared. In Hocking Valley Railway stocks and bonds values shrunk especially, the plan for the company's reorganization having in it features discouraging to holders of the securities. The knife has gone very deep in this reorganization scheme. Aside from what may or may not be justification for the stringent policy determined upon, it was clearly shown in yesterday's market that the holders of both the stock and the bonds were much disappointed. There were free sales at substantial declines. Measured by what in this way comes to pass in Hocking Valley Railway affairs, the indications of confidence in the revival of soft-coal prosperity do not seem to be much impressing important banking interests. Soft-coal trade discouragement is not one whit more warranted than is discouragement over the hard-coal trade. Over the latter just now some Wall Street speculators are affecting to be enthusiastic, professing to find reasons for expecting tremendous improvement, and some of the preachers of this cheerfulness were only a little while ago chief among bear traders crying down the entire coal industry. Speculative changes come more easily in Wall Street than do changes in such commercial conditions as are ruling—and seem bound to continue to rule—in both the bituminous and anthracite coal trades.

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Security market conditions generally are favorable. There has during the present week been much lightening of loads carried by commission houses, due largely to conservative counsels given to customers by brokers, as well as to a developed disposition upon the part of recent buyers to take profits and be prepared for market emergencies. Resulting from this is a situation made more secure than it was. There are now buying orders in the market which at any recession will be large enough to absorb extensive lines of stocks.

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In the money market, instead of tightening tendencies, ease becomes more pronounced. Here and there are indications that some conservative factors are beginning to discriminate against some of the overmanipulated trust stocks, like Sugar and Tobacco Trusts, but on standard securities loans can be had on terms quite as favorable as any that have ruled at any time.

Disclosure of the fact that finally Europe begins to ship gold here cannot fail to exert further good effects in both our money and security markets.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $119,000 3s, coupon, at 107¼@107½@107½; $6,500 do, small, at 107@106½; $50,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112; $10,000 do, coupon, at 112¾, and $5,000 5s, coupon, at 113¾.

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In State bonds, $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 82½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. District Tel.	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1¾
Am. Steel & Wire	2	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Tel. & Cable	1¾	Morris & Essex	1
Am. Tobacco	⅝	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2¾	N. Y. Ont. & West	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	4	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	¼
Brooklyn Union Gas.	3	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Central Pacific	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	¾	Rio Gr. Western	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Rio G. West. pf.	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1¼
Colorado South. w. i.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	¾
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	2¾	St. L. Southwestern	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf. w. i.	3½	St. L. Southw. pf.	2
Del. Lack. & West.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Twin City R. T.	1¾
Ft. W. & D. C.	2	U. P., D. & G. 2d in. paid	⅝
General Electric	3¾	U. S. Express	1½
Kan. City, P. & G.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Manhattan Con.	4		
Missouri Pacific	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅝	Long Island	1
Am. Steel & W. pf.	2	Met. Street Ry.	⅞
B. & O., all in. pd.	⅜	Minn. & St. Louis	½
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅝
B. & O. pf., w. i.	½	National Biscuit	⅝
Canada Southern	⅜	N. J. Central	¾
Chi. & East. Illinois	½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi. Great Western	⅝	Oregon R. & N. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W., pf. A.	1	Oregon Short Line	⅞
Chi. Gt. W., pf. B.	⅝	Pullman Car	2½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1½	Reading	2¼
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	3¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
Consol. Ice	¾	Reading 2d pf.	¾
Consol. Gas	⅝	St. Paul & Duluth	2
Federal Steel	1½	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	1
Great Northern pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Internat. Paper	¾	Texas & Pacific	1½
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	2½	W. & L. E., 4th assessment paid	⅞
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1		
Lake Shore	2¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brooklyn El. 1st	2½	M., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
Chi., B. & Q., N. 4s.	1¼	St. L. Southw. 2d	2
C., St. L. & C. 4s.	1	Union El. 1st	1½
Cons. Gas, Chi., 1st	1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	2½
Manhattan 4s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col., H. V. & Tol 5s.	6½	Northern Pac. 1st 6s.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	22		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to six months, 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $250,903,735; balance, $14,024,626; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,511,907.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market 2½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.82 for sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84¼ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c discount @par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ½, to 88¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 115; Atchison, ⅜, to 19; St. Paul, ⅝, to 124⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 66¼; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 75⅝; Reading, ¼, to 11¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 79½; Erie, ⅛, to 14⅞, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38⅝. New York Central sold at 126¼, and Pennsylvania at 63. British consols were unchanged for money at 110 9-16 and 1-16 lower for the account at 110⅝.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £557,000, circulation increased £446,000, bullion increased £1,002,982, other securities increased £1,858,000, other deposits increased £3,208,000, public deposits increased £2,586,000, notes reserve increased £547,000. Government securities increased £3,525,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 39.30 per cent., against 43.20 per cent. last week, and compared with a decline from 40.01 per cent. to 39.17 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The Bank of England lost £171,000 bullion on balance.

In Paris rentes sold at 10f. 47½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 19½c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 133,350,000f. Treasury accounts current decreased 61,100,000f., gold in hand decreased 11,075,000f., bills discounted increased 205,525,000f., silver in hand decreased 12,425,000f.

SUGAR REFINERY TO CLOSE.

A significant development in the sugar trade war is now about to be announced in the suspension of active business by what is probably the most important of the outside independent refineries. The Mollenhauer Sugar Company's refinery is to be shut down. This statement is made on the authority of one of that company's controllers. Such a movement will come as a surprise not only to the commercial sugar trade, but to Wall Street. Official reasons for the proposed action are stated as follows:

"It is impossible to sell refined sugar at current prices and make money. The fight now in progress has as yet been only fairly begun. Up to this time the Sugar Trust has been acting on the defensive. It has made no initiative cuts. All of its reductions have been in response to movements made by the Arbuckle or Doscher refineries. This policy will probably be pursued till after the annual meeting of the Sugar Trust, a week hence, when there is every probability that Mr. Havemeyer will put the trust into aggressiveness and slash prices right and left.

"Nobody is making any money now in refining sugar. The trust, turning out 13,000 barrels a day, is losing from $20,000 to $40,000 daily.

"Opponents of the trust are at a disadvantage. In carrying on a fight they are using up their own capital, spending their own money, while the managers of the trust are merely representative, handling the money of their stockholders; and thus when the trust begins to be fierce in its activity it is easy to figure that there may be cuts in the market value of the product much below anything hitherto recorded in the trade. Mr. Havemeyer's policy is easy to understand. He is on record as saying with explicitness that he proposes to make it clear through the present war that capitalists cannot come along at their own pleasure and build refineries to unload upon the trust. His purpose is to make it very plain through the results of the present fight that competition with the trust will be expensive.

"We who are most familiar with what goes on in the sugar trade cannot believe that Mr. Havemeyer is being influenced even slightly by Wall Street considerations. He may have much or little of the stock of the trust, but certain it is that he is intent upon the carrying out of a policy which, if successful, will put the trust in a position where hereafter competitors will very carefully count the cost before undertaking to break into the trust's profits."

In the campaign which Mr. Havemeyer has mapped out it will probably appear that he is willing to suspend stock dividends pending a conclusion of the war. Sugar Trust shareholders have fared so well that Mr. Havemeyer believes they will be willing to forego their quarterly collections for a time in order that the managers of the property may be able to make regular payments sure for the future.

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The Mollenhauer refinery, about to be shut down, is turning out about 2,000 barrels of refined product a day. The only reason its managers will advance for a suspension of business is that at present prices refined sugar can be sold only at a loss, and that this loss is in the early future likely to be much bigger than at present.

SOME BIG STEEL CONTRACTS.

It was said in Wall Street yesterday that some of the most important banking houses of the Street have recently been presented with introductory letters by agents of important European concerns who have lately arrived in this country to secure bids for several hundred thousands of tons of iron and steel to be shipped to Europe during the next twelve months. Whether these bids are for steel rails or for structural iron is not disclosed.

The agents purpose visiting Pittsburg, Birmingham, and some of the Western properties of the Federal Steel Company. It is their belief that they will secure the best offers from Alabama concerns.

People who told of the presence of these European agents in this city yesterday said that the result of their visit will probably be bigger buying orders than have ever hitherto been given America by Europe.

GOLD IMPORTS BEGUN.

Wall Street generally was taken by surprise yesterday when it was announced that $1,500,000 gold had been engaged abroad for importation. Although New York's ability to draw gold from London at will has been everywhere recognized, importations have not been expected just yet, especially in view of the present level of sterling exchange rates.

Of yesterday's $1,500,000, Lazard Frères engaged $1,000,000 and Muller, Schall & Co. $500,000.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Again yesterday Brooklyn Rapid Transit was the feature of the market. Next to People's Gas it was the most active stock on the list, about 110,000 shares changing hands. The stock made a new high price, selling at 91⅞, and retained practically all of its gain to the close, which, at 91⅛, showed a net advance of four points. Again the Flower following and other inside interests, and also Wall Street people connected with local transportation affairs, were heavy buyers. Aggressive short covering was also a feature.

The same mystery regarding Brooklyn Rapid Transit developments that has bothered the Street for some time was given as a reason for the stock's bulge yesterday. There were again current reports that the company is to secure control of all the street railways, both surface and elevated, of Brooklyn, and there was also further talk of a general merger of all the transportation lines of Brooklyn and Manhattan Boroughs.

The Street did much guessing as to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit mystery, but insiders maintained a discreet silence, contenting themselves with saying that something of great importance has been accomplished and that it is almost ready for announcement. As to its nature they would say nothing, but they were very positive in their statements that it is of vast importance to the Brooklyn Rapid Transit property.

MONEY MARKET EASE.

The call money market was quiet throughout yesterday. The bulk of the day's loans were made at 2¾ and 3 per cent., the latter figure being the highest obtained on the Stock Exchange. Time money was also offered liberally at 3 per cent. for three and four months. Bankers were again practically unanimous as to the improbability of any advance in rates and pointed to the announcements of gold engagements as bearing out their predictions.

ACTIVITY IN IRON.

With the exception of Federal Steel common, which figured for nearly 70,000 shares, the iron and steel stocks were not very active in yesterday's market. Federal Steel preferred had 13,000 to its credit, Tennessee Coal 5,000, and Colorado Fuel 3,000. Iron trade interests, however, were again steady buyers of the group.

From all parts of the country come reports of continuing activity in the iron trade. Correspondents of The Iron Age at various iron centres send highly encouraging reports as to the state of the trade. The following is from that journal:

"So far as surface indications show the general situation is unchanged from what it was a week ago, and from a furnace standpoint it is regarded as eminently satisfactory. Buyers are grumbling a little at the advanced prices, but on the whole appear to be pretty well reconciled to what appears to be inevitable. The only really disgruntled people in the business are the agents, who are having a tolerably rocky time finding furnaces willing to accept orders at the ruling quotations. There are but few furnaces willing to accept orders for limited quantities of their standard brands from even well-known customers for delivery earlier than April 1 next. The majority of the furnaces, however, are practically out of the market for deliveries during the first half of the year. All the low grade brands are very scarce everywhere, and a furnace in a position to accept orders freely would be a godsend to any agent in this district just at present. While the situation is stiffer in Southern circles than it is in the North, yet Northern furnaces are also getting pretty well filled up and many of them are showing about as much independence as is shown by their Southern brethren. Outside of the usual run of smaller orders but little business has been done during the past week. The smallness of the volume, however, is not due to any backwardness on the part of buyers, but almost altogether to the inability of the agent to place the orders. The largest order reported as accepted was for 1,000 tons of iron grading about No. 3 soft, which was taken at 25 cents above the Birmingham maximum basis."

PEOPLE'S GAS ACTIVITY.

People's Gas was the most active issue in yesterday's market, having nearly 120,000 shares to its credit. The stock advanced sharply on heavy buying credited to Gov. Flower and his friends. It sold within a fraction of 114, and closed at 112¾, with a net gain of 2½ points. There was no definite news regarding the company's affairs, but it was the current report that earnings for 1898 are to make an excellent showing.

MANHATTAN RUMORS.

Manhattan Elevated jumped into new prominence yesterday, advancing on heavy transactions to 103½. It closed at a point lower, with a net gain of four points. There was a story current that the management had given out contracts to the General Electric Company to equip its lines with an electric plant, and General Electric stock also advanced sharply, selling above par. During business hours both Mr. Sage and General Electric's interests emphatically denied the truth of the rumors, but all Wall Street was ready to believe what it was told and all Wall Street bought the stock. A short interest in Manhattan was disclosed and it moved up easily.

ONTARIO AND WESTERN.

Ontario and Western was conspicuously active and strong yesterday. About 34,000 shares of the stock were traded in and it sold up to 20¼, gaining a full point net for the day. London buying started the advance and then bullishness on the stock seemed to break out in many quarters. The Street attributed much of the later buying to Vanderbilt interests, although the reason for such suppositions was not quite clear. Ontario and Western's purchase of Scranton collieries that promises to give the road an increase in anthracite tonnage of about 800,000 tons a year, was probably the real bull influence. There were also rumors of pending developments regarding the company's capitalization.

THE HOCKING VALLEY PLAN.

Wall Street gave much time yesterday to discussions of the Hocking Valley reorganization plan. Disappointment and discouragement among Hocking Valley bondholders and stockholders was shown by the sharp decline of the company's securities. That the reorganization plan as proposed is more drastic than had been anywhere expected was apparent. On Wednesday Hocking Valley 5 per cent. bonds closed at 90. Yesterday they opened at 70, later rallying to 74, and closing with a net loss of 6½ per cent. The last previous sale of the 6 per cent. bonds was at 56; yesterday they sold at 34. Of the stocks the preferred on transactions of less than 2,000 shares sold down to 11, and made a net loss of 3¾ points. The common, with 3,000 shares to its credit, sold at 2⅝ and lost 1¼ points.

AS TO RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

In a letter discussing railroad legislation and its needed reforms, Mr. Paul Morton, Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system, writes:

"Notwithstanding the large tonnage, the rate situation has not been satisfactory. Unrestricted competition is certainly not the life of trade in the transportation business, and if followed to its logical conclusion will result in vastly inferior service to the public, bankruptcy for the railroads, and in the end a consolidation of the transportation interests of the country in a few hands.

"The year 1898 was unusual in the number of very important decisions by the courts affecting the railroad rate problem. The Nebraska rate case, which involved the right of the State Railroad Commission to make arbitrary reductions in rates, when the railroad claimed were confiscatory in character, brought forth the constitutionality of the question. The courts decided in favor of the railroads.

"A similar decision has recently been rendered by Judge McCormick of the United States Circuit Court at Dallas, Texas, restraining the Texas Railway Commission from making rates which the Court found to be unreasonably low.

"The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was invoked in both of these cases, wherein it is forbidden for a State to deprive any person of property without due process of law.

"Another important decision was the Trans-Missouri case, in which the Supreme Court of the United States decided that the association of Western railroads to fix rates was an illegal combination under the Sherman trust law. This decision was closely followed in the Joint Traffic Association case, which association was declared illegal and dissolved.

"An experience of over twenty years in actual contact with these associations convinces me that they have been in furtherance of trade and not in restraint of it. Seventy-five per cent. of the changes in rates and classifications made by these organizations have been reductions, always with the idea of stimulating trade, and to one who is familiar with the operations of these associations and the actual results attained, the decision by the Supreme Court that they are in restraint of trade is, to say the least, amusing.

"The inter-State law as it is now written is weak. It aids more than it prevents the evils it sought to eradicate. It should be strengthened. There are probably more and greater discriminations in favor of large shippers to-day under that law than there ever were prior to its enactment.

"The majority of the shippers and carriers in this country want uniformity and stability in freight rates. It may be true that there are selfish shippers and carriers who believe that unrestricted competition will best serve their purpose, but they are the exceptions.

"In strengthening the act to regulate commerce, the railroads should be permitted to make enforceable contracts whereby a division of tonnage or earnings may be entered into. These arrangements should be under the supervision of the commission. Under them the commission should be empowered to say what a reasonable rate is, and it should not hesitate to decide that a rate might be unreasonably low as well as unreasonably high. This seems necessary authority in order to carry out the provisions of the act preventing unjust discrimination between localities.

"One-fifth of the wealth of the Nation is invested in railroads; in value they come second to agriculture. First production, then distribution. Neither can prosper without the other. Distribution is the handmaid of production.

"Every good citizen—every one having the interest of the country at heart—should see to it that the railroads are fairly treated. It is true that much of their trouble arises from bad faith among themselves, but it is likewise true that when the transportation interests of the country become paralyzed other industries will suffer and calamity will again be abroad in the land.

"Stability in rates should be insisted on by all classes. It has often been said that transportation is a commodity. It is nothing of the sort. It is a public service, and no more a commodity than a tax. How long would the merchants of Chicago submit to pay higher import taxes than the merchants of New York? How would one merchant in Chicago feel if another one was buying postage stamps for less money?

"It is clearly the intention of all the laws ever enacted in this country to have rates of fare and freight so adjusted that they will not discriminate between persons or places, and yet even a great city like Chicago is seriously discriminated against in many ways, and apparently without redress. Thousands of small towns have no chance to grow, and as to individual discriminations, they are well known.

"There is nothing of public interest—neither extension of territory, the currency question, nor the tariff—that demands more careful study and prompt attention than the proper regulation and protection of American transportation. It can only be treated soundly as a public service, and as such the question of competition has to be eliminated, just as it is in the Post Office and Custom House."

PANHANDLE STRENGTH.

Panhandle common made a further gain yesterday, getting up to 72½ and showing a net gain of more than four points. There was much commission house buying of the stock, and the Street still insisted that it saw evidences of large purchases by Pennsylvania Railroad interests. Incidentally it was said that a Stock Exchange house lately having large interests in Panhandle common has disposed of its entire holdings of the stock privately to interests identified with the management.

LONDON SOLD STOCKS.

London was again a seller of stocks on balance in this market yesterday. The arbitrage houses traded on both sides of the account, but their sales exceeded their purchases by about 7,000 shares. Louisville and Nashville and Ontario and Western were about the only international shares on which London was bullish. Houses with London advices stated that on foreign bourses the advance in the New York market was looked upon as wild and too rapid. European buying of Louisville was accounted for by rumors of a 2 per cent. dividend on the stock which were said to be current abroad.

CHICAGO ACTIVITY.

Chicago Stock Exchange memberships advanced from $650 to $2,000 in the last three months and the outlook favors continuance of active trading on the board for some time to come.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Plans for reorganization of the Western Passenger Association discussed at meeting of Executive Committee in Chicago.

First sale of Union Tobacco subscription rights on the curb at 102.

Regular dividend declared on United States Rubber preferred stock, but no dividend on common.

Decrease of $112,695 in Southern Pacific's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $65,450 since July 1.

Engagement of $1,500,000 gold in Europe for importation to the United States.

Increase of $51,081 in Mexican International's net earnings for November, making an increase of $246,073 since Jan. 1, 1898.

Increase in capital stock of Swift & Co. from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

Sale of the Chicago, Fort Dodge and Des Moines Railroad to the Bondholders' Committee for $150,000.

Texas Pacific's earnings for the year 1898 largest in the history of the company.

Confirmation by Atchison officials of the report that the Wichita and Western Railway, 100 miles long, has been purchased by the Atchison.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount, but advance in Bank of Bengal's rate to 7 per cent.

Increase of $3,410 in Rock Island's surplus net earnings for November, making an increase of $578,707 since April 1.

Reported purchase of coal and mining properties in Pennsylvania in the interest of the New York, Ontario and Western Railway.

Declaration of the regular dividends on Jersey Central, American Typefounders', and St. Joseph and Grand Island first preferred stocks.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $1,000,000 St. Paul and Duluth consolidated 4 per cent. bonds.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	116	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	250
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	92
Brooklyn El. common	30	31
Brooklyn El. pf.	60	61
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	78
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	61	65
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County inc.	9	10
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Nassau 1st 6s (Brooklyn trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	113	114
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	220
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	114
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	113	190
Union Railway stock	175	85
United Traction, Providence	84	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	98
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	53½	54
Hoboken Ferry 5s	91½	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94½	95½
Union Ferry	45½	46½
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex int.	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	69	74
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	45	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	34	34½
Amsterdam pf.	69	69½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	104	104¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	15½	16
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	92½	93½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	106½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas New York	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	137	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	20	21
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Western Gas	95	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107

Industrials.

American Bank note	39	41
American Tin Plate common	46	50
American Tin Plate pf.	102	102¼
American Typefounders	49	52
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	69	80
Continental Tobacco	41	41¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	82	83
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	9½	11
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	98
International Silver Plate	22	26
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	21	25
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	37	38
Otis Elevator pf.	84½	85
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	430½	431½
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	54	60
Union Typewriter	20½	22
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101½	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	101	102
Wagner Car Company	179	180

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	16½	18½
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	70
Hudson River Telephone stock	82	88
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	21¾	22
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	96

DIVIDENDS.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 5th, 1899.
A dividend of One Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 13th.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, January 13th, till the morning of Friday, January 20th.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

New York Belting and Packing Co., Limited.
25 Park Place, New York, Dec. 24th, 1898.
Coupons due Jan. 1, 1899, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation, on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company.
A dividend of TWO PER CENT. has been declared on the first preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company to stockholders of record at the close of business on December 22, 1898. The first preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on December

FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street.
New York, January 4, 1899.

To the Bondholders and Stockholders of the

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company:

Referring to our circular of February 25, 1897, we beg to inform you that, after a protracted examination of the affairs of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company, we have prepared a plan and agreement for the reorganization of the said Company. Copies of same may be obtained at our office.

Our examination satisfies us that any reorganization must be based upon a large reduction of fixed charges.

The plan provides, in substance, for the issue of the following securities:

1. $20,000,000 First Consolidated Mortgage 100-Year 4 1-2 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, to bear interest from July 1, 1899.

These bonds are to be secured by mortgage and pledge of all properties and securities now belonging to the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and embraced in the reorganization as carried out, and also of all other property which thereafter shall be acquired by use of any of these bonds. They are to have the benefit of (1) a **first lien on all, or substantially all, of the coal lands (from which the bulk of the Company's business is derived,) estimated at 20,000 acres; and (2) a lien on all the railroad and equipment, subject only to $7,155,000 existing bonds,** until such time as the same shall have been ultimately retired by an equal amount of the new consolidated bonds reserved expressly for that purpose out of said authorized total issue of $20,000,000.

These Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Bonds are to be used as follows:

(a) To make ultimate provision for existing undisturbed bonds, which, however, may be extended beyond their present dates of maturity....	$7,155,000
(b) To be used in partial exchange for disturbed bonds	3,200,000
(c) To be sold for cash.....	4,000,000
(d) Estimated amount to be reserved under carefully guarded restrictions for the acquisition of new property and for betterments and enlargements (all property acquired to be brought under the mortgage).....	5,645,000
	$20,000,000

2. Preferred Stock, 4 Per Cent. Non-Cumulative, limited under the Plan to an aggregate not exceeding $10,000,000, which (except as stated below) can be increased only with the consent of Preferred and Common Stockholders, as provided in the Plan. All the Preferred Stock will be in shares of $100 each, and will be subject to the statutory right of the Company to redeem the same at par.

3. Common Stock to an amount not exceeding $6,000,000, in shares of $100 each (subject to increase as stated below.)

Whenever four per cent. dividends shall have been declared on both Preferred and Common Stock for any fiscal year, any further dividends for such year shall be equally for the benefit of all shares, whether Preferred or Common.

The above amounts of stock may be increased by $5,000,000 Preferred Stock, $5,000,000 Common Stock, for the purpose of acquiring interests in the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Co. and Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railroad Co., or successor companies, if at any time thought practicable and desirable.

The plan makes suitable provision that no additional mortgage shall be put upon the property to be acquired under the plan, nor shall the amounts of the Preferred Stock authorized under the Plan be increased, except with the consent of a majority of the Preferred Stock, given at a meeting, and also the consent of the holders of a majority of such part of the Common Stock as shall be represented at such meeting.

The basis for exchange of existing bonds, and the offer made to existing Stockholders, are as follows:

Present securities.	Receive.	First consolidated mortgage bonds, (4½s.)	New 4% non-cumulative preferred stock.	New common stock.
		%	%	%
5 per cent. bonds.....	40*	65	—	—
6 per cent. bonds.....	—	50	—	—
4 per cent. bonds.....	—	100	—	—
Preferred stockholders, on paying $25 per share for new preferred stock and $12.50 per share for new common stock†.....		20	20	—
Common stockholders, on paying $12.50 per share for new common stock‡.....		—	40	—

*Interest on this basis to begin from July 1, 1899. The advance aggregating 3 1-2 % heretofore made in cash to the holders of the 5% bonds will be assumed by the Reorganization, when completed, as will also the advance of $75,000made January 31st, 1897, by the Reorganization Managers to enable the Company to pay interest on underlying bonds (together with interest on all such advances), so that, if the reorganization be carried out, the recipients of this advance will be relieved from all obligations to repay the same.

† i. e.—Each 100 shares of present Preferred Stock pay $150 and receive on reorganization 20 shares of new Preferred and 20 shares of new Common Stock.

‡ i. e.—Each 100 shares of present Common Stock pay $500 and receive on reorganization 40 shares of new Common Stock.

The foregoing percentages for disturbed bonds are on the principal only. Unpaid coupons must be deposited without any allowance therefor.

The present fixed charge is about $1,200,000. The fixed charge on the property as reorganized is estimated at about $750,000, which should be somewhat reduced hereafter when and as the 7 per cent. bonds maturing at various dates from 1900 to 1910 are extended at lower rates of interest, or are replaced by the new 4½ per cent bonds.

The net income of the Company, as verified by accountants, (with that is deemed to be proper allowance for depreciation of equipment and other property,) was:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1895.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1896.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1897.	Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1898.
$905,517.43	$932,772.76	$570,677.91	$866,811.58

The earnings of 1897 were abnormally low owing to competition, which, it is hoped, will not again occur with like severity. The earnings of the current fiscal year, up to the present time, are slightly in excess of those for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year. Nevertheless, no reorganization can safely be based upon other than a moderate fixed charge, especially as low prices for soft coal (and consequently low rates for its transportation) are almost certain to prevail in future.

The fixed charge now proposed is quite as large as can be looked upon as reasonably safe in times of competition. In times of prosperity the net earnings should largely exceed the fixed charges, and the new Preferred Stock and Common Stock should benefit accordingly.

A Syndicate has been formed which undertakes to furnish the estimated cash requirements of the Plan.

Holders of existing certificates for bonds heretofore deposited with us may be included in this Plan without the issue of new receipts or certificates, **if within the period limited therefor such existing certificates be produced to the Reorganization Managers, and stamped as assenting to this Plan, and all such holders are notified to present their certificates at our office.**

Participation by any other holders of securities is dependent on the deposit of such securities with us within the period limited therefor, and will embrace only securities so deposited.

No securities will be received on deposit unless in negotiable form, and bonds must carry all unpaid coupons.

The payments by stockholders must be made at our office, in two installments, at least thirty days apart, when and as called for by advertisement in each instance at least twice a week for two weeks in two of the daily newspapers of general circulation published in the City of New York.

All payments must be receipted for by us on the Certificates of Deposit.

Failure to pay any installment when and as payable will subject the deposited stock and all rights on account of any prior payments to forfeiture, as hereinafter provided.

All security holders are invited to obtain copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as all depositors are bound thereby without regard to this circular. The Plan and Agreement sets forth in detail many features which it is impracticable to condense into this circular, but which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that a prompt consummation of the Plan will result to the best interest of all security holders and will place the property on a sound basis.

Any information connected with the Reorganization which may be desired by security holders will be furnished on application at our office.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company

To holders of securities of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN TERMINAL COMPANY, CINCINNATI AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, and MARIETTA RAILWAY COMPANY:

As already announced, the undersigned have undertaken to act as Managers to carry out the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, which affects the above-named securities.

The Syndicate will purchase for cash at their face value the coupons and claims for interest on Registered Bonds maturing January 1, 1899, from holders who deposit their bonds under the Plan.

Participation under the Plan of Reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities with the Depositary on or before the twentieth day of January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Depositary under the Plan, is now prepared to receive deposits of securities, either at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 41 Lothbury, London, England.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned, or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company or its London Agency above stated.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1898.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York,
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To the Security Holders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company:

Referring to the above Plan, your Board is of the opinion that the same is just and equitable to the Company's security holders, and, therefore urgently recommends its prompt acceptance.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

E. R. BACON, President,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
EDGAR T. WELLES,
JOHN H. DAVIS,
New York,
FRANCIS PAVY,
London,
Committee of Board.

January Investments.

City of New York Gold 3½s,
NON-TAXABLE.
County of Kings, New York, Refunding 4s
NEW YORK CITY ASSUMED.
County of Queens, New York, Gold 4s.
State of Tennessee Funding 3s.
City of Buffalo, New York, 3½s.
City of Camden, New Jersey, 4s.
County of Cook, Illinois, 4s,
CHICAGO, COUNTY SEAT.
County of Hennepin, Minnesota, 4½s,
MINNEAPOLIS, COUNTY SEAT.
County of Ramsey, Minnesota, 4½s,
ST. PAUL, COUNTY SEAT.
County of McCracken, Kentucky, 5s,
PADUCAH, COUNTY SEAT.
City of Spokane, Washington, Gold 6s.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Gold 5s.
Pitts., Cincin., Chic. & St. L. Gold 4s.
PENNSYLVANIA R. R. SYSTEM.
Flint & Pere Marquette (Consols) Gold 5s.

LISTS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Farson, Leach & Company,
CHICAGO. NEW YORK.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

159 BONDS.

Nos. 9, 29, 47, 49, 63, 76, 110, 152, 259, 271, 272, 276, 320, 363, 545, 577, 578, 652, 657, 706, 709, 732, 744, 751, 817, 818, 850, 883, 936, 956, 982, 995, 1001, 1075, 1077, 1091, 1122, 1124, 1128, 1129, 1152, 1169, 1177, 1197, 1225, 1260, 1284, 1291, 1309, 1332, 1419, 1420, 1465, 1505, 1650, 1655, 1689, 1732, 1770, 1771, 1803, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1852, 1853, 1927, 1928, 1929, 2154, 2155, 2231, 2287, 2380, 2385, 2525, 2572, 2575, 2582, 2586, 2587, 2607, 2676, 2749, 2774, 2778, 2779, 2806, 2843, 2851, 2880, 2980, 3185, 3188, 3190, 3193, 3225, 3239, 3304, 3327, 3382, 3417, 3442, 3531, 3589, 3596, 3627, 3643, 3837, 3741, 3742, 3781, 3782, 3825, 3939, 3950, 3957, 4044, 4075, 4081, 4090, 4124, 4322, 4414, 4497, 4565, 4567, 4571, 4618, 4620, 4714, 4824, 4833, 4844, 4873, 4894, 4897, 4999, 5188, 5287, 5298, 5347, 5369, 5461, 5505, 5517, 5545, 5549, 5595, 5624, 5710, 5761, 5867, 5879, 5973, 5976.

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1899, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 3, 1899.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
40 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,760,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Walters Shoe Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—William W. Walters and James E. Chase, Utica; Joseph B. Bloss of Rochester.

Foreign Standard Barrel Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Arthur L. Cornell, Arthur W. Barnard, and L. J. Morrison, New York City.

The Florence Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. Pollock, Joseph Hayes, Schuyler C. Hodges, John McCrone, and Samuel Marsh, New York City.

The International Granite, Marble, and Mosaic Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Hugh P. Hodson of Marlborough and Andrew Leve and Howard T. Walden of New York City.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$290,727,045
Gold reserve.....	245,442,466
Net silver.....	7,066,357
United States notes in the Treasury.	14,959,963
Treasury notes of 1890.....	984,054
Total receipts this day.....	594,110
Total receipts this month.....	4,062,761
Total receipts this year.....	250,024,951
Total expenditures this day.....	3,538,000
Total expenditures this month.....	7,087,000
Total expenditures th's year.....	336,768,311
Deposits in National banks.....	90,818,856
Silver bullion.....	883,061
National bank notes received for redemption	298,656
Government receipts from customs..	77,270
Internal revenue.....	485,867
Miscellaneous.....	30,972

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 5, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
31½	32¼	410	American Malting Co.	32	32½	32	32¼	+ ¼
83½	84	300	Am.Malt. Co. pf., ex d.	84½	84½	84	84¼	— ¼
34⅞	34¾	975	American Cotton Oil..	34⅝	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
88	89	205	Am. Cotton Oil pf..	88¾	88¾	88¼	88¾	— ⅛
36	38	175	American District Tel.	35	35	35	35	+1
142	147	27	American Express	145	145	143	145	.....
14	14¼	2,810	American Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14⅜	13⅞	14¼	.....
38½	38¾	350	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	38¼	38½	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
125½	125⅝	22,035	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	125⅞	126½	124¼	125¾	— ⅜
112¾	113	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	113¼	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
98½	...	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	+1½
145¼	148½	31,410	American Tobacco	148½	149½	148¾	148¾	— ⅛
134	135	300	Am. Tobacco pf	135	136	134	134¾	+2¾
47	47¼	7,065	Am. Steel & Wire....	45	47¼	43	47	+2
109¾	111	3,803	Am. Steel & Wire pf..	112½	112½	108½	110	—2
14½	15½	2	Ann Arbor	14	14	14	14	.....
18½	18⅝	5,075	At., T. & S. F.....	18¼	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ¼
51⅝	51¾	16,605	At., T. & S. F. pf....	51⅞	51⅝	50⅞	51⅜	— ⅜
67¼	67¾	1,370	B. & O., all in. pd....	67	67¼	66½	67¼	— ¾
53⅜	54¼	900	B. & O., when iss.....	53¼	54¼	53¼	54	— ½
77	77¾	3,450	B. & O. pf., when iss.	76¾	77	75¾	76½	— ½
...	...	110	B. & O. Southw. pf....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	.....
6⅝	6¾	21,715	Bay State Gas	7	7	6½	6¾	— ⅜
91	91¼	109,192	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87½	91⅞	86½	91⅛	+4
144½	145	2,920	Brooklyn Union Gas.	142½	147	142½	144½	+3
14½	15	1,000	Brunswick City	14½	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅝
100	..	14	Bur., C. R. & Nor....	100	100	100	100	.....
...	...	300	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	— ½
85¼	86	100	Canadian Pacific	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ½
42½	43	5,155	Central Pacific	42	43¼	41	43⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	25¼	2,549	Chesapeake & Ohio....	25½	25¾	24⅞	25¾	.....
170	171	570	Chicago & Alton	170	170	170	170	.....
125⅜	125½	6,618	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	125⅝	125½	124⅝	125½	.....
60	60¼	100	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	60	60	60	60	— ½
15⅜	15½	12,410	Chicago Great West..	16	16	15¼	15½	— ⅜
50½	51¼	453	Chi. Gr. West., A....	51⅜	51⅜	50¾	51	—1
30½	31	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
81	83¾	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb....	83⅜	83⅜	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
8½	9	390	Chi., Ind. & Louis..	8½	8½	8	8	.....
30	35	4	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30	30	30	30	.....
121¼	121⅜	20,055	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	121	121¾	120½	121⅝	+ ½
166¾	167	345	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	166⅝	167	166¾	167	+ ¼
142	142¼	100	Chicago & Northw....	142	142	142	142	.....
114⅝	114⅞	27,071	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	113½	114⅝	113⅜	114⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	8¼	230	Chi. Term. Trans.....	8¾	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	37½	665	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	37	37½	37	37½	+ ½
...	...	74	C., C., C. & St. L....	43½	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	15	10	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	.....
42	44¼	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅜
32	33⅜	3,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜	+ ⅞
7⅞	8½	1,920	Colorado Midland	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
2½	2⅞	3,950	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3	3	2⅝	2½	—1⅛
10½	11½	1,875	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	11	12½	11	11½	—3⅛
8½	8⅝	1,300	Col. So., when iss....	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
54	54¼	4,770	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	51¼	54½	51	54	+2¾
23½	23¼	6,786	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	20	23¼	20	23¼	+3½
193½	194½	500	Consolidated Gas	194⅞	194⅞	193½	193½	— ⅝
45	46	100	Consolidated Ice	46	46	46	46	— ¾
105¼	107¼	50	Delaware & Hudson..	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	.....
158	159½	588	Del., Lack. & West....	158	159	158	159	+ ½
19½	19¾	400	Denver & R. G.....	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
70	70¼	1,995	Denver & R. G. pf....	69¾	70¼	69¾	70¼	— ⅛
20⅞	21	410	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	20⅜	20¾	20	20⅝	— ¼
65	65½	100	Detroit Gas	65½	66½	65½	65½	.....
14¼	14⅜	25	Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	.....
37½	38¼	643	Erie 1st pf	37½	38¼	37¼	37½	.....
39½	40½	300	Evans. & T. H.....	39	40	39	40	+ ⅜
...	...	200	Ft. Worth & D. C....	25	25	25	25	— ½
53⅝	53⅞	68,580	Federal Steel	54⅜	54⅜	53⅜	53⅜	—1⅝
84⅜	84⅞	13,581	Federal Steel pf.....	85½	85½	84½	84⅞	— ⅛
98⅝	99	8,793	General Electric	96¼	100½	96¼	99¼	+3¾
69	69¼	735	Glucose Sugar Ref....	69	69¾	68⅞	69	.....
109	110	100	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	109	109	109	109	.....
144½	144⅞	1,293	Great Northern pf ...	145	145	144¾	144¾	— ⅛
97¼	98½	200	H. B. Claflin Co.....	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ¼
114⅜	115	1,117	Illinois Central.....	114½	114⅝	114¼	114⅜	— ⅛
64	64½	3,200	International Paper..	64½	64½	63¾	64	— ⅜
94	94½	2,535	Int. Paper pf.....	94½	95	94½	94½	.....
10⅞	11¼	100	Iowa Central	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
43½	44	528	Iowa Central pf	43½	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅛
17¼	17½	6,385	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf....	16¾	17½	16	17½	+1
55½	56½	1,057	Knickerbocker Ice	56¼	57	56	56½	+ ½
80	80½	300	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	82	82	80½	80½	— ½
52	52½	1,080	Laclede Gas	52	52⅝	52	52¼	+ ¼
96	98	20	Laclede Gas pf.....	96	96	96	96	.....
20	20¼	535	Lake Erie & West....	20	20¼	20	20½	+ ⅛
73½	74	1,400	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73½	74¼	73⅛	73½	—1
197	200	200	Lake Shore	196½	196½	196½	196½	—2¼
56	57½	475	Long Island	57	57	56¼	56¼	—1
64½	65	18,095	Louisville & Nashville.	64½	65¼	64⅜	64⅞	+ ⅛
102⅜	102½	85,712	Manhattan Con	98½	103¼	98¼	102½	+4
190⅜	191¼	1,683	Metropolitan St. Ry...	191¼	191¾	190½	191⅛	— ⅛
36	36½	430	Minn. & St. Louis	36¼	36¼	36	36	— ½
74	75	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	74	74	74	74	— ⅜
14⅜	14⅝	2,100	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅝	— ⅛
40⅞	40⅝	18,495	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	39½	40⅞	38¾	40⅝	+1⅜
45	45⅜	12,645	Missouri Pacific	44⅝	45¼	44	45¼	+ ⅛
34½	35	1,200	Mobile & Ohio.....	32½	34	32¼	34	+1½
176½	178	100	Morris & Essex.....	177	177	177	177	+1
37⅜	38	1,800	National Lead Co....	38	38⅛	38	38	.....
113¼	114⅜	40	National Lead Co. pf..	114	114	114	114	.....
8¾	9	100	National Linseed Oil.	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
50	50¼	700	National Biscuit	50¼	51	50	50	— ⅛
96¾	97¾	160	New Jersey Central...	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ⅛
115¼	116	1,715	New York Air Brake..	113	115	112	115	.....
122¾	123	1,645	New York Central	122½	123½	121⅞	123	+ ⅛
199	199¾	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	199½	199½	199½	199½	+ ⅛
13¼	14¼	110	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
34	36	200	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	—1
20½	20¼	33,845	N. Y., Ont. & West....	19½	20¼	19½	20⅛	+1
62¾	63	2,315	Norfolk & West. pf....	63	63	63	62⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	7	400	North American	7	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
43¼	43⅜	3,405	Northern Pacific	43½	43½	43	43¼	— ⅛
77⅛	77⅜	1,822	Northern Pacific pf....	77¼	77¼	77	77⅛	— ⅛
42	43	102	Oregon Short Line....	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
70	73	200	Oregon R. & N. pf....	71	71	71	71	—1
45½	47	70	Pacific Coast	46	46	45	45	— ⅛
84	86	250	Pacific Coast 1st pf...	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
64	66	310	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	64	64	64	64	— ⅛
44	44⅞	5,655	Pacific Mail	44	45	43¾	44¾	— ⅛
122¼	122½	1,151	Pennsylvania R. R....	122⅝	122⅝	122⅛	122⅛	— ⅛
1¾	2	10	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	2	2	2	2	.....
112⅜	112⅞	119,990	People's Gas, Chicago.	110½	113⅜	110⅝	112⅞	+2¼
72¼	72½	14,730	P., C., C. & St. L....	69	72½	69	72½	+1½
85	87	1,200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	85½	87	85½	86	— ⅞
161½	163	2,005	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	164	164	161	161½	—2½
22¾	22¼	4,040	Reading	22⅜	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	— ⅜
52¾	53	10,824	Reading 1st pf	53½	53½	52½	52⅝	— ⅞
27⅞	28	7,210	Reading 2d pf	28	28½	27	27⅞	— ⅜
27½	28	300	Rio Grande West....	26	27¼	26	27¼	+2
66	...	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	68½	68½	68½	68½	+2
52	52½	460	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	51	52	51	52	+1¼
14	15	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	14	14	14	14	+ ⅛
8⅝	9	700	St. L. & San Fran....	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	.....
33½	34	504	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	7¾	1,650	St. Louis Southw.....	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
19	19½	12,905	St. L. Southw. pf.....	17⅝	19¼	17⅝	19¼	+2
36	38½	200	St. Paul & Duluth....	38¼	38¼	36	36	—2
98	98½	490	St. Paul & Duluth. pf.	99	99	98½	98½	—1
92¼	92¾	500	St. Paul & Omaha....	92	92	91½	92	— ¼
33¾	34	2,500	Southern Pacific	33½	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
10⅝	10½	790	Southern Railway.....	10½	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
41	41⅜	2,876	Southern Railway pf..	41	41⅜	40⅞	41⅜	.....
22	22¼	950	Standard Distilling	22	22¼	22	22	.....
74½	75½	1,115	Standard Distilling pf.	74½	75¼	74½	75¼	.....
9¼	9⅜	973	Standard R. & T.....	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
37	37½	5,360	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	37	37½	36¾	37½	+ ⅛
18⅜	18⅞	4,110	Texas Pacific	18⅜	18⅞	17¾	17⅝	—1¼
12⅜	13¼	1,400	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12⅜	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅜
40	41¼	3,572	Twin City R. T.....	41	41	39	41	+1¾
42⅜	42⅝	12,655	Union Pacific	42½	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
73½	73⅝	8,270	Union Pacific pf.....	73½	73⅝	73	73½	— ⅛
13⅝	13⅞	6,825	U. P.,D. & G., 2d in.pd.	12⅞	13⅞	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
54	56	295	United States Express.	53½	55	53½	55	+1¼
7½	7¾	840	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
71⅝	71⅞	3,625	U. S. Leather pf.....	72⅜	72⅜	71½	71⅞	+ ⅛
43¼	43½	4,580	United States Rubber.	43¼	43½	42⅝	43½	— ⅛
111⅞	112¾	832	U. S. Rubber pf.....	111⅞	112¾	111⅞	112¾	+1¼
7⅞	8¼	300	Wabash	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
22¼	22⅞	1,425	Wabash pf	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
94¼	94⅝	6,003	Western Union Tel...	93⅜	94⅝	93¾	94⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	7¾	14,885	W. & L. E., 4th as.pd.	7⅝	7⅞	7	7¼	— ⅛
29	29½	910	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	29½	29⅞	28⅞	29	— ⅛
Sales.....		913,088						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891..	99¼	..
3s, r., 1918..106½		
3s, c., 1918..107¾		
3s, 1918, c'l.107		
4s, r., 1907....	112½	
4s, c., 1907..112½		
4s, r., 1925..129		
4s, c., 1925..129		
5s, r., 1904..112½		
5s, c., 1904..112¾		
Chc. 4s, 1899.102⅜		
D. C. 3-65s..118		
Adams Exp.108		110
Alb. & Sus..200		..
Am. Coal....120		140
Am. Arbor pf. 89		40
Beech Cr....100½		..
B. A. L. pf..106½		..
B. R. & P....300		33½
B. R. & P.pf. 74		75
Cap. Trac... 86		89

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Properties Involved in Yesterday's Dealings at Private Contract—Auction Sales and Other Items.

Henry Morgenthau has sold to Oppenheimer & Hamershlag the plot on the south side of Eightieth Street, 64 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 60.1 by 102.2 by 56.11 by 102.2.

It is reported that the estate of Christopher H Garden has sold two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for M. E. Sterne to a client the four-story dwelling 13 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Stabler & Smith have sold for Charles R. Shaw to Joseph Hirsch the four-story dwelling 130 West Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 55 by 102.2.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold to William M. Fleming the four-story tenement 211 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9.

J. Roberts has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to H. Sommer, for improvement, 335 and 337 East Ninth Street, a plot 60 by 92.4.

George J. Stricker has sold for Mrs. Helen Bardes to Henry and John Bruckner, for $6,000, a frame dwelling, with stores, on the east side of Courtlandt Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets, on a lot 30 by 92.

It is reported that a plot of four lots at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue has been sold.

The estimated cost of the ten-story apartment house to be erected by James Butler at the southeast corner of Seventieth Street and the Boulevard is $500,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Eugene Eisert, for $22,550, the six-story brick tenement, with stores, 221 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Arthur A. Carey, for $21,000, the three-story brick dwelling 159 West Twenty-second Street, 21.10 by 98.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Joseph Ruff, for $20,200, the five-story brick flat 16 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jane E. Oothout, for $5,150, the three-story brick tenement 17 Attorney Street, 21.3 by 20.2 by 21.3 by 20.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William T. Read, referee, 486 Pearl Street; 31.3 by 125 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with a coal yard at the rear. Due on judgment, $38,661.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 18 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 270 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,968.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ninety-ninth Street, southwest corner of the Boulevard, for two seven-story brick flats, with stores, 45.11 by 95 and 55 by 83.1; William Hyne & Co. of 274 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $175,000.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 375 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 32 by 90.11; Johanna M. Lalor of 121 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $30,000.

Intervale Avenue, east side, 100.8 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, 25 by 40; James G. Gaffney of 1,143 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, owner; John De Hart, architect; cost, $4,500.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 113.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a three-story frume tenement, 20 by 50; William Barker of 1,010 Stebbins Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller & Co., architects; cost, $3,800.

Alterations.

Laight Street, northwest corner of Varick Street, to a six-story brick and iron warehouse and factory; Boehm & Cook of 31 Nassau Street, owners; J. H. Rowan, architect; cost, $300.

Nos. 77 and 79 Bowery, to a two and five-story brick factory; estates of Banton & Smith, owners; Reedy Elevator Company, architects; cost, $200.

No. 28 East Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, with store; Mrs. M. Lady Wyse of 28 East Twenty-third Street, owner; Charles Pitcher, architect; cost, $230.

No. 838 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; Mrs. S. A. Sherman of 838 Fifth Avenue, owner; J. H. Studley, architect; cost, $300.

No. 11 West Twenty-third Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling; estate of N. Clark, owner; Haas & Fried, architects; cost, $200.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 496 feet east of Trinity Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Robert Dolk of 1,000 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $400.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 112 feet north of Third Avenue, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Mary Cavanah, owner; William Guggolz of 2,305 Bathgate Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

BUILDING DEPARTMENT REPORT.

Total Cost of New Structures Last Year Shows Large Decrease.

The annual report of the Department of Buildings for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx shows that there were 3,592 buildings erected during the year 1898, at an estimated cost of $72,887,146, as against 3,554 new buildings built during 1897, at an estimated cost of $86,456,664—a falling off of nearly $14,000,000.

There were 2,308 buildings altered during the past year, at an expenditure of $5,597,491, as against $7,582,323 expended in altering 1,508 buildings in 1897.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 150.11 ft n of 100th St, 25x96.6x25x97; Ralph Townsend and wife to William Cumming and others 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 508, w s, 27x100; Sophie Berls to Charles Ochs 100

AVENUE D, 8, e s, 18.7x—; Adam Schuchmann and wife to Moses Kinzler 1

BOULEVARD, w s, 80.8 ft s of 94th St, 10.2x70.6x12.3x100; Alexander Walker to William R. Peters 1

BOULEVARD, s w corner of 94th St, 70.6 x—x88x100; Alexander Walker to William R. Peters 100

CENTRE ST, Lot 17, map of heirs of Elizabeth Pell; 20x104.3x20x106.6; Georgiana Secor to William J. Bush 1

CHERRY ST, 362, n s, 26x94.9x26.4x96; Louis Weinstein to Jonas Weil and another 1

COLUMBIA ST, 77, 20x49.8; Israel Mendelowitz to Frances Marx $15,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 88th St, 50.8x100; Edward V. Loew, Jr., to Julius Katzenberg 130,000

COLUMBUS AV, 806, e s, 25x75; Louis D. Levy to John Cyriacks 27,000

CONVENT AV, 88, w s, 20x94; Joseph Guthorn to H. W. Remington 1

FORDHAM, or 3d Av, e s, at former s e corner of Spring Place, thence w 75 x s e 70x n e 75x n w 70; Adelia A. Bunnell to Margaretha W. Smith 1

HESTER ST, s s, 50 ft w of Forsyth St, 25x50; John Kafka and wife to Jacob Karp 21,000

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; Randolph Guggenheimer and others to George W. Arthur 1

MADISON ST, s s, 136.4 ft e of Pike St, 25x100, contract; Gussie Goldstein, individually and as guardian, with Henlo Siff 19,300

MONROE ST, 76, s s, 25x82.3x25x82.1; Elizabeth Nealis to Joseph Hyman 130

PARK AV, n w corner of 100th St, 100.11x 306; Randolph Guggenheimer and others to Morris Mandelstein 1

PARK AV, n w corner of 95th St, 25.2x 100; N. J. Reville to Kate Murphy 1

PARKVIEW TERRACE, c s, 126.2 ft s of Kirkside Av, 28x96.11x25.8x89; Edward Ehrlich and wife to Margaret McCann 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 182 ft n of Samuel St, 38x150; Tommaso Giordano and wife to C. Hupfel 4,000

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Tompkins St, 20x70; John G. Weber and wife to Charles E. Murtagh and another 9,000

ROGERS PLACE, 937, w s, 16.8x74x16.8x 74.3; Jennie Rosenthal to John Quinn 3,500

RUTGERS ST, e s, Lot 785, map of Henderick Rutger; 25x104.4; Leopold Kaufmann and wife to Louis Weinstein 1

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 240.1 ft s of centre line of 153d St, 75x200, to Edgecombe Av; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to Jacob D. Butler 1

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Marmion Av, 25x100; William Hinch and wife to A. C. Hupfel 500

UNION AV, e s, new line, 97.2 ft n of Dennan Place, 100x100; Anna Borgstede to George Stolz ..... Exch.

VALENTINE AV, w s, 50 ft n of n e corner Lot 27, map of Peter Valentine, 150x 250; Samuel E. Duffey and wife to Caroline Lusser and another 16,000

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of Bathgate Place, 110x120; Katharina Koch to Henry Lang 1

2D AV, s e corner of 90th St, 25.8x75; John Schreiner and wife to John Old and wife 100

3D AV, 3,709, w s, 27.8x98.4x27.6x91.7; Peter J. Kinzig and wife to J. H. Gorgsteeg ..... Exchange

3D AV, widened, e s, 104.1 ft s of 163d St, 33.6x109.6x33.4x105.8; Francis B. Delehanty, referee, to Sarah Greenebaum and another 5,625

3D AV, widened, e s, 104.1 ft s of 163d St, 33.6x100.6x33.4x105.8; Francis B. Delehanty, referee, to Sarah Greenebaum and another 5,625

4TH ST, s e s, 231.3 ft w of Avenue D, 18.8x— ; Anna C. Schuchmann to William Prager and another 1

5TH ST, 531, n s, 25x97; William W. Astor to Frederick Werner 16,250

7TH AV, e s, 74.1 ft s of 34th St, 24.8x 100; Herman Joveshof to Ernest Zabel 1

12TH ST, s s, and 11th St, n s, Lot 287, map of Unionport, 100x216; Edward Haight, Jr., to Mary M. Bickford 1

26TH ST, 114 West, 21.5x98.9; Anna Hofener and another to Frank Fetzer and another 17,500

33D ST, s s, 370 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; William Cumming, Jr., and another to John J. Danahar 1

34TH ST, 327 East, 20x97.6; Mary A. McHugh, executrix, &c., to Samuel Lennig 10,000

37TH ST, s s, 412.6 ft w of 10th Av, 12.6x 98.9; Charles W. Nichols to Minnie Tudor and another 100

37TH ST, 212 West, 20.10x60; Catharine A. Durkin to Barnet Markus 100

71ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2; Augustus H. Vanderpoel to Frank W. Dykeman 4,250

79TH ST, 150 East; Rosalie Kolb to Lena Davis 1

79TH ST, 415 and 417 East, 53x102.2; Moritz Weisskopf and wife to Hannah Wallach 1

80TH ST, s s, 64 ft w of Columbus Av, 60.1x102.2x56.11x102.2; Moses Goldsmith to Joseph Hamershlag and another 100

87TH ST, 20 West, 20x100.8; Samson Lachman to Mary A. McNamee 1

100TH ST, n s, 90 ft e of Boulevard, 60x 51.10; George V. Morton to Alfred Waldron, rerecorded 100

100TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Frances Marx to Samuel Mendelowitz 15,800

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Hannah Wallach to Moritz Weisskopf 1

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 60x 100.11; Thomas Anglesey to Carriebelle D. Lanchantin 1

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 25x 100.11; Warren F. Johnston to James Cogan 1

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.11; George M. Miller and another, trustees, to Melvina MacBride 9,500

113TH ST, n s, 270 ft w of 3d Av, 75x 100.10; Theodosia G. Emory to Kassel and Joseph Oshinsky 26,000

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Boulevard, 50x100.11; Warren F. Johnston to Louis Brand and another 1

144TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Henry Y. Canfield and wife to McDermott Bunger Dairy Company 14,000

114TH ST, 11 West, 25.6x100.11; Dorothea Weibel to Louise Dannberg 100

119TH ST, 115 and 117 East, 49.8x100.10; Henrie Liebeskind and another to Simon Adler 1

123D ST, 51 East, 19.5x100.11; Simon Adler to Henrie Liebeskind 1

140TH ST, 212, s s, 198 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 20x99.11; Samuel Coles to William H. Reed 500

149TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99 11; George R. Schieffelin and wife to Gerard P. Lanthorn 10

166TH ST, s w s, at n w s of 3d Av, 40x 83x39x79.4; 4th Av, s w s, at n w s of Fordham Av, 40x101x39x101; Edward D. Bertine to Theodore M. Bertine 100

Recorded Leases.

BREENBERG, Meyer, to Jacob Wiener and another; 25 Essex St and 42 Hester St, 2 years, 11 months, and 15 days 2,136

HASBKOUCK, Louis R. to George Frankhouck; 533 East 118th St, 4 5-12 years 492

KEEGAN, James D., to Jacob Winkler; 453 West 38th St, 5 years 1,380

McCOY, Mary J., and others to Samuel Frank and others, firm of Frank Bros.; 603 Av, e s, 20 ft s of 21st St, 20x 73.9, 10 years $4,000

SHIPMAN, Herbert A., to August Knobloch; 1,225 Brook Av, n w corner of 168th St, 5½ years 360

STONE, Edward H., to Thomas Fitzpatrick; 1,806 3d Av, 3 years 780

TOWNSEND, Randolph W., to Isaiah Dahut; 742 East 138th St, 10 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNDSTEIN, Moser, to Anton Oppermann; 67 Montgomery St, 3 years 2,500

ARTHUR, George W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n w corner of Lexington Av and 100th St, demand 116,000

ARTHUR, George W., to Randolph Guggenheimer and others; n w corner of Lexington Av and 100th St, 2 years 16,000

BIERHOFF, Joseph, to Wilhelmina Bokowzer; Lenox Av, s corner of 127th St, leasehold, 2 years 6,000

BLOHM, Herman H., to Peter Grein; 4th Av, w s, 25 ft n of 120th St, 5 years 10,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to James Cogan; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 1 year 20,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to George F. Charoberlain; 113th St, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 1 year 5,000

BRIGGS, Henry S., to John A. and Albert A. Prigge, trustee; 96th St, s e corner of Columbus Av, —x— 10,000

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P., to J. Frederic Kernochan; 149th St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 19,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 249.1 ft s of 153d St, 75x200 ft to Edgecombe Av, 1 year 10,000

BUXTON, Charles F. and Kate W., to Thomas G. Bennett; 106 to 110 Christopher St, 3 years 40,000

CIMIOTTI, Gustav, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 42 West 27th St, 3 years. 25,000

COGAN, James, to Henry W. de Forest, executor, &c., 112th St, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 1 year 6,000

COHEN, Louis, to Graham J. Murtha; 181 to 187 2d St, 1 year 4,000

CONNOLLY, Catharine, to Ernest F. Schramm; Greenwich St, n w corner of Franklin St, leasehold, 3 years 2,000

DAVIS, Lena, to Rosalie Kolb; 150 East 79th St, 1 year 2,000

DELMONTE, Julia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 49 West 36th St, 2 years 16,000

DYKEMAN, Frank W., to Julia A. Harper; 71st St, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years 4,000

EGGERS, John, to Bowery Savings Bank; 611 and 613 Columbus Av, 6 years 20,000

EYZEBL, Albert and Joseph, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; 116 Hudson St, 3 years 20,000

FERRIS, Oscar C., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 630 to 638 Columbus Av, 5 years 100,000

FITZPATRICK, Frank and Philip J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 114 West 26th St, 5 years 8,750

GALELLA, Carmela, to Tommaso Giordano; Prospect Av, e s, 182 ft n of Samuel St, installments 1,000

GIORDANO, Tommaso and Italia, to Elizabeth Dunsing; Prospect Av, e s, 182 ft n of Samuel St, 3 years 2,500

GREFF, Joseph, to Louisa M. Aukamp; 546 10th Av, 1 year 500

HAMMELL, Mary E., to William G. Christie and another, executors, &c.; Guerlain Place, s w corner of Cottage Grove Av, 5 years 2,200

HANKS, Horace T., to Truman B. Carhart and others, trustees, &c.; Madison Av, w s, 40.5 ft s of 66th St, 3 years 5,000

HASSEY, Edward F., to Emile A. Hassey, executor; 546 West 53d St, demand 12,000

HASSEY, Edward F., to Caroline Schorling; 548 West 53d St, 5 years 12,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to Cornelius F. Kingsland; 76 Monroe St, 5 years 22,000

HYMAN, Joseph, to Lambert Suydam; 76 Monroe St, installments 3,500

JOHANSMEYER, Johann H. C., to Jennie Edelmuth; 53d St, n s, 94 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 3,500

JOHANSMEYER, Johann H. C., to Henrietta Heilbrun; 53d St, n s, 114 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 3,500

KAHN, Eva, to Josephine Tucker; Mohegan Av, as proposed, e s, 70 ft n of Woodruff Av, or 176th St, installments 1,000

KARP, Jacob, to John Kafka; Hester St, s s, 50 ft w of Forsyth St, installments 3,000

KEAHON, Patrick J., to Martin Graney; 10th Av, e s, 23.3 ft s w of 17th St, 10 years 25,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to Hiram R. and Hannah A. Dater, as trustees; 114th St, s s, 360 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 20,000

KENNEDY, Carrie S., to George A. R. Heyward, as guardian; 114th St, s s, 380 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years 20,000

KING, Mary, to Peter K. Paulding and others, trustees, &c.; 3d Av, s w corner of 98th St, secures rents of 177 and 179 Broadway ....

KINZLER, Moses, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 8 Avenue D, 5 years 9,500

KNOBLOCH, August, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,225 Brook Av, saloon lease, demand 2,000

KNORR, William, to the German Savings Bank; 2d Av, e s, 40.10 ft n of 115th St, 1 year 7,000

LANE, Henry, and others to Katharina Koch; Bathgate Place, s e corner of Washington Av, 3 years 12,500

LENNIG, Samuel, to Mary A. McHugh, executrix, &c.; 327 East 34th St, 3 years. 2,000

LEVIN, Joseph, to Gustave Blass and Albert Gerhards; Washington Av, widened, e s, 192.9 ft n of 163d St, demand 1,000

LEVY, Abraham, and others to Fannie Falk; 250 and 252 Monroe St, 3 years ... 40,000

LEWIS, Wealthy H. and Richard J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 45th St, n s, 120 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years. 14,000

PICKEN, William H., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; West End Av, e s, 111 ft of 168th St, 3 years 110,000

LIEBESKIND, Henle, to Simon Adler; 51 East 123d St, 2 years 2,500

LION Caroline and Nathan, to George Washington Av, 3 years 2,000

LOWENSTEIN, Incus, and another to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 4th St, 231.3 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year, 2 mortgages 10,000

MACBRIDE, Melvina, to George M. Miller and another, trustees; 112th St, s s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 2 years 6,500

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to Randolph Guggenheimer and others; Park Av, n e Corner of 100th St, 2 years 29,000

MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; Park Av, n e corner of 100th St, demand 248,000

MARKUS, Barnet, to Catherine A. Durkin; 212 West 37th St, installments 500

MARKUS, Barnet, to Catherine A. Durkin; 212 West 37th St, 5 years 11,000

MENDELOWITZ, Samuel, to Frances Marx; 106th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 500

MENDELOWITZ, Samuel, to Frances Marx; 106th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, installments 300

MEYER, John F., to George W. Mercer; Sullivan St, e s, 30.9 ft s of Prince St, 1 year 500

MOLLER, John H., to Elizabeth Hoffman; 29th St, n s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years. 6,000

MORRISON, James, to James I. Corsa; Loring Av, centre line, 120 ft n of centre line 206th St, runs e 170 ft to Macomb's Dam Road, 3 years 4,000

MOSS, Henry, to Florina A. and Adeline S. Weed, Concord St, s e corner of Elm (145th) St; Elm St, s w corner of Tinton Av, 5 years 11,000

OCHS, Charles, to Sophie Beris; 568 Amsterdam Av, 3 years 8,000

OED, John and Maria, to John Schreiner; 2d Av, s e corner of 90th St, installments 5,000

PATI, Pasquale and Rosa, to Henry Frohwitter, trustee, &c.; 240 Elizabeth St, ¼ year 550

PETERS, William R., to Alexander Walker; Boulevard, s w corner of 94th St; also Boulevard, w s, 70.6 ft s of 94th St, 1 year 55,000

PETERS, William R., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Boulevard, s w corner of 94th St; also Boulevard, w s, 70.6 ft s of 94th St, 3 years 125,000

PUELS, Clara, and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 285 Bleecker St, 1 year 2,500

QUINN, John and Lizzie, to Jennie Rosenthal; 937 Rogers Place, 6 years 400

RANDALL, Edmund, to William F. Gardiner; Pleasant Av, or Avenue A, w s, 65.11 ft n of 122d St, 3 years 3,000

STOLZ, George, to Johann H. Borgstede; Union Av, e s, new line, 97.2 ft n of Denman Place, 2 years 10,000

STURTZ, Samuel, to Hannah Silverstone; 118 Lewis St and 176 Clinton St, 1 year. 600

SULLIVAN, Mary and Thomas, to Mary Kane; 58th St, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 1,000

SUGARMAN, William, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 329 to 333 Madison St and 21 and 23 Scammel St, 1 month 2,650

SUGARMAN, William, to George J. Benziger; 329 Madison St, 5 years 20,000

SUGARMAN, William, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 331 Madison St, 5 years 40,000

SUTTON, James F., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; 7th Av, s e corner of 137th St, extends to 136th St, 5 years. 150,000

THOMAS, William M., to Joseph H. S. Thomas; 65th St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 4,000

VON DER HEIDE, Frederick, to the Bowery Savings Bank; n s of 99th St, 99.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 10,000

WEINSTEIN, Louis, to Leopold Kaufmann; 51 Rutgers St, one-quarter year .. 18,500

WEISSKOPF, Moritz, to George Ehret; 107th St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 1,200

WEISSKOPF, Moritz, to Hannah Wallach; 107th St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, installments 2,250

WERNER, Frederick, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 531 East 5th St, 4 years .. 14,000

ZABEL, Ernest, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees, &c.; 7th Av, s s, 74.1 ft s of 34th St, 3 years 25,000

ZABEL, Ernest, to Herman Joveshof; 7th Av, e s, 74.1 ft s of 34th St, 3 years 8,000

ZABEL, Ernest, to George Ehret; 7th Av, e s, 74.1 ft s of 34th St, 1 year 6,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRYAN, William, to Joseph G. Wellings. Nom.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 7,000

DAVIS, Betsey, to Morris Goldstein ..... Nom.

DUNN, Isaac L., to Charlotte Hastorf ... 1,000

FITZSIMMONS, Mary E., and another to George Jantzer 8,000

GARDNER, Lizzie, to Penelope F. Tuttle. 1,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Well and another ..... Nom.

KIP, Anna M., to George G. Kip 5,047

KOKOWZER, Wilhelmina, to Samuel Fuld 6,000

MANNING, Frank O., trustee, to David J. King and others, executors, &c. 15,097

MUTUAL RESERVE FIDELITY ASSOCIATION to Hattie M. Markewitz 20,160

NURSE, Mary, to Philipp Felton 1,500

RANSOM, Rastus S., to George Herring, trustee 4,348

RIEGER, William H., to Celia M. Schell.. 1,000

SCHAIBLE, John, and others, executors, &c., to John Lerch and others ..... Nom.

SCHNEIDER, Julia, to Herman Meyer.... 9,000

STEERS, Edward P., to Betsey Davis.... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE Company to Michael P. Rich 5,000

THOMAS, Rowland W., to Charlotte Hastorf, (two mortgages) 1,200

VOLZ, John, to Amalia Schellenberger... 10,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 162d St, 35x100; Bartelstone Brothers against Elizabeth Meyer, owner and contractor $329

WASHINGTON AV, 1,485 to 1,489; Charles Edel & Son against Thomas C. Andrews, contractor; — La Coste, owner 15

3D AV, w s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 50x100; Low and Flogaus against Linton B. Matthews, owner and contractor 31

307TH ST, 161 and 163 West; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against B. L. Curtis or Beers estate, owner; William Rose & Son, contractor 297

55TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 43.9x 100.5; Candee & Smith against the Second Church of the Evangelical Association of North America, owner; Thomas Brennan, contractor 1,164

73D ST, 100 East; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Louis R. Berg, owner and contractor 345

73D ST, 172 and 174 West; Alexander J. Perry against Dora and James L. Osborne, owners and contractors 2,330

91ST ST, 75 East; Milton Pembleton against Julia Aarons, owner and contractor 103

186TH ST, s e corner of Vanderbilt Av, 300x100; Louis Farliano against Benjamin Berger, owner; B. Ginsburg, contractor 798

Lis Pendens.

BROOK AV, w s, 200 ft n of 170th St, 7.3x irregular; David F. Wright against Charles W. Levy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.

BYRNE, Joseph, begins 100 ft s of 171st St and 90 ft e of Webster Av, runs s e 48.5 to Millbrook x s 50x n w, 54.1x n 50 to beginning.

LEWIS ST, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th St, 24x88.9x24.4 x88.9, with all title to strip 0.6 adjoining on s s and gore adjoining on n s; Randolph Guggenheimer against Victor M. Gombert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

MOTT AV, e s, 542.10 ft n of 138th St, 75x157.8 x76.6x142.3; Salvatore Di Vita and another against Mary E. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, A. Nelson.

VALENTINE AV, s e s, 230.9 ft n w of Travers St, 50x98.9x50x98.11; Walter J. Ward against Winifred Reveille, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Knox & Davis.

WILLOW AV, s e corner of 136th St, 200x125; Stephen Hatten against Frank McSwegan and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorneys, Shiland & Honeyman.

11TH ST, n e s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 50x103.3; Patrick J. Moffat and another against John A. Amundson, (action to declare mortgage void;) attorney, A. Cohen.

69TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 50x 100.5, 2 actions; Emilie Huber against Frederieke Mayer and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. F. Clarke.

82D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x 102.2; William Rankin against Anselm Bruck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

91ST ST, 75 East, Milton Pembleton against Julia Aarons, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, P. P. Safford.

106TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.9; 3d Av, e s, 75 ft s of 171st St, 25x100, 2 actions; John Madden against David Cohen, (foreclosure of two mechanics' liens;) attorney, M. P. Doyle.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 5.

621—J. W. Cumming et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the County Board of Education of Richmond County, Georgia.—Motion to advance submitted by R. Ross Perry in behalf of counsel.

109—Edwin A. McIntyre et al., appellants, vs. Mary C. Pryor.—Argument continued by F. H. MacKey for the appellee and concluded by Frank T. Browning for the appellants.

110—Henry C. King, petitioner, vs. Julius C. Williamson.—Submitted with leave to M. F. Stiles for petitioner to file brief within ten days.

108—The Capital Traction Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles Hof; 114—The Metropolitan Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel R. Church, Justice of the Peace, &c., and 195—The Brightwood Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Lewis I. O'Niel et al.—Argument commenced by R. Ross Perry for the Capital Traction Company and continued by Alexander Wolf for Hof, by E. L. Schmidt for Church, and by Raymond A. Heiskell for O'Neil et al.

To-day's call: 108, (and 114 and 195,) 111, 112, 113, 115, (and 116 and 117,) 118, 119, and 120.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 6.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 124, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

4—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Green.
7—Forwood vs. Texas & Pacific R. R.
47—Heinikin vs. Texas & Pacific R. R.
213—McDonald vs. Phenix Bridge Co.
214—Grumby vs. Met. St. R. R.
206—Mollan vs. same.
11—Schenck vs. Sun, No.
52—Schenck vs. Bennett
48—Pennefeather vs. Texas & Pacific Ry.
50—Mohlman Co. vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
63—Silver Peak Mines vs. Hanchett.
66—Mohlman Co. vs. Fire Assn. of Phila.
67—Same vs. Union Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
68—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
69—Same vs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of N. Y.
70—Same vs. Reliance Insurance Co.
71—Same vs. Scottish Union & Nat. Co.
72—Same vs. London Assurance Co.
74—Ball vs. Texas & Pacific R. R. Co.
75—Latham vs. same.
76—Rigg vs. same.
77—Dixon vs. same.
78—Buhler vs. same.
79—Holliday vs. same.
144—Bigby vs. Sullivan.
159—Taresini vs. N. Y. Sus. & West. R. R.
166—Sullivan vs. Ocean ic Steam Nav. Co.
168—Chief of Portsmouth vs. Wardropper.
169—Schumacher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
172—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
174—Broadnax vs. N. Y. Insulated Wire Co.
197—Quackenbush vs. Cambria Iron Co.
216—Winston vs. Ludden
217—Ackerman vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
218—U. S. vs. Lyman.
219—Schmidt vs. Terry.
220—Moclair vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
221—Lynch vs. Southern Pacific Co.
222—Werner vs. Bradstreet Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2387—Leaycraft & Co. vs. United States.
2398—Same vs. same.
2556—Same vs. same.
2815—United States vs. R. F. Downing & Co.
1950—Einstein, Wolf & Co. vs. U. S.
2380—Erlanger, Blumgart & Co. vs. same.
2395—A. Murphy & Co. vs. same.
2550—Dana & Co. vs. same.
2474—United States vs. Loeb & Schoenfeld.
2619—Lewis & Conger vs. United States.
2769—Wing We Chong vs. same.
2988—Baer vs. Mayor, &c.
3037—Underwood vs. Cirrito.
3683—Hayner vs. Mayor, &c.
2149—Jessup vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2805—Lowenthal vs. Du Bois.
2806—Lowenthal vs. same.
3005—Grant vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
1924—O'Rei vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3630—Ford vs. Mayor, &c.
3645—Goodman vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3693—Coon vs. Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

74—Lo Vico vs. Tug Geo. W. Elder.
29—Morgan vs. S. S. Turnbull.
65—Haley vs. Tugs Saranac and 3 others.
66—B. & F. Marine Ins. Co. vs. Tugs Saranac and three others.
1—De Farcounet vs. Western Ins. Co.
35—Haddock vs. Tug Taurus.
36—Moran vs. Tug Florence.
37—Lombard S. S. Co. vs. Bowring.
41—Arguimbarum vs. S. S. Kate.
42—Neal vs. Tug Nathan Hale.
43—Cassop vs. Milmine.
44—Hastorf vs. Moore.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Patterson, and O'Brien, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—O'Connor vs. Stevenson.
2—Otto vs. McCaffrey.
3—Purpurs vs. Peters.
4—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
5—Foster vs. Foster.
6—Tracy vs. Kircher.
7—Stewart vs. Potter.
8—Stewart vs. Ferguson.
9—Ru Ton vs. Everitt.
10—McCullough vs. Met. Elevated Ry. Co.
11—Vandegrift vs. Cowles Engineering Co.
12—In re Broome St.
13—In re 12th Ward Park.

Non-enumerated Motions.

2—Jagenstecher vs. Zurcher.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Graham vs. McLochlin.
2—Pabst Brewing Co. vs. Bick.
3—Masterton vs. Stiehler.
4—Moss vs. Cheney.
5—Potter vs. Potter.
6—Lyons vs. Lyons.
7—Press Pub. Co. vs. The Associated Press
8—In re McBurnie.
9—Gallagher vs. Bernheimer.
10—

WINTER RESORTS.

MILLBROOK INN.
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.
LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 9 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Kindergarten, Preparatory, Collegiate. 135 W. 70th St.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
OF BUSINESS AND CORRESPONDENCE.
101, 103, and 105 East 23d St.
Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENtral Park West and 93d St. or "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—By a lady, in private family, large square unfurnished room, with running water and gas; no flats; best references given and required. Address, with lowest terms, Permanent, 254 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—As chambermaid or waitress; first-class reference. Call at present employer's, M. D. D., 15 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—To do chamber work, sewing, and wait on lady; best city reference. 145 6th Av.; Collins's bell.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; two years' best city reference. Doran, 242 East 79th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with J. Bloom, 5th Av.; out by the day or finish work at home; reasonable for January. Dressmaker, 261 West 24th St.

Housekeepers.

VISITING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly competent lady as visiting housekeeper; would oversee children and shop. Mrs. S. C. Jones, 152 West 84th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By competent general housework; good cook and laundress; references. Apply before 12 at 855 West End Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Care of grown children; English, German, French; best city references. Seamstress, 204 East 50th St.

MAID.—By first-class Swedish person as maid; excellent cutter and fitter, and very smart at evening dresses; understands hairdressing well; best of references from prominent people; willing to travel. 931 6th Av., fourth bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; willing and obliging; ten years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By thoroughly competent seamstress; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 852 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—As waitress and parlormaid; experienced Englishwoman; permanent; by day, or South for Winter. H., Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

COPYIST.—By a young lady as copyist; good references. Miss Elliot, 152 West 20th St., second flat.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—References; salary moderate. A. H., 314 Avenue A.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—As useful man for private family; good with silver and as waiter; sleep at home; good references. Jones, 75 West 49th St.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE.—To mental or physical invalid; unexceptionable references; thorough masseur; willing, sober; shaves. 208 East 25th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent waitress and chambermaid; references from last employer required. Apply, between 11 and 12 A. M., or 5 and 7 P. M., at 285 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—In a factory, a bright young man, about 20 years old, as bill clerk. Must be accurate and a good penman. Must reside in Manhattan. Address, giving age and references, T. D. B., Box 278 Times Up-town Office, 1,289 Broadway.

WANTED—In a banking house, young man about 18 years of age. Must have first rate Wall Street references and live with parents; address in own handwriting, stating references, Bankers & Brokers, Box 157 Times Office.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—No. 278.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MEYERS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Meyers of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of January A. D., 1899, the said Abraham Meyers was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Geo. C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine St., in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 5th, 1899.

CATHARINE O'BRIEN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CATHARINE O'BRIEN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 24th, 1899, at four o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 5th, 1899.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—No. 12—In the matter of CLAUDE D. ROWE and EDWARD V. ROWE, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Claude D. Rowe and Edward V. Rowe, formerly trading as Rowe & Bro., of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, 1898, the said Claude D. Rowe, and on the 30th day of December, 1898, the said Edward V. Rowe, were respectively duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.
New York, January 5th, 1899.

LOUIS SANDBERG, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LOUIS SANDBERG, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 19th, 1899, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 5th, 1899.
ERNEST HALL, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 273.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN JACOBIUS, Bankrupt.—To the creditors of HERMAN JACOBIUS of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 31st day of December, 1898, the said Herman Jacobius was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

New York, January 5, 1899.
THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—No. 252.—In the matter of THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of THOMAS Q. SEABROOKE of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1898, the said Thomas Q. Seabrooke was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Geo. C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine St., in the City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 5, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—MARY TULLY, as trustee under the last will and testament of MARY DEVLIN, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM EMERY CALDWELL, Meta J. B. Caldwell, individually and as substituted trustee under the will of Stasey Pitcher, deceased; Franklin Bien, as substituted trustee under the will of Stasey Pitcher, deceased; Franklin Bien, as executor and trustee of and under the last will and testament of Maria A. Le Mon; Franklin Bien, as receiver of the rents and profits of the property known as Number 621 Hudson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York; Edmund Graham Caldwell, Helen M. Caldwell, Helen Rosamond M. Caldwell, Laura B. Caldwell, Elizabeth Marie Graham, Helen M. Graham, Laura Margaret Graham, Louis Malcolm Graham, George Hautmann, Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, "Mary" or "John" Hautmann, infant child of Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, the names "Mary" and "John" being fictitious, the true Christian name and sex of said child being unknown to plaintiff; Charles H. Le Mon, George F. Le Mon, William S. Le Mon, Meyer J. Stein, as receiver of the property and effects of Meta J. B. Caldwell, judgment debtor; Charles O. Rust, Maud A. Madison Grant, as trustee under the last will and testament of Hannah Lord Watson, deceased; Helen Kerr Comrie, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Alexander T. Watson, deceased; Patrick Lacey, "Mary" Dendergast, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Susan Buckley, Joseph Siegel, Rebecca Schwabach, James Everard, and James Everard's Breweries, a domestic corporation, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, September 29, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Helen M. Caldwell, Maud A. Griswold, and Charles H. Le Mon: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja16-law6wF

BAILLIE, JAMES.—People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES BAILLIE, assigned to Robert McC. Robinson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Robert McC. Robinson, assignee of James Baillie, Insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the said court, this 1st day of December, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JAMES C. MURRAY, Attorney for Assignee, 41-43 Cedar Street, New York City. d2-law6wF&ja13

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 23d day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against RICHARD A. ARNOLD and WILLIAM WILSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, residing in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, and lately doing business at No. 47 East 59th Street, in said Borough, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said firm of Arnold & Wilson, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Smith & Bowman, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of February, 1899.—Dated December 8th, 1898.

WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, Assignee.
SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d9-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACHMAN, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON BACHMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 32 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1898.

SARAH JANE BACHMAN, MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, Executors.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6mF

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, 6th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE E. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mFri

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard P. Lydon, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898.

TERENCE FARLEY, Executor.
RICHARD P. LYDON, Attorney for Executor, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City. d16-law6mF

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 356 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898.

MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors.

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of September, 1898.

DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s23-law6mF

MORTIMER, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. MORTIMER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898. MARY A. MORTIMER, Administratrix.

JAMES, SCHELL, ELKUS & McGUIRE, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6mF

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. H. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admr. ja6-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HILDRETH, PHILIP R. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. M. HILDRETH, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of Dec., 1898. W. E. HILDRETH, Administrator.

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-law6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-law6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ELLEN RYAN, plaintiff, against FRANCIS RYAN, John Ryan, Mary Delaney, Ellen O'Brien, Norah Shannon, Ellen McGee, Ellen Ryan, George Ryan, Michael Ryan, James Ryan, Frank Ryan, Margaret Ryan, William Ryan, George Ryan, Ellen Kellogg, and Catharine Blewitt, defendants.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 19, 1898. JAMES P. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, office and Post Office address 39 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, George Ryan, Michael Ryan, and James Ryan: The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order for substituted service, made by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of November, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1898. The amended summons and amended complaint having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of October, 1898.—Dated New York, November 28th, 1898. JAMES P. CAMPBELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 39 Cortlandt Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City. d2-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNIE A. GARRISON, plaintiff, against LEICESTER HOLME, Grace Nixon, and The United States Trust Company, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Nov. 14th, 1898.

CHARLES S. MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 66 Malden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Leicester Holme and Grace Nixon: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.—Dated New York, November 22d, 1898.

CHARLES S. MARTIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address 66 Malden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue, running northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 321 East Seventy-fifth Street, being the same premises conveyed by Josie I. Donnelly, widow of John F. Donnelly of the City of New York, to Henry H. Jackson of the same place, by deed dated October 1st, 1895.—Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

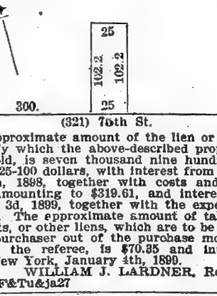

(321) 75th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand nine hundred and six and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $316.11, with interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $81.70 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with said Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

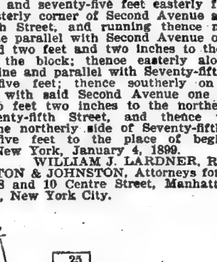

(319)—75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $316.11, with interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $81.70 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
ja6-2awF&Tu&ja27

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

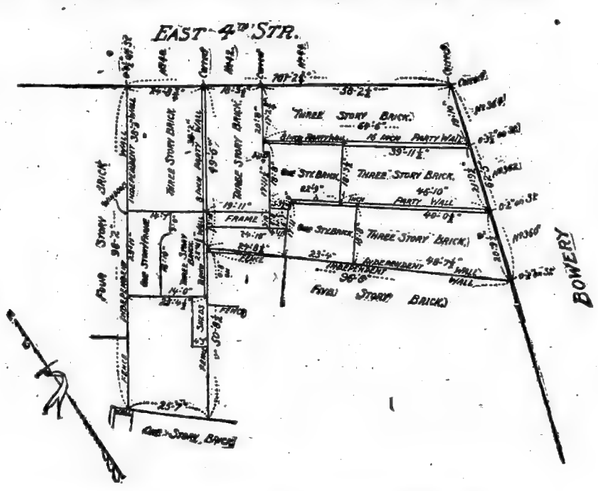
EAST 4TH STR.
BOWERY
70'-2"
38'-2"
THREE STORY BRICK
FRAME
FOUR STORY BRICK
39'-1"
46'-0"
23'-0"
98'-2"
49'-0"
FINAL STORY BRICK
FRAME
THREE STORY BRICK
STONE STORY BRICK
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STONE STORY BRICK
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STONE STORY BRICK
FRAME

NEW BOROUGH PRESIDENT

James J. Coogan Elected to Succeed the Late A. W. Peters.

HIS SELECTION A SURPRISE

Members of Municipal Assembly Did Not Know for Whom They Were to Vote Until the Last Minute.

James J. Coogan, who in 1888 was a candidate for Mayor, was yesterday elected by the Manhattan members of the Municipal Assembly as President of the Borough of Manhattan to succeed the late Augustus W. Peters. Later in the day Mr. Coogan was sworn in by Mayor Van Wyck, and he at once assumed charge of his office.

Mr. Coogan's selection by the leaders of Tammany Hall was a great surprise to every one who had any interest in the matter. In fact, his name had never been mentioned for the place, even in a casual way, and until Councilman Oakley placed him in nomination not over a dozen of the members of the Municipal Assembly knew for whom they were to vote. It is even said that Mr. Oakley himself was unaware of the man he was to name until an hour before Mayor Van Wyck called the session to order. James J. Martin was the only prominent candidate for the place, and most of the Aldermen and Councilmen who were present came to the City Hall prepared to vote for the former Police Commissioner. It is a significant fact that none of the Republican members of the Assembly were present.

The proceedings were formal in the extreme. After the Mayor had called the meeting to order City Clerk Scully called the roll and read the call for the meeting. Then Councilman Oakley nominated Mr. Coogan, Alderman W. F. McCall seconded the nomination, and on the roll call, there being no other candidates, Mr. Coogan received the entire vote and was declared elected.

Mr. Coogan started out in life as an upholsterer. Eventually he opened a furniture store on the Bowery, and from his dealings with laboring men became well known as a friend of the working classes. When he had become "strong" in this quarter he developed into a politician, and in 1888 launched himself on the public as a candidate for Mayor on the Labor ticket. The other candidates were Hugh J. Grant, Tammany; Abram S. Hewitt, County Democracy, and Joel B. Erhardt, Republican.

From the first, Mr. Coogan's campaign was a most picturesque one. His managers organized meetings in all parts of the city, and Mr. Coogan rapidly developed into an orator of peculiar, if not seductive, powers. Money flowed in in a steady stream, and Coogan's meetings were well attended, even if the same faces were seen at all of them. When the votes were counted, it was found that Coogan had received 9,809 votes. On figuring up the expenses of the campaign, Coogan found that each vote had cost him $10.

From that time Mr. Coogan eschewed politics and devoted himself to caring for the real estate of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Lynch. Mrs. Lynch owns the Polo Grounds, which are leased by the New York Baseball Club, and it is on account of Mr. Coogan's interest in them that they are often referred to as "Coogan's Hollow."

In 1897, while Richard Croker was in England with his racing stable, Mr. Coogan went to London, and "in behalf of the citizens of New York" offered the Tammany chieftain the nomination for Mayor. Whether Mr. Croker considered Mr. Coogan as a representative of popular opinion or not, he declined to follow his advice. For years the two men have been the warmest of friends, and the election of Mr. Coogan is generally regarded as a personal reward for his steadfast adherence to the party leader.

Mr. Coogan is a member of the Democratic Club and lives at 564 Fifth Avenue.

TAXATION IN BROOKLYN BOROUGH.

Statement by Commissioners Relative to Assessed Valuations.

Commissioners Salmon and Patterson of the Department of Taxes and Assessments yesterday gave out a statement relative to the assessed valuations in the Borough of Brooklyn, in which they say:

"Generally there has been no increase of assessed valuation except in the case of the county towns or new wards, where large numbers of new buildings have been erected, and lands that were formerly assessed as farm lands and are now assessed under the requirements of the charter as city lots, and the further instances of water-front property, which was assessed far below its value in proportion to the value fixed upon other properties in the borough, and of property of corporations, such as railroad structures and superstructures, in the streets.

"In reference to the increases in the newer wards, formerly towns, the annexation acts of those towns to the former City of Brooklyn in certain cases prohibited an increase in any one year by the Assessors exceeding 20 per cent. of the aggregate previous year's assessments, which provision of the law was repealed by the Greater New York charter.

"On the subject of assessments of personal property in the Borough of Brooklyn, it is well known that heretofore gross injustice had been done, and, through the defects of the law as it then existed, many persons who were residents of the borough were relieved of their share of the burdens of government. Under the provisions of the charter a more perfect system was provided, and the assessment rolls of personal property have been prepared with the view of equally assessing such property throughout the borough. The system of personal taxation is now the same in Brooklyn as it was in the City of New York previous to annexation, and under such system personal property bears its share with real estate in carrying the burdens of government as equitably as can be under present conditions.

"In conclusion, it may be said that, owing to the conditions which have come by reason of the consolidation of the various boroughs into the greater city and the requirements of the greater charter in regard to equalization of values, it necessarily follows that the Borough of Manhattan must bear the burden of the greatest proportion of increased valuations."

MAYOR'S CLERKS MADE HAPPY.

Begin the New Year with Substantial Increases in Salaries.

The new year began auspiciously for the employes in the office of Mayor Van Wyck, for each of them, from Matthew Dobbins, the confidential clerk, to Richard S. Farley, the chief clerk, received substantial increases in their salaries.

For last year Mr. Farley's salary was $3,000; this year he will receive $200 more. Ross F. Keogh, the bond and warrant clerk, was advanced from $2,000 to $2,200; William J. Harvey and August W. Hornung, stenographers, receive $1,800 instead of $1,500; John F. Scully and Edward Hetherton, messengers, get $1,900 instead of $1,800, and Matthew J. Dobbins, confidential clerk, receives $1,300 instead of $1,200.

The largest increase in salary of a city employe, however, was given to Charles V. Adee, Clerk of the Board of Estimate, who receives $5,000 a year instead of $3,000. Mr. Adee has been in his present position for nearly twenty years.

William J. Carr, who succeeds Almet F. Jenks as Assistant Corporation Counsel for the Borough of Brooklyn, will receive a salary of $10,000 a year.

Foley Surrenders to the Police.

Thomas Foley, who killed George Tyler by a blow of his fist in Jersey City during a fight under the Montgomery Street bridge at Cornelison Avenue on Wednesday night, walked into the Gregory Street Police Station yesterday and surrendered himself. He said he had gone from the scene of the fight directly to New York to visit some friends, and knew nothing of Tyler's death until he met his brother, who was waiting for him at the ferry. He was taken to the Montgomery Street Police Station where he was locked up on a charge of murder.

An Old Law Firm Dissolved.

The law firm of Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith, which has been in existence twenty years, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Morgenthau will retire from practice and devote his time to the handling of his extensive real estate interests. Messrs. Lachman and Goldsmith have formed a new partnership and will continue the general practice of law.

When interested in some splendid bargain, such as these overcoats marked down to $18, we are apt to talk nothing else, forgetting that there are many people who don't know that our three stores provide literally everything man or boy wears—shoes hats or furnishings as well as suits and overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

EASEMENTS OVER LANDS IN CLOSED STREETS.—Commissioners having been appointed by the Supreme Court in a proceeding under Chapter 1,006 of the Laws of 1895 to ascertain and determine the compensation to which James A. Deering and others were entitled by reason of the closing of Gerard Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets, in front of their property, and to appraise and state the value of the right, title, and interest of the city in and to the fee of the land within the boundaries of that portion of Gerard Avenue so closed, the city appealed, claiming that the act was unconstitutional in that it authorized the taking of property for a private purpose. The Appellate Division last April affirmed the order, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, Justice Ingraham dissenting. The Court held that this law was not unconstitutional in its requirement that assessment be made upon neighboring property to pay for the extinguishment of private easements over the land of the streets thus closed, and vested in individual ownership; as the object of the statute was not confined exclusively to thus vesting the title free from incumbrance in private ownership, but its main object was, as declared in the first section of the act, to "more effectually secure and preserve regularity and uniformity in the general and permanent plan of streets, avenues, and public places therein, or where other public necessity, in the judgment of such local authorities, requires the discontinuance." The Court also held that embraced in this necessity was the advantage of a regular and harmonious street system, which was devised, not only with reference to light and air to be furnished to buildings to be erected in such streets, but also with reference to drainage and sewerage, and the grading of the surface of the streets in particular localities; matters pertaining to public health and convenience, and also with reference to accessibility of particular properties, all of which are public advantages. The Court of Appeals has affirmed the order, holding, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that the provisions of this law pertaining to the acquiring of the fee and easements in discontinued streets and avenues are incidental and necessary to the public purpose of the act, namely, the laying out and opening of the streets and avenues of a city according to a plan adopted, and hence are within the constitutional powers of the Legislature. "We have not thought it necessary," the Court said, "to enter upon a discussion of this question, for the reason that the very able opinion written below, in which we fully concur, covers all the points involved."

***

RIVAL CLAIMANTS UNDER LIFE POLICY.—Eliza Golden, claiming to be the beneficiary named in two policies of insurance issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company upon the life of Mary E. Nolan, brought an action against the company to recover upon the policy. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has reversed an order made at Special Term on the application of the company for an interpleader of the husband of the decedent. The affidavits showed that she wished to have the insurance applied to the payment of her funeral expenses, naming plaintiff as the person to whom the benefit should be paid. Subsequently she married, and took some steps toward substituting her husband as beneficiary, which, however, was never done. The policies remained in decedent's possession and she paid the premiums until her death. The husband, who was appointed executor, after her death surrendered the policies to the insurance company, claiming the amount. The Court holds there was no question as to who was entitled to the insurance money. The plaintiff was the person to whom it should be paid, and if she was trustee she was the person to execute the trust. The claim that the executor, being the person in possession of the policies and who had surrendered them to the company, was the person designated by the policies as beneficiary, was clearly untenable.

***

DISMISSING CERTIORARI IN CHANGE OF GRADE PROCEEDINGS.—In a notice by Katherine E. Rapp of claim for damages from the change of grade of Brook Avenue, in this city, in front of her premises, and also of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, the number of her lot was stated as No. 3, whereas, in fact, it was lot No. 1. In the proceedings before the change of grade damage commission, the claimant proved a title in fee to Lot No. 1, which adjoined lot No. 3, and this clerical error in the number of the lot having been made to appear before the Commissioners, they allowed the notice of claim to be amended by the insertion of the proper number. The First Appellate Division dismissed a writ of certiorari obtained on behalf of the city for the purpose of reviewing an award made by the Commissioners to Mrs. Rapp, holding, by Justice Patterson, Justice Ingraham dissenting, that there was enough, without regard to the incorrect figure, to identify the property. A further appeal to the Court of Appeals has been dismissed by that tribunal which held that an order of the Appellate Division, simply dismissing a common law writ of certiorari, without affirming the proceedings or in any way passing upon the questions sought to be reviewed, being a discretionary order, is not reviewable by the Court of Appeals.

THE POST-GRADUATE HOSPITAL.

A Large Number of Guests Entertained by the Directors.

At the invitation of Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, President of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and the Board of Directors, a number of people visited that institution yesterday, inspected the various wards, noted the progress that had been made during the past year, and listened to addresses by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, Prof. A. M. Phelps, and Dr. George N. Miller.

The halls and the assembly room were prettily decorated with evergreens and red berries. Between 2 and 4 o'clock the babies' and children's wards were opened to the visitors, and the little invalids spent a merry time watching the big throng pass to and fro. Music was furnished by a string band. Among those present were Dr. Andrew H. Smith, James L. Skillin, Dr. Bache McE. Emmet, Dr. Seneca D. Powell, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Dr. C. A. Von Ramdohr, the Rev. R. D. Harlan, Miss Ella E. Russell, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Frederic Edey, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Alfred Tuckerman, Mrs. F. Leopold Schmidt, Mrs. Walter Norman Eldridge, Mrs. John T. Alwaise, Mrs. Charles Sumner Reese, Mrs. J. de Aguero, Miss Julia Earle, and Mrs. George H. Moller, Jr.

Judge Cohen Resumes Law Practice.

Ex-Justice Cohen yesterday resumed the practice of law. He has an office in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Building, 22 William Street. There is no truth in the report that the Judge has formed a copartnership with anyone.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

TABLES

For Those Who Entertain.

Nested tables, exquisitely inlaid, $23.00; others with painted tops for $19.00; quickly separated and ranged about the room when wanted.

Dainty little mahogany and gilt tables for the display of miniatures and photographs. Chippendale and Heppelwhite card tables of extraordinary lightness and beauty.

Tables to meet the requirements of every entertainer, as they

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY, 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Completion of the Waring Memorial Fund Announced.

TRADE INTERESTS IN CHINA

Our Protest Against Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction in Shanghai Commended—Revenue Law Reforms.

President Alexander E. Orr called the January meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to order yesterday. The roll of membership of the chamber was brought up to its full quota, 1,250, by the election of thirty-two members, including Rudolph Keppler, Henry T. Sloane, Mortimer L. Schiff, and Lispenard Stewart.

The most interesting proceeding of the session was in regard to the fund created as a memorial to the late Col. George E. Waring, Jr. Jacob H. Schiff, for the special committee appointed to carry out the plan, was enthusiastically cheered when he announced that the sum aimed at, $100,000, had been collected. This came from 1,691 persons. In addition to the fund, 90 per cent. of which came from the members of the Chamber, nearly $2,350 was collected to defray the cost of stationery and postage. The interest from the fund will be equally divided between Col. Waring's widow and daughter, and when they can no longer derive benefit from it, the principal will found the Waring Municipal Chair of Columbia University.

On the subject of Consular Reform, Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, submitted resolutions providing that the committee be instructed to use all lawful and proper means to further the adoption of a plan for the reorganization of the Consular service on lines advocated by the Chamber of Commerce. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Schwab also reported resolutions providing that the maintenance of the present conditions governing the relations between China and other nations is essential to the undisturbed development of our export trade to China, "the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York heartily commends the action taken by the Government of the United States, through the United States Minister at Pekin, in protesting to the Chinese Government against the extension of extra-territorial jurisdiction in the treaty port of Shanghai, claimed by the representatives of the Republic of France in China, in so far as it may result in injury to the interests of American citizens."

Speaking in favor of the resolutions, Everett Frazar said, in part:

"Under the still existing laws of China, respected by the American and British Governments in their treaties, namely, the 'right of eminent or permanent domain,' claimed by China, does not convey to any foreign power the absolute ownership of any Chinese territory. The French require all land titles, on their side, to be recorded in the French Consulate, whereas American citizens and British subjects reserve the privilege of registering such records in their own Consulates and subject to their own laws.

"No doubt the foreign municipal area of Shanghai is very much congested, and improvements on score of public health and general convenience of all nationalities demand an enlargement in some direction, but not in that proposed by the French, to be entirely under their own control and treated as French territory. Against this claim, on the part of the French Minister at Peking, United States Minister Conger, on Dec. 22, entered a protest before the Chinese authorities. The British and Japanese Ministers have also taken similar action on behalf of their respective Governments. Such united action will have a most salutary effect in the future. Our interests, both for trade and for the extension of our missionary work, demand the maintenance of the integrity of China under our treaties."

The resolutions were adopted.

Charles Stewart Smith, for the Executive Committee, offered resolutions which were adopted, asking the Committee on Insurance to prepare a bill, which is to be submitted to the Legislature, properly regulating the height of buildings in this city.

Mr. Schwab offered two additional resolutions from the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, which were adopted. One instructed the committee to use all proper and lawful means to secure the adoption by Congress of the amendments to the customs administrative laws favored by the Chamber. The committee's accompanying report criticised Section 7 of the Administrative act, as amended, as unfair, holding that no penalty in excess in appraised value should be enforced unless the excess valuation amount to 5 per cent. of the entered value. The report continues:

Under Section 13 the owner, agent, or consignee is required, if he so elects, to make his appeal to the Board of three General Appraisers from the decision of the Appraiser on the appraisement of imported merchandise within two days after the appraisement, but the Collector's appeal from an appraisement is unlimited in point of time. Your committee believe that a time limit of thirty days should be established in the case of an appeal by the Collector as a matter of justice to the importer.

Your committee, in connection with proposed changes in the administration of the customs of this port, desire strongly to recommend that the removal of the Public Store cases from the steamship piers to the Public Store be effected by the steamship companies under an arrangement with the Government. At present, and for many years, the carting of these packages has been awarded to contractors, resulting in continual complaints on the part of the importers and of the steamship companies of delay in the removal and transfer to Public Stores.

Your committee finally consider that the inadequate pay of the examiners of imported merchandise in the Appraiser's Stores forms a serious obstacle to the proper administration of the customs service, and your committee therefore strongly recommend an increase in the compensation paid by the Government to these officials. It is only by the payment of adequate remuneration for this expert service that the interests of the Government and of the importer can be properly served.

The other resolution was:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws be instructed to urge by all lawful and proper means the passage of the concurrent resolutions now before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and on Foreign Affairs of the House on the subject of the exemption of private property at sea in time of war.

"HORSE RADISH LOUISE" DEAD.

Was One of Best-Known Characters About Washington Market.

"Horse Radish Louise," one of the best-known characters about Washington Market, was found dead yesterday morning in her rooms in the big tenement at 26 Washington Street.

The woman had another name, but few of her acquaintances knew her by any other than "Horse Radish Louise," a sobriquet born of her calling, that of peddling horse radish. Years ago she drove a thrifty trade with the immigrants at the Barge Office, but she was driven from this lucrative field, and since then she had plied her calling in the streets about Washington Market.

Five years ago Louise was married to Julius Askfolk. In the blizzard of last December she caught a severe cold. She continued to peddle her wares, however, until two weeks ago, when she took to her bed. Yesterday her husband found her dead in bed.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

LADIES' CAPES.

Black Silk Velour Capes, Jet trimming, high storm collars, trimmed with Persian Lamb, Mink or Alaska Sable Fur,

$37.00;
Former price $65.00 to $88.00.

Cloth Capes, trimmed with Ribbon and Braid, high storm collars and most of them trimmed with Fur. A few imported styles,

$25.00;
Former price $40.00 to $65.00.

Cloth Capes, black and colored, plain and trimmed with Ribbon and Braid, high collars,

$15.00;
Former price $25.00 to $30.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SOFT COAL BURNER FINED.

The First Conviction Found Under the New Law.

John Hankin, owner of a steam-heating plant at 461-469 Greenwich Street, was fined $25 yesterday by Judge McMahon, in General Sessions, for maintaining a public nuisance in the shape of burning soft coal.

Hankin was the first person to be indicted under the new law. The case is the outcome of a crusade by the Board of Health, with the Assistance of the District Attorney's office.

THE FAYERWEATHER WILL CASE

Vacation of an Injunction Makes the Division of the Estate Possible.

A decision was handed down yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals vacating the injunction granted by Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court restraining the executors of the last will of Daniel B. Fayerweather from paying out any money to the charities made beneficiaries under the will. This decision leaves the executors free to divide about $3,000,000 among twenty-odd colleges and institutions throughout the United States. The order committing Prescott Hall Butler, counsel for the executors, for contempt of court is also reversed.

The ruling of the court does not affect the question as to the validity of the codicil under which the charitable bequests are made, and which Emma B. Fayerweather and her sister, Mary W. Achter, are contesting on the ground that at the time it was executed, the night before Fayerweather died, he was incapable of executing such a paper.

THE NORWAY-SWEDEN DISPUTE.

August Reymert Says that It May Result in War.

August Reymert of 31 Pine Street, special agent of the Krag-Jorgensen Arms Company, who has been on a business trip to Christiania, Norway, returned yesterday on the White Star liner Majestic. He said that one of the objects of his trip was in the interest of the Bethlehem Steel Company of Pennsylvania. As the representative of that corporation he filed bids for four 21-centimeter breech-loading rifles, which are a trifle larger than the 8-inch cannons used so successfully by the United States ships during the war with Spain.

Mr. Reymert says that the constitutional contest in the Scandinavian peninsula, which recently led to the dropping of the union jack from the flag, which, since the Danish treaty of peace at Kiel in 1814, has been the recognized emblem of Norway and Sweden, may lead to war between those countries unless the powers intervene. The trouble was started by Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, the poet, leader of the Norwegian democracy, who began by a steady discussion of the subject of a national flag among the people and finally urged the dissolving of the union with Sweden.

Mr. Reymert denies that Henrik Ibsen, the playwright, had anything to do with the agitation.

CAUSE OF INGERSOLL'S ATHEISM.

Theory Advanced at a Meeting of the Society for the Study of Life.

The Society for the Study of Life held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and discussed at length the topic of "Pre-Natal Influence." As is well known, the Society for the Study of Life is composed entirely of women. Yesterday's meeting was one of the largest ever held, and the members handled their grave subject without gloves, and at the close had not arrived at any definite conclusion regarding the influence of parents over children.

Dr. Elmer Lee had the distinction of being the only man present. He delivered an address on pre-natal influence, but treated the subject simply from a physiological standpoint, declaring that good health was the chief factor in every woman's life. When Dr. Lee had finished he modestly withdrew and left the pre-natal students to themselves.

The subject was discussed by Mrs. Alice May, Rev. Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. Mason, and Mrs. Alma Hensley, President of the society. The women took the ethical and spiritual side of the question in direct opposition to the physiological statements of Dr. Lee. Mrs. Hensley presented as an object lesson the life of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. The Colonel's father, she said, was a man of the rigid, severe school, who had strong beliefs in purgatory and punishment in the hereafter. His mother, said, Mrs. Hensley, was a young woman untaught in the ways of agnostics and infidels. Before Col. Ingersoll was born she purchased a number of books on agnosticism and the subject preyed so strongly on her mind that her son the famous atheist and lecturer cannot help being a disciple of agnosticism.

JAMES D. HALLEN SENTENCED.

The Convicted Forger Gets Eight Years and Four Months.

Without so much as a tremor of the eyelid, James D. Hallen, the lawyer recently convicted of uttering a forged mortgage bond for $16,500 while acting as attorney for the Consolidated Gas and Improvement Company, in this city, in 1895, stood up before Judge McMahon, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday morning, and received a sentence of eight years and four months in Sing Sing Prison. During his trial Hallen had acted as his own counsel, fighting the case through every step. Even when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, Hallen remained utterly unmoved, and in a steady voice made the usual motions for the postponing of sentence. Many in the courtroom yesterday, however, thought that his nerve would forsake him when sentence was pronounced.

When he was called to the bar he walked erect, and gave the appearance of a prosperous professional man who had been called for a moment from his study. Arrived at the bar he looked Judge McMahon straight in the eye, and there was not a quiver.

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?" asked the Judge.

Hallen assumed a judicial air. "I would make one request," he said, "and that is that after sentence I be remanded to the Tombs until Saturday, pending the application for a writ of reasonable doubt." There was no emotion or any indication of feeling in his voice.

The Judge then pronounced sentence without comment. Hallen in a businesslike way turned to John Baptist Marshall, a lawyer who had stood by him as a friend throughout the trial, and gave instructions about the application for the writ. Then he walked briskly back to the Tombs.

West 14th St.

ESTD 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

SPECIAL CURTAIN BARGAIN.

Our inexpensive hangings are always artistic.

Nottinghams . . $1.00
Irish Points . . . 3.50

They possess the triad of lace curtain virtues: durability, softness without limpness, novel and graceful designs.

Great reductions in furniture, carpets, rugs, etc.

"Long Credit" makes allowances do double their expected work.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

MANHATTAN SHARES RISE.

The Advance Due to Rumors About Electrical Equipment—Sympathetic Rise in General Electric.

Manhattan Railway stock received the attention yesterday of Stock Exchange speculators, with the result of booming it to a net gain of 4 points. The transactions were on a large scale, 83,000 shares being dealt in at 98½, Wednesday's closing price, to 98¼, low, and 103⅝, high. The closing price was 102¼. The rise in the stock was accompanied with the familiar story of electrical equipment decided on and contracts awarded. None in authority confirmed this. George J. Gould said that he knew of no such arrangement, but declined to discuss the matter.

The best authority on the interests of the Walker Company, the General Electric Company, and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, whose interests in Manhattan are identical and consolidated, said: "Matters in regard to the equipping of the Manhattan Railway system with electricity are as they were two months ago. If there is any truth in the story that a decision has been reached, I do not know it. Certainly no contract has been signed. With the merging of Westinghouse and Walker they and the General Electric came into a working agreement and a comity of interest. A contract signed with one would be equivalent, so far as advantages go, to a contract with all. I cannot see how the rumor started."

General Electric shares, next, gained 3¾ points yesterday in sympathy with Manhattan, selling as high as 100½, and closing at 99¼ in dealings of nearly 9,000 shares. An officer of the company said that it had not got the Manhattan contract, but was convinced that it would get it.

A Director of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, who did not want his name used, said that the company had closed no contract with the General Electric or any other corporation for its electric equipment. Asked if negotiations were pending, he replied that they had been pending for a considerable time, but that they were not on the point of being consummated at present. "The electric equipment," he added, "is bound to come, however. There is no doubt in the world about that."

SNOW SHOVELERS' GRIEVANCES.

They Complain to the Mayor of Delay in Payment of Wages.

Two delegations of men who had been employed in shoveling snow on the streets called on Mayor Van Wyck yesterday to complain of the way in which they were treated by Bartholomew Dunn, the brother of Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, who has the contract for the removal of the snow.

James J. Byrnes, who acted as spokesman for the first delegation, said that the men worked from Monday morning until they were laid off on Wednesday. When they were dismissed, he said, they were told to go to 35 Chambers Street and they would be paid. At the contractor's office they were told to return yesterday. Early yesterday morning the discharged snow shovelers gathered in front of 35 Chambers Street and clamored for their pay. Their demands were refused, and in sheer desperation many of them were compelled to part with their time checks at a discount, in some cases of 50 per cent. Mr. Byrnes asked the Mayor to help the men.

In reply the Mayor said that he was powerless to aid them, as the contractor had to pay his help out of his own pocket. He suggested that the only remedy he knew of was for those who had grievances to bring suits.

A man suggested that the Mayor at least could prevent the police from treating the snow shovelers roughly. He said that the policemen on guard at 35 Chambers Street had acted as "bouncers" when the men went to get their wages.

"I'll do that," said the Mayor.

The second delegation had a still worse complaint to make against the contractor. When they were engaged, they said, they were to be paid 12½ cents an hour. When they presented their time chcks they were told that the rate was 10 cents an hour. They also said that when they started to work they were assured that they could get their pay whenever they wanted it, but after putting them off for two days the contractor had notified them that Monday was pay-day, and that none of them would receive any money until then.

Again the Mayor said that he was powerless to aid the men, and they withdrew.

A representative of Mr. Dunn said yesterday that no one connected with the office had told the men that they could be paid at will. The rate, he said, was 12½ cents an hour, and it was a physical impossibility to prepare the payrolls for 4,000 men before Monday.

Bishop for Brazil's Consecration.

The consecration as Bishop for Brazil of the Rev. L. L. Kinsolving will take place this morning in St. Bartholomew's Church. Many clergymen will be present and take part in the procession.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

Special To-Day at O'Neill's! | *Special To-Day at O'Neill's!*

O'Neill's.

The New Suits!

We make our first showing of Women's Suits for the coming season this morning. Don't miss this event, it's well worth seeing. We will also show in connection with the exhibit of Suits a number of our Spring Styles in

Separate Dress Skirts and Cotton Shirt Waists.

Another Special Purchase of Three Hundred Jackets on Sale To-Day.

They are made of excellent quality of Black Kersey, with notched collars and side pockets, and are lined throughout with heavy satin.

☞ Regular Price, 12.00.

Special, 6.75

A "Special" in Winter Millinery!

A choice lot of Black Velvet Toques, trimmed with Flowers, Feathers, etc., not old stock marked down, but new hats made specially for this sale,

3.98 Each.

Similar Styles Heretofore 10.00 and 12.00 Each.

Special Reduction Sale of Misses' & Children's Dresses, Reefers & Jackets.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, four different styles to choose from, formerly 4.98, for this sale 1.25

CHILDREN'S FANCY TRIMMED DRESSES, exceptionally well made, formerly 12.00, reduced for this sale to 6.98

CHILDREN'S REEFER JACKETS, formerly 4.98, reduced for this sale to . . . 2.59

MISSES' JACKETS, in all the popular fancy colors, thoroughly up to date, formerly 10.50 . . . . . 7.98

MISSES' KERSEY JACKETS, in navy, castor and black, formerly 15.00, for this sale 10.00

A Sale of Corsets!

A SPECIAL LOT of the celebrated "H. S." Corsets, medium sizes, a great bargain 75c

A CHOICE LOT of manufacturer's samples of the "C. P." Corset 1.98

☞ All Paid Purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-night at 8, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO, (Marriage of Figaro.) Eames, Engle, and Sembrich, Campanari, Carbone, and Ed. de Reszke.
To-morrow afternoon at 1:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, Lilli Lehmann, Marie Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Van Rooy.
To-morrow night at 8, at pop. prices, LA FAVORITA, Mantelli, Saligmac, Albers, Plançon.
Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 8th, at 8:15, 6th Sunday Concert. Emma Eames, Saléza, Bispham, Plançon.
Entire Opera Orchestra; Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 9, LOHENGRIN.
Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Bispham.
Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 10, at 8, at Brooklyn Academy, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Dippel, Pringle, Muhlmann, and Bispham.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 11, FAUST.
Melba, (her last appearance this season), Bauermeister, Mantelli. MM. Jean, Ed de Reszke, Albers.
Thurs. Ev'g., Jan. 12, at 8:30, First performance of the first series of Rings des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Marie Engle, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink, MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Muhlmann, Pringle, Devries, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 13, DON GIOVANNI.
Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAMROSCH . . . Conductor
Each number on the Programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Third Concert Sat., Jan. 7, at 2.30.
SOLOIST: MR. ARTHUR WHITING.
Subscription and single tickets now on sale at box office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PaurSymphonyOrchestra
Ninety Musicians....EMIL PAUR....Conductor.
3rd Public Rehearsal This (Fri.) Aft. at 2:30
3rd Symphony Concert, Sat., Jan. 7, at 8:15
Soloist WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD, Pianist.
Res. Seats, 50 cents to $1.50. Now on sale.
Soloist, Feb. 17 and 18.....SAUER
Soloist, March 10 and 11.....PAUR
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. ORCH.
Eve's, 25c.—$1. Mats. Wed. MARTHA.
Sat., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
MONDAY, LOHENGRIN, SUNG IN ENGLISH
JANUARY 9th, BY AMERICANS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....8:30 sharp
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinees Thursday and Sat., 2.
PINERO'S GREATEST COMEDY,
TREVAWNY OF THE WELLS.
HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
☞Owing to the death of Mrs. Chas. E. Evans this Theatre will be closed TO-NIGHT.
DELLA FOX | Last 2 weeks. | "The Little Host."
Jan. 9th, 100th Perf.; Sterling Silver Souvenirs.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. & B'way.
100TH TIME NEXT MONDAY, SOUV'RS.
Evenings, 8:30. ON AND OFF.
Mat. Saturday.
Jan. 16th—"Because She Loved Him So."

BIJOU Eveg. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St.
MATINEE Sat. at 2:15.
May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST TWO WEEKS. SOUVENIRS
SPORTING LIFE. Wed. Mat., Jan. 11.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve. at 8:15.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
BETTINA GERARD.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

GARRICK THEA. Eves., 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Last 2 Nights. Last Mat. Sat.
ANNIE RUSSELL in CATHERINE.
Jan. 9—ZAZA, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
LAST 4 WEEKS 150th Souv. Mon. The Turtle.

HARLEM | JEFFERSON | THE JOLLY | Ev. 8:15.
Op. House | De Angelis | MUSKETEER | St. Mat. 2:15
JAN. 9TH, "THE WHITE HEATHER."

COLUMBUS ANDREW MACK.
AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.
Next Week—What Happened to Jones.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MATINEE SATURDAY.
Nightly at 11 o'clock AN AFFAIR OF HONOR
And Foreign Vaudeville.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs., 8. Mat. Sat. 2.
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN."

Appeal in Behalf of Friendless Man.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to pay board in an institution for an educated man seventy-eight years old who is friendless and feeble. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged. The society also acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeal on behalf of a middle-aged woman whose husband deserted her: "H. C. F.," $3; "F. A. B.," $1; "C.," $5. Fifty dollars is still required for this case. For funds to provide food, fuel, and clothing for a widow and three dependent children: N. Witherell, $20; Horace White and F. Poel, $10 each; "J. T. W." and "H. C. F.," $5 each; "M. A.," $1. One hundred and fifty dollars is still needed for this case.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Ave. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to Performance, 11 P. M., 25c. 50c.
BIG NEW YEAR'S BILL! "HOLLY TREE INN." LEONIDAS' DOGS & CATS, SA-VANS, Mason & Forbes, Hugh Stanton & Company, 25 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Rain, followed by clearing; colder; winds variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,287. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: TWELVE PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 43½c; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) yesterday addressed the Senate in support of the anti-colonial resolution introduced by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.) Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) addressed the House along similar lines. The Senate ordered the printing of the Nicaragua Canal bill, as amended and modified, and passed the bill to protect wild birds. In the House opponents of the civil service reform law procured the rejection by the Committee on the Whole of the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) gave notice that he would demand a record vote in the House, where the friends of the law expect to reverse the decision. The House passed the bill to grant extra pay to the volunteers.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—At a general meeting of the Conservatives in Madrid to-night, Gen. Polavieja and Señor Silvela will publicly announce their acceptance of a common programme, and Gen. Polavieja will recognize Silvela as the leader of the party. Lord Curzon of Kedleston formally assumed office as Viceroy of India in Calcutta yesterday. The occasion was marked by brilliant ceremony. The Lippe-Detmold succession dispute will be the subject of discussion in the Reichstag, and the Government, it is reported, will be forced to define how far the Bundesrath may interfere with the sovereign rights of the States of the German Empire. Emperor William has recovered from an attack of influenza. The steamer Catania, spoken in distress on Dec. 29, has arrived in port at St. Michael's. The Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild succeeds his uncle, Baron Ferdinand De Rothschild, as member of Parliament. Lord Salisbury has replied to the Czar's disarmament proposal, assuring him of the cordial sympathy of the English people and promising the support of the British Government.—Pages 7 and 8.

Page 1.

The United Lighting and Heating Company, with an authorized capital of $12,000,000, was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday.

Gov. Roosevelt came from Albany to New York on an observation engine. The train he expected to take was late and he had engagements in this city which he did not want to miss.

The police have as yet made no arrest in the Adams poisoning case, although they have secured enough evidence to warrant one. Fischer, the Newark wigmaker, yesterday met R. B. Molineaux, and stated positively that Molineaux was not the man who purchased the red beard.

Advices from Manila and Hongkong indicate that the Filipinos are continuing their preparations to resist the annexation policy of the United States. The correspondence of United States Consuls in the Orient with the State Department shows that the former were warned to make no promises to Aguinaldo regarding the future action of this Government.

Page 2.

Col. William Jennings Bryan spoke in opposition to imperialism at the Jackson Day banquet in Cincinnati last night.

The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman was installed last night as associate minister of Temple Beth-El.

The physicians in attendance upon Representative Dingley entertain little hope of his recovery. He was much worse last night.

Page 3.

The twenty-four-hour bicycle race at Madison Square Garden was started last night at 10 o'clock.

The Addicks candidate for Speaker of the Delaware House was defeated by a combination of regular Republicans and Democrats.

The will of Mrs. Caroline Remsen Gihon of Tarrytown was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County.

As a result of several conferences of Republican leaders yesterday, the Chairmen for the more important committees of the Senate and Assembly were picked out.

In a suit in the Ninth District Municipal Court yesterday it was alleged that the Republican County Organization gets from $25 to $50 each from lessors of polling places.

A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of Matthew E. Healy, a Tammany man, charging him with forgery and violation of the election laws in connection with the "Independent Republican" candidacy of Robert H. Butler for Assembly in the Twenty-first District.

Col. Roosevelt is said to be convinced that Secretary Alger will prevent him from obtaining a medal of honor in revenge for the "round robin" performance at Santiago. The Schwan Army Board, in charge of the matter, says the medals will be issued only for the most conspicuous acts of valor.

Page 4.

The Senate yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon the President for information as to the instructions given the Peace Commission and correspondence bearing upon the treaty.

Page 5.

Arthur Herry Dundon, Vice President of Normal College, is critically ill.

The Third Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment presented a sword to their commander, Major Frank Keck, last night in token of their appreciation of his bravery. Much enthusiasm was displayed.

The committee of Plymouth Church appointed to select a pastor reported formally to the congregation unanimously in favor of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Chicago. All gave that man high praise, and a meeting was called for Jan. 31.

Justice Garretson has refused to continue against the officials of New York City an injunction secured in 1897 against Long Island City officials restraining them from making a contract with the Woodside Water Company. He holds that the Long Island City officials have no successors.

Page 10.

Albert B. Hilton filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. The total liabilities are $2,539,907. He has no assets except $200 worth of clothing.

James Macnaughtan, formerly President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which closed its doors on Oct. 4 last, was examined yesterday before Royal S. Crane, referee in bankruptcy.

Page 12.

Details were arranged yesterday for the reincorporation of the American Steel and Wire Company, and for its identification with the Federal Steel Company.

At the meeting of the State Commerce Commission, yesterday Prof. Lewis M. Haupt and Thomas Martindale of Philadelphia appeared to urge the construction of a canal to connect the Delaware and Raritan Rivers.

The annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held yesterday and reports made and officers elected. Dr. George G. Wheelock recommended the isolation of consumptive patients in public institutions.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus has been sued for $50, which he is alleged to have agreed to pay for a biographical volume on the Knickerbocker families, one page of which, written by the professor's own hand, relates to the Doremus family.

The suit for an accounting brought by Mrs. Heloise H. Rose against William W. Durant, her brother, was resumed in the Supreme Court yesterday, and occasioned some lively tiffs between the lawyers. Mrs. Rose told of the differences which had existed in her family.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

DEFIED BY FILIPINOS

The United States Warned Not to Insist on Annexation.

NATIVE GOVERNORS ARE FIRM

They Meet at Malolos and Resolve to Fight for Independence.

Correspondence of Consuls with the State Department Shows This Government Made No Promises.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—A dispatch to the Independencia from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino Government, says the Governors of all the provinces of Luzon have assembled at Malolos for the purpose of offering their lives and property in adhesion to the policy of the President and Government. Continuing, the dispatch says: "They say they fought only for the independence of the Filipinos, and are now unwilling to surrender to strangers."

Commenting upon President McKinley's proclamation to the Filipinos, issued on Wednesday by Major Gen. Otis, the Independencia, which is a native paper, says the problem presented is most grave. It admits that there are only two solutions possible, namely, the abandonment by the Americans of their annexation policy, on the ground that the people here are not desirous of absorption into their nationality, or a prolonged and bloody war. It then cites the example of the "noble patriots of Iloilo defying Gen. Miller" and expresses hope for a pacific termination of the crisis, but hints of trouble.

The official organ, the Republica, is less aggressive, but indisposed to accept the suggestions of Gen. Otis in their entirety.

The Spanish papers are evidently afraid to comment on the situation.

The California regiment is still on board the transports here, awaiting orders.

HONGKONG, Jan. 6.—The newspapers here publish the following dispatch from Iloilo, evidently from a Filipino source:

"When the Americans arrived at Iloilo they found absolutely no looting upon the part of the Filipino forces, or conduct of any kind unworthy of civilized people. In conformity with their agreement with the Spaniards, the Filipinos entered Iloilo in an orderly manner and formally hoisted the Filipino flag. The Americans found a good government established and meeting with the complete approval of the foreign residents. The Post Office, customs, and other departments were working smoothly under the entire control of the Filipinos. This disposes of the allegations of the inclination of the Filipinos to loot and kill. The Filipinos occupied Iloilo on the same humane principles which have guided their actions against their Spanish oppressors."

The correspondent adds that the reports of an opposition republic having been established are refuted by the facts that the Governor and General commanding at Iloilo have assured the American delegates from the warships that they could settle nothing without orders from the National Government at Malolos.

RELATIONS WITH AGUINALDO.

Acts of American Consuls in the Orient Detailed in Letters to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The correspondence published officially in connection with the peace treaty contains much of interest from Consul Williams, who was stationed at Manila prior to the war. He was in constant communication with Aguinaldo for some time after the battle of Manila Bay, and his letters throw much light upon the relations with the Philippine chieftain.

As early as Feb. 22 last, Mr. Williams wrote: "The Governor-General, who is amiable and popular, having resigned, wishes credit for pacification. Certain rebel leaders were given a cash bribe of $1,650,000 to consent to public deportation to China. This bribe and deportation only multiplied claimants and fanned the fires of discontent."

On March 19 he complained that his letters and telegrams were tampered with and he then found it necessary to keep open house constantly for the benefit of American citizens there. He dwelt at this time much on the movements of the natives, showing the disloyalty of the native troops to Spain, and the growth of the rebellion, and he also related many atrocities on the part of the Spaniards.

One of these occurred on March 25, when a meeting of natives was broken in upon by forces, many being wantonly shot to death and sixty-two taken prisoners. The next day the sixty-two prisoners were marched in a body to the cemetery and shot down in a body. Many of these, Mr. Williams wrote, were not participants in the meeting. He added that such horrors, though on a smaller scale, were of almost daily occurrence. He also reported that several hundred native prisoners were disposed of by being placed in low dungeons in the city walls, where they were drowned by the rise of the tide, adding: "Cruelties too horrid for an official report are detailed to me every day, and it seems that the cry of outraged humanity would soon compel Spain to abolish middle-age warfare." He spoke of the influence of the church as the greatest bar to progress in the islands.

SENT INFORMATION TO DEWEY.

Mr. Williams also wrote that every leisure hour of his time was devoted to the inspection of the forts, arsenals, and battleships in and about Manila, and that he was sending information thus derived to Commodore Dewey, who, with his fleet, was then at Hongkong. Spies were so thick that he did not dare copy his dispatches in the office books.

Mr. Williams left Manila on April 23. He was a witness of Dewey's victory, and on May 12 resumed his reports from Cavite. His first dispatch of that date began with an assurance of the friendliness of the Philippine natives to this country and to him as its representative. "Scores of times," he continued, "I have heard hopes expressed that either the United States or Great Britain would acquire these islands."

"Aguinaldo told me to-day," he wrote on June 16, "that his friends all hoped that the Philippines would be held as a colony of the United States." This was only four days after the first formation of a Provisional Government by the natives. Mr. Williams said he was invited to be present when this Government was organized by the Filipinos, but that he declined. For this he afterward received a note of approval from the State Department.

On Aug. 4 he wrote: "It has been my study to keep on pleasant terms with Aguinaldo for ultimate objects. Admiral Dewey says I have planted the seeds of cordial co-operation. My argument with Aguinaldo has been that the conditions of Government by the United States in the Philippine Islands would be vastly better for him and his people in honor, advancement, and profit than could exist under any plan fixed by himself and the Filipinos. I have traversed the entire ground of government with him in council, and he has called his officials from fifteen provinces to meet for discussion, all stated as friendly, but unofficial on my part."

On Sept. 5 Mr. Williams cabled: "To-day delegations from 4,000 Visayan soldiers, also representing Southern business interests, came to me pledging loyalty to annexation. Several insurgent leaders likewise. Spain cannot control. If we evacuate anarchy rules."

CONSUL WILDMAN'S VIEWS.

On July 18 Consul Wildman, at Hongkong, wrote to the Secretary of State expressing his views on the then reported policy of the United States Government to allow the Philippine Islands to return to Spain. Among other things, after giving the particulars of his long residence and intimate acquaintance among the people of the Straits Settlements, he said:

"I consider the forty or fifty Filipino leaders with whose fortunes I have been very closely connected, both the superiors of the Malays and the Cubans. Aguinaldo, Agoncillo, and Sandico are all men who would be leaders in their separate departments in any country, while among the wealthy Manila men who live in Hongkong, and who are spending their money liberally for the overthrow of the Spaniards and the annexation to the United States, men like the Cortez family and the Peza family, would hold their own among bankers and lawyers anywhere. In spite of statements to the contrary, I know they are fighting for annexation to the United States, first, and for independence, secondly. In fact, I have had the most prominent leaders call on me and say they would not raise one finger unless I could assure them that the United States intended to give them United States citizenship if they wished it.

"There has been a systematic attempt to blacken the name of Aguinaldo and his Cabinet on account of the questionable terms of their surrender to the Spanish forces a year ago this month. It has been said that they sold their country for gold, but this has been conclusively disproved, not only by their own statements, but by the speech of the late Governor General Rivera in the Spanish Senate. I was in Hongkong in September, 1897, when Aguinaldo and his leaders arrived under contract with the Spanish Government. They waited until the 1st of November for the payment of the money promised for the widows and orphans of the insurgents and the fulfillment of promised reforms. Only $400,000 Mexican was ever placed to their credit.

INSURGENTS PROMISED TO OBEY.

Mr. Wildman wrote that on the breaking out of the war he received a delegation from the insurgent Junta, and they bound themselves to obey all the laws of civilized warfare, and to place themselves absolutely under the orders of Admiral Dewey if they were permitted to return to Manila. He said that on April 27, after another conference, he agreed on behalf of Dewey to allow two of the insurgent delegations to accompany the fleet to Manila, he going with them. It was only later that he prevailed on Admiral Dewey to allow Aguinaldo to go. Referring to Aguinaldo's organization of a Government, he said it was an absolutely necessary step to maintain control over the natives. In conclusion, Mr. Wildman wrote:

"I wish to put myself on record as stating that the insurgent Government of the Philippine Islands cannot be dealt with as though they were North American Indians, willing to be removed from one reservation to another at the whim of their masters. If the United States decides not to retain the Philippine Islands its 10,000,000 people will demand independence, and the attempt of any foreign nation to obtain territory or coaling stations will be resisted with the same spirit with which they fought the Spaniards."

The correspondence shows that Mr. Wildman was warned not to make pledges or discuss policy with Aguinaldo, and he replied that he made him no pledges, and exacted from him but two, viz., to obey unquestionably the commander of the United States forces in the Philippine Islands and to conduct his warfare on civilized lines.

"Aguinaldo," wrote Mr. Wildman, "has written me by every opportunity, and I believe he has been frank with me, both regarding his actions and his motives. I do not doubt that he would like to be President of the Philippine Republic, and there may be a small coterie of his native advisers who entertain a like ambition, but I am perfectly certain that the great majority of his followers and the wealthy and educated Filipinos have but one desire—to become citizens of the United States. As for the mass of the natives, they would be content under any rule save that of the friars."

PROMISES OF AGUINALDO

Consul General Pratt, stationed at Singapore, in a letter detailed his last interview with Aguinaldo, saying that he enjoined upon the Philippine leader the necessity under Commodore Dewey's directions of assuming absolute control over his forces in the Philippines, since no excesses on their part would be tolerated by the United States, the President having declared that hostilities with Spain were to be carried on in strict conformity with the principles of civilized warfare. Mr. Pratt said that to this injunction Aguinaldo gave his full assent. Mr. Pratt also said that Aguinaldo expressed the hope that "the United States would assume protection over the Philippines for at least long enough to allow the inhabitants to establish a government of their own, in the organization of which he would desire American advice and assistance."

Assistant Secretary Moore, in a memorandum to the Secretary, wrote: "Mr. Pratt was instructed that it was proper for him to obtain the unconditional assistance of Gen. Aguinaldo, but not to make any political pledges."

Writing on June 16 to Mr. Pratt, Secretary Day said: "This Government has known the Philippine insurgents only as discontented subjects of Spain and is not acquainted with their purposes. The United States, in entering upon the occupation of the Islands, as a result of its military operations in that quarter, will do so in the exercise of the rights which the state of war confers, and will expect from the inhabitants, without regard to their former attitude toward the Spanish Government, that obedience which will be lawfully due from them."

In a letter of June 20 Secretary Day referred at length to the report of Mr. Pratt's conference with the Filipino leaders, saying that he feared some of his utterances on that occasion had caused apprehension "lest the Consul's action may have laid the ground of future misunderstanding and complications." In reply, Mr. Pratt repeated his assurance that he had used due precaution in dealing with the Philippine leaders.

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S OPINION.

Included in Gen. Merritt's testimony was a statement from Admiral Dewey, in which he spoke of the natives of Luzon as gentle and docile and said of them that "under just laws and with the benefits of popular education they would make good citizens." He added that they were more intelligent and better capable of self-government than the Cubans.

On July 24 Aguinaldo wrote to Gen. Anderson, saying that he had come from Hongkong to make common cause with the Americans against the Spaniards, but asking that the American troops should communicate in writing to him before disembarking at the places intended to be occupied, in order to prevent trouble.

Replying to a letter from Consul Wildman holding out to him the advantages of annexing the Philippines to the United States, Aguinaldo wrote on Aug. 1, that it was an alluring picture, but that he doubted if he could bring his people to see its beauty. He asked for the recognition of the Philippine Government, and suggested that the American forces should cooperate with those of the Philippine Government. On Aug. 27 he wrote to Gen. Merritt urging that the Filipinos should have a share in governing Manila, and reminding the American General of the share of his people in its subjugation.

The correspondence includes a letter from Gen. Sir Andrew Clark, who is referred to in a note of transmission by Mr. Day, then Ambassador to Great Britain, as "one of the greatest living authorities in England on all subjects connected with the government of the islands in the Malay archipelago." Referring to his own successful action in 1874 for the pacification of the Malay peninsula, he wrote:

"I believe the task of pacifying the Filipinos would be no more difficult, and perhaps easier, than that which I accomplished in the Malay peninsula. No doubt the presence of a moderate military force will be at first desirable at one or two important centres, but I attach more importance to ample naval provisions, more especially of gunboats able to move freely among the islands and ascend the rivers."

AGONCILLO ASKS RECOGNITION.

Representative of the Filipinos Asserts Diplomatic Powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Señor Agoncillo, who is in Washington as the representative of the Filipinos, has asked to be recognized by the United States as such, and that the same rights be accorded to him as to other diplomats. His request is now in the hands of Secretary Hay. To-day Don Sixto Lopez, the private secretary of Señor Agoncillo, visited the State Department and presented a letter to Secretary Hay, requesting, upon behalf of Señor Agoncillo, an interview for the purpose of arranging to present his credentials to President McKinley, and inquiring when it would meet the convenience of the President to meet the representative of the Filipinos.

The letter of Señor Lopez further says that he is instructed by Señor Agoncillo to urge the advisability of an understanding between the American Government and the representative of the Philippine people as to the relations between the respective nations, such understanding to be reached either at Washington, through the joint representatives of the two Governments, or in the Philippine Islands in like manner. The letter concludes with an expression of the earnest hope that the friendly relations heretofore existing between the two peoples may ever be maintained.

Accompanying the letter is a memorandum setting forth the establishment of the Philippines Republic and the provisions for a detailed system of government.

"On the facts submitted," says Señor Agoncillo, "it will appear that the Philippine Government is now, as it has been practically ever since June 18, 1898, substantially in full possession of the territory of the people it represents."

The representatives of the Philippine Government will now await action upon the request made to-day. It is their desire that the United States appoint a commission to hold a conference for the purpose of discussing and settling the Philippine question.

The Fourth Infantry for Manila.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Telegraphic instructions were received here to-day from Secretary Alger giving final orders for the movement of the Fourth United States Infantry to Manila. The 1,300 men and officers will leave Fort Sheridan on three special trains Jan. 13. The regiment will reach New York Jan. 15, and sail that evening for Manila on the transport Mohawk, by way of the Suez Canal. Battery D of the Fifth Artillery, now at Savannah, and one company of the Seventh Infantry will be transferred to Fort Sheridan to do garrison duty during the absence of the Fourth Infantry.

More Agents of Aguinaldo Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Lieut. B. Calkins, who arrived here yesterday from Manila on the Doric, reports that two emissaries of Aguinaldo are en route to this country in the interest of the Filipino Government. It is said they will ask leave to have several of the islands of the Philippine group ceded to the Filipinos as an indemnity.

SENT TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Punishment of a Spanish Colonel Who Surrendered in Puerto Rico Without Resistance.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—Col. Julison San Martin, who was in command of the Spanish garrison at Ponce, Puerto Rico, when the United States troops under Gen. Miles landed in the island, and who abandoned the place without resistance, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life. He will be incarcerated at Ceuta, the Spanish penal colony in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar.

ISAAC I. STILLINGS KILLED.

He Is Run Over by an Eighth Avenue Trolley Car—Thomas O'Connor Hurt.

Isaac I. Stillings, sixty years old, of 546 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, prominent in Tammany Hall, and the father of William E. Stillings, leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District, was run down by an Eighth Avenue trolley car at Sixty-ninth Street and Central Park West at 1 o'clock this morning and was instantly killed.

In company with Thomas O'Connor, a real estate dealer, Mr. Stillings had attended a card party at the home of ex-Alderman Hughes, in Sixty-ninth Street, near Columbus Avenue. They were on their way home at the time of the accident.

In waiting for an up-town car they did not see a car running at a high rate of speed on the down-town track, and the motorman, being unable to stop his car, ran into them. O'Connor was thrown several feet, but escaped with bruises. Mr. Stillings was knocked down, and the fender, giving way, he was rolled under the car. His chest was crushed in and he was wedged under the car near a front wheel.

The car was crowded with passengers, and there was great excitement. One woman fainted, while others shrieked and tried to jump from the car. The men got out and tried to lift the car so as to extricate the injured man, but it was not until the wreckers arrived half an hour later that the man was taken out.

Dr. Cole of Roosevelt Hospital declared him dead, and said he had been instantly killed. Few bones were entire when the body was finally extricated. The body was taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and Mr. Stillings's family notified.

Conductor Frank Coleman of 155 West Fifty-second Street and Motorman John Stetzer of 337 West Thirty-eighth Street were arrested by the West Sixty-eighth Street police.

Mr. Stillings was in the harness business at 1,560 Broadway. Mr. O'Connor was able to go to his home.

A TALK WITH ESTERHAZY.

He Indulges in a Violent Anti-Jewish Tirade—Lonely and Miserable in Holland.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview which a special correspondent in Holland has had with Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, author of the Dreyfus bordereau. The correspondent says:

"I found him in a small, typical Dutch hotel. His face betrays the ravages of the anxiety of recent months, and he is terribly lonely. He told me he hardly had spoken to any one since he left England. He declined to say anything about the inquiry now in progress before the Court of Cassation, but did indulge in a violent anti-Jewish tirade.

"Esterhazy declared that the Dreyfus affair was a bitter racial war, legitimate and natural, a defense against the most terrible invasion which ever menaced Europe, observing that unhappily the defenders were not agreed among themselves. He complained that, while he was left in the most absolut tranquillity during his stay in England, he had been continually threatened and insulted in Holland."

VICTOR NAPOLEON AND DREYFUS.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, who has secured an interview with Prince Victor Napoleon, says the Prince firmly declined to discuss politics or the Dreyfus affair, remarking:

"When the time comes for me to speak I shall do so in the only way befitting a Prince and the chief of a great party. I shall say what is necessary and sign my words with the glorious name I am proud to bear—Napoleon."

Bismarck's Memoirs Delayed.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Zukunft announces this morning that the third part of Prince Bismarck's memoirs, dealing fully with his resignation of the Chancellorship, has been printed, but cannot yet be published.

THE RUSH CLEARED FOR ACTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The revenue cutter Richard Rush has had an exciting experience. The Canadian sealer Enterprise attempted to leave the harbor in defiance of the law, and, with a customs officer on board, the Rush cleared for action and started in pursuit, overtaking the Enterprise outside the Heads.

The Enterprise is liable to seizure and a heavy fine for being in American waters without having made proper entry. She put in here in distress some time ago and sailed, but later returned to port.

ROOSEVELT'S "ROUGH RIDE"

The Governor Comes from Albany to New York on an Engine.

NOVEL EXPERIENCE FOR HIM

The Train He Was to Take Was Late and He Had Important Engagements Here.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt took another "rough ride" yesterday. This time, however, the Colonel of the Rough Riders was rushing to New York and not to Santiago.

The Governor had a number of engagements in this city last night, and as is customary with him, he determined to keep them all and in good time. When he was about ready to leave the capital he learned that the train he was to come on was more than an hour late. It was the Southwestern Limited, known as "the club train," and on its schedule time it reaches here about 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Anything later than that hour would be too late for Gov. Roosevelt and his engagements.

At Tampa, when, as Lieutenant Colonel of the Rough Riders, he learned that the horses of his troops could not be taken to Cuba, Col. Roosevelt said:

"I will go if I have to go on all fours."

He did not have to come to New York in that way, but he came in a manner somewhat novel and considerably more expeditious.

He at once set about finding a way to reach this city in time for his appointments. Finally E. Van Etten, General Superintendent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, heard that the Governor was trying to get to New York City in a hurry. He sent word:

"Tell the Governor if he is in a hurry to reach New York I can help him." And he placed his observation engine at the Governor's disposal. The novelty of the proposition delighted Col. Roosevelt, and he accepted instantly.

"I've ridden about everything," he said, "from a bucking bronco to an ocean greyhound. I shall try the engine." And he showed his gleaming teeth in keen appreciation. "Why, it will be be decidedly better than the commonplace of a train."

In a few moments Gov. Roosevelt, Superintendent Van Etten, and Private Secretary Youngs were aboard the engine.

The observation engine is a queer compound. It is half car and half throbbing engine. The part that is car is ahead of the engineer's cab, and the great pulse-beats of the pistons drive it ahead like the barb on an arrow or the steel nose of a Mauser bullet.

"It feels," said the Governor, "as if you were being thrust right through the earth by some terrible power."

This "observer" had just gone to Albany to take Mr. Van Etten on a tour. It is numbered 254, but bears the distinctive name of "The Hudson." The engineer is Royal S. Cornwall.

At 2:10 the Governor, the Superintendent, and the Secretary got on "The Hudson," which at once turned its nose down the four-track lane that is paved with ties and rock ballast and lines of glittering steel from Albany to New York. From start to finish this road is 143 miles. This distance is as nothing to the "observer." The great engine devoured the miles and the leagues, rushing down the steel lane, clanging over switches and crashing through station yards; taking away the breath of its riders as it whirled in thunder across the path of another giant steed of the highway, making the long sea estuary that is called the Hudson look like a mountain torrent that was rushing in the opposite direction; mingling in weird panorama mountains and palisades, hills and valleys, cities and suburban villas—sweeping on toward the goal of New York.

Thrice a signal swung across its path, and the heart stopped throbbing for a minute and the pistons rested, quivering in their eagerness. And then the engine, taking up its race, went clanging and swinging and pulsating on its way. It did not check its speed for tunnel, or for crossing; and swept into the spider-web of tracks in its home yards as confidently as if it were on the prairie. It had arrived.

The race was run in exactly two hours fifty-one minutes and five seconds, reaching New York at 5:01.05.

When Gov. Roosevelt boarded the engine he shook hands with Engineer Cornwall, and when he alighted in New York, he again shook the engineer's hand and said:

"It was magnificent."

"You should let me take you, Governor," said Cornwall, "when there's no fog and mist. I'd show you what she can do. She has done it in 2:35."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PLANS.

It Is Announced that He Will Continue to Come Here to Consult Leaders.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Before leaving for New York this afternoon Gov. Roosevelt made it clear that he had not the slightest objection to its being known that he expected to see Senator Platt while in the city, and that to consult with the Senator was one of the main objects of his visit.

Had Mr. Platt remained in Washington the Governor would have gone to New York anyway to keep his other engagements, but he is glad to be able to combine the two. He expects to see other Republican leaders also, while in the city, Mr. Choate, Mr. Root, and Mr. Low among the number, and he will consult with them, as with Mr. Platt, first about the choice of a Superintendent of Public Works, and then, if there is time, about matters of legislation, such as the New York police question.

The Governor is not frightened by the cry that he is breaking all precedents by going to New York to consult with politicians. He does not care whether it is in accord with precedent or not; it is in accord with the policy he has laid down and studiously pursued so far, of consulting the representative men of his party on matters where he feels the need of advice before making up his own mind. He expects to make many trips like this.

If he wants to see Mr. Platt or Mr. Odell or John Proctor Clarke or Elihu Root or Seth Low, and it is not convenient to have them come here, he will go down to New York to meet him. He will try to "bunch" these matters with such private business as may call him to the city from time to time, so as to accomplish four or five or half a dozen separate missions with one journey.

He expects to make no effort to keep any of them secret or to pass them off as on "purely personal" business, nor will he have any objection to its being known exactly whom he goes to see, whether it be Mr. Platt or some one of his independent Republican friends. All this, Gov. Roosevelt thinks, might as well be understood now, so that there may be no misconception or needless excitement when he takes a notion every now and then during the next two years, to run down to New York for a day or two.

The Governor has not picked out successors to the three State Tax Commissioners whose terms expire this month, and he said to-day that he had not decided whether or not he would name a New York City man on the new board. He had been assured by Controller Roberts that the presence of a city man on the board could not have helped things from a city point of view in the past. The whole question of the alleged inequalities of taxation is one the Governor has not been able to go into fully, however, and until he does he will withhold any positive action.

TWELFTH NIGHT FESTIVITIES.

The Governor Attends the Celebration of the Century Association.

As soon as Gov. Roosevelt reached the city yesterday afternoon he went to the home of his sister, at 689 Madison Avenue, where he will stay until to-morrow night. He will then return to Albany.

It was rumored yesterday, and for several days preceding, that the Governor would be the guest of Gen. F. V. Greene at a dinner at the Century Association last night. In reply to an inquiry the Governor said that he had no such appointment. He said that he was going to attend the annual celebration of Twelfth Night by the Century Association, but had no engagement with Gen. Greene. He was then dining with his sister's family.

Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews called later and joined the Governor at dinner. After dinner several other friends called, and the party conversed for an hour or more, and then the Governor and Gen. Andrews drove in a cab to the Century Association, at 7 West Forty-third Street. It was pouring rain when they arrived; but a number of the members of the association, in masquerade costumes, rushed to the door to meet the Governor.

The celebration was described as a special revel, as is the custom once in three years. The King of Misrule and his Court, which consisted of jesters, poet laureate, marshals, heralds, pages, and men at arms, wore costumes of the period of Charles I. A band of minstrels sang old Engl' carols, and the ceremonies were conducted by a Master of Revel. Joseph H. Choate was King of the evening. Among some of the prominent men present were Whitelaw Reid, D. O. Mills, and prominent business men and members of the bar and bench. At the door were stationed three stalwart colored men costumed as Sheiks, and they divided their time in keeping out outsiders and piloting the merrymakers to the beer tunnel.

On one side of the entrance was the legend, "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them; take to thyself the trick of singularity." As Gov. Roosevelt entered the club this was pointed out to him, and he read it and laughed.

A theatrical entertainment was provided by the members, and at its conclusion a supper followed, during which the boar's head was presented with elaborate ceremony. The music, verses, plays, and costumes were the products of different members, and the costumes were rich and varied. Many curious mistakes arose out of the partial disguise created by the costumes.

Gov. Roosevelt entered into the spirit of the fun with all his ardor. He remained in the club till long after midnight. He made an informal talk, which was applauded.

NEW PACIFIC FAST MAIL.

Run from New York to San Francisco Completed in 97 Hours and 55 Minutes Without Exciting Incident.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The Government fast mail arrived here last night at 8:45 o'clock on time. The finish of the trip from Sacramento was without incident. The run from New York, begun last Sunday night at 9:15, was completed in ninety-seven hours and fifty-five minutes, an average speed of about 37 miles an hour, including all transfers and stops.

A summary of the trip from coast to coast shows that the mail was thirty-five minutes late at Albany, and one hour and nine minutes late at Buffalo. The Lake Shore wiped out all delay but sixteen minutes at Cleveland, and this was made up at Vermilion, Ohio. Chicago was made at 6:28, two minutes ahead of time; Omaha, by the Burlington, five minutes ahead; Ogden, by the Union Pacific, thirty minutes late; Palisade, by the Southern Pacific, two hours late; Wadsworth, one hour late, and San Francisco, at 8:45 P. M., on time.

From New York to San Francisco there were eight changes of postal crews, and eleghteen changes of engine drivers and engines.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 6.—The new fast mail train from the East arrived on time over the Oregon Railway and Navigation, making the time between New York and Portland in ninety-five hours and fifty-five minutes. This is a reduction of fifteen hours over the former schedule. It is understood that the Oregon Railway and Navigation will make a further reduction of one hour in the time between Huntington and Portland during the next month.

WROTE HIS OWN OBITUARIES.

Death Had No Terrors for a Dignified Old Pastor in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 6.—The Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, died early this morning, aged eighty-one years. He was one of the best-known citizens of Richmond, and his death is universally mourned.

The approach of death was unable to rob him of the dignity that characterized his life. Two weeks or more ago he himself dictated a notice for use in the local papers concerning his condition which forecast his death. He not only set his own house in order, but consulted the officers of his church as to his successor, and calmly awaited his end.

The funeral will be participated in by the city at large, and will take place on Sunday from the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor for more than half a century.

NOW AN OIL-LIGHTING TRUST.

Company Incorporated in New Jersey with $12,000,000 Capital.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6.—Articles of incorporation of the United Lighting and Heating Company, with an authorized capital of $12,000,000, were filed here to-day. The company is authorized to manufacture, sell, and lease to public and private consumers, gas and oil machines and appliances of all kinds for the production and supply of light, heat, and power. The incorporators are Edwin Hand, Jr., of Philadelphia; F. H. Macmorris of Philadelphia, and John M. Devlin of Gloucester City.

The company is organized for the purpose of consolidating the oil lighting interests of the United States, and for the absorption of the big concerns, including the Pennsylvania Globe and Gas Light Company, which furnishes oil light. The company is backed by the same syndicate that is behind the electric company incorporated yesterday, and the gas trust which has been in existence for some time. The purpose is to operate the three systems of furnishing light by electricity, oil, and gas.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Thursday night in the West Gulf has moved with great velocity, averaging seventy miles an hour, and was central last night over Lake Ontario, and has caused rain or snow from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Rain has also fallen on the Middle and North Pacific Coast. An area of high pressure covers the whole region from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast, and will dominate the weather, giving clear skies for the next two or three days from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature has fallen in the Gulf States and New England, except on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, where it has remained stationary, and has remained stationary in all other districts, including the Pacific Coast. It will grow colder in the Atlantic States, except in Southern Florida, where the temperature will remain stationary. Generally fair weather may be expected from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Fair and much colder weather, with brisk winds, is expected on the North Atlantic Coast to-day. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	31	35	37
6 A. M.	31	30	32
9 A. M.	35	35	32
12 M.	38	36	40
3 P. M.	40	42	40
6 P. M.	42	40	40
9 P. M.	43	40	40
12 P. M.	42	41	39

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average tempratures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38¾
Weather Bureau	36¾
Corresponding date 1898	37¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 42 degrees, at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 30 degrees, at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 84, and

sented to go to the station with the detective. They found Mr. Molineaux and his lawyer, Bartow S. Weeks, there, waiting for the train in a crowd of men and women. Mr. Fischer, the detective says, did not hesitate in making the statement that the man he confronted was not the mysterious customer.

In connection with the meeting at the station a statement was made at the Newark Police Headquarters later, differing somewhat in detail as to the way in which Fischer and Molineaux came together. According to this story, Mr. Fischer walked through the station twice and did not recognize Molineaux. Then, it was said, Detective Christie introduced Mr. Fischer to Mr. Molineaux, and Fischer at once said: "I never saw this man before."

TALE OF A DERBY HAT.

A story of the purchase of a derby hat at the store of Corey & Stewart, 197 Market street, on the afternoon of Dec. 20, between 5 and 5:15 o'clock, by a man disguised with beard and wig and corresponding to the description of the man who bought the wig and beard at Mr. Fischer's store, and who purchased the match stand at Hartdegen's jewelry store the day following, and the four bottles at Callaghan's drug store, came out in New York yesterday afternoon. John A. Lee, one of the salesmen in the hat store, says he made the sale and that there is not the slightest doubt that the man who called on him was disguised and, incidentally "nervous in manner."

It is considered singular, however, that, with all the talk for days of mysterious strangers who went about in disguises, it did not occur to Mr. Lee to make known the fact before yesterday. Why he kept the important knowledge to himself so long Mr. Lee does not quite satisfactorily explain. His explanation was that the idea suddenly struck him yesterday morning that there might be some connection between the bearded personage to whom he sold the hat and the individual who has made sleepless the nights of Newark and New York detectives and of a small army of reporters who have been camping out in the New Jersey town for days past. The Newark police do not hesitate to say that Mr. Lee's story is remarkable for its nicety of detail.

Mr. Lee says that when the man came in and asked for a hat, he started to take his measure with a brass size strap, but the man objected. He called for a black derby, 7½ size. Mr. Lee took down a number of hats, he says, but none seemed to suit his prospective customer. Seven and a half sizes seemed too large to suit his taste, and the 7¼ too small.

"He indicated," said Mr. Lee, "that he wanted one with a broad brim, the front turned down so as to cover his eyes as much as possible without being out of proportion. I offered to shape a hat, but he wouldn't have it. Finally I picked out a hat that had been crumbled down from 7½ to 7¾. It had the breadth of brim he wanted. He tried it on, but it did not seem to fit him properly. I said I would shape it, but he said 'No,' and turned to the mirror to fit it himself. Then, as I looked at him from the rear, I noticed that his beard was false. I could see the clearly defined lines, especially where the lower part of the beard joined the throat. He said he would take the hat, and paid me $2.50 for it, handing me a five-dollar bill. I had to send out for change.

"When I was at the desk I whispered to L. F. Hallett, the bookkeeper, that my customer had on a disguise. He asked me what I thought it meant, and I said I could not say. The beard was reddish or brownish in hue. It was not pointed, but round, as if he had just had it trimmed. The fellow was apparently about forty years old, and must have weighed 170 pounds. He was about 5 feet 9 inches in height. His face was inclined to be broad, and his complexion was sallow. He was nervous and quick in speech, and spoke in a decided tone."

NEWARK POLICE ACTIVE.

Detective McCafferty and another detective from Capt. McClusky's office were in Newark early yesterday morning and spent the day there. They were frequently in consultation with Capt. Cosgrove and held long conversations over a private wire with Capt. McClusky in this city. The activity of the New York and Newark men gave the impression that something was going to happen almost any minute, but at 7 o'clock Capt. Cosgrove made the statement that no arrest would be made in Newark last night.

"There may be an arrest in New York," said he, "but not here."

From utterances which Capt. Cosgrove allowed to go forth during the day it was learned that the Newark men have a certain man in view whom they are shadowing. Capt. Cosgrove has detailed two or three new men on the case who are working both independently and in conjunction with Detective McCafferty and the men with him.

When asked last night why the expected arrest had not been made, Capt. Cosgrove said:

"For police reasons. Capt. McClusky and I have a perfect understanding, and if a certain man is wanted out here and Capt. McClusky requests that he be taken, we will get him."

"Developments to-day," added Capt. Cosgrove significantly, "have not changed the status of affairs so far as our investigations are concerned. In one direction, at least, we have not relaxed our vigilance or yet changed our ideas. You see what I mean?"

The New York detectives visited the wholesale drug house of C. B. Smith & Co. during the day to inquire concerning the statement that the firm had sold four bottles of cyanide of mercury since its last inventory, July 1, 1898. Mr. Smith said to them that he had no idea what firms bought the bottles and that it would be an immense amount of work to look through the bills for the last six months. It was said, however, that Mr. Smith will cause a search to be made so that the police can trace the bottles.

Vice President Hobart's Dinner.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Vice President and Mrs. Hobart gave a dinner, followed by a very small reception, this evening, at which the guests of honor were the President and Mrs. McKinley. All the members of the Cabinet were present except the Secretary of State, who is confined to his home by grip, from which malady the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart have just recovered.

BANK BURGLARS USE DYNAMITE

Doors of the Phenix (R. I.) National Blown Off, but the Men Are Frightened and Escape Without Booty.

PHENIX, R. I., Jan. 6.—The outside doors of the vault of the Phenix National Bank were blown out by dynamite about 1 o'clock this morning, but three men who attempted to rob the bank were frightened away before they could gain access to the interior apartments where the money, securities, and other valuables were kept. The burglars escaped. The damage to the bank will not exceed $100.

W. G. Briggs, a hotel proprietor who lives near the bank, was awakened by the sound of the explosion, and saw three men leave the place. He hurried to the street and gave the alarm. It was soon learned that the burglars had only succeeded in forcing the outer doors of the vault, and a party started in search of the men. No trace of them could be found.

The Phenix National Bank is situated on Main Street, and does business in a small brick building which is also occupied by the Phenix Savings Bank, which failed about a year ago. The office of the National bank was entered by means of a rear window.

The amount of money in the bank last night was between $12,000 and $15,000.

It was learned during the forenoon that four men who seemed to be traveling together came here on the night train on the Consolidated Railroad, from Providence. This clue is being followed closely by the authorities.

As the burglars were leaving town they fired two shots in the air to scare the townspeople who had been aroused by the explosions at the bank.

War Taxes and Legacies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Assistant Attorney General Boyd has rendered an opinion which has been approved by the Attorney General, in which he holds that the tax provided for in Section 29 of the War Revenue act should be levied upon such portion of a deceased person's estate as constitutes legacies or remains to be paid out to distributees, and not upon the gross amount which shall come into the hands of the administrator or executor.

Washington Sick Improving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The condition of John W. Foster, Wayne MacVeagh, and Representative Hull continues to improve.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features, and Monday, with eight-page Financial Supplement.—Adv.

MR. BRYAN IN CINCINNATI

Makes a Speech at the Duckworth Club Banquet.

ARGUES AGAINST IMPERIALISM

Says the Sentiment of the People Must Be Measured in Days of Deliberation.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—The Duckworth Club of Cincinnati gave its annual Jackson banquet to-night. The date was early, so as to have Col. Bryan present, as he responds to a toast at the Jackson banquet in Chicago to-morrow night. Democratic leaders from all over the State held conferences with him during the day, joining in the large reception given Col. Bryan at the Chamber of Commerce at noon.

Over 400 plates were turned at the Gibson House to-night, and the decorations were elaborate. After the addresses of retiring President Louis Remelin and President-elect Gideon C. Wilson and of Mayor Tafel, Edward Kibler and Judge William H. Jackson, the guest of honor, Col. William J. Bryan, was introduced amid a storm of applause.

After discussing the Chicago platform and emphasizing the 16 to 1 plank, Col. Bryan took up the new questions that have grown out of the war. He called attention to the President's recommendation of a larger army and insisted that the army should be divided into two branches—the army for domestic use in the United States, which, he said, did not need to be increased, and the army of occupation, which is temporarily necessary for use outside of the United States.

Col. Bryan said that the army of occupation should be recruited at once, in order to relieve the volunteers, but that the term of service should be short, because the Nation's policy was not yet settled. He suggested that the demand for an increase in the army might be considered as the first fruit of that victory to which the Republicans pointed with so much pride last November. Turning to the question of annexation, he insisted that the Nation had not yet decided what to do with the Philippine Islands. He spoke in part as follows:

"The sentiment of the people upon any great question must be measured during the days of deliberation and not during the hours of excitement. A good man will sometimes be engaged in a fight, but it is not reasonable to expect a judicial opinion from him until he has had time to wash the blood off his face. I have seen a herd of mild-eyed, gentle kine transformed into infuriated beasts by the sight and scent of blood, and I have seen the same animals quiet and peaceful again in a few hours. We have much of the animal in us still, in spite of our civilizing processes.

"It is not unnatural that our people should be more sanguinary immediately after a battle than they were before, but it is only a question of time when reflection will restore the conditions which existed before this Nation became engaged in the war with Spain. When men are excited they talk about what they can do; when they are calm they talk about what they ought to do. If the President rightly interpreted the feelings of the people when they were intoxicated by a military triumph, we shall appeal from 'Philip drunk to Philip sober.'

"The forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands would violate a principle of American public law so deeply imbedded in the American mind that until a year ago no public man would have suggested it. It is difficult to overestimate the influence which such a change in our National policy would produce on the character of our people. Our opponents ask, Is our Nation not great enough to do what England, Germany, and Holland are doing? They inquire, Can we not govern colonies as well as they? Whether we can govern colonies as well as other countries is not material. The real question is whether we can in one hemisphere develop the theory that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and at the same time inaugurate, support, and defend in the other hemisphere a government which derives its authority entirely from superior force. And if these two ideas of government cannot live together, which one shall we choose?

"To defend forcible annexation on the ground that we are carrying out a religious duty is worse than absurd. The Bible teaches us that it is more blessed to give than to receive, while the colonial policy is based upon the doctrine that it is more blessed to take than to leave. I am afraid that the imperialists have confused their beatitudes. I once heard of a man who mixed up the parable of the good Samaritan with the parable of the sower, and, in attempting to repeat the former, said: 'A man went from Jerusalem to Jericho, and as he went he fell among thorns, and the thorns sprang up and choked him.' We entered the Spanish war as peacemakers. Imperialists have an indistinct recollection that a blessing has been promised to the peacemakers, and also to the meek, but their desire for more territory has perverted their memories so that as they greet the former it reads: 'Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the earth.'

"Annexation cannot be defended on the ground that we shall find a pecuniary profit in the policy. The advantage which may come to a few individuals who hold offices or who secure valuable franchises cannot properly be weighed against the money expended in governing the Philippines, because the money expended will be paid by those who pay the taxes. We are not yet in position to determine whether the people of the United States after a while will bring back from the Philippines as much as they send there. There is an old saying that it is not profitable to buy a lawsuit. Our Nation may learn by experience that it is not wise to purchase the right to conquer a people.

Spain under compulsion gives us a quit-claim to the Philippines in return for $20,000,000, but she does not agree to warrant and defend our title as against the Philippines. To buy land is one thing; to buy people is another. Land is inanimate and makes no resistance to a transfer of title; the people are animate, and sometimes desire a voice in their own affairs. But whether, measured by dollars and cents, the conquest of the Philippines would prove profitable or expensive, it will certainly prove embarrassing to those who still hold to the doctrine which underlies a republic.

"Military rule is antagonistic to our theory of government. The arguments which are used to defend it in the Philippines may be used to excuse it in the United States. Under military rule much must be left to the discretion of the military ruler, and this can only be justified on the theory that the Governor knows more than the people he governs, is better acquainted with their needs than they are themselves, is entirely in sympathy with them, and is thoroughly honest and unselfish in his desire to do them good. Such a combination of wisdom, integrity, and love is difficult to find, and the Republican Party will enter upon a hard task when it starts out to select suitable Military Governors for our remote possessions. Even if the party has absolute confidence in its great political manager, Senator Hanna, it must remember that the people of Ohio have compelled him to serve them in the United States and that inferior men must be intrusted with the distribution of justice and benevolence among the Nation's dark-skinned subjects in the Pacific.

"If we enter upon a colonial policy, we must expect to hear the command 'Silence!' issuing with increasing emphasis from the imperialists. When the discussion of fundamental principles is attempted in the United States if a member of Congress attempts to criticise any injustice practiced by a Government official against a helpless people he will be warned to keep silent lest his criticism encourage resistance to American authority in the Orient. If an orator on the Fourth of July dares to speak of inalienable rights or refers in condemnation to the manner in which our forefathers resisted taxation without representation, he will be requested to keep silent lest his utterances foster rebellion among our distant subjects. If we adopt a colonial policy and pursue the course which excited the Revolution of 1776, we must muffle the tones of the old Liberty Bell and commune in whispers when we praise the patriotism of our forefathers.

"We cannot afford to destroy the Declaration of Independence; we cannot afford to erase from our Constitutions, State and National, the bill of rights; we have not time to examine the libraries of the Nation and purge them of the essays, the speeches and the books that defend the doctrine that law is the crystallization of public opinion, rather than an emanation from physical power. But even if we could destroy every vestige of the laws which are the outgrowth of the immortal law penned by Jefferson; if we could obliterate every written word that has been inspired by the idea that this is 'A government of the people, by the people, and for the people' we could not tear from the heart of the human race the hope which the American republic has planted there.

"The impassioned appeal, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' still echoes around the world. In the future, as in the past, the desire to be free will be stronger than the desire to enjoy a mechanical existence. The conflict between right and might will continue here and everywhere until a day is reached when the love of money will no longer sear the National conscience and hypocrisy no longer hide the hideous features of avarice behind the mask of philanthropy."

BRYAN TO BUSINESS MEN.

He Addresses Cincinnati's Chamber of Commerce on Equal Rights.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—Col. W. J. Bryan found the floor of the Chamber of Commerce filled with members and other citizens when he entered to-day under escort of President Robert H. West. He began his speech by saying that he had received very few invitations to address such bodies. He deprecated the idea that a man must be denied a hearing because he differed in opinion from others.

He did not venture on partisan topics, but spoke of equality of men, and combated the idea that the seller of products was better than the producer. All trade rested on the producer, he said. The trader, who is supported by the farmer, could be done away with without fatal effect, but the farmer could not be disturbed without ruin to the trader. He referred to his vote in Congress on the Anti-Option bill as one in favor of the enforcement of equal rights. He could not see why it was not clear that betting on the price of grain and so raising or lowering its value was a robbery of the farmers. The burden of his speech was that no set of men have the right to use the Government to obtain special privileges for themselves to the injury of others.

CHILD COMES HERE TO PREACH.

Five-Year-Old Lawrence Dennis Will Talk to the Wicked People of New York.

A remarkable evangelist has come to preach the Gospel in New York, Lawrence Dennis by name, a tiny mulatto boy, five years old last Christmas day. He was born in Atlanta, Ga., and has been preaching since he was three years and eleven months old, occupying the pulpits of many churches. He tells the Biblical stories not as a child would lisp them, but in words simple yet direct and forceful and in a way that has appealed to hundreds of his race wherever he has appeared. He preached last Monday in New Brunswick, N. J., and to-morrow he will preach at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street.

The child was seen last night in his temporary home at 354 West Thirty-seventh Street with his father and mother. His skin is fair, and his dark brown hair falls in waves over a well-shaped head. His eyes are wonderfully large and expressive. The parents are uneducated, except that they can read. The child has never gone to school and does not even know the alphabet.

"I am here in this great city," he said with a quaint gesture, "to preach of Jesus among the wicked people of New York. God has called me on a pilgrimage, and I'm going to travel on and on, repeating His name to the wicked and sinful even until I get to Jerusalem and Bethlehem, for there are sinners here. Some men laugh at me and have no faith in me. They call my religion child religion, but I expect to be laughed at by the wicked before they learn of Jesus's name. Angels are guarding me, and God is speaking to me all the time and telling me to go on."

The words were not delivered in a singsong way, but every syllable was expressive, and the tone was one of strange eloquence.

"Don't you want to go to school?" was asked.

"No. I want to be simply a carpenter, like Jesus was."

"But to teach the people, you should study."

"Jesus taught, but he was never in school," was the reply, "for there were no schools in His days. He preached from house to house. If I was in school I'd be preaching half the time and interrupt the teacher."

Replying to other questions of various kinds the child replied instantly: "God has chosen me to speak his word to the people wherever in the world I go. He speaks to me by night and tells me many things. He directed me to come to New York, and I am going to preach here. If I can't get churches I'm going to preach on the sidewalks. There are plenty of people here, people who do not keep the Sabbath Day, people who don't even know who God is."

All this coming from a mere babe in a baby frock, but in earnest language with a wealth of natural, graceful gesture, was strangely impressive. For an hour the child talked, answering all sorts of test questions with a naturalness and understanding that cannot be described.

"Good by," he said at parting. "May God be with you. Be a good Christian and pray always."

The parents' conversation was that of the ordinary Southern negro of the better class. They say that they have never been religious enthusiasts. The boy was very forward, they said. He could walk at nine months old and could talk as plainly as now when he was a year old. Almost his first words were "I am to preach." The child does not like the society of other children and never plays as other children do.

A LETTER FROM GEN. GOMEZ.

Col. Ethan Allen, President of the Cuban League of the United States, which went out of existence last April, yesterday received the following letter from Gen. Gomez in answer to a letter sent by him in July last to the Cuban veteran, congratulating him upon the intervention of this country in behalf of the Cubans:

INGENIO NARCISSAS, (YAGUAJAY,) Nov. 9, 1898.

Col. Ethan Allen, President of the Cuban League of the United States:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter dated July 20 last, which has moved me to express my profound gratitude for the only one high political sentiment it contains, but for those you express concerning my humble personality. I have only fulfilled the superior duty of well-understood Americanism. I have served within the modest sphere of my capacity the interests of civilization and of liberty as taught in our own America.

The Cuban people are deeply grateful to the American people, and appreciate very highly their cordial enthusiasm and sincere devotion to the cause of Cuba. From these sentiments, entertained by the Cubans, springs the confidence they now feel in the loyal, just, and noble declarations of the Government at Washington. I take this opportunity to offer my grateful respects to you, and your patriotic league, which surely has contributed so much through the circle of its influence to cause the sun of justice to shine over Cuba. With all respect, I remain, gratefully yours, M. GOMEZ.

LONG UNCONSCIOUS FROM GAS.

Lena Kraus, twenty-four years old, employed as a servant at the rectory of the Church of the Transfiguration, Marcy Avenue and Hooper Street, Brooklyn, has been in an unconscious state in St. Catharine's Hospital since Wednesday morning last as a result of inhaling illuminating gas.

The girl was found unconscious in her room on Wednesday morning and removed to the hospital. The doctors have tried every possible method to restore her to consciousness, and their failure to do so is puzzling them. It is believed the girl will die.

The escape of the gas is thought to have been due to defective plumbing, as the house is lighted by electricity.

HENRY CAPEN FALLS DEAD.

Henry Capen, a surveyor in the employ of the Home Fire Insurance Company, and well known to fire insurance men all over the city, dropped dead at 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the vestibule of the house where he lived at 206 West Forty-sixth Street. All day long his body remained where he fell, much to the discomfort of the other tenants of the house, who were forced to enter and leave the place through the basement. The Coroner was informed of the man's death as soon as it became known, but it was not until after 5 o'clock last evening that his physician examined the body and gave permission for its removal.

The house where Mr. Capen died is occupied by Mrs. Mary Day, who conducts the place as a boarding house. Mrs. Day said yesterday that Mr. Capen had lived in the house for three years. He had started to leave the house yesterday morning, and when he got to the vestibule he fell dead. Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, who examined the body, found that death resulted from heart disease and apoplexy. The body was taken to Flushing for burial.

Mr. Capen was fifty-seven years old and had been a widower for several years. He leaves two daughters. He was very large, weighing nearly 300 pounds, and his friends in the office of the company by which he was employed were by no means surprised at the suddenness of his taking off.

VANDERBILTS GIVE A BALL

Return of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt to Social Life.

A BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT

Six Hundred Present at Most Important Event of Season Thus Far—Guests and Costumes.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a ball, the largest and most important thus far of the season, at her residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, last night. Many of the guests came from dinners given by Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. Ogden Mills. For the ball Mrs. Vanderbilt sent out some 500 to 800 invitations, and there were about 600 people present.

The ball had been eagerly anticipated, as Mr. Vanderbilt's illness has virtually closed his palatial residence for over two Winters, which Winters he spent with his family, the first in Washington and the second, that of last year, in Europe. In fact, the enlarged, remodeled, and redecorated mansion has only been the scene of one entertainment since its completion—a large afternoon reception given early in the Winter of 1896, a few months before Mr. Vanderbilt's illness. Many even of those who attended this reception had therefore the sense of novelty in inspecting the beautiful rooms and decorations of the mansion last evening, while from others who saw them for the first time they elicited unconcealed expressions of admiration and delight. The Vanderbilt mansion is a veritable palace in the city of palaces, which the section of New York between Fifty-seventh and Ninetieth Streets, on the east side of Central Park, has become within recent years.

The ball had also been anticipated because it signified the return under Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt to New York social life, from which they have been long absent. Many and sincere, therefore, were the congratulations extended to Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, and especially to Mr. Vanderbilt, who appeared in fair health, and who seemed to thoroughly appreciate the greetings and good wishes of his guests.

These guests began to arrive about 11 P. M. There were two covered passage ways from the Fifty-eighth Street entrance, and Johnson, who was at the door, arranged that the carriages go around the circle at the plaza and drive in each in turn to the doorway, while others were driven to the Fifth Avenue temporary entrance of canvas, communicating with the vestibule. The night was wet and most disagreeable, and many of the guests were afraid to take out their horses. Johnson came in automobiles and depot wagons. The procession of electric cabs around the arch of the Plaza and from thence through the open iron gates of the mansion to the doorway was wierd, and with the asphalt streets and French architecture of the house was reminiscent of Paris. This procession lasted about an hour, and admirable order was maintained. Owing to the wet night there were few spectators.

The guests entered by the door of the rez de chaussée. The ladies passed to the right, across a spacious marble hall, into a large and commodious cloakroom, fitted up in white and gold, with wall mirrors and every luxurious appointment. On the opposite side, to the left, was the gentlemen's cloakroom, very handsomely fitted in dark woods.

The grand reception hall, which runs the length of the building, and which was filled with divans and chairs for those who were waiting to ascend the marble stairway, into the petite galerie to greet the hostess, was lined with giant palms. The guests, when divested of their cloaks and wraps, and ready to go to the drawing room, ascended the marble stairway to the second story or main floor, where are situated the different apartments arranged for entertaining. The petite galerie, which leads to the grand salon, and through which the guests passed, is on the north side of the house. It is a wide passage-like room with four Mexican marble pillars supporting the ceiling.

The latter is divided in panels and gay polychrome designs, richly framed in gilt. The furniture is covered in yellow velvet. On the walls hang Madrazo's portrait of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Holl's portrait of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Sir John Millais's portrait of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. Mrs. Vanderbilt received her guests at the entrance of the grand salon, a splendid drawing room furnished in the rococo style of Louis XV. The furniture is of gilt, and covered with gray brocade of various patterns. The floral decorations of the room were orchids, valley lilies, and American Beauty roses, in vases disposed in seemingly careless fashion through the apartment. These were from the conservatories of Mr. Vanderbilt at Newport.

The room is perfect in its furnishings of the time, and the ceiling, divided into painted panels elaborately framed in carved gildings, corresponds with the other decorations of this splendid salon. As soon as the guests had greeted Mr. Vanderbilt they were at liberty to wander at will through the vast suite of rooms and State apartments filled with curious bibelots and quaint meubles, each room being a perfect copy of one of the periods of the French Renaissance. The petit salon, which leads into the grand salon, is of the Louis XVI. period. The walls are en camée, the panels in pale lava grays and greens, with white raised designs, framed in white and gold.

The ceiling repeats this decoration, with an oval medallion in the centre. The mantel is of white marble and gilt bronze, with figures of bronze supporting the sides, and cisele garlands and borderings imbedded in marble. Over this mantel is a mirror, and across it hangs Mme. Vigee Le Brun's celebrated blue velvet bodice portrait of Marie Antoinette. Two similar mirrors are set in the opposite wall, and pictures are also hung across both of them. The furniture is gilded and covered with old rose Gobelins.

Everywhere in these apartments were American Beauty roses and orchids and lilies of the valley, not in stiff designs, but placed in vases and effectively without any apparent effort at decoration. On the opposite side of the house is the west suite of rooms, in which are the ballroom, picture gallery, and smoking rooms. The ballroom is reached by three double doorways, and occupies the middle space between the east and west suites. It was entered from the apartments of both suites. It is designed after the famous mirror room at Versailles. The doors, which last night were thrown open, making the entire house into one suite, are mirrored. The musicians, concealed by a screen, played in the bay at the further end of the room. The ceiling of the room is occupied by one great panel painted and set in gilded framing.

It is suspended from five to six feet above the side walls. In the shadow, hidden on the top of the walls, was a chain of electric lights, and on a part of the golden frieze below was another chain, so that the entire ballroom seemed lighted as if by magic. The walls are paneled in crimson satin brocade, framed in gilt. The floor was polished as a mirror and was admirable for dancing, and along the walls and at the doors were a range of divans and tabourets of crimson velvet for the chaperones and spectators.

Pink roses were profusely used to decorate the ballroom. At regular intervals apart there stood eight tall brass pedestals, each topped by an immense ball of the pink blossoms.

Those who tired of the splendor of the ballroom, which at midnight presented a spectacle which only a New York ballroom in the season with New York's most beautiful women arrayed in their most fetching gowns and covered with their famous jewels can present, had the entire floor of the house, with its many small rooms and art treasures, for retreats.

A buffet supper was served from 11 o'clock until 1 A. M., when the guests sat down to a course supper in the picture gallery, a great room with an arched ceiling paneled in oak and gold and hung in crimson satin brocade, on the walls of which the famous Meissoniers, Turners, Detailles, Greuzes, Constables, Merles, Bonnats, and Bouguereaus hang. The famous smoking room, with its Oriental draperies, its dim religious light imparted by a great lantern of antique design hung from the ceiling, and its cool, restful tints of blue greens, was, of course, a favorite spot with the men. The breakfast room, with its fans painted by Vibert and Lehr, framed and placed on the dark Spanish leather panels: the library, the study, and the other apartments were all thrown open.

Small round tables, each decorated with a centre piece of pink roses, were used for supper. The menu for the buffet supper was an elaborate one, and as well as that of the course supper was arranged and served by Sherry. This last was as follows:

Bouillon de Volaille en Tasse.
Terrapin.
Supreme de Poussins Princess—Petits Pois.
Canvasback Duck—Hominy.
Pate de Foie Gras—Salade Oriental.
Glacé.
Gateaux. Bonbons.
Café.
Krug Private Cuvee, 1892. Bordeaux. Apollinaris.

The cotillion, which was led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, began immediately after supper. There were five figures. The favors were handsomer than were those given out at the subscription cotillion at Sherry's on Thursday, which were exceptionally beautiful. They were brought in heaped upon green wicker trays, ornamented with sprays of pink roses and pink and white ribbons, and each dainty trifle was adorned with ribbons and bells. During the first figure rose lanterns were given to the women and hearts of the same color to the men. Tambourines fell to the lot of the women in the next, and pipes to their partners. Lucky pieces for both were given out in the third figure, sashes and thermometers in the fourth, and gold and silver trinkets in the last.

The guests present were drawn from what is best known as the millionaire set, with younger people in the majority. Among these were Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, the Misses Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. S. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, the Misses Robinson, ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stuart Dodge, Mr. J. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Miss Amy Bend, Mr. Eliot Gregory, Mrs. Walter Kane, Miss Kane, the Misses Morton, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Marion Fish, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Baron and Baroness de Seillier, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. Robert Sands, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. William Post, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Miss Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allen, Mrs. Clapp, Miss Edith Clapp.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Taller and Messrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, Robert Van Cortlandt, E. de P. Livingston, James De W. Cutting, W. Cutting, Edward Bulkeley, William Coster, L. F. H. Betts, Alfonso de Navarro, Robert Gerry, Reginald Brooks, Harry Lehr, Creighton Webb, Louis Webb, W. S. Hoyt, Fred. Beach, W. Rhinelander Stewart, and Reginald Ronalds.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fabri, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Conger Hasell, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Fister, Miss Coster, Peter Marie, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant F. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. John A. Robinson, Miss Forbes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt wore a rich but simple gown of white satin, embroidered in silver.

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore white satin and lace, and her famous diamonds.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane wore white brocade and diamonds.

Miss Sloane was in white and Miss Lila Sloane was in blue.

Mrs. Herman Oelrichs wore a gorgeous gown of black net, embroidered in blue. Her ornaments were diamonds.

Miss Virginia Fair was in pink mousseline de soie over satin

Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt was in blue chiffon and satin.

Mrs. V. S. Crosby was in white satin and old lace.

Mrs. A. D. Juilliard wore white net over satin elaborately embroidered, and a diamond aigrette and necklace.

Miss Cornelia Delafield wore white brocaded satin trimmed with cherry velvet and her diamonds.

THE PHILADELPHIA ASSEMBLY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The first Assembly was held to-night in the Academy of Music, with the fashion, beauty, and wealth of the city in attendance. Philadelphians are very proud of the Assemblies, because they are asserted to be the most exclusive affairs of their kind in America. The Assembly is just 150 years old, and its door, difficult to enter except with the passport of birthright, is and always has been the only one that leads to Philadelphia society. It has always been exclusive from its birth, and one of its early contentions was based on the question of the eligibility for membership of persons "in trade."

Invitations to the Assemblies of Colonial days were not infrequently printed on the back of a playing card decorated with the jack of hearts, or the queen of clubs, other stationery frequently being unobtainable. The cost of the early Assemblies amounted to about $37, which sum covered the outlay for candles, snuffers, music and refreshments, while each of the Assemblies now involves the expenditure of at least $10,000.

As in former years, there is always a group of patronesses who know everybody and keep an oversight of all that takes place. There is also a committee that takes charge of all preliminary arrangements. As has been the custom for years, these two committees dined previously to the ball. Those who formed the committees were Mrs. Owen Jones Kagan Fisher, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George McCall, Mrs. De Grasse Fox, Mrs. S. Pemberton Hutchinson, and Mrs. Francis Edward Bond, patronesses, and Richard L. Ashhurst, Henry Brinton Coxe, Jr., R. H. Bayard Bowie, Owen Wister, J. Percy Keating, and John Cadwalader, managers.

As was the case last year, the whole of the Academy was used. The foyer was reserved for dancing, and the auditorium, splendidly decorated, was used as the supper room. The foyer was a scene of beauty and brilliancy. The decorations were exquisite Around the walls had been placed a row of chairs, and behind these masses of palms and other exotics. Between the mirrors and the pillars were placed masses of similar verdure. The walls were festooned with smilax.

A cotillion was danced after supper, which was served at 11:45. The cotillion was led by Clement B. Newbold. The usual Assembly gathering was present, and the display of gowns and jewels has never been surpassed.

As is always the case there were many out-of-town guests. Among them were Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Johnson of Baltimore, Dr. and Mrs. Richard H. Derby and Miss Annie Derby of New York, Eldred E. Suttgerich of Cambridge, Mass.; George Gibbs of New York, Walter Lord of Baltimore, the Misses Kay of Boston, C. B. Wood of Cambridge, Mass.; C. E. Brinley of Yale; T. Chesley Richardson of New York, Miss Marion Shaw of Staten Island, Miss Isabel W. Harrison of Virginia, Paul D. Mills of New York, Mrs. Henry D. Nicoll and Miss Margaret Nicoll of New York.

Miss Loleta Hunt of Plainfield, N. J.; Col. James Forney, United States Marine Corps, and Mrs. Forney, the Misses Hay of Washington, Miss Louisa Bonsall of Baltimore, Edmund Blanchard of Bellefonte, Miss Margaret G. Blackwell of Baltimore, John Fox, Jr., of New York, Stuart Farrar Smith, United States Navy; Leon Westervelt of New York, E. Crosby Kindlebeyer of New York, Richard H. Bayard of Baltimore, Miss Mary R. Chichester of Virginia, Langdon Lea of West Virginia, S. Preoleau Ravenal, Jr., of Asheville, N. C.; Paul C. Stewart of New York.

A. T. Long, United States Navy; J. M. Dickinson of Trenton, Richard Thompson of Baltimore, Moncure Robinson of Baltimore, Francis P. Webb of New York, Dr. William H. Bell, United States Navy; Charles Moran of New York, G. Glimer Brooke of Washington, G. T. Butler of Westchester, Dr. Hilles of New York, C. W. Kirkby of Cambridge, England; F. Murray Forbes of Boston, Lawrence W. Bickley of New York, M. Longworth of Boston, John Crosby Brown of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crosby Brown of New York, and Thomas Richardson of Boston.

MERIDEN COMPANY

CHAIRMEN IN LEGISLATURE

Republican Leaders Confer and Make Several Selections.

TO MEET ROOSEVELT TO-DAY

Heads for the More Important Committees in the Senate and Assembly Are Picked Out.

There were any number of political conferences yesterday, and there will be more to-day. Those of yesterday were held by Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Senator Ellsworth with Senator Thomas F. Grady and with a number of Republican Senators and members of the Assembly.

To-day's conferences will be participated in by Gov. Roosevelt and Messrs. Choate, Low, and Root. There was some talk of a conference between the Governor and the local political leaders last night, but it proved to be unfounded.

The leaders and legislators were busy all day in clearing up a number of things preparatory to their conference with the Governor to-day. They discussed the appointments still to be made by Gov. Roosevelt, and, it is said, agreed upon a man for Superintendent of Public Works. They would not, however, give out his name until the matter has been more fully discussed to-day before the Governor.

The principal business of the conferences yesterday, however, was the arranging of the Chairmanships of the more important committees in the Senate and Assembly. Among the conferrees were Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, State Senators Ellsworth, Krum, Malby, Brackett, Raines, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and a number of members of the Assembly. As a result of several conferences, the following were agreed upon as Chairmen of the chief committees:

In the Senate: Finance—Frank W. Higgins of Cattaraugus; Judiciary—Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga; Affairs of Cities—Nevada N. Stranahan of Oswego; Insurance—George R. Malby of St. Lawrence; Railroads—John Raines of Ontario; Taxation and Retrenchment—Hobart Krum of Schoharie. Senator John Ford of New York may be made Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Lester H. Humphrey is slated for his present place as Chairman of the Committee on Banks.

The Committee on Rules will be composed of Senator Ellsworth, as President pro tem, Senator Grady as leader of the minority, and Senator Raines.

In the Assembly the following Chairmanships were determined: Ways and Means, Jotham B. Allds of Chenango; Judiciary, Otto Kelsey of Livingston; Cities, Robert Mazet of New York; Railroads, Louis Bedell of Orange; Excise, Marvin I. Greenwood of Wayne; Insurance, Thomas A. Sears of Franklin; Taxation and Retrenchment, Edward C. Brennan of Kings; Commerce and Navigation, R. H. Post of Suffolk. The Chairmanship of the Committee on Canals, it is said, is going begging, as no one wants it.

There were several warm contests over the chairmanships. Cornelius Parsons of Monroe and George R. Malby were competitors for that of the Committee on Insurance, but it is thought that Senator Malby will be certain of appointment. A similar fight was had over the head of the Senate Committee on Judiciary, but Edgar T. Brackett was chosen over Hobart Krum because it was considered necessary to strengthen the party by giving places to Malby and Brackett.

The question of apportionment of Republicans and Democrats on the principal committees in the Senate and Assembly was discussed yesterday by Senator Thomas F. Grady, Democratic leader in the Senate, and Chairman Odell and Senator Ellsworth.

Senator Grady called at Republican headquarters about noon, but found that Chairman Odell and Senator Ellsworth were out at luncheon. He saw them later in the afternoon.

Mr. Grady demanded, on the part of the minority, that the Democrats should have at least five members on all of the committees of twelve, and on other committees in proportion.

Senator Ellsworth suggested that the Democrats should be content if they were allowed three or four members on the big committees. Mr. Grady, however, insisted on five.

Senator Ellsworth then took up the Legislative Manual for 1893 and asked Senator Grady why it was that on these committees that year the Democrats allowed the Republicans only three members. Mr. Grady said he did not know, as he was not then in the Senate.

Mr. Ellsworth then showed that when the Democrats were in the majority the Republicans were allowed only three members on committees of twelve; two on committees of nine, and sometimes only one on committees of five. He told Senator Grady that it was doubtful if the Democrats would be allowed more than a proportion of one to two in making up the important committees.

ARREST FOR ELECTION FRAUD.

Warrant Issued for M. E. Healy, a Tammany Man, on a Charge of Forgery.

Magistrate Meade, in the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court, issued a warrant yesterday afternoon for the arrest of Matthew E. Healy, a Tammany man, who was at one time a Commissioner of Deeds, but is now an Inspector in the Building Department. Healy will be arrested this morning. He is charged with forgery and with falsely making a part of a certificate of nomination. The complainants are the Republican Campaign Committee of the Twenty-first Assembly District and the Riverside Republican Club, also of that district. The case against Healy is in the hands of William S. Bennet of the law firm of Bennet & Silverman.

Healy is to be prosecuted for his alleged connection with the candidacy of Robert H. Butler, who ran for the Assembly as an "Independent Republican" in the Twenty-first District at the last election. When the votes were counted it was found that seven ballots had been cast for Butler, and that Daniel J. Ryan, the Democratic candidate, had been defeated by the regular Republican nominee, Edward H. Fallows. Immediately after the election steps were taken by Abraham Gruber and Assemblyman-elect Fallows to investigate the matter, and they believed that sufficient evidence had been collected to warrant the arrest of Healy yesterday.

"Before election," said Attorney Bennet, in speaking of the case yesterday, "it was ascertained that gross frauds had been committed in connection with the nomination of Butler, and that Healy was one of the Commissioners of Deeds before whom the Butler petition was acknowledged. Our information was so definite that we were able to make specific charges in the newspapers, with the result that no one was misled by the Butler petition, and the so-called independent candidate received only seven votes on election day.

"The actions about to be prosecuted are for the purpose of establishing judicially that fraud existed in relation to the petition. When we get through with these, it may be that we shall find that proceedings should be commenced against other Tammany officials who bear some relation to this petition.

"These charges involve three Commissioners of Deeds. Each Commissioner is charged with two crimes—that is, forgery under Section 510 of the Penal Code in falsely certifying that an instrument which may be recorded was proved before him and in the second place, under Section 41 G of the Penal Code, for falsely making a part of a certificate of nomination. We will deal first with Healy. No steps have been taken as yet against the other Commissioners. I want it understood that I am not the prosecutor in this case, but simply the attorney for the prosecutors. The maximum penalty for such a forgery as is charged is twenty years."

In the affidavit charging Healy with forgery the following names are mentioned as falsely certified by him: M. F. Condit, J. W. Payne, James B. Petrone, H. Egging, N. S. Parkhurst, E. Fitch, J. W. Geyer, J. Stampe, J. Judge, George Sherwin, O. P. Mueller, H. G. West, L. C. Schwarz, Isaac R. Lopez, Julius Weaver, P. Walsh, and Howell C. Williams. In the affidavit charging him with infraction of the election law the fictitious signatures are alleged to be those of M. F. Condit, J. W. Payne, James B. Petrone, and H. Egging.

TRAFFIC IN POLLING PLACES.

Election Inspector Says Republican Organization Requires $25 to $50 from Lessors.

Grave charges were made against the Republican organization of New York County yesterday afternoon in the Ninth District Municipal Court by Benno Erichson of 409 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, who said he had been Chairman of the Election Inspectors of the Nineteenth Election District of the Thirty-second Assembly District for the last election. He declared that he had been promised $15 for getting a certain man's place selected as the polling place of that district. As the man had not paid him, he had brought a civil suit. In prosecuting the suit Erichson told Justice Fallon that the Republican organization gets from $25 to $50 from persons whose places are selected for polling booths.

The defendant in the suit is Joseph Gregnoly, a tailor, of 2,066 First Avenue. Erichson said he found that after holding four days' registrations at 2,028 Second Avenue, the place first selected, he found the place too small, and he asked Gregnoly what he would give him to have his place selected as the polling place for a year. Erichson said they agreed on $15. He saw Gen. Rodenbough, whom he told of the smallness of the first place, and the change was made. Erichson says Gregnoly did not pay the $15, and he has brought suit.

When Justice Fallon asked Erichson what reason he had for demanding the money from Gregnoly, the man replied that it was the custom for the Republican organization to get from $25 to $50 from the people who lease the polling places, and, besides, it compelled every man, before he received the lease, to affiliate with the Republican Party. Erichson said that Gregnoly had also promised him a pair of trousers and a vest, but he had not received them. When he was asked what would be done with the $15, he said it would go to the Republican organization. When he was asked how the Republicans could have the selection of a polling place in that district, Erichson said that the Police Board gave the odd-numbered Election Districts to the Republicans and the even-numbered ones to the Democrats.

Justice Fallon reserved decision for eight days. He made no comment on the case.

CALIFORNIA SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Scandal Produced by a Letter in the Interest of Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The first scandal of the bitter Senatorial fight now in progress in this State has made its appearance. It has been discovered that during the campaign a letter was written by Daniel T. Cole, formerly State Harbor Commissioner, to G. G. Clough, a Republican candidate for the Assembly, in which he directly offered financial aid in making the campaign. Incidentally he suggested that Clough, if elected, should throw his support to Grant for Senator. Clough was elected, but whether he will heed the suggestion made in the letter remains to be seen. Apparently D. M. Burns, the horseman, has won him over. Cole last night wrote a letter in which he declared emphatically that Grant knew nothing of his letter to Clough. Grant makes the same statement.

In the Senatorial race Burns and Grant seem to be running neck and neck, with the indications that neither can win. Certainly Grant has not more than 32 out of the necessary 61 votes, while Burns has not more than 25. A compromise candidate may win out, and Irving M. Scott has been mentioned as the most probable man.

Indiana Senatorship.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—Of the eighty-nine Republican Senators and Representatives, at least eighty-five have made up their minds as to how they will vote on the first ballot for United States Senator. If the announcement of the members may be depended upon, the strength at this time is distributed as follows: J. Frank Hanley, 29; Robert S. Taylor, 10; Albert J. Beveridge, 17; Frank B. Posey, 11; George W. Steele, 10; unpledged, 3.

NORTH CAROLINA RACE BILLS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 6.—Two bills have been introduced in the House requiring all railroads in the State to operate separate coaches for white and colored passengers. One of the bills is an exact copy of the law now in force in Tennessee, which has been declared constitutional. The other is similar to it, except that it provides that any first-class coach may be divided into compartments, separated by a substantial partition, in lieu of separate coaches.

A bill has also been introduced in the House to amend the State Constitution so as to provide that "all moneys arising from the taxation of the polls and property of the white race, for public schools, shall be appropriated to the support of the public schools of the white race, and all the moneys arising from the taxation of the polls and property of the colored race, for public schools, shall be appropriated to the support of the public schools of the colored race." The school fund is now proportioned according to population, the negroes getting as much per capita as the white people, though they pay only about 10 per cent. of the taxes.

LEEDY ASKS INVESTIGATION.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 6.—Gov. Leedy sent a message to the House to-day in reference to the accusations made by Representative Brown of Cowley in the House that Leedy was influenced by the use of money. It reads as follows:

I am reliably informed that a member of the House stated on the floor that he had letters in his possession from the Executive Department to parties demanding money as the consideration for official action. I think the House owes it to the State to have the evidence produced.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Brown when the message came up, it was allowed to go over without action.

ADDICKS LOSES IN DELAWARE.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 6.—On the ninety-first ballot, taken at 11 o'clock to-day, the deadlock in the Delaware House of Representatives was broken.

Theodore F. Clarke, regular Republican, was elected Speaker, receiving 18 votes to 13 for William Tharp, the candidate of the Addicks Republicans. Ten of the twelve Democratic members of the House voted for Clarke, and thus secured his election.

To Investigate St. Louis Scandals.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 6.—In the Senate to-day, Senator Major of Pike County introduced a resolution, which was adopted by acclamation, providing for the appointment of a committee of six to investigate every department of the municipal and State Government offices in St. Louis. The resolution recites that numerous reports have been in circulation charging great corruption and dishonesty.

YUKON STEAMERS IN DANGER.

Thirty Dawson Men Indicted for Perjury—Misfortune Overtakes Two New Yorkers.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 6.—News from Dawson states that a number of Yukon River steamers will be lost when the ice breaks up in the Spring. Some were caught in very unprotected places, and can scarcely escape being wrecked.

The Robert Kerr of the Moran fleet is stuck fast on a bar fifty miles below Circle City. The fine steamer Arnold of the Alaskan Exploration Company's fleet was caught by the ice while fast on a bar some thirty miles below Forty Mile. A boat of the Empire Line, the Seattle, is reported stuck twelve miles below Circle City. She is on a bar, and ice was jammed up all around her. The Tacoma and John C. Barr are also fast and in a dangerous position.

Thirty citizens of Dawson have been indicted for perjury in connection with a recent stampede to Kentucky Creek, a short distance below Dawson. Swearing to false statements regarding claims is the charge against them.

William Welsh, Frank Rekote, and W. Devine of Portland, Oregon, who arrived here from the Klondike, claim to have broken the overland record from Dawson to Skaguay. They left Dawson Dec. 12 and arrived at Skaguay Dec. 25.

Antone Grobesits and Albert Bernard, two young men from New York, on the way out broke through the ice on Thirty-Mile River and were in the water some time. They were finally rescued and cared for by the police. Grobesits lost $2,800 in gold, which was tied on his sled. He arrived here to-day absolutely penniless. His partner is at Tagish House, in the police hospital, and will lose both feet, as well as several fingers. Grobesits will need to have a toe amputated.

The Williams saw mill, on the Klondike River, near Dawson, was destroyed by fire Dec. 10. A number of horses perished.

Sulphur Creek, which was disappointing last year, is reported to be showing up well this Winter.

COL. ROOSEVELT'S REWARD

Reported that Alger Will Deprive Him of a Medal of Honor.

THE "ROUND ROBIN" TO BLAME

Medals to be Issued Only for the Most Conspicuous Acts of Valor, the Schwan Board Says.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—Gov. Roosevelt this morning declined to discuss the report from Washington that the Schwan board, which is engaged in making recommendations for the distribution of medals of honor for heroism in the war with Spain, will refuse to award a medal to him. From a source whose authenticity cannot be doubted it is learned to-night, however, that the Governor is convinced that influences hostile to him are at work in Washington to prevent his receiving the recognition that would otherwise come to him, and that the failure to award him a medal of honor will be Secretary Alger's revenge for his part in the "round robin" performance at Santiago.

It may further be accepted as settled in advance that Gov. Roosevelt will not accept the Brevet Brigadier Generalship if the medal of honor is withheld.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Attention has been drawn recently to the work being done by the special army board charged with the recommendation of officers and men in the army for brevet rank and for rewards by medals of honor for gallant and heroic services. Such statements as have been made have failed to disclose the actual state of the work and the methods which are being followed in its prosecution, and in order to prevent a misconception in the public mind that might tend to belittle these tokens of the Nation's gratitude, the board to-day made public the following statement:

"The board appointed to make recommendations for the awarding of brevets, medals, and certificates of merit in the Cuban, Puerto Rican, and Philippine campaigns has met with considerable difficulty on account of the manner in which the reports were prepared.

"It must be remembered, especially in the campaign at Santiago, that a great deal of sickness prevailed in the army immediately subsequent to the battle, and the troops had to be landed without books, desks, or papers, so that it was almost impossible to get accurate reports in regard to the part performed by individuals of each organization in the campaign. The nature of the country and the manner in which the action was fought of course prevented any commanding officer from seeing a very large part of his regiment at one time.

"The board has been guided in its action entirely by the recommendations which have been laid before it, and the only tests applied have been those prescribed by law and orders. The statute regulating brevets specifies that the honor shall be conferred for 'distinguished conduct and public service in presence of the enemy.'

"The regulations also say that in order that the Congressional medal of honor may be deserved service must have been performed in action of such a conspicuous character as to clearly distinguish the man for gallantry and intrepidity above his comrades—service that involved extreme jeopardy of life or the performance of extraordinarily hazardous duty. Recommendations for the decoration will be judged by this standard of extraordinary merit, and incontestable proof of performance of the service will be exacted.

"Soldiers of the Union have ever displayed bravery in battle, else victories could not have been gained; but as courage and self-sacrifice are the characteristics of every true soldier, such a badge of distinction as the Congressional medal is not to be expected as the reward of conduct that does not clearly distinguish the soldier above other men whose bravery and gallantry have been proved in battle.

"Recommendations for medals on account of services rendered in the volunteer army during the late war, and in the regular army previous to Jan. 1, 1899, will, if practicable, be submitted by some person other than the proposed recipient, one who is practically familiar with all the facts and circumstances claimed as justifying the award, but the application may be made by the one claiming to have earned the decoration, in which case it will be in the form of a deposition, reciting a narrative description of the distinguished service performed. If official records are relied on as evidence proving the personal service, the reports of the action must be submitted or cited; but if these records are lacking, the testimony must embrace that of one or more witnesses who, under oath, describe specifically the act or acts they saw, wherein the person recommended or applying clearly distinguished himself above his fellows for most distinguished gallantry in action.

"It is hardly possible that all of the acts of bravery which should be rewarded are included in those before the board. It is possible that some of those reported may not be receiving as much as they deserve. On the other hand, it may be that many who have received nothing may be just as deserving as those who have been recommended. It is believed, however, that the publication of the recommendations of this board by the War Department will result in bringing to light a large number of cases which have been heretofore overlooked by subordinate commanders.

"It should be remembered that when a company or regiment goes into battle it is difficult for those in authority to distinguish between men who are apparently equally brave. It is impossible for a board to make any distinctions except on recorded evidence. Where any officers or men are neglected, it is the fault of those whose duty it was to call attention to such cases. Of course where superiors were disabled by wounds or disease, those under them suffer in consequence, but every effort is being made to bring all such cases to light. The board will not complete its work for some time, and no reports have yet been made in any cases."

Mr. Welting to be Reappointed.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—J. H. Durkee, President of the State Association of County Agricultural Societies, called on Gov. Roosevelt at noon to-day and presented a petition for the reappointment of State Agricultural Commissioner Welting. Gov. Roosevelt hesitated for a moment and then said: "You may go back to your people and tell them I shall reappoint Mr. Welting."

BRIDEGROOM-ELECT A SUICIDE.

Henry Hammond Kills Himself Almost on the Eve of His Wedding.

SPENCER, Mass., Jan. 6.—Henry Hammond, twenty-three years old, committed suicide this morning by shooting. No adequate motive can be assigned.

Hammond was engaged to be married to Miss Iris Prouty of Spencer, the announcement of their wedding had been made, and the ceremony was to have been performed next Tuesday. Hammond took Miss Prouty to drive yesterday afternoon, and in the evening was at her home. This morning he assisted his father at the barn, and they went into breakfast together. As breakfast was not ready, the young man went into the library, and when the maid called him did not reply. After calling a second time, she went into the room and found him stretched on the floor with the pistol beside him.

Miss Prouty is the daughter of William H. Prouty of Spencer, and both the Hammond and Prouty families are very prominent in town.

Teall Divorce Case Not Heard.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 6.—The divorce case of Florence B. Teall against Oliver Sumner Teall of New York, which was scheduled to be heard in the Supreme Court here to-day, was not taken up. No explanation was given beyond the intimation that proceedings in New York State would make it unnecessary to go on with the case in Rhode Island. It is also believed that the decision of the court by which a New York woman was defeated in a divorce suit recently, because the court did not consider her residence here genuine, may have had something to do with the postponement.

May Bring Leprosy to This Country.

It is pointed out that the United States soldiers in Hawaii may contract leprosy there, and bring it to this country when they return. While leprosy is much to be dreaded, there are a thousand times as many victims to stomach disorders and blood diseases, but there is a cure for them in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Other common ailments that the Bitters are a specific for are malaria, fever and ague. Sold at all drug stores.

MR. CROKER ON EXPANSION.

He Declares that It Is the Great Question of the Day—Says the 16 to 1 Issue Is Dead.

The following statement by Richard Croker has been sent to The New York Journal, and in compliance with Mr. Croker's request and through the courtesy of The Journal, a proof has been furnished to THE NEW YORK TIMES:

To the Editor of The Journal:

Every man, in my opinion, should express himself clearly on the great question of the day. That question is National expansion, which has been the mainspring of this Nation and the policy of the Democracy since the Nation's birth. The views which follow are mine personally, and I write them as a private individual:

I believe in expansion; I believe in holding whatever possessions we have gained by annexation, purchase, or war.

This policy is not only patriotic, but it is the only safe one to pursue. Any other policy would show weakness on the part of the United States and invite foreign complications. This must be avoided, hence our policy must be vigorous.

Every patriotic American, and every Democrat in particular, should favor expansion.

Jefferson was an expansionist, otherwise he would not have favored the acquisition of Louisiana, with its foreign population, which in Jefferson's time was quite as remote as the Philippines. In this age of steam and electricity, distance is no argument against expansion.

We spend millions annually for missionary work in foreign countries. Now we have a chance to spend this money in our own possessions, and make the people of our new lands good, law-abiding citizens, who in time will be loyal to our Constitution and our flag. Take England, for example. The people of this little isle come pretty near owning the universe. Are not our people as intelligent, as powerful, and as patriotic as the English people? The United States is the only country on earth superior to the English. Why not illustrate to the world that we are fully able to cope with greater problems than we have had occasion to in the past, and in the future dominate any emergency?

We have a population of eighty millions of people; the country teems with young men full of life, hope and ambition. Why not give these young men a chance to develop our newly acquired possessions, and build up a country rivaling in grandeur and patriotism our own United States?

I say by all means hold on to all that rightfully belongs to us. If the great country west of the Rocky Mountains was filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and our Constitution? The same thing applies to the Philippines and any other country that may fall into our hands by the province of peace or war.

It is an insult to the American people and to our flag even to suggest that we abandon the peoples we have released from bondage, or what would be more disgraceful, that we should offer to sell them to the highest bidder. Such a proposition places the American people in the same category with the Chinese, who have neither patriotism nor a foreign policy, and are in consequence utilized as a doormat by the powers of the world.

The question of great a question to be considered as a mere matter of dollars and cents. Our people want their rights protected; they will not figure on the cost. Bring it down to local government—in the case of street cleaning—the cry is "We want clean streets," regardless of the cost. They demand them as their right. Just so with our possessions—the people want the properties acquired by war protected. They will pay for a standing army, a powerful navy and the protection of our flag the world over regardless of any monetary consideration. They have proved their willingness to sacrifice their blood for the honor of their country and their flag! And when the question is brought to an issue they will arise as one man and demand expansion as a citizen's sacred right!

I think the 16 to 1 question as outlined in the Chicago platform a decidedly dead issue. This was fully demonstrated in the last election. We did not embody the 16 to 1 question in our platform, and the result is that we elected every one of our Congressmen.

RICHARD CROKER.

New York, Jan. 6, 1899.

MRS. GIHON'S WILL PROBATED.

Said that Daughter Will Now Take Matter to the Supreme Court.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County has admitted to probate the will of Mrs. Caroline Remsen Gihon of Tarrytown, who left about $500,000 to her family. She died last Summer, and by her will gives to her husband, William, and her son, Frederick, by her first husband, a life interest in her personal estate, and the house and lands, the husband to have $4,000 a year. At the death of her husband her son, Frederick Gebhardt Le Roy, is to have the house, furniture, and works of art. At that time the principal is to form a part of the residuary estate.

To her daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Dale of New York, she gives much of her personal property, including jewelry and clothing. Of the residue of the estate she gives one-fourth to her son, Frederick, and the other three-fourths to her executors, in trust, to invest the same and pay the income to her daughter. The daughter contested the will on the ground of the incompetency of her mother at the time the will was made.

A large number of witnesses were examined. The Surrogate, after hearing the argument of counsel for the contestant, decided to admit the will to probate at once. It is said the matter will now be taken into the Supreme Court.

TACOMA WARRANTS INVALID.

A Decision Involving $1,000,000 of Supposed City Obligations.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 6.—In the Superior Court Judge Carroll has handed down a decision which, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will invalidate nearly $1,000,000 of warrants of the City of Tacoma now outstanding. These are the warrants which were presented by the original payee in 1892, 1893, and 1894 to City Treasurer Boggs, paid by him, and then resold to warrant buyers. Judge Carroll holds that the Treasurer had no authority to resell the warrants and that the city never authorized the transactions and never received any benefit from their sale. He rules that the transaction was a criminal one, and known by the warrant buyers to be such. He says they, and not the property holders, should suffer.

According to the testimony, Boggs received a commission from the warrant buyers for reselling the city paper. He cashed the warrants of the payee, placed them in a drawer, and when the warrant buyers came for them, stamped them "not paid for want of funds," and released them. The money paid the City Treasurer was placed in banks, and the court finds that about $700,000 was lost in failures. This, Judge Carroll rules, was not lost by the city, but by Boggs as agent for the warrant buyers.

There are ten other warrant suits pending against the city and these will be called at once. They are all similar, and a decision is expected along the lines of the one given by Judge Carroll. The warrant holders will take the cases to the Supreme Court.

St. John Man Blown to Atoms.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 6.—Cornelius McGourty, contractor for excavating work, lost his life to-day through his reckless handling of dynamite. A bag containing dynamite cartridges was discovered to be on fire. Calling to his men to run, McGourty took the bag in his arms, intending to throw it in the stream near by. The dynamite exploded, blowing him to atoms.

Consolidated Exchange Seat at $700.

A seat in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange sold yesterday at $700. The price at the last former sale was $550. The advance is due to the speculative business activity and to the policy of the Exchange in canceling seats as far as may be possible.

E. S. Green Not Dead as Reported.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 6.—The report sent here from Asbury Park yesterday that E. S. Green, the original real estate dealer of this place, had died at that place was denied this morning. Yesterday Mr. Green was stricken with paralysis, and within five hours had a second stroke. The second stroke was erroneously reported as his death. Reports from Asbury Park to-night say Mr. Green's condition is critical.

24-HOUR BICYCLE RACE ON

Eighteen Men Start at the Crack of the Pistol at the Garden.

RIDERS KEEP WELL TOGETHER

The Pace Was Too Fast for Pilkington, Who Dropped Out by Midnight—Teddy Hale Has a Fall.

It may have been the unpropitious weather, or again it may have been due to the number of bicycle contests that have been held in this city recently, or a combination of both, that caused such a light attendance at the starting of the twenty-four-hour bicycle race in Madison Square Garden last night. Nineteen men, all of them old campaigners, were entered for the race, and all but one of these, Alfred S. Ellrich, took up the race for the purse of $2,100 in gold offered by the management for the eight riders who shall rave rolled up the greatest score of miles by 10 o'clock to-night, when the race will end.

Most of the men in the contest have withstood the rigors of a six-day contest, but a race of such racking pain was not before them this time, and each starter was keyed up to stay the entire route without taking a moment's rest. Charles W. Miller, the winner of this year's and last year's six-day contests; Frederick Michael, Teddy Hale and Frank Albert, the veterans of walking matches and bicycle races innumerable; James W. Nawn, Bunis F. Pierce, Frank Waller, whose struggles in the recent six-day race were painful to behold; Louis Gimm, Earl D. Stevens, John Lawson, Oscar Aaronson, Oscar Julius, C. W. Ashinger, W. H. Hicks, Jr., Henry Pilkington, Charles Turville, J. W. Chapman, and Tom Barnaby were the starters.

There were a number of preliminary events to whet the sporting appetites of the spectators, and although there were many vacant spaces in the tiers of arena seats, there was unbounded enthusiasm for the racers. A half-mile professional race was decided after a game struggle from start to finish in the final heat between F. A. Nagel, who had a fifty-yard handicap, and won, and Ivar Lawson, on the twenty-five-yard line. Harry Gibson of Cincinnati and Joseph Downey of Boston had a chase of a mile for two heats, Gibson winning both heats, the first in 2:05 2-5 and the second in 2:05.

When the preliminary races were over the spectators waited expectantly for the starters in the big race to come out on the track. Pierce was the first of the riders to make his appearance, and Waller, without his glasses, followed him closely. Announcer Prunty then made his appearance, and after the men were ranged in groups of four or five at the starting point he named the contestants and gave the signal for the revolver shot which was to start the race.

Promptly at 10:00:18 the shot announced that the race was on, and in an instant the sturdy figure of Frederick Michel, the Swiss, shot out in front of the group of riders who were struggling to forge to the front, and led the way around the banked planks, passing the starting point first in the first lap. Nawn, the Irishman, was after him like a deer, and then in little groups of two and three, some riding high on the banked track, in order to gain an impetus, the others followed. Hale and Miller, the veterans, were toward the rear end of the procession, but not many laps had been made before Miller, bedecked with flags and sashes, rushed his wheel to the front, and at the end of the first mile was in the lead. Pierce, not to be left behind this early in the race, made a spurt and reached the first ranks on even terms with Miller, and then, one by one, Hale, Albert, Waller, and Gimm got up to the front and took turns in showing the way around.

Pierce, who holds the world's record of 457 miles 176 yards for twenty-four hours, began to go up again then, and at the end of fifteen miles he was in the lead, having covered the ground in 38 minutes 23 2-5 seconds. Miller's bride, who sat in one of the arena boxes, had a wifely eye on the winner's share of $1,000, and urged her husband on to greater effort. He felt the stimulation of her encouragement, and bending low over the handle bars he set to work, and came from the rear up to within striking distance of Pierce. Ashinger's tire became soft during the first half hour, and he retired twice to have it pumped.

Teddy Hale was the first of the riders to come to grief. The embankment at the Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street turn is the worst of the four turns, and coming down the incline at this point during the first hour Hale's wheel wabbled and ran into the rail fence. The rider was not hurt, and quickly mounted a new machine that was brought to him. The contest, it seemed, was destined to be a stubborn one, for by the time the first hour of the race was up fifteen of the riders had each twenty-four miles four laps to their credit, while Pilkington, Hale, and Ashinger were each a few laps below the twenty-four-mile mark. Stevens was the leader as the clock marked the end of the first hour's grind.

The pace was plainly too fast for Pilkington, and by midnight he dropped out of the race. He complained of stomach trouble, and as he was at that time several miles behind, his trainers decided to take him out.

The score at 1 o'clock was as follows: Nawn, Miller, Pierce, Albert, Gimm, Lawson, Aaronson, Stevens, Julius, Fredericks, Turville, Chapman, Hicks, and Barnaby, 66 miles and 7 laps each; Waller, 66 miles 6 laps; Hale, 66 miles 5 laps, and Ashinger, 65 miles.

UTAH MURDERER FOUND OUT.

Mrs. Wright of Gouverneur Accuses Her Husband of a Triple Crime.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Sheriff George A. Storrs of Utah County, Utah, left here yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Jennie Wright. They are en route to Utah in an endeavor to clear up a murder mystery and, if possible, to free a man from a life sentence.

At the Pelican Point Ranch, Utah, in 1895, three young men were shot down one night in their ranch house. The stepfather of one of the boys, a man named Haynes, had had trouble with the men, and was charged with the crime. The bodies were found sunk in Utah Lake and the premises they had occupied were looted. Haynes was convicted on circumstantial evidence and was sentenced to be hanged, but before the date of execution a stay was secured and the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

A short time after the crime a man of the name of George W. Wright, the husband of Mrs. Jennie Wright, left that locality and visited various parts of the West, finally drifting to Freshwater, Cal. He was a graduate of Kalamazoo Law College, and a skilled surveyor. One morning a man with whom Wright was at odds was found shot to pieces in his cabin. Wright assisted at the Coroner's inquest, and wrote out the verdict of "murder by a person unknown." Later Wright became involved in a questionable sheep deal, and, after being arrested, jumped his bail and fled. He visited his wife at her parents' home here and then disappeared.

After he left the West evidence of a positive character relating to the murder at Freshwater was found against Wright, and after working on the case for over a year the authorities elicited a confession from Mrs. Wright to the effect that her husband had goods which figured in the Pelican Point murders. Mrs. Wright is now willing to testify against her husband for the triple crime, providing he can be caught. She says her lips have previously been sealed through fear of him.

Oleomargarine Indictments.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 6.—The Grand Jury has indicted forty Manchester restaurant and boarding house keepers for violation of the oleomargarine laws.

A BESSEMER PLANT ENLARGED.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 6.—The American Pipe and Foundry Company, owning and operating cast-iron pipe plants at Bessemer, Anniston, and Bridgeport, Ala, and Chattanooga and South Pittsburg, Tenn., have decided to double the capacity of their plant at Bessemer and to remove their general offices from Chattanooga to this city. The enlargement of the Bessemer plant will be completed by Summer, and it will then, it is said, be the largest iron pipe factory in the world.

The more important offices will be moved to this city in March, and the general offices will be moved in entirety as soon as the charter, which required location of the offices in Chattanooga, can be changed.

The management of the plant state openly that the reason for the removal of the offices to Birmingham is that Birmingham is the Southern centre of the iron pipe business, because pipe is made here cheapest and gets to the outside world from here at the cheapest freight rates.

Merit System in the Indian Bureau.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The Executive Committee of the Indian Rights Association has addressed a letter to President McKinley, based upon a report that he is about to except certain positions in the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department from the classified civil service, protesting against such action. The letter calls the President's attention to the fact that the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs "has openly declared, as the result of his own experience, the importance of a complete extension of civil service reform principles and rules to the Indian service."

Killed in His Store.

PEMBERVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 6.—By an explosion of gasoline the hardware store of Keil & Son, in this town, was badly wrecked and Augustus Keil, the junior partner, so badly injured that he died in an hour.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:50	Moon rises...2:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...2:58	Gov. Isl'd...3:11	H. Gate....5:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...3:16	Gov. Isl'd...3:14	H. Gate....5:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sail.
Alamo, Key West		3:00 P. M.
Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Hekla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Karthage, Campeachy, &c	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Montcalm, London		9:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Uller, Barbados, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Dorio, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect at 7 A. M. Jan. 21.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 7.

Ardantlegarg, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Auretta, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 21.
Caesar, Amsterdam, Dec. 16.
Cruden, Amsterdam, Dec. 17.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 4.
Craigmore, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Croma, Dundee, Dec. 17.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Dec. 31.
Finance, Colon, Dec. 30.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Jan. 2.
Francisco, Hull, Dec. 23.
Gera, Bremen, Dec. 24.
Indralema, Gibraltar, Dec. 17.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 29.
Mexico, Havana, Jan. 2.
Nomadic, Liverpool, Dec. 24.
Noordland, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
Scotia, Antwerp, Dec. 24.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 1.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 31.

SUNDAY, JAN. 8.

Caracas, Curacao, Jan. 2.
Coleridge

The Wanamaker Store.

Expert Examination

IN certain lines of our merchandise almost any woman can qualify as an expert. In Muslin Underwear, for example, most women know as much about grades and qualities as we do. They know, for instance, that Torchon (machine-made) lace costs more, looks and washes better than cheap Valenciennes; that a shaped and fitted garment is more expensive to make than one run together on the graceful lines of a pillow case; and that there is difference between a hemstitching and mere hemming.

And, of course, daintiness of trimming and quality of lace and freshness and cleanliness are things that every woman knows and appreciates by instinct.

We desire your expert examination of our muslin underwear. We wish you to compare our garments at all prices, from 8c. to $5, with those priced 25 and 50 per cent. higher. We are proud of the qualities we give you. We are perfectly honest in telling you that we *know* there is nothing like them at their prices in town. And we'd like you to prove it by your own knowledge and examination. We summon you as experts.

Men's Overcoats Ordered Out Low prices have been made greatly lower just because we prefer that these three lots of overcoats should be giving protection to you rather than linger on our tables. These coats were good fair values at original prices. Reckon the saving by the new lower figures:

- At $25—About 80 Men's Overcoats in imported kerseys, blue and black, and velours in blue and brown; lined throughout with extra quality silk and interlined with warm flannel. They were $30 and $35.
- At $16.50—Of blue and black kersey; lined throughout with silk; were good value at first prices—$20 and $22.50.
- At $8.50—About 50 left of the blue and black kersey Overcoats that were $10 and $12. Mostly large sizes.

Men's Suits—$2 to $3.50 Saved There are only 100 of these suits of blue and black cheviot. At $12 and $13.50 they were better than fairly priced. Now they're $10 each.

Clothing Stories for Boys and Their Friends. The Clothing Store has a bargain story in many chapters, principally meant for those who will be interested in boys' matters. There isn't room to tell the whole story, but here's a part of it:

- Boys' Long Trouser Suits. Sizes 13 to 16 years only. About 100 suits in fancy cheviots; double and single-breasted sack coats, some with double-breasted vests. Former prices have been $9 to $12. Your choice at $7.50 a suit.
- At $3.75—100 boys' reefer suits, in blue chinchilla, blue kersey, brown and Oxford frieze; sizes 4 to 12 yrs.; former prices, $4.50 to $6.
- At $3—250 more boys' double-breasted jacket suits; sizes 7 to 16 yrs.; were $5.
- At $3 to $5—100 Brownie suits in fancy cheviots; beautifully trimmed; only sizes 3 and 4 yrs.; former prices $4 to $8.
- At 75c.—250 English corduroy knee trousers; 3 to 16 yrs.; $1 kind.
- At 50c.—All-wool knee trousers; the $1 kind; 3 to 16 years.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Underwear The stock comprises only the good kinds of underwear, though some grades are decidedly inexpensive, and none is ever fancily priced. These two items are not taken at random, but are especially selected for mention today. But they may be accepted as fairly representative of our underwear business:

FOR MEN

- At 75c. a garment—medium or heavy weight merino shirts and drawers; full and generous sizes; white or natural color; excellently made and finished; shirts trimmed with silk; drawers have reinforced seats; pearl buttons throughout; the best underwear value we know.

FOR WOMEN

- At $1 a garment—White and silver color cotton combination suits; seasonable weight; buttoned across chest; a new idea in sleeve fitting that prevents falling over wrists.

Broadway.

More Mackintosh Luck, for Men We told you on Tuesday of the $10 mackintoshes at $5, and said that we expected the last one to go before last night. It went before Wednesday night, but, rather unexpectedly, we succeeded in getting hold of 250 more that are ready to-day. $10 mackintoshes for $5.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth Street.

Writing Papers at Queer Prices Isn't it really an odd thing in your experience to find the really high-grade correspondence papers selling at one-third a fair retail price? We show you many cases like that in this Stationery Sale.

The paper is distinctly all right. We don't carry the cheap sorts. It's in various qualities, but it's all such as you like to use. We are selling some of it by the pound,—ten cents a pound for paper that would cost you *thirty-five to fifty cents a pound* if you bought it by the quire in ordinary times. Envelopes to match, five cents for a package of 25.

In this lot are, this morning, a few hundred pounds of a very fine cadet gray and azure paper. Same price, ten cents a pound. It won't be here to-night.

Papers by the box also,—twenty-five cents for a box containing a quarter-ream,—120 sheets. Box of 100 envelopes to match, 20c. There are six tints to choose among. Regular prices would be from twice-and-a-half to three times those figures.

Broadway.

Selling the Hurt Books Of course you appreciated the offer, and, of course, the advantages thereof rose superior to mere weather conditions. It was a real Christmas throng at the counters yesterday.

Nevertheless, there are thousands of books left. Everything that betrays evidences of handling goes into the Book Store Accident Ward,—not for repairs, but for sale. They are not badly hurt,—the worst is but thumbed a little, and most are as good as ever,— to *your* eye.

But the prices are mutilated. The variety is indescribable. About everything in literature is in the lot.

Children's books have a separate counter. Everything else is piled indiscriminately.

Here's a hint-list:

Dumas's Works. 16 vols. Now $5.25.
Martineau's History of England. 4 vols. 50c.
Library of History.—France, England, and Russia. By Guizot, Martin, and Rambaud. 12 vols. Illustrated. Half leather. $17.
Washington Irving. 12 vols. Half leather. $5.75.
University of Literature. 20 vols. $9.
News Letters of Napoleon I. $2. Now 50c.
Their Majesties' Servants. (Annals of the English Stage.) Doran. $1.10. Now 60c.
Paris Salon, 1898. $15. Now $7.50. French Text. $12. Now $6.
Homes in City and Country. Now 45c.
Encyclopaedia Britannica. American edition. With supplement in each vol. 25 vols. Half leather. $35.
Tales of the Home Folks in Peace and War. Joel Chandler Harris. $1.50. Now 50c.
Henry George's Science of Political Economy. $2.50. Now $1.25.
Tiryns. Dr. Schliemann. $7.50. Now 90c.
Fireside Readings from Cassell's Family Magazine. 55c. Now 35c.
Home Readings from the "Quiver." 55c. Now 35c.
Ederaheim's Life of Christ. $1. Now 50c.
Sheet Music. About 1,000 sheets of ruffled and tumbled popular music. 50c. Now 5c. per copy.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Women's Mackintoshes $2.75 We have heretofore sold these at $3.50, and that price was fair and reasonable.

They are made of double-texture cashmere, with plaid back and detachable double cape. Colors are black, blue, brown and green. Not many of the first two.

Second floor, Broadway.

Shoes for Men or Women, $1.50

Just about one-half their fair retail value in each case. As long as they last why not double the power of your money?

FOR MEN

500 pairs of black, box and waxed calfskin shoes, fairly well sprinkled with pairs of patent leather. A good substantial, carefully finished shoe in all cases, and in the most wanted shapes, and largely in the chiefly desired broad sizes. Normal price, here or elsewhere, $3 a pair.

$1.50 a Pair

FOR WOMEN

1,160 pairs of black kidskin shoes with patent leather tips. Large variety of toe-shapes, with the "coin" and "bull-dog" styles prominent. Soles of several weights,—plenty of the heavy sort if you wish them, and light ones, too. Practically a complete line of sizes.

$1.50 a Pair

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

OPPOSITION TO EXPANSION

Senator Caffery Supports the Vest Anti-Colonial Resolution.

SPEAKS AGAINST DESPOTISM

Says Christianity Cannot Be Advanced by Force—Mr. Swanson's Address in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) addressed the Senate to-day upon the resolution offered by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) declaring that under the Constitution the United States has no power to acquire territory to be held and governed permanently as colonies.

Mr. Caffery's speech was a constitutional argument in support of the declarations of the resolution. He declared that the resolution went to the very root of the question of the power of the United States to establish permanently governments in territories far distant from our own lands. He proposed, he said, to institute an inquiry into the basic principles of the powers of the Government.

The Senator pointed out that the government of the United States was formulated by its founders in order that a social and governmental fabric of their own might be crystallized into form of law. Mr. Caffery said that the sword and counsels of Washington made him the savior of his country; that his supreme patriotism and wisdom eminently qualified him to establish this Government. He held that Washington, in his counsels and teachings, was opposed to the acquisition of foreign territory for despotic government. He referred then to that sentence of Jefferson that Governments can only acquire their just powers from the consent of the governed, declaring that the principle announced in that sentence marked Jefferson as greater than King, Prince, or potentate.

"We have heard," said Mr. Caffery, "some startling doctrines as to the power of the United States to establish governments in foreign territory acquired by the United States announced on this floor." He declared that these announced doctrines were more arbitrary than any which had ever before been heard in the United States Congress. They conferred upon Congress a supreme power—a despotic power, unlimited and unrestricted. He quoted from the speech of Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) to which his address was an answer, that part of the Connecticut Senator's statement of the powers of the United States in which he maintained the right to acquire foreign territory was inherent and without limitation, and that the power to establish government in such acquired territory was inherent and a sovereign right. He quoted from Mr. Moody that this was not the time, place, nor manner in which the law should be assailed. He admitted there was some virtue in the argument, but said that no one could deny that the civil service law had overreached itself. It had throttled the appointing power of the Government. Men who supported it when it became a law never dreamed it would be carried to the extent in which it had been carried.

He favored the Evans bill for a modification of the law, which would restrict it to something approaching the original purpose, and at the beginning of this Congress more than 100 Republican members, a majority of the majority of the House, had agreed to support that bill. But they had been unable to secure consideration for the bill, and their actions had been criticised, their motives impugned, and their good faith assailed.

Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) in support of the amendment said that what the opponents of the present system desired could be accomplished by the President if some of the existing orders were rescinded. When the law was originally passed, 10,000 offices covered the largest estimate any of its supporters dreamed could be brought under its operation. To-day 72,000 clerks were within the classified service. He was not opposed, he said, to honest civil service reform, but to the "humbuggery" which masqueraded under that name. For sixteen years, he said, the friends of the law prevented action in the House on a bill to modify or repeal it.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.,) opposed the amendment, saying that if a majority of the House favored a bill for the repeal of the law it had the power to secure consideration for such a bill. Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) in opposing the amendment, said that if the Republican Party faced about and took up the cry of spoilsmen instead of building up and strengthening civil service reform it would seal its own death warrant.

After some further debate by Messrs. Brown, (Rep., Ohio,) Marshal, (Rep., Ill.,) and Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) Fleming, (Dem., Ga.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) and Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) in opposition the vote was taken. On a rising vote the division stood 54 yeas and 55 nays. Mr. Evans demanded tellers and the rising vote was reversed, the motion to strike out being carried, 67 to 61. The anti-civil service reformers applauded vigorously, and Mr. Moody gave notice that he would demand a yea and nay vote in the House.

Previous to the civil service discussion Mr. Hartman (silver Rep., Mon.,) offered an amendment to the paragraph of the appropriation bill allowing each member and delegate in Congress $100 per month for clerk hire, which provided that if any member or delegate should retain any portion of this allowance he should forfeit his seat in the House.

Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) made a point of order against the amendment, and it was sustained. Mr. Hartman then modified his amendment so as to provide that any member who sought to retain a portion of the allowance for clerk hire should forfeit it. He said he had no desire to make any charges in connection with members of the present House, but he had reliable knowledge that in the past some members had retained a portion of this allowance, in some cases the major portion, and had put the money in their own pockets.

"No man who would be guilty of such an act," he said, "is fit to hold a seat in this House."

Mr. Bingham made a point of order against the modified amendment, and it was sustained.

PEACE TALK IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Hoar's Resolution Calling on the President for Information Adopted in Secret Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) calling upon the President, if not, in his judgment, incompatible with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the instructions he had given the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Paris, the correspondence which had passed between him and the Department of State and the Commissioners, and the reports made by the Commissioners, either to him or to the Department of State, was laid before the Senate early in the session to-day. Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) one of the Commissioners and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved that the resolution be referred to that committee.

Mr. Hoar—Mr. President, I object to such a reference of the resolution. It seems to me that the Senate ought to have the information called for by the resolution, if in the judgment of the President, it would be proper to communicate it. I hope the motion will be defeated.

Mr. Davis—I hope the motion will prevail.

Mr. Hoar then reiterated his expression of belief that the information asked for by the resolution was perfectly proper to give to the Senate, explaining that the resolution was in the ordinary form of such requests.

Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.)—The resolution is not in any way mandatory.

Mr. Hoar—Not at all. The communication of the information is entirely within the discretion of the President.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.)—Is there any reason why the resolution should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations?

"I do not know of any," replied Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Allen, addressing Mr. Davis: "Why should the resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations?"

"Because," replied Mr. Davis, "it relates to matters which are still pending before that committee. It would be unprecedented, at least in my experience, not to refer the resolution in accordance with my motion."

Before the debate could proceed further Mr. Davis said: "I desire, Mr. President, to enter a privileged motion. I move that the doors of the Senate be closed."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Gallinger and the Senate went into secret session, in which the proceedings continued on the same lines as in the open session, Mr. Hoar making a brief speech on the subject. He was not interrupted, and when he had finished, the Senate agreed to the resolution calling for the instructions to the Commissioners without a division. Mr. Hoar insisted that other members of the Senate had as much right to full information as the members of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and urged that it was derogatory to their dignity as Senators not to supply all the light that could be given.

Mr. Davis stated that he had no objection to the adoption of the resolution except that he considered it unnecessary. He believed the President would furnish all the information that could be given without injury to the interests of the country without any special request, hence the passage of the resolution was superfluous.

The Senate Committe on Foreign Relations did not have a quorum and the peace treaty was but informally discussed at the meeting to-day.

BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL.

Proposed Withdrawal of the Only Measure Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—It is probable that the Banking and Currency bill reported to the House will be withdrawn, leaving no measure of that character on the calendar.

An animated discussion has arisen among the members of the Banking and Currency Committee as to the right of this measure to have a place on the calendar. Chairman Walker holds that the action in reporting the bill was irregular, and it was his purpose to-day to ask the permission of the House to withdraw it. This plan promises to meet with spirited opposition from other members of the committee.

On the advise of the Speaker the matter was deferred with a view to having Representative McCleary, one of the authors of the measure, voluntarily withdraw it.

EXTRA PAY FOR SOLDIERS.

Bill Passed by the House Without Objection Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—At the opening of the session of the House to-day Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill to grant to officers and men of the volunteer army upon their muster out, two months' extra pay if they have served beyond the limits of the United States, and one month's extra pay if they have only served within the limits of the United States, this extra pay to be in lieu of furloughs or leaves of absence.

It has been the practice to grant these furloughs or leaves of absence, so that in reality the bill only sought to do directly what has heretofore been done indirectly. After this explanation Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) announced that he had no objection to the measure. The bill was passed.

AMERICAN REPUBLICS BUREAU.

Report Sent to the Senate with Commendations of the President and Secretary Hay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the annual report of the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, accompanied by a letter from Secretary Hay, in which he highly commends the work of the bureau and calls especial attention to the renewed cooperation of other countries, including Argentina, in support of the bureau. He asks Congress to permit the use of amounts received from South and Central American countries for the promotion of the interests of our trade in that direction. The President, indorsing this recommendation, says:

"It will doubtless be as gratifying to Congress as it is to me to be informed that the Argentine Republic has decided to renew its relations with the bureau, and that there are grounds for hoping that the International American Union, created by the impressive conference of the representatives of our sister republics and of the United States in 1889, will soon be perfected by the adhesion of the Republic of Chile to the compact for the support of the bureau as the organ of the union.

"The interest of the United States in giving the fullest possible effect to the laudable desire of the international conference to promote, not only trade intercourse, but a closer fellowship among the various republics of theis hemisphere, is so evident that I am satisfied the progress made by the bureau as a practical agency for attaining these objects will receive the commendation and support of Congress."

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Modified and Amended Measure Ordered Printed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan (Dem. Ala.) called up the Nicaragua Canal bill and explained the modifications made by the committee to the amendments offered by Mr. Berry (Dem. Ark.,) before the holiday recess. At the request of Mr. Morgan, the bill, as modified and amended, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Allison (Rep. Iowa) said he hoped no vote would be asked for to-day, as, if he understood the amendments offered by Mr. Berry, they were substantially an appropriation of public money for the construction of the canal and provision should be made by bonds or otherwise to raise the money. The suggestion was followed.

Law to Protect Wild Birds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—At the instance of Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) the House bill to extend the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries so as to include game birds and other wild birds useful to man, passed by the Senate to-day, the Senate bill protecting song birds being added as an amendment.

Congressional Notes.

Senator Allison reported from the Appropriations Committee yesterday the District of Columbia Appropriation bill and secured an order for its consideration to-day.

Senator Platt (Conn.) yesterday secured the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information concerning the cutting of dead and fallen timber on the Chippewa Indian Reservation in Minnesota.

Representative Hay of Virginia, who drafted the substitute Army bill reported by the Democrats of the House Military Committee, has received from the War Department a partial estimate showing that the pay of officers and men under the substitute bill would be $28,000,000.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

James D. Yeomans of Iowa, to be an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner, (Mr. Yeomans is at present a member of the commission.)

Robert A. Moseley, Jr., of Alabama, to be Consul General at Singapore.

Silas C. McFarland of Iowa, to be Consul at Nottingham, England.

Commodore Albert Kautz, to be Rear Admiral in the navy; Capt. Frederick Rodgers, to be Commodore; Commander Edwin White, to be Captain; Lieut. Commander C. C. Cromwell, to be Commander; Lieut. L. C. Heilner, to be Lieutenant Commander; Lieut. (junior grade) A. C. Dieffenbach, to be a Lieutenant.

Ensigns, to be Lieutenants (junior grade)—L. R. Desteigner and W. W. Phelps; E. G. Parker of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Surgeon.

Assistant Engineers, to be Passed Assistant Engineers—R. K. Crank, S. E. Moses, R. D. Hasbrouck, W. Bell, E. S. Kellogg, and D. Van H. Allen.

Passed Assistant Engineers, to be Chief Engineers—J. L. Gow, G. E. Burd, and W. M. McFarland.

James D. Yeomans of Iowa, who has been reappointed a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, is a practical railroad man of several years' experience. He was formerly a resident of Buffalo, in this State, and was connected with the construction of the old Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, of which he was General Superintendent for the first two years that it was operated. From Buffalo he went West, and was engaged in various railroad enterprises there.

ARMY MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Periodical Examinations to be Made at All Military Camps, Hospitals, and Posts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Secretary Alger has issued stringent regulations for the sanitary inspection each Saturday of all military camps and regimental, brigade and division hospitals. A special medical inspection also is ordered on the last Saturday of each month. Similar inspections will be made on the last day of each month of all military posts and general hospitals.

The senior medical officer present is to make these inspections for detached commands, military posts, and general hospitals; brigade Surgeons will make them for troops that are organized into serving as brigades, and, when special occasion requires and the General commanding orders, division, corps or department Chief Surgeons will make them.

It is directed that a report of these inspections, with such recommendations as are deemed proper, be made to the commanding officer, who will return it after indorsing thereon his views. The medical officer is then to forward the report through military channels to the Surgeon General of the army. All commanding officers are directed to facilitate the prompt transmission of these reports to their proper destination.

The Hist to Leave Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 6.—The United States gunboat Hist, formerly the steam yacht Thespia, has been ordered north and will leave Santiago to-morrow.

Troops Moving from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 6.—The transport Obdam will sail to-morrow afternoon for Matanzas with Gen. Wilson and the headquarters of the First Army Corps, two signal companies of that corps, and a battalion of the Eighth Massachusetts. The remainder of the Eighth Massachusetts will follow on the next transport.

The battalion of the First Maine Artillery, now in camp here, is to be mustered out of service at once.

Batteries C and F of the Third Artillery and Battery D of the Fifth Artillery will leave here in a day or two for Fort Riley, Kansas.

New York Troops Coming Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The forty-seven men of the New York regiment who arrived here from Honolulu in the steamer Australia, a few days ago, left for their homes to-day.

Knoxville Army Camp to Close.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Secretary of War has directed that the camp at Knoxville, Tenn., be broken up and that the Thirty-first Michigan Volunteer Infantry and all other troops now there be sent by rail to Savannah, with a view to their transportation to Santa Clara, Cuba.

Army Generals to Retire This Year.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Several important retirements in the army will occur during the current year. Brig. Gen. Stanton, Paymaster General, will retire on the 30th inst.; Brig. Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, June 24; Brig. Gen. Sumner in August next, and Brig. Gen. Shafter Oct. 16.

La Grippe?

TRY

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

The Ideal French Tonic

FOR BODY AND BRAIN

Since 1863, Endorsed by Medical Faculty

immediate lasting efficacious agreeable

OUR TRADE WITH LIVERPOOL.

Exports and Imports Increased Last Year, Though the Port's General Business Declined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Consul Boyle, in a report on the trade of Liverpool with the United States, says that the past year has been the best one in his territory for trade in American products in that district and that there is every reason to believe that it will continue to grow.

There has been a very material decline, however, in trade generally at Liverpool during recent years. The value of the total importations in 1897 was $7,821,325 less than in 1896. There has also been a very material falling off in the total exports to all countries. Consul Boyle says in part:

"There are two very remarkable facts in connection with this great falling off in the trade of Liverpool: First, that, contrary to general belief, the falling off in exportation has been not only with the United States, but with the world at large, and, so far as importations are concerned, those from the United States have been continually increasing; second, the decrease of trade is in spite of a substantial increase in the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing at this port. Notwithstanding the decline in importations, the gross amount of customs revenue collected is continually increasing.

"While the figures covering the importations at Liverpool from the United States are not available, there is not the slightest doubt that more American goods, both agricultural and manufactured, came into Liverpool during 1897 than in any other year, and even the exports to the United States in 1897 show a substantial increase over 1896.

"Canadian competition with the United States in this market in meat, corn, provisions, and fruit has developed greatly during the past year, and threatens to be keener in the future."

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Col. Sharp Says Beef Sent to Puerto Rico Aroused Wonder and Admiration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Col. Henry Sharp of the Commissary Department, who served at Camp Thomas and in Puerto Rico during the war, was before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He said that he had made the contracts with Nelson Morris & Co. for beef at Camp Thomas, and had superintended the issue and inspection of refrigerator beef in Puerto Rico. He had been in the Commissary Department for fifteen years, and said that the quality of fresh beef issued at Camp Thomas was equal to any he had ever seen in the army.

Gov. Beaver read the witness parts of Surgeon W. H. Daley's report to Gen. Miles on the "embalmed beef" issued at Camp Thomas, and asked if he had noticed the "mawkish taste" and "disgusting odor" of the beef referred to. Col. Sharp said the report in question referred to a time after he left Camp Thomas, and declared positively that the description did not apply to any of the beef he had seen. In Puerto Rico, he said, he had inspected one vessel of refrigerator beef at Arroyo, and that beef was the "wonder and admiration" of all the natives and foreign residents, none of whom had ever seen such good beef.

The native cattle in Puerto Rico, Col. Sharp said, were infinitely inferior to the American refrigerator beef. The Puerto Ricans slaughtered bulls, stags, and heifers indiscriminately, classes excluded from our army beef by contract. They also slaughtered superannuated draught cattle, whose flanks and quarters were invariably full of small sacs and cysts. He knew of no chemically preserved meat issued to the army, and he warmly commended all the American beef given our troops in Puerto Rico.

Col. Sharp thought the loss of the spoiled beef which has been in question fell to the contractor, and not to the Government. He said that his order of preference for beef would be refrigerated beef first, canned second, and beef on the hoof third.

Gen. Miles's Investigation Thorough.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The investigation instituted by Gen. Miles through the Inspector General's Office as to the quality of meat furnished the troops in the field is progressing. Letters have been addressed to all Inspectors in the field, but the replies so far received have contained chiefly negative information. The investigation will be thorough, however, and from its nature and method of procedure is expected to produce a large amount of information which will form an interesting supplement to the work of the War Investigating Commission.

MINISTER ANDRADE RETURNS.

To Attend the Formal Meeting of the Venezuelan Commission in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, has returned to Washington from a vacation in his own country. He expects to go to Paris to attend the meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, Jan. 25.

It is understood, however, that this meeting will be purely formal, for purposes of organization and in order to receive the briefs of the counsel on both sides. An adjournment will then be taken until some time in May, when, it is believed, the arguments will begin.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Caspar, 100 pounds, (Romero,) 30 to 1, won; Sybaris, 108, (Thorpe,) even and 2 to 5, second; Little T. G., 95, (H. Brown,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:18¼. Gracias, Ballister, Edgemount, Lady Ashley, Santa Lucia, Paul Kruger, Oakleaf, Cappy, Joe Cotton, and Jim Bizeman also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Wing, 107 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 5, won; Master Lee, 109, (N. Turner,) 5 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Furim, 107, (Gray,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:18½. The Offering, Gold Garter, Glengaber, and The Minister also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Jerry Hunt, 122 pounds, (Piggott,) 3 to 5, won; Campus, 117, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Doremus, 117, (J. Reiff,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:08. Gilsling, The Fretter, The Pride, and Festoss also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Miss Marion, 104 pounds, (Thorpe,) 1 to 2, won; Limewater, 94, (Piggott,) 4 to 1 and even, second; El Estro, 104, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:16.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Sly, 105 pounds, (N. Turner,) 6 to 1, won; Dunois, 112, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Lord Marmion, 110, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Colonial Dame, Guiderock, Nonesuch, and Horace also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Don't Skip Me, 108, (H. Martin,) even, won; Prince Tyrant, 104, (Gray,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Cantake, 99, (Powell,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:16. New Moon, Frank Jaubert, Fig Leaf, Fly, and Free Lady also ran.

Janowski-Showalter Game Drawn.

Janowski played a Ruy Lopez yesterday in the tenth game of his match with Showalter at the Manhattan Chess Club. The game was rather uneven, and after forty moves and four and a half hours' playing, it was drawn. The first to win seven games takes the stakes, which are $750 a side. The score now stands: Janowski, 4; Showalter, 2; drawn, 4.

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$3.20 FOUR Full Quarts, Express Paid.
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Proposition: We will send you four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven Year Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, Express Prepaid. We ship in plain packages—no marks to indicate contents. When you get it and test it, if it isn't satisfactory return it at our expense, and we will return your $3.20. Such whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00.

No other distiller sells to consumers direct. Others who offer you whiskey in this way are dealers buying and selling. Our whiskey has the Hayner reputation behind it.

References—Third National Bank, any business house in Dayton, or Commercial Agencies.

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For Children and Misses, 4 to 14 years of age,
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makes a perfectly delightful shampoo. Next to its purity and unequalled power for cleansing and stimulating the scalp and hair, the feature that appeals especially to ladies is the remarkably short time required to dry the hair afterwards. It will pay you to give it a trial.

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PRAISE FOR DR. HILLIS

Plymouth Church Committee on Selection of a Pastor Reports.

UNANIMITY AND ENTHUSIASM

Mr. Shearman Says These Are Necessary to Obtain the Chicago Pastor —Meeting Called for Jan. 16.

The Advisory Committee of Plymouth Church made its report to the church last night, and a meeting was called for Jan. 16, at which action will be taken on the committee's recommendation that the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Chicago be called to the pastorate. The report itself was what was expected, a strong eulogy of Dr. Hillis and an urgent recommendation that he be called.

The addresses made by the five members of the sub-committee who visited the Chicago pastor last Sunday electrified the audience They all told the same story, which was that they had gone to Chicago rather critically inclined; that they had listened to a sermon without becoming convinced that they had found the right man; that they had visited him, and had immediately been enraptured and entirely carried away. No praise too great, no terms too flattering, could these five hard-headed business men find for the young pastor. The Plymouth audience, which listened to them last night, went away thrilled by their speeches and convinced that the preacher must have a remarkable personality to so influence the Plymouth leaders, men ordinarily unimpassioned and calm enough.

Thomas G. Shearman read the report, and the first member of the sub-committee to speak was ex-Congressman S. V. White, who read a letter from the Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan of New York, saying that Dr. Hillis was "the ablest young man in the American pulpit." In describing the revolution wrought in the committee's sentiments by the visit to Dr. Hillis, he said:

"We went there intending to be icicles, and we came back melted. I don't propose to be one of the gushers to get up before you and simply gush. But nothing but inspiration can account for Dr. Hillis's success in the face of the obstacles he has to meet. He has to stand out there on a bare floor with an unmentionable drop curtain behind him [laughter] through which the precentor has to take a header like this [illustrating] whenever it is time for him to bound upon the stage. He talks to an audience sitting in orchestra seats and boxes and gallery chairs. There is no hymn book, no choir, and practically nothing to suggest the devotional, yet in spite of this atmosphere he had held these people year after year. The Chicago Times publishes his sermons, and on Monday the circulation of The Times is 25,000 more than on any other day of the week."

Alfred Raymond told how the committee was chilled by the atmosphere of the Central Music Hall, and went to see Dr. Hillis with misgivings, immediately dissipated when they met the man. "I was chilled," he said. "The surroundings may have had more effect on Plymouthites, just coming from the pulsing heart of Plymouth Church, than on Chicagoans, or on a devout worshipper of that congregation. I felt his mannerisms, too, and they disturbed me. I decided that I must hear the man again to make up my mind, and decided to hear him that evening, but it wasn't necessary. In the meantime I had met him. After we met him we felt that there was nothing further to be said.

"I never underwent such a revulsion of feeling in so short a time in my life, and I felt the effects for twenty-four hours. It takes a good deal of virtue out of a man to turn him from being lukewarm to being red-hot. [Laughter.] When I came face to face with the man I felt utterly carried away by his mere personality. With us he had a power which he had not had in reading his discourse."

Frank M. Brooks declared Dr. Hillis to be an ideal pastor for young men. Dr. Hillis had promised to give up his lecture engagements, which would involve a pecuniary sacrifice, and devote his whole time to the pastorate.

Frank Rudd told how he went to Chicago determined that Plymouth should have the best preacher obtainable, and prepared to rigidly insist on it even if he were in a minority of one. "I was ready to be jealous and critical to the last degree," he declared. "When I met Dr. Hillis I was profoundly impressed with the fact that this man fills the bill. He is a straightforward man. He is a kind-hearted man. He is a Christian, a gentleman, a fair, frank, square, outspoken, candid, manly man, and I only hope he will come."

"There is not another man like him to be found in the whole United States," declared Thomas G. Shearman. "He preaches to a congregation worth about $300,000,000. They give him already more than we can, and they have given him a broad hint that they will double his salary if he will stay, and build him a church, a Sunday school, a mission, and everything he wants. If there are ten votes against him he never will come. You cannot have this man unless you are absolutely unanimous and enthusiastic.

"He is the only man I ever fell in love with on first sight. I never fell in love with a girl in anything like the way I fell in love with him. [Laughter.] Much as I loved Henry Ward Beecher, it took me ten times as long to love Henry Ward Beecher as it did to love Newell Hillis."

PROF. DUNDON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Doubt Entertained for Recovery of Normal College's Vice President.

Arthur Henry Dundon, Vice President of Normal College, and one of the best known educators in the country, is critically ill at his home in Creston Avenue, Fordham. He was taken ill about four weeks ago with the grip, which caused him to take to his bed. Since that time complications have arisen, and owing to his advanced age, doubt is felt for his recovery. At the house last evening the professor's sister-in-law, Miss Hickenbottom, said that the patient had been somewhat easier during the day.

Prof. Dundon was born in Ireland sixty-seven years ago, and was educated in Queen's College, Dublin. He completed his education at St. John's College, Fordham, where he received the degree of Ph. D. He became connected with Normal College at the time of its establishment, in 1870, as Professor of Latin and English, and twenty years ago was elected Vice President of the college. About three years ago he married Miss E. Hickenbottom, one of the teachers at the college.

GROWTH OF MILK CONSUMPTION.

State Department of Agriculture Issues a Statement.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—The State Department of Agriculture to-day issued a statement to show that the amount of milk consumed in the City of New York and elsewhere in the State has increased under the enforcement of the milk-standard law. The statement says:

"The milk routes in the State of New York over which milk is conveyed to the cities of the State are increasing in length and number, so that the area from which such milk comes is larger than ever before. There are more farms and cows at work producing that supply than ever before. Butter and cheese making districts are gradually being turned into milk-producing districts. This is growing out of the great demand for milk, and it is believed to be largely due to the fact that milk cannot be retailed in the cities which is below the standard without probable detection."

The following table is given, showing the number of cans and value of milk transported to New York City for each year since 1883:

Year.	Cans.	Value.
1883	6,962,216	$9,622,500
1889	9,680,278	11,675,500
1890	8,141,983	12,085,000
1891	8,269,953	14,128,677
1892	9,084,781	15,116,668
1893	9,303,315	16,249,354
1894	9,485,029	16,107,648
1895	9,336,827	16,778,823
1896	10,079,417	15,781,881
1897	10,338,356	15,872,841
1898	12,382,106	17,458,759

Two Rome Life Savers Rewarded.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—State Controller Morgan, acting under the provisions of Chapter 208 of the Laws of 1897, has awarded silver life-saving medals of the first class to Fred W. Palmer and James F. Larkin of Rome. The awards are for heroic conduct in rescuing two girls from drowning in the Erie Canal at Rome on Aug. 24 last.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

HONOR SWORD FOR MAJOR KECK

Members of the Third Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment Reward the Brave Officer.

The armory of the Seventy-first Regiment rang last night with shouts of applause from men of four companies who had faced the storm of Spanish lead at Santiago without flinching for the man who had urged them on to the attack, their leader and friend, Major Frank Keck. The four companies, B, E, K, and L, constituted the Third Battalion of the regiment. The enlisted men of this battalion, which Major Keck commands, had subscribed for the purchase of a sword to present to him in token of their appreciation of a brave officer and a good fellow, and it was for that they met last night.

The Third Battalion became separated from the rest of the Seventy-first Regiment in the Santiago fight, and went through it virtually as a distinct organization in command of Major Keck. The men of this battalion claim to have led the regiment up the hill, and feel proud of their record. The fact that they did fight as a separate body has led them to feel a keen battalion patriotism, and a pride that their Major made such a record as to lift himself entirely above the hostile criticism which some other volunteer officers have had to suffer since the war. They decided on July 2 last while they were temporarily at rest on San Juan Hill, to give him a sword if he came out alive, and yesterday evening was the consummation of their hopes. They did not actually give him the sword he is to eventually have, because Tiffany & Co., who are making it, have not quite finished it, but another sword sent by the firm for the purpose was presented, and things went off just as well.

The four companies of the battalion, dressed partly in fatigue uniform and partly in citizens' clothes, marched out on the floor of the drill hall about 8:30 o'clock. Other members of the regiment and a number of feminine onlookers were scattered through the galleries. While the battalion stood at ease, the Major marched out of one of the company rooms, attired in full-dress uniform, with Corp. H. G. Miller of Company K, and followed by various men-dress uniform, with Corp. H. G. Millar of which Corp. G. L. Babcock, Company B, was Chairman.

When the cheering subsided, Corp. Millar doffed his hat and made a handsome speech of presentation. "At the foot of San Juan Hill," said he, "on the morning of July 1, you ordered and led the advance of the Third Battalion. You went the entire length of every company in your command, to see if each was in its proper place. You took your position in front, not with the order of 'Go on,' but even now it is to us a vivid picture, as we see you leading us up San Juan Hill, waving your read bandana, giving the order to 'Come on.' You staid in front, where you could always say 'Come on,' until the engagement was over. The name earned by the Third Battalion under your leadership shall not be destroyed by the future conduct of your men. I can assure you that the enlisted men of the entire regiment are united now as never before for the purpose of preserving the good record of the Seventy-first Regiment."

Corp. Millar then suggested that the battalion bow their heads reverently, in memory of their dead comrades, and after this was done he presented the sword to Major Keck, prophesying that in the hour of need the Major would be found in the thickest of the fight with the sword in his right hand and his red bandana in his left, shouting "Come on." The speaker pulled a red bandana from his pocket as he spoke, and waved it, amid lusty cheers from his hearers.

Major Keck recalled some of his experiences with his command, in making his reply, and said that the sword would constantly remind him that he had the Third Battalion back of him, "to whom it was only necessary to say, 'Come on,' and every mother's son of them came on.

"I shall be reminded of the true manhood and true soldierly qualities which composed the Seventy-first Regiment, the Third Battalion, pre-eminently," he added. "Although I felt sometimes as if I ought to come out and let people know exactly what we did down there and how we did it, and you all know how I personally feel in that matter, yet this presentation has taken all that feeling away from me. I am so proud now that I don't feel that any one but my battalion can stand on the same ground with me. [Cheers.]

"The men of this battalion stood by each other in the fight. You form the nucleus of one of the strongest and best organizations that was ever formed. Men, look to it that you make the regiment what it should be.

"On the afternoon of July 1 Gen. Kent sent for me and said: 'Major, will your battalion be able to resist an attack upon this hill?' 'General,' I said, 'my battalion stays here until ordered away.' I know that every mother's son of you would have staid there, unless ordered away, until he was dead. I had faith in my battalion, and, thank God, my battalion had faith in me."

Major Keck's speech was followed by more cheers for himself, for the regiment, and for "Col. Keck." Major Keck himself led three cheers for the battalion. Then the companies broke up, and the gallant officer was congratulated by every one.

The sword Major Keck is to have permanently is a handsome one, properly engraved. The guard is ornamented with a representation of the famous red bandana he waved in the fight.

McCARTNEY ASKS NO BIDS.

Buys Horses in the Same Manner That Col. Waring Did.

James McCartney, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, is following in the footsteps of his predecessor, Col. Waring, in purchasing horses without going through the formality of advertising for bids. Whether Controller Coler will do as his predecessor, Ashbel P. Fitch, and hold up the bills for these horses, remains to be seen. The matter was brought to Mr. Coler's attention yesterday, when an abstract of the transactions of the Department of Street Cleaning for the week ended Dec. 17 last was printed in The City Record. The Controller, however, declined to say what action he would take.

Under the law the heads of departments are permitted to make necessary purchases, when the amount involved is not over $1,000. Commissioner McCartney appears to have seized the opportunity afforded him to fill the department stables with high-priced draught horses.

During the week ended Dec. 17 the Department of Street Cleaning purchased nine lots of five horses each at prices averaging from $165 to $190 per horse. Fiss, Doerr & Carroll sold all the horses.

During the administration of Mayor Strong Col. Waring made several purchases in this manner. When Controller Fitch held up the bills and declared that horses suitable for the work of the Street Cleaning Department could be purchased for $150 each in large numbers, Col. Waring replied that he could not get the right horses by advertising for bids and that suitable horses were worth more money. If Commissioner McCartney has found a similar condition to exist at present, he is keeping his knowledge to himself, for he declined yesterday to discuss the purchases.

Controller Coler said: "I will look into the bills, as in every other case, and see if the law has been complied with."

Park Commissioners Tappan, Clausen, Bell, and Straus, who served under Mayor Gilroy, were indicted for evading the law in making purchases and letting contracts in this way, the attention of the authorities being brought to the matter by the City Club.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is a wonderful remedy for lung trouble, gives relief at once, eases coughing, allays all inflammation and by its healing influence soon effects a cure. Price 25c.

SPAIN'S COLONIAL EXPERIENCE.

Bishop Potter Says Her Losses Should Teach Us to Avoid Her Errors of Policy.

In a lecture on "What We May Learn From Spain," in Cooper Union last evening, Bishop Henry C. Potter told a large audience that grave responsibilities and duties attended the acquisition of colonies. Any nation that took upon itself the task of controlling and governing colonies must provide an army, a system of civil government, and a system of education. In days like these it would be well, the Bishop said, for the persons intrusted with the government of this country to read the history of Rome and beware of the perils that beset and finally destroyed that ancient power in its boundless ambition for wealth and territorial domination.

In the early history of Spain, when the Roman Catholic Church first allied itself with the ruling powers of that nation, there were four different classes of people there, three of which were privileged. First there was the royal family, which paid no taxes; second, the nobility, which paid no taxes; third, the Church, which paid no taxes; and lastly there were the citizens, who had to pay taxes for all. Spain had suffered throughout her entire career because of the absence of civil and religious freedom. She had enjoyed great power and she had lost that power in consequence of her own methods.

From first to last Spain had been an unconsolidated empire. She had always been burdened by internecine quarrels. Owing to the lack of unification of the Spanish Government, there had been incessant quarrels in her principalities and in her colonies. The saddest thing of all in Spanish administrative affairs has been the enormous disproportion of the representation of her colonies in the Government. The weakest element of the Spanish colonial policy has ever been the fact that there was no recognition by the home government of the colonists' right of citizenship. Overbearing arrogance and dishonesty have marked the rule of the Spanish colonies for many generations.

"Our hope of success in fields where Spain has failed," concluded Bishop Potter, "lies in righteous conduct and the maintenance of a just standard of citizenship. Equal rights, education, and free religion are the important factors of successful government."

A voice in the audience asked if there was not danger to the community in centralization. Bishop Potter said that there might be dangers and abuses in organized government, but the conscience and good sense of the people at large must be trusted to reduce such dangers and abuses to a minimum.

In answer to another question, Bishop Potter said: "If we are going to be loaded down with these 1,200 Philippine Islands, let us govern them in the American way. I hope that we will not set up any far-away satrapy to repeat the methods and evil ways of Spain."

OFFICIALS HAVE NO SUCCESSORS.

Injunction Against Long Island City Functionaries Not Continued.

Supreme Court Justice Garretson has handed down his decision on the application of Rufus Terry, a taxpayer of Long Island City, refusing to continue an injunction obtained by him against the old Long Island City officials. The injunction, which was granted on Sept. 28, 1897, restrained the officials from entering into any contract with the Woodside Water Company for a water supply for Long Island City. Terry sought to have the case continued against the officials of the City of New York. Justice Garretson holds there are no successors to the Long Island City officials, and says:

"Vice and wrongdoing in a public official is not transmitted to his successors like original sin under the laws of heredity. The defendant officials were made a party to the action, not only for the complete determination of the action, but because of the relation of the Mayor thereto and his alleged complicity."

The Woodside Water Company has a suit pending against the City of New York, as successor to Long Island City, for $46,000 for water furnished to Long Island City in 1896.

A CRUSADE AGAINST SALOONS.

Plans Are Forming for a New York Prohibition Union to Oppose Liquor Selling.

The church members of this city have been asked to enter upon a temperance crusade; they have been asked for the use of their churches and their parish houses for meetings, and the aid of ministers as speakers, and committees from the various congregations will be enlisted to aid in the undertaking. A mass meeting has been called for Monday, Jan. 9, at 11 o'clock, in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, at which the pastor, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell, will preside, and at which an address will be made by Clinton N. Howard of Rochester. Ministers of several denominations have expressed their intention of attending the meeting, at which time there will be considered the organization of the New York Prohibition Union. The term "prohibition" is employed, explained the Rev. Dr. Burrell, not for the purpose of identifying this movement with other institutions that have used this word, but because the word sets forth the real object of the enterprise, and is too comprehensive to be appropriated by one organization.

It seems that in two or three smaller cities prohibition unions have been started, and much is claimed for what they have accomplished. There are some new features, the campaign being an educational one, and if the New York union is formed there will be begun, by meetings held in churches and by the circulation of pamphlets in large quantities, an effort to tell as many patrons of the saloon as possible how much more they might obtain for their money if spent for things to eat and to wear than they are receiving for it when spent for drink.

Inquiry among ministers of many denominations brings the information that a large proportion of them think the time is ripe in this city for such a wholesale movement. The motto of the movement in other cities is: "In the name of Jesus Christ as King, the liquor traffic must die," and it is said the same motto will be adopted here if the churches enter upon the work.

Since discussion of the undertaking began here there have been suggestions of various lines of effort, but all have so far been discarded in favor of the one target, so to speak—the saloon. What the churches of New York are now asked to undertake is a wholesale and united crusade against the saloon as an institution. Trades people are to be appealed to, on the ground that money will go to them if it does not go to the saloon. Each minister attending the mass meeting at the Marble Collegiate Church next Monday is asked to bring with him five laymen from his church. A provisional committee already exists, of which the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrell is Chairman and the Rev. Wallace C. Payne is Secretary. The undertaking, if entered upon, will extend to Brooklyn. Congregationalists, Baptists, Methodists, Disciples of Christ, and Presbyterians have, as individuals, thus far identified themselves with the initial movement. The immediate plan which will be considered at Monday's meeting, and whose results will be brought forward as reasons why the union should be formed here, is the Rochester plan.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 15.

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SUBJECT—Christ's First Miracle.—John, ii., 1-11.

GOLDEN TEXT—And His disciples believed on Him.—John, ii., 11.

When John, in his Gospel, first presents our Lord Jesus Christ to our view, He appears very far off. There is nothing in common between us and Him. He is in heaven; we upon earth. He is the Creator; we are His creatures. He is divine; we are human. He was "in the beginning"; we are but of yesterday.

But when we are awakened to a deep sense of our feeble and sinful condition and long, with Job, for a Daysman to stand between us and God, and "lay His hand upon us both," (Job, ix., 33,) then we are bidden to "behold" this same Jesus as "the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world."

Even this, however, as we saw last week, does not satisfy the longing and the delivered soul. When it has found Jesus as its Redeemer taking away sin, then it must enter into service and tell others of the great good news. But as soon as it does this, the blessed experience of the believer advances another step forward. When he enters into Jesus' service he finds that Jesus Himself has entered into his fellowship. He is not "a servant," but "a son." This is the striking feature of this lesson.

In it is "The Word" is not presented to us as "in the beginning with God." Neither is He presented as clothed with flesh and walking in our midst so that we can "behold" Him, but He comes still nearer. He accepts the invitation of those who love Him to come into their midst. He sits down with them, enters into their joys, supplies their necessities, manifests before them His glory, and draws them closer to Himself in confident faith.

What Jesus did at this time is said to be the "beginning" of His wonderful works among men. At least it was the first that seems to have attracted John's attention. And yet to our human judgment the silence and restraint of the thirty years in Nazareth—when no miracle was wrought—appears to be as wonderful as any of His subsequent "mighty works." We can hardly believe it possible that such a man as He evidently was—a man of most tender and sympathetic helpfulness—should possess divine power, and yet not exhibit it during all these years for the benefit of men. It is not what we would naturally expect from a good man.

But it is what we ought to expect from the God-Man. This very inaction is of itself one of the strongest of proofs that He was Divine. If He had been merely the Man that He was, He could not have restrained Himself. It is not in the nature of such a man. But it is the nature, and the ordinary way of working which we see in God. Men are constantly calling His very existence into question, because they cannot comprehend how it can be in harmony with so much that is evil in the world. If there is a God—they say—who cares for men, why does He not take away sickness and suffering and sorrow, enlighten ignorance, and enforce justice? Men are everywhere astonished at His apparent indifference, and Jesus, when among men, did exactly what God in Heaven is always doing among men. It proves that "The Word was God," even when He "was made flesh, and dwelt among us." Men look for physical comforts and temporal blessings. God looks far beyond these. He desires for His people eternal and spiritual things. He deals with them in infinite wisdom, to bring them into fellowship with Himself, and without that fellowship all earthly blessings are of but little worth. Suffering, and sorrow, and shame, are the results of sin, and Christ came to "take away the sin of the world"—not by the fiat of Divine Power, but by an act of Divine Grace. The Incarnation was, in fact, itself the "beginning of miracles."

THE BEGINNING OF MIRACLES.

A very striking feature, moreover, of "this beginning of miracles in Cana of Galilee" is its comparatively unimportant character—only the providing against a momentary chagrin and the brief disappointment of a small festive company. Apparently it would have been vastly more telling if Jesus' inaugural had been some grand work of beneficence for a community, or the lifting of some heavy load of sorrow, the feeding of 5,000 hungry people, the healing of ten outcast lepers, or the raising of the dead. But no. His first work, the only work of which it is said that it "manifested forth His glory and His disciples believed on Him," "this beginning of miracles" was simply the turning of water into wine. Surely there must be in it something of peculiar value.

On this point Dean Trench struck the keynote to its interpretation when he said: "No other miracle has so much of prophecy in it; no other, therefore, would have inaugurated so fitly the whole figure work of the Son of God." As a "prophecy," it thus included all others. Like the Good Samaritan, Jesus had come to sinful men, robbed and helpless, to pour in oil and wine into their bruised condition, and at last to bring them to the Heavenly Inn. Every act of healing, every comfort in sorrow, every deliverance from danger, every lifting of the penitent, every strengthening of the weak, was simply another way of bringing joy and gladness to take the place of fear and torment, of turning tears into smiles, water into wine.

The circumstances under which this miracle was wrought are very interesting. When Jesus was pointed out to Andrew and John, as we saw last week, it was probably at "Bethabara beyond Jordan, where John was baptizing." (i., 28.) There Jesus probably appeared immediately after His temptation in the wilderness. He was on His way to Galilee. (Compare Mark i., 12, 13, with Luke, iv., 13, 14.) "The day following" His interview with Andrew and John (i., 43) He continued His journey, taking them, and probably Simon Peter, with Him. When He reached Galilee, He "findeth Philip," and Philip found Nathanael. Where this took place we are not told. Very naturally, however, He then bent His steps toward Nazareth, the home of His childhood and youth.

There, it is evident, he was informed of the marriage in Cana. This was a small village, apparently not very far away. Its exact size is not now known. His mother had probably already gone to the wedding, and an invitation awaited His arrival calling Him "and His disciples to the marriage," (v., 2.) If they all accompanied Him, it made an addition of at least six persons to the assembled guests. As the feast proceeded the supply of refreshments began to fail, and very naturally Jesus' mother called His attention to the developed need.

JESUS, SON OF GOD.

The conversation which ensued between them, taken as it stands in our English version, has often perplexed the reader. It has generally been explained as being expressed in language common among the people of that day and place, and not at all "wanting in respect or kindness, as the English rendering makes it appear." (Rice.) Moreover, it is said that in it Jesus evidently "intimates that He is no longer to be considered as in subjection to His human parent; but, having now entered upon His official work, He is to be understood as the Son of God rather than the son of Mary." (Jacobus.) This may be all perfectly true, but it does not make the matter much clearer.

There is, however, another explanation which is far more natural and quite as likely to be correct. It is based upon the interpretation of Bengel, in his "Gnomon of the New Testament," and of Dr. J. H. A. Ebrard's "Scientific Criticism of the Gospel History." It states that the phrase, "Woman, what have I to do with thee?" being, when literally translated, "What to Me, and to thee, O woman," was, in reality, equivalent to saying, "That need not be to either you or Me any cause of anxiety. Leave that to Me." It was Jesus's reply, when His mother said, "They have no wine."

As an intimate friend of the family—knowing their circumstances and condition—she saw that if the festivities were prolonged the result would be embarrassment and mortification. It is easy to understand, therefore, that her information conveyed the inference, even if she did not actually make the suggestion, that it was time to begin the breaking up of the company by a speedy withdrawal. But Jesus had other thoughts. He was "about His Father's business," and could not leave until that was finished. In our every day language she had said, "They have no wine; but what need not bother you? And answered, "Do not be anxious; leave that to Me. I am not ready to go as yet." (See article by President Robert Ellis Thompson in Sunday School Times of Aug. 11, 1894.) She was evidently satisfied with the answer, for she turned at once to the servants and said, "Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it."

THE MANNER OF PURIFYING.

Near the doorway, out of sight of the guests, stood "six waterpots of stone, after the manner of purifying of the Jews," (v. 6,) for "the Pharisees and all the Jews, except they wash their hands oft, eat not." (Mark, vii., 3.) On this occasion there was probably a more than usual necessity for the observance of this custom, as many of the guests, like Jesus and His companions, had come from some distance on foot over dusty roads. The capacity of these waterpots was between 15 and 25 gallons each, the "firkin" being equal to about 7½ gallons according to some authorities and 8 2-3 gallons according to others. They were now probably empty, and the servants were bidden to fill them with water. (v. 7.) When this was done they drew out, not only wine, but "good wine"—better than any that they had had before.

This gracious supply, however, was not furnished without the use of human hands and of earthly materials. So Jesus generally works. On this occasion, they were simply water, stone jars, and humble servants, but they all yielded themselves willingly to His demands, and they were all honored and enriched by being His instruments of blessing. And although the occasion was one of the most joyous known among men, yet His presence and gifts made even it to overflow with an unwonted gladness. So it is always. The poor He lifts up, and the rich he enriches when He pours into their midst the "good wine" of His grace.

In this connection, it is interesting to notice that this beginning of miracles was not performed at a funeral, or in any time of sorrow, but at "a marriage." Had it not been so, men might have been led to infer, with some show of reason, that Jesus' first and most important work was to lift up the sorrowing, and to comfort the mourners. And they might imagine—as many have done—that in their prosperity and happiness they have no need of Him and His ministrations. But here we see—in the very first recorded incident of His personal intercourse with men, the prophesy of all His fellowship with them—He makes the happy happier and fills the glad soul with praise. It was not, however, until dependence on their own resources had come to an end. It was when "they wanted wine," to be sure, but they did not know their "want" until that which they had provided for themselves was exhausted. Then, however, when they realized that "the wine failed," when they (v., 3, R. V.,) they went to Him. Then His "hour" had arrived and the "want" was at once fully and freely supplied.

This is always Jesus' "hour." When men, whether rich or poor, whether in prosperity or adversity, in joy or in sorrow, are conscious of their need and come to Him, trusting all things into His hands, as Mary did, and ready to do "whatsoever He Mary did, and ready to do "whatsoever He Mary did, and ready to do "whatsoever He

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TWELVE PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

MR. HOAR'S DILEMMA.

Senator HOAR has given notice in the Senate that on Monday next he will reply to the address of Senator PLATT of Connecticut, on the pregnant question of the constitutionality of the acquisition of dependencies beyond the seas. The venerable Massachusetts Senator will no doubt make a most interesting argument after the manner customary to the constitutional lawyer of the august body of which he is so respected a member, but it may be permitted to a layman to remark that that manner is no longer so persuasive and convincing as it was, let us say, in the time of DANIEL WEBSTER. The change is due partly to the change in the Senators and partly to the great difference in the subjects now under discussion.

Mr. WEBSTER and his antagonists had for the main matter of their debates the nature of the bond by which the Union was formed and held together. It proved, in the course of those crowded years, that this bond could be fully welded only in the fires of war, and of that terrible fact all of the participants in the great discussion were more or less clearly or dimly conscious. It gave a vigor to their thought and often an earnestness to their utterance which the Senators of to-day rarely exhibit. Nor this alone; they were engaged in the interpretation of an instrument as to the practical application of which there was no real precedent. No one could say that the right of secession had been actually adjudicated. It had never been attempted really to exercise it. Threats had been uttered, indeed, often enough by eminent public men, some of the most eminent being from the New England States. But no State and no party in any State had ever taken up arms, or in any other form brought themselves within the reach of the Supreme Court, and that high tribunal had never pronounced its judgment on the question.

It happens now that for the acquisition of territory by the United States there is ample precedent, and that the Supreme Court has pronounced on all the serious points involved in it. Mr. HOAR, therefore, can hardly make a strong argument on the Constitution. What will he do? Fall back on the abstract theory of the consent of the governed? In that case he will be compelled to condemn the action of his own party in Hawaii. Will he take up the argument from expediency? He may do so, but Senator PLATT expressly excluded that. On the whole we await the great effort of the Massachusetts Senator with much curiosity. He is by far the most able and learned of the opponents of the President's policy, but, so far, he does not seem to have found any very firm ground on which to establish their case.

THE WARING MEMORIAL.

The Chamber of Commerce committee, of which Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF is Chairman, is to be congratulated on the prompt completion of the Waring Memorial Fund. The plan was an intelligent one, peculiarly appropriate to the character of Col. WARING and appealing to the feeling that he had aroused in the community.

The first purpose of the fund was to provide a modest income for the wife and daughter, for whose interests Col. WARING'S devotion to public duty and his untimely death in public service had prevented him from providing. Its ultimate purpose was to secure the extension of his influence through the foundation of a Waring Municipal Chair in Columbia University. Both purposes were such as he himself must have approved. It is a matter for especial satisfaction that the memorial was taken in charge and so efficiently established by the Chamber of Commerce, for Col. WARING was a conspicuous example, in public and in professional life, of the highest type of American business men.

THE PRESIDENCY OF YALE.

In a letter to The Evening Post Prof. D. CADY EATON sets forth the qualities of such a President of Yale as a large part of the Alumni would like to see elected. But he immediately confesses that there is not the slightest chance that such a man will be chosen at the coming election. The conditions do, indeed, seem to forbid the election of a President of Yale who will measure up to the high standards of qualification which Prof. EATON raises. The new President will be a Yale graduate; he will not be over fifty-five nor under thirty-five years of age; he will be a clergyman, and he will be chosen by a board in which eleven Connecticut clergymen constitute a majority. Prof. EATON rises from a study of the triennial catalogue and of the temper and traditions of the governing body as exhibited in their elections of Presidents of Yale for a hundred years with the conviction that the limitations of the field of choice or of the minds of the choosers forbid the expectation that Dr. DWIGHT'S place will be filled by a great President; "rather, perhaps, a man who has glided easily and gracefully along in some large city where he has developed executive ability, who has made many friends and few enemies, who has associated with the best of men and women the country has to show, and understands them, and who has always been wise, amiable, and conciliatory. He should not be hard to find."

We should say not. The eleven Connecticut clergymen can find that sort of affable nobody in any large town.

Looking back for a century, from the President DWIGHT who has just resigned to the TIMOTHY DWIGHT who was chosen President in 1795, it appears that without exception Yale's Presidents have been "graduates of the college, who, having passed through the preliminary exercise, training, and experience of tutoring, had been promoted to professorships, in which they distinguished themselves, and had been ordained ministers of the Gospel."

"How far," asks Prof. EATON, "will the present corporation depart from these precedents? Not an iota, if they can help it." That is all very proper if the man upon whom the corporation fixes its choice, in addition to the qualifications which in its view are held to be vital, possesses also other qualities of which Yale has much greater need in her directing head.

Yale University needs more than anything else a President who has great ability and reputation as an educator of youth. We do not mean an educator in the tutoring or classroom sense. We mean a modern-minded man who, looking over the field of American life, seeing its activities and understanding its demands, will show that he can train boys to do the work that awaits them; will turn out from the university class after class of young men who will constitute a substantial addition to the productive capacity of the community. It is not enough to give a young man the college education that sufficed in the day of the elder DWIGHT, when the New England colleges were chiefly recruiting posts for the ministry and a college had done its whole duty when it sent out its graduates "intent on the terrors of sin, death, and judgment along the highways of the world." It is not enough to maintain an educational "plant" where a knowledge of Greek, Latin, mathematics, moral philosophy, and the elements of science is imparted in quantities sufficient for the needs of intending ministers, lawyers, and doctors, who in the time of President DAY and President WOOLSEY were the only recognized "professional" men. The proportion of college graduates who enter what used to be called the learned professions has dwindled wonderfully in the last generation. Chemistry, electricty, mining, administrative posts in manufacturing and railroad corporations, and even mercantile occupations, now offer increasingly wide and rich opportunities to young men who have a sound general education as the basis of their technical training. It is in making young men fit for all the varied and exacting employments to which graduates are now called that an American university makes the largest contribution to American life.

There is an advantage incidental to the choice of an eminent educator as President to which we presume the sober-minded graduates of Yale are not indifferent. We have heard a story of a Yale professor who said that what Yale needed most was a good long-distance runner, which puts in a pointed and sarcastic form the popular impression that altogether too much attention has been given to athletic sports at New Haven. If that impression has done harm there is no remedy so effectual as the election to the Presidency of a man who is known to have a strong bias in favor of study and teaching as part of the work of a university.

A SOUND EXAMPLE.

We wish that some of the superheated persons who are spending their time and energy in denouncing the policy of expansion would take a hint from the business men who compose the American Asiatic Association which met at the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday. The association embraces some of the strongest business organizations in the country. It adopted the following brief resolution, which we need not apologize for reproducing:

"Whereas, Under the terms of the treaty of peace, just concluded at Paris, the United States will for a time at least control the Philippine Islands,

"Resolved, That, in the judgment of this association, it will be for the best interests of both the Philippines and the United States, first, that a local civil service system be established, based upon entrance through open competitive examination, tenure of office during good behavior, promotion by merit, and adequate compensation; second, that the 'open-door' policy of customs taxation be adopted on the basis of a tariff for revenue only, like that applied to Cuba, or, say, not exceeding 10 to 25 per cent. ad valorem customs duties."

Here are compactly and forcibly stated two principles absolutely essential to success in dealing with our new possessions. A civil service solely for the public good and trade open to all on equal and moderate terms. Firmly adhered to and honestly and intelligently applied, these principles will secure the greatest practicable benefits for the present and future inhabitants of the islands and for our own people, and are sure to promote friendly feeling, order, industry, and progress as promptly and steadily as can possibly be hoped for. They are the principles of enlightened and honorable business applied to public affairs.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE ART.

THE TIMES ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE tomorrow will contain an excellent half-page reproduction of the picture by the late THEODORE ROBINSON which was not accepted by the majority of the Art Committee of the Metropolitan Museum when offered by a number of New York artists.

It is stated in THE MAGAZINE that the action of the committee was grounded on the opinion that Mr. ROBINSON'S painting "represented a class of painting that should not be encouraged." This statement is stronger than the latest explanation of the members of the committee warrants. From this it appears that the committee did not undertake to condemn any class of paintings, but regarded this particular one as an inadequate example of Mr. ROBINSON'S work. Such a conclusion is intelligible, and is undoubtedly shared by some of the gentlemen who took the trouble to secure the picture for the Museum.

We are bound to say, however, with entire respect for the gentlemen of the committee, that we can hardly regard their decision as an adequate example of the discretion that ought to obtain in the selection or rejection of works for the Museum. Even our reproduction, with the defects inevitable in the interpretation in black and white of the subtle qualities of painting, reveals a degree of charm in the picture and of distinction in the artist which are far from being displayed in all of the works at the Museum. It is, perhaps, not unjust to say that they are wanting in the greater number of those works. We are persuaded that the Museum would have gained and not lost by taking Mr. ROBINSON'S picture. And as to any injustice done to his memory, surely on that point the judgment of the artists who bought the picture, in order to offer it to the Museum, might be accepted with entire safety. They could not be less anxious for his good name than the committee, and their critical competence is clearly as trustworthy.

It has been intimated by one of these artists that the committee was inspired in its course by an unreasonable preference for foreign over native art. We are quite sure that none of the committee is conscious of any such feeling. But it must be said that the intimation is not wholly unjustified by an inspection of the galleries of the Museum, which unquestionably contain a number of foreign pictures that are of little merit or importance, and could without any difficulty whatever be replaced by better ones painted by Americans. For our own part we do not care a rap for American art or foreign art, as such, and we should not claim even that when of equal merit the former should be preferred to the latter. If art has any lasting value it lies in qualities not determined by nationality. At the same time, can any one deny that in the Museum and elsewhere foreign pictures do obtain favor over American pictures of greater intrinsic value? We think not. If any large number of our readers doubt it, let them swell the funds of the Orthopaedic Hospital by a visit to the Loan Collection of Portraits now at the Academy of Design. They will be likely to come away with the feeling that Fashion is a goddess whose worship involves many horrors, and that her wand is waved far more potently for foreign favorites than for Americans. We believe that all any true artist asks is fair and intelligent judgment of the real value of his work, and we are convinced that this the American artist does not, as a rule, get.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIALISM.

THE TIMES has learned with regret, by intimations upon divers occasions, that many American citizens of German birth resent the remarks it has had occasion to make from time to time during the past few months upon the behavior of officials of the German Empire. The fact of a German origin in itself almost raises a presumption of good American citizenship, which is one reason why any organ of public opinion in this country should deprecate the dislike of German-American citizens as such. There is no good cause which does not need, and which is not likely to command, their adherence.

Our German friends will allow us to say, however, that one of the defects of their admirable qualities is what BISMARCK, in rebuking a German Consul, described as an undue "sensitiveness to small disrespects." And what STEVENSON, in his account of the troubles at Samoa, describes as "a touchiness beyond belief." We quoted STEVENSON'S phrase yesterday, in treating of an amazing exhibition of the mental attitude it describes. There is nothing less "imperial," as there is nothing more "kleinstädtisch," than this temper. If the Germans are really going in for "imperialism," they need, among their first requirements, to get rid of it, and to assume the insular indifference of the imperial Britons, who go about the world without caring, and indeed without noticing, how warmly they are getting themselves disliked. As one of their own poets has said:

"Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of humankind pass by."

Indeed, the truly imperial apathy of the Briton to what Gentiles and "natives" may think about him is in curious contrast to the solicitude which the kleinstädtisch German feels and exhibits upon the same point, even while he is ardently wooing general dislike.

It is not for German-Americans, it is not for Germans, that THE TIMES has ever felt or expressed any disrespect. But for that system of officialism which was formerly known as the Prussian bureaucracy, and which seems now to have diffused itself over the whole German Empire, it is impossible that any man brought up in a land, as Mr. GLADSTONE said, "where freedom is indigenous, familiar, and full-grown," should feel or profess any respect whatever. The spirit of the Prussian bureaucracy, which used to make Prussia itself the terror of tourists, seems to animate all the official proceedings of the German Empire. When Admiral VON DIEDERICH was comporting himself at Manila with a defiance, which charity may lead us to believe was rather ignorant than willful, of all the proprieties and decencies of intercourse among naval powers, the late HAROLD FREDERIC observed in these columns that our wonder and our indignation would be diminished if we would only take the trouble to comprehend that a German Admiral was, in his relations to the casual public, simply a Prussian brakeman "writ large." The remark was as true as it was pointed, and illuminated many things.

The New Yorker who was persecuted with fines and threatened with imprisonment for "insulting" a small German official, the other New Yorker who was solemnly arraigned in Berlin for having, in a confidence born of excessive beer, described the Kaiser as a "calf's head," are victims and illustrations of Prussian officialism. But perhaps the most amazing and incredible excess of that officialism is the prosecution of Prof. DELBRUCK. This is an official attempt to turn a respected and eminent scholar out of his Professorship of History in the University of Berlin because, in his capacity of editor, he had written that the expulsions of the Danes from North Schleswig "cried to heaven," that it was "brutal" and "infatuated," and "inflicts irreparable injury upon the idea it thinks it is promoting."

It is some centuries since in any English-speaking country it would have been possible to begin a prosecution of a Professor of History for such an expression of his views as a citizen. It is noticeable and encouraging that scarcely an apologist can be found for the prosecution in the whole German press. That would lead us to believe that public opinion was both more enlightened and more powerful in Germany than we are in the habit of believing. But it is by no means announced that upon that account the prosecution will be abandoned. The proposition that the Kaiser is a "calf's head," attained by the fermentation of malt and hops, may not seem offensive or even intelligible. But if it had been said instead that the Kaiser was "pig-headed" every English-speaking person would not only have known what was meant, but would have perceived that upon whatever grounds the proposition might have been assailed it was not upon the score of its inaccuracy. It will be very interesting to observe the outcome of the proceedings against Prof. DELBRUCK and to see whether the attempt to punish the free expression of opinion upon the part of an eminent professor in a German university will be met with acquiescence on the part of the German people.

Senator HALE of Maine is the recipient of a good deal of praise for declaring himself an anti-expansionist. The Senator accompanies his statement with the most submissive qualification. "If I am overruled and overborne," he says, "by the majority it is my business and my duty to submit as a party man and make the best of it. The Republican Party can be trusted." This does not seem an essentially heroic attitude. The "majority" whose right to "overrule" him the Senator so completely acknowledges is not the majority of the American people. The allegiance which he puts before everything else is not that which he owes to his country or to his conscience, but to his party. The caucus knows how to deal with independence of this kind. A Senator who advertises that he will surrender under a certain pressure will get his pressure. He may be a good "party man." He is not an ideal independent Senator.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—By broadening the scope of the Seventy-first Regiment inquiry Gov. ROOSEVELT intends, one may confidently believe, to remove from the public mind the strong impression that the investigators have been and still are disposed to avoid the only questions in which there is any general interest, and to decide merely matters of method and discipline. The latter, of course, are of great importance from the technical and military standpoint, but the average citizen troubles his head about them very little. The Governor, who is soldier and citizen, too, and though so good a soldier, much more imbued with the civilian than the martial spirit, appreciates that the real issues involved in this case have nothing to do with the observance or the non-observance of established rules for the adjudication of personal grievances among subordinate officers. He also appreciates, probably, that the honor of the National Guard is in a way the honor of the communities of which the different regiments form parts, and that therefore the charges so openly made of a cowardice that had more than sporadic display at San Juan should be sustained or disproved not less openly. Hitherto the public has paid but languid attention to the proceedings at the armory, for it could see in them no promise of light on the one problem that concerned it. Instead people considered and judged the facts presented and the allegations made, and there is no doubt at all of the conclusion reached. Curiously enough, Major Gen. ROE seems to have done exactly the same thing, for the same reason, and with the same result. In the statement from him which we published Wednesday the General dismissed as a trifle the behavior of the men when first under fire. Such incidents are common in war, he said, and simply provide an opportunity for the officers to show their courage and competence. Whether Gen. ROE is or is not waiting for the board of inquiry to tell him how well or how ill the accused officers behaved in battle, was made startlingly clear by his next sentence: "It seems a pity that a fine regiment should suffer under a lasting stigma because of the neglect of duty on the part of a few men."

—Presumably as a result of the energetic efforts now making in Cincinnati to bring the laws regulating the practice of medicine to bear upon the "Christian Scientists," the mystical fraternity in that city has suddenly awakened to the wisdom of disclaiming the possession of any ability to cure disease. A member of the tribe writes to this effect with amusing earnestness in a letter published by The Commercial Tribune, and declares that it is not only cruel but highly absurd to prosecute as unlicensed physicians persons who do not pretend to heal the sick, but simply teach a way in which the sick can heal themselves. The distinction is fine, particularly as real doctors might, if they chose, assert with truth that practically all of their work consists in the giving of advice. Sometimes, to be sure, the advice is to take this or that drug, but as often as not it is to do or to cease doing things in which drugs play no part. But that, of course, is a point which the "scientist" fails to mention. Instead, he asks why he and his kind should be arrested under a law aimed at false healers, when not one of the 60,000 people who, he says, have taken up this easy method of making a living, ever claims to do any healing. "God alone," according to this authority, "is the physician and healer in every case," and, replying to the natural question, "What part has the 'scientist,' then, in the work?" he explains: "The part that the pane of glass has that admits light into our homes, or the part that numbers have through which the mathematical principle is expressed. The 'scientist' is but an instrument to direct the truth seeker to the source of health and harmony." And he even ventures to discuss the delicate question of fees for doing nothing. "'Scientists,'" he says, "never take pay for the healing process nor for the truth as taught in 'Christian Science.'" But—naturally there is a "but"—"the 'scientist' must be a constant student, supplied with proper books and literature, and must give his earnest thought and attention to solving these great problems of life, love, and truth. His daily expenses must be met even as others, and for this continual outlay and preparation of fitness are charges made." How clear that makes everything!

—A recent dispatch from Constantinople announced that not only had reports of a great eruption of Mount Olympus been received in the Turkish capital, but that they were corroborated by the appearance on the horizon of a red glow such as volcanoes when in a state of activity often throw upon the clouds above them. Now, it is a good 200 miles from Constantinople to the Mount Olympus, which, from an accompanying reference to the Thracian frontier, seemed to be meant, and that is a decidedly long distance for even so big a candle as a volcano to throw his beams. The name Olympus, or an approximation to it, is applied to many ambitious hills in that part of the world, however, Greece itself having at least two of note, and Asia Minor something like half a dozen. If the light from an eruption really has been seen by the Constantinopolitans, therefore, the chances are that it came from one of the less famous but much nearer peaks. Still, it may be that it is the Olympus of the gods that has suddenly become a scene of burning activity. Recent events have been calculated to awaken the old fellows if anything would. Their sometime worshippers are so far from what they were in the old days, and in the late war with Turkey illustrated degeneracy in a manner so startling that perhaps the Jovian company found it impossible to sleep near them and are burning their abodes preparatory to moving elsewhere. By the way, we do not remember ever to have heard or read that Mount Olympus has any facilities for volcanoing, or any record of achievements in that line. Some geological sharp ought to be able to supply on that interesting point information which the encyclopedists have conspired to withhold from the public.

—Germany's inhabitants, we gather from their newspapers, are finding great pleasure in propounding to each other this question: "Wie weit ist Frankreich von Frieden?" Courtesy requires that those to whom the conundrum is submitted should repeat it several times, with an assumption of bepuzzlement as convincing as possible, and then to confess utter inability to tell even approximately the distance between France and peace. That gives the interrogator a chance to tell the interrogated that the distance in question is just DREYFUS. That name, by the exercise of the skill and patience for which the Germans are famous—especially in the matter of jokes—can be resolved into "drei Fuss," and the result is much innocent merriment on both sides. These little amenities are observed, of course, only outside of Prussia. In that part of the Empire amenities of any kind whatever are forbidden by law, or at least by custom, and, as everybody has already heard the marvelous conundrum and its answer scores of times, the thing to do there is to impress upon the belated questioner his stupidity in offering an enigma so antique. But that, too, is great fun—for a Prussian—and therefore the jest is a popular one all over the country. Of its intrinsic merits a foreigner is hardly competent to judge. The pun, qua pun, is rather miserable, since in strictness one must say "drei Füsse" and not "drei Fuss." As a statement of fact its accuracy needs much qualification, while the element of malice involved requires the presence of a Frenchman to make it in any sense effective. All things considered, however, it's a pretty good joke, and far be it from us even to hint surprise at its popularity in Germany.

TARIFF DEFECTS AND THEIR REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Signs of prosperity are multiplying. Confidence in our ability and willingness to pay our debts in honest money has influenced capital until rates for interest have been reduced below those ruling in money centres of the Old World. Balance of trade for merchandise continues to grow in our favor; even at the ruling low prices an important staple like cotton pays a fair profit on cost of production. Iron and steel, which formerly were imported, we now make at prices which enable us to compete in foreign countries with Great Britain and Germany. The output of our copper mines exceeds $60,000,000 annually in value, and the markets of the world for this metal are controlled by our miners.

Of other industries which begin to display remarkable activity, I mention rubber, paper, leather; a better demand has been reported for luxuries—silk, tobacco, and whisky.

The interests which are lagging are those which our high tariff intended to favor. Producers of wool and manufacturers of woolen goods belong to this class of sufferers. The foreign staple is taxed 40 to 150 per cent.; forced sales of domestic fleece made during the last months of 1898 at prices almost as low as they were when foreign wool was admitted free of duty, naturally have decreased the quantities which had accumulated in expectation of a rise after the passage of the Dingley bill. Yet stocks on hand were about 200,000,000 pounds on Jan. 1, against 100,000,000 a year ago.

This is not the only evidence of stagnation in woolen goods protected by prohibitary taxes, ranging between 100 per cent. and 250 per cent. on the few that still are imported.

One of the largest manufacturers in the country, once employing 3,000 hands, failed New Year's Eve, with liabilities of several millions, and others will follow, showing that in this industry at least protection has ceased to protect.

It appears to be the intention of our Administration to advocate the open-door policy in the Philippine Islands; duties on some goods imported into Cuba are lower than here. Are we not going to enjoy the privileges granted to our adopted children?

The question whether annexation is wise or otherwise, has ceased to be a live issue, since on May 1, Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet in Manila Harbor. It thereby became an accomplished fact. The question we now have to deal with is, how to treat the islands which were then practically conquered. If we adopt the liberal plan which Great Britain found advantageous since a century ago we taught it a lesson, our new acquisitions will probably further stimulate industry and commerce. If under the guise of philanthropy or other pretexts, we follow Spain's example, our aggrandizement may destroy our prosperity, and we will become the laughing stock of the world.

Fifty years ago the carrying trade of this country was more prosperous than that of any other; then the Stars and Stripes floated in every harbor; now they only are visible where our men of war enter. Our merchant marine will never be re-established by the protection which has ruined it, nor by subsidies which all great nations have long ago abandoned. With free ships and free raw material to build them, we soon would recover our lost prestige. Nothing would more quickly stimulate the resources which now lie dormant for want of transportation on our Pacific Coast. A large merchant marine would be an auxiliary to our navy, and not only be welcome in time of war, but a protection against war in time of peace.

Annexation would become a blessing in disguise if steps were taken to re-establish the preponderance on the ocean which was ours half a century ago, and which we only lost by the short-sighted policy of protection. LOUIS WINDMULLER.

New York, Jan. 5, 1899.

A PLEA IN ABATEMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The old readers of THE TIMES always view its editorials with interest, if not always with perfect conviction. This certainly applies to the leader of to-day on "the attempt to defeat the treaty." Without striving to controvert the argument therein made, or to offer any assertion as to whether it can or can not be successfully controverted, one who has watched the recent progress of events with the closest and the most painful interest cannot resist the impulse to call attention to the fact that in its tendency it is in absolute accord with the counsel to which we have been familiarized for more than a year. I think there is a general consensus of opinion among intelligent men that during the whole of that period the country has been led, step by step, by a small minority—a minority whose opinion under ordinary circumstances would be considered of the slightest value; but step by step this minority has been permitted to revolutionize the attitude and to change the destiny of the American people on the plea that policy or consistency required that the present step, or that which is immediately to follow, must be taken, and then we can stop, take an account of stock, and if it be wise reverse our course. That is, the thinking men have been relied upon—and successfully—not to have the courage of their convictions, and the blatherskites have had their way.

It seems hardly worthy of the perspicacity of THE TIMES to suppose that under any at present conceivable circumstances there can be renewal of the war with Spain. WILLIAM POTTS.

New York, Jan. 4, 1899.

The Court House Atmosphere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a subject of common complaint among attorneys and counselors at law that one of the worst ventilated buildings in the City of New York is the County Court House, in the City Hall Park, occupied and used as it is by the Appellate, Trial, and Special Terms of the Supreme Court, the Surrogates' Court, the office of the County Clerk, the Bureau of Naturalization, and the necessary offices for Judges, clerks, and records. During the Spring and Autumn when windows can with safety remain open, a measure of relief may be obtained from the close and unwholesome atmosphere, but during the Winter months the condition of this building is unsanitary in the last degree. Justices, counsel, witnesses, and court attendants are daily forced to live in a close, noxious atmosphere sufficient to injuriously affect the mental and physical energies of the most robust. The central court of the building, which is practically the only means of ventilation for the rooms which surround it, is not in itself a means of ventilation. Open at the top by a few small skylights, it serves as a well for the accumulation of a deadening and depressing atmosphere. It is not right that a rich city should so neglect the welfare of those who administer justice. A Justice of the Supreme Court, who is continuously occupied for several hours in the naturalization of some fifty or one hundred aliens, performs his judicial functions at a serious expenditure of vital energy, and the same may be said of any Justice whose duties compel him to sit in a crowded courtroom. FRANCIS JOHNSTONE HOPSON.

New York, Jan. 4, 1899.

THE HONOR OF THE FLAG.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President has made a show of what probably seems to him to be an argument for grasping every inch of territory which we have wrested from Spain in the successful effort we were compelled to make to chase the Spanish authority off this continent and to give to Cuba the independence to which we have pretended to believe she is entitled. He outdoes Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech by warming over the cold victuals of the civil war and asking "who will pull down the flag"? The answer is patent enough. The American people will carefully guard the honor of the flag and their own honor by preventing the prostitution of the Stars and Stripes to the unholy purposes of the land-grabber and the jingo.

In the face of our promise to the world that the war should not be a war of conquest or aggrandizement, it was no sooner under way than the Administration seems to have made it a sine qua non with Senators and Representatives who sought the patronage of the Government for the appointment of civilians to military places that their votes should be first pledged to the scheme of the President for the annexation of Hawaii; and "the flag" was raised over the Sandwich Islands pursuant to arrangement. Puerto Rico was an outlying Spanish possession, capable of taking care of herself, which fell under the guns of our army and navy, under the necessities surrounding the capture of Cervera's fleet, and "the flag" was raised over Puerto Rico. The Philippines fell under Dewey's guns and Merritt's army at a single port on one of the fourteen hundred islands of the archipelago because Spain had no fleet and no army capable of holding any part of the territory, and "the flag" was raised over the Philippines. "The flag" was raised over Cuba when Santiago was captured.

But what did these flag raisings mean if they did not mean that the United States was pledged not to make the war a war of conquest? Did they mean that our promise to the world was a lie given out to quiet foreign nations which might think it worth their while to shake the Monroe doctrine in our faces and read to us our own Declaration of Independence and the high precepts of Washington's Farewell Address?

It can hardly be that the United States will accept this interpretation of our declaration at the beginning of the war. Such a construction might answer for a similar procedure by Spain or Turkey, or even Germany, but it ought not to satisfy the conscience of the United States.

If we have any mission outside of the independence we have achieved for ourselves, it is the peaceful establishment of the independence of any other people capable of maintaining it, always excepting any interference by us with the politics of Europe. "The flag" in Hawaii and in Puerto Rico and in the Philippines and in Cuba is a guarantee of the independence of the people of those countries. When that is assured and our troops are embarked for home, any President of the United States who may then be in the executive office must arrange to have our troops bring "the flag" home with them. BENJAMIN C. POTTS.

Media, Penn., Jan. 4, 1899.

EXAMPLE BETTER THAN PRECEPT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Grand Army desires that more attention be given to the teaching of patriotism in our public schools. This is all very good. Too much love of country and respect for our flag cannot be instilled in the minds of the young, but the question arises, "Is not example better than precept?" Are not object lessons much more impressive than abstract or theoretical lessons? This being acknowledged, can we indorse the waving of the Confederate flag side by side with the Stars and Stripes, as was the case recently in the South? and can we indorse President McKinley in his acceptance and wearing of a Confederate badge?

When the Chief Executive of our Nation proudly wears the insignia of disloyalty and rebellion; when the flag of the Confederacy is given equal honor with the flag of the Union; when legislation is tending toward the Government supporting those who fought to destroy it; and when zeal and enthusiasm are obscuring common sense and true patriotism, is it not time to call a halt and see not only where we are at, but where we will be in the future? One of the fundamental principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States is "to establish justice." If justice demands pensions for the Confederate soldiers, full justice means back pensions and remuneration for property destroyed and slaves emancipated during the Civil War. The lapse of time makes no difference with the principle involved. And this leads me to ask the Grand Army how we shall teach patriotism in our public schools? Can it be done by rewarding rebellion and disloyalty? Verily, I say nay. We are not very old, as a nation, but during our short existence several minor rebellions have occurred, and even during the last Presidential campaign secession was loudly talked.

It is not impossible for history to repeat itself. Let us be just. Let us teach the young to admire and respect true bravery and military skill, whether exhibited by Northern or Southern soldier, or by Spaniard during the recent war. But let us not establish a precedent that may lead to future complications. We are now a united people. We know no North or South, no East or West. Let us perpetuate the Union by recognizing but one flag, the flag that symbolizes freedom and truth and justice and humanity; but one badge, the badge of loyalty; but one government, the Union of States. Then, and not until then, will we truly teach patriotism and love of country to those who are studying history as it is being made and written. A TEACHER.

Lake Placid, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1898.

A PERPLEXING SUBJECT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give me some information respecting our relations with the people of the Philippines, when these islands shall become ours, and their inhabitants shall be transformed into republican citizens? We know that the test of brotherly love in those insular lands has in the past been one of taste; perhaps I should say of seasoning. Should this ruling continue, and should the newly enfranchised man eat the brother for whom he has voted, will he thereafter have the vote of that brother? Or should he—we will say—have eaten, incidentally, the Mayor who has had his suffrage, will he by virtue of this act, if it is a virtue, become Mayor? The subject is a perplexing one and seems to lead into strange labyrinths of reasoning.

Some years since a worthy man proposed that our highest executive officer should be publicly and honorably executed at the end of his first term of office. The suggestion, though a startling one, commended itself to the judgment of some thoughtful people. "Such a decision would," they argued, "sift from the several millions who now aspire to the Presidency all who are not willing to die for their country." That some would endure this test they had no serious doubt, as in all ages of the world there have been others besides Quintius Curtius who have been willing to achieve glory on these severe terms. A President thus selected and elected would enter upon his official duty purified from every selfish aim. His dreams would be not of the proper manipulation of political ropes to secure a second term, but rather of immortal fame. "How can I do my country the most real and lasting good?" would be the keynote of his daily endeavors.

It may be that public sentiment will in time crystallize into a law to some such effect. It may be that this law will include in its beneficence not only the Chief Executive of the Nation, but also those of our chief cities. Thus it might happen that among those childlike peoples soon to be converted into American citizens that my question would become a pertinent one. A President properly served, say with mushroom sauce and olives, might contribute to the present happiness of his friends and also cause them to hold him in pleasant memory. Even a Mayor, if judiciously treated with a generous admixture of spices, might not disagree with our island citizens. In such a case my question becomes important. Would his successor in office be the gentleman who carved, or—I will not pursue the subject further, but await your reply. A. M. G.

New York, Jan. 4, 1899.

THE TUG R. W. WILMOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of Dec. 26 there was an article copied from The Picayune about the powerful tug R. W. Wilmot. It told of her building on the lakes, of her stormy passage to New Orleans, of her strength and seaworthiness, of her speed, her power, and her appliances for towing and wrecking.

All that was said is true, but the subsequent history of the vessel is so varied and interesting that I wonder at your not mentioning it in any way. I know the boat well, have had to do with her, and have heard a good deal of her. What follows is blended personal knowledge and hearsay, but I have no doubt that it is all true:

The Wilmot cost her owners $85,000, and they sold her to the United States for $125,000. Her name was changed to Potomac, she was remodeled and fitted for war at the Pensacola Navy Yard, and she was commanded by Lieut. Blow, one of the officers of the Maine. She has engines of 2,000 horse power, steams 20 miles an hour in smooth water, has a towing engine, wrecking siphon, steam winch, electric lights and signals, two 6-pounder Hotchkiss rifles and two rapid-fire 1-pounders, and she has a coal radius of 5,000 miles. She is a very fine sea boat.

From the Pensacola yard she went down on the blockade, and she rendered constant service in getting the Maria Teresa off the beach at Santiago. She is now laid up at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, Kittery.

She belongs to a very useful class of vessel, and is worth all she has cost. She is a long-distance dispatch boat, able to start for Rio or Suez at six hours' notice, for her crew is so small that she can be kept always in commission at slight expense. She can go to England and back without recoaling. F. H. S.

New York, Jan. 4, 1899.

NUGGETS.

What She Liked.

He (very much gone)—There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream.
She—I don't know. Chocolates are pretty good.—Chicago Journal.

The Rich Man's Comfort.

"I know they call me an old fossil," said Mr. Hasgelt, "but I think the expression comes from my being so well surrounded by rocks."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

At the Club.

"Look here, old chap! Smith gave me this check of yours in payment of a little debt. Just cash it, will you?"
"Er—yes—if you indorse it."—Brooklyn Life.

Financial.

"Mother, how big must I grow to be in a bank like uncle?" asked the small boy.
"Not very much," said his father, "for I often seen in the papers that cashiers are short."—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

For a Retreat.

He—What is that you were just trying on the piano?
She—Oh, that's a new march.
He—Awfully fast time, isn't it?
She—Yes; I think the composer was in a hurry to get through when he was writing it.—Yonkers Statesman.

IMPRESSIONS.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The touch of a hand, the glance of an eye,
Or a word exchanged with a passer-by;
A glimpse of a face in a crowded street
And afterward life is incomplete;
A picture painted with honest zeal
And we lose the old for the new ideal;
A chance remark or a song's refrain,
And life is never the same again.

An angered word from our lips is sped
Or a tender word is left unsaid,
And one there is who, his whole life long,
Shall cherish the brand of a burning wrong;
A line that stares up from an open page,
A cynic smile from the lips of age,
A glimpse of loving seen in a play,
And the dreams of our youth are swept away.

A friendly smile and love's embering spark
Leaps into flame and illumines the dark;
A whispered "Be brave" to our fellowmen
And they pick up the thread of hope again.
Thus never an act or a word or thought
But that with unguessed importance is fraught,
For small things build up eternity
And blazon the ways for a destiny.

ENGLAND'S AIM IS PEACE

Lord Salisbury Replies to the Czar's Disarmament Proposal.

PROMISES CORDIAL SUPPORT

Declares that the Sympathy of the British People Is Widely Given to the Plan.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The reply of Lord Salisbury to the proposal of Emperor Nicholas for a disarmament conference of the powers, which is just published, promises the cordial co-operation of the British Government and asks for an indication of the heads of discussion at the conference.

In the course of the document which was transmitted through the Right Hon. Sir Charles Stewart Scott, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Lord Salisbury says:

"This sympathy is not confined to the Government, but is equally shared by popular opinion, which has been strikingly manifested by the numerous resolutions adopted by public meetings and societies. There are, indeed, few nations, if any, which, both on grounds of feeling and interest, are more concerned in the maintenance of general peace than Great Britain. The statements which constitute the grounds of the Emperor's proposal are but too well justified. It is unfortunately true that, while a desire for the maintenance of peace is generally professed, and while, in fact, serious and successful efforts on more than one recent occasion have been made with that object by the great powers, there has been a constant tendency on the part of almost every nation to increase its armed force and add to the already vast expenditure on the appliances of war.

"The perfection of the instruments thus brought into use, their extreme costliness, and the horrible carnage and destruction which would ensue from their employment on a large scale, have acted, no doubt, as a serious deterrent from war; but the burdens imposed by this process on the populations affected must, if prolonged, produce a feeling of unrest and discontent, menacing to both internal and external tranquillity.

"Her Majesty's Government will gladly co-operate with the proposed effort to provide a remedy for the evil, and, if in any degree it succeeds, they feel that the sovereign to whose suggestion it is due will have richly earned the gratitude of the world at large."

Lord Salisbury then promises that a delegate and representative will take part in the proposed conference whenever the invitation is received, and expresses the hope that the invitation may be accompanied by some indication of the special points to which the attention of the conference is to be directed, as a guide in the selection of the British representative and his assistants.

THE CATANIA SAFE IN PORT.

Spoken in Distress by the Mesaba in December, the Vessel Is Now at St. Michael's.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Tweedie Trading Company's steamer Catania, Capt. Furlong, from Glasgow on Dec. 17 for New York, which was spoken on Dec. 29 in distress in latitude 48 degrees north and longitude 38 degrees west by the Atlantic Transport Company's steamer Mesaba, which arrived here on Jan. 4, has reached St. Michael's with her smokestack gone, boats carried away, and decks swept by the waves.

The Mesaba, after standing by the Catania for twenty-two hours, could not find her on the morning of Dec. 30 and proceeded for London.

At the New York office of the Tweedie Trading Company the following dispatch was received last night from Capt. Furlong of the Catania:

"Catonia arrived. Decks swept, funnel, ventilators, boats, &c., gone. Must repair and coal."

LORD CURZON ASSUMES OFFICE.

Invested with the Vice Regal Dignity in Calcutta, Lady Curzon Being Among Those Present.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston, formally assumed the Viceroyalty of India to-day. A large gathering at the Government House witnessed the ceremony.

The new Viceroy, preceded by his aides de camp, arrived at 9:30 A. M., at Government House, and proceeded to the Throne Room, where he shook hands with the Earl of Elgin, the retiring Viceroy, with the latter's family, with aides de camp, the Members of the Council and with the Lieutenant Governor and others. Gen. Sir William Lockhart, the Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, then formed Lord Curzon's procession, and the whole party proceeded to the Council Room, where the impressive royal warrant, appointing Baron Curzon of Kedleston Viceroy of India, was read.

The ceremony, though formal, was most striking, the brilliant uniforms of the officials and the foreign Consuls lending much color to the scene. Lady Curzon was among those present.

A royal salute was fired and the national anthem was played. Directly after the warrant had been read the Earl of Elgin and Lady Elgin and their immediate party left Government House. Lord Curzon accompanied the Earl of Elgin to the river side and then returned to Government House, escorted by a full body guard of the Calcutta Light Horse. The route was lined by troops, another royal salute was fired, and the squadron of vessels in the Hoogly displayed all their bunting.

The Earl of Elgin embarked on board a launch which took him to the steamer Clive, at Diamond Harbor, on his way to England.

FRENCH SHORE QUESTION.

Report that France and Great Britain Will Reach an Agreement.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—From well-informed quarters here it is regarded as probable that France and Great Britain will reach an agreement on the Newfoundland shore question which will be satisfactory to Great Britain.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

His Majesty Recovers from an Attack of Influenza and Grants Audiences.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The health of Emperor William of Germany, who has been suffering from influenza for some days past, is now satisfactory.

His Majesty to-day received in audience the Minister of War Gen. von Gossler, and the Chief of the Military Cabinet, Gen. von Hahnke.

Conditions at Apia.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 6.—The following, dated Dec. 28, has just been received from Apia, Samoan Islands: "At the opening of the proceedings for the election of a King Dec. 19, Chief Justice William Chambers produced a draft of an agreement for signature by the representatives of Malietoa and Mataafa. The agreement bound the rival candidates to abide by the Chief Justice's decision. The Malietoans readily signed, but the Mataafans refused. The Chief Justice having been threatened with assassination, the United States and British Consuls issued a proclamation that their Governments would protect him. It is reported that, in the event of trouble, the British and German warships will act independently."

Trade Relations with France.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux has again presented a memorial to the French Government, urging the pressing necessity of opening negotiations for a treaty of commerce with the United States.

Montreal Merchant Knighted.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—W. C. Macdonald, the well-known Montreal merchant, has been knighted for his munificence to McGill University.

AMERICAN-CHINESE EXPOSITION

One Advocated as Desirable in Shanghai by Our Consul General to Push Our Trade in the Orient.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Consul General Goodnow of Shanghai writes to a correspondent in New York strongly recommending an American-Chinese exposition in Shanghai. He says that practically all foreign trade for the middle and north of China goes through Shanghai, and an exposition there will reach the trade of the Yang-tse Valley and the north. He says that the customs reports show that the imports from the United States have increased at the expense of imports from other nations.

We are nearer the Chinese market, freights are less, and the feeling of the Chinese is more friendly to Americans than to any other nationality. This is the time, he says, to push the trade which is rapidly developing, and if not captured by the United States now will be lost for many years to come.

He advises that a permanent exposition be located in the American settlement in connection with the Consulate General, and that its national character should be strongly emphasized. He points out that American trade in the region has so far been pushed but half-heartedly, and that the agents of many of the American houses attempting to do business there are Germans and Englishmen, who have a strong national feeling, and are not inclined to push American goods at the expense of manufactures from their own country.

OUR INTERESTS IN CHINA.

Mr. Conger Protests Against Extension of Foreign Concessions.

POKING, Jan. 6.—The United States Minister here, Mr. Edwin H. Conger, acting upon instructions from Washington, vigorously protested yesterday against the extension of the French or any other power's exclusive concessions at Shanghai, but he urged the extension of the existing settlements on an international basis.

The British Minister here, Sir Claude M. McDonald, formally protested against the mining and railroad regulations.

GORDON COLLEGE AT KHARTOUM.

Lord Cromer Lays the Foundation Stone of a Memorial to the General.

CAIRO, Jan. 6.—The British Diplomatic agent in Egypt, Viscount Cromer, laid the foundation stone at Khartoum yesterday of the Gordon Memorial College, in the name of Queen Victoria, and in the presence of the Sirdar, Gen. Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, the British officers, and the native Sheiks.

The British agent in a speech outlined the aims of the college, announced that it would be wholly undenominational, and that the instruction, so far as possible, would be conducted in the Arabic language. He added that the object of the college was not to create a race of anglicized Soudanese, but to train their minds. The speech, which was translated into Arabic, was well received by the native audience.

The ceremony concluded with "God Save the Queen."

A GERMAN TORTURED IN CHINA.

Details of the Outrages Committed Upon Father Stenz, a Missionary.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Letters received here to-day from Kiao-Chau, the German fortified settlement in the Province of Shan-Tung, China, give details of an outrage upon Father Stenz, the German Catholic missionary, on Nov. 9th last. The missionary was about to leave Tie-tau, Province of Shan-Tung, owing to the anti-Christian feeling.

Finding himself confronted by crowds of Chinese who were clamoring for the destruction of the Christians, he took refuge in a hut; but he was dragged out, his clothes were torn from his back, he was struck with sticks and pricked with knives and lances, and his beard was torn out. The Chinese threatened to flay him alive.

On the following day his persecutors prepared to hang him by the wrists. Finally a mandarin interfered in his behalf, but compelled him to leave the district, with a promise never to return.

BOILER BURSTS AND KILLS TEN.

Forty Others Injured in an Accident at Barking, England.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A big boiler, while being tested in Hewitt's shipbuilding yard, at Barking, a town about seven miles from here, burst to-day and the superintending engineer and eight men were killed.

About forty persons were injured, some fatally. The bodies of the dead were frightfully mutilated. The whole shipbuilding works were wrecked. A lad was found dead 300 yards from the scene of the disaster.

The terrific force of the explosion may be judged from the fact that one of the huge plates of the boiler plunged through a building a quarter of a mile distant and that debris was hurled hundreds of yards in all directions. The factory itself, which covered several acres, was practically razed and all the dwellings and shops in its immediate vicinity were, to all intents and purposes, wrecked. Windows were shattered a mile away and telegraph and telephone wires were blown down on all sides.

Distressing scenes were witnessed among the mothers, wives, and other relatives of the employes.

MADAGASCAR TRADE QUESTION.

British Blue Book on the Subject Arouses Feeling Against France.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—A Blue Book has just been issued containing the correspondence between Great Britain and France on the subject of trade restrictions in Madagascar. The only concession, apparently, which has resulted from Lord Salisbury's numerous protests is the revocation of the decree confining the coast trade to French vessels, which M. Delcasse, French Foreign Minister, notified to the British Government in a dispatch dated Dec. 29.

All the morning papers comment upon the Blue Book, asking how it is possible to live in amity with a country which tramples upon treaty rights and treats a friendly country in such a manner. The Times says:

"It is a good thing for the world's peace that we are able to possess our souls in patience under the pinpricks of the French Governmen's, which, under the cover of grandiloquent phrases, habitually act with cupidity and the short-sighted cunning of the peasa-t."

Lippe-Detmold Succession.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The decision of the Bundesrath that it is competent to deal with the Lippe-Detmold succession dispute is based on the professional opinion of Prof. Kekule von Stradonitz, which differs from the majority.

The whole matter will form the subject of a resolution in the Reichstag, and the Freisinnige Party will force the Government to define how far the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, may interfere with the sovereign rights of each State of the German Empire.

Ireland's Visit to Rome.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "Archbishop Ireland is coming here in connection with the publication of the Papal letter on Americanism, and on the position of the Catholics in Cuba and the Philippines. The Vatican hopes that the good relations existing between the Archbishop and President McKinley will contribute to the benefit of the Catholics in Cuba and the Philippines."

Another Rothschild in Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild has been elected member of Parliament for the Aylesbury Division of Buckinghamshire without opposition, succeeding his uncle, the late Baron Ferdinand James De Rothschild, who died Dec. 17 last. The late Baron Rothschild held the seat in the Union Liberal interest.

M. Delcasse Decorates an American.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—George Dambmann, an American, who is prominent in Franco-American business circles here, has been decorated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Australia Sends Opals Here.

MALONE, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Rough opals of the value of $1,250 went through the Malone Custom House to-day. They came from Sydney, Australia, and were for New York firms. Some of the gems were three-fifths of an inch in diameter and about one-fourth of an inch thick.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

The Third Public Rehearsal of the Paur Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Emil Paur and his symphony orchestra gave their third public rehearsal yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that it was not a day on which people were likely to hasten out of doors in search of pleasure. Hence the audience was one of moderate size and temperate enthusiasm. When people have come into the mood of Shakespeare's fool who sang "The rain it raineth every day," they are not prone to split their palms in the passionate expression of admiration for either art or artists. Nothing short of an overfed opera singer could get a call of "Bravo!" with the streets full of slush and humanity in the grasp of la grippe.

Mr. Paur's programme yesterday was not quite what it was expected to be. The list was Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, Schumann's piano concerto, Tschaikowsky's "Mozartiana" suite, and Berlioz's overture, "Carnival Romain." The original announcements mentioned in place of the Tschaikowsky number a "Suite Orientale," by Ivanoff, but the orchestral parts did not arrive from Europe in time for sufficient rehearsal of the work. No doubt Mr. Paur will let us hear it at a future concert. The work performed in its place yesterday has not been heard here since it was originally produced by Theodore Thomas at Steinway Hall on Saturday, Feb. 4, 1888. It has been played in Boston, but this did not really seem to be necessary. Tschaikowsky has kindly provided this note as to his purpose in arranging the suite:

Incomprehensible as it may seem a number of the most beautiful smaller works by Mozart are comparatively unknown, not only to the public in general, but to the profession. When writing the suite "Mozartiana," the undersigned had in view the idea of awakening the interest in these smaller works of a great master, and hoped that they would be performed from time to time, as in spite of their modest form, they abound in unsurpassable beauties of melody and harmony.

It is altogether probable that the world will continue to remain in ignorance of some of the smaller works of Mozart, largely because it is a cold and mercenary world, but also because there will be few Tschaikowskys to seek out these little lambs and set them stalking through the concert in the wolf's clothing of modern instrumentation. It was the elder Bennett who said to a young editor: "First get your news; then make a big fuss about it." But there is no use of making your fuss about small matters, and surely no one would be more astonished than Mozart could he hear his trifles thundered à la Russe.

The "Pastoral" symphony of Beethoven has been played pretty often in this village, but not as it was played yesterday. There are ways and ways of reading this work—not nine-and-sixty, nor is every single one of them right. But when Beethoven wrote at the head of the score "Mehr Ausdruck der Empfindung als Malerei," he indicated that he desired to have it made an expression of romantic feeling. The polished, academic, classic style of interpretation is wholly out of place in this composition, yet one often hears it read in that manner, and there are many estimable old ladies of both sexes who are shocked when it is read otherwise. If any of these were present yesterday they must have shuddered at Mr. Paur's tempo in the slow movement, and with that shudder we sympathize. The excellent conductor was something too swift of thought even for an "Ausdruck der Empfindung," which is not necessarily a torrent of passion.

But it was a most admirable storm that Mr. Paur gave us. People who feed their turbulent souls morning, noon, and night upon the howling gales of "The Flying Dutchman" or the thunderburst of the delectable Donner in "Das Rheingold" are wont to say that Beethoven's storm is a tempest in a teacup. If some of those good folk had heard the roaring of the basses yesterday, the rumbling of the tympani, and the flashing chords of brass and strings, they would, perhaps, have admitted that Beethoven knew a thundershower when he saw one. For his reading of this movement Mr. Paur deserves only the praise of the judicious and the gratitude of the despised and rejected Beethovenite.

For the performance of the Schumann piano concerto, Mr. William H. Sherwood, Chicago's favorite pianist, had been brought Eastward. Mr. Sherwood is a pianist whose methods are strong and persevering. He comes to New York once or twice a year and does his turn; then he goes back to Chicago and wonders why the reviewers and the people of this town continue to be unregenerate. And it is a thing at which we sometimes wonder ourselves; for Mr. Sherwood works hard to convert us. No other contemporaneous pianist with whom the present writer is acquainted could play the Schumann concerto with such a powerful, metallic touch as Mr. Sherwood revealed yesterday. Neither could any one else possibly discover the use of accentuating the work in such a way. Mr. Sherwood put the accents in unwonted places and he put them there hard. There is really only one deduction to be drawn from a comparison of this pianist's reading of the concerto with the score, and it is that Mr. Sherwood knows a great deal more about the composition than Schumann ever did.

In response to respectful applause the pianist came forward a second time, and played a bit of Chopin as a prelude to Liszt's "Campanella." And here again Mr. Sherwood showed amazing originality of conception, and wound up with a final burst of vigor which tried the action and the strings of the instrument. The whole programme will be repeated at the concert this evening.

"LE NOZZE DI FIGARO."

Mozart's Comic Opera Repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the second time this season. There was an audience of excellent size, considering the discouraging weather conditions and the natural fear of the prevalent epidemic. The performance did not differ in any material respect from the previous one, except in the substitution of Miss Marie Engle for Mlle. Zelie de Lussan in the rôle of Cherubino. The frequent changes of cast at the Metropolitan Opera House stimulate public curiosity and add interest to the performances for those who go often. Miss Engle's impersonation of Cherubino did not quite fill the requirements as to liveliness and piquancy, but that was hardly to be expected. The young woman is not of the delicate proportions which would enable her to caper through the part without imposing unpleasant burdens upon her vocal organs. She made a tall and robust page, but she was far from being unattractive to the eye. Her costume was pretty, and her appearance in general alluring, if not altogether masculine. Her voice, which is one of sweet quality, albeit of no great power, was in good condition, and she sang her music creditably. She received a hearty demand for a repetition of "Voi che sapete."

An apology should have been made for Signor Vanni, the tenor, who appeared as Basilio with a very bad cold. But he does not belong to the class of tenors which can afford indispositions, and so he struggled through his measures as best he could, to his own discomfort, and that of his hearers. It might also be recorded that Mlle. Bauermeister, the Marcellina, was in bad voice; but this, it seems, may now be a chronic affliction. The other members of the cast were in good order, and their work, so far as singing is concerned, was well done.

Mme. Sembrich's Susanna is one of her most delightfully piquant pieces of comedy, and she sings every measure of the music with a perfect understanding of its significance. Last night her voice seemed just a trifle tired, but she has done a good deal of work in the last few days. She will now have a week's rest. Mme. Eames was once more a lovely picture as the Countess, and she sang the music, as she always does, beautifully. Signor Campanari's Figaro was a most admirable performance, and M. Edouard de Reszke was again a stalwart and rotund Almaviva. The chorus did some wretched work, and Signor Bevignani conducted in his usual style.

MME. SZUMOWSKA'S RECITAL.

The Polish Pianist Plays Agreeably to a Small Audience.

Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, the Polish pianist, and wife of Joseph Adamowski, the 'cellist, gave a recital at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. What used to be called a "small but select" audience was present and applauded the player with much earnestness. Mme. Szumowska has the distinction of being a pupil of her famous countryman Ignace Paderewski, and her playing used to reproduce in a small manner some of his peculiarities. She still preserves the daintiness and clearness of her style. Her work is always smooth and elegant, and it may now be said that it has acquired additional dynamic force and an air of greater authority. It cannot be said that her work is notable for either brilliancy of color or depth of feeling. Hers is a talent of the salon, and, while she does little or nothing to offend, neither does she produce any effect that might excite.

Her programme consisted of Bach's prelude and fugue in F major, Mozart's C minor fantasia, Daquin's "Le Coucou," Rameau's "La Poule," a presto by Scarlatti, Brahms's variations and fugue on a theme by Handel, a song without words by Saint-Saëns, the same composer's caprice on some of Gluck's ballet music, Godard's "En Route," the G major nocturne and A flat ballade of Chopin, Max Vogrich's "Passepied," a "Humoresque," by Tschaikowsky, and Rubinstein's "Valse Caprice."

"SORROWS OF SATAN" COMPANY.

Incorporated in Albany with a Capital of $10,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—"The Sorrows of Satan" Company of New York City was incorporated to-day with a capital of $10,000 to produce a dramatic production known as "The Sorrows of Satan."

The Directors are Samuel M. Lyons, Simon Dessau, F. M. Chapman, Sophia D. Dessau, and James P. Milliken of New York.

Col. Milliken, who is the counsel of "The Sorrows of Satan" Company, said last night that 996 shares were owned by S. D. Dessau and the other four incorporators owned one share each. A. H. Chamberlain, who has the American rights, said "The Sorrows of Satan" could not be produced except by him and he did not know the significance of this corporation.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The souvenirs to be given away at the Herald Square Theatre Monday night are silver golf stick pins.

It was announced yesterday that Lou Fields would be well enough to appear in "Hurly-Burly" this evening.

John W. Isham's octoroons will give a concert and cake walk jubilee at the Murray Hill Theatre to-morrow evening.

Olga Nethersole and her company arrived here yesterday afternoon and rehearsed "The Termagant" at Wallack's last night.

The play in which Otis Harlan will star next season is "My Innocent Boy." He will be under the management of Mr. McKee of Hoyt & McKee.

Dr. Leo Sommer, who owns a dozen or more Hungarian bands, fell off a car at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street yesterday morning and broke his leg.

A well-known firm of brewers are the backers of a new theatre which is to be built at Broadway and Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. The building will be six stories high, and will cost $175,000.

REFORMS IN PUERTO RICO.

Archbishop Chapelle Plans to Teach the People the Value of American Control.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Archbishop Chapelle of New Orleans, who holds a mission from the Pope to the West Indies, and who is at present in Washington, said to-day that he expected to leave for Puerto Rico next week to begin his work. He goes to undertake it with a great deal of confidence that the Government will be able to assure the Puerto Ricans of its intention to manage the affairs of the island so as to benefit both Puerto Ricans and the United States.

"It seems desirable," said the Archbishop to-day, "that the people should have a chance to hear from somebody besides the military officers. Those officers will perform their duties well, I have little doubt, but there may sometimes be reluctance to accept the assurances of such officers, speaking in a strange tongue and needing the assistance of interpreters. There are many things to be taken into consideration in dealing with the people of Spanish origin. They are not like us in their manner of thought or in their habits of administration. As soon as they find that the change is to be to their lasting auvantage, and that official oppression is not to be the practice, they will rapidly improve.

"It is an odd fact that in all countries settled by Spain the old laws are admirable. The Spanish were masters of theory; as executive officers they have been constantly declining for centuries. So we will find that while the laws for the islands we have taken may be excellent they have not been carried into effect by the Spanish colonial officers, most of whom have reached the islands as adventurers—the ne'er-do-well members of decayed genteel families.

"It would be both unreasonable and harsh to expect these people to become like the people of the United States at once. By and by they will learn to conform themselves to our laws if they are applied gradually. Some of the small vices which to Puerto Ricans seem not vices at all will be abandoned with the development of greater habits of industry, just as fast as they learn that by industry they may lift themselves out of their former condition of poverty and helplessness.

"The President holds broad and generous views concerning the improvement of the West Indies. If they are to be carried out by competent and earnest men and not by mere place seekers, they must inevitably benefit the newly secured territories. I feel that if I go among the people and tell them in my way about what the President and the people of the United States intend to do for them I shall be able to help the President in convincing the Puerto Ricans of our sincere desire to better their condition in every way."

SANTIAGO CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

War Department Officials Say New Orders from Havana Merely Obey Original Instructions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There has been no change made in the original order issued by the War Department for the regulation of the customs in Cuba. Any modification made by the Havana authorities, therefore, in favor of Santiago, officials here say, was nothing more than a recurrence to a proper construction of that order.

It was said at once at the War Department, upon attention being called to the complaint that the funds received at Santiago were being sent to Havana, that if this were done it was something not demanded by the order, which in terms called only for a report to Havana of the business of the sub-ports.

It is not the intention of the authorities here to modify the plan laid down for the regulation of the customs, and it certainly will not be attempted to erect as many independent governments in Cuba as there are provinces, as has been proposed.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 6.—To-day being a holiday, there were many small gatherings in the streets and several mass meetings. Everywhere the popular cry, growing out of the friction over the "money concentration order," now suspended, is "God created Santiago equal to Havana." There has been considerable excitement, and though there was little likelihood of trouble, Col. Beacom, in the absence of Gen. Wood, had the United States troops ready to act at a moment's notice in case of an emergency.

SCHOOLBOYS CRUELLY BEATEN.

Accusation Made Against Principal Williams at East Moriches, L. I.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Jan. 6.—The authorities are investigating the alleged brutal whipping of four boys by David M. Williams, principal of the local public school. The case is to have a hearing to-morrow before Justice R. P. Howell.

A girl attending the school complained yesterday after the noon intermission that Gilbert Higgins, a colored boy, used improper language toward her and that he was urged on by three white boys. The case was reported to Mr. Williams, and he is alleged to have called the four boys into his room and beaten them severely with a rubber hose. John Drake, one of the boys, is alleged to have been so weakened by the whipping that he collapsed. Dr. E. F. Rogers, who examined one of the boys later in the day, says he never saw a case of such severe whipping except once, and that was when a sailor was punished for mutiny on board of a sailing ship.

Ex-Postmaster F. L. Miller says he was at his residence shortly after noon yesterday and heard shrieks and cries coming from the school, several hundred yards away. C. D. Terry, father of one of the boys punished, and Mrs. Drake, mother of another, say they will push the criminal proceedings against the principal and will besides call the case to the attention of the State Superintendent of Schools, and endeavor to have the principal's certificate taken from him. They say he flew into a rage and beat the boys blindly.

The accused principal says the severity of the whipping has been exaggerated.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's cold and dreary rainstorm was rather paradoxically welcomed by the members of the gay world in New York, as it gave them an opportunity to rest after the crowding dissipations of the preceding day of the week and in preparation for the Vanderbilt ball last evening. There was, fortunately, little going on, as Friday, even in the busy season, is almost always an off day in society. Mrs. Albert Gallatin gave a reception at her residence, in Gramercy Park, to introduce her daughter, Miss Gallatin, and there were numerous "at homes," the best attended of which were those given by Mrs. Oscar F. Livingston of 108 East Thirtieth Street, who was assisted in receiving by her sister, Miss Nichols, and by Mrs. H. Ellery Anderson and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Chauncey Anderson, of 11 West Thirty-eighth Street, and Mrs. DuVivier of 441 West Twenty-first Street. Mrs. George Blanchard of 1 Washington Square will give to-day the first of a series of "at homes," at which there will be some delightful music, and Mrs. Fabricotti and her daughter, Mrs. Kingsley, will also receive at their residence, 208 Madison Avenue.

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Last evening brought the meetings of the dancing class organized by Mrs. Snedeker, at Sherry's, and the third meeting of Mrs. Philip J. Sands's dancing class took place at the Mendelsohn Assembly Rooms.

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Mr. Edwin A. S. Lewis, son of the late Parke C. Lewis, formerly United States Minister to Portugal, and a grandson of the late Commodore Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, and Miss Alice Stuart Walker, daughter of Gen. Henry Harrison Walker of Morristown, N. J., will be married in the Church of the Redeemer at Morristown, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. William M. Hughes, at noon to-day. Miss Walker's bridesmaids will be a sister of the bridegroom, Miss Lewis; Miss Boyd of Boston, and Miss Romaine Roberts, Miss Evans, Miss Eleanor Hall, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, and Miss Louise Walker. Miss Alcie Lavinia Day will be the maid of honor. Messrs. Mercer H. Walker and William B. Lyon will be the ushers.

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Among the recent visitors to New York were Capt. Arthur and Mrs. Pakenham, who passed through the city en route to Australia to join Lord and Lady Brassey, whose guests they will be at the Melbourne. Capt. Pakenham's mother was a Miss Clark of New York, and the daughter of the late William Clark, and a well-known beauty in her time. Mrs. Arthur Pakenham was a Miss Astley Cooper, and is a near relative to Lady Brassey.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry may give their annual reception a little later in the Winter. The dance on Thursday will be a very small affair—a dinner cotillion for Mr. Robert Gerry, the son of the house, and the Misses Gerry. Mr. Gerry's other son will remain in the West, as the climate of New York does not agree with him.

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Mrs. Levi P. Morton, with two of her daughters, left town on Thursday for Aiken, S. C., where they have taken a cottage for the season. The Mortons will soon be followed by other members of the Aiken Winter colony. Dr. and Mrs. Mason of Newport, who have been spending a few weeks in New York, will soon leave for their annual visit to St. Augustine. Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith will leave this week for Aiken, and after the Astor dance next week there will be many departures for the South. Aiken is growing more and more in favor all the time, not only with the members of New York's hunting set, but with other fashionables as well, and, in fact, it may be said that it has become a Winter Hempstead or Meadow Brook.

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The departure for Europe to-day of well-known people are few in number, and it looks as if the European exodus was checked for a time. Among those booked to sail on the Aurania are Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Wright, M. Cooper, and Mr. Edward P. Carter. Among those booked to sail on La Gascogne for Havre are Mr. and Mrs. François Millet, who are returning to Paris after a visit of some weeks in New York. Mrs. Millet was a daughter of Mrs. Sylvanus Reed of this city, and met and married her husband, who is a son of the famous Millet, and who is himself a landscape painter, under very romantic circumstances two years ago. Some of Mr. Millet's landscapes have been on exhibition at the Cottier Gallery, where they have been seen by a limited number of his own and his wife's friends. Had his presence here been generally known he would doubtless have been widely entertained, as there is no city which has paid more substantial tribute to the genius of the elder Millet than New York.

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Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, who is paying a long visit to Philadelphia, has been the recipient of much attention there. Yesterday Mrs. John Thompson Spencer gave a large luncheon in her honor at her residence, on Spruce Street. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bergen of New York are also in Philadelphia, and were entertained on Thursday evening at a dinner, followed by a play party by Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel Biddle. The other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Isaac T. Starr, Miss C. Biddle, Miss Carpenter, and Mr. Arthur L. Wheeler. The table decorations were in pink, and the shades on the candelabra were of the same tint. Mrs. E. O. Richards has also been in Philadelphia this week, and a number of luncheons and dinners have been given in her honor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse have taken for the Winter Copse Hill, which belongs to Mr. Harold Brassey and is still in the tenancy of Lord Connemara. This is one of the handsomest country places in England. Mrs. Henry Whitehouse was the daughter of Sir George and Lady Duntze. Mr. Whitehouse is a son of Mr. Fitzhugh Whitehouse of Newport.

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Mrs. Roland Molineaux, formerly Miss Blanche Cheseborough, whose name has come into the Cornish attempted poisoning case, spent some weeks at Newport and Narragansett and Shelter Island and Saratoga last Summer, with a friend, a Mrs. Bellinger. Both women were at the Ocean House at Newport in August, where they met several members of the Newport Summer colony. Their gowns and good looks attracted attention, and they were given several yachting parties and other entertainments.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are trying to buy Sefton House, in London. This is one of the largest houses in London and is perfectly adapted for entertaining. If they succeed in purchasing it, they will move into town in the Spring. They intend giving a number of entertainments to Americans, and there are rumors that Miss Fair and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will go abroad early this Spring and that the Duchess, who is very fond of her future sister-in-law, will have her as a guest both at Blenheim and at her town house.

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Last night was Twelfth Night, and there were a number of entertainments and small receptions in town. It is the day on which all the wreaths and Christmas decorations were taken down from the different houses. It was also the occasion of the annual masque and Twelfth Night entertainment at the Century Club. This masque or masquerade is one of the established entertainments at the Century Club. Many of the members appeared in fancy dress; some of these had been worn at the Bradley Martin ball. There were a supper and a bowl of wassail.

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It was reported at the Vanderbilt ball last evening that William K. Vanderbilt would give a ball at his residence, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, on or about Jan. 17. The ball will be as large as that given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt last evening.

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Mrs. Albert Gallapin gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, in Grammercy Park, to introduce her daughter Miss Gallapin.

Actress Drowned in Her Bath.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Florence Ritchie, a member of the Frank Daniels company, now playing at the Broadway, fainted while taking a bath at the Albert Hotel and was drowned.

In private life Mrs. Ritchie was Mrs. H. M. Collins. Her husband is an actor and has been playing in the same company with her. Their New York home has been at 264 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, (Sunday,) with six-teen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features, and Monday, with eight-page Financial Supplement.—Adv.

STORM HURTS ICE INDUSTRY.

Warm Rain Plays Havoc with the Fields on the Hudson.

ALBANY, Jan. 6.—A heavy storm of sleet and snow is prevalent in this section of the State to-day. The storm is accompanied by a warm wave, which has had a disastrous effect on the ice industry of the Upper Hudson. Preliminary arrangements had been made for the harvesting of the season. Icemen and those whose business interests lay along the river were beginning to assume a confident manner.

They left the river last evening at 6 o'clock, happy. The ice was nearly 6½ inches thick, and was in fair condition despite the unsettled weather. Many had fields scraped and marked and ready for the cutting. At 10 o'clock last night the ice opposite the lumber district which had been marked and partly cut by the Hudson Valley Ice Company began to move. A force of men had been at work during the day, and, considering the field perfectly safe, left several hundred dollars' worth of tools and appliances. As soon as the field broke up these went to the bottom.

L. F. Polhemus, who had been in charge, had a narrow escape from drowning.

The Consolidated Ice Company and Parker Hall, who have been cutting near Lagoon Island, their fields being just north of the Hudson Valley and adjoining each other, lost about $200 worth of tools and lumber. This evening there was a heavy freshet in the river.

A Heavy Squall Strikes Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 6.—At 10 o'clock today a heavy squall, accompanied by rain, came up from the northwest and burst over the city and river with great violence. The velocity of the wind was computed to be forty miles an hour. Property in the northern part of the city suffered severely. All Western Union wires east of here are down through the demolition of the iron roof of the Mobile and Ohio freight sheds. Two men were blown from wharves into the river, but so far there has been no loss of life reported.

Mississippi Roads Under Water.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 6.—Heavy rains have caused extensive wash-outs on railroads in Central Mississippi, and the general condition to-day is the worst known in years. Several hundred feet of track is completely submerged on the Illinois Central Road two miles north of this city, and all traffic on that system is delayed. On the Alabama and Vicksburg Road, between Bolton and Edwards, seven miles of track is eight feet under water.

OHIO VOLUNTEERS HURT.

Many Injured by the Fall of Improvised Bunks in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 6.—Two hundred members of the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, gathered here for muster out, were hurled from their improvised beds at the Auditorium at an early hour this morning and twenty-three were injured, quite a number being seriously hurt, although no fatalities are expected. In order to accommodate the men temporary double-decked bunks had been constructed out of tent floors and scantling, and under the weight of the sleeping soldiers the structure toppled over. All the injured were Second Battalion men.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Bucklish.

William Bucklish died at his home, in Newark, N. J., Thursday, of pneumonia. He was born in Scotland in 1822, and in 1838 enlisted in the Forty-second Highlanders—the famous "Black Watch" regiment—and served nine years. He was mustered out a Sergeant, and immediately re-enlisted in the Ninety-third Highlanders. He bought his discharge in 1848, and coming to this country settled in Newark and became a leather worker. When the civil war broke out he became a First Lieutenant in what was known as the "President's Guards," a District of Columbia command, but resigned, and returning to Newark, received a commission as First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry. Mr. Bucklish was engaged for a part of his life in the fire insurance business, but retired about twenty-five years ago. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

J. L. Bardwell.

J. L. Bardwell, a retired merchant of San Francisco, was found dead in his bed yesterday. He had apparently expired from heart disease. He was a native of Springfield, Mass., aged 67 years. He was a prominent pioneer of California, a member of the Vigilance Committee of 1856, a big speculator in wheat, and one of the most liberal contributors to the Museum in Golden Gate Park. His donation of Oriental ivory carvings is said to be one of the finest collections in the United States. A sister, Mrs. Helen B. Angel, lives in Boston.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. E. SULLIVAN, rector of St. James's Anglican Cathedral of Toronto, and formerly Bishop of the Diocese of Algoma, died yesterday in Toronto.

Father O'CONNELL, of Montreal, Canada, supposed to be the oldest priest in America, died yesterday, aged ninety-nine years. He was originally from the Diocese of Ottawa, and had been a priest for sixty-four years.

Gen. THOMAS GUYER of South Norwalk, Conn., died on Thursday night, aged eighty-nine years

SILVELA TO LEAD IN SPAIN

Polavieja and Other Conservatives Ready to Follow Him.

STRONG COALITION IS FORMED

Only Two Small and Influential Groups Not Included—Weyler Party Displays Annoyance.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"At a general meeting of the Conservatives Saturday night Señor Silvela and Gen. Polavieja will publicly announce their acceptance of a common programme, and Gen. Polavieja will recognize Silvela's leadership, with the full assent of Marshal de Campos, Marshal Primo de Rivera, Gen. Azcarraga, Señor Pidal, and the Marquis Villaverde. This coalition excludes only two small and unfluential dissident groups, led by the Duke of Tetuan and Señor Romero y Robledo. It will undoubtedly be able to form a powerful administration.

"The Weyler party displays the most annoyance at the coalition. The Sagasta party pretends to regard it lightly. The outcome of the crisis is awaited with the greatest interest.

"In accordance with the usual custom on Twelfth Day, the Queen Regent and King Alfonso held to-day (Friday) an exclusively military levee, which was attended by all the Marshals except Martinez Campos, who is indisposed.

"Over a thousand officers passed before their Majesties, the most observed in the throne room being Gen. Weyler and Gen. Polavieja. There were also many prominent commanders from the colonies. A crowd of sightseers outside the palace gazed silently on the brilliant throng of uniforms."

MAKING REFORMS IN HAVANA.

Spanish Tax on University Diplomas Discontinued—Many Perplexing Questions to Consider.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Gov. Gen. Brooke learned to-day that diplomas to graduates of the University of Havana were signed under the late régime by the Captain General and subjected to a tax of $450 each. He has issued instructions to the Rector of the university and the Directors to grant diplomas hereafter without a diploma tax. Three hundred young men are now in attendance at the university.

At the request of Gen. Brooke, the Bank of Spain has reported as to the amount of the primary school funds on deposit. The bank has $35,200 in paper currency, worth about 6 cents on the dollar; $101 in silver, and $77 in bronze. The teachers have been unpaid for a long time, the arrears varying in individual cases, according to political influence.

Nothing can be done at present for education, sanitation, or road building. Everything must wait until Gens. Brooke and Ludlow and their staffs can get a definite grasp of perplexing situations. There is an innumerable company of volunteer advisers available, always suggesting tearing up everything and substituting something new. The courts are an intricate subject. Probably one or two Cuban lawyers will be retained to aid Judge Advocate Dudley in preparing a plan for a Supreme Court, to act as a tribunal of last resort.

ROWING REGATTA AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—A rowing regatta, in which crews from the American warships were the contestants, took place in the harbor to-day. Following are the results:

Race for ten-oared cutters, marines, in competition for the purse offered by the owners of the yacht Coronet. Won by the Brooklyn.

Race for six-oared gigs, for the American Club Cup. Won by the Arethusa.

Race for ten-oared cutters, firemen, for a purse offered by the Coronet. Won by the Texas.

Race for four-oared dinghies, for a Coronet purse. Won by the Brooklyn.

Race for ten-oared cutters, for the cup offered by G. Lawton Childs and other local bankers. Won by the Texas.

Capt. Sigsbee had a thousand guests on board the United States battleship Texas to witness the races. Funch was served, and there was dancing.

Soldier Arrested in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Further particulars concerning the shooting of a negro by the United States patrol on Wednesday night show that Privates Weiss and Cox of Company D, Eighth Regiment, arrested a negro who had in his possession a large Jorgensen bayonet. On his way to jail the man tried to escape and was ordered in English to halt. But, as he continued running, Weiss fired a shot in the air. This did not stop the negro, and Weiss shot him through the heart. Weiss has been arrested pending an inquiry into the case.

Gomez at Guanguayabo.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Major Gen. Brooke, the Governor General of Cuba, received the following telegram yesterday from Remedios, dated Jan. 2: "Gen. Carrillo directs me to inform you that General in Chief Gomez has just arrived at his camp at Guanguayabo and that he does not know when he will leave for the capital. RAFAEL GARRANZA."

As the dispatch was not in answer to a query it was not replied to.

New Telegraph Line in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Signal Service has been notified of the completion of a military telegraph line from Puerto Principe to Santa Cruz, on the south coast of Cuba, a distance of fifty miles. This is regarded as an important step, there having been no previous line between these points.

Comal Sails for New York.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Comal sailed to-day from Havana for New York. It has not yet been decided what disposition will be made of the vessel on her arrival. She has made several trips to Cienfuegos with relief rations, but the War Department has expressed a disinclination to continue the free distribution of rations, preferring to give work wherever it can be done.

Prisoner Forgotten by Spaniards.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—The United States guards at San Severine Fortress, Matanzas, found a prisoner in an obscure cell, who had been three days without food. The Spaniards had neglected to release him.

"King's Holiday" Kept in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—This, being "King's Holiday," was observed here to-day just as though the King reigned over Cuba. The business houses were closed, but the Americans kept the public offices open.

Col. Waring's Assistant in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Capt. Louis Mattair, formerly one of the late Col. Waring's assistants, is engaged in supervising the work of cleaning streets here.

Cuban General Coming Here.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Brig. Gen. José Miguel Gomez sailed for New York to-day.

Gen. Eaton Sails for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Gen. John Eaton sailed for Puerto Rico to-day to undertake the supervision of education in the island. As Superintendent of Freedmen under Gen. Grant he organized schools in several States, and later was for sixteen years United States Commissioner of Education. He was consulted in shaping the educational systems of Japan, Egypt, Bulgaria, Brazil, Chile, and other South American countries.

Clerical Refugees from Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Among the passengers on the steamship Doric, which arrived here yesterday, were ten Spanish priests of the St. Augustine Order, refugees from the wrath of Aguinaldo, who have been in hiding in Manila for several months, and are now on their way to Panama, expecting to find a new field of labor in Central America. They were not in ecclesiastical attire, having discarded it for purposes of disguise when fleeing from the Philippine rebels.

Release of Spaniards Delayed.

MADRID, Jan. 6.—Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander, telegraphs from Manila that the strained relations between the Americans and insurgents prevents steps being taken in favor of the release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands. He adds that he will act in that direction as soon as it is possible.

Commerce at Manila Improved.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Advices received to-day at the Custom House from officials in the Custom House at Manila report that trade in the city has received an impetus since American occupation. The receipts at the Manila Custom House during November averaged $20,000 a day in gold, and the report states that shipping is on the increase and that the possibilities of commerce are unlimited.

British Consul General for Cuba.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Lionel E. G. Carden has been gazetted British Consul General for the Island of Cuba.

Lionel E. G. Carden was until recently British Consul at the City of Mexico. About fifteen years ago he was British Consul at Havana, where he married an American lady.

WEDDED TWO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A Dutchess County Man Accused of Bigamy and Sued for Divorce.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 6.—Foster L. Cook, son of William H. Cook, a rich farmer of Mount Riga, Dutchess County, was arraigned before Recorder Joseph Morschauser to-day charged with bigamy. The prisoner is twenty-six years old. When he was eighteen he married Alta M. Austin, a school teacher of Millerton, of about his own age. Two children were born to the couple, but they did not live happily together. Mrs. Cook finally left her husband and has since supported herself by keeping boarding houses in Waterbury and West Winsted, Conn.

About a year ago Foster Cook met and became fascinated with Edith May Tompkins, another school teacher. He met her at Sharon Station, N. Y. Last Summer he got a North Dakota divorce from his first wife and on Christmas Eve he married Miss Tompkins.

When she heard the news, Mrs. Cook No. 1 sued for an absolute divorce, naming the second wife as co-respondent, and had Cook arrested on a charge of bigamy, alleging that his North Dakota divorce was worthless. He was released on $500 bail until Monday for examination.

MOTHER AND BABE FOUND DEAD.

Mrs. Weidener Turns on Gas in Her Room While Husband Is Absent.

Mrs. Annie Weidener, thirty-five years old, and her four-year-old child, Annie, were found dead in their bed last night in their flat on the top floor of 319 East Eighty-eighth street. The room was filled with gas, and a letter in German left little doubt as to how they met their death. Policeman Jacobs had his attention called to the case by one of the tenants, and, failing to arouse any one in the flat, broke down the door.

After the windows were opened and it was safe to bring a light, an examination was made. Dressed in their gowns and lying in the bed under the sheets, mother and baby were found clasped in each other's arms. Lying on a table the policeman found a letter addressed to Bertha, a sister of the dead woman.

In it the writer said she had not slept since Jan. 1, and was "so tired." She said her life in America had been "that of a dog in rainy weather." She said she was about to gratify her husband's wish, and that he had driven her to "this insane act by his cruelty. Farewell, my dear parents. If you were here you would have saved me from the second good-bye—my heart is breaking. Annie [meaning the child] kisses you good-night."

The husband came home from his work as watchman in a stone yard, in response to a summons. He was greatly affected when he learned of the calamity. He protested that his wife had wronged him, but said he forgave her, as she did not know what she had written, as he was sure she was insane. He threw himself across the dead bodies, and, caressing each, begged piteously for them to come back to him.

THE TWELFTH NIGHT CLUB.

Annual Merrymaking Celebrated by Members and Guests.

The "yearly merrymaking" of the Twelfth Night Club took place last night at the Berkeley Lyceum. The club, of which Miss Viola Allen is President, is composed chiefly of actresses and writers, and devotes itself to benevolent works.

Men were invited to last night's celebration in considerable numbers, and the regular quarters of the club were thrown open, together with two adjacent rooms.

Guests began to arrive at 10 o'clock, and before 11 the reception rooms were well filled. The guests were received by Miss Alice Fisher, Miss Elizabeth Tyree, Mrs. S. W. Riegue, and Miss Ella Starr. At 12 o'clock the silver loving-cup presented to the club by Joseph Jefferson was filled and Miss Allen, the President, took the first sip, reciting a couplet written for the occasion by Mrs. E. E. Kidder. The officers of the club followed and then the members, but not the guests.

Supper was then announced. It was served to the guests at small tables. The viands were simple but plentiful, in imitation of an "old-fashioned English spread."

After supper the Twelfth Night cake was cut and distributed, after which the guests enjoyed music and dancing. Among those present were Miss Maggie Mitchell, Miss Fanchon Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Delmore, Burr McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Burns, Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clark, Lorimer Stoddard, Miss Bijou Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Seton Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. James Metcalf, Miss Amelia Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stanton, Joseph Haworth, Dr. Augustus Brown, and Miss May Robson.

PRESIDENT HILL'S COUP.

Has Made It Possible for the Great Northern to Enter Omaha.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—Railroad men in the Twin Cities to-night think they can see how President Hill of the Great Northern has scored another coup and made it possible for his road to enter Omaha. Unless the Credits Commutation Company of Sioux City puts up two million dollars before midnight to-morrow, the ownership of the Sioux City and Northern and Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railroads will pass into the ownership of J. Kennedy Tod & Co. of New York, in which event they will become the property of Mr. Hill.

In business and railroad circles in Sioux City there is no doubt as to Mr. Hill's intentions, so far as the Sioux City and Northern is concerned. The road runs from Garretson, S. D., to Sioux City, and it is taken for granted that it will be made part of the direct line between the latter place and Minneapolis. In addition to this, within the last few months an air line has been surveyed along the Nebraska side of the bridge across the Missouri River at Sioux City, which bridge is known to be for rent. It developed to-day that this survey was paid for by Mr. Hill, and as this structure is the key to the gateway of Nebraska, there is no longer any doubt that it is Mr. Hill's intention to extend his road into Omaha. Once there, it is rumored, that connections will be made with some of the strongest St. Louis and Gulf lines, as it is known that for some time past Mr. Hill has been desirous of obtaining a Southern outlet.

What will be done with the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western, or Pacific Short Line, as it is commonly called, is a more complicated question. It extends from Sioux City to O'Neill, a small town in the Nebraska Sand Hills, and under present conditions is not a particularly valuable property. Some people think Mr. Hill wants it as well as the Northern, but what use he could make of it if he had it is not easy to tell.

A more reasonable supposition is that the Northwestern would like it to extend into the Northern Nebraska cattle country.

Man Killed in a Railway Wreck.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Jan. 6.—A passenger engine running light on the Adirondacks and St. Lawrence Railroad went through a trestle at the junction of the Northern and New York Central Roads in this village. Trainman Brown; the fireman, James Brennan, and Andrew Moore, all of Herkimer, were on the engine. The first two were thrown into the water below the trestle, and after swimming several hundred feet were rescued. Moore is missing, and his body is probably pinned under the water in the wreck. Moore was about twenty-eight years old and leaves a family.

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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Yesterday's stock market opened showing a reactionary tendency, rallied later, and was strong during the midday hours, and then slumped sharply before the close. Bear aggressiveness, forced sales by a few over-loaded speculators, and realizing in some commission house quarters were the features of the day's market and were at all times in evidence. At the recessions, however, there was excellent buying, and although net changes were chiefly declines, losses of real consequence were few and far between.

The bear element, made up largely of Stock Exchange room traders, was at all times aggressive in its jamming tactics. The bears had many things to help them. Call money at 6 per cent. was a development in their favor, and important bull interests apparently gave tacit consent to the efforts to bring about a reaction. Yet, taken all in all, the bears accomplished little. Some light-margined speculators were shaken out; some small people who have been overtrading were put at a disadvantage.

Even when prices were weakest there continued steady absorption of stocks by strong interests. Commission houses also became more active on the buying side as quotations declined. In fact, the market seemed to be filled with buying orders on a scale downward, some of them for strong people.

Bear clamor was loud yesterday and bear arguments were voiced in many quarters. Yet the bears seemed to have but two scarecrows—the possibility of tight money and the possibility of bankers deciding to scrutinize collateral in loans more closely than they have been doing. In banking circles both of these are scoffed at. The most conservative of Wall Street's bankers do not believe that there is to be any tightening of the money market for some time to come. They admit that within a few weeks the usual Spring demand for funds from mercantile circles is likely to make itself felt and that with business everywhere active, this demand is likely to be heavier than for years. But until that time comes they do not see any reason for higher loan rates.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $14,000 twos, registered, at 99⅞; $46,000 threes, coupon, at 107¼@107½@107⅝, and $200 do, small, at 106⅜.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. District Tel....	1	Mobile & Ohio	3
B. & O. pf., w. i....	½	National Biscuit	1
Brunswick City	½	P., C., C. & St. L...	1¾
Chi. & East. Illinois.	1	Pullman Car	1¼
Chi. Gt. W., pf., A...	½	Rio G. Western.....	2¼
Col. Fuel & Iron....	1¾	St. Paul & Duluth...	2¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	13	St. Paul & Dul. pf...	1½
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Del., Lack. & West..	1	Southern Pacific	½
Ed. Ill. of N. Y..	½	Texas & Pacific.....	⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	Twin C. R. R. pf....	10
Iowa Central pf.....	1	U. S. Express	1
Knicker. Ice pf.....	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Lake Shore	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	1½
Long Island	¾	Western Union Tel...	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	¾	Federal Steel	1½
Am. Malting pf.....	2	Federal Steel pf....	1⅝
Am. Steel & Wire...	3	Great Northern pf...	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.....	⅞	Illinois Central.....	¾
At., Top. & S. F....	½	Kan. City, P. & G...	⅜
Balt. & Ohio, w. i...	½	Louis. & Nashville..	⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	3⅞	Manhattan Con....	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Central Pacific	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	⅞	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	⅝	Norfolk & Western..	1
Chi. & Northwest....	½	Norfolk & West. pf..	1
Chi., R. I. & Pacific.	⅞	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. Term. Trans....	1	People's Gas, Chi....	1⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf....	½	Reading	1
C., C., C. & St. L...	⅞	Reading 1st pf.....	¾
Col., A. V. & T. pf..	⅝	Reading 2d pf.....	⅝
Consol. Gas	½	Rio G. West. pf.....	1
Den. & Rio G. pf....	⅞	St. L. Southw. pf....	⅝
Erie	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	⅞
Evans. & T. H.....	1¼	Twin C. R. T.....	1½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Fuel & I. 5s....	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s....	1¼	Mob. & O. gen. 4s....	2
Evans. & Ind. 1st....	1	St. L. Southw. 2d....	2¼
Kings Co. Elev. 1st..	5	U.P., D. & G. 1st, i..	1
L. & N., P. & A. 1st.	1	Wabash deb. B.....	1¼
Mo., K. & E. 1st....	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s.....	1	D., M. & M. l. g. 3½s.	1
Ccl., H. V. & Tol. 5s.	2		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to six months, 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $223,891,742; balance, $11,978,029; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,433,686.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market fairly steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81⅝@$4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84½ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 for short, reichmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15 @20c discount @ par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Business on the Bourse to-day improved toward the closing of the market. Foreign securities advanced sharply, especially Spanish Fours. Suez Canal shares were stronger and in request. Rio Tintos rose briskly on the advance in copper, and De Beers Mines and South Africans were active.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—Business on the Boerse to-day opened dull, but later there was a general recovery. Foreign securities were favorably influenced by a sharp advance in Spanish Fours, due to the reports regarding the formation of a Conservative Cabinet at Madrid in the near future. American securities were fairly maintained, and iron shares were in great demand on excellent reports from the manufacturing districts, the orders exceeding the ability of the manufacturers to execute them.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, being stimulated by satisfactory advices from elsewhere. Mining shares and foreign securities, especially Spanish Fours, advanced materially on large arbitrage purchases. Americans were quiet.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 63, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 38⅞. Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 124⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 118; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 66⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 75½; New York Central, ¼, to 126½, and Atchison, ⅛, to 19. Canadian Pacific sold at 88¼. Erie at 14⅞. Reading at 11¼, and Northern Pacific preferred at 79⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110⅝, for money, and 110 13-16 for the account.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The import of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,257,106, against $1,938,046 last week and $2,390,152 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,948,930, against $1,951,956 last week and $2,140,805 in the same period of last year.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Bank Note, 38; American Biscuit bonds, 108; American De. Gras, 11; Binghamton Gas, 5 per cent. 86 and interest; Metropolitan Corporation, 71¼; Marshall Mill, 67¼; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Fern. Coal Company, 15.00; Jersey Franklinet, 86; Whitney S. F. Arms Company, 20.00.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the fourth week of December to-day will cover fifty-six roads, and will show 12.24 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South..	$52,144	$1,450	....
Ann Arbor.....	43,771	1,939	....
Atlantic & Danville.	5,041	287	....
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	207,911	....	121
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	98,440	5,920	....
Bur., C. R. & N....	126,740	11,167	....
Canadian Pacific....	981,000	134,000	....
Central of Georgia..	....	2,696	....
Ches. & Ohio.....	419,8	67,098	....
Chi. & East. Illinois.	104 89	338	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis..	87,47	459	....
Chi. Great Western.	153,884	3,897	....
Chi., Mil. & St. P..	1,135,6	41,982	....
Choc., Okla. & Gulf.	40,967	21,132	....
Clev., Akron & Col.	26,492	450	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	44,358	933	....
Den. & Rio Grande.	250,800	14,400	....
Grand Trunk.....			
Chi. & Gd. Tr....	794,043	64,093	....
Det., G. H. & M.			
Evans. & Ind.....	9,702	....	661
Evans. & T. H.....	33,156	793	....
Flint & Pere Marq..	94,272	13,657	....
Ft. W. & Rio Grande	16,556	3,423	....
Georgia & Alabama.	36,274	1,948	....
Intern. & Gt. N....	143,580	28,826	....
Iowa Central.....	61,475	7,115	....
Kan. & Mich.....	16,511	3,288	....
K. C., P. & Gulf...	38,380	4,262	....
Kan. City Sub. Belt.	16,030	3,413	....
Lake Erie & West..	117,908	3,177	....
Louis., H. & St. L..	17,440	4,616	....
Louis. & Nash.....	632,255	49,813	....
Mexican Central...	117,695	24,250	....
Mexican National...	185,800	30,030	....
Minn. & St. Louis..	57,705	7,555	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas..	324,171	....	62,039
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	960,000	64,000	....
Central Branch....	33,000	....	4,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	115,797	18,776	....
Norfolk & Western..	205,744	49,576	....
Ohio River.....	20,406	....	116
Oreg. R. & Nav....	127,072	....	8,561
Peo., Dec. & Evans.	42,515	....	424
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	32,947	10,222	....
Pitts. & Western....	81,012	3,842	....
Rio Grande South....	16,320	1,280	....
St. J. & Gd. Island..	29,000	....	3,695
St. Louis & San F...	173 787	32,759	....
St. Louis Southw...	196,800	39,700	....
Southern Railway...	739,742	141,753	....
Texas & Pacific....	286,422	....	13,058
Tol. & Ohio Central.	54,817	4,198	....
Wabash	417,292	79,962	....
Wisconsin Central...	119,044	6,806	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	39,863	....	1,800
Total (56 roads)...	$10,572,741	$1,247,732	$94,475
Net inc. (12.24 p. c.)	....	1,153,257	....

For the month of December sixty-two roads (all that have furnished statements for the full month) show a gain of 7.78 per cent. over the corresponding month of 1897, the amounts being $33,266,606 and $30,887,468, respectively, an increase of $2,379,198.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"After the new year holidays our exchange market became very much more active with all but demand, sterling advancing steadily.

"In the case of sterling, the fact that demand remained unchanged while 60-day bills advanced ½ cent since last week, shows plainly that the only cause for the advance in long bills must have been a proportionate decline in the English discount rate. This is exactly what happened. The private discount rate in London, which stood at 3½@3⅝ per cent. last week, declined to 2⅝ per cent. during the present week. The Bank of England rate, however, remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

"The greatest advance of all took place in short as well as in sixty-day francs. The rates current here to-day are higher by ¼ per cent. on cheques and 5-16 per cent. on sixty-day bills, owing to a proportionate decline in the price of sterling in Paris from 25.25 last week to 25.19 to-day.

"In Berlin the price of sterling also declined slightly, resulting in an advance in reichsmarks in our market of about 1-16 per cent. The German Reichs Bank rate of discount still remains at 6 per cent. The market rate declined during the week to 4½ per cent., but advanced again to 4⅝ per cent.—to-day. The supply of commercial bills continues large.

"The demand for legitimate trade purposes was very moderate, but the requirements for remittance against coupons and dividends due Jan. 1 and in payment of stocks and bonds returned from Europe during the week absorbed the best part of the surplus receipts. Demand for investment also took a liberal share of the excess. The discrepancy between supply and demand, however, seems to have been so great that gold importation had to be resorted to to re-establish the equilibrium. So far $1,500,000 are reported engaged abroad for shipment to this port.

"If our own money market was but ½@1 per cent. lower than it is, no gold from abroad would have been needed at all. The investment demand would have taken all that was pressed on the market.

"Money on call here is about 2½ per cent., but none yet obtainable on fixed time under 3 per cent. To render an investment in sterling safe and profitable, sixty and ninety day money here should be lower than the private discount rate in London; otherwise there is no inducement.

"Money is now flowing in freely from all points, and the chances are therefore for cheaper rates before long, unless the demand for carrying stocks and bonds at their present enhanced values should drain our surplus reserve faster than the receipts could replenish it."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Loaded car movement in and out of Indianapolis during 1898 largest on record.

Sale of a Consolidated Exchange seat at $700, an advance of $150 over the last previous price.

Decrease of $3,140 in Detroit and Mackinac's net earnings for November, but increase of $129 since July 1.

Reports from Cincinnati that the Tin Plate Company has made an offer for the tin mills at Covington, Ky., the only mills now operating outside the trust.

Increase of $319,000 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, but decrease of $133,046 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $20,097 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for November, but decrease of $94,400 since July 1.

Contract made by the Pennsylvania Railroad to take 1,000,000 bushels of corn from the Mississippi River to Philadelphia and Baltimore at full tariff rates.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"The year begins with the kind of business demand that counts. For months there has been a rising demand for materials, but now the crowding demand for finished products begins to advance prices, in the iron and steel industry about 1 per cent., without quotable changes in pig, except at the East. Beams have advanced $2 per ton, angles $1, bars $1, and plates are strong, with an Australian order for 32,000 tons refused at Chicago because the works are already overcrowded. Many thousand cars are covered by orders at Pittsburg, 10,000 tons bars are taken for agricultural works at Chicago, 105,000 tons rails are taken by the Pennsylvania Company, the Midland Railway Company of England has ordered twenty locomotives from the Baldwin works, and many other home and foreign orders are reported. The demand has never been greater at the beginning of the year than it is now.

"Nor is there discovered reaction in the boot and shoe industry, although shipments in the holiday week were smaller than for some years. New orders are of fair quantity, and about as large as can be expected until the question between manufacturers and leather producers has been settled. A new factory, said to be the largest in the country, if not in the world, is about to be erected at St. Louis, and expansion in business at the West is remarkable. With hides a shade higher at Chicago, leather is also a fraction higher.

"The woolen manufacture has a similar embarrassment. While 100 quotations of wool by Coates Brothers of Philadelphia average 18.03 cents against 20.71 a year ago, the market is gradually yielding, because people appreciate the magnitude of stocks on hand, which The Boston Commercial Bulletin reports at 291,000,000 pounds, an increase in its account of 114,000,000 pounds for the year. Obviously this means a great movement from the farms to millers' stocks and Eastern markets, but prices are not yet low enough to encourage large buying or consumption by the manufacturers. The only heavy weight goods yet opened are at reduced prices, as had been expected, and it is still uncertain how far the trade for the coming season may prove satisfactory.

"Cotton goods are in fair demand, with cotton at 5.87 cents, and, while nobody can guarantee that the price will not go lower, it is believed by competent observers that the market for goods is so far relieved of accumulated surplus that prices are not likely to decline materially, even if cotton falls.

"The movement of cotton thus far indicates a crop over 800,000 bales larger than that of last year, in spite of all natural disposition and concerted efforts to hold it back. As producers are not this year in unusual need, a movement so heavy hinders any advance in price, although takings of spinners have been as large in 1898 as in any other year, and exports larger than before.

"The wheat movement has to sustain it the largest foreign demand ever known for wheat and corn together, and Atlantic exports of 5,214,420 bushels, flour included, against 2,840,318 last year, with Pacific exports of 614,833, against 872,446 last year, would give some reason to anticipate higher prices were not the Western receipts 4,101,832 bushels, against 2,576,072 for the same week last year. The wonder is that the foreign demand for corn continues so heavy, 3,572,412 bushels having been exported in the week, against 2,954,890 in the same week last year.

"The country is on the up-grade, and the men who expect it to take the downward road have yet some time to wait. There are no indications of the reaction which always follows a large and rapid business recovery, and existing conditions in the industries and in foreign trade by no means forbid the hope that the increase may continue, as it did after the revival in 1879, for several years. Exports compared with imports continue to indicate an enormous balance in cash due this country, and gold imports begin again."

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Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"The situation is one of quiet, sustained str

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 6, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	135	Adams Express	108½	109	108	109	
31¼	32¼	650	American Malting Co.	31½	31¾	31½	31½	— ¾
83	84	1,740	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84½	84½	82½	82½	—2
34⅝	34⅝	275	American Cotton Oil.	34½	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
88	88¾	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
36	38	560	American District Tel.	36	36	36	36	+1
142	146	5	American Express	144½	144½	144½	144½	
13⅞	14¼	1,150	American Spirits Mfg.	14	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
37½	38	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
125⅜	125¾	50,920	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	124½	127⅝	124¼	125⅝	+ ⅛
112	113	203	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112¼	112	112¼	
148⅝	148¼	23,650	American Tobacco	148	149⅝	147¼	148¼	— ⅛
135	137	220	Am. Tobacco pf	135	135	135	135	+ ¼
44	44⅝	6,880	Am. Steel & Wire	46	46	43½	44	—3
109	111	3,575	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	112	112	110	110	
39	40	120	Ann Arbor pf	39	39	39	39	— ⅛
18⅝	18½	1,685	At., T. & S. F. pf	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
50⅞	51	16,145	At., T. & S. F. pf.	51¼	51⅝	50⅞	50⅞	— ⅛
53½	54	1,600	B. & O., when iss.	54	54	53½	53½	— ⅛
76½	77	200	B. & O. pf., when iss.	77	77	77	77	— ⅛
9	9¼	314	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
6⅝	6¾	13,130	Bay State Gas	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
87	87½	83,230	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	91¼	91⅝	86	87¼	—3⅞
143	144	1,506	Brooklyn Union Gas.	145	145	143¼	144	— ⅛
14½	14⅞	1,400	Brunswick City	14⅞	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
74	75	400	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	74	74	74	74	
54	54¼	300	Canada Southern	54	54	54	54	
42¼	42½	2,400	Central Pacific	43	43	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅛
24⅞	25	1,880	Chesapeake & Ohio	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	— ¼
170	171	300	Chicago & Alton	170	170	170	170	
124¾	124⅞	5,215	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125¼	125½	124½	124⅝	— ⅛
60¾	61¼	682	Chi. & East. Ill.	61	61½	61	61	+1
15⅜	15½	4,500	Chicago Great West.	15½	16	15½	15½	
50½	51⅝	150	Chicago Gr. West., A.	51¼	51½	51¼	51½	+ ⅛
30¼	30⅝	350	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	31⅛	31⅜	30½	30½	— ⅛
7¼	8½	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
32	35	60	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	31	32½	31	32½	
120⅝	120⅝	12,060	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121⅛	121⅞	120⅝	120⅝	— ⅜
163½	167½	380	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	167	167	166¼	166¾	— ¼
141⅝	141⅞	380	Chicago & Northw.	142¼	142¼	141¼	141¼	— ⅛
112⅝	114	9,438	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	114⅞	114⅞	114⅜	113⅞	— ⅛
7	7½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1
36¾	37½	1,110	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37⅝	38¼	37	37	— ⅛
42¼	43	120	C., C., C. & St. L.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	15	20	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15½	15½	
42	43	30	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	
34⅜	35	11,485	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33¾	36	33¼	34⅞	+1⅜
88	90	801	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	88	90	88	90	+13
8	8¼	321	Colorado Midland	8¼	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
20⅜	20⅝	2,359	Colorado Midland pf.	19½	20⅜	19½	20⅜	— ⅛
9¼	9	1,170	Col. So., when iss.	8⅝	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
55¼	56	5,380	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	54⅝	57¼	54⅝	56	+ ⅛
23¼	23⅝	3,025	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	23	24½	23	23¼	+ ⅛
2¼	2½	1,250	Col., H. Val. & Tol.	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	2¼	
8	9	2,000	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.		10	8	8½	—2¼
		100	Con. N. C. Smelt. & R.	100	100	100	100	
192⅜	193½	1,012	Consolidated Gas	193½	194¾	193	193	— ½
45¾	46½	380	Consolidated Ice	46⅞	46⅞	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
105½	107½	1,250	Delaware & Hudson.	107¼	107⅝	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
156¼	158	250	D., L. & W., ex div.	157⅜	158¼	157⅜	158¼	+1
69½	69⅝	1,370	Denver & R. G. pf.	70	70	69¼	69⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	1,900	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
190	193	200	Edi. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	192	192½	192	192½	+ ½
13⅞	14⅜	555	Erie	14¼	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
37½	38	200	Erie 1st pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	
38½	38⅝	400	Evans. & T. H.	39⅜	39⅜	38⅝	38⅝	
52⅝	52⅞	60,425	Federal Steel	53½	54⅞	52¼	52⅝	— ⅛
83⅜	83½	16,700	Federal Steel pf	85	85	83⅜	83¼	—1⅝
		21	Ft. Worth & D. C.	24	24	24	24	
98⅜	99¼	1,970	General Electric	99	99½	97¾	99	— ½
69	69⅝	615	Glucose Sugar Ref.	69	69½	69	69¼	+ ⅛
108¾	110	200	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	109	109	109	109	
143	144	1,345	Great Northern pf.	144½	144½	142¼	143⅜	— ⅜
57⅜	60	100	Hawaiian Sugar	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅛
114½	114½	1,670	Illinois Central	114⅞	115	114	114	— ⅛
63⅜	64	2,805	International Paper	64½	64½	63¼	63⅞	
94½	94¾	350	Int. Paper pf.	94¾	94¾	94¼	94½	
11⅞	11¾	1,600	Iowa Central	10⅞	11½	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	44½	2,910	Iowa Central pf.	43⅞	45	43⅜	44½	+1
16¾	17¼	1,730	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	17⅛	18	17	17	
55¼	57	280	Knickerbocker Ice	56½	58	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅛
80	82	113	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
52	52½	150	Laclede Gas	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
96¼	98	5	Laclede Gas. pf.	98	98	98	98	
19½	20	525	Lake Erie & Western.	20	20	19	19⅞	— ⅜
73¾	74	810	Lake Erie & West. pf.	74¼	74¼	73	73¼	— ⅛
197	200	100	Lake Shore	200	200	200	200	+3½
57	57½	925	Long Island	57¼	57¼	56¾	57¼	+ ⅜
64¼	64⅝	6,880	Louisville & Nashville.	64⅞	64⅞	64¼	64¼	— ⅛
100⅝	101⅜	30,220	Manhattan Con	102¼	102¾	100⅜	101	—1½
191½	192	1,720	Metropolitan St. Ry.	191¾	192	191	191½	+ ⅛
⅞	1⅛	200	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
35⅜	36	1,700	Minn. & St. Louis	36	36	35¼	35⅜	— ⅛
14⅜	14½	1,275	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	
39¼	39½	11,880	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	40½	40¾	39¼	39¼	+1⅛
44¾	44¾	13,332	Missouri Pacific	45¼	45¾	44⅜	44¾	— ½
35⅜	36	5,200	Mobile & Ohio	34¾	39	34¾	37	+3
50½	50⅝	1,200	National Biscuit Co.	51	51¼	51	51	+1
37⅝	38	550	National Lead Co.	37⅜	38½	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
113½	114	54	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113½	114	113½	114	
96¾	98	101	New Jersey Central.	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¾	
115	116	3,215	New York Air Brake.	116½	121	115	115	— ⅛
121⅞	122	862	New York Central	122¼	122⅜	121⅞	121⅞	—1⅛
199	200	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199¾	199¾	199¾	199¾	
13½	14¼	20	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14	14	14	14	
39¾	40,065	N. Y., Ont. & West.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛	
17¼	18½	137	Norfolk & Western.	17½	17½	17½	17½	
61⅝	62	3,130	Norfolk & West. pf.	62⅞	62⅞	61⅝	62	— ⅛
6⅞	7	700	North American	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
43	43¼	5,755	Northern Pacific	43½	43⅝	43	43¼	— ⅛
76¾	76⅞	2,810	Northern Pacific pf.	77	77	76¼	76⅞	— ⅛
48	52	10	Oregon R. & Nav.	51	51	51	51	
71½	73	10	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	— ⅛
41	42¼	400	Oregon Short Line.	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
44⅞	45	8,415	Pacific Mail	45	46	44¼	45	+ ⅛
45	46¾	240	Pacific Coast.	45½	45½	45½	45½	—1⅛
84	86	12	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	
63¼	66	60	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	63	63	63	63	
122	122¾	1,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	122⅜	122⅝	122¼	122¼	+ ⅛
111¼	111⅜	38,880	People's Gas, Chicago.	112⅞	113¼	111½	111½	—1⅛
74¼	74⅜	19,943	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	73	75⅝	72	74¼	+ ⅛
85½	86¼	452	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	86⅝	86	86¼	+ ⅛
161	163	569	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	163	163	163	162¾	+1¼
21¼	21¾	2,000	Reading	22	22	22	21¾	—1
52⅛	52¼	4,290	Reading 1st pf.	52¾	53	52⅜	52⅜	
27	27¼	4,900	Reading 2d pf.	28	28	27	27	— ⅛
28¾	29	1,650	Rio Grande Western.	28	30½	28	29¾	+2½
67	68	468	Rio Grande West. pf.	67½	68	67½	67½	—1
5	6	10	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	
53	54½	510	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52½	53	52	53	+1
8½	8⅝	136	St. Louis & San Fran.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
33¼	33½	522	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33½	— ⅛
7¼	7⅝	1,700	St. Louis Southw.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	6,996	St. Louis Southw. pf.	19¼	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
38½	38¾	925	St. Paul & Duluth.	36	38¾	36	38¼	+2½
100	102	586	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	98½	100	98½	100	+1½
91	92	250	St. Paul & Omaha.	92	92	92	92	
33¾	34	4,900	Southern Pacific	33½	34⅝	33½	34	+ ½
10¾	10⅞	370	Southern Railway	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
41⅜	41⅝	6,345	Southern Railway pf.	41⅝	42	41	41¾	— ⅛
75	75½	100	Standard Distilling pf.	75½	75¼	75¼	75½	
9¼	9½	5,629	Standard R. & T.	9	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
36½	36⅝	5,210	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37¼	37¼	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
18¼	18⅜	5,690	Texas Pacific	18	18½	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
13½	14	900	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13½	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
168	170	45	Third Avenue	170	170	170	170	
39	40	1,425	Twin City R. T.	41	41⅜	39⅜	39½	—1½
		200	Twin City R. T. pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+10
42⅜	42½	7,505	Union Pacific	42⅞	43	42	42⅜	— ⅛
73¾	73½	8,830	Union Pacific pf.	73¼	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	7,200	U. P., D. & G., 2d in pd.	13¾	14½	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
54	56	300	United States Express.	56	56	56	56	+1
6⅞	7	2,980	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
72	72¼	17,450	U. S. Leather pf.	71⅝	72⅞	71	72¼	+ ⅜
44½	45	7,790	United States Rubber.	44	46	43¾	44⅞	+1¼
118¼	113¾	1,807	U. S. Rubber pf.	111⅝	114⅝	111⅝	114	+1½
8	8⅛	14	Wabash		8	8	7⅞	
22½	22⅞	10,080	Wabash pf.	22⅞	24	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
94⅞	95	37,558	Western Union Tel.	94½	96¾	94½	95	+ ⅝
7⅞	7¼	12,860	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	7⅝	8	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
28¼	29½	1,020	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	29½	29¾	29	29	
2½	2¼	300	Wisconsin Central	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜
Sales.		754,227						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	99½		K. & D.M.pf.	17	18
3s, r., 1918	106⅝	107½	Keo. & W.	29½	32
3s, c., 1918	107⅝	107⅞	King. & P.	2	4
3s, Mah. C. R.	145	103	Mah. C. R.	145	
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼	M. C. R. pf.	105	
4s, c., 1907	112½	113¼	Man. Beach.	3	5
4s, r., 1925	129	129½	Md. Coal pf.	47	55
4s, c., 1925	129	129½	Mex. Cent.	6	6½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼	M. & St. L.		
5s, c., 1904	113	113½	1st pf.	96	97½
Che. 4s, 1889	102½		Minn. & St.		
D. C. 3-65s	118		L. 2d pf.	73	74
Alb. & Sus.	200		Nat. Bis. pf.		104½
Am. Coal	160	180	Nat. L. Oil	3½	6
Am. T. & T.	98	100	Nat. Starch	5	5½
Ann Arbor.	14½	15½	N.St. 1st pf.	56	76
Beech Cr.	100½		N. U. 2d pf.	15	30
B. A. L. pf.	100½		New Cent. C.	40	42
B. R. & P.	33½		N. Y., C. &		
B.,C.R. & N.	100		St.L.1st pf.	73	76
Can. Pac.	85½	85¾	N. Y. C. &		
Cap. Trac.	86	89	St.L.2d pf.	34⅜	35½
Chi. & A. pf.	175		Norf. South.	64	
C. & E. I. pf.	112	113	Ont. Mining.	6	7
C. Gt. W. pf.	81	83¾	Penn. Coal.	350	
Cleve. & P.	180		P. D. & E.	1½	2
C. & H. C. &			Peo. & East.	3½	5
Iron	8	8¾	P., Ft. W. &		
Con. Coal	50		C.	178	
Con. Ice pf.	93	93½	P., Ft. W. &		
D. & R. G.	18½	19¼	C. pf.	175	
D. M. & Ft.			P. & W. pf.	9½	10½
D. pf.	80		Quicksilver.	1⅝	2½
Detroit Gas.	65	65½	Quicks'r pf.	7	10½
D., S. S. & A.	2⅝	3½	Rens. & S.	135	190
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	8½	R., W. & O.	128	
Eighth Av.	380		St. J. & G. I.		
Erie 2d pf.	18⅝	19½	St. L. & S.	93	
E. T. H. pf.	70	71	F. 1st pf.	66½	67
Ft.W.& R.G.	15	20	St.P. & O.pf.	167	175
G. B. & W.	35		Sixth Av.	200	
H. B. Claflin	98¼	98½	Stand. Dist.	21⅝	22½
Homestake	37½		T. C. & I.	100	115
Ill. Steel Co.	100		Tol. & O. C.	20	30
Jol. & C.	160		T. & O. C. pf.	35	40
Kan. & M.	7¾	8¾	Wells-F. Ex.	128	130
K. & D. M.	5	5½	Wis C. pf.		8

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The City Mortgage Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—F. A. Snow, J. S. Todd, and G. E. Hyatt, New York City.

C. C. Chemical Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. R. Branch, W. P. Ferguson, and G. W. Knight, New York City.

The Commercial Publishing Association of New York City; capital, $1,000. Directors—Henry A. Blake, Charles F. Peck, and J. W. Alward, New York City.

Robert Kopp of New York City, to deal in drugs and medicines; capital, $2,000. Directors—Robert Kopp and M. Kopp, New York City; Martin Schaare, Rutherford, N. J.

Louis Hirschhorn Company of New York City, to manufacture tobacco; capital, $5,000. Directors—Louis Hirschhorn, Nathan Hofheimer, and Arthur Hofheimer, New York City.

The Steel Abrasives Company of New York City, to deal in polishers and abrasives; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. L. Wills, C. M. Pielsticker, W. A. F. Jones, and Wyllys Hodges, New York City; George De Metz, Staten Island.

Majestic Silver Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. E. Nobis, Richard Nobis and H. G. S. Ascher, New York City; L. A. Hakis, New Springfield; Henry Marsh, Long Island City.

Bond Transactions Continued.

Flint & Pere M 6s		Pacific of Mo 1st 4s	
5,000	121⅞	1,000	107⅞
Ft Worth & D C 1st		Peoria & Eastern 1st	
1,000	85½	1,000	84½
2,000c	85½	Pitts, Cin & St L 1st	
Gal, Har & San An, Mex		1,000	107⅜
& Pac Div 5s		Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	
10,000	100⅜	10,000	138⅝
5,000	100⅞	Pitts & Western 1st	
Hous, E & W. Texas 5s		11,000	98
5,000	98½	Reading Co gen 4s	
5,000	98⅝	26,000	86⅝
H & Texas Cent gen 5s		5,000	86⅞
16,000	87¾	3,000	86⅞
Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s		5,000	86⅞
10,000	93⅝	6,000	86⅞
5,000	94	5,000	86⅝
Ill Cent, Louis Div 3½s		100,000	86⅞
5,000	94	10,000	86½
Int & Gt N 3d mtge		3,000	86⅞
1,000	80	18,000	86½
Iowa Central 1st 5s		5,000	86
4,000	107½	Rome, W cons	
Kan City, Pitts & G 1st		9,000	130½
5,000	70	St L & Ir Mt gen 5s	
5,000	69¾	10,000	105½
1,000	70	14,000	105
9,000	70	St L, K & Nor, St Chas	
2,000	69¾	Bridge 1st	
9,000s10F	69	5,000	100¼
Ken Central 1st 4s		St L & S F G M 4s	
1,000	92	1,000	122
Kings Co Elevated 1st		St L Southwest 1st	
15,000	110	15,000	85½
Lehigh & W-B con ass		8,000	85⅝
1,000	99⅜	20,000	85⅞
4,000	100	30,000s20F	85⅞
Lex Av & Pav Ferry 1st		25,000	85⅞
5,000	125½	30,000	85⅞
La & Mo River 1st		42,000	86
3,000	107½	11,000	85⅞
Louis & Nash unif 4s		4,000	86
24,000	96	30,000	85¾
2,000	96¼	St L Southwest 2d inc	
10,000	96	10,000	43½
Louis & Nash 5s		20,000	43⅝
4,000	108	65,000	43½
Louis & Nash, Pens &		20,000	43⅜
Atlantic 1st	111½	20,000	43½
9,000	112	20,000	43½
Manhattan Ry con 4s		10,000	43⅞
44,000	96½	25,000s20F	43⅞
5,000	96⅞	35,000	44
2,000	97	5,000	44½
10,000	96⅞	1,000	44⅝
13,000	96½	25,000	44½
Met Street Ry gen 5s		10,000	44⅝
5,000	119½	20,000	44½
10,000	106⅝	45,000	44⅝
4,000	119¾	35,000	44⅞
Mex Inter 1st 4s		17,000	44½
7,000	84½	15,000	44
9,000	84¾	5,000	44½
Minn & St Louis 1st		20,000	44½
1,000	145	5,000	44½
Mo, Kan & East 1st		20,000	44½
20,000	103	50,000	44⅝
Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s		65,000	44⅝
13,000	94½	10,000	44½
4,000	94⅝	10,000	44½
1,000	94⅜	20,000	44⅞
2,000	94⅝	55,000	44⅝
5,000	94⅜	5,000	45½
6,000	94⅞	20,000	45⅜
16,000	94⅝	20,000	45½
2,000	95	5,000	45⅞
4,000	94⅞	45,000	45
2,000	94⅜	35,000	44⅞
4,000	94⅝	5,000	44⅞
5,000	94⅜	2,000	44½
8,000	94⅜	3,000	44½
3,000	94⅝	3,000	44½
7,000	94⅞	25,000	44⅝
5,000	94½	15,000	44⅝
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d		3,000	44⅞
70,000	70¼	2,000	45
8,000	70⅜	10,000	45¼
10,000	70½	10,000	45⅝
50,000	70½	5,000	45¼
16,000	70⅜	10,000	45⅜
36,000	70¼	6,000	45¼
2,000	70	16,000	45¼
12,000	70¼	5,000	45
3,000	70⅝	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
12,000	70½	35,000	78
43,000	70⅝	5,000	77¼
6,000	70⅝	2,000	78⅛
30,000	70⅞	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
9,000	71	2,000	102½
1,000	71	5,000	103
6,000	71	South Pacific of Cal 5s	
5,000	70⅝	con stamped	
1,000	71	5,000	106½
11,000	70⅞	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
15,000c	70⅝	5,000	104½
3,000	70⅝	5,000	104
27,000	70⅞	Standard R & T 6s	
7,000	70⅞	16,000	85¼
10,000	70⅞	4,000	85¾
10,000	70⅜	10,000	85
10,000	70¼	6,000	85¼
10,000	70¼	2,000	85
20,000	70	Standard R & T inc	
Mo, Kan & T of Tex 5s		10,000	25
2,000	89	6,000	25½
13,000	90	35,000	25½
Mo Pacific 1st con 6s		3,000	25½
18,000	109	3,000	25¼
Mo Pacific 1st col 5s		23,000	25¼
32,000	90	22,000	25
10,000	89½	10,000	25½
Mob & Ohio gen 4s		3,000	25⅜
25,000	82¼	2,000	25⅜
20,000	83	Tenn Coal, Iron & R,	
5,000	83¼	Birm Div	
2,000	84	1,000	101⅞
5,000	84½	Tex & N O cons 5s	
29,000	85	1,000	102½
47,000	84⅝	Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	
2,000	84½	3,000	110
Mob & Ohio, Montgom		Texas & Pacific 2d inc	
Div 6s		20,000	48
14,000	106	7,000	48¼
Morris & Es 7s, '71		50,000	48
8,000	110½	35,000	48¼
Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st		55,000	48½
4,000	104	5,000	48¾
1,000	103½	20,000	48¾
15,000	108	1,000	48⅝
N Y Cent & Hud, Lake		6,000	48¼
Shore col 3½s		5,000	48
2,000	99½	34,000	47⅝
N Y Cent & H, Lake Sh		10,000	47⅞
Col 3½s reg		2,000	47¾
5,000	98	Tol, Pac & West 4s	
Mich Cent col 3½s		1,000	78¼
23,000	98	7,000	78
30,000	98¼	Union Elevated 1st 6s	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		Trust Co certfs	
5,000	106½	10,000	95⅜
N Y, N H & H 4s, con		1,000	96¼
deb certfs		22,000	96
3,000	173	Union Pacific 4s	
N Y, Ont & W ref 4s		5,000	103⅛
5,000	105	1,000	103
8,000	104⅞	3,000	102⅞
2,000	104⅜	1,000	103
2,000	104⅞	2,500	103⅛
1,000	105	10,000	103⅜
N Y, Ont & West con 5s		2,000	103
2,000	106¼	3,000	103⅞
1,000	106⅜	25,000	103
2,000	106¼	2,000	103⅛
N Y, Sus & West G 1st		500	103¼
5,000	95¾	5,000	103
16,000	95⅞	5,000	102⅞
N Y, Sus & West 1st		10,000	103⅛
ref 5s		2,000	103
2,000	107	2,000	102⅞
Norf & W Ry con 4s		U P, Den & Gulf 1st,	
5,000	89	Trust Co certfs	
Nor Pac gen lien 3s		5,000	91¼
1,000	60¼	5,000	91½
2,000	69⅛	10,000	91½

GOLD NUGGET IN A CHICKEN.

Fowl Was of Philadelphia Nativity—Various Explanations by Mr. Mullen and Mr. Mysel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Mullen are trying to agree which is better entitled to a gold nugget which recently came into their flat at 321 West Fortieth Street, in quite an unexpected, if not unprecedented, manner. The nugget is about as large as a good-sized pea, and with a smooth surface, and irregular shape, as if it had been molded in the fingers, like a bit of putty, and then hardened. It arrived at the Mullen flat last Monday morning in the gizzard of a Philadelphia chicken, which Mr. Mullen had just bought at a store in Ninth Avenue.

The man who eviscerated the fowl had forgotten to cut the gizzard open. That rather unpleasant task fell to Mrs. Mullen, and in the irritation of the moment she made a deep incision in the giblet. Instantly the nugget dropped with a metallic clink into the iron sink. Mrs. Mullen picked it up and laid it upon a shelf. She was busy at the moment, and it did not occur to her that the finding of a metal nugget in a chicken giblet was particularly strange.

In the evening, however, when the day's work and pleasure were over, it dawned upon her that something uncommon had happened, and she got the nugget. Mr. Mullen weighed it in his hand. It was heavy, and he pronounced it to be sure-enough gold. Next morning he carried it to Jeweler Mysel, and the jeweler confirmed his opinion.

Mullen was inclined to think that the gold had been melted in some Philadelphia fire and that the chicken had picked it out of the ashes, but the jeweler is of the opinion that the chicken ate a breaspin or earring, and that the juices of the stomach and the grinding process reduced it to its present shape. Since the discovery of the nugget the Mullens have heard several stories of similar finds. One woman is said to have found a ring in a chicken's interior quite recently, while an east side resident is said to have found a diamond in a goose. Mr. Mysel tells of a ten-cent piece having been taken out of a chicken.

Mr. Mullen will have the nugget made into a pin, but who will wear the pin is not yet decided. Mrs. Mullen says the nugget is hers, because she saw it first. Mullen says that the chicken was his by purchase, and that the nugget went with the chicken. It weighs 18 grains and is worth about 60 cents.

POLICEMAN'S UNLUCKY STAR.

Patrolman at Evansville, Ind., Objects to Wearing No. 13.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Policeman David Miller of the Evanston force has asked leave to exchange his star, No. 13, for another. For years he had succeeded in drowning his superstition in laughter, but the time came this week, in the midst of the water famine, when Miller was sent out to counsel housewives to greater care in the use of the now precious liquid, that he rebelled.

The first housekeeper who answered his ring was absorbed in the famine question and did not notice the unfortunate star. David became emboldened by this first success and increased his businesslike authority. At the next door he began his story. "I have orders that you will use less —" It was a young girl, with an eye for decorations. She had spied the badge and its number.

"Oh, my!" she screamed. "Go right away with that awful number."

That was but the beginning. Many a door was slammed in the unhppy policeman's face, and he says he will resign rather than carry the star.

THE ENGELS ENJOY THEMSELVES

Much Cheer at the Rooms of the Association Last Night.

The members of the Martin Engel Association of the Eighth Assembly District had a gay time last night when they held their "smoker and stag" in their club rooms at Grand and Ludlow Streets. Capt. Chapman was not there, and there was only a single patrolman hidden in the thick of the crowd. To use the words of the Entertainment Committee, an array of professional talent enlivened the occasion. Most of this talent came from the Dewey Theatre, and a Third Avenue concert hall.

The clubroom was packed to overflowing, and after several rations of beer and whisky had been passed around there was a good deal of difficulty in preserving order. Some high-spirited members of the association insisted on expressing their opinion of the women singers, and in clamoring loudly for more drinks. Ex-Assembly Philip Benjamin arose, and after informing the assembled Democrats that there seemed to be too much noise ordered the waiters to stop giving out any more drinks. At this there was a loud murmur of disapproval. The disappointment subsided, however, when two colored men, one long and thin, and the other short and fat, went on the stage and sang, "All I want is my chicken, my Shanghai chicken." Then the fat, tall man sang "I Want my Lady Back," and he was assisted in rendering this bit of pathos by no less a person than Martin Engel himself.

Again there was a demand for drinks, and ginger ale and cigars were passed around. While this was going on the fat colored man sang "The Nigger Said —Ba," which aroused such a storm of enthusiasm that the whole building seemed to be on the point of collapsing. At midnight one of the performers gave a rag-time dance.

Among those present was Charles "Silver Dollar" Smith. Mr. Smith was very fashionably attired for the occasion, and a large diamond scintillated in his shirt bosom. In the blue-and-white-striped shirt bosom of Mr. Engel, however, was a diamond three times as big.

HOCKEY GAME IN BROOKLYN.

New York Players Beaten by the Home Team by a Score of 3 to 2.

In the opening championship hockey game between the Hockey Club of New York and the Brooklyn Skating Club, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, last night, the Brooklyns won by a score of 3 to 2. Murray of the home team and Hunt and Russell were badly cut. Drysdale of the Brooklyns injured his right arm in the second half and retired in favor of Drakeley. The New Yorks scored a goal in the second half that was not allowed, the referee ruling that S. Phillips, who shot the goal, secured the puck on off side play. The teams lined up as follows:

New York.	Positions.	Brooklyn.
S. Phillips	Forwards	Kennedy
Russell		Murray
De Casanova		Wall
B. Phillips		Dobby
Hunt	Cover point.	Drysdale, Drakeley
Cunningham	Point	McKenzie
O'Donnell	Goal	Hallock

Referee—Mr. Williams, Montclair A. C. Goals—Russell, De Casanova, Wall, Murray, Dobby.

First Naval Battalion Outplayed.

The hockey team representing the First Naval Battalion was no match for the St. Nicholas Skating Club at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, the latter winning by a score of 5 to 0. The teams lined up as follows:

Naval Battalion.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
Slack	Forwards.	Brokaw
Roberts		Collender
Loughman		Miller
Paulding		Monks
Bille	Cover point	Pope
Mott	Point	Larned
Gilmore	Goal	Slocum
		Blair

Referee—C. H. Pope. Goals—Collender, 3; Pope, Miller.

The Leland Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The decree of distribution in the estate of Leland Stanford was filed in Probate Court to-day. The estate was appraised at $15,000,000. Mrs. Stanford was called up to deposit a special bond of $110,000 as a guarantee for a proper distribution. After small donations to nieces and nephews and other relatives, the residue goes to Mrs. Stanford. The property includes $322,827 cash in bank. All will now be distributed.

Dakota Divorces Not So Easy.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 6.—The Senate this afternoon passed the Lamoure Divorce bill, amending the residence provision of the divorce law to twelve months, and providing that none but residents of the United States may begin actions, by unanimous vote.

RUTGERS FIRE DIRECTORS MEET.

Stockholders Vote to Consolidate with the Globe Insurance Company.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors of the Rutgers First Insurance Company of this city was held at the offices of the company yesterday, and it was learned afterward that more than two-thirds of the shares of the stock had been voted in favor of the proposition to merge the company with the Globe Fire Insurance Company into the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, with a capital stock of $400,000. As the assent of the Globe Directors had already been given, the merger is now assured.

The Rutgers, which recently came under the control of Jameson & Frelinghuysen, is capitalized at $200,000, and on Jan. 1, 1898, possessed a net surplus of $69,946. Its entire business was reinsured last week in the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England. The Globe is capitalized at $200,000, and on Jan. 1, 1898, possessed a surplus of $125,187 beyond all liabilities. One-half of its business was recently reinsured in the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of London has been licensed to transact a credit indemnity business in the State of California, and Arthur C. Donnell of San Francisco has been appointed General Agent.

At the meeting of the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee yesterday a minority opposition prevented a final agreement as to the complete text of the report in regard to the formation of a tariff association and the re-establishment of profitable rates. It is stated, however, that no member of the committee is likely to defeat the adoption of the report by the companies, if it should prove acceptable to a large majority of New York underwriters.

New York managers yesterday expressed grave anxiety in regard to the preservation of the Western Union, (fire underwriters.) Chairman W. H. Warren of the Governing Committee is known to be in conference with Manager Lermit of the Northern relative to the resignation of the latter, but its withdrawal is not anticipated, and a general break in rates is feared. The Large Cities Committee has failed to obtain the St. Louis legislation, and the Governing Committee has notified the members of the union that the non-intercourse rule has been temporarily suspended.

The insurance upon the stock of James McEnery at 86-88 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, which was damaged by fire on Thursday, was distributed as follows: Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Norwich Union, $2,500; American of Philadelphia, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; Manchester, $2,500; Westchester, $2,500; Citizens' of New York, $2,000; Greenwich, $1,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,500; Insurance Company of North America, $1,500; Lancashire, $1,250; North British and Mercantile, $1,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The insurance upon the hardware stock of Barber & Ross at 614 to 622 Eleventh Street, Washington, D. C., which was nearly destroyed by fire last week, was distributed as follows: Hanover, $5,000; Merchants and Manufacturers', $5,000; New York, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Lincoln of Washington, $2,500; Milwaukee Mechanics,' $2,500; Northwestern National, $2,500; Palatine, $2,500; Caledonian, $2,500; National Metropolitan, $2,500; Commercial Union, $2,500; Orient, $2,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $2,500; Girard, $2,500; Norwich Union, $2,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION'S FUNDS.

Plans Made to Meet an Assessment of the Federation of Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—The Executive Council of the International Typographical Union closed a three days' session in this city to-day, and immediately afterward several of the chief officers left for the East to arrange a conference with the pressmen and bookbinders covering the rights of these bodies to share in the distribution of labels. This conference will probably be held in New York City at an early date.

Probably the most important development of the meeting was the action of the council recommending the levy of a five-cent per capita assessment to meet the recent assessment made on the union by the Federation of Labor. This brought to light the fact that the funds of the union are in an alarmingly low state.

In round figures there are now in the treasury $9,900, and of this amount $6,795 is tied up in Government bonds. The 5-cent per capita assessment on all the members amounts to more than $1,500, and if this sum had been paid from the general fund, considerable financial embarrassment would have been encountered.

No Steel Plant for Newport News.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 6.—The substance of the report that there would be located here within a few months the largest steelmaking plant in the world being telegraphed C. P. Huntington, he wired The Daily Press from New York the following reply: "Dispatch received. There is no truth in the rumor. There has been some talk of starting a small steel establishment at Newport News with the hope that it would sometime grow into an important plant, but the present rumor probably grows out of the talk concerning establishment of a gun plant which I hope sometime to bring about."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Business Without Special Features—Sales by Brokers and Auction Room Dealings.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John Shields to a client the two five-story flats 210 and 212 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 85 by 100.

Robert J. Brown has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 44 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Sonn Brothers have sold to Della Stevens the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, beginning 30 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 220 by 99.11. The buyer will erect thirteen three-story dwellings on the plot from plans by Architect George W. Spitzer

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Christian Schmitt 248 East Third Street, 26 by 105.11, and from Herman Rosenbloom 319 East Eighth Street, 20 by 70. Both plots are occupied by old buildings.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Isaac Marx the old building 7 Prince Street, 20.5 by 91, and to Harry Fischel the dwelling 150 Monroe Street, 21.4 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the five-story building 33 Stuyvesant Street, 32 by irregular; also, from the Patten estate 505 Hudson Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on a lot 23 by 100.

The same firm of operators has sold to a builder the plot 229 and 231 East Second Street, 49 by 82.

The six-story tenement, 108 and 110 Eldridge Street, 38.6 by 88, has been sold to Lena Schappeur for about $60,000.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold for a client the six-story tenement 52 Jefferson Street, 25 by 94 by 104; also, the five-story double flat on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Clara J. Walgrove for $40,000 the three-story brick tenement, with one-story frame building at the rear, 496 Pearl Street, 31.3 by 125 and irregular.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold in foreclosure to John F. Schroeder for $18,900 the five-story brick flat 18 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 185.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, for eight two-story and basement frame dwellings, 19.8 by 50.8 by 60.8, W. H. Wright of 500 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, owner; Dodge & Morrison of 41 Wall Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

Thirteenth Street, north side, 105 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport, for three two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50, Jacob Weinheimer, Unionport, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $10,500.

Hunt Avenue, east side, 500 feet south of Bronxdale Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 12 by 40, Frank Fasulo, owner and builder; cost, $350.

Alterations.

Nos. 33 and 35 Greene Street, to a six-story brick and iron factory and salesrooms, Louis Seasongood, owner; F. C. Zucker, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 768 Broadway, to a four-story brick and stone restaurant and lofts, J. W. Brown of 257 Broadway, owner; J. C. Westervelt, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 448 and 449 Water Street and 228 and 229 South Street, to a three and four story brick factory, John Tragesser Steam Coffee Works, owner; John B. Frazier of 127 East Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 88 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 150, George G. De Witt, trustee; William E. Bloodgood of 64 Cedar Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Future of Eno Estate Not Settled.

Published reports that the properties belonging to the Amos R. Eno estate, and valued at $1,200,000, will be sold at auction are premature. Application has been made to the courts for permission to sell some of the properties, but no decision has been rendered as yet, and both Amos F. Eno and Franklin B. Lord of the firm of Lord, Day & Lord, counsel to the executors, said yesterday that nothing had been decided as to the disposition of the estate.

Another Boulevard Apartment House.

Andrew J. Kerwin, Jr., filed plans with the Building Department yesterday for a seven-story apartment house to be erected at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and 102d street. The architects are S. B. Ogden & Co., and the estimated cost of the structure is $200,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 6.

AMSTERDAM AV, 786, w s, 25x84.2; Samuel Steinreich to Fanny Ellinger..... 1
AVENUE A, e s, 77.6 ft n of 12th St, 25.9x96; Joseph L. Bienenstock and wife to Harry L. Toplitz..... 1
AVENUE A, e s, 77.6 ft n of 12th St, 25.9x96; George Haas, referee, to Joseph L. Bienenstock..... 27,050
AVENUE D, n e corner of 4th St, 24x99.11x24x99.8; Abraham J. Dworsky to Isaac Cohen..... 1
CONVENT AV, s w corner of 146th St, 25x99.11; Nelson J. Ferris to Patrick H. Lynch..... 10
ELDRIDGE ST, 108 and 110, 38.4x88.5; David Kidansky and others to Annie Shapiro and another..... 60,000
FOREST AV, w s, 87.4 ft n of Home St, 19.7x96.11; Charles Hohl to Patrick Murray..... 7,550
FREEMAN ST, 1,044, 18x75; Mary Shea to Bridget Maguire..... 100
GREENWICH ST, 726 to 736, s w corner of Perry St; Edmund Coffin and wife to the Henry William Company of the City of New York..... 1
GOERCK ST, e s, 60.11 ft s of Stanton St, 20.4x59.8; Isaac Harris and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 1
JEFFERSON ST, 52, 25x104.4; Esther Schlang to Morris Green..... 36,750
LEXINGTON AV, 493, 20x85; Simon P. Flannery to Elizabeth A. Murtagh..... 16,000
LOTS 91 and 92, Block B, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to James Miley..... 1
MADISON AV, w s, 203 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Mary A. and John Nagle..... 3,500
MADISON AV, n e cor 116th St, 16.8x70; William Rosenzweig to Louis Davis..... 10
MADISON ST, 336, 19.5x37x19.5x36; Henry C. Brandes to Morris Monsky..... 1
MADISON ST, 334, 19.5x36x19.5x35; Emma F. Twigg to Morris Monsky..... 1
MADISON ST, 332, 19.5x35x19.5x34; James J. Quinn to Morris Monsky..... 1
MADISON ST, 330, 17.2x34x17.2x33; Henry D. Rathjen to Morris Monsky..... 1
MADISON ST, 328, s s, 25x100; Isaac Keller to Louis Levin..... 20,500
MADISON ST, n s, Lot 379, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x82; Annie Shapiro to Lippe Lunitz and another..... 20,000
MARKET ST, 3, part of Lot 44, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 18x44, 7th Ward; Margaret T. Mulvey to Annie Dembinsky..... 1
PARCEL AT THROGG'S NECK, 25x220; Catherine Burns to John Garry..... 1,000
PRINCE ST, n s, 39.7 ft e of Elizabeth St, 40.11x irregular; Lilly R. Stern to Isaac Marx..... 29,000
PRINCE ST, w s, 84.2 ft w of Bowery, 20.5x87.4x16.5x90.10; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Isaac Marx..... 1
PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Dawson St, 25x94.8x25x98.8; James Meehan to Augustus Gareiss, Jr..... 29,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 17.7 ft s of 156th St, 17x70.8x16.6x75.2; Joseph A. Flynn and wife to Duncan L. S. Maclaren..... 100
SOUTH ST, 82, n s, 17.5x120.7x17.8x120.5; Julia D. De Forest to Henry W. De Forest..... 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 21 ft s of Garden Av, runs s 90.8x n w 40.10x n 81; Catharine Gleason and another to Augustus Gareiss..... 1,450
UNION AV, w s, 250 ft n of 152d St, 24.10x100, with strip 8.4x100; Herman Schmuck to Abraham H. Lyon..... 100
UNION AV, s w corner of 165th St, 100x75; Edward B. Fellows to Howard Menn. 12,000
WALES AV, w s, 112.8 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x111x59.11x78; Michael Cowen to José Rodrigues..... 1
1ST AV, w s, 26.4 ft s of 92d St, 23.10x75; Melissa R. Holmes to Tillie Woolf..... 1
2D AV, e s, 25.3 ft n of St. Mark's Place, 17.3x68; Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant to Charles N. Harris..... 15,250
2D AV, 134, e s, 25.3 ft n of St. Mark's Place, 17.3x68; Charles N. Harris to the Sisters of the Divine Compassion..... 15,250
5TH AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Louis Lese and wife to William Cumming, Jr., and another..... 100
14TH AV, n s, being e ¼ of Lot 552, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Lukasz Owsian to Julia Owsian..... 410
3D ST, 100.10 ft e of Lewis St, 683.1 to East River x 194.6 to 4th St x 680x194.1; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to John F. Dimon and others..... 225,100
9TH ST, 324, 24.9x97, William W. Astor to Margaretha Rabenbach..... 16,500
6TH ST, 528 and 530, 50.1x97; William W. Astor to John Grasenauer..... 31,000
6TH ST, 532, 25x97; William W. Astor to John Grasenauer..... 16,000
6TH ST, 526, 25.1x97; William W. Astor to David Freudenberger..... 16,500
6TH ST, 522 East, 25.1x97; William W. Astor to Ludwig Stienes..... 16,500
9TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of White Plains Road or Av, 75x100; Martha C. Havens to Mary A. Goucher and another..... 1
11TH ST, 633 to 637 East, 50x103.3; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Daniel Mahoney..... 1
14TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 54.10x114; Prospect Terrace, w s, 39 ft s of 14th St, 50x100, Wakefield; Marcella V. Egan to Marie Lasperges..... 450
16TH ST, 333 and 335 East, 44.9x92; Henry C. Henderson, referee, to William H. Schmohl..... 26,750
22D ST, 159 West, 21.10x98; Porte V. Ramson, referee, to Arthur A. Carey..... 21,000
46TH ST, 72 and 74 West, and 782 to 792 6th Av; Eleanor G. Allen to Jane B. Mathews and others, 1-7 part..... 10
65TH ST, n s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Stephen S. Wise and another to Daniel B. Freedman..... 1
86TH ST, n s, 304 ft w of West End Av, 104.10x100.8; Edward Hirsh and others to Alonzo B. Kight..... 1
101ST ST, 64 West, 25x100.11; Melissa R. Holmes to Cornelius Bendheim..... 1
114TH ST, 63 West, 25x100.11; Michael J. Keenan to Victor C. Bell..... 1
118TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Charles M. Rosenthal to Sebastian Sander..... 1
121ST ST, 315 East, 26x100.11; Lena Green to Samuel G. Baum..... 14,000
137TH ST, s s, 166 ft e of 8th Av, 16.6x99.11; Carrie Bendheim to Helen L. Macdonald..... 1
137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 62x99.11; Carrie Bendheim to Melissa R. Holmes. Exch.
142D ST, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 220x99.11; Hyman and Henry Sonn to Della Stevens..... 1
142D ST, n s, 230 ft w of Boulevard, 15x99.11; George T. Arnoux to Samuel Danowitz..... 1
148TH ST, s s, 186.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 0.9½x100; Jacob Blaesser to Rose Stumpf..... 29,000
148TH ST, s s, 236.10 ft e of Terrace Place, 1.8x100; Rose Stumpf to Jacob Blaesser. ....
148TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Mary Rahman..... 10
149TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Dora Kreuder to William F. Sperling..... 1
149TH ST, 521 West; Union Real Estate Company to Anna E. Errico..... 7,500
182D ST, s w corner of Park Av, 32.5x77.10x35.2x74.11; the Northern Improvement Company to Charles A. Bernhardt.. 1

Recorded Leases.

CONGER, Clarence R., to Herman Gersten; 275 Madison St, 2½ years..... $800
GREGG, Robert G., to McGorry Brothers; 585 2d Av, 4 years 4 months 10 days.... 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BERGE, Charles L. to Christian C. Haug and another, executors, &c.; 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,500
BERNHARDT, Charles A., to Mary C. Hoyt; 182d St, s s, 15.9 ft w of Park Av West, 3 years..... 2,500
BIENENSTOCK, Joseph L., to David J. King and others, executors, &c.; Avenue A, e s, 77.6 ft n of 12th St, 5 years. 20,000
BOXSIUS, Rebecca, to the City Real Estate Company; 424 4th Av, 3 years..... 5,000
BRADY, James B., to George W. Folsom, committee, &c.; Broadway, n e corner of 46th St, 1 year..... 60,000
BROGAN, Charles, to the New York Security and Trust Company; 3d Av, e s, 99.6, 74, 48.6, and 25 ft n of 171st St, (four mortgages,) 3 years..... 59,000
BROGAN, Charles, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; e s of 3d Av, 48.6 ft n of 171st St, 1 year..... 1,000
BROGAN, Charles, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 3d Av, e s, 74 ft n of 171st St, 1 year..... 1,000
BROGAN, Charles, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 3d Av, e s, 99.6 ft n of 171st St, 1 year..... 1,000
BUSH, Frank, to Mary E. Richards; 122d St, s s, 187.6 ft w of Pleasant Av, 5 years..... 4,500
COHEN, Hyman, to Annie Klingenberg; 50 Pike St, 5 years..... 27,000
CUMMING, William, Jr., and another to Louis Lese; 5th Av, s s, 75.11 ft s of 115th St, 1 year..... 3,250
DEMBINSKY, Annie, to Minnie Glokner; Market St, w s, part of Lot 458, map of the land of Hendrick Rutgers, 7th Ward, 5 years..... 6,500
DIMON, John F., and others to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 3d St, 100.10 ft e of Lewis St, 5 years..... 45,000
DONNELLY, Michael and Thomas, to William R. Rose; 14 Abingdon Square, 3 years..... 7,000
DONNELLY, Michael and Thomas, to Orleans R. E. Pell; 14 Abingdon Square, 3 years..... 30,000
DONLEAVY, Christopher, to East River Savings Institution; 2d Av, n e corner of 51st St, 5 years..... 12,000
ERRICO, Anna E., to the Union Real Estate Company; 521 East 179th St, 2 years..... 1,000
FREEDMAN, Daniel B., to Henry A. C. Taylor; 119 East 66th St, 3 years..... 16,000
FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Harris Mandelbaum and another; Gouverneur St, w s, 24.6 and 49 ft s of Dawson St, 3 years..... 10,000
FREUDENBERGER, David and Anna, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 6th St, s s, 374.5 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years.. 10,000
GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to August Gareiss, Sr.; Prospect Av, n w corner of Dawson St, 3 years..... 6,000
GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to Henry Vogel; 140th St, n s, 506.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years..... 2,500
GAREISS, Augustus, Jr., to Henry Vogel; Willis Av, w s, 33.9 ft n of 141st St, 3 years..... 3,500
GERMAN, Mary and Edward F., to Philip Renk; 417 East 75th St, 5 years..... 1,900
GERMAN, Mary and Edward F., to Magdalena Mixsell; 417 East 75th St, 5 years. 5,500
GOEBEL, George C., to George A. Goebel; 183d St, s w corner of Audubon Av, 1 year..... 5,500
GOEBEL, George C., to Henry Koerber; 183d St, s w corner of Audubon Av, 1 year..... 7,000
GOODMAN, Aaron, and Nathan Silverson to Abraham Stern and Isidore Jackson; 189 Henry St..... Demand 5,000
GRAHAM, William Van W., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 108th St, n s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, demand..... 20,000
GRASENAUER, John, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 6th St, s s, 449.7 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 12,500
GRASENAUER, John, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 6th St, s s, 424.7 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 12,500
GRASENAUER, John, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 6th St, s s, 399.6 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 12,500
Madison St, 1 year..... 10,000
GREEN, Emil, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 117th St, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 70,000
GREEN, Emil, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 117th St, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year. 15,200
HARDY, William L. and Alfred J., and Annie E. Purgold to Ellen Hardy; 148th St, n s, 26.5 ft w of Walton Av, 1 year. 1,500
HARDY, William L. and Alfred J., and Annie E. Purgold to Ellen Hardy; 149th St, n w corner of Walton Av, 1 year.. 2,000
HARRIS, Chas. N., to Augustus Van H. Stuyvesant; 134 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,000
HECKMANN, Catharine, and another to Jacob Frommes; 154th St, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100, 2 years..... 2,000
HLAVAC, Joseph, to Edmund S. Munroe, executor, &c.; 1,567 Madison Av, 5 years..... 15,000
HOLMES, Melissa R., and another to John C. Robinson; 137th St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
HOLMES, Melissa R., and another to Ezekiel Fixman; 137th St, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,750
HOLMES, Melissa R., and another to John C. Robinson; 137th St, s s, 119.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 1,700
HUGHES, William, to Helene Fuld; Forest Av, w s, 370.2 ft s of 165th St, 25 ft to Lyon Place, 3 years..... 12,000
ISAACS, Regina, to George J. Schamberger; 1,565 Madison Av, 5 years..... 15,000
ISAACS, Regina, to Sophie Rothschild; 1,585 Madison Av, 2¼ years..... 3,500
KATZ, Daniel, to the Bowery Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, e s, 52.4 ft n of 74th St, 1 year..... 7,500
KEYSSER, Louis W., to Geo. W. Farrell; 168TH ST, n s, 45 ft e of Brook Ave, 1½ years..... 1,600
KIERST, Joseph W., to Edmund Coffin; 88th St, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year.. 25,000
KIGHT, Alonzo B., to Edward and Henry Hirsh; 86th St, n s, 199.2 ft w of West End Av, 1 year..... 98,250
KIERNAN, Terrence, to George M. Smith; 93d St, s s, 80.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 2 years..... 2,000
KIERNAN, Terence, to Michael McGrath; 234 East 40th St, 1 year..... 900
KYDD, James, to Hugh Rodgers; 178th St, s s, 50 ft w of Cedar Av, 5 years..... 3,100
LASPERGES, Marie, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; 14th St, s s, 127.5 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 3 years..... 3,000
LASPERGES, Marie, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; 14th St, s s, 100 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 3 years..... 3,000
LASPERGES, Marie, to Joseph F. Mooney, trustee; Prospect Terrace, w s, 39 ft s of 14th St, 3 years..... 3,000
LASPERGES, Marie, to Joseph F. Mooney; Prospect Terrace, w s, 64 ft s of 14th St, 3 years..... 3,000
LEE, William H. H., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insruance Company; 330 East 41st St, 3 years..... 4,500
LEVY, Abraham and Betsey B., and others to Callman Rouse; 250 and 252 Monroe St, 1 year..... 6,000
LEVY, Beno, to Isidor Friedlander; 17 and 17½ Division St, 2 years..... 2,000
LEVY, Beno, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 17 and 17½ Division St, 5 years..... 16,000
LEO, John P., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 1,458 Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 19,000
MACLAREN, Duncan L. S. to Theodore P. Trowbridge, as guardian; 918 Ave St. Nicholas, 2 years..... 7,000
MAGUIRE, Bridget, to Mary Shea; Freeman St, s s, 75.11 ft e of Lyman Place, installments..... 475
MAYER, Theobald, to Charles R. Worthington; 3d Av, w s, 212.10 ft n of 175th St, 1 year..... 500
MATHEWS, William, and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 6th Av, s e corner of 45th St, 5 years.. 60,000
MAHONEY, Daniel, to Leopold Kaufmann; 11th St, n s, 183 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year..... 20,100
McEVOY, Caroline, to Alfred Jaretzki; Tinton Av, e s, 160 ft s of 166th St, 1 year..... 1,000
McGORRY, Felix, and another to the Henry Elias Brewing Company; 585 2d Av, saloon lease..... 1,000
MENN, Howard, to Edward B. Fellows; Union Av, s w corner of 163th St, 1 year. 10,000
MONSKY, Morris, to Abraham J. Dworsky; 330 to 336 Madison St, 1 year..... 5,250
MONSKY, Morris, to James J. Quinn and John P. Murray, executors, &c.; 332 Madison St, 1 year..... 5,750
MONSKY, Morris, to Emma F. Twigg; 334 Madison St, 1 year..... 4,000
MONSKY, Morris, to Henry D. and Betty Rathjen; Madison St, s e corner of Scammel St, 1 year..... 1,500
MURRAY, Patrick, to Charles Hohl; Forest Av, 67.4 ft n of Home St, ¼ year..... 500
ORVSLAN, Julia and John, to Edward Brennan; west ½ and east ¼ of Lot 552, map of Village of Wakefield, 10 years..... 1,000
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; 169th St, n s, 325 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years..... 10,000
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; 159th St, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 5 years..... 10,000
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Frederick A. Snow; 159th St, n s, 200 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years... 1,500
RAHMAN, Mary, to the Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 148th St, n s, 500 ft w of Boulevard, installments..... 3,500
REIDENBACH, Margaretha, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 8th St, s s, 349 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years..... 10,000
ROBINSON, Samuel A., to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; 122d St, s s, 169 ft w of Pleasant Av, demand..... 2,500
RODRIGUES, Jose and Genevieve G., to Michael Cowen; Wales Av, w s, 112.8 ft s of Westchester Av, demand..... 2,500
ROOS, William A., to Elizabeth S. Jones; Broadway, or King's Bridge Road, north corner of Terrace View Av, demand.... 28,000
RUSSELL, Samuel, to Nathaniel Wise; 100th St, s w corner of Park Av, 1½ years..... 6,000
RUTHERFORD, Robert A., to Jay R. Hawkins; Lot 371, Block D, map of Mapes estate, West Farms, 1 year..... 450
RYWOLT, Michael and Louise, to Martin J. Keogh; Lot 50, map of 82 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, 3 years..... 260
SANDER, Sebastian, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 118th St, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, ½ year..... 13,000
SCHIEFER, Bertha, to Louise C. Krieg; 1,748 Park Av, 5 years..... 5,000
SCHMOHL, William H., to Charles H. Reed; 333 and 335 East 16th St, 1 year. 20,000
SCHIEFER, Bertha, to Union Trust Co. of New York; Park Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 122d St, 5 years..... 9,000
SEEDORF, Nicholas C., and John T. Rowehl to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 107th St, s s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 9,000
SLOANE, Mary E., and another to Moses T. Pyne; 89th St, n s, 105 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 10,000
STAMLER, Mary E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 125th St, s s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year..... 1,000
SPERLING, William F., to Dora Kreuder; 149th St, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 5,000
STEVENS, Della, to Henry Sonn and another; 142d St, s s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 2 mortgages..... 154,000
STIENES, Ludwig, and Franciska to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 522 6th St, 1 year..... 8,000
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Willie L. Brown; 180th St, n w corner of 9th Av, 2 years..... 1,250
THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Mary J. Steeves; Tiebout Av, e s, 90 ft n of 180th St, 5 months..... 13,000
VARIAN, Ella D., to Ella C. Nourse; Grand Av, n s, 750 ft w of Katonah Av, 3 years..... 1,000
WALDRON, Alfred, to Jacob D. Butler; 100th St, n s, 90 ft e of Public Drive or Boulevard, 8 months..... 8,309
WALDRON, Alfred, to Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.; 100th St, n s, 90 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 40,000
WILCOX, Emily H. and Sidney F., to James McHenry; 52d St, n s, 337 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years..... 25

ers, 30s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, steady, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 28s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 28s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 27s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 24s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 23s. Lard—Prime Western, 29s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 50s. Tallow—Prime city, 21s 9d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool, refined, 15s. Turpentine—Spirits, 33s. Resin—Common, 4s 3d.

COFFEE.—Conditions at the Coffee Exchange were decidedly more satisfactory, although the market made no radical changes in either direction. There was scarcely any disposition to trade, and the opening call resulted in sales of only two lots of July—500 bags—at 5.80. For the rest of the forenoon trading was confined to July contracts, without any further change in price, but up to noon only 1,500 bags had changed hands, and this small business had all been transacted within the first twenty minutes after the sounding of the gong. For the entire session sales reached only 7,000 bags, with the market finally firm at a net rise of 5@10 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	.....	.....	.....	5.40@5.45
February	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50@5.55
March	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.60@5.65
April	.....	.....	.....	5.65@5.75
May	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75@5.80
June	.....	.....	.....	5.75@5.85
July	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80@5.90
August	.....	.....	.....	5.90@5.95
September	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
October	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
November	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.10
December	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 7$500. Receipts, 14,000 bags; stock, 675,000 bags. Hamburg—Net unchanged. Sales, 5,000 bags. Havre—Net unchanged prices to ¼f. higher. Total sales, 7,000 bags. January, 37.50; February, 37.75; March, 38.00; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 38.75; July, 38.75; August, 39.00; September, 39.25; October, 39.25; November, 39.50; December, 39.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 7$95. Exchange, 7½d. Cleared for the United States, 12,000 bags; stock, 268,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 5-16c; muscovado, $ 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.50, and in bulk, $5; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.45, and in bulk, $4.95; refined, cases, $8.25; crude naphtha, carboys, $8.50; deodorized, $9. Cottonseed oil, quoted: Prime crude, 17½@18c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14½@15c; prime Summer yellow, 22@23c; off Summer yellow, 21c; butter grades, 26@27c; prime white, 27@27½c; prime White yellow, 27@28c. Linseed, American raw, 41@42c; American boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta raw, 34c; lard oil, 45@48c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.75; tar oil, barrels, $3.25; spirits turpentine, 45@45¼c; resin, common to, $1.65; A, $1.65; B, $1.65; D, $1.65; F, $1.50; G, $1.55; H, $1.65; I, $1.70; K, $1.85; M, $1.95; N, $2.10; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, common to choice, $4.50@$5.60; oxen and stags, $2.75@$4.75; bulls, $2@$3.80; good to choice, $3.90@$4.50; cows, $2@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8; city dressed veals, 8@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.50; lambs, good to choice, $5.50@$5.75; 1 car, $5.80. HOGS—$3.85@$4.10.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

TUESDAY, January 10, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE OF THE

BATHGATE ESTATE,

LATE PROPERTY OF CHARLES B. BECK, Deceased.

BY ORDER OF

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,

EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE.

144

Choice & Valuable Lots

ON

Third, Washington, Wendover, Webster, Franklin, Bathgate, Brook, Fulton, & Arthur Aves., 136th, 144th, 171st, & 177th Sts. and St. Paul's Place.

23d and 24th Wards, New York City. 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent. interest.

Titles guaranteed by The Title Guarantee and Trust Co., free of charge, to each purchaser.

For book-maps, etc., apply to GUSTAVE McCLURE & ROLSTON, Esqs., Attorneys for Executor and Trustee, 22 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

S. MORRIS PRYOR, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.

NO. 536 EAST 87TH STREET.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee, Will Sell at Auction, At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York City, **ON WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899,** At 12 o'clock noon,

This valuable residential property. For further particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Attorney, Stuart F. Randolph, Esq., 31 Nassau Street, or to the Auctioneer, 130 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

For Sale on Wall St.

In the best part of the Financial District, an extra size property with two fronts; suitable for an Institution or Investment.

For particulars apply to or address

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AGENT, BROKER.

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THE RANDOLPH,

12 WEST 18TH ST.

Elegant apartment, nine large, light rooms and bath; newly decorated; in perfect order. Apply on premises.

THIRD FLOOR, BROWN-STONE CORNER, E. 43d and Prospect Place; 5 rooms; vacant; $14 month.

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FOR RENT.—A small furnished office; cheap; in first-class down-town building. Possession at once. Address L. V. Box 101 Times Down-Town Office.

FOR RENT.—Well-situated office in American Tract Building; rent, $15 per month. Address J. D., Box 101, Times Office.

PART OF BASEMENT; LIGHT AND DRY; $10 month. 79 Malden Lane. Hintz.

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Sherman Square Hotel,

BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71st St.

AMERICAN PLAN.

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FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

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"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 30c.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

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New Electric Baths superior to any in the World.

In recent lecture Dr. Max Meyer of New York Board of Health said the water at The Lakewood Hotel was excellent, while the water at another leading Lakewood hotel was unfit for use. Rates until March, from $21 up.

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New York Office, 3 Park Place.

DRY GOODS.

ALL THE NEWEST AND DAINTIEST PARISian Styles of Necklaces, Lorgnette and Watch chains. Pearls, Crystals, Coral, Amethysts, Turquoises, Garnets, Sapphires, Rubies, Emeralds. Necklaces made to order at short notice and moderate prices. JAMMES, West 37th Street, near 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—As chambermaid or waitress; first-class reference. Call at present employer's. M. D. D., 15 East 56th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by day; first-class reference. Mrs. Willeman, 1,016 Avenue A, between 55th and 56th Sts.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined French dressmaker; more work by the day in private families. Mlle. Broté, 116 West 39th St.

Housekeepers.

VISITING HOUSEKEEPER.—By a thoroughly competent lady as visiting housekeeper; would oversee children and shop. Mrs. S. C. Jones, 152 West 84th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—English; thoroughly experienced; highest references; married; small family. A. P., 202 East 47th St.

Miscellaneous.

NURSE.—To mental or physical invalid; unexceptionable references; thorough masseur; willing, sober; shaves. 208 East 25th St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent waitress and chambermaid; references from last employer required. Apply, between 11 and 12 A. M., or 5 and 7 P. M., at 285 5th Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A man and his wife, without children, to take care of rooms; the man may have employment elsewhere, and the woman must be a good plain cook, neat, and trustworthy; first-class references required. Apply at 25 West 23d St., first floor, on Monday next, at 10 A. M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAM F. SILVERSTONE, otherwise known as and called A. Fred. Silverstone, bankrupt.—No. 254.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abram F. Silverstone, otherwise known as and called A. Fred. Silverstone, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1898, the said Abram F. Silverstone, otherwise known as and called A. Fred. Silverstone, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1899, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 5th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGARET HYATT, Bankrupt.—No. 260—In bankruptcy. To the creditors of MARGARET HYATT of the County of New York and said district aforesaid, a bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, 1898, the said MARGARET HYATT was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of her creditors will be held at the office of Seaman Miller, referee, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 5th, 1899.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—HENRY KAMSLER and JACOB KAMSLER, trading as H. KAMSLER & BROTHER, Bankrupts—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Kamsler and Jacob Kamsler, trading as H. Kamsler & Brother, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on January 19th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.

GEO. C. HOLT, Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 24—ANTHON REVES, Bankrupt, Discharged.—Notice is hereby given that ANTHON REVES, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 4th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 20 Nassau Street, City and County of New York, on January 19, 1899, at 2 o'clock P. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, as surviving acting Trustee under the will of James Bogert, deceased, by judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Market and Fulton National Bank, New York Engraving and Printing Company, Emil Waldenberger, Mabel S. Carter and Herbert Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit; Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants, and all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, Defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 8th, 1898.

HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To John Pettit, Alida R. Pettit, Mabel S. Carter, Herbert Carter; to Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants; to all unknown persons who, by inheritance, or purchase, or otherwise, have, or claim an interest in, or lien upon, the premises described in the complaint, defendants, and to Alida R. Pettit, mother of the said John S. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county and State.

HOWARD VAN SINDEREN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
d24-1aw6w8&f4

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against AUGUST L. IHLENBURG and Minnie Ihlenburg, his wife; Edward A. Ihlenburg and Caroline Ihlenburg, his wife; Amelia Ihlenburg, Frederick Ihlenburg, Ample Ihlenburg, Edmond J. Hazlitt, and Edward A. Ihlenburg, August L. Ihlenburg, and Amelia Ihlenburg, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased; H. Koehler and Company, Charles De Ronge, William MacLean, Patrick Morrisey, Walter McLean, Matthew Cellien, William Neising, August Loda, John Goodall, Franz Secorske, Andrew Grossen, Bernard Foley, John Studer, Frederick Staats, Frederick Reisner, Mary Pruschen, Vincens Tulace, Henrietta Lingsweiler, Gustav Marx, James Graham, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City.

To the defendant Amelia Ihlenburg, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased, and Amelia Ihlenburg individually: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, December 9th, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
d10-law6w8

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—MARY C. AUSTIN, plaintiff, against ANN ELIZA SHIEL, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Shiel, deceased; Walter Shiel and Frances Shiel, his wife, Maggie Brooks and Isaac Brooks, her husband; Thomas M. Shiel and Maggie Shiel, his wife; John A. Shiel and Nellie Shiel, his wife; Bessie Wood and Nelson Wood, her husband; Archie Armstrong and Minnie Armstrong, his wife; Margaret Shiel; Andrew Grierson and Esther Elliot Scott Grierson, his wife:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 30th day of November, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan; City of New York, State of New York.

FRANK Z. DEMAREST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d3-law6wS

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—BELL B. GURNEE and LUCY L. BARNEY MOTT, sole acting executrices under the last will and testament of AZUBA F. BARNEY, deceased, plaintiffs, against CATHERINE ROSSETTI, individually and as executrix and trustee of the last will and testament of CHARLES N. ROSSETTI, deceased, Florence M. Simoni, and Charles Simoni, her husband; Mary Beltramini, Elizabeth or Lizzie Scott and Hannah Gordon; George Robinson, Margaret McEnnes, and Dorinda Sophia Scott Robinson, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN S. SCOTT, deceased, and the Manhattan Railway Company, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Amended summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 3d August, 1898.

J. C. O'CONOR,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 62 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendants Florence M. Simoni, Charles Simoni and Mary Beltramini, and each of you:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JOHN C. O'CONOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-1aw6wS&ja7

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER MOLLER, Junior, Christopher Moller, John Moller, Charles G. Moller, and Townsend Wandell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Peter Moller, deceased, plaintiffs, against STELLA A. SHERMAN, who is also known as Helen Bell; Mary M. Benedict, Anna L. Nichols, Mortimer A. Nichols, and Rachel Nichols, his wife; Edwin C. Nichols and Jemima Nichols, his wife, and Amelia Nichols, the said names "Rachel and Jemima" being fictitious, as the real first names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 28th, 1898.

THOMAS W. BUTTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants, Mortimer A. Nichols and Rachel Nichols, his wife; Edwin C. Nichols and Amelia Nichols; The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph Pratt Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on December 29th, 1898. Yours, &c.

THOMAS W. BUTTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja7-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THEODORE E. TACK, plaintiff, against BURRA BURRA COPPER COMPANY of Tennessee, defendant.—Amended summons.—Trial desired in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 3d August, 1898.

FRANK Z. DEMAREST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Burra Burra Copper Company of Tennessee, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JOHN C. O'CONOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-1aw6wS&ja7

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER MOLLER, Junior, Christopher Moller, John Moller, Charles G. Moller, and Townsend Wandell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Peter Moller, deceased, plaintiffs, against STELLA A. SHERMAN, who is also known as Helen Bell; Mary M. Benedict, Anna L. Nichols, Mortimer A. Nichols, and Rachel Nichols, his wife; Edwin C. Nichols and Jemima Nichols, his wife, and Amelia Nichols, the said names "Rachel and Jemima" being fictitious, as the real first names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 28th, 1898.

THOMAS W. BUTTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants, Mortimer A. Nichols and Rachel Nichols, his wife; Edwin C. Nichols and Amelia Nichols; The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph Pratt Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on December 29th, 1898. Yours, &c.

THOMAS W. BUTTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja7-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THEODORE E. TACK, plaintiff, against BURRA BURRA COPPER COMPANY of Tennessee, defendant.—Amended summons.—Trial desired in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 3d August, 1898.

FRANK Z. DEMAREST,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Burra Burra Copper Company of Tennessee, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 21st day of November 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

JOHN C. O'CONOR,
Attorney for Plaintiffs,
Office and Post Office address, 62 Wall Street, New York City. n26-1aw6wS&ja7

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Shane, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898.

JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. o1-1aw6m8a

BELCHER, GEORGE H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Gerald N. Stanton, Grace H. Stanton, Elizabeth H. Stanton, (the younger;) John Harper, Margaret Sammon, and George Carter, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE H. BELCHER, late of the City of New York, deceased, as legatees or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Elizabeth H. Stanton, as executrix of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
BERNARD METZGER, Atty. for Petitioners, 261 Broadway, New York. n26-1aw6wS

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York. n12-1aw-26wSa.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1898. JANE E. PHILLIPS, Administratrix. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. n26-1aw6mS

PONTIN, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. PONTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Clark, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1898. JAMES DUNNE, ARTHUR T. SHAND, Executors. JOHN J. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d8-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WEST, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, made December 22, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WEST, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Holt & Gaillard, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1898.

HELEN F. WEST, STUART P. WEST, Admrs. HOLT & GAILLARD, Attys. for Admrs., 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LIZZIE H. HOLME, plaintiff, against PETER H. HYNES, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Seventh Avenue and the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, and running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, twenty feet and nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, seventy-five feet, to the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 5, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee. CARTER & LEDYARD, 54 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

No. 1,311 Hoe Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $27,225.25, with interest thereon from the 4th day of December, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.27, with interest from December 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,450 and interest.—Dated New York, January 5, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ORLANDO W. BUTLER, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against OWEN F. HANRETTY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, in the Borough of the Bronx, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Section A of the Vyse Estate, belonging to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co., surveyed July 1, 1893, made by John R. Van Horne, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and annexed to a certain deed made by the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co. to Madeline Pierce, dated July 10, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on July 19, 1898, in Liber 10, Section 11, of Conveyances, at Page 152, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's office July 19, 1898, is known and designated by the Lot Number One Hundred and fifty-four, (154.)—Dated New York, December 21, 1898. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

A. B. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

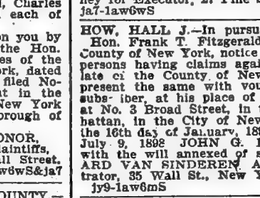

No. 1,311 Hoe Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,187, with interest thereon from December 15, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229, with interest from December 15, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $156 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21, 1898.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.
d22-2aw3wTh&S&ja12

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.

For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Ala., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Ala.
Brevoort House } 5th Av. & 8th St. Ala. & un-
Brevoort House } excelled Tdh., $1.25; imp'd.
Brevoort House } wine. Concert ev. Evening.
LeonFlouret. 5 Av & 18th St. Ala. Tdh. $1.25 (Music)
Morello's Rest., 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
Hotel Hungaria, 4 Union Sq. E. Tdh. 75c; wine, $1
Terrace Garden..... } 58th St., near Lex. Av.
Cafe Heuman..... } B'dway & Reade St.
**Luchow

THE ROSE-DURANT SUIT

The Woman Plaintiff Is Closely Cross-Questioned.

FAMILY DIFFERENCES RELATED

Lawyers Exchange Angry Words Concerning the Case—Part of Letters Are Read.

The suit for an accounting which Mrs. Heloise H. Rose is bringing against her brother, William West Durant, in order to get what she believes is due her from the estate of their father, Thomas C. Durant, who died in 1885, was resumed in the Supreme Court before Justice Beach yesterday. The plaintiff was the only witness of the day, both sessions being taken up with her cross-examination. As on the previous day, Mr. Norwood, counsel for the defense, was obliged to repeat many of his questions several times in order to get positive answers. The witness showed more than once the stress of emotion under which she spoke.

The witness admitted that at one time her father and she had had considerable friction over her confirmation, as he was not a churchgoing man, and also that he had forbidden her coming to his Adirondack camp. She told of a convent in Peekskill where she had spent some time in 1881.

"To what religious denomination does the convent belong?"

"The Episcopal."

"Is that not a place for fallen women?"

"Oh, no; that is another part of the institution!"

"Did you not go to Mrs. Dix's place in Seafield, West Hampton, in 1881?"

"Oh, I visited several persons!"

"Did you not tell Mrs. Dix that you had had trouble with your father and were not going back?"

"I may have. I was rather sore at the time, and said many things."

"Did you tell Mrs. Dix that your father had cast you off publicly in the streets?"

"Father was very angry and said many angry things. I had just bought a little christening cup and it displeased father. He subsequently took his angry words back."

Mr. Norwood here read a letter from W. W. Durant to the plaintiff, written in September, 1881, in which the writer spoke of his sister as having treated their father "with veiled contempt and open defiance at times," adding: "It is just that he should know where you go and what you are doing. I know it has been your custom to pose as a martyr, but this is foolish. Father has said that if you do not return and obey him he will make provision for you in a moderate way. * * * I am sorry, but if you persist in your course before the world I shall have to be firm and tell the truth."

The witness could not recollect whether her brother had opposed her going to Europe after their father's death.

"Did you not say that you would go if you had to earn or borrow the money?" she was asked.

"I may have said a good many things. I was very anxious to go for a great many private reasons."

SUMS RECEIVED ABROAD.

Mr. Norwood then made a rather ineffective attempt to get definite acknowledgments from the witness of the sums sent her while she was in Europe by her mother. She remembered having several times received over $1,000. Mr. Norwood took a new tack, and in a somewhat involved question demanded whether the power of the attorney executed by the witness to her brother was the way in which she expressed the confidence in him which she felt to be a justification for bringing the suit.

"I'm afraid I'm very stupid, Mr. Norwood," said Mrs. Rose, "but I don't quite understand."

"No, no; no one will ever accuse you of being stupid, Mrs. Rose," broke in the attorney for the defense.

"Forbear from making statements, if you please, Mr. Norwood," interposed Mrs. Rose's counsel, John E. Parsons. "Confine yourself to questions."

Mr. Norwood referred to Mr. Durant's arrest when the suit was being brought, and asked whether she had merely approved the action of her counsel in the spirit of a client backing up her lawyer.

"If you mean, Mr. Norwood, that it was a pleasure and a gratification to me," said Mrs. Rose, "to have my own brother arrested—No. It is even very painful to me to have to bring this suit against him." This last sentence was stricken out.

"Wasn't your charge that he was thinking of leaving the country based on the statement he is said to have made to a discharged typewriter?" The witness admitted that this was one reason.

"Didn't it suggest itself to you that by getting the order of arrest on Friday afternoon, to be executed Friday night, Saturday being a half-holiday, your brother might have to stay in jail till Monday?" demanded Mr. Norwood, with a strong, rising inflection.

"No," said the witness; "I knew nothing about the courts."

The lawyer read a letter written by the defendant to the plaintiff in April, 1891, in which he congratulated her on her prospective marriage to Mr. Frethey, provided the latter had enough money to support her. Mr. Norwood then touched on a Mr. Owen and a Mr. Adee, Englishmen, who helped attend to the plaintiff's business affairs at one time, and the witness testified that her brother refused to confer with Mr. Adee. Then the lawyer read a letter from the plaintiff to the defendant, dated June 29, 1892:

"I hear the Count has turned up," it ran. "It is he owes me that money, and I am advised to go to Paris and see a French lawyer, so I am going to a French pension, where I will pay the same price that I pay for my room here."

"Who was this Count who owed you so much money?" demanded the lawyer.

"The Count de la Salle. That was that speculative debt of over £1,000."

"The money was loaned out of the remittance from your brother?"

"Yes."

"Was the Count an actor?"

"No," answered the witness quickly, while her counsel called, "I object!"

"Was he connected with Sarah Bernhardt's troupe?"

"No."

"Had he anything to do with theatrical matters?"

"No."

"How long did you know the Count before you let him have this money?"

"Not very long. I knew him through some friends. He wanted a loan and gave me security. My friends investigated him in Paris and found that he was all right. He was genuine and all that. He was heir to a large estate, and on the strength of that he had been gambling a great deal."

Mr. Parsons objected to more questions on this line, and the Court shut them off.

After recess Mr. Norwood took up the subject of ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt's friendly interest in the case, and read a letter of November, 1892, from Mr. Hewitt to the defendant, and the answer, in which Mr. Durant sent a five-hundred-dollar check to pay some honorable lawyer to investigate his sister's claims against him, a condition being that the lawyer should not know from whom the money came. The attorney also read a letter from Mr. Hewitt to Mrs. Rose, in which he said:

"Your brother says that so long as you make claims which reflect on his integrity and honesty, he will do nothing for you," and advised that Mrs. Rose institute the investigation for which her brother was to pay, first stipulating that unless the report of the investigating lawyer justified it, she would not bring suit against her brother. In another letter to Durant, Mr. Hewitt said that his object was to act the part of peacemaker, Mr. Durant and his sister having been his friends since their childhood, and unless he could accomplish his object he would wash his hands of the whole matter. In a subsequent letter to the defendant he returned the $500 check, because he did not approve Mr. Durant's course, and said: "Under no circumstances would I leave a member of my family in the position in which your sister is placed."

LAWYERS' WAR OF WORDS.

Mr. Norwood went over minutely the record of Mrs. Rose's previous transactions with various lawyers, and, in spite of superhuman efforts, could get very few positive answers. "Except in the great events of my life, Mr. Norwood," said Mrs. Rose, "I am very, very, very poor about remembering exact dates and figures."

Mr. Norwood was speaking of Alfred Ely's acting as Mrs. Rose's attorney, and asked: "How was Mr. Ely dropped?"

"I object to that term," remarked Mr. Parsons, warmly. "These lawyers were not dropped. We will show in due time how one after another they were baulked by the defendant."

"Take down that statement of Mr. Parsons's," said Mr. Norwood to the stenographer. "He says that he will show that these attorneys were bought by the defendant."

"I said baulked!" exclaimed Mr. Parsons; "b-a-u-l-k-e-d, baulked."

"Oh, well, the 'u' is out of it, the latest spelling," retorted Mr. Norwood.

The lawyers had another enlivening tiff very shortly. Mr. Norwood was trying to get Mrs. Rose to specify what she knew of her late father's real estate.

"Oh, well, if you want her to put her hand on a specific acre," began Mr. Parsons.

"No," quoth Mr. Norwood; "not on one, but on these hundreds of thousands of acres. Yes; or on five acres. Did you ever try to recover your interest in this real estate, Mrs. Rose?"

"What is she doing now?" demanded Mr. Parsons.

"What is she doing now? Why, if you wanted to recover an interest in real estate, you'd bring a partition suit quick enough."

"Ah, yes," ejaculated Mr. Parsons, "if the witness had not put the title out of himself. He will find out what she is doing before we get through with him."

"If he had not, eh? Well, you will have to show that he did, and I challenge you to do it at this trial."

"We'll do it when the proper time comes," said Mr. Parsons. Mr. Norwood then wanted to know what personal knowledge Mrs. Rose had of any stocks and bonds owned by her father.

"What do they look like?" she asked. "Bank note things—engraved things? I think I used to see them around the house."

"Oh, I want to know whether you know them when you see them," retorted Mr. Norwood.

The witness was then asked about the inventory of her father's possessions made after his death. She said it was a farce, and mentioned various articles as not having been in the inventory. Then Mr. Norwood read two letters written to the plaintiff by her mother, in March and at Christmas, 1891, the year of her marriage to Mr. Frethey, respectively. In the first Mrs. Durant advised her daughter's postponing her marriage until Mr. Frethey became settled in his profession, and in the second she spoke of the plaintiff's squandering her money.

Mr. Norwood attempted, as he had unsuccessfully tried on Thursday, to get the plaintiff's age. As the Court ruled his question out, Mr. Parsons caustically observed: "That's an evidence of brotherly affection."

The witness described the circumstances surrounding her father's death, when her brother had kept her out of the room for some time, and she could barely restrain her tears while she spoke. "Dr. Lawrence, one of the attending physicians," said she, "asked me the day father died if I had been in to see him. 'I'm not allowed to see my father, Dr. Lawrence,' said I. He took me inside the room, and I took a chair and drew it to the bedside, and sat there till my father died."

After some more questioning, the court adjourned until Monday morning.

LEGAL NOTES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT CONTROVERSY.—Benjamin A. Gould brought an action in the Supreme Court against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York to compel it to restore the electric connection between its mains on Madison Avenue and Mr. Gould's new building, No. 159 on that avenue, to furnish electric light, and for damages. In that action the company moved, at Special Term, before Justice Russell, for an interlocutory order staying Mr. Gould from prosecuting an action against it in the Municipal Court of the City of New York to recover $250 statutory penalties for refusing to furnish electric light. It was contended on behalf of the company that the Court had power to stay a proceeding by one of the parties to the litigation in another and inferior forum, where the substantial rights of the parties should be determined by the suit brought in the Supreme Court. Justice Russell denied the motion, holding there was some question as to the right, under the scope of the complaint in that action, of the plaintiff to recover for a penalty accruing subsequent to the commencement of the action. "But, independently of any question as to the power of this court to award compensation by way of damages or penalties, as well as equitable relief," Justice Russell said, "a determination must be had first as to the right of this court, on motion of the defendant, to stay proceedings in the other court." Justice Russell comes to the conclusion that the restraining power even of the Supreme Court in a litigation is confined to the remedies afforded to the plaintiff in an equitable action, as by way of injunction, or to the party initiating a special proceeding, as a writ of prohibition, or to those proceedings affecting the litigation in the action in which the restraining order is sought, and that action alone. "Even if the power existed," he said, "to stay proceedings in another forum, independently of the issues raised in the action in which the motion was made, only a case of extreme emergency should justify the exercise of such a power, which rests, if at all, upon the right to interfere with the conduct of a party in another litigation, and which has no well-defined limits, unless those limits are confined as indicated in this opinion."

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CONDITIONAL SALE OF A BICYCLE.—The Gormully & Jeffrey Manufacturing Company brought a suit against James H. Cross in the Municipal Court of New York, Borough of Brooklyn, upon a written instrument, under the terms of which Cross received possession of a bicycle, the title to which was not to vest in him until he had fully paid certain installments of rent, whereupon the bicycle was to be sold to him for a consideration equal to the whole amount of rent paid. The defendant upon the trial was permitted, under objection, to testify to a conversation had between the plaintiff's agent and himself, in which the agent agreed that certain changes and alterations would be made to the bicycle. The Special Term of the Supreme Court, on appeal, reversed judgment given in favor of the defendant, holding, by Justice Garretson, that whether the instrument were regarded as a lease, or as a conditional bill of sale, it was a complete instrument upon its face, and, therefore, parol evidence showing that the agent who conducted negotiations for the owner promised what the defendant claimed was inadmissible, as such testimony impaired the integrity of the written contract. The same Justice, on appeal by the same plaintiff in its action against George W. Catherine, held that under such a conditional bill of sale of a bicycle, where the party in possession not only failed to complete his required payments, but also failed to surrender possession on demand, the recovery by the owner of the machine of a judgment for the rent did not, while that judgment remained unsatisfied, preclude him from maintaining another action as for a conversion to recover the bicycle or its value.

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CONTRACT FOR SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.—In an action by Clifford L. Miller to foreclose a mechanic's lien, John P. Leo, the defendant, set up a counter claim, upon which he had judgment. It appeared that by a contract between the parties, the defendant, who owned the premises 791 Ninth avenue, and other premises in 152d street, agreed to purchase brick, cement, and lime from plaintiff, which he should require, and the plaintiff to sell them. The trial court held that the contract was a severable one, and that while Miller was required to deliver all the material used upon these buildings, if he was asked to do so, Leo, on the contrary, was not bound to take them. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal, holding, unanimously, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, that the contract was entire, and the refusal of the purchaser to take any portion of the goods bought, relieved the seller from the obligation to deliver the remainder. The Court held that where a mechanic's lien was filed by the seller for the value of the goods already delivered under such a contract, the purchaser refusing to take a portion of what he has purchased, an action lies to foreclose the lien for the goods delivered. In such a case the purchaser is not allowed to counterclaim for the damages which he has suffered for non-delivery of the remainder of the goods, or any part that he may require, and the seller is relieved from any obligation to deliver the remainder of the goods so purchased.

Merchants' Association Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association met yesterday afternoon for the first time since the election on last Tuesday of six entirely new Directors under an amendment to the constiution which increased the board from nine to fifteen members. There were also three members elected to fill three vancancies. The Directors re-elected as President William F. King; as First Vice President, John C. Juhring; as Treasurer, Charles H. Webb; Second Vice President, Alvah Trowbridge; Secretary, John C. Eames. James B. Dill was re-elected counsel.

STATE CHARITIES MEETING

The Annual Session of the Aid Association Is Held.

THE CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES

Dr. Wheelock Thinks Such Patients Should Be Isolated—Reports Are Made and Officers Elected.

The annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, with Joseph H. Choate in the chair.

In the report on the condition of the almshouses in this State it was stated that over 300 visits were made to those institutions in 45 counties. An improvement was noticed in those places. A new almshouse was needed in Fulton County, and there was great need for more trained nurses.

The Committee on Public Charities in Kings County reported that improvements have been made there, but still more were needed. In the hospital about 140 patients slept on the floor, but funds have already been appropriated for adding wings to the establishment, and these will be ready by June.

Dr. George G. Wheelock reported on the care of consumptives in public institutions. Most of the consumptives in this city, he said, are sent to the public institutions, as private hospitals generally refuse to receive them on account of the danger of infection. During the past nine years twelve nurses got the consumption, and several of them died. In Bellevue Hospital the consumptives were scattered through the wards, which made it dangerous for the other patients.

Dr. Wheelock called attention to the danger of infection by consumption bacteria and spoke of the necessity of secluding patients who have gone far in the disease. In several countries in Europe many lives are saved from death by consumption by isolating bad cases, but in this country very little has been done in that direction. The State of Massachusetts has opened a new pavilion for consumptives.

The Treasurer's and Finance Committee's report mentioned the addition of $50,000 to the Endowment Fund that was willed by Miss Rosalie Butler, and a resolution was passed that the money be invested and only the interest be used for the needs of the association.

Miss Mary V. Clark, the Assistant Secretary, reported on finding homes for destitute children and on visiting dependent children boarded in families by Overseers and Superintendents of the Poor.

In Richmond and Queens Counties, she said, the system of boarding dependent children in families had already been adopted, and was found to work satisfactorily. These families were generally well-to-do cottagers, who generally treated the children as their own, and not seldom adopted them. It was noticeable that most of the families who adopted children wanted blue-eyed and fair-haired little girls, while boys were a drug on the market.

The mortality among foundlings in Manhattan Borough institutions was appalling. It amounted to 98 per cent. The Commissioner of Public Charities investigated the matter, and tried to put the children in the care of families. The association secured sixty children from Randall's Island, and managed to reduce the mortality to 60 per cent. In Massachusetts, where the system of placing the foundlings in the care of families was in vogue, the mortality was only 58 per cent.

Chairman Choate, who made the last address of the day, regretted that the bad weather had kept away some of the members, and thought that Secretary Folks had entered into a conspiracy with the weather clerk just on purpose. Then he said that he considered the election of Gov. Roosevelt as a very great gain to the association, because he was thoroughly in sympathy with its aims and work. When the speaker looked at the hard work of the association he could not help saying that if we always had such robust and determined Governors very much more success would have been achieved by the association.

One of the duties of the association, continued Mr. Choate, was to watch the action of the Legislature in regard to the character and interests of the people of the State, and the members could rest assured that no bad legislation would be allowed to pass by the signature of the Governor. He knew what the work of the association was, and whenever it will send committees to Albany they will meet with a good reception and with the Governor's hearty co-operation."

Mr. Choate went on to say that it had been the custom of the association at its annual meetings to present some special work. Last year it had a long report on the insane, and did its share in having them transferred to the care of the State. This year it is directing its attention to the care of dependent and destitute children, and the officers and Assistant Secretary have labored very hard in that direction. The question of the care of these children was startling and of great importance. Of 33,500 such children that are supported by public money many were in private families, and nearly one-half of that number were in New York. Here most of them were in institutions, from one to three thousand under one roof. This had a serious tendency to demoralize and pauperize the community, and especially the classes from which those children came.

It was believed that many children were taken into the institutions whose parents could sustain them. A reform was instituted, and in the first three years after 1895 there was a steady decrease in the number of children taken into the institutions, and a great deal of money was saved. But a relapse set in, and 1898 showed an increase. This change was to be regretted, and the speaker felt sure that the association would study the question.

Mr. Choate objected to the institution system. Instead of remaining in institutions and thus getting pauperized, the condition of the children would be improved if they could be placed in domestic life in the city or country. He learned that it was not difficult to find many families in this State and other States who are willing to adopt children.

The following members of the board were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Joseph H. Choate, Carl Schurz, Charles S. Fairchild, Miss Helen C. Butler, George F. Canfield, Prof. Charles F. Chandler, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Charles H. Marshall, John A. McKim, Mrs. Henry Oothout, Mrs. William B. Rice, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, Dr. George G. Wheelock, and Alfred T. White.

Later the board chose the following officers: President—Joseph H. Choate; Vice President—Mrs. William B. Rice; Treasurer—Charles S. Fairchild; Librarian—Mrs. Henry Oothout.

NEW JERSEY TROLLEY CHANGES.

North Hudson Officers Resign, North Jersey Men Succeed Them.

A meeting of the stockholders of the North Hudson County Railway Company was held at the Hoboken, N. J., office on Thursday, when all the officers and Directors tendered their resignations. The resignations of President Myles Tierney, Secretary W. C. Doubleday and the Directors were accepted. The resignations of the other officers were laid over until the annual meeting, Jan. 24. These Directors were then chosen: John W. Omberson, John Kean, John F. Shanley, John I. Waterbury, David Young, W. G. Shaller, John I. Walter, John D. Crimmins and Allan L. McDermott. At a meeting of the Directors these officers were chosen: President, David Young, who is also Vice-President and Manager of the North Jersey Street Railway Company; Secretary, W. C. Doubleday, who succeeded himself; Treasurer, W. G. Shaller.

Mr. Young said yesterday that the North Hudson County and North Jersey companies would be operated separately, and that William H. Starr would remain manager of the North Hudson Company's roads. He said that several important changes would be made in the operation of the roads, but he was not prepared to give any details at present.

The trolley cars of the North Hudson line, which formerly ran through Hudson street, Jersey City, one block west of the river, yesterday began running over the North Jersey tracks to the Pennsylvania Railroad ferry. It was also reported that the North Jersey would establish a new line to Newark, starting from the Erie ferry and running over the North Hudson's tracks to Newark and Hoboken avenues on the Heights, where they will take the North Jersey's tracks over the turnpike route to Newark.

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PROF. DOREMUS SUED FOR $50.

Result of the Chemist's Rencontre with a Book Agent of the Biographical Type.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, the chemical expert of the City College, was the defendant Thursday, before Justice Wauhope Lynn, in the First Municipal Court, in a suit by which Charles H. Nichol, a publisher at 189 Broadway, hopes to secure $50 from the professor for a large, fat volume descriptive of prominent families of New York, in which appears a page of history of the Doremus family written by the professor's own hand. Nichol makes a specialty of publishing elegantly bound and portly looking books, under various titles, such as "The Elite of New York," "Our Older Families," "Eminent Men," &c.

A representative of the publisher, named Hamm, called on the professor in the laboratory at the City College early last Summer. From this central point the stories of the plaintiff and defendant diverge. According to the professor, he was engaged in a series of delicate quantitative analyses when Hamm broached the subject of biographical literature. Hamm, who the professor said was a singularly smooth person, asked the man of science to furnish some personal and family facts for publication in a book on the Knickerbockers. The professor agreed, and during the next few weeks delved from time to time into the annals of his family and brought up a considerable array of facts which he turned into manuscript.

Some weeks after that, when the professor was absorbed in his laboratory determining some exceedingly obscure molecular relations, Hamm appeared for the biographical manuscript. The professor gave it to him, and Hamm presented a printed slip. The professor eyed the slip keenly and inquired what it was. Hamm said it was a contract to pay $50 for one of the books, which would afford the professor and the members of his family constant opportunity to read his authorship therein. The professor said that he thought he had done enough for the book by writing in it, but in the end signed the slip. On it was written, "Book to be delivered when directed by me."

On the contract, as presented in evidence in court on Thursday, there also appear the words, "Notify when ready." Accordingly, when the book was ready the professor was notified, but did not respond, and this led to the suit. The professor testified in court that the words "Notify when ready" were not on the contract when he signed it and were forged afterward through and upon his signature. Hamm testified that they were written in the presence of the professor, whose signature was so flourishing that it covered nearly the entire contract.

Nichol, who was represented by William C. Timm, testified that, instead of the professor's being interrupted in his laboratory by Hamm, he (the professor) sent for his manuscript six times to make various corrections.

Prof. Charles A. Doremus said that he helped his father gather together facts about the family, and that his father had never had any idea of buying the book. Justice Lynn took a week to think it over.

DR. SLICER ON EDUCATION.

Gives His Opinion as to Essentials and Non-Essentials.

"What is a Practical Education?" was the question discussed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Public Education Association in the Berkeley Lyceum. A practical education, said the lecturer, is that which best prepares a boy or girl to make the best terms with a world where fit work awaits every one who is fit for it, and the normal outfit necessary to confront the world comprised capability, susceptibility, activity, and a well-informed mind.

Three or four things, he said, were fundamental in practical education. They are literature, history, to a certain extent science, and a few axioms. In the doctor's opinion the study of higher mathematics is unnecessary, because it can be of little advantage to the average man in his business. The acquisition of more than one language is in point of fact also superfluous.

An essential is to know what men have done, and this is where history comes in. The pages of history are studded with epitaphs of defunct reforms begun without knowledge of what had already been done along the same lines. Manual training, Dr. Slicer thinks, is superfluous.

"The college," said the doctor, "is not a bridge between the city high school and the university. It connects neither with the one nor the other. The course in the high school should be sufficiently complete to enable a poor man's son to go thence directly to the university, where he could fit himself for the profession he elects to follow."

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM'S DOGS.

He Goes to Court to Establish His Ownership to One.

William Faversham, the actor, has had some trouble recently about one of his best bull terriers, named Belle Balsano. The dog, which was kept by John Shire, a trainer, got sick, and when Mr. Faversham wanted to take it home Shire refused to let him have the dog, claiming that he owned half interest in the animal. A city Marshal replevined it from the trainer, and yesterday the ownership of the dog was settled by Justice O'Gorman, in the Tenth District Municipal Court.

William Faversham said he owned the sire and dam of Belle Balsano. These two animals were kept by Shire, who lives on Pelham Avenue, in Bronx Borough. Two years ago, when seven puppies appeared, it was agreed that Faversham should take two of them, that Shire should keep the other five, and that when they were sold, Faversham and Shire were to divide what was realized. Two of the puppies were sold for $50 each. Shire, according to the testimony, did not think that he was getting the best of the agreement, and it was arranged that Mr. Faversham should pay $10 a month toward the expense of keeping the dogs.

Mr. Faversham frequently has to leave town owing to his professional duties, and when he went away he sent Belle and Don, his two puppies, to Shire, paying $15 a month for their board. Last November, when the Pet Dog Show was held, Shire induced Mr. Faversham to enter Belle, and the agreement was that Mr. Faversham was to pay the entry fee and $1 a day for minding the dog at the show, and that if the dog won any prizes the money was to be divided. Belle won a first prize. Shortly after the show Mr. Faversham received an offer of $300 for Belle, and he sent to Shire for the animal. Shire refused to let Belle go.

Shire's story was a contradiction of Mr. Faversham's. He said that Belle was only lent to Mr. Faversham as a companion for Don, and that he had a half interest in the animal, as he had in the other puppies. He acknowledged that he received the money agreed on regularly, and that Mr. Faversham did not owe him anything. Justice O'Gorman decided that Belle belonged to Mr. Faversham, and ordered that she be turned over to him.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features, and Monday, with eight-page Financial Supplement.—Adv.

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A HELL GATE SEA SERPENT.

Valiant Bowery Boatmen Bring Its Headless Body Ashore—Victim of a Plot.

The plot was hatched in a mixed alery on lower Whitehall Street. Drawn close about a round table placed comfortably near the big stove were the conspirators; before each was a glass of the schooner size. "Jim" Conners, the Battery boatman, seemed much depressed and athirst.

"Cheer yerself, Conners," spoke the Delaney, whose front name is Edward, "I'll stick by yer troo tick and tin." Then they solemnly shook hands across the table.

"Now, boys, we'll have another round, just for luck." The invitation came from a well-dressed man, who, though a stranger in the place, seemed to be the chief plotter. Some of the conspirators had begun to droop their heads in sleep upon the table. One or two glasses were overturned and their contents were sopped up by the dirty sleeves of the sleepers. The three warily climbed the stairs to the sidewalk. Night had come over the city during the session in the ale room.

"They won't give us away, will they?" asked the well-dressed man.

"No," said Conners, "dey's all part of de gang, and de're all right, ony we couldn't shake em widout given 'em de booze, see?"

The well-dressed man jumped onto a cable car, and the others, with hats drawn low over their eyes, wended their way through devious narrow streets, first east and then north. At length they came to a stop in the shadow of a great arch beneath the Brooklyn Bridge approach. A whistle sounded through the gloom, and presently a dark figure joined the others in the darkness. There was a mysterious confab for a moment, and then the three hurried away toward what was once Chatham Street.

It was late that night when Conners and Delaney returned to the Battery. No other boatman was around. Conners had donned oilskins. He and Delaney were carrying between them a burlap bag containing something quite bulky and heavy. An occasional drop of fluid fluid dripped from the bottom of the bag and stained the concrete pavement of the Battery walk. One of the men carried an axe. They quietly lowered their load into a boat that lay close to the wall of the Battery basin. In another moment the boat was out in the stream and soon lost to view around the corner of the Barge Office.

A big crowd gathered on the pier foot of Pike Street early yesterday morning. A boat lay off Pier 40. In her were two boatmen, one of whom had an axe in his hand. The other wore oil skins. Within the boat lay the sinuous coils of a mighty snake—a headless monster. The bloody axe told a thrilling story of a fight with a sea serpent. There was an evening yellow reporter on hand, and he of the good clothes, seen the day before in the Whitehall Street ale room, was there, too. The yellow scribe did not recognize him as the owner of an animal store, who has an interest also in a Bowery museum.

Conners told the story. For it was he of the oil skins. The monster had been captured in the East River, near Hell Gate. The monster differed from all other sea serpents in that it lacked the forked tail, the saucer-like eyes, and the ugly fins that the historic marine reptile has. The boatmen said that they had attacked it with their oars till it lay still in the water, and then pulled it into the boat—all but fifteen feet. Hardly had they got it in than it began to revive and swish its tail, which hung overboard, with such terrible force that it set all the waters about Hell Gate a-boiling in most awful confusion, and threatened to capsize the boat.

Then up jumped the valiant Conners and, grabbing the axe with a vigorous swing, separated the serpent's head from its body.

Conners, having told his story, offered to sell the dead reptile to the highest bidder. There and then on the pier took place an auction sale. Bidding was active, and the snake was finally knocked down to the museum man at $150, and the yellow scribe trotted off to write up the story. The morning yellows next sent their sleuths and artists out, and Conners was found in the afternoon in a Whitehall Street ale room. He was reticent at first, but his tongue loosened under the influence of the drinks set up by the scribes, and he retold his story with embellishments. It took a long time to get all the facts from him, because after each drink he recalled more particulars, and gave an interesting idea of the snake's length. Conners's man with a length of only twenty-five feet and a diameter of only one foot. When it had got to about seventy-five feet long and of a diameter that Conners couldn't remember the scribes left him to his reflections and a big glass of mixed.

The snake was one that had met a natural death in the store of the animal dealer.

WESTERN UNION INDICTMENT.

Jersey City Manager Arrested—The Officers May Enter Plea Monday.

The Hudson County Grand Jury, at Jersey City, yesterday handed up the indictments found against the Western Union Telegraph Company, and John B. Bertholf, manager of the main office, in Jersey City, for aiding and abetting green goods operators. Judge Lippincott at once issued a capias, upon which Bertholf was arrested by Detective Doyle. He was later admitted to bail in $2,500. Bertholf was notified to appear in court to plead to the indictment on Monday.

It is understood that the officers and Directors of the Western Union will be served with summonses, and that they will be represented by counsel on Monday and enter a plea of not guilty. If a verdict of guilty is rendered, the court will impose a fine on the company. None of the officers or Directors is indicted individually.

Westchester Trolley Line Extension.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The Westchester Electric Railroad Company of New York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of extension of route as follows: From intersection of Old Boston Post Road and Pelhamdale Avenue, in the village of Pelham Manor, along said avenue to the Boston Turnpike and along the turnpike to the boundary line of New Rochelle; also along Pelhamdale Avenue from Boston Turnpike Road to the Shore Road and along the Shore Road to the boundary line of New Rochelle; and also along Boston Turnpike from Pelhamdale Avenue to the boundary line of New Rochelle.

Answer to a Correspondent.

BENJAMIN STERN.—Bank checks should bear internal revenue stamps. This is in accordance with the provision of the law.

Our Greeting,
to-day is to late buyers in quest of great values.

$10 buys a choice of some $15 Overcoats.
$9 " " " $15 & $12 Overcoats.
$10 " " " $15 & $14 Suits,
includes black and blue cheviots.
$15 buys a choice of some $25, $20 Overcoats
$10 " " " " $22 Ulsters.
$18 " " " " $25, $24, $20 Suits.
$25 " " " $38, $35, $30 Overcoats

25 cents (at our Canal St. store only) buys a choice of 50c. scarfs, about 350 dozen, including Tecks, Puffs, Imperials, 4-in-Hands, Bows and Ties.

Open Late This Evening.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
REDUCED PRICES.
With many persons Christmas is a case of "see Naples and die"—enjoy the wonders which the holidays bring, then cease to exist, so far as the acquisition of beauty is concerned. Yet young '99 has cut recklessly into our factory prices, especially in our Mahogany Bedroom Department, where many beautiful designs, finely finished, are now reduced.
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
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FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

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NO NEED TO SHOP FOR LOWER PRICES.
Daniell's BROADWAY 8 and 9 Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This afternoon at 1:45, TRISTAN UND ISOLDE, Lilli Lehmann, Marie Brema, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Van Rooy.
To-night at 8, at pop. prices, LA FAVORITA, Mantelli, Saligmac, Alberg, Plançon.
Sunday Ev'g, Jan. 8th, at 8:15, 6th Sunday Concert. Emma Eames, Saléza, Bispham, Plançon. Entire Opera Orchestra: Conductor, Mancinelli.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 9, LOHENGRIN.
Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Bispham.
Tues. Ev'g, Jan. 10, at 8, at Brooklyn Academy, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Dippel, Pringle, Muhimann, and Bispham.
Wed. Ev'g, Jan. 11, FAUST.
Melba, (her last appearance this season,) Bauermeister, Mantelli. MM. Jean, Ed de Reszke, Albers.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8:30, First performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Marie Engle, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink, MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Muhlmann, Pringle, Devries, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 13, DON GIOVANNI.
Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
FRANK DAMROSCH . . . . . Conductor
Each number on the Programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Third Concert, This (Sat.) Aftern. at 2:30.
SOLOIST: MR. ARTHUR WHITING.
Subscription and single tickets on sale at box office, Carnegie Hall.

TO-NIGHT at 8:15. Carnegie Hall.
PaurSymphonyOrchestra
Ninety Musicians....EMIL PAUR....Conductor.
Soloist WILLIAM H. SHERWOOD, Pianist.
Res. Seats, 50 cents to $1.50. Now on sale.
Soloist, Feb. 17 and 18.....SAUER
Soloist, March 10 and 11.....PAUR
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano used.

CHICKERING HALL This afternoon at 2. This Evening at 8.
Scotland's Famous Comedian, the Great
FRAME,
and His Company of Invincible Stars, Singers, Dancers, Pipers, and Specialty Artists.
Two Dollars' Worth of fun for 25, 50, and 75 cts.
Reserved seats now on sale at the Hall.
J. B. POND, Manager.

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ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
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2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
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A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co.
Matinées Wed. & To-day at 2.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
To-night, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
MR. N. C. Goodwin | THE NEW PLAY NATHAN HALE. | MISS MAXINE Elliott.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Mat. Every Day, 25c. Evenings, 25 & 50c.
This Week—THE TWO ORPHANS.
Sunday Concert To-m'w Evg., Isham's Octoroons.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. TO-DAY, MAT. (at pop. prices,) and Evening, the great success, "DES ERBE," (The Inheritance,) by Philippi.

COLUMBUS Mat. to-day. ANDREW MACK.
AN IRISH GENTLEMAN.
Next Week—What Happened to Jones.

HARLEM Op. House. | Jefferson De Angelis.

JAN 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

ECCENTRICITY THAT LEADS TO HAPPINESS.

The book collector's lot is not always a happy one. He is one of the most misunderstood of mortals. Among his intimates and acquaintances he finds few kindred souls to appreciate his passion for volumes that are precious because of their rarity, beauty, or associations. His wife may continually scoff at his avocation. She may sigh when she thinks of the "things" she could buy with the money that goes to auctioneers and dealers. His children may be kinder. Perhaps they will patronize him, and consider pityingly his bibliomania. But at home or abroad he is thought an eccentric being. Not until he dies and his well-formed library (assuming that he has been a wise collector) fetches at auction three times what he paid for it, do his critics realize that there was some method in his madness. Then and then only is he understood. Alas! even now it is only a commercial understanding—granted grudgingly and on the dollars-and-cents basis.

Whether he collects books relating to the history and geography of the two Americas, whether early and modern literature, whether books from the first presses, volumes which were once a part of the library of some famous collector, or volumes remarkable for the beauty of their covers, he is apt to be called a fool by those who decry collecting as well as by those who are satisfied with recently dated books—books any one may possess. His critics, who prefer a modern edition of Shakespeare's plays, are angered by his presuming to possess a First Folio which cost him several thousand dollars. If they are contented with a recent edition of Milton, they discuss heatedly the idiocy of a man, presumably a sane mortal, who is happy in his ownership of the "Poems," "Comus," or "Lycidas," as originally issued. For a few dollars they can buy a volume of Mrs. Ritchie's edition of her father's works, and yet he dares to spend hundreds for "Flore et Zephyr," or "The Second Funeral of Napoleon."

If this were all the collector had to endure, it would matter little, but, unfortunately, it is not. If he is a man with a passion for collecting and has the money wherewith to gratify it, he must expect continually to be depreciated by the poor collector, the man who must look twice at the quoted price of a book before purchasing, or adhere to a definite limit in bidding. All poor collectors perhaps do not allow envy to get the better of their reason; but the rare man is he who is generous in criticism of the collector who is able to buy what he pleases, no matter what the cost may be. Too often the poor collector is apt to say sneeringly of Mr. So and So: "Oh, of course he has a fine library; why not? He has money." He draws all manner of fanciful pictures of the wealthy collector, and imagines him locking up his treasures and never glancing at them except to exhibit them proudly to friends with the remark: "This cost me so much" or "I paid a good deal for that." He rarely admits that the wealthier man may really love books. Should that envied person, as often happens, meet with reverses which force him to part with his library, the critic immediately accuses him of trying to make money out of his passion.

Whether rich or poor, the book collector has not a happy lot in life, provided his lot is to be considered in a material sense. But practical persons who condemn his avocation should not do so hastily. Nor should they give him sympathy—their kind of sympathy, we mean. He really stands in no need of that. He is far happier than they, in their prosaic pursuits and ambitions, can ever hope to be. If they have rewards as well as he, these rewards are not identical. His are pleasures that they know not the heights and depths of and cannot know. Could they read his heart by night and by day, they would discover him to be one of the most enviable of mortal men.

And then still more would their blank wonder grow.

A REPLY TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Last week's number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW contained an appreciative notice of Judge Mellen Chamberlain's volume of essays on American historical and literary topics, a volume composed of articles and addresses wisely rescued from the periodicals, often obscure, in which in a series of years they originally were printed. One of these papers is a criticism of Prof. McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," a work than which nothing in American historical writing, save John Fiske's books, has attracted more attention in the past twenty years. Now that Prof. McMaster has the fifth volume of his work in preparation, this article has new timeliness.

But its value lies far deeper than mere timeliness. It is a positive contribution to an understanding of the period of which Judge Chamberlain writes—the Revolution—and the years immediately following that event. The views advanced are so strong and original, so founded in ample and exact knowledge, and are expressed in such virile and lucid language—language that charms not more by its clearness than by its restraint and force—that we commend this paper, slightly abridged though it is in our columns, to the attention of readers of THE REVIEW.

Judge Chamberlain wrote out of a full mind. The reader is made to feel his presence, the paper is so alive with personality and character. This is perhaps the most potent charm prose composition can possess. That the paper should have lain for twelve years buried from the eyes of those who need it most, in a back number of The Andover Review, is a depressing thought.

Letters come to the editor now and then asking for advice as to the formation of a good style, as to learning how to write, or as to what is good style. They are the most difficult of all questions to answer. But in answer to all such appeals we would say, read Judge Chamberlain's volume. Spend some days and nights with Addison if you will, but keep others for the Judge.

LEONARDO.

Eugene Muntz's Account of His Career and Study of His Works.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES by
Russell Sturgis.

The great artists of the Renaissance in Italy are always fascinating subjects for literature, and no one of them all is, on the whole, so attractive as Leonardo. His long life and his varied employment are causes of this attractiveness, in which Michelangelo alone quite equals him; but there is a mystery about it all which does not exist in the case of Michelangelo, and the very thing which makes the historian's and the critic's task supremely difficult makes the reader impatient to get possession of every new contribution to our knowledge of this master and his unexampled life and labors. Mr. Müntz is a veteran in this kind of investigation, and a veteran of the right kind. The word might easily be used with some scornful or condescending thought, but such thought would be out of place in dealing with this author, who has proved his trustworthiness and his excellent notions of the historian's duty. The volumes before us are large octavos, broad in the page and crowded with illustrations, but not too thick, and consequently not too heavy for comparative ease of handling. As for the illustrations, they are of every subject conceivable as belonging to Leonardo's life and career. They reproduce Leonardo's drawings and his two or three paintings; drawings assigned to him on good and on not so good authority; drawings by his contemporaries, his masters, and his pupils; sculpture by his master, Verrocchio, and architecture of buildings with which Leonardo was associated. These illustrations are of three sorts—photogravures with their own numbering, twenty in all; "colored and tinted plates" with their own numbering, twenty-eight in all, and an unnumbered swarm of illustrations in the text. The term colored and tinted plate is rather freely used, covering as it does a simple woodcut, (Vol. I., Page 44,) and what appear to be half-tone prints in other cases. Of the photogravures, some are of extraordinary beauty. The extreme difficulty of obtaining good pictures by any process of photograph reduction from unfinished, injured, blurred, crumpled old drawings will be readily perceived by any one who has ever examined collections of drawings, and the somewhat evasive appearance of certain illustrations in these volumes is thereby easily explained. Nor is the too vague look of the text illustrations sufficiently marked to be a disfigurement to the volume; while certainly it gives "local color" in abundance.

The great Leonardo was born in 1452 at the little town of Vinci, on the bank of the Arno and in the hill country near Empoli. On Page 8 is a pretty cut of the town, on its little hilltop, with its slender campanile and heavier clock tower. He, the universal genius, was the illegitimate son of an attorney, but recognized by his father and brought up in his father's house. Mr. Müntz takes pleasure in comparing Leonardo with that other universal genius, Leone Battista Alberti, who, as he tells us, was like Leonardo in his physical strength and prowess, his leanings toward what might be called scientific experiment and discovery, and his disposition to seize all the new opportunities afforded him by the Renaissance movement to gain wider learning than that of the Middle Ages, his readiness of writing in prose and verse, and his attempts at graphic and plastic art in many forms. Still, thinks Mr. Müntz, compared with Leonardo, Alberti appears pedantic, narrow, even timorous. The fantastic stories told by Vasari and others are examined by our author and reasons for otherwise incomprehensible acts of Leonardo, are often suggested. His career is then dealt with in successive chapters, arranged with a general reference to the chronological sequence of events, but also with some attempt at grouping by subject, as when Chapter VI. is devoted to the "Madonnas of the Milanese Period," Chapter VII. to the "Last Supper," and Chapter VIII. to Leonardo's "Academy" and his writings on art.

This last chapter closes the first volume; but the second volume, with its discussion of Leonardo as poet, thinker, philosopher, savant, inventor, engineer, and mechanician should prove more interesting to the careful reader. For, after all, Leonardo's life was one of promise rather than of performance. There is little left of it all except a rumor and legend and a sense of regret for unfulfilled promise. Leonardo left few paintings behind him which could safely be called his, and of these the greater part have perished. From those which remain in the most nearly perfect condition we seem to learn—it seems safe to infer—that Leonardo was not a colorist in any true sense of the

*LEONARDO DA VINCI: ARTIST, THINKER, AND MAN OF SCIENCE. From the French of Eugene Müntz, Member of the Institut de France, Keeper of the Collection in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. With 46 plates and 358 text illustrations. In two volumes. London: William Heinemann. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1898. Pages, xii.+356, xi.+360.

JAN

even a highly trained artist. He seems, moreover, never to have taken up the true artistic career. At no time in his life does he seem to have tried to think, to draw, and to paint as an artist. He was always rather the engineer, the deviser of schemes and engines of warfare, the builder, the original genius who thought everything out for himself, than the willing student of the beauty which there is in the world, or the willing workman according to traditional lines. Even surrounded by the great artists who were in their prime from 1470 to 1500, Leonardo lived alone, worked alone, thought out his problems, useful and useless, alone, and in religious belief as in daily practice kept himself away from the current of thought.

But tradition, when tradition is living and strong, is a thing which no artist can disregard but at his grave peril; nor was Leonardo enough of an artist by nature to absorb insensibly what was known and received as essential by the artists of his time, and then to go on, beyond it. Other men of his time could do that; Michelangelo was as lonely a man as he, and as profound a thinker, but Michelangelo was a consummate artist by nature. Leonardo was not a consummate artist, either by nature or by training. He was only a man of immense and varied abilities who gave a part of the energy of his busily working brain to problems of fine art, caring always more for the problems than for the production of any given work of art. Therefore Leonardo's life is as interesting to read about as it was vain in effect, and until we have grown familiar with his life we are not even able to understand how he ever obtained so great a reputation as a painter. Little by little it becomes clear to the student that even the public of writers and even the public of artists, better as executants than as critics, were ready to accept the paintings, the clay models, and the drawings of so impressive a man as being of necessity noble works of art.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

MR. STILLMAN'S BOOK ON ITALY*

Mr. W. J. Stillman has added to the Cambridge Historical Series, now in process of publication, a thoughtful, interesting, well-arranged, and well-written volume on "The Union of Italy." The book treats of every important phase in the history of Italy since 1815, grouping all subordinate matters around a central idea. We see the gradual development of Italy from the time when Napoleon left it "a diplomatic expression" until the time when Piedmont had annexed everything of importance in the peninsula; then we trace the gradual corruption of Italian politics until nearly the present day. Mr. Stillman's long residence in Italy gives him peculiar insight into Italian character, politics, and traditions. The style requires rather close attention, but has numerous felicities. And while the author's artistic sense impels him to dwell at some length on a dramatic episode like the expedition of the Bandiera brothers, he nevertheless discusses the course of affairs with shrewd political sense worthy of an Englishman. His English blood has caused him to emphasize the baneful influence of French intervention in Italian affairs during the century and the moral support which the Italian cause has received from England. But in general we must frankly admire the great breadth of mind with which the subject is treated and the endeavor to treat all parties with strict justice.

Perhaps we cannot give a better idea of the book than by speaking of two widely diverse characters of which it treats—Carlo Alberto, who by his exasperating incompetence all but ruined the cause of Italian unity, and Camillo Cavour, who, in the marvelously short space of ten years, built Italy out of the rickety material which Carlo Alberto had left.

Carlo Alberto was King of Sardinia from 1831 till 1848, but for many years previous to his accession, while he was still Prince of Carignano, he was expected to lead the liberal movements for the extension of Sardinian territory and for Constitutional government. Mr. Stillman summarizes political characters with great skill, but more than once Carlo Alberto proves enigmatical beyond any solution. "When he considered himself in his relation to Piedmont alone, he was a despot of the despots. The moment he placed himself face to face with Austria he became a liberal; not for the sake of liberalism, but because Austria was despotic, and because the only way of combating Austria was through the liberal tendency of the time. * * * A desire for liberty for himself from the control of Austria and of the Jesuits made him seem to desire liberty for all." The early part of his reign is blackened with cruelty, and the private character of the King is anything but an inviting spectacle. Religious fanaticism alternated with sensual indulgence, while the peculiarly superstitious temper of his mind amounted almost to insanity. Intriguing courtiers worked upon his fears, filling the palace with spirits whose rappings and other demonstrations the King accepted as oracular. And yet through this thick atmosphere of intellectual and moral degeneracy a few gleams of human nobility shine almost luridly. "It is probable that the election of (Pope) Pius IX. in 1846 was the immediate cause of the King's resolutions becoming active. That election enabled him to reconcile the two dominant motives of his life—fidelity to his religion and hostility to Austria." He voluntarily granted some reforms, and the pressure of public opinion

*THE UNION OF ITALY, 1815–1895. By W. J. Stillman, L. H. D. Cambridge: University Press. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1898. 12mo. X and 412 pp. Price, $1.75.

Venetia from Austria the question. In that war the valor of the Piedmontese troops fighting for the independence of Italy was a moral advantage that must not be underrated. But the generalship of the King was indisputably bad, and the commissariat was not much better. Nothing was gained, and the King abdicated in order to avoid signing a humiliating peace.

With the abdication of Carlo Alberto the period of incompetence ceases and that of statesmanship begins. Bi Victor Emmanuel II. Sardinia had at last a capable ruler, and one who on one occasion showed himself wiser than his great Minister, Cavour. Camillo Cavour, who now comes to the front, was at an early age a practical and severe student of political problems. He paid special attention to English politics, and became an unswerving believer in Constitutional monarchy, in all his acts adhering to the Constitution which had been forced upon Carlo Alberto, and treating absolutists and republicans with equal suspicion. When we reflect that unity and independence were the most pressing needs of Italy we cannot but admit that in the main Cavour's opinions were justified. Even Crispi, who was at heart a republican, declared in his maturer years for monarchy, because that form of government was more unifying than a republic. On the other hand, Cavour undoubtedly showed an unwise, intolerant spirit in suppressing the local institutions of Southern Italy after the annexation of Sicily and Naples to the kingdom. But as a whole, Cavour was a statesman of great genius. He organized the finances of the kingdom, concluded advantageous commercial treaties, and labored successfully for the overthrow of ecclesiastical influence in political affairs. The mendicant orders were suppressed, lay education was encouraged, and the natural resources of the kingdom were developed. But above all things Cavour was a diplomatist. He was anxious that Sardinia should be recognized among the nations as the representative power of Italy, and at the time of the Crimean war he formed an alliance with France and England against Russia. The efficiency of the Piedmontese troops in the war was a great moral advantage to the little kingdom. But in the war of 1859, when Cavour invoked the aid of Napoleon III. in conquering Lombardy, the advantage of Cavour's diplomacy was not so clear. To be sure, this was the beginning of a series of events which quickly put nearly all Italy under the dominion of Victor Emmanuel, but on the other hand it put Italy in a certain attitude of dependence on France. Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and other States rapidly declared for annexation to Piedmont, and when Cavour died, in 1861, all Italy except Venetia, the small strip of Papal territory immediately around Rome called "the Patrimony of St. Peter," and one or two insignificant republics were under the King of Italy. Venetia and the Patrimony were added later by conquest.

Some may think that Mr. Stillman's emphasis on the work of Cavour does not allow full justice to Crispi, but this criticism can hardly be sustained when we consider that although Crispi was in some respects the greater man, his work does not bear so immediately on the unification of Italy. Of Mazzini's statesmanship Mr. Stillman entertains a very low opinion.

Mr. Stillman regards the Triple Alliance of Italy, Austria, and Germany as beneficial to Italy. The great source of corruption in Italian politics to-day is the disappearance of party lines. This prevents men from being elected on national issues, for it is the custom for legislators to secure re-election by sectional legislation in favor of their special constituencies. This system, the results of which are deplorable, is known as "Transformism." Mr. Stillman gives no optimistic forecast for Italian history, but his attitude is unmistakably friendly:

"The premature annexation of Naples," he says, "and the unfortunate necessity for the transfer of the capital to Rome, have introduced elements of discord into the kingdom that menace gravely, if not invincibly, the existing political system. The Italy to which Cavour aspired was an enlarged Piedmont, and, so far as the differences of nature permitted, he desired to make it a new England; but the migrations of the Government and the weaknesses of its governors have made it rather an enlarged Naples, without the vigorous, if treacherous, internal rule, and the consistent and uniform foreign policy of the Bourbons. If the virtues of the past survive their former possessors, the end may yet be well; but there rings in my ears the ominous judgment, pronounced by more than one of those who had a part in the making of Italy, 'Too quickly and too easily was Italy made.'"

H. B. HINCKLEY.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The week which closes to-day has brought more of promise for the future than of incident in itself. The Portrait Show which still continues its successful progress at the Academy of Design; the last days of the Tissot pictures at the American Art Galleries, the display of a representative collection of works by the late Eugene Boudin at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, and a few single examples of distinguished foreign artists shown here and there at the dealers' galleries, has been the artistic menu for New York art lovers since Sunday last. The season thus far has not been especially prolific in exhibitions, and the few that have been held have been crowded too much together, as was said last week, to be properly appreciated and enjoyed.

In the absence of any new exhibitions or incidents, topics have been suggested and even manufactured to keep the art gossips—for there exist these individuals in the world of art, as in the worlds of business and society—busy. Some one started a discussion on the old and threshed-out question as to the authenticity of the "Blue Boy," attributed to Gainsborough, withdrawn from the Fuller sale last Winter, and now owned by Mr. George A. Hearn, and after columns had been written upon the subject, with the only effect of arousing anew a feeling that had become dormant, the question remains where it was a year ago. Then the same friend of the art gossips brought to light the fact that a committee of the Society of American Artists, which had purchased and offered a characteristic example of the late Impressionist painter, Theodore Robinson, to

while their offer was refused. Upon this incident columns were again written, and for the present it remains an open question as to whether the Society of American Artists' Committee can sufficiently arouse public opinion to force the picture upon the museum's venerable Art Committee, whose members evidently do not want to accept it. To an unprejudiced observer of this squabble—for the controversy cannot be dignified with the name of a quarrel—it looks as if the whole matter was simply a clash between older and more conservative and newer and more progressive men. The museum committee appears to have proceeded upon the general principle that the museum only wants pictures which can be understood and appreciated by the general public, while the artists' committee, considering Robinson to have been a representative painter of the particular school in which they are at present most interested, naturally desire an example of this painter of this school in the museum. Robinson, as has been said in THE NEW YORK TIMES, was distinctly and distinctively a "painter's painter," and, as has also been said, what may be caviare to the general public is a titbit to the epicures. Meanwhile a great deal of foolish talk has been indulged in, and the art public has shown no sign of being more than amused over what is, after all, a tempest in a teapot. It is probable that the picture in question, or possibly another example of Robinson, will be hung in the museum some day, probably in the near, but possibly in the far future, and the public can afford to wait without undue anxiety for the opportunity which will then be vouchsafed of deciding which of the parties to the squabble is in the right.

The most important art sale of the season, as was said in THE NEW YORK TIMES a few days ago, will be that of the large and representative collection of American pictures owned by Mr. Thomas B. Clarke, the well-known clubman and connoisseur, and of the antique porcelains, Hispano-Mauresque pottery, and metals, Greek vases, terra cotta statuettes, and old metals and other art objects owned by the same collector. The exhibition of these pictures and art objects will begin at the American Art Galleries about Feb. 1. The sale of the pictures will take place at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Feb. 14, 15, 16, and 17, while the porcelains and art objects will be sold at the galleries on the afternoons of the same days. To those who keep pace or in touch with the art interests of New York the announcement of this coming sale was not an entire surprise. Sooner or later all collections of pictures and generally of art objects, formed as were those of Mr. Clarke's, come under the hammer, whether the owners had any ultimate idea of their sale by auction in forming them or not. It has been thought for some years past that Mr. Clarke had reached a point in his art collecting and had secured a sufficiently representative aggregation of good pictures and art objects to be ready to dispose of them when the proper time arrived. He is said to have decided suddenly to sell them this Winter, and under present business conditions it must be said that he has probably chosen his time wisely. The past few art seasons, owing to depressed business conditions throughout the country, have not been good ones for art sales, but the public, and particularly the art-buying public, is again in the market with well-filled purses, and has again turned its attention to the securing of art treasures. Mr. Clarke has also doubtless been influenced in the coming disposal of his collection by the fact that he is at a large expense each year in the framing and reframing of his pictures, due to their being constantly in demand for exhibition purposes, and it is only natural that he should wish to put a stop to this drain upon his purse. It has become customary, in fact, for the managers of club and other exhibitions all over the country, when organizing a picture display, to make a requisition at once upon Mr. Clarke for the loan of pictures, and it must be said that he has rarely turned a deaf ear to such prayers, even though they have always meant expense and anxiety to himself. The sale will be largely attended, for it will have a prestige of its own, and numerous buyers who wish to have examples of the best American artists which can be labeled "From the Clarke Sale" in their own collections, will be on hand.

Through his custom of loaning pictures for exhibition the majority of Mr. Clarke's pictures have been seen by art lovers in New York. This does not detract from their value and in a certain way enhances it, notwithstanding the prevalent idea among collectors that they should keep their ownership of noted canvases to themselves and possibly a few intimate friends. The examples of Homer, Inness, Wyant, Martin, and other leading American painters which Mr. Clarke owns, and which have been shown, have achieved a fame which will make them all the more valuable when put up at auction. Take Inness's "Gray Lowery Day," for example. Had Mr. Clarke kept the picture to himself and never allowed his fellow-clubmen and the public to see it, its fame would not have been established, and even when flashed upon the audience next month as a surprise, it would not have brought one-half the figure it is now sure to reach. There is a lesson in this for many American collectors.

While on this subject, it is not generally known that a number of remarkably famous foreign canvases and some great old masters have recently passed through New York, and, in fact, that some are even now here. These from the selfishness or squeamishness of their owners and purchasers cannot be even privately much less publicly shown. It is violating no confidence to state that one of the most famous Madonnas in the world was in New York a week ago, and has gone to a neighboring city to hang in a noted private gallery, there while an almost equally famous allegorical portrait by one of the masters of the early English school, known to art lovers the world over, is now in this city.

1899

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

The Works of Edward Everett Hale.*

Dr. Edward Everett Hale was not a contributor to the first number of The Atlantic Monthly, but he found his way into the pages of the second volume, and his "The Dot and Line Alphabet," a humorous sketch of the possibilities of long and short sounds as a means of communication, was popularly attributed to Dr. Holmes. The elect knew better, and when, a year later, "My Double, and How He Undid Me," appeared, the secret was well disseminated, and Boston was aware that the pastor of the South Congregational Church could write a good story. He did not use the gift again for two years, and it was not until nearly three years later that his "The Children of the Public" appeared in Frank Leslie's Illustrated newspaper, having received a second premium in a prize competition. Eleven months after came "The Man Without a Country," and by an accident it was signed in The Atlantic table of contents. Thereafter he might have written for every magazine in the land had he chosen, but as he has again and again set forth, the people of the United States do not permit any well-known man to attend to his own business, and other things were found for him to do.

There was the Sanitary Commission for one thing; there were the dispersed slaves for another; there were the faint-hearted folk who had faith to believe that any rising morn might find the city in the hands of a victorious Confederate army, and so needed discouragement; there were the various charitable societies to which every well-born Bostonian inherits allegiance; there was the Historic, Genealogical Society, which had not then developed its comma, but was otherwise much like its present self; there were the conference and all other ministerial luxuries, and there was his own parish, which has a pretty taste for benevolent, educational, social, philanthropic, and other societies; there were the public school teachers who had learned that he was their best friend, and among them it is a wonder that he found time to write his autographs, much less anything else. In 1866 he sent The Galaxy "The Skeleton in the Closet," a tale signed "J. Thomas Darragh," and showing that the ruin of the Confederate Navy and Army, War and Treasury Departments, was brought about by the evil deeds of certain hoop-skirts belonging to the women of his family.

The tale was so beautifully told that, forgetting how they had been cheated by "The Man Without a Country," half of the magazine readers in the land half believed it, and refused their entire faith only because the ordinary American cannot convince himself that such a thing as coincidence is possible. He will accept a miracle, if his creed require it, he will not believe that a street car will come down the track just as he is crossing it, or that a bargain-shop keeper will be selling damaged goods just as he walks up to the counter. So the American citizen calmly said that Mr. Darragh was "trying to make himself appear more important than he was," and forgot him.

The Atlantic Almanac was one of those luckless enterprises into which publishers are now and then betrayed from overrating public intelligence. It seemed to Mr. Fields as if men and women of good taste would prefer a handsome pamphlet with good stories and pictures to the hideous patent medicine pamphlets annually flung broadcast upon the land. They would receive the astronomical data and the calendar and all the other necessaries as a free gift, with more literature than they could buy elsewhere for twice the price asked for the almanac. So The Atlantic contributors wrote their best, and Mr. Hale wrote "The Rag Man and the Rag Woman," a tale of the time when a rag was a precious possession and all the paper factories were on their knees before men who had old newspapers to sell. He hardly exaggerated the truth, and might have transformed the Nation into an economical people but for one thing. The almanac found its readers among those already wise enough to practice economy; those who mistook avarice for economy refused to buy it at all, and contented themselves with dirty little patent medicine pamphlets, which contaminated their children and disgusted their wives, or at best, bought the respectable but absurdly stupid "Old Farmers'." There was another number, and for that Mr. Hale wrote "Round the World in a Hack." The almanac died like the beautiful illustrated Every Saturday, essayed by the same firm. The scheme of each was big enough and good enough for London and too large for Boston; so they died.

Not many years later Mr. Hale prepared a lecture, "His Level Best," showing the inevitable fate of men and women who permit other persons to tell them what they ought to do, and he gave Harper's Magazine a tale called "The Modern Psyche," which shows what happens to an editor when the world knows where his home is, and consequently comes to invite him to enter the axe-grinding trade.

All these stories, "The Happy Island" and "Did He Take the Prince to Ride?" are in the first volume of the new edition of Dr. Hale's works now to be published. It will contain ten volumes, the second being "In His Name, and Christmas Stories," originally published in "Old and New," the magazine which he founded and edited, and the third will be "Ten Times Ten, and Other Stories," many of them from the same source. There will be a volume of sermons; a volume of the tales called "Mr. Tangier's Vacations," and a volume will be given to "Sybaris and Other Homes." "Sybaris," be it said in passing, is worth more than the sum of all the modern Utopian romances. It does not describe a topsy-turvy society or a society in which human nature is forgotten; it merely pictures a time in which common sense will have the majority of votes, and it contains a good scheme for managing corporations and a model plan for elections. It has not sold by the million because common sense is not regarded with general favor, but its time may come.

The first volume of the new edition has a pleasant preface, which promises that the author's verses and the autobiographical notes printed recently in The Atlantic shall also appear in this edition, but that "Ups and Downs," "Our New Crusade," "The Fortunes of Rachel," "Sybil Knox," and "East and West" will not "The public did not like them as well as I did," says the author. These books, therefore, will become rare, unless the advocates of total abstinence beg for a new edition of "Our New Crusade," the most sensible temperance tract ever published in this land.

Says the author: "Readers will hardly trouble themselves to find any approach to unity or coherency in all these memorials written at different times in fifty years. In these years I have tried to do the work of a Christian minister. This means that I have been intimate with all sorts and conditions of men and women. It also means that I have seen all conditions of life. It means, again, that I have not known, on any morning to which these fifty years have waked me, what I was to see, or do, or be, as the next fifteen hours passed by. Such are the conditions of my profession. Any friend who will bear them in mind will understand what I mean when I say so often that my daily life is one wild romance. He will then, perhaps, find a certain connection between a poor sonnet, an essay on decentralization, the exaggerations of a short story, and some studies of history."

The preface also has a prettily fancied picture of the Christian Fathers while revising their early editions and of their feelings as they perceived the mistakes of their youth, and a very good portrait of the author serves as frontispiece. The edition is bound in moss-green cloth, and two volumes will be published each month. Dr. Hale says that the reader has an opportunity to place them low or high upon his shelves. There is not much doubt as to their place for many a year. Possibly, when all Americans are as sensible as the Sybarites and as patriotic as Philip Nolan learned to be they will find nothing novel in the volumes, but that will not happen to-morrow.

*THE WORKS OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE. Ten volumes. 12mo. Boston: Modern Little, Boyd & Co.

Kenneth Grahame's Delightful Book.*

Addressed to whom? What kind of an audience does Kenneth Grahame claim as his own? Did Lewis Carroll write for children alone? It was his supreme talent that made for him a general, not an exclusive, audience. "Alice in Wonderland" appeals to all ages. Maybe Kenneth Grahame's circle of admirers is a trifle less wide. It's restriction is the limit of years. Yet there is no man or woman who remembers childhood who can but help taking Kenneth Grahame close to heart. It is his exclusive privilege to transport his readers perhaps thirty years back—maybe to make the man of fifty years past with one leap return to his early days—those happiest days. The stolid child who never has had waking dreams barely exists. The play with a child's hands always is supplemented by the play of fancy. The stiff and gouty fingers of old age scarce recall the supple digits of childhood. Their cleverness of movement have departed, but the reminiscences of their cleverness remain. It is the memory of happy child life retained which assuages declining age. In this province, the reconstructing of child life, Kenneth Grahame is masterly; in fact we know of no one his equal. He has made this his own special domain.

It is pleasing to know how quickly Mr. Kenneth Grahame's "The Golden Age" found appreciation, and in "Dream Days" the author follows out the same theme. Here are the children, imaginative ones, sometimes a trifle obstreperous, who dream their dreams, and act them. They wanted some one to tell what were their fancies, and they have found their best interpreter.

The namby pamby, the goody-goody child, Mr. Kenneth Grahame does not trouble himself with. Charlotte, Selina, Edward, Harold, and the story teller himself are honest, natural little ones, every one of them, with strongly developed characteristics, and they follow out their hobbies to the very end, despite the oppressive acts of "their relations."

Nearly comic is "The Reluctant Dragon," and that reptilian burnishes his scales with a bit of flannel, but he is so kind and thoughtful a beast that even the doughty champion St. George becomes fond of him, and after a mock combat there is peace. How one takes in every line in "A Saga of the Seas" and understands the wealth taken on the captured ship, "ropes of pearl, too, and big stacks of nougat," and that dream started with a little chap ensconced in a round sponge bath, resting on a towel-horse placed flat on the floor, so that there should be the actual rocking motion such as the waves impart. Could there be a better circus than when Zephyrine rode over the boundless Sahara or Coralie sprang through the papered hoops? The boy who saw that dreamed that he would "strut" past rows of applauding "relations" holding Coralie's hand, and be clad in his "Sunday knickerbockers" and she in her "pink and spangles."

Mr. Kenneth Grahame gives the fullest play to his fancy and is endowed with the richest flow of language. Suppose after all he writes of children's thoughts? Is not the child the beginning of the man or the woman? And is that a theme to be neglected?

*DREAM DAYS. By Kenneth Grahame. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. $1.25.

By Charles G. D. Roberts.*

This book, as the title indicates, is based upon the same event in history as Evangeline. The removal of the Acadians from their bright and happy homes, to be scattered among the English settlements, is a theme worthy of any man's pen. Mr. Roberts has described the Canadian scenery in a manner that suggests Longfellow's masterpiece. The story gives us an insight into one of the causes of the fall of New France, namely, the wicked and inefficient character of the Governor and his dishonorable parasites. The Acadians were wavering between the rule of the unscrupulous French and the English. The Governor at Halifax then determined, through fear of treachery, to scatter the Acadians among the New England settlements, and he executed his determination. The eviction is declared not such a great piece of cruelty, for, as far as possible, families were not separated.

The tale, as we now have it, is told by a young French gentleman, Paul Grande, who after fighting for two years with the English, returns to Grand Pré, the Acadian metropolis, to find the woman he loves, Yvonne de Lamourie, betrothed to an Englishman. He does not relinquish hope, although she assures him that her promise to marry the Englisman must be kept. By a timely warning of the coming of the French vandals he saves the Englishman from death, but while escaping is himself hurt. He is nursed by a hermit. While he lies sick the English shut the Acadians in the Grand Pré Church. Yvonne is saved from capture by her English lover. Paul Grande is taken prisoner by his rival's countrymen, and he is locked in the church with the others. Finally the captives are marched on ships to be transported to the English settlements. Yvonne, who at last discovers that she loves Paul, joins the captives and enters a vessel to share his exile. The prisoners mutiny on the second day and take the ship. They, effecting a landing, then escape through the wilds, the men walking and the women on sledges, and ultimately reach Montreal, where Paul and Yvonne are married.

The romance is a pretty one. Yvonne, like all the other Acadian maidens, was taught that a promise was sacred and was not to be lightly broken, but it was only when Paul was about to be separated from her, perhaps forever, that she realised that she must keep faith with him, leave her intended husband, and depart with the man she now discovered that she loved so dearly. Everybody on the English ship is charmed by her from the moment she steps on board. The minor characters comprise a fighting fop, a sham witch, much loved and respected by the inhabitants of Grand Pré for her many acts of kindness; a supposed mad hermit, who lives only for revenge upon a wicked French priest, and many rogues and good men. The rogues in the tale are very clever. French rogues always are. All are woven into the tale with much skill, and none fails to hold the reader's attention.

The book deserves high rank among this year's volumes, not only for the excellence of its style, but also from a historical standpoint. Books on Canadian subjects are not numerous and cannot fail to be of interest, when written in such an entertaining manner as Mr. Roberts has written "A Sister to Evangeline."

*A SISTER TO EVANGELINE. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Author of "The Forge in the Forest," "A History of Canada," "Earth's Enigmas," etc. New York: Montgomery & Co. 1899. 12mo. Paper. Boston, New York, and London: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. Price, $1.25.

An Estimate of Franklin.*

If it be true that a photograph is a better likeness than an oil portrait, then in "The True Benjamin Franklin," by Sydney George Fisher, we have all that can be desired to bring to our minds one of the greatest of Americans. But a photograph, while it shows plainly what exists on the suface, can never give the spirit, the insight into the thoughts and motives of the sitter, which a great artist enables us to gain. And this it is that strikes the reader as he lays down the latest "estimate of Franklin's position, work, worth"; it is an estimate of certain definite acts and accomplishments, but it contains little of the man himself. The book is, however, interesting throughout and gives a comprehensive and brief account, such as we have long wanted, clearing up many tangled webs of discussion and showing us Franklin's work in the various channels in which his wonderful energy found an outlet. As an unprejudiced description of Franklin's career it is admirable. This is especially so in the chapters which deal with his difficulties and achievements as a diplomat.

It was doubtless a delicate task to extract the truth from the letters of bitter recrimination written at the time by his enemies and the volumes of flattery which have appeared since, but it has been done with evident skill and judgment.

Undoubtedly the chapters telling of Franklin's life and labors in London and Paris are the best written and most interesting of any in the volume. The affair of the Hutchinson letters, which did so much to make him unpopular in England, is clearly and carefully set forth, and his honor in withholding the name of the Member of Parliament who gave them to him is shown, as well as his unwise use of these historic and troublesome documents.

The many and differing duties which as Ambassador, agent, financier, and even as a sort of judge of admiralty Franklin was obliged to perform for his country while in France, combined with his researches in science and an active life as favorite of the Court circle are admirably indicated by extracts from his writings and several characteristic anecdotes. It is this period of his career which is usually misunderstood by both his detractors and admirers, and Mr. Fisher, while admitting his unbusinesslike methods, shows plainly that much of the confusion and disorder of the papers and accounts of the embassy arose from the stupid arrangement of Congress whereby all three Commissioners had equal power, and Franklin, from his superior intellect and position among the French, and in order to accomplish anything, was obliged to virtually assume the head, which aroused the jealousy of certain of his enemies and led to the circulation of most derogatory reports.

It has been said, indeed was generally asserted a century ago, that Franklin was a plagiarist, but the fact is that his style was so wonderfully clear and his mind so quick to seize what was of value wherever it might lie and make it his own, reproducing the thought, but in words and form quite different, that people credited him with originating what was in a homely but most convincing manner presented to them. This is markedly the case in Poor Richard's Almanac, the gist of whose sayings can often can be traced to Bacon, La Rochefoucauld, Rabelais, and other sources.

Franklin, however, made no secret of the fact that he often availed himself of the wisdom of others; indeed, no incident was too trivial, no episode too obscure, no theme too hackneyed, for him to grasp and by the power of his sympathy for humanity and the magic of his style transform it and give it back to the world so that the sayings of the peasant were quoted by Princes and the conclusions of philosophers became the wisdom of the illiterate.

The main points which in the life of the great statesman and philosopher are usually considered debatable are treated with absolute justice; it is when one thinks of the man that one feels the book leaves something to be desired.

His youth and education are carefully treated, his religion and morals discussed, his scientific attainments all noted, his life in society observed, his faults and virtues alluded to, yet we have not Benjamin Franklin.

Not that one wants the myth which the author says has replaced in many minds the great man, but one would like to have had the character, which is as many-sided as any in our history, brought out a little more brilliantly. Franklin did not need lionizing, but he did need a biographer who should by his insight and sympathy present him as a whole, not as though his tastes

*THE TRUE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. By Sydney George Fisher. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.

and attainments were separated from his character and life.

"That the task given this effort to perhaps due in a measure to the division under different heads of the various phases of Franklin's nature and career, which is of advantage in all respects except the one here alluded to. The writing in some of the earlier chapters occasionally lacks smoothness, but as Mr. Fisher approaches the more interesting aspects of the great man's development the fault becomes less apparent and finally disappears.

"The account of Franklin as a scientist and the lucid description of his investigations are excellent, but nowhere does the author show his appreciation more than in the masterly fashion in which he discusses Franklin's work in helping frame the Constitution of the United States and in ending the life of the priest. Mr. Fisher perceives here the dramatic quality with which his subject's character abounds, and leaves us with the best and most artistic impression of Franklin, ending the book with his words spoken while the last members were signing the Constitution, that he had often, during the course of the session and the vicissitudes of his hopes and fears as to its issue, looked at the sun, which happened to be painted back of the President's chair, "without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting, but now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun."

A Book from a Gunner Aboard the Yankee.*

This plain, direct, unvarnished account of the boys on board the Yankee, as set forth in the Diary of No. 5 of the After Port Gun, must be of the greatest interest to all persons who care to know how these men—physicians, lawyers, brokers, merchants, men of leisure and wealth suddenly become seamen, subject to the strictest discipline, required to do the hardest labor, brought face to face with danger and death—bore themselves. In a general way we already know by the accounts we have received here and there in newspapers and magazine articles that they bore themselves well; that in the battles in which they were engaged their gunners handled the guns effectively; that the men were brave and patient. This, however, is knowing only the merest outline. Really to know how the men conducted themselves one must be acquainted with the daily routine of their lives aboard the Yankee, and that is what this book acquaints us with.

The attitude of the men may be seen at the very outset. "Word was passed," says the author, "that our enlistment papers—for we were to regularly enter Uncle Sam's naval service—would be made out, and that our freedom and liberty, as some of the boys put it, would cease from that hour. The latter statement made little impression. We had entered the Naval Reserves for business, if business was required, and we expected hardships as well as fun." And so they enlisted, and so these men left their homes, their ease, their luxury; became coal heavers and deck swabbers, vigorously hauled upon block and tackle, hoisted huge boxes, painted decks, contented themselves with hard-tack, salt pork, and bad coffee, and yet "would not have left the ship for a good deal."

Of the previous inexperience of some of them, at least, there can be little doubt. "While I was below," the author tells us, "I saw a commotion on the other side of the deck. The master at arms was expostulating with one of the new recruits who had reported that afternoon. Suddenly the latter called out angrily, "I'll see if I have to, durn you!" and bolted for the upper deck. We reached the quarter deck just as the recruit came to a stop in front of the officer of the watch. "What's the matter with you?" demanded the latter, curtly. "What's up?"

"Th-th-that m-m-man down in the cellar wants me to sleep in a bag, durn him!" gasped the recruit. But the men did not remain in such ignorance as to the parts of the ship very long. They learned things quickly. Their points of view developed. Trifles did not disturb them. "I tore off a corner of my right thumb trying to squeeze a large box through the forward hatch," the author tells us, "and the only treatment I gave it was a fragment of rather soiled rag and a little vaseline, borrowed from a mate. To quit work and apply for first aid to the injured never struck me. Ashore I would probably have called a doctor."

And so, with much good-natured hard work, with some very delightful practical jokes, with many smashed thumbs and fingers, the men made ready the good ship Yankee, and, amid cheering and farewells, the vessel, a few months ago a peaceful and efficient unit in the fighting force of the United States, passed out of the harbor of Boston, and the Yankee began her career as a "gunboat." It is evident in a gratifying fact that unless later "with plan and imagination and deviltry, hope and happiness and wine, women and song thrown in, hardtack-ists, tars, mariners, scrap, writing paper, envelopes, ink, pens, nibs, brush, jolly, pocket knives, and a multitude of prizes that would have brought a thrill of envy to the face of a Swiss hokypoker."

But soon the Yankee set off cruising for prizes. Then we see how at the command the ship is made ready for action; how breech-blocks are thrown open, sights adjusted, ammunition hoisted, how the surgeon and his assistants make ready in the sick bay aft, with cases of glittering instruments, bandages, and splints; how in the fireroom firemen and coal passers are heaping up the furnaces, how the carpenters are ready below with shot-hole plugs, and how everywhere each man is at his proper station ready for the word to begin action—and then how the stentorian command "Secure!" is heard from the bridge, which means that all these preparations were but a drill.

But it was not long before the Yankee was ordered South, and not much longer before these New York yanks had the opportunity to try their mettle. In the bombardment of Santiago the Yankee had a very considerable part. And their only feeling was that they would have experienced all the discomforts of midnight watches, severest discipline, "all over again, just to see this bombardment."

"What we saw of the bombardment was limited to the range of our gun port, but that little was worth all the hardships and toil and discomforts of the whole cruise. The spectacle of the fleet itself was almost enough. To see the great ships plowing through the water, each enveloped in a shroud of smoke, shot here and there with tinges of ruddy flame; to see that mighty line swinging and swaying in front of the enemy; to see the shells land and explode in fort and battery; to see the great gaps torn in cliff and earthworks; to see the geyserlike fountains of water spout up here and there as the Spanish shells struck the surface of the bay—to see all this, and to hear the accompanying thunder and booming of the guns, was payment in full for coal handling and standing watch and Government straight." Not one of the Yankee boys would have missed the spectacle for anything earth could offer. The Yankee boys had among them a bard who enlivened the dull hours of the watches with many a delightful song.

First American Editions.*

In the gathering together of the mass of material that goes to make up the present volume, Mr. Foley has done a great work, the value of which will grow with the passing of time. There are, to be sure, those who will read the book after the fashion of the man who returned a borrowed dictionary with the remark that he had read it through, but had been entirely unable to get the hang of the story, but happily such readers will be few. To the busy writer, author, editor, or even the commercial bookseller, a bibliography such as this will be worth more than its weight in gold, and the collector of books, who must know his hobby as others know their business, will read the pages eagerly, finding something new every morning and fresh every evening. What a pity it is that so comparatively few know the full charm of a book! Not the mere reading of it, though that has its allurements, but the discovery and ownership of an almost forgotten first edition of a favorite author even if it be anonymous as to title page. To the multitude such things are without significance, but to the enthusiast who is so fortunate as to find a rare gem on the bookstall for a song, and but for knowledge such as awaits the student of Mr. Foley's pages, would pass the book without consideration, the book now available, even if the edition be limited to 500 copies, signifies much. Take the case of such a well-known author as William Cullen Bryant, with whose works a reasonable familiarity may be assumed by most of those to whom literature appeals, and one is amazed at the array of Bryant bibliography to be found tabulated. There are many to whom the name of Elisabeth Oakes Smith is almost or quite unknown as an author, and yet Mrs. Smith was once very much in the public eye, and her space in the bibliographical records is not one of the least of those finding a place therein. There is to be found much to reward diligent research. Authors are encountered here and there who had dreams of fame and honor, possibly wealth, but whose works lacked something, somehow, and their cherished brain products were

*A GUNNER ABOARD THE "YANKEE." From The Diary of Number Five of the After Port Gun. 1898. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $1.50.

*A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF FIRST AND NOTABLE EDITIONS. Chronologically Arranged with Notes. By P. K. Foley. With an introduction by Walter Learo Sawyer. Buckram, uncut edges. Large 8vo. Pages, 350. Edition limited to 500 copies. Boston: Printed for subscribers.

Another Book on the War.*

The pictorial is after all the universal language, and the principal feature of Mr. Hemment's book is the pictorial. A description, no matter how graphic, falls sadly into second place in competition with the photographic that permits no fine, no delicate, however, small, to escape a faithful reproduction. We are in these days going back, therefore, in history to first principles and returning, relatively, more and more to picture writing in the practical application of modern photographing which is daily becoming more widespread and useful. Without the camera and the kodak our nineteenth century civilization would not be quite as it is with them. The old-time copper plate, with its charm and beauty, the steel plate, and even the wood engraving, are all giving way before reproductive photography in the matter of periodical and book illustration. Even the newspaper now regards the work of the photo-engraver as one of the requirements of its publication. In the application of photography to the arts of war a new field has been opened for it, and its effectiveness has, in the hands of Mr. Hemment, been amply demonstrated. Photographs have previously been made of camp life, the fields of military operations, naval manœuvres, &c., but if Mr. Hemment be not a pioneer in obtaining a complete pictorial description or portrayal of an entire war, he has had but exceedingly few predecessors. It is not an easy task, nor always a safe one, to take a photograph of a hostile army, a cavalry charge, or any one of the numerous movements that enter into and form a part of an action or a campaign. The favorite old-time request of the local photographer to "fix the eyes on that spot, look a little pleasant, and don't move," is ineffective in either naval or military photography. And yet it may truly be said that the results obtained by Mr. Hemment are quite satisfactory. His skill in the matter of instantaneous work is amply reflected in the pictures he has to show, and there were times no doubt when his athletic training was very useful to him.

The war is pictorially described in the present book, from the blowing up of the ill-fated Maine down to the return of the Rough Riders and the home coming of the Seventy-first Regiment. The narration is full of adventure, with something of romance, as well as of suffering, as threads of the story. War has its pomp and circumstance, but it also has its cruel side, and Mr. Hemment has given us something of each, the result being a very complete account of the much-described war for Cuba's independence.

The use of smokeless powder takes away the old-time cloud effects that once entered into and were a part of all war pictures, so that the modern pictures we have are often less spectacular than those of old, but under prevailing conditions the possibility for clearness of definition and detail is very much greater than was ever before possible. It is no doubt true, as Mr. Hemment states, that when one is engrossed in his work, even on the field of battle, the dangers of the bullets and the breaking of shells is forgotten, but there is a very large number of persons to whom the reading of the book that we have now from Mr. Hemment before the cheerful fireside and around the glow of the evening lamp will be much more alluring than would be the actual field experience with its hardships and dangers. There is a great deal of interesting and valuable information contained in the present records, "all of which Mr. Hemment saw, and a part of which he was."

Our English Governors.*

The basis for the present volume is found in an essay originally presented as a dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Harvard University, but the book has now been carefully revised and to a very considerable extent rewritten. The term Provincial Governor as used by Prof. Greene indicates the Chief Executive of the royal and proprietary colonies as distinguished from the elective Governors of, for example, Rhode Island and Connecticut, who stood upon an essentially different footing, the consideration of which does not form a part of Mr. Greene's book. In

*CANNON AND CAMERA. Sea and Land Battles of the Spanish-American War in Cuba. Camp Life, and the Return of the Soldiers Described and Illustrated. By John C. Hemment, War Artist at the Front. With index and an introduction by W. I. Lincoln Adams. Buckram. Decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 282. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $2.

*THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR IN THE ENGLISH COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA. By Evarts Boutell Greene, Professor of History in the University of Illinois, sometime Harris Fellow of Harvard University. Cloth, 8vo. Pages 362. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., London and Bombay. Price, $1.50 net.

the small colonies, which were more or less under the control of the Crown, the Governor was the real power in the government, and the Council and Assembly were more than ornamental. Various governmental forms were tried that gave way to dominating forces, until, after the weaknesses of the proprietary governments had been proved over and over again and the proprietors had shown their inability to maintain stable and efficient Governments, the transition to the royal government was rendered peculiarly and particularly easy. The changes signified by the wholesale annulment of charters did not, however, take place without controversy, first in Massachusetts and finally in Pennsylvania, but the Provincial Governor was crystallised little by little, and at last came to have an important place in Colonial politics. The Provincial Governor came to be appointed either directly by the Crown or with its approval. The methods by which these appointments were secured were similar to those employed in the other departments of the British public service in the days of the Whig ascendency. In a report submitted to the Board of Trade in 1715 there is an interesting statement of the principles governing such appointments:

"Governments have bin sometimes given as a reward for Services done to the Crown, and with design that such persons should thereby make their fortunes. But they are generally obtained by the favor of great Men to some of their dependants or relations, and they have bin sometimes given to persons who were obliged to divide the profit of them with those by whose means they were procured. The Qualifications of such persons for Government being seldom considered."

This is a severe indictment, but one no doubt well deserved. It might be applied in some modern cases with a pertinency equally applicable.

The amount of the Governors' salaries varied greatly, and it is often difficult for us now to estimate, with the slightest approach to accuracy, the real value of amounts that are stated in currency in various stages of depreciation. Virginia paid, perhaps, the largest salary to her Governor, the amount having been £2,000. In 1768 New York paid the same, but in the other Colonies the salaries were, as a rule, £1,000 or less. In addition to the salary paid the Governor, he often received various fees and a share of the fines and forfeitures—usually a third, sometimes a half.

The study of the Provincial Governor opens a very wide possible field that is full of interest for those to whom historical research appeals, and in the volume that now finds a deserved place in the Harvard Historical Studies by Prof. Greene will be found copious material bearing on the subject of which it treats and of the times in which the Colonial Governor was a great power in the young Colonies.

The Governor then signified and occupied an office far more complex than is the case with our Governors. His power, lacking definition, was greater than we can now easily realize, including, as it often did, not executive functions only, but something of a legislative and judicial authority as well. The careful student of Prof. Greene's work will find in it a great deal more than merely antiquarian or temporary or local interests. Copious appendices add value to an already valuable work.

A French Revolution Scrapbook.*

There is no more fascinating historical theme for author or reader than the French Revolution. But few events since the commencement of recorded history have been more momentous, tragic, or inspiring than those which transpired in the celebrated period covered by this volume. In ascribing reasons for this great political upheaval many writers lay particular stress upon the salt tax, the forced labor on the roads, the oppression of the nobility, and neglect to emphasize the fact that a desire for liberty had permeated the upper ranks of society. They overlook the fact that the French officers who had returned from America, after serving under Washington, were pronounced for freedom and would welcome the day that leveled the pretensions of the nobles in the army and forever put an end to the much dreaded lettres de cachet of the crown. The editor of the present volume has shown excellent judgment in the selections here presented. The opening chapters are devoted to the reminiscences of Thomas Walter Griffith, the uncle of the husband of the editor. Mr. Griffith resided in Paris during the Reign of Terror and the Rule of the Directory. In recognition of his services to the émigrés during the Reign of Terror, Louis XVIII. in 1816 sent him the Cross of St. Louis. His recollections have been intelligently recorded, and form one of the most interesting portions of the book. Subsequent articles treat of "France Before the Revolution," "The Collapse of French Royalty," "The Reign of Terror," "The Clergy of France During the French Revolution," "Lafayette and His Family," and

*MY SCRAPBOOK OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Edited by Elisabeth Wormeley Latimer. 12mo, 448 pages. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $2.00.

JAN

"Louis XVII." The editor has selected a large part of her material from the Literary Supplement of the Paris Figaro. The latter, in the years 1893, 1894, and 1895, the centennial anniversaries of the frightful scenes of the Reign of Terror, published valuable articles on the subject as the one hundredth anniversary of each event arose. These articles were translated by Mrs. Latimer for Littell's Living Age. She has also included in the volume translations from MM. Erckmann-Chatrian's historical novels, selections from Carlyle, Mrs. Markham's "History of France," "Memoirs of Clergy," and contributions to Appletons' Journal, London Quarterly Review, Gentleman's Magazine, Temple Bar, National Review, Nineteenth Century, and Macmillan's Magazine. A glance at this list shows that the book is well named, yet there is much in it that evidences the labor of an able editor. The fugitive pieces, for which this volume serves as a repository, would be practically inaccessible to the public if not collected in the present form. The Figaro articles were prepared by some of the best French authorities of the day, and form a distinct feature of this volume. The articles are arranged sequentially, following the order of the events they describe, and the result is a well-connected historical account of the doings of the Revolutionists and the Directory. The last chapter of the book deals with the fate of the Dauphin. How, when, and where this unfortunate Prince's life came to an end has been the subject of conjecture for over 100 years. The Revolutionists claimed that the child died in the Temple on June 8, 1795, about a year after his separate imprisonment. Much historical doubt exists as to the accuracy of this statement. The Princess Royal, afterward the Duchesse d'Angoulême, who was imprisoned in the Temple at the same time, believed that her brother had not died as claimed by the Directory. Considerable research has been made by various writers, and during the past few years well-substantiated declarations have been made that the Dauphin escaped from the Temple. The editor inclines to the belief that the young Prince was taken to America and placed in the custody of the Indians, and by them raised and educated. Subsequently, as the Rev. Eleazer Williams, he preached in various parts of the United States for a number of years, dying at Hogansburg, N. Y., in 1858. While most ingenious arguments have been advanced to substantiate this solution of the problem of the lost Prince, yet we must admit that they fail to convince us of their value. The idea is too mythical and lacks that substantial support of facts that would give it an air of historical truth. Efforts have been made by other investigators to prove that Marshal Ney was not executed, and even to show that John Wilkes Booth escaped death at the hands of his pursuers, and, while romantic tales have been woven about these fragile claims, still the preponderance of evidence in favor of the claims that all of these persons died at the times and places generally set forth in history. While the period of the French Revolution has been treated by some of the ablest historians, including Taine, Sybel, de Tocqueville, Thiers, Van Laun, Carlyle, Burke, and Allson, yet there is much miscellaneous literature on that epoch not included in the works of those writers which is most valuable. Among this is the class of articles included by Mrs. Latimer in the present volume. She certainly deserves the thanks of the reading public for the thoughtfulness which dictated the preparation of the work and commendation for the industry displayed in the compilation of the material which she selected.

Chinese Porcelain.*

Just as soon as a man begins to collect art objects of any kind, just so soon does he begin to learn something about them. He must have a certain interest in his collecting field or he would not go into it, and some additional knowledge comes with each new specimen. His proficiency grows with his cabinet and step by step he becomes an expert and a connoisseur. He profits by his errors and his mistakes and information thus gained does not easily pass away. In other words, experience is a good teacher, here as elsewhere. Chinese porcelain has long been a favorite with many collectors. Aside from its intrinsic art value it lends itself so readily and well to decoration both in form and color that the interest that belongs to it is easily doubled in appreciative eyes. In China the potter's art was known, according to their own legends and traditions, as early as B. C. 2600, but Mr. Gulland assigns the date of the earliest manufacture of porcelain there to a period not prior to the Han dynasty, (206 B. C. to 25 A. D.) There is a kind of mysticism in the contact with anything Chinese, and this is also true of their pottery forms. Their art, their colors, and color application, the decorative forms used by them, their drawing, and a thousand other details differ so greatly from our designs and their bases, that we are forced to regard the Chinese results with curiosity first and admiration afterward. With infinite skill and never-ending patience they are able to attain results in pottery, as in other forms, that are impossible to the Occidental artisan.

The aim of Mr. Gulland in his present work has been to produce a serviceable handbook for the use of amateurs interested in the subjects of Chinese porcelain, wherein the technical terms are explained and much other information given as simply as possible that will be useful or interesting in connection therewith. The results aimed at, it may be said, have largely been achieved, and while we are as yet quite in the dark on many points and may not know with certainty the age of much of the china that we possess, the book will be found to afford much that the collector will wish to know and would find it not easy to find gathered together so admirably elsewhere. A piece of China, or bric-à-brac of any kind for the matter of that, about which nothing is known, loses much of its value, and it is true that the more we know of the china we collect the better we like it and the more we value it.

There is a world of myth reflected in the decoration that is found on Chinese porcelains of succeeding ages. We have contact with epochs long ago forgotten so far as historic records that are available to us are concerned; we encounter symbols, emblems, charms, fabulous animals, and much else peculiar to China and her antiquity that, were it not for the Chinese porcelain that has come down to us, had been utterly lost beyond recall. Chinese porcelain was an object of export from a very early period. In 1280 Marco Polo speaks of it being made and he states that it was sent all over the world. Indeed, traces of this early trade are even now to be found in India, Persia, Egypt, the Malay Archipelago, and Zanzibar. Pottery produced under the Ming dynasty has long enjoyed a deserved favor among collectors. From the standpoint of the Chinese the quality of porcelain belonging to the Ming period is unsurpassed by that of any subsequent period, in which opinion there are to be found many collectors scattered throughout the world to acquiesce. The brilliancy of its hues must ever be one of the chief charms of Chinese porcelain. The color is applied in three different ways—under the glaze, as in blue and white; mixed with the glaze, as in céladon; over the glaze, as in most of the polychrome sections, when it may be either plain or mixed with a glaze—in the latter case, it stands up on the surface and is known as enamel. The Chinese seem to have worked up by very slow degrees to the brilliant pigments we are accustomed to find on their porcelain. It is very generally conceded now that green, similar to jade in one or more of its various shades, was probably the first color satisfactorily employed in the decoration of porcelain. The second place belongs to blue, which is followed by red, white, purple, yellow, dark brown, black, or what did duty for the same, gilt, and other later colors. Crackle is an affect distinctly Chinese in origin and in application to decoration.

Among the numerous forms assumed by Chinese porcelain it is possible to notice only here or there one, and thus the reticulated or pierced ware, the Famille Rose, Mandarin china, eggshell, peacock and Jesuit china are marked, not because they are the only ones, but for some reasons they are perhaps more representative and familiar. There are many specimens of Chinese porcelain figured in the book by Mr. Gulland, duplicates of which it will not be possible for any collector to obtain, and thrice happy is he who can rest content therefore with the solace of the pictures. Marks, as applied to Chinese porcelain, while various, do not have the significance and importance they have among English potters, and dealers and collectors therefore pay little attention to marks in connection with these Chinese products. Some of them are interesting and many appear as pictorial reproductions in the present book. No one who is at all interested in Chinese porcelains can afford to be without this book.

*CHINESE PORCELAIN. By W. G. Gulland. With notes by T. J. Larkin and 466 illustrations. Buckram. Rough edges. Pot. Pages, 350. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, $5.25.

Short Stories by Paul Ford.*

Certainly Mr. Ford is not one of those to be reproached with letting capability and godlike reason rust in them unused. Setting aside his valuable historical studies, and examining only the product of his imagination, we find him opening his career as a novelist with "The Honorable Peter Sterling," a romance of ward politics written in a simple and almost clumsy style, and quite the most interesting and original book of fiction in its decade. Then we had "The Story of an Untold Love," depending for its charm entirely upon its vein of sensitive appreciation of fine and subtle tendencies in human nature.

Now a new volume begins with an animal story, in which vivacity and humor—very subordinate qualities in Mr. Ford's previous work—predominate. The remainder of the volume is made up of two or three other stories rather commonplace by comparison, and a couple of plays that fulfill all the difficult requirements of "parlor drama." It is amazing versatility, and lends an element of piquancy to the expectation of the reader when a new book by Mr. Ford is announced.

The faults to be found are as various as the virtues, and it is, perhaps, not wholly encouraging that the first and most important work was freest from anything like self-consciousness or elaboration. In the little stories and plays under consideration there is, however, one quality which has persisted and grown stronger with each succeeding book. This is a certain light-hearted loyalty to a moral ideal. Pluck, courtesy, respect for women, kindness of heart are taken for granted as the essential features of existence, and where they are missing a cheerful scorn on the part of the author is made manifest. Mr. Ford has not as a novelist attained cynicism, and while it may be said of his work that some of it offends by flippancy, and some of it by disregard of form and too much regard of manner, it may not be said that any of it is without surprising freshness and brightness, and the sort of sentiment which is wholesome, not morbid, and which "heartens whom it can."

*TANGLE-TALES OF CUPID. Told by Paul Leicester Ford. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Illus. Price, $1.25.

Mr. Dole's Persian Romance.*

"Omar the Tentmaker" is the title of an interesting historical romance based largely upon actual events in the life of the great poet-astronomer, Omar Khayyám. Mr. Dole's study of the history, life, and literature of the Persians has admirably fitted him for such a work.

The three principal characters in the book are Nizamul-Mulk, a generous, noble Wazir of the Sultan Malikshah Hasan-ben-Sabah, an ambitious, unreliable person, leader of that sect known as Assassins, and the famous Persian poet, author of those inimitable quatrains. Nature is ever the same, and the passions of love and ambition, of religion and fanaticism, of friendship and jealousy are depicted with masterly strokes in these three characters as they are also in the minor ones of the story.

The book opens with the description of the visit of the Seljúk Sultan Malikshah, accompanied by his Court, to his nephew, Ibrahim Niyál, Governor of Khurasán, who resides at Nishapur. Ibrahim, with his retinue, goes out from the city to meet and escort his uncle to his palace. When the two caravans meet and salutations are being exchanged between uncle and nephew, the Wazir of the Sultan discovers among Ibrahim's suite Omar, his old schoolmate. These in turn salute each other with genuine affection. Now the Governor conducts the Sultan and his company to a beautiful park outside of the city and entertains his guests with a hunting party with dogs and hawks. While on this hunting expedition Omar and the Wazir, deeply interested in conversation, lag behind the others, and are surprised at meeting upon the road another schoolmate, Hasan-ben-Sabah. The three naturally enough fall into reminiscences of boyhood days, and Hasan calls to mind an old compact made that whatever good should befall any one of them should be equally shared by that one with the others, and the possessor of this good should give himself no preference. Soon the acquaintances separate upon the return of the hunters. Ibrahim next conducts the Sultan into the city, where he and his escort receive a royal welcome. At a grand banquet, given in his honor, the Sultan, at the Wazir's request, appoints Hasan to the responsible and lucrative position of mace-bearer, while Omar is made poet-laureate and Court astronomer, with a large annual pension. By much scheming, Hasan later becomes Lord Treasurer of the Province, but secretly abuses his trust by accepting and exacting bribes. He becomes a fanatic and directs the work of the Assassins in many of their despicable acts. He still is dissatisfied with his position, and longs for greater power, resorting to any means in his efforts to procure it, until at last he is compelled to flee the country on account of his brutal rascality. Not, however, is this done until the Wazir dies by the hand of the Assassins at Hasan's instigation. Omar's life also is attempted, but he is spared to end his days in peace and depart them underneath his favorite palm tree in his own garden.

*OMAR THE TENTMAKER. A Romance of Old Persia. By Nathan Haskell Dole. Illustrated by F. T. Merrill. 12mo, 385 pages. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., (Incorporated.)

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Catharine of Siena. By Arthur T. Pierson. 16mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 50 cents.

Letters of a War Correspondent. By Charles A. Page. 8vo. New York: L. C. Page & Co. $3.

Thomas Reid. By A. Campbell Fraser. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Things of Northfield. By Rev. David Gregg, D. D. 16mo. New York: E. B. Treat & Co. 60 cents.

The Great Affirmations of Religion. By Thomas R. Slicer. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

POETRY.

Immortelles and Asphodels. By Laura G. Collins. 12mo. New York: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.

The Song of the Wave. By George Cabot Lodge. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

FICTION.

The Boys of '98. By James Otis. 12mo. New York: Dana Estes & Co. $1.50.

Dan Gunn. By Leroy Armstrong. 16mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

The New Noah's Ark. By J. J. Bell. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

A Conjurer of Phantasms. By John W. Harding. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Phi-O-Rem's Canoe and Madeleine Verchéres. By William Henry Drummond. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

Church Sociables. 18mo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. 50 cents.

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The Key of the Holy House.

A Romance of Old Antwerp. By ALBERT LEE. No. 255, Appletons' Town and Country Library. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00; paper, 50 cents.

This is a stirring romance of Holland's struggle for liberty against the Spaniards in the latter part of the sixteenth century, when Don Luis de Requesens succeeded the Duke of Alva as Viceroy of the Netherlands. The story pictures the terrors of the Inquisition and thrilling episodes of the gallant war for liberty waged by William, Prince of Orange, on the land, and the "Water Beggars" on the sea. The destruction of a Spanish fleet, after a fashion repeated at Manila, is among the dramatic chapters of this fascinating romance.

Playtime and Seedtime.

By FRANCIS W. PARKER and NELLIE L. HELM. Illustrated. Appletons' Home-Reading Books. 12mo. Cloth, 32 cents net.

This is the first volume of Uncle Robert's Geography, consisting of six books, graded for schoolhouse as well as for the home. Colonel Parker begins his lessons in geography and the phenomena of nature by relating the experiences of a family of children upon a farm. He gives them free scope to extend their observations and investigations with the aid of their parents and "Uncle Robert," whose visit is described in the third book. Dr. Harris says: "If these books are read by the school children they will suggest a great variety of ways in which real mental growth and increase of practical power may be obtained."

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Martha Washington at Valley Forge.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

The part which Martha Washington played at Valley Forge has indeed seldom received the credit which it deserves as an example of the virtues of the women of the Revolution. The soldier's wife was more faithful to her husband in the midst of his perils and hardships than simple-hearted Martha Washington, one of the richest women of the colonies. She visited the sick and suffering in their huts, she braved the dangers of the smallpox; she patched trousers, knitted socks, and made shirts for the men, and his "dear Patsy," as the big General used to call his plump and pleasant little wife, kept the ladies of the camp busy when they called on her at the stone house sewing for the soldiers.

Lowell on Spanish Politics.

From The Century.

There are many parties, with more or less distinctly outlined principles or opinions; but the will, the ideas, the aspirations, I might almost say the very life, of all these is, I think, more completely in Spain than in most other countries, personified in certain leaders with whom selfish ambitions are apt sooner or later to take the place of principle, and whose partisans unconsciously substitute them for the interests of the country. It is almost always the probable action or inaction of certain leaders that the newspapers discuss, though there is no lack of ability for the treatment of more comprehensive questions.

The concentration of all national life in the capital tends to intensify the personal rivalries, jealousies, and animosities of these leaders by the immediate contact of competitors, and by the sight of men in power who perhaps started from a lower level than themselves. If we add to this an unmistakable tinge of Orientalism, and a very large infusion in the upper and middle classes of the most intense, restless, aspiring, and unscrupulous blood of all, the Jewish, perhaps we should rather wonder at the moderation than the passion of Spanish politics. It should be remembered also that the Spanish people (the elections being a sham) have no regulated and constitutional method of expressing their will, and that repression has its natural result of intensifying the desires it thwarts, and not only of justifying the means by the end, but of gradually substituting the one for the other.

De Sevigne and Walpole.

From Longman's Magazine.

As for Walpole's admiration of Mme. de Sévigné, it passes almost at once into a heroine worship. "I can scarcely read Grammont and Mme. de Sévigné," says he, "because I know them by heart." That ebony cabinet where the good lady kept the pens with which she wrote so many pages of graceful nothingness is not the least treasured object of the Strawberry collection. Horace is always reiterating her praises. The fluent French-English of his own style (some one says of him that he is the best Frenchman ever born on English soil) suggests that he may even, consciously or unconsciously, model his writing on hers. As for my Lord Chesterfield, that other rival letter writer, Horace is "much in doubt of his lordship's wit since I have finished his letters," while he can't speak of my Lady Mary Wortley Montagu without spite and slander.

There is scarcely one of his notable contemporaries on whom he does not somewhere or other express his views. Here is "Boswell, the quintessence of busybodies," and Goldsmith, "an idiot with once or twice a fit of parts." One day he is polishing his courtliness, as it were, to write the panegyric to Gibbon on the first volume of the "Decline and Fall," and the next complimenting serious Miss More (Horace's correspondence with the admirable Hannah is so dreadfully polite and artificial as to suggest that he found her much too worthy to be attractive) on that "charming and very genteel epoem, the 'Bas Bleu.'" Here again he is almost losing his composure over the "brutal speeches," "fustian" style, and "teeth-breaking diction of Johnson," or writing, as a literary opinion to go down the ages, and for the express benefit of the seriously learned person, that "an epic poem is the art of being as long as possible in telling an uninteresting story."

Horace Walpole.

From Longman's Magazine.

In the later portraits Horace Walpole is usually holding a pen, negligently, as it were, in his frail hand, and has a few books, (a very few and idly thrown together to show that Horace is simply the dilettante fine gentleman with a graceful amateur taste for letters and nothing at all in common with the vulgar person who writes seriously for money,) and in the background a handsome thunderstorm and the Gothic turrets of Strawberry.

When the place is built—it takes ten years in the building (Horace is always coming down from town, no doubt with a number of emendations in his "close little hand" on the architectural plans under his arm, to harass the stolid souls of the Georgian builders with his finikin French notions about grottoes and arches)—it is characteristic of the owner as no place has been characteristic of any man before or since. He regards it, it would appear from the Letters, as a woman regards her child or a man his ambition. His heart is set upon it, at least as it is set upon nothing else in the world. It is his cynic pleasure to stake his happiness on a "little plaything house" and a collection of bric-à-brac china rather than on such bric-à-bric as fame, place, or

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the... [illegible] ...Washington. He is always coming down to it in spite of the fact that it is abominably damp and that he is much more ill here than in Arlington Street. He is not deterred from it even when the roads which surround it are impassable to his friends (and Horace is always cynically sociable) and to everybody except highwaymen. He comes to it "in like tide" from a thousand engagements and the middle of the season—in the Autumn when the fogs are rising from the river. "Had an assembly," says he, "and the rheumatism . . . and shall plant the roses against my trellisage to-morrow."

The Gray Matter.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

The writer has examined many brains of persons morally or intellectually below the average, such as murderers, negroes, and others sunk in ignorance. He has invariably found the layer of vesicular or gray matter to be thicker than that of Daniel Webster's brain. Elephants, porpoises, whales, dolphins, and the grampus all have this layer thicker than the most intellectual men. Another great objection to locating mind in the gray matter of the brain is that this substance is found in the interior part of the spinal cord, and in all the nerve centres throughout the body, so that, if mind is situated in it, it is not confined to the brain, but dwells in the spine also, and is distributed all through the human frame. Still another objection lies in the fact that wherever the gray matter exists near the surface of the brain, it consists of three distinct layers, separated by a white substance, and the outermost layer is white, not gray.

Colonel Newcome.

Mrs. Ritchie in "The Newcomes."

It is almost touching to realise how many people have found the original of Colonel Newcome, to their personal satisfaction, in various individuals. I could almost laugh sometimes when one old friend after another says: "Have you never thought that So-and-so may have suggested the original character that your father must have meant to describe ——." I never heard my father say that when he drew the character of Colonel Newcome any special person was in his mind, but it was always an understood thing that my step-grandfather had many of Colonel Newcome's characteristics, and there was also a brother of the Major's, Gen. Charles Carmichael, who was very like Colonel Newcome in looks; a third family Colonel Newcome was Sir Richmond Shakespear, and how many more are there not, present and yet to come? According to a friendly biographer of the Thackeray family they abound in India!

Schoolboy English.

From The Cornhill.

A schoolboy wrote confidentially in a grammar paper, "There are five bowels in the English language, with w and y." Another boy, who, together with a friend was haled before the head master, accused of breaking boundaries, made a similar transposition. His chum offered the usual schoolboy plea of ignorance—it is marvelous, by the way, how ignorant the sharpest boy can be of regulations—and further protected himself by the assertion that they had only traversed a few yards of the forbidden territory. The master turned to the other with the question, "And what have you to say?" The lad, who had a penchant for the dangerous habit of using long words, replied, "Please, Sir, Smith has made a perfectly voracious statement." A certain novel appeared, containing the following remarkable sentence: "He struck his knee heavily with a great fish." The mistake passed the notice of proofreader and author, while probably very few readers noticed it.

The English of 1453.

From "England in the Fifteenth Century"—Denton.

The English population consists of churchmen, nobles, and craftsmen, as well as common people. It was a novel and significant division. Traders and manufacturers took their places somewhat noisily beside their fellow-politicians of older standing, filling the whole land till it seems for a moment as if nothing counted any more in English life save its middle class—a busy, hard, prosperous, pugnacious middle class, slowly emerging from its early obscurity. In this century it had arrived at power definitely, ostentatiously, carrying a proud look and a high stomach, intent on its own affairs, heedless of the Court, regardless of ministers save when it had to bribe them, irreverent to the noble, the "proud penniless with his painted sleeve," tolerant of ecclesiastics and monks only so long as they could be kept rigidly within their allotted religious functions.

A Greek Colony in Corsica.

From The Westminster Review.

At Cargèse we have the remarkable spectacle of a Greek population, with its own church, settled down on the coast of Corsica. Our inn is kept by a Greek, from Corfu, as his name, Corfiotti, tells us, and as the loquacity of his wife would lead us to infer—for at Cargèse the Corsican taciturnity has given place to the Hellenic love of talk. Rather more than two centuries ago a Greek settlement was founded in Corsica under the auspices of the Genoese Republic, to which the island at that time belonged; and when the French came into possession of the country they established

Intermarriages between the colonists and the natives, at first rare, have now become frequent, and it is to be feared that the Greek language will soon become an extinct theme in the fantasmic. But with that wonderful tenacity which it shows in modern Greece, in spite of centuries of barbarian inroads and Turkish oppression, the Greek type is sure to remain at Cargèse to reveal the traveler of its eternal youth and its unfailing characteristics.

Napoleon and Ajaccio.

From The Westminster Review.

Napoleon's house is, of course, the chief "lion" of Ajaccio; the quaint Italian document which contains the register of his baptism on July 21, 1771, is the object of every pilgrim's devotion in the Hôtel de Ville. This entry in the baptismal register is remarkable in several ways. In the first place, it shows a frank disregard for orthography, which cannot but scandalise scholars. For in the margin the future Emperor's Christian name is written "Neapolcone," while in the text his family name is spelt in the French style, "Bonaparte," and not "Buonaparte," a fact which proves that even at that early date, barely two years after the union of Corsica with France, the family had adopted the French spelling.

The house of the Bonapartes is in itself of no great interest; at St. Helena Napoleon said to his jailer, Hudson Lowe, "You, who have been in Corsica, know how small my home was." Besides, the present building was restored by the great man's orders after the original edifice had been destroyed by the partisans of Paoli. But, in spite of that, a deep sentiment must always attach to the room where the young Napoleon—"Nabulione," as he was then known to his playmates—slept, to the sedan chair in which his mother was transported in the pangs of childbirth from the cathedral to her room, and to the couch on which she brought forth the future Emperor. One sees, too, the trapdoor through which he escaped from the clutches of Paoli's myrmidons; had it not been for that unassuming piece of woodwork the history of Europe would have been altered and the whole subsequent course of its destinies changed. Napoleon III., with his usual astuteness, managed to graft his own legend on to that of his famous uncle, and his visit to Corsica with the Empress Eugénie has left many traces behind it.

Pictures for Penny Novels.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Penny novelettes differ from one another in externals rather than in internals. The get-up of the better sort is neat and attractive. The type is clear, and the covers might even be called "artistic," in the catholic sense of the term. The inferior kinds are indifferently printed "on gray paper with blunt type," and there are many degrees of excellence between the two extremes. All except one have illustrations ranging from the rudest of woodcuts to the smudgiest of "process" plates. Of course the artist selects the most sensational incidents for his pencil to adorn. The stabbing of the heroine's father by the villain disguised as the hero, the kidnapping of the heroine by Black Tom and his gang of gypsies at the instigation of her jealous rival, the horsewhipping of the villain by the hero in "faultless" evening dress—these and their like naturally present themselves as thoroughly suitable and congenial subjects.

The First Basilicas.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

In the third century there were already small buildings called "synagogues," or ecclesiae, where services were conducted, but Constantine began to build the first basilicas fitted to hold large congregations. In the West the apse was at the west end, but in Asia it was on the east, and curtains divided off the bema or choir from the rest of the basilica. Within these stood the wooden table of the eucharistic rite, and behind it, facing the congregation, sat the Bishop or Presbyter facing east at Rome, but west in Asia. Not until the ordinary service was ended, and the Deacons had carefully excluded all among the worshippers who were unbaptised, were the curtains drawn and the mysteries displayed to the faithful. Thus no profanation of the rite could be due to the mocking of unbelievers, though nothing was hidden from the believer.

Rudyard Kipling.

From The London Daily News.

Three different nationalities have gone to make up his complicated nature. On the mother's side Scotland and Ireland, on the father's England, though 400 years ago the Kiplings came from Holland. There is likewise a mixture of two different temperaments in the genealogy. Both grandfathers were clergymen, but the father is an artist, and the mother has throughout her life told stories in verse and prose. The same complexity existed in the early environment of the future author, spent in the wonderful world of India, midst the primitive culture of the East on one hand and the most advanced civilization of the West on the other. The child could thus see one family content with four clay walls under a straw thatch, three earthen pots and a handful of rice, earned by hard work, while close by he could find himself surrounded by all the conveniences which Europeans find necessary to make their stay in India bearable.

As the child began to talk he learned to call things by two different names. Kipling speaks Hindustani as fluently as English. Through the servants he came in touch with

Five Editions of Walton's "Angler."

From The Athenæum.

It would be interesting to know how many complete and uniform sets there are in various private hands of the first five editions of Walton's "Angler," which were all issued in the author's lifetime. The Ashburnham set, which last year brought £809, was so fine a one that its equal is not at all likely to occur again. A capital set is to be sold at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's in the fine library of angling books of the late Mr. Edward Snow of Boston, United States. It is not without some minor faults. The volumes are uniformly bound in olive morocco extra by Bedford, and there is every reason to believe that it has been sold three times previously at Sotheby's: (1) John Harward's sale, Dec. 9, 1858, £42, (Lilly) (2) R. Cutlar Fergusson's sale, Feb. 28, 1880, £44, (Toovey,) and (3) at a miscellaneous (but really L. Booth's)-sale, May 5, 1882, £48, (Toovey.) These three sets, like that which will shortly come under the hammer, were bound by Bedford in olive morocco; the Harward and Fergusson sets were one and the same, and this fact is so stated in the catalogue of the latter's sale. But Booth's set was sold without a "pedigree"; but so far as the description in the sale catalogue goes there can be little doubt that it was originally Harward's, and that it is identical with Mr. Snow's.

The Merry Louisa Alcott.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

"One evening, a few months after their return to Concord to live, my sister and I accompanied our mother on a call on the Alcotts. Before we left Louisa was persuaded by her mother to do something for our amusement. She disappeared, and soon came in transformed. Her hair, which girls in those days wore brushed low and braided, was twisted up into a little knob on her head so tight that she could hardly wink. The broad collar, white undersleeves, and hoopskirt of the day were gone, and she appeared in an ugly, scant, brown calico dress, with bloomer trousers to match, blue stockings, and coarse shoes.

"She had a manuscript in one hand and a pen in the other, which she thrust behind her ear and began a harangue on the 'Rights of Woman,' and offered and at once proceeded to read in strident tones a gem of thought which she had just turned out called 'Hoots of a Distracted Soul in the Wilderness.' She then passed on to other confirmatory manuscripts that she professed to be editing—travesties on her father's writings, I think—certainly on those of my father's under the name of Rolf Walden Emerboy. Mr. Alcott came in from his study to hear, and however little he could understand such manifestations of the spirit of prophecy, he seemed to feel the pride of a parent in his daughter's wit."

Bradford Letter Sold for a Low Price.

A good story has recently been going the rounds of some of the autograph and book collectors which shows that, even in this intelligent age, it is possible for most egregious errors to be made regarding a valuable find. A few days ago a stranger called upon an autograph dealer whose name is well known in this city and showed him a fine letter of Gov. William Bradford, one of the Mayflower voyagers and afterward Governor of the Plymouth Colony. The visitor desired to sell the rarity, and felt perfectly contented to accept $50. If the tale went no further, the dealer might properly be considered a shrewd and sharp business man. But the sequel is still more amazing.

The dealer remembered that the Hon. William C. Whitney is a descendant of Bradford, and wisely thought that the successful financier would like to possess so fine a specimen of his celebrated ancestor's handwriting. The visit to Mr. Whitney was successful, and when $100 was asked Mr. Whitney, who has the reputation of knowing a good thing when he sees it, interposed no objection and readily handed out the money. The dealer was satisfied with his profit until, a day or two later, some one who had heard of the Bradford letter came around with an offer that was considerably over one thousand dollars. His disappointment at learning of the sale was mild compared with the chagrin experienced by the dealer who gave the letter away on such easy terms.

Another man also felt like doing something rash to himself. He was the man who had first sold it. Before going to the dealer this man showed the letter to a friend. The latter realized its value, but not being able to pay fancy prices, declined to make an offer, saying that more would probably be obtained from a reputable dealer, but he gave no rough estimate of what the letter ought to bring. This friend, however, would have given $400 for the autograph. So, while the former owners have no pleasant thoughts regarding Bradford letters, William C. Whitney smiles tranquilly and feels thoroughly satisfied with the latest addition to his collection of curios and rarities.

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BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Notes of Forthcoming and Recent Publications.

"My Lady and Allan Darke" is a new novel by a comparatively unknown writer which will shortly be published by The Macmillan Company. The author's name is Charles Donnel Gibson. In the parlance of literature, the writer has "broken entirely new ground." It is a romance, and the scene is laid in Virginia, off the coast of which the hero is held as a closely watched captive by a courtly old planter whose personal history is hidden from the reader and whose slaves dog the captive at every step. My Lady is the daughter of the planter. She is described as willful, passionate, but very beautiful. The time is that of the last century.

A translation into Spanish has been made of A. R. Conkling's "City Government in the United States." The version presented is particularly made for the benefit of the citizens of Cuba and of Puerto Rico. It is published through the Spanish department of D. Appleton & Co.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have arranged for the early publication of an important textbook by Charles G. Wheeler, entitled "Woodworking for Beginners." It is both for the industrial school as well as for home use, and tells how to construct tables, boxes, shelves, cases, sleds, and simple gymnastic apparatus.

Dr. Wilhelm Bernhardt, the well-known editor of German short stories, has in press at D. C. Heath & Co.'s for immediate issue a new volume of six stories, entitled "Baumbach's Waldnovellen," with notes and a vocabulary.

Paul Leicester Ford's new novel will first be published in Collier's Weekly, beginning Jan. 28. The tale is called "Janice Meredith; a Story of the Revolution." It deals with the life and times of Washington, a subject with which Mr. Ford is particularly familiar. He has written, it will be recalled, "The Honorable Peter Sterling," and he is now contributing a series of articles to The Century Magazine on "The Many-Sided Franklin." He has also written on the "True George Washington." The illustrations will be by Howard Pyle. The tale deals with the perplexities of a maiden's heart between two lovers, one being an aide de camp of Gen. Washington and the other a Tory in the service of the King. The story is said to be full of stirring situations.

"Municipal Monopolies," by M. N. Baker, John R. Commons, Edward W. Bemis, Max West, and Frank Parsons, is about to be issued from the press of Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

A new volume of poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar is soon to come from Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled simply "Poems, (Second Series.)" It will be recalled that Mr. Dunbar, a young negro, wrote some time ago a book of verses called "Lyrics of Lowly Life," which had an unprecedented popularity, all things considered, and encouraged the author to give the public more of his work. His next effort was in the line of prose, a collection of short stories entitled "Folks from Dixie." Last Autumn a novel came from his pen, "The Uncalled." He has been successful in all. And, whether the first copies of his poems were purchased through mere curiosity or not, the fact remains that he has appealed to an ever-increasing audience. His new volume of poems is said to give him undisputed rank among the best American poets of today.

A new series of book reviews is announced by The Macmillan Company. A large number of special articles will form a feature of the monthly for the coming year. There will also be a number of papers from the greater colleges of the country, which will show what the seats of learning are doing in the literary or the artistic line.

An authorized translation of René Doumic's "Contemporary French Novelists" will soon appear from the press of Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. M. Doumic, it will be remembered, delivered a course of lectures in this city last Winter. The translation of the work has been made by Mary D. Frost.

The scheme of sending books "on approval," started by the Doubleday & McClure Company last year, has been found to be so successful that the plan will be continued through 1899. The small remnant of "loss" is said by these publishers to be a great compliment to the honesty of the American public at large.

A handbook for charity workers is about to be issued by The Macmillan Company. It is by Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore, and is entitled "Friendly Visiting Among the Poor." Miss Richmond has had ten years' experience in training charity workers.

Apropos of the lists of short stories that were published in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 31, it may be of interest to some persons who are interested in this type of literature to say that Charles Scribner's Sons have paid particular attention to short stories and have presented several volumes of them. They have "Stories by American Authors," included in ten volumes; "Stories by English Authors," also in ten volumes, each one confined to a separate country or city, and "Stories by Foreign Authors," giving the miniature masterpieces in French, German, Spanish, Russian, Scandinavian, Italian, Polish, Greek, Belgian, and Hungarian.

There has just been founded in Rome a periódical which is advertised to be printed in the language of Cicero. It is entitled "Vox Urbis." One peculiar thing about the new publication is that its page of announcement is in modern Italian. We are sure of this page—it is in very excellent Italian—as to the rest, we are unable to say whether it is in Ciceronian or not.

A healthful and stirring tale for boys is about to be issued by The Macmillan Company. The author is M. J. Canavin. It is called "Ben Comee; A Tale of Rogers' Rangers." The scene is laid in Lexington in the middle of the last century. The hero tells his own story and relates all about the wars waged against the French in 1756-70.

"Between Cæsar and Jesus," by George D. Herron, author of "A Plea for the Gospel," "The New Redemption," &c., will shortly come from the press of Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Miss Ellen Frothingham has translated the poems of Thérèse from the French for G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will be published before the end of the month.

Among the books announced for early publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. are "Thou and the Other One," by Amelia E. Barr; "The Enchanted Stone," by Lewis Hind; "The Silver Cross," by S. R. Keightley; "The Song of the Rappahannock," by Ira S. Dodd; "Mari Stenka," by K. Waliszewski, and "Joubert's Thoughts," by Katherine Lyttelton.

A "Text-Book of Orations" is being prepared for the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons by Prof. Guy Carleton Lee of Johns Hopkins University.

In connection with the life of Ibsen that is to appear before long from the pen of Dr. George Brandes, a Danish writer, through The Macmillan Company, it might be stated that a very fascinating life, "Henrik Ibsen, 1828-1888," by Henrik Jaeger, called a critical biography, and translated by William Morton Payne, was published a few years ago by A. C. McClurg & Co. One particular feature of this book is that it is to a certain extent an autobiography, the first chapter being practically written by Ibsen himself. In it are described the early life of the novelist and the town in which he lived.

And apropos of Ibsen, it is a little strange that the French should have got ahead of the English and Americans in presenting in dramatic form Ibsen's "Peer Gynt." Among the features of this piece are a mendacious pigs, and a Norwegian youth, who leaves home poor and turns up finally a man of wealth, having made a fortune as "a cotton broker in Charleston, S. C." The French version of the piece is said to be both strange and amusing.

"How Count Tolstoy Lives and Works," by P. Sergyeenko, has been translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood for Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. The work is fully illustrated.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for early publication "Ruskin's Letters to Rossetti and Others." This is said to be one of the most important contributions to Ruskin literature in the world.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish this month Prof. Henry A. Beers's important work entitled "A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century." Prof. Beers writes in a popular vein, and although his new work is primarily intended for scholars, it is said to betray the same engaging style that characterised his "Ways of Yale." Its main theme is the reaction against eighteenth century classicism, and the author reminds one very much of Taine in his clear discriminations and pertinent selections. The principal writers treated are Thomson, Collins, Akenside, Dyer, Gray, Mason, the Whartons, Hard, Beattie, Percy, Walpole, Clara Reeve, Anna Radcliffe, "Monk" Lewis, Macpherson, Chatterton, and Scott.

An addition has been made to the Great Commanders Series, published by D. Appleton & Co., which is expected to attract a good deal of attention; it is "Gen. Sherman," by Gen. M. F. Force. The series, it will be recalled, is edited by Gen. James Wilson. The new work will be well illustrated with portraits and maps. The book will be published some time in the present month.

During Hall Caine's recent sojourn in New York the author of "The Christian" gave some of his time to revising "The Scapegoat," and a new edition of this work will soon be brought out by D. Appleton & Co. in uniform style with the author's other works published by this firm. It will be practically a new book, and will differ materially from the former edition. The alterations made are said to have been developed in order to correspond with the author's change of thought.

"Colonial Days" is a short poem written by Eunice Parke Detweiler and dedicated to the Daughters of the American Revolution. An old grand-dame "with folder kerchief and snowy hair" tells "tales of days gone by." She was one who was at Newport when Rochambeau was there. The verses are neatly turned and replete with historical reminiscences. The brochure is a pretty one and published by the Baffy, Banks & Biddle Company of Philadelphia.

Frederick A. Ober's book, "Puerto Rico and Its Resources," is being rushed through for early publication by D. Appleton & Co. The work so far revealed by advance sheets is not a sketch for the casual visitor or impressions of a traveler in search of the picturesque, but it is a comprehensive, informing account of the people, land, and products, with full explanations of the actual conditions and opportunities which are needed by visitors and intending investors.

"The Extinction of the Christian Churches in North Africa," has been brought out in book form by the Macmillan Company. The work is the Hulsean Prize Essay, 1895, by L. R. Holme, B. A., formerly Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge, and now Lecturer on Political Science, Economics, &c., in the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada.

A stirring romance of Holland's struggle for liberty against the Spaniards in the latter part of the sixteenth century, when Don Luis de Requesens succeeded the Duke of Alva as Viceroy of the Netherlands, will be presented before long from the press of D. Appleton & Co. It is entitled "The Key of the Holy House: A Romance of Old Antwerp," by Albert Lee. The story pictures the terrors of the Inquisition and thrilling episodes of the gallant war for liberty waged by William, Prince of Orange, on land and the "Water Beggars" on the sea. The destruction of a Spanish fleet, after a fashion repeated at Manila, is among the features of the tale.

"The Rogue's Comedy," the play in three acts by Henry Arthur Jones, has just been brought out in book form by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Jones, it will be recalled, is the author of "The Tempter," "The Crusaders," "Judah," "Michael and His Lost Angel," and "The Liars."

Among the books just published by the Macmillan Company are "The Medieval Empire," in two volumes, by Herbert Fisher; "Selected Poems, from the Diwan Shamsi Tabriz," edited and translated with an introduction, notes, and appendices, by Reynold A. Nicholson; "Memorials, Part II., Personal and Political: 1865-95," by Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne, Lord High Chancellor, and "Zoological Results, Based on Material from New Britain, New Guinea, Loyalty Islands, and Elsewhere," by Arthur Willey, D. Sc., London, and M. A. Cantab.

"A Writer of Books," by George Paston, author of "The Career of Candida" and "A Study in Prejudice," is to be brought out in an American edition by D. Appleton & Co.

"The Autobiography of a Veteran: 1807-93," by Gen. Count Enrico Della Rocca, translated from the Italian and edited by Janet Ross, has just been published by the Macmillan Company. Della Rocca speaks with an intimate knowledge of politics in the early part of the century. He played an important part in many affairs of importance, and he treats with evident impartiality of the political leaders with whom he came in contact.

Prof. Karl Budde of the University of Strasburg, who is delivering the course on "The History of Religion" this year at the Union Theological Seminary of this city, will have his lectures brought out in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume will be entitled "Religion of the Hebrews in Pre-Exilic Days." The volume will be a companion work to Prof. Coyne's "Religion of the Hebrews in Post-Exilic Days."

Longmans, Green & Co. announce the titles and authors of four new volumes in their Builders of Greater Britain series: "Lord Clive: the Foundation of British Rule in India," by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot; "Rajah Brooke: the Englishman as Ruler of an Eastern State," by Sir Spenser St. John; "Admiral Phillip: the Founding of New South Wales," by Louis Becke and Walter Jeffrey, and "Sir Stamford Raffles: England in the Far East," by the editor of the series, H. F. Wilson, M. A. "Edward Gibbon Wakefield: the Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand," by R. Garnett, was recently published.

"Rome," by Reinhold Schoener, an elaborately illustrated book with nearly 300 full-page and text pictures by the best Italian artists, is announced for early publication by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be presented in very much the same style as Walter Armstrong's "Thomas Gainsborough," recently published.

"A Text Book of Theoretical Naval Architecture," by Edward Lewis Attwood, Assistant Constructor, Royal Navy, as in preparation for Longmans, Green & Co. This volume is prepared with a view of providing students and draughtsmen engaged in shipbuilders' and naval architects' drawing offices with a text book which should fully explain the various calculations that continually have to be performed. A special feature of the book is the large number of examples, most of them selected from actual drawing office work.

Among the books that Charles Scribner's Sons will present very soon are "In the Highest Andes," by Edward A. Fitzgerald; "A Book on Ferns," by Mrs. William Starr Dana; "The Story of Spain Briefly Told," by Mary Platt Parmele; "The Life and Letters of Eugene Field," by Slason Thompson.

"Cavour," by the Countess Evelyn Martinengo Casaresco, is the latest volume added to the Foreign Statesmen Series, published by The Macmillan Company.

Books announced for publication before the end of January by G. P. Putnam's Sons include "Bismarck and the new German Empire: How It Arose and What It Displaced," by J. W. Headlam of King's College, Cambridge; "The Story of the West Indies," by Amos K. Fiske; the second part of J. C. Ropes's "Story of the Civil War"; an illustrated volume entitled "Volcanoes," by T. G. Bonney, F. R. S., of University College, London, and Gaston Boissier's "Roman Africa"; this last includes descriptions of the archaeological remains of the Romans in Algiers and Tunis. The work to be presented in America is the authorized version by Arabella Ward.

A new illustrated edition of Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus: The Life and Opinions of Herr Teufelsdröck," has just been published by The Macmillan Company. The pictures are by Edmund J. Sullivan.

The January number of The Strand Magazine contains an article on the childhood of the author of "Alice in Wonderland," by Stuart Collingwood, entitled "Before 'Alice'—The Boyhood of Lewis Carroll." The text is illustrated with original drawings by the late Lewis Carroll, and there are also some posthumous verses by him.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are about to send to press "Our Insect Friends and Foes; How to Collect, Preserve, and Study Them," by Belle S. Cragin, A. M. The volume will be illustrated with 256 drawings, all of which have been taken from life.

"Tony Drum, a Cockney Boy," by Edwin Pugh, that was published some weeks ago by Henry Holt & Co., has frequently been spoken of as a child's book. Although it deals with a certain phase of juvenile life in the "other half of London," the nature of its text shows that it can hardly be intended for the perusal of children. Critics, too, have spoken of it as a gloomy and doleful book. But there is much humor in the volume, and some of it of a startling character. And it might be added that the drawings with which Mr. William Nicholson has illustrated the story are not isolated characters, but types which, by themselves would make a very good sequel to Mr. Nicholson's "London Types," published by R. H. Russell.

"Sursum Corda: A Defense of Idealism" is announced by the Macmillan Company from the pen of an anonymous writer. It is a plea against materialism. The theme includes objections urged against scientific and popular materialism as well as arguments made in favor of idealism.

It is remarked by the London literary journals that the catalogues issued by many of the larger firms of London booksellers have this season undergone a remarkable transformation; they have become literary as well as artistic.

A new edition of Lillian Whiting's poems, "From Dreamland Sent," with additional verses, will be shortly issued by Little, Brown & Co.

The New York Times Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

The Illustrated Magazine Supplement accompanying next Sunday's edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES will, as usual, contain a host of attractive features

On the first page will be presented a portrait of John D. Crimmins, one of New York's representative citizens. The history of Mr. Crimmins's eventful life is set forth in detail, and makes a charming and instructive story.

The Rejected Picture

The action of the Art Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in rejecting the effort made by several artists to present to the museum a representative painting by the late Theodore Robinson has been the sensation in art circles. THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured permission to photograph the painting in question, and presents a half-page reproduction in half tone.

New York Custom House

One of the most striking buildings on Wall Street is that of the New York Custom House, and probably few institutions of the metropolis have so interesting a history as this Custom House, which was established in May, 1668. THE NEW YORK TIMES presents an interesting narrative of this great Government building, a number of illustrations of the interior, and a portrait of George R. Bidwell, Collector of the Port of New York.

American Author's Home

G. Pomeroy Keese writes a history of the home of Fenimore Cooper at Cooperstown, and relates the efforts that have been made in recent years to perpetuate the memory of this famous American novelist. The illustrations include a reproduction of an Indian hunter marking the site of Otsego Hall—Cooper's Home. Cooper's grave in the family burial vault, Christ Church graveyard, Cooperstown. The old and new entrance to Cooper Hall—the Cooper Memorial Monument at Lakewood Cemetery—the new library and museum opposite the entrance to Cooper grounds, erected by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark.

Arnold and Andre

Renewed interest in the treason of Gen. Arnold during the War of the Revolution and the career of Major André is brought out by new facts and incidents in the lives of both men gathered by William Webster Ellsworth of the Century Company. The article is embellished with illustrations of the prison at Tappan, N. Y., where André was confined; one taken after the accident of November, 1897, and the other as it looks at the present time—together with a photograph of the house where Arnold was born.

Music and the Drama

Mr. Henderson's weekly criticism is illustrated with portraits of Emil Saur, the pianist; Louis Meisslinger and Anton Van Rooy of the Metropolitan Opera Company. On the dramatic page are portraits of Theodore Babcock—Mrs. John Wood, in 1868—May Robson of the Empire Theatre Company, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin in "Nathan Hale," and Chauncey Olcott in "A Romance of Athlone."

Recent Political Appointments

Page of portraits of gentlemen who were recently appointed to public office, including portraits of Ethan Allen Hitchcock, appointed Secretary of the Interior, to succeed Secretary Bliss—James A. Blanchard, recently appointed Judge of General Sessions by Gov. Roosevelt, to succeed Judge Fitzgerald; Major Avery D. Andrews, appointed Adjutant General on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt; Hiram R. Steele, appointed District Attorney of Kings County; Capt. James M. Andrews, detailed from the National Guard as an aide de camp to Gov. Roosevelt; Charles A. Wieting, to be reappointed Commissioner of Agriculture by Gov. Roosevelt; F. D. Kilburn, to be reappointed Superintendent of Banking Department by Gov. Roosevelt; Lieut. Commander S. Dana Greene, detailed from the Naval Militia as an aide de camp to Gov. Roosevelt; Hugh Hastings, to be reappointed State Historian by Gov. Roosevelt; Truman J. Backus, reappointed Trustee Long Island Hospital by Gov. Roosevelt; Henry E. Abell, reappointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck; Private Secretary William J. Youngs.

Fiction

"The Secret of the Still," a thrilling story of the Moonshiners in the mountains of Tennessee, by Sherwood Bonner.

Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"

There has recently been published in New York one of the most elaborate editions of this literary gem that has appeared in years. The book is illustrated by the three Brothers Rhead. Mr. Charles de Kay has written a criticism of the book, and THE TIMES presents ten reproductions of the Rhead illustrations and what is believed to be an authentic portrait of John Bunyan.

In the Public Eye

Portraits of Miss Ruth, daughter of Judge A. R. Lawrence, who is to christen the torpedo boat Lawrence, to be launched at Weymouth, Mass.; portrait and sketch of the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, new pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue, city; portrait and sketch of John Von Schaick, Jr., new assistant pastor of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, New York; portrait and sketch of Barney Morris, aged 106 years and 6 months, who is the oldest living citizen in Greater New York.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

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WORDSWORTH AND BRYANT.

How They Resemble Each Other, and Where the Resemblance Ends.

If anything were needed to call attention anew to Wordsworth and strengthen and extend the interest in him, it has been done by the recent movement in England in connection with his first cottage at Grasmere, and the presentation by Prof. Knight of his collection of the editions of the poet, of relics, portraits, letters, and manuscripts to the nation through the trustees of Dove Cottage, and the time may serve to turn attention here to the man who has been called the "American Wordsworth" and "the father of American poetry."

The latest important word we have seen on Bryant was from Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, Jr., not long ago, in The Atlantic Monthly, and the latest on Wordsworth from Prof. Knight of St. Andrews in a lecture delivered in New York in the Spring of last year. Mr. Sedgwick makes what he calls the "inevitable" comparison. Prof. Knight did not make the comparison. Lowell says of it:

"Call Bryant the American Wordsworth, but Wordsworth
May be rated at more than your whole tuneful herd's worth."

That epoch-making book, the "Lyrical Ballads," was published exactly a hundred years ago, in the Autumn of 1798.

It was the age of Scott, Coleridge, and Southey, of Byron, Shelley, and Keats. Between the latter two "princes of the rhyme realm" comes Bryant, two years later than Shelley and a year before Keats. When Wordsworth saw the light—1770—Gray and Goldsmith and Johnson had not passed away. Cowper survived that date thirty years. Crabbe and that strange genius Blake, whom Wordsworth thought mad, were contemporary with him. Bryant was born in 1794, and Burns died two years later. There had been no such fruitful era in English literature for 200 years.

In "Lyrical Ballads" Wordsworth had said in simplest words what was really the pitch and keynote of all his teaching:

"One impulse from a vernal wood
May teach us more of man,
Of moral evil and of good,
Than all the sages can."

The contrast between how he "found us" and how he left us is great beyond conception. There is no other poet who sees the same truth and teaches the same doctrine, purely and simply, more than Bryant. Is he merely the echo of Wordsworth? And does he not only imitate his garb but actually borrow his clothes? This idea has been prevalent, and Mr. Lowell seems rather to encourage it. Admitting to the full the influence of the "Lyrical Ballads" on the young poet, that the same spirit animated the one and the other, that Bryant had the root of the matter in him, and felt, as Dana says, "the sympathetic touch from an according mind," would, we think, be a more satisfactory and natural conclusion. Prof. Knight says that Jeffrey was incapable of appreciating Wordsworth, which we accept as true; but the simplicity and closeness to nature of his work, which was a stumbling block to Jeffrey and foolishness to The Eclectic Review and others, were what commended it to such a mind as Bryant's. Wordsworth was a return to Nature, and Bryant stood in such attitude toward her that he knew and recognized the voice, as the litérateurs in that day could not do.

Bryant had learned the mastery of versification and attained an almost faultless technic at the age of thirteen, and we could quote passages from him at that age in which it is impossible to suggest the alteration of a single word; and not only so, but in which one trite phrase is not to be found, and rivaling for lucidity and force the remarkable examples of Cowley, Pope, or Chatterton at the same age. Wordsworth himself was not in any marked degree the natural master of verse form. We have a poem by him at the age of fourteen in the same measure as that we have referred to, and to our mind, compared with Bryant's, the lines are commonplace. We refer to Bryant's poem called "The Embargo" and Wordsworth's "Lines Written as a School Exercise," &c. Then Bryant had not seen, and not likely even heard, anything of Wordsworth. Could it have been from the influence of Wordsworth that Bryant, while still a youth, showed himself a master of blank verse in "Thanatopsis"? One immortal poem in the same form had been written and published by Wordsworth previous to this in the "Lyrical Ballads" volume—the Tintern Abbey "lines." But Bryant's father bought the volume in 1810, and Bryant did not see it for some time after, and "Thanatopsis" was written in 1811. The idea may therefore be dismissed of Wordsworth having in any way influenced the production of "Thanatopsis."

We cannot, of course, say whether the accent of the exquisite poem, "To a Water Fowl," was or was not owing in any degree to the influence of Wordsworth. It is altogether probable that it was. But so far from Bryant having imitated his garb or appropriated his clothes, Wordsworth has no poem of the same class which excels and few that equal it, and in this class are those which rank among his best. It may also be asked if we can hear the voice of Wordsworth in "The Tides." With the consideration in mind that they both looked closely at nature, and drew thence their inspiration, and that the objects and phases of nature were largely the subjects of their poems, we can hardly conceive of one thing being less like another than this poem is in thought and in form, to anything of Wordsworth's. We name these with the idea of comparing Bryant at his best with Wordsworth at his best, in poems of a similar kind, and which are of both poets readily suggestible. If we wish to make a particular comparison of poem with poem, let us look at Wordsworth's "To My Sister," commencing, "It is the first mild day of March," with Bryant's "An Invitation to the Country," addressed to his daughter, in both of which the motive is the same. Neither is of the first importance, but both are poems to be thankful for; and Wordsworth's finds a place in Mr. Arnold's "Wordsworthian Anthology." In Bryant's the diction is without a flaw, and the rhythm—an uncommon one, and a striking example, indeed, of mastery in that particular—is perfect. It has a high lyric quality, and Arthur Sullivan might set it to music. It is all inevitable, and in no degree forced. Wordsworth's is in these particulars inferior. Some of it is down to the level of his simplism; and it is in that spirit of inclusiveness which Arnold gives expression to, and which we suppose all Wordsworthians have, that we value it in its entirety.

These examples will, we think, suffice to show Bryant's independence, in form at least, and that his own equipment was of a high and ample character. And it must be borne in mind that the same art forms always have characterized the writings of a particular age, and the more so when, as in poetry, the thought and the art are one. But it is impossible to study carefully the character of the man Bryant and think for a moment of his imitating, in the sense implied, any writer whatever.

Wherein, then, lies the recognized inevitableness of this comparison? Not in the how, but in the what behind it; not in the form, but in the spirit. They saw nature with the same eye; they both spake with her face to face; they found in her not only a "healing power," but a stimulus toward an ever advancing spirituality, before which evils vanished as vapors before the advancing dawn—a tendency toward a final righting of humanity. But their vision had not the same range, and in their service of nature the one was that of a half-hearted votary, and the other of a consecrated mind. Without going further a-field, we can see it in the two poems last quoted. When we try to weigh the thought that is in the one and the other, and put a value upon it, then we may trace the limits within which Bryant works, and the restrictions that were upon him. Whereas in the far-reaching and original voice of nature's high priest we can discern in a few simple accents how immediate her influence is upon his mind, and how naturally on all occasions this watcher at her gates draws the lessons she teaches, and interprets them to men.

But we must urge this comparison of manner a little further. Wordsworth wished to be considered as a teacher or as nothing, and a teacher he is in the highest sense. But he carried his aspirations so far in this direction as to encroach on a domain between which and that of the divine art there is no alliance. He was at times too much of a preacher. To this a remark of Keats fits exactly: "We hate poetry that has a palpable design upon us. Poetry should be great and unobtrusive." Lamb felt constrained to remonstrate with him on this fault. He writes: "The instructions conveyed are too direct; they don't slide into the mind of the reader while he is imagining no such matter." And to this may be attributable his prolixity and his apparent dread of leaving anything unuttered. He comes again and again to the same subject, as in the three poems on "The Small Celandine," two in one year, and one two years later. They do not seem inevitable, but have, as Keats says, "a palpable design upon us." He did not always "pipe but as the linnet sings." Besides this, Wordsworth sometimes chose subjects which were in themselves so trivial as to justify to some extent the ridicule they produced, and the finding of which gives one the impression of their being there from an irresistible propensity to write. And it is remarkable that he himself does not seem to see much on any difference between his best work and those things that were only fit for the corner of a provincial newspaper. As Scott said: "He creeps on all fours, and does not know that he is creeping." In his longest works, "The Prelude," and "The Excursion," there are wide tracts through which we journey on, as if we were carrying a weight, so tedious and tiresome are they. And yet in those long stretches we are ever coming upon passages of the greatest importance and beauty, and where he is at his best.

We think that Bryant was free from those faults. He is not a preacher. He speaks what is in him—and gives the impression that he speaks not all of that. He leaves something to the reader. He says what he knows, "attempts no more than is given him in charge," and what he says is with the modesty of a true man. He is entirely free from egotism or affectation, and from the absence of these his poems derive strength and exert a sane influence. He does not pose to catch the eye or strain his voice to catch the ear. He teaches the lesson of calmness and self-command. He brings us into the sunshine and the woods, and tells us the things he sees there. It seems as if to him it is not so important what he may think as what is there and may be seen by every one. He believes that nature has a voice for every individual man. It is as if he should say, "What matter what I think? Should I tell you, it might be not true to you, but look there and think for yourself." He does not on all occasions at once in matter and manner rise to the height of poetic passion, as he does when with the "Water Fowl" in the "desert and illimitable air" he becomes, as it were, a conscious part of the glowing heavens and a kindred being with the lonely bird; and from which "far height," as from a holy of holies, he lifts up with him to the height of the same thought and to share the same consolation such as have ears to hear. Nor indeed does he fall into the temptation of seizing upon subjects on which it is scarcely in the power of man to dwell without dropping into the inane and the ridiculous.

As poets of nature, each was influenced by the degree of constancy in his attitude toward her and his intimacy with her. We cannot conceive a more fitting habitation for the contemplative poet than the lake district of England, in which Wordsworth spent his days. His early settlement there in comparative poverty was prompted by that spirit of consecration which he had to such a degree, and which Bryant lacked to such a degree. Of Bryant Mr. Sedgwick says: "His fate took him to the city, to newspapers, and to daily cares." Could there be a contrast more complete than this with the lot of Wordsworth? What if his "lot" had taken him to the city, to a lawyer's office, and to daily cares? But when the muse in shining raiment beckoned him, he "was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." But to Bryant, over against this was another vision, the vision of this world and the glory of it, and he was obedient to that. In saying this we are not saying what we have no warrant for. He expresses his own sense of his loss many a time. In "The Rivulet" he recalls the "glorious hopes" he once had, when accustomed to seek its banks to try his "first rude numbers"; hopes, he says:

"That now to speak,
Would bring the blush into my cheek."

And again, in "Green River," he wishes that "fate" had left him free to wander in the scenes he is describing instead of condemning him to "drudge for the dregs of men, and scrawl strange words with a barbarous pen." In those scenes he had been brought by the muse into her banqueting house, and had sat down there with all the consecrated ones.

Bryant's noon did not fulfill the high promise of the dawn, and we think it cannot be too strongly insisted upon that this lack of consecration fully accounts for it. And it is impossible to exclude this consideration in looking at the two poets. Nor can we resist the bent of our imagination toward the thought of Bryant as "a dedicated spirit," dwelling among and brooding and writing among the majestic scenes of his own land. We wait for the poet who shall, in doing this, reach the full height and grandeur of the theme. And till then we shall hold Bryant in the foremost place for his strong tone of nationality and for his interpretations of nature in the American world in all its aspects to the outward and to the inward eye.

Strange as it is, it is true, that among readers the proportion of readers of poetry is small, and of the higher poetry smaller still. The average man of intelligence to-day does not know much of Wordsworth and little of Bryant beyond what may have been in the "Reader" at school. It should not be so. And if would not be so if men knew what his works contain. Bryant is a true bringer of good tidings. He is that or nothing. He brings us to the source of consolation. We quoted from Wordsworth what we called the keynote of his teaching; and if we should do the same from Bryant it would be:

"Stranger, if thou hast learned a truth which needs
No school of long experience, that the world
Is full of guilt and misery, and hast seen
Enough of all its sorrows, crimes, and cares,
To tire thee of it, enter this wild wood
And view the haunts of Nature."

It may be objected by some that there is a higher source of this consolation; and there is, to those who have found such a source. But what is the face of nature and the voice of nature? In all human times the highest souls have recognized in her voice and in her face the voice and the face of a higher; and if not there, where may that higher be found? Let the man haunted by the fret and the fever of life bring the matter to the test and retire with a volume of Bryant or Wordsworth, and, notwithstanding shortcomings on the one hand and faults on the other, he will realize what was said long ago by one of the greatest poets, that "A man shall be as a hiding p
wind and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

For there is that in the poet's work, however he may erewhile have been regarded with indifference and contempt, which makes it, as Emerson said of Burns's poems, "The property and the solace of mankind," and makes him the "legislator," though "unacknowledged, of the world." And this seems to be by the operation of a natural human law. Wordsworth was for long treated with neglect. Now the humble walls that looked upon his early compositions are become the property of the nation, to be maintained and held sacred for ever. And other such instances occur readily to every one. There is no other evidence so conclusive of the reality of the poet's work; and we have no doubt that the time will come when Bryant will be taken to the mind and heart of his countrymen, as Wordsworth has been. When we try to sum up our debt to Wordsworth, the loftiness of his aim, and the vast heritage of thought and imagination he has bequeathed to us, all his faults, were they tenfold what they are, sink into utter insignificance. We are conscious of possessing in Wordsworth a volume of work which is one of the glories of all literature.

A. BLACKWOOD.

JAN

SCOTT'S NOVELS.

John Thomson's Interesting Notes on Them in a Library Bulletin —First Made for Jay Gould.

We must call particular attention to a bulletin just issued by the Free Library of Philadelphia, the title of which is "Descriptive Catalogue of the Writings of Sir Walter Scott." Mr. John Thomson, the librarian of the Free Library, began his experience in catalogue making, so far as relates to the writings of Scott, when he was professionally employed by the late Jay Gould in making up the contents of Mr. Gould's Irvington library. Miss Helen Gould has now placed at the disposal of the Trustees of the Free Library of Philadelphia the manuscript catalogue as written by Mr. Thomson while acting as her father's librarian. Mr. Thomson promises other series of notes in the form of this bulletin derived from the same Irvington library.

The method of your Dryasdust catalogue maker Mr. Thomson does not adopt. Those who come to a free library to ask for the first time for, say, "Ivanhoe," can have no possible idea of what sort of a man was Scott. But here for 10 cents they can buy a bulletin that is a model of excellent printing and will make them understand not a little about the "Wizard of the North." And so we plunge at once into Mr. Thomson's notes. Here is a description of Scott's method of work:

Sir Walter Scott's method as an author was to rise at 5 and commence work at 6, so that by breakfast, between 9 and 10, "he had done enough" (to use his own language) "to break the neck of the day's work." After breakfast he would work for two hours more, and by noon he was, as he used to say, "his own man." At 1, unless going on a distant excursion—on which occasions he started after breakfast—he would go out riding, and an inflexible rule was to answer every letter he received that same day, unless the subject required research. In this way he kept pace with an enormous correspondence in a way simply marvelous when it is remembered that in twenty-five years he published twenty-five novels, several short tales, twelve volumes of "Tales of a Grandfather," besides the "History of Scotland from the time of Macbeth to 1760," the "History of France," "Biographies of the Novelists," the "Life of Napoleon" in nine volumes, and reviews and contributions to periodicals almost innumerable.

Mr. Thomson's catalogue is of course an alphabetical one. We reprint below by permission from Mr. Thomson his interesting notes about many of the most famous of Scott's novels:

ANTIQUARY, THE. Two Volumes. (1816.)—This was Scott's third novel. It was "in correcting the proofsheets of this novel that Scott first took to equipping his chapters with mottoes of his own fabrication," and in that device found an inexhaustible mine of home-made quotations from "old play" and "old ballad." Six thousand copies went off in the first six days. The story was published in a time of domestic affliction, the period of Scott's eldest brother's sickness and death. The oddities and humors of Jonathan Oldbuck, the Antiquary, gave many a reminiscent peep at the antiquarian propensities which characterized the novelist himself throughout life.

Scott says that this completed "a series of fictitious narratives intended to illustrate the manners of Scotland at three different periods." "'Waverley,'" he continues, "embraced the age of our fathers; 'Guy Mannering' of our own youth, and 'The Antiquary' refers to the last ten years of the eighteenth century."

This novel was not so well received at first as its two predecessors, "Waverley" and "Guy Mannering," but it soon rose "to equal and, with some readers, superior popularity."

BLACK DWARF, THE. (1816.) This was the first of the two novels forming the first series of "Tales of My Landlord." Anonymity on anonymity was practiced by Sir Walter Scott. Not content with reserving as a secret the fact of his authorship of the "Waverley Novels," he would not permit the "Tales of My Landlord" to appear even as "By the Author of Waverley," and they were published by a new publisher. With this tale begin the Jedediah Cleishbotham series, comprising "The Black Dwarf," "Old Mortality," "The Heart of Midlothian," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "A Legend of Montrose," "Count Robert of Paris," and "Castle Dangerous." Again a brilliant success was achieved, and Scott wrote that "Jedediah carried the world before him," and in six weeks 9,000 copies were sold; but "notwithstanding the silence of the title page and the change of the publishers, and the attempt which had certainly been made to vary the style both of delineation and of language, all doubts whether they were or were not from the same hand with 'Waverley,' had worn themselves out before the lapse of a week." But Scott held up the mask, declaring even to his publisher, Murray, that he "did not claim that paternal interest in them which his friends did him the credit to assign him." The events of "The Black Dwarf" are laid in 1708, in the time of Queen Anne.

The prototype of the dwarf was a David Ritchie, a native of Tweeddale, who was not quite three and a half feet high, of whom many particulars are given. The novel was reduced to one volume, having regard to the unpleasant characteristics of the dwarf, though originally designed to occupy two

BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR, THE. 2 vols. (1819.)—This was the first of the two novels forming the third series of "Tales of My Landlord." This series was written in the paroxysms of great sickness, by which most of the friends of the author feared that his life would be sacrificed. The "Bride" was "not only written but published before Scott was able to rise from his bed," and he assured James Ballantyne, the printer, that "when it was first put into his hands in a complete shape, he did not recollect one single incident, character, or conversation it contained." He remembered, indeed, the incidents of the story, but "not a single character woven by the romancer, not one of many scenes and points of humor, nor anything with which he was connected as the writer of the work."

Commenting on the death of heroines, Scott said, "Of all the murders that I have committed in that way—and few men have been guilty of more—there is none that went so much to my heart as the poor 'Bride of Lammermoor'; but it could not be helped—it is all true."

The novel is founded on events which occurred in the year 1700, in the time of William III., in the history of the Hon. Janet Dalrymple, the daughter of James, first Viscount Stair, and sister of John, first Earl of Stair, who was the chief author of the disgraceful massacre of Glencoe. Her mother was Dame Margaret Ross.

Apart from dramatic versions, the capabilities of this story for the stage are exquisitely realized in Donizetti's delightful opera, "Lucia di Lammermoor."

CHRONICLES OF THE CANONGATE. (1827-28.) The first series included Mr. Chrystal Croftangry's biographical account of himself, the reputed but imaginary author of these Chronicles, which comprised "The Highland Widow," "The Two Drovers," and "The Surgeon's Daughter." The second series consisted of "The Fair Maid of Perth."

The introduction to these Chronicles is exceedingly interesting, as giving Sir W. Scott's own account of the occasion on which he discarded the incognito he had maintained as to his being the author of "Waverley." This account was written soon after his financial ruin. He was a secret partner with Messrs. Ballantyne & Co., the publishers, and on their failure stood in debt to the enormous sum of from £120,000 to £140,000—say $650,000. To pay his debts and retrieve his position he threw off the then almost open secret, and at fifty-five years of age proposed to himself the task of discharging every penny of his debts by writing and publishing even more vigorously than before, were that possible.

He sold "Woodstock" for £8,228, "The Life of Napoleon" for £18,000, and before he died had reduced his debts to £54,000. These were discharged by insurances, £22,000; cash in hand, £2,000, and £30,000 advanced on the security of his copyrights, and reimbursed to the lender within a few years of the author's death. No similar story (except perhaps that of Gen. Grant's "Memoirs") can be narrated.

In Howitt's "Homes and Haunts" (volume 2) it is calculated that Scott's writings produced to the author or to his trustees $2,222,000. If this is the payment to them, what must have been the amount of money expended for copies of his books by the public?

COUNT ROBERT OF PARIS.—Two volumes, 1831. This novel and its follower "Castle Dangerous" form the fourth series of "Tales of My Landlord." Soon after the third series, consisting of "The Bride of Lammermoor" and "The Legend of Montrose," had been published, in 1819, some bookseller advertised a fourth series containing "Pontefract Castle, &c.," and when John Ballantyne advertised in an Edinburgh paper that "Pontefract" was not written by the author of the tales in the first three series, the bookseller impeached Constable's authority, "asserting that nothing but the personal appearance in the field of the gentleman for whom Ballantyne pretended to act could shake his belief that he was in the confidence of the true Simon Pure." The publishers wanted Scott to disclose himself, but he refused, saying, "Let them publish; that will serve our purpose better than anything we ourselves can do"; and so it proved, for "Pontefract Castle, &c.," fell stillborn from the press.

The story of "Count Robert of Paris" relates to the period when the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, were before Constantinople, during the reign of Alexius Comnenus, Emperor of Greece, about 1090, in the time of William Rufus. It introduces Alexius Comnenus, Anna Comnena, his daughter and the celebrated writer of the "Alexiad," Godfrey of Bouillon, Hereward, the Empress Irene, Nicanor, Achilles Tatius, and Count Robert of Paris, the French Crusader of the blood of Charlemagne.

The novel was almost entirely dictated to an amanuensis, as Scott was suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

FAIR MAID OF PERTH, THE; OR, SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY. 2 vols. (1828.)—This formed the second series of "The Chronicles of the Canongate." The story is laid in Perth and its vicinity in the year 1402 in the time of Henry IV. of England, and of Robert III. of Scotland. The story includes the settlement of a feud between two clans by a combat between thirty of their chosen warriors, in King Robert's presence, on Palm Sunday. The novel had a favorable reception. The second title arises from the incident that Catharine, the daughter of the old glover of Perth, kisses Henry Smith, while asleep, on St. Valentine's morning, and ultimately marries him. The story introduces among other historical personages the Earl of Douglas, Lieutenant General of Scotland; King Robert III., the Duke of Albany, and George, Earl of Dunbar and March.

FORTUNES OF NIGEL, THE. 2 vols. (1822.)—The plot of the story is woven round the Scottish citizen and goldsmith, George Heriot, (1563-1624,) who followed James I. to the English capital, acted as the king's goldsmith and banker, and was familiarly called Jingling Geordie. He was the founder of the well-known Heriot's Hospital for the education of youth. The romance is laid in London and its vicinity in and about the year 1620, and an excellent account is given of the liberties of Alsatia, as Whitefriars was then called. Among the historical personages introduced are Steenie, the Duke of Buckingham; Charles I., as "Baby Charles"; George Heriot, King James I., and various heroes and heroines of Alsatia, the sanctuary of outlaws. The story and notes give much information as to the monstrous murder of Sir Thomas Overbury by Mrs. Turner, with the connivance of the Duchess of Somerset. "Nigel" was considered as ranking in the first class of Scott's romances.

GUY MANNERING; OR, THE ASTROLOGER. 2 vols. (1816.)—This was received with eager curiosity, and pronounced by acclamation fully worthy to share the honors of "Waverley." In the Spring of 1816, Daniel Terry, the actor, (1780-1828,) produced a dramatic version of this novel, "which met with great success on the London boards, and still continues to be a favorite with the theatrical public." The novel was published "exactly two months after the 'Lord of the Isles' was dismissed from the author's desk." In Lockhart's "Life" (vol. v., pp. 397-408) is given the ballad from "The Durham Garland," recovered "after Sir W. Scott's death," which "in fact contains a great deal more of the main fable of 'Guy Mannering'" "than the other versions mentioned by the author in his "Introduction." He probably had read it in his boyhood and remembered the purport of it, though its actual words could not just at the time be recalled.—See Lockhart's "Life," (vol. v., pp. 5 and 35, 36.)

The principal incidents of this story are founded on facts. The two characters which live most actively in the memory undoubtedly are "Dominie Sampson, the stickit minister" and eccentric schoolmaster with a "pro-di-gi-ous" amount of unapplied learning, and Meg Merrilies, whose personality has been graven on the mind even more deeply than in the novel by the superb acting of Miss Charlotte Cushman.

HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN, THE. Two volumes. (1818.) This formed the second series of the "Tales of My Landlord." The events are laid in the years 1736-51, in the reign of George II., and gather around the noisy scenes of the Porteous riot in Edinburgh. Porteous was Captain of the Edinburgh City Guard, and fired upon the people for a disturbance made when a noted smuggler named Wilson was hanged. Porteous was tried for shooting the people illegally, and was himself sentenced to be hanged; but the people, believing that the sentence would not be carried into effect, broke into the prison while Porteous was rejoicing with friends at an anticipated speedy reprieve, and executed him. The character of Jeanie Deans, the heroine of the story, had a real prototype in the person of Helen Walker, who walked to London to ask and obtain the pardon of her sister, who was under sentence of death for child murder. They were the daughters of a small farmer in a place called Dalwhairn, in the parish of Irongray, Dumfriesshire. The historical personages, the Duke of Argyle, Queen Caroline, the consort of George II.; Porteous, Lady Suffolk, and others, and the strongly marked characters of Madge Wildfire and the grand Jeanie Deans, lend this story extreme interest. The "Heart of Midlothian" was a name given to the old jail, or Tolbooth, of Edinburgh. It was taken down in 1817. Sir Walter Scott caused a monument to be erected over the grave of Helen Walker to her memory. The novelist gives (Vol. XI., Pages 151 and 152 several particulars of Helen and Isabella Walker, the latter of whom, after being saved by her sister was married to the person (named Waugh) who had wronged her, and "lived happily for great part of a century, uniformly acknowledging the extraordinary affection to which she owed her preservation." Helen was never married. In Vol. XIII., Pages 36-9 are some interesting particulars of Madge Wildfire.

IVANHOE. Two volumes. (1819.)—The events of this story are laid as far back as 1194, in the time of Richard I., and, apart from the leading interest in such quotable characters as Rebecca and Ivanhoe, Isaac the Jew and Lady Rowena, who does not revel in the tournaments, feudal life, and attractions developed in this story of the Coeur de Lion, Robin Hood, Allan-a-Dale, Friar Tuck, and the treacherous John, the brother and successor of Richard? The publication of "Ivanhoe" marks the most brilliant epoch in Scott's history as the "literary favorite of his contemporaries." This was Scott's first departure from writing "Scottish novels." He had a perfect fascination, apparently, for writing anonymously, and proposed to do so in this instance, but his publishers knew better, and as a compromise it was published "by the author of Waverley." He went to see "Ivanhoe" at the Odéon in Paris, and records that it was strange to hear anything like the words which he "then in agony of pain with spasms in his stomach" dictated to William Laidlaw, at Abbotsford, recited in a foreign tongue and for the amusement of a strange people. "I little thought," he adds, "to have survived the completing of this novel." This and the two novels—"The Bride of Lammermoor" and "The Legend of Montrose"—were all written by dictation "through fits of agonizing cramp of the stomach so acute that Scott could not suppress cries of agony."

A fac simile of a page of the original manuscript of "Ivanhoe" is given in Lockhart's "Life" (Vol. VI., Page 175.)

KENILWORTH. Two volumes. (1821.)—The success of "The Abbot" and the reception accorded to the story of "Mary Queen of Scots," made the author desire to bring "her sister and foe," Elizabeth, into a tale. Constable the publisher pressed him to write of the period and subject of "The Armada," but while Scott comforted him by promising to write of Elizabeth, he decided with himself to revert to an old ballad story entitled "Cumnor Hall," which he had stored in his memory for many long years. He even wanted to call the novel by the same name as the ballad, but was dissuaded by Constable, who suggested "Kenilworth," and carried his point against the opinion of John Ballantyne, who told Constable that the tale, if named "Kenilworth," would "result in its being something worthy of a kennel." Ballantyne was wrong, and Mr. Cadell relates that Constable's vanity boiled over so much on having his suggestion adopted, that in his high moods he used to stalk up and down his room with his hands beneath his coat-tails, exclaiming, "By Jove! I am all but the author of the Waverley Novels."

The ballad of "Cumnor Hall," by William Julius Mickle, (1734-1788,) is to be found in Evans's "Ancient Ballads," (vol. iv., p. 130.)

The pathetic and tragical story of "Amy Robsart," and the long list of historical personages and scenes introduced, including Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth, Walter Raleigh, Shakespeare, the Earl of Sussex, and Richard Varney, swept his novel into the full tide of instantaneous success. The events are laid in 1575, in the time of Elizabeth.

When now visiting the scanty ruins of Kenilworth Castle, which are all that remain of the pile so ruthlessly destroyed by Cromwell, it seems incredible that in its glory, some 225 years ago only, it could have been the magnificent pile described by Scott.

In this clear and interesting manner Mr. Thomson follows out the history of all these volumes. We must needs give what Mr. Thomson presents as to Sir Walter's anonymity:

The author confeses that the tale ("Waverley") "was put together with so little care that he cannot boast of having sketched any distinct plan of the work. It relates to the insurrection in the Stuart interest led by Charles Edward in 1745.

The novel was dedicated by a "postscript which should have been a preface" to the "Scottish Addison, Henry Mackenzie, by an unknown admirer of his genius." This was the celebrated Mackenzie (1745-1831,) the author of "A Man of Feeling," that writer's most successful work.

The precautions taken to preserve the anonymity of Sir Walter are very curious. The original manuscript was transcribed under the publisher's eye by confidential persons, so that the author's handwriting never passed into the printing room, and to that end double proofsheets were regularly printed off, and the alterations made by the author were copied by Mr. Ballantyne, the publisher, by his own hand, upon the second proofsheet for the use of the printers, who in that way did not see the author's handwriting.

Scott's only reason for so long keeping up the secret was "by saying with Shylock that such was my humor." The secret was well maintained, although known, says Sir W. Scott, "to not less than twenty persons."

The particulars concerning the original secret and its avowal are contained in the "General Preface" to "Waverley" and the "Introduction to the 'Chronicles of the Canongate,'" "People," (writes James T. Fields,) "who died prior to the 7th of July, 1814, were unfortunate in one respect if no other, for on that day was published the first of the Waverley romances. A world without Scott's novels in it must have been rather a lean place to live in surely, and we can never quite estimate the dullness and vacuity of a globe which existed before that immortal story-teller was born into it." Sir Walter was forty-three years of age when he published "Waverley."

Mr. Thomson's method in regard to Scott's poems is the same as that which serves him for his romances, and to all this is added a well-digested account of the author's other miscellaneous works, as reviews, notices, &c., furnished to contemporaneous publications. We are certain that a general and even a special reading public will await Mr. Thompson's further bulletins, made up and compiled precisely as is the one which we take pleasure in presenting to our readers.

Warnings to Book Borrowers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your statement in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, "We should be glad if our friends would send us additions to our already long list of warnings to book borrowers," let me say you may not have this one. I do not know the author:

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.
Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish Learning's store;
But books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Read slowly; pause frequently; think seriously; keep cleanly; return duly, with the corners of the leaves not turned down.

Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1899. J. H.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I find the following doggerel, which is not much worse than some of the same sort already published, in a dilapidated eighteenth century tome:

Return this book for fear of shame,
For on this page you find my name:
Up the gallows and down the rope,
That's the way the thief gets choked.

Succasunna, N. J., Jan. 2, 1899. T. F. W.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to your request for "warnings to book borrowers" I submit the following, trusting they have not been included in your extended lists:

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shalt thou be
To read, to study—not to lend,
But to return to me:
Not that imparted knowledge doth
Diminish learning's store;
But books, I find—if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Read slowly, pause frequently, think seriously, keep cleanly, return duly, with the corners of the leaves not turned down.

Samuel W. Francis had the following:

"Any one may borrow, but a gentleman returns."

The following is taken from J. N. Honx:

Bookkeeping taught in three words:
"Never lend them."

Thomas C. Corran had this:

"Borrower, read, mark, and avoid the former part of Psalms xxxvii., 21, which is—'The wicked borroweth and payeth not again.'" MAUDE CHILTON SERRELL.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 31, 1898.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was quite interested in your "Rhymed Warnings to Book Borrowers." The first quotation which you give, however, is different from the version with which I have been acquainted. According to an inscription in an old Latin grammar of mine, it ran as follows:

"Hic liber est meus,
And that you may know,
Si aliquis rapit,
I'll fetch him a blow.
Per Jovum per Bellum,
I vow I will fell him
And into his ribs
I will stick my scapellum."

This may not be classical Latin, but it is certainly more expressive than the version which you give.

GILBERT RAY HAWES.

New York, Jan. 5, 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask for rhymes on book borrowers in the last issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. This one of mine was taken from an old book printed in 1600. I added the prose:

If thou art borrowed by a friend,
Right welcome shall he be
To read, to study, not to lend,
But to return to me.
Not that imparted knowledge
Doth diminish learning's store;
But books, I find, if often lent,
Return to me no more.

Read carefully, pause frequently, think seriously, and return duly, with the corners of the leaves not turned down.

The following is from "The Romance of Book Collecting":

"Steal not this Book my honest Frend,
For Fear the Galowss should be your frend
And when you Die the Lord will say,
And wares that Book you stole away?"

H. W. LANE.

Russell, Penn., Jan. 2, 1899.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following are some warnings to book borrowers that you may add to your list. The first I found on the flyleaf of an old Greek Testament:

Not that unparted knowledge doth
Diminish learning's store.
But books I find—if often lent—
Return to me no more.

The next I take from an old copy of Virgil:

Under the seal of friendship
To thee I do confide
This veal memento erudite
Of Latin race the pride;
Into its charms and beauties
I trust you'll full revel,
But don't forget when through with it
To send it back to L. (Room 19.)

Here are two other pieces:

The wisdom, learning, knowledge
This old book may contain
I do unto thee friend, extend
With all my heart and main,
But the gross material receptacle
Which the treasure doth contain
I hope you'll have the goodness to
Return to me again.

The abstract treasures in this tome
To you I do bequeath
As a friend, and hope you'll prove
Unlike the sordid thief
Who of its contents thinks so well
As the lender to overlook,
When gorged to his capacity,
Forgets to return the book.

ANDREW MUNRO.

Flushing, L. I., Jan. 4, 1899.

A Manifesto in Chinese Verse.

Through the courtesy of John C. Branner, Professor of Geology in the Stanford University, THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW is able to print below a manifesto in verse recently issued by the Chinese Government. It is described by an English newspaper in China as "an obvious attempt to force a recognition of the Empress Dowager's virtues from the country. As such, the verses are worthy of notice, and we have made the best literal translation of them possible, without any attempt, of course, at poetic form." The author of these lines is Yuan Fan, a Peking official who was appointed with Wu Jim-pah Director of the Peking Bureau, and has been promoted by the Empress Dowager for writing them.

I.

The great Ching Dynasty will be established for millions of years.
It has been characterized by good Emperors and beneficent governments.
In olden times an unjust system of taxation prevailed;
Ten per cent. and even more was collected from the people.
The taxation of this dynasty has at no time been heavy;
Only the land is taxed, and a son of each family is no longer compelled to work for the State.
The old Governments were grasping in their taxation.
They demanded both money and service and made the people sad and discontented.
Our dynasty has sought to lighten the taxation burden more than once.
In two prefectures in Kiangsu one million taels has been exempted.
In olden times the service for all public works had to be furnished by the people,
And hundreds perished at work far from their homes;
But our dynasty hires workmen and pays men for their labor.
The poor can in this way obtain employment.
In olden times the people were afraid to become soldiers;
In each family one man in three was taken for compulsory service.
Our dynasty pays soldiers to enlist and people can join the army at their pleasure.
In olden times officials were treated with a want of respect and honor;
High officials were often condemned to torture and their bones broken.
With the establishment of this dynasty Court punishment was abolished.
Steps were taken to preserve the dignity of the officials and not put them to shame.
In olden times punishments of all kinds were very cruel,
They were barbarous and cruel in the extreme.
The laws of our country have been carefully revised and are very clear;
Any official found guilty of resorting to torture is now dismissed.
In olden times all the Government's requirements were furnished by the people.
The people were forced to sell what the Government wished to buy, and they had no spirit.
Our dynasty pays just prices for all things and extorts nothing,
The Government's requirements do not impoverish the people by a cash.
In olden times the Imperial family were very powerful;
The Emperor's relations deceived him, extorted money from the country, and behaved unjustly.
Our dynasty only grants these princes a certain fixed rank and limits their power.
They get Tls.1,000 a year. The power of the eunuchs is also limited,
Whereas before, they sold offices and became military leaders.
The eunuchs now are never allowed to leave the Court.
In the olden time the female slaves of the Court numbered 3,000.
And they were taken by force from among the people.
This thing has been remedied and controlled by our dynasty.
The Court slaves are now only chosen from the Manchu families under the eight banners.
In every respect therefore, our dynasty is better than all preceding it,
And all the people are grateful.

II.

The virtues of our ancestors cannot be expressed, they are so numerous!
In like manner the benevolence of the Empress Dowager is as the sea for magnitude.
The Empress is a holy person: a deity.
She has put aside the screen and ascended the Throne boldly.
She has increased the pay of the soldiers and of officials,
And has exempted taxes to the value of many thousands of taels.
When our country was disturbed, and the Taiping rebellion was raging,
Our Empress showed that she knew how to use men, and
She saved the people in time of fire and disaster.
Since then the country has been quiet and happy,
And there has been no sign of disturbance.
Such merit and wisdom is greater than the power to raise the dead.
In the first year of Kuang-Hsu there was a famine,
Much food was given from the Imperial kitchen,
And money was given to relieve the suffering, and
Thus many millions were saved from starvation.
When other calamities of flood or drought have occurred
His Majesty has distributed money among the sufferers unceasingly.
And the head censor distributed to several hundred cha.
In the twentieth year of Kuang-Hsu
The harmonious relations of China and Japan were broken.
The Empress Dowager grieved for the soldiers exposed to hardship and cold;
And she sent Tls.300,000 to the men.
She it was, too, who stopped the war and gave the people rest.
Since then the relations between China and Japan have been strengthened.
She has extended to all other foreign nations the same kind treatment,
And all foreigners are grateful to her and happy.
Recently her Majesty returned to the Ei ho Yuen,
Where she will reside for the ensuing year.
Her heart is all the time yearning over and planning the country's good.
She is frequently unable to sleep, so anxious is she.
Our present Emperor is a filial son;
He is a living example to both officials and people.
He has bestowed upon her many honorable titles,
The virtue of our dynasty is as high as the heavens and deep as the earth!
Even the very stones might shout its praises!

III.

Yet, traitors and robbers arise and distract the people's loyalty.
They are worthy only of every one's abhorrence.
All officials are abjured to listen to the advice herein given.
Civil officials should not squeeze; military officials should be brave.
Honesty among all men will bear good fruit.
Bravery will merit recognition and beget promotion.
Hearken! ye soldiers, to this solemn advice.
Keep strict discipline and make no disturbance.
When out of camp do not touch so much as a blade of grass that does not belong to you.
If war breaks out, be brave!
Let all scholars listen to this advice:
Neither urge the people to resort to litigation nor trade upon their ignorance.
Neither must they join themselves to any Secret Society.
Both body and reputation will suffer if they do so.
Let all farmers listen to this advice.
Let them be diligent and attentive to their duties
And when there is a plentiful harvest let them pay their taxes;
When there is famine, let them be assured relief will be sent them.
Let all laborers listen to this advice.
Let them be diligent in their trade and calling;
Let the members of each trade seek to distinguish themselves;
In this way they will accumulate riches.
Let all merchants listen to this advice.
Let them deal honestly and not defraud and cheat.
If they are diligent and honest the Government can and will protect their interests.
Let all people pay heed to this advice.
Let all people avoid litigation and warfare,
Let them not gamble nor smoke opium.
Let them not wander about aimlessly and let them avoid bad company.
Let it be remembered that Christians also are good citizens.
Let them be treated the same as other people.
Let the people and Christians live in brotherly love,
And avoid creating trouble for the Government.
There are both good and bad men among the members of Secret Societies.
The good join them under compulsion,
But if they repent and leave these Societies
They will not be punished, but permitted to live quietly in their homes.
Every one says foreign countries are good and foreigners also like China.
The duties here are lighter than in foreign countries
And it is cheaper to live here.
Great pains have been taken to draw up this advice for you
And every word herein written is true.
If all people will consider and act up to this
They will get long life, blessing, and prosperity.

Rossetti When Humorous.

Certainly Dante Gabriel Rossetti was the antithesis of Peter Paul Rubens. Between the elongated swan-necked women of Rossetti and the "flesh mountains" of Rubens there are all the differences. We might, however, express the opinion that one inch square of Rubens's painted canvas is worth more to art than all the pictures Rossetti ever made. In The Pall Mall Magazine Mr. Rossetti publishes what may be called some scraps of verse written by his brother Dante. It is supposed that Dante was suffering from indigestion when he was in Antwerp and made these lines:

SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS (ANTWERP.)

"Messieurs, le Dieu des peintres": We felt odd:
'Twas Rubens, sculptured. A mean florid church
Was the next thing we saw—from vane to porch
His drivel. The museum: as we trod
Its steps, his bust held us at bay. The clod
Has slosh by miles along the wall within.
("I say, I somehow feel my gorge begin
To rise")—His chair in a glass case, by God!
* * * To the Cathedral. Here, too, the vile snob
Has fouled in every corner. ("Wherefore brave
Our fate? Let's go.") There is a monument
We pass. "Messieurs, you tread upon the grave
Of the great Rubens." "Well, that's one good job!"

Ghost!"

Rossetti had a fling, too, at Mrs. Stowe and her "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but that we don't mind. The final refrain is:

"Don sang up de mellow, Mrs. Stowe,
And kick de volume 'mid your toe—
And dere's no more public for poor Uncle Tom,
He am gone whar de trunk-lining go."

Old Roman Work.

England still shows the early evidences of its occupation by the Romans. So far removed from the imperial city, the question arises, Why did the Romans spend so much money on their villas or residences in England? Of course the idea of their occupancy of the island for ever and ever entered the Roman mind. It was out of the comprehension of the Latin race that it would ever be ousted, and that for many a long century even its presence should be forgotten.

Not alone the Roman built solidly in England, but he indulged in all constructive elegancies. Lately in digging for the foundation of a house near Hammersmith Bridge the workmen came across the paved floor of what must have once belonged to a Roman villa, a structure built in the palmy days of occupation. The design of the pavement was elaborate. There were for decorations leopards, sea dragons, dolphins, dogs, foxes, and in the corners the heads of Neptune, Venus, Jupiter, and Mars. Here, too, were Flora, Ceres, Silenus, Medusa, and the vine-crowned Bacchus. The work was tiled, and the precautions used by the old constructor were of the most careful kind. First, the foundation of concrete was supported on a layer of bricks and under that the clay had been rammed down. On top of that was the tiling. Absolute durability was what the Roman always was after, and no scamping ever was permissible. The owner of the villa, it is evident, was willing to wait a long time before he moved into his new residence.

The Tools of the Oldest Egypt.

Why should it have been so long believed that in Egypt there were exceptional ethnological conditions? As M. de Morgan expresses it: "What are the centuries since Menes ruled over the reclaimed valleys, the few thousand years of which we can calculate the duration, by the side of the incalculable lapse of time since man, struggling with the glaciers and the prehistoric beasts, began the conquest of the earth?" Those 8,000 years of Egyptian antiquity, the relics of which we see with our eyes, and read about in the ancient inscriptions, are only the records of yesterday. "Since the first Pharaoh reigned up to to-day is but the briefest of periods." It is, then, positive that quaternary man lived in that section of country we now call Egypt, and has left his stone tools behind him, just as have our own aboriginal races.

The most recent find of a stone scraper, in digging for a foundation of a house in Manhattan, teaches its lesson just as positively as does a like discovery at Thebes. What M. de Morgan tells is this, that in Egypt types of the various methods of shaping or finishing stone tools are associated, "belonging to what would be regarded in other countries as very different epochs." But these collections of flint tools yet await the generalizer, and it should be borne in mind that there always has been what the archaeologist calls "overlapping."

The sharp division between the past and the present, either of a material or immaterial kind, never is exactly defined. M. de Morgan's article, a translation of which is to be found in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly, concludes as follows: "An age of stone once existed in Egypt, and it furthermore played an important part, even in Pharaonic civilization." In the Museum of Natural History there is now in a private collection a fine assemblage of various flint tools coming from Egypt, to which we have before this called attention. Primitive man always began in the same way, selecting that material which was nearest at hand and best adapted to his wants, no matter whether he existed in England, China, Egypt, or Tennessee.

France Blocking England.

In his memoirs Otto von Bismarck expresses his regrets that there was not copious blood-letting in the streets of Berlin in 1848. If more gore had been split, the Chancellor is quite certain that many after complications would not have followed, and that the Prussian monarchy would have at once asserted itself. There might have been no war with either Austria or France. In fact, it was Prussia's apparent weakness which was taken advantage of.

May we apply in statecraft that housewife's maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine," making it relative to killing? In The North American Review Lieut. Weston Spencer Churchill writes a short and remarkably clever article, the title of which is "The Fashoda Incident." Our respect for the memory of Gladstone is not diminished because he hated war. When Gen. Gordon was in the Soudan, certainly it was Mr. to rescue Gordon. After that came with Gordon's murder "a deluge of barbarism." Gordon's death "at the hands of fellow savages transformed him into something like a martyr." Can it be that the feeling of revenge is a human instinct? As Lieut. Spencer Churchill writes it, "Even Western civilisation is not free from fanaticism," and so, although British interest in the Soudan slumbered and slept it did not die, and many people of many conditions continued to cherish the idea of "going back and getting quits." Lord Kitchener and his men, and the Omdurman victory are the final resultants of this "going back and getting quits."

Now suppose, as the Lieutenant amusingly puts it, you were on your wedding trip, and were in the best of possible humors, and all of a sudden some "street boy" should bespatter your nice clothes with mud. Imagine the disgust of the Englishmen when they found something over a half dozen Frenchmen at Fashoda. "Eight French adventurers claimed in mid Africa a territory larger than the whole of France!" Mad! Of course the Englishmen were. "There is no power in Europe which the average Englishman regards with less animosity than France." We are not certain that Lieut. Spencer Churchill is exactly correct just here. The Englishman may have no animosity, for he never was a good hater, let that be said to his credit, only since the middle of the last century John Bull has shown utter indifference as to what France might do. There is nothing contemptuous in this feeling, only it rests on the absolute reliance England feels in the justice of her cause and the knowledge of her fighting qualities and her means. The writer in The North American Review puts it this way: "I would ask an American to imagine, for an instant, the spectacle of the soldiers that stormed Santiago de Cuba entering the town in triumph, only to find a German flag hoisted over the Government buildings, and an intimation from a single German officer to the effect that he was in 'effective occupation,' but that they were welcome to the protection of the German flag. It is not difficult to imagine what such a situation would have led to. It would have led to more shooting."

The Head of the Parisienne.

What is it M. Gustave Le Bon presents us in his "The Psychology of Peoples"? Frenchmen are much given to-day to explanations why the Latin races are being left behind. M. Le Bon says they feel "the incurable need of being governed." They howl for equality, but do not understand that equality does not bring freedom. Now, freedom is the inalienable right of all humanity, but God never made men alike in body or brains. It seems so hard to insist that heredity has so much to do with either the advance or the retrogression of certain races of men. Can these particular instincts be bred out of them?

Here comes in the consideration of man as an animal which is so distasteful. We cannot cross-breed whites and blacks, because the resulting hybrid, if possessing no mental superiority, is physically deteriorated. Remember that we are called on to-day to face these precise racial problems. But then the Anglo-Saxon (we say Anglo-Saxon for want of a better term) differs materially in one respect from the Latin race. Instinctively, if you call it so, he declines mingling his blood with that of an inferior race. He governs because he holds himself aloof.

Leaving aside further discussion of this subject of the mixing of colors in race—a problem only to be solved in ten thousand years or more from now—there are certain statements which M. Le Bon makes which cultured woman will treat with scorn. The upshot of the disagreeable remarks the author of "The Psychology of Peoples" advances is this: "Among inferior peoples, or inferior classes of superior peoples, the man and woman are intellectually much on the same level. On the other hand, in proportion as peoples grow civilized the difference between the sexes is accentuated." M. Le Bon insists that the volume of the male and female skull, "even when the subjects compared are strictly of the same age, height, and weight, presents differences that increase rapidly with the degree of civilization," but then M. Le Bon adds that the skulls of women belonging to a superior race "are scarcely more developed than the skulls of women of an inferior race." This is the author's example: The skull of the male Parisian is above the average, and ranges "among the largest known skulls." But the Parisienne, what about her pretty head? Alas! M. Le Bon writes: "The average of the skulls of female Parisians classes them among the smallest skulls with which we are acquainted, almost on a level with the skulls of Chinese women, and scarcely above the feminine skulls of New Caledonia."

We will not accept M. Le Bon's craniological theories. Anthropologists may take their calipers and measure skulls, and will very properly roughly outline from their

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capacities distinct races, but it is the quality of that brain, its fibre, which escapes all research, for the analysis of it is beyond our ken.

The cap or hat or bonnet the most ungallant M. Le Bon wants to clap on the heads of the women of Paris does not fit them, nor would it be "becoming" to our own New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Chicago women.

Antiquarian Rivalries in Egypt.

There are no such jealousies as those which arise among archaeologists, and to-day in Egypt English antiquarians are finding fault with Frenchmen. What is the use, say the Englishmen, if there is order in Egypt and we have reduced the Soudan? What advantages have we gained, when Lord Cromer has brought financial success to Egypt, out of its former chaotic condition, and when with that money we are going to introduce irrigation; when, as far as relates to Egyptian antiquities, the French claim everything? Is this not another Fashoda pin prick?

Take the Cairo Museum. Out of 100 visitors, 99 speak English or German. The Frenchman is an exception, and yet all the labels on the objects are in French. Mr. John Ward, a leading authority, prints this in The London Times, that "the French have sole control of the antiquities in the neighborhood of Cairo, and of the entire Pyramid fields, extending seventy miles along the Nile." Mr. Ward declares that the Arabs obtain licenses to dig where they please, "and then sell their stolen goods to the museum authorities or to dealers," and that these dealers "ship them to America." If Mr. Petrie wants to make an exploration, the French authorities keep him waiting for months before permission is granted, "Mr. Petrie and Mr. Naville (acting for the English Egypt Exploration Fund) always publish clear scientific records of all their researches. M. de Morgan, when Director, also published scientific accounts of his finds, (which were made with the public funds of Egypt,) but all his reports were printed in the French language, and were not available to the visitors of the museum without purchasing them at a very high price."

As Americans we have an interest in the exploration fund, and so this matter comes directly home to us. Mr. Ward urges that the proposed museum at the Gizeh Palace (Cairo) should be regularly installed, and as speedily as possible, and that all new finds should be stored there, and that the museum should be directly under English administration.

Newspapers as Booksellers.

From The London Bookseller.

The Americanization of our bookselling methods would seem to be extending apace, and the plan recently adopted by certain newspaper proprietors of offering publications direct to the public at an apparently cheap price appears to be, for the time being, remarkably successful. In the eyes of such traders it is, of course, a mere detail that all these excursions from their legitimate province encroach still further upon the already sufficiently precarious position of the retail bookseller. In these enlightened times the weakest must always go to the wall, whether booksellers or anybody else. And it must be confessed that nowadays when the power of advertisement is well-nigh supreme, the newspaper people, who are not too nicely scrupulous, possess unique and inexpensive facilities in this direction; and are thus equipped with an advantage which the most prosperous publisher or the most enterprising bookseller is quite unable to equal.

For the moment the public may be attracted and fascinated by the supposed advantages presented to them, but they will, we fancy, discover before very long that no enterprising or successful trader is really a philanthropist, however well he may act the part, and that when the mood has passed away and the whole affair is seen in its true light, it will be found that the wonderful bargain offered was no bargain at all, and that, after all, the old ways are often more solidly advantageous.

In the instance of The Times's reprint of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," which, as all our readers know, has been so industriously boomed as the most wonderful literary bargain ever offered, it appears from a statement in The Athenaeum, signed by the leading booksellers' associations, that the gilt on the gingerbread is not there at all. Indeed, the sole advantage which the new system offers is the opportunity of purchasing for 16 guineas and cost of carriage, a reprint, inferior in paper, print, and binding, of the legitimate edition, formerly obtainable in the ordinary way of trade for £18, carriage paid. The actual difference in price is, it will be seen, very much less than is represented, and when everything is taken into consideration, scarcely on the side of the buyer.

Similar considerations, it will be found, apply to the new issue by Messrs. Harmsworth Brothers of the "Hundred Best Books," chosen by Sir John Lubbock. We doubt exceedingly whether any individual of ordinary education, or want of education, can conceivably desire to read, or indeed can possibly derive any benefit from reading, every item in the very miscellaneous list to which Sir John has given his imprimatur. The ordinary purchaser, when he receives his hundredweight, or so of books, and endeavors to make himself acquainted with the extremely varied contributions to human knowledge they contain, will most certainly find a large proportion quite useless for his individual needs, and will regret that he allowed himself to be deluded by the recommendation even of the Prince of Wales himself, to invest so much of his current capital in so profitless a speculation. He will find that he would have been much better off both as to his pocket and as to his knowledge, if he had been content merely to purchase those in the list which he was able to use and to appreciate, and had not incumbered his shelves with volumes which, however appropriate they may be to every gentleman's library, are more fitted for dignified repose on the shelf than for the affectionate handling and companionship of everyday life. Indeed, the whole matter is only another illustration of a remark we have already made—that it is possible to buy knowledge and literature too cheap. For the moment this craze for an impossible cheapness must necessarily affect the bookseller injuriously, but we feel sure that the disease will be its own remedy. He may find some compensation in the hope that when the public discovers, as it will, that exceptional cheapness is not only nearly always the result of unfair and illegitimate trading, but is in its own results undesirable for the purchaser, they will turn a deaf ear to such prospective allurements, and will find in their present experiences a preservative against similar infatuations in the future.

Rider Haggard and Agriculture.

In Longman's Magazine Mr. Rider Haggard appears as the tiller of English soil, the stock raiser, and gives in "A Farmer's Year" notes taken from his commonplace book for 1898.

Familiarity with the East and Africa permits Mr. Rider Haggard drawing many interesting parallels in animal life. He writes "that sheep are naturally cold-loving animals," which is certainly true, otherwise nature would not have provided them with a warm fleece. Thinking over it, it seems miraculous how sheep in Wyoming can withstand the terrible Winter's cold there. All animated nature attracts Mr. Rider Haggard's attention. Describing his farm horses, he compares them with carriage and riding horses, and says that the latter are fools. The plow horse is the type of obedience, and even of intelligence, and he writes:

"I often wonder whether, taken as a class, the common plow horse is really more intelligent than the aristocrat of the stable, or whether it is simply that the latter has, as a rule, so little to do and so much to eat that he seldom comes to understand the responsibilities of life." Then he argues that the plow horse derived his intelligence from heredity.

Questions of public houses and licenses Mr. Rider Haggard discusses, and believes that the control exercised by the large brewing concerns in England is injurious to the country. He has an eye for the poultry on his farm, and thinks that the gobbler is a cruel and tyrannical bird. "A Farmer's Year" is full of good sense, showing the keenest observation. The style of the writer of "She" is distinguishable, and we call attention to a romancist who adds a valuable page to agricultural study.

William Black's Funeral.

The remains of the late William Black were laid to rest in the churchyard at Rottingdean, not far, says a London newspaper account, from the spot where, a few months ago, the urn was placed containing the cremated ashes of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones. The funeral cortège, which started from Paston House, Kemp Town, the residence of Mr. Black, consisted of an open funeral car and ten mourning coaches, Sir Edward Sassoon's private carriage coming last. The family mourners were Mr. Norman James Black, son; Miss A. Black and Miss V. M. Black, daughters; John L. Morten and W. Morten, brothers-in-law; Colin Hunter, A. R. A., and Alfred Scott, medical attendant. There were also present in the church Sir John Robinson, Sir T. Wemyss Reid, Sir Robert Giffen, Rudyard Kipling and Mrs. Kipling, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and Alfred Parsons, A. R. A. Mrs. Black was too ill to attend. The coffin, which was covered with beautiful wreaths, was met in the churchyard by the officiating clergyman, the Rev. F. W. Champneys, vicar of Rottingdean, who read the opening sentences of the Burial Office as the procession passed into the church. The Nineteth Psalm was chanted to a Gregorian setting, and Mr. Black's favorite hymn, "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," was sung. The coffin was then carried to the grave, which was close to the church door. A laurel wreath was affixed to one end of the coffin, and there was also upon it, from the family, a wreath of Scotch heather.

Wreaths and messages of sympathy were received from Lord Rosebery, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir Wemyss Reid, Bret Harte, Alfred Parsons, Colin Hunter, Sir Robert Giffen, Mr. and Mrs. De Morgan, Sir Felix and Lady Lennon, Alma Tadema, Mr. and Mrs. Tadema, J. L. Toole, Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir Theodore Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, Sir John Robinson, J. McWhirter, R. A.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hatton, Justin McCarthy, W. G. Orchardson, R. A., and Mrs. Orchardson, Lady Morell Mackenzie, Easton Rivière, R. A., and Mrs. Rivière, the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, Mrs. G. Du Maurier, Sir W. H. Wills, M. P.; Mr. and Mrs. Linley Sambourne, Miss Marion McIntosh, R. Marston, Lady Tindal Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Ashby Sterry, Dillon Croker, Gen. and Mrs. Ross, Capt. and Mrs. E. Lewis, H. R. Bowker, G. L. Craik, Mrs. Hepworth Dixon, Mrs. G. A. Sala, Prof. Nicholson, (Edinburgh University,) Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McMillan, Messrs. Longman & Brothers, Mrs. Cashel Hoey, Sir Edward Sassoon, Miss Frances Allitsen, Mrs. James Payn, Frank Clark of Ulva, and Mrs. John Pettie.

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Sales in London.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold recently in London the Benjamin collection. Among the leading objects were an old Scotch quaigh of circular hollow form, with flat handles, engraved with initials "I. G." and "B. S.," Glasgow hall mark and date letter, probably 1701, £124, (it was from this bowl that William Earl of Kilmarnock took his last meal before his execution in 1746;) a centre piece, formed as a dish supported by two terminal male figures, and bearing on either side branches for six lights, the whole chased with masks, &c., £56; a pair of famille verte jars and covers, enameled with branches of peonies, gladioli, &c., 23 inches high, 68 guineas; a Louis XIV. boulle bracket clock, by Raymond of Paris, 13 inches wide, 43 inches high, 205 guineas; a Louis XVI. regulator clock, by Audierne, in case of inlaid tulip and rose woods, mounted with borders and festoons of ormolu, 80 inches high, 68 guineas; a pair of small black and gold lac commodes of Louis XV. design, profusely mounted with corners, scrolls, &c., of chased ormolu, 36 inches wide by 34 inches high, 66 guineas; a Louis XV. commode of black and gold lac, inlaid with river scenes, &c., 46 inches wide, 38 guineas; a Louis XV. parqueterie library table of tulip and rose woods, mounted with corner ornaments and escutcheons of chased ormolu, 58 inches wide, 40 guineas; a Louis XVI. writing table, the borders of tulip-wood, panels of parqueterie in the drawers, the whole finely inlaid with rosettes and laurel ornaments in chased ormolu, 69 inches long, 33 inches wide, 540 guineas; a small Louis XV. secretaire, the whole decorated with parqueterie panels on tulip-wood, 18 inches wide, 45 guineas; a pair of figures of bacchantes, of statuary marble, on fluted dove marble pedestals, 64 guineas, and a bust of the Right Hon. William Pitt, by J. Nollekens, 1806, life size, the first bust for John Julius Angerstein, 145 guineas.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods sold recently old English and Irish silver plate, &c. The more notable lots included 36 silver dinner plates, weighing a total of 690 ounces, £217; a silver-gilt tea kettle, richly chased in relief with medallions of figures in Chinese costumes, festoons of flowers, &c., by William Grundy, 1758, 106 ounces at 26s. per ounce; a parcel-gilt, beaker-shaped cup and cover, on three ball feet, with pierced appliqué ornament, chased with grotesques, a group of the Good Shepherd in the centre, 12 inches high, 30 ounces, Augsburg work, £46; a pair of ormolu wall lights, with scroll branches for four lights each, mounted with old Dresden porcelain figures of birds, 60 guineas; a pair of Louis XVI. bronze fire dogs, with Chinese figures, 40 guineas; a pair of Louis XVI. ormolu candelabra, with figures of Cupids supporting scroll branches for ten lights each, 40 inches high, 66 guineas; a set of ten carved mahogany Chippendale chairs and two armchairs, from Lady Jane Goding's collection, £68; a set of four Chippendale mahogany chairs, carved with a belt and scrolls, an armchair, and a settee, both nearly similar, £52, and a large Sheraton mahogany wardrobe, inlaid with medallions of figures, flowers, trophies, and ribbons in satin and other woods, 84 inches high, 100 inches wide, £70.

Messrs. Christie, Manson & Wood sold recently in London the following pictures: R. P. Bonington, "Interior of Bedroom of Henry IV.," from the collection of Viscount Clifden, 126 guineas; F. Cotes, portrait of Miss Mary Dering, daughter of Sir E. Dering, 70 guineas; J. S. Cotman, view on the River Yare, 160 guineas; two by J. B. C. Corot, view near Barbizon, 330 guineas, and "The Fisherman," 220 guineas; C. F. Daubigny, "Anvers; bords de l'Oise," 170 guineas; M. Fortuny, "In the Garden," 70 guineas; E. Munier, "A Mother's Joy," 72 guineas; G. Romney, portrait of Mrs. Butler, from the collection of the Rev. Mr. Carwardine, 55 guineas, and portrait of Mrs. Rachael Harrington, 110 guineas; C. Springer, market and Hotel de Ville, Brunswick, 75 guineas; two by E. Verboeckhoven, sheep in the valley, 72 guineas, and an interior, with ewes and lambs, 100 guineas.

The sale of the extensive library of the late Rev. William Mackellar has been concluded, there having been eleven days devoted to the auctioning of the books. The total amounted to £11,116 12s. The Rev. Mr. Mackellar began book collecting at an early age, and showed such good judgment that for many of the purchases he made pounds have now been paid where shillings were by him expended. In one case four books, costing him 8s., sold for £12. We have already given some of the leading details of the collection and the prices of the most notable books.

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I.

EARLY FAVORITES THAT ARE FAVORITES STILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take it that the title "Books I Best Remember" refers as much to general impressions as to the particular contents. It has always seemed to me that the guiding books of one's life are not always the ones that can be quoted from readily or those whose facts or arguments could be presented clearly on call. I know that some of the works that have at certain periods of my life impressed me most deeply have left with me merely vague notions of what their power really consisted in.

In my own case, certainly, a few of the early favorites have continued favorites to this day. Before I was nine years old I had read extensively in our Revolutionary history and biography for a youth, for I had not only studied school histories of the United States, but had become deeply interested in Botta's "American Revolution," (two octavo volumes,) so highly praised by John Quincy Adams; Irving's and Frost's "Lives of Washington," Headley's "Life of Washington," Frost's "Lives of Distinguished American Military Officers," a history of the Mexican and South American revolutions, a history of the Mexican war, histories of the Indian wars, and the war of 1812. I also had read some general history. My first historical books were Botta's work, just mentioned, which, I think, I read before I was eight years old, and Goodrich's "Peter Parley's History of the World." The Botta had been the property of my mother's brother. Among other works which she had, and which I prized highly, were a Sunday school story entitled "Early Impressions," and a small volume (I remember that the color was green) containing the complete poems of Gray and Goldsmith. Even the readings from the Norse I read greedily in those days. Gray's "Bard," "Progress of Poesy," "Elegy," and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College" were ever prime favorites. At least once a year I read the first two, along with some other noble poetry with which I became familiar at a later period.

Among the few books owned by my father were such religious treatises as Boston's "Four-Fold State," "Mission of Inquiry to the Jews," and Baxter's "Call to the Unconverted," with a small biography, published separately, of the author. But before I proceed let me add that my mother's little collection was a perfect storehouse for me, for it contained a dozen copies of The Southern Literary Messenger of 1842-3, Campbell's poems, Mrs. Sigourney's poems, Hervey's "Meditations," and an abridged edition of Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Living and Dying." The battle pieces of Campbell were my first poetical favorites—Gray came later, and Collins. I think I can repeat half of "Hohenlinden" even now, and snatches from "The Battle of the Baltic" and "The Meteor Flag of England." I was nine or ten when my father bought a small library that belonged to one of his clerks. It contained a book which I devoured, d'Aubigné's "History of the Reformation in Germany and Switzerland." For a long while the best idea I had of the sixteenth century I obtained from this ecclesiastical historian. Here I learned to reverence the scholarly, heroic Zwingle. As a boy I gloried in his going out to fight, dressed in armor and carrying the standard of his canton, and his untimely death perhaps gave me my earliest poignant grief, after the death of my grandfather. I date my leanings to political liberty and to Presbyterianism from about that time. At that time I came into possession of Fox's "Book of Martyrs."

In later life the books that have had most charm were these and a few others that I fail at the moment to recall: In theology—Walker's "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," read several times when I was a boy. In science—Hugh Miller's "Testimony of the Rocks," Guion's "The Comet," McCosh's "Intuitions of the Mind." In history—Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," Robertson's "America" and "Charles V.," Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," Green's "England," Macaulay, and parts of Gibbon; Martin's account of the reign of Louis XIV. and the decline of the French monarchy, Schiller's "Thirty Years' War," Guizot's "Civilization," Stubbs's "Constitutional History of England," some of Bancroft, especially the last volumes dealing with the formation and adoption of the Constitution. Perhaps also I should mention Lecky's "European Morals" and "England in the Eighteenth Century." Possibly to me Curtis's "Life of Webster" is, next to Irving's, "Washington" and Rives's "Madison," the most valuable American biography. Of writers in political science, I have read Aristotle once. Montesquieu is at once the most elegant and the most philosophical of those moderns which I have read, and I have only read about one-third of his great book on the "Spirit of Laws." Of the Americans, the Federalist authors Calhoun and Sage are favorites. Sir Henry Maine's works are learned, and the "Ancient Law" is a classic. To me the best modern English poetry is found in a few of Wordsworth's short poems, in scattered passages from Byron, in Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, and the best of Tennyson. Lyrics like the ode on the "Intimations" compare with the shorter works of Milton, and with Gray's odes. Poe is the only American poet who impresses me as having the weird greatest poem written by an American. It interested me when I was a boy; it moves me still as no other poem on death ever does, even "Lycidas" not excepted. To me, as to Paul Hayne, Tasso is the greatest Christian poet, but James R. Randall and Dr. Tickner have written some truly fine things. Much of Lanier's poetry I have not read.

I have saved fiction for the last. My first book, "Robinson Crusoe," was a large, sumptuous edition, full of good pictures. I and my brothers read it and reread it until it dropped to pieces in our hands. Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was first read when I was about eight or nine years old. Among the books purchased for me by my father were Miss Cummins's "Lamplighter," another moral story, "The Watchman," and Miss Yonge's "Heir of Redclyffe." "Ernest Linwood," by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, was a story in my collection. I think I read it two or three times. Miss Yonge's book I have enjoyed since those days, although it is by no means so complete a success as Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford" or Halévy's "Abbé Constantine." In my grandfather's library, after his death, I perused "Saratoga," a tale of the Revolution; "Ivanhoe," and one volume of "Woodstock." Later in life Scott continued my prime choice, but I shared him, to some extent, with Balzac, Hugo, Dickens—superseded by Thackeray and George Eliot at a later stage—Manzoni, Hawthorne, Dumas, Charles Reade, Bjornson, Spitelhagen. I liked Bret Harte's earlier short stories of California life, Poe's tales of the weird and grotesque, and some of Paul Heyse's tales. These are merely a few of the books best remembered. To-morrow I may think of one or two of far more value than the bulk of these.

CICERO W. HARRIS.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1898.

II.

WHAT ONE CHILD IN A LONE HOUSEHOLD READ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles Lamb's advice for the education of a girl—to "turn her loose in a good library and let her browse"—I think still holds good, even in this specialist-ridden age of higher training. The remembrance of the keen delight in such browsing and the later sense of its formative power deepen with the passing years. Therewith comes a strong conviction of the devitalizing effect of the present deluge of children's books and of "juvenile literature." A true child's book, one which stands the test of its young censors, has its eternal interest and an equal, or greater, charm for grown-up people, but there can be no more stultifying influence than a restriction to the books which result from writing down to the supposed capacity of children. Rather than languish under such exhausted receivers, let them breathe the ozone on the mountain peaks of literature. A child will understand something of every book, the effort of comprehension is good exercise, and the proud sense of companionship with great minds direct and tonic. "He shoots higher that threatens the moon than he that aims at a tree," was the holy George Herbert's counsel to his country parson, and it is as true to-day. We may, in later life, sometimes justify ourselves for indulgence in literary syllabubs and confections when we seek diversion from severe study and wish something to lull the mind into needed inaction, but to a child should be given only wholesome, tissue-making food.

I write of a little girl growing up, the one child in a lonely household, in Winter, often isolated for weeks in "the tumultuous privacy of storm." Her amusements and occupations were naturally those of her elders, a family who were constant and critical readers. The one child's book, which she remembers with pleasure, and which at five years old she felt to be real, was Peter Parley's "Universal History." A true friend of children was S. G. Goodrich, and one is glad that just now there seems to be a tardy recognition of his worth. The platitudes of the Rollo and the Lucy books were wearisome, and their mechanical morality resented. So the child found her entertainment in whatever was on the centre table, or foraged for herself on the lower shelves in the old-fashioned library. The books within her reach were, in one sense at least, the most ponderous works, but she was skilful in picking out the semblance of a story. In "The Rambler" and "The Spectator," the first literary test applied, was a page well sprinkled with capital letters, the proper names promising a touch of human interest. Old plays supplied a series of fantastic names for her kittens, and the rest did no harm. "The Citizen of the World" and "Gulliver's Travels" were read and reread with an enjoyable faith in their reality. A sunny glade in which clumps of cinnamon fern reared their long fronds was named the "Lilliput Woods."

Robertson's history of the Spanish conquest of America struck the cord which was to vibrate later to Prescott's touch, and awakened a fierce patriotism, centred chiefly in regrets that "the whole boundless continent" was not our own. Theodore Irving's almost forgotten "Conquest of Florida" was another favorite book, memories of which long years after gave a note of pathos and of tragedy to Southern travel and its rambles through forest and swamp. So, too, "The Mutineers of the Bounty" hung vivid pictures in the mind's gallery, scenes whose drooping palms and blue lagoons are still unfaded. Mrs. Opie's "Illustrations of Lying" was a permitted "Sunday book" on account of the excellent moral appended to each story, but, as the morals were conscientiously overlooked, the book was not a success. "The Life of Wesley," as the same might be, "The Confessions of Jane Eyre" is the first literary event distinctly remembered, perhaps impressed by the denunciations it called forth and sympathy for the unhappy children of Lowood. No books are remembered with more pleasure than "Our Village," by Miss Mitford, and Miss Mapping's charming stories of Marguerite Hope, of Mary Powell and of Deborah Dillon, two or three years later, published in Littell's Living Age. The stories were accepted as genuine, and made the wisdom of many efforts at keeping a journal, then the literary ambition of every clever child. Miss Mitford's faithful rendering of English scenery had perhaps as permanent influence as any book ever read, and made the unseen primroses and bluebells as much a part of one's life as our own familiar flowers. Miss Susan Fenimore Cooper's "Rural Hours" was published about this time and found an interested but very critical reader, whose foot being there upon her native heath, had courage to correct, to add, and to mark unstinted approval when the observations tallied with her own.

But the one of all writers who held supreme sway over the child was Walter Scott. One cannot resist a feeling of pity for those who have not grown up under his magic power and for the young people of to-day, who have no time to discover his charm. The Waverley Novels were familiar, in fragments from reading aloud, or from the stories told therefrom, from her earliest recollection. One day she was found crying bitterly, and when persuaded to tell the cause, it was "because she had no Scotch blood!" She lived in an ideal Scotland; its names were scattered over every neighboring hill and rock and stream; tableau vivants and private theatricals were always from the novels or the poems. "The Lady of the Lake" was early known by heart, and "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and "Marmion" were read with almost equal fervor. Di Vernon and Flora Macivor were the beloved heroines, and with many another noble woman, surely gave better companionship than the "Susies" and "Elsies" forced upon the friendship of too many a child fitted for better things. It is just this sense of companionship and of discrimination therein which a child needs most to learn from books, and hence only the worthiest should be at hand. Those books which have impressed us before ten years old remain to us like old friends, ingrained with the very fibre of our souls. The mature mind is a palimpsest written over with successive records. One reads and sifts, retaining only what he sees a use for. The child assimilates everything which he can understand. For the building up of his character, then, and the training of his taste, let him be given only "A good Booke, the pretious life-blood of a Master-spirit imbalm'd and treasur'd up on purpose to a Life beyond Life."

MARTHA BOCKEE FLINT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1898.

III.

WHEN A BOOK ATMOSPHERE SURROUNDED HER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Books that are best remembered,
Bringing the far-off places near;
Places whose hearts long since are embered,
Made by our books doubly dear."

When one has had the good fortune to be born and educated in an atmosphere redolent of books, book people, book lovers, and book writers as I have, memory needs but a very gentle hint and a long rein to call up the names and pleasures of those she calls her "best."

I first recall a small, square, red volume entitled "Fanny," which delighted me beyond expression, as the heroine of its fat, wide-margined pages was declared to be, like myself at the time, between four and five years of age, and to have rejoiced in a pony. Then there was a charming English juvenile called "Lillian's Golden Hours," which I wish I could find even now; the record of a child's life in Yorkshire—simple, sweet, and true. Oddly mingled with these is Byron, whose works in a big, old-fashioned one-volume edition I regret to say I stole from my mother's library and carried to the nursery to peruse at will.

Ever since I can recollect, the names of Aaron Burr and Edgar Allan Poe have been familiar household words with us. My great-grandfather having been Burr's literary legatee as well as his biographer, it is not remarkable that the "Life of Burr" early set my fancy at play, added to as it was constantly by the personal reminiscences of "little Aaron" told to me by a great-aunt and by infrequent glimpses afforded me of packets of queerly folded yellowing letters all signed "Yours, A. Burr." Poe's "Raven" I cannot remember the time of not knowing, because it was my favorite joy when my uncle (Cornelius Mathews) came on Sundays to hear the history of the writing of the famous poem, and how he had listened first to its wonderful rhythm under a dripping lamplight on a Broadway corner on a stormy Winter's night. Then there were "Paul and Virginia," and "Picciola" and "Fadette," all in the original, with the bloom on their beauty which translation, however good, must needs rub off.

And after these came an era marked by being eight years old, having a room of my own apart from the nursery, and by holding in my hands "Jane Eyre." Begun in the morning, carried secretly to bed, consumed by candlelight, when I was supposed to be sleeping, devoured even though I quaked in terror at the eerie darkness of the room about me as I sat among the pillows, marks in the romantic department of literature the direct break from the old to the new. The canons of modernity thereon struck its keynote, and there is not a novel—barring those merely of action and adventure—which to-day does not bear some intrinsic evidence of the influence of that marvelous book. And then later, when one is grown, to journey over to Brussels, "Villette" in hand, and as one seeks out the house where Charlotte Brontë lived, loved, suffered, worked, to hear weird music wafting from the windows of a palace, and to know that it is made by the fingers of the Empress Carlotta, playing on the piano. To sit in the stuffy little garden and think over "Shirley," "The Professor," "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," to read once more Mrs. Gaskell's Life of Charlotte, and to wonder if it can be worth one's own heart-break to be held so close to other women's hearts so many years after one has ceased to breathe. And I remember another era, greater than the "Jane Eyre" introduction. It was when I bought a very short, very small-typed, very sight-destroying copy of "The Works of William Shakespeare, Complete in One Volume," and thereafter slept with it under my pillow, carried it out in carriages and tram cars, to theatres, picture shows, and concerts, a veritable little yellow demon, (familiar!)

"Middlemarch," with its dramatic episodes, appealed to me as none other of George Eliot's books could. I seemed to be always searching in her work for a nameless something that I could not find, and I have come to regard it as merely a thought transference from author to reader, for is not there, running like a thread through all the brilliant and glorious beads, the undertone of indefinable yet self-conscious lack in Marian Evans's life and love? The dim doubt that, having made the choice of Lewes, she still turned churchward for sanction of the second mating? Then I have a thin slip of a book, shabbily done in marble paper and named "Bells and Pomegranates," with little pencil marks about the edges and between some of the lines in Robert Browning's own hand, (a gift to my uncle Cornelius Mathews,) and a dear little "Tatler," date of 1709, and three most charming books by women—Miss Cooper's "Rural Hours," Mary Howitt's "Art Student in Munich," and Miss Mitford's "Our Village." With this trio, before a wood fire in November, with the grayest sky and not a soul in the house, one cannot be lonely or bored.

And "Vanity Fair," surely that book makes a red-letter day for him who reads. To dissect it, to applaud it, to reason about it, is waste of words; if one does not "feel" it, then one may not be argued into it. The subtle fascination, the aroma of exquisite irony, the essence of human kindness, the Garden of Eden, with the serpent at Eve's side! And they tell me it is to be dramatized. What a play, if rightly handled—only who here can play Becky Sharp?

Lowell's "Study Windows" is delightful and remembered well, though long since read, and "David Copperfield," which, shame on me that I dare to say it! is the only one of Dickens's works that does not bore me to madness with overplus of verbiage. What lots of time he must have had! and how few other people must have been writing books about then! "Ivanhoe," too, is the only one of Scott's I have read with any pleasure. Life must have seemed interminable to these men of many words and oh! so many volumes.

Does any one remember Keats? I mean remember him well, with affection for his work. One never hears of or sees his name to-day save in the pages of the chaste and classic "grads" who are new in the literary grind. I remember his "Eve of St. Agnes" with a gratitude of pleasure, because, for many seasons, at St. Agnes's Eve, the late Mrs. Esther Greeley Cleveland (Horace Greeley's sister) was wont to bid friends young and old whom she thought congenial to a "Keats evening," and the conspicuous event of the entertainment was always the reading by some one of the guests of Keat's poems; thereafter conversation, wise, witty, brilliant, foolish, never stupid, for the men and women Mrs. Cleveland's magnetic personality gathered about her were never commonplace, and her tiny suite at the old-fashioned Coleman House was the scene of one of the few "salons" in this country, or even remaining anywhere to the nineteenth century.

And, last, not least, with the sad swing of his funeral bells echoing in many of our hearts this side the Atlantic, come memories of William Black's breezy, healthy, buoyant, wholesome books—books fit for all sorts of folk to read; full of life, color, strength, blue sky, deep sea, winds blowing salt, maids with clean souls, and men with loyal hearts. All honor to him and all peace!

"Wild Eerlin" (I think Mr. Black's latest work) appealed to me in its initial chapters so strongly as dramatic property that I wrote the author about it, and the resultant correspondence was most interesting to me, as showing the marked lack of self-conceit in the man and the large generosity of his nature. He at once accorded me the full and exclusive rights to dramatize "Wild Eerlin," and declined to listen to any profit accruing to him from the proposed play, an agreement which, of course, I could not accept, and an arrangement was then made upon what I considered a fair basis, but which he seemed to regard as not his due.

American copyright laws puzzled him, he confessed, and he seemed doubtful if his story would make the theatrical success I ventured to predict. His letters are all dated from "Paston House," the home at Brighton which he loved so well, and in one of them, dated April last, he says: "I have not been very well, and ought to have answered your friendly letter before. Do you still really think 'Wild Eerlin' capable of dramatization? Should you make the venture I wish you all success. Yours faithfully, William Black." It is a grief to think that he did not live to see one of his smaller ambitions gratified, for the dramatic form for one of his novels was a thing he regarded in prospect with great pleasure.

FRANCES AYMAR MATHEWS.

Westfield, N. J., Dec. 26, 1898.

JAN

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Langs Before Andrew and After—Mr. Elshemus's Eleven Hundred Sonnets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last week's issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I find two or three comments that bear argument. In the first place, Mr. William L. Alden's supposition as to the questionable authenticity of Mr. Andrew Lang's various works shows him to be unacquainted with a number of authors of the past who were as prolific as Mr. Lang, if not more versatile. There have been men whose talents ranged from writing, art, to the difficult task of composing musical scores. Now, Mr. Lang confines himself to writing; he does not paint, nor does he "dash off" a song for a cantatrice to sing. Therefore, he is not such a marvel, after all. E. T. W. Hoffmann, the immortal author of "Tales," shows in his writings a vast knowledge of medical, historical, economic, and psychological subjects. He was a proficient portrait painter, and he composed operas, one of which was lauded by the immortal Beethoven, besides having composed songs beautiful in melody. Then there was Lord Bulwer Lytton—five different men in one. There was the Admirable Crichton, Goethe, not only a writer and dramatist, distinguished himself by many scientific works. Leonardo da Vinci, the great painter, was an inventor, a scientist, an author, and an architect as well. In our generation there was Saltus, who wrote in twenty different languages; composed operas, dance music, songs, was a historical scholar, and, among many other talents, his facility in producing literary works, serious, comical, uncommon, as well as beautiful, made him be a personage unique in mankind. Browning must not be forgotten. There is a long list of men who were versatile, prolific in their accomplishments, and if the quantity of their works as well as the variety of their subjects be considered, it would be hard to believe that all emanated from one brain.

But I have Mr. Lang's likeness before me; his exceptionally broad forehead indicates unusual intellectuality; and, if circumstances are favorable, such a personality is able of producing almost phenomenally vast a collection of works in literature. Some men work more rapidly than others; some assimilate knowledge with more readiness; and some have a faculty to create with lightninglike speed; to those a great harvest is assured. When reading Browning we must admit that he had unusual learning in all branches of knowledge; but no one has imputed that there were four or five poets who worked, and then signed their respective creations with the name of Browning. Hence I cannot agree with Mr. Alden in supposing that Mr. Lang is a myth. All his works relate to literary topics. Had he composed grand operas or painted dramatic pictures in addition to his numerous writings, we might well marvel; but such like de Vinci, Saltus, Hoffmann were real—and they were more mythlike than Mr. Lang, since they have produced great works in these special departments of the fine arts. I do not wish to be personal, but it might as well leak out now as in the dim future. Two years ago I submitted 500 sonnets to a publisher. He said he did not believe I had written them, since it would take a lifetime to produce them. What would he have said had I told him that I had 600 more at home? This justifies my statement that Mr. Lang is capable of having accomplished so much in literary ways.

An amusing remark I found in Mr. H. Van Santvoord's letter. He wrote: "But as the art of writing poetry is facilitated by the aid of the rhyming dictionary" • • • This amused me highly. When will people understand that poets do not write mechanically. I have never had a rhyming dictionary on my table, nor any poet, I think. A dictionary would disturb me—and what a time it would take to hunt up words by leafing the book! Rhymes come naturally. Why, were I to use a dictionary to write twenty-two lines of poetry, seeking for a rhyme at the end of each line, it would take me at least one hour; but as I write naturally I accomplish it in fifteen to twenty minutes, while the rhymes fly to my mind, sometimes without much premeditation. And could one use a dictionary out in the woods or on the cars, where many poems have been written? The poet's song comes flowing to him, often so suddenly that the first best sheet or slip of paper is used so as not to lose the inspiration.

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, Jan. 2, 1899.

[As Mr. Elshemus will reassure many readers against Mr. Alden's incredulity as to the individual identity of Andrew Lang, so is the editor glad to improve this opportunity to say that Mr. Elshemus is not, as several readers have supposed, an assumed name for some writer regularly employed on the staff of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, for the purpose of promoting controversy by means of letters to the editor. Mr. Elshemus is a very real person, of whose existence we have long been agreeably conscious. But we never supposed he had written so many sonnets.—ED.

Successful Novels Now Long.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have you taken note of the fact that the majority of recent successful novels are long? I mention this fact because a few years ago—about the time "The Prisoner of Zenda" made such a hit—it was predicted that all the widely read novels of the future would be very short. Not long ago your own London correspondent W. L. Alden predicted that the novel of the future would be only 40,000 or 50,000 words long.

I have calculated very closely the length of the prominent novels of the last two or three years, and I find that Mrs. Steel's "On the Face of the Waters" is 150,000 words, Ford's "Honorable Peter Stirling" is 145,000, "Hugh Wynne," 170,000; "Corleone," 165,000; "Quo Vadis," 210,000; "The Landlord at Lion's Head," 120,000; "The Seats of the Mighty," 115,000; "The Manxman," 220,000; "The Christian," 210,000; "The Gadfly," 105,000; "A Soldier of Manhattan," 100,000. Against this list of long novels appear "Soldiers of Fortune" and "The Choir Invisible," which are of medium length, about 75,000 words each, while in the 40,000 novel list we have only Hopkinson Smith's "Tom Grogan" and John Fox's "Kentuckians."

I have purposely omitted the 1898 novels from the above, but when we come to the year just closing we find the tendency to length still more accentuated. Take the two best and most successful American historical novels of the present season—Mr. Altsheler's "A Herald of the West" and Miss Johnston's "Prisoners of Hope"—and we find that one is about 120,000 words and the other 130,000. Mr. Parker's very successful "Battle of the Strong" is about 135,000 words; Mr. Page's "Red Rock," which is a social study rather than a historical novel, is 140,000 words; "David Harum" is 110,000 words; "Helbeck of Bannisdale" is 175,000 words; Mrs. Crownshield's lively story of adventure, "Latitude 19°," is 145,000 words; "Evelyn Innes," which many think the finest novel of 1898, is 175,000 words; "Roden's Corner" is at least not a short novel, nor is "The Red Axe." All these have passed the test of commercial success, which is the final arbiter in such matters. In view of these facts, does the reign of the very short novel seem to be at hand?

C. T. ADAMS.

New York, Jan. 1, 1899.

Greeley and Ritchie Not There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With all deference I would make this suggestion to the Standing Committee of Washington Correspondents:

In the press gallery of the House of Representatives there are thirty-six portraits of representatives of the American newspaper press, exclusive of some groups. These pictures include very good presentments of Messrs. George Jones, Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, A. S. Abell, David M. Stone, Wilbur F. Storey, F. W. Dawson, Henry W. Grady, and many more well-known journalists.

The gallery of portraits needs two of the greatest newspaper men the country has ever had at any period to make it measurably complete. These are Horace Greeley and Thomas Ritchie. The present generation has forgotten the last named, but in the days when The Richmond Enquirer was the most powerful paper south of the Potomac and one of the greatest organs of the old Republican or Democratic Party, "Father" Ritchie's influence was as great as that of the white-hatted and white-coated "philosopher" at a somewhat later day. He shaped politics in Virginia to a considerable extent. In Jefferson's old age, the sage of Monticello read "nothing but The Enquirer," adding, it is true, "and of that only the advertisements."

My suggestion is not to have a portrait painted, for the gallery is merely the place where portraits presented as gifts are hung, nor is it to invite members of the families or special admirers of these eminent editors of the partisan age of United States journalism to contribute pictures to the collection. What is required, it seems to me, is the distinction, which will not have to be accorded in our time at least to any others, of preparing and installing a bust of each of the men named in the gallery at one end of the long and handsome room, or one at each end, the bust in both instances to be fixed at the head of a column.

The fitness of the suggestion hardly demands explanation. Greeley was a Whig, a Unionist, an Emancipationist, a Northerner. He was eloquent, nervous, literary. Ritchie was a Democrat of the old State Rights school, a defender of the South and its institutions, a practical politician, and, while not without accomplishments, he had only such as were specially useful for his period, his section, and the ends he had in view. His "nous verrons," with which he invariably concluded his brief articles, became famous. It should be engrossed on the bust under his name. Perhaps under Horace Greeley's name it would be more appropriate to chisel—not, however, in fac simile of the illegible chirography of the author—his characteristic "Yours for General Amnesty and Universal Suffrage," than his less eloquent but no less vigorous characterization in editorial argument, "You lie, you villain; you lie!" CICERO W. HARRIS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1898.

A Statement From Judge Dykman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW for Dec. 31, 1898, entitled "Arnold and André" contains this statement: "The house in which Arnold and André held their interview, and the one in which André slept the night before his capture, are still in existence." The last part of that statement is erroneous. The house in which André slept the night before his capture is not standing. It was the house of Andreas Miller, and it stood upon the south side of Cross Pond Street, about four rods east of Peekskill. André and Joshua Hett Smith slept in that house, in the same bed, the night of Sept. 22, 1780, and André was captured the next day, Sept. 23, 1780. The house has been down for many years—more than forty years, I think. I shall be glad to know if there is a picture of it.

The foregoing statement is made in the interest of accuracy, and not in the spirit of criticism. I have made thorough investigations of the subject, as any one can see by an examination of a paper prepared by me and published in The Magazine of American History in the June, July, and August numbers for 1889. J. O. DYKMAN.

White Plains, Jan. 2, 1899.

Mr. Alden and Dr. Joseph Parker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your London correspondent in the current issue of THE SATURDAY REVIEW slurs at the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker and the English Nonconformists in a way that is unjust to them and which tends to lessen the confidence of many of your readers in the reliability of his judgments on all matters English, whether literary or otherwise. I have no brief to defend either Dr. Parker or English Nonconformists, but it would be difficult for Mr. Alden to name a greater preacher or expositor of the Bible in London at the present time than Dr. Parker, and as for the intellectual rank of Dissenters in England and Scotland, let the list of present-day British theologians, statesmen, and authors be tested qualitatively and I think it will be found that dissent has a far larger share than its numerical strength warrants.

The day has passed in Great Britain when it is safe to assume that to be intelligent or cultured one must be an Anglican and a Tory, and if it be true, as Mr. Alden reports, that a magazine named The Puritan is to be established, it will certainly be as well worth reading, and as intelligently read, as if it were to be called The Cavalier, let us say. GEORGE P. MORRIS.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1899.

Mr. Alden and "Aurora Leigh" Again

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Such is my well-arranged happiness that for nearly every day in the week I have a literary delight. Need I say that Saturday's is the impatiently expected arrival of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW? Ever since Mr. Alden's controversial bomb anent dear Miss Austen last Spring, I turn first to his London letter to see what wonderful new statement he proposes to inflict upon us. I was most thankful to see that Mrs. (or Miss) Leeds has emphatically refuted his proposition that people no longer care for "Aurora Leigh." We all know that Edward Fitzgerald didn't, and what he said about it, and what Mr. Browning said when he said that; but Fitzgerald is dead. Every one who loves "Aurora Leigh" could add pages of clever, apt lines. May I offer just one:

"He builds his virtues up so high
They topple over on the other side
And make a sort of badness."

One superb passage is too long to quote. It is a comparison between the colossal image into which Xerxes planned to carve Mount Athos, and the age in which we live; the idea being that it is quite as impossible for us to estimate accurately the relative importance of thronging events as for "the peasant gathering brushwood in the ear" of this statue to see the grand significance of the whole figure:

"Mouth, muttering rhythms of silence up the sky,
And fed at evening with the blood of suns."

I see that the Rev. Mr. Chadwick has anticipated me. Within the last few weeks I have become quite convinced that Mr. Alden's remarkable statements are made at your request, so as to stir contradictions into active life, and fill those amusing columns headed, "Comment and Query." Such ingenuity shows enterprise on the part of the respected editor, but may I quote Mr. Kipling and ask, "Is it art?"

"Whence these things come" reminds me of certain demands which are a joy at our public library. Can't you fancy the suppressed thrill with which the attendant supplied the demand for "Door's Dant," and one metaphysical student, an elderly woman, appeared for months at regular intervals with a stereotyped request for the latest works in the department of fiskyology. When she "fiskyological" works were given to her she departed satisfied, and from her comments when she returned them she evidently had read them to some purpose. It was not at the library, but in private conversation that a local Mrs. Malaprop told us that she numbered among her literary treasures 'a polywog Bible illustrated by Door."

H. L. C.

Dorchester, Mass., Dec. 31, 1898.

[Mr. Alden seems more than willing to take this responsibility all on himself. For that (as for many other things) the editor has grown fond of him.—ED.]

Has Read It Three Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It might be interesting and enlightening to Mr. Alden to read a list of names of those who have read and enjoyed "Aurora Leigh." Among personal acquaintances I can count a score or more of such, thus refuting his criticism of Swinburne's introduction to "Aurora Leigh" that "possibly Mr. Swinburne, feeling sure that no one of the present generation ever has or ever will read 'Aurora Leigh,' he thinks it safe to praise it to the skies."

"Praise it to the skies." Yes. Because it voices the sentiments and opinions of men and women all over the world. Because it holds the mirror up to nature, and brings us close to the great heart of suffering, burdened humanity. And yet with the consummate skill of a poetical genius Mrs. Browning carries us away into the thought world and the "realms that are fairer than day." Replete with rhetorical beauty, yet its truths are never hidden by imagery or redundancy. Helpful and searching, the vital problems of the human race are therein discussed in a simple, earnest manner.

Primarily a woman's poem for women, and yet a poem for all. The romantic and the material life as it was 2,000 years ago; as it is to-day, with its foibles and follies, its earnestness and frivolity—a picture true to nature.

Three times I have read "Aurora Leigh." Once, as a child, attracted by its wonderful word pictures of flowers and trees and water. Twice since, in the full understanding and appreciation of maturity.

FRANCES FISHER BYERS.

New York, Jan. 2, 1899.

Dr. Johnson's Cup of Tea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that Notes and Queries is right in regard to the size of Dr. Johnson's cup of tea. A cup that dates back to my great grandmother was, until it was broken some years ago, a very small affair. The tea caddie (Chinese) is four inches high and eight and a half inches in circumference at its largest part. It could not hold more than four ounces. Teaspoons from a Scottish grandmother are very small, and have a capacity of less than half of those in use at present. I think the spoons alone are strong testimony. The Scot has always been generous in measuring his drink.

C. F. L.

Erie, Penn., Dec. 28, 1898.

Haunting Lines and Haunting Ideas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having noticed Miss Gilder's letter in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, in which she quotes some "haunting lines," it seems to me that she meant to say "haunting ideas," because the lines as lines are not exactly haunting. There is a dearth of choice words, of melodious and poetical expression. The thought may be haunting; and this word demands some wonderful, weird, and utterly unusual thought at best—whereas the thought expressed is after all not so unusual to make such ado. However, we people have individual likes in our fabric. Others would wish something more beautiful than the lines and thought which Miss Gilder has found so "haunting."

I may be no judge in the matter, but let me quote some lines which "haunt" me now and then:

"Eternal
Is the artist molding wildly Heavenly Glory." • • •
"There's beauteous thought for those who shed deep tears." • • •
"And death comes like the blight to grass;
There is no use of muttering—
But, whether lives be blest, or lives feel sting,
Death fills his goblet, and spreads his mystic Wing!" • • •
"And even here, where you do sing
To me, of nights, in perfumes shrouded,
My wild thoughts e'er are suddenly clouded
With faces of those fiends, and writhing
forms of taunting demons, winding like the storms
Of lifted oceans in wild yeasty skies." • • •
"Come back again, you comely, blissful hours,
When Joyance 'tween our hearts had flowed.
Come, sheen again: like sunlit vernal showers.
Let Flora fare with lovely flower-load!" • • •
"Low in the lulling murmur of those leaves,
That in the May have colors of the Fall."

And a thousand other lines.

But it is in those inimitable poems of Coleridge that we find lines that really haunt one—for instance:

"Like the still hive at quiet midnight humming,
Murmur it to yourselves, ye two beloved women!"

There is a subtle quality and a haunting music in those two lines rarely found in any poet, past or present. Coleridge's poetry is rich in haunting lines.

Saltus had the gift to write lines that fill one with wonder, dreams, and mystic music. The following lines prove it:

"I cleft my mind from poetry's vague shores
Where it was harboring, and thought no more
Of barren beaches in untraveled worlds,
The bleak stern hergs of boreal solitude,
And all the mysteries of melodious dreams
That haunted me with sorrow till she came."

What pure music—and how the imagination is satisfied!

Or this:

"• • • I look
And rivet all mine essence in thine eyes,
Vague as the music of a moonbathed brook,
Vague as great sultry clouds, as twilight skies!"

Such poetry is undying; and it is such lines that we may call "haunting lines," because, once read, they fill your imagination with pictures, music, and thoughts that are not to be found in everyday poems. However, I may be wrong, conscious that each has his own favorite in his mind—and abides there.

In writing this I was actuated by Miss Gilder's extravagant epithet in regard to the lines quoted by her; for, sincerely, no one could be haunted by lines that do not contain one image or express an unusual thought or breathe a music that enchains our dreamy imagination. L. M. E.

New York, Dec. 24, 1898.

ALL BOOKS
AT LIBERAL REDUCTIONS
FROM PUBLISHERS' PRICES.
BRENTANO'S,
31 Union Square, N. Y.

Burton's Arabian Nights.
The BURTON SOCIETY will print a limited circulation among its members a few sheets of the original edition of BURTON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS.
Full particulars on application.
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ZDL

John Chamberlain, The Enemy Is Big Government
Reviewed in The Commonweal on: November 1, 1940
History.

Mr. John Bach McMaster has announced, in writing his History of the People of the United States from the Revolution, that he is attempting to "write history without fear or favor." Whether he succeeds in this attempt or not, it is obvious that he has made a very conscientious effort to be impartial. Indeed, the narrative does not proceed very far before the reader is aware that the author is almost painfully anxious to be fair to all sides of every controversy. Even the most casual reader will be impressed by the fact that Mr. McMaster has made a prodigious effort to be impartial. Whether he succeeds or not is another matter.

Mr. McMaster's first volume, published in 1883, was received by critics with a chorus of praise. Nevertheless they were very human. Many of them found fault with the author's style, which they declared was not up to the standard of the rest of the book. Others objected to the fact that the narrative does not proceed chronologically, but is broken up into topical chapters. Still others complained that Mr. McMaster had not written a history of the United States at all, but merely a series of disconnected essays. Despite these strictures, however, the first volume of Mr. McMaster's work went into edition after edition, and was soon followed by a second, a third, a fourth, and a fifth volume. Now, after a period of more than half a century, Mr. McMaster has published a sixth volume, which brings the narrative down to the year 1820. Whether he will ever complete his history is a question which only time can answer. But it is safe to say that the work, as it stands, is a monument to the author's industry and to the thoroughness of his research.

It need not be said of the first edition of a work dealing with a field in which there is so much material that has never been properly digested that it is inaccurate in many details. Mr. McMaster's history is no exception to the rule. But the errors that have been pointed out in the first volume, and in the volumes that have followed, are not numerous enough to affect the general accuracy of the narrative. Nor do they detract from the value of the work as a whole. Mr. McMaster has made a prodigious effort to be impartial, and he has succeeded in his attempt to a remarkable degree. Whether he has succeeded in his attempt to be accurate is another matter. Only time can answer that question. But it is safe to say that the errors which

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action in great enterprises. But it ought not to be overlooked in the history of the people of the United States; for the people owe to it their independence. It is their greatest contribution to the science of practical politics, and its use is becoming common and efficient in other lands.

But it is in the State that our history mainly centres, and there it must be sought; for by the Government have been accomplished those ends which most powerfully affected not only the material prosperity of the people, but also their National character. It was by a foreign treaty that the people gained a recognized position among the nations. By the same treaty their rights in the fisheries were restored, and thus was formed a nursery of hardy seamen who, when free play was given to their spirit, challenged England's assumed sovereignty of the seas. And it was the same treaty which opened the Mississippi to the turbulent commerce which poured down from its tributaries. The ordinance of 1787—which Mr. McMaster has passed over without endeavoring to unravel its intricate history, and with only slight recognition of its character—excluded slavery from the Northwest, and made it the home of freemen who now have grown to prosperous millions. It was by treaty that Louisiana was purchased in 1803, including territory which more than doubled the area of the Union, and saved to Anglo-American laws, customs, and manners the vast regions beyond the Great River. It was through the Assumption act and the funding system that Hamilton "touched the dead corpse of the Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet"—acts whose moral significance is found in the fact that the public credit has ever since been without stain, that specie payment was resumed, and that justice was done to the veterans of the civil war.

Such are some of the themes—"of Congresses, of embassies, of treaties"—which enter into the real history of the people of the United States, and constitute its chief value for the citizen as well as for the student. They ought not to be crowded into a corner.

On the other hand, it is noticeable that from the peace of 1783 to the close of Washington's Administration such matters as are embraced in the phrase "the progress of society" were almost of necessity in abeyance. For during this period the States were perfecting the machinery of their several Governments, and the general Government was determining its own powers and adjusting its relations to the States. The people were chiefly occupied "with wars, conspiracies, rebellions; with Presidents, with Congresses, with embassies, and with treaties," which Mr. McMaster regards as of secondary importance.

But though they were chiefly so concerned, nevertheless molecular action was going on which affected their moral and intellectual character; it was due, however, neither to the State nor to popular action, but to forces entirely overlooked by Mr. McMaster, or so treated by him as to afford no indication of their power. For when George Whitefield, John Wesley, Francis Asbury, John Murray, Elhanan Winchester, and Joseph Priestley died the people of the United States were something quite different from what they would have been had these Englishmen never lived and labored on American soil. Asbury's influence, doubtless, was the most widely and most powerfully felt; and it is perhaps no exaggeration to say that he saved the West and the Southwest to civilization. For as the hardy but illiterate people who from the hills of Virginia and the Carolinas scaled the Alleghanies, and from their western slopes descended into the valley of the Mississippi, it was Asbury and the three thousand Methodist preachers ordained by him who met and organized them into religious societies, so that within twenty years from the peace of 1783 these trans-Alleghanean communities were nearly as well supplied with religious institutions as the older States from which they had emigrated.

The labors of Murray and Winchester, the apostles of Universalism also, were too considerable to be passed silently by in the history of the people of the United States, and the same may be said of the rehabilitation of Episcopacy by Madison, Seabury, Parker, Bass, and White.

Of Priestley's scientific and political influence we are told something, but nothing of his theological opinions which a little later convulsed New England churches, and gained adherents from whom came the greater part of our imaginative literature even to the present day. * * *

It is easier to raise questions respecting the history of the people of the United States than it is to answer them. Nevertheless such questions are legitimate. For example, Mr. McMaster tells us that "in the Southern States education was almost wholly neglected, but nowhere to such an extent as in South Carolina." And yet from Virginia and the Carolinas emigrated to Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi a race of men like Daniel Boone, Andrew Jackson, George Rogers Clarke, and John Sevier, who not only wrote good hands, (as their early autograph letters, preserved in collections, show,) but who seemed to be fairly educated for civil affairs, and able to carry forward in their new homes a civilization differing in some respects from that of the East, but in no respect inferior to that of the communities they left behind them. These were not the sons of wealthy planters, educated at Eton, at Winchester, or at Harrow, or even at William and Mary; or of parents able to provide for them private tutors. The educational history of these emigrants is an interesting subject for investigation.

The modification of the character of the descendants of Englishmen on the soil, already spoken of, was brought about mainly by their situation. But during the last quarter of the eighteenth century there had come into their life a new force—faith in the power of ideas. Down to that time Anglo-Americans, like their progenitors, were men severely practical and averse to general propositions. Their faith in the power of creeds and dogmas, religious and political, was steadfast. They believed in heavy battalions and carried ranks, but with them faith in the power of ideas was not even a conception. Their legislation related to affairs, not to systems; and the doctrinaire was not known within their borders. But for the last century it has been different, and this difference is due to Jefferson. Where Jefferson got his idealism is a mystery; for though he has many disciples he had no known master. It is usual to attribute it to the influence of French writers—Rousseau especially; but the vitality and permanence of this element in his character suggest an original rather than an acquired force. About Jefferson as the head of a party, as an administrator, and even as a man, opinions may differ; but there can be little doubt that he was the first statesman who had faith in the sufficiency of ideas not merely as tests of the validity of political institutions, but as a power to subvert arbitrary government and overthrow errors, however strongly intrenched in ancient wrong. In this respect perhaps he stands first among thinkers, and certainly among the greatest of those who have profoundly and beneficently modified the character of an entire people. His influence seems destined to affect the thought of mankind. * * *

Jefferson was the founder of the school of political idealists. He struck the key-note, first heard in his "Summary View," in 1774, and with a louder strain sent it round the world in the great Declaration. If one would see the change produced by Jefferson, let him read the Declaration of Rights by the Congress of 1774, and then the Declaration of Independence of 1776. One is a specification as cold as an indictment to be tried by a petit jury; the other a trumpet call to the race and to the ages. It was the comprehensiveness of Jefferson's immortal Declaration which made it powerful in one generation to sever the bands of an empire, and in another to break the shackles of four millions of slaves, and in the present—but who shall forecast the future of Ireland or limit the potency of Jefferson's words? To redress the balance between England and her colonies he invoked the power of ideas. He thus added to the armory of a struggling people a new weapon—now the dynamics of nationalities—restless, resistless, unassailable by fleets or armies!

This force, which Jefferson set in motion sometimes took a direction which he did not contemplate and of which he would not have approved. The real inspiration of the young statesmen who forced the War of 1812 was less the local cry of "free trade and sailors' rights" than an aspiration toward nationality, caught not from Jefferson, indeed—for the father of State rights was not a nationalist—but for which they were indebted, nevertheless, to Jefferson's idealism; an aspiration to which Webster gave utterance at Bunker Hill in words never forgotten, "Our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country"; and again, even more effectively, in the Senate Chamber, in those other words, "the Union, one and inseparable," taken up by the people and realized after four years of civil war.

The advent of such a force into the life of a people is rare, and when apprehended in its full significance it is one of the most impressive events in their history; and its recognition is a test of historic insight. It is America's contribution to political philosophy; and if it be thought to belong to politics rather than to history, it is, nevertheless, an event inseparably connected with the history of the people of the United States, and is fast becoming a part of the history of the human race. As the race moves down through the ages, it has a life and progress which include the life and progress of every nationality. Into its mighty stream are affluents which bear on their surface traces of the soil and vegetation of their sources, and these mark the differences between nations.

Mr. McMaster's book is a valuable contribution to our history, and will be the cause of work better than its own. * * *

With these observations we take leave of Mr. McMaster's history. Where we have received so much and of so great value, it is ungracious to ask for more or for something different; but our just claims upon Mr. McMaster are limited only by his ability. His series of historical monographs is accepted with gratitude; but if he has

"* * * left half-told
The story"

which he is able to tell in full—and certain vital signs leave little doubt on that point—he must forgive us if we are not entirely satisfied with what he has already done.

A Crannog.

The discovery of a crannog, or dwelling erected on piles, is rare when situated on tidal waters. Just such a crannog has, however, been found near Dunbarton Castle, on the Clyde. The circumference was 184 feet, and the outer circle of piles still bore the marks of the stone axes, and, what is more remarkable, many of the piles were still sound. These were of oak. The platforms were of birch and ash. The usual refuse heap was outside and contained the bones of dogs, cattle, and sheep and some fragments of stone implements. A canoe was found 37 feet long, with a beam of 4 feet, cut out of a single oak tree. It is questionable whether our own aboriginal races ever made crannogs, excepting in Mexico, where some lacustrine remains are said to have been found.

A Possible Discovery in Athens.

If future reports confirm a find in Athens, then the discovery will be the most wonderful of all recent ones. It is stated that on the site of the Temple of the Olympian Jupiter, at Athens, "the entire pedestal, in gold and carved ivory, on which once stood the statue, the work of Phidias," has come to light. The locality is said to follow Pausanias's indications. Some doubts are but natural owing to the perishable character of ivory. We await, then, further news about "this ivory pedestal."

Cowper's House.

In 1767 William Cowper moved from Huntingdon to Olney, where at "Orchard Side" he found a new home. The house is of red brick, with stone trimmings, and it still stands in the market place. The house, which forms part of an estate, has just been sold. Some twenty years later the poet quitted Olney, and went to a neighboring village, Weston, some two miles distant. On the road between Olney and Weston many of the places described in "The Task" (written in 1783-4) may be noticed, as "the peasant's nest," the "wilderness," and "the grove." The house at Olney will remain intact.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Henry James of this city would like to have THE SATURDAY REVIEW republish Lord Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar." We comply with his request:

CROSSING THE BAR.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea,

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep,
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;

For tho' from out our bourne of Time and Place
The flood may bear us far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar.

T. W. Green of this city, who wishes us to give the full text of Kipling's "Truce of the Bear," is informed that the poem is copyrighted by the author in this country. Our correspondent can probably secure a copy of Literature of Oct. 15, which contains the poem.

The following communication is sent by L. C. Fichtor: "Will you or some of your many readers kindly tell me in what poem the following lines occur and who is their author? I have heard them attributed to Whitman:

"'Oh, he was pure! the fleecy snow
Sinking through air to earth below
Was not more undefiled;
Sinless he was, as fleeting smile
On lip of sleeping child.'"

It is a number of years since we read the poem, but we would hazard a guess that the quoted lines will be found in Mrs. Elizabeth Oake Smith's "The Sinless Child," which was much read in the forties. Mrs. Smith's "Sinless Child and Other Poems," edited by John Keese, appeared in New York in 1843. She wrote much, both in prose and verse, and was a popular contributor to the early American magazines.

A Jersey City "Philistine" writes: "I am always looking for the Saturday and Sunday issues of THE TIMES, and would rather go without my breakfast than be without those issues. Will you please help me to find a novel called 'Pride'? I have tried a dozen bookstores, also second-hand bookstores for it, but they din't seem to have ever heard of the book. It was published a good many years ago, for I read it in the Seaside or Franklin Square Libraries."

The novel our correspondent refers to is Eugene Sue's "Pride," which was published about twenty years ago in two parts in the Seaside Library. He might possibly find a copy in the New York second-hand bookstores.

This request comes from Leo Wolff of this city: "Will you kindly inform me through THE SATURDAY REVIEW the addresses of the following authors: Robert Barr, J. K. Bangs, S. W. Mitchell, Anthony Hope, Rudyard Kipling, Stanley Weyman, William Dean Howells, and I. Maclaren?" Dr. Mitchell lives in Philadelphia, Mr. Howells in New York, Mr. Bangs in Yonkers, Ian Maclaren in Liverpool, England, and Messrs. Barr, Hope, Kipling, and Weyman in London.

Lamson, Wolffe & Co. of Boston write to THE SATURDAY REVIEW concerning a translation of "Cyrano de Bergerac" which they publish and which was not mentioned in THE REVIEW list of translations printed Dec. 17. The translation they publish is the one made by Howard Thayer Kingsbury for Richard Mansfield, and is issued in paper at 50 cents, and in cloth, with a portrait of Mansfield as Cyrano, at $1.

James Calendrin makes this request: "Will you or any kind reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW tell me of some books on fables originally written by American or English authors, or of any novel or other sort of book by American or English writers in which a fable or fables could be found?"

American and English writers have given to the world many books of fables. The most recent is Ambroise Bierce's "Fantastic Fables," New York, 1986, Putnam, and our correspondent will find Stevenson's "Fables," New York, 1896, Scribner's, very readable. A delightful volume is Joel Chandler Harris's "Nights with Uncle Remus. Myths and Legends of the Old Plantation," Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. George T. Lanigan, a New York newspaper man, was a jovial son of Aesop, and contributed to Harper's Magazine in the late seventies the best fables that have yet been written in this country. We do not know that they were ever republished. Justly renowned are John Gay's "Fables," good editions of which appeared in London in 1882 and 1889, the first edited by Austin Dobson, the second by W. H. Knight. Then there are, among others, Benjamin Cole's "Select Tales and Fables," London, 1796; William Barre's "Apologues or Moral Tales, Fables, &c., in Verse," London, 1815, and J. Northcote's "Fables, Original and Selected," London, 1833, but those we named first are the best.

From Philadelphia Samuel A. Boyle writes concerning the recent reference in THE SATURDAY REVIEW to The Athenæum's article on Shakespeare's supposed signature in a Herbal of 1525, and calls attention to the fact that the poet was not twenty-five in 1525, as stated, but was in his twenty-first year. He also says: "There are six signatures of Shakespeare which are generally acknowledged to be genuine, and one that is ingeniously but temperately put forward as probably authentic. The six are the three to the will, one upon the deed of March 10, 1612-13; one to the mortgage created the next day, March 11, 1612-13, and the fly leaf autograph in Florio's 'Montaigne.' The seventh, if it is to be classed as genuine, is in North's 'Plutarch's Lives,' 1603, now owned by the Boston Public Library. The signature is found not in the usual place to indicate ownership, but upon a piece of parchment that was used in the binding, and was only discovered by the fly papers becoming loosened from the lapse of time. It reads: 'Wilm. Shakspeare,' and underneath are the words 'Hundred and twenty poundes.'" The pedigree of a signature of Shakespeare should go back to the poet's time, and without such history the genuineness of the autograph in the Florio "Montaigne" in the British Museum, the North's "Plutarch" in the Boston Public Library, and the volume of Savara sold several months ago in London for £102 will always be questioned by the sanest critics. The Herbal in the British Museum and the Ovid in the Bodleian Library were undoubtedly made to appear to be Shakespeare's books by the impudent Ireland. Shakespeare signed his will three times, the deed of March 10, 1613, once, and the mortgage deed of March 11, 1613, once, and the after history of the will and the two deeds is known to every Shakespearean scholar. But no scholar or no man, indeed, knows much about the books said to be Shakespeare's, (the Florio "Montaigne" goes back only to 1780, and until he has definite knowledge one is entitled to doubt the genuineness of the autographs they contain.

"M. W." of Pittsburg asks for the proper pronunciation of "Venetian," which is "Ve-ne-shan," with no marked accent on either of the first two syllables.

Emil Ginsburger of this city gives the titles of several works on the outlines of universal history and wishes to know which will aid him most. Prof. Fisher's book is an excellent work, and he will find it useful.

From Boston C. A. Kirkpatrick writes concerning a certain publisher who has advertised for manuscripts, and wishes to know the publisher's standing, &c. We know nothing of the reliability of this publisher, but would advise our correspondent to submit his manuscript to well-known publishing houses. If it has merit it will receive proper consideration.

Lewis D. Harris of Philadelphia asks if there is an authorized English version of "Cyrano de Bergerac; also, what translation Richard Mansfield uses in his production," and wishes to know the literary value of a cheap edition of "Cyrano" published in New York. The authorized English translation of "Cyrano" is by Gladys Thomas and Mary F. Guillemard, and is published here by R. H. Russel. Mansfield's version was made by Howard Thayer Kingsbury of New York. The translation used in the cheap edition referred to is the same, we believe, as that used by the regular publishers.

C. B. Sturtevant of Manchester, N. H., wants information about a book published in Baltimore in 1833, entitled "The Kingdom and Glory of the Branch, and Testament of the West," containing eighty-two chapters, each signed Charles Warfred. We do not know this curious work. Perhaps some one acquainted with the early religious history of Baltimore might inform you.

From this city, "A. W. C." writes concerning the origin of "By the Great Horn Spoon." No one, apparently, has ever been able to find out how the phrase originated. "The great horn spoon," we believe, is the moon.

John Burt of Westminster, Md., wishes to know the value of a number of books in his possession, a list of which he incloses. Your Valentine's "Manual" is worth about $5 if it contains all the plates; your "Laws of Maryland," &c., should bring you $2 or $3 a volume (collections of American laws must be very old to be valuable); your "Bible" is worth about $5, your Brackenridge's "Louisiana," about $3, and your Orange and Sullivan County histories about $1.50 each. The other books have little value.

F. J. Root of East Orange writes: "In the fourth section of Tennyson's 'A Medley' occurs the following:

* * * 'let be their canceled Babels; though
the rough kex break
The starred mosaic, and the wild goat hang
Upon the shaft, and the fig tree split
Their monstrous idols, care not,' &c.

"Will you kindly tell me what this means? I can't 'catch on' even if I read the whole section in connection with the extract as above. Is it real poetry?" The passage is not quite correctly quoted, and is not clear because robbed of its context. A very slight addition seems to bring out its meaning:

"Let the past be past; let be
Their cancel'd Babels: tho' the rough kex break
The starr'd mosaic, and the beard-blown goat
Hang on the shaft, and the wild fig tree split
Their monstrous idols, care not while we hear
A trumpet in the distance pealing news
Of better, and Hope, a pealing eagle, burns
Above the unrisen morrow."

"Kex" is an archaic work here used probably to mean hemlock. The entire passage refers to the ruined state of the once princely cities of the empires of Asia Minor, with the trees growing through the floors of the old palaces and the pieced effigies of gods, while the wild goats climb over the broken columns. The speaker bids the hearer not to ponder on thoughts of these dead cities but to look to the future. The passage belongs to the allusive style of writing, but is unquestionably real poetry.

Harry E. Prindle of this city writes: "Will you kindly inform me where I can procure a copy of a book by Sturgis, the title, I think, is 'Bibliography of Art?'" Our corresponder alludes probably to Russell Sturgis's "Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Arts of Decoration and Illustration," Boston Literary Bureau, 1897. A copy may be had of the bureau or at most book stores.

"Experiment" writes: "Kindly let me know through THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 31 of a volume explaining how to prepare articles or any other publications, with or without illustrations, for the press. An account of actual experience preferred. Also, give price and publisher of said volume." "Authors and Their Public," by George Haven Putnam, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, at $1.50, ought to give our correspondent all the information he needs.

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Black made two or three noteworthy successes some years ago. His "Princess of Thule" was the book of its year, and "A Daughter of Heth" and "Madcap Violet" were deservedly popular. But he never repeated those successes, though he wrote many novels the names of which are now almost forgotten. He was unquestionably a very clever man, but he was a journalist rather than a novelist. Most of his novels read as if they might have been written by a clever newspaper man of all work who had been detailed by his chief to write novels to order. They were all of them good, workmanlike books, but they somehow lacked the touch of genius. Of late years Black had been eclipsed by other men. He was no longer a rising novelist, and his work was less in demand. This must have preyed upon his sensitive nature, and probably it hastened the final catastrophe.

Although Black spent his later years almost in seclusion, he lost nothing of the sweetness of his nature. When an occasional stranger called on him in his Brighton home, Black invariably received him with genial courtesy. It is doubtful if he had a single enemy. What must be accepted as his failure to make a lasting mark in literature furnishes another instance of the incompatibility between journalism and novel writing.

The abandonment of the prosecution of Miss Lyon and Mrs. Mills was a foregone conclusion. If it could have been shown that Frederic was insane, there might have been some ground for the theory that those who induced him to discharge his doctor and to rely on the Christian Science woman were in some degree responsible for his death, but Frederic was as sane as any man in England, and if Miss Lyon and Mrs. Mills were liable to prosecution for advising him not to take medicine, then any person who advises an invalid to discharge a regular physician and to rely on homeopathy may be convicted of manslaughter. The prosecution of the two women concerned in the Frederic case was exceedingly ill-judged, and merely resulted in the washing of a quantity of unpleasantly soiled linen in public. Let us hope that we have now heard the last of Miss Lyon and Mrs. Mills. Fortunately, their defender, Mr. Frank Harris, has finally left The Saturday Review, and has no longer an organ in which he can plead their cause.

"The Last Ballad and Other Poems," by John Davidson, is, like all Mr. Davidson's work, curiously unequal. There is admirable poetry in the book, and there is also preposterous rubbish. But Mr. Davidson at his best is a poet who must be reckoned with. He is distinctly original, both in matter and style. Take this single verse from the new volume:

> "The trumpets pealed; the echoes sang
> A tossing fugue; before it died,
> Again the rending trumpets rang,
> Again the phantom notes replied."

This is not an echo of any other poet. No matter where it might be found, it would instantly be recognized as Davidson's. And if it is not genuine poetry, I do not know poetry when I see it.

Taken as a whole, the volume shows unmistakable progress on the part of the author. His previous volume was a disappointment. This one contains enough that is good to atone for the smaller proportion of verses that are worthless. There is a future before Mr. Davidson if he will compel himself to work hard and to discard everything that he writes of the merit of which he has any doubt. If he continues to produce too much he will fail to reach the place which his friends hope to see him occupy. It is a pity that he could not be restricted to writing, say, three ballads a year and no more. In that case his fame would be secure.

"The Cruise of the Cachelot," by F. O. Bullen, has had the honor of high praise from Rudyard Kipling, and with that advertisement the book would succeed even if it were less interesting than it is. That it is full of adventure, admirably described, and that it gives the fullest possible account of the hunting of the sperm whale, no one who reads it will deny, but what I cannot understand is how the writer, who was a mate on board a whaler, learned to write such picturesque and sinewy English. I find no fault with the author's adventures, though some of them remind one of Huck Finn's criticism of the "Pilgrim's Progress," "The statements was interesting but tough." What troubles me is the writer's style. If men can learn to write like Mr. Bullen by going to sea on a whaler, the sooner we establish schools of romance writing, the chief feature of which shall be a course of whaling, the better.

Mr. C. J. Corbett's book on the "Life and Conversation of Animals" is disappointing. Mr. Corbett ought to know animals thoroughly, and when I noted the subject of his book I hoped that here was a man who

Speaking of animals, the motives and methods of the assailants of Dreyfus have been forcibly described by Mr. F. C. Conybeare in a book entitled "The Dreyfus Case." Mr. Conybeare permits his sympathies to betray him into the use of unnecessarily strong language, but for all that his facts are clearly marshaled, and they leave no doubt in the minds of the reader as to the merits of the case. It is the best résumé of the Dreyfus case that has yet appeared, and what a picture does it give of the France of the Third Republic!

Mrs. "E. Nesbit," as the writer in question seems to call herself, is chiefly known as a writer of verses of more than ordinary merit. Indeed she may be said to be in the front rank of English minor poets of the day. She has made a new departure as the writer of a blood-curdling and extremely sensational story called "The Secret of the Kyrieis." She has packed the story so full of adventure and incident that there is not a dull page in it. "The Secret of the Kyrieis" may not be precisely the highest sort of romance, but it is certainly readable, and I am inclined to think that it will prove to be one of the most popular stories of the year.

Mr. H. G. Wells is much improved in health, and accordingly has undertaken to write a new serial story for The Graphic. He is wrong in so doing. He has already worked much beyond his strength, and he ought to take at least a year of complete rest. But on the other hand he can hardly be blamed for wishing to take advantage of his present popularity. I do not know what pay he is to receive from The Graphic, but I am quite sure that, next to Rudyard Kipling, The Graphic could not have secured an author more certain to extend its circulation than is Mr. Wells. The new story is to be entitled "The Sleeper Awakened," and will show us what Mr. Wells imagines London will be some centuries hence. The subject does not seem a particularly attractive one, but it would be well to suspend judgment upon it until it is completed. When Mr. Wells proposed to write "The War of the Worlds," I felt certain that the book would be a disastrous failure, but, as the event proved, it was a brilliant and deserved success. It does not do to prophesy in regard to Mr. Wells. He has a way of his own, and he can make a plausible and entertaining story out of a subject that in other hands would be dreary and uninteresting.

"C. E. Raimond," the author of the "Open Question," is now asserted to be Miss Elizabeth Robins. When it was announced that the book was written by a lady who had taken a prominent part in the production of Ibsen's plays, people jumped to the conclusion that Miss Janet Achurch was the person indicated. In this they were wrong. Miss Robins has every reason to be satisfied with the reception of her book here. Personally I dislike it extremely, but of the power displayed in the book and the promise which it holds out of even better work to come there can be no doubt.

Mr. F. C. Anstey has published a short story entitled "Love Among the Lions." It is a trifle, but an amusing trifle. Mr. Anstey has apparently abandoned serious fiction since writing "The Giant's Robe" and the "Pariah." This is rather a pity. He is the best of our humorists, and his humorous work is always delightful, but he has proved that he can do something better, and it could be wished that he would make another attempt at serious fiction.

Though, after all, why we should assume that it is better to write serious stories than amusing ones I don't exactly see. The superior air of pity which we all extend to the humorist does not seem to be fully justified. Why should we think that Mr. Anstey is wasting his abilities because he merely amuses us? Nevertheless this is the attitude of nearly every man, and I find myself unconsciously falling into it myself, though in point of fact I think it is an offensive and unjustifiable one.

Now that the Christmas publishing season is virtually over there will be the usual lull in book publishing. A new novel from Mr. Robert Buchanan, to be called "A New Don Quixote," is about the only announcement among new novels which deserves attention. There are rumors of a novel by Mr. Meredith in the Spring, and of course there will be the usual quantity of novels by Crockett, Guy Boothby, and the other unlimited purveyors of fiction. I doubt, however, if novel readers will have much that is both new and readable during the next six months. The advent of cheap magazines, with cheap serials, will have its effect lessening the year's output of really good novels.

W. L. ALDEN.

Are we to credit the report, derived from an English source, that St. Mark's, in Venice, notwithstanding recent reconstruction, "is sinking en masse into the mud"? But then there is some hope that centuries will elapse before this most glorious construction will disappear. All buildings erected on piles, theoretically at least, are to sink below their level of original construction at some future time. Nothing is lasting, always excepting the pyramids. It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the Doge's Palace still holds its own, though from a recent examination some precautions will have to be taken. The Italians resent all foreign interference in regard to the status of their public buildings, and particularly suggestions made by English experts. In Florence conditions are not as good, the municipality wanting not to restore, but to make a clean sweep of many of the old landmarks. Of course, a rejuvenated Florence shocks artistic taste. Florence is not Denver. Some one writes to a leading London paper that the Florentine municipality is determined to Hausmannize the grand old city, and he says: "I fear that no pressure on the tasteless municipality will prevail, unless it be so loud and so long as to startle it into some sense entirely novel of the existence of an outer world which is important to the prosperity of the city. When we can make the Florentine shopkeepers understand that they are going to drive foreigners away from Florence with their renovations we shall put a weight on their consciences."

Sir George Trevelyan, the author of "Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay" and "The Early History of Charles James Fox," and who filled with such distinction the difficult post of Chief Secretary for Ireland, (1882-4,) in his prior study of Fox found what a close relationship there was between the English statesman of the last century and the American Revolution. Sir George Trevelyan has written a study of our Revolution. In his preface he says: "The study of Fox, between 1774 and 1782, is inextricably interwoven with the story of the American Revolution. That immense event filled his mind and consumed his activities, while every circumstance about him worth relating may find a natural place in the course of the narrative which bears upon it. During that part of the great drama which was enacted within the walls of Parliament, Fox was never off the stage; and when there he played a conspicuous, and (as time went on) confessedly the leading, part." Sir George's new volume takes up the history of Charles James Fox where he dropped it in his first work. A contribution to our history from so learned a source will be of deep interest to American readers. The Messrs. Longmans will publish the first portion of this work early this year.

Many American students at the British Museum have acknowledged the courtesy and the help given them in their researches by Mr. Russell Martineau, who was Assistant Keeper of Printed Books in the Museum. We regret to announce the death of Mr. Martineau. He was Professor of Hebrew at the Manchester College, and came to London in 1851, where he was appointed assistant of the British Museum. He was a philologist of marked distinction, familiar with Russian, Roumanian, and other languages of Northern and Eastern Europe. The magnificent collection of original editions of Luther's works in the Museum was formed by Mr. Martineau. He was the transiator of Gregorovius's volume on Corsica, the editor of Ewald's "History of the People of Israel," and of the Songs of Solomon for the Chromatic Bible. Mr. Martineau was a many-sided man, with a scientific knowledge of conchology, botany, and in addition a sound and learned musician. Mr. Martineau was born in 1831 in Dublin.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Fair; high westerly winds diminishing.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market variable.

CONGRESS. — Representative Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) addressed the House yesterday concerning the attitude of the political parties of the country toward the financial question. The House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill. Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.,) introduced a bill authorizing American registry for foreign-built ships engaged in the foreign carrying trade when owned by citizens of the United States. The Senate passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, and the House bill, authorizing extra pay for volunteers. Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) offered a resolution against the forcible annexation of territory, and will address the Senate upon it Tuesday. Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) referring to another protest from Southern veterans against the pensioning of Confederates, said he believed Senator Butler, who introduced the suggested amendment, and the President were carried "away by their feelings."—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—At a meeting yesterday evening of the Conservative Club at Madrid, Señor Silvela confirmed the reported agreement between himself and Gen. Polavieja, and made an important announcement of the Conservative policy in Spain, declaring himself as favoring the liberal encouragement of industries and the reorganization of the army and navy. It is believed Premier Sagasta will retire from politics. The recent speech of Viscount Cromer to Soudanese Sheiks, in which he outlined the policy of government in the Soudan, is still receiving approval in England, and, according to advices, provoking much consternation among the French. It is said the case of Cerrutti, involving the peaceful relations of Italy and Colombia, will soon be definitely decided. It is reported from Berlin that the Meat Inspection bill, which is about to become law, will not seriously interfere with the American trade. William Waldorf Astor, who has sued The London Daily Mail for libel for publishing a story that he gave a dinner to forty persons around the trunk of a California tree in order to win a wager, will be heard in court soon. Brazil has abolished two naval and three military arsenals. Count Karolyi, Attaché of the Austria-Hungary Embassy at London, is reported to have committed suicide at London yesterday.—Pages 7 and 19.

Page 1.

Representative Dingley grows constantly weaker and a change for the worse may occur at any time.

There was still no arrest in the Adams poisoning case yesterday. It was learned that men in high places would be subject to disagreeable exposure in case the suspected person was arrested.

A Syrian boy, lost overboard from the Ellis Island ferryboat, was picked up in the bay by a tug yesterday morning, clinging to a cake of ice.

Gov. Roosevelt had a busy day yesterday, rushing about the city to keep various engagements. He had talks with several political leaders.

Within a few hours after Gen. Otis had promulgated his proclamation to the Filipinos, the agents of Aguinaldo billed the town of Manila with a manifesto in which the rebels display resistance to American sway in the Philippines.

Page 2.

"Count" Mariano de Zaremba was held yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court for the larceny of $40.50.

The Business Men's Democratic Association celebrated Jackson Day last night at the Hotel Savoy with a dinner, at which the Democratic Congressmen-elect from this city were the guests of honor.

Admiral Sampson was the guest of honor last night at a dinner given by the Colonial Club. Gov. Roosevelt, Capt. Evans, Capt. Mahan, and Gen. Tracy were among those who made addresses.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie held its thirty-third annual dinner, preceding its annual ball, at Sherry's last night. President Maurice F. Holahan of the Board of Public Improvements outlined a number of improvements which, he said, the board had in mind, among them being a system of drainage to cover 17,000 acres of the outlying districts of Brooklyn.

Page 4.

Congressman Sulzer made an address at the Jacksonian Club banquet in Omaha last night.

William Jennings Bryan made a caustic attack upon expansion and the adoption of an imperialist policy by the United States at a Jackson Day banquet in Chicago.

Louis Gimm won the twenty-four-hour bicycle race at the Garden, finishing a few inches ahead of Pierce. Turville was third and Fredericks fourth.

Page 7.

The Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba has been made the agent of the War Department for the collection of taxes in the island.

Page 9.

The Havana Electric Railway Company, capitalized at $5,000,000, was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday.

Page 11.

Gov. Smith of Vermont has appointed Benjamin F. Fifield of Montpelier as Mr. Morrill's successor in the United States Senate.

A friendly suit has been brought in the Supreme Court for permission to sell the residence at 105 and 107 Fifth Avenue, part of the estate of the late Marshall O. Roberts.

Page 12.

Increased pay for several city employes in the various boroughs was announced yesterday.

Angelo Lamrano, alleged to be a member of a dangerous gang of counterfeiters, was arrested yesterday aboard the Concho, ready to sail for Havana.

J. M. Martin of London yesterday delivered the first of his lectures before the League for Political Education. His subject was "Practical Socialism on the London County Council."

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn yesterday adjudged invalid a clause in the will of James M. Waterbury, leaving $50,000 to Eastern District charitable institutions.

Page 13.

The quickness and bravery of Policeman Teever of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station probably saved the life yesterday of little Rosie Dowd of 2,395 First Avenue.

Page 19.

Henry Norman in his weekly cable letter says that the announcement of the coming appointment of Mr. Choate as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has been received in the warmest possible manner by the London press. The proposed visit of the American fleet to Portsmouth is an event offering the American Ambassador great opportunities, it is said. The English Liberals are getting ready for action on the opening of Parliament. It is expected that the leadership of the Opposition will be offered to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, but that he will refuse it, and that Mr. Herbert H. Asquith will finally accept the position. The Gladstone memorial is not meeting with a popular response. Only £22,000 out of £50,000 has so far been contributed. Rapid-fire field guns are to be provided the English artillery batteries as soon as possible. The weapon is a modification of the Vickers-Maxim gun, which gave such a fine record at some recent gun trials. The police of Leith, in Scotland, the other day published by mistake a royal proclamation calling out the army reserve, militia, and volunteers. The men assembled for duty. This is cited to show that the British Government has all along believed the situation to be very grave. It is still thought in London that a revolution is imminent in Paris. Some notes are given concerning the personality of Prince Victor. The publication of the correspondence between the French and British Governments regarding Madagascar is commented on in the light of recent complications, as is also the coming discussion over the French treaty rights in Newfoundland, and Lord Salisbury's reply to the Czar's note calling for a convention on armaments. The Czar is said to be contemplating some radical reforms in the treatment of prisoners in Siberia.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Woman's Department.—Page 21.
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AGUINALDO IS DEFIANT

Issues a Manifesto at Manila After Gen. Otis's Proclamation.

PROTESTS AGAINST OUR SWAY

Says We Recognized Rebels as Belligerents—Urges His Followers to Stand Firm.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—Within a few hours of the proclamation issued by Gen. Otis, in behalf of President McKinley, the agents of Aguinaldo billed Manila with a manifesto which attracted considerable attention. The revolutionary President protested against Gen. Otis signing himself Military Governor of the Philippine Islands.

Aguinaldo in this manifesto declared he had never agreed, at Singapore, Hongkong, or elsewhere, to recognize the sovereignty of the Americans here, and insisted that he returned to the Philippines on an American warship solely to conquer the Spaniards and win independence. He asserted that both his proclamations of May 24 and June 12 stated this fact officially, and he claimed that Major Gen. Merritt confirmed this by a proclamation days before the Spaniards capitulated, stating clearly and definitely that the American forces came to overthrow the Spanish Government and liberate the Filipinos.

In conclusion, Aguinaldo declared that he had natives and foreigners as witnesses that the American forces recognized not only by acts that the Filipinos were belligerents but by publicly saluting the Filipino flag "as it triumphantly sailed these seas before the eyes of all nations."

Aguinaldo then solemnly protested, in the name of the Deity who empowered him to direct his brethren in the difficult task of regeneration, against the intrusion of the American Government, and reiterated that he can produce proof that he was brought here on the understanding that the Americans promised him their co-operation to attain independence.

The revolutionary leader then called upon all his followers to work together with force, assuring them he is convinced that they will obtain absolute independence, urging them never to return "from the glorious road" on which they have "already so far advanced."

Gen. Otis attaches no importance to the manifesto. He says he feels confident that the opinion of the better classes of the Filipinos is not expressed in it, but as to whether the Filipino masses can be controlled and the Filipino Army kept in check he does not know, although he hopes for a pacific outcome of the trouble.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—Gen. Rios, in command of the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands, cables that the hostility between the Americans and the Tagalos is increasing.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR MANILA.

Secretary Long Sends the Solace, Princeton, and Yorktown to the Philippines—War Department's Preparations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The activity of the Navy and War Departments in preparing for an emergency in the Philippines dictates that there will be no delay in sending adequate naval and military forces to the archipelago.

Secretary Long has ordered the Solace to proceed to Manila as soon as she can be made ready for the voyage. Admiral Dewey has asked for supplies of various kinds, and the Solace will carry a heavy load of these, sufficient to supply the fleet on the Asiatic station for six months at least.

The vessel will be attached to Admiral Dewey's fleet, and in all probability, if this voyage turns out successfully, she will form one of a regular line of transports which will ply between the United States and the Philippines for the special benefit of the navy.

The Solace is a large ship, of about 6,000 tons burden and of comparatively light draught. She was fitted up at the beginning of the war by the Medical Department as a hospital ship, being the first vessel of that type ever put afloat.

The vessel is now at the New York Navy Yard and is expected to sail for Manila via the Mediterranean and Suez in about two weeks. The Navy Department is now making up the detail of her officers.

The department has not yet finally decided upon the increase of naval strength to be allowed Admiral Dewey. Apparently he is in want of small, light-draught gunboats, but it is believed at the department that when the vessels now under way or ordered to Manila reach there, they, with the renovated Spanish gunboats captured by Admiral Dewey, will give him a sufficient force of vessels of this class.

The department has given some consideration to the feasibility of employing in this service some of the larger converted yachts which rendered such effective service on the blockade. The difficulty is that few of them suited for the work from their light draught are large enough to make the long run from Aden across the Gulf of Arabia and the Bay of Bengal to Singapore. Of the few converted yachts that might meet this requirement, the Gloucester, which participated in the battle of July 3 so brilliantly, has been most favorably considered, though the Navy Department has not yet concluded to make use of her.

Besides the Solace, Secretary Long has ordered the gunboats Princeton and Yorktown to the same point. The Princeton is now at New York and will go via Suez. The Yorktown is at San Francisco, and will cross the Pacific.

The War Department issued orders to-day that the three transports now being prepared for the Philippines shall be named as follows: The Mohawk shall hereafter be known as Grant, in honor of the late Gen. U. S. Grant; the Mobile shall be known as Sherman, in honor of the late Gen. William T. Sherman, and the Massachusetts as Sheridan, in honor of the late Gen. P. H. Sheridan. In addition, it has been decided to name two other transports yet to be selected the Thomas and the Logan.

Secretary Alger has decided to send four regiments of infantry to the islands. The Fourth, Twelfth, and Seventeenth have been designated, and, in addition, the Third Infantry, now at Fort Snelling, Minn., will go by the same route—namely, across the Atlantic. The telegraphic orders of the 5th inst., directing that six companies of the Seventeenth Infantry accompany the Fourth Infantry, to sail Jan. 15, have been modified so as to read:

"One battalion of four companies of the Seventeenth, the remaining eight companies to sail later."

THE GERMANS AT ILOILO.

Reported that Gen. Rios Asked Them for Protection and Was Refused.

The New Yorker Staats-Zeitung will publish to-day the following from its Berlin special cable correspondent:

"I am informed, from an unquestionable source, that after the surrender of Iloilo the Spanish General tried to induce the German Consul at Manila and the German Vice Consul at Iloilo to take charge of the protection of the private interests of the Spaniards. The two Consuls wired to Berlin for instructions, and received the following answer:

"'The German Empire, being a neutral power, is not in a position to take charge of functions which could easily be construed as partiality for Spain. All we endeavor to obtain in the Philippines is protection and unrestricted movement of our commerce. Since we see that both are secured under the United States flag we are fully confident that there will never arise a situation which could cause us to deviate from the strictly neutral attitude observed by us up to this day.'

"The Washington Government has been notified of this declaration."

LAWTON ON AN INSPECTION TOUR.

He Says Only Strong Soldiers Will Be Taken to Manila.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 7.—Major Gen. H. W. Lawton, who commanded a division at Santiago, will go to Chicago in a few days to inspect the troops at Fort Sheridan, who have been ordered to join the first Philippine expedition, leaving New York on the 15th. Some of the troopers who are anticipating a trip to Manila will be disappointed. Asked why he will make the inspection, Gen. Lawton said:

"The Government can't afford to send men on a long trip like this who are physically unfit for such a fatiguing voyage. All the weaklings will be culled out and the very choice of American manhood will compose the rank and file of the army which the Europeans will see for the first time. I will sail on the Mohawk. We expect that official note of our passage will be taken by the foreigners.

"It will be a strange sight to see the boys in blue sailing along on the clear waters of the Mediterranean, and the great powers will not be blind to its significance. They have not seen much of us over there since the days of Decatur, and it will surely have a good effect on the "unspeakable Turk." The ships will sail in small fleets in order to prevent congestion at the coaling stations."

Asked about the outlook for trouble in Cuba, Gen. Lawton said it will come from the professional revolutionists.

SIR WALTER BESANT'S "GUIDE."

The Way Publishers Conduct Their Business Severely Criticised.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Sir Walter Besant's guide to literary aspirants, which was announced a fortnight ago, has now been privately published under the title of "The Pen and the Book," and is certain to provoke bitter controversy. Along with much very valuable and experienced advice to young people desirous of entering upon the profession of letters, with instructions how to qualify themselves for its various branches, the book contains elaborate criticisms of the relations between authors and publishers and analyses of the cost of production, intended to show that publishers make excessive profits at the cost of authors.

The following extract shows the direct nature of Sir Walter's attack: "I have no hesitation whatever in alleging as a simple fact that it has been brought home to me by ten or twelve years of investigation into the commercial side of literature, that many publishers, including some of the great houses, have made it their common practice to take secret percentages on the cost of every item, to charge advertisements which they have not paid for, and in this manner to take from the proceeds of the book very much more than they were entitled to by agreement.

"Some have tried to soothe the reproaches of outraged conscience by pretending the custom of the trade. Why, then, is the practice secret? A custom of the trade is a thing known and recognised by both parties to the bargain. This is of course nonsense. They know and they must know that they are thieving."

TWO CANADA SHIPS OVERDUE.

The Damara and Manchester Trader Have Not Arrived at Halifax.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The Furness Line steamer Damara, Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool Dec. 18 for St. John's and Halifax, is still overdue. She is now twenty-one days out, and, as no tidings have been received here, it is feared that she has broken down if not foundered. She has a number of passengers on board, besides a crew of thirty men.

Incoming vessels report tempestuous weather in the Atlantic. Several small coasting vessels have been driven off and may go to the bottom. Many more have sought harbor. All the latter have lost sails, rigging, or spars.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 7.—The Beaver Line steamer Tongariro, which arrived to-day from Liverpool with 300 passengers, reports a succession of heavy head gales. The steamer was fourteen days on the passage, which was one of the roughest voyages in years. High seas accompanied the gales, but only minor damage was sustained. The Tongariro saw nothing of the overdue steamers Damara and Manchester Trader, both running in the Furness Line. It is thought possible one steamer is disabled and in tow of the other. The Manchester Trader is eighteen days overdue.

SPALDING WANTS FREEDOM.

The Former Chicago Banker Asks to be Released from Jail.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Charles Warren Spalding, convict and ex-banker, is an applicant for official clemency before the State Board of Pardons, which will convene at Springfield on Tuesday. The petition filed in his behalf by his attorney, Ross C. Hall, declares that the former head of the Globe Savings Bank has already suffered sufficient punishment for his alleged crimes, and death will soon claim him unless he is again allowed the associations he once enjoyed. It is claimed, however, by some lawyers that should Spalding be released even on parole he could be arrested and prosecuted on one of the twenty-six indictments found against him by the Grand Jury.

In his fight for release from the penitentiary at Joliet Spalding has enlisted the services of twoscore well-known business and professional men.

ACCUSED OF TRAIN ROBBERY.

Arrest of Men Charged with Stopping an Express in Missouri.

MANSFIELD, Mo., Jan. 7.—Deputy United States Marshal Joseph Huffman and four assistants to-day went to the home of Lon Nye, south of Macomb, and arrested Nye and a son, Ben Nye, with William Jennings and Joe Shepherd, who claim to be from Barton County. Later the officers arrested Oscar Nye.

All the prisoners are supposed to be connected with the robbery of a passenger train on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad at Macomb, Mo., on the night of Jan. 3. The alleged robbers were brought to Mansfield on a special train. The prisoners were at once taken to the Ozark Hotel, where they are guarded by several officers.

They made no attempt to resist arrest and talked very freely, but the officers say there is very convincing evidence that the prisoners are the guilty persons. Taken away separately, the prisoners were questioned, but denied having had anything to do with the robbery.

SALE OF ALBANY NEWSPAPER.

The Press-Knickerbocker Absorbs The Morning Express.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Press-Knickerbocker to-day purchased The Albany Morning Express. The combined paper will be known for the present as the Press-Knickerbocker and Express. The Express was the morning edition of the Evening Journal and was Republican in politics. The Press-Knickerbocker is independent, and the combined newspaper will be conducted upon independent lines.

The Daily Press was started in 1877, and a few years later it absorbed The Daily Knickerbocker. The Express was founded in 1847 by Alfred Stone and Edward Henley. In 1870 Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, now proprietor of The Philadelphia Press, secured control. William Barnes, Jr., secured control of the property in 1888 and held it until to-day, when it passed to the control of The Press-Knickerbocker.

The controlling interest in The Press Company, proprietors of the combined newspapers, is owned by the family of the late Myron H. Rooker.

LONDON BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

New Volumes Announced from London —Lectures on Copyright—Leon Daudet's New Novel.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Augustine Burrell's lectures on the law and history of copyright in books are being published shortly by Cassell.

Lord Ronald Gower's expensive "Life of Sir Thomas Lawrence" will appear next month.

Mr. Constable is publishing next week "French Literature of To-day," by Mlle. Blaze de Bury, who treats the subject in a partly personal and partly critical manner.

M. P. Shiel, the author of "The Yellow Danger," has written another sensational romance dealing with the men and times of Henry VIII.

A novel called "The Vision Splendid" is being published by Hutchinson next month. It purports to be a faithful picture of the inner life of the English stage. Miss Florence Bright, who has collaborated in writing it with Robert Machray, was for several years an actress.

W. B. Yeats's new volume of poems, which Elkin Mathews is publishing at the end of the month, will be called "The Wind Among the Reeds."

Marion H. Spielmann, the editor of The Magazine of Art, has nearly finished her biography of George Frederick Watts. It includes a catalogue of Watts's paintings, comprising 800 items.

T. C. Porter, the Science Master of Eton College, has written a volume of impressions of America, which Pearson is publishing.

Percy Fitzgerald, the well-known authority on Dickens, has written a life of the good Queen Charlotte, wife of George III., which Downey will publish in the Springtime.

According to The Publishers' Circular 6,008 new books were published last year, 236 fewer than in 1897. Novels, including juvenile works, number 1,758, or a decrease of 202.

Léon Daudet's new novel, "Sebastien Gouves," is almost ready. It is the story of a man of genius preyed upon by a band of charlatans. He has also written a pamphlet called "The Dignity of Literature," in which he inveighs against the commercial considerations invading modern literature and denounces the advertising methods upon which so much contemporary literary success is based.

MR. DINGLEY STILL VERY ILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Dingley to-night is resting quietly, and his physicians announce that there has been no recent change in the patient's condition. Mr. Dingley is barely holding his own. He is a little weaker and in a most critical situation, where a change for the worse may occur at any moment. At the same time, there are some favorable signs as to the pneumonia itself, the involved lung clearing steadily.

The illness of Representative Dingley excites deep solicitude at the Capitol, and when word was received that the crisis of yesterday was succeeded by very slight better symptoms to-day there was general satisfaction, although it is known that the patient is still in a critical condition. Speaker Reed and other close associates of Mr. Dingley are kept constantly advised of every material change in the case.

It was noted that while he was delirious and at times unconscious yesterday he had possession of his faculties to-day, recognizing Mrs. Dingley and her daughter, evincing some interest in his breakfast, and in particular showing great interest in what was occurring in the House of Representatives. While these conditions were encouraging, they were offset by the extreme weakness of the patient, which is even greater than yesterday.

The physicians who remained most of the night, reported at midnight:

"Mr. Dingley is certainly no worse, and resting quietly."

Edward N. and A. H. Dingley of Kalamazoo, two of Mr. Dingley's sons, who speeded between Kalamazoo and Fort Wayne on a special switch engine to catch the flier there, arrived her to-night, and A. G. Dingley, another son, will reach here Monday from Mexico. President McKinley called at the hotel to inquire in person this afternoon, and Mrs. McKinley sent the distinguished patient a bunch of flowers.

SCHLEY TO VISIT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Resplendent in the full uniform of a Knight Templar Admiral Winfield Scott Schley will grace the annual ball of the Knight Templar Commanderies of this city at the Auditorium Monday night. Accompanied by Mrs. Schley and his personal staff, the hero of the Santiago naval battle will arrive Monday afternoon and will be escorted to the Grand Pacific Hotel by a committee of fifteen brother knights. The Admiral and Mrs. Schley will remain in this city some days, and will be the guests of Chicago's Masonic Commanderies.

At a midnight banquet succeeding the ball the guests of honor will be the Admiral and his wife. It is expected that at least 1,000 Knights Templar in full uniform will be seen at the ball and banquet.

From the preparations being made by the dozen local commanderies as well as by individual members of the Masonic fraternity, it seems certain that the "man who smashed Cervera" will be lionized beyond all precedent during his stay in Chicago.

Innumerable hostesses prominent in society are striving for the honor of entertaining him at dinners and receptions in their homes. He is not known to have accepted any invitations from the hero-admiring ones, however, and the committee believes he may decide to put a quietus on all social rivalries by the easy expedient of refusing to be a guest in any private household.

TO SUE CORPORATIONS.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 7.—In compliance with an order from the Attorney General of the State, John Daily, State's Attorney of Peoria County, will file suits against 300 corporations in the county which failed to report to the Secretary of State by Sept. 1 their condition, also whether they were members of any trust, pool, or combine.

The penalty for not making such report is a fine of $50 and a forfeiture of charter. Only a very few of the local corporations have complied with the law.

Fast Line to Florida, all Southern Resorts,
Cuba, Nassau and Jamaica, via Atlantic Coast Line. N. Y. and Florida special; 2 other trains. Apply at 229 Broadway.—Adv.

Y. & S. Stick Licorice.
Conceded by druggists to be the best manufactured.—Adv.

THE GOVERNOR'S BUSY DAY

Col. Roosevelt Rushes About Rapidly to Keep His Engagements.

TALKS WITH MANY LEADERS

He Meets Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Elihu Root, but Says Nothing Was Decided On.

Gov. Roosevelt rushed through a tremendous amount of work yesterday. As he had to attend the celebration of Twelfth Night Friday night there was left only one working day in which to look after the many things he had on hand. Part of that day he had already pledged for the dinner at the Colonial Club, but he accomplished everything he had planned, by rushing with almost feverish haste and eagerness from one point to another, now conferring at his sister's home, 689 Madison Avenue, with political leaders, or applicants for office, now lunching and consulting with other leaders down town, and finally meeting still other leaders at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

After a late stay at the Century Association clubhouse the night before, the Governor was still able to rise early and receive his callers. To all who asked him about his life in Albany he replied that he was enjoying it, "just as I enjoy everything."

Among his callers yesterday morning were Chairman Odell, John N. Partridge, George Oscar Eaton, John Notman, William R. Stewart, Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, and Gen. Daniel Butterfield. Mr. Partridge and Mr. Eaton are both considered as candidates for the office of Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Eaton appeared in the field for the first time yesterday, and the Governor said, when asked who he was, that he was a candidate for this place.

As soon as he had finished with these visitors, Gov. Roosevelt hurried with Chairman Odell to the Lawyers' Club, down town, where they had an engagement to lunch with Senator Platt and Elihu Root. According to Col. Roosevelt, these four were all that were at the luncheon.

In the afternoon the Governor returned up town and called in at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where conferences had been progressing from early morning. He did not enter any of these conferences, and talked to only a few of his friends while in the hotel. He talked with Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Frank S. Witherbee of the State Committee, Senator Raines, and a few others.

He said he had only one more man to see—Charles A. Schieren, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn—and that he would then go to the Colonial Club. He then hastened away to meet Mr. Schieren and to attend the dinner to Admiral Sampson.

While at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Gov. Roosevelt said:

"The conference I have just had with Senator Platt, Chairman Odell, and Mr. Root settled nothing. We discussed questions of local legislation and appointments and general policy, but we decided upon nothing. I may add that nothing definite will be determined until I return to Albany next week."

In speaking about the selection of a Superintendent of Public Works, he said it was generally understood that Excise Commissioner Henry H. Lyman would not accept the post. He spoke favorably of J. N. Partridge of Brooklyn, and it was said that the Governor had requested an interview with the latter yesterday. As to Mr. Eaton, he merely said he was an applicant for the place.

The appearance of Mr. Eaton in the race seemed to discomfit some of the politicians yesterday. Few of them knew who he was, and immediately instituted inquiries right and left. The City Directory describes George O. Eaton as an ice dealer, with office at 191 East Twenty-third Street and a home at 20 East One Hundred and First Street. It was said last night that he had some business relation with Chairman Odell, and some politicians were predicting his success upon this connection.

Gov. Roosevelt said that he would return to Albany to-day, probably leaving in the evening.

The politicians swarmed like bees in a hive in the corridors and halls of the Fifth Avenue Hotel all day yesterday. The hotel looked like the lobby of the Capitol at Albany, and for forty-eight hours at least the legislative work of the State has been done there.

Early in the day Senator Thomas F. Grady, Democratic leader, had another conference with Senator Ellsworth, Republican leader, and with Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. As an outcome of this conference another conference was held in Senator Platt's rooms between the Senator and Chairman Odell, Senator Ellsworth, and Assemblyman Samuel Frederick Nixon. It dealt with the proposition from Senator Grady that the Democrats be allowed five representatives on all committees in the Senate and Assembly having twelve and thirteen members. Senator Ellsworth had insisted upon allowing them only three on such committees. The conference, however, was more liberal, and consented to allow the Democrats four members on the three principal committees in the two branches of the Legislature, that is, the Committees on Finance, Judiciary, and Cities. On the other committees it was decided the Democrats should retain the proportion of members they were allowed last year.

After this conference Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, together with Michael J. Dady and Walter B. Atterbury, called on Senator Platt to confer about Kings County's part in the legislative committees and concerning appointments and questions of legislation. This ended the series, and the politicians deserted the hotel.

Senator Platt and Mr. Odell will leave for Washington to-night. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and the members of the Senate and Assembly will return to Albany or to their homes to-day.

Gov. Roosevelt's Staff Complete.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Major Gen. Roe issued an order this evening designating Harry Hayden Treadwell of New York, a Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant of the Twenty-second Regiment, as an aide on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt. This completes the staff.

NEW TIN PLATE COMPANY.

Outside of the Trust and to be Established in Wilmington, Ill.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 7.—The Wilmington Tin Plate Company, which was licensed as a corporation yesterday by the Secretary of State, is composed of three Joliet men—Dr. William Dougall, D. Trevor Lewis, and T. W. Jenkins. They have secured a tract of eighty acres in Wilmington, this county, and purpose to erect a tin plate plant to cost $150,000.

The plant, it is said, will be in operation by June 1, and will employ between 300 and 400 men, with an annual output of 135,000 boxes. The concern is outside the new tin plate trust. The capital stock is $250,000.

SAVED CHILDREN FROM DEATH.

Mrs. Goodrich Dragged One Boy Unconscious from Blazing Room.

Mrs. Ellen L. Goodrich of 107 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was burned about the face and hands last evening while trying to extinguish a fire which started in a Christmas tree, and saving the lives of her four children. The Christmas tree was in a bedroom on the upper floor. While Mrs. Goodrich was lighting it she held her youngest child, one and a half years old, in her arms. The tree caught fire. Mrs. Goodrich tried to put out the blaze, but failed. She then ran with her baby and six-year-old daughter to the basement and left them with the servant. Rushing back to the room, which was then in flames, Mrs. Goodrich found her four-year-old son Clarence crouched in a corner. She succeeded in carrying him from the room. The boy was unconscious and was burned about the face. The eldest child, a boy, eleven years old, escaped from the room uninjured.

While Mrs. Goodrich was saving her children the servant ran to the street and had an alarm turned in. The firemen extinguished the blaze, with a loss of $200. Mrs. Goodrich had considerable of her hair singed off. She and her children were cared for by neighbors.

RUMORED DUEL IN FRANCE.

Count de Castellane, Who Married Miss Anna Gould, Said to Have Wounded M. Deroulede.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—The Liberté to-day says the friends of M. Paul Déroulède, the founder of the Patriotic League, and member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Angoulême Division of Charente, deny that he was wounded in the abdomen in a duel fought two weeks ago with Count de Castellane, Member of the Chamber of Deputies representing the Castellane District of the Lower Alps. The dispute which caused the alleged duel was said to have grown out of a quarrel regarding an actress. The friends of M. Déroulède, in denying the story, say he is suffering from bronchitis.

At a meeting of 4,000 members of the League of Patriots, held in Paris on Dec. 29, it was decided in view of the situation created by the Dreyfus affair to form a new League of Patriots, and M. Paul Déroulède, the founder of the original League of Patriots and personally one of the most active opponents of the revision of the Dreyfus case, was elected President of the new league. He was born in Paris in 1846, was wounded and taken prisoner at Sedan, escaped, and again served against the Prussians. He was a Lieutenant of cavalry when he resigned from the army, and is the author of several patriotic songs.

Count de Castellane is known in the United States, where he married Miss Anna Gould of New York.

NEWS OF LONDON THEATRES.

Mr. Clement Scott's History of the Stage to be Published.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Clement Scott's history of the stage will begin with Phelps, at Sadler's Wells, and come down to Irving. The work will appear in the Summer, entitled "The Drama of Yesterday and To-day."

Mrs. James Brown Potter resumes her part in "The Three Musketeers" on Monday evening.

Sir Edward Clarke and Mr. Carson have been briefed to appear for Mr. Augustin Daly in his action against George Edwardes respecting the ejectment of Mr. Daly's representatives from Daly's Theatre.

Miss Fanny Brough produces at the Worcester, Jan. 16, a new four-act comedy by John T. Day.

At the Comedy Theatre on the following day Miss Annie Hughes produces a new play of three acts, "Matches," the central character being a cheery street match seller.

"Grierson's Way Boy," by H. V. Esmond will be the next novelty at the New Century Theatre.

G. P. Bancroft's new play, "What Will the World Say?" will be produced at Terry's on Jan. 20.

At the end of the season Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Forbes Robertson may again be associated in congenial parts.

BANQUET TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

Commanders of the Oregon and Iowa Honored by Minister Dudley.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 7.—The United States Minister here, Mr. Irving B. Dudley, gave a banquet last night to the commanders of the United States battleships Oregon and Iowa, now at Callao. Among those present were the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Porras, and the British Minister here, Mr. W. N. Beauclerk.

There was an excursion to Chosica and a breakfast there to-day in honor of the American officers.

BRITISH STEAMER LOST.

Four of the Wooler's Crew Rescued, the Remainder Missing.

LISBON, Jan. 7.—The British steamer Loch Etive, bound from Newcastle-on-Tyne to Alexandria, Egypt, has passed Penich, on the south side of the peninsula of that name, and signaled that she has rescued four members of the crew of the British steamer Wooler, Capt. Cole, from Barry, on Dec. 30, for Las Palmas, Canary Islands, which vessel sank. The remainder of the crew of the Wooler are missing.

The Wooler was a steel schooner-rigged steamer, with five bulkheads. She was built at West Hartlepool in 1891, and registered 2,403 tons gross and 1,548 tons net. Her measurements were 290 feet long, 38.1 feet beam, and 20 feet hold. She was owned by Steel, Young & Co., and hailed from London.

Advance in Tin Plate Quotations.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 7.—An official dispatch was received in this city to-day from headquarters of the tin-plate combine giving notice that the list has been withdrawn and that advanced quotations will rule at once. The advance is 25 cents on each standard 100-pound box. The jobbers have therefore put up prices 30 cents, thus jumping from $3.10 to $3.40 within twenty-four hours. It is believed quotations will advance until $4 is reached.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central Friday night in Oklahoma has moved to Northern Georgia, increasing in magnitude, and extends over the whole country from the lake regions to the gulf. The pressure is also high in the plateau regions.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States and the lake regions, it has risen from the Mississippi River to the plateau region, and has remained stationary on the Pacific Coast. Snow has fallen in the North Atlantic States and the lake region, rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States, and rain in the South Atlantic States, and light rain has also fallen on the Middle and Northern Pacific Coast. Increasing cloudiness and snow may be expected in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow warmer over the whole country from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast, except in New England, where the temperature will remain stationary. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the wind will be light from the west and northwest, and low temperature to-day, and warmer, variable winds to-morrow. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from New Haven to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	TIMES. 1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	41	35	40
6 A. M.	38	35	36
9 A. M.	39	26	35
12 M.	41	25	32
4 P. M.	42	28	32
6 P. M.	38	25	30
9 P. M.	35	25	29
12 P. M.	34	25	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	32½
Weather Bureau	27¾
Corresponding date 1898	33¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 35 degrees at 12:30 A. M. and the minimum 25 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 68 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 50 per cent.

Magnificent Service to Florida and Cuba.
Penn. R. R., Southern Ry., and F. C. and P. R. R., perfect dining and sleeping car service on all trains. New York and Florida Limited, daily, except Sunday, finest train in the world. Two other Limited trains daily. N. Y. offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

Florida Fast Line.
New York and Florida Special—electric lighted, steam heated—for Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa, via Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System. 229 and 261 Broadway.

POISONER STILL SHIELDED

Police Officials Deterred from Moving in the Adams Case.

TRYING TO AVERT A SCANDAL

Men in High Places Threatened with Disagreeable Exposure—What McClusky Is Doing.

There is still no arrest in the Adams poisoning

A DINNER FOR SAMPSON

Colonial Club Entertains with the Admiral as Honored Guest.

GOV. ROOSEVELT A SPEAKER

A Letter Read from Secretary Long—Capt. Evans, Gen. Tracy, and Others Talk.

With innumerable American flags, gracefully draped, hundreds of rich red and pink roses, and great clusters of smilax and holly, the banquet hall at the Colonial Club was transformed into a patriotic and fragrant bower last evening on the occasion of a complimentary dinner to Rear Admiral Sampson of the United States Navy, tendered by the club. The Admiral's pennant was displayed just back of the table of honor.

Small flags were used with the roses to adorn the tables, and a hearty spirit of patriotism prevailed throughout the evening. Stirring music of a familiar and National character was furnished by an orchestra concealed in the gallery by a hedge of palms and ferns. The naval tone of the occasion was heightened by the design of the menus, the serving of the sorbet in miniature shells, and the serving of the ice cream in imitation battle masts.

Admiral Sampson received a very enthusiastic greeting, and when he arose to speak he was roundly cheered. Enthusiasm reached a high pitch as the events of the evening developed, and each one of the distinguished naval heroes was honored by a special ovation. The arrival of Gov. Roosevelt late in the evening was the signal for a tempestuous outbreak of good feeling. When Mrs. Sampson and her friends appeared in the gallery, the orchestra struck up "The Star-Spangled Banner" and every man in the hall arose and remained standing until the air had been played through.

At the guests' table with President L. Laflin Kellogg were the guest of honor Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy, Commodore J. Philip, Capt. A. T. Mahan, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. William M. Folger, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Capt. Henry C. Taylor, the Rev. S. De L. Townsend, and Prof. Ira Nelson Hollis. Gov. Roosevelt did not reach the banquet hall until just before the speaking began.

At twelve separate tables were about 200 members of the club and invited guests, including Frank Tilford, Simeon Ford, Cyrus Clark, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Scott Foster, Joe H. Erhardt, Judge M. T. McMahon, W. L. Brown, Daniel O'Day, William H. Clark, Richard Deeves, J. D. Slayback, W. E. Webb, Thomas Dimond, A. T. Martin, W. J. K. Kenny, and D. T. Smith.

In a cordial address of welcome President Kellogg extolled the merits and services of Admiral Sampson, and among other things said: "I am not here to give undue credit to one commander in disparagement of another. I would not forget the gallantry and grit of the jack tars, the men at the guns, or any participants, no matter how humble, in that gallant fight at Santiago. But I do say that the man upon whose valor and skill the people rested in confidence during all those anxious days when our extended coast line was continuously exposed to the attack of the enemy, the one who devised and planned the blockade, the mode of attack, and so successfully supervised its execution is the one above all others who is entitled to receive the highest praise. And that man is our honored guest to-night."

President Kellogg said that he was a believer in the rule that just results follow a just cause. The result of the war begun for humanity had placed under the protection of this Nation new territory—territory incapable at present of self-government. It had placed on the American people new responsibilities, and the ambition of all Americans should be to see American liberty illuminating the world.

THE ADMIRAL'S RESPONSE.

In responding to the toast, "Our Guest," Admiral Sampson said that he was almost overwhelmed by the kindness of his greeting. He felt, however, that he was received in his capacity as a representative of the American Navy, as one of the many who had fought and overcome the enemy at Santiago. The winning of a victory, like any other accomplishment, was a matter of business. It had to be done by hard work, not sentiment. To win a victory one must have the force to do it. Battles were not won by excessive bravery, though bravery was an essential factor.

It was necessary in winning a victory to bring to bear a force and power that exceeded that of the enemy. Without such a superior force, any effort of courage and of arms would be extremely hazardous. Much credit was due to ex-Secretary Tracy for his service to the country in helping to provide the navy with its present superior force. To the navy during the recent war credit was due for making the best use possible of the implements at hand.

The navy could always be depended on to discharge its duty, the speaker said, and, in addition to that, it had demonstrated a high degree of ability in discipline, in watchfulness, and in careful preparation. Every man in the Nation whose word and whose influence could help the Nation should give expression and influence to the ideas which they thought ought to prevail. As a nation we should not give up as completed the work that has been undertaken. We should go still further in the direction of progress. It behooved the country to prepare itself for the future contingencies which were visible even at this time.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S WORDS.

Gov. Roosevelt was next called on for a speech, and, after listening to a vociferous assurance from the banqueters that he was "all right," he spoke briefly to the sentiment "New York and the Navy." He said that he proposed to reply rather to that part of the toast that related to the navy than to the State of New York. He could hardly express the satisfaction it gave him to think that he had been connected even in a small way with a navy which had reflected such great and undying fame upon the Nation.

He hoped that the people would not be content to dine and applaud the naval heroes, but would see that their legislators did not neglect the work of continuing to build up and strengthen the navy. No matter how patriotic the naval heroes were, their efforts would go for naught without the practical results of careful preparation in giving them the very best fighting machines obtainable.

All honor to the men whose foresight and public-spirited efforts within the past fifteen years had helped to build up the American Navy. Credit in this respect was due to men of both parties. Ships built when Republican and Democratic Administrations took part in the recent war. It should be remembered that it took many years to build a modern warship, consequently those who wanted to keep up the high standard of our navy must be constantly on the alert, and constantly at work. If our sailors are going to do their best they must have the best ships and enough of them.

It will be of no use, however, to give them the ships if the men are not given the benefit of years of careful training. The battle of Santiago was won because the officers and men had been trained years before in the handling of both ships and guns. If there is one lesson which this recent war has taught it is the lesson of the necessity of preparedness for war. Gov. Roosevelt, turning to Capt. Mahan, said: "I quote from my teacher." [Applause.]

A navy must have good ships in order to win naval victories nowadays. The days of improvising a navy and improvising battleships were past. It was absolutely necessary that battleships should be built before the necessity for their use arose, in order that men might be thoroughly trained in their use. Every patriotic citizen ought to exert his influence to keep Congress up to the point of constantly adding to and perfecting the navy.

It was good statesmanship to profit by the lessons of the past. If this country had been brought into a war with Spain as far back as 1888 all the courage and determination of our naval officers and men would have gone for nothing against the superior naval force of Spain. Mere valor could not cope with modern engines of warfare.

"I have myself been an eye witness to the deplorable results of a struggle of brave men with their inferior arms against an enemy with the best of modern implements," said Gov. Roosevelt. "Our artillery at Santiago was practically at the mercy of the Spanish forces for the reason that the Spaniards were provided with smokeless powder, while our men had the old-fashioned black powder. Every puff of smoke from that black powder drew the immediate fire of the Spaniards and made of our artillery helpless targets for an enemy whose exact whereabouts could not be located.

"We need to have an effective system of coast fortifications," said Gov. Roosevelt in conclusion, "We need ample means of protection from hostile attack, but more than anything else we need a first-class navy, a force that is able to go out and find the enemy and smash it on sight." [Protracted applause.]

LETTER FROM SECRETARY LONG.

President Kellogg read a letter from Secretary John D. Long, in which the head of the Navy Department spoke as follows of Admiral Sampson:

"If I were to be there, I should be glad to make a response and to bear testimony to the admirable manner in which Admiral Sampson discharged the very grave and responsible duties which were imposed upon him as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron.

"It is fair to say that no naval officer during the war was charged with so many naval responsibilities. His work embraced not only the command of the vast number of naval vessels in the Atlantic fleet and the unnumbered details of direction and command and correspondence, but also the three great functions, first, of conducting the blockade; second, of convoying, landing, and co-operating in all its movements with the army, and third, the pursuit and destruction of the Spanish fleet.

"Sight should never be lost of the thoroughness with which, after he took command on the 1st day of June, at Santiago, that the fleet was blockaded, the vigilance with which day and night he maintained a guard over it, and his consummate preparation and standing orders for its destruction in case of its attempt to escape. All of which culminated in the splendid victory of the 3d of July, which destroyed the Spanish vessels, and the naval power of Spain and brought the war to an end."

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who was called upon to speak for the Secretary of the Navy, elicited much enthusiasm and merriment by a characteristic description of the incidents that marked the blockading of Havana and of Santiago. He spoke of Admiral Sampson as "a man with the jawbone of an ass," and of Admiral Dewey as "a good man to draw to." Capt. Evans reminded the assemblage that he was privileged to say just what he pleased on this occasion, because he represented the Secretary of the Navy. "I am a high roller to-night," he remarked, "and I propose to claim all the glory in sight."

He gave a terse description of the manoeuvres before Santiago and interspersed his remarks with many amusing personal allusions and anecdotes. He agreed with Gov. Roosevelt as to the necessity of careful preparation and long training in keeping the navy up to a high state of efficiency. He said that there was one raw recruit on his own ship, the Iowa, before Santiago. This particular jacktar was so raw that he did not know the respect due to the Captain of the vessel. He approached Capt. Evans and, pulling at his sleeve, said:

"Say, Mister, I am assigned to one of these turrets." Inquiry on the part of the Captain disclosed that they were standing near the turret to which the man had been assigned. "This is your turret," said the Captain to the raw recruit. "Yes, I know it is," replied the man, "but how the hell do you get into it." Capt. Evans said that he believed in so training the men of the navy that they would not only know how to get into the turrets, but they would know what to do after they got in.

Capt. A. T. Mahan spoke on "Modern Naval Warfare," Gen. Tracy on "The Navy in Peace," and Prof. Ira Nelson Hollis on "The Naval Academy."

On the tinted vellum cover of the three engraved cards composing the menu was a fine portrait of Admiral Sampson. A picture of the flagship New York illustrated one of the cards, and pictures of the wooden frigates that constituted the best of the American Navy in 1812 were shown on the card containing the list of toasts.

A pleasant event incidental to the dinner was the concurrent entertainment at dinner by Mrs. Frank Tilford in her home, 240 West Seventy-second Street, of Admiral Sampson's wife in company with Mrs. F. E. Chadwick, wife of Capt. Chadwick; Mrs. John H. Judge, and several other ladies. Mrs. Tilford and her guests went to the clubhouse later in the evening, and occupied the gallery during the speeches of the evening.

MELVILLE'S ARCTIC VOYAGE.

The Commodore Relates to Engineers' Club the Story of the Loss of the Jeanette.

A reception and banquet were given last evening by the Engineers' Club to Commodore George Wallace Melville, Chief Engineer of the United States Navy, and later he told the members of some of his experiences in the Jeanette arctic exploration.

The menu had a handsome portrait of Mr. Melville on the front, and on the inside were the words, "Duty, Loyalty, Friendship, Valor." John Thomson acted as toastmaster, and among those present were Joseph H. Choate, John Foord, John Stanton, Dr. Henry M. Lewis, John R. Stanton, Arthur McMullen, George Weed, Andrew Fletcher, Stephen W. Baldwin, Charles W. Hunt, O. F. Nichols, Clark Fisher, David Williams, Charles Kirchhoff, W. H. Wiley, William Rowland, and Major J. M. Knapp. A letter of regret was received from Charles H. Loring.

After coffee had been served and Mr. Thomson had introduced the guest of the evening, Commodore Melville began his narrative from the day that the Jeannette sailed from San Francisco, in July, 1879. They pushed to the Aleutian Islands and through Bering Strait toward the arctic, going on the strength of Dr. Petermann's statement that land extended north of Greenland to the Archipelago of Spitzbergen. Their idea was to push along eastward of Petermann's land.

When the Jeannette got frozen in, the speaker continued, they were 150 miles away from the nearest point of succor, and when the ship was cast away they were 500 miles away from that point. Franklin was less than 150 miles from the nearest point of succor and perished with all his men.

The Jeannette, Commodore Melville continued, drifted along to the northwest, and an insignificant island was found. They were locked in an immense ice floe, forty feet deep, with high peaks that acted as topsails in the wind, which was blowing to the northwest. The ice, he noticed, grew in thickness from below at the rate of twenty-two inches a month, and so that ice must have been growing for years.

The following Spring they drifted back, not driven by currents, but by the wind. The water entered the ship, and though the pumps were working all the time, much of the water congealed and had to be thrown out as ice. Peaks of ice 150 feet high came rolling along toward the ship, but stopped when they touched the vessel. This was only for a few minutes, and then the bulwarks on one side were forced in.

On June 12, 1881, continued Commodore Melville, he had to go to the observatory. Just as he stepped over the side of the ship there was a loud report like that of a cannon. The floe had split, and the ice on the port side moved off. He jumped back and called all hands on deck. The ice pushed out into the water and the ship floated on an even keel. Almost all the provisions had been kept on deck ready for any emergency, and these were hastily put into sledges and boats and all was made ready to abandon ship. A keg of lime juice had been kept in the hold to prevent it freezing, which would have separated the acid from the water, and there was no time to lose. The under floe pushed up the keel, and later the ship was crushed between the closing ice and went down.

They camped on the ice for the first time. Snow was put in the beds to make them soft, as the ice was too hard if not too cold to enjoy a comfortable sleep on. But they felt lonely at losing the ship, and then they discussed the question as to whether it was not best after all to be compelled to go back than to have gone further.

Commodore Melville went on to recount in a graphic way their tribulations as they journeyed over the ice toward the Siberian Islands, their reaching open water, the loss of one of their boats with its crew, the separation from De Long's boat, the voyage up the Lena River, their first sight of men, the terrible exhaustion and sufferings of himself and the men, the meeting with some of De Long's men, and the return to civilization.

WITH MOTHER WHEN SHE DIED.

Young Soldier, Refused Leave of Absence, Stole Away from Camp.

David Hoag, a member of Company M, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, arrived at his home, in West Hoboken, on Friday night while his mother lay dying in bed. She recognized him, clasped her arms about him, and after releasing her hold died.

Six months ago young Hoag enlisted in Company M. He went to Sea Girt, and when his regiment moved to a Southern camp did not hesitate to go along. About a month ago he received a letter that his mother was sick, and asked leave of absence in order that he could come home and see her. It was denied him. A few days later a second letter was received, which informed him that his mother was growing worse, and that there was danger of her dying. His second endeavor to secure a furlough likewise met with failure.

A few days ago a letter was received by him, and it stated that all hope had been given up for the recovery of his mother. He was told that if he wanted to see her alive he must come home at once. He says he made a third appeal for leave of absence, but did not secure it. He decided that he would leave without permission, and succeeded in getting beyond the camp limits. He made his journey north on freight trains.

JACKSON DAY CELEBRATION

Business Men's Democratic Association Gives a Dinner.

CONGRESSMEN-ELECT GUESTS

Speakers in Their Addresses Declare for Expansion and Sound Money —Cheers for Mr. Croker.

The Business Men's Democratic Association celebrated Jackson Day last night at the Hotel Savoy with a dinner, at which the Democratic Congressmen-elect from New York City were the guests of honor. Incidentally, the speakers, all of whom discussed some Jacksonian topic, took occasion to sing the praises of Richard Croker, whose utterances in regard to expansion and sound money, as one speaker said, "established anew the principles for which Andrew Jackson stood."

Prominent among the decorations was a huge portrait of Andrew Jackson, which hung behind the chair of the toastmaster, draped with American flags. The other decorations were the National colors.

John A. Sullivan, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, presided, in the absence of the President, Theodore W. Myers, who was detained at home by illness. At the table of honor were Congressman Edmund H. Driggs of Brooklyn, Controller Bird S. Coler, Robert B. Roosevelt, District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain, James Lindsay Gordon, and ex-Surrogate Delano C. Calvin.

Among those at the other tables were Congressmen-elect John Q. Underhill, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., Jefferson M. Levy, Townsend Scudder, Mitchell May, and Frank E. Wilson. Others present were John F. Carroll, Maurice Untermyer, George Kessler, Col. W. D'H. Washington, Julius D. Mahr, the Rev. John J. Morris, the Rev. James J. Dougherty, Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell, Assistant District Attorney Rollin M. Morgan, and W. I. Young.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Sullivan spoke of the work accomplished by the association from its organization, in 1884, down to the late Gubernatorial campaign, and declared that the existence of such an association was proof that business men had an interest in politics, and that their work was appreciated by politicians.

In responding to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate," Col. Asa Bird Gardiner said, in part: "The day we celebrate is a Democratic day. The War of 1812 was a war fought by the Democratic Party for Democratic principals. The Federalist Party was opposed to it. New England, controlled by the Federalists, was opposed to it. But New York and Pennsylvania and the South and West were for it, and they fought it, with a result that is one of the most glorious in the history of warfare. It was a war for principle. After two and three-quarter years of war, the principles on which the war was fought were made a part of the law of nations. These were the principles for which the great Democratic Party stood, and for which Andrew Jackson, the great exemplar of that party, stood."

Col. Gardiner then went on to trace the history of Gen. Jackson as a civilian, as a soldier, and as a statesman. "Jackson was the great exemplar of the Democratic Party," Col. Gardiner continued. "Would that there were many more like him. He always did what he thought was right, no matter what others thought or did. He was in favor of the extension of our boundaries around Texas, and the annexation of Florida. Those were Democratic principles, and I ask you, gentlemen, to give three cheers for Andrew Jackson, the great Democrat." The cheers were given with a will.

"National Change and Growth Since Jackson's Day" was the toast allotted to Robert B. Roosevelt, who began by saying: "When Andrew Jackson was born the American eagle was not even hatched. Now it is a very big bird, with strong wings and very awful talons. From a small growth of colonies along the Atlantic Coast, Jackson helped to extend the Nation southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and I am sure that if he were alive now he would keep Old Glory at the front even if he had to march against the united forces of all Europe.

"Jackson was one of the best gold bugs that ever lived. In the war with England, in 1812, and the trouble with France, he made those nations pay their debts in the best money current. That was the time when gold and silver were of equal worth. He declined to take any notes or depreciated currency. He demanded the best money for the best people on earth. He was, as I have said, a gold bug, and I am sure that he never dreamed that the grand, old Democratic Party would ever go back on his principles, which are, and always should be, the principles of the Democratic Party.

"At this point I wish to say that I have never read anything with more pleasure than I did this morning the sentiment of our great, good local leader, in which he stood for sound currency and for the extension of our power over other lands. These sentiments will revivify Democracy. In spite of the misdirected efforts of some of those prominent in our party they stamp Richard Croker as one of the great men in the Democratic Party of to-day."

Ex-City Chamberlain T. C. T. Crain, who followed, spoke on "A Triumphant Jacksonian Democracy." "For a hundred years," he said, "the United States followed a line of policy which was made necessary by our comparative isolation, but which, in view of our later development, has become obsolete. The fathers of the Republic felt that the only chance for expansion was westward over the country which was then practically unexplored.

"Time there was when a man who was unsuccessful in the East had only to go West, grow up with the country, and get rich. By and by it came about that the West no longer presented those opportunities, and the section which had relieved the congested East became more poverty-stricken than any other part of the country. Then the winds of progressive Americans turned toward other lands. The blowing up of the Maine was the signal for this extension, and from that day the idea of a greater America takes its date.

"We now have the Philippines, thanks to the gallant Dewey. We have Puerto Rico. I believe that this is the time when the doors of the East shall be unlocked for American industry and the starry flag shall carry to all the peoples in the dark continent the promise of liberty, stability, education, and prosperity.

"Conquest and colonial possessions under the corrupt rule of the Republican Party would always be menaces to public prosperity. Under a Jacksonian Democracy we can carry to others the flag with a guarantee of security at home and advancement and enlightenment and freedom abroad.

"I join Mr. Roosevelt in flattering the Democratic Party on the position taken by Mr. Croker in a statement which was printed in to-day's newspapers. It stamps him as a great leader, a man who looks forward instead of backward, a man who represents at this day the principles of the man in whose honor we are gathered here to-night."

James Lindsay Gordon spoke to the toast "The Federal Congress," and on behalf of the association presented to Julius Mahr, the Secretary, a handsome diamond locket as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-members.

HARLEM DEMOCRATS DINE.

The Harlem Democratic Club celebrated the anniversary of Gen. Andrew Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans last evening with a dinner at its clubhouse, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The diners numbered about 100. The clubhouse and banquet room were decorated with flags and evergreens, and a handsome portrait of Gen. Jackson was displayed behind the guests' table.

Isaac A. Hopper, the President of the club, was toastmaster. Randolph Guggenheimer, President of the Municipal Assembly; J. W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, and Congressman James J. Russell of Iowa were among the speakers. The character, life, and deeds of Jackson, the triumphs of American arms in the early days of the Republic, and other patriotic matters were treated of in the speeches of the evening.

Gold Prospector's Good Luck.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 7.—J. C. Duffie of Deadwood, Col., who left the Atlin district on Christmas day, arrived on the steamer City of Seattle from the Skaguay yesterday. He brings news of the discovery of three new creeks, Union, Horse, and Quartz Creeks, all emptying into Surprise Lake. He says that for four months he has prospected these creeks, and in all good paying results were obtained. On a bench claim between Pine and Spruce Creeks located by him he has been taking out from $12 to $20 a day.

Arthur Tooth & Sons

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FINE PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS,

299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St.

LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

POLICE GET "COUNT" ZAREMBA

Frank W. Savin's Son-in-Law Held for the Larceny of $40 from Charity Clients.

Mariano de Zaremba, a reputed Russian Count and the son-in-law of Frank W. Savin, a wealthy broker, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Mott in the Centre Street Police Court, charged with the larceny of $40.50. He was held in $1,000 for examination to-morrow. Zaremba was arrested on Friday evening at 47 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street just as he was preparing to drop from a window to the back yard, fifteen feet below. He was arrested on a warrant issued Sept. 17 last.

When brought before Magistrate Mott Zaremba said that he had never been a Count, and denied the charge of larceny. He said that he had studied medicine in Vienna and Paris, and that his father was a Colonel in the Russian Army. He said that he came to America to seek his fortune.

The complainant against Zaremba is the Rev. Father Stephen Szymanowsky of St. Stephen's Church, Perth Amboy, N. J. The priest says that he first met Zaremba in a drug store in Washington five years ago. He was introduced to him as a practicing physician of high standing and a member of the Polish nobility. He next met Zaremba in this city, in December, 1897. The day was very cold, yet the "Count" was clad in a thin Summer suit. The priest took pity on the man and procured him a position as agent at St. Joseph's Home for Poles, at 3 Morris Street, of which the priest is President. Zaremba received $20 a month and his board, and later $50.

His services were satisfactory until last Summer, when the Sister Superior discovered that various amounts of money given to Zaremba to buy ocean passages for relatives of the lodgers had been retained. Confronted with the evidence of his wrong, Zaremba confessed. He was immediately discharged. Father Szymanowski was soon flooded with complaints about Zaremba, and had a warrant made out for his arrest on the specific charge of the larceny of $40.50, which was given to Zaremba by one of his parishioners.

For the last nine years Zaremba has led an eventful career. On Aug. 20 last he secretly married Miss Josephine Savin in Saratoga. The marriage took place while the father of the bride was in Europe. In September the couple came to New York and stopped at the Grenoble Hotel. Soon after this Zaremba disappeared. His wife is still at the Grenoble.

WOULD-BE BRIDE LEFT IN DOUBT.

Gussie Levy, twenty-one years old, of 169 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, is wondering whether or not she is to be the bride of Hyman Charnowitz, a peddler of jewelry. The wedding has been set for to-night in Webeter Hall, 74 Morrell Street, and invitations have been issued. All preparations for the event have been completed, the rabbi engaged to perform the ceremony, and Rosenstein's brass band to play the wedding march, and a caterer is preparing the supper.

On Thursday night Charnowitz informed his intended bride that he did not think the wedding could take place, as he was financially embarrassed. She gave him $50, and in acknowledgment of her kindness Charnowitz presented her with three new smoothing irons. During her temporary absence on Friday Charnowitz appeared at her home and took away the irons. Since then nothing has been seen of him. Yesterday Miss Levy went to the Essex Street Police Court, where she tearfully related her story. "I want him arrested," she sobbed, "so that he cannot desert me at the last moment, as I am afraid he will not be on hand when the hour comes for the wedding."

The young woman was told that nothing could be done for her, and she left the court room still sobbing.

Charnowitz lives with relatives in the same house as Miss Levy. Miss Levy made all the arrangements for the wedding, Charnowitz declaring that he was too busy to help her. She will have to pay the bills if her sweetheart fails to appear to-night.

BANKRUPTCIES IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—John B. Wallace, general manager of the Wallace Electric Company, 1,506 Marquette Building, has filed in the United States District Court a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, in which he declares his debts to be over $236,000. He mentions no assets. A single item among the liabilities is a debt of $107,747, which the petitioner has owed his father since they were in business together in 1893. Among the other large creditors are the Ansonia National Bank, Ansonia, Conn., for $39,000; the Ansonia Electric Company, C. S. Merrick, receiver, for $39,264; Waterbury National Bank, Waterbury, Conn., for $12,500; the Savings Bank of Ansonia, for $9,000; Thomas Wallace, Jr., of Ansonia, for $8,142, and C. H. Nettleton of Derby, Conn., for $7,058.

Liabilities aggregating $53,000 were scheduled in a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court by William H. Horn, a cedar merchant, with offices in the Chamber of Commerce Building. Creditors holding claims are the National Bank of Griggsville, Ill., for $5,020 on a judgment; Kasper & Karel, $5,000; Herman Shaffner & Co., $5,000. Mr. Horn says he has no assets.

THE TOWN OF PULLMAN FADES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The Directors of the Pullman Palace Car Company, which owns the town of Pullman, have agreed to annex that model town to Chicago—in fact, as well as in name. They have ordered the counsel of the Pullman Palace Car Company to prepare the necessary legal papers that will carry into effect their complete submission to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, which decreed that the Pullman Company could make palace cars and sleepers, but could not make bricks or govern almost an entire ward of Chicago, containing over 12,000 people.

The law firm of Runnells & Burry is now engaged in drawing up the terms of the decision. A copy will be forwarded to Attorney General Akin at once, whereupon some Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County will be asked to enter a decree divorcing the Pullman Palace Car Company from all its occupations, save that alone of making cars. The first result of this decree and the ensuing submission of the Pullman Company will be the sale of all the property owned by that company in Pullman except the car works. The brick yards, the Arcade, the churches, and schools, the public library, the market, and 2,000 brick houses will be sold to the highest bidder. The Pullman Iron and Steel Company will have to be reorganized.

DAVID NELSON DEAD.

David Nelson, the colored man, who for over thirty years has been connected with the General Post Office as messenger to the Postmaster, and later as clerk, died yesterday at his home, at 51 St. Felix Place, Brooklyn. He was about fifty years old, and was born a slave in North Carolina. During the civil war, when the men-of-war went to New Berne, N. C., he went on board and gave the commanders valuable information about the Confederate troops.

Later he came North, and Thurlow Weed, who took an interest in him, got Henry J. Raymond to employ him as office boy in THE TIMES office. Still later Mr. Weed secured for him a place as messenger in the General Post Office under Gen. Jones, who was then Postmaster. Here he remained through all the Administrations, and later, Mr. Van Cott made him a clerk in the executive office. When Mr. Weed died, he left him some railroad bonds.

GERCLE FRANCAISE DINES

Annual Feast of the Society Held Last Night at Sherry's.

MAURICE F. HOLAHAN SPEAKS

President of the Board of Public Improvements Outlines Great Plans for the City.

The Cercle Français de l'Harmonie held its thirty-third annual dinner at Sherry's last night, and expanded under the influence of good cheer as genially as has been its yearly custom. This annual dinner is always a sort of amiable prelude to the more important social event of the year, the Cercle's annual ball, known in vulgar parlance as the French Ball, which is given in the joint interests of charity and vivification, and will take place this year on Jan. 18 in Madison Square Garden. The diners confidently prophesied over their champagne that the coming occasion would be fully as auspicious as any of its predecessors.

There was the usual air of general informality about last night's dinner, although the diners listened to some set speeches after they had discussed their meal, and applauded enthusiastically. Jules Weber, the President, acted as toastmaster, and some 120 people gave their attention to the toasts. Several of the speeches were in French, and they expressed a feeling of amity toward the United States, which the diners put in emphatic form when they sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" a little later than "La Marseillaise," and with as much heartiness, if with a trifle less readiness as to the words. The dinner last night was notable for being the first which the Cercle has given outside its clubhouse.

Edmond Bruwaert, the French Consul General, and M. Teploff, the Russian Consul at this port, as well as Henry Maillard, spoke in French, Mr. Weber previously making a preliminary address in that language. The diners then turned their attention to the beauties of the English tongue, as Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre was introduced to respond to the toast "The United States," which the audience drank amid cheers. Mr. McIntyre said that "every nation on God's green earth" respected "the emblem under which we dwell," and was warmly applauded when he declared: "The institutions under which we live must ultimately govern the earth."

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, expatiated on what he held to be the successful management of the city's interests under the present administration. He declared amid much applause that the Mayor, who had decided at the beginning of his term of office that his official duties would not permit him to attend public dinners while he was the city's Chief Executive, would tolerate no men at the head of the municipal departments who were not prepared to do their duty as faithfully as in them lay. He then referred to the fact that the makers of the charter had thought it would take the greater city several years to get its new governmental machinery in good working order, and declared that within six months after consolidation it was in fact running satisfactorily in all its branches, and that as one indication of this the city's bonds could be floated at as low a rate of interest and sold at as high a premium as the bonds of the United States.

Mr. Holahan then touched on the public improvements which he said the city was destined to shortly see. "Before this year is out," he declared, "we will have sufficient margin within our constitutional limitation to issue millions of dollars worth of bonds. Then will begin our public improvements. Many of the improvements for which we have waited will have been realized by October or November of this year.

"The Board of Public Improvements has in mind a plan for the City of Brooklyn by which it is purposed to drain all the outlying districts of that borough. This plan calls for the drainage of 17,000 acres of territory and the laying of over 600 miles of sewers, and, by an expenditure of $13,600,000 will increase the valuations in the Borough of Brooklyn by $150,000,000. Improvements are planned for Staten Island which will make that place what it ought to be, one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the State of New York.

"In the Borough of Queens it is proposed to construct a canal between Newtown Creek and Flushing Bay four miles long. This canal can be used for the purposes of commerce and with the current running through it can not only cleanse Newtown, but drain the entire watershed, and with the completion of this improvement, you gentlemen who want to visit the seashore in the Summer time, and go by way of the Long Island Railroad, can travel in a healthful climate through a locality.

"As for improvements in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, we want and will have practical rapid transit. If the city has not money enough for the purpose, then private capital can be invited to construct a proper system. If the underground system be deemed unwise, then why not condemn property and run a viaduct right through the middle of the city up to Yonkers? [Applause.] We shall keep on with our improvements until they result in the material increase of our wealth and such conditions that we shall be, not a city of 3,500,000 inhabitants, second to London, but have double that number and be the imperial city of the world." [Applause.]

Mr. Holahan reverted again to the plans of the Tammany administration for the good of the city, and expressed his regret that the public press did not show a disposition to give Tammany officials credit for what they did. "Somehow or another," said he, "whatever the Tiger does, he never does anything right."

There were several other speakers after Mr. Holahan. Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller was a guest at the dinner, and was to have spoken, but was obliged to leave too early to do so. Among the other guests were Judge Rufus B. Cowing, Albert M. Downes, the Mayor's secretary, and William Leary.

CHICAGO BAR FIGHTS BRIBERY.

To Aid Authorities in Purging the Courts of Corruption.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The Chicago Bar Association held a meeting in the offices of Ashcroft, Gordon & Cox in the First National Bank Building this afternoon and passed resolutions preparatory to taking up the fight with State Attorney Deneen against bribery. The organization recommended to its members and lawyers generally that they supply Mr. Deneen with whatever evidence they have in their possession, and render him any other assistance possible to bring to justice those guilty of introducing corruption into the courts. Much enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting, and the recommendations of the Grievance Committee were passed unanimously.

The committee is composed of F. Asbury Johnson, Edwin M. Ashcroft, Leander D. Condee, Frank J. Smith, and Lorin G. Collins. All of these men have been interested in the fight from the start, and are anxious to render the State's Attorney all assistance possible, and in this they have met the earnest approval of their associate members.

SOCIETY AGAINST EARLY HOURS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—All recent functions of the season have gone far toward proving that the efforts of certain well-known society women of this city to have them close at a comparatively early hour have been of no avail. If there has been any change at all it has been in the other direction. Five o'clock has been the average hour at which the more important of the functions have ended.

The affairs of recent happening most worthy of mention include a ball given by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer in honor of their daughter, Miss Minnie Fell Van Rensselaer, in Horticultural Hall, on Dec. 30; the Benedicts' Ball, given in the same place on Dec. 27; a dance, given on last Wednesday by Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom in honor of their daughter, Miss Frances C. Griscom, and the Assembly Ball, held on Friday night in the Academy of Music. At all of these functions the music did not stop until after 4 o'clock, and many of the guests remained until a much later hour.

R. H. B. Bowie, Treasurer of the Assembly Ball Committee, said when seen this afternoon, that it was entirely impossible to control the hour at which the guests of any entertainment should leave.

Waring Fund Is Completed.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Treasurer of the Waring Memorial Fund, issued a full statement of the collections of the fund last night. The statement shows that the amount placed to the credit of the fund with the New York Security and Trust Company is now $100,093.84.

EVANS' ALE

is better than any other ale brewed.—Adv.

BEST & CO

Baby Clothes Safe to Wear.

It is a well known fact that many garments offered for sale at low prices, and sometimes even the better grades, are manufactured in tenements or other unwholesome places, under conditions that make it hazardous to wear them, especially for infants and small children.

We cannot tell where these goods are to be found, but we *can* tell you about the other kind—made in light clean workrooms, where the division of labor among skilled operators, working with modern machinery, and economy in the use of materials (only possible where large quantities are made) enables us to offer goods like the following:

Infants' Long Slips, fine nainsook, hangs soft and full from the neck, sleeves and neck finished with dainty insertion and ruffles of embroidery, **62c.**

Infants' Long Slips, fine soft finished nainsook; cluster tucks, and hand feather stitching form the dainty yoke; neck and sleeves neatly trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery, **72c.**

Babies' Short Dresses of fine nainsook, bishop style, neck and sleeves daintily trimmed with ruffle of neat embroidery, full skirt, deep hem, neatly finished every way; 3 mos. to 2 yrs., **50c.**

Short Dresses of fine nainsook, with yoke of narrow tucks and three insertions, each insertion finished on both sides with a dainty ruffle of embroidery, full skirt, deep hem, neatly made, **85c.**

And many other styles of dainty slips and dresses, including the finest grades, at correspondingly low prices.

60-62 West 23d Street.

TAMPERED WITH ICE TRACK.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The ice-trotting races announced to take place at Saratoga Lake this afternoon had to be declared off, owing to a discovery that the track had been tampered with. It was found that the ice had been sawed the full width of the track and left floating. Had there been any speeding on the ice track, the horses and drivers would have been precipitated into the lake at a point almost half a mile from the shore.

The persons who did the work are unknown, but the matter is being investigated.

DINNER FOR MAJOR KECK.

Major Frank Keck was honored with an informal dinner last night given by Samuel Greenbaum at his residence, 2 East Ninety-fourth Street. They were classmates at the New York City College more than a quarter of a century ago, and all the guests were also. The dinner was in the nature of a reunion of the New York members of the class of '72.

Among those present besides Major Keck and Mr. Greenbaum were Dr. Richard Santyoord, Benjamin J. Falk, Dr. Emanuel Hochheimer, Dr. Henry Fruitnight, Jacob R. Abarbanell, James M. Donald, John C. Gulick, and Sheppard Banks.

MR. HERBST WILL NOT PREACH.

There was a placard posted on the door of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church, in Bayonne, yesterday, which read, "The church will not be open to-morrow because of repairs to the heater." The notice was not signed, but it is understood to have been posted by the members of the congregation opposed to the Rev. Mr. Herbst.

Mr. Herbst, who was the pastor of the church, was deposed at a meeting held last week. Charges were made that he did not pay his debts and that he smoked. The minister refused to accept his dismissal, claiming that he had not been legally removed as pastor, and he announced his intention to conduct services to-day.

When seen last night about the notice on the church door Mr. Herbst said that he would not attempt to hold services to-day. Chief of Police John M. McNeill had detailed two officers to do duty at the church, as it was expected there would be trouble.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

The annual meeting of the Long Island Society of the Daughters of the Revolution was held on Friday, at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. The following officers were elected: Reg

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

New York Life Insurance Company

Nos. 346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN A. McCALL, = = = = = = = = = = President.

BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 1st, 1899.

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County and other Bonds (cost value $115,687,034), market value, Dec. 31, 1898	$121,579,619
Bonds and Mortgages (777 first liens)	39,002,758
Real Estate (68 pieces, including twelve office buildings)	16,539,000
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks, at interest	8,434,786
Loans to Policy-holders on their policies as security (legal value thereof, $16,000,000)	9,818,600
Loans on Stocks and Bonds (market value $9,229,702)	7,390,845
Stocks of Banks, Trust Companies, &c. ($4,532,086 cost value), market value, Dec. 31, 1898	6,050,831
Premiums in transit, reserve charged in Liabilities	2,280,188
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, reserve charged in Liabilities	2,087,274
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1,440.487
Premium Notes on policies in force (legal value of policies, $2,500,000)	1,320,423
TOTAL ASSETS	$215,944,811

LIABILITIES.

Policy Reserve (per certificate of New York Insurance Department,)	$175,710,249	
All other Liabilities: Policy Claims, Annuities, Endowments, &c., awaiting presentment for payment	2,358,383	$178,068,632
Additional Policy Reserve voluntarily set aside by the Company	2,838,626	
Surplus Reserved Funds voluntarily set aside by the Company	26,414,234	
Other Funds for all other contingencies	8,623,319	37,876,179
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$215,944,811

CASH INCOME, 1898.

New Premiums	$7,644,715	
Renewal Premiums	27,987,933	
TOTAL PREMIUMS		$35,632,648
Interest on:		
Bonds	$5,740,819	
Mortgages	1,940,937	
Loans to Policy-holders, secured by reserves on policies	628,638	
Other securities	391,353	
Rents received	875,741	
Dividends on Stocks	221,780	
TOTAL. INTEREST, RENTS, &c.		9,799,268
TOTAL INCOME		$45,431.916

EXPENDITURES, 1898.

Paid for Losses, Endowments and Annuities	$15,390,978
Paid for Dividends and Surrender Values	6,128,888
Commissions ($3,320,904.33) on New Business of $152,093,369; Medical Examiners' Fees, and Inspection of Risks ($449,428)	3,770,332
Home and Branch Office Expenses, Taxes, Advertising, Equipment Account, Telegraph, Postage, Commissions—on $791,927,751 of Old Business and Miscellaneous Expenditures	5,208,754
Balance—Excess of Income over Expenditures for year	14,932,964
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$45,431,916

New Business Paid for in 1898, $152,093,369. **Total Paid-for Ins. in force, $944,021,120.** **Gain in 1898, $67,000,195.**

BONDS AND STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY DECEMBER 31st, 1898.

BONDS OWNED.

	Rate of Int.	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '98.
U. S. G't 5s, 1904, valued at 112		$2,744,000	
U. S. G't 4s, 1907, " III		338,550	
			$3,082,550
Chicago & Northwestern Cons. S. F., 1915	7%	140	2,940,000
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Gen., 1995	4	92	2,775,000
Russian Gov't Nobility Agrarian Bank	4	99	2,750,665
N. Y., L. Erie & Western, 1st Cons., 1920	7	137	2,750,000
Central R. R. of N. J., Gen. Mtge., 1987	5	111	2,676,000
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific, Gen'l, 1988	4	103	2,581,250
Chicago & Northwest'n Debentures, 1921.	5	110	2,200,000
Utah & Northern, 1st, 1908	7	120	2,118,000
Austria, Gold Rentes	4	119	2,089,627
Eastern Ry. of Minn., No. Div., 1st, 1948.	4	103	2,060,000
Ohio & Mississippi, 1st Cons., Ext'd, 1947.	4	102	2,050,000
Union Pacific L. G., 1st, 1947	4	95	1,900,000
Chi., Burling'n & Quincy, 1st Mtge., 1903.	7	112	1,683,750
N. Y., L. E. & W. Docks & Im't Co., 1913.	6	105	1,575,000
Queens Co., N. Y., various dates	4	109	1,531,943
St. P. & Nor. Pac., 1st Gen. Mtge., 1923	6	126	1,518,000
St. P., Minn. & Manitoba, 1st Cons., 1933.	6	130	1,430,000
N. P. R. R. & L. G., 1st Mtge., S. F., 1921.	6	112	1,350,000
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha, Cons., 1930	6	128	1,344,000
N. Y., Lack. & West'n, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	132	1,325,000
Long Dock Co., 1st Mtge., 1935	6	132	1,325,000
Fremont, Elkhorn & Mo. Val., Cons., 1933.	6	132	1,325,000
Chi. & Western Ind., Gen'l S. F., 1932	6	117	1,316,250
Cleve., Col., C. & Ind. Gen. Cons., 1934.	6	122	1,225,000
New York City, Park, 1913	3½	104	1,144,000
N. Y. Central & H. R., 1st Mtge., 1903	7	112	1,125,000
Metropolitan St. Ry., N. Y., Gen'l, 1997.	5	112	1,125,000
Prussian Government	3	94	1,100,075
Lehigh Valley Terminal, 1st Mtge., 1941	5	108	1,080,000
W.S., 1st Mtge., g. by N.Y.C.& H.R.,2361	4	108	1,080,000
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cons. Ser. A., 1940.	4½	107	1,075,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba, Cons., 1933	4½	107	1,075,000
Canadian Pacific L. G., 1st Mtge., 1931	5	108	1,072,440
Louisville & Nash. Mobile & Mont., 1945.	4½	103	1,035,000
N. Y. & Harlem River, 1st Mtge., 1900	7	103	1,030,000
Cin., Hamilton & Day., Gen'l Mtge., 1942.	5	103	1,030,000
Ill. Cent., West'n Lines, 1st Mtge., 1951	4	102	1,020,000
Italian Government	4½-5	100	1,008,117
Central Pacific, Extended, 1901	5	100	1,000,000
Chicago & North-Western, Gen'l, 1987	3½	100	1,000,000
Adirondack, 1st Mtge., 1942	4½	102	973,750
Ill. Cent'l, Louisv. Div. & Term'l, 1953	3½	95	950,000
Ill. Cent'l, St. L. Div. & Term'l, 1951	3½	95	950,000
Morgan's La. & Texas, 1st Mtge., 1918	7	125	937,500
Lake Erie & Western, 2d, 1941	5	102	924,750
Oregon Short Line, 1st, 1922	6	122	915,000
Cent'l R.R.& B.Co.of Ga., Coll. Trust, 1937.	5	90	900,000
Albany & Susquehanna, 1st Cons., 1906	7	116	865,595
Sanitary Dist. of Chicago, 1899-1915	4½	101	858,500
Jersey City, N. J., various dates	5	106	838,480
Lehigh Valley of N. Y., 1st Mtge., 1940	4½	101	808,000
Toronto, Ham. & Buffalo, 1st, 1947	4	91	796,250
Denver & Rio Grande, 1st Cons., 1936	4	95	760,000
Madison Square Garden Co., 1st, 1919	5	100	749,000
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1st Cons., 1939	5	110	715,000
Sanit'y Dist. of Chi., 1899-1906, 1911, 1912.	5	103	698,340
People's Gas Light & Coke Co., 1904	6	107	671,425
Illinois Central, St. L. Div., 1st, 1951	3	83	668,000
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, H & D. Div., 1910.	7	125	667,500
Northern Pacific Terminal, 1st Mtge., 1933.	6	107	628,090
Cin., Sandusky & Cleve., 1st Cons., 1928.	5	105	600,600
Savannah, Fla. & West'n, 1st Mtge., 1934.	6	112	562,500
East Tenn., Va. & Ga., Cons., 1956	5	110	555,500
Brooklyn Union Gas Light Co., 1945	5	110	550,000
Minneapolis Union, 1st Mtge., 1922	5	104	530,400
Northern Illinois, 1st Mtge., 1910	5	105	525,000
Willmar & Sioux Falls, 1938	5	105	526,000
Lowell & S'b'rb'n St. Ry., 1st Mtge., 1911.	5	102	512,500
Sav., Fla. & West'n, 1st, 1934	5%	102	$512,500
New York City, Street, 1916	3	100	500,000
Seattle, Wash., 1912	5	100	500,000
Panama R. R., 1st S. F., 1917	4½	100	500,000
Chicago & Northwestern, S. F., 1929	6	115	497,950
Chat'y O.&I.Co., 1st, 1929, (guar. by D.&H.)	6	122	490,000
Cedar Rap., I. F. & N'west'n, 1st Mtge., 1921	5	100	490,000
Louisville & Nashville Coll. Tr., 1918	4	96	483,125
Bur. & Mo. River, 1st, 1918	6	107	479,450
Western Union Telegraph Co., 1938	5	107	474,075
Mahoning Coal, 1st Mtge., 1934	5	115	460,000
American Dock & Improvement Co., 1921.	5	112	450,000
So. & No. Alabama, Cons., 1936	5	100	445,000
Indiana, Dec. & West'n Equip. Notes, 1905	5	100	427,000
West Chicago, Ill., 1910	5	103	426,420
Russian Gov't Southwestern Railway	4	99	418,473
St. Paul Gas Light Co., Gen'l Mtge., 1944.	5	82	410,000
Essex Co., N. J., various dates	3.85	100	400,000
New York City, Dock, 1924	3	100	400,000
Wheel. & L. E., 1st, 1926, Tr. Co.'s receipt.	5	100	400,000
Evansville & Indianapolis, 1st Cons., 1926.	6	85	393,550
Atch., Top. & St. Fe, Adjustment, 1995	4	65	390,000
Southern Pacific of New Mexico, 1911	6	111	389,812
Metropolitan Elevated, 1st Mtge., 1908	6	115	369,150
Midland of New Jersey, 1st Mtge., 1910	6	115	368,000
Essex Co., N. J., 1926	4	105	367,500
Cleve., Col., Cinn. & Ind's, 1st Cons., 1914.	7	125	360,000
Morris Co., N. J., 1935	4	102	357,000
Dallas City, Texas, 1928-1931	5	100	355,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis, 1st Cons., 1928.	5	100	350,000
St. Louis & San Francisco, Gen'l, 1931	6	115	345,000
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st Cons., 1921.	6	115	345,000
Taunton Street Ry., 1st Mtge., 1914	5	97	341,250
D. & H. C. Co., Penn. Div., 1st Mtge., 1917	7	140	336,000
Louisville, Ky., 1928	4	107	332,500
Louisiana Western, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	105	315,000
Jersey City, N. J., 7 1-5 years	7	118	310,470
Ohio, Ind. & West. (Preference), 1st, 1938.	5	103	309,000
St. Louis & San Francisco, Gen'l, 1931	5	103	309,000
Texas & New Orleans, 1st Mtge., 1905	7	108	305,640
Jefferson County, Ala., 1917 & 1921	6	105	304,500
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1914	5	100	300,000
New York City, School, 1913	3	100	300,000
Nashville City, Tenn., Water, 1919	4	100	300,000
Penn. Rolling Stock Trust, 1900	3½	100	300,000
Raleigh & Gaston, 1st, 1947	5	100	300,000
Russian Gov't, Riasan-Oural Ry	4	100	289,408
Chicago & St. Louis, 1st Mtge., 1915	6	112	281,250
Louisville & Nashville, Gen'l, 1930	6	118	277,300
Second Ave. R. R., N. Y., 1st Cons., 1948.	5	110	275,000
Long Island City, N. Y., various dates	4½	100	264,462
N. Y., Susq. & West'n, 1st Refund'g, 1937.	5	105	262,500
Cleve., Loraine & Wheel., 1st Cons., 1933.	5	104	260,000
Tol. & O. Cent'l, West. Div., 1st Mtge., 1935	5	102	256,250
St. Lawrence & Adirondack, 1st, 1996	5	102	256,250
Davidson County, Tenn., 1915	4½	101	252,500
Norwalk, Conn., Fund, 1918	3½	100	250,000
Brookline Gas L't Co., Mass., G. Mtge., 1913	5	100	250,000
Richmond City, Va., 1925-1926	4	100	250,000
Baltimore & Ohio Car Trust, 1900	5	100	250,000
Kansas City, Cable, 1st, 1901	5	100	250,000
Milwaukee Elect. Ry. & Light Co., 1926	5	100	250,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 1st Cons., 1934	6	125	250,000
Equit. Ill. Gas L. Co., 1st, 1922	5	100	250,000
Kansas City, Mo., Gas, 1st, 1922	5	97	244,062
Toledo Traction Co., 1909	5	96	240,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Ex., 1937	4	95	237,500
Houston, E. & W. Texas, 1933	5	90	225,000
Taylor Falls & L. Superior, 1st Mtge., 1914	6	106	223,600
Cleve., Loraine & Wheel., Equip. Notes, 1902	5	100	220,000
Fort Worth, Texas, Water, 1922	6	110	220,000
St. Paul, Minn., Water, 1912	4%	100	218,000
St. Paul Gas Light Co., Cons Extn., 1918	6	105	210,000
St. Paul Gas Light Co., 1st Mtge., 1915	6	105	210,000
Montgomery, Ala., various dates	6	105	210,000
Union Savings Bank & Trust Co., Coll. Tr.	6	100	207,000
Whatcom County, Wash., Funding, 1911	6	103	206,000
Whitman County, Wash., Funding, 1912	5	103	206,000
Quebec City, Canada, 1914-1922	4½	103	206,000
Pierce County, Wash., 1912	5	101	202,000
South Carolina & Ga., 1st Mtge., 1919	5	95	200,450
Massachusetts State, 1915	3	100	200,000
Seaboard & Roanoke, 1st, 1926	5	100	200,000
Thirty-fourth St. Crosstown Ry., 1st, 1996.	5	112	196,875
Kal., Allegan. & G. R., 1st Mtge., 1938	5	115	186,300
Austin City, Texas, 1930	5	100	184,000
St. Joseph, Mo., School Board, 1914	4	98	183,260
Indianapolis & St. Louis, 1919	7	125	176,250
Galveston City, Texas, 27 1-4 years	5	100	175,000
Salt Lake City, Utah, School Dist., 1902-1913	5	101	171,020
Evansville & Terre Haute, 1st Gen'l, 1942.	5	85	170,000
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago, 1st Mtge., 1901.	7	104	168,245
Rome, Ga., 1926	4½	100	168,000
Kansas City, St. Jo. & Council Bluffs, 1907	7	116	162,400
Evansville & Indianapolis, 1st Mtge., 1924.	6	80	160,000
Russian Gov't, Moscow Kasan Ry.	4	100	154,800
Pierce County, Wash., Funding, 1911	6	104	150,800
San Antonio, Texas, 1917	5	100	148,000
Oregon R. R. & Nav. Co., Con., 1946	4	98	147,750
Louisiana & Mo. River, 1st Mtge., 1900	7	104	147,521
Russian Government State Rentes	4	100	147,050
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1918	5	100	145,000
Memphis & Ohio, 1st, 1901	7	107	144,450
Equitable Gas Light Co., 1st Mtge., 1899.	6	101	143,420
Atlanta City, Ga., 1923	4	100	132,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. H. & D. Div., 1910.	5	120	120,750
Hungarian Gov't Rentes of 1887	4	120	120,300
Mutual Fuel Gas L. Co., 1st, 1947	5	95	118,750
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st Cons., 1922	6	117	117,500
People's Gas L. & C. Co., 1st Con., 1943	6	117	117,000
Flint & Pere Marquette, 1920	6	115	115,000
Chicago & Eastern Ill., 1st S. F., 1907	6	110	112,200
American Cotton Oil, 1900	8	105	109,720
Ottawa City, Canada, 1908	5	107	107,000
Memphis City, Tenn., Taxing Dist., 1915.	6	105	105,000
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & North'n, 1934.	5	105	105,000
Louisiana & Mo. River, 2d Mtge., 1900	7	105	102,092
Dallas City, Texas, Funding, 1917	6	107	101,650
North Knoxville, Tenn., 1919	5	100	100,000
Worcester & Suburban St. Ry., 1st, 1915.	5	100	100,000
Georgia Southern & Florida, 1st, 1945	5	100	100,000
New York, Ontario & West., Refund, 1992	4	100	100,000
Peoria Township, Ill., Funding, 1910	5	101	98,980
School District, Spokane Co., Wash., 1910.	6	107	96,750
Buff., St. Mary's & So. Western, 1st, 1927.	5	95	95,500
Russian Government, Nicholas Ry.	4	100	95,200
Swedish Government, 1961	3½	99	94,724
West. Transit Co., guar. by N. Y. C., 1903.	4½	102	91,800
Quebec Province, 1908	5	108	86,400
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Ev. Div., 1920, Tr. Co.'s rec'ts	6	90	84,600
Douglass County, Neb., Refunding, 1911.	5	102	81,600
School Dist. (Portland), Multnomah Co., Ore., 1913	6	108	81,000
Rochester & Pittsburgh, 1st Mtge., 1921	6	120	78,000
N. Y. City (Morrisania & West Farms)	7	125	68,750
Buffalo, New York & Erie, 1916	7	131	65,750
Lincoln Co., Wash., Funding Series 1, 1912	6	105	63,000
Virginia & Tennessee, 1900	8	102	61,200
Madison Co., Ala., 1929	5	100	60,000
Tazewell County, Ill., Funding, 1905	4	100	60,000
Milwaukee & Northern, 1st, 1910	6	115	57,500
Richmond City, Va., 1904	8	110	55,000
Salt Lake City, Utah, 1911, 1912	5	101	54,045
Atch., Top. & St. Fe, Equip. Trust, 1902	5%	100	54,000
Michigan Central, 1st Mtge., 1902	7	106	53,000
American Safe Deposit Co., 1st Mtge., 1903	6	104	52,000
Middletown, Conn., 1915	4	103	51,500
Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. L., 1st Cons., 1900	7	102	51,250
Union Ry., N. Y., 1st Mtge., 1942	5	102	51,000
Alabama State, Class A, 1906	5	105	50,400
San Antonio, Texas	6	100	50,000
Brazilian Government, Int., Gold	4	100	50,000
L. Shore & Mich. So., 1st Mtge., S. F., 1900	7	100	50,000
Maysville & Lexington, 1st, 1906	7	116	48,720
Detroit & Mackinac, 1995	4	60	48,600
Wurtemburg Government	3½	100	45,220
Chicago & Southwestern, 1st, 1899	7	100	44,500
Bur., Ced. Rap. & North'n, 1st Mtge., 1906	5	105	44,100
Russian Gov't, Chinese Eastern Ry.	4	100	43,250
Northwestern Grand Trunk (Mich.), 1910.	6	100	42,000
Ramsey County, Minn., 1905	4½	103	41,200
Russian Government Interior Ry.	4½	100	40,700
San Antonio, Texas, 1916	6	100	40,000
Russian Gov't, Mos., Jar. & Arch Ry.	4	100	39,750
P., Dec. & Ev., M. L., 1st, 1920, Tr. Co.'s rec'ts	6	90	36,900
Russian Government, Orenberg Railway	4	100	32,000
Butler County, Ohio, 1924	4½	106	31,800
Petersburg City, Va., 1905	6	104	31,200
Evansv'e, Terre Haute & Chi., 1st Mtge., 1900	6	100	30,150
Waco City, Texas, 1920	5	100	30,000
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mob., 1st, 1930	6	122	29,400
South Georgia & Florida, 2d, 1899	7	100	28,000
Flatbush, N. Y., Water, 1911	6	120	24,000
Havana Treasury, Cuba, Gold	6	100	21,594
Mississippi State, 1919	4	100	20,000
Swiss Gov't, Loan of 1889	3½	99	19,203
Bulgarian Government, French Rentes	3½	104	19,068
Findlay, Ohio	6	103	15,450
Arizona Territory, Funding, 1942	5	102	15,300
Cuba, Loan of 1890	5	45	13,027
South Georgia & Florida, 1st, 1899	7	100	12,000
Atlanta City, Redemption, 1916	4½	102	5,100
Servian State Loan	4	58	4,103
Callaway County, Mo., 1907	5	100	1,000

(Total Market Value of Bonds owned..$121,579,619.
Total Book Value of Bonds owned.... 115,687,034.)

STOCKS OWNED.

	1898 Div'd	Valued at	Market Val. Dec. 31, '98.
New York Security & Trust Co., N. Y.	10%	350	$1,886,500
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Pref.	7	165	1,650,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Preferred.	7	145	913,500
Valley Railroad, 5%, guar. by D., L. & W.	5	107	537,500
Atch., Top. & St. Fe, Preferred		40	410,000
Ft. Way'e & Jack., 5½%, guar. by L.S.& Mich.S	5½	125	187,500
Central National Bank, N. Y.	8	150	150,000
Pennsylvania R R. Co.	5	115	115,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul, Common	5	100	100,000
Southern Ry. Co., Preferred		30	30,000
American Exchange National Bank, N. Y.	7	165	16,500
Merchants' National Bank, N. Y.	7	140	13,090
Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad		25	14,166
Bank of America, N. Y.	14	325	12,675
National Bank of Republic, N. Y.	8	150	1,650

(Total Market Value of Stocks owned..$6,050,831.
Total Book Value of Stocks owned.... 4,532,086.)

Total Market Value of Bonds and Stocks, $127,630,450
Total Cost Value, " " $120,219,120

EDWARD N. GIBBS, Treasurer, Chairman.

JOHN CLAFLIN, WOODBURY LANGDON, EDMUND D. RANDOLPH, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, WILLIAM R. GRACE, GEORGE W. PERKINS, } **Finance Committee.**

BRYAN ATTACKS EXPANSION

Those Who Favor Annexation of Philippines He Calls Imperialists.

BENEFITS ONLY FOR THE FEW

Democrats, He Says, Oppose a Colonial Policy as Antagonistic to Our Constitution.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The third annual banquet of the Andrew Jackson League was held at the Tremont House to-night, and on this occasion as on the two former, William J. Bryan was the guest of honor. The banquet hall of the hotel was turned into a sea of bunting, caught up with festoons of smilax. Life-size portraits of Jackson and of the guest of the evening were hung at opposite ends of the hall, these being the only portraits used in the decorations.

Mayor Carter Harrison acted as presiding officer, and at the table with him and Col. Bryan were Congressmen Lentz of Ohio and Henrichsen of Illinois, Mayor Marbury of Detroit, Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, William F. McKnight of Grand Rapids, Mich.; Charles K. Ladd of Kewanee, Ill.; Capt. W. P. Black, and National Committeeman Thomas Gahan of Illinois.

The exercises of the evening were opened with a short address by Mayor Harrison, who, before he resumed his seat, introduced as the first formal speaker of the evening Congressman W. H. Henrichsen, who spoke in response to the toast "Party Fealty."

The address of Mr. Bryan closed the evening. It was as follows:

"The Democracy of the Nation is still defending Jeffersonian principles with Jacksonian courage, and has no thought of departing from the principles enunciated at Chicago in 1896. That platform will live in history and the hour of its adoption will be remembered as the hour when the money changers were driven from the Democratic temple. There will be no turning back. The platform will be added to as new conditions force new issues into the arena of politics, but nothing will be subtracted from it. Events have vindicated every position taken by the platform. Arbitration was advocated in that platform, and arbitration is stronger to-day than it was in 1896.

"That platform denounced government by injunction, and the sentiment against government by injunction is increasing. That platform denounced the trusts and declared them to be a menace; that menace is greater to-day than ever before. That platform warned the people that a conspiracy was on foot to give to the National banks a monopoly of the issue and supply of paper money; that conspiracy is now known to every one.

"That platform denounced international bimetallism as a delusion and a snare, and its condemnation has been justified. That platform pointed to independent free coinage as the only means of restoring the double standard; who doubts it now? That platform named 16 to 1 as the proper ratio, and that ratio stands to-day as the only ratio at which bimetallism is possible.

"Other platforms have been forgotten, but that platform is fresh in the memory of friend and foe, because it was clear and positive upon every public question. To those who believe in equality before the law the Chicago platform is still an inspiration; it is a terror only to those who seek to use the Government for personal and private ends.

"It has been attacked at two points, but the attacks will not harm it. Some who opposed the platform in 1896 have promised to return to the party on condition that the party will drop the money question and confine the fight to the trusts. The offer will not be accepted. What confidence would the people have in our sincerity if we should declare against trusts in general, but enter into a treaty of peace with the greatest of all trusts, the money trust? If we should attempt to centre the fight upon the trusts, the Republicans would be as strong an anti-trust plank as we, because no party would dare to defend the trusts. In such a fight the trust magnates would be found supporting both parties and contributing liberally to both campaign funds, provided the trusts were guaranteed the privilege of naming the Attorney General and the Judges. The trusts opposed the Democratic Party in 1896 because the Chicago Convention took the party out of the hands of the Wall Street crowd and adopted a platform which precipitated the plutocracy which the party had held in solution for several years.

"The gold Democrats had a chance to crush out the trusts during Mr. Cleveland's Administration, but they did not do it. The gold Republicans are having their opportunity now, but they are not improving it. The trusts will fall when the gold standard is overthrown and not until then. The gold standard means falling prices, and falling prices will create trusts more rapidly than any gold standard party can destroy them.

"The second point of attack is the ratio. Why insist upon 16 to 1, they ask? I reply, first, because it is the best ratio, and, second, because its opponents have no other ratio to offer. No free coinage law can be enacted until a ratio is agreed upon, because the ratio is a part of the law. Suppose we had a majority in Congress favorable to bimetallism, but differing as to the ratio. Some would favor 16 to 1; some 24 to 1; some 22 to 1, and some even higher ratios; how could we make progress under such conditions? Affirmative relief is necessary, and those who favor remedial legislation must secure a majority in both House and Senate for some definite proposition. The gold bugs understand this; they know that an ambiguous platform is equivalent to a gold standard platform. Mr. Cleveland was elected in 1892 upon a platform which declared for the use of gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and for the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, and yet Mr. Cleveland found no difficulty in supporting the single gold standard. The Democratic Party will not return to the days of uncertainty and evasion. When the opponents of 16 to 1 agree upon another ratio, it will be time enough to compare the merits of the new ratio with the merits of the old ratio. But they will not be permitted to suspend the party in mid-air, out of the reach of 16 to 1 and out of sight of anything else. To surrender the ratio is to accept the gold standard as final.

"If the Chicago platform was good when it was adopted; it grows better with age. It was strong in 1896; it is stronger now.

"But enough of old issues. What of the new questions? Our party cannot ignore the issues raised by the war. It must speak out against militarism now or forever hold its peace. A large standing army is not only an expense to the people, but it is a menace to the Republic, and the Democratic Party will be a unit in opposing it.

"A word in regard to imperialism. Those who advocate the annexation of the Philippines call themselves expansionists, but they are really imperialists. The word expansion would describe the acquisition of territory to be populated by homogeneous people, and to be carved into States like those now in existence. An empire suggests variety in race and diversity in government. The imperialists do not desire to clothe the Filipinos with all the rights and privileges of American citizens; they want to exercise sovereignty over an alien race, and they expect to rule the new subjects upon a theory entirely at variance with constitutional government. Victoria is Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India; shall we change the title of our Executive and call him the President of the United States and Emperor of the Philippines?

"The Democratic Party stood for the money of the Constitution in 1896; it stands for the Government of the Constitution now. It opposed an English financial policy in 1896; it opposes an English colonial policy now. Those who in 1896 were in favor of turning the American people over to the greed of foreign financiers and domestic trusts may now be willing to turn the Filipinos over to the tender mercies of Military Governors and carpet-bag officials.

"Those who in 1896 thought the people of the United States too weak to attend to their own business may now think them strong enough to attend to the business of remote and alien races; but those who fought for independence for the American people will not now withhold independence from those who desire it elsewhere. Give the Filipinos time and opportunity, and while they never will catch up with us, unless we cease to improve, yet they may some day stand where we stand now.

"What excuse can be given for the adoption of a colonial policy? Secretary Gage disclosed the secret in his Savannah speech. I think we might be justified in calling Mr. Gage the keyhole of the Administration, because we look through him to learn what is going on within the Executive council chamber. He suggested that 'philanthropy and 5 per cent.' would go hand in hand in the new venture. These are the two arguments which are always used in favor of conquest. Philanthropy and 5 per cent. The one chloroforms the conscience of the conqueror and the other picks the pocket of the conquered.

"Some say that philanthropy demands that we govern the Filipinos for their own good, while others assert that we must hold the islands because of the pecuniary profit to be derived from them. I deny the soundness of both arguments. Forcible annexation will not only be criminal aggression, (to borrow Mr. McKinley's language of a year ago,) but it will cost more than it is worth, and the whole people will pay the cost while a few will reap all the benefits.

"Still weaker is the argument based upon religious duty. The Christian religion rests upon the doctrine of vicarious suffering and atonement; the colonial policy rests upon the doctrine of vicarious enjoyment.

"When the desire to steal becomes uncontrollable in an individual he is declared to be a kleptomaniac and is sent to an asylum; when the desire to grant land becomes uncontrollable in a nation we are told that the 'currents of destiny are flowing through the hearts of men' and that the American people are entering upon their manifest mission.

"Shame upon a logic which locks up a petty offender and enthrones grand larceny. Have the people returned to the worship of the golden calf? Have they made unto themselves a new commandment consistent with the spirit of conquest and the lust for empire? Is 'thou shalt not steal upon a small scale' to be substituted for the law of Moses?

"Awake, oh, ancient law giver, awake! Break forth from thine unmarked sepulchre and speed thee back to the cloud-crowned summit of Mount Sinai; communne once more with the God of our fathers, and proclaim again the words engraven upon the tables of stone, the law that was, the law that is to-day—the law that neither individual nor nation can violate with impunity."

MR. SULZER IN THE WEST.

Speaks at Omaha of the Merchant Marine, National Banks, Trusts, and Monopolies.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 7.—The Jacksonian Club of this city held its annual banquet to-night in the dining room of the Paxton Hotel. Democrats from all parts of the State were present, and, with them, many leading Populists, including all the State officials.

Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Chicago, ex-Vice President Stevenson of Illinois, and Congressman Sulzer, as the guests of honor, made the principal addresses. Mr. Altgeld had as his subject "The Situation." Mr. Stevenson's subject was "The Democratic Party," and his address was devoted to a history of the party and an argument against expansion.

Mr. Altgeld was the only one of the speakers who made any reference to free coinage, and he only briefly. The subject did not receive much attention from any of the speakers. The two or three references to W. J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate in 1900, each created great enthusiasm. A letter from Mr. Bryan expressing regret at his inability to be present, was heartily cheered when read.

Mr. Sulzer, speaking upon "The Day We Celebrate," said, in part:

"I stand squarely on the Chicago platform, and as a Democrat tried and true to every tenet of our party and to its fundamental principles, come to you from the teeming, toiling, throbbing, earnest Democrats of the East, and bring you their fraternal greeting, and their message of hope for union and harmony in our ranks, and for the triumphant victory of our grand old party in the years to come.

"To-night, as Democrats, we invoke the name and fame of the hero of New Orleans in our fight to re-establish the American Merchant Marine. We must combat the disastrous policy of the Republican Party against our merchant marine, and repeal its vicious legislation.

"To-night, as Democrats, we invoke the spirit of Andrew Jackson in favor of the volunteer forces of the Republic, and against a large standing army in time of peace composed of men who are not taxpayers, but who are tax eaters. A large standing army in a republic is always a menace to civil liberty and to free institutions.

"To-night, as Democrats, we invoke the memory of the hero of New Orleans against any alliance with Great Britain, especially when the agent of that Government is the Benedict Arnold of the home rule cause. The Republican Party is in favor of this alliance—the Democratic Party should be strenuously opposed to it. Its consummation means disintegration.

"To-night, as Democrats, we invoke the memory of President Andrew Jackson against the encroachments on the rights of the people of the National banks. They menace our Republic to-day. Jackson waged the most bitter and relentless war of his life against the United States Bank, and finally destroyed that gigantic monopoly. There is a bill now pending in Congress which gives to the National banks of the country far greater powers and privileges than were ever enjoyed by the United States Bank. It is a Republican bill, and the Republican Party stands sponsor for it and is committed to its passage. If it should become a law, it would give the monopoly of issuing money to the National banks, and hence the right to expand or contract the currency of the people whenever it suited their convenience. Corporations should have this power to make or destroy. For the Government to surrender this prerogative and delegate away this power would be a crime against every citizen in this land and work woe and misery to millions yet unborn.

"Andrew Jackson was the implacable foe of monopoly. If he were alive to-day he would be the implacable foe of the trusts. To-day the great trusts of the country are practically supreme. Many of them are so entrenched in power that they are to all intents and purposes above the law and no longer amenable to legislative action. They practically own, run, and control the Government, and defy successful prosecution for violation of law. If their power of centralization is not speedily checked, and they go on for another quarter of a century as they have for the past few years, I believe our free institutions will be destroyed, and instead of a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, we will have a government of the trusts, by the trusts, and for the trusts.

"The money power, the trusts, the syndicates, and the favored few of the land threaten the perpetuity of our free institutions by subsidizing the pulpit, buying the press, hiring well-paid attorneys in legislative halls and courts of justice, stifling free speech and the right of lawful assembly, and stretching out their tentacles to the colleges of the land to crush professors who have the courage of their convictions and dare to tell the truth regarding economic and social principles.

"My friends, to crush the trusts, now and forever, is the highest duty and the true mission to-day of the Democratic Party. In this war of extermination against the octopus which is enslaving our industrial masses, and destroying our free institutions, we should invoke the aid and the support of every lover of liberty, and every disciple of Andrew Jackson, whose memory we revere and celebrate to-day. He said: 'The Union must and shall be preserved.' Let us to-night as firmly resolve and proclaim that the rights and the liberties of the people must and shall be preserved from the insidious encroachments of aggregated wealth."

CROKER SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

His Views on Expansion Not Intended for Those of Tammany.

Richard Croker said yesterday that the views on expansion he made public in the papers of the morning were his personal opinions, and that he had no intention of speaking for Tammany or for the Democratic Party.

"I have nothing to add or to take from those views," he said. "They stand as they are, and for what they are worth. I cannot and do not speak for the party or for the local organization. I think the statement covers everything I care to say on the subject it discussed."

Mr. Croker would say nothing about the contrary views entertained by William Jennings Bryan. He only reiterated his assertion in the published statement:

"We did not embody the 16 to 1 question in our platform, and the result is that we elected every one of our Congressmen."

Accident at Academy of Design.

A piece of the stone balustrade on the landing in front of the Academy of Design, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, fell to the sidewalk at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. A flagpole which was fastened to it is thought to have caused the stone to work loose. Twelve of the stone supports and a piece of the stone railing fell. William Morrison, sixteen years old, of 338 East Eighty-eighth Street, who was passing at the time, had his leg scratched by a piece of the rock.

A Sure Cure For Dyspepsia.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

Pond's Extract
CURES
Chilblains, Frostbites, Sore Throat, Sore Chest, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.
(Avoid Substitutes.)
Pond's Extract reflects its virtues wherever used.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

VENTURE OF YOUNG LEITER.

Plans for His Syndicate's Locomotive Plant, Which Is to Rival the Trust.

Although the agreement made at Providence on Friday was only verbal, the syndicate of Joseph Leiter, Jr., is regarded as having full possession of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works through negotiations conducted by Joseph H. Hoadley of this city. The other contracting party was John G. Massie, who represented the Providence People's Savings Bank. The works will be operated by the International Air Power Company, which is controlled by Mr. Leiter and the Rothschilds, which absorbed the Greene-Wheelock Engine Company and secured the Hoadley-Knight compressed-air patents. The foundry work of the Rhode Island Works, hitherto done at Worcester, will be transferred to Providence, and constant employment for an indefinite time will be given to at least 1,200 workmen. The works will be a strong rival of the Locomotive Power Trust.

Leiter's new venture will at first be chiefly devoted to turning out appliances for the New York Auto Truck Company of this city, compressed-air locomotives for suburban railways, and locomotives of the same character for haulage in coal mines. Mr. Leiter is soon to go to Europe to arrange to supply the London Trucking Company with almost all it needs for its vehicles.

The Greene-Wheelock engines will be constructed at Providence instead of Worcester, and other work hitherto done in Europe and Canada will also be concentrated at Rhode Island's capital. An estimate on one branch of work that the Rhode Island Locomotive Works will undertake is that Consolidated New York will require 50,000 trucks. Each will cost, with a compressed air equipment, $2,000, so that this item foots up $100,000,000.

Details as to capitalization and financial arrangements are lacking, but it is known that the Rhode Island works represent an investment of $3,000,000. The capitalization of the International Air Power Company was $7,000,000. Then there is the American Air Power Company, with a capitalization of $1,000,000, among whose stockholders are Joseph Leiter, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, A. A. McLeod, H. H. Vreeland, Almerie H. Paget, J. W. Soaper, Collis P. Huntington, Roswell P. Flower, H. N. Flagler, and P. A. B. Widener. Interested in International Air Power are what is known as the Dolan-Elkins-Widener syndicate, the Cramps, Edgar K. Hill, the Whitings, W. H. Knight, H. W. King, George H. Graham, Louis Nixon, and the La Salles of Whitsinville. Much of the requirements of the American Air Power Company will be furnished from the Providence works.

Officers of the company have not been selected. Mr. Massie will probably be its Treasurer, and Messrs. Graham and King its legal advisers. The International Air controls the Hoadley-Knight patents in Europe and American Air the American rights.

COMSTOCK FIGHTS SALOONS.

Has Two Licenses in Summit, N. J., Held Up Until Grand Jury Can Act.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 7.—Anthony Comstock appeared in court here to-day in opposition to the granting of saloon licenses in Summit, where he lives. He succeeded in having two applicants withdraw their requests, and had two other licenses held up until the Grand Jury could investigate charges that Mr. Comstock's detectives will make. The Summit men whose applications were withdrawn were John Rooney and Samuel Katz.

William F. Hennessey of New York, in a sworn statement handed to the court, testified that on Sunday, Sept. 24, he and H. B. Kimball entered the saloon of John J. Shea, in Summit, played several games of pool there, and had some drinks of whisky; and also that on Sunday, Oct. 16, they got into Pierson's Hotel, in Summit, drank whisky there, and saw about ten men in the place drinking.

Judge Vail said that if this was the case the proper place for the witness to go was before the Grand Jury, as Sunday selling was an indictable offense. He would in the meantime hold up these licenses until he saw what action was taken.

NEW JERSEY LAWYER ACCUSED.

Frank McDermit Must Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Disbarred.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Lawyer Frank M. McDermit, in compliance with the rule granted by Judge Depue, will have to show cause before the Supreme Court at the February term why he should not be disbarred for unprofessional conduct. Among those accusing the lawyer are Frederick F. Gould, James E. Howell, Thomas N. McCarter, Jr., and Sherred Depue of the Essex Bar Association, and Mrs. Annie Dowd.

Mrs. Dowd charges that the lawyer obtained from her, under false pretenses, the sum of $300. Mr. McDermit was counsel for her son in a case, and received $300 to defend the young man. After receiving this amount, it is charged, Mr. McDermit obtained a further $300 for the alleged purpose of securing bail for the son and it is claimed, the money was not used and was not needed for any such purpose. Similar charges are made by others.

Lawyer McDermit says he will clear himself when the proper time comes.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.		Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.05	.06	Hale & Norc.	.06	.06
Alpha Con.	.04	.04	Justice	.15	.15
Andes	.05	.06	Kentuck Con.	.11	.10
Belcher	.16	.17	Mexican	.34	.31
Benton Con.	.04	.04	Occident. Con.	.49	.48
Best & Belcher	.40	.36	Ophir	.54	.48
Bullion	.03	.02	Overman	.06	.06
Caledonia	.20	.21	Potosi	.14	.14
Challenge Con.		.16	Savage	.05	.06
Chollar	.15	.14	Sag Belcher	.08	.11
Confidence	.60	.60	Sierra Nevada	.82	.82
Col. Cal & V.	1.30	.12	Standard	2.25	1.95
Crown Point	.13	.14	Syndicate	.05	.05
Eureka Con.	.30	.30	Union Con.	.34	.31
Exchequer		.01	Utah Con.	.13	.06
Gould & Curry	.27	.25	Yellow Jacket	.23	.18

Silver bars, 59; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

GIMM WINS BICYCLE RACE

Beats Pierce by a Few Inches in the Twenty-four Hour Contest.

THE FINISH AN EXCITING ONE

Turville Takes Third Place from Fredericks by a Narrow Margin—Miller Makes Poor Showing.

Nerve-racked and yet fierce in their intensity to reach the goal first, eight drawn-faced wheelmen, half blinded by almost twenty-four hours of constant whirling over a board track, struggled on last night during the last hour of the twenty-four-hour bicycle race in Madison Square Garden. A full field of eighteen riders had breasted the tape at the start at 10 o'clock Friday night, but when the Garden was lighted up last night only eight of the original number were left, but each of these was sure of at least a small share of the purse of $2,100 offered.

Louis Gimm, the Pittsburg wheelman, who finished fourth in the recent six-day race, was the winner. Fredericks had led the eight remaining men for the last two miles, but when the pistol shot announced that the last lap but one was on Pierce, who had been ill all afternoon and evening, shot to the front and flew past Fredericks like a bolt of lightning. He gained almost a quarter of a lap, and the crowd went almost wild with excitement. Gimm and Turville held on, however, and when the last lap was half over Gimm stole up with a desperate spurt, and breasted the tape a few inches ahead of Pierce. Turville, too, passed Fredericks and secured third place.

The score at the finish was as follows:

Name.	Miles.	Laps.
Gimm	450	0
Pierce	450	0
Turville	450	0
Frederick	450	0
Lawson	449	6
Julius	447	6
Hale	433	4
Miller	422	6

Never did a long-distance bicycle contest bring out such a close contest as this one, and never did contestants in a bicycle race show more dogged persistence than these eight men. Pilkington had broken from the ranks at midnight on Friday, but all of the others remained in until almost daylight. Albert had a bad fall at 3 A. M., after he had traveled 102 miles. Aaronson met a similar fate at 4 A. M., after going 120 miles, and both decided to quit. The father of W. H. Hicks, Jr., saw his son's face whitening under the strain, and asked him to quit, in time to take an 8 o'clock breakfast in a near-by restaurant. Nawn followed his example an hour later.

Ashinger was notified by the management at 10 A. M. that the 228 miles he had put to his credit were showing plainly the physical tax on his system, and was forced much to his disgust to withdraw. Chapman and Barnaby pedaled on until toward evening before they were forced to give up the struggle. Waller, the "Flying Dutchman," decided to quit when he learned that Hale and Lawson had been allowed an extra lap for the time they lost by a fall early in the morning, and his familiar figure was missed by the anxious spectators in the big Garden during the afternoon and evening.

It puzzled some of the late stayers among the spectators who came on Friday night to know why such a large crowd would come into the Garden as early as 7 A. M., yesterday. At that hour there were fully 2,000 people in the building, and most of them came after daylight. The crowd melted away toward the afternoon, and only about a thousand were present between noon and 6 P. M. In the evening, however, standing room was at a premium, and as the hour of the finish approached the space immediately in front of the finish line was crowded with an eager throng.

All day long Fredericks, Pierce, Turville, Gimm, and Lawson had hung on to one another, none of them ever getting more than a lap ahead of the others, and each watching jealously for an opportunity to gain a slight advantage over his rivals. Waller had been only one lap behind the leaders when he quit, and Stevens, too, was well up when he dropped out.

Fredericks, Pierce, Turville, Gimm, Miller, Lawson, Julius, and Hale, the men who were still pegging away at it one hour before the time of closing, were plainly tired out, and big dark rings showed plainly under the eyes of all. The nearer the end came in sight the more intense became the mental strain on the tired wheelmen, for a slip or a miss meant to the men a difference of a lots of money. The four leaders were on even terms at 9 o'clock, and to lose even one lap at this point would bar the unfortunate rider from a chance at the $1,000 prize in gold that went to the winner, while it meant a difference of several hundreds of dollars to a rider who was beaten out for second place.

Lawson was several laps behind Fredericks, Pierce, Turville, and Gimm, who had each rolled up 441 miles at 9:45 P. M., and he went on a spurt in a fruitless endeavor to get up with the men in front. His effort was not a successful one, for although he gained two laps he could not make up the other necessary three. Hale, Miller, and Julius had rolled up, respectively, 429, 419, and 433 miles at this time, and as they had not a chance to win they were called off in order to make room for the other five.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—To-day's races at Oakland resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. The Wooer, 113 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Gin Sling, 116, (Rutter,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; St. Kristine, 102, (W. H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Raclvan, Peach Blossom, and Fiero also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Dr. Sheppard, 117 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 7 to 5, won; Etta H., 112, (Gray,) 8 to 1 and even, second; Limewater, 99, (Beauchamp,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:16¼. La Perouse, Semper Leon, Polka, Rey Hooker, and Henry C. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Three and one-half furlongs. Yellow Tail, 102 pounds, (Thorpe,) 1 to 4, won; Loch Katrine 98, (W. H. Martin,) 8 to 1 and even, second; Ice Drop, 95, (J. Daly,) 25 to 1, third. Time—0:42½. The Buffoon, Innovator, March Seventh, and Bernadotte also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Myth, 90 pounds, (J. Weber,) 12 to 1, won; Dr. Bernays, 92, (McNickels,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Mamie G., 95, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:57. Greyhurst, Frohman, and Morinel also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Futurity course. Abuse, 122 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 7 to 10, won; Mainstay, 105, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Moringa, 114, (Piggott,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12¾. Genua and Clarendo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Dunois, 107 pounds, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, won; George H. Ketchum, 95, (McNickels,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; Highland Mail, 107, (Beauchamp,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Imperious, San Venado, Hugh Penny, and O'Connell also ran.

A World's Record Made.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 7.—In a local athletic contest, held at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium last night, Oliver Achor established a world's record in the running double high kick, with a score of 7 feet 3 inches. Achor is twenty years old.

SUIT AGAINST A CIGAR DEALER.

Claimed that Newark Man Used Counterfeit Labels on the Boxes.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 7.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day granted a temporary injunction restraining George D. Imhof, a wholesale cigar dealer of this place, from selling or putting upon the market cigars packed in boxes bearing labels printed in imitation of the labels of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America. The action was brought by Joseph A. Beecher for the Cigarmakers' International Union and the Cigarmakers' Union No. 138 of Essex County.

It is claimed that Imhof has been selling cigars in Newark and other places for more than six months past with the alleged counterfeit labels attached to the boxes. Efforts will be made on Jan. 17, when the order is made returnable, not only to have the injunction made permanent, but to learn, if possible, where the alleged bogus labels are printed. An action for forgery may grow out of the present legal proceedings, as the name of C. W. Perkins, President of the Cigarmakers' International Union, in printed fac simile, is used on the so-called counterfeit labels.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:24	Sun sets...4:50	Moon rises...2:49

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:30	Gov. Isl'd...4:12	H. Gate...6:01
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...4:16	Gov. Isl'd...4:28	H. Gate...6:15

AMERICAN DEBUT OF THE WORLD FAMOUS GERMAN PIANIST,

Emil Sauer

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,

Tuesday Evening Next, January 10.

SAUER comes to this country fresh from a series of remarkable triumphs in the musical centres of the Old World.

Sauer is the acknowledged "Greatest Pianist" in London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna—everywhere in Continental Europe. No master of the piano has attained such success since the halcyon days of Liszt and Rubinstein.

Sauer's advent in this country has been eagerly looked forward to by lovers of music in every part of this great land. His début at the Metropolitan Opera-House next Tuesday evening is but the first of a series of Concerts and Recitals which will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If his success in America can be estimated by the remarkable demonstrations of approval given him in England and Europe, Sauer will have a succession of artistic and social triumphs.

On the occasion of his debut next Tuesday Evening, SAUER will be accompanied by Paur's SPLENDID ORCHESTRA of ONE HUNDRED.

THIS WILL BE THE MUSICAL EVENT OF 1899.

To miss hearing Sauer play on the occasion of his first appearance before an American audience will be a veritable lost opportunity. Tickets may be secured in advance at box-office Metropolitan Opera House, Schuberth's, Tyson's, and at Ruhlmann's, 111 Broadway.

The prices are as follows: Box Seats, $2.50; Orchestra, $2.00; Dress Circle, $1.50; Balcony, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c.

Sauer Plays the Knabe Piano Exclusively

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY JAN. 9.

Belleden, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Mexico, Havana and Mexico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Comal, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	9:00 A. M.	
United States transport	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Pomerania, Glasgow		

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect at 7 A. M. Jan. 21.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates—Hongkong Dec. 8; Shanghai Dec. 11; Yokohoma Dec. 20, and Honolulu Dec. 30, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JAN. 8.

Ardandearg, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Auretta, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 21.
Caesar, Amsterdam, Dec. 16.
Caracas, Curacao, Jan. 2.
Craigmore, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Croma, Dundee, Dec. 17.
Cruden, Amsterdam, Dec. 17.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Dec. 31.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Jan. 2.
Francisco, Hull, Dec. 23.
Gera, Bremen, Dec. 24.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
Lampasas, Galveston, Dec. 29.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 31.
Montcalm, London, Dec. 25.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 5.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 22.
Ruperra, Gibraltar, Dec. 24.
Scotia, Antwerp, Dec. 22.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 1.
Thornhill, London, Dec. 25.
Umbria, Liverpool, Dec. 31.

MONDAY, JAN. 9.

Britannia, Gibraltar, Dec. 25.
Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
Marquette, London, Dec. 29.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Californis, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 30.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 7.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Catania, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Erna, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 31.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 29.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 7.

Arrived.

SS Finance, Sukeforth, Colon Dec. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Panama Railroad Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 A. M.

SS Marengo, (Br.,) Bingham, Newcastle Dec. 17, with mdse. and one cabin passenger to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Mexico, (Span.,) Perez, Havana Jan. 2, in ballast to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M., 6th.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Salter, Rio Janeiro Dec. 17, Bahia 21st, Pernambuco 23d, and St. Lucia 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) Carnan, Santos Dec. 13, Bahia 21st, and St. Lucia 29th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New Orleans Dec. 31, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Jan. 4, and Charleston 5th, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Winifred, Hodgkins, from Norfolk to New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company.

SS Indralemg, (Br.,) Campbell, Yokohama Oct. 6, Kobe 10th, Shanghai 22d, Foochow 26th, Amoy 31st, Singapore Nov. 12, Port Said Dec. 8, and Gibraltar 17th, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Thornton, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Anchored outside the Bar at 7:50 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Loesewits, Antwerp Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Rio Grande, for Brunswick.
SS Albano, (Ger.,) for Newport News.
SS Manitoba, (Br.,) for Montevideo, &c.
SS Leconfield, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Ardanrose, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Arkadia, for San Juan, &c.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) for Havre.
SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Cyrene, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Santiago de Cuba, (Span.,) for Santiago, &c.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Patria, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS British King, (Br.,) for Antwerp.
SS Aranmula, (Br.,) for Colombo, &c.
SS Alene, (Br.,) for Kingston, &c.
SS Britannic, (Nor.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) for London.
SS

PARTIES AND THE CURRENCY

Mr. Grosvenor Reviews in the House the Events of 1896.

INSISTS ON A GOLD STANDARD

Says the Republican Party Is Irrevocably Pledged to Redemption in That Coin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—To-day, while the House was in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) was recognized to make an hour's speech concerning the attitude of the political parties of the country toward the financial question. He began by referring to the campaign of 1896, which was, he said, characterized by zeal, firmness, and candor on both sides. Never in the history of the United States had we seen harder times than in the early months of 1896, when the people were suffering under great financial and commercial distress.

The contrast, Mr. Grosvenor said, was very strong, as the preceding few months had been months of great prosperity. There were more idle men in the United States on election day in 1896 than at any previous time in the history of the country, while, on the election day of 1892 the number of idle men had been fewer. Both parties had met this situation frankly, each offering its remedy. Hence the campaign had been fought under no favorable conditions. In whatever direction one might turn, whether to our railroads, to our manufactories, or to our inland or foreign trade, there was gloom and despondency.

Mr Grosvenor then outlined the platforms of the two parties. The Democratic Party had decided at first to stand by the Wilson Tariff law, refusing to admit that any evil had come from the repeal of the McKinley tariff, and, second, to provide the free coinage of silver, declaring the hard times to be the result of the single gold standard. The Democrats had said that without free coinage we should never have better times, and Mr. Bryan had told the farmers that they would never get a better price for their wheat without free coinage. This declaration he characterized as a political blunder.

On the other hand the Republicans had promised to maintain the existing gold standard, declaring against the silver heresy, declining to go with those of its own party who would have driven it into a position against standing for the equal value of all the dollars issued, of whatever material. The declaration for the gold standard was all that had been necessary to plant the party irrevocably upon the platform of gold redemption, and no other construction could be put upon the platform of the Republican Party. This was the negative action of the Republican Party. It had also taken affirmative action by declaring for a protective policy which was to turn the balance of trade in our favor, and give employment to our idle men.

The result of this policy, Mr. Grosvenor said, was already seen in the increase of our exports, bringing gold to this country and stopping the revolution of the "endless chain" about which so much had been heard under the Democratic Administration of Mr. Cleveland. The issue, he continued, had been clearly cut and distinctly defined, and the Democratic orators had dwelt especially upon the menaces of maintaining the gold standard. Mr. Grosvenor then outlined the action of Congress under Republican leadership in passing the Dingley bill. Dwelling upon the passage of the bill, he showed that there had been in the beginning an apparent majority in the Senate against it, but never in the history of a free people had there been a better demonstration of the power of the majority of the people than had been shown in the passage of the Dingley bill through the Senate. This was a clear yielding to the popular demand and was a strong monument to our free government

So, continued Mr. Grosvenor, the change in the tariff had been made, though none had been made in the currency laws. There had been almost two years of the Republican Administration and no two years had ever seen a more radical change than had occurred in the general conditions. He instanced the prosperity of the railroads, declaring that no line of road was able to carry its business. Also the foreign trade was without parallel. In view of these facts he had no doubt that Mr. Bryan had often had occasion to regret his utterances in the campaign.

"The most unfortunate utterance a public man ever made," he said, "was Mr. Bryan's frequent inquiry, upon coming into town, whether General Prosperity had yet arrived. That inquiry was beneath the dignity of a great man—a man made great by a great issue, if not by his own personal magnitud-."

The Chinese wall of foreign trade had been broken down and for the first time in our history Europe was looking to the United States to fix the rate of exchange. He maintained that while there had been an unprecedented increase in the revenues derived from abroad on our agricultural products the exportation of our manufactures had kept even pace with them. Our steel rails were girdling the Continent of Europe and our locomotives were drawing the trains of all Europe. One single sale of American pig iron of 500,000 tons had been made directly under the smokestacks of Glasgow.

"The engine that draws the railroad train out of the Jaffa into Jerusalem bears the legend of a Philadelphia firm," he said, and proceeded in some detail to show that American trade was penetrating all corners of the earth and winning for our country the admiration and envy of all mankind, concluding with an appeal to the country to sustain the policy which was doing so much for it.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) replied briefly to Mr. Grosvenor, urging the futility of recent tariff legislation in securing prosperity and the inaction of the party in power on financial questions. Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) also took up the political theme, arguing that if the Government was on a gold standard it was not due to any legislation by the party in power, but through the course of the Secretary of the Treasury.

BRIEF SESSION OF THE SENATE.

District of Columbia Funds and Extra Pay for Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—At a brief session of the Senate to-day the first of the regular appropriation bills to be reported to that body, the District of Columbia, was passed. It carried a trifle over $7,000,000, and was passed practically without debate.

House bill granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of United States volunteers, was called up by Mr. Shoup, and passed without amendment. The bill grants two months' extra pay to troops that have served outside of this country, and one month's extra pay to those who have served only in this country.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) had given notice that at 2 o'clock he would ask the Senate to fix a time for a vote on the Nicaragua Canal bill, but after the bill allowing extra pay to volunteers had been passed, the Senate, at 1:45 P. M., went into executive session, Mr. Allison saying that it was the understanding that no business except the consideration of the District bill was to be transacted at to-day's session. At 2:10 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

SOUTHERNERS OPPOSE PENSIONS.

Senator Allen Thinks the President Was "Carried Away" by Feeling.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—When the Senate convened to-day Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) presented a memorial from a camp of Confederate veterans at Ocala, Fla., protesting against the adoption of the proposition of Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.,) to pension ex-Confederate soldiers. In this connection Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) said:

"I believe a word on this subject is due at this point. I do not believe there was ever a serious proposal on the part of the Senator who is the author of the proposed amendment to pension Confederate soldiers. I think the author of the amendment, like the President of the United States, was carried away by his feelings. In my opinion altogether too much attention is being paid to it."

MR. MASON AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

Introduces a Resolution Against Forcible Annexation in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) offered the following resolution:

"Whereas, All just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Senate of the United States that the Government of the United States of America will not attempt to govern the people of any other country in the world without the consent of the people themselves, or subject them by force to our dominion against their will."

Mr. Mason asked that the resolution lie on the table, announcing his intention of addressing the Senate upon it next Tuesday.

CABLES IN THE FAR EAST.

New York Corporation Seeks a Government Contract.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Senator Lodge to-day introduced by request a bill to provide for a submarine cable between the United States and Hawaii, the Philippines, Japan, China, and Australia.

The Postmaster General is authorized by the bill to contract with the Pacific Cable Company of New York for the payment of $125,000 a year for twenty years for transmission of official messages from San Francisco to Honolulu, the line to be laid by Dec. 31, 1900. Before Dec. 31, 1902, the company shall construct a line from Honolulu to Manila with an additional sum of $125,000 to be paid by the Government. Within four years the company shall lay connecting lines to Japan, for which $25,000 a year for twenty years shall be paid.

The rates fixed between San Francisco and Honolulu are 35 cents a word and to the further points $1 a word.

The offices of the Pacific Cable Company of New York are located on the fifth floor of 37 Wall Street. On inquiries being made there yesterday afternoon it was said that the company was still in its infancy, and that Edmund L. Baylies, the Vice President, was the only person who was authorized to say anything about the affairs of the company, and that he was out of town. At the house of Mr. Baylies, at 20 West Thirty-sixth Street, it was said that he had gone to Washington, presumably in regard to the affairs of the company.

This company, it was reported some time ago, had last Spring obtained a concession from the Hawaiian Legislature for an exclusive cable between the United States and Hawaii for twenty years, provided the Secretary of State of the United States did not disapprove within six months from date. A bill was also introduced into Congress authorizing the laying of the cable by the company, and providing for an annual subsidy of $100,000 by the Government. The bill was, it was said, opposed in committee by two members.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Progress Made on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—On convening to-day the House, in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) moved a formal amendment to the bill in order to ask why the appointments of emergency clerks in the War Department had not been made from the eligible list under the civil service law. Mr. Bingham (Rep., Penn.,) replied that the places were only temporary and that the selection of a person eligible to appointment under the civil service law for one of these temporary places would be detrimental to his interests under the permanent law. He said also that the temporary clerks appointed without reference to the civil service had proved efficient.

Mr. Bromwell said that the circumstances connected with these temporary appointments exposed the manifest absurdities of the civil service law. He thought the law should be generally overhauled. Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) replied to Mr. Bromwell, predicting that if the present civil service law continued on the statute books, the next twenty years would see the passage of a civil service pension list.

Mr. Cannon explained that when, at the beginning of the late war, it had been found necessary to employ needed additional clerical assistance, it was discovered that to take civil service eligibles would, under the machinery necessary to employ, require from 30 to 120 days. An emergency was on, and the Appropriations Committee had decided to provide for appointments outside the provisions of the civil service law. Mr. Bromwell withdrew his amendment.

An amendment was made to the application of the civil service law to emergency employes. Those already in service under the emergency appropriations are left outside the civil service regulations, while those hereafter appointed are brought within the operations of the law.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) made the point of order against the appropriation of $12,000 for the construction from Government surveys of a series of engraved nautical charts of the coasts and harbors of the Philippine Islands.

"Until the ratification of the peace treaty," said he, "the Philippines will not be a part of the United States, and there will be no warrant of law for the appropriation."

Mr. Bingham explained that these were nautical charts for the guidance of our ships, and in no way involved any anticipated government relation toward the Philippines.

The Chairman, Mr. Payne, sustained the point of order and ruled out the Philippine item, saying: "The Chair is not able to see how charts of foreign countries—as the Philippines are for the present—can be provided for in appropriation bills."

After amendments of a minor character, the bill was reported back to the House and agreed to throughout, with the exception of the items relating to the Civil Service Commission, which went over until Monday.

CURRENCY REFORM DISTANT?

Mr. McCleary Hints That Inaction in the House Is Due to Senators' Politics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the House to-day Representative McCleary of Minnesota asked unanimous consent to withdraw from the calendar the bill to revise the banking and currency system of the country, but Mr. Handy of Delaware demanded the regular order, which was equivalent to an objection. This evening Mr. McCleary said, in explanation of his request:

"After the bill had been placed on the calendar last May there seemed to be a difference of opinion among some of the members of the committee as to the method of making the report. At a meeting of the committee, held near the close of the session of Congress, these differences were discussed after which (on my own motion) I was authorized to ask for the withdrawal of the report and the accompanying bill from the calendar of the House."

"Will any effort be made at this session to secure consideration in the House of any comprehensive measure of currency reform?" Mr. McCleary was asked.

"Speaking for myself and not assuming to speak for the committee," answered Mr. McCleary, "I should say that it is unlikely that any attempt will be made in that direction so long as the Senate contains a free-silver majority."

When Mr. McCleary made his request for the withdrawal of the bill to-day, Mr. Cox (Dem., Tenn.,) declared that this bill had been irregularly reported and that the Democrats of the Committee on Banking and Currency had been excluded from the committee room when the measure was under consideration.

MR. HANDY'S "FREE SHIP BILL."

American Registry for All Foreign Trade Vessels Owned Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Handy of Delaware to-day introduced a "free ship bill" which, he says, is a counter proposition to the bill recently proposed by Senator Hanna and Representative Payne for subsidies to American shipping.

Mr. Handy's bill provides that "from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for all citizens of the United States to buy ships built in whole or in part in any foreign country and to have them registered as ships of the United States for employment in the foreign carrying trade, and when so purchased and registered and employed in the foreign carrying trade such ships shall be entitled to all the rights and subject to the same regulations as are provided by law for the government and management of ships built wholly within the United States and controlled by citizens thereof.

"Sec. 2. That no ships built in whole or in part in any foreign country and registered by citizens of the United States as provided in the preceding section shall be employed in the coasting trade or be engaged in the transportation of freight or passengers between ports of the United States.

"Sec. 3. That all of the Revised Statutes or parts of statutes, and all acts or parts of acts and all special acts or parts of special acts enacted since the revision of the statutes, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, or any one of them, be and the same are hereby repealed."

PLANNING TO PAY SPAIN.

House Appropriations Committee Informally Considers the Steps Necessary Under the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The payment to Spain of $20,000,000 under the terms of the peace treaty is beginning to receive attention from members of the House Committee on Appropriations, and it is likely that the amount will be carried in one of the regular appropriation bills, probably the Sundry Civil.

Chairman Cannon says, however, that the question has not been formally considered yet, as there had been no estimate submitted and no official information on the requirements of the case. Moreover, there is no desire to anticipate action on the treaty, and until it is ratified the House is hardly in a position to carry out this provision as to payment.

In the event of ratification, however, speedy action will be necessary. The treaty provides that the payment shall be made "within three months after the exchange of ratifications," and another provision requires the exchange of ratifications within six months from the date the treaty was signed, Dec. 10 last. This would bring the payment before the next session of Congress, so that the appropriation must be made at the present session. Owing to the short time elapsing after the Senate acts on the treaty, and the close of the present session, it is felt that little time will remain to deal with a matter of this magnitude.

There has been some talk of dealing with the payment in a special appropriation bill, but this is not considered feasible, as a special bill has no privilege under the rules, and is easily open to obstruction, whereas the general appropriation bills carry unusual privilege and are almost certain to pass before the session ends. For this reason, it is probable that the payment will be placed in the Sundry Civil or some other general appropriation bill, if the provision is retained in the treaty as ratified.

The Appropriations Committee has not determined what appropriation bill to take up next. It will be either the Sundry Civil or the Fortification bill. But, in any event, action on the Spanish item is likely to be deferred until action on the treaty is secured.

HIGH LICENSE FOR ALASKA.

New Code May Provide a Substitute for Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—A system of high license for Alaska in place of the present system of prohibition was tentatively agreed to by the House Committee on Revision of the Laws at its meeting to-day.

The committee had under consideration the proposed codification of laws for the Territory. It was represented by officials and ex-officials of the Territory that prohibition was ineffective, liquor being sold throughout the Territory, and one of the members recited his personal observation of a distillery and brewery in operation at Juneau.

The amendment determined upon provides for high license, with severe penalties, leaving it discretionary with the courts to grant the license, and empowering the courts to revoke a license. Provision also is made for personal liability of saloon keepers and owners of saloon property for all damage resulting from the sale of intoxicants. All license fees are to be devoted to educational purposes in Alaska.

While these general provisions are made, the present prohibition is continued as against the Indians, minors, and habitual drunkards. Although the vote in the committee to-day was regarded as settling the matter of high license, yet the amendment will be further considered on Monday and further changes may be made.

REDUCED MONEY ORDER RATES.

Modification of Charges Between the United States and Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Postal Departments of this country and Canada to-day reached an agreement providing for a considerable reduction of the rates on international money orders. This action is the result of plans formulated by First Assistant Postmaster Heath to change the fee system in the drawing and payment of international money orders between the United States and Canada so as to reduce the price of such orders to the same rate as obtains in domestic money orders in each country.

The money order business with foreign countries is not transacted directly by Postmasters but through intermediary officers acting for the respective countries.

The object in effecting a change is to reduce the exorbitant charges for the money orders which, under the present system, are necessary. It costs $1 to send a money order for $100 in amount from New York to Montreal or from Montreal to New York. The price is the same between any other two towns in the two countries, even if they are within a few miles of each other.

It has been the desire of the Post Office Department to reach an understanding with the Canadian authorities by which the charge of international money orders between the two countries may be made the same as for local money orders.

Congressional Notes.

A joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to submit a report of survey and estimate for the improvement of East Channel in New York Harbor, Bay Ridge Channel, and Red Hook Channel, was favorably reported in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Frye from the Committee on Commerce, and adopted.

The House Naval Committee made such progress on the Naval Appropriation bill yesterday that the way is now clear to taking up the important items of new ships next week. The bill probably will be completed and reported before the end of the coming week. The work yesterday was mainly on bureau supplies.

The River and Harbor Committee of the House yesterday heard a delegation headed by the Mayor of Atlantic City, N. J., on a proposed jetty one and one-half miles long, to cost $500,000, designed to secure a ten-foot depth at that port and afford a harbor of refuge.

Representative Mercer, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings, yesterday introduced a bill for a new building for the Department of Justice, to cost $1,000,000, and to be located on the site of the present building.

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress an estimate of $22,000 for the purchase of the Gerdom patent for a gas check for breech-loading rifles. He recommends it as a necessary feature to all our ordnance.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin has sent to Representative Hay of Virginia a detailed statement as to the cost of the military establishment under the plan of the Democratic minority substitute reported from the House Military Committee as follows: Cost of Quartermaster's Department, $31,978,597; Subsistence Department, $8,721,426; Pay Department, $28,449,939. Total, $69,149,962.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Col. William M. Wherry, Seventeenth Infantry, to be Brigadier General in the regular army, vice Worth, retired; Robert H. Rolfe, late Colonel First New Hampshire Volunteers, to be Inspector General, with rank of Major. He was immediately confirmed, and will be assigned to duty on the staff of Gen. Brooke. There were sent to the Senate also a large number of nominations, being promotions in the regular army and volunteer regiments; also a number of staff appointments. William J. White of Ohio was named for Quartermaster, with the rank of Major.

The Senate to-day confirmed these nominations: J. G. Yoemans of Iowa to be an Inter-State Commerce Commissioner; R. A. Moseley, Jr., of Alabama, Consul at Singapore, and S. C. McFarland of Iowa, Consul at Nottingham, England; also a large number of promotions in the United States Volunteers, including the cavalry regiments.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Bakersville, Albert Clarke.
NEW JERSEY—Pemberton, Job N. Clevenger; Stirling, Jacob Ruegg.
NEW YORK—Mohegan, William V. Horne; Result L. B. Palmer.

Secretary Bliss's Movements.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Secretary Bliss went to New York to-day to remain until next Friday. Until relieved by his successor, Ambassador Hitchcock, he will not act on new matters of administrative policy, but will leave the new Secretary free to initiate his own policies.

MEETING OF CUBAN GENERALS.

Willing to Disband If Money Is Forthcoming for a New Start in Life.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Twenty-five Cuban Generals and chiefs met at Marianao to-day to consider the condition of the Cuban army. Among those who attended were Gens. Vidal, Lacret, and Pedro Gil, but Gen. Mayia Rodrigues, commander of Matanzas Province, and Gen. Menocal, commander of the Havana Province, were not present.

A document was drawn up for dispatch to Gen. Rodrigues asking him to call a general meeting of officers to take action, first, upon the need of a sum of money to enable the officers and privates of the army to make a new start in life, and, secondly, with regard to the lack of respect shown the Cuban officers by the people of Cuba and the Americans. The latter matter has special reference to the refusal of the municipal police to salute Gen. Sanguily and other officers.

The meeting to-day resulted in a three hours' talk critical of, but not unfriendly to, the Americans, and no disposition was shown to assume an attitude of protest or opposition. On the contrary, a willingness to disband was expressed, provided money was forthcoming to give the men composing the Cuban Army a new start. As one of those present put the case: "As the United States collects the island revenues, we must look to the United States."

Major Gen. Brooke will shortly direct the release of all political prisoners in the island, of whom there are not many.

The body of Col. W. H. Madry of the First Texas Regiment, who died at Quemados Camp on Jan. 4, from cerebro spinal meningitis, will be taken to the United States on the transport Michigan.

The Havana baseball nine to-day defeated the team of the Sixty-ninth Regiment by a score of 15 to 3.

The Fourth and Ninth Illinois Infantry Regiments to-day marched to their camp

The transport Panama arrived to-day. Gens. Wade and Butler sailed to-day on the steamer Mascotte and Gen. Clous left to-night on the City of Washington.

The pleasantest relations exist between the Cubans and Americans, and many examples of hospitality and generosity are given.

CUBANS GIVING UP ARMS.

Several Hundred Rifles Deposited Yesterday in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Gen. Ludlow, the Military Commander of the District of Havana, has issued the following proclamation to the citizens:

'It is known that large quantities of arms and ammunition are in store at numerous places in this city, greatly in excess of any possible requirements. These accumulations are the result of the war conditions which have existed for three years, and now that the city is in a condition of profound peace and no member of the community has any requirement for deadly weapons of the character indicated it is evidence at once of good faith and patriotism to dispense with their retention."

"Actuated by these feelings many citizens have for several days past been voluntarily turning in these arms, and have requested the United States authorities to receive them."

Castle La Punta has been designated as an armory for their deposit and receipts are given for the weapons turned in. Several hundred rifles were received there to-day.

In the same proclamation physicians are ordered to report infectious diseases, saloons and restaurants are allowed to be opened until midnight, instead of closing at 11, and to relieve suffering and stop professional beggary the guards patroling the streets are ordered to take notice of cases of illness sand destitution, with the locality of the street and the number, and emergency rations will be issued. In cases of illness special food will be supplied by the doctors.

Spanish Prisoners Left in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Two hundred Spanish officers and soldiers are in the Presidio Penitentiary serving sentences imposed upon them for military offenses. The Spanish authorities, instead of taking them to Spain to serve out their terms, left them, among 500 other convicts. They want their freedom and have petitioned Gen. Ludlow to release them. As it is no part of the business of the American authorities to punish Spanish military prisoners whose common offense has been disrespect of officers, all will probably be released after trial by a board of officers which will be appointed to inquire into the cases. One prisoner was found to-day whose term had expired a month ago. He was an American negro, who was taken into custody about the middle of last Summer.

Vaccinating the Cubans.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Major William L. Kneedler, Surgeon of the First Brigade of the Second Army Corps, has received 20,000 vaccine points, and he and his assistants have vaccinated the entire population of Pinar del Rio City in the last three days. The operation has been treated as a joke by the inhabitants. At a picnic a number of Spanish girls cut holes in the sleeves of their dresses in order to avoid exposing their arms. Every one in the province is to be vaccinated.

New Mayor in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Major Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, has chosen John Gary Evans to succeed the Marquis de Estoban as Mayor of Havana, and Mr Evans will assume his new duties to-morrow.

No Fever Among Gen. Lee's Men.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the United States Army to-day inspected Major Gen. Lee's camp and found 91 of the 10,000 troops in the command ill. There was, however, not a single case of yellow fever or smallpox.

Miss Garcia's Body in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Garcia, widow of Gen. Calixto Garcia, arrived here to-day with the body of her daughter, who died recently in the United States.

Customs Receipts in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—The customs receipts at this port to-day amounted to $30,030.

TO DEVELOP PUERTO RICO.

Chicago Capitalists Said to be Planning Numerous Enterprises in the Island.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Chicago capital, it is understood, will be an important factor in the future development of Puerto Rico under American rule. A story is afloat that P. D. Armour, some of the McCormicks, and one or two local bankers are heavily interested in a Puerto Rican syndicate that is about to obtain large concessions in the island.

It is also learned that a number of local capitalists have pledged a large sum to the successful launching of a Puerto Rican improvement company. The immediate objects of the syndicate include the obtaining of gas and electric franchises, street railway franchises, and other transportation concessions in the chief towns, and also the concessions for new steam railways connecting various parts of the island.

These are, however, but incidental features of the syndicate's plan, which also includes the obtaining of large grants of land, chiefly by direct purchase from present holders, for the purpose of establishing plantations for the growth and export of the island's principal products.

Episcopalians' Puerto Rican Plans.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Bishop William E. McLaren of the Episcopal Diocese of Chicago, will leave this city to-morow night for New York to attend the January meeting of the Board of Managers of Missions of the Episcopal Church. At this meeting it will be decided whether or not the Bishop will go to Puerto Rico to look over the field there, and to make recommendations for future religious and educational work in that island. Bishop McLaren was appointed recently by a special committee of the Episcopal Diocese to make a personal visit of investigation to Puerto Rico in the interest of mission work. He has not decided to accept the commission, but at the New York meeting the matter will be fully discussed and decided.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Denver and Rio Grande Improvements.

DENVER, Jan. 7.—President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande Road returned from New York last evening. To-day he closed up the details of contracts for 1,000 new cars and 10 new locomotives, received bids for 27 miles of standard guage railway grading, considered plans for 33 miles of work which will be necessary to complete the standard gauging to Alamosa, and placed an order with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company for 8,000 tons of steel rails. Mr. Jeffery announced to-day that the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company intended to expend between the present time and the 1st of September the sum of $1,500,000 in improvements. He deems this expenditure justified by the prosperous condition of the company.

Rumored Western Consolidation.

Officers of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company declined yesterday to discuss a story from Philadelphia in regard to a consolidation of this system. The story was that the road with the Kansas City and Northern, the Omaha, Kansas City and Eastern, and the Omaha and St. Louis is in a deal involving $80,000,000, and that the consolidation which will taken in 1,400 miles of track, and be capitalized at $25,000 a mile, or $35,000,00 stock, with a bond issue of $25,000,000. Such a rumor was current last November.

Edwin Gould Resigns.

TYLER, Texas, Jan. 7.—The resignation of Edwin Gould as First Vice President of the Tyler Southeastern Railway Company of Texas was received and accepted at the annual meeting held at the general office of the company in this city yesterday.

IS JESSE JAMES INNOCENT?

Others Accused of the Train Robbery Charged Against Him.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—A story is published here to the effect that two Topeka boys, Seth Rosebrook and Chad Stowell, scarcely eighteen years of age, who were arrested last September for robbing a farmer, and who were sent to the Hutchinson Reformatory, are responsible for the Missouri Pacific "hold-up" and express robbery near Leeds, Mo., on Sept. 29 last.

This is the robbery for which Jesse James, Jr., is now under indictment and arrest in Kansas City. Under Sheriff Williams, who has been working on the case for some time, says that Stowell has made a confession, and has disclosed where the booty—about $11,000—is hidden in the woods, seventy-five miles east of Kansas City. Mr. Williams, Sheriff Cook, and Chief of Police Strauss have gone to the place to search for the money.

CORBETT CAN SEE THE FIGHT.

McCoy Withdraws Objection to the ex-Champion Being Present.

B. H. Benton, "Kid" McCoy's manager, was at the Hotel Cadillac last night. He came up from Asbury Park, where McCoy is training, early in the evening. McCoy, Benton said, had changed his mind about having Corbett debarred from witnessing his fight with Sharkey. Benton exhibited a copy of a letter from McCoy to Manager O'Rourke of the Lenox Athletic Club, in which McCoy withdraws his request that Corbett be denied admission to the fight.

In explaining his change of front McCoy writes that Mr. Corbett is, after all, "a professional brother," and that he can afford to be "chivalrous and magnanimous" toward him because of this bond of fellowship. Continuing, Mr. McCoy deplores the fact that gentlemen of the "profession" should air their personal grievances in public. McCoy goes on to overwhelm the pompadoured one, suggesting that he be asked to occupy the best seat in the house at his (McCoy's) expense.

RUSSIA TO SHUT SIBERIAN DOOR.

Duties to be Imposed on Foreign Goods, but Not Soon.

The Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, Mr. Pierce, writes to the State Department that a report is current that duties are to be exacted at an early date upon merchandise coming into Vladivostock and other Siberian ports on the Pacific Coast from foreign countries. An American citizen who is doing a large business in Siberia, chiefly in American goods, and who has eleven warehouses in different parts of the country east of Irkutsk, has written to the Embassy at St. Petersburg to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Pierce says that he has asked for information on the question from the Imperial Minister of Finance, and has been assured that, while it is the intention of the Russian Government to levy duties upon importations into Siberia through Pacific ports at some future time, importers can feel easy as to any such action being taken at an early date. The matter is one of years, not of months, and due notice will be given before any such regulation goes into effect.

Nurse Accused of Stealing Jewelry.

Mary D. Sullivan, thirty-six years old, a nurse, who was employed for some time in the family of Mrs. Ella M. Taylor of 142 East Eighteenth Street, was arrested last night in Bath Beach on a warrant issued by Magistrate Meade, charging her with the theft of diamonds and jewelry to the amount of $2,350. Mrs. Taylor said the Sullivan woman disappeared on Dec. 6 last. She missed the diamonds and jewelry at the same time, and on Dec. 12 procured a warrant. The Sullivan woman was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up.

Flames Eat Up $300 Opera Cloak.

A fire which burned up a three-hundred-dollar opera cloak occurred last night in the house at 118 East Sixty-second Street, occupied by Michael Roberts and his family. Several women were in the house at the time, and one of them left an opera cloak in a room on the top floor, where the fire started. The women were in the upper part of the house when the blaze started from some unknown cause, and they ran down the stairs in an almost hysterical condition. It took some time to quiet them, but the fire was extinguished in a few minutes.

The Tissot Pictures in Brooklyn.

The exhibition of Tissot's famous pictures illustrating the life of Christ was begun yesterday in the Art Rooms, 174 Montague Street, Brooklyn. The exhibition is to close on Friday. The pictures are open to inspection from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 P. M. and from 7:30 P. M. to 10 P. M., with the exception of to-day, when they will be open from 2 to 6 in the afternoon and from 7:30 to 10 in the evening. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, in conjunction with the Brooklyn Art Association.

Indiana's Senatorial Contest.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 7.—The caucus of the eighty-nine Republican members of the Indiana General Assembly to nominate a candidate for United States Senator to succeed David E. Turpie, Democrat, has been definitely set for next Tuesday night. J. Frank Hanly, ex-Congressman of Lafayette, the other candidates concede, will have a lead on the first ballot. It is still the field against Hanly, and but little headway has been made in the effort of the field to agree on any one man. The Hanly managers declare their candidate will be nominated on the third or fourth ballot. The anti-Hanly people assert there are at least fifty-three members who will never support Hanly.

Mrs. Botkin Not Yet Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., was to appear for sentence to-day, but did not do so, her attorneys giving as the reason the sickness of their client, who, they allege, has been ill ever since the jury returned the verdict. Her attorneys ask for three weeks to prepare exceptions to the verdict, but on the protest of the District Attorney, Judge Cook granted a stay of proceedings for only one week.

Dressed Up to Kill Himself.

Adolph Walz, thirty-six years old, a cook, of 337 Fifth Avenue, dressed himself in a clean cook's apron and coat of white last night and drank carbolic acid. Then he lay down in bed with three large carving knives at his side and died. He had been drinking excessively. He leaves a wife.

A Sure Cure For Dyspepsia.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

On MONDAY, JANUARY 9th, will hold sales in their Departments of Furs, Colored Dress Goods, Ladies' Suits, Embroidery, Upholstery and Linens, as follows:

AN ADDITIONAL OFFERING OF IMPORTED

COLORED DRESS MATERIALS,

AT THE

FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARY PRICES:

48c. Per Yard, reduced from . $1.10 and $2.00
75c. " " " . . 1.75 " 2.50
95c. " " " . 2.25 " 3.75

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS, PORTIERES, ETC.

1,400 Yards Drapery Materials and Furniture Coverings, including Oriental effects, Cotton Tapestries, Murillo and Mascagni Velours, etc., the former prices of which were $1.50 to $3.00, to close out at 65c. & $1.75 per yard.

600 Yards, French All Silk Damask, in most desirable colorings, suitable for Hangings, Furniture Coverings, etc., reduced from $3.75 and $5.90 per yard, to . . . $2.25

200 Pairs of Portieres, including Lamballe, Cotton Tapestry, Kiskelim and Bagdad effects, in 1 to 5 pair lots, at ONE-HALF FORMER PRICES.

FURS.

Alaska Sable Scarfs, with Tails,	$4.50
Mink Scarfs with Tails,	8.75
Alaska Sable Collarettes,	15.50
Fur Lined Capes (Alaska Sable Collar),	19.50
Imported Scarfs (Hudson Bay Sable),	38.00
Fine Persian Lamb Coats,	115.00
Fine Alaska Sealskin Coats,	158.00

FUR TRIMMINGS,
FUR CAPES AND REMAINDER OF CHILDREN'S FURS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' SUITS AND SKIRTS.

(Second Floor.)

Black Satin Costume Skirts, made over Silk lining, formerly $58.00, at	$38.00
Black Taffeta Silk Costume Skirts, made over Silk lining, formerly $42.00, at	$32.00
Cloth and Cheviot Tailor Walking Skirts, "Francis Model," Silk lined, formerly $38.00, at	$19.50
Tailor Finished Street Dresses of Cheviot Cloth, Coat and Skirt silk lined throughout; formerly $32.00 and $38.00, at	$25.00

EMBROIDERIES.

30,000 YARDS
FRENCH NAINSOOK AND CAMBRIC EDGES,
AT 1/3 LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

5c., 9c., 12c., 16c., 19c., 25c. & 38c. Per Yd.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

A special lot of Satin Finished Linen Table Cloths and Napkins, the greater part of which are in exclusive designs, at the following reduced prices:

TABLE CLOTHS.

2 x2 Yards,	$2.40 and $3.15
2 x2½ "	3.00 " 4.00
2 x3 "	3.60 " 4.75
2½x2½ "	4.10 " 5.25
2½x3 "	4.90 " 6.25

NAPKINS—TO MATCH:

Breakfast Size, Per Dozen,	$2.40 and $3.15
Dinner " "	3.50 " 4.50

TOWELS, PILLOW CASES, SHEETS and SPREADS:

Hemmed Huck Towels, value $2.50 and $3.00 per dozen, at	$2.00 and $2.50
Hemstitched Huck Towels, value $3.00, $4.00 and $6.00 per dozen, at	$2.50, $3.00 and $4.50
Linen Pillow Cases, 22½x36 inches, value $2.00 per pair, at	$1.50
Linen Sheets, value $4.50 per pair, at	$3.75
Marseilles Spreads for Double Beds,	$1.80, $2.25, $2.90 and $3.25 each.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue

Jersey City Dry Goods Contract.

Judge Lippincott, in Jersey City, yesterday granted a rule to show cause why a contract was awarded to Ignatius Noonan by the Freeholders on Thursday. The contract was for dry goods to the value of $10,000. It is claimed by the Democratic County Committee, which authorized Michael I. Fagan to make the application, that the bid of John J. Kelly for the same goods was only $7,000. Judge Lippincott will hear argument in the matter to-morrow.

New Steamboat for Norfolk Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company has awarded to Neafie & Levy, the shipbuilding firm of this city, a contract for a new passenger, freight, and mail steamer to run on the route between Baltimore, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk. The contract calls for a speed of 22 knots an hour and the delivery of the vessel in Baltimore on Nov. 15.

HIGH REVEL AT LOTOS CLUB

Notable Flow of Song and Wassail at "Ye Yule Tyde Feste."

ORIGINAL FEATURES IN PLENTY

The Entertainment Commends Itself to the Entertained as the Club's Most Successful Effort.

"Ye Yule Tyde Feste" at the Lotos Club yesterday will linger long in the memories of the 250 members and guests who participated in it. In fact, the members unanimously agreed that it was "the" most successful Twelfth Night Wassail that the club had ever held, and they may be supposed to know. The Entertainment Committee, of which Dr. W. W. Walker is President, and F. S. Pegram, the energetic Chairman, had, collectively and individually, burned the midnight oil upon the altar of inspiration, with the result that many original features marked last night's revels.

Notable among these were a Scot of gigantic stature, who, clad in the royal Stuart tartan and blowing lustily upon the pipes dear to the heart of every clansman of the Land o' Cakes, headed the procession of the baron of beef, and the Lotus Glee Club, an octet led by Townsend H. Fellows, who had charge of "Ye pleasant musykal devyses," of which the following appeared upon the programme, with comment contributed by one William Shakespeare:

Ye Festive March of Yule Tyde.....Paur
Ye Stryngede.

"March on, join bravely, let us to't pell-mell."
—Richard III.

My Love Is a Ministral.
Lotos Quaternity.

"Comfort me, boy: what great men have been in love?"—Much Ado About Nothing.
Carol of Ye Bore hys Hed.
Omnes.

"Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided? "—Richard III.

Ye Roial Pipere of ye Black Watch leadynge in ye Roast Befe of Olde Englande.
Ovori.

"His hoof is more musical than the pipe of Hermes."—Henry V.

A Merrie Catch for Drynkynge ye Punch.
Girofle-Girofla.

"We did keep time, Sir, in our catches. Sneck up!"—Sir Toby Belch.

Ye Incomynge of ye Yule Tyde Waits.

"Dash it like a Christmas comedy."—Love's Labour's Lost.

The wassail bowl was of truly Brobdingnagian proportions. It was set upon a high, draped pedestal before the President's table. Then the lights having been lowered, the punch burst into blue flames which leaped and flickered high above the bowl. Simultaneously the joyous strains of the drinking song from "Girofle-Girofla" arose from orchestra and octette. Mr. Fellows sang the solo, and the whole company joined with a will in the chorus.

See how it sparkles, this wine divine,
But all its lustre our eyes outshine.

The rooms had been artistically decorated under the supervision of Julian Rix. Over the President's table was draped a canopy of portieres, ornamented with shields and halberds. On the mantel was a bank of bright Southern flowers and a mass of foliage amid which glittered buds of colored light. Palms filled convenient corners, and the walls above the paintings that adorn them at all times were hung with garlands of evergreens.

Frank R. Lawrence presided, and at the table of honor were also Horace See, Richard C. Veit, H. N. Cary, Chester S. Lord, W. S. Logan, A. C. Humphreys, A. H. Smythe, E. F. Kingsley, Justice Van Brunt, Judge McLaughlin, and Clayton Rockhill. Among the guests were Mr. Schalk, director of the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, and the following members of Mr. Grau's opera company: Saleza, Van Dyck, Maurel, and Van Rooy. Emil Paur appeared after his concert at Carnegie Music Hall, and conducted "The Lotos Club March," which he had composed for the occasion.

President Lawrence announced amid cheers that there would be neither speeches nor toasts, but immediately proceeded to infringe this edict by making a few comments upon the occasion, during which he remarked significantly that the roast beef of Old England tasted even more mellow than it did a year ago—a point that evoked laughter and applause. He then proposed the only toast of the evening, "Prosperity to each of us, and to the club," to which the company responded, "With this we all agree," to the air of "America."

During the evening W. T. Carleton sang "Over the Hills and Far Away," the "Burglar's Serenade," and other selections, and the operatic artists all contributed to the enjoyment of the company. Saleza sang the air from Faust, "Salut demeure chast ete pure"; Maurel gave "The Two Grenadiers" and "Les Larmes en Songe," by Gabriel Ferrari; Van Dyck was heard in the Legend from "Lohengrin," and Van Rooy rendered Schubert's "Lindenbaum" in unexceptionable style. They were accompanied on the piano by Emil Paur. Richard Arnold conducted the orchestra.

RIOT FEARED IN VIRGINIA.

Fierce Clash May Come Between Opposing Races at Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 7.—News reaches here that the eight negros arrested for participation in the Virginia riot of a month ago, contrived, through the connivance of a "trusty" to break out of Halifax Jail last night.

They went back to Virginia and officers sought their re-arrest. One negro struck a Deputy Sheriff over the head with a spade and injured him seriously, and the negro was riddled with bullets by the deputy's companions. He died instantly.

Both the whites and the negroes are armed. The latter are said to have sworn vengeance, and serious trouble is feared.

SEABOARD AIR LINE FIGHT.

Injunction Issued in Baltimore to Prevent Transfer of Stock.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 7.—William L. Marbury, counsel for Thomas F. Ryan of New York, who is endeavoring to block the sale of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, parent corporation of the Seaboard Air Line system, to the syndicate headed by John S. Williams, filed a bond in the Circuit Court to-day for $200,000 for an injunction to prevent the transfer of 3,000 shares of stock pooled with Louis McLane and Leigh R. Watts, which, Mr. Ryan claims, the owners agreed to sell to him at $125 a share two years ago. Judge Wickes approved the bond and signed the order for an injunction.

Mr. Williams, who conducted the negotiations on the part of the syndicate was in conference with the representatives of the Seaboard and Roanoke stockholders to-day, but, as far as known, the stock has not been delivered to the syndicate.

MR. GATES NOT IN CONTROL.

Denial of a Report About the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 7.—The Cincinnati press dispatch of yesterday stating that John W. Gates, President of the American Steel and Wire Company, had secured control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Railroad Company, either by direct purchase or working agreement, and that he would control the steel and rod mills in course of erection at Ensley City, created a great deal of surprise in Birmingham to-day.

C. B. McCormack, general manager of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, stated that the report as to the control of his company was simply a rehash of a rumor often circulated and as often denied. He stated positively that Mr. Gates has absolutely no connection either with the steel or rod mill at Ensley, but that, on the contrary, the three gentlemen principally interested in these enterprises were men who had broken from the Gates syndicate altogether. The report was treated as without foundation.

Praise from Confederate Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Capt. James E. Graybill, a member of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York City, accompanied by Gen. Joe Wheeler, an honorary member of the camp, called at the White House to-day and presented to the President an address highly commending the sentiments expressed by him in his recent Atlanta speech favoring Government care of the National Confederate cemeteries.

VANDERBILT LEAVES HARVARD.

Guesses at His Motive Include a Possible Approaching Marriage to Miss Fair.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—William K. Vanderbilt surprised his intimates and, incidentally, everybody at Harvard to-day, by announcing that he had severed his connection with the institution, though he may return in the Fall for a special course on a few scientific subjects.

His friends think that there are two reasons for his quitting at this time—the desire of his father to have him enter upon a business career, and his engagement to Miss Fair, which they think is not intended to be as long as has been intimated. He had no intention of leaving, they say, when he went to New York a few days ago for the big ball given last night.

While in the college Mr. Vanderbilt has made many friends, and his departure is generally regretted.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION.

Mr. Widener Elected President and Dr. W. P. Wilson Director.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 7.—The Directors of the Philadelphia Exposition Association have elected P. A. B. Widener President and chosen Dr. W. P. Wilson to be Director General of the exposition, which it was decided should be opened about Sept. 15 next and close about Nov. 10.

The National Government has appropriated $300,000 for the exposition, contingent upon an equal amount being raised through other sources. This contingency fund has about been completed through appropriations of $200,000 by Philadelphia City Councils and $50,000 by the State Legislature, and $50,000 raised through private subscriptions in Philadelphia. Plans for the scope and work of the exposition are now well under way. It will be given under the auspices of the commercial museums, and some of the buildings erected for the exhibition will probably remain as permanent museum buildings.

An additional appropriation of $50,000 has been made by Congress for the purchase of samples of foreign goods to enable domestic manufacturers to acquire a knowledge of the style of goods wanted by foreigners, so as to successfully compete in their production.

CATHOLIC HOME BUREAU.

Application to the State Board of Charities for Approval.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—An application has been made to the State Board of Charities for its approval of the incorporation of the Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children. This institution proposes to conduct its operations in the City of New York, but will likewise operate elsewhere in the State.

The Directors are Thomas M. Muley, James E. Dougherty, John Crane, Charles F. McKenna Francis B. Hoyt, Michael J. Scanlan, James G. Johnson, E. A. Philbin, George J. Gillespie, John J. Barry, E. J. Butler, and Francis C. Travers of New York City; R. E. King of Nyack, George B. Robinson of Bedford Station, and Thomas L. Kinkead of Peekskill. The object of the society is to establish an agency whereby the inmates of Catholic orphan asylums may be placed in homes. The certificate is accompanied by two letters of approval, one of which is from Archbishop Corrigan, in which he says:

"The project of establishing a Catholic Home Bureau impresses me favorably and seems likely to accomplish good results. In the first place, it will prevent overcrowding in our institutions and relieve us of the care of many children who are now dependent on charity, and will enable them to become self-reliant. It will relieve the taxpayers of the burden of contributing to the support of these children and will prevent the number of public wards becoming too large."

NEW YORK LIFE'S PROSPERITY.

Story Told by the Insurance Company's Fifty-fourth Annual Statement.

The fifty-fourth annual statement of the New York Life Insurance Company, of which John A. McCall is President, presents many extraordinary features of increasing prosperity. It appears over the signatures of the Finance Committee of the institution, Edward N. Gibbs, its Treasurer, Chairman, and John Claflin, Woodbury Langdon, Edmund D. Randolph, Charles S. Fairchild, William R. Grace, and George W. Perkins.

In the items of the balance sheet those of assets attract attention first by the magnitude of the total, $215,944,811. Among the assets are United States, State, city, county, and other bonds of a market value, Dec. 31, 1898, of $121,579,619, a gain over cost of $5,802,585. Bonds and mortgages—777 first liens—count for $39,002,758, real estate for $16,539,000, deposits at interest, $8,434,786, and stocks of banks, trust companies, &c., $6,050,831, market value, a gain over the cost of these shares of $1,518,745.

The income last year was $45,431,916, being $35,632,648 from premiums and $9,799,268 from interest, rents, &c. The new business paid for in 1898 was $152,093,369, a gain of $67,000,195, and the total paid-up insurance in force Dec. 31, 1898, was $944,021,120.

Liabilities include a policy reserve of $175,710,249; liabilities provided for but not claimed, $2,358,383; extra reserve funds, voluntarily set aside by the company, $29,252,890; funds for contingencies, $8,623,319. For losses, endowments, and annuities $15,390,978 was paid in 1898 and $6,128,888 in dividends and surrender values. The total expenditures were $30,498,952, leaving an excess of income over them of $14,932,964. On the new business of the past year alone was paid the sum of $3,320,904, while commissions and the fees for medical examiners and inspection of risks footed up nearly $850,000. For home and branch office expenses, taxes, &c., and commissions on about $702,000,000 of old business was paid $5,208,754.

The company appends to its report a list of the bonds and stocks it owns. It is a catalogue of gilt-edged securities and includes Government bonds worth $3,082,550, in the blocks of bonds of over $2,000,000 are included Chicago and Northwestern Consolidated sinking funds, $2,940,000; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé general 4s, $2,775,000; Russian Government Nobility Agrarian Bank 4s, $2,750,000; Lake Erie and Western 7s, $2,750,000; Central of New Jersey general mortgage 5s, $2,676,000; Rock Island general 4s, $2,581,250, and Chicago and Northwestern debenture 5s, $2,200,000.

A. M. Palmer Not Seriously Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 7.—A. M. Palmer, who is staying at the Planters' Hotel, is not seriously ill with the grip as reported yesterday. Mr. Palmer said he overexerted himself, and finding that he was threatened with a recurrence of a malady from which he suffered in Chicago recently, went to bed to avert it and rest.

Another Playhouse in the Syndicate.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Rochester Lyceum, the best theatre in the city, has signed a contract with Messrs. Hayman, Klaw & Erlanger, by which on Aug. 1, it passes into the control of the theatrical syndicate for a term of seven years.

$5,000 Fire in Pearl Street.

Fire started about 12:30 o'clock this morning on the second floor of the building at 167 and 169 Pearl Street. The flames started in the rear of the building, which is occupied by George F. Nesbitt & Co., stationers. The fire, which was probably caused by a defective electric light wire, did $5,000 damage.

$600,000 in Gold Sent to Cuba.

Muller, Schall & Co. sent $500,000 in gold to Cuba on the steamship Concho yesterday. By the same vessel Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. sent $100,000, also in gold.

A Mean Husband.

From The Chicago News.

The tea things had been cleared away, and the head of the establishment was trying to read the evening paper while his better half busied herself with some fancy work, and at the same time endeavored to interest him in the gossip of the neighborhood.

"Maria," said he, glancing up from his paper, "did you ever hear the story of precious gems?"

"Why no," she replied, "what is it?"

"It's an old-time fairy legend that my grandmother told me when I was a boy," he continued, "about a woman from whose lips there fell either a diamond or a ruby every time she spoke a word."

"Well, go on," she said.

"That's all there is of it, Maria," he replied. "But I was just thinking if such things happened nowadays I'd open a jewelry store the first thing in the morning."

And then for thirteen consecutive minutes silence reigned supreme.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Tristan und Isolde" and "La Favorita" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

At the matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" was performed, and in the evening "La Favorita" was sung. The audience in the afternoon was one of the largest of the season; that of the evening was not. No doubt the present enthusiastic regard of the public for the more weighty dramas of Wagner is accountable for the size of the assembly, which in the afternoon filled every seat in the house and made the standing room a crowded area of deep discomfort. The approach of the attempt to imitate the doings at Baireuth is acting as a stimulus to the operagoers of the city, and there can be little doubt that hundreds go to the current performances with exceedingly indefinite ideas as to what is passing before them. It is the privilege only of those who thoroughly comprehend the significance of every syllable of the text or those to whom the music is as an open book to enter fully into the life of the score of such a detailed composition as "Tristan und Isolde." Yet it must be that the broader forces of such a work make an atmosphere which even the less informed cannot escape.

With such a cast as that of yesterday the drama is irresistible. And without doubt the cast had much to do with the size of the audience. Who that admires great dramatic work could afford to miss a performance of "Tristan und Isolde" with such artists in all the rôles? It is not at all probable that the drama has ever been performed with a more thoroughly satisfactory cast. Look at it: Isolde, Lilli Lehmann; Brangäne, Marie Brema; Tristan, Jean de Reszke; Kurvenal, Anton Van Rooy; King Mark, Edouard de Reszke; Melot, Mr. Pringle; the Shepherd, Mr. Meffert, and the Sailor, Mr. Meux. Such a cast cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world at the present day, and never was excelled, even if it was ever matched, which is doubtful. Throughout the long performance the great audience sat as if spellbound. Not a sound could be heard in the auditorium save the music. Even the all-pervading cough was stilled. This was a finer tribute to the performers than the long-continued applause which followed each act. That applause, indeed, was tremendous. The artists were called out again and again, and the audience seemed at a loss for some adequate testimony of its approval.

After such a performance criticism is weak for want of superlatives. The work of the two de Reszkes in this drama is now well known. It was never better than it was yesterday. Both of them responded to the stimulus of Mme. Lehmann's splendid impersonation of Isolde. Jean de Reszke's Tristan was never more pregnant with sorrow and tenderness, and his brother never gave to the ill-timed sermon of "Cornwall's weary King" a more moving eloquence. He looks a trifle too young and vigorous for the rôle, but his mastery of the German text is remarkable. Mme. Brema's Brangäne is one of her very best parts, and yesterday, when she made her first appearance this season, she acted and sang it with immense dramatic force. Her voice was superb, and in the "Einsam Wachend" it rolled through the house in noble organ tones, flowing out majestically upon the billows of orchestral sound. Van Rooy's Kurvenal added to the distinction already earned here by this artist. It was big, noble, rich in utterance, and varied in expression. Mr. Meffert was excellent as the shepherd, fitting that small but significant rôle into the picture with artistic skill. The sailor was the only weak spot in the cast.

Last and most glorious, the queen of all tragedy queens, Isolde, was embodied in a sublime style by that mighty dramatic singer, Lilli Lehmann. Not a single syllable of the text, not a note of the part, was without eloquence. Her voice was simply marvelous in its beauty of tone, its radiant color, its breadth, its tenderness, its absolute justice to every thought of the composer. In the duet she and M. de Reszke gave such an exhibition of masterly singing as has never been excelled. What an artist is this woman! A genius of lyric art. With that let the record of her work yesterday end. Schalk conducted with judgment and the orchestra played better than it has at any other performance this season.

The performance of "La Favorita" in the evening was, as has already been stated, attended by a small assembly. There was plenty of applause to indicate that those who were present had a pleasant time, but there was no evidence whatever that the one presentation of Donizetti's worn work, to which every season is fated, filled a public want. The opera was tolerably well sung, though it cannot be said that the honors of the evening were carried off by the women. Mme. Mantelli, who was the Leonora, was not in good voice in the early part of the opera, but in this respect she improved as the work went on. Her treatment of the part was open to some serious objections. Mme. Mantelli's conception of the proper method for the expression of intense feeling is to force her tones to their utmost power and to accentuate her phrases in an explosive style. This might have done in the old days when our public was familiar only with the vicious mannerisms of the Italian stage, but we know better now, and as Col. Ingersoll is fond of remarking, "It won't do."

M. Albers sang the King, coming forward for the first time since his illness. He had not fully recovered from the effects of his indisposition, and the lovely quality of his voice was not all audible. But he sang like an artist, and his admirable delivery of the romanza in the second act aroused the house to genuine enthusiasm. It is always a pleasure to hear such polished cantabile singing as that of M. Albers, even when the music is such hollow affectation as that of "La Favorita." M. Salignac sang Fernando for the first time on any stage, having studied the rôle expressly for this performance. In the circumstances this young tenor, who has of late made commendable progress in his art, acquitted himself with great credit. M. Plançon was the Baldassare. It is hardly necessary to say that he did his work excellently. The other members of the cast were Signor Vanni as Don Gaspar, and Mlle. Bauermeister as Inez. The chorus covered itself with discredit. Signor Bevignani conducted.

THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONCERT.

The Third of Mr. Frank Damrosch's Explanatory Entertainments.

The third of the series of lecture-concerts for the instruction of the young in the art of listening to music was given under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The nature and purpose of these entertainments have already been described in this paper, and little remains to be said in regard to them. There is room for doubt as to whether children are capable of grasping the substance of the explanatory talks which Mr. Damrosch gives at each concert, but if the little folks fail it is not a fault on their part nor on Mr. Damrosch's. One has only to keep his ears open while coming away from such an entertainment to learn that there are many grown persons who confess themselves hopelessly puzzled by Mr. Damrosch's extremely lucid and simple talks. One can hear the same sort of persons making the same sort of comments after reading any one of the numerous books intended to make clear the artistic elements of form and design in music. The conclusion is inevitable that, while it must be difficult for a child to comprehend form which he cannot see or feel with his hands, the intellectual conception of design as applied to melody and harmony is quite beyond the mental capacity of the average concert-goer. What do these people hear? An occasional concatenation of sweet sounds; and the rest is darkness to their perceptions.

Yesterday Mr. Damrosch explained simply the structure of Beethoven's eighth symphony, a work which has a form as clear and sharp as that of a crystal. He added to the interest of his talking by introducing to his hearers the canon which Beethoven wrote for Maelzel, the inventor of the metronome, and upon which the allegretto scherzando of the symphony is founded. This was sung with appreciation of its pretty humor by four ladies, and it undoubtedly pleased the children, as did Mr. Damrosch's illustration of the meaning of "canon" by a reference to "Three Blind Mice." The symphony was played in full by the orchestra after the analysis had been made. Mr. Arthur Whiting, pianist, played a number of Schumann's pieces for the young, and in these the titles, translated into English, were permitted to serve as the only information for the juvenile minds. The concluding numbers of the concert were two of the familiar Hungarian dances of Brahms. The audience was large.

Ireland Not to Visit Rome.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 7.—Archbishop Ireland last night positively denied the London report that he intended soon to visit Rome.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Players, Singers, Composers, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

The approaching series of performances of Wagner's cycle of dramas called "Der Ring des Nibelungen" has given a new vogue to the explanatory lecture. No doubt these explanatory talks are of great comfort to all those persons who are too indolent to make their own investigations; but in the end they lead people to serious misconceptions of Wagner's artistic aims. It is often asked, and the question is pertinent, why Wagner's dramas have to be explained when other composers' works do not. No one delivers discourses with piano illustrations on the operas of Gounod or Verdi, yet that part of the public which takes the trouble to know what an opera is about has no difficulty in understanding and enjoying them.

There are two reasons why lectures are delivered on the Wagner dramas. One is that those persons who have thoroughly recognized the novelty of Wagner's system of construction are unwilling or unable to study the works for themselves, and at the same time are not sufficiently trained in the art of intellectual listening to follow at a performance the close association of words and music. They have to be coached in it beforehand.

The other reason is that people who have been accustomed to listening to the old-fashioned operas in the old-fashioned way cannot make head or tail out of these Wagner works. The old-fashioned way was to know little or nothing about the story, to pay no attention to the recitative, and to listen only to certain famous arias which then became practically songs without words—mere tunes sounded by voices. This method of listening is impracticable when "Tristan und Isolde" or "Siegfried" is performed. There are no arias, but simply continuous musical dialogue. It puzzles the old-fashioned listener. He wishes to know what it all means. The explanatory lecture is the easiest help for him.

But these lectures usually consist of a running translation of the text and a musical presentation of the various leading motives. The hearer gets an idea that his chief business is to look out for the motives. The true Wagner lecture would be one which made clear the difference between the Wagnerian system of opera-building and that of the Neapolitan school. But very few persons could be induced to listen to that kind of a lecture, because the other is simpler and more in the nature of an object lesson. And even grown-up children like object lessons.

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The Ellis Opera Company, now in Philadelphia, will go to San Francisco after its Boston and Chicago seasons. A lease has been secured by Charles A. Ellis, proprietor of the organization, upon the Grand Opera House, and the season in California will consist of eighteen performances. The entire theatre is to be refurnished; there will be over 1,000 orchestra chairs on the lower floor alone. The parterre will be circled by a series of handsome lodges and the theatre, an ideal place for grand opera, will be brilliantly decorated.

The Ellis Opera Company will number about 180 persons. Its traveling equipment will consist of two special trains, which includes the baggage cars for scenery, costumes, properties, and personal effects of the company, sleeping cars for the members, and a luxurious private car for Mme. Melba. En route to California the company will give a series of four performances in Denver, and following the season in San Francisco an early Spring tour is under consideration, that will probably include Los Angeles, Omaha, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Detroit, Toledo, Columbus, Cleveland, and Pittsburg.

THE WAGNERIAN CYCLES.

"Der Ring des Nibelungen" Performances Begin on Thursday.

The long-announced performances of Wagner's Nibelung dramas will begin at the Metropolitan on Thursday night, with "Das Rheingold." The works as announced will be given without any cuts, the purpose being to let New York hear them as they are heard at Baireuth. This will entail considerable labor upon the Wagnerian enthusiasts. At Baireuth the performances begin at 4:30 P. M. and end at 9:30 P. M., or thereabout, and the intermissions between acts run from three-quarters of an hour to more than an hour. People all leave the theatre and can have supper between the acts if they desire it. Here they will have to go to the Metropolitan Opera House as early in some instances as 6:45 P. M., and they will get no intermissions of more than the customary length.

The first performances of the cycle will be on the evenings of Jan. 12, 17, 19 and 24. "Das Rheingold" will begin at 8:30; "Die Walküre" and "Siegfried" at 7, and "Götterdämmerung" at 6:45. The second series will be given on the afternoons of Feb. 7, 9, 14 and 16. "Das Rheingold" will begin at 2:30; "Die Walküre" and "Siegfried" at 1, and "Götterdämmerung" at 12:45. The casts will be as follows:

"DAS RHEINGOLD."

Wotan	Herr Van Rooy
Donner	M. Albers or M. Hermann Devries
Froh	Herr Dippel
Loge	M. Van Dyck
Alberich	M. David Bispham
Mime	Herr Meffert
Fasolt	Herr Muhlmann
Fafner	Lempriere Pringle
Fricka	Miss Marie Brema
Freia	Mme. Marie Engle
Erda	Mme. Schumann-Heink
Woglinde, Wellgunda, Flosshilde (Rheintochter)	Fraulein Olga Pevny, Miss Louise Meisslinger, Frau Schumann-Heink

"DIE WALKURE."

Siegmund	M. Van Dyck or Herr Dippel
Hunding	David Bispham or Lempriere Pringle
Wotan	Herr Van Rooy
Sieglinde	Mme. Emma Eames or Mme. Nordica
Brunhilde	Mme. Lehmann or Mme. Nordica or Miss Marie Brema.
Fricka	Frau Schumann-Heink
Walkuren	Mmes. Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Djella, Kellogg, Roudez.

"SIEGFRIED."

Siegfried	M. Jean de Reszke or Herr Dippel
Mime	Herr Mefrert or M. Pirola
Der Wanderer	Edouard de Reszke or Herr Van Rooy.
Alberich	David Bispham
Fafner	Lempriere Pringle
Erda	Frau Schumann-Heink
Brunnhilde	Mme. Lehmann or Mme. Nordica or Miss Marie Brema.
Stimme des Waldvogels	Mme. Marie Engle or Fraulein Pevny

"DIE GOTTERDAMMERUNG."

Siegfried	M. Jean de Reszke or Herr Dippel
Gunther	David Bispham or M. Albers
Hagen	M. Edouard de Reszke
Alberich	Herr Muhlmann
Brunnhilde	Mme. Lehmann or Mme. Nordica or Miss Marie Brema.
Gutrune	Mme. Frances Saville or Mme. Marie Engle
Waltraute	Frau Schumann-Heink
Woglinde	Fraulein Olga Pevny
Wellgunde	Mme. Eugenia Mantelli
Flosshilde	Frau Meisslinger
Die Drei Nornen	Mmes. Pevny, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

According to The Boston Herald a call has been issued for a meeting of the stockholders of the corporation formed for the purpose of building a new Music Hall in Boston. At this meeting the stockholders will be asked to vote an increase of the capital stock from $200,000 to $500,000.

This is in accordance with the plan outlined in a circular of 1893, in which it was stated that when outstanding subscriptions were called in the capital stock would be increased, if such was the wish of the subscribers. That the increase will be voted is assured, but it is not certain when the rather more than $100,000 needed will be paid in.

At present the funds of the company amount to $402,500, the subscriptions of 408 persons. As soon as possible, more stock will be sold, but how long it will take to dispose of the necessary amount cannot now be predicted.

Col. Henry L. Higginson and three other gentlemen have just purchased 12,060 feet of land adjoining the new Music Hall property on the west. It was inferred from this that the purchase was authorized by the Music Hall corporation, and that a finer building was to be erected than that originally projected, but such is not the case. Mr. Edward W. Hooper is authority for the statement that the corporation had nothing whatever to do with the purchase.

It was, however, thought by Mr. Higginson and the gentlemen associated with him that the time might come when the corporation would need this additional land, and so they, of their own motion, clubbed together and bought it.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Mexico is probably abroad, and so it is classed there. The Italian opera company which landed there two weeks ago, and of which mention was made in these columns, has sung "Aida," and from some of the comments in The Mexican Herald it might be inferred that German vices of singing have invaded Italy. The writer says: "In the second act the toilet scene and the passages of jealousy between Amneris (Estefania Collamarini) and Aida, with its orchestral refrain, did not seem to 'go' as it ought to have done. To many it seemed that Miss Collamarini, at any rate before the entry of her rival and while she is surrounded by her slaves, was unduly declamatory; she seemed to be mouthing her words too much and bringing them out in an articulate, syllabic way that jarred on the audience. Later, when Aida entered, Amneris became more natural and acted and sang her part with fire and appropriateness." The following remarks show that Mexican audiences are more severe than those of New York: "The beautiful music written by Verdi for the scene in the vault was rendered by Badaracco and Miss Barducci with taste and feeling, yet the public was in a severe mood, and the curtain fell in the midst of almost absolute silence."

It is constantly said that Cremona violins are rapidly rising to impossible prices, yet the reports of sales do not bear out this contention. The sale of Sir Michael Costa's fine collection, recently noted, brought very moderate prices for violins and 'cellos of undoubted pedigree, and in London the other day a violin of Andreas Guarnerius, who, though not a genius like his relative Joseph, was a fine maker of the second grade, sold for $440, while a Nicolo Amati of 1619 (the maker was but twenty-three then) brought but $215, "with gold-mounted bow in rosewood case." However, there are Amatis that would be dear at half that, so far as playing on them is concerned. A name is not everything, even in violins.

The Corriere del Teatri of Milan gives the following operas on the list for this season at La Scala: "Les Maitres Chanteurs," ("Meistersinger";) "Iris," "Norma," "Les Huguenots," "Falstaff," and "Le Roi de Lahore." The new sacred compositions of Verdi and Perosi's "Resurrection" are also to be given, as well as several ballets. The company is composed of the following singers: Mmes. E. Darclée, L. de Frate, A. Degli Abbati, M. de Lerma, V. Guerrini, A. Padovani, C. Pagnoni, A. Pandolfini, P. Articci, A. Brogi, and C. Buti; MM. F. de Lucia, E. de Marchi, C. de Rossi, A. Massiero, E. Masini, A. Matassini, F. Navarrini, C. Nicolau, G. Pacini, G. Pini-Corsi, A. Scotti, R. Sillingardi, G. Tasci-Rubini, and M. Vigley. Conductor, Arthur Toscanini.

Says Joseph Bennett in The London Telegraph: "Death has been busy in the ranks of musicians during the closing year. I have before me the names of forty-six victims to his resistless dart, and the list is probaby incomplete. Of the number mentioned, thirteen were of British birth and blood, viz.: G. B. Allen, H. C. Banister, F. W. Davies, (trombone;) Thomas Harper, (trumpet;) George Holmes, (baritone;) Edward Howell, (cello;) Richard Latter, Howard Reynolds, (cornet,) Charles Ryley, (baritone;) J. B. Shaw, (organ;) J. Bradbury Turner, Harry Walsham, (tenor,) and Frederick Westlake. Among the musicians and critics, foreign by birth and residence or by extraction, who have passed away are Dr. W. Meyer, Dr. Oskar Paul, M. Paulus, Eugene Ysaye, Blanche Roosevelt, G. Rota, Adolph Samuel, Julius Schulhoff, Anton Seidl, Dr. W. C. Selle, Michele Uda, Nicolo van Westerhaut, G. Werrenwrath, Karl Zeller, Max Alvary, Conrad Behrens, A. Bettini, F. Bohme, Georges Bonheur, G. Capucci, Oscar Comettant, Mme. Enequist, Ferrari, the entrepreneur; Ettore Fiori, Theodore Gouvy, Emil Hartmann, Dr. Kranz, Neumitta Kuhe, Henri Lavoix, and L. Calisi. It is noteworthy that the obituary does not contain the name of a single musician around whose grave survivors could stand and say one to another, "A prince and a great man hath fallen!" But how many princes and great men remain to music? There is one in Italy, solitary in his grandeur, and another in Prague, of whom all the world has heard.

The Filipinos, too, are musical. If Dr. Paul Goldmann, correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, may be believed, they are the most musical of all nations, for he says that "there is scarcely one who does not play some instrument." They supply the Asiatic demand for bands. In the public garden at Shanghai, for instance, there is a band of Philippine Malayans. They were trained by a German, but now get on without a leader. Their programme is printed every morning in The North China Daily News. They have got so far as Schumann, and it is expected they will soon make a move on Wagner.

The prize competition which was offered in December, 1897, by Herr L. Rosendorfer, the well-known piano manufacturer of Vienna, for the best three compositions of piano concertos, with orchestra, the prize sum of 4,000 crowns, ($812,) to be divided into three prizes of 2,000, 1,200, and 800 crowns, respectively, has been partially decided, the judges having rendered their decision as to the three worthiest compositions. In the competition all the countries of Europe, as well as the United States, were represented, and a large array of talent seems to have been quite imposing. None of the American composers who entered the arena are to be found among the winners. The names of the three winners are comparatively new, all of them being young men. They are Ernst von Dohnany of Pressburg, Hungary; Eduard Behm of Berlin, and Jan Brandts-Buys of Holland. The final decision as to the comparative merits of the three compositions and the allotting of the prizes in accordance thereto will be made at a concert soon to be held.

M. Carré, the manager of the Paris Opéra Comique, has just turned the tables very neatly upon a tenor in his company who refused to take part in a charitable performance on the ground that the music allotted to him was unfamiliar. M. Carré's contract with the tenor allowed him to sublet the vocalist to other managers, and, taking advantage of this, he has sublet him to a Bordeaux manager for four months at a profit of £80, which sum is to be given to the charity the tenor declined to assist.

Writing in the Revue Internationale de Musique on the condition of the divine art in Paris twenty-six years ago, Adolphe Jullien mentions the fact that since 1872 only five critics, even counting in those of the drama, have served one journal for twenty consecutive years. Their names are Sarcey, Reyer, Joncières, Soubies, and Jullien himself. Extending the time to a quarter of a century, one goes out, and, as Joncières has lately given up his musical feuilleton in La Liberté, there are now only three—Sarcey, Jullien, and Reyer.

Paderewski, who was in London lately, spent Christmas at his villa on the Lake of Geneva, was in Paris on Jan. 1, and will start a tour in Russia on Jan. 18. The youthful Ernst von Dohnányifi, after winning English favor both as executant and as composer, has gone to his home at Pressburg, preparatory to playing in Austria, visiting Glasgow and Edinburgh on Jan. 30 and 31, and going to London again in February. George Liebling was exceedingly well received in Paris last month. Of late, however, nobody seems to have gained more honor of a certain kind than Emil Sauer. He staid for some days at the palace at Sofia, and was decorated by Prince Ferdinand with the Commander's Cross of the Civil Order of Merit, set in brilliants. He is now in New York. Mme. Patti has finally decided not to appear on the operatic stage after her marriage, and will enjoy a well-earned rest at Craig-y-nos Castle for the rest of her days, only occasionally taking part in concerts in London and elsewhere.

The Builder, a London paper, offers the following suggestion: "We may make one suggestion which, as far as we know, has never been exemplified in practice, viz.: That it is very desirable to have a definite line of demarcation between chorus and band, and to arrange this so that the band, while being heard as well as possible by the audience, should be a little veiled from the chorus. As it is, in most cases where band and chorus are crowded as close as they can be, one sees some instruments invading the chorus portion of the seats. Now it is very distracting to chorus singers to have a trombone, for instance, in full blast close to their ears, playing something quite different to what they are singing. The band ought to be placed on the lower steps with a soundboard beneath it, rising up into a fairly high partition, above the heads of the highest rank of players, behind which partition the lowest rank of the chorus would stand; and these two portions of the orchestra should have separate entrances. The sound of the band would thus be concentrated and thrown forward into the room, and at the same time a little modified to the chorus singers, who would not have the instruments right in their ears, as they often have now, nor instrumentalists mixed up with them in a haphazard fashion. In fact, both band and chorus would gain by such an arrangement."

Criticisms on Mr. Schalk.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So much has been written about the two recent performances of "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan Opera House, and so much said about Herr Schalk's conducting of this opera, that I feel as if I too would like to say a word, if you could spare me a little space in one of your columns.

Of the general performance (the first one) I have little to say but in praise. The soloists in most cases acquitted themselves well, and the chorus, although not singing the pianissimos as indicated by Wagner, were almost invariably in tune, and the orchestra did no harm.

But two points astounded me. Why do we send to Germany for Wagner specialists when they either do not know Wagner's intentions or else purposely elect not to follow them? Herr Schalk seemed to know "Lohengrin" practically by heart, and he held all well under control, although he hurried the tempi at times.

He conducted, too, correctly, according to the score, but, alas! Wagner has written letters, and among them some very well-known ones to Liszt, and in the volume in which they are published he suggests two changes in "Lohengrin" which have been adopted by the present Wagner conductors. The first suggestion was that the beautiful melody on the violins preceding the return of the main theme in the bridal chorus should be played at a much slower tempo than the foregoing portion. Herr Schalk took this at practically the same tempo. The second suggestion was that at the end of Lohengrin's narrative in the last act, when he sings "Ich bin Lohengrin genannt," the orchestra should not enter on the last syllable of this sentence, as indicated in the score, but should wait until Lohengrin has completely finished and then let the orch

DISPUTES IN THE SOUDAN

Madagascar and Egypt, as Irritants, Involve Britain and France.

ISSUES ARE NOT YET SETTLED

The English Are Determined to Hold Their Sway in Africa—French Await Events.

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LONDON, Jan. 7.—All events seem to work together in European politics to increase the tension between Great Britain and France. The past week has brought Madagascar and Egypt forward as irritants just when the mutual irritability was subsiding. Even the most conservative observers begin to take a pessimistic view of the relations between the two powers. This includes those who up to the present have considered the belligerency to be mere talk due to supersensitiveness upon the part of France and to unnecessary gruffness upon the part of Great Britain in insisting upon what she considers to be her rights.

On one side, France seems to foster the growing belief that Great Britain is determined, under some pretext or other, to force her into war, and is willing to make a pretext if no plausible excuse arises. On the other side, a large party of the British public profess that their patience has been strained beyond endurance by what they deem to be the unvarnished dishonesty of French diplomacy. The past twenty-four hours brought the publication of the Madagascar Blue Book, which was followed by a leading editorial in The Times denouncing France in language so fiery for that conservative newspaper that Frenchmen are reading the two together, and are construing them as parts of a deliberate policy inspired by one mind. That mind, in the theory of the man in the street, is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Other papers may storm and scold and are not noticed, but when The Times becomes abusive, foreigners interpret it as being the voice of the Government. In the present instance some Englishmen will place the same construction upon its utterances, recalling how The Times led the "no surrender" cry over the Fashoda incident, under evident inspiration. One fact is certain—public opinion in Great Britain will not sanction the Government to swerve an inch to avoid war with France, thinking that if it must come this is the best time to have it out.

Many people give importance to the issue of the Madagascar Blue Book almost simultaneously with the quiet but unmistakable pronouncement at Omdurman, by which the British Agent there, Viscount Cromer, in his remarks to the Sheiks, announced that Great Britain has set her seal upon Egypt. If there ever was a doubt in the minds of her European rivals that Great Britain intended to foreclose the mortgage which she has expended so much labor and blood to secure, it must have been set at rest by the utterances of Lord Cromer, in which the word "Protectorate" was written in large letters, though the Government's mouthpiece carefully abstained from using that incendiary word. A more definite notice that Great Britain's tenure of Egypt is permanent could not be asked.

The British Agent told the assembled Sheiks that henceforth they will live under the joint British and Egyptian flags, knowing no sovereignty but that of the Queen and the Khédive, which of course means that the latter will be a harmless figurehead. This formal assumption of sovereignty over the Soudan is more distasteful to France than to any other nation, and renewed protests may be expected.

In the meantime another enterprise of the utmost moment in the furtherance of Great Britain's domination in Africa is about to be consummated. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, alleged instigator of the Jameson raid and so-called "Napoleon of South Africa," is coming to England to arrange for pushing forward the Cape to Cairo railroad, so long the dearest dream of the Imperialists. A definite proposition will be presented by Mr. Rhodes to London capitalists for an extension of the railroad from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika. He does not pretend it will be a paying investment from the start. Its importance for some years will be political instead of commercial, and he hopes to persuade the British Government to smooth the way by guaranteeing 3½ per cent. interest on the bonds to cover the costs of construction.

Mr. Rhodes counts upon influencing moneyed men to back their patriotism with their cash, even if he is unable to enlist the Government on his side. If any man can succeed in this project Mr. Rhodes is the man. But one barrier stands in the way, in the form of the Congo Convention guaranteeing the neutrality of the part of the continent about Lake Tanganyika, which even the Autocrat of Rhodesia will find hard to force. Here Germany has the veto on Great Britain's advance, which she cannot be expected to waive without a heavy indemnity.

TO GREET AMERICA'S FLEET.

Preparations at Portsmouth, England, to Receive Our Warships.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—People here seem to have settled in their own mind that an American squadron will visit Portsmouth in June, and it is unhesitatingly announced that the Admiralty authorities have arranged to have the British Channel fleet, with the Duke of York at its head, assemble in the Solent to meet the American ships. One paper presumes to know that the American squadron will consist of all the best types of modern warships.

The Portsmouth municipality is evidently trying to boom the event for all it is worth, and a dispatch from Portsmouth to-day says official information on the subject is eagerly awaited there in order to prepare the arrangements to give a fitting welcome to the officers and men.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

His New Position as Paymaster General Brings No Pay.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Duke of Marlborough, by his appointment as Paymaster General, in succession to the Earl of Hopetoun, who was recently made Lord Chamberlain, becomes a member of the Government. The office, however, is only a stepping stone. There is no work in it and no pay. But the Duke may occasionally have to answer a question in the House of Lords. The appointment is a reward for the Duke's labors in the Conservative cause. He is an indefatigable worker in the Primrose League. Hardly a week passes without his having presided at a meeting of the league somewhere.

William Waldorf Astor's Pall Mall Gazette says: "The Duke is a young man who has in the good sense to take himself and his position seriously and not rest satisfied like a Beaumarchais nobleman, with having taken the trouble to be born. In the age we live in it is eminently desirable that men of rank and wealth should throw the influence of their position and personality into the scale of politics."

A Fund for Working Girls.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Lady Henry Somerset, W. T. Stead, and other friends and admirers of the late Mrs. Haweis, the author of "Chaucer for Children," "Chaucer for Schools," "Chaucer's Beads," "Tales from Chaucer," &c., and Superintendent of the Mercy Branch of the British Women's Temperance Association, Vice President of the Maternity Society of England, and Vice President of the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage, have formed a committee to perpetuate her memory by raising a fund to be called "The Mrs. Haweis Fund for Working Girls," the object of which is said to be to finacially aid English and American girls between the ages of twelve and twenty to learn a self-supporting trade or to engage in remunerative trade.

Ellen Terry with Sir Henry Irving.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Ellen Terry will accompany Sir Henry Irving on his American tour.

Beatrice Harraden's New Novel.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Beatrice Harraden, the author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," &c., is finishing her most ambitious novel. She will then go to California for rest and to escape criticisms, to which she is remarkably sensitive.

ITALY VERSUS COLOMBIA.

The Case of Cerrutti, It Is Said, Will Soon Be Definitely Decided by Arbitrators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Julio Rengifo, Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Colombia, has received an official dispatch from Bogota announcing that a satisfactory adjustment has been reached on the Cerruti case, which has recently caused such serious trouble between Italy and Colombia that an Italian squadron made a menacing visit to Colombian waters. The dispatch to Gen. Rengifo states that an agreement has been made by the Government of Colombia with the Governments of France, Germany, and England, through their representatives in Bogota, this agreement being also approved by the Government of Italy.

This provides for a commission, which has been organized, and already begun work at Bogota, composed of a delegate appointed by the Colombian Government, another appointed by the Ministers of France, Germany, and England—this last in his own right, and as a representative of the Italian interests—and a third delegate or arbitrator, appointed in common accord by the two delegates before mentioned. Before this commission the creditors of the commercial house of E. Cerruti & Co. will present their claims, and the commission, after considering the defense of the Colombian Government, will, without appeal, decide on the merits of the claims, and, if allowed, will fix the amount that the Colombian Government must pay each claimant.

The commission is also authorized to receive any proposition of compromise made by the Cerruti creditors and to subject the same to the consideration of the Colombian Government. The dispatch states that in this manner the Republic of Colombia has begun to complete the fulfillment of the award made by the Hon. Grover Cleveland, in his character of President of the United States March 2, 1897, as arbitrator in the controversy between the Governments of Colombia and Italy on account of the claims of the Italian subject Cerruti. It also states that as the Government of Colombia has at hand a large amount destined to pay the legal claims of the Cerruti creditors, it can be assured that the award of Mr. Cleveland will be effectively fulfilled in all its parts in a very short time, and surely before the expiration of the eight months that the Government of Colombia accepted as a term for its fulfillment.

Commenting on the foregoing dispatch, Gen. Rengifo said it definitely closed the international aspect of the Cerruti case, leaving only the detailed computation of claims. As to the cable report of the last few days that another Italian fleet would sail for Colombia, this time to secure redress for criticisms of Italy in the Colombian Congress, Gen. Rengifo said he did not credit this report, as it was a recognized principle that Congressional debates had an immunity and privilege, in order that liberty of debate might be observed.

Gen. Rengifo says that the Colombian Government has always maintained the most correct diplomatic formality toward Italy.

MR. KIPLING COMING HERE.

The Popular Writer Will Leave London Jan. 25 on the Majestic.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Rudyard Kipling and his family will sail for New York on Jan. 25 on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic. They will spend two months in America, mostly at Washington, which is Kipling's favorite American city, and at the City of Mexico, which the popular writer has not before visited. John Hays Hammond, the American engineer of Transvaal fame, who is a warm friend of Kipling, may accompany him on his American visit.

Kipling deplores the impression, created by his early writings, that he is unfriendly to America. He recently remarked that he admired Americans and the colonizing English, and that the only men he could not tolerate were the stay-at-home Englishmen.

CURZON AND THE INDIANS.

Believed in London He Has Snubbed an Important Committee.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The glamor of receptions and oratory with which Lord Curzon of Kedleston sweeps into the throne of Viceroy of India quite obscures the merits of the modest peer, the Earl of Elgin, who takes his leave. Already the newspaper grumblers are contrasting the retiring Viceroy's silent, businesslike administration with the speechmaking entry of his younger successor.

The latter has already achieved one of those tactless blunders which the critics feared his self-sufficiency would rush him into. He has snubbed a committee of the most respectable residents desiring to present him with a scheme for the higher education of Indians on the lines of the Johns Hopkins University, which a native, Jamsetji Tata, proposes to do with £250,000, ($1,250,000,) and the natives naturally are offended.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.—The levee of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, and Lady Curzon was the largest ever held here, and was attended by an unusual number of native gentlemen. On Monday the Viceroy will receive visits from the Maharajahs of Rampoor, Benares, Kashmir and Patiala, and later in the day will pay return visits to the Maharajahs. On Tuesday he will receive addresses of welcome from the Calcutta Corporation, the Talukdars of Oudh, and the British Indian Association.

SCHOOL FOR ENGLISH LABORERS.

Two Americans at Oxford Establish a Unique College.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Two young Americans, Messrs. W. Vrooman and C. A. Baird, members of Oxford University, are inaugurating a scheme for the establishment of a college for labor leaders, which is attracting considerable attention. It appears that they came especially from America to carry out the project, and Mr. Vrooman is said to be already known as an ultra-democrat. The college will be called Ruskin Hall. They have leased Stebb's House, an old mansion built in 1649, near Christ Church College, and it will be opened on Washington's Birthday by a meeting in Oxford Town Hall.

Ruskin Hall will accommodate forty men. There will be no ordinary servants, but among the students will be cooks and other servants, who will get their board free in return for four hours' daily work. The remainder of their time will be available for study. The entire expense of the student's board, lodging, and tuition will be £1 (5s) per week. Fifty gratuitous tuitions will be given during the first two years, and fifty students have already been selected for the first year. They are, in the words of the organizers, "men aspiring to be Vestrymen, County Councilors, members of Parliament, trade unionists, and fellows who harangue crowds in the streets and who organize clubs."

The funds for the scheme are provided by American admirers of John Ruskin, the painter and author.

"HARRY THE VALET'S" CAREER.

Stole Diamonds from a Duchess and Was Betrayed by a Woman.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—"Harry the Valet," who, on Wednesday pleaded guilty to stealing the Duchess of Sutherland's jewels, which were stolen while the Duchess was on her way from Paris to London in October last, proves to be an extraordinary character. The Judge has postponed sentence in order to enable him to inform the police as to what became of the bulk of the jewels, of which only £800 ($4,000) worth out of £25,000 ($125,000,) contained in the stolen satchel were recovered, the idea being that the prisoner will get a lighter sentence for the information.

The prisoner, however, replied to the Judge that he would not "split on his pals" even if he got a life sentence. He appears to be one of the most notorious criminals of the generation, is of genteel appearance, and has a grand air and a frank, engaging look. The prisoner boasts he has made twenty bigger "hauls" than in the case of the Sutherland jewels, and claims he reduced robbery to a science, making it his business to know everybody of wealth and consequence in Europe. He further says that he rarely made a mistake, owing to his cautious preliminaries, and declared that the only serious mistake of his career was when he robbed the Duchess of Devonshire some time ago of a jewel case and found to his disgust that he had taken paste.

"Harry the Valet" appears to have made a great deal of money, for he lost several thousand pounds in one week at a Soho gambling club. He had the lordliest tastes and lived at a West End Hotel, where his bills were over £50 ($250.) Finally he was betrayed, in the Sutherland affair, by a former actress, who informed the police of the share he had taken in that robbery. Otherwise, there is every reason to believe that he would never have been caught, as the police had no clue to him. He was apparently devoted to this woman, as, while awaiting trial, he begged her to come to his prison.

EDWARD BRECK.

PESSIMISM IN GERMANY

Dissatisfied State of the People Reflected in Newspapers.

KAISER'S REACTIONARY RULE

Frequency of the Prosecutions for Lese Majeste—A Clergyman's Gloomy Christmas Address.

BERLIN, Dec. 26.—At no season is the difference in character between Germans and Americans so apparent as at Christmas and New Year's. In America care gives place to rejoicing, and enjoyment is of the whole-souled, enthusiastic sort. Here, however, although perhaps it were wrong to say of the German, as of his cousin, the Briton, that he takes his pleasures sadly, nevertheless there is always apparent a certain reserve.

The sad side of life forces itself upon the Teutonic spirit to such an extent as to prevent his giving himself up entirely to his pleasures. Ask an American "How goes it?" and nine times in ten he will answer, "Tiptop!" or "Fine as silk!" Most Germans will reply to the same question, "Es muss gut sein," (It must be good,) or, still more often, "Man muss zufrieden sein," (One must be content.) In other words, the American is hearty, sanguine, hopeful, happy, while his Teutonic cousin is usually discontented, if not out and out unhappy. The American is bred in sunshine and with the greatest possible measure of freedom; the German inhales thoughts of suicide with the sunless atmosphere.

The one knows that he rules if he gets most voices on his side; the other, unless he be born of the privileged class, knows that he can enjoy only the privileges of a mild tyranny under the argus eye of a police whose duty seems to be not so much to protect as to annoy. Europeans may carp as much as they like at American institutions, but the fact remains that we are far and away the most contented and the most generous people on the face of the globe, while the system which prevails in Germany has bred up a folk in the main discontented, narrow-minded, envious, and mean; all this in spite of the many fine characteristics which this people possess.

Significant of this dissatisfied state are the Christmas leading articles in the Berlin papers, the tone of most of them being decidedly pessimistic. And indeed, from a liberal standpoint, the editors are not so far wrong. We usually believe that a government should represent the public opinion of the majority of the inhabitants of a country, but here we have a government that does nothing of the sort. While the late Reichstag election showed conclusively that the onward march of liberalism in Germany is as steady as ever, the Government of the Kaiser is as steadily becoming more and more reactionary. Never have there been so many prosecutions for lèse majesté, nor have they ever been aimed at so distinguished persons; never have so stringent measures been taken against foreigners within the limits of the empire, as exemplified by the almost tyrannical rescripts of President von Koeller in Schleswig-Holstein; never more drastic laws against the liberties of the people been planned than those proposed for the "defense of labor" and to make it possible to prosecute a newspaper in any part of the empire, whether it be published in Prussia or in Bavaria; never has the nobility been more favored in the matter of high offices; never has the police been more overbearing, than in the year of grace 1898.

When a conservative organ like The Berlin Post (which would in most cases swear the moon was made of green cheese if only the Government said so) feels itself constrained to opine that the prosecution of Prof. Delbrueck for lèse majesté is a grave political faux pas, we may well rub our eyes and ask where the powers of his Majesty are going to stop in their reactionary course. Over sixty years ago, in the very height of reactionary government in Germany, seven professors of the University of Goettingen, among them the brothers Grimm, had the courage to protest formally against the abolition of the Constitution of 1833 by the King of Hanover, and were promptly dismissed for their pains. At that time the whole German people expressed its sympathy with the professors in no equivocal terms, for the royal will was directed against the freedom of speech and of criticism which was always the most sacred privilege of that most glorious of German institutions, the university.

It does not seem as if the indignation expressed to-day against the prosecution of Prof. Delbrueck were comparatively a movement as that of the German people in 1837, even granted the greater importance of the Hanoverian affair. Are the Germans becoming more apathetic? It is difficult to say. One can only mark that they are politically unripe and are still content to be led by some strong will such as that of the German Emperor. Furthermore, the immense industrial progress of the nation is the Government's bulwark, and it points to this with confidence as a proof that its measures have been salutary. The Liberals of course contend that the growth of material prosperity has been not on account of but in spite of the "Conservative tyranny." But the people hesitate. The traditional timidity, bred by centuries of schoolmastering, keeps them docile, and only the coming of a "rainy day" will arouse them.

Again, the Germans are a money-loving folk; their ambitions are principally material, and they are not blinded by the abstractions of liberty and equality. So long as the requisite beer and sausage are forthcoming they care little who rules them or how they are ruled. They give less to charity than most other peoples, they regard such gatherings as those frequent ones in America and England for the benefit of other nations (Armenians, Greeks, &c.,) as ridiculously grotesque, and at the same time declare that Uncle Sam is merely a money-loving materialist and John Bull a brutal egotist.

Denunciation was ever the faithful ally of tyrannies, and it is in full swing in the German Empire. A characteristic case was that of our countryman Francis Knaak, who, in a most hilarious state, was eating and drinking in a Berlin "weinstube." In plain English, Mr. Knaak was drunk, which was his only defense when he came up for trial for insulting the Emperor and the German people. He was heard to do this by a German bearing the ridiculous title of "Commercial Councilor," who, instead of punching his nose, went out and brought back a policeman, who promptly arrested the American. After being kept in durance vile for a couple of weeks the Court, considering that Knaak had always, in sane moments, expressed his admiration for the Kaiser, let him off, judging that he had been punished sufficiently for a few hasty words spoken in his cups.

Mr. Knaak may consider himself extremely fortunate and it may be confidently asserted that had he been a German he would very likely have been reincarcerated or heavily fined. It is worthy of note that all Germans with whom I have conversed about the affair express their belief that policy kept the American from expressing his true opinions when sober, but that "in vino" was "veritas," and they are heartily sorry that he was not made an example of. What Mr. Knaak's real opinions are I know not, although it is said that he intends shaking the dust of the Fatherland off his feet as soon as possible. I do know, however, that too many Americans consider it their duty to express their contempt of the country whose hospitality they are enjoying, and not in a spirit of honest criticism, but of the most narrow-minded prejudice. Instances of this kind do not tend to increase the respect of Europeans for our good taste.

The tendency of the German to melancholy, the Wohne der Wehmuth, (joy of sadness), often comes out in moments in which the American's gladness is without alloy. I was present on Christmas Eve when, in the house of a philanthropic American, a tree covered with Christmas presents was stripped for the benefit of some thirty or forty poor people, who were addressed by the pastor of the garrison church at Potsdam, Herr Kessler, who is also the religious preceptor of the Emperor's sons. Herr Kessler, instead of calling his miserable hearers to forget for once all their cares, dwelt at least half the time on the sad aspects of the day, the deaths that had occurred during the year, &c., moving many of those to tears who had come to rejoice.

Pastor Kessler afterward related an anecdote that reflects advantageously upon the character of the little Crown Prince William, who, with his brothers, was being taught Christmas songs by Herr Kessler. A phrase, "Zion's streets are paved with gold," interested the Crown Prince greatly. "Is that true?" he asked. "Quite true," replied Herr Kessler. "Well, if I ever go to Heaven I shall put all that gold into my pockets," said little William. "But there are many finer things in Heaven than gold, you know," said the pastor. "Oh, I don't want it for myself," said the Prince. "If I had all the gold in Heaven, I would stand right over Berlin and drop it down into the city for the poor."

EDWARD BRECK.

JAPAN FEARS CHINA'S FALL.

Marquis Ito, After Studying the Situation in the Chinese Empire, Says Danger Is Ahead.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 7.—Advices by mail from Tokio contain a translation of a speech recently delivered by Marquis Ito, Japanese leading statesman, on his return from China. The Marquis is familiar with the Chinese language and civilization, and enjoyed exceptional advantages in studying the conditions in that country. The speech was delivered at a banquet tendered the Marquis by the Constitutional Party at the Imperial Hotel, at which Count Itagaki presided. The Marquis, after reviewing the difficulties which meet one at every step in trying to gain an adequate view of the real situation in China, says:

"China must be reformed. That is beyond a doubt. But in a country where the customs of the people, the administrative methods, the laws, the literature, and, in short, everything that goes to make up the life of the nation, have been crystallized by the uninterrupted passage of centuries upon centuries of time, it is not to be supposed that really valuable reforms can be effected in a moment. At the present moment, therefore, there is little hope of China's reform.

"On the other hand, can her integrity be preserved if things remain as they are? All are agreed that she does not possess either military organization or the administrative ability necessary for the maintenance of a great empire. She is merely leading a precarious condition which derives its vitality chiefly from her antiquity. Can she hope to assert her independence henceforth? Consider the frequent disturbances that occur within her borders and the contingencies to which they may lead. If she once becomes an arena for the exercise of the rivalries between foreign powers, I have no hesitation in affirming that her fate is sealed.

"China's intercourse with foreigners is disfigured by many untoward instances—burning of churches, assassination of missionaries, outrages against personal property. These troubles, if they assume larger proportions, may at any moment bring the crisis in her affairs.

"Japan, her immediate neighbor, would be the first to feel the effects of such a crisis. What then would be the line of procedure adopted by our country? Naturally, the special circumstances of each case must influence our manner of dealing with it, but speaking generally, although I am not one of the so-called 'strong-policy' men, I have no hesitation in saying that unless we are fully prepared to meet all contingencies we shall find ourselves virtually resourceless in the supreme moment, however strenuous may be our efforts to save the situation. As lovers of our country we must make it our aim to develop our strength while the opportunity is yet with us."

CHINA SATISFIES GERMANY.

All Claims Growing Out of Father Stenz's Wrongs Granted.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Germania to-day says that all the German claims growing out of the ill-treatment in the Province of Shan-Tung, China, of Father Stenz, the German Catholic missionary, on Nov. 9 last, have been satisfied by China, including the official reinstatement of the missionary, the assistance of the Chinese Government in establishing a mission station on the scene of the outrage, and the severe punishment of the guilty parites.

As cabled from Berlin last night, letters received there yesterday from Kiao-Chau, the German settlement in the Chinese Province of Shan-Tung, gave details of the outrage upon Father Stenz, the German Catholic missionary, on Nov. 9 last, as he was about to leave Tie-Tau, in that province. He found himself confronted by crowds of Chinese, who were clamoring for the destruction of the Christians, and he took refuge in a hut, but was dragged out, his clothes were torn from his back, he was struck with sticks, pricked with knives and lances, and his beard was torn out. He was finally compelled to leave the district under a promise never to return.

MR. ASTOR'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.

He Wants Damages for the Story of His Dinner Party.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The libel suit of William Waldorf Astor against The Daily Mail for saying he dined forty persons about a segment of a California tree to win a wager will soon be heard. Mr. Astor's declaration says he was "held up to public ridicule" thereby.

He has retained Sir Edward Clarke, the former Solicitor General, and other brilliant lawyers, while the legal forces of Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth, principal proprietor of The Daily Mail and other papers, will be led by the Right Hon. Edward H. Carson, the former Solicitor General of Ireland.

COUNT KAROLYI A SUICIDE.

Attaché of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy at London Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Globe, this evening, announces that Count Franz Karolyi, the attaché of the Austrian-Hungarian Embassy here, has committed suicide. Continuing, The Globe asserts that a housemaid employed at the Count's chambers, in Piccadilly, this city, heard a fall yesterday evening, and drew the attention of the Count's valet to the fact.

The latter proceeded to the room occupied by the attaché, and found him on the floor, dead, with a shot wound in his temple. Beside the body was a lady's portrait. The deceased was twenty-four years of age.

Count Karolyi was the son of Count Aloys Karolyi, who formerly held the post of Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Berlin and later represented his Government at the Court of St. James. His father is now at Budapest and has been informed of his son's suicide, the cause of which as yet has not been explained. An inquest will be held on Monday.

Congo Free State Rebels Victors.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7.—Official news received from the Congo Free State says that a column of 200 of the State troops, commanded by Lieut. Stevens, was defeated on Nov. 4 by the insurgent tribe of Batelas, which captured Kalambari on Nov. 14. Two officers, one Sergeant, and 200 native troops were killed. One officer and two Sergeants were wounded.

Steamship Lines' Pool Prolonged.

HAMBURG, Jan. 7.—The Boersenhalle says that at a conference of the representatives of the British, German, and Dutch North Atlantic steamship lines, held at Cologne on Jan. 5, it was decided to prolong the passenger service pool for five years from Jan. 1.

Brazil Abolishes Five Arsenals.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 7.—A decree has been issued abolishing two of the naval and three of the military arsenals of the country. This step has been taken with a view of retrenching expenditures.

Ashes of Columbus Nearing Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—The Spanish warship Conde de Venadito, with the reputed remains of Christopher Columbus on board, has arrived at the Azore Islands from Havana, and is expected to reach Cadiz on Jan. 15.

Disturbances in Bolivia.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 7.—Advices received here from Bolivia announce that President Alonso's advance guard is within six leagues of Lapaz, capital of the republic.

Imperial Visit to Egypt.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Accoording to the Frankfort Zeitung, in addition to visiting Italy in March next, the Emperor and Empress will visit Egypt.

Hamburg Chemical Factory Burned.

HAMBURG, Jan. 7.—The Hamburg Chemical Factory was destroyed by fire this evening, causing a loss of 400,000 marks.

Washington Sick Regaining Health.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Both ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and Wayne MacVeagh showed some improvement today, and are gradually regaining strength. Representative Hull of Iowa is reported to be steadily improving, and no further concern is felt over his condition, although he will need some days for recuperation.

THE SPAIN OF THE FUTURE

Senor Silvela Says Industrial Pursuits Must Be Encouraged.

OUTLINES HIS POLICY FULLY

Says the Army and Navy Should Be Reorganized—Thinks Sagasta Will Retire.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—At the meeting this evening of the Conservative Club, Señor Silvela formally confirmed the previously reported complete agreement between himself and Gen. Polavieja, and made an important announcement of the Conservative policy.

Señor Silvela said he recognised Señor Sagasta's services to the throne, but censured the Premier's policy in Cuba, and especially his conduct with regard to the war between Spain and the United States. He declared that the present Cortes was morally dissolved, and said he believed that the fall of Sagasta was imminent.

The financial question, Señor Silvela said, he regarded as most important. He favored a tax on all personal property, the increasing of indirect taxation, and the effecting of large economies in pensions; supported the maintenance of the Concordat with the Vatican, and advocated the reorganization of the administration of justice, freeing it from the influence of politics.

He favored also electoral reforms and the establishment of a Ministry of Public Works and Commerce having control of posts and telegraphs, and maintained the necessity for giving a powerful impulse to the industrial resources of the country.

Regarding foreign politics, Señor Silvela held that Spain's geographical position prevented her becoming a territory governed by foreigners, adding: "We must, therefore, reorganize the army and navy so as to be in a position to defend the country in case of necessity."

In conclusion Señor Silvela declared that he did not believe Señor Sagasta was desirous of retaining office. The Cabinet will meet to-morrow, and on Monday Premier Sagasta will go to the palace to notify the Queen Regent of the climax of the Ministerial crisis.

Gen. Weyler, the former Captain General of Cuba, gave a banquet yesterday evening to fourteen Generals and Admirals, and a number of other high officers. Toasts to the regeneration of the country and reform in the army and navy were drunk. The guests made speeches, during the course of which they expressed the hope to shortly see Gen. Weyler in power.

TAX COLLECTION IN CUBA.

Spanish System to be Continued for the Present—Banco Espanol Is Our Agent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The War Department has decided to continue in force for a time at least the system of controlling taxes in Cuba practiced by the Spanish authorities, but with some very important changes made in the plan, all in the direction of liberality toward the taxpayers and in the honesty of administration. The plan is embodied in a general order, which was promulgated by the War Department today. The text of the order is as follows:

"For the convenience of the taxpayers of the Island of Cuba, and until the military is prepared to perform the work, it is ordered that the Banco Español de la Isla de Cuba (Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba) shall proceed to collect the general taxes levied on persons and property in the Island of Cuba for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899; also, taxes of similar character imposed by levies prior to 1898, and now delinquent and unpaid. The said delinquent taxes shall be kept separate from taxes accruing and payable on and after Jan. 1, 1899, and shall be held by the authorities of the United States subject to future disposition.

"The money collected and received by said bank in payment of said taxes shall be reported daily to the commanding General at Havana and shall at all times be subject to the draft of the commanding General of the island or his authorized agent. The tax rolls, lists, and all books, papers, documents, &c., relating or appertaining to said taxes or the collection thereof are public property, and their possession, custody, and control belong to the military authorities of the United States of America during the period of th military occupancy by the said authorities of the island of Cuba and during such time as they shall remain in the possession of said bank or any of its branches for the purpose of collecting said taxes, they shall at all times be subject to the inspection and disposition of said military authorities or such person or persons as the said military authorities may designate.

"Payment of taxes collected pursuant to this order shall be in currency and at the rates prescribed for the collection of customs in the Island of Cuba under executive order of Jan. 1, 1899, until otherwise ordered, and in accounting for the taxes so collected, to the military authorities of the United States, the currency rate at which the tax was collected shall be maintained.

"All of said taxes which were due and payable prior to the 31st day of December, 1898, and payment of which has not been made, and which would be subject to increase by penalties under the Spanish administration, shall be relieved of such penalties or increase, if the amount originally levied is paid by the 28th day of February, 1899; otherwise said penalties are to remain in force and effect. The increase of said tax by adding thereto 20 per centum of the amount levied which was imposed by the Government of Spain as a war measure is hereby canceled and remitted.

"The said bank shall deliver to the persons paying said taxes the receipts therefor heretofore executed and deposited with said bank by the Spanish authorities, but before delivering said receipts or receiving the money in payment of said taxes said bank shall deliver said receipts to the military authorities, which shall be thereupon marked 'Approved' by the military commander of the island or his authorized agent, and returned to the bank.

"The said bank shall, at its own hazard and expense, transmit the money collected pursuant to this order to any point in the Island of Cuba where such bank has or may hereafter establish a branch concern, upon the order from the Secretary of War so to do, without exchange or additional compensation for such service save and excepting actual cost of transfer of funds or transportation of currency.

"This order shall continue in force until terminated by the Secretary of War upon notice thereof being given to said bank, such notice being given, the authority conferred by this order ceases ten days thereafter.

"Said Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba (Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba) is further required to give a bond in the sum of $1,000,000 lawful money of the United States, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the services to be performed pursuant to this order, which bond shall be approved by the Secretary of War. As additional guaranty for the faithful discharge of the duties hereby contemplated, said bank shall deposit with the Secretary of War such other security as he shall from time to time demand.

"In consideration of the services to be performed under this order, the Secretary of War shall allow to the Banco Espanol de la Isla de Cuba, a sum equal to 5 per centum of all money actually collected for said taxes and paid to the Government of the United States by said bank, which said 5 per centum shall be collected as required by the regulations when said taxes were levied."

Five Mails a Week to Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Post Office Department has issued an order providing for the carrying of the United States mails on the steamers of the Florida East Coast Line from Miami, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, beginning to-morrow, with two round trips a week. This with the service already in operation on the Plant Line from Port Tampa will make at least five trips a week to Havana.

Two Soldiers Die at Puerto Principe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Gen. Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, telegraphed the War Department to-day as follows from Havana: Deaths, Jan. 3.: Joseph Moran, Company E, Fifteenth Infantry; taxacomia, Jan. 4 John L. Sloit, Company F, Fifteenth Infantry; typhoid. Both at regimental hospital, Puerto Principe.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John R. Morris.

John R. Morris, for forty-five years Secretary of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, died on Friday at his home, 164 Death Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Morris was born in this city in 1828. His father was one of the founders of the Central Presbyterian Church, afterward the Tabernacle, and Mr. Morris himself was a Deacon of that church during Dr. Talmage's pastorate. After the church was dissolved, Mr. Morris became a member of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. He was connected with the Stamford Manufacturing Company of New York until about four years ago, when he retired. All his leisure time was devoted to Sunday-school work. Besides being Secretary of the Brooklyn Union, he was Kings County Secretary of the New York State Sunday School Association. He was also Secretary of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral services will be held at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. James H. Farrar of the First Reformed Church will officiate.

Alexander Bradford Upshaw.

Alexander Bradford Upshaw died at his home, 78 West Ninety-second Street, yesterday afternoon of Bright's disease. He was born in Holly Springs, Miss., in 1850, and at the age of eighteen was admitted to the bar. In 1880 he removed to Nashville, Tenn. During President Cleveland's first term he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and while acting in that capacity was offered the position of United States Minister to Brazil. He declined the offer, as he feared the climate would not agree with him. At the end of Mr. Cleveland's first term Mr. Upshaw resigned as Commissioner and came to this city. He became associated with the late Calvin S. Brice, and later in a legal capacity looked after his interests in several States. Mr. Upshaw was a member of Tammany Hall. He leaves a wife, the daughter of ex-Congressman James Houston Thomas, of Tennessee; two sons, and two daughters.

The Rev. Dr. Abram Gosman.

The Rev. Dr. Abram Gosman, pastor emeritus of the Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceville, N. J., died at his home there Thursday. He was born in Danby, this State, in 1819, and was graduated from Union College in 1843 and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1850. He was instructor in Hebrew at Princeton for one year, and took charge of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church in 1851. In 1895 he resigned, on account of advanced age. In 1852 Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was a Trustee and President of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary, and was prominent in the work of the Presbyterian Church in New Jersey. He leaves a wife, one son, and four daughters.

The Rev. J. Hermann Wibbe.

The Rev. J. Hermann Wibbe, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Schenectady, N. Y., died yesterday. He was pastor of the church fourteen years. He was considered to be one of the leading botanists of the country, and had held the position of Assistant Botanist at the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Department of Agriculture, in Washington. In 1877 President Hayes appointed him to classify the flora of the Far West.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. EVERT VAN EPPS, a prominent physician of Schenectady, N. Y., died suddenly at that place yesterday of heart disease. Dr. Van Epps was fifty years of age, and a graduate of Union College.

HARRY A. COVELL, aged fifty-three years, died in Roosevelt Hospital Friday. He was one of the leading vaudeville agents in this city and was New York correspondent of The London Music Hall. He was born in Hartford, Conn.

THOMAS C. VAN BRUNT, a retired merchant and a well-known resident of Roselle, N. J., died at his home, in that place, Friday from pneumonia. He was taken ill with the grip on Tuesday, and pneumonia quickly developed.

WILLIAM A. AVERY, a successful contractor and electrician, who had lived in Chicago nearly a quarter of a century, died on Friday at his home in that city. He was seventy years old. Mr. Avery was a victim of grip. He was born in Hudson, N. Y.

JAMES NEWTON, ex-Foreman of Engine Company No. 12 of the Volunteer Fire Department of Newark, N. J., died at his home in that city on Friday. He was seventy years old, and for the last twenty-five years had been blind. Mr. Newton lost his sight fighting a fire in the Ballantine Brewery on Front Street. He was a veteran of the civil war, and leaves a wife and four children.

LAURENCE HARRIGAN of St. Louis, Mo., who for many years was one of the best-known Chiefs of Police in this country, died yesterday aged sixty-five years. The deceased man was born in Ireland June 15, 1834. On the recommendation of Frank P. Blair he was appointed to the police force in St. Louis in 1857.

Mrs. JESSE ST. JOHN, a prominent temperance worker, died at her home in Orange, N. J., Friday, of heart disease. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Poor, missionaries to India, and a sister of the late Rev. Dr. D. W. Poor, former Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education. She was born in India in 1820, and came to this country when fifteen years old. She taught school in the South for a number of years, until her marriage to Mr. St. John about twenty years ago. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon.

JAMES F. MATHEWS, fifty years old, died at his home, 80 Madison Avenue, yesterday, from pneumonia. He was born in Cardenas, Cuba, of American parents, and was interested chiefly in mining properties. He was a member of the Union, Manhattan, New York Athletic, and

GOLF GIRDLES THE GLOBE

Links to be Found Even in Deserts and on Rocky Islands.

NATIVE CADDIES IN AFRICA

In Singapore the Game Is Played in Sight of Public Executions—Curious Features of These Clubs.

In addition to the large number of golf clubs that exist in Scotland and England, a brief account of which was given last week, it may be still further interesting to know that the popular sport has secured an enduring foothold in many distant and what might properly be called out-of-the-way places of the globe. Golf, perhaps, more than any other sport, can truthfully be termed an international game. It merits this distinction very largely, through the vast possessions of the British Government, for wherever the English have settled in any of their colonies a golf club is very likely to spring up within a short time, and this very fact has practically covered the world with golf links.

The growth of the game in our own country may naturally lead to the question as to whether our future American colonizers will introduce the civilizing and health-giving properties of golf to the possessions acquired from the Spanish war. The emoluments of a caddie would undoubtedly appeal to the half-naked children of the Cuban reconcentrados, while the diminutive Filipinos might be induced to lay the foundations of a high-class civilization by carrying clubs and chasing gutta-percha balls over the sandy wastes in the vicinity of Manila and Iloilo. With Cuban, Philippine, and Hawaiian golf clubs in the United States Golf Association, the usefulness of that organization would be immensely increased, and it could worthily claim a share in the twentieth century civilization.

There would be nothing either unique or unreasonable to employ Cubans or Filipinos as caddies. The English have utilized for that purpose the services of the younger members of many of their inferior colonial inhabitants, and it is said to be eminently successful. The natives of India crowd around the golf links with the same eagerness that truant schoolboys visit many of our club courses; in China the coolies have attained considerable proficiency as caddies, while in fierce Matabeleland and other parts of South Africa the little black boys follow the players in their sport with broad smiles of interest.

In South Africa there are no less than seventeen golf clubs, one of the most recent being the Buluwayo Golf Club in Matabeleland. The most pretentious is the Port Elizabeth Club, and it is the only one in that locality to have the complete eighteen holes on its course. It is short—4,626 yards in circuit—and has grass putting greens, a rare treat for South African links. To visiting golfers the club is very liberal, for it gives them the use of the links without charge. Many of the largest African tournaments are held there, the amateur championship of South Africa having been played at the club a year ago, and won by D. G. Proudfoot.

Johannesburg has a good club, and the natives are said to make excellent caddies, and within a few years a course has been laid out at Kimberley, on the London and South African Exploration Company's property. Some idea of the course may be had from the statement that the principal hazards are thorn bushes and rough roads full of ruts.

On the northern coast of Africa the game is also well established. The land of the pyramids and sphinxes has six clubs, one of them near Cairo, extending close to the base of the Great Pyramid. The Cairo Golf Club is the chief one in Egypt. It has nine holes, 2,200 yards in length, and the greens, a misnomer in this case, for not a patch of green is to be seen on the course, are brown patches of puddled earth, over which sand is sprinkled daily. A member, in speaking of the course, says that the game languishes during the Summer months, "though a small number of enthusiasts may be seen wandering over the ground, even in the sultriest weather."

Algiers has a golf club, which was started less than two years ago, and the youthful Arabs are used exclusively as caddies. In Zanzibar the game is played with zeal, notwithstanding the fact that most of the playing days the thermometer is close to 100 degrees. Dr. P. B. Handyside, a surgeon in the British Navy, who spent some time there, in speaking of the caddies, says they are "white-robed, red-fez'd Swahili boys, and they lie in wait for you around the corners of the town, and pounce on you just as you find boys doing at home, but very few of them take any interest in the game, their whole mind being given to considering how many pice they can induce you to part with for their very small services. One thing they do well, and that is to cry 'similla,' (fore,) when any one gets in your way, but as every man finds it necessary to have a fore caddie, as well as one to carry clubs, and as they all howl 'similla' together, no one ever knows which way a ball may be coming."

A golf club, which could hardly be called ideal, exists at Tangier, in Morocco. The greens are simply thick coverings of dust, and the course is hard in Summer and swampy in Winter.

The ancient Turkish town of Bagdad has a course, said to be decidedly sporty, but is evidently decidedly monotonous as well, for the links are laid out in a desert, three miles from the town. The Island of Ceylon has four clubs, two of them being for ladies, and courses have also been laid out at Cyprus, Java, Mauritius, Arabia, Malta, and the Canary Islands. The Las Palmas Club, in the latter place, has a course of twelve holes, and the record, 65 strokes, is held by Horace G. Hutchinson, the well-known going authority of England.

China has not been able to withstand the sporting proclivities of this modern age, and three golf clubs have been located within the Celestial Empire. They are at Hankow, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Hongkong Club is the best. The nine holes are laid out in the Wong Hei Chong, which in English means Happy Valley, an excellent name for buoying up the hopes of luckless golfers.

The Sepoy golf links at Singapore, in the Malay Peninsula, is surely one of the most curious of these far-distant clubs, and a brief description of its course, furnished by one who has played there, is both instructive and interesting. "The first green, at the back of the General Hospital, is called the Cholera Green, because the cholera quarters used to be close by. The second is the Mortuary Green. The third hole is on the lunatic asylum grounds, and the fourth is played over a Chinese burial ground. The fifth is in front of the General Hospital and is called the Small-Pox Green, the Small-Pox Hospital being to the right of it. The sixth green is the Jail Green, the jail being just opposite. The seventh is the Gallows Green, being a convenient standpoint for those who like to view such sights, for executions are public in Singapore. The eighth green is the Gunpowder Magazine Green. The ninth is the only one without a name, but is in sight of the General Hospital, the Mortuary, and the lunatic asylum."

It is doubtful if another course in the world can present a similar variety of gruesome and remarkable golfing features, and it would seem that, to be a medal winner on the Sepoy links, one must possess an iron constitution, utterly oblivious of all suggestive surroundings.

India and Australia naturally claim the golf ascendency among British possessions. Twenty-five golf clubs were recorded in India last year and twenty-three in Australia. Golf in India is more ancient than might be supposed. The Calcutta Golf Club, the pioneer in that country, dates from 1829. It now has over 800 members, and the annual golf championships of India are held under its auspices. The club is practically the St. Andrew's of India, and it possesses a large number of valuable cups and medals. Proof of the early existence of the club is found in several brass buttons, bearing the date 1829, and the Scotch thistle, golf arms of the club, and the motto, "Far and sure." Connected with it is a ladies' golf club. Many of the clubs in India have been given native names, among the club list being such terms as Tanballa, Trichinopoly, Travancore, Secunderabad, Rangoon, Poona, Nagpur, Mahableshwar, Lahore, Jullundar, Tolygunge, and Barrakpore Golf Clubs.

There are no very good golf courses in Australia, the greens particularly being poor. The Australian Golf Club, in Sydney, is the oldest, having been organized in 1882. The course has thirteen holes. The Royal Sydney Golf Club has an eighteen-hole links, on sandy soil. Melbourne has two or three fair courses.

In Spain the game is less known than in China. The only course is at Gibraltar, and is used chiefly by the British officers stationed there. The links are not very good, being exceedingly stony.

Buenos Ayres, in the Argentine Republic, has four clubs, and there are a few other small ones in other localities of South America.

There is an excellent golf course in Italy, at Sorrento. From the links beautiful views are obtained of the Bay of Naples, Vesuvius, and the Islands of Ischia and Capri. In Rome the only course is a private one, recently laid out by Prince Doria in his handsome villa just beyond the city walls. Germany has clubs at Berlin, Dresden, Hamburg, and Weissbaden, and the French golf clubs at Biarritz, Pau, Aix-les-Bains, Cannes, and Nice are well known to hundreds of golfers, and are much frequented during the Winter season by English and American players. Almost truthfully it may be said that the game is played in all quarters of the globe, and a golfer, contemplating a tour around the world, would do well to carry his clubs with him, for he would find hundreds of enthusiasts who would cheerfully welcome him to their distant links.

The Winter season, with its changes of cold and damp weather, snow and mud, has naturally stifled the activity of the game on our local links, although a few players still stick to the game, whatever the weather may be. The public links at Van Cortlandt Park have by no means been deserted, and, although they were well covered with snow on New Year's Day, several players bravely went up and made one or two rounds for exercise.

There can be no longer any question as to the permanent popularity of New York's public golf course, and the proposal to lengthen the links to eighteen holes is an excellent one. With such a course, the Park Department might see its way to employ a competent professional to take charge of the greens and devote his entire time to the links. Such has been done in Boston, where Willie Campbell, one of the earliest Scotch professionals to come to America, and one of the best, has had charge of the public links in Franklin Park for over a year. As a result the course has met with wide popularity, and it has been in much better condition for play than the links at Van Cortlandt. The latter course showed an improvement last Summer over the previous year, but a vast improvement could yet be made in the greens.

Golf at Lakewood, which enjoyed several excellent days during the Christmas holidays, has had another setback with the snow and sleet. The four cups which the Lakewood Golf Club offered for a New Year's Day tournament, which was postponed on account of the snow, will probably be played for on Lincoln Day or Washington's Birthday. Meanwhile the usual Saturday handicaps will be played on each of the club courses, whatever the weather may be. The entries, of course, will vary accordingly. Jasper Lynch, Secretary of the Lakewood Golf Club, and one of its leading players, will spend a few days later in the season in Florida, playing on the Palm Beach golf links. A. W. Black, another active Lakewood golfer, and Howard A. Colby of the Essex County Club, Orange, will be among other Northern golfers who will visit the Palm Beach links this Winter.

The Englewood Golf Club has recently leased thirty-five additional acres and is adding nine more holes to the course, so next season the members will possess an eighteen-hole golf links. The active membership is also to be increased to 200 and the associate to 150 members. An extensive addition to the clubhouse, giving more room for lockers, will also be made before the next season opens. The Montclair Golf Club is also laying out an entirely new course, building a fine clubhouse, and making other improvements, which will make it a first-class golf club next season.

THE FUTURE OF BILLIARDS.

"Wizard" Schaefer Sees Nothing Very Promising in the Outlook.

Jacob Schaefer, known among billiard enthusiasts as the "Wizard," is now in Chicago. He takes a very gloomy view of the future of the game. "Billiards in America," says Schaefer, "seem to have a poor future. One great trouble is that the number of first-class players is so limited. The people in this country demand the best of everything, and if they cannot see matches played of the highest class they become indifferent and will not patronize the game."

Schaefer considers that there are at present only three great American players—Ives, Slosson, and himself. Ives, whom he claims is holding aloof for various reasons or on different pretenses, virtually kills the chance for a general revival, Schaefer says. "I believe," he says, "that the only hope is that a new crop of players will develop who can rank with the leaders. I hoped that George Sutton and other short-stop players would improve so much as to be capable of competing with first-class players, but so far they have not reached that stage. If Ives will only come to terms we might still have good three-cornered championship matches, and, still better, if the three French experts, Vignaux, Fournell, and Piot, could be induced to visit America, a revival of the game would be certain. There is, however, little hope in that direction, as the Frenchmen want such big guarantees.

"So long as we have no great contests billiards will not be prosperous. Indeed, the game will to a certainty deteriorate. The stimulus of great contests is necessary to billiards of the highest quality. I do not wish to detract in any way from the good resulting from the academy games, and this should be encouraged."

Schaefer believes that balk line and straight rail is the only true billiards. The playing of so many different styles of games in different parts of the country, he says, will not develop young players. The latter should concentrate their efforts to the balk-line games, so that they might become expert, he declares.

Other experts do not hold the same views as Schaefer. George Slosson believes that the present year will be a prosperous one for billiards. "The amateur tournaments held in this city during the past three months," he says, "have helped to boom the game, but the public wants to see a professional tournament between first-class men. If it is not possible to arrange a tournament at the eighteen-inch balk line game, a cushion-carrom contest could be arranged There are enough good players willing to enter to make it interesting.

At eighteen-inch balk line billiards Slosson prefers games of 200 points, so as not to tire the spectators. As a rule, however, spectators do not tire when two expert players meet, even though 500-point games are played.

From the present outlook it is very doubtful if C. E. Ellison of Chicago will compete in the Class A amateur tournament next month. Dr. Ranney of the Billiard Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union has been ignored by Ellison. This leaves Mullen, Foss, and McCreery to contest for the championship. Although it was announced some time ago that J. B. Stark, the winner of the Class B tournament, would enter, the latter will probably not do so. Stark believes that he would have no chance against the cracks. He might have played had Ellison and one or two other players not quite as good as Mullen, McCreery, and Foss, entered. He claims to be simply outclassed by these three players, and that the tournament would be more interesting without him. Stark's friends, however, are anxious that he should compete. They do not expect that he can win, but are sanguine that he will make a good showing when pitted against strong players.

LOUISVILLE CLUB TO STAY.

Stockholders Refuse to Sell Either Players or Franchise.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 7.—An important resolution was passed by the stockholders of the Louisville Baseball Club at their annual meeting here. The resolution, which is as follows, boldly expresses the determination to stay in the field in spite of all obstacles:

"Resolved, Tat it is the sense of the stockholders that the club should be continued for the balance of the ten-year agreement, and that we do refuse to sell either players or franchise, that we call upon the public to subscribe to our capital stock and aid us in continuing and supporting a first-class club, which will not only advertise the city, but under favorable circumstances will bring a profit on the investment."

The local owners do not intend to sell any players, or the club as a whole, but will depend on the public to help them out. Within the next few days the books of the club will be opened to receive subscriptions of stock. Treasurer Dehler's report showed a deficit for the year just closed of $13,800. The old officers of the club were re-elected.

Buffalo in the Western League.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Western Baseball League officials met here to-day and ratified the admission of Buffalo, N. Y., into the Western League. The selection of a Board of Directors and a Schedule Committee also came up for consideration. It is generally understood that several changes in the circuit will be made before the meeting adjourns.

Rex Cycle Company Embarrassed.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—The factory and stock of the Rex Cycle Company were taken possession of this morning on an attachment writ for $27,456.67 in favor of Clarence Rae. The company is the manufacturer of the third-wheel cycle, a machine built like the ordinary bicycle, with a small rear wheel.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Racing on the Metropolitan Turf Next Season.

TRAINER PINCUS IN AMERICA

Winter Racing at the Louisville Track Will Not Be Sanctioned by the Western Turf Congress.

It is probable that the racing dates for the season of 1899 on the metropolitan turf will be assigned by The Jockey Club by Thursday, and it is likely that when they are given out racing will be found to be continuous for the season. The scheme of daily racing has been agitated by those who believe that racing every day will give more satisfaction all around, both from the standpoint of patronage and because there will be dates enough to go all the way around without conflicting, or nearly so. Daily racing would aid Saratoga, which heretofore had to be content with dates that did not suit the management. Up to the present there has usually been plenty of racing on the Metropolitan Circuit, while the meeting at Saratoga was in progress, and the result was that there were light fields at the Spa. With no opposition and daily racing, Saratoga would probably have large fields, and all of the good horses in training.

Col. Lawrence Kip, President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, is probably the most enthusiastic advocate for continuous racing. He believes that instead of spreading out the thirteen days' racing allowed the Coney Island Club over a period of three weeks, the thirteen days should be run through as soon as possible, not only because the other associations would be benefited thereby, but because the public will be just as well pleased, or perhaps more so. There is no doubt that this question will be discussed at the meetings of The Jockey Club from now until the time for the schedule of dates to be presented, and if the present feeling does not diminish there is every reason to believe that the meetings will begin with a schedule of six days' racing each week instead of four and five, as has been the case during the past year or two.

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Jacob Pincus, who enjoys the coveted distinction among trainers in this country of being the only American to train the winner of an English Derby, has been in New York for more than two weeks for the first time in eight years. He came over only to spend the holidays with some of his old friends, and will return to England soon. Pincus earned international fame by training Iroquois for the double event of the Derby and St. Leger. Since he has been abroad he has changed in appearance until now few of his old friends know him at first sight. He is smooth-faced and florid now, looks as much like a typical Englishman as the native product of England, and, moreover, he occasionally drops an h. He looks as young as he did when he left America, and he is, he says, happy and contented on the other side of the Atlantic. The veteran trainer has no complaints to make of his treatment on the English turf. Like John Huggins, who trains Lord Beresford's horses, Pincus has prospered, and he has made a good impression on English turfmen as regards the character and ability of American trainers.

James R. Keene's temporary retirement from English racing was the first cause of the presence of Pincus in New York. Jake had charge of the Keene horses, and when Mr. Keene decided to sell his stable returned to America. Pincus superintended the shipment, and then decided to come on with the horses to see that they arrived in safety and in good order. St. Cloud II., Voter, Cock Robin, Black Cock, Easter Gift, Nautch Girl, and the Gloaming filly, making up the string, arrived, and were turned over by Pincus to James Rowe, who is to handle the Keene string next season.

Pincus made his most successful bid for fame in 1881, when handling Iroquois for Pierre Lorillard. He won seven races in nine starts with that horse as a three-year-old, including the Derby, St. Leger, and Prince of Wales Stakes. He went to England with the Lorillard horses in 1879, and among the other winners trained the great old gelding Parole. His best season, however, was in 1881, when he was a leading figure in the American successes.

Others who shared in the American triumphs were Mr. Keene, with Foxhall, and Plunger Walton, who made his appearance as a bettor and won nearly half a million dollars from English bookmakers. Twenty-five years before that Pincus played a minor part on the English turf, then going over as a rider with Richard Ten Broeck's racing stable, which included Prior and Prioress.

When Pincus became a trainer later, he was successful from the start, and among his best engagements trained for the late August Belmont. After going to England in charge of the Lorillard horses Pincus decided to remain there, though the Lorillard horses were returned to America.

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The promoters of the Winter race track at Louisville, Ky., calculated without their host when they figured on receiving a license from the Western Turf Congress. It is proposed by the new association to race during the Winter months, but such a plan would be in violation of the by-laws of the Turf Congress, and, according to the statement of Secretary Edward Hopper of the latter body, the Winter meeting will not be sanctioned.

In an interview recently Secretary Hopper expressed himself at length upon the subject. Among other things, he said:

"I was very much astonished to learn that a half-mile Winter track was to be constructed at Louisville. Such a track would and will be, if it is built, an outlawed one, according to the by-laws and rules of the Turf Congress, and also the Jockey Club. The by-laws of the former body expressly state that all tracks under its jurisdiction or operating under its rules must be mile tracks. Also racing during the months of December, January, and February shall not be permitted on Turf Congress tracks east of the Rocky Mountains, and north of latitude 35 degrees. The Southern line of Turf Congress jurisdiction is about eight miles below Memphis, Tenn., and this is another reason for not recognizing the new track. I understand further that the new track will operate a foreign book, and this is expressly against another and recently passed turf rule. Any one of the above violations of Turf Congress rules and by-laws would be sufficient to outlaw the new track. I sincerely hope the track will never be constructed, as it would be a pity to besmirch the name of Kentucky, symbolical of the home of the thoroughbred, with the taint of outlaw racing. If the track is built, however, I have no hesitancy in saying that it will not receive the recognition of the Turf Congress, and, furthermore, all horses and horsemen who race there will be outlawed and not recognized on legitimate tracks East and West."

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The latest report from the Belmont Nursery Stud is to the effect that the crop of twenty weanlings, the get of that great racehorse, Henry of Navarre, are in the pink of condition, and as splendid a looking lot as could be found in the country. There are eleven colts and nine fillies by the great stallion, and it remains for them, the first of the get of one of the grandest racehorses that ever wore a saddle cloth, to sustain the reputation of their illustrious sire. The handsome son of Knight of Ellerslie and Moss Rose is said by some to have been a "chance" horse—one of those thoroughbreds, not bred in the purple, but by chance a remarkable racehorse. He was about the first of the sons of Knight of Ellerslie to make himself famous, but when such a good one as his brother, The Huguenot, followed him on the turf, it is scarcely fair to call Henry of Navarre a chance horse. Of course The Huguenot was a disappointment as a two-year-old, and was termed by many a counterfeit, but in his three-year-old form he showed up as a really good racehorse, even though he never approached the brilliant performances of his brother. If there is anything in heredity in thoroughbred breeding, the get of Henry of Navarre from wellbred mares should make a big reputation on the turf. Their gallant sire was the ideal of gameness; he was a stayer that the most withering drive could not make falter, and he had speed that could not be measured, even by the black whirlwind Domino. Henry of Navarre is now the premier stallion at the Nursery Stud, since Rayon d'Or died, and the racing of his get will be watched with interest by the men who study pedigrees. Too much, however, will not be expected of the Henry of Navarres during their first season on the turf, for their sire, like his brother, The Huguenot, did not show himself to be a great horse until he got into his second season on the turf.

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The last day of racing in 1898 saw a happy climax to fifty-four continuous days of racing on the Pacific Coast by reason of Buckwa's splendid performance in breaking a record that has stood for years. The appended list shows the leading winning owners in California and the tracks upon which they have been most successful. Burns & Waterhouse, J. G. Brown & Co., and J. G. Ferguson have been the luckiest at Oakland, while Pat Dunne, W. D. Randall, L. H. Ezell, and Ed Corrigan have derived most of their winnings from Ingleside. Those who have won $1,000 and more are:

	Ingleside.	Oakland.	Total.
Burns & Waterhouse	$6,675	$9,880	$16,555
Cambridge Stable	4,475	2,700	7,175
Santa Anita Stable	3,025	2,915	5,940
P. Dunne	4,650	645	5,295
B. Schreiber	2,200	1,920	4,120
D. A. Honig	2,125	1,545	3,670
J. G. Brown & Co.	900	2,185	3,085
H. E. Rowell	1,350	1,250	2,870
J. Coffey	1,175	1,690	2,865
W. D. Randall	1,925	625	2,550
L. H. Ezell	1,600	850	2,450
W. Fisher	1,075	1,195	2,270
M. Stone	1,275	930	2,205
T. G. Ferguson	425	1,625	2,040
J. Conway	475	1,420	1,895
Ed Corrigan	1,875	....	1,875
Duke & Wishard	1,300	530	1,830
E. L. Jones & Co.	1,275	535	1,810
J. G. Smith	725	1,070	1,795
F. M. Taylor	1,000	770	1,770
J. Carroll	1,455	250	1,705
Caesar Young	700	820	1,520
Owen Brothers	650	860	1,510
F. L. Kittleman	775	695	1,470
H. Byrnes & Co.	650	750	1,400
P. Ryan	525	755	1,280
E. Lannigan	375	875	1,235
N. Burk	475	740	1,215
Wilman Brothers	1,015	100	1,175
H. F. Edwards	25	1,140	1,165
Earnshaw Brothers	775	300	1,075
J. McManus	325	705	1,030
Shields & Caruthers	375	630	1,005

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According to the statistical list printed in The English Racing Calendar, there were during the past season 1,921 races decided in England, of which 2 were run over a distance of four miles, 8 of three miles and under four, 53 of two miles and under three, 228 of a mile and under two, 556 of one mile, 252 of six furlongs and under a mile, and 822 of five furlongs and under six furlongs. The horses that took part in these races numbered 3,571, of which 1,364 were two-year-olds, 1,039 three-year-olds, 517 four-year-olds, and 651 five-year-olds and upward. There was an increase of 74 three-year-olds and 45 five-year-olds and upward, and a decrease of 5 two-year-olds and 99 four-year-olds, as compared with the runners in 1897. Not including prizes to second and third horses, £473,660 16s. was won during the year in England, £23,538 1s. 8d. in Ireland, and £11,822 in Scotland. A sum of £139,388 was distributed in handicaps for three-year-olds and upward; £135,232 10s. in weight-for-age races for three-year-olds and upward, three and four year olds, or weight-for-sex races for three and four year olds only; £10,445 for all ages or two and three year olds, and £52,232 for selling races and selling handicaps, excepting those for two-year-olds only. For races devoted to two-year-olds only £136,360 6s. was won, of which £15,519 was for nurseries, £97,421 6s. for weight-for-sex races, and £23,420 for selling races and selling handicaps.

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One hundred and seventy-one stake races for two-year-olds were decided in the United States last year, and the winners of these were the get of seventy stallions. Kantanka's and Sir Dixon's get head the list as stake winners, the latter stallion siring six stake winners, including Alpen, the winner of the Stallion Stakes, worth $18,270, at Hawthorne, while Kantanka had three, Kentucky Colonel, Black Venus, and King Barleycorn, who brought an aggregate of $21,200 when sold at Morris Park. The next sires in point of merit are His Highness and Kingston, whose get won five stakes each, but the greatest credit goes to His Highness, the son of imp. Ill Used, dam imp. Princess, as it was the first season that any of his get raced. To his son, Jean Beraud, belongs the honor of both winning the greatest number of stake events, seven, and also taking down the most money of any of his year, the sum won by him being $66,870.

Belvidere, who is a full brother to Sir Dixon, was accountable for W. Overton, who won six stake events. Imp. Candelmas's get took down a similar number of stake events, and to him belongs the glory of siring Martimas, the winner of the greatest two-year-old event of the year, the Futurity Stake, value $36,170 to the winner.

There was but one unbeaten two-year-old of the year, May Hempstead, the daughter of Patron, but she started only four times, her career being cut short by an accident while exercising at Memphis. Espionage, the well named filly by Inspector B., dam Sunmaid, won twenty races, which was the greatest number won by any two-year-old.

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The contract between John W. Schorr & Sons and "Tommy" Burns, the jockey, will expire on Wednesday, and after that day the counts will probably have to decide whom Burns will ride for. T. Hurns and E. F. Simms have a contract signed by Burns's father, and the Schorrs have another signed by the boy himself, with the father's consent in writing. Burns himself declares that Hurns and Simms secured their hold upon him by playing upon the feelings of his parents. He says that his father has tried to return the $2,500 earnest money paid in by Simms and Hurns, but that the latter have refused it. He declares further that he will never ride unless he is allowed to ride for the Schorrs. John Schorr will be at New Orleans on the day that his contract expires to confer with Simms and Hurns or their agents. Simms will not take any active part in the controversy, as he has practically gone out of the racing business, but Hurns, who developed Burns, is on the ground, and prepared to enforce his claim. The programme seems to be that on Thursday Hurns will enter a horse and call on Burns to ride him. Burns will refuse, and the lawyers will have their innings. Simms and Hurns have no personal use for the jockey, and they make no concealment of the fact that they have gone into this thing as a speculation. Hurns has been trying to make a market for his claim ever since he secured it. It is possible that a compromise will be effected, and that Simms and Hurns will realize handsomely on their investment.

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Applegate & McMeekin have, after a long fight, succeeded in securing the noted racehorse Riley and the thoroughbred brood mares bought of Edward Corrigan of Chicago several months ago. J. V. Shipp, on whose farm the horses were located, refused to deliver the horses until a twenty-thousand-dollar bond had been deposited. Shipp claims that Corrigan owes him $10,000 on a promisory note and about $600 for pasturing the stock. Corrigan denies the note.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

While there is still some talk of candidates to oppose the election of Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., to the Presidency of the League of American Wheelmen, it is of such a nature as to warrant the statement that there will be but one ticket in the field, though there may be independent candidates for the other offices. It is now regarded as a fact that Keenan has more than a working majority for the Presidency, and opposition would practically be useless. Conway W. Sams of Baltimore would be his strongest opponent, but the latter has been advised to remain in the background until 1900. The Keenan supporters are kindly disposed toward the Baltimore member, and, at the election in 1900, they will probably give him their support if he wishes the office. It is expected that Keenan will be elected unanimously. The reason for this prediction is that the leaders of the league realize that if the lost ground is to be made up it can only be done by harmonizing all factions, and all working together for the interests of the organization. This, local leaders say, is sensible, in view of the damage done in the past, because of internal complications, and it is not too late to again place the league on a perfectly solid basis.

***

Whatever is to be the outcome of the vote on the matter of the abolition of the control of racing by the League of American Wheelmen at the annual meeting next month, the National Cycling Association, which was organized in December last, will continue in existence. Amos G. Batchelder, Chairman of the National Board, will devote his entire time to the business of his office after to-day. Mr. Batchelder has not the slightest doubt of the success of the new association. "The association has every rider of prominence under its control," says Mr. Batchelder, "and many amateurs who are less known, but nevertheless important, are being enrolled every day. About 250 professionals and 150 amateurs are already enrolled."

***

The officials, particularly the timers, who officiated at the bicycle meet in Madison Square Garden last Wednesday night, tried to have some fun at the expense of the small crowd present. The time made in each race was made to order, so to speak. "Charley" Miller was announced as having ridden a half mile in 0:58. When this was read off one of the spectators in the gallery wanted to know if the race was timed with an alarm clock. "Oh, that's all right!" yelled a man on the other side of the house; "the timers' watch stopped after the fourth lap." After one of the heats of the one-mile tandem race, which, by the way, was very slow, the announcer approached one of the timers and asked for the figures. "That heat was run in 2:09," he said. Mr. Prunty could not suppress a smile, and as he walked to the centre to announce the time a reporter in the press stand asked him for the time of the race. He laughed and then answered: "They told me 2:09, but I guess I will tell the crowd 2:14, as the fellow in the gallery may throw something at me if I announce the time as 2:09."

***

Waller could hardly control his temper when he learned that Miller would not meet him in a five-mile paced race at Madison Square Garden Wednesday. Miller refused to ride without pace, his pacemakers having gone on a strike. Waller told his troubles to the reporters. "I will race him mitoud pace, or I will run mit him around der track, just to show him das I be der best. Say, write das in de babers; yes?"

***

The scheme for the formation of local consulates of the League of American Wheelmen, if it is carried out, will change the government of the organization entirely. The scheme is to form the consulates on club lines in every part of the country and to place the work of agitating for good roads and favorable legislation in the hands of these local representatives. They will make quarterly reports to the Secretary-Treasurer of the division, and will do the recruiting and see that the renewals of membership are made. In this way it is expected that the league will secure a permanent membership, something which it cannot rely upon now. The consulates will be allowed representatives on the State Board, and their work will be directed from headquarters. They will secure a portion of the funds derived from membership fees and will be added in important matters by the National officers. The League of American Wheelmen will then be organized more on the plan of some of the largest secret societies and its scope of usefulness widely enlarged. Several States have already passed resolutions favoring the adoption of the plan, and it will be brought to the National Assembly for a vote to make it National in character.

***

The New York State Division at its meeting, held last Tuesday afternoon, passed a resolution pledging its support to the Collins bill prohibiting six-day bicycle races and limiting contests to forty-eight hours. The grievance of the Harlem Wheelmen against the State Racing Board also came up for decision. The trouble arose over Chairman Wait's refusal to protect the State meet, which was to have been run last year, it resulting in the club resigning from the League of American Wheelmen. It was decided, after hearing a lengthy report from the investigation committee, that charges against the Chairman of the State Racing Board was a case for the Chairman of the National Board to handle.

***

The success of George Banker, the American rider, in Europe during the past two seasons has induced several of the best riders in this country to go abroad in the Spring and try for some of the big cash prizes to be offered. Bald, Cooper, Kimble, and possibly McFarland, the California racer, will make the trip, which seems to indicate that Banker will not have such an easy time this season. In this country Banker was not considered in the first rank of riders, being frequently beaten by second-rate riders. The appearance of these riders abroad will boom the sport in Europe.

***

One of the bills in which cyclists will be interested to be presented to the Legislature is one which will make telegraph and telephone companies liable to a fine for allowing pieces of cut wire and broken glass to lie on the ground near their poles. The new bill provides that the mere presence of pieces of wire or glass beneath a telegraph or telephone pole on a highway shall be prima facie evidence of criminal neglect on the part of the company owning the pole, and all damages resulting from injuries to a bicycle or other vehicle or to an animal through such negligence may be recovered in an action at law. Cyclists riding in the suburbs have experienced a great deal of trouble because of the carelessness of linemen. The best riding is always to be found along the sides of the roadways, and the wire and broken glass cause punctured tires. There is a similar ordinance in Boston, and the police of that city, it is said, enforce it, too.

***

For the benefit of numerous cyclists who will not devote a little time before storing away their machine until the mild weather sets in again a local dealer suggests the following scale of prices for looking after a machine:

Storing bicycle all Winter, $2.

Cleaning, oiling, and adjusting all bearings, and storing bicycle all Winter, $3.50.

Cleaning, oiling, and adjusting all bearings, enameling frame and forks in black or maroon, and storing bicycle all Winter, $6.50.

Cleaning, oiling, and adjusting all bearings, enameling frame and forks in black or maroon, truing frame, forks, and cranks, repairing tires, if they are worth repairing, and storing bicycle all Winter, $8.

***

"Teddy" Edwards, the rider, who set out at the beginning of last year to ride 100 miles each day of 1898, failed to accomplish his task because of an attack of typhoid fever. Physicians who attended Edwards did not attribute his illness to overexertion. He was as strong as ever when the fever had run its course, and he could have continued his riding. Edwards, however, had lost seventeen days, and so, after completing his two hundred and sixtieth century run, he gave up the attempt.

***

New styles of saddles for this season are popping up every day. One of the new styles is a rawhide saddle. The manufacturer claims that after a special process of treating the hide, it will retain its shape without the use of a wood or a metal base. The saddle, composed of one piece without base of any kind, allows it to conform to the shape of the rider, which renders it far more comfortable than padded saddles.

***

Covering for tires to resist punctures will be introduced on several wheels this year. All the so-called puncture-proof tires have had tests, but without good results. According to one inventor, the proper results can be obtained by using a strip of canvas or other like material, which can either be cemented or otherwise caused to adhere to the tire or secured thereto by vulcanizing during the making of the tire. These bands will also enable a brake to be applied without injuring the surface of the tire by friction.

***

The correct ankle motion in cycling is something of great importance to devotees of the sport. An expert rider was asked recently to describe the correct motion. He said that to lay down rules as to what is the correct ankle motion would be about as difficult as to dictate the proper diet for all people, irrespective of their peculiarities or natural requirements. "A rider," he said, "does not properly use his power if he does not drop the heel more or less and shove the pedal the moment the crank assumes an exact perpendicular position. If he does not do this the pedal travels over a larger segment of the arc without any propelling power than it should do if the proper ankle motion were used. The majority of the cyclers who use what they believe is the proper motion, ride with an absolutely rigid ankle, and, in some cases, the heel is actually elevated higher than the ball of the foot when the pedal is at its highest point. Any rider, even if he has not a particle of mechanical knowledge, will admit that method to be absolutely bad.

"Ankle motion is a knack which only can be learned by practice. I say 'a knack' because when you come down to it cycle riding is a 'knack' anyhow. The danger for the enthusiast who is anxious to master the ankle motion is that he may drop the heel too far and strain the tendon Achilles, and then he is likely to condemn ankle motion. 'A very slight depression is all that is necessary."

***

The failure of the petroleum machine for pacing purposes in the Elkes-Goodman-Eaton race recently has caused many racing men to take it for granted that motor power will not supersede regular pacing. Aside from the possibility of momentarily breaking down, it leaves a long trail of stench which chokes up the rider accepting its pace.

***

After weeks of discussion, Harry Elkes, the fast middle-distance rider, who has been making such a good showing at Madison Square Garden, has at last succeeded in getting on a match with "Eddie" McDuffee, the undefeated middle-distance champion of last Summer. They will meet at Madison Square Garden next Thursday night. Twenty-five miles will be the distance of the race, and the number of pacemakers will be unlimited. The race will be the closing one of the Winter season at Madison Square Garden, and will decide the indoor championship of the world.

***

The annual reception of the Madison Wheelmen was held at the Central Opera House last Friday night. One of the features was an exhibition of trick riding. Delegations from the various clubs in this vicinity were present.

WINTER BASEBALL TALK.

The St. Louis Trouble Promises to be Long Drawn Out—F. A. Abell on the Brooklyn Deal.

"Chris" Von der Ahe will try every conceivable plan to block the scheme whereby the Cleveland Club will secure control of the St. Louis franchise. The case came up in the St. Louis court last Thursday. Receiver Uluckenfuss asked to be allowed to sell the assets, which is the franchise, at public auction, but Von der Ahe secured a postponement. He still claims that the franchise is not an asset of the Sportsmen's Park Association, but is the property of the St. Louis Baseball Club, of which he claims to be still President.

It looks as though Von der Ahe will be worsted. If the decision is against him next Friday, when the case will be taken up again, he will ask for an appeal, and then another two weeks' delay will probably follow. This will bring it close to the end of the month. Then, if the property is ordered to be sold, it will require thirty days to advertise it, so that it looks as though the Cleveland Club will just have time to move to Sportsmen's Park to begin Spring practice. The League schedule, however, will be compiled before then so that there may be some trouble from that direction.

F. A. Abell of the Brooklyn Club expects that the deal whereby the Baltimore team will be transferred to Brooklyn will be consummated some time this week. He says that the deal is being delayed because of certain legal difficulties which must be adjusted, but these are now nearly all settled. He is disappointed because Robinson and McGraw are opposed to playing in Brooklyn on account of their business interests in Baltimore, and intimates that these players may head a syndicate to purchase the Baltimore franchise, after the consolidation of the two clubs is completed. Mr. Abell denies that the Brooklyn-Baltimore deal is a step toward the formation of two eight-club leagues.

The Brooklyn Club has received signed contracts from the following players for next season: M. J. Griffin, F. A. Jones, George H. Magoon, W. Kennedy, J. Dunn, J. Yeager, J. W. McKenna, J. H. Grim, J. B. Ryan, and A. Smith.

The records of the players who played in fifteen or more

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

PIANOS

During the extensive alterations now in process at our warerooms, we have decided to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to prospective purchasers. We realize the inconvenience of selecting a piano where the noise of "hammer and saw" predominate.

The alterations are necessary. Some are for your convenience and others are for ours, but all forced upon us by an

INCREASING BUSINESS.

During the confusion we shall offer some extraordinary bargains in new Pianos:

3 Special Sterling Upright Grands, value $425.00 for $290.00.

2 Beautiful new Sterlings, $250.00.

3 Slightly used Sterlings, $200 00.

9 Nearly new upright pianos of various well-known makes, which we have taken in exchange for Sterlings, and put in perfect repair. Prices $90.00 to $175.00.

NEW PIANOS RENTED.

Prices, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 Per Month.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

Our repair department turns out only first-class work. Prices just a little higher than the "Cheap John's."

OUR EXPERT tuners, polishers, tone regulators, action regulators, and repairers are at your service.

"Let Us Estimate."

THE

STERLING PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS

NO. 536 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,

(Opp. Montauk Theatre.)

W. S. DENSLOW, Manager.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Members Compete for the Steele and Halsted Trophies.

GOOD SCORE BY COMPANY G

Its Representatives Make 322 in the Steele Match—Company F Makes Splendid Showing.

Two important team matches were decided on the Seventh Regiment ranges last night, and the shooting was productive of the best team scores of the season. The competitions were for the Halsted Trophy and the Steele Trophy. In the latter match Company G finished with a total of 322, its team scoring 167 out of a possible 175 at the 500 yards prone, which won the honors for it. Company B was second and Company F third. Private A. Stevens of the latter scored 35, the highest possible score, at 200 yards standing. Sergt. H. E. Crall of Company G made the best individual score—67.

Company F made a splendid showing in the Halsted match. Its team tied with Company I's representatives, each scoring 283. The former, however, is in the lead for the trophy with a total of 525 in two competitions. Company I scored 258 in the previous competition, bringing its total up to 519. The Halsted Trophy match is open to teams of six men from each company, three of whom shall not be armory sharpshooters, each man to fire five shots standing at 200 yards and five shot, prone at 500 yards. There is a time limit of ten minutes for each team. Four competitions are held annually, the company scoring the highest aggregate holding the trophy, presented by Richard H. Halsted, until the succeeding season. The trophy becomes the property of the company winning it three times, not necessarily consecutive.

The Steele Trophy, presented by the family of the late Capt. Henry S. Steele of Company B, is awarded to the company making the highest aggregate score in the two competitions held each season. It becomes the property of the company winning it three times. This match is open to teams of five men from each company, one from the field, staff, and non-commissioned staff, one from the hospital corps, and one from the veterans. Each man fires seven shots standing and seven shots prone. This was the first shoot this season for the trophy. The scores:

Steele Trophy Match.

COMPANY G.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. H. E. Crall	33	34	67
Private W. N. Croxton	33	33	66
Sergt. J. M. Moe	32	34	66
Capt. W. J. Underwood	32	34	66
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	28	32	60
Total	155	167	322

COMPANY B.

Sergt. E. P. Fowler	33	33	66
Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr.	21	24	45
Sergt. J. R. Stewart	32	32	64
Private J. D. Thesen	30	34	64
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	28	33	59
Total	151	167	318

COMPANY F.

Private A. Stevens	35	30	65
Sergt. C. Drake	32	32	64
Private B. F. Goodspeed	31	32	63
Corp. F. W. Perkins	30	33	63
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	29	33	62
Total	157	160	317

COMPANY C.

Private W. N. Bavier	33	32	65
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	32	33	65
Private A. Balthasar	31	34	65
Corp. C. J. Auston	29	32	61
Private M. Uhl	30	30	60
Totals	153	161	314

COMPANY D.

Corp. E. M. Leask	34	32	66
Corp. E. S. Coy	30	32	62
Private W. R. Short	30	29	59
Private W. M. Phillips	29	30	59
Lieut. G. S. Towle	25	34	59
Total	148	157	305

COMPANY K.

Lance Corp. E. Lincoln	31	34	65
Private E. F. Du Vivier	32	32	64
Capt. R. McLean	32	30	62
Private G. de C. Curtis	26	34	60
Private J. S. Stout, Jr.	29	25	54
Total	150	155	305

COMPANY I.

Corp. W. A. O'Connor	30	33	63
Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	29	33	62
Private J. Fox, Jr.	29	31	60
Lieut. H. C. Du Val	28	32	60
Private T. D. O'Connor	31	28	60
Total	147	158	305

COMPANY H.

Corp. S. M. Richardson	32	33	65
Private W. C. Relyea	33	31	64
Private S. W. Ford	29	33	62
Sergt. E. W. Lancaster	29	28	57
Lieut. L. J. Josselyn	29	28	57
Total	151	158	309

FIELD, STAFF, AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergt. R. M. Kalloch	31	32	63
Capt. W. H. Palmer	29	33	62
Lieut. G. M. Larnechan	29	33	62
Major A. W. Conove	29	32	61
Major J. C. Abrams	28	27	55
Total	146	157	303

COMPANY E.

Private A. E. Wells	33	33	66
Sergt. P. J. White	30	33	63
Private E. F. Walton	29	34	63
Private C. W. Dean	30	31	61
Private R. H. Weisker, Jr.	28	27	55
Total	144	158	302

COMPANY A.

Corp. H. L. Haimwald	29	34	63
Private J. K. Gross	31	30	61
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	28	32	60
Sergt. G. W. Roosevelt, Jr.	28	32	60
Private F. C. Wightman	28	29	57
Total	144	157	301

Halsted Trophy Match.

COMPANY F.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	23	24	47
Private B. F. Goodspeed	24	23	46
Private A. Stevens	22	24	46
Private E. S. Prince	22	22	44
Private C. H. Turner	20	20	40
Private C. E. Dobbin	18	20	38
Total	129	132	261

COMPANY I.

Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	22	24	46
Private W. H. Mote	22	23	45
Private T. D. O'Connor	21	23	44
Sergt. H. V. Keap	21	22	43
Lieut. H. C. Du Val	21	21	42
Private Coppell	20	21	41
Totals	127	134	261

COMPANY D.

Corp. E. S. Coy	22	24	46
Lieut. G. S. Towle	22	22	44
Private E. V. Reed	21	23	44
Private T. Spencer	19	23	42
Private H. L. Luques	21	20	41
Corp. W. F. Robertson	19	22	41
Totals	124	134	258

COMPANY K.

Private E. F. Du Vivier	23	23	46
Corp. P. Jay	22	21	43
Private G. de C. Curtis	21	22	43
Lance Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	21	22	43
Private I. McKesson	21	22	43
Private R. G. Mead, Jr.	19	22	41
Totals	127	130	257

COMPANY B.

Sergt. J. R. Stewart	22	23	45
Sergt. A. Geary	23	23	45
Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr.	21	24	45
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	22	21	43
Sergt. R. F. Kannellie	18	21	39
Private C. L. Acker	18	21	39
Total	123	133	256

COMPANY E.

Private W. A. Grant	22	22	44
Private E. F. Walton	21	23	44
Sergt. P. J. White	23	21	44
Private R. H. Weisker, Jr.	20	23	43
Private W. S. French	21	20	41
Private C. W. Dean	20	20	40
Total	126	128	254

COMPANY G.

Private W. N. Croxton	22	22	44
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	22	22	44
Sergt. J. M. Moe	23	20	43
Corp. W. H. Evans	20	23	43
L. Corp. A. Hopkins	21	20	41
Corp. F. A. Reed	17	17	34
Total	126	125	250

COMPANY C.

Corp. F. H. O'Connor	21	24	45
Private F. Wessell	22	22	44
Lance Corp. G. A. Sacchi	22	21	43
Corp. C. Stewart	20	20	40
Private M. L. G. Hadley	21	17	38
Private E. S. Munson	19	19	38
Total	124	124	248

COMPANY H.

Sergt. E. W. Lancaster	22	24	46
Private S. W. Ford	22	22	44
Corp. J. H. Forn	23	18	41
Private H. H. Groesbeck, Jr.	21	19	40
Lieut. L. J. Josselyn	20	19	39
Corp. A. E. Drake	14	21	35
Total	122	123	245

COMPANY A.

Private H. H. Meeder	21	20	41
Corp. T. Budenbach	20	19	39
Corp. J. A. Swinerton	18	21	39
Private M. Wooley	17	21	38
Private F. Ford	18	18	36
Private W. D. Sands	16	21	37
Total	113	119	232

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

Our January Sales

Unequaled facilities for purchase and distribution enable us to gather enormous quantities of the best merchandise under very advantageous conditions, and these opportunities for you follow as a matter of course.

To-day's chapter will be especially interesting and deserves attention from everyone.

News Worth Reading About Women's Jackets and Newmarkets.

This is another Jacket story that tells of big values for little prices—*the biggest values for the littlest prices* we've ever had the privilege of offering. It also includes some of the very popular Newmarkets. All of the garments bear evidence of careful tailoring. The styles are the latest and every one will give all the service that could be desired.

Kersey and rough boucle Jackets, in black and tan, half lined with silk, notched collar—regular $8.00 value—at.....$3.25

Kersey Jackets, in black and tan, silk lined throughout and finished with strapped seams.....$4.98

Black kersey Jackets in fly front effects, lined with Skinner's black satin and finished with strapped seams, regular $15.00 value, at.....$7.50

20 stylish Newmarkets, made of mixed materials in attractive effects, some lined to the waist with satin, go at.....$11.95

Second floor.

One-Third and One-Half Off on Silverware.

The occasion is our annual clearance of all small lots and patterns we don't intend to reorder. Many a thrifty housewife whose beautifully decked out table or dresser has been the wonder of admiring friends, could tell you if she would, that the silvered richness was secured at a small cost through her taking advantage of similar offerings in former years. This year the scope of choice is larger and the saving greater than ever before.

Sterling silver Hair Brushes, were $2.49 and $3.49, go at.....$1.49 & $2.49

Sterling silver Military Brushes, were $2.00, go at.....$1.29

Sterling silver Lemonade Spoons, were 98c., go at.....65c.

Sterling silver Bon Bon Trays, were $4.50, go at.....$3.25

Quadruple plated Berry or Fruit Dishes, with fine imported Glass Dish, worth $2.25, go at.....$1.69

Quadruple plated Tea Service, 5 pieces, Meriden Silver Plate Co.'s make, worth $12.50, go at.....$8.49

Quadruple plated Tea Tray or Waiter, large size, measuring 16 inches at.....$1.98

Quadruple plated Chocolate Pots, at.....$1.19

Quadruple plated Condensed Milk Holders, at.....65c

Quadruple plated Nut Bowls, at.....$1.69

Quadruple plated Pickle Jars, with ruby glass, at.....98c

Quadruple plated Cups and Saucers (lot 100), worth from $1.35 to $2.00; your choice at.....98c

Quadruple plated Baking Dishes, with porcelain lining, worth $3.00, at..$1.69

Quadruple plated Fern Dishes, at..$1.25

Quadruple plated Puff Boxes, at..$1.49

Quadruple plated Bon Bon Dishes, at.49c

250 doz. Rogers & Hamilton's Dinner Forks, sectional plate, quality guaranteed, worth 25c., go at.....15c

Court, New Building.

A Screen Story That Tells of a Big Saving.

The best maker of Screens in America has sold us his samples—about 200 in all, each different and each perfect in every particular. They're screens that retail regularly from $1.00 to $50.00 each. We've secured them for selling at

45c. to $22.00.

The Screens are 3 to 6 feet high with 2, 3, 4 & 5 folds—The frames are oak, mahogany and enameled; the centres are of silk, silkoline and tapestry and some have photographs of famous beauties and mythological characters. There are also a number of Fire Screens in the collection. This will give you some idea of the saving:

Regular $1.00 Screen goes at.....45c
Regular 1.50 Screen goes at.....75c
Regular 2.50 Screen goes at....$1.25
Regular 3.00 Screen goes at.....1.50
Regular 4.50 Screen goes at.....2.25
Regular 6.50 Screen goes at.....3.50
Regular 15.00 Screen goes at.....7.50
Regular 18.00 Screen goes at.....9.50
Regular 30.00 Screen goes at....15.00
Regular 50.00 Screen goes at....22.00

We also secured a limited number of *Window Seats*, which we offer at about half their value, $3.50 to $9.75.

Upholstery Dept.—3d floor.

A Hosiery Event Of Great Interest to Men, Women and Children.

Excellent qualities at exceedingly little prices, that's the sum and substance of this story.

Women's Stockings.

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, big spliced heel and toe, double soles, 12½c

Women's heavy weight fast black cotton Stockings, with extra double soles, heels and toes.....15c

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, plain and Rembrandt ribbed, also tan cotton Stockings—25c. to 35c. grades, at.....19c

Women's ingrain lisle thread Stockings, Rembrandt ribbed, with spliced heels & toes.....29c. pr

Children's Stockings.

2,400 pairs of children's fast black ribbed cotton Stockings, with double heels and toes; go at.....8c

Boys' strong ribbed Stockings, with double knees, heels and toes....12½c

Children's ribbed black cotton and lisle thread Stockings, the cotton Stockings have double knees, heels & toes, the lisle thread have double heels & toes.....15c

Men's Socks.

Fast black and tan cotton Socks of good weight, with double heels, toes and soles.....9c

Men's black cashmere Socks with double soles.....19c

Men's medium weight black cashmere Socks, with double soles, heels and toes.....29c

Unlaundered Shirts For Men & Boys.

With replenished assortments we're ready for another week's great selling of Men's and Boys' Unlaundered White Shirts and Men's Night Shirts. Such values as these are quite without precedent:

Unlaundered Shirts.

Men's and boys' unlaundered Dress Shirts, made of good strong muslin, with set in linen bosoms. They're cut full and wide, have felled seams and are reinforced in back and front. Also split neck band and neck tie tape, at.....26c

Men's unlaundered Dress Shirts, made of very good muslin, with set in pure Irish linen bosoms. All seams are felled, there are patent continuous facings at all openings and the back and front are reinforced, split neck bands, at....37c

Men's unlaundered Dress Shirts, made of Utica Nonparell and New York Mills Muslin, with 1700 linen set in bosoms, felled seams and all up-to-date improvements, at.....45c

Men's unlaundered Dress Shirts, made of the best muslins with 2100 linen bosoms. This shirt is the product of our own workrooms and it is as well made as it is possible to make shirts. If you paid $2.00 you couldn't get a better shirt, yet you can buy these at....68c

Night Shirts.

Men's Night Shirts, made of splendid muslin, cut full and long, with various styles of fast color trimming down front.....29c

Men's Night Shirts, made of "Homestead" muslin, cut full and long and finished with fast color trimming down front and around collar. In this lot are also some plain white Night Shirts. They all go at.....36c

Men's Night Shirts, made of extra fine quality muslin, trimmed down the front and on cuffs and collar with fine woven trimming. Also plain white Night Shirts of Utica Nonparell muslin. They're all cut full and long and all go at.....44c

Men's Night Shirts, made of fine twilled muslin with fancy trimming, cut full and long, regular 75c. quality, at..44c

Men's Night Shirts, made of Domet flannel in fancy checks & plaids, colors perfectly fast.....39c

An Underwear Opportunity for Men.

Here's a collection of Men's Winter Undershirts and Drawers of various kinds, at one-third to one-half below regular prices. You'll not find all sizes in all the kinds, but there are all sizes in the collection. Some are all wool, some three-quarters wool and some are wool fleeced (mottled cotton outside and long, soft wool inside, practically unshrinkable). The Shirts are in most instances finished with silk stitching and pearl buttons. The Drawers have suspender tapes, reinforced gussets and pearl buttons. Take your pick at.....59c

A Sale of Men's $15.00 to $18.00 Overcoats at $8.95 Each.

Last week we astonished the town with an offering of Men's Suits, the like of which was never known before. The town in turn astonished us with a response far above our warmest expectations. We counted on a week's selling, but the first day ended the sale. This preliminary is to show the importance of coming quickly when we announce an offering. You can always be sure it is quite out of the ordinary and merits prompt attention. Now for these *Overcoats*. They are just as good bargains as the Suits, only we haven't so many of them, and you'll have to get here more promptly if you want one. The materials are black, blue, and brown kerseys; Oxford and black meltons and brown and black frieze. The shape is the popular and stylish half box. They've silk velvet collars and satin sleeve lining. They're gentlemen's Coats, the kind *you* want and would be willing to pay the regular price for.

There are also a number of *Ulsters* in this lot. Warm, comfortable garments, cloth lined, with deep collars and breast pockets for the hands. Just the kind that's wanted when an ulster's necessary. The usual prices of these overcoats and ulsters are $15.00 to $18.00, and even in this bargain season you'll find these prices prevailing in many stores. We offer you your choice at $8.95.

Men's Clothing, Second floor, New Building.

Dress Trimmings.

Here are 600 fine black silk and mohair *Yokes* and *Revers one-half to one-third of their value*. The prices are 29c., 39c., 49c., 59c.

Main floor, right, rear.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

Prospect that the Reform Measure Will Soon Be Taken Up in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Representative Foss of Illinois, Chairman of the Naval Sub-Committee having charge of the Navy Personnel bill, says the prospects are good that the Rules Committee will fix an early day for taking up this measure in the House. Mr. Foss's request for a day has been reinforced by Mr. Boutelle, Chairman of the full committee, and Speaker Reed is disposed to give the measure a hearing when the rush of appropriation bills is over.

"If we can get a hearing," said Mr. Foss to-day, "I am satisfied that the bill will commend itself to members of the House. Thus far, we have been building up our new navy with special reference to ships, but without much reference to the men who man the ships. For an efficient navy, both the men and the ships are essential factors, and now that we have the ships, this bill seeks to reorganize and classify the men so as to make a complete and approximately perfect naval establishment, covering every branch of the service.

"That the plan deserves careful attention is shown from the fact that it is the outcome of the careful study given the subject by a naval board including such men as Theodore Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Admiral Sampson, Commodore Melville, Capt. Robley D. Evans, and Capt. Crowninshield. Free from technicalities, the purpose of the bill is to establish a new line, including the old line and the Engineer Corps; to remedy the present stagnation in the lower grades of the service; to better the condition of the enlisted men; to reorganize the Marine Corps, and in general to increase the efficiency of the navy. The bill treats the whole subject broadly, from the standpoint of the greatest efficiency."

Mr. Foss says he is receiving strong support from the press and that he has received over 100 favorable editorial expressions on the reorganization.

Official Trial of the Rowan.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 7.—The torpedo boat Rowan, constructed by Moran Brothers & Co. of this city, has been given her official trial. For two consecutive hours she maintained an average speed of 27.54 knots. Her contract calls for only 26 knots. Lieut. R. F. Lopez, who will have command of the Rowan, says she will the best boat of her class in the navy.

Volunteers to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Secretary of War to-day ordered the muster out of the First West Virginia, Second Ohio, and First Territorial Regiments, all volunteers.

The Marietta at Colon.

COLON, Jan. 7.—The United States gunboat Marietta, which is making a cruise along the east coast of Central America, arrived here this morning from Port Limon.

MGR. KEANE FOR PHILIPPINES.

The Archbishop May Be Sent There by the Pope.

Advices from Rome are to the effect that Archbishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, has been selected by the Pope to be the Papal Nuncio to the Philippines. Since his residence in Rome, Mgr. Keane has been high in the councils of the Church, his especial mission being to look after the interests of the Church in America. That he is in unusual favor with Pope Leo XIII. is shown by the following extract from a letter just received:

"Alone among the Archbishops resident in the Curia, Mgr. Keane, Archbishop of Damascus, enjoys the favor of regular biannual audiences with his Holiness, the Pope. His Grace had one recently. It was most affectionate. The Pope, treating his Grace with particular affection, said that he had heard great praise of his work of preaching in Rome, emphasized its importance, and, while blessing him in particular, blessed his hearers also."

The Church of San Silvestro, where Archbishop Keane preaches, is reported to be crowded with people every Sunday, and the former American prelate is considered one of the most popular preachers in the Eternal City.

It is supposed by his friends here that Archbishop Keane will accept the mission to the Philippines, in case he has been chosen for the place, although the post is not looked upon as one to be desired. It was announced some weeks ago that Archbishop Ireland had been named for the place, but the truth of the rumor was emphatically denied.

HAVANA RAILWAY INCORPORATION.

Electric Company Capitalized at $5,000,000 Chartered in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 7.—Articles of incorporation of the Havana Electric Railway Company were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000. The incorporators are W. P. S. Melvin, East Orange, and G. K. B. Wade and Herbert A. Howell of New York.

The objects of the company, as set forth in the articles, are to manufacture, produce, and sell electric gas and fuel and to operate railways, telephone lines, gas and electric-light plants, &c. It is understood that the company is formed for the specific purpose of securing the street railways of the City of Havana.

More Food for Hungry Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—That the system of gratuitous Government relief to the poor in Cuba is not to be immediately abandoned was evidenced by orders issued in the War Department to send the Comal back to Havana with more supplies as soon as she can load on reaching New York. She is now one day on the way home from Havana and a large cargo of relief supplies will be hurried aboard her as soon as she arrives. She will complete her cargo going South at Savannah. On the last trip the Comal carried about 1,000,000 rations.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

188 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel 1018

Sugar Plant for Puerto Rico.

The Cuban American League has under construction a model modern sugar plant which it is proposed to set up in Puerto Rico. Heretofore Puerto Rico has depended upon Europe for its machinery, and the purpose is to show the Puerto Ricans what the United States can do in the manufacture of machinery. The educational department of the league will acquaint sugar planters with information pertaining to the sugar plant.

Horse Railway President Bankrupt.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Charles Odell Salem, President of the Newburyport and Amesbury Horse Railway Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Total liabilities are scheduled at $233,333. Of this amount $129,000 is secured and $100,032 unsecured. Most of the latter is due to Peabody, Salem, Lynn, and Newburyport banks. The largest individual creditor is the South Danvers National Bank for $14,000. Nominal assets are scheduled at $44.35.

School Principal Held for Assault.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Jan. 7.—Principal David M. Williams of the East Moriches school, who was accused of having beaten four of his boy pupils with a rubber hose, was before Justice Howell this afternoon on a charge of assault. He demanded a jury trial, and Justice Howell adjourned the case until next Friday. He required the Principal to furnish $200 bonds. The boys, it is said, have been under the care of doctors since their flogging on Tuesday.

Westchester Lawyers Want Dykman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 7.—Justice Keogh presided at the Special Term of the Supreme Court here to-day, and announced that he would sit for the remainder of this month on Saturdays. The lawyers of Westchester County will, it is said, petition Gov. Roosevelt to reassign Justice Dykman to do the Supreme Court work he has been doing since he retired on the age limitation.

Fasting More than a Month.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 7.—This city lays claim to a man who has not partaken of a bit of nourishment for the last thirty-five days. He is A. D. Hendrickson, for sixteen years Superintendent of the State Industrial School. He is suffering as a result of a stroke of paralysis Dec. 1. Nothing but water has passed his lips. Although he is in no immediate danger of dying of starvation, he is failing.

Movements of War Ships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Supply has arrived at Norfolk, the Accomac at Havana, the Nero at San Francisco, the Raleigh at Colombo, and the Helena at Athens. The Philadelphia sailed from San José for Acapulco, and the Maydower from Cienfuegos for Santiago.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

While extensive alterations are in progress, there will be unusual offerings each day; the following quotations only suggest the possibilities of supplying all wants at advantageous prices.

Underwear Sale Continued.

Muslin Gowns, double yoke back and front, cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, 28c.

Muslin Gowns, embroidered insertings, tucks, and ruffles, 35c.

Muslin and Cambric Gowns, V, high neck and Empire styles, lace and embroidered insertings and edgings, 48c., 58c., 68c.

Large assortment of Muslin, Cambric and Nainsook Gowns, with fine laces and embroidery, all sizes, 84c., 98c., $1.24.

Outing Flannel Night Gowns, yoke back and front, rolling collar, 48c.

Corset Covers.

Muslin Corset Covers, high neck, felled seams, 5c. and 8c.

Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, square and V neck, lace and embroidery, 19c. and 25c.

Muslin Drawers, hem and fine tucks, also deep umbrella ruffle, yoke band, 15c. and 18c.

Muslin and Cambric Drawers, lace and embroidery, yoke bands, 25c. and 28c.

Muslin Chemises, corded bands, 25c.

INFANTS' WEAR.

Infants' Cambric Slips, embroidery on neck and sleeves, 12½c.

Infants' Cambric Slips, assorted styles, 19c. and 25c.

Infants' Cambric Slips, lace and embroidery, 38c., 48c., 58c.

Children's Muslin Drawers, hem and fine tucks, all sizes, 12½c.

Children's White Dresses, short, neat embroidered edgings, insertings and tucks, 38c.

Children's Plain and Colored Cambric Dresses, special at 48c.

Children's Crochet Caps, imported, special at 38c., 48c., 64c.

Children's Colored Silk Bonnets and Caps, with braid and ribbon, special at 48c.

Infants' Embroidered Silk Caps, with lace ruche, 18c.

Infants' Bengaline Silk Caps, lace and ribbon, 38c.

Children's Colored Coats, assorted styles and trimmings, special at $3.98 and $4.95.

WRAPPERS.

Flannelette Wrappers, assorted styles and colors, special at 98c.

SKIRTS.

Black and Fancy Striped Skirts, umbrella ruffle, our $1.39 kind, at 97c.

APRONS.

Waitress' Aprons, satin stripes, special at 15c.

LINENS.

70-inch Bleached Barnsley Table Damask, worth $1.15, at 90c. per yard.

20 and 24 inch Bleached Barnsley Napkins, to match, $1.85 and $2.98.

68 and 72 inch Irish and Scotch Table Damask, worth 90c., at 75c.

20 and 24 inch Irish and Scotch Napkins, to match, $1.75 or $2.25.

64-inch Irish Table Damask, worth 75c., at 59c.

23-inch Bleached Irish Napkins, to match, $1.65 per dozen.

60-inch Extra Heavy Loom Damask, Scotch make, worth 59c., at 50c. per yard.

56-inch Extra Heavy Loom Damask, Scotch make, 35c. per yard.

8-10 Bleached Dinner Cloths, $1.75.

19-inch Bleached Napkins, to match, $1.15 per dozen.

350 Extra Fine Hemstitched Table Cloths, 2x2½ yards, $4.00 quality, for this sale, at $3.19.

20 and 22 inch Glass Toweling, 10c. per yard.

1,000 Bleached Napkins, hemmed, ready for use, 10c. each.

QUILTS.

Extra Heavy Crochet Quilts, hemmed, $1.00 grade, at 75c.

Marseilles Quilts, value $2.50, at $1.95.

JEWELRY.

Imported Jeweled Hat Pins, from 25c. upward.

Imported Crystal Fan Chains, $2.25.

Imported Empire Combs, plain and with cut steel, 19c. and upward.

Finest Quality Imported Hair Pins, 18c. per dozen.

Fine Gold Plated Cuff Buttons, 48c. per pair.

Best Quality Lorgnette Chains, from 98c. upward.

Baby Pin Sets, enameled and plain gold, set of three, 25c.

Austrian Brooches, finest cut stones, 25c. and 39c.

Chevalier Opera Glasses, plush bag with each pair, $1.64.

FANS AND FRAMES.

To close out the balance of our Imported Celluloid Miniatures in various designs, some were 24c. and 39c., special, Monday, at 19c.

Special lot gilt Photo Frames, cabinet size, regular price 48c., Monday, at 29c.

Balance of our fine Imported Decorated Satin Frames, were 19c. and 25c., for Monday, at 10c.

Imported Miniatures of Naval Heroes and Musicians, special, Monday, at 59c. each.

Sheets and Pillow Cases.

Ready-made Sheets, cheaper than material:

1½x2½, 24c.; 1¾x2½, 28c.; 2x2½, 32c.; 2¼x2½, 35c.; 2½x2½, 38c.

Extra Fine and Heavy Sheets, 2x2½, 39c.; 2¼x2½, 44c.; 2½x2½, 49c.

Extra Heavy Hemstitched Sheets, 2x2½, 49c.; 2x2½, 54c.; 2¼x2½, 59c.

Pillow Cases, 45x36, 7c. each.

Extra Fine Pillow Cases, 42x36, 8c.; 45x36, 9c.; 50x36, 10c.; 54x36, 11c.

Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, regular price 16c., at 12½c. each.

MUSLINS.

Good Quality Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 4c. per yard.

Extra Good Quality Bleached Muslin, 5c. per yard.

Good Quality Unbleached Muslin, 4c. per yard.

WHITE GOODS.

Fine Checked Nainsooks, special value, 4½c., 7½c., 10c. per yard.

Fine English Long Cloth, 12 yards in piece, 89c.

TOILETS.

Special Sale of Hard Rubber Combs

75 dozen Fine Quality Fine Combs, value 10c., at 3c. and 5c.

50 dozen Fine Quality Men's Dressing Combs, value 15c., at 5c.

100 dozen Fine Quality Ladies' Dressing Combs, coarse and fine, value 10c., at 5c.

85 dozen Fine Quality Ladies' Dressing Combs, value 25c., at 10c.

3 gross Fine Quality Ladies' Dressing Combs, value 25c. and 35c., at 19c.

Fine Grade Imported Glass Puff Boxes, value 75c.; special at 48c.

SILVER WARE.

Solid Silver and Silver Plated.

48c. Sterling Silver Napkin Rings, Sugar Spoons, Sardine and Pickle Forks, all silver Nut Picks, in assorted patterns; former price of these articles, 75c., $1.00, $1.25.

69c. Sterling Silver Bon-Bon Tongs, Individual Butter Spreaders, Orange Knives, saw back; Sugar Shells, gold bowls, assorted patterns; Long Handle Mustard Spoons, gold bowls; Individual Berry Forks, Bon-Bon Spoons, gold bowl; Cream Ladles, gold bowl; Individual Ice Cream Spoons, Lemonade Spoons, gold bowls; Sardine and Oyster Forks, and a large assortment of Tea-spoons, former prices $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

Quadruple Plated Crumb Sets, ebony handles, plain burnished finish, beaded edges, former price $4.25; special at.....$2.98

Quadruple-plated Footed Fern Dishes, Colonial and rich floral designs, white porcelain linings; former prices $3.25 and $3.98; special at..... $2.69 and $2.98

Quadruple-plated Colonial Candle Sticks, beaded edges, extra height, former price $3.50; special at.....$2.50

LACE CURTAINS.

Monday we begin our usual January sale of odd lots of Lace Curtains and Portieres. If not in need of Curtains at present it will pay to anticipate your wants.

Irish Point Curtains, one, two, and three-pair lots, formerly $4.35, $5.98, $6.98, $8.25; now $2.49, $4.25, $4.89, $5.94.

Nottingham Curtains, in one, two, and three-pair lots to close, formerly $1.15, $1.69, $2.45, $2.89, $3.75; now 89c., $1.15, $1.75, $1.98, $2.35.

We will continue the sale or Armure Tapestry Curtains with deep fringe top and bottom; instead of $5.98, at $3.98.

Another lot; instead of $3.98, at $2.50.

200 slightly soiled Window Shades, value 25c. to 39c., at 10c. each.

MUSIC.

Popular Songs.

"Gold Will Buy Most Anything But a True Girl's Heart," 50c. kind, at 19c.

"She Was Bred in Old Kentucky," was 50c.; now 19c.

"My Old New Hampshire Home," was 50c.; now 19c.

"Just as the Tide Went Out," was 50c.; at 19c.

"Because," was 50c.; now 19c.

"I Love You in the Same Old Way," was 50c., at 19c.

"Just One Girl," was 50c.; now 19c.

"Just as the Sun Went Down," was 50c.; now 19c.

"Jockey Club March," was 50c.; now 19c.

"Charge of Roosevelt's Rough Riders," was 50c., at 19c.

"I Guess I'll Have to Telegraph My Baby," was 50c., at 19c.

"Who's Dat Say Chicken in Dis Crowd?" was 50c., at 19c.

"Six Aces in the Pack With Me Don't Go," was 50c., at 19c.

"Why Don't You Get a Lady of Your Own?" was 50c.; now 19c.

Musical Instruments, Violins, Mandolins, Guitars, Zithers, Autoharps, Harmonicas, etc., at lowest prices.

Graphophones, $10.00 kind; now $6.94. $12.00 kind; now $8.35. $25.00 kind, at $23.50.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Last Week Showed a Falling Off in All Classes of Dealings.

NOT REGARDED AS PERMANENT

Latest Sales—Important Week Ahead at Auction—King and Bathgate Properties—Other Offerings.

While the reports of the last week may be said to have been rather unsatisfactory in comparison with those of the preceding month, there is no reason for discouragement or unfavorable comment. The effect of the holiday season seems to have been not so much to delay the closing of pending negotiations as to prevent the opening of new ones, so that while Christmas week itself contained a number of large and interesting deals, last week's business was on the whole of only ordinary proportions and of rather conventional character. A continuance of this condition for a week or two longer will not be surprising, and there is no reason for supposing that the lull will be of any langer duration, or that the strength of the recent revival has been seriously affected.

Of the larger transactions none is more interesting than that involving 4 Liberty Street, coupled with the announcement that the plot, 121 by 81, at the southeast corner of Liberty and William Streets, will soon be the site of a new office building. Sales of business property were, indeed, few, the only other transactions of this class being the sales of the leasehold premises 67 Fifth Avenue, and of the southwest corner of Washington and Desbrosses Streets.

A fairly good showing was made in dealing in vacant property above the Park, and that the demand in that section seems to be maintained, materially brightens the outlook for the success of the King properties at auction on Tuesday.

Scattered sales of small properties made up the remainder of the week's business. The east side operators, who seem to be particularly active when the rest of the market is dull, again displayed that faculty last week, and their purchases, resales, and trades figured in the reports of every day.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

All that could be learned yesterday in regard to a report that Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia had bought a large plot on or near Fifth Avenue, in the vicinity of the Eighties, was a statement from Whitehouse & Porter, who are said to be interested in the deal, that the transaction had not yet been closed. Mr Clothier bought recently from Edmund Coffin eight lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street.

James Higgins has sold to Joseph J. Schreiner the plot on the south side of Eighty-ninth Street, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, 50 by 100.8, together with the plot on north side of Eighty-ninth Street, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 150 by 100.8, and the plot on the north side of Ninetieth Street, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, 100 by 100.8.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold for W. S. Patten, the three-story dwelling, 19 by 64, 594 West End Avenue, 19 by 64.

Edwin B. Willcox has sold for Miss A. V. Smith the dwelling 104 Edgecombe Avenue, 17 by 85.

Cummings & Ferguson have sold the two five-story flats, 39 and 91 West One Hundred and Third Street, each 27 by 89 by 100.

Henry J. Fink has sold to Henry C. Roth the three-story dwelling, 454 Thirteenth Street, 20 by 103.3.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has sold the plot 150 by irregular, at the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and Rae Street.

William Rosenzweig was the buyer of the old building 13 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 92.

De Blois & Eldridge have rented 41 East Thirtieth Street to Edward La Montagne, Jr., and 614 Fifth Avenue to Mrs. H. T. Webb. The same firm has also leased the dwelling 18 East Fiftieth Street, in conjunction with Pease & Elliman.

Charles H. Cronin has opened a real estate office at Fordham Square. He will pay special attention to Twenty-fourth Ward property, and also to matters in relation to taxes, assessments, and street openings.

The Auction Room.

As far as one is able to judge from the schedule, the coming week will be by far the liveliest experienced by the salesroom in many a month. No auction event for at least two years has occasioned such widespread interest as has the partition sale of the King estate, which will be conducted by Auctioneer William Kennelly on Tuesday. The litigation over the disposal of the property of William H King, occasioned by the claim of Mrs. Eugenia A. Webster-Ross that she was his sole heir, has extended over the period from his death, in Providence, in March, 1897, down to the present. In fact, it was only last Tuesday that the full bench of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island ordered a dismissal of Mrs. Webster-Ross's appeal from the decree of the Probate Court, ordering the distribution of the estate among the recognized heirs of William H. King.

But the real interest attaching to the sale lies in the fact that all of the properties are of the highest class. A glance at the schedule given below shows that the offering includes many of the finest unimproved parcels in Harlem. There are only a few single lots, most of the estate's holdings being large corner plots—in one case an entire block front—of the class which cannot fail to attract widespread attention among operators and builders. The bidding for the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street should afford an excellent basis for judgment as to just how much of change has been occasioned in values on upper Fifth Avenue by the Carnegie purchases from Nineteenth to Ninety-second Street. Four tenements in East Twelfth Street are somewhat remote from the rest of the properties, but it is hardly probable that they will be withdrawn for a lack of bids.

The first offering of lots in Bronx Borough for the new year is also down for Tuesday in the shape of 144 parcels belonging to the Bathgate estate. It is now something over a year since the last sale of properties belonging to this estate and the reselling and improvement of much of what was sold at that time, promise well for the success of Tuesday's event. The lots, almost without exception, are located along the lines of recent development in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

An important partition sale, involving the Albany apartment house on Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, is down for Thursday. Offers at private contract have been made for this property during the last week, and while its sale in the meantime is possible, if it reaches the auction room it will be the most valuable single parcel put up in some time without an order from the courts. Other partition sales for the week are those of 275 Greenwich Street, near Murray, to be held on Wednesday, and of the building at the southwest corner of Fourth Street and the Bowery on Thursday.

Plaintiffs took care of all but two parcels on last week's list of foreclosures, and even in this class of sales the coming week is more than usually attractive. Another of John Pettit's holdings, 247 and 249 Pearl Street, will be sold on Thursday. To-morrow 3 Park Row will be put up, and on Wednesday the building 39 West Seventy-second Street and the building at the northwest corner of Burling Slip and Front Street.

There were recorded last week 395 mortgages, for $6,188,222, of which 164, for $1,843,770, were at 5 per cent.; 151, for $1,000,152, were at more, and 80, for $2,675,300, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 468 mortgages, for $6,510,610, of which 237, for $2,991,511, were at 5 per cent.; 143, for $744,190, were at more, and 88, for $2,744,900, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 9.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel A. Elsberg, referee, 3 Park Row, south side, 40.2 feet east of Ann Street, runs south 52.3 by southwest 6.6 to Ann Street, by east 12.3 by northeast 25 by north 68.1 by west 25, five-story brick building, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,514; subject to other mortgages for $101,616.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Richard H. Clarke, referee, 2,086 Eleventh Avenue, west side, 57 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 18 by 80, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,558.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee, 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 200 feet west of Third Avenue, 21 by 88.7 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,484.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Gibson Puttsl, referee, 1,967 Fifth Avenue, east side, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $26,366.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 216 and 218 West Eighteenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50 by 142.4 by 50 by 141.6, together with 221, 223, and 225 West Seventeenth Street, north side, 229.2 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 50.10 by 42.5 by 50.10 by 43.5, four and six story brick stables. Due on judgment, $29,388; subject to other mortgages for $85,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the assignee, Charles L. Hoffman, 509 to 515½ East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 148 feet east of Avenue A, each 16.8 by 100, six three-story brick dwellings.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 59 to 63 Eighth Avenue, occupying a triangular plot at the southwest corner of Thirteenth Street, 46.7 feet on the avenue, 33.4 feet on the street, and 51.4 feet on the rear line, two three-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,756.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 142 West Seventy-third Street, south side, 370 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title and interest of Anna Wise on Nov. 7, 1898.

By S. Morris Pryor, foreclosure sale, William H. Law, referee, 38 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Central Park West, 30 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $10,125; subject to other mortgages for $31,328.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.—By William Kennelly, partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 323 to 329 East Twelfth Street, north side, 280.5 feet east of Second Avenue, each 23.7 by 103.8, four four-story brick tenements; Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, 25.6½ by 102.2, vacant; Fifth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25.2 by 102.2, vacant; Park Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 230, ten lots, four on the avenue and six on the street; Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 24.7 by 100, vacant; Eighth Avenue, west side, 75.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100, vacant and subject to an encroachment of about two inches of the building on the south, northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100.11 by 145, six lots, four on the avenue and two on the street; One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.11; Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 67 by 106.4 by 30.7 by 100, vacant; Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100.11 by 375, fifteen lots, four on the avenue and eleven on the street; One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, three lots, each 75 by 100.11; Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, four lots, each 25.2½ by 100; St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, abutting on the immediately foregoing, four lots, each 29.7 feet front and varying in depth from 76.6 to 138.5½ feet.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 144 lots of the Bathgate estate, situated on Third, Washington, Wendover, Webster, Franklin, Bathgate, Brook, Fulton, and Arthur Avenues, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Forty-fourth, One Hundred and Seventy-first, and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, and St. Paul's Place.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William C. Arnold, referee, 1,467 First Avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Subject to mortgages for $7,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Cowie, referee, 9 Van Nest Place, otherwise known as 71 Charles Street, north side, 222.1½ feet east of St. Nicholas Place, 20 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,813.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 362 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 18.9 feet west of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,780.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Henry Hull, referee, 111 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,667; subject to other mortgages for $19,174.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 275 Greenwich Street, east side, 53 feet north of Murray Street, 26.9 by 79.2 by 25 by 88, four-story brick building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 19 West Ninetieth Street, north side, 238.6 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.8½, three-story brown-stone front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 1,790 and 1,792 Lexington Avenue and 145 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 25 by 80.9, together with 1,794 Lexington Avenue, adjoining, 20.1 by 42.11, five-story brick and brownstone flat, with four stores and a two-and-a-half story brick building, with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 502 and 504 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, each 18.9 by 95, two five-story brownstone-front flats.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Bankson T. Morgan, referee, 101 Mangin Street, west side, 54.4 feet south of Stanton Street, 15.9 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $15,685.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 87 South Street, northwest corner of Burling Slip, 21.10 by 50.1 by 22.2 by 49.7, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $16,168.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 38 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 250 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $68,178.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 114 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,758.

By S. Morris Pryor, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 536 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 402.4 feet east of Avenue A, 18.3 by 62.2, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $8,196.

THURSDAY, Jan. 12.—By George R. Read, partition sale, by order of the estate of George King, Broadway west side, extending from Fifty-first to Fifty-second Street, 201 feet on Broadway, 108.2 feet on Fifty-first Street, and 100.11 feet on Fifty-second Street, six-story apartment house, with stores, known as the Albany.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 523 Lenox Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,189.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 503, 505, and 507 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,776.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 1,311 Hoe Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,416.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 732 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 73.6 feet south of the middle line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, now closed, 30 by 60, three-story stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,017.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meldrum, referee, 503 and 505 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $21,308.

By William Kennelly, foreclosufe sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, 220 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,776.

By Adrian H Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 247 and 249 Pearl Street, north side, 96 feet east of John Street, runs north 96.8 by east 15.2 by north 18.8 by east 4.6 by west 6.3 by east 17.2 by south 115.11 to Pearl Street by west 37, two five-story stone-front buildings. Due on judgment, $62,895.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 74 Greenwich Street, west side, about 215 feet south of Rector Street, 23.5 by 99.11; five-story brick building, with right to a ten-foot alley at the rear. Due on judgment, $32,155.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Maunsell B. Field, referee, 1,416 Ysee Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Freeman Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,966.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 328 and 330 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $7,638.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 364 Bowery, southwest corner of Fourth Street, 19.10 by 58.2 by 17.2 by 64.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 362 Bowery, adjoining, 21.9 by 64.6 by 18.8 by 67.7, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 360 Bowery, adjoining, 20.9 by 67.7 by 17.11, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 42 East Fourth Street, 532 feet west of the Bowery, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 18.3 by 49.6 by 19.11 by 38.7, three-story brick tenement; 40 East Fourth Street, adjoining, 24.8¾ by 38.3 by 25 by 38.2, three-story brick tenement, with store; also, an interior lot at the rear of the parcel last mentioned above, 50.8 by 25.2 by 51 by 25.2.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 189 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 25 by 50, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,414; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, B. F. Gerding, referee, Thirteenth Avenue, Wakefield, north side, about 305 feet east of Fifth Street, 25 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,517.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, James M. Hunt, referee, tract extending from the road leading from Westchester to Pelham Bridge to Westchester Creek, between the lands of William Palmer and those of the Benson estate, about 120 by 262 feet in size, with frame dwelling and barn.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lorenz Zeller, referee, 101 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,845.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 143 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 322 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,448.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 64 and 66 Monroe Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 25.7 by 104.10, Harris Silbermann of 1,187 Lexington Avenue, owner; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $32,000.

No. 104 Broome Street, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 70, Hubener & Escher of 628 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

Seventh Street, north side, 185 feet east of White Plains Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 48, Herman F. Banerle, owner; William H. Hallock, Jr., architect; cost, $3,000.

West Farms Road, east side, 447.6 feet north of Home Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, 30 by 47; Alfred Bansadelli of 334 Tenth Avenue, owner; Charles W. Miller, architect; cost, $3,500.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 412 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for five two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 46, William F. Lavelle of 1,176 Hoe Street, owner; John H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $20,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 372.8 feet north of Westchester Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 77.6, Margaret Mullhall of 334 Eagle Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $24,000.

Alterations.

No. 345 Rivington Street, to a four-story brick tenement; Louis Sroka of 258 Delancey Street, owner; Hornburger & Straub, architects; cost, $500.

Sixtieth Street, southwest corner of the Boulevard, to a one-story brick academy; Bryan Lawrence estate, owner; Metropolitan Bicycle Company, lessee; cost, $350.

Nos. 1,354 and 1,356 Broadway, to a four-story brick and iron store and lofts building; E. H. Van Ingen of 160 Fifth Avenue, owner; R. H. Robertson, architect; cost, $1,800.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Solomon Reich of 27 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; F. W. Fisher, architect; cost, $2,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling; Katherine Nallor of 3,589 Third Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

WOOL EXCHANGE MORTGAGED.

Loan of $25,000 Secured to Discharge a Small Indebtedness.

The Wool Exchange has mortgaged its building, at Beach Street and West Broadway, to William H. Woolverton for a period of five months at 6 per cent. to secure notes amounting to $25,000. Mr. Woolverton is a member of the liquidating committee of the Tradesmen's National Bank.

D. H. Bates, Treasurer of the Wool Exchange, said yesterday afternoon that the mortgage had been given for the purpose of paying a few outstanding bills that were found when the Tradesmen's Bank took possession of the building. These have now all been paid. A first mortgage of $500,000 on the property, the value of which is estimated at $1,000,000, is the only other incumbrance upon it. The Tradesmen's Bank owns about 60 per cent. of the stock of the building. It is stated that the offices are well tenanted, and that receipts are sufficient to show a good-sized surplus over all expenses.

New Dwellings on Fifth Avenue.

William Waldorf Astor filed plans yesterday for two five-story brick and Indiana limestone dwellings, to be erected at 723 and 725 Fifth Avenue, on a plot 65 by 125. This is part of the property between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets, on the east side of the avenue, recently purchased by Mr. Astor from the sons of Robert Bonner. Architects Clinton & Russell estimate the cost of the new dwellings at $80,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

BAILEY AV, w s, ½ part of lot 96, map of property of William O. Giles, West Farms; John B. Fricke to Charles E. Ahneman and another, one-third part.... 1

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 93.6 ft s of 184th St, 16.8x74x16.8x72.9; Mary A. Seaman to Albert W. Seaman.... 1

BOSTON AV, n s, 50 ft n e of Tremont Av, 21.6x120.6x irregular; George C. Woolf and another to Frank A. Becker.... 8,500

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, or French Boulevard, n e s, 272.4 ft n w of 158th St, 377x irregular; Hudson River Railroad, e s, at n s of 160th St, prolonged, —x irregular; Zimri West to David B. Luckey.... 1

CHERRY ST, 93 to 97, s s, 49.6x60; Barney Isaacs to Leon Tuchmann.... 1

CONVENT AV, s w corner of 133d St, 50x100; John Connors to John W. Haaren.... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 19 and 12, 37.9x80; Gabriel Cohen to Barnet Levy, ½ part.... 1

FORSYTH ST, e s, 125.8 ft s of Grand St, 24.11x100x25.2x100; also Eldridge St, w s, 125 ft s of Grand St, 25x100; Oscar E. A. Wiessner and another to William Barbour and another.... 10,434

FORSYTH ST, 72, e s, 25.2x100.5x25.11x100.5; Alice Bunte and others to Sophia Moore.... 1

FORSYTH ST, 86 and 88, 38.3x irregular; Anna Woerishoffer to Julia Salomon.... 30,000

JACKSON AV, w s, 162 ft n of 158th St, 74.6x75; James A. Lane to Alley W. Kennedy.... 1

LOT 27, rear part, on map of Charles Darke property, Yonkers, with right of way of one foot on east side; Patrick Kanna to Alonzo Gallagher.... 40

PARCEL, between n and s lines of 121st St, now closed, between w line of present road or Boulevard, and e line of Claremont Av; the Mott Haven Company to May Deering.... 1

RIVER AV, e s, 300 ft n of 167th St, 100x150; Gerard AV, e s, 350 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Cora F. Mann to Ernest Harvier.... 1

WALES AV, w s, 317.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 50x257.10x irregular; Simon Danzig and others to Michael Cowen.... 1

WALES AV, n w corner of Kelly or 152d St, 58.5x n w 49.9x28.11x s 86.11 to st x—50; Simon Danzig and others to Michael Cowen.... 100

3D ST, n s, 100.10 ft e of Lewis St, 683.1x194.6 to 4th St x 680x194.1, with land under water; Frederic D. Phillips to William H. Phillips, 15-240 parts.... 1

14TH ST, 104 East, 25x91.9; Irene Maready to Charles J. Hartman.... 1

14TH ST, 104 East, 25x91.9; Charles J. Hartman to The German Exchange Bank.... 79,200

19TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 11th Av, 25x92; Joseph Fisher to William R. Potts.... 8,000

22D ST, s s, 375 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98; Emma M. Murray, as trustee, to William M. Russell.... 15,000

49TH ST, 354 West, 25x100.5; Mortimer L. Lasdi and others, by guardian, to Gustav Barra.... 2,994

49TH ST, 354 West, 25x100.5; Caroline Schwarz and others to Gustav Barna.... 1

83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; William J. Amend to Elias Kempner.... 1,000

120TH ST, between w line of road and Public Drive or Boulevard and e s of Claremont; the Mott Haven Company to Thomas E. Stewart.... 1

121ST ST, 120th St, Bloomingdale Road, and Claremont Av; Thomas E. Stewart and others to the Mott Haven Company.... 1

132D ST, n s, 285 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Joseph Sullivan to Frank W. Temmler.... 1

132D ST, n s, 310 ft e of 6th Av, 25x99.11; Frank W. Temmler to Margaret C. Sullivan.... 1

141ST ST, s s, 90 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 108x202.7 to St. Nicholas Av x irregular; John Connors to Henry F. Haaren.... 1

153D ST, 463 West; James B. Gillie and others to Harriet B. Gregory.... 19,000

Recorded Leases.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Jacob Stey; 3d Av, s e corner of Wendover Av, 18x50, store, &c., 5 5-12 years.... $750 to $1,200

DOLLARD, Mary, individually, and as guardian, to the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; 9 State St, 10 years.... 2,500

GARRY, Murth J., to Gerlelt Brothers & Ruschmann; 143d St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years.... 480

LOEB, Solomon, to John H. Hake; 99 Fulton St, 10 years.... 7,000

WEIGEL, Caroline, to Mary Walder; King's Bridge Road, e s, at Spuyten Duyvil, shop and stable, 5 years.... 162

Recorded Mortgages.

AVALLONE, Raphael, to Judson S. Todd; 150th St, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, ½ year.... 12,000

AVALLONE, Raphael, to Clifford L. Miller; 150th St, s s, 125 ft w of Morris Av, secures contract.... 1,500

BARNA, Gustav, to John M. Bowers, trustee; 49th St, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years.... 19,000

BERGEN, George W., to William E. Thorn; Heath Av, e s, 323.8 ft n of the road from King's Bridge to William's bridge, 3 years.... 1,000

BERGER, Benjamin, et al; Charles H. Wilson and others; 186th St, s s, 240 ft e of Park Av, 1 year.... 2,000

BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P., to Ralph O. Ives; 149th St, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand.... 6,500

COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; Wales Av, n w corner of Kelly or 152d St, ½ year.... 4,650

COWEN, Michael, to Simon Danzig and another; Wales Av, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, ½ year.... 3,100

COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stender; Wales Av, n w corner of Kelly or 152d St, ½ year.... 1,250

COWEN, Michael, to Josephine Stender; Wales Av, w s, 312.7 ft s of Westchester Av, ½ year.... 1,000

DICKSON, Sarah J., and others to Columban J. Kelly; Webster Av, e s, 98 ft s w of 186th St, 1½ years.... 1,600

FOERSTER, Catharine, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; 635 1st Av, 1 year. 10,000

GREGORY, Harriet B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 463 West 153d St, 5 years.... 11,000

GREGORY, Harriet B., to Mary D. Unger ich; 463 West 153d St, 3 years.... 4,500

HULL, Lillie, to Leonard F. Nicoll; 153 Prince St, ½ part, 3 years.... 3,000

LACEFIELD, Margaretha, to Margaret E. T. Peters; Audubon Av, n e corner of 173d St, 1 year.... 2,000

LEVY, Barnett, to Gabriel Cohen; 10 and 12 Elizabeth St, 1 year.... 3,500

MONSEY, Morris, to Henry C. Brandes; 336 Madison St, 1 year.... 3,000

RUSSELL, William M., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 224 St, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.... 6,000

SALOMON, Julie, to Anna Woerishoffer; 36 and 38 Forsyth St, 3 years.... 30,000

WILLCOX, Frederick W., to Alfred Dennis; 626 East 184th St, 3 years.... 4,000

WOOL EXCHANGE to William H. Woolverton; 3 to 9 Beach St, and 144 to 150 West Broadway, and 1 to 5 St. John's Lane, 6 months, secures notes.... 25,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATTERBURY, Anson P., executor, to Charles Chilcott, executor.... Nom.

ATTERBURY, Melissa D., to Benjamin B. and Anson P. Atterbury, executors, &c.... Nom.

CURLYN, Alice M., to Charles F. Frothingham, trustee.... Nom.

DELAMATER, Albert, administrator, to Albert Delafield, ½ part.... Nom.

GLAUBLE, Emanuel, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 1,500

HOWELL, George W., to Joseph B. Roe.... 3,750

LYONS, Jere C., to Leopold Newberg.... 14,905

MALONEY, Thomas, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited.... 800

SMITH, Robert, as general guardian, &c., to Elizabeth Smith.... Nom.

WARNER, Henrietta L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company.... 20,000

WEBER, Adam, to Matilda E. Weber.... Gift.

WEBER, Adam, to Marie A. Weber.... Gift.

WEBER, Adam, to Lina A. Weber.... Gift.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 222 and 224; Charles Edwards against Bernstein & Co., owners; August Borahols, contractor.... 47

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186; Lawrence Houlihan against Emilia Glass, owner; Diehl & Weigand, contractors.... 935

LEWIS ST, 76; James J. Buckley against Dauskier & Sommer, owners; John McKinney and Mike Latono, contractors.... 180

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 174x86; Harry W. Bell against W. C. Bolton, owner and contractor.... 98

82D ST, 1 West; Thomas F. Gaynor against Mary Burgess, owner and contractor; Ann Stoddard, owner.... 400

99TH ST, 37 West; Harry W. Bell against Filocco, Friedel & Levy, owners and contractors.... 32

182D ST, s e corner of Washington Av, 79.4 x78x86x87.6; William C. Craswell against Julius J. Lyons, owner and contractor.... 98

Lis Pendens.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 195.10 ft s of 145th St, 17.8x74.10x16.11x71.2; Terence Jacobson against Gottlieb H. Link and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

OLIVER ST, w s, adjoining land of Samuel Day and Nehemiah Allen, 25x50x24.2x50; E. Hartley Stils against Lizzie W. Davidson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hobbs & Gifford.

WATER ST, 630, and 59 Scammel St; Sarah J. Burby against Mary J. Sullivan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell, Elkus & McGuire.

3D AV, n w corner of 180th St, runs n 186 ft to bulkhead line x n w 432x s w 212 to centre of 131st St x s 300 to 180th St x e 315 to beginning; 4th Av, widened, n e corner of 129th St, runs n 199.10 to 130th St x e 115x s 199.10 to 129th St x w 115 to beginning, with parts excepted, &c.; Charles Remsen and another, executors, &c., against Henry Hart, (partition;) attorneys, Abbott & Perry.

55TH ST, 62, 64, 66, and 56 West, and other parcels in Brooklyn; Mary A. Shute against Mary A. Hayes and others, (partition;) attorney, E. C. Dusenbury.

69TH ST, 139 West; Donald Mackay, executor, &c., against Alma Schmid, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Gitterman.

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 100x100.12; Charles M. Rosenthal against Babette Blumenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SOL. BAMBERGER.—The Sheriff has closed up the store of Sol. Bamberger, wholesale liquor dealer at 127 Clinton Place, on an execution for $829 in favor of Joseph F. Ruhl, and the Sheriff's sale has been set down for Tuesday next. Mr. Bamberger was in the same line of business in Louisville, Ky., for twenty-six years, and began in this city in August, 1897.

THOMAS E. TRIPLER.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn is in charge of the place of business of Thomas E. Tripler, dealer in secondhand building materials at Avenue B and Eighteenth Street, under executions in favor of Ida E. Dederer, for $5,593, on a demand note, and in favor of Myer Heelman, for $823. Mr. Tripler expected to be able to settle the claims, but so far has been unable to do so. Mr. Tripler is reported to have lost $40,000 by indorsing notes for a friend. He has been paying off these notes gradually, and is reported to have reduced the amount outstanding to $12,000. Mr. Tripler is known as the father of the secondhand material business, which he started forty years ago. He built up a large business, and some years ago was reputed worth $150,000. Of late years the trade has been considerably cut up by competition, and now there are a number of firms in the business in which he formerly had a monopoly.

JULIUS WEILLE & Co.—Alexander J. Destourdeur and Abraham L. Coshland, composing the firm of Julius Weille & Co., manufacturers of ostrich feathers at 119 Mercer Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick Wiener, without preference. The business was established many years ago by Julius Weille, the present partners were in his employ, and on Dec. 1, 1893, he took them into partnership. Two years later he retired, but left, it was said, $15,000 with them as a loan, which was afterward paid off, and the present partners have since continued the business under the old firm style. Horwitz & Samuels, their attorneys, said that the assignment was due to the general depression in their line of business for several years past. The liabilities are about $20,000, all due to creditors in this city, and the assets are not known at present. They expect to make a favorable proposition to their creditors for a settlement in a short time.

Petitions in Bankruptcy.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Silverman & Schorr, manufacturers of children's clothing at 39 Great Jones Street, by Rothstein Brothers & Rytzenberg, $891 Beebsneck, Bressel & Co, $115, and Louis Bachman, $337. They allege that they committed an act of bankruptcy on Jan. 4 by making an assignment.

Maria M. H. Fenouillet, caterer at 765 Lexington Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $6,534 and nominal assets $2,585. Of the liabilities $2,800 is secured, $3,171 unsecured, and $563 for wages. The principal items in the assets are stock, $1,200; machinery, $300; accounts, $355; half interest in a mortgage, $650. She is the wife of Louis Fenouillet, who started in business in 1895, and the business has been in her name since June, 1896.

Tallmadge E. Brown, professionally known as Cyril Norman, a theatrical manager, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $18,728 and nominal assets $747, consisting of clothing, $232; a watch, $15, and a claim for $500 against Mrs. Annie Harrigan for scenery of the play "A Man Without a Country," for which she has a counter claim against him for rent, and the suit is still pending. The liabilities are principally for salaries, printing, royalties and advertising due to persons principally in this city and Chicago. He owes thirty-one actors and actresses for salaries, among them being Arthur Howard of Worcester, $1,100; Charles Gilbert of Chicago, $2,500; Helen C. Brown of Hill City, Tenn., $4,625, for salary and borrowed money, and William M. Bates, $1,000 for services as advance agent. The Gillin Printing Company is a creditor for $3,553, which has been put in judgment.

HARRY LACY A BANKRUPT.

The Well-Known Actor Has Liabilities of $22,912.

Harry

QUAY'S CASE IS ARGUED

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Hears the Certiorari Petition.

NO DECISION YET RENDERED

Ex-District Attorney Graham Appears as Special Counsel for the Commonwealth.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—The Quay conspiracy case was called before the State Supreme Court to-day. Ex-District Attorney Graham, who has been retained by Mr. Rothermel, the recently elected District Attorney, as special counsel in this case, presented a motion asking the dismissal of the petition for the writ of certiorari on the ground of insufficiency of fact in the averments of the petitioners and want of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Sterret, who presided with the full court of seven Justices, informed Mr. Graham that his motion would be considered after argument had been heard on the petition. The defendant's counsel were then notified that the court was ready to hear argument. David T. Watson of the Pittsburg bar, who has recently been associated with the counsel for defense, then proceeded with his argument in support of the petition.

Mr. Watson argued at great length on the point that the defendants asked the supervisory interference of the higher court because of the apprehension and suspicion that they could not have a fair and impartial trial before the Philadelphia County Court. He declared that the lower court had overruled every application made for relief, and that Judge Finletter, who occupied the bench during the proceedings, had shown his partiality to the prosecution. Furthermore, the contention was made by Mr. Watson that the body of the people from which a jury would be drawn had become prejudiced through newspaper publications, hence the apprehension of a prejudiced jury and the fear of an unfair and partial trial.

Mr. Watson made the direct charge that the machinery of the District Attorney's office and that of the court had been used for political purposes, with the ultimate object of defeating the re-election of one of the defendants as a United States Senator. To support his contention that the court had been unfair, he quoted from the decision of Judge Finletter in dismissing the demurrers entered by the defendants, in which the Judge stated that the "only effect of the demurrers was to postpone and delay a final disposition of the case," and that such motions "served no good purpose." He declared that Judge Finletter permitted the District Attorney to alter an indictment after it had passed from the hands of the Grand Jury. The change which he alleges was allowed to be made was that of altering the wording so as to make it read "the moneys of the People's Bank" instead of "the moneys of the State," as originally appeared in the indictment. This permitted irregularity, Mr. Watson claimed, was all sufficient to show the partiality of the court.

Another point raised by the attorney was that Judge Finletter had dismissed the demurrer to one of the indictments, which charged conspiracy on the part of Senator Quay with Cashier John S. Hopkins to use the money of the People's Bank for the purchase of stocks. No crime was charged in this indictment, Mr. Watson claimed, because the charter of the bank granted to it by the State permitted the bank to "purchase stocks and bonds." No law had been violated, counsel contended, by the acts charged in this indictment.

Mr. Watson spoke for an hour and a half, and ex-District Attorney Graham followed in opposition to the granting of the writ. Mr. Graham in opening his remarks argued that the issuance of a writ of certiorari was, and should be, exercised only in extraordinary and unusual cases, and the court, when asked to exercise interference with a lower court, should be presented with most important and conclusive reasons why such intervention should ensue. If such writs were frequently granted every case in which delay was sought would be taken into the Supreme Court to obtain the desired delay.

"The question before this court," said Mr. Graham, "is not that of the possibility of a fair or unfair trial, but is whether wealth and power can defeat or defy the wheels of justice. Not a line in the petition of defendants merits the consideration of this court or would warrant the interference prayed for in the petition."

To demonstrate his contention that the petition was not made in good faith, but was filed with the object of delaying the proceedings, Mr. Graham stated that at the time the petition was prepared the cause for some of the complaints contained therein had been already removed. Two of the Judges were attacked in the petition—Judges Gordon and Finletter. At the time the petition was prepared, which averred partial action on the part of these two members of the court, Judge Gordon had retired from the bench through resignation, and Judge Finletter had retired from the Court of Quarter Sessions to his duties in the Oyer and Terminer Court. This case was to be tried by a Judge whose unsullied reputation had never been attacked, even by the defendants, and therefore the cause of fear of a prejudiced trial, he said, did not exist.

In reference to the averment of the petitioners that the proceedings against the defendants had been founded in malice and was the result of a conspiracy against them, Mr. Graham said that no information was presented by the petitioners to justify such a serious allegation. There could not be any presentation of information to sustain such a charge, the ex-District Attorney said, for he had occupied the office of District Attorney, he said, for eighteen years, and had never violated his trust, and he had entertained no intention of violating it at the end of this long term. He declared that he would have violated his trust had he failed to prosecute the defendants on the evidence which had been laid before him. Because the defendants' attorneys declared that their clients were not guilty, he said, was no sufficient reason why the case should be taken out of the hands of an honorable court.

Continuing, Mr. Graham said that these delaying proceedings were brought so that "the defendants, guilty as they are, shall escape the consequences of their criminality." He concluded his argument with the citation of laws and precedents to sustain his contention that the case had not reached a stage in the lower court where the Supreme Court could take upon itself the jurisdiction of the cause.

Rufus E. Shapley of counsel for the defense followed Mr. Graham, and combated the latter's arguments respecting the jurisdiction of this court. Upon conclusion of Mr. Shapley's argument, at 2:45 o'clock, the court adjourned, but no intimation was made as to when a decision in the case could be expected.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO PARTIES.

Edward Mitchell Calls Attention to Sums of Money Paid by Corporations to Political Leaders.

Edward Mitchell has issued a letter calling attention to the sums of money paid by various corporations to the leaders of political parties. The letter follows:

In years of leanness the public mind is so sensitive and acute as to preclude the fair consideration and just correction of a public scandal, while in years of fatness the public mind is so engrossed in the pursuit of riches as to be apathetic to all public abuses.

As we are now emerging from years of adversity to a year of promise of unprecedented prosperity, the present would seem to be an opportune moment for the public and for the present Legislature and Executive to temperately consider and to effectually correct a public scandal of long standing and of frequent recurrence, and which is perilous to the peace and dignity of the people of this State.

The scandal grows out of charges constantly published and finding general belief that various corporations pay large sums of money—not to the Treasurers of the recognised organizations of either of the two political parties for party purposes—but to so-called "leaders" of one, or of the other, or usually of both of the political parties, and that the money power thus obtained is efficiently used by the "leaders" to secure their choice of delegates to political conventions, to select the candidates for public office and to direct special legislation, both in the city and in the State.

While these scandals affect persons connected with both political parties, they are not "party questions" in any sense whatever, and no party or personal consideration should be permitted to stand in the way of their suppression by due process of law.

If the practices charged do in fact, exist, they affect injuriously the political morals of the entire community.

If the charges are false in fact, those publishing them should be indicted, tried, and convicted.

If true, the officers and agents of the corporation paying corporate moneys to "leaders" should be punished.

Grand Juries should be required to investigate these charges and should be clothed with the fullest power in their investigation of them, to examine the books, papers, and accounts of any persons and of any corporations in this State. Moreover, as there are obvious reasons why neither any corporation nor any "leader" implicated would prefer any charge to any Grand Jury, the courts should be directed to bring such publications to the attention of all Grand Juries, who should be empowered to take action on their own motion also, or upon the complaint of any person.

Possibly it might be proper also to subject all corporations to the visitation and inspection of Justices of the Supreme Court, or of any persons appointed by the court for such purpose.

Existing laws recognise the regular organizations of political parties for various purposes and that money may be used for political purposes in certain specified ways.

It may be a proper question for legislative consideration whether the laws should be so amended as to make it lawful for corporations to pay moneys directly to the Treasurers of political organizations as contributions to party funds; such contributions when the National honor and credit are involved, as in the last Presidential campaign, might be justified.

But whatever view might be taken of such a question, no party can justify and no Government can tolerate a continuance of the practices, alleged and believed to exist, of corporations paying corporate moneys to political "leaders."

If the political power of the "leaders" is the money power, and if the money comes from the corporations, it is the corporations who exercise the power of the State which rightfully belongs to the people.

The belief that these practices exist turns the minds of some citizens to the political heresies of Populism and Socialism and fills the minds of all thoughtful men with grave apprehensions for the not distant future.

The political atmosphere should be cleared of the scandals which arise out of the continuous publications of these charges, and if the charges are in fact true, the Legislature should enact laws to effectually prevent in the future any repetition of the offenses.

Amendments to the law providing: First—That no candidate for nomination, or election, to a public office should be paid or receive any money or contribution for political purposes from any person or corporation, except directly from the Treasurer of the political organization nominating him; and Secondly—That no person or corporation should pay or contribute money for political purposes except directly to such Treasurers; and Thirdly—Compelling all such Treasurers to file itemized accounts of their receipts and disbursements with the Secretary of State, or the clerks of their respective counties, and aid in checking present abuses.

SUCCEEDS SENATOR MORRILL.

Benjamin F. Fifield of Montpelier Appointed by Gov. Smith of Vermont.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 7.—Gov. Smith to-day formally appointed Benjamin F. Fifield of Montpelier as successor to the late Senator Justin S. Morrill of this State. Mr. Fifield was tendered the position two days ago, but he wished to consider the matter before making known his decision to the Governor. His answer was not received until to-day, and the appointment followed.

Mr. Fifield is a native of Orange, where he was born Nov. 18, 1832. He was educated at the University of Vermont, of which institution he is now a Trustee, and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. He represented Montpelier in the Legislature of 1880 and proved a strong and influential member. This is about the extent of his participation in politics, though he was a delegate to the National Convention of his party and served as United States District Attorney from 1860 to 1880.

The convention of which he was a member was the one which nominated James A. Garfield for President. Mr. Fifield made one of the most convincing speeches of the campaign, and the National Committee paid him the compliment of using 1,000,000 copies of the address. While acting as District Attorney Mr. Fifield had many important Government cases and was in charge of the legal machinery to prevent further Fenian movements against Canada. His position at the bar is a leading one, and, in 1883, he was elected President of the State Bar Association. His principal work has been railroad and corporation cases, and as counsel for the Central Vermont Railroad since 1865 he has been engaged with distinction in some of the most important of the corporation litigation in New England.

BRYAN AND CROKER'S VIEWS.

Silent as to the Statement of the Tammany Leader.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 7.—William Jennings Bryan passed through the city at noon from Cincinnati to Chicago. The Croker statement in which the New York leader spoke his sentiments in favor of expansion was mentioned to Mr. Bryan. He declined to say anything concerning Mr. Croker's views, or to advance any reason why, in his opinion, the statement was given out.

"Very often people express views different from my own," said Mr. Bryan, "and then I am asked for an expression on them. I do not care to make any statements or give comparisons between my own views and the views of others. When I have anything to say I prefer to prepare it, and I always receive an opportunity to express myself if I so desire."

Mr. Bryan declined to add anything to the discussion of the free-silver question other than what he says in his speeches, and his mouth became sealed when he was asked if he intended being a candidate for President in 1900.

A Candidate for the Senate.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 7.—Ex-Congressman C. P. Dorr has announced his candidacy for the United States Senate. Mr. Dorr says he has secured enough pledges to insure a dead-lock in the Legislature.

ROW IN A BROOKLYN CHURCH.

The Pastor's Son Threatens to Strike One of the Members.

There was a lively scene at a meeting of the members of the Noble Street Presbyterian Church, Greenpoint, Thursday night last, which was brought about by a son of the pastor, the Rev. R. D. Sproull, assuming a pugilistic attitude and threatening to strike Marvin Briggs, one of the members of the church. Mr. Briggs had a few minutes before said that Pastor Sproull, who has been ill for several months, should tender his resignation, which would be for the best interests of the church.

Dr. Sproull was stricken with paralysis in April last, and since that time he has been unable to fill the pulpit. At a meeting three months later the officers of the church decided that, as Pastor Sproull was not improved in health, he should accept a reduction in salary, but the members of the family might remain in the parsonage. Dr. Sproull is in a sanitarium at Saratoga. When Dr. Sproull learned of the action of the officers of the church he asked that he be permitted to supply the preachers during his illness. This was granted.

During December the Rev. S. T. Campbell of Toronto, Canada, filled the pulpit, and his preaching gave such general satisfaction that he was informed that should Dr. Sproull resign the position would be offered to him. As Dr. Sproull had not resigned at the first of the year, Thursday night's meeting was called, and the scene that followed was the result of no action being taken. The meeting adjourned, and another night was set, when, it is said, a formal demand will be made for Bastor Sproull's resignation. Should a movement of this kind be made it will be opposed by the friends of Dr. Sproull, and probably result in a split in the church.

Ex-Chaplain Galloupe Ill.

The Rev. Dwight Galloupe, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Jersey City, who served as Chaplain of the Ninth Regular Infantry during the Cuban campaign, has gone to visit friends near Rochester, N. Y., where he will remain until his health is improved. He was wounded at Santiago by a bursting shell, and after his return from military service he assumed his parish duties and pursued them so closely that he became ill. His physicians have ordered him to abandon all work and to remain absolutely quiet.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION

Gen. Miles's Commissary Tells About Beef in Puerto Rico.

SAYS HE SAW DARK SPOTS

But the Meat, He Thinks, Was Good —Ammonia Was Used for Refrigerating Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Major John D. Black, Commissary of Subsistence in the office of the commanding General of the army, testified before the War Investigating Commission to-day that the general character of the commissary supplies was good. He said that the transport Massachusetts arrived in Puerto Rico with troops and fresh meat, but that she grounded and discharged her troops, proceeding with all the fresh meat to Gen. Brooke's command, further up the coast.

On Aug. 10 the Manitoba arrived with 1,755 quarters of beef which, he said, was "preserved by some chemical process." This immediately drew a volley of queries from the commission, which resulted in an explanation from the witness that the chemicals were ammonia used in the refrigerator plant to keep the meat cool.

"That is all right," said ex-Gov. Woodbury. "The chemicals were merely in the cooling plant, and not in the meat?"

"Yes," replied Major Black.

The witness said he did not see the beef aboard the Manitoba, and that he did not know anything about its quality except a very small amount landed at Ponce for the sick. This seemed to be good, but, he said, "the majority was spotted and discolored."

"What sort of spots?" asked Col. Denby.

"Dark, muddy spots."

"Did these spots affect the quality of the beef?"

"I was informed they did not."

"You delivered this to the sick. You would not have done this if you had thought it was spoiled?"

"No, Sir."

"The doctors made no objection to feeding this beef to the sick?"

"I heard none."

"Did you eat any of this beef yourself?"

"No, Sir; I ate the native beef."

Gov. Woodbury asked: "Did you, while in the island, see or hear of any beef that was treated with chemicals to preserve it?"

"I heard of none, but I have had no experience with chemically treated meat, and I do not know that my opinion would be of any value."

"Tell me, Major," said Col. Denby, "how long you have been in the Commissary Department."

"Since the 8th of last June."

"What were your duties before that?"

"I was a farmer," replied the witness, with a smile. "I consequently know more of raising beef than of preserving it."

Of the tinned beef, 84,000 pounds were issued. Witness tasted it only once. He was hungry, and it tasted fairly good. It did not look well, and there were numerous complaints of bad canned beef, and in these cases the bad cans were replaced. Later he said that he had received no complaints personally, but whatever reports were made were made to the Depot Commisary, Capt. Pomeroy. All he knew of these reports he had gleaned from conversation with Capt. Pomeroy. He did not know that any regular reports were made even to Capt. Pomeroy, but understood that there was general verbal complaint as to the tinned beef.

Major Black then read a report he had made to Gen. Miles after their return to New York. It was based on the conversations just referred to, and said, in part, that some of the hospital Surgeons had refused to accept the refrigerator beef on the ground of its appearance, and one Surgeon—the witness did not remember his name—had ordered some of it buried.

Major Black stated that in the expedition of Gen. Miles to Puerto Rico many of the Captains of the vessels reported that they had no knowledge of what they had aboard. He referred to a delay in landing supplies of hospital tents, cots, and forage from the Concho, and said Gen. Brooke had stated to Surgeon Greenleaf that he had sick men lying on the ground with no supplies available.

It was stated at the commission to-day that it had been decided to allow Commissary General Eagan to retestify, as he had requested, to be permitted to meet the beef charges. He is expected to appear again early next week.

The Commissary General to-day gave out a report he has received from Lieut. Col. C. E. Wood, the chief commissary officer of the Seventh Corps, Gen. Lee's command, to show how the troops in the vicinity of Havana are faring in the matter of fresh meat. The report is dated Havana, Dec. 31, and says, in part:

"From the 31st of May to the 11th of December I have had dealings with the Cudahy Packing Company, Armour & Co., and Swift & Co., all of whom have supplied refrigerated beef to the troops of this corps, and it has given universal satisfaction. It took some time to teach the volunteer troops how to handle the meat properly after issue from the refrigerator car, and during this process of teaching there were naturally a few complaints, but in every instance when it was the fault of the contractor it was immediately replaced by good beef, and where it was the fault of the volunteer regimental commissary or of the company cooks in not using proper precaution (as was generally the case) it was corrected by more careful oversight.

"The health and good condition of this command were due in the main to this fact—that no bad meat was ever issued, the percentage of sickness in the Seventh Corps being far less than in any other of the corps. With regard to the 'canned roast beef,' it has never been issued in this corps except as part of the travel ration, and no complaint as to its quality has ever reached me in my official capacity.

"After seven long months in a hot climate, and with the prospect of many more in the Island of Cuba, I am of the opinion that refrigerated beef, if it is properly handled immediately after the issue, will give better satisfaction than to have lean, grass-fed Texas steers sent here to be killed and eaten on the same day."

The Army Beef Survey Board of the War Department reassembled to-day after a recess of several days, awaiting the arrival of evidence. The work of the board probably will extend over several weeks, as it necessitates correspondence with persons in Puerto Rico and other distant points.

A general misconception seems to prevail as to the scope of this board's work. It is convened simply to pass upon one lot of beef which was destroyed en route from Puerto Rico, and has no connection either with the War Investigating Commission or with the separate inquiry now being prosecuted by the Inspector General's office as to the general character of the meat furnished the army during the Spanish war.

The only province of the survey board is to determine whether or not Swift & Co. are to be compensated for the meat destroyed or whether the circumstances warrant putting the loss on the contractor. Most of the evidence will be documentary. The findings of the board ultimately will be passed upon by the officer under whose authority it was convened, and until that time there will be no news of its deliberations obtainable.

TO SELL ROBERTS PROPERTY.

Friendly Suit to Dispose of a Fifth Avenue Corner.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an order permitting the service by publication of the summons and complaint in an action brought by John F. Patterson, as executor and trustee of the will of Marshall O. Roberts, who died in 1880, leaving a large real and personal estate, against Susan L. Vivian, who was Mr. Roberts's wife; Mary M. Roberts, Evelyn Van Wart, and Marshall O. Roberts. Mrs. Vivian and her son, Marshall O. Roberts, live in London, England.

The suit is brought to obtain permission to sell the residence 105 and 107 Fifth Avenue, which Mr. Roberts left to his wife for life, together with an income of $40,000 a year. On her death, the house and the rest of the trust estate is to be divided between his children and grandchildren, Mary R. Roberts being a daughter and Evelyn Van Wart a granddaughter. Mrs. Roberts in 1892 was married to Col. Ralph Vivian in England.

The reason given for the proposed sale is that the house at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street is unsuitable for residential purposes, as the district has become a business one, and that the cost of maintaining it in repair, as provided for by Mr. Roberts's will, and paying the taxes, is very expensive. Mrs. Vivian is satisfied that the property should be sold if the proceeds are invested so that she may still receive her income of $40,000, and her son an income of $12,000.

Mr. Patterson says he has made an agreement with Henry Corn to purchase the premises for $500,000, and that this would be a most advantageous sale, as the house must soon, in any case, become a business house. The action is a friendly one.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTRACT TO LOAN MONEY AND PROCURE ADVERTISEMENTS.—Samuel C. Beckwith was appointed in 1891 by The Memphis Appeal Company, publishing The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche, its exclusive agent for five years, to be paid a commission of 25 per cent. on all advertisements procured over a certain territory north of a line running east and west of the southerly boundary of Ohio, he to collect all bills and render monthly statements, and to be responsible for all accounts. In consideration of the contract, Beckwith advanced $30,000 to the company to take up notes in the Nassau Bank, in this city, he to be repaid in monthly installments by moneys coming into his hands from the advertising in the company's paper in amounts of $1,000 per month. In September, 1893, The Appeal Company, becoming insolvent, by a deed of trust transferred its interest in the newspaper, and a receiver was appointed to continue its publication, until June, 1894, when the paper was sold by order of the Court. Mr. Beckwith, who was made a party defendant, got the action removed to the Circuit Court of the United States, because as to him it was a separable controversy. He notified the receiver that he insisted on the full performance of his contract with The Appeal Company. He was notified that the receiver would not recognize such a contract. A Mr. Crawford purchased the property for $65,200, but Mr. Beckwith refused to pay over moneys collected for advertisements, claiming the right to hold them on the indebtedness of The Memphis Appeal Company to him. In a suit in the Supreme Court, in this city, by the Commercial Publishing Company, which had acquired the property, against Backwith to recover these moneys, judgment was given on the trial in his favor, the exception to be heard in the first instance by the Appellate Division. That tribunal, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, has sustained the exceptions and directed a new trial, Justices Ingraham and O'Brien dissenting. The question presented on the appeal was whether the defendant's contract with The Appeal Company gave him such a claim to a lien upon the money that he could collect and withhold it from the receivers. The Court holds it to be clear that they money belonged to the receiver, and that defendant had no lien upon it. Upon the contract," Justice McLaughlin said, "defendant simply had the right, while acting as agent of The Appeal Company, to retain from whatever moneys belonging to it came into his hands as such agent a sum not exceeding $1,000 a month until the indebtedness of the company was paid. But his agency was terminated when the receiver was appointed, and the money which he held belonged, not to the company, but to the receiver." The Court held further that the commissions having been paid, the defendant had no lien upon the moneys in question and had no right to collect and retain them. Justice Ingraham, in his dissenting opinion, held that the agreement with Mr. Beckwith was in the nature of an equitable pledge of the receipts for inserting such advertisements as the defendant could secure, to be applied to the payment of the indebtedness, and that this corporation having received the advertisements and published them under the agreement, it could not terminate the contract and receive the benefit of the advertisements procured by the defendant, without carrying out the contract on its part by allowing the defendant to receive the proceeds of such advertisements, which were specifically pledged to him to repay the loan, as well as the right to receive the commissions for procuring the advertisements. When the receiver of the corporation was appointed he took the business of the corporation subject to such liens and other obligations as existed against the corporation, and he could not accept the benefit of the contract made by the company, without also being subject to the obligations of the company under which the contracts were made.

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POWER TO CORRECT CLERICAL ERRORS.—Peter E. Henderson, as executor of Stephen L. Henderson, deceased, applied to the Surrogate of Kings County last April, to open a decree made by him on an intermediate accounting, because he had made an arithmetical error, as the result of which the decree imposed upon him a liability for an excessive sum. The Surrogate denied the application for want of power, the decree having been entered more than two years. The Second Appellate Division last November reversed the order in an opinion by Justice Cullen, Justices Woodward and Bartlett dissenting. The Court held that under Section 2,481 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Surrogate had the power, although such decree was entered more than two years prior to the application, to open it. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, has affirmed the decision of the Appellate Division, holding that there is no statutory limitation of time upon the exercise by the Surrogate in such case of the power to correct upon motion a clerical error in a decree made by him, where the motion does not involve a review of the decision upon the merits, but simply calls for a correction of the record in accordance with the facts so as to conform to the intention of all the parties.

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THERE WAS NO MERGER OF INTERVENING ESTATE.—In a foreclosure action brought in the Supreme Court, in Niagara County, by Emil Brendt against Wilhelmina Brendt and others, it appeared that plaintiff was the owner by descent of an undivided share in lands, all of which were subject to an unadmeasured dower interest, and he took, after becoming such owner, an assignment of the mortgages sought to be foreclosed, covering the whole premises, and which were due and were given before he acquired title. Justice Spring, at Special Term, granted a motion to confirm the report of the referee appointed to compute the amount due, holding that no merger of their lien in his title would be declared in favor of lienors who became such subsequent to the mortgages—first, because the lienors had failed to show that such was the intention of the parties; second, because of the presence of the intervening estate in dower, and, third, because such merger would be adverse to the interests of the owner of the undivided share.

HAPPY TENANTS PAY NO RENT.

The Glenada Apartment House Running Smoothly on a Co-operative Schedule—No Owner Recognized.

The most cheerful, happy-go-lucky, go-as-you-please community in the Greater New York is that which makes up the population of the Glenada apartment house, Glenada Place, Brooklyn. The tenants have solved the absorbing apartment-house questions of rent and heat in the simplest possible way. They do not pay any rent and they furnish their own heat.

Lila A. Hamilton brought a suit to foreclose a mortgage made on the property by Harry R. Gould. Gould had transferred the property to Charles Dougherty. Dougherty appointed a man named Robert P. Zobel to collect rents. Later, one William H. Murray appeared as Zobel's successor. By this time the tenants were getting dazzled by the rapidity of the lightning-change acts going on among their various landlords, and declared they did not know to whom they were to pay rent. On Friday the foreclosure suit came up before Justice Maddox in the form of an application for a receiver for the Glenada, made by Dougherty. Justice Maddox denied the application, and left the tenants in a greater state of uncertainty than ever.

Long before this the bewildered tenants had got together and unanimously resolved not to pay any rent to Zobel, or Dougherty, or Gould, or Murray, or any one else until some one appeared who could tell them who was "it." Dougherty, or Zobel, or Gould, or Murray, or somebody then stopped the coal supply and the janitor's wages. The janitor immediately stopped working.

The tenants held a mass meeting and adopted resolutions to buy their own coal and run the house themselves. This scheme worked to their entire satisfaction, because it costs less to buy coal than it does to pay rent. It was not so satisfactory to Dougherty, or Murray, or Gould, or Zobel. They, or some of them, or one of them, or somebody else, started to get dispossess warrants and subpoenas. For several weeks there has been a daily stream of process servers in and out of the Glenada doors, and every day or so the tenants troop off to a civil court, where the case is adjourned. When they get back they find an agent trying to get possession of the premises.

The flood of process servers has made the tenants skittish and shy, and it is now easier for a rich man to enter the eye of a needle than for an unknown and unidentified person to penetrate within the portals of the Glenada. Even the janitor takes refuge in the coal hole or on the roof whenever a strange footstep sounds in the vestibule. He is comfortable and contented. He is not getting any wages, but he has his lodging free and the tenants contribute to his expenses.

"Pay rent?" said a tenant who was tracked to his lair yesterday. "Who to—I mean to whom? We can't pay rent to a composite picture, can we?"

The house is being run on a co-operative plan that would have delighted the soul of the late Edward Bellamy. The tenants think it is the greatest idea yet evolved for solving the apartment house problem; the janitor is happy, and everybody is contented, except Dougherty, or Zobel, or Murray, or Gould.

NEW BANK DIRECTORS CHOSEN.

Col. Payne, G. B. Schley, and A. B. Hepburn Elected at Chase National.

The Directors of the Chase National Bank held a special meeting yesterday, and these changes in the board were made: Col. Oliver H. Payne, Grant B. Schley, and A. Barton Hepburn, in the place of Gen. Samuel Thomas, the late Calvin S. Brice, and W. H. Porter. Gen. Thomas followed in resigning his intention of gradually relieving himself of business cares. Mr. Porter's resignation was due to his acceptance of the Vice Presidency of the Chemical National Bank.

Of the new Directors, Col. Payne is a well-known capitalist, conspicuous in many corporate interests. Mr. Schley is of the banking and stock-broking firm of Moore & Schley. Mr. Hepburn, who is Vice President of the National City Bank, was Superintendent of the Banking Department of this State from 1880 to 1884, National Bank Examiner for New York and Brooklyn, and Controller of the Currency under the Administration of President Harrison. He is in cordial relations with the President of the Chase, Henry W. Cannon, who was Controller of the Currency under the Administration of Presidents Arthur and Cleveland.

An announcement that created surprise and pleasure was that very shortly Mr. Hepburn will retire from the National City Bank and succeed Mr. Porter as Vice President of the Chase.

At the meeting resolutions of regret and eulogy were passed to the memory of ex-Senator Brice.

Father Sylvester Malone Ill.

The Rev. Sylvester Malone, rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn, and Regent of the State University, is ill at the rectory, 69 South Third Street. Father Malone is seventy-seven years old, and has been rector of the church for more than fifty years. Last night it was said that while Father Malone was very weak his condition was not critical.

BOARDERS WANTED.

307TH ST., 36 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; bath on each floor; excellent table if desired.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Handsomely furnished square room, also smaller room; bath connecting; parlor dining room; references.

147TH ST., 422 WEST.—Wanted, two gentlemen as boarders in private family; pleasant third-story front room; best references required.

Brooklyn.

65 1ST PLACE, Brooklyn.—A large, front room on third story; also a large back parlor with excellent board on reasonable terms.

98 HENRY ST., (Heights.)—Five minutes to bridge; heated rooms; excellent board, $5 weekly.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Central Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL
SPECIAL SERVICE
FOR STUDENTS AND COLLEGE MEN,
AT CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.,
SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1899,
at 8 o'clock.

SPEAKERS.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond, LL. D., President of Union College. Subject: "The Student's Relation to the State." Hamilton Wright Mabie, B. A., M. A., L. H. D. Subject: "The Duty of Young Men to Religion." The Rt. Reverend Henry Codman Potter, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of New York. Subject: "Professional Ideals."

There will be an organ recital, beginning at 7:15 o'clock.

Our seats are reserved. Tickets may be obtained at Calvary Parish House, 106 E. 22d St., or at the Students' Club, 129 Lexington Av.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Service of the Holy Communion at 11 A. M.; preaching at 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

CHRIST CHURCH, 71ST ST. AND BOULEVARD, Rev. Dr. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11, evening, 8; Sunday school, 10 A. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. Singing by the choir of children of the institution. Public cordially invited. Donations of clothing and shoes solicited.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Cor. 59d St.—Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning subject, "Christian Imperialism."

SOCIALTY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, January 8th, 1899, at 11:30 A. M., at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av.—Lecture by Dr. Felix Adler, who will deliver the first of a series of addresses on "The Happiness of Homes and the Conditions on Which it Depends." All interested are invited.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—To-day Dr. Sliverman will lecture on "What Is Judaism"? Service at 11 o'clock. All are invited.

EXCURSIONS.

CRUISE TO THE TROPICS,
including
BEAUTIFUL JAMAICA,
to leave New York January 26,
By Tweedie Trading Co.'s
S. S. ARDANROSE.
A four weeks' tour to Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nica agua, costing only $125.00.
For other sailings at later dates, particulars, and further information, apply to
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TWEEDIE TRADING COMPANY
to
JAMAICA
and CENTRAL AMERICA.
S. S. ARDANHU.....Jan. 14
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Calling at Kingston, Livingston, Puerto Barrias, Puerto Cortez, Cape Gracias.
For sailings and further information apply to RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, Gen. Pass. Agents, 31 East 14th St., Union Square West, New York.

HOLY LAND, EUROPE, ETC.
Clark's Parties leave Feb. 4 for Nile and Palestine, per S. S. Aller, direct to Egypt; Europe, monthly. Clark's Shore Excursions in connection with S. S. "AUGUSTE-VICTORIA," JAN. 26, ORIENTAL CRUISE. Passengers should send for program. F. C. CLARK, 111 B'way, N.Y.

YACHTING.

GAS ENGINE AND POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY, Builders of the only Naphtha Launch, high-class Steam Yachts, Sail Yachts, Electric Launches, Dinghys, Gigs, and Yacht Tenders. Seabury's Water Tube Boilers and Marine Engines. Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited. Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 59 Broadway, or to factory, at Morris Heights, New York City.

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When ordering your special built bicycle specify
GEM HUBS.
Easiest running, most durable, finest finish.
Oil-retaining and dust-proof.
Stockton Mfg. Co., 107 Chambers St., N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ENGLISHMAN WHO HAS DONE LARGE trade with India, the Straits, China, and Japan in cotton goods, would like to connect with representative mill for the above countries. Address A. C., Box 146 Times Office.

WANTED—Gentleman as Treasurer for company here; good salary; some money required. D., Box 201 Times Office.

MUSICAL.

A.—MISS B. KUTTNER, VIOLIN TEACHER; highest references; moderate terms. Apply at 242 East 116th St.

WINTER RESORTS.

The Key to Health and Renewed Strength is a Trip via the Luxurious
"SUNSET LIMITED."
It Unlocks the Door to the Summer Land of America.
CALIFORNIA.
The Balmy Atmosphere so Needful for Many Invalids. It is the Joy of Living in These Regions which Brings the Roses back to the Cheeks. The luxurious "Sunset Limited," comprising everything that is up to date and modern in the Railroad World, now runs semi-weekly. Special through trains, consisting of sleeping and dining cars, leave New York every Saturday and Tuesday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.
For full information, free illustrated pamphlets, maps, and time-tables, also lowest rates, sleeping-car tickets, and baggage checked, apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, or No. 1 Battery Place, (Washington Building,) New York City.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
Only ninety minutes away.
The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modeled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.
Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds.
New Electric Baths superior to any in the World.
In recent lecture Dr. Max Meyer of New York Board of Health said the water at The Lakewood Hotel was excellent, while the water at another leading Lakewood hotel was unfit for use.
T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

For Circulars and Information
about the following hotels, apply to FRED H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Building, Madison Square:
The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.
Hotel Townsend, Red Springs, N. C.
Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.
Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.
The Princess Hotel, Hamilton, Bermuda.
Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
Ocala House, Ocala, Fla.
New St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
DOWN IN THE PINE FORESTS.
Country Club, Golf Links, Quail and Trap Shooting, Bicycle Paths.
HARVEY & WOOD, 3 Park Place or Plaza Hotel

LAUREL IN THE PINES
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Purest Drinking Water from our own artesian well.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS:
"Spanish With or Without a Master," $1.
"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 30c.

SCHOOL OF ACCOMPANYING,
251 5TH AV.
The art of accompanying taught in a course of twenty lessons. Vocal teachers and singers furnished with professional accompanyists.
ISABEL McCALL, Director.

$120 YEARLY BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—Grandest and healthiest on Hudson, near Fort Lee Ferry; music; languages by natives; no extras; own milk. INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE, Edgewater, N. J.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM { FOR WOMEN and CHILDREN. CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST
Special Boys' Class. Fencing.

KYLE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Flushing, N. Y.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; boys always under supervision.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Kindergarten, Preparatory, Collegiate. 135 W. 70th.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

MISS WEBSTER'S DANCING SCHOOL, 147 Columbus Av., Near 68th St.—All the latest d

FEATS OF LONDON COUNCIL

What It Has Done in the Line of Practical Socialism.

FIRST OF MARTIN'S LECTURES

Municipal Ownership of Railways and Water Supply—Condition of Laboring Classes Bettered.

The first of the January and February course of social and economic lectures of the League for Political Education was given in the assembly hall of the league, 23 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday morning. J. M. Martin of London spoke on "Practical Socialism on the London County Council." Mr. Martin was for a number of years identified with the work of the Council and has made a study of London's municipal affairs. He came to this country to study American institutions and to look particularly into the American system of education. He has been delivering lectures in the larger Eastern cities and Canada on the different phases of London's governmental life.

"Up to ten years ago," said Mr. Martin, "London had absolutely no form of central government. Parliament had shown a fear, as it was once expressed, 'lest London grow too great to fear God and honor the King.' In 1835, when the form of city government in Great Britain was organized, London was omitted from the act, but in 1889, when the county government was established. London was regarded as a rural district and the County Council was incorporated. To distinguish local from national parties, new names were invented. Though the Progressives were mostly Liberals, and the Moderates mostly Conservatives, so many Conservatives vote Progressive in municipal matters that there has always been a majority of Progressives in the County Council, though the Parliamentary representation is fifty-one Conservatives and only eight Liberals.

"With the inception of the County Council, in 1889, a policy was taken up which startled London, because of the earnestness with which the Councilors started to put it into operation, but after three years of hard and faithful work, London ratified the policy by returning eighty-three Progressives against thirty-five Moderates. Municipal matters were kept at all times distinct from all that did not relate directly thereto, and the majority of the London County Council has ever shown a desire to raise the standard of life, especially among the lower and poorer classes. They have not been contented to perform their duties simply perfunctorily, but have worked to increase the paltry wages of the underpaid laborers of London and to benefit the citizens in every possible way. The health of the people was one of the greatest responsibilities assumed by the County Council. A thorough investigation of the city's sanitation was instituted, and no stone was left unturned to promote cleanliness and healthy conditions. The Councilors found the foulest of streets in many districts, and had them placed in a vastly improved condition, and they ordered that every house situated in a locality questionable for habitation should be regularly visited and the prescribed sanitary laws strictly enforced.

"The Council determined that even the drainage of such a huge area as is covered by London's population should not be considered an excuse for polluting the great treasure which London possesses in the Thames; that London should get health and pleasure from this river instead of making it a place for sewage. With this end in view, apparatus was installed to remove the accumulated sewage from the bed of the river, and large dredge boats were employed to carry the deposits out to sea. Probably the best proof of the improvement wrought by this plan was shown by the return of the fishes that had been driven away by the foulness of the water.

"There is nothing more essential to the health of London than the open spaces or parks for recreation and amusement. They are the lungs of a great city. These are the only places where the children may go to play. The County Council set to work to improve and extend these places, and in a short while 1,100 acres prepared for playing games, &c., had been added. Only the purest and most healthful refreshments were allowed to be sold, and nowhere were excessive prices allowed to be charged.

"Another thing which shows the spirit with which the County Council went to work is the matter of weights and measures. Take, for example: A number of Inspectors were sent around to test the weights and measures used by the dealers. The results were startling. Coal cellars that had formerly held three tons easily would not then hold more than two tons. It was found that every conceivable system had been utilized to rob the poor people. I feel that the strongest evidence of the gratitude of the poorer classes was when they went to the ballot box.

"It was thought best by the Council for the working people to get out of the city when their labors were over, that they might have the benefit of fresh country air and cheaper rates of living. This was impossible, however, owing to the cost of transportation to and from work. The Council had no control over the railroads, but arranged for workmen's trains. In one instance it was arranged for the workmen to be carried a distance of twenty miles for 4 cents each way.

"Another question taken up was that of the system of education. The Council undertook to train boys and girls technically. While these poor children were being instructed they were allowed a money grant equivalent to the wages they could have been earning.

"The question of the municipal operation and ownership of the water supply was taken up. London had been given over by Parliament into the hands of eight individual companies. The Council believed the furnishing of this necessity should not be in the hands of private individuals or corporations. Water famines occurred in the east end of the city because of the poor supply. Finally the Council succeeded in arranging that the water be supplied by the municipal authorities.

"Whenever a street railway company secured a charter it was with the understanding that the city could at any time take over the full equipment by paying its value to the owners. The Council went to work to get these roads under its control, and fought strenuously for the interests of the people. Now the companies are paying $800,000 more per annum, and south of the Thames the roads have come into the possession of the city and are run by the Council.

"The Council fought against private contractors and corporations, and established a Works Department. In numberless instances then it was found this department could do work for about one-third the amount charged by private parties. A certain sewer was wanted, and the Works Department figured the cost at $35,000, but the lowest estimate from contractors was $57,000 for the same work. The London contractors simply had a ring formed to take jobs turn about, and they charged what they pleased.

"By the establishment of this County Council the citizens have been benefitted by getting better work at lower cost. It is estimated that the saving has been 17 per cent. on the many millions of dollars annually involved. The laboring man has been benefitted by securing better employment at better wages. The entire City of London has been improved by the Council during the ten years of its existence, and it is the hope and belief of all that it may do even more in the years to come."

A Dinner to Cort R. Hincken.

Cort R. Hincken, who has just returned from Europe, where he has been in the interest of his firm, J. F. Whitney & Co., was entertained at dinner by several friends at the Crescent Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, last night. The dinner was served in the private dining room, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. After the menu had been disposed of speeches complimentary to the guest were made by a number of those present. Among those at the dinner were Richard Gurney, E. W. Mascord, E. S. Atwood, Fred B. Dalzell, Dr. Ernest Palmer, Dr. William Francis Campbell, Henry S. Howland, Harry W. Hazleton, George C. Field, Joseph W. Ellsworth, Jr., Theodore S. Todd, Jesse D. Crary, Carl M. Magnus, John P. Scrymser, W. H. G. Peters, H. C. Weitemyer, Samuel A. Skead, and Robert Judson Kenworthy.

Court Sheridan's Anniversary.

Court General Philip H. Sheridan of the Foresters of America will hold a "crystal anniversary" banquet at the Café Logeling, in East Fifty-seventh Street, on the evening of Feb. 11. In commemoration of the event the committee in charge will issue a unique souvenir containing a history of the order and biographical sketches of the Past Chiefs of the court.

Horner's Furniture.

PRICE REDUCTIONS.

To effect as great a clearance of stock as possible before taking annual inventory we have made material reductions in the prices of

SIDEBOARDS,
BEDROOM SUITES,
PARLOR SUITES,

and on several hundred individual pieces throughout our warerooms.

Those desirous of securing first-class Furniture at specially advantageous prices should embrace this opportunity.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

BROOKLYN TRACTION RUMORS.

Rapid Transit Company Official Issues a Statement Regarding Reports of Friction.

Many stories in regard to the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and incidentally the Brooklyn City Railroad Company and the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company were disposed of yesterday in the following official statement made by Secretary T. S. Williams of the Rapid Transit Company:

"In order to set at rest definitely and finally newspaper rumors concerning possible friction in the stockholders' meeting of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company next week, or in the annual meetings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Brooklyn Heights Railroad Companies, which also occur next week, arising out of an alleged difference of opinion over a matter of the readjustment of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company's securities, I would like to state emphatically:

"First—That no plan for the readjustment of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company's securities could be undertaken alone by that company, or by its lessee road, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. It would have to meet the joint approval of the security holders of both companies.

"Second—No plan for the readjustment of securities of any of the constituent companies has been presented to the Directors, and no plan has as yet been formulated which the officers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company can recommend to the Directors or security holders.

"Third—No attempt of any kind, directly or indirectly, has been made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, or by persons identified with it, to secure proxies from stockholders of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, to be used at the annual meeting to be held next Monday. Any reports of such an attempt have not had the slightest foundation in truth. The officers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Brooklyn Heights Companies expect and hope that there will be no change in the present Directors and officers of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company.

"Fourth—In order to be successful, any plan of readjustment must be so fair in its terms as to secure the approval of practically all those whose holdings are affected, and no plan will be presented which does not possess this essential element of fairness. When such a plan shall be formulated and approved by the Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, it will be announced openly and confidently, and until then any gossip or rumors regarding the plan will be mere speculation."

Dealings in Rapid Transit shares on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday were large and feverish, and the rumors in regard to the property which were circulated since Tuesday were repeated. The stock closed at 88¾, with a net gain of 1⅝ points, and over 48,000 shares, one-tenth of the day's transactions, were at prices between 84¾ and 89¼.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER TAKEN

Lamrano Arrested Aboard Ship Ready to Sail for Havana.

United States Secret Service Detectives Henry, Owen, Brown, and Tyrrell arrested Angelo Lamrano, a Sicilian, on board the Ward liner Concho yesterday afternoon, just as he was about to sail for Havana with his wife, and detained him on a charge of passing counterfeit money. The alleged counterfeiter was in the cabin when the officers took him. He was taken before Commissioner Shields and held in $500 bail for examination Wednesday.

The detectives considered the arrest an important one. Lamrano, it was said, was the confederate of Salvatore Braucado, convicted a short time ago before Judge Thomas and sent to prison for five and a half years. Braucado was one of the principals in the Sicilian gang that passed thousands of counterfeit two-dollar Treasury notes bearing the McPherson head. The counterfeits have become scarce now, and, although the Government has never discovered where they were made the gang which put them into circulation has been well nigh broken up. The prisoner has been under surveillance for some time, and Chief Hazen and the Washington authorities have been working together on the case. It was said that in the large amount of baggage captured on the pier no contraband goods were found, but that there is plenty of evidence. The nature of this could not be learned.

Lamrano lived at 210 Mott Street, over a "Cuban coffee and lunchroom," kept by "La Baroneesa Milston." He was called professor by his neighbors and was generally supposed to be a fresco painter. He is a fine-looking man and well dressed. He professed not to be able to talk English when taken before Commissioner Shields, and his wife was called to act as interpreter. She is a Cuban woman. She had been crying violently, but dried her tears to talk English for her husband.

Lamrano told the officers that another man had given the counterfeit money to a boy and then charged him with having passed it. The counterfeit twos were sold, it is said, at 75 cents apiece.

HORSE KILLED, MEN ESCAPE.

Peculiar Accident at a Railroad Crossing in Jersey City.

A wagon owned by Furst Brothers of 129 and 131 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, was run down and wrecked at the Jersey Avenue crossing of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad yesterday. Elmer Russell, the driver, and William Gilbert, his helper, escaped with a few bruises, but the horse was killed. The accident was a peculiar one. A freight train, standing on a siding, obstructed the view of the track. Just as Russell drove on to the tracks a drill engine ran down the main line. It struck the rear of the wagon. The wheels of the wagon caught on the cowcatcher of the engine. The shock threw the horse around so that it fell in front of the engine and was killed and tossed from the track. The wagon was carried along until it struck against a second freight train on another track and was smashed to pieces.

Russell and Gilbert say that the flagman at the crossing signaled to them that the track was clear, but he denies their statement. The company will make an investigation.

Reinstated in Produce Exchange.

Edward F. Leber of Leber & Meyer, who on Dec. 22, 1897, was suspended from all privileges as a member of the New York Produce Exchange, was yesterday fully reinstated in membership.

The grip of a cold can be relaxed more certainly with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT than with any other medicine known.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A COTERIE OF RUGS.

2 special lots of our Orientals are now reduced.

HAMADANS & CARABAGHS
(*averaging 3.6 ft. x 5 ft.*)
$6.75
(*reduced from $10.00.*)

BOKHARAS
(*averaging 3.6 ft. x 5 ft.*)
$14.50
(*reduced from $20.00.*)

Here the cunning of the handicraft that "inlays the broidered weft with flowery dyes" may be studied. Exquisite patterns and delicious tints that will give the keynote for most superb decorative schemes.

The loom of the time has imparted to all the specimens a color glory, mystical enough to satisfy even the "impressionistic" soul.

Furniture novelties now below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

CITY MAY SUE RAILWAYS

Accounts Commissioners Would Have Debts Collected at Once.

THEY SAY $875,460.30 IS DUE

Repairs Made to Streets on Which Tracks Are Laid the Ground of the Claims.

According to a report made to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday by the Commissioners of Accounts there is due to the city from street railroad companies for maintaining in repair the space within, between, and without the rails $875,460.30. The delinquencies extend over the period from the year 1889 to and including 1897. The report recommends that immediate steps be taken to collect the amounts due.

The Commissioners, in their report, say that in the various acts of the Legislature and the resolutions of the Board of Aldermen granting charters and franchises to corporations for street railway purposes provision was made in all but a few cases that the space between the tracks between the rails and two feet outside the rails should be put and kept in good repair at the expense of the railroad companies. The report then goes on to say:

"It has been the custom of the city authorities when repaving a street upon which any such railway corporation had a franchise to have that portion between and without the rails above mentioned included in the contract for repaving, and, when completed, to render the railway company a bill for the cost of such work. These charges and others, for repairs to pavements, owing to openings made for the repairing of water mains, gas pipes, &c., are made by the Water Purveyor, and the records of his bureau for the period from Jan. 1, 1889, to Jan. 1, 1898, disclose the fact that there is due the city from the following railroad companies and individuals for and on account of such repairs the sum of $875,460.30, made up as follows:

Ninth avenue	$32,944.95
Sixth Avenue	15,941.77
Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry	8,772.27
Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry	44,019.24
Broadway Surface	8,257.40
Broadway and Seventh Avenue	61,248.99
Forty-second and Grand Street Ferry	55,442.44
Eighth Avenue	36,462.41
Dry Dock and East River	92,020.37
North and East River	5,362.60
Second Avenue	80,950.07
New York and Harlem	164,709.02
Third Avenue	7,185.75
Central Crosstown	4,538.16
Forty-second, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue	67,373.94
Metropolitan Crosstown	23,047.32
Christopher and West Tenth Street	21,538.94
Central Park and East River	62,286.17
Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry	36,282.73
Avenue C	13,600.78
Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets	9,887.22
Union	19,752.12
New York Central and Hudson River	204.01
Metropolitan Street	5.00
Columbus and Ninth Avenue	2,563.03
Lexington Avenue and Pavonia Ferry	180.92
Several individuals	831.54

This sum, the Commissioners say, is $4,087.59 in excess of the amount charged in the books of the Bureau of the Water Purveyor, owing to errors in computation. During the years mentioned there was paid in for these purposes $2,561.14. This should have been $2,854.29, the report shows, as errors amounting to $293.15 have been discovered.

In 1892 the Corporation Counsel, William H. Clark, brought suit against the New York and Harlem Railroad Company to recover the cost of paving a portion of Madison Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Streets. The decision of the Court was adverse to the city, as the Common Council, in granting the privilege of extending the road above Forty-second Street, had neglected to include a provision requiring the railroad company to assume the cost of paving between and adjoining its tracks.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR KILLED.

Found Dead in His Railway Office and His Murderer Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 7.—H. Wurster, the night telegraph operator of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company at Bingen, a small town near Bethlehem, was murdered at an early hour this morning.

The last report from the Bingen office was received at 12:45 this morning. The division dispatcher's office at Bethlehem being unable to raise the Bingen office after this hour for the purpose of reporting trains, instructed the conductor of a local freight train to stop at that place and arouse the operator, it being supposed that he was asleep. When the local freight reached Bingen the conductor looked in at the window and saw Wurster apparently sitting asleep, with his feet on his desk.

Repeated calls failing to arouse him, the conductor went into the office, where the dim light revealed the ghastly features of the dead man.

The appearance of the office indicated that there had been a terrible struggle before the unfortunate man had been killed. All the drawers had been rifled, but carefully returned to the desk after the robbery, and the lifeless form had been placed in the chair after the murder.

Llewellyn Stout, who lives at Spring Valley, near the scene of the murder, was placed under arrest to-day, charged with killing Wurster. Footprints in the snow led from Bingen direct to Stout's home. The suspect was taken back over the route leading from his home to the scene of the murder, and his footprints corresponded precisely with those in the snow. He at first told conflicting stories about his actions last night, but later confessed that he was the murderer.

Leaves Journalism for Brokerage.

Edward D. Jones retired yesterday from the firm of Dow, Jones & Co., which publishes The Wall Street Journal and issues financial news bulletins. Mr. Jones has been a member of the firm since 1882, and he is now associated with Talbot J. Taylor & Co., stock brokers. His late firm continues with the same style, the members being Charles H. Dow, Charles M. Bergstrasser, Thomas F. Woodlock, and Frank M. Brady. Mr. Brady is the new member.

Stern Brothers

have made decided reductions of prices in their

Fur Departments

and will offer to-morrow

Persian Lamb Coats at $98.50
with Collar and Reveres of Blended Marten, at $129.50
with Collar and Reveres of Chinchilla, at $148.00
Alaska Seal Coats at $138.00
Collarettes
Electric Seal, plain or with yokes of Persian Paws, at $6.25
Alaska Sable, at $14.50
Alaska Sable Scarfs at $7.50, $9.50

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, in their

Cloak Departments

Continuation Sale of

Ladies' Coats
of Cheviots and Kerseys, with Satin and Taffeta Silk Linings,
at $4.75, $6.85, $8.50 and $10.75
Velour Jackets
with Satin Linings, at $19.50
Handsomely Jetted and Edged with Fur, at $25.00 and $36.50

Stern Bros

will place on sale to-morrow an invoice of

Novelty Spring Silks

comprising
Striped and Checked Taffetas,
Printed Twill Foulards,
China Pongees and
Habutai Silks,
at 45c, 65c, 75c yd.

Also
4500 Yds.
All-Black Gros Grain & Satin Striped Silks, at 75c yd.
Regular value 98c

Stern Bros

in addition to showing
Later Importations of

Cotton Dress Fabrics

will offer to-morrow
a purchase of
French Printed
Organdie Lisse
at 10c yd.
Regular value 25c

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

To-morrow

Special Sale of Lace Curtains

Irish Point Curtains at $2.95, $4.25, $6.75
Regular Prices $4.50, $6.75 & $10.25 pr.

Marie Antoinette Curtains at $5.00, $6.75, $10.50

Ruffled Muslin Curtains at $1.15, $2.75

Irish Point Bed Sets at $4.50, $6.50

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

Monday

Extraordinary Values in Ladies' House Gowns at $3.95, $5.90, $6.85
of Cashmere
Regular values $5.75 to $10.50

Of India Silks, elaborately trimmed with Lace and Ribbon, $8.25
Regular value $12.50

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow
in connection with their annual sale of

Housekeeping Linens

the following

Special Values

Table Damasks
68 to 72 ins. wide, 70c, 85c, 95c yd.

Table Cloths
2 x 2 yds., $1.20, $1.35, $1.85
2 x 2½ yds., $1.50, $1.70, $2.35
2 x 3 yds., $1.80, $2.00, $2.85

Napkins
Breakfast size, $1.38, $1.75 doz.
Dinner size, $1.95, $2.50 doz.

Huck Towels
Hemmed, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 doz.
Hemstitched, $2.00, $2.40, $2.85 doz.

Linen Sheets
Single bed size, $1.95, $3.48, $4.25 pr.
Double bed size, $3.25, $3.90, $5.25 pr.

Linen Pillow Cases
22½ x 36 in., 68c, 85c, $1.15 pr.

West 23d St.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST INVALID.

There Was No Defined Beneficiary Named by James M. Waterbury.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday adjudged invalid a clause in the will of James M. Waterbury, leaving $50,000 to Eastern District charitable institutions. Mr. Waterbury died on June 14, 1873. His will directed that $50,000 be set apart as a perpetual fund to be invested by the executors, the income to be distributed among the Eastern District poor. The executors paid the annual income to the Eastern District Hospital, the Eastern District Industrial Home, and other charitable institutions.

The executors named in the will died, and the fund came under the control of J. Pierrepont Edwards, administrator of the estates of Lawrence and Julia Waterbury, Mr. Waterbury's brother and sister. To test the validity of the bequest he began a suit in the Supreme Court against Julia L. Ellis, Kate A. Waterbury, Gertrude C. Winthrop, and Antoinette L. Edwards, the survivors of the Waterbury family. Justice Gaynor decided that the clause violated the principle of law that there could be no valid trust where there was no defined beneficiary.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Second Week of a

Great Unlaundered Shirt Sale.

The success attained in last week's Shirt selling furnishes unmistakable proof of the great values offered.

LOT 1—Made from a heavy muslin, 3-ply inserted, linen bosom felled seams, protector at neck band, reinforced back and front
31c. each, 6 Shirts for $1.80

LOT 2—Extra quality muslin, felled seams, 3-ply inserted, linen bosom, continuous facings, reinforced back and front.
35c. each, 6 Shirts for $2.00

LOT 3—Conqueror Shirts; made of extra quality cotton, cut full and large, linen bosom, and all new improvements.
39c. each, 6 Shirts for $2.25

LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS—3,000 doz. made to our special order, latest styles only. Cannot be equaled at these prices.
15 styles of collars and 5 shapes of cuffs to select from.
COLLARS PER HALF DOZEN . . . . . 48c.
CUFFS PER HALF DOZEN PAIRS . . . . . 95c.
NIGHT SHIRTS—250 dozen trimmed, of Langdon Cotton, rich silk embroideries and trimmings, usually 75c.
49c. each, 6 for $2.80

Vantine's | Vantine's

Many different lines of Japanese and Chinese

Pottery and Porcelain

have been placed for your convenience, on special tables quite near the Broadway entrances. They're marked far below previous prices and include choice things in:

Glazed Pottery Hawthorne
Cloisonne Satsuma
White Awadji Japanese Bronze Clocks

at $5.00, $8.00 and $15.00

Remarkable Exhibition and sale of Navajo Indian Rugs and Curios—the combined collections of Capt. C. W. Riggs and the "One Arrow Bar" Estate. Beginning to-morrow—5th Floor.

"HALEEL"—The Oriental Palmist and Voice Reader, famed for his marvelous delineations is here—see him in his Oriental booth.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.
ORIENTALISTS AND JEWELLERS
877 and 879 Broadway
Between 18th and 19th Streets.

A LOST BOY FOUND.

His Sister, After a Long Search, Finds Him on a Tramp Steamer.

"Please, Sir, can I see the Captain?" The query came from a neatly dressed, timid girl of sixteen, who stood bewildered and weary amid bales, boxes, cordage, big, grimy, hustling longshoremen and busy sailors on a British tramp steamer moored to a dock in East River yesterday.

"I'm the Captain, miss. Stand back here out of the way. What can I do for you?" said the bearded, red-faced man she had addressed.

"Please, Sir, I'm looking for my brother, Arthur Benson. Is he on this ship?"

"Benson—Benson. Hi, Anderson, what's the name of the green 'un we took aboard yesterday?"

"Benson, Sir."

"Tell him to come here at once."

"Aye, aye, Sir."

The "green 'un," shipped in the capacity of messboy, was washing greasy plates in the vessel's mysterious depths, wondering how it felt to be seasick, and how South Africa looked, and how long it took to get there. He appeared on deck dirty and wet with dishwater, and before he quite realized the situation was clasped in the arms of the girl, who was weeping out of sheer joy.

"Benson, you're discharged," said the Captain, kindly. "You can get your togs and go, and thank your lucky stars she got here in time. Two hours more and she'd have been too late."

Brother and sister went away together, and last night Arthur Benson slept in his bed at his home, 293 Savin Hill Avenue, Dorchester, Mass., after an absence of several weeks and a series of adventures well calculated to cure him of his fancy for going a-roaming.

The youth, who is about nineteen years of age, was a dry goods clerk in the Boston suburb, but while he measured off ribbons and cambrics his mind was set on higher things. He yearned for a broader sphere, waited impatiently for that tide in his affairs which if taken at the flood was to lead to fortune.

What he took to be the tide at the flood came in the shape of an alluring advertisement in a New York paper setting forth that an unequaled opportunity for an ambitious, energetic young man was offered by a vacant position of agent of a theatrical concern. Benson answered it, was accepted, and came on to New York. A few days later his parents received a letter from him announcing that to secure the place a large sum of money as a bond was necessary, that he was well aware they could not afford it, and that all that remained of the money with which he had set out was 50 cents. They wrote instructing him to return home, and inclosing the wherewithal to pay his fare to Boston. The letter was returned with the mention "not found."

Young Benson, ashamed to go back to Dorchester, sought high and low for work in this city, but failed to find any, and was at length driven to apply to the United Charities Application Bureau for help. He gave the name of his former employer as a reference. The bureau communicated with him, and he, in turn, communicated with the youth's family. Thereupon, a week ago, his sister came on to New York to fetch the wanderer home.

At the United Charities the officials informed her that they had provided him with a lodging for three nights, but that they did not know what had become of him.

Then the brave little sister set out on a weary quest among the charitable institutions and cheap lodging houses of the city, and finally, as a last resource, having often heard her brother express a longing to see the world, went from slip to slip and inquired for him among the "jolly, jolly mariners" on the seafaring craft, with the happy result recounted.

West 14th St.
ESTAB'D 1807.
CROWTHERWAIT'S
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

"Marry, marry, and what about housekeeping?"

Homes are more easily filled with comforts here to-day than ever before. If the cost of carpeting is a bugbear, our bargain prices chase it effectually.

VELVET CARPET
79 cts. per yd.
(*reduced from $1.15.*)

A weave of wear-resister. The gravest of them are full of lively color; the lightest are the gayest of the gay. Excellent patterns for the hall, as well as library, parlor and bedroom.

Our "Long Credit" is a friend of all economical house-builders.

CASH OR CREDIT
CROWTHERWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

CITY SALARIES RAISED.

Increased Pay for Employes in Various Boroughs—Changes in Aquarium Department.

Salary raising among city employes at the opening of the second year of Mayor Van Wyck's administration has not been confined to persons employed in the larger departments, but it has been extended to the smaller boroughs. Frederick Bowley, President of the Borough of Queens, according to an official notice published in The City Record yesterday, has advanced the salary of Joseph Fiesel, Secretary of the borough, from $2,250 to $2,500 a year, and that of John J. Sullivan, a clerk, from $850 to $900. To compensate for the increase in expenditure in this direction, however, he has reduced the salary of John F. Jayne, private secretary, from $1,200 to $900.

President George Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond has announced a readjustment of salaries in his departments, giving A. E. Hadlock, the Secretary, $2,040 a year; John Cochran, private secretary, $1,080, and James A. Hillyer, Inspector of Complaints, $900 a year. All these are increases.

Park Commissioner August Moebus of the Borough of Bronx has fixed the salaries in his department as follows: Max K. Kahn, private secretary, $3,000 per annum; Gunther K. Ackerman, Chief Clerk, $3,000 per annum; John H. Bergen, third-grade clerk, $1,800 per annum; Charles A. Johnson, general foreman, $1,700 per annum, and Elizabeth M. Kearney, stenographer and typewriter, $1,080 per annum. These, too, are increases. He has also appointed John J. Hart as Superintendent, at a salary of $2,200 a year.

George C. Clausen, Commissioner of Parks for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, has designated James E. Jones as director of the Aquarium, at a salary of $3,500 a year, an increase of $500 a year. Col. Jones has held the office for nearly a year, having taken the place formerly held by Dr. Tarlton H. Bean, a veteran of the civil war, who was ousted to make a place for Jones. Dr. Bean contended that he was not liable to dismissal, under the veteran act, and refused to resign under pressure. Commissioner Clausen thereupon abolished the office and made Jones Superintendent of the Aquarium, rather than fight the case which Dr. Bean purposed bringing in the courts. Other changes in this department are L. B. Spencer, skilled laborer, $1,800, and E. R. Sampson, custodian, $1,350 a year, both increases.

Stock Exchange Seats Sell at $30,000.

Stock Exchange seats were yesterday quoted at $30,000, five having been bought at that price, including that of Frank J. Gould. Seats on the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange were yesterday quoted at $800 bid.

MISS M. M. KINGSBURY MARRIED.

She Becomes the Wife of Vladimir Grigorievitch Simkhovitch.

A wedding was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Protestant Episcopal Chapel of the Incarnation, at 240 East Thirty-first Street. The groom was Vladimir Grigorievitch Simkhovitch, and the bride was Miss Mary Melinda Kingsbury, daughter of Isaac Franklin Kingsbury of West Newton, Mass.

Miss Kingsbury is at the head of the Friendly Aid House at 248 East Forty-eighth Street, the latest extension of the University Settlement system in this city, and she was formerly connected with the University Settlement in Rivington Street. The bridegroom is a Russian Professor of Political Economy, who obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the University of Leipsic. He is about thirty years of age, and is looking around for a professorship of some college.

The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry S. Nash, Professor of the New Testament in the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., and he was assisted by the Rev. Henry R. Wadleigh, the rector of the chapel. The newly married couple will live at the Friendly Aid House.

ALLEGED FORGERS ARRESTED.

Three of the Gang Discharged for Lack of Direct Evidence.

During the early hours of yesterday morning Detectives Price and Kiernan of the Central Office raided a gang of alleged forgers, who had comfortably established themselves in a flat at 258 West Forty-third Street. In the place was found an elaborate outfit for carrying on forgeries. The men were known in the building as the Morris brothers, acrobats, but their names are said to be John Nonne, alias "Jim the Penman"; John Williams, alias "The Father"; Frank Baker, alias "The Narrow-Minded Kid," and William J. Fields, alias "The Dope."

All the men, according to the detectives, have been under arrest before, and the pictures of several are in the rogues' galleries in Chicago and New York. Specific charges were at hand only against Nonne, who is wanted by the Chicago authorities for extensive forgeries committed in that city. The other three men were, for lack of direct evidence against them, discharged by Magistrate Wentworth in the Jefferson Market Police Court later in the day.

Sunday
Jan. 8-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Congress and Washington Society Both Busily Engaged.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTIONS

Distribution of Statues in the Capitol — Clerical Reforms in the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Affairs have moved this week with a more impressive pace than they had reached prior to the holidays. Congress and society have addressed themselves to their respective tasks with a vim that conveys an admission of the shortness of time allotted to both. Congress has but a few weeks in which to make the necessary appropriations for the support of the Government, and society has but a short interval, if it is to heed the Lenten period, in which to exchange the compliments of the social season.

The Hou e of Representatives had made a good beginning before the Christmas holidays interrupted its work, but the unfavorable weather, heeding not the calls of duty upon men of influence, disabled several members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations just at the time when they were hopeful of being able to dispatch a great deal of business. While society did not wait for the New Year's reception of the President to start the ball rolling, the White House reception is regarded as the beginning of the "whirl." President McKinley's first reception was both brilliant and comfortable. The arrangements for the convenience of those who chose to pay their respects to the President and Mrs. McKinley were ample. The attendance of the officials, diplomats, army and navy officers, civilian heads of bureaus, and members of the two houses of Congress was large, the army and navy turning out long lines of highly camphorated uniforms. For some unexplained reason, the volunteer attendance was small.

It has not been an uncommon sight to see on New Year's Day a line of callers four deep reaching from the White House door as far west as Seventeenth Street, a block beyond the Executive Mansion. On such occasions it required all the time up to 6 o'clock to pass the people through the White House. But on Monday there was at no time a long waiting line. Everything was over about 1 o'clock. As at that time the White House company had been reduced by the withdrawal one hour earlier of the diplomatic people to attend the breakfast of the Secretary of State in their honor, and many of the army and navy officers had left to attend the receptions given by the Vice President and the two War Secretaries, there was not a throng at the close or any crush in going or coming. It is possible that the small attendance was caused by the announcement that the reception would be cut short at an unusually early hour, but it has also been suggested that the fear of getting the grip through exposure while waiting entrance to the building kept away a great many persons not lacking in respect for or curiosity to see the President and the ladies of the receiving party.

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Next Tuesday the President and Mrs. McKinley will give the first night reception of the season. This will be the reception to the Diplomatic Corps, and, a in former years, it is the reception to which everybody desires to be invited. The olden arrangement, which brought all the uniformed people together at this reception, was abandoned for the first time a year ago. A few high-rank officers of the army and navy may be requested to meet the diplomatic people, but the number is limited. Diplomatic persons hint that they too would rejoice to be "let off." Still, the ordeal is not so trying as that of New Year's Day, when it is necessary to put on evening clothes and parade in colors and gold at midday. The ladies of the diplomatic families have their inning at this reception, which they may have, but seldom take, at the New Year's reception.

Col. Bingham, who is held to account for the smooth conduct of the various receptions, and who is assisted materially by Secretary Porter, will follow the plan of last year in most particulars. Instead of inviting 4,000 or 5,000 persons to the receptions, something less than 2,000 persons are asked to each of the several receptions of the season. In that way the impossible task of taking care of a great crowd is avoided. The indecent crush which made former receptions odious to any lady who ever participated in the dreadful jam at the Red Room door is avoided, and it does not become necessary to send part of the company home before the rest of it can get in to greet the President and his wife. By restricting the number of guests to be received the task of shaking hands with them is greatly reduced, and toward the close of the evening a chance is given for the receiving party to leave the Blue Room and circle about the different apartments.

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Washington has had more than its average allowance of sleighing for a season. There was snow enough on Saturday night to provide sleighing for Sunday and for Monday. There was rather too much snow for comfort and convenience on Saturday night, for something in the quality of the snow hindered the underground trolleys and vexed those surprised theatregoers who went into warm places of amusement through a slight flurry of snow, to come out again, a few hours later, to wade through several inches of it. Either great regard for the Sabbath or indolence on the part of stablemen resulted in tardy employment of the opportunity to polish runners too seldom used. There was scarcely a sleigh abroad on Sunday. On Monday every sleigh in the District found its way, between daylight and midnight, to Pennsylvania Avenue, making the holiday a very cheerful one along that thoroughfare between the Peace Monument and Washington Circle, at the west end of town.

For a town that recalls many Winters without a day of sleighing, Washington owns some fine turn-outs on runners. The change of weather on Tuesday brought the carnival of Monday to a quick stop. The avenue was a mass of slush before noon, and on Wednesday most of the asphaltum pavements were clean and dry, although there were no street cleaning carts to carry the snow away. The sun and the slope of the gutters toward the Potomac effected the "clean sweep."

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Great men are beginning to crowd each other in the old Statuary Hall at the Capitol. Statuary Hall, as most visitors to the big white building know, was formerly the chamber of the House of Representatives, and the Congress has devoted it to the exhibition of effigies of great men, each State in the Union being privileged to send two of its best men in marble or bronze to make the representation. A very few years ago the hall was occupied by only a few statues. Then interest in the matter developed in several States at the same time, and presently there was an increase in the number of effigies and an almost equal diversity of scale adopted for the statues. Almost before it was realized, the hall began to look as if it was crowded. Unless some new arrangement could be made of the marbles and bronzes, it looked as if it would be necessary to set up a double row of them, which would give the men in the front row an unfair advantage.

The architect of the Capitol has discovered a way of making room. He has determined to move out into the Rotunda, under the great dome, the statues of National characters hitherto forming part of the collection in Statuary Hall. Indeed, the work has already begun, and visitors to the rotunda have been surprised to find such eminent and admired personages as Hamilton, Jefferson, and even Washington, entangled in coils of rope and suggesting the disagreeable possibility that all are presently to be hanged. But the ropes were about their heads and necks simply to enable the workmen to lift them to their pedestals when those foundations were ready.

The necessity for putting in some electric wires to light up the Rotunda had not been thought of in advance, so that the exhibition of statesmen in coils of rope was continued for several days. Houdin's statue of Washington, a plaster copy of the original at Richmond, the original being mathematically correct as a reproduction in size of Washington's proportions, is to occupy the centre of the Rotunda. It was originally intended that it should be placed there.

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Two propositions just brought before the House interest the clerks in the Treasury and other departments of the Government, but principally those in the Treasury. One proposition is that to do away with supernumerary clerks, who have been doing duty in places to which they were retired in consequence of infirmity resulting from advanced age, and the other is to abolish the time clocks that have been used to note the coming and going of clerks, and thus furnish a basis for judging their efficiency. The establishment of the supernumerary class of clerks was a way out of the disagreeable necessity of dismissing those who had served many years, but who had not by their bad behavior merited punishment. No clerk ever gets to be so old as to consider himself or herself entitled to be dismissed for age. Yet there were found in the service by Secretary Gage many clerks who were frequently late, often so feeble as to need to be sent home before their seven hours of labor had been performed, and never able to do a reasonable day's work. The Secretary, like several of his predecessors, did not have the heart to drop them. In order to get rid of them and put more capable persons in their places, he established the "honorary" roll that is now to be obliterated.

The time clocks were set up to correct the loafing habits of those who would not practice punctuality unless they were compelled to pay for tardiness. The time clocks have secured greater punctuality, but the clerks who do not like them have scolded constantly about being "humiliated" by the use of the monitors. Unless something is done to secure the results obtained by the use of the time clocks, a decided loss of discipline and efficiency will be observed in the Treasury Department, where alone the clocks were used.

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A Consul in China, even at so important a port as Canton and even so busy a Consul as Dr. Edward Bedloe has been, both at that post and at his former station at Amoy, sometimes feels the lack of companionship and may fall into the dumps, imagining that he is forgotten at home. It was probably while suffering from an attack of fear that his friends in this country would forget him that the Consul at Canton adopted his own way of directing attention to the fact that he was still alive and a good deal of an American. A large number of persons in Washington and Philadelphia have recently received by post large envelopes, each decorated with fourteen one-sen stamps of the Japanese imperial post, containing a card six inches wide by eight inches long. In the centre of this card appear the United States and Imperial Chinese flags, with the shield of the United States below the crossed staffs, and a horseshoe and four-leaved clover above. At the right end of the card is a view of the centre of Independence Hall, and at the opposite end a seven-storied Chinese pagoda. Printed lines carry the compliments of Christmas and the New Year, and a modest little photograph of the sender occupies the upper right-hand corner. As the work is all done by Chinese, who may be assumed to be strangers to this particular sort of decorative work, it is very creditable, the coloring of the flags and buildings being decidedly tasteful.

E. G. D.

A SEIZURE OF DIAMONDS.

Treasury Official Claims They Were Smuggled—Arrests May Follow.

Special Treasury Agent Theobald, armed with a search warrant, issued by United States Commissioner Shields, made a seizure of a lot of diamonds Friday, which, it is alleged by the Custom House authorities, were smuggled into this country. The seizure was made in the office occupied by Solomon Infeld, in the rear of a barber's shop, at 106 East Houston Street, and the value of the diamonds seized is between $3,000 and $5,000. The facts relative to the seizure have been laid before the United States District Attorney, and the arrest of Infeld and others may follow.

According to the story told by Agent Theobald, Infeld's office was the headquarters of dealers in smuggled diamonds. He had a safe in the room, but usually carried his stock in trade on his person. When asked what Infeld's business was, Agent Theobald replied, "Smuggling." He continued: "These goods were brought over here in November last by Infeld's wife on the steamship Saale. At that time we were busy on the Lasar trial, and could not pay as much attention to these smugglers as we would have liked to. Infeld had a regular list of customers, to whom he disposed of his goods."

Brooklyn Physician in Jail.

Dr. A. W. Brewster, who was at one time a prominent physician of the Eastern District of Brooqlyn, was committed to jail by Magistrate Kramer in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday in default of bail to answer a charge of passing a worthless check for $35 on Ignatz Deisig of 559 Grand Street. Dr. Brewster was arraigned Friday in the Myrtle Avenue Court on a similar charge, the complainant being Margaret Cavendy of 702 Quincy Street. Dr. Brewster gave her a worthless check, she says, for $5. He was bailed for a hearing, and yesterday morning was arrested on Deisig's complaint. There are a number of other complaints against the prisoner.

Le Boutillier Bros., 14th Street.

RETIRING from BUSINESS.

Price-Cutting Extraordinary.

Great ADDITIONAL REDUCTIONS have just been made to effect RAPID SALES throughout the entire establishment, as examples:

Silks.
2,000 yards of colored fancy Silks, 30c. quality, reduced to 15c

Silk Handkfs.
Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs, with silk embroidered letter, reduced to . . . 15c

Upholstery & Carpets
75c. Furniture Tapestries, ... 39c
$10.00 Lamps, now . $4.98
Closing out Ingrain Carpets, at . . 19c., 24c., 35c
All pile carpets much below wholesale cost.

Silk Suits and Wrappers, reduced from
$20.00 to $4.98
20.00 to 5.98

Gloves.
Men's Astrachan lined Gloves will be closed out at, per pair, ... 39c

Ladies' Jackets, reduced from
$7.50 Long Coats, to . $1.98
10.00 Short Coats, to . 2.98

Ladies' Capes, reduced from
$4.50 to $2.98
8.00 Plush to . . . 4.98
13.00 Plush to . . . 7.50
8.00 Golf to . . . 5.98

Opera Wraps, reduced from
$20.00 to $4.98
30.00 to 9.98
50.00 to 12.50

Woollen Waists, reduced from
98c. to 49c
$1.25 to 69c
1.50 to 98c

Fur Capes, reduced from
$20.00 to $7.98
25.00 to 9.98
75.00 to 39.00

Table Linens,
Table Cloth and Napkins to match, reduced from
$4.50 to $2.98
5.00 to 3.50
7.00 to 3.98
10.00 to 5.98
18.00 to 9.98

Silk Waists, reduced from
$3.00 to $1.25
3.25 to 1.49
4.00 to 1.98
5.00 to 2.48

Ladies' Suits,
comprising past season's styles, reduced from
$7.50 to $2.50
10.00 to 3.50
12.00 to 4.98
15.00 to 5.98

Muslin and Cambric Gowns, reduced from
50c. to 39c
$1.25 to 79c
1.50 to 98c
1.75 to $1.29
2.50 to 1.49
3.00 to 1.98

Ladies' Drawers, reduced from
85c. to 49c
$1.25 to 79c
1.75 to 98c

Flannel and Cashmere Wrappers, reduced from
$5.00 to $2.98
6.00 to 3.98
8.00 to 4.98

Silk Hose reduced from
$1.50 Childs' to . . . 69c
4.00 Ladies' to . . . 1.98

Le Boutillier Bros., 14th St., Between Union Square and 5th Avenue.

PLOT AGAINST INNOCENT MAN.

Alleged Scheme to Fasten Crime of Burglary on a Shoemaker Brought to Light in Court.

An alleged plot was disclosed in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday which had for its purpose the fastening of a charge of burglary on an innocent shoe dealer and an attempt to railroad him to prison. Only a fortunate incident prevented the consummation of the plot.

On Dec. 28 the shoe factory of Elias Krautman, at 155 Suffolk Street, was entered by burglars from the rear and $13,000 worth of fine leather was stolen. Detectives found some of the stolen goods in the store of Morris Marks, at 341 Bowery. They arrested Marks, and he told them that he purchased the goods from Max Goldberg of 79 Rivington Street and Louis Goldberg of 165 Norfolk Street. The men were arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court and held for examination, except Marks, who was detained as a witness.

When the case was called Thursday Lawyer Gottlieb, for the Goldbergs, announced that a clerk in his office, Harry Lissner, had received information that would tend to exonerate the Goldbergs and fix the blame on the guilty parties. An adjournment was taken until Friday, and in the meantime Lissner arranged with the detectives to take them to the store of David Marks, a brother of Morris Marks, at 292 Third Avenue, where the stolen property could be found. The detectives accompanied Lissner to the store, but were requested by Lissner to remain a couple of blocks behind and wait until he told them to enter. Near the store the detectives noticed that Lissner was joined by a man they did not know. The two entered the store, and then Lissner came out and brought the detectives in. They searched about, but found nothing of the stolen leather.

A clerk working for David Marks told the detectives that the day before a man entered the place and purchased a pair of rubber boots. After the purchase had been made the man threw a bundle and some leather behind the counter and ran away. The bundle contained a burglar's brace, bit, "jimmy," and other tools. He called to the man to come back and get his bundle, but he hurried away. The clerk then stated that he carried the things around to the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. At this time David Marks was in attendance at the Essex Market Police Court. The detectives investigated the statements of the clerk and found them to be true.

When the case was called in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday these facts were related to Magistrate Pool. The Goldbergs, who are out on bail, did not appear. The detectives thought that it was a plot to implicate David Marks, and Lawyer Gottlieb thought the same. The latter told Magistrate Pool that when he learned of the facts he immediately notified the Goldbergs that he would have nothing more to do with them or their case.

Magistrate Pool forfeited the bonds of the Goldbergs and discharged Morris Marks, who had been two days in custody.

Minneapolis Lighting Companies.

Arrangements have been completed for the merging of all the lighting companies of the City of Minneapolis, Minn., into one corporation under the laws of New Jersey. This new combination is financed by Lee, Higginson & Co. and Stone, Webster &. Co. of Boston, and has already been incorporated by James B. Dill of this city. It is intended to operate the combined plants with greater economy in production, and, it is hoped, with enhanced, rather than impaired, efficiency. This new corporation stands by itself, and is not connected with any of the other existing electric combinations. The name of the company will be the Minneapolis General Electric, and the charter will be filed during the coming week at Trenton, N. J., with a capital paid in of $2,100,000.

Dinner of the Genesee Society.

The first annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee, an organization of New Yorkers who were former residents of Rochester and the Genesee Valley, will take place at the Hotel Savoy Jan. 25. President Rossiter Johnson will be toastmaster, and among the speakers will be Dr. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State; Stewart L. Woodford, Job E. Hedges, Louis Wiley, Justice William Rumsey, and Justice William E. Werner of Rochester. The society has 235 members. William J. Moran, 50 Wall Street, is Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

A Reception to Rev. Dr. Darlington.

A reception was tendered to the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last night by the members of the congregation. It was held in the Knapp Mansion, on Bedford Avenue and Ross Street, and was attended by a number of clergymen. Two thousand invitations were issued. The reception was an expression of the satisfaction of the congregation in the refusal of a call to Toledo, Ohio, received recently by Dr. Darlington.

People's Choral Union Concert.

The People's Choral Union of New York will give a concert at Cooper Union Thursday evening. The soloists will be Miss Lillian Buts, soprano; Franz Kaltenborn, violinist, and William J. Falk, pianist. The choral numbers are to be sung by the People's Harmony Chorus.

MOTHER AND BABE'S SAD PLIGHT

Husband Did Not Return from War, and Woman Is Homeless.

Mrs. Margaret Dunn, a sickly, poorly clad woman twenty-nine years old, with a two weeks' old baby in her arms, asked Magistrate Flammer, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday to commit her and her child to prison for the Winter, as she was homeless and friendless. "Where is your husband?" asked the Magistrate.

"He went to the war and never came back," was the woman's reply, as she burst into tears.

In answer to further questions, she said that her husband was dissipated, and that he went to the war in May. She was living out at the time. Her child was born in the Maternity Hospital two weeks ago. "They discharged me from the hospital yesterday," she added, "and, having no place to go to, I walked about in the rain with my baby in my arms. We were soaked with the rain, and when baby began to cry I entered the hallway at 436 Second Avenue for shelter."

When Mrs. Dunn stepped into the hallway Charles Snyder, a tenant, caught sight of her. He called a policeman and had her arrested for trying to abandon her child. When asked whether she had intended to abandon the child she said: "I don't know what I would have done."

On her confession of vagrancy Magistrate Flammer committed her with the baby to the City Prison for three months.

PROGRESS AT CORNELL.

The Newly Issued Register Shows the Growth of the University.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Cornell Register for 1898-9, which has just been issued, reveals several promising facts in recent university progress. The registration of students exceeds the two-thousand mark for the first time in the history of the institution. It signifies an increase of nearly 300 over last year's total, and is due chiefly to the inauguration of the new college of medicine. The latter speaks for itself in matriculating 274 students in its natal year.

A marked increase of numbers in the other departments has been prevented this year by an increase in entrance requirements in several colleges, notably that of civil engineering. From now on the preparatory schools acting as feeders for Cornell will have become accustomed to the new conditions, and a steady increase can be assured in all branches.

Registration in the recently founded college of forestry has been very slight, not more than a dozen. But students have not yet realized the scope afforded by an expert knowledge of forestry in attaining fame and fortune. The Faculty is well satisfied with the work done so far, and look for much in the future.

CORNELL'S FRATERNITY WEALTH

Its Great Value and the Cause of Its Growth.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The loss by fire during the holidays of the lodge of the Kappa Alpha fraternity at Cornell serves to impress forcibly upon the minds of college people the great value of fraternity property at Ithaca, which is the outgrowth of a lack of the dormitory system. To escape the inconveniences of the common boarding house, students get together in the form of secret societies and with assistance from alumni build houses of their own.

There are more than thirty active fraternity chapters at Cornell, with an aggregate membership of 500 in round numbers. Each chapter, with one or two exceptions, owns a lodge of its own. The one which was burned was a fine brownstone structure, valued at $45,000. Unfortunately it was insured for less than half its value. It will, however, be rebuilt at an early date.

The estimated total value of fraternity property at Cornell is $475,000. One building alone, that of the Chi Psi Chapter, formerly the Fiske mansion, is worth close to $100,000. It is believed to be the most expensive fraternity house in America.

Williams College comes next to Cornell in the value of its fraternity property, it having $375,000 invested in this way. Yale, Amherst, Wesleyan, and Harvard follow in the order given. The latter has $125,000 invested in this manner.

Stay for Lawyer Hallen.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on the application of Lawyer J. B. Marshall, granted a temporary stay in the case of James D. Hallen, the lawyer who was recently convicted of forgery and sentenced by Judge McMahon. The temporary stay was granted by Justice Giegerich, pending an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt, which will be made to Justice Truax to-morrow.

Hospital in Need of Funds.

The McDonough Memorial Hospital, 439 West Forty-first Street, appeals for funds to help carry on its charitable work among the poor of the west side. One thousand dollars is needed now, and contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, Dr. D. P. Reid, 496 Sixth Avenue, or to the President of the Board of Managers, F. Butler Thompkins, 436 West Thirty-third Street.

Buy China and Glass Right.

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

OUR GREAT ANNUAL PLATE SALE

Takes Place the Coming Week.

"Ye who have Plates to buy,
Prepare to buy them NOW."

This eagerly-looked-for Event will be made memorable this year by two features:

(1)—OUR BARGAIN TABLES, on which will be placed the most wonderfully attractive collection of Plates ever assembled from England, France, Germany, and the United States—in singles, pairs, lots and dozens, but wholly unclassified and undesignated except as to price—placer mining rich in nuggets for those who can recognize Fine China when they see it—all prizes, some worth two and three times as much as others.

(2)—AN EXTRA 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON EVERY PLATE WE HAVE IN STOCK. A dozen of Plates sold elsewhere, say for $125, would be sold here any day at $100; ten per cent. off from that means that for Plate sale week only the same plates will be sold for $90—with not one Plate exempt from this exceptional reduction.

ON THE— 25 CT. TABLE— English Doulton plates decorated with Chrysanthemums, yellow and pink, with sage green leaves, buff clouded border with gold edge. These plates are in several sizes. Austrian china plates, forget-me-not decoration, with gold-lace edges; these also come in assorted sizes, including soup plates, Limoges China bread and butter plates decorated with bouquets of pink, purple and yellow flowers, with fancy gold edges. Bread and butter plates decorated in carnations in pink and yellow, fancy gold edge.

One lot of special importance on this table is 100 dozen Bread and Butter plates with Cupid Centre, open edge with panels of flowers; gold tracing on edge and around panels.

The above are only a few which we mentioned on this table.

ON THE— 50 CT. TABLE— Bread and butter plates in Limoges china, violet decoration, rococo edge in cream with gold burnished edge on shoulder. Royal Dresden plates with flower centres and scattered flowers on the edge, also gold line. Limoges China dinner plates with scattered pansies, clouded burnished gold edge. English Cauldon plates, scattered violets, gold edge. Bavarian Entrée plates, chrysanthemum decoration with fancy gold edge. Several size plates decorated in gold chrysanthemum and clouded burnished gold edges.

ON THE — $1.00 TABLE — Austrian China plates decorated with scattered flowers, festoons on shoulder of the plate with sea green border, and fancy gold lace. English Wedgwood plates, border in scroll and pink flowers, gold flowers from shoulder to about one inch toward the centre of plate. Limoges China plates, scattered violets with rococo cream edge and burnished gold on inside edge. Limoges China soup plates in shaded blue, pink, yellow or maroon with fancy gold edge and gold star centre. Limoges China soup plates, border of scattered violets with centre decoration of violets, and heavy stippled gold edges. English Cauldon plates, artistic border decoration of blue flowers with leaves and stems extending toward centre of plate. Heavy gold edge. Dresden dinner plates, small scattered flowers over the entire surface of plate, fancy gold edge.

ON THE — $1.50 TABLE — Limoges China dinner and soup plates, Sevres blue border with gold lace and gold star centre. Havland dinner plates with very delicate yellow edge and shoulder, flower and ribbon border with raised paste gold centre. Wedgwood soup plates, yellow border with gold flowers and vine with sun ray effect on shoulder of plate. Limoges China soup plates with pink border and raised gold flowers, stippled gold edge and fancy gold centre. Cauldon China soup plates, Sweet-pea border in natural colors, fancy gold edge. Limoges China soup plates with mottled blue border with rich gold flowers and gold centre.

ON THE— $2.00 TABLE — English Cauldon game plates with centre. Bird decoration and panels with under glazed blue border and gold. The same plate can be had with green, pink or electric blue border. English Cauldon soup plates decorated with pansies all over the surface, heavy gold edge. This also can be had in a flat plate. Limoges China entrée or dessert plates, two sizes, raised gold flowers, rococo edge, burnished gold throughout. Haviland China fish plates, centre fish decoration, with clouded green edges and fancy gold.

THE 10% DISCOUNT — When you consider that we have the finest, largest and most complete stock of rich plates in all this country which are even now priced very much less than elsewhere, this special reduction which we will make for PLATE SALE WEEK only of 10 per cent., should be of enough importance to warrant you in anticipating any plate wants which you may have, and availing yourself of this opportunity.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Unparalleled Dress Goods Values.

The Dress Goods news of to-day is sensational. It concerns staple and novelty styles from leading American and European looms.

Don't overlook the vital fact that the fabrics in this unusual offering are new, fashionable and dependable—a wealth of the worthiest weaves. But, for all that, the peculiar conditions which gave us possession of them cut regular prices to the core.

Our retail outlet is broad and big—an unclogged channel—and that is one reason why these values are current here to-day.

Covert Cloths, particularly desirable fabrics for walking suits and bicycle costumes; complete range of mixed colors, in spring weights; manufactured to sell at 50c.; our price. 26c

Heather Suitings, especially adapted for tailor suits, chevroned and striped effects, in various shades of brown, green, tan and gray; 50 inches wide; we've sold it in the recent past at 98c.; present price is 49c

Imported Henriettas and Cashmeres, French and German goods; we've sold them in the past at 69c., while others were asking 75c. and 80c.; all the newest spring tints; 44 to 46 inches wide; present price, 49c

Serge—another lot of our guaranteed Serge just received; it is steam-shrunk and thoroughly sponged; buy it, wear it, and if it shrinks or spots after a wetting, or pulls in the seams, we'll replace it with new goods; tans, castor shades, grays, browns, blues, reds, greens and blacks; others charge 70c.; our price is, 49c

Striped Suitings; the lines are delicate, faint, "invisible stripes;" eight of the favorite colors for spring; purest, crispest wool; full 50 inches wide, our usual 98c. number; present price is, 49c

Imported Invisible Checked Suiting, just received from one of the best English mills, made of choice Saxony wool, soft color mixes, 38 inches wide; meant to retail at $1.00; we'll sell 500 yards at 49c

All-wool Cheviot, black and five shades of blue; we stand behind every yard sold; the manufacturer stands behind us; if it spots or shrinks or fails in proper service bring it back; advertised elsewhere as a great bargain at 65c.; our price, 49c

Ladies' Cloth—a stand-by—a perennially popular weave; this is not a paltry show of left-over bolts and undesirable colors; black and scores of shades are on display; twilled backs, 50 inches wide; retailed around town from 70c. to 90c; our price, 54c

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

January Furniture Sale.

The season suggests it; the stock seconds the suggestion and the wonderful values clinch the matter. Analyze our statements; test our claims. Give credence to neither if you choose until both are verified. When you investigate, be exact, precise, critical. Don't skip a point. If you are a Furniture novice bring an expert with you. You have the fullest freedom, the largest liberty throughout those vast stretches of floor space. We'll assist you in all your researches and explorations, whether you want to buy or not.

Dining Chairs, solid oak, box seat, highly finished, upholstered in pantasote, imitation leather; regular value $2.00; special, $1.49

Rockers, oak and imitation mahogany finished, high backs, full arms, seat and back upholstered in tapestry; regular value, $6.74; special, $3.99

Extension Tables, solid oak, six-feet long, 6-inch fluted legs, highly finished; sold regularly at $8.00; special, $6.99

Box Couch, full size, spring edge, rounded corners, self-opening attachment, covered with extra heavy denim; regular value, $9.50; special, $6.99

Parlor Suit, five pieces, inlaid with marqueterie decorations, spring edges; choice of five handsome colors in satin damask; regular value 35.00; special, $24.99

Parlor Suit, five pieces, highly finished frames, inlaid with marqueterie, spring edges, covered with rich satin damask, regular value $35.00; special, $24.99

White Enameled Beds, extra heavy brass mounts, heavy brass rods on head and foot pieces, heavy spindles, 1¼ in. pillar, regular value, $9.75; special; $5.49

White Enameled Beds, heavy brass mounts and brass rail on head and foot ends, 1¼ in. pillar, extended foot rail, regular value $8.00; special, $4.99

White Enameled Beds, handsome brass decorations, extended foot ends, extra heavy spindles, 1¼ in. pillar, single size, regular value $12.00; special, $6.74

White Enameled Beds, beautifully trimmed with brass mounts, rails, rosettes and spindles, brass caps at base, single size, regular value $14.00; special, $8.99

White Enameled Beds, extra heavy spindles, trimmed with brass spindles, rosettes and rods, heavy brass caps at base, all sizes, worth $15.00; special, $8.99

Upholstered Springs, covered best A. C. A. tick, hardwood frame, for wood or iron bed, all sizes, regular value $9.75; special, $6.99

(IN ANNEX.)

Continuation of the "White" Sale.

WOMEN'S UNDERMUSLINS.

The second week of our January Muslin Underwear Sale will open with assortments intact. Our own manufacturing organization and other factories have worked at high pressure, and the result is no gaps in the stock.

It is because our goods are thorough and the lowest priced that sales have passed all previous records. Good muslins, cambrics and nainsooks, conscientious sewing, careful finishing, generous sizes and elegant trimming, allied to real economy, have commanded a patronage unprecedented in the history of local retailing.

Corset Covers,	5c. up to	$3.69
Women's Drawers,	8c. up to	$5.97
Nights Gowns,	24c. up to	$10.42
Walking Skirts,	36c. up to	$12.58

A CHILD BADLY BURNED.

Promptness of a Policeman Probably Saved "Little Sunshine's" Life.

The quickness and bravery of Policeman Thomas Teever of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, but attached temporarily to the Street Cleaning Department, probably saved the life of pretty Rosie Dowd, four years of age, of 2,395 First Avenue. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Dowd, who lives on the top floor of the tenement, sent Rosie, who is known as "Little Sunshine," down to the coal cellar kept by Sebastian Reitzo in the building.

When Rosie got to the basement she found that Reitzo had gone away. In the rear of the basement was a little stove such as plumbers use, and as Rosie was cold she went over to it. In some way her dress caught fire, and in an instant she was in flames. She ran to the front of the basement, and just at this moment Reitzo, who had heard the child's screams, entered. He tried to tear the dress off the girl and severely burned his hands.

Policeman Teever also heard the screams, and rushing into the basement quickly took off his coat and wrapped it about the child. He extinguished the flames, but was himself burned about the face and hands and his coat was ruined. All the people in the house rushed into the cellar, and the women wept as they looked upon the blistered body of the child.

A hurry call was sent to the Harlem Hospital, and the child was taken there. The ambulance surgeon also attended to Reitzo's and the policeman's burns. At the hospital the doctors said the child might recover, but she would be scarred and disfigured and would not be the same "Little Sunshine."

Increase in Canadian Revenue.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 7.—The revenue of Canada for the six months ended Dec. 31 was $22,114,378, compared with $17,933,794 for the same period in 1897, or an increase of $4,180,404. Taking into account the increased expenditures for the last six months the revenue shows a betterment of $2,895,000.

A Bill Affecting Express Companies.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 7.—The Senate has passed the Express bill, which provides that the Court of Visitation shall have similar jurisdiction and powers over the express companies doing business in this State to those now conferred upon it by law over railroad companies. The bill is now ready for the Governor's signature.

THE OCEAN GRAIN MOVEMENT.

Many Great Cargoes Shipped from North Atlantic Ports to European Consumers.

The volume of the movement of grain to the United Kingdom and Continent from North Atlantic ports, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, and Norfolk, is shown in a list of vessels chartered, compiled, and issued by Peter Wright & Sons. A recapitulation of the list shows the following:

Number of full-cargo grain vessels reported chartered from Nov. 8 to Dec. 31, 1898, 128; total approximate capacity of same, 16,268,000 bushels.

Total number of full-cargo grain vessels reported chartered from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1898, 429; total approximate capacity of same, 52,777,000 bushels.

Number of vessels to be loaded on or after Jan. 1, 1899, 61; approximate capacity of same, 7,924,000 bushels.

Some of the cargoes are of very large size, among them being that of the bark Puritan, chartered early in November to load 20,000 quarters at New York for Cork, (for orders;) the steamship Glenlochy, to load 28,000 quarters at Baltimore for the United Kingdom or Continent; the steamship Blanefield, to load 23,000 quarters at Philadelphia for Cork, (for orders;) the steamship Strathgyle, 30,000 quarters, from Baltimore for Copenhagen; the steamship Fitzclarence, 25,000 quarters, from Baltimore for the United Kingdom or Continent, and the steamship Sahara, 25,000 quarters, from New York for Antwerp. Others vary from 11,000 to 20,000 quarters, while quite a number besides those given carried cargoes of from 20,000 to 25,000 quarters.

The list gives the names of vessels, their capacity, rates of marine freights, approximate time of shipment, and range of ports of loading and discharge.

TO MUSTER OUT THE 69TH.

The Mayor Offers to Provide Quarters for the Regiment.

Mayor Van Wyck's attention was called yesterday to a dispatch printed in the newspapers, which stated that the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which is now in camp in the South, would be sent home to be mustered out, if suitable quarters could be found for it. The Mayor at once sent this telegram to Adjt. Gen. Corbin:

"The City of New York offers to the War Department quarters for the Sixty-ninth Regiment if they are sent to New York for mustering out."

THE CHICAGO FRANCHISES

Illinois Legislature Considering Substitutes for the Allen Bill.

FOR VOLUNTEER LOAN BUREAUS

Plan to Save the Poor from Money Lenders—Journalists and Artists in "The Little Room."

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—The General Assembly of Illinois has begun its work by considering substitutes for the Allen bill. One proposed substitute represents the ideas of the Governor, and coincides with the message, with the reading of which the Assembly was opened. Another, similar, if not identical in parts, represented the ideas of the Chicago Civic Federation, and recommended municipal ownership of railroads.

This bill was drawn up by a committee of forty-two members, appointed by President Lombard of the Civic Federation, who not only prepared the new traction bill with much labor, but also issued an address to the people of the county. The bill provides for a twenty-five-year franchise as the maximum, a city street railway commission, petition by abutting property owners before an ordinance can be passed, and a maximum fare of 5 cents, which after ten years may be reduced by the commission. The municipal ownership clause of the bill is as follows:

Every ordinance hereafter passed shall provide that at the expiration of the term thereby granted the city shall have the right at its option to purchase, and the company shall be obliged to sell to the city, in bulk, all the tangible property of the company which is used in and required for the operation of such street railroad at its fair value for railroad purposes. If at the expiration of the term of any ordinance hereafter passed the city shall pass a renewal ordinance which the railroad company shall fail to accept within such reasonable time as shall be specified in such ordinance, and if in such case the city fails to purchase the property of the company as hereinbefore provided for, then the company shall be obliged to sell in bulk all its tangible property which is used in and required for the operation of such street railroad at its fair value for railroad purposes at the request of the city to any company willing to purchase the same and binding itself to accept an ordinance from the city upon the same terms and conditions as contained in such refused extension ordinance.

In each house the street railway bills were referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporation when appointed.

One of the recent activities of the Civic Federation has been a plan for the establishment of a volunteer loan bureau after the Parisian plan. The object of the proposed private loan institution is to give persons who earn small salaries an opportunity to borrow money at reasonable rates of interest. It is designed especially for that class of persons who find it necessary to borrow but are without collateral that would be accepted at the banks or by the capitalists. The intention is to get several of the largest firms to establish loan bureaus for the accommodation of employes, and charge 6 per cent interest. The rule would be to confine each firm to loaning money to its own employes. Charles Commons originated the idea as here presented, and a year ago established a loan bureau for the accommodation of Custom House employes, and has negotiated 250 loans, every one of which has been paid up, save one, which was made up finally by friends of the borrower. To protect poor people from the money lenders is, of course, the main object. There are as many women as men on the committee appointed by the Federation.

Richard Harding Davis has been visiting here, and many preparations were made for his entertainment, for he is well liked in this part of the country, but he fell ill immediately upon his arrival, and has been able to go almost nowhere. He was particularly missed at "The Little Room," where the writers and artists had a Christmas tree, on which were many gifts, such as tin swords and toy soldiers, for Mr. Davis. Boutet de Monvel, whose pictures are being exhibited in town, was at the festivity, however, and was presented, among many other things, with a five-cent box of paints, bearing an inscription in his own tongue, to the effect that with patience he might learn how to use them. He received also a preposterous looking doll with an open mouth, labeled "Joan d'Arc." He took the nonsense in good part, and squatted upon the floor of the studio with the rest, to listen to the Christmas carols, and to Miss Beatrice Herford's inimitable mimicry. Mr. Parker of the Atlantic was also present, and received a white elephant, symbolic of his magazine, and a watch with stationary time, indicative of Boston progress. Christmas delicacies of traditionary sort added to the frolic. A Twelfth Night fête took the place of the usual meeting this week. Boutet de Monvel's pictures are drawing large crowds to the institute.

The burning of the exquisite little Church of the Ascension Christmas night, and of the unique vestments and other beautiful church property, has been deeply regretted by those who prize historic ecclesiastical things. Many of the burned articles can never be replaced. The congregation is, however, already rebuilding, and by Easter will once more worship in its own house. At present it is accepting the courtesy of other Episcopal churches. The chalice and patten, very beautiful vessels, have had a curious history, having been rescued from three fires. The night of the great Chicago fire they were taken from the church by the sexton's young daughter, who, though lost in the crowd of terrified people, carried them all night long, and still had them in her arms when she was found, bewildered and fainting, in the morning. Twelve years ago Father Larrabee carried them from the church when it was burning. This time they were in a room which was burned, but were taken from the ashes of the cellar, unharmed, in the morning. The altar, with its angels of Carrara marble, was uninjured, and stood white and perfect beneath the burned roof of the church.

The town of South Chicago has developed a peculiar religious enthusiast. His name is Herman Jaesche, and he declares that he is dead to the world, has become perfected, and is without sin. He has made this statement often in "meeting" and on the street, and so convinced of the fact has he become that he has applied to the insurance company which carries his policy for his insurance in the name of his wife, he signing his wife's name with his own hand, affirming his demise. It is likely that the man's sanity will be questioned by the courts, which will be his most comfortable release from an awkward dilemma.

It is said that on the first banking day of the new year the deposits in Chicago were one-third larger than on the corresponding day of last year.

Eggs have become more precious than ever before in the history of the town. For some reason unknown to chicken raisers, hens are not laying, and it is also discovered that the amount of eggs in storage is low. Cuba has taken the eggs from the South, since the army of occupation has been well established, and New York City has everything in the East. The continuously cold weather has had its effect upon the industry of the hens, with the result that eggs are a luxury.

This reference to the market brings to mind the unprecedented activity in the dry goods shops. Never in the history of the town has shopping been so active as it is now. The aisles of the big stores are so crowded with women that at times the throng amounts almost to a mob.

Chicago is likely to have a trial for heresy before long. Dr. Artemas Jean Haynes of Plymouth Church, the associate of the Rev. Dr. F. Gunsadlus, being the man. The Rev. Dr. Haynes came to Plymouth Church direct from Harvard, and is an earnest and enthusiastic worker, with, it is said, a disinclination to believe in anything except universal redemption for all souls ultimately. This leaning toward universalism is not approved by a congregation which, in spite of broadmindedness, clings to the fundamental theories of Calvinism, modified though they be by Congregationalist expression and government. Dr. Haynes does not regard the future with apprehension. R. B. P.

Thirty New Firemen.

Ten new firemen have been appointed on probation from the new civil service eligible list for duty in Manhattan and the Bronx. Out of about 600 applicants in the First Division only 47 passed. Commissioner Scannell is very anxious to fill the ranks of the firemen in these boroughs, and he has cut down the probationary period from thirty to twenty days. Twenty men have also been appointed on probation for duty in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. Their names were taken from the old eligible list of Brooklyn.

Ball of the Jolly Arions.

The annual masquerade ball of the Jolly Arions will be given in Madison Square Garden Feb. 10. Preparations have been in progress for some time, and an effort is being made to have the decorations surpass those of all similar occasions.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is too early to pronounce on the value of Mr. Stanley Kent's discovery of the bacillus of vaccinia, recorded in the London Daily Chronicle. Mr. Kent claims that it will revolutionize vaccination, as pure culture of the vaccinia germ can henceforth be used for inoculation in the same way as pure cultures of diphtheria and tetanus are now available for preparing antitoxic serum. If this be so, it will remove the last vestige of justification from the plea of the anti-vaccinator that inoculation against smallpox is liable to produce other objectionable diseases.

A new method of retting flax by a process of steeping in closed vessels has been thoroughly tested by the French Department of Agriculture. It consists in immersing flax in closed vessels, with the addition of amylobacter microbes. The temperature, gauged so as to prolong the vitality of the microbe to the greatest possible extent, is evenly maintained. Under these favorable conditions, the retting is reduced to the shortest possible time for each species of flax. As soon as the flax is steeped, the vessels are drained. The drying process is accomplished without disturbing the flax, by means of hot air introduced by a ventilator. This operation requires but little time, and the drying is uniform. After having ascertained that the new process accomplishes retting in the most thorough manner, the subcommission proceeded to study the weaving and bleaching of flax retted and dried by this process, and published as its opinion that this process, if adopted in the different flax-producing countries, would give a far superior retting to that practiced on the farms. Flax retted as at present has less value than if it had been subjected to a proper process, and consequently occasions loss to the farmer. The first tests were made with a vessel containing only 40 kilograms (88 pounds) of raw flax. Since then, Messrs. Doumer and de Swarte, the inventors of the process, have opened a factory at Steenbecque, where the retting and drying is as well accomplished in a vessel containing 2,000 kilograms (4,092 pounds) as in the small one. The importance of this process is commented upon in various French papers. Its adoption, in their opinion, will save the farmer the cost of transport of his flax to the Lys, as he can have the retting done in a factory in his own vicinity, with the additional advantage that the cost will be less.

Recently there appeared in the reports of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, a very interesting communication on the relative digestibility of white and brown bread by Drs. Lauder, Brunton, and Tunnicliffe. While the authors admit that regarded from a purely chemical point of view the nutritive value of brown bread is greater than white, they maintain this is not so when considered from the physiological side. The authors point out that it is absurd to take the mere chemical composition as an index of the value of a food stuff, as "A stick of charcoal, the atmospheric air, a little water, some sea salt, contain all the elements of a typical diet." Hence the greatest importance attaches not only to the composition, but to the way in which the various constituents are combined so that they can be readily and easily assimilated. The conclusions that the authors come to are mainly that, although brown bread, both on account of its large percentage of mineral matters and fat-forming constituents, is chemically superior to white bread, yet these constituents do not so readily pass into the blood as in the case of white bread, and that weight for weight white bread is more nutritious than brown. In special cases where there is a deficiency of mineral matter and especially in cases of growing children, when large quantities of these are required for production of bone and tissue, brown bread may be useful, but even in these cases, if these mineral salts, and especially salts of calcium, are supplied by other means, white bread is preferable to brown.

According to a paper recently communicated to the Académie des Sciences, Paris, M. Phisalix has found that some kinds of mushroom afford a "vaccine" against the venom of snakes. The juice of the mushroom renders a person immune against vipers for a month or two.

M. Janssen, the French astronomer, is arranging for balloon ascents from three stations, one in Europe, another in America, and a third in Siberia, to observe the November shooting stars next year. The balloons are to measure 50,000 to 60,000 cubic feet, and carry three men, one aeronaut and two observers, with electric lamps, chronometers, and star maps. They are to go up 10,000 feet. Free balloons are also to be sent up to test the high atmosphere.

In Das Wetter Dr. Meinhardus relates that during a "glazed frost" in eastern and central Germany on Oct. 20 a blade of grass at Potsdam was found to carry 800 times its own weight of ice. Frosts of this nature, the "verglas" of the French, are owing, it is thought, to rain falling on bodies at a temperature below the freezing point, and so freezing on them.

Sunflower seed, which is coming into high estimation as a commercial product, is the object of a recent "corner." It is a very popular food for parrots. Though it is sometimes imported from Russia and Australia, the bulk of the crop comes from the Western States, with Kansas in the lead. The crop is very exhausting to the soil, and the stalks, which form nineteen-twentieths of the bulk, have no commercial value. In several cases where farmers last year put in small lots of the plants they did well with them. It is believed that before long the culture of the sunflower will be taken up on a large scale by Eastern farmers. The seed gives, when expressed, a beautiful table oil, and the refuse is one of the best foods known for poultry and stock, and it is also used for human consumption as a substitute for peanuts in candy.

The inspection of milk and its sources of supply is of even more importance from a public health point of view than the inspection of meat, since milk is so largely used as the food of infants. Milk, immediately it is taken from the healthy cow, contains no microbes. Hardly has the milk settled in the pail than they abound, so many as 10,000 in one-quarter cubic inch having been detected. The question which naturally presents itself is, "Where do they come from?" From the soiled teats, from the soiled hands of the workers, from the atmosphere of the milking shed, and from the pails themselves. They possess the property of propagating very rapidly. M. de Freudeurich of the Berne Laboratory asserts that milk just drawn, containing in one-quarter cubic inch 9,000 microbes, seven hours later was found to contain 60,000. After a period of twenty-five hours had elapsed 5,000,000 microbes were present in the same quantity of milk; and if the temperature be raised to 95 degrees Fahrenheit the microbic population of the same milk during the same time would reach the enormous total of 812,500,000. Children appear particularly prone to contract consumption through the agency of milk containing tubercle bacilli.

The "green ray," an optical phenomenon which has been made the foundation of a story by Jules Verne, is a flash of greenish light seen as the limb of the sun rises or sets under certain conditions of the atmosphere. The sea horizon is good for observing it, but the effect is occasionally seen in the Alps or other mountains, and, according to Piot Bey in a paper to the Académie des Sciences, Paris, it is often to be observed in Egypt, from the point of the Delta to Alexandria or Suez, either at rise or set of sun. The ray is distinctly visible, and always of an emerald green, which is brighter as a rule at sunrise than sunset. At sunset, when the eye can follow the effect better, the ray sometimes appears longer and ultimately takes a blue tinge. This blue ray has also been observed preceding the green ray at sunrise, for example, by Mr. William Goff, near the ruins of Memphis, not far from the stepped pyramid of Saggarah. He even thinks the ancient Egyptians were familiar with it, because in monuments of the fifth dynasty and others the sign "Kha," representing the rising sun, has the outer streak of a blue color and the two inner streaks are green. Their writings also speak of the greenness of the sun on rising, and they liken it to an emerald. It is evident from all this that the "green ray" is an objective, not a subjective, phenomenon, and that the horizon of the sea has nothing to do with it. Nevertheless, the state of the atmosphere evidently has to do with it, and that of Egypt, ordinarily pure, seems to have much, for the ray is seldom seen elsewhere on land.

ON THE OREGON AND IOWA

Country Around Rio a Panorama of Gorgeous Colors.

PASSING VISIT TO MONTEVIDEO

Anti-American Sentiment There Has Given Place to Marked Interest and Respect Since the War.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 26.—The Oregon, Iowa, and Celtic reached here on the 24th and anchored clear of the shoal water some six miles from the city.

In bidding good-bye to Rio one leaves behind a country rich in rural charms and loveliness, as well as in the boldness and variety of its scenery. The panorama seen from the city is grand. There is a remarkable diversity of landscapes, cascades, green and broad mountain sides, smiling vales and rocky paths of charming contrast and lofty nobleness, making it impossible to convey an accurate impression by the simple use of words alone. Some of the valleys are real botanical gardens, the colors in which no art can simulate.

There are flowers that somewhat resemble our familiar pinks, and others of a smaller type and of a deep metallic blue shading upon green that flash through the grass with a moist, lustrous softness. Here and there are masses of rose-colored petals with golden-hued neighbors looking like rays of sunshine, with orchids beautiful and rare, and in addition the ever fragrant and delicious orange blossoms. The coloring seems richer than that of our flowers, but the blossoms when cut and taken into the house fade much quicker than with us. Well may visitors exclaim upon the beauties of Rio Bay, but unless a trip is taken among the Organ Mountains, the real beauties cannot be appreciated.

When we left New York touching here was not on the programme, but the Minister at Rio was very enthusiastic about the battleships and made the stay of the officers so delightfully pleasant that his brother diplomat at this place wants to follow in his footsteps. The objective point is, however, some thousands of miles ahead and the majority would prefer pushing on and seeing matters settled to lingering along with the possible chance of missing a scrap or "intervening armingly." The colliers and the Iris are on their way to Punta Arenas, in Magellan Straits, and are no doubt expecting us very shortly. The trouble with this port is that the shallowness of the water necessitates our remaining five or six miles away from Montevideo, and, as the weather is often rough and boisterous, getting between ship and shore is sometimes extremely unpleasant.

The trip down from Rio was more or less unpleasant, as there was a deal of rain and high wind, so that going about on deck was not possible at all times, as the water, when there is any kind of a sea running, breaks continually over the quarterdecks of the battleships. Heavy seas, strong winds, and occurring rain made a combination almost impossible to face during the first three days of our stay here, but after that the visitors from shore were numerous and greatly interested.

In the early part of our troubles with Spain the feeling here was very much against us, and the wise (?) ones shook their heads, saying, "We'll see, we'll see. The American has perhaps more and better ships, but the Spaniards are the better sailors by far." The torpedo gunboat Temararo, lately arrived here from up the river, where she went when the war came on, was to do great things—sink the Mariotta and bring the Oregon back here as her prize. Great excitement prevailed, and the course of the two American warships was watched with minutest interest from the time they left the Pacific until their arrival home. The change of opinion is now most marked, and no better object lesson as to the power of our navy could be given to these people than that afforded by the Iowa and Oregon. In the light of after events, it seems all but incredible to think that any thinking person could have imagined possible harm to any of our vessels at the hands of the Temararo.

The elections that were expected to lead to no end of trouble, owing to a large number of out-of-office people who are dissatisfied with the present party in power, passed off with remarkable quietness. The marines of the squadron were, however, all ready to land had their presence been deemed necessary to protect the legation and consulate, an event at one time thought to be quite within the range of possibilities.

KIPLING TALKED CHINESE.

He Excited Wonder by Conversing with a Laundryman in the Latter's Native Tongue.

"I have been much interested in the articles regarding Rudyard Kipling's knowledge of engineering, shipbuilding, and other technical topics, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES and other papers," said a well-known business man of Manhattan the other day, "and I have begun to believe that he knows almost everything that is worth knowing. You know that he lived with his family on the old Balestier farm, about two miles outside of Brattleboro, Vt., for about three years, and only left there about eighteen months ago. His wife was a Miss Balestier, and the farm was a beautiful place.

"I visited Brattleboro just after he came there, and of course was curious to see Kipling, as I had heard so much about him. I was walking down the main street one day, and saw Kipling coming toward me. I recognized him at once from his published portraits, and, besides, the friend who was with me pointed him out to me.

"He was dressed in a bicycle suit and came swinging along at an easy gait. Just ahead of me there was a little Chinese laundry, and the Chinaman was standing in the doorway. When Kipling reached him he addressed the Chinaman in Chinese and began a rattling conversation with him in that language. The Chinaman gave a gasp of surprise, but answered him, and in a few minutes Kipling had him smiling from ear to ear, and both of them were jabbering away in Chinese faster than a horse could trot.

"I understood afterward that every time Kipling came to town he stopped for a chat with the Chinaman. The Celestial would never tell the wondering neighbors what Kipling talked about, and when he was asked only replied: "Him welly fine man. Him welly gleat man."

A VARIATION OF THE RUY LOPEZ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform one of your daily readers the proper continuation for Black in the following variation of the Ruy Lopez:

1 P—K4 P—K4	2 Kt—KB3 Kt—QB3	3 B—Kt5 Kt—B3
4 P—Q4 KtxKP	5 PxP	

Please note the authority giving best analysis of this variation, and greatly oblige, A READER.

This variation is not a common one. It is considered inferior, and White usually and more strongly plays 5 castles, after Black takes KP with the Knight. This is the continuation recommended by Gunsberg and others.

However, if White elects to capture the KP on his fifth move, Black's best reply is 5 Kt—B4. He can play with safety B—K2 first, but it is considered best to retreat the Kt to QB4 at once. This should leave White's KP weak, and give Black a good game.

The exact variation occurred in the Hastings chess tournament in 1895 in a game between Albin and the Italian player Vergani. Vergani played 5 Kt—B4, and the Russian expert, Schiffers, in his notes to the game, says: "Better than B—K2 at once, for after

6 B—K2 O—O	7 Q—K2 Kt—B4	8 BxKt

and so on."

The Albin-Vergani partie continued:

6 O—O B—K2	7 Kt—B3 O—O	8 Kt—Q5 Kt—K3
9 B—Q3 P—Q3	10 KtxB QxKt	11 Q—K2 P—KKt3

At this point Schiffers suggests that Black might have further improved his game by playing 11 Kt—B4 to get rid of the dangerous Bishop.

This variation should cause Black no trouble. Even Vergani drew the game referred to as against the far better player, Albin.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

"Now that Major Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, second, has been relegated to the ranks of the 'has beens,' it might be well to tell the true story of the shabby manner in which he treated former Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald and virtually drove that distinguished officer from the National Guard after a continuous service of forty years," said a well-known officer very close to Gen. Fitzgerald and who knows whereof he speaks. "This was done without even issuing a complimentary order recognizing the General's long service and the many benefits enjoyed by the Guard through his energy.

"Under a proposed plan of reorganization, Gen. Tillinghast came to New York the latter part of 1897 and offered to consolidate the First and Second Brigades, creating a division and placing Gen. Fitzgerald in command, with the rank of Major General—with the proviso, however, that he should resign by a certain time. This proposition was most firmly declined by Gen. Fitzgerald. Then Tillinghast, nothing daunted, held out another inducement and said: 'General, Gov. Black thinks so highly of your long and distinguished service that he wishes to reward you by having you brevetted a Major General, and he will do this if you will resign.' It is hardly necessary to add that Gen. Tillinghast received a very short and decided answer, which included a flat refusal of the proffered conditional honors and a statement that he (Gen. Fitzgerald) would resign when he got good and ready.

"Gen. Tillinghast, it has since been learned, either intentionally or unintentionally misrepresented Gov. Black, who it is said offered the honors to Gen. Fitzgerald without any conditions. It is charitable to assume Gen. Tillinghast got 'mixed up,' for since he assumed office there had been nothing else but a 'mix-up,' which will tax all the resources of Gov. Roosevelt's administration to straighten out. You know the rest, as to how Gen. Fitzgerald on the evening of Dec. 30, 1897, called his staff officers together and also the commanding officer of each organization in the First Brigade, and at that time the fortieth anniversary of his entry in the Guard, bade them an affectionate adieu, and sent forward his resignation. This was a loss to the entire Guard. The General's brigade was unquestionably the best in the United States in general efficiency. It was he who secured the splendid drill ground at Van Cortlandt Park for the use of the troops, where they can now perform evolutions under conditions more likely to be met with in active service. All the fine armories in New York City were secured under the General's direction, and he opened schools for officers and made other plans for the benefit of his brigade which set the standard for the entire State."

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Lieut. Edwin D. Graff, Battalion Quartermaster of the Ninth Regiment, who was among those who served with the volunteers during the Spanish war, is a young officer of exceptional ability. This fact became so apparent to the Major General commanding the corps in which the Ninth Regiment served that he detained Lieut. Graff for duty on his staff. Among other work the Lieutenant made a great record for himself in the movement of 40,000 troops, the greatest single movement that took place during the war with Spain, and of which he had entire charge. This work lasted twenty-three days, during which not a single piece of baggage was lost or went astray. In appreciation of the services of Lieut. Graff, the Major General commanding sent him the following letter:

Headquarters Camp George H. Thomas, Ga.
First Lieut. Edwin D. Graff, Ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia:

Dear Sir: The Major General commanding wishes me to express to you his gratification at the efficient manner in which you have performed the duties assigned you at these headquarters. You have aided materially in expediting the transportation of the 40,000 troops from this camp, thereby lessening the strain upon the men due to long and unnecessary delays at the points of loading the baggage and entraining the troops. He regrets that you are not to remain longer in the service. Very respectfully,

STEPHEN M. FOOTE,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, A. D. C.

The review of the First Battery at its armory by Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade, last Thursday evening, was in every respect fully up to the usual standard of excellence for which the command has been celebrated. The battery was very handsomely formed by First Sergt. Jansen and turned over to Capt. Louis Wendel. Lieut. Schmidt commanded the first platoon, Lieut. Hathaway the second, Lieut. Esper the third, and Lieut. Dingleman the fourth. The ceremony was finely conducted by Capt. Wendel and his efficient batterymen throughout, and at its conclusion Gen. Butt presented medals for long and faithful service and 100 per cent. of duty to the following: For faithful service in promoting the interests of the battery, Lieuts. A. S. Hathaway and F. W. Esper, received handsome gold medals, and were complimented especially by Gen. Butt. State service medals—Lieut. T. F. Schmidt, fifteen years, and Trumpeter L. Gehweiler, ten years; 100 per cent. medals, Surgeon F. L. Fuchs, Commissary Sergt. Johannes, Corp. Anderson, Trumpeter Hawxs, and Private Campbell, for seven years; Sergt. Seyfried, five years; First Sergt. Jansen, four years; Lieut. Esper and Commissary Sergt. Johannes, three years; Lieut. Hathaway, Sergt. Friedrichs, Quartermaster's Sergt. Knauer, and Privates Hubbard and Martin, two years; Corp. Dutton, Corp. Wedenberg, and Private Stelle, one year. A gold watch was presented to Trumpeter Gehweiler by the officers of the battery in appreciation of ten years of faithful service.

The General complimented the recipients for their devotion to duty, and also Capt. Wendel and the entire battery, which the General said was one of the few organizations now in the Guard that had not been broken up and demoralized by the preceding administration. Following the review came an order of twenty-four dances to the fine music of the First Battery Band, under Prof. Lauerman. Among the prominent military men present were Major Schuyler Schieffelin, Major F. T. Underhill, Major Newbold Morris, Major W. E. Lambert, Major F. B. Keech, and Major H. Parsons, all of Gen. Butt's staff. Col. G. Hurst of Gen. Roe's staff, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, District Attorney; Capt. J. R. Hegeman, Fifth Brigade staff; Capt. David Wilson, Second Battery; Lieut. George F. Laing, Third Battery; Major F. Louis Haeuptner of Philadelphia, Surgeon Arthur R. Jarrett, Thirteenth Regiment; Lieut. M. McCluskey, United States Army, and others. Capt. Wendel early in the evening received a handsome helmet, with all the regulation gold cord, &c., from the non-commissioned officers of the battery.

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The Board of Officers to revise the military regulations so as to conform to the new Code will hold its first session tomorrow, and will have an important duty to perform. The completion of its work will be awaited with great interest. Gen. Roe has made an excellent selection in the board, and its President, Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, First Brigade, is especially qualified to preside. The other members of the board are Lieut. Col. Nathaniel B. Thurston, Inspector of Rifle Practice and Ordnance Officer of the National Guard; Major Bennett H. Tobey of the Fourteenth Regiment; Major George Jacob Haffa of the Sixty-fifth Regiment, and Major William Maurice Kirby, Inspector of Rifle Practice and Ordnance Officer.

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Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade has just recovered from a two weeks' siege of the grip, and his friends are pleased to see him around again. The General will, on April 20 next, have performed thirty-eight years of continuous service in the State force, which includes service in the war of the rebellion. In his long service Gen. Smith has experienced phases of military life that fall to the lot of but few. He has always met every requirement of the service promptly and performed all duties efficiently, and no officer in the State is more highly respected. The General's staff on last Tuesday presented to him a beautiful sabre, as a token of esteem.

***

A meeting of the delegates of the Military Athletic League will be held at the armory of the Second Battery to-morrow night, when the subject of the next annual tournament will be decided.

***

Squadron A will be reviewed at its armory on Friday evening, Jan. 13, by Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Adjutant General. An election for Major will be held next Wednesday night, and, as already stated in this column, the squadron will not go outside for a candidate. Either Capts. Bridgeman or Badgely will, it is said, be elected. The several troops of the squadron began an interesting series of mounted drills last Wednesday, and lovers of good horsemanship will be well paid by a visit to the armory. The drills are in the school of the troop, under the personal supervision of the Captain. The troop drill is varied from time to time with sabre exercises, mounted exercises, wrestling, double mounting, fencing mounted, melée, cutting at heads, &c. The following appointments on the non-commissioned staff of the squadron are announced: Private E. Mortimer Ward, Troop 2, to be Sergeant Major of the squadron, vice Gawtry, honorably discharged; Commissary Sergt. John N. Stearns, Jr., Troop 2, to be Commissary Sergeant of the squadron, vice Duffie, honorably discharged.

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In the Seventh Regiment Lieut. Morton B. Stelle of Company F has been elected Captain in place of Rand, resigned. Captain-elect Stelle has been a member of the Seventh since July, 1880, and was second senior First Lieutenant in the regiment. First Sergt. Park J. White of Company E has been elected Second Lieutenant.

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A three months' leave of absence has been granted Battalion Adjutant De Witt C. Falls of the Seventh Regiment during which he will visit Bermuda, Puerto Rico, and Cuba. He sailed from this city yesterday.

***

Company I, Twenty-second Regiment, has elected First Lieut. Frank Irving Stott Captain, vice Hotchkin, promoted to a Majority. Captain-elect Stott has been connected with the Twenty-second since June, 1890, and served with the company in the volunteers as its Captain. Companies F and D will hold elections to-morrow night at the armory. The candidate in Company F is First Lieut. Walter Scott Bennett, who has been a member of the regiment since Sept. 20, 1875. First Lieut. James Alexander Bell is the candidate in Company D, and he has been connected with the company since July, 1878. As both officers are very popular the election, it is expected, will be unanimous. No drills have yet been held in the regiment, and may not be until the men have been measured for new uniforms.

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The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Col. Austin, will assemble for muster out at the armory next Wednesday night. Col. Austin extends his thanks to the members of his command, in regimental orders, for the arduous work they performed in organizing and maintaining the One Hundred and Eighth. The associated Board of Officers will hold a supper after the muster out.

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Col. Francis of the Seventy-first Regiment intends to hold a review and reception of the command in the near future. Capt. Stoddard of Company E feels sanguine that he will have no further trouble with unruly members, and that in future perfect harmony will prevail. Some twenty-five men of the company were at the armory last Tuesday evening being measured for new uniforms. Company drills are ordered to commence to-morrow night, and the rifle range will also be open for practice then. It will be in charge of Lieut. W. C. Garthwaite, who has been detailed Acting Inspector of Small Arms Practice. Lieut. John Miller, Jr., has been detailed temporarily as Battalion Adjutant. Capt. E. B. Bruch, who has rendered efficient service in the regiment since 1892, has been detailed to command Company A. The Chairmen of the committees from the companies of the Third Battalion, who presented Capt. Frank Keck with a sword on Friday night were as follows: Corp. George L. Babcock, Company B; Sergt. F. Bohlig, Company K; Sergt. R. C. Hudson, Company F, and Sergt. George Hunter, Company L.

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The Thirteenth Regiment has received several hundred Springfield rifles from the State. Uniforms and other equipments are yet to be supplied.

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The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment will be mustered out of service and the Ninth Regiment re-established on next Wednesday night.

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Ex-Chief of Artillery Gen. Howard Carroll, made his office a most useful one and rendered very valuable service to the artillery branch of the service. He was not merely "an ornamental General," but an indefatigable worker whenever he could find half a chance. There is not an artillery officer of the State who does not feel genuine regret that the office of Chief of Artillery, under the able direction of Gen. Carroll, is no more.

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The following are the officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment lately mustered out of the State service, who are entitled to great credit for their work in organizing the One Hundred and Seventy-first, which was without doubt the best of the provisional regiments formed: Col. Francis, Lieut. Col. Homer, Major Bascom, Surgeon Marsh, Assistant Surgeon Lewald, Adjts. Dowling and Stewart, Capts. Bruch, Haskell, Chard, Wright, Barker, Chilton, Francis, Chatfield, Little, Lieut. Woodruff, Sergt. Majors Gerhard and Ludlow.

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The Second Battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment to which Major J. A. Davidson, recently appointed, has been assigned, is composed of Companies A, B, F, H, and I. Major Davidson was formerly Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and went with that command into the volunteer service, and resigned a short time since.

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Company H of the Seventh Regiment Veterans has elected William A. Hoe Captain and Charles J. Townsend Lieutenant.

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The following were the members of the committees from the several companies of the Third Battalion of the Seventy-first Regiment having in charge the presentation of the sabre to Major Frank Keck, Seventy-first Regiment, United States Volunteers, now Captain of Company K, in the Seventy-first as a National Guard command: Corps. G. L. Babcock and J. H. Brancard and Lance Corp. K. V. Casey of Company B; Sergts. F. Bohlig and C. H. Briner and Private A. C. Anderson of Company K; Sergts. R. C. Hudson and L. W. Thompson and Corps. T. L. Moore and D. McClellen of Company E; Sergts. E. D. Smith and Charles Cutting and First Sergt. J. Hunter of Company L.

THE THIRD AVENUE BRIDGE.

Bronx Citizens Want an Approach from Southern Boulevard.

Vigorous measures to secure an approach to the new Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River, from the Southern Boulevard on One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, have been begun by a number of Bronx Borough citizens, who have organized an association with this object in view. The movement was started last November, when Councilman Adolph C. Hottenroth introduced and secured the passage of a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Bridges to prepare plans for the proposed approach. The conditions for providing the approach, which would be a great benefit to the manufacturing interests south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, are peculiarly favorable from an engineering point of view.

Henry Spies, one of the organizers of the association mentioned, when interviewed on the subject, said:

"This Southern Boulevard approach to the bridge is an absolute necessity. The bridge is now completed on the north side of the river and trucks and wagons from the Boulevard can only reach it by a roundabout way through One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, which is far too narrow and crowded for so much and such important traffic. The Southern Boulevard is of much consequence than Third Avenue, and it is constantly growing in importance. It is the outlet for all the traffic from Port Morris and all that district lying along the Long Island Sound water front also. An immense amount of freight goes to and from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad yards in One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. In fact, there is every argument possible in favor of an independent approach, and no good argument against it."

It is proposed that the approach should begin at Lincoln Avenue and the Southern Boulevard and run west, with an easy grade to the Third avenue approach, a distance of about 200 feet. The Boulevard is 100 feet wide and an approach 60 feet wide such as is projected would leave ample room for traffic on either side. A second approach to the bridge on the south side of the river is under construction at the present time.

THE BIG STORE BY ITSELF A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Trimmed Millinery.

Prefacing this very important announcement, we desire to call especial attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the most phenomenally low prices we are about to quote, the high standard of excellence this department is known for will be strictly maintained. When we lower the price we lower the price only, and never the quality of material or work.

A SAMPLE LOT OF CHOICE SEASONABLE HEADGEAR, CLEVERLY CONCEIVED AND ARTISTICALLY EXECUTED, GOES ON SALE MONDAY AT THE VERY SPECIAL PRICE OF 3.75

The offer is made for one reason only, to keep at work our excellent millinery organization, even though to do so means a considerable loss for the time being.

WE ALSO OFFER FOR MONDAY ONE LOT OF UNTRIMMED FELT HATS, choice remnants of several large lots, some with bands and trimming, to close them qrick; yours Monday, while they last, at 9c

ANOTHER LOT OF REMNANTS, velvet and fancy hats, untrimmed, the closing of several lines, and some big values among them, Monday, at, each . 39c

UNTRIMMED FELT HATS, faced with beaver and velvet, they sold at $3.25 each and are well worth it, as long as they last, Monday, choice, at the special price of 95c

OSTRICH TIPS, 3 in a bunch, the kind that you always have paid 29c. for, a limited number Monday for . . . 9c

COLORED OSTRICH PLUMES, ¼ length, the kind that always sold for 39c. and is good value at that, Monday, while they last, choice at . . . 19c

Another Glove Deal.

An overstocked importer sold us a lot of Gloves at a price that reflects simply his need for cash, and not the value of the gloves. The goods are new and fresh—some hardly out of the Custom House—and at the prices we now offer them—wonderful value indeed. See here:—

LADIES' GLOVES; splendid assortment of styles, sizes and colors; not a pair worth less than 75c.; many worth far more. Special to-morrow, per pair 59c

LADIES' EXTRA GRADE FINE GERMAN LAMBSKIN GLOVES, with a good sprinkling of German real kid gloves in the lot; large variety of colors and all sizes; not a pair worth less than a dollar and many worth more than that; very special to-morrow, per pair 75c

LONG EVENING GLOVES for balls and parties. Ladies' 12-button Suede Mousquetaire Gloves, in white, all sizes; style, length and quality of $1.50 and $2.00 gloves; very special to-morrow—a great bargain, indeed—per pair, at 87c

A Very Special Lace Curtain Opportunity.

Without any explanations—whys or wherefores—we submit for your consideration six remarkable bargain lots. They are so very remarkable on the face of them that anything we could say would be just that much space wasted:—

150 PAIRS WHITE NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, full size, choice designs, regular $4 goods; special to-morrow, per pair . . . 2.65

400 PAIRS ECRU NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, regular size, many designs, regular $4.25 goods; very special to-morrow, per pair . . 2.95

100 PAIRS WHITE AND ECRU IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, full length and width, very desirable patterns, would ornament any home, full $7.50 value; Monday, per pair 5.00

200 PAIRS WHITE AND ECRU IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, full size, choice designs, a rare curtain for the money, per pair . . 7.75

200 PAIRS WHITE OR ECRU IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, full size, many designs, most extraordinary value, per pair . . . 10.00

*An Extra

STATE CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Gov. Roosevelt's Innovations in the Executive Chamber.

HOW HE KEEPS ENGAGEMENTS

Possibility of Friction Between the Governor and the Legislature Attracts Attention.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The end of the first week of the new State administration finds Gov. Roosevelt apparently as much at home in the Executive Chamber as if he had occupied it all his life. His previous service on the New York Police Board and in the Navy Department at Washington had made him more expert in the ways of official life than most new Governors, and from the first day, thanks to that expertness, the business of the office has gone along smoothly, promptly, and satisfactorily.

Veteran officials at the Capitol say the new Governor promises to break the record as a worker. He gets to his office as a rule by 9 o'clock in the morning and plunges into business, at which he keeps pegging away until luncheon time. Sometimes he sends out for luncheon; sometimes he goes home for it. Then he is back again at his desk, where he stays until 5 o'clock. Promptly at that hour he puts on his overcoat and goes home. What strikes the office employes with amazement is that he never seems tired, no matter how many letters he has dictated, how many applications for office he has examined, or how many visitors he has seen and sent on their way.

Profiting from his own official experience and the troubles of his predecessor, Gov. Roosevelt has arranged certain hours during which he will receive the members of the Legislature. At present these are from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning and from 2 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Gov. Black made enemies among the legislators during his first term by keeping them waiting when they came to see him and sometimes neglecting to receive them at all. Senators who, partly, perhaps, by reason of their coördinate power in the matter of appointments, are particularly sensitive about such matters, were kept cooling their heels in the outer room while the Governor consumed hours on the inside in conference with personal friends.

Gov. Roosevelt has changed all this. He is making a point of seeing every member of the Legislature who asks to see him. He greets them cordially, gets them down to the business in hand promptly and disposes of it without delay. So far there has been no rush of members to the Executive Chamber. The new men and the old men of the pronounced machine type have been apparently a trifle "offish" toward the new Governor with his independent reputation. But those who have made his acquaintance have come away apparently pleased with the first approach.

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Another innovation in the Executive Chamber is the system of keeping a record of the Governor's appointments by means of coupon tickets. This is a device suggested by Col. Treadwell, the Governor's Military Secretary, whose duty it is to meet callers and steer them to Gov. Roosevelt or to Private Secretary Youngs, as the case may be. When a visitor makes an appointment to see the Governor, an engraved card is handed him, reading as follows:

> STATE OF NEW YORK.
> Executive Chamber.
> Mr. ..... has an appointment with the Governor for ....., the .... day of ....., 1899, at ..... o'clock .... M.
> WM. J. YOUNGS,
> Private Secretary.
> Please bring this card with you.

The blanks on this card are filled out to correspond with the entries on a stub from which it is torn. Col. Treadwell keeps the stub, and when the visitor with the corresponding ticket appears he is shown in without delay. There was at first an inclination to demur at this on the part of some who felt that it was too much like being checked at a railway station parcel room, but the arrangement has seemed to work admirably and it is being generally commended by Senators and Assemblymen, who have found that it saves time, avoids confusion, and insures the keeping of their appointments.

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No feature of the new order of things here has been more frequently commented upon by veteran political observers than the curious contrast afforded by the Governor and the Legislature. While the new Executive is classed as more his own master than any the State has had in many a long year, the Legislature, it is pointed out, is "machine" from top to bottom. Even the small independent element furnished last year by the presence of three Citizens' Union members is lacking. Every member of the Senate and of the Assembly was elected as a straight organization man. This applies to both parties, so that when their respective caucuses are held every member will be found in one or the other. The line of demarcation is clear.

How long this will remain true is a question the politicians do not undertake to answer. The effect on the Republican members of the Governor's attitude of independence is an unknown quantity. There is apparently a general acceptance on their part of the conclusion that Col. Roosevelt is going to be Governor in fact as well as in name, and that it will be necessary, in seeking his support for any proposition, to convince him that it is right and wise rather than that it is for the interest of the organization. There are those who insist that Gov. Roosevelt's example will prove contagious and that Senator Platt will find his control of the Legislature less absolute than the figures now make it. There are others who predict that the Governor will find his efforts blocked by the stone wall of the Platt majority in Senate and Assembly.

The weakness of the organization's position, in the event of a clash with the Governor, lies, it is conceded, in the narrow majority in the Senate, where there are 27 Republicans and 23 Democrats. To pass a bill or confirm an appointment by the Governor, twenty-six votes are required. Three Republicans at any time, by acting with the Democrats, can give them the necessary twenty-six. In so far as this imperils Senator Platt's control of the Senate, it is reckoned as an element of strength in the Governor's position.

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Gov. Roosevelt once wrote of Albany as "that dear, dull, old Dutch city," against which "the last accusation most of us would think of bringing is that of being a fast place." Yet slow as Albany is, the Governor finds some changes here since he was a member of the Assembly in 1882, '83, and '84. The most marked, of course, is in the Capitol, which is now completed. For the first time since the big building was begun, the members of a new Legislature have found it without any scaffoldings to deface its beauties, and with no men at work upon its walls. The unsightly sheds have been removed from the grounds, and well-kept lawns with asphalted walks have taken their places. The great steps of the front entrance have been ornamented with massive candelabra bearing clusters of gas jets, and these, when lighted at night, give the building an air of grandeur not suspected before. Inside, there still are dark corridors, and the air, thanks to archaic methods of ventilation, is as bad as ever, but even there improvement is noted in the replacing of the sedate and slow elevators on the Senate side with modern, swift-moving machines.

And this progress is not confined to the Capitol. Half way down State Street is a handsome new ten-story modern hotel, and opposite it a pretty, new theatre, while around the corner on South Pearl Street is a recently finished bank building of stone that would have seemed at home in some street of classic Athens.

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The last Assembly included two members of literary reputation who are missing from the new body. William Astor Chanler, who represented the Fifth New York District last year, was the author of a book on African travel, entitled, "Through Jungle and Desert," which met with success in this country and abroad. James Breck Perkins, who sat for the First District of Monroe last year, has three notable historical works to his credit. "France Under Richelieu," "France Under the Regency," and "France Under Louis XV."

Mr. Chanler has been called up higher and will sit in Congress after the 4th of March next. Mr. Perkins did not stand for re-election to the Assembly last Fall, but he is understood to have Congressional aspirations and will probably be heard from hereafter if opportunity offers in that line.

There is no littérateur among the new Assembly, but there is one journalist, Mr. Schoeneck of Kings, and two editors and publishers, Mr. Hallock of Suffolk and Mr. Sprague of Sullivan.

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George W. Doughty, Republican, and oyster planter of Inwood, L. I., enjoys the unique distinction of living in one county and representing another county in the Assembly. Officially he represents the Third Assembly District of Queens County. But by act of the last Legislature the Third District of Queens was created into the new County of Nassau. Under the Constitution there can be no reapportionment of representation in the Legislature until 1906. To get around this, the new county was continued as the Third District of Queens for the purpose of electing an Assemblyman and a Senator. The result is that while Mr. Doughty is in private life "of Nassau," he is in his legislative capacity "the gentleman from Queens."

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Artistic book workmanship is not expected in a State publication, but Controller James A. Roberts is conceded to have secured it in the second edition of his "New York in the Revolution," which has just been issued at public expense by the Brandon Printing Company. The story of how the records contained in this volume were discovered by accident in the Controller's office, and how Mr. Roberts, quickly perceiving their great historical value, had them collected, arranged, and classified is familiar to the public. The first edition was limited, and its usefulness was minimized by the absence of an index. The second edition is a vast improvement. It is completely indexed, with numerous cross references, and contains 63,645 names of soldiers who served in the War of the Revolution from this State, against 41,633 shown in the original publication. The volume is printed on good paper, with wide margins, contains numerous portraits and half-tone reproductions of old military papers and documents, and is handsomely bound.

In view of the fact that before the discovery and compilation of these records the State had been credited with sending only 17,781 men into the Revolutionary armies, Mr. Roberts's service in setting the record right is deemed not the least in his career as Controller.

BATCH OF ASBESTOS STORIES.

Man with a Mine of Information Astonishes Another Who Knew All About the Mineral.

An elderly man, with a gray mustache, looked up from a plate of spaghetti which he was eating in a restaurant, and spoke to three others:

"Say," he said, "what do you people know about asbestos?"

Two of his companions preserved a modest silence, but the third, who was a little man, spoke up:

"I know all about asbestos," he said.

"Do, eh?" queried the man with the spaghetti on his plate. "Then how long's it been in use?"

"Well," said the little man, hesitatingly, "p'raps thirty years."

"You're away off. Of course you didn't know that Charlemagne had an asbestos tablecloth?"

"Who's Charlemagne?"

"Well," said the elderly man, "Charlemagne was King of the Franks and Emperor of the Romans about 1,100 years ago. He was a great fighter, and owned an asbestos table cloth."

"Don't believe it," said the little man. "I never heard of asbestos until the Centennial."

"Well, Charlemagne had the cloth all right," said the elderly man. "He used to astonish his friends from the interior by throwing the tablecloth into the fire after dinner, and of course it didn't burn. Asbestos became quite fashionable after that for towels and napkins. It saved laundry bills. All a man's wife had to do was to throw the week's wash into the stove and it came out as clean as chalk."

"Say," said the little man, incredulously, "do you think you can string me like that?"

"It's so," declared the elderly man. "But of course you never heard that Benjamin Franklin had an asbestos purse?

"No; had he?" asked the little man, with a sneer.

"Of course he had. He took it over to England with him, and sold it to a man in Bloomsbury, London, for a big sum."

"I suppose," said the little man, with a wink, "that the Englishman was a friend of yours, and you know his name."

"No," replied the first man, "I never saw him, but he was called Sir Hans Sloane, and he had a museum."

"Dime museum?" grinned the little man.

"Not a bit of it," smiled the elderly man, good-naturedly; "it was a sure-enough museum, and as a matter of fact it constituted the nucleus of the British Museum. I dare say that Benjamin Franklin's asbestos purse is there yet."

The little man looked a little crestfallen but the elderly man consoled him.

"Don't worry," he said, "there are lots of people besides yourself who are shy on knowledge regarding asbestos. It wasn't much used during recent centuries. In 1676 an asbestos handkerchief was shown to the Royal Society as a great curiosity by Dr. Plot, who had bought it from a traveler on his return from China. They called it salamander's wool. Dr. Plot saturated the handkerchief with oil and threw it into a fierce charcoal fire. The oil burned off, but the handkerchief remained intact. The Fellows of the society were much interested and were not greatly surprised when the price of asbestos in Chinese Tartary was quoted at $400 a Chinese ell, which isn't much more than an English yard. It's likely that the price had risen since the days of the ancients, for those old fellows had big sheets of asbestos, which they wound around corpses before cremating them."

"That's a long time ago," said the little man sententiously.

"Well," continued the elderly man, "if you want to come down to later years, there was a book published in London, forty years ago, giving accounts, among other things, of remarkable experiments previously made at Milan in Italy, by the Chevalier Aldini, who had used asbestos in the construction of a suit of fire-proof armor. The coverings for arms, legs, and body were of heavy cloth which had been soaked in a strong solution of alum. The helmet, gauntlets, and stockings were of asbestos. Then there was an overdress covering the body, thighs, and feet, of wire gauze, twenty meshes to the inch. With this armor on, men stood on a big gridiron over a blazing fire for ten minutes, and buried their heads in piles of burning hay and shavings, but, nevertheless, they came out unharmed. They also handled bars of white-hot iron, and did other things which seemed quite miraculous. That was over forty years ago."

"Well," said the little man, "it's hard to believe that for several hundreds of thousands of years the world was so full of chumps that there wasn't room for a man smart enough to utilize asbestos. On the whole, I guess I'll go on doubting."

"All right," returned the elderly man. "I've got $5,000 that says I'm right. Perhaps your doubts are strong enough to uphold a bet of $10 against it."

But the little man wouldn't bet.

IMPROVED SUBURBAN SERVICE.

More Trains on Manhattan "L" as Result of Increased Patronage.

In view of the fact that the patronage of the suburban branch of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad system has increased a million and a half during the past year, the officials have granted additional facilities long desired by the traveling public. An addition of twelve trains daily has been made to the schedule of the suburban branch, and hereafter all trains will run through from the City Hall to Tremont Avenue, or One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Sundays and holidays, no change being necessary at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on those days as heretofore.

In addition to the increased service in the suburban branch, four trains have been added to the service between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and South Ferry. The total increase of sixteen trains adds nearly a hundred employes to the force.

NEW YORK'S GREEK CHURCH

Little Band of Worshippers Hopeful Over Grand Duke's Visit.

AID MAY COME FROM RUSSIA

Members Feel that Their Royal Visitor Will Interest Church People at Home in Their Behalf.

The recent visit of the Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch of Russia to this city may have a material effect upon the little band of Russians belonging to the Orthodox Greek Church in New York. They hope it will, and an icon from the church on Second Avenue was presented to his Imperial Highness, with an inscription, to show that it was from the church, and asking that the recipient would keep it always in mind. It is now on its way to Russia, with the loaf of bread and little gold dish of salt presented on the same day to the young member of the royal family.

His visit gave great pleasure to his compatriots and fellow-churchmen. They felt that he showed much good feeling in devoting his one day in the city almost entirely to the Russians.

The little church where the service the Grand Duke attended last Tuesday was held is on the main floor of a building which must have been one of the fine residences of New York when the aristocracy lived on Second Avenue. The floor is not changed much from the time it was used as the large parlor of the house.

The wall is covered with a dark blue cartridge paper, and there is a beautiful chandelier of crystal. At the rear is the choir and chancel, with the sacred pictures, and with the priests in their brilliant robes, it is not lacking in churchly appearance.

This is the only orthodox Russian church in the city. There are perhaps 250 members, widely scattered, some in Brooklyn, some in Jersey, and other further up and down in New York, so that the attendance at the services is not representative. The priest in charge is the Rev. M. Hotovitzky, who lives in the house above the church. The greater number of the people belong to the poorer and more ignorant class, and work in shops, for the tailors, and are in other poorly paid employments. The few of the better educated people belong to the Russian Club, men and women, where they meet for social intercourse and exchange of ideas. There are some twenty-five Russian women among the number of these orthodox church people.

The work of the church is not large now, and does not extend outside its own circle, except that there is a society for mutual aid with some 1,000 members from churches in different cities in this country. This organization extends help to its members here, and sometimes assists them to return to Russia.

The more cultured people of the church feel that they are not well represented here. They do not speak English fluently, and they are so few in number that they feel that they are classed, as a whole, with the worst or most ignorant element of their people, which has been the one which, not finding employment in Russia, has come to this country in large numbers. There are many Russians of other religions in the city, Roman Catholics and Jews.

It is the hope of the members of the little church on Second Avenue to buy or build a church before long, and in a more accessible part of the city, where they feel that they can stand before the people as worthy representatives of the great country from which they come. If the Grand Duke Cyril should interest the Church people in Russia to assist them they would appreciate it. In the meantime they will do what they can, and endeavor to master the English language completely, that their services, now held only in the Russian tongue, may be given in the tongue of the country. The chief service on Sunday is at 10 o'clock. It is a beautiful service, though the little church has not everything that it desires in the way of accessories as yet. It is a responsive service, with a choir.

Last Thursday evening and on Friday morning the Christmas celebration took place, a full liturgical service. After the service on Tuesday, at which the Grand Duke was present, he, with the Bishop and officiating priests and a number of women of the congregation, went up stairs to the rooms of the rector, where they were entertained by Mrs. Hotovitzky, and tea was served. Much was said concerning the church, and the Grand Duke spoke "chiefly of spiritual things," as Mr. Hotovitzky said later.

INQUIRY INTO TRACK LAYING.

City Council to Investigate Alleged Steal by Union Railway.

It is alleged that the Union Railway Company of the Borough of the Bronx has appropriated to its own use a street without the proper authority, and at the last meeting of the City Council the following resolution, presented by Councilman Hyland, was referred to the Committee on Railroads:

"Whereas, It appears that some person or persons, without having a grant or franchise therefor, have laid and maintained a double street railroad track, with switches and turnouts, electric connections, and wires upon One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Third and Lincoln Avenues, in the Borough of the Bronx; therefore be it Resolved, That the Railroad Committee be and is hereby directed to inquire and ascertain by what right or authority the said railroad tracks and connections were laid in and upon the said street; and be it further Resolved, That in making such inquiry the Railroad Committee be and it is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers."

The short line of track to which the resolution refers was laid a few days previous to the opening of the new Third Avenue bridge over the Harlem River, last July. An official of the Union Railway Company stated several days ago that had the authority for laying the tracks had been obtained he did not know, but that he didn't believe there had been any steal. He explained that the section of the track was only about seventy-five feet long, and that its construction was necessary to prevent a detour through One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, which would be very inconvenient for passengers on the Willis Avenue Line. Under the law the tracks may be torn up if they have been laid without authority.

WHY HE WOULD NOT GIVE UP.

The Beating Was Not Half So Bad as Being Called a Spaniard.

"Soak it to him, Chimmie!"

"Biff him hard, Jake!"

These and similar exclamations of encouragement, oft repeated, came from a crowd of intensely eager boys and girls and not a few grinning men assembled around two little gladiators engaged in a serious fist duel on Mulberry Street not very far from Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon.

Some of the grinning men looked half ashamed of their rôle of tolerant spectators of the encounter. The air of superficial amusement of the remainder scarcely concealed the real interest with which they followed every movement of the fighters.

To the latter it was no laughing matter. One, a slight, pale lad with a dogged, determined look and thin, firmly compressed lips was obviously outclassed by his more robust and furiously angry opponent, who was punishing him severely, but he would not avow himself vanquished.

"Let up, Chimmie, he's had enough," interposed Chimmie's friends.

Jake, bruised and bleeding, picked himself up from the ground and protested fiercely that he had not done with the enemy, and proposed to "finish him up if I) get smashed."

The battle was resumed and Jake went down heavily, striking his head on the curbstone. He was picked up dazed and weak but still defiant.

A man pushed his way through the crowd and restrained him.

"You're grit all through, my boy, but it's no use, he's too much for you," he said.

"But he called me a Spaniard!" explained the boy passionately, with tears of baffled rage in his eyes as he struggled to free himself from the man's grasp. "Me a Spaniard! And me fadder was killed in de war!"

"I wus on'y guyin' yer," admitted Chimmie, sullenly, seeming to realize at this reminder all the enormity of the insult. "You're all right, Jake."

A tall figure in a helmet and a blue coat with brass buttons came sauntering down the street from the direction of Police Headquarters. Chimmie, the mollified Jake, and their admirers went off together. The crowd dwindled away, and peace once more reigned in Mulberry Street.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.
125th Street—West.

Clearing Sale of MISSES' and LADIES' JACKETS.

LADIES' CLOTH JACKETS—All this season's best styles and materials are included in this great clean out; an event that appeals most forcibly to every economical woman.
$14.98 for $25.00 Jackets.
$12.98 for $20.00 Jackets.
$9.98 for $16.00 Jackets.
$3.98 for $10.00 Jackets.

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S JACKETS and REEFERS—No time for parley or delay—complete and absolute disposal is imperative—these prices do not cover the cost of material.
$7.98 for $14.75 Jackets.
$10.00 for $20.00 Jackets.
$5.00 for $10.00 Reefers.
$8.00 for $15.00 Reefers.

Continuation of Annual Sale of Ladies' Cambric, Muslin & Nainsook
Underwear
At a Reduction of One=Third from Regular Prices.

We are gratified beyond expression at the signal success of this Sale as illustrated by last week's business—never before such crowds—never before such an assortment—the same phenomenal values will continue this week.

Great January SALE of Housekeeping Linens

An assemblage of marvelous Linen values. Let no economical and foresighted housekeeper miss this great January trade event—surprising money saving opportunities here—that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

OPENING OF Cotton Dress Goods.

We are now exhibiting our Spring Importations of French, German and English Wash Fabrics, comprising

French Organdies—Printed Piques—Silk Ginghams—Scotch & French Zephyrs—Irish Dimities—Lappet Mulls—Madras Percales, &c.

SPECIAL—300 pieces, consisting of fine quality Organdies, Victoria Zephyrs and Extra Quality Percales, in a large variety of styles and colorings, at per yard. 12½c

Our New Credit System
has more advantages than any other system. Our terms are such to suit the purses of every one.
CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.
The Most Liberal Firm to Deal With.

ONLY 20 OF THESE PARLOR SUITS LEFT.

5-Piece Parlor Suit, in various coverings, finely finished cherry frames, exceptional value 19.98

Everything for Housekeeping.
Brussels Carpets, choice patterns . . . . . 39c.

Parties Desiring Information Not Covered by This Advertisement Can Secure Such Information Upon Application.

S. BAUMANN & CO.,
Cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.
8th Ave. Electric Cars Now Running, Transferring at All Points.

A Silver Cross Service.

A Silver Cross service will be held in the Church of the Holy Communion next Thursday evening. Bishop Potter will lecture on "Temperance," and the musical part of the service will be rendered by the surpliced male choir. Bishop Potter will continue the series of Silver Cross lectures during the Winter, speaking successively on "Patriotism," "The Social Problem," "Profanity," and "The Church."

Preparing for Old Guard Ball.

The annual ball of the Old Guard will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House on Jan. 26. The music, decorations, and other features of the affair, it is expected, will be exceptionally fine at this season's event. The sale of boxes and tickets for the affair indicates that a great deal of interest is being taken in the ball.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

The Miser.

Many a man with his whole soul immersed in business and money-getting is like the miser whose spring door shut to and locked him in forever. Men work and slave and worry and get sick and broken down, forgetting all the time that health is worth more than that a happy, home is rather en than great til they hear door of disease spring to and shut them off from all the bright hopes they labored for.

A sick man cannot be happy; he cannot accomplish the work he has to do in this world; he loses the very money he is striving for; his ambition defeats itself. Any man who discovers that his strength and energy are giving way has an unfailing means of regaining his physical health and stamina in the simple yet all-potent restorative power of that wonderful "Golden Medical Discovery" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the world-famous specialist in diseases of the nutritive organism.

Among the thousands who have consulted him by mail the case of Mr. Newton E. Blake, of Tiplersville, Tippah Co., Miss., as shown in the following letter indicates the remarkable efficacy of his treatment: "In December 1895 my health began to fail, I tried many different kinds of medicines and the more I took the worse the disease grew. Finally in April when I was busy with the farm work my health got so bad that it could not hold out to work one hour. My breath became short and I was weak and nervous, and oftentimes would spit blood. I was unable to work. I tried one of the doctors in the vicinity but failed to obtain relief. I seemed to grow worse. My father received a book from Dr. Pierce in which I read of a case similar to mine, and decided to write to Dr. Pierce. He recommended me to take his 'Golden Medical Discovery.' After taking six bottles of this remedy I can recommend it as one of the best medicines to build up the system. I am now enjoying good health."

Torpid liver and constipation are surely and speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels. No substitute urged by mercenary dealers is as good.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.
For Booklets of American, European Hotels,
WINTER RESORTS
rates, call or address, (send stamp,)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
HOTEL POCKET GUIDE, GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; cp., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N.C. .Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do .....Swannanoa Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
Baltimore, Md. ..The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up

FLORIDA: Plant System Hotel Offices: 12 W. 23d St., New York; 261 Washington St., Boston; 306 Clark St., Chicago.
Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p., opens Dec. 5, A. E. DICK, Mgr.
Winter Park, Hotel Seminole, a.p.,op. Jan.18, O.L.FRIZBEE, Mgr
Ocala, Ocala House, a. p., open all year., P. F. BROWN, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview, a. p., opens Jan. 18. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Fort Meyers Hotel, open Jan. 18, F. H. ABBOTT.

Fla., Jacksonville. .St. James Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J. Lexington Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, St. Ermin's, Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Mobile, Ala.....Battle House, a. p., $2.50 up
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do .....Royal Hotel des Etrangers
do .....Hotel des Londres
New Orleans, La. .New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'y) ap. $1up
do...(W. Leland, Jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
Omaha, Neb.....Iler Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Htl Chamberlin, ap, $4up
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $4 up
Pasadena, Cal., Htl. Green, (golf links,) a.p., $4up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Restaurant Alc. & Tdh.) The Lafayette, e.p. $1up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4up
Washington, D. C. .Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do (Rest. Alc.) Hotel Chamberlin, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.
Steamers leave Pier 29 East River, 3 P. M.
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Jan. 10
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Jan. 13
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Jan. 14
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Jan. 17
For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Gt. S'n'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston, F. C. & P. Fast F'ght & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Eger, G. A., 375 B'way, N. Y.

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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HOLY LAND.
Tours to Egypt, the Nile and Palestine, under Personal Escort, will leave New York Feb. 11th, 18th, and Mar. 4th. These Parties will visit all the principal points of interest in the East, including Gibraltar, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, etc.

JAPAN Special Tour to China, Manila, and Japan leaves San Francisco Feb. 21st, 29 Days. Special Spring Tour to Japan leaves San Francisco Mar. 28th, 76 days. Parties accompanied by experienced Conductor and Guides. Tours to HAWAII leave San Francisco Jan. 25th, Feb. 22, Mar. 8, 22, and Apr. 5.

MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE.
We have a special Popular Cruise from New York by North German Lloyd steamer "EMS," Feb. 18th, a trip of 60 Days, at the remarkable figure of $325. Immediate application is necessary to secure choice Berths.
Independent Tickets for Individual Travelers anywhere in the world, at lowest rates. When writing please designate pamphlet desired.
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SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 31, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 7, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Trave, Jan. 14, 11 AM | *F. Bism'ck, Fb. 11, 11 AM
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†Aller, Feb. 4, 11 AM | *Saale, Mch. 4, 11 AM
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Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
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DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to:

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Whitney McVickar, (Maud Robbins,) Jan. 10, 1891.

Count and Countess Rechid-Czedaykowski, (Edith Lyman Collins,) Jan. 14, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Myer Greer, (Miss Whiteley,) Jan. 14, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Watson, (Eliza Watson,) Jan. 12, 1897.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, (Mary Lorillard,) Jan. 12, 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Wells, (Sarah Remsen Schuchardt,) Jan. 14, 1864.

***

The Winter season is now in full swing, and the pace during the past week was the liveliest for many years, and one that it will be impossible for even the most physically capable to dance to for any long period. There was not a morning without a luncheon, an afternoon without at least a score of receptions and days at home, and an evening without a dance, while theatre and opera parties and dinners were of constant occurrence. The present week, while perhaps a little less crowded with entertainments, will still be a gay and lively one, and as cards are constantly being received for affairs of all kinds in the further future, it begins to look as if January, 1899, would break the record for gayety in New York.

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The event of the present week will be Mrs. Astor's dance, for the hostess does not wish it to be called a ball, to-morrow evening. The Junior Cotillion, which was to have taken place at Sherry's last Thursday, but which was postponed, will be held there to-morrow evening. The first of Mr. Bagby's supplementary two musical mornings will take place at the Astoria to-morrow, when Miss Suzanne Adams and other artists will appear. It is pleasant to be able to record the fact that Mr. Bagby's December mornings were so successful and enjoyable that these supplementary musicales have been arranged by universal request of those who attended the December series. The second musicale will be given on Monday morning, Jan. 16. The most interesting reception of the week will be that to be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at her new residence, 608 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon. This will be Mrs. Vanderbilt's first reception since her marriage, and every one will want to see her new and handsome house. On the same afternoon Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert and the Misses Coudert will give a reception at their residence, 155 West Fifty-eighth Street, at which Miss Jeanne Clarisse Coudert, daughter of the late Charles Coudert, will make her début. Thursday will bring an evening reception, with dancing, at the residence of ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. This affair is really to be given for Mr. and Mrs. Gerry's younger son. On Friday evening Mrs. Bayard Cutting will give a dinner dance at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, for her daughter, and to the dance will come guests from other dinners to be given by Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Ogden Mills, and others. Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., will give the first of two receptions, at which there will be music, on Friday afternoon. The second will take place on the afternoon of Jan. 20. Other events of the week of interest will be a dinner to be given on Wednesday evening by Mrs. Morgan Dix at her residence, in West Twenty-fifth Street, in honor of her nephew, Mr. Gordon Knox Bell, and his fiancée, Miss Crafts, of Boston, and a luncheon on Saturday to be given by Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris for her daughter Miss Eleanor Morris.

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The opera, of course, which is now a permanent feature of the season, will draw the usual houses on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, and again on Saturday afternoon. A good evidence of the exceeding gayety of last week was afforded by the falling off in the box attendance at the opera. The boxes were all filled, to be sure, but there were many notable absentees on Monday evening, and again on Wednesday and Friday evenings, the majority of the box occupants were not the usual ones. In former days the opera on the nights of dances or balls was particularly brilliant, as the women went there in their ball gowns. The new fashion of the dinner dance has stopped all this, however, for, of course, it is not posible for the birds of fashion to dine at 8, or even later, and also enjoy the opera. This week the opera attendance will be affected by the Astor dance to-morrow night and the Cutting dance on Friday night.

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The entertainments of the past week were peculiarly notable and significant. The musicale at Miss Callender's and Miss de Forest's on Tuesday evening was a revival of the entertainments which these charming hostesses were wont to give for several seasons, but which were abandoned last year, owing to Miss Callender's illness. The affair of Tuesday was perfectly appointed, and was marked by the rendering of an unusually varied and excellent musical programme. The appearance of Mme. Eames and the production of a song cycle made up of the lyrics in Tennyson's "Princess" gave the large and music-loving audience great delight. On Thursday evening there occurred the subscription cotillion at Sherry's, the most exclusively fashionable dance of the season, and the private ball at Delmonico's, given by Miss Delafield for her niece. The personnel of the guests at these two functions, which were held in buildings opposite each other on Fifth Avenue at the same time, indicated the marked line that is now drawn between the very wealthy and fashionable set and the conservative set of old New Yorkers. With the exception of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Baylies, and a few others, the guests at the Sherry subscription dance were not on the society lists of even twenty years ago, while at the Delafield ball were the representatives of the older and younger generations of such old-time families as the Livingstons, Clarksons, Jays, de Peysters, Rutherfords, and Delafields. Of course there were among the guests at Sherry's feminine representatives such as Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Bentinck, Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Kemp, Mrs. Francklyn, Miss Minturn, and a few others of old New York families, whose names would have ranked with those of the dancers at the Delafield ball, but several of these have married into the newer set, and have, with Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Cutting, seemingly preferred to join the very wealthy element. These two dances, held on the same night, may therefore be considered as the beginning of a new epoch in New York society, and marked the final divorcement of two elements, one of which holds its position through birth and age, and the other of which has attained its position through its wealth.

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The dance given by Mr. William K. Vanderbilt for his son, Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the latter's fiancée, Miss Fair, at his Fifth Avenue residence on Wednesday evening, and which was attended by about 100 persons, chiefly of the millionaire set, was, of course, a beautifully appointed and well-managed affair. It was really a supper dance, and, despite assertions to the contrary, no vaudeville entertainment was given. It seems strange that, notwithstanding Mr. Vanderbilt's positive and courteous statement to the press that there would be no original or sensational features in the affair, that certain newspapers have persisted in declaring that a vaudeville entertainment was given. Mrs. George Crocker's musicale at the Astoria on Thursday afternoon, given to introduce her daughter Miss Emily Rutherford, was another notable event of the week. Mme. Eames again sang there, repeating the French chansons which she gave with so much effect at Miss Callender and Miss de Forest's on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Crocker is living at the Astoria, pending the completion of the beautiful house which Mr. Crocker is building at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. She is a charming hostess, and, with unlimited wealth at her command, now that she has been introduced at New York and Newport, she will rank among the chief hostesses of the coming seasons.

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It is doubtful whether the average reader of society doings at all appreciates the amount of money that is at present being expended in New York on entertaining and entertainment, the number of people to whom this entertaining gives employment, directly or indirectly, and the immense amount of detail that any large affair entails. Could statistics be compiled, it would probably be found that the amount of money put in circulation through the social life and movement in various ways during this present season would reach into the millions. There are certain features of the entertainments of the more fashionable set in New York which are not found in other cities, and which have become so much a matter of course to the members of these sets that they are rarely noticed. In former days no really fashionable affair was considered complete without the presence of Lander and his orchestra, and this old-time leader and his players are still in demand. Other leaders have, however, come into requisition of late years, solely for the reason that the city has grown so large that, with several entertainments on one afternoon or night, more than one leader and orchestra are necessary. In all the changing conditions, however, no host or hostess who wishes to give a complete entertainment feels that he or she can dispense with the services of Frank Johnson and his assistants at the door. Mr. Johnson, who is a worthy successor of a worthy sire and the grandson of Sexton Brown of Grace Church, probably knows more of the social life of New York than any one else. His memory for names and faces, and especially for house addresses—more remarkable still, as these are constantly changing—is simply marvelous. He has never been known to make a mistake in a name or address, and, although courtesy itself, is a terror to the refractory coachman or cab driver, and especially to any unbidden guest who may strive to obtain admittance to wedding, reception, or dance under any specious pretense.

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The Sunday night dinners at the Metropolitan Club, which were started last Winter, are being continued this season, and are growing more and more in favor. On this evening women who are relatives or guests of the members are allowed to dine in the main club restaurant. There is music, and the scene during the dinner hour is attractive. At these club dinners the women go in evening dress, and never with their hats or bonnets. It has been found almost impossible, however, to effect the same conditions at the public restaurants, and the diners de luxe at Sherry's lose in brilliancy on this account. It is passing strange that New York fashionable women should persist in wearing their hats or bonnets at the theatres and restaurants, especially when requested not to do so. The opera management has finally succeeded, by dint of much perseverance, in getting them to lay aside their bonnets or hats in the parquet, although few women ever attend the opera, except in a box, in full evening dress. Requests and arguments in this matter seem to have little or no effect, and the theatres have seemingly abandoned the attempt to induce women to even lay aside their hats or bonnets. This clinging to an old custom can only be ascribed to the lingering sense of provinciality which visitors from the foreign capitals always notice here. New York, to be sure, has no cheap cab system, unfortunately, and one can understand a woman's disinclination who cannot always afford, or does not always wish to go to dinners, theatres, or entertainments in a cab or carriage, to travel in the street cars or stages without hat or bonnet, but why, with dressing rooms and maids provided, as they now are at Sherry's, Delmonico's, and the Astoria, and at the opera and leading theatres, bonnets or hats cannot be laid aside, it is impossible to say, except upon the ground of a clinging to old provincial custom. Certainly if this is done in London and Paris, where the women never wear their hats or bonnets at evening entertainments at the opera or theatres, it can be done here. It makes all the difference in the appearance and atmosphere of an audience whether its feminine members are hatless or bonnetless or not.

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Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has proposed his second son, Mr. Alfred Vanderbilt, for membership in the Metropolitan Club, and Mr. Iselin has seconded his nomination. Mr. Vanderbilt, whose health seems to be improving all the time, is a frequent visitor to the Metropolitan Club, to which he generally walks from his house, only two blocks distant. The opening of the up-town Delmonico's and of Sherry's at Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, has already had its effect upon the attendance at the Metropolitan, which has markedly increased during the past three months. There is no doubt now that the social life of the city has moved further up town, and the younger members of the Union Club are again beginning to agitate the question of that club moving up town. It does not seem that this can be delayed many more years.

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The annual meeting of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, better known as the Society of the War of 1812, will be held in the Governor's room at the City Hall on Tuesday afternoon next at 2 P. M., when officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The annual mess dinner of the corps will be held at Delmonico's on the evening of the same day. Most of the members of this very exclusive historical society will attend this dinner in the costume of the corps, which is that of an officer of the War of 1812. The dinner will therefore be a very picturesque and novel one. The Commandant, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, will preside at the annual meeting and also at the dinner. There is only one soldier survivior of the War of 1812 in New York, and he is paralyzed. The membership certificates of the gentlemen who now compose the corps, and all of whom bear historic names, have been signed by one or more soldier survivors, in what is often called the second war of independence. They are therefore highly prized, as the certificates of future members, who can only be elected through hereditary claim, cannot bear these signatures.

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The concerts of the Rubinstein Club will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria ballroom this season on Thursday evenings, Jan. 12, March 2, and April 13. It has been found necessary to change the dates for these concerts to the above from those previously announced in the prospectus. The Rubinstein Club is the one musical organization which admits women as well as men to membership, and its concerts are always marked features of the Winter social season.

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Mr. Harry Lehr has gone into business, and in future will have an office in New York and another in Baltimore. Mr. Lehr has chosen wines as his metier, and is said to be doing very well. This is good news to those who know that the young man could do something else besides dance and make himself generally clever and agreeable in society. Among the young women in society who are endeavoring to be independent Miss Josephine Noel, the daughter of the late Mr. August Noel and sister of Mrs. S. Herbert Johnston, can be added to the list. Miss Noel and her mother have purchased a pretty place at Hempstead, L. I., and will reside in that village in future, and Miss Noel will devote herself to the raising of poultry. She has already been much encouraged by orders from her fashionable friends.

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The grip is still quite prevalent. Mrs. Fraser was obliged on Thursday to refrain from receiving, and her daughter, Mrs. Edward Manice, received in her place. Mrs. Fraser will have other days at her residence, 36 East Sixty-fourth Street, later in January. Miss Wynkoop, who went out a great deal in the beginning of the season, has also been ill with grip, and Miss Josephine Drexel heroically received on her first day on Thursday, although she was quite ill with the same complaint.

***

With the Astor ball, to-morrow brings many smaller entertainments in the nature of teas and receptions. Mrs. Arthur Turnure, 55 East Fifty-second Street, will give a large reception in the afternoon. Mrs. J. Watts Kearny and Miss Kearny will also give the second of their at homes. Mrs. George Hammond McLean is also one of the women who have Mondays in January, and will receive at her residence, 126 West Fifty-seventh Street. To-morrow morning will be held the second meeting of the Post Graduate Sewing Class at Mrs. Townsend Burden's. The Junior Cotillion, one of the most popular of the dancing classes, will hold its postponed meeting at Sherry's. The dance was arranged for Thursday last, but as it conflicted with the début ball of Miss Delafield, it was postponed until to-morrow evening. The patronesses of this dance comprise Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, Mrs. Henry J. Barbey, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Philip Sands, and some twenty other fashionable women. Society will have an equal division between this dance and the Astors. The leader of the cotillion has not been named. Mr. Hadden led the first, but he makes it a rule never to lead twice in the same place.

***

With Tuesday there will come again a number of at homes. There will also be a dance at the residence of Mrs. William H. Jackson, 556 Madison Avenue. The remainder of the week will bring several dinner dances dignified by the name of balls and confined to the millionaire set. On the cards are dinner dances at the William D. Sloanes, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting's, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting's, (this in nature of a housewarming,) Mrs. Ogden Mills's on Jan. 16, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's on Jan. 17, Mrs. W. D. Sloane's on Jan. 20, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson's.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian (Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts) were deterred from entertaining at Christmas in London owing to the sudden death of a cousin of Mr. Vivian, Mr. Aubrey Vivian, the son of Lady Swansea, who was seized with a fit while asleep and was found dead in his bed. He was heir to his half-brother, Lord Swansea. Miss Van Wart, the granddaughter of the late Marshall O. Roberts, has been giving a number of play-parties and children's dances. There was a dinner on Christmas with dainties from America, and an afternoon party on Boxing Day, at which there were a number of children as well as grown-ups.

***

Lord and Lady Savile have been having a very large house party at their beautiful home, Rufford Abbey. Among their guests were Miss Astor, Mr. William Waldorf Astor, Lord and Lady Westmoreland, Lord Stavordale, Sir Savile and Lady Crossley, Mr. and Mrs. Sackville West, Mrs. Keppel, Mr. Brice, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilson and Miss Enid Wilson. Lady Savile is a very beautiful and dashing woman, who was in this country some years ago and attracted much attention. She was the widow of Horace Augustus Helyar, and the daughter of Capt. Charles Wedderburn. Lord Savile has two country places, a town house, and a lodge at Halifax.

***

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have not abandoned the hunt after all. They only left Melton Mowbray because the Christmas holidays were near, and that festival is essentially a home affair with the true Britisher. The Duchess had a large family party and Christmas trees and a jolly English yuletide. In February she and the Duke will return to Melton Mowbray where they have secured Sysonby Lodge, and will remain there for the rest of the hunting season.

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There is still in Paris much talk in the English and American colony concerning the death and fortunes of Mrs. Maxwell Heddle, who, although a Canadian, was well known in the United States. She was somewhat of a Bohemian and lived in Paris for years. Her early life had been marred by a marriage with a Belgian musician, one Prune, from whom she tried to get a divorce. The endeavors were mutual. Mrs. Heddle finally obtained a Papal divorce and Prune one in Belgium, and both were pronounced invalid by the Court of Quebec. She had a gorgeous house in the Rue Nitot and lived there with her mother and a Spanish friend, a Madame Satorres, to whom she has left her money. She was a Miss Martel, but not of brandy fame. She purchased for her brother the title of Count from the Papal States. Next to Madame Satorres, she has left another large slice of the Maxwell Heddle wealth to a charming young French matron, whose family came originally from New Orleans. Since her death, however, another holographic will has been found, in which she bequeaths all her property to L'Asile de Nuit, a favorite Parisian charity.

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Among those booked to sail on the St. Paul for Southampton on Wednesday next are Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Col. J. J. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Stetson, Miss Stetson, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. White.

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The dates for the "dramatic breakfasts" to be given this season for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art at the Astoria are Jan. 17 and 24. The programmes are to consist of short plays presented by prominent actors. Breakfast is to be served after each performance at small tables in the Astor Gallery. The list of patronesses includes the names of Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mrs. Alexander Shaw, Mrs. Ellis Hoffman, and Mrs. George Kidd. The programmes are being arranged by Mrs. Robert Osborn, who had charge of the first series of dramatic breakfasts last year.

***

Some guesswork was probably responsible for published statements yesterday morning to the effect that Mr. Worthington Whitehouse led the cotillion at Mrs. Vanderbilt's ball on Friday evening with Miss Lila Sloane, and also that Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney received with Mrs. Vanderbilt. For the sake of historical social accuracy it must be stated that Mr. Whitehouse led the cotillion with Miss Emily, not Miss Lila, Sloane, and that Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and her husband were not present. They were absent in the South.

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The Twelfth Night revels at the Century Club Friday evening were even more amusing and interesting, if possible, than usual. Mr. Joseph H. Choate was King of the Revels and Mr C. C. Beaman and ex-Judge Howland were the clowns.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a young people's dinner, to be followed by a dance, on Jan. 19. Mrs. John A. Robinson will give a luncheon for her granddaughter, Miss Lucy Bond Forbes-Morgan, on Friday next.

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The Charity Ball committee held a meeting on Tuesday to perfect the plans for the ball, which is to take place on Jan. 31 at the Astoria. A number of the best boxes have already been sold. Mrs. F. N. Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, has the boxes for sale. The committee expects distinguished representatives of the army and navy to be present. This charity ball is annually given for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, which was founded in 1854, and which was the first child's hospital in the United States.

***

In Washington on Thursday a unique and charmingly original cotillion was danced at the residence of Mrs. Warder, the mother of Mr. Ward Thorow and a relative of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. It was a patriotic cotillion, and all the figures were suggestive of the late war. The first figure was one designed by Miss Pauncefote, the daughter of the British Ambassador. It was called "The Storming of Morro Castle," and small guns, shields, and swords were the favors. Another figure had American and Cuban flags for favors. The last figure was called "Peace," and the girls danced through it with white doves on their shoulders held by streamers of red, white, and blue, and the men had laurel wreaths on their heads. The souvenir favors were gilt flagpins on ribbon sashes, and rubber dolls dressed as belles of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii. Mr. Frank Andrews led with Miss Alice Warder. Among the guests were Miss Nancy Leiter, Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay and the Misses Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, the Misses Sartoris, Miss Clagett, the Misses Horstmann, Count Vinci, Mr. Lloyd Griscom of Philadelphia, and Mmes. Frederic May, Roger Wetmore, J. B. Henderson, Walter Damrosch, John Fox, and R. B. Wilson of New York.

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At the luncheon given on Friday by Mrs. John Thompson Spencer of Philadelphia to Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer of New York were Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. George Boker, Mrs. Frederic Thurston Mason, Mrs. S. Gardner Cassatt, Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mrs. George M. McClellan, Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Horace Binney Hare, and Mrs. Francis S. Allison.

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Miss Anna Sands has been in Philadelphia the guest of Miss Edith Roberts last week, and returned to New York on Thursday morning for the cotillion at Sherry's. She had gone over for the Griscom ball. Mr. J. R. Barton Willing, the brother of Mrs. Astor, came to New York the same day to attend the same affair.

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SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. William Floyd-Jones will receive on Jan. 12 and 19, at her home, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vincent Fornes will give a reception on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 11, at 539 West End Avenue.

The Rev. and Mrs. Braddin Hamilton of 61 East Fifty-fifth Street will give a reception on Saturday afternoon next.

Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and Miss Jones will give two receptions, on Wednesdays, Feb. 1 and 8, at their home, 116 West Seventy-second Street.

Mrs. John Devine Hewlett gave a reception at the Madison Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by her niece, Miss Henrietta Newlett, and Miss Caroline Chase.

Mrs. Clarence S. Day has resumed her weekly Thursday receptions at 420 Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Day have been spending most of the Winter at their country seat, in Harrison-on-the-Sound.

Mr. James Carroll and Miss Carroll will give an evening reception, with dancing, at their residence, 113 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on Wednesday evening next. The reception is to introduce Miss Carroll.

The Brooklyn Blue Book for 1899 has recently been issued under new management, and no pains have been spared to make the list of names and events accurate. The book contains between 6,000 and 7,000 names of representative Brooklyn people, besides deaths and marriages of the year 1898, full information about clubs, with lists of their officers, date of annual meetings, &c.

The Misses Churchill gave a luncheon at their residence, 504 Fifth Avenue, on Friday afternoon for Miss Bethune, Lady Howland's daughter, of Toronto, Canada. Among the guests were Miss Marguerite Winthrop Folsom, Miss Rosalie Delafield Floyd, Miss Alice Blackwell, Miss Martha Townsend Miss Boardman, Miss Hope Drake, Miss Vanderveer, Miss Riker, Miss Mabel Huntington, and Miss Fanshawe.

A dance followed by a cotillion will be given on Friday evening, the 13th, at Delmonico's by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bramble Wilson to introduce their daughter, Marie. Miss Wilson will be assisted by her two sisters, Mrs. T. R. Fell and Miss Ella Millard Wilson; Miss Steere of Ironton, Ohio; Miss Ford of Pittsburg, Miss Blair of Cincinnati, and Misses Mabel Potter and Stella Sommer of this city. Mr. Frank Wilson will lead the cotillion.

Among the New York arrivals at "The Homestead" during the past two weeks were William H. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Lascelles, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur C. Fisk, Alexander Halliday, Alexander B. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Burroughs, Miss Burroughs, Mrs. Henry M. Congdon, Ernest A. Congdon, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., Edward Everett Cady, Mrs. J. L. McBirney, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bunnell, and Mrs. M. L. Kellogg.

Mrs. J. A. Beckwith of 148 West Ninety-third Street gave a dinner of twelve covers last night for her sister, Miss Wood, her fiancé, Dr. Louis W. Kennard, and the bridal party who will attend them next Wednesday at the marriage ceremony. Among the guests were Miss Edna Weller McClellan, maid of honor; Miss Helen Bloom and Miss Esmeralda Cornwell, bridesmaids; Mr. Charles G. Moore, best man; Mr. J. Lincoln Bailey, Mr. Henry C. Plimpton, Mr. Cuyler K. Sanborn, and Mr. Edward S. Terry, ushers.

Mrs. Swits Conde will give a reception on Saturday, Jan. 14, from 4 to 7, to introduce her daughter, Miss Ruth Conde, at the Astoria. Mrs. Conde will be assisted by her daughter, Mrs. L. Harding Rogers, who came out about two years ago, and whose engagement and marriage quickly followed. The young ladies who will receive with Miss Conde are all school friends and débutantes of this or last season. Among them will be Miss Duncan, Miss Freeman, and Miss Addoms of this city, Miss Hees of Toronto, and Miss Edwards of Detroit.

The second of the Thursday Assemblies was held at the Hotel San Remo on Friday evening. Among the dancers were Miss Gwendolyn Adams, Miss Bradbury, Miss Brown, Miss Minnie Clinton, Miss Duffee, Miss Charlotte Duffee, Miss Huyberta Gunton, Miss Mimne, Miss Morton Mimne, Miss Shirley Thayer, and Mr. and Mrs. Jay T. Knecht, and Messrs. Archibald Adams, Arthur T. Clapp, Delano Knapp, Frederic Keeley, Walter R. B. Leeming, Sherry Norton, Wainwright Richards, Orville Toby, Richard Wayland-Smith, Girard Wayland-Smith, and A. Frederick Sode.

BOSTON.

The leading function of the week in Boston was the ball Mr. Amory Lawrence gave Thursday night to introduce his daughter, Miss Edith Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence is a brother of Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts and related to half blue-blooded Boston. His late wife was one of the Silsbees of Salem. Over 1,200 invitations were issued, and fully 900 guests were there. Paul Revere Hall, where the ball took place, was superbly decorated. The foyer was hung with green cloth, making a background for some immense tapestries, very old and rare which Amos Lawrence, the son, recently brought over from Europe. Miss Lawrence and her father were assisted in receiving by the young girl's aunts, Mrs. Augustus Hemenway, Mrs. W. Caleb Loring, and Miss Silsbee. The débutante hostess wore white satin and tulle. Mrs. Loring was in pearl brocade. Amos Lawrence and Grafton Minot led a very spirited cotillion, the favors for which were exceedingly pretty, especially the jewelled chains for the ladies. Mr. Lawrence, his daughter and son, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burnham represented smart Boston at the recent ball in Philadelphia given for Miss Minnie Drexel Fell. Quite a number of New York and Philadelphia people were at the Lawrence ball.

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Miss Virginia Stackpole and George Howland of New York, and more recently of Paris, will be married Jan. 26 at high noon at Trinity Church, and will sail almost immediately for Paris, which will be their home for several years. Miss Stackpole will make a distinguished looking bride; she is just six feet in height, is handsome, and has good style. Luckily, the bridegroom-elect is a trifle taller. A number of the smart New York set are bidden for the ball Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Hammond, Jr., (the latter Esther Fiske, the Beebe heiress) are to give on Tuesday night in their remodeled double mansion in Commonwealth Avenue. Thanksgiving night the Hammonds had a sort of preliminary house warming for their new ballroom, which reaches the entire length of one of the houses, and on Tuesday night a larger number of guests will express their delight over the foreign tapestries which have just been hung in the Empire room. The Bryce Allans, who have many friends among the New York hunting contingent, are giving a ball in their Beacon Street house on the 19th, the first entertainment of any note since their marriage, and that same evening is the second of the subscription dances Holker Abbott is managing.

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The newest bride, Mrs. Robert Treat Paine, Jr., (born Mattingly of Washington,) is to meet, for the first time formally since her marriage, her husbands' relatives and friends at a large at-home Mr. Paine's sister, Mrs. Jack Storer, is giving for her on Wednesday. The Hon. C. F. Sprague returned to their temporary Winter home in Washington after the jolly holiday dance they came over from the capital to give at their splendid country place in Brookline. The ballroom was a bower of holly and laurel. Grafton Minot, recently from Europe, led the cotillion, after a supper served at small tables. The hostess looked unusually well in yellow satin, with diamond tiara. Mrs. Bob Hooper, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Mrs. Grafton Minot, Miss Clara Sears, and Mrs. George Nickerson wore perhaps the handsomest gowns and jewels.

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Francis Bartlett, the father of Mrs. Herbert Sears; Ned Gray of the Somerset Club and Narragansett Pier, the Russell Coolidges, Mr. Aymcough of Shanghai, China, and his bride, who was Florence Wheelock of Commonwealth Avenue, and whose wedding at Trinity Church was one of the smart events of last month, were among those sailing last week for the Mediterranean.

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The announcement on Wednesday of the engagement of Miss Marian Crafts and Gordon Knox Bell of Harvard, '98, a son of Edward R. Bell of the Union Club, New York, is of equal interest to both cities. Miss Crafts is the daughter of James M. Crafts, President of the Boston Institute of Technology, and is a popular girl in the best set. The family have been much abroad.

NEWPORT.

Several years ago the gardeners of the cottagers who have done so much to beautify Newport horticulturally formed a society known as the Newport Horticultural Society, and held various floral exhibitions. Recently its membership roll was opened to citizens other than gardeners or florists, and as a result hundreds of Newport's leading citizens have become members, and the society has been doing excellent work not only in the schools but about the city. The long needed reorganization of the Fire Department for the better protection of life and property is at last seeking daylight, and Newport will be supplied properly with Fire Department protection. These officials propose that three fully equipped fire companies with permanent men and horses shall be stationed, one in the centre and one at each end of the city, with the present emergency corps, to answer all alarms instantly, and to be reinforced by the semi-permanent department as it exists to-day.

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From Bristol comes the report that certain yachtsmen are most desirous that the cup defender trial races be held off this harbor, and it is believed that at least one of the series will take place here. Yachtsmen, too, will be much pleased to learn that the War Department has ordered the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to build a large draw over their bridge which spans the Seaconnet River, a body of water which separates Newport from Massachusetts. The order must be carried into effect by May 30, 1899, so that when the yachting season begins yachtsmen will have no trouble in cruising about the famous East River. Mrs. E. H. G. Slater has ordered the erection of a handsome brick fire-proof stable in the rear of her cottage on the cliffs, which is now in course of erection, and which will be ready for occupancy next season. The plans and architectural design were drawn by Architect Dudley Newton, who designed Crossways, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry paid a flying visit to Newport to look over the interior improvements to their villa, Seaverge, which are now in progress, and the building of their new melon houses. The cottagers will be grieved to learn of the death at Newport during the week of Charles G. Muenchinger, the pioneer caterer of Newport.

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Mrs. H. C. Taylor, wife of Capt. H. C. Taylor, held a very enjoyable reception on New Year's Day at her cottage on Kay Street, being assisted in receiving her many guests by her daughters, the Misses Taylor. Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt intend occupying the Breakwater throughout the entire year when the villa is completed at the foot of Ledge Road. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker are to occupy cottages here next season, as will also Miss Callender and Miss De Forest. The report is again revived that Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, who married Miss Dresser, sister of Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, intends to build a large cottage on Ochre Point.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore is quite gay and festive this season, and the débutantes are by no means the only members of society who are enjoying themselves. Dinners and luncheons, theatre parties and suppers are the features of the married people and older set entertainments. Society is now so large that except at the earlier receptions and large teas given to the débutantes no one meets all the prominent society people any more. The dinner givers occupy very properly the first niche in society, and many women nowadays give from four to a dozen dinners during the season. The past week was one notably of smart dinners, for on Thursday evening the Alexander Browns gave a beautiful dinner, and on Friday the Ross Winans followed suit. Mrs. Winans is entertaining in a quiet way a good deal this season. On Saturday last she gave a pretty luncheon to the younger members of society in the name of her daughter, Miss Beatrice, and her sons, the Masters Thomas and Ross Winans, Jr. Mrs. Allie Brown's daughters have also given several entertainments lately to their young friends. Miss Harriet Brown, who is now nearly sixteen, will in a few years be a handsome débutante.

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The New Year's german was largely attended. There were a number of out-of-town guests. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Legare of Washington, who are being entertained by the David Stewarts, were there. So also was Mrs. McLane of Washington, to whom Mr. Walter De C. Poultney gave a charming dinner before the cotillion. Mr. Poultney's dinner, by the way, that evening was particularly pleasant, and included in his list of guests were the Jesse Tysons, the Wilson Pattersons, and Miss Carroll. Another dinner before the cotillion was that of Mrs. John M. Robinson, given in honor of Miss Ellen Poe of Washington; Miss Mary Winter Davis, Mrs. Van Bibber, Mr. Harry Lehr, and others were present. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. G. Williams also gave a dinner on Monday before the cotillion, as did the Bernard N. Bakers, theirs, as usual, to their young daughter, who has had a dinner, a luncheon, or card party given in her honor every week. At the Williams dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith of Balston Spa, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock Swann, Miss Laura Jenkins, Miss Charlotte Latrobe, who is not yet out, and the Messrs. Willie Lehr and W. R. Riggs. Mrs. Van Bibber had a supper after the cotillion at her small but attractive home on Preston Street. Here the Wilson Pattersons, Walter Poultney, Miss Davis, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. McDowell, the Bucklers, and a few others were found. Next week the Walter Brookes give a dinner, and there will be a dance at Mr. Wilmer's for his débutante daughter, Miss Delia Wilmer. The Alexander Gordons also entertain their daughter this week, so evidently it will be as gay as last. Another dance last week was that of Mrs. R. W. Johnson, for her débutante daughter. Mrs. Johnson has been entertaining a great deal this Winter.

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Mrs. Richard Irvin of New York, formerly Miss May Morris of Baltimore, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas Morris, on Washington Place. Mrs. Irvin was to have spoken at the Arundel Club on Wednesday last upon "Working Girls' Activities in New York," but owing to the death of her friend Miss Susan Lee she did not. Miss Lee's death was particularly sad, as she was only ill a few days of pneumonia, which started with apparently a mild case of grip. Her funeral was attended on Thursday by a large number of the Colonial Dames of America, called the Original Colonial Dames, to distinguish them from the National society. Speaking of these two organizations reminds one that, though widely separated on certain points, they are personally very closely connected. Families even have representatives in each organization, and one often finds sisters and cousins, one a member of Chapter I., Colonial Dames, and another belonging to the National society. Indeed, representative women are found in both; for instance, the National Society, of which Mrs. Von Kapff is President, has among its members Mrs. William Reed, Mrs. Curson Hoffman, Mrs. Douglas Thomas, Mrs. Ridgely, Mrs. David Stewart, Mrs. Charles P. Fisher, and Mc-Lane Tiffany. In Chapter I. of the Colonial Dames of America are Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mrs. Irvine Keyser, Mrs. Hollins McKim, Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Mrs. Clapham Murray, Mrs. Robert Dobbin, Mrs. Sherwood, and Mrs. Tunstall Smith. Miss Mary Rogers is entertaining again in a very quiet way and has given some delightful little dinners recently. Miss Rogers has not been out for a long time on account of her mourning.

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The Hunt ball will come off on Feb. 8. Mr. Columbus O'Donnell has it in charge, and the decorations and supper will be elaborate. A hunt lancers, with hunt songs, will be among the features. Among those who will dance in the lancers are Miss Laura Jenkins, Miss Mathilde Keyser, Miss Stirling, Mrs. Clapham Pennington, Miss Annabelle Lee, Mrs. Ross Whistler, Mrs. Jesse Tyson. An entertainment started by Mrs. Reuling and Miss Shearer called "Die Puppenfee" will take place on Jan. 19 and 20 either at the Music Hall or the Academy. It is, of course, for sweet charity's sake, and will benefit the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Maryland General Hospital. Mrs. Lyman Josephs, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Redwood, and other well-known women are managing it. The girls who will take part are the débutantes of this and last season.

HOLLANDER'S

290 FIFTH AVENUE.

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THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

The prompt and cordial acceptance by the public and all the accredited newspaper critics who exert any sort of influence, of an American play so unconventional and artistic as Mr. Fitch's "Nathan Hale," is a most encouraging sign. Of course this play was not written expressly for Mr. Goodwin, nor was the principal rôle refitted to his order after he had read the play and determined to produce it. Doubtless the story of the wandering of "Nathan Hale" from manager to manager would be interesting reading, now that the play's artistic and commercial value has been proved, if Mr. Fitch cared to be unprofessional enough to write it, or let it be written. All the more credit to Mr. Goodwin. He was the first to see that "Nathan Hale" was a worthy piece and deserved a good production by an American manager. The title rôle is not the best part he ever acted by any means, or one in which he is likely to very largely increase his personal popularity with the multitude. He does it well—almost as well as it could be done, and his portrayal lacks nothing of humor, pathos, or dramatic force.

The play is not an ambitious historical work, but it is sound and wholesome and carefully wrought. It produces an illusion of nature where heroics might fail. The protagonist is human and likable. The deft comic touches in Act I.—in which the proceedings remind one of the famous old afterpiece called "To Parents and Guardians"—are mingled with effective preparation for the impending struggle. The love story is developed with bright humor and the character of Alice is clearly drawn. Her strong, impulsive, willful nature is exhibited in action before her appearance from behind the curtains after the conference—a most effective situation properly led up to.

Mr. Fitch makes much, too, and with good reason, of Hale's natural repugnance to the task set for some one in his command by Washington, a task upon which, in spite of its unpleasant character, the safety of the American position depends. Spying is naturally held in as great contempt as eavesdropping and talebearing by healthy-minded men, and especially in a crudely organized army like that of Washington's in the beginning, with officers largely drawn from civil life, would men of proved courage shrink from such a mission. It strengthens our admiration of the hero to see that he accepts the mission after others have boldly rejected it, and after due consideration of the dishonor that must be associated with the spy's task. Hale is thus exhibited as no rash, impulsive enthusiast, but as a man capable of measuring this undertaking beforehand, a hero who is twice a hero, in his courage and his great love of country.

The representation of such a typical American patriot in drama is most timely in this hour. We need to be reminded of our struggle for independence and the kind of practical, self-sacrificing patriotism which made its triumph possible. The scene of Hale's acceptance of Washington's secret mission is one of the noblest ever conceived by a native dramatist.

The scene of Alice's ordeal in Act III. is also capital, while the preceding scene of debauchery does no injustice whatever to the memory of the British soldiers who invested New York in 1776. The melodramatic device with which this act is closed, after the logical climax of old Jasper's involuntary identification of the spy, is extravagant and objectionable, though it serves an understandable theatrical purpose. Good taste, poetic feeling, and a keen sense of dramatic effect, however, were employed in the design of the wordless scene of parting and the affecting episode in the orchard at sunrise, while the execution of these passages is equally commendable. The closing scenes of the play are inexpressibly touching and without a hint of cheap theatricalism.

Every appropriate device of pictorial art is used in the representation, and while the usual slurs of the hammer-headed folks at all military plays are likely to be heard by way of "criticism," because the actual routine of army life as they think they know it is not depicted, we have had few stage productions lately with which less fault could be reasonably found. I am sure that "Nathan Hale" will abide in my remembrance along with "Trelawny" and "The Liars" as a worthy play treated in the performance according to its worth.

Mrs. Goodwin's rôle of Alice is scarcely less important than the title character. She acts it with a measure of emotional force she has never before commanded. The impulsive spirit she denotes is captivating and convincing. That scene solus in which she rejoices over the news that Nathan is not far off is delightful in itself and serves, with the little hint of jealousy in the succeeding episode, to prepare us for her hot-headed demeanor later on. The trifling scenes she does equally well. In the schoolroom, though her acting is not at fault here, either, she is rather too statuesque even for a "big girl." Just here one recalls that season Annie Russell played the opposite rôles to Goodwin, when his repertory seemed to be so scant.

To many persons more or less interested in theatricals it must seem odd at this late day to read of the death of Mrs. Charles Mathews. Mathews, her husband, was born in 1803 and lived seventy-five years, and was gathered to his fathers. But Mrs. Robert Keeley is still alive in England at the age of ninety-three years. Mrs. Mathews was pretty Lizzie Weston of Burton's, in Chambers Street, when your grandfather, young man or young woman, used to find rare enjoyment in the farces, comedies, and domestic dramas produced on that historic stage—"thrown on" I verily believe some of them used to be, rushed through, and "gagged" mercilessly if Burton and Brougham were in a waggish mood, but breathe not that to the very old playgoer. At Burton's Lizzie Weston was called superb as Edith Dombey in the famous performances of Brougham's hastily prepared version of "Dombey and Son." Her associates were Burton as Cap'n Cuttle, Brougham as Bagstock and Bunsby, Jordan as Carker, Dyott as Dombey, Mrs. Brougham as Susan Nipper, O. B. Raymond, always called "Toots Raymond" thereafter, as Toots, and Mrs. Vernon as Mrs. Skewton. Few of these survived the sixth decade of the century, none the seventh.

She was the wife of "Dolly" Davenport, a serious actor, who was always something of a joke, before she became the wife of Mathews, whose first consort was the illustrious Mme. Vestris, who held over from the eighteenth century. Some of us may remember "Dolly" Davenport as a superior and supple demon of the Rhine in "The Naiad Queen," but he played all sorts of parts, Orlando and Charles Surface, "heavies," and comic parts, too.

As Mrs. Mathews Lizzie Weston, then stout and mature, returned to this country in 1871-2, and acted with her husband in "Married for Money" and "A Comical Countess," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. But generally she was "out of the bill" in Mathews's farewell engagements here—he was at Wallack's, too—and she had never acted much since the middle sixties.

Philippi's conversational drama, "Das Erbe," though Herr Conried advertises it as "sensational," is not destined for even a moderately long run, it seems, at the local German theatre. That it typifies to the satisfaction of Germans the historic relations of the young Kaiser and Bismarck may be true enough, but it is nevertheless a one-part play, quite devoid of romantic interest, with sluggish action and much talk. The one strong rôle is Sartorius, a middle-aged, domineering, unsentimental fellow, and though this character is excellently drawn and is acted with uncommon skill by Herr Schady, the play could not reasonably be expected to become popular in New York.

Eugen Schady, however, is a most welcome recruit to Herr Conried's forces. He is an actor of splendid presence, with a fine voice, who, it may easily be predicted, will be seen to excellent advantage in Schiller's "William Tell" next Friday night.

That the vast army of "unacted" American dramatists should fancy their position would be bettered by the establishment of a theatre to produce their works is not strange. Nor is it extraordinary, perhaps, that the few native playwrights who are occasionally "acted" should sympathize enough with their less fortunate fellows to lend their names to the scheme. Nevertheless, the establishment of a theatre by dramatists would inevitably result in proving that there is no real community of interests among playwrights. In spite of the supposedly great demand for theatrical entertainment only a very small proportion of the written plays which are worthy of some sort of consideration can ever be profitably produced.

Dozens if not hundreds of plays which managers have contracted to produce are nearly always waiting for a hearing in these days. There is always an opening, and a quick opening, for an obviously first-rate play, one in which any manager of experience can see a fortune. An odd piece like "Nathan Hale"—a light romantic comedy with a tragic climax—will always have to wait for some manager or star actor to comprehend its merit. Also, speaking broadly, five promising plays out of every ten fail utterly, and only one out of any given ten is largely profitable.

A Playwright's Theatre, controlled by aspirants for fame in dramatic authorship, would be rather more of a hornet's nest than that everlasting Endowed Theatre of the visionaries. Of course, every consistent and earnest author knows—positively knows—that his own plays surpass all others. Even poor Tom Wrench knows that. How sorry he feels for Mortew, who died of the gout before he had a chance to "back" Tom's comedy called "Life"!

Moreover, it would not be to the interest of any dramatist to take measures to increase the supply of good plays, even if such measures were possible, because the larger the supply became the smaller the royalties would be. Similarly, of course, it would not be beneficial to the business of any theatre manager to encourage playwrights so strongly as to make it possible for all his rivals to secure good plays at any time. But these things do not matter. Because "encouragement" does not create dramatists.

There used to be a deal of truth in the complaint that American managers neglected the American playwrights. But in these later years of Mr. Crane's and Mr. Goodwin's splendid treatment of American plays, of Mr. Charles Frohman's large royalties; since "Alabama" and "In Mizzoura," "Shenandoah" and "The Henrietta," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the dozens of other pieces by native authors which have been so successful, the complaint seems to be unreasonable. In England there is an army of the unacted, too, constantly crying out that the English dramatist is neglected. If all the neglected plays which are of a fair literary and dramatic quality were produced, the theatre would have to be open every hour in the day. As it is now, there are obviously too many theatres in New York as well as in London, and all over Great Britain and the United States the theatrical business is overdone.

Still, there is a welcome, always, for a fine play as surely as there is a welcome for a fine poem or a fine picture, and the aspiring young dramatist must persevere and keep his courage. He must continue to think and write. He must also preserve freshly his interest in the doings and the feelings of his fellow-men. He must keep his mind alert to the effect of the actions of human beings upon human beings. He will do well, always, to choose his friends and acquaintances out of the 'literary set," to hob-nob as little as possible with the other "unacted," to eschew membership in mutual admiration clubs, and not to dwell in the cave of Adullam.

If he is to write cheerful plays he must be cheerful. If the "heart interest" in his work is to be "strong," his own heart must be sound and normal. Also, he must bear in mind—though he need never proclaim it—that he hopes to succeed where nearly all of his fellow-competitors must inevitably fail. That is true of the aspiring young musician, poet, and painter, but more plainly, more pitiably true of the dramatist.

Hospitals for the sick, asylums for the insane, "homes" for the indigent, but never institutions to nourish dramatists.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

"ZAZA" AND "THE TERMAGANT."

Other New Plays or New Productions This Week.

"Zaza," adapted from the French of MM. Simon and Berton by David Belasco, will be produced at the Garrick Theatre to-morrow night. In Paris Mme. Réjane has been extraordinarily successful in the title rôle, which will be acted here by Mrs. Leslie Carter, an actress whose skill has been developed by persistent and well-directed study. Mrs. Carter's acting in "Zaza" has been highly praised in other cities. The rôle is said to be extremely difficult, demanding of the actress a wide range of emotional expression. The story is told as follows:

Together with Cascart, a strolling singer and her teacher who has rescued her from poverty, Zaza sings lively duets in a café chantant at Saint Etienne. Zaza attracts many admirers to this place, including Bernard Dufrêne, a young Parisian. Reserved, dignified, unlike the rest of her followers, he inspires Zaza with confidence. She listens, believes—the café chantant singer is transformed into a woman who dreams only of a peaceful future with Bernard. She detests the publicity of her career and retires to a little house in the woods of Saint Etienne. For six months Zaza is happy. Then into her paradise comes Cascart, the forgotten. Anxious to win her back to the stage, he tells her of another woman with whom Bernard is seen in Paris.

The third act takes place in Bernard's home. Zaza learns that Bernard is married and resolves to tell her story to the wife. In Mme. Dufrêne's absence she is asked to wait in a reception room. Suddenly the door opens, and Toto, Bernard's little daughter, enters, and after a moment of shyness, tries to entertain Zaza until the return of the mother. Disarmed by the innocence of the child, poor Zaza leaves the house without uttering the bitter words of explanation and revenge. In the fourth act we are once more in Saint Etienne, in the little apartment to which Zaza returns, sick at heart. Bernard, in ignorance of her visit to his home, comes in to luncheon. The joy of seeing him leads her to deal gently with him at first, but exasperated by his deceit and longing to test his heart, she tells him she has seen Toto and his wife; that she has told everything. Bernard, in a moment of uncontrollable rage, heaps bitter epithets on her, and tells her his wife is the one woman he has ever loved.

A year passes by; Zaza has become a star and Paris is at her feet. Bernard Dufrêne, who has been living in America, returns to his country, and one Summer night, under the lime trees, as Zaza is leaving the theatre—Bernard and she meet once more. He tells her that he has not been able to forget; that his love is only strengthened by absence. It is in this scene that Zaza proves herself, for still loving Bernard with all her heart, she yet remembers the voice of his child, and chooses to live out her life alone, with tender and happy memories of what had been.

Besides Mrs. Carter the cast will include C. A. Stevenson as Dufrêne, Mark Smith as Cascart, Albert Bruning, Hugo Toland, Marie Bates, Helen Thill, Anne Sutherland, Helen Tracy, and many others, for the drama exhibits certain phases of life on a large scale.

Olga Nethersole will begin an engagement, to last four weeks, at Wallack's to-morrow night in a drama in verse written for her by Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson, playwrights, who hitherto have been more ambitious and energetic than successful. This is the story the play aims to tell:

The year is 1493; the place is Spain. Beatrix, Princess of Moya, called "The Termagant," because of her whimsical, willful moods. At heart she is affectionate, but the mockery of Court life bores her. The play opens with a "Court of Love" in the gardens of Moya. A stranger to the gentle influence of love herself, Beatrix scoffs at the amours of her Court. The intrigues of her maids and the attentions of her gallants weary her. She is jestingly berating her Court when enters Roderigo, a titled mariner, just back from unknown seas with Columbus. She has never seen Roderigo, but knows him as a suitor for her hand. Travel stained, unkempt, uncouth, Roderigo's declaration of his identity is received with ridicule. He is taken for an irresponsible wanderer, and Beatrix herself orders him from the Court. Roderigo ignores her command. Beatrix orders her gallants to eject the stranger. Roderigo engages the termagant and her guardsmen so adroitly with wit and sword that Beatrix is won to admiration of the manly contrast he offers to her own popinjays. The pride of the Princess is involved in the defeat of her command, however, and dissembling her admiration, she flouts Roderigo vehemently, but finally retires from the scene vanquished. Returning later filled with a sweeping and secret interest for the adventurer, she again encounters Roderigo, but so changed by courtly garb and attentions to his person that she fails to recognize him as the mariner whose rugged manliness excited her love. Roderigo is formally presented, and to him Beatrix confides her sudden passion for the stranger. Roderigo proclaims himself afresh, and receives a fresh denunciation from the Princess for cheating her into a confession. This game of love with a headstrong Princess and valorous gallant for players pursues a various interesting way to climax in the second act, with the surrender of the proud and haughty noblewoman to Roderigo. Then appears aggressively Garcia, a Court guard, long in love with Beatrix, and jealous of Roderigo. To better his opportunities to see Beatrix, Garcia has wronged Felipa, a maid of honor of the Princess. Felipa is the wife of Guzman, a companion of Roderigo, now off to the wars. Roderigo's commissions at Moya include the delivery of a note to Felipa from her husband. For good reasons the communication is of a secret character. Garcia, learning of this and knowing the intense pride of Beatrix, succeeds in turning the meetings of Roderigo and Felipa to fearful account. Beatrix becomes a demon through jealousy and wavers between her love and hatred until, moved by Garcia, she compasses her lover's death. After her discovery of his fidelity she destroys herself.

The scenery and dresses will be very fine, they say, while the cast will include T. B. Thalberg and a number of other English players quite unknown here.

Chauncey Olcott will appear at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-morrow night as Dick Ronyane, the hero of a new Irish romantic drama put together for him by Augustus Pitou. A new equipment of picturesque scenery, striking costumes, and soft, green moonlight will be provided. The story, which treats of imaginary incidents in that ever-useful revolution of 1798, need scarcely be told beforehand. During the performance Mr. Olcott will sing the following songs, written and composed by him for this play: "Many Years Ago," "We'll Drown It in the Bowl," "Olcott's Lullaby," "The Irish Swell," and "My Wild Irish Rose."

The cast will include Luke Martin, Daniel Gilfeather, Paul Everton, Etta Baker Martin, and others.

An English version of Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène" will be produced at the Casino, with a new scenic dress and gorgeous new costumes, Tuesday night. Mr. Lederer speaks well, in advance, of the chorus. The cast will include Lillian Russell in the title rôle, W. E. Philp as Paris, T. Q. Seabrooke as Calchas, and Edna Wallace Hopper as Orestes.

Next Thursday afternoon, at the Empire Theatre, the pupils of Mr. Sargent's school of acting with the long name will give a public exhibition. An original comedy in three acts, by Pauline Phelps, called "The Strange Scandal of a New England Town," will be performed. May Robson has conducted the rehearsals. The action passes in the Summer of 1781.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill at the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

DALY'S THEATRE.—"Mme. Sans Gêne" will be the play all this week.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Trelawny of the Wells" will continue throughout the season.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The second week of "Phroso" was no less successful than the first. The play will have a good run.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin begins the eighth week of her engagement, and the good attendance at the performances is not falling off.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" is still drawing well. The one hundred and sixtieth performance will be given to-morrow evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sporting Life" enters upon its last week. Jan. 11 souvenirs of the one hundred and twenty-fifth performance will be distributed.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"What Happened to Jones," George Broadhurst's popular farce, will be seen this week. George C. Boniface, Jr., heads the company.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—The last week of "On and Off" is announced, and it will be followed by William Gillette's "Because She Loved Him So."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Next week is the last of "The Sorrows of Satan." It will be succeeded by a return engagement of Francis Wilson in "The Little Corporal."

WEBER & FIELDS'S.—Cissie Loftus has been engaged for two weeks to appear in "Hurly-Burly." This extravaganza and the two travesties will soon give way to a new piece.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—"The Little Host" begins its third and last week to-morrow. Della Fox's drollery has pleased the public wonderfully. Souvenirs will be given out to-morrow.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Viola Allen, as Glory Quayle, in "The Christian," has been seen by 138,346 persons, counted by the doorkeepers. To-morrow ushers in the fourteenth week of her engagement.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The play this week is "Have You Seen Smith?" a caricature farce, which has drawn crowds elsewhere. Dolan and Lenharr and Gertie Gilson are in the company engaged to play it.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Souvenirs of the one hundred and fiftieth performance of "The Turtle" will be given away to-morrow night. They are gilt card receivers. Only three weeks more remain of this farce.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The new star to appear this week is John Higgins, champion jumper. The other attractions retained are the Hengelmanns, Ida Heath, Pantzer brothers, the D'Artos, the Allison troupe, and "An Affair of Honor."

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Bettina Girard will be one of the leading lights this week. Others will be Carrie Scott, the Bowery girl, and Ben Ali and his Morocco acrobats. "A Hot Time in Alaska" will be the burlesque offering.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly stock company will this week present "My Friend from India." Henry V. Donnelly will appear in the character of Erastus Underholt, Robert Drouet, Walter Allen, Emmet C. King, Sandol Milliken, and Hannah May Ingham will also be in the cast.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. — "Das Erbe" will be repeated the first three nights of this week. "A Happy Couple," by Hermann Faber, will be produced Thursday night. Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" will be given at popular prices Friday night, and will be repeated Saturday afternoon. Eugen Schady will act the title rôle.

EDEN MUSEE.—A number of new attractions are put on for this week. The marionettes will present "Beauty and the Beast" and "Humpty Dumpty." The war panorama and cinematograph will show every other hour, alternating with each other. An entire rearrangement of the old wax groups has been made.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Capt. and Mrs. Sarcho, the divers, will remain another week. Other attractions this week will be the Watababes Japanese troupe and Prof. Ferriri and his trained rats. Among the curios will be Princess Olivia, the albino, and Lottie, the orang-outang. In the theatre the usual double bill will appear.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Bert Coote will appear in an adaptation of the old comedy "The Dead Shot." He will be supported by Julie Kingsley and a company of four. There will also be sketches by Faver and Sinclair and the Midgelys. The Huline brothers remain, and Baron's Dogs and the Three Svolos will be added to the bill.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Comedy features will be the special order at Proctor's Twenty-third Street place this week. Frederick Bond will present "Her Last Rehearsal." Other numbers on the programme are Gus Williams, Prof. Leonidas's cats and dogs, Mason and Forbes, Hugh Stanton and Florence Modena, Whitney brothers; and El Zabedie. Henry E. Dixey will appear at the Sunday concert to-day.

PLEASURE PALACE.—John C. Rice and Sally Cohen will appear in "Our Honeymoon." Another sketch, contributed by Thorne and Carlton, and the rag-time singing of Morton and Revelle will be among the attractions. Others who will appear are Sam Marion, McCoy sisters, Pitrot, Kleist brothers, Lazel and Vernon, Sisters Macarte, Spencer brothers, La Porte sisters, and Bennett and Rich. The usual Sunday concert will take place to-day.

HARLEM MUSIC HALL.—Lillian Burkhart, the clever and dainty comedienne, will be especially honored next Friday night by the managers of the Harlem Music Hall. Every lady in the audience will receive an artistic booklet bound in white cloth, covered with tiny violets, and containing fourteen half-tone engravings of Miss Burkhart—scenes from her plays and several views of her pretty home; Idle Hour, at Bensonhurst-by-the-Sea. This is the first time any vaudeville house in the country has so honored its "headliner."

THE CHURCH AND THE STAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On several occasions the clergy of New York have been courteously invited by the managers of theatres to witness certain plays and to record their opinions, and an evening contemporary has hinted that the clergy by so doing have unsuspectingly become a sort of advertising agency in the interests of the popular drama.

To some extent this may have been the case. For we can hardly expect "business" managers of theatres to take a very exalted view of the matter. But I honestly believe that there is a desire on the part of the stage to conciliate the pulpit and to eliminate from dramatic productions those things which are really offensive to good taste and public morals. This has been my own experience, and doubtless it is the experience of other clergy. I cannot believe that theatrical managers would degrade the ministerial office by making it simply a means of bringing their plays to the favorable notice of the public.

In my own case I have been invited with the utmost courtesy to witness the following plays: "The Capitol," "Heartsease," "The Sign of the Cross," "'Way Down East," "The Christian," and "The Sorrows of Satan." And I have not failed to express myself very plainly regarding any offensive features of these plays. In some instances things which were objectionable were removed.

There is evidently a desire on the part of playwrights to revive the religious play. This is notably so in "The Sign of the Cross," "The Christian," and "The Sorrows of Satan."

"The Sign of the Cross" was witnessed and indorsed by no less a personage than the late Mr. Gladstone. But it seemed to me that the abominable revels of Nero's Court, which were presented on the stage, were such as no pure-minded woman would care to witness. In "The Christian" the phases of evil have been very lightly and delicately touched upon, but there are features in this play which could have been omitted, which would not have interfered with its dramatic power, and yet would render it more acceptable to a Christian mind. The same may be said of "The Sorrows of Satan."

"The Capitol" was in many respects a remarkable play, although it was supposed to be inimical somewhat to the interests of the Roman Church. But there were revelations of vice which it is hoped that most young people, brought up among the surroundings of a pure home, are absolutely ignorant of. And we don't want our young people to go to theatres to learn the ways of wickedness. The same may be said of the unsavory strain which runs through that intensely amusing play "'Way Down East." In "Heartsease," which was admirably presented by Mr. Miller, at one time, I believe, a student of theology in a theological college, the representations of vicious men and women were abominably realistic, and the villain of the play was not shot, as he would have been in a Bowery theatre. These three plays, however, are not religious in their trend, but the business managers regarded them as in the interest of good morals, and asked for the indorsement of the clergy.

But I think that theatrical managers altogether misunderstand the attitude of the pulpit toward the stage. We do not want the stage to teach religion. This is the divine mission of the Church. But we do ask that the stage shall be moral and healthy in its representations of life. Most people go to the theatre, clergy included, to be amused, and I think managers do not quite realize this. If I were asked to recommend a really good play to a company of young people seeking for an evening's amusement and moral instruction, I should select such a play as "Caste," or "A Pair of Spectacles," so admirably presented by Mr. Hare, or "The Senator," or "My Wife's Father," presented by Mr. Crane. Here you have a fund of innocent merriment, and no lack of moral teaching of its kind without the least trace of anything which will produce a blush on an innocent cheek.

I need not say that "The Little Minister" is another such play. The crowded houses which witnessed this comedy night after night were sufficient to testify to the strong moral sense which still pervades a very large number of playgoers. The continued popularity of Denman Thompson's "Old Homestead" is also an evidence of the same thing.

The clergy may congratulate themselves that the influence of Christian thought and feeling is still seen and felt on the stage. The stage cannot ignore the attitude of the clergy at present, thank God, and it will be the fault of the Church if theatrical managers of the future shall ever find that they can be indifferent to the moral teachings and protests of the pulpit.

Many years ago the eminent Bishop of Manchester, England, Dr. Fraser, did his very best to "reform" the stage, but there is an American clergyman who possesses a letter written by Bishop Fraser, in which he expressed his sense of failure, and the good Bishop died under the impression that his mission to the stage had failed. But any one who has watched the progress of the stage can see clearly the influence of such men as the late Bishop of Manchester and the present Archbishop of Canterbury on the popular productions of the theatre. And there can be no doubt that the New York stage is somewhat in advance of that of London in its moral conditions.

My object in writing this letter is to suggest that it is clearly the duty of ministers of religion to form very decided views as to what is permissible and what is not permissible on the first-class stage. There should be no uncertain sound regarding this.

The Methodist community have pronounced themselves decidedly against the theatre, almost to the excommunication of persons who attend it. And yet communicants of the Methodist Church are found in large numbers nightly in the theatres of New York night after night.

Now, in morals a thing is either right or wrong. And I venture to think that the wiser course for the minister of religion to take is to decide for the edification of his young people what theatrical performances are innocent and what are evil. It is in this way that the power of religion can be made to influence the business management of the theatres of this city. And the mere fact that within the last year or so the clergy of all denominations have been invited to witness certain plays, partly through courtesy and partly as business ventures, is surely an indication that the pulpit is making its influence felt on the popular amusements of the people.

THOMAS P. HUGHES, LL. D.

New York, Jan. 3, 1899.

FOR ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

An Entertainment to Help Pay for a New Building.

An entertainment in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday, Jan. 18. The proceeds are to be devoted to furnishing the new addition to the hospital, now nearing completion, at Seventh Avenue and Eleventh Street. All the boxes in the ballroom have been sold, and a number of tickets already disposed of.

This addition marks the latest step in the progress of St. Vincent's Hospital. It is very nearly as large as the main building itself, and when completed will be devoted exclusively to the care of the destitute poor who may be brought within its walls.

For fifty years St. Vincent's has ministered to the needs of mankind. It was in 1849, when the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum moved from its building on Eleventh Street to its present quarters on Fifth Avenue, at Fifty-first Street, that the Sisters of Charity came down from Mount St. Vincent on the Hudson to establish a hospital of their own in the vacated building. They were then conducting a school at Mount St. Vincent, which they still carry on.

The hospital proved a success. It grew rapidly, and eventually the Sisters built a large building on Twelfth Street, which was used as the main building, the other being retained for the use of the destitute poor. It is on the site of the original St. Vincent's that the new addition has been erected. It has been built entirely by voluntary subscriptions, and has cost no less than $300,000.

It is an interesting fact in connection with St. Vincent's Hospital to know that the first Sister Superior, Mother Angela, was a sister of the late Archbishop Hughes and an aunt of Mrs. Eugene Kelly.

Another affair which the friends of the institution are interested in is the golden jubilee of the hospital, to be celebrated this year.

The blacksmith can weld pieces of iron but we cannot weld our remnants, so we must get rid of them. Your pick regardless of their former cost. Suit to order, $14.00. Coat and vest, $10.50. Trousers, $4.00. Overcoats, satin lined, $18.00.

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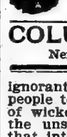

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This week first New York production of Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson's new poetic drama,
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Sidney Herbert as Fouche.
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EVENINGS, 8:30.
SAT. MAT., 2:15.
Jan'y 16—Because She Loved Him So.
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3d Immense Week.
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THE BLATHERSKITES.

In a letter from an esteemed correspondent which was published in THE TIMES of yesterday certain opinions are recorded upon the numerical insignificance, mental pauperism, and moral deformity of the persons who forced this country into the war with Spain and are now seeking to complete their hellish work by securing the ratification of a treaty confirming all the ignoble achievements of that wicked conflict. It is Mr. WILLIAM POTTS who holds these bloody-minded conspirators up to public execration. Mr. POTTS shall speak for himself:

"I think there is a general consensus of opinion among intelligent men that during the whole of that period [more than a year] the country has been led, step by step, by a small minority—a minority whose opinion under ordinary circumstances would be considered of the slightest value; but step by step this minority has been permitted to revolutionize the attitude and to change the destiny of the American people on the plea that policy or consistency required that the present step, or that which is immediately to follow, must be taken, and then we can stop, take an account of stock, and if it be wise reverse our course. That is, the thinking men have been pelted upon—and successfully—not to have the courage of their convictions, and the blatherskites have had their way."

MATTHEW ARNOLD died too soon. His celebrated theory of the remnant, a small and unconsidered group of the best and wisest doomed to sit apart in sad impotence and see everything go wrong, a theory widely accepted in his lifetime, is exploded by Mr. POTTS. The best and wisest are not in a minority. They preponderate. But they foolishly let themselves be overslaughed by the loud-mouthed bullying remnant of blatherskites ARNOLD'S reputation suffers, but is not the Irish jaunting car driver gloriously vindicated? "There are a million of us perfectly drilled and fully armed," he said to his passenger, "to deliver Ireland from the English oppressor." "Then why don't you rise and do it?" asked his fare. "Sh! we are afraid of the police."

To be serious, and also frank, Mr. POTTS'S theory is founded in conceit and built up in towering effrontery. We have heard much about the thinking men who were opposed to the war. We know that there were many of them. Some were eminent for their wisdom, others notorious for their spleen. With the one class conservatism is a fixed habit, with the other railing an incurable obsession. THE TIMES impartially opened its columns to both classes. It valued the views of just-minded opponents of the war policy and profited by their criticisms of its own course. Cankered and perverse opinions it merely passed along for what they were worth.

But THE TIMES was never deceived as to the relative numbers of the war party and of the foes of the war policy. It is a historical and moral impossibility for the "blatherskites" of this calm and just Nation to bellow it into an unholy war against the judgment of the wise and sane majority. Before the blowing up of the Maine intervention for the peace of Cuba was probably felt by the majority to be a possible but not imminent obligation. After that horror the voice of the blatherskites merely added an individual note to the imposing volume of the people's demand that the Spanish power be driven from this hemisphere. The war of 1812 was a people's war begun against the stubborn and occasionally disloyal opposition of the Federalists. The Mexican war was begun by POLK, but it was supported by the people, though opposed by the Massachusetts Abolitionists. The war with Spain was a war of the people, of self-protection, of justice, of humanity, and it was opposed by some very good men, but not by any means by a majority of the good men, and only by a fraction of the people.

The conceit and effrontery which Mr. POTTS'S letter exhibits are not at all personal qualities in the writer. We would not be guilty of so offensive an imputation. They are a habit of mind into which some of the self-named best and wisest have fallen. An able and untiring opponent of expansion recently said in our hearing that if the question of taking the conquered islands were submitted to the people they would vote six to one against expansion. That is a reckless statement, mere guesswork with a strong bias. It is open to the same objection that lies against the assertion of the exuberant expansionist that the country is overwhelmingly for a policy of imperialism. No living man with knowledge can say how the country stands on that question. THE TIMES has found fault with the President for not making it an issue in the Congressional elections in order that the wish of the people might be indicated. At the same time we think candid men must admit that with every day that the policy of expansion moves toward its accomplishment unhindered by any clear revelation of controlling popular disfavor, the probability increases that the majority of the people are not opposed to it. The American people know very well how to speak their minds.

It is very unsafe for the anti-expansionists to call the other fellows blatherskites. If in the end they prove to be much more numerous than their critics, the calumniators of this sovereign majority will have an uncomfortable sense that they have been guilty of a kind of American lèse majesté.

WANTED—A $25,000 MAN FOR A $6,000 PLACE.

Judging by the reports from persons more or less well informed, Gov. ROOSEVELT is finding it really difficult to get the right kind of a man to succeed Mr. ALDRIDGE as Superintendent of Public Works. We can imagine several difficulties that he may have encountered. He is probably desirous of preserving the harmony of his party by paying all proper respect to its recognized leaders. Otherwise he would hardly consult them so frankly and so frequently as he does. But to secure their assent to the selection of a man who will administer the office in the spirit of the Governor's message, and who has the energy and firmness to do so "without regard to political considerations," may not be easy. Quite apart, however, from this obstacle, which lies at the very entrance of his path of duty, there is another, created for him by law, that is even more serious. In order to satisfy what we take to be his own standard, he must find a man of very unusual ability, ripe and cool judgment, experience, and trained executive capacity. Such a man could probably, in the service of a great business enterprise, command a salary of some $25,000, with practically secure tenure. The salary of a Superintendent of Public Works is $6,000 and the tenure of his office is but two years at most, subject to removal by the Governor for recorded reasons. The contrast is very striking. The acceptance of the Governor's appointment by almost any competent man would hardly be possible except at a sacrifice for the public good which the public has no right to exact or expect. It is a case in which—given Gov. ROOSEVELT'S high standard of requirement—the office literally seeks the man, and so far seeks him in vain.

No one with any experience in or knowledge of business on a considerable scale will call the way in which the law deals with this office a good business way. In every essential regard the State tries to get valuable service for a low price and on unattractive conditions. If the New York Central Road, which runs parallel to the canal, should try to get a Superintendent for any large branch of its business at a salary of $6,000, with the practical certainty that he would be turned out in a couple of years, its managers would be set down as unfit for their work and the effect on the value of the stock would instantly be felt. Such action would be regarded by all business men as substantially equivalent to a betrayal of trust and would be as sharply condemned as actual waste or diversion of the funds of the corporation. The policy of the State is not a whit more sensible. When it is remembered that, in ordinary circumstances, the office of Superintendent is given, for political purposes, to a man who will use it as Mr. ALDRIDGE has used it, to promote party ends at the expense of the taxpayers, the policy is seen to be not only grossly stupid, but corrupt.

The Legislature which fixed the salary of the Superintendent of Public Works at $6,000 undoubtedly thought that it was practicing economy. The salary is as high as any officer, under the Governor, with one exception, receives, and higher than that of the Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Engineer, or the Lieutenant Governor. The majority of the members of the Legislature have little personal knowledge of what such service as is required is really worth in the open market, and look on the place as a prize. Nor is it likely that a different view can prevail in any Legislature for a long time. It is probably just as unlikely that any Legislature will see that the conditions attaching to the office, apart from the salary, are revolting to the kind of men who ought to fill the office. Meanwhile, the only hope for the public is that Gov. ROOSEVELT may succeed in inducing a fairly good man to take the place for the satisfaction of being associated with him in a really sound administration. Such a man could rely on the Governor's firm support, and if the Senate would accept him, could in two years do a work of which he might honestly be proud.

THE DHOUKHOBORTSI.

It is not at all surprising that the Russian officials, and especially those of the Church, are resisting Count TOLSTOI'S scheme for the emigration of the Dhoukhobortsi to Canada. It is true that the population of large parts of Russia is greatly congested, and that the policy of the Government for a generation has been to favor its general distribution. But on the one hand, the Government does not wish to let its people get beyond Russian jurisdiction and beyond the tax gatherer and the conscription, and, on the other, the Orthodox Church, mild enough in some ways, is very zealous to retain its control of Russian subjects. The emigration has already reached nearly 6,000, and if it is permitted, may exceed that amount many times.

Nevertheless, there is one element in the movement that promises success to a degree not generally understood. This is the energetic part taken in it by the Society of Friends of England. We venture to say that there is hardly another association of men of equal numbers in England that includes so many of ability, large means, and persistent force. As a class they enter upon no work of this sort without the utmost care, deliberation, and investigation. And when they have once decided upon a course it is with ample knowledge of what they expect to do and the means in their possession. They have a compact and harmonious organization, with extensive relations, both commercial and social, and there is no tiring them out. It happens also, at the present moment, that they are among the most devoted supporters of the Czar's peace conference, and are likely to have unusual influence at the seat of power. They have undertaken a great task, but we shall be surprised if they do not succeed in it.

"PIN PRICKS."

There does not seem to be any doubt that the British lion has grown weary of having his tail twisted, whenever there is a domestic exigency in the politics or among the politicians of any other country. In times past our own statesmen have resorted to that protrusive and quiescent tail whenever they desired to divert attention from their own performances, and they have found the practice very useful. At present it would be of no use, no matter how big a scandal should break out in Washington. And this because of the very generous and hearty support that we have received not only from the British people, but from the British Government, in our attempt to fumigate and remove scandals under our own noses that had become intolerable. British neutrality in our war with Spain was of the most benevolent kind, and the keynote of it was struck by Lord SALISBURY himself in that famous and, to the Spaniards, so irritating speech that he made about the progressive and the declining nations.

Now France has succeeded us as the tail-twister. Ever since the Panama scandal it has been the practice of French statesmen who seemed to themselves to be getting the worst of a domestic discussion to take a turn at the British lion's tail, relying upon the hereditary hatred which seems to be in fact an actual factor in French politics. When the French put a party of "a dozen fortuitous Frenchmen" across the victorious path of KITCHENER, and upon the strength of this occupation addressed a "Thus far" to the British Government, the patience of the British people gave way. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN undoubtedly had his people behind him when he complained of "the policy of pin pricks." His complaint was taken up by the Government of which he is a member. It avowed freely, with the evident and almost with the avowed determination of not discussing until every outstanding question between England and France had been settled and the policy of pin pricks had been rendered no longer practicable or avowable on the part of France. The British skin is tolerably thick, but it would take a perfectly pachydermatous nation to stand the practice of tail-twisting, with respect to all open questions, followed, when the tortured animal took of it not even the notice of withdrawing his tail from the twister, with a chorus of speeches and leading articles setting forth "the Isolation of England," "the Decay of England," and "the Helplessness of England." No great nation can stand that from a smaller nation for ten years together.

The acute outstanding questions just now between England and France are the question of Madagascar and the question of Newfoundland. In the former case France has done, apparently by design, in Madagascar what we have done by an awkward blunder in Puerto Rico. That is to say, it has shut out from the coasting trade of the island the British vessels that have been in the habit of doing it and that would do the greater part of it if it were left open. We have not only done this in Puerto Rico, but we have even construed trade with our own ports to and from the ports of the island to be coastwise trade. Doubtless we shall rescind this ridiculous prohibition as soon as we have learned enough and can decently do so. But France has done deliberately what we have done blunderingly, and moreover has done it in violation of express treaty stipulations. As to Newfoundland, the French rights rest upon the treaty of Utrecht of 1713, which even at the time was bitterly resented in England, and which has now entirely ceased to correspond to the actual situation. The French "shore rights" secured by it have been construed into mere means of annoying England and thwarting the development of the island. If the English have concluded, as apparently they have, to enforce these rights in each case, they have resolved upon a course which is clearly in the interest of civilization. It appears that the policy of "tail-twisting" in France is no longer safe.

DEAD.

Let full praise be given to Mr. CROKER for this utterance:

"I think the 16 to 1 question as outlined in the Chicago platform a decidedly dead issue. This was fully demonstrated in the last election. We did not embody the 16 to 1 question in our platform, and the result is that we elected every one of our Congressmen."

Any Democrat with a following who talks in that way helps to bring his party back to its old principles, to a sane policy, and the path of safety.

We pointed out during the campaign that although silence on a great National issue was not a very courageous policy for the Democratic Congressional candidates to adopt, yet it was a very great gain to have 16 to 1 omitted from the platform on which they stood.

The Democrats of New York abandoned the Bryanite policy. They elected all their Congressional candidates in this city. In 1900 it will not be difficult for them to throw their influence for an express rejection of the Chicago heresies. That would accomplish the regeneration of the Democratic Party.

"DUTCH WILLIAM" AGAIN.

It is of course true that behind every assertion there is a personality. As a distinguished clergyman put it, in a famous discussion, "Behind every institution there is a man." This personality is, as to assertions in general, by no means the "being without body, parts, and passions" of the Westminster Catechism. It is, on the contrary, when one arrives at it, the personality of a fallible human person, with like passions as ourselves. The only beings now extant, and known to us, who claim an exemption from this fallibility, are the Pope of Rome and the editor of The London Times. They have their respective reasons. That the good HOMER sometimes nods is a secular precept delivered from a very nearly immemorial antiquity. That THE NEW YORK TIMES has once nodded is a proposition that we do not need the authority of our London namesake in order to admit. Of course the Papacy, as an institution, cannot afford to admit it, or else all of Catholic Christendom would be "afloat, without compass or rudder." And so, in their jurisdictions and degrees, the Supreme Court of the United States and the Court of Appeals of the State of New York cannot afford to admit the possibility of error. Neither can our esteemed London contemporary, and in the case of PARNELL and PIGOTT it had to submit to a proof of fallibility, its resistance to which was accompanied with very large expenses.

Therefore, and for other reasons, it seems that the cheapest and straightest course for THE NEW YORK TIMES to pursue, when it is apparently confronted by numerous and well-equipped correspondents with proof that it was not the Prince of ORANGE who invaded England in 1688, but a subsequent and much less mentionable personage—in point of fact, the German mistress of GEORGE the First, who said, "I have come here for all your goods,"—is to admit at once, in the light of the evidence accumulated against it, that It seems to have been mistaken. It may be quite true that its citation was that of an obscure historical anecdote, the accuracy of which had little to do with the main point, raised by a too Teutonic correspondent, that "Dutch WILLIAM" was the present Kaiser of Germany. It remains that the good HOMER has once more nodded, that the Thunderer has for once more thundered "in vacuo," that the Pope has made a bull, that the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals have for once made a decision, or rather delivered an eminently "obiter dictum," without looking up all the precedents.

But what then? It is only large imperial personages whose "obiter dicta" are analyzed and animadverted upon in this precise and meticulous fashion. THE TIMES has to own that it is extremely proud that, in its editorial columns, it cannot fall into a trivial and irrelevant error at the end of a sentence without having a number of its readers rise up and call it to account. Eternal vigilance is the price of accuracy. There may be other newspapers of which the readers would be equally confident as our correspondence shows the readers of THE TIMES to be that it would give publicity to their complaints of a lack of correctness in a trivial and episodical editorial allusion. If there be others, we are very proud that THE TIMES is in such good company. If there be no others, we are still proud that THE TIMES has inspired in its readers such confidence in its fairness.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Montreal now has two Police Magistrates, and there is talk of appointing a third. The pair at present on duty are not particularly hard worked, and therefore it may be thought that the discussion of the increase is calm and even languid, but as a matter of fact the Montrealers are much stirred up over the matter, and their papers are devoting much space to it. This is because the appointment raises anew the language question that has so long troubled the city. At present both of the Police Magistrates are French, and all the proceedings in their courts are conducted in that tongue. The result is that English prisoners are often tried and convicted without understanding a word that has been said for or against them, and naturally enough they sometimes suspect, and sometimes believe, that they have been unjustly treated. The absurdity, not to say the enormity, of such a situation in a British colony is too obvious to need comment, and yet the English-speaking residents of Montreal foresee strenuous opposition from their French fellow-citizens to the selection as third Magistrate of a man who both can and will talk the language of the nominally dominant race. The Canadians can be trusted to settle their own troubles without help or advice from outsiders, but their present embarrassment should be a warning to us with respect to Puerto Rico and the Philippines. It is beyond all argument that in possessions of the United States no other language than English should receive official recognition for a day longer than is absolutely necessary.

—Easy as it is to understand and sympathize with the angry excitement that has prevailed at Santiago for a week, the residents of that city would do well to consider their position with a view to the future as much as to the present. They should remember, too, that at present they are dealing, not with Spain, whose disregard of their interests has always been beyond question, but with a country under heavy bonds to act with justice and generosity. More than possibly, Santiago would really make money by sending her customs receipts to Havana and then drawing from a common fund to which all the port towns had contributed the amount for public improvements to which the number and needs of her population would entitle her. Santiago is a small town, with a "hinterland" but slightly developed. Imports there will be chiefly for supplying the wants of the townsmen themselves. Havana is and will remain the island's chief port of entry, and there are railroads to carry merchandise thence far to the west, south, and east, and into regions soon to be under high and profitable cultivation—into regions, that is, where the demand for foreign goods will be large. Now, if Santiago insists on keeping the whole of her customs receipts, can she with good grace expect to share in those of Havana and Matanzas?

—That there is much in a name, especially among our British cousins, is made amusingly evident by the prominence which several of the London papers give to a letter just written by the son of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON to the daughter of JOHN BRIGHT. Had the author's father not been a distinguished man, it is quite certain that no space would have been found for his precious epistle, since it consists simply of hysterical wails over the impending destruction of both England and the United States, as a result of their substitution of imperialistic ambitions for the principles of justice and liberty. According to Mr. GARRISON, the situation is "too sickening for words." Therefore he uses a great many of them in revealing that it has become popular here to ridicule the Declaration of Independence, and to deny the right of the governed to choose their own rulers, while England has devoted herself exclusively to the slaughter of Soudanese on the Upper Nile and the enslavement of negroes in South Africa. What troubles this unhappy man the most, apparently, is the fact that he can no longer add to the weight of his customary denunciations of America and Americans by exclaiming over the vast superiority of England and Englishmen. Upon this cruel deprivation he expatiates at great length, shedding bitter tears the while at the wicked advice which British statesmen whom he once revered are now giving to the Administration at Washington and to that rather large but, of course, insignificant section of his fellow-countrymen with which Mr. GARRISON has never been able to have an instinct or a hope in common. Yet the dear fellow is not quite in despair. "Lamentable as it is to have both nations lapse together," and "despondent" as he would truly be "were it not for a blind hope that something must soon turn the current to save us," the dear fellow will continue to fight on. He even admits that "if our vision were larger, we might see much to give us courage," and, in conclusion, he declares that "it cannot be that all the struggles of the past for freedom are to be wrecked in a generation." That is very comforting indeed.

—Few people in search of an enthusiastic eulogy of the Cuban people would think of looking for it first, or even last, on the editorial page of The Boston Transcript, for that paper in the past has been so consistent a foe of war that it has persistently turned the coldest of shoulders to the race whose struggle against bitter wrong inspired the unsheathing of American swords. But suddenly The Transcript has realized that if the Cubans are incapable of self-government, then the expansionists, whom it abhors even more than it does war, will have a good excuse for taking and permanently retaining complete possession of the island—the same excuse, for instance, that England has for not getting out of Egypt. On the other hand, if the Cubans are an amiable, intelligent, and highly virtuous people, then, of course, they will need very little help indeed in setting the machinery of a new and independent republic in smooth operation, and, in a week or two, even a single American soldier or official will be superfluous anywhere between Cape Antonio and Cape Maysi. Thereupon, obviously, one avenue of expansion would be definitely closed, and therefore—we cannot help thinking it is therefore—The Transcript praises the islanders with the fervor of a loving brother. "Patriotic Cubans," it says, "have sealed their faith in their belief in their capability for self-government on the battlefield, on the scaffold, in the hospital, and the prison cell. A race of weaklings do not fight, and starve, and suffer all manner of persecution for righteousness' sake. There is strength in the Cuban character, a saving strength that should close the mouths of those who sneer at everything Cuban. How can the fitness of a people for self-government be ascertained except by letting them try what they can do in the line of governing themselves?" And so on and so on for several paragraphs. We haven't a word of fault to find with these statements, but our estimable contemporary's haste in making them is really funny.

A KIND WORD FOR HOBSON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be an unconscious unfairness and cruelty in a good deal of the comment on certain unfortunate incidents of Hobson's trip across the continent. I am not defending his way of meeting an unexpected situation, but I can well understand how a chivalrous but, in a worldly sense, inexperienced young Southerner could make the mistake he made—a mistake corrected before he left the country, and, as I believe, never to be repeated. How many fine young Southerners have, along with a peculiar sense of gallantry, a seriousness of character which implies a lack of humor! Those who know Hobson know him to be a remarkably able, courteous, and high-minded young man. He was placed in circumstances in which his peculiar sense of gallantry impelled him to conduct which, though a mistake, is no crime, and should not be punished as criminal. If he had persisted in this course, or if he should persist in it, his bad taste would deserve to be punished almost as seriously as a crime. But there is no question of persistance, and he remains a deeply patriotic, magnificently brave and noble-hearted youth, who still deserves, and who, I believe, will continue to deserve the good opinion of his fellow-countrymen. FAIR PLAY.

New York, Jan. 6, 1899.

SAYS ST. PAUL WAS A CATHOLIC.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On what authority does good Capt. Codman claim St. Paul as a Protestant in his answer to the inquiry of "Nauta"? He says the Roman Catholic Church was not founded in the era of the Apostle's lifetime. That is true, as I read history, but neither was any Protestant church in existence. All we read about in the pages of the New Testament is the Church of Christ, and that was Catholic, if anything at all. Now, St. Paul, being a good Catholic Christian, was able to look things in the face on sea or land, as many a clergyman has done since, being willing to stand by the ship and minister comfort to others in times of peril. In this particular instance the Captain of the vessel in which St. Paul was embarked may have lost his head, as Greek sailors often do, and St. Paul knew enough to see where the danger lay and avert it. Had he been on board the ill-fated Mohegan she might not have run on to the Manacles.

There are clergymen and clergymen, and it depends on what sort of a man the clergyman on board ship is, whether sailors want him or not. But probably the old superstition of which "Nauta" writes had its origin with Jonah when he was thrown overboard, as he deserved, because he was a renegade from duty. The ship weathered the gale. Nowadays, however, we do not cast the wicked into the sea, be they priest or layman, for the Church is the ship on whose deck all are gathered, bad and good, and the Great Pilot would have all men to be saved. B.

Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 3, 1899.

NOT EXACTLY A PROTESTANT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

John Codman, in a letter which appeared in Tuesday's TIMES, assumes that St. Paul was a Protestant clergyman, "as it was before the Roman Catholic Church was founded." Now, even if we admit, for the sake of argument, that the Roman Catholic Church did not exist in St. Paul's time, Mr. Codman cannot deny that it is several centuries older than the Protestant churches. So to assert that because St. Paul lived too early to be a Roman Catholic we may assume that he was a Protestant is like saying that because Hannibal could not have learned the science of war from Julius Cæsar we may assume that he learned it from George Washington. Apart from the chronological objection, it is rather odd to class as a Protestant minister the man who wrote the following: "I say therefore to the unmarried and widows, it is good for them if they abide even as I. * * * He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord. But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please her husband." A. B.

New York, Jan. 5, 1899.

PUT DEWEY IN AUTHORITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is plain that things are going badly in the Philippines. We ought to act in those islands in the same spirit as that which prompted our intervention in Cuba, with the same motive—"humanity," or righteous indignation and generous sympathy; and with the same purpose—the purpose of helping the people we have rescued from oppression to a happier life and a higher development, moral, social, political, and economical. We ought to give them a good government, and one that shall be acceptable to them, until such time as, with our educational assistance, their growing capacity for self-government shall allow us, with due regard to our responsibilities to the world, gradually to withdraw. It will be a blunder worse than a crime if we fail to make it clearly known to the people that in taking over the islands from Spain we are seeking only their good; if we fail to inspire them with confidence and to form and maintain with them relations thoroughly cordial; if we allow them to see in us, not deliverers and helpful friends, but mere successors to their Spanish tyrants. To become embroiled with the insurgents and by force reduce them to submission would be a National disgrace and make us the scorn of the world. As Mr. Carnegie intimates in yesterday's TIMES, the situation calls not for fighters only, but for statesmen. Now, Admiral Dewey, we have reason to believe, is no less the latter than the former, and if he be intrusted with supreme authority in the islands and discretionary power to deal with the present critical complications, that difficult task is most likely, it seems to me, to be successfully accomplished.

F. A. HENRY.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5, 1899.

ARE WE DRIFTING TO "MILITARISM"?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with deep interest and approval the timely communication from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, "The Rake's Progress," published in THE TIMES of yesterday.

Mr. Carnegie has long been regarded and esteemed as an enterprising, progressive manufacturer and a man of affairs. Recently he has developed into a broad-minded statesman, whose utterances carry weight and patriotic conviction.

Is there not much truth and some cause for alarm, even among optimists, in the warnings Mr. Carnegie sounds? He shows that already we have passed the third stage in Mr Morley's "Territorial Expansion," or "Rake's Progress." Is there not danger to-day that we are speedily approaching the fourth and fifth stages in this doubtful progress?

The people have confidence in the President, as Mr. Carnegie says, but is there not danger that he, sweet tempered, mild mannered, and honest, may be overcome by "the mass of wild militarism by which he is surrounded and advised"?

With all honor to the army and navy—to their gallantry, patriotism, courage, and efficiency—is there not danger, as National affairs are now drifting, unless checked by a strong hand, that the American Republic is approaching the dangerous condition of the French Republic, where the army is superior to the civil power, and courts of justice and administrative authority are overawed by "the General Staff"? The bombastic utterances of Gens. Merritt and Wilson and the profane taunt of Gen. Shafter apparently tend in this direction. M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1899.

"DUTCH WILLIAM."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will I know pardon an old and astonished reader of your paper for taking the liberty to address you on the statement you make in answer to "Cui Bono" in to-day's paper. "Macaulay's every schoolboy" does fail to understand in my case your allusion to "Dutch William," and his declaration to the English that he came for all their goods. I am sure you will not find in Macaulay's "History" or any history such a statement about William III.

When I read in THE TIMES of Jan. 3 your assertion that William had told the English he had "come for all their goods," I supposed it to be one of those slips that occur from time to time because of a too great trust in a memory that has usually been a faithful servant. The incident belongs to a German, not to a Dutchman. It occurred in the reign of George I., not in that of William.

William Howett says, Cassell's "History of England," Volume IV., Page 333: "George had brought with him several German ladies who were as remarkable for ugliness as Charles II.'s mistresses had been for beauty. In the eyes of an English mob a King's mistress is a very sufferable personage if she is handsome; but it was regarded as a species of treason and an insult to the nation that King George should patronize ugly women. Accordingly, when they saw Mme. Herrengard Melusina von Schulemberg or the Countess Platen abroad, they pursued their carriage with howls and insults. They had the reputation of being very rapacious. One of these ladies in alarm put her head out of her carriage and exclaimed: 'Why do you abuse us, good people? We come for all your goods.' To which a fellow bawled out with an oath: 'Yes, and for all our chattels, too.'"

And so you see "Cui Bono" has good ground for complaining of your attempt to place the stigma "Dutchman" on a good and representative German.

GEORGE CRAWFORD,
1,225 Forty-fourth Street.

Brooklyn, Jan. 5, 1899.

Thinks "Autowain" a Nightmare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice the letter from your correspondent "Aelon" headed, "Why Not Autowain?" Word-making is not an easy business, and perhaps it is easier to find fault than to coin and construct appropriate names. But the Lord deliver us from any such nightmares of speech as "autowain." It reminds me of a picture in one of the school geographies of half a generation ago, in which the artist essayed to portray the capture of Major André, and in addition to the manly forms of Williams, Paulding, and Van Wart, who were superintending André's delicate and difficult job of taking off his shoes, the artist embellished the landscape with a line of telegraph poles with wires strung upon them. There might be no valid objection to resurrecting the Saxon word "wain," which is merely a primitive and defunct way of spelling wagon, or it might be eminently appropriate to call the machine simply an "auto," using a pure Greek word, but the proposition to join the two words must strike anybody who has a sense of the eternal fitness of things in their relations to time and place as being about as absurd as would be the proposition to arrange a marriage between Queen Liliuokalani and Christopher Columbus.

AVERY QUERCUS.

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, Jan. 5, 1899.

Mr. Croker's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest in THE TIMES of this morning Mr. Croker's letter on expansion, and, while I don't agree with him on this point, I do agree with what he says regarding clean streets, as follows: "In the case of street cleaning the cry is, 'We want clean streets,' regardless of the cost. They demand them as their right." Just so. We do demand them as our right, are ready to and do pay for them, but we don't get them, and haven't had them since Mr. Croker has assumed dictatorship, but we pay for them just the same. Where does the money go to? The only time we have had clean streets since Mr. Croker's man took charge is this morning, no thanks to either Mr. Croker or Mr. McCartney, but to the elements. I also notice that in all probability Mr. Roosevelt is to be deprived of his "medal of honor" through Mr. Alger's influence on account of his part in the "round robin" business at Santiago. I think that most people will agree with me that the enmity of such men as Alger, Platt, Quay, Hill, and Croker is the best "medal of honor" any man can have. FAIR PLAY.

New York, Jan. 7, 1899.

Not Good Grammar.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Dec. 31 I read Stephenson Browne's criticism of Maurice Thompson's poem, and I would say that Mr. Stephenson Browne has placed himself in the position of the critic criticised. Has the Boston gentleman forgotten that rule in his grammar (at least it was in my grammar) which runs thus: "The word but, when used in the sense of except, becomes a preposition and takes the objective case after it." I will say for Mr. Browne, however, that he has a precedent in no less a poet than Tom Moore, in whose poem "Oft in the Stilly Night" occurs the same error:

"Whose lights have fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed."

It may be a poetical license, but is certainly not good grammar.

G. A. GREENE.

New York, Jan. 3, 1899.

Stick to What We Have.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish you would impress upon the public the truth contained in the letter of "R. B. R." in this morning's paper. The Democratic Party has won great victories on the tariff issue and lost on free silver and Populism. Now that our expansion and our friendship for England are showing up the folly and iniquity of protection, let us not give up our bone and snap at the shadow.

E. M. Y.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 3, 1899.

To Roberts the Mormon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your jaunty Roberts, with your suite of three,
Three wives alive! Who ever heard of such!
In Christendom;
In truth you'll set the social world agig
By trotting forth with such a rig;
It's fit for Whistledom.
No wonder that the White House is in flutter,
This strange denouement is so truly utter,
This Mormondom.

No Congressman can play the Sultan with a harem
In this New World. The ladies, bless me, it would scare 'em,
Such Bunkumdum;
Then send your resignation in with grace,
And let some man with moral conscience take your place,
And go to Whistledom;
The Stars and Stripes are bound to show the world
A flag to God and righteousness unfurled
For Christendom. OLD BACHELOR.

Montreal, Jan. 4, 1899.

A Clean Newspaper.

From The Palmyra (N. Y.) Courier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is unquestionably one of the very best, if not the best, newspaper published in this country. It discusses all prominent questions fairly and intelligently, and while it is the organ of no party, it has given loyal support to President McKinley on nearly all the great issues which have occupied public attention. No newspaper that comes to our table is more welcomed every day in the year than THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NUGGETS.

Dry.

"A dry wit, his!"

"Well, it's always directed to getting the drinks on somebody!"—Detroit Journal.

No Faith in Anything.

"Aunt Josephine is a thorough skeptic."

"She is?"

"Yes; she puts mucilage on the back of every postage stamp she uses."—Chicago Record.

Convincing.

He—I assure you, Carrie, I love you as much as I love myself.

She—Greater love than that no woman could reasonably ask for. You needn't say any more, Henry.—Boston Transcript.

Their Fad.

Quiz—What do you specially notice about uneducated men that have made large fortunes?

Biz—That they almost invariously attribute it to their lack of education.—Brooklyn Life.

Uncertainty.

"There is nothing more uncertain than a horse race," exclaimed the man with a tendency to talk loud.

And the melancholy friend responded, "You never worked in a weather bureau, did you?"—Washington Star.

Might Fit the Case.

Peddler—Wouldn't you like some mottoes for your house, mum? It's very cheering to a husband to see a nice motto on the wall when he comes home.

Mrs. De Jagg—You might sell me one if you've got one that says "Better Late Than Never."—New York Weekly.

THE RATTLING WINDOW PANE.

The Rev Sidney Dyer, Ph. D., in The Examiner.

How cozy is the ingle side,
When, in the Winter drear,
From whose white wings the snowdrifts glide
In heaps o'er mead and mere,
We gather round the cheerful blaze
That roars and leaps amain,
And listen to the boreal lays
That rattle on the pane!

The surly winds now spy about,
Each crack and crevice see;
The loosened shutters bang without,
And doors that lack a key;
And if they find a fitting chance
Quick entrance here to gain,
The icy fairies will advance
Through every broken pane!

Oh, how it draws around the hearth,
With every bosom warm;
It gives a zest to joy and mirth,
And sanctifies the storm;
Its frosty shafts no pain will bring,
Though hurled with might and main,
Its loudest notes without may ring,
'Tis music on the pane!

Anon its heaping banks of snow
Are piled against the doors,
But warmer is the social glow,
As loud the tempest roars;
A breath has touched the smoldering brands,
And they revive again,
As still the winds with icy hands
Smite on the window pane!

And yet a thought will linger there
That brings a pensive chill;
A corner has an empty chair,
A happy voice is still.
Oh, then, sweet memories of the past
Within the bosom reign,
And she is listening to the blast
That rattles on the pane!

Compassion round the circle goes
Of pity for the poor,
For travelers in the drifting snows
Belated on the moor;
With sympathy the heart is stirred,
That will for life remain,
A cry that evermore is heard
On Winter's rattling pane!

Now, gathered round the altar there,
Glad hearts their homage pay
To heaven, in grateful, humble prayer,
For one more happy day;
And then to balmy, sweet repose,
Lulled by the hoarse refrain,
As through the night the drifting snows
Still rattle on the pane!

When Providence shall rend in twain
The circle round the hearth,
To every heart it will remain
The dearest spot on earth;
Where'er the wandering feet may stray,
This thought will never wane,
That changed the Winter's gelid play
To music on the pane!

NEWS AND VIEWS IN LONDON.

The British Press Pays Compliments to Mr. Choate.

LIBERALS GETTING INTO FORM

Prince Victor Ready to Make a Coup de Force in Paris.

Significance of the British Protests in Regard to Madagascar—The French Treaty Rights in Newfoundland Discussed.

Cable Correspondence.
[Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The unofficial announcement of the appointment of Mr. Choate as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's has been received in the warmest possible manner. He was already a familiar personality to the British public, and since the fact was announced the papers have published many stories of his legal successes and triumphs of wit. Almost every London paper has extended a cordial welcome to him as the worthy successor of Lowell and Hay, the two recent Ambassadors who have left the deepest personal and diplomatic impression in this country. And now the provincial papers are following suit. For instance, The Birmingham Post to-day says: "Mr. Choate is one of those men who are at once a force and an ornament in public life."

The new Ambassador will be fortunate in having at the outset of his diplomatic career a magnificent opportunity for, at the same time, serving the interests of his own country, and in establishing a distinguished position in the country to which he is accredited. This opportunity will be presented by the arrival of the American fleet at Portsmouth in June, which will be the occasion for a striking expression of British good will in general, and an appreciation of the splendid part played by the American fleet during the war in particular. The Channel Squadron will return from its cruise to meet the American fleet. The Duke of York will assume temporary command of the battleship Prince George, named after him, and, I understand, the Queen herself will take some notable step to confer especial brilliancy upon the occasion. At every function of course the new American Ambassador will occupy the most prominent position.

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Sir Henry Campbell-bannerman for Leader?

As the opening of Parliament approaches the intended Liberal action is gradually crystallizing. Two meetings will be held—one an assembly of Liberal members, who will elect a leader of the Opposition; the other a private meeting of the members of the last Liberal Cabinet, and the party whips at Lord Rosebery's house to discuss the situation. The leadership of the Opposition will be offered to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, more, however, as a compliment and in recognition of his great services in the past and the personal regard felt for him, than in the expectation that he will accept.

The leader of the Opposition, in view of the disorganization of the Liberal Party, and the enormous Government majority, will necessarily have an extremely uphill and fatiguing rôle. His presence in the House of Commons at every moment will be essential, and he will have to take the lead in constant, exciting, and vigorous debates. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman may not feel equal to this heavy personal strain, in which case he would decline the invitation with gratitude for the compliment and confidence, and Mr. Herbert H. Asquith will be selected.

Even on such questions as this the party is seriously divided. For example, Sir Charles W. Dilke has just said in a public speech that Sir Henry is "one of the most conservative members in the whole turn of his mind, who can be found on the Liberal benches."

In connection with this, attention may be drawn to the extraordinary fact that the Gladstone Memorial is wholly failing to evoke a popular response. Only £50,000 was requested, yet in spite of every appeal only £22,000 has been raised, although Lord Kitchener procured over £100,000 for the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum. The official list shows incredibly small contributions from many towns. For instance, Cambridge gives $85; Halifax, $55; Ipswich, $65; York, $95; Lanark, $5.

Yesterday was Mrs. Gladstone's eighty-seventh birthday. She is in fairly good health, although mentally showing signs of great age.

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Quick-Firing Field Guns for the Army

After the navy, it is now the turn of the army to demand public attention and support. I learn that the Government has decided to rearm the field artillery with quick-firing guns. These will be a modification of the Vickers-Maxim weapon, concerning the trials of which I recently sent you information. As fast as possible the new guns will be substituted for the present artillery, including an increase of six batteries, which have been determined upon. In the forthcoming estimates Parliament will be asked for a large sum to meet this outlay. Soon therefore the military position of Russia without the quick-firing artillery and without money to provide it will be more marked than ever.

A curious new department is about to be created at Aldershot, the Adjutant General having directed the principal medical officer to form a class of infantry non-commissioned officers for instruction as chiropodists.

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Revelations by a Mistake.

Leith, which is a large town serving as a port of Edinburgh, was thrown into excitement this week by an amusing blunder of the local police, who posted a royal proclamation calling out the army reserve militia and volunteers. Everybody was in consternation. The volunteers hurriedly left their occupations and packed their kits. The War Office on being informed sent instant instructions to tear down the placards. The explanation is that the Chief Constable of every town was recently provided with this proclamation to be immediately posted on receipt of telegraphic orders. The Chief Constable of Leith not understanding the instructions posted it immediately. The incident is another proof of how imminent the Government regarded war as being.

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The War Office Criticised.

The War Department in Washington may be interested to know that the War Office here is the object of severe criticism for the blunder of sending four battalions, which contracted enteric fever during the Soudan expedition, to Crete, where the worst form of malarial fever exists, with the result that fifty men of the Rifle Brigade died there.

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Revolution Still Expected in France.

Nothing has occurred during the week to warrant a more favorable verdict upon the situation in France. Le Matin, a newspaper which is frequently in the receipt of official and otherwise authoritative information, published a long account of Prince Victor's views of the situation in which he declared that he will not shrink if necessary from a coup de force, and that his brother, who will shortly be Gen. Bonaparte—a fact, by the way, which, although now published in Europe for the first time, I announced to you last week—will be found beside him on the day of action, and will give him the support of his prestige and military talent. Prince Victor has since vaguely disowned this interview, but the trick of first publishing an interview and then, when it has made its effect, disowning it, is, of course, a perfectly familiar one. Moreover, the disavowal only repudiates the fact of the interview and not its contents.

The Daily Telegraph to-day publishes a genuine interview with Prince Victor in Brussels, in which, though the pretender declares he could not discuss political matters, he says: "When I shall consider that the day has come to make my voice heard, it will not be in an interview or through a newspaper article that I shall do so, but in the only way befitting a Prince, the chief of a great party. I shall say what I have to say, and sign my words with the glorious name I am proud to bear—Napoleon."

The correspondent says: "I may add that Prince Victor seems to have gained the sympathy of all in Brussels, where his quiet reserve and well-balanced mind have won him many admirers and still more friends. All who know him well speak most highly of his erudition, his kind heart, his noble sentiments. And my own impression fully confirms the universal opinion I have heard expressed here, that he is not only a Prince by birth, but also a thorough gentleman at heart."

The Paris correspondent, The Telegraph adds, can thoroughly guarantee the accuracy of his information that Prince Victor is resolved to clutch at the favorable opportunity for coming to the front. Commenting editorially, The Telegraph says: "It is not surprising that both Royalist and Imperialist should believe their long-awaited hour has struck."

The Spectator to-day says: "Many Englishmen believe us to be too pessimistic in anticipating a revolution in France. We would ask them if they ever knew even Frenchmen to indulge in their present violence of language unless a revolution was at hand."

François Coppée, the poet and academician, has written a letter rejecting in advance the decision of the Cour de Cassation, because the Judges, stirred by passion or possibly by bribes, are refusing to believe that France will, by accepting a verdict in favor of Dreyfus, commit suicide by destroying the very principle of her military strength, and he anticipates that when Commandant Marchand returns he will find the soil of France stained with blood.

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Creed of a French League.

The Ligue de la Patrie Française, which secured immediately a mass of influential signatures, turns out to be a thinly disguised support of the Military Party. Its pretense at conciliation has been wittily expressed by the remark that the Military-Anti-Semitic-Clerical Party declares that two and two make five. The party supporting civil justice asserts that two and two make four. This league suggests that the opposing factions should unite on the common ground that two and two make four and a half. The bias of the league was at once shown by the fact that it refused to admit M. de Kerohant, the editor of Le Soleil, because he had demanded the immediate release of ex-Col. Picquart.

A Judge of the Cour de Cassation has informed a friend that he is collecting in an album the anonymous abusive letters received by him, and proposes to bequeath the album to the Library of the Court as a record and lesson for his successors. A leading French journalist describes the past year as one of long blasphemy. M. de Cassagnac writes that wise traffic to all foreign vessels, a decree only revoked because there were not enough French vessels to carry it. It will sound incredible, but it is a simple fact that these protests, covering eleven months, did not evoke one single answer from the French Government. They simply ignored every promise and treaty engagement, and never even acknowledged the repeated official protests of this country.

The publication of these dispatches is Lord Salisbury's proof to the country that it is impossible to carry on negotiations with France.

In commenting upon the above, The Times says: "The French must not suppose that because we do not fume and splutter we are not aware of the extreme shabbiness of the French policy and do not take the measure of Governments which, under cover of grandiloquent phrases, habitually act with the cupidity and short-sighted cunning of the peasant."

Meanwhile, what with the plague, famine, decreased trade, native disaffection, and the constant increase of functionaries, Madagascar itself appears to be going rapidly down hill.

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The French Shore Rights.

The British and French Governments are about to enter upon a discussion of the vexed question of French shore rights in Newfoundland. To everybody's surprise the inspired French newspapers are expressing the willingness of France to surrender her rights under the treaty of Utrecht and accept compensation elsewhere. The explanation is: First, France is spending far more in bounties to encourage the Newfoundland fisheries than these produce; second, her fishermen have fallen off from 6,000 to 600; third, it is now universally accepted that the fishing population does not afford recruiting ground for the modern navy, which can only be supplied with seamen by securing the latter as boys and affording them a technical training. If France will accept compensation in West Africa, a bargain is possible, but the suggestions made during the last two days to the effect that the compensation should consist of a cession of the Channel Islands, is too absurd for discussion.

The British Government is advised by experts that the value of the French shore rights to France is decreasing so rapidly that the latter will probably soon be willing to exchange them for a trifling return.

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Salisbury's Reply to the Czar.

On Aug. 25 last the Czar invited the British Government to send a representative to a conference on armaments. Lord Salisbury's reply is dated Oct. 24. It was published to-day. This is a specimen of the dilatory methods of the British Foreign Office under the present absolutist régime. He expresses the hope that some indication may be given of the special points to which the attention of the conference will be directed. This is precisely the difficulty. Every diplomatist knows that the moment any definite direction is given to this theoretically admirable aspiration an infinite divergence of interests will become manifest.

Agitation here is chiefly confined to religious circles, in which the desire is shared by everybody to control the exhaustive military expenditure and prevent the unimaginable horrors of the next war. It is combined with the innocent ignorance of the ambitions and plans of the great powers. The statement that the Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Rosebery will be the British representatives is ludicrous. It probably will be simply the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

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The Czar to Help Siberian Prisoners.

It is rumored that the Czar is about to modify greatly the painful conditions of the prisoners in Siberia, to abolish the so-called administrative banishment altogether, and thus inaugurate a new era in Russia. Thanks to energetic measures, the famine in the trans-Volga provinces is becoming less oppressive, but hunger and typhus have claimed many victims, who had tried to support life on offal, wild roots, and nauseous weeds.

HENRY NORMAN.

WE EXCEL BRITISH GUNNERS.

Reports from England's Crack Fleet Show Discouraging Results.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The splendid practice of the American gunners has galvanized the British into a critical interest in the gun firing of their own navy and the results of the inquiries made are not very reassuring. The performances of the Mediterranean fleet, supposed to be the crack British fleet, are far from satisfactory. The results of the heavy and light gun prize firing of 1898, just published, show that with heavy guns 259 rounds were fired at eight knots, and that the percentage of hits was 30.

With the six-inch quick-firers, steaming twelve knots, the average was also 30 per cent., and with the Maxim guns the average was 46 per cent. The six-inch quick-firer is the most-used gun in the British service, and the papers point out that it is evident that even the crack squadron has much to learn regarding its use. In the case of the smaller weapons the results were still more disadvantageous, and this without the disconcerting effects of hostile fire.

The papers now ask if it is not time that measures be taken to make gun practice something more than a perfunctory exercise, as is the case in many of the British ships.

TO SUPPRESS IMMORALITY.

German Federal Council Discusses a Measure Affecting Private Conduct.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Bundesrath is now discussing a Government bill, the so-called "Lex Heinze," framed to suppress certain features of public and private immorality. It also affects literature and art. This bill is a weakened copy of a measure repeatedly introduced in the Reichstag by Centrists and defeated. The Centre, which is the dominant faction of the Reichstag, publishes, through its main organ, the Cologne Volks Zeitung, its intention of fighting the two leading Government measures—the Anti-Strike and Military bills. At the same time it condemns the constant increase in lèse majesté trials, and impugns the motives underlying most of these cases, saying it deplores the growing espionage which is bred thereby.

The expulsions from Northern Schleswig continue unabated, and an overwhelming majority of the papers continue to complain of this policy and deny its political wisdom. The Cologne Gazette is an exception to the rule. It urges all Germans to approve the measures, which, it adds, are necessary for patriotic reasons.

The Central Committee, representing all the commercial clubs and associations of Berlin, met this week and formally condemned the expulsions, which, the committee collected statistics to show, have already done a vast amount of damage to Germany's commerce.

RUSSIA'S CALL ON TURKEY

Significance of the Grand Duke's Trip to Constantinople.

A MILITARY DEMONSTRATION

Intended, Perhaps, to Counteract Emperor William's Visit by Intimidation—Russia's Non-Orthodox Churches.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The political event of the past week in Russia has been the journey of the Grand Duke Nicholas-Nicolaiewitch to Constantinople. The pretext for this journey was the formal inauguration of the monument erected at San Stefano in honor of the Russian officers and soldiers who fell in the war of 1877. The erection of this monument shows to what an extent the relations between Turkey and the Russian Empire have improved, since the ceremony took place at the very gates of Constantinople, and the purpose of the monument was to immortalize the names of the Russian soldiers who died during the blockade of the capital. The greatest importance is attached in Russian political circles to the Grand Duke's mission. It is very evident that the purpose of his journey was to counterbalance, in the East, the effect of Emperor William's recent visit to Constantinople. It is even said on good authority that the Grand Duke had special instructions from the Czar destined to pave the way for a "rapprochement" between Russia and Turkey.

However this may be, the Russian Court was evidently determined that the mission should be invested with a distinctly military character. The Grand Duke Nicholas-Nicolaiewitch is well known for his decision of character; he is more than conciliating, and his name recalls events which are not precisely pleasing to the Ottomans. The staff which accompanied the Grand Duke was composed entirely of officers and soldiers. The fourteen army corps which took part in the war of 1877 were represented by fourteen Colonels, each of whom was accompanied by a Major.

The delegation was conveyed from Odessa to the Bosphorus on a man of war. It is, of course, evident that by this public exhibition of the Russian uniform in the streets of Constantinople, headed by the conqueror of Plevna, Russia intended to make a military demonstration and to remind the Turks that though there exists a German Empire there is also a Russian Empire, near at hand and equally powerful.

The Grand Duke's mission also confirms, to a certain extent, the rumors of a cooling off in the relations between Russia and Germany. Much notice has been taken of the fact, particularly in Russian diplomatic circles, that in the course of his last speech, delivered in the Reichstag at Berlin, Herr von Bülow made no allusion to Russia, though he mentioned the friendly relations existing between Germany and England. This manner of ignoring Russia was most pointed and must have been intentional. One explanation of this attitude, according to certain Russian organs, is that Nicholas II. is strongly opposed to the dismemberment of China, as planned by Emperor William. Whether this be true or not, the very fact that Germany is seeking a "rapprochement" with England places her in the camp of Russia's political adversaries.

RUSSIA STRENGTHENING FORCES.

Though Nicholas II. is by nature and inclination a most peaceable man, his Government is neglecting no opportunity to strengthen Russia's position. Their greatest efforts are at present turned toward the navy. It is now proposed to spend the sum of 250,000,000 rubles for the construction of new men-of-war. In the beginning of next May, as soon as the gulf is cleared of ice, the Minister of the Navy will order the launching in the shipyards of St. Petersburg of four first-class cruisers, which are nearly finished now. These vessels are the Diana, Pallas, Aurora, and Gromobol. At Nicolaieff, on the Black Sea, work has just been begun on the new iron-clad cruiser Prince Polemkine. This vessel is to have a speed of eighteen knots an hour, to carry seventy guns, with a displacement of 12,500 tons. The building of the Prince Polemkine is to be pushed through in a rapid manner, so that it will be ready for launching next August.

The influence of Nicholas II.'s humane spirit is once more seen in the recent decree published by the new Military Governor of the island of Sakkhalin, in the Sea of Okotsk, a former Japanese possession, which is now used as a prison for Russian political prisoners. In his decree the new Governor General, Ljapunow, reminds his subordinate officials that the Czar, before appointing him to his present post, particularly enjoined him to govern the penitentiary according to the principles of justice and humanity. The Czar, at the same time, informed the General that he was highly indignant at the cruel treatment to which some political prisoners had been subjected of late by certain employes of the police department in Siberia. The Czar added that, in future, all officials guilty of cruelty would be punished severely.

Russia, as is well known, looks upon herself as the natural protector of all the non-Russian Slav races of Eastern Europe—Bulgarians, Servians, Montenegrins, Croatians, and others. Consequently, much importance is attached to the Slav movement in Austria-Hungary by Russians. This movement has greatly extended of late, and is generally supposed to be encouraged more or less openly by the Russian Government.

After thirty years of the dual régime in the empire of the Hapsburgs, and notwithstanding the subordinate part played by the Slavs in the affairs of the monarchy, there has been during the past two or three years a gradual awakening, first of the Czech, and more lately of the Croatian "sense of nationality." The promoter of this movement among the Croatians is Dr. Antoine Starcevic, the founder of the patriotic "National" Party known as the Starcevic Party. Their political programme aims at the autonomy and local self-government of all the Croatian provinces in the empire—Dalmatia, Istria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina—which provinces would form a new State in the monarchy. According to the same programme, the Austrian Emperor would be formally crowned in Agram as Francis Joseph I., King of Croatia.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is said to be favorable to this solution of the Croatian question. Such, at least, is the prevailing impression in St. Petersburg, where such a solution would be considered as another evidence of the Austrian Emperor's friendly feelings toward his Slav subjects. The natural result of this would be a closer rapprochement between Russia and Austria-Hungary. Hence the keen interest taken in the Croatian problem by the Russians.

NON-ORTHODOX SECTS IN RUSSIA.

It is rumored in St. Petersburg official circles that the Czar will shortly publish a ukase regulating the situation of the non-orthodox sects in Russia. These sects have grown more and more numerous of late years, and this, notwithstanding the fact that the number of adherents to the Orthodox church has greatly increased during the past quarter of a century, to such an extent that its great hold over the Russian people is firmly attested. In 1870 throughout the whole empire there were 48,000,000 Orthodox Greeks; in 1893, according to official statistics from the Holy Synod, this number had increased to 72,000,000, or about two-thirds of the country's total population. This growth of the church is the result both of the increase in births and the conversion of dissenters.

Large numbers of Roman Catholics, United Greeks, and "Raskolnikies" are gradually becoming converted to the Orthodox faith. A most striking factor in this movement is the conversion of Mussulmans, who are elsewhere so antagonistic to the Christian religion. Thus, for instance, out of 41,000 Tartars in the Province of Kasan, about 35,000 are Orthodox Greeks, 450,000 Tchouvaches out of 453,000, and 107,000 Tcheremisses out of 111,000 also belong to the Greek Russian Church. Nevertheless, there has been of late years a constant birth of new sects, though most of these have but a small following. Under the present Russian law these sects have no recognized legal status; they are merely tolerated, but are liable to persecution at any time. Among the oldest and best-known of these sects are the Bezpopovitzies, (literally without priests,) who have done away with priests and with all the sacraments excepting baptism, which can be administered by anybody. They are opposed to marriage and the propagation of humanity. "What," they argue, "is the good of bringing subjects of Satan into the world?"

Among the licentious and cruel sects which are, of course, not to be included in the Czar's ukase may be mentioned the Fedossecvetsys, who refuse to recognize the institution of marriage; the Dietonbuteys, or killers of children, who consider it a duty to kill at least one of their children before it has been contaminated by the sins of the world; the Douchilstockys, who, for the purpose of helping their old relatives to reach heaven, kill them when they are stricken with a lingering illness.

One of the most recently founded and most powerful sects in Russia is that of the Stundists, who are chiefly found in Southern Russia in the neighborhood of Odessa. Their doctrine is very similar to that of the Anabaptists. Other newly founded sects are the "Counters," who have changed the dates of all church holidays beginning with Christmas. This sect was founded in 1866. Then there are the Sighers, who consider prayer as a too material form of worship, and simply sigh at the foot of the altar. The reformist tendencies in Russia are represented by the Soul Fighters and the Milk Drinkers. Both of these sects deny original sin, and place their ideal in a kind of democratic theocracy.

The religious movement in Russia only prevails, as a rule, among the bourgeoisie and the masses. The upper classes are saved from the contagion of these various sects both by their skepticism and fear of losing the favor of the Government.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

DECLINE OF BRITISH TRADE IN THE LEVANT.—The British Vice Consul in Constantinople has sent in a report which has caused much excitement in London commercial circles. It states that ever since the dissolution of the Levant Company, in 1825, the import trade in British goods has undergone such a series of transformations that at the present moment the trade has passed entirely into the hands of foreigners. It seems that shortly after the company went out of existence, Armenians and Greeks, who had been in the employ of the company, established for themselves agencies in the principal coast towns of the Levant and entered into eager competition with the few English firms left there, and in many cases obtained the agencies of houses in the United Kingdom. As time passed these foreign merchants also established agencies in England and drove the English importers almost entirely out of business. Then, it is said, these small foreign importers began to cut each others' throats, with the result that a very inferior quality of goods came and has continued to come from the Levant. "It is impossible," says the Vice Consul, "to overestimate the injury done to the British manufacturer. Moreover, as a further indirect consequence springing from the same cause, the British community of Constantinople has steadily dwindled, until in an important city such as this, where in spite of all adverse influences British imports still equal or nearly equal in value those of all other nations put together, the British colony is smaller and less prosperous than the Austrian, French, German, or Italian colony." Another evil result is noted in this state of affairs: It is that the credit of these houses in the Levant has been utterly destroyed as far as the English manufacturers are concerned, many of the latter having met with severe losses through the untrustworthiness of the Greek and Armenian houses. The Vice Consul suggests that the remedy may be found in the establishment of British agencies in the Levant cities and in what is a practical boycott of the foreign houses.

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THE END OF THE PAULMIER-OLLIVIER CASE.—Mme. Paulmier, wife of a Deputy from Calvados who, about three months ago, shot and seriously wounded M. Ollivier, one of the editors of the Paris Lanterne, was recently arraigned before the jury of the Seine to answer for her offense. Mme. Paulmier mistook her victim for M. Turot, another editor who had written a libelous article against the woman's husband. The trouble grew out of the Dreyfus affair. At the trial the audience was large, being composed principally of fashionably dressed women, the friends of the defendant, and the confrères of M. Ollivier. After the address of the public prosecutor, Maître Jeanneney, the counsel for M. Ollivier made a speech calling for a condemnation. Maître Danet, the counsel for Mme. Paulmier, replied and emphasized the point that were his client acquitted she would make no objection to paying damages all the same. Thereupon the jury acquitted her, according damages to the unfortunate M. Ollivier in the amount of 15,000f.

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THE SUBSCRIPTION FOR MME. HENRY.—The fact that many officers of the French Army have allowed their names to appear in the columns of La Libre Parole as subscribers to the fund intended for Mme. Henry, widow of the alleged suicide, has called forth a note, said to be a warning, from M. de Freycinet, the Minister of War. The note is addressed to the corps commanders, and reminds the officers that they are forbidden to participate in subscriptions having a political character. He informs them that "rigorous measures" will be taken against those officers who have allowed their names to be used in connection with the affair. Incidentally the Minister of War strongly intimates that the officers must have less to do with the affairs of politics, saying: "When the heads of the army address their troops they must abstain from all allusions to either domestic or foreign politics. I count on the good-will of every one to spare me the necessity of using corrective measures, which I should take with regret, but without hesitation."

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THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE TRANSVAAL.—The Treasury Department of the South African Republic has just issued its statement for 1898. According to this report the State holds in cash and negotiable securities nearly £7,000,000. This amount includes cash in the Treasury, £562,426; deposited with bankers in Europe, £520,000; negotiable securities, being 454 debentures and obligations to the Barberton Line, £45,854; 5,480 Netherlands Railway debentures, £550,740; 3,000 Pietersburg Line debentures, £255,000; 3,000 Netherlands Railway shares, £300,000, realizable at bourse rates; 5,713 Netherlands Railway, £485,330; 10,000 National Bank of South African Republic shares, £135,000; Amortisation Fund mortgage bonds, £100,000; loan to the Netherlands Railway Company, paid out of the Rothschild loan, £2,000,000; profits due from the Netherlands Railway Company for 1898, £700,000, making a total of £6,654,390. This does not touch the capitalized value of the Netherlands Railway's profit or the general assets of the State, but "is an absolute surplus in hand and unpledged."

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THE PAST OF EX-COL. PICQUART.—M. Judet, who gained a certain notoriety through attempting to attack the character of Emile Zola by publishing libelous articles on the latter's father, is now, with the aid of the Vaterland, looking into the past of ex-Col. Picquart, who is still confined in the military prison of Cherche-Midi. He states that the father of the Colonel was an Austrian Jew named Spitzer, who settled in Alsace in the first half of the century and changed his name to Picquart. His grandfather on his mother's side was a Jew named Braunswick. As for the Colonel himself, he was born in Markrich, and not at Strasburg. "Spitzer," according to Le Journal, was a rag merchant. He baptized his son Georges at the Protestant church under the name of Picquart. M. Edmond Gast, Mayor of Ville d'Avray, and cousin of the Colonel, sends a clear genealogical tree to Le Temps, showing that the story in Le Petit Journal is pure fiction.

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AUTOMATIC COUPLERS FOR ENGLISH RAILWAYS.—It is reported in London railway circles that one of the results of the visit to America of F. S. Hopwood, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, will be the promotion of an act of Parliament to make automatic couplers compulsory on the railways of the United Kingdom. Should such a measure ever become a law it is estimated that it will cost the companies no less than £7,000,000 in refitting the existing rolling stock, besides having a most important bearing upon the safety of both employes and passengers. It is expected that the attempt to have the American system introduced on English railways will meet with the most bitter opposition on the part of the railway companies. It is suggested that the Board of Trade organize a public meeting at which the relative merits of the coupling systems of England and America be discussed.

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A rather amusing controversy is going on in London as to who is the best-dressed Englishwoman of fashion. Among those first mentioned, with the exception of Lady Warwick and the Duchess of Portland, and Lady Feo Sturt, the majority are American women. Lady Naylor-Leyland never dresses in the evening in black. She is generally in white, very often embroidered in diamonds and silver, and among her gowns this Winter is a pink velvet ball dress and a tea gown of turquois blue panne. One of her prettiest day dresses is black, with a sash of pale blue and a single pink rose, while her toque was simply a wreath of pink roses, with lilies of the valley in an aigrette. Madam von André is always in black and white, and Mrs. Dudley Leigh, who was Miss Baby Beckwith, is said to order all her gowns from Paris, and to be one of the best-dressed women in London. Among the unmarried women, Miss Goelet is especially mentioned, and her idea of wearing always tulle evening frocks is commended as happy. Lady Randolph Churchill is also exquisitely gowned, and the Duchess of Marlborough loves picturesque effects. Some excitement was created a fortnight ago by the appearance at Niagara, which is the fashionable skating rink in London, of an American actress, a Miss Edna May, who was gowned in emerald green velvet, the blouse of which was covered with a succession of diamond stars and a sunburst of brilliants.

BRILLIANT SEASON IN ROME

Striking Events in Music, Art, and Politics Mark December.

LORENZO PEROSI'S ORATORIOS

Remarkable Audience Greets the Priest-Composer—The Bernini Anniversary Celebration

ROME, Dec. 18.—Those who know Rome best find a special charm in the mild brightness of the early December days, and in the quieter activities that precede the multiplied pageants, the numberless functions, ecclesiastical and monarchical, the crowding of tourists, the importunate sight-seeing soon to enliven the season's height. In these opening weeks of the present season the general interest has found its quickest beat in three salient events—the first presentations of Mascagni's new opera, "Iris," the celebrations in honor of the memory of the artist Bernini, and the initial performances in Rome of two oratorios by the young priest-composer Perosi.

The perfected execution and artistic accessories which propped Mascagni's work were entirely lacking in the presentations of the Perosi oratorios, which have won a triumph, in spite of imperfect rendering. Lorenzo Perosi is a young priest, who comes of a musical family. His father is choirmaster of the Tortona Cathedral, and his two brothers and three sisters are all accomplished musicians. It has become a saying in their native town that the Perosi children all begin to touch the keys as soon as they are born. Lorenzo, now twenty-six years old, had already composed hymns and madrigals and short concerted pieces when only fourteen years of age. He studied in the Santa Cecilia Academy, at Rome, and subsequently in the Milan Conservatory. A quartet of his, published in 1890, was sung at the famous Chicago Congress of Religions. He was ordained priest in 1895, and has ever since occupied the position of choirmaster at St. Mark's, Venice, where his talents have developed rapidly, producing masses, vespers, sonatas, anthems, and a great variety of compositions with astonishing facility. His last two oratorios, "The Resurrection of Lazarus" and "The Resurrection of Christ," have been given in Rome for the first time during the early days of December.

In Milan, Florence, Bologna, and other cities the theatres have been crowded with all ranks of the clergy whenever an oratorio of Perosi's was to be heard, but here in Rome the Cardinal Vicar has suddenly issued a mandate forbidding any ecclesiastic to enter the precincts of a theatre for any purpose, even with the innocent object of listening to solemn strains composed by an abbé. This pious rigor is supposed to have the practical motive of drawing more shekels into the church treasury and of monopolizing entrance money and clerical patronage for the Circle of St. Peter, a charitable organization of extraordinary political activity.

PEROSI'S REMARKABLE AUDIENCE.

With this aim, the Church of the Apostles has been temporarily fitted up as a concert room—electric lights have been supplied, but not permitted to exceed an extreme dimness of religious light during the concerts. At the grand rehearsal on Thursday, Dec. 12, there assembled one of the most remarkable audiences seen in the Italian capital for many a year; in that hour all orthodox and heterodox Rome, the most conspicuous of the black and white aristocracy, were seated side by side under one roof, tolerating each other's presence with apparent serenity. Sixteen Cardinals occupied armchairs in the foremost row. All the prelates and Monsignori of the Pontifical Court and the Diplomatic Corps were prominently in evidence. A dense standing crowd filled the aisles. At 5 o'clock punctually Don Perosi took his place as leader of the orchestra, a pale stripling, who appears no more than a boy, but entirely self-possessed and absorbed in his work, betraying no nervousness.

The oratorio, highly dramatic in form, consists of two parts; the first, depicting the agony on the cross and the sorrow of the Disciples, while the second celebrates the triumph of the resurrection morning. No one who is unfamiliar with Italian audiences and their demonstrative habits would perhaps have anticipated the scene that startled the old basilica out of its centuries of soberness. The deafening shouts, the bravos, the murmurs of "bene! bene!" "bis bis!" rolling into a crescendo of applause, testified to the genuine delight of the hearers. The duet of the Marys at the sepulchre and chorus of the faithful aroused boundless enthusiasm. Christ meeting Mary Magdalen and her final recognition of Him constituted the most impressive theme of the second part, and in musical treatment was remarkable for tenderness and emotional quality.

The execution, as a whole, was very faulty, but the music itself, though not indicative of matured creative powers, abounds in melodies that catch the ear with immediate charm and in striking passages that cling to the memory.

Don Perosi has just been appointed choir director of the Sistine Chapel, as high a musical position as the Church has to offer. The young composer, succeeding to the duties of the ageing Mustapha, amid the formalities of the Vatican Court, is likely to find a less inspiring environment than when breathing the free air of the lagoons, but history proves that artistic genius has generally been inclined to thrive under Papal patronage, even under the oppression of accumulated honors.

THE BERNINI ANNIVERSARY.

The three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lorenzo Bernini has been commemorated with numerous exercises and parade of compliment. Few artists have been more glorified and more villified, first and last, than Bernini, and the effort now to soberly estimate his talents and his work is of importance to all who desire close acquaintance with the later periods of Roman history, and especially with the attenuated spirit and elaborate intensities of the seventeenth century, which Bernini incarnated and expressed with such verve and fecundity and in such variety of sculptured fancies and architectural monuments. On the morning of Dec. 7 a memorial tablet, surmounted by a bust of Bernini, was unveiled on the Palazzo Lepri, where Bernini lived and died. In the afternoon the beautiful hall of the Conservatori in the Campidoglio was filled with invited guests to enjoy a brilliant discourse from Dr. Corrado Ricci, a savant and writer, who combines learning and scholarship with vivacity of style and lively descriptive powers. The air of a social function was all-pervasive, and the lecturer, with his flow of wit and sparkling anecdote, knew how to make the occasion one of entertainment, devoid of the pedantry and dullness generally dreaded in celebrations. The Presidents of art societies and foreign academies, with resident artists, French, Spanish, English, German, and American, were mustered in full force. The Ambassadors, Barrère of France, Del Mazo of Spain, Sir Philip Currie of England, and others, were a noticeable group. Prince Ruspoli, the Syndic, and the Doria, Chigi, Rospigliosi, and Barberini Princes were observable figures. Preparations had been made for the Queen and her suite. Her failure to appear was ascribed to her sudden decision to receive the Chinese Minister at that hour, but it is also a matter of gossip that her absence was due to the perverse fact that the sculptor Ferrari, President of the Celebration Committee, neglected to sign the invitation addressed to her; his attitude toward the dynasty was also manifested when he declined to be present at the inauguration of the Victor Emmanuel Monument in Venice. The accuracy of many reports of this kind is not always to be vouched for, but there is no doubt about the political differences and antipathies which prompt such incidents with unrecorded frequency.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY.

Many economists unite in the opinion that by far the most propitious step that has been taken in Italian affairs for years is signalized by the commercial treaty recently consummated between France and Italy. The strictest secresy has been maintained in regard to the enterprise, in order that it should not be compromised by the jealousies and importunities of alarmed interests. The announcement of the completed agreement is therefore a surprise to the unprepared public, and appears at first glance a sudden opening to prosperous possibilities, after a long period of check and disaster.

Eleven years ago the Commissioners Luzzati and Ellena were sent to Paris for the purpose of re-establishing the Franco-Italian treaty of 1881. While the negotiations were pending with every prospect of speedy accomplishment, Signor Crispi, Italy's evil genius, then at the head of the Government, made his hapless excursion to Friedrichsruh. It has never been made clear whether he was inspired by an impulse of his own or whether he was actually invited by Bismarck. This theatrical display of intimacy with the arch-enemy of France, at a time of extreme tension between the French and German Nations, caused immediate offense in France, and aroused a hostile feeling toward Italy, which has scarcely yet subsided. The negotiations for the treaty were instantly broken off, and the commercial war that ensued has been of great detriment to the interests of both nations, but in a far greater degree to Italy, where the resultant losses may be counted not only by millions but by billions. The weight of calamity fell upon agricultural interests, which are the most important in the peninsula. Entire provinces were soon impoverished. In the southern sections, where trade with France in wine, oil, and other products was flourishing before 1887, the traffic ceased almost altogether. Politicians have resorted to much rhetoric to explain the accrued advantage of seeking increased trade with other nations, as producers have been compelled to do, but arguments to prove the break with France in any way gainful seem visionary enough when confronted with statistics, which indicate constantly diminishing prosperity in Italian trade, while other nations, even including Spain, show an advance.

TO END THE ECONOMIC WAR.

In 1896 negotiations were again opened in Paris with the object of ending the economic war. That the proceedings should have extended over a period of two years seems strange, since the two Governments were equally desirous of the agreement, but the delay was due to the extreme caution deemed necessary and to the changes of Ministry occurring in each country during the interval. The success of the enterprise may be in great measure ascribed to Barrère, French Ambassador to the Quirinal, who exerted a constant influence upon the leading Deputies of the French Chamber and French industrial magnates in convincing them of the practical value of the scheme, but most of the credit is undoubtedly owing to the ability and untiring efforts of Luzzati, the Italian ex-Minister and noted political economist, whose opinion carried weight everywhere and whose tact was unfailing. The special concessions of the treaty which favor Italian industry concern about eighty articles, including perfumery, medicaments, Parisian small wares, clothing, preserved vegetables, &c. France reserves the liberty of choosing between Italian and Spanish wines, but since both are admitted on equal terms the advantage lies with the Italian, which are always preferred by the dealers for their combining qualities. The producers in Sicily, Sardinia, and Puglia will be especially benefited.

It is not an occasion for millennial hopes even if the agreement is ratified, and possibly the most practical concessions may be amended out of all usefulness, but the indirect advantages are incalculable as adjusting the relations of the two countries upon a more rational basis, and giving a fresh impetus to commercial activities a Italy.

M. S.

OUR MEATS IN GERMANY.

The Imperial Inspection Bill Will Soon Become a Law—Agrarian Exactions Cut Out.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—The Imperial Meat Inspection bill is again one of the foremost subjects discussed by the German newspapers. This measure, early in the week, was finally passed by the Prussian Cabinet, and has gone to the Bundesrath, which, it is understood, will make short work of it, as each of the Federal Governments has already considered it, and the present shape of the bill is virtually the result of mutual concessions made by the several Governments.

From an authoritative source it is learned that the task of agreeing to its final form proved very difficult to the South German Governments, especially Würtemberg and Bavaria, which originally opposed any such legislation since they, thus far, have not been saddled with trichinosis inspection, and saw no reason why the whole empire should be saddled with an expensive meat inspection, merely because Prussia wished it. It was in deference to these South German votes that the Prussian Cabinet gradually cut down the demands, and a number of the agrarian features of the original draft of the bill were eliminated. Two important modifications are the dropping of the clause providing for State remuneration for all cattle and meat declared unfit for sale, and the insertion of a clause

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

It was a pink season—not this season, though the occasion is as fresh in the mind of the hostess as if it were only yesterday—and it was one of the most elaborate entertainments given that Winter. Everything was in a style of the utmost magnificence. No expense or thought was spared in making the occasion one to be long remembered. But there was one thing that the hostess forgot. She did not remember that it was a pink season and that the greater number of her young women guests, among whom were some wonderfully charming brunettes with coloring like a magnificent damask rose, would wear pink gowns. She had arranged that, in the general munificence, there should be for each woman guest a cluster of American Beauty roses. What could be more lovely, what could be more fragrant or delightful! And what, too, if any one should give the matter thought from a financial standpoint, could be more expensive than American Beauty roses in the middle of Winter! And there were so many of them! The cost of the roses for the guests would represent enough money to have given a whole entertainment for people with less magnificent tastes. But, alas! what was beauty, what was fragrance, what was cost, when the roses would not match the pink gowns of the guests! The American Beauty red killed the pink of the gowns altogether. So, here behind a big marble column, there behind a tête-à-tête seat, behind tables and chairs, the next morning the servants gathered up the big clusters of American Beauty roses, which were beautiful and fragrant—and cost, Oh, so much money—but which did not match.

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Does each prima donna possess a golden rule for obtaining and retaining a beautiful complexion? Or is it that the general care which preserves the voice also has its effects upon the skin? Mme. Marcella Sembrich is one of the prima donnas who has a complexion of peaches and cream and a skin as fine as a baby's.

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It is unfortunate that the Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch could not have remained longer in New York. He made an excellent impression upon the few women who had the opportunity of seeing him and his imperial Highness, as Bishop Nicholas addressed him, would have been an acquisition to society. He is a slender young man to whom fortune or a good tailor has given a pair of military-square shoulders. He has altogether a military bearing, as becomes a soldier of rank, his manners are unassuming, and he looks like a well-bred gentleman. He looks more than his age, if, as has been stated, he was born in 1876. He is a blond only in the fact that he is not dark. He has not distinctly blond hair or moustache, and neither are heavy. The Grand Duke does not suggest at all those robust, light-haired men that are sometimes considered typical of the North. He has the appearance of the pale-faced aristocrat.

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It must be something of a trial to be a Grand Duke, though, possibly, being to the manner born, one may be accustomed to the inconveniences of the position. The first part of the ceremonies at the Russian Church was the presentation to the Grand Duke of the bread and salt. That he received at the entrance, where it was waiting on a tray in the hands of a man who presented it with a long speech, while his imperial Highness stood in the attitude of a soldier at attention before him. A housewife irrelevantly wonders what becomes of that bread and salt. The bread was in the form of a nice, little, round brown loaf in the centre of the top of which was apparently set a little gold salt dish. After the speech the Grand Duke took the tray from the speaker, said half a dozen words in response, and handed it to some one beside him, and that was the last seen of it. It would make such a delightful souvenir—especially the pretty little gold salt dish. In the church his imperial Highness stood, the central figure, before the Bishop, to listen to the address of welcome and to be blessed with the big gold crucifix and sprinkled with holy water. Then, after the remainder of the service, he was presented with a big cluster of American Beauty roses, which were also handed over to an attendant before he went to the rooms above to be entertained. Such a pity to waste good bread, pretty little salt cellars, and roses on a mere man, who can't half appreciate them.

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Tea is one of the most important things the women who look after the welfare of Jack Tar ashore sees provided for him. Most of the men who go to the rooms prepared for them by thoughtful women are Englishmen from the big ocean liners, and they appreciate the big bowls of tea ready for them. The men have coffee as a part of their regular rations on board ship, but no tea, and they greatly appreciate the hot bowls full of their national beverage.

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The woman who has many beneficiaries on her list of people to look out for never fails to think of them, even though she may be away for a Summer vacation. So, a New York woman meeting a rich matron last Summer, was ready to accept from her anything that might be used by her protégés. There were some old shoes which were too shabby for her children to wear, and, as she didn't know what to do with them, the woman of many good works immediately put in a claim for them. Of course she could have them; the woman would be only too glad if they could do some really good service, and they were handed over in a day or two. The New York woman took them with delight, but as she looked at them, real tears gathered in her eyes, for in them she saw an epitome of the selfishness of the world and the carelessness of the rich for the poor—for these little ones with whom she was striving so hard trying to make clean, thrifty citizens. From every pair of those boots every button had been ripped.

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It is not only the women who show these little traits of meanness in giving. It was a man who was deploring the ungratefulness of the world at large and the thanklessness of the recipients of others' bounty. "But they are not all ungrateful," he said the other day, talking on his favorite topic. "There was a woman who came to my office the other day"—this is an office in one of the busy parts of the city, where there are no large office buildings and numerous scrubwomen—"and she was truly grateful. I was really sorry for her," he went on pompously. "Poor thing, she had hardly a shoe to her foot, the soles were fairly off. Well, I let her scrub my office floor and wash the windows, and then I gave her a quarter. And you should have seen how thankful she was." Poor woman, she must have been destitute. She had done a lot of hard cleaning for a mere pittance, taken herself away out into the cold with her poor, unprotected feet, paid 5 cents for carfare, perhaps, to get home, had money enough then for a few bowls of soup, and was grateful. And the man, figuratively patting himself upon the back, exclaimed joyfully: "Oh, what a great man am I!"

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The programme of the Chairman of the Programme Committee of a New York woman's club reported recently that 300 letters had been written in connection with the work of obtaining people to speak and sing at the different meetings of the club, 90 letters for one meeting and 60 for another, and this club has only monthly meetings during the cooler months of the year. And they complain that there is no work done in women's clubs.

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The housewife should rejoice that if there is occasion to fumigate her house it is not necessary to use the sulphur from which she and all her family have suffered in times past, while every piece of gilt in the fumigated room went into mourning in disgust at the unpleasantness of the odor, and colors in wall paper and upholstery faded in sadness. For maldelyde gas is now used in place of the sulphur and will not tarnish metal nor change the color in even delicate materials. It is said that there are only two analine dyes which are affected by it.

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In one of the oldest hospitals in the city it is said that the chief ailment in young babies brought to them for treatment is that they have been brought up on the bottle. This in most cases is because the mother considers it too much trouble or too confining to nurse her child. This neglect the hospital people consider almost criminal.

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"The woman whom I respect more than any one I ever met," says Mrs. Pfeiffer of the Public Charities, is a little Jewess with six children to care for. She goes out monthly nursing, though some of the children are working now and are able to assist her a little. Some time ago one of her boys met a little urchin on the street, who recognized him and with whom he had been at school. The little fellow had a bundle of clothes, all his belongings, with him, for he had been turned out of his sister's house, he said, and had nothing to do and nowhere to go. 'Can't I bring him in?' the boy with a home asked his mother. 'Yes,' she said, 'certainly.' 'But he can't sleep here,' she said that night, for there was no room for him in her house. 'I will move up close to the wall, so he can sleep with me,' her own boy answered. So she kept the stranger not only that night but from that time on. And he grew up to be a nice boy and very grateful to this good friend. But one day he came in, bringing a little brother, and he, too, the widow undertook to keep. But the little fellow turned out to be a thief and she was obliged to put him in an institution. It was in that way I came to call upon her. She told me the story with tears in her eyes. 'It is not his fault,' she said, speaking of the child; 'he does not know any better, but I cannot keep him in my home until he has learned the difference between right and wrong. He must stay in the institution until he has learned that, and then I will take him back again.' She was going to see him every month and taking him presents. 'You are the best woman I ever saw,' I said to her. 'No,' she answered, 'any one would have done the same; you would have done it.' 'No,' I said, 'I am sure I shouldn't. I might have put the children into institutions, but to take them from the street into my home, I am sure I shouldn't.'"

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The beautiful liberty velvets are used chiefly for upholstery, but occasionally a woman gets them for gowns. They are so beautiful in color that there is nothing that can be found which will equal them. There is one beautiful shade of mauve that blends wonderfully with a soft shade of green in the liberty. The figured liberties, with all their artistic blending of color, are too pronounced for draperies in the house unless in a room where wall, floor covering, and furniture are exceptionally plain and have no pronounced color tones. Dining room chairs with the backs covered with the liberty velvet, figured, are effective. Nothing is prettier than the velvet for a sofa pillow, but it is often difficult to find a plain color in other materials that will blend with the soft shades of the velvet for a lining.

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The increasing number of women physicians has been an actual benefit to women and children quite aside from the fact that by opening the profession to women many of them have been able to care for themselves in a way that they could not otherwise have done, says Dr. Alice Blackwell, the pioneer woman physician. She considers that women patients are more frank with a woman physician than with a man, and that a woman can treat children more successfully.

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They are talking in Paris, it seems, of taking to knickerbockers in place of skirts, and if they do they will make the new garments of the most gorgeous materials—brocades and satins. But the bifurcated garment does not promise to be very popular. There is not one woman in fifty who looks well without a long skirt beneath her gown, and there is always a satisfaction in a pretty petticoat, which if it is not entirely in evidence, a glimpse of its beauties may be seen occasionally. Brocades and silks are too pretty not to be given an opportunity to show themselves.

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There was a most attractive looking woman walking down Fifth Avenue the other day. It was a stormy day, and she appeared delightfully free and unhampered in her movements. She wore a gray, tailor-made suit, the skirt of which "hung beautifully," as women say, and it escaped the ground by four or five inches. The woman was not young, but of the age when a woman must dress with discretion. This dress, however, was entirely suitable, and it was a pleasure to see the wearer, she looked so altogether trim. She had not, however, been sufficiently long accustomed to the short skirt to feel quite unconscious of it, and she crossed the streets with her hands on the back breadths quite after the fashion of the woman who must lift her gown. Perhaps it was only a movement of the hand, which it will take the woman, if she should ever take to short skirts entirely, several generations to outgrow. It is a fixed habit, and it is to be observed very early in the life of the woman. When she is a little maiden of a few years she crosses the street with her little skirts in her hands, exactly as her mamma does. It is the way she gets practice for these duties in later years when she must life her skirts, the man says.

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They discussed rainy-day frocks at the Rainy-Day Club last week at some length. Some thought it would be well to have the club have some uniformity in the way of gowns, perhaps all the gowns of the same color. Some wished to have more definite rules in regard to length, but no one seemed to really wish to be hampered in any way. In speaking of a uniform color, Mrs. Palmer made a sensible remark. She advocated anything but black as a club color, for the reason that it was the practice of most women to cut down or cut up their old black skirts to meet the requirements of the club and the exigencies of the weather. Mrs. Palmer is a sensible woman, and she knew whereof she spoke. If the powers would only the "giftie gie" some of the members to see the outlines of the lower edges of their skirts, they would see the line of beauty represented in a way not altogether desirable. If the club should put in its constitution a clause insisting that every member have a cheval glass and never leave the house without a careful study of costume in it, much general good would be accomplished. There is another thing that needs careful study, and that is the number of inches from the ground the skirt is cut. An inch or half an inch makes for perfection in length or ugliness. A woman is to be seen on the streets occasionally who has made absolutely a guy of herself because her gown is an inch too short. It is indescribably funny to see the head of a serious-looking, gray-haired woman upon what looks like an opera bouffe body.

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There is one thing the Rainy-Day Club is not going to have, and that is its name inscribed all over its costumes. Miss Sara Palmer proposed that. It had been suggested, she said, that braid could be made in pretty curves which would outline the words "Rainy-Day Club" indistinctly. A manufacturer had promised to make the braid if there was a sufficiently large order, and all members could wear upon all kinds of suits this community braid, which would allow individuality in design and yet insure a strong family resemblance. But the Rainy-Day Club is not going to have that kind of uniformity. There were long-drawn-out "Ohs", of disapproval before Miss Palmer fairly introduced her remark. It would have given the world something interesting to study, however, and it is too bad the proposition was not received with more favor. One woman would have had the words run perpendicularly up and down her gown, another around the skirt, another introduced them on the jacket, and it would have kept people constantly "guessing," to use the vernacular, to make out the puzzle and learn if the cyclept women with braided gowns were all real rainy daisies or not.

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There is another thing which will not happen in the Rainy-Day Club. One of its members at the meeting informed the assembled body that she had been approached by a shoe man who would like to provide the club with its rainy-day shoes, and he would like, also, to send the President a sample pair for trial. "No," said the President, with an expressive smile; "no, we have heard before of Presidents of clubs who have tried shoes. We will not repeat the experience." Some innocent member, it was also announced, had written to the manufacturer of the "Sorosis" shoe, asking what he could do for the club. "But he has never answered," she reported. The club smiled at that. The man who secured the name of "Sorosis" for his shoes probably feels that his life might be in danger if he should get into controversies with another woman's club. It is probable that he does not have many patrons for the Sorosis article among the members of that club, where it is throwing the gauntlet to even mention the word shoe. It is rumored now that Sorosians use only the words boots and slippers since their name has been so sadly taken in vain and the Sorosis shoe has been on the market.

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One of the prettiest gowns that has been mentioned this season was described by Katherine De Forest in Harper's Bazar. "It was of gray tulle," she said, "embroidered, the skirt giving an effect of three undulated ruffles, separated by bands of chinchilla, the bodice trimmed with a deep embroidered bertha, bordered with chinchilla, gray velvet straps over the tops of the shoulders and dainty little sleeves shaped like two little leaves caught together on the outside of the arm by velvet choux."

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Mourning gowns, crape, and even ordinary black is not healthful, a physician says, and that it is "directly responsible for bad eyes, bad digestion, and bad temper," and sometimes the cause of death. This statement, made in The Homeopathic Envoy, should have some authority, but it is made without explanation. Women, before following the advice to give up black altogether, would like to know the reason why. Men wear ordinary black quite as often as women.

CHRISTMAS ECONOMY.

Narcissus is a deft young maid,
So neat, and trim, and handy!
She used a half a ton of coal,
In mamma's dress she burned a hole,
She filled the house with smoke and soot,
She ruined fifteen pounds of fruit,
On every finger raised a blister,
Scalded twice her younger sister,
Fussed and hurried all day long,
Let her voice out, loud and strong,
And made two pounds of candy.
—From Chicago Tribune.

When alum is burnt and ground it makes a white powder which looks similar to a good baking powder. This makes it so dangerous.

The only way to be certain against danger from alum is to make sure that you buy and use the Royal Baking Powder.

The Royal is known by everyone to be a pure and wholesome grape cream of tartar baking powder.

The Government chemists so report and likewise say it is the greatest, in leavening strength, and makes perfectly light, white, healthful biscuit, cakes, etc. In all quick baking it is par excellence.

THE CITY'S BAD BOYS

Many of Them Are to be Found in the Truant School.

IN CHARGE OF A "MOTHER"

Mrs. Alger Does Not Believe These Urchins Are Hopeless—Something About Her Work with Them.

It is very appropriate that the little imps who make up the bad boys of the city's educational departments should have a woman to look out for them when they are put away for repair, a city mother to see that they are regenerated and turned from truants into good, school-loving, little urchins once more. Mrs. M. E. R. Alger, who is in charge of the home for truants, has been a good friend to the city's bad boys ever since she was appointed the city's first woman truant officer a few years ago. She seems to have a warm affection for every dirty, naughty, little urchin, and they return her liking, though she is strict as well as kind. There were a number of little truants the other evening, a little after dark, in the basement of the truant school, some six or eight who stood in the middle of a large room, each with a block of wood in front of him, which he used as a blacking-box, and polished his shoes until they shone, and then made way for one of the other boys sitting around the room. The boys were getting ready for the evening drill. That is one of the features of the institution which helps to give the boys a feeling of self-respect and to keep them in touch with the people who are interested in their welfare after they have left the school.

During the daytime there are regular lessons, to keep them up with the schools they will have to return to in a few weeks; there are some domestic duties, and every evening this drill, with instruction by a drillmaster. The boys like it; they are willing to come back for it when they leave the school, and they can if they are on their good behavior. One of the things Mrs. Alger has instituted is this visitors' night, and Friday is reserved for outside boys to come in and drill. They are treated to refreshments—nice fresh bread and butter, and perhaps, on rare occasions, a little jam. The drill comes on at an early hour, and they are home by 8 or 9 o'clock, in time there may be a regularly organized Red, White, and Blue Club for the boys. As it is at present, when a boy first enters the school he is given a red button to wear. This pins on like a campaign button, but is all plain red. If during the first two weeks of his stay the boy behaves well, he is promoted and gets a blue button, and after he has worn that two weeks he has a chance for the red, white, and blue button, which is twice the size of the others, and which he wears when he leaves the school and while he is on good behavior.

Mrs. Alger wishes the boys to leave the truant school and start out in a fresh routine. Sometimes a boy goes to a different school. Then Mrs. Alger says to him: "Now you are going to a new teacher; she does not know that you play 'hooky,' and you do as well as you can and you will have a fresh chance to begin all right again." Very often a boy takes this advice, and there is no more trouble with him.

"I don't think we have any right to crush the little fellows," said Mrs. Alger. "I don't believe any boy is hopeless, and I don't believe that simply because the father drinks and the family is good for nothing that there is no hope for the child, or that he is beyond redemption. I believe that if the compulsory education law was enforced we should have no more juvenile criminals. There was a boy arrested the other day for stealing, one of the boys we have been looking after. If the truant officer had had time to follow him up he would never have been arrested.

Another thing I do not believe in is the weaning of a boy from his home, no matter how bad it is. Sometimes we succeed in remodeling the home. I make a great deal of a boy's affection for his mother.

"In the last raid on the truants there were two boys brought in who said they were 'bums' and did not have homes. They had been sleeping in a stable in Allen Street. They sat down in the room here, and about dinner time they began to be hungry and to grow uneasy. 'Ain't we going to have anything to eat?' one of them asked. 'No,' was the answer. 'Ain't we going to have a chance to sleep?' Then the officer took them down stairs where we have two cells to show them where they would have to sleep, and they broke down, gave their addresses, and their mothers came to see about them. The mother of one was a fine-looking woman. The tears were streaming down her face. She had been everywhere to find the boy, notified the Gerry Society and the police. That boy broke down entirely, and was sent home, but the other one paid no attention to his mother, and didn't seem to care anything about her. 'I'm afraid you are all wrong, heart and hands and head, and I'm afraid you will have to stay here always,' I said. 'You don't care anything for your mother, and you don't care for anything.'

"But after he had been here sometime I found him one day weeping copiously. 'I do love my mother,' he sobbed; 'I don't know,' I said, 'here is your mother coming here every day to inquire about her boy, and you have had nothing to say to her. But finally it was put to vote in the school, and the boys decided that he did really love his mother, and he was allowed to go."

The boys usually write a letter to some one asking them if they will not request that they be taken out. The domestic duties that the boys perform and the confinement are so trying to young truants that they are very glad to get away. The letters are very simple and read something after this fashion: "I don't like to stay here. Won't you please take me out?" That letter gives the boy an idea that some one is interested in him. It may be his mother or his school teacher to whom he writes, and when the note is answered the boy can go. It gives them a feeling that some one is looking out for them. One poor little fellow went to Mrs. Alger in tears. "Mrs. Alger," he sobbed, "you are the only friend I have in the world."

There is a method of treating the "eligibles" for the school that is interesting. Mrs. Alger considers that 497 boys have been saved by it already. These are the little truants who are just about ready to be committed to the school, but may be saved and usually are. There is perhaps a private hearing, the teacher testifies to the boy's absence, a notice with a big red seal—that seal carries great weight—is sent to the mother, and she appears to say that she cannot keep her boy in school. The truant officer of the district adds his testimony. The papers, witnessed by Mrs. Alger, who is a notary, are all real, and the boy is a full-fledged "eligible." He is told of everything that has taken place. He can be taken into the school at any time, but he has yet time, if he will, to help himself.

He is given a card on which there are places for marking attendance and conduct and a signature. The teacher marks the first two daily, and if they are satisfactory, then the mother, or Mrs. Alger, signs the card, and Mrs. Alger must see it at least once a week. Sometimes there is a long record of "excellent" and "punctuality." There is one card where the small boy evidently tried very hard the first few days of his probation, and the marks were good. Then they were not so good, the next day "disorderly," and the day following the urchin tore up the card in disgust and threw it at the teacher.

That was very bad, but he must have repented, for he picked up the fragments and took them straight to Mrs. Alger to see what truce could be patched up.

"You can't think a boy is entirely bad when he will do that, can you?" she asks.

"And some of the boys walk down from Fiftieth Street and Eleventh Avenue to Twenty-first Street here on the east side to show me their cards."

There is religious instruction for the children, and there are Protestant and Roman Catholic instructors for the children. Mrs. Alger has a Hebrew book from which she teaches Hebrew prayers to the Jewish children.

"They have most beautiful prayers," she says, "and to the children who do not know them I teach them. The little fellow who said he was a 'bum,' when he finally broke down, and I asked him if he said his prayers, told me he used to say them, and then he took the book and read them to me in Hebrew. Some of the children go to church every day and say prayers three times a day."

They are not at all bad-looking little fellows in the truant school. They seem more mischievous than wicked, and some of them have even cherubic expressions. They are very small boys to be the cause for the erection of a big institution. The officers are anxious now to have some authority given Police Justices to fine the parents of children who play truant. If it is only a small sum it will be so effective, they believe, that the work of the officers will be greatly lessened.

There are no girl truants. There is no accommodation for them, and not really sufficient for the boys. "But the girls are too clever," says Mrs. Alger. "They know if they stay away from school it means taking care of babies and washing the dishes at home. They can't hide in cellars or run away to the parks. If they want to be wicked they wait until they are sixteen or seventeen and out of the jurisdiction of older people."

SONG OF THE MOTHER.

Oh! could I find the forest
Where the pencil-trees grow!
Oh! might I see their stately stems
All standing in a row!
I'd hie me to their grateful shade,
In deep, in deepest bliss,
For then I need not hourly hear
A chorus such as this—

Chorus.
Oh! lend me a pencil, please, mamma!
Oh! draw me some houses and trees, mamma!
Oh! make me a floppy
Great poppy to copy,
And horses that prances and gees, mamma!

The branches of the pencil-tree
Are pointed, every one,
Ay! each one has a glancing point
That glitters in the sun;
The leaves are leaves of paper white,
All fluttering in the breeze,
Ah! could I pluck one rustling bough,
I'd silence cries like these—

Chorus.
Oh! lend me a pencil, do, mamma!
I've got mine all stuck in the glue, mamma!
Oh! make me a pretty
Big barn and a city,
And a cow and a steam engine, too, mamma!

The fruit upon the pencil-tree
Hangs ripening in the sun,
In clusters bright of pocketknives—
Three blades to every one,
Ah! might I pluck one shining fruit,
And plant it by my door,
The pleading cries, the longing sighs,
Would trouble me no more.

Chorus.
Oh! sharpen a pencil for me, mamma!
'Cause Johnny and Baby have three, mamma!
And this isn't fine!
And Hal sat down on mine!
So do it bee-yu-ti-ful-lee, mamma!
—New Orleans Daily Picayune.

HOME OF THE LITTLE MOTHERS.

Much Work Is Done There for the Children of the City.

The home of the Little Mothers has been a busy place this last week. The Little Mothers have a large home now that they may call their own. The three-story building at 304 East Twenty-first Street seems very large, compared with the single floor they had not long ago on Third Avenue. But it is small when compared with the work the Little Mothers' Aid Association conducts from there.

The work for these Little Mothers, whose hands rock the cradle and help to rule the world just as truly as the "really truly" mothers, has grown to large proportions since Mrs. J. H. Johnston first undertook to help the few little mothers she saw near her home. There are thousands of them who are reached through the association, visited by its chaperones, and treated to good things to eat and presents on Thanksgivings, Easters, and Christmases, and taken to the country in Summer.

On the lower floor this past week it has looked as if there had been a massacre of the innocents, for there have been bags and bags lying around, and from almost every one the small, well-shod feet of an infant standing out at the end. These bags were for the Christmas celebration of the Little Mothers, which took place last Friday, and there was a doll for every little girl, with candy, an orange, mittens, or a handkerchief. The dolly was tucked in head first to prevent accident. The association provides gifts for 350 children at Christmas, little ones who did not have an Easter or Thanksgiving celebration, for there are so many of them to be looked after that they have to take turns in their festivities. There were also for the Christmas celebration warm skirts and jackets, not for all, but for any one who should come insufficiently clad. Many persons were kept busy all last week preparing for the festivities, and they form only a small part of the work of the association. Much work is done in the house.

The second floor has been fitted up for the babies of the Little Mothers—a sort of day nursery—by Mrs. B. F. Hooper in memoriam, and there is no baby's nursery in the city that is prettier or more inviting. Mrs. Hooper has not only fitted up the rooms—the playroom, with its sand heap; the little bedroom where the babies may take naps—but she provides all the luncheons for the babies. These fortunate youngsters are nourished on canned soups of the best and most expensive brand, as well as bread and milk, and they have oranges as special treats. A young woman is engaged to take care of both babies and the place. There are sometimes twenty babies there in a day.

There are classes at different times all through the week, and the Little Mothers when they come learn the use of the basement or to sew or mend on the top floor, leave their little charges in the nurserv.

The upper floor has been fitted up entirely by Mrs. George A. Hearn, and for two days in every week she is there all day long teaching small girls to mend. That is Mrs. Hearn's sensible hobby with these little women from the tenements, and they are repaying the attention she has given them in the interest they take and the ability they are developing to make the most of everything. This is her motto for them: "Nothing is too small to use." Women who live at the Waldorf do not usually trouble their brains much about patches, but Mrs. Hearn's friends know that when she wears a troubled expression it is not because of a personal annoyance, but because she has a spotted or plaid dress for which she wishes to make half sleeves to piece out those that are partially worn, and she wonders what she will do when she has only dots and plaids and needs a stripe to finish out her work.

There is a pretty parlor with a piano on this floor that Mrs. Hearn has furnished; a supply room, a little kitchen, and in the rear the workroom, where the Little Mothers come to learn the mystery of patches and what can be done by adding a hem and putting on a new binding.

There are fifty children in Mrs. Hearn's class, and she looks after them all personally and sees that they are cared for and remembered Christmas with all the good things that Santa Claus brings. Her mending class is a unique and practical charity which is deserving of special mention. There are other classes with eighty pupils, under the direction of Mrs. G. W. Eason. These pupils do a great amount of work. These are all, too, outside of the children who attended the Christmas festival for the members of the sewing classes; all had their Christmas festivities at the "Happy Day House," as the Little Mothers' Home is called, and the little cooks of the place prepared and ate a Christmas dinner there.

The Little Mothers have a place there too. When the girls grow old enough to go to work and give over their charges to younger sisters, they join the K. L. M. Club and the association looks after them when they need the most care as they go out into the world. The Little Mothers' Aid Association might be called with propriety a good citizenship club.

THE BACHELOR-GIRL.

She's a satisfied bachelor-girl,
She vows that she never will marry;
She has been in society's whirl
And known many a marriage miscarry.

She is pretty, well furnished with brains,
And it doesn't quite enter her mains,
While around her all pleasant remains
To link her glad life with a man's.

She can guide herself well with her head,
She can do lots of good with her hands;
She's a model girl, so it is said,
But a latchkey she always demands.

She had joined a girl bachelor's club,
Into which not a man was allowed
(As it happened, just there was the rub,)
And to celibacy all were vowed.

At the very last meeting, though loathed,
A general confession was planned,
And 'twas found every girl was betrothed,
So the club then was forced to disband.

All betrothed but our bachelor-girl;
To her colors still faithful and true,
That sole banner she still will unfurl;
Who will order it down, I or you?
—GEORGE BIRDSEYE, in Boston Globe.

A Rag Carpet Bee.

Apple bees, quilting bees, husking bees, &c., have all been reproduced in public with more or less accuracy since the organization of the Society of New England Women. The society is now preparing an innovation in the form of a rag carpet bee, which will take place at Delmonico's the evening of Jan. 24. Besides the actual weaving of carpet, braiding of rugs, &c., there will be a short dialogue arranged from Samantha Allen's works, conge, and games of ye olden time.

A. JAECKEL & CO.,
FURRIERS,
Have made marked reductions to close out their stock of
FINE FURS,
Sealskin, Persian Lamb, and Broadtail Coats, Capes, Wraps, Evening Garments, Collarettes, Muffs, Neck Pieces, and Furs of all descriptions.
37 Union Square, Bet. 16th & 17th Streets.

THE M'KINLEY HOUSEHOLD

Simplicity and Comfort Mark the President's Home Life.

ROUTINE OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Too Much Work to Leave Time for Recreation—Strong Preference for Colored Servants.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The housekeeping side of the White House is a sealed book, not only to the people at large and to the hundreds who daily visit the President upon missions affecting both nations and individuals, but even to the guests at the resplendent state dinners which are the chief events of the social season at the capital. Constantly besieged by an army of officials high and low, and by others who hope for official preferment, the Executive Mansion still forms the home of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. And the few, principally relatives of the family, who are admitted within the sacred home circle, know that it is a home in reality.

With a host of servants at her command, the mistress of the White House exercises a general supervision over the housekeeping affairs, and throughout the handsome apartments there are bright touches which show the hand of a mistress. Housekeeping plays a highly important part in the world's affairs, and housekeeping at the Executive Mansion necessarily is carried on upon a most elaborate scale.

The chief personage connected with the domestic side of the Presidential residence is the steward. The present steward is William T. Sinclair, a colored man, and the first of his race to hold the office. Next to him comes the housekeeper, Marie Barbery, a young and rather pretty New Yorker. These two are practically responsible for everything.

The leading characteristics of the President's home life are simplicity, regularity, and comfort. The President is always up by 8:30 in the morning, and Mrs. McKinley seldom sleeps much later than that hour. Their bedroom is the one used by Mr. Cleveland and his wife. Like all the living rooms of the White House, it is on the second floor, and looks out on the rear grounds. The beds used by the President and his wife stand side by side. They are medium-sized, comfortable looking, white-enameled beds, with sheets of pure linen and covers of plain white Marseilles.

THE PRESIDENT'S DAILY ROUTINE.

A private bathroom adjoins the bedroom, and the first thing the President does in the morning is to take a tepid bath. At 8:45 every morning family prayers are said by the President, in a drawing room across the main corridor from the bedroom. Breakfast is served in the private dining room on the first floor at 9 o'clock.

Immediately after breakfast the President begins work. His busiest hours are from 10 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Luncheon is always ready at 1 o'clock, but frequently the President does not sit down to the table before 2. When his business is urgent Mrs. McKinley generally lunches alone, or with some visiting friend. This is the rule on Cabinet days. Usually after a Cabinet meeting one of the members takes luncheon with the President, and they discuss whatever may be pressing in public affairs.

On week days dinner is served promptly at 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Sunday an hour earlier. After dinner the President goes to his work room and dictates correspondence. Midnight is his regular hour for retiring, but during the war it was often long after daylight before he sought rest.

In the language of the Washington market dealers, Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are "good livers," but not "high livers." There are many private families in Washington that spend more money on their tables, but few that live better. The daily expense of the President's private table does not average quite $25. This is, of course, exclusive of the cost of special or state dinners, but it includes the entertainment of many visitors. Invariably there are one or more guests to luncheon and dinner.

Miss Mabel McKinley, daughter of Abner McKinley, and Miss Barber, Mrs. McKinley's niece, are the most frequent guests who remain overnight. They are both musicians, and Mrs. McKinley takes great pleasure in their visits. The absence of children in the White House is especially marked in this Administration, because the public interest in the domestic side of the two Administrations immediately preceding was centred in "Baby" McKee and the Cleveland trio of youngsters. But Mr. McKinley and his wife are very fond of children. When they are passing in and out of the White House and see little ones about the portico or grounds they always stop and speak to them, and there are several little girls in Washington whom Mrs. McKinley frequently entertains for a day for the pleasure of having them about her.

MRS. McKINLEY'S HEAVY MAIL.

The active part of the domestic duties falls upon the housekeeper. Mrs. McKinley's ill-health will not permit her to assume the actual management of such a household. Yet she is not idle a moment during the day. The quantity of mail she receives is enormous, and she opens and personally answers about all of it. Charity appeals come to her from all parts of the country. Women beg for her influence and mediation in behalf of their condemned sons or husbands. The pathetic appeals for pardons are very trying upon her, because she is compelled to decline to interfere in such matters.

The President very decidedly prefers colored help. His steward, cook, coachman, footman, and waiters are all colored. Sinclair, the present steward, comes from New York. He is considered a most careful buyer. He served President Cleveland eight years, and Mr. Cleveland recommended him to Mr. McKinley. His salary, fixed by law and paid by the Government, is $1,800 a year. He has an office in the basement of the White House, but lives with his family on Sixteenth Street, a few blocks distant. He is responsible for all the property belonging to the United States within the Executive Mansion, and is bonded for $20,000. The value of some of the property under his care, from a historical standpoint, is inestimable.

If the steward were so inclined he could make at least $2,000 a year lending his name to schemes. Dealers often offer him large sums to buy exclusively from them, so that they can advertise themselves as caterers to the President. New York caterers have offered him as high as $100 for the menu and description of a special dinner given by the President, in order to reproduce it for patrons. A curio collector offered him $200 for one of the plates from which Mr. McKinley ate his dinner April 20, 1898, the day he signed the Cuban resolutions and the ultimatum to Spain.

HOW THE BILLS ARE PAID.

The steward has a Dayton wagon and driver, and he generally goes to market about 8 o'clock in the morning. At the end of each month the dealers from whom he buys send in their bills and he carefully looks them over. The ones he approves go to W. H. Crook, who is a bonded paymaster and a sort of Second Assistant Secretary to the President. Mr. Crook submits to the President an itemized account of the monthly expenditures for the table and other purposes. The President never pays cash for anything which goes on his table. He pays for everything in checks, drawing them himself as the bills are presented.

Mrs. Benjamin, a typical South Carolina negress, is the regular White House cook. She comes from Senator Tillman's old home, and is an expert on fried chicken, hot bread, and pies. The President likes Mrs. Benjamin's conception of pie crust better than the finest French pastry. In fact he would not give her up for forty French cooks. For special occasions, though, the steward engages a Frenchman from New York.

The domestic help furnished for the White House by the Government is not half enough. President McKinley hires out of his own pocket his housekeeper, bedroom maids, cook, coachman, footman, stableman, waiters, helpers in the kitchen, and extra help for all special occasions. All the linen, silverware, glass, and china are furnished by the Government, through the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, an army officer. He promptly honors all requisitions made for additions and alterations, but Mr. McKinley has not asked for any changes in the accommodations. He has accepted them just as Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland left them.

The steward is responsible for the stables and horses, but he does not personally superintend them. The Government provides a stable building with about a dozen stalls and a carriage room. It also hires a stable boss and one helper. Mr. McKinley provides his own footmen and coachmen and additional helpers. The present coachman is a young, smooth-faced negro, quite a fast, but a very careful, driver.

THE WHITE HOUSE STABLE.

The McKinley livery is modest. It consists of high, black silk hats and long, light tan coats, which are silver-buttoned down to black boots. The carriages, three in number, are handsome, but not elaborate. The harness is silver-mounted to a degree of good taste, and the six horses are fairly well bred. The best pair comes from West Virginia, a heavy pair from Pennsylvania, and a third pair is made up of a Kentucky saddle horse and a horse presented to the President by the late Charles R. Fleischmann of Cincinnati. The President has been in his stable but once—the first day of his Administration—and does not seem to take much interest in his horses.

The oldest servant in the White House is "Uncle Jerry," a very aristocratic old darky. His favorite expression, and one which has distinguished him around Washington, is, "What's good enough for the President, is good enough for Uncle Jerry." President Grant hired Jerry during his first Administration, and he has been in the White House continuously ever since. His duty is to keep things in general clean, and he has performed this important trust to the entire satisfaction of each succeeding President. Gen. Grant wanted Jerry to tour the world with him, but he was afraid he would get seasick.

The only guard about the Executive Mansion and the surrounding grounds is a small detachment of police from the Washington force. A detective from either the city force or the United States Secret Service Bureau is always in sight of the President when he goes out in public. He is very seldom seen walking nowadays, and when he drives out the detective follows in a small carriage. Like Gen. Harrison, Mr. McKinley is a great walker, but of late he has been too busy for much exercise or recreation. Sometimes during the morning he takes a walk with Secretary Porter through the grounds back of the White House, which are kept closed most of the time. Even upon these strolls the President is always talking over affairs. Yet, with all his hard work, he keeps up wonderfully, and his step is as firm as ever.

HENRY CALDWELL.

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MISS BARNA'S SINGING.

She Will Give Wagnerian Music in Baireuth Next Summer—A California Girl.

There is a pretty woman up town who is to do credit to her native land by singing the Wagnerian music in its home at Baireuth this coming Summer. She is Miss Marie Barna, a young American, with red brown tints in her hair and the same color tones in her eyes; a woman who wears pale blues and is a symphony in red browns. She has just returned from a season of grand opera at Saxe-Coburg. Miss Barna confirmed the report that she is to sing at Baireuth this year.

"I shall be here singing in concerts for two months," she said, "then I shall return to Saxe-Gotha to sing the rôles of Elsa, Isolde, Senta, and Elizabeth at the festival in March and April. That is to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Saxe-Cobur

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Jonathan and John.

Should Jonathan and John fall out,
The world would stagger from that bout;
With John and Jonathan at one
The world's great peace will have begun.

With Jonathan and John at war
The hour that havoc hungers for
Will strike, in ruin of blood and tears—
The world set back a thousand years.

With John and Jonathan sworn to stand
Shoulder to shoulder, hand by hand,
Justice and peace shall build their throne
From tropic sea to frozen zone.

When Jonathan and John forget
The scar of an ancient wound to fret,
And smile to think of an ancient feud
Which the God of the nations turned to good,

When the bond of a common creed and speech
And kindred binds them each to each,
And each in the other's victories
The pride of his own achievement sees—

How paltry a thing they both will know
That grudge of a hundred years ago—
How small that blemish of wrath and blame
In the blazonry of their common fame!
—CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS in The January Century.

France, Past and Present.

From The National Review.

Compared with most of her neighbors, France was a rich State in the days of Louis XIV. Her share of the aggregate wealth of the great powers was possibly even larger than her percentage of the aggregate population. She had only one serious competitor—namely, England. Germany and Italy were as poor as they were politically weak; Russia, in an economic sense, was yet unborn. At a moderate estimate, more than half of the wealth of Europe was concentrated in two States—England and France. But it is now far more widely distributed. Nine or ten years ago an estimate was made of the accumulated wealth of Europe by the Chief of the Statistical Bureau of the French Ministry of Finance. He worked out a magnificent total of 1,000 milliards of francs, each milliard being equivalent to 40 millions sterling. To the six great powers he assigned about nine-tenths of the whole, or 900 milliards. Great Britain he placed at the head of his list with 250 milliards. France second with 200 milliards, Germany was a bad third with 170 milliards, and Russia a very poor fourth with 110 milliards. Austria and Italy brought up the rear with 100 milliards and 80 milliards, respectively. Even then France and Germany were believed by other authorities to be nearer each other than M. de Foville put them, but there can be no doubt that in the interval their relative positions have changed greatly in favor of Germany.

In the past ten years the industrial and financial activity of the Germans has in every direction exceeded that of the French. Assuming that it has been but moderately profitable, it must have produced a corresponding excess of accumulated wealth. Russia's progress may have been slow compared with Germany, but it has been rapid compared with that of France. Austria and Italy, notwithstanding all their drawbacks, have also been gaining ground on the nation which was formerly the second richest in Europe.

Tuna Fishing.

From The Pall Mall Magazine.

My introduction to this prince of the Pacific was on this wise: My brother and I were trolling for yellow-tail off the Island of Santa Catalina. The sun had just risen above the low fog-banks that obscured the mainland, and was dispersing with gentle authority the children of the mist that loitered upon the face of the waters. Around us, in palest placidity, was the ocean—vast, vague, and mysterious; abeam, snug in the embrace of bare brown hills, slumbered the tiny town of Avalon. We could see plainly the real façade of the big hotel, the gleaming canvas of a thousand tents, and, dotting the surface of the bay, long rows of pleasure boats, gay with white, green, yellow, and blue paint, whose reflected colors danced and sparkled with joyous significance; for these tender tints resolved into sound, murmured a rondo of recreation and rest—a measure enchanting to the ears of work-a-day Californians, whose holidays are so few and far between.

Suddenly out of the Summer sea a flying fish—the humming-bird of ocean—flashed athwart our bows, and then, not a dozen yards distant, the waters parted, and a huge tuna, in its resplendent livery of blue and silver, swooped with indescribable strength and rapidity upon its quarry, catching it, mirabile dictu, in mid air. In a fraction of a second the deed was done; the ocean, recording the splash of the leviathan, rippled applause, and our questions pattered like hail upon the somewhat hard understanding of our boatman, a son of Alsace.

"Yes," he said, his white teeth in curious contrast to a lean, bronzed face—"yes, messieurs, that is a tuna; a two-hundred-pounder, at least!"

Beau Nash as a Gambler.

From "The History of Gambling in England."

When the late Earl of T——d was a youth he was passionately fond of play, and never better pleased than with having Mr. Nash for his antagonist. Nash saw with concern his Lordship's foible, and undertook to cure him, though by a very disagreeable remedy. Conscious of his own superior skill, he determined to engage him in single play for a very considerable sum. His Lordship, in proportion as he lost his game, lost his temper, too; and as he approached the gulf, seemed still more eager for ruin.

He lost his estate; some writings were put into the winner's possession; his very equipage deposited as a last stake, and he lost that also. But when our generous gamester had found his Lordship sufficiently punished for his temerity he returned all, only stipulating that he should be paid five thousand pounds whenever he should think proper to make the demand. However, he never made any such demand during his Lordship's lifetime; but some time after his decease, Mr. Nash's affairs being in (sic) the wane, he demanded the money of his Lordship's heirs, who honorably paid it without any hesitation.

Fine People in 1789.

From Chambers's Journal.

My lady was as reckless as my lord, and rattled the dicebox and shuffled the cards from dusk till morning, going home with ruined fortunes, in her sedan chair, when workmen were going home from lathe and loom to breakfast. Family diamonds and jewels and plate were staked when the guineas were exhausted, and when these possessions had gone farms and estates were sacrificed. The amusements, too, of wealthy people were of a coarse and cruel description. Rat-worrying, cock-fighting, and badger-baiting were favorite diversions. Prizefighting was regarded as essential to keep up the courage of Englishmen. Even the clergy joined in these low and brutal pastimes and neglected their spiritual duties, or cut short a Sunday afternoon service sooner than miss being present at a main of cocks or seeing two men entering the ring for the express purpose of pommeling one another, breaking ribs, damaging noses, knocking out teeth, and cracking jaws.

The devotional life of the Church was distinguished by all the dull apathy that prevailed during the Georgian period; the sacred edifices were dormitories for the living as well as of the dead; but the work of Whitefield and the two brothers Wesley had helped to breathe new life into the dry bones of the establishment.

The Landrail.

From The Saturday Review.

The most remarkable thing about the landrail is its extraordinary instinct or passion for migration. Whence comes to it that overpowering desire which, twice in the year, impels it, weak-winged though it is, to change its quarters, to range during our English Springtime as far north as the bleak and frozen shores of arctic Greenland, to descend in the Fall of the year away south into Africa and eastward into Asia, reaching in its return migration countries so distant and so widely sundered as Natal and Afghanistan? At present—in spite of theories and surmises—we have no satisfactory reason offered to us for the wonderful migration—recurring steadily, persistently, and unfailingly, year after year—of a bird like the landrail, whose weak wings and strongly developed legs plainly attest the fact that its natural powers of progression lie far more in walking and running than in flying.

The extent of the migration of the landrail, although not yet perfectly ascertained, is reasonably well known. In its northern passage it reaches, during April and May, England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Hebrides, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the far Faroes, nay, even such solitary and remote Atlantic rocks as the lonely islet of St. Kilda. It is well known in Northt Europe, resorting in its Spring passage to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. But, beyond even these great migrations, there is established the fact that this feeble-winged creature, which in September seems scarcely capable of flapping heavily for thirty paces before the gunner, can and does summon up powers of flight sufficient to carry it across stormy and trackless seas as far north as Greenland and as far northwest as the Bermudas and the eastern shores of North America. Wonderful as are the facts and records of migration, the case of the homely landrail is certainly one of the most remarkable among the instances of this overpowering instinct.

Etiquette for Little Boys. 1652.

From "Youths' Behavior."

Sing not within thy mouth, humming to thyself, unless thou be alone; in such sort as thou canst not be heard by others. Strike not up a Drum with thy fingers or thy feet.

When thou blowest at thy nose take heed thou blow not as children do.

Eat not in the streets, principally in the Town, beest thou alone, nor in company; nor in the house out of season, and in the presence of strangers.

Fur-Bearing Countries.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Though the times seem against the survival of the fur-bearing animals, they are not all equally threatened with extermination, and occasionally, when human energy is diverted from trapping and hunting to some more remunerative pursuit, there is an actual increase of these creatures over very wide areas. The furs are so precious, and the countries in which they are found are so remote and uncultivated, that the only possible rival to the fur trade is the discovery of precious metals. By a curious coincidence, such discoveries have recently been made, both in North America and in Manchuria and South Siberia, close to the greatest fur-producing districts of the Old World and the New. Gold, more precious than the precious sable, has been discovered in enormous quantities, both on the Amur and near Irkutsk, and at Klondike. Copper, which is almost a precious metal, owing to the demand caused by electric-lighting plant, has for some years been worked in North British Columbia. These discoveries have caused a disturbance in the old routine of the fur hunter; and in Northern Canada and North British Columbia the marten, the otter, the bear, the beaver, and the other fur-bearing animals are once more recruiting their numbers, because all the Indians have ceased to be trappers, and prefer to earn money by canoeing and carrying "packs" to the new mines.

One great fur-producing region of the Far East will doubtless be spoilt in a few years. This is Manchuria, especially the northern province, and the forest-covered regions between the Tsungari and Ussuri Rivers, and the Kinghan Mountains. This district will in a few years be well known to the public, both from the construction of the Russian railway and the establishment of steamers, which even now run on all the great rivers. From the remotest times it has been the great reservoir of fur-bearing animals for the rich Chinese. Even the late Gen. Gordon's dress of honor, presented by the Emperor, was not considered complete without sable tails in the hat; and for unnumbered centuries the fur hunters of Manchuria have supplied an enormous stock to the markets of Peking.

Evening.

The violet mists across the hill
Come rising—rising—on and up—
The lilac trees their sweetness spill
Upon the tulip's streaked cup,
A hush o'er all the earth is spread,
The light is fading from the skies,
A drooping pansy lifts its head,
With purple shadows in its eyes.
Now, in the West, a cloud-land ship
Comes passing thro' a sullen red,
I watch it float and sail and dip—
Its royal banners flying free,
When, like a golden flashing sword,
The lightning cuts its masts in twain,
And every purple cloud is scored
With silver lines of falling rain.
—HARRIET F. BLODGETT in The Philistine.

The Ghosts of the Past.

From The Nineteenth Century.

I pass the famous gambling hell, still, I think, called the Cocoa Tree, and Brooks's, peopled with the ghosts of Charles Fox and Lord Stanley, the Rupert of debate, standing on the table and declaring that he would have the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, or in later days, Macaulay indulging in rare and sudden flashes of silence, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Bedford, Lord Foley, Sir David Dundas, and Poodle Byng, and all the Whig world discussing the politics of the hour. On the steps of White's are the ghosts of a past generation: Sir George Wombwell, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the two inseparables; Admiral Rous, Lord Canterupe, Lord Chesterfield, the devoted admirer and companion of D'Orsay, and Lord Gardner mounting the smartest of smart hacks.

Nobody now rides in London as Lord Palmerston, the Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Wood, Sir John Pakington, and many more used to do to pay visits or to attend the houses of Parliament.

There are no rulers and gods of St. James's, no man whose flat about dress is as powerful as the ukase of a Russian Emperor. Each man is a law to himself; a freedom within certain limitations is given to all; the tailor, the railway, the omnibus, the cab, and the photographer have democratized the English society of my youth.

I paused a while on what Disraeli called that celebrated eminence at the top of St. James's Street by the refuge, opposite the famous bay window of White's, meditating on the uncertainty of human ambitions and human life, for on the pillar I spelled out the name of its founder, Mr. Pierrepont, who was in the habit of frequenting White's and the Turf Club, which formerly was in Arlington Street. With advancing years and increasing traffic he became alive to the danger of the crossing, and begged the Vestry to erect a place of refuge in the middle of the street; this they declined, but expressed their readiness to meet his views, provided he paid the cost, which he consented to do. One day, when the refuge was complete and his name embossed on it, he was proudly showing it off to a friend, and had stepped on one side to admire it the better, when he was knocked down by a passing coach and killed.

Recompense.

It is not given us all to trace a name,
In living letters on the scroll of fame.
Obscure our lot, the world may never know,
Where our lines lie, yet we expand and grow
Into that higher life; it sounds not much to say
But this: I did perform from day to day,
The best I could, the tasks that near me lay.
The path of duty oft is toil and pain,
But God is good, we suffer not in vain.
All toil requited ours shall be the gain.
Trust to the Father to inscribe that name,
Often on earth unknown, upon the scroll of fame.
—HELEN WISE MOLONY in Sunday Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Ermine.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

White fox and ermine are not popular furs in his country, though abroad they are in great demand for large wraps or pelisses of fur. One would think that for a theatre cloak in Winter time such a pelisse would be charming. As it is, Russian and Polish ladies have, with the Chinese, almost a monopoly of these handsome garments. "All-fur" pelisses of fox or marten are the very things for sleighing in, and these, with an ermine cap, make a pretty, warm, and most attractive costume for every-day driving in the snow.

Ermine never seems to attract in England. It is reserved for little children and very old ladies. It is quite plentiful, as the little ermines are only stoats turned white in the Winter, but, as they are Siberian and Canadian stoats, they have closer under fur than the English breed. Some years ago some wealthy fur dealers made an arrangement with some leading costumers for a great coup in ermine fur. The furriers bought up the ermine, and the costumers agreed to design dresses to suit it and to start the fashion. But, for once in a way, this "combine" was a complete failure. People do not long for change in fur as they do in colors or woven fabrics, or even in the designs of costume.

Compound Adjectives in Poetry.

From Notes and Queries.

The ordinary spondiac compound adjective, such as long-drawn or loud-mouthed, is a commonplace, of sorts, in poetry; and there are some epithets partaking more of the nature of poetical jargon, such as Bret Harte's "no-account men," "Jim"; and William Browne's "sad-sweet glance," "Britannia's Pastorals," ii., 4. But beyond these there is an extraordinary class which furnishes the following instances:

"World-without-end bargain." — "Love's Labor's Lost," V. ii., 799.
"World-without-end hour."—Sonnet lvii.
"Long-since-cancell'd woe."—Sonnet xxx.
"Long-with-love-acquainted eyes." — Sidney's "With how sad steps."
"Six-hundred-thousand-voiced shout." — Patmore's "Amelia."
Monstr'-inform-ingens-horrend-ous
Demoniaca-seraphic
Penman's, Browning's "Waring."

The last is probably the most remarkable of its kind, and the two extraordinary adjectives do not exhaust all the attributes applied to the penman, as readers of Browning will know. The "Aeneid," iii., 658, has "Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens," no doubt providing the source of the first extraordinary compound adjective. Even an ungainly form of locution becomes serviceable in the hands of gifted men.

The Zandeh. Have They White Blood?

From The Fortnightly Review.

The Zandeh chiefs in the Soudan are a hereditary feudal aristocracy, and they rule generally with an iron hand, and with much judgment and good sense. They were ignorant of all civilization and all but naked till 1858; but they know how to rule. Many are "capable of discharging high administrative duties with tact and with advantage to the Government," and Dr. Junker instances Semio and his brother and Rafai as examples. They are of pure blood, and all are cousins in the fourth or nearer degrees. Their pedigrees go back to the time of James I. Semio is in the eleventh generation; some are in the thirteenth. One hundred and seventy-seven are known by name and full pedigree up to that origin. There were six generations of chiefs ruling the united nation—a time evidently of war and conquest—after which the chiefs' pedigrees split.

They are a ruling race of high caste, something absolutely unique in Central Africa for caste, self-respect, trustworthiness and ruling qualities. They are not negroes, though copper-colored, and the undoubted existence of individuals with blue eyes, red hair, and an extraordinarily fair complexion still awaits an explanation. In time and presumable locality the first name in this Zandeh pedigree comes so close to the issue of that Elizabethan sailor Andrew Battel of Essex, who lived for years far up country in the Upper Ogawai, that one wonders if he helped to make this race.

The End of Witchcraft.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Sir Matthew Hale, it is true, had hanged two poor women at Cambridge in 1664, but a few years later Lord Chief Justice Holt set himself strongly against such charges, and in every case tried before him directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. In a celebrated trial at Guildford, in 1701, not only was the supposed witch found not guilty, but her false accuser, one John Hatheway, was condemned to a year's imprisonment and to stand in the pillory three times. Yet, horrible to relate! a woman named Hicks and her daughter, a child of nine, were hanged together at Huntingdon on July 28, 1716, for raising a storm of wind in league with the devil.

The last judicial sentence for witchcraft in England was in 1736, one Jane Wenham being actually found guilty, according to the indictment, of "conversing familiarly with the devil in the form of a cat." The Judge, however, procured a reprieve for poor old Jane and she was ultimately released, to end her days in peace.

Last, the Witchcraft act was repealed for the United Kingdom in the same year. It was quite time. For, only nine years earlier, in 1727, a woman was brought before Capt. David Ross, Deputy Sheriff of Sutherland, charged with "causing her daughter to be shod by the devil," and so making her lame both in hands and feet. The fact having been proved to the Captain's satisfaction, the old woman was put into a tar barrel and burned at Dornoch. The weather being cold at the time, we are told that she "sat composedly warming herself by the fire prepared to consume her, while the other instruments of death were getting ready."

The last attempt to execute a witch in England ended disastrously for the perpetrators. In 1751, at Tring, two old people named Osborne, man and wife, being suspected of witchcraft, were seized by a crowd, stripped, cross-bound, and thrown into a pond. Both died of this brutal treatment. But the Witchcraft act had been repealed, and a verdict of willful murder having been returned against one Colley, the chief instigator of the assault, he was in due course tried and hanged.

The repeal of the Witchcraft act was regarded by many persons with considerable misgiving. John Wesley, in 1768, enters in his Journal "the giving up witchcraft is in effect giving up the Bible."

Gen. Leonard Wood.

Col. Roosevelt in Scribner's.

There was one friend who was steadily in Washington. This was an Army Surgeon, Dr. Leonard Wood. I only met him after I entered the Navy Department, but we soon found that we had kindred tastes and kindred principles. He had served in Gen. Miles's inconceivably harassing campaigns against the Apaches, where he had displayed such courage that he won that most coveted of distinctions—the Medal of Honor; such extraordinary physical strength and endurance that he grew to be recognized as one of the two or three white men who could stand fatigue and hardship as well as an Apache; and such judgment that toward the close of the campaigns he was given, though a Surgeon, the actual command of more than one expedition against the bands of renegade Indians.

Like so many of the gallant fighters with whom it was later my good fortune to serve, he combined, in a very high degree, the qualities of entire manliness with entire uprightness and cleanliness of character. It was a pleasure to deal with a man of high ideals, who scorned everything mean and base, and who also possessed those robust and hardy qualities of body and mind for the lack of which no merely negative virtue can ever atone. He was by nature a soldier of the highest type, and, like most natural soldiers, he was, of course, born with a keen longing for adventure; and, though an excellent doctor, what he really desired was the chance to lead men in some kind of hazard. To every possibility of such adventure he paid quick attention.

The Wicked Magpie.

From Longman's Magazine.

As to that famous thief in feather—the magpie who stole the spoon while the girl was flirting, and got the daughter of Eve into a deal of trouble—it is altogether unlikely that the bird cared one grub whether the spoon was silver or electroplate. He knew that it would have a very fine appearance among the ragged sticks of his domed nest; and so, as no one was looking, he drew it out from among the others just as gently as if he were playing spelicans, gave three hops and a flap of his wings, and the spoon and the girl's reputation for honesty went away over the fields together.

Other damning instances there are of jackdaw and magpie, the red-legged chough, and even, sad to say, the clerical-gaited raven, being decoyed from the straight path of rectitude by the empty glitter of a gem. Unlike Aesop's moralizing cock, who, having scratched up a necklace, apostrophized Heaven of the uselessness of such a stroke of luck to him, these sable, solemn fowl seem to have a burglarious twist in their nature over which they have no control. In proportion to their reverend aspect and grave demeanor in their serious suits of black is their eagerness to purloin, at all costs, any bit of tawdry metalware to give a dash of meretricious finery to their bare nests.

The Volunteer.

He never learned to swing a sword
Or rightly bear a gun,
And he was lame in every joint
When morning drill was done.
The butt of all the barrack jokes,
The point of every sneer,
The farmer lad who left the plow
To be a volunteer.

But where upon a crimson field
The cell was running red,
And smoking cannon barred the way,
They followed where he led.
For high above the battle's din
His voice was loud and clear
As on he rushed to victory,
The dauntless volunteer.

And in the camp where Death was chief
And famine found its prey,
And moaning on the sodden ground
The fevered soldiers lay,
They passed him with the tattered flag
And heard a feeble cheer:
"The Stars and Stripes forever!" cried
The dying volunteer.

His grave may lie in hallowed ground
Or deep in ocean's flood,
Or where the wave of Battle Creek
Is tainted yet with blood;
But still, wherever it may be,
I pray you drop a tear—
A patriot brave and true was he,
The noble volunteer!
—MINNA IRVING in Leslie's Weekly.

Di, Dan, and the Hen.

Rider Haggard in Longman's Magazine.

Decidedly to-day was unlucky for fowls, for the two terrier dogs, Di and Dan, hunted and slew one of them in the shrubbery. They were caught in the act, and received their just reward. Afterward the hen, a very large one, was lashed to the younger dog, Dan, its legs being bound about his neck, and its head fastened under his stomach. For a while he sat looking the picture of dejection, his sharp nose poking out between its tail feathers; but I think his grief rose from the sense that he was an object of ridicule rather than from remorse for his crime. At any rate, as he could not gnaw the corpse off, or even walk away with it, after a while he turned it into a mattress, and spent the rest of the afternoon slumbering on the top of it, to all appearance utterly undisturbed in conscience. (Note.—No more dead hens have been found, but since then Dan has killed a duck.)

English Officers and Wine.

From Chambers's Journal.

This is, strictly speaking, an allowance of after-dinner wine, or rather the money to buy it, whereby those officers who cannot otherwise afford it may be enabled to drink the Queen's health. It appears that the "First Gentleman in Europe" was dining one evening with some regiment, and after dinner noticed that some of the officers did not drink the King's health. In reply to his inquiry, he was informed that no disloyalty was meant thereby, but that these officers could not afford to drink wine every night. The Regent thereupon instituted the wine allowance which bears his name to this day.

In most regiments the sum thus received is paid into the general mess fund. In the marines, however, each dining member can either drink one glass of wine every night, or else can be credited therefor in his mess bill. A curious anachronism arose during the Crimean war in connection with this custom. In those days the allowance, however much it might be, was divided among the dining members at the mess; and, owing to the absence on active service of the large majority of officers, of the few that remained behind each received such a large share of the allowance in cash that they were virtually being paid a fixed sum per night to dine at mess.

Diphtheria More Dangerous Than Yellow Fever.

Dr. Alvah Doty in The North American Review.

The fear of yellow fever among the people has almost entirely obscured the danger from diphtheria, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever and other infectious diseases which confront us at all times and during all seasons. The danger from a case of diphtheria in New York at any season of the year is far greater than the danger from a case of yellow fever in the same place; still, persons who would shun a street where a case of yellow fever existed would deliberately enter the apartment of a person suffering from diphtheria. A serious outbreak of typhoid fever creates but little consternation, and the presence in our midst of innumerable cases of tuberculosis, a disease which is responsible for an incredible number of deaths, is looked upon with indifference by the public. The misconception in regard to the danger from this class of diseases often renders the efforts of health officials ineffectual.

Orion.

Lo! with glittering sword
And gleaming baldric
The midnight Hunter.
Star-clad Orion,
Stands o'er the eastern hill,
Lord of the darkling earth
And shimmering sky.
Fair, as he shone for Job
On the far wide plains of Uz,
He shines on our homely fields;
Not dimmed is his glory,
Nor loosed are his bands.
So was he seen of old
By grave Chaldean watchers
From that high tower of Bel
Where, aloof and austere,
They read man's fate in the stars.
Ah! did they read the doom,
Of the swift decay,
Of the long oblivion
Waiting their place and pride?
Their city is made a heap;
Desecrate, lost is their shrine;
Vanished are they and their dreams;
But Orion still shines down
On the great River
And the spot where Babylon stood.

Yet in thy bright persistence
Scorn not an ephemeral race
Who gaze upon thee and die.
We from this point of earth,
We for this moment of time
Hail thee and call thee ours;
—Ours by aspiring thought,
By incantations of awe;
Ours! though we are not thine.

What is great, what is little
Who shall declare? What scale
Shall weigh the soul of man
In the poise of the spheres?
Thy starry perfection
Knows not our weakness,
Our tumult of heart and remorse;
But neither knowest thou
Our joys, our grandeurs,
The beat of the spirit's wings,
Bright-eyed devotion of heroes,
Death-conquering rapture of Love.

But peace! shall the vaunting
Of a garrulous earth-dweller
Profane that far splendor
And solemn stillness?
Before august Presences
And awful Powers
Silence is best.
—R. H. LAW in The Spectator.

The Larynx.

From Chambers's Journal.

The larynx has been compared to a wind, a reed, and a stringed instrument. The comparison of it to a violin gave rise to the not very accurate phrase "vocal cords," as the name of the two cushions which are its most prominent features. But no string so short as those "vocal cords" could produce a musical bass note. In fact, the comparison of the larynx to any instrument which produces only musical tones is inadequate, to begin with. There is no instrument but the larynx which produces both song and speech, and as those comparisons view the larynx merely as a producer of musical sounds, we have no further concern with them at present. Besides, the voice can be trained for speech, elocution, and oratory without a knowledge of the physiology of the larynx.

We have the power of adjusting the larynx; of varying the tension of its cords, cushions, or ligaments, as they have been variously called. We can do these things without scientific technical knowledge of how they are done, without any knowledge at all of vocal physiology; and it is the work of the trainer of the voice to teach his pupils—or her pupils we may be allowed to say—how to do them.

The Oldest Feeding Bottles.

From Notes and Queries.

Several examples of Roman feeding bottles are to be seen in the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society at York. M. Franklin says of the biberon:

"On le voit cité dès le treizième siècle dans le roman de 'Robert le Diable,' et plusieurs types, remontant très haut, ont été découverts un peu partout, notamment dans les fouilles exécutées au château de Pferrefonds.—'L'Enfant,' t. ii., pp. 108, 109."

He gives as his authorities Viollet-le-Duc, "Dictionnaire du Mobilier," t. ii., p. 37; Auvard et Pingat, "Hygiène Infantile," p. 59.

To Unite Louisiana and Canada.

From The Fortnightly Review.

As M. Decle has pointed out, the French African Colonial Party is not France. It is small, noisy, visionary, anti-Semitic, and, I believe, Royalist, and its ideas are purely military. Its sole apparent aim, and I say this deliberately, is to create a French negro army in Central Africa, with vast recruiting grounds and points of vantage, and eventually to connect this with a Mediterranean base by seizing the Nile route at both ends (Cairo and Fashoda) and entirely, so as to hold Egypt and the Suez Canal with a negro army and to dispose of the revenues there and right of passage through the canal. In the preliminary stages of this scheme it uses Atlantic and Gulf of Aden seacoast bases in time of peace, knowing that they will be blockaded or taken in case of war, and looks to desert caravan routes from Algeria and Tripoli to French negro lands to maintain connection at a pinch between France and its negro army until the Nile is captured.

The superhuman difficulty of blockading the Algerian and Biserta coast, and the large military resources and standing army in Algiers, make an essential difference between that base and the others that they now possess. They are right in thinking that Egypt and the canal is the point where negro troops can make most impression on world-wide issues of war, and that the Nile is the only trans-Sahara route fit for big movements of men and supplies. Such ideas recall the grand schemes for connecting French Canada and Louisiana, via Lake Erie, Pittsburg, (Fort Duquesne,) and the Ohio; or for conquering India with native troops trained in the interior hinterlands of our embryo presidencies. These schemes did not come off, because there was too much rough sea water in the question; but the French draw a distinction in favor of the Mediterranean in that respect.

The Highlander's Ruse.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The route of the Young Pretender lay pretty much beside the Dove, only it was upon the high road on the Derbyshire side. An old friend of ours, recently deceased, was as a lad acquainted with an ancient goodman who had witnessed this march through Peakland. The inhabitants themselves were, as recently as the beginning of the present century, pronounced "a horde of savages," but like doesn't always take to like, and the advent of the breakless warriors of Charles Edward is said to have worried them exceedingly. This did not arise so much from personal fear as for the safety of their goods and chattels. It was the confident hope of the Peaklanders that the rebels would continue their march right onward to London, and there get hanged or otherwise exterminated, thereby saving the necessity of a return journey. Their very worst fears were justified when the Highlanders were back upon them again in a few days! Here is one story of the march which lingers locally:

An old cottager espied a band of foragers in the distance. They were making toward his homestead, and, of course, he had a shrewd guess what their errand would be. Farm stock he had none to relve. His wife was too hard fared to run any risk of being "kissed an' carried awa'." But on the wall of the houseplace there hung an obvious piece of loot, namely, a flitch of bacon. The old fellow, however, determined to have a good try and keep this Winter provision of his out of the wambles of the Highland gentry, so in the few minutes at his disposal he made his arrangements. When the soldiers entered the cottage they found a man lying on the settle in the last throes of dissolution, and a woman wringing her hands over him in indescribable agony. The clansmen, bare-legged though they were, yielded a certain amount of pity, and prosecuted the search after what they wanted with civility and without interfering with the dying man. After rummaging about and finding nothing of value they took their departure. Immediately they had got clear away the wild man of the Peak jumped off the settle, removed the chaff bed, and, drawing forth the bacon, proceeded to hang it once more in its accustomed place!

Women Barbers.

From Notes and Queries.

In Gay's "Journey to Exeter" (published in 1715) it is told how, after passing "Morcombe's Lake," the travelers reach Axminster, where they sleep. The next morning

We rise, our beards demand the barber's art;
A female enters and performs the part.
The weighty golden chain adorns her neck,
And three gold rings her skillful hands bedeck:
Smooth o'er our chin her easy fingers move,
Soft as when Venus stroked the beard of Jove.

The Drift of the Ocean.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Siberian rivers wash down the timber which floods have uprooted from their banks. Carried out into the Arctic Ocean, this timber is drifted southward along the east coast of Greenland. As it approaches Cape Farewell it is caught by a branch of the Gulf Stream flowing northwest and stranded on the west coast of that ice-bound region. It is treasure trove to the Eskimo, for it is the only wood to be found in his treeless land. Thus the Eskimo sends no fleet of steamers to fetch his timber from afar; the ocean lands it on his shores and charges him no freight. By a united system of river and ocean currents he obtains the growth of temperate lands. And the ocean does yet more for the Greenlander. The seal is to the Greenlander what the reindeer is to the Laplander or the palm tree to the inhabitant of the tropics. And it is on the drifting ice floes that the seal comes to his shores, and supplies him with most of the necessaries of life. So also the kindly ocean lands a rich load of drift wood on the bleak shores of Nova Zembia.

In certain parts of Spitzbergen, again, the beach is covered with enormous masses of drift wood. Searching among these, one of the explorers in Nordenskiold's party found a well preserved seed of a West Indian plant (Entada gigalobium.) Seams of coal and impressions of leaves have also been found in the same locality. In the far future these masses of driftwood may also become coal. The geologist of that day, if educated in the traditions of the present, might infer a temperate climate for these bleak regions in order to account for the accumulation of so much vegetable matter. To explain the occurrence of the seed of a tropical plant he would doubtless bring the tropics to the latitude of Spitzbergen. In this country Entada scandens, another tropical plant, is carried to our shores by the Gulf Stream. So frequently is this giant bean cast ashore in various parts that it is known as the "sea-bean." It has been raised in Kew Gardens from seeds picked up on the Azores. And in the Hebrides a seed of the tropical Ipomea tuberosa, probably from the West Indies, was found. Only one case is recorded, but since in Long Island they have a Gaelic name for it meaning "Mary's Bean," it must occur there not infrequently. Many other interesting drift fruits are known. Thus "sea-apples" or "sea-cocoanuts" are continually washed ashore at Jamaica and other places. They have been identified with the Bussu palm growing in Trinidad and the adjacent parts of South America.

English Comments on French Chivalry.

From The Contemporary Review.

There is no doubt that the bulk of the French population is composed of peace-loving, hardworking, and thrifty citizens who are neither vengeful nor aggressive, but neither is there any that the persons who shape the foreign policy of the republic are not these amiable, inarticulate artisans and peasants, but a section of professional politicians, each of whom is anxious to immortalize his name by some grand patriotic coup, and not at all anxious to analyze the means by which he does it. The Reign of Terror, the July Revolution, the Franco-Prussian war, and the occupation of Fashoda were not the work of the great mass of the French people. But they took place all the same. It is not therefore "our traditional friends and excellent customers, the French nation," whose aims, objects, and characteristics are to be taken into account in these international questions, but those of the vulgar politicians who attitudinize in the tribune, scatter notes of exclamation and interrogation broadcast in the sensational journals of Paris, find it compatible with chivalry to mix up the respectable name of the daughter of a foreign Ambassador in their vile anti-Semitic squabbles, and hold that the army and its officers must be idolized at the cost of truth and justice.

It is the vitriolic newspapers and the noisy demagogues—and the British people still unwisely refuses to acknowledge these as the authorized spokesmen of the French—who are really and truly the arbiters of peace and war. It is with them and with them only that our Foreign Office has to deal, and all appeals to the "chivalry of the French" are beside the mark.

Tobacco in England. 1845.

From Chambers's Journal.

When I was a lad fully half the population, of both sexes, rich as well as poor, the banker equally with the workingman, were snufftakers. My first schoolmaster always carried his snuff loose in his waistcoat pocket, and innumerable were his dips into it with two fingers and a thumb in the course of the day, while the big goffered frill which protruded from the bosom of his shirt was always thickly sprinkled with it. We used to notice that he never seemed to relish one of his huge pinches so much as immediately after having administered a sound castigation to some recalcitrant pupil.

On the other hand, there was little or no open-air smoking, except in the case of laboring men going to or from their work. In this respect lucifer matches have something to answer for; but for them the practice of outdoor smoking would never have grown to its present enormous proportions.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Professional speculators as a rule expected substantial reactions in the security market during the past week. They were disappointed. Here and there some set-backs intruded, but quotations generally rose steadily upward; and at the end of the week the outlook was even more encouraging than at the week's opening. This progress in betterment was against the wishes and in despite of the work of those who were most industrious, most aggressive, and perhaps most talented, on the Stock Exchange. In the pressure against the market there was in evidence not merely the efforts of the little fellows of Wall Street; they who are consequential took part in the scheme to bring about recessions. That in face of all such influences the market was not staggered, that it rose readily and steadily, testifies to the inherent strength of the market and reflects the consequence of the public's reappearance as a factor in the making and maintenance of values.

Many keen observers have been astonished at what has developed during the week. Most conservative calculators counted on a reaction which would be substantial enough to carry prices down several points. But, aside from set-backs in one or two parts of the market—none serious—there has been strength and upward tendency continually. Final prices almost uniformly represent advances.

Bear speculators have during the week been active. At times they have been resolutely aggressive. According to their view, quotations were so much too high that they could reflect only reckless overtrading upon the part of people dependent upon inadequate margins, people overmuch extended, who were pyramiding, who on stop orders and the like would in all likelihood be caught and wiped out through sharp recessions. With this notion for inspiration the bear traders of the Stock Exchange rammed and jammed away at prices throughout the week; but, except where passive consent was shown upon the part of the market's friends, reactions of consequence were not brought about. At no time during the recent development of stock market strength and activity has there been so much in evidence as for the past week the actual controlling power of those interests which are on the bull side.

In the financial and commercial situation there is at present pronounced helpfulness from the fact that for practically every staple commodity of the country better market values are appearing. Cotton improves. The grain market seems to be gathering itself for a substantial upward movement. In ironmaking there are conditions favorable beyond all precedent. For every National staple export demands increase. Wheat has rushed abroad during the past week in volume beyond any forecast. From iron authorities are to be had statements indicative of an export movement for that product which will put all previous records far behind. Further advances in the price of iron are close at hand. Every furnace and foundry in the country can be busy now and make profits. As with iron, so it is with most other staples.

Business men are becoming not hopeful merely, but confident. In mercantile quarters a feeling of optimism prevails far beyond anything known there since 1892. Within the next few weeks wholesalers in New York and at other distributing centres will be executing orders on a scale eclipsing anything known in over half a dozen years. This expectation is warranted by canvasses made for wholesale houses foremost in active trade here.

From every quarter come explicit statements of prosperity among the people. The good times of the West are becoming an old story. In the territory beyond Chicago more ready money circulates today than ever before. There are fewer mortgages and more bank accounts in Kansas and Nebraska. Colorado and Minnesota have become money lenders. Missouri and Michigan pile up cash surpluses. Throughout the West the same condition rules. On every side is the record of prosperity. Give to that Western country but slight further advance in grain market quotations—such increase seems absolutely certain—and it will be impossible to restrain Granger enthusiasm.

Already in the security market Western influences are telling, not merely by way of reflecting the better financial situation, but through actual inquiry for investments. Wall Street commission houses report Western customers beyond precedent. In the handsome value advances of recent months not an unimportant share has been to the advantage of Western buyers of stocks—and by Western buyers is not meant merely the professional traders and speculators of Chicago, St. Paul, and St. Louis, but what may be classed as the public of Western farming communities. Out West, as a fact, there has from the start been a clearer realization of the reality and the consequence of these new good times than has ruled even in Wall Street; and such confidence has inspired Western investments here. One New York Stock Exchange firm can be quoted as saying that over $200,000 was piled up as profits during the past few weeks in accounts coming to it from one little town in Illinois, while twice that amount was made by farmer speculators in another town of Iowa. These are only straws, but they signify.

Of bear bugaboos one that has gone glimmering is tightness in the money market. In vociferous chorus all the bears of Wall Street have been insisting that as soon as New Year's arrived easy money would disappear. Yet though manipulative efforts to force up rates were much in evidence during the past week no advances of consequence could be brought about. Once or twice rather steep rates were quoted on the Stock Exchange, but on no day was the volume of business above an average of 3 per cent. Bankers entitled to consideration are practically a unit in declaring that the abundance and cheapness of money will continue.

Railway earnings improve rather than fall off, reflecting betterment in general trade affairs. Other indications of what goes on in the business world make a similar showing. It is difficult to find in any quarter warrant for nervousness or worry. Financially, commercially, industrially, the country is in better shape than has been its status in years on years.

One of the developments of the past week—one exceptionally significant—was the announcement of engagements of gold in Europe for shipment here. Such a gold import movement has for some time been counted upon as sure to begin early this year, important banking interests believing that the foreign gold movement this way will, once begun, pass previous high records.

Meanwhile Europe begins to buy American stocks. During the past week this tendency was disclosed with clearness. Satisfactory indeed must be the outlook here, when, after so many long years of sulking, the foreign investor resumes confidence in us, backing that confidence with his money.

Accentuating this new favorable foreign disposition, there is more than passing suggestiveness in this statement, made in Mr. A. L. Wilson's special London cable dispatch reviewing in THE NEW YORK TIMES's Annual Financial Review "Foreign Estimates of the World's Finance":

"Should the United States act with as great moderation next Spring as they did last in drawing gold from Europe the new supply poured in week by week must give an impetus not merely to prices on the Stock Exchanges and the Bourses, but to the creation of new enterprises, by which the fresh capital may be used up."

European anxiety that the United States shall act with "great moderation" presents indeed a new phase in international finance. Hitherto all the worries have been on our side. Wall Street has gone to bed apprehensive that some dreadful thing might come to pass abroad over night, and every morning has awakened nervously wondering what foreign development might be intruding and terrifying. And perpetually there has strutted the scarecrow of foreign liquidation in American stocks. That Europe might sell and did sell American securities has been a perennial menace. But here is a new situation—one mightily inspiriting. No longer is the threat and disturbance to be on our side. Europe begins to do the worrying. It is America now that needs to be watched—on America now every financial eye focuses.

SATURDAY.

In the first hour of business yesterday the stock market was decidedly weak, prices breaking sharply and the whole list showing a reactionary tendency. Later, in the second and last hour, the market recovered and grew buoyant toward the close. Early losses were regained, and final prices, in most instances, showed net gains for the day. It was the most active half session that Wall Street has known for some time. Transactions aggregated nearly half a million shares. More than $3,000,000 bonds were traded in.

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The bear contingent was particularly aggressive at the opening of the market, and for some time thereafter pounded stocks with vigor, the larger interests meanwhile holding off and letting the sellers have their way. Early declines were sharpest in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar Trust, Federal Steel, People's Gas, Manhattan, and the other shares that have lately been conspicuously strong. Around 11 o'clock, however, Flower interests and other strong people began to buy aggressively, and their buying soon dominated the market. Before noon the upward movement was in full swing again, and the whole market was buoyant.

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London was again a seller of stocks, although on a small scale. The nominal call money rate was 2½ per cent. Strong features of the market were Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which broke to 84¾ early in the day and then recovered to 88⅝; the Federal Steel issues, the Atchisons, Central Pacific, New York Air Brake, the Rubber stocks, People's Gas, Colorado Fuel, and Delaware and Hudson. Stocks like American District Telegraph, Colorado Fuel preferred, and St. Paul and Duluth made gains of several points apiece.

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The weekly bank statement was surprisingly favorable. Surplus reserve increased $4,350,000. Deposits increased nearly $4,000,000, and loans decreased $4,500,000. The banks gained more than $5,000,000 in cash holdings. The New York associated banks now have a total reserve of $230,000,000, which is $23,500,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $826,000,000, and loans outstanding to the amount of $713,000,000.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $100,500 threes, registered, at 107; $173,000 do, coupon, at 107⅝@107½@107⅝; $100 do, small, at 106¾; $10,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 112½; $1,000 do, coupon, at 112½; $5,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 129½ and $30,000 fives, coupon, at 113¼.

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In State bonds, $15,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, at 7½@8.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	¾	Manhattan Con.	¾
Am. Malting pf.....	2½	Missouri Pacific	½
Am. Steel & W. pf..	1	Mobile & Ohio.....	½
Am. Sugar Ref.....	1⅜	N. Y. Air Brake....	3
At., Top. & S. F....	1½	N. Y. Central.....	1
A., T. & S. F. pf...	2¾	Norf. & West.	½
Balt. & O., w. iss...	1	Norf. & West. pf...	½
Brooklyn R. T.....	1⅜	Ore. R. & N. pf....	1
Cent. Pacific	1¼	Peop. Gas, Chic....	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P...	½	Peoria & Eastern....	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L...	¾	Reading	¾
Col. F. & Iron.....	1⅜	Reading 1st pf.....	¾
Col. F. & I. pf.....10		Reading 2d pf.....	1⅜
Col. So. 1st pf. w. iss.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Col. Mid. pf.....	1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	2
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. S. W. pf.....	1¼
Del. & Hudson.....	2¾	St. Paul & Dul.....	5½
Den. & R. G. pf....	¾	St. Paul & Dul. pf..	2
Detroit Gas	1¼	St. Paul & Omaha..	½
Federal Steel	1¾	Southern Ry. pf....	1
Federal Steel pf....	⅝	Twin City R. T.....	½
Glucose Sugar	½	Union Pac.	½
Hawaiian Sugar	3¼	U. S. Rubber.....	1½
Ill. Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf....	2½
Iowa Central pf.....	1	Wabash pf.....	½
Kan. C. P. & G.....	⅝	W. & L. E., 4th ass. paid	½
Lacede Gas	⅜		
Louis. & Nash.....	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits pf.....	1¼	Mexican Central.....	⅝
Brooklyn U. Gas.....	1	National Biscuit.....	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A....	½	Nat. Linseed Oil.....	½
Del., Lack. & W....	1¼	N. J. Central.....	½
Den. & Rio Gr.....	½	Pacific Coast.....	½
Evans. & T. H.....	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Evans. & T. H. pf..	2	Stand. Dist.	½
Met. Street Ry.....	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 4s.....	1	San A. & A. P. 4s...	1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s...	1	St. L. Southw. 2d...	3¾
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s.	2	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
D., M. & M. 1. g. 3½s.	1	Union El. 1st, (tr. r...	1⅜
Peo. & East. inc.....	2¼		
St. L. & S. F. con.4s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1	T. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@6 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to six months, 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $241,462,232; balance, $11,889,167; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,135,462.

Money on call in London at 2 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market fairly steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@$4.81¾ for sixty days, $4.84½@$4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c. premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15 @20c discount @ par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—There was a reaction in prices on the Bourse here to-day, owing to the attitude of Great Britain regarding the Madagascar question. Spanish fours were strong, having relapsed and improved. Rio Tinto's were easier, in sympathy with the decline of copper in America.

BERLIN, Jan. 7.—Business on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Foreign securities were firm and Spanish fours were in special favor on speculative purchases, largely for Paris account. Americans were weak at the close and generally easy. The money tension was continued.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 7.—Prices were firm on the Boerse during the early part of the day, and were afterward easier in sympathy with Berlin and Vienna and the decline in Americans. Spanish fours rose one point.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅜, to 126; Illinois Central, ½, to 118; Erie, ¼, to 14½, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 63. Declined—Atchison, ⅜, to 18⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ½, to 75⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 78⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 38⅛; Reading, ¼, to 10⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼ to 66, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 124½. Canadian Pacific sold at 88. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 9-16, for money, and 110⅝ for the account.

THE FIRST WEEK OF 1899.

Predictions of continued stock market activity and buoyancy made by Wall Street authorities at the beginning of the new year have been so far well fulfilled. The first business week of 1899 has been characterized by heavy transactions in stocks and by remarkable strength of security prices. Despite increased bear aggressiveness, despite increased conservatism in commission house quarters, despite heavy realizing sales, it has been a bull week.

On Tuesday, the first business day of the new year, the market was active and strong in the face of that direst of unfavorable factors—higher money rates. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday there was irregularity, because of heavy profit taking. Yesterday morning the market opened weak and some stocks declined sharply. Then in the last hour the tendency changed, and before the week had ended stocks were again buoyant and well up to their highest prices.

Flower stocks were the features of the week. One by one they developed strength and advanced sharply. Brooklyn Rapid Transit went from 77¾ to 91⅞. This was the most active and the most sensational of the Flower properties. But Rock Island, People's Gas, Atchison preferred and common, and New York Air Brake were all conspicuously strong. The Federal Steel stocks were, in fact, about the only Flower issues to show any hesitation.

Early in the week the anthracite coal shares were buoyant, although they later dropped off, both in their quotations and in their activity. Large earnings of the Granger roads—the last week of December being for St. Paul the biggest week of the year—were responsible for heavy commission house buying of those stocks, although realizing on rather a large scale prevented the public's purchases from having their full effect. Of the industrial group Tobacco Trust was the leader, although Sugar, Leather, and Rubber stocks all made gains.

Especially strong were some of the Southern shares. Buying by inside interests put Brunswick Land up to 15. Buying by Iron-trade people was responsible for the gains made by Tennessee Coal and Iron and Colorado Fuel. The St. Louis Southwestern issues came into prominence at the end of the week and other Southern properties also evidenced Wall Street's new favor.

Special features of the week were many. Ontario and Western was conspicuously buoyant on favorable developments in the company's affairs. Rumors of the Rockefeller entry into the Chicago and Alton purchasing syndicate led to aggressive buying of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas shares. Toward the close of the week J. P. Morgan & Co. published their plan for the reorganization of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo property, and as a result those issues, both stocks and bonds, became notably weak, showing the disappointment of holders over the drastic reorganization scheme. A story inflicted upon the Street on Thursday stated that the Manhattan Elevated management had given out contracts to the General Electric Company for the electric equipment of the elevated system, and on this both Manhattan and General Electric made quick advances. The story was subsequently denied, but even in the face of the denial Wall Street persisted in bulling both stocks.

The Pan Handle shares showed a steady upward tendency. The opinion was general that something important will develop in connection with this property. Many conservative houses regard the stock solely from a dividend standpoint. The history of the Northern Central minority interest was a familiar one yesterday. The minority stockholders of the Northern Central were in exactly the same position toward the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as the minority holders of Pan Handle. Some years ago they complained that the Pennsylvania people did not pay them dividends, but the Pennsylvania managers persisted in their operations of improving the property and then began to pay a dividend. For the last six-teen years they have paid these minority stockholders more than 7 per cent. per annum.

The week was not marked by any developments of much importance. Two artificial bulges in money led to some apprehensions on that score, but these were quickly disposed of. The Street was surprised on Thursday by the announcement that $1,500,000 gold had been engaged in London for importation. Banking authorities, however, were not inclined to think that further importations will be made just yet, owing to the present state of the sterling exchange market. Railroad earnings announced during the week, particularly of the Granger roads and of such Southern properties as Southern Railway and Norfolk and Western, were particularly favorable.

MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK.

Wall Street has given much attention to the money market during the past week, and in some quarters apprehensions have arisen because of the two or three sharp advances in call rates. Stock market bears have been persistently hippodroming the possibility of a closer money market—a possibility which according to their arguing is assured—and there has been much bear enthusiasm every time call money rates showed any strength whatever.

Twice during the week comparatively high rates for call loans were reached. On Tuesday, the first business day of the new year, the rate was marked up to 6 per cent. On Friday 6 per cent. was again reached. On neither day, however, did the higher figure prevail for more than a few minutes, and conservative Wall Street looked upon both advances merely as the results of manipulation. Each time the bulge came in the last hour of business and each time heavy offerings of funds by representatives of the big financial institutions immediately broke the call figure back to 3 and 2½ per cent.

Wall Street bankers are practically unanimous as to the outlook for the money market. They do not look for any higher rates in any of the departments for some time to come. They point out that January disbursements have been all provided for and that the banks still have large reserves. They also point out that, except from Wall Street, the inquiry for money is quite light, and they insist that Wall Street's demand for funds is not as large as it seems because of the heavy liquidation and profit taking in stocks that has gone on steadily throughout the recent buoyancy of prices. This latter fact is corroborated by every Wall Street observer. There may have been some wild and unwarranted pyramiding by financially weak stock market speculators, but many of the heaviest traders in stocks have sold out and taken profits, even though obliged to buy again at higher prices.

Furthermore, money market authorities say that they do not see why any unusual request for money should crop out until some weeks hence, when the usual Spring demand from mercantile quarters makes its appearance. It is evident that, with business as active throughout the country as it now is and with confidence of further improvement during the next few months strong in industrial circles, the Spring demand this year is likely to be larger than for some time. But manufacturers and merchants will not begin borrowing for awhile yet; the supply of commercial paper at present is extremely light and has recently shown no indications of increasing.

Another very prominent feature of the money market situation is the possibility of a gold import movement. It would take only a slight easing in the London money rate and a slight advance in ours to bring about heavy importations of gold.

MR. JAMES R. KEENE'S FAITH.

They who have faith in the anthracite coal situation and believe that after long continuing depression profitable results are to show there, are especially encouraged in their new confidence by the fact that recruits in this belief include Mr. James R. Keene. That influential operator yesterday expressed himself in this wise:

"The outlook for the anthracite coal trade, in my judgment, warrants the belief that 1899 will show a large increase in net earnings by all the hard coal companies. Trading has been expanding in all directions, and the anthracite trade was one of the last to respond. There have been distinct improvements already, partly due to the weather and partly to the improvement in general manufacturing. There is naturally a strong sympathy between the bituminous and anthracite trades, and there has been recently a distinct improvement in the prices of soft coal, probably an average advance of 25 cents per ton at all points.

"Prosperity in one branch of the coal trade is quickly reflected in the other. The anthracite companies are believed to be in closer harmony concerning outlook and reasonable prices than at any previous period. Prices in the West have been advancing from 25 to 50 cents per ton, and this will doubtless be followed by advance prices at tidewater points. Already actual prices have increased, and they are nearer to the postage circular price than for a long time.

"Anthracite production in 1898 was somewhere between 41,000,000 and 42,000,000 tons; consumption this year should be materially larger and approximate the largest tonnage on record.

"There should be a handsome net gain to all the mining and carrying companies in the ensuing year. It is safe to say that economies in the sale of coal, by adapting production to demand and maintaining not high but reasonable prices of value as much as 25 cents per ton may be realized over the sum realized during 1898.

"The Delaware and Hudson Directors have seen their way clear to declare the dividend rate for this year on the 5 per cent. basis, and this shows that the outlook is considered promising.

"The Reading Company, which has nearly 21 per cent. of the total production, should be able to give to their first preferred stockholders, within a reasonable period, a dividend. In the fiscal year which ended June 30 last, the company, after deducting all charges and coal royalties, showed over 3 per cent. on this first preferred stock. It should easily make considerably more than the full 4 per cent. to which the stock is entitled in the present year. Should the company pay only 3 per cent., the stock, at 52, would be well worth buying, and with its present earnings the stock seems relatively cheaper than many stocks on the list with the same earnings and prospects.

"All the anthracite properties, in view of pending developments and the general business outlook, seem to be attractive at current prices."

GOOD TIMES HERE TO STAY.

The business outlook for the year continues to be discussed with hopefulness and confidence by men of experience in trade and finance. In every direction the talk is of growing business strength. Cheapness of money is expected to remain a dominating element for a considerable period, and bearishness looks in vain for encouragement One of those who believe that present business conditions will be long uninterrupted is President David M. Morrison of the Washington Trust Company. Mr. Morrison looks for early legislative action in this State in the direction of lowering the legal rate of interest, such a course being natural in view of the returns now obtained from investments in general.

Mr. Morrison does not look for any early decline in security values, but he regards the rise in some quarters as unwarranted, and believes that when an inevitable reaction comes sounder securities will also be affected by it. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Morrison said yesterday:

"Good times are not only here, but apparently they are going to stay with us for some extended period. Just now the wind is blowing in only one direction. There certainly is nothing in sight to warrant any belief in an early change of existing conditions.

"Confidence is general, and justly so. The currency question gives no trouble and tariff agitation is unheard for the time. Sentiment among the masses appears to favor expansion of territory. A few who honestly believe that a departure from our old-time policy will prove disastrous to the country have the courage of their convictions to come out and boldly say so—Mr. Andrew Carnegie, for example. Ex-President Cleveland has also expressed himself in opposition to a retention of the Philippines, suggesting to the clerical advocates of annexation that as it may be necessary to meet force in carrying out any such policy, they may find a better way of saving Philippine souls than by annexing the islands.

"Money continues plentiful throughout the country and rates of interest grow lower every month. The savings banks are reducing the amounts paid to depositors for interest. Those who have funds for investment are showing their appreciation of these pertinent facts and are quite willing to employ their money where much smaller returns can be had than ever before. The law-making authority of the State is reported to have the intention of reducing the legal rate of interest to 5 per cent. that it may also show its realization of the fact that lower charges for money have become practically established. Not only is there more money than is actually needed for business necessities, but the United States is a great creditor Nation, and it has an immense fund on the other side of the Atlantic to draw upon if contingencies at home demanded it.

"In most lines, good business is reported, although, of course, it seems to be better in certain branches than in others. The exceptions to rapid and substantial improvement are very rare, however. And most notable of all is the great progress in the iron and steel industry, always the unerring barometer of the business interests.

"When all this is taken into consideration, what can come, what is likely to happen, to bring about a change for the downward direction? Frequently is it said that the unexpected happens. That is very true in regard to the present condition of business throughout the country. Who, even a short year ago, could have forecast our present National prosperity—the good times now being enjoyed? Look at the uncertainty which prevailed last Spring regarding war matters. And but a few months back, as we can all recall the fact, people at points on Long Island and along the Jersey coast were ready to abandon their seaside residences in apprehension of bombardment by Spanish vessels or the approach of possible looting parties from hostile ships. From such apprehension there has been speedy deliverance. The unexpected may again happen, probably will, and business may receive a temporary setback, but from all present appearances nothing unfavorable to the business of the country is at all likely to come for a long time.

"Wall Street is proverbial for its persistent discounting of everything. Just now it is discounting and has discounted in many securities the progress for some time ahead. The wind which is blowing hardest now behind various stocks and bonds of uncertain value, and forcing them upward beyond all reason, will, when it veers in the opposite direction, send them so sharply down that sounder securities will for a time be dragged along to a lower level. It does look at present, however, as if the day were far distant when the pendulum will swing to the left for existing business conditions in every line are favorable to attaining an advance and prosperity for many years unknown."

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks show an increase in reserve of $4,349,400. The banks now hold $23,590,375 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	Dec. 31.	Jan. 7.	Increase.
Loans	$718,309,700	$713,803,900	*$4,504,900
Deposits	823,087,700	826,881,700	3,944,000
Circulation	15,270,600	15,858,200	1412,400
Legal tenders..	55,184,100	56,306,700	1,624,600
Specie	169,756,300	173,442,100	3,685,800
Reserve	$224,940,400	$230,250,800	$5,310,400
Res. required..	205,759,425	206,720,425	961,000
Surplus	$19,180,975	$23,530,375	$4,349,400

*Decrease.

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$23,530,375	1894	$33,796,650
1898	22,264,575	1893	8,942,450
1897	43,991,450	1892	18,961,125
1896	27,188,100	1891	13,384,250
1895	35,862,050	1890	6,015,700

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Bank Note, 39½; American Biscuit bonds, 108; American De. Gras, 12; Binghamton Gas, 5 per cent, 89 and interest; Fern. Coal Company, 15.00; Jersey Franklinet, 56¾; Metropolitan Corporation, 71¾; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Marshall Mill, 57¾; Whitney S. F. Arms, 20.00.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $9,869,259. The imports of specie were $49,154, and exports of specie $1,439,200.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 5th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, January 14th, 1899, payable January 31st, 1899.
The Preferred Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon January 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 5th, 1899.
A dividend of One Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 13th.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, January 13th, till the morning of Friday, January 20th.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1898.
95th Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on and after the third Monday in January next.
JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
GEO. H. PEARSALL, Asst. Secty.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
77TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after January 16th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31st, 1898, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st. E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, 10th December, 1898.
The Western National Bank OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 15 Nassau St., on Tuesday, 10th January, 1899, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
Notice is also given that a proposed amendment of the third article of the Articles of Association, increasing the number of the Board of Directors from thirteen to fifteen, will be moved for adoption at this meeting.
The polls will be open from 12 noon to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 30th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the election of three Inspectors of Election to serve for the following annual election, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from January 3d, 1899, until the morning of January 11th, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.
New York, December 27th, 1898.
An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House, West Broadway and Beach Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of one and two P. M.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
3d Avenue and 57th Street,
New York, December 22d, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of officers and Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 11th, 1899, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, December 10th, 1898.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The Hudson River Bank
of the City of New York.
New York, Jan. 2d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Avenue, on Monday, Jany. 16, 1899.
The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, December 29th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET,
New York, December 26th, 1898.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of

FINANCIAL.

Financial Forecast.

The market for Pan Handle common has developed in manner altogether unexpected. It seems to be a struggle on the part of powerful interests to acquire the outstanding stock and bids fair to become one of the most interesting financial battles which ever occurred in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. If the managers of the Pennsylvania Railway Company are buying this stock they are engaged in a strategic manoeuvre of the utmost importance. Its ownership is a virtual necessity to them and they could not acquire it in any other manner at such low average cost. If they had approached the minority holders in direct negotiation, the eager minority holders would have jumped up their price. As it is now, whatever they pay for the remnant still outstanding, the average cost will be low and the future harmony of the system assured. As it is now, the eastern and the western divisions of this great system are held together by no other tie than a majority ownership of stock. This is a dangerous position and may threaten at any time the integrity or harmony of the system. The Pennsylvania system is the best railway property in the world. It should clear itself and clean itself of all intertangling equities and become one solid, unified line, one unmodified management. Evidently the Pennsylvania managers realize this, for they have called a general meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railway Company to authorize the purchase of certain equities of their system. The Philadelphia Press, which is regarded as their organ, says:

"It is more than likely that the stock of some of the companies, especially of the Western lines, may be secured, but as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has a controlling interest in most of them, it will only be adding more stock to that which it now owns."

The cables to The London Times with reference to this meeting coupled the meeting with the P. C. C. & St. L. property. The Philadelphia Press, however, thinks otherwise, because the P. C. C. & St. L. securities have not been guaranteed. If the Philadelphia Railway Company should guarantee the P. C. C. & St. L. shares, these guaranteed shares would then come within the limits of the resolution.

Before the recent advance in these shares, the Pennsylvania Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Company, and inside friends of the two companies were jointly holding three-fourths of the Pan Handle stock. If they have been buying the stock they can now force consolidation and make the entire system one unified line at comparatively no cost, because the dividends they may guarantee upon the Pan Handle shares would virtually all be paid to themselves.

Fort Wayne stock, guaranteed, is selling at 175. Even if the Pennsylvania managers paid prices as high relatively for the Pan Handle stock still outstanding, the average cost of their holdings would be comparatively low and their position every way improved. But let us ignore the merits of P. C. C. & St. L. stock as to its strategic value in relation to the Pennsylvania system and look at it solely with reference to dividend prospects. The gross earnings of that system will far exceed sixteen million dollars this year and every future year. Vice President McRea, who is every way superior in practical management, can keep this property in fine order for 60 per cent. of such earnings. Let us concede that he expends 65 per cent., the net result would be $5,600,000. This will justify a dividend of 5 per cent. on the common stock. As the years go on, the gross earnings will reach eighteen, nineteen, twenty millions, and the net result will be seven, eight, ten per cent. for this stock. Should Pan Handle stockholders meanwhile become impatient? They are exactly in the same position toward the Pennsylvania Railway Company as the minority stockholders of Northern Central were. The Northern Central stockholders were turbulent for a time, but have received more than seven per cent. per annum for the last sixteen years. A few days ago, a decision was rendered in the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia in favor of minority stockholders against the Pennsylvania Railway Company, forcing that Company to make an accounting at its own cost. The present Pennsylvania managers have expressed themselves as having no other purpose than full justice to the stockholders of the P. C. C. & St. L. Company after improvement of the property. The Pan Handle minority stockholders may rest tranquil. The Pennsylvania managers will do exactly this:

"Expend the large earnings for betterments as long as they can make consistent explanation. Then they will pay dividends. Then the P. C. C. & St. L. shares will rank like a bond. They will be better than bonds because they will yield increasing income and never mature.

"Lest We Forget."

"Lest we forget." Not very long ago the American people were floundering in distress of business prostration. Let us remember the lessons which panics have taught and not permit returning prosperity to distort our visions of the future. When depression was the deepest, the effort was made in this column to show that mankind in periods of business gloom develops from his own nature the forces which create prosperity. Such prosperity has now been created. With the aid of climatic conditions, which turned the currents of the world's money in our direction, a greater period of prosperity has been initiated than any of us expected. Business prosperity at times, however, is a thing altogether apart from market movements. Every market movement contains in itself the seeds of its own destruction. The speculative public has money enough and confidence enough to hold the balance of power in the New York security market. It has strength enough to protect itself so long as it limits its operations to sound railway securities. The public, however, is not using its resources wisely. Too many empty "securities" are being bought. Too many new securities are being worked into speculative accounts. The public has not money enough and is not strong enough to carry all these. It is the purpose of this column to win, in as large a degree as possible, the confidence of the investing public for sensible suggestions. Therefore, we remind our readers that in the time of darkest gloom in the prostration of recent panics it was herein written: "If our suggestion in regard to St. Paul stock is utilized by our readers it will found the fortunes of many American homes." Since that time the advance of that stock has added to the wealth of its owners more than fifty million dollars. Now the same general reasoning has become even more necessary at this time, when the speculative public has become overconfident and fails to discriminate. We give to the speculative public this serious message: "Confine your holdings to the great systems of the Northwest, St. Paul, Northwest, Burlington and Rock Island, and the great systems which depend upon the general prosperity of the United States, New York Central, the Pennsylvania properties, and Baltimore and Ohio." If you will do this, you will remain in complete mastery of the railway security market. If you do this, no manipulation can force a reaction to injure you. If you do this, you will hold a grasp upon all that is best of the renewed growth of the United States. The tides of the times will be in your favor and the swing of the financial planet will help you on.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY,
20 BROAD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

During several months past the holders of a large portion of the shares of the American Steel and Wire Company have been carefully considering the advisability of obtaining by purchase or reorganization other leading wire concerns in the United States, among them the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of pig iron, Bessemer steel, and open-hearth steel, as well as wire in its various forms, and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

It is believed that there would result greater economy in management and operation, and thereby be of advantage to all the stockholders of the several companies. After a thorough investigation of the several properties and their values, actual as well as relative, the acquisition of the following plants has been assured upon a just and fair basis:

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.
Worcester Wire Company of Worcester, Mass.
Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio.
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oliver Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Newcastle Wire Nail Company of Newcastle, Pa.
Pittsburgh Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cincinnati Barbed-Wire Fence Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Laidlaw Bale and Tie Company of Joliet, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.
Consolidated Barb-Wire Company of Lawrence, Kan., and Joliet, Ill.
Newburgh Wire and Nail Company of Newburgh, N. Y.

To accomplish the object suggested, the following plan has been agreed upon:

AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CORPORATION UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY. THIS CORPORATION WILL HAVE AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $90,000,000, OF WHICH $40,000,000 WILL BE SEVEN PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $50,000,000 WILL BE COMMON STOCK.

This corporation will acquire the above properties either by direct ownership or through the ownership of not less than a majority of the capital stock, where it is not practicable to purchase the properties themselves.

A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED WHICH WILL FURNISH THE NECESSARY CAPITAL FOR THE ABOVE PURCHASE, AND IN ADDITION THERETO PROVIDING THE NEW COMPANY WITH A WORKING CAPITAL OF ABOUT $13,000,000, EXCLUSIVE OF THE WORKING CAPITAL OF THE SEVERAL CONCERNS WHICH WILL ENTER THE NEW CORPORATION. WHATEVER MAY BE NECESSARY OF THIS WORKING CAPITAL MAY BE USED FOR THE PURCHASE OF OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE AGREED UPON HEREAFTER, THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL TO BE FURNISHED BY THE SYNDICATE BEING $28,000,000.

The syndicate agreements will provide that the New Jersey company shall acquire such of the capital stock of the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois, not less than a majority thereof, however, as may be offered, on the following basis:

For each share of the preferred stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one share of the seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the New Jersey corporation, and in addition thereto six-tenths of one share of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation; for each share of the common stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one and two-tenths shares of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation. It is further arranged that the banking house of J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. OF NEW YORK CITY, or its agent for that purpose, (THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.,) will exchange the certificates of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, on the above-named basis, provided the same are presented and deposited at either of the offices above named on or before TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899; that in event of delay in issuing the certificates of the New Jersey corporation interim certificates will be issued exchangeable for the engraved certificates when issued. The interim certificates will be issued by either J. & W. Seligman & Co. or their agents, (the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at Chicago.)

It is very desirable that the fiscal year of the New Jersey corporation commence on January 1, 1899, and to that end the plan must be consummated at the earliest possible date; therefore, the stockholders in the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, are requested to present and deposit their stock promptly, so that the same may be speedily and without delay exchanged, and the organization of the New Jersey company facilitated.

Books of transfer of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, were closed on Wednesday, January 4th, 1899, and will not be reopened until about January 25th, 1899, and the books of the New Jersey corporation will be opened as soon as the engraved certificates are ready for delivery, not later, however, it is believed, than January 25th, 1899.

IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE NEW COMPANY WILL DECLARE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS ON THE PREFERRED STOCK OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., BEGINNING ABOUT APRIL 1ST, 1899.

The undersigned, comprising the entire Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, after a careful consideration, believing that the consummation of the plan proposed will increase earnings, decrease expenses, result in a more stable cost of manufacture, and more satisfactory results to the stockholders, have decided to exchange their own shares in the Illinois corporation for shares in the New Jersey corporation, upon the above-named basis:

J. W. GATES,
A. CLIFFORD,
I. L. ELLWOOD,
CHAS. DOUGLASS,
WM. EDENBORN,
S. H. CHISHOLM,
JOHN LAMBERT,
F. BAACKES,
E. H. GARY,
E. J. BUFFINGTON,
W. H. ROWE.

January 7, 1899.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 7, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY:

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF SAID STOCK UNDER AN AGREEMENT DATED JANUARY 5, 1899, BETWEEN JOHN W. GATES AND ISAAC L. ELLWOOD AND FREDERICK P. VOORHEES, ISSUING THEREFOR OUR NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, EXCHANGEABLE FOR THE STOCK OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY (NEW COMPANY) WHEN RECEIVED BY US FOR DELIVERY. ALL STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BE DEPOSITED MUST BE DULY ENDORSED IN BLANK.

NEW YORK CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, WHO WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT THEREFOR, ON OUR BEHALF.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

FINANCIAL.

High-Grade Bonds.

$60,000
N. Y., New Haven & Hartford 4s, due 1908
(Convertible into stock April, 1903.)

$40,000
Rome, Water. & Ogdens. Con. 5s, due 1922

$100,000
Albany, Susqueh. Con. 6s and 7s, due 1906
(Guar. by Del. & Hud. Canal Co.)

$15,000
Utica, Clint. & Bingham. 1st 5s, due 1939
(Guar. by Del. & Hud. Canal Co.)

$40,000
Canada South. Rwy. Co., 1st 5s, due 1908

$20,000
Mahoning Coal R. R. Co. 1st 5s, due 1934
(Guar. by Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry.)

$35,000
Detroit, Monroe & Tol. 1st 7s, due 1906
(Guar. by Lake Shore & Mich. So. Ry.)

$140,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, due 1906
(Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co.)

$100,000
N. Y., Lacka. & Western 1st 6s, due 1921
(Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co.)

$40,000
Morris & Essex R.R. Co. Cons. 7s, due 1915
(Guar. by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co.)

$25,000
Chic., Northwest. Cons. Quart. 7s, due 1914

$20,000
C. & N. W. (Mad. Ext.) 1st Gold 7s, due 1911

$40,000
C. & N. W. (Menom. Ext.) 1st Gold 7s, due 1911

$20,000
Chicago & Northwest Deb. 5s, due 1909

$25,000
Chicago & Northwest Deb. 5s, due 1933

$40,000
Mil., Lake Sh. & West. 1st Gold 6s, due 1921
(Assumed by Chic. & N. West. R'way.)

$15,000
Fremont, Elk. & Mo. Valley 1st 6s, due 1933
(Guar. by Chic. & N. West. R'way.)

$15,000
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Om. Cons. 6s, due 1930

$50,000
Chic., Rock Island & Pac. 1st 6s, due 1917

$25,000
Chic., Mil. & St. P. Conv. 7s, due 1905 & 1908

$50,000
C., M. & St. P. (C. & P. Div.) 1st 6s, due 1910

$20,000
Chic., M. & St. P. Term. Gold 5s, due 1914

$40,000
Mil. & Northern Con. Mtge. 6s, due 1913

$20,000
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st & 2d Mtg. 7s, due 1912
(Guar. by Pennsylvania R. R.)

$15,000
Balt. & Potomac (Tun.) 1st Gold 6s, due 1911
(Guar. by Penn. and by North. Cent. Rys.)

$50,000
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co. 1st 4s, due 1944
(Guar. by Pennsylvania R. R.)

$250,000
Erie & Pitts. R. R. Gen. Gold 3½s, due 1949
(Guar. by Pennsylvania R. R.)

$35,000
Phila. & Erie Gen. (1st) Gold 6s, due 1920
(Guar. by Pennsylvania R. R.)

$150,000
Erie Railway 1st Con. Gold 7s, due 1920

$75,000
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind. Con. 7s, due 1914

$20,000
Indianapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s, due 1919

$40,000
L., New Alb. & C. (C. & I. Div.) 1st 6s, due 1911

$60,000
Ches. & Ohio (Penn. Ext.) 1st Gold 6s, due 1911

$20,000
Chi., St. L. & New Or. Con. 3½s, due 1951

$100,000
Ill. Cent. (Spring Div.) 1st 3½s, due 1951

$50,000
Minn., St. L. (I. Dv. S. W. Dv. P. Ext.) 6s & 7s

$275,000
Oregon Short Line 1st Gold 6s, due 1922

$200,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Con. 4½s, due 1933

$100,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Mann. Con. 6s, due 1933

$50,000
St. P., M inn. & Man. 2d (now 1st) 6s, due 1909

$30,000
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s, due 1913

$40,000
Richmond & Danville Con. 6s, due 1915

$15,000
Internat. & Great North. 1st 6s, due 1919

$20,000
Third Avenue R. R. 1st Gold 5s, due 1937

THESE AND OTHER PRIME SECURITIES
FOR SALE BY

Goldman, Sachs & Co.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

6% Investments, principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

OWNERS OF OLD DEFAULTED WORTHLESS Railroad Stocks and bonds can find a market for same by addressing C. A. W., Post Office Box 672, New York.

FINANCIAL.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.,
35 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus..... $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Pres't. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough,
Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Ubl,
Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert,
James J. Hill, B. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall,
Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb,
James Stillman, James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns,
M. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph.
Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

G. Sidenberg,

8 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
OFFER TO INVESTORS.

PAY ABOUT
Den. & Rio Grande Imp. 5% of 1928, 4.85%
Metropolitan Street Ry. 5% of 1997, 4.25%
Central of Ga. P. R. Cons. 5% of 1945, 5.50%
St. L. & So. Western 1st 4% of 1989, 4.75%
Chic., R. I. & Pac. 1st 4% of 1988, 3.80%
B'klyn C's C'y & Sub. 1st 5% of 1941, 4.75%
AND MANY OTHER ACTIVE SECURITIES.
Further particulars on application.

TAXES.

We offer bonds which are
TAX EXEMPT.
Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET.
Tuesday, January 10th, last day for tax returns.

READ
The Wall Street Journal.

"The Standard Financial Paper of America."

For sale at all newsdealers and on the elevated railway stations.

ENNIS & STOPPANI,
34 NEW ST., NEW YORK,
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale.

STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON,
for cash or on margin.
Write or call for DAILY MARKET LETTER giving INFORMATION OF ESPECIAL VALUE, FREE, upon application; also monthly table showing prices Stocks, Cotton, and Produce. Telephone, "865 Broad."
Branch Office, 1300 Broadway, Cor. 34th

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-one thousand, one hundred and eight 26-100 dollars, ($71,108.26.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!

The greatest profits ever known have been made in copper stocks during the last two years. The boom in these shares is now at its height and last month's record for big profits has never been equaled.

The low-priced shares are the safest investments and offer the largest profits.

I can offer a limited amount of shares in one of the best of the low-priced copper stocks at a price that will be doubled in a few weeks. Write for "The Copper Situation" and other information on copper investments.

T. F. GAYNOR,
33 Wall Street.

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

Wheat did not "get out of the holidays" last week. The Chicago and New York markets were dull, with a sagging tendency, which was broken on Wednesday by an upward spurt that had no vitality. Speculators were out of the market, and there was not enough export demand to rally it. Near the close yesterday the tendency was toward further recession, and on the post-market curb here privileges were decidedly on the short side, May puts being 73¾@73⅞, and calls 74¼. In no particular, however, was the statistical position of the cereal changed. No news from Argentina gave an indication that its harvest reaped and reaping will be large enough to operate seriously against American interests. On the other hand, the capacity of wheat-importing countries to absorb a world's crop surplus—if such exists—became all the more evident. One proof among many is found in the following report of Liverpool stocks:

LIVERPOOL STOCKS.
(Thousands, 000, omitted.)

	Jan. 1,'99.	Dec. 1,'98.	Jan. 1,'97.
Wheat, centals	677	319	1,657
Corn, centals	479	327	440
Flour, sacks	84	45	96

***

The following table shows the course of wheat in the Chicago and local markets at closing prices during the past week:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	Dec.31.	Jan.3.					
Wheat—	1898.	1899.	Jan.4.	Jan.5.	Jan.6.	Jan.7.	
May	71⅝	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	70	69 15-16	
Corn—							
May	38½	37⅛	37½	36⅝	36½	37	

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	Dec.31.	Jan.3.					
Wheat—	1898.	1899.	Jan.4.	Jan.5.	Jan.6.	Jan.7.	
May	75⅝	74⅜	75⅝	74⅞	74½	74¼	
Corn—							
May	43	42	42¼	41⅞	41½	41 13-16	

These figures give for Chicago on May wheat a net decline of 1 13-16c, and on May corn 1½c, and for New York 1½c and 1 3-16c, respectively, no great recession, after all, considering the disturbance to the European and home markets, due to the vacation season. The clearances of last week amounting to 7,000,000 bushels, should operate as a bear factor in lessening the demand temporarily, but as a bull factor in still further shortening our export resources.

***

The approach to a crystallization of the wheat situation is aptly suggested in this portion of Bradstreet's last report:

"The world's stock of wheat on Jan. 1, as shown by telegraph and cable advices to Bradstreet's, gained only 9,700,000 bushels over Dec. 1, against a gain of 25,000,000 bushels in November, and European and American stocks combined on Jan. 1, 1899, aggregated only 118,949,000 bushels, 13,000,000 bushels smaller than on Jan. 1 last year, 37,000,000 bushels smaller than on Jan. 1, 1897, 75,000,000 bushels smaller than on Jan. 1, 1896, 86,000,000 bushels smaller than on Jan. 1, 1895, and 93,000,000 bushels smaller than on Jan. 1, 1894, when the maximum of stocks in recent years was reached. Stocks in the United States east of the Rockies are the lightest held for eight years past, and, with the exception of 1891, are the smallest held for fifteen years past."

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp Co 4s		N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 5½s	
1,000	104⅝	2,000	99½
Am Cot Oil Co 5s		20,000	99¾
4,000	103	N Y, O & W cnf 4s	
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		14,000	105
1,000	85½	N Y, S & W 1st refunding 5s	
Am Tob Co scrip		1,000	107
6,000	96	5,000	104¼
3,000	97	N Y, S & W 1st refunding 5s	
20,000	96½	1,000	107
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		N & W Ry con 4s	
11,000	89¼	4,000	89
Atch, T & San F adjustment 4s		1,000	89¼
5,000	78½	Northern Ohio 1st	
10,000	78¾	2,000	109
2,000	78¼	N P gen lien 3s	
20,000	79¼	15,000	69
20,000	79	500	69¼
20,000	79	N P Ry pr lien 4s	
22,000	79¼	1,000	101¼
Gen 4s		40,000	101¾
30,000	100	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
2,000	100	1,000	108½
18,000	100¼	Ore R & Nav 4s	
2,000	100	1,000	100⅞
500	100	15,000	101
2,000	100½	Ore Short Line 6s	
5,000	100	3,000	120
2,000	100¼	1,000	126¾
25,000	100	1,000	130
Austin & N W 1st		Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s	
10,000	91½	3,000	108
Balt & Ohio 4½s, when issued		Inc A 5s	
10,000	98¾	3,000	85
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued		Inc B & col tr	
52,000	99⅛	8,000	66
6,000	99⅝	Peo & Eastern 1st	
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		6,000	84½
10,000	96½	9,000	84½
Bklyn. Qns Co & Sub con gtd 5s		4,000	84½
10,000	107	5,000	84½
Bklyn Union Gas 5s		3,000	84¾
6,000	117½	Peo & Eastern inc	
B, R & P G M 5s		25,000	25
2,000	107½	5,000	25½
B, C R & N 1st, col trust 5s		Pitts & W 1st	
1,000	111	15,000	93
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		Reading Co gen 4s	
4,000	92½	30,000	86¾
Cent of N J gen 5s registered		21,000	86
35,000	112½	8,000	86¼
Ches & O gen 4½s		7,000	86¼
27,000	91	5,000	86
Ches & O con 5s		Rich & Dan 6s	
1,000 s30F	117½	10,000	123½
Chic, B & Q, Neb Ext 4s		Rio Grande Wn 1st	
1,000	107¼	2,000	92
1,000 s80F	107½	St L & I M 2d	
Chic, M & St Paul gold 5s		10,000	106¼
1,000	120⅝	St L & I M gen 5s	
Chic & Northw gen 3½s		2,000	105¼
5,000	103	23,000	105⅝
C, R I & P gen 4s		St L & San Fran 4s	
2,000	104⅞	4,000	93
50,000	104¾	St L & S F G M 5s	
50,000	104⅞	1,000	107⅝
1,000	104¾	St P, M & M con 4s reduced to 4½s	
36,000	104⅞	2,000	112½
Chic Term Tran 4s		Mont Ext 4s	
4,000	94	1,000 s20F	105
C, C, C & St L, St Louis div 4s		San A & A Pass 4s	
1,000	99¾	13,000	78
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		30,000	78¼
30,000	88	24,000	78¾
25,000	87½	40,000	79¾
5,000	88½	23,000	79⅝
11,000	89	90,000	79
Col Midland 1st 4s		10,000	79½
1,000	74¼	33,000	79¾
1,000	74½	10,000	79⅝
10,000	74	St L Southw 1st	
Col Midland 2-4s		26,000	85⅞
1,000	66¾	10,000	85¾
4,000	66⅞	10,000	85⅞
5,000	67	28,000	86
5,000	67¼	20,000	86¼
5,000	67½	15,000	86
16,000	67¾	5,000 s20F	86
Colorado South 4s, when issued		10,000	86¼
10,000	87¾	10,000	86
10,000	87½	10,000 s20F	86
Col, H V & Tol 5s, J P M & Co certfs, $35 pd		6,000	46¼
15,000	72	15,000	46
19,000	72¼	20,000 s20F	46
16,000	73	6,000	46¼
3,000	72¾	15,000	46
7,000	73	10,000 s20F	46
20,000	73¼	10,000	46
5,000	73½	10,000 s20F	46
1,000	74	10,000	46
10,000	73¾	5,000	46
8,000	73½	10,000 s20F	46¼
Den & R G 4s		25,000	45¾
1,000 s20F	100½	10,000	46⅜
Den & R G Imp 5s		10,000	46½
1,000	103	15,000 s15F	46½
Det City Gas 5s		25,000	47
5,000	95½	10,000	47¼
Det, Mac & M L G		15,000	47¼
3,000	22	4,000	47½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s		7,000	47½
1,000 s30F	121½	15,000	48
Erie 4s, prior bds		5,000	48¾
9,000	92⅞	5,000	48¾
Ev & Ind 1st con		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
1,000	102	12,000	110
4,000	102⅜	So Pac of Cal 5s con, stamped	
Ev & T H gen 5s		20,000	106½
1,000	100⅞	South Ry 1st 5s	
Flint & Pere M 5s		2,000	104½
2,000	100¼	12,000	104¾
4,000	101	Standard R & T 6s	
Ft W & D C 1st		1,000	25¼
6,000	86	Standard R & T inc	
1,000	85	2,000	25
Gal, H & S A, Mex & Pac div 5s		7,000	25½
10,000	100⅝	11,000	25⅜
6,000	100⅞	5,000	25¾
Gal, H & H 5s		5,000	25½
1,000	99½	Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn div 6s	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		3,000	103
2,000	109	Tex & N O con 5s	
H, E & W Tex 5s		9,000	102¾
1,000	98⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
H & T Cent G M 4s		2,000 s20F	100
2,000	87¾	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
Ill Cent, St L div 3½s		3,000	47¾
6,000	94½	20,000	48
K, C, P & G 1st		Tol, Peo & W 4s	
20,000	69	15,000	78
10,000	69½	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs	
5,000	69	3,000	92½
1,000	69⅜	2,000	93
10,000	69¼	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certs	
3,000	69¾	2,000	96¼
4,000	69¼	10,000	96¾
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s		3,000	97
3,000	108	5,000	97½
Manh Ry con 4s		5,000	97¾
10,000	96¾	5,000	97⅝
25,000	97	5,000	97¾
Met St Ry gen 5s		Union Pacific 4s	
32,000	119¾	6,000	103⅛
Mex Inter 1st 4s		1,000	103
5,000	84½	2,000	103⅜
5,000	84¾	9,000	103
9,000	85	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
Mo, K & East 1st		20,000	91¾
7,000	103	Wabash 1st 5s	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		15,000	113¼
4,000	94½	Wab deb, Ser B	
1,000	94¾	3,000	35
1,000	94½	10,000	34¾
Mo, K & T 2d		2,000	34¾
13,000	70¼	15,000	34¾
10,000	70	13,000	34½
1,000	70½	30,000	35
22,000	70	12,000	34⅝
18,000	70¼	W N Y & P 1st	
5,000	70	6,000	108¾
25,000	70¼	Wilkes & East 1st	
Mo, K & T of T 5s		1,000	98½
2,000	89	Wis Cent Co 1st Trust Co certfs	
Missouri Pac con		25,000	62½
5,000	108½	20,000	62⅝
Mo Pac 1st col 5s			
1,000	90		
Mob & Ohio gen 4s			
6,000	84⅜		
10,000	84		
N Y, C & St L 4s			
1,000	106½		

Total sales.....$2,727,000

Report of Specie Imported Into the District of New York Dec. 30 to Jan. 6 Inclusive.

American Gold Coin—		
Advance	Colon	$5,925
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,245
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	22
Advance	Colon	460
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	2,294
Allianca	Colon	2,124
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	2,266
Philadelphia	Curacao	42
Alene	Greytown	3,573
Alene	Limon	3,500
Allianca	Colon	2,510
Gold Bullion—		
Alabama	Puerto Cortes	900
Philadelphia	Curacao	750
Allene	Greytown	2,350
Allianca	Colon	800
Silver Bullion—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	2,056
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	1,907
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	16,425
Total		$49,154

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Jan. 2 to 7 Inclusive.

Jan. 3—Paris	London, S. B.	G. C., (U. S.)	$420,100
Jan. 3—Advance	Colon,	G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
Jan. 3—Athos	Haiti,	G. C., (U. S.)	10,000
Jan. 4—Vigilancia

the legitimate markets into confusion, and the larger buyers have since then been timid about taking hold. The last two or three days have witnessed some improvement on the other side and a renewal of demand for American iron, but at our latest prices we are too high for them by 2s. or 3s. a ton. There is a chance that ocean room may shade off enough to still keep the business going. With the tremendous domestic demand, however, the Alabama and other furnaces are indifferent as to continuance of the export demand for the time being. They simply have not iron enough to supply their customers, and find it hard to turn down consumers at their very doors in favor of those on the other side of the water.

"As to the general trend of the market there is but one story to tell—it is strong almost to buoyancy. Each advance of 25 cents per ton, instead of having the effect to check operations, seems to stimulate them. The furnaces have become very timid about taking further large engagements, having, as a rule, sold their product for six months ahead. With this condition it is needless to say that if any considerable proportion of the meiters of iron have not covered for their requirements the first half of the year, we shall see something of a scramble for iron in the next sixty days. The large consumers have, as a rule, covered, but there are 4,000 foundries in this country, and the heavy consumption comes more from the rank and file than it does from the comparatively few large concerns. The rank and file have not bought much ahead, so far as I can judge.

"The popular impression has been that as soon as demand and prices improved all that was necessary was to light a few more furnaces and thus keep pace with the demand. The fallacy of this has been frequently pointed out. To light more furnaces means development of raw material on a very large scale. A single modern furnace handles in and out something like 1,000 tons of material in a day. To make reliable provisions for ore and coke for operations of such magnitude is easier in theory than it is in practice. As a matter of fact the resources both in coke and in ore are now taxed very near to their fullest not only in the North but also in the South. There are plenty of idle furnaces in Tennessee, Alabama, and Virginia, but if two or three of them are put in blast in the next six months it will be doing well. There can be some increase in Eastern and Central Pennsylvania, but here also the problem of raw material is by no means an easy one. We are now producing something over 1,000,000 tons of pig iron a month, and if the demand of 1899 should run into 14,000,000 tons, as seems likely, and the production be confined within 13,000,000 tons, we may have an interesting time of it before the year is out."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	249	250
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	92
Brooklyn El. common	30¼	30¾
Brooklyn El. pf.	59	60
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	78
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	61	65
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County Inc.	9	10
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Nassau 1st 6s (Brooklyn trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	113	114
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
United Traction, Providence	84	85
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	54	54½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	91¼	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	94½	95½
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	103	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	73
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	116
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex int.	102	104
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	60	70
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	34½	34½
Amsterdam pf.	68	69
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	104	104½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	16½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	94
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	105½	106½
Columbus Gas	72	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	304
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. ons)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	137	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	20	21
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	84¾	85¼
Western Gas	95	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	40½
American Tin Plate common	46	50
American Tin Plate pf.	102	102¼
American Typefounders'	49	52
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	50	60
Continental Tobacco	41	41¼
Continental Tobacco pf.	81	81½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	9½	11
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	98
International Silver Plate	22	26
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan Peninsular Car	21	25
Michigan Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	98	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	38½	39½
Otis Elevator pf.	84¾	85¼
Pratt & Whitney	5	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	428	429
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	54	60
Union Typewriter	20½	22
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101½	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	101	102
Wagner Car Company	179	180

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	16½	18½
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	70
Hudson Riv. Telephone stock	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	22¼
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	99¼	..
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107
3s, c., 1918	107¾	107¾
3s, 1918, s'l	107	108
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113½
4s, r., 1925	129	130
4s, c., 1925	129½	130
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	113	113½
Che. 4s, 1899	102¾	..
D. C. 3-65s	118	..
Alb. & Sus.	200	..
Am. Coal	120	140
Am. Express	142	147
Am. Sug. R. pf.	112	112¾
Am. Tob. pf.	135	137
Ann Arbor	14½	15½
Ann Arb. pf.	38½	39½
B. & O. S.W. pf., new	8¾	9½
Beech Cr.	100½	..
B. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B., R. & P.	30	33½
B., R. & P. pf.	73¼	75
B., C. R. & N.	100	..
Can. Pac.	85	86
Cap. Trac.	86	89
Chi. & A. pf.	175	..
C. & E. I. pf.	112	114
C. Gt. W. pf. B	30¾	30¾
C. Gt. W. deb. B	81½	83¾
Chi., I. & L.	7½	8½
C., M. & St. P. pf.	167½	167¾
C., L. & W.	14¾	15
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	42	43
Cleve. & P.	170	..
Con. E. C.	..	..
S. & R. Co.	100	103
Con. Coal	50	..
Con. Ice	45½	46½
Con. Ice pf.	92	96
D. M. & Ft. D.	20¾	21
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
D. & S. S. & A.	2¾	3¼
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	8½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	190	193
Eighth Av.	330	..
Flint & P. M.	17	18
F. & P. M. pf.	44	45
Ft. W. & R. G.	18	20
G. R. & W.	35	..
H. B. Claflin	96	96½
Homestake	55	..
Ill. Cent.	1.100	..
Jol. & C.	160	..
Kan. & Mi.	7¾	8½
K. & D. M.	5	5½
K. & D. M. pf.	17	19
Keo. & W.	29½	32
King. & P.	4	4
Knick. Ice pf.	80	82
Lac. Gas pf.	96½	98
L. E. & W.	18½	20
Lake Shore	197	200
Manh. C. R.	145	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	3	5
Md. Coal pf.	47	55
Mex. C. certs.	1	1½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	96	97½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	73	74
Nat. Bis. pf.	..	106¼
Nat. Starch	..	53½
N. St. 1st pf.	56	76
N. S. 2d pf.	15	30
New Cent. C.	40	43
N. Y. & N. H.	198	199
N. Y. C. & St. L.	13½	14¼
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	76
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	34¾	35½
Norf. South.	64	..
North Am.	6¾	7
Ont. Mining	6	7
Or. R. & N.	48	52
Or. Sh. Line	41	42¼
P. C. 1st pf.	84	86
P. C. 2d pf.	63½	65
Penn. Coal	350	..
P., D. & E.	1¾	2
P., Ft. W. & C.	178	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	175	..
Quicksilver	1¾	2¼
Quicksilver pf.	10	10½
Read. & Bar.	185	190
R., W. & O.	128	..
R. G. W. pf.	67	69
St. L. & S. F.	8¾	8¾
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66½	67
St. P. & O. pf.	167	175
Sixth Av.	200	..
T. C. & I. pf.	105	115
T. P. L. Tr.	13¾	13¾
Third Ave.	138	170
Tol. & O. C.	20	30
T. & O. C. pf.	35	40
Wabash	8¼	8¾
Wis. Cent.	2¾	3¾
Wis. C. pf.	..	8

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¾@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅞c.

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Crown Point sold at .14, 1,000 Leadville at .11, 300 Phoenix at .09, 500 Sierra Nevada at .86.

On the Industrial Exchange 1,200 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .07@.07¼@.07 cash.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.06	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.15	Kingston & Pemb. L.	.12
Best & Belcher	.35	La Crosse	.08
Breece	.90	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.17
Caledonia B. H.	.18	Mexican	.25
Challar	.12	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.18	Phoenix, gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.08	Potosi	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Plymouth Con.	.06
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.09
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Consol.	1.95
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.24	Yellow Jacket	.15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ontario	5.00
Adams Con.	.09	Ophir	.50
Belcher	.16	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.37	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.80	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Brunswick Con.	.15	Potosi	.12
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.10
Challar	.12	Sierra Nevada	.80
Crown Point	.14	Standard	2.00
Chrysolite	.18	Small Hopes	1.25
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Union Con.	.30
Com. T. Co., stock	.04	Utah	.10
Com. T. Co., bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co., scrip	.04	Yellow Jacket	.13
Crescent	.08	Argentum Juanita	.31
Deadwood Terra	.45	Alamo	.04
Eureka Con.	.20	Anaconda	.50
Father De Smet	.10	Cripple Creek Con.	.07
Gould & Curry	.24	C-eede & Cr. Cr.	.04
Hale & Norcross	.11	Gold & Globe	.02
Homestake	50.00	Golden Fleece	.23
Horn Silver	1.15	Isabella	.37
Iron Silver	.70	Mollie Gibson	.18
Julia Con.	.01	Mount Rosa	.21
Kingston & Pem.	.10	Phoenicia	.03
La Crosse	.13	Portland	1.50
Leadville Con.	.11	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.20	Union	.18
Mexican	.30	Work	.15
Moulton	.20		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.00¾	Copper Rock	.00¼
Miami	.02½	Old Gold	.005
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.02
Rocky Mountain	.07	Sentinel	.001¾
Waldorf	.005	Playa de Oro	5.00
Cannon Ball	.002½	Work	.16½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE. STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Cotton Oil	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
6,600	Am. Sug. Refs.	125⅝	127¼	125	126⅜
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14½	14½	14½	14½
740	Am. Tobacco	147¾	148¾	146½	147¾
350	At., T. & S. F.	18	19¼	18	19⅛
8,170	A., T. & S. F. pf.	50¾	53½	50¾	53½
470	Bay State Gas	6⅜	6⅜	6½	6½
3,170	B'klyn R. T.	85¼	89¾	85	89¾
1,000	Central Pacific	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42⅜
880	C., B. & Q.	124⅝	125	124¼	124⅞
2,180	Chi., M. & St. P.	120⅜	121¼	120⅜	121⅛
1,340	C., R. I. & Pac.	113⅜	114¼	113	113⅞
630	Col. F. & I.	35	36¼	35	36¼
10	Del. & Hudson	108½	108½	108½	108½
4,830	Federal Steel	52	53⅜	51⅝	53⅜
630	Federal S. pf.	82⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83⅝
1,070	Louis. & Nash.	64	64⅞	64	64⅝
810	Manhattan	100⅜	101½	100⅜	101½
340	Mo. Pacific	44⅜	45⅛	44⅜	45
270	Nor. Pacific	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	42⅝
10	Nor. Pac. pf.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
30	Pacific Mail	45⅜	45⅜	45¼	45¼
2,660	People's Gas	110⅞	112⅜	110½	112⅛
60	P., C., C. & St. L.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73½
300	Reading	21⅜	22⅛	21⅜	21⅝
1,380	Read. 1st pf.	51⅝	53	51⅝	53
100	Southern Ry.	10½	10½	10½	10½
340	Southern pf.	41¼	41¾	41¼	41½
140	Tenn. C. & I.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
10	U. P., D. & G.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
320	Union Pacific	42	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛
60	U. S. Leather pf.	72¼	72¼	72	72¼
390	U. S. Rubber	45	46¾	45	46½
100	U. S. Rubber pf.	115¼	115½	115¼	115½
10	Wabash pf.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
160	West. Union	94⅝	94⅞	94½	94⅝
39,770					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
10,000	Mo., K. & T. 2d	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
15,000	S. A. & A. P. 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
30,000	U. P., D. & G. 1st	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
$75,000					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,561	1,570	1,570
4th week Dec.	$205,724	$156,168	$167,786
Month	1,004,959	946,708	911,556
From July 1	5,912,546	5,739,841	.....
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	642
4th week Dec.	$87,600	$80,700	.....
Month	254,500	268,700	.....
From July 1	1,695,797	1,846,822	.....
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY for December—			
St. P., M. & M.	1,810,629	1,529,267	1,273,469
East. Minn.	244,391	158,479	137,640
Mon. Central	177,698	198,438	166,281
Total	2,232,709	1,881,184	1,577,390
For six months—			
St. P., M. & M.	11,545,096	10,563,062	11,502,452
East. Minn	1,938,245	1,300,661	1,178,183
Mon. Central	1,003,321	1,124,367	976,481
Total	14,486,664	12,988,090	13,657,116
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for November:			
Gross	231,379	220,670	210,654
Op. expenses	108,580	112,689	110,633
Net	122,799	108,001	100,021
Prop. exp. to gross	47	51	52⅝
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross	1,035,985	1,028,077	1,035,808
Net	513,206	453,251	469,033
UNION PACIFIC, DENVER & GULF for November:			
Gross	351,908	358,279	312,005
Op. expenses	200,942	209,446	186,542
Net	150,966	148,833	125,463
For eleven months—			
Gross	3,461,450	3,215,401	2,829,124
Net	1,187,097	912,143	665,697

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Money continues very abundant and rates are low where the name and collateral are acceptable. It is easier, however, to quote the minimum than the maximum quotation on gilt-edged security. Money is quoted as low as 2½ per cent. on four months and 2¾ per cent. on six months. There are reports of loans with copper shares as collateral at 4 per cent. for four and six months where the margin ranges from 20 to 25 per cent. It is said that loans on coppers have been made as high as 6 per cent. where the margin was only 10 per cent.

There is practically no change in the market for commercial paper. Outside of the Exchange money on call rules from 2½ to 3 per cent. Time money shows no change and is in abundant supply, with no apparent increase in demand. Rates are 3 per cent. for all periods up to six months. The market for mercantile paper is a trifle more active as the supply is increasing. The demand is also growing larger. Indorsed bills receivable are quoted at 3 per cent and prime single names at 3¼@3¾ per cent.

The stock market this morning was strong, but without special feature. Inside support was given to Butte and Arcadian. Chicago Stock Yards again reached its high record price. The point is made that Chicago Stock Yards, by reason of its extensive purchase of new railroad property, should now be regarded as a railroad property and not as an industrial. Brokers sold Bay State Gas. They have sold it during the last few days as fast as the market would take it. Two hundred shares of Cochiti sold at 11½. This stock will probably be listed Monday.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	250	..	J. & S. Y.	144	145
B. & Lowell	226	..	Fitchb'rg pf.	108	110
Bos. & Me.	170	171	Old Colony	198	..
Bos. & Prov.	228	..	West End	91	91½

Mining Companies.

Arcadian	68	68½	Franklin	22⅝	23
Aetna, (q.)	38⅝	..	Gold C. M.	50	1
Allouez	6½	..	Napa, (q.)	8	..
Arnold	9½	10	Osceola	80½	81
Atlantic	33	34	Pioneer, (q.)	..	6½
B. & Cr. Ck.	..	.45	Quincy	147	150
Bos. & Mon.	268	270	Sta. Ysabel	14	14½
B. & Boston	82	83	Tamarack	197	200
Cal. & Hec.	635	640	Tecumseh	5¾	6¼
Centennial	39¼	39½	Wolverine	86¼	87

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	274½	275½	Mexican Tel.	1½	1⅝
Dom. Coal	32½	33½	N. E. Tel.	..	135
Dom. C. pf.	114	..	Gull. P. Car.	162	168
Ed. El. Ill.	195	..	U. S. Oil	32¾	33¾
Erie Tel.	88	..	U. S. Rub.	45	..
Gen. Elec.	99	99½	Westh. Elec.	40¾	40⅞
Gen. Elec. pf.	166	..	W. El. pf.	63	63½
L. C. S. S.	24	..			

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G. M.	7	7½	O. D. C. M.	86	86½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Linseed had a further drop to-day, falling from 35 to 32½, but improving and closing at 34. The preferred advanced to 74 from 73, but closed at 73¾. Tin Plate fell to 40¾ from 41¼, but bettered and touched 42¾, where it closed. The preferred was steady around 97½@97¾. Biscuit sold down to 49¾ from 50, but closed at 50¼. Metropolitan receipts went at 69¾@70. Match opened at 149¾ and closed at 150, after touching 149¾. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard Company	32
C. & C. Chi. St. P. D. Co.	65
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	160
National Biscuit Company common	50
National Biscuit Company pf.	104
American Steel & Wire common	46⅝
American Steel & Wire pf.	111
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	2
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	20
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	4¾
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	25
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	42
North Chicago Street Railroad	219
West Chicago Street Railroad	95¾
South Side Elevated Railroad	76¾
Lake Street Elevated	13¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certfs.	11¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	20¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—There was little feature in the local trading to-day. Interest was centred largely in Union Traction, which was bought and bid up to 32¾ by New York, on a report that the stock is to be listed in that city Monday. There is reason to doubt this. New York wants the stock listed there, but it is being offered here. It is possible, however, that it may be placed in the unlisted department and traded in the same as Pennsylvania Railroad. Another strong stock was Pennsylvania Manufacturing, which advanced from 24½ to 25 on a denial of the report that a bill is to be introduced into the State Legislature to allow traction companies to engage in electric lighting.

With these exceptions, the local list showed no changes of importance, small fractional gains being made in a few issues and equally small losses in others. The close was firm, at these prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	30	30½	Con. Trac.	33¼	33½
Choc. pf.	44½	44⅞	(Balt.)		
Lehigh Val.	25⅞	26	Con. Trac.		
Penn.	61⅞	61½	(N. J.)	58	59
Reading	10⅝	11	Elec. S. B.	58⅞	79
R. 1st pf.	26 7-16	26 9-16	E. S. B. pf.	65⅛	66
R. 2d pf.	13⅝	13¾	Marsden	6¾	6⅞
W. N. Y. & P.	3¼	3⅜	Metropol.	190	191
Phil. Trac.	95⅞	95¾	Penn. Mfg.	24⅜	24⅞
Union Trac.	32⅜	32⅝	United Gas.	129¼	129¼
			Wels. Light.	41⅞	42

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 7.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4⅞	5⅛	5	5⅛
Anaconda	50	53½	52½	53½
Anchoria	95	98	97	97½
Argentum	37¾	38	37¾	38
Battle	37	37⅞	37	38½
Columbine	13	13½	13⅜	13½
Consolidated	8	8⅜	8	8⅜
Elkton	74	74½	73½	73¾
El Paso	9¼	9⅜	9½	9⅝
Findley	16¾	17	17⅞	17½
Gibson	21	24⅞	20	24½
Golden Fleece	31	40	29¾	30
Golden King	83¾	86	85	85½
Gold Coin	157	159	156½	159
Garfield	15½	15½	17½	17½
Isabella	41½	41¾	40	40½
Independence	51½	52	57½	58
Jackpot	38¼	39½	39¾	40
Jefferson	6	10	6	10
Matoa	28	29½	30	30½
Moon Anchor	121	122	121¾	122½
Pharmacist	3¾	4	4	4¼
Portland	146¾	147	147½	148
Rawlings	35¼	37¾	36½	37
Rosa	20	23	22	23½
Union	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Vindicator	99	100	99	100
Work	16	16½	17¾	17½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,800,615
Gold reserve	242,341,576
Net silver	6,757,130
United States notes in Treasury	13,922,576
Treasury notes of 1890	1,358,060
Total receipts this day	1,632,934
Total receipts this month	7,963,066
Total receipts this year	253,926,983
Total expenditures this day	1,903,000
Total expenditures this month	10,828,000
Total expenditures this year	340,509,311
Deposits in National banks	90,015,154
Silver bullion	885,316
National bank notes received for redemption	464,368
Governments receipts from customs	739,517
Internal revenue	809,956
Miscellaneous	83,460

HANOVER FIRE MEETING.

Price, McCormick & Co. Likely to Renew Their Offer To-morrow.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company of this city will be held to-morrow, and it was stated yesterday that Price, McCormick & Co., who have been endeavoring for the past five months to obtain control of the company for the purpose of reinsuring its business, liquidating its affairs, and realizing its assets, will be defeated in their efforts by the leading stockholders, who are said to resent the attempt of the brokerage firm to buy out the corporation. Price, McCormick & Co. will, however, be represented at the meeting, and their offer is likely to be presented again in some form.

Advices from Chicago state that Vice President Howard P. Gray may decline to accept a renomination, and in this event he may leave the company. A number of reports in regard to the future of the Hanover have been denied by the management, which has continued to assert that Price, McCormick & Co. cannot hope to gain control, and that the company will not yield in any manner to the repeated offers of that firm. The last offer for the stock was 200 per cent., if, as soon as transferred, the Board of Directors then in office would resign.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company was organized in 1852, and possesses a capital stock of $1,000,000. Its net surplus on Jan. 1, 1898, was $584,870, and its total amount at risk then was $196,808,238. The closing bid upon its stock on Dec. 31, 1898, was 160 per cent., and on Dec. 31, 1897, it was 147 per cent. The officers of the company are as follows: President—I. Remsen Lane; Vice President—Howard P. Gray; Second Vice President—Charles A. Shaw; Secretary—Charles L. Roe.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

At a special meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters of Troy, N. Y., J. A. Stover was elected President of the board.

A. E. Clough has been appointed special agent of the London Assurance Corporation for the States of Michigan and Indiana.

C. M. Logue & Brother of Pittsburg, Penn., have been appointed general agents of the German Fire Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill.

It is estimated that the fire losses sustained by the insurance companies in Boston during the year 1898 will aggregate nearly 50 per cent. of the premium income for the year.

It is reported that Adams Tolman will be elected Secretary of the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Concord, Mass., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Barrett.

It was reported yesterday that the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford was about to conclude negotiations for a reinsurance contract, which contemplates the retirement of a large New York fire insurance company. It is regarded as probable that the conclusion of the contract may be reached during the present week.

A special effort will be made to obtain a report from the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee this week, because of the critical situation of affairs in the West. Underwriters say that the Governing Committee of the Western Union Fire Underwriters may be able to hold the union together, in spite of the present bad prospects, if rates can be quickly restored in this city by the formation of another tariff association during the present month or early in February.

The insurance upon the dry goods store of Mayer & Co., at 437 and 439 F Street, Washington, D. C., which was severely damaged by fire last week, was distributed as follows: Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,500; Security of New Haven, $2,500; Aachen and Munich, $2,500; Scottish Union and National, $2,500; Lion, $2,000; Caledonian, $2,000; North British and Mercantile,

JAN

1899

The New York Times.

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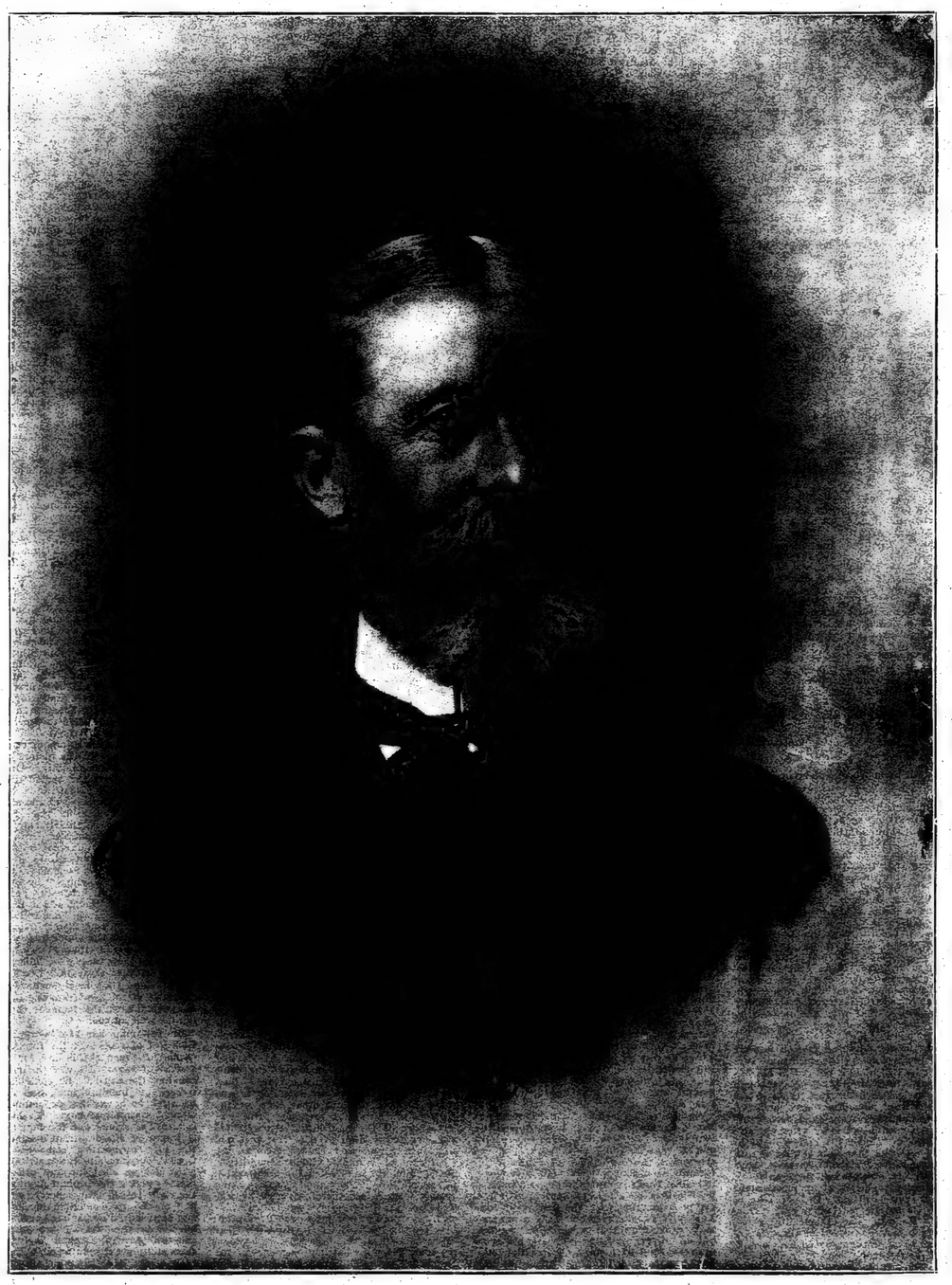

JOHN D. CRIMMINS.

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
JANUARY 8, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Poetry turned off by skillful hands is doing much to make people realize that the modern steel-clad men-of-war with their rapid-fire guns have not entirely robbed naval warfare of its romance. We believe, however, that no poet has yet essayed to bridge the gap that lies between the musket and the Krag-Jorgensen or some equally small-bore far-killing rifle. Nowadays, as the battle before Santiago showed, commanders are too far separated to fire bon mots at each other. And because of the long-range weapons much of the fascination of modern warfare will be lost. No Lord Charles Hay can in the future say calmly to the enemy, as he did at Fontenoy, "Fire, gentlemen of the French guard." Nor can a Count d'Hautecroche reply, returning the salutation, "Fire, gentlemen of the English Army; we never fire in the first." And not even Cambronne's bon mot can be made to carry to the enemy's lines, while he who would become a Leonidas, a Condé, a Horatius Cocles, or a Roland of Roncevaux will find himself most abundantly handicapped. It is to be hoped that those cheerful writers of historical fiction in verse will not remain silent too long before finding something that will have a range equal to modern rifles.

***

There is a great difference between looking and observing. To be trivial, one may look at a flight of steps as one ascends without observing how many steps there are. Everybody knows that, while the dome of St. Peter's in Rome is the work of Michael Angelo, the rest of the building is from the design of Carlo Maderno; but though thousands have looked at the wonderful church, it was only the other day that a French traveler observed that the middle point of the dome and that of the portico do not coincide. The difference between them is nearly five feet, and must be due either to an original defect in construction or to the subsequent inclination of the axis of part of the building. The power of observation is very useful at times, and almost all can cultivate it if they keep their minds open with their eyes.

***

A person who has never lost any money from his pocket can never be afflicted with the emotions of one who has been thus unfortunate. In contemplating the hole in the pocket, or the shredded part of the garment from which the pocket has been deftly cut by some rogue, the emotions aroused are decidedly peculiar and uncharitable—that is, they are with some persons whom we know. However charitable or good may have been the original destiny of the money, its diversion has caused a complete change in the mind of the loser. He thinks no longer of the good that he might have done with the money, but of the enjoyment that he might have had if he had only spent it while he had it. This is invariably the case. All thoughts of charity depart for good and all. Possibly this is the reason why the persons who lose money very seldom find it. The moral of it all is plain—the funds, if recovered, would be regarded as so much superfluous cash, and would in all probability be expended in response to the emotions present at the time the loss was discovered.

***

The march of improvement has at length invaded even so conservative a body as the clergy of the Anglican church, but with certain qualifications. Tired of preaching to empty pews on Sundays, the dean and chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral have actually sanctioned a course of weekday lectures on social topics in that historic edifice. Considering that the first English printing office was set up in one of the chapels of Westminster Abbey, and that St. Paul's itself was for centuries an exchange, a mart, and a promenade, the innovation is really not as radical as it appears, but it is quite enough so to mark the signs of the times. However, in order not to be too radical, the authorities exclude women from these lectures. It is often a very difficult question to decide whether certain English churchmen deem that women are really not in need of instruction spiritually or otherwise, or that they are not worthy of it.

***

A writer in a "reliable" Boston Sunday morning paper laments the decline of shyness that he has of late noticed in his fellow-citizens. But before he gets through with his article he finds much relief in analyzing the word "shyness," and concludes that its elimination from Bostonese character is not such a bad thing after all. He also analyzes "modesty," and we gather from his remarks that this quality is still conspicuous in Bostonians. "Shyness," says the writer, "is composed of three parts—of much conscious demerit, of an inconsistent desire for self-assertion, and of fear of others." Bostonians no longer suffer from shyness. Modesty has taken its place. "Modesty is also composed of three ingredients—of some unconscious merit, of absence of self-conceit, and of respect for others." The distinction is clear, yet delicate. It is "lexiconographic," and will not be lost on thoughtful Bostonians.

While Others Go to Drawing School.

From Exchange.

Some men are born to rule and some acquire the art at a business college.

JOHN D. [redacted]

ONE day when a big strike was brewing among the labor unions of this city walking delegates visited gangs of men employed by John D. Crimmins in street railway construction, and urged them to quit work.

"No, we won't quit," said the men. "We haven't any grievance against Mr. Crimmins."

"But the Central Union orders you to quit," persisted the walking delegates. "This is a general strike for better terms for all the members."

"Well, we won't strike till we've seen Mr. Crimmins," replied the men. "He has always treated us fairly, and we won't leave him in the lurch."

This circumstance was significant because it demonstrated the high degree of confidence that workingmen have for years reposed in John D. Crimmins. Although now practically retired from business, Mr. Crimmins still maintains friendly relations with his old friends, the workingmen, and as adviser and arbitrator is ever ready to do them a service. When asked the other day which one of the many achievements of his successful business career he regarded as the most gratifying he quickly replied: "There is nothing I feel so proud of as the manifestations that I have had of the respect and confidence of the men who have worked for me."

At times Mr. Crimmins has had directly in his employ between twelve and thirteen thousand men, and indirectly many more thousands under sub-contracts, the expenditures all passing through his hands. He has never had any serious trouble with his men, and he never contracted for anything that he was not able to carry out. It has been his policy to pay good wages no matter how cheaply labor might be offered. Within the past year he has been called upon by former employes to arbitrate labor troubles, and in each case his decision has been accepted without question. He takes keen pride in the realization that workingmen feel that they can come to him as a friend whom they can trust.

A many-sided man is John D. Crimmins, and each side of his character appears to be based on love of justice and love of humanity. Through his own efforts he has acquired wealth and influential position. He has achieved success as a constructor of great works of public importance. He has accomplished more than the average man in the way of philanthropic helpfulness, and he has accumulated a collection of books, prints, and autograph letters which, in its special field, is believed to be unequaled. He has spared no effort or expense in getting together every scrap of history pertaining to New York—both city and State—and likewise relating to Colonial and Federal development.

The secret of John D. Crimmins's success, according to his intimate friends, lies in his mental vigor and his ability to handle at one time half a dozen different enterprises with uniform adroitness and energy. One friend remarked to the writer that Mr. Crimmins "could keep more things hot at the same time" than any other man he ever knew. He may have half a dozen irons in the fire at one time, but none of them will be allowed to cool. Everything that Mr. Crimmins touches he takes hold of with animation, whether it be the construction of a railroad, the erection of a hospital, the urging of some legislative measure for the public good, the compilation of historic details, or the planting of a garden. By the way, he is credited by florists as being one of the best judges of plants in New York.

Acquaintance with John D. Crimmins discloses a strong vein of sentiment in his nature. Friendship with him means more than words and mere outward show, and for old associations he has a tender fondness. It is largely due to sentiment that Mr. Crimmins, throughout his active business career, has kept his principal place of business in Fifty-ninth Street, near where he was born, his parents' home at that period (1844) being on the Boston Post Road just above Cato's, or about Fifty-ninth Street. In those days that section of the city was chiefly occupied as country seats by prominent families, including the Goelets, the Beekmans, the Schermerhorns, the Brevoorts, the Emmets, and the Lawrences, while a short distance above was the suburban home of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Crimmins's recollections of boyhood contain vivid pictures of many of these homes with their substantial old-fashioned mansions, their broad meadows, and their tempting orchards. He has resided all of his lifetime within half a mile of the spot where he was born. His love for New York is enthusiastic and infectious, and for many years past he has taken an almost sentimental interest in collecting historic details relating to New York.

While he was a member of the Park Board Mr. Crimmins was deeply impressed by two facts. One was the frequency of inquiries regarding old New York, and the other was the inadequacy of available information on that subject. He then began to collect books, pictures, maps, letters, and publications of all sorts having an interesting connection with the history of New York and Brooklyn. At first he bought almost everything that was offered to him, but as he progressed in his work his accumulated fund of historic information enabled him to discriminate in his selections. After a while he enlarged the scope of his collection to State matters, and to Colonial history generally. Now he has a very comprehensive and well systematized collection of historic material pertaining to this city, this State, and the early years of this Republic. An inspection of his library is a rare and enjoyable treat, and a peep into the great steel safe in which he keeps his choicest treasures is an experience of historic value. This busy man of affairs derives no greater pleasure than in displaying his quaint old pictures and publications of early New York. His collection of engravings is particularly rich in local interest. A unique feature of his collection of Federal historic matter is a portfolio containing autograph letters written by every one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Special attention has been paid by Mr. Crimmins to the accumulation and arrangement of the stirring "Broadsides," issued by the patriotic "Sons of Liberty" prior to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Fac similes of some of these "Broadsides" owned by Mr. Crimmins have been placed in circulation by his permission, the sale of them serving to contribute to the maintenance of worthy poor men. All of the early atlases showing the North American Coast and Manhattan Island are also found in Mr. Crimmins's collection, as well as some of the oldest and rarest maps of the world in existence. Nearly all of his standard works on American history are "extra illustrated," and he has a large number of rare first editions in the various departments of literature. Mr. Crimmins has intimated that his old New York collection will ultimately pass into the control of the Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden foundations.

An almost phenomenal success in real estate transactions has marked Mr. Crimmins's career. One of his oldest friends remarked not long ago that John D. Crimmins could put up a block of apartment houses in "the dearest section of goatville," and have it filled with first-class families the morning after it was finished. From his earliest manhood Mr. Crimmins has been a buyer of land and a builder of houses. Few New Yorkers possess such complete and accurate knowledge of real estate on Manhattan Island as does Mr. Crimmins. Long before he became of age he was familiar with the valuations of property and purchased on his own account land in the vicinity of his home. He was quick to take advantage of opportunities when estates were being divided and streets were being opened. When twenty years old he became associated with his father in the contracting business, and soon afterward he added to contracting the business of building houses.

Many hundreds of the moderate-priced houses, as well as some costly ones in the upper part of this city, were erected by John D. Crimmins. Early in his career he had larger dealings in real estate than any other person of his age in New York. During these years he naturally became well versed in the valuation of property, and was frequently selected as arbitrator on the division of the lands of estates. He aided largely in the development of the west side of this city, where he began a series of extensive investments thirty years ago. The first modern residence of any consequence on the west side was built by him. He was the agent of the late Edward Clark in the first purchase of city property made by the latter, and Mr. Crimmins sold Clark part of the land which is now occupied by the Dakota flats, in Central Park West. The bill making West Seventy-second Street a parkway was drawn and coaxed through the State Legislature by Mr. Crimmins. With one other gentleman he was the means of having One Hundred and Tenth Street made a parkway. All through his life Mr. Crimmins has been a firm believer in the advantage and stability of real estate investments in his native city.

It is in his success as a builder, however, that Mr. Crimmins can enjoy the largest meed of retrospective satisfaction. His name is identified with some of the greatest pieces of constructive work in New York. He was the first contractor to employ commercially the steam drill, which had been experimented with several years before, chiefly in tunnel work. The machines first used by Mr. Crimmins were brought from the Hoosac Tunnel, and although they were at that time exceedingly cumbersome, they enabled him to take large and difficult contracts and to execute them in an uncommonly short space of time. He planned and completed for the city certain difficult parts of the Croton Aqueduct, thereby establishing a reputation as a contractor of extraordinary capacity. He made the excavations for the large tanks introduced by the Metropolitan, Municipal, Equitable, and Harlem Gas Companies. Subsequently he built a large portion of the elevated railroad structure in this city. He constructed the first subways and the first underground trolley system in New York. He laid the Broadway cable, and for awhile was President of that road. He erected many of the cable buildings, built the Columbus Avenue, Lexington Avenue, Lenox Avenue, Fourth and Madison Avenues, and other lines of the Metropolitan traction system. He was Treasurer of the association that erected the elevated station at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Eighth Avenue. As Chairman of various building committees, Mr. Crimmins has directed the construction of many large hospitals, churches, and schools. For a considerable period he was Treasurer of the Property Owners' Association, organized for the improvement of property on the west side, and year after year he has effectively advocated before legislative committees needed improvements of the New York parks and roadways.

Politically, Mr. Crimmins has always been Politically Mr. Crimmins has always been advancement in the field of partisan politics. He was once a Presidential Elector, and at another time a delegate to a Constitutional Convention. From 1883 until some time in 1888 he was a Park Commissioner, and for a period he served as President of the board. He made it a rule while Park Commissioner to distribute his salary among the struggling charitable institutions. In his zeal to give each worthy institution as much of a lift as possible he found it necessary on some salary days to supplement the amounts drawn from the City Treasury by drafts on his private resources.

While fortune has favored him from the very beginning of his business career, Mr. Crimmins has never been unmindful of the necessities of those of his fellow-men less fortunate than himself. He has always been a helper of the needy, and it may be truthfully said of him that his charitable efforts have been as systematic and as constant as his business enterprises. In his boyhood he formed the habit of studying the conditions of the people around him, and he has developed that habit on lines of judicious philanthropy. At first he was able to relieve only a few of the most deserving cases of destitution that came under his observation. As his means increased he extended his bounties, and after he was married his wife labored earnestly at his side up to the time of her death, in 1888, in relieving distress.

During the dark period of 1873-8, when business panics and crop failures thrust the gaunt spectre of starvation into many communities, both at home and abroad, Mr. and Mrs. Crimmins were unflagging in their beneficent activities. Mr. Crimmins was President of a New York relief committee which reached out a succoring hand to the hungry and the helpless of all denominations. Several hundred destitute New York families were kept supplied with food and fuel throughout one entire Winter, and the helpfulness of Mr. Crimmins's committee was manifested on more than one occasion in Ireland, where the suffering was most acute. Although Mr. Crimmins's personal charities have been largely in the broad field afforded by his own Church, he has responded with equal promptness to calls from Protestant sources. While careful to give as little encouragement as possible to pauperism, he never turns a deaf ear to an honest appeal for help, no matter what the creed of the applicant may be.

An active and influential member of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Crimmins has for a quarter of a century been the trusted friend and counselor of the leaders of that denomination in this city. He is trustee or manager in most of the important Catholic bodies, and his wise judgment and generous hand have helped many institutions out of the slough of despond to their present comfortable prosperity. The relations between Archbishop Corrigan and Mr. Crimmins are exceedingly cordial, and whenever the latter receives an application for aid from a Catholic source with which he is unacquainted he refers the matter to the Archbishop and acts on his advice.

For many years Mr. Crimmins has been interested in the Foundling Hospital established and maintained by the Sisters of Charity. His interest in that institution was first enlisted by Sister Irene about the time of the breaking up of the Tweed régime. It was then a small and struggling asylum, and its fate was involved in a legislative measure devised and passed by politicians who suffered in prestige with the downfall of Tweed. The welfare of the asylum demanded that this measure, although unsolicited in the first instance, should become a law, and Gov. Dix was appealed to on non-partisan grounds to sign the bill. He was averse to sanctioning any measure initiated by the Tweed politicians, and Mr. Crimmins was one of the men who pleaded the cause of the Sisters of Charity eloquently and persistently. On the last day of grace Gov. Dix signed the bill. In speaking of this incident recently Mr. Crimmins was reminded of the strong faith that the Sisters had in their St. Joseph. Sister Irene related that during the period of anxious uncertainty a pen was placed in the hand of an image of St. Joseph, before which the devout Sisters, in their simple faith, prayed for the saint's intercession in behalf of the asylum. On the morning of the last day of grace the pen suddenly dropped from the hand of the image without any visible cause. Sister Irene, Sister Teresa Vincent, and Sister Ligouri were in the room at the time, and they were deeply impressed by the circumstance. One hour afterward they received a telegram from Albany stating that Gov. Dix had signed the bill, and they firmly believed that the dropping of the pen from the hand of the image indicated the moment that his signature was affixed.

Mr. Crimmins has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in this city for more than a score of years. He was Chairman of the Building Committee, and contributed $5,000 toward the building fund, and in addition he fitted up a working department for the manual training of boys. To his personal influence is chiefly due the fact that in the last year of Mayor Strong's administration the city authorities removed from the Orphan Asylum site the restriction that it must not be used for any other purpose, thereby giving the Orphan Asylum Trustees the right to sell the property, which, being one of the most eligible blocks on Fifth and Madison Avenues, has become too valuable to be used for asylum purposes. Its sale will give the Orphan Asylum Trustees the means greatly to enlarge the scope of their work. Mr. Crimmins also has a helpful connection with St. Vincent's and Seton Hospitals. In the first named he endowed one room and a bed, and in the latter he endowed an entire ward, equipped antiseptically, similar to one of the model wards in the Presbyterian Hospital.

A charity with which Mr. Crimmins and his family have been long identified is that

1899

PAINTING BY THE LATE THEODORE ROBINSON, OFFERED AS A GIFT TO THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, AND REJECTED BY THE ART COMMITTEE ON THE GROUND THAT IT REPRESENTED A CLASS OF PAINTING THAT SHOULD NOT BE ENCOURAGED.

of the Little Sisters of the Poor, in East Seventieth Street. Mr. Crimmins is a regular contributor to the support of this institution, and on each Christmas Day he visits the place, accompanied by his sons and daughters, and helps to serve the Christmas dinner and distribute the little gifts among the venerable inmates, some of whom are upward of 100 years old. Mr. Crimmins's solicitude for these old men and women is truly touching. A few years ago he observed that some of these old folk viewed with childish jealousy and pique the distribution of fruits and desserts. If one happened to get an orange or a charlotte russe a little bigger than his or her neighbor's there was trouble. Mr. Crimmins therefore arranged to have everything selected with the utmost care, so that each inmate would share alike. The St. John's Day Nursery and innumerable other local charities are periodical recipients of Mr. Crimmins's bounty.

The death of his wife, in 1888, was a severe blow to Mr. Crimmins. In her demise he lost a sympathetic and an earnest helpmate. In her memory he erected a beautiful chapel adjacent to the Corpus Christi Monastery, at Hunts Point. This chapel is 138 feet long, 38 feet wide, and of proportionate height. It is superbly finished and equipped, the element of cost having been secondary to the production of a chaste and impressive place of worship. The rich attractiveness of this chapel invites many pilgrimages from this city.

With an ardent love for everything that is beautiful in nature and in art, Mr. Crimmins has gratified a finely developed taste in pictures as well as in books. In his luxurious home, at 40 East Sixty-eighth Street, he has several fine paintings, some of which have a historic interest. One that attracts much attention is a large portrait by Sir Martin Arthur Shee, of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, the granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a regal beauty of her time and the author of "Bingen on the Rhine." In Mr. Crimmins's picture collections in his town house and in his country home are products of the brushes of nearly all of the modern artists of note.

About six months in each year Mr. Crimmins and his family reside in his beautiful country seat, Firwood, in Noroton, Conn. True to his boyhood love for flowers and rare plants, Mr. Crimmins has established at Firwood an uncommonly fine conservatory and garden. He has collected rare and unique plants from almost every section of this country and from many places abroad. More than $100,000 has been invested by him in successful floriculture.

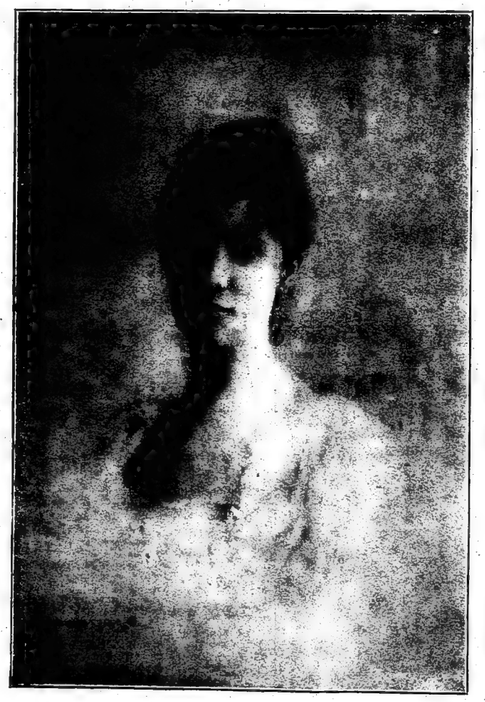

MISS RUTH LAWRENCE, DAUGHTER OF JUDGE ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE.
She Is to Christen the Torpedo Boat Lawrence, Soon to Be Launched at Weymouth, Mass.

Eight or ten gardeners are kept busy in his conservatories and gardens the greater part of the year. Some time ago, inspired by the same peculiar vein of sentiment that has marked so great a part of his career, Mr. Crimmins caused a white thorn tree, planted by his father in front of the old Goelet mansion, at Broadway and Nineteenth Street, to be removed to Firwood. The tree did not long survive its transplanting, although its venerable planter is to-day hale, erect, and active. Portions of this old tree have been made into tenderly treasured mementos in the shape of paper weights, paper knives, &c.

Mr. Crimmins is a lover of horses, and owns a large number, some of them of blooded stock. He is fond of riding, and, in fact, of all kinds of out-of-door exercise. He is President of the Weeburn Golf Club of Noroton. There is one thing in which the subject of this sketch is indeed peculiar. With his ample means he "has not had time" in more than a quarter of a century to take a trip to Europe. His only trip across the Atlantic was made a little more than twenty-six years ago.

REINFORCEMENTS.

When Summer's rich rose treasury
Was spent and squandered utterly,
Casket of gold did God unlock,
And drew thereout the hollyhock.

Thence also brought He in that hour
So many a constellated flower
As doth at night the skies bestrew
In league-long pastures purple blue.

Nor sunflower's ray did He withhold,
Nor carline thistle's disk of gold:
Nor royal dahlia's stately dome
Of crimson-vaulted honeycomb.

The bannered army of the prime
Passed by at its appointed time:
The reinforcements, mustering strong,
Through rustling lanes now troop along.

The year shall not surrender yet
Her leafy fortress, nor forget
To garrison and guard right well
Green ramparts of her citadel.

Yet haste, ye reinforcements bold,
For Winter's bugle blast rings cold:
Soon will his dreadful ordnance show,
The bursting storm, the volleying snow.

Press onward, shout your battle call
By bastion rent and tottering wall:
Lead the last rally from the gate,
For O, brave hearts! ye come too late.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE DRAMA

Theodore Babcock.

MRS. JOHN WOOD she has been called since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. She belongs to a famous English theatrical family, the Vinings, and was christened Matilda, but in theatrical annals she will always be Mrs. John Wood. The fifties were still young when she and John Wood, a comedian of good ability, who died soon afterward, came to America from England. Mrs. Wood, who was youthful and beautiful, and the very embodiment of gayety in those days, soon became popular in travesty and comedy. She acted in New York at Wallack's and at Niblo's. She was Hiawatha and Columbus in Brougham's burlesques, and also appeared as Lady Gay Spanker and Kate Hardcastle.

In 1859 she was associated with Joseph Jefferson, who had then retired from Laura Keene's company, in the direction of Winter Garden, and played Tilly Slowboy to his Caleb Plummer. She managed the Olympic Theatre, which had been Laura Keene's, from 1863 to 1866, and introduced both James Lewis and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert to New York audiences. Davidge and J. H. Stoddart were also in her company. Gray-haired folks who were playgoers in the early sixties still remember "Our Mutual Friend" with Mrs. Wood as the "Boofer Lady" and Mrs. Gilbert as "Ma." Wilfer, and "The Sleeping Beauty," with Mrs. Wood as the Princess Isabelle and Mrs. Gilbert as Queen Serena. She went back to London and there managed the St. James's Theatre for a term, but returned to New York in 1872 to present a new version of Brougham's "Pocahontas," called "La Belle Sauvage," at Niblo's. G. W. Anson, now an old actor in Julia Marlowe's company, and Mark Smith the elder were in her company.

In the Fall of that year Mrs. Wood joined Augustin Daly's forces at the Grand Opera House, and, in company with Brougham, Stuart Robson, Rose Hersee, Robert Craig, Emma Howson, Ella Dietz, the Maiiltons, and the Lauris, appeared in "Le Roi Carotte," probably the most extravagant stage spectacle New York has ever seen. She also acted in "Roughing It," in which the humor of Mark Twain was grafted upon a révue imported from Paris, and "Round the Clock," a piece of the same kind; and also in revivals of "Under the Gaslight" and "The Cataract of the Ganges"—verily the latest performances of the last-named piece New Yorkers have seen.

In all these years she had defied Time. Her figure in 1873 was as lithe and graceful as it had been in 1853, her face as young looking, her voice as fresh and musical, her acting as buoyant and sparkling. Comedy was her forte, and whether "high" or "low" mattered not; Tilly Slowboy, forlorn and monosyllabic; voluble Peachblossom, with a streak of stove blacking on her cheek; Satanella, majestic and eloquent in her fits of temper; the "principal boys" and beautiful princesses of extravaganza all were distinctly in her comprehensive "line." She was soubrette, "character" actress, and "leading lady" all in one, except that the gift of tears had been denied to her, and "emotional force" was not in her equipment.

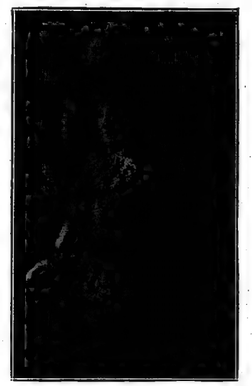

Mrs. John Wood in 1898.

Yet, when she returned to London, she took up a serious romantic rôle, to wit, Philippa Chester, in Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir." In the long afternoon of her life, in London, however, her triumphs have all been in comic rôles. As directress of the Court Theatre she brought out Pinero's famous farces, acting Mrs. Posket in "The Magistrate," Georgiana Tidman in "Dandy Dick," Mrs. Vere Queckett in "The Schoolmistress," and Lady Twombley in "The Cabinet Minister." "Aunt Jack," by Ralph Lumley, associated here with the fame of Agnes Booth, was another of Mrs. Wood's plays. Latterly she has had congenial rôles with the big Drury Lane melodramas, "The Sporting Duchess," "The White Heather," and "The Great Ruby."

Sometimes May Robson reminds the old stager of the Mrs. John Wood of long ago. She, too, is an actress with the vis comica and much skill of composition who can look handsome or the reverse, as she pleases. New York playgoers owe much to Miss Robson for the diversion she has afforded them since she took up the small part of the lodginghouse keeper in curl papers in "Called Back." She has "created" for us a whole gallery of Cockney "slaveys," notably the serving maids in "Nerves" and "Lady Bountiful." Her portrayals of the dumb mother-in-law in "Never Again," and the relic of the gay second empire in "The Conquerors" were admirable examples of comic acting.

E. A. D.

MAY ROBSON,
Of The Empire Theatre Company.

KEPT IN AT RECESS.
Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin in "Nathan Hale."

A Queer Religious Play.

They have just had a queer "religious play," in Genoa, treating of the resurrection of Lazarus. The actors and singers wore modern garments. Our Lord was represented by a rather stout man in a dress coat and white cravat. John the Evangelist was similarly attired; Martha appeared in a blue evening dress. This thing had the presence and approval of the local Archbishop, and was, moreover, arranged by a priest.

Original of "A Court Scandal."

The original of "A Court Scandal," by Aubrey Boucicault and Oswald Shillingford, at the Court Theatre, London, is the French play, "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu." The principal personage is the gay Duc de Richelieu, grandnephew of the great Cardinal. The oroginal comedy was prepared for the great Dejazet, who ruffled it gayly at seventy in boys' parts of eighteen. The date of the play is the transition period between the exit of the big wigs and the introduction of powder—the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV.

A New Soubrette at the Comedie.

Theresa Kolb, who must not be confounded with Marie Kalb, has just made her formal début at the Comédie Française as Dorine in "Tartuffe." A Paris correspondent says that Mlle. Kolb is well remembered by those who frequented the Odéon more than ten years ago, but she has been playing in the provinces since then, and has been lost sight of in Paris. She has a splendidly resonant voice, a very comely presence, and an infectious laugh, all the requisites, indeed, of an ideal soubrette. The excessive rapidity of her diction in the earlier scenes may fairly be set down to nervousness, for in the latter part of the play she spoke with fuller deliberation and with constantly increasing effect.

New English Plays.

Stephen Phillips, the poet, has just finished the drama in verse on the subject of Paola and Francesca, which George Alexander of the London St. James's Theatre commissioned him to write. But no fewer than five new plays are already underlined for production by Mr. Alexander before he sets out upon his first invasion of America, at the coming of the new century. First due is Mr. Edward Rose's romantic pictorial-historical "In Days of Old," historical only in that it presents in person Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou.

Actors Who Became Dramatists.

Arthur Wing Pinero was an actor at the Lyceum before he became a dramatist. H. V. Esmond, author of "One Summer's Day," and one of the adapters of "Phroso," is still an actor. Jerome K. Jerome was once an actor in a humble way, and so was R. C. Carton. Brandon Thomas and Murray Carson are both actors. David Belasco has been an actor, but Augustin Daly never appeared in character on the stage, though it has been said of him that he acts every rôle in the pieces he produces. Augustus Thomas has acted some parts, and he acquired a practical first-hand knowledge of the stage before he began to write for it.

Chauncey Olcott,
In "A Romance of Athlone."

1899

MUSIC

Verdi.

AN anxious inquirer writes to the music reviewer of THE NEW YORK TIMES to ask why the works of WAGNER are so frequently spoken of in this paper as dramas, and never, or very rarely, as operas. The question is pertinent, and deserves an answer. The Wagner works are often called music-dramas, but it does not seem to the present writer to be necessary to use this compound term The object of Wagner was to produce a thoroughly consistent and national drama. With opera as known to the world in genera' he had no sympathy, and for its production his genius was not qualified. He made one attempt to construct a real drama on the ground plan of the Meyerbeerian opera, and with the aid of some suggestions as to musical style from Auber. But he found that the plan was impracticable. It was not possible to achieve a really artistic result on the old lines. He therefore threw himself without further reservation into a purely German movement.

The founders of modern German literature devoted their highest efforts to the creation of a national drama, knowing that in the drama was to be found the one literary form sure to reach the people and influence the trend of popular thought in art. The movement began in the time of Lessing, if not with him. As Munck has noted, "All, even those like Klopstock and Wieland, who little understood the nature and the requirements of the real drama, had at one time entertained the idea of creating a national German drama." It requires a wide knowledge of the growth and tendency of German literature to appreciate the fact that the Teutonic authors of fiction have put into the dramatic form some of the highest inspirations of their genius. One has only to remember Goethe's "Faust" and Schiller's masterpieces.

The achievements of these masters had enormous influence with Wagner, and this was deepened by his discovery that the greatest heights attained by poetic fiction in English literature were those of the dramas of Shakespeare. But the bent of his mind toward the music-drama was firstly the result of his natural gifts and secondly the outcome of his knowledge of theories propounded by such famous writers as Voltaire and Rousseau, in France, and nearly all of the German romanticists. These theories were to the effect that the spoken drama as such could never reach the ideal, but that it was necessary to produce a composite form of art, with music as a salient feature, and toward this the works of Mozart and Glück had indicated the path.

The conception of a musical drama was that which the originators of opera held; but it had been lost to sight in Wagner's day by reason of the immense popularity of the easily made operas of the school of Rossini and Bellini, in which the music was the ultimate object and the libretto only a means toward its production. Wagner's ideal was a drama in which music should be a factor valuable wholly because of its power to embody and convey emotions. That such a form of drama departed radically from the realism of the spoken play was not a matter to trouble a profoundly æsthetic intellect. Wagner, like the greatest masters in all forms of art, was opposed to that kind of realism which bases its claims to superiority on its exact copying of material or outward phenomena.

This is the cheap realism of the sensational drama, which puts fire engines and hansom cabs, and professional burglars on the stage. It is a form of art, but a low one, because it has neither the imaginative nor the symbolical elements which are essential to high art. It is the art which copies, not that which creates. The painter who reproduces upon his canvas a group of flowers or a figure may be a master of the technics of painting, but the fervid imagination of a Turner "Slave Ship" with its ill-drawn figures is worth a thousand copies of real things.

As art rises in the scale of nobility it appeals more and more to the imagination, until it reaches that point at which, as Schumann words it, "only genius understands genius." Advancing along this path, art tends always toward the employment of symbols. Poetry is in every nation the first and most convincing demonstration of the feeling of humanity for symbolical expression. Poetic forms are in themselves symbolic, and the figures of speech employed in them are word-symbols meant to awaken the imaginative powers of the reader. The drama in its earliest phases was purely artistic, coupling as it did the symbolism of a highly organized mythology with poetic speech. The blank verse dramas of Shakespeare are filled with the noblest symbolism of the spoken play, and when people decry them as unreal because of their poetic form and diction they show an utter inability to understand artistic design.

In its inception the opera was an attempt to revive the form of the antique drama of the Greeks. The purpose of its originators was honest, but their knowledge was not sufficient to carry it to a successful issue. Neither had they at their command a rich enough materia musica, for until their day the composers of modern music had devoted themselves to the expression of contemplative religious feeling, and the musical symbols of human passion were yet undeveloped. Unfortunately for the "drama per musica," as the early masters called it, the first attempts at the construction of definite operatic forms led directly away from the honesty of dramatic art and turned the opera into a series of tunes, each complete in itself, and strung upon a slender thread of recitative.

Wagner, setting out as he did to build a national drama, had no reason whatever for following the methods of the Italian opera composers. His aim was to embody certain national thoughts, as projected in the great folk-legends of the Teutonic people, in artistic plays, and to use for that embodiment the most influential means at his command. Music was his vocal instrument instead of speech, not simply because he was a musician, but because he was convinced that it would afford him the loftiest utterance for the emotional substance of his dramas.

For these were not to be dramas in which the mere telling of a story was the object in view. The story was to be not a series of exciting incidents of vulgarly realistic kind, but a development of feelings and an exhibition of typical humanity, embracing these wonderful world-heroes and heroines into whom have been poured the concentrated imaginings of several races and centuries. For such a play as "Tristan und Isolde," in which the dramatic movement is entirely emotional and not incidental, the spoken form would have been prolix and wearisome. This play given without music would become one dreary stretch of talk. On the other hand, the simplicity of the action and the intensity of the emotions permit the composer to expend his entire force upon the musical expression of feeling, thereby confining himself strictly to the province of music and raising the symbolism of his drama to the highest power. Herein may be seen one of the principal differences between the spoken and the sung drama. Yet in it is also to be seen a demonstration of the indisputable fact that the works of Wagner are dramas.

The music is with Wagner merely a means toward an end, and that end, being the depiction of human experience upon the stage with the accessories of scenery, costume, and action, is certainly the drama. It matters little whether you call them music-dramas or not. The use of that term merely specifies the kind of drama. The generic term opera may, of course, be applied to the works of Wagner, if one will only bear in mind that this should not confuse the nature of these works with that of the familiar Italian opera, in which the ultimate purpose is the production of pretty music.

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I sincerely trust that I shall not be misunderstood as meaning that all operas in Italian are meaningless jingle and that only Wagner's works are true music-dramas. Even the worst of the old Italian operas contain dramatic bits, but these poorer works have no artistic consistency and can only hope to afford amusement. There are, however, works in Italian and others in French which are genuine dramas, and as such will live. Some of these are to be heard at the Metropolitan Opera House in these days, and very well sung, too.

W. J. HENDERSON.

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LOUISE MEISSLINGER.
Contralto, Metropolitan Opera House.

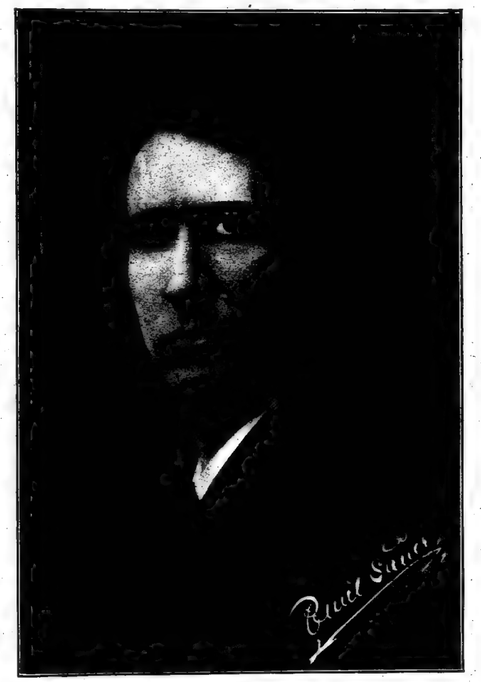

EMIL SAUER—PIANIST.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

"Even the best of them may take some hints out of Sloane's book."—The Sportsman.

How now! my race course devotees,
Do these new-fangled methods please,
Or do they sadden?
Which seem to bid ill-fortune track
The footsteps of your English crack,
And make you pause before you back
The mount of Madden.

Nor is poor Otto of their lines
The only one that Fate designs
To lay her ban on:
Has Loates improved his winning rate,
Or Allsopp been more fortunate?
Has Wood been seen in front of late,
Or Morny Cannon?

Nay, for his nerve and skill combined
Contrive to leave them all behind
To fill the "places":
While he, well forward, crouching low,
Shoots like an arrow from the bow,
Straight when the flag is dropped, and so
Wins half his races.

So let them pocket pride and turn
Their thoughts his conquering art to learn,
Adept beginners;
That they, in time, as well as Sloane,
Against the wind may score a stone,
Nor let him be the one alone
To ride the winners.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Anton Van Rooy.
Baritone.

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

INSTRUCTIONS for Mr. Cornelius Van Ruyven, Collector of the Customes in ye City of New York by Order of Colonell Francis Lovelace, Governour, May 24, 1668.

"You or y'r clerk are to be dayly at ye Custome House from nine in ye morning untill twelve at noone. There to recieve ye Customes both in and out, as the Merchants shall come & enter, ye merchant is to make foure Bills, and signe them with his hand, writing his name to them, & ye same time, when you have signed ye Warrant, or one of ye Bills, you are to demand ye Custome, either in kinde at 10 P Cent inwards or double ye vallue of its first Cost in Holland, in Beaver. And likewise outwards for Peltry you are to recieve 10½ P Cent according to ye vallue in Beaver, for Tobacco one half penny Pr. pound Ster'g; which is noe more than all Englishmen doe pay. * * * You to tell ye Merchant you are not to give credit. * * * If they doe not like your propositions, you are not to pass their Bills. * * *

"And Lastly pray lett ye Books be kept all in English and all Factoryes and Papers, that when I have occasion to satisfy myself I may better understand them."

New Amsterdam had been in British hands four years when this quaint and curious customs order, the oldest in existence and but recently unearthed from a mass of Colonial records, was penned. Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor of the wooden leg, had passed off the stage and ended his day of rule. Yet the solid, wise traditions of trade, founded by Holland, the new English masters did not find it expedient to alter. Least of all did they change the manner and method of collecting customs. To Petrus Stuyvesant, therefore, is due the New York Custom House of to-day, and it is a matter of history that the doughty Governor installed the first Collector of the Port in a building at the corner of Whitehall and State Streets, precisely the spot where the new Custom House is to stand.

Nearly 250 years yawn between Peter Stuyvesant's first appointee and George R. Bidwell, the present Collector. In between have come a host of famous men—Gen. John Lamb, the friend of Washington and the first Collector of New York after American independence had been declared; Chester A. Arthur, the bon vivant, later President; Moses H. Grinnell, Joel B. Erhardt, and James T. Kilbreth. From the insignificant office of a Colonial dependency, the New York Custom House has grown until it is now one of the strong right arms of the Government. The millions of dollars passed into its coffers yearly, the tribute exacted from commerce in the shape of duties, aggregate an important percentage of the Treasury's total receipts from all sources—at least one-fifth, an average of $150,000,000 out of over $700,000,000.

In the very thick of the strongholds of finance, with arms like a squid of the sea, arms that reach out into every Exchange and touch every merchant's desk, is this great Federal institution in its old-time building of gray, with its Doric pillars. Ocean greyhound and dingy schooner, every pound and every yard of goods that come to the Port of New York, must await this monster's pleasure. Whether tribute is to be exacted or not, man, vessel, manufactures, and raw material must wait until the word is said.

"You to tell ye merchant you are not to give credit. * * * If they doe not like your propositions, you are not to pass their Bills."

The plan of Peter Stuyvesant has stood unchanged through the centuries, and no

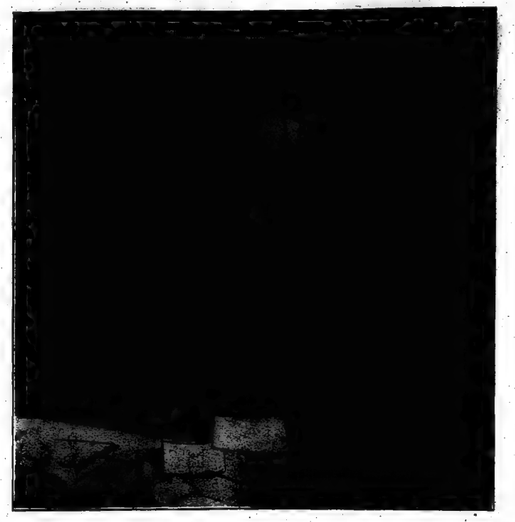

GEORGE R. BIDWELL,
Collector of the Port of New York.

vessel can be discharged, no goods carted away, until the papers made out by the Custom House brokers have a score of checks, initialing, and the signatures of certain of the Deputy Collectors upon them.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, before Wall Street is fairly awake and before commerce has fairly begun in this city—for whereas two generations ago business started with the sun-up and merchant princes never laid abed, now it is 10 A. M. before the wheels get revolving—the Custom House rotunda shows signs of life. Those who declare that mercantile days have little romance and poetry in them should step for a moment into this circular hall of the massive dome at noonday. Here is the centre of the Custom House business of America. Here is the beginning and the end of the "entry" of goods and of vessels, the first step and the last. The other rooms and offices in every corner and on every floor of this grim granite pile are but parts of the machinery that focuses, as it were, that is driven by this power under the dome. Enormously complicated in its details, bristling with fine legal and financial points on occasion, collecting duty is yet simple and its process easy of understanding. Under the dome the driving wheels, the piston rods, the boilers, the fires themselves—to make it plain by an ordinary figure of speech—are all to be seen.

Hurrying, jostling, excited men make up the crowd that surges back and forth; it is made up of hundreds of unwearied atoms and never grows smaller. There are quite as many boys as men in it. Boys of all ages and conditions, too, scampering here and there with bunches of various-hued papers in their often grimy fists. These are the customs brokers' boys, and nine-tenths of the men on the floor are the customs brokers themselves. The papers so wildly waved aloft, shoved in now before the nose of one Government clerk, now before the nose of another, are the "entry" or the "withdrawal" blanks of the brokers, each broker having paper of a different color, design, or pattern, that he and his clerks may recognize his documents readily as they pass through the many departments.

There is hardly more than the ordinary buzz of a roomful, and this sound is diluted under the dome. These men and boys never shout. It is not often they stop to chat or to laugh. They have a machine to feed and they must watch that machine as carefully as the Government men themselves. It is a game of high tension, a scurry to get papers ready, a scurry to get them through. No cat ever watched at a rat hole with sharper eyes and more concentration of thought than the custom brokers and their boys keep guard at the desks of the Government.

An army of these men haunt the rotunda—200 brokers alone, with clerks and assistants to the number of half a thousand more. Some run hand in hand with poverty and want, the larger proportion make small incomes—very small—a few are sleek, prosperous, and magnates in the world of down town. Such men as these latter control the brokerage business of many great importing firms, receiving several thousand dollars a year in fees from each, and are authorities in revenue law and finance. Certain few are frequently in Washington crossing swords with the Treasury Department over disputed points.

A cordon of Government chief clerks and deputies at desks on a raised platform that is very wide and skirts the sides of this circular room, a cordon broken at two points for ingress and egress, surrounds this daily seething mass of brokers. In the centre of the floor is a massive pillar, topped by a four-sided clock, on which is perched an eagle. Around this pillar is the "ring," a circular island of desks in the midst of the floor, shut in by a high partition. Here are a score of skilled accountants, known as "entry clerks." Their duties are to check the entries of merchandise. On one side of the rotunda the men of the First Division see to the "entry" and "clearance" of the vessels that come to and leave New York; across the room the Second Division attends to the passing of the goods on these vessels and the rough estimating of the duties the merchants will be required to pay.

Here lies the Custom House work, so complicated in some cases, so simple in others, in a nutshell. A vessel on arriving is entered by her Captain and agents. Armed with the manifest, bill of health, and clearances from her last port, the broker has his blanks made out and has all these papers before the chief of that division in a twinkling. The fees are paid, and the ship is officially here. In the meantime, the men for whom goods have arrived on this ship or steamer—there may be one or two, there may be five hundred—have been bestirring themselves. Their Custom House brokers have their invoices and bills of lading and are making out entry blanks and filling out permits in their turn. These documents, each entry having its own bundle, are shoved in a little window to a clerk in the "ring," who gives the entry a number. By this this especial importation will always be officially known.

Duties may be paid at once—on occasions the papers, if they are not complicated, can be rushed through inside of two hours. In that event, at any rate, as soon as the duty is paid, immediately in the case of goods on the free list, a permit to deliver, addressed to the Government Inspector on the dock, is signed and handed over. Or goods may be put in a "bonded warehouse" and the duties paid on them when the owner finally sells them, the process of getting them released then being known as a "withdrawal." Or goods may be shipped to any place in this country or out of it "in bond," the duties being paid when they are used here. In any case, bonds to double the value of the invoice must be given, binding until the duties are settled. Generally there is a special bond with two sureties on each invoice, though firms that import continually and to large amounts are apt to have standing bonds for from $30,000 to $50,000, which "cover" them perpetually.

And here, complete, are the workings of that wonderful institution, the Custom House of New York. There are other curious and interesting details, of course. Were it not that it would make a fascinating subject tiresome, much might be told. A few things must need be, if only to make people aware of the huge Government concern that tenants this gray building, once the old Merchants' Exchange of New York, now, beyond a doubt, doomed, for when the Custom House moves back to its historic site this choice bit of land will certainly have its towering skyscraper.

Over all these hundreds of clerks and the taking in of these one hundred and fifty millions the Collector of the Port rules. He is executive head, but technical matters of customs law generally come before his veteran aid, the Special Deputy Collector and Chief Clerk of Customs, Joseph J. Couch. There are eleven divisions, and their heads and departments are as follows: First (Marine, Entry of Goods)—Frank Raymond; Second (Entry of Goods)—John Quackenbush; Third (Warehousing and Withdrawals)—Charles A. King; Fourth (Cashier)—Jeremiah M. Wood; Fifth (Bonded Goods)—Thomas W. Churchill; Sixth (Public Stores)—Col. Henry L. Swords; Seventh (Bureau of Liquidation—exact computation of duties)—H. E. Estabrook; Eighth (Drawbacks)—R. H. Brown; Ninth (Customs Law)—Col. Dudley F. Phelps; Tenth (Disbursements)—S. W. Thompson; Eleventh (Auditing and Statistical Compilation for Washington)—J. S. Knapp. Working in line with the Collector, though independent of his authority, are the Naval Office, (which checks the documents of the Custom House and keeps a separate record of entries; this office's check is needed for documents,) under Robert A. Sharkey; the Surveyor, (Silas C. Croft,) who has charge of the army of Inspectors on docks and piers, and the Appraiser, (Wilbur F. Wakeman,) who, having a package of each line of dutiable goods imported sent up to his stores, arranges the rate of duty on them.

Of a day and generation long since passed and gone is this old building, and it has many curious nooks and corners. There are some rooms so narrow that only a single line of desks can stand in them, and in many perpetual artificial light is necessary. Though the old Exchange covers what would ordinarily be very nearly enough ground, its huge rotunda and its quaint arrangement much reduces the actual available space.

Tons of records, fast yellowing, fill scores of cabinets. Literally, of gathering statistics there is no end. Each day brings hundreds of new documents in, and from these the clerks of the statistical division compile constantly for the Treasury Department. An extremely interesting room is that of correspondence, through which very nearly all the letters received and sent by the various divisions pass. Each mail is brought directly here, and in most cases each letter is opened by the chief of the room, its contents noted and sent on to where it belongs. In the same way this department sends out all except the purely routine mail for the entire building, keeping

FILING ENTRIES IN THE STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
Chief Clerk Palmer Standing at the Desk.

JAN

1899

A CORNER OF THE LAW DIVISION IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

copies of all dispatched and received and indexing them on an elaborate system. This entire room—a large one—is lined with bookcases crowded with volumes, and nearly a dozen clerks are needed to keep the work up.

To-day, the system of paying duties is bereft of much of its olden charm. Up to within a few years ago only actual money was accepted. Then it was no unusual thing to see a line of twenty men and boys up at the cashier's window, with twice as many thousand dollars in National bank notes and gold. At times the small space on the public side of the grating would represent $100,000, and more. Individuals frequently took in over $10,000 in "cold cash." The writer himself recalls how, when a youngster of sixteen, and then clerk for a sugar importing house, he carried on one occasion as high as $41,000 from bank to Custom House for duties on a cargo.

This was the custom for years. The amount of money actually handled in bank notes by individuals was enormous, and yet cases of peculation were few. There is no record of a Custom House broker or a Custom House broker's boy ever proving unfaithful to his trust, and yet the temptation must have been very great to many. Besides this, the risk was prodigious. It is curious that, in all these years, a Custom House broker was never robbed. Fate and the laws of chance are indeed strange at times.

A very different custom prevails nowadays. Though a considerable quantity of money is still paid in in cash, the bulk of it is handed over the counter in "transfer checks." Certain National banks are authorized to issue these checks. (Each day they deposit a sufficient sum of money to meet them in the Sub-Treasury, on Wall Street, and draw against it in this way.) If an importer has an account in one of these banks, he can get a check for the precise sum of his duties at once. If he deposits in a bank that has not this privilege, he simply takes a certified check over to any "transfer check bank" he pleases and gets a check that the Government will take without demur.

This is proving a great boon and a great convenience to importers, and is a very popular innovation. The procedure of paying duties in the cashier's office is worth noting. Each broker or boy hands his money in in a small wooden tray, along with his papers. The assistant cashier that this goes to hands the tray over to a "counter." There are three of these "counters," their sole duty being to count the money that comes in. This is no slight task, for half a million dollars is frequently taken in from 10 to 3 in dozens of small amounts, and as high as 2,000,000 has frequently been reached. This figure was first touched last Summer.

The cashier who is handling a bundle of papers cannot put his initials on them and mark them paid until the "counter" has handed in his report. This he does on a small bit of white paper. If his amount tallies with the amount called for, the documents are at once passed out with the cashier's stamp upon them. These are handed to a special clerk in the rotunda, and in a few moments the permit is delivered and the merchant can carry away his goods.

CROMWELL CHILDE.

THE INDIAN IS GOOD-NATURED.

The Indian is hot, as popular idea figures him, stolid, taciturn, or even sullen in his every-day life, says George Bird Grinnell in the January Atlantic. He may be shy and silent in the presence of strangers, but in his home life he is talkative—eager to give and receive the news, and to gossip about it. He is of a merry, laughter-loving people, and likes to make good-natured fun of another's peculiarities. Thus, one of her companions may jeeringly call a very slender woman the shadow of a moccasin string. Once, on the prairie, in the bright hot sunlight, I heard an Indian say to another who was very stout, "My friend, stand still for a little while, I want to sit down in the shade and cool off."

Some years ago I was on the reservation of a tribe known as the Big Bellies—Gros Ventres—at Fort Belknap, Mon., and while I was there a new agent came to them. He was a fat man, and one of the Indians, who met the agent for the first time in my presence, said, as he shook hands with him, "Ah, you are one of our own people. You, too, are a Big Belly."

OSTRICH HUNTING IN NUBIA.

Ostrich hunting involves good riding and is animated sport, says a writer in Harper's Magazine. Having ascertained where a nest is to be found, three or four mounted men go out on the plain together, and one of them rides in the direction of the nest.

Instantly the bird sees him it starts off at a tremendous pace, the hunter following in hot pursuit, until, after running perhaps a couple of miles, the ostrich begins to circle, its object being to get back to its nest, from which it fondly hopes it has diverted its pursuer.

The other hunters, who are scattered over the plain, take up the running by turns, succeeding each other as each horse becomes spent; they are thus able to press the bird to its utmost speed, until it falls exhausted on the ground, with outstretched wings, gasping for breath.

The nearest hunter then gallops up and severs its head with a blow from his sword. Hastily dismounting, he at once seizes the bleeding stump and thrusts it into the sand, to prevent the feathers from being soiled by the blood, which is spurting in all directions from the convulsive movements of the neck, even after death.

The feathers of a full-grown bird fetch from $50 to $75 (£10 to £15) at Kassala, where they are bought by Arab traders from Cairo, but they ultimately realize treble that value in the European markets.

MARK TWAIN'S CATS.

When Mark Twain lived at "Quarry Farm," a picturesque home high up on a Southern New York mountain, says a writer in St. Nicholas, he did most of his writing in a little eight-sided summer house, which he called his "Pilot House," in memory of the days long ago when he was a pilot on the Mississippi River. . . . Cozily nestling in a great chair or snuggled comfortably upon an old lounge in this literary workshop, at almost any time of the day, could be found Mark Twain's pets. They were allowed there because they had the good manners to keep quiet while he worked. If they had presumed to jump upon the desk and put their little feet upon the manuscript or tip over the ink, they would not have been allowed to remain.

The cozy little Pilot House was very popular with these cats. It may have been because it was such a nice, sunny place, having windows upon all of its sides. Being upon the tip-top of the great hill, it received the warmth of the first and last rays of the sun, of which these pets were quite as fond as was the humorist himself. Mark Twain knew that although cats are said to have nine lives, the time must come when even his pets and he would have to part, so one day he summoned Mr. Van Aken, the photographer. . . . A jealous dog did his best to prevent a photograph being taken, but in vain; and two good views of them were obtained. Mark Twain himself thus sings the requiem of his pets:

Hartford, Conn.

"I don't know as there is anything of continental or international interest to communicate about those cats. They had no history. They did not distinguish themselves in any way. They died early—on account of being overweighted with their names, it was thought—Sour Mash, Apollinaris, Zoroaster, Blatherskite — names given them, not in an unfriendly spirit, but merely to practise the children in large and difficult styles of pronunciation.

"It was a very happy idea—I mean for the children. MARK TWAIN."

A FEW HUNDREDS AGAINST THOUSANDS.

At Inkerman a Russian column climbed from the gloomy depth of Quarry Ravine, relates a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, and swung slightly to the left, so as to avoid the stubborn resistance offered by the Thirtieth, and then moved up between the post road and the Sandbag Battery. It was met by a wing of the Twentieth counting 180 men under Col. Horn. The Twentieth instantly advanced, firing. The Russian line immediately in front of them seemed to crumble under their fierce volleys, but the flanks were obstinate, and the mass seemed to thrust out huge lateral claws, so to speak, along the flanks of the Twentieth, so that they found themselves in a concave of fire. At that moment their own ammunition gave out! Nothing throughout this Homeric fight, however, is more wonderful than the eager promptitude with which the British—no matter with what inferiority of numbers—would fling themselves in a bayonet charge on the foe. The Twentieth cherish a particularly hideous yell, known as the "Minden yell"—it having been, apparently, evolved originally in that bloody fight. Somebody in the ranks of the Twentieth raised the "Minden yell"; it ran a wave of ear-splitting sound down the front of the regiment, and the men instantly leaped forward with the bayonet, cleft the mass before them in twain, and drove it, confused and broken, down the hillside.

The right battalion of the Russian column, however, still stood massive and undestroyed, higher up on the shoulder of the ridge, and against this moved a wing of the Fifty-seventh, 200 strong, who had just come into the fight, led by their Captain, Stanley. The Fifty-seventh was one of the famous "fighting regiments" of the Peninsular War; it won the name of "the Die Hards" at Albuera; and Stanley turned the warlike traditions of the regiment to useful purpose. Just as the bayonets fell to the charging level he shouted, "Men, remember Albuera!" Stanley himself fell mortally wounded, but the impulse of his shout sent the line of the Fifty-seventh forward in a charge which finally cleared the whole of what was called the Home Ridge. Where else in the history of battles can we find such amazing examples of the overthrow of the many by the few?

RENUNCIATION.

A SONG.

You were my love and my light,
Lucile,
Eyes that seemed guiding stars bright,
Lucile,
Lured me on that I might
Reveal
Hopes that are now all gone.

Keep that poor treasure, my heart,
Lucile,
Won with a consummate art,
Lucile,
'Twere dross in the world's busy mart,
I feel.
Keep it. 'Tis all your own.

—CHARLES BRAZELTON GRAVES.

THE ROTUNDA OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
Brokers Entering Vessels in the Navigation Division.

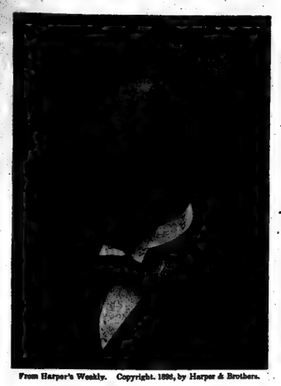

From Harper's Weekly. Copyright, 1898, by Harper & Brothers.

Ethan Allen Hitchcock,
Appointed Secretary of the Interior by President McKinley to Succeed Secretary Bliss.

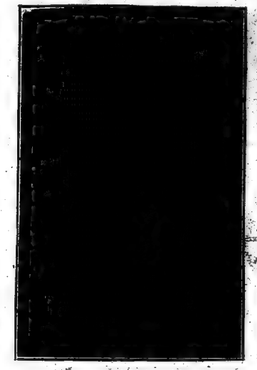

James A. Blanchard,
Appointed Judge of General Sessions, by Gov. Roosevelt, to Succeed Judge Fitzgerald.

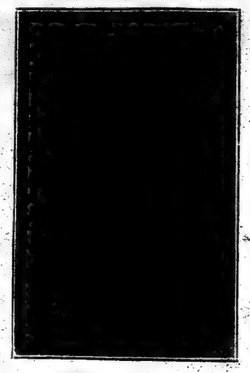

Hiram R. Steele,
Appointed District Attorney of Brooklyn by Gov. Roosevelt.

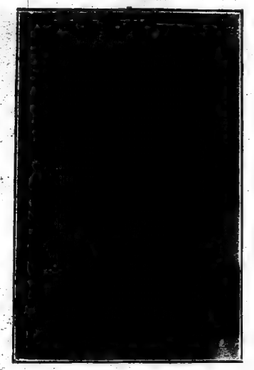

Henry E. Abell,
Reappointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck.

Photo by Parkinson, N. Y.

Major Avery D. Andrews,
Appointed Adjutant General on the Staff of Gov. Roosevelt.

Capt. James M. Andrews,
Detailed from the National Guard as an Aide-de-Camp to Gov. Roosevelt.

Truman J. Backus,
Reappointed a Trustee of the Long Island State Insane Asylum.

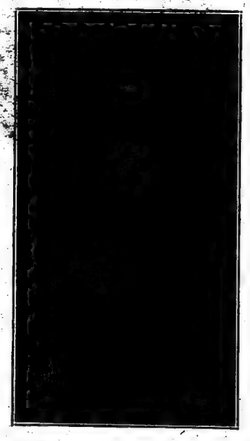

Photo by Fox, Long Island City.

William J. Youngs,
Appointed Private Secretary to Gov. Roosevelt.

F. D. Kilburn,
Reappointed Superintendent of Banking Department by Gov. Roosevelt.

Lieut. Commander S. Dana Greene,
Detailed from the Naval Militia as an Aide-de-Camp to Gov. Roosevelt.

Charles A. Wieting,
Reappointed Commissioner of Agriculture by Gov. Roosevelt.

Hugh Hastings,
To be Reappointed State Historian by Gov. Roosevelt.

MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

CROWDS AN INTERESTING STUDY.

The behavior of people in crowds would make an interesting study of itself, says a writer in the North American Review. In an ordinary crowd the majority are apt to be unacquainted with any formal etiquette, and the rest seem to forget all they ever knew; only those who are possessed of natural politeness and unfailing good nature are saved from becoming savages under such circumstances. Of course it is unpleasant for people of refined nature to be brought into very close contact with the ruder populace, and it very frequently happens that the very ones who have had most training in courtesy are the most disagreeable when in the midst of a crowd. The nerves of the common people are less easily disturbed, and the physical discomforts common to crowds are not greater than they are accustomed to in ordinary daily life. Unless you can be sure of bearing yourself with courtesy and good humor, you should avoid crowds for your own sake as well as out of consideration for others.

If, from choice or necessity, you flock with birds that are not all of your own fine feather, your aim should be to respect the rights of others, without relinquishing your own. You are not a door mat, to allow yourself to be trampled upon without remonstrance; nor yet a cur, to snarl and snap at those who, perhaps, through no fault of their own, encroach upon you too closely. Even in the highest circles people are apt to lose their heads, to say nothing of their hearts, when massed in large numbers, as witness the frays that are reported to take place among the fair "gentlewomen" who attend the Queen's drawing room.

THE SANITATION OF HAVANA.

The street cleaning is but half organized and wholly ineffective, writes G. Everett Hill in the January Forum, describing the condition of Havana. Some sweeping is done, in the dark; and there is a gathering up of garbage, which is universally thrown into the streets. What is done is not paid for. The contractor is not required to remove mud or dead animals. The latter lie where they fall, under a fierce sun which fosters rapid putrefaction, until the buzzards eat them. Some of the streets in the closely built portion of Havana are paved with stone blocks; but the remainder are unpaved; and the only cleaning they receive is the gathering up of garbage thrown into them. In parts of the city great mud holes abound, covered with green slime and choked with filth of all kinds. These the contractor is not required to clean. "There is no systematic disposal of garbage and sweepings. Most of it is deposited on the surface in and near the town, where the buzzards make away with parts of it."

Havana has no sewerage system. Some few leaky drains, of defective grade, close to the surface, serve to receive the overflow from some privy vaults. They allow the liquid filth to leak into the soil, but the householder saves what he would otherwise have to pay the night scavengers.

A saturated soil is always a source of possible danger, but when the saturating liquid is a solution of excremental filth, soaking in continually from house and street alike, disastrous injury to public and private health is inevitable. Verily, Havana is a city set on a hill—but a dunghill. The markets are foul and unfit for use as centres of food distribution. One of them should be dertroyed and rebuilt. The two others "need only good administration and adequate cleansing to make them satisfactory." The blood and offal from the slaughter houses are flushed into a small creek, which carries them as far as the edge of the harbor and there deposits them. Both creek and harbor are "reeking with putrid filth." * * *

Can Havana be purified? And if so, will such purification result in the eradication of yellow fever and malaria? Both questions can be answered affirmatively and positively. Havana is no dirtier than many another city has been. * * *

Havana can be freed from her curse. The price of her freedom is about $10,000,000. Can the United States afford to redeem her. For once humanity, patriotism, and self-interest should be unanimous, and their answer should be, Yes!

THE UPPER REGIONS OF THE AIR.

Above us there extends a vast unexplored space far more interesting from a scientific point of view than the icy regions around the north pole, writes Prof. John Trowbridge in The Forum. No one can reach the limit of the upper regions of the air and live, unless he carries with him air to breathe and fuel to warm him; for at the paltry distance of ten miles above the earth the air is too thin to support respiration, and the thermometer would register far below zero. It would be a region of perpetual snow on a peak of the earth if it should rise to such a height. A person in a balloon could not hear a friend in a neighboring balloon, even if they were near enough to shake hands. There would be no medium for the propagation of sound waves. There would, however, still be a medium for the conduction of electricity—a medium in fact of great conductibility—almost as good as a metal; and it is this medium at even a less height which Tesla purposes to use in his methods of transmitting power hundreds of miles through the air without wires. * * *

We live under a blanket of air which protects us from the extreme cold of outer space. This low temperature becomes evident 14,000 or 15,000 feet above the surface of the earth, and would, as I have said, reach a point far below zero at a height of ten miles. At this height we should no longer observe the twinkling of the stars; for this scintillation is due to the movements of our atmosphere, which at the height I have mentioned would be extremely rarefied. If one could photograph the sun's spectrum at this altitude we could greatly extend our knowledge of the shortest wave lengths of light; for the atmosphere completely absorbs such wave lengths as are concerned in the X-ray phenomena. That this absorption really takes place can be proved in a laboratory.

1899

ARNOLD AND ANDRE.

ILLUMINATION has been thrown upon two remarkable careers. "The fierce light of history beating down," often, unfortunately, casting into shadow and rendering obscure just what should be seen most distinctly, has had some of its defects corrected. The careers are those of Arnold and André, two of the most dramatic and interesting figures of the struggles for American independence, and the man who has delved in side paths of history and brought to the surface many curious and new facts regarding them is William Webster Ellsworth of the Century Company, a student of Revolutionary times, and a student who has the wisdom to keep away from oft-traveled tracks.

These new facts, these fresh lights, consisting of anecdotes and quaint bits of personalia, as well as pictures gathered from a dozen different sources, Mr. Ellsworth has woven into a lecture, "Arnold and André: The Story of the Treason." Before a score of societies, frequently before chapters of the Daughters of the Revolution, has he delivered this lecture this Fall, and it has aroused much interest.

Pictures and photographed documents and letters alternate with fragments of little known history, the whole weaving out the lines of the two men and presenting the full figures of each of them clear and distinct. The pictures and documents Mr. Ellsworth found mainly in the Philadelphia Historical Society, in several private collections in Philadelphia, in the library of the Capitol at Albany, (where are deposited the papers that were found on André,) the State Department at Washington, the New Haven and the Hartford Historical Societies, and the collection of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet in New York, together with the Revolutionary collection Dr. Emmet presented to the Lenox Branch of the New York Public Library. Dr. Emmet is one of the chief authorities in the country on pictures, documents, and newspapers of the Revolution, it is said, and he has extra-illustrated Sargent's "Life of André."

Besides this wealth of illustrative material, there is much else. Camera in hand Mr. Ellsworth has journeyed up the Hudson River Valley and has secured scenes that show every point connected with this dramatic crime. The camera has gone into Connecticut as well, to aid in picturing Benedict Arnold's early life.

Three of the most interesting of the pictures are here reproduced—the "'76 house," the prison at Tappan (Hudson River) where André was held, as it showed after the accident of November, 1897, and as it is today, repaired and fitted out as a bicycle roadhouse—alas! for the fall of a historic American monument!—and a quaint dwelling in Norwich, Conn., in which Benedict Arnold is known to have been born. It was purely by chance that Mr. Ellsworth discovered this quaint print, and a fortunate one, for the house has long since gone. To the last, the tradition is, it exhibited tokens of the boyhood of Arnold in "B. A." and "B Arnold" cut into its wood with a jackknife.

It is a new Arnold, if not as well a new André, that arises out of these new searchings into history. From Washington to Albany, from Hartford to the shores of the Hudson, this remaker of historic figures has wandered in the search of material. The André on the screen and out of Mr. Ellsworth's lips is an even more courtly, gracious, soldierly gentleman, simply unfortunate, the obeyer of military orders; the Arnold the more daring, actually the bravest of American Generals, over whom ill-fate constantly hung; a man who under other circumstances if he had not been turned aside and seen promotion after promotion over his head, might have had a career of never-ending lustre instead of a career that ended in ignominy, with the word "Judas" bracketed with that of "Finis."

The Arnold, after all, is the great object of fascination in the discoveries of Mr. Ellsworth. It is told how Washington deprecated the rancors of the Continental Congress that "turned down" Arnold again and again. It is told how Washington tried to favor, tried to put in his proper place, this passionate, impetuous General, and how Washington feared the results of Congress's actions. Behind the study of Arnold that of André has only comparative interest, and the British Major is seen as a weaker figure, despite his extraordinary personal charm and his social genius.

"None but Almighty God shall prevent my marching," said Benedict Arnold on the Green at New Haven on April 20, 1775. The shot fired at Lexington had resounded around the world, and here, acknowledging no master, stood at the head of a body of townsmen, unequipped but undaunted, the Yankee of thirty-four years, whose sign was familiar to New Havenites: "B. Arnold, Druggist, Bookseller, &c., from London, Sibi Totique."

The "'76 house" at Tappan was for years boarded up and inaccessible. Now as a bicycle road house its old apartments may be viewed. It should be borne in mind by historical students, however, that the room shown as that in which André was confined probably is not entitled to that honor. The weight of evidence seems to be that the gallant Major was confined in the inner room, which was considerably smaller. This is the room seen, in small part, through the door in the picture of the house after the storm. The room in full view in this picture, half torn to pieces, a front room of the house, is the apartment shown as

Photo from an Old Daguerreotype.

House Where Arnold Was Born in Norwich, Conn.

Torn Down in 1853.

André's dungeon cell. (But it does not appear that he was ever confined there.

"Sir," (so reads the first draft of the Orders of Col. Scammell, Adjutant, for the watch that was to be kept over André,) "Major André, the prisoner under your guard, is not only an officer of distinction in the British Army, but a man of infinite art and address, who will leave no means unattempted to make his escape and avoid the ignominious death which awaits him. You are, therefore, in addition to your sentries, to keep two officers constantly in the room with him, with their swords drawn, whilst the other officers who are out of the room are constantly kept walking the entry and round the sentries to see that they are alert. No person whatever is to be permitted to enter the room or to speak with him, except by direction of the Commander in Chief. You are by no means to suffer him to go out of the room on any pretense whatever."

The findings of the board (appointed by Washington) were: "Major André, Adjutant General to the British Army, ought to be considered as a spy from the enemy, and that, agreeable to the law and usage of nations, it is their opinion he ought to suffer death."

THE PRISON AT TAPPAN AS IT LOOKS TO-DAY.

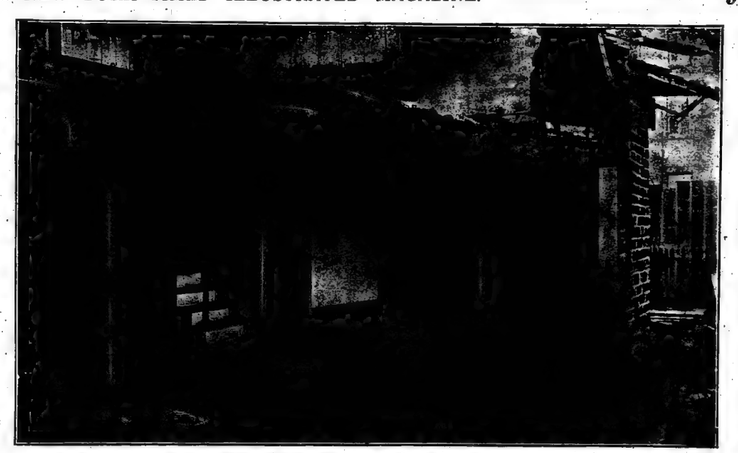

THE PRISON AT TAPPAN AFTER THE ACCIDENT OF NOVEMBER, 1897.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The author of the article on the "Author of 'The Old Oaken Bucket'" in last Sunday's ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE is mistaken in supposing that famous lyric to have been written near Westchester village. The inclosed account, extracted from the New York chapter of "Literary Haunts and Homes of American Authors," is derived from a surviving member of Woodworth's family, and tells the place, time, and circumstances of the composition of the poem. The poet first entitled it "The Bucket."

THEO. F. WOLFE.

Jan. 3, 1899.

The father of Halleck's "Fanny" had his shop in the adjacent Chatham Street; here Walt Whitman laid the scene of the homicide in "One Wicked Impulse"; at No. 85 Greeley first found occupation in West's printing office, and around in Duane street Woodworth lived when he penned "The Old Oaken Bucket." It has been so generally believed the poem was written or conceived in a taproom that the survivors of the poet's family desire publicity for the following account: At noon of a warm day in the Summer of 1817, Woodworth walked home to dinner from his office, near the foot of Wall Street, and, being greatly heated, drank a tumbler of pump water, and said as he replaced the glass, "How much more refreshing would be a draught from the old bucket that hung in my father's well!" Whereupon his wife, who, the poet declared, was his habitual source of inspiration, exclaimed, "Why, Selim, wouldn't that be a pretty subject for a poem?" Thus prompted, he at once commenced, and within the hour completed, the charming lyric which perpetuates his name. Years later he was living in a larger house, now supplanted by stores, upon the next block in Pearl Street, near Elm; to him here came Irving, Morris, Poe, Fay, Willis, and others of kindred talent; here Halleck addressed his lines "To a Poet's Daughter" to Woodworth's oldest daughter Harriet, whose "grave-mound greenly swells" in a Western village cemetery, where she has lain for fifty years. In this house, after six years of hemiplegia, Woodworth died; so entirely does his fame rest upon the single memorable song that most readers will be surprised when told that he wrote several volumes of poetry, plays, and prose.—From "Literary Haunts and Homes of American Authors."

WITCHCRAFT.

One of the strangest facts in connection with witchcraft in England, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, is undoubtedly its relation to puritanical views of religion. Sorcery, of course, was not uncommon in the later Middle Ages, and from time to time we have the record of its punishment. Heretics like the Waldenses and Albigenses were accused of it, the more readily to stir up popular detestation against them, and multitudes perished at the stake in France and Italy, especially after the Bull of Innocent VIII., in 1484, had been extended by Adrian VI. in 1523 to "sorcerers" by name, as well as "heretics." In England, however, witchcraft was neither hunted out nor punished with much severity until close upon the seventeenth century. It is sufficient to compare such statements as that of Bartholomaeus de Spina, who reckons that a thousand persons were executed for the crime in one year (1524) in the Province of Como, with the fact that when, in Elizabeth's reign, a statute was passed against it, the punishment assigned was nothing more terrible than the pillory. In fact, witchcraft, as distinguished from heresy, has everywhere been the dark shadow of Calvinism, and Puritanism, reflecting the prejudices of the ignorant, and substituting the Bible in its extreme literalism for the Pope, was carried away by a blind and unreasoning panic to almost inconceivable cruelties. Could any one have imagined that such a man as Calamy, for instance, would have acted on a commission with Matthew Hopkins, the murderous witch finder, and that Baxter should have defended his proceedings?

CHRISTMAS DAY WAS UNKNOWN.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

Christmas Day was unknown to Clement of Alexandria, and only adopted at Antioch from Rome in 376 A. D., according to Chrysostom. The Roman festival coincided with the old dies natalis Invicti Solis. Easter in like manner was variously held till 325, when Constantine imposed on the Greek Church the Roman reckoning, which forever divorced the feast from the Jewish passover. A Lenten fast was no doubt an early Christian custom, and Tertullian speaks of fasting at passover; but Irenaeus tells us that some fasted for only "one or two days." They did not fast (in 365 A. D.) on Sunday, and their fasting consisted in eating nothing from sunrise to sunset—like the modern Moslems. Thus on Saturday a fasting communion could be taken in the evening, for many feared to break their fast by the celebration. Fasting was not inculcated till the fourth century, but the Fasting Communion became universal in the time of Augustine.

The separation of the sexes in church was not a primitive custom, but it began to prevail in the third century as congregations increased. Asceticism was not urged by the early fathers, and in the fourth century monasticism was recommended in preference to the hermit's life. The first Christian hermits belong to the third century, though monks had long existed among Jews and Buddhists. Monasteries and convents arose round the hermitages of famous anchorites in the time of Jerome, and monks and nuns were then numerous in Palestine. The movement was one of revolt from the luxury which had then invaded the Church.

WHEN LIGHTS ARE LOW.

The rooms are hushed, the lights are low,
I sit and listen to the wind:
That comes from out the distant hill.
It comes and croons in an undertone
Of alien regions vast and lone,
Of pleasures lost in a land unknown;
Then steals away, and all is still.
'Tis good to listen to the wind
When rooms are hushed and lights are low.

When those we love have come and gone,
'Tis weary to be left behind:
To miss sweet eyes where late they shone,
To look for what we may not find,
Long-cherished forms that haunt the mind,
Soft voices that were once too kind;
To live and miss them one by one
Is weary work. Who'd stay behind
When those we love have come and gone?

Andrew M. O'Dea,
Harvard's New Coach for the University Crews.

AN AMERICAN AUTHOR'S HOME.

WHEN P. T. Barnum, in one of his flights of showman's genius, made the offer to purchase Shakespeare's house and erect it as a literary shrine in America he did not succeed in his speculation, but he did arouse a dormant interest in the homes and birthplaces of men of letters which had been hitherto somewhat neglected.

It is safe to say that, since this attempted vandalism, visitors to Stratford-on-Avon have multiplied tenfold, while Dumfries, Abbotsford, and Gadshill have numbered their pilgrims by thousands. Indeed, it is a fact well known that the average American tourist is a more devoted worshipper and relic seeker than a like class of any other nation, and to him may be given the credit of arousing an interest which is as yet unflagging.

Probably there is no region in our own country around which so much of romance centres as that about Cooperstown and Otsego Lake. The home and burial place of the greatest author of his day lies in one of the most picturesque valleys in the State of New York; in fact, the scenery about Otsego Lake will yield in beauty to few in this or any other country.

When Judge Cooper, the father of Fenimore Cooper, founded the village which took its name from him, he had a more practical idea of the future than the romantic author. The Cooper patent, which embraced about 30,000 acres, was taken up with a view to settlement and to induce immigration into the then western wilderness. Circular letters and statistics were sent across the water to draw settlers from the Old World, and with a measure of success. Railroads and the canal were then unknown, and Cooperstown bid fair to be a large and important centre, both agriculturally and for manufactures.

Judge Cooper was a native of Burlington, N. J., but when he secured his large landed interests in Central New York he decided to make it his home and moved his family into Otsego County in 1790. Of English descent, he assumed somewhat the position of a landowner and proprietor, and soon erected for himself a substantial residence, which was known as the "Manor House." This was completed in 1798, just one hundred years ago, and from that day until his death, in 1809, Judge Cooper was indeed the lord of all that region. As first County Judge he obtained the title by which he was afterward known, and he was the first to represent his district in Congress, having a seat in the House in the fourth and sixth sessions.

Soon after the death of Judge Cooper his real estate was divided among his heirs and gradually passed into other hands. His widow, however, resided at the family homestead until her decease, in 1817. This house, which was called Otsego Hall, or more familiarly "The Hall," was soon after abandoned as a residence, and for a while was used as a storehouse.

Mr. Fenimore Cooper, then only known as a "younger son," attempted to establish a home in the vicinity of Cooperstown in 1812-15, but the house, which he built on the western shore of the lake, was consumed by fire before completion. This accident induced his withdrawal to Westchester County, the home of his wife, who was a member of the De Lancey family, and he never returned to Cooperstown until later years, when his fame as an author had become worldwide and he had spent eight years in Europe. Soon after his return, or in 1834, Mr. Cooper purchased the old family mansion, which had fallen into other hands and was almost in a ruinous state. He entirely reconstructed the building externally and endeavored to give it the appearance of an English castellated country seat. The effect was pronounced and successful architecturally, but hardly suited to the rigors of a Northern winter. It, however, maintained its position as the most imposing residence of the village during Mr. Cooper's lifetime. The grounds comprised about five acres, and at the time of the building of the house were nearly in the centre of the village, but, since the growth has been largely in the other direction, now lie well to the eastward.

It was Mr. Cooper's intention, with somewhat in the notion of English exclusiveness, to inclose the entire property with a high stone wall, but the expense of the first experiment on the entrance toward the main street induced its abandonment. The illustration here given shows the original structure somewhat fallen to decay, and the heavy oak gates giving place to an ordinary farm barway.

THE INDIAN HUNTER.
Marking the Site of Otsego Hall, Cooper's Home.

Mr. Cooper's death occurred in 1851 within one day of his sixty-second birthday. He lies buried in the family plot in the Episcopal Churchyard, his wife, who survived him but four months, by his side. All the Cooper family who have died in the village are buried in this inclosure, which was reserved by Judge Cooper for family sepulture when he made a free gift of the adjoining grounds as a site for a church and churchyard. The stones which mark the two graves are heavy marble slabs, each on a low, granite base, and record simply the names and dates of birth and death.

COOPER'S GRAVE IN THE FAMILY BURIAL PLOT, CHRIST CHURCH GRAVEYARD, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

Shortly after Mr. Cooper's death several public meetings were held in the City of New York, and the "Cooper Monument Association" organized, which had for its object the erection of a statue of Mr. Cooper in one of the public parks of the city. Like many such enterprises, after the first enthusiasm had subsided, it languished for want of active and systematic effort, and the sum at first raised, about $700, remained in the bank for several years. At a later day a number of gentlemen in Cooperstown awakened a local interest, and succeeded in obtaining a transfer of the amount to an association there organized, which soon swelled the sum to about $3,000. With this in hand the present beautiful monument in Lakewood Cemetery was erected. It is the work of Launitz, one of the most noted monumental sculptors of his day, who designed the well-known Pulaski Memorial in Savannah, Ga., and many others throughout the country. The figure of Leatherstocking is a faithful reproduction of the author's ideal, and has served as a model for all future creations. The monument stands just below the spot of the opening scene in the "Pioneers," and overlooking the "Glimmerglass," so well known in connection with the "Deerslayer."

THE MONUMENT IN LAKEWOOD CEMETERY.

At the outlet of the lake, which is the source of the east branch of the Susquehanna River, stands a conical granite boulder, which is known as Otsego, or Council Rock. This was a famous trysting place for the wandering Indian hunters and scouts of the day, and is made use of by Cooper in Chapter 19 of the "Deerslayer," where Chingachgook and Deerslayer meet to complete their plans for the search of Wah-tah-wah.

The year following the death of Mr. Cooper the homestead was sold, and passed into other hands. It was then fitted for a Summer hotel by the erection of two additional stories and the building of an annex for a dining room and servants' quarters. Here for a season gathered some of the most distinguished lawyers of the day. Justice Nelson of the United States Supreme Court held a Summer session of his district court, and some famous patent suits were tried at the time. William H. Seward, Keller, Blatchford, and Stoughton were among the number. Much social relaxation was mingled with severer duties, lake parties at the well-known Three-mile Point being not the least of the entertainments. This was in the year 1853. In October of the same year the house was burned, and so was lost a landmark in the literature of the country which would have taken rank with Abbotsford had it been standing in its original condition to-day.

For several years the ruins and the site stood deserted, then some of the bricks were used in the building of a cottage house, which has been occupied by the daughters of the novelist to the present day, the last and youngest awaiting interment in the family burial ground as these words are written. The oak doors of Otsego Hall were saved from the fire, and are in use to-day as part of the daughter's cottage.

For many years the site of Cooper's home was a neglected wilderness. At last a village street was opened through the grounds, and the identity of the spot came near being lost forever. At a later day the Village Trustees, in order to rescue the site from oblivion, caused the inclosure of the same to be made, and private subscription placed a stone to mark the spot. This remained for several years and until 1897, when the widow of Alfred Corning Clark decided to carry out a project which her husband had had in mind for some time. The Cooper grounds had been purchased by Mr. Edward Clark, father of A. C. Clark, some years before, and had been allowed to remain without improvement. In the year aforesaid an act of the Legislature was obtained permitting the closing of the street by the village. The grounds were then laid out as a public park with great taste and skill, the services of Mr. Ulrich, who had done good work in Prospect Park, having been secured. Nearly all the fine trees within the inclosure were planted by Mr. Cooper over sixty years ago, and have now attained a lofty growth. To mark the site of Otsego Hall a huge boulder, weighing thirty tons, was moved to the spot during the past Winter, and upon this has been placed a replica of Ward's famous statue of the "Indian Hunter," so well known to visitors at Central Park. The figure in this case is more effective than the original, as it stands upon a native rock and faces primitive Indian hunting grounds.

Upon the original stone the following inscription was placed, which will be repeated at a later day on the boulder:

"On this site stood Otsego Hall, the home of Jas. Fenimore Cooper, where he lived from 1834 until the day of his death, Sep-

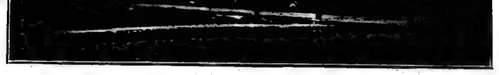

OLD ENTRANCE TO THE COOPER GROUNDS.

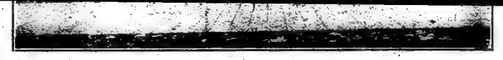

NEW ENTRANCE TO THE COOPER GROUNDS, NOW A PUBLIC PARK.

COOPER MEMORIAL MONUMENT, LAKEWOOD CEMETERY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

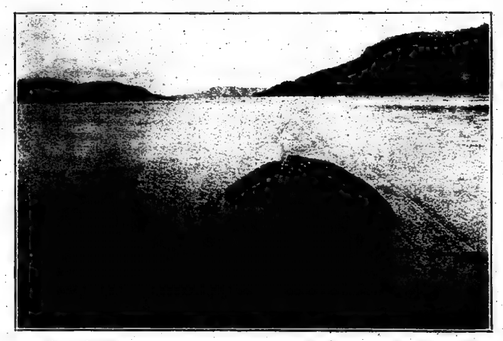

COUNCIL ROCK, OTSEGO LAKE.
An Indian Rendezvous.

tember 14, 1851. Built by Judge Cooper, the founder of Cooperstown, in 1798, destroyed by fire in 1853."

The grounds of the park are protected by a substantial iron railing and lighted at night by electricity. The same liberal hand which has perpetuated the memory of Cooper in restoring and beautifying the site of his homestead has also erected a substantial stone building, soon to be opened to the public, and which will contain a library, reading room, and museum for the collection and preservation of relics and mementos of Cooperstown and Otsego County. A gallery for paintings is also a part of the plan. Rooms for the use of the local association of the Young Men's Christian Association are provided for in the building. The architecture of the structure is of the last century, reminding one of the Little Trianon at Versailles. When all the plans connected with these liberal expenditures are carried out, Cooperstown will stand second to none in its attractions as a temporary or permanent residence. G. POMEROY KEESE.

AN INDIAN-SUMMER DAY.

A vein of fleckless goldenrod below!
And little ones a-gathering this ore
Of Autumn's mine to let it grace the door
That hideth from their sight the cloister glow
Of Summer's radiant brow. Her footstep slow
Now seeks the portal. Lo! their smiles restore
To her the memory of childhood's lore,
The innocence its simple joys bestow.
This phantom glimpse of her—a shadow trace—
Shall leave no dreamer happy in this dream
Of life, until he learn the mystic art
That slighteth not the laughter-loving face
Whene'er it breathes the fragrance that doth teem
Within the bosom of the clean of heart.
—The Catholic World.

SPAIN, FRANCE, AND BULLFIGHTING.

The time has already come, says Chambers's Journal, when America has said to Spain, "You shall not on any pretext whatever continue to torture human beings. Your lack of conscience is a disgrace to humanity, and we mean to make you better!"

This is a great jump in the progress of the moral sense of nations. The day may yet come for a greater, when the power of the Old World will care and dare to say, "No European nation shall any longer encourage or countenance purposeless and degrading cruelty, even to animals."

If Spain is paying in her present sorry plight the penalty bequeathed her by the Inquisition of an ingrained tendency to cruelty, the sooner the cancer is cut out down to the roots the better for her.

For France at least, no pressure from without should be needed to make her purge herself of this blot upon her civilization. The ridicule, if nothing else, which she deserves will some day suffice to rouse her to coerce her defiant minority into submission to the national conscience. Spain is the real stronghold of bullfighting; and if it were stopped there, shame would give ridicule a lift in its task across the Pyrenees.

But Spain, with her loud talk of honor and her real sense of pride, has now been taken in hand like a vicious child. The whipping universally prescribed for such children has even now been administered.

The moral lesson which has necessitated it may surely with advantage and economy be made as wide as possible.

JULIUS CAESAR.

Of all great conquerors, writes Marion Crawford in "Studies from the Chronicles of Rome," he was the least cruel, for he never sacrificed human life without the direct intention of benefiting mankind by an increased social stability. Of all great lawgivers, he was the most wise and just, and the truths he set down in the Julian Code are the foundation of modern justice. Of all great men who have leaped upon the world as upon an unbroken horse, who have guided it with relentless hands, and ridden it breathless to the goal of glory, Caesar is the only one who turned the race into the track of civilization and, dying, left mankind a future in the memory of his past. He is the one great man of all, without whom it is impossible to imagine history. We cannot take him away and yet leave anything of what we have. The world could have been as it is without Alexander, without Charlemagne, without Napoleon; it could not have been the world we know without Caius Julius Caesar.

FREIGHTING THROUGH WHITE PASS.

White Pass, though a third longer than Chilkoot, has the advantage of possessing a grade easily ascended by horses and other beasts of burden and traction. On the Chilkoot Pass a man is told that to reach Sheep Camp from the summit, a distance of four miles, all he has to do is to "step off." White Pass has no such grades, and in Winter the trail is comparatively easy. Instead of going over the five mountains which wrecked so many fortunes last Fall with their combined climb of something like 12,000 feet, the trail now follows up the frozen bed of the Skaguay. The ascent for a large part of the distance to the summit is scarcely noticeable, and on the lower portion of the trail two horses can easily draw a ton and a half. Over the summit, however, the load is very considerably reduced, and a thousand pounds for a horse are a good average. Here two eighteen-inch-track Yukon sleds are drawn tandem in the narrow trail, though occasionally tobogans are used. A good deal of packing is also done, though with the loads on their backs the horses can hardly account for more than 200 pounds to the trip. On account of the increased loads made possible by a smoother surface and easier grade the trail has a much greater capacity than last Fall.

Large horses are now common, both on this trail and the lower part of Chilkoot, and oxen are also used to better advantage than last Fall. Then they were made to carry loads of 350 to 400 pounds, and were driven to Lake Bennett to be butchered and the meat sold to parties going down the river. They had to be carefully shod, or their feet would wear, and they would give out before reaching their destination.

The illustration shows a train of oxen on the frozen surface of the Skaguay River above the third bridge on their return from a freighting trip to Lake Bennett.

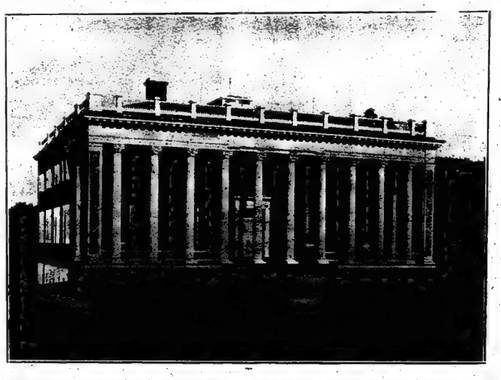

NEW LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, OPPOSITE THE ENTRANCE TO THE COOPER GROUNDS.
Erected by Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark.

SOME AMERICAN GENERALS.

We had not seen the fight of the cavalry brigade, says Frederic Remington in Harper's Monthly, because we were not at the front. We would not let it happen again. We slung our packs and most industriously plodded up the Via del Rey until we got to within hailing distance of the picket posts, and he said: "Now, Frederic, we will stay here. They will pull off no more fights of which we are not a party of the first part." And stay we did. If Gen. Lawton moved ahead, we went up and cultivated Lawton; but if Gen. Chaffee got ahead, we were his friends, and gathered at his mess fire. To be popular with us it was necessary for a General to have command of the advance.

But what satisfying soldiers Lawton and Chaffee are! Both seasoned, professional military types. Lawton, big and long, forceful, and with iron determination. Chaffee, who never dismounts but for a little sleep during the darkest hours of the night, and whose head might have been presented to him by one of William's Norman barons. Such a head! We used to sit around and study that head. It does not belong to the period; it is remote, when the race was young and strong; and it has "warrior" sculptured in every line. It may seem trivial to you, but I must have people "look their part." That so many do not in this age is probably because men are so complicated; but "war is a primitive art," and that is the one objection I had to von Moltke, with his simple student face. He might have been anything. Chaffee is a soldier.

Good Reason.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"So they gave you food that you would not give to your dog, did they?"

"Yes," said the soldier. "I was too hungry."

Curious.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

A man's standing in a church depends a good deal on his sitting.

A PICTURESQUE KLONDIKE SCENE.
Return Trip from Transporting Supplies to Lake Bennett Over White Pass.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.*

EDITIONS of the Pilgrim's Progress, embellished with illustrations, have been appearing during the last two hundred years and over, because the book was such an immediate and signal success that it was soon published with rude woodcuts and that, indeed, long before its author's death. In the American colonies it was a prime favorite. Bunyan himself spoke of the beautiful bindings given his book in New England. Begun while he was in prison, some time between his thirty-second and forty-fourth year, "Bishop" Bunyan lived to see it pirated and altered and copied by feeble imitators. If it had no vogue in Court circles, still, the circulation of Pilgrim's Progress among the Baptists and other dissenters was prodigious, and cheap editions followed cheap editions for a century, until at last the novelty and instructiveness, the entertaining quality and suggestiveness of the work, traits that its author had claimed for it from the start, came to be acknowledged by literary critics and men of very different opinions from his own in matters of religion. A Catholic version exists with a picture of the Virgin Mary on the title page.

But surely in all this time nothing quite so elaborate as this in the way of decoration and illustration of the famous book has made its appearance either in English or in any one of the many languages into which it has been translated, not even barring the sumptuous folio with illustrations by H. C. Selous and Paolo Priolo, issued by the Cassells, the cuts for which, by the way, were engraved by the late W. J. Linton, British Chartist and American citizen, nor excepting the folio published by Fullerton of Edinburgh in 1860, with sixty-five designs by David and William B. Scott. These two editions are of classic proportions, and their illustrations are full of the seriousness and severity of the art of Great Britain during the former half of our century. They include the second part of the Pilgrim's Progress, in which Christian revisits somewhat sadly, it may be, along with Christiana, his wife, the scenes of his early labors with Apollyon, Giant Despair and other figures so delightful to children when they first hear "Pilgrim's Progress." Both these editions have fancy borders to the pages, framing the text, and the Edinburgh one has pictures that are as nearly outlines as possible. It may be noted that in the Cassell edition the artists have depicted the Pilgrim not merely in the armor Bunyan mentions, but the complete cap-à-pie armor which men only wore ahorseback, because no one could march long, much less march and then fight, in such embarrassment of weight and protection.

Notwithstanding their extreme roughness, the few rude copper plates or steel and wood engravings of Christian and Faithful found in the early English and Dutch editions are more satisfactory than the posing Norman heroes designed by Messrs. Scott, Priolo, and Selous. Especially so are the copper plates for the Amsterdam translation into Dutch, the fifth edition of which is dated 1685. It is not only "verciert met verscheyde koopere figuren," but also with "nieuwe versen." Thus the final verses by Bunyan are turned into Dutch prose, but immediately followed by a page of his own versification by the Dutch translator. Bunyan has not only been copied and distorted, but "improved."

In this little Dutch book the Devil is a decidedly comic figure, as first-cousin to Vice in the play, but Christian is a real "average man" of the middle class as Bunyan meant him to be; his big slouch hat, stick, wallet, and water bottle are exactly in keeping; when he gets his armor, this consists of a shield and sword. Christian is not conceived of as a Norman knight of the fourteenth, but a young Dutch burgher of the seventeenth century.

Printed at the De Vinne Press, this new edition is a folio about the height and width of a volume of the Century Dictionary, the text printed in type copied closely from an Italian letter used soon after the discovery of printing, and on paper neither rough, like Holland hand-laid, nor so smooth as that used for half-tone prints. The embellishments comprise full-page illustrations without decorative borders, as well as smaller pictures in the text. All other pages have a deep border filled with elaborate designs of angels, lilies, passion flowers, roses, sweet peas and other blossoms, which repeat themselves from time to time. Opposite the title page is a drawing after Sir Edgar Boehm's standing statue of John Bunyan, and to right and left of the figure one of the decorators has placed two upright borders with angels, Apollyon, Christian, the cross, lamb, dove, and other symbols, bound together by floral designs. The illustrations given here do not convey the sumptuous effect of the open page, which recalls in its strong contrast of white decorative designs on the black or spotted dark borders, interspersed with others printed in pale-colored inks, the volumes that used to appear fifty years ago as gift books of special pomp and circumstance for their day.

The intentional breadth and strength of line in these borders fit the cheaper volumes—those in which black alone is used—for coloring on the part of amateurs more or less sure of their hand; they might easily turn the volume into something like an illuminated missal by the careful use of water colors, avoiding, if possible too liberal use of pigments; remaining, on the contrary, content with delicate tints and a discreet amount of color.

The brothers Rhead, who have produced this very remarkable series of illustrations and decorative borders, are Englishmen; George Wolliscroft and Frederick Rhead live in England; Louis Rhead is the New York artist whose decorative work is very well known. Their drawing is very much of a piece; and yet one soon detects a difference, notwithstanding. Those decorative flower borders which are most conventionalized and offer the most abrupt and striking contrasts of light and dark, like those with the sweet pea, lily, and ivy motives, are by George Wolliscroft Rhead, while the more graceful angel, pink, and rose borders are by Louis. The same slight difference is seen in the full-page illustrations, a certain harshness being found in the work of the elder that is not seen in that of the younger. Thus, the combat between Apollyon and Christian, on page 63; Christian passing the mouth of hell, (p. 67,) and the cave of Pope and Pagan, (p. 70,) as well as Giant Despair pursuing Faithful and Christian, (p. 132,) and the two pilgrims looking at the Celestial City, show a tendency to flat decoration rather than illustration, which, although only black and white, should be so managed as to suggest color. Compared with these, Louis Rhead's full-page illustrations of the man struck down by Faint Heart, Mistrust, and Guilt, (p. 145,) his seated half-length of Giant Despair, (p. 129,) his picture of the wicked Judge, (p. 106.) Christian introduced to the virgin Discretion, (p. 48,) and entertained by Prudence, Piety, and Charity, (p. 55,) have more grace in the figures and a better sense of the distribution of black and white. The third brother, Frederick, excels the other two in depicting character, as one sees in the full page where Christian in his own house is surrounded by his family and neighbors, who think him mad, (p. 12,) the scene at the alehouse, with Talkative holding forth on all subjects, (p. 84,) and that in Talkative's house, (p. 87,) where he is rating his family and servants, and, not least, the portraits of the twelve jurymen who condemn Faithful to the flames, (p. 100,) in which the various characters of Love-lust, High-mind, Lyar, No-good, Malice, Cruelty, Implacable, and Enmity are well expressed. This ability to depict a character in the Hogarthian way is seen in his small pictures in the text, representing Vain-confidence, Love-all, By-ends, Lord Carnal-delight, (a capital figure,) Timorous with Distrust, and the two small pictures of citizens of Vanity Fair discussing the iniquities of Faithful and Christian. Among the small illustrations by Louis Rhead worth noting are the figures of Obstinate, Worldly-Wiseman, and the Angler and Fowler in the versified "author's apology for his book."

Not all admirers of beautifully illustrated books care for these deep borders to the page, which are also found on a large scale in the latest illustrated edition of Fitz Gerald's "Quatrains of Omar Khayyam," published by the Macmillans for the Christmas holidays; but their old-fashioned look seems to suit the "Pilgrim's Progress" well enough. There is a boldness and a knowledge of the use of heavy lines and ascending curves in George Rhead's ivy and sweet-pea motives which do not fail of their effect. There is an impression of rude strength and fertility of invention that one fails to find in Walter

*THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS FROM THIS WORLD TO THAT WHICH IS TO COME. By John Bunyan. With an introduction by the Rev. H. R. Haweis. Embellished with over 120 designs done by three brothers, George Woolliscroft Rhead, Frederick Rhead, and Louis Rhead. New York: The Century Company, 1898.

Courtesy of Wunderlich & Co.

John Bunyan in 1671.
From the Portrait by Riley.

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

"THIS MAN IS IN A JOURNEY FROM THE CITY OF DESTRUCTION TO MOUNT ZION."

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

"HE WOULD ALSO WALK SOLITARILY IN THE FIELDS."

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

"NOW, I SAW IN MY DREAM THAT WHEN OBSTINATE WAS GONE BACK, CHRISTIAN AND PLIABLE WENT TALKING OVER THE PLAIN."

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

MR. WORLDLY-WISEMAN.

1899

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

"THEREFORE THEY PUT THEM INTO THE CAGE THAT THEY MIGHT BE MADE A SPECTACLE TO ALL THE MEN OF THE FAIR."

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

"YET THE FIENDS SEEMED TO COME NEARER AND NEARER."

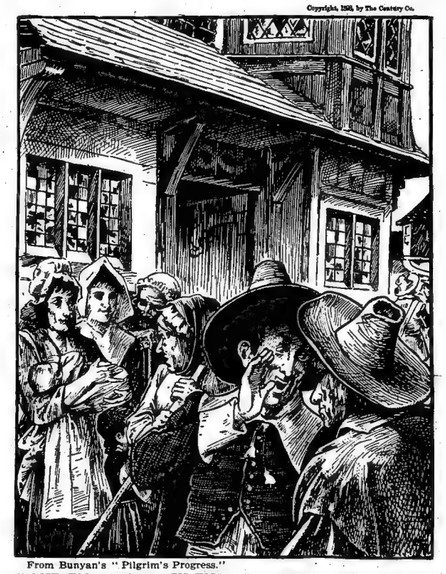

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

"AND THE PEOPLE IN THE FAIR WERE MOVED, AND THE TOWN ITSELF AS IT WERE IN A HUBBUB ABOUT THEM."

Crane's work, for instance, although Walter Crane at his best has an artistic finish and grace beyond these somewhat similar decorations. It should be remembered, however, that Crane gets the benefit of color, which somehow seems needed for many of these decorative frames, and is only partly supplied in the dearer volumes by colored ink.

The portrait of John Bunyan given here is not an illustration of the volume, but taken from an oil painting picked up in London by Mr. E. G. Kennedy of Wunderlich & Co. There is no written guarantee of its authenticity; the portrait has for pedigree the tradition that it was painted in 1671 by Riley. It is merely considered by experts in old canvases a likeness of John Bunyan belonging to his period, having formed part of the F. O. White collection bought by Henry Graves & Co. of London.

Bunyan was no more a member of the literary than the social aristocracy of England; he was of the stock of the Pilgrim Fathers, whose life was rendered so bitter in England through persecution on account of tithes and the Church that they removed to Holland. One may say that socially he was considerably below the average Pilgrim, for his own father was a member of a despised caste associated in the laws of England with peddlers, beggars, and cut-purses, the caste of tinkers who moved about from place to place and used a jargon supposed to be made up of Irish and Welsh words in an English setting. This tinkers' language has continued to the present day, and is spoken, or rather the remnants of it are spoken, by roving bands in the United States as well as England who are classed and confounded with gypsies. That Bunyan should have passed so many years in prison is not surprising when one reflects that he was not only a Dissenter or Evangelist, which was enough to expose him to the intolerance of the day, but the offspring of people in so despised a trade. Yet this was the man who could say with perfect truth of his production:

"This Book it chalketh out before thine eyes
The man that seeks the everlasting Prize;
It shews you whence he comes, whither he goes,
What he leaves undone; also what he does:
It also shews you how he runs and runs
Till he unto the Gate of Glory comes.

* * *

"This Book is writ in such a Dialect
As may the minds of listless men affect;
It seems a Novelty, and yet contains
Nothing but sound and honest Gospel strains.

* * *

"Art thou for something rare and profitable?
Wouldst thou see a Truth within a Fable?
Art thou forgetful? Wouldest thou remember
From New Year's Day to the last of December?
Then read my fancies; they will stick like Burs
And may be to the Helpless, Comforters."

The dialogues in "Pilgrim's Progress" recall by their quaint touches, and indeed their phraseology, Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," which had probably reached its fifth edition before Bunyan's masterpiece appeared; but the spiritual father of the book seems to have been the great mystic of Saxony, Jakob Boehme. As the Hollander Vondel gave Milton his impulse for "Paradise Lost" when the latter was in Holland, so Jakob Boehme's works seem to have impressed the studious and enthusiastic young tinker. Not that Bunyan could read German or had Milton's opportunity to travel, but that Boehme's works were translated early in the century into Dutch and English. There were numerous societies in England called Behmenists, who became merged later with the Quakers. All of Boehme's works were brought out in English by Ellistone and Sparrow between 1644 and 1662—that is, between Bunyan's sixteenth and thirty-fourth year. Boehme reveled in symbolism applied to the Bible. Like Bunyan, he was of humble origin, being a cobbler, born of poor peasants, and undertook to understand and expound the Scriptures without regard to the regular clergy and the learned. Attacked by Richter, the local pastor at Liegnitz, in the grossest fashion, Boehme defended himself with shrewdness and spirit against the man who jeered him for smelling of cobbler's wax and cursed him for an ignorant upstart. "Why do you despise me, dear Herr Primarius?" wrote Boehme. "Because I am a layman and am possessed of lofty, godlike, and natural knowledge? Do you suppose that the Holy Spirit is tied to your schools? Why do you ascribe the gift of God to the devil? Look back in history and see how God has often used simple folk for his work. Who were Abel, Seth, Enoch, and Noah? Who were the first fathers? Shepherds, who were also no doctors. Who was Moses? A shepherd. Who was David? A shepherd. Who was Maria, the mother of Christ? A poor, pious, orphaned virgin! Who was Christ's foster father during His childhood? A carpenter."

"The Pilgrim's Progress" is a book that never grows stale, although much of the controversial part in the latter portion is no longer suited to present needs. It was a stroke of genius to force the popular scenery of giants and combats into the service of morality and religion. To the hundreds of editions extant this one comes with a decorative dress that gives it a right to take a high place in the great literature of Bunyan.

CHARLES DE KAY.

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

"THE NAME OF THE ONE WAS TIMOROUS, AND THE NAME OF THE OTHER MISTRUST."

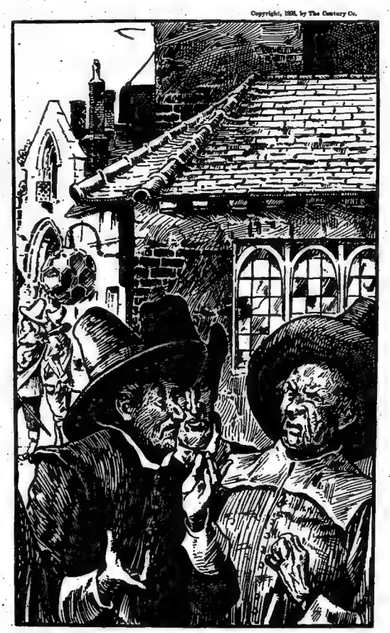

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

"SOME SAID THEY WERE FOOLS, SOME THEY WERE BEDLAMS."

From Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

"THEN I SAW THERE WAS A WAY TO HELL, EVEN FROM THE GATES OF HEAVEN."

JAN

THE SECRET OF THE STILL.

A STORY OF THE MOONSHINERS IN THE MOUNTAINS OF TENNESSEE.

CAPTAIN JAMES PETERS, riding home from a raid into the moonshine counties, stopped at Jared's store, and asked for a drink. A jug was taken from the shelf, and a finger's length of clear, yellow whisky poured out.

"No moonshine in this sto', you see, Captain," remarked Mr. Jared.

"Humph!" and the Captain's keen eyes glanced toward the loungers in and about the store. "Reckon if I took a notion, I could unearth some moonshine, an' spot some moonshiners not fur off."

"Captain, you mustn't be so suspicious."

Captain Peters only laughed. He was very good humored, this mountain terror, except when, as they would say, his blood was up. Then it was as safe to meet a starving tiger.

"Seem to me 's if you had somethin' on your mind," remarked Mrs. Peters that same evening.

"Ye-es," said the Captain, "I'm plagued about them Jared boys. I can't ketch 'em nohow."

A knock at the door, and a young fellow came in and shook hands eagerly with the Captain. His name was Maddox. Captain Peters had picked him up in Nashville, and employed him "on trial."

"I was jest a-speakin' of the Jareds," he said. "I'm pretty sure they've got a still somewhar. They look me in the eye too powerful innocent to be all right. Now I've got a notion in my head, if I only had anybody I could trust—" Maddox drew himself up, alert, watchful, as a listening sentinel. "What can't be done one way must be done another," said Captain Peters, slowly, and he and Maddox had a long whispered conference.

A few days later a peddler stopped at Bleylock's and asked for a drink of water. Old Mother Bleylock sent Eliza to the spring for a fresh bucketful, and the peddler, after refreshing himself, opened his pack.

"'Pears 's if we oughtn't ter trouble you," she said, "'cause we can't buy a pin's wuth."

"Jest for the pleasure, ma'am," said the gallant peddler.

The pack was opened, and three pairs of eyes grew big with delight.

"'F you'll wait till pa comes home, I'll make him buy me that collar," said Janey, the younger of the Bleylock girls.

"P'raps Dick Oscar'd buy you a present 'f he was here," suggested Eliza.

"If 'tain't makin' too free, I'd like to say I admire Dick Oscar's taste," said the peddler, with an admiring glance.

Janey responded with "Oh, you hush!" and a toss of her head; and old Mother Bleylock said, "The boys most generully always paid Janey a good deal 'f attention."

She possessed a cold prettiness, this mountain pink. Brown skinned, black eyed, red lipped, and a way of tossing her head on her swelling neck, and looking mutiny from under her heavy brows. Eliza was a thin slip of a girl, with a demure but vacant look in her blue eyes, and a shy, nervous manner.

"I'll tell you the truth, ma'am," remarked the peddler to the mother, "you could take these girls o' yourn to Nashville, an' people in th' streets would follow them for their good looks. An' that's Heaven's own truth. All yo' family?"

"Lor', no; I've got three boys."

"All at home farmin', I s'pose?"

"Yaas."

"Now, 'bout these goods o' mine," said the peddler; "'f you could put me up for a few days, we might make a trade. I'm 's tired 's a lame horse, and wouldn't want nuthin' better 'n to rest right here."

"I'd like nuthin' better 'n to take you. But th' ain't no use sayin' a word till pa gits home. He ain't no hand fur strangers."

"Well, I won't be a stranger longer 'n I can help," said the agreeable peddler. "My name 's Pond—Marcus Pond—Nashville boy; but a rollin' stone, you know. I've peddled books an' sewing machines, an' no end of a lot of traps ginerally. Fond o' travel, you see; but jest 's steady as old Time. Never drink when I travel; promised my mother I wouldn't."

"'Tis a good thing," said Mother Bleylock, with energy. "I do despise to see a fuddled man. Whisky ain't fit fur nuthin' but ter fatten hogs on."

Father Bleylock came home, and beyond a stare and a silent nod, took little notice of the peddler. He was a tall man, thin, taciturn, and yellow, and with a neck so small that his head presented the appearance of being stuck on with a pin.

He lighted his pipe, and after a soothing interval of smoking, "Peddler 'd like to stop over a period," said his wife.

Puff, puff. "Don't see no objection." Puff, puff.

Mr. Pond, as he had promised, soon ceased to be a stranger. The old man discoursed on the grievances of taxes, and the old woman, after the manner of mothers, talked about her daughters.

"My gals is eddicated," she would say; "been over t' Cookville months an' months a-schoolin'. But lor! thar's some folks you can't weed the badness out'n, an Janey's a spitfire, she is. Seem 's if Dick Oscar wants to have her, but he acts kinder curious about it—blow hot, blow cold. Dunno. Now Lizy is different. Can't tell why, less'n 'tis that I went to camp meetin' an' professed a while befo' she was born. Somehow she's always been delicater an' quieter like 'n any of my children."

The Bleylock boys, easy, rollicking fellows, treated the peddler very much as if he had been a harmless though unnecessary cat about the house, and were surprised when Dick Oscar, dropping in one evening, informed them that they were all a pack of fools for "takin' in a stranger so free and easy."

"Why, I ain't paid no more attention to th' man 'n if he'd a-been a preacher," said Sam Bleylock; "seems 's if th' ain't no harm t' him."

"He's a very God-fearin' man," said Eliza, softly, "an' a powerful reader o' the Bible."

"'F you'll take my say so, you'll git quit of him," said Dick Oscar.

"He's got such beautiful taste!" said Mother Bleylock. "It's as good 's goin' to th' city to look at his things."

"I see he's a-dressin' you up," said Oscar, with a sneer at the new ribbons the girls wore round their necks.

Janey sprang up. Her face reddened. In an instant she had torn off the ribbon and stamped her foot on it. "That's how much I care for him an' his ribbons!" she cried.

"Don't fly quite off the handle," said Mr. Oscar, coolly.

Poor Janey. She had hoped to please her lover by her scorn of the peddler's gift, but she was coming to the conclusion that he was a hard man to please. She was a passionate young animal, and she had thrown herself into his arms with a readiness that robbed herself of her graces. He liked to sting and stroke her alternately, and was about as unsatisfactory a lover as Janey could have found on the Cumberland. But she liked him, saw with his eyes, thought with his thoughts. Naturally she turned against the peddler, and from this time set herself to watch him.

That harmless young man, in the meantime, was doing what he could. He wandered about the country, selling such little things as the people could buy, "pumping" the Bleylock boys, and making love to the Bleylock girls. The pumping process was rewarded with about as much success as would attend fishing for a soul through the eye of a skeleton. In the love making there was more hope.

Janey was accessible to flattery, and encouraged him with little looks of fire. But

"MUCH, WANTS MORE."

Photograph by Miss Jessie Bayner, Yonkers, N. Y.

there was something in her eyes he did not trust, and he was a wary man, the peddler. Besides, she slapped his face when he tried to kiss her. But he soon grew to believe that Eliza—simple, unsuspicious, serious—would be as clay in his hands.

Chance favored Miss Janey. She was bathing, one warm day, in the creek that ran out from the spring, when she saw Eliza and the peddler coming, like Jack and Jill, to fetch a pail of water. Being naked, Janey could not get away; but she slid along to a cool inlet overhung with tree branches, and, so hidden, waited for them to do their errand. Of course they stopped to talk.

"That pink ribbon becomes your black hair mightily," said the peddler.

Eliza blushed. "We're just country girls, you know, Mr. Pond; we don't have many pretty things. Seems 's if the boys don't have any money left after buyin' the sugar, an' flour, an' molasse., an' things."

"Meat, I s'pose," said the practical peddler.

"No; we raise our own meat. Pa has a powerful lot o' hogs."

"So!"

"But I expect you don't take much interest in country life, Mr. Pond."

"Why, my dear"—and Mr. Pond slipped his arm around Eliza—"I'd like the best in the world to settle down in a country just like this. A fellow gets tired trampin' around. But I'd want two things to make me happy."

Eliza looked at him with happy confidence.

"First, a little wife 'at was gentle in her ways, and a good religious girl, an' one with black hair to set off the pink ribbons I'd buy for her, an' a fleet foot, an' a red mouth."

Here Mr. Pond came to a full stop with a kiss.

"And the other thing?" with a bright blush.

The peddler grew practical again. "Well, it's nothin' more 'n some way to make a livin'. Now, say I married a sweet girl up the Cumberland, and made a little crop. It's too far to git it to market. I might turn it into whisky, but lately Gov'ment's turned meddler, an' is a-breakin' stills right an' left through the country."

"They do hide 'em sometimes," said Eliza, in a half whisper, "so 't a bloodhound could hardly scent 'em. An' a very good business it is, an' the hogs live on the mash."

"Do you know of any such stills, my little darlin'?"

But she drew back a little. "Ef I do know of any," she said, "I've promised not to tell of 'em."

"Not to the man as is goin' to be your husband?"

"Not to him until he is my husband." And blushing, but resolute, Eliza filled her pail and started for the house.

Under the water Janey clinched her hands. "Dick was right," she thought; "and I see his game. He's a spy, and Eliza's a fool."

She knew that she had heard enough to justify her lover in his suspicions, enough to put them all on their guard. A passionate exultation fired her blood as she thought of the service she should render Dick Oscar, his praise, the reward of his rude kisses.

But, alas for Janey! Something had ruffled her sweetheart's temper when they next met. Before she could approach the subject of which she was full, stinging words had passed between them.

"Dick," said Janey, hoarsely, "d'ye mean that you're going back from your word, that you ain't a-goin' to marry me?"

"Marry hell!" said Mr. Oscar, and he walked off.

"I want to speak t' you," said Janey that night to the peddler. "Can you git up in th' mornin' befo' th' folks is stirrin'?"

Of course I can, when it's to meet a gal like you."

Privately he wondered at her pallor and lurid eyes.

Morning came. As the stars were drowsily getting out of the sun's way, Janey and the peddler met by the spring.

"You needn't lie to me," said she, harshly; "I've found you out. You're up the Cumberland spyin' for wild-cat stills. I'll take you to one."

"But, my dear, is this a trap? I'm nothin' but a poor, harmless peddler."

"Come, then, my harmless peddler," said the girl, with a sneer, "an' I'll show you somethin' t' make your mouth water."

She struck through the woods, and he followed, alternately blessing and wondering at his luck. What thread led her he knew not. Fallen logs lay in the way, thickets opposed, dense foliage hid all signs of paths, but on she went, above, around, amidst, athwart obstacles of every kind. And finally, girdled and guarded by trees and rocks, was the hidden still, where the corn was changed into the flowing moonshine that maketh glad the heart of man.

The peddler could hardly keep back a shout. He had won his spurs. It was a much larger concern than he had expected. Some hogs were rooting about the sodden earth. The monotonous dripping of water mingled with the grunts of these poetic animals.

Janey leaned against a rock breathing heavily. The peddler thought he would about as soon touch a wildcat as speak to her. Nevertheless he did.

"B'long t' your folks?" he said.

"T' b'longs to Dick Oscar, an' you know it," said the girl, fiercely. "Now I'm goin' back home."

"You don't know of any more such," said the insatiate peddler, "lyin' round loose up here?"

"I've done enough. An', look here; keep your tongue between yo' teeth. Tell that I fetched you here, an' you won't see many more sun-ups with them spyin' eyes."

Mr. Pond was a tolerable woodsman, and he led Captain Peters and his scouts to the mountain still without trouble. They were all there—the Bleylock boys, the father, and young Oscar. They were hard at work, and, surprised, were handcuffed without the firing of a gun.

Who so crestfallen as the toiling, moiling moonshiners? Who so jubilant as the long-whiskered Captain? He would have sung a paean had he known how. As it was, he chewed a great deal of tobacco, and unbuttoned his flannel shirt for expansion.

The prisoners were halted at the Bleylock cabin for baggage and good-byes. They were to go to the penitentiary.

Mrs. Bleylock and Eliza wept and moaned their fate; but Janey was still, her brown lids veiling the dull fire of her eyes.

"Janey, my girl," said Oscar, drawing her apart, "I spoke up rough to you t'other day. But don' you mind it. 'Twarn't nothin' but jealousy."

Her eyes softened. Mountain pinks, as well as some fine ladies, consider jealousy as a tribute to their charms.

"Perhaps I'd never come back," said he.

She seized him by the arm.

"Dick, what can they do t' you?"

"Dunno. Most likely I'll kill somebody tryin' to git away, and be strung."

Janey burst into tears.

"Shouldn't wonder 'f you married one o' the Jareds," he said, piling on the gloom.

"Dick Oscar, I promised to marry you, an' I don't go back from my word."

"No, an' I don't," cried Dick. "There ain't as pretty a shaped girl as you on the Cumberland; an' if ever I do git back—"

He whispered the rest in Janey's ear, and she clung to him, blushing a deep, deep rose.

"'S jest one thing I want to know," said old Bleylock, as they tramped to Nashville; "how 'd you find us?"

The Captain laughed.

"Been entertainin' a peddler, haven't you? Which one o' your gals 'd he make up to?"

Father and brothers swore. Dick Oscar nodded to his discernment, with human triumph.

A few days later a young girl walked into Nashville, who had never been in a city before. She asked but one question—the way to the Governor's house. That accessible mansion was readily found; doors were swinging open; and, announced by a sleepy darky, Janey Bleylock stood in the Governor's presence.

With a fine and courteous manner that gentleman listened, struck by her figure, her full voice, and passionate eyes. He promised to use his influence with the President to procure a pardon for Dick Oscar and the Bleylocks, and Janey was allowed to go to the prison with the cheering news.

The mountain girl was heard of in high circles. Hearts beat warmly in lovely Southern bosoms, and they made a heroine of Janey.

"Why don't you marry here?" said a beautiful enthusiast, who had called to see Janey, and kissed her, because she knew so well how to love. "Marry here, and I'll give you a wedding dress."

"So we will," said Dick Oscar, when he was out of prison.

And Janey went home a wife, as if the stars had been diamonds, and strung like a larkspur chain for her neck—father, brothers, husband, sheltering her in their love.

Mrs. Bleylock and Eliza ran to meet them. Eliza thought perhaps some one else would come with them. Had not her lover left her with a kiss and a promise to come back?

The pink ribbon was round her neck. Her lips were parted in a happy, vacant smile.

The old father was in advance. He thrust out his arm as Eliza drew near. "Don't you speak to me!"

"Pappy!"

"Damn your tattlin' tongue! Keep away from my hands!"

The smile had gone. The vacant look spread over the face that turned helplessly to her brothers.

"You ought to be whipped like a nigger," said Sam Bleylock. "What 'd you tell that peddler 'bout Oscar's still for? Might 'a' known he was foolin' you."

"I didn't tell where the still was."

"Hoh! you lie, too." And her father, passing by, struck her with the back of his hand.

"Shame on you, pappy!" and Janey ran to her sister, over whose lips the blood was pouring.

Her husband drew Janey away. "Don't touch her," he said, with a look of disgust; "she ain't fit."

A wild, terrified look swept over Janey's face. Should she grasp at the wind blowing in the tree tops above her? She caught Dick Oscar's arm, holding it fiercely. Here was something to clasp, to cling to. Her soul shriveled in her ardent body.

Afterward Eliza Bleylock seemed to wither away. She repeated her denial of having been a traitor, but no one ever believed her. She worked hard and was used roughly. She had never been strong. Sometimes she stole away and nursed Janey's baby, who seemed to love her. But never when Dick Oscar was at home.

One day, sitting by the spring alone, too weak since a long time to work, she leaned her head against a tree, and with one moan, too faint to startle the singing birds, she died.

Her mother and Janey dressed her cleanly, and tied around her neck a pink ribbon that they found in her Bible. And she was buried, with very little said about it, in the valley.—Sherwood Bonner in The Argonaut.

Inducements.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Billy—Does your mother give you anything if you take your medicine without crying?

Gilly—No, but she generally gives me something if I don't.

1899

NEW YORK'S OLDEST CITIZEN.

BARNEY MORRIS of the Borough of Brooklyn enjoys the undisputed distinction of being the oldest citizen in New York. He celebrated on June 10, 1897, the one hundred and sixth anniversary of his birth at his home, 364 Warren Street. A few friends gathered in his rooms, on the second floor of the building, where he and his wife have lived happily together for thirty-seven years, or, as he expressed it, where he had "a whole floor" to himself, and offered their congratulations and best wishes. Many an interesting reminiscence served to enliven the occasion, and the eyes of the aged man assumed an unusual lustre as he recounted his early experiences. His former prowess as an athlete is a source of much pride to him, and he declares that to this fact, together with a total abstinence from liquor and tobacco, is due his old age.

Barney Morris was born in the Parish of Temple Court, County Cavan, Ireland, on June 10, 1792. When thirty years old he came to this country and settled in Brooklyn. He began his career as a coachman. After being in the employ of the late William Schwarzwaelder, a wealthy furniture dealer of Brooklyn, for ten years he struck out for himself and established a stand at the Fulton Ferry. He also drove a stage at one time through the suburbs of Brooklyn as far as Jamaica, and sometimes to Hempstead. He as well as his passengers usually carried weapons to protect themselves from the highwaymen, who were numerous at that time.

So Barney Morris has witnessed the growth of the city from a small village to its present proportions, and his stock of information in all that pertains to its progress and changes makes him a valuable guide or reference book, as it were, to the city's lesser points of interest, most of them long since forgotten. He has been married three times and has had eleven children, four of whom are now living.

In appearance Barney Morris is a short, straight-shouldered man, barely 5 feet 3 inches tall. He still walks with a brisk step, his shoulders thrown back, and he never uses a cane. His face is weather-beaten, owing to exposure while a cabman in earlier years, but it is large and strong, and with his sparkling blue eyes shows a remarkable vitality for one so old. His eyesight and hearing, he declares, are perfect. An abundance of steel-gray hair gives his head a very large appearance, and the thickness of his hair makes him look a dozen years younger than he really is.

He rises regularly at 6 o'clock in the morning and eats his breakfast with the greatest relish. Since 1891 he has been employed by the city in Prospect Park, where he takes care of the lawns. His hours are from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., but he never fails to reach his place of work by 7 o'clock, or shortly after, going by the trolley cars, where he is a familiar figure to persons accustomed to travel thereabouts at that hour. He carries his luncheon with him, and, in fact, takes great pleasure in doing things "just like other people."

He returns to his home at 5 o'clock and retires shortly after supper. On Sundays he enjoys nothing better than to sit at his window overlooking an adjoining lot and watch the boys playing baseball, for in his earlier days Barney was not only an enthusiastic handball player, but a noted jumper, covering on one occasion 43 feet 7 inches in three straight jumps.

Mr. Morris is a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, which he still attends regularly. In politics he has always been a stanch Democrat, and can relate many an incident of bygone political feuds and district contests.

THE OLDEST CITIZEN IN NEW YORK.
Barney Morris, Aged 106 Years and 6 Months.

REV. DR. DONALD SAGE MACKAY.

There are only two ministers of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church of New York, and one of them is no longer a pastor. The advent of a third minister to this historic church foundation, and the assignment of him to one of the most important pastorates on Fifth Avenue, is certain to affect the church life of New York in no small degree. Especially is this so when the new minister is one of the chief men in his denomination, of National reputation among church people, and sought for by many other congregations who hoped to secure him.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay,
New Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay is a Scotsman from Glasgow. He was brought up in a manse, for his father, the Rev. William Murray Mackay, was minister of the Young Street Presbyterian Church in the Clyde city for forty years. It was only thirty-five years ago that Donald Sage Mackay was born. Few men have accomplished so much as he in three decades and a half, not to mention the time required to get an education in a Scottish university. Besides all of his work, young Mackay changed his aim once, and to do that takes time. But he began young. For example, he got into Glasgow University at fourteen. He then had the law in his head. But he got it out long before he got out of Glasgow University. He lost no time in entering New College Seminary, Edinburgh, and at the age of twenty-six was graduated. The First Presbyterian Church of Fraserburg, Scotland, thought the young graduate inclined to walk in his father's Presbyterian footsteps, and called him to its pastorate immediately after he quitted the seminary.

We have a Paul Revere in American history, because the some time rider, some time silversmith, and some time gunpowder maker had a father who kept a promise to come out to America. In keeping it he fell in love with a New England girl, got a job in Boston, and never went back to France. Young Mackay kept a promise to visit America, and so instead of going to Fraserburg in June he went to St. Albans, Vt., in December. It was another New England woman and another job, and so the ministerial life of the metropolis, and not that of Edinburgh, of Glasgow, or of London, is affected.

Starting out for the law, intended by his friends for a Presbyterian, he had a call three weeks after his arrival in Vermont to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of St. Albans. He accepted, and during the next four and a half years he did two things worthy of note. The first of these was the construction of a new church at a cost of $60,000, and dedicating it free of debt. There are secretaries of church extension boards in this city who will tell you that the construction of this church at this cost was not so difficult, when one is speaking of tasks, as the dedicating of it free from debt. The other thing to be mentioned was that which determined Donald Sage Mackay as an American, not a Scotsman. It was his marriage to Helen Lawrence, youngest daughter of J. Gregory Smith, the "War Governor" of Vermont, President of the Central Vermont Railroad, and the first President of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

It was in November four years ago that the Rev. Dr. Mackay came to Newark. Since then the membership of the North Reformed Church—this Presbyterian Scotsman reached the Collegiate Church by easy stages, you see, has nearly doubled, and its free will offerings have been $105,000. Of this sum, $60,000 has been given to missionary objects at home and abroad. The Rev. Dr. Mackay is a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America. He is honorary Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers since 1885. He was wanted by the Chicago church which the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall had to give up on account of failing health, but seemed destined to the greater place at the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, in this city. As one of the three ministers of this historic church, his salary is $10,000 a year, and the position is an irremovable one. Furthermore, he will never have the financial worries of the ordinary pastorate, and he has been offered as many assistants as he deems the work to require. For some years the pews of the Forty-eighth Street church have not been as full at either morning or afternoon service as the Consistory would like to have seen them. There will be, it is said, no further trouble on this score.

What is the secret of the wonderful success of this young man of thirty-five? Opportunity in small measure, ability in large. The latter is, however, so wide in description that some one, a minister who knows all about such things, says Dr. Mackay attracts because his theology is not hemmed in by meets and bounds. He admits that nature has done much for this new force in ministerial New York, in physique, in voice, and in intellect, and yet he thinks because Dr. Mackay believes his creed, but does not believe it to be the full measure of Christianity, he is able to show to his congregation a religion that is not made up of cogs and wheels—a machine that grinds out so much punishment for so much sin. Dr. Mackay's doctrines are transcendant, his ambitions ideal. He takes people of prosaic tendencies and brings them out of the commonplace up into the heroic, where the blood tingles.

THE DOWNWARD SCALE.

Glance down the countries of Europe, and the decrease in the scale of decency and humanity from north to south is both glaring and instructive, says a writer in Chambers's Journal. You will begin with the Norwegian, who exists in a country composed mainly of boulders, and you will find that he tells the truth, has a cheaper and better regulated system of telephones than any other nation, regulates his liquor traffic on the Gothenburg system, and scarcely knows what murder is. You will end with the Sicilian or modern Greek, who spends such time as police supervision leaves entirely free in brigandage and cutting the throats of girls; or the Corsican, who regards it as his mission in life to shoot from behind a rock the sixteenth cousin of the man who accidentally killed his great-grandfather's cur dog.

If you would pursue your investigations still further south, and anywhere outside a city wall, it may be well to do so from behind a bullet-proof cuirass, as you will be infallibly shot at sight if you happen alone on any considerable number of the inhabitants. From which it would appear that the more perfect the climate, the more productive the soil, the easier, in fact, that it is to live, the less you must expect to find of cleanliness, godliness, or humanity.

Of this conclusion the land of France, lying midway in the descensus Averni, offers at present a curious and interesting illustration. "Judge me a nation by its play." In the north they are trying hard, and more or less successfully, to introduce rowing, football, and other manly sports as occupations for their spare time. In the south there is a furious contention still going on as to whether they shall or shall not allow the naturalization of the Spanish bullfight.

AN UNNAMED HERO.

Chaplain Cassard of the Indiana recently contributed a bit of unwritten history of the naval fight off Santiago when Cervera's fleet was smashed. It was just after the Maria Teresa had gone ashore on the rocks. She was on fire and flames were shooting from her in every part. Dead and dying sailors were lying on her decks, the dying fearfully watching the flames and offering up prayers for salvation. Those who had escaped had made their way to shore, some panting to liberty up the mountainside; others stood awaiting capture by the American ships' crews then coming to their succor. A boat load from the Indiana had put off and was the first to reach the shore after the Teresa had struck. Chaplain Cassard was one of the rescuing party.

The Teresa's sailors on shore, most of them naked, others with but a thin garment, gazed in fear at the Jackies, many expecting to be killed. But they had come on an errand of mercy and soon made their mission known.

In the midst of this carnage of war the Chaplain saw an American sailor put off toward the Teresa, two hundred feet distant, in a small boat. Guns were then going off on the broken ship, shells were exploding in every direction, and through the rents in the vessel's side the dull glare of flames showed only too clearly the sailor's peril from the explosion of the Teresa's magazines. Yet he kept on. Up a dangling rope he went, hand over hand, and reached the deck.

Those on shore saw him pull a revolver. Presently its sharp crack was heard and the sailor, oblivious to danger, walked along shooting at regular intervals.

"At the risk of his life," Chaplain Cassard said, "this hero had gone aboard that Spanish vessel, knowing cattle were confined there with no possibility of escape. Thinking not of himself, knowing he might never come back alive, he went into that volcano of death that the poor brutes might not suffer. I saw the heads of the great oxen. They were standing with their backs to the fire quivering with fear. I saw him going from one to another, shooting all. There he staid until the last dumb brute had been killed. Then with the flames curling around him, the sides of the ship a red heat, he calmly went down the rope into his boat and came ashore, where he disappeared among the crowd of sailors. None of us ever found out this man's name. He is an unnamed hero, and shows of what stuff the men of the American Navy are composed."

JOHN VAN SCHAICK, JR.

John Van Schaick, Jr., who has just come to the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, was born in Cobleskill in 1873. He comes from an old Knickerbocker family, and is a son of ex-Senator John Van Schaick, for many years an officer of the Holland Society of this city. He was educated at the Cobleskill High School and at Union College. After graduation he spent two years as Principal of the Sharon Springs Academy, and then went to Boston, where he remained for several months studying the University Settlements and other institutions of the North End and attending historical courses at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He comes to New York from Emporia, Kan., where he has filled the chair of English Literature and History in the College of Emporia. He is now a layman, but will be ordained within the year.

John Van Schaick, Jr.,
Assistant Pastor of the Universalist Church of the Divine Paternity, New York.

JAN 1899

PUTTING HIS FOOT INTO IT.

"Stupid affair, this, eh?"

"Um."

"Let's leave."

"Can't. I'm giving the party, you know."

SULTAN FEARED MAXIM GUN.

Hiram Maxim, the inventor of the Maxim gun, tells an amusing story of an experience with the Sultan of Turkey. The Sultan had witnessed a test of the wonderful shooting of the rapid-fire arm and was duly impressed with seeing the small weapon deliver itself of 600 shots a minute without being touched by human hand save the first pull of the trigger.

"Wonderful! wonderful!" he exclaimed in amazement. "I must have some of those arms."

Some time later Mr. Maxim received an order for an expensive pattern of small field arm. He made two, beautifully chased in gold and of marvelous workmanship. What the Sultan could want of such expensive outside trappings he did not know, but they were duly sent to Turkey, where they now rest in the royal museum.

"Ah! They shoot too well," the Sultan is reported to have said when asked why they were not used in the field. "They are better where they are."

It was afterward said that the Sultan, having a superstitious regard for their shooting power, thought they were better off where they could be seen instead of being handled by his troops in times of peace. But now, having gotten over somewhat his fear of their "heathenish devilishness," he is said to have arrived at that point where they may find their way extensively into the Turkish Army when the next trouble comes.

REMEMBER.

I'm full to the brim wi' the joys o' my life;
'Cause a home an' a bairn an' a peart li'l wife
Be more, by a deal, than my share o' gude things.
Theer idden nought sweeter as airth ever brings.
Come trouble, come sorrows, come change an' come chance;
Come the ups an' the downs o' this plaugey aud dance,
I'll never forget, to the end o' my days,
My journey wance took me by butivul ways.
Ban't fair to your reason, when all's said an' done,
To cry out you'm cold at the set o' the sun.
So when the dark sorrows do find 'e at last,
Just mind as you've had plenty gude in the past.

—Mr. EDEN PHILLPOTTS in The Cornish Magazine.

The Attraction.

From Life.

First Volunteer (of returning decimated regiment)—The girls are going wild over us!

Second Volunteer (grimly)—Yes, we are remnants.

No Such Good Luck.

From Tit-Bits.

Nervous Old Lady (for the seventh time)—Oh, Captain, is there any danger—shall I be drowned?

Exasperated Skipper—I'm afraid not ma'am!

Proving a Point.

From Life.

Little Freddy—"Ma, didn't Pa say there was always room at the top?

His Mother—Yes, indeed, my child.

Little Freddy—Then, may I have another piece of pie?

Hard Luck.

From Fun.

Sympathetic Curate—My poor man! you must indeed have gone through severe trials.

Vagabond—Right ye are, Sir! An' wuss still—I always got convicted!

As Ohio Sees It.

From The Ohio State Journal.

"Your lips seem to be fearfully chapped. Been driving in the wind?"

"Nope. Kissed a Boston girl last night."

OLD CROW RYE

HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED.

For almost a century it has stood at the head of all or any American

Whiskeys

It's liable to continue to hold first place. Buy only from reliable dealers.

There are numberless brands of Scotch Whiskeys in the market, admitted to be blends of this, that, or the other.

Why should we have blends?

Is not a fine, well-matured, strictly pure article, the product of the best distillery in the Glenlivet district, as good as can be? All this blending tomfoolery is done to cheapen. As men nearly a half century in the business we do not believe that anything is as good as the straight article. Our oldest, the **BONNIE BRIER BUSH,** is the best we ever saw. The **SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND** is from same distillery; not as old. For sale in bond or in store.

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Agents for the Great Western Champagne.

"Step Lively There, Please!"

A passenger on one of the smokers' seats of a Madison Avenue car turned to a companion the other night, and said, in a tone and with a manner indicative of exacerbation of mind: "Just hear that now!" The "that" to which attention was called was a sharp "Step lively there, please!" from the conductor.

"That is the fiftieth time that man has rasped me with that cry since this car left the bridge," continued the speaker. "Every time he cries out in his sharp, imperative way, I seem to hear the forbidden crack of the slave driver's whip lash. Persons get on and off, like dumb driven cattle, and no one protests. I wonder how many of them even notice the man's manner. I have been trying to make up my mind whether it is worth while to tell him to shut his mouth, and so get into a row with him. Ought I to report him to the officers of the company?"

Here the car swung round into Vanderbilt Avenue, and a number of persons got off, while others entered the car, among the latter several women. Sharply rang out again the "Step lively, there, please!" of the man in uniform.

"What is that man thinking about?" said the angry passenger. "Does he suspect these persons are going to delay him here at this time of night for the fun of the thing? He ought to know that every man and woman here wants to get home now as quickly as possible. It is a pity that travel on this line, than which there is no better in the world, should be rendered uncomfortable by the manner of the man in charge of the car."

The car here came to a halt to take on a young man and woman. Before the woman could get aboard the conductor shouted his ever-ready "Step lively there, please!" Whereat the young man fell foul of him and gave him a dressing down in polished but most emphatic language. And the passenger whose mental state has been described as one of exacerbation, beamed upon that young man, and reached forward and shook him by the hand. The conductor was dumb.

A CUP FOR EACH CHILD.

From The Outlook.

Where the children in a school come from tenement houses care must be exercised in the use of slates, slate pencils, and sponges. As these agents may be responsible for the spread of disease, especially of the throat and mouth, it is often safer to depend on pads and pencils. Among this class of pupils the books that are taken home should be covered with brown manila paper. Careful inspection of the drinking cups must frequently be made to insure perfect cleanliness. Here, again, extra care must be enjoined when large numbers of tenement-house children are massed together in one school, owing to the prevalence of sore throats and mild diphtheria.

On this account the New York Board of Health has recommended that a numbered cup, to be kept in each class room, shall be issued to each pupil, and no interchange of cups be allowed. The strictest cleanliness of floors and furniture must be the rule in every classroom. In crowded schools the floors, stairs, hand banisters, doors, and knobs may be washed every week with a soda solution, containing one-half pound of washing soda to three gallons of water. This not only induces cleanliness but destroys possible disease germs.

SCORED FOR A SECOND MARRIAGE

A gentleman in a rural district, says The Cornhill, drew down upon his head a storm of adverse criticism by marrying a second wife shortly after the demise of his first. Two of those good ladies who look generally upon the surface of things, and who are overready with condemnation, were discussing the disgraceful affair. "Why, my dear, there's his poor wife hardly cold in her grave, and he goes and marries another." "Dreadful!" declared the other; "I never heard of such a thing." "I should think not, indeed," went on No. 1, angrily. "Marrying wife after wife like that—why, the man's a regular polyglot!"

THE SMART VERGER.

The church possessed a valuable Bible, which was only used on Sundays, says a writer in The Cornhill Magazine, speaking of an English country parish. During the week it was kept in a box which rather curiously formed the stand upon which the reader of the lessons stood. On one occasion, when this was being shown to a visitor, the remark was made that it did not seem very reverent for even a clergyman to tread upon the Bible. "Pardon me," the old verger replied; "in this church, Sir, we take our stand upon the Scriptures."

Getting Started.

From The Washington Star.

"We must economize, mustn't we?" said young Mrs. Torkins.

"I'm afraid so," answered her husband. "I know you are going to be surprised to see how cheaply I buy things. So as soon as you can you must write me a check for some money to economize with."

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Our Latest Perfected Wigs for Ladies & Gentlemen

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Wavy Switches

Which we are making a feature of. A most graceful and charming effect is obtained when one of these beautiful Wavy Switches is artistically interwoven with your own hair. Our Artists will instruct you how to arrange them.

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TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

ash wheat. No. 2 red, 70¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅝c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—A correspondent who has been touring European Russia to ascertain what the Czar is doing toward the fulfillment of his disarmament plan suggested for all nations, reports that unprecedented activity is observed in naval stations and military arsenals. A petition to Americans in London has been promulgated by a British officer asking that the Americans aid those British soldiers who fought on our side in the recent war with Spain and who are now destitute. A report from Paris, not confirmed by proper authorities, says the Court of Cassation is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned. It is believed at Madrid that Señor Sagasta is anxious to postpone the Cabinet crisis until after February. The Ameer of Afghanistan is reported to be very ill, and it is believed he cannot live long. The Socialist annual pilgrimage to the tomb of Blanqui was attended with rioting. The overdue steamers Damara and Merchant Trader have arrived at St. John's and Halifax respectively.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Ida Fleetwood, five years old, was run over and killed yesterday by a trolley car at Bay Ridge and Seventh Avenues, Brooklyn.

Lawrence Dennis, the five-year-old negro preacher, so-called, made his metropolitan début yesterday at the Mount Olivet Colored Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street. The church was packed.

Two Jersey City boy skaters yesterday saved the lives of two boy companions who had broken through the ice of the Morris Canal.

Castano Re in the Centre Street Court yesterday accused Frank Duran, a butcher, of locking him up in an icebox and robbing him. Duran was assisted by another butcher, Re says. Duran was held for trial.

Page 2.

Because of legal complications which have arisen in New Jersey, that State is likely to have had five men in the Governor's chair within a twelvemonth.

Col. John N. Partridge of Brooklyn and Col. John B. Weber of Buffalo are the only candidates for Superintendent of Public Works now under consideration by Gov. Roosevelt, whose present inclination is to appoint the former.

Page 3.

Two cases of scarlet fever were discovered in Bellevue Hospital last night, and the authorities there are fearful of an epidemic of the disease.

Archibald Alexander of St. Louis, formerly of this city, and his wife, after a separation of nine years, met yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, where the latter is a patient, and made up past differences.

Page 4.

The Central Labor Union yesterday passed a vote thanking Mayor Van Wyck for Edward P. Farrell's appointment as School Commissioner.

Page 5.

Officials of the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department made public yesterday a very full synopsis of the report on sanitary conditions at Havana of the late Col. George E. Waring, in which immediate improvements, to cost nearly $10,000,000, are urged.

Page 7.

Four lives were lost in a collision on the Knoxville and Ohio Branch of the Southern Railroad in Tennessee.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Episcopal Church yesterday asked his congregation for funds to defray the legal expenses in the fight against four sub-trolley tracks on Amsterdam Avenue.

H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said yesterday that there was no legal foundation for the declarations of Commissioners of Accounts that railroad companies are largely indebted to the city for repairs to pavements. This, he said, had been established by the courts.

Page 10.

The annual meeting of the patrons and members of the Hebrew Technical Institute was held yesterday.

Several hundred persons yesterday afternoon attended the celebration of the silver jubilee of St. James's Union.

St. Paul's German Lutheran Church at Bayonne was closed yesterday. Policemen were on hand to suppress any disturbance, but their services were not needed. The Rev. Mr. Herbst, the deposed pastor, said he would preach next Sunday.

Alderman Homer Folks of the State Charities' Aid Association spoke at yesterday's meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle, of the "Class in Present-Day Problems." His subject was "The Neglected and Destitute Children of New York." A spirited discussion followed his address.

Max Von Dessonville, a runner for sailors' lodging houses in Brooklyn, died yesterday in the Adams Street Police Station, thinking himself poisoned. It is said that there was nothing the matter with him except drink, and that imagination may have caused his death.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 6.

COUNT CASTELLANE ANGERED.

Man Who Married Miss Anna Gould Will Sue a Paper for Libel.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Count Boni de Castellane, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Castellane District of the Lower Alps, who married Miss Anna Gould, will institute proceedings against the Les Droits de l'Homme for asserting that in consequence of a quarrel regarding an actress he recently fought a duel with M. Paul Deroulede, founder of the Patriotic League, and member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Angouleme Division of Charente.

TWO SHIPS IN A HEAVY SEA.

British Steamer Towed to St. John's Goes Ashore in a Gale.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 8.—The British steamer Anglian, sixteen days out from London for Boston, arrived here to-day towing the British steamer Hestia, twenty-four days out from Glasgow, in ballast, for Baltimore.

The Hestia encountered terrific weather crossing the Atlantic, and on Sunday last her tail shaft broke. Shortly afterward the Anglian came alongside, stood by her for three days and nights, and then took her in tow, reaching this port after four days. The Hestia was constantly swept by heavy seas, and her upper works were almost battered to pieces.

When the steamers anchored in the harbor to-day a severe gale was blowing. The Hestia drifted ashore on the south side of the harbor, striking stern on, in which position she still lies. The Anglian endeavored to tow her off, but she also struck, though after hard efforts she got off.

The gale is still raging, accompanied by a blinding snowstorm. It is feared shipping in the harbor may suffer severely during the night.

Fall River Dividends.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 8.—A list of dividends paid by the local mills last year has been compiled by Messrs. E. M. Haffards & Co. of this city, and the result shows an average of 2.22 per cent. on a capital of $23,493,000. The year of 1898 was a hard one, notwithstanding the reduction in wages in the first of the year, and the curtailment later. The present outlook, however, is bright.

Fatal Windstorm in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 8.—A heavy windstorm swept over the remote section of Scott County Friday. At Boles a schoolhouse was blown down. Three pupils were killed, another was fatally hurt, and about a dozen more were injured.

BLOODSHED AT ILOILO

Two Americans Attacked and One Fatally Wounded by Natives.

PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES

Filipinos Barricade the Streets and Threaten to Burn the City.

Treasure of the Banks Placed on American Vessels—Plan for the Landing of Troops.

MANILA, Jan. 8.—Col. Potter, the special emissary of Gen. Otis between Manila and Iloilo, arrived this afternoon with dispatches from the latter point. The situation when he left there was practically unchanged. The streets were barricaded, and it was reported that the principal buildings had been "kerosened," the insurgents having threatened to destroy the whole business section by fire at the first shot of bombardment. The banks were shipping their treasure to the United States transport Newport and other vessels. The family of the American Vice Consul had gone on board the Newport. The United States gunboat Petrel arrived at Iloilo on Friday.

Col. Potter reports that President McKinley's proclamation had to be typewritten aboard ship, as the printers on shore declined to do the work, and, when the text of the proclamation was read to them, ridiculed the notion that conciliation was possible.

Privates Harry Silvey and Frank Kirkpatrick of the Sixth United States Artillery while guarding a waterboat astern of the Newport were attacked by the natives of the crew. Private Silvey's skull was fractured, and he will die. Private Kirkpatrick fell overboard, but escaped with a flesh wound.

Col. Potter reports that the United States troops will probably land on Guimaras Island, about midway between the Island of Panay and the Island of Negros, where a camp will be established.

Both sides, Col. Potter says, have been impressing the local shipping for military purposes, and the Francisco Reyes has landed 550 natives. The foreigners were taking refuge on the British cruiser Bonaventure.

There is no change in the situation here. On Friday night public demonstrations were held in Pampangas Province in ratification of Aguinaldo's proclamation, and the excitement was intense.

All natives who enter the city in the night time are searched, and every other precaution is taken.

Balabac Massacre Story Untrue.

HONGKONG, Jan. 8.—According to the statements of people who have just arrived here from the Island of Balabac, south of the Island of Palawan, there is no truth in the report that the Spanish there have been massacred by the Filipinos. They say that the story is an invention of the priests to prejudice the Filipino cause, declaring also that there are not more than a half dozen Spaniards in the island and that all who have been killed fell in warfare.

Reassuring News in Madrid.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—Advices were received here to-day from a leading merchant at Iloilo, to the effect that agricultural operations in the vicinity have not been interrupted and that all the insurgents respect the Europeans, both at Iloilo and on the Island of Negros.

NEWS FROM OTIS CONCEALED.

A Dispatch from the Commander at Manila Causes a Conference at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The War Department received another dispatch to-day from Major Gen. Otis, commanding the United States troops in the Philippines. The officials observe unusual reticence with respect to its contents, but it is understood that the information contained is not of an unfavorable character or such as to give undue concern to the Administration.

So far as the officials are willing to admit, the dispatch shows no material change in the conditions existing at the time of previous advices.

A Cabinet officer said to-night that the dispatch contained nothing alarming, serious, or exciting. There had been no collision with the insurgents, he added, and not a shot had been fired.

The dispatch, however, is believed to have been of sufficient importance to cause it to be brought to the immediate attention of the President, and the latter, Secretary Alger, Secretary Long, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin were in conference for some time at the White House during the afternoon, presumably on that matter.

The President's proclamation to the Filipinos had been published in Manila, but Gen. Otis did not say to what extent it had been made known to the inhabitants of the other islands, or whether it had been published at Iloilo. At the latter place Gen. Miller has been directed to land the troops under his command now on the transports there, but the dispatch from Gen. Otis did not indicate whether this had been done or not.

THREE KILLED IN PITTSBURG.

Destruction of the Richelieu Hotel by Fire—Five Persons Badly Injured—Heroic Rescues.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—A fire which broke out in the Hotel Richelieu at 3:15 this morning resulted in a property loss of only about $15,000, but three lives were sacrificed and five people were badly hurt. The dead are:

BOYLE, Mrs. KATHERINE, Pittsburg, Penn.

LANDIS, AMOS S., Grapeville, Penn.

WALTERS, GEORGE A., Camden, N. J.

The three victims were guests of the hotel, and all were suffocated by the dense smoke.

The injured are:

BLACKSLEY, Dr. ROBERT, of Plymouth, Penn.; fracture of vertebrae caused by falling from third-floor window; will probably die.

GARRETSON, WILLIAM, Clearfield, Penn.; delegate to the Miners' National Convention; painfully burned about back and hips; returned home.

MILLS, JOHN L., proprietor of the hotel; face and body badly burned.

MILLS, Miss, his daughter; cut by glass while getting through window to escape.

PAINTER, HENRY, Grapeville, Penn.; small blood vessels of lungs ruptured by inhaling smoke; may recover.

The fire originated on the second floor from an explosion of gas, and within a few moments the building was a mass of flames and blinding smoke. The noise of the explosion awakened most of the guests, about twenty in number, and a frantic fight for life ensued.

Robert N. Thompson of Kalaska, Mich., a salesman for the Cadillac Lumber Company, was the means of saving at least six lives. In the first moments after the explosion he rushed into the hallway of the second floor and stumbled over the unconscious form of a woman, whom he dragged into the reception room. Five others, three men and two women, who had been turned back from the stairway by the flames, were shrieking and fighting for some exit. Thompson forced them all into the big room and locked the door. Knowing that it meant death to go into the hall he fought the desperate men back until the arrival of the firemen, when all were rescued. The hotel is completely gutted.

BOY SKATERS SAVE PLAYMATES.

Two Jersey City Lads Draw Two Companions from the Morris Canal.

Three Jersey City boys broke through the ice in the Morris Canal yesterday, near the Lehigh Valley Railway trestle. That at least two of them were not drowned was owing to the courage and presence of mind displayed by two boy companions, Ewald Turney of 78 Avenue E and Ernest Graham of 21 Pearsall Avenue. The five boys, who range from twelve to sixteen years old, had made an engagement to go skating together. Turney and Graham were first at the rendezvous, and were cutting figures on the ice to keep themselves warm while they waited for the others. They had planned to skate to Newark Bay. The lads observed that the ice was thin in places, mostly in the vicinity of bridges and trestles, many of which cross the canal.

The other three were not long in making their appearance. They were Walter Stoveken of 80 Avenue E, Thomas Hornet of 9 Avenue E, and George Leach of 115 Avenue E. As the trio started across the ice to a convenient log to put on their skates, Turney noticed that they were walking on a treacherously thin surface, and shouted a warning. The three carelessly replied that they would be all right. The boys were spread out in line a few feet apart and near the centre of the canal, when suddenly there was a crack, the ice broke, and Stoveken, Hornet, and Leach were struggling in the icy waters.

"Help! Help!" shouted the boys in the water, as soon as they could catch their breath on coming to the surface from their freezing plunge.

"Don't give up; we'll save you in a moment," yelled Turney and Graham, who were only a few yards away.

There was no rope or plank to be had. Fortunately all the boys could swim, but they rapidly became weak. Stoveken and Hornet were quite near to each other, so Graham lay down on the ice, with his hands grasping a bush on the bank. Turney quickly grasped Graham's feet and pushed himself out toward Hornet and Stoveken, who were almost exhausted. Hornet grabbed Turney's right foot with his left hand and extended his right hand to Stoveken, and the two were drawn to the bank of the canal in safety.

Young Leach, who was not near enough to Hornet and Stoveken to be helped out when they were, did not lose heart. A good swimmer, he soon found where the ice was thinnest, and, pushing himself forward toward the bank of the canal, broke the ice before him by throwing his arms on top of it. He was able to touch bottom and wade out just as his companions were coming to aid him.

The rescued boys lost no time in reaching their homes. They were put to bed, and are none the worse for their immersion.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR FOR BRYAN.

Carter Harrison Says Free Silver at 16 to 1 Will Be the Leading Issue in 1900.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Mayor Carter Harrison came out squarely for Bryan and free silver in his speech at the Jefferson Day banquet.

"To-day, as two years ago," he said, "we regard the man whose name our club bears as the logical leader of the contest in 1900. Events since 1896 have shown the wisdom of the Chicago Convention. The constant growth of the money power, the firm clutch it has taken on the Nation, and its fixed determination to fasten upon the people an absolute control by the banks of the National currency is satisfactory evidence that to-day, as in 1896, the people's sole remedy lies in a return to the money system under which the Nation thrived and prospered—the free coinage under the Constitution of silver and gold, and at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"The growth of the trusts and the daily centralization of capital in these powerful agencies afford abundant proof of the necessity for early and determined action to prevent the actual and hopeless subserviency of the people to wealth and aristocracy. For this Nation is drifting rapidly toward a condition when, though free in name, it threatens to be in fact an oligarchy, whose chosen few will hold preeminence neither by right of birth nor ability, but by the single power of wealth.

"In the trying days when war was first declared, when every true American stood ready to brave all in defense of the fatherland, the one sign of fear came from the capitalists, who trembled lest business relations should be disturbed. The one note of discord to mar the harmony of 80,000,000 freemen singing in unison to the anthem of the Republic was the hoarse croak of alarm sounded by Wall Street. The dangers which threaten the stability of the Republic do not arise from any fault in the people, but from the selfishness, the corruption, the insatiable greed, the lack of patriotism of those who dominate the trusts and monopolies."

After the banquet Mayor Harrison said: "I consider the action of a small faction of Eastern Democrats under Croker will only result in defeat to those who follow him."

NOW FLY THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Four of Northern Pacific's Ships Discard the British Colors.

Frederick G. Salter, General Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, announces that the steamships Victoria, Tacoma, and Olympia of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company's Tacoma Line, and the steamship Columbia of its Portland Line, have been placed under the American flag.

The other steamers connected with these lines fly the British flag.

MR. DINGLEY MAY RECOVER.

His Condition Considered a Trifle More Encouraging.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The reports from Representative Dingley's bedside are a trifle more encouraging, and his family believe there is still a chance for him to rally.

Extreme weakness and the poison in the system are the principal symptoms which the physicians have to combat, which, in a man of Mr. Dingley's age, make the outcome uncertain.

The nervousness and delirium have partially subsided, and the periods of consciousness are much more frequent. To-night the patient is reported to be resting easier, although one of the physicians is in attendance.

The President called in person to-day and made inquiries concerning the sick man. Mr. Dingley's two sons from Kalamazoo, Mich., have arrived in the city, but have not yet been permitted to see him.

BRITISH WHO FOUGHT WITH US.

An Appeal to Americans in London to Aid Those Who Helped Us and Are Destitute.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Col. Gouraud appeals through the press to Americans in Great Britain on behalf of Englishmen who fought in American ranks during the late war, and, failing to find subsequent employment in the United States, have returned here in a state of destitution.

He describes them as "discharged British soldiers of good standing on records of her Majesty's service who had obtained their discharge for the purpose of proceeding to America for service in the United States Army."

A special case which has caused him to take this action was that of a young man who, previous to going to America, had served seven years in a crack English regiment, leaving it with unimpeachable character. He had pawned every decent article of his personal effects, and expended his seven years' savings in passages to and from America.

It is surprising that such a man should be destitute here, as there are several organizations whose purposes are to relieve and to find employment for discharged soldiers.

MAY DECIDE AGAINST DREYFUS.

Reported that the Court Is Convinced He Was Justly Condemned.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Le Soir says it learns from an indisputable source that the Court of Cassation is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, President of a section of the Court of Cassation, has resigned his position, in consequence of a disagreement regarding the Dreyfus inquiry.

M. Boaurepaire resolutely declines to assign the motives for his resignation, which remains a mystery, but it is believed that he is angry at the Government's treatment of the affair.

According to the Matin this morning Mme. Dreyfus has received a cablegram from her husband saying that his health is perfect, physically and mentally.

REMARKABLE TALE OF ROBBERY

Castano Re Says He Was Locked Up in an Icebox by Two Butchers.

A remarkable story of robbery was told by Castano Re in the Centre Street Court yesterday. According to this son of Italy, who lives at 91 James Street, he went into a butcher's shop at 100 Park Street Thursday last and bought a soup bone. In paying for his purchase he showed five one-dollar bills. Re says that Frank Duran was the man who waited on him, and that there was another butcher in the shop whom he did not know.

When he had paid for the soup bone, Re says he was seized from behind and shoved violently into a large icebox. He was stunned for a time, but when he revived and attempted to arise he was knocked down again. It was so dark inside that he could not see, but Re declares the voice that commanded him to keep quiet was that of Duran.

Re swore that two men took all his money and kicked him into unconsciousness. When he was revived by the cold air he found himself alone inside with the door locked on him. Shortly after he heard some one quietly slip the lock back and walk away.

He tried the door, and finding it unlocked walked out into the shop. Duran was not there, and the man in charge demanded to know what he was doing in the meat box, and declared if he made any fuss he would have him arrested for attempting to steal meat. Re went to the Elizabeth Street Police Station and there told his story. The police tried in vain to find Duran. On Saturday evening Policeman McClusky saw Duran, and placed him under arrest.

When arraigned before Magistrate Brann yesterday Duran declared that Re must be mistaken, that he had never seen the Italian before, and that he had never robbed any one in his life. Magistrate Brann, however, believed the Italian's story, and held Duran for trial in $3,000 bail. Having no surety, Duran, protesting his innocence, was taken to the Tombs.

69TH MAN ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Stanislaus Hagan Killed by a Stray Bullet at Huntsville.

There was sorrow yesterday in the first-floor flat at 107 First Avenue, where Joseph F. Hagan, a man past middle age and the father of three grown-up sons, sat mourning the death of one of them in the army camp at Huntsville, Ala., unconsoled by the presence and sympathy of the other two. The dead son was Private Stanislaus Hagan of Company D, Sixty-ninth Regiment. He was twenty-eight years old and unmarried, and his occupation before the war was that of a teamster. He was not a member of the National Guard, but enlisted in response to the President's second call for troops, and was one of the body of men sent to Tampa, Fla., to fill the ranks of the Sixty-ninth shortly after the regiment became a part of the volunteer army.

News of his son's death was received by Mr. Hagan Saturday evening in the following message from Capt. James J. Tuite of Company D:

Your son died here this morning, 5 o'clock, from bullet wound received by accident Thursday. What shall I do with remains? Answer at once. Much sympathy.

Particulars regarding the fatal accident were learned later. The shot which killed Private Hagan was fired by another private named Eagin of Company A, while handling a revolver in a careless manner. Hagan was reclining on a cot in his tent when he was struck by the bullet, which was fired from a spot three company streets away. Eagin, who is under arrest for causing his comrade's death, is not known to Hagan's relatives. Mr. Hagan has telegraphed Capt. Tuite to send his son's body home, and it is expected to arrive here to-morrow. The funeral probably will be held on Friday.

SIXTY-NINTH'S HOME-COMING.

The Regiment to Return from Alabama and Muster Out Here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Sixty-ninth New York Regiment of volunteers will be mustered out of the service of the United States in New York, in accordance with a decision reached by Secretary Alger to-day. This action is taken in response to the requests of the citizens of New York and Gov. Roosevelt, who were anxious that the men should return in a body and be accorded the honors due them.

The question of quarters while in New York pending muster-out has been solved, the Governor telegraphing to Secretary Alger that these would be provided. The regiment is now at Huntsville, Ala., and will leave for home as soon as the rolls can be completed.

Three Scalded by an Explosion.

Three men were scalded by an explosion Saturday night at the works of the Richter Manufacturing Company at Tenafly, N. J. The men were at work near the drying room, when the drum which is filled with hot dry steam, exploded. No cause for the explosion is known.

To some people Champagne is Champagne, simply this and nothing more. Discriminating judges, however, whose taste enables them to appreciate delicate flavor, invariably order Pommery. It is the choice of select society in America, just as it is in Europe.—Adv.

NEGRO CHILD'S PREACHING

Crowds at Mount Olivet Church to Hear Advertised Prodigy.

THE AUDIENCE QUESTIONS HIM

He Tells His Hearers They Are Ready for Burning—His Mother Disappointed by the Collections.

A surging, swaying, noisy crowd, in which monumental creations of the milliner were hopelessly ruined, muffs and umbrellas lost, and garments torn, fought to enter Mount Olivet Colored Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street, yesterday afternoon to listen to the "unlanguaged prattling" of a child. The child was Lawrence Dennis, the five-year-old negro preacher, so-called, from Atlanta, Ga.

For two hours before the doors opened, which was soon after 4 o'clock, the crowd besieged them. It stood compactly for a considerable distance east and west on the sidewalk, and also on the other side of the street, a policeman being on hand to keep the roadway clear. When the doors were at last opened sufficiently to allow a few persons to squeeze their way out and a few to squeeze their way in, it was found that the church was already well filled by people who had entered with the Sunday school, that had been held on the ground floor. Meanwhile the doors had been closed again, and the impatient crowd pounded upon them with sticks and fists and begged urgently for admittance.

A stout negro opened a side door to explain that the church was already filled and that it could hold no more. But the crowd would not be denied. It pressed open the door, and in a twinkling the body and galleries of the church were packed with a mass of humanity so compact that a child could not have found standing room anywhere in the rear of the first row of pews facing the platform. Nevertheless the people still sought to force their way in, and soon a free fighting was in progress at the inner doors. Women screamed, men vociferated loudly, and from the commotion and uproar in one of the galleries it looked as though one or more women had fainted.

At last the organ began playing "Nearer, My God, to Thee." The people at once took up the hymn and this for the nonce drowned the hubbub at the doors. Then "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" was sung.

At the conclusion of the hymn a tiny form in a white frock and black stockings, and with a curl tied with pink ribbon hanging on each side of his almost white face, appeared upon the platform, and stood in front of the persons seated there. Among the latter were the Rev. D. W. Wisher, the pastor; R. H. De Sayles, the President; the Rev. Mr. Scott, a white minister; the Rev. Dr. Daniel M. Birmingham, and the boy's father and mother. The white and black faces massed in the audience bent eagerly forward to see the infant prodigy, and a deep murmur of astonishment filled the church. The child who was to preach to and convert them, looked to those in the rear seats like a little white dot on the platform. President De Sayles introduced him.

"I have pleasure," said he, "in presenting to you Master Lawrence Dennis, who, according to his parents, can say inspired words. He has not learned them from books, for he is uneducated and cannot read. He will speak for ten minutes."

The boy gazed calmly round upon the audience for a moment, then clapped his hands for silence, and not being obeyed at once, stamped his little foot imperiously. The noise subsided and the prodigy began well by asking:

"Will the people sing 'The Lily of the Valley?'"

His voice was scarcely audible beyond the front pew, and no one responded.

"Sing it, I say," cried the child, impatiently. "What, don't you know it? Then sing 'Jesus, Keep Me Near the Cross.' Oh, sing, somebody!"

The Rev. Mr. Scott explained to the choir in the organ loft what was wanted, and the hymn was sung with much fervor by all present.

While the first verse was being sung the prodigy walked back and forth on the platform, swinging his arms.

"Sing five verses more—no, two," he commanded, and the expectant people obeyed. Meanwhile the boy continued marching up and down the platform, and was obviously becoming excited.

"Now sing 'At the Cross.'"

Once more the audience obeyed.

Then, standing still a moment, and raising his hand for silence, the child said, in the same almost inaudible voice:

"Lead in prayer. Whole house."

"He wants the whole house to lead in prayer," repeated Mr. Scott.

At this juncture there were screams and an uproar at the gallery door, and a shrill female voice exclaimed:

"Lead in prayer, indeed! Why, somebody's being cuffed!"

"On your knees, get on your knees. I want some one platform pray."

Silence having been restored the Rev. Dr. Birmingham offered up a prayer, and it was announced that boy might be questioned. Then began a crossfire of queries, some of them ridiculous, some which it would have puzzled a Doctor of Divinity to answer, and most of them utterly unintelligible to the child. It speedily became obvious that he could answer only set questions to which he had become accustomed during a year's tour through seven States. His mother afterward endeavored to explain the failure by the assertion that he was disconcerted by the tumultuous character of the freest audience. Throughout, except when he became excited almost to the point of hysteria and screamed, he spoke in disjointed sentences, and impressed one as being just a precocious, overcrammed baby, whose utterances had little, if any, meaning to him.

"Question briefly, question briefly," exclaimed the boy, raising his voice. "Nothing but the blood of Jesus can wash away my sins."

"What are you doing?" somebody asked.

"Preaching the Gospel to you goats," he replied amid laughter.

"What is the Gospel?"

"The Gospel is the Gospel."

"What is the meaning of the word Gospel?"

"Foolish question." [Derisive howls.]

"What is salvation?"

"Salvation is salvation. That's what it is."

"What is the Bible?"

"The Bible is the Bible."

"Who wrote it?"

"Wrote by man, inspired by God."

"Who told you to preach the Gospel?"

"God."

"How are you going to save souls?"

"By prayer. If you won't pray, why don't you come when I get up in the morning, then you might be saved."

"Where is heaven?"

"High as this house," pointing to the ceiling.

"Where is hell?"

"Deep down ground."

"Where do sinners go when they die?"

"Go to hell. You go to hell right now. All kinds of hell."

"What makes you think so?"

"This whole house is ready to go to hell right this minute."

"You are not ready to go to hell?" [Roars of laughter]

"No, I don't mean myself. You. I ain't ready to go to hell at no time. This ticket ain't for hell." [Renewed laughter.]

"How does God manifest Himself to you?"

"That is a foolish question." [More laughter, followed by a fight in the gallery. Tumult stilled by the Rev. Mr. Scott, who reminded the audience that they were in the House of God, and that such outbursts were disgraceful.]

"Why was He crucified?"

"Who asked me that? Why, because he had to be—died to save all you hell hounds." [Laughter and much clapping of hands among the colored listeners.]

"Has the devil been in hell all the time?"

"Yes, where else could he be? He was once in heaven and came here. Wouldn't stop, because there are some Christians here and they would interfere with him." [Shrieks of laughter.]

"What have I to do to be saved?"

"Have to be washed in blood of Crucified One." This he repeated many times.

"What is religion?"

"Religion is God save."

"How long was Christ in the grave?"

"Three days; like this." (Here the boy lay flat on the platform.)

"Where did He go when He arose from the grave?"

"Went from there to Galilee."

"What is the Trinity?" [Protests and laughter from the audience, which had the effect of exciting the boy and making him dance and scream.]

"How do you know that Christ arose from the grave?"

To this the boy replied, gazing at the platform and acting the part: "Mary looked; 'Where is He?'" He then went on to give an incoherent account of the rising of Christ, in which Galilee, doubting Thomas, fishers, 'cipies, and other words were now and then distinguishable.

After more questioning in this style sinners were invited to come to the platform, and two women—one white, the other colored—advanced. He told them to kneel, at the same time grasping one of them by the hat to draw her down, and screaming, "Pray, pray, pray!"

The hat was tugged out of shape, and the spectators roared.

The child knelt and muttered an incoherent prayer, after which a collection was taken upon the boy's behalf. While this was in progress the prodigy on the platform was waving a basket, and, aided by the church officers, doing a brisk trade in photographs of himself, which were sold for 25 cents each. The rush for the photographs was so great and the struggle for them so fierce that the sale had to be stopped.

Then the boy's mother came forward and gave the audience a "piece of her mind."

"You people come heah for curiosity's sake, and you doan put nothin' in dat er basket. How you expect we's goin' to lib and trabble 'round. Pushin' 'n shovin'—how's we goin' to get dat collection basket round, I'd like to know? Most like we'd had more'n a thousand dollars if things was managed properly. Only way to get a payin' crowd is to charge admission. We doan 'tend no more free churches, I tell you."

The Rev. Mr. Scott afterward made a few remarks, in which he expressed the hope that the curiosity which had brought to the church "hundreds who never attend religious services" might be changed to reverence and repentance and lead to their salvation. He announced that Master Lawrence would preach again to-morrow night in a Baptist church in West Sixty-sixth Street.

THE ST. PAUL NOT REPORTED.

Believed that Delay May Be Due to Some Break in Her Machinery—Arrivals Report Heavy Weather.

The American Line steamship St. Paul, which was due here Saturday evening, had not been reported at an early hour this morning, and it is believed that her delay may be due to some break in her machinery which has necessitated a stopping of the engines for repairs and subsequent slow going.

All transatlantic vessels have arrived late during the week that has just passed, and all reported very severe weather. The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, which was due Saturday, was not reported till last evening. She anchored outside Sandy Hook bar at 11 P. M.

The St. Paul at 1 o'clock this morning had been out from Southampton eight days and five hours. Her slowest Winter trip heretofore was 7 days 18 hours. That the single screw Umbria should have arrived last night and not the St. Paul gave additional reason for believing that the American steamship's unusual delay must be due to some derangement of machinery.

There is perhaps no vessel on the North Atlantic so little apt to be greatly impeded by merely rough weather as the St. Paul, as she is very stanch, beamy, and steady in a sea. No fears whatever are entertained for her safety.

If one of her shafts has broken and she is proceeding under one screw, a much more lengthy delay would be accounted for. If her steering gear or rudder has been disabled and she is proceeding steering with her screws, as other twin-screw steamships have done, a similar delay would be accounted for.

The St. Paul usually arrives at her pier Saturday morning. She was twelve hours late leaving Southampton on this trip, and was, therefore, not expected till Saturday night.

The Red Star Line steamship Noordland, which was due here Tuesday, or allowing for ordinarily bad weather, Wednesday, did not reach port until Saturday, and the White Star freighter Nomadic, which, with ordinary speed, should have reached here also Tuesday, did not come till yesterday.

She sailed from Liverpool Dec. 24. She reported that from Fastnet to longitude 6 she was in a succession of terrific westerly gales and squalls, and the seas ran very high. The last days of the voyage the weather was moderate.

The French Line steamship La Champagne, due yesterday, was not reported up to 1 o'clock this morning.

GIRL KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR

Green Motorman Was at the Brake, but Was Not to Blame—Child's Companion Escaped Injury.

James Riley of 196 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, recently obtained a position as motorman with the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company. He started to work yesterday, and, as is the custom, was placed in the hands of an experienced motorman, who was to break him in. The motorman in this case was John Mullen of 148 Nelson Street. Riley rode around with him all day. Mullen showing him how to run the car.

Mullen's car was No. 505, a car of the Bensonhurst line. At a few minutes before 2 o'clock in the afternoon the car was going along Bay Ridge Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and Riley was operating it. Just as the car was within 100 feet of Seventh Avenue, two little girls, aged ten and five years, respectively, started to run across the track. The elder child, Ellen Floh, of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton Avenues, was holding her little companion's hand and helping her along. The two children were upon the track so quickly that even an experienced motorman could not have saved them. Riley jammed down the brake, but it was too late. Ellen discovered that, while she had thought rightly that there was time for her to cross the track, the younger girl was not able to run so fast. After an impotent attempt to drag the child after her, Ellen let go of her and sprang across the track.

The other child, Ida Fleetwood, was knocked down by the fender. Her scalp was torn, and her skull fractured. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital, where she died within a short time.

The man who had received such a grim introduction to the life of a motorman in Brooklyn was locked up on a charge of homicide. He was trembling with horror, and could hardly talk. Mullen, his instructor, was also arrested and locked up. Frederick Newton, the conductor, was allowed to go.

THE WEATHER.

(The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.)

The pressure continues high on the Atlantic Coast and a second high pressure area of considerable magnitude has developed in Manitoba. It has grown warmer from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, colder in the Red River of the North Valley, and the temperature has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. Light snow has fallen in the lake regions; light rain in the middle Mississippi Valley and on the extreme North Pacific Coast. Light snow may be expected in the lake regions, light rain in the middle Mississippi and Red River of the South valleys and West Gulf States, and threatening weather elsewhere. It will grow warmer in Northern New England and the South Atlantic States and colder in the lake regions. Light easterly winds and moderate temperature will be experienced on the middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	24	33	26
6 A. M.	22	35	26
9 A. M.	22	40	27
12 M.	28	39	32
4 P. M.	32	44	35
6 P. M.	32	43	34
9 P. M.	32	41	35
12 P. M.	32	38	35

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31¼
Weather Bureau	28
Corresponding date 1897	40¾
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 33 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 22 degrees at 9 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 65 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 70 per cent.

WOMAN ALLEGED POISONER

The Police Said to Know Her and a Male Accomplice.

NEITHER OF THEM ARRESTED

They Have Many Prominent Intercessors, It Is Alleged—Barnet's Nurse Makes a Statement.

After twelve days spent in an apparent effort to discover who sent to Harry Cornish the bottle of poison which caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, and in the further attempt to fasten this crime upon the sender of the Kutnow's powder, which, by police presumption, was the cause of the death of Henry C. Barnet at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the police are seemingly as far as ever from making an arrest. With the exception of a statement issued by Capt. McClusky relative to an interview had by him with Miss Addie E. Bates, the nurse who attended Mr. Barnet during his illness, from which one fact of importance is gleaned, there were no developments yesterday in the case.

Even while it is conceded that the police are daily acquiring fresh evidence, there is a belief growing stronger with each day that they practically completed their case several days ago, and that potent hands are holding them back, not only of men high up in the counsels of the city administration, but of certain well-known residents of this city, who in the revelations which must follow an arrest, foresee moral disaster to themselves.

From the same source from which this statement emanates, comes another apparently well-authenticated, pointing the identity of the poisoner. It is a story that has gradually leaked from high sources that this person, despite contradictions from Mulberry Street Headquarters, is a woman, a modern Lucretia Borgia, with whom

man, but whether her name is Blanche or anything else must be kept a secret just now."

Capt. McClusky would not admit if this note had been turned over to the handwriting expert to be compared with the handwriting on the fatal package sent to Cornish. In discussing a point with one of his listeners, Capt. McClusky was asked if the note referred to was the one signed "Blanche," and he replied "Yes." The Captain quickly corrected himself, however, and said that he had answered inadvertently.

Capt. McClusky also said that the interview which he had had with Miss Bates did not throw any light on the mystery, nor did he think it would help in any way to detect the guilty person. Miss Bates, he said, could not recall the name of the person who had sent the flowers on two or three occasions.

When asked as to the time when Mr. Kinsley, the expert in handwriting, would make his report on the specimens in his possession, Capt. McClusky said that it would be about forty-eight hours before he would hear from Kinsley.

Regarding the possible exhumation of the body of Barnet, he said that that matter rested entirely with the District Attorney and the Coroner.

The list of 100,000 names of the persons to whom samples of Kutnow's powder was sent, is being carefully investigated by the police. Photographic copies of the handwriting on the wrapper of the package sent to Cornish are being made, and will be distributed to the newspapers to-day.

Miss Jennie Callender, the nurse who assisted Miss Bates, attended Barnet during the last two nights of his illness. Capt. McClusky said that he would not call on her to make a statement as he did not think it would be of any importance.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was asked yesterday whether, judging from the later developments in the case, he still held to his original theory that the poisoner was a woman.

"I really don't know now," was the reply. "I've stopped thinking about it."

"That talk is absurd," said Mr. McIntyre. "There is no man so powerful that he can call off the police in such a case as this. Who would dare to do so? I believe now that the poisoner is going to be discovered. It may take time, but I think Capt. McClusky is going to get the right person."

ELMER E. FRANKE'S LECTURE.

The Evangelist Talks on "The Mistakes of Ingersoll" and Answers Questions.

Elmer E. Franke, the evangelist, credited with being the only preacher who, Bible in hand, can shatter the arguments of unbelievers with extracts from it, and who has been lecturing throughout the larger Eastern cities, began last night at Chickering Hall a series of free Sunday night Bible lectures. His subject was "The Mistakes of Ingersoll," and many of the points he made were greeted with applause from all parts of the crowded hall.

The speaker, who, in addition to the gift of epigram and fluent eloquence, possesses that of ready wit, answered a number of questions handed up to him after the lecture.

Mr. Franke contended that there was no great discovery in the workings of nature yet made by scientists that were not revealed by the Bible, and had been made known 2,000 or 3,000 years before. For instance, it is clearly shown in Isaiah xl., 22, that the earth is round, and not flat. The verse reads, in part: "It is he that sitteth upon the circle of the earth." In the Douai version it is translated "globe," instead of "circle."

He adduced several other instances to refute assertions made by Col. Ingersoll and the theories of scientists, for which he professed the greatest contempt.

"A certain scientist of this city," he said, made a remarkable discovery in Wyoming a few years ago. It purported to be nothing less than the missing link. Subsequently the bones were proved to be those of a pet monkey buried by cowboys.

"Another noted scientist once dug up in the delta of the Mississippi a block of petrified wood, which, it was claimed, dated from before the time of Adam. On digging deeper it was found that the wonderful block was nothing more than a section of an old boat. Science is simply classified knowledge."

Taking up the story of Jonah and the whale, he said it was claimed that the whale could not swallow a human foot, and yet not so very long ago a whale was caught right here on the Jersey coast which, when opened, was found to contain several bottles and a five-gallon cask of French brandy, still corked. Then there was the case of a man named Barclay, who fell out of a whaling craft and was supposed to have been lost.

Another vessel caught a whale twenty-four hours later, and Barclay was alive in its inside, though he became insane. Moreover, Mr. Franke declared, he had known a Captain who had been inside no fewer than five whales—dead ones, of course, and there were fish in the Mediterranean which could swallow any two men.

But as a matter of fact the Bible did not say that Jonah was swallowed by a whale, but that God made a big fish and caused him to swallow Jonah—but infidelity even made a fish sick, for he could not keep Jonah on his stomach. Certainly, if God could make a man, he could make a fish, argued Mr. Franke.

"Col. Ingersoll asserts in condemnation of the Bible that it declares that hundreds of offenses were punishable with death," he continued, "I challenge the whole world to show more than seventeen offenses mentioned by the Bible as being punishable with death. The Bible is the fountain head of liberty.

"It has done much for us. It has given us this little rag"—here amid applause he produced and waved a small American flag—"and wherever it floats it opens a gateway for the Bible. Hitherto our missionaries have been unable to enter the Philippines, Cuba, and other places in safety. They are going to now, though."

Among the questions put to Mr. Franke and the answers given were the following:

"Why have the numerous churches in New York failed to make a convert in years?"

"Because they don't preach the Bible. They preach politics and argue about the higher criticism, and things of that kind. Let them preach the Bible."

"Can people be saved after death?"

"Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation."

"Do you believe in the divine right of Kings?"

"I do. But they have no more divine rights than I have."

"Why does God allow suffering in the world?"

"A little while ago I attended a funeral, and a clergyman, reading the burial service, recited: 'The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away.' And yet that man had fallen a victim to his vicious course of life. Why blame God for the ills we bring upon ourselves?"

"How is it that the teaching the Bible is not allowed in our schools?"

"Why should I pay taxes to make people learn a thing they don't believe in? I am for the most absolute religious liberty, first, last, and all the time."

"Was not the French Revolution largely brought about by the deviltry of the priesthood? And isn't the Bible responsible for this?"

"The Revolution was largely brought about by the deviltry of the priesthood, but the Bible was no more responsible for that than it is for the war of creeds. I long ago cast all creeds to the wind and based my faith on the good old Book, the Bible."

"If you were God, would you make the world as it is?"

"I don't believe for one minute that He did make it as it is. I think the devil had a great deal more to do with it." This sally was warmly applauded.

Next Sunday Mr. Franke will speak on "The Devil—Who Is He?"

President of Colgate University.

NEWTON, Mass, Jan. 8.—The Rev. George E. Merrill, for eight years pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church of this city, resigned to-day to accept the Presidency of the Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y.

The Watts Steel Plant Resumes.

MIDDLEBORO, Ky., Jan. 8.—C. P. Perrin has floated bonds for $300,000 in the Watts steel plant, and the plant resumes at once This is the largest basic steel works in the South and employs 700 workmen. It was built in 1893 at a cost of $750,000.

Seaman Drowned at Branford, Conn.

BRANFORD, Conn., Jan. 8.—The body of Rodney Newton, a seaman on the schooner Henry Willis, was discovered floating near Jordan's Wharf this afternoon. It is believed Newton was drowned while returning to the schooner after spending the afternoon ashore. He was about forty years old and belonged in New York.

Accused of Theft, Takes His Life.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—Francis Brunner, a prominent resident of this city, killed himself to-night in a cell in the Second Precinct Station House. He was arrested yesterday because of an alleged shortage of $400 in his accounts as Treasurer of the Deutscher Landweher Verein.

Rhode Island Mill Collapses.

WESTERLY, R. I., Jan. 8.—The walls of an old mill at Carolina gave way without warning this morning. Four and a half stories of the building fell, causing a damage of $5,000.

SUCCESSOR TO ALDRIDGE

Partridge Now the Favorite, with Weber the Alternative.

GOVERNOR STILL HESITATING

He Hopes to Announce His Decision Wednesday Night, but Will Take More Time If Necessary.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—As a result of Gov. Roosevelt's conferences with the party leaders in New York, the list of candidates under consideration for the office of Superintendent of Public Works is reduced to two, Col. John N. Partridge of Brooklyn and Col. John B. Weber of Buffalo. It may be accepted as final that Excise Commissioner Lyman will not be appointed, not because the Governor would not be glad to appoint him, but because he could not be induced to accept. All the other men who have been suggested for the place or who have offered themselves have been eliminated gradually for one reason or another.

At present the Governor's preference is toward Col. Partridge, but he has not finally decided the matter in his own mind. That is the situation as it stands to-night. It may change, however, at any moment.

The Governor has not committed himself to any candidate, nor has he limited himself irrevocably to the two now in his mind. On further investigation he may shift his preference as between those two to Col. Weber, or he may light on an entirely new man.

The Governor has been favorably inclined to Col. Partridge since Seth Low first suggested him. This favorable inclination was strengthened by the talk he had with Col. Partridge himself in New York yesterday, and by the strong indorsements presented by Mr. Low and by representatives of the regular Republican organization with whom he talked. While the Governor purposes to disregard politics as a qualification for the post, it is no drawback to any candidate that he has the indorsement of both organization and independent leaders, as is the case with Col. Partridge, who is as highly recommended by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff as by Mr. Low. The same is true, it is understood, of Col. Weber. The Governor hopes to have the name of the new Superintendent ready to send to the Senate on Wednesday night, but he will make no promise to that effect.

Gov. Roosevelt returned from New York this afternoon, arriving on the 4:15 P. M. train. He was accompanied by Private Secretary Youngs, and they drove from the station to the Executive Chamber, where the Governor halted for a time before proceeding to the Executive Mansion.

Gov. Roosevelt left this city yesterday afternoon on the 1 o'clock train. The Governor spent the morning quietly at the home of his sister, on Madison Avenue, and saw no politicians.

PROSECUTION OF ALDRIDGE.

Further Proceedings in the Case Awaiting Action on the Part of Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The prosecution of George W. Aldridge on charges of criminal negligence in his administration of the office of Superintendent of Public Works is hanging fire, awaiting Gov. Roosevelt's initiative.

Ex-Judge Countryman, to whom the report of the Canal Investigating Commission was submitted by Gov. Black, recommended the indictment of the Superintendent of Public Works on grounds contained in the commission's report. Gov. Black referred Mr. Countryman's recommendation to Attorney General Hancock, who, in turn, passed it on to Benjamin P. Shove, formerly a law partner of his in Syracuse. Mr. Shove's duty, it was understood, was to prepare the case against Mr. Aldridge, acting in behalf of the Attorney General's office as special counsel.

This was how the matter stood when the new administration came in. Attorney General Davies, it is assumed, will confirm the action of his predecessor in employing Mr. Shove in the case, and Gov. Roosevelt is expected to name an attorney of his own choice to co-operate with Mr. Shove and the Attorney General's Office in whatever proceedings may be undertaken.

Meanwhile ex-Judge Countryman has withdrawn from the case and turned over all the papers to the Attorney General. It is presumed here that Mr. Countryman, who just previous to the Saratoga Convention made public an opinion that Col. Roosevelt was ineligible for the office of Governor, felt that the new Executive would prefer somebody else to act for him in the case. In some quarters his retirement is construed as an admission that he does not believe there is any reasonable prospect of securing a conviction. Before abandoning the case, Mr. Countryman submitted a bill for $8,000 for his services.

Whether or not the proposed prosecution of Mr. Aldridge is pushed will depend, it appears, on Gov. Roosevelt. Mr. Shove, who is acting for the Attorney General, comes from Syracuse, where the canal contracting interest is powerful, and the fact that he is said to have political and business relations with prominent contractors there has not aroused expectations of particularly aggressive action from him.

Meantime Superintendent Aldridge, who was suspended by Gov. Black, has given up his rooms here and gone back to Rochester, and the affairs of the Department of Public Works are being administered by Deputy Superintendent P. J. McWeeney.

BOSTON PREACHER'S QUANDARY.

May Have to Go to Chicago, Contrary to His Inclination.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The Rev. Dr. W. E. Barton resigned the pastorate of the Shawmut Church to-night, having accepted a call from the First Congregational Church at Oak Park, Chicago.

Dr. Barton telegraphed the Chicago congregation this morning that he would accept its call, but an hour or two afterward sent a second telegram announcing a change in the situation.

The second telegram reached the church officers in Chicago too late to prevent the first one being read to the congregation. Later in the day Mr. Barton decided he would read his resignation at the evening service here, and did so.

The Prudential Committee recommends that the church shall not accept the resignation for the present.

SEVENTEEN CHINAMEN HELD.

Detectives Raid an Alleged Gambling Place in Pell Street.

Seventeen Chinamen were gathered in by Detectives Finlay, Nevins, and Drennan on the third floor of 22 Pell Street last night and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station on the charge of gambling. Considerable paraphernalia was captured and confiscated.

The detectives, headed by Capt. Titus, gained access to the place by a ladder reaching from the roof of another building, and the surprise was so complete that the Mongolians scattered in every direction, some escaping by the fire escapes and others by rear windows. A "fantan" game was in full progress, the police say. Lee Pong Poo & Co. are the alleged proprietors of the place.

The top floor of B. L. Wing & Co.'s store, at 12 Bowery, was also raided by the same detectives at a late hour, but an alarm electric bell on the first floor was sounded, and when the detectives reached the upper room the Chinamen there looked as innocent as lambs and there was no evidence obtained.

Famous Knight of Pythias Dead.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8.—Frederick Silberg, one of the most famous Knights of Pythias in the country, died at his home here to-day. Mr. Silberg was 6 feet 5 inches in height, and weighed 310 pounds. He was one of those known as the "Big Five." He had for years led the parade at the National Encampments.

Another Portland Victim?

CHATHAM, Mass., Jan. 8.—The headless body of a man, supposed to have been a passenger on the steamer Portland, was picked up on the beach last night by the patrol. Both hands are missing.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FIVE GOVERNORS IN ONE YEAR.

New Jersey Likely to Break All Records in the Matter of Chief Executives.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 8.—There seems to be a good chance that this State will break all records in the matter of Governors, and have had five Chief Executives within a twelvemonth. There have already been three. When Gov. Griggs resigned to become Attorney General, he was succeeded by President Voorhees of the State Senate, who became Acting Governor. Mr. Voorhees, who is now Governor-elect, resigned so that a Senator from Union could be chosen without the cost of a special election. His resignation threw the office of acting Governor upon David O. Watkins, Speaker of the House.

Mr. Watkins now holds the office by virtue of his being Speaker. He ceases to be Speaker on Tuesday next, when the old Assembly ceases to exist. He will be immediately elected Speaker of the new House, but about the same time there will be elected a President of the Senate. Now it is contended that as Mr. Watkins held the position of Governor by virtue of his Speakership and because of the fact that there was no President of the Senate, he must give way on Tuesday next to Senator Charles A. Reed, who will be elected President of the Senate. It had been thought that Mr. Watkins could hold the executive position until he was relieved by Gov. Voorhees. But under a decision of the Supreme Court last week confirming Mr. Watkins's right to office it would appear that on the very grounds upon which his right to act was confirmed he will now be compelled to give way to the President of the Senate on Tuesday next. Whoever acts up to inauguration day will have but a week to serve, but during that week some action by the Governor may be absolutely necessary, and then, which or way the matter is decided, the right of him who is acting Governor will be attacked. This might lead to grave legal complications.

If Senator Reed, upon his election as President of the Senate, should become Governor, the list for twelve months would be Griggs, Voorhees, Watkins, Reed, Voorhees. Senator Reed is not anxious to act as Governor, although a salary of $200 a week goes with the office. Mr. Watkins does not care for the place, and would not mind seeing it shifted for a week upon Senator Rogers. So they are not likely to fight over the matter. The Attorney General is the only man who is really troubled, for he wants to avoid legal complications.

One way out of the trouble is suggested. It is that the Senate on assembling on Tuesday omit to elect a President and adjourn for one week, and then assemble and elect Senator Reed President an hour after Governor-elect Voorhees becomes Governor. The House could organize on Tuesday and elect Mr. Watkins Speaker, and then there could be no question of his right to hold on until Mr. Voorhees is inaugurated.

THE NEVADA GOVERNORSHIP.

McMillan, Late Candidate, Files a Notice of Contest for the Chair.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 8.—William McMillan, late candidate for Governor, through his attorneys to-day filed a notice of a contest for the seat of Rheinhold Sadler, present Governor of Nevada.

The complaint charges that there were illegal votes cast in the Counties of Humboldt, Lincoln, Lander, and Nye. All kinds of irregularities are charged, and it is claimed that people voted in precincts in which they were not entitled to vote. The notice of contest was filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and the respondent was given twenty days in which to answer.

POLITICS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The Contest for the Senatorship Will Be Close and Exciting.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 8.—The Legislature of West Virginia will assemble next Wednesday and party leaders are already here for the preliminary work in the organization of that body. Although the balloting for a successor to Senator Faulkner does not begin till Jan. 23, two weeks hence, the most important action, affecting the Senatorship as well as both parties in the State, will be taken within the next three days.

The Legislature is so close politically that its control will depend upon its organization, as that will carry with it the probable settlement of contested seats. Among these contested are two for the seats of Republican members who served in the army during the Spanish war. Although they did not resign, the Democrats elected members in their places, and have entered proceedings in the courts to secure the seats.

THE WASHINGTON SENATORSHIP.

Neither of the Four Candidates Can Yet Claim a Majority.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 8.—The Washington Legislature will assemble here to-morrow. A United States Senator, to succeed John L. Wilson, is to be elected. As the Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, a man from that party will be chosen. The Legislature stands as follows on joint ballot: Republicans, 77; Democrats, 9; Populists, 17; Silver Republican, 1; independent, 1, made up as follows: Senate—15 Republicans, 13 Populists, and 6 Democrats; House—60 Republicans, 4 Populists, 3 Democrats, 1 Silver Republican, and 1 independent.

Both branches will vote in separate sessions for United States Senator on the second Tuesday after organization. The leading candidates for the place are John L. Wilson, the present incumbent; Levi Ankeney, J. S. McMillan, and ex-United States Senator John B. Allen. No candidate has a majority, and the contest promises to be an exciting and protracted one. In some quarters the name of Senator Joseph Allen of Seattle is mentioned as a probable dark horse. While there is a professed sentiment for a Republican caucus on the Senatorship, no definite steps have yet been taken in that direction.

The Vermont Senatorship.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 8.—B. F. Fifield said to-day that he had not accepted the appointment as United States Senator to succeed Mr. Morrill, and would not give his answer to Gov. Smith's offer until he had considered it fully. He declined to express an opinion on any National topic.

South Dakota Governorship.

PIERRE, S. D. Jan. 8.—The determination has been reached to drop the contest for the Governorship in this State. The conclusion of leaders on both sides is that to carry through such a contest would take several months and be of injury to the State no matter what the result might be.

ILLINOIS ANTI-TRUST FIGHT.

Corporations Must Swear They Are Independent or Be Prosecuted.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—State's Attorney Deneen, in common with State's Attorneys in other counties in Illinois, yesterday received from Attorney General Akin instructions to proceed against every corporation which has failed to file with the Secretary of State an affidavit that it is not a party to any trust or combination in restraint of trade. The law says every such corporation shall be liable to a fine of $50 for each day which passes after such affidavit is due and before it is received. This move on the part of Attorney General Akin is looked upon by some as the beginning of a warfare against trusts and corporations similar to that waged by his predecessor, Attorney General Moloney.

The Illinois statutes provide that on or about Sept. 1 of each year the Secretary of State shall address to each corporation known to him to be doing business in the State a letter of inquiry to ascertain if such corporation is or has been since the law went into effect a party to any such combination or understanding as is prohibited by the law, and if any corporation refuses to make the required affidavit in the matter or fails to do so within thirty days from the date of the notice, the Secretary of State shall certify this fact to the Attorney General, and the latter shall cause the State's Attorneys in the various counties to proceed against the corporations that are certified as offenders.

MAMMOTH ELECTRIC PLANT.

Rockefeller Will Get Power for a Railroad, Mines, Factories, and Town Lights.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 8.—A special from Everett says J. D. Rockefeller's representatives are planning the erection of a mammoth electric plant to operate a railroad and factories there which Rockefeller controls. Among these are the Everett and Monte Cristo Railway, sixty-five miles long; mining machinery and concentrator at the Monte Cristo mines, a paper mill, nail works, a smelter, and a city lighting plant.

Power for these is now produced by steam at large expense. It is found that by using electricity enough saving can be made to pay for the electric plant in three years. Engineers employed by Rockefeller's agents have made surveys along Stillaguamish River, finding a good dam site at Granite Falls.

This dam will furnish water power a generation for all the electric power required. It is believed that the Westinghouse system will be used similar to that which Chicago men are installing at Snoqualmie Falls.

The Everett and Monte Cristo Railroad has not been operated since it was partly washed out in Stillaguamish Cañon, fourteen months ago. The destroyed portion has been located on higher ground, and arrangements made to rebuild.

This will cause the resumption of operations at the Monte Cristo Mines, which were bonded to Rockefeller, who has just obtained absolute ownership. The line, together with the Everett industries named, will pay handsomely when operated by electric power.

GOOD SKATING TO-DAY.

Red Ball Will be Raised at Van Cortlandt Park This Morning.

At 8 o'clock this morning the red ball will be displayed at the lake at Van Cortlandt Park. The Superintendent announced last evening that the body of the ice was thick and the surface better than it had been thus far this season.

All attempts of skaters yesterday to invade the place were frustrated by the employes of the Park Department, and the skaters were obliged to seek the small lakes and lagoons in the vicinity.

PRINCESS OF TAHITI DEAD.

A Woman Who Wielded Great Power in the Southern Seas.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The French mailboat Tropic Bird brings news from Tahiti of the death at Papeete of Princess Tetua Marama, hereditary Princess of the island. She was the daughter of the Princess Ariiochan, whose authority extended over the Island of Morea and a number of districts in Tahiti.

Princess Tetua was adopted by Queen Pomare, and when she grew up became a great power in the Southern Seas. At an early age she married John Brandon, a Scotchman, by whom she had nine children. Brandon was the head of the greatest commercial house in the islands. After his death she married George Darsie, also a Scotchman. She was very popular, and all the Southern islands are in mourning over her death.

MAY FURNISH CHEAP ICE.

Said that New Company Will Fight the Consolidated.

It was reported yesterday that the General Commercial Company, recently incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, was to start a large ice plant on Staten Island, which would enable it to fight the Consolidated Ice Company. The capitalization of the company is said to be $1,000,000, and the plans are said to include the erection of four large fire-proof buildings, in which machinery capable of turning out 1,000 tons of ice a day will be installed, this large output enabling the promoters of the scheme to place ice at the disposal of the public at a low price.

One of the promoters of this company is said to be R. B. Ayres, who has an office in the Empire Building. Mr. Ayres could not be found yesterday to confirm the report. It is said that the contracts for the machinery have been placed with the Pennsylvania Steel Company, in which Mr. Elkins of the Elkins-Widener syndicate is interested. Henry D. Macdona of 31 Nassau Street, is one of the New York men interested in that syndicate. He could not be found yesterday, and at the Knickerbocker flats, Twenty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, where he lives, it was believed that he was out of town.

VESSELS GIVEN UP AS LOST.

Boston Marine Underwriters Have Many Policies to Settle.

BOSTON, Jan. 8.—The owners of the Boston brig Mary Gibbs, Capt. Horace Coombs, now 120 days out on a voyage from Newport News to Para, Brazil, have abandoned all hope of the vessel, although they still believe there is a chance that the crew may have been rescued.

The underwriters who held policies on the vessel also believe she is lost. The Mary Gibbs carried a cargo of 650 tons of coal, was valued at $6,000, and carried eight men.

The owners and underwriters have given up the schooners Howard H. Hanscom, from Philadelphia Nov. 23, for Providence; Ida H. Mathis, from Philadelphia Nov. 25, for Newburyport; James B Pace, from Philadelphia Nov. 25, for this port, and William O. Snow, from Newport News Nov. 21, for Salem. These vessels were all coal laden, and carried crews of seven or eight men each.

It is believed that all of them foundered in the gale of Nov. 27, and their crews were all lost. The policies on these vessels will be paid after two months have elapsed from the date of their sailing.

The Marine Insurance Company, which had written policies against the steamer Portland, which was lost Nov. 27, is preparing to settle the losses. The bills of lading of the cargo are now being forwarded to the Portland office of the company as fast as they are received by the local agency. Most of the insurance on the hull was held in Maine agencies, but a large percentage of the cargo was insured in this city.

The underwriters stand ready to pay the loss on the four-masted schooner King Philip, which was lost off Cape Cod with all hands in the November hurricane, and have offered to discount the policies, but the owners prefer to wait the time limit and receive the entire amount.

Hog Cholera's Ravages in Indiana.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 8.—A bulletin issued by the experiment station of Purdue University is to the effect that 900,000 hogs, valued at $5,000,000, have died in the State from cholera. The disease has been general over the State, but has subsided somewhat at the present time. During the last two years the station has used 4,300 pounds of "guaranteed" cholera cures without finding a practical remedy in any one of them.

Remarkable Chess by Pillsbury.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—At the Deutscher Club to-day, Harry N. Pillsbury, chess champion of the United States, performed the feat of playing twenty-five games of chess simultaneously and came out victorious in all but one game. He was also successful in an exhibition of "blindfold" playing against half a dozen well-known local players.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

6:10 A. M.—11-13 Hubert Street; occupied by Ginna & Co.; damage, $40,000.
6:15 A. M.—61 East Broadway; occupied by Morris Weinstein; damage slight.
6:30 A. M.—112 Trinity Avenue; occupied by Hector Klinge; damage slight.
9:30 A. M.—112 Trinity Avenue; occupied by Hector Klinge; damage, $100.
11 A. M.—156 Greenwich Street; occupied by M. Matthews; damage, $50.
11:40 A. M.—9 Albany Street; occupied by Lyman Deneson & Co.; damage slight.
5:30 P. M.—42½ Hamilton Street; occupied by Joseph Mullin; damage slight.
7:30 P. M.—455 West Twenty-seventh Street; occupied by William Kellenbene; damage, $100.
8:15 P. M.—81 West Tenth Street; occupied by B. Lafatger; no damage.
8:55 P. M.—290 Elisabeth Street; occupied by Lauritious Brothers; damage, $5.
9 P. M.—95 Park Row; occupied by Patrick Bohan; damage, $150.

Heals the Kidneys.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The premium list for the twenty-third bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club has been issued. The show will be held in the Madison Square Garden on Feb. 21, 22, 23, and 24, and the entries will close with James Mortimer, the Superintendent, Room 310, Townsend Building, 1,123 Broadway, on Feb. 6. There are prizes offered for novice, limit, open, winners, and team classes for each sex, in all the known breeds of dogs. These prizes range in value from $10 to $20 for the winners, $5 to $10 for second, and a medal or $5 for third. In many of the classes there are also prizes offered for puppies.

Owing to the lack of support, the committee has thought proper to exclude field trial classes for pointers; English, Irish, and Gordon setters, but such classes will be opened, if a sufficient number of entries, five in each class, is guaranteed.

In addition to the regular prizes, there are several specials. The different clubs that are organized to improve the breed of certain dogs have offered cups and medals for the best of these breeds. The most important of these trophies are as follows:

Club trophy, for the best bloodhound, gold medals for the best dog and bitch, offered by the Bloodhound Club; the Waters Challenge Cup, for the best American bred St. Bernard, and other prizes offered by the St. Bernard Club; the President's Challenge Cup, worth $100, for the best American-bred great Dane, and other cups and medals offered by the Great Dane Club; trophies for grayhounds and wolfhounds, offered by the National Grayhound Club.

In addition to the special prizes offered by the Pointer Club, W. G. Brokaw has offered four challenge cups, each worth $100. Collies are well provided for. Through the Collie Club, Jenkins Van Schaick has offered a three-hundred-dollar cup called the President's Cup; J. Pierpont Morgan a fifty-dollar cup, and there are sweepstake prizes and other medals. For bulldogs, through the Bulldog Club, Trenor L. Park offers a trophy worth $250 for the best bulldog in the show. E. Sheffield Potter, Dr. R. N. Rowe, E. B. Sawyer, and Lemuel Hitchcock also offer valuable prizes. Spaniels, poodles, bull terriers, French bulldogs, Boston terriers, beagles, daschhundes, fox terriers, Irish terriers, and Airedale terriers, are all taken care of in the way of special prizes. The prize list this year is larger than it ever was before.

The judges will be: Miss A. H. Whitney, Lancaster, Mass., St. Bernards and Newfoundland dogs; John Davidson, Monroe, Mich., bloodhounds, deerhounds, greyhounds, foxhounds, Chesapeake Bay dogs, pointers, and setters; Reginald F. Mayhew, New York, mastiffs, collies, old English sheep dogs, bull terriers, fox terriers, Airedale terriers; J. Blackburn Miller, Newburg, N. Y., great Danes; Edward L. Kraus, Slatington, Penn., Russian wolfhounds; H. K. Bloodgood, New Marlborough, Mass., spaniels; John H. Matthews, New York, bull dogs, except French; John R. Buchan, New York, French bull dogs; Frederick G. Davis, Boston, Mass., Boston terriers; George B. Post, Jr., New York, beagles; G. Muss-Arnolt, Tuckahoe, N. Y., dachshunde and Basset hounds; Oscar W. Donner, Milton, Mass., Irish terriers.

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Le Roy See is to meet Max Hornfeck in a series of skating races at the Clermont Avenue Rink next Thursday evening. See has developed into a good skater, and he is anxious to meet all the cracks who are willing to make matches with him. After the races next Thursday he will go to Philadelphia and meet Arthur Chambers in the West Side Rink.

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The annual election at the New York Athletic Club will be held next Tuesday. Gen. Thomas L. Watson, who for some years has been Vice President, has been nominated for the position of President. Louis Orr is the regular candidate for Vice President, and Dr. T. Hamilton Burch has been nominated in opposition to Mr. Orr on an independent ticket. John C. Gulick, who has been Secretary for several years, declined a renomination, and Charles L. Burnham has been nominated in his place. Treasurer Goodhue has been renominated, and there is no opposition to him. For the position of Captain, F. M. Hausling is the nominee. Among the nominees for the Board of Governors is Commodore F. T. Adams of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

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The Brooklyn Gun Club will have a big shoot at Dexter Park on Tuesday. Shooting will begin at 10 A. M. Three events will be decided, the chief of which will be a handicap at ten birds, $10 each.

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A surprise for the Boston Athletic Association leaked out a day or so ago. Herbert E. Manvel, the half-mile Canadian champion, and one of the best quarter and half mile runners of America, will run on the Knickerbocker Athletic Club team against the Boston Athletic Association in the games at Madison Square Garden. This will make the race most interesting. Besides Manvel, the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will have three men who should make a very creditable showing. Trainer John Graham with his string of Boston runners, expects to arrive here next Wednesday, and many of them will no doubt enter the college events as well as the relay race. All the arena boxes that have been on sale at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club have been sold. The committee has decided to leave the entries open until the first mail tomorrow morning. The events are as follows:

Sixty-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, novice; 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle race, handicap; five-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship, scratch; running high jump, handicap; 60-yard and 880-yard runs, collegiate events; 880-yard run for schoolboys, handicap; Young Men's Christian Association relay team race, match team race between the Boston Athletic Association and the Knickerbocker Athletic Club.

The team which is to represent the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the relay race will be McLintock, Doll, Jellinghaus, and Allmuth. The team made its final trial in the gymnasium last Wednesday evening, covering the distance in three minutes fifty-three and two-fifths seconds, on the twenty-lap track, and Physical Director Welzmiller, under whose care the team has been for the past five weeks, is confident of success. Besides being represented in the relay race, the West Side Branch will have men entered in the other events, as follows: H. J. Goodwin in the 60-yard, W. G. Berryman in the quarter-mile handicap, P. W. Doll in the running high jump, and A. Allmuth in the half-mile handicap.

"The Board of Directors of the Athletic Association of the University of Pennsylvania has authorized the signing of a three-year contract with Ellis F. Ward to coach the University of Pennsylvania crew for that length of time," says The Philadelphia Times. "The authorization was granted to the Rowing Committee upon its request and recommendation without a single voice save that of S. Murdoch Kendrick being raised against it, and this, too, with the full knowledge and appreciation of the fact that the sentiment of the larger number of undergraduates of the university was opposed to Mr. Ward, to his manner and methods, and that their opinion of the subject coincided with that of all those graduates who have followed aquatics at the university closely enough to be acquainted with the facts in the case, save those few who originally advocated Ward's engagement. It seems like a direct perversion of the prerogatives granted to the Board of Directors, and an act which will react upon them.

"What is the explanation of their action it is difficult to say, unless they have been hypnotized by the Rowing Committee. The high-handed manner in which the latter assumed duties and privileges entirely beyond its jurisdiction at various times during the past three years is well known. The engagement of Ward in direct opposition to the desires and expressed wishes of the college boat club of the right to appoint members of the Rowing Committee, a right they possessed under the old régime at Pennsylvania, but which was forfeited by reason of the disbandment of the college boat club and by its consequent failure to exercise the function during a period of years. In other words, the prerogatives of the Rowing Committee were usurped by a few men—former members of the college boat club—who attempted to revive the club simply to accomplish their usurpation.

"The second instance of the kind was the forced withdrawal of Capt. Boyle from the crew. The Rowing Committee attempted to exercise the duties reserved to the crew Captain, and thus wrest all voice in the government of the crew from the undergraduates. Capt. Boyle resented the interference, and failing to carry his point with the committe was compelled to resign.

"The opposition to Ward among the undergraduates is not due to his lack of ability as a teacher of rowing, though there are two opinions on that score. It is due to his manner in treating the crew. It has caused more than one man to withdraw from training. It has caused others to rebuke him. Against these an unyielding prejudice has been aroused in his mind, and he has rigorously excluded them from the crew, regardless of cost. His favoritism, prejudice, and ill-nature have, in other words, handicapped the crew within and without the university repeatedly, given it an ill-repute at times to the intercollegiate world, and altogether operated to its detriment.

"Rowing is primarily for the students, and if it is to be made a hardship to them to row, victory is bought at too dear a cost. Therefore, were Ward the best coach in the world, he would not be the man for the place. Again, if victory is won at the expense of the university's reputation, in intercollegiate circles, it is too dearly bought.

"However, there may yet be a remedy. It is not impossible that the Faculty will refuse to ratify the contract, in which case Penn will look for a new coach."

NEWS FOR YACHTSMEN.

The new cup defender, to be built at Herreshoffs', will have the same general model and plan of construction as the old Defender, which is now being overhauled at the Bristol yards. The backbone of the Defender was the keel plate of cast bronze, to which the lead keel was attached and from which the frames went upward. During the past week the Herreshoffs sent patterns for a keel plate to a factory at Bridgeport where only bronze work is handled. The Boston Globe says:

"The plate in the new, as in the old Defender, will be an inch thick. The traverse webs are three inches in height, and there are flanges on the edges of the plate of the same dimensions, giving the plate a practical thickness of four inches for all purposes of strength and resistance to strains.

"The transverse webs are about twenty inches apart, showing that the frames of the new boat are to be spaced at that distance.

"In shape as well as in construction the keel plate for the new boat is like that of Defender. Its greatest widths is twenty inches, and it tapers to a point at the forward end and narrows in aft until it is less than half a foot across. This is where the stern post, patterns for which were also shipped to-day, will be bolted to it.

"The lead keel for the new boat will be a little over twenty-eight feet long, or about seven feet shorter than that on Defender. It will also differ materially in shape, being in fact more like that of Valkyrie III. in lateral plane, while at the same time being 'bulbed' to a greater extent and having its greatest weight further forward.

"The Defender's lead keel was 'rockered' or rounded in the fore and aft sweep of its bottom, having a flat portion of only about three feet at its middle. The new Defender's keel is flat on the bottom for nearly eighteen feet of its length, and this flat portion will be parallel with the water line, as in the forty-six-footer Wasp.

"The top of the keel has a slope from the forward to the after end. The keel is about 7 feet high forward and 5 feet aft. The forward end comes to a sharp edge. The after end is flattened as if the rudder were to come down upon it as in Defender. The after end shows a straight line from bottom to top to match the sternpost. The keel is nearly 5 feet longer on top aft than on the bottom, showing a sternpost with a great rake to it.

"The forward end of the keel shows a rounded forefoot and then a reverse curve which will blend into that of the stem. The difference between top and bottom is about 4 feet, the extra foot or so to make the overall length of the keel being taken up by the rounding up of the forefoot. The whole keel is very similar to that of the Wasp, but is not so straight up and down on the forward edge.

"The greatest thickness through the keel is about 4 feet, as against 37 inches in Defender, and this is just after the forward end of the flat portion of the bottom. This also is a more pronounced "bulb" than on Defender, and concentrates the weight to a greater extent. At the same time the extreme thickness of the bulb is lower down than on Defender, the widest portion of the keel being only a few inches from the bottom and showing almost a square corner where sides and bottom come together.

"The keel as a whole is finely shaped and of such model as to be easily driven through the water. The mold for casting it is practically completed, and the keel itself will soon be run. It is expected to contain about sixty tons of lead, as against at least seventy-five tons in that of Defender.

"In model the new boat, as has been said, will be an improved Defender, but will approach more nearly the fin-keel

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Matters That Are to be Considered in the Two Houses.

PLENTY OF WORK IN SIGHT

Senator Hoar's Speech on Expansion to be Made To-day — Appropriations to be Pushed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—This promises to be a busy week in the Senate. Immediately after the routine business is disposed of to-morrow, Mr. Hoar will begin to deliver his speech against expansion. The speech is a long one, and, with the interruptions that are liable to occur, it probably will consume the greater portion of the day. Tuesday Senator Mason will discuss briefly his resolution in opposition to this country's asserting sovereignty over Cuba and the Philippines, taking strong ground for the independence of the people of those islands.

Senator Morgan will make an effort early in the week to get the Senate to name a date for taking a vote upon his bill for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and, whether he succeeds or not, will press the bill upon the attention of the Senate as closely as circumstances will permit. Unanimous consent is necessary to the fixing of a time for a vote, and it is not probable this will be secured for some time to come.

It is the expectation that the peace treaty will be reported Wednesday, and also that some of the appropriation bills now in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations will be brought in toward the close of the week. Immediate consideration will be asked for any appropriation bills that may be reported, and it therefore is possible that the beginning of the debate upon the peace treaty may be postponed until next week. Opponents of the treaty will make an effort to have it discussed in open session, but the indications are against such a course.

The time of the House will be fully occupied from this time forward until the conclusion of the session. Appropriation bills, which are already in an unusually advanced stage, are to be kept to the fore, but there is a deal of other important legislation which will press for consideration at every opportunity.

It was the general understanding before the recess that the bill for the reorganization of the army would have consideration immediately after the holidays, but the illness of Chairman Hull of the Military Affairs Committee will delay this measure until he is sufficiently recovered to attend the sessions of the House. His illness will delay also the Military Academy and Army Appropriation bills.

Meantime, the friends of the Navy Personnel bill are pushing for its consideration, and the Rules Committee may give a day to it this week. The bill represents a complete agreement between the line and the staff. These two branches of the service have been at war for many years, and, now that they have at last got together and agreed upon a measure, its passage, once it gets to a vote, is assured. The only opposition to the bill is likely to arise from the fact that the reorganization it contemplates involves an additional charge on the Treasury of several hundred thousand dollars.

The final vote on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill will be taken to-morrow. The opponents of the civil service law succeeded in striking from the bill, while the House was in Committee of the Whole, the appropriation for the maintenance of the Civil Service Commission. But to-morrow, when the vote is taken in the House, where members are obliged to go on record, there is little doubt the appropriation will be restored.

The Diplomatic and Consular and the Naval Appropriation bills are the next budgets to be taken up, and either or both of them may be considered this week. Such time as intervenes will be consumed in the consideration of the bill for the codification of the laws of Alaska. This bill has been made a continuing order. Portions of two days have been consumed in considering it, and less than 70 of the 232 pages of the bill have been disposed of. The lawyers of the House show an inclination to go over the bill critically section by section, and it may be before the House for a long time.

SLEEPER'S HEAD BURNED OFF.

Unknown Man Meets a Horrible Death in a Brooklyn Limekiln.

John Ferris of 56 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, who is employed at Charles Reynold's limekiln, Wythe Avenue and North Twelfth Street found early yesterday morning the headless body of a man lying beside the kiln. The man's head had been burned off by the fire in the kiln. The unfortunate man had evidently gone to the kiln to keep warm, and, falling asleep, had rolled over so that his head rested in the kiln, and he was overcome by the fumes from the lime.

Ferris informed the police of the Bedford Avenue Station, and the body was removed there. The man was poorly dressed, and apparently between twenty-five and thirty years old. There was nothing in the pockets by which he could be identified. A number of men have been found dead in Brooklyn limekilns during the last ten years.

ANNETTE CASE TO BE REOPENED.

The Captain's Widow to Contest the Division of the Estate.

There is much uneasiness at Fort Lee among those interested in the Annette estate, as the case is to be reopened. It was supposed to have been finally settled, and under this impression many persons have erected buildings on the property of the estate either as owners or through leases of the grounds. The estate was left by Robert Annette, but never divided until after the death of Capt. Alexander Annette.

Capt. Annette was commander for many years of the Robert A. Hulse, which plied between Fort Lee and Canal Street, this city. While here, he was attacked and beaten by the Rabbit gang, insanity resulting from the injuries. He died in the asylum on Blackwell's Island.

The division made not long ago is not satisfactory to his widow, and she will appeal from it, and will contest the matter on the ground that Capt. Annette was insane and incapable of making the will under which the distribution was made. Most people interested supposed the matter had been settled, until a few days ago they received notice from their counsel that money must be raised by them to contest the new issue raised by Mrs. Annette.

THIEVING RATS START A BLAZE.

Young Klinge Was Accused of Stealing Articles Found in the Nests.

Rats were the cause of a blaze and some excitement in the two-story frame building at 112 Trinity Avenue yesterday. In the basement of the building is a saloon. On the second floor lives Hector Klinge, with his wife and son and a fox terrier dog, Nellie. On the top floor reside Jacob Hymiller and his family.

At 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Klinge smelled smoke and rushed screaming from her room to the basement, followed by her husband. The son went to the kitchen, where the fire originated, and tried to coax the dog out, but she would not go with him. The fire was started by rats playing with matches. The fire drove them out of their holes, and the dog was catching an killing them as they made their appearance.

The department was summoned, and the firemen, tearing up the floor in the kitchen, discovered six rat nests, in which there were thirty-three small rats dead. There were also found a child's gold ring in one nest, portions of a pair of kid gloves, some ribbons, fur, and various other articles which the rats had stolen and for the disappearance of which young Klinge had been blamed.

The family, after the fire was apparently extinguished went down to breakfast in the basement. While they were eating, at 9:30 o'clock, another blaze occurred in the same room. The department was again summoned and the fire extinguished. This time the firemen tore up the whole flooring and thoroughly drenched the apartment. The damage was $100.

Heals the Kidneys.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

THE HARLEM KILLS PROJECT.

North Side Board of Trade to Discuss Charles Stoughton's Plan for Making the Way Navigable.

The North Side Board of Trade will hold an open meeting at its rooms, 278 Alexander Avenue, this evening for the purpose of listening to and discussing Charles Stoughton's plan for making the Harlem Kills, which connects the Harlem River with Long Island Sound, navigable. A number of invitations have seen sent out to officials and prominent citizens of the Borough of the Bronx, and a large and representative gathering is expected. Mr. Stoughton, who will describe the project and show the benefits that would result from such an improvement, said yesterday:

"There are three entrances to the Port of New York by water—the Erie Canal, bringing us the products of the West; the Gedney's Channel and Sandy Hook route, with its well-known drawbacks, and Long Island Sound, deep, commodious and safe, with its fine harbor at Port Morris. The perfecting and adoption by commerce of the latter route, I believe, will insure the enlargement and the salvation of New York as a metropolis of trade. The Sound entrance is centrally situated with regard to the business of the future city, which must spread northward to relieve the congestion around the Battery.

"Port Morris and the adjacent water fronts of the Borough of Bronx and Queens give unrivaled opportunities for the extension of docks and shipping facilities. The water here is some sixty feet deep and the harbor would form the natural terminus for the ocean lines. These in turn would be in touch with the railways running directly to the docks, and bringing passengers, mails, meat, fruit, and grain from great distances in the most expeditious way; as well as with the freights coming down the Hudson and through the Harlem Ship Canal. In this way a material reduction in time could be obtained for the transportation of passengers, mail, and freights to and from Chicago, the West and the Orient, and to and from Europe, to say nothing of the precision and reliability of the route.

"There is not a more commodious harbor on the whole Atlantic Coast than this Port Morris, with its twenty-five miles of available dock room, from which ocean liners could take their departure daily. Compare with the perilous Sandy Hook route the easy entrance through the Sound independent of its tidal influences. The Great Eastern on her first trip entered over the Bar, but on subsequent occasions came through the Sound and anchored off Port Morris.

"What now stands in the way of all this being brought about? Three thousand, four hundred feet of mud and rock between the upper end of Randall's Island and the mainland. With this 3,400 feet filling the so-called Harlem Kills, replaced by a navigable channel 300 feet wide and eighteen feet deep, all these glittering generalities would become accomplished facts, capable of being represented in dollars and cents for the benefit of commerce and hence the whole people."

FOOD VALUE OF CANNED MEAT.

Experts Say It Is More Nutritious Than the Fresh Article.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In view of the statements which have gained wide circulation regarding the nutritive value of American canned meats, tending to injure foreign and domestic trade in these goods, Secretary Wilson has called upon the director of the office of experiment stations for a statement of the conclusions of scientific experts on this matter. This statement declares that the high nutritive value of American canned meats has been established repeatedly by thorough and impartial tests.

Dr. W. O. Atwater, Professor of Chemistry at Wesleyan University, in a statement to the Department of Agriculture, declares that a pound of ordinary canned meat has, on the average, much more nutriment than the same weight of the fresh meats from which it is prepared. The removal of the bone and part of the water, while but little nutriment is taken away, leaves the meats in a less bulky and more concentrated form, so that, pound for pound, the canned meat has a higher nutritive value than the fresh meat.

REMOVAL OF MONTAUK DEAD.

Work Is Nearly Finished—Two Cases Gave Lieut. Hase Much Trouble.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 8.—The removal of the Montauk dead is nearing completion. Lieut. W. F. Hase of the Sixth Artillery, who has the work in charge, is personally superintending the disinterment of the bodies and the opening of the record buried with each body, so there may be no mistakes relative to the identity of the bodies shipped.

Two cases have given him considerable trouble. Both men were buried as unknown. One of them died on a transport and did not have anything about him to identify him. His body has been shipped to Cypress Hills Cemetery and careful directions given so that in case his identity is ever discovered the body may be claimed by relatives or at least a suitable headstone erected.

The second case is that of a member of the Thirty-third Michigan. His name was not known when he died in the detention hospital. He had no company mark about him and no one who saw his body knew his name. There is a possibility that he may have belonged to some other command and in the confusion in Cuba taken possession of articles dropped by some Michigan soldier. The body of F. Williams, Engineer Corps, has been forwarded to Cold Spring, N. Y.; that of John Kearns, Company E, Second Infantry, was sent to St. Joseph, Mo.; that of Carlton Day, Company H, Thirty-third Michigan, to that State, and that of Edward Pfiste, Company E, Seventy-first New York, to Mount Hope, N. Y.

Those shipped to Cypress Hills, besides the two unknown, are Dorgan Broom, Company F, Twenty-fifth Infantry; James J. Carter, hospital steward; William G. Cramer, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; Timothy Carroll, Corporal, Company G, Twenty-first Infantry; Morris Dolan, teamster, Third Infantry; Comstock, unenlisted blacksmith; Frank Davys, Company E, Second Infantry; John Garrett, Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry; William H. Griggs, Company H, Twenty-fourth Infantry; John Jansen, command unknown; Henry C. Koehn, Company A, Sixteenth Infantry; Harold Robinson, Company D, Third Infantry; William H. Ryan, Company A, First Illinois; Charles Shank, musician, Third Cavalry; John L. Shield, Twentieth Infantry; Bert Smith, Company B, Eighth Infantry; Charles West, Company E, Sixth Cavalry, and Leo Woodhull, Company F, Third Cavalry.

THE SITUATION AT SANTIAGO.

Mayor Bacardi Says Resistance to Concentrating Revenues Continues.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 8.—Señor Bacardi, the Mayor of Santiago, is cabling to Havana each day regarding the situation here, explaining that the local excitement growing out of the original proposal of the United States authorities to concentrate the customs receipts at Havana is not allayed, and that the people want provincial and municipal autonomy.

It is understood here that Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, with Gen. Demetrius Castillo, will reach the United States on or before Tuesday next, and arrangements have been made for a special cable service to inform the people here as to the developments after Gen. Wood's arrival in Washington.

Señor Bartolome Maso, who arrived here to-day from Jamaica, was enthusiastically received and escorted from the wharf by a torchlight procession. The Spanish Club was closed by the authorities and an extra guard was mounted.

This week the Cuban negro who Dec. 16 killed a Baracoa merchant who had landed here to purchase supplies, mistaking him for the guerilla Celesto Rodriguez, will be put on trial for murder. A considerable sum has been subscribed for his defense.

Accoutrements sufficient to mount 1,000 men have been received, and horses are expected shortly for that number.

The United States cruiser Detroit arrived here to-day. The United States collier Southery, now at Guantanamo, is under orders to return to the United States.

Cuban Bandits Near Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 8.—Lieut. Col. Ray reports from Guantanamo that a Cuban Major, a short time ago, took to the woods with several of his men, became a bandit, and killed five men. The entire band has been captured and will be put on trial.

Spanish Troops at Lisbon.

LISBON, Jan. 8.—Three steamers arrived to-day from Cuba, bringing 5,300 Spanish troops.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

M'CULLAGH ON ELECTION

The Superintendent Tells of the Work of His Bureau.

CALLS THE LAW A SUCCESS

Much Was Done to Prevent Fraud, He Says, but the Fund for Expenses Was Inadequate.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—State Superintendent of Elections John McCullagh has filed a report, which will be sent to the Legislature on Wednesday next. He begins by complaining that the appropriation for clerical assistance and office expenses was insufficient to provide the facilities essential to a thorough execution of the law. He says, however, that even under these unfavorable conditions the value of the law in preventing fraud was demonstrated.

He says that the law was misunderstood at first by the press and the people, and that the press of the metropolitan district was virulent in its attacks, but this virulency, he claims, had the effect of acting as a deterrent to violators of the election law. He congratulates himself and the bureau that the press and the people have come to a right understanding of the law, and that the "courage and wisdom of the Legislature and the Governor incorporating it into the statutes of the State" is justified.

He says that 600 deputies were appointed, distributed as follows: New York, 320; Kings, 200; Queens, 50; Westchester, 20; Richmond, 10. In view of the refusal of Tammany Hall and the Kings County Democratic General Committee to submit names of Democrats to serve under the law 1,148 persons were examined, out of which number were selected 300 to represent the Democratic Party. He says that naturally in the large number of men selected there were some poor appointments, but not a single complaint was received from any citizen respecting the conduct of the deputies.

In relation to his order instructing the deputies to carry clubs and pistols, he says: "It is not necessary, in my judgment, to say anything in defense of this rule, beyond the statement that the deputies, being peace officers, were permitted under the general law to carry a revolver and a club, which might, or might not, be necessary for their protection in the discharge of their duties. The wisdom of this was determined, at least in one instance, where two deputies were attacked by a mob at the very doors of a court of justice, and only escaped serious, if not fatal, injury by the display of their revolvers." He also defends his refusal to give out the names of his deputies.

Relative to the investigation of lodging houses from which illegal registration could be made, he says that he took great care in assigning deputies to send one Democrat and one Republican to each such lodging house. The police worked in harmony with the deputies in this investigation. He says that he found that wholesale frauds were contemplated in the registration of voters from lodging houses, but that the methods pursued by him frustrated them, and that the fraudulent registration would have been even smaller than it was had not City Magistrate Kudlich given what he terms "an unfortunate decision" in the case of one Harris, who registered from 25 Bowery. Magistrate Kudlich's decision was that one night spent in a lodging house gave a man a residence there.

The Superintendent reports that the Raines law hotels presented the most extensive field for illegal registration. He says that the number of guests registered at some of these places upon the day beginning the thirty days required for a voting residence was twenty times as great as on preceding days. He calls particular attention to several places kept by relatives of Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. He says he was hampered somewhat by the Police Department, which refused to serve some warrants, or at least somewhat delayed them. But with all these things against him, he declares that in the Second, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly Districts he cut off at least 2,000 persons who would have cast illegal votes.

He says that some legislation is desirable to prevent naturalization frauds. He cites specific cases in which three or four sons had been voting for years, although neither they nor their father had ever been naturalized. He says that an Inspector of Election had never become naturalized, and yet had been voting and acting with his party for years. The Superintendent also condemns the registration of pauper inmates of the public institutions of the city.

Superintendent McCullagh devotes considerable space to criticism of District Attorney Gardiner. He says that Mr. Gardiner attempted to obtain from the City Magistrates information which the Election Bureau had refused to make public, and intimates that he did this for the purpose of transferring the information to Tammany Hall. He also alleges that Mr. Gardiner attempted to intimidate him by threatening to have him brought before the courts for serving warrants. He asserts further that the District Attorney's office has not taken any vigorous steps to convict persons charged by him with election frauds.

He says there was no serious trouble between his bureau and the Police Department, and that, in fact, a large majority of the patrolmen were in thorough accord with his work and assisted his deputies in the performance of their duties. A small minority, however, did impede and embarrass the work whenever possible. "This minority," he says, "was undoubtedly influenced by the attitude of the Chief of Police, who, while refraining from any official act upon which charges could be based, did not hesitate to publicly announce his opposition to the work of the department, and even so far forgot the duties of his office as to publicly advocate the use of violence by the citizens against the deputies. This advice to the citizens, following upon the same advice from the public platform by an ex-Governor of the State of New York, was calculated to raise apprehensive feelings as to the conduct of the police and the citizens toward the deputies."

The Superintendent says that, in order to aid in fostering this sentiment, resorts of the lowest and most vicious character were run wide open, cafés run for immoral purposes sprang up on all sides, and as a result vicious characters from other cities were attracted to New York. He asserts that police officers in uniform and others in citizen's clothes openly canvassed the districts in behalf of political candidates for office. He says, however, that when he had asserted his authority and had practically threatened the Police Board by appealing to the Mayor and the Governor, the Democratic leaders who had been most outspoken in their threats to smash election deputies were called to Police Headquarters, and as a result there was not a single instance of violence.

The report shows that of the $160,000 appropriated for the Election Bureau $147,317.89 was expended, leaving a balance of $12,682.11.

STATE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Doubt as to the Date of Expiration of Their Terms of Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—Gov. Roosevelt has had his attention called to a question raised by the State Tax Commissioners as to the date of the expiration of their terms of office.

The law establishing the Board of State Tax Assessors, passed in 1859, provided that there should be three Assessors, to be appointed for terms of three years each, but in order to secure rotation it was provided that one should go out of office on April 1 every year, beginning with 1860. In 1896 the law was amended. The Assessors then in office were made Tax Commissioners, and in order to have the date of the expiration of their terms conform to the general rule, it was provided that the term of each of the then Commissioners should be extended to Dec. 31 of the year in which it expired.

The Commissioners now holding office are Martin Heermance of Dutchess, Edward L. Adams of Chemung, and Rollin L. Jenkins of Essex. Previous to the change of the law in 1896 the old Assessors had been holding over from year to year without reappointment, until all their terms had expired, and on Jan. 20, 1896, Gov. Black appointed the present board.

The point at issue is whether the three Commissioners named on Jan. 20, 1896, were appointed for full three-year terms from that date, or whether the rotation principle established by the act in the first appointments remained in force, in spite of the hold-overs, in which event they would have been entitled to fill out unexpired terms only. The Commissioners take the view that they all hold for three years, their terms expiring Dec. 31, 1898. The executive office has made no ruling in the matter, but the records of the appointment division there adopt the rotation view, according to which the Commissioners are now all three hold-overs, their terms having expired as follows: Mr. Heermance, Dec. 31, 1896, Mr. Adams, Dec. 31, 1897, and Mr. Jenkins, Dec. 31, 1898.

The act of 1859, it appears, is not clear as to the perpetuation of the rotation principle in these appointments. The Public Officers act of 1892 provided that "an appointment for a term shortened by reason of a predecessor holding over shall be for the residue of the term only," but as this is not retroactive, it does not appear to settle the pending controversy.

Gov. Roosevelt attaches small importance to the matter, holding to the view that the inequalities complained of in the matter of taxation are too deep-seated to be remedied by the mere reorganization of the Board of Tax Commissioners, whose powers are at best very limited.

CROSS-ROADS MAIL DELIVERY.

A New Plan Suggested by Postmaster Reeve of Riverhead.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 8.—Postmaster George T. Reeve, Jr., has suggested to the Post Office Department the establishment of a cross-roads system of mail delivery, with this office as the central one. Mr. Reeve has figured out that with this office as a central point a large section of the country not now supplied with mail facilities can have a daily delivery.

From this place roads radiate in all directions, and tap well-settled farming districts containing several thousand persons, who get and send mail, but who have no Post Office within miles of them. There are about a score of fourth-class offices also, which derive what little support they receive from these districts. Mr. Reeve claims the abolition of these offices, which pay the Postmasters less than $500 a year, and cost the Government a great deal, could be abolished with the cross-roads system introduced here, and not only would it be cheaper for the Government, but it would give the farmers mail facilities they do not now enjoy.

Under the cross-roads system the farmers living along the main roads would have the mail left at their gates, and those living on the cross-roads would simply have to send after the hour the carrier passed to the nearest cross-roads junction with the main road and get their mail out of the boxes they would have established there, and into which the carrier would have drooped the mail.

COTTON PLANTERS TO MEET.

Low Prices Cause a Movement for Diversification of Crops.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—The low price of cotton has aroused the producer, and the agitation of the question of production has chrystallized into a sentiment that all interests affected by the low price of the staple be represented in a cotton congress to be held here. Urgent letters from leading cotton producers in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas have been received here by persons interested and the necessity of a convention urged.

Mayor Flower of this city has joined in the movement and has issued the necessary call. The congress will assemble here on Feb. 16, immediately after the carnival festivities.

Whether reduction of acreage or a movement in favor of diversification on a large scale will be inaugurated are interesting problems. To-morrow Mayor Flower will select a representative committee of cotton men to make the necessary arrangements and issue invitations for the convention.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Great Sale of Dress Goods This Week.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Great Sale of Furniture This Week.

The Great "White" Sale Will Reach Its Height This Week.
Undermuslins, Linens, Domestic Cottons, Men's Shirts
St. Gall Embroideries and Laces.

Decorated Dinner Sets.

We inaugurate OUR JANUARY SELLING OF CHINA with a sale of DINNER SETS. The offerings include those remaining in stock from our last year's purchases, together with this season's importations, displayed unusually early in the year.
They represent the products of our OWN FACTORIES combined with those of many other WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS. Most of the designs are entirely new, not shown in other establishments. The surprise will be the prices, which are lower than ever before attempted.

Six casks Dinner Service, Limoges china, decorated by Haviland, a variety of decorations, all new shapes and very desirable, set complete, 24.87
Dinner Service, Limoges china, decorated by Haviland, a new shape, with gold traced handles, blue, pink or lavender, complete set, 21.97
Dinner Service, Carlsbad china, pansy decoration, every piece gold lined, set complete, 18.67
Dinner Service, Carlsbad china, filled-in floral decorations, three designs, every piece gilt and with a festoon edge, set complete, 13.87
Dinner Service, Carlsbad China, new, handsome decorations, square shapes (intended for early spring display), set complete, 12.87
Dinner Service, Carlsbad China, six styles of floral decorations; we have 25 casks of this lot; set complete, 11.87
100 Dinner Sets, a variety of floral decorations. They are mismatched sets, and the china is not up to our standard of excellence, but just such goods as are being sold elsewhere without an apology for quality. Adapted by reason of their simple decorations and low price for use in summer cottages; set complete, 9.97
Our display of Dinner Sets embraces in variety, style and rich decorations a larger line than can be found in any other establishment; they range up to 369.21
Special:—Upon request a free-hand drawing of any of our advertised China will be sent to out-of-town customers. The decorations are copied in correct outlines, also accurately colored. This plan enables mail-order buyers a chance to select with certainty.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

1899 Spring Cottons.

All these winsome Cottons are fresh, bright and new. The styles and prices are exclusively our own. Each day, as the season advances, something sparkling and pretty will be added to the stock, and, long before the hyacinths bloom, the collection will be complete and peerless. We emphasize the following features:—
Excellence of weaves.
Effectiveness of designs.
Beauty of colorings.
Economy of prices.
Novelties in limited quantities for those who value exclusiveness, and the low cost kinds in wonderful variety for the popular demand.

American Ginghams—well known A. F. C. brand—plaids, checks, broken plaids, pin check, stripes and block plaids. Latest styles and color blendings for this season. We never had handsomer or better; the price is remarkable, 7c
Batiste — inexhaustible assortment of colorings and patterns, including floral, scroll, striped and cross-bar effects. Qualities that would readily sell for more than 12c
Printed Madras, excellent for shirt waists and children's dresses. Madras has the dual charm of delicacy and strength; filmy looking, but firm; this early showing includes thirty-three distinct designs and colorings; absolutely fast, 14c
Irish Dimities—ideally Irish—just landed; they were selected by our resident Belfast agent; clear, strong solid colors—black, navy, light blue, pink, lavender, cardinal, lemon and white, 16c
Silk-striped Woven Madras—It was an artistic fancy that led the loom-worker to enrich plain Madras with the sheen of silk stripe. Here they are, ready for stunning frocks, many colorings and designs, 32 in. wide, 19c
French Percales—really, genuinely French weaves that you will admire—smooth, sturdy—suggesting durability. This lot is smallish—five solid colors and fifteen different patterns, 33 in. wide, 24c
Figured Piques—"Cote de Cheval" is what the tickets say. Piques—clean—cut, ridged, corded; white grounds, with printed polka dots, figures, stripes and dots and stripes combined, in pretty tints, 24c
Imported Sateens; you'd know their origin by their surface—silky, lustrous; blue grounds—navy and cadet—stripes, dots, eccentric, zigzag effects and conventional designs, 26c

Shirt Waists.

Shirt Waists for every proper taste. All the 1899 styles in the fabrics that wear and wash best.
Nothing neater, nattier or nicer for every day service than these pretty Waists. The present display is merely an advance guard of the unparalleled stock that's coming.
Don't let the little prices scare you. Every garment looks and launders beautifully.
Women's Shirt Waists, made of percale, yoke front, plaited back, 39c
Women's Shirt Waists, made of fine English percale, yoke front, plaited back, 49c
Women's Shirt Waists, made of striped percale, bias tucks, "Stanley" brand, 59c
Women's Shirt Waists, made of madras, two rows of insertion in front, "Stanley" brand, 99c
Women's Shirt Waists, made of white lawn, bias tucks, "Stanley" brand, 79c
Women's Shirt Waists, made of white lawn, two rows of insertion, "Stanley" brand, 99c
Women's Waists, made of fine crepe, delicate shades, tucked, "Stanley" brand, 1.89
Women's Waists, made of fine sateen, lined throughout; three clusters and three tucks, "Stanley" brand; worth $2.00; our price, 99c
Front, back, yoke, sleeves, collars and cuffs of every waist we show are standard 1899 styles.
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., 6TH AV. SIDE.)

Kid Gloves.

We know these Gloves are French kid. They were selected by a competent judge. Every pair is thoroughly reliable in style and quality and the prices are exceptionally low. Equal excellence will cost you a third more elsewhere.
Women's two-clasp Kid Gloves, embroidered backs, in black and self colors; reds, tans, browns, black and white, 99c
Women's four-hook Pique Kid Gloves, embroidered backs; all the latest shades of red, modes and tan; worth $1.75, at 1.25
Fowler Glace Kid Gloves, new flat hooks—four of them—"nervure" embroidered backs, modes, tans, browns, reds, blues, greens, black and white, 1.50
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., CENTRE.)

Silks.

In the past we have advertised and shown many marvellous values in Silks, but the following quotations represent more style, more beauty and greater money's worth than any heretofore mentioned. They are not the loosely woven, easily sagged fabrics, but firm, strong stuffs, made for elegance and service; sturdier threads, richer dyeing or more perfect loom work never before went in Silks that sold at these prices.
Printed Pongee Silks, creamy grounds, with charming five-color flower designs—graceful buds and blossoms—fit to drape Queen Flora—but they'll be used for evening dresses, tea gowns and decorations 32 in. wide, worth 60c; our price, 44c
Fancy Bengalines, silk and wool, warp and woof never showed lovelier at double the cost of these. Black and colored grounds with small, neat diamonds, dots and pin checks shining atop in scores of colors, worth $1.25; our price, 58c
One hundred pieces Taffeta Silk, full of lustre and life, all colors, 59c
One hundred pieces Novelty Taffeta Silk, full variety of street and evening shades, 59c
One thousand yards Moire Velour pure silk and wool, best colors for street, worth $1.00, at 69c
Two thousand yards Black Taffeta Silk strong and brilliant, full 36 in. wide, worth $1.00; our price, 79c
Two extraordinary values in Black Satin Duchesse, 99c. and 1.25
Two extraordinary values in rich Black Peau de Soie Silk, 99c. and 1.25
Two extraordinary values in Black Gros Grain, heavy and fine, 99c. and 1.25
Perfect quality Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades, 99c., 1.24, 1.48
(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

Fur Pieces.

If these types get to the notice of one hundred women who are on the watch for Furs at under prices the entire lot will be sold quick as a flash. The chances are that one hundred thousand women will read and be interested in what follows. Moral: come early.
Women's Alaska Sable (skunk) Scarfs, finished with eight full sable tails; were $11.98; now 8.98
Women's fine quality Mink Cluster Scarfs, deep collar, finished with eight full tails, were $9.98; now 7.49
(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

LINCOLN MONUMENT DECAYING.

Custodian Reports Its Condition to the Governor of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.—The custodian of the Lincoln Monument recently made a report to the Governor as to the condition of that huge pile of crumbling masonry. It is represented to be generally in a very bad condition. There are gaps in the terrace walls on the east side wide enough to receive a man's hand, and the structure is steadily disintegrating.

The tower is also in need of attention, and practical men think the walls should all be torn down and rebuilt. Visitors from other States express great surprise at the State's neglect of this monument to its greatest citizen.

STEAMER DAMARA IS SAFE.

The Manchester Trader Also Arrives After Encountering a Storm.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 8.—The overdue steamers Manchester Trader and Damara have at last arrived safely, the Trader at this port and the Damara at St. John's, N. F. A brief cable from St. John's says the Damara had terrific weather, being twenty-three days out from Liverpool, but suffered no material damage, and arrived with all on board well. The Manchester Trader was nineteen days out. She reports the most terrific weather ever encountered. She was bound to Halifax. She sailed from the other side Dec. 19. The first heavy weather was Dec. 26.

There was a strong northwest gale. On the night of the 28th the barometer fell to 28.50. On the 29th a break in the machinery occurred, and the steamer was hove to for four hours. The Cunarder Aurania was signaled and offered assistance, which was declined. That was in latitude 49.28 north, longitude 35.22 west. The 28th, 29th, and 30th witnessed the heaviest weather of the voyage. According to the Beaufort scale the velocity of the wind was twelve, equal to near 100 miles an hour. Tremendous seas broke over the steamer, smashing ventilators and rendering the wheelhouse untenable. Small hand steering gear was located forward.

Once the steamer fell away in the trough of the sea, and the masses of water which rolled over her caused a fear she would founder. The damage was repaired, and the steamer proved herself a magnificent seaboat. The weather began to moderate after Jan. 2. No cold weather was experienced until crossing the Banks. The Trader has considerable minor damage about decks, notably the ship's electric light system being almost entirely disabled.

RECONCILED IN A HOSPITAL.

Husband and Wife Meet After Nine Years' Separation.

After a separation of nine years, during which he lived in St. Louis, Archibald Alexander formerly of this city, last night met his wife in a ward in Bellevue Hospital and became reconciled to her. She was admitted to the hospital Thursday last. She lived with her brother, Isaac Eppstein, at 37 Willett Street. An operation for appendicitis was performed Saturday, and it is said she will recover.

While she was on the operating table a well-dressed and apparently prosperous man called at the hospital and asked to see her. He explained that he was the woman's husband, and said he had not seen her in years, and wished to take her to his home. An arrangement was then made for him to see her the following day, if conditions were favorable.

The husband returned yesterday afternoon and was taken into the ward where his wife was. Past differences were forgotten, and Alexander will take his wife to St. Louis as soon as she can stand the trip. He would not give his business.

Suicide at Taunton.

TAUNTON, Mass., Jan. 8.—Deputy Sheriff Charles T. Lewis of Dighton was found dead in his room at the City Hotel here this morning. An empty laudanum bottle was found by the bedside. Medical Examiner Presbrey says that Mr. Lewis committed suicide by poisoning.

JANOWSKI BEATS SHOWALTER.

Scores a Victory in the Eleventh Game of the Chess Match.

The Janowski-Showalter chess match was continued yesterday at the Manhattan Chess Club, Showalter having the move in the eleventh game. It was a Queen's Gambit declined following book lines to the sixth move. Showalter played good chess in the middle game, but at the twentieth move Janowski found a weak spot and gradually forced a win. The score now reads, Janowski, 5; Showalter, 2; drawn, 4. The twelfth game will be played to-morrow. The game in detail:

Showalter. White.	Janowski. Black.	Showalter. White.	Janowski. Black.
1—P—Q4	P—Q4	15—KR—Q	BxKt
2—P—QB4	P—K3	16—RxB	B—Q4
3—Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	17—Kt—K	Castles
4—Kt—B3	PxP	18—B—Kt	P—B4
5—B—Kt5	P—KR3	19—P—B4	Kt—B3
6—BxKt	QxB	20—Q—KB2	R—Q2
7—P—K4	P—R3	21—P—KR3	Q—Kt3
8—BxP	P—QKt4	22—P—KKt4	B—K5
9—B—Q3	P—B4	23—BxB	PxB
10—R—QB	P—B3	24—R—K3	KtxQP
11—P—K5	Q—Q	25—K—Kt2	Q—R3
12—B—K4	R—R2	26—R—Q2	P—Kt4
13—Castles	B—Kt5	27—Resigns.	
14—Q—K2	B—Kt2		

Elkes and McDuffee to Race.

As an ending to the indoor cycle racing season the American Cycle Racing Association has arranged a twenty-five-mile match race, to be held at Madison Square Garden Thursday night, between Harry Elkes, the holder of the American hour record, and Eddie McDuffee, the middle distance champion of '98. The race will be 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, and the pace is to be unlimited, each man having as many teams to aid him as he desires.

PROF. GOTTHEIL LECTURES.

Entertainment at the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in Harlem.

The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society gave an entertainment at the orphan asylum, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the Boulevard, yesterday afternoon. There were fully 500 present, and the result was that about 150 new members were added to the membership of the league. The exercises, which were held in the assembly hall, were opened with an address by Samuel D. Levy, President of the institution, who introduced Prof. Richard Gottheil of Columbia University, who gave an interesting illustrated lecture on "Palestine."

One of the features of the affair was the musical part of the programme, which was rendered by the Cantata Musical Society, which sung Gounod's "Gallia," about fifty members taking part. E. B. Zellman, the leader of the society, sang "The Holy City," after which Louis Posner, President of the league, explained the objects of the league and made a plea for aid in behalf of the institution. The exercises closed with a drill by the cadet corps and a concert by the band, of which I. L. Fauerbach is bandmaster. The building was then thrown open for inspection.

SCARLET FEVER IN BELLEVUE.

Two Cases Are Discovered There, and an Epidemic Is Feared.

The authorities at Bellevue Hospital are fearful lest an epidemic of scarlet fever break out in that institution. Two cases were discovered in the hospital yesterday, and one victim was Dr. Dudley D. Roberts, twenty-five years old, of Newark, a physician in the first medical division of the institution.

Dr. Roberts was about the hospital attending to his duties all day as usual, but last night complained of feeling ill. Drs. Joy and Waugh examined him and discovered symptoms of scarlet fever. They communicated with the Board of Health Office, and an Inspector was sent to Bellevue. By the time he had arrived the case was developed beyond doubt, and Dr. Roberts was taken to the Minturn Hospital, Sixteenth Street and the East River, a private institution for the care of contagious diseases.

Not long after Dr. Roberts's removal a nurse in Ward No. 24 reported a suspicious case in that of Daniel Branigan, twenty-seven years old, of 415 East Sixty-fifth Street. He had appeared at the hospital in the afternoon in company with Eliza Moran, a woman unknown, and was admitted. The physicians waited a short time, but the symptoms were unmistakably those of scarlet fever, and a second request was sent to the Board of Health office for advice. An Inspector had the sick man taken to the Willard Parker Hospital, adjacent to the Minturn Hospital.

Aged Man Dies in Beverly.

BEVERLY, Mass., Jan. 8.—William Endicott, one of the most

Extending a Success

WEATHER or no weather, there's no question as to how you appreciated White Week and what it held for you. Consequently, it shall become the White Fortnight,—perhaps the White Month.

White is chief, but not all. Very insistent offerings in other lines obtain recognition in the store news to which their economic importance entitles them.

The decorations and displays will be increased, varied and improved. The show is worth seeing as a show, but the deep importance of the occasion lies in the goods and *prices*.

Index

It is inevitable that some news items will be more startling than others. If you read nothing else this morning, read these:—

The News of Muslin Underwear.
The News of Reductions in China.
The News of Quarter and Third Reductions in Bric-a-Brac.
The News of Cotton Fabrics.
The News of the 75c. Gloves.

But all the rest of the story is worth reading.

More of the Muslin Underwear Omitting for once any reference to quality and quantity in the Muslin Underwear showing, which are matters pretty well understood, let us take up the matter of choosing and service and convenience.

We try to make it as easy as it is profitable for you to buy here. First, we have given you plenty of room. Thirteen hundred and fifty feet, — more than a quarter of a mile,—of counter space is at your service for this buying. We do not approve of a crowd as a method of attraction, so we spread you out all we can.

The stock is classified as much as possible, to help you in picking Sizes are indicated by color of the tickets. Small sizes are marked with pink tickets, medium sizes with green tickets, large sizes with yellow tickets.

Nearly three hundred salespersons attend the muslin underwear counters, but things are so plain and simple that you could wait on yourself if you chose.

China Matters: Dinner Sets When the China Store determines on a clearing out, things happen that are remembered for years in many households. One of those occasions occurs to-day. The price story is the whole story, and if you will read that, no other words will be necessary.

At $200, reduced from $350—A Theodore Haviland set of 163 pieces; decorations in dark blue and gold;—beautiful.
At $150, reduced from $250—A Limoges set of 125 pieces; dark green border; overlaid with fine gold pattern; solid gold handles.
At $100, reduced from $150—A C. F. Haviland set of 125 pieces; embossed shape; panel decorations; gold and flowers.
At $70, reduced from $100—French set of 124 pieces; festoon shape; green wreath border with gold; solid gold handles.
At $45, reduced from $65—French china set of 125 pieces; circles of flowers, with gold border decoration.
At $25, reduced from $30—Limoges china set of 101 pieces; festoon shape; flower decoration; gilt handles.
At $18, reduced from $27.50—French china sets of 100 pieces; embossed border; flower decoration; gilt handles.
At $15, worth $20—Austrian china sets of 101 pieces; floral decorations; gilt handles.
At $10, worth $15—American porcelain sets of 100 pieces; floral decorations; all pieces gilded.
At $7.50, reduced from $9—English porcelain sets of 115 pieces; underglaze print.

Bronzes, Marbles and Bric-a-Brac These are art specimens that never sell at little figures. They appeal to trained eyes and cultured tastes, and unfortunately are possible under ordinary conditions only to liberal purses.

Conditions are not ordinary just now, and this news will interest many people possessing all the above except the last. This tells the story:

BRONZES

$110 sorts for $70	$60 sorts for $40
$100 sorts for $65	$55 sorts for $37.50
$90 sorts for $60	$25 sorts for $17.50
$75 sorts for $50	$20 sorts for $15

CARRARA AND CASTILENA MARBLES

$140; were $210 $50; were $80
$65; were $100 $30; were $50
$18; were $27.50.

And in the less costly pieces:—

FRENCH VASES

At $2.50; were $5	At $3.75; were $7.50
At $3; were $6	At $3.25; were $6.50
At $4; were $8	At $4.25; were $8.50

TEPLITZ VASES

At 45c.; were 85c.	At $1.35; were $2.75
At 50c.; were $1	At $1.50; were $3
At 65c.; were $1.25	At $2; were $4
At 90c.; were $1.75	At $2.50; were $5
At $1; were $2	At $3.75; were $7.50

Basement.

Household Linens If you don't know this Linen Store of ours, it will pay you to become acquainted. We confidently predict that friendship will follow. You buy only linens of dependable quality here. No inferior or mixed goods may enter this stock. Yet prices are lower than are usual for equal excellence. Some prices are here mentioned. Compare them and the goods they represent with others anywhere:

TABLE CLOTH
At 50c. yd.—Extra heavy, German; 62 in.
At 75c. yd.—Full bleached, Irish; 68 in.
At $1 yd.—Full bleached double damask, Scotch; 70 in.

NAPKINS
At $1.15 doz.—Heavy, soft finish, silver bleached; 20x20.
At $1.50 doz.—Full bleached, Irish; 20x20.
At $2.50 doz.—Full bleached, Scotch; 23x23.
At $3.50 doz.—Snow-white double damask, Scotch; 24x24.

TOWELS
At 15c.—Irish Huckaback; hemmed ends; 19x37.
At 25c.—Fine, large, white Huckaback; 22x42.

Fourth avenue.

Good, But Inexpensive Bed Clothing One dollar will buy a large white crocheted bed spread. Choice of several attractive patterns. For the same sum you may have a silko-line comfort, warm and strong, with patterns on both sides. A good assortment of bed spreads and comforts at other prices:

BLANKETS
At $2.50 a pair—Soft, good-looking, serviceable; 60x80 in.; 4 lbs.
At $3 a pair—Large, warm, soft finish; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $3.25 a pair—Pure wool filling on light cotton warp; 60x80 in.; 4¼ lbs.
At $3.50 a pair—Fine and soft, luxurious; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.

A Down Quilt for $3 It is a $5 quilt. We make it ourselves and know what is in it. It is *thoroughly* good. It is filled with pure odorless goose down, and covered with best American sateen.

Sheets and Pillow Cases The muslin of which these are made is the product of one of the best known mills—full standard muslin in both weight and count. And the prices at which the ready-for-use articles are offered are lower than you've ever known them to be. A great stock awaits you this morning, but the selling is sure to be rapid. So don't put off your buying. Come at once.

SHEETS
63x90—Regularly 42c.; now 32c.
63x99—Regularly 46c.; now 35½c.
72x90—Regularly 47c.; now 36c.
72x99—Regularly 50c.; now 39½c.
81x90—Regularly 50c.; now 40c.
81x99—Regularly 55c.; now 44c.
90x90—Regularly 55c.; now 44c.

PILLOW CASES
45x36 —Regularly 13c.; now 9¾c.
45x38½—Regularly 15c.; now 10½c.
50x38½—Regularly 16c.; now 11½c.
54x38½—Regularly 17c.; now 12¾c.

Fourth avenue.

Reed Furniture Not a great quantity, but what is left must be sold quickly. It's occupying space very much needed by incoming new goods more entitled to display. One-third-off prices will doubtless clear out the stock, which comprises various chairs and settees, with upholstered, cushion and woven cane seats, cribs and baskets. Prices run from $1 to $11.75 for goods that formerly sold for $1.50 to $17.50. Not many of a kind, and none can be duplicated.

Fourth floor.

Some Winter Hats at $3 and $4 These little-priced hats of ours have made a reputation for themselves and require nothing more to sell them than the announcement of their being ready. We make them up in order to keep our millinery people with us until the busy time comes again,—we take our profit in that result. So you get a choice from more than a hundred little millinery gems at $3 and $4 that would ordinarily cost you just twice those figures. They are ready this morning.

Second floor, Tenth street.

The New Cotton Fabrics of 1899 The showing that begins this morning is one of the first signs of Spring. Exquisite fabrics, fairly breathing of summertime, and with the buds and blossoms of Spring and Summer twisted into the warp and wool.

Fashions come and go and shades shimmer through a season's popularity and vanish, but the dimities and organdie and piques go on for ever. Nothing that is woven in a loom has more beauty in it,—not even the best that the silk-makers can do.

We hunt widely for the prettiest, and find it and secure it. In the hundreds and hundreds of styles spread before you to-day you can find the very best that Alsace can produce, — and Alsace leads the world in such textiles.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Two Silk Items of Merit A fine quality of Bengaline silk, in new Spring colors, and about 2,500 yards in quantity, for less than the import cost. It is generally considered a $2 silk, but has been sold as low as $1.50 a yard. We put it on sale in the Rotunda this morning at

$1.25 a Yard.

Printed Silks, American and foreign in the new Spring patterns. A splendid showing begins to-day. There are so many of the new patterns that we think we'd better leave their finding out to your own eyes rather than to our descriptions. Prices are 80c. to $1.25 a yard.

$10 to $15 Saved on Men's Suits to Order One hundred patterns of imported and domestic fabrics, consisting of fancy cheviots and neat worsteds, are displayed for your selection. We will make a single-breasted sack suit for you from any of these for $20. Last week the cost was $30 to $45 a suit.

Men's Trousers It will require four figures to state the number of well dressed men now wearing our $5 Worsted Trousers. For quality of material, superior tailoring and good form they have never been matched at the price.

At $3.50—Stylish trousers of striped cheviots, that would sell readily at $5.
At $3—A lot of fancy cheviot trousers that would be low enough at a dollar more.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Hosiery The management of our Hosiery stock is masterful as the qualities and cheapness of the following will prove:

FOR MEN
At 6 pairs for 50c.—Seasonable weight cotton half hose; light blue, natural color or tan; seamless, well made, durable.
At 3 pairs for 50c.—Fine gauge cotton half hose; regular made; fast black and assorted tans; medium weight; a 25c. value.

FOR WOMEN
At 3 pairs for 50c.—Stockings of seasonable weight cotton; all black; black with unbleached feet or split soles; fast color; regular made; from Germany's leading hosiery makers.
At 25c. a pair.—Heavy weight cotton stockings, in regular and extra size legs; also richelieu ribbed fast black lisle thread; ribbed through to toe.

Broadway.

Tyrol Suede Gloves for Women, 75c. A big dollar's worth, considered merely as gloves. But they are more,—they are a new thing in gloves and a good thing, if London is a good judge. Only 2,400 pairs have been seen on this side of the water so far as we know. We had those and they lasted one day.

Now here's another lot.

Tenth street.

Flannelette Petticoats A great variety, though all are of striped goods. Some are only 25c. each. Others, with Spanish flounce and yoke band, for 35c. Then come still better qualities in other attractive styles at 50c., 65c., and up to $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Mayor Thanked for Appointing Mr. Farrell on School Board.

MUCH DISCUSSION OVER VOTE

Delegates to Meet Continental League's Committee—Want Navy Yard Foreman Reinstated.

The Central Labor Union patted itself on the back with glee yesterday at the appointment of one of its delegates, Edward P. Farrell, as School Commissioner. His name had been on the list of eligible candidates for the office sent to the Mayor by the union. Delegate Ryan moved that Mayor Van Wyck be complimented for his good taste in appointing Mr. Farrell, and Delegate Prince suggested that the Mayor be thanked, as it was the first time in the history of labor that a labor man had been appointed on the School Board.

Delegate Barr of the tin and sheet-iron workers said: "I am not in favor of thanking the Mayor, because he only did his duty."

"I offer an amendment to the motion," said Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists. "We should thank Brother Farrell for his ability, for it was his ability that got him the position. The Mayor could not help appointing him."

"Yes, that's it," echoed several delegates.

"If the Mayor had done his duty he would have appointed on the School Board all the candidates whose names we sent," remarked a delegate.

"The Mayor did not do enough," said another delegate. "Instead of thanking him we should ask him to appoint other of our delegates on the Police Board and to other offices."

"You don't want much," remarked Chairman O'Brien. "Will the earth be enough for you?"

Delegate Farrell asked the Central Labor Union not to make him appear ridiculous. "My appointment," he said, "was certainly a concession to organized labor, and was not brought about by any ability of mine. If you pass any motion thanking me you will place me in a most embarrassing position. It was your request to have a labor man placed on the School Board that brought about my appointment."

Delegate Farrell then related his experience at the first meeting of the School Board after his appointment. The other Commissioners, he said, welcomed him very courteously, and told him that labor should have been represented on the board long ago.

The resolution thanking Mayor Van Wyck was then passed.

A letter was received from the Continental League approving the action that the Central Labor Union had taken against expansion, and asking it to send a committee to confer with its Executive Committee on Tuesday evening at 320 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Delegate Prince said the Central Labor Union had decided to appoint such a committee at its previous meeting, but the Chairman had neglected to do so, and he asked that the committee be appointed forthwith.

Chairman O'Brien refused to appoint the committee without another motion to that effect. That was made, and Delegates Brown Werner, Jones, Armstrong, and Daily were appointed on the committee. Delegate Daily remarked that he might disappoint both the expansionists and anti-expansionists by refusing to indorse any resolution against expansion.

"The Central Labor Union is not responsible for your statements," remarked Chairman O'Brien.

A letter was received from Coroner Fitzpatrick in reply to a request by the Central Labor Union that a separate record be kept of all poisoning cases in the Coroner's office. He said that the records were being kept as the law directed, but to oblige the Central Labor Union its request would be complied with.

Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists read a letter from Secretary Long about the discharge of a foreman of machinists named Reilly from the navy yard. The reasons given for his discharge were "loafing" and "insubordination," but Reilly said he had only replied to an officer's complaints as a free-born American citizen should do. Admiral Bunce, Delegate Warner went on to say, had promised to get Reilly reinstated because he was a very skilled machinist, but in his report to Secretary Long he had approved of Reilly's discharge.

"We are not going to stop here," continued Warner. "A committee from our union will go to Washington to-night and we'll call on Secretary Long and ask for Reilly's reinstatement. If we don't get any satisfaction, we'll call on Billy McKinley, and if we can't get any satisfaction from him, we'll go to the Attorney General and ask him to have both Mr. Long and Billy McKinley impeached."

Applause and expressions of hopes for the success of the committee followed this outburst of Warner.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League for Shorter Hours said that a meeting of the league would be held this evening in Dr. Rainsford's church to hear speeches on the subject of poisoning. The subject of the address would be "Physicians, Patients, Poisoning, and Drug Clerks."

The next meeting of the Central Labor Union will be held jointly with the Central Labor Federation, when an effort will be made to consolidate the two bodies. At a meeting of the latter body, held yesterday, Delegate Ernest Bohm of the Ale and Porter Brewers said his union was not in favor of consolidation because one of the delegates of the Central Labor Union had boasted that it would absorb the federation.

THE MEETING OF "BIG SIX."

Report of the Land Committee Adopted—Work to be Continued—Delegates to Federation Meeting.

Typographical Union No. 6 held a general meeting yesterday afternoon at Teutonia Hall, Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The Land Committee, which had charge of the land in Pelham Bay Park that the Park Commissioners loaned to the union last year to enable its unemployed members to raise crops, made a lengthy report of its labors.

For five years since 1893, the report stated, the union had been giving $25,000 to $30,000 annually to its unemployed. Some of the members abused the privilege and many who paid the assessment doubted whether a large proportion of the unemployed wanted work. Early last year the New York Committee for the Cultivation of Vacant Lots offered to teach the unemployed farm labor, and the Land Committee recommended that the experiment be made.

In February, 1898, the report continued, the union appropriated $2,500 for the farm from the out-of-work fund. On May 4 some fifty-four men began work on the farm, and the number increased to ninety-six. Some dropped out, for various reasons, and the total number of half-acre plots that were cultivated was sixty-seven. The men worked with spirit, and potatoes were planted, it being too late in the season to plant other vegetables. The union paid the men's car fares to and from the farm and gave them one meal a day.

The heavy rains of the Spring did not help the plants, but in June the vines looked so well that practical farmers said the crop would be worth nearly $5,000. In July a drought set in, but the yield of the farm to the members in crops sold, eaten, and taken home, and in rent or lodging saved, was $1,676.

The report goes on to say that the farm members have demonstrated their willingness and capacity for work, and the Vacant Lot Committee has proved its sincerity and disinterestedness, while the membership of the union in general has been won to a thoughtful consideration of the farm scheme as the only one thus far proposed which gives good promise of some outlet for the unemployed, and a home for the infirm and aged.

In December the Vacant Lot Committee expressed satisfaction with what the union had done, and a union committee man said that the union might get a piece of land and carry on the farm training school, and a few days later a member of the Vacant Lot Committee offered to give $500 toward such a project.

The result of the first year, the report says, was a moral success, and the farm members are willing to try the work again. The Vacant Lot Committee is willing to help again, and another year may produce better crops. If a farm is once established a colony or home of farm workers could be maintained at a low cost as compared with the union's present unproductive method of relieving or supporting members out of work.

The meeting adopted the report, thanked the Land Committee, and directed it to continue its work.

The meeting appointed the following members as delegates to the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, which will meet in Albany to-morrow: John M. Fitzpatrick, Jay Finn, and B. J. McLaughlin. The Federation will be in session three or four days.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

TAILOR SHOP'S OPENING PUT OFF

Locked-Out Men Said to Have Made Unreasonable Demands.

The committees of the Social Reform Club, the Consumers' League, and of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor that were appointed to aid the Ladies' Tailors' Union to start a co-operative shop have had a falling out with the locked-out men for whose benefit the scheme was started, and in consequence the opening of the shop that was to have taken place this month has been postponed. The locked-out men, it was said, had made demands which the committees regarded as objectionable, and positively refused to grant.

At present the officers are at a standstill, and the capital of $10,000, which is reported to have been raised to start the shop, is still unemployed. It is believed, however, that the men will modify their demands.

DR. PATTON ON IMMORTALITY.

Princeton's President Pays a Tribute to Prof. James of Harvard.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 8.—President Patton gave the students a great surprise in Marquand Chapel this afternoon at the 5 o'clock service. Instead of taking a text he came before the congregation with a copy of Prof. James's lecture on immortality, delivered recently by the Harvard professor as the first lecture on the Ingersoll foundation.

He began by pronouncing Prof. James the most brilliant writer on philosophical subjects living, and said that it was a thing of no small importance that a man of such undisputed eminence in philosophy should stand up in defense of the Christian doctrine of immortality. The major part of his address was taken up in discussing the subject of immortality.

SHAMEFUL TO SHUN POLITICS.

Bishop Dudley Says Men of Culture Should Interest Themselves.

Bishop Thomas M. Dudley of Kentucky preached yesterday morning at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Stuyvesant Place. The Bishop took for his text Luke ii., 49, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" He said:

"Every man is sent into this world to work. It is the shame of our day that so many men think they are not here to work, but to live in inglorious ease, upon the results of their fathers' toil. I shall not attempt to discuss politics—it seems that ministers are hardly permitted to touch upon public questions at all nowadays—but is it not a crying shame that so many men who are qualified for public life by intelligence, courage, and culture, turn over the management of public affairs to men whose idea of morality is a book of arithmetic, who seek not the public good, but simply their own gain?

"Men of intelligence avoid this work because of the noise and dust of the conflict, because of the utter loathesomeness of the ward meeting; nevertheless, work is honorable, and nothing else in this world is honorable. One may properly strive to achieve prominence, aye, even to obtain office, because of the opportunities for service which one may thereby gain.

"But what is the object of the Church? Is it to provide the city with some fine buildings, to furnish entertainments one day in the week, to establish religious clubs—at the very best, to dispense charity? It is the object of the Church to get us started on our Father's business, to show us how to work; not to discuss refinements and subtleties of doctrine, but to do the work that Christ laid out for us." The Bishop said that to attack the policy of maintaining foreign missions is to attack the fundamental principle of the Gospel of Christ.

Dr. A. J. Lyman's Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Dr. A. J. Lyman's call to the South Congregational Church, at Court and President Streets, Brooklyn, will be observed by a reunion in the church on Thursday. The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims will speak for Dr. Lyman's friends in the church and St. Clair McKelway for his friends among citizens in general. Dr. Lyman's sermon yesterday was a review of the past twenty-five years. The exercises on Thursday will be followed by a reception in the social rooms of the church, to which all who have at any time during the last twenty-five years been connected with the church are invited.

To Havana on a Ferryboat.

The ferryboat J. H. Brinckerhoff, of which Capt. "Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien is master, made another start yesterday for Havana, where she is to ply on the Regla ferry. The last time she started fire occurred on board, and Capt. O'Brien put back for repairs. Subsequent delay was caused by the difficulty of getting a crew willing to go to sea in a ferryboat at this time of year, his first crew having refused to make a second attempt.

Dinner to Mrs. Clarence M. Burns.

A dinner was tendered by Mrs. Harry Wallerstein of 23 West Sixtieth Street last night to Mrs. Clarence M. Burns, who will attend the Paris Exposition in an official capacity from this State. The decorations were carnations, palms, and ferns. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Rudolph Van Kleenner, Dr. Phoebe A. Hanaford, Mrs. Victor de Pierris, Mrs. F. Hilton, and the Misses Sayers and Dorn. A small reception followed.

Cat Show Opens To-day.

Among the exhibits at the National Cat Show, which will open at the Grand Central Palace to-day, is a cat born with only two legs. Nero and Leona, two large untamed lions, and a wild black panther are other features.

Robert P. Porter on Cuban Problems.

Robert P. Porter will speak to-night at 8 o'clock at Cooper Union, under the auspices of the People's Institute, on "The Practical Problems That Confront Us in Cuba."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:30	Sun sets	4:46
		Moon rises	5:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	4:58	Gov. Isl'd 5:14
		H. Gate 7:03
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:05	Gov. Isl'd 5:37
		H. Gate 7:26

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Bellenden, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Mexico, Havana and Mexico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Talisman, St. Kitts, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
United States transport —, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomerania, Glasgow	.....	.....
Pretoria, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

FRIDAY JAN. 13.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lydia, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Caracas, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Capri, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Francisco, Hull	.....	.....
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

BARGAIN TIME AGAIN!

Our widely known

JAN. 9. SIXTY DAYS MARCH 9.

Suits and Overcoats

JAN. 9. SIXTY DAYS MARCH 9.

Made to Order for $12.00

FOR 60 DAYS ONLY.

Our growing trade now compels us to show every season the largest line of new woolens ever displayed by a custom tailor. To clear out this stock entirely and to keep our tailors busy on full time between seasons, we offer reduced prices as above.

Twice a Year, Positively At No Other Time.

Our first semi-annual sale last Summer was a big success. This one and those to follow in after years will be memorable events in the tailoring trade.

SUITS.—The famous $15 suits that have made our reputation the country over, during this 60 days' sale will be..... $12 To Order.

OVERCOATS.—Our famous $15 Overcoats, including the swelling "Cliveden" Coat, devised by us this season, during this 60 days' sale will be..... $12 To Order.

Please note carefully the important fact that under no circumstances will these garments be made at the above price except from January 9 to March 9. ☞NO SWEATSHOP WORK.☜

COHEN & CO., TAILORS,

N. W. cor. Nassau & Ann Sts., N. Y.,
Entire Building.

FOUR-ROOM FLAT at $125.00.

PARLOR.	BEDROOM.	DINING ROOM	KITCHEN.
Satin Damask Parlor Suit, 5 pieces; Pier Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table (brass feet); handsome Lamp, silk lamp shade, pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7.6x10.6.	White enamelled Dressing Case and Washstand, elegant brass trimmed steel enamelled Bed, woven wire Bed Spring, soft top Mattress, pair Feather Pillows, Comfortable, 1 enamelled Chair, 12 yards Matting, English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.	Oak Sideboard, bevel mirror; 5 oak cane seat Chairs, oak Dining Table, English Tea Set, 56 pieces; handsome Table Cover, 15 yards Matting.	Oak Kitchen Closet, glass doors; Kitchen Range, 8 Kitchen Chairs, set of Tinware, Kitchen Table, 12 yards Oilcloth.

Although the Flat, as above enumerated, cannot be improved upon, we will gladly change any article, should you so desire.

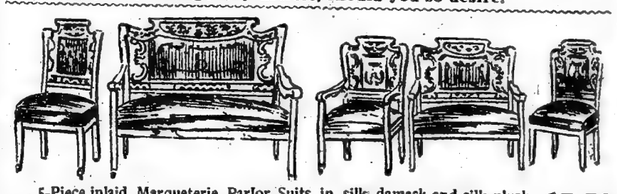

5-Piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits, in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; silk tapestry; worth $28.00 . . . . . 17.50

EVERYTHING for HOUSEKEEPING.

LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM.

Out-of-town customers will find it advantageous to deal with us, as we make such orders a specialty.

J. BAUMANN & BRO.,

1479, 1481, 1483 3d Ave., at 84th St.

Open Saturdays Till 10 P. M. 84th St. Station "L."

Arrived.

SS Cacique, (Br.,) Marry Mollondo, &c., Oct. 14, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Button, Liverpool, &c., Dec. 31, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. (Off Fire Island at 8:10 P. M.)

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Thornton, Liverpool, Dec. 24, with mdse. to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 P. M.

SS Borderer, (Br.,) Hay, Port Natal, &c., Dec. 2, in ballast for Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 A. M.

SS Clematis, (Br.,) Bulman, St. Michaels, Dec. 27, in ballast to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.,) Jensen, Lisbon, &c., Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Hage, Meyer & Brunn. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston, &c., Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Jamestown, Boas, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Carib, McKee, Boston, for Charleston and Jacksonville, to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Britannia, (Fr.,) Fournie, Marseilles, &c., Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Fontabelle, (Br.,) McKay, Demerara, &c., Dec. 28, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Leon, (Nor.,) Lampe, Milk River, Ja., &c., Dec. 31, with mdse. to Gillespie Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Cherokee, Garvin, Azua, &c., Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co. Arrived at the Bar at noon.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 8, 9:30 P. M., southwest, fresh, clear.

Sailed.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Dunblane, (R.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Leander, (Nor.,) for Newport News.
SS Munificent, (Br.,) for Baltimore.
SS Flowergate, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS George W. Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C., &c.
SS Buenaventura, for New Orleans.

Notice to Mariners.

NEW YORK UPPER BAY—OBSTRUCTION GAS BUOY.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Dec. 30, 1898, the gas buoy, painted red and black, in horizontal stripes, and showing a fixed red light, and the spar buoy near it, established close to a dangerous obstruction (a scow) in the channel between Bedloe's Island and Governors Island, New York Upper Bay, were discontinued, the scow having been removed. (L. H. B. Notice to Mariners No. 183 of 1898, and Bulletin No. 92, Par. 12.)

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," page 76, after No. 366, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Third Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 121.

FRYING-PAN SHOALS LIGHT VESSEL NO. 1—NORTH CAROLINA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on Dec. 27, 1898, Light Vessel No. 1, which broke adrift from her moorings Dec. 6, was replaced on her station, off Frying-Pan Shoals, to the southward and eastward of Cape Fear.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 122, No. 648, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 7.

Miscellaneous.

SS Lampasas, from Galveston, which on New Year's Day was compelled to put back to Key West on account of a fire in her cotton cargo, arrived here yesterday. Inquiry failed to substantiate in the slightest degree a report that the fire was of incendiary origin.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—SS Servia, (Br.,) Capt. Watt, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:35 A. M. to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Antwerp for New York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Glengyle, (Br.,) Capt. Hill, from Hiogo, &c., for New York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Masconomo, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. at London yesterday.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Capt. Fajolle, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 5:15 A. M. Jan. 9.

Outgoing Mails.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect at 7 A. M. Jan. 21.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 9.

Ardandearg, Gibraltar, Dec. 20.
Auretta, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Boston City, Swansea, Dec. 21.
Caesar, Amsterdam, Dec. 16.
Caracas, Curacao, Jan. 2.
Craigmore, Gibraltar, Dec. 12.
Croma, Dundee, Dec. 17.
Cruden, Amsterdam, Dec. 17.
Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 3.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Dec. 31.
Francisco, Hull, Dec. 22.
Gera, Bremen, Dec. 24.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
La Champagne, Havre, Dec. 31.
Marquette, London, Dec. 29.
Montcalm, London, Dec. 25.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 5.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 29.
Ruperra, Gibraltar, Dec. 24.
Scotia, Antwerp, Dec. 22.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 1.
Thornhill, London, Dec. 25.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
California, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 30.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Dec. 7.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 8.
Catania, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Ems, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 31.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 29.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

Alliance, Colon, Jan. 6.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 7.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

Island, Christiansand, Dec. 31.
St. Ronans, London, Dec. 31.
Strathairly, London, Dec. 31.

People of Refined Taste

say that there is nothing in the world to compare with

Londonderry Lithia Water

It possesses all the attributes of purity, flavor, and sparkle that go to make a perfect table water. In addition, it possesses a peculiar power not found in any other water—to dissolve and expel Uric Acid, that poisonous product of high living. Highly endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians all over the land.

Sold by all dealers in Mineral Waters, and in every hotel and club in America.

REPORT OF COL. WARING

Urged Immediate Improvements in Havana's Sanitary System.

THE COST NEARLY $10,000,000

Described the Wretched Condition of the City's Streets—Fever a Menace to America.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Division of Customs and Insular Affairs of the War Department made public to-day a very full synopsis of the late Col. George E. Waring's report of his visit to Havana under the special instructions of the War Department given him early last Autumn to thoroughly inspect the sanitary condition of the city and to make such recommendations for the future improvement of the town as might be suggested by said inspection.

Col. Waring says he found the street cleaning without adequate organization or funds and the markets offensive and dangerously filthy for the distribution of food, with the exception of two, the Tacon and Colon markets. He also found the machinery used for sweeping the streets ineffective, the garbage being thrown into the streets in entire disregard of the ordinance requiring it to be set out in proper receptacles. The work of the contractor was all done in the latter part of the night and absolutely in the dark. Any obscure sidewalk was freely used for purposes of dumping trash, and no attempt seems to have been made to cover or remove the rubbish.

Foul pools were found in the streets in which rubbish and filth had been deposited which the contractor was not required to clean. This filth was turned over to the buzzards. Some of the streets in the compact part of the city are paved with large stone blocks, others with Belgian blocks, and the remainder are unpaved. These streets are filled with dirty holes which in turn are filled up with house garbage. There is practically no sewerage. In many cases households connect their private vaults with loose brick or stone drains just under the pavement along their frontage. These allow the liquid filth to leach out into the ground close to the surface, enabling the householder to get out of much hiring of night scavengers to bail out and carry away accumulations.

Slaughtering pens, while superficially clean are brutally disgusting while the work is going on. Blood and offal are washed by copious floodings from the water supply into an adjoining creek and harbor reeking with putrid filth. There is no systematic disposal of garbage and sewerings. This deposited on the surface in and near the town where the buzzards feast upon it to their full satisfaction. Dead dogs, cats, and chickens are left in the streets until the buzzards pick them to the skeleton. And all this is done under an intense sun. Bad as these conditions are they are not comparable with the disgusting conditions of the domestic life. There are fewer than 20 houses in the city. At least twelve out of every thirteen of the inhabitants live in one-story houses, the total population being over 200,000. The average population to the houses is over ten.

THE HOUSES ARE PEST HOLES.

In the compactly built parts of the city, the entire lot is covered with the houses, there being one or two courts included in the building. In the better class of houses the entrance hall is quite commonly the standing room of the carriage. It opens into the parlor at the side and into the reception room at its rear. Beyond this is a court, then the dining room, then a smaller court, the kitchen, stable, and private vault, practically all in one. Sleeping rooms are in the rear of the parlor and at the side of the court dining room. The conspicuous feature of every house is the private vault, and sometimes a second vault for kitchen wastes. These vaults occupy a space practically under and almost in the kitchen.

It is rare, indeed, that these vaults have a ventilating pipe, so that they belch forth nauseating odors throughout the house, which pervade the streets. Lest the conditions above set forth should fail to do their appointed work of destruction, the broad marshes at the southerly edge of the harbor are at hand to furnish their quota of malaria. Into these marshes flow a number of water courses, which bear upon their surface the offscourings of a very poor quarter of the town, the effluent of the slaughtering pens and of other foul establishments, while a large portion of the flat is used as a dumping ground for garbage.

The water supply of Havana, says Col. Waring, is of the purest and most excellent character. This, with the winds of the gulf, saves the sanitary conditions of the city from being absolutely and unqualifiedly bad. The city is a veritable plague spot. Its own people, largely immune though they are to yellow fever, which has prevailed in Havana without interruption for one hundred and sixty-three years, fall constant victims to the pernicious malaria and depressing influences to which they are always subjected. It needs only the immigration of fresh material which the enterprise of an American population is sure to bring in to create a sacrifice such as has not yet been known.

Commerce, says Col. Waring, will carry the terrible scourge of yellow fever to our shores, until we rise again in a war of humanity and at all cost wipe out an enemy with which no military valor can cope. In conclusion Col. Waring says: "We could not be wise to accept at once the fact that we are confronted with a danger compared with which war is insignificant, and proceed to meet it and conquer it while we may? We cannot afford to wait until we have fed it and strengthened it with the lives of our people. The necessary reforms will call for costly works even now. But every month's delay will make them more costly and more imperative. We can set about these reforms now calmly and judiciously. Later, under the impulse of panic we should work at far greater disadvantage.

IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED.

Col. Waring suggests the following improvements as absolutely essential to make Havana a healthy city:

First—Organize immediately a department of public cleaning under the full control of a single Commissioner experienced in the conduct of such work and with authority to do all that the occasion may require. This department should have for its chief function maintaining of a constant state of cleanliness in all streets and public places, in all public buildings and places of public resort, and in and about the public markets and abattoirs. It should also control the disposal of all wastes except sewage by cremation and otherwise.

Second—Construct a system of sewers to receive the liquid wastes of all houses of the main city as far as Belascoain. These sewers should serve separately the different districts into which the various slopes divide themselves, and each should discharge directly into the gulf or into the harbor as the case may be. Before such discharge the affluent should be effectively clarified by one of the various well-known methods, so that it would carry only its dissolved impurities. The amount of sea water flowing into and out of the harbor at each time is about three thousand times that of a day's discharge of the clarified sewage of the harbor slope of the city, so that the dilution will be immediate and more than complete.

Third—Fill up all the up and kitchen waste vaults and supply every house with an adequate water closet connected with the public sewerage system. The closets so furnished should be only what is adequate and necessary for the purposes now served by these vaults. Anything beyond this to be put in by the householder under proper supervision at his own cost.

Fourth—Pave or repave all the streets in the best manner with asphalt.

Fifth—Provide a completely appointed abattoir for large and small animals, adequate for all the needs of the population.

Sixth—Provide a suitable and sufficient incinerating furnace for the complete and inoffensive destruction of garbage and other refuse, including street sweepings, also of all dead animals, including horses and oxen.

Seventh—Reclaim all the marshes, at least those between the Calzada de Viver and Regla, about 500 acres, which will involve the care of the drainage from about 650 acres. This reclamation to be made after the "Dutch" method of Holland, by diking out the harbor and the water courses and moving the water by pumping.

Eighth—Establish an electric power plant sufficient for this pumping, for pumping sewage when necessary, and for propelling the machinery of the abattoirs and 500 horse power in all.

Col. Waring states in his report that "it is not possible from the date now available" to estimate the cost of all the work indicated above more nearly than to say that it will not exceed $10,000,000. It has been estimated, continues Col. Waring, that single epidemics introduced into the United States from Havana have cost in the Mississippi Valley alone the $100,000,000 in loss to industries and to commerce, aside from the loss of life, amounting in 1878 and 1879 to 13,911, in addition to the enormous cost of the sickness of those who recovered.

Col. Waring further states that in his judgment the complete execution of the work above indicated would completely eradicate yellow fever from Havana for all time, would relieve it from the malaria which is now so fatal, and would reduce its normal death rate from its present high figure (not far from 50 per 1,000) to about 20 per 1,000. He says if these improvements are to be made there must be no delay and no half-way measures. All that is indicated must be done in the best and most complete manner, and it must all be done before June 1, 1899; if it is not all done there is every reason to fear that yellow fever will be rife in Havana next season because of the large number of unprotected persons who would go there trusting to the efficiency of the partial carrying out of the work. The mortality of the City of Havana for the week ended Oct. 6, 1898, was 536, an annual rate of 139.36 per 1,000.

INDUSTRIAL RELIEF IN CUBA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Secretary of War has furnished the Cuban Industrial Relief Fund of New York with credentials to Gen. Brooke, Military Governor of Cuba, commending the relief association to him as a distributing agent of the food supplies sent and to be sent by the Government to the suffering Cubans. A second shipload of these supplies, now preparing, will include many foods specially adapted to the needs of women and children as well as to the Cuban soldiers and laborers. It is believed that a discriminating use of this food, in connection with the industrial features of the relief fund, will result in the gradual transfer of many from the charitably aided class to the self-sustaining class.

This recognition of the Industrial Relief Fund and acceptance of its co-operation in the charities to be administered by the War Department will undoubtedly inspire the philanthropic public to furnish promptly all the money that can profitably be used in equipping this work with implements, seeds, cattle, and all the industrial necessaries which the Government has no legal means of providing. Mr. Richard S. Howland of Providence, whose recent report of the results of his inspection of conditions in Cuba, has greatly stimulated Government activity, has recommended the industrial relief plan as the best practical form of aid to the rural Cubans.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 9.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 124, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

4—Shaw Iron Co. vs. Green.
213—McDonald vs. Phenix Bridge Co.
214—Grumby vs. Met. St. R. R.
11—Schenck vs. Sun, No. 1.
52—Schenck vs. Bennett
50—Mohlman Co. vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
66—Mohlman Co. vs. Fire Assn. of Phila.
67—Same vs. Union Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
68—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
69—Same vs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of N. Y.
70—Same vs. Reliance Insurance Co.
71—Same vs. Scottish Union & Nat. Co.
72—Same vs. London Assurance Co.
144—Bligby vs. Sullivan.
166—Sullivan vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
168—City of Portsmouth vs. Wardroper.
169—Schumacher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
172—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
197—Quackenbush vs. Cambria Iron Co.
216—Winston vs. Ludden
219—Schmidt vs. Terry.
220—Moclair vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
221—Lynch vs. Southern Pacific Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Customs appeals.

2815—United States vs. J. R. Downing & Co.
2687—U. S. vs. Moorewood & Co.
2163—Keen-Satterlee Co. vs. U. S.
2583—Hempstead Co. vs. same.
2322—Same vs. Merck & Co.
2008—Merck & Co. vs. same.
1979—Merck & Co. vs. same.
1973—United States vs. Merck & Co.
2187—Schering & Glatz vs. United States.
2381—Arnold, Constable & Co. vs. same.
2642—Slazenger & Sons vs. same.
2730—Same vs. same.
2705—Eschwege & Cohn vs. same.
2809—United States vs. U. S. Express Co.
2568—F. Romeo & Co. vs. United States.
2543—Utard vs. same.
2801—Godwin vs. same.
2739—United States vs. Stern Brothers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

65—Haley vs. Tug Saranac, &c.
66—B. & F. Marine Ins. Co. vs. same.
55—Moran vs. Ferryboat West Brooklyn.
1—De Farconnet vs. Western Ins. Co.
41—Arguimbau vs. SS. Neall vs. Tug Nathan Hale.
45—Brainerd vs. SS. Chalmette.
46—So. Shields SS. Co. vs. Forbes.
47—Thompson vs. Hood.
48—Hughes vs. Penn. R. R.
49—Marx vs. SS. Frey.
51, 52, and 53—Rogers vs. Scow Lizzie et al.
56—Knowlton vs. Tug W. E. Street et al.
57—Lee vs. SS. Hekla.
59—Austro-Am. SS. Co. vs. 1,500 tons brimstone.
60—Moned vs. Tug Transfer No. 3.
61—Aiseus P. Cement Works vs. Canalboat Carrie Steward.
62—McLellan vs. Williams.
67—Luke vs. Am. Ref'g Co.
68—Carlson vs. N. Y. & Sandy Hook Pilots' Assn.
70—Minott vs. SS. Patria.
71—Tullio vs. SS. Salamanca.
72—U. S. Leather Co. vs. SS. Merida.
73—McDonald vs. Schr. Florence.
75—Wilder vs. SS. Merida.
76—Munroe vs. SS. Styria.
77—Parsons vs. SS. Styria.
78—Malcomson vs. SS. Styria.
79—Morgan vs. SS. Styria.
80—L'Hommedieu vs. Scow Walter J.
81—Van Buren vs. Tug Defiance and Lighter Edwin Dayton.
82—O'Brien vs. Tugs Lyndhurst and A. J. White.
83—Montgomery vs. Tugs Lyndhurst and A. J. White.
84—Arnold vs. Schooner Mary King.
85—Bowen vs. R. R. Sizer.
86—Neall vs. General Marine Ins. Co.
87—Endicott vs. Schuyler.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Brooks vs. Hayes.
2—Kiraify vs. Kiralfy.
3—O'Shea vs. Mt. Morris Elec. Light Co.
4—Green vs. same.
5—Mather vs. Dunn.
6—In re Minden.
7—McWhiter vs. Gilbert.
8—In re Oakman.
9—Lyons vs. Mayer.
10—Newberg vs. Feiner.
11—In re New Paltz & Wallkill Valley R. R. Co.
12—Lydig vs. Jacob.
13—In re Randall.
14—Tiffany vs. Trowbridge.
15—A. & S. Henry & Co. vs. Talcott.
16—In re Harlem River Bank.
17—Hand vs. Leipsiger.
18—Levy vs. Curtis.
19—In re Grotrian.
20—Wesselman vs. Bradhead.
21—Same vs. Van Horn.
22—In re McAllister.
23—In re Beach.
24—In re Von Bergen.
25—McWilliam vs. White.
26—In re Wright.
27—Gairnarin vs. Fisher.
28—Lasar vs. Lasar.
29—Booker vs. Burnell.
30—In re Garland.
31—Bernett vs. Mitchell.
32—Allen vs. Morey.
33—Jencks vs. Betts.
34—Adams vs. Kearney.
35—Gallagher vs. Jones.
36—Shaw vs. Shaw.
37—Mead vs. Raffer.
38—Friedlander vs. Flouman.
39—Alexanian vs. Alexanian.
40—Butcher vs. Con. Trust Co.
41—Camfield vs. Camfield.
42—In re Fitchie.
43—Bristol vs. Hatch.
44—Hellner vs. White.
45—People, &c., vs. Kelly.
46—Rosen vs. Fechter.
47—In re Peyser.
48—Leszusky vs. Red Wing, Duluth, &c., Con. Co.
49—Thompson vs. same.
50—Leszusky vs. Con. Truet Co.
51—Thompson vs. same.
52—Dugro vs. Vandewater.
53—In re Perkins.
54—People, &c., vs. Neary.
55—Lyons vs. Lyons.
56—Neilson vs. Brown.
57—Bibinger vs. Manh. Ry. Co.
58—In re Cahill.
59—In re Madden.
60—Ezrath Aechim Briel Pinsk vs. Porewauz.
61—Gitwilling vs. Conway.
62—Gasquet vs. Lyon.
63—Sherin vs. Dispatch Co.
64—Meyer vs. Buschmann.
65—In re Beach.
66—Muller vs. Manuel.
67—Harris vs. Harris.
68—Walgrove vs. Prior.
69—Hayes vs. MacDonnell.
70—Duncan vs. Scurich.
71—Bernard vs. Frank.
72—Shields vs. Hirschman.
73—Guintern vs. Guintern.
74—Stern vs. Royal Ben. Society.
75—Darling vs. Sachem Club.
76—Berk vs. Hamfel.
77—Loring vs. Chase.
78—Haugh vs. Haugh.
79—Groh vs. Groh.
80—In re Elm St.
81—In re Keppler.
82—People, &c., vs. Holden.
83—Mt. Hope Retreat of Baltimore vs. Levy.
84—Trask vs. Steinway.
85—Hetherington vs. Chapin.
86—Chartres vs. Palmer.
87—Clark vs. Hale.
88—In re Kingsland.
89—Harrison vs. Martin.
90—English vs. Muller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.

1—Mercantile Co-op. Bank vs. Schaeffer.
2—In re Runk.
3—In re Cromwell Av.
4—In re Concord Av.
5—P. Ballantine & Sons vs. Wilcheen. Demurrers.
901—Brush vs. Coler.
918—Taylor vs. Welde.
885—Baudouine vs. Town Topics Pub. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1466—Molleson Bros. Co. vs. Melley.
1474—Potter vs. Potter.
1796—Tannenbaum vs. Moskowitz.
852—Lemlin vs. Lemlin

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1885.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT — Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

7521—Flynn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7227—Baird vs. Haas.
7616—Standard Varnish Works vs. Smith.
7362—Theiss vs. Travelers' Ins. Co. of H.
7050—Kelly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
3802—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6894—Touk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
6737—Merrill vs. City of New York.
7239—Rom vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7340—Jordan vs. City of New York.
7437—Enright vs. Samuels.
7596—Conklin vs. Mould.
7288—Gillen vs. Boscher.
3121—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Pennessey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

36—Colgin vs. Thames & M. M. Ins. Co.
2922—Rowland vs. Kellogg.
2985—Baer vs. Mayor, &c.
3683—Hayner vs. Mayor, &c.
2149—Jessup vs. Met. St. Railway.
2806—Lowenthal vs. Du Bois.
2806—Lowenthal vs. same.
3003—Grant vs. N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co.
1924—O'Reilly vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3630—Ford vs. Mayor, &c.
3645—Goodman vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
3693—Coon vs. Mayor, &c.
3694—Same vs. same.
2476—Myers vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2523½—Upham vs. Langfeld.
2136—Hathaway vs. Treadwell Harris Baking Co.
3864—Jeter vs. Hubbell.
2167—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3463—B'k of Commerce of S. F. vs. Carroll.
3048—Welsh vs. Leverling.
3169—Bendheim vs. Bendheim.
3672—Davis vs. Clark.
3696—Cashin vs. Mayor, &c.
3711—Saltzberger vs. Pereira.
1874—Malloy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3739—Turnbull vs. Hearst.
3767—Gilbroonen vs. Fitzpatrick.
3780—Hoyt vs. Guggenheimer.
3782—C. M. Venner Co. vs. Nat. Park Bank.
3798—Kanninski vs. Shefer. Inquest.
3789—Cook vs. Carey.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

3413—C. Flint Co. vs. Dusser.
3506—Wagener vs. Spies.
3507—Same vs. same.
2670—Catlin vs. T. B. Peddle & Co.
1818—Collins vs. Union Ry. Co.
1539—Bailey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3293—Mockler vs. Brady.
3021—Rosenberg vs. Sexton.
3643—Saranac & Lake P. R. R. Co. vs. Arnold.
1752—Stein vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3390—Davis vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
3441—Matzner vs. H. Elias Brewing Co.
175—Wann vs. Union Fire Alarm Co.
3737—Eagan vs. Lissner.
1746—Kelly vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
2983—Chauret vs. Ives.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Sarah J. Wright.
Josephine Frick.
Esther Woods.
Ellen Hartigan.
Sarah Crawford.
Ann R. Decker.
Wilhelmina Bogler.
Elizabeth Bender.
Peter Benz.
John H. O'Brien.
At 2 P. M.
Leonard Anspach.
At 2 P. M.
Melissa C. King.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1409—Ann Maria Winters.
1422—Rosanna Olster.
1428—Louis F. Hallen.
1433—Catherine C. Raubitschek.
1434—Patrick Fallon.
1435—Lena Lochner.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1583—Rothfus vs. Bevan
1892—Irwin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2086—Mack vs. Fineberg.
5630—Gottschalk vs. Burns.
1654—Elson vs. Sadlier.
6230—Ellerstein vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1644—Morris vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
6406—Squilanti vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1585—Gonget vs. Baldwin.
5556—Meyer vs. Euell.
1703—Witteman vs. Bopp.
1825—Moore vs. Kelly.
1824—Same vs. same.
2165—Schlattky vs. Denton.
2168—Coyle vs. Campman.
2170—Sonn vs. Scott.
2171—Rosenblatt vs. Sonn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2274—Kysiday vs. Bernard.
2202—Boulter vs. Morgan.
686—Abram French Co. vs. Shapiro.
2193—Hann vs. Weber.
1509—Banner vs. Barron.
2109—Du Vivier vs. Legrange.
1641—Goodman vs. Morris.
1016—Zeltner vs. Botters' & Mfrs' Assn.
2299—Benjamin vs. Hoffman.
2309—Slatzkin vs. Katz.
2301—Bulk vs. Spear.
2302—Pereira vs. Morning Journal Assn.
2303—Standard Varnish Works vs. Steindler.
2304—Lyon vs. Cooper.
2305—Forgotston vs. Williams.
2306—Schreiber vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2308—Elting vs. Blyn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1542—Gross vs. Simpson.
957—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1746—Mahoney vs. Mayor, &c.
2251—Goldovitz vs. Healey.
2252—Fenton vs. Sholer.
2258—Dusold vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2259—Demers vs. same.
1102—Savage vs. same.
2143—Sturgess vs. Powers.
2151—Ahlson vs. Good Samaritan Dispensary.
2181—Burgess vs. Bernheimer.
2247—Altman vs. McCall.
1425—Jackson vs. Fleischman.
706—Lazarowitz vs. Ullman.
1465—Meyers vs. Toch.
1671—Stephens vs. McAlpin.
1480—Cluett vs. Schlesinger.
2087—Regensberg vs. Eschwege.
1988—Snyder vs. Connolly.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

6450—Stinnott vs. Windolerich.
5367—Messrole vs. G. R. Johnston Company.
6492—Meyers vs. Healey.
6106—Schendel vs. Russell.
6489—Montifiore vs. Acer.
6452—Griffin vs. Meienden.
6139—Pelham Hod Elevator Co. vs. Blundell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2339.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, McCann, and McIntyre for the People.

1—Lena Hahn, Kate Strobel.
2—James A. Chapman.
3—John Burns.
4—John Jones.
5—Victor Dimond, Claim Jackson.
6—Edward Morris.
7—Benjamin Melhado.
8—Harris Feinberg, alias Morris Feinberg.
9—Thomas Cumisky, John Lee.
10—Isaac Rubin.
11—Henry J. Gibson.
12—Samuel Epstein.
13—James Clark.

Pleadings.

1—John J. Delaney.
2—Michael P. O'Connor, Thomas P. Jacks, William Rapp, alias Emanuel W. Rapp, Charles Gallagher.
3—Charles Gallagher.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Mahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Herrman for the People.

1—John Ford.
2—Timothy Derwin.
3—Charles Jerome.
4—Thomas Burns, James O'Neill.
5—William Hagen, William Plant.
6—Thomas Murphy.
7—Israel Schoperfeldt, Charles Schoperfeldt, Joseph Kowalski, Abraham Ratkowsky.
8—Nicholas Spelgna.
9—Nannie Booker.
10—Hannah Tabb.
11—Ella Jacoby.
12—John Ambra.
13—Alexander Dumas.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and O'Connor for the People.

1—Henry Herman.
2—John Miller.
3—Clarence Ashton.
4—Charles Wolf.
5—Henry McDonald.
6—Stephen C. Rice.
7—Paul Snyder.
8—Ellen O'Neil.
9—Harry L. Kirk.
10—Ng Yen.
11—William Korn, John P. Scherer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Sullivan for the People.

1—William Ryan, Thomas Lowery.
2—John Keehan.
3—James Murphy.
4—Richard F. Leake.
5—Jennie Yachelson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association vs. Celebrezze, Herman W. Schmitz. Matter of Wolff—Mitchell Kirtland.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ. Enumerated day calendar.

36-41—Spencer vs. Wabash R. R.
42—Simonson vs. Nafis.
45—Van Name vs. Van Name.
29—Spencer vs. Spencer.
44—Daly vs. Walrath.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J.

728—Corwin vs. Corwin.
827—Drake vs. Bell.
626—Robinson vs. Salonev.
769—Eagle Savings and Loan Co. vs. Samuels.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part IV., Jenks, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.

6584—Geisman vs. Bauer.
6954—Catterson, vs. Nassau R. R.
2156—Ryder vs. Ficke.
6930—Levinsky vs. B. H. R. R.
6838—Burkhardt vs. Nassau R. R.
6001—Romeney vs. City of N. Y. et al.
2878—Devine vs. B. H. R. R.
3828—McKenna vs. B. H. R. R.
7169—Gillespie vs. Liderwood Mfg. Co.
1888—Schenck vs. Vernon et al.
5799—McKay vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.
1777—Baird vs. B. H. R. R.
4080—Bradford vs. Self.
3292—Jennings vs. Walsh.
1950—Duffy vs. B. H. R. R.
3775—Black vs. Staten Island Electric Co.
5382—Larkin vs. Washington Mills Co.
3059—Partridge vs. Kearns.
4235—Ryan vs. Moyer.
3572—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
7153—Higgs vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
3452—McAleer vs. Cowperthwait Co.
7183—Lyons vs. Jeffards.
7207—Sibley vs. Nassau R. R.
7155—Nafe vs. Gibbons.
4154—Dultz vs. Feldman.
5017—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
4653—Morganroth vs. Meyer.
4249—Dyett vs. Miles.
4780—Shay vs. McKenna.
3811—Henderson vs. Nassau R. R.
4846—Fuchs vs. Smithers.
4621—Tait vs. Mandel.
5940—Angley vs. Nassau R. R.
3381—Temme vs. Nassau R. R.
2905—Shellhammer vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2168—Blatt vs. Wolff.
5011—Schroeder vs. Greene.
2290—Scharman & Sons vs. Roberts.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call:

2455—Sumner vs. Nassau R. R.
4686—Colby vs. Arbuckle et al.
3117—Brownell vs. Ehrich.
3997—Eagle vs. Union Railway Co.
6320—Frohle vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
6331—Carroll vs. Long Island Electric Co.
7184—Dowd vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4656—Hansen vs. Nassau R. R.
4816—Carroll vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
4911—Redhead vs. Ledoux.
4977—Lewis vs. Bantz.
3776—Ferritor vs. Cunningham.
1693—Johanns vs. Nassau R. R.
2067—Brombacher's Sons vs. Tunstill.
7223—Steuer vs. Welz & Zerweck.
7230—Herd vs. Andrews ex. &c.
7110—Larkin vs. Interstate Casualty Co.
7232—Wilberg vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Jan. 9.—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Elvin Van Dyne, grand larceny; Edward Clare, seduction; Rocco Lapetono, abduction; Richard Newman and Annie Newman, robbery; Harry Williams, burglary; Charles Abbott, policy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of George Horn, Daniel H. Homan, Andrew Stuart, Filomena Dono, Mary Everding, William Bode, Alexander H. Cubberley, George H. Luther, and Millissa Luther.

The accounting in estates of Mary Dohen and John F. Steilen.

The administration of Barbara Noll.

Probate of heirship of James Denny.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—64—Guardianship Stella Vazzoler.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

18—Kelly vs. Boldt.
26—Frykman vs. Ryan.
28—Bergstrasser vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
29—Same vs. same.
30—Heslop vs. Electric Ill. & Power Co.
31—Gabriel vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
32—Mansfield vs. City of Brooklyn.
35—Conselyea vs. Sax.
36—Schlembach vs. McLean.
37—Machemer vs. Austin.
38—Bulmer vs. Seitz.
39—Steiger vs. Nichols Chemical Co.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be held for the day, if marked ready:

40—Hunt vs. City of New York.
42—King vs. same.
167—Alonzo vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
45—Townsend vs. McGire.
46—Markey vs. Manhat. R. R. Co.
47—Ayres vs. Simmons.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	79⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	42⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	33
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	5 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar, granulated	5
Molasses, O. K., prime	32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Tallow, prime	3⅞
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5¼
Lard, prime	5.77½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.87½
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Flour dull; Winter straights, $3.30@3.40; special Spring brands, $4.10; hard patents, $3.40@3.60; straights, $3@$3.15; bakers', in bags, $2.35@2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 66@67½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63½@66¾c; No. 2 red, 70@71c; No. 2 corn, 35½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35¼@35⅝c; No. 2 oats, 28¼@28¾c; No. 2 white, 29@29¼c; No. 2 white, 28¼@29c; No. 2 rye, 54½c; No. 2 barley, 42@62c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; Northwestern, $1.15½; prime timothy seed, $2.82½; mess pork, per barrel, $8.70@8.75; lard, per 100-lb, $5.45@5.50; short ribs sides, (loose, $4.45@4.90; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.96@5.05; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.27. Sugars unchanged.

COTTON.—For a Saturday market, trading matched anything for volume shown by any session during the week. Prices were also higher, and the market closed steady at a net gain of 2@5 points. The local situation appeared to gain strength as the market advanced. The opening call started at an improvement of 1 point and finished at an improvement of 4 points. The rise was largely due to the bullish character of cables from Liverpool, these showing unusual spot sales (12,000 bales) for Saturday and an advance of 1@1 1-2-64d on the future list. Private cables were also of encouraging purport, the point being the excellent conditions and outlook as to the consumption of American cotton on a continued heavy demand for goods at the low prices now current.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.60	5.62	5.59	5.62@5.63
February	5.60	5.60	5.59	5.60@5.61
March	5.62	5.64	5.61	5.63@5.64
April	5.65	5.67	5.65	5.66@5.67
May	5.68	5.71	5.68	5.70@5.71
June	5.71	5.74	5.71	5.73@5.74
July	5.73	5.77	5.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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MR. EDMUNDS ON EXPANSION.

By far the strongest argument against expansion that has yet been made by anybody is put forth by ex-Senator GEORGE F. EDMUNDS in a communication to The World published in that journal yesterday. It is direct and intensely practical. There is no sentiment to mislead the judgment, no sneering to prejudice the mind. Senator EDMUNDS writes as if the United States of America was his friend and client. Many of the anti-expansionists delight in holding the Government and people of this country up to ridicule and contempt. It is a pleasure to read this powerful presentation of the anti-expansionist case from a mind so penetrating and learned as that of Senator EDMUNDS. All the fussing and fuming against imperialism in Boston has thrown scarcely one ray of light upon the problem which confronts us. They have not helped us to see and comprehend either the difficulties or the duties of our situation. The distinguished ex-Senator from Vermont, hard-headed, experienced, and perspicacious, goes to the kernel of the matter and shows us plainly what the taking of the Philippines means. He contributes to the discussion new ideas of value.

THE TIMES is not particularly concerned to controvert that part of Mr. EDMUNDS's argument in which he attempts to demonstrate that the Philippines will have no great value for us. We have never felt that the United States needed these islands, and the capital and energy we shall expend on them would produce immensely greater results at home. Mr. EDMUNDS shows that the islands already have sixty inhabitants to the square mile, a population more dense than that of Michigan; that the climate is not inviting or kindly to white people, even if the five or six chief islands were not already pretty fully populated; that the people of the Philippines never will become consumers of American products to any large extent, and that hemp, coarse tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits, and tropical woods are their only resources. All this, of course, would make us hesitate about taking the islands in a voluntary trade. It does not help us much now that we have the islands and are not quite certain what to do with them.

We cannot agree with Mr. EDMUNDS that our pledge that we did not intend to annex Cuba, but only to set its people free and give them a chance, has any applicability to the Philippines. On reflection he will probably see that he has not correctly stated that pledge. We did not assure the nations that "we made war not for conquest or expanded dominion, but solely to set the people of Cuba free." Our pledge was express and specific with regard to Cuba. It went no further. Our conquest of the Philippines was an incident of the war. We found the enemy there and whipped him. What he had fell into our hands. If we are not at liberty to keep it, then new rules of morality and of reasoning must have been devised for this war that have never been applied to former wars.

Ex-Senator EDMUNDS's views in regard to the status of the Filipinos before and after annexation are of deep interest. While they are not likely to be accepted as conclusive against annexation by anybody who now favors that policy, they are worthy of sober examination at Washington. The mere facts that the Filipinos were in rebellion against the Spaniards when we appeared on the scene, that we did not conquer them, but only their Spanish masters, and that they have not yet consented to let us govern them do not seem to us to be of controlling force. They belong to the argument that we are bound to respect the principle that all government must be with the consent of the governed. We think that argument is met and answered by the fact that, although they decline our kind offices, the Filipinos are not capable of governing themselves. We do not know where Mr. EDMUNDS gets his authority for the statement that these people are as capable of self-government as the people of Cuba. He says, "recent events have proved" this. We have not seen the proof, and base our statement of their unfitness for self-government on their behavior and on the testimony of those who know them best. We should be guilty of barbarous and horrible cruelty if we applied the principle of the consent of the governed to this dependent people. They would simply butcher each other, drive all foreigners out of the islands, and destroy their property. Our most solemn obligation in the Philippines is to maintain an orderly government in place of the one we overthrew. Even the great fundamental principles of our republican form of government must be read and applied with intelligence.

The high authority of ex-Senator EDMUNDS as a Constitutional lawyer gives interest and importance to the passage we here quote from his letter:

> All the people of these islands who were the subjects of Spain will become citizens of the United States by the mere act of cession unless the treaty of cession should provide that those who wished could remain subjects of Spain and aliens as to the United States. This has been a necessary rule of international law for hundreds of years; and the rule is founded upon the obvious fact that the people of every country, or of any part of it, must owe allegiance to and be subject to the Government of some sovereign power, be it a tribe, or Emperor, or King, or republic, and must, unless they are slaves or serfs, have the rights of such.
>
> But a republic can have no subjects. Its people must be either citizens, slaves, or aliens.
>
> If aliens they are the subjects or citizens of some other power which is bound to protect them. The transfer, therefore, of the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines to the United States makes all her subjects at once citizens of the United States.
>
> If citizens of the United States, they have all the rights that belong to other citizens in the Territories, whether on the mainland or on islands of the sea. Neither geography nor distance has anything to do with it.

Satsfying himself that the Filipinos will be citizens of the United States if the treaty is ratified, he proceeds to show that while Congress will have power to declare how they shall be governed, it cannot, any more than in the case of citizens residing in our Territories, make any law that injuriously affects personal rights. It cannot authorize a Judge to condemn a man unheard, or to take away his property without due process of law. Furthermore, "Congress cannot lawfully prevent the migration of any citizen residing in the Philippines (and every Spanish subject residing therein becomes one by force of the treaty) to our States any more than it can prevent the migration of citizens of the States to the Philippines." Here is a predicament! We shut out the Chinese, but open the door wide to seven millions of half-savages who may plague us with a wave of immigration.

We should hardly presume to say that Mr. EDMUNDS was wrong on a point of Constitutional law. We think he is wrong, however, in his reasoning when he says that the people of a republic must be either citizens, slaves, or aliens. Our Indians are not citizens, slaves, or aliens. They are our wards. They are a dependent people. So are the people of Alaska, although we call that frozen land a Territory The Supreme Court has held that it rests entirely with Congress to say when a Territory shall become a State. Judges, like other human beings, must recognize new situations and new conditions. It might be that the Supreme Court, having said that Congress has the power to say when a Territory shall become a State, might go a logical step further and say when a possesion should become a Territory. The power to grant implies the power to withhold. It seems altogether probable that the Filipinos will be held to be not citizens, but a dependent people.

Ex-Senator EDMUNDS proposes that the treaty be amended "so as to provide substantially, as the scheme has been as to Cuba, that the people of those islands should be left to govern themselves as best they may, with such guarantees for order and personal safety of the inhabitants as shall be adequate." We are unable to see how that would help us in the slightest degree. Our "guarantees for order" would be equally onerous and expensive, and the coming of the time when we could really leave our wards to themselves would be in nowise hastened. It ought to be our policy to develop the manhood of the Filipinos, to teach them, to civilize them, to build them up until in some far-off day they may be worthy to take their places as a free and self-governing people. We cannot do that in five years or in ten, as we ought to be able to do it in Cuba; and an amendment to the treaty would not shorten the period of tutelage and dependency.

A SUGGESTION FOR MR. DEPEW.

Mr. EDWARD MITCHELL touches rather gingerly the question of money given by corporations as "political contributions." He says that if they are given in any large amounts, and especially if they are given to the irresponsible party leaders, they are a great evil. No one doubts that. He does not say distinctly that they are in fact so given. This we regret, for his experience as an official and as a politician as well as his personal character, would make him an excellent witness in such matters and give great weight to any definite statement that he should make. We all of us know about the "charges" and the "scandals." Of the actual facts we do not know.

For the evil—if it exists—Mr. MITCHELL has several remedies to suggest. One, of which we cannot think very highly, is investigation by Grand Juries, and "visitation and inspection" by Justices of the Supreme Court or agents appointed by them. We do not see how this method of dealing with the matter would accomplish a great deal of good. Neither the Grand Jury nor agents appointed by the Justices could, we think, of their own motion find out enough about a subject so easily concealed to furnish ground for effective legal proceedings. And as to the employment, directly or indirectly, of Justices of the Supreme Court in the detection of violations of the law, particularly where the law itself is not very precise and comprehensive, we cannot but look upon such a suggestion as unwise. Coming from a lawyer of Mr. MITCHELL's reputation, we confess that it strikes us as a little short of amazing.

But Mr. MITCHELL has another remedy which seems to us sound and which has the great merit of having been tried with a good deal of success. It is for legislation providing as follows:

> "That no person or corporation should pay or contribute money for political purposes except directly to the Treasurers of party organizations, and compelling all such Treasurers to file itemised accounts of their receipts and disbursements with the Secretary of State, or the Clerks of their respective counties."

This is, in substance, the principle of the English law for the prevention of corrupt practices in elections. The object is to secure full publicity for all receipts and expenditures for party purposes. This necessarily requires that all moneys shall pass through the hands of known and responsible agents. Of course, the thorough application of such a principle would demand a very careful and somewhat elaborate system, such as the English law provides. Whether in this State we shall ever get such a law, or have it properly administered, depends on whether a sufficiently strong public sentiment shall demand it. Mr. CROKER and Mr. PLATT could secure it in six months. They nor either of them will do it or assent to it unless compelled. On the other hand, the officers of a dozen big corporations could accomplish the same end, and would have a strong motive for doing so. Perhaps Mr. DEPEW would be disposed to crown a long and varied career by leading such a movement.

THE SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The news from Manila continues to be disquieting rather than otherwise. Whatever may be the real influence of AGUINALDO or the real ends for which he is using it, his defiant proclamation, issued in such hot haste in response to that of Gen. OTIS, shows a temper that may make trouble. So far as we are able to judge from the known facts in the career of this young Filipino he is a man of considerable energy and ambition, a good deal of shrewdness and very little character, as the Occidentals estimate character. It may have been unavoidable, but it is clearly unfortunate that such a man, the only person having any following at all, should at this stage have assumed an attitude so clearly hostile.

Two things are obvious in our present situation: We are responsible for the maintenance of order in the Philippines, at least in those parts of the islands where there is any considerable trade. We must maintain order with the least possible resistance from the natives. But while resistance by the natives may be overcome, perhaps by gentle and tactful treatment, it may also have to be overcome by firm, prompt, and decisive action. Certainly if action is necessary it will be successful in the ratio of its firmness and promptness. Anything looking like hesitation or vacillation will be regarded as weakness and will make the ultimate action far harder and harsher.

We shall be told that the Filipinos have taken up arms for their liberty and independence, and that to resort to force to control them will be persecution. We believe that independence and liberty should be the final aim, steadily kept in view, in our dealings with them, but what we owe to them now are order and a stable government. It is a wild assumption that these could be secured by permitting AGUINALDO or any other leader to defy American authority. They can be secured at present, and probably for a long time to come, only by American control exercised with entire justice and the greatest practicable kindness, but with energy and unfaltering resolution. The task of Gen. OTIS is a difficult one, no doubt. We do not pretend to say whether he is entirely competent for it. But the Administration must know what is required, and is under the most serious responsibility to see that it is accomplished.

THE SECRET OF QUAY.

It can be no impropriety, and no disrespect to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to call attention to the curious nature of the arguments which were made before it in the case of Senator QUAY on Saturday. The Senator's counsel broadly intimated that his client was the victim of a conspiracy, in which the lower court and the District Attorney were implicated. On the other hand, the District Attorney told the Court that the question to be decided was in substance whether wealth and power could prevail against the rights of the people and protect the guilty.

The curious feature of the case is that there is some foundation for such disagreeable suggestions. It is by no means incredible that Senator QUAY would not have been brought to book before the tribunals of justice if he had not incurred the ill-feeling of politicians formerly associated with him. It is even more likely that the influence of wealth ill-gotten and of power obtained by the vilest means is being exerted to the utmost to save him from punishment and from political ruin. We have already called attention to the terror which the Senator inspires in the hearts of his most zealous opponents and to the fact that the latter do not have the support of the people in anything like the degree that would seem inevitable after the exposures of which Mr. QUAY has been the subject. That this is due, in some part, to Mr. QUAY's wealth, is undoubtedly true, but in greater part it is due to the peculiar political power that he has acquired, and which, before his day, was exercised by the younger and the elder CAMERON.

What is the secret of this power? We wish not to exaggerate, and not to ignore the complexity of any problem involving the action of a great body of people with varying interests and character. But we are convinced that more than in any one thing the secret of the sway of the bosses of Pennsylvania, and especially the present boss, lies in the firm hold taken on the minds of the voters of Pennsylvania by the dogma of protection. For more than a generation the most extensive and profitable industries of that State were protected by heavy taxes on foreign competition. The men engaged in these industries, and those, probably even a greater number, engaged in other industries connected with and dependent on these, came to believe with perfect sincerity that their prosperity, if they were rich, or their daily bread, if they were poor, would be endangered by any reduction in the rate of this protection. Their reasoning was very simple and entirely conclusive: "We live by protection; protection depends on the triumph of the Republican Party; therefore, to vote against that party, or in any way to divide or weaken it, is to invite ruin for ourselves." With the mass of a party possessed by such a feeling, it is plain that control of the machinery gave absolute control of party action. The control of the machinery could be got and was got by corrupt means, and with it went the despotic control of the votes of hundreds of thousands of ordinarily honest and sensible men. More than in any State in the Union the Republican boss of Pennsylvania laid his pitiless hand on the most intimate and vital motive of a vast population. And that is why the Republicans of Pennsylvania to-day tremble in the contemplation of his possible downfall, asking themselves if the leader—vile and cruel and polluting, as they know him to be—can be overthrown without incurring defeat for the party.

Our readers will do well not to miss the concise but very comprehensive review of the financial situation cabled from London by Mr. A. J. WILSON, which will be found in The Financial Supplement. Those who are best qualified to judge of the value of such dispatches will, we believe, most highly appreciate this feature of that publication.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Nothing could be either more tactful or more judicious than the comments and suggestions in which Archbishop CHAPELLE has summarized his ideas with regard to the condition and prospects of Puerto Rico. The mingled liberality and moderation of the Archbishop's views give evidence that the Pope's selection of a personal representative in what were recently Spain's West Indian possessions has been in every way fortunate, and his words inspire the hope that the substitution of American for Spanish forms of ecclesiasticism will be attended with much less difficulty than even the most hopeful of us had anticipated. Archbishop CHAPELLE does more than recognize clearly and without regret the fact that a radical change in the methods of Church management and support is inevitable; he also expresses cordial relief in the good intentions on which the new régime will be founded, and he offers valuable advice as to details of procedure. Haste should be made, he says, but it should be made slowly, and with due regard for racial peculiarities and keeping in mind the difference between intrinsic vices and established habits. This bears, indirectly but forcibly, on a matter that is already causing much uneasiness to many good people in this country—the matter of popular amusements. From many quarters there are coming demands for an instant suppression by our administrators in the Antilles of lotteries, the cockpit, and the bull ring, while warnings are equally numerous that any attempt to impose Anglo-Saxon standards on a Latin race will cause dangerous resentment. The question is undoubtedly a delicate one, but its satisfactory solution depends only upon the exercise of good judgment. The sports which we rightly condemn as vicious are not less reprehended by the better class of Cubans and Puerto Ricans, all of whom, and many Spaniards as well, have long protested as loudly as they dared against the perpetration of these national disgraces. But these evil sports were encouraged by the Spanish Government, which made every one of them extremely profitable to itself. With that encouragement withdrawn, the influence of the more intelligent element will make itself felt without the insistence on any hasty and puritanical legislation.

—Dr. GEORGE A. BAYNES has just returned to Montreal after a residence of some years in Chicago, and he seems to have celebrated his arrival by revealing a decidedly startling secret. When our war with Spain began Dr. BAYNES was prominent in an effort to raise at Chicago a regiment of Canadians, the object being, he says, to give practical expression to the new feeling of Anglo-American unity and a tangible proof of English sympathy with the United States. This was very charming, but it seems that it was not the doctor's first experiment with the raising of troops. "During the Venezuela controversy," he is quoted as saying, "I was at the head of a movement and had a list of 200,000 Canadians, who, although they had lived in the United States for years, were prepared, if there was an open rupture, to cross the border and shoulder a musket in defense of Canada." Now that isn't quite so charming! Just a bit disquieting, too, are the following remarks, which Dr. BAYNES made in the course of the same interview: "I believe that all Canadians earning a living in the United States would be prepared at a moment's notice to return to defend their native land. All fair-minded prominent politicians exert their influence in favor of Canada, and much more serious legislation would be adopted against this country were it not for them." We see no cause for excitement in this somewhat queer person's words, and only care to give a few more of them: "Canadians are treated fairly and well in the United States. They are preferred in posts of trust to Americans, and all of them do well wherever they are found. They retain a strongly patriotic feeling toward Canada, and the most of them do not give up their allegiance." So! And what do other Canadians say to all this?

—A Detroit Coroner has determined to obtain from the city's legal adviser an opinion on a question which, if it exists at all, is of considerable interest and importance. What the Coroner wants to know, it seems, is whether or not he should recognize the validity of a death certificate signed by a "Christian Science physician." If the Michigan laws regulating the practice of medicine are such as to leave any uncertainty whatever as to the worth of a certificate so signed, every citizen of the State has good reason eagerly to desire an instant and authoritative response to the Coroner's inquiry. It is indubitable that, if the response is affirmative, the situation is serious. In nothing more than in a doctor's power to cause or to prevent official investigation of the death of his patient does he carry a heavy responsibility, and dangers of the gravest kind threaten any community where that power is intrusted to and exercised by persons who are either ignorant or vicious. Now a "Christian Science physician" avows with pride complete lack of professional education, and therefore is incompetent to tell even so much as whether a patient is dead or alive, and, as for giving an opinion on the cause of a death, the miracle monger's own pretensions make that a grotesque absurdity. Passing over the question of competency, it must be remembered that the employment of a "Christian Science physician" proves, first, that the victim of some accident or disease, and that victim's friends and relatives, are destitute of reason, and therefore in a state of perfect helplessness; and, second, that the sufferer is in the hands of a person either conscienceless by nature or made so by gross fanaticism. We are unable to imagine a condition of affairs better calculated than this to excite alarm, one that would make foul crimes more easy—or one that would better justify the curiosity of the Detroit Coroner.

THE SPEECH OF OUR OFFICIALS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I ask what idiocy of speech has struck our officials? When Gen. Brooke issued his proclamation to the Cubans he began: "I came among you as the representative of the President," &c.

To-day Mr. John Hay writes to President McKinley: "The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, with a view to its submission to the Senate, if deemed proper [!!] a treaty of peace," &c.

One is the representative of—the other lays before the President for submission to the Senate—if deemed proper! a treaty with a foreign power.

Gentlemen—comme vous y allez—the French would say, has the Constitution of the United States been suspended or abrogated? Gen. Saint-Arnaud or de Morny could not have done better to the Prince President in December, 1852, than you have to President McKinley. J. C. B.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 6, 1899.

The Pun in the Dreyfus Joke.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Again a German, but he does not intend to exhibit any touchiness, but rather hilarity, the best expression for "unschuldige Schadenfreude" I can find. The pun in the Dreyfus joke is not miserable at all, and the answer "drei Fuss" is the only sensible one; "drei Füsse" would mean three human feet and not three feet (long.) Zoll and Fuss (as measures of length) do not form the plural. I further beg to call your attention to another little mistake: "Frankreich ist wet vom Frieden," not "von." Now let us make peace, Mr. Editor, or you will look for mistakes in my English, and I cannot expect to escape you, but then, I do not write for the public.

MAX HAESLOR.

New York, Jan. 7, 1899.

NUGGETS.

One Form of Happiness.

After a man gets old the only kind of good luck he has is to wake up from a bad dream and be thankful that it was not true.—Atchison Globe.

Valuable.

"Do you believe in the value of fresh air?"

"I do, indeed. I spent a week in the mountains, and it cost me $200."—Brooklyn Life.

Sincere Sorrow.

"Do you believe Cholly was really so cut up over being jilted as he pretended?"

"Yes, I do. He actually neglected to crease his trousers for a week."—Indianapolis Journal.

Assortment.

Mrs. Brown—I was in the new drug store to-day. It's just lovely!

Mrs. Jones—Yes?

Mrs. Brown—Yes, they have six different shades of pills!—Detroit Journal.

Weyler's Forecast.

"I don't think," growled Gen. Weyler, "that my ability as a prophet is recognized as it should be."

"What's the matter, General?"

"Well, didn't I predict that Cuba would eventually be pacified?"—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

OUT SLEIGHING WITH SOPHIA.

George V. Hobart in Baltimore American.

Oh! the goin' was delightful—never saw sich slidey snow!
It was jus' a white temptation all the time!
Everybody seemed a-sleighin' or jus' startin' out to go,
An' their smiles of satisfaction was sublime,
So I says: "It's right smart costly fór to hire, but, gee whiz!
A feller must be sporty now and then!
An', moreover, there's the lady—well, I guess I know my biz!
I ain't goin' to let her glide with other men!"
So I goes an' gits a cutter an' a tidy lookin' nag,
Then I starts to call fer Miss Sophia Twigg;
She accepts my invitation without lettin' no time drag—
(An' it on'y cost ten dollars fer the rig!)

Ain't it grand when there's good sleighin' fer to hear the jinglin' bells,
If a pretty girl is smilin' by your side!
Kinder makes a feller feel like he could loosen up some yells,
When the cutter gits to goin' at a glide!
Miss Sophia's awful bashful, an' I'm built 'at self-same way.
So we rode along as timid as two birds;
Conversation's very useful when you've got a lot to say,
But it ain't much use without you have the words.
Finally I musters courage, an' I says "The weather s fine!"
"Well, tol'able," says Miss Sophia Twigg;
Oh! the word she used was simple, but her voice it was divine—
(An' it on'y cost ten dollars fer the rig!)

Jingle! jangle! ain't it funny how the sleigh bells hints at things?
Seemed like they was all suggestin' I propose!
"Ask her!" "Jingle!" "Ask her!" "Jangle!" kinder sassy like they sings,
But plain enough, the goodness on'y knows.
So I clears my throat fer action—hem! I flicks the whip a spell;
Then I says, "How would you like if I—if I—"
She glanced up smilin' pretty, an' my feeble spirits fell,
An' I guess I let a half a mile go by.
Then I says, "If I—if I should take you out another day?"
"Well, tol'able," says Miss Sophia Twigg;
Oh! the word she used was simple, but to see them dimples play—
(An' it on'y cost ten dollars fer the rig!)

"Ask her!" "Jingle!" "Ask her!" "Jangle!" how them pesky bells did dance!
An' the horse's hoofs they got to hintin', too,
So I whispers to myself, "I will, but give me half a chance—
Proposin' ain't no easy thing to do!"
Then I buttons tight my collar, an' I lays the whip away,
An' I says, "How would you like to be—to be—"
She looked an' smiled straight at me, an' the words jus' flew away,
While my face it was a reddish sight to see.
"To be," I went on sayin', "out here sleighin' all the while?"
"Well, tol'able!" says Miss Sophia Twigg;
Oh! the word she used was easy, but to see that lovely smile—
(An' it on'y cost ten dollars fer the rig!)

I reckon 'at we rode afore we turned about ten miles—
The shortest ten 'at ever was surveyed!
Me settin' there a-baskin' in the beauty of her smiles,
An' tryin' fer to ask her, but afraid.
Two dozen times, I reckon, did I muster courage brave,
An' set myself right firm down to the task,
But the way her eyes laughed at me wouldn't let my heart behave,
An' the fatal question never could I ask.
"How would you like to be—to go—to have"—an' then I'd switch,
"Well, tol'able!" says Miss Sophia Twigg;
Oh! the word it wasn't costly, but her voice was sweet an' rich—
(An' it on'y cost ten dollars fer the rig!)

It was moonlight when we started on the road 'at led fer home,
An' the little stars was blinkin' in the sky;
Oh! the night was sentimental—what some folks would call a pome!
So I says now here is where I do or die!
Then I loosens up my collar, an' I grabs my trusty whip,
'Gainst the dashboard firm I goes an' plants my feet;
Then in one breath out I speaks it, 'fore my courage it can slip:
"Oh, Sophia, you are lookin' mighty sweet!
How would you like to be my own an' ownest on'y bride?"
"Well, tol'able!" said Miss Sophia Twigg;
Oh! the worc she used was simple, but fer that word I'd a died—
(An' I'd paid a thousand dollars fer the rig!)

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Every year there seems to be a tendency in society as well as in other walks of life to put away the old-fashioned and time-honored observances of the Sunday, and to adopt the Continental customs. London has become quite a gay place on Sundays during the season. There are the promenaders in the park, where all society is on dress parade, numerous luncheons and afternoons and an almost universal dining at restaurants. In New York, which follows London closely, until a few years ago it was not considered correct to drive on Sundays, but this last Winter the avenue has been filled with handsome equipages. Nearly every woman is at home informally, and the luncheons and dinners are as many almost as on any week evening. There is also the Friday to Monday house party in the country. Yesterday the city was very gay, and the avenue was crowded. The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House attracted a fashionable audience, and the restaurants, especially Sherry's and Delmonico's, were well patronized. The Metropolitan Club had quite a large number of members with their families and friends dining there.

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This morning Miss Susanne Adams will sing at the first supplementary musicale given by Mr. Morris Bagby, and there will be a meeting of the Post-Graduate Hospital Sewing Class at the residence of Mrs. James A. Burden, 908 Fifth Avenue. These two events will take up the attention of feminine fashionables for the morning and the early afternoon. Mrs. Arthur Turnure gives a reception at her residence, 55 East Fifty-second Street, from 4 to 7, and the second reception given by Mrs. J. Watts Kearny and Miss May Kearny, 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, will take place. There are several smaller "at homes," and among these Mrs. William H. Jackson, 556 Madison Avenue; Mrs. George Hammond McLean, 126 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Edward Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, 31 East Fiftieth Street.

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There will be two large dances this evening. One will be the ball given by Mrs. William Astor, and called by her a small dance. This will be an entertainment on a somewhat large scale. Mrs. Astor has sent out about 300 invitations, and there will be about 250 people present. The decorations will not be elaborate. Mrs. Astor will receive in the drawing room, and dancing will be in the picture gallery. The supper will be served in the John Jacob Astor mansion, which adjoins, and, as on all former occasions when dances have been given, the two houses will be thrown into one. Supper will be served at small tables. There will be a cotillion, which Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has been asked to lead. Mrs. Orme Wilson will dance with him.

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The second Junior Cotillion will take place in the large ballroom at Sherry's. The invitations state that the cotillion will begin at 10. Supper will be served at midnight. Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the dancing with Miss Stokes. The patronesses of this cotillion include Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. Henry Barbey, Mrs R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Henry De Coppet, Mrs. F. J. de Peyster, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Benjamin Aymar Sands, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and other well-known women. The débutantes will be out in full force, and some of the guests will go to Mrs. Astor's dance after the cotillion has been danced.

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A very enjoyable "petit souper" was given on Saturday by Mr. Louis Sherry, at his Fifth Avenue establishment, to introduce Baron Edelsberg of Vienna, who is a pianist of note, and who will play at Sherry's every evening this Winter. The guests were some fifty in number, and included Judges, lawyers, merchants, men of leisure, journalists, artists, and men-about-town, all of whom were of note. Baron Edelsberg played a number of selections of the lighter variety, including some delicious Viennese waltzes. The Park sisters assisted in the programme, and the affair concluded with a delightful supper. Several parties who had been supping in the restaurant, among which there were several fashionable women, sat in the conservatory during the musicale. Among these were the Princess de Wrede, who wore a gorgeous Empire gown of white flowered brocade, with a waist of Russian fashion, a rich Oriental velvet, studded and embroidered in gold thread and precious stones. A small diamond tiara was worn in the hair, and a necklace of emeralds and pearls and some beautiful turquoises were among the jewels. The Princess, who leaves this week for a visit to Miss Cassini, the niece of the Russian Ambassador at Washington, was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Torrey, the artist and his wife, (the latter in a Paris frock of ciel blue,) the Baron Fishhoff, and Mr. Edward Brandus.

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Mr. Elliott Pendleton Schenck will give the first of three recitals at the Waldorf-Astoria on the music dramas of Richard Wagner this morning. The patronesses of these lectures are Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Mrs. Rainsford, Mrs. John Bowers, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, and Mrs. Pemberton Berman. Mr. Schenck has given musical recitals in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and at the latter city especially he is a great social favorite. He married last year Mrs. Hillen, who was Miss Sophia Frick, a sister of Mrs. Robert Garrett.

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The second reception with music was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Reginald De Koven at her house, No. 83 Irving Place. It was very largely attended, and the programme included several solos from artists of the Metropolitan Opera.

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It is good news indeed that was cabled over from Paris yesterday announcing the intention of the Minister of Public Instruction to confer upon Mrs. Walden Pell the decoration of Palmes Academiques in recognition of her interest in and good advice to young girls studying for the musical stage. Mrs. Pell is a venerable lady now, approaching the celebration of a century of a life devoted to doing good. Friends will be glad to hear that she has recovered entirely from an attack of bronchitis. Mrs. Pell is not the only American woman, however, who has received decorations in the cause of literary and artistic work in France. Mrs. Louis Haggin is also a favored one, not with the Academic Palms, but with the membership of the Bibliotheque, an honor which has been granted to only one other of her sex, and that a Frenchwoman, Mme. Adam. Mrs. Pell has written very cleverly, and Mrs. Haggin has produced a volume of translated love songs of the sixteenth century which are delightfully done.

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Pneumonia and grip are prevalent also in Paris, and among the invalids have been Mr. William Oothout, the father of Mrs. Riggs and Miss Margareta Lawrence. There has been much dinner giving in Paris, and among the hostesses has been Mrs. Sharon, the wife of Senator Sharon. At a dinner given by her recently Mrs. George Ingraham, Mrs. Frederick Sharon, Mrs. Butterworth, Miss Fettridge, Miss Blackington, and Mr. De Courcey Forbes. Mrs. Waddington gave a small diplomatic dinner at which were present Chevalier Steuers, Miss Steuers, Marchioness de Talleyrand, Miss Munroe, Miss Waddington, and Mrs. Albertine.

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Among the recent Americans in Paris were Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Peters, Mrs. Robert Leroy, Mrs. Motley, Marshall Field, Jr., and John R. Martin. The Duc Loubat and party, including De Courcey Forbes and Mr. Shepherd, have gone to Egypt, sailing on Saturday from Genoa. Mrs. Griswold Greay and Miss Ethel Irvin are at Palermo, and Mrs. Charles Whittier and Miss Whittier are en route for Rome. Miss Irvin, who has been suffering from weak lungs, is much better. Mrs. Cuyler, the mother of Lady Grey Egerton, has sailed with Mrs. R. G. Dun for Egypt. George Lord Day and his sailing yacht Fleur de Lys have put in at Gibraltar after a severe experience in a gale off the Balearic Islands. She sailed on Friday for the United States.

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Mrs. Edward Willing has returned to Philadelphia, from which place she has been absent for some weeks. She had come to New York to see both of her daughters off to Europe. She had kept the strictest seclusion from society until the meeting of the Fortnightly Club in Philadelphia on Tuesday. She appeared there in black velvet, with some of the Ridgway diamonds. She had had very encouraging news from Mrs. Astor, whose severe illness was announced in Philadelphia in the early Autumn.

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A number of Philadelphia people will arrive in this city to-day, having been invited to Mrs. Astor's ball. Among those who are expected are the two Misses Willing, cousins of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who were such belles at Bar Harbor.

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Lady Cunard has a large party at her country house, Nevill Holt, near Market Harborough, in England. The Prince and Princess Hatzfeldt have been among her guests. Market Harborough is a great centre for hunting, and it was here that Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane passed Winter before last. Lady Alice Montagu, the daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, has returned from St. Moritz much improved in health, and has been paying country house visits in England. Mrs. Mackay is still at her town house in Carleton Terrace, but she expects to leave in a few weeks for the Riviera. Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, who was Miss Ballestier, and who has many New York friends, has been giving house parties in her new home at Rottingdean, Brighton. She has had as guests Lady Burne-Jones and other literary celebrities.

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The diner de luxe at Sherry's last night was largely attended. This was chiefly due to the desire to hear Baron Elsberg, the new pianist from Vienna, who improvised on a piano situated in the palm garden. There was a great demand for places, and tables had to be set in the hall. Among the diners were Col. John Jacob Astor, Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, F. R. Newbold, Jr., and Mrs. Tobias, Eugene Fischoff, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Naunburg, and George Wallen and Miss Laura Wallen.

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Mrs. Deacon, who now lives under the name of Mrs. Baldwin, is in Paris, and she was given a theatre party there by Count de la Houssaye.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Mme. Eames, M. Saleza, M. Plançon, and Mr. Bispham the Soloists.

A combination of four popular singers at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was too much for the public. It could not stay away. There was a large audience. But if Mr. Grau continues to be so generous he may yet have to parade his famous "Huguenots" cast in order to get a profitable audience. The assembly of last night was in fine humor and was out for encores with the familiar zest. The four solo singers of the evening were Mme. Emma Eames, M. Saleza, the tenor; M. Plançon, and Mr. Bispham. Mme. Eames chose to resurrect a very antiquated air from Gluck's "Armide" as her principal number. She sang it well, but it was not an air fitted to show either her voice or her style to the best advantage. But she was recalled, and she then gave the audience a treat of which it was perhaps not aware. She was clad in the jet-spangled gown which she wore at the Callender-De Forest musicale, and she sang one of the songs which she sang there—a song by Victor Harris, who accompanied her. She was heard afterward with M. Plançon in a duet by Faure, "The Crucifix," which had to be repeated.

M. Saleza sang a very pleasing aria from Ernst Reyer's "Sigurd," and sang it admirably. His second scheduled number was E. Gehli's "Le Voila Revenue." He delighted the audience, and had to give additional numbers, of course. M. Plançon, who was not in the best of voice, sang with fine skill and sentiment an aria from Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord." Mr. Bispham confined himself to songs with piano accompaniment. They were Schubert's "Who is Sylvia?" and "Hark, hark, the lark," Beethoven's "Die Himmel Rühmen," and Walter Damrosch's "Danny Deever." The orchestra played the overture to "Der Freischütz," the nocturne and scherzo from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and a Turkish march by Mozart.

"La Belle Helene's" Opening Postponed.

Manager George W. Lederer announces the postponement of the first performance of "La Belle Helene" at the Casino from to-morrow night until Thursday in order to permit of a sufficiency of scenic and costume rehearsals.

No Wednesday Matinees of "Zaza."

Charles Frohman has decided to abandon for the present the Wednesday matinées of "Zaza" at the Garrick Theatre, owing to the strain on Mrs. Leslie Carter, who plays the title rôle.

THE DEMOCRACY IN 1900.

Senator Jones Says It May Demand Free Silver at a New Ratio—The House Leadership.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senator Jones of Arkansas says Mr. Croker made a mistake when he declared that free silver at 16 to 1 was dead.

"I happen to be in a position to know," said Senator Jones "that free silver, as a Democratic issue, is not dead, neither is it sleeping, and I am confident there will be a reaffirmation in 1900 of so much of the Chicago platform as declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. There may be some modification as to the ratio, but the Democratic Party is loyal to the free-silver cause."

It is reported here that Mr.

RUSSIA IS NOT DISARMING

Activity in Army and Navy Reported to a London Paper.

SENDING TROOPS TO THE EAST

More Men Said to Have Been Enrolled in November and October than Ever Before.

LONDON, Jan. 9—The Sebastopol correspondent of The Times, who has been touring in European Russia for two months to discover, if possible, some evidence on the part of the Russian Government to give effect to the disarmament proposals of Emperor Nicholas, says all his observation is quite to the contrary. The correspondent remarks:

"At the naval dock yards I found feverish activity. Not a man has been withdrawn from the frontiers. The Ministers of War and Marine have been inspecting all the important military and naval stations, urging an acceleration of the preparations for defense, but, apparently, never mentioning the Czar's manifesto. The number of men enrolled in the army and navy during the months of October and November last was larger than ever. Reinforcements are being sent to the Far East as fast as they can be transported, while all the garrisons along the Russo-Turkish frontier are being largely increased."

AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN ILL.

Reported that He Is Not Expected to Live Very Long.

BOMBAY, Jar. 8.—Dr. Clements, who for some time has been attached to the military service of the Ameer of Afghanistan in the capacity of veterinary surgeon, has just arrived here from Kabul, the Afghan capital. He says that the Ameer is in ill-health and cannot be expected to live long.

Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, who was born in 1845, is the eldest son of Ufzul Khan and nephew of the Ameer Shere Ali. During the civil war in 1864 in Afghanistan he played a leading part on the side of his father against his uncle and gained several battles. The great victories of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai were mainly due to his ability. He was intrusted with the Governorship of Balkh, where he made himself popular by his moderation and by marrying the daughter of the Chief of Badakshan.

In 1888, however, he was unable to offer a successful resistance to his cousin, Yakub Khan, son of Shere Ali, who defeated him at Bajgah, near Bamain, and also finally at Tinah Khan. Abdurrahman then fled from the country, ultimately reaching Russian territory. The Russian General Kaufmann permitted him to reside at Samarcand and allowed him a pension of 25,000 rubles a year. Here he remained until 1879, when he slowly made his way through Balkh to the Kabul frontier, and in July of 1880 he was formally chosen by the leading men of Kabul and acknowledged by the British Indian Government as Ameer of Afghanistan. From the British Indian Government he receives a subsidy of £160,000 ($800,000) a year, with large gifts of artillery, rifles, and ammunition to improve his military force.

COUNT KAROLYI'S SUICIDE.

It Is Believed that Ill-Health Caused Him to Take His Life.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It appears that Count Franz Karolyi, late attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, in London, who committed suicede by shooting himself with a revolver at his apartments, in Piccadilly, on Friday night, wrote a letter to Count Mensdorff-Pouilly-Dietrichstein, Counsellor to the Austro-Hungerian Legation, on Friday, intimating his intention of committing suicide, but givng no reason. His colleagues believe that neither monetary difficulties nor disappointment in love, but ill-health led him to the act. He had been weak from infancy and suffered from spinal and lung troubles.

Count Franz was the nephew, not the son, as has been cabled, of the former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Berlin, the late Count Aloys Karolyi. His father is Count Tiberius Karolyi de Nagy-Karolyi, President of the Hungarian Chamber of Magnates.

THE SHANGHAI SETTLEMENT.

British Pleased Because Americans Helped to Bring It About.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times says editorially this morning: "The announcement by the United States Minister to China (Mr. Edwin H. Conger) of a satisfactory settlement of the Shanghai question is doubly welcome, for it assures us that we have secured a point of considerable importance to our commercial and other interests in Shanghai, and that we have secured it by the co-operation with a power whose friendship we especially prize.

"Other nations in Europe and Asia will not be slow to appreciate the meaning of our success, and we may hope that the other powers interested will exert pressure at Peking to get an immediate extension of the general settlement at Shanghai."

TO PURSUE THE DERVISHES.

Gen. Kitchener Will Send a Strong Expedition to Darfur.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—According to a dispatch to The Daily News from Cairo, Gen. Lord Kitchener, the Sirdar, has decided to send a strong expedition against Khalifa Abdullah, who is now in Darfur, with a large force of dervishes, and has been taking the aggressive against the local tribesmen.

A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, announces that 250 men of the Irish Fusiliers have been ordered to Khartoum. As the Soudan has hitherto been garrisoned only by native troops, the step is variously interpreted.

SAGASTA AND SPAIN'S CRISIS.

Believed at Madrid that He Wants to Postpone It.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—The partisans of the Government believe that Señor Sagasta will again endeavor to postpone the Cabinet crisis by suggesting to the Queen Regent that she use her constitutional powers to ratify the treaty, when the American Senate shall have ratified it, and then convoke the present Cortes at the beginning of February, in which event Señor Sagasta would form a Weylerist Cabinet and reconstruct his party.

Señor Sagasta went for a drive to-day. A dispatch received from Havana says that all the Spanish soldiers have now left the island.

The Imprisonment of San Martin.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning that the United States Government ought to demand of Spain the pardon of Col. Julison San Martin, who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at Ceuta, the Spanish penal colony in Morocco, for abandoning Ponce, Puerto Rico, where he was in command of the Spanish troops when the United States forces under Gen. Miles landed in Puerto Rico.

Socialists Have Riots at Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—The Socialist annual pilgrimage to-day to the tomb of Blanqui, in the Cemetery of Père Lachaise led to riots between the rival partisans of M. Henri Rochefort, editor of the Intransigeant, and M. Jaures, editor of the Socialist Petite République. Many were injured and the police made a number of arrests. The wreath intended for the tomb was trampled upon.

Austria-Hungary to Have an Embassy

LONDON Jan. 9.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, referring to the report that the United States and the Austro-Hungarian Governments have been considering the elevation of their resepotive Legations to the rank of Embassies, asserts that this course has been definitely agreed upon.

Ashore at Entrance to Sues Canal.

PORT SAID, Jan. 8.—In a gale here the light on the breakwater was carried off, and it is impossible to lend assistance to the British steamer Golden Cross, from Batoum, which is ashore at the entrance to the canal.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

PROBABLE PROGRAMME OF LORD CHARLES BERESFORD DEFINED.—It is expected that Lord Charles Beresford, who will reach London via San Francisco and New York in the middle of February, will raise the whole question of British interests in China through a series of addresses in the House of Commons. It is the belief in New-Chang as well as in London that he has reported unofficially from time to time to Downing Street concerning the conditions in which he found things in the East, and that it is in a great measure owing to the character of his reports that the British fleet has been arriving, and that certain departments of the British Army are about to be reorganized. According to a private letter recently received in London from New-Chang, Lord Charles was greatly impressed while there by the details of Russia's scheme of gradual absorption. At Port Arthur, it is said, he was overwhelmed by the progress militant Russia was making there. She has mounted sixty heavy guns on modern works, which command not only the harbor but the bay for miles around. The place is crowded with thousands of Muscovite troops. In New-Chang, also, everything is becoming Russianized, and this without particularly alarming the Celestial inhabitants. It is affirmed that Lord Charles is confident that Russia alone is to be feared in British dealings with the Chinese Empire; at the same time he believes that the Chinese are much more friendly to the British than to the Russians, or could easily be made so if the proper, patient advancements were made. One significant point in all this, the New-Chang letter says, is while until Lord Charles Beresford arrived the British Government had been utterly deceived as to the magnitude of Russia's armed progress in the Far East, and there is no longer any doubt that the Trans-Siberian Railway has been sufficiently completed to serve as a means of transportation for reinforcements of men and munitions to the territory that has been leased by Russia from the Chinese.

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THE CASE OF THE VICOMTESSE DE GOUFFROY D'ABBANS.—The Vicomte de Gouffroy d'Abbans has begun divorce proceedings against his wife, the Vicomtesse, in the First Chamber of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, Paris. Four or five years ago the couple visited this country, and staid for some time in this city and in Boston, accepting the hospitality of people to whom they had brought letters of introduction furnished by Americans who had met them in Paris. The Vicomtesse spoke English surprisingly well for a foreigner, and explained the fact by saying that she had had an English governess in her youth. With the usual remorselessness of a French court, the Judge, while interrogating the Vicomtesse, confronted her with the story of her past life. It seems that her maiden name was Marie Chabond, and her father was a carpenter of Lyons. She was educated at a convent, and later on became an inmate, as a governess, of the household of a Chicago millionaire whose family resided in Paris. The family on returning to Chicago brought Mlle. Chabond with them, where she remained for two years. Hence her knowledge of English. She was finally obliged to leave her position owing to a painful domestic scandal. After a short sojourn in New York she went to Madrid where she passed herself off as the widow of a South American coffee grower who had left her very well provided for. She was received into the best society in the Spanish capital, and when she returned to France it was as the bearer of letters to some of the best families in the Faubourg St. Germain. The Parisian papers say that her entry into Paris was a sort of triumph. She came on her steam yacht, the Jupiter, which she brought up the river to the Quai d'Orsay. She sailed herself the Comtesse de Beauregard, asserting that the title came to her through her late husband's father who had run away from Paris to Brazil when quite young, and established himself there. The history of one branch of the de Beauregard family seemed to bear out her story, and to give her at least a courtesy right to her title. A few years ago she was married to the Vicomte de Gouffroy d'Abbans. The property of the Vicomte, who, it is said, has many wealthy American friends, consists in three oil paintings—that of the Comtesse de Beauregard, as shown by the marriage settlements, of a very large sum of money, and the steam yacht. After a voyage or two on the yacht in the Mediterranean and a journey to America, the Vicomte went away for two years. During his absence the Vicomtesse figured on several occasions in the police courts, with the result that the husband has now applied for divorce.

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THE DEATH OF THE VERY REV. CANON BROSNAN.—The Very Rev. Canon Brosnan, P. P., of Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland, died on Christmas Day, and, according to the consensus of opinion of the English and Irish press, by his death the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland has lost a remarkable member of its priesthood. Canon Brosnan was well known to the clergy of the United States. Cahirciveen is a village of less than 2,000 inhabitants, in a remote and sparsely populated district of Kerry. Close to the village are the ruins of the mansion in which Daniel O'Connell was born in 1775, and the task to which Canon Brosnan devoted the last quarter of a century of his life was to raise in Cahirciveen to the memory of the "Liberator" one of the most magnificent and ornate churches in Ireland. He took absolutely no part in the political movements in Ireland, although pressure from a high station was brought to bear upon him to force him to do so. He devoted himself exclusively to collecting subscriptions to defray the enormous expense of erecting the O'Connell Memorial Church. He paid visits to the United States, returning each time with large sums of money. It is said that he obtained contributions from persons of every class and creed in Ireland, from every Lord Lieutenant and every Chief Secretary. During the session of Parliament he spent much time in the lobby, and, it is asserted, members of all parties and creeds opened their purses freely for him, under the irresistible spell of the genial Canon's humorous and persuasive appeals. The body of Canon Brosnan was buried under the great church which had been erected to commemorate the services of Daniel O'Connell in the cause of Catholic emancipation.

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HOW ZOLA MADE HIS DEPARTURE FROM PARIS.—L'Aurore of Paris has lately given an interesting account of the way in which Emile Zola fled from Paris after he had been condemned by the Versailles court. When he withdrew from the courtroom, and before judgment had been pronounced, his counsel, Maître Labori, took the novelist in a cab to the house of a friend, sent word to Mme. Zola to come there provided with clothes and money for her husband, and then went away to buy a railway ticket for London. M. Zola quietly dined at a neighboring restaurant, and then hastened to the St. Lazare Station in a cab with his wife, who had so completely lost her wits that she had brought as her husband's baggage only his chemise de nuit, done up in a newspaper. Once arrived in England, M. Zola, who knew not a word of English, followed the minute directions laid down in a paper given him by M. Clémenceau before his departure from Paris. This paper contained the name of the station at which he was to stop, the address he should give to the cabman when he arrived, and all the details of measures that he must take before reaching an obscure village near Birmingham. To accomplish this end, M. Zola had simply to show the paper to the officials with whom he came into necessary contact. Everything moved without a hitch, and the novelist was soon completely lost to the world. M. Zola did not hide in either Belgium or Switzerland, as has been reported, but has remained ever since his flight in England, his address being known only to his most intimate friends.

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THE ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE SOUTH POLE.—L'Eclair of Paris recently published an elaborate article, "très documenté," signed Dagoubert, and concerning itself with the discovery of the South Pole. According to Dagoubert the region about the pole is inhabited and organized as a kingdom, having the name "L'Etat d'Adélie." It is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, of whom 60,000 are French and 40,000 are Papuans. A traveler who, Dagoubert says, happened to reach this country of the south pole, has lately arrived in Paris. He is about to apply to the Ministry, and proposes a protectorate of the country and a subsidy for it of 40,000,000f. a year. There is said to be much gold in the country, which is jealously guarded by the inhabitants. Some notice is being paid to M. Dagoubert by scientific men, and he is likely, it is said, to attract as much attention in Paris as Louis de Rougemont and his Australian tales did in London.

MEDICINE WITH WRONG SPOON.

Mrs. Rizzo Takes an Overdose of Her Husband's Panacea with Startling Results.

Antonio Rizzo, an industrious Italian tailor, who spends his leisure moments in the bosom of a good-sized family on the top floor of 310 East Twenty-sixth Street, was nearly scared out of a year's growth yesterday by the effects of an overdose of medicine. It was not he who took the overdose, but his wife.

The effects of the medicine were not serious, though Antonio was at first inclined to believe them fatal. The medicine was a preparation of hypophosphites, which the tailor had been imbibing at prescribed intervals for bronchitis. He is enthusiastic over its merits, and extolled it highly when questioned on the subject last night.

"See disa bot'?" he demanded, shaking it vigorously under the inquirer's nose. "I am sick. I hava de broncheetis. I taka five bot' like 'im in de lasta two mont'. Disa bot' say anybody gota bad cold gota nervousness takea disa bot'."

When Mrs. Rizzo lately complained of needing a tonic the "bot'" was promptly called into service, the dose being one teaspoonful in a glass of water three times a day. She improved under the treatment. About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, however, Mrs. Rizzo was afflicted with a severe headache.

In desperation she seized the "bot" and poured out two generous tablespoonfuls, which she mixed with some water, and drank.

"Do you feel better, my dear?" inquired her solicitous husband. "Oh, so much, so much!" she replied. "Invaluable remedy!" or words to that effect.

As a matter of fact Mrs. Rizzo began to experience a sudden exhilaration customarily produced by fluid refreshment of a more inviting kind. The headache went, her eyes brightened, and the world did the same. This was all very well until half an hour later when her head commenced to swim and she fell in what resembled a fit.

She frothed at the mouth, and Rizzo made for the street and there encountered "Ajax" Whittaker, the strong man of the police force, who is in the bicycle squad. "Ajax" was told that Mrs. Rizzo was poisoned, and he "scorched" for Bellevue Hospital, while the anxious husband hastened to his family physician, Dr. Eberhard W. Dittrich, at 303 East Twenty-third Street. Dr. Dittrich reached the Rizzo home before the ambulance surgeon from Bellevue did, and soon restored Mrs. Rizzo to a better state of health.

Mrs. Rizzo was cheerful and apparently well in the evening, and quite equal to the task of explaining her mishap to visitors as well as her defects in the English tongue would permit.

RAILWAYS AND STREET PAVING.

No Legal Foundation for the Claims of the Commissioners of Accounts, Mr. Vreeland Says.

In presenting a report to the Mayor purporting to show that various railroad companies are indebted to the city in the sum of $875,460.30 for repairs to pavements, the Commissioners of Accounts have only followed a time-honored custom of their office, according to H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Mr. Vreeland said last evening that many similar reports had been made by former Commissioners of Accounts, including the immediate predecessors of those now in office, and the best evidence that there was no legal foundation for the alleged claims was the fact that none of them had ever been collected.

"The question of the liability of the companies," said Mr. Vreeland, "is purely one of law. It has been the subject of investigation by lawyers for many years, and of considerable litigation, all of which has resulted in favor of the companies. No new point is raised by the report now presented, and the mere continued assertion of claims that have been pronounced baseless cannot give them legal force.

"The whole question depends upon what is included under the head of repairs to pavements which the law requires the railroad companies to make. The companies have never disputed that when they tear up a pavement in the course of construction work they are bound to restore it to proper condition. Not only that, but they concede their obligation to keep the pavements in repair in the portions of streets occupied by their tracks. Large gangs of men are constantly employed in this work, and whenever notice is received that there is a bad spot in a pavement the necessary repairs are made immediately.

"The alleged claims which form the subject of the report of the Commissioners of Accounts are for work of an entirely different character. They are all for new pavements, the cost of which, as the companies assert and as the courts have held, does not come under the head of repairs, and is therefore justly chargeable to the City Treasury, to which the companies contribute the same as other taxpayers. The railroad companies are willing to keep existing pavements in good condition, but when an old pavement is taken up and a new one laid, whether for a block or for the entire length of a street, it is essentially an original public improvement, for which the city at large must pay.

"The sums mentioned in the report of the Commissioners have been accumulating almost ever since the business of street railroading began in this city. If the liability of the railroad companies could have been established the claims would have been paid long ago. That none of them has been paid either voluntarily or as the result of litigation is proof enough that the companies have discharged all their legal obligations."

BOTH CLAIMED THE DIAMONDS.

Mrs. Mary E. Sullivan and Her Accuser, Mrs. Taylor, Meet in Court.

Mrs. Mary E. Sullivan strongly protested her innocence to the charge of stealing $2,350 worth of diamond jewelry when arraigned at the Yorkville Court yesterday. "I am a respectable married woman," she said, "and, as God is my judge, I know nothing of the jewelry."

"The evidence is very weak against you," said Magistrate Flammer, "but I am compelled to hold you for further examination Tuesday in $2,500 bail."

Mrs. Ella M. Taylor of 142 East Thirteenth Street was the complainant. She declared positively that no other than Mrs. Sullivan could be the thief. According to Mrs. Taylor she had known Mrs. Sullivan for some time; Mrs. Taylor had $5,000 worth of jewelry, which she kept in her jewelry case in her dressing room. She saw the jewelry on the afternoon of Dec. 5, and a few hours later Mrs. Sullivan called and asked permission to spend the night there. It was granted.

They slept in the same room, and the next morning Mrs. Sullivan left. A few hours later Mrs. Taylor opened her bureau drawer to look at a ring, and then discovered that over half of her jewelry was gone. Among the jewelry stolen was a pair of solitaire diamond earrings, valued at $900. Detectives arrested Mrs. Sullivan at her home, at Bath Beach, L. I., on Saturday. She wore at the time a pair of diamond earrings which she claimed she bought a few years ago.

When Mrs. Taylor caught sight of the earrings in court she said: "They are mine. I can recognize them out of a million." She then produced a receipt showing she had purchased a pair of earrings at a Sixth Avenue store.

"No, they are mine," as strongly persisted Mrs. Sullivan, "and I want them."

"Why, this woman has been penniless as long as I have known her. How could she have diamonds?" asked Mrs. Taylor.

"No one can say anything against me. I am a respectable woman, and my two sons are at Fordham College."

"As both of you claim ownership of the diamonds," said the Magistrate, "I shall adjourn the hearing to enable you to bring witnesses."

Decker to Die To-day.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Balier Decker, the young colored man who murdered his wife near Tottenville, S. I., in March last, will go to the electric chair to-morrow, probably about 11 o'clock. To-day he was visited by the Rev. Father St. John of this place, who is his spiritual adviser, and by two Sisters of Charity, who remained some time talking to him.

For Princeton Library.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 8.—It was announced to-day that George A. Armour of the class of '77 has given $1,000 to Princeton University to found a classical department in the university library. For the next three years he will give $2,700 annually for the further support of the department.

FIGHT AGAINST FOUR TRACKS.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters Asks His Congregation for Money to Wage War on Third Avenue Railroad.

"The time has arrived when it is necessary to raise money for the purpose of bringing an action in the court in the hope of preventing a wealthy corporation from putting additional electric railroad tracks in Amsterdam Avenue," said the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters to his congregation in St. Michael's Episcopal Church yesterday morning. "I trust that not only the members of my church and of other congregations in this neighborhood, but that all citizens who are interested in the welfare of the community, will give their aid to our side in the warfare which we have inaugurated against the proposed encroachment upon the rights of the people.

"Let every person, whether he or she be a property holder or not, give something, much or little, according to the financial means of the individual, to defray the cost of such legal steps as we have decided to take in this matter. I am confident that we will win in the contest against the corporation. For immediate use in the beginning of the suit at law we require the sum of $5,000. The appeal which I make for money is urgent. I wish to thoroughly impress upon the minds of my hearers the great importance of my appeal. My friends, talk of this matter to your friends and neighbors. If every one of us will do something we can accomplish our object and prevent the threatened menace to our rights.

"Men who hold high positions in the community and who would continue to have confidence reposed in them by the public must show that selfishness and mere personal interests are not given the preference over the welfare of the community at large. Unselfishness should be the prevailing spirit in city and State as well as National affairs.

"Judges, Mayors, Governors, Presidents, and all in authority, and all who seek political preferment, know that the strong man of the police force, who is in the bicycle squad, "Ajax" was told that Mrs. Rizzo was poisoned, and he "scorched" for Bellevue Hospital, while the anxious husband hastened to his family physician, Dr. Eberhard W. Dittrich, at 303 East Twenty-third Street. Dr. Dittrich reached the Rizzo home before the ambulance surgeon from Bellevue did, and soon restored Mrs. Rizzo to a better state of health.

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OTHER PREACHERS SOLICIT FUNDS.

Father Galligan Asks If the Children Should Not Be Considered.

The Rev. Father James M. Galligan of the Church of the Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Avenue, spared no words in telling his congregation what he thought of the corporation that wants to lay a second set of subtrolley tracks on that avenue. He asked for contributions, large and small, and counseled the most energetic opposition to the scheme.

He characterized the plan of the railroad company as an "outrage and an insult to the intelligence of the public." The "greed of corporations" was responsible for the affair in mind. He turned to the 800 children that were singing in the Sunday school, and asked if they were not to be thought of as well as the pockets of stockholders and politicians.

The Rev. Dr. John Balcolm Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church also described the situation to the congregation, and appealed to its members for funds. Other preachers on the avenue did likewise.

BOY HIGHWAYMEN IN HOBOKEN.

Two Youths From This City Relieved of Their Valuables.

Ever since the meadows near Hoboken have been frozen over, making good skating, that section has been infested by juvenile highwaymen, who had repeatedly held up small boys and girls going to skate on the meadows. The robbers took all the money, gloves, skates, and other valuables of the children.

Yesterday afternoon two boys from this city—Edward Daly of 457 West Thirtieth Street, twelve years old, and William Wagner of 459 West Thirtieth Street, aged fifteen—were set upon by a gang near the foot of Fourteenth Street, Hoboken, and were relieved of their money, gloves, and skates. The thieves tried to take their overcoats, but the two boys escaped. They met Policeman Harrison, who arrested four boys between the ages of fourteen and sixteen, whom they charge with participation in the affair.

CHASE AFTER A COAT THIEF.

Servant Girls Pursue a Man, Who Is Arrested in a Car.

A man fleeing down Clinton Street, Brooklyn, hotly pursued by two hatless and aproned maids and a boy, was the unusual sight which brought the residents of that quiet street to their windows yesterday afternoon. The man was George Watson, who went into Dr. Ernest Palmer's house, at 155 Clinton Street and asked to see the physician. Maria Little, the maid, went to call the doctor, and got back just in time to see Watson disappearing, clad in the physician's overcoat.

Without hesitating Maria yelled "Stop thief!" and gave chase, followed by the doctor's boy, Alfonso Pfau. Lena Newhouse, the maid of Dr. A. J. C. Skene of 146 Clinton Street, heard the cries, saw the pursuit, and instantly recollected that on Jan. 5 somebody had abstracted her employer's overcoat. She thought she recognized the man, and she, too, darted into the street without stopping to get her hat and cloak, and joined in the pursuit.

A trolley car was passing on Atlantic Avenue, and Watson jumped on board. The chase had attracted the attention of Detectives McDonald and Brennan, who also took the car, and put Watson under arrest. He was locked up in the Amity Street Station. Lena Newhouse identified him as the man who stole Dr. Skene's overcoat.

Goldberg—Schwartz.

Miss Julia Schwartz, daughter of Mrs. Bernard Schwartz, and Barnett B. Goldberg were married yesterday in Carnegie Hall. The Rev. Dr. David Davidson, pastor of Temple Ahawath Chesed, performed the ceremony beneath a bower of evergreens. The bride was given away by her brother, Leo Schwartz. Palms, evergreens, and roses formed the decorations. The bride wore white satin and a tulle veil, and carried a Bible. She was attended only by four children, Beatrice Goldberg, the bridegroom's little sister; Anita Mayer, niece of the bride, and Arthur Mayer and Arnold Brook, the bride's nephews. David Cohn attended Mr. Goldberg as best man. The ushers were Solomon Livingston, Charles Frankel, Harold Goldberg, brother of the bridegroom; Joseph Frankel, Frederick Herrmann, and Frank Schwartz, the bride's cousin. The ceremony was followed by a dinner and a dance. About 200 persons were present. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Max L. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Goldberg, Mr. and Mrs. H. Herrmann, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Zeimer, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schwartz, and Mrs. Goldberg, the bridegroom's mother. Mr. Goldberg formerly lived in New Haven. He and his bride will visit the South on their wedding trip, and on their return will make their home with the bride's mother, 1,388 Lexington Avenue.

Duluth Flour for Turkey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Consul General Dickinson, from Constantinople, in a report on commercial conditions in Turkey, tells of an experiment recently made by a Turkish firm in ordering 200 bags of flour from Duluth. In spite of the fact that the freight rate was forty English shillings per ton, there was a substantial profit in the transaction, and the same firm has telegraphed further orders for over 2,300 tons.

NEW INDIAN AGENT'S RECORD.

Defaulting Nebraska Bank President Appointed for the Winnebago and Omaha Reservation.

OMAHA, Jan. 8.—The naming of Charles P. Mathewson to be agent of the Winnebago and Omaha Reservation has created a sensation in Nebraska. Mathewson is the absconding President of the Norfolk, Neb., National Bank, from which place he fled in 1886.

He came to Nebraska in 1876 from Connecticut, and became one of the most prominent bankers in the State and a power in politics. He was twice in the Legislature and once was Speaker of the House.

In 1886 he left with a large amount of currency, ostensibly for deposit in the Omaha National Bank. He disappeared, and it was learned that he had not deposited the money. A week later, a letter mailed in Chicago was received from the fugitive by his wife, saying he was ruined and could not face the calamity, and advising her that if she desired to communicate with him it must be through personals in a New York paper.

That was the last heard of Mathewson in Nebraska for several years. In the meantime attachments for $58,000 were levied on the bank, but its friends were wealthy and rallied to its support. Most of these obligations were covered by real estate left by the absconding President. The greatest loss was in deposit certificates for large sums issued by Mathewson's private bank.

These deposits were coming due at the time Mathewson left and he could not meet them. His friends always asserted that his only criminal act was in carrying away with him the money he was expected to deposit at Omaha and that the large sums lost were indiscreet loans to friends.

A few years ago the fugitive banker returned. Criminal prosecution was then barred by the statute of limitations. He had been living secretly in Colorado.

On returning to Nebraska he became a clerk in a bank at Wakefield.

The Omaha and Winnebago reservation is one of the wealthiest settlements of Indians in the country. It is an important post, as the Indians are highly civilized, many of them being full citizens and dabbling considerably in politics.

THREE DEAD IN THREE DAYS.

James Gough's End Follows Closely His Brother's and Sister-in-Law's.

The funeral of James Gough, the third in his family to die within three days, took place yesterday afternoon from 244 West Twenty-second Street. James died on Thursday last. On that day Richard J. Gough and his wife were buried. James said when they died that his end was not far off.

The sister of James had for many years been taking care of the invalid, and it was from her home that he was buried. She is Mrs. Mary Barnes, a widow. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

A TORNADO IN GEORGIA.

Reported that Turpentine Industries in Its Path Suffered Great Damage.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 8.—A severe tornado is reported to have passed over a section of Liberty County, about twenty miles south of this city, yesterday afternoon. The wind attained a velocity of not less than seventy-five to eighty miles an hour. At Johnston Station, between here and Way Cross, it is estimated the wind blew ninety miles an hour for ten minutes. In the village considerable damage was done.

The storm swept through a turpentine country, and trees were leveled in the path of the wind for miles. The path, however, was fortunately narrow, being not more than one or two hundred yards wide. The storm came from the northwest.

A CITY TREASURER MURDERED.

John Blevins of Newcastle Found Dead, His Safe Robbed.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., Jan. 8.—John Blevins, City Treasurer of Newcastle, was found at 12 o'clock last night in his office, unconscious and dying. His head had been beaten to a jelly, the safe broken open, and perhaps two hundred dollars in money stolen.

In the evening Blevins went to the tailor's for a new suit of clothes. The garments were not ready, and he went to his office, which is over the jail, to wait until the tailor had finished. When at midnight he had not returned home his son went to the office. He found his father lying on the floor, unconscious in a pool of blood. He died soon afterward. The robbers and murderers had left no clue to their identity. The prisoners in the jail said they heard a sound as of something falling about 9 o'clock, and that was about the time Blevins went to his office.

FATAL WRECK IN TENNESSEE.

Collision, Followed by Fire, Costs the Lives of Four Men.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—Four persons killed, two injured, one of them perhaps fatally, and the loss of property of the Southern Railroad to the amount of about $100,000 are the results of a wreck which occurred this morning on the Knoxville and Ohio Branch of the Knoxville Division of the Southern Railway, one and one-half miles west of Elk Valley.

The dead are: Engineer J. D. Maxey, Fireman Frank Reddy, colored; Brakeman Ironsea Hoover, colored; Flagman W. A. Dillon. The injured are: Engineer Goff, badly cut on the head and bruised; Fireman George Huskinson, badly burned and may die; Mexey, Reddy, Hoover, and Dillon were burned to death or killed underneath the ruins of three engines and a number of cars and coaches of the two wrecked trains.

A double-headed freight train, loaded with coal and merchandise, crashed into a mixed local passenger train while both were running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The engines met head on and came together so suddenly that the trainmen were unable to jump and save their lives.

The passenger train was fifteen minutes late, having waited at Knoxville for connection with a western train, and had the right of way. All the freight trains on the division had been notified that the passenger train was on a late run, and the only cause for the accident that can be given is that Engineer Maxey of the freight train misunderstood his orders.

Immediately after the crash the wreckage caught fire. A fire engine left Knoxville for the scene, and soon had the fire under control. The passenger train carried about twenty passengers. None of these was injured.

THE CITY MISSION MEETING.

Bishop Potter and Others Talk of the Work Accomplished.

Bishop Potter presided and made an address at the annual missionary meeting held by the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society last night at Grace Church. A special collection was taken for the mission, and short addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, the Rev. Dr. Nelson, and James B. Reynolds, head worker of the University Settlement.

After the regular service Bishop Potter made the opening address, in which he said that the work of the mission was directed to persons who are and have been confined in institutions. He spoke of the Stanton Street Mission, and said work had been going on for six or seven years with excellent results.

How to help persons who have been in prisons was left to Dr. Nelson for explanation. On this subject he said: "We rejoice that we have schools and missions where the Gospel is taught this class of people. This is what will help the prisoners to quicken their conscience, and put away their lawless desires that are dragging them down.

"It is a great mistake to think that there is no reformation of a man because the judgment of a court has been pronounced against him. There is better stuff under the surface than some think."

"We ring the church bells and have services and have schools," said Dr. Van De Water, "but there are hundreds whom the inspiration of our services never touch. Must we not do something to touch these hearts that are not touched by parochial duties? We want to instruct these people. You often hear men say, and with some pride, that they do not know their next-door neighbor.

"We must interest ourselves in other people. We need the poor a great deal more than they need us. If I could I would have each one of my parishioners look after some one else who may not be as well off in this world's goods. What a different city this would be if this were done."

A CANADA MOUNTAIN FALLS.

Great Chunk of Earth Dams a River, Causing a Flood.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 8.—News was received here to-day of a tremendous landslide near Spencer Bridge, on the Canadian Pacific Railway. The recent thaw had the effect of loosening the sides of a small mountain which overhangs the Fraser River at that point. This mountain has long been an object of curiosity to travelers on account of its peculiar position, its flat summit extending a considerable distance over the river which is narrow at that point.

Shortly after midnight last night, with a roar that could be heard over a mile, fully a hundred acres of the hill, anywhere from twenty to fifty feet in depth, crashed into the Fraser, damming it completely and sending the water in torrents over the fertile Nicola Valley. The course of the river was changed completely. Now the Fraser, which, owing to the flat nature of the country, has grown into a broad, majestic, but shallow stream, is fully half a mile out of its former course. The district is sparsely settled, and no lives have been, so far as known, lost.

Barns and houses, however, have been carried away and thousands of acres of valuable land will never be reclaimed from the waters of the Fraser in its new course. At the point where the masses of earth dammed up the river, flat ice has gathered, and risen high in the air, forming an imposing and picturesque sight.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Richard C. Parsons.

Richard C. Parsons, orator, journalist, and politician, died yesterday at his home in Cleveland, Ohio. He was a native of New London, Conn., and was born Oct. 10, 1826. He received a liberal education, and at the age of twenty years moved to Ohio, where he studied law and was admitted to practice in 1851. In that year he was elected a member of the City Council of Cleveland, and in the following year was chosen President of that body. In 1857 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature, and later he was re-elected and chosen Speaker of the House.

Shortly after the war of 1861 began he was appointed United States Minister to Chile by President Lincoln, but declined the mission, and subsequently accepted the post of Consul at Rio Janeiro. This office he resigned in 1862, and was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Cleveland. In 1866 he received the appointment of Marshal of the United States Supreme Court, and served for six years.

Mr. Parsons was elected to the Forty-third Congress, and was a member of the Committee on Commerce. In Congress he won many praises for his fine oratory. He was strongly influential in providing harbor improvements at Cleveland. For a number of years Mr. Parsons was the editor of The Cleveland Herald. At the time of his death he was referee in bankruptcy in Cleveland.

Asa W. Dickinson.

Col. Asa W. Dickinson of Hackensack, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Jacob H. Hay, in Easton, Penn. Col. Dickinson, who was forty-five years old, had been ill for a long time as the result of several strokes of paralysis. While in Europe last Summer his condition became alarming and he hastened home. Col. Dickinson, during the Harrison Administration, was Collector of the Port of Jersey City. He was a member of the staff of Gov. Werts of New Jersey.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. WILLIAM H. LAWRENCE,

FINANCIAL.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

During several months past the holders of a large portion of the shares of the American Steel and Wire Company have been carefully considering the advisability of obtaining by purchase or reorganization other leading wire concerns in the United States, among them the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of pig iron Bessemer steel, and open-hearth steel, as well as wire in its various forms, and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

It is believed that there would result greater economy in management and operation, and thereby be of advantage to all the stockholders of the several companies. After a thorough investigation of the several properties and their values, actual as well as relative, the acquisition of the following plants has been assured upon a just and fair basis:

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

Worcester Wire Company of Worcester, Mass.

Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oliver Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Newcastle Wire Nail Company of Newcastle, Pa.

Pittsburgh Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cincinnati Barbed-Wire Fence Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Laidlaw Bale and Tie Company of Joliet, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.

Consolidated Barb-Wire Company of Lawrence, Kan., and Joliet, Ill.

Newburgh Wire and Nail Company of Newburgh, N. Y.

To accomplish the object suggested, the following plan has been agreed upon:

AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CORPORATION UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY. THIS CORPORATION WILL HAVE AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $90,000,000, OF WHICH $40,000,000 WILL BE SEVEN PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $50,000,000 WILL BE COMMON STOCK.

This corporation will acquire the above properties either by direct ownership or through the ownership of not less than a majority of the capital stock, where it is not practicable to purchase the properties themselves.

A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED WHICH WILL FURNISH THE NECESSARY CAPITAL FOR THE ABOVE PURCHASE AND IN ADDITION THERETO PROVIDING THE NEW COMPANY WITH A WORKING CAPITAL OF ABOUT $13,000,000, EXCLUSIVE OF THE WORKING CAPITAL OF THE SEVERAL CONCERNS WHICH WILL ENTER THE NEW CORPORATION. WHATEVER MAY BE NECESSARY OF THIS WORKING CAPITAL MAY BE USED FOR THE PURCHASE OF OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE AGREED UPON HEREAFTER, THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL TO BE FURNISHED BY THE SYNDICATE BEING $28,000,000.

The syndicate agreements will provide that the New Jersey company shall acquire such of the capital stock of the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois, not less than a majority thereof, however, as may be offered, on the following basis:

For each share of the preferred stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one share of the seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the New Jersey corporation, and in addition thereto six-tenths of one share of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation; for each share of the common stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one and two-tenths shares of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation. It is further arranged that the banking house of J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. OF NEW YORK CITY, or its agent for that purpose, (THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.,) will exchange the certificates of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, on the above-named basis, provided the same are presented and deposited at either of the offices above named on or before TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899; that in event of delay in issuing the certificates of the New Jersey corporation interim certificates will be issued exchangeable for the engraved certificates when issued. The interim certificates will be issued by either J. & W. Seligman & Co. or their agents, (the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at Chicago.)

It is very desirable that the fiscal year of the New Jersey corporation commence on January 1, 1899, and to that end the plan must be consummated at the earliest possible date; therefore, the stockholders in the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, are requested to present and deposit their stock promptly, so that the same may be speedily and without delay exchanged, and the organization of the New Jersey company facilitated.

Books of transfer of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, were closed on Wednesday, January 4th, 1899, and will not be reopened until after January 25th, 1899, and the books of the New Jersey corporation will be opened as soon as the engraved certificates are ready for delivery, not later, however, it is believed, than January 25th, 1899.

IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE NEW COMPANY WILL DECLARE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS ON THE PREFERRED STOCK OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., BEGINNING ABOUT APRIL 1ST, 1899.

The undersigned, comprising the entire Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, after a careful consideration, believing that the consummation of the plan proposed will increase earnings, decrease expenses, result in a more stable cost of manufacture, and more satisfactory results to the stockholders, have decided to exchange their own shares in the Illinois corporation for shares in the New Jersey corporation, upon the above-named basis:

J. W. GATES,
A. CLIFFORD,
I. L. ELLWOOD,
CHAS. DOUGLASS,
WM. EDENBORN,
S. H. CHISHOLM,
JOHN LAMBERT,
F. BAACKES,
E. H. GARY,
E. J. BUFFINGTON,
W. H. ROWE.

January 7, 1899.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 7, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY:

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF SAID STOCK UNDER AN AGREEMENT DATED JANUARY 5, 1899, BETWEEN JOHN W. GATES AND ISAAC L. ELLWOOD AND FREDERICK P. VOORHEES, ISSUING THEREFOR OUR NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, EXCHANGEABLE FOR THE STOCK OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY (NEW COMPANY) WHEN RECEIVED BY US FOR DELIVERY. ALL STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BE DEPOSITED MUST BE DULY ENDORSED IN BLANK.

NEW YORK CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, WHO WILL IS UE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT THERE OR, ON OUR BEHALF.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

FINANCIAL.

$8,640,000

First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds

—OF—

The New England Gas & Coke Co.,

OF BOSTON.

H. M. WHITNEY, President. WM. L. ELKINS, Jr., Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

H. M. WHITNEY,	WM. L. ELKINS,
WM. L. ELKINS, Jr.,	G. G. HAVEN,
STEPHEN PEABODY,	ROBERT W. LORD,
R. C. PRUYN,	H. F. DIMOCK,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	A. N. BRADY,
ALMERIC H. PAGET,	WM. FLINN.

Amount of bonds authorized,	$17,500,000
Reserved with Trustee for future improvements	3,500,000
Amount of present issue,	$14,000,000

of which $2,000,000 have been paid in part purchases of properties, and $3,360,000 have been taken by private subscription, leaving $8,640,000 to be offered as hereunder.

Principal due December 1st, 1937.

Interest payable June 1st and December 1st.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at par and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The bonds are secured by a Deed of Trust to the Central Trust Company, covering:

All the property owned or to be acquired hereafter by The New England Gas and Coke Company; certain contracts and licenses; and securities of various Boston and Brookline gas companies, all of which are more particularly described in said mortgage or Deed of Trust, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned.

Mr. Henry M. Whitney, President of the Company, writes as follows:

THE NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE CO.,
GENERAL OFFICES,
95 Milk St.,
BOSTON, January 4, 1899.

JOHN B. BORNE, ESQ., President,
Colonial Trust Company,
New York City.

DEAR SIR: The income of The New England Gas and Coke Company will be derived from the profits on sales of the products which it will manufacture, and from investments of stocks and bonds owned by the Company. The manufactured products are coke, tar, ammonia, and gas.

COKE. The annual output of the Company, with its present capacity will be between **500,000** and **600,000** tons, all of which can be readily sold to railroad companies, manufacturing corporations and individuals.

TAR AND AMMONIA. The products of tar and ammonia will always find a ready market. Of sulphate-ammonia the total yield will be approximately **24,000,000** pounds; of tar **8,000,000** gallons.

GAS. The Company has contracts with the Massachusetts Pipe-Line Gas Company, which contracts run fifty years, for **2,500,000,000** cubic feet per annum, and has pending with the same Company a further contract for **500,000,000** cubic feet per annum.

It is estimated that the net earnings of the Company from the manufacture and sale of its products (after deducting all operating expenses) will be in excess of **$800,000** per annum.

The annual income of the Company, through its ownership of the securities of the various Boston and Brookline gas companies, is **$412,500;** and from other investments it expects to realize not less than **$50,000** additional, making a total income from investments of **$462,500.**

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. M. WHITNEY,
President, Board of Trustees.

Total net earnings and income	$1,262,000
Fixed charges—interest on $14,000,000 bonds	700,000
Surplus over fixed charges	$562,000

Application will be made to have these bonds listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

The subscription list will open at ten o'clock on Friday morning, January 13th, and will close at three o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application, and to award smaller amounts than applied for.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
222 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST COMPANY,
409 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JANUARY 9, 1899.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY.	LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up	$1,000,000
Surplus	$200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established an office at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in CUBA and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, and to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, and to hold in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.

Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-one thousand, one hundred and eight 26-100 dollars, ($71,108.26.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 15th day of January, 1899.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company

SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

159 BONDS.

Nos. 9, 29, 47, 49, 63, 76, 110, 152, 259, 271, 272, 276, 320, 363, 545, 577, 578, 632, 657, 706, 709, 732, 744, 751, 817, 818, 850, 889, 936, 956, 982, 995, 1001, 1075, 1077, 1091, 1122, 1124, 1128, 1129, 1152, 1169, 1177, 1197, 1225, 1260, 1264, 1291, 1309, 1332, 1419, 1420, 1465, 1505, 1650, 1655, 1661, 1732, 1770, 1771, 1803, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1852, 1853, 1927, 1928, 1929, 2154, 2155, 2251, 2267, 2380, 2385, 2528, 2572, 2575, 2582, 2586, 2587, 2607, 2676, 2749, 2774, 2778, 2779, 2806, 2843, 2851, 2880, 2980, 3183, 3188, 3190, 3193, 3225, 3228, 3239, 3304, 3327, 3382, 3417, 3442, 3531, 3589, 3596, 3627, 3643, 3687, 3741, 3742, 3781, 3782, 3828, 3939, 3950, 3957, 4044, 4075, 4081, 4090, 4124, 4322, 4414, 4497, 4565, 4567, 4571, 4618, 4620, 4714, 4824, 4833, 4844, 4873, 4894, 4897, 4899, 5193, 5237, 5298, 5347, 5369, 5461, 5505, 5517, 5545, 5549, 5595, 5634, 5719, 5761, 5867, 5879, 5974, 5976.

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1899, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee,
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 3, 1899.

BROOKLYN ELEVATED

New Securities When Issued.

DEALT IN BY

TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Hocking Valley Securities.

Also new securities "When Issued."

C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, New York.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 6 per cent. margin.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Write for book on speculation.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO

DEALERS IN

LOCAL SECURITIES,

37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO

BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TAXES.

We offer bonds which are

TAX EXEMPT.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET.

Tuesday, January 10th, last day for tax returns.

6% Investments, principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Garfield National Bank, New York City,
Dec. 28th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its banking house, 23d Street & Sixth Av., on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1899, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., for the election of Directors, and to vote on the following amendment to the Articles of Association: That Section 3 be amended so that it will read, "The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than five (5) nor more than thirteen (13) stockholders," instead of, "The Board of Directors shall consist of seven (7) stockholders."

R. W. POOR, Cashier.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan,
New York, December 27th, 1898.

An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House, West Broadway and Beach Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of one and two P. M.

JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

Nineteenth Ward Bank,
3d Avenue and 57th Street.
New York, December 22d, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of officers and Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking house on Wednesday, January 11th, 1899, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

LOUIS H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 28th, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 97 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed from January 2d to 11th.

E. S. TERHUNE, Secretary.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the banking house, No. 402 Hudson St., on Monday, January 9, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed until after the election. WILLIAM A. HAWES, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
NEW YORK, December 10th, 1898.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 10, 1898.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, 271 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1899. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Jan. 2d, 1899.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Avenue, on Monday, Jan. 16, 1899. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, December 29th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house Number 62 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET.
New York, December 26th, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.
Dec. 10, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.
New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall Street, on Tuesday, 10th January, 1899, commencing at 12 o'clock M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, December 20th, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 10th, 1899. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Bank of the State of New York.
New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and noon.

R. L. EDWARDS, President.

Fourteenth Street Bank,
3 East 14th Street.
New York, Dec. 29, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house on Tuesday, January 10, 1899, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.

IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.
December 7th, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE CONSOLIDATED FIREWORKS COMPany of America, 9 and 11 Park Place, New York, Dec. 31, 1898.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on Monday, January 16th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

GEO. T. EGBERT, Secy.

The Twelfth Ward Bank,
Corner Lexington Av. and 125th Street.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking House Monday, January 9th, 1899, from 7:30 to 8:30 P. M. F. B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
New York, Dec. 31, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 8th, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Pacific Bank.
New York, December 31, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 470 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1899. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, December 9th, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery, for the election of five Trustees, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

The Liberty Bank of New York,
December 9th, 1898.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. HENRY F. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF stockholders of the Atlantic Ammunition Co., Ld., will be held at 82 Beekman St., at 12 o'clock Wednesday, Jan. 18, for the purpose of electing Directors. CHAS. TATHAM, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 5th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, January 14th, 1899, payable January 31st, 1899.

The Preferred Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon January 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 1st, 1899.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

Northern Pacific Railway Company

Mills Building, New York, December 14, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earnings of the first six months of the present fiscal year, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid February 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

On February 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York, December 20, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT., out of accumulated earnings, has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable January 20, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1898.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 20, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

On January 20, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1899.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1899.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 21st, 1899; and

FIFTEEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1898. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 16th, 1899.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 5th, 1899.

A dividend of One Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 13th.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, January 13th, till the morning of Friday, January 20th.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company.
New York, December 29th, 1898.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the 17th day of January, 1899, at the office of Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau St., New York.

The transfer books will close January 7th at 3 P. M. and reopen January 18th, at 9 A. M.

HUGO SOMMERFIELD, Treasurer.

Office of Wells Fargo Co.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1898.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jany. 16, 1899, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31, 1898, and reopen Jan'y 17, 1899.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

A dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 16th January, 1899

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 31st December, 1898.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 21st, 1898.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20th, 1898.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 14, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to January 14, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank.

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

91st DIVIDEND.

New York, Dec. 13, 1898.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM,

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 18th, 1899.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1st, 1899.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

101ST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A Dividend for the six months and three months ending **December 31st, 1898,** has been declared to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent Per Annum** on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after January 16, 1899.

Money deposited on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1. Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks.

Bank open daily, holidays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
JAMES M. CONSTABLE, } Vice Presidents.
EDWARD M. TOWNSEND, }
GEORGE G. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS,
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AVE.,
During construction of new building on corner 42d Street and 5th Avenue.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

On and after January 16th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.

ASSETS, $8,252,341.07.
SURPLUS, $951,753.24.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

THE AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK

501 5th Avenue, cor. 42d Street.

Interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) per annum will be credited depositors for three and six months, ending December 31, 1898, ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $3,000, payable January 16, 1899. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Monday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1ST.

DANIEL T. HOAG, President.
CLARENCE GOADBY, Treasurer.
WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution.

BROADWAY, 32D ST. & SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited January 1st, payable January 19th, or any time later.

Money deposited before January 10th draws interest from the first.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK

NO. 3 CHAMBERS ST.

101st SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12, 1898.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum has been declared for the six months ending Dec. 31 upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after Jan. 10, 1899.

DEPOSITS made on or before Jan. 7 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE WELLINGTON.

Southwest Cor. 92d St. and Madison Av.

This high-class apartment house, adjoining private residences, now ready for occupancy; view of Park; all light, large, outside rooms; two families on a floor; elevator and all conceivable improvements; rents, $1,100 and upward. Superintendent on premises.

DIVIDENDS.

Northern Pacific Railway Company
23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

On February 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

New York, December 20, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT., out of accumulated earnings, has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable January 20, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1898.

The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 20, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.

On January 20, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1899.

The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1899.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 21st, 1899; and

FIFTEEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1898. Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 16th, 1899.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 5th, 1899.

A dividend of One Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 13th.

The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, January 13th, till the morning of Friday, January 20th.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company.
New York, December 29th, 1898.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on the 17th day of January, 1899, at the office of Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau St., New York.

The transfer books will close January 7th at 3 P. M. and reopen January 18th, at 9 A. M.

HUGO SOMMERFIELD, Treasurer.

**Office of Wells Fargo

sales of Second Avenue bonds were noted at higher prices, and Forty-second Street securities were slightly off from recently quoted figures.

"Brooklyn securities were in the main active and higher. Reports of combinations and consolidations were again current, and favorably affected the surface railroad stocks as well as the elevated. Brooklyn City rose to 250 in sympathy with the remarkable advance in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. It is generally believed that the Transit Company has secured control of the Nassau and very likely of the Coney Island and Brooklyn system, thereby bringing the entire surface lines under one management. A rise of over 3 points in Brooklyn Elevated stock was ascribed to the statement of the President that the property would be turned over to the new company in a few weeks and the new securities delivered to present holders of certificates of deposit. It was also rumored that negotiations for consolidation of the Brooklyn and Kings County Elevated Roads were taken up again, and would probably be consummated before long. Kings County Elevated stock sold close to 7, and the income bonds fractionally below 10.

"In out-of-town street railway stocks the noteworthy changes were in Twin City Rapid Transit preferred stock, which sold up to 118, ex interest, and closed 118 bid, 119 asked. The common stock advanced about 5 points also. Traffic reports continue favorable, and higher prices are looked for. North Shore Traction preferred and Columbus and Buffalo were firm, and showed that they were in demand by the scarcity of offerings and higher bids.

"Ferry stocks were a shade easier. Brooklyn, Hoboken, and Union scored fractional declines, and the bonds of the first-named sold off about a point.

***

The trading in Continental Tobacco stocks supplied the largest amount of business in the industrial list. Fluctuations at times were wide and irregular. After a reaction of about 4 points, down to about 40, the common rallied to 43, but lost about 1½ points, and closed at about 41½. The preferred, on the other hand, developed strength and sold about 83, a rise of about 3½ points, and closed fractionally above 82. Otis Elevator preferred stock was strong throughout the week at the best figures, while the common declined about a point. The volume of business in these stocks fell off considerably during the week. The changes in Standard Oil stock were slight, closing quotations being about the same as last week. On account of the declaration of the second quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on American Typefounders' stock, inquiry for the stock developed at first around 49 and later at 50. American Air Power stock was not as active as the week previous, but held in the main firm around current quotations. American Soda Fountain first preferred stock scored an advance on rumors that the company's affairs were in better shape, and a resumption of dividends might be expected later in the year.

"A slightly better inquiry for Michigan Peninsular preferred stock was noticeable again this week and bids were advanced about one point. Wagner Palace Car stock rose another point and a half after the material advance of last week, on buying orders and small supply of stock for sale.

"There was a marked falling off in Kings County Electric securities, the stock being offered down three points, and the 6 per cent. purchase money mortgage bonds were offered around 70. The cause of the depression was ascribed to the limited demand for these securities during the week.

"Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie stock was moderately active around 22, and trading was of slightly better character. A better demand for American Press Association stock was apparent, and sales at slightly higher figures were reported."

MONEY STRONG ABROAD.

During the week developments in the English money market may exert influence here as well as in European centres. The features in this exceptional situation are pointed out in the special cable dispatch which appears in the financial supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning from A. J. Wilson, whose standing as a financial authority is recognized in London, where for a score and a half years he has been financial editor of The Daily Standard.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It it announced that the various steel and wire interests in this country are to be consolidated into a new corporation to be known as the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey. The consolidation will include the present American Steel and Wire Company, Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.; Worcester Wire Company of Worcester, Mass.; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio; Oliver & Snyder Steel Company, Pittsburg; Oliver Wire Company, Pittsburg; Newcastle Wire Nail Company of Newcastle, Penn.; Pittsburg Wire Company of Pittsburg, Penn.; Cincinnati Barbed Wire Fence Company of Cincinnati, Ohio; Laidlaw Bale and Tie Company of Joliet, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.; Consolidated Barb Wire Company of Lawrence, Kan., and Joliet, Ill.; Newburgh Wire and Nail Company of Newburg, N. Y., and other companies as well. The new company will have a capital stock of $40,000,000 preferred 7 per cent. cumulative, having lien on assets prior to the common stock, and $50,000,000 common stock. The present holders of the American Steel and Wire Company stock will exchange their securities for those of the new company on the following basis: The preferred stock will receive 100 per cent. in new preferred and 60 per cent. in common stock, and the common stock will receive 120 per cent. in new common stock. Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. have formed a syndicate for $28,000,000 to provide the cash necessary to acquire the various plants and furnish the new company with ample working capital. It is said that the syndicate contains the strongest firms and banking houses in New York and Chicago.

BOARDERS WANTED.

147TH ST., 422 WEST.—Wanted, two gentlemen as boarders in private family; pleasant third-story front room; best references required.

Brooklyn.

98 HENRY ST., (Heights.)—Five minutes to bridge; heated rooms; excellent board, $5 weekly.

SUMMONES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PETER McDONNELL, plaintiff, vs. DELIA HALPIN, John Delaney, Sarah Delaney, widow of Bartholomew Delaney, deceased; James Delaney and Mary Delaney, children of said deceased; Mary Delaney, widow of James Delaney, deceased; James Delaney, her son; Sadie Delaney, his wife; Annie Finnerty and Jeremiah Finnerty, her husband; Phillip Delaney, Maurice Delaney, William H. Hoes, Public Administrator of the County of New York, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Galnor, deceased; Edwin Haynes, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of William Haynes, deceased; the people of the State of New York, and all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom, and whose names and places of residence are unknown to plaintiff, defendants.—Amended and supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 22d, 1898.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants "all persons unknown, having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint herein; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the brothers and sisters, if any, of Patrick Galnor, the deceased father of John Galnor, who died seized of the said premises, and the descendants, if any, of said brothers and sisters, and the widows, widowers, heirs at law, devisees, grantees, executors, lienors, assignees or next of kin of said brothers and sisters, and of their descendants, if any, and their respective husbands and wives, if any; all of whom and whose names and places of residence are unknown to plaintiff":

The foregoing amended and supplemental summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 10th, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on December 12th, 1898.—Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d12-law6wM

WINTER RESORTS.

LAKEWOOD HOTEL.

Only ninety minutes away.

The Finest Water Cure on the American Continent, Modeled after the Famous Charcot Institutions at Paris; Insomnia and Nervousness Speedily Banished.

Splendid Private Baths; Model Golf Grounds.

New Electric Baths superior to any in the World.

In recent lecture Dr. Max Meyer of New York Board of Health said the water at The Lakewood Hotel was excellent, while the water at another leading Lakewood hotel was unfit for use.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, Lakewood, New Jersey.

MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT.—A small furnished office; cheap; in first-class down-town building. Possession at once. Address L. V. Box 101 Times Down-Town Office.

FOR RENT.—Well-situated office in American Tract Building; rent, $15 per month. Address J. D., Box 101, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MILES M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre line of a party wall standing one-half on the lot hereby conveyed and the other half on the lot next adjoining on the west, one hundred and forty-one feet eleven inches; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly forty-three feet and one inch; thence easterly sixteen feet and eight inches, and thence southerly forty-three feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and ten inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street thirty-four feet and two inches; thence northerly forty-two feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence easterly to a point forty-three feet and one inch distant from said northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southerly forty-three feet and one inch to the northerly line or side of Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 16th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

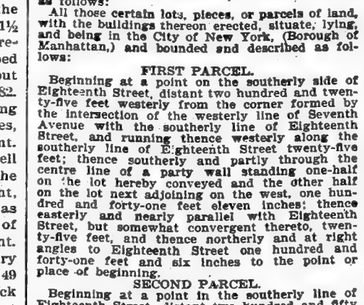

17th Street.

The street numbers of said premises are Nos. 221-225 West 17th Street, and Nos. 216 and 218 West 18th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,507.66, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $877.86, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,400, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or will be paid by the referee.

The premises are to be sold subject to any mortgage liens prior to the mortgage foreclosed in this action. Such prior liens, briefly stated, are supposed to be: A purchase-money mortgage on said premises for $30,000, bearing interest at six per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1897, and a blanket mortgage on said premises for $55,000, bearing interest at five per cent. from the 8th day of July, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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CHARLES STREET—SUPREME COURT, County of New York, JAMES V. McMANUS, plaintiff, against MARY E. BRADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 13th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Charles Street, distant two hundred and twenty-two feet one and one-half inches easterly from the northeasterly corner of Charles and Bleecker Streets; and running thence northerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet and ten inches; thence easterly and parallel or nearly so with Charles Street twenty feet; thence southerly and parallel or nearly so with Bleecker Street ninety-four feet nine and a quarter inches, to the said northerly side of Charles Street, and running thence westerly along the said northerly side of Charles Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, said lot being fully described upon a certain map filed or intended to be filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, entitled Map of Property in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, belonging to the Estate of Abraham Van Nest, made by Samuel E. Holmes, City Surveyor, March 12th, 1865, and known as Number 16 on said map.—Dated New York, December 14, 1898.

GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

VINCENT VICTORY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

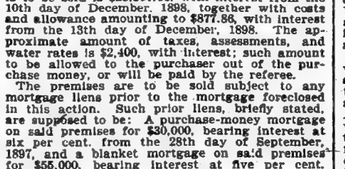

Charles Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $10,474.83, with interest thereon from the 8th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $337.40, with interest from 13th December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $532.81, and interest.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

GEORGE H. COWIE, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

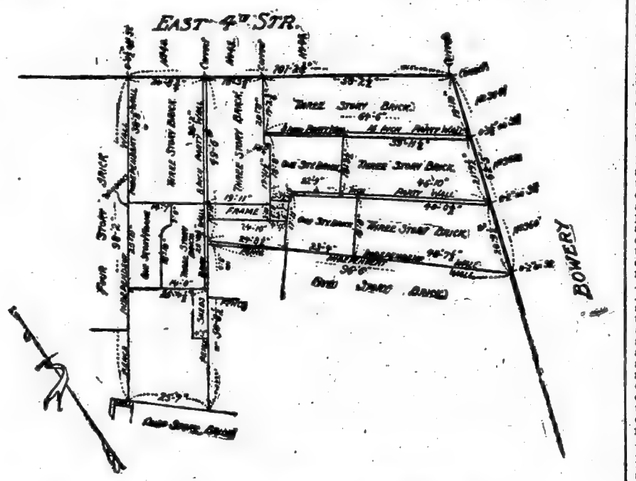

All taxes and assessments and water rates which are liens or incumbrances upon the premises described at the time of the sale thereof will be paid by the referee or allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money.

The premises above described will be sold in one parcel and subject to existing leases thereon.

Dated New York, November 10th, 1898.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
A. C. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Atty. for Kantrowitz.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Byron McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue, running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street twenty-one feet, thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance, thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, thence easterly and parallel with said street two feet four inches, and thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

Dated New York, December 14, 1898.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office Address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

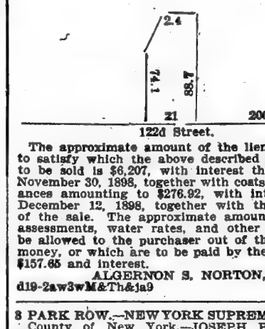

122d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $157.65 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.
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8 PARK ROW.—NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New York.—JOSEPH PULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 16th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and State of New York on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and designated on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated 21st December, 1829, by the number twenty-three (23,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeasterly side of Park Row forty (40) feet two (2) inches from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row easterly twenty-five (25) feet to land now or late of Hosea Dugliss, thence southerly along said last-mentioned land sixty-three (63) feet one (1) inch to lot known on said map as lot number twenty-two, (22;) thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve (12) feet three (3) inches; thence easterly along lot number twenty-four (24) on said map six (6) feet six (6) inches; thence northerly along the easterly side of said lot number twenty-four (24) feet two (2) feet three (3) inches to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1898.

NATHANIEL A. ELSBERG, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $101,616.67. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $26,514.50, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,859.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MURPHY, LAVILLA M.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 22d day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAVILLA M. MURPHY, lately doing business in Westchester, New York City, Borough of the Bronx, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Lavilla M. Murphy, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 150 Nassau Street, Room 1,823, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 17th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, November 26th, 1898. CORNELIUS L. LA COSTE, Assignee. ARNOW AND CRYER, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, (Manhattan.) d5-1aw6wM

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENtral Park Wes. and 93d St "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, bearing date the 2nd day of December, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2nd day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm, by Number four hundred and three, (403,) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three (53) feet from the corner formed by the intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street; running thence eastwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four, (404,) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot Number four hundred and six, (406;) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet; thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot Number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning, being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, &c., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's Office of the City of New York in Liber 712 of Conveyances, page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the suit therein, whether present or future, vested or contingent, of dower, curtesy, or otherwise, and the rights to which any other person may hereafter become entitled in said premises. Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

HENRY SCHMITT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 140 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number of which is No. 275 Greenwich Street.

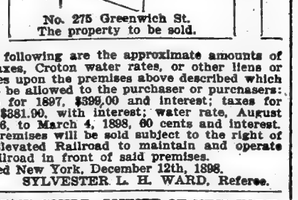

No. 275 Greenwich St.
The property to be sold.

The following are the approximate amounts of the taxes, Croton water rates, or other liens or charges upon the premises above described which are to be allowed to the purchaser or purchasers: Taxes for 1897, $396.00 and interest; taxes for 1898, $381.90, with interest; water rate, August 3, 1898, to March 4, 1898, 60 cents and interest. The premises will be sold subject to the right of the Elevated Railroad to maintain and operate its railroad in front of said premises.

Dated New York, December 12th, 1898.

SYLVESTER L. H. WARD, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM J. GILMARTIN, Plaintiff, against ISMA SCHREYER and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line parallel with the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly again parallel with the westerly side or line of Sixth Avenue part of the distance through another party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side or line of Fifty-third Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances and all the estates and rights of the said defendant, Isma Schreyer, in and to the said premises the rent, issues, and profits thereof and all the chattels and personal property therein. Dated New York, December 17th, 1898.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 111 West 53d Street:

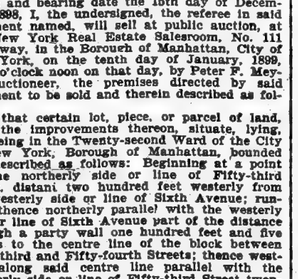

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $7,361.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $306.79, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $19,174.40, and interest, $18,800 of this amount being a first mortgage upon said premises.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1898.

JOHN HENRY HULL, Referee.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY BROWNSTONE MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE.

NO. 20 EAST 118TH ST.

near Mt. Morris Park, for sale at $12,000. Is in perfect order. Immediate possession can be had, and $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years at 4½ per cent.

APPLY TO (6572.)

GEO. R. READ,
10 WALL ST.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

10 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT, BROKER,
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADELE KNEELAND, as executrix, &c., of CHARLES KNEELAND, deceased, plaintiff, against SARAH E. PATCH, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, as the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, two hundred and twenty-six feet six inches east of the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence north, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and through a party wall thirty-three feet; thence northwesterly fourteen feet eleven and three-quarter inches to a point forty-six feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, and two hundred and nineteen feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence north, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue seventy-seven feet eight inches; thence southeasterly forty-two feet and one-half inch to a point one hundred and twenty-one feet seven and one-quarter inches north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street and two hundred and sixty-one feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence south, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue seventy-five feet seven and one-quarter inches; thence southwesterly fourteen feet eleven and three-quarter inches to a point thirty-three feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street and two hundred and fifty-three feet six inches east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence south, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and through a party wall thirty-three feet to the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; and thence west along the same twenty-seven feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 6th, 1899.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known as No. 157 West 98th Street:

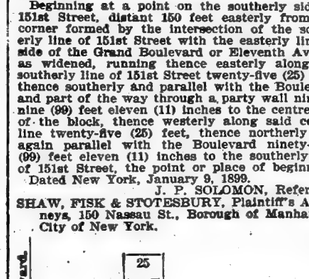

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $30,160.00, with interest from February 19th, 1898, less $199.39, paid on account; the approximate amount of taxes, water rents, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,950.00 and interest.

N. T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

Ja9-2aw8wM&Th&ja31

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY C. RAYNOR, Plaintiff, against MARGARET A. BECKART et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 151st Street, distant 150 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 151st Street with the easterly line or side of the Grand Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue as widened, running thence easterly along the southerly line of 151st Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence southerly and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with the Boulevard ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of 151st Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

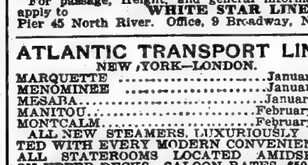

The property is to be sold subject to a first mortgage now a lien on said premises for $18,000 and accrued interest now held by Annie C. Cochran.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,916.10, with interest thereon from January 9th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.60, with interest from Jan. 6, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $362.75 and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

Ja9-2aw3wM&Th&ja31

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Majestic, Jan. 11, Noon | Britannic, Feb. 1, Noon
Cymric, Jan. 17, 9:30 A.M. | Majestic, Feb. 8, Noon
Germanic, Jan. 18, Noon | Germanic, Feb. 15, Noon
Teutonic, Jan. 25, Noon | Teutonic, Feb. 22, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $50 up; Germanic, Britannic, $80 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $75 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upward; Third class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE,

NEW YORK—LONDON.

MARQUETTE ..... January 14
MENOMINEE ..... January 21
MESABA ..... January 28
MANITOU ..... February 4
MONTCALM ..... February 11

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENC

CARE OF HOMELESS YOUNG

A Public Address and Discussion on the Problem.

ALDERMAN FOLKS THE SPEAKER

Gives His Views on the Adoption and Institutional Plans—The Religious Side of the Question.

Many facts regarding the care and disposition of the thousands of destitute children of this city were brought to light at the meeting of the "Class in Present-Day Problems" yesterday afternoon in the Broadway Tabernacle. Alderman Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid Association, was the speaker, but his address was followed by a spirited discussion on the part of his listeners who took issue with him and with each other on the various methods of giving temporary and permanent aid to families.

Mr. Folks, in speaking on the topic, "The Neglected and Destitute Children of New York," said that there were three ways to be followed in affording needed relief. The first was preventive work and the stopping of waywardness. If this were done thoroughly and efficiently, he remarked, by parents and philanthropic workers, there would be no need of adopting other courses. This plan had not been perfected, and the second course to be followed was the helping of parents to care for their own children when the poverty line had been reached. Many societies in this city were engaged successfully in this work.

"The third feature of charity work," said Mr. Folks, "and the one which will be the subject of this talk, is the question as to what is best to be done when a family really does go to pieces—when the parents become absolutely destitute, or are of bad character, or when the children become wayward or criminal. The problem is how best to reform the children in such families and make them self-supporting when they reach the proper age.

"Two distinct plans are followed. The first method is to maintain a home for children—not a real home, but one with a capital 'H,' very different from that where most children live. The second method is to induce private families to adopt the children. Couples who have no children and would like to bring up one or two are sought out, as well as parents who have no boy in the family, and others who have no girl. In this way good and permanent homes are found for thousands, but even this plan has its drawbacks. If the parents from whom a child has been separated ever become capable of caring for it, the fact of its having been torn away from them is barbarous, even though it may have been for the best at that time.

"The adoption plan has been found after the test of years not to be feasible in the case of a child which has one living parent of good character. Neither is this plan feasible in the case of a child with a weak mind, as the foster parents are not likely to give such a child the necessary consideration for its best wellfare.

"On the other hand, the institutional plan is lacking in that it has no family features—no special and individual attention is given to each child as would be done under a family roof. It has also been shown by statistics that after long residence in a juvenile institution a certain deadness is developed. It has been figured out by some that a fifteen-year-old child having been reared in an institution is about two years younger, both mentally and physically, as a usual thing, than the ordinary child of that age.

"But there are ardent advocates of both the institutional and adoption plans. Those who favor the adoption plan will point out that the greatest explorer of modern times—Henry M. Stanley—was reared by foster parents, while those favoring the institutional plan will tell you, and truthfully, that a recent Governor of a Western State was for many years an inmate of a juvenile home.

"I can also relate a curious incident in my own experience. A little over ten years ago in Philadelphia I picked up a waif in the streets in whom I took considerable interest, and I placed him in one of the numerous homes of that city. In the course of time he was turned out upon the world, and soon after I lost track of him. Last Spring, just after Admiral Dewey's glorious victory in Manila Bay, I was reading in a newspaper the names of the officers concerned in the accomplishment of that victory, when among them I found the name of my waif of ten years ago. Upon investigation I found that it was the same person."

Mr. Folks said that one-thirty-fifth of the children of the city were in institutions, and in speaking of the religious side of the question said that the law provided that these children should be placed in homes teaching the same faith as that of the parents of the child taken in. The institutional plan, he said, was followed chiefly by the Catholics, and when asked for figures by a man in the audience, he said that out of the 16,000 children of Manhattan and the Bronx at present in institutions, about 11,000 were Catholic, about 3,000 Protestant, and not quite 2,000 Hebrew.

"I do not say this," said the speaker, "as a criticism of Catholics, but simply to show that they use this method more than others. Then, too, of course, as is known, the people of the poorer classes are largely of the Catholic faith.

"It is a curious fact," he added, "that among the people in the poorer quarters of the east side this sending of children to institutions is not looked upon as a thing to be avoided. In fact, many parents consider it the same as sending their children to college or boarding school."

At this point Mr. Folks invited questions from his listeners, and several persons were soon on their feet. Assistant Superintendent Dorman of the Juvenile Asylum wanted to know if the children in city institutions were not partially supported by their parents. The reply was that about 50 cents a child each year was paid by parents, bunching all classes of inmates together.

Other persons asked questions, and then a discussion arose over the best plan of caring for the homeless little ones. A. W. Edson, an Associate Superintendent of Schools, told of his observances in Massachusetts, where the children were boarded out in families on farms, and advocated that plan. When they became sixteen years old they were returned to their parents, the same as if they had been in institutions. E. W. Ayres, the Chairman of the meeting, favored this plan, though some others opposed it.

Then the question as to why the Catholics adopted the institutional plan so universally came up, and Alderman Folks arose again and said: "I have noticed in a morning paper the announcement of the incorporation of a Catholic society for the purpose of placing out children for adoption. I consider this very significant, and it may mark a turning point in the plans of those of that Church."

The topic for discussion at next week's meeting of the Class in Present Day Problems will be "Truancy."

ST. JAMES'S UNION JUBILEE.

Silver Anniversary of the Young Men's Literary Society.

Several hundred persons yesterday afternoon attended the celebration of the silver jubilee of St. James's Union at St. James's Hall, James Street. This was the first part of the celebration, which is to include a housewarming this evening at 27 Oliver Street and a silver jubilee dinner at the Sinclair House to-morrow evening.

St. James's Union is a literary organization of the young men of St. James's Parish, and is now in a flourishing condition, with a fine library and 100 members. It began with a mere handful of young men, for whom the pastor of the church twenty-five years ago desired to provide a place which might furnish a counter-attraction to the street. The pastor secured a small room, paid the rent for a month, and put into it a stove and a ton of coal. Then he handed it over to the young men of the parish with the admonition, "Now, boys, go in and hustle."

Yesterday's celebration included instrumental and vocal music and a number of recitations by members of the union. The Rev. Father John J. Kean, present rector of St. James's Church and spiritual adviser of the union, sat on the platform by the young President, Timothy F. Brosnan, and after the close of the other exercises made an address.

One of the hits of the afternoon was made by the Rev. Matthew Gleason of the parish, who sang "Father O'Flynn" in delightful fashion. Three of the old members who were prominent in the organization in its infancy made reminiscent addresses—James J. Armstrong, John J. O'Connell, and Martin Kavanagh.

Have your legs covering enough—is the covering you have good enough?

Our prices are as low as anybody should pay to get good trousers—$4; as high as anybody need pay to get the best—$10.

The same is true of overcoats shoes hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BAYONNE CHURCH'S TROUBLES.

Policemen on Hand, but Their Services Not Needed—Rev. Mr. Herbst Says He Will Preach Next Sunday.

Posted on the door of St. Paul's German Lutheran Church at Bayonne yesterday appeared a placard announcing that owing to necessary repairs to the heater there would be no service in the church. There was none, and it is generally believed that the necessity of repairs to the heater was hastened by the troubles in the church, and that friends intervened to prevent a collision between the followers of the Rev. Mr. Herbst, the deposed pastor, and the opposing faction, under the leadership of ex-Mayor Farr of Bayonne.

A crowd began to gather at the church about 1 o'clock in expectation of seeing a conflict. Early as the sightseers arrived, they found two of the Farr faction there before them. They were George Christ and W. Scholte. Mr. Christ took a position outside the gate of the church yard, and Mr. Scholte stood inside the gate. A little later Roundsman Lynch and Patrolmen Smith, Maroney, and Lord appeared on the scene, and pretty soon a couple of the members of the church arrived bent on entering. Tney read the notice on the door without exchanging greeting with the pickets, and then continued on to the house of the minister to see what it meant. After that other members came along, those who were of the minister's faction entering his house, while those of the Farr faction held short talks with the two pickets, and then went away.

Those who talked with Mr. Christ and Mr. Scholte were told that the notice meant what it said, and that there would be no service. Those who entered the minister's house were assured by him that the notice was all right, that the heater would not heat the church, and that it was under repair and would be ready for use next Sunday, when there would be service in the church conducted by him.

Deacon Wagner of the church, a Farr man, said yesterday afternoon he expected no trouble next Sunday. He said that the officers of the synod had been regularly informed of the vote of the church. An official communication had been sent to the Moderator of the synod and to the Moderator of the district. The vote was perfectly proper and effective until the synod passed upon it.

BRAZIL'S NEW BISHOP PREACHES

He Says Christianity Scarcely Exists in the Land of His Labors.

The Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, the newly consecrated first Bishop of Brazil, preached a mission sermon yesterday morning to an audience that crowded St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Madison Avenue. The Bishop is a man still in the vigor of youth, tall and of attractive presence, and speaks with a manifest enthusiasm. Speaking of his new diocese, he said:

"For nine years the pioneers of the work in faraway Brazil have gone forth to labor. They knew that, though it was a so-called Christian country, Christianity did not exist there except in a spasmodic way. These nine years they have labored among men who were sunk in ignorance and atheism, men who will tell you that if it be only on the sinful terms of communion offered by the Roman Church that they can escape eternal punishment, before they will go to holy communion and the confessional with a sinful priest they are willing to endure eternal chains and darkness—rather than submit to the abuse of the confessional in that dark land.

"Of the 16,000,000 Brazilians, how many, think you, are Christians? They are, for the most part, without the Gospel and without God in the world, according to the confession of Roman priests and of Roman Bishops who have over their own signatures published the admission that religion is dead in Brazil.

"Will they accept this new p[rea]ch? Everywhere that we go men welcome us. The press of Brazil is open to the publication of Church truths. The propaganda has gone on openly. Three presbyters have been ordained there, one of them a young man, a powerful orator, a profound philosopher, who for the tongue of eloquence would rival St. Chrysostom of old. Whenever he speaks in our little chapels crowds gather in the streets without to hear the eloquence of this young St. Paul. It is only in hired buildings that we have labored, but men and women have come and worshipped in these humble rooms."

Bishop Kinsolving then launched into an earnest appeal to the congregation to give its support to the missionary work in Brazil, adding: "Your missionary Bishop, as he stands here to-day, with a heart so full that he can hardly portray to you the need in that far-off land, and pleads for your co-operation, is speaking not for himself nor for his brethren in that distant field, but for the children in darkness there and for Christ and His holy Church."

The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church, warmly seconded Bishop Kinsolving's appeal, and a collection was taken to aid the work in Brazil.

Sage Chapel at Cornell Reopened.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 8.—Sage Chapel, on the Cornell campus, which during the last six months has been remodeled and enlarged to twice its original size in honor of the memory of Henry W. Sage, its founder, was formally reopened to-day. The morning and afternoon services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford, Conn. The building as it new stands has a seating capacity of about 1,200 persons. The entire end of one of the transepts is devoted to a memorial of Cornell's late benefactor. It consists of a vault, in which have been placed the bodies of Mr. Sage and his wife.

New Chaplain for Blackwell's Island.

The Rev. Ithamar W. Beard, formerly rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Dover, N. H., has accepted a call to the Chaplaincy of the Almshouse and Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, under the auspices of the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. Mr. Beard is one of the best known of the clergy of the Episcopal Church in New Hampshire, his parish being the largest in the State. His daughter, Miss Be rd, was graduated from the New York Training School for Deaconesses at Grace House, and is connected with the work of Grace Church.

Well-to-Do Cracker Baker Missing.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Brooklyn, were asked yesterday to look for Herman Krauss, thirty-five years old, who has been missing from his home, 434 Hamburg Avenue, since Wednesday last. Krauss is a well-to-do cracker baker, and on the day of his disappearance left his home to go on a collecting tour in New Jersey. He was seen last in Hoboken, where he collected a bill, and it is thought that he had about $200 with him. Mrs. Krauss thinks her husband has met with foul play.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

SILK SALE.

Monday morning, Jan. 9th.

BASEMENT SALESROOM:

A large transfer from a wholesale department of Lengths of Plain and Fancy Silks, ten yards and less, including:

Plain and Changeable Taffetas,
60 cents per yard.

Colored Poplins and Satin Duchesse, street and evening shades,
85 cents per yard;
Were $1.25 and $1.50

Novelty Taffetas for Waists and Skirts,
65 & 75 cents per yard;
Were 85 cents and $1.25

1,000 Dress Patterns of 24 inch Foulard Silks,
50 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

President Hoffman Reviews the Work of the School for the Year at the Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the patrons and members of the Hebrew Technical Institute was held yesterday morning in the Institute Building, 36 Stuyvesant Street. President James H. Hoffman in his address remarked that the institute had been in existence for fifteen years, and its aims and ideals had already taken root. In the beginning it was found difficult to induce the Russian immigrants, for whose benefit the new education was primarily intended, to intrust their sons to the institute, as they were afraid that the new life which was opened for them would lead them away from their religious observances.

"That our efforts in this direction have been successful," continued President Hoffman, "is demonstrated by the fact that last year we had to deny admission to our school to over fifty applicants, a larger number than we were able to recruit in the first year. Much of this popularity is due to the successful careers of our graduates and the influence exercised by them on their own environments."

Coming to the subject of the finances of the institution Mr. Hoffman regretted the loss of an annual income of about $5,000 in consequence of the Baron de Hirsch Fund having left the premises and removed its trade school to a building of its own, and he hoped friends would come forward with increased contributions to help the good work. At present there are 210 pupils in the institute, who are taught woodworking, metal working, drawing, cabinet-work, mechanics, and electrical work. Of those who were graduated 71 per cent. had remained steadfast in their mechanical careers.

The President paid a tribute to the efficiency of the House Committee that had kept the building in perfect repair. The Membership Committee had been very painstaking in getting new members, and the list now stood 27 donors, 248 patrons, 903 members, and 163 associate members. The receipts during the past year from all sources were $50,501.87. The expenditures had exceeded the receipts by $593.72, which is still owing to the Treasurer. Special thanks were tendered to Jacob H. Schiff for his contribution of $5,000, the income from which will go far to enable the Ladies' Committee to afford relief, so that some of the boys may not be compelled through poverty to leave the school and see their future blighted. The report of the Employment Committee showed that the graduates readily found situations, and there were standing orders for all graduates that could be turned out in certain departments.

The following were then elected as Directors for the ensuing year, five of them being re-elected: Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Joseph L. Buttenweiser, Henry M. Leipziger, Mrs. Addie W. Seligman, Frederick M. Stein, and Solomon H. Kohn.

Mr. Buttenweiser in his address said: "This institute affords an education of the heart, head, and hand, and instills into the youthful mind a proper conception of the dignity of labor, and tends to suppress Socialism and anarchy. I hope that the wealthy Jews of New York will contribute more liberally to this institute, and other institutes like it. Such a work begets confidence of man in man and a higher faith in God."

THOUGHT HIMSELF POISONED.

Death of Max Von Dessonville Attributed to Imagination—Nothing Wrong with Him, Apparently.

A soldierly looking man, evidently under the influence of liquor, walked into the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning, and declared that he had taken poison to escape from his enemies, who were trying to kill him. Ambulance Surgeon Blake of the Brooklyn Hospital was found, and the stomach pump was used, but no trace of poison was found. An hour later the man died. Aside from the fact that he had been drinking, there was apparently nothing the matter with him, and when he entered the station house he looked like a strong, healthy man. He was not suffering from delirium tremens. It is suggested that imagination may have had something to do with his death. He thoroughly believed that he had taken poison and was about to die.

The man proved to be Max Von Dessonville, a German and a man of education. He came to America about twenty years ago. He had evidently been a soldier, and it was said that he had formerly been an army officer. When in his cups Von Dessonville would throw out hints that he had had to leave Germany because of some love affair. He could not get reputable employment, and did not make any great effort to do so. He was highly educated and spoke several languages fluently, and this led to his securing employment as a "runner" for sailors' lodging houses. A sailor of almost any nationality, on leaving his ship and getting within reach of Von Dessonville, would find himself accosted by an engaging stranger, who could talk to him in his own language, and who knew just the sort of place the sailor wanted to find.

Von Dessonville worked at this kind of occupation in Manhattan for a long time, but for several years he had been employed by lodging-house keepers in Furman Street, Brooklyn. His most recent employers were Joe Johnson of 292 Furman Street, and "Portuguese Joe," of 382 Furman Street. Since Christmas, however, Von Dessonville had done no work worth mentioning, and had been drinking hard.

On Saturday night he went into Johnson's, and asked for 15 cents. He was told that he could get it when he came back to work. He then went to "Portuguese Joe's," where he was more successful. He left there at 10 o'clock, and nothing more was seen of him until at 1:15 o'clock in the morning he went into the station house where he died.

Delirious Patient Dies in Street.

Theodore Schweitzer, fifty-two years old, a widower, who boarded at the house of George Appenzeller, 333 Monroe Street, Hoboken, was taken sick last week with pneumonia. While delirious early yesterday morning he was left unwatched, and escaped from the house. A general alarm was sent out by the police, and Schweitzer was found dead in Harrison Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, a few hour later. So far as is known he had no relatives. The body was sent to the Morgue.

Our Annual Sale of
Ladies' Gloves.
Mon., Tues. & Wed., Jan. 9th, 10th., 11th.

2-Clasp White Glacé,
—Paris point embroidery.—
Real Kid
2-& 3-Clasp Glacé,
—embroidered backs, in tan, mode, brown, English red, pearl and white.—
Real Kid
4-Button Glacé,
—in tan, brown, mode, slate, pearl, white and black.—
$1.00
per pair,
value $1.25 & $1.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ROYAL RICHNESS
at reduced prices.

HAMADANS & CARABAGHS
(averaging 3.6x5 ft.)
$6.75
(reduced from $10.00.)

BOKHARAS
(averaging 3.6x5 ft.)
$14.50
(reduced from $20.00.)

What a superb Oriental glow such rugs would give to the library, in company with some of our luxuriously deep easy chairs, the upholstery in subdued Eastern tints! Add the harmonious beauty of our natural wood bookcases and tables—what a restful atmosphere!—and at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

NEW YORK SABBATH COMMITTEE

Sunday Saloons and Bicycle Riding Condemned in Its Report.

The report of the New York Sabbath Committee for 1897 and 1898 has been published by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Atterbury, the Secretary, and his associate, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Hubbell. The report says that "with few exceptions the laws protecting the day of rest have been well enforced in this city during the past two years. One form of Sunday violation almost impossible wholly to prevent is the open saloon. It seems generally conceded that the Raines law has effected some improvement; and has rendered it easier for the authorities to enforce the law when so disposed. But with our immense foreign population, and the prevalent public sentiment, it seems vain to expect at present anything like a total suppression of this evil. It is something if the offensive display of the traffic is prevented."

Favorable comment is made upon the action of the League of American Wheelmen in voting against Sunday racing, but the general use of Sunday by bicycle riders is condemned. The committee says: "So accustomed have we become to this new locomotion that we overlook its religious significance. To deal with this wholesale invasion of the day of rest requires the utmost wisdom on the part of those who respect the Lord's Day. We cannot afford to gain wings for our feet at cost of clipping the wings of our soul."

A quotation is made from an address of Archbishop Corrigan, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Sunday, March 3 last, in defending Sunday as a day of rest, as follows: "Do not be scared by the chimera of a Puritan Sunday. Let us not, under any specious pretext of personal right, home rule, or liberty cast away the Sunday of the fathers, under which God has prospered us beyond all nations of the earth, and put in its place the Continental Sunday, which has been productive of so little good and of so much evil that the most thoughtful Europeans are at present trying to cast it away because it is demoralizing."

The committee is in constant correspondence with societies and other organizations doing similar work in Great Britain and upon the Continent of Europe, where it is asserted that the Continental Sunday is rapidly losing some of its characteristics. Radical changes in favor of Sunday observance have been made in France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, and Italy."

POLICEMAN HAD NO MATCHES.

So Broderick Knocked Him Down and Kicked Him Mercilessly.

Policeman Joseph Freed of the West One Hundredth Street Station got on a Third Avenue cable car Saturday night to ride down town. On the back platform of the car beside him stood Joseph Broderick of 1,511 Lexington Avenue.

"Got any matches about yer?" asked Broderick of Policeman Freed.

"I have no matches," said the policeman.

"Why don't you feel about in yer pockets and see whether you've got any matches?" snarled Broderick.

"Simply because I don't want to," replied Freed.

Then Broderick began to swear. Policeman Freed did not care to cause any trouble on the car, and he got off at Ninety-seventh Street. Broderick also left the car, and again began to berate the officer. Policeman Freed put the man under arrest. Broderick suddenly struck Freed a powerful blow in the face, knocking him down. Then Broderick began kicking the policeman savagely, and was having things all his own way when Policeman Bloch of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station came along. Broderick tried to treat him similarly, but Bloch was too quick with his night stick, and Broderick was soon under control.

Broderick was arraigned before Magistrate Olmsted, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, and held in $1,000 bail for examination. Freed was unable to appear.

Would Have the Naval Stores.

The Undercliffe (N. J.) Board of Council met on Saturday night and passed a resolution approving of the location of a naval stores depot at Edgewater as a great benefit to the locality and requesting Congressman Stewart of the district to withdraw the objection to the project he has filed. Copies of the resolution will be forwarded to the Senators and Congressmen from New Jersey. A copy will also be sent to the Secretary of the Navy. The Boards of Council of Cliffside and Fairview are to pass similar resolutions.

January Sales! | January Sales! | January Sales!

O'Neill's.

Furniture Clearance!

The Big January Sale of Furniture starts in to-day and will continue all this week or until the stock is at a minimum. Big reductions have been made throughout the whole department in order to insure a prompt clearance. If you know the quality of the goods we sell you'll know

These Values Are Unusual.

Parlor Suits.
Three-piece Suits, mahogany finish, with inlaid frame, upholstered in Silk Damask, three styles to select from,
33.00 grade now 24.98
45.00 grade now 31.00
50.00 grade now 36.00
Three-piece Suits, with mahogany inlaid frames, high-grade finish and upholstering, silk coverings, elegant design,
55.00 grade now 39.00
75.00 grade now 49.00
95.00 grade now 63.00
Five-piece Suits, mahogany finish, inlaid frames, silk damask coverings,
60.00 grade now 45.00
75.00 grade now 55.00
80.00 grade now 59.00

Vernis Martin Cabinets.
Elegant decorations, with plate-glass shelves and the best gilt trimmings,
Worth 35.00 and 40.00,
29.75 and 24.98

Corner Chairs.
Mahogany finish frames, silk coverings,
3.98 and 4.98

Brass Bedsteads.
These Bedsteads are high grade — last season's patterns. If you want to take advantage of these you'll have to buy quick.
25.00 Bedsteads 18.98
29.00 Bedsteads 19.98
35.00 Bedsteads 22.50
40.00 Bedsteads 26.75

Dressing Cases.
An immense stock to select from, all at greatly reduced prices; note these:
18.00 grade now 12.48
22.00 grade now 16.98
25.00 grade now 20.00

Odd Arm Chairs,
with inlaid frames, mahogany finish,
Regular price 12.50,
now 9.80

Odd Divans.
Two styles we want to move quickly. They are covered with silk damask, mahogany finish, inlaid frames; ridiculously cheap, at
6.98 and 12.00

Also scores of Great Bargains in Fancy Reception Chairs, Cabinets, Desks, Tables, Rockers, and Fancy Pieces.

All the Big January Sales still continue! Great values in Housekeeping Linens, Muslin, Underwear, Blankets, Bedspreads, &c., &c.

All paid purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

More Big Values in
Women's Jackets.
KERSEY JACKETS, made in the newest shapes, men tailored, notched collar, side pockets and lined throughout with rich taffeta,
Regular price 14.75,
Special 8.98

BLACK, TAN OR CASTOR KERSEY JACKETS, short jaunty effects, lined throughout with satin,
Regular price 18.00,
Special 10.00

Separate Dress Skirts.
TAFFETA SILK DRESS SKIRTS, finished with twelve rows of narrow velvet ribbon, small buttons in back (newest shape), percaline lined,
Special 8.98

Women's
Eiderdown Robes.
Fancy striped collar, bound with satin,
Regular price 3.00.
Special 1.98

January Chances in the China Dept.
Four Specials in Dinnerware.
100-piece Sets, blue border pattern, set 7.75
115 pieces, pink thistle decoration 20.75
115 pieces, pink rose decoration 16.39
115 pieces, green border pattern, gold traced, very handsome 20.75

TOILET SETS.
6-piece Sets, brown, blue or gray, set 1.67
10-piece Sets, green, light blue or dark blue, set 2.25
12-piece Sets, brown and dark blue decoration, set 3.85
12-piece Sets, rose decoration, handsome colors, formerly $6.98, now 4.98

Clearance Sale of Jardinieres
at Greatly Reduced Prices.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

SPECIAL VELVET CARPET
79 cts. per yd.
(reduced from $1.15)

Excellent patterns for the hall, as well as library, parlor and bedroom.

Lovers of the artistic go in raptures over the warmth and wealth of color and the soft woolly surface. PURE WOOL—never any shoddy in our carpets.

Rugs, furniture and curtains of every description now reduced and for either

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

A CHURCH MORTGAGE PAID OFF.

J. B. Duke's Generosity Frees a New Jersey Church from Debt.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 8.—Through the generosity of J. B. Duke of the American Tobacco Company, who resides on a farm near Somerville, the debt of $6,100, in the form of a mortgage, against the First Methodist Church of that place, has been paid off, and to-day special services in celebration of the event were held. Mr. Duke contributed a large sum of money toward paying the debt, and the members have been hustling for several months past to get the remainder.

One of the incidents of the meeting this morning was the burning of the mortgage in the pulpit by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. R. Bryan. Presiding Elder George W. Smith of North Plainfield preached a sermon this morning. Special services will also be held to-morrow.

Father Malone Celebrates Mass.

Father Sylvester Malone, the venerable priest whose illness has been reported, was well enough yesterday to celebrate mass at Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, Brooklyn. The rectory was thronged with parishoners yesterday morning, and they were agreeably surprised when Father Malone greeted them in person.

AMUSEMENTS.

CASINO. NEW YEAR SEASON, Positively Thurs. Evg., Jan. 12. Geo. W. Lederer, (Theatre closed Mon., Tues., and Manager. Wed. for Rehearsals.) The Peerless Lyric Star and Queen of Song
LILLIAN RUSSELL,
ACCOMPANIED BY THOS. Q. SEABROOKE. JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, AND GREAT CAST, IN OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE
"LA BELLE HELENE."

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St.....8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y, 2
"Pinero's crowning success."
"Lyceum's great triumph."
"A rarely beautiful comedy."
Trelawny of the Wells.
Seats 6 weeks ahead.

WORLD'S GREATEST LION TAMER, ALBERT STADLER. Whole Cat Tribe Represented. 2 to 10:30 Daily. CAT SHOW Admission, 50c. Children, 25c. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
BERT COOTE & JULIE KINGSLEY in Buckstone's Famous Farce, "The Dead Shot." Favor & Sinclair, in "A High Roller" (new.) BARON'S DOGS. HULINES. 3 AVOLOS.

COLUMBUS WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Bispham.
To-morrow night, at 8, at Brooklyn Academy, LOHENGRIN, (in German.) Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Dippel, Pringle, Muhlmann, and Bispham.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 11, at 8—FAUST. Melba, (her last appearance this season,) Bauermeister, Mantelli, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8:30, First performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Marie Engle, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Muhlmann, Pringle, Devries, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast,) Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 14, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Emma Eames, Djella, Bauermeister; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers, Bars, Dufriche, and Plançon.
Sat. Evg., at 8, at pop. prices—MANON. Saville, Meisslinger, Djella, Bauermeister; Plançon, Albers, Dufriche, Bars, and Van Dyck.

Special Notice: The remaining performances of the first series of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will be as follows:

Tues. Evg., Jan. 17, at 7, DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djella, Molke-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Cond. Schalk.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7, SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Marie Engle, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Pringle, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 6:45, GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, Molke-Kellogg, and Saville; MM. Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham, Cond. Schalk.
Second cycle will be given in the afternoons. Casts and dates will be announced Jan. 28.
Prices as usual and seats for any above performances on sale at usual ticket offices.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL, SONG RECITAL. TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 10, at 3,
LILLI LEHMANN
PROGRAMME:
SCHUMANN—Widmung; Im Westen; Hochlander's Wittwe, Nussbaum; Waldesgesprach.
FRANZ—Stille Sicherheit; Im Herbst.
BRAHMS—Liebestreu; Wie bist du Meine Koenigin; O liebliche Wangen.
BEETHOVEN—Adelaide; Clarchen's Gesang aus Egmont.
Reserved seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12, at box office Carnegie Hall and Schuberths, 23 Union Square.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
PLUNKET GREENE
1st Song Recital THIS (Mon.) AFT. at 3.
2nd and 3rd Recitals Jan. 16 and 19 at 3.
same course tickets good. Res. Seats $1.50. Adm. $1. Programmes at Hall. Chickering Piano used.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:10. Matinées 2. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
ZAZA, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre. Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Arab Wonders—Parisian Stars. A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:10. A RUNAWAY GIRL. By Augustin Daly's Musical Co. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

BIJOU Eveg. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St. ONLY MATINEE Saturday, 2:15. May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. SOUVENIRS 125th Performance, WED. MAT. LAST WEEK. SPORTING LIFE Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. EVGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15.
Mr. N. C. Goodwin | Nathan Hale | Miss Maxine Elliott

KOSTER & BIAL'S SATURDAY MATINEE Nightly at 11 o'clock, "An Affair of Honor" and Foreign Vaudeville.

Herald Square Theatre. Evgs., 8:15, Sat. Mat., 2:15. LAST WEEK—DELLA FOX SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT. No Raise in Prices.

American Debut of the World Famous German Pianist,
EMIL SAUER
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
Tuesday Evening Next, January 10.
Sauer's advent in this country has been eagerly looked forward to by lovers of music in every part of this great land. His début at the Metropolitan Opera House next Tuesday evening is but the first of a series of Concerts and Recitals which will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If his success in America can be estimated by the remarkable demonstrations of approval given him in England and Europe, Sauer will have a succession of artistic and social triumphs.
On the occasion of his début next Tuesday evening, SAUER will be accompanied by PAUR'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA of ONE HUNDRED.
THIS WILL BE THE MUSICAL EVENT OF 1899.
Seats at box office Metropolitan Opera House, Schuberth's, Tyson's, and Ruilman's, 111 Broadway.
The prices are as follows: Box seats, $2.50; orchestra, $2.00; dress circle, $1.50; balcony, $1.00; family circle, 75c.
SAUER PLAYS THE KNABE PIANO EXCLUSIVELY.

PALACE 58th St. and 8d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to Performance, 11 P. M. 25c. 50c.
RICE & COHEN, 8 SISTERS MACARTE, THORNE & CARLETON, MORTON & REVELLE, KLEIST BROS.; 25 others. GREAT COMEDY BILL!

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25, 50c. Performance, 10:45 P.M.
FRED BOND & CO., GUS WILLIAMS, LEONIDAS'S DOGS AND CATS, HUGH STANTON, EL ZOBEDIE, NELLIE BURT, MASON & FORBES; many others.

DALY'S Every evening this week at 8:10, MADAME SANS GENE, Miss Rehan as Sans Gene. George Clarke as Napoleon. Charles Rickman as Lefebvre. Sidney Herbert as Fouché. LAST MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday at 2. Monday and for a few evenings, Sheridan's masterpiece of comedy, School for Scandal. *,*In preparation the great Drury Lane Drama, The Great Ruby.

WALLACK'S Broadway and Thirtieth St. Evs. 8:15; Mat. Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT—4 WEEKS ONLY. OLGA NETHERSOLE
This Week, First New York Production of Louis Parker and Murray Carson's drama, "THE TEMAGANT."

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
FIRST CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE
Thursday Aft., Jan. 12, at 2:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Subscription for three matinées, $4. Single tickets $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. ORCH.
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS. LOHENGRIN

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. TO-NIGHT 100th TIME. SOUVENIRS. Last 6 Nights at 8:30. ON AND OFF. Last Sat. Mat. Jan. 16—"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 27...	3,606,167
Same week last year.....	1,806,754
Bonds for the week.....	$25,133,350
Same week last year.....	17,162,700

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@6; at three months, 3; at six months, 3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent.

LONDON WORRIES OVER MONEY

STRINGENCY RULING ABROAD

Uncertainty and Uneasiness as to the Bank of England Policy—But Professional Pessimism Is Not Warranted—And London Stock Exchange Leaders Are Buying American Securities, Though the General Public Is Not Yet Investing—Meanwhile Arrangements Go Forward for the Shipping of Gold to the United States—German Financial Troubles Not Ended—Fundamental Conditions All Right.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Business on the London Stock Exchange last week did not keep its first promise.

Our bankers are uneasy about the future of the money market because the Bank of England is not gaining gold.

They fear, therefore, advance rather than decline in the bank's discount rate. I do not, however, share this fear, and think improvement is probable soon.

But matters were complicated last week by considerable selling from Amsterdam and by the closing out of a large account in Paris, which seems to have been open for many months. These events kept prices heavy and prompted some of our speculators to sell for a fall. The consequence will be that in all probability our fortnightly settlement this week will be easier than many suppose. Short loans are plentiful and will be at least one-half of 1 per cent. cheaper all round than they were at the end of the year. This will give markets heart and must produce favorable reaction.

Still the business done in American railroad securities is not yet on a broad basis with us. The Stock Exchange itself has acquired important holdings, but the public at large continues either to hold wholly aloof or to sell.

Really strong and progressive markets are not to be counted upon until this condition is changed. And it will not be changed until we are more easy in mind about the immediate future of our money market.

It is known that orders for gold are in the London market for shipment to America as well as for Germany; and if these orders should result in heavy withdrawals from the Bank of England instead of advances in security values we shall have more or less sharp reactions with further pressure of sales from this side on the New York Stock Exchange.

But there is a strong desire to be up and doing in the public mind which must develop into extensive dealings if you do not frighten us.

The worst of the situation is that German monetary stringency is not yet nearly at an end. Discount rates have gone up there since the new year opened, and exchange has gone somewhat against us.

Thus it is by no means New York alone that we fear, although the Continent never scares us as New York can.

Our Board of Trade statistics for the completed year just published show that the United States took rather less gold from us last year than did Germany—eleven millions sterling, as against nearly twelve and a half millions. Usually it is the other way, and your trade balances are so enormously against Europe at present that were you to stop buying securities and take gold to liquidate them you could upset our market completely.

Curiously enough, our commercial balances are just as apparently adverse as yours are favorable. Our imports of merchandise were nearly £177,000,000 in excess of our exports of home products and re-exports of foreign and colonial exports combined last year—an unusually high total—which places us at a great disadvantage for the moment, in spite of our enormous income from capital invested abroad, the income of which I calculate to be worth quite £100,000,000 a year to us on an average.

All this goes to show that the immediate future of our money market is not by any means without clouds. But we shall come out all right and forge ahead directly we are relieved from those fears of dearer money which now are prevalent among the more thoughtful of our bankers and dealers in credit.

A. J. WILSON.*

*Mr. Wilson has been for fifteen years the financial editor of The Daily Standard. He is also the founder, proprietor, and editor of The Investors' Review, a weekly journal of the most outspoken and vigorous financial criticism. He is undoubtedly regarded as the first financial critic in Great Britain, alike for ability, experience, and absolute independence.

HOW VALUES ADVANCE.

The strength of the security market, the marvelous gains in it, can have few exemplifications clearer than that furnished in the tabulated list of investments owned by the New York Life Insurance Company, the first of such great institutions to publish its stock and bond holdings at the opening of the new year.

In this presentation are presented "market values" as of the date of Dec. 31, 1898, and tremendous is the aggregate that the showing makes. But—and this is what is exceptionally interesting, because so significant—those "market values" are not of the date of Dec. 31 at all. The quotations given fall far short of what the actual figures are. This exhibits extreme conservatism in official calculations; and it does more—it makes plain the force with which market values recently have advanced, for the company's figures are much too small because they were not brought right up to the very close of the year's last day's business. And this discloses how ultra-conservatism failed to keep pace with the phenomenal upward tendency in values.

***

In the New York Life's investments are Government bonds quoted as having a market value on Dec. 31 of $3,082,550. The fact is that on Dec. 31 those bonds were actually worth $3,114,675.

In the railway bonds it seems the company's official valuations are even more within bounds. Chicago and Northwest 7 per cents. are quoted at 140, when the real bid was 145½, and that means the bonds owned are worth over $100,000 more than they are entered at. Atchison 4 per cents. are put in at 92. The right figure was 99⅞, and instead of the $2,775,000 that the company claims they are worth, their market value on Dec. 31 was over $3,000,000. Erie firsts are valued at 137, when the real bid was 144, the bonds owned being worth $2,890,000 instead of merely $2,750,000, which was all that the company claims. Then there are Jersey Central general mortgages in at 111, instead of 116; Rock Island general 4s at 103, when they should be 106⅞; Northwestern debentures at 110, though they were 116 bid; Ohio and Mississippi consols 102, when they were 105; Burlington firsts at 112, when the right bid was 117¾; Pan Handle consols over 7 points below their real figure, with the same underestimate on Manitoba consols, and Louisville and Nashville bonds worth 109½, are entered at only 103. There is a Central Pacific issue which on Dec. 31 was 105 bid, though quoted in the company's list at only par.

These are wide differences. They represent hundreds of thousands of dollars of actual value that the corporation owning the securities could have fairly claimed.

Throughout the long list of investments the same rule prevails—and it makes, indeed, an extraordinary exhibit not merely of conservatism in valuing a great volume of assets, but it emphasizes especially the new life and strength that is in the American security market, where ordinary forecasts and estimates do not keep pace with actual progress.

Some Wall Street Men.

Current advances in the stock market have increased the Gould fortune over $12,000,000, so Russell Sage figures.

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Mr. Sage, by-the-bye, insists that he is not to retire from active business. But the old gentleman is not among the big profiters in the present security market strength. He has been doubtful of improvement ever since it started, and has preferred to lend money rather than take stocks for his own account.

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But Gen. Sam Thomas retires—so he says himself—though it is a trifle difficult to find an acquaintance who is inclined to believe that the General knows. The Thomas fortune is quoted at high figures these days, every penny of it made by hustling that is likely yet many a day to keep Wall Street guessing.

Gen. Thomas and Senator Brice came to Wall Street together, partners, neither having a corner on cash. But half a dozen years ago they drifted somewhat apart so far as co-operative corporation affairs were concerned.

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Senator Thomas C. Platt is spoken of as likely to become the active successor of Senator Brice in those vast Chinese railway schemes which were the chief of Col. Brice's ambitions at the end of his career. Senator Platt became an investor in the project a few months ago.

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"Eddie" Talcott, who used to have sad times "backing" the New York Baseball Club, is credited with having made a million in the recent stock market rise, and now he is going to make a trip around the world.

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Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, having reached Europe, has already accomplished enough to warrant his cabling to New York that foreign interests in American securities will increase rapidly and substantially from this time forward.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

		Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.			
January 5,	1899.....	£30,540,823	.....
January 6,	1898.....	31,222,052	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.			
January 5,	1899.....	72,462,906	£47,806,330
January 6,	1898.....	77,637,142	46,265,057
BANK OF GERMANY.			
January 5,	1899.....	25,630,000	13,203,000
January 6,	1898.....	28,001,000	14,424,000
RUSSIA.			
January 5,	1899.....	99,143,000	4,050,000
January 6,	1898.....	117,927,000	3,790,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.			
January 5,	1899.....	35,940,000	12,394,000
January 6,	1898.....	36,378,000	12,354,000
SPAIN.			
January 5,	1899.....	11,002,000	7,533,000
January 6,	1898.....	9,431,000	10,320,000
ITALY.			
January 5,	1899.....	14,226,000	2,342,000
January 6,	1898.....	15,725,000	2,005,000
NETHERLANDS.			
January 5,	1899.....	4,315,000	6,787,000
January 6,	1898.....	2,628,000	6,825,000
BELGIUM.			
January 5,	1899.....	3,065,000	1,548,000
January 6,	1898.....	2,753,000	1,376,000
Total for the week.....		£296,914,789	£95,963,330
Total preceding week.....		296,490,807	98,317,330
Corresponding date last year		321,707,194	99,429,057

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 8,100,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 5,210,000 pesetas.

STOCK EXCHANGE RECORD

FOR THE WEEK OF 1899.

Herewith are the records made in the stock market for the week ending Jan. 7, 1899—showing the volume of business and course of values, and presenting therewith detailed investment data:

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 7, 1899.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Fri., Jan. 7. Bid.	Closing Fri., Jan. 7. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 7, 3,606,167.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Jan. 7. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Jan. 7, 1899
*109 January 3.	*108 January 6.	108	110	- -	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	2	109	109	108	109	160	223
34 January 3.	31½ January 6.	32	33½	- -	American Malting Company	13,750,000			34	34	31½	31½	...	4,490
85¾ January 3.	82½ January 6.	84	86	+ 2¾	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¼	86¾	86¾	82½	86	...	5,123
49 January 3.	42 January 7.	43⅝	44	- 4⅝	American Steel & Wire Company	12,000,000			45⅝	49	42	43¾	...	34,500
120 January 3.	104 January 3.	111½	112	- 7	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	12,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	120	120	104	111	...	19,162
35½ January 3.	34⅜ January 6.	34½	34¾	- ⅛	American Cotton Oil	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	35¼	35½	34⅜	34¾	22⅞	3,978
89¾ January 3.	88¼ January 5.	88½	89¼	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,196,000	Dec. 1, '98.	3	89½	89½	88¼	89¼	76	1,041
44 January 7.	33 January 3.	43½	46	- -	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '96.	1	33	44	33	44	...	2,456
*145 January 3.	*143 January 5.	142	147	- -	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 5, '99	$3	144	145	143	144½	117½	84
15 January 3.	13¾ January 3.	14	14¼	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,964,800			13¾	15	13¼	13⅞	8½	21,563
40 January 3.	37½ January 7.	38	38½	+ ½	American Spirits Mfg. Company preferred	6,966,000			38	40	37½	37½	20	5,220
127⅝ January 6.	122¾ January 4.	126⅝	127	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '99.	3	126	127⅞	123¾	127	143⅝	147,200
112¾ January 5.	111½ January 3.	112	112¾	- ⅛	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '99.	1¼	111⅜	112¾	111½	112¼	125⅝	825
100 January 5.	100 January 5.	98	100	- -	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1¼	100	100	100	100	91	215
149⅝ January 6.	143 January 3.	145¼	148⅜	+ 5⅛	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	142⅝	149⅝	143	148⅝	91	182,765
138 January 6.	132 January 4.	135	137	+ 4	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	132⅞	138	132	135	116	1,000
15¾ January 6.	14¼ January 6.	14½	15¼	- -	Ann Arbor	5,250,000			14¾	15¼	14¼	15¼	...	611
39¾ January 3.	30 January 3.	35½	39¼	- -	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			39¾	39¾	39	39	34	900
19¼ January 7.	15¼ January 3.	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			19¼	19¼	18¾	19⅜	12⅝	28,590
44 January 7.	34¾ January 3.	43½	43⅝	+ 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,000			42	44	42½	43⅝	31¼	122,032
69¾ January 4.	66¾ January 5.	67½	69	- ½	Baltimore & Ohio, all installments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	68¾	69¾	68½	69½	...	2,052
55 January 5.	53¾ January 4.	55	55½	- 1	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued	.....			55	55	55¼	54½	...	4,300
78 January 6.	76¾ January 3.	78	79	- ½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued	.....			78	78	76¾	77	...	6,010
9¾ January 5.	8¾ January 3.	9¼	9¾	- -	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	19,616,700			9¼	9¼	8¾	9¼	...	1,200
8¼ January 3.	6¾ January 5.	8¼	8½	- 1¼	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			8½	8	8¼	8½	4¼	118,400

Stock Exchange Prices and Sales—Continued.

Stocks	Par Value	Sales for Week	Range for Year 1898 Highest	Range for Year 1898 Lowest	Range for Year 1897 Highest	Range for Year 1897 Lowest
Chicago & Alton						
Chicago & Alton pref.						
Chicago Burlington & Quincy						
Chicago Great Western						
Chicago Great Western pref. A						
Chicago Great Western pref. B						
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville						
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville pref.						
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul						
Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul pref.						
Chicago & Northwestern						
Chicago Rock Island & Pacific						
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis						
Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis pref.						
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling						
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling pref.						
Colorado Midland						
Colorado Midland pref.						
Colorado Southern 1st pref., when iss.						
Colorado Southern 2d pref., when iss.						
Columbus Hocking Valley & Toledo						
Columbus Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.						
Consolidated Gas						
Consolidated Ice						
Delaware & Hudson						
Delaware Lackawanna & Western						
Denver & Rio Grande						
Denver & Rio Grande pref.						
Des Moines & Fort Dodge						
Detroit Gas						
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic						
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic pref.						
Erie						
Erie 1st preferred						
Evansville & Terre Haute						
Evansville & Terre Haute preferred						
Flint & Pere Marquette						
Flint & Pere Marquette preferred						
Fort Worth & Denver City						
Federal Steel Company						
Federal Steel Company preferred						
General Electric						
Glucose Sugar Refining						
Glucose Sugar Refining pref.						
Great Northern preferred						
H. K. Claflin Company						
Hocking Valley						
Illinois Central, leased line						
International Paper						
International Paper preferred						
Iowa Central						
Iowa Central preferred						
Keokuk & Des Moines						
Keokuk & Des Moines preferred						
Knickerbocker Ice Company						
Knickerbocker Ice Company preferred						
Lacled Gas						
Lacled Gas preferred						
Lake Erie & Western						
Lake Erie & Western preferred						
Lake Shore						
Long Island						
Louisville & Nashville						
Manhattan Consolidated						
Metropolitan Street Railway						
Mexican Central						
Mexican Central certificates						
Michigan Central						
Minneapolis & St. Louis						
Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred						
Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred						
Missouri Kansas & Texas						
Missouri Kansas & Texas preferred						
Mobile & Ohio						
Morris & Essex						
National Lead Company						
National Lead Company preferred						
National Biscuit Company						
National Biscuit Company preferred						
National Linseed Oil Company						
National Linseed Oil trust receipts						
New Central Coal						
New Jersey Central						
New York Air Brake						
New York Central						
New York Chicago & St. Louis						
New York Chicago & St. Louis first pf.						
New York Chicago & St. Louis second pf.						
New York Lake Erie & Western						
Norfolk & Western						
Norfolk & Western preferred						
Northern Pacific						
Northern Pacific preferred						
Oregon Railway & Navigation						
Oregon Railway & Navigation preferred						
Oregon Short Line						
Pacific Coast						
Pacific Coast first preferred						
Pacific Coast second preferred						
Pacific Mail						
Peoria & Eastern Railroad						
People's Gas Chicago						
Peoria Decatur & Evansville						
Pittsburg Cin. Chic. & St. Louis						
Pittsburg Cin. Chic. & St. Louis preferred						
Pittsburg & Western						
Pittsburg & Western preferred						
Pullman Palace Car Company						
Reading						
Reading first preferred						
Reading second preferred						
Rio Grande Western						
Rio Grande Western preferred						
Rome Watertown & Ogdensburg						
Southern Pacific Co.						
St. Joseph & Grand Island						
St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred						
St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred						
St. Louis & San Francisco						
St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred						
St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred						
St. Louis Southwestern						
St. Louis Southwestern preferred						
St. Paul & Duluth						
St. Paul & Duluth preferred						
St. Paul & Omaha						
St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba						
Southern Railway						
Southern Railway preferred						
Standard Rope & Twine Co.						
Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.						
Standard Rope & Twine						
Tennessee Coal & Iron						
Texas Pacific						
Texas Pacific Land Trust						
Third Avenue						
Twin City Rapid Transit						
Union Pacific						
Union Pacific Denver & Gulf						
Union Pacific Denver & Gulf, all in. paid.						
United States Leather						
United States Leather preferred						
United States Rubber						
United States Rubber preferred						
Vabash						
Vabash preferred						
Wheeling & Lake Erie						
Wheeling & Lake Erie, 4th ass't paid.						
Wisconsin Central						

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 7, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Jan. 7..$25,133,350

	Week Ending Jan. 7. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	9
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	108	108	108	108	4
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	55½	85½	85½	83½	11
American Tobacco scrip	96⅞	97½	95	97½	102
Ann Arbor 4s	86½	89½	88	89¼	34
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100	1,210
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	79⅝	79⅝	78	79½	886
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	90	91½	90	91½	54
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	98⅞	99	98⅝	98⅝	407
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	99½	99⅞	99½	99⅝	489½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	7
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	94½	96⅜	94½	96½	120
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	106¾	107	106¾	107	133
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	108	110	108	110	42
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	116¼	117⅛	116¼	117⅛	11
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92½	92½	92	92	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107½	107½	107	107½	11½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108¾	12
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110½	110½	110½	110¼	3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & N. W. 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92¼	93	92	92¼	293
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	40½	40½	40¼	40¼	5
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	12	12	12	12	5
Central Pacific extended 5s, Speyer certfs	103	103	103	103	1
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113½	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	36
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	113½	113½	112½	112½	57
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	91	91	90¾	91	210
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st 6s, Series A	119	119	119	119	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	117⅛	118	117⅛	117¾	96
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	105	105	105	105	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	101
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	126	126½	125½	125½	28
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	18
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville ref'dg. 6s	104½	104½	104	104	4
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	83½	94⅜	93½	94	61
Chi., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	102	103	102	103	11
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74¼	74¼	74	74	19
Colorado Midland 2-4s	67¼	67¾	66	67⅜	88
Colorado Fuel 1st 5s	87¾	89	87	89	130
Colorado Southern 4s, when issued	98¼	87⅜	86¼	87½	880
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s	34	34	34	34	4
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	80	80	70	73½	479
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	123⅜	125½	123⅜	125	13
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	107½	109	107½	109	34
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	88	88½	88	88¼	21
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	102¼	103	102½	103	37
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅜	100½	31
De Bardeleben Coal & Iron 6s	96	97	96	97	72
Detroit City Gas 5s	95¾	96	95½	95½	104
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	22⅞	22⅞	21	22	32
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115½	115½	115	115	5
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	8
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	121	121	120½	120½	11
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	10
Erie prior lien 4s	92⅝	93	92½	92⅞	102
Erie general lien 4s	73½	73½	72¼	72¼	66
Erie 1st extended 4s	117	117	117	117	10
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	10
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 5s	101	102⅜	100	102⅜	35
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101	20
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121⅝	121⅝	121¾	121⅜	5
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron Div. 5s	100	100	100	100	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	86	86	85	85	12
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	60½	60½	60	60	44
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100⅜	101	100¼	100⅞	60
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	1
Green Bay debenture, A	49½	49½	49½	49½	2
General Electric debenture 5s	109	109	109	109	3
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	3
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	88	88	87⅜	87⅜	35
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	97½	98⅜	97½	98⅜	48
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103½	103½	103½	103½	12
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105½	105⅝	105½	105⅝	23
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	94½	94½	94½	94½	6
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	94	94½	93⅝	94	35
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	5
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa ref'dg. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93	93	93	93	14
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	60	60	60	60	1
Iowa Central 1st 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	4
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80¼	80½	80¼	80¼	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	75¼	76	75¼	76	115
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 6s	69½	70¼	69	69¼	563
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	91¾	95	91¾	94½	295
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	68	71	67¾	70¾	2,984
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	70	70	70	70	32
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	107	108	107	108	11
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117	117	116¾	116¾	6
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	20
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	116½	116½	116⅞	116⅞	3
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	116½	116½	116¾	116½	10
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Lake Shore 3½s	100	107	106	107	9
Lake Shore 3½s, registered	106	106	106	106	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	99⅝	100	99¾	100	5
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124¾	125½	124¾	125½	6
Long Island general 4s	98	98	98	98	2
Louisiana & Missouri River 1st 7s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Louisville & Nashville gold 5s	107½	108	107⅞	108	7
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	2
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atlantic 1st 6s	111	112	111	112	14
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	95⅝	96¼	95⅝	96	163
Manhattan consolidated 4s	95½	97	95	97	176
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102¼	102½	102½	102½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	118⅞	119⅝	118⅞	119⅝	147
Mexican International consol. 4s	84⅜	85	84½	85	86
Mexican Central consol. 4s	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	145	145	145	145	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	88	90	88	89	59
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	101½	102	101¼	103	43
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	106½	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	66
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	90	90	88	90	107
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	91¾	91¾	91¼	91⅜	14
Morris & Essex 7s, 1871	116½	116½	116½	116½	8
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	100	106	106	106	25
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	82½	85	82½	84	186
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	1
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	103	104	102	103	63
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	149
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg	98	98	98	98	5
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	96½	98½	96	98½	59
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	114½	114½	114½	114½	10
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	9
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	20
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. certfs	173	173	173	173	3
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4s, con. deb. certs., small	174	174	174	174	26
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106	106½	106	106½	12
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104½	105	104½	105	90
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	96	95¾	95	95¾	93
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	107	107	107	107	4
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	89	89	88¼	88½	13
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	64
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	114¾	115½	114¼	114⅝	7
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	68½	69¾	69	69	195
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅝	553½
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	2
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Northwestern general 3½s	102¾	103	102¾	103	49
Northwestern consol. 7s	144	146	144	146	2
Northwestern sinking fund 6s	116	116	116	116	1
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 4s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	1
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	126	126	126	126	10
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	103½	104	103½	103½	8
Oregon & California 5s	97	97½	97	97½	18
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100¾	101	100¾	101	60
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	105½	106¼	106	106	134
Oregon Short Line 6s	130	130¼	129¾	130	13
Oregon Short Line income A	85¾	85¾	85	85	40
Oregon Short Line income B	66½	66½	65½	66	4
Ott., Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	86
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	105¾	105	105¾	3
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	107¼	107½	107½	107½	45
Pennsylvania 4½s	116¾	116¾	116½	116¾	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	83	84	83	84	1
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	23	38½	23	38½	62
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	114½	114½	114¼	114½	80
Pittsburg & Western 4s	90½	90½	90	90	1
Pitts., Cincinnati & St. Louis 1st 7s	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾	1
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago 1st 7s	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾	2
Reading general 4s	87	87½	85¾	86	1,948
Reading & Danville 6s	123¼	123¼	123¼	125¼	10
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	91	92	91	92	54
Rock Island general 4s	104⅞	105	104¾	104⅞	532
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	130¼	130¾	130	130½	22
St. L., Kan. & N., St. Chas. Bdge 1st 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	10
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	106½	106½	105	105⅝	100
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	82½	83	82	83	40
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	107½	107½	107	107⅜	8
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class A	114	114	114	114	5
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	122	122	122	122	32
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	85½	86½	84¾	86	344
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	41⅜	43⅝	40¾	43⅝	1,717
St. Paul gold 7s	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾	1
St. Paul consol. 7s	160	160¾	160	160¾	31
St. Paul 1st., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	2
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	118½	118½	118½	118½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	1
St. P., Minn. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112½	112½	112¼	112¼	28
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	78	80	77½	79⅝	580
Seaside & Brooklyn Bridge 1st 5s	93	93	93	93	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	97	97	97	97	7
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	102½	103	102¼	103	9
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	109½	110	109¼	110	51
So. Pac. of California 5s consol., stamped	107	107	106	106¼	47
Southern Railway 5s	103⅜	105	103¼	104⅜	308
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 4-4½-5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	6
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84½	85½	84½	85½	131
Standard Rope & Twine income	23½	25¾	23½	25½	663
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	103	103½	101¾	101¾	26
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	104	104½	103	103	39
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102	102¾	102	102¾	53
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	109½	110	109¼	110	13
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	49	49	47½	48	905
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	104½	104½	104	104	9
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	78½	78½	78	78	24
Tol., St. L. & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	92	93	92	93	10
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. rects	94¼	97⅞	94¼	97⅞	119
Union Pacific new 4s	103¼	103½	102¾	103	472
Union Pacific coll. tr. 4½s, tr. rects	68	68	68	68	20
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. rects	87¾	92	87¾	91¾	620
United States Leather 6s	117	117	116¾	116¾	34
Virginia Midland general 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Wabash 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113	113¼	68
Wabash 2d 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94	94⅞	118
Wabash debenture, Series B	34½	35	33½	34¼	316
West Shore 4s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110⅜	72
West Shore 4s, registered	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	54	55¾	54	55¼	56
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	108½	108⅝	108¼	108⅜	9
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	4
West Virginia Central & Pittsburg 6s	113	113	113	113	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 6s	98¾	99	99½	98¼	21
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	69¼	68	67¼	69⅝	241
Total sales					$24,288,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 7, 1899.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, registered	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	14
United States 5s, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	35
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129	129	129	129	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	129¼	129⅝	129¼	100
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112½	112½	112	112½	70
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112½	112⅝	112¾	112½	13½
United States 3s, coupon	107⅝	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	448½
United States 3s, small	107	107	106½	100⅞	*68
United States 3s, registered	107⅜	107⅜	106¾	107	123½
Total sales					$821,050

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 7, 1899.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	7¾	8	7½	8	15
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	82½	82½	82½	82½	9
Total sales					$24,000
Grand total					$25,133,350

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99⅞	Jan. 6	99⅞ Jan. 6		99⅞	Jan. 6
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112⅝	Jan. 4	112 Jan. 5		112⅝	Jan. 7
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅝	Jan. 4	112½ Jan. 3		112½	Jan. 7
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129	Jan. 4	129 Jan. 4		129	Jan. 4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 7	129⅝ Jan. 4		129¼	Jan. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	Jan. 7	113½ Jan. 5		113¾	Jan. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	107⅝	Jan. 3	107½ Jan. 5		107⅝	Jan. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	107	Jan. 5	106½ Jan. 5		106⅝	Jan. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	107⅜	Jan. 3	106½ Jan. 4		107	Jan 7

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	102½ Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118 Nov. 28
U. S. 5s, 1904, registered	112⅝ Dec. 23		

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan. 7	7½ Jan. 7		8	Jan. 7
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	82½	Jan. 3	82½ Jan. 3		82½	Jan. 5

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A	108⅝ Nov. 19	Louisiana cons'd 4s, small	100¾ Mch. 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105 Aug. 10	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128 Feb. 23
Alabama, Class B	104 Sept. 26	North Carolina cons'd 4s	104 Nov. 7
Alabama, Class C	104 Nov. 30	Tennessee settlement 3s	98 Dec. 8
Louisiana consolidated 4s	106½ Nov. 10	Tennessee settlement 3s, small	93½ Nov. 29

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Commerce	206¾	Jan. 4	205¼ Jan. 4		206¼	Jan. 4
Fourth National	176	Jan. 6	170 Jan. 6		176	Jan. 6
Park	400	Jan. 5	400 Jan. 5		400	Jan. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1898 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

America	370 Nov. 25	Market & Fulton	233 Mar. 4
American Exchange	172 Dec 2	Mechanics'	176½ June 2
Butchers & Drovers'	65 Nov. 16	Mechanics & Traders'	100 Oct. 26
Central National	165 Oct. 31	Merchants'	149 Nov. 25
City	1100 June 10	New York	235 Aug. 26
Columbia	150 Apr. 4	Ninth	90 June 15
Chatham	230 Oct. 27	North America	140 Dec. 7
Continental	120 Oct. 21	Phenix	92 Dec. 7
Corn Exchange	275 Nov. 7	Republic	151 Sept. 8
First Nat. of Staten Island	140 Dec. 23	Shoe & Leather	230½ Jan. 20
German-American	115 Dec. 5	State of New York	105 Oct. 12
Importers & Traders'	490 Aug. 30	West Side	275 Jan. 10
Manhattan	230 Dec. 3	Western National	175 Dec. 2

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not dealt in there in 1898 or so far this year:

Broadway	242 Nov. 19	Gallatin	310 Aug. 19
Chemical	4300 Feb. 3	Metropolis	475 Apr. 21
Citizens'	125 Nov. 29	New York County	500 Mar. 25
East River	140 Nov. 26	Seaboard	170 July 19

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Jan. 7, 1899.

JAN

1899

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	104½ De 9, 98	.. ..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	103½ No 28, 98	.. ..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92 Jan 6	.. ..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	109 Mr 19, 98	.. ..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103 Ja 18, 98	.. ..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	97	Jan 6	96	Jan 3	97 Jan 7	96½ 97
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	..	....	..	....	113⅜ De 30, 98	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1980	102¼	Jan 4	102¼	Jan 4	102¼ Jan 4	102 ..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	119¾	Jan 6	118⅝	Jan 4	119¾ Jan 7	119½ 119¾
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122¾	Jan 5	122	Jan 3	122¾ Jan 5	122 123
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	125¼	Jan 6	123¾	Jan 3	125 Jan 6	125 ..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s, 1993	125½	Jan 6	124⅜	Jan 5	125½ Jan 6	126 ..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68¾	Jan 4	68¾	Jan 4	68⅝ Jan 4	.. ..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 Apr., 80	.. ..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¾ Sep 16, 98	.. ..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	85	Jan 3	84½	Jan 6	85 Jan 7	84 ..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	..	....	..	....	15 De 7, 98	.. ..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	..	....	..	....	6¼ De 7, 98	.. ..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	145	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	145 Jan 6	145 155
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	109½ De 15, 98	.. ..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	125 Oct 4, 98	.. ..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	.. 130
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128 De 12, 98	.. 130
Mil.-El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	101½ No 3, 98	.. ..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	95	Jan 6	91¾	Jan 3	94½ Jan 7	94½ 94¾
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	67¾	Jan 3	70½ Jan 7	69¾ 70¼
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	..	....	..	....	88 Au 9, 98	.. ..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	90	Jan 6	88	Jan 4	89 Jan 7	.. ..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Jan 5	75¼	Jan 5	75¼ Jan 6	75½ 76½
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	88½	Jan 3	88	Jan 3	88½ Jan 6	.. ..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	103	Jan 6	101¼	Jan 3	103 Jan 7	.. ..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	109¾	Jan 3	106⅝	Jan 7	108⅝ Jan 7	108⅜ 109
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	114¾	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114 ..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	91¾	Jan 3	91¼	Jan 3	91¾ Jan 3	.. 93
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	90	Jan 3	88	Jan 4	90 Jan 7	90 91
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	107½	Jan 6	107½	Jan 6	107½ Jan 6	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111½ De 30, 98	.. ..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	..	....	..	....	108 De 29, 98	.. ..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106¾	Jan 7	106¾	Jan 7	106¾ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	106 De 9, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s, 1931	105½	Jan 6	105	Jan 3	105¾ Jan 7	105 105½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	101 De 17, 98	102 ..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	125 De 28, 98	125 ..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	116 De 6, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	85	Jan 6	82½	Jan 4	84 Jan 7	.. ..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	108	Jan 4	106	Jan 4	106 Jan 6	106½ ..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	.. ..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	..	....	..	....	133 De 15, 98	.. ..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝ De 17, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	107 De 28, 98	106½ 107½
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	.. ..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	103½ Aug., 94	.. ..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	114¾	Jan 4	114⅝	Jan 4	114¾ Jan 4	114¾ ..
Do., registered	114¾	Jan 3	114½	Jan 3	114½ Jan 3	114½ ..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	..	....	..	....	110 De 15, 98	110 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110 De 16, 98	110 ..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	105½ Fe 21, 98	110 ..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	..	....	..	....	104 De 30, 98	104 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104½ Fe 6, 98	104 ..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	103⅝ De 17, 98	104 ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104⅞ Jne 30, 98	104 ..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	..	....	..	....	110 De 9, 98	110 ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	108 No 12, 98	.. ..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	98¼	Jan 3	96	Jan 6	98¼ Jan 6	96 98¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	93 No 2, 98	.. ..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	99¾	Jan 3	99¼	Jan 4	99⅝ Jan 7	99½ 99¾
Do., registered	98	Jan 6	96	Jan 6	96 Jan 6	.. ..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	110¼	Jan 6	110⅜	Jan 3	110⅜ Jan 6	110¼ 110½
Do., registered	109¾	Jan 4	106¾	Jan 4	106¾ Jan 4	.. ..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	106 No 5, 98	.. ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17, 98	.. ..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s, Ser. A, 1940	..	....	..	....	93 Jul 28, 98	.. ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24, 97	.. ..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	105½ De 9, 98	105¾ ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¼ De 23, 98	105¾ ..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 My 7, 97	.. ..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	130¾	Jan 5	130	Jan 3	130¾ Jan 6	.. ..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	.. ..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	.. ..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	97 Au 13, 98	110 ..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	.. ..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	123¼ De 20, 98	.. ..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—						
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	121 Ap 28, 98	.. ..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	..	....	..	....	102¾ De 12, 98	.. ..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107 No 7, 98	.. ..
Do., do., registered	105¼	Jan 3	105¼	Jan 3	105¾ Jan 3	.. ..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	116¼	Jan 4	116¼	Jan 4	116¼ Jan 4	116¼ ..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	116¼	Jan 5	116¼ Jan 5	116¼ ..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107	Jan 5	106	Jan 5	107 Jan 5	.. ..
Do., do., registered	108	Jan 5	106	Jan 5	106 Jan 5	.. ..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M.7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¾ De 1, 97	.. ..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 24, 98	.. ..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	111½ De 20, 98	111 ..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	..	....	..	....	104½ De 20, 98	.. ..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122 Fe 25, 98	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121½ Jne 21, 98	126 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½ Ja 20, 98	126 ..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106 Fe 25, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	106½	Jan 7	106¼	Jan 6	106⅝ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 No 22, 98	.. ..
N.Y., N.H. & H., 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	178	Jan 6	173	Jan 6	173 Jan 6	.. ..
Do., do., small certs., $100	174	Jan 5	174	Jan 5	174 Jan 5	.. ..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	126½ Au 29, 98	125 ..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	121¾ ..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	121¼ No 26, 98	.. ..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116 De 6, 98	.. ..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	106½	Jan 7	106⅛	Jan 6	106⅝ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s 1902	105	Jan 5	104½	Jan 3	105 Jan 7	104½ 105
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	.. ..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	115½	Jan 4	114½	Jan 3	114⅝ Jan 6	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117 Oc 25, 98	.. ..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	133½ De 17, 98	131 134
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	130 Sep 28, 98	.. ..
Nor. Pac Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101¾	Jan 4	101⅜	Jan 5	101½ Jan 7	101¼ 101¾
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	100½ Sep 30, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69¾	Jan 3	69	Jan 6	69 Jan 7	69 69¼
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	..	....	..	....	88 De 28, 98	.. ..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	112	Jan 6	112	Jan 6	112 Jan 6	112 ..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	102 Jne 27, 98	.. ..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	..	....	..	....	127 De 8, 98	.. ..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	128 No 25, 98	.. ..
Do., improv. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117¼ Au 30, 98	.. ..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 22, 97	.. ..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	97	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97 Jan 4	.. ..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jan 5	88½	Jan 7	88½ Jan 7	88½ 89¼
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 Apr., 96	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 97	.. ..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼ Ja 26, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 16, 97	.. ..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	84 Sep 8, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	6 Sep 7, 98	.. ..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	..	....	..	....	8½ Sep 8, 98	.. ..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1941	..	....	..	....	82 De 30, 96	.. ..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1908	..	....	..	....	113 De 29, 98	113 ..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	101	Jan 6	100¼	Jan 3	101 Jan 7	100¾ 101
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	130½	Jan 4	129¾	Jan 5	130 Jan 7	129½ 130¼
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121 Jne 18, 98	.. ..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24, 97	.. ..
Ore Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108¼	Jan 4	108	Jan 7	108 Jan 7	107½ 108½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	85¾	Jan 4	85	Jan 7	85 Jan 7	.. ..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	66½	Jan 6	65¼	Jan 4	66 Jan 7	65½ ..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	105¾	Jan 6	105	Jan 3	106¾ Jan 6	.. ..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 90	.. ..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 3½s, 1921	116½	Jan 3	116½	Jan 3	116½ Jan 3	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110 Jul 8, 98	.. ..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	.. ..
P., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s, 1940, Ser. A	114½	Jan 5	114½	Jan 5	114½ Jan 5	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾ Oc 19, 98	.. ..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113 No 23, 98	.. ..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107 De 30, 98	.. ..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	107¾	Jan 6	107¾ Jan 6	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¾ Ap 23, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	138¾	Jan 3	138¾	Jan 6	138¾ Jan 6	.. ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	141 No 10, 98	.. ..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126 Au., 90	.. ..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¾ Jul 8, 97	.. ..
Pitts. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107 My 25, 98	106 ..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾ Apr., 96	.. ..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jne 27, 98	.. ..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	.. ..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12, 97	.. ..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115¼ Fe 24, 98	114 ..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	..	....	..	....	99 De 29, 98	.. ..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	.. ..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	..	....	..	....	94 De 7, 98	66 ..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	17 My 26, 98	.. ..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20 Dy 30, 98	.. ..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	120 My 11, 98	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	..	....	..	....	91 Sep 22, 98	.. ..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	127 No 17, 97	.. ..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	117¼ De 30, 98	.. ..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	127 No 30, 98	.. ..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	110 Apr., 97	.. ..
Pitts., McK. & Conn. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mr 11, 98	.. ..
Pitts., Painsv. & Fairm. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	110 Mr 31, 98	.. ..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	118	Jan 3	113	Jan 3	113 Jan 3	.. ..
Do., do. Con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	111 Jan., 98	.. ..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid. Ask'd.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Jan 3	85¾	Jan 7	86 Jan 7	85¾ 86
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	92	Jan 4	91	Jan 4	92 Jan 7	.. 92
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	91 Jun 16, 98	.. ..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	73 Dec 27, 98	.. ..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	..	....	..	....	81½ Dec 29, 98	82 ..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 5	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	..	....	..	....	114¼ Dec 30, 98	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	..	....	..	....	114¼ Dec 30, 98	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼ July, 96	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	122	Jan 3	122	Jan 3	122 Jan 6	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	107½	Jan 3	107	Jan 5	107⅝ Jan 7	.. ..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	..	....	..	....	100 Nov 10, 98	100 ..
Ft. Smith & Van. B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	.. ..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	83	Jan 7	82	Jan 4	83 Jan 7	.. ..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	98½	Jan 3	98¼	Jan 3	98½ Jan 3	.. ..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	86¼	Jan 7	84¾	Jan 4	86 Jan 7	85¾ 86
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	46¾	Jan 7	40¾	Jan 4	48¾ Jan 7	45¾ 46
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 Nov 8, 97	.. ..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121 Dec 30, 98	120 125
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	112½ Dec 29, 98	112 115
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	124 Dec 20, 98	123 ..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	124 Dec 11, 98	123 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	138⅜ Dec 19, 98	135 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	118⅜ Sept., 98	.. ..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	112½	Jan 4	112¼	Jan 5	112½ Jan 7	112 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106¼ May 29, 97	.. ..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	..	....	..	....	104⅜ Dec 23, 97	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	96 Fe 19, 97	.. ..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122¼ Jan 13, 98	.. ..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	..	....	..	....	130 Oct 27, 98	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Apr 24, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	112½ Sep 22, 98	.. ..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	..	....	..	....	110 Nov 15, 98	.. ..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	113 Aug 26, 98	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Apl 24, 96	.. ..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 20, 97	.. ..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25, 97	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18, 97	.. ..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104⅜ Feb 5, 97	.. ..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80 Jan 25, 98	.. ..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	103	Jan 6	102½	Jan 3	103 Jan 6	102 103¼
Southern Pacific Co.—						
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	99¼ Dec 9, 97	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	102 Dec 3, 97	.. ..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1931	101	Jan 3	100½	Jan 6	100⅞ Jan 7	100 ..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st. W. & N. 7s, 1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov, 94	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111 Jan 4	.. ..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	113 Dec 9, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	88	Jan 4	87¾	Jan 6	87¾ Jan 7	87 88
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 Nov 17, 97	124 ..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	..	....	..	....	127 Apl 30, 98	138 ..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	97½	Jan 3	97	Jan 3	97¼ Jan 3	.. ..
San A. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	80	Jan 3	77½	Jan 6	79¾ Jan 7	.. ..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116 Dec 14, 98	.. ..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼ Nov 17, 97	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	102¾	Jan 7	102	Jan 3	102¾ Jan 7	102 ..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	110	Jan 7	109¼	Jan 3	110 Jan 7	109 ..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	..	....	..	....	113½ Dec 17, 98	.. ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102½ Nov 11, 98	.. ..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s, 105-37, stpd.	107	Jan 4	106	Jan 4	106½ Jan 7	.. ..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	91¾	Jan 7	90	Jan 3	91¼ Jan 7	90 ..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	118¾ No 23, 98	.. ..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	105	Jan 6	103¼	Jan 3	104¾ Jan 7	104½ 105
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31, 98	.. ..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	107½	Jan 4	107½	Jan 4	107½ Jan 4	.. ..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	102¾ No 21, 98	.. ..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¾ Au 17, 97	.. ..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	118 Sep 30, 98	.. ..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108 De 20, 98	.. ..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	117 De 23, 98	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	115¼	Jan 5	115	Jan 6	115 Jan 6	.. ..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	125 De 15, 98	.. ..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	..	....	..	....	118¼ No 28, 98	119 ..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	123¼	Jan 7	123¼	Jan 7	123¼ Jan 7	124⅜ ..
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22, 97	.. ..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	..	....	..	....	104½ De 16, 98	.. ..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	110	Jan 5	110	Jan 5	110 Jan 5	.. ..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	..	....	..	....	110 De 28, 98	.. ..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	..	....	..	....	90 Au 25, 98	.. ..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	118¾ Dec 1, 98	.. ..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	..	....	..	....	111⅝ De 28, 98	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	..	....	..	....	110 De 23, 98	.. ..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	103 Oc 27, 97	.. ..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	106¼ De 27, 98	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	110	Jan 3	109¼	Jan 3	110 Jan 6	.. ..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	49	Jan 3	47½	Jan 4	48 Jan 7	47½ 48
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123 De 12, 98	125½ ..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104½	Jan 4	104	Jan 4	104½ Jan 4	104 ..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	102 De 28, 98	.. ..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	80½	Jan 4	80¼	Jan 4	80¼ Jan 4	.. ..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	78½	Jan 5	78	Jan 6	78 Jan 7	.. ..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916	93	Jan 7	92	Jan 3	93 Jan 7	.. ..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	100	Jan 5	100	Jan 5	100 Jan 5	100 ..
U. P. RR and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	103½	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 4	103 Jan 7	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 26, 98	.. ..
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	68	Jan 5	68	Jan 5	68 Jan 5	.. ..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....

BULLION STATEMENT.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58@59c per ounce.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 5-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¼c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 46½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company sold 321,921.13 ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $4,949,400. The banks now hold $28,630,975 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $4,504,900, an increase in specie of $2,635,900, an increase in legal tenders of $1,624,600, an increase in deposits of $3,014,000, and a decrease in circulation of $412,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 7, '99.	Dec. 31, '98.	Jan. 8, '98.
Loans	$713,803,900	$718,308,700	$609,776,900
Specie	173,442,100	169,756,300	106,588,500
Legal tenders	56,808,700	55,184,100	87,074,200
Net deposits	823,851,700	823,037,700	685,362,500
Circulation	15,853,300	16,270,000	15,071,900

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 7, '99.	Dec. 31, '98.	Jan. 8, '98.
Specie	$173,442,100	$169,756,300	$106,588,500
Legal tenders	56,808,700	55,184,100	87,074,200
Total reserve	$230,250,800	$224,940,400	$193,662,700
Reserve required ag'st deposits	206,720,425	205,759,425	171,396,125
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$23,530,375	$19,180,975	$22,264,575

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$23,530,375	1894	$88,796,650
1898	22,264,575	1893	8,942,450
1897	43,991,450	1892	18,061,125
1896	27,183,100	1891	13,384,250
1895	35,962,050	1890	6,015,700

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$9,869,259
Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	9,678,336

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Dec. 27, 1898	$7,248,404
Week ended Dec. 28, 1897	5,770,087
From Jan. 1, 1898	455,725,809
From Jan. 1, 1897	389,221,243

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$16,388
Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	817,531

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$670,000
Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	32,000

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$653,612

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	785,531

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$32,760
Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	157,218

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$769,200
Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	1,128,118

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$736,434
Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	970,936

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$40,154
Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	975,049

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$1,439,200
Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	1,160,118

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 6, 1899	$1,399,046
Week ended Jan. 7, 1898	185,069

Report of Specie Imported Into the District of New York Dec. 30 to Jan. 6 Inclusive.

American Gold Coin—		
Advance	Colon	$5,925
Philadelphia	Curacao	1,245
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	22
Advance	Colon	460
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacao	2,294
Alliance	Colon	2,124
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	2,266
Philadelphia	Curacao	42
Alene	Greytown	3,578
Alene	Limon	3,500
Alliance	Colon	2,510
Gold Bullion—		
Alabama	Puerto Cortez	900
Philadelphia	Curacao	750
Allene	Greytown	2,350
Alliance	Colon	500
Silver Bullion—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	2,056
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	1,907
Silver Bullion—		
Yucatan	Vera Cruz	16,425
Total		$49,154

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Jan. 2 to 7 Inclusive.

Jan. 3	Paris	London, S. B. (U. S.)	$420,100
Jan. 3	Advance	Colon, G. C. (U. S.)	5,000
Jan. 3	Athos	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	10,000
Jan. 4	Vigilancia	Havana, G. C. (U. S.)	510,000
Jan. 5	Seneca	Havana, S. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Jan. 6	Auranla	London, S. C. (Peru)	6,000
Jan. 6	Auranla	London, S. B.	459,055
Jan. 7	Concho	Havana, S. C. (U. S.)	10,000
Jan. 7	Concho	Havana, G. C. (Fr.)	330,062
Jan. 7	Concho	Havana, G. C. (U. S.)	200,000
Total			$1,952,207

Too Late for Last Week's Market.

Dec. 21	Orizaba	Havana, S. C. (U. S.)	$13,500
Dec. 31	City Washington	Havana, S. C. (U. S.)	105,000
Dec. 31	Philadelphia	Venezuela, G. C. (U. S.)	2,000
Total			$2,072,707

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 6s	110	113
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	106	111
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	96	..
Bleecker St. & F. Fy. stock	35½	40
Bleecker St. & F. Fy. 1st 5s	102½	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	115
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	95	97
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	115	117
Brooklyn City Railroad	242	250
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	250	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	116
Brooklyn El., when issued	30¼	30⅝
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110⅝	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73	73
Buffalo St. Ry. 1st consols	115	118
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	119	..
Central Crosstown	255	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	..
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	78¼
Cleveland City Railway	71	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	105	106
Cleveland Electric Railway	78	70
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	250	280
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	105	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	61	65
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	105	105
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	190
D. D., E. B'way & B. 5 p.c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	105	..
42d St. & Grand St.	385	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County Elevated	5	7
Kings County incomes	9	10
Louisville St. Ry. com.	40¾	42
Louisville St. Ry. pf.	103	105
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
North Shore Traction com.	10	12
North Shore Traction pf.	80	82
Ninth Avenue	180	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	113	114
Rochester Ry.	12½	13½
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	105	..
Second Avenue stock	190	..
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	106½	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	116	117
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	220
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	168	170
Twenty-third Street	390	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
United Traction, Providence	84	85
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West End (Boston)	90½	91
West End (Boston) pf.	111	..
Worcester Traction common	13	15
Worcester Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	54	54½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	91½	92½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39½	40¼
N. Y. & Brooklyn 5s	94½	95
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	103	106½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	185	190
Atlantic	150	160
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	210	..
Brooklyn	395	..
Central	1500	..
Colonial	340	..
Continental	220	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1030	1050
Fifth Avenue	300	..
Franklin	255	..
German-American R. E.	25	..
Guaranty	475	..
Hamilton	235	245
Kings County	300	..
Knickerbocker	310	330
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Insurance	148	152
Long Island Loan & Trust	245	..
Manhattan	175	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	250	..
Mercantile	510	..
Metropolitan	320	..
Nassau	165	..
National Surety	165	165
N. Y. Security & Trust	425	..
N. Y. Life ins. & Trust	1275	..
People's	200	..
Produce Exchange	210	230
Real Estate Trust Co.	225	..
Standard	140	..
State	215	225
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	..
Union	1125	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	295	..
United States	1350	..
Washington	245	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	100	108
Citizens'	110	..
Continental	460	..
Eagle	230	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	100	..
German-American	460	..
Germania	285	..
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	195	200
Home	200	..
Kings County	190	210
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	115
Niagara	180	185
North River	135	..
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	180
Peter Cooper	115	120
Rutgers	70	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	120
Westchester	230	..
Williamsburg City	425	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	300	..
American Exchange	170	175
Astor National	250	..
Astor Place	230	..
Bowery	290	300
Broadway	200	..
Butchers & Drovers	70	75
Central	170	177
Chase	300	..
Chatham	295	305
Chemical	4,000	4,200
Citizens'	120	..
City	1200	..
Colonial	150	..
Columbia	145	..
Commerce	200	212
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	275	..
East River	125	..
Eleventh Ward	235	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	..
Fourth National	175	..
Fourteenth Street	..	165
Gallatin	385	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1050	..
German-American	113	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	235	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	..
Hanover	500	..
Hide & Leather	100	..
Home	130	..
Hudson River	160	..
Importers & Traders'	450	..
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	170	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	..
Market & Fulton	220	..
Mechanics'	180	..
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	150	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	250	..
New Amsterdam	280	..
New York	225	235
New York County	1300	..
New York National Exchange	95	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	70	..
North America	140	..
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	170	..
Park	395	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	87½	..
Plaza	230	..
Produce Exchange	119	..
Republic	170	..
Riverside	100	..
Seaboard	182	..
Second National	452	..
Seventh National	135	160
Shoe & Leather	100	..
Sixth National	200	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	175	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	190	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	120	..
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Boston & Providence	283	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	195	..
Columbus & Xenia	205¼	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	..
Ft. Wayne & Jackson pf.	135	..
Gold Stock Tel. Co.	112	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	105	..
Ill. Central, leased lines	100	102
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	..
Kale, Allegan, & G. Rapids	140	..
Little Miami	194½	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	170	..
Mahoning Coal	120	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	..
Naugautuck	250	..
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lack & West.	125	128
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	205	208
Old Colony	198½	..
Oswego & Syracuse	200	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts, McK. & Yough.	137	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	170	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Val.	146	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	261½	263
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	173	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	33	33½
American Bank Note Co.	39	40½
American Brake	106	110
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain	2	5
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Tin Plate	46	50
American Tin Plate pf.	102	102¼
Am. Typefounders'	49	52
American Graphophone	127½	132½
American Graphophone pf.	135	140
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	14	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	68	71
Barney & Smith Car 2d pf.	4	6
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	120	..
Carter-Crume pf.	1000	..
Celluloid Company	75	80
Central & South Amer. Tel.	107	109
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	58
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	95
Commercial Cable	180	185
Consolidated Car Heating	37	45
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Continental Tobacco	41	41½
Continental Tobacco pf.	81	81½
Crampe' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	78	79
Diamond Match Company	145	147
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	100	110
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Electric Vehicle	16¼	18½
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	70
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	59	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	1	2
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	9½	11
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	83	85
International Silver	22	26
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
J. R. Stetson com.	45	..
J. R. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	15	45
Journeay & Burnham pf.	45	55
Lamston Monotype	77½	82½
Lorillard pf.	116½	118½
Madison Square Garden stock	5	8
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	30	..
Mechanical Rubber pf.	75	..
Mergenthaler Linotype	188	189
Michigan Pen. Car com.	21½	23½
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	82	83
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	98	100
National Wall Paper deb. stock	65	75
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	157	160
Nicaragua Construction	7⅛	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	87½	95
Otis Elevator	36¾	39⅛
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	105	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	22	22¼
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	3	4
Pratt & Whitney com.	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	220	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102½	110
Simmons Hardware com.	128	135
Simmons Hardware pf.	120	124
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	415
Standard Oil	428	429
Susquehanna Coal 6s	117	..
Swift & Co.	98½	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106⅛	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	55	62½
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102¼	..
Trenton Potteries com.	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	54	60
Trow Directory	50	60
Union Switch & Signal	66	68
Union Switch & Signal pf.	115	..
Union Typewriter com.	20½	22
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101½	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	101	102
United States Envelope pf.	94	97
United States Envelope 1st 6s	107½	108
United States Glass	24	..
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	179	180
Westinghouse Air Brake	332	337
Worthington Pump	35	40
Worthington Pump pf.	100	103

Gas Companies.

Baltimore Consolidated	68¼	68⅝
Baltimore 1st 5s	105½	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	93	94
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	16¼
Central Union Gas bonds	105½	106⅛
Central Union Gas. con. deb. 5s	109	112
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	106	108
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103	105½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	118	..
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¼
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	38	40
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	72	75
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	85	90
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Detroit inc. 5s	97½	100
Equitable 1st 6s	100¼	101½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116½	118½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	68	75
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	92	96
Grand Rapids bonds	103	104
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	50	52½
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	69	72
Indianapolis stock	105	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	102	104
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	60	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87½
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	68	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102½
Mutual of New York	300	304
New Amsterdam	34¼	34⅞
New Amsterdam pf.	68	69
New Amsterdam 1st 6s	104	104¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds	68	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85¼
Standard Gas, New York	137	140
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	161
Syracuse Gas stock	20	21
Syracuse Gas 5s	84¾	85¼
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	95	98
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	105	107
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Prices on the Stock Exchange kept up wonderfully well last week until yesterday, when American securities fell back and drooped all day, the whole list closing lower on realizations. Denver and Rio Grande preferred shares fell 1 point; Denver and Rio Grande ordinary, ⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1; Norfolk and Western common, ½; Union Pacific, ⅞; Union Pacific preferred, ¼; Central Pacific, ⅞; Reading first preferred, ⅝; Reading gold, ½; Reading ordinary, ¼; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅞; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, ½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, ¼; Northern Pacific, ⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, ½; Baltimore and Ohio, ½; Illinois Central, ½; Louisville and Nashville, ½; New York Central and Hudson River, ½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½; Erie first preferred, ½; Erie ordinary, ⅝; New York, Ontario and Western, ⅜, and Southern, ⅛.

Call money yesterday was in good supply at 1½ to 2 per cent.; money until Monday at 2 per cent.; three months' bills steady at 2⅝ per cent.

1899

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Friday, Jan. 7, total transactions included 3,600,167 shares of stock, $24,228,300 bonds, with $821,050 Government and $24,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 2, '98.	Jan. 7, '99.	Changes.
R. R. & M..	1,808,754	3,008,167 Inc.	1,799,413
Banks	210	54 Dec.	156
Mining	350	2,400 Inc.	1,600

BONDS.

	Jan. 3, '98.	Jan. 7, '99.	Changes.
R. R. & M..	$17,162,700	$24,228,300 Inc.	$7,125,600
State	5,000	24,000 Inc.	19,000
Government	195,300	821,050 Inc.	625,750

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 9.

Atlantic Coast Line, Virginia—Books close.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Books open.
Greenwich Bank—Annual meeting.
Market Street Railway, San Francisco—Dividend payable.
Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

American Type Founders' Company—Books close.
Atlantic Coast Line, South Carolina—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Bank of New York—Annual meeting.
Bank of State of New York—Annual meeting.
Bowery Bank—Annual meeting.
Canada Southern Railroad—Books open.
Cleveland City Railway—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Annual meeting.
Columbus Electric Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Continental Bank—Annual meeting.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Eagle Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Fourteenth Street National Bank—Annual meeting.
Garfield National Bank—Annual meeting.
Hanover National Bank—Annual meeting.
Hide and Leather Bank—Annual meeting.
Importers and Traders' Bank—Annual meeting.
Irving National Bank—Annual meeting.
Kings County Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Lincoln National Bank—Annual meeting.
Madison, Wisconsin, Gas and Electric Company—Books close.
Mechanics' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Annual meeting.
Merchants' National Bank—Annual meeting.
Michigan Central Railroad—Books open.
National Bank of the Republic—Annual meeting.
National Broadway Bank—Annual meeting.
National Butchers and Drovers' Bank—Annual meeting.
New York Mutual Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Pacific Bank—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Books close for dividend on common stock.
Seventh National Bank—Annual meeting.
Southern Railway Preferred—Books open.
Standard Underground Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close.
Tradesmen's Bank—Annual meeting.
Twelfth Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railroad—Special meeting.
Westinghouse Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
West Side Bank—Annual meeting.
Western National Bank—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

American Sugar Refining Company—Annual meetig.
Hamilton Bank—Annual meetnig.
J. B. Stetson Company—Books close.
Nineteenth Ward Bank—Annual meeting.
National Starch Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books close.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad—Annual meeting.

Friday, Jan. 13.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad—Books close.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Books close.

Saturday, Jan. 14.

American Bell Telephone Company—Books open.
American Steel and Wire Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stock.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Portland and Rochester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Company—Books Close

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

***

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	5¼	Nat. Lead pf	7¼
Am. Tobacco pf	4	N. Y. Air Brake	5
A., T. & S. F. pf	1½	N. Y., Ont. & West	1½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Pacific Coast 2d pf	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas	5	People's Gas, Chi.	2½
Brunswick City	1¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	10½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Pullman Car	4¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	1¼	Rio Grande Western	5
Col. Fuel & Iron	4	Rio G. West. pf	2
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	9	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3
Col. Southern, w. i.	1¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	1¾	St. L. & S. W. pf.	3½
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	1¾	St. P. & Duluth	5¾
Del. & Hudson	2½	St. P. & Duluth pf.	2½
Del., L. & W.	1½	Stand. Distilling pf.	2
Detroit Gas	2½	Stand. R. & T.	1½
Federal Steel	1½	Twin City R. T.	2½
F. & P. M. pf.	1½	Twin City R. T. pf.	10
General Electric	2½	U. S. Cord. & Tex.	1½
H. G. Claflin	1	Gold	1½
Hawaiian Sugar	1	U. S. Express	3½
Iowa Central pf.	2½	U. S. Rubber	3½
K. C., P. & G.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	2½
Long Island	1½	Wabash, Debs "B"	3
Manhattan	1	W. & L. E. 4th asst.	1
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1½	Gold	1½
Mobile & Ohio	2½	W., St. L. & P.	2½
Morris & Essex	1	West. Union	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	2½	Evans. & T. H. pf.	2
Am. Steel & Wire	4¾	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	7	Lake Erie & West.	1½
Balt. & O., all is. pd.	3	L. E. & W. pf.	1
Balt & O., wh. iss.	1	Lake Shore	1
Bay State Gas	1½	Met. Street Ry.	1¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1	National Biscuit	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Nort. & West.	1
Col., H. V. & T.	1½	Nor. Pacific	1
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	5½	Pacific Coast	1½
Consolidated Gas	1½	Reading	1½
Den. & R. G.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	1½	St. P. & Omaha	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Third Avenue	1¾
Erie 1st pf.	1¾	Union Pacific	1
Erie 2d pf.	1		
Ev. & Terre Haute	3½		

***

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 1st	2	Long Island 4s	1
B'klyn St. Isl. t. r.	2½	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1
B., Q. Ch. & Sub. 5s	1½	Manhattan 4s	1¼
B'klyn R. T. 5s	2	Met. Street gen. 5s	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 5s	1½	Mo. Pac. coll. tr. 5s	1
C. B. & Q. deb. 5s	1¼	Mo., K. & E. 1st	1½
C. B. & Q. Neb. 4s	2¼	Mob. & Ohio gen. 4s	1½
Chi., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	1¼	N. Y. Cent., L. S.	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s	1½	N. Y. & N. E. 1st	1
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s	1½	N. Y. S. & W. gen. 5s	1½
Col. Mid. 5-6s	2½	Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	1
Col. South. 4s, w. i.	1¼	Peo. & East. inc.	2½
Cons. Gas, Chi., 1st	2¼	Rio Gr. West. 4s	1
De Bardeleben C. & I. 6s	1	St. L. & S. W. 1st	1
Erie gen. 4s	1	St. L. & S. W. 2d	4
Ev. & Ind. con. 6s	2½	So. Car. & Ga. 1st	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1½
Gen. Elect. deb. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
Kan. & Tex. gen. 1st	2¾	Tol., St. L. & K. C. inc.	1
Kansas & Texas 2d	2½	Union El. 1st tr.	2½
Kan. & T. of Tex. 5s	1	U. Pac. col. tr. 4½s	1½
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1
Kent. Cent. 4s	1	L.	1
Laclede Gas 5s	1	L.	4¾
Lake Shore 5½s	1	W. N. Y. & P. gen.	1½
Lex. Av. & Pav. Sy. 1st	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1
		L. T.	1

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	1	Nat. Steel Mfg. 6s	1¼
Col. H. V. & T. gen. 6s	2	Nort. & W. con. 6s	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	9¾	Penn. C. & I. 1st 6s	1
F. & P. M., P. & H. Div. 5s	2¼	Birm. Div.	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 5s	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1
		Texas Pacific 2d	1

Third-Rail Dangers.

From The Hartford Times.

William Sutgrow, an employe of the Consolidated Railroad Company, had a strange experience with the third rail last Friday evening. Sutgrow was crossing the third-rail tracks near the passenger station in Plainville, and over his shoulder was suspended a large chain used about the station. He stepped clear of the centre rail, but forgot about the chain dragging along on the ground. Just as he placed his foot on the outer rail the chain connected with the third rail, and Sutgrow was thrown to the ground. He landed away from the tracks, but the instant the circuit was completed the electrical display startled those standing near. Sutgrow was uninjured, but the electric power was so strong that the part of the chain that connected with the third rail was burned entirely in two.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. The last recorded transaction is also given:

Closing Jan. 7 Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
200	--	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,500,000	Jan., 1899	3½	†190	Feb. 3	†153	Jan. 4	†186	Feb. 3, 1898
--	--	American Bank Note				‡43	Mar. 5	‡43	Mar. 5	‡43	Mar. 5, 1898
125	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898	5	120	Oct. 25	120	Oct. 25	†120	Oct. 25, 1898
--	--	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1898	3	†121	Nov. 28	†121	Nov. 28	†121	Nov. 28, 1898
100½	--	Beech Creek	5,500,000	Jan. 1899	1	100	Oct. 31	100	Oct. 31	100	Oct. 31, 1898
108½	--	Boston Air Line pf	1,425,000	Jan. 1899	2	106¾	Oct. 19	†105	Mar. 9	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
--	--	Brooklyn Elevated, all in paid	13,283,600	.....	..	28	Aug. 22	24½	Sept. 28	24½	Sept. 28, 1898
30	33½	Buf., Roch. & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	34	Sept. 7	25	Mar. 12	†31	Dec. 16, 1898
86	89	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
--	--	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
175	--	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,670,360	Dec. 1, 1898	3½	†177½	Dec. 5	166	Mar. 24	177½	Dec. 5, 1898
--	--	Chi. & Northwestern pf.	22,396,600	Jan. 6, 1898	1¾	191½	Nov. 18	163	Jan. 3	188½	Dec. 15, 1898
--	--	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
--	--	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
170	--	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,735	Dec. 1, 1898	1½	†174	Aug. 8	163½	June 24	†172	Aug. 11, 1898
--	--	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	5,500,000	.....	..	1¾	Nov. 14	⅜	April 7	1	Nov. 17, 1898
--	--	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	.....	..	2½	Jan. 7	1⅞	Oct. 26	1⅞	Oct. 26, 1898
--	--	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1¾	180	July 12	180	July 12	†180	July 15, 1898
--	--	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	46	Oct. 25	40	May 17	46	Oct. 25, 1898
--	--	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	2,800,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1¾	99½	May 24	89¾	May 24	90½	May 24, 1898
92	93	Consolidated Ice pf.	3,500,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1¼	94	Dec. 1	†81	Mar. 25	92½	Dec. 30, 1898
7½	8½	Del., S. S. & Atlantic pf.	10,000,000	.....	..	8¾	Aug. 23	5	April 4	†8¾	Dec. 29, 1898
--	--	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	.....	..	66	Mar. 11	57	July 23	157	July 23, 1898
396	--	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Oct., 1898	3¾	†362½	Oct. 3	†335	June 16	†362½	Oct. 3, 1898
--	--	Erie Tel. & Tel.	4,800,000	May 16, 1898	1	†74½	Nov. 15	†74½	Nov. 15	†74½	Nov. 15, 1898
--	--	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	17½	Dec. 13	10	May 19	†17½	Dec. 30, 1898
--	--	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan., 1899	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	†106½	Dec. 14, 1897
35	--	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	†32½	Feb. 24	†30	Jan. 7	†30	Nov. 22, 1898
--	--	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,000,200	Nov. 1, 1898	1½	†94	Dec. 27	†94	Dec. 27	†94	Dec. 27, 1898
--	--	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,576,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1¾	†94	Dec. 27	†94	Dec. 27	†94	Dec. 27, 1898
--	--	Harlem	5,846,000	Jan. 1, 1899	2	†352	Oct. 14	†320	Jan. 5	†352	Oct. 15, 1898
58	--	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Dec. 28, 1898	50c	†61	Nov. 7	43	April 2	†61	Nov. 7, 1898
7½	8½	Kanawha & Michigan	2,000,000	.....	--	8	Dec. 30	5¾	Oct. 11	8	Dec. 30, 1898
5	5¼	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,640,300	.....	--	5¾	June 13	†2½	Jan. 26	5	Dec. 30, 1898
28½	32	Keokuk & Western	4,800,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	34½	Mar. 1	20	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
2	4	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	5	Nov. 17	2	May 19	2	Dec. 29, 1898
3	6	Manhattan Beach	5,000,000	.....	..	5¾	Jan. 27	2	Aug. 31	2	Oct. 28, 1898
47	95	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1899	2½	54	Dec. 9	45	Mar. 28	54	Dec. 9, 1898
--	--	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1898	5	†182	Mar. 31	†140	Mar. 9	†182	May 21, 1898
--	--	Mich. Pen. Car Co.	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1883	2	20	Dec. 7	15½	Nov. 4	20	Dec. 7, 1898
--	--	Mich. Pen. Car pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 21, 1898	2	70	Dec. 1	†50	Jan. 29	70	Dec. 1, 1898
--	--	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	110	Oct. 19	64	Mar. 1	110	Oct. 19, 1898
--	--	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	122	Oct. 19	22	Oct. 19	122	Oct. 19, 1898
5	5½	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	†72½	Nov. 21	60	June 1	†72½	Nov. 21, 1898
56	76	National Starch Mfg. Co.	5,000,000	.....	..	9	Feb. 10	3¾	Nov. 17	6½	Dec. 20, 1898
15	30	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	†81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	†80	Dec. 13, 1898
--	--	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	12½	Oct. 31	12½	Nov. 1, 1898
--	--	N. Y. Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1¼	†126	Nov. 11	†120	April 20	†126	Dec. 6, 1898
--	--	New York Mutual Gas	2,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	..	.....	..	.....	†250	Nov. 16, 1897
--	--	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	†124	Jan. 28, 1897
--	--	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1898	1	65	Jan. 26	†60	Nov. 26	†60	Nov. 26, 1898
6	7	Omaha & St. Louis	621,960	.....	..	†10	Oct. 19	7	Mar. 5	†7	Dec. 28, 1898
--	--	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	6¼	Dec. 1	†3	Mar. 8	†5¼	Dec. 22, 1898
--	--	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	†95	Sep. 22, 1897
350	--	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	4	†350	Feb. 25	†325	Mar. 23	†340	Oct. 6, 1898
--	--	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	2	116	July 27	†116	July 27	†116	July 27, 1898
176	--	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	10,714,286	Jan. 4, 1899	1¾	175½	Oct. 26	†168	Feb. 25	†175	Dec. 17, 1898
1¾	2½	Quicksilver	5,708,760	.....	..	3	Dec. 14	1¾	Sept. 30	3	Dec. 27, 1898
6	10½	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4¾	11½	Dec. 14	5	June 2	11½	Dec. 28, 1898
185	100	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1899	4	†185½	July 27	†182	Jan. 26	185	Nov. 25, 1898
--	--	St. P., Minn. & Man.	11,564,800	Nov. 1, 1898	1½	175	Nov. 12	121½	Jan. 6	175	Dec. 30, 1898
167	175	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1898	3½	170	Nov. 17	†148	Jan. 5	†168	Dec. 22, 1898
--	--	Silver Bullion certs.				66¾	Sept. 8	56	May 5	66¾	Sept. 8, 1898
200	--	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	195	July 13, 1897
--	--	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1½	†147	Jan. 26	142½	Jan. 21	†147	Jan. 22, 1898
--	--	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899	5	†144½	Jan. 3	†144½	Jan. 22	†144½	Jan. 24, 1898
--	--	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,325	Jan., 1899	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
--	--	Texas Central	2,640,400	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	July 13, 1897
--	--	Texas Central pf.	1,234,560	Jan. 15, 1898	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡40¼	Feb. 5, 1897
20	30	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	25	Sept. 21	†12	Aug. 26	25	Sep. 21, 1898
35	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1898	1¼	48	Oct. 19	†27	Aug. 26	38	Dec. 28, 1898
--	--	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	July 13, 1897
--	--	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,249,480	Jan., 1899	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡215½	Mar. 15, 1897
--	--	Utica & Black River	2,222,960	Dec., 1898	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
--	--	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Jan., 1899	3½	†174	Nov. 11	†174	Nov. 11	†174	Nov. 11, 1898
--	--	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1898	1½	102¾	Jan. 8	87½	April 25	94½	Dec. 27, 1898
--	--	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 30, 1898	3	96	Jan. 17	86	Jan. - 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
--	--	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 25, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7¼	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
--	--	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,006	.....	..	†69¾	Sept. 22	63¾	Sept. 22	†68	Sep. 23, 1898
--	8	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	.....	--	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 15	7¼	Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡Seller 30.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 7th day of January, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$186,741,124.12	
Gold bullion	140,793,701.72	
		$277,534,825.84
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,608,999.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,615,750.00	
		35,193,249.00
		$242,341,576.84
Standard silver dollars		$400,157,065.00
Outstanding silver certificates	$336,424,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,024,038.00	
		330,400,466.00
		6,757,139.00
Silver bullion		885,346.85
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$5,503,846.00	
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	90,906,434.00	
		$96,410,280.00
Less outstanding Treasury notes		96,410,280.00
United States notes		$34,352,576.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,115,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	685,000.00	
		20,430,000.00
		13,922,576.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,358,060.00	
National bank notes	6,490,513.64	
Fractional silver coin	6,095,992.78	
Fractional currency	58.20	
Minor coin	348,590.22	
Deposits in National banks	90,015,154.14	
Bonds and interest paid	13,052,212.37	
		$117,330,641.74
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$2,910,893.20	
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,038,457.02	
Disbursing officers' balances	59,471,353.75	
Post Office Department account	6,661,823.90	
Miscellaneous items	2,359,301.84	
		88,436,634.71
		28,894,007.03
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$282,800,615.82

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$739,517.73	$3,768,648.54	$99,814,487.87
Internal revenue	809,056.56	3,821,374.90	142,215,714.56
Miscellaneous	83,460.58	375,060.01	11,896,780.90
Total receipts	$1,632,934.87	$7,965,083.45	$253,926,983.33
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	150,000.00	2,380,000.00	53,080,782.97
War	700,000.00	3,440,000.00	149,536,920.41
Navy	375,000.00	500,000.00	37,909,488.04
Indians	28,000.00	128,000.00	5,802,085.32
Pensions	700,000.00	4,320,000.00	75,706,983.03
Interest	200,000.00	200,000.00	19,873,151.41
Total expenditures	$1,903,000.00	$10,928,000.00	$340,509,311.78
Excess of expenditures over receipts	270,065.13	2,962,916.55	86,582,328.45

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	273,850.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	131,282.50
	306,052.50
	3,153,697.50
	3,710,498.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$342,175,080.00	$33,795,390.00	$618,170,883.00
This fiscal year	1,253,573.00	1,421,191.00	3,774,894.00
This month	112,039.00	79,099.00	191,129.00
This day	6,028.00	530.00	6,558.00

Net gold and bullion, including $106,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 13, act July 12, 1882.

JAN

1899

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN

Investment Securities.

27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

Albany. Troy.

Government, Municipal Bonds

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Also Stock, Mortgage Bonds of Municipalities and Railways.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.

LISTS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Days Inclusive.
At. Coast Line, St. Car.		Jan. 15		
At. Coast Line pf.		Jan. 15		
Atlantic Coast Line (Va.)		Jan. 16		
Atch. Top. & S. F. pf.		Jan. 30		
S. C. R. & North. (semi-annual)		Feb. 1		
S. C. R. & N. (extra)		Feb. 1		
Canada Southern		Feb. 1		
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)		Feb. 1		
Chatt., Rome & So. pf.		Jan. 17		
Chicago & Great West. pf. A		Jan. 31		
C. R. I. & Pacific (quarter)		Feb. 1		
C. C. C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)		Jan. 30		
Del., Lack. & West. (quarter)		Jan. 20		
Denver & Rio Grande pf.		Jan. 10		
Fitchburg pf.		Jan. 16		
Ga. R. R. & Banking (quarter)		Jan. 20		
L. S. & Mich. Southern		Jan. 26		
L. S. N. R. R. & Coal		Jan. 21		
Michigan Cent. (semi-annual)		Jan. 25		
Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven		Jan. 14		
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf. (semi-annual)		Jan. 14		
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.		Jan. 14		
New York Central (quarter)		Jan. 16		
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)		Jan. 10		
Northern Central		Jan. 16		
Northern Pacific		Feb. 1		
Petersburg		Jan. 25		
Portland & Rochester		Jan. 14		
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth		Jan. 16		
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)		Feb. 1		
Rio Grande Western pf. (extra)		Feb. 1		
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.		Jan. 31		
Southern pf.		Jan. 20		
Texas Central pf. (assessed)		Jan. 15		

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Baltimore Consol.		Jan. 12		
Cleveland City Railway		Jan. 10		
Market St., San Fran. (quarter)		Jan. 9		
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quarter)		Jan. 16		
Norfolk Suburban, Boston		Jan. 15		
North Chicago Street		Jan. 15		
Wilkesbarre, Wy. Val. Tract		Jan. 21		

BANK STOCKS.

Twelfth Ward		Jan. 10		

TRUST COMPANY.

Continental		Jan. 10		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)		Jan. 16		
Am. Bell Telephone (extra)		Jan. 16		
American Malting pf. (quarter)		Jan. 16		
Am. Steel & Wire pf.		Jan. 14		
American Tobacco (quarter)		Feb. 1		
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)		Feb. 1		
American Typefounders' Co.		Jan. 18		
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter)		Jan. 16		
Consol. K. C., S. & N. pf. (quarter)		Jan. 16		
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)		Feb. 1		
Empire State-Idaho Min. & Dev. (monthly)		Jan. 15		
Finance Co. 2d pf. (quarter)		Feb. 1		
J. B. Stetson Co. (annual)		Jan. 16		
J. B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-annual)		Jan. 16		
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.		Jan. 20		
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)		Jan. 13		
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarter)		Jan. 14		
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (extra)		Jan. 14		
N. Y. & P. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)		Jan. 16		
New Orleans Gas Light		Jan. 15		
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light		Jan. 10		
Philadelphia Co. (quarter)		Jan. 10		
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)		Jan. 14		
Quincy Mining		Feb. 15		
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe		Jan. 25		
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quarter)		Jan. 14		
Stand. Underground Cable (quarter)		Jan. 10		
Stand. Underground Cable (extra)		Jan. 10		
Street's W. S. C. Co. (quarter)		Jan. 25		
Texas & Pacific Coal		Jan. 20		
United Gas Imp. (quarter)		Jan. 14		
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)		Jan. 31		
Wells-Fargo Express		Jan. 16		
Western Gas		Jan. 20		
West. Union Tel. (quarter)		Jan. 16		
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)		Jan. 10		
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)		Jan. 10		

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Sugar Ref. Co.			Jan. 11	Annual
Bank of N. Y., Nat. Banking Asso.			Jan. 10	Annual
Bank of State of New York			Jan. 10	Annual
Bowery Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Brooklyn Heights			Jan. 12	Annual
Colonial Assurance Co.			Jan. 18	Annual
Columbia Bank	Jan. 8	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Annual
Columbus Electric Co.	Jan. 10	Jan. 21	Jan. 20	Annual
Continental Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Fort Wayne & Jackson	Jan. 12	Jan. 27	Jan. 25	Annual
Eagle Fire Insurance			Jan. 10	Annual
Fourteenth National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Garfield National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Greenwich Bank	Dec. 28	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Annual
Hamilton Bank			Jan. 11	Annual
Hanover National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Hide & Leather National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Hudson River Bank			Jan. 16	Annual
Importers & Traders' Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Irving National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Kings County Fire Insurance	Jan. 2	Jan. 11	Jan. 10	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co.	Dec. 24	Jan. 19	Jan. 16	Annual
Lincoln National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Mechanics' National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Mechanics & Traders'			Jan. 10	Annual
Merchants' National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
National Bank of the Republic			Jan. 10	Annual
National Broadway Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
National Butchers' & Drovers' Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co.	Jan. 11	Feb 6	Feb. 1	Annual
Nineteenth Ward			Jan. 11	Annual
Pacific Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
People's Gas Co., Chicago			Feb. 10	Annual
Seventh National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Tradesmen's National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Union Pacific	Dec. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 10	Special
Washington Assurance Co.			Jan. 16	Annual
West Side Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Western National Bank			Jan. 10	Annual
Western N. Y. & Penn.	Dec. 31	Jan. 10	Jan. 9	Annual

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for thirty days to six months and 3½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,002,982 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 42.20, became 39.30 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 11,075,000f gold and 12,425,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market fairly steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@4.81⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝@4.84½ for demand, $4.85@4.85⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.81@4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½, less 1-16, for long, and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c. discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, 15@20c discount and par over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

BONDS

State of Mass. Gold, 1938 . 3 1-2s
State of Mass. Gold, 1923 . 3 1-2s
City of Troy, N. Y. 3 1-2s
City of St. Louis, Mo., Gold . . 4s
City of Salt Lake, Utah 4s
City of Jersey City, N. J., Gold . . 4s
City of Medford, Mass. 4s
City of Laconia, N. H. 4s
City of Bath, Me. 4s
City of San Diego, Cal., Gold 4 1-2s
City of Columbus, Ohio 5s
City of Cheyenne, Wyo. 5s
City of Fresno, Cal., Gold . . . 6s
City of Cincinnati, Ohio . . . 7.30s
Town of Belmont, Mass. 4s
Town of Johnston, R. I., Gold . 4s
Town of Haverhill, N. H. 4s
Town of Warner, N. H. 4s
Town of Contoocook, N. H. . . . 4s

Boston Terminal Co. 3 1-2s
Fitchburg R. R. Co. 4s
Upper Coos R. R. Co. 4s
Rutland R. R. Co. Gold . . . 4 1-2s
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
Midland Terminal Railway Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st Mtge. Gold . 5s
Penn. Telephone Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 5s
Los Angeles Traction Co. 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
Metropolitan Railway Co. (Denver) 1st Mtge. Gold 6s
Mason City & Clear Lake Traction Co. 1st Mtge. Gold . . . 6s

Send for our January circular, or special circulars describing any of the above mentioned bonds.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS
19 Milk St., Boston

Georgia & Alabama Railway
First Mortgage Consolidated
5 PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR GOLD BONDS
DUE 1945.
Interest payable January and July in New York.

PRESENT PRICE 100 AND INTEREST.

On January 10th, 1899, the price of the unsold portion of our late offering of the above-named bonds will be advanced to 101 and interest

CIRCULARS GIVING DESCRIPTION FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION, TOGETHER WITH MAP OF PROPERTY AND LETTER FROM MR. JNO. SKELTON WILLIAMS, PRES., WILL BE FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

C. Schumacher & Co.,
50 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.

The Mercantile Trust Co
NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, } Vice Presidents.
HENRY C. DEMING,
GEO. H. SQUIER, Treasurer.
ERNEST S. ADEE, Secretary.
CLARENCE SEIFERT, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. FOLLOK, Assistant Treasurer.

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John Jacob Astor,	Clement A. Griscom,
Marcellus Hartley,	John T. Terry,
Henry B. Hyde,	George J. Gould,
Eugene Delano,	A. Charles H.
J. Roosevelt Roosevelt,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Henry G. Marquand,	James McCreery,
C. C. Cuyler,	Lindsay Hills,
George L. Rives,	Henry M. Alexander,
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J. Hampden Robb,	John W. Hunter,
James F. Alexander,	James Stokes,
William H. Strong,	Sidney Dillon Ripley,
George Coppell,	Henry C. Deming
John J. McCook,	T. C. Weir,
Oliver Ames,	Henry B. Hyde.

The State Trust Co.
100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; much colder; brisk northerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,289. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅞c; cash cotton, 6c.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts yesterday made his expected address to the Senate in answer to Mr. Platt's (Rep., Conn.,) recent argument against the Vest anti-colonial resolution. Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) concluded his speech in opposition to the pending Nicaragua Canal bill, and Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) again made an unsuccessful effort to have a time fixed for a vote upon the measure. The House reversed its action of Saturday, when, in Committee of the Whole, it voted to strike from the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill the provision for the support of the Civil Service Commission.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Dreyfus has made his reply to the charges against him, and in his testimony for the Court of Cassation he says he has never confessed his guilt, and protests again his innocence. Emperor William, in a speech to the Presidents of the Reichstag, said he could appreciate the motive of the Czar's peace proposals, but he did not think any practical results would come of the plan of disarmament, and therefore, in his opinion, the enlargement of the German Army and Navy should be pursued with undiminished interest. The British steamer Kanawha has arrived at Liverpool with some of the crew of the wrecked steamer Gallina, the others being saved by the steamer Charing Cross. President Iglesias of Costa Rica arrived yesterday in London, and is being royally entertained by the British. An issue of the Paris Figaro containing a cartoon of Emperor William represented as a board, has been confiscated throughout Germany. The Suez Canal was opened again yesterday after the wreckage of the recent storm was cleared away.—Pages 1 and 8.

Page 1.

Bailer Decker, the negro who murdered his wife at Tottenville May 25 last, was executed yesterday at Sing Sing.

John Suetta of Keasbys, N. J., was assaulted and robbed by footpads on Sunday night near Perth Amboy. He succumbed to his injuries in the New Brunswick Hospital yesterday.

Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, N. Y., as special counsel for the Executive Department in the case against George W. Aldridge for mismanagement of the canals.

Page 3.

Edward Schwartz, fourteen years old, of 713 East Fifth Street, was shot through the body yesterday on Third Avenue, near Sixth Street, by a prisoner a policeman was taking to the station house.

Page 4.

Mrs. Densey M. Faulkner died on Saturday at her home in Brooklyn in the one hundred and first year of her age.

The Mollenhauer and the National Sugar Refineries resumed operations yesterday. F. D. Mollenhauer said his company was refining at a loss of from 75 cents to $1 a barrel.

Gov. Roosevelt, it is understood, will not hastily suggest legislation to correct abuses in the New York Police Department. He is understood to favor a non-partisan Police Commission.

Page 8.

The suit brought by Mrs. H. H. Rose against her brother, W. W. Durant, was continued yesterday, and the case for the plaintiff concluded.

Lieut. Treadwell was last night unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment, in which he has served for twenty-one years.

A cablegram was received in the city yesterday announcing that the overdue American liner St. Paul had been sighted last Wednesday 1,080 miles west of the Needles.

Page 9.

Miss Mary Clark of the State Charities Aid Association spoke on "Homes for the Homeless" at yesterday's meeting of the New York City Mothers' Club.

The Secretary of Agriculture has ordered a chemical analysis of canned beef bought in the open market. Representatives of Swift & Co. appeared yesterday before the War Investigating Commission.

The Presbytery of New York yesterday passed a resolution praying the House of Representatives to observe Utah's obligations as a State in acting upon the case of Brigham H. Roberts, Representative-elect.

Otto T. Bannard yesterday resigned from the Board of Education, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis was appointed to succeed him. This change makes the borough board a Tammany body beyond dispute.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday, a report of the Committee on Amendment of Statutes was adopted providing for sixty-three benefactors' scholarships and twenty-two Faculty scholarships.

The annual meeting of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company was held yesterday. The efforts of Price, McCormick & Co. to obtain control of the insurance company came to naught. Second Vice President Shaw voting 17,294 of the 20,000 shares of capital stock.

Page 14.

The constitution for a branch of the Prohibition Union of Christian Men was adopted at a meeting in the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday.

The International Cat Show opened at the Grand Central Palace yesterday. Many varieties of the feline tribe are represented, including lions, leopards, and a black panther.

Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed a commission to inquire, with a Sheriff's jury, into the mental condition of August Brentano, a member of the publishing firm of that name.

Pleas of not guilty were entered yesterday in Jersey City on behalf of Manager Bertholf and the Western Union Telegraph Company to the indictments against them for aiding and abetting green-goods operators.

Oliver Sumner Teall's lawyer said yesterday that his client will fight his divorce suit in Rhode Island and apply for an injunction to prevent Mrs. Teall from transferring to New York. An effort will also be made to have her declared in contempt.

It is proposed by a number of pastors and others interested in church and religious matters to establish a New York State Conference of Religions, to be held biennially in this city, with the object of bringing about closer relations and co-operation among churches of all denominations.

Gen. Abbott arrived here from France yesterday, on his way to Washington to submit to the Government information concerning the Panama Canal, which he says will possess many advantages over the proposed Nicaragua Canal. The work is already far advanced, and 3,000 workmen and a large force of engineers are actually employed upon it.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 11.
Society.—Page 7.

IRELAND STARTS FOR ROME.

The Archbishop's Regular Visit to the Holy See.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 9.—Archbishop Ireland left home last night for a trip to Rome, having kept the time of his departure from all inquirers. He goes on his regular visit to the Holy See. It is customary for all the Archbishops to make such visits every seven years, and the last visit of Archbishop Ireland to Rome was made in 1892.

All matters in which the particular visiting prelate may be interested are gone over thoroughly, and in that way this visit will probably call for the consideration of many of the important questions that are to come up in the United States during the next few years. Archbishop Ireland does not expect to return before June.

THE PHILIPPINE CLIMAX

Peaceful Solution of the Iloilo Issue May Result To-day.

AGUINALDO'S SECOND ADDRESS

He Threatened to Drive the Americans from the Islands—Manifesto Was Recalled.

MANILA, Jan. 9.—The situation is rapidly approaching a climax, and it is just possible that to-morrow will see a peaceful solution.

Meanwhile all sorts of alarmist rumors are in circulation. The United States authorities are taking every precaution; the troops in quarters are under arms, and the Californians have disembarked from the transports.

The natives, it is reported, have been ordered not to work for the Americans, and the employes in the Commissary Department have gone on a strike. Many natives are leaving the city.

Gen. Otis, however, has the whole situation thoroughly in hand. A second proclamation by Aguinaldo, bearing the same date as the one which immediately followed the proclamation of Major Gen. Otis, based upon President McKinley's instructions, first appeared on the streets to-day, but it is alleged to have been recalled. Its terms are much more vehement than those used in the first proclamation. Aguinaldo threatens to drive the Americans from the islands, calls the Deity to witness that their blood will be on their own heads if it is shed, and details at greater length the promises he claims were made by the Americans as to the part of the insurgents in the campaign.

It is believed that this second proclamation is the original draft, which was not adopted by the Filipino Congress at Malolos.

CAUTION OUR WATCHWORD.

President McKinley Thinks Gen. Miller Will Take Iloilo Without Firing a Single Shot.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—A great deal of reticence is exhibited at the War Department relative to the state of affairs at Iloilo. It is admitted that Gen. Otis has reported to the department the facts that were reported to him in turn by Gen. Miller, but all that can be gathered as to the nature of the communication is that it goes to confirm the press reports as to the attitude of the insurgents.

There are excellent reasons why the officials at the War Department at this stage maintain secrecy as to the instructions governing the movement of troops in the Philippines. The situation is admitted to be critical, but not hopeless by any means, and it is extremely desirable that the danger of a rupture shall not be increased by inflammatory publications, which powerfully affect the excitible Filipinos. It is believed that Gen. Otis is framing a plan of campaign which will result in the extension of his control over the Island of Panay, at least, without actual hostilities, or, if it must come to warfare, then with the least possible exposure of the American troops.

Probably the first step in this campaign has been taken by this time in the establishment of a camp on the Island of Guiamaras, lying only a few miles from Iloilo, and easily accessible to the warships. This probably will be made the base of operations if hostilities become unavoidable. The Government, however, has not abandoned hope that a peaceful solution can be reached.

The Government's instructions sent to Gen. Miller at Iloilo were to land and get in communication with the insurgents. This is as far as his orders have gone except that when he has established communication with the insurgent officials and people he is to make public the purposes of the United States. Not a shot is to be fired by the forces of this country unless they are attacked or until further orders are given from here.

This programme was agreed upon between President McKinley and Secretary Alger several days ago. Secretary Alger was at the White House for some time this afternoon. He stated in the most emphatic terms that no alarming news has come from Gen. Otis, and that he did not believe a shot had been fired so far or that one would be fired. He is confident that Gen. Miller will be able to handle the situation successfully, and obtain control of Iloilo without bloodshed. He is of the opinion that the insurgents have been so long imposed upon that they are naturally suspicious, and fear the worst if they surrender their strongholds into the hands of the United States.

The policy to be adopted now is a gentle one. Persuasion will be used before powder. That will be the last resort, and Secretary Alger is optimistic in his views that it will never be necessary. The President, it is said, also views the situation in a similarly hopeful manner. He believes that the Filipinos will become less suspicious when they understand more fully the intentions of this country. He believes that careful work on the part of prudent officials will convince the Filipinos of the earnestness of the United States and of the purpose of this Government to protect their lives and property.

NATIVES PREDICT A BATTLE.

Filipinos Report to the Paris Junta that a Battle with Us Is Unavoidable at Iloilo.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Filipino Junta of Paris has received a telegram from the Filipino agent at Hongkong, dated Saturday, saying: "Fight with Americans unavoidable. We are not the aggressors."

A telegram from an English house at Manila to-day says the situation is very strained, and that there is much anxiety there. The dispatch also contained news from Iloilo, the substance of which was that the American troops had not yet landed.

The members of the Filipino Junta discredit a statement, published in The Globe here this afternoon, saying the United States Government has ordered Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, to leave Washington. They say they would surely have heard the news if it had been true.

Mail advices from the so-called Filipino Government, received here to-day, say that Aguinaldo has decided that all foreign trade entering ports under Filipino control will be admitted on the payment of a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, and that all export trade is liable to a duty of 1 per cent. ad valorem.

The Filipino committees in Paris, Madrid, and London telegraphed on Saturday to President McKinley. The Paris dispatch read: "We protest against the disembarkation of American troops at Iloilo."

The London telegram said: "Treaty of peace still unratified. American claim of sovereignty premature. Pray reconsider resolution regarding Iloilo. Filipinos wish for the friendship of America, and abhor militarism and deceit."

FRIARS TALK OF FILIPINOS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—In this city are ten Augustin friars, who recently arrived here from the Philippines. Two of the friars were station on the Island of Luzon, two others came from Zebu, and the other six from different districts in Panay.

Questioned to-day as to whether the Filipinos were savages or could be made a desirable addition to civilized races, all the priests agreed that the natives were good, quiet people, but that a small number of their leaders were the cause of the turmoil in the islands. The Filipinos, they said, can be easily governed, and as the islands are rich in resources, this country, they believe, will be an immense gainer by their acquisition.

Father Diaz, leader of the ten Spanish priests from Manila, on their way to Panama, says:

"The Filipinos are not naturally warlike, and would not now be opposing the United States were it not for the leaders who are spurring them on. These leaders are in the work solely for personal gain, and would prove hard masters for the weaker portion of the natives should they gain the power. At Iloilo, where I was stationed, there would have been little fighting if it had not been for these malcontents, who fairly forced the natives to take up arms. Most of these men who are at the head of the insurgent movement are half breeds. As to Aguinaldo himself, he is a crafty fellow, and has a following among those people who hope to climb by his advancement. I do not consider Aguinaldo personally responsible for all the brutality shown our friars, yet he could have prevented a good portion of it if he had seen fit to do so."

Father Fernandez, another of the party, stated that he considers the natives of the islands a civilized people.

CIGARMAKERS FEAR FILIPINOS.

Cincinnati Union Protest Against Annexation.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—The Cincinnati Cigarmakers' Union, having 600 members, has adopted resolutions protesting against the annexation of the Philippines. This action will probably be followed by the adoption of similar resolutions by the other cigarmakers' unions of the country.

The opposition of the cigar and tobacco interests against annexation of the Philippines is due to the fear of manufacturers and union workmen that annexation would result disastrously to that trade in America. Cheap Philippine labor would come in competition with well-paid home labor.

The Philippine Islands are fertile tobacco fields. Now the tariff practically shuts out Philippine tobacco from the American market.

For a Monument at Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The Singapore Free Press says that Spencer Pratt, Consul General for the United States, has sent to Gen. Otis, United States Military Governor at Manila, a proposal that a memorial should be erected at Manila to the memory of all Americans who fell or died of disease during the campaign. The proposal is that all Americans now resident in the Far East, of whom there is a very considerable number, should be invited to contribute toward this object.

Our Government of the Filipinos.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says: "The American Government intends to introduce a régime in the Philippines similar to that of England in Egypt. The Filipinos will be endowed with as much liberty as is good for them, and if they do not behave themselves voluntarily they will be made to do so."

BOLD BANDITS AT FORT SCOTT.

Kidnap and Bind a Kansas Policeman and Then Rob Nine Men in Two Hotels.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 9.—Two bandits kidnapped a policeman, took him a mile into the dark woods, bound him to a tree, and gagged him, and then "held up" nine guests in two prominent hotels on the principal business street of this city this morning. The men are believed to have been captured in a box car at Pawnee nine miles south of this city, this evening and spirited away by the police to avoid a mob of railroad men which would avenge their assault upon Ed R. Meade, a locomotive engineer whom they robbed and shot. Two men were shot during the exciting pursuit of the outlaws.

Early this morning Policeman Jones, who was shadowing two men on a side street adjacent to Wall Street, the principal business thoroughfare, was accosted by the bandits, who took him prisoner under drawn pistols, robbed him of his watch and pistol, and marched him into a dense forest, where the tied him to a tree and gagged him and left. Later they returned and released him from his strained condition for a few minutes that he might rest.

After waiting some time, they again bound the policeman and left him. A half hour later they stole into the Cottage Hotel through a rear door and entered the office, where five guests and two clerks were sitting. The robbers were masked. While one stood guard, the other searched the men one at a time, securing about $150 and several gold watches, some pistols, &c. Engineer Meade was one of the victims, and when the bandits crossed the street and entered the Sayer restaurant, he ran to the Memphis Station, borrowed a gun, and fired upon them as they left the Sayers place, after robbing two men. He fired but twice when a shot from one of their pistols brought him down, the ball passing clear through his right shoulder.

Hundreds joined in the pursuit, and just at daybreak the bandits were seen by two officers to board a north-bound train. A fusilade of shots followed, but the men escaped unharmed. George Young, a colored man, was mistaken for one of the fugitives and shot through the arm.

DR. HILLIS IS UNDECIDED.

Has Not Yet Accepted the Call to Plymouth Church.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has not yet decided whether or not he will accept the call to the pastorate of the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn. In a statement to the congregation in Central Music Hall, Sunday, he said no decision would be made until he had had a conference with the Trustees of Central Church.

Dr. and Mrs. Hillis left this morning for Washington, from where, on Wednesday, Dr. Hillis will go to Brooklyn to meet the Trustees of Plymouth Church. He will return to Chicago next Tuesday.

DISTRESS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Congress to be Asked to Aid Indigent Miners.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 9.—According to late advices from Dawson, the United States Government will be called upon to relieve indigent miners in the Klondike. The Denison Nugget, under date of Dec. 20, says there is a strong movement on foot at Dawson to send a representative to Washington to enlist the United States Government in the cause of aiding the great distress which prevails among the miners of the Yukon. The hospitals are overcrowded with indigent persons and the finances of these institutions will not allow of any more wholesale charity.

The Yukon Council declares itself already out of funds to care for the indigent sick. At the present moment nothing less than $9,000 per month will come anywhere near taking ordinary care of the poor fellows without money. The dreaded scurvy has made its appearance, and the amount of distress here has outgrown the total charity of the place, and nothing less than $200,000 will relieve the distress of this Winter. Food is here in plenty, but it takes money to buy it. A memorial will be sent to Washington asking Congress to help.

NEGRO WIFE-KILLER EXECUTED.

Murderers in Sing Sing Sang "Comrades" in Bidding Decker Farewell.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Bailer Decker, the negro wife murderer of Tottenville, Staten Island, died to-day in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison. The current was twice turned on, each time with a voltage of 1,780. He was pronounced dead five minutes after the first shock.

Decker met death without flinching. Just before he started from his cell to the execution room he requested of Warden Sage that the other four murderers in the condemned cells be permitted to sing "Comrades." The Warden granted the request, and Decker joined in the singing with a clear tenor voice.

The witnesses to the execution included H. F. Bridges, Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison, at Charlestown. That State, it is said, is likely to adopt the electric chair. Mr. Bridges expressed himself as pleased with the method of the execution.

The crime for which Decker was executed was the murder of his wife, a white woman, on May 25 last. Decker was an oysterman, but spent much of his time in saloons. He was jealous, and shot the woman while in a drunken rage. He then fired a bullet into his own abdomen with suicidal intent.

DREYFUS ANSWERS CHARGES.

He Says He Never Confessed His Guilt and Protests Again His Innocence.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—A telegram from Cayenne, capital of French Guiana, has been communicated to the Court of Cassation embodying the reply of Dreyfus to questions put to him by the Public Prosecutor there.

Dreyfus energetically denies that he ever confessed that he was guilty to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, in whose charge he was placed at the Ecole Militaire at the time of his condemnation and degradation, and he protests again his innocence.

The Echo de Paris this morning publishes a statement by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire about his resignation of the Presidency of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation. In a long document he virtually protests against what he suggests is a conspiracy on the part of the Court of Cassation to exonerate Dreyfus. But he practically admits his partiality by declaring that his resignation was intended to avenge the army and its Generals for the sufferings they have had to endure in silence.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"To-day's revelations of various kinds tend to show that the members of the Court of Cassation are themselves divided into two fiercely opposed camps of Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards. M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's explanation of the causes for his resignation will probably lead to the fall of the Cabinet, since he complains bitterly of the way M. Lebret, the Minister of Justice, conducted the interview with him when he offered the Minister a statement of the relations between M. Bard of the Criminal Bench of the Court of Cassation, and Col. Picquart."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily Graphic says: "It really seems as if the Dreyfus affair can only move by earthquakes. Undoubtedly the action of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire will precipitate a crisis, which may prove the gravest the Dreyfus affair has yet involved."

The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "Of all the scandals produced by the Dreyfus affair this of the resignation of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire is certainly the greatest. What is beyond doubt is that the Nationalists, who have not had a single man whose name was imposing or whose ability was dangerous, now appear to have found a chief, although his aim is still far from clear. With M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire leading the Nationalists and anti-Semites, M. Paul Déroulède leading the League of Patriots, and M. Godefroy Cavaignac at the head of the Patrie Française, the republic, if it escapes, will have a hard time."

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says: "The action of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire in resigning is astounding. He throws up one of the easiest and most honorable posts and the salary of £1,000 ($5,000) a year, which might have gone on indefinitely, at a time of life when men cease to be fortunate if they plunge into new ventures. It is believed that he intends to stand for the Senate, the Academy, and, later, for the Presidency of the republic."

MAN MURDERED AND ROBBED.

John Suetta of Keasbys, N. J., Attacked by Footpads Near Perth Amboy.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 9.—John Suetta of Keasbys died in the New Brunswick Hospital this afternoon from injuries inflicted upon him by footpads, who also robbed him.

The man was found lying unconscious in a lonely road between Perth Amboy and Keasbys this morning by John Smith, who was on his way to Perth Amboy. Smith supposed that the man was drunk, and notified the police, who conveyed Suetta to the station house in Perth Amboy. There it was discovered that he was suffering from a bad fracture of the skull, evidently caused by a blow from a club or some other blunt instrument. His pockets were turned inside out, indicating that robbery was the motive for the crime. He died without recovering consciousness.

The neighborhood where he was assaulted is infested by tramps and other rough characters, and the police of Perth Amboy are making active search for Suetta's assailants.

TRAIN ROBBERIES RECORD.

Not an Instance in Mexico, Where Death Is the Penalty.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The Express Gazette has collected data concerning the operations of train robbers during the past year.

The effect of Federal jurisdiction upon train robberies is evidenced in Mexico. During the past year there was not even an attempt at such robberies in the sister republic. The crime is punishable there with instant death. Following is the record of train robberies in the United States: 1890, 12; 1891, 16; 1892, 16; 1893, 33; 1894, 34; 1895, 49; 1896, 28; 1897, 30; 1898, 28; total number of trains "held up" in nine years, 246; total number of people killed, 88; total number of people injured, (shot,) 77. The record for 1898 is as follows: Number of train "hold-ups," 28; number of stage robberies, 7; number of passengers and trainmen killed, 5; number of passengers and trainmen shot, 4; number of robbers killed, 5; number of robbers shot, 6.

PASSENGER TRAIN WRECKED.

Bad Accident on the Union Pacific in Nebraska.

SIDNEY, Neb., Jan. 9.—At Sunol, fifteen miles east of here, the Union Pacific had a bad wreck at 4:45 A. M. to-day. Train No. 3, a fast passenger, which left Omaha yesterday evening, ran into Train No. 2. Both trains were on the main track.

The engines were badly demolished, Train No. 3 being entirely destroyed, except the mail car and one sleeping car. The composite car of Train No. 2 was burned. Engine Driver Bonner was internally injured and had several ribs broken, one fireman was killed, and Engine Driver Bell was scalded.

There were 320 passengers on Train No. 3, and all but two, an old man and a woman, are accounted for. They are supposed to have been killed.

Fought a Madman with an Iron Bar.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Levine Anderson, an insane man, clad only in his night robe, walked two miles through the snow to the Falconer Junction station last night and demanded that the telegraph operator stop the Chicago express train. The operator, Clayton Stafford, defended himself with an iron bar, crushing the maniac's head and inflicting an injury from which recovery seems impossible.

Amos Rusie Sued for Divorce.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9.—Mrs. Amos Rusie to-day filed a suit in the Superior Court against the well-known ball player, for divorce and $5,000 alimony. They were married in 1890, and Mrs. Rusie alleges extreme cruelty on her husband's part, almost from the date of her marriage. Drunkenness is also alleged. She says Rusie owns $8,000 worth of real estate, has $1,400 in bank, and draws $3,000 a year.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

TO PROSECUTE ALDRIDGE

Franklin D. Locke Appointed Special Counsel in Canal Scandal.

ROOSEVELT REDEEMS PLEDGES

The Governor Feels He Is Offering an Earnest of His Purpose to Punish Official Fraud.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt announced this afternoon that he had selected Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo to take ex-Judge Countryman's place as special counsel for the Executive Department in the case against Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge for criminal mismanagement of the canals.

In the circumstances of this appointment and the character of the appointee, the Governor feels that he is offering to the State the first earnest of his purpose to push the prosecution of the accused canal officials in good faith. In his speeches during the campaign, Col. Roosevelt repeatedly pledged himself, if elected, to sift the scandals affecting the Public Works Department. At Prohibition Park, S. I., on Oct. 29, he said:

"If I am elected I will probe that matter to the bottom—that is my promise. If I have to conduct an investigation, I will have it conducted by a man like Wheeler H. Peckham, and I shall tell him that I wish every proof of wrongdoing ferreted out, and that if it exists I shall have it brought home to the wrongdoer, whoever and wherever he may be."

In one week after his inauguration, putting Mr. Locke in charge of the case against Aldridge, Gov. Roosevelt feels that he has taken a step in fulfillment of this pledge that is proof of his intention to redeem it in its totality. Mr. Locke was not an applicant for the place, but the Governor picked him out as a man "like Wheeler H. Peckham," who could be depended on to investigate faithfully and prosecute fearlessly.

Mr. Locke is known throughout the State as an able and aggressive counselor and a powerful and effective trial lawyer. He stands high at the bar of Buffalo, where he is a member of the firm of Rogers, Locke & Milburn. In politics Locke is an Independent Democrat. He was a Cleveland man in the days when David B. Hill was in control in the State, and took active part in the anti-snapper movement. He was conspicuous also in the fight against Maynard. At the last National Convention he voted for Palmer and Buckner. One of Mr. Locke's partners, Sherman S. Rogers, is a Republican, while the other, John G. Milburn, was the leader of the Citizens' Union movement in Buffalo last Fall. With a special counsel of such political antecedents, Gov. Roosevelt feels that his efforts to run down canal rascality will be free from the suspicion of a purpose to shield the Republican machine.

It is expected that Mr. Locke will practically assume charge of the Aldridge prosecution proceedings. While these must nominally be conducted through the Attorney General, it is known that Gov. Roosevelt intends to take a hand himself to the extent of seeing that Mr. Locke is afforded every facility. Mr. Locke will work in cooperation with Benjamin P. Shove of Syracuse, who has been designated to represent the Attorney General. It has been charged that Attorney General Davies, who is a strict organization man and was nominated as such, would be so much inclined to protect the machine as not to exert himself to secure Aldridge's indictment. But it is within the Governor's power, it is pointed out, to insist that his special counsel receive more than the formal co-operation of the State's Law Department, and Gov. Roosevelt has given evidence of his intention to so insist.

It is thought probable that Mr. Locke will call for a special Grand Jury to take up the charges against Aldridge, on the ground that the ordinary jury will not have time to go into it exhaustively and attend to the routine business also. No change of venue from Albany County is expected.

As to Aldridge's Successor.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—In the matter of choosing Aldridge's successor in the Public Works Department, Gov. Roosevelt reported "no progress" to-day. It still looks like Partridge or Weber, or an entirely new man.

MR. DINGLEY STILL VERY ILL.

His Condition Reported as Unchanged Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Representative Dingley's condition to-night is again such as to cause his family much concern. He is simply holding his own, his system, weakened by disease, refusing to respond to the nourishment and medicines given him. He is in an extremely nervous condition, although it is said there has been no decided change. During the day he has had periods of consciousness, and recognized his friends, but there has been much delirium.

Both ex-Secretary John W. Foster and Wayne MacVeagh were better to-day.

John R. McLean Sick With Grip.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—John R. McLean is ill at his residence in this city with the grip, which brought on a severe attack of hiccoughs. They have been quite distressing in their effect and have weakened the patient considerably, but the physician has been able to relieve their frequency and intensity. During the day Mr. McLean was entirely free from them. To-night he is reported to be better. Mr. McLean was first attacked about eight days ago, and had progressed well toward recovery, when a trip to Philadelphia last Friday brought on fresh cold.

BIG CARBON FIRMS COMBINE.

Three-Fourths of This Industry In the World Included.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 9.—Attorney Arthur J. Eddy to-day announced that a deal had been practically closed in this city whereby the big carbon manufacturing concerns of the United States had been consolidated under the name of the National Carbon Company.

New Jersey will be the legal home of the corporation, but its main offices will probably be situated in Chicago. The stock capitalization of the new company will be $10,000,000, as follows:

Preferred stock, 7 per cent., non-cumulative, $4,500,000; comon stock, $5,500,000; total, $10,000,000.

The following are the names of the companies which will be included in the consolidation: The National Carbon Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Brush Carbon Works, Standard Carbon Works, Crouse & Tremaine Carbon Company, Fostoria, Ohio; Thomson-Houston Carbon Company, Fremont, Ohio; Faraday Carbon Company, Jeannette, Penn.; Phoenix Carbon Company, St. Louis; American Carbon Company, Neilsville, Ind.; Washington Carbon Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Partridge Carbon Company, Sandusky, Ohio.

These companies include the entire active carbon industry of the United States and three-quarters of the carbon industry of the world. In addition to the United States industries the company will own a half-interest in the Ottawa Carbon Company of Ottawa, Canada, which company controls the carbon industry of Canada.

The new company assumes no debts or liabilities of any description. It purchases the various properties upon conservative appraisals free of all liabilities, and it will have in the treasury a working capital of $600,000. The following men will serve upon the Board of Directors of the permanent organization with two Directors yet to be named:

W. H. Lawrence, President National Carbon Company, Cleveland; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; James Parmelee, President Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company; James Humbird, President Washington Carbon Company, Pittsburg; E. D. Dickey, Jeannette, Penn., President of the Faraday Carbon Company; Webb C. Hayes, Cleveland; J. C. Van Blarcom, St. Louis.

THE WIRE COMBINATION.

It Now Has a Complete Monopoly of the Country—Its Capital $90,000,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The Post to-day says: "Official announcement has been made of the completion of a deal which will give the American Steel and Wire Company a practical monopoly of the wire business of the country. Already controlling fourteen large plants, it has conducted negotiations for the purchase of twelve more.

"The most important of the independent companies which are about to pass into the control of the big combination is the Washburn & Moen, with a capital of $4,000,000. The price paid for the stock of the Washburn & Moen Company is understood to have been in the neighborhood of $200 a share.

"The agreement which has been entered into provides for a reorganization of the American Steel and Wire Company, with a capital stock of $90,000,000. The present capital is $24,000,000. Of the new stock $40,000,000 will be cumulative preferred, and $50,000,000 common. It is stated that a syndicate has been formed which will furnish the necessary capital for the purchase of the new plants, and in addition thereto provides $13,000,000 of working capital of the concerns which will enter the new competition.

"Stockholders in the present American Steel and Wire Company will be entitled to exchange their securities for those of the new company on the following basis: The holders of preferred stock will receive 100 per cent. in the new preferred and 60 per cent. in the new common stock, and the holders of common stock will receive 120 per cent. in the new common stock."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 9.—As a result of the completion of the so-called "wire combine" an advance of $2 per ton for wire and wire nails was announced here to-day. It is impossible to buy wire rods in the market in this part of the country, the "combine" having absorbed all the rod mills.

CROKER'S SON A STOCKHOLDER.

Interested in the New Roebling Construction Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Articles of incorporation of the Roebling Construction Company were to-day filed with the Secretary of State. The company starts with a capital stock of $250,000. Of the 500 shares of the company, Frank H. Croker, son of Richard Croker of New York, has 170, Frederick Roebling 260, James W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie 50, Charles G. Roebling 10, and Frank O. Briggs 10.

The new concern will engage in the manufacture of iron for fireproof buildings in all parts of the world, and intends, according to the articles of incorporation, to erect buildings in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and Illinois. The Roeblings, who are the largest shareholders, are members of the firm of John A. Roebling's Sons.

CHILD'S PLAY ENDS IN DEATH.

Colored Candy Kills Four Little Ones of a Family.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 9.—Since Christmas the four children of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Laing of East Toledo have died. One died a few days after Christmas, another a week later, and two more passed away last night; the last one was the sole remaining child of the family.

On Christmas the children were playing "doctor," and the older boy took the rôle of physician. He compounded a medicine for his brother and sisters, who played ill. He dissolved colored candy in a tumbler of water and administered it to all of them, partaking of some himself. The children suffered much pain.

STATE REVENUE RECEIPTS.

War Taxes Double the Amount Received in 1897.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The revenue receipts for this district, which includes the Bronx and all the counties along the Hudson and up to the Canada line, just computed for the year 1898, amount to $3,031,347.46.

These figures are about double the receipts for 1897. This is due to the passage of the war revenue law, which was put into effect on June 14. Immediately thereafter the monthly receipts were more than double those for the preceding year, which brought the total receipts for the year to just double those of the preceding year, although the law has been in effect only a little more than six months.

The commodity from which the most revenue is derived is beer. The daily receipts for beer more than double that for any other commodity.

Concord Bank Withstands a Run.

CONCORD, Mass., Jan. 9.—There was a thirty-thousand-dollar run on the Middlesex Institution of Savings to-day, by out-of-town depositors, who became frightened because of a rumor that the bank held a large amount of paper of the Assabet Manufacturing Company, which recently failed. The bank, which does not hold any of the company's paper, paid every one in full and did not attempt to take refuge in the thirty-day notice.

Wisconsin Newspaper Suspends.

NEENAH, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Menasha Press, established in 1863, has suspended publication on account of lack of business.

Bridgeport to Entertain Schley.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 9.—Admiral Schley will attend the annual banquet to be given by the Bridgeport Board of Trade, Feb. 14.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm has remained nearly stationary in the West Gulf. A second storm of great intensity has appeared off the north Pacific coast, Portland reporting a pressure of 29.46 inches. The high pressure area has moved from Manitoba to Ontario, causing a sharp fall in temperature in the St. Lawrence Valley, Montreal reporting a fall of 34 degrees in twenty-four hours, to 8 degrees, and Oswego a fall of 28 degrees, to 8 degrees. The temperature has risen in the Upper Mississippi Valley, and South Atlantic States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. Snow has fallen in the lake regions and New England, rain or snow in the Ohio Valley, and rain in the Gulf States and on the middle and north Pacific coast.

Light snow may be expected in the lake regions and New England, rain in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, light snow in the Upper Missouri Valley, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow warmer in the Lake Superior region and Red River of the North Valley. Brisk to high northwesterly winds and much lower temperature will be experienced on the middle and North Atlantic coast, and moderate variable winds on the South Atlantic coast.

The Record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1898.
3 A. M.	35	32	36
6 A. M.	33	31	36
9 A. M.	35	33	40
12 M.	37	37	48
4 P. M.	40	39	44
6 P. M.	37	37	42
9 P. M.	37	37	40
12 P. M.	32	32	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Weather Bureau 36
Corresponding date 1898 36
Corresponding date for last twenty years 31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 31 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 75 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent.

FIFTEEN DEAD IN RAILROAD WRECK

Two Trains on the Lehigh Valley Meet Head On.

AT WEST DUNELLEN, N. J.

Both Were Going at a High Rate of Speed.

RESCUERS' GOOD WORK

East-Bound Train Was Carrying Excursionists—Previous Wreck Had Blocked One of the Tracks.

A frightful train accident on the Lehigh Valley

broken. At St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City.

SHISSLER, Dr. A. G., Shamokin, Penn., leg cut and bruised. At the Morton House.

WHITEHOUSE, DAVID, Shamokin, Penn., bruises on chest and body. At the Morton House.

O'DONNELL, Mrs. KATE, McAdoo, Penn., back injured. At 894 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn.

LINGUE, WILLIAM, Sunbury, Penn.; slightly injured.

BALLOU, MRS. JOHN, Sunbury, Penn.; shock; severe bruises.

BALLOU, JOHN, husband of above, severe bruises.

FRELEY, WILLIAM, Mount Carmel, Penn.; badly bruised, leg fractured.

LOCKHOVEN, MRS. H., Ashland, Penn.; legs broken; sent home.

INFANT CHILD of Mrs. Lockhoven; contusions.

ALIGIVE, A., Mount Carmel, Penn.

MARLIE, WILLIAM L., Shenandoah, Penn.

TRENBEDE, ARTHUR, Shenandoah, Penn.

BILTZ, MRS., Ashland, Penn.; both legs broken; sent home.

FOSTER, H. R., Pottsville, Penn.; both legs broken.

PRICE, —, conductor of the local; slightly injured; RIDDLE, Harry, conductor of the excursion train; slightly injured.

REED, RALPH L., baggagemaster of the local; slightly injured.

HEIM, P. O., Sunbury, Penn.; scalp wound; hands injured.

DAY, STANLEY, New Market, N. J.; bruised about body and leg.

CORRIE, WILLIAM, New Market, N. J.; bruised.

LOUDEN, MRS. MARY, Sunbury, Penn.; ankle sprained and leg cut; brought to Jersey City.

TRAINS MET AT A CURVE.

Both trains were going at high speed and met at a curve in the road opposite the Greenwood tanks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The east-bound train consisted of five passenger cars and was the third section of Train No. 20, the first section of which reached Jersey City on time at 1:20 P. M. The second section was a few minutes in advance of the wrecked section. The west-bound train was the Bound Brook local accommodation, consisting of two cars—a combination baggage and smoker in front and a passenger coach in the rear.

Ordinarily two tracks are used on the Lehigh on the section in which the accident occurred, one used exclusively by east-bound trains and the other by those west bound. Early yesterday morning, however, a freight train was wrecked near Bound Brook and several carloads of rye, wheat, and other grain spilled and the tracks blocked. One of them was cleared after a time and traffic was resumed on the single track, trains going over it in both directions.

Section 3 of Train No. 20, east-bound, was filled with excursionists from the coal regions of Pennsylvania, who were coming to New York to visit relatives, do shopping, and see the sights. The excursion is an annual affair, rates of less than $3 for the round trip being given by the railroad to encourage patronage. The train was made up at Shamokin.

The local train, west-bound, did not carry many passengers. Being late, it was driven at a terrific speed as soon as orders to go ahead were received, and a rush made to get over the single track to Bound Brook, beyond the freight wreck.

Apparently the engineers and conductors of both trains were led to believe from their orders that they had a clear track, and, as chance would have it, their respective rates of speed brought them together only a short distance from the sharpest point of the long curve in the road between New Market and West Dunnellen.

The engineer and firemen of both trains doubtless did not see the danger until almost the moment the crash came, for, as it was learned afterward, all had remained at their posts until the last and had done all in their power to prevent the inevitable, when it was too late.

Three men who witnessed the affair were W. S. Smalley, Harry Baker and John Richardson of Lincoln, a station on the Central Railroad about three-quarters of a mile west of the accident. They were walking to Dunellen, and were within perhaps 200 feet of the two trains when they struck. They say that the local was going much faster than the excursion train, and that both engines leaped high into the air, coming down with a second crash before the roar of the first crash had ceased.

The tender of the excursion train was driven entirely into the front car, and it was in this car that all those instantly killed were found, except one man in the second car, who died supposedly from the shock and fright, having apparently no serious bodily injuries.

RESCUERS RUSH TO SCENE.

The three pedestrians say that immediately after the crash a cloud of steam and smoke enveloped the wreck, and that the shrieks and cries of the wounded and dying mingled into one moan. These three men, together with those on the two trains, who were able, turned their attention at once to the work of rescue.

Men, women, and children still living were pinioned in the débris, and some turned their attention to extricating these and putting them in more comfortable positions, while others summoned medical aid.

Workmen in factories in the neighborhood threw down their tools and ran to the scene, and soon there were several hundred strong men at the work of rescue, and a great many, though in all too few, physicians. Meanwhile the wreckage had caught fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished, and little harm to persons or property was done by the flames. Wrecking trains from Bound Brook and Jersey City were soon at hand, but it was several hours before the wounded and all the bodies of the dead were taken from the ruins.

Edward W. Rick, the engineer of the local train, was pinioned beneath his locomotive, which had to be raised by a derrick before he could be drawn out. He was held fast by both legs, and stood the ordeal most bravely.

The bodies of the dead and the wounded, as their injuries were dressed, were taken into the cars that had not been too badly smashed, and later the injured were taken to Plainfield or to various hospitals in this city and Jersey City.

Some slightly hurt were taken to Bound Brook and Newark. A train was also made up at Bound Brook which carried some of the Pennsylvania people who were able to travel back to their homes.

CLERGYMAN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The tender of the local was likewise forced back through the baggage and smoking car of the local. There appears to have been but one or two persons in the car, and they were at the rear end and escaped with minor injuries. The Rev. R. M. Harris was seated in one of the rear seats of the first car of the excursion train. He says he will never forget the scene he witnessed. At the moment of collision the whole car seemed to split open, and it seemed to him as though the black mass of the tender was shooting toward him at lightning speed.

From what he says he and the life crushed out of those who sat further forward. He saw one woman only four seats in front of him crushed beneath the tender, which crashed into the car. He says that the duration of the agony of facing death, as he did, was very brief, but the fearful scenes occurring in those few seconds are as clearly defined as though they occurred slowly and in order. He offered up a prayer to Heaven of not more than four words, he says, so brief was the interval.

He was powerless to move from the waist down because of the way the seats had pinned him, and some wreckage had fallen upon the back of the seat which pressed against his back. Standing thus he was able to reach forward and place his hand upon the rear of the tender which wrought the loss of life and which gave himself leverage. He says no man ever came nearer death than he did, two feet, and escaped with nothing worse than a couple of black and blue spots on his hips.

A PITIFUL SIGHT.

One of the early comers to the scene of the wreck was Melvin W. Small, a railroad man, who was living with his family in the neighborhood, and reached the place only a few minutes after the collision. "The people in the excursion train," said he, "were groanin' and goin' on terrible. I didn't hear the women scream much; they was mostly groanin'. It was the greatest scene I ever seen. I didn't see any legs and arms lyin' around, but they began to take dead bodies right away out of the car that had the tender drove way into it. There was a terrible crowd here, and everybody pitched in and helped. They laid the wounded out on the seat cushions. I was asked about fifty times to help carry out bodies, but I couldn't bear for to touch 'em. First about as soon as I got there enough, a boy that works for me came along on horseback, and I sent him right up to Dunellen to get all the doctors there was there.

"I seen one young woman lying in the wreckage, all over blood, and with a baby in her arms. The baby was still, but the mother was groaning awfully. A man that was with her sat by a car window, too much hurt to move, and another woman, who looked about old enough to be the young woman's mother, when they come along to take the young woman away, says not to go without him. They were all taken away together on the train that went toward Plainfield. The young woman was all cut up, and she was a terrible sight.

"The engineer of that train was pinned down under his engine, and for a while we thought the fireman was pinned down there, too, because he was missing. The engineer was caught by the foot, and it was about an hour and a half before they got him out."

Another man said that the engineer, James Prendergast, was caught by the side of the foot. "When he was taken out," said he, "the sole of his shoe was all burned away by the steam." The first thing Prendergast did when released was to wipe his face with a handkerchief and call for a drink of water.

A young employe of the Central Railroad Company, Joseph Kelly, who was stationed at the tanks of the Central, on the far side of the Central tracks, telephoned the news down to Plainfield, and it was his call that brought the Central engine up from Plainfield.

CROWDS HAUNT THE SCENE.

The grim scene of disaster was the Mecca for the curious for long hours after the dead, the dying, and the mangled and grief-stricken had been carried away. Crowds hung about in clusters until late in the evening, when the masses of wreckage that had once been almost living things, obedient to the desires of feeble men, lay piled in colossal ruin beside the fitful glare of blazing embers. The twisted bars of metal, the split and splintered woodwork, the evidences on every hand of the tremendous force that had spent itself in disaster were an eloquent attraction to people of all ages and conditions, who stood quietly talking in subdued tones by the remnants of the tragedy, thrilled by the common bond of awe. It did not need the groans of the dying, the shrieks of the desperate, and the sight of distorted and bleeding humanity to make the occasion terrible. And even the coarsest and the lightest-minded found themselves moved by what they saw

The majority of the onlookers late in the evening were of course men, young and old, many in slouch hats and rough garb, but some who wore creased trousers, fully shared the interest of their less pretentious neighbors. Here and there a young girl might be seen, sometimes bareheaded, keeping an unusual silence as a rule, and apparently fascinated by what she saw.

The men talked in low tones of the causes of the tragedy and asked each other how many were really killed. One of them told how the baggagemaster in the combination car behind the tender of the local had escaped almost by a marvel without a scratch. Another man, in the rear smoking compartment of that car, had been hurled bodily out of a window and escaped unhurt. He had originally planned to make a Western trip over the Central, but changed to the Lehigh at the last moment and came through a terrible experience unscathed. He went about later among the by-standers with his tale, and carried many curious folk back to see the window from which he took his unusual plunge with no ill effects.

THE STORY OF DR. FRITTS.

When the news of the tragedy was telephoned down to the Plainfield station of the New Jersey Central Railroad, it was first rumored that the accident had been on the Central. The employes of the system at once sent word to the home of the official surgeon of the road for the section between Elizabeth and Somerville, Dr. J. T. Fritts, who lives about five minutes' walk from the station. Dr. Fritts had fallen a victim to the grip epidemic, which was particularly severe in Plainfield, and had been in bed for a week. He had risen that day for the first time, and was sitting up in his room.

He got on a pair of boots without delay, then clothed himself for outdoors, and got away in a few minutes. He went to the scene of the wreck and worked with all his might until he had superintended the bringing back in a small train of those wounded that went to the Muhlenberg Hospital in Plainfield. After seeing them as comfortably fixed in the hospital as possible, he made his way home, his clothes wringing wet with perspiration, and got at once to bed, feeling badly fatigued. When seen, about 9:30 o'clock, he was resting comfortably in bed and feeling considerably better. He thought he would suffer no ill effects from his exertions.

"When the news came to me," said he, "I secured the services of Dr. Zieglio and Dr. Buchanan of this town, and two or three men as helpers, and we took a Central engine at the station. Mrs. J. A. Hayne, the wife of the station agent, and a noble woman, came with us. Her home is right over the station, and there she has a collection of splints, bandages, stimulants, and other things for such emergencies, and she took a bundle of these things along. We rode to Bound Brook, and then switched off on the Lehigh Valley tracks, and so got down to the wreck, which we reached in good time. Dr. Brokaw and Dr. Nelson of Dunellen, from which place a Central engine was also sent, were there, and several other physicians besides.

SCENE A HORRIBLE ONE.

"When we arrived the first car was lying toppled over off the track, but every one had been taken out of it and carried into the next car. We hurried right into this car. It had not been badly wrecked, though many of the peple in it had been hurt by the shock.

"The scene was a horrible one. The dead were lying in the aisles, and through them we had to pick our way to the living, who were laid out on the cushions, bleeding and groaning. Almost every one had broken legs. The legs of the dead were almost all broken, I noticed, by the force with which they had been driven against the cushions, the breakages in the limbs being, as a rule, near the feet. No passengers had their arms or legs taken off completely, but in some cases they were hanging merely by shreds of flesh. We attended to dressing the wounds at once, putting on temporary splints, and also administered stimulants. We used strychnine and other drugs hypodermically and liquor internally.

"The people appeared to me to be a class of laboring people, as a rule. They had their lunch boxes with them, as though they had been going for a holiday. We ripped up the lunch baskets and other things to make splints with, and also split up the slats in the window shutters for the same purpose.

"The scenes were pathetic as well as horrible, because of the grief of the sufferers for the loss of friends. There was one young woman about twenty, who was there with her younger brother and with her mother, a woman, I should judge, about forty, and who had a baby with her. This older woman had a fractured hip, and the girl was also badly injured. Her brother was one of those killed, and as she was carried out on a stretcher into the next car she wept and lamented terribly over his loss.

ONE ENGINEER'S BRAVERY.

"There were not many old people among the victims. There were at least two babies. One of these was at first thought to have been killed. It was passed along down the car, and it looked exactly like a dead baby. Its mother and father, who were considerably cut and bruised, but not seriously injured, thought the baby was dead, and started away for the Plainfield Hospital. It was later discovered that the infant was alive and had a chance of recovery, and it followed its parents to the hospital. The most serious injuries of the survivors were fractured skulls. One case of fractured skull I noticed was that of a man. Another person suffering from a fractured skull was a small boy in a blue suit, whom I at first took to be a uniformed newsboy; but I was later told that he was a passenger. He was unconscious.

"All the cars of the east-bound train, except the first, were left standing on the track, and we took the wounded right into these other cars, where they were settled as comfortably as possible. Meanwhile Prendergast, the engineer, had been lying all this while pinned under his engine. He was as plucky as could be. His head was frightfully cut all down the middle, and he lay there with his hand at the side of his head, holding the flesh up over the wound. There was never a whimper or groan out of him. He was coolly directing the men who were trying to rescue him as to how to get him out. They had to jack up the engine in some way to do it. He was down beneath the twisted ironwork, and I don't know how they ever succeeded in extricating him. Dr. Dana of Metuchen was there assisting us, and I assigned him to wait there by Prendergast until they got him out and see what could be done for him.

"Then an engine was hitched on to the cars of the east-bound train into which most of the wounded had been put. We had to go up to Bound Brook again to switch off on to the Central's tracks, and we left a stretcher behind for Prendergast. By the time our train got down again by the Central's tanks, right opposite to the place of the wreck, Prendergast had been rescued and carried the short distance between the two railroad systems. He was therefore put on board our train and taken down with us. I don't think his skull was fractured.

WAITING FOR THE WOUNDED.

"We stopped opposite the Muhlenberg Hospital, which stands about a fifth of a mile from the track. Every one who could do anything had turned in willingly to do it, and there were several express wagons waiting there, each filled with two or three feet of straw to make them comfortable, and an ambulance. The wounded were taken out in stretchers and put into these conveyances, and so driven to the hospital. The ambulance made several trips for the more seriously wounded.

"Before I had left the scene of the wreck I had telephoned down from the tanks to ask how many more the hospital could accommodate. I had a good deal of difficulty in getting the wire, as New York people had it and kept it for a long time. Before this we had sent about ten of the wounded to the hospital, and when I got the telephone I said I wanted to send about a dozen more. They were badly crowded, but they said they would take them, and they made the best provision for them they could. I waited until I saw that I was no longer needed there and then made for home. I had not felt my illness while at work." Dr. Fritts said that several of the wounded would probably have to lose their legs.

Dr. Fritts was not the only medical man who commented on the number of broken legs. Dr. F. A. Wild of Bound Brook said that he had seen a great many railroad accidents, but he had never seen one before in which there were so many broken legs as in this case.

WORK AT THE HOSPITAL.

The little one story and attic Muhlenberg Hospital, formerly the Hospital of the Good Samaritan, which is near the Grant Avenue Station at Plainfield, had its resources tried to the utmost. When the first sufferer arrived there there were ten patients in the wards, which can accommodate but twenty-two comfortably. By doubling up and placing some patients in an annex building, the injured were tenderly and properly cared for. Owing to the complicated nature of some of the injuries it was past 9 o'clock last night before the last from the wreck had been fully attended to.

When news came of the disaster there were ten nurses at the hospital. Miss Louise Moss, the Superintendent, in less than an hour increased this force by nine trained and graduated nurses in Plainfield. Of the staff of the hospital there were on duty Drs. T. H. Tomlinson, W. C. Boone, W. H. Murray, J. H. Corneau, George Endicott, M. B. Loy, J. B. Probasco, E. W. Hedges, F. Carl, and B. Van D. Hedges. From Plainfield came as volunteers Drs. D. C. Adam, J. H. Buchanan, W. K. Browning, J. T. Fritts, P. J. Zeglio, and T. S. Davis. Aiding in the general plan of relief to the sufferers were Vice President W. L. Saunders, ex-Mayor of North Plainfield, and Govs. W. R. Cook and Howard P. Reynolds.

No amputations were performed, but in several instances the up-to-date operating room was used for dressing wounds and setting fractured limbs. Because of the crowded condition of the hospital, rigid orders were issued against admitting any but near relatives to see those injured in the wrecks. The Lehigh Valley Company made many inquiries about the patients, and its Superintendent, W. O. Sprigg, notified the hospital authorities to spare no expense, and to do all they could for the injured, who were taken from the Grant Avenue station in the hospital ambulances and in carriages and other vehicles.

FAMILY OF FIVE SUFFERERS.

Full sympathy went out to the unfortunate Porrecca family of husband, wife, and three children. The mother and her babe and two little boys were secluded from the other patients in a comfortable room and constantly attended.

The photographer, Weikel, whose survival of the most frightful injuries to the head for six hours was considered remarkable, was probably the most prosperous of the Hazleton excursion party. He had a valuable Elgin gold watch, a solitaire diamond pin, and three wallets containing about $100. He was found by a card to be a member of the Black Diamond Lodge, No. 1,092, I. O. O. F. William Hinkle, who died at 9 o'clock, is supposed to have been a coal miner. He had a fracture of the skull that rendered him unconscious at the moment of the collision. The Jarvis mother and daughter are natives of Wales, and they suffered so much from shock that they were not questioned about their home affairs.

The wreckage stopped traffic on the line, and the Lehigh during the afternoon used the tracks of the Central Railroad as far as Bound Brook. By 9 o'clock in the evening, however, the wreckage had been almost entirely cleared away.

The two locomotives were almost complete wrecks, while the two front cars of the two trains and the tenders were also smashed. The other cars were badly damaged, but not beyond repair.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

Men and Women in the Wreck Relate Their Experiences—Many Narrow Escapes.

Among the first to arrive in the city from the wreck were several excursionists from Shamokin, Penn., who had taken advantage of the reduced rates to come to New York to transact some business. In this party were N. H. Pritchard, S. E. May, Joseph H. Haupt, Dr. A. G. Shissler, Theodore Heck, and David Whitehouse. They are at the Morton House. They regard their escape as little short of miraculous, and are now congratulating themselves that their injuries are so slight. When the train left Shamokin yesterday morning they occupied the first car, which was a smoker.

There were two smoking cars on the train, but at Mauch Chunk the first smoker was taken off, and they had to move to the rear of the train and make themselves as comfortable as they could in a car that was already well filled. They grumbled considerably when they were disturbed, but if things had been left as they were when they first began their journey, in all probability several of them would have been killed. When the accident happened they were watching a game of cards which was being played by some of the men on the train.

Dr. Shissler said: "I was resting on the arm of one seat and leaning against another. The train was traveling along all right, and suddenly a shrill whistle sounded. That means trouble,' shouted one man, jumping up. I don't know why he thought this, but he had uttered the words when there was a violent collision. I was thrown to the floor of the car, and some of the seats got loose and fell on top of me. Then some of the other passengers fell on the heap of which I was the bottom. For a moment I did not know what had happened, and then I realized that it was a collision.

"The men in our car soon got out, helping those who were hurt, and I was one of those helped. My left leg is cut and badly bruised, and I have other bruises, but am glad to have got off so lightly. The scene was a horrible one. The dead and dying were pinned under the wreck, and what made it worse was that we were unable for some time to help the injured. We did what we could, and then came on to New York by the first train that was sent on."

Dr. Shissler started for the theatre with his friends last night, but his leg pained him so much that he returned to the hotel and went to bed.

MR. WHITEHOUSE'S STURDY FRAME.

David Whitehouse of Shamokin was in the smoking car, and was leaning over the back of a seat watching the card players. The force of the collision threw Mr. Whitehouse over the seat he was leaning on, and he fell with such force on the next seat that he broke it down. Mr. Whitehouse fell under the broken seat, and had to be helped out of the wreck. At first it was thought that some of his ribs had been broken, but when he came to this city he went to a doctor and found that he was only badly bruised. Mr. Whitehouse is at the Morton House.

Theodore Heck, from Shamokin, had his leg cut, but was able to assist in getting the wounded out of the wreck. He is also at the Morton House.

Miss Annie A. Johns, Miss S. Johns, Miss L. Johns, Mrs. A. Hughes, Mrs. Fulton, and Miss Fulton, all from Shamokin, are at 27 East Eleventh Street.

After the accident Miss Johns fainted. When revived she was brought to this city and then taken to 27 East Eleventh Street in a cab. Dr. J. Milton Mabbot of 19 Fifth Avenue was called in. He found that Miss Johns was suffering from bruises on her sides, hips, and legs, and he feared that she might be internally injured. She was taken from the house to St. Vincent's Hospital. Of the others in this party, Mrs. Hughes was thrown at the time of the collision and several in the car fell on her. Her leg was painfully bruised, but she insisted that it did not amount to much. Talking of the accident, she said:

"We had gone to the front end of the second car to get a drink of water, and the force of the collision threw me to the floor. I was buried under several others, and for a while was unconscious. I don't know how I was taken off the car or what happened after that. The scenes were pitiable, and I was glad to get away as soon as possible. What I saw will be impressed on my mind as long as I live. The wounded, the dead, and the wreck, and escaping steam and fire made it too horrible to describe. We escaped fairly well in our car, which was the second. Those who were standing up were hurt more or less. I think my aunt, Miss Johns, was the most seriously injured of those in the second car. Every one was more or less bruised."

One man arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon with a handkerchief tied about his face. He came from Mahanoy City, he said, but declined to give his name, because he did not want it to get into the papers. He said that nearly all the flesh was torn from his chin by being hurled against a broken window, his head was cut, and so were his hands. Two women were taken from the station in invalid chairs. They declined to give their names, but had been badly injured in the wreck.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn of Shamokin, Miss Ida Llewellyn, Miss Annie Llewellyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Klumbach, all from Shamokin, are at the St. Denis. They declare that beyond a few slight bruises and shock they are as well as they were when they began their journey.

Leopold Kuraheld arrived in the city last night. He is a Providence man. He said: "There must have been at least 165 persons on the excursion train, most of whom were men coming to New York. I was in the last car, and was bruised and cut by being thrown against a seat. The man who sat opposite me had his right leg pierced by a splinter of wood, and seemed to be in great agony. Nearly every one in this car was hurt more or less.

C. C. Schoffstall of Sunbury, Penn., was congratulating himself last night that he is not numbered among the dead.

"I was sitting about two feet forward of the middle of the first car," said he, "when I suddenly heard a whistle. I knew what it meant, and I grasped the seat. Then the crash came. I was jolted pretty badly, but before I had a chance even to know what had happened, the engine tender had plowed its way through the car and stopped at the seat just in front of mine.

"The man who sat there was killed, and mangled in a way frightful to look at. Another body I saw was flung back in front of my seat. The man probably never knew what had hit him. I was struck in the back by flying splinters, and one hit me in the leg, numbing it so that for a few minutes I was unable to move. As soon as I could walk I got out of the car with my friend John Hawes, who was sitting with me. He was not injured at all, and had, I consider, a most remarkable escape.

"We stood around outside for a while, assisting in removing the injured, when I suddenly remembered that I had left my coat and grip inside the car. As soon as I had finished in aiding the injured I crawled back into the car and recovered the articles, as also did my friend, who got his baggage. I never saw such a sight in my life. Men, women, and children were crushed and broken, some of them out of all semblance of humanity. The car was spattered with blood, and human beings, or what had been human beings, were mixed inextricably with broken wood, splinters, and twisted iron. It was a horribae sight.

"It is a rather singular coincidence that only a few minutes before the accident my friend and myself were talking with two young ladies who sat right behind us, about accident policies. One of them said in a laughing way that we ought to have them, as there would surely be an accident. Sure enough there was."

Charles Arnold and A. J. Baum, who, with Mr. Schoffstall, are stopping at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, were with him on the train. They sat in the rear of the first car and were not injured.

Mrs. Katie O'Donnell of McAdoo, Penn., who was on the train on her way to visit her sister, Mrs. Allie O'Donnell of 894 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, arrived in this city late in the afternoon, and was taken in a carriage to her sister's home. She was accompanied by her four-year-old nephew, Frederick O'Donnell, who escaped unhurt. Mrs. O'Donnell said last night:

"I was in the third car of the train, near the centre, and was sitting next to Mrs. Patrick Bonner and Peter Washington of Hazleton, Penn., when the collision occurred. Mrs. Bonner and I were thrown forward over two seats, while my nephew was hurled to the end of the car. My back was injured, but I managed to retain consciousness and assisted my nephew, who was unhurt, from the car. Mr. Washington was uninjured, and aided Mrs. Bonner to the roadway. She complained of a severe wound in the kneecap. The scene of the wreck, with its dead, the cries of the injured, and the general confusion, was terrible."

MR. STEIN'S INJURIES LIGHT.

Orlando B. Stein of Sunbury, Penn., one of the victims of the wreck, was taken to St. Francis Hospital in Jersey City. Two or three bones in his right foot were broken, but he was not hurt otherwise. He was brought to the hospital in an ambulance at 5 o'clock, and was accompanied by three of his friends who had started with him from Sunbury on the excursion train. He had been at the hospital only a few minutes when he shut and locked the door to his room and went to sleep.

"My father is proprietor of the European Hotel in Sunbury," said Mr. Stein, "and I help run the business. About a dozen friends of mine—all men—were on the excursion with me, but some of them were on the other section of the train. Four or five of us were sitting about in the middle of the first car when the accident happened. We were laughing and joking, as was everybody around us. As near as I remember, the car was crowded with people, and many of them were women and children. I married woman, who had her children with her, was sitting in the seat across the aisle from me.

"We were going along at high speed when I suddenly realized that the train was slowing down. It was only for an instant, however. Then there was a terrible crash, and I lost consciousness. The next I knew I was being carried into a field. Presently I said I preferred to walk, and I put my damaged foot on the ground. That was enough for me. The pain was something terrible.

"I lay there in the field for a while, and got a pretty good idea of what was going on around me. There were bodies strewn around in all directions—men with holes in their heads and mangled bodies, and I think I saw a few bodies of women and children lying here and there. But in the excitement it was hard to tell how many there were. Perhaps I got an exaggerated idea of what I saw.

"I learned later that I had been pinned in the wreck. The car I was in turned completely over as it left the track, and I was thrown out through the broken side. My foot was caught between two of the car seats and held fast. They had to prop the seats apart to get me free. The woman who sat opposite me in the car was also pinned down in the wreck and one of her legs broken."

Three of Stein's friends who left Sunbury with him were William Single, John F. Haas, and J. J. Schoffstall. All three were cut and bruised, but none was seriously hurt.

One of the most remarkable escapes in the wreck was that of F. A. Tiburski, a young insurance broker of 321 Willow Avenue, Hoboken. He arrived in Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Road late yesterday afternoon and was taken in a cab to the home of friends, at 395 Second Street, Jersey City.

He is suffering from bruises about the feet and legs, but when seen last night had not finished congratulating himself that he was alive. He was in the front coach of the east-bound train and was within three or four seats of the front when the collision came. He was completely covered with débris, and three people who had sat near him were killed.

"I was on my way East from a vacation spent with my parents at Freeland, Penn.," he said, "and had changed to the east-bound excursion train at Lumberyard, a little way station. At Mauch Chunck I left the smoker, which was attached to the rear of the train of six cars, and walked through to the forward coach, which was attached to the engine. I think we left Bound Brook on time, or, at any rate, we stopped there quite long enough to get orders. The engineer was in the telegraph station, and I think when I saw him walk forward to his engine he had a slip of paper in his hand like an order slip. We had gone several miles, and were running along on a fairly level piece of track at about a forty-five or fifty mile gait.

"We were going faster than usual, I think, for I've been over that road on the same kind of train many times. The coach in which I was seated was crowded. A young woman sat beside me. Behind was a man asleep. On the seat forward of me was a woman and little child. An old man and his wife sat on the seat directly opposite me. I sat on the left side of the car, and, thinking that the Black Diamond Express was due about that time, I spoke of it to the passengers near me.

"I noticed then that we were on the west-bound track. We spoke of this unusual thing, and as we neared a sharp curve I saw an engine shoot around toward us. The curve was so sharp that I thought it must be a track crossing ahead of us, as the engine disappeared ahead of ours. At that instant I heard our engineer whistle down brakes and saw a dark object shoot through the air.

"It must have been an engineer or fireman of one of the engines. The brakes of our engine were put on so suddenly that the passengers were all pitched forward, some with such violence that seats were broken. Then the shock of the engine came like a terrific explosion that set my ears ringing, and I felt as if I were dreaming. My seat seemed to sink gently down with me, although I could not have been sitting down. When I opened my eyes I was so stunned that I could not remember what had happened.

"The car in which I was had been completely telescoped. I was half sitting, with my face near a shattered engine cab. The young lady with whom I had been sitting was still sitting near me, but with a great gash in her forehead. Her head was nearly split in two. She seemed to be looking at me intently, and in a deadened condition I wondered why she did not speak. I know now that she was dead.

"Near me I saw the woman who had sat in front of me, half kneeling, while some beams rested on her legs. She was holding out her child pleading for some one to take it. Even then I was so stunned that I did not know why she should do this, but I started to rise to take the child, and thought it strange that I could not move. The child and mother were both covered with blood, but I do not know yet if they were injured, for blood was scattered everywhere about us.

"Finally I slowly began to remember that there must have been a collision; that car seats, wood, iron, and débris of every kind were piled all about us and over us, and that I was pinned down. I made an effort to rise, but could not move. The screams and cries about us were heartrending. I felt so weak and sick from the reaction that I could not call for help, but lay there with the dead about me, until finally a negro trainman pulled the débris from about me and carried me over to a dirt bank and laid me down. The engine of the other train seemed to have gone right through our engine.

"The car which we were in had split in half, and the spot where I had been buried was just one big heap of iron and wood and steel. Blood was spattered about everywhere, and mangled bodies were scattered about. Here and there were scattered what looked at first like trousers legs and coat sleeves, but from the openings protruded mangled flesh. At last the awful cries of women and even men, and my own fright and shock made me sick and faint, and I remembered nothing more until I was well on my way to this city. God knows whose fault it was."

David Hand and Louis Corriell, both of Shamokin, were on the excursion train. Almost from the start of the train from their city they sat in the fourth seat from the front in the first car. Just before reaching Bound Brook they left their seats and went into the very last car of the train, the smoker, to play cards.

There had been so many delays they thought they might as well pass the time in play. They had just begun to deal the cards when the crash came. Hand said last night that he was sick thinking how close to death he had been.

THE CAUSE OF THE COLLISION.

Facts as to Who Was Directly to Blame Hard to Obtain—The Company's Statement.

Facts as to the direct cause of the collision were hard to obtain yesterday. A rigid investigation may, however, throw some light upon it.

Leon Price, the conductor of the local train, showed to a reporter after the accident his telegraphic orders, which were for him to proceed with all speed to Bound Brook and wait there for the excursion train to pass. What the specific orders were of the conductor of the other train could not be learned.

Harry Butland, the operator at South Plainfield, and who gave the signal for the local to proceed, said last night he went on duty at 12 noon. The local was then thirty-six minutes late. He received no orders to hold the train, and as the track ahead was supposed to be clear, he allowed the train to go upon the single track. Butland was greatly worked up over the accident and cried like a child.

Many rumors as to the cause and various theories were talked of by railroad men. One railroad man in Bound Brook, who declined to give his name, said that the train dispatcher had telegraphed to Bound Brook for the excursion to go ahead to South Plainfield, at the same time wiring to the latter point to hold the local there. The operator responded that the local had already gone on, and then these two men, although knowing the inevitable result, were powerless to amend the mistake. This story could not be verified last night, and other reports did not bear it out.

At 4 P. M. the general officers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad gave out the following statement:

"The third section of Train No. 20, which is due in New York at 1:03 P. M., collided with Train No. 71, a local accommodation, which left New York at 10:50 A. M., near West Dunellen station, shortly after noon to-day. The east-bound train was occupied by an excursion party from Mahanoy City, Shamokin, and other points in the coal regions, destined to New York.

"Both trains were using the west-bound track on account of the east-bound track being occupied by freight trains, which temporarily had blocked the road. The engines telescoped, likewise the first car of the excursion train, resulting in the injury of fifteen or more persons and the death of twelve persons."

The Lehigh Valley Railroad officials in Philadelphia gave out a similar statement last night as to the number of the victims. No responsibility was placed, but it was stated that an investigation was already under way.

Very little other information was obtained at the general offices of the company, although Charles S. Lee, the agent of the railroad, remained until nearly 10 o'clock at night, and was in telephone communication with General Superintendent R. H. Wilbur in South Bethlehem.

Mr. Lee said that he could not tell what was the cause of the collision. He had asked General Superintendent Wilbur, but he did not know either. Whether it was the fault of the signal men or of the engineers who might have misunderstood orders he did not know, but he did not think that anything about that would be ascertained until to-day. All the officials were looking after the killed and wounded.

Many people having friends on the Black Diamond Express visited the offices after hearing a report to the effect that that train was concerned in the collision. As a matter of fact the Black Diamond was a few minutes behind the wrecked local, and was flagged by trainmen immediately after the collision.

TAMMANY HALL MEETING.

Mr. Croker Urges Members of the Municipal Council to Attend More Regularly Its Meetings.

The Executive Committee of Tammany Hall met in the Wigwam, in Fourteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. It was the first meeting since the election in November.

Richard Croker made an address to the committeemen, in which he called attention to the fact that some of the members of the Municipal Council were not regular in their attendance at the meetings of that body. He said that frequently there was not a quorum present, which prevented the passage of necessary legislation.

"It is the moral duty of members," he said, "to attend the meetings of the Council." The organization, he added, would be held responsible for such neglect on the part of the members to fulfill their obligations to the public, and "it is time for a change of conduct on the part of such members." They are paid, he asserted, for the performance of certain duties, and they should perform them. The committeemen were urged to see that the members of the Council attended its meetings regularly.

At the meeting the annual assessment for each district was fixed at $500.

Richard Croker offered the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously in reference to the death of Augustus W. Peters,

Whereas, Since the last meeting of the Executive Committee the Almighty, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to summon away the Chairman of the Tammany Hall County Committee, the Hon. Augustus W. Peters; and

Whereas, During the long and prominent connection of the deceased with this organization he proved loyal to every trust confided to him and under all circumstances upheld and defended the principles and policy of the Democratic Party; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the decree of Divine Providence, we cannot refrain from expressing our heartfelt regret over the serious loss this organization has sustained by his death.

He was a faithful son of Tammany. In defeat or in victory his loyalty never varied. No matter how fierce the conflict, he never left the fighting line until the smoke of battle had cleared away. The same line of conduct which won for him the confidence and esteem of his associates in Tammany Hall, he adhered to in all the official business he had to transact, and in his dealings with the financial bodies with which he was identified during his life; as a result the announcement of his sudden demise evoked throughout the city a sentiment of sincere sorrow, which demonstrated the high esteem in which he was held by all classes of the community. Be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions, expressive of our sincere sorrow and sympathy, be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, and that the Secretary be instructed to send an engrossed copy to his surviving relatives.

James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan, was elected a member of the Executive Committee to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Peters.

After the meeting of the Executive Committee the regular meeting of the Tammany Society was held. Capt. William Astor Chanler, Congressman-elect, who had been chosen a Sachem about a year ago, was installed in office. The following were also initiated as members: M. Valentine, John M. Tierney, John Fox, Jr., C. C. Hughes, John Moesbus, Thomas Byrne, and A. M. Downes.

The following were elected members:

Timothy D. Sullivan, Timothy P. Sullivan, Philip Hano, Thomas F. Galligan, Joseph D. Cremin, John Monks, Herman Ellis, Spencer B. Koch, Elmer E. De Camp, Charles Gabriel, James Hagan, Michael McGee, Edward V. Greene, Walter K. Rodgers, James W. Malone, Eugene Turpenny, John B. McDonald, Fred Thielman, Clifford D. Hartridge, Howard H. Morse, Thomas F. Donnelly, and William H. Page, Jr.

The following were proposed for membership: W. Pletsels, Nicholas Ryan, D. J. Donovan, W. M. Barnard, Charles McCain, James W. Gerard, Jr., Thomas Lloyd, John F. Cowan, Myron H. Oppenheim, Charles J. Hardy, Dixie Hines, Turner A. Beal, Frederic Fischer, and John V. Donohue.

THE PROOF OF EVANS' ALE, being the best is in every bottle.—Adv.

CHICAGO'S STREET RAILWAYS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Two new street car franchise extension ordinances were introduced in the City Council to-night, but both were quickly buried by being referred to the Committee on City Hall, a committee which was never known to hold a meeting, and which is dominated by reform Aldermen.

Alderman Kimbell introduced the first ordinance. It provides for extending the present franchises until 1946, giving universal transfers, six rides for 25 cents during the rush hours, paving all the streets traversed by the street car lines within ten years, one-tenth of the work to be done each year, and compensation at 3 per cent. for the second ten years, 4 per cent. for the third ten, and 5 per cent. for the remaining time. At the expiration of the franchises the city is to have the right to purchase the roads accepting the franchises outright.

The vote which sent this ordinance to the Committee on City Hall stood 33 to 27.

Alderman Herrmann later introduced a proposition submitted by a syndicate looking toward municipal ownership in twenty-five years. H. W. Duncanson, a capitalist, is the promoter of the scheme,

$421,512,876 RISE IN TAX VALUATIONS

Assessments in Manhattan Alone Increased by $307,379,075.

MR. FEITNER'S EXPLANATION

Equalization of Values Required by the City Charter.

Consolidation Charged with the Great Increase in Manhattan and the Bronx—Comparative Tables.

The tax books for 1899 were opened for inspection yesterday in the offices of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in all the boroughs. From a statement issued by the Commissioners it appears that the total increase in the assessed valuation of real estate in the city is $421,512,876. Of this increase $307,379,075 falls on the Borough of Manhattan. The valuations and increases in the several boroughs appear in the following table, in which comparisons with the 1897 assessment are made for the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond because no assessment has been made since that year in those boroughs, while in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx assessments were made in 1898:

Borough.	Real Estate. Ass'd Valuation, (1897 & 1898.)	Real Estate. Ass'd Valuation, 1899.	Increase.
	(1898)		
Manhattan	$1,754,982,400	$2,062,361,475	$307,379,075
	(1898)		
The Bronx.	104,585,523	123,987,520	22,401,997
	(1897)		
Brooklyn..	570,107,742	614,807,025	44,699,283
	(1897)		
Queens....	77,486,225	108,371,885	30,885,660
	(1897)		
Richmond.	24,371,551	40,518,412	16,146,851
Total..	$2,528,533,441	$2,950,046,317	$421,512,876

In explanation of the large increases in all the boroughs President Feitner of the Department of Taxes and Assessments gave out the following statement:

"The charter in its provisions is specific and mandatory on the question of equalization of values. To carry out its provisions the department gave general instructions to its deputies prior to their beginning the work of assessing, requiring them carefully to compare valuations one with another and to equalize valuations in all sections of this great city.

"The result of their work in compliance with the law is now before us, and as the first duty is placed upon the deputies of making the tentative assessments, the duty of further equalization is placed upon the Commissioners, as an appeal board, after hearing applications, which are filed with us by the individual taxpayer between now and the 30th day of April next. It is our duty to act upon such applications before the 1st day of June next, when the roll of assessments will be finally complete.

"We have every confidence in the justice and probity of our deputies, who have, we believe, carefully, guardedly, and zealously performed their work for the last four months, and we have every confidence, although the increases are considerable, that when compared with surrounding property and with similar conditions in any other borough or district they will prove to be equitable, fair, and just. However, we cordially invite all taxpayers to make their grievances known, and we promise to fulfill our duty and to work zealously to accomplish what the law requires, and that is just equalization.

CONSOLIDATION HELD RESPONSIBLE.

"Consolidation and the imperative duty of equalization imposed by the charter is chargeable with this great increase in valuations in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and the taxpayers of these boroughs can credit it with the placing on them of a mortgage of about $300,000,000 a year for all future time, with a tax rate ranging from 2 to 2¼ per cent., equaling from $6,000,000 to $7,000,000 a year, all for the benefits which may be derived (but which are yet in the future) from such consolidation.

"We also beg to remind all citizens and taxpayers that it will be wise to be guarded under the present condition against all individuals, associations, lawyers, or others who may appeal to them, upon the ground either of knowledge of inequalities or because of assumed power or influence, political or otherwise, as affecting the administration of this department, and desire to say that we intend to fully carry out the provisions of the law, without fear or favor to any individual or corporation, and urge upon all, if they have any grievance, to make their complaints direct to the Commissioners."

"The process of equalizing taxes in the greater city, as required by the charter, will doubtless cause considerable grumbling among property owners in all the boroughs. In the Borough of Manhattan, as will be seen from the tables which follow, the increase affects business, manufacturing, and residence property alike. In the Borough of Brooklyn the greater part of the increase falls on water-front property and corporation interests, which have heretofore escaped with a smaller assessed valuation than business and residence property. In the other boroughs a general increase is noted.

There will be a slight difference in the tax rate in the various boroughs. This is allowed by the charter for this year, and it is caused by the $7,000,000 put in the budget for 1899 to cover the expenditures incident to consolidation, and apportioned among the boroughs.

In the tables which follow the assessed valuations for 1899, in the Borough of Manhattan are compared with those made in 1898. All classes of property appear in the tables, and as far as possible the valuations on representative buildings of each class are shown:

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Name and Location.	Valuation. 1898.	Valuation. 1899.
Corbin, 192 Broadway	415,000	600,000
Evening Post, 206 B'way	550,000	750,000
Western Union, 195 B'way	1,500,000	1,500,000
St. Paul, 216 Broadway	1,000,000	1,500,000
Bennett, 93-99 Nassau	600,000	750,000
Park Row Syndicate, 13 Park Row	700,000	2,250,000
Temple Court, 5-9 Beekman	600,000	875,000
Vanderbilt, 120 Nassau	400,000	550,000
Market & Fulton National Bank, 81 Fulton	365,000	400,000
Potter, 36 Park Row	900,000	1,300,000
Times, 40 Park Row	775,000	975,000
American Tract Society, 150 Nassau	1,000,000	1,200,000
Morse, 14-16 Beekman	400,000	550,000
Tribune, 154 Nassau	540,000	700,000
Staats-Zeitung, 74 Park Row	400,000	525,000
Pulitzer, 31 Park Row	950,000	1,500,000
Mail & Express, 201 B'way	575,000	690,000
Postal Telegraph, 254 B'way	1,100,000	1,450,000
U. S. Life, 261 Broadway	485,000	525,000
Mut. Res. Fund, 305 B'way	850,000	1,100,000
Manhattan Real Estate Association, 117-125 Duane	408,000	625,000
R. G. Dun, 290 Broadway	600,000	900,000
O. B. Potter Est., 312 B'way	475,000	695,000
Central Bank, 320 Broadway	875,000	1,200,000
James R. Whitney, 326-330 Broadway	400,000	575,000
Cable Building, 621 B'dway	1,100,000	1,400,000
Herald, Herald Square	750,000	1,000,000
W. J. Demarest, 94 5th Av	253,000	305,000
Greenwich Savings Bank, 16th St. and 6th Av	300,300	325,000
Judge, 110 5th Av	500,000	665,000
Mohawk, 160 5th Av	575,000	860,000
W. U. Tel. Co., 23d St. and 5th Av	340,000	380,000
Union Dime Savings Bank, 32d St. and Broadway	350,000	400,000

The following valuations are on buildings owned by the insurance companies which occupy them.

INSURANCE COMPANY BUILDINGS.

Name and Location.	Valuation, 1898.	Valuation, 1899.
Germania Life, 22 Nassau	$450,000	$550,000
Continental, 46 Cedar	400,000	450,000
Queen, of America, 67 Cedar	300,000	400,000
Mutual Life, 28-40 Nassau	2,200,000	3,500,000
Manhattan Life, 66 B'way	1,200,000	1,500,000
American Surety, 100 B'way	1,500,000	2,000,000
Equitable Life, 120 B'way	4,150,000	6,000,000
Liverpool & L. & G., 47 William	450,000	525,000
Royal, 50 Wall	450,000	550,000
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co., 52 Wall	280,000	460,000
Mutual Life, 40 B'way	800,000	1,000,000
Niagara Fire, 135 B'way	425,000	550,000
Washington Life, 141 B'way	900,000	1,800,000
Williamsburg City Fire, 150 B'way	325,000	475,000
Lawyers' Title, 46 Maiden L.	325,000	400,000
Home Life, 256 B'way	510,000	550,000
N. Y. Life, 346 B'way	2,000,000	3,000,000
Metropolitan Life, 1 Mad. Av.	1,150,000	1,500,000

THEATRES.

Name.	Valuation, 1898.	Valuation, 1899.
Grand Opera House	$425,000	$450,000
Koster & Bial's	255,000	285,000
Herald Square	400,000	780,000
Manhattan	150,000	215,000
Casino	300,000	615,000
Knickerbocker	450,000	485,000
Metropolitan Opera House	1,250,000	1,500,000
Empire	215,000	300,000
Chickering Hall	205,000	335,000
Wallack's	335,000	595,000
Fifth Av. and Sam T. Jack's —Estate of Peter Gilsey	780,000	1,075,000
Olympia	550,000	750,000
Carnegie Hall	625,000	750,000
Grand Central Palace	385,000	400,000

CLUBS.

Name.	Valuation, 1898.	Valuation, 1899.
Union	$275,000	$425,000
Manhattan	600,000	850,000
Union League	525,000	625,000
Colonial	180,000	190,000
University	550,000	900,000
Metropolitan	800,000	950,000

HOTELS AND APARTMENT HOUSES.

Name.	Valuation. 1898.	Valuation 1899.
Mills House, No. 1	$500,000	$800,000
Marlborough	600,000	1,185,000
Normandie	275,000	425,000
Fifth Avenue	2,150,000	3,000,000
Hoffman House	900,000	1,575,000
Victoria	750,000	1,125,000
Sturtevant House	600,000	850,000
Grand	429,000	675,000
Gerlach	300,000	365,000
Waldorf	1,350,000	2,000,000
Astoria	2,250,000	3,500,000
Continental	310,000	480,000
Bartholdi	495,000	600,000
Plaza	1,225,000	1,600,000
Murray Hill	600,000	675,000
Wladsor	800,000	950,000
Buckingham	600,000	700,000
Savoy	800,000	1,000,000
Grand Union	350,000	425,000
Langham	500,000	600,000
New Netherlands	800,000	1,000,000
The Van Corlear, 7th Av. and 55th St.	350,000	380,000
The Rutland, B'way and 56th	340,000	350,000
The Osborne, B'way and 57th	500,000	600,000
The Endicott, 440 Columbus	400,000	450,000
The Navarro, 7th Av., 58th and 59th Sts	2,396,000	2,618,000
Empire, 62d St. and Boulevard	250,000	275,000
Majestic, Central Park West	600,000	675,000
The Dakota, Central Park West, 72d and 73d Sts	800,000	950,000
Hotel San Remo, Central Park West, 74th and 75th Sts	525,000	550,000
La Rochelle, 325 Colum. Av.	240,000	275,000
The Nevada, 69th St. and Boulevard	375,000	400,000
Hotel Bristol, 42d St. and 5th Av.	545,000	640,000
Sherry's, 44th St. and 5th Av.	675,000	1,100,000

MISCELLANEOUS BUILDINGS.

Name and Location.	Valuation 1898.	Valuation 1899.
W. G. & G. G. Weld, 345-7 Broadway	$400,000	$500,000
John T. Williams, 377-9 Broadway	450,000	675,000
Third Av. R. R. Co., 30-36 Bowery	700,000	750,000
N. Y. Wool Auction Co., 260-266 W. Broadway	375,000	600,000
John Wanamaker, Broadway, 9th to 10th St	1,100,000	1,500,000
Broadway Improvement Co., 949-53 Broadway	450,000	450,000
Broadway Improvement Co., 837-847 Broadway	385,000	450,000
John T. Williams, 487 B'way	325,000	400,000
Seth Low, 502-504 Broadway	250,000	300,000
J. J. Astor, 580-86 Broadway	550,000	685,000
C. B. Rouss, 549 Broadway	550,000	625,000
H. O. Havemeyer, 568-72 Broadway	525,000	850,000
H. O. Havemeyer, 574-6 Broadway	325,000	525,000
Weil & Mayer, 578-80 B'way	260,000	500,000
Weil & Mayer, 582-84 B'way	260,000	500,000
Weil & Mayer, 586-88 B'way	260,000	500,000
J. C. Lyon, 594-6 B'way	522,000	875,000
L. Ellinger, 585-7 B'way	385,000	475,000
Mutual Real Estate Co., 612-618 Broadway	470,000	550,000
Siegel-Cooper Co., 18th St. & 6th Av	1,500,000	2,000,000
James McCreery, 368 6th Av.	500,000	825,000
Stern Bros., 32-46 W. 23d St.	700,000	900,000
Tiffany & Co., Union Square.	475,000	565,000
Arnold, Constable & Co., 109 5th Av	800,000	1,250,000
Arnold, Constable & Co., 9 E. 18th St.	90,000	105,000
Arnold, Constable & Co., 881 Broadway	1,075,000	1,475,000
W. D. Sloane, 880 Broadway.	550,000	825,000
Met. St. Ry. Co., 141-155 E. 125th St.	575,000	685,000
Met. St. Ry. Co., 9th Av. and 53d St.	190,000	250,000
J. J. Astor, 1,462 Broadway.	500,000	650,000
Manhattan Safe Deposit Co., 42d St. and Lex. Av.	375,000	450,000
Grand Central Station	2,500,000	3,500,000
Third Av. R. R. Co., (power house,) 3d Av. & 66th St.	1,050,000	1,250,000
H. C. F. Koch, 134-140 W. 124th St.	275,000	315,000
Oscar Hammerstein, 125th St., bet. 7th & 8th Avs.	225,000	250,000
Hamilton Bank, 125th St., between 7th & 8th Avs.	160,000	175,000

RESIDENCES.

Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, 642 5th Av.	1,025,000	1,210,000
Mrs. Emily T. Sloane, 642 5th Av.	500,000	750,000
W. K. Vanderbilt, 660 5th Av	1,300,000	1,550,000
Cornelius Vanderbilt, 2 W. 58th St.	500,000	600,000
J. J. Astor, 840 5th Av.	80,000	84,000
Russell Sage, 791 Madison Av	200,000	215,000
George J. Gould, 49 Central Park West	400,000	500,000
William C. Whitney, 871 5th Av	290,000	340,000
David Dows, 1 E. 69th St.		

In the table which follows are shown the assessed valuations of real estate owned by the various corporations controlling telephone and telegraph lines, pipe lines for various purposes, and railroad companies of all kinds. Only those which are assessed for $500,000 or more are taken. The increases in the valuations in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx only are shown. In the other boroughs there was no assessment made last year and the books for 1897 could not be reached.

Manhattan and Bronx.	1898.	1899.
Consolidated Gas Co.	$5,735,000	$5,875,000
Con. Tel. & Elec. Subway Co.	810,000	850,000
East River Gas Co.	1,110,000	1,120,000
Eighth Av. R. R. Co.	130,000	500,000
Empire City Subway Co.	1,120,000	1,125,000
Equitable Gas Light Co.	600,000	602,000
Edison Elec. Ill. Co.	750,000	2,800,000
Manhattan Elev. R. R. Co.	27,600,000	27,619,000
Metropolitan St. Ry. Co.	1,626,000	2,225,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	1,626,000	1,725,000
N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.	4,700,000	5,820,000
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.	780,000	815,000
N. Y. Telephone Co.	550,000	550,000
Standard Gas Light Co.	1,420,000	1,450,000
Third Av. R. R. Co.	952,000	1,255,000
N. Y. & Putnam R. R. Co.	550,000	625,000
Spuyten Duyvil & Pt. Morris R. R. Co.	925,000	1,219,000
Union Railway Co.	490,000	525,000
Brooklyn.—(No Assessment in 1898.)		1899.
Atlantic Av. R. R. Co.		550,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.		500,000
Brooklyn & Brighton Beach R. R. Co.		750,000
Edison Elec. Ill. Co.		905,000
Long Island R. R. Co.		575,000
Nassau Elec. Ry. Co.		1,316,000
Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co.		600,000
Seaside & Brighton B'h Elec. R. R. Co.		575,000
Queens.		1899.
Brooklyn City R. R. Co.		600,000
Long Island R. R. Co.		3,275,000
N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.		759,000
N. Y. & Rockaway Beach R. R. Co.		590,000
Richmond.		1899.
Staten Island R. T. Co.		1,625,000

No figures on the tax on personalty could be obtained, and the Tax Commissioners declined to make public any of the figures. In explaining this, President Feitner said that the department made tentative assessments on probably $7,000,000,000 of personal property, and that this amount usually dwindled to $400,000,000 by the time the swearing-off practice got well under way.

SOME BROOKLYN INCREASES.

The offices of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in Brooklyn were crowded at an early hour yesterday morning, and until the hour of closing in the afternoon there was a steady stream of taxpayers in search of information. The crowd was larger than usual on such occasions, because it had been rumored that there would be a large increase in the number of names on the tax lists. This proved to be the case. It was impossible yesterday to learn exactly what the increase was, but it was learned that over 10,000 names had been added to the lists.

There was an increase of about $11,000,000 in the assessment of corporations in the borough. The Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, better known as the Warehouse Trust, was the principal sufferer. All the other increases were insignificant in comparison with that on the trust's property, which was put at $14,212,460, as against $9,290,000 in 1897. This was an increase of $4,992,460. The company's property begins just above the bridge, and stretches down the water front to the south, including Erie Basin.

With regard to most of the other corporations in Brooklyn it was impossible to learn much yesterday. The increases in their assessed valuations were not large, as compared with that of the Warehouse Company. The principal refinery of the American Sugar Refining Company, which is the largest in the world, was assessed at $1,530,000. A single block was put down at $690,000. This refinery covers the water frontage from South First to South Fifth Street.

Of the ward valuations, the First, one of the heaviest in the city, shows a total for 1899 of $34,364,490, against $32,199,775 in 1897, an increase of $2,164,715.

IN THE OTHER BOROUGHS.

Only a few property owners called to see the assessment books in the Borough of the Bronx. There were surprisingly few complaints. Early in the day the representative of the Astors' property in the borough called to look over the books. The Astors own tracts of land all the way from Westchester to the Manhattan line, and although the caller knew just where the property was situated, it took him over an hour to look through the twenty-seven books.

A large portion of the Bronx is exempt property. There are many acres of park land, and there are many educational and charitable institutions owning large tracts of exempt land. Eighty acres of this land is owned by St. John's College, and about the same amount by the University of New York.

Among the large items on the books were an assessment of $302,300 on land owned by the J. L. Mott estate, $88,200 against the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company, and $107,625 against the estate of Leonard Mapes. There were other small assessments against these estates or owners scattered through the books.

There was a fairly large attendance of property owners throughout the day at the office of Deputy Tax Commissioner Tracy for the Borough of Richmond. The assessment books, prepared on the block system, have not yet been put into thorough shape. No indices have been prepared, and much property appears on the books without the names of the owners. Deputy Commissioner Tracy stated that it would probably require a week to get the office into thorough running order.

In the Borough of Queens the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the books declined to permit a reporter to examine them. No great fault was found with the increases, and little interest was displayed by the taxpayers in the opening of the books.

CITY EMPLOYES GET RAISES.

Salaries in Charities and Correction Departments Increased.

Mayor Van Wyck's example in raising the salaries of the employes in his office has become contagious among the various departments. The latest departments affected are those of Charities and Correction. In the former the increases apply only to the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, over which Commissioner Adolph Simis, Jr., presides. The increases amount to $6,828 a year. Among them are:

Central Office—Bernard Lamb, chief clerk, from $2,300 to $2,500; Daniel J. Doyle, bookkeeper, from $1,700 to $2,000; Joseph Short, Jr., clerk, from $2,000 to $2,200; Frederick Godhue, clerk, from $1,500 to $1,800; George Brown, clerk, from $1,500 to $1,800; Patrick Urell, investigator, from $1,000 to $1,200; Max Lowenstein, clerk, from $1,200 to $1,300; John J. Monock, private secretary, from $600 to $1,200; Balzar Kinkel, messenger, from $900 to $1,000; Louise Edwards, stenographer, from $900 to $1,000; W. H. Bates, M. D., examiner in lunacy, from $1,600 to $1,800; J. J. O'Connell, M. D., examiner in lunacy, from $1,600 to $1,800. Almshouse—Daniel J. Madden, Superintendent, from $1,500 to $1,800. Kings County Morgue—Patrick Maguire, keeper, from $1,200 to $1,500. Kings County Hospital—J. T. Duryea, M. D., Medical Superintendent, from $3,200 to $3,500; Malcolm C. Anderson, steward, from $1,000 to $1,500; Charles C. Kraushaar, clerk, from $1,000 to $1,200; George W. Simrell, apothecary, from $720 to $780.

Commissioner Francis J. Lantry of the Department of Correction increased the pay roll of his department for the Borough of Manhattan by $10,080 a year. The persons receiving increases are employed in the penitentiary, workhouse, and the city and district prisons.

MR. COOGAN IN THE CHAIR.

Board of Local Improvements Wants Sixth Avenue Asphalted.

James J. Coogan, the new President of the Borough of Manhattan, assumed the duties of his office for the first time yesterday, when he presided at a meeting of the Board of Local Improvements. Before the board settled down to work Mr. Coogan referred to the late Augustus W. Peters, his predecessor, and said that at a future meeting resolutions would be presented setting forth the sorrow of the members of the board at the death of Mr. Peters.

The board decided to recommend that Sixth Avenue be asphalted from Fifty-ninth Street to Carmine Street.

BOY SHOT THROUGH THE BODY.

A Prisoner Tried to Kill Policeman Hill, but the Bullet Struck Edward Schwartz.

Edward Schwartz, fourteen years old, of 713 East Fifth Street, was shot through the body yesterday on Third Avenue, near Sixth Street, by Philip Hieronymus, proprietor of a hotel on the High Mount Road, Rockland, N. Y. Hieronymus came to the city yesterday to make some purchases, and to have a good time. He went to the German Savings Bank, at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, to get some money, as he has an account there.

He found the place crowded, and a hundred or more people, all talking excitedly, thronged the sidewalks and almost blocked the cars. The first thought that occurred to Hieronymus was a run on the bank, and not stopping to inquire he made for the nearest entrance and tried to force his way into the building to get his money. There was no cause for his fear, as it was only what is known as "interest day," and the throngs were gathered to transact ordinary business, as they do at stated intervals.

Hieronymus tried to go in at the "exit" door, and found a steady stream of people pouring out. Policeman Hill of the East Fifty-fifth Street Station, tried to explain to the excited man that he should go to the other door and get in line, but Hieronymus had been drinking, and was not open to reason. Hill then used force and shoved him down the steps. The hotel man persisted, and Hill placed him under arrest.

The policeman got as far as Third Avenue and Sixth Street with his prisoner on the way to the East Fifth Street Station before Hieronymus made any trouble. Hill was walking behind the man with his hand on his collar, and, while not anticipating any trouble, kept a close watch on his prisoner. This probably saved his life.

Hieronymus, waiting for what he believed a favorable opportunity, quickly drew a revolver and tried to shoot the policeman by pointing the weapon over his shoulder. Hill dodged and caught the man by both arms. Hieronymus, who is very strong, struggled hard, and bending over quickly tried to shoot between his legs. Hill jumped to one side just as the pistol exploded and the bullet hit young Schwartz, who was watching the struggle.

The boy fell unconscious, the bullet passing through his body. Detective Jackson saw the struggle and ran to Hill's assistance, and none too soon, for the Greek had the better of the fight, and in another minute would probably have killed Hill. The man was prevented from doing further damage.

Dr. Clark of Bellevue Hospital dressed Schwartz's wound, and he was taken to his home in the hospital ambulance. He may recover.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

UNION TOBACCO COMPANY OF AMERICA

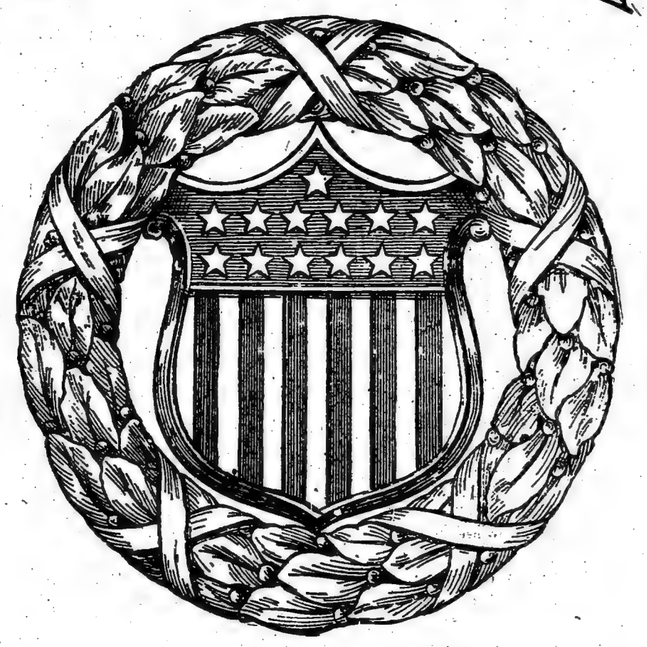

GENUINE

BLACKWELL'S

BULL DURHAM

Smoking Tobacco

EVERY MAN'S TOBACCO

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

Anti-Addicks Republicans May Help Re-elect Mr. Gray.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Some of the Delaware Democrats and Republicans in Washington are rather expecting to see the Senatorial contest in that State result in the choice of Senator Gray as a compromise candidate to defeat Addicks and to overcome the difficulties presented by the Republican division, promoted by Addicks and his supporters.

The election of a Speakership candidate by Republicans and Democrats, the candidate representing the Du Pont interests, is reported to be but the beginning of a scheme to consolidate the same vote for Mr. Gray. It is conceived to be possible that ex-Senator Higgins may be able to secure a vote large enough to elect him, but, in case that cannot be done and there appears to be a likelihood of a deadlock, Mr. Gray will, it is asserted, be chosen as being a Democrat of the highest personal integrity and on financial and expansion policies not out of touch with the Administration.

Judge Blanchard Takes His Seat.

Judge James A. Blanchard, appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to succeed Judge James Fitzgerald upon the latter's elevation to the Supreme Court Bench, assumed his duties in Part IV., General Sessions, yesterday morning. Judge Blanchard's term will expire Jan. 1, 1900. As he ascended to the bench District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, who was in court, with a number of his assistants, and other lawyers addressed the Judge in a complimentary strain, assuring him of the sympathetic co-operation of those present. The Judge briefly expressed his thanks.

The Connecticut Senatorship.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 9.—The managers of Senator Hawley's campaign for re-election deny the statement in a dispatch sent out from Washington that they have given up expecting his re-election. They say they are more confident than ever. They profess to have no doubts whatever of Mr. Hawley's renomination at the caucus Wednesday. There are three candidates, Senator Hawley, ex-Speaker Fessenden, and ex-Gov. Bulkeley.

New Assistant for Mr. Steele.

District Attorney Steele of Kings County yesterday appointed William J. Griffin of 19 Kenmore Place, Brooklyn, Assistant District Attorney in place of Charles M. Weeks, who was appointed last week and resigned after holding the place a few days. Mr. Weeks gave up the office as it interfered with his private business interests. Mr. Griffin is a leading Republican of the Twenty-ninth Ward. He was born in this city in 1864, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1885.

Democratic Club Meeting.

The Democratic Club held a meeting last night at the clubhouse to ratify the action of the Board of Governors in selling the old New York Athletic Club house, which it bought about a year ago. The old clubhouse at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street was bought for $190,000, and sold, after holding it for a year, for $170,000. It was said last night the club had found that it was losing money by holding on to the property. The sale was ratified.

Republican Organization Victory.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The contest for control at the Republican village primary elections, held here to-night, after a bitter fight, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the regular Republican organization.

A Mother Superior Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 9.—Sister Margaret Newman, Mother Superior of the Ursuline Convent, at Twelfth Street and Russell Avenue, has been killed by falling from a third story window to the stone pavement. Her skull was fractured. The deceased woman was thirty-five years old.

A Double Crop of Apples.

On a Long Island farm is an apple tree which bore two crops of fruit the past year, and the farmers are taking unusual interest in this peculiarity of nature. Just as much interest has been shown in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has the peculiarity of curing dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, and blood disorders that other remedies fail to benefit. In chronic cases it rarely fails, and it cures whenever a cure is possible.

The Ledyard Will Contest.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 9.—In the Probate Court this morning the motion of counsel for Maud Spencer Ledyard for a continuance of the hearing on the will of Matilda C. Ledyard until the will now on file in New York is admitted to probate was denied. This will at once bring up the case of the will framed in 1882, and it is expected that the will framed in 1898 will be brought from New York and offered here, possibly this week, transferring the contest over the wills to Newport.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:29	Sun sets...4:47	Moon rises...6:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:56	Gov. Isl'd...6:11	H. Gate....8:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:29	Gov. Isl'd...6:40	H. Gate....8:29

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 10.

Bellenden, La Plata	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Mexico, Havana and Mexico	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Saginaw, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Comal, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
H. M. Pollock, St. Thomas, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Irrawaddy, Grenada, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Noordland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Talisman, St. Kitts, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
United States transport —, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

Ardandhu, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomerania, Glasgow	.....	.....
Pretoria, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	

FRIDAY JAN. 13.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lydia, Mexican ports	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Queen, Antwerp	.....	.....
Bulgaria, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Caracas, Ponce, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Capri, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Santo Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Francisco, Hull	.....	.....
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marquette, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Scotia, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. 11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect at 7 A. M. Jan. 21.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 10.

Auretta, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Caesar, Amsterdam, Dec. 16.
California, Gibraltar, Dec. 27.
Croma, Dundee, Dec. 17.
Cruden, Amsterdam, Dec. 17.
Cymric, Liverpool, Dec. 30.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 8.
Francisco, Hull, Dec. 23.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Dec. 30.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 4.
Jersey City, Swansea, Dec. 24.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
Marquette, London, Dec. 29.
Montcalm, London, Dec. 25.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Dec. 29.
Ruperra, Gibraltar, Dec. 24.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 1.
Thornhill, London, Dec. 25.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 11.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 8.
Catania, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
El Mar, New Orleans, Jan. 6.
Ems, Gibraltar, Jan. 2.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 31.

THURSDAY, JAN. 12.

City of Augusta, Savannah, Jan. 9.
Germanic, Liverpool, Jan. 4.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 29.

FRIDAY, JAN. 13.

Alliance, Colon, Jan. 6.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Jan. 8.
St. Louis, Southampton, Jan. 7.

SATURDAY, JAN. 14.

Island, Christiansand, Dec. 31.
St. Ronans, London, Dec. 31.
Strathairly, London, Dec. 31.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.

La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 7.

Arrived.

SS Gera, (Ger.,) Meissel, Bremen Dec. 24, with mdse. to Oelrichs & Co. Sighted south of Fire Island at 11:53 P. M.

SS Ardandeerg, (Br.,) Kinley, Calcutta, &c., Nov. 15, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Colorado, Risk, Brunswick, Ga., Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Cienfuegos, (Span.,) Urrutibeascoa, Cienfuegos Dec. 31, in ballast to James

The Wanamaker Store.

Good Reading

ALL our news is worth reading, or it wouldn't be printed. Yet, in the very nature of things, there are occasions and periods when its importance is emphasized,—as with newspapers in war-time.

One of those occasions is *now* We intend no analogy, however. We wage no war in our retailing, and this is not retail war-news. It was long ago that we passed the ordeal of combat. Our place has been given us.

Lace Curtains at Two-thirds Substantially every curtain in this White Sale showing is selling at a price a good, square third under the prevailing retail figures.

That is nearly all that is necessary to tell you. The kinds of curtains we carry are well enough known.

Here's a sample list, to show something of the variety:—

BRUSSELS POINT CURTAINS
At $13, from $19 At $16, from $24
At $17.25, from $25.75.
IRISH POINT CURTAINS
At $3.45, from $5.25 At $5.50, from $8.25
At $3.85, from $6 At $6.75, from $10
At $4.45, from $6.75 At $7, from $10.50
ARABIAN LACE CURTAINS
At $7.50, from $11.25 At $18, from $27
At $20, from $30.
RENAISSANCE CURTAINS
At $11, from $16 At $18, from $27
At $12.50, from $18.75 At $20, from $30

Third floor.

Women's Imported Wraps We are selling them for less than half what they would have cost you before Christmas. Their value as wraps is not appreciably diminished, and they are as rich and "right" and exclusive as ever.

Cloth and velour to choose from, and all prices from

$15 to $75.

A month ago, we said $35 to $150.

Second floor, Broadway.

Muslin Underwear for Children The Underwear people have taken good care of the younger folk in this showing. And in their interest, our features of high quality, careful finish and cleanliness of manufacturing conditions should be forceful upon you.

If you have ever seen a "sweat-shop" you will never let a child of yours wear any of its products. This clean, fresh, carefully sewn, beautifully finished underwear is as good as you could make yourself, and as "nice." But it's far cheaper than your own make would be.

Girls' muslin drawers, hem and clusters of plaits:
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 yrs.
6c., 10c., 15c., 15c., 18c., 18c., 22c.
Girls' skirts of cambric, umbrella ruffle, trimmed with ruffle of Swiss embroidery; 1, 2 and 3 years; 50c.
Children's waists of drilling; bound around neck and arms:
2 4 6 8 10 yrs.
12c., 12c., 12c., 15c., 15c.
Girls' muslin drawers; plaits and ruffles of Swiss embroidery:
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 yrs.
17c., 20c., 25c., 25c., 30c., 30c., 33c.
Girls' skirts of cambric; umbrella shape; trimmed with ruffle; 1, 2 and 3 yrs., 30c.
Girls' night gowns of muslin; yoke plaited; cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves:
2 4 6 8 10 12 14 yrs.
25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 45c., 55c., 55c.
Boys' night shirts of muslin; collar, cuffs, pocket and front trimmed with feather-stitched bands:
4 6 8 10 12 14 yrs.
40c., 40c., 45c. 45c., 45c., 48c.
Infants' long skirts of nainsook; ruffle of Swiss embroidery and cluster of plaits, 75c.

More of the Hurt Books Our first look through the Book Store after the Holiday selling, for thumbed and tumbled copies, resulted in about five thousand volumes going into the "hurt" list. Since that, we have found more. Don't think we are complaining;—we are not. You may look at books all you please and as long as you please, and soiling is to be expected.

Now, we are selling these "hurt" books for a trifle.

As examples:—

Martineau's History of England. 4 vols. 50c.
Irving's Life of Columbus. 2 vols. 25c.
Twenty Years After. By Alexander Dumas. 2 vols. 25c.
Amelia. By Henry Fielding. 2 vols. 25c.
Tiryns. The Prehistoric Age. By Dr. Henry Schliemann. Illustrated with 24 plates in color. 188 cuts in black and white. Made to sell at $10; now 90c.
Friends in Council. By Sir Arthur Helps. 4 vols., $2.50; now 50c.
Victor Hugo. 13 vols. $6.
Sinbad the Sailor, Ali Baba, etc. Illustrated. English Ed. Made to sell at $2; now 35c.
Oliver Optic Boat Club Series. 3 vols. 90c.
500 Theological and Religious Works, at heavily cut figures, on a separate counter.
Several hundred more sheets of ruffled and tumbled popular music, at 5c., added to-day. Saturday's selling was tremendous.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

A Matter of Upholstery There are two divisions to this,—labor and materials. The labor is of the highest class of skilled craftsmanship,—the materials are generally high cost. Now read this, and see what we mean by "an occasion."

First—The labor. For the next thirty days we will charge you only the *actual cost* of the labor done on your re-upholstering work. We hire the most expert hands we can find. You get their service at what it costs us.

Second—The materials. We offer you a great many hundred yards of Tapestries, Damasks, Brocades and Brocatelles at *one-third and one-half* their actual retail value.

The pieces are in short lengths,—just right for covering furniture of all kinds,—but it is not a remnant sale. There is ample quantity and ample variety. The combination of labor at cost and materials at one-half, will make many presently-dingy parlors blossom as the rose.

Third floor.

Bissell Carpet Sweepers Half Price About one hundred. Slightly rubbed in their showing during the rush preceding the holidays. Now marked at one-half regular prices:

The $3 sort for $1.50.
The $2.25 sort for $1.13.

Basement.

Calendars Five Cents The Wanamaker Calendars, got up for our especial selling, were extremely pretty and very popular. There are not many left, but such as there are will go at Five Cents each. We are selling a great many to dealers.

Sifting Out "Men of Genius" Did you ever stop to think what a lot of trash even the men of the greatest genius have written? The mass of worthless stuff that has been printed by people who have not a spark of genius is bad enough. It is pathetic to consider that most of what even the masters have written is not worth reading now.

You remember Emerson's humorous despair when he tried to read all of Goethe. He got through thirty-five volumes and then gave it up as hopeless. There were at least thirty-five more. Life was too short.

Some of the great masters have been even more diffuse. Think of the ninety volumes of Voltaire! They may have all been worth reading once, but not now.

Sometimes a kindly friend picks out a few volumes of these great masters and a few people read them. Most folks haven't the time.

The International Library does much more. It picks only the greatest works of the greatest writers. It places before the reader only those works of supreme excellence which have survived "the corroding touch and gnawing tooth of time."

True, its purpose is first of all a library of good reading, but it is at the same time a library of the best reading. There is nothing here which is not worth while.

Consider the endless evenings you might spend in these volumes, contentedly "browsing" as old Dr. Johnson used to say. Consider the things you would learn; the stimulating thoughts you would meet; the comparisons between literature old and new; the amazing vistas of all the ages in which man has thought and written, that would be opened.

This is the sort of book that is worth having, and if you investigate the Wanamaker Club's offer, you will find why you should have the library now. A postal card will bring you full information.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

TO LIVE ON MUSHROOMS.

One Must Eat Eight Pounds at a Time, Chemist Gane Says.

The mycologist will be obliged to eat eight pounds of mushrooms at a time if he wishes to live upon them, E. H. Gane, a chemist, told the members of the New York Mycological Club last evening. Mr. Gane has been making experiments with mushrooms to learn for himself the nutritive value of fungi, with the result above stated.

Mr. Gane has made other experiments with chemical substitutes for saliva and the gastric juices, and proved fungus to be somewhat difficult of digestion. Notwithstanding these results he believes mushrooms to be an excellent condiment or entré in a bill of fare. "Many people," he said, "will always object to a mushroom because of its habit of growing from decayed substances. It may be called the 'bum' of the vegetable world."

MRS. ASTOR'S ANNUAL BALL

About Three Hundred Guests Attended the Elaborate Affair.

THE HOSTESS RECEIVED ALONE

Dancing Was in the Picture Gallery, Which Was Richly Decorated—Handsome Gowns Worn.

Mrs. Astor gave last night at her residence, on Upper Fifth Avenue, the ball which she has been accustomed to give for many years during the Winter season. The annual Astor ball has, in fact, become a fixed feature of recurring Winter seasons in New York.

For last night's ball Mrs. Astor issued about 400 invitations, and there were about 300 guests present. She has given larger balls in the past and has herself alluded to last night's affair as "a small dance," while her cards of invitation bore the legend "small dance" upon them. The affair, however, in lavishness of appointment and decoration, and in the prominence of the guests who attended it, must be considered a ball in the general acceptation of that term.

The guests began to arrive at 11 P. M., many coming directly from the opera, which they left before the final curtain fell on "Lohengrin." The ball was not preceded, as was the Vanderbilt ball of last Friday, by a number of large dinners, so that the public at the opera saw many of the handsomest gowns worn at the ball in the boxes at the Metropolitan. Again, as at the Vanderbilt ball, numbers of the guests came in automobiles, and there was a large and wierd procession of these electric-propelled cabs up Fifth Avenue from 11 P. M. until midnight.

That part of the Astor residence in which Mrs. Astor resides—the two houses, her own and her son's, Col. John Jacob Astor's, being really one—is called the north house, and there the guests of the evening were received. They entered a circular hall of Caen stone of a creamy tint, at the back of which was the famous stairway of marble, with its full-sized female figures by Ritter and its exquisite carvings. Unlike the Cornelius Vanderbilt house, the reception and drawing rooms are on the first floor, and there is no rez de chaussee. The ceiling of the hall reaches to the roof. The decorations of the drawing rooms were simply palms and American Beauty roses. Palms and clusters of Easter lilies, pink carnations and bridesmaid roses filled the halls. The guests, when they had laid aside their wraps in the dressing rooms upstairs, descended the marble staircase and entered the drawing rooms and salons.

MRS. ASTOR RECEIVES ALONE.

Mrs. Astor received alone in the great drawing room. After the guests paid their respects to their hostess they went into the ballroom, which is also the picture gallery. This is a noble apartment, and last night, lighted as it was by myriads of electric bulbs, its walls hung with fine canvases and adorned simply but richly with palms and roses, it presented a most beautiful picture. Carl Ritter was the modeler of the numerous figure pieces, including the quaint Caryatides which half support the ceiling. These figures stand upon the cornice, twenty feet from the floor, and no two are alike, although it is said that Sandow posed as a model for several.

The picture gallery is exquisitely paneled, the ceilings are very high, and the top is surmounted by a dome, illuminated by a clever device of electric lights. The room itself last night hardly needed the floral decorations. Its gilded panels and frescoes, its numerous figures, and the heads of famous artists over each panel, with the admirable light, make it an ideal art gallery and the very place for a ball.

The south house, that occupied by Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, was also thrown open last evening, and there in the great dining room supper was served at round tables, on each of which was a centre piece of orchids. The other rooms were used for conversation and promenading. Music was furnished by Lander's orchestra and the Hungarian Band. The cotillion was quite a large one, and required two leaders, who were Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Harry Lehr. The favors were extremely dainty and comprised silver baskets, and paper cutters, canes, pipes, pin cushions, portemonnaies, fans, gold and silver belt buckles, clusters of roses, boutonnières, and broad satin ribbons, with jeweled orders.

The menu of the supper, which was furnished by Sherry, was as follows:

Bouillon en Tasse.
Cotelettes de Volaille Perigeux.
Filet de Boeuf aux Champignon Farcie.
Pommes Surprise.
Terrapin.
Canvasback Duck. Hominy Croquettes.
Pate de Foie Gras en Croute, Salade Oriental.
Glace.
Mervellieux.
Fraises Fondantes. Mandarins Glaces.
Petit Fours. Bonbons.
Marrons. Cerises Fondants.
Cafe.
Vins, Moet & Chandon Imperial Brut.
Apollinaris.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The guests present included Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund T. Baylies, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, the Misses Barbey, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, Miss Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Clews, the Misses Cameron Miss Smith Clift, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Post, Miss Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton Cutting, ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Amy Bend, Mr. Thomas F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Lucy Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Miss Coster, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Morris, Mr. and Mrs. O. Camman, Mrs. Albert Gallatin, Miss Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Harper Pennington, Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Dickey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Emmet, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Bridgham, Mr. and Mrs. Kane, Miss Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. John Duer, Miss Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Kean, Mrs. John Minturn, Miss Minturn, Miss Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Miss Sands, Mrs. William Post, Miss Post, Baron and Baroness de Seilliere, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brookes, and Messrs. Reginald Ronalds, Reginald Brooks, Robert Van Cortlandt, James De W. Cutting, Edward Bulkeley, Alfonso de Navarro, Creighton Webb, Louis Webb, William Coster, E. de P. Livingston, W. Rhinelander Stewart, and Fred Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. James T. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Mrs. George Kingsland, Mrs. Henry Post, Sir Roderick Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVicar, Miss Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

Some of the handsomest gowns seen this season were worn, and it was evident that their wearers had had them made or had reserved them from their last trips abroad especially for the ball.

Mrs. Astor wore a gown of white satin, which gleamed and glistened with an abundance of silver embroidery applied in an artistic design. The corsage was almost entirely covered by this effective trimming, and its gorgeousness was further increased by the diamonds which Mrs. Astor always wears at any large evening affair. Her famous stomacher was among these, while her coiffure was ablaze with a tiara and comb of the jewels

Mrs. Orme Wilson's costume was one of the handsomest seen. It was of pink mirror velvet embroidered in silver. The bodice, entirely covered by the embroidery, was fashioned in Directoire style. Her bouquet de corsage was a spray of burnt orange worn across the shoulder.

Mrs. R. T. Wilson was in heliotrope velvet ornamented with white chiffon, and a bertha of real lace, which was caught in a knot at the front of the V-shaped neck, from which the ends fell loosely.

Mrs. Watts Sherman wore yellow satin embroidered in silver.

Miss Lily Oelrichs's remarkable gown was of white satin, the bodice of which was embroidered in coral beads over a filling of white mousseline de soie. The skirt was finished with a shirring of chiffon to match the satin. A corsage bunch of pink roses gave an artistic touch in keeping with the coral trimming.

Mrs. Benjamin Welles was also in white satin. The corsage and skirt were embroidered in pink chiffon, the design being of roses. The short sleeves were fashioned entirely of roses, various shades of pink being used.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander was in black-spangled net. One huge American Beauty rose was fastened with striking effect across her corsage.

Mrs. Ogden Mills wore a heliotrope mousseline de soie over velvet. The entire dress was embroidered in great designs of gold. She wore a diamond tiara and a necklace of diamonds. This was the most striking costume of the ball.

Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck wore white, elaborately embroidered in blue and large designs of gold, butterflies, and superb diamonds.

Mrs. Townsend Burden wore white satin and all her famous diamonds.

Miss Evelyn Burden wore white satin, with a large diamond aigrette.

Mrs. Stanford White was in lettuce green silk and lace.

Miss Emily Hoffman, yellow silk and black velvet. The shoulder straps were of black velvet.

Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, rose pink silk and diamonds.

Miss Morton, white chiffon and lace over pink.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, white satin, with diamonds in flower shapes over the corsage, diamond necklace, and diamond crescent in hair.

Mrs. Burke-Roche, pale lavender and white chiffon.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton, white satin and blue velvet, with blue plumes.

Mrs. Grenville Kain, brocaded violet satin.

Mrs. James T. Kernochan, black, with white aigrette in coiffure.

Mrs. Joseph Larocque, pink silk costume and hair dressed with pink roses.

Mrs. George Kingsland, cream satin and diamonds.

Miss Daisy Post, white satin with flounces.

Miss Isabelle Cameron, pink mousseline de soie.

Miss Cameron, pink silk.

Mrs. Henry McVicar, blue chiffon and silk.

Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., black velvet.

Baroness de Seilliere, white satin.

Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, white satin.

Miss Livermore, white satin.

Miss Turnure, blue spangled silk.

Mrs. Charles Post, black net.

Miss Minturn, blue satin.

Miss Josephine Johnson, white pompadour silk, with two large black ostrich feathers fastened by diamonds to her coiffure.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, white satin.

Mrs. Chester Griswold, white satin.

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, rose pink satin and a wreath of roses in the hair; a necklace of diamonds.

Mrs. Lanfear Norrie was in pale lemon satin with diamonds.

Mrs. Moses Taylor, blue silk, with pink roses as a coiffure and pink roses around the corsage.

Miss Marie Winthrop, white with coiffure of blue velvet and diamonds.

Miss Beatrice Bend, blue mousseline de soie.

Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer wore a Greek gown of pink satin, trimmed in silver. The yoke was of white satin and silver, and held up by shoulder straps of silver. The hair was dressed in classic fashion, and bound with a fillet of silver, while sprays of white roses fell from the hair and a bunch of white roses were placed in the corsage.

Mrs. Frederic Sheldon was in white and green satin and emeralds.

BATTERED DOWN ASYLUM DOOR.

Officers of the Hebrew Infant Institution Take Forcible Possession of an Addition.

Mrs. Esther Wallenstein, President of the Hebrew Infant Asylum, at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Eagle Avenue, was complainant yesterday in the Morrisania Police Court before Magistrate Sims against John Buchanan of Hoboken and Paul Benson of 1,157 Van Nest Avenue, charging them with disorderly conduct and trespass.

The building occupied by the asylum was purchased some time ago, and John Weber & Sons of 10 East Twenty-third Street were employed to remodel it and construct an addition two stories in height, to be used as an isolated ward. The asylum took possession in November last, but the building was not completed until some weeks ago. There was some misunderstanding between the asylum people and John Weber & Sons as to payments. The firm, decided that the addition should not be surrendered until the bills were all paid, so it hired four watchmen, two to guard the addition by day and two by night. Buchanan and Benson were the night watchmen.

Maurice Untermyer, counsel for the institution, frequently demanded possession of the addition, but was always refused. The watchmen were told to hold the fort and allow no one in, and they kept their watch religiously. Mr. Untermyer went to the Morrisania Police Station and asked to have the men ejected, but was told that the police could do nothing. Finally on Sunday Mr. Untermyer went to the Morrisania station and said that he was going to take possession, and Detective Schindler was detailed to go with him.

Mr. Untermyer then went to the asylum, where half a dozen men, some of them officers of the institution, were awaiting him. Mr. Untermyer went to the door connecting the addition with the main building and demanded admission, which was refused. The men then seized a timber 12 feet long and 8 inches thick, which they used as a battering ram. Soon the heavy door gave way, and Buchanan and Benson were arrested.

Both men were represented in court yesterday by counsel. The firm of John Weber & Sons was also represented by counsel. An adjournment was asked, and the case set down for a hearing next Friday afternoon. In the meantime the Hebrew Infant Asylum has possession of the premises.

WATCHED THE FIRE BURN.

Blaze Starts Four Doors from Police Station, Yet Engine Is Twenty Minutes Coming from Next Street.

Fire was discovered in the front room on the second floor of 129 West Thirtieth Street at 5:00 o'clock yesterday morning. The house is a four-story tenement occupied entirely by colored people, and the room in which the fire started was one of several occupied by Mrs. Raymond Montez. Some of the tenants were awakened by the smoke and great excitement prevailed, some rushing to the street without waiting to dress.

The tenement is four doors from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. Doorman William Bruder borrowed a nightstick, and, taking his stand on the sidewalk in front of the house, beat a tattoo on the flagstones to arouse the tenants. He did not send in an alarm. The fire burned for ten minutes, and had reached the windows of the room when Roundsman Fennel grew tired listening to the tattoo and came out of the station house to see what was the matter. He was joined five minutes later by Policeman Brundage. No alarm had yet been turned in.

Fennel and Brundage ran into the house and carried out Mrs. Montez, who had been overcome by the smoke. They laid her down on the sidewalk, and when she attempted to rise Bruder pushed her head back and said: "Stay there."

The woman remained a few moments, but finding the flagging rather cold and her attire being scanty she made another effort to rise and succeeded in spite of the doorman, whose purpose in keeping her on the sidewalk was not apparent. "I'll be hanged if I stay there," she said, as she ran into a neighboring house.

During the altercation between Bruder and Mrs. Montez, Brundage thought of the alarm and ran into the station house and pulled the box there. But the apparatus would not work, and he then ran around the corner to the quarters of Engine 1, on Twenty-ninth Street. Fortunately the fire burned slowly, and in spite of the delay had not gained much headway when the engines reached the scene at 5:20. It was quickly extinguished, having caused slight damage.

ROOSEVELT AND THE POLICE

He Recognizes Abuses but Will Not Hastily Suggest Legislation.

GOOD GOVERNMENT HIS OBJECT

What the Governor Would Like to Have Is a Non-Partisan Commission—Election Board Legislation.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The publication of Superintendent McCullagh's report, taken in connection with Gov. Roosevelt's reference to the same subject in his message, has started speculation here as to the possibilities of police legislation for New York City this Winter.

So far as the Governor's position is concerned, it may be accepted once for all that, while he recognizes the existence of grave abuses in the present conditions, he recognizes with equal clearness that the problem of finding a proper remedy is a most serious and perplexing one, and he is in no mood to enter upon it hurriedly or rashly. All predictions as to what he will or will not do in the matter are to be taken for the present as guesses, pure and simple. The Governor is thinking over the question and studying it as thoroughly as the many other claims upon his time will allow, and he hopes, as he said in his message, to be able before the present session ends, to make definite recommendations on the matter to the Legislature. He is at present so far from solving the problem in his own mind that the special message which he has promised on it need not be expected any time in the near future. Like the special message on the canals, it must be the outcome of future study and investigation.

The one thing on which Gov. Roosevelt is resolved, it is authoritatively stated, is that whatever he undertakes to do with the New York City police system will be clearly in the interest of good government, and not for partisan advantage. His own knowledge of the situation has enabled him to see that the people who are protesting against such evils as are charged in Superintendent McCullagh's report are divided into two classes—those who are honestly indignant that corruption should exist and those who are only indignant because they are deprived of a share in its proceeds. This knowledge, it is predicted, will cause Gov. Roosevelt to study very closely the plans submitted to him by the New York County Republican organization for police and election legislation, and to take its advice only for what it is worth.

There is no doubt among those who understand the Governor's general attitude on this question that, if he could feel sure that the appointing power would always take the view of it that he does, he would favor a single-headed commission, appointed by the Governor, and he would probably pick out for that single head some good army officer, who would administer the system on a military basis, and absolutely free from politics. But since the success of such a plan must depend so entirely on the character of the appointing power, it is by no means certain that it would commend itself to the Governor as a practical solution of the problem.

To sum up the situation, what the organization wants is a bi-partisan commission; what the Governor would like to have is a non-partisan commission.

About one thing there is certainty. There will be no legislative investigation of New York's police system on the Lexow plan. Gov. Roosevelt, having been a Police Commissioner himself, is too familiar with the situation to need it, and the Legislature is not likely to undertake one without his recommendation.

Efforts to repeal the Metropolitan Election District act passed at the special session undoubtedly will be made early in the present session. At least one bill providing for such repeal has been prepared in the office of the Statutory Revision Commission, but it is not yet known who will father it.

The bill for a bi-partisan State Board of Elections, which Senator Raines presented at the special session and which he proposes reintroducing this Winter, will in effect repeal the law under which Superintendent McCullagh is acting. It provides for a board of four State Commissioners of Election, two from each party, nominated by the respective State Committees and appointed by the Governor, to serve for five years at $3,000 per year. This board is authorized to appoint a State Supervisor of Elections at $5,000 a year and a Chief Deputy Supervisor for the Counties of New York, Kings, Queens, and Richmond at $4,000 a year. Bi-partisan boards of four are also provided in each county, who shall have charge of all elections therein, and on the petition of any two members of such a local board, the State Board is authorized to appoint a Chief Deputy Supervisor of Elections for the county.

DEVERY ON McCULLAGH'S REPORT

Chief Says Nothing Was Done to Embarrass Election Deputies.

Chief Devery was seen yesterday in relation to the report of Superintendent of Elections McCullagh, now in the hands of the Governor, in which the Superintendent reflects on the work of the police in the last election. With regard to McCullagh's charge that the Chief of Police had influenced patrolmen to interfere with the work of the deputies and embarrass them, Chief Devery said:

"Election day speaks for itself. So far as the police were concerned, the election was conducted in an orderly manner. There was no clash between the police and the McCullagh deputies. As to the charge that a warrant for Florence Sullivan, which had been given to me by Superintendent McCullagh, was not served, I say that Sullivan surrendered himself prior to election day, and the warrant was not served, in accordance with an understanding with the Magistrate who issued it and with Superintendent McCullagh's men."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S VISITORS.

Many Call on the Executive—Invitations Accepted.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The daily bulletin of the Governor, given out to-day, is as follows:

"Gov. Roosevelt received ex-Postmaster Bissell of Buffalo, Mr. Miles Vosburgh of Albany, Mr. Fanning, Deputy Tax Commissioner; Mr. Watson, Mr. Morton of Troy, Mr. Armington and Mr. Montignani of Albany, Father Dougherty of New York, Thomas F. White, Mr. Burt of the Civil Service Commission, Factory Inspector Daniel O'Leary, Mr. Marcy of Buffalo, Mr. Danner of Rockland County, Mr. Forsyth and Van Lew of Queens County, Mr. Bruce of Albany, Mr. Litchard and Mr. Sutherland, Gen. Oliver, Lieut. Col. Dennison, Mr. C. O. Hamlin, and Mr. William A. Gaus of New York City.

"A delegation from the Michigan Club of Detroit, headed by Gen. H. M. Duffield, extended an invitation for him to attend a banquet of the club on Feb. 22 next. The Governor is unable to definitely promise to be present.

"The Governor accepted an invitation to be present at the lecture of Dr. Chidwick at Carnegie Hall on Jan. 29. He also accepted the reception given by the Hon. Simon W. Rosendale of Albany to Judge Holmes at the Fort Orange Club, on Jan. 27. He has been invited to review the Twenty-third Regiment, in Brooklyn, some Friday evening during the month."

COURT OF APPEALS BEHIND.

Legislature and the Bar to Find Means of Relief.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Among the important matters to come up for consideration during the current session of the Legislature will be the proposed amendment to the State Constitution which seeks to enable the State Court of Appeals to more quickly dispose of its business. This matter will also form the theme of an interesting discussion by the State Bar Association at its annual meeting, to be held in this city the latter part of the present month.

Last year the State Bar Association recommended to the Legislature that the Constitution be amended by the readoption of the section of the Constitution before it was revised in 1894, which permitted the Governor, when the situation warranted it, to appoint seven Judges of the Supreme Court to constitute a second division of the Court of Appeals.

That some amendment is needed is recognized by the whole legal profession. It is now impossible to argue an ordinary case filed with the court until two or three years after the date of filing.

The court has still 350 cases on the calendar, which it took upon Jan. 1, 1897, and it is likely that this calendar will run until October next.

Assemblyman Hill Out of the Race.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day received a telegram from Assemblyman Hill of Buffalo, announcing that he had withdrawn from the race for the District Attorneyship of Erie County. The Governor, who had all but decided that Assemblyman Hill was ineligible for the office of District Attorney, telegraphed him on Saturday evening that he would prefer that he should remain in the Assembly.

Mr. Bender to be Appointed.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The Capitol Trustees will meet Thursday morning and probably will appoint a Superintendent of Public Buildings to succeed Frederick W. Easton. It is probable Harry H. Bender of this city will be appointed.

To Succeed Judge Ward.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day designated Justice Alfred L. Spring of Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, as a Justice on the Appellate Division bench in the Fourth Department, in place of the late Judge Hamilton Ward.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

Burdensome Taxes Hamper the Trade of the Island Considerably—School Teachers Needed.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Dec. 30.—Puerto Rico is no place for adventurers without capital and without definite plans. For manual labor there is no demand, the local supply being always abundant, and the restrictions on all kinds of business or professions are burdensome in the extreme, and often prohibitive to outsiders. To engage in any retail business it was necessary under former rules to pay $400 per annum, and to practice as doctor the tax was $100 per annum. To import a wagon or a carriage cost anywhere from $120 to $350, and flour was taxed to the amount of $4 per barrel.

In fact, there was scarcely a conceivable thing or person that was not taxed in the "good old days," and it is a startling fact that to-day, with the Star-Spangled Banner floating over the Custom House, nearly every one of the monstrous Spanish imposts is still levied.

Not a word as to these burdens was said by any of the "authorities," and I have found that I must first clear my mind of all previous impressions and start fresh if I want to really know anything of this strange land. This I have done as completely as possible, and I am hard at work trying to replace the imaginative stock of so-called facts with information that is the result of close personal observation.

Let me say at once that the feeling of the Puerto Ricans toward the Americans is not nearly so enthusiastic as it was three or four months ago, and that to-day there are many thoughtful Puerto Ricans who see few or none of the benefits that are alleged to have resulted from the change of sovereignty. Much of this coolness is due to the indisputable fact that the volunteer troops on the island have not been careful as to their conduct, and have in too many instances shown an utter disregard for the feelings of the people, and even of the common decencies of life.

In Ponce there was a universal sense of relief when a certain regiment left the city for the United States, and I can personally vouch for the fact that during the stay of that regiment in Ponce disturbances of a most disgraceful sort were of constant occurrence. If only our soldiers could realize to what an extent they are looked on as representative of the United States, they would take care not to soil their good name, and would then easily gain and hold the respect of a people who are not unwilling to be governed, but who do object to being bullied.

It will be interesting to watch the course of an experiment now being carried out by Gen. Henry. He is introducing a number of Americans into the police force here and in other towns, these men being selected from soldiers that have undergone a strict examination as to their fitness. Most of the present police are Spanish, and as the feeling against the Spanish is strong in the case of the Puerto Rican, and the feeling of the American toward the low-class Puerto Rican is one of contempt, the new officers will require much tact in order to do their duty without fear or favor. Another new departure is the introduction of the American schoolmistress, and this experiment is, of course, infinitely more important than the other. Nearly 90 per cent. of the population is illiterate, and the present system of education is crude and inefficient, although somewhat improved of late. Gen. Henry expects to obtain about fifty teachers, but as the salary offered is the paltry one of $50 per month, I cannot see how he can expect to get the right sort of teacher. Puerto Rico does not want inexperienced girls for such a task as lies before them, but requires women of experience in teaching, and who will come here prepared to remain for years if necessary, until the work commenced by them shall have been firmly established.

Such women are worth more at home than the pittance offered as an inducement to exile themselves, and I trust that the authorities will see their way to make more liberal arrangements. Much more than reading and writing must these "school marms" teach, and many will be the difficulties to be faced and fought before the children are lifted out of the dense ignorance in which they are buried. Personal cleanliness, decency, and a sense of cruelty are unknown in the lower grades of life, and we cannot expect to overcome at once the habits and customs of a people accustomed to them for centuries.

Strong efforts are being made by a number of influential men here, native and American, to obtain the abolition of the iniquitous taxation above spoken of, and of which the Spanish Government receives the greater part. In round numbers the State taxes of the island amount to four and a half millions, and of this sum less than one million is retained in Puerto Rico, the balance being divided up among the army, navy, clergy, pensions, &c.

The municipal taxes are enormous, but the amount cannot be accurately ascertained, and they are subject to the greatest variation, as the assessment is solely in the hands of the Municipal Council, and they assess a rate according to their idea of what a business or property ought to earn and not on the basis of its actual income. Even idle premises are taxed in this idiotic way, and from the decision of the board there is no appeal that is ordinarily practicable. As there are no less than seventy-two municipalities on the island it may be easily seen that there is ample scope for political corruption and squabbling, and the obvious remedy suggested by the parties above spoken of is the abolition of all these petty governments except those of the three chief towns, and the organization of something like our county machinery in their place.

It is believed that Gen. Henry is in favor of all the suggested improvements, and it is earnestly hoped that he will be enabled to carry them out, for unless the burdens that now oppress capital are lifted the island can never progress as it ought, or take its place as one of the most valuable possessions of Uncle Sam. It is a most interesting spot of earth, and is well worth a visit by the invalid, botanist, geologist, or pleasure seeker, and in my opinion has a great and prosperous future in plain sight.

The sooner some fixed basis of currency is established the sooner will prosperity come. At present the value of the local money varies every day, and entirely depends on the caprice of a few banking firms. Within a period of fifteen days I have seen it fluctuate from $1.75 to $1.50, and it is easy to see that business is impossible except in a very limited way. Many object lessons are capable of being given in Puerto Rico on the subjects of civil government, sanitation, education, and finance, and if the island has the good fortune to retain Gen. Henry at the helm it will undoubtedly exhibit these lessons and prove by example that the spirit of Americanism is equal to the solving of any social or political problem.

LIVED MORE THAN A CENTURY.

Mrs. Densey M. Faulkner Passes Away at Her Home in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Densey M. Faulkner died on Saturday at her home, 40 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, in the one hundred and first year of her age. She was born on Sept. 18, 1798. In spite of her age she was in possession of all her faculties until within a few hours of her death.

Mrs. Faulkner was a descendant of the Beebe family, which settled the eastern end of Long Island in the seventeenth century. She was born in Greenport, L. I. During the War of 1812, when Mrs. Faulkner was a young girl, an invasion of Montauk Point was feared, and the citizens of Greenport prepared to defend their town by erecting breastworks and mounting cannon. Mrs. Faulkner's recollections of the war scare in Greenport were vivid, and she used to delight in telling stories about those days.

She was also full of reminiscences about Indian raids which occurred when she was a girl. The house in which she lived, which is still standing in Greenport, bears marks of Indian arrows and bullets.

On one occasion Washington visited the Beebe homestead. Her grandfather visited Washington to secure the return of a valued cane which British soldiers had taken from him at the close of the Revolutionary War. Washington interested himself in the matter and secured the return of the cane, which is still treasured by the family. Mrs. Faulkner also used to tell of having seen and conversed with Jefferson, Jackson, and Lafayette.

Mrs. Faulkner is survived by a daughter, five grandchildren,

MR. HOAR ON IMPERIALISM

Replies in the Senate to Mr. Platt of Connecticut.

OPPOSES A DESPOTIC POLICY

Declares that the Federal Government Has No Sovereign Rights Not Expressly Granted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts delivered to-day his address to the Senate in reply to the recent speech of Mr. Platt of Connecticut opposing the Vest anti-colonial resolution. The galleries of the Senate were well filled, many persons having been attracted by the prospect of hearing Mr. Hoar's speech in support of the doctrine outlined in the resolution. The Senator received the unusual compliment of careful attention throughout his speech by every Senator within the Capitol.

Without adverting to the proposed policy of the United States entering upon an expansion of its territory, except in a general and indirect manner, Mr. Hoar entered upon a discussion of the Constitutional phases of the question involved in the resolution under consideration, prefacing his argument with a statement of his personal position on the subject.

"I am quite sure," said he, in beginning, "that no man who will hear what I say to-day will doubt that nothing could induce me to say it but a commanding sense of public duty. I dislike to differ from the President, whose election I hailed with such personal satisfaction and such exulting anticipations for the Republic. I dislike to differ from so many of my party associates in this chamber, with whom I have for so many years trod the same path and sought the same goal.

"I am one of those men who believe that little that is great or good or permanent for a free people can be accomplished without the instrumentality of party. And I have believed religiously, and from my soul, for half a century, in the great doctrines and principles of the Republican Party. I stood in a humble capacity by its cradle. I do not mean, if I can help it, to follow its hearse. I am sure I render it a service; I am sure I help to protect and to prolong the life of that great organization, if I can say or can do anything to keep it from forsaking the great principles and doctrines in which alone it must live or bear no life.

"I am to speak for my country, for its whole past, and for its whole future. I am to speak to a people whose fate is bound up in the preservation of our great doctrine of Constitutional liberty. I am to speak for the dead soldier who gave his life for liberty that his death might set a seal upon his country's historic glory. I am to speak for the Republican Party, all of whose great traditions are at stake, and all of whose great achievements are in peril.

"Certainly, Mr. President, no man can ever justly charge me with a lack of faith in my countrymen, or a lack of faith in the principles on which the Republic is founded. I have in the fullest measure that which stands as the central figure in the mighty group which the Apostle says is forever to abide—Hope. I thank God that as my eyes grow dim they look out on a fairer country, a better people, a brighter future.

"It is not my purpose, of course, to discuss the general considerations which affect any acquisition of sovereignty by the American people over the Philippine Islands, which has been, or may be, proposed. I am speaking to-day only of the theory of Constitutional interpretation propounded by the Senator from Connecticut, (Mr. Platt.) If at any time hereafter the Senator shall seek to put his theories into practice by reducing to subjection a distant people, dwelling in the tropics, aliens in blood, most of them Moslem in faith, incapable to speak or comprehend our language, or to read or to write any language, to whom the traditions and the doctrines of civil liberty are unknown, it will be time to point out what terrible results and penalties this departure from our Constitutional principles will bring upon us."

DANGER TO DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Hoar said that our fathers who framed the Constitution were the wisest builders of States the world had ever seen. They had studied ancient history and had learned that while there is little else that a Democracy cannot accomplish, it cannot rule over vassal States or subject peoples without bringing the elements of death into its own Constitution. Our fathers, he said, learned two lessons from the history of Greece—the danger of disunion and domestic strife and an indulgence in the greed and lust of empires, and he hoped we might avert the latter danger as we had averted the former. In this connection he quoted Prof. Creasy as saying, in his "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World": "There has never been a republic yet in history that acquired dominion over another nation that did not rule it selfishly and oppressively. There is no single exception to this rule either in ancient or modern times."

"I hope not to weary the Senate by reiteration," said Mr. Hoar, concluding his preface, "but this is the greatest question, this question of the power and authority of our Constitution in this matter. I had almost said, that had been discussed among mankind from the beginning of time. Certainly it is the greatest question ever discussed in this chamber from the beginning of the Government."

Mr. Hoar believed, he said, this country to be a nation—a sovereign nation. He believed Congress possessed all the powers necessary to accomplish the great objects the framers of the Constitution intended should be accomplished. But he denied that it possessed the "astonishing" and "extravagant" powers under the Constitution which the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) attributed to it. Mr. Hoar then quoted Mr. Platt as saying:

"As to every matter the United States as a Nation possesses sovereign power, except only where sovereignty has been reserved to the States and the people." And, again: "As a Nation it possesses every sovereign power not reserved in its Constitution to the States or to the people. The right to acquire territory was not reserved, and is therefore an inherent sovereign right. In the right to acquire territory he found the right to govern it, and as the right to acquire is a sovereign, inherent right, the right to govern is a sovereign right not limited in the Constitution."

CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS.

These propositions of Mr. Platt Mr. Hoar expressly denied. He affirmed that every constitutional power is limited to the one supreme and controlling purpose declared in the Constitution itself: "In order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity."

"When the Senator from Connecticut undertakes to declare," said Mr. Hoar, "that we may do such things not for the perfect union, the common defense, the general welfare of the people of the United States, or the securing of liberty to ourselves and our children, but for any fancied or real obligation to take care of distant peoples beyond our boundaries, not people of the United States, then I deny his proposition and tell him he can find nothing either in the text of the Constitution or the exposition of the fathers, or the judgment of courts from that day to this, to warrant or support his doctrine. We have heard of limited monarchies, constitutional monarchies, despotisms tempered by assassination; but the logic of the Senator from Connecticut makes a pure, unlimited, untempered despotism without any relief from assassins."

Mr. Hoar maintained that the propositions advanced by Mr. Platt were not sustained by a single one of his authorities. He held, in the course of his argument, that "the powers of the United States must be affirmatively delegated or they do not exist"; in other words, the "implied power" referred to by Mr. Platt—the power to govern territory acquired through war—did not exist. The power which Mr. Platt maintained this Government possessed was one, Mr. Hoar said, "that our fathers and their descendants have ever loathed and abhorred, and they believed that no sovereign on earth could rightfully exercise it." He said that, while Mr. Platt had admitted that Governments derived their just powers from the consent of "some of the governed," he did not understand that in subjugating and governing the Filipinos Mr. Platt proposed to get the consent of any of them.

Mr. Hoar was inclined to ridicule those who favor expansion and the ratification of the treaty of Paris without amendment. Their arguments, he said, were, "Three cheers for the flag! Who will dare to haul it down? Hold on to everything you can get." America has outgrown Americanism.

"In general, the friends of what is called imperialism or expansion content themselves with declaring that the flag which is taken down every night and put up again every morning over the roof of this Senate Chamber, where it is in its rightful place, must never be taken down where it has once floated, whether that be its rightful place or not—a doctrine which is not only without justification in international law, but if it were implanted there would make of every war between civilized and powerful nations a war of extermination or a war of dishonor to one party or the other."

MR. PLATT'S VIEWS ANALYZED.

"I have made a careful analysis of the Constitutional argument of the Senator from Connecticut. I think I can do it justice. I have not followed the precise order of his statements. But I have put them in logical order. He says:

"First—That the United States is a nation, a sovereign.

"Second—That as a nation it possesses every sovereign power not reserved in the Constitution to the States or the people.

"Third—That the right to acquire territory was not reserved, and is therefore an inherent sovereign right.

"Fourth—That it is a right upon which there is no limitation, and that in regard to which there is no qualification.

"Fifth—That in the right to acquire territory is found the right to govern it.

"Sixth—That this right to govern it is also a sovereign right; and,

"Seventh—That it is a right without Constitutional limit.

"The Senator from Connecticut proceeds to establish these propositions by citations from decisions of the Supreme Court; from Mr. Webster; from text writers, and from legislative precedents. Not one of these in the least helps him.

"From these postulates the Senator reaches the conclusion that we have a right to conquer, hold, and govern a subject people of ten millions, without any Constitutional restraint, such people being entitled to no Constitutional rights, but subject to the uncontrolled will of the American Congress.

"He says that he has faith in the Declaration of Independence. That declares that all men are created equal, and that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, which he interprets to mean 'from the consent of some of the governed,' although I do not find that any of them are expected to consent in this case; that he wishes I had the same faith in the Declaration of Independence that the fathers had; that he prays that the sound of the Liberty Bell from the tower of Independence Hall, still ringing in his ears, may proclaim liberty to regions never dreamed of by the fathers.

"That proclamation he will make by turning our guns and bayonets, if need be, upon the people of the Philippine Islands, compelling them to submit to a Government whose powers, just or unjust, are not to depend upon their consent, compelling them to submit to taxation without representation, and depriving them forever of the equality in which the Declaration of Independence, in which he still has faith, declares they were created.

"The Senator thinks he finds a justification of his doctrine in the Constitution of Massachusetts, which does not permit criminals or persons who cannot read or write to vote; in the Constitutional provision by which Congress exercises exclusive jurisdiction over the District of Columbia; in the Louisiana treaty, in the government of Territories before they become States, and in the acquisition and government of Alaska.

"Having completed this argument, my honorable friend from Connecticut joins his fellow-expansionists in their enthusiastic chorus, reads me a lesson on fear and doubt and seeing lions in the path, and ends with a pious prayer for the faith and courage of the fathers. The great doctrines of the Declaration and of the Constitution, which, I think, are lions in the path, he says are chained now, and that he can go quietly by them to his Malay Castle Beautiful in the distant Oriental seas.

"He does not say what fathers. But I suppose, from his doctrine, he means Father Lord Jack-cade, and Father George III., and Father Hutchinson, and Father Tryon, and the Tory fathers of Revolutionary times, for they are the only persons having any connection with the history of this country who ever believed one of his doctrines. He certainly does not mean Father George Washington, Father Thomas Jefferson, Father John Adams, Father Benjamin Franklin, Father Oliver Ellsworth. Their faces were all set inflexibly against his Constitutional doctrines and his moral theories.

"The Constitutional argument for slavery was ten times as strong as the argument of the Senator from Connecticut. The slave master said he owned men for their good. The Senator from Connecticut proposes to own nations for their good. But the slave property had come down to the slave owner from his fathers.

MR. HOAR'S CONTRARY OPINION.

"To the Constitutional doctrine of the Senator from Connecticut I desire to oppose mine.

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people—Amendment, Article X.

"The sovereignty which can be exercised by the Nation as a unit is only that which is necessary for accomplishing the purposes of the Constitution, and must be either expressly granted therein or necessary or convenient, in the judgment of Congress, to accomplish the purposes expressly declared therein.

"All other sovereignty is reserved to the States or to the people. The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere expressly granted. The power to conquer alien peoples and hold them in subjugation is nowhere implied as necessary for the accomplishment of the purposes declared by the Constitution. It is clearly shown to be one that ought not to be exercised by anybody—one that the framers of the Constitution thought ought not to be exercised by anybody—

"1. Because it is immoral and wicked in itself.

"2. Because it is expressly denied in the Declaration of Independence.

"3. It is affirmed that it is immoral and unfit to be exercised by anybody—in numerous instances by contemporary State Constitutions and the contemporary writers and authorities on public law, who expressed the opinion of the American people in that generation who adopted the Constitution as well as of the men who framed it.

"The power to hold property is implied, whether that property be land or chattels. It exists because—

"1. It is essential to the accomplishment of the purposes of the Constitution. That is undoubtedly as true of the right to acquire and hold property in land as other property.

"2. The power also is clearly affirmed by the letter of the Constitution where it declares, Article IV., Section 3:

"The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State.

"This power to dispose of the territory or other property belonging to the United States, and to make all needful rules and regulations respecting it, and the power implied from that provision, to acquire and hold territory or other property, like other Constitutional powers, is a power to be exercised only for Constitutional purposes. And, Mr. President, you are not now proposing to acquire or own property in the Philippines with dominion as a necessary incident; you are not to own a foot of land there. You propose, now, to acquire dominion and legislative power, and nothing else. Where in the Constitution is the grant of power to exercise sovereignty where you have no property?

"Now, Mr. President, there are Senators here yet hesitating as to what their action may be in the future, who will tell you that they loathe and hate this doctrine that we may buy nations at wholesale; that we may acquire imperial powers or imperial regions by conquest; that we may make vassal States and subject peoples without Constitutional restraint, and against their will, and without any restraint but our own discretion.

"I appeal to those gentlemen whenever and wherever they may be called to act, to answer to themselves as the one great proposition, the greatest question that has ever been or ever will be put to them in their lives, the question, not of a year or of a Congress, not of a generation, not of a century, but a question pertaining rather to the great period of National life, I might almost say to the great eternity of National life, whether—even if that action be permitted or not by the letter of the Constitution—it be not repugnant to its form and spirit. Will they commit themselves in principle and in doctrine to such a policy, and then say that they will consider hereafter the question of how they will act under it?

QUESTIONS FOR MR. PLATT.

"Is it true, my honorable friend from Connecticut, that before constitutions and before legislators all men are created equal? Or is it only true of some of them? Is it true that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights? Or is it only true of some of them? Is it true that among those rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness? Or are these for some of them only? Is it true that governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed? Or is it only from the consent of some of them? Does Connecticut, which voted the other way in 1776 and 1787, vote that way now? Are the thought and the spirit to prevail, and the interpretation we are to give the great document, that which secures liberty to the people of the United States, or to people everywhere where the flag floats? Are you to take the spirit which maketh life, or the letter which killeth, in this hour of great National temptation in one of the greatest actions and greatest eras in all history?

"Abraham Lincoln had some sensible ideas on this matter, as we used to think. We have heard something about the flag in modern times. Abraham Lincoln was invited one day to raise the banner over the old Independence Hall in Philadelphia, on that memorable journey from his home to the National capital. When we think of what followed, the words he uttered there seem prophetic. They rival in grandeur the immortal words at Gettysburg. We are asked what else we can do with the Philippine Islands, unless we are to sacrifice the immortal principles of the Declaration. That answer can be easily and satisfactorily given. But if it could not be given, we know very well what Abraham Lincoln would have said, who declared, on his way to the seat of government, that he would not save the Union itself at the sacrifice of the Declaration of Independence.

"All the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated in and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence. * * * Now, my friends, can this country be saved upon this basis? If it can, I shall consider myself one of the happiest men in the world if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle, it will be truly awful. But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say that I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.

"Then, after adding that he had not expected to say a word, he repeated the consecration of his life, exclaiming:

"I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and, if it be the pleasure of Almighty God, to die by.

"When you raise the flag over the Philippine Islands as an emblem of dominion and acquisition you take it down from Independence Hall.

"Mr. President, Louis Napoleon, at the opening of the session of the French Assembly, March 2, 1854, made this declaration:

"Besides, and I love to proclaim it loudly, the time of conquest is past, never to return, for it is not by extending the boundaries of its territory that a nation is henceforward be honored and powerful, but by placing itself at the head of generous ideas and spreading everywhere the empire of right and justice.

"Napoleon forgot what he had said when he grew a little stronger. He saw his opportunity in Mexico, as our friends think they see ours in the Philippine Islands. But the sure and terrible feet of destiny overtook him in the midst of his pride and power. Our Commissioners come back from Paris, bringing with them the cast-off clothing of this pinchbeck Napoleon, and ask us, who have seen his fate, to discard for them the spotless robes in which our fathers arrayed the beautiful genius of America.

MR. McKINLEY'S OBLIGATION.

"A year ago last December the President of the United States sent a message to Congress. In that message he said:

"I speak not of forcible annexation, because that is not to be thought of, and under our code of morality that would be criminal aggression.

"President McKinley, when he spoke, was not thinking even of honor or of power, inspiring and alluring as are honor and power. He placed himself and placed the American people on the stern, enduring, and perpetual rock of righteousness; that forcible annexation is not to be thought of under our code of morality; that would be criminal aggression. Who shall haul him down? Who shall haul down the code? Who shall haul down the President?

"There are other things found in this Declaration which the Senator from Connecticut wishes I understood as the fathers did, which I commend to his most respectful attention. In enumerating the wrongs inflicted upon this people by George III., the Declaration says that he 'refused to pass laws for the accommodation of large districts of people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.' And now my honorable friend says that the same men who set their hands to that Declaration, and pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor to its support, proceeded twelve years after to establish a Government, on which they conferred the power exercised by George III., to destroy the right of representation in the Legislature, to govern a people without it, and to forever extinguish and trample out that inestimable right, formidable to tyrants only. And not only that, but he is about, as I understand him, to proceed to vote to do it.

"Further, our fathers in their terrible arraignment and indictment of the King for using these sovereign powers, which the Senator now claims belong to and are to be used by the President and Congress of the United States, says that the King had 'made Judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries,' and yet he proposes to make Judges for 12,000,000 people dependent on the will of the President only for their tenure of office, and on the will of Congress alone for the amount and payment of their salaries.

"Further, they said that King George had 'kept among us in times of peace standing armies,' and 'quartered large bodies of armed troops among us without the consent of our Legislatures.' I suppose somewhere in this Capitol men are at work today in devising ways and means for a permanent standing army to be kept in these islands, east and west, without the consent of anybody there.

"They said King George had combined with others to subject us to jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and not acknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for imposing taxes on us without our consent; for depriving us in many cases of the benefits of trial by jury; for altering fundamentally the forms of our Government; for declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

"The Declaration of Independence declares that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of the ends therein stated it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. But the Senator from Connecticut thinks we have the Constitutional right ourselves to institute a new Government for that people, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as shall seem to us most likely to effect our safety and happiness without asking them the slightest voice in the matter.

"And, further, the Senator must think, although he does not say so—I suppose he expects to vote so—that we have the right to turn our cannon, bayonets, and ships of war, and armies upon that people if they attempt to exercise this right, and prevent them from doing it.

"Now, Mr. President, our friends tell us that all this is emotion and rhetoric and sentiment. They tell us that it does not belong to the domain of practical statesmanship or the conduct of the affairs of life; that these are the things we think when we talk, and that we are thinking of quite other things when we act and vote. Well, the doctrines I stand upon are the doctrines of the most practical statesmen, of the most practical generation that ever lived on the face of the earth. These sentiments, wrapped in a few sentences, not equaling in compass the Ten Commandments or the Lord's Prayer, amplifying only a little the Golden Rule itself, have turned out to be a practical force in this world of ours. The Puritans took them for their rule, and in one brief, crowded century they made England, which had been trembling before Spain, whose knees had smote together before Holland, whose monarch had been the pensioner, and whose treasury had been the tributary of France, the greatest power the world had ever seen. It is these that make 'world powers.'

"Our fathers shod their feet with them as with sandals. Borne up by them, they crossed the Atlantic, and with their invincible might builded on its sure foundations this temple that covers the continent and whose portals are upon both the seas. Is there any practical statesmanship, is there any cunning of the politician, is there any struggling for power, is there any seeking for office, or is there any party discipline which has ever wrought in all history such things as these half dozen little sentences have wrought? Are there any statesmen in American history, among the living or among the dead, whom the people love and honor as they do the men who planted their feet on these truths, and who bore witness to them in life and death?

"These doctrines were affirmed in all the State Constitutions of that time, and have been reaffirmed in many State Constitutions since. Every State official takes his oath to support them before he can enter upon the humblest office.

DANGER FOR LABOR.

"The one great lesson which sums up the teachings of American history during our century of Constitutional life is the dignity of labor. It is an unquestionable truth that no tropical colony was ever settled, by men not born in tropical climes, for the purpose of finding work. There was scarcely ever a tropical colony successful at all. There was never a tropical colony successful except under the system of contract labor. That is to be set up, enforced, and administered by the agencies of the Republic of the United States, if we are to succeed in such administration at all.

"Our fathers taught us the priceless value of National credit, and to keep free from the burden of National debt. We have thought until lately that our strength came in a large part from our unsullied and unequaled public credit. If we were compelled in self-defense to enter into a contest with the strongest or richest power on earth our credit would remain unimpaired until our opponent were bankrupt. If in time of war or public danger we were compelled to contract debt, we have supposed that the only policy of dealing with it in time of peace was to pay it.

"But now the Senator from Connecticut seems to contemplate that we shall embark on a permanent system of National expenditure which will put this Nation under an obligation the equivalent of which will be a National debt greater than that of any other nation on the face of the earth. Have you reflected that a permanent increase of our expenditures of one hundred and fifty millions a year—which we cannot avoid, and from which we cannot withdraw—is precisely the same thing as adding to our National debt five thousand million dollars, capitalized at 3 per cent., which is more than the Government is now paying, and that a permanent increase in our expenditures of three hundred millions a year is the same as increasing our National debt ten thousand millions, capitalized at 3 per cent.? I think it can be easily demonstrated that the policies on which we are asked to embark involve a permanent National expenditure much larger than the amount I have named. Our civil list, already so enormous, must be enormously increased. Instead of taking from the people by fair competition, or even by fair selection, men to take their share in self-government, we must have in the future, as they have in England, a trained class whose lives are to be spent not in self-government but in the government of other men.

"At the close of the nineteenth century the American Republic, after its example in abolishing slavery has spread through the world, is asked by the Senator from Connecticut to adopt a doctrine of Constitutional expansion on the principle that it is right to conquer, buy, and subject a whole nation if we happen to deem it for their good—for their good as we conceive it, and not as they conceive it. Mr. President, Abraham Lincoln said, 'No man was ever created good enough to own another.' No nation was ever created good enough to own another.

"No single American workman, no humble American home, will ever be better or happier for the Constitutional doctrine which the Senator from Connecticut proclaims. If it be adopted here not only the workman's wages will be diminished, not only will the burden of taxation be increased, not only, like the peasant of Europe, will he be born with a heavy debt about his neck and will stagger with an armed soldier upon his back, but his dignity will be dishonored and his manhood discrowned by the act of his own Government.

CUBA AS A PRECEDENT.

"The Senator from Connecticut himself acted on a different doctrine within six months. He resolved, 'That the people of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.' I am sure he is now incapable of resorting to the poor subterfuge that the right to be free and independent belongs to them by reason of any special conditions, because they are white men, or because they are Americans, or because they are Christians, and does not appertain to every people the world over. The Senator and those who think with him committed themselves to this doctrine as the right of other people not only to freedom, but to independence, and they went to war for it. Will they attack it now?

"I do not agree, Mr. President, that the lesson of our first hundred years is that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution are a failure, and that America is to begin the twentieth century where Spain began the sixteenth.

"The Monroe doctrine is gone. Every European nation, every European alliance has the right to acquire dominion in this hemisphere when we acquire it in the other. The Senator's doctrine put anywhere in practice will make of our beloved country a cheap-Jack country, raking after the cart for the leavings of Russian tyranny.

"It may be that in some storm and tempest of popular delusion a cloud may for the moment cover the great truths of our Declaration. I have within the compass of my own life encountered such a storm and tempest more than once. In 1850, after the passage of the compromise measure, the great contest for the freedom of the vast territory between the Mississippi and the Pacific seemed hopelessly lost. Senate and people, courts and State Legislatures seemed all bowing in assent to the overthrow of the great principles of the Declaration. But after a few short years the cloud and storm passed by, and the eternal constellation shone out unmoved and unshaken in its glory in the sky.

"I remember when the great political party swept over the North, electing in my own State every member of the Legislature but two, every member of Congress, every member of the State Government, based on the doctrine of denying the application of these truths to citizens of foreign birth. But again the delusion passed by, and the eternal truths shone out. I have seen like movements of popular error and delusion in more recent years. So far God has given me strength to withstand them in my humble fashion. But they were overthrown and brought to naught, not by any human strength, but because the eternal providence of God is on the side of freedom.

"Our fathers dreaded a standing army; but the Senator's doctrine, put in practice anywhere, now or hereafter, renders necessary a standing army, to be reinforced by a powerful navy. Our fathers denounced the subjection of any people whose Judges were appointed or whose salaries were paid by a foreign power; but the Senator's doctrine requires us to send to a foreign people Judges, not of their own selection, appointed and paid by us. The Senator's doctrine, whenever it shall be put in practice, will entail upon us a National debt larger than any now existing on the face of the earth, larger than any ever known in history.

"Our fathers dreaded the National tax gatherer; but the doctrine of the Senator from Connecticut, if it be adopted, is sure to make our National tax gatherer the most familiar visitant to every American home.

"Our fathers respected above all the dignity of labor and rights of human nature. The one thing created by God a little lower than the angels was a man. And they meant to send abroad the American flag, bearing upon its folds, invisible perhaps to the bodily eye, but visible to the spiritual discernment, the legend of the dignity of pure manhood. That legend, that charter, that fundamental truth, is written in the opening sentences of the great Declaration, and now the Senator from Connecticut would repeal them. He would repeal the great charter of our covenant. No longer, as the flag floats over distant seas, shall it bear on its folds to the downtrodden and oppressed among men the glad tidings that there is at least one spot where that beautiful dream is a living reality.

"Mr. President, this spasm of folly and delusion also, in my judgment, will surely pass by. Whether it pass by or no, I thank God I have done my duty, and that I have adhered to the great doctrines of righteousness and freedom which I learned from my fathers, and in whose service my life has been spent."

Mr. Hoar spoke two hours and ten minutes, concluding at 2:30 P. M. Although he read his speech from typewritten sheets, he delivered it with remarkable force, animation, and earnestness. Only once was he interrupted, and then by Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) at whom the speech was specially directed. Mr. Hoar said that within the past few months Mr. Platt had changed his position, as during the Cuban discussion he had supported the proposition that the Cubans are and of right ought to be free and independent. Mr. Platt, interrupting, said: "I think the Senator has misstated my position. I did not vote for that proposition."

In reply, Mr. Hoar inquired if Mr. Platt, while he may not have voted for the proposition, did not actually think the people of Cuba were entitled to be free and independent.

Mr. Platt—The Senator is tempting me into a speech which he would not tolerate if I should deliver it here.

SENATOR PLATT REPLIES.

When Mr. Hoar had concluded, Mr. Platt addressed the Senate. He said:

"I cannot ask the indulgence of the Senate at this time to reply extemporaneously to the carefully prepared argument of the Senator from Massachusetts. I can only say that I have listened to it with great attention and interest. The Senator is a master of language and an adept at the use of sarcasm. He has succeeded in conjuring up a spectre which is really only a spectre. He has spent a large portion of his argument in erecting a man of straw and the remainder of his argument in demolishing that man of straw. He has not answered the argument which I had the honor to make, but has misrepresented what I said."

Mr. Platt maintained that Mr. Hoar had admitted his contention that this country had the right to acquire and govern distant territory, but that he had unfairly presented what he (Mr. Platt) had said about the acquisition and government of such territory. He then read from his own speech a paragraph showing that he had held it to be the duty of this country to provide for acquired territory a most liberal and enlightened system of government—a government in accord with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution.

"Yet," said Mr. Platt, with emphasis and feeling, "he holds me up here as opposed to applying to the people of this acquired territory the principles of legislation in accordance with the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. The United States never has legislated in opposition to the Declaration of Independence and to the Constitution, and it never will.

"I want to say, Mr. President, that an application of the doctrines of the Senator from Massachusetts would have prevented our expansion westward across this Continent to the Pacific Coast. We found here this Continent in the hands of the Indians, who did not want us here, and did not want to be placed under our Government. Notwithstanding that condition, we established our Government here, and now at last we have brought many of the Indians to a state of civilization and citizenship. 'You violated your Declaration of Independence,' says the Indian, 'when you legislated for me.' But who, Mr. President, would turn back the hands of time to meet the requirements of the doctrines of the Senator from Massachusetts?

"It is the spirit of the Declaration of Independence that gives it life. It is perfectly well assured that no attempt will ever be made to legislate for the people of this country or of our acquired territory in contravention of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution. I am one of those who believe, Mr. President, that we shall not ring the doom of this country when we shall place over the inhabitants of our acquired territory legislation which will confer upon them the blessings of peace, happiness, and prosperity."

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) inquired of Mr. Platt whether he would force upon these people our system of Government against their will.

"That question," replied the Connecticut Senator, "is a part of the argument of the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Massachusetts in support of the pending resolution. They hold that we cannot go into an enemy's country, even in time of war, without the consent of the inhabitants of the country. The argument contains within itself its own answer."

After alluding to the late war and the responsibilities entailed by it upon this country, and explaining briefly his own position with respect to the war, Mr. Platt said:

"We propose to proclaim liberty and justice and human rights in the Philippines or wherever else the flag of this country shall be planted. Who will haul those principles down? No, Mr. President, this entire argument of the Senator from Massachusetts is a spectre, conjured up by him in support of his position. I cannot be accused of not loving justice and purity and unselfishness as devoutly as the Senator from Massachusetts loves them. I shall meet the responsibilities that are to arise in connection with this great question in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution, and could never be persuaded to do otherwise."

Mr. Hoar briefly replied to the statement of Mr. Platt, reiterating and elucidating some of the points of his own speech which he conceived Mr. Platt had misunderstood.

Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio,) gave notice that he would address the Senate at the conclusion of the morning business Wednesday on the subject of the extension of American territory, and Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) gave a similar notice for Friday.

ANTI-IMPERIALISTS ENCOURAGED.

Modification or Rejection of the Treaty Reported Probable.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League to-day received an encouraging report of Secretary Erving Winslow's mission at Washington.

He declared that the modification or rejection of the peace treaty was probable, and that, failing this, enough Senators of both parties had given him assurance that they would delay action by Constitutional means for the present session to insure the treaty going over to the next Congress, when the rising tide of opposition in the country will make itself felt.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Senator Caffery Concludes His Speech in Opposition—No Time for a Vote Fixed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Nicaragua Canal bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) continued his speech in opposition to it. Mr. Caffery, in reply to Mr. Chilton, (Dem., Tex.,) said that he did not want an isthmian canal constructed jointly by the United States and Great Britain, but that he believed the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to be in as complete force now as when it was first negotiated.

Messrs. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) and Chilton engaged in a general discussion of the binding power of treaties in general. Mr. Chilton called attention to the fact that Great Britain had distinctly declined to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Under the amendment offered by Mr. Caffery, the abrogation of the treaty was necessary, he said, and if Great Britain should persist in her refusal he would like to know how the canal was to be constructed. Mr. Caffery waived answer to this inquiry, and continued his discussion of the terms of the treaty itself.

At the conclusion of Mr. Caffery's speech, Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) who is in charge of the bill, made an effort to fix the time for beginning to vote upon the measure and pending amendments. He suggested that the time be 3 P. M. on the 11th instant, but Mr. Caffery objected. Mr. Morgan then gave notice that to-morrow, if no arrangement could be made for a vote, he would ask the friends of the measure to stand with him until it was passed.

Mr. Teller, (Sil., Col.,) suggested that he would like to know how the money for the construction of the canal was to be raised, and Mr. Morgan said he would answer the question before a vote upon the measure was taken.

INTERNAL REVENUE FIGURES.

Indications that the Receipts This Year Will Be About $275,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue shows that during November, 1898, the receipts amounted to $22,404,405, against $13,959,296 for November, 1897. The receipts from the several sources of revenue, with the increase in each case, as compared with November, 1897, are given as follows: Spirits, $9,838,461; increase, $886,481. Tobacco, $4,337,018; increase, $1,487,020. Fermented liquors, $4,814,022; increase, $2,564,960. Oleomargarine, $193,770; increase, $42,423. Miscellaneous, $3,465,941; increase, $3,429,031. Special taxes, $55,190.

For the five months of the fiscal year the receipts aggregated $161,129,583, an increase as compared with the same period in 1897 of $44,341,118.

At this rate of increase the receipts from all internal revenue sources during the present fiscal year will aggregate about $275,000,000.

BEGGARS THE WORLD'S MARKET.

American Manufacturers Warned Against Wholesale Price Slashing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—American manufacturers who are reaching out for foreign trade are making a serious mistake, in the opinion of United States Consul Halstead at Birmingham, in cutting prices unnecessarily. He cites the case of American nuts and bolts, which he says are quoted in England at from £2 to £4 below the cost of the British articles, although fully equal to the latter in quality. He says that it might be reasonable to underbid the British manufacturer 5s., or even 10s., but asks why we should beggar the markets of the world by slashing prices in this way.

The Consul argues that if ever a trade trust was right, it would seem to be legitimate to form one now in the bolt and nut business of the United States in order to handle and protect the export trade.

NEW LAWS FOR ALASKA.

High Liquor License Amendment Fixes the Tax at $1,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Gov. Brady of Alaska was before the House Committee on Revision of Laws to-day in reference to the liquor restriction feature of the new code of laws for Alaska. He strongly approves the course of the committee in substituting high license for prohibition, and says the prohibition law cannot be enforced.

The committee finally perfected its high license amendment, placing the tax at $1,000, and adding a "local option" provision, by which an applicant for saloon license must first secure the written assent of a majority of all adult white citizens living within a radius of two miles.

Gov. Brady also will appear before the Territories Committee relative to the pending legislation for the general government of the Territory. He approves the plan suggested by the citizens of Juneau for such changes in the measure as it passed the Senate as will give the President larger appointive powers, and also for the establishment of a Justice of the Peace system for the widely scattered and sparsely settled stretches of country.

The House this afternoon resumed consideration of the new code for Alaska. The lawyers of the House scrutinized each section closely, and there were many amendments, though none of general importance. About 70 additional pages were covered, leaving 100 pages still undisposed of.

MEAT IS SCARCE IN GERMANY.

The Restrictions on American Pork Are Beginning to React.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The restrictions imposed by Germany upon the importation of meat are producing the results which might be expected, says Consul Abert at Brunswick. There is a loud outcry from all parts of the country about the high prices and scarcity of meat. The Consul quotes from a German newspaper to show that since the interdiction of swine the use of meat among the workmen has diminished one-third. Whenever a piece of meat comes on the average family table it is so small that it only suffices for the satisfaction of the man.

The present conditions, it is predicted, will work an injury to the capacity for labor and the power of endurance of the growing generation. The Consul quotes from petitions of the German butchers to show the extent of the demand for an abatement of the meat exclusion laws, and then says:

"It is apparent from these extracts that the population in Germany is increasing more rapidly than the means of subsistence. In regard to the supply of meat, there can be no question. Germany cannot supply the demand. In my opinion Germany is rapidly reaching the position held by England before the abolition of the corn laws. Under the influence of a protective tariff industrial energy and enterprise has increased immensely. Germany now rivals the United States and England in manufactures, but, unlike the United States, it has not the provisions and breadstuffs for its home consumption with a surplus for other nations."

MR. KECK NOT A SMUGGLER.

United States Supreme Court Reverses the Lower Court's Verdict.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The United States Supreme Court, through Justice White, to-day rendered an opinion in the case of Herman Keck, charged with smuggling diamonds into the United States, holding that he was not guilty as charged, and thus reversing the verdict of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

This case involved the construction of the meaning of the word smuggling and of Paragraph 467 of the Wilson Tariff act, under which it was claimed that it was intended to make diamonds free because a semicolon follows the word diamonds in this paragraph. The Court held on this latter point that it was merely an error of punctuation, and that diamonds were dutiable under Paragraph 398 of the Wilson act, imposing a duty on precious stones generally.

The Court gave its principal attention to the charge of smuggling, holding that it was not applicable because the goods in question were not landed, and that, therefore, the act was not completed.

In passing upon the charge of smuggling, Justice White said that the common law meaning of the word still attached to it since its incorporation into the statutes of the United States, and that the definition of the word under the common law embraced the taking of goods through the lines of the Custom House. He concluded that in this instance the attempt at smuggling was not completed, and said it was clear that an act could not be criminal if something essential remains to render it complete. Four of the members of the court, Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Brewer, and Brown, dissented, and Justice Brown delivered a minority opinion.

Venezuela Commission Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Justice Brewer will sail from New York next Wednesday for Paris to attend the meeting of the Venezuelan

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THE POISONER AND THE "PULL."

The story that the police are hampered and held back in their search for the poisoner of Mrs. ADAMS by political influence is a little too wild for belief. We can imagine a hunted murderer appealing for protection to a powerful politician, but it is well nigh inconceivable that any man in politics, high or low, would have the criminal hardihood to use his influence to shield a poisoner.

The Penal Code has something to say about that. We quote Section 30:

"A person who after the commission of a felony, harbors, conceals, or aids the offender, with the intent that he may avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction, or punishment, having knowledge or reasonable ground to believe that such offender is liable to arrest, has been arrested, is indicted, or convicted, or has committed a felony, is an accessory to the felony."

Whatever might be the tie that bound the politician to the poisoner, or however much the former might dread personal exposure and disgrace as an incident of the trial and conviction of the latter, he would not, if he had his senses about him, become an accessory to a murder by attempting to throw the detectives off the scent or by paralyzing their energies through his "pull" at headquarters. No man would run that terrible risk if he realized the full consequences of his interference with the law.

Nevertheless, the story has been repeated until it is coming to be believed. It is repeated with greater positiveness and with new detail and circumstance every day. Names are beginning to be mentioned; and the curious balking and bungling of the police lends some probability to the tale. They have numerous clues—more than most murder cases supply—yet they appear either to have passed by the felon or not to have come upon his track.

It is extremely unlikely that this mystery will long remain unraveled. A very dastardly murder has been committed; perhaps more than one. Society demands that the hideous story shall have its fit ending in the electric chair. Any person who attempts to cheat justice of its due will most likely fail, and the consequences to himself, if he be detected, will be of most exemplary unpleasantness.

The Police Department, we presume, will by their vigilance and energy in the pursuit of this murderer supply the best possible refutation of the damaging story about the politician and his "pull" in the department.

THE SUGAR ISLANDS.

Mr. PHIL ROBINSON'S paper in the current number of Harper's Weekly on "The Sale of Jamaica to the United States" strongly confirms a number of suggestions which THE NEW YORK TIMES has made upon the same subject. It is true that the title of Mr. ROBINSON'S article does not exactly indicate the position that this journal has been tentatively taking upon the subject. Mr. ROBINSON shows that there is no patriotic or commercial or "imperialistic" obstacle to the transfer of Jamaica to the United States at a fair price. What this journal has been trying to show is that all the sugar-growing islands in American waters could be made to pay, and pay handsomely, if they were only in American hands, without violating any traditions of American commercial legislation. It is quite established that in British hands they cannot be made to pay without violating the traditions of British commercial legislation. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the only British statesman who has been bold enough to propose that these should be violated for that purpose, and the reception which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S proposition has met in Great Britain is distinctly not encouraging. That proposition was in effect that the bounties offered by the countries of Continental Europe, and particularly by Germany, upon the export of beet sugar should be "countervailed" by the establishment of differential duties upon the import of sugar to Great Britain, sufficient to cover the difference between the cost of production of British cane sugar and the cost of production of German beet sugar stimulated by the bounty upon exports.

We are not at all arguing that in the British islands free trade has become a fetich, which seems to be Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S opinion. Neither are we arguing that it is more desirable that the people of the British West Indian sugar-growing islands should be supported by charity, which is the alternative proposition, until they can betake themselves to other industries than that for which their islands are so evidently marked out by nature, than that they should be encouraged by "differentials" to pursue the staple industry which made them such a source of wealth before the inferiority in the natural resources of Continental Europe to those of the West Indies was countervailed by a bounty on the raising of European sugar which originated with NAPOLEON. All that we are doing is to point out that if the West Indies were brought within our "ring fence" they would be as prosperous as they were a hundred years ago, before bounties on the production of beet sugar began to be heard of, and when the great fortunes reaped by the owners of the great plantations were merely the surplus of the productiveness of a busy and thriving population.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN proposed to secure the British market for British-grown sugars. The British sugar market is no doubt very well worth having. Perhaps the sugar market of the United Kingdom may be half as well worth having as the sugar market of the United States, though that estimate is very conservative on this side and very liberal on that. At the same, it is evident that if the United States should make a differential duty of a fraction of a cent a pound in favor of cane sugar over bounty-fed beet sugar it would secure the prosperity of all the sugar-growing islands of the West Indies, and if it should make another differential, assuming, of course, that Dingleyism is to be continued, of another fraction of a cent in favor of American cane-grown sugar over foreign, it would not only secure the prosperity of the Spanish Antilles, which it has taken over, but it would insure that there should be an irresistible movement in every sugar-growing island of the West Indies, British, French, Dutch, and Danish, as well as Spanish, in favor of annexation to the United States.

How many readers of this journal, we wonder, not themselves engaged in the sugar trade, are aware that in 1897 this country paid more than $33,000,000 for beet sugar grown in Europe, over $27,000,000 of it for bounty-stimulated beet sugar grown in Germany? During that year we paid some $20,000,000 for cane sugar grown in the West Indies without the stimulus of a bounty, and all the West Indies were reduced to a fraction of their possible production. Of course Cuba was in the worst plight of all, but there was not one of the sugar islands in which distress and discontent did not prevail. Now suppose that by a very slight but still sufficient differential we divert the $33,000,000 we have been paying for European beet-root sugar to West Indian cane sugar, of which the production has been very much discouraged and diminished by the bounty-fed competition, but which is still, as we see, able to hold its own without encouragement to the extent of supplying two-fifths of our demand for imported sugar on the Atlantic side.

The Pacific side we purposely leave out of the comparison. Hawaiian sugar was already free under treaty, and annexation can thus give no stimulus to its production. But our demand was so great that in 1897 we imported some $13,000,000 of duty-paying sugar from the Dutch East Indies and about $1,200,000 worth from the Philippine Islands.

What the potential productiveness of the Philippine Islands in respect to sugar may be we do not know until we have seen their resources developed under a "stable Government." We do know that sugar is the most important export crop of the islands, taking precedence of hemp and tobacco, and that at last accounts the value of the sugar exported was $8,000,000. We certainly know also that the Philippines offer us an available equivalent to be offered, in case of need, to the present owners of the West Indies. The Philippines are our white elephant, which has cost us, by way of preliminary, twenty millions. The West Indies are the white elephants of Great Britain, France, Holland, and Denmark, respectively. They "join us," comparatively speaking. At least they belong to us geographically, and our difficulty in managing them would be slight compared with the difficulty in the way of our managing the remote Philippines. It seems to be clear that by one line in the tariff schedules, giving their sugar a slight preference in our market, sufficient to "countervail" the European export bounty, we can make them all pay handsomely, whereas their respective present owners are at a loss to make them pay operating expenses. On the other hand, the British and the Dutch at least have shown that they can make East Indian possessions peaceable and prosperous. If "protectionism" had ever a redeeming feature, it would appear to emerge in this opportunity to make a number of abandoned and desperate and ruined possessions, ruined, be it noted, by the operation of protection itself on the part of other countries, to revive and prosper. There seem to be here the elements of an exchange of white elephants that might commend itself to all candid and commercial minds.

TIMID SPOILSMEN.

There is a certain number of members of the House of Representatives who, whenever the question of the spoils system comes up, lose their common sense. They believe in the spoils system and long to profit by it. Some of them have profited by it to a degree not creditable to this Administration. They hate the merit system and would most gladly break it down, not that they do not know its excellent effect on the service, but because it keeps them from using the offices and the pay of the offices for their own benefit. If these men were sincere and plucky, they would vote, whenever they got a chance, to repeal the law by which the merit system is established, and they would vote always against the appropriation by which the law is kept in force. That would be consistent and intelligible.

But they do not do this. Take, for instance, their conduct in an incident closed yesterday. When the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill came up in Committee of the Whole, one of these gentlemen moved to strike out the appropriation for the Civil Service Commission and thus strangle the law. The vote was taken by count and not by roll call, and 67 members voted to strike out while only 61 voted to retain the appropriation. But when the Committee of the Whole reported its action to the House, Mr. MOODY (Rep.) of Massachusetts demanded the yeas and nays on this amendment, and the appropriation was restored by a vote of 119 to 95. The House was more full, it is true, but the proportion of the foes to the friends of the merit system was, on the record, much less.

The explanation is simple. Members who are ready to vote against the merit system in the obscurity of a crowd are not willing to put their names on the records of the House as its enemies. Any one can see that this is cowardly. But what puzzles us is that these men do not see the folly of "making faces" at the merit system when they know that they dare not stand up openly and fight it. Meanwhile all reasonable persons may congratulate themselves that the system is so strong in public esteem as to reduce its enemies to these ludicrous tactics.

16 TO 1 OR NOTHING.

Senator JAMES K. JONES, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, is an apostate and backslider. He publicly casts doubt on the infallibility and sacred permanence of the 16 to 1 ratio between silver and gold.

"There may be some modification as to the ratio," he says, "but the Democratic Party is loyal to the free-silver cause."

This is treason, and calls for the loud ringing of the alarm bell. It did not so much matter when Judge O'CONNELL suggested that the party might adopt a new ratio for the campaign of 1900. The Judge has been counted a pillar of the faith, but he speaks with the authority of no office. Chairman JONES is the official head of the party. When he talks of a new ratio the covenant is juggled with by the keeper of the ark.

BRYAN knows his business and his following better than JONES. He says the free-silver party will stick to the ratio of 16 to 1. He is right, of course. Abandon that ratio, alter it by so much as the fraction of a grain, and the free-silver cause is gone, engulfed, and lost forever. They must stick to their shibboleth or perish in the last ditch, as did the Ephraimites.

If in the attempt to fix a new ratio the silver men should depart from 16 to 1 there would be no logical or possible stopping place short of the actual market ratio between the two metals, now something over 30 to 1. Any other ratio, being purely arbitrary, would command no general support, and its adoption would be opposed by the proposers of all other ratios, and all sorts of ratios from 16 to 1 down would be proposed. No convention or council would ever be able to agree on any except one of two ratios—the present ratio of 16 to 1 and the actual market ratio of over 30 to 1.

But the market ratio of 30 to 1, being variable from day to day, following the fluctuations of the market, would never do, since its adoption would commit the silver party to the gold standard. When silver is measured in gold it is no longer a standard money metal. It becomes a mere commodity. That is unthinkable for silver men.

But the acute mind of BRYAN doubtless perceives the deeper reason. Silver money current at the market value ratio would be as good as gold, would cost as much to get as gold, and would pay no more debts than its ratio equivalent in gold. It would then possess not the slightest interest to a Kansas or Nebraska Populist desirous of cheating his creditor. The market value ratio is an honest ratio. That kills it dead.

THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

The bill for raising, organizing, and maintaining a volunteer army introduced into the Senate last week by Mr. FRYE is noteworthy and creditable upon several accounts. In the first place, it starts from the recognition that such a volunteer army as we obtained in the course of the war with Spain is not to be depended upon in case of serious trouble. That is a fact known to every person who took part in the war, and to every careful observer of it. But it seems that there are still members of Congress who deny it. We have not yet seen any apology upon the part of Mr. LEWIS of Washington or of Mr. KNOWLES of South Dakota for the outrageous insults which they heaped upon the regular army before the outbreak of the war in which it alone saved the country from defeat and shame. It seems that it even requires some courage for a member of Congress to tell the truth about the comparative merits of the volunteers, who are voters and take part in politics, and the regulars, who are not politicians, or to found a project of law upon an acknowledgment of their comparative merits. Senator FRYE should have credit for showing this courage.

In the second place, the bill is the only military measure before Congress which proposes to enforce a standard of competency for volunteer officers. The bill recognizes that the trouble with the volunteers is mainly, we may almost say altogether, a lack of competent officers. It provides that no person shall be appointed on the staff of the volunteer army unless he shall have served for three years as an officer of the army or of the militia, and, unless a regular, shall have received the favorable report of an examining board having a majority of regular officers. A similar requirement is made concerning the Adjutants General of the different States. Promotions in the line are to be by seniority in the arm or organization, and original appointments to be favorably reported upon by an examining board, containing at least one regular officer. Schools are to be established for the instruction of volunteer officers, and volunteer officers may be attached, for instruction, to regular regiments. Every volunteer organization shall be annually inspected by a regular officer, and an unfavorable report from him shall cause the officer affected by it to be ordered before an examining board, and should this report also be unfavorable he shall be put on probation or dismissed. When war exists or is imminent all volunteer officers shall be examined by a board of officers, and an unfavorable report, when approved by the President, shall bring about the dismissal of the inculpated officer.

All this, it will be agreed by all competent judges, is excellent. The honest enforcement of these provisions will secure the substitution of merit for favor, or "pull," in the officering of the volunteer army. But everything depends upon the honest enforcement. Very few officers of the army, and we should suppose not many members of Congress, can have any confidence in the administration of a system intended to do away with favoritism at the hands of the present Secretary of War and the present chiefs of the staff departments in Washington.

THE DISINFECTION OF HAVANA.

The publication of what Col. WARING completed of the text of his report leaves no doubt of our duty in respect to the sanitation of Havana. Our duty is also, as the report points out, our interest. We should almost have been as well entitled to interfere to expel Spanish misgovernment from Cuba in order to prevent Spain from keeping up a chronic menace, occasionally fulfilled, of the epidemic of a filth disease as we were in interfering to prevent her from starving the Cubans to death. Col. WARING'S estimate of the cost in mere money of a single epidemic of yellow fever in the United States at $100,000,000 does not seem extravagant. And this chronic danger he considered that we could remove absolutely and permanently by an expenditure of $10,000,000, including a complete system of paving as well as of sewerage. For this sum we can clean Havana, and provide the means for keeping it clean, convert it from a pesthole into a place not only habitable for its own immune population, but safe for strangers to visit, for business or for pleasure, at all seasons of the year.

Nobody will dispute that our duty and our interest urge us to make this expenditure, or an expenditure even greater. The only question is as to the mode of doing it. An advance out of the Treasury of the United States, without expectation of repayment, would be justifiable if it were necessary. Undoubtedly the advance must be made in the first instance if Havana is to be disinfected. For the work is urgent and must be done all at once, and the local resources are not yet available. Nobody knows what the proposed Cuban tariff will yield. But there can be no question that the cost of disinfecting a seaport ought to be a first lien upon the commerce of that port. Considering what the customs receipts were, before misgovernment had provoked rebellion, it seems likely that with the increasing prosperity which would come of honest and intelligent administration, the customs receipts of Havana may be made to pay interest on the advance if not ultimately to extinguish the principal. At any rate, both for our safety and for our credit, Havana must be purged.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Time and the Hour, a queer little Boston weekly that rarely indeed mitigates the dark mystery of its existence by printing anything except pathetic lamentations over the Nature of Things and the Course of Events, has made its current number really notable by allowing a contributor to offer a suggestion that is worth consideration outside of Boston as well as in it. The suggestion has to do with the business man's luncheon, and, for a wonder, not with the composition thereof—a topic long since worn thin—but with the annoyances and losses that result from making this meal a movable feast. "We do business," says the complainant, "from 9 until 4 or 5, and take an hour's absence for lunch—nobody knows when. There is the rub. A friend who has to visit his customers in their own offices asserts that among his clients the luncheon hour varies from 11 until 3! It is impossible to remember the habits of a large number of persons, and sometimes, when luck is against him, he begins before noon and successively finds almost everybody 'out at luncheon' until the end of his day, striking in just too late to catch his customer at one place after another." Now here is a grievance not less common than needless. Everybody who ever goes "down town" has had experiences like those described, and therefore can feel the desirability of a reform; while it is evident that only a little concerted action is required to bring the reform about. Time and the Hour fears that if all business men lunched at the same hour, restaurants would be unduly crowded, and there is something in the objection, but that difficulty is one that would soon settle itself, just as do all difficulties that bring into action the law of demand and supply.

—What with six-day walking and bicycle matches, the exhibitions of professional fasters, pseudo-religious dramas, prize-fights, and other things too numerous to mention that appeal to folly or depravity, New York has been forced to see or to resent so many unpleasant spectacles that it has become somewhat dangerously tolerant of the morbid, the brutal, and the blasphemous. It is to be hoped, however, that the attempt now making here to exploit the parrot-learned phrases of an unfortunate colored baby will excite the disgust and anger of the public to such an extent that the poor child's parents will at least be forced immediately to seek other fields of operation. Judging from the performance given in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church on Sunday, little LAWRENCE DENNIS does not possess even the painful interest which precocity occasionally gives. His so-called preaching and praying consisted only in the iteration of a few sentences and exclamations such as any boy of his age would pick up in a short course of camp meetings and "revivals." His glib utterances, now incoherent, now insolent, now merely childish, might create astonishment in audiences utterly ignorant and grossly superstitious, but in New York they can only make the unthinking laugh and the judicious mourn. The mother's attitude, too, is so frankly mercenary, and her regret at the absence of arrangements that would have facilitated the taking up of a collection was so openly expressed that the religious element was entirely lacking in the display, and the leniency which true piety, even when crude and misdirected, can always claim and almost always receive, is not deserved in this case. If the child's parents are without compunction in such a matter, the pastor of the church can confidently be expected to display at once an appreciation of the proprieties and prevent a repetition of scenes that made his race and his congregation ridiculous.

—Later and more explicit information from Chicago reveals that there really is a man out there who not only asserts, but will try to prove in court, that he, and not EDMOND ROSTAND, is entitled to such credit—and profits—as may accrue from the performances of "Cyrano de Bergerac." The man is SAMUEL EBERLY GROSS, a real estate dealer, who arrived at the years called "of discretion" a good while ago, but not so long ago as to be considered beyond them by his business associates. It seems that in 1896 Mr. GROSS caused to be printed and privately circulated a play of his own construction, entitled "The Merchant Prince of Cornville." He says that he sent it, among others, to RICHARD MANSFIELD. The play contained a character with an abnormally big nose. It also contained a balcony scene in which a stupid lover is prompted by a wiser and readier friend. On this as basis Mr. GROSS has built his charge of plagiarism, and he has formally asked the United States court to enjoin the further production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" in this country until satisfactory arrangements can be made in regard to the royalties. How "The Merchant Prince of Cornville" reached M. ROSTAND in time for him to write and present "Cyrano de Bergerac" in 1897 Mr. GROSS does not pretend to explain. His fellow-citizens—those of them who are in the newspaper line, at any rate—do not treat his claim with the seriousness that might be expected. In fact, they indulge in open derision of it, which, considering that Chicago has asserted priority whenever it has had the slightest excuse for doing so, makes us suspect that M. ROSTAND'S reputation for originality is safe for the present. Let's see—wasn't it a Denver man who charged DU MAURIER with having stolen "Trilby"? Mr. GROSS, by taking his accusation into court, is probably trying to emulate that courageous person's achievement.

—A London paper calmly asserts that the United States might properly, and therefore ought to, interest itself in the case of Major SAN MARTIN, the officer who surrendered the town of Ponce without striking a blow in its defense, and who in consequence has been condemned by the Spanish military authorities to life imprisonment at Ceuta. The London paper is well-intentioned, no doubt, but isn't its advice somewhat in the line of the "do something" which folks not at all eager to act themselves are so fond of aiming vaguely at the world in general? From the American point of view, as from the English, this Major's punishment is cruelly excessive, if not altogether undeserved. His situation at Ponce was hopeless, and all that resistance could have accomplished was the slaughter of a few American troops and a good many Spaniards, and the more or less complete destruction of the town. The uselessness of such a course for any practical purpose is more than obvious. But the Spanish standpoint is different, and utility is not among the objects commanded from it. Unfortunately for Major SAN MARTIN, he was responsible to Spain and not to the United States or England. He undoubtedly violated a war regulation which he had sworn to observe, and—he goes to Ceuta, which is not an abode which anybody in search of health or pleasure would be likely to select. Is it probable that a request for leniency, coming from us, would be heeded? Would we be justified in demanding his pardon?

NUGGETS.

Jealous Girl.

"Is she really so jealous about him?"
"She won't even allow him to sing 'Annie Laurie.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Refreshing.

"Dickie, what did your mamma say when she saw us coming along the walk?"
"She said, 'Well, well, who on earth has your father picked up now?'"—Atchison Globe.

Consternation in the Department.

"I don't know what to think of that new Government clerk."
"What's peculiar about her?"
"She tries to earn her salary."—Chicago Tribune.

THE SONG OF THE SAW.

Holman F. Day in Lewiston Journal.

The song is the shriek of the strong that are slain,
—The monarchs that people the woodlands of Maine;
'Tis the cry of a merciless war,
And it echoes by river, by lake, and by stream,
Wherever saws scream or the bright axes gleam,
—'Tis keyed to the sibilant rush of the stream,
And the song is the song of the saw.

Come stand in the gloom of this clamorous room,
Where giants groan past us a-drip from the boom,
Borne here from the calm of the forest and hill,
—Aghast at the thunderous roar of the mill,
At rumble of pulley and grumble of shaft
And the tumult and din of the sawyer's rude craft.

Stand here in the ebb of the riotous blast,
As the saw's mighty carriage goes thundering past,
One man at the lever and one at the dog,
The slaughter is bloodless and senseless the log,
Yet the anguish of death and the torment of hell
Are quivering there in the long, awful yell,
That shrills above tumult of gearing and wheel
As the carriage roars down and the timber meets steel.

Scream! And a board is laid bare for a home,
Shriek! And a timber for mansion and dome,
For the walls of a palace, or toil's homely use
Is reft from the flanks of the prostrate King Spruce,
And thus in the clamor of pulley and wheel,
In the plaint of the wood and the slash of the steel,
Is wrought the undoing of Maine's sturdy lords
—The martyrs that Nature yields up to our swords.

The song is the knell of these strong that are slain,
The monarchs that people the woodlands of Maine,
And the Fury that whirls by mechanical law
With rioting teeth and insatiable maw,
Is the saw;
And this is the song of the saw.

EX-SENATOR EDMUNDS ON IMPERIALISM.

From The World.

To the Editor of The World:

I state what (with all respect to others) appear to me to be the present chief aspects of the Philippine question.

There are certain truths about the archipelago that neither the zeal of religion nor philosophy nor sentiment nor policy can escape. Some of these are:

1. These 1,200 islands, more or less, are in the heart of the tropics and occupy a region of seas nearly 1,000 miles long north and south and about 300 miles wide. They are about 7,000 miles distant from our Pacific Coast and are about 14,000 miles distant from our Atlantic Coast via the Suez Canal, controlled by a foreign power. Only a few of the islands are large enough to play any important part in the problem. These are Luzon, Camarines, Mindoro, Samar, Leyte, Panay, Mindanao, and Palawan. The latest encyclopaedias estimate the area at about 114,000 square miles and the population at 7,000,000.

2. They have all the climatic evils and diseases of tropical countries and are frequently afflicted by violent hurricanes and earthquakes. They are, as all human experience has proved, absolutely incapable of being colonized and built up into communities of Americans or of any of the people of cool climates.

3. They are already inhabited, as already stated, by about 7,000,000 of people—being more than sixty to the square mile of the whole area of all the islands. The population, therefore, is already denser than that of the State of Michigan. The population is composed of Spaniards, other Europeans, English, and Americans, half-castes, Chinese, Malays, Japanese, and aboriginal natives. Of the total of all this conglomerate of races the Europeans and Americans compose less than 2 per cent. after more than 200 years of European occupation, and very few of these were born there. Even in Manila, the capital, 67 per cent. of the inhabitants are Malays, 30 per cent. are Chinese and half-breeds, Spaniards; Spanish half-breeds and creoles, 3 per cent. only, and of other white men only a trace, and of white women substantially none.

4. The five or six islands of the group of any considerable size are already fully populated by the races and mixtures above mentioned.

5. They are people who never have been and never can be in need of or the consumers of American productions to any appreciable extent.

6. The islands are very fertile, and produce principally the fibre known as Manila hemp, coarse tobacco, coffee, sugar, and tropical fruits; and they have extensive forests of tropical woods analogous to those of the vast forests of Central and South America.

7. These resources comprise the only value of the islands except that of furnishing a location for fortresses and naval stations for a nation ambitious to become the political and military mistress of the world. A new Alexander or Napoleon, if he possessed inexhaustible resources of men and money, might wish for them for this purpose.

8. The sincerely professed and sole purpose of the war was to make Cuba a free and independent State. Admiral Dewey did not go to Manila for purposes of conquest at all. He went there with his gallant little fleet to capture or destroy, if he could, the Spanish fleet. He did it in a way that astonished the naval powers of the world. But he only acquired military control of the bay and City of Manila and its environments. Nearly all beyond that was in possession of an organized rebellion against Spain.

9. At that time, and long before, an active and powerful rebellion was in progress in the islands, and so far as present information goes it now holds sway over a large part of Luzon and quite or nearly the whole of Panay and of other large districts of these principal islands. It appears to be true that the rebels co-operated with our forces in the overthrow of the Spanish rule at Manila under the impression that our operations at Manila were not to help Spain to put down the rebellion and then take possession for ourselves, but were only to cripple the Spanish power as an incident of war in bringing Spain to renounce its control of Cuba, which Congress had said in its declaration in respect to Cuba was its sole purpose.

10. That the people of the islands who were carrying on the rebellion in order to be free and independent do not desire to be annexed and to become a territorial dependency of the United States of any kind, and that they intend to resist annexation appears to be indisputable.

What I have said so far will not, I take it, be disputed by any intelligent person. What, then, in the present state of affairs is to be done?

Are we to make war upon the people of the Philippines as Spain was doing, in order to subject them to our dominion?

This apparently we must do to make them a people (whether citizens, subjects, or slaves) of the United States.

To justify this "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" should compel our Government to state definitely the grounds upon which we make the attempt. We have assured the nations of the globe in the most solemn manner possible that we made war not for conquest or extended dominion, but solely to set the people of Cuba free—of whom Congress declared that "they were and of right ought to be free and independent."

At that very time the Philippine rebellion was stronger and better organized than that of Cuba. Recent events have proved that the Philippine rebels are as capable of self-government as the people of Cuba. When the United States aided in the attainment and recognized the independence of the Spanish provinces of Central and South America, our Government did not set itself up to be final judges of whether or not they were capable of self-government, although it was perfectly well-known that self-government by the people of those provinces could not be such and never could be such as the races and inhabitants of temperate zones could establish and maintain.

To force our dominion, then, upon the people of the Philippines would be in opposition to the ever-living principles on which our own Nation was founded, and under which it has in a little more than a century grown so great in an ever-increasing native and homogeneous people, established in a temperate zone of the earth, and capable from this cause of continuous development in industry, increase of knowledge, in social order, justice, and morality. If we now proceed to conquer, (as probably we can at last, although Spain has failed to do it after more than a century of effort,) what shall we say to them is the motive of our conduct?

How are we to explain it to the world, having "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," as Jefferson and our fathers thought necessary in our Declaration of Independence?

Can we be justified in forcing by the sword our particular and excellent ideas of Government, morality, and religion upon these people, as Mohammed did in his religious wars, and as Spain did in her early operations on this continent?

How will such of our "Bishops, priests, and deacons" and religious newspapers as have appeared to favor the scheme find authority in the greatest and best of all books that have ever been given to mankind—the New Testament—for this new enterprise now proposed for our Republic?

All the people of these islands who were the subjects of Spain will become citizens of the United States by the mere act of cession unless the treaty of cession should provide that those who wished could remain subjects of Spain and aliens as to the United States. This has been a necessary rule of international law for hundreds of years, and the rule is founded upon the obvious fact that the people of every country or of any part of it must owe allegiance to and be subject to the Government of some sovereign power, be it a tribe, or Emperor, or King, or republic, and must, unless they are slaves or serfs, have the rights of such.

But a republic can have no subjects. Its people must be either citizens, slaves, or aliens.

If aliens they are the subjects or citizens of some other power which is bound to protect them. The transfer, therefore, of the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines to the United States makes all her subjects at once citizens of the United States.

If citizens or the United States, they have all the rights that belong to other citizens in the Territories, whether on the mainland or on islands of the sea. Neither geography nor distance has anything to do with it.

The Constitution of the United States provides for the government of Territories as well as for government within the States. In the States the autonomy is fixed in respect of all the three departments of the Government—legislative, executive, and judicial. In the Territories Congress is left free to regulate, subject to the Constitution, the means of government according to its discretion. But fundamental and other private rights are, and always have been, as secure under and by force of the same Constitution in the Territories as in the States. The Constitution secures both, only by different methods of exertion. Congress may invest the political government of a Territory in a single person if it chooses, and confide the judicial power to a single Judge if it likes, but it cannot authorize the political Governor to make a law that injuriously affects personal rights differently from such laws as Congress may rightfully make for the citizens of a State.

It cannot authorize a Territorial Judge to condemn a man unheard or to deal with his person or property otherwise than by that due process of law which the Constitution secures to all the people who owe allegiance to the United States or are within its sovereign power. It cannot say that no citizen residing in a State shall migrate to a Territory, or that a citizen or some particular class of citizens residing in a Territory shall not migrate to a State. In short, the Constitution does operate and have full force in our Territories in the respects that affect the personal and civil rights of all.

This fundamental principle (self-evident on our republican theory of government) has been constantly recognized and acted upon by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Congress, therefore, cannot lawfully prevent the migration of any citizen residing in the Philippines (and every Spanish subject therein becomes one by force of the treaty) to our States any more than it can lawfully prevent the migration of citizens of the States to the Philippines. It is not well, then, to shut our eyes to dangers of this character that attend such acquisition of territories fully populated by such peoples as those of the Philippines are known to be.

There are other considerations, both humane and financial, that cannot be ignored. If the people of the Philippines, both civilized and savage, must be subdued to our Christian Government by force of arms, how many American lives and how much American treasure ought to be sacrificed to that end?

Rapidly developing events seem to show that a military force of at least 50,000 men must be kept up on land in those islands in order to our obtaining an effectual supremacy.

And this force must be supported by many naval vessels, with their crews, &c. To keep up such an establishment it is evident from the experience of Spain, and from that of other nations carrying on such operations in the tropics, that a constant current of supply and reinforcement, both of material and men, must go on.

Besides the casualties of battle with foes (some of whom Spain has not been able to subdue in 200 years of effort) there is also the constant and unconquerable foe of the tropical climate and the diseases always present in it.

And besides this no troops from the temperate zones can long endure the effect of such a climate, and they must therefore be withdrawn to some cooler latitude at very short periods to recuperate. The English in India happily have the Himalayan hills within comparatively short distances, to which their troops are sent at frequent intervals to escape the exhaustion of the tropical seacoast. But our troops in the Philippines must be transported by sea four or five thousand miles to reach the salubrious shores of California and Oregon. To accomplish all this, the annual and continuous expenditure of millions upon millions of the earnings of our people must go on indefinitely.

But we are now confronted with both a "condition" and a "theory." The Executive has concluded a treaty by which Spain has ceded the sovereignty of the whole Philippine group, of which she had actual possession of only a small fraction, and in many parts of which her dominion had been absolutely overthrown, and in other parts of which she never had any dominion at all, many of the islands having from the first until to-day been inhabited by independent tribes over which Spain never had any actual dominion.

In dealing with this treaty, the Senate is supposed to be as free to act according to its own judgment as the President was free to act according to his in negotiating it. The Senate may decline to ratify the treaty, which in the present state of affairs would produce a situation extremely embarrassing. But if the Senate believes the treaty to be wrong, it will doubtless have the courage to reject it and to face the consequences.

The Senate, however, may consider that while Spain ought to depart from the Philippines and renounce her domain there, the United States ought not to assume her sovereignty, such as it was, against the express will of the people of the islands. And in view of the evils likely to follow even if those people desired to become a part of the United States, the Senate can amend the treaty so as to provide substantially, as the scheme has been as to Cuba, that the people of those islands should be left to govern themselves as best they may, with such guarantees for order and personal safety of the inhabitants as shall be adequate to the preservation of order. Such a guarantee can be presently enforced at infinitely less cost of blood and treasure than our undertaking to assume and exercise sovereignty over the islands.

In such a case every material benefit of trade, commerce, and of political expediency can be attained.

I make no comment in respect of the price of $20,000,000 provided by the treaty to be paid to Spain for the islands. In view of the gravity of the other aspects of the subject it is not worthy of notice.

Space in a newspaper or magazine does not permit a full consideration of the subject, and I fear that I have already extended this letter too much.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

THE POPE'S INFALLIBILITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in yesterday's TIMES you said: "Behind every assertion there is a personality * * * the personality of a fallible human person, with like passions as ourselves. The only beings now extant, and known to us, who claim an exemption from this fallibility are the Pope of Rome and the editor of The London Times." I suppose that toward the editor of The London Times you were merely indulging in a bit of good-natured irony, and, indeed, it is not improbable that the same was your intention with regard to the Pope. In his case, however, non-Catholics are liable to misunderstand you, for there is among them a widespread delusion to the effect that the Pope does claim to be exempt from "like passions as ourselves."

The following, taken from the Baltimore Catechism, which is studied by Catholic children throughout the country, shows that the doctrine of Papal infallibility has no such meaning: "By the infallibility of the Church I mean that the Church cannot err when it teaches a doctrine of faith or morals. The Church teaches infallibility when it speaks through the Pope and Bishops united in general council, or through the Pope alone, when he proclaims to all the faithful a doctrine of faith or morals." The last thirteen words show that the Pope's infallibility is confined to questions of faith and morals, and even in such questions is restricted to cases in which he proclaims a doctrine to the entire Church.

K. M.

New York, Jan. 9, 1899.

Columbia and the Four Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very difficult to understand why the Trustees of Columbia University assented to the construction of the murderous parallel of the Third Avenue Railroad Company on Amsterdam Avenue, while the Trustees of all the public schools on the line opposed it to the best of their ability. Did they think that their athletes would stand a better chance for life than the thousands of poor children whose lives must necessarily be endangered, or than the women who hardly know now how safely to climb up and descend from the precipitous steps of the cars? To be sure, one can take the outside line, the Third Avenue, if not going on the west side below Forty-second Street, and so avoid a part of the danger, but the majority take the Metropolitan cars, the approach to which, or escape from which, will be more dangerous—because ever present—than the hill of San Juan.

AN ALUMNUS OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, 1851.

New York, Jan. 9, 1899.

Not an Inmate of a Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A slight error in your account of my address yesterday afternoon before the Class in Present Day Problems, has been brought to my notice. In alluding to a recent Governor of a Western State, I did not say that he had been "for many years an inmate of a juvenile home," but that he had been sent West, and placed out in a family by the Children's Aid Society, and that his career was a most striking example of a successful result of placing children in families.

HOMER FOLKS.

New York, Jan. 9, 1899.

"They May Be Changed."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your short article printed in THE TIMES to-day respecting the commendation Mr. Senator Hale of Maine is receiving for declaring himself an anti-expansionist you say the Senator accompanied his statement with this qualification: "If I am overruled and overborne by the majority it is my business and my duty to submit as a party man and make the best of it. The Republican Party can be trusted."

The statement brings to mind the story respecting the candidate for Congress who went before the convention which gave him the nomination and made a full declaration of his opinions and his political views. Pausing for a moment and hearing no manifestation of approval from his audience, he concluded by saying: "Now, fellow-citizens, them's my sentiments; but if they don't suit they can be changed."

J. O. DYKMAN.

White Plains, Jan. 7, 1899.

A NIGHT OF NEW PLAYS

"Zaza" Imported from Paris and Adapted by David Belasco.

AN ENGLISH DRAMA IN VERSE

"The Termagant" at Wallack's—Another Irish Romantic Play—Mrs. Carter, Miss Nethersole, and Chauncey Olcott the Stars.

A boldly realistic and shocking but strong and moving drama from the French which will cause a great "sensation," and will run all the rest of the Winter, was produced at the Garrick Theatre last night. "Zaza" is its name, and MM. Simon and Berton are its French authors.

Mme. Rejane, in Paris, has greatly increased her vogue and her fortune by acting in it. Also, she has been subjected to some harsh criticism because the subject of the play is "low." Like Fielding's critics, the pot-boys and apprentices, those Parisians who have found Rejane's frankness in "Divorçons" and "Sapho" quite to their liking, have objected to "Zaza's" vulgarity.

For this market the drama has been adapted by that expert in stagecraft, David Belasco—adapted, however, only in the sense of substituting a few purely symbolical speeches for remarks which, if directly translated and spoken on our stage, would cause the most complacent American theatre-goer to shudder and the irritable ones to hiss. But Mr. Belasco's English dialogue is full of his own skill of expression and dramatic aptitude. All "literary phrases" are avoided. Sometimes the "slang" seems too boldly American, but in translating French gutter talk it is hard to find an equivalent.

Belasco saw this play in Paris, bought the American rights, and has attended, personally, to every detail of its American production. He "coached" Mrs. Leslie Carter in the title rôle, as he has "coached" her in every other character she has acted. But "coaching" of the most thorough and intelligent sort can never have made such an actress as "Zaza" revealed last night without extraordinary material to work upon.

Mrs. Carter did not seem to be a promising pupil at first. But the artistic temperament she must have possessed always, and an infinite capacity for taking pains. So she has developed into an actress of extraordinary powers. Her acting in the couple fourth act of this new piece probably could not be excelled. It passes through as great a variety of moods, almost, as a woman of Zaza's inferior intelligence could experience; it rises to a climax full of tempestuous fury, in which despair and anger are mingled.

The audience which crowded the Garrick Theatre last evening positively rose after this scene. Previously they had not been too enthusiastic. The pitiless realism, the brutal coarseness of the thing, seemed benumbing to their faculties. Nothing quite so glaringly vicious as the symbols of vice in "Zaza" had ever before been put before decent American eyes. To find the equal of this kind of realism one would have to go to the French, Russian, and Swedish plays produced by Antoine at his precious Théâtre Libre in Paris.

But in this fourth act, the moving force, the positive reality of the emotion in Mrs. Carter's acting, conquered. After that act she was recalled and recalled, again and again, and forced to speak a few words of thanks. Mr. Belasco was called forth, too, and he made an odd speech, which was commendable, however, for its modesty, because he said nothing whatever about himself, saving all the credit to the French authors and Mrs. Carter.

Nine years ago, he said, a heart-broken, friendless woman knelt at his feet and implored him to help her. To-night that woman could telegraph to a faithful, red-headed little boy that New York had accepted her, and he might be proud of his mother. The lad must never see his mother act Zaza, however, if he is to be proud of her. No healthy boy would ever be proud to see his mother act Zaza.

Zaza is an example of realism—Zola's realism and Sudermann's. The play, for that matter, is not much more revolting than "Die Ehre." The realism is not that bogus realism of the press agents, which puts real ash barrels and garbage cans on the stage, but the artistic kind, which treats of human character without "selection" or idealization. To appreciate it one must rid his mind of Poe's theory that the sum of art is beauty.

There is no beauty in "Zaza." The central figure is utterly unlovely, a girl of the tenements, thrust on the streets in her childhood, "brought up" by a tippling, conscienceless old woman, gaining notoriety and fortune in the music halls through her natural gifts and the assistance of a good-natured, unscrupulous performer, to whom she is a help. Zaza has no intellect, and until she meets Bernard Dufrêne she is as vile as humanity can be, except for her generosity. She is not mercenary. Dufrêne is a middle-aged merchant, whose prim, pretty young wife is with their child in Italy.

She falls in love with Dufrêne and captivates him with her low arts. He lives with her six months. Then the wife returns and Zaza learns of her existence. She goes to her house to denounce Dufrêne, but meets the child, whose prattle touches her heart and awakens a semblance of a better nature in her.

Thereafter, in that extraordinary fourth act, with its mixture of tears and laughter, of petting and denouncing, Zaza realizes that she is only a "creature" to Dufrêne, and he leaves her. Then she returns to the music halls, becomes a famous "star," and when, a year later, the fat-witted, immoral Frenchman, who can yet have a "code of honor" and feel himself respectable, wants her to return to him, she has become strong enough, through suffering, to send him about his business.

In Act I. of "Zaza" the goings-on are behind the scenes in a provincial variety theatre. Zaza does a great deal of dressing and undressing before the public eye. She exhibits much of her person. She also exhibits vividly and violently the arts and tricks of the courtesan. In future representations these scenes may be modified and made more nearly decent. Then we may hear that the newspapers grossly exaggerate.

The production is thorough and efficient, in every pictorial detail, in every property and costume, and in a dramatic sense, too. Every rôle is at least decently played. Every dancer in the music hall, every servant, is distinctly individualized.

C. A. Stevenson looks just such a man as Durfrène would be, and acts his part carefully and well, showing us, by contrast, with his correct theatrical bearing in Act IV., how extraordinarily brilliant Mrs. Carter's achievement is. Marie Bates, of course, makes a clever if depressing study of the tippling old harridan. Helen Thill plays the child's part prettily, while Marie Howard, Mark Smith, Maude Winter, Annie Sutherland, and Helen Tracy are well placed.

All persons who believe that only sweet and beautiful plays should be seen on the stage should avoid "Zaza" as they would the plague.

Bernard Dufrene	Charles A. Stevenson
Duc de Brissac	Albert Bruning
Cascari	Mark Smith
Jacques Rigault	Hugo Toland
Chamblay, Jr	Gilmore Scott
Hector	Lester Gruner
Blac	Harold Howard
Brigard	W. B. Murray
Mounet-Pombia	Gerard Anderson
Joly	Herbert Millward
Jabowski	Walter Stuart
Adolphe	Lawrence Reves
Coachman	Alfred Hollingsworth
Criquet	Edgar Hart
Rosa Bonné	Marie Bates
Mme. Dufrene	Mabel Howard
Divonne	Lizzie Du Roy
Lisette	Emma Chase
Toto	Helen Thill
Florianne	Anne Sutherland
Alice Morel	Maude Winter
Lolotte	Marie Thill
Juliette	Eleanor Stuart
Niniche	Elizabeth Belknap
Leonie	Corah Adams
Clairette	Helma Horneman
Adele	Aurelia A. Granville
Flower Girl	Louise Burnham
Nathalie	Helen Tracy
Zaza	Mrs. Carter

MISS NETHERSOLE AT WALLACK'S.

"The Termagant," by Parker and Carson, Is Her Play.

Olga Nethersole, an English actress so striking in appearance, so vehement, so obviously in earnest, that her work must command respect, and one who even has been called "great"—but not by persons whose praise counts for much—began an engagement at Wallack's Theatre last evening. She was cordially welcomed by a large audience, as most traveling "stars" are in this amiable town. "Cordial receptions" and "large audiences" are the rule—and they mean nothing. But there is no doubt that Miss Nethersole's American tours could be made very profitable if the proper plays could be secured for her. This year she has in her repertory "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," a fine example of the dramatist's art, but a play that treats boldly of a subject which many who claim to have influence in the theatrical world insist is unsuited to use in a popular play; the persistent "Camille," which she proposes to present with antique dresses, and the drama in verse with which she chose to begin her engagement last night—namely, "The Termagant," by Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson.

"The Termagant" is a drama that lends itself to showy pictorial treatment. Miss Nethersole presents it with scenery by Walter Hann of London, which is full of the spirit of romance. The mediaeval Spanish dresses, some made of rich and costly materials, were designed by Percy Anderson. The plot concerns the love at first sight of the supposed man-hater, Princess Beatrix of Bourbon, and Roderigo, a noble adventurer just returned with Columbus from his first westward voyage. The play begins whimsically, and in its opening reminds the habitual theatregoer of Westland Marston's "Donna Diana," which Marston adapted from a German version of an old Spanish comedy. But "The Termagant" has a tragic climax. Beatrix of Moya is a lesser Beatrice, who rails against love and scorns men like Shakespeare's heroine, but she is fated to die a violent death while yet a spinster.

In a mock "Court of Love" the action begins, and Roderigo entering, unkempt, just off his ship, falls straightway in love with Beatrix, who presently loves him, too, and says so, in confidence, to her well—just as the Lady Vavir in Gilbert's "Broken Hearts" confides in the sun-dial.

Well, beside thy wall
I spent my maidenhood. What is the truth?
The truth, dear well!—(pause)—I love him, there he sat;
His laughing eyes made sunshine in thy depths,
His laugh was like the ripple on thy face.
Perhaps he drank of thee. Let me drink, too;
And as I bend, his face bends up to mine!
(Very tenderly.)
Monster, Fish, Sea-fool. Are these names of love?
It is the thought, dear, turns them to love-words.
I know you love me. I can feel your heart
Throbbing a passionate hymn of love.
(In a whisper.)
Mark this,
Into the well I whisper maiden truth:
I love you, Roderigo!

Treachery, personified by a man who hopelessly loves Beatrix, and a woman who loves him, disturbs the course of true love. Beatrix is cunningly led to believe Roderigo false. She connives at his murder. And then, learning that he was honest, she kills herself.

Obviously such a play lacks some of the qualities that make for success. Beatrix is a violent, unreasonable, fantastical creature, pedantically cynical at first to seem human, and entirely too gullible. The piece, however, is fluently written. The verse will all scan well, and is not unpoetical. But it is not memorable. Its flowers are grown from seed that is plentiful in the market. Mr. Louis N. Parker has good taste, and doubtless has been well educated. But he is not a poet.

Previous productions in that rather indefinite country "on the road," had made the company letter perfect in their parts, so that the pretentious production fared as well as it possibly could. In Hamilton Revelle, Miss Nethersole had a handsome lover. An excellent aid, too, was Harry Dodd, as the friar, Domingo, and the trying low comedy part was cleverly taken by Frederick Thorne. Tears were constantly in the voice of Miss Cicely Richards in the weeping and watery rôle assigned to Felipa, the confidant and unwittingly treacherous maid of Beatrix. Miss Nethersole unquestionably scored a measurable success in this trying rôle of Beatrix, one in which the love-lorn lass decidedly dominates the termagant. Miss Nethersole's robes were gorgeous in the extreme.

Beatrix	Olga Nethersole
Felipa	Cicely Richards
Maria	Madge McIntosh
Mercedes	Lillian Kingston
Dolores	Madge Field
Roderigo	Hamilton Revelle
Garcia	Luigi Lablache
Fr Domingo	Harry Dodd
Nicolo	Fred Thorne
Diego	Charles Wellesley
Luis	W. Graham Browne
Gomez	A. S. Homewood
The Chamberlain	William Burton
First Servant	Herbert Pryor
Second Servant	Stuart Ogilvie

"A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE."

When Chauncey Olcott appears in a new play the people who crowd the Fourteenth Street Theatre know just what to expect. Lately Mr. Pitou, Mr. Olcott's manager, has taken to writing plays for him, because it is hard to get exactly what you want in the market. Mr. Pitou does well. He is as versatile as Kipling tells us "Her Majesty's Jolly" is. He has been a sailor, an actor, a manager, and a dramatic author. England's foremost living playwright, Arthur Wing Pinero, once acted Horatio to Henry Irving's Hamlet. Augustus Pitou once acted Horatio to Edwin Booth's Hamlet. Strange coincidence.

The new Irish romantic drama by Augustus Pitou, produced at Mr. Rosenquest's theatre last night, is called "A Romance of Athlone." Dick Ronyane, its hero, is well born and misunderstood, suspected by his haughty father of being a rebel, and ill-treated by his favored half-brother and a villainous acquaintance. Dick is central figure in a number of effective scenes. He makes love and wins a sweetheart. He frustrates plots and holds villains at bay. He leads the assault upon the blazing punchbowl, and sings a drinking song. He goes, like Elliot Grey in "Rosedale," to a gypsy camp in disguise and rescues a little girl. He fights a duel and spares the life of his worsted opponent.

Through it all Mr. Olcott bears himself gravely, placidly, but not ungracefully, and his singing voice proves as effective as ever. There are plenty of suitable songs for him. The scenery and dresses are new and handsome, and the supporting cast is efficient, especially in the case of Luke Martin and Etta Baker.

The house was crowded to the doors last night, and the spectators applauded everything. Mr. Olcott and Mr. Pitou were both compelled to make speeches. The play was admired from beginning to end. The scenery was highly praised, especially the fine set of Act. III.

Sir Philip Ronyane	Daniel Gilfether
Margaret Ronyane	Etta Baker Martin
Francis Ronyane	Dustin Farnum
Dick Ronyane	Chauncey Olcott
Bessy Ronyane	Tottie Carr
Dick O'Brien	Luke Martin
Major Manning	Paul Everton
Rose Manning	Olive White
Eleanor McBride	Grace Freeman
Hon. Standish Fitzsimmons	Richard Malchien
Stephen O'Grady	J. C. Hickey
Ann Shea	Lizzie Washburne
Robin MacMahon	Charles R. Gilbert
Molly MacMahon	Argyle Gilbert
Mary MacMahon	Louise Marcelli
Ruth	Marguerite Diamond
Bill	Frank Bonn

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Bettina Girard, with her specialty, is the feature of the bill this week. The new burlesque "A Hot Time in Alaska" is continued.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Frederic Bond is the star of the bill this week and presents his comedietta entitled "Her Last Rehearsal." The bill also includes Leonidas's trained dogs and cats, Gus Williams, with his German songs and jokes; clever musical comedians, nimble-footed dancers and gymnasts.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The feature of the programme at this house is the reappearance of John C. Rice and Sally Cohen in their farce "Our Honeymoon." The three Macarte Sisters, Morton and Revelle, Thorne and Carleton, and many other fun creators help to give an excellent continuous performance.

EDEN MUSEE.—The attractions continue as interesting as ever. The Marionettes remain another week, presenting a new pantomime that introduces twenty characters. The Christmas scenes on the cinematograph are shown every other hour, and on the alternate hours the views of the war are shown.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Berte Coote makes his appearance in an an adaptation of the comedy "The Dead Shot" as the feature of the week. He is ably supported by Miss Julie Kingsley and a company of four. Sketches are also presented by Favor and Sinclair and Stinson and Merton. The Hufline Brothers continue in the bill another week.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Have You Seen Smith?" opened for a week's engagement last night to a large and appreciative audience. The comedy is an exceedingly funny one, with a good cast. The play deals with the troubles of two men who are divorced, each subsequently marrying the other's former wife. The two families live in the same flat, and the complications which arise keep the audience in roars of laughter.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—The merry three-act farce, "What Happened to Jones," which had a long and successful run at the Bijou Theatre, returns to New York for a week. The piece was written by Mr. Broadhurst for laughing purposes only, and does not consequently contain an intentionally serious line. George C. Boniface, Jr., interprets the part of Jones, the obliging ball sport. Gerald Griffin plays Ebenezer Goodley, and Frank Currier the Rev. Anthony Goodley.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The stock company put forward last night for this week's attraction Du Souchet's funniest and most successful farce, "My Friend from India," with H. V. Donnelly in one of the principal rôles, making his first appearance with the stock company since its organization. The other members of the cast included Robert Drouet, William Redmund, Walter Allen, Emmett C. King, Hannah May Ingham, Dorothy Donnelly, Sandal Milliken, Rose Beaudet, and Mrs. Thomas Barry. The play was given with care, and kept the audience in laughter from beginning to end.

BROADWAY THEATRE CLOSED.

The Broadway Theatre, where "The Sorrows of Satan" was to begin the third and last week of its engagement, was closed last night owing to a misunderstanding existing between A. H. Chamberlyn, who had arranged to produce the play, and the Dessau Company, a corporation organized for the purpose of aiding and managing the production in a financial way.

A fair-sized audience arrived at the theatre at 8 o'clock, only to find the doors had not been opened and the theatre dark. They crowded the lobby expectantly, but some time elapsed before they were informed that no performance would be given, and their money refunded upon application at the box office. Later in the evening, Andrew A. McCormick, manager of the Broadway Theatre, made public the following statement:

"I feel that to the public is due a full explanation of the reasons why the performance of 'The Sorrows of Satan' was not given to-night. The Dessau Company, whose responsibility was vouched for by an officer of a very prominent bank down town, entered into a contract with the Broadway Theatre Company, engaging the theatre for a period of three weeks, during which time they guaranteed to give the customary performances. This afternoon the Sheriff took possession of all scenery properties and electrical effects and costumes of the production on two mortgages given in favor of Victorine & Straight, the costumers, and Merritt & Lockwood, electrical contractors, covering their claims of $2,610.47.

"An effort was made by A. H. Chamberlyn, who owns the right to produce the piece, and who was under contract to direct and manage it on a percentage basis, to arrange for the payment of the mortgages himself, and guarantee the salaries of actors, dancers, chorus, stage hands, and electricians. The company was assembled at 7:30 last evening, and matters fully explained to them, with the result that some offered to go on and others declined unless their salaries for last week were paid.

"Mr. Chamberlyn was willing to assume the payment of all back debts incurred in the production if he received the assurance of the booking agents that they would undertake to make the dates for the company on the road after the termination of this week's engagement. Up to the time for giving the performance last night he was unable to see the booking agents, and asked the company to go on and give him until to-morrow. This could not be satisfactorily settled, and it was therefore impossible to give a performance.

"Neither Mr. Dessau nor his business representative, Frank M. Chapman, presented himself at the opening of the theatre last night. Instead, they sent to represent them Harry Sweatman, who had been engaged to do the advance work on the road, and who was unable to make any promises or guarantee to the company or to me, and professed his inability to locate either Messrs. Dessau or Chapman."

Efforts were made last night to secure a statement from Mr. Dessau and Mr. Chapman, but they could not be found.

It was stated that the theatre would remain closed for the balance of this week, and beginning next Monday night, Francis Wilson will return and give a two weeks' engagement of his opera "The Little Corporal."

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Lohengrin" Given at the Metropolitan Opera House Before a Very Large Audience.

Wagner's mellifluous "Lohengrin" was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the third time this season. In circumstances which would have constituted a repetition that fact would hardly have justified such an ebullition of public enthusiasm as the size of the audience and the generosity of its applause embodied. The outburst of public interest was once more attributable to one of the new combinations on Mr. Grau's operatic chessboard. The cast of "Lohengrin" last night contained three leading singers not heard previously this season in this work, and one of them made a first bow to a New York audience. The new-comer was Mme. Schumann-Heink, whom the prospectus classes among the contralti of the company, and who made her début here as Ortrud. M. Jean de Reszke, clad in a most magnificent new costume and wearing new accoutrements, came forward, for the first time this Winter, as the highly lyric knight of the swan, and Mme. Nordica also gave her initial performance of her authorized Baireuth version of Elsa.

It was a most poetic interpretation of "Lohengrin" that the artists gave. There are nights and nights in the opera. Sometimes the public is cold and unsympathetic, and it is impossible for the artists to place themselves en rapport with it or with each other. On other occasions there is an eager, tender mood in the auditorium, and there can be no doubt that the sea of faces projects an expression of the public heart toward the artists. Last night was one of the happy nights. The house was packed with sympathetic listeners, and the people on the stage found themselves in the proper mood at the very rise of the curtain. Of course, the chorus must be excepted. No influence except that of salary day can touch a chorus and the phlegmatic Italian gentlemen who cling to their own tongue through all the linguistic transformations of the Metropolitan stage showed their customary disregard for the text. The orchestra, on the other hand, played with smoothness and good tone, and Mr. Schalk showed that in the score of "Lohengrin" he does his most felicitous reading.

But to the important personages of the evening. Mme. Schumann-Heink as a débutante claims the place of honor. Her voice is none too easy to describe. It is easy to believe that there is more in the voice than was heard last night. It has the contralto quality, especially in its rich and full lower register. The upper notes last night seemed strained and shrill, but this may have been due to temporary causes. It is a voice of sufficient power and of fine dramatic character if not always of sympathetic quality. Mme. Schumann-Heink's style of delivery is essentially German. Her attack is often forced and uncertain in its grasp on the pitch. She often slides to her tones with vicious portamento effect, which is one of the commonest faults of German singers. She declaims superbly and with most eloquent revelation of the meaning of the text, which she enunciates admirably. Her cantilena was not exhibited last night, for she read every measure of Ortrud, even in the duet with Elsa, in what has come to be known as the ultra-Wagnerian style. Her conception of the part proved to be perfect, and her action was notably good. Her by-play in the first act has not been excelled here. She made a strong impression on the audience, and her first appearance may be set down as successful. She will undoubtedly prove, as the season goes on, to be a valuable acquisition to the dramatic force of the company.

Mme. Nordica's Elsa is so well known here that it seems to be unnecessary to enter into extended comment upon it, though the temptation to do so is always strong. Whatever this intelligent artist does suggests discussion, and that is perhaps the highest tribute that can be paid to her work. In the first act last night her voice seemed to be a little refractory, but in the rest of the opera it was obedient. She sang the soliloquy on the balcony with especial beauty. M. Jean de Reszke's Lohengrin is in the same class as Mme. Nordica's Elsa as regards familiarity. Last night it was up to its customary lofty standard of poetic eloquence, and it made its usual impression upon a pretty well educated operatic public. Mr. Bispham repeated his vigorous and dramatic impersonation of Telramund, and Mr. Mühlmann was again a respectable Herald. M. Edouard de Reszke was the King.

MR. GREENE'S SONG RECITAL.

Mr. Plunket Greene evidently finds the United States a good field for song recitals, for his periods of absence from our shores are never prolonged. The first of his present series of entertainments was given yesterday afternoon at the Chamber Music Hall of the Carnegie Building, and was attended by a large assemblage of enthusiastic ladies upon whose feelings Mr. Greene's singing appeared to make profound and varying impressions. The programme was made up, as Mr. Greene's programmes generally are, of songs old and new and of several different styles. The antique was represented by "Les Petits Oiseaux" and "Ecoute d'Jeannette" and the inexhaustible storehouse of German lieder by Schubert's "Litanei" and "Erl-König," Grieg's "An das Vaterland," (German, though its composer is Norse,) and Brahms's "Der Frühling." Then came two songs by contemporaneous English composers—"Ethiopia Saluting the Colors," by Charles Wood, to words of Walt Whitman, and "King Charles," to words of Browning, by Maud Valerie White.

The second half of the programme was made up of old Irish melodies arranged by Charles Wood. Some of these Mr. Greene has sung here before; some of them we do not recall. The two English songs, however, may be set down as the only novelties of the recital. Mr. Wood's song was quite unnecessary. It breathed little of the spirit of Whitman's verse, and it had little or no lyric beauty. Maud Valerie White's song was good to hear. It had a masculine vigor which one would hardly have expected to hear in the composition of a woman, and it had to be repeated in response to an appreciation of masculinity which one did naturally expect from an audience of women.

Mr. Greene is a very delightful reciter of songs when he is not afflicted with inability to keep the pitch. Yesterday he was in tune all the time, and he sang some of his songs with extraordinary delicacy of touch. This quality, it must be said, was exhibited chiefly in his delivery of the Irish melodies. In such songs Mr. Greene is quite irresistible. He has all the qualities which romance associates with the Irishman, and which the Irish Immigrant, for some inscrutable purpose of Providence, leaves carefully at home when he crosses the western ocean in search of political power in the only country willing to let him have it. Mr. Greene's humor is delightful, and his knowledge of the insinuating inflections of the real "blarney" is irresistible. Nothing more piquant and winsome than his singing of "The Kerry Cow" could well be imagined, while the tenderness of his "Over Here" was wholly charming.

In the songs of the first half of his programme he was less successful. His "Erl König" was not at all convincing. Certainly the mysterious being who appealed to the little boy did not scold at him in harsh tones, yet Mr. Greene made him do so. In a general way it may be said that the chief fault of this singer is forcing certain tones in the lower part of his voice. Yesterday his voice was in no condition to stand forcing, and the result was some exhibitions of considerable hoarseness. A word should be said about the translations of the French and German text in the programmes. It would be hard to find anything much worse. Here are two examples:

Und die nie der Sonne lachten,
Unter'm Mond auf Dornen wachten
Gott im reinen Himmelslicht,
Einst zu seh'n von Angelsicht.

Those whose cares were never lightened,
Whom no ray of comfort brightened,
God's own countenance shall cheer,
Heavenly joy for earthly fear.

O Mutter du
Ich liebe dich!
Was kann ich mehr noch sagen?

O Motherland,
I love thee dear,
No words can say how dearly!

It seems as if literal prose translations would be more helpful. Victor Harris played Mr. Greene's accompaniments yesterday, and at times was forgetful of the curious acoustics of the hall.

"LOHENGRIN" IN ENGLISH.

The Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre.

Those who believe that all operas should be presented in the language of the country in which they are sung had an opportunity last night to hear Wagner's "Lohengrin" in English at the American Theatre. The Castle Square Opera Company had been preparing the work for some weeks, according to the announcements, though how the singers had time to study "Lohengrin" and several other novelties in those weeks must remain a source of mystery to the uninitiated. Yet it is only fair to say that there were evidences that the boast of the management was made in good faith. The scenery was fresh and bright, the costumes good, the orchestra larger than usual. It was on the whole one of those occasions on which the Castle Square people put forth special efforts, and when they do they usually accomplish pleasing results.

Of the ability of the singers of the company to cope with such music as that of "Lohengrin" there might be some room for discussion. But the shortcomings of the performance lay less in the direction of simple vocal delivery of the melodies than of dramatic interpretation of them. One would expect of Mr. Sheehan, for instance, a stalwart and manly rather than a fervent, poetic, or mystical Lohengrin. Mr. Stewart is well adapted to such a part as Telramund, and in the hands of Miss de Treville and Miss Nichol the rôles of Elsa and Ortrud can at least be enjoyed and understood by those who do not look for more than traditional interpretation. Charles Bassett will be the alternate of Mr. Sheehan as Lohengrin, and Miss Norwood will relieve Miss de Treville as Elsa in the course of the week. It is hardly necessary to say that the house was full last night, and that there was any quantity of applause.

Mrs. James Brown Potter Recovers.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress, has entirely recovered from her recent illness. She resumed her part, Iliadi, in "The Musketeers" at her Majesty's Theatre this evening.

"The Ambassador" Is Revived.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Mr. George Alexander and his company, at St. James's Theatre this evening, revived Mrs. Craigie's play, "The Ambassador." In response to a call before the curtain he announced that his next production would be Mr. Walter Frith's "A Man of Forty."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The second week day of another busy season in the world of society brings with it a number of receptions, several luncheons, and a dance. The most important and interesting receptions of the day will be those to be given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., at 608 Fifth Avenue, the house belonging to her sister, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, which Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt are occupying this Winter, and by Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert for her daughters and her niece by marriage, Miss Jeanne Clarisse Coudert, the last of whom is to make her début. The largest luncheon of the day will be given by Mrs. John A. Robinson at her residence, 7 East Twenty-second Street, for her granddaughter, Miss Lucy Bond Forbes-Morgan, who was introduced at a reception given by Mrs. Robinson earlier in the season. The guests at this luncheon will be for the most part débutantes of the season. The private dance of the day will be given by Mrs. William Jackson for her daughters, the Misses Jackson, at her residence, 556 Madison Avenue.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, reception will be the first general entertainment which she has given since her marriage, and will attract a number of guests, many of whom will be curious to see the Goelet house, which, on account of its owner's illness and absence, has been virtually closed for some years. Mrs. Vanderbilt will probably be assisted in receiving by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Orme Wilson.

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The portrait show at the Academy of Design will close a week from to-morrow, and it may be suggested to those who have not yet seen the excellent display—the best on the whole of any portrait show yet given in this country—that it would be well to seize the present opportunity and not allow the distractions of the height of the season to prevent their visiting the Academy. The management of the show has invited a number of well-known women to be present on Tuesday as well as Thursday, and to preside over the tea table on the afternoons of those days. This afternoon Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Robison, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. James A. Burden, Miss Whitney, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, and Mme. Nordica will be present in the tea room. On Thursday Mme. Eames will assist the women of the committee who are to be in the tea room on that day.

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The annual meeting of the Society of the War of 1812, or Veteran Corps of Artillery, which, although small in numbers, for it has only ninety-nine hereditary and one original surviving member of the war of 1812 on its rolls, is perhaps the most exclusive and rigid as to its membership of any of the revolutionary and historical societies, was held in the Governor's room at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Although merely routine business was transacted, the Secretary brought out some very interesting facts in his report, and particularly the necrology of the past year and the membership qualifications of newly elected men. The Commandant, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, was in the chair, and the Adjutant Secretary, Col. Henry Chauncey, read the roster. Of the thirty members present there was hardly one who did not bear a name famous or familiar in American history, and the little gathering of serious-minded men, gravely reviewing the country's past, sitting under the portraits of dead and gone Governors of the State in the historic building, was an impressive and instructive sight. It is not generally known that this society is a military one, and that such of its members as choose to wear uniforms at its meetings or on parades are exempt from jury duty. The only surviving original member of the society, Hiram Cronk of the little village of Northwestern, N. Y., will be 100 years old in December next. He was unable to be present at the meeting yesterday, but was reported to be in fair health. The annual dinner of the corps will take place at Delmonico's to-night, and as at least a third of the members will appear in the society's uniform, which is that of an officer of the war of 1812, the scene will be a novel and picturesque one.

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The second of the series of dances known as the Junior Cotillion took place at Sherry's last night. The Astor ball took away some of the people who would otherwise have been present, so that the dance was not as well attended as the first. The majority of the subscribers, with their young daughters or sons, were present. Among these were Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. F. P. Kinnicutt, Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. H. F. Osborn, Mrs James W. Pinchot, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mr. Alexander M. Hadden led the cotillion, which was begun after 10 o'clock, and after an interruption for supper was resumed and lasted until 2:30 A. M. The third and last Junior Cotillion will be given on Feb. 8.

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The second meeting of the sewing class known as Mrs. Stanley Mortimer's, and whose members are interested in the work of the babies' wards of the Post-Graduate Hospital, took place at the residence of Mrs. James A. Burden, 908 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. There was a good attendance of members. The largest receptions of yesterday afternoon were given by Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure of 55 East Fifty-second Street and Mrs. Pembroke Jones of 13 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Turnure's reception was in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Swinyard of Gibertsville, N. Y., who are her guests at present and for whom she gave a musicale on Saturday night. Mrs. Jones's reception was attended chiefly by the members of the Newport Summer colony.

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The first of the two supplementary musical mornings arranged by Mr. A. M. Bagby took place at the Astoria yesterday morning. There was a good attendance, composed for the most part of the same well-known men and women who always attend Mr. Bagby's charming musicales. The artists who appeared were Mr. Francis Rogers, who sang some old English songs; Miss Maude MacCarthy, the young violinist, who played selections from Wienawski and Sarasate, and Miss Suzanne Adams, who delighted the audience with Bizet's "Vielle Chanson," Hahn's "Mai," and Bachelet's "Chere Nuit," and who for an encore sang Arditi's waltz, "Sesaren Rosen." The second last supplementary musical morning will be given next Monday.

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Mrs. J. Warren Goddard has sent out cards for a reception Thursday, Jan. 19, at her residence, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street. This reception will be in honor of Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, who was Miss Winthrop, the daughter of Mrs. Grenville Winthrop. Mr. F. Norton Goddard has now entirely recovered from the grip. Mrs. Warren Goddard will receive on Fridays.

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Cards for the wedding of Miss Jean Edgar Clerke and Mr. William Macneven Purdy have been sent out by the mother of the prospective bride, Mrs. William B. Clerke. The wedding will take place at the Church of the Incarnation at midday on Jan. 18. There will be a breakfast for the bridal party after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother.

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Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine and her sister, Miss Porter, will give receptions on Jan. 12 and 19 at 44 East Fifty-seventh Street.

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The withdrawal of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., from Harvard University and his entering the service of the Vanderbilt system would indicate that his marriage to Miss Fair will take place certainly at an earlier date than 1901. The announcement will probably be made in a few days, and it is possible that the wedding will take place immediately after Lent, and that the honeymoon will be passed in England. The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough will by that time have entered into occupancy of their new town house and will entertain in honor of Mr. Vanderbilt and his bride.

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Apropos of the Vanderbilt ball of last week, the extreme popularity of the old negro superstition regarding the rabbit's foot was there again in evidence. The favors in one figure of the cotillion comprised rabbits' feet set in silver, and these little trinkets were more in demand than any of the other trifles. Many of the fashionable men and women are to-day wearing these amulets. The superstition in the South is to make the charm work is that the foot should be the left hind one of a rabbit caught in a churchyard by a cross-eyed, red-haired negro at the dark of the moon at midnight on Christmas Eve, with the wind southwest and a ghost calling in the cotton. Whether these conditions were complied with in the case of the Vanderbilt rabbits' feet favors is not known, and there is no certificate with each of the rabbit and the negro abound in North Carolina, where Mr. George Vanderbilt's place—Biltmore—is situated, and perhaps these fetiches were gathered there with the appropriate ceremonies. At any rate, they make very pretty cotillion favors, and they have created no end of fun. The idea, which is said to have been Mr. Vanderbilt's, was certainly both novel and amusing.

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Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, who has been in mourning this Winter, will be at home on Mondays until Lent. By some mistake Mrs. Dahlgren's name was published among the list of guests at the Vanderbilt dance. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren were invited, but on account of mourning did not go. Miss Josephine Drexel has been quite ill with la grippe. She was unable to go either to the junior cotillion or to the Astor ball last evening. She will be in Philadelphia on Friday, on which date the great ball to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Drexel in honor of Miss Minnie Fair, the daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, will take place. The ball will be given at Horticultural Hall, and it will be the largest private affair of the Philadelphia season.

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Winter life at Dinard goes on its usual round of weekly reunions and concerts at the New Club and an occasional dance. Among those who are doing the entertaining are Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Mrs. Pell Haggerty, Mrs. Winslow, and Mrs. Dr. Shepard. Mrs. Shepard sings charmingly, and is one of the stars of the amateur concerts. She was a Miss Schenck of this city, and her appearance in the amateur performance of "Patience" at Chickering Hall years ago will be remembered.

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Among the passengers on the Umbria, which arrived Sunday night, were Mme. Blanche Marchesi and her husband, Baron Caccamisi, Miss Hamersley, and Mrs. J. J. Pringle.

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The American colony in Paris is beginning to bestir itself, and the regular Winter receptions have already recommenced. Mrs. Porter, the wife of Gen. Horace Porter, has begun her at homes in her beautiful residence in the Rue de Villejust, the property of Mme. Spitzer, the wife of the late M. Spitzer, the famous art collector, whose marvels were sold after the owner's death and brought several millions to the coffers of the family. On Monday, also, Miss Fanny Reed is at home in her beautiful new home in the Rue de la Pompe; Mrs. Walden Pell is at home, according to her wont, on Friday afternoons; Countess Coetlogon and the Baroness de Reibnitz, née Schlesinger, on Saturdays. M. Sebastian Schlesinger has written some new songs, which his daughter sings delightfully. Mary, Countess de Trobriand, widow of the late Gen. de Trobriand, and mother of Mrs. Charles Post and Mrs. Steers, is also at home on Saturdays. In the evening she gives dainty little dinner parties of twelve covers, after which a musical reception is held by this most affable and popular of hostesses.

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Lady Anglesey gave a little luncheon at her little house in the Rue de l'Ermitage at Versailles one day last week. She had as guest of honor the Infanta Eulal

POISONER WILL BE CAUGHT

So Says Col. Gardiner After a Conference with the Police.

NO ONE SHIELDED, HE ASSERTS

Molineux and His Wife to Leave Mrs. Bellinger's—Mrs. Molineux Ill with Apprehension.

District Attorney Gardiner took a hand in the Adams poisoning case yesterday. He had an hour's talk with Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky in the afternoon. After the conference was over, Chief Devery said that the Adams case had been talked over, and that the evidence in the hands of the department had been reviewed. Capt. McClusky, as usual, would not talk, except to say that there was nothing new, that there had been no arrests, and that there would not be any just at present.

Col. Gardiner was more communicative. "I have learned the facts in the possession of the Police Department," he said, "and I am satisfied with what they are doing. It is a mysterious and complicated case, and I am satisfied that the police are proceeding in the right way to solve it."

"Then you think it will be solved?"

"Yes, I have every reason to believe that it will be. It will take time, but it is only proper that the police should proceed carefully and have matters in shape before any definite action is taken."

"And you also believe that there will be an arrest?"

"Yes, at the proper time."

Col. Gardiner, without being asked a question on the subject, scouted the idea that any influence was at work to prevent an arrest. He said that if there were any facts in the hands of any private citizen pointing unmistakably to any person as the poisoner, and the person having such information would give it to him, he would at once apply to a Magistrate for a warrant and have the alleged poisoner arrested, independently of the police or any one else.

Incidentally the first arrest in the case was made yesterday, and Col. Gardiner was apparently the victim. The District Attorney had an appointment at Tammany Hall in the afternoon, and when he left the conference with the Chief of Police he ran down the steps of Headquarters and continued running at a sharp pace around into Houston Street and east toward Third Avenue. He had gone about a block when Policeman O'Sullivan, who guards the door of Chief Devery's sanctum, ran out of Headquarters at full tilt and followed Col. Gardiner's tracks. Several men followed in his wake, not divining his errand, and a hundred ragged urchins took up the pace and followed in full cry. O'Sullivan overtook Col. Gardiner a few feet from Third Avenue, and as he came up with him touched the District Attorney on the shoulder.

"Dere's a guy pinched," yelled one of the urchins, and in a minute 200 people crowded around the policeman and his supposed captive, who walked back to Headquarters with the policeman, the latter explaining that the Chief had forgotten something and wanted to see his visitor again. After another short talk with the Chief Col. Gardiner departed and went direct to Tammany Hall.

KINSLEY TO REPORT TO-DAY.

Expert Kinsley, who had asked for more writing of the suspected person, in order to compare it with the handwriting on the package sent to Cornish, yesterday received three more letters from Capt. McClusky. He got them too late in the afternoon to make any comparison then, but took them to his home in New Jersey last night. He will make a report to Capt. McClusky this morning.

A significant statement was made yesterday by Miss Miller, the young woman who is supposed to have sold the silver bottle holder to the poisoner, and who is employed in a Newark jewelry store. Miss Miller has so far amended her previous statements as to say that she would not now be at all sure of being able to identify the purchaser. She says she has been much upset since then, and that she had no reason at the time to take any particular notice of her customer. Then, with the consent of her employer, she wrote out a statement and signed it. This, she says, embodies all that she has said to any one outside of the police. She says that her failure to identify Mr. Molineux was positive, and in spite of her first statement of not being at all sure, she goes on to point to the differences in size and age and general appearance between Mr. Molineux and her customer.

Following this comes a statement from Capt. Cosgrove that if Miss Miller cannot identify the purchaser it will prove a serious drawback for him and his detectives. He said that the beard and hat sellers had been told to keep their eyes open and to inform the police at once if they saw the man who had dealt with them. Capt. Cosgrove further said that the person whom he is specially looking for was still out of town, but would soon be located. He will not say who this person is or what connection he or she may have with the case. Capt. Cosgrove is not nearly as active as he was a few days ago, when he said that he had come to a definite understanding with Capt. McClusky, and that developments might soon be expected.

MRS. MOLINEUX'S ILLNESS.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland B. Molineux will move from Mrs. Bellinger's house in West End Avenue to-day if Mrs. Molineux's health will permit. Since her husband's name has been connected with the case, and especially since hers has been mentioned, she has been confined to her bed with nervous prostration. She and her husband will probably go to Gen. Molineux's home at 117 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn.

Roland B. Molineux appeared at the street door of 257 West End Avenue yesterday morning in answer to the ring of the reporters, who were trying to find out Mrs. Molineux's condition. Molineux was very courteous in his manner, and began by apologizing for having kept the reporters waiting.

"Mrs. Molineux has been very sick," he said. "She is in an exceedingly nervous condition. Every time the bell rings it throws her into a state of nervous apprehension that is distressing to me and to the friends who are with her. Neither Mrs. Molineux nor I has anything to say to the press. It is useless to ask us for any information regarding this case, for we know nothing about it. Every time the bell rings it is like torture to her, and her nervousness increases. Both my wife and Mrs. Bellinger request me to ask the newspapers not to send here for any more interviews."

Mrs. Bellinger the landlady at 257 West End Avenue, says that she has been greatly chagrined by the notoriety which has been thrust upon her by being mentioned in connection with the Adams tragedy. It was in Mrs. Bellinger's house that Miss Blanche Chesebrough prepared her trousseau for her wedding with Roland B. Molineux. Mrs. Bellinger had often acted as the young woman's chaperone. They have been fast friends for some time, although Mrs. Molineux is only twenty-five, while Mrs. Bellinger is a woman nearly forty years old, of medium height, with large brown eyes and dark-brown hair, which is just beginning to show streaks of gray. On the morning after the first publication of Roland B. Molineux's name she began to worry, and has done little else ever since.

Yesterday morning she realized that boarders would not live in her house under present conditions. Half a dozen boarders had left her since the morning of Jan. 2 last, when Gen. Molineux called at 5 o'clock and got his son out of bed to go to Capt. McClusky's house, and none had taken their place. So she quietly told Molineux that while she wanted to be the friend of his wife, and while she regretted the whole unfortunate affair, business was business, and she thought it best that Molineux and his wife should move.

Molineux agreed to this, and would have left yesterday if his wife had been able to leave her bed. If she can rise to-day, she will be taken in a carriage to her father-in-law's home.

MISS MILLER EXPLAINS.

The statement made yesterday by Miss Emma Miller, the Newark saleswoman, follows. She has been misquoted, she asserts, several times, and has been made to appear ludicrous in the eyes of the public. Regarding the mysterious purchase she said:

"He acted calmly and gave me no special reason to notice him, the only peculiarity being the evident hurry with which he purchased the article. I would never have recalled this were it not for the fact that the case has been brought prominently into the poisoning case. I remarked to the cashier that I had made a quick sale, and the cashier afterward reminded me that I had said this. What I meant by 'a quick sale,' was that the man was easily satisfied, and that it took him but a short time to make a selection. I wish to correct the statement that I was positive that the purchaser did not wear a false beard. I expressed no opinion whether the beard was genuine or not. It was falsely stated also that a picture, drawn and redrawn, was submitted until I said that it resembled the visitor. As far as I can recollect the beard was a sandy one and was cut in Van Dyke fashion.

"I always declared that the man was between thirty-five and forty-five years old. I have never been outside of Newark to identify any one. I was absolutely unable to identify Mr. Molineux as the man. Mr. Molineux is, to my mind, a shorter man, and a much younger one than the purchaser."

Prof. Witthaus, to whom some of the poison which killed Mrs. Adams was submitted for analysis, has not yet finished his examination. Prof. Witthaus said yesterday that he would not make his report this week. He has been at work on the analysis, but will not say what discovery he has made.

The Coroner's inquest will not be held until the professor's report has been received. Coroner Hart has charge of the case. He said yesterday:

"If the evidence presented at the inquest should warrant the arrest of any one, that arrest, and as many as may be necessary, will be made, no matter who the implicated persons may be. Under Section 773 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the Coroner is required to act in such cases, and he will do his duty in this case, regardless of anything."

McCLUSKY AND MOORE.

Thomas Moore and Joseph Devlin called at Police Headquarters last night and inquired if Joseph Moore of 1,153 Third Avenue, night watchman at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, had been arrested. They were told that no such man was under arrest at Police Headquarters. They then went to the House of Detention, in Mulberry Street, and made the same inquiry.

Watchman Moore is reported to have said that Henry C. Barnet had told him that he had taken "enough poison to kill fifty men." This statement was brought to the attention of Capt. McClusky, who went to the club and talked with Moore.

Moore usually reaches his home between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, but did not do so yesterday. About that time, however, a message purporting to come from him for Mrs. Moore was received over the telephone in a cigar store near her home. It stated that Moore would not be home yesterday or to-day.

Not long after that a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club called on Mrs. Moore and told her that her husband had an appointment with Capt. McClusky and would not be home for several days. He assured her that there was no cause for worry.

Notwithstanding this assurance, Mrs. Moore did worry in the absence of her husband, and when her brother-in-law, Thomas Moore, returned home from work she insisted that an inquiry should be made for him at Police Headquarters.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK ROBBED.

ASHBURNHAM Mass., Jan. 9.—The First National Bank of Ashburnham was robbed about 2 o'clock this morning. The discovery of the robbery was made by Deputy Sheriff William H. Richardson, whose home is next to the bank building, on Main Street. The Deputy was aroused by the shock of a heavy explosion, which made his house tremble and the windows rattle.

The bank is on the second floor of a two-story brick building. The street door of the main entrance had been forced open with a jimmy, and a similar process was applied to the door of the bank, up stairs. The burglars evidently charged the iron safe heavily with dynamite, for it had been blown to pieces. Two of its doors were found half-way across the room, and a bar of iron had been blown through a window and nearly across the street. All the windows in the place were demolished and the furniture was badly splintered. A large quantity of notes and drafts and about $100 in money were found scattered about the floor.

Among the papers recovered from the débris were more than $20,000 of negotiable securities which the robbers had overlooked in the darkness. The cashier this afternoon stated that he thought $1,500 would cover the loss caused by the robbery. The general damage, however, will bring the total loss close to $3,000. For some time past the bank has been making preparations to go into liquidation.

Deputy Sheriff Richardson is of the opinion that the work was done by amateurs. The authorities, however, have in mind the work done recently by burglars at the Bethel (Me.) Savings Bank, the Wrentham National Bank, the Phenix National Bank of Phenix, R. I., and a Vermont bank.

The robbers entered the town very quietly and evidently succeeded in reaching the bank without being seen. It is thought they came here with a team and left by the same means, as no trains were running for some time before and after the explosion occurred.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—The Boston Police Inspectors do not think that the bank breakings of late have been the result of any work of an organized gang; in fact, they are quite sure, on account of the way in which the work was done in each case, that it was done by different and very inexperienced hands.

Rufus R. Wade, Chief of the Massachusetts District Police, stated this afternoon that Officer Murray of the Worcester District would investigate the robbery of the First National Bank of Ashburnham. Mr. Murray will report to Chief Wade, and if he needs any help it will be sent from Boston.

MUSIC HALL WOMEN ARRESTED.

The police last night arrested the women assuming the two principal rôles in the pantomime "An Affair of Honor," at Koster & Bial's. Inspector Thompson and Capt. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Station, accompanied by two of their men, waited after the performance until the women had donned their street dress, and then took them to the station house, where they said they were Janette Perrie, twenty-five years old, and May Wheeler, twenty-two. The latter gave her residence as 160 West Thirty-fourth Street.

Manager Aarons was not present when the women were arrested. Later he went to the station house accompanied by his lawyer, Emanuel Friend, and bailed the women out.

Lawyer Friend said the arrest was an outrage, and contended that the performance was no violation of the law, but a most artistic bit of work. He said that he would have the entire act produced to-day in Jefferson Market Court and demonstrate to the Magistrate that it is entirely within the law. He will also ask for an adjournment to allow him to prepare his case, which he purposes to fight to the end. Manager Aarons said the performance would continue every night until the engagement ceases, and, in the event of arrest, the women will in every instance be bailed out.

Inspector Thompson will keep his men at the music hall every night, and if the management does not modify the act he will arrest the women again.

Botanical Garden Meeting.

The annual meeting of the corporation of the New York Botanical Garden was held yesterday in the rooms of the Geographical Society. The following were elected managers for the term of three years: James A. Scrymser, William E. Dodge, Charles F. Cox, and W. Bayard Cutting, and the following members of the corporation: William Rockefeller, Henry A. Siebrecht, Edgar L. Marston, and John J. Crooke. The report of the Committee on Patrons, Fellows, and Annual Members showed that the number of annual members paying $10 yearly dues was 638. Samuel R. Betts and Edgar L. Marston were elected life members on the payment of $100 each, and Samuel Thorne and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne Fellows on the payment of $1,000 each. Dr. N. L. Britton submitted a report for the year's work of the garden, showing that much progress had been made.

Prosecuted for Burning Soft Coal.

John Leonard, the owner of an extensive rolling plant situated between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, on Avenue A, was arraigned before Judge Newburger, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, charged with maintaining a public nuisance by burning soft coal at his works. He was released under $1,000 bail, and will be rearraigned to-day. Mr. Leonard was indicted last Fall by the Grand Jury, soon after the Health Board began its crusade against the soft-coal nuisance. He was in the South at the time, and at once instructed the managers of his business to shut down, and the works have remained closed ever since. Yesterday Mr. Leonard surrendered himself to the District Attorney.

Mrs. J. M. Daggett Gets a Divorce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Fanny E. Daggett, daughter of the late Judge Sidney Smith of this city, secured an absolute divorce to-day from her husband, Joseph M. Daggett of New York. Mrs. Daggett on the stand testified that her husband had treated her with great cruelty, frequently striking and choking her. Mrs. Daggett by the decree was given permission to resume her maiden name. The couple were married in September, 1896.

THE ROSE DURANT CASE

Mrs. Heloise H. Rose's Examination Finally Concluded.

CASE FOR PLAINTIFF CLOSED

Motion to Dismiss the Action Refused, and Testimony of the First Witness for the Defense Taken.

The suit for an accounting which Mrs. Heloise H. Rose is bringing against her brother, William W. Durant, and by which she hopes eventually to establish her right to a third of property valued at upward of $1,500,000, that she claims her father, Thomas C. Durant, left upon dying intestate in 1885, was continued in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Beach. The plaintiff testified under cross-examination.

Mr. Norwood, counsel for the defense, asked about her bringing a theatrical man to dine with her brother and his wife at a hotel in London on one occasion, and then elicited from the witness that she had given £200 to a London hospital. Mrs. Rose later admitted once having heard that her father sold her mother's jewelry in this city to pay bills.

Mr. Norwood asked the witness to account for her having on a former trial denied her signature to the power of attorney she gave her brother. "I may have thought for the moment it was not my signature," said she. On direct examination again, Mrs. Rose explained to her lawyer, Mr. Parsons, that her confusion in this matter had always been due to the fact she believed she had signed the document on Oct. 8, 1885, while when shown to her it bore the date Oct. 16.

Mr. Parsons read a letter from a former attorney of Mrs. Rose to her, in which the writer said her brother would never give an accounting to her unless forced to. He read another letter, written to her by another lawyer, in which the latter spoke of having talked with W. W. Durant, and reported after this conversation that the estate of the late Dr. Durant embraced total assets of $4,309.21, out of which over $1,000 had been paid out for small claims, and that there was a claim of $98,000 against the estate by Mrs. W. W. Durant, who had bought up judgments against Dr. Durant to that amount. He also referred to the twenty-million-dollar judgment of Rhode Island creditors.

Mr. Parsons read a letter from the defendant to ex-Mayor Hewitt, written in 1892, in which he promised to provide a trust fund for his sister's support. "Did he ever do anything of the kind for you?" he asked.

"No. My allowance was shut off without notification just before I brought the first suit against him," was the reply.

"What did you live on after that?"

"I had 8 cents, I think, when I married Mr. Rose."

"Down to that time you had been receiving assistance from your friends, had you not?"

"Yes."

Mr. Parsons referred to the occasion on which Mrs. Rose had had an unpleasantness with her father, and she testified that he was a man of somewhat arbitrary turn of mind.

"What were your father's relations to your brother?" she was asked.

"They were often not pleasant."

"Your father used strong language to your brother at time. You recall specific times?"

"Yes. They were rather extreme."

Mrs. Rose then asserted that her brother made an attempt in the course of her father's illness in 1883 to get his signature to a paper. Several friends came to North Creek, N. Y., where he was staying, on a special train, she said, and had an interview in his room with him for this purpose, but in vain. "Father was very angry," continued the witness. "He said in the first place he was going to get well, and then that he wanted to manage his affairs himself." Mr. Parsons had characterized the document in question as a will. Mrs. Rose testified that the jewelry which her mother sold to pay bills had come from her father.

"Your father is said to have been a bankrupt in 1873. Did he not put up a handsome tomb in Greenwood Cemetery that year?"

"Yes. It cost over $60,000." The witness then testified that in 1891 her brother called on her in London and said the Greenwood authorities had "come down" on them for $1,000 for repairs, and asked her if she had it. "I told him I didn't have a cent to pay," said she. "Then he said that if I would give him my interest in this tomb he would give me $1,000 for doctor's bills which I owed, and guarantee to keep the tomb in repair. I was badly in need of money, took the $1,000, and signed a paper surrendering my rights in the tomb. It was with the understanding that I would always have the right to be buried there anyway."

On cross-examination she was asked as to what land her brother had sold since her father's death. "He sold Pine Knot to C. P. Huntington and Uncas to J. Pierpont Morgan," she answered. She was unable to testify who was the real owner of these properties, but said she believed her brother had sold her land right along.

Miss Frances A. Murphy of this city, a friend of the plaintiff, corroborated some of the latter's evidence.

Mr. Parsons announced: "We rest."

Mr. Norwood then moved to dismiss the complaint on three successive grounds: That no proof that Dr. Durant left property had been advanced; that the plaintiff had not shown a cause of action; that she had not sustained the cause of action set up in her complaint. The motions were overruled.

Mr. Norwood then opened for the defense, and said that he purposed to prove that Dr. Durant left no property, and that his daughter was pursuing her brother for an imaginary grievance.

Amos C. Hall of Albany, N. Y., who was for years in the employ of Dr. Durant in connection with the Adirondack Railroad, was called for the defense. He testified that Dr. Durant owed him several thousand dollars before he died, and had always told him when he asked for it that it was impossible to pay it. He testified that Mrs. H. H. Durant owned the majority of the Adirondack Railroad stock, and also all the Durant lands of which he knew. Cross-examination did not shake him.

LIEUT. TREADWELL HONORED.

Made Lieutenant Colonel of the 22d After Twenty-one Years' Service.

Lieut. Harry Hayden Treadwell's twenty-one years of continuous service in the Twenty-second Regiment were rewarded last night, when he was unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment to succeed Nathaniel B. Thurston, appointed Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Gen. Roe. Col. Franklin Bartlett presided at the election.

Lieut. Col. Treadwell served with the regiment in the volunteer service as Regimental Adjutant, with the rank of Captain, and a few days ago was appointed an aide on the staff of Gov. Roosevelt, which position he will still retain. He is well known throughout the Guard, and is a very popular officer. He served with the regiment in the labor riots of 1877, at the switchmen's strike at Buffalo in 1892, and in the troubles in Brooklyn in connection with the trolley men's strike in 1895. He joined the Twenty-second as a private in Company B, May 14, 1877, and has served in the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, First Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Battalion and Regimental Adjutant.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Ohio Railroads Consolidate.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 9.—The consolidation of the Cincinnati Northern and the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee Railroads has been negotiated. It is understood that the Cincinnati Northern has made a long-time lease of the Detroit, Toledo, and Milwaukee, and according to the plan Superintendent J. B. Flanders of this city will be put in active supervision of both roads. The headquarters of the combined roads will be in Toledo or Cincinnati. It is generally believed General Passenger and Freight Agent Schindler's jurisdiction will extend over both roads.

Railroads Elect Directors.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 9.—The sixty-first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad was held here to-day. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—At the annual meeting here to-day of the stockholders of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company the old Board of Managers, headed by President S. G. de Coursey, was re-elected.

ANTI-SUGAR BOUNTY LEAGUE.

Britain, Germany, Austria, and Holland May Unite for Protection.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—At a crowded meeting of the Anti-Sugar Bounty League, held in London this evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted demanding that the British Government should immediately conclude a convention with Germany, Austria, Holland, and Belgium, to abolish bounties and to guarantee producers security in the open British markets against State-aided competition.

Lieut. Gen. John Wimburn Laurier, Conservative member of Parliament for Pembroke Boroughs, who represented Canada at the meeting, strongly advocated countervailing duties. He pointed out that Canada was also suffering from bounties given on French fish.

SPANISH SOLDIERS AT HOME.

They Return to Barcelona in a Terribly Emaciated Condition.

BARCELONA, Jan. 9.—The Spanish transport Notre Dame de Salut, which sailed from Havana on Dec. 19 for this port, has arrived here, with 1,100 repatriated soldiers on board. The vessel was overcrowded, and many of the troops were found to be ill on the steamer's arrival. During the voyage 89 deaths had occurred. The sick soldiers were speedily attended to, and 300 of them were taken in ambulances to the hospitals and 100 others were removed to the Sanatorium. The remainder of the troops were in a fearfully emaciated condition and were hardly able to stand.

Crowds of persons who had assembled to welcome the returning soldiers were horrified at the sights presented by the men, and wept and cursed the mismanagement of the officials.

IGLESIAS RECEIVED BY BRITISH.

The Head of Costa Rica Will Be Royally Treated in London.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The President of Costa Rica, Senhor Rafael Iglesias, arrived here to-day. At Folkstone the President was met by Mr. Robert Follett Synge, C. M. G., Staff Officer in the Treasury Department of the Foreign Office, who was in attendance on Emperor William of Germany during his Majesty's visit to England, and who attended to the reception of the envoys from Oriental States at the time of the Queen's jubilee. Mr. Synge welcomed the Costa Rican President in the name of Queen Victoria and of the British Government.

The Queen's Master of the Ceremonies, Col. Hon. Sir William James Colville, C. B., met the President at Charing Cross Railroad Station. From there President Iglesias and his suite were driven in royal carriages to a hotel, where they will be the guests of the Government during their stay here.

GREAT BRITAIN IN CHINA.

A Banquet Is Given to Lord Beresford on Leaving Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 9.—The Municipal Council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the America and China Associations gave a farewell banquet last evening to Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who has been for some time in China on a special mission from the British Associated Chambers of Commerce to inquire as to the opportunities for further developing British trade in this country and as to the security for investments and undertakings already here.

Lord Beresford, in responding to a toast to his health, said that the cosmopolitan character of his hosts proved that his policy in China was unanimously approved by the representatives of the great nations having the largest trade interests in China. Lord Beresford sailed from Shanghai to-day for Japan.

Lord Beresford says he welcomed particularly the hearty sympathy shown by the American association.

WHY AUSTRIA'S VIEW CHANGED.

Has Raised Its Legation at Washington to an Embassy.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says: "The delay on the part of Austria-Hungary in raising the Legation at Washington to an Embassy has probably been largely due to financial considerations and to the fact that Austria has had smaller interests in the United States than the other powers. The recent accentuation of American foreign policy has undoubtedly counted for something in the matter. Prior to the war the tendency was to regard the United States as incapable of expansion, owing to the impression that their naval resources were insignificant.

"The achievements of the American warships against Spain surprised people, and, possibly, not very agreeably. The Austrians soon began to realize that they must regard the United States as a great power. A mere Legation must, therefore, have appeared as a slight to the United States Government, and, as nothing of this sort was intended, the decision has finally been taken, which can only be regarded as satisfactory."

GERMANY IS NOT ALARMED.

Emperor William Says England Is Testing the Franco-Russian Ties.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says:

"Emperor William, while conversing recently with the Presidents of the Reichstag, told them that the concentration of Russian troops on the German frontier had no political significance, but was merely the result of the efforts of the Russian Minister of Finance, M. de Witte, to prevent smuggling.

"Referring to Fashoda, the Emperor expressed the opinion that Great Britain had rendered the dispute critical because she wanted to discover just how far she could go against France without provoking Russia. Apparently, the Kaiser remarked, the result was satisfactory to Great Britain, making it clear that Franco-Russian relations were much less intimate than some supposed. Anyway, Germany—as the Kaiser put it—could afford to be an impartial spectator of Anglo-French quarrels."

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says: "Discussing the Czar's disarmament proposals at a reception given by the Presidents of the Reichstag recently, Emperor William said he appreciated the loftiness of the ideas and the nobility of the motives of the Russian Emperor, but he did not expect them to yield practical results in this direction. Therefore, the increase in the German Army was no less indispensable than before."

SAVED FROM THE GALLINA.

Crew of the Steamer Rescued by the Kanawha and Charing Cross.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—The British steamer Kanawha, Capt. Maxwell, from Newport News Dec. 28 for this port, has arrived here and landed part of the crew of the British steamer Gallina, Capt. Frankland, from Philadelphia Dec. 16 for Moss and Christiania, which was abandoned in a sinking condition on Jan. 5 in latitude 49 north, longitude 28 west. The remainder of the crew of the Gallina are on board the British steamer Charing Cross, Capt. Mills, from New York Dec. 23 for Bristol.

The Kanawha rescued the Captain and fifteen of the crew of the Gallina. The latter encountered a hurricane on Dec. 28, during which the seas swept over her, destroying her deck cabin and boats and shifting her cargo. Although a portion of the cargo was jettisoned, the Gallina continued to list, and for several days was almost on her beam ends. She was sighted by the Charing Cross during the night of Jan. 3, and the following day the Charing Cross sent a lifeboat to the Gallina and brought off six of the latter's crew. The Gallina was then lost sight of during a storm. On the following day the Kanawha hove in sight and launched a lifeboat. After repeated attempts the lifeboat's crew succeeded in reaching the Gallina, and rescued the remainder of her crew.

Suez Canal Is Again Open.

PORT SAID, Jan. 9.—The light tower which was wrenched from the breakwater and fell into the Suez Canal during yesterday's gale, blocking the passage, has been removed, and the canal is again open for shipping.

New Book on American Revolution.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—All the morning papers contain long and appreciative reviews of the new work on "The American Revolution" from the pen of the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, nephew of the historian Macaulay, former Chief Secretary for Ireland, and author of "The Early History of Charles James Fox."

OVERDUE ST. PAUL SIGHTED

Ship Was Seen on Wednesday 1,080 Miles West of the Needles.

EXPECTED HERE AT ANY TIME

Accident Doubtless Happened to Her Machinery—The Umbria and La Champagne Report Rough Voyages.

The overdue American Line steamship St. Paul did not arrive yesterday, but a report reached here by cable which was reassuring, inasmuch as it showed that she has been seen since she met with an accident and that the accident is one in all probability affecting the machinery. It shows at least that she has not run afoul of an iceberg or met with other dire mishap. The American Line office yesterday gave out a report of a cable received, as follows:

"Steamship American saw St. Paul Wednesday, Jan. 4, 3 P. M., latitude 49 degrees 43 minutes, longitude 29 degrees, during heavy snowstorm."

That was the cable. The notice by the American Line included also the following comment: "British steamship American was from New Orleans Dec. 22. The position of the St. Paul was 1,080 miles west of the Needles. She had been out eighty-six hours and had averaged a fraction over 12½ knots an hour. Either the St. Paul or the New York will sail from here at 10 A. M. Wednesday, Jan. 11."

The American arrived at Liverpool yesterday and the cable came from there.

The Associated Press sent out the following, dated London:

"It is reported that the American Line steamship St. Paul was spoken at 3 P. M. on Jan. 4, in latitude 49 north and longitude 29 west, and that a heavy snowstorm and northwest gale were prevailing at the time. The point where the St. Paul was spoken is about 750 miles west of the Irish coast."

The average speed estimated by the officials of the American Line is based of course upon the distance from the Needles, off Southampton Harbor, and the time the vessel was out, or about three and a half days. It is probable that the steamship had proceeded at her usual speed to a point near where she was seen, and that she had been lying near that point up to the time she was sighted. The report does not say whether she was under way or not, or, if under way, in what direction she was headed, but the American Line officials in announcing that either the St. Paul or the New York, which is now here, would sail to-morrow, believed that the St. Paul was bound this way and that she was liable to arrive at any time.

The reports indicate at least that the steamship has met no summary fate. She had made but one-third of her voyage at a time when she should have covered half of her transatlantic course; the accident had therefore already occurred when she was sighted, she was afloat, and, so far as the report indicates, was not even flying signals of distress. It would seem probable that were she headed back toward the Irish coast she could have announced the fact. There seemed, therefore, yesterday every reason to suppose that she had simply stopped to repair derangement of machinery and was continuing her voyage west probably under reduced speed.

Were she making the speed which her position indicated she had averaged up to the time she was seen, she should arrive here to-night or early to-morrow, but there is no reason whatever for figuring on that basis. She may be here sooner. She may not be here for two or three days. It is quite certain, however, that if she was helpless as to propelling power or steering she is stanch enough in her hull to stand all the buffeting to which even the North Atlantic can subject her.

It was noticed yesterday that the position in which she was seen was precisely that in which on Sept. 23 the derelict Norwegian bark Anverien was seen. The dereliect was shown in the October chart of the Hydrographic Office, but not in the later monthly charts, and the wreck probably long ago drifted from that position, as prior to that time, and within two weeks of it, she had been seen in two different places by passing vessels, well to the westward.

Among the passengers on the St. Paul are A. J. Bavenhensen, P. L. Foster, J. Grundy, E. Manville, W. H. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Turner, Master Louis Gondsell Turner and nurse, Helen M. Eager, E. M. Foster, J. B. Hasler, Albert Paulsen, Miss Marie Turner, R. Hannay Tailourdin, Albert Wurth, Prince Casimir Labomirski-Schiff, David Spero, and Mrs. F. Schwab.

The St. Paul is now in command of Capt. James C. Jamison. The crew, all told, numbers 343 men, and there are 130 cabin passengers, possibly more who booked late, and 60 steerage passengers.

The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, which reached her pier yesterday morning, was 7 days 17 hours and 12 minutes making the voyage from Liverpool. The Cunarder barely cleared the English coast when she encountered westerly followed by northwesterly winds, constantly increasing in force. The seas were high and continually swept her decks, but she came through it without damage.

The French Line steamship La Champagne arrived yesterday, also a day late. During the first four days of the year she was in the midst of a hurricane. The water buried her decks and a portion of her starboard rail near the bow was carried away. So high was the spray thrown that water fell down her funnels. She came out of it, however, without further damage.

The Shooting on the St. Paul.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 9.—Thomas Cummings, the seaman who was arrested on Dec. 31 on board the American Line steamer St. Paul charged with shooting five coal trimmers and accidentally hitting another sailor, was discharged from custody here to-day on the ground that he had used his revolver in self-defense.

THE FIGARO CONFISCATED.

It Contained Cartoon of Emperor William Presented as a Boar.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—The Paris Figaro was confiscated by the police throughout Germany yesterday on account of a caricature which it contained, copied from Puck, representing Emperor William of Germany in the guise of a "despised animal."

Puck, in its issue of Dec. 7, published a double-page cartoon by Pugh, representing all the crowned heads, and entitled "The Threatened Revolt in the Jungle." Emperor William was represented as a boar.

TROUBLE IN TONGA ISLANDS.

German Consul from Samoa Trying to Collect Private Debts.

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Jan. 9.—Advices received here from the Tonga Islands, via Auckland, New Zealand, say that the German Consul has arrived there from Samoa and has given notice that Germany will seize Savao, the most fertile of the Tonga group, unless the Tongan Government pays private debts which the natives owe to a German company. The Government, however, repudiates the responsibility, and says the giving of credit to the natives was contrary to law. The King is appealing to Great Britain, the United States, and France.

The Tonga Islands are a group in the Pacific Ocean, composing a section of the Friendly Islands, in latitude 20 south and longitude 175 west, and comprising at least 150 islands. The population, including the outlying islands of Ono, Michaeloff, Simonoff, and Pylstaart, is 25,000. The people are Christians.

Menelek Offers to Preserve Peace.

ROME, Jan. 9.—The city papers announce that King Humbert has received a friendly letter from Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia offering to do all in his power to arrange the frontier question there and to maintain a durable peace. It is announced that active hostilities have been begun between Ras Makonen, the principal General of the Negus, and Ras Mangascia, the rebellious Governor of the Province of Tigre. The Negus is satisfied of Ras Makonen's ability to deal with Ras Mangascia, who has begun to withdraw his troops to the southward.

A Bavarian Statesman Dead.

MUNICH, Jan. 9.—The death is announced of the Bavarian former Premier Braystelnburg, who, on Nov. 28, 1870, at Versailles, concluded the treaty by which Bavaria agreed to enter the Confederation of Northern Germany, immediately followed by the recognition of King William of Prussia as the head of the new German Empire.

German Empress Works for Charity.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Empress Augusta Victoria presided to-day at a meeting of a committee having in charge the establishing of consumptive hospitals. The committee met at the residence of Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, where the Empress remained to luncheon, with the Chancellor and several of the more distinguished members of the committee.

The Sagasta Ministry to Resign.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, was unable to visit the Queen Regent to-day to submit the question of confidence in the Cabinet. The crisis is, therefore, again postponed; but there is no doubt that the Sagasta Ministry will resign.

Austrian Officers Punished for Rioting

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that at a recent court-martial eighty reserve officers were degraded to the ranks for participating in street demonstrations against the Government during the recent Parliamentary agitations.

Emperor William Returns a Call.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that yesterday Emperor William returned the visit of the Marquis de Noailles, the French Ambassador, and remained with him an hour in close conversation.

American and Englishman to Box.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Dick Burge, the English boxer, and Bob Dobbs, the American, have signed articles to box twenty rounds at the National Sporting Club in this city on March 6 next for £1,250 ($6,250.)

DAVID SULLIVAN KNOCKED OUT.

Loses the Fight at the Lenox Athletic Club to Oscar Gardiner in the Seventeenth Round.

Oscar Gardiner, known as the "Omaha Kid," scored a victory over David Sullivan of Ireland in their fight before the Lenox Athletic Club last night, where fully 8,000 persons saw Sullivan knocked out in the seventeenth round after one of the best contests ever decided in this vicinity. The principals were matched to box twenty-five rounds at catch weights. Gardiner entered the ring weighing a little over 120 pounds, while Sullivan's weight was estimated at about 132 pounds. "Charley" White was referee. The betting just before the men shook hands was 100 to 80 in favor of Gardiner.

Sullivan became the aggressor at the start, and he kept Gardiner on the jump for five rounds. The latter tried time and again, with his famous swings, to land a decisive blow, but Sullivan was too careful. Time and again during the first six rounds Sullivan landed with his right and left, but the blows did not affect the "Omaha Kid," apparently. The latter began the seventh round with a rush, and Sullivan became a bit demoralized and began to butt his opponent. He had to be cautioned several times by the referee.

Gardiner was evidently bent on ending the fight in the eighth round, as he went at Sullivan, using both hands. One of his right swings reached Sullivan's jaw, and the latter went to his knees. He was up in an instant, however, and for the rest of the round the honors were even. The fighting in the ninth and tenth rounds was fast, and it was then apparent that a decision was not far off. In the latter round a right swing on the head staggered Sullivan, but he recovered quickly, and finished the round in good shape, apparently.

From then until the bout ended, Gardiner had an advantage. Sullivan seemed to have worn himself out by the fast pace he set in the early rounds. Gardiner was also a bit tired, but, nevertheless, was fresher than his opponent. Sullivan began the last round by landing both right and left on Gardiner's head. Both then rushed, and their legs became entangled, and Sullivan fell. When he got up Gardiner rushed at him and landed a right swing on the side of the head, staggering him. A heavier blow in the same place made Sullivan very unsteady. Gardiner immediately followed up his advantage and landed with his left on Sullivan's jaw. The latter fell flat on his back and was counted out. He recovered in a few minutes, not much the worse for the blow. The time of the seventeenth round was 48 seconds.

In the preliminary bout of ten rounds between "Jim" Clare and "Bob" Dwyer, the latter received the decision.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY ENTRIES.

Nominations for the Suburban Handicap and Advance Stakes.

The following are the entries for the Suburban Handicap and the Advance Stakes, to be decided at the June meeting of the Coney Island Jockey Club:

THE SUBURBAN.

Name.	Age.	Name.	Age.
Havoc	7	Bannockburn	4
Ben Holladay	6	Briar Sweet	4

THE MOTHERS' CLUB MEETS

Miss Mary Clark Talks on "Homes for the Homeless."

NEW YORK'S PAUPER CHILDREN

Speaker Says the City Has More than Any Other in the World—How One Plan Works.

Miss Mary Clark of the State Charities Aid Association was the chief speaker at the meeting of the New York City Mothers' Club yesterday afternoon. "Homes for the Homeless" was the topic under discussion.

"There are a great many young mothers with babies sent out daily from the maternity hospitals," said Miss Clark, "who have no one to care for them. There are only about one-third of these unmarried mothers, but it seems to be the fashion for some men to disappear just as soon as they are out of work. There are only two things for a deserted mother to do—put her baby in an institution or take it with her and try to support it. If she tries the first she intends to take the little one out as soon as she can, but she soon becomes accustomed to being separated from it, and leaves it there.

"Babies cannot stand the life of an institution; they need the individual care that the mother gives. We have collected statistics at Randall's Island, and 98 out of every 100 babies under six months old taken there without their mothers die, and there is a larger death rate among the foundlings, for they all die. A baby that is not reclaimed or adopted within the first few months dies. The institution child with one parent is more desolate than an orphan, for there is no chance of its being adopted; the parent will not consent to that, and when it is sixteen it goes out all unprepared to fight life's battle.

"If the mother takes the baby it is very hard for her, for she is not strong, and is not apt to be a skilled workwoman. To meet the needs of all these women the association to which I belong has started an agency to obtain positions for young mothers with babies. In farmhouses back in the State, where domestic servants are difficult to obtain, they are willing to take these women. Ordinary maids will not stay, because they are lonely, but the mothers do not find life dull, for they have brought their own amusement with them. Since June, 1898, we have filled 1,150 positions with women taking babies. The babies thrive with the life, and the death rate is less than 1 per cent.

"The women make very creditable servants, on the whole, though some may be trying. The child, which is first received on sufferance, becomes a pet, and a poor servant is often kept because the family cannot bear to part with the baby. I do not mean to say we have now 1,150 women out under our care. We tide them over the hard places in their lives. The husbands sometimes come back and the widows and unmarried women marry. It is surprising how many marry well.

"It costs us $4.25 each, and as these are cases which would come on the city's destitute list, and cost over $300 annually for support, we save them a great deal. And it is the salvation of the women to have the responsibility of the child's life. We find it matures and develops them. It is dangerous to stifle the feelings of motherhood, and if the mothers do not have that they are apt to go to the bad altogether.

"There is no city in the world that pauperizes its children like New York. We pauperize 35 out of every 117 in the population, while in Philadelphia the proportion is about 1 in 2,000, in Boston 1 in 850, and in London something like 1 in 450. We have double the number of paupers of any city in the world."

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Chairman of the day, spoke of the need in the city of homes where respectable women and women and children arriving in the city with no friends to meet them could receive temporary shelter day or night, and for more public notices of such places as may be found here. Miss Harriet Keyser spoke of the need of inexpensive homes, not hotels, for the working women, and Mrs. Riggs, speaking on the same lines, said she was willing to devote her life to the work of obtaining such homes for working girls.

Mrs. Theodore Birney, President of the National Congress of Mothers, was present and told of the satisfactory preparations that are being made for the meeting of the National Congress in Washington on Feb. 14.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS AND CHILDREN

The Mothers' Congress Advocates the Training of Teachers.

They advocated the training of Sunday school teachers at the meeting of the Mothers' Congress of the City of New York yesterday, where the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Treat, Mrs. E. Schwaedler Barnes, Mrs. G. S. Oldmixon, and Mme. Garnier discussed philanthropy, and moral and religious training. The Sunday school education made a great impression upon the child, Mrs. Barnes said, and thoroughly trained teachers should be employed in the work. Mrs. Oldmixon believed that the home training was of first importance, but believed that Sunday school teaching should not be left to young girls entirely unable to cope with the questions of the children, and Mme. Garnier spoke of the need of co-operation between parents and teachers. Dr. Treat emphasized the need of teaching children obedience.

The congress expressed its thanks to the people who had contributed checks or gifts for its Christmas festival for the poor, on Dec. 28, and a letter of thanks was read from Mrs. Rose Hawthorne Lathrop for the Christmas celebration given to the children in the neighborhood of her work by the congress. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi will speak upon hygiene at the next meeting.

EXCITING SCENE AT A FIRE.

Woman on Window Ledge Struggles with Her Would-Be Rescuer.

An exciting incident occurred yesterday afternoon at a fire in the four-story brownstone flathouse at 452 West Forty-ninth Street. The blaze started in the apartment on the third floor, rear, occupied by William A. Maher and his family. Ex-Assemblyman Thomas A. McManus occupies the lower floors, James McMaster, the front apartment of the third floor, and the top floor is occupied by William Kate and his wife.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Maher went out, leaving her five-year-old nephew, Andrew, at home alone. Mrs. McMaster gave the child an apple. In playing the apple rolled under a lounge. The child got a candle and lighted it to look for the apple. In doing so he set fire to the lounge. Badly frightened he ran down stairs crying "Fire!" Ex-Assemblyman McManus ran up stairs and into the room and a section of plaster from the ceiling fell on him. His whiskers were singed before he could get out.

Mrs. Kate, on the top floor, became hysterical when smoke began to pour into her apartment, and ran to the window and attempted to jump out. John Henningsen, a plumber at 707 Tenth Avenue, rushed up stairs to save her. She was standing on the window ledge, and he seized her to prevent her from jumping. Battalion Chief John Binns and his driver, Andrew Fitzgerald, came up at this juncture, and Fitzgerald, seeing Henningsen struggling with the woman, hurried to his assistance. From the top floor of the adjoining house he pulled Mrs. Kate and Henningsen across the ledge to safety.

The damage was confined to the rear apartments and the rear of the building, and amounted to $2,000.

Hospital Association Election.

The annual meeting of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday afternoon, in the United Charities Building, George Macculloch Miller in the chair. An election of a Board of Trustees for the coming year resulted as follows: George Macculloch Miller, Isaac Wallach, the Rev. George S. Baker, D. D.; George P. Cammann, Charles Lanier, Jacob H. Schiff, William Alexander Smith, A. G. Agnew, John S. Bussing, George G. Wheelock, M. D.; Richard H. Derby, M. D.; J. A. Stursberg, Robert Olyphant, O. Egerton Schmidt, Reinhold van der Emde, Walter H. Lewis, Louis Hix, Charles Renauld, Beverly Chew, W. Oliver Moore, M. D.; Leonard Weber, M. D.; Henry Rosenwald, Eugene H. Conklin, A. B. Ansbacher, A. H. Wellington, Henry R. Kunhardt, Richard J. Cross, Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mrs. James Speyer. Both the association and Board of Trustees reelected officers and standing committees. The Sloane Maternity Hospital was admitted to the association.

TO ANALYZE CANNED BEEF.

Possible Serious Effect Abroad of the Agitation—War Investigators Hear Swift & Co.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Secretary Wilson has directed Chemist Wiley of the Department of Agriculture to purchase canned meat in the open market here, the products of the same concerns as furnished it to the Government during the war, and after identifying such purchases as the products of the same parties that supplied the army expeditions, to make analyses of the cans' contents to determine if they were treated by chemicals.

This action on the part of Secretary Wilson is wholly voluntary. The inquiry is now in progress, and prompt publicity will be given the results. Department officials are confident that the beef, as furnished under the contracts, was wholesome and pure, basing this confidence on the thorough investigation the Government Inspectors make. They say that the attacks made on the beef, even if not sustained, will cost the meat interest in this country an amount equal to the cost of the entire war, and furnish material in the future for the opposition of those countries which have been all along fighting the admission of American products.

The Secretary says there is no doubt that the discussion of the allegations made will give a set-back to the negotiations that have been making for years for removal of European restrictions on our products.

Fred W. Wilder, General Superintendent for Swift & Co. of Chicago, appeared before the War Investigating Commission to-day. The witness said he had general charge of all the packing, canning, and slaughtering of cattle for the Chicago plant and gave a general account of the practical working of the meat business, beginning with a description of the Government inspection.

Referring to the much-discussed "beard" on the refrigerator meat, Mr. Wilder said the large wholesalers who supplied the best hotels in Chicago "aged" all their beef before selling it and got an advanced price for it after it accumulated the beard. He said the meat was better in every respect after being aged. As to complaints regarding the army contract beef he said the Manitoba shipment was the only one condemned.

The witness denied that any chemicals were used in preserving any of the meat sold by his firm and said that in addition to other objections it would be useless, would be a detriment to the beef, and an extra expense. The beef for export was not the best beef, but a fair quality.

Dr. Conner sought to bring out how they determined "in half a minute" whether beef is or is not or has been tubercular. Col. Denby, presiding, objected that the Government Inspectors were the ones who were responsible.

"All right," concluded Dr. Conner, "I will wait to examine the Government of the United States."

Subsequently the commission examined other witnesses upon behalf of Swift & Co., including G. F. Swift, the head of the concern. All of these testified to the absolute purity and cleanliness of the meat and to the absence of chemicals from the product.

Peace Commissioners at White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President and Mrs. McKinley gave an elaborate dinner at the White House to-night, at which the members of the Paris Peace Commission were the guests of honor. Invited to meet them were the members of the Cabinet, Senators, and Representatives in Congress, and a number of officers of the army and navy who took prominent parts in the war, including Major Gens. Shafter and Wheeler, and Admirals Sampson and Schley, and Capt. Robley D. Evans.

Comment on the Senate Debate.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the debate in the United States Senate, predicts that the expansion policy will make its way, despite all obstacles, and that its success will, on the whole, be for the advantage of the world.

Congressional Notes.

The following were among the bills and resolutions introduced in the House yesterday:

By Mr. Fischer, (Rep., N. Y.,) to prevent adulteration of foods, &c., in the District of Columbia and Territories.

Among the estimates sent to Congress yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury was one of $31,450 for renovating and repairing the Court House and Post Office Building in New York.

Senator Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) yesterday offered an amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill appropriating $1,133,841 for the Cherokee Indians found due them by accounting officers of the United States.

The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was reported to the House yesterday, and Mr. Hitt, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, gave notice that he would call it up at the earliest possible moment.

By Mr. Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) providing that in consideration of their services during the war with Spain, the chiefs of the bureaus of the Navy Department when retired from active service shall continue to receive full pay.

Senator Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) yesterday reported from the Judiciary Committee a bill to authorize the revival of suits and actions commenced lawfully against officers of the United States as such on the termination of the terms of such officers, and at his request it was passed.

The House yesterday passed a bill providing for the free entry of certain bells presented by Edwin M. Stanton to the Iowa Agricultural College, and for the removal of the remains of Major Gen. John A. Rawlins from the Congressional Cemetery in Washington to the cemetery at Arlington.

Senator Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) yesterday offered an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill appropriating $2,000,000 to pay the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps the bounty or other allowances due them under Section 4,635 of the Revised Statutes for the capture or destruction of ships or vessels of war during the war with Spain.

Senator Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.) yesterday reported from the Military Affairs Committee a bill providing that all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion and the volunteer soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and of the Mexican war, and of the war with Spain who may be disabled in any way shall be admitted into the home for disabled volunteer soldiers. It was passed.

Gen. Shafter appeared in the corridor of the House of Representatives yesterday and was soon surrounded by a large number of members of the House, who were introduced by Gen. Wheeler. For a time the floor of the House was well nigh deserted while members accompanied Gen. Wheeler to meet the commander of the Santiago expedition. Gen. Wheeler was anxious to have the House pay Gen. Shafter the compliment of admitting him to the floor, but the rules strictly forbade this and compelled the introduction to be made in the corridor.

PRESBYTERY ON ROBERTS CASE.

Prays the House to Consider Utah's Obligations as a State.

The Presbytery of New York met yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, the Moderator, presiding. A resolution touching on the Mormon question was offered by the moderator, as follows:

Resolved, That the Presbytery of New York sympathize with the general feeling of apprehension at the growing disregard by the Mormon citizens of Utah of the obligations under which that State obtained admission to the Union, and prays Congress to enforce these obligations, and the House of Representatives to observe them in the case of Brigham H. Roberts, recently elected to the house from the State of Utah.

It was adopted.

The Presbytery denied, on constitutional grounds, the petition of Herman Warszawiak for a new trial. It was ruled that, as an appeal has been made from the decision of the session, this appeal must be heard first. The case cannot be settled until the meeting of the General Assembly, which takes place on the third Thursday in May.

Samuel Colgate, formerly a Baptist minister, but now a member of the University Place Church, was licensed to preach.

The Madison Avenue Church was granted permission to call to its pastorate the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston of Chicago, and Dr. George L. Shearer was appointed Moderator of the New York Church, in Seventh Avenue.

Wants Monogamy in the Constitution.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—The Presbytery of Newark at a special meeting to-day passed resolutions calling for a movement to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to define legal marriage as monogamy, and protesting against the seating of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah in the House of Representatives. The Presbytery declared its belief that the doctrine of celestial marriage is being taught to the young people of the Mormon community, and declared that polygamy is being openly practiced by Mormon leaders.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup The best remedy for children and adults. Cures at once coughs, colds, croup, whooping-cough, asthma, grippe, bronchitis and incipient consumption. Price 25c.

HANOVER FIRE REGIME UPHELD.

Price, McCormick & Co.'s Efforts to Obtain Control of Company Come to Naught.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company was held yesterday. Price, McCormick & Co. have been endeavoring for the last five months to obtain a controlling interest in the company for the purpose of placing it in voluntary liquidation. The capital stock consists of 20,000 shares, whose par value is $50 each, and Second Vice President Charles A. Shaw announced that he held proxies for 17,294 shares. It was stated after the meeting that Price, McCormick & Co. could not have mustered into their service more than 500 shares, and the proposition to wind up the company for the sake of realizing the value of its assets was dropped without receiving any open support in the meeting. The test vote came upon the following resolution, which was offered by Charles K. Wallace:

Resolved, That all of the acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, and of its officers and committees, are hereby approved, confirmed, and ratified.

The strength of the management of the company being disclosed by the affirmative vote upon this resolution, no opposition to its passage was offered.

In accordance with Chapter 171 of the Laws of 1898, which provides that the number of Directors of an insurance company shall be not less than the number named in its charter, the membership of the Board of Directors was increased from eighteen to forty, and the following board was elected to serve during the ensuing year: I. Remsen Lane, Paul Worth, Salem H. Wales, Isaac T. Smith, John L. Riker, Albert Mathews, David S. Egleston, William D. Sloane, Charles K. Wallace, Joseph T. Low, Andrew F. Derr, John A. Tweedy, Louis F. Dommerich, James Clark, Howard P. Gray, Clarence D. Newell, William Gordon Fellows, Charles A. Shaw, Stuart G. Nelson, William Allen Butler, Jr., Frank P. Carpenter, A. D. Straus, Leon L. Beland, E. M. Kingsley, David B. Flint, Samuel J. Clarke, George W. Stickle, James R. Harrison, Arthur S. Walcott, H. Evelyn Pierrepont, Jr., Luther N. Curtis, Frederick Wesson, Benjamin Reynolds, Henry A. Ferguson, Benjamin F. Fabens, John B. Noyes, Daniel Edwards, J. C. Herman Trost, George Cromwell, and B. W. Arnold, Jr.

The Directors will meet on Thursday, Jan. 19, to elect the officers of the company for the present year. It is stated that Vice President Howard P. Gray of Chicago, the Western manager of the company, who presided at the stockholders' meeting yesterday, will probably not accept a renomination. He will, however, remain a Director and agent of the company.

It was stated that the management received the full support of Andrew F. Derr of Wilkesbarre, Penn., one of the largest single stockholders. Mr. Derr's name had been used in connection with several reports regarding the reinsurance of the company, which reports acquired their appearance of probability in that way. Second Vice President Shaw said last night that no such negotiations had been opened or even discussed by the Directors through fear of Price, McCormick & Co. or for any other reason. Before the adjournment of the meeting the following general resolutions were passed, with a view to the prevention of future efforts on the part of outside parties to gain control of the Hanover:

Whereas, Whatever value the business of the company and its assets have, properly belongs to the stockholders, and

Whereas, Proposals to purchase stock, if made in good faith, must proceed upon the belief that the purchase, if made, is an advantage to the purchaser, which would be to the detriment of the stockholders,

Resolved, That we deprecate such proposals as injurious, and we request that the Directors will proceed with the business in a way which, according to their best judgment, will realize the best results to the stockholders.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Everett A. Dunham of Boston has been appointed Eastern manager of the Manhattan Life Insurance company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company to-day a Board of Directors will be chosen in the interest of the Atlas Insurance Company of England, which obtained virtual control of the Kings County last week.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Insurance Company yesterday the following Directors were elected to serve during the ensuing year: William L. Andrews, Samuel D. Babcock, George F. Baker, George T. Bliss, Clarence W. Bowen, Henry Evans, Aurelius B. Hull, William H. Hurlbut, H. H. Lamport, Edward Lanning, William G. Low, Richard A. McCurdy, F. C. Moore, Charles A. Moore, Alexander E. Orr, Cyrus Peck, Alfred Ray, William A. Read, John L. Riker, Lawrence Turnure, and Theodore F. Vail.

It was announced yesterday that Thomas J. Lasher had been appointed manager of the metropolitan department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, succeeding George S. A. Young, who resigned recently to become United States manager of the Manchester Insurance Company of England and President of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York. Charles A. Villade has been appointed assistant manager to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Lasher.

TAMMANY SCHOOL BOARD NOW.

Resignation of Mr. Bannard and Appointment of Vernon M. Davis Settles Its Complexion.

Otto T. Bannard, a member of the School Board of Manhattan and the Bronx, and also of the Central Board of Education, yesterday tendered his resignation from both of these bodies, and Vernon M. Davis, an ex-Assistant District Attorney, was appointed his successor in the School Board. Mr. Bannard said yesterday that the duties of his receivership for the New England Trust Company, combined with his regular work, have taken up nearly all of his time. "It has been extremely difficult for me to find time to attend the meetings of the board," he said, "and I have missed so many committee meetings that I deemed it best to resign. These are my only reasons." Mr. Bannard is President of the Continental Trust Company, and his term as a member of the board would not have expired until 1901.

With the appointment of Mr. Davis vanishes the last doubt as to which faction of the borough School Board will be in control for the next two years. This was practically decided at the last meeting of the board, when Commissioner Richard H. Adams affiliated with the Tammany members, thereby breaking the tie that would have existed had Mr. Adams remained neutral. It was Mr. Adams who nominated Commissioner J. J. Little, the leader of the Tammany faction, to fill the Presidency until the reorganization of the board is effected, in February. But even with the defeat of Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson, the leader of the anti-Tammany faction, who opposed Mr. Little at the election, the anti-Tammany members did not entirely lose heart, as one of their stanchest supporters, Commissioner Henry Rice, was absent from the meeting, having gone South for his health some time ago, and they still cherished hopes of Mr. Adams. Mr. Rice will have returned before the reorganization of the board, and it was expected by the anti-Tammanyites that if their candidate could not be elected, they could at least effect a deadlock when it came to balloting for a President to serve for the next two years. But the resignation of Mr. Bannard settled the matter.

There are twenty-one members of the board, and it takes a majority of the entire board to carry any measure. The Tammany faction now numbers twelve, against nine of the opposition. With Mr. Davis's appointment, the board now stands: Tammany—Messrs. Little, O'Brien, Moriarty, Van Hoesen, Kittel, Sterne, Livingston, Richardson, Harrison, Adams, Farrell, and Davis; Anti-Tammany—Messrs, Anderson, Agar, Burlingham, Lee, Eustis, Rogers, Rice, Taft, and Greenough.

Board of Education's Free Lectures.

The second course of free lectures given by the Board of Education in the great hall of the Museum of Natural History will begin at 8 o'clock this evening. The lecturer will be Mrs. J. H. Gore, and the subject "Picturesque Sweden."

Principals Must Prevent Truancy.

Superintendent Jasper yesterday sent out a circular to school Principals in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx urging them to greater efforts in the prevention of truancy. He instructs them to ascertain the cause of absence in every case. "Principals are requested to inform the Superintendent of any squares, yards, parks, alleys, or other places where idle boys congregate during school hours, or of any idle fellows who induce school children to become truants."

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

NEW COLUMBIA SCHOLARSHIPS.

University Trustees Make a Change on Account of the Liberal Gifts to the Institution.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Trustees of Columbia University yesterday afternoon, a report of the Committee on Amendment of Statutes was adopted providing for sixty-three benefactors' scholarships and twenty-two Faculty scholarships, instead of the free tuition now extended to certain students. This change is due to the liberal gifts which the university has received from J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, E. Willis James, A. A. Low, Morris K. Jesup, R. Fulton Cutting, Alfred Corning Clark, Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel D. Babcock, Oswald Ottendorfer, Samuel Sloan, and Henry Parish.

There will be twenty Morgan scholarships, twenty Vanderbilt scholarships, ten James scholarships, three A. A. Low scholarships, two Cutting scholarships, two Clark scholarships, one Jesup scholarship, one Schiff scholarship, one Babcock scholarship, one Ottendorfer scholarship, one Parish scholarship, and one Sloan scholarship. These scholarships will be awarded in the college and in the Schools of Law and Applied Sciences, to students in recognition of ability needing pecuniary aid.

The committee recommending the new statutes recommended that the holding of scholarships should be deemed a mark of scholastic excellence rather than a pecuniary need, and in order to make the scholarships an incentive to study, it is provided that they be awarded from year to year, primarily on the grounds of ability and fitness and secondarily on the ground of pecuniary need. The scholarships are worth $150 and $200 per annum.

The report of the committee also declared it to be the purpose of the Trustees that no thorough, deserving, and promising student shall be precluded by lack of means from entering the university. The amount actually paid or remitted by the Treasurer during the past year for scholarships and free tuition was $58,698. This, under the new system, will be increased.

Prof. Henry W. Hardon sent his resignation of the Chair of Law to the Trustees. He is to return to the practice of law. John W. Houston was appointed to succeed him.

President Low announced the gift to the university of some rare specimens of meteorites by George F. Kunz, and of cases for the Museum of Geology by James F. Kent. President Low was invited by the Trustees to sit for a portrait, to be hung in the college.

Rectorship of St. Mary the Virgin.

Although none of the Trustees of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin would positively confirm the report yesterday that the Rev. Dr. George McClellan Fiske of Providence, R. I., had been asked to accept the rectorship of the church, no denials were made, and the final decision, it is understood, rests with Father Fiske himself. Dr. Fiske has been for fourteen years rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Providence. Before going to Providence he was curate of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, and has also been rector of churches in Hammonton, N. J., and Peekskill, N. Y. A few years ago he declined an election to the Bishopric of Fond du Lac, Wis. The rectorship of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin was left vacant on Dec. 19 last by the death of Father Thomas McKee Brown.

Accused of Manufacturing Evidence.

Michael P. O'Connor, Thomas P. Jacks, William Rapp, alias Emanuel W. Rapp, and Charles Gallagher, all charged with manufacturing false evidence in damage suits against street railway companies, were arraigned before Judge Newburger, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday. All pleaded not guilty. With the exception of O'Connor, who is out on bail, they were remanded to the Tombs, pending trial.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

CHARLES S. LA VAKE & CO.—Charles S. La Vake & Co., (corporation,) wholesale dealers in millinery at 743 Broadway, who made an assignment on Oct. 27 last to Charles S. Hobbs, with liabilities of $122,-190 and assets $98,104, have effected a settlement with their creditors at 30 cents on the dollar, and a petition filed against the company in involuntary bankruptcy by three creditors has been dismissed.

FORSTER & STIEBEL.—The Sheriff received an execution yesterday against Forster & Stiebel, who did business under the style of the Commercial Paper Company, dealers in paper and twine at 9 Clinton Place, for $1,570 in favor of Celine Forster on a demand note dated Dec. 29 last. The partners were Theodore E. Forster and David Stiebel. The business was started on May 1, 1897. Mr. Forster contributed, it was said, all the capital which has since amounted to $6,000. The business was run as a corporation from July, 1897, to June, 1898, and since then as a copartnership.

STEVENSON & BLEW.—Robert Stevenson and James B. Blew, composing the firm of Stevenson & Blew, wholesale and retail dealers in marble at 427 West Fourteenth Street, have made an assignment to George Hayes, without preference. Both partners have been identified with the trade for over thirty years and have been in business together since 1883. They had a good class of trade, and the marble they handled has been used in some of the large office buildings in this city. Kirk & Schwarz, their attorneys, said that the assignment was caused by poor collections. There are only a few creditors, and the firm expects to resume soon. They could give no figures as to the liabilities or assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., mining engineer, who has no principal place of business, but has resided during the past six months at the Hotel Savoy and 105 East Eighteenth Street, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy yesterday. Mr. Hamilton is of the well-known family of that name, and was formerly reported to be worth $500,000, but lost a large amount of money in a brickyard at Croton on the Hudson, which he carried on for five years, up to 1890, and the object of the petition is to get relieved of debts contracted in that business. He is a beneficiary under the will of the late Robert Ray Hamilton. The liabilities are $96,505 and nominal assets $115,361. Of the liabilities $25,229 are secured. The secured creditors are Joanna L. Van Wyck and Annie V. A. Wells of Sing Sing, N. Y., for $25,-229, and are secured by a reversionary interest in legacies under the will of Robert Ray, subject to the life enjoyment of the same by Schuyler Hamilton, Sr., and Marie E. Livingston. The value of the security is put down at $40,000. The equity in the reversionary interest above the amount of the liens was, however, sold by Henry L. Sprague, as assignee, on June 16, 1891, to Gertrude V. C. Hamilton, by order of court, for $625. The unsecured creditors are the First National Bank of Sing Sing, $59,539, for discount of commercial paper in 1889 and 1890, put in judgment on Sept. 6, 1890; Tarrytown National Bank, $2,322, discounted notes; Bowery Bank, $2,322, discounted notes; Third National Bank of New York City, $2,322, discounted notes; Jacob Brown, Haverstraw, $2,322, discounted notes, and Annie V. R. Wells, Sing Sing, $121, borrowed money. All of Mr. Hamilton's property was conveyed by assignment on March 30, 1890, to Henry L. Sprague; it was sold for $16,823 and the proceeds were distributed among the creditors in August 1891. His assets now consist of clothing, $150, and $115,211 as the supposed value of his interest in the estate of Robert Ray Hamilton. He is a beneficiary under that will, of which Edmund L. Baylies and Gilbert McM. Spier are trustees. The trust was three-eighths interest in the Prescott House, at Broadway and Spring Street, the proceeds from the sale of which property applicable to the trust were $115,211, which has been invested in bonds and mortgages.

Moses Milton and Benjamin Minzesheimer, who formerly composed the firm of Moses Minzesheimer & Sons, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $15,-424 to sixteen creditors, all of which are in judgment, and no assets. Joshua Kantrowitz, their attorney, said that they were formerly in the grocery business, and gave up in 1891.

Louis Stajer, manager of a hotel at 316 and 318 Bowery and also on Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,946 and assets $2.32 in cash and $6.50 in a watch and collar and cuff buttons. He has kept resorts on the Bowery for the past fifteen years, and was a witness before the Lexow Committee. Among the creditors are Jacob and Abraham Mendelssohn, $2,321; Pauline Demerlein, $1,095; L. Rossine & Son, $1,535; E. M. Scheider, $1,233; Lowenthal & Meyers, $1,031; Julia Lawlor, $980.

Warren G. Abbott of 328 West Twenty-eighth Street, who is not in any business, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $14,037 and no assets. The liabilities are to six creditors, all in judgments, the largest being in favor of Frank G. Hall for $6,911.

Lucilus M. Wainwright, who resides at the Hotel Marlborough, has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,919 and nominal assets of $178, of which $85 is claimed as exempt. He has only two creditors—Hannah G. Wainwright of Noblesville, Ind., $4,733, and Edward A. Porter of Indianapolis, $2,186.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against George Eisenbach of 69 East One Hundred and Seventh Street by Epstein Brothers for three creditors—William A. Lord, Joseph A. Blum, and Hardt & Lingens—whose claims aggregate $1,604. They alleged that he transferred all his accounts and stock in trade on Sept. 22 to Isaac Mayer, his father-in-law, to give him a preference. Epstein Brothers said that Mr. Eisenbach was formerly a manufacturer of neckwear at 715 Broadway.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Bamberger, wholesale dealer in liquors at 127 Clinton Place by Einstein & Townsend, who represent five creditors, whose claims aggregate $2,600, three of whom join in the petition—Eddinger Brothers & Jacoby, $206; Julius Wile, Brother & Co., $224, and Rheinstrom Brothers of Cincinnati, $813. They allege that he committed an act of bankruptcy by permitting a judgment to be taken against him for $829 and not having it vacated five days before a sale of the property affected, which was set down by the Sheriff for the 10th inst. Einstein & Townsend estimate his liabilities at $1,500. They obtained an injunction restraining the Sheriff from selling the stock of liquors to-day.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACER, Frank A.—F. Montiflore	$1,845
BEVAN, Joseph H.—J. C. Rothfuss	725
BLAU, Fritz—L. Stadecker	191
BRAUN, Elise—L. Stadecker	73
BLAIR, John T.—W. S. Travis	32
BUTLER, Charles P., and James J. Connelly—New York Telephone Co.	38
CARTER, Charles W. H.—Herbert Booth King & Brother Publishing Co., costs	30
COGAN, Mary A.—Richmond Stove Co.	286
CAREY, William F.—G. T. Cook	267
CRIST, Julia—George Marinor, executor, &c., deficiency	997
CRAWFORD, William—M. A. Cunningham and others	306
CREAMER, Thomas J.—S. L. Laderer	1,296
DALY, Marcus—Alvin E. Crocker	1,037
DUNN, Patrick, as administrator, &c.—M. Hughes	117
DALEY, George H., and Elizabeth H. Jones, as executrix—George H. Daley, as trustee, &c.	28,886
FAIR, John M.—E. C. Mevey	240
FRIEDERY, Victor C.—A. Knobloch	131
GOLDSTEIN, Samuel—H. B. Claflin Company	211
GOODSTEIN, Jacob—S. Levy	352
GOLDBERG, Louis, and Lobis Rosenberg —The People, &c.	2,000
GIBSON, John W.—Textile Publishing Company	1,824
GIBSON, John W.—Textile Publishing Company	1,824
GIBSON, John W.—Textile Publishing Company	1,824
GIBSON, John W.—Textile Publishing Company	1,824
GARDNER, Robert W., and Sigmund Hausman—K. Ross	1,004
HOPTOCK, Moses A.—New York Telephone Company	127
HITHERSAY, John F.—W. J. Wright and another	217
HOROWITZ, Hannah and Jacob, and Henie Liebeskind—A. Suseman, (deficiency)	1,580
HOFFMANN, Charles, and Andrew Zinsmeister—Louis Barth	263
KRIPPNER, Ernest—L. Stadecker	160
KEHOE, Harry F.—White, Hentz & Co.	428
LOWENSTEIN, Abe—I. Kauffman and another	57
LEST, Louis—B. Grazinowsky, by guardian	191
LERIAN, Philip—L. Stadecker	97
LINDHEIM, Moses—Joseph E. Hoffman and another	556
LINDHEIM, Moses—Joseph E. Hoffman and another	491
MARTIN, Herbert W.—J. Kellogg	237
MOULDS, Thomas—New York Telephone Company	39
MARKOWITZ, Morris—P. Reich	143
MYERS, Demetrius F.—New York Telephone Company	36
McDAVITT, John J.—Terrill Gas Machine Company	420
McNAMARA, Maischi—I. N. Williams	95
McCLEARY, Charles and Edward—G. S. Hasbrouck	145
RICHVELL, Philip—Artificial Ice Company	42
ROONEY, Mary—Twenty-third Street Railway Company	108
RECH, William—Alhambra Distilling Company	74
SCHWAB, Emil and Charles—Union Granite Company	119
SIEFKE, Henry—H. Siefke, costs	183
SOKOUSKI, Harris and Albert—J. Levy	319
STIEBEL, David—Celine Forster	1,670
SIEGEL, Herman G.—C. Wagner, executrix	312
SCHILLER, Louis—L. Pearl	221
SCHRIER, Sarah—D. Potsilver and another	44
TOWLE, William—C. O. Brown	285
TAYLOR, Charles H.—New York Telephone Company	70
THE UNITED LOAN AND INVESTment Company—I. M. Wheelan	1,172
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—P. F. Kenny, administrator	691
HENRY T. THOMAS COMPANY—New York Telephone Company	35
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—E. Feinberg	104
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—W. N. Haverstick	73
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—M. J. O'Donnell	87
THE AMERICAN EMPLOYERS' REGISTry Company—A. M. Rose	87
THE TRAVELERS' INSURANCE COMpany of Hartford, Conn.—H. Thelss	2,760
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—B. Sands	325
VOLLMER, Gottlieb—A. G. Hupfel	149
WILBUR, William M.—McNath & Morgan	40
WILSON, Bernard—C. Lehmann	186
WALTON, Alfred—S. E. Milnor	1,206
YORSTON, Arthur P.—H. Schultheis	68

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It nourishes and strengthens the system—helps you in a natural way to regain your lost strength and vigor.

Dr. A. F. HODGDON of Malden, Mass., writes: "Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has been one of my favorite preparations when an agent is needed to build up tissue in convalescence following La Grippe, Fever, Pneumonia, etc."

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Overcoats, $20; were $25, $30 and $35. Suits, $15; were $20, $22 and $25
Overcoats, $30, were $40, $45 and $50. Suits, $20; were $28, $30 and $32

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National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000

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52 Broadway, 11 St. Sacrament St.,
NEW YORK. MONTREAL.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

Holders of the following securities are notified that in order to participate in the reorganization they must deposit their securities with us under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. 5% bonds.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. and Hocking Coal & Railroad Co. 6% bonds.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. 4% bonds.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

Holders of our receipts or certificates for bonds of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, are notified to present such receipts or certificates at our office, and to have same stamped as assenting to the plan and agreement of reorganization.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has already been entered.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 6th, 1899.

500 Shares
SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. R. R. CO. STOCK.

Part of main line of D., L. & W. to Lakes. Syracuse to Binghamton, 81 miles.

Annual dividends of 8%, and periodical extra dividends of 4% to 5%. Average for the past 10 years 9 7-10% per annum.

Accumulated surplus in treasury about $250,000, or equivalent to 12% on stock outstanding.

Exempt from Tax.

Price and further information on application.

A. M. KIDDER & CO.,
18 WALL ST.

Hocking Valley Securities.
Also new securities "When issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

6% Investments, principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

WANT TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO loan, small sums, seven per cent.; first mortgage. Attorney, Box 168, Times Office.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

For the first time in many a year over a million shares of stock were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. Back in 1893, when almost a panic was precipitated over the collapse of a chimerical deal in anthracite railroad shares, larger figures were made than those representing yesterday's volume of business; but a large majority of that record day's total was in Reading securities—"half" stock; and thus what was done yesterday actually outreached the old record. Moreover, there was the further difference that the tremendous aggregate of 1893 came through demoralization, while the high figures of yesterday testify to confidence and buoyant spirit, reflect good and improving business conditions, represent the return of the investing public to Wall Street. In every sense the new record is superior to the old.

In the vast volume of trading on the former record day business concentrated in one or two groups of stocks, while yesterday there was breadth, wide distribution, the taking in of the whole Stock Exchange list. Not hitherto in all Stock Exchange history has there been any day's business comparable with that of yesterday.

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Yesterday's record showed above other things that Wall Street's present market is not one of mere manipulation, for commission houses representing outside interests were the chief buyers. They took stocks at the opening in large volume, and their purchases continued throughout the day, being at the very close made in as confident a way as at the outstart. Such buying was distributed over a list of 175 different stocks. Perhaps there was disclosed a tendency toward the taking of the lower-priced shares in preference to those which are high above par; but very clearly in evidence was the fact that the orders to buy were executed for the purpose of acquiring and accumulating stock, not for the mere raising of quotations. No sign of illegitimacy appeared anywhere. The market in its extraordinary activity and breadth was made up of actual transactions; there was no sign of the matching of orders, the making of bogus transactions, no sign of effort to unload stocks through manipulative tricks.

The market seemed as healthful as it was broad and strong.

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Leadership in the market was taken by the Atchison securities. The common and preferred stocks rose an average of three points apiece, and the bonds of the company reached new prices. Over 300,000 shares of Atchison stock were traded in during the day. Though not much has yet been made of the fact, it has within the last few days become known to important Wall Street interests that Mr. John D. Rockefeller and his Standard Oil associates have acquired an investment holding in Atchison stocks which far outreaches the individual holdings of any other interest there.

It is even intimated that Mr. Rockefeller has personally acquired a majority of the entire common stock issue of the Atchison company. And people close to him are expressing confidence that during the present year Atchison common stock will go upon the dividend list. Associated with Mr. Rockefeller in Atchison are men of influence in the Rock Island Railroad, one of Mr. Rockefeller's associates being—according to Wall Street report—ex-Gov. R. P. Flower. The buying by Mr. Flower's Stock Exchange firm yesterday was on a tremendous scale and undisguised. Other extensive purcheses by A. A. Housman & Co. were popularly credited in the Street to Mr. John D. Rockefeller's personal account. In these exceptionally big transactions professional Wall Street found reason to give credence to reports recently current that some sort of an alliance or merger is impending between the Rock Island and Atchison Companies whereby large profits will come to both properties.

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Though Atchison was yesterday the leader of the market, practically every one of the standard shares on the list showed strength, many of them buoyancy. Here and there recessions were brought about, but almost uniformly because of raiding tactics by the bear party, which still persistently keeps pegging away at quotations. Liquidation of long stock was disclosed in no part of the market.

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Helped by the strength of securities of the better class, it is found easy to lift some of the trust stocks which ought to be going down instead of upward. The market has become so broad, so generally strong, that bad things go up with the good, and this is proving conspicuously true in the trust part of the market. Of course when a halt does take place the rattletraps will naturally suffer first and most.

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The bond market keeps pace with the improvement in the stock market. Investment mortgages advance on absorption buying, while a long list of speculative issues reflect the activity of the new trading disposition.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $31,000 threes, coupon, at 107½@107⅝; $1,540 do, small, at 107@106¾, and $15,000 fives, coupon, at 113⅜@113¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dis. Tel.	½	Laclede Gas	3½
Am. Malt. Co.	1½	Long Island	1⅝
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Spirits Mfg.	⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1⅝
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit	1⅛
A. T. & S. F.	2⅝	Nat. Lead Co.	1
A., T. & S. F. pf.	3½	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅝
Brook. Un. Gas	1	N. J. Central	1
Canada South.	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Central Pacific	1	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Ches. & Ohio	1⅛	Nor. & West. pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅞	Northern Pacific	1⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	⅝	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi. Gt. West. pf. A.	⅝	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1
Chi., Ind. & L.	1¼	Penn. Railroad	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Peoria & Eastern	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr.	⅝	P., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pullman Car	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Rio Grande West.	1¾
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Col. Coal and I. D.	½	St. Jo. & G. I.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	⅞	St. Jo. & G. I. pf.	1¼
C. S. 1st pf., w. i.	⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
C., H. V. & T.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	⅞
C., H. V. & T. pf.	⅝	St. L. Southwestern	1⅝
D., L. & W.	⅞	St. L. Southwest. pf.	2½
Den. & Rio G.	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	1¼
Den. & Rio G. pf.	¾	Stand. Dist. pf.	2¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	1½	Southern Ry.	1
Erie 2d pf.	⅞	Southern Ry. pf.	2
Evans. & T. H.	1¼	Texas & Pacific	½
Flint & P. M.	1	Twin City R. T.	1½
Gen. Electric	¾	Twin City R. T. pf.	3½
Glucose Sug.	1¼	Union Pacific	⅞
Gt. Northern pf.	1	U. S. Express	1½
H. B. Claflin	¾	U. S. Rubber	1⅞
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	2
Iowa Central pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅝
Am. Express	3	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	2¼
Am. Steel & Wire.	½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio.	1¼	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	2⅜	Quicksilver	⅛
Consolidated Ice.	1¼	Quicksilver pf.	½
Consolidated Gas.	1½	Reading 2d pf.	⅝
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Int. Paper pf.	¾	Stand. Distilling	¾
Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	Peoria & Eastern Inc.	5
B'klyn El. 1st, t. r.	2	St. L. S. W. 1st	2½
Col. Fuel & I. 5s.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	1
Elgin, Joliet & Chi. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝
F. & P. M., Pt. H. 5s.	2	Tenn. C. & I. 1st. Tenn.	1
Mobile & O. gen.	1	Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	1
Ore. Short Line 5s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	1⅞	Mo., K. & T. 2d.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s.	2	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $113,846,894; balance, $8,812,968; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $808,780.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market fairly steady. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¾@4.81⅞ for sixty days, $4.84⅝@4.84½ for demand, $4.85⅛@4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81@4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Prices on the Bourse today were weak throughout, serious apprehensions of internal and external political complications causing realizations. Rentes, Italians, and Turks declined heavily, and Russians, Portuguese, and Brazilians were much lower. Spanish fours were fairly supported, Cuban 5s of 1890 rose substantially; Suez Canal shares suffered considerably, and copper shares and mines reacted.

BERLIN, Jan. 9.—Business was dull on the Boerse to-day, operators being unfavorably impressed with the dissatisfaction of the French press at the British Blue Book on Madagascar, with the result that there were large realizations. Spanish fours were steady.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9.—Prices were weak on the Boerse to-day in response to the tone of the markets elsewhere, especially internationals, with the exception of Spanish fours. Americans were fairly steady.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Atchison, ⅛ to 20⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 125⅛; Erie, ¼, to 14⅞; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39, and New York Central, ⅛, to 126⅜. Declined—Reading, ⅛, to 11¼; Illinois Central, ¼, to 118; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 66⅝, and Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 75¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅛. Pennsylvania at 63, and Northern Pacific preferred at 79⅝. British consols advanced 1-16, to 110 9-16, for money and 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England lost £10,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f. 27½c., and exchange on London was 25f. 17c.

ALL SIGNS FAVORABLE.

A. Barton Hepburn, Vice President of the National City Bank, who is soon to take a similar position with the Chase National Bank, expressed these views on the general situation and the money outlook yesterday:

"I think that the general improvement in business which is now so pronounced and is manifesting itself all along the line is bound to continue and broaden. For instance, real estate, which has been inactive for the last five or six years, especially suburban and in the interior, appears certain to develop more or less activity in the near future.

"Our colonial enterprises also are going to open up new lines of business and to call for very considerable amounts of capital. Furthermore, there is the prospect of money becoming in greater demand because of the legitimate and wholesome industrial activity, which will necessitate a higher rate of interest. Therefore, while the outlook is so favorable for all other forms of industry, the bankers may hope to participate in the general prosperity by reason of the increased rates for the use of money."

STILL HIGHER IRON PRICES.

Discussing iron trade conditions, Mr. E. H. Gary, President of the Federal Steel Company, said yesterday that the outlook was very bright.

"The formation of the new American Steel and Wire Company will have no effect on Federal Steel," he said, "other than that the new concern will be good customers of ours. The market for steel is exceedingly strong, and I think that prices will continue to advance. The foreign demand for American steel is still increasing, and it now exceeds our capacity to supply it."

STANDARD OIL IN WHEAT.

Wheat was strong in yesterday's market, advancing about a cent a bushel. Export demands increase. Conservative authorities believe that before long materially higher prices for all American cereals will come by reason of European requirements. For the first time in a good while Wall Street men of consequence are taking an interest in the grain market, one group of Standard Oil men being credited with large purchases of wheat around present prices.

CAUTION MAY BE REQUIRED.

Occasionally throughout the present market buoyancy and advance in prices a note of warning is being sounded by Wall Street veterans. Mr. William Alexander Smith, former President of the New York Stock Exchange, showed in a conversation yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES that he agrees with those who recommend a policy of caution. Mr. Smith spoke of the market rise and the current business situation as follows:

"The stock market has been showing wonderful activity of late. This is not alone to be accounted for by a growth in speculative tendencies among the people. It is a natural result of the generally better conditions, which are dominating the whole business of the country. These conditions are unquestionably healthy, and afford a substantial basis for confidence in the future.

"In securities the movement upward has been a rather rapid one—more rapid, perhaps, than conditions have justified. Things have been, in fact, going so very fast that I believe it is well to be cautious. The prudent policy in a time like this is conservatism. It is more or less dangerous to buy at such a great rise as there has been. Stocks generally may be regarded as having gone up to their full value.

"Industrials seem to be doing well. The old ones pay dividends, and show steadiness through periods of depression.

"As business becomes more active, the rates for money may go higher. This condition may come with the renewal of mercantile activity, and a greater demand for money. Should there be no increase in currency, rates are likely to go higher. It seems to me, however, that no development brought about by a better demand for money will cause tightness in the money market.

"I believe prices are sufficiently high at the present time, and am not disposed to be bullish. The time is pre-eminently one for caution. The feature of the stock market is the rapid rise, and I am of the opinion that it has reached the point where carefulness should be exercised."

TALK ABOUT MANHATTAN.

Manhattan Elevated stock was strong yesterday, advancing over a point, on intimations that an official announcement may be made this week of plans for the electrical equipment of the property, and some of Wall Street's current rumors are again asserting that changes in the Board of Directors are close at hand involving the election of Vanderbilt representatives.

PANHANDLE CONFERENCES.

The exceptional movement in Pan Handle Railway shares involved yesterday what seemed to be manoeuvres made for the purpose of buying the preferred stock. While the common shares were depressed, the preferred advanced two points, with relatively large transactions. Reports circulate suggesting recent conferences between representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad and minority interests in Pan Handle securities.

TO MEET TRAFFIC DEMANDS.

Some of the railroad companies in the West are following the example of the Eastern lines in increasing their equipment and making needed improvements in their physical condition.

President E. T. Jeffery of the Denver and Rio Grande announces that his company will spend $1,500,000 in improvements before Sept. 1. Orders for 8,000 tons of steel rails have been placed with the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and arrangements have practically been made for the construction of ten new locomotives and 1,000 new cars.

THE JANUARY INVESTOR.

The bond market continues steady, although, as usual, the January investor is deliberate in making selection and purchases. One thing, however, deserves attention in this connection—namely, the investment absorption of the Grangers and other dividend-paying stocks. In spite of the advances which they have scored as a class, their activity has not been of a kind which leads the speculative market. On the contrary, such stocks as Burlington, St. Paul, and Rock Island appear to be approximating in position to preferred shares and to those formerly scanty parts of the list which owed their high quotations and general steadiness to the permanent character of most of the holdings.

HAVEN & STOUT.

AMERICA'S WHEAT PRIMACY.

This country continues to supply fully three-fourths of the total world's wheat shipments, and apparently continues to offer the cheapest source of supply to fill the wants of importing countries. Stocks abroad show very small accumulation and at home our already small visible supply is being depleted largely at a season in which it usually is increased. It would seem that the world's production last year was either greatly overestimated or that reserves everywhere were so radically cleaned up under the high prices of last Spring, that an extraordinary quantity of the last crop was required to restore them to the normal or that existing values do not offer sufficient inducement to force supplies into the usual channels of trade. Or possibly it may be that the rate of consumption has been enlarged recently beyond the estimates of statisticians and the world's production as estimated for last year was not in excess of the enlarged requirements.

There certainly can be no doubt that the great prosperity in this country, which has so radically increased the sources for employment of labor, is causing a radical increase in the domestic consumption of flour. The increased sales by millers to the domestic trade is ample evidence of this fact.

A. O. SLAUGHTER & Co.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Supplement issued to the regular official list of Stock Exchange, for the first time in years.

Business of Western roads so far this month reported to be largely in excess of the same period last year, and rates being stringently held.

Cables stating that market for American shares in London most exciting one for months.

Decrease of $21,520 in Ann Arbor's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $107,776 since Jan. 1.

Plan said to be afoot to consolidate the warehouses of Chicago into one company.

Increase of $2,606 in Flint and Père Marquette's surplus earnings for November, making an increase of $43,461 since July 1.

Decrease of 5,392 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of 15,499 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Increase of $89,434 in Big Four's net earnings for November, making an increase of $479,300 since July 1.

Excess of subscriptions to the American Steel and Wire Company syndicate.

Increase of $2,055 in Hocking Valley's gross earnings for December, making in increase of $222,947 since Jan. 1, 1898.

Statement by President Miller of the St. Paul that his road will spend $2,000,000 this year on track improvement.

Proxies being sought for representation at special meeting of stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron to be called to consider a proposition which will be submitted.

Decrease of $389,925 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Executive board of new American Linseed Oil Company to be organized in this city within a few days.

Lists for subscription to the New England Gas and Coke Company's $8,640,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds to be opened on Friday and closed at 3 o'clock on that day or earlier.

One hundred and seventy-eight different stocks dealt in on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

Purchase by Percival W. Clement, President of the Rutland Railroad Company, and representing a syndicate supposed to include Dr. W. Seward Webb, Chauncey M. Depew, and W. K. Vanderbilt, from Charles Parsons, Chairman of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Reorganization Committee, the securities of that road deposited under the plan and agreement of reorganization.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the fourth week in December showed increases:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$647
Chicago and West Michigan	15,364
Cleve., Cin., Chi. and St. Louis	109,058
Det., Grand Rapids and Western	6,661
Kan. City, F. S. and Memphis	15,796
Kan. City, Mem. and Birm.	3,652
Northern Pacific	17,488
Total increase 11 roads	$168,666
Increase previously reported	1,255,424
Total increase 55 roads	$1,424,090
Decrease previously reported	94,475
Net increase	$1,329,615

IN THE UP-TOWN BANKS.

Enlargement of the Bank of New Amsterdam—Ex-Gov. Morton's New Interest.

Plans designed to double the office accommodations of the Bank of New Amsterdam have been adopted by the Directors of that institution and the work of enlargement will be commenced very soon. The bank has leased for a term of years the premises adjoining its present quarters, at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, in the Metropolitan Opera House Building, and it is hoped to have the enlarged banking room completed by April 1.

Safe deposit vaults will be one of the notable features of the proposed improvements. Care is to be taken to make these vaults strictly up to date with the newest appliances for safety and convenience. The manager of the safe deposit vaults is yet to be selected. It is expected that the increased office accommodations will be followed by a considerable increase in the clerical force.

Speaking of the necessity for the additional facilities which are to be provided, President Frank Tilford said yesterday that the business of the Bank of New Amsterdam was four times as large as it was three years ago.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton is taking a lively personal interest in the development of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. The ex-Governor is President of this new institution, and he gives much of his time to it, although the executive management is in the hands of Herbert H. Swasey, the Secretary. Although less than eleven months old, the banking department of this company reports deposits of more than $5,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Garfield National Bank, to be held to-day, an amendment to Section 3 of the articles of association will be voted on. The Board of Directors is now composed of seven stockholders. It is proposed to change Section 3 so that the board "shall consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen stockholders."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. state that subscriptions to the American Steel and Wire Company syndicate largely exceed $28,000,000, the amount which the syndicate is to guarantee. All participants are to receive much less than the amount subscribed. This is indicated by the subscriptions selling yesterday at from 10 to 13½ per cent. premium in the open market. The new preferred stock "when issued" is reported to be in large demand at Chicago at 95. The common stock "when issued" is said to have sold at from 34 to 36.

FINANCIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF THOROUGH EXPERIence now holding an important position in a prominent banking house in this city, desires to connect himself with some institution or firm requiring the services of a person qualified to fill any position of responsibility or trust, or would associate himself with a member of the Stock Exchange and furnish some capital. Address H. W. B., Box 149, Times Office.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11TH,
at 12 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
30 shs. B'klyn Academy of Music (with tickets.)
100 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
20 shs. German Exchange Bank.
52 shs. Pullman Palace Car Co.
20 shs. Journeay & Burnham Prefd.
5,000 shs. Osprey Consld. Mill and Mining Co.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
225 shs. Johnston Building Co. Prefd., (Hypd.)
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
20 shs. Trow Dir., Printing & Bookbinding Co.
125 shs. Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis R. R. Prefd.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
90 shs. Citizens' Steamboat Co. of Troy, N. Y.
2 shs. Chemical Natl. Bank.
7 shs. American Type Founders' Co., $50 Scrip.
37 shs. State Trust Co.
300 shs. American District Tel. Co. of B'klyn.
20 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
82 shs. Shoe & Leather Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Fourth National Bank.
$500 Ctf. of Membership Associated Manuf's Mutual Fire Ins. Corp., (Hypd.)
$71,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Cons. R. R. Co. 1st Consld. 5 Per Cent. Bds., 1939, Jany. 1894, Coups. on, (Hypd.)
$15,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Cons. R. R. Genl. 4 Per Cent. Bds., 1942, March, 1894, Coupons on, (Hypd.)
$5,000 Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 Per Cent. Bds., 1946.
75 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Western Natl. Bank.
5 shs. National Surety Co.
$863,000 New Jersey Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., 1944, all unpaid Coupons.
$270,000 New Jersey Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., 1944, all unpaid Coupons.
$25,000 Mail and Express Co., Series "A," 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bds., 1907.
$5,000 Evansville and Terre Haute R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
10 shs. United States Mtge. and Trust Co.
10 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
$5,000 Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. R. Con. 1st and Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1934.
$5,000 Nassau Elec. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
100 shs. Atlantic Coast Elec. R. R. Co.
2 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. American Pegamoid Co. Prefd.
37 shs. Trow Directory, Print. & Bookbinding Co.
$2,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Consl. Mtge. 7 p. c. Reg. Ctf., 1900.
26 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
Executor's Sale—Estate of Mary Hart.
160 shares American Surety Co., $50 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
20 shares National Bank of Commerce in New York, $100 each.
61 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each.
$3,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Co. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1914.
25 shares Wells-Fargo Express, $100 each.
15 shares Sandusky and Columbus Short Line R. R. Co., $100 each.
8 shares Franklin National Bank, $100 each.
Lists at Auctioneers' 71 and 73 Liberty St.

DIVIDENDS.

Commonwealth (Fire) Ins. Co. of New York.
68 William St., Jan. 3, 1899.
The Directors have declared the following DIVIDENDS: THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand on or after Jan'y 6th, 1899.
FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip, payable on demand on or after Feb'y 21st, 1899; and
FIFTEEN PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1898, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 16th, 1899.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst. CHAS. S. BARTOW, President.

United States Rubber Company,
9-15 Murray St., New York, January 5th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1898, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, January 14th, 1899, payable January 31st, 1899.
The Preferred Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon January 14th, 1899, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 1st, 1899.
CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 27.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Jan. 10, 1899, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Dec. 30, 1898. Transfer books will be closed Dec. 30, 1898, and reopened Jan. 11, 1899. By order of the Board of Directors. M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,
143 Liberty Street,
New York, January 5th, 1899.
A dividend of One Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable February 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business, January 13th.
The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, January 13th, till the morning of Friday, January 20th.
J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

The John B. Stetson Company.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., January 2, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the preferred stock for the half year ending Nov. 30, 1898, and an annual dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. upon the common stock, payable Jan. 16th, 1899. Books close January 11, 1899. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
THEODORE C. SEARCH, Treasurer.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.
TEMPORARY BANKING ROOMS,
110 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 6TH AVE.,
During construction of new building on corner 42d Street and 5th Avenue.
SEVENTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
On and after January 10th, 1899, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th of January will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. on Mondays, holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturdays.
ASSETS, $8,252,341.67.
SURPLUS, $951,753.24.
A. TURNER, Pres.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Sec.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
56 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
77TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **January 16th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **December 31st, 1898,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **January 10th** will draw interest from **January 1st.**
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THREE RATES ON THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1898, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JAN. 16, 1899.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JAN. 10, 1899, will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1899.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Tradesmens National Bank of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan,
New York, December 27th, 1898.
An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House, West Broadway and Beach Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of one and two P. M.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York.
December 7th, 1898.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 8th, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank.
New York, Dec. 31, 1898.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, 486 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 10, 1899, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

To the

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 9, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
106	110	43	Adams Express	109	109	108½	108½	.....
32½	33	1,710	American Malting Co.	32½	33½	32½	33	+1½
84	85	560	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85	86⅝	85	85⅝	+ ⅝
34	34⅝	1,300	American Cotton Oil.	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	− ⅛
88½	89½	222	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89	89	88⅜	88⅜	− ⅛
44	44½	1,935	American District Tel.	45	46	43½	44½	+ ½
143	146	121	American Express	145	145	145	145	−1
14½	14⅝	2,905	American Spirits Mfg.	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	845	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38½	39	38	38½	+1
129½	129¾	89,188	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127½	130½	126	129¾	+2⅜
112	113	403	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+ ⅜
98	100	2	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	98½	98½	98½	98½	.....
147⅞	148¼	10,020	American Tobacco	149	149⅞	147¾	148	− ⅝
136½	137½	55	American Tobacco pf.	135	135	135	135	.....
43	43½	5,680	Am. Steel & Wire	43½	45⅝	43¼	43¼	− ½
111	112	5,560	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	112½	114	111	111	.....
21⅞	22⅛	125,778	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	22⅜	19⅝	22	+2⅝
...	...	700	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55½	55⅝	55½	55⅝	.....
56½	56¾	175,252	At., T. & S. F. pf., x d.	53	56⅝	53	56⅝	+3½
68	70	20	B. & O., all in, pd.	67	67	67	67	.....
54⅝	55	385	B. & O., when iss.	55	55	54½	54½	+ ⅜
76½	77	300	B. & O. pf., when iss.	76⅜	77	76¾	77	.....
8⅞	9	206	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	− ⅛
6¾	6¾	16,855	Bay State Gas	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
88	89	26,275	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88½	90¾	88¼	89⅛	+ ⅛
144	144½	1,370	Brooklyn Union Gas.	144½	144⅞	144	144	+1
14¾	14⅞	750	Brunswick City	14⅝	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	− ⅛
53	53½	750	Canada Southern	54½	55¼	54½	55½	+1½
85¾	85¾	100	Canadian Pacific	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	.....
44	44⅛	25,250	Central Pacific	43¾	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	+1
26¾	26¾	24,269	Chesapeake & Ohio	25½	26¾	25½	26⅝	+1½
169	170	145	Chicago & Alton	169½	170	169	169	−1
125½	125½	8,942	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125½	125⅝	124½	125⅝	+ ⅝
61½	62	1,100	Chicago & East. Ill.	61½	62	61½	61⅝	+ ⅛
113½	114	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	113	113	113	113	.....
16	16¼	4,900	Chicago Great West.	15⅞	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	51½	52¼	51⅝	51⅝	+ ⅛
9	9	300	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	+1⅛
121¾	121½	16,910	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121½	121⅞	121	121⅜	+ ⅛
167	167⅜	380	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	167½	167½	167½	167½	+ ⅛
141⅝	142	1,520	Chicago & Northw.	141½	142⅝	141½	141⅝	− ⅛
114½	114¾	8,640	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	114¼	114⅝	113⅝	114⅛	− ⅛
7½	8½	820	Chi. Term. Trans.	8	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
86½	87½	450	Chi. Term. Trans pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅛
45½	45¾	8,745	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	44	46	43½	45¾	+2
96¼	97	1,343	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96	97	96	96½	+1½
2	2	100	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	.....
38½	38¾	9,312	Col Fuel & Iron.	37½	37¾	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
97	99	100	Col. Coal & Iron pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	−2½
8¼	8½	53	Colorado Midland	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	.....
21¾	21¾	3,141	Col. Midland pf.	21	22¼	21	21⅞	+ ⅜
2½	2⅝	1,745	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
9	9	700	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	9	9½	9	9⅛	.....
8¾	8¾	500	Col So., when iss.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
57	57½	4,070	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	57	57½	56½	57½	.....
23¼	23¾	1,704	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	23⅜	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	.....
198	199½	600	Consolidated Gas	198	198	198	198	− ⅜
45	45¼	1,000	Consolidated Ice	44⅜	45½	44⅜	45	−1⅛
110	111	2,707	Delaware & Hudson.	111	111⅝	110¾	110¾	+ ⅛
157⅞	158	100	Del., Lack. & West.	157½	157⅞	157½	157⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅜	720	Denver & Rio Grande.	19½	19⅞	19½	19⅜	+ ⅛
70¾	71	2,305	Denver & R. G. pf.	70	70	70	70⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	22½	3,150	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	21	22½	21	22⅜	+ ⅛
65	67	200	Detroit Gas	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....
8	8¼	500	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	8	8¼	8	8¼	− ⅛
...	192	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	191½	191½	191½	191½	−1
14⅜	14½	5	Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
87¼	87¾	521	Erie 1st pf	87¼	87⅞	87¼	87⅞	+ ⅛
19	20	200	Erie 2d pf	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
39⅜	39¾	700	Evans. & T. H.	39	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ⅛
70	72	13	Evans. & T. H. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
18	18½	425	Flint & P. M.	18	18	18	18	+1
54½	54¾	36,662	Federal Steel	54½	54⅝	53½	54⅛	+ ⅛
83½	83¾	6,978	Federal Steel pf	84½	84½	83½	83½	− ⅝
...	...	15	Ft. Worth & D. C.	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
99½	100	3,011	General Electric	99¼	100	99¼	100	+ ⅜
71¼	71½	3,366	Glucose Sugar Ref.	70¾	72	70¾	71½	+1¼
109	109½	5	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	.....
146	147	2,223	Great Northern pf.	145½	147	145½	147	−3
98¼	...	300	H. B. Claflin	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
114⅞	115	1,578	Illinois Central	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	+ ⅛
63½	64	760	International Paper	63⅞	64	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
94	94½	575	Int. Paper pf	94½	94½	94	94	− ⅛
12¾	12½	3,090	Iowa Central	11½	12½	11½	12½	+1
46¾	47	2,290	Iowa Central pf	45½	47½	45	46⅝	+1½
17¾	17⅞	1,400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	− ⅜
4¾	5¼	100	Keokuk & D. M.	5	5	5	5	.....
17	18	50	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	13¼	18½	18¼	18¼	.....
...	...	250	Knickerbocker Ice	56	56½	56	56½	− ⅝
55	55½	11,665	Laclede Gas	54	57½	54	56	+3½
20¼	20½	250	Lake Erie & Western.	20	20½	20	20¾	+ ⅜
72½	73¼	145	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	.....
58⅜	58¾	1,740	Long Island	57½	59	57½	59	+1⅝
65¾	65½	16,150	Louisville & Nashville.	65	65½	64¾	65⅜	+ ⅛
102⅝	103	21,702	Manhattan Con	102½	103	101½	102⅞	+1⅞
190½	191	1,293	Metropolitan St. Ry.	190½	190⅝	190½	190⅝	+ ⅛
1	1¼	500	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
87	87½	5,750	Minn. & St. Louis.	86	87⅝	86	87½	+ ⅛
96¾	97½	300	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	97¼	97½	97¼	97⅜	+ ⅛
73⅝	74¼	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	74	74¼	74	74¼	+ ⅛
14	14¼	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅝	14⅞	13⅝	14	− ⅛
38⅝	38¾	5,150	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38½	39¼	38½	38½	+ ⅛
45¾	45½	12,495	Missouri Pacific	45	45⅞	45	45½	+ ⅛
38	39	2,300	Mobile & Ohio	38	39	37⅞	38½	+1
50⅞	51¼	2,200	National Biscuit	50	51¼	50	51⅛	+1⅛
38⅝	39	6,510	National Lead Co.	37¾	39⅜	37⅝	39	+1
113¾	114	517	National Lead Co. pf.	114	114	113¾	113¾	−1½
9⅜	9¼	200	National Linseed Oil.	9	9¼	9	9¼	.....
97¼	98½	480	New Jersey Central.	97¾	98	97¾	98	+1
117⅞	119	3,152	New York Air Brake.	119	119½	118	118	.....
123¼	123⅝	7,365	New York Central.	122⅝	123⅝	122½	123⅝	+ ⅛
198	199	5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	198½	198½	198½	198½	+ ½
14	14½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	− ⅜
73	75	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	73	73	73	73	−3
36¾	37	1,510	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	35½	36½	35¾	36½	+ ⅛
20¾	20⅞	18,035	N. Y. Ont. & West.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
17	18	400	Norfolk & Western.	18	18	18	18	.....
63½	63¾	1,805	Norfolk & West. pf.	62¼	63⅝	62¼	63½	+1
7¼	7¾	2,320	North American	7	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	44⅝	24,727	Northern Pacific	43⅝	45⅞	43½	44½	+ ⅛
76⅜	76⅞	9,717	Northern Pacific pf.	76½	77⅝	76⅜	76⅝	− ⅛
48	51	120	Oregon R. & Nav.	48½	48½	48½	48½	−2½
71	72½	206	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	− ½
42¼	43	100	Oregon Short Line	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¼	.....
45	47	150	Pacific Coast	45½	45¾	45¼	45¾	+ ¾
85	87	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	+1
63¼	65	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64	64	64	64	.....
44½	45¾	9,605	Pacific Mail	45⅝	45½	44⅞	45	.....
6¼	6⅝	2,050	Peoria & Eastern.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
112¾	112½	11,590	People's Gas, Chicago.	112⅜	113	111⅞	112⅝	− ⅛
123½	123⅝	4,540	Pennsylvania R. R.	122⅜	124	122⅜	123½	+1
73¾	74	7,856	P., C., C. & St. L.	74½	74½	72⅝	73⅝	− ⅜
86	86½	2,760	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	85¾	86⅞	85⅝	86	+1
8¼	9½	100	Pitts. & West. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	− ½
163	164½	541	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	163½	163¾	163¼	163¼	− ½
1¾	2¼	100	Quicksilver	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
7	10½	100	Quicksilver pf.	11	11	11	11	− ⅛
21⅝	22	1,300	Reading	21¾	22¼	21¾	22	.....
52⅝	53	10,000	Reading 1st pf	53½	53⅝	53	53	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	2,850	Reading 2d pf	28¼	28¾	27½	27½	+ ⅜
31	32	925	Rio Grande Western.	30¾	31¾	30¾	31⅝	+1¼
68	68½	110	Rio Grande West. pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½	+1
5¾	6	650	St. J. & G. I.	5⅝	6	5⅝	6	+1
54	54⅝	125	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54¾	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	− ⅛
16	16½	1,280	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	17	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+1½
67	67½	716	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66¼	67	66	66¾	+ ⅛
34¾	34½	1,883	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34	34⅝	34	34½	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	15,070	St. Louis Southw.	8¼	9¼	8¼	9	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	30,255	St. Louis Southw. pf.	20	22	20	21⅞	+2⅛
43¼	45	1,700	St. Paul & Duluth.	44¼	45¼	43½	43½	− ¼
101	102	137	St. Paul & Duluth pf	100⅞	101½	100¼	100¼	.....
93¾	93⅞	2,245	St. Paul & Omaha.	94	94	93	93⅜	+1½
34	34½	8,300	Southern Pacific	34½	35¼	34½	34½	+ ⅛
11¼	11⅜	1,700	Southern Railway	10⅞	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	+1
44½	44⅝	26,563	Southern Railway pf.	42¾	45	42¾	44⅝	+2
23¾	23¾	5,250	Standard Distilling.	21½	23¾	21½	23¾	+ ⅝
78½	78½	3,529	Standard Distilling pf.	75¾	78½	75¾	78½	+2⅝
9¾	10	644	Standard R. & T.	10	10	10	10	+ ¼
36⅝	38¾	5,870	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37¼	37½	36	36⅜	.....
18¾	19	5,070	Texas Pacific	18⅝	18¾	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
13⅝	14	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
167	168	40	Third Avenue	168	168	168	168	.....
41	41½	2,975	Twin City R. T.	41	42¼	41	41½	+1½
...	...	415	Twin City R. T. pf.	115	115	115	115	+3½
43¼	43⅝	13,542	Union Pacific	42¾	43¾	42¾	43¼	+ ⅝
73⅝	73¾	10,991	Union Pacific pf	73⅜	74	73¼	73⅜	.....
13⅝	13⅞	1,250	U. P., D. & G. 2d in pd.	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
57½	58	1,080	United States Express.	56	57½	55½	57½	+1½
7⅞	7½	2,500	United States Leather.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
72½	72¾	5,839	U. S. Leather pf.	72¼	72⅝	72¼	72⅝	+ ⅛
47¾	48	14,880	United States Rubber.	47¼	48¾	46½	47⅝	+1¼
118¾	119	2,633	U. S. Rubber pf.	117¾	120	116	118¾	+2
7½	8¼	28	Wabash	8½	8½	8	8¼	.....
23½	23⅝	620	Wabash pf.	22½	23½	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅛
95½	95½	7,273	Western Union Tel.	95½	95½	95	95½	.....
8¾	8¾	11,035	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	7⅞	8¾	7⅞	8¾	+ ⅜
29½	29½	530	W. & L.E.pf., 4th as.pd.	29½	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
...	...	15	Wisconsin Central	2	2	2	2	.....

Sales.....1,103,210

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,707,000	$215,500	$46,100	$285,800	$375,400	$3,138,000
Colonial	100,000	747,500	19,600	66,400	130,000	.....	887,600
Columbia	300,000	1,876,000	143,000	105,000	165,000	203,000	2,154,000
11th Ward	100,000	1,126,700	49,100	65,900	415,700	.....	1,558,900
14th Street	100,000	770,300	20,900	71,500	240,800	.....	1,085,100
Franklin Nat.	200,000	527,000	53,600	3,000	161,000	.....	503,000
Gansevoort	200,000	685,100	25,500	44,800	29,700	68,000	611,900
Hamilton	200,000	1,127,500	49,300	75,300	140,300	.....	1,206,500
Hide and L. Nat.	500,000	2,079,300	214,500	136,400	249,000	.....	1,640,600
Home	100,000	492,000	60,400	44,100	38,200	28,900	545,700
Hudson River	200,000	1,260,000	34,000	75,000	134,000	.....	1,230,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,559,900	67,800	78,600	49,500	65,000	1,734,600
Mutual	200,000	881,800	14,500	77,200	202,500	91,800	956,800
19th Ward	100,000	881,800	50,200	102,500	118,200	34,500	938,000
Plaza	100,000	1,566,700	44,200	85,000	150,000	.....	1,707,100
Riverside	100,000	756,600	10,500	47,700	81,900	.....	764,800
State	100,000	1,822,000	64,000	31,000	187,000	175,000	2,130,000
12th Ward	200,000	1,134,900	17,200	113,700	74,300	47,100	1,411,800
23d Ward	100,000	838,800	25,800	88,500	56,700	96,700	1,001,900
Union Square	200,000	1,981,900	133,800	241,600	272,200	.....	2,547,500
Yorkville	100,000	1,186,900	112,000	92,500	132,400	53,000	1,373,000
Astor National	300,000	1,972,000	70,000	259,000	159,000	.....	2,042,000
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,110,700	31,300	87,200	84,000	100,000	1,231,100
Broadway	100,000	1,447,000	28,900	138,700	182,300	.....	1,639,800
Brooklyn	300,000	1,134,900	80,900	57,000	145,100	70,000	1,199,200
8th Ward	100,000	284,100	18,300	19,500	50,400	9,000	236,400
5th Avenue	100,000	559,800	30,500	22,900	65,800	13,700	528,500
Fulton	200,000	857,300	61,200	40,500	154,900	.....	792,200
Kings County	150,000	663,200	22,800	22,800	87,300	.....	634,600
Manfrs.' Nat.	252,000	2,190,700	267,600	221,400	701,800	.....	3,035,100
Mechanics'	500,000	2,228,700	112,300	168,000	164,000	.....	2,418,000
Mech. and Tdrs.'	100,000	905,900	52,000	55,200	88,300	52,200	955,200
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,866,000	234,000	210,000	696,000	60,000	4,372,000
National City	300,000	2,285,000	237,000	457,000	417,000	133,000	3,078,000
North Side	100,000	738,000	12,600	63,600	55,400	.....	691,000
People's	100,000	852,600	36,200	31,600	43,200	26,400	861,100
Q'n Co. (L. I. C.)	100,000	1,533,100	80,300	110,300	532,400	31,400	2,141,600
Schermerhorn	100,000	519,500	21,900	23,300	94,300	.....	505,100
17th Ward	100,000	485,600	8,900	41,700	58,500	56,100	435,000
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,080,800	105,300	10,000	337,000	18,000	1,130,000
26th Ward	100,000	364,700	14,000	20,900	83,500	2,000	404,900
Union	100,000	296,100	7,500	14,900	26,700	34,000	236,700
Wallabout	100,000	554,200	15,500	41,700	64,600	102,400	648,200
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	400,000	3,819,300	132,500	297,100	1,137,000	767,300	5,422,200
Hud. Co. N., J. C.	250,000	1,955,000	116,200	75,300	216,500	260,000	2,030,700
2d Nat., J. C.	250,000	1,412,400	74,900	62,900	485,500	.....	1,414,800
3d Nat., J. C.	200,000	888,000	35,800	64,000	186,100	174,500	1,065,800
1st Na., Hoboken	110,000	1,630,200	104,100	52,100	179,900	240,800	1,710,100
2d Nat., Hoboken	125,000	802,000	44,700	35,900	60,300	81,200	800,000
Bank of S. I.	25,000	433,700	17,300	27,400	107,200	700	537,800
1st Nat., S. I.	100,000	596,200	17,100	15,400	113,400	.....	588,600
Total	$9,012,000	$63,156,200	$3,496,500	$4,625,100	10,023,100	$3,518,100	$71,827,900

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp Co 4s		Mo, Kan & T 2d	
1,000	104¾	5,000	70
Am Cot Oil Co 5s		19,000	69¾
4,000	106¼	3,000	69
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		3,000	69¼
1,000	85⅞	17,000	69¾
Am Tob Co scrip		38,000	69¾
10,000	97½	10,000	69½
500	98	13,000	69½
1,000	97	11,000	69½
13,000	98	10,000	69
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		26,000	69¾
2,000	89¼	4,000	69¼
15,000	89⅝	11,000	69¼
Atch, Top & San F		5,000	69⅛
adjustment 4s		5,000	69⅛
38,000	79¾	5,000	69⅛
5,000	79¾	10,000	69¼
117,000	79½	Mo, K & T of T 5s	
10,000	79¼	5,000	88
73,000	79	12,000	87½
3,000	79¼	3,000	86
5,000	79⅜	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
147,000	79½	18,000	90½
2,000	79¾	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
3,000b8	79¾	5,000	55
10,000	79⅝	12,000	84¾
10,000	79¾	22,000	85
80,000	79¾	Mob & Ohio new 6s	
79,000	79⅞	6,000	125
42,000	79½	Nat Starch M Co 1st	
259,000	80	10,000	108
128,000	80¼	N Y C & H. Lake	
1,000	80	Sh col 3½s	
198,000	80¼	3,060	98½
7,000	80½	20,000	99⅜
26,000	80	23,000	99⅜
11,000	80¼	10,000	99⅜
5,000	80	8,000	100
10,000	80¼	5,000	99⅝
22,000	80¼	Mich Cent col 3½s	
2,000	80½	10,000	98¼
10,000	80¾	1,000	98½
10,000	81	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
13,000	80⅝	4,000	105
30,000	80¾	N Y, O & W con 5s	
25,000	80	5,000	106½
43,000	80¼	N Y, Sus & W 1st	
82,000	80½	refunding 5s	
10,000	80¾	4,000	107¼
25,000	80¼	2,000	107
Gen 4s		1,000	107¼
23,000	109⅝	2,000	107½
270,000	100⅞	N Y, S & W G & M	
104,000	100⅝	23,000	96
500	100⅜	N & W Ry con 4s	
100,000	100⅝	3,000	89
5,000	100⅜	7,000	89¼
115,000	100⅜	19,000	89
5,000SOF	100⅜	2,000	89¼
5,000s3	100⅜	N P gen lien 3s	
3,500	100⅜	1,500	68⅝
500	100⅜	12,000	69
24,000	100⅜	10,000	69¼
500	100⅜	5,000	69¼
34,000	100⅜	10,000	69¼
5,000	100⅜	10,000	69¼
500	100⅜	11,000	69¼
21,000	100⅜	10,000	69¼
500	100⅜	4,000	69
7,000	100⅜	500	68¾
15,000	100⅜	3,000	69
Atlantic Av Imp 6s		N P gen pr ln 4s	
2,000	108	29,000	101¾
Austin & N W 1st		5,000c	101⅜
10,000	91½	11,000	101¾
4,000	92	3,000	101¾
Balt & Ohio 3½s,		500	102½
when issued		Oregon & Cal 5s	
1,000	98⅞	50,000	97⅜
Balt & Ohio 4s,		Ore R R & Nav 4s	
when issued		15,000	101
50,000	99⅜	3,000	101¼
64,000	99⅜	15,000	101
86,000	99⅜	Oregon Short Line	
21,000	99⅜	1st con 5s	
75,000	100	4,000	108¼
50,000	99⅝	5,000	109
10,000	99⅝	Ino A 5s	
10,000	99⅝	10,000	85½
Brooklyn Elev 1st,		Pac Coast 1st 5s	
Trust Co certfs		2,000	105⅝
3,000	98½	4,000	106⅛
Canada So 1st 5s		Peo & Eastern inc	
1,000	108¾	54,000	26
Cent of Ky con 5s		20,000	26½
24,000	92½	6,000	27
5,000	92	5,000	28
1,000	92¼	3,000	28½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		10,000	28⅝
6,000	40¼	2,000	29
6,000	40¼	10,000	29½
7,000	40¾	5,000	30
Cent N J 1st con,		7,000	30¾
1899		68,000	31
10,000	101½	5,000	30½
Peo & Eastern 1st		5,000	84¾
Ches & O gen 4½s		Pitts & West 1st	
25,000	91	3,000	98
12,000	91¼	1,000	98½
22,000	91	1,000	98
25,000	91¼	Reading Co gen 4s	
10,000	91⅜	52,000	86
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Albany Apartments Sold—Other Dealings—Bidding by Cents in the Salesroom.

The six-story apartment house, known as the Albany, occupying the block front on the west side of Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, has been sold to John J. Emery, through Broker John N. Golding. The sellers of the property, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. Lewis May, and the estate of George King, had intended to dispose of it at auction, and the sale had been advertised for Thursday. Nothing definite could be learned yesterday in regard to the price paid by Mr. Emery. During the negotiations, which have been pending for a week or ten days, figures have been given ranging from $525,000 up to $600,000. The plot occupied by the Albany has a depth of 108.2 feet on Fifty-first Street and 100.11 feet on Fifty-second Street.

Another parcel which had been advertised for sale under foreclosure yesterday changed hands at private contract, and the deed was recorded. Henry Morgenthau has bought the six-story stables 216 and 218 West Eighteenth Street, extending through to 221 to 225 West Seventeenth Street, on a plot about 50 by 200. The property is now under lease to the Siegel-Cooper Company for a term of ten years at $12,000 a year. The former owner of the parcel, the defendant in yesterday's advertised foreclosure sale, is John Glass, Jr.

Karl M. Wallach & Son have sold the five-story brownstone-front flat 328 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

The same firm has also bought the four-story dwelling 51 West Ninety-seventh Street, 18 by 100, and a lot on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.

The estate of Robert Maclay has sold the old buildings northeast corner of Attorney and Rivington Streets, 25 by 100.

Louis Lesse has sold a lot on the north side of Ninetieth Street, about 200 feet east of First Avenue, 37.6 by 100.

It is reported that Ralph S. Shropshire has bought 155 West Thirty-sixth Street, 20 by 100. He already owned 157, and will probably erect a bachelor apartment house on the two lots.

The feat of securing a piece of realty at auction by advancing the bid 9 cents caused something of a surprise among those around the stand of Philip A. Smyth yesterday. The property, a three-story brick tenement at 2,086 Eleventh Avenue, was being sold to satisfy a claim of $7,558. The bidding started at $7,000 and advanced slowly to $7,700. After a slight pause a representative of the plaintiff, who had evidently figured carefully, bid $7,855.91. It is unusual for an auctioneer to have cents on the end of a bid, but Mr. Smyth struggled bravely with the unwieldy amount until Paul M. Herzog, an outsider, came to the rescue and took the property on a bid of $7,896.

The property 3 Park Row, advertised for sale under foreclosure, was withdrawn. A readjustment of interests has probably been effected, as is shown by the recording of a mortgage for $130,000 yesterday by the National Life Association of Hartford, owners of the building, in favor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The mortgage has three years to run and the interest rate is 5 per cent.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Charles A. Lindsley, for $27,150, the five-story brick flat 1,367 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Arthur T. Levy, for $15,000, 59 to 63 Eighth Avenue, being a triangular plot at the southwest corner of Thirteenth Street, 33.5 by 51.4 by 45.8, occupied by two three-story brick tenements, with stores.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. also sold in foreclosure, to Max Hart, for $6,500, the two-story frame dwelling 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 21 by 88.7 and irregular.

S. Morris Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Franklin National Bank, for $32,000, the five-story stone-front flat, 38 West Sixty-fourth Street, 30 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 323 to 329 East Twelfth Street, north side, 280.5 feet east of Second Avenue, each 23.7 by 103.3, four four-story brick tenements; Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street, 25.6½ by 102.2, vacant; Fifth Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 25.2 by 102.2, vacant; Park Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, 100.11 by 230, ten lots, four on the avenue and six on the street; Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 24.7 by 100, vacant; Eighth Avenue, west side, 75.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100, vacant and subject to an encroachment of about two inches of the building on the south, northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100.11 by 145, six lots, four on the avenue and two on the street; One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, two lots, each 25 by 100.11; Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 67 by 106.4 by 30.7 by 100, vacant; Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100.11 by 375, fifteen lots, four on the avenue and eleven on the street, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, three lots, each 75 by 100.11; Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, four lots, each 25.2½ by 100; St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, abutting on the immediately foregoing, four lots, each 29.7 feet front and varying in depth from 76.6 to 138.5½ feet.

By Peter F Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 144 lots of the Bathgate estate, situated on Third, Washington, Webster, Wendover, Franklin, Bathgate, Brook, Fulton, and Arthur Avenues, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth, One Hundred and Forty-fourth, One Hundred and Seventy-first, and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, and St. Paul's Place.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, William C. Arnold, referee, 1,467 First Avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Seventy-sixth Street, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Subject to mortgages for $7,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Cowie, referee, 9 Van Nest Place, otherwise known as 71 Charles Street, north side, 222.1½ feet east of Bleecker Street, 20 by 94.10, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,818.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 302 East Fiftieth Street, south side, 18.9 feet west of First Avenue, 18.9 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,790.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Henry Hull, referee, 111 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 200 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $7,667; subject to other mortgages for $19,174.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

No. 42 to 48 Bethune Street, to a four-story brick storage house; C. Smith, Yonkers, owner; C. L. W. Eidlitz of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $400.

Nos. 73 and 75 Reade Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Schermerhorn estate of 51 Liberty Street, owner; J. O. Whitenack of 6 Sullivan Street, architect; cost, $850.

Barclay Street, southeast corner of Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick store and lofts; estate of W. N. Montayne of 70 Barclay Street, owner; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $450.

Nos. 42 to 48 Bethune Street, to a four-story brick and stone dwelling, with store; Ludwig Troman of 23 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Charles M. Youngs, architect; cost, $3,600.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 9.

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 175 ft n of Grand St, 51.8x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Rebecca Stern 1

ATTORNEY ST, w s, 175 ft n of Grand St, 51.8x100; Peter Miller, as executor, to Pircus Lowenfeld and another 46,500

CLINTON AV, n w s, 290.5 ft s w of Jefferson St, 58.9x150; George V. Krauss and wife to George N. Reinhardt and another 4,600

COLUMBIA ST, 58, e s, 26.6x100; Joseph Blonsky and wife to Abraham Aufses 1,000

FOREST AV, e s, Lots 52 and 53, map of property of J. J. Gleason, Westchester; Joseph J. Gleason to John E. Hallett... 800

FRENCH BOULEVARD, n e s, 272.4 ft n w of 158th St, 377 ft to 12th Av, x196.8 x irregular; also plot of Hudson River Railroad lands at 160th St; David B. Luckey to Emma Fish 1

FRENCH BOULEVARD, n e s, 272.4 ft n w of 158th St, 377 ft to 12th Av, x196.8 x irregular; also plot of Hudson River Railroad lands at 160th St; David B. Luckey to Catharine Pilkington 1

LIBERTY ST, s s, 108.2 ft e of William St, 18.4x106.8x18.7x106; Jefferson M. Levy to David W. Bishop 44,000

LOWELL ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of College Av, 25x100; Charles W. Dollinger and wife to Margaret Gordon 1

LOTS 34 to 37, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. J. Lord to Emil Utard 100

LOTS 42 AND 43, map of Gleason property, 50x100; Ernest P. Ray to Minnie Tudor and another 1

LOTS 40 and 41, map of Gleason property, 50x100; Ernest P. Ray to Mattie Prichard and another 1

PROSPECT ST, s s, 125 ft w of Main St, City Island, 75x100.6; Phebe A. Leviness to Jane M. Hawkins 1

PROSPECT ST, s s, 125 ft w of Main St, City Island, 75x100.6; Cornelius E. Kene, executor, &c., to Jane M. Hawkins 900

STANTON ST, 126, 22.6x98.2; Jonas Weil and another to Jacob Safran 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, at n w s of Jansen Av, 109.11x89.6x68; William W. Luyster to Adelaide A. Yeandle 1

WATER ST, 667, s s, 25x70; Timothy Deasy to Alice McArdle 8,250

WEST END AV, s w c corner of 66th St, 100.5x100; Augustus H. Vanderpool to Henry M. Dentoh 20,000

WILLIAM ST, s s, Lot 26, map of Village of Melrose, 50x100; Margaret Bruckner and others to Katherine Bruckner 4,000

WILLIAM ST, s s, west ½ of Lot 25, map of the village of Melrose, 25x100; Katherine Bruckner to John A. Bruckner and another 3,000

3D AV, 585, e s, 49.5 ft n of 37th St, 24.8x 105; Emil A. Huber to John R. Macnaul 1

3D AV, s w s, 125 ft s of 173d St, 25x 92.7x28x90.5; Achilles Rose to John Marion 100

5TH AV, e s, new line, 53.5 ft n w of 110th St, 32.8x34.11x25x13.11; Simon Dahsig and another to Joseph Cussani 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 124th St, 100.11x 125; George A. Blumenthal to Anthony Van Bergen 1

6TH ST, 536, 23.1x97.9x16.6x97.2; William W. Astor to Catherine Feuling 13,500

6TH ST, 534, 22.3x 103.10x97; William W. Astor to Peter Engelmann 13,000

8TH ST, n s, west half of Lot 353, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary Foley and another to Lucy A. Jones 2,550

8TH ST, n s, west half of Lot 353, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary Foley to John A. Larkin, one-half part 1

12TH ST, s s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 30x100.11; George Schreiner to Louisa Koker 1

18TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 141.11x25x141.6; 18th St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x142.4x25x141.11; 17th St, n s, 229.2 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x43.1x16.8x43.5; 17th St, n s, 245.10 ft w of 7th Av, 34.2x 42.5x—x43.1; John Glass, Jr., to Henry Morgenthau 1

29TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 116.3x25x118.10; Randolph Guggenheimer to Julius Katzenberg 1

42D ST, n s, 260 ft w of 8th Av, 40x100.4; Daniel O'Farrell to Elizabeth O'Farrell. Gift

47TH ST, 425 West, 19.9x100.5; George W. Armstrong and others to Reinhart H. F. List and another 1

47TH ST, 425 West, 19.9x100.5; Josiah A. Westervelt, executor, to Reinhart H. F. List and another 11,500

48TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 100.5; Valentine Moeslein to Clara Arnemann 100

61ST ST, 28 East, s w corner of Madison Av, 25x87; Williemene E. Townsend to Abraham Baudouine 1,000

65TH ST, 136 West, 20x100.5; 55th St, 448 West, 25x100; Charles A. Lieb to Magdalena Lieb 1

71ST ST, n s, 315 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Sophia Wenthal and others to Michael and Emily Pilnacek 17,350

72D ST, 29 West, 25x102.2; Frank L. Camp to William E. Spier 1

79TH ST, n s, 89.8 ft w of 3d Av, 22.8x 102.2, except strip 0.6x102.2; Henry Bormann to Hermina Halfmann 14,000

82D ST, s s, 203.3 ft w of 2d Av, 50.10x 102.2; John McLaughlin to John Murray. 1

92D ST, s s, 224.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; John E. Stillwell to Sarah A. Stillwell 1

95TH ST, s s, 117.9 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.8; Max Danziger to Patrick J. Quirk 64,000

103D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 54x100.11; William Cumming, Jr., and others to Jacob H. Haffner and another. 1

108TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x201.10 to 107th St; John Robertson and another to Francis M. Bixby ..... Exch.

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; B. H. Bixby to Francis M. Bixby. 1

118TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; F. M. Bixby to John Robertson ..... Exch.

136TH ST, n s, 436 ft w of 7th Av, 17x 99.11; Marie Wolfskehl to Lucius N. Littauer 1

137TH ST, s s, 430 ft w of Lenox Av, 19.6 x51.11x irregular; Charles Donohue to Gustav Lange 2,000

137TH ST, s s, 449.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 22.6x51.11; Charles Donohue to Gustav Lange 2,000

138TH ST, s s, 258 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x 99.11; James C. Picken and wife to Arthur M. Mundt 100

144TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Kate Murphy to Nicholas J. Reville, quit claim 1

144TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Nicholas J. Reville to Kate Murphy, quit claim 1

148TH ST, n s, 291.8 ft w of Boulevard, 33.4x99.11; James T. Fitzpatrick and others to Michael J. Tobin 1

153D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Ferdinand C. Bamman to Emma Meckert 10,500

153D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 50x 99.11; 10th Av, s e corner of 154th St, 24.11x100x irregular; Brook Av, w s, 25 ft n of 149th St, 50x85; Manhattan St, s s, 64 ft w of 127th St, 30.1x78.1x 97.2x33; Jacob F Paulsen to Ferdinand C. Bamman 1

Recorded Leases.

FERRARI, Vito S., to Antonio D. Ambrosio; 102 Mott St, 2 years $2,520

MOORE, Jere H., to Dennis J. Kavanagh; 2d Av, 2,089, s w corner of 105th St, 3 years 1,200

WALLACE, Ruth A., to the Arion Cabinet Company; 501 to 507 West 50th St, 5 years 3,400

WITTMANN, John P., to Frederick W. Schmitt; 431 6th St, 5 11-12 years..$1,600 to 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ASKEY, Robert L., to Bradley & Currier Co.; 225 West 27th St, 1 year 1,700

ASKEY, Robert L., to Jacob Moersfelder; 28th St, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, ½ year... 1,500

BICKFORD, Mary M., to James McCurrach; Lots 49 and 50, map of land of Samuel Ryer homestead, West Farms; also 3d Av, s e corner of 4th St, 105x 114, Wakefield, 1 year 3,000

BIER, Mary, to Morris Bier; 725 5th St, 9 months 400

BIXBY, Francis M., to John Robertson and another; 107th St, n s, 575 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 2,000

BOLGER, John F., to James O'Connell; Riverdale Av, e s, at n w corner of land of Patrick Gleason, and nearly opposite Cuthbert's Lane, 3 years 3,000

BOLGER, John F., to James Walsh; Riverdale Av, e s, at n w corner of land of Patrick Gleason, and nearly opposite Cuthbert's Lane, 3 years 500

BRUCKNER, John A. and Henry, to Katharine Bruckner; west ½ of Lot 25, map of Village of Melrose, 3 years 3,000

COHEN, Hyman, to Theodore Bitterman; 50 Pike St, installments 4,000

CADDOCK, John F., to John Hunt; lots 259 and 260, map of Union Hill, Powell Farm, Fordham, 3 years 1,500

DUBE, Hortense U., to Martial A. Tacounet; 35th St, n s, 143.9 ft e of 2d Av, secures annuity 229

ELY, Arthur H., to Samuel I. Acken; 18th St, n s, 210.11 ft e of Broadway, 1 year. 30,000

ELY, Arthur H., to Samuel I. Acken; 18th St, n s, 135.11 ft e of Broadway, 1 year 20,000

ENGELMANN, Peter, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; 534 6th St, 4 years 9,000

FELT, Emily L., to Emil E. Gabler; 115th St, n s, 160 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years. 21,000

FEULNER, Catherine, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; 536 6th St, 4 years 7,000

FLITNER, William H., to Peter Donald; 143d St, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 16,000

FLITNER, William H., to Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in City of New York; 143d St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years 16,000

FRIEDE, Dora, to New York Security & Trust Co.; 370 7th Av, 3 years 16,000

GERATY, Anna M., to the East River Savings Institution; 202 and 204 Edgecombe Av, 1 year 24,000

GORDON, Margaret, to Charles W. Dollinger; Lowell St, n e s, 125 ft n w of College Av, 5 years 2,300

HALLETT, Jacob S., to Mary J. McGay; 117 East 50th St, 3 years 3,000

HALSEY, Henry M., to Joseph Bauer; 119th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 1,200

HAVEY, Mary F., to Clara A. Bowron; 72d St, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years... 17,000

HENNESSY, Daniel, to Theresa W. Chamberlain; 681 Lexington Av, 5 years 5,000

HENNESSY, Daniel, to Clinton Oglivie; 683 Lexington Av, 5 years 5,000

HENNESSY, Daniel, to Clinton Oglivie; 685 Lexington Av, 5 years 5,000

HOFFMANN, Michael A., to Henry Brüning; 435 East 83d St, 3 years 10,000

HOOKER, Thomas, to Margaret R. Walsh; 114th St, n s, 175 ft w of Western Boulevard, 2 years 2,500

HOYER, Rudolph, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 170 Elm St, 5 years 10,000

JONES, Lucy A., to George H. Dutton; west half of Lot 353, map of Wakefield, installments 550

KAPELAUSKY, Samuel, and Herman Kronberg, to Bradley & Currier Co.; 139th St, s s, 281.6 ft e of Alexander Av, ½ year 5,850

KATZENBERG, Julius, to Henry Katzenberg; 29th St, n s, 209 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 18,000

KING, Abraham, to Isaac Marks; 5th Av, 2,092, 3 years 23,000

KOCH, Henry C. F., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Lenox Av, e s, 42.10 ft n of 123d St, 5 years 20,000

LEVY, Amelia, to Theresa L. Klein; 60th St, s s, 115 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 5,000

LIST, Reinhart H. F. and Emily C., to Emma F. Westervelt; 425 West 47th St, 3 years 6,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Susan C. Harriman and another, trustees; 37 and 39 Attorney St, 5 years. 36,000

LUCKEY, David B., to Zimri West; 160th St, as prolonged, n e corner of Hudson River Railroad, 1½ years 20,000

LUCKEY, David B. to Zimri West; Public Drive, or Boulevard Lafayette, n e s, 272.4 ft n w of 158th St, 1½ years. 20,000

McGUIRE, James F., to Benjamin Salinsky; 33d St, s s, 220 ft e of 3d Av, ½ year. 400

McNALLY, Owen and Alice, to E. Ellery Anderson, as trustee; 2d Av, w s, 76.7 ft n of 82d St, 5 years 9,000

MELA, Frederick H., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 75 and 77 Spring St, 3 years 200,000

MURRAY, John, to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 82d St, s s, 208.3 and 228.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, (two mortgages,) exchange 15,000

MURRAY, John, to John McLaughlin; 82d St, s s, 208.3 and 228.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, (two mortgages,) exchange 4,500

NAGLE, Mary A. and John, to Mount Morris Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Madison Av, w s, 205 ft of King's Bridge Road, installments... 2,500

NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF City of Hartford to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Park Row, s s, 40.2 ft n of Spruce St, 90 irregular to Nassau St, 12.8x irregular to beginning, 3 years. 130,000

NEWMAN, Lucinda E., and Louisa E. Neiss, to Cornelia D. Steven; 51st St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av; also 622 St, n s, 295 ft w of 3d Av, ⅝ part, 1 year 250

NEWMAN, Lucinda E., and Louisa E. Neiss, to Lucy B. Stevens; 51st St, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av; also 622 St, n s, 295 ft w of 3d Av, ⅝ part 1,000

PLATH, Ernst, to Douglas Merritt and another, trustees; 15 Chrystie St, 3 years. 16,000

QUIRK, Patrick J., to Max Danziger; 95th St, s s, 117.9 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 64,000

QUIRK, Patrick J., to Max Danziger; 95th St, s s, 117.9 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 50,000

QUASSANI, Joseph, to Simon Danzig and another; interior lot, 58.5 ft n w of 110th St, — e of 5th Av, 2 years 4,000

RENEHAN, John, to Emma L. Chadwick; 1,201 Madison Av, 3 years 18,500

ROBERTS, Thomas and Mary, to John J. Lewis and another; Arthur Av, e s, part of Lot 18, same map, 3 years 2,500

ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie, to Jonas B. Kissam; 118th St, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 25,000

ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to Augustus F. Holly; 118th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 25,000

ROBERTSON, John, and William Gammie to Jonas B. Kissam; 118th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 24,000

SAFRAN, Jacob and Betsey, to Jonas Weil and another; 128 Stanton St, installments 3,500

SCHAFFER, Elizabeth J., to John T. Nagle; n s of 24th St, 400 ft e of 6th Av, demand 3,000

SCHAFER, Mary and Simon, to John Bell; German Place, n e corner of 157th St, demand 10,000

SCHLOBOHM, Henry, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 3d St, s e corner of Sullivan St, 1 year 10,000

SPERB, William, Jr., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 144 West 34th St, 5 years 35,000

STERN, Rebecca, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Attorney St, w s, 175 ft n of Grand St, installments 5,750

TROOP, Charlotte W., to James A. Trowbridge; 51 West 45th St, 3 years... 20,000

TIMMERMANN, Henry, to William Muir; 120 East 11th St, 3 years 4,000

UTTA, Emil, to Abram B. Levy; Lots 34 to 37, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 24th Ward, 3 years 3,500

WALTERS, Annie M., to Christine Walters; 612 9th Av, 1 year 1,000

WEBER, Joseph, to August C. Ohle; Vanderbilt Av, e s, 225 ft s of 182d St, demand 1,000

WEIL, Jacob, to Bertha Epstein; 286 East 58th St, 1 year 7,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ACKEN, Samuel I., to Otto M. Eidlitz and another $30,000

ARCHER, Edwin A., and others, executors, &c., to Henry Gottgetren 15,000

BLANCK, Thomas J., to Sarah F. Ten Eyck ..... Nom.

COSGROVE, William R., to John H. Cosgrove ..... Nom.

COSGROVE, John H., to Mary E. Cosgrove ..... Nom.

FLANAGAN, Sarah J., to Patrick G. Tighe 7,000

LEE, Robert P., executor, &c., to Sara A. Lawrence and another ..... Nom.

McCONNELL, Benton, to Meta Stenek... 3,000

MORAN, Dennis W., to John H. McGuffy. 1,000

THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND Trust Company to Albert G. Morganstern 11,008

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Maria G. Meade 2,500

WEST, Zimri, to John D. Beals ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, e s, 234 ft s of 168th St, 75x 100; Maurice Regan against William Algie, owner; John G. Gent, contractor.... 8

PARK AV, 15; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against John H. Flagler, owner; Joseph Lane, contractor 1,008

RIVINGTON ST, 325 and 327; Sabino Marotta against Mary J. Sullivan, owner; John Sullivan, contractor 58

RIVINGTON ST, 325 and 327; John Passariello against Mary J. Sullivan, owner; John Sullivan, contractor 58

RIVINGTON ST, 325 and 327; Frank Passariello against Mary J. Sullivan, owner; John Sullivan, contractor 85

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w corner of Rodman St, 25x100; Henry E. Hall against Adolph Weiss, as contractor. 235

3D AV, 2,865; Fritz Thies against Andrew M. Davies, owner; Nathan Gottlieb, contractor 400

28TH ST, 139 West; M. Mulligan's Sons & Co. against S. A. Robinson, owner and contractor 150

56TH ST, 88 East; The Nason Manufacturing Company against Laura Weller, owner; Frank M. Weller, owner and contractor 315

64TH ST, 222 East; Edward F. Spear against the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, owner; George S. Harned, contractor 60

119TH ST, 108 West; John Preusser against Ada B. Reed, otherwise Miller, owner and contractor 100

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 100x100; William Donsky against Henry Nicholsburg, owner; Louis Kohn, contractor 54

145TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 100x100; Joseph Wolf against Henry Nicholsburg, owner; Louis Kohn, contractor 60

157TH ST, n w corner of Melrose Av, 50x 100; William C. Baker against Thomas Taylor, owner and contractor; Ellen J. Taylor, owner 46

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

95TH ST, s s, 117.9 ft w of Madison Av, 100x100.8; Max Danziger with Patrick J. Quirk, 9 payments $50,000

Lis Pendens.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 150 ft n of n e corner of land of John E. Eustis, runs w 200 ft to centre of Heath Av; thence n along land, e 185.6 to Sedgwick Av, x s 66.3, except plot 30.11x60; Hannah V. Deshler against William H. Mangels and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. W. & T. H. Harris.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 150 ft n of n e corner of land of John E. Eustis, runs w 200 ft to centre of Heath Av x n 57 ft to Malis's land x e 185.6 ft to Sedgwick Av x s 66.3; Robert B. Johnston, trustee, against William H. Mangels and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fetretch, Silkman & Seybel ..... Nom.

9TH AV, s e corner of 125th St, 52.4x169.3x133.3x 150; Edward V. Loew, Jr., against Charles E. Schaffner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Unangst 46

422D ST, s s, 104 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5, leasehold; George M. Githens against the New York Real Estate and Building Improvement Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. S. Clinch.

85TH ST, s s, 239 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Meredith Bryden against Anna H. Burke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. W. & T. H. Harris.

91ST ST, 75 East; Henry Pinner and another, trustees, &c., against Julia Aaron and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & S. Isaacs.

91ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 33.10x50.1 x30.10x50; Louisa A. Richards against Jennie E. Sentell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. B. Colton.

101ST ST, n s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 50x 100.11; David E. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hamershlag against Joseph Cirrito and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs.

114TH ST, 12 East; the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York against Morris Roth, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

121ST ST, s s, 83.3 ft w of 1st Av, 16.7x104; The Mutual Life Insurance Company against Robert Whitten and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Davies, Done & Auerbach.

138TH ST, n s, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; John J. Bell against Thomas Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Furthman.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 9.

91 and 92—The Chappell Chemical and Fertilizer Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Sulphur Mines Company of Virginia.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

99—The Chappell Chemical and Fertilizer Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Sulphur Mines Company of Virginia.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Maryland.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice McKenna.

15—Herman Keck, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—In error to the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded, with directions to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. Opinion by Justice White. Dissenting: Justice Brown, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, and Justice Brewer.

97—The Columbia Water Power Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Columbia Electric Street Railway, Light, and Power Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of South Carolina.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

16—The Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Long Island Loan and Trust Company, executor, &c.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the Court:

638.—The International Bank of St. Louis, petitioner, vs. Eberhard Faber.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

655—William T. Donnell, petitioner, vs. the Boston Towboat Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit denied.

657—Robert L. Taylor et al., appellants, vs. the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term, Oct. 16, but the case will be taken on printed briefs on or before March 6, if counsel shall be so advised.

621—J. W. Cumming et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the County Board of Education of Richmond County, Ga.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the second Monday of the next term after 657.

111—Leo C. Harmon, as receiver, plaintiff in error, vs. the National Park Bank of the City of New York.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Pauly vs. State Loan and Trust Company, 165 U. S., 606, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, with direction to render judgment in accordance with the mandate of the United States Court of Appeals.

104—George Kinnear, plaintiff in error, vs. Frederick Bausman, as receiver, &c.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Union Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Kirchoff, 160 U. S., 374, and cases cited.

256—The Blythe Company, appellant, vs. John W. Blythe et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of California.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction on the authority of Smith vs. McKay, 161 U. S., 355; Black vs. Black, 162 U. S., 678; Tucker vs. McKay, 164 U. S., 701; Cary vs. Houston Railway, 150 U. S., 270; Id. 161 U. S., 115; ex parte railroad company, 95 U. S., 221; Cross vs. Davalle 1 Wall, 1; Rouse vs. Letcher, 156 U. S., 47.

154—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James De Lacy.—Leave granted to file brief herein on behalf of the United States, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the United States.

636—Charles H. Ingwerson, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to file brief for the defendant in error within one week, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

667—John Cadwalader, late Collector, &c., petitioner, vs. Charles H. Meyer et al., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by Solicitor General Richards in support of the petition, with leave to respondent to file brief on or before Friday next.

685—W. Vance Brown et al., petitioners, vs. the Cranberry Iron and Coal Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by Charles A. Moore and Theodore F. Davidson in support of petition.

688—Mary C. Delafield, petitioner, vs. the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Philadelphia et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit submitted by William G. Johnson in behalf of the petitioner, and A. F. Burgwin in support of the petition.

481—Charles Winston, petitioner, vs. the United States; 482—William M. Strather, petitioner, vs. the United States, and 483—Edward Smith, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Mandates granted on motion of D. W. Baker for the respondent.

668—Walter H. Wills, petitioner, vs. Norma W. Jones.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia submitted by D. W. Baker in support of petition, with leave to counsel for respondent to file brief in opposition within ten days.

695—Louis Raesel, appellant, vs. William T. Kirk, Sheriff, &c., submitted by Frank Bergen for the appellant and N. C. J. Chile for the appellee, and leave granted to counsel for appellee to file reply brief within one week.

252—John W. Collier, administrator, &c., appellant, vs. the United States et al.—Submitted pursuant to the twentieth rule by H. J. May and A. H. Garland for appellant and by Assistant Attorney General Thompson for the appellee.

321—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Moses Fallowell; 322—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Emeline Mackey; 323—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Daniel S. Leatherwood; 324—The United States et al. appellants, vs. Robert Carter; 326—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Charles H. Hittson; 326—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Mary Scroggins; 327—The United States et al. appellants, vs. Fleming P. Jennings; 328—The United States et al., appellants, vs. David B. McCracken, and 329—The United States et al., appellants, vs. Brice Woody—Motion to advance submitted by John Wharton Clark for the appellees.

107 of December term, 1867—G. A. Lemore & Co., claimant, vs. the United States.—Motion for leave to temporarily withdraw transcript of record herein for use in the Court of Claims submitted by E. B. Dye in support of motion.

112—Charles G. Smith et al., appellants, vs. Charles Burnett et al.—Argument continued by William G. Choate for the appellees and concluded by R. D. Benedict

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. WILLETS, as guardian of the estate of John T. Willets, Jr., plaintiff, against MARGARET A. JENKINS, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Nathaniel Wise, Theodor Pfodenhauer, Judson S. Todd, The Foskett and Bishop Company, John Simmons Company, William W. Brower, Geza E. Winterstein, James Hetherington, Carl O. Peterson, Henry Schofield, Benjamin Crieff, David Robb, Carrie Becker, William Roberts, Samuel J. Davis, Harold L. Prescott, defendants.—Summons—(No. 1.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 29, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Margaret A. Jenkins, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, and Geza E. Winterstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. WILLETS, as guardian of the estate of Josiah M. Willets, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. JENKINS, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Nathaniel Wise, Theodor Pfodenhauer, Judson S. Todd, The Foskett and Bishop Company, John Simmons Company, William W. Brower, Geza E. Winterstein, James Hetherington, Emma Lyon, William Devine, Whitmore Turner, William Hanley, Sarah E. Parsons, Annie Light, Sophia Kraker, defendants.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, December 29th, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Margaret A. Jenkins, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Nathaniel Wise, Theodor Pfodenhauer, Judson S. Todd, The Foskett and Bishop Company, John Simmons Company, William W. Brower, Geza E. Winterstein, James Hetherington, Carl O. Peterson, Henry Schofield, Benjamin Crieff, David Robb, Carrie Becker, William Roberts, Samuel J. Davis, Harold L. Prescott, defendants.—Summons—(No. 1.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 29, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Margaret A. Jenkins, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, and Geza E. Winterstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja10-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HELEN D. ADAMS, as sole surviving Trustee under the last will and testament of Patrick Dickie, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM CALHOUN and Carrie I. H. Calhoun, his wife; John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Alexander C. Quarrier, and Anita B. Quarrier, his wife; Juliet M. Burdick, Sarah J. Burby, Robert McGill, as receiver of the property of William Calhoun; Joseph M. Huber, the Multi-Mailing Co., Albert L. Lawton, Arthur W. Lawton, Theodore Menadier, and Philip Menadier, doing business under the firm name of T. & P. Menadier Bros.; Arthur J. Kahn, William Regan, and Alexander Clark, doing business under the firm name of Regan & Clark, and the O. J. Gude Co., and the Chatham National Bank of New York, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 4th, 1898.

CHALMERS WOOD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Pettit, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.—Dated New York, December 9, 1898. CHALMERS WOOD,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—MAX ERLANGER, plaintiff, against LEWIS SCHEELE and Anna Schiele, Grace M. Sheldon, Ollie S. Burnham, Michael Wirneburgh, Joseph Kleb, John M. Marvin, William S. Pardee, Fanny Pardee, and Nancy Pardee, doing business as Marvin & Pardee; Abraham Steinam, William R. Rose, Henry Rosenblatt as assignee for the benefit of creditors of Emile Heidenheimer, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New York, September 24th, 1898.

WALLACH & COOK,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Emile Heidenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fifth day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in his office at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said State, the complaint having been filed therein on the 24th day of September, 1898. WALLACH & COOK,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office address, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. State of New York. d6-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DENIS BURNS, plaintiff, against JOHN F. DOWD, Margaret Gleason, Louis E. Salmon, Adolph M. Meyer, and Brian G. Hughes, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 21st, 1898.

FRANCIS J. REED,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office and Post Office Address, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Adolph M. Meyer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated on the 19th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the Borough of Manhattan, at his office, in the County Court House in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, January 6, 1899.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 309 Broadway, New York City. ja10-law6wTu&f21

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, County of New York, held at Part I. thereof in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898. Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, J., Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Durland Riding Academy Company for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of George W. Jenkins, Austin M. Slauson, and William Durland, a majority of the Directors of the Durland Riding Academy Company, a domestic corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, County of New York, which petition is dated October 14th, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 14th day of October, 1898, and the notice of motion thereto annexed, and due admission of service of said petition and notice of application for an order to show cause why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for an order appointing a temporary receiver of the property of said company, with all the powers and duties of a permanent receiver, and after hearing J. Adriance Bush, attorney for the petitioners, no one appearing in opposition, on the motion of J. Adriance Bush, attorney for the petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Daniel Lord, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the 25th day of January, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order for judgment dissolving the corporation and winding up its affairs and distributing its property among its creditors should not be entered.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week in the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of January, 1899, in the New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered, and in The Argus, a newspaper printed at Albany, New York.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

Enter: R. A. P., J. S. C.

A copy.

(L. S.)

J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Esq., Attorney for Petitioners, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.

DANIEL LORD, Esq., Referee, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. ja3-law4wT.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 240.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bandruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD J. IVORY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward J. Ivory of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of December, A. D. 1898, the said Edward J. Ivory was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, 30 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 9th, 1899.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—EDWARD D. SOULE, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that EDWARD D. SOULE, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 52 Exchange Place, on January 21, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBERIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague York City. n15-law6wTu

CHENEY, ALFRED C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adaline J. Cheney, Harriet T. Cheney, Mary L. French, Lewis H. Cheney, William H. Cheney, Joshua H. Cheney, Mary A. Hull, Margaret T. Hull, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALFRED C. CHENEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the fourteenth day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Leander A. Bevin and Albert J. Cheney, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN A. & A. S MAPES, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. d20-law6wTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 518, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix.

FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-law6mTu

LIPMAN, JULIUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to all creditors and all persons claiming to be creditors of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, and all other persons holding or claiming to hold a lien by judgment docketed against decedent before his decease, and all other persons, if any, the occupants of decedent's real property and interest in real property within the State, and the occupants, if any, of No. 482 West End Avenue, Nos. 1793 and 1800 Third Avenue, Nos. 71 and 73 East 116th Street, No. 57 East 120th Street, the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, Nos. 169, 165, 161, and 157 West 98th Street, No. 26 West 135th Street, and No. 1830 Third Avenue, all in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, and all next of kin of Sara Lipman, deceased, their names being unknown; John H. Jones, Jefferson K. Hoffman, the name Jefferson being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Hoffman being unknown to the petitioners; Eric Strauss, the name Eric being fictitious, the true Christian name of said Strauss being unknown to the petitioners; Andrew Taylor, and others whose names are unknown to the petitioners, and cannot after diligent inquiry be ascertained by them, trading under the name of Andrew Taylor & Co.; Charles Gouldy, John Berrang, and John Zacharies, the Christian names John being fictitious, the true names of said Berrang and Zacharies being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of Berrang & Zacharies; Henry Paul, the name Henry being fictitious, the true Christian name of the said Paul being unknown to the petitioners; Douglass Dungam and Chatterton Dungam, the names Douglass and Chatterton being fictitious names, the true Christian names of said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, trading under the name of D. & C. Dungam; Henry Pittenger, Alfred S. D. Leigh, the name Alfred being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; John Doe and Richard Roe, the names John Doe and Richard Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who cannot after diligent inquiry ascertain the same, they being persons trading under the name of F. H. Bradley & Co.; John Edward and Matthew Roe, the names John Edward and Matthew Roe being fictitious names, the true names of the said respondents being unknown to the petitioners, who after diligent inquiry cannot ascertain the same, they being the persons trading under the name of Edward Co.; James Casmer, Frank A. Bogfield, Livingston A. Hart, the name Livingston being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners; Charles H. Evarts, assignee; James J. Boyan, Lena B. Royan, Samuel R. Howley, John Hendell, George Hendell, Henry B. D. Hendell, Jeremiah G. Mohn, Richard Mohn, John G. Mohn, Nelson Griffen, Edward Shethar, Charles M. Rosenfelt, Jacob Pam, Leopold Pam, Jacques P. Solomon, Thomas J. Mossman, Valerian A. Lidica, Thomas A. Ridpath, James R. Ridpath, James Levenson, Herbert G. McKinney, Albert J. Smith, Frederick Henle, David Black, Emil F. W. Eisenman, Edward Eisenman, The Illinois Watch Company, a corporation; Marcus Bohl, the name Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, and Marcus Schulz, the name "Marcus" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of the said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, the said Bohl and Schulz being now or formerly occupants of No. 93 Third Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York; Madison Martin and Madison Smith, the names "Madison Martin and Madison Smith" being fictitious names, the true names of said respondents being unknown to the said petitioners, who cannot, after diligent inquiry, ascertain the same, said respondents being the persons trading under the name of Martin & Smith; Vinicius Weber, the name "Vinicius" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 99 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Jefferson Wilson, the name "Jefferson" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 103 Third Avenue, in said Borough and City; Sampson Dewey, the name "Sampson" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 105 Third Avenue, in said Borough; Christopher Boyle, the name "Christopher" being a fictitious name, the true Christian name of said respondent being unknown to the petitioners, he being now or formerly one of the occupants of No. 22 East 102d Street, in said Borough and City; The Harmony Park Harness Co., Henry Steinbuch, Oscar T. Eisenman, Justus Wertheimber, Henry W. Taft, executor of Ephraim E. Hitchcock, deceased; Simon W. Rosendale, Michael Hesberg, John Allen, send greeting:

Whereas, John Lagowitz, Mary Meinsel, and Abraham Jacobi of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York for a decree directing the disposition of the real estate of JULIUS LIPMAN, deceased, specified in Section 2,740 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or so much thereof as is necessary for the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, or if so decreed for the payment of any judgment liens existing upon such land or some portion thereof at decedent's death by the mortgage, lease, or sale, at public or private sale thereof, and for a citation to the necessary parties to show cause why such decree should not be made; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why such a decree should not be made. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, the 25th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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THOMPSON, LUCAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. ARCHER EMILE THOMPSON, Executor. no1-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-law6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 501, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Mannattan, New York City. o11-law6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. LEWENER & FRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'trx., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-law6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.

RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator. o11-law6mTu

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.

ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor. GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City. n22-law6mTu

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY C. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-law6mTu

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.

ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND, MARY T. WHITE, Executrices.

CHARLES J. TOWNSEND, J. H. TOWNSEND, Executors.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, before the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Sandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 18th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-law6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY C. RAYNOR, Plaintiff, against MARGARET A. BECKART et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, being part of the real estate whereof Baltus Moore died seized and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, at and adjoining the southwesterly corner of Water Street and Catharine Slip, and taken together are bounded and contain as follows, to wit: Northerly on Water Street forty (40) feet, easterly on Catharine Slip forty (40) feet, southerly by land now or late belonging to Peter Lorillard forty (40) feet, and westerly by land now or late belonging to George Lorillard forty (40) feet, the said dimensions more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Heinrich Stiehler by Isidore Cohen and wife and Simon Cohen and wife by deed dated May 16, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2318 of Conveyances, page 144, May 16, 1890, said land being in Section One (1) in Block 251 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

C. L. ATTERBURY, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 16 Catharine Slip:

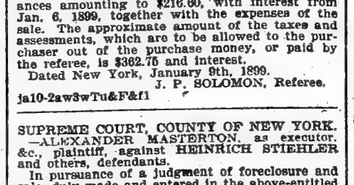

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,140.57, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $354, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $630.95, and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

C. L. ATTERBURY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALEXANDER MASTERTON, as executor, &c., plaintiff, against HEINRICH STIEHLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 151st Street, distant 150 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 151st Street with the easterly line or side of the Grand Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue as widened, running thence easterly along the southerly line of 151st Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence northerly and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with the Boulevard ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of 151st Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

151st Street.

The property is to be sold subject to a first mortgage now a lien on said premises for $18,000 and accrued interest now held by Annie C. Cochran.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $8,016.10, with interest thereon from January 5th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.60, with interest from Jan. 6, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $362.75 and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with said Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

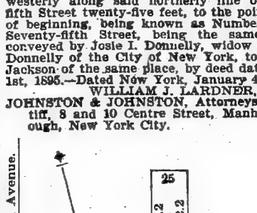

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $318.11, with interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $81.70 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue, running northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with said Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

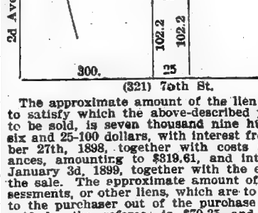

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $319.61, and interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $362.75 and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LIZZIE H. HOLME, plaintiff, against PETER H. HYNES, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Seventh Avenue and the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, twenty feet and nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, seventy-five feet, to the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 5, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, 54 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

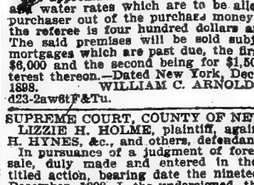

The approximate amount

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL

Is Being Pushed with Vigor by a Large Force, Gen. Abbott Says.

TWO-FIFTHS NOW COMPLETED

Canal Will Possess Many Advantages Over Nicaragua Waterway—Can be Acquired by Our Government.

Gen. Henry L. Abbott arrived here yesterday from France on the Steamship La Champagne. He was accompanied by M. Choron, said to be connected with the new Panama Canal Company. Gen. Abbott was a member of the International Technical Commission, composed of engineers of the United States, France, Russia, England, Germany, and Colombia, which recently made an inspection of the plans and work and suggested changes in the route of the Panama Canal. He is on his way to Washington to submit to the Government all the information he possesses regarding the interoceanic waterway at the Isthmus of Panama.

He said yesterday that the French Government has no longer anything to do with the proposed canal, and the new company could dispose of its interest in the work to the United States without opposition from any source, provided the terms offered were satisfactory. The new canal company, with the 65,000,000 francs which it possessed when it secured the control of the big cut, has simply been doing the preliminary work necessary on account of the mistaken ideas of the old engineers. Now all obstacles, such as the overflow of the Chagres River during the period of freshets have been arranged for, and the old idea of making connection between ocean and ocean a tide-water one has been modified so that the part yet to be finished will be built on the lock principle.

Two-fifths of the entire canal work is now actually completed, and the balance under active construction, with 3,000 workmen and a large force of engineers. Thus far a distance of about fourteen miles of the tide-water part of the canal on the Atlantic side has been completed and is navigable to vessels drawing not more than twenty-eight feet of water. There are a few bars that only need dredging to make it passable for vessels of greater depth. Beyond that point there has been considerable excavation to the twenty-one mile line from the Atlantic. Over four miles of the tide-water work on the Pacific side of the canal have also been finished.

Gen. Abbott declared that the new plans are perfectly feasible, and that the canal can be completed in one-half the time and at much less cost than it will take to dig the Nicaragua Canal. "Were the two routes completed to-day," he continued, "eight vessels to one would prefer the Panama route, because it is only forty-six miles across, and the Nicaragua course will be four times that length, and the windings of the San Juan River are very short and sharp. There is no reason why this country should not take hold of and finish the Panama cut. President McKinley has recently been furnished with a full report of the International Technical Commission, and the present status of the canal may be the means of the abandonment of the Nicaragua project by this Government and the completion by the United States of the Panama route.

"The report of the commission is probably the most authoritative document ever presented on an engineering subject. It has been prepared with the greatest care, after the most thorough and competent investigation and examination, with the most exhaustive surveys before the members. The surveys cover every foot of the ground to be treated, and were prepared by the most experienced engineers of five different nations. At the present time the topography of all the grounds involved in the project, and the character of the materials to be encountered are accurately known and delineated, and no doubt is left as to the soundness of the materials through which the canal is to be dug to great depths, and on which the foundations of the locks, dams, and other structures are to be established.

"The original purpose of the old company was to build a canal without locks, freely open from ocean to ocean, but after several years of work the plan was abandoned, owing to the enormous excavation necessary to cut through the central mass of the mountains (the Culebra) and the difficulty and expense of properly taking care of the occasional torrential flow of the River Chagres. The alternate plan which has been adopted by the new company is to reduce materially the depth of the central excavation and to establish therein a system of locks, to be fed from the Chagres River. In order properly to regulate the flow of the river, two large dams will be erected. One of the dams will be situated at Bohio, at the last group of locks on the Atlantic side. This dam will transform the Chagres into a vast lake which will extend to Obispo, a distance of thirteen miles, and will cover an area of over twenty-one square miles. The dam, besides acting as a regulator of the Chagres floods, will obviate strong currents where the canal traverses the bed of the river, an extremly important matter for ocean shipping.

"The other dam will be situated at Alhajuela, on the Upper Chagres, about nine and one-third miles from the canal. It will form a reservoir covering ten miles, which will be a feeder to the summit level of the canal and will assist in effectually controlling the floods of the Chagres. It will also furnish hydraulic power, transmitted by electricity, for operating the locks and lighting at night the entire canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"Both dams can consequently accumulate a storage of at least 66,000,000,000 gallons, which, with proper adjustable weirs, will be more than sufficient to control the largest freshets known.

"The time of transit for vessels through the canal will be less than a day. Merchant and war vessels of the largest size can be accommodated.

"The estimates of the cost of the completion of the canal have been established from the experience acquired during the last four years of actual work on the Isthmus, and are reported by the Technical Commission as follows: Cost of the work proper under plans adopted, $87,000,000; add for contingencies, $15,400,000; total, $102,400,000. If both locks be built with a width of 82.025 feet, the cost would be increased to $125,000,000.

"Such, in brief, is the present status of the Panama Canal, and if this Government does not take advantage of the chance now offered it the waterway at the Isthmus will be completed by private capital. It will then be in operation years before the rival scheme proposed across Nicaragua could be finished, and, being a shorter route from ocean to ocean, would be a financial success, while the other cut, if ever carried out, would be a failure in more ways than one."

SAY MR. BRENTANO IS INSANE.

Commission to Inquire Into Mental Condition of the Publisher.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed a commission, consisting of J. D. R. Baldwin, a lawyer; Dr. Charles Phelps, and David Gilbert, to inquire, with a Sheriff's jury, into the mental condition of August Brentano, a member of the publishing firm of that name. Mr. Brentano has been afflicted with a nervous trouble for some time, but it was only about two months ago that his illness took a serious turn. Recently he has been a patient in the Sanford Hall Sanitarium at Flushing.

The commission has been appointed at the instance of Laura Brentano, who states in her affidavit that her brother is of unsound mind and unable to govern himself or manage his business. Dr. Edwin A. Goodridge, the Medical Superintendent of the sanitarium, also submitted an affidavit, in which he said that Mr. Brentano was suffering from general paresis and was hardly able to articulate a continuous sentence distinctly.

Associated with Mr. Brentano in business are his brothers, Arthur and Simon. A motion was recently made before the Supreme Court for the dissolution of the firm, and as a result the business of the concern has since been in the hands of a receiver.

"Boss" Tweed's Brother Dead.

Richard Tweed, brother of "Boss" Tweed, died on Saturday at his home, 282 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. Apoplexy was the cause of death. He was seventy-five years old, and had lived for more than a quarter of a century in the house in which he died. He was a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and spent much of his time and money in charitable work. Mr. Tweed never took any active part in politics, but always voted the Republican ticket. He is survived by a widow, two daughters, and a son. The latter lives in the West.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Made from Pure Grape Cream of Tartar

Makes wholesome, delicious food

THE TEALL DIVORCE SUITS.

Mr. Teall Will Fight in Rhode Island—Will Win Hands Down, His Lawyer Says.

Oliver Sumner Teall and his lawyer, W. R. Weeks, told yesterday at the Bowling Green Building the status of the divorce case in which Mr. Teall is defendant. Mr. Teall throughout the discussion of the subject frequently expressed regret at the false position in which the complainant is placed, and asserted that her legal advisers were to blame for it and for the dragging into the case of innocent persons. Mr. Weeks declared that the institution of a second suit against his client in this State was a contempt of the Rhode Island Court, in which the first suit was brought. In order to emphasize Mr. Teall's position and intentions, legal papers have been sent to J. A. Williams, Mr. Teall's attorney at Providence, R. I., on which will be based an application for an injunction to restrain Mrs. Teall from prosecuting the New York suit and for an attachment against her for contempt of the local court, on grounds established by law and precedent, the allegations in the second suit being precisely the same as in the Rhode Island suit.

Additional testimony will be taken in Mr. Teall's behalf next Thursday in Mr. Weeks's office before Commissioner Charles E. Mills, and the entire evidence for the defense will be sent to Mr. Williams.

Mr. Weeks went on to say that the second suit was brought when Mrs. Teall's lawyers knew they would lose. It was brought to cover their tracks. Mr. Teall's defense was on the merits of his case, and not based on a question of jurisdiction. As soon as all the testimony taken for the defendant here is at Providence, it will be presented in the Rhode Island Court, and the case will be set for argument.

"We will not," Mr. Weeks added, "consent to have the Rhode Island case dropped. Before we get through we will have everything straight on the record, and we will set at right innocent people who have been dragged into the case. Mrs. Teall's lawyers had it in their power to prevent this. Lawyer A. W. Seaman hasn't heard the last of it. And we are going to win this case hands down."

A CONFERENCE OF RELIGIONS.

Proposed Plan for Securing Co-operation Among Churches of All Denominations in the State.

It is proposed by a number of pastors and others interested in church and religious matters to establish a New York State Conference of Religions, with the object of bringing about a closer unity among the various religious denominations. Representatives of all denominations have been asked to offer suggestions for such a meeting, and to attend it and take an active part in the discussion of religious subjects. The committee has not yet fixed upon a date, but the plan proposed is to hold a biennial conference in this city, at which prominent ministers and laymen will be invited to read papers or lead discussions on themes of religion, morals, and social reform.

The committee which has sent out the preliminary invitations consists of the Rev. Dr. James M. Whiton, editor of The Outlook; the Rev. Dr. Leighton Williams of the Amity Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton of All Souls' Church, the Rev. Samuel T. Carter, editor of The Church Union, and the Rev. Dr. W. C. Jannett of Rochester, N. Y.

"If," says the committee, "toleration in religion is the best fruit of the last four centuries, should not the beginning of the twentieth century mark an advance to a still nobler position, that of reciprocation in religion and of inter-religious co-operation, the attitude of men open-minded, spiritual, and loving enough to acknowledge that there is truth to be learned from as well as truth to be offered to neighbors, and that a great deal of good now undone in the world waits for the hour when the churches shall join hands in a new brotherhood? The immediate organic unity of the churches is impossible, however desirable, but could they not set the example of good will and good deed relations, instead of continuing the long-lasting, historic example of indifference and even hostility to each other?"

Replies in approval of such a conference have been received from a large number of persons of all kinds of religious opinions. Among those who have expressed interest in the movement are the Rev. Drs. Henry A. Stimson, B. B. Tyler, F. M. North, Charles Cuthbert Hall, W. S. Rainsford, Joachim Elmendorf, Robert Collyer, C. H. Eaton, Henry M. MacCracken, Rabbi Gottheil, Commander and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, and Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. Truman J. Backus, Everett P. Wheeler, Albert Shaw, President John G. Schuman of Cornell, and President James M. Taylor of Vassar.

The conference probably will be conducted in some respects on the lines of the World's Parliament of Religions, held in Chicago during the World's Fair, in 1893.

INTERNATIONAL CAT SHOW.

Felines Tame and Wild in Great Variety at Grand Central Palace.

The International Cat Show in the Grand Central Palace was opened yesterday afternoon. The plan of the present show is to exhibit as many different species of the feline tribe as possible; accordingly, in addition to the gentle cats, there are lions, leopards, a civet cat, lynx, oscelot, and a black panther that is said to be the only one of its kind outside of Asia. Some tigers are expected. In all there are 100 animals on exhibition.

Among the distinguished domesticated cats is "Teddy Roosevelt," tiger and white, who has achieved fame as a ratter and is owned by Miss M. Hays of this city.

"Eulate" occupies a palatial cage trimmed with white and red roses. She is said to be a native of Hindustan, and her color is described as blue. She sleeps on velvet cushions, drinks and eats out of silver dishes, and is occasionally sprayed with perfume. The card on Eulate's cage says that she was presented to Capt. Eulate, formerly of the Vizcaya, by the boy King of Spain, to whom she had been presented by a Bombay merchant; that she was a mascot on the Vizcaya, but that when the warship was sunk she swam to the battleship Oregon, and was rescued by sailors. Her present owner is said to be one Nairb G. Sehguh. It has been discovered, however, that if the letters in this name are spelled backward the name Brian G. Hughes is disclosed, and it fits a gentleman who is famous as a practical joker.

"Admiral Dewey" is a red woolly Angora valued at $200. His sire was the famous prize cat "Napoleon the Great," who was valued at $5,000, and who came from a breed that was only possessed by the imperial family of France. "Admiral Dewey" is owned by Mrs. Charles Weed of Bound Brook, N. J.

"Fuzz," owned by Manager Allan S. Williams, has made friends with a snake, and seems to be content with her playmate.

Another star of the show is "Thomas Cervera," who was taken off the Cristobal Colon at Santiago and is now the property of Ensign G. I. Holsinger of the United States repair ship Vulcan.

There is one poor little beast with no name and no forelegs. Like a kangaroo she hops about on her two rear legs. She is a freak of nature. Her owner is Charles Knapp of this city.

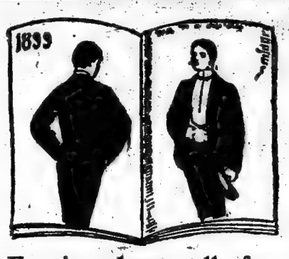

Evening dress calls for attention and calls for a lot of it; so you'll excuse us, won't you, if we catalogue a bit to-day:

Suit with coat serge-lined	$27
silk-lined to button hole	35
silk-lined to edge	44
Dinner coats, (Tuxedo), silk-faced	15
silk-lined to edge	18 and 25

We make to fit.

Waistcoats of white welting	14
Shirts, extra large bosoms	2
Shirt studs	.50
Cuff buttons	50c. to 2
Plaited silk hose	.50
Model shoes, patent leather	5
Pumps	2
White gloves	1.50 and 2.50
Inverness overcoats	35
Opera hat	7
Silk hat	5

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE WINTERS WILL CONTEST.

W. H. Field Says the Aged Testatrix Had Many Suitors and Made a Will for Each.

The contest over the will of Mrs. Annie Maria Winters, who died last Spring, leaving property valued at nearly $2,000,000, was resumed yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mrs. Winters was seventy-five years old when she died, and had been married three times. Her last husband, Bryan L. Winters, a lawyer, was forty years her junior, and to him she left all her property, with the exception of some statuary and old laces, which went to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a few minor bequests.

William H. Field, who was at one time Mrs. Winters's legal adviser, and who is one of the executors under the will now in contest, was examined during the day. Mr. Field said that after the death of Mrs. Winters there had been an understanding between himself and Mr. Winters by which the legacy which he was to have received under the first will was to be paid to him anyhow. The witness said that Mr. Winters told him that he would be looked out for.

"Did you ever know a suitor for the hand of Mrs. Winters by the name of Catherson?" asked ex-Surrogate Ransom.

"Yes, there was a man by that name who wanted to marry Mrs. Winters. But then there were many suitors for her hand."

"Were there a hundred of them?" asked the lawyer.

"No, I don't think so. There was an old man among them."

Mr. Field was about to continue, when Lawyer Stearns entered an objection.

"You may well object," said Mr. Ransom, "for we will show the Court that the old lady had many suitors, and made a will for each."

At this point the following letter was put in evidence. It was addressed to Mr. Field, and read: "I would rather that you would not make another will. I have changed my mind about Mr. G." The letter was signed Anna M. Hunt.

Mr. Field said that he did not think the letter was in the handwrating of Mrs. Winters. He said that Mr. G. referred to a suitor named Mr. Greenleaf.

"Did you ever advise Mrs. Winters about Mr. Greenleaf after the receipt of that letter?" was asked.

"Yes, she came to me for advice regarding an engagement ring. She wanted to know whether she should return it, as there had been a misunderstanding between them."

The answer caused a roar of laughter in the courtroom.

Mr. Field said that it was about eighteen or twenty days after her marriage to Winters that she made the will now being contested.

PROHIBITION UNION MOVEMENT.

Branch Formed Similar to the Organization in Rochester.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Prohibition Union of Christian Men, similar to the organization in Rochester, and whose motto is to be, "In the name of Jesus Christ as King the liquor traffic must die," was held yesterday in the Marble Collegiate Church, which was crowded with men, only two women being present. Gen. O. O. Howard presided, and introduced C. H. Howard of Rochester, who explained the movement and organization in that town.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon then read the proposed constitution, which had been adopted at a preliminary meeting. It was received with hearty applause, mingled with cries of "That's right." One member of the audience offered an amendment that the name of the organization be changed to "The Christian Anti-Saloon Union." There were murmurs of "No, oh, no," heard all over the church as the suggestion was made.

A vote was called for on the proposed change of name. Gen. Howard aroused a hearty laugh when he put the question by saying: "It is proposed to change the name of the organization to 'The Anti-Christian Saloon Union.'" The mover of the amendment stated the motion correctly, and it was voted upon and rejected. The constitution as read was then adopted.

The committee appointed to prepare a list of permanent officers reported the following names: President—Gen. Wager Swayne; Vice Presidents—David J. Burrell, A. C. Dixon, and William Wardwell; Treasurer—John S. Huyler; Secretary—C. H. Mead; Members of Executive Committee—James B. Dunn, Cleveland Dodge, and I. K. Funk. The name of Gen. Howard was by unanimous consent added to the list of Vice Presidents.

Meeting of the Daughters of 1812.

The General Society of the United States, Daughters of 1812, celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans yesterday at Delmonico's. They also held their regular annual meeting, at which such routine business as was on the books was transacted. The celebration began at 10 o'clock in the morning, with a meeting of the Associate Council. At noon the Executive Board held a reception, and an hour later luncheon was served. Immediately after luncheon the society settled down to business, and reports from all the State organizations of the society were read and discussed. A social session, interspersed with songs and recitations, followed. Among the officers of the society present were Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, Founder General; Mrs. William Gerry Slade, President General; Mrs. Louis Warford Hall of Harrisburg, Penn.; Vice President; Mrs. Lee of Boston, former Vice President, and Mrs. Leroy S. Smith, Secretary.

Joel B. Erhardt's Complaint Dismissed

The Police Board at its meeting yesterday afternoon dismissed the complaint against Policeman John J. Smith of the Old Slip Station, accused of having arrested without cause Joel B. Erhardt, ex-Police Commissioner and ex-Collector of the Port. The charge made by Mr. Erhardt was that Smith had maliciously arrested him for interfering when the policeman was abusing and assaulting an intoxicated man.

New York Dispensary Election.

The annual election of Trustees of the New York Dispensary in place of those whose terms expired was held yesterday afternoon. The following were elected: David W. Bishop, John A. McKim, William Hull Wickham, James W. Beckman, Dr. George G. Wheelock, Frederick de Peyster Foster, and Dr. Beverly Robinson.

Upholstery Department.
Fourth Floor.

500 pair, French Lace Sash Curtains, including handsome designs in "Point Arabe", "Renaissance" and "Cluny",—3 yards long,—patterns in sets of 2 to 6 pairs, per pair, $2, $3, $5, $7.50, $10.50, $15, $25, $35 & $40;
About one-half the usual price.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

An Important Sale of
Dress Goods.

75 pieces manufacturers' odd lots of
American Dress Goods
variety of patterns,
25 cts.
per yard,
formerly 50c. & 60c.

50-inch
Camel's Hair Zibéline,
65 cts.,
value $1.00.

100 pieces
High Class Novelties,
25 different styles,
$1.50
per yard,
former prices $3.00 to $5.00 per yard.

15 pieces Black Figured Grenadines, 46 inches wide,
$1.50
per yard,
value $2.25 to $2.75 per yard.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

West 14th St.
ESTAB 1807
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Much value in an IF,"

IF you purchase some of our beautiful odd pieces and suites, now at reduced prices.

ANTIQUE OAK BEDROOM SUITES,
(3 pieces,)
$12.50,
(reduced from $16.00.)

Richly polished bureau, has French bevel glass.

Our bargains in all departments compel the attention of economical housekeepers, as the highest quality is always coupled to the lowest prices, and "Long Credit" provides for small payments whenever convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

TO TRY HORSELESS ICE WAGONS.

Consolidated Ice Company Proposes to Put 1,000 on the Road.

The Consolidated Ice Company of this city is seeking to change the motor power for its ice delivery wagons, and hopes to be able to dispense with the use of a large number of its 3,000 horses before the rush of the Summer trade begins. The company requires 1,000 horseless wagons, and has invited proposals for plans of construction.

The routes traveled by ice wagons in this city average ten to fifteen miles, and the suburban routes twenty to twenty-five miles a day. The weight of an empty ice wagon is about 3,500 pounds, and they are capable of carrying from six to eight tons of ice each. The work in hot weather is said to be particularly trying to the horses, and they are consequently short lived, and the cost of replacing them is heavy.

The motor power to be used must of necessity be powerful, and the experiment is expected to settle the question as to whether horseless wagons are practicable for heavy work.

WESTERN UNION INDICTMENTS.

Bertholf and the Company Enter Pleas of Not Guilty.

John B. Bertholf, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in Jersey City, who was indicted a week ago for aiding and abetting green-goods operators, was arraigned before Judge Blair in the General Sessions Court yesterday. He was accompanied by Allan L. McDermott, his counsel, who also represented the officers and Directors of the indicted company. Prosecutor Erwin said there were two indictments. That against the company contained eighteen counts and that against Bertholf eight counts. All related, he said, to the transmission of telegrams to persons alleged to be dealers in green goods.

Mr. McDermott said he would waive the reading of the indictments and enter pleas of not guilty on behalf of Bertholf and the company, with the understanding that he should have the privilege of withdrawing the plea at any time before trial if he should decide to do so. Judge Blair said he had no objection and then fixed Bertholf's bail at $2,500, which was furnished.

The plea of the company was entered, but no further action was taken in that matter. Judge Blair said he would set a date for the trial later in the week.

Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery.

Trustees of Greenwood Cemetery elected yesterday are James R. Taylor, George MacCulloch Miller, Frederic A. Ward, George G. Reynolds, and John J. Pierrepont.

SHOES

We have rented our Old Corner,
Sixth Ave. & 23d St.
and possession must be given during first week of February.

The Stock is not to be moved to our
19th St. Store.

Prices therefore are greatly reduced as the time is so short.

ALEXANDER.

Sale of Furs.

Tues. & Wednesday, Jan. 10th & 11th.

Alaska Sable Scarfs, with 8 tails,
$12.50,
value $15.00.

Stone Marten Scarfs, with 8 tails,
$15.00,
value $20.00.

Alaska Sable Muffs,
$7.50 & $8.50,
value $9.75 & $11.00.

Stone Marten Muffs,
$14.00,
value $17.00.

Electric Coney Collarettes and Capes,
$12.50, $18.50, $23.50
former price $20.00 to $42.50.

Also at Greatly Reduced Prices, large assortment of Collarettes and Capes in fine furs; consisting of Mink, Alaska Seal, Leipsig dyed Persian-lamb, Stone Marten, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

CANADIANS VIEW OUR HARBOR.

Government Commission Makes Tour on Dock Board's Boat.

A commission appointed by the Canadian Government to inspect the docks, harbor improvements, and terminal facilities of the harbors of this country started on its tour of inspection of this harbor yesterday morning. The start was made from the foot of West Twenty-first Street, North River, Radcliffe Baldwin, New York agent of the Allan Line, conducting the party on board the Dock Commissioners' boat. All the principal docks of the large steamship companies were visited, both on this side and the Jersey shore, and the docks and terminals of the different railroads also came in for attention and inspection, with a view to their freight-handling facilities.

Considerable time was spent at the navy yard in the inspection of the dry docks there. The members of the commission were met by officers of the navy yard, who conducted them about. They returned to the foot of West Twenty-first Street at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. All expressed themselves as much pleased with what they saw.

Conference on Foreign Missions.

A meeting of business men will be held in the hall of the United Charities Building tomorrow to consider plans for an ecumenical missionary conference, which it is proposed to hold in this city in April, 1900. This conference, which will continue for eleven days, will represent every phase of the work of about 200 foreign missionary boards and societies throughout the world. It will be similar in its general scope and character to that held in London in 1888 when 1,579 delegates from every section of the globe and almost every country attended.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S — Every evening this week at 8:10, MADAME SANS GENE, Miss Rehan as Sans Gene. George Clarke as Napoleon. Charles Richman as Lefebvre. Sidney Herbert as Fouché. LAST MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday at 2. *Next Monday and for a few evenings, Sheridan's masterpiece of comedy, School for Scandal. *In preparation the great Drury Lane Drama, The Great Ruby.

PALACE — 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11 P. M., 25c. Performance, Rice & Cohen, 3 Sisters Macarte, Thorne & Carleton, Morton & Revelle, Kleist Bros.; 25 others. Great Comedy Bill!

PROCTOR'S — 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11 P. M., 25,50c. Performance, Fred Bond & Co., Gus Williams, Leondias's Dogs & Cats, Hugh Stanton, Eli Zobedie, Nellie Burt, Mason & Forbes; many others.

MURRAY HILL THEA., Lex. Av. & 42d St. Mat. Every Day, 25c. Evenings, 25 & 50c. This Week—"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."

BROADWAY THEATRE, Monday, Jan'y. 16. FRANCIS WILSON in "The Little Corporal."

January Bargains in Draperies! | January Bargains in Draperies!

O'Neill's,
JANUARY CLEARING SALE
OF
Lace Curtains, Portieres, Rugs, and Upholstery Goods,
PREVIOUS to INVENTORY!

Lace Curtains!

250 pairs of Irish Point Lace Curtains, assorted styles, former prices 5.50 to 15.00, reduced for this sale to
4.35 to 12.48 Pair.

800 pairs Nottingham and Scotch Lace Curtains, prices heretofore 1.65 to 6.50 pair, on sale to-day at
1.25 to 4.35 Pair.

Three Hundred Pairs Portieres!
Scores of pretty patterns, worth from 6.00 to 25.00; reduced for this sale to
2.98 to 12.98 Pair.

Two Hundred Silk Sofa Cushions!
Deep ruffle, Oriental styles, regular price 2.00 each, to clear at
1.44 Each.

Great Values in Rugs and Art Squares.
Estimates given for Re-upholstering Furniture and Drapery Work of every description. Lowest prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Trade E & W Mark DRESS SHIRT.

The first lot made of the new "Earl & Wilson" high grade Dress Shirt will be placed on sale, in this store, to-day.
They are of the same high standard as all goods bearing the above trade mark.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11th ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8, at Brooklyn Academy, LOHENGRIN, Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Dippel, Pringle, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 11, at 8—FAUST. Melba, (her last appearance this season,) Bauermeister, Mantelli, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8:30, First performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Marie Engle, Pevny, Meislinger, and Schumann-Heink, MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Muhlmann, Pringle, Devries, Meffert, and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 13, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast,) Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 14, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Djella, Bauermeister; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers, Bars, Dufriche, Plançon.
Sat. Evg., at 8, at pop. prices—MANON. Saville, Meisslinger, Djella, Bauermeister; Plançon, Albers, Dufriche, Bars, and Van Dyck.

Special Notice: The remaining performances of the first series of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will be as follows:

Tues. Evg., Jan. 17, at 7, DIE WALKUERE.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djella, Molke-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Cond. Schalk.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7, SIEGFRIED.
Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Marie Engle, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Pringle, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 6:45, GOTTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, Molke-Kellogg, and Saville; MM. Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham. Cond. Schalk.
Second cycle will be given in the afternoons. Casts and dates will be announced Jan. 28.
Seats for any above performances on sale at usual ticket offices.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR ..... CONDUCTOR
Fourth Public Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 13, at 2
Fourth Concert, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 8:15 P.M.
PROGRAMME:
Passacaglia, C minor ..... Bach-Esser
Symphony, No. 6, "Pathetique" ..Tschaikowsky
Concerto for violin, No. 7, E minor ..... Spohr
MR. WILLY BURMESTER
His first appearance with the Philharmonic Society
"Mephisto Waltz" ..... Liszt
Box office open daily from 9 to 5. Seats from 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. General Admission, $1.
AUG. ROEBBELEN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL, SONG RECITAL. THIS AFTERNOON AT 3.
LILLI LEHMANN
PROGRAMME:
SCHUMANN—Widmung; Im Westen; Hochlander's Wittwe, Nussbaum; Waldesgesprach.
FRANZ—Stille Sicherheit; Im Herbst.
BRAHMS—Liebestreu; Wie bist du Meine Koenigin; O liebliche Wangen.
BEETHOVEN—Adelaide; Clarchen's Gesang aus Egmont.
Reserved seats, 75c. to $2. Boxes, $12, at box office Carnegie Hall and Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

American Debut of the World Famous German Pianist,
EMIL SAUER
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
TO-NIGHT.
Sauer's advent in this country has been eagerly looked forward to by lovers of music in every part of this great land. His début at the Metropolitan Opera House this evening is but the first of a series of Concerts and Recitals which will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. If his success in America can be estimated by the remarkable demonstrations of approval given him in England and Europe, Sauer will have a successo of artistic and social triumphs.
On the occasion of his début this evening, SAUER will be accompanied by PAUR'S SPLENDID ORCHESTRA of ONE HUNDRED.
THIS WILL BE THE MUSICAL EVENT OF 1899.
Seats at box office Metropolitan Opera House, Schuberth's, Tyson's, and Rullman's, 111 Broadway.
The prices are as follows: Box seats, $2.50; orchestra, $2.00; dress circle, $1.50; balcony, $1.00; family circle, 75c.
SAUER PLAYS THE KNABE PIANO EXCLUSIVELY.

Last Days, Loan Collection of
PORTRAITS,
Exhibited for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily, Sundays included. Admission, 50 cts. Tea will be served on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St. 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinees Thurs. & Sat'y, 2
"Pinero's crowning success."
"Lyceum's great triumph."
"A purely beautiful comedy."
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

AMERICAN 42d St. & 8th Ave. CASTLE SQ. ORCA
SUNG IN ENGLISH BY AMERICANS.
LOHENGRIN
Ev., 25c.—$1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
OVERTURES BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 8 & 2.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
BERT COOTE & JULIE KINGSLEY in Buckstone's Famous Farce, "The Dead Shot."
Fevor & Sinclair, in "A High Roller" (new.)
BARON'S DOGS. HULINES. 3 AVOLOS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott
Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Great Play, Nathan Hale.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Arab Wonders—Parisian Stars.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S SATURDAY MATINEE
Nightly at 11 o'clock, "An Affair of Honor" and Foreign Vaudeville.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:10. Matinées 2.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
ZAZA, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way.
LAST 3 WEEKS. 175th Souv. Jan. 27. The Turtle.

14TH STREET THEATRE, Cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play, 5 new A Romance of songs. ATHLONE

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
Last 5 Nights at 8:30. ON AND OFF.
Last Sat. Mat.
Jan. 16—"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Evegs., "Das Erbe," by Philippi. Fri. Eve. & Sat. Mat., (pop. prices,) Wilhelm Tell.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Popular Prices. Wed. Mats., 25 & 50c.
Have You Seen Smith?

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. The White Heather
Rose Coghlan & 200 others
Eve. 8:15. Sat. Matinee, 2:15.

COLUMBUS WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIRS 125th Performance, WED. MAT.
LAST WEEK. SPORTING LIFE
Last Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU Eves. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St. ONLY MATINEE Saturday, 2:15.
May Irwin in her great-est success, KATE KIP

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh to brisk west to northwest winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,290. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 70⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) made an address in support of his resolution that the United States will not seek to govern any people without their consent. The Senate agreed to limit the debate upon the Nicaragua Canal bill to fifteen-minute speeches after 3 o'clock next Tuesday. The House devoted the day to the new criminal code for Alaska, consideration of which was nearly completed.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The Dreyfus affair has entered upon one of its bitterest chapters, and impartial observers see danger to the institutions of the French Republic in the action of M. de Beaurepaire, the late President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, who now leads the agitation against that court, declaring that many of his colleagues have conspired to defeat the ends of justice. M. de Beaurepaire's resignation was accepted by the French Cabinet yesterday. The French Chamber of Deputies reassembled yesterday, and stormy sittings are expected. The demand for a vote of confidence on the part of the Cabinet may result in a Cabinet crisis. Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, declares that the present Cabinet will stand, causing much excitement among politicians. A conference of the German Emperor and the French Ambassador at Berlin has given rise to various rumors of a European combination against British imperialism. The reopening of the German Reichstag was marked by Government statements as to the Meat Inspection bill. Great preparations are being made in South Wales for the approaching marriage of Mme. Patti to Baron Cedarstrom. A striking discovery has been made in the Roman Forum.—Pages 1 and 4.

Page 1.

The news from the Philippines was of a character to encourage the Administration in the hope that hostilities may be avoided. At the suggestion of Aguinaldo a conference of American and Filipino officers was held, at which there was a frank discussion of the situation.

Albert Cook of 48 East Houston Street was knocked down by a cab at Broadway and Houston Street last night and died in a hospital ambulance.

Attorney General Davies promised to assist Franklin D. Locke, the special counsel selected by Gov. Roosevelt, in the prosecution of the accused canal officials.

The American liner St. Paul arrived in port yesterday, three days late. A slight crack was found in the main steam pipe on the third day out, and the vessel was compelled to proceed at slow speed, although the ship was at no time in danger.

Page 2.

The State Department at Washington is informed that Minister Straus has won a signal diplomatic victory in Turkey, the Sublime Porte having given assurances that the claims of the United States for injuries to American missionary property during the Armenian troubles will be adjusted.

The annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society was held last night.

The list of deaths resulting from the head-on collision on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near West Dunnellen, Monday, now numbers seventeen, two more victims having died yesterday at Plainfield.

Page 3.

Gen. Leonard Wood arrived yesterday from Santiago on the transport Mississippi.

The Court of Appeals refused a new trial to Mrs. Martha Place, the Brooklyn murderess.

The Court of Appeals has declared Constitutional the special jury law, and District Attorney Gardiner says it will be put into effect at once.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has remanded the Quay conspiracy case to the Philadelphia Court of Quarter Sessions for trial.

Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, has sustained the demurrer filed by the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company in the suit brought by George L. Venner.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second District yesterday unanimously affirmed the conviction of ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs for presenting a fraudulent bill for audit.

The Court of Appeals reversed the judgment for $43,104.25 in favor of William L. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for injuries received in the latter's office by the explosion of a dynamite bomb by Norcross.

The Court of Appeals affirmed the decisions of the lower courts in favor of the Brooklyn School Board in its suit against the New York City Board of Education, requiring that the school funds be apportioned as the charter provides.

Page 4.

Sharkey defeated McCoy in the tenth round of a fight at the Lenox Athletic Club, scheduled for a twenty-round bout.

Page 5.

Washington official circles now believe that it will be difficult to avoid an extra session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. The advocates of sound money want an extra session to effect currency legislation, and the necessities of the Government may demand one.

Page 7.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, has received a call to a Chair of English Literature in Johns Hopkins University. The clergyman has the matter under consideration.

Page 8.

Owing to a disagreement ex-Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn was dropped yesterday from the Board of Directors of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Williamsburg.

Nearly 1,600 children yesterday marched through the smoke in a burning school building to safety. They were quite orderly when the fire drill bell was sounded, and a panic was prevented.

The Bar Association met in annual session last night, elected officers, and heard a report on the recent judiciary contest. An amendment to the ballot law of the State providing for a separate ballot for judicial candidates was urged.

The New Jersey Legislature assembled yesterday and organized for work. Acting Gov. Watkins sent a formal message, and committees were appointed. The Republicans held a caucus after the session, and selected ex-Congressman Kean for Senator.

Gangs of men employed by the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, which has a monopoly of the electric lighting of Richmond Borough, yesterday invaded private houses and stores and took out the lighting connections, as the company's customers had refused to sign new contracts.

Page 9.

Mayor Van Wyck sent his annual message to the Municipal Assembly yesterday. He discussed the city's financial condition and argued in favor of new schools, new bridges, and rapid transit.

The Civil Service Board has refused to approve the appointments of Deputy Chief of Police McLaughlin and Inspector Kane, and these officers have been unable to draw their salaries.

There was a full attendance of the Tammany members of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, and they passed the ordinance creating a commission to codify the building laws and the resolution providing for a bond issue of $100,000 for new East River bridges, both of which measures have been held up by the Republican minority.

Page 14.

At the trial of the suit for an accounting brought by Mrs. H. H. Rose against W. W. Durant, her brother, testimony was adduced of an assault the plaintiff was said to have committed on her mother and her mother's companion.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

Ice Bridge at Niagara Falls.
Only 9¼ hours from New York via New York Central. Beautiful frost effects.—Adv.

NEW STRIFE OVER DREYFUS

M. de Beaurepaire's Action Means Danger to France.

LEADS THE ANTI-DREYFUSARDS

Fearing the Court of Cassation Will Find Dreyfus Innocent, He Discredits the Decision in Advance.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The Dreyfus affair has now entered one of its bitterest chapters. Accusations, vituperations, and threats are raging in the cafés and among the scores of Boulevard sheets, many of which have found their sole reason for existence for months past in the unhappy strife they foment.

It is regarded by impartial observers as the most dangerous factor to the institutions of the republic the affair has yet developed that the President of one of the Chambers of the Court of Cassation should assume the rôle of a leader of the agitation against the tribunal, declaring that sixteen of his colleagues are conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. The method he employs of appealing to the populace through the newspapers, in the eyes of the most conservative, aggravates his course by its lack of dignity. It is evident that he, believing that the Court of Cassation will decide in favor of Dreyfus, intends to divest the decision of all weight by impeaching its fairness in advance, and he seems likely to succeed, so far as the anti-Dreyfusards, many of whom have hitherto respected the court, but are only eager to find excuses for discrediting it, are concerned.

The opinion is gaining ground that the opponents of the republic may find in this man, M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, a leader, the lack of whom has hitherto been the chief guarantee of the continuance of the present régime.

M. de Beaurepaire to-day contributes to the papers another rhetorical denunciation of the Court of Cassation. He exhorts the Government to take the Dreyfus case from the hands of the criminal chamber and to intrust it to the forty-nine Magistrates composing the whole court or to five of the oldest Justices. He appeals to the Dreyfusards:

"Repudiate M. Loew and the others who serve you too well not to serve you badly. Accept, instead, Magistrates without preconceived opinions, men who are honest and slaves of the law."

The gist of M. de Beaurepaire's charges is that M. Bard and M. Loew conferred with Col. Picquart privately in an anteroom, and also instructed the clerk of the court to express to him the court's regret at having kept him waiting, and being unable to hear him that day, which the clerk refused to do, requesting a messenger to take Col. Picquart a glass of wine.

The Matin asserts that when Gen. Billot (former Minister of War) was before the court drink was offered him also. To such trifles has the strife descended. The papers heatedly affirm and deny the statement as to Billot, who has been appealed to to settle the matter, but he refuses to speak.

It is believed that only fifteen Judges in the whole court have Dreyfus leanings, so that the hearing thus far is to the advantage of the anti-Dreyfusards.

The discussion of the affair in the Chamber of Deputies elicited the usual cries of "Vive l'Armée" and "A bas Dreyfus."

The Cabinet met this afternoon under the Presidency of President Faure, who issued a decree accepting the resignation of M. de Beaurepaire, and appointing Counselor Ballot de Beaupré to succeed him.

The Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, announced that M. Mazeau, the First President of the Court of Cassation, would preside over the criminal section of the Court of Cassation instead of M. Loew when the Dreyfus inquiry is terminated and the court meets to take a decision.

This step has been taken in consequence of the virulent attacks on M. Loew, based on the fact that he is a Jew.

The Minister also read the telegraphic deposition from Dreyfus, in which he not only declared he had never confessed that he was guilty to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, who had in charge of the prisoner at the time of his condemnation and degradation, but insisted that he had always protested his innocence, and had intimated, after his degradation on the parade ground of the Military School at Paris, his intention to declare publicly that his innocence would be recognized in two or three years.

It was also cabled from Cayenne that the prisoner denied that he had made any avowals to the Director of the prison in which he was confined after his condemnation. Dreyfus added that Col. du Paty de Clam came to him there and asked him if he had not revealed certain documents with the view of obtaining others in exchange, and he (Dreyfus) replied that he had not revealed the contents of any document.

Dreyfus in his cabled deposition concluded with protesting that he had made no confession to a Republican Guard or gendarme and that, on the contrary, he had always declared that his innocence would be proved in two or three years.

BELIEVE DREYFUS INNOCENT.

Reappearance of Georgina Weldon as the Prisoner's Champion.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The Court of Cassation does not seem to be making much progress with the Dreyfus case, but I have reason to know that its members have already made up their minds as to what their final decision will be; they are not only in favor of a revision of the trial before the court-martial, but they are convinced of the absolute innocence of the condemned man. And this in spite of the mysterious documents in the secret dossier, which have now at last been communicated to them with all sorts of precautions to prevent their being made public. Two persons, whose existence one had almost forgotten, have reappeared upon the surface in connection with the case, one is M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, and the other is Mrs Georgina Weldon.

The former, it will be remembered, was that singular Procurator General, whose conscience, unlike that of his predecessor in office, permitted him to conduct the revolutionary impeachment of Gen. Boulanger before the High Court of the Senate. M. de Beaurepaire, if his old enemy, Henri Rochefort, is to be believed, has always been able to reconcile his material interests with his sense of justice and truth. He has now started a cock and bull story to the effect that M. Bard, the reporter of the Court of Cassation, held a private conference with Col. Picquart during an interval of that officer's examination before the court.

Of course if such a thing had happened it would have been a gross breach of professional etiquette and, indeed, an outrage upon justice. But M. Bard denies the whole business in toto, and there is very little reason to doubt his word. However, an investigation has been ordered into the matter, so that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, (in literature Lucie Herpin,) who has a passion for self-advertisement, will have again the satisfaction of appearing prominently before the public.

Perhaps readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will have forgotten who is Mrs. Gorgina Weldon, for during the last ten years this passionate redresser of public and particular wrongs, this eager champion of all lost causes, has buried herself in the seclusion of a provincial French convent. But the world rang with her name once, and with a little effort it must be able to recollect her historical squabbles with Gounod, her lawsuit against Henri Rochefort, her successive escapes from various lunatic asylums, and the ruin which her litigious spirit brought down upon their respective owners; her music hall successes, and her championship of Nauendorff, the pretended grandson and heir of Louis XVI.

It is now Mrs. Weldon, who, with her usual energy and esprit, brings Spiritualism to the aid of Dreyfus's cause. She has just sent me a little brochure, entitled "Le Complot de l'Etat Major," (The Conspiracy of the General Staff,) which is a very biting satire in alexandrines upon the French Generals whose names have been so prominently mentioned of late. Mrs. Weldon dedicates her pamphlet, which is in the form of a one act comedy, to Col. Picquart, and I gather from her preface that the text, which is in French, has been dictated to her from day to day by a deceased poet who has been in the habit of visiting her in spirit during the last four years. The verses are in the style of Victor Hugo's "Châtiments." ROWLAND STRONG.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER REOPENS.

Stormy Sittings Expected, Possibly Ending in a Cabinet Crisis.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—The French Chambers reopened to-day and the Palais Bourbon, where the Chamber of Deputies sits, was crowded. Everything points to a stormy sitting of the Deputies. It is expected that a vote of confidence will be taken and that it will possibly lead to the fall of the Ministry.

All the streets in the vicinity of the Palais Bourbon were lined with excited crowds, which were kept in order by an imposing force of police and Republican Guards. The well-known Deputies were received with mingled cheers and hooting.

An enthusiastic Deputy offered his seat to M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the former President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, who has just resigned that office and attacked the court on the ground that it is in favor of Dreyfus.

The session was opened at 2:15 P. M. under the Presidency of the senior member of the House, M. Charles Boysset, Radical Republican, representing the Chalon-sur-Saone Division of Saone-et-Loire, where he was born in 1817.

The Chamber shortly afterward re-elected M. Deschanel to the Presidency of the House by a vote of 323 against 187 cast for M. Brisson.

Addressing the Deputies, M. Boysset implored them to put an end to the "painful and dangerous divisions" and to again become "calm and self-reliant, side by side with our valiant army." [Cheers.]

After the Chamber of Deputies had completed the election of officers, it adjourned until Thursday next.

In the Senate, Senator Wallon, the historian and senior member, who was born in 1812, presided at the opening of the House. He made a speech, pointing out that the present internal troubles of France were not attributable to the Constitution, and that the moment was very inopportune for a convocation of the "Constituent Assembly."

Discovery in the Roman Forum.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A discovery most interesting to scholars has been made in the excavations of the Roman Forum—nothing less than the celebrated block of stone marking the spot where, according to legend, Romulus should have been buried."

Another Duel in Vienna.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—Deputy Zeyk and Deputy Rakawsky of the lower chamber of the Hungarian Diet fought a duel early this morning. The latter's face was cut open from his mouth to his ear, and he attended the chamber to-day heavily bandaged, only his eyes and nose being visible.

Colonial Troops at Aldershot.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 10.—The Colonial Cabinet of New South Wales has approved the proposal to send sixty men of the Colonial Lancers for six months' training at Aldershot, England.

Mr. Stead's Crusade Indorsed.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Mr. William T. Stead, editor of The Review of Reviews, received to-day from Mr. Lyman J. Gage, United States Secretary of the Treasury, and President Barrows of Oberlin College, letters indorsing his peace crusade.

A Coming Event in Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—According to the Berlin correspondent of The Daily News, an interesting event is expected in the Russian imperial family next May.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

Chicago Building and Loan Association Protects Its Stockholders.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 10.—The Bankers and Merchants' Building and Loan Association, one of the oldest in Chicago and having assets and liabilities each estimated at $250,000, went into voluntary liquidation yesterday.

The State Auditor recommended that about 16 per cent. be charged off the estimated value of the real estate. This led to withdrawals by stockholders not owning property, and that they might not get all the cash and leave only slow assets for the other stockholders, liquidation was decided upon.

DISTRESS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Reports of Its Alarming Extent Scouted by Many Pioneers.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 10.—The story that destitution prevails in Dawson to such an alarming extent that it is considered necessary to appeal to the United States Government for relief, is considered by many peple from the Klondike to be built on a very slim foundation.

At an informal meeting of about a score of persons from the Klondike the destitution story was discussed. After the meeting Joseph Barrett, a Klondike pioneer, said:

"I cannot understand how such a story should gain currency save through the desire of the Dawson press to heighten the feeling against representatives of the Canadian Government now in Dawson. There is positively no need for alarm as to the supply of food at the mines. No starvation is there. Dawson people stand together as one, and none need go hungry if he will make known his wants.

"As for the scurvy, the hospital is there to care for the victims of the disease. There has been and will be scurvy in the mines, and until people learn how to care for themselves, but it is not now prevalent to an extent that justifies a call for aid.

"That destitution exists to any degree more than might be expected in such a country or to such an extent that it cannot be coped with by the Canadian Government and wealthy people of Dawson is absurd."

REFORMED JUDAISM IN CHICAGO.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Sunday Worship Begun by Dr. Hirsch.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Sinai Temple, the only Jewish congregation in the United States holding its regular weekly services exclusively on Sunday, will celebrate next Sunday the twenty-fifth anniversary of this radical departure from old customs. Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple expects to have with him a half dozen of the leading rabbis of the country, who are with him in a part, if not all, of his ideas in regard to reformed Judaism.

Most of the Jewish congregations hold to the old form of worship on Saturday, while a few cling to Friday evening services. Still others follow the practice of having public services both Saturday and Sunday mornings. Dr. Hirsch, however, took his stand a quarter of a century ago in favor of conducting public worship on the same day as that observed by the Christian churches, and the large and influential congregation which assembles Sunday mornings in the handsome church at Indiana Avenue and Twenty-first Street testifies to the popularity of his idea.

At the services next Sunday morning Dr. Hirsch will speak only a few words. Dr. Kohler, at the head of Temple Beth-El of New York will deliver a lengthy address, which, it is promised, will be full of advanced ideas. In the evening the visiting clergymen from other cities will give short talks, congratulating Sinai Temple and its congregation on its growth and on the breadth of its leader.

Mr. Dingley Holds His Own.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—No material change has been reported in the condition of Representative Dingley to-day. He has been a trifle more comfortable and there has been a very slight abatement of the nervousness which was so severe yesterday. About the best that can be said is that he is not appreciably worse. At 10 o'clock tonight one of his sons made the following statement: "Mr. Dingley is holding his own and resting quietly. Pulse good; doctors expressed themselves more hopeful."

The finest tobacco goes into Health Cigars. Its Nicotine made harmless without affecting flavor.—Adv.

AGUINALDO LESS HOSTILE.

At His Request the Situation Is Discussed at a Conference—Seeking an Understanding.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Manila correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"There was an important conference last evening between duly authorized American and Filipino commissions, at the instance of Aguinaldo. The latter appointed Gen. Flores, Col. Aquilles, and Señor Torres. Major Gen. Otis appointed Gen. Hughes, Col. Smith of the California Regiment, and Judge Advocate Crowder. Gen. Otis said the purpose of the conference was a mutual understanding of the policies, aims, and desires of the people of the United States and of the Philippines. There was a frank discussion."

WAITING GAME AT ILOILO.

The Administration Hopeful that Hostilities May Be Avoided—No Need of Hasty Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Although nothing of an alarming nature has been received from Iloilo, there is no doubt that members of the Administration view the situation as somewhat serious, and are anxiously awaiting further news. No apprehension, however, is felt as to the result of any collision which might take place between the United States forces now on the island and the natives, but the President is very anxious to avoid any encounter whatever. He feels certain that if the natives can be made to understand that this Government comes to them in a most friendly and helpful spirit, there will be no further trouble, and so he has given instructions to Gen. Miller that the utmost patience must be exercised in order to avoid an open rupture.

Members of the Administration express the opinion that the delay in the ratification of the treaty of peace has contributed not a little to the belligerent spirit shown by the natives, and it is believed that as soon as that has been disposed of the recalcitrant element will accept it as a notice that the sovereignty of the islands has passed in fact to the United States, and that no opposition to its authority will be tolerated.

It can be asserted on authority that such news as has been received to-day from Gen. Otis is rather reassuring than otherwise as to the situation in the Philippines, and that he made no allusion to a hostile collision. He has been instructed to use gentleness in dealing with the insurgents and to advise and co-operate with Admiral Dewey. There is some reason to believe that the present situation may be protracted longer than naturally would be expected, and that there will be no open hostilities immediately, if at all.

A question has arisen here as to the exact purpose to be served now in attempting to seize Iloilo. Originally it was intended to release the Spanish force there besieged, but by their evacuation of that place they have removed that incentive, and, were it not for the false encouragement it would give the insurgents, there is little doubt that the United States troops would not be moved against Iloilo.

Meanwhile the navy is expected to draw a cordon around the Island of Panay, and also Luzon, should it be deemed necessary to do so, to prevent the further supply of arms and munitions of war to the insurgents. Probably the gunboats now there or en route will be reinforced by the Machias, Annapolis, and Vicksburg.

THE PRINCETON FOR MANILA.

The gunboat Princeton, which has been lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for several weeks, will sail to-day for Manila. She will go by way of the Suez Canal, and will be attached to Admiral Dewey's fleet when she reaches the Philippines.

The Princeton is peculiarly adapted for service in the bays and rivers of the Philippine Islands. She has a displacement of 1,000 tons, is 168 feet in length, 36 feet beam, and has a draught of but 12 feet 7 inches. Her trial speed was twelve knots. Her armament consists of six four-inch rapid-fire guns, four six-pounders, two one-pounders, and one three-pounder. She carries a complement of 144 men.

The hospital ship Solace, which has been ordered to Manila with supplies for Dewey's fleet, was placed in dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday to have her hull scraped and cleaned preparatory to sailing. It will be a week at least before the Solace is ready to sail.

WILDMAN SUED BY FILIPINOS.

HONGKONG, Jan. 10.—The Filipino Committee here has broken off all relations with the United States Consul, Rounsevelle Wildman. The committee to-day issued a writ in the Supreme Court to recover the sum of $47,000, which the Filipinos claim to have deposited with Mr. Wildman as Treasurer of the Filipino Independence Fund in June last.

The members of the committee allege that sensational disclosures are probable, showing, they add, that the American Government recognized the Filipinos as belligerents by affording them assistance in arms and moral influence to co-operate against Spain, "thus indorsing the agreement made with Aguinaldo at Singapore in April."

For Release of Spanish Prisoners.

MADRID, Jan. 10.—Replying to a dispatch from Gen. Rios, the commander of the Spanish forces in the Philippine Islands, the Minister of War, Gen. Correa, insists upon his securing the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Philippine rebels.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"A Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow, (Wednesday,) and Señor Sagasta asserts that if any Minister resigns he will simply be replaced. The Premier, however, believes that all members of the Cabinet will support the ratification of the peace treaty.

Señor Montero Rios, the President of the Senate, who was President of the Spanish Peace Commission, has been in conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, relative to the early publication of a Red Book.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, had an hour's audience with the Queen Regent to-day, and afterward announced that there was no Cabinet crisis; that he would not submit a vote of confidence, and that he believed the present Ministry would present itself to Parliament.

Señor Sagasta's statement has caused much excitement in political circles, where it had been believed that a Cabinet crisis was inevitable. It is not yet clear whether the crisis is merely deferred until after the next Cabinet meeting, or whether Señor Sagasta has succeeded in inducing certain colleagues to reconsider their resignations.

Several Dissident Conservatives, including the Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Canovas Cabinet, and Señor Don Tomas Castellanos, former Minister for the Colonies, have apparently decided to join Señor Sagasta. Other members of the party have attached themselves to Señor Silvela, so that the Dissident Conservative Party, as an organization, may be considered dissolved.

Noted Homeopathist Dying.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Dr. Edwin M. Hale, one of the most noted physicians in Chicago, is reported as dying of apoplexy. He is one of the leading homeopathists in the country. He was born in 1829, at Newport, N. H. It was through his efforts that a department of homeopathy was established in the Michigan and other universities. In 1860 he edited The North American Journal of Homeopathy, published in New York. He was the author of textbooks which have been translated into several languages. He helped to found the Calumet and Chicago Literary Clubs.

To Cuba.
Tri-weekly steamship service from Fort Tampa by Plant Line. Apply 261 Broadway.—Adv.

SILENCE IN POISON CASE

The Police Warn All Concerned Not to Talk About It.

REPORTS OF EXPERTS DELAYED

District Attorney Gardiner Commends the Police—Looks for an Arrest and a Conviction.

Capt. McClusky and his detectives have warned all persons connected with the Adams poisoning case that they must not talk unless they want to get themselves into trouble. It is asserted that Capt. McClusky is acting under orders, and that the persons responsible for the present state of affairs in police circles are strong enough to make their hands invisible. It is common talk that the case is to be allowed to drift along until public interest is diverted from it. If at some future time evidence of an undoubted character is discovered and published, the police can say that such evidence had escaped them, and then an arrest will be made.

It had been stated for some time that Expert Kinsley would make a final report yesterday on his work in comparing the letters in his possession with the handwriting on the package sent to Cornish. Kinsley was closeted with McClusky for several hours yesterday, and the final report was not made. Instead, more letters have been given to him, and his work will take a long time to complete. Prof. Witthaus's report is as far away as ever, and without it, showing that poison was found in the bottle and the viscera of the dead woman, the police cannot act.

District Attorney Gardiner again expressed the belief yesterday that something would be done in time. He said that the case was a tedious and mysterious one, and that the police had no right to make an arrest until they had matters in perfect shape. As a result of his visit to the police on Monday, it was announced yesterday that no photographs of the address on the poison package would be given to the newspapers. Up to Monday Capt. McClusky had expressed his belief in this method of publicity. The District Attorney says that he is now not so sure as he has been that the poisoning was the act of a woman.

Bartow S. Weeks had a consultation with Capt. McClusky yesterday. Later Mr. Weeks absolutely declined to say what the conference related to. Although he is counsel for Roland B. Molineux, he refused to say whether the name of his client was mentioned during the conference.

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday, to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to his connection with the Adams case:

"I am satisfied that the police are going about this case in the right way, and will solve it. But this will take time. The police must go forward carefully and take no premature action. I think there will be an arrest at the proper time. I also believe there will be a conviction. If any person has facts pointing unmistakably to any individual as poisoner all he has to do is to communicate the facts to me. I will act at once, and apply to a Magistrate for a warrant and have the individual arrested, independent of the police or any one else.

"I will cause the arrest of nobody," continued the District Attorney, "unless I feel sure that I have unmistakable evidence at hand. It is an awful thing to arrest a person on such a charge.

"I might say that we have at our disposal no evidence sufficient to warrant the arrest of any of the suspected persons. There are several suspects, but none of them is likely to be arrested unless he attempts to make an escape."

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre was seen yesterday and asked about the rumor concerning the resignation of one of the chief assistants of the District Attorney's office. He said that so far as he knew there was to be no change in the staff. District Attorney Gardiner said that there were to be no changes in the staff of his office growing out of the Adams case, and that the office of the District Attorney was working in the greatest harmony.

RUMORED ARREST IN THE CASE.

Detective Carey Said to Have Taken a Suspect to Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—A rumor circulated in this city to-night that Detective Sergeant Carey of New York had brought to this city a man under arrest as a suspect in the Adams poisoning case to see if Miss Miller, who sold the bottle holder, could identify him. The local police say they know nothing of this, and so far as they know Detective Carey was not in this city to-night.

At the residence of Miss Miller, her father said Detective Carey had not been there during the evening or to-day, and that the reporters who called were the only ones who had made any inquiry about the poisoning case.

Capt. Cosgrove said he was in absolute ignorance of anything new in the poisoning case.

ARSENIC IN BOX OF CANDY.

Mrs. Mamie Appel's Story of a Disappointed Suitor and an Attempt on Her Life.

Mrs. Mamie Appel, 26 years old, of 2,194 Eighth Avenue, received a New Year's box of candy which she says was poisoned with arsenic, and yesterday she told a strange story of a man who insisted on knowing her, and who left her in anger one evening. Mrs. Appel says she met a man on an Eighth Avenue car last September who insisted upon making her acquaintance. He told her his name was Frank Carlisle; that he was a stock broker, and had a wife and two children.

He called upon her four times and told her that he wanted to marry her, and that he would get a divorce from his wife. She refused to agree to this, she says, and he left her in a very angry mood. That was in November last.

Last Saturday evening Mrs. Appel received a box containing a pair of garters and some candy. In the box was a New Year's card upon which was written the name "C. Vanderbilt." Mrs. Appel says that the writing upon the card resembled that of the man Carlisle. Mrs. Appel ate one of the candies and immediately became ill. Dr. Peet of 20 West Forty-third Street was called in, and under his treatment she came around all right.

Dr. Peet had the candy, chocolate cream drops, examined, and found that a number of the pieces contained arsenic.

Mrs. Appel would not say yesterday what she intended to do in the matter. She lives with her mother in the rear of a tailor's shop at the Eighth Avenue address.

The police of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station investigated Mrs. Appel's story yesterday, and declared last night that it was a hoax. The police will do nothing further in the matter, they say.

TWO KILLED AT PATERSON.

Train Runs Down Wagon at Lafayette Street Crossing.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Henry Mitchell, thirty years of age, and James Leonard, twenty-one, were killed here to-night at the Lafayette Street crossing of the Susquehanna Railroad. They were riding in a covered wagon and drove upon the rails directly in front of the train. The horse escaped injury, but the wagon was demolished.

It was at first supposed that but one man had been killed, as a search along the tracks brought to light only Mitchell's body, which was placed on the train and brought to the station. As the train came into the station those on the platform saw the body of Leonard lying on the cowcatcher. Mitchell was a fish dealer and Leonard worked for him.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
Now open. Fast trains from the East. Illustrated literature 261 Broadway.—Adv.

A FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Common Interests Said to be Bringing the Nations Together—All Europe Is Interested.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "The Paris papers assert that the long visit of the Marquis de Noailles, French Ambassador at Berlin, to Emperor William on Sunday had to do with a new grouping of the powers directed against English imperialism and in favor of peace, the Ambassador urging that Great Britain's publication of a series of Blue Books regarding future negotiations amounts to an ultimatum in disguise, after rousing the opinion of the country and rendering concession impossible."

The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"Emperor William and the French Ambassador talked of an alliance between Germany, France, and Russia in the Far East. France favored it, and Germany encourages the dream, without intending anything practical."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times says:

"The German papers deny that the interview between Emperor William and the French Ambassador on Sunday had to do with a new grouping of the powers against England. They say that the Kaiser has no intention of interfering in matters that do not concern Germany."

The conference between Emperor William and the Marquis de Noailles, French Ambassador at Berlin, is the chief topic at all the European chancelleries, and there are all sorts of rumors, for the most part purely guesswork. The conference seems, however, to be a token of growing friendship between Germany and France, arising from mutual interests.

Emperor William has long endeavored by tactful civilities to extinguish the French chronic hatred of Germany. His amenities were lukewarmly received by France until French interests, as is now the case, began to dictate the advisability of cultivating Germany, while the concentration of French hatred upon England tends to deflect it from Germany. This situation Emperor William apparently proposes to utilize in furtherance of his policy.

CHINA NOW FEARS FRANCE.

Suspicion that Aggressive Steps Will Be Taken in Demanding Territory.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Considerable anxiety is felt here regarding the French demands for territorial advantages as compensation for the July riots. The Chinese suspect that the French contemplate some decisive action. The French cruiser Descartes has been coaling, and is probably now at Nanking, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. Liu-Kun-Yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, is said to have resigned as a protest against the French demands by the Chinese Government."

PROSECUTION OF ALDRIDGE.

The Attorney General Promises to Stand by the Governor—Evidence Is in Preparation.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Attorney General Davies to-day declared that he would do everything in his power to help the Governor in his work of bringing the accused canal officials to trial. His office would offer every facility at its command, he said, to the Governor's special counsel, Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, and he expected to arrange as soon as possible for a meeting between Mr. Locke and Benjamin J. Shove of Syracuse, who has the papers in the case, excluding ex-Judge Countryman's report, in his possession.

Regarding Mr. Shove's connection with the case, the Attorney General explained that he had been appointed to take charge of it by Attorney General Hancock, and, being considered a competent man, had been continued in charge by the new administration. Mr. Shove, the Attorney General added, was engaged in going over the evidence carefully, making a list of witnesses, and otherwise preparing the case for presentation to the Grand Jury. He would be instructed, Mr. Davies added, to co-operate fully and energetically with the Governor's special counsel.

This assurance from the Attorney General is regarded as highly significant. The retirement from the case of ex-Judge Countryman, which was at first attributed to the fact that he wrote an opinion last Fall declaring Col. Roosevelt ineligible to the Governorship, was due, it is now said, to his conviction that he would not receive that co-operation from the Attorney General's office which he regarded as essential to success. Mr. Countryman, it is asserted by those familiar with the matter, made his recommendation for the prosecution of the Superintendent of Public Works in the firm belief that it would result in a conviction, if honestly conducted. In his view, however, the Attorney General, if he desired to shield Aldridge, could so hamper and hinder the proceedings as to make them a farce. Preferring not to be a party to a perfunctory prosecution, he withdrew. Mr. Davies's declaration to-day is taken as a pledge that Mr. Locke will get from the Attorney General what Mr. Countryman did not believe would be forthcoming.

Gov. Roosevelt has not yet received Mr. Locke's acceptance of his appointment as special counsel. The Governor said to-day that he had had no positive assurance beforehand that Mr. Locke would take the place, though he sincerely hoped he would.

KILLED BY A CAB IN BROADWAY.

Albert Cook Died While Being Taken to a Hospital.

Albert Cook, sixty-four years old, of 48 East Houston Street, was knocked down and fatally injured by a cab at Broadway and Houston Street late last night. He died in an ambulance that was taking him to St. Vincent's Hospital. The driver of the cab, Stewart Hall, of 249 West Sixty-eighth Street, was arrested.

After running over Mr. Cook, Hall stopped quickly, and with a policeman's aid placed the injured man in the cab and drove at full speed to Police Headquarters. A call was sent from there to St. Vincent's Hospital for the ambulance.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Monday night in the West Gulf has moved eastward to the Central Gulf. The storm which appeared off the North Pacific Coast Monday night has moved to the north of Montana, increasing in intensity, Calgary reporting a pressure of 29.22 inches. The area of high pressure has remained nearly stationery to the north of Lake Superior. Rain has fallen in the Gulf States and on the Pacific Coast, snow in the lake regions, and rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen in New England and the Middle Atlantic States; it has risen in the Red River of the North and Missouri Valleys, and has remained stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. Partly cloudy weather may be expected in the North Atlantic States; snow in the lake regions, and rain or snow in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States. It will grow warmer in the upper lake region, the Middle and Upper Mississippi and Red River of the North Valleys, and the temperature will remain stationary elsewhere. Brisk west to northwest winds may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast; brisk northeasterly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1899.	1898.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	24	33	27
6

WRECK VICTIMS SEVENTEEN

Two More of Lehigh Valley Passengers Die at Plainfield.

THE RAILROAD RESPONSIBLE

Supt. Sprigg, However, Cannot Say Who Was Directly to Blame—An Inquest May Not Be Held.

The list of deaths resulting from the head-on collision of two passenger trains on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, near West Dunnellen, Monday afternoon, was increased by two yesterday. J. Josephs and A. Allgier, a tailor, both of Mount Carmel, Penn., died at the Muhlenberg Hospital, at Plainfield, N. J. It was given as the opinion of the physicians at the hospital where the more seriously injured were taken that the list is likely to grow. Of the seventeen dead only two remain wholly unidentified, a man and a woman, lying at an undertaking establishment at Bound Brook.

Who was to blame for the accident has not yet been settled, or if it is known to the railroad officials it has not been made public. All that is acknowledged by officials of the road is that somebody blundered in allowing two trains to get on the single track going in opposite directions at practically the same moment. No investigation is being made, they say, and none will be made until the dead and wounded are cared for. The lips of the engineers of the wrecked trains, the telegraph operators, and switchmen who might be expected to explain the cause of the catastrophe were practically sealed yesterday. The information they gave out amounted to nothing, and they directed their questioners to officials of the company higher in authority.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad was represented yesterday in matters relating to the accident by W. O. Sprigg, Superintendent of the Easton Division, which extends from Easton, Penn., to Jersey City. He has been near the scene of the accident since it occurred, engaged in looking after the multitude of details that his position calls for. His private car was side-tracked at Bound Brook all day, where he has temporary headquarters, with a special telegraph wire running to the car. He had little to say concerning the accident that has not already been said.

"My first duty," he said, "is to look after the dead and wounded. I have given all my time thus far to that work. After it is attended to, we will make an investigation looking toward fixing the responsibility for the accident. Thus far no employe of the road has been discharged, or even suspended, as a result of the collision. At the present time the responsibility all rests with me."

When it was suggested that the block system of signalling, by which an engineer could tell at various points along the track whether or not the way was clear, and which was ostensibly in use on the Lehigh Valley Road, was in reality but a makeshift and might have been negatively the cause of the collision, Mr. Sprigg grew angry. He admitted, however, that only about thirty miles of block signals were in use throughout the distance between Jersey City and Easton, Penn. "If there had been a block system every four feet," he added, "the fact would not have prevented the accident. The responsibility for the accident, however, rests with this company. Orders had been sent to South Plainfield to allow no trains to move westward until further orders."

MAY HOLD NO INQUEST.

Superintendent Sprigg refused to state what would be the method of procedure on the part of the railroad officials to fix the blame on employe or employes of the company, and refused to discuss the subject further. He held a consultation during the day with County Physician Samuel Long of Middlesex County, who really takes precedence over Coroner Charles Moke on occasions of this kind. Dr. Long stated later that it was doubtful if any inquest would be held into the killing of the seventeen persons in the wreck.

"The railroad officials, I believe, will assume the responsibility for the accident," he said. "The law directs the holding of an inquest only when the cause of death is in doubt. I am quite sure of the cause of death in this case. I will meet the officials of the road to-morrow at some point not yet agreed upon, and if the road will assume the responsibility for the deaths there will be no inquest. If there is a Coroner's investigation it will be held in New Brunswick. Whether or not there is an inquest, however, I will lay the result of my investigations before the county prosecuting attorney and the matter will be laid before the Grand Jury. If it is found that the accident was due to criminal negligence on the part of any person or persons an indictment will follow." Coroner Moke concurred in Dr. Long's opinion of the case.

Harry Rutland, the operator at South Plainfield, claims he was not responsible for the wreck and that he had no orders to hold back the local train. He had been on duty but a short time, having relieved another operator at noon, and if orders were given to his predecessor to hold all westbound trains at that point, he did not deliver them to Rutland. He said yesterday that he felt confident that the investigation would clear him.

When he took charge the sheet showed the Bound Brook local as being forty-six minutes late. It left South Plainfield at 12:30. He claims to have looked over the records and is positive there was no order to hold the local or any other train. He maintains that he obeyed every order he received or found on file there. He will not say more than this, as he says he was warned by the railroad officials not to talk, but sticks to his statement because, he says, he is innocent of any mistake.

The operator's story is held by railroad men to throw the blame on the dispatcher's office. The man whom Rutland relieved had been on duty since he relieved Rutland, at midnight Sunday night. He may have been sleepy and tired, and with the rush of work on hand as a result of the blocking of one of the tracks of the road, and may have carried the order in his head and held trains all right, but forgot to transcribe the order and also to tell his relief of its existence. Men who have been in similar positions say this happens very often.

TRACES OF WRECK REMOVED.

The traces of the wreck were removed during Monday night, and the ground had been covered with fresh earth to hide the stains of blood. The only trace yesterday exhibited to the crowds of curious ones was a heap of ashes, where the kindling wood to which the first car of the express had been reduced was burned. Trains were running on time, and nothing unusual appeared to have occurred.

At Bound Brook the work of identifying the dead continued. At the little undertaking shop of Powelson & Co. thirteen bodies were stretched on as many cots, and the little extra space in the house of the dead was filled throughout the day by the anxious, the morbid, and the curious. The Lehigh started a train out from Mount Carmel, Penn., in the morning and picked up prominent men from different places to come to the scene and try and establish the identity of the dead. Chief of Police Morgan of Mount Carmel came from that place with several others. They identified a number, confirmed the identification of others, and made partial recognition of others.

The run of hard luck which came upon the Lehigh with the birth of the new year continued yesterday, and the special containing the identifiers speeding toward Bound Brook cut short a life. James Bond, foreman of a gang of carpenters employed by the road, was at work on the bridge just outside of Bound Brook, and as the special crossed the bridge he failed to avoid it. He was instantly killed.

At the close of the day Coroner Moke made out this list of the identified dead at Bound Brook and Plainfield:

BOUND BROOK.

HELLER, JACOB, of Mount Carmel, tailor, aged thirty-five years.

JARVIS, JOHN, of Mount Carmel, aged sixteen years.

KEENAN, ——, of Mount Carmel, fifty-five years old.

KEISER, ABNER S., of Pottsville, Penn., carpet dealer, thirty-five years old.

KOHAN, THEODORE F., thirty years old, of Shamokin, Penn.

LEADER, W. C., of Mount Carmel, twenty-five years old, son of dry goods merchant.

MARKEL, WILLIAM H., of Shamokin, Penn., aged twenty-three, a printer.

PARRISH, Mrs. C., Shenandoah, Penn.

RYBECKI, FRANK, of Mount Carmel, shoe dealer.

SMINKEY, Miss ——, Shamokin, Penn.

WEIKEL, RUFUS, forty years old, a shoemaker, of Shamokin, Penn.

PLAINFIELD.

ALLGIER, A., of Mount Carmel, Penn.

HINKLE, WILLIAM H., of Shamokin, Penn., contractor, aged forty years.

JOSEPHS, J., Mount Carmel, Penn.

WEIKEL, H. E., of Mount Carmel, artist, thirty-five years old.

This leaves a man and woman unidentified at the Bound Brook undertakers' shop.

ENGAGED COUPLE KILLED.

Miss Sminkey and Josephs were identified by a relative of the latter, a resident of Plainfield, and the identification brought out a pathetic romance. The two had been sweethearts for years, and were coming to New York to be married. The bodies of eight victims, residents of Mount Carmel, were prepared for burial at the railroad's expense yesterday afternoon, and were taken on a special train to the homes of their relatives.

The patient at the Muhlenberg Hospital whose condition is most critical is the four months old infant of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Borrica, who are also patients at the institution. The child's head is crushed. There was a steady stream of callers at the hospital, relatives and friends of the injured. Many Plainfield women are assisting in the care of the wounded.

Engineer Pendergast of the Hazleton express had recovered sufficiently to go to his home. Engineer Rick of the Bound Brook Local is seriously injured, and may die, as his fractured ribs have penetrated his lungs. Both engineers refused yesterday to make any comment on the wreck.

A PASSENGER'S EXPERIENCE.

A vivid story of a personal experience in the wreck was told yesterday by G. W. Woodford, who lives in Ticonderoga, N. Y., and is a traveling agent for a Philadelphia book-publishing house.

He got on the train by the merest chance at Bound Brook, and had hardly got settled in his seat, having not yet paid his fare, when the crash came.

"I had been to Somerville on business," said Mr. Woodford, "and having an affair to attend to at Bound Brook, rode down there on a trolley car early in the morning. I had finished my work there and was about to take a noon train for New York, as I wanted to call on my brother, who lives in Brooklyn. Some one told me of the freight wreck near Bound Brook in the morning, however, and I concluded to go and have a look at it. While gazing at the wreckage the thought came over me, What a terrible thing it would have been if the train had carried passengers instead of freight.

"I returned to the Bound Brook Station in about half an hour, and just then the excursion train came along. I ran to catch it, without stopping to buy a ticket, and entered the rear car.

"The conductor had not yet come after my fare, when suddenly there was a deafening crash, and the train stopped as suddenly as if it had been dashed against the side of a mountain. I was lifted bodily from my seat and thrown at least ten feet straight forward, alighting in another seat, and getting up without even a scratch or a bruise.

ALL IN REAR CAR HURT.

"There were not more than eight or ten people in the rear car Two of them were women, but I don't think there were any children. All seemed to be injured in some way and some were badly hurt, being knocked unconscious or painfully cut and bruised. One man had both his legs broken, and others had an arm or a leg fractured. The car immediately filled with steam, and I got outside as quickly as possible to see just what had happened. The sight of the mangled bodies and the moans of the wounded and dying were heartrending.

"Several men from the local train soon joined me and we set to work at once dragging the injured ones from under the débris. R. O'Connor of Bound Brook and Dr. Flynn of Somerville, both of whom I had known before, soon drove to the scene and worked with me all afternoon."

Miss Annie A. Johns of Shamokin, Penn., who was brought from the scene of the wreck to St. Vincent's Hospital, this city, was at first thought to have been internally injured. It was said at the hospital last evening that she was then believed to be suffering only from some serious bruises and shock, and would doubtless recover. She was in no condition, however, to make a statement or see visitors.

Train Dispatcher Suspended.

EASTON, Penn., Jan. 10.—As a result of yesterday's disaster on the Lehigh Valley Railroad near West Dunnellen, N. J., J. A. Sullivan, who had charge of the running of the trains on the Easton and Amboy Railroad yesterday, was suspended this afternoon on the order of M. B. Cutter, Superintendent of Transportation.

LITTLE ANNIE ALBERT DEAD.

Little Annie Albert, the smallest baby in New York, died last night in Gouverneur Hospital. Annie came into this troubled world on Oct. 30, and weighed but ten ounces.

She was quite healthy and fully developed, however, and the physicians were confident of their ability to assist her to reach womanhood. The child improved, and a week ago weighed forty-eight ounces. The grip, however, not even respecting the smallest baby in New York, claimed Annie two days ago, and she was unequal to the struggle, and last night she died.

Annie's mother left the hospital ten days after the child was born, and never returned. The body was sent to the Morgue.

CHANGE IN NEW TRUST COMPANY

The Produce Exchange Trust Company will have a new head after Jan. 17. Dr. James H. Parker, who has been its President since the organization of the company, is to retire, and his place will in all probability be filled by the election of Turner A. Beall, one of the Vice Presidents of the company.

The Produce Exchange Trust Company commenced business on March 7, 1898. It has a capital of $500,000, and surplus of $500,000. It has made about $115,000, and now has deposits of nearly $7,000,000. Dr. Parker owns $82,000 of the stock. One of the big deals of the company was the getting of the $1,300,000 worth of city bonds, which Vermilye & Co. made a strong effort to secure last year.

It has been rumored that Dr. Parker was getting out because of friction between himself and the Trustees, they not agreeing with his policy, which was said to be too conservative. Dr. Parker declined to discuss the matter last night. He said, however, that he had recently bought a seat in the Stock Exchange, and as head of the stock brokerage and commission firm of Parker, Springs & Co., would take an active part in the stock market.

A Trustee strenuously denied that there had been any more friction or difference of opinion in the board than was incident to the conduct of the affairs of any corporation. A new set of Trustees, eight in number, will be elected this afternoon by the company.

Babies' Hospital Meeting.

The annual corporation meeting of the Babies' Hospital, 657 Lexington Avenue, was held yesterday. The following officers were elected: President—Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite; Vice President—J. Hooker Hamersley; Treasurer—Henry R. Kunhardt; Secretary—B. Ogden Chisolm. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand for current expenses of $408.98. The hospital purposes to raise a fund of $100,000 for the erection of a building, and a second found of $100,000 for maintaining it.

Cold Reigns Up the State.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The mercury reached low figures at all places in Central and Northern New York this morning. At 6 o'clock this morning the following readings were reported. Utica, 17 degrees below; Richfield Springs, 18; Paris, 24; Tupper Lake 20; Nehasene, 25; Fulton Chain, 25; Carthage, 30; Lyons Falls, 36; Port Leyden, 28; Lowville, 30; Camden, 22—all below zero. In this city at 11 o'clock this morning the mercury was 8 degrees below. Last night and to-day were remarkably clear.

Wagon Wheel's Queer Prank.

The rear axle of a truck belonging to Louis Goldberg of 824 East Sixty-second Street, broke down in front of 172 Bowery last night, and the detached right wheel was rolled up on the sidewalk. It ran along for a few feet and then, with a bound, jumped through the large plate-glass window of Le Moult's florist's shop, at 174. The loss in plants destroyed and including the damage to the window is about $100.

Foreign Consuls in Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President has granted the first exequaturs to foreign Consuls to discharge their functions in the Hawaiian Islands. In the list of Consular officers recognized for such purposes appeared to-day the names of William Robert Hoare to be British Consul at Honolulu, and Heinrich Wilhelm Schmidt to be Consul for Sweden and Norway at the same port.

TURKEY GRANTS OUR CLAIM

Mr. Straus's Signal Diplomatic Achievement at Constantinople.

THE SULTAN YIELDS AT LAST

Gives Assurances that the Indemnity for American Missionary Property in Armenia Shall Be Paid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Minister Straus, according to the latest information heard here from Constantinople, seems likely to crown his work as Minister with a very distinctive and highly creditable diplomatic achievement. Very soon after his arrival in Turkey he began to accomplish some of the results most desired by the Administration of President McKinley and without the slightest friction that was apparent. It was stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES nearly two months ago that he had secured the removal of all obstacles to the granting of long-withheld exequaturs to our Consuls in Turkey, and that he was giving close attention to the very difficult question of the recognition by Turkey of the naturalization in the United States of Turkish subjects.

The most delicate subject Mr. Straus has been called upon to bring to the attention of the Sultan and the Sublime Porte was the demand by the United States for indemnity on account of injuries inflicted during the Armenian disorders of 1895-6. It may be stated that the Department of State is now aware that Mr. Straus has not been idle nor unsuccessful in handling this nice question, which with unskilful treatment might have been but the beginning of very unpleasant relations between the United States and Turkey.

It is learned that in the performance of his duty in this matter Minister Straus has had a private audience with the Sultan touching the settlement of the indemnity asked for by the United States. This audience seems to have been the culmination of the work of the Minister in the direction of a satisfactory settlement. There seems to be no doubt that at that audience the Sultan gave assurances that he would direct the adjustment and payment of the American claims growing out of the Armenian troubles of 1895 and the following year. This will be a surprise to those who had read that Turkey had denied all liability for the injuries inflicted at that time upon missionary property.

As an indication that the assurance of the Sultan was not wholly idle, or that it was not meant to be carried into effect, it is stated that the American claims, which were hurriedly made up to a round sum and incorrectly and carelessly stated, and undoubtedly overstated, both as to items and amounts, are being revised, preparatory to settlement.

The State Department is evidently not so sanguine about the early settlement of the claims as the Minister is reported to be. It is very well understood that it is a most difficult thing to prevail upon the Sultan to come to a decision in such a matter, and if the reports from Constantinople prove to be justified by later action such as is promised, it will at once be admitted that Minister Straus has achieved a diplomatic triumph in bringing about a reversal of a decision already announced from Constantinople that none of these claims for injuries suffered in 1895-6 in Armenia should be paid.

Having once decided to favor the payment of the claims of the United States, there is no doubt that the Sultan will adhere to his decision, and it is assumed here that the Minister has so sagaciously reached this stage of negotiation by such firm and courteous diplomacy as to have convinced the Porte as well as the Sultan that it would be better to promote good relations by the payment of a really insignificant sum at most, rather than force a rupture by a positive refusal to hear our demands, or to practically refuse them by indefinite postponement of payment.

As THE TIMES has been already informed, Mr. Straus reached Constantinople with instructions to use all diplomatic urgency to secure the payment of our claims, and with assurances that his report that diplomacy had been exhausted, and yet no promise of payment obtained, would be promptly followed by the dispatch of vessels to the Mediterranean to obtain that "just satisfaction" that the Government would have felt to be imperative as a proof of its belief in the righteousness of its claims and the rectitude of its position.

Already it is known that the President is highly gratified with the progress made by Minister Straus, and when the definite announcement is obtained from Constantinople that the indemnity had been paid, this satisfactory result, added to the success of the Minister in securing the recognition of our right to send Consuls to Turkey, is important one for the protection of American interests in the Ottoman Empire and his success also in securing the removal of restrictions against traveling in the Turkish Empire, which have existed since the Armenian trouble several years ago, will justify an exchange of congratulations such as has not been made in recent years. Considering how slow are the courses of diplomacy at best, and how conservatively slow the Turkish authorities always are, it is remarkable that so much has been accomplished in three short months.

DESTINY OF THE SUN.

It Will Finally Be Cold and the Earth Will Be a Mass of Ice, Prof. See Says.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The theory that the sun is growing hotter was advanced by Prof. T. J. J. See in a lecture on "Sidereal Astronomy," in the Lowell Institute Course at Huntington Hall to-night.

Prof. See said that his interesting discovery was founded on a law of nature as irrevocable as the law of gravity, which is that gaseous bodies are constantly contracting, and that in contracting the heat grows fiercer until a solid is formed. Then the heat disappears and the body becomes cold and dark. In the distant future, according to this theory, the sun will become a solid and will then go out, leaving the solar system in darkness.

"The heat of the sun is not, as the ancients thought, derived from combustion. If that were so, the solar mass would have been consumed long ago. The theory that the heat is produced by the fall of many meteors into the sun cannot be accepted. We must believe that the heat of the sun is caused by the energy given up by the particles under the action of gravity. The discovery of this fact, while in a measure anticipated by several astronomers, has never been practically shown. Their work, however, has not detracted from my discovery."

The fact is, however, the speaker explained, that in past ages the earth received more heat from the sun than it does now. The sun, being larger, gave the earth more heat, though it was not in itself at such a high temperature. Geologists, he believed, were almost unanimous in declaring that the heat of the earth formerly was greater than now.

When the sun grows cold the earth will become a lifeless, uninhabited ball of ice. That will be some millions of years hence, however, so there is no cause for immediate anxiety.

FIRE IN A LODGING HOUSE.

Some policemen from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station discovered smoke issuing from the basement of 2,238 Third Avenue at an early hour this morning, and immediately turned in an alarm. The basement and the store over it are occupied by the firm of Herschman & Co., dealers in varieties. There is a dancing academy above the store, and above this, on the third and top floors, live the dancing master, Eugene J. Paul, his wife Eva, and Nathan Fishel, a lodger.

The police rushed upstairs and aroused the Pauls and Mr. Fishel and assisted them down to the street. An unknown woman followed the police up the stairs to assist in the work of rescuing the tenants, but she grew excited and shoved her arm through a pane of glass, cutting it severely. She was taken downstairs and disappeared.

The flames spread rapidly, and a second, and later a third, alarm was turned in. The fire spread to the next store, occupied by the Blynn Guarantee Shoe Company. Occupying three floors above the shoe store is the Paris Lodging House. Three hundred lodgers were registered last night.

The smoke from the fire below filled the rooms of the lodging house, and the men made a stampede for the street. All but twenty got out by the regular exits, but these went to the roof.

It looked as if they intended to jump, but the firemen prevented this, and got the men down the fire escape. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Cures Sick Headache.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

BAR ASSOCIATION MEETS.

The Annual Session Is Held and Officers Are Elected—Report on Judiciary Fight.

The annual meeting of the Bar Association was held last night at its house, 42 West Forty-fourth Street. Cephas Brainerd presided in the absence of the President, James C. Carter.

The following officers were chosen to act during the year:

President—James C. Carter; Vice Presidents—William G. Choate, Hamilton Odell, Stephen H. Olin, Herbert B. Turner, Edmund Wetmore; Recording Secretary—Silas B. Brownell; Corresponding Secretary—B. Aymar Sands; Treasurer—S. Sidney Smith; Executive Committee (Class of 1901)—Charles C. Burlingham, Howard Mansfield, David B. Ogden, Charles Steele, Albert Stickney; Executive Committee (to fill vacancy in Class of 1899)—Edward W. Sheldon; Committee on Admissions (Class of 1901)—James R. Ely, Lewis S. Hasiam, George W. Kirchwey, Newell Martin, Mark W. Potter, Howard Van Sinderen, Edwin D. Worcester, Jr.

From the Secretary's report it appeared that the association now has 1,558 members. During the year seventy-nine names were recommended for admission to the association. Of these seven were withdrawn, one was rejected, and five were laid over. The Library Committee reported that the library contains 51,244 volumes, which have cost $178,858. Charles Bulkeley Hubbell reported for the Committee on Revision of the Laws that the committee had done good work at Albany during the legislative sessions. Every bill introduced had been carefully scanned and none which had not the approval of the committee was signed by the Governor.

By far the most interesting report presented at the meeting was that of the special committee of fifty which was appointed to work in the interest of Justices Daly and Cohen in the recent campaign. This report, which was presented by Everett P. Wheeler, is, in part, as follows:

We believe that this canvass produced a profound impression upon the public mind, and convinced political leaders that the independence of the judiciary was dear to the American citizen, and could not safely be assailed. We did not indeed succeed in effecting the election of the Judges for whom our canvass was made. But their vote was much larger than that cast for the Republican candidates for State officers, and the adverse plurality much less. Judge Van Wyck's plurality in the vote for Governor in the county was 60,670. The average plurality of the opposing candidates for Justice of the Supreme Court over Judge Daly was 42,612. This is a difference of 18,058 votes.

However, the increased vote secured for Judge Daly and Cohen was but one of the results attained. The campaign carried on for the independence of the judiciary, in the opinion of many actually determined the result of the general election in the State of New York last fall. The knowledge that this association and the members of the bar at large, irrespective of party lines and irrespective of political consequences, are ready to oppose vigorously any attack on the independence of our courts, will stand as a warning to arrogant political managers.

There can, we think, be no doubt that if a separate ballot had been provided for judicial candidates, as was the practice under the former unofficial ballot system, the vote for the independent candidates would have been much larger. The intricacies of the present ballot act are perplexing, and prevent freedom of choice on the part of the voter. They make it almost impossible to give special support to a single candidate. For this reason we recommend for adoption by the association the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Amendment of the Law be requested to prepare for submission to the Legislature an act amending the ballot law of the State of New York, so as to provide that all candidates for judicial office shall be voted for upon a separate official ballot, with their name arranged in alphabetical order, and not in a party column.

Resolved, That said committee be requested to co-operate with other associations which may be engaged in the consideration of amendments to this law.

These resolutions provoked considerable debate, some members holding that the association should not commit itself to any radical measure for ballot reform. It was passed, however, by a vote of 85 to 62.

The new seal of the association, as recommended by a special committee, was adopted. The seal bears a full-length figure of Athene, as Pollas, guardian of the city. In her right hand she holds a scroll, and in her left a winged victory. The figure is from a sculpture ascribed to Phidias and also to Praxias, the original of which is in the Villa Abbani, near Rome. On either side of the figure is the inscription, "For it is essential that the law be supreme," the concluding phrase in a sentence from Aristotle's "Politics," which begins: "Where the laws are not enforced, there can be no free State." The seal was executed by Miss Janet Scudder, a pupil of MacMonies. A bronze medallion, reproducing the seal, hangs in the assembly room in the house.

A WORLD'S FAIR IN 1903.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—The convention convened here by the Governor of Missouri by unanimous vote selected St. Louis as the place for holding the World's Fair in the Winter of 1903 to celebrate the Louisiana purchase. Fourteen States and Territories of the seventeen in the Louisiana purchase district were represented.

It was decided to appoint an Executive Committee of three members from each State in the purchase district to effect permanent organization at once and proceed to start operations for the fair. James Cox of St. Louis was appointed permanent Secretary.

LOUD SINGER AT ST. AGNES'S.

The choir of St. Agnes's Chapel, at Ninety-second Street and Columbus Avenue, is dealing with a difficult problem, and is on the verge of demoralization, all on account of one voice, which, although it boasts of being melodious and sympathetic, is certainly possessed of immense volume, and is said to make the entire neighborhood resound with song.

The choir is composed of thirty boys and fifteen men, and, under the direction of G. Edward Stubbs, the organist and choirmaster, has come to be regarded as one of the best in the city. The voice in question is that of a little woman who is a regular attendant at all services. Some of the male members say she is very attractive and that her good looks made amends for her vocal powers.

A feature of the services at St. Agnes's is unaccompanied singing by the choir, and it is when the organ is still and the voices of the boys and men rise in unison that the young woman "puts in her fine work," for she does not confine herself to congregational singing. Her voice is said to drown the voices of all the thirty boys, and only the basses and tenor voices of the men can be heard as an accompaniment. At one time, it is said, the boys became so nervous that they stopped, and they began to get into the habit of stopping when Choir Master Stubbs introduced a warning gesture as a part of the drill.

When congregational singing is going on the young singer's powerful voice is heard ringing above all others, and some members of the congregation have become indignant. The sexton was directed to ask her in as delicate a manner as possible to time her voice to softer measures. Just how he transmitted the suggestion to the powerful singer is not known, but he reported back that she had become quite angry, and had replied that her voice had been trained and her teachers had told her that it was mellifluous, and she saw no reason to be ashamed of it. She also hinted that some people were jealous and did not appreciate her talents. The members are in despair and talk of appealing to the rector of Trinity Church, as St. Agnes's belongs to that corporation.

Mr. Teall Moves to Enjoin His Wife.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—Attorney James A. Williams, the Rhode Island counsel for Oliver Sumner Teall, received a letter this morning from William R. Weeks, Mr. Teall's New York legal representative, instructing him to file a bill in equity enjoining his wife from prosecuting her case in New York, and a motion asking that she be adjudged in contempt of the Rhode Island court for bringing her case in New York while a similar suit is pending in this State. The bill was filed this afternoon.

GREAT BALL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Elaborate Floral Display at Mrs. Drexel's Entertainment in Horticultural Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—In Horticultural Hall, the scene of so many brilliant entertainments in past seasons, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel to-night gave a ball which outshone any of the large dances they have been accustomed to give in former years.

The skill of the decorator was displayed to advantage in the floral exhibit. The general tone was pink, the foundation of all the decorations being heavy green plants, with which were commingled small varieties of flowers, all pink in color. The treatment of the stairway made a beautiful effect. At the diverging point a huge bank of flowers was erected. It consisted of palms, bay trees, laurel, and other holiday greens; azaleas, white and pink, with the latter color preponderating, and white lilacs. The balustrade was entwined with asparagus and other plants.

Around the coping which surrounds the marble rail in the second corridor the decorators' art was again in evidence. From a background of palms, laurel, and holly peeped forth masses of pink azaleas, croton, lilacs and roses. Equidistant in this bank of flowers stood superb vases of Bohemian glass filled with roses, their perfume filling the atmosphere with fragrance.

Passing through the doorway into the ballroom, the guests stood, for a vista of loveliness was seen. Along either side of the spacious ballroom a promenade was made. This was accomplished by erecting a floral screen the entire length of the north and south ways. The foundation of this elaborate piece of work was made by placing at equidistant points white pillars. Between these foundations, palms, bay trees, and other exotics were placed. Intermingled with the dark green of these large potted plants were seen the bright hues of pink azaleas, croton, roses, and carnations. Electroliers, with the globes covered with pink shades, stood among this verdure and cast a soft glow of light over its beauty. Upon the pillars which stood about the floor were placed enormous baskets filled with laurel, holly, and American Beauty roses.

Rising amid this floral loveliness were bay trees. They were connected with an archway, which had been entwined with smilax. Along its entire distance countless numbers of tiny electric globes were affixed, each scintillating with vari-colored rays of light. From this archway were hung ropes of smilax, bordered with bunches of pink carnations. In the centre of the archway streamers of smilax stretched to the enormous electroller which hangs from the ceiling. This was also decorated with smilax while other ropes of smilax suspended from its rim were caught up in a cone and tied with great bunches of carnations. At each end of the room banks of flowers were placed. These extended the whole width of the room, and were ten feet high. The flowers used in their construction were similar to those used in the other decorations of the room. The walls on all four sides of the room were festooned with Southern smilax, fantastically draped. The streamers converged at fixed points, where baskets filled with pink carnations were placed.

Dinner was served at separate tables, which were placed in the foyer. The foyer itself was elaborately decorated. The walls were hung with festoons of laurel, and around the four places of the room banks of palms, bay trees, azaleas, lilac, laurel, and holly were placed. The tables were decorated with flowers of different kinds. Roses, orchids, carnations, lilies of the valley, and other flowers were in evidence.

The guests arrived late, and as a consequence the music ceased at a correspondingly late hour. A band played the two-steps and an orchestra the waltzes. Mr. and Mrs. Drexel stood at the head of the stairway and received the guests as they entered. Mrs. Drexel wore an exquisite gown of blue velvet, with turquois and diamond ornaments. Those present from New York were Mrs. H. D. Nicolls, Miss Margaret Nicolls, Herbert Wilmerding, and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer.

TO UNITE CHICAGO ROADS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—At the meeting of the North Chicago Electric Company to-day Mr. Yerkes recommended the formation of a new traction company, with a capital of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000, to absorb nine suburban feeder lines of the North and West Sides. These nine roads have a total capitalization and bonded debt of $21,961,000, and all are operated in the interest of the Yerkes roads. The Cicero and Proviso Company, the Chicago and Jefferson Urban Transit Company, the Ogden Railroad Company, and the Suburban Railroad Company are West Chicago Street Railroad feeders, while the North Chicago Electric, the Chicago North Shore Street Railway, the Evanston Electric, the Chicago Electric Transit Company, and the North Side Electric Railway Company are North Chicago Street Railroad feeders. The total mileage is about 160 miles.

The capital and bonded debt of each road is as follows, principal and interest of the bonds being guaranteed by one of the larger companies in nearly every case:

North Chicago Electric Railway Company, $2,000,000 capital and $529,000 bonds; North Chicago Electric Railway Company, $2,000,000 capital and $623,000 bonds; Cicero and Proviso Street Railway Company, $2,500,000 capital and $1,893,000 bonds; Chicago North Shore Street Railway Company, $670,000 capital and $675,000 bonds; Chicago Electric Transit Company, $500,000 capital and $1,097,000 bonds; North Side Electric Street Railway Company, $1,500,000 capital and $155,000 bonds; Suburban Railroad Company, $1,250,000 capital and $2,500,000 bonds; Evanston Electric Railway Company $1,000,000 capital and $1,300,000 bonds; Chicago and Jefferson Urban Transit Company $2,000,000 capital and $206,000 bonds; Ogden Street Railroad Company, $1,500,000 capital and $576,000 bonds; total, $13,900,000 capital and $8,061,000 bonds.

It was reported to-day that the new North Side Elevated, controlled by Mr. Yerkes, on its completion will be merged into the Lake Street Elevated.

Bids Introduced for Gen. Wheeler.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Stallings of Alabama to-day introduced for Gen. Wheeler a bill providing that officers of the regular army who served with distinction during the war with Spain shall, when retired, have the highest ranks held by them in the volunteer service. He also introduced a bill providing that the distinctive badges adopted by the military societies of men who served in the army and navy during the war with Spain may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by persons who are members of such organizations in their own right or by inheritance.

The Marietta to Visit La Guayra.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At the request of United States Minister Loomis, the Navy Department has given orders to the commander of the United States gunboat Marietta to stop at La Guayra, Venezuela, when she reaches that vicinity in her cruise. The Minister has represented that the President of Venezuela is desirous of having an opportunity to examine the battery of the warship with a view to the purchase of some guns of the American battery for the Government of Venezuela.

Chattanooga Rapid Transit.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 10.—The Chattanooga Rapid Transit Company was granted a charter to-day, and work on the road will be begun at once. The capital stock is $125,000, which it is said will be increased to $500,000 as soon as it is needed. The road will run through the military park at Chickamauga, the Georgia end of the road being at Rossville. The primary object of the road is to make accessible the mining districts in the northwestern part of the State.

Pennsylvania Senatorial Contest.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—J. N. Guffey to-night withdrew his candidacy for the Democratic caucus nomination for United States Senator in favor of George A. Jenks, the recent Democratic candidate for Governor.

Dog Bites Three Children.

SWEDESBOROUGH, N. J., Jan. 10.—Three children were bitten here to-day by a dog which ran through the streets manifesting all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The children bitten were Nellie Hilderbrandt, Bessie Norcross, and Mamie Brown. They were badly lacerated. The dog was killed after an exciting chase, in which a hundred men and boys took part.

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ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETS.

Reports of Work Doing and Planned in the Park—Annual Election Held.

The annual meeting of the New York Zoological Society was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Charles E. Whitehead presided. Among those present were John S. Barnes, Percy R. Pyne, Charles T. Barney, W. W. Niles, H. Casimir de Rham, Robert S. Niles, and Madison Grant.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn of Columbia University, Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that active operations in the erection of buildings and other accommodations for animals began in the Zoological Park on Aug. 15, and there are now under construction four buildings, twelve large dens for carnivorous animals, and various other installations. The Winter house for birds is now receiving its roof; its cost when completed with cages will be $16,000. The reptile house is the most expensive building under construction, and its total cost will be, when completely equipped with cages, not far from $40,000. It is intended that all these features shall be in readiness by the end of next May, as also will certain others now begun.

Up to this time the society has expended in buildings and other installations in the park $16,977, and in temporary roads, drainage, grading, forestry work, engineering, and maintenance $2,754, making a total of $19,731. The total cost of improvements under construction is estimated at $82,494. The society is now working to procure another $80,000 to add to its building fund.

The Treasurer, L. S. Rumbold, reported a total expenditure for the year for all purposes of $28,000, and cash on hand, $116,000. From new memberships in society received $4,100; from fifteen life members, $3,000; from nine founders, $45,000; from associate founders, $5,950; from patrons, $12,800, and from others, $5,600.

Vice President Osborn, in his report, said that the membership is now 636, and that the society will need 3,000 members in order to maintain itself properly.

The Director, William T. Hornaday, read a report on the improvement of the park during the last year. He said so many animals had been offered to the Zoological Society that there is no doubt there will be no want of specimens for the park.

A report has been received from A. J. Stone, a corresponding member, on the animals of the country about the headwaters of the Stickeen River, in which Mr. Stone claims to have found a new species of caribou.

A series of fifty drawings of American animals, by Ernest Seton Thompson, was on exhibition. The entire collection has been purchased and presented to the society by Messrs. Berwind, Poor, Barney, Peabody, and Cadwalader, chiefly for the benefit of the school of animal painting and sculpture.

The following were elected members of the Board of Managers, class of 1902, to replace the class of 1899: Henry F. Osborn, Henry W. Poor, Charles T. Barney, William H. Webb, Oswald Ottendorfer, L. V. F. Randolph, William C. Church, Frank M. Chapman, Lispenard Stewart, H. Casimir de Rham, and Joseph Stickney.

VETERAN ARTILLERISTS DINE.

The annual mess dinner of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, constituting the Military Society of the War of 1812, was held last night in one of the private dining rooms at Delmonico's. About forty members and guests were present. Shortly before 7:30 o'clock the uniformed corps of the society formed in the dining room.

The men wore uniforms similar to those worn by the corps in the war of 1812. The coats were of the swallow-tailed pattern, with high stocks and a good deal of gold lace. There were white waistcoats, rolling high at the necks; ruffled shirts, high white collars, and black cravats.

Across the breast of each was a white strap, and each wore a broad sabre and a high black shako, broad at the top and elaborately decorated with gold lace. At the word of command the corps drew swords, marched to the drawing room, and escorted the members and guests back to the

WOOD HERE FROM SANTIAGO

The General Speaks of Conditions in His Province.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS DISPUTE

He Refuses to Say Whether His Mission Relates to It—Will Hasten Back to Cuba.

The transport Mississippi, from Santiago, having on board Gen. Wood, the Military Governor of the Province of Santiago, arrived here yesterday. The people of Santiago made an enthusiastic demonstration at the time of Gen. Wood's departure in bidding him godspeed. When the vessel came into port yesterday she was gayly decked in bunting. With Gen. Wood were Lieut. Hanna, aide de camp; Dr. Joaquin D. Castillo, a brother of the Cuban Gen. Demetrius Castillo, and Col. Gibson, who superintended the distribution of provisions to the starving Cubans. There were also on board the transport ten army officers belonging to various regiments, fifty-five discharged and convalescent soldiers, and forty-four civilians, including fourteen nurses. Four bodies incased in metallic caskets were brought home on board the Mississippi. One was that of Miss Helen Towers, a nurse who died recently at San Juan, Puerto Rico. Capt. Stinson, the commander of the Mississippi, was left in hospital at Santiago suffering from pneumonia. Chief Officer Hopkins brought the vessel here.

Gen. Wood came here, it is understood, to protest against the diversion of customs receipts at Santiago from use for local purposes to the general Treasury of the island at Havana.

Dr. Castillo, who was an active member of the New York Junta, returns as the representative of the Santiago Board of Trade.

Gen. Wood refused to discuss his mission. He said: "You must remember that I came away from Cuba shortly after Gen. Brooke's appointment, and so all that has grown out of the situation since then is entirely new to me. There has been no trouble or friction in Santiago. Everything has been moving along nicely. The town is becoming Americanized; by that I mean to say Americanized in regard to sanitation and improvements. As far as I know, I have been ordered here by the War Department to discuss the situation in the east end of the island, for I have been there some time."

Gen. Wood further said that he had made a personal request for leave and that the War Department knowing this thought it a good time to grant his request. He refused to say whether he intended to protest against the sending of the customs receipts to Havana, but there seemed to be a general impression on the steamship that this would be one of the subjects that he would discuss. The General himself rather gave one the impression that he was averse to the receipts being concentrated in Havana.

"There is little opposition to Americans down there," the General said, "and yet the general feeling is that they will be glad when the country is put on a good Government basis and our military government ceases. There is also in some places a strong annexation feeling. The customs receipts now amount to $70,000 a month. The local Government has not yet sufficient income aside from the customs receipts to continue the improvements started, and of course taking this money away will mean the stopping of the work. I do not care to discuss the matter any further. And if it has been announced by cable from Santiago that I have come here to protest I can simply say that some one in Santiago has been indiscreet."

Speaking of the present situation in Santiago, Gen. Wood said that there was very little destitution in the city. There are some 1,000 discharged Spanish soldiers in the vicinity of Santiago who are employed in the mines or engaged in other labor.

"There may be some destitution outside of the city," he said, "but in Santiago there is a general air of confidence. The Cubans seem to take well to a free press and religious liberty. Of course, there is not much religion among the Cubans. The press says just what it pleases and in the way it likes. If it gets too bad the Government comes down on it. I am going on to Washington by the first train I can catch, and when I get through I am going to return on the first transport leaving this port."

Gen. Wood said that the city is growing and mining, which are the principal industries, are both flourishing, and there cannot be found as much destitution in the whole of Santiago Province as may be found in one of our own States.

Gen. Wood appeared to be in the best of health. He wore a long military cape around his shoulders and the regulation military cap. His aide wore a broad-brimmed soft felt hat.

Dr. Castillo also refused to say whether he would advocate the expenditure of the Santiago customs receipts in Santiago. He said:

"I have come here in the interest of the Santiago Board of Trade and the business men of that city to see President McKinley about certain matters relating to the business situation in our part of the island. I cannot discuss what these matters are. I cannot discuss the customs receipts. The feeling in Cuba is this—we believe in letting the United States have full sway until the country is placed on its feet, so to speak. Then we have confidence that the United States will turn the country over to Cubans. The island presents one of the best fields in the world for investments. There is an era of prosperity ahead for my country.

"The Cuban troops who have served their country so faithfully should and will be paid. They should be paid, not by the United States, but by the Cuban towns.

"There is not much that I can say about politics. Gen. Wood has always appointed good, faithful men to hold office, and in this he has won the approval of all. Probably if we had had a municipal election there we would have elected the same men that the General has appointed. There has been no dissatisfaction there. The customs receipts in Havana are much higher than in Santiago. To send the receipts to Havana would mean that thousands of men who are employed on the public improvements now under way would be thrown out of work."

Dr. Castillo said that as against $70,000 monthly customs receipts at present in Santiago, formerly there was about $30,000 or less than half, though the present tariff is mostly under the third class, while the Spanish stuck rigidly to the high charges under the first class. No more imports were received now, maybe not so many, but all imports now paid duty, instead of being smuggled or the receipts stolen. In addition to the customs revenue about $500,000 yearly is realized from the municipal taxes. These revenues are now all being directed to public improvements. There are a thousand men now employed building roads and on other public works.

In this connection Gen. Wood said that the macadamizing of the streets of Santiago had already been begun and that granite pavement, and later on a great deal of asphalt, is to be laid. This transformation is from mud and dirt of all kinds, of which the streets of Santiago have consisted.

Dr. Castillo said that a better system for lighting the city was much needed. A French company now has the franchise, and provides about a thousand electric lights of very poor character. Trolley lines are also needed. Asked as to the local government, Dr. Castillo said it was working very smoothly, and he thought in four or five months' time the people should take it in their own hands.

Lieut. Hanna, Gen. Wood's aide de camp, who, by the way, denies all relationship to the Senator, spoke of the sanitation of Santiago. Sewers do not exist in the city, and the streets were formerly the receptacles of every kind of dirt and filth, making the air foul. The dirt was left to be washed off by the rains. Now it is removed in carts, and the streets are kept clean, and Santiago is as agreeable to live in as any American city.

The Mississippi, while leaving Santiago Harbor in care of a Cuban pilot, got afoul of the sunken steamship Merrimac, and before getting clear passed over her, carrying away her smokestack. She also fouled the wrecking steamer Merritt. The Merritt and the Mississippi escaped injury. On leaving the harbor one of the Mississippi's men fell down a hatchway and another had a similar fall after entering this port. Neither was seriously injured, though both were badly bruised.

Starved to Death in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—A boy, twelve years of age, was found dead of starvation on the street this morning. The body was lying on the stones, with candles at its head, placed there by strangers' hands.

The Yorktown Sails for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The gunboat Yorktown sailed to-day for Manila via Honolulu. She will go all the way under a full head of steam and should make the run in three weeks if she is not delayed at Honolulu.

THE 69TH'S MUSTER OUT.

If the Men Are Brought to New York, Travel Allowance Must Be Forfeited.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following telegraphic order was sent to Huntsville to-day by direction of the Secretary of War:

"Orders just received for approval of department plan for sending Sixty-ninth to New York for final muster out. This forfeits the travel allowance to officers and men of that organization. It is probable that any plan finally approved will provide for the completion at Huntsville of all work necessary to formal act of muster out in New York immediately after usual parade and deposit of arms and accoutrements. The separate and unrelated act of payment to be made the same date or later, as circumstances compel. Wire undersigned best plan your knowledge of the situation at that end suggests."

This was signed "Johnston, Assistant Adjutant General." Explaining the action of the department, Major Johnston said:

"The intention of the War Department in mustering out the Sixty-ninth was not unfriendly, but as a special consideration toward them under the application of the law by which officers and enlisted men discharged from volunteer service are allowed transportation and subsistence from the place of discharge to place of enrollment or original muster in the service, if transportation in kind to the entire organization is not furnished by the Government. Applied to the case of the Sixty-ninth New York at Huntsville, Ala., officers and men will be allowed one day's pay for every twenty miles of the distance between Huntsville, Ala., and New York City, to which should be added, for enlisted men, subsistence at the rate of 30 cents per day for every twenty miles of the above distance. This, in the case of enlisted men, amounts, in the aggregate, to about 80 cents for every twenty miles of the above distance, or to about 4 cents per mile.

"The average rate of cost per mile for transportation of discharged soldiers furnished them individually by most railroads is 1½ cents per mile, and assuming that his subsistence will cost him ½ cent per mile, he will pay about 2 cents for transportation and subsistence, saving about 2 cents per mile from his travel allowance for the enlisted men and a much larger amount for officers. If the regiment is transported to New York for muster out and payment, travel allowances are forfeited by both officers and men."

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, who was here to-day representing the Advisory Board of the Sixty-ninth New York, says he found the warmest feeling of consideration and good will for the Sixty-ninth in the War Department, from the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General down.

Col. McCarthy received a telegram from Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night, in which it was stated that the regiment would not leave Huntsville for at least ten days. The friends of the regiment are preparing to give the men a banquet and reception when they reach New York. Gen. Roe and Col. McCarthy decided yesterday to quarter the men in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, on Seventh Street and Third Avenue, and in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, on Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

EXPENSE OF RAISING TROOPS.

Governors of States Decided Not to Have Been Agents of the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—L. P. Mitchell, Acting Controller of the Treasury, has rendered an opinion on the question of the authority of the several staff departments of the army to pay the expenses incurred by the Governors of States, or officers of their respective staffs acting under their authority, in raising the volunteer army of the United States for service in the war with Spain.

The main point in question is whether Governors of States who have incurred expenses in raising troops were acting in their official capacity as Governors or as agents of the War Department. It is stated that in some instances expenses have been incurred where the State has no available funds with which to settle them, and that if it were held that the Governors were acting as agents of the War Department, the bills could be paid by the disbursing officers of the Government. The Acting Controller, however, holds to the contrary and says:

"There is nothing in General Order No. 26 which appears to contemplate a delegation of authority to State officers to incur expenses for which the United States is to be charged, and, even if there were, it is a matter of grave doubt whether such delegation could be conferred in such general terms. Public policy, if nothing else, would prohibit such an exercise of power so fraught with possibilities of mischief and uncontrollable expense, and it seems to me there is no authority for the recognition of State officers as the agents of the War Department for the purpose stated."

THE CURRENCY IN SANTIAGO.

Fixed Value of the Spanish Centen Gives Rise to Complaint.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 10.—Since the beginning of the year a question that has been causing considerable annoyance in financial and commercial circles is the order of the United States authorities, directing that the Spanish centen shall be received at $4.82. The merchants whose dealings are large consider this a hardship. The storekeepers, on the other hand, are reaping a golden harvest, as they charge for everything in United States currency. The laboring classes, who are paid in Spanish currency and must buy in United States currency, are the principal sufferers.

Gen. Ewers called a meeting at the palace of leading merchants to see what could be done. Various plans were proposed, but nothing definite was agreed upon. Most of those who attended the meeting want a temporary order compelling the storekeepers to accept Spanish gold as before. Gen. Ewers has cabled to Gov. Gen. Brooke asking for instructions.

A petition has just been forwarded to President McKinley signed by all the Cuban clubs, the President of the Santiago Chamber of Commerce, the members of the Supreme Court, and Mayor Bacardi, requesting that all officers in the island be given to representatives of the insurgent cause, on the ground that their sufferings during the last four years entitle them to the preference.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Military Governor of the Department of Santiago, began to-day a series of Tuesday afternoon receptions at the palace, to continue during the Winter season. A large number of Cuban ladies attended. Music was furnished by the band of the United States Fifth Regular Infantry.

SOLDIERS REPORTED DEAD.

Mortality Among the Troops in Cuba and the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following report, dated at Manila Jan. 10, has reached the War Department from Gen. Otis, setting out the mortality among his troops:

Jan. 1, Arthur Sundders, private, Co. C, Eighteenth Infantry, diphtheria; Jan. 3, Bert Cornett, private, Co. E, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Jan. 4, Harlan E. McVey, Captain Medical Department, typhoid fever; Jan. 6., Harry Archbolb, private, Co. M, First Montana, typhoid fever; Gilbert C. Perrine, private, Co. D, Thirteenth Minnesota, smallpox; William H. Bash, private, Co. F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Lee K. Morse, sergeant, Co. L, Second Oregon, gunshot wound, accidental; Charles Beiser, sergeant, Co. K, Fourth Cavalry, dysentery.

Gen. Brooke at Havana reports the following deaths:

Jan. 7, at Santiago.—Capt. Edward B. Markley, Ninth Volunteers, peritonitis; Private George R. Clemmons, Co. K, Third Volunteers, malaria.

At Havana, Jan. 8.—Private John B. Hughes, Co. E, Second Louisiana, gunshot wound; Private William N. Jones, Co. B, Ninth Illinois, cerebro-meningitis; Private Ivan Shalwell, Co. G, Forty-ninth Iowa, appendicitis; Private Josiah Moles, Co. F, Fourth Virginia, spinal meningitis; Benjamin Bryant, civilian, carpenter, cerebral hemorrhage.

Naval Militiamen Want a Cruiser.

At a meeting of the Naval Militia of New Jersey, Battalion of the East, held on board the Portsmouth, at Hoboken, on Monday, Commander Washington Irving was deputed to write to the Secretary of the Navy asking that the Government replace the Portsmouth with one of the auxiliary cruisers used during the war. It will be urged that with such a vessel the men can make short cruises from Saturday night to Monday morning, and so familiarize themselves with naval duty without neglecting their business. It was also decided to resume on Monday night next the weekly drills that were suspended when the Naval Militia went into active service.

RUSSELL SAGE VICTORIOUS

No Redress for Laidlaw, Injured in the Financier's Office.

WAS NOT USED AS A SHIELD

The Court of Appeals Holds that Mr. Sage Did Not Contribute to the Clerk's Misfortune.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment in favor of William R. Laidlaw, Jr., against Russell Sage, growing out of the dynamite explosion in the latter's office in 1891, and ordered a new trial. The case already has had four trials. The appeal on this occasion was by Mr. Sage from a judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $43,104.25.

The action was commenced May 26, 1892. On the first trial the complaint was dismissed; on the second the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $25,000, which was reversed on appeal; on the third trial the jury disagreed, and on the fourth and last trial a verdict of $40,000 was returned by the jury.

The plaintiff alleged that he was employed as a clerk in the office of John Bloodgood & Co., and that on Dec. 4, 1891, he was sent to Mr. Sage's office, where he found Mr. Sage in conversation with a man unknown to him. The latter carried a bag in his hand and was making threats to Mr. Sage. It was alleged that Mr. Sage, fearing bodily injury from the stranger, pushed the plaintiff between himself and the other man, thereby shielding himself from injury, and that while in that position the stranger, whose name was afterward found to be Norcross, dropped the bag, causing a terrific explosion to follow, by which the plaintiff was seriously injured. Mr. Sage's answer admitted that Norcross was in his office and had demanded a large sum of money, at the same time making threats, but denied that he caused the plaintiff's injury by using him as a shield.

The Court of Appeals, in granting a new trial, expresses great sympathy for the plaintiff, but says that sympathy cannot be permitted to have any influence in reaching a legal decision on the merits of the case. The opinion was written by Judge Martin and is concurred in by all the other Judges of the court. The opinion says, in part:

"The primary question which is the foundation of the respondent's right of recovery is whether there was sufficient evidence to justify the court in refusing to direct a verdict for the defendant, or in submitting to the jury the question of the defendant's liability. This general question depends for its solution on several minor ones. They are, first, was there sufficient evidence that the defendant performed any act or was guilty of an omission which rendered him even technically liable to the plaintiff; second, if so, was the proof sufficient to justify the Court in submitting to the jury the question of substantial damages, and, third, were, the alleged acts of the defendant the proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury?

"The defendant suddenly and unexpectedly found himself confronted with a terrible danger, and if he maintained any great degree of self-control it indicated a strength of nerve and personal bravery quite rare indeed. The duties of a person confronted with a great danger are unlike those which follow his actions in performing the ordinary duties of life—a well-established principle of law. Indeed, the trial court recognized this doctrine in its charge. The defendant testified that he was calm to a certain degree.

"The only witness whose testimony is relied upon to show any interference with the plaintiff by the defendant was the plaintiff himself. He not only had all the interest of a party to the action, but the undisputed proof disclosed that his memory had been very seriously impaired. Upon the other hand, the defendant denies clearly and positively that he placed his hands on the plaintiff and used him as a shield at the time of the explosion. Again, there are certain physical facts established by the proof and uncontradicted which tend to show that the plaintiff's theory that he was in front of the defendant was impossible.

"If, as is claimed by the plaintiff, the defendant employed his body as a shield, and if he was between him and the place of the explosion, it is quite difficult to comprehend how the missiles which were found in the defendant's body in front and near the median line could have reached him, especially if, as the plaintiff's theory holds, the explosion followed in two straight lines. No one can read the evidence without reaching the conclusion that it utterly failed to show that the plaintiff was more seriously injured than he would have been if he had remained where he claims to have first stood. If the explosion was the proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury the defendant cannot be held responsible.

"We do not indorse the opinion of the General Term that there was no question of proximate cause in this case. When we apply to the undisputed facts of this case the rules relating to proximate cause it becomes quite manifest that the judgment in this action cannot be upheld. All the injuries which the plaintiff sustained were caused directly by the act of Norcross in exploding the dynamite. That was clearly the proximate and, we think, the only cause of the plaintiff's injuries."

Joseph H. Choate, counsel for William R. Laidlaw, Jr., seemed to be surprised when informed yesterday afternoon that the judgment secured by his client against Russell Sage had been reversed by the Court of Appeals and a new trial ordered. "I am sorry to hear that," he said. "I have not seen the decision yet, but I suppose there will be a new trial, if one is ordered by the Court." Further than this Mr. Choate had nothing to say.

THE SPECIAL JURY LAW UPHELD.

Declared Constitutional and Will Be Put into Effect at Once.

District Attorney Gardiner was informed yesterday that the Court of Appeals had declared Constitutional the special jury law. The law was enacted two years ago at the suggestion of Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court. The law provided that citizens should be examined as to special qualifications for sitting in important criminal cases. Its constitutionality was questioned by Assistant District Attorney David Mitchell in a case in which a man named Dunn was on trial.

District Attorney Gardiner argued the case in person before the Court of Appeals. When informed of the decision he said it would undoubtedly result in a great saving of time to the courts and of expense to the taxpayers. It would be invaluable in securing without loss of time properly qualified jurors in cases of extraordinary importance. Col. Gardiner said that several murder cases had been awaiting the decision, and that the law would be put into effect immediately.

RIGHTS OF STREET RAILWAYS.

One May Use Another's Tracks Without Consent of Property Owners.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Court of Appeals decided to-day that the Constitutional amendment of 1894 does not make the consent of abutting owners an immediate and indispensable prerequisite to the use by a street railroad of the tracks of another. The test case was made by Oliver W. Ingersoll, who brought suit against the Nassau Electric Railway Company to restrain the defendant from operating its street surface railroad on Bergen Street, between Nostrand and Rogers Avenues, Brooklyn, on the ground that it had not obtained the consent of the property owners along the line.

In Special Term, Justice Cullen held that the company had a perfect right to operate its road over the tracks of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company in Bergen Street without procuring the consents of abutting property owners, and judgment was entered accordingly, which, upon appeal, was affirmed by the former General Term, Second Department. The Court of Appeals upholds the decisions of the lower courts.

MRS. PLACE'S APPEAL IN VAIN.

Brooklyn Murderess to be Executed Unless the Governor Interferes.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day denied a new trial to Mrs. Martha Place, convicted of and sentenced to death for the murder of her stepdaughter, Ida M. Place, whom she smothered to death on Feb. 7 last at their home, at 598 Hancock Street, Brooklyn. Unless the Governor interferes, Mrs. Place will be the first woman in this State to suffer the death penalty since the law providing for the execution of murderers by electricity went into effect. Maria Barberi, the first woman sentenced to death under the law, was acquitted on her second trial.

Mrs. Place was sentenced by County Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, on July 12 last. Her execution was fixed for the week beginning Aug. 29, at Sing Sing Prison, but was postponed on account of the appeal to the Court of Appeals. She asked for a new trial on the grounds that the prosecution did not show any motive for the deed and that the trial Judge had allowed the introduction of testimony tending to prove the defendant guilty of another and entirely separate crime, viz., an assault on her husband prior to the alleged murder.

The motive for the crime, as alleged by the prosecution, was that Mrs. Place felt that she was not regarded by her husband's friends as his social equal, and that this embittered her. It was alleged that she was of a strongly jealous disposition, and resented the affection which her husband lavished on his daughter, especially when the girl became a young woman, pretty and attractive.

SING SING, Jan. 10.—Warden Sage was not at Sing Sing Prison this afternoon when an unofficial message was received by telephone that the Court of Appeals at Albany had denied a new trial to Mrs. Martha Place, under sentence of death for killing her stepdaughter. It was said at the prison that Warden Sage would not notify Mrs. Place of the court's decision until the official order was served upon him. Mrs. Sage probably will break the news to the condemned woman.

Mrs. Place occupies a room on the top floor of the old hospital building, and is constantly watched day and night by a matron. A male guard is always on duty outside of the door of her room. Mrs. Place has caused the prison attendants no trouble. She has been very hopeful of securing a new trial. The woman spends much of her time reading Scriptural books, and professes to be devoutly religious. None of her relatives has called to see her, and her only visitor has been the Rev. Dr. Coles of Yonkers, who was formerly her Sunday school teacher.

BROOKLYN SCHOOL BOARD WINS.

School Moneys Must Be Apportioned as the Charter Requires.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day decided in favor of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn in its suit against the Board of Education of the City of New York. The case came here on appeal from an order of the Appellate Division affirming the action of Justice Gaynor in ordering that a peremptory writ of mandamus issue, directing the New York City Board of Education to apportion the general school fund, amounting to $4,638,812.76, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 1,065 of the New York City charter. The New York Board of Education argued that the charter was not supposed to be in effect when the apportionment was made.

Judge O'Brien writes the opinion of the court, and all the Judges concur. It settles the contention of the Brooklyn board that it is entitled to $325,000 more of school money, which was withheld in the apportionment. The Court says the money should be apportioned as the new charter provides, and not under the old law, as was done. If New York is inconvenienced by the payment, the Court says the embarrassment will be only temporary.

Gardiner's Removal of Flood Upheld.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The Court of Appeals has affirmed the order of the Special Term and reversed that of the Appellate Division in the case of Flood, a veteran, again District Attorney Gardiner of New York. Flood alleged that Col. Gardiner had violated his oath of office in removing him. The Appellate Division so decided, and on that ground an application was made to the Governor to dismiss him from office. The Court of Appeals reverses this decision and dismisses the case.

AN ALLEGED MEAT "FENCE."

Police Unearth One in Perry Street, Conducted by Bernard Grafer.

The Charles Street police made several arrests last night, and say they have unmasked a new sort of "fence." It is said to be at 153 Perry Street and operated by Bernard Grafer.

J. L. Bailey & Co., dealers in meat, reported that a basket of steaks had been stolen from one of their delivery wagons while the man in charge was delivering an order in a Perry Street house. The detectives arrested George Clark and Charles Malloy, who refused to give their addresses, and later placed under arrest.

The latter conducts a combination grocery and meat store, and the police say they found the missing basket of steaks in the rear of his place. They charge Grafer with operating a "fence" for the purchase of meat, groceries, and other parcels stolen from delivery wagons and in other ways.

COOMBS'S CONVICTION AFFIRMED

Appellate Division Decides Against Ex-Coroner of Kings County.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second District unanimously affirmed the conviction of ex-Coroner Edward B. Coombs for presenting a fraudulent bill for audit. The opinion was written by Justice Cullen. The indictment was attacked by the defendant on the ground that it charged two separate offenses, the presenting of a false bill by Coombs for inquests held by him and the presentation of a similar bill for inquests held by the other Coroner, George H. Nason. Justice Cullen holds that Coombs's action constituted but one offense.

The indictment was also attacked on the ground that it failed to charge a crime, because it did not aver that the fictitious inquests were not held by Nason. Justice Cullen says it was sufficient for the indictment to aver that the particular service charged for was not rendered by Coombs.

Coombs and Nason were Republican Coroners of Kings County in 1896 and 1897. Coombs was tried last year for holding bogus inquests and charging the city therefor, and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and spend nineteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary. Nason has not yet been tried.

HOLDS WORKINGMAN'S TOOLS.

Justice O'Gorman May Be Summoned Before the Supreme Court.

A case of interest to workingmen and professional people, in which a workman's tools were attached for debt, is pending in the Tenth Municipal District Court before Justice O'Gorman. Counsel for the defendant is contemplating mandamusing him before the Supreme Court for neglecting to render a decision and ordering the return of the tools, according to law.

Clarence D. Cruikshank, counsel for John Petersen, a blacksmith, said yesterday that Sophie Lehman claimed to have loaned Petersen sums of money at various times amounting to $240, and got a Deputy Marshal to attach his tools, claiming that he was going to leave the State. On Dec. 23, Mr. Cruikshank made a motion in court that the tools be returned to Petersen under Sections 1,390 and 1,391 of the Civil Code of Procedure, which exempts a workingman's tools and professional men's working implements from seizure for debt, as such seizure would deprive the man of the means of earning his living.

"Decision in the case was reserved," continued Mr. Cruikshand, "and Petersen, who has a family dependent upon him, is not only too poor to pay any more lawyers' fees, but is unable to get work without tools. Besides, he denies that he owes Mrs. Lehman any money at all. It is wrong to keep a poor man suffering so long, and I am contemplating mandamusing Justice O'Gorman before the Supreme Court to explain why he has not rendered a decision for so long a time in a case where the law is simple and explicit."

New Prison Warden in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 10.—It was announced to-day that the Directors of the Connecticut State Prison, at Wethersfield, have unanimously elected Henry Wolfer, at present Warden of the Minnesota State Prison, at Stillwater, Minn., to succeed Jabez L. Woodbridge as Warden. Mr. Wolfer was notified by telegram of his appointment, and he at once wired his acceptance.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

QUAY MUST STAND TRIAL

Conspiracy Case Back in the Philadelphia County Court.

CERTIORARI WRIT IS REFUSED

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Sees No Reason to Doubt that His Trial Will Be Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The petition of United States Senator M. S. Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Benjamin F. Haywood, for a writ of certiorari, removing the trial of the conspiracy case against them from the local court to the Supreme Court, was to-day dismissed by the latter tribunal.

The case was remanded to the Quarter Sessions Court of this city for trial, and the costs of the proceedings were placed on the petitioners. The time for the trial has not yet been fixed, and it is not known whether ex-District Attorney Graham, who was retained as special counsel in the case by Mr. Rothermel, the new incumbent of the Public Prosecutor's office, will appear for the State in the county court.

The opinion handed down by Judge Sterrett, to which there was no dissent, is premised with a contradiction of the District Attorney's challenge that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case. The opinion holds that it has such jurisdiction and sustains the view by previous decisions on that point. It says, though, that the question of certiorari "must be exercised in aid of the administration of justice, not to defeat it or needlessly embarrass it," and that the Court cannot assent to the petitioners' contention that it is this Court's duty in this case to review the action of the court below, in overruling the demurrers to some of the indictments and refusing to quash the others.

"The orders overruling the demurrers and refusing to quash are merely interlocutory," the opinion says, "and no right of appeal therefrom to any court lies until after conviction and sentence."

The Court therefore is of the opinion that it has no authority to review the action of the court below on the demurrers and the motion to quash. The Court says the only other contention of the petitioners that requires notice is that they cannot have a fair and impartial trial in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia County, where the indictments are still pending, on issues of fact raised by the defendants' pleas of "not guilty." On this point the Supreme Court says:

"We cannot assent to this proposition. On the contrary, we are satisfied that the petitioners can and will have a fair and impartial trial in that court before a competent and unprejudiced Judge and a fair and impartial jury. If we thought otherwise we would not hesitate a moment to send the indictments to another jurisdiction for trial. The learned Judges who, by virtue of their commissions as Judges of the four separate common pleas courts of this county, are Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, &c., are twelve in number, and sit in said courts in pursuance of previous assignment, under the constitutional provisions. Under this arrangement the Judges who held the criminal courts in November last will probably not be required to sit there for several months thereafter.

"Of the twelve Judges who thus in turns held the criminal courts, only two are subjects of complaint in the petition for the rule. One of these (Judge Gordon) resigned his commission, and thereby severed his connection with the Common Pleas Courts before the petitioners filed their demurrers and motion to quash. As to what he is alleged to have done while he held his commission, it is difficult to say what, if any, effect it may have in preventing or even tending to prevent the petitioners from having a fair and impartial trial before either of the other Judges now in commission.

"The only apparent objection to the other learned Judge, (Finletter,) who rightly took the place of his colleague when the latter resigned, are that he did not dispose of the demurrers and motions to quash in the manner that petitioners claim he should have done, and that he has a son who is a member of the bar and holds a position in the District Attorney's office. These objections were uncalled for, and require no comment further than to say that in his opinion overruling the demurrers and denying the motion to quash he clearly and fearlessly stated his reasons for so doing, and we see no reason whatever to question his integrity of purpose, and he is too well known and too highly respected in this community and elsewhere to require any vindication at our hands.

"When the 12th of December was agreed upon as the time for trial of the indictments, it was well understood that other Judges would hold the December sessions of the criminal courts, and that months would probably elapse before it would again come the turn of the learned President of Common Pleas No. 3 (Finletter) to serve in said courts. When the petition was presented, and rule to show cause, with stay of proceedings, was granted on Dec. 9, 1898, a speedy trial was in prospect on the following Monday, before one of the learned Judges then holding the criminal courts, against neither of whom was there then or since a breath of complaint; and we have no reason to doubt that fair and impartial juries could then and can now be empaneled for the trial of the several indictments.

"Without further reference to other features of the case, our conclusion is that there appears to be no sufficient reason to justify the issuance of a certiorari. The rule to show cause is therefore discharged, and the petition is dismissed, at the costs of the petitioners."

UNION PACIFIC REORGANIZATION

Action of the Committee Upheld Against George L. Venner's Suit.

Judge Wheeler, in the United States Circuit Court, has issued an order sustaining the demurrer entered in the suit brought by George L. Venner against Louis Fitzgerald and other members of the Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific Railway Company. Plaintiff, who owned 20,000 shares of the Union Pacific Railway Company, which he surrendered to the Reorganization Committee under an agreement that he was to receive stock to a like amount in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, alleged in his complaint that the committee had purchased outside stock, and that $2,122,000 of the preferred stock of the new corporation had been delivered to the Reorganization Committee, $1,273,200 of which had been distributed by J. P. Morgan & Co., without consideration, to holders of trust notes of the old corporation, $424,000 of which was to be delivered as a bonus to a syndicate, and $424,400 of which was to be retained by Morgan & Co. for their own compensation. Plaintiff asked for an accounting and an injunction restraining the further distribution of stock.

Judge Wheeler, in his opinion, says that the gist of the plaintiff's complaint seems to be that the new stock will be diminished in value by the increase of the preferred stock. The plaintiff agreed, the opinion says, that the Reorganization Committee should do as it saw fit. The delivering of preferred stock to note brokers, or to a syndicate, or for commissions in matters of such great magnitude, does not show such a breach of trust by those participating in it that it should be stayed. Judge Wheeler concludes as follows: "There does not seem to be enough set forth of the whole proceedings to show that the plaintiff is equitably entitled to have this part stopped for the preservation of the value of his holdings."

NAVAL OFFICERS IN NEWARK.

Captain of the Cruiser Newark and His Men Taken About the City.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 10.—Capt. C. F. Goodrich, Lieut. W. G. Cutler, Lieut. J. H. Gibbons, Surgeon G. E. Harmon, First Lieut. Lowndes, and Cadet W. L. Jones of the United States cruiser Newark visited the city officials at the City Hall this afternoon. The call was in the nature of a return visit, the city officials having visited the ship some time ago.

The visitors were escorted from the railroad station by 100 policemen. A committee, consisting of the Mayor, President Trabold of the Common Council, and other city officials, met the naval officers at the City Hall and welcomed them to the city. The visitors were then taken about in carriages, visits being paid to the Police and Fire Departments, schools, and other institutions. Later the visitors were entertained at dinner and also at the Newark Theatre.

PUERTO RICO'S BUDGET.

Gen. Henry Asks of Washington the Right to Apply Customs Receipts to the Government Expenses.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 10.—The budget for the year 1899 has just been approved by Gen. Henry. This covers the expenses of what is called the "Insular Government."

The following sums, which would have been included in the budget of the Spanish Government for this year, have been stricken out:

General obligations, $498,501.60; clergy, $197,945; war, $1,252,377.76; marine, $222,668.20.

The total of the obligations that ceased to exist and which are deducted from the amount of the budget is $2,171,492.56. The difference that had been expended without the realized economies herewith detailed equals $2,610,427.64.

The calculated budget for 1899 is formed of the following items: General obligations, $19,580; State obligations, $304,995; Department of Justice, $201,452.22; Finance Department, $169,610; Department of the Interior, $766,639.

The customs for the coming year were estimated to be $3,132,900. This sum is to be reduced to the amount usually raised by the duty on wheat flour, and which has been taken off by Gen. Henry, equal to $500,000. This leaves a net revenue from the Custom Houses of $2,632,900.

There will remain, therefore, an excess of $1,170,623.78. It should be understood that the above figures for the estimated budget for the year embrace only the necessary expenses for the payment of salaries and other fixed charges. If this amount cannot be paid from the proceeds of the customs, then it must be raised by other methods of taxation.

Gen. Henry has asked of Washington the right to apply the customs receipts to the expenses of government. If this should be permitted all Government expenses could be paid and many improvements carried on.

At the present time there are many taxes collected that are a great hindrance to commerce, and if the customs receipts could be used these might be done away with.

To Disband Provisional Regiments.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Major Gen. Charles F. Roe to-night issued an order disbanding the One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiments, which took the place of the Twelfth and Forty-seventh Regiments, which volunteered in the United States service.

BLACK BOY'S MISSION ENDED.

The Gerry Society Interferes with the Atlanta Infant's Plans to Save Souls.

Lonnie Lawrence Dennis, the negro child evangelist, will not be heard again, in this city at least, for the present. The fear of the Gerry society is before the eyes of the parents of the infant exhorter. When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called yesterday afternoon at 334 West Thirty-seventh Street, where Green Dennis, his wife, and their "inspired" child are quartered, the young evangelist was sprawled on the floor busily engaged in making a train of paper boxes. When asked if he wanted to stay in New York any longer he replied: "Yes, because I haven't preached in but half the churches I want to preach in yet, and I want to save some more people."

Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry society would not say yesterday what move the society intends to make in the case. When the parents were informed of the probable interference of the society they at first expressed great surprise at the existence of such an organization, and then apprehension lest an attempt should be made to take their child from them. "I didn't come up hyar to seek no trouble," said the father.

"But there's one thing sartin, ef any of 'em tries ter take my baby frum me, thar'll be blood spilt, fer I'll kill a lot of 'em afore they git him." The parents protested that no coercion whatever is used with the child; that whatever he does is of his own free will, and that they are rather being directed by the young evangelist's whims or wishes than he by theirs. As they explain it, the spirit moves the child to go to a certain place to seek the salvation of souls, and they stay there until the spirit moves him to seek new fields. They are traveling now to get enough money to educate the child for the ministry. They were indignant at the suggestion that they were using the infant exhorter as a means of support, saying they owned three houses and lots in Atlanta, Ga., the rent of which was "three times as much as Lonnie earns." When questioned regarding this rental they said it was about $20 a month.

The parents said if there was to be any trouble with the Gerry society they would get out of New York immediately. The father insisted on going at once to the office of the Gerry society. He called too late, but did not stop until he had gone to the residence of Commodore Gerry. Here he was denied an audience, but Mr. Gerry promised to see him this morning.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:54
		Moon sets	

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	6:49	Gov. Isl'd	7:06
H. Gate			8:35
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	7:21	Gov. Isl'd	7:39
H. Gate			9:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 11.

The Wanamaker Store.

And Now, the Carpets

THE Carpet Store comes forward and takes its position. Until now it has had no representation in this January movement. Now it commands attention. Listen to what it has to say:—

Twice a year this Carpet Store sets its house in order. Everything that is left is bundled out without concern. Odd rolls, short rolls, overlooked rolls, patterns that have sold too slowly,—everything goes out. This semi-annual event occurs in regular course to-day, and thirty-four thousand yards of selected and high-grade carpets advance to the sacrifice.

Will you be present?

Of Wilton Carpets, some three thousand yards, in 50 patterns. Best makes only. The $2.50 kind at $1.65. The $2 kind at $1.55.

Of Worsted Axminsters, quite ten thousand yards, in 23 patterns. All late Fall patterns. All with borders to match. The $2 kind at $1.50. The $1.35 kind at $1.

Of Velvet Carpets, about five thousand yards, in patterns for rooms, floors or stairs. All graded at $1 a yard. We have none that were priced *under* $1.25—most were higher.

Of Moquettes and Axminsters, fifteen patterns. Choose at 70c., 75c. and 85c. a yard. They are dollar and dollar-and-a-quarter qualities.

Of Body Brussels, thirty styles; highest grades only. All at $1 a yard. Most of them were $1.35.

Of Tapestry Carpets, fifty patterns and more. A well-known, hard-wearing, good-looking carpet, and our styles have been *picked*. Take any pattern in the lot at 50c. a yard. None were priced for less than 75c.—most were higher. Hall and stair widths are plentiful.

Of Ingrain Carpets, 4,000 yards and fifty-five styles. Sixty cents for the 85c. grades; fifty cents for the 70c. and 75c. grades; forty-five cents for the 55c. grades.

Carpet Remnants.

In addition to the above sweeping offer of carpets in the roll, we offer all short lengths of carpets at one-half, and less than one-half the regular prices. Also, a thousand carpet samples, of varying sizes, but all large enough for rugs, and neatly bound, from 35c. to $1.50 each.

Selling all the Imported Wraps There is quick choosing and rapid selling in the Cloak Store these days. It isn't often, even in January, that you can get the work of Briamont and Gerson and Sara Mayer at less than half what it cost to land them here. But here are all that are left of the velour and ottoman silk and matelasse and kersey jackets and capes selling at

$15 to $75

that were marked $35 to $150 before Christmas.

Opera Wraps of corded silk and of kersey; white, light blue, pink, green and heliotrope; quilted and feather trimmed, $12 to $50; formerly $18 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Important News of Embroideries Doubly important, because it speaks of an opening in general, and some bargains in especial.

The Spring stock of Embroideries and the Spring stock of White Dress Cottons get their first showing to-day. That is always an event of consequence. To mark its present occurrence, we will do this:—

We will sell you, for Fifty Cents, four and a half yards of cambric or nainsook embroidered edgings, made on the hand-machine that does its work carefully and well, not the power-machine sort, that ravels out like a time-worn hair brush. Some sorts in the variety we show would cost you nearly as much for a single yard;—none of it is, at this price, selling for over a third its retail figure.

Furthermore, you can have at Ten Cents a yard some few thousand yards of plain, striped and checked Lawns, Dimities and Nainsooks (all white) of a quality that will cost you 15c. a yard when these are gone. Also, 2,500 yards of checked nainsook, at 5c. a yard. A good 10c. sort.

Broadway.

Odd Dining Chairs At Half Prices Only one of a kind of these, and we can't get others for you. The woods are oak and mahogany, and the styles are elegant. You can get almost any sort you like if you get here early.

Half prices, and a great chance, beyond question. Some as low as a dollar-five each, some as high as ten dollars each. All half prices.

Fourth floor.

Notions—The Importance of Little Things There's no trash in this notion store. The qualities are invariably good, and in this particular offering the prices are much lower than those prevailing elsewhere. It's because they're little things that they're so often forgotten. So, right now, cut out the list below and check those articles you need for reference on your next visit here, and much annoyance may be avoided and some money saved.

Stockinet Dress Shields, No. 2, 4c. pair; No. 3, 5c.
Rubber Lined Dress Shields, No. 3, 7c. pair.
Double Nainsook-covered Dress Shields, Nos. 3 and 4, 8c. pair.
100-yard spool Black Sewing Silk, 5c.
10-yard spool Black Button-hole Twist, 4 for 5c.
Bias Velveteen Skirt Facing, one and five-eighth in. wide, 5-yd. piece, 10c.
All-shell Whalebone, 10c. each.
Silk Taffeta Ribbon, black and white, 8c. piece.
Prussia Binding, black and white, 12c. piece.
Silk Serge Dress Belting, 10-yd. piece, 55c.
Glace Serge Dress Belting, 10-yd. piece, 10c.
Linen Finish Thread, 100-yd. spool, 3c.
Cotton Bone Casing, 9-yd. piece, 7c
Safety Pins, No. 3, 1c. doz.
Covered Dress Steels, 6c. doz.
Cotton Tape, half-inch, 4-yd. piece, 2c.
Cotton Tape, assorted widths, 2 bundles, 5c.
Cotton Tape, 24-yd. piece, 7c.
Tomato Pin Cushions, 4c.
Tubular Shoe Laces, one and one and a quarter yards, 4c. doz.
Cotton Corset Laces, two and a half yds, 4c. doz.
Muslin Covered Corset Clasps, 3c.
Imitation Shell Hair Pins, 5c. and 8c. doz.
Curling Irons, 3c. each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Fine Linen Table Cloths This offering comprises only linens of high-grade, yet the new prices are low—very low as you'll discover on inspection. Many patterns are shown,—the newest, the handsomest styles:

TABLE CLOTHS
72x90, at $3.60 each; were $4.50.
72x108, at $4.40 each; were $5.50.
72x90, at $4.50 each; were $6.
72x108, at $5.25 each; were $7.
90x90, at $5.25 each; were $7.
90x108, at $6.40 each; were $8.50.
90x144, at $7 each; were $9.50.
90x108, at $7.50 each; were $10.
TABLE CLOTHS BY THE YD.—72 in. wide.
At $1.20 yd.; was $1.50.
At $1.40 yd.; was $1.75.
At $1.70 yd.; was $2.25.
At $2.25 yd.; was $2.75.
Napkins to match, in most cases, at proportionate reductions.
Fourth avenue.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests—Some Fine Trousers This is to men who wish to be well-dressed, but without unnecessary outlay. Go to your exclusive custom tailor, if you prefer, and pay $40 to $50 for a Prince Albert coat and vest. But you are here offered an opportunity to save about half those amounts, and be well fitted just the same.

At $20—Coats and vests of black all-wool Thibet; silk-faced and serge-lined; hand-made collars and button-holes; double-breasted vests.

At $25—Coats and vests of black Thibet; silk-lined and faced to button-holes; double-breasted vests with silk backs.

At $5—A lot of very fine worsted trousers, that would be rightly priced at $7.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Pocket-Books, 50c. and $1 You have never seen prettier goods than these. Many of them have all the *looks* of the very highest cost pieces. But this is a table that is devoted to all sorts of pocket-books at just two prices, fifty cents and one dollar.

At 50c.—Combination pocket-books in plain and polished morocco, with bright, oxydized, and sterling gilt corners; newest shapes and styles; in light tan, brown, green, heliotrope, garnet and black. Also plain combination pocket-books in monkey skin, several shades. Some small tuck purses, in seal polished morocco; and black seal, sterling mounted, combination pocket-books. Choose at half dollar each.

At $1—Combination pocket-books of morocco; leather gussets morocco lined; new shapes and styles; heavy sterling, oxydized and gilt corners; tan, light gray, brown and green. Some in polished morocco and alligator, alligator lined; sterling mounted.

Broadway.

The Art of Conversation One of the most admirable of the arts, and one of the rarest. If you have it, you have had occasion to recognize it as one of the most valuable of your possessions. If you haven't it you have had occasion to admire and covet it.

It can be acquired. The essentials are—information, and the power of graphic and happy expression. Good and carefully selected *reading* will give you both.

Of all the fields for talk, —especially for talk between casual and polite acquaintances, — the field of literature is the richest and surest

Nothing is more embarrassing than to be with those who know and talk books—and to sit mum-chance for fear of blundering. There are certain disasters of the latter class that have become classic.

It is not to be expected in this busy day and age that everyone can be an authority on books, but with the International Library in your home you have the best reading of all time at your command, and the entire field of literature is open to your knowledge and enjoyment.

The Library is fresh from the press. We secured an entire edition and, through the Wanamaker Club, you can purchase it at just *half the publishers' price*, while it lasts. Call at the store or mail a postal card for sample pages and full information.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

SHARKEY WINS THE FIGHT

McCoy Defeated at the Lenox Athletic Club in the Tenth Round.

A BIG CROWD SAW THE BOUT

The "Kid" Was the Favorite, but Main Strength Overcame Science and Agility.

On the small raised wooden platform in the arena in the centre of the Lenox Athletic Clubhouse at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue last night a stripping and a Hercules matched their pugilistic abilities for a purse of $20,000 and 50 per cent. of the gate receipts over a certain figure. It was a battle in which cunning and science were combined on one side against brute strength and fearlessness on the other, and in this case science and cunning were vanquished.

Norman Selby, who took the name of the famous cracksman "Kid" McCoy as his name in the ring, was the vanquished, and "Tom" Sharkey, the rugged sailor, who learned nearly all he knows about fighting in the United States Navy, the vanquisher. The men were matched months ago, and each had gone through a course of physical training as rigorous as ever a Greek athlete had to pass through before taking part in the Olympian games, with the result that each was confident of his ability to win.

Sharkey would be pronounced a fighter even by a man who never saw a professional pugilist. He has the deep-set eye, and the massive under jaw of one, and the brute in him that knows no beating was manifested at every stage of the fight last night. He simply rushed in, took a terrible beating at the hands of the expert boxer, and then, when he had been glutted with blows until his adversary was weakened, he sailed in and sent several blows against McCoy's stomach in the region of the solar plexus.

Those blows in the stomach accomplished the result, for they meant terrible agony to the man who took them, so when a minute and thirteen seconds of the tenth round had passed, and McCoy went tumbling head first through the ropes, and almost out of the ring, from a swing on the back of the neck that would have felled an ox, brute strength had gained a victory. McCoy was not "knocked out" in the ordinary sense of the term, but he was practically helpless, and Referee Hurst mercifully decided that he could go no further; so before he arose to his feet the decision had been rendered against him, when only half the battle, which was scheduled originally for twenty rounds, was over. McCoy's splendid physical condition, however, was apparent, for five minutes after he received his quietus he was in good condition, and he left the ring without assistance.

THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS.

The seating capacity of the clubhouse is ordinarily 7,200, but there was almost that number of people in the place when the first bout was brought off. Delegations of sporting men from as far West as San Francisco, from Seattle, New Orleans, and even from Canada were clustered in the boxes around the ring, in the balcony, and in the tiers of seats that rose high, one above the other, to the east and west of the ring. They were of all sorts and conditions many of them bediamonded and costumed after the fashion of the places they came from, and all were eager to bet on the result of the fray.

The Western men, as a rule, were anxious to bet on the youthful boxer, and the plenitude of Western money soon found ready takers among the Eastern men who cared to bet on the result. Not all of the Eastern sports, however, were willing to place their money on the result, for the Sharkey-Corbett fiasco was still fresh in their minds, and they were not by any means eager to risk their money. Tom O'Rourke, Sharkey's manager, was around the ring, betting his money freely on his man, and his opinion was backed with money by many others. Many of the big Eastern sporting men were with the Westerners in the opinion that McCoy would win, and among those who bet their money that way were "Joe" Ullman, the bookmaker; "Jimmy" Wakeley, John L. Sullivan's old backer, who bet some of McCoy's money with his own; "Brooklyn Jimmy" Carroll; Jack Adler, "Con" O'Keeffe of Boston, and "Gus" Vendig, the bookmaker and promoter of fights.

By the time the preliminary bouts were over and the main fight, the one which involved the awarding of probably $30,000 to the winner, was ready to proceed, the clubhouse was crowded to the doors. Standing room was at a premium, and men of all conditions jostled one another in good-natured eagerness to find a more advantageous position for the craning of a neck or for a foot of space from which the contest might be seen to better advantage. In the street outside of the big building which covers the entire block, men were struggling for the privilege of getting into line for the few tickets which still remained unsold, and as the speculators had a fair share of these they reaped a harvest such as they have not known at a prizefight in years. The ordinary tickets of admission, the par value of which was $5, easily commanded an advance of $2, while the few box seats and reserved chairs of $20, $15, and $10 variety, brought premiums ranging from $5 to $10 each.

When the big clubhouse had filled up and the incandescent globes which hung suspended from the points of the papier maché stalactites over the heads of the spectators had been turned off, the battleground presented a weird appearance. Tier upon tier of white faces could be seen, rising one line

EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE

Government Necessities May Compel the Recall of This Congress.

ARMY BILL IN THE BALANCE

Opposition in the Senate May Defeat the Measure, Which Is Vital to the Expansionists.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Many persons who could not be induced to discuss with patience, two weeks ago, the probability that there would be an extra session of the Fifty-sixth Congress are beginning to talk about that prospect with more resignation. As the time for the expiration of this Congress approaches and the business that should be done accumulates, those who hoped that there would be no extra session begin to wonder whether it will be possible to avoid one. All of the advocates of sound money who desire to have currency legislation have been working for an extra session for months, with indifferent prospects of success; but some necessities of the Government may compel an extra session. Then currency reform may have a chance.

The Army bill—the one authorizing an increase of the permanent establishment—has not yet been taken up in the House. Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, has been ill, and is just about to resume his duties. He will secure all the expedition possible in the House, and may get his bill through that body. It is defective, in the estimation of many persons not in the army. To those who know that it contemplates the appointment of some twelve or fifteen hundred officers from civil life, and permits the appointment of men as old as fifty, thus depriving officers who may have been serving for twenty or more years of a proper chance to get on the retired list, the bill is very offensive. But the civil appointments will give the bill motion, for every member who votes for it will hope to get his share of the army officers it sanctions for appointment.

This bill will have to get through the Senate after it has been passed by the House. A large majority, probably two-thirds of the Senate, is in favor of expansion, and certainly a majority knows that with expansion sanctioned a larger army will be necessary to police the new American possessions, at least for a few years. But while it is believed that the treaty of peace will be ratified without amendment or much delay, many of the Senators who will vote to ratify the treaty will not vote to increase the army.

Opposition to ratification is now considered to be the policy of a very few members of the Senate. Many more are opposed to an increase of the army, and they will manifest their opposition, it is expected, by undertaking to stop the increase bill. That can be done without difficulty. The rules of the Senate still permit unlimited debate. All that will be necessary to three or four of the friends of final adjournment will be for Allen or Butler or Pettigrew to talk. They can all talk a long time without convincing anybody, but they consume time. The Administration does not know how it will be able to maintain its pretensions in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines if it has no force with which to back those pretensions up. If it cannot get an enlarged army from this Congress it will be obliged to try the next, and at once, as it will not be safe to trust to the peaceful intentions of the Filipinos, or to assume that there will be no disorders in Cuba or Puerto Rico because there has been exemption from great disorder in those islands thus far.

Those members of the Senate who are willing to admit that there is a chance of getting an Army bill from the Senate do not believe that it will be the Hull bill. One Senator said to-day, not desiring to be quoted because he will have to take part in the recasting of the measure, that the bill which would come from the Senate would be a different and better one, not providing for more than 80,000 men and discarding some of the objectionable political features of the Hull bill. And he went further and corroborated the report that the bill which would finally emerge from this Congress would be one constructed in conference, embodying the best features of the bills of both houses.

Meritorious as is the Navy Personnel bill, and anxious as are the Secretary of the Navy and the officers of that service to see it passed, it begins to look very doubtful whether it can be pushed through the Senate after it has been passed by the House. Senator Hale is understood to be as much opposed to it as he is to expansion. Just what his opposition is based upon must be ascertained when he comes to speak on the measure, unless he can evade the necessity for disclosing his opposition by preventing the bill from reaching the Senate for discussion.

Mr. Hale has been always regarded as one of the friends of the navy; now, navy officers begin to think that he is friendly only to a part of the navy. The officers of the service are almost unanimous in support of the personnel bill; indeed, they are amazed at their own unanimity on the subject. A disappointment now would perhaps plunge the service into the old contention about the rights of the line and the staff, and postpone indefinitely the passage of a bill for naval reform.

MR. HOAR'S WAY OUT OF IT.

Would Help the Filipinos to Establish a Government and Then Withdraw.

FRANKLIN, Mass., Jan. 10.—Joseph G. Ray of this town recently wrote to Senator George F. Hoar asking for an expression from him of his views as to what the United States should do in the matter of holding the Philippine Islands. Senator Hoar has replied to the query by saying he would assist the inhabitants of the islands to establish the form of Government which they desire, and then withdraw. The letter from Senator Hoar is, in part, as follows:

"I have your letter of Dec. 27, in which you ask what I should recommend doing with the Philippine Islands now that we have them in our possession.

"In the first place, we have not got them in our possession, and in order to get them into our possession, as I understand it, we have got to subdue the inhabitants. We have driven the Spanish Army from one port in a single island out of twelve hundred, where they were already hemmed in by the insurgents. We possess that port and one or two similar places. We have under our control a population of perhaps 100,000 or 125,000 persons out of 10,000,000 or 12,000,000.

"What I would do with them is exactly this: I would offer the insurgent leaders, who seem to be the strongest parties in those islands, our aid in establishing such form of settled government as they desire, and leave them a sufficient military force to restore order. I would compel the renunciation of sovereignty there by Spain, as we have in the case of Cuba, and then, after the Government is fairly set up, I would leave the Islands to the care of themselves.

"I suppose there may be a good deal of turbulence and disorder, but I think in the course of time a permanent, settled Government will be evolved. If it were necessary I would have an understanding with the great powers of the world that we would all join in promoting and guaranteeing such a result."

CARNEGIE SEEKS BRYAN'S HELP.

Says the Treaty Can Be Defeated with His Aid.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Andrew Carnegie was an interested listener to-day to Senator Mason's speech. He expressed the opinion that the ratification of the peace treaty might be defeated, and said that it certainly could be if Mr. Bryan would come out in opposition to it.

"If he will only advise his followers to fight in the pass and not in the open," he said, "the treaty is certain of defeat. All that I hear indicates the increase of the opposition ranks, and I am quite encouraged to believe the ratification of the treaty can be defeated. According to my opinion, this is the opportune time for those who oppose expansion to do their work. Only a one-third vote is required to defeat the treaty, whereas with the treaty ratified, we will have to secure a majority to make our views effective.

"Hence I say that this is the time for Mr. Bryan and other anti-expansionists to make their fight. Hereafter we will not enjoy the advantage over our opponents that we now do, having then to meet them in the open field."

MONROE DOCTRINE MAINTAINED

Postmaster General Says the Expansion Question Does Not Affect Our Old Policy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Postmaster General Smith addressed the Contemporary Club to-night on "The future of American Foreign Politics." He argued that this country has precisely the same right to acquire islands in the Pacific that belongs to every other nation, and that in doing so we do not trespass upon any other's province or transgress any just rule of conduct. The Monroe Doctrine was not affected, declared the speaker. Mr. Smith continued:

"We are in the Philippines, and there we shall stay, if the deliberate judgment of the American people deems it best. We have upheld the Monroe doctrine for three-quarters of a century, and we shall continue to uphold it for all time to come. Its vitality and validity have rested on our determination to maintain it and upon the unwillingness of any European power to come into conflict with us over it; and it will be just as vital and valid, with the same life blood of efficiency, in the future as in the past."

The Postmaster General said that the difficulties raised by opponents of the policy were artificial; not inherent in the situation, but created by theories. Continuing, he said:

"Nothing could be more illogical than to say that our flag should not remain in the Philippines because their people are unfitted to come under American control, and then to say that we ought not to undertake the control them because they are entitled to self-government. How can they be unfitted for American rule and yet fitted to rule themselves? If American rule remains, they will have practical self-government.

"What alternative was practicable? To turn the Philippines back to Spain would have reopened bloody revolution and shocked mankind. No opponent of the treaty or of expansion has been brave enough to propose such action. To turn them over to any other power would have invoked jealous protest and precipitated inevitable conflict among great rival nations, besides exceeding any possible right or warrant on our part. To hand them over to the Filipinos would have been to unchain the forces of anarchy and open the door to the strongest mailed hand from outside. There are able men who question the treaty and oppose expansion, but where is the critic or the objector who offers any other distinct and definite, not to say reasonable and tenable, solution of the problem we had before us?"

IOWANS ASK CURRENCY REFORM.

The State's Delegation in Congress Requested to Urge Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Each member of the Iowa delegation in Congress received in his mail this morning a copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of business men, which was held in Burlington on Saturday last, requesting the Congressman to use their influence to secure an extra session of Congress for the consideration of monetary legislation.

Several short but snappy speeches, it is asserted, preceded the adoption of the resolutions. One of the speakers asserted that if Mr. Cleveland had died while President, Vice President Stevenson's new Secretary of the Treasury would have paid the obligations of the Government in silver instead of in gold. This, the speaker said, would have created a panic that would have wrecked the business of the entire country.

The resolutions urge the necessity of immediate action on the currency question, not only because the Republican Party is committed to the reform, but because the postponement of the subject until next Winter "would result as a new issue into the Presidential campaign of 1900, when "political expediency will be even more fruitful than now in the invention of excuses for further postponement."

After asking the direct question whether the Republican Party expects public confidence for an indefinite period, based upon pledges which are being indefinitely postponed, the resolutions explain that those who composed the meeting are not doctrinaires, nor do they speak as bankers, or as persons interested in bank profits. They maintain, however, that "every vice which existed in the Treasury system five years ago, when business was prostrated, values dissipated, confidence destroyed, and a panic prevailing, exists to-day, ready to spring into vicious activity on the first occasion."

The resolutions conclude with a declaration that the difficulties of preparing a currency reform measure are more apparent than real; that they will largely disappear with intelligent discussion, and that the time to improve the monetary system is now, when the country is fairly prosperous and when discussion will least disturb business.

THE DUTY ON LUMBER.

American and Canadian Dealers to Confer in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The lumber item of the reciprocity discussion before the Anglo-American Commission is arousing much interest in Congressional circles.

It is understood that the position of Representative Dingley, who is a member of the commission, has been uncompromisingly against any modification of the present lumber rates, but, owing to Mr. Dingley's serious illness, some apprehension has been expressed by the lumber interests that concessions might be made. This has led to suggestions that the vacancy on the commission caused by Mr. Dingley's absence be filled by another appointment. This has not seemed feasible, however, and it is said that another appointment is not likely to be made.

In the meantime a meeting has been arranged for 10 o'clock to-morrow between representative American and Canadian lumbermen. The American lumbermen, some twenty in number, from all parts of the country, have been here a day or two. The Canadians have been delayed, but will reach here to-night. The purpose of the meeting is to try to reconcile the two sides, although doubt is expressed as to whether this can be done.

What the Canadians will propose will not be disclosed until they reach here. It is said, however, that the American lumber interests will not yield in any way on the two-dollar rate for all low grades of lumber. They have conceded, however, that Canada shall be placed in the American market on the same basis that she is in the English market—that is, the high grades which they export to Great Britain free, shall be admitted to the American market free, but that no concessions on the low grade lumbers shall be made, as there is always a surplus of these grades in the American market, and to add the Canadian low grades would, it is claimed, demoralize the market.

This conference between the American and Canadian lumbermen is expected to have considerable influence on the official action of the Anglo-American Commission.

The New Alaska Criminal Code.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The House devoted its undivided attention to-day to the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska, and when adjournment was had, all but ten pages of the bill had been disposed of.

Congressional Notes.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) yesterday gave notice of an amendment he will propose to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, providing a third secretary for each of the six leading embassies. The salary is made $1,000 in each instance.

Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) yesterday introduced a resolution for the distribution of the appropriation bills. He stated that the text of the resolution was the same as that now before the Senate Committee on Rules. He therefore asked that the present resolution be placed on the calendar, stating hat either he or Mr. Carter would move to take it up at an early day.

The Senate yesterday passed bills for the construction of bridges across the Missouri River at Oacoma, S. D., and at Chamberlain, S. D., and over the Savannah River, from the mainland in Chatham County, Ga., to Hutchinson's Island; authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a report showing the average fluctuation from yar to year of farm products, and directing the President to appoint Paymaster General T. H. Stanton a Major General in the army, and to retire him at that grade.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Swainton, John Sayre.
NEW YORK—Afton, A. T. England; Lamson, L. E. Scriber.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Charlemagne Tower for the Russian Embassy and Addison C. Harris for the Vienna Legation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

STATE.—Ambassador to Russia, Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania, now Minister to Austria-Hungary; Minister to Austria-Hungary, Addison C. Harris of Indiana.

TREASURY.—Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Wisconsin, James G. Monahan.

WAR.—Brigadier Generals—Col. John B. Castleman, First Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Col. Thomas H. Barber, First New York Volunteer Infantry; Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major—Capt. Charles G. Treat, Assistant Adjutant General, United States Volunteers.

Charlemagne Tower, who is promoted from the Legation at Vienna to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, is descended from an old English family which settled at Hingham, Mass., in 1637. Mr. Tower was born in Philadelphia in 1848, and was educated at a military academy at New Haven, and afterward at Phillips Academy, at Exeter, N. H. He then went to Harvard, and on graduating in 1872 he went to Europe to study history, modern languages, and literature. He spent the year 1873 at the University of Madrid, 1874 at Paris and Tours, France, and 1875 at Frankfort on the Main, in Germany. Subsequently he traveled through various countries in Europe. On returning to this country he studied law at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. In 1882 he moved to Duluth, where he became President of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad and Managing Director of the Minnesota Iron Company. He came East again in 1887. He is a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, Vice President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Numismatic Society, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is a Director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. He has received the degree of LL. D. from Lafayette College.

Mr. Harris, who goes as Minister to Austria, is a resident of Indianapolis and a prominent member of the bar of Indiana. He is a native of Indiana and a graduate of Butler College of that State. Mr. Harris has devoted himself principally to his profession, and has given comparatively little attention to politics. He has never held office except to serve for a term as a member of the State Senate. He was one of the Republican candidates for Presidential elector in the campaign of 1896, and was at one time a candidate for Congress against Mr. Bynum, by whom he was defeated. Mr. Harris is about fifty-three years of age.

Gen. Thomas Barber is a graduate of the United States Military Academy. He was born in England, and was appointed to West Point from this State. He was graduated in 1867, and was made Second Lieutenant in the First Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton. From 1870 to 1873 he was Professor of French at the Military Academy, and was then transferred to Fort Adams. On leave of absence he spent a few years in Europe, and on his return in 1881 he was made an aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Hancock. He has been acting recently as Military Governor of Hawaii, and is in command of the First New York Volunteer Infantry.

MR. TOWER'S WORK IN VIENNA.

Universal Recognition of His Tact During the War.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times, who warmly praises Charlemagne Tower, Ambassador Designate of the United States to Russia, in succession to Ethan Allen Hitchcock, says:

"Mr. Tower was in Vienna during the exceedingly delicate and critical period of the Spanish-American war, when there was little sympathy on the part of the Austro-Hungarian Government and nation for the United States. Yet among those who had an opportunity to form an opinion there was but one voice, and that a voice testifying to the genuine tact and dignity displayed by the American Minister in those trying times."

PROMOTION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Favorable Report Upon the Bill to Avoid Discrimination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Chandler to-day reported from the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs a bill to restore to their original status as to promotion officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who lost numbers by reason of the advancement of other officers for exceptional and meritorious service during the war with Spain. The bill provides that officers advanced by reason of war service shall be regarded as additional members of their grades.

The committee agreed, without opposition, to report favorably the bill for the promotion of Admirals Schley and Sampson and many other officers.

Senator Hale, from the same committee, reported a bill providing that the men who were chiefs of the various bureaus of the Navy Department and the Judge Advocate General for the same time should, when placed on the retired list, have the pay of retired officers of the rank they held during the war. The bill specifies that this legislation is proposed because of their meritorious services.

HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT BILL.

Measure Now in Shape for Submission to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The Hawaiian Government bill was finally perfected to-day by the House Sub-Committee on Territories, and an agreement reached to present it favorably to the full committee to-morrow, the expectation being that it will be reported to the House to-morrow or within a few days.

As agreed upon, the bill preserves in all essential particulars the bill presented by the Hawaiian Commission. A territorial form of government is established, with a Governor appointed by the President, a delegate elected to Congress, and a local legislative body. The main changes made by the sub-committee consist in striking out the property qualification of members of the House of Representatives and of electors of members, and amending the provisions as to the qualifications of Senators, so that $1,000 of property or $600 of income shall suffice.

The provision is retained for the appointment of Judges for life, and their appointment by the Governor. This provision has caused much discussion, and it will be one of the points of a minority report.

Pure Water Supply in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 10.—As a move toward a pure water supply for this city, Director of Public Works Thompson has submitted to City Councils an ordinance providing for the construction of five filtration plants and their appurtenances, with a total capacity of 270,000,000 gallons daily. The slow sand system is recommended for three of the plants, and mechanical filtration is suggested for the other two plants. The plan contemplates an appropriation of $9,325,000.

An Actress Suffocated by Gas.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 10.—Mrs. William Delovay, known on the stage as Miss Mattie Coupe, one of the Coupe sisters, was found dead in her room in the Bijou Hotel here this morning, having been suffocated by gas. She had been appearing at a theatre here with her sister, but the latter went to New York yesterday, and did not return. It is thought her death was due to accident, as there seems to be no reason why she should have wished to kill herself. Her husband, who is playing in New York, was summoned.

Tacoma Land to be Sold.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 10.—Thirty days hence the Sheriff will sell the property of the Tacoma Land Company, valued at $3,000,000. This property consists of the unsold portion of the Tacoma townsite, together with the docks, warehouses, and unplatted acreage. During the boom days the company's assets were reckoned at nearly $10,000,000. For two years there has been constant litigation between the land company and the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, over money owing to the latter. The stipulation entered into between the respective officers at Philadelphia this week has been filed.

THE RIGHTS OF FILIPINOS

Senator Mason of Illinois Defends Their Claim to Liberty.

HIS VIEW OF AMERICAN DUTY

He Inquires Whether We Ought to Send Mr. Croker to Teach Cleanliness in Politics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Mason of Illinois occupied the Senate for nearly an hour and a half to-day with a speech in support of his resolutions declaring that the United States will never attempt to govern the people of any country without their consent.

Mr. Mason commanded the attention of the Senate and of the galleries from the first sentence of his speech to the apostrophe to liberty which formed his peroration. Several times spontaneous applause swept over the galleries, but under the stringent rules of the Senate it was quelled quickly. It was several minutes after the conclusion of the speech before the Senate could proceed with its business on account of the confusion incident to the congratulations which many of Mr. Mason's colleagues hastened to extend to him.

"It is easy to drift with the tide," began Mr. Mason, "but it is not always safe. It is pleasant to remain in the harbor when the storm is on, but sometimes the storm within the inner conscience is more dangerous to peace of mind than the storm without the harbor is to human life.

"The simple resolution I have introduced has nothing necessarily to do with any treaty, so far as I am informed, nor do I intend to speak of any proposed treaty. The resolution I present does not involve a question of law, but is a question as to the future policy of this Republic. My resolution recites the Declaration of Independence. I do not apologize for the resolution—I regret its necessity. 'I agree that you can,' as Lincoln said, 'in the long run trust the people.' I am willing to trust the people, and I want the people to hear both sides of the case before the verdict is rendered.

REPUBLICANS' STAND NOT TAKEN.

"Distinguished editors and statesmen say the Republican Party favors governing certain nations without the consent of its people. Who dares speak in advance for the party that speaks only in its convention? That party sprang like a young giant from the womb of conscience and made its first fight for human liberty. It has never bowed to the storm of expediency, and if I may be allowed to prophesy, I predict that if the delegates represent the Republican Party the old plank for human liberty will go in again and the rafters will ring again and again when they demand the same independence for the citizen of the Philippines as they did two years ago for Cuba.

"Do you say I am speaking for the Philippines? Yes, one word for them and two for ourselves. A black man said to a Senator the other day: 'I thank you for speaking for my race,' and the Senator replied: 'I am speaking one word for your race and two for my own. Nothing ever dwarfed the white race so much as stooping for a hundred years to keep down the black man.' I may appear to speak one word for the Philippines, but two for my own people when I plead for the broad manhood of the man who wrote, 'All just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed.' We ought to begin to learn the inexorable law of compensation. You cannot govern the Philippines without taxing them. You have not yet their consent, and the proposition of taxation without representation is made again. Look out for tea parties. Those little semi-social functions are likely to break out even there, for 'Hail, Columbia!' and 'Yankee Doodle' have been heard in the archipelago.

"We may talk of it as we please, but there is nothing that satisfies the human mind in an enlightened age unless man is governed by his own country and the institutions of his own government. No matter how easy may be the yoke of a foreign power, no matter how lightly it sits upon the shoulders, if it is not imposed by the voice of his own nation and of his own country, he will not, he cannot, and he means not to be happy under its burden.

SELF-GOVERNMENT SELF-TAUGHT.

"We are now asked to say to the citizens of the Philippine Islands: 'You poor, ignorant creatures, you can't govern yourselves; we will extend our commerce, and we will do it for you; you don't know how to tax yourselves, and in order that we may continue to exercise our Christian duty to you, we will prevent your exercising sovereignty—we will exercise that function ourselves.' Mr. President, they will never learn to govern themselves while we govern them. There is no such thing as teaching the art of self-government.

"When Kossuth wrote the declaration for Hungarian independence he said he had in mind our own Declaration of Independence. For over one hundred years every lover of liberty has pointed to this sentence within this resolution, 'that just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed,' as a reason for their fight for liberty. This sentence has been a pillar of fire by night and has stirred the hearts of the oppressed all over the world. In the light of this sentence crowns have fallen into dust and the foundations of republics have been laid.

"You ask for expansion. See how we have expanded in the time since this sentence was written. Not only have republics started up in place of monarchies, but monarchies have themselves gradually broadened into Constitutional Governments, getting nearer and nearer to the voice of the people. Our own was the first great Republic, and in the better and broader sense our flag floats from the dome of every republic. From Brazil to Nicaragua and Venezuela the brave little Republican flag is floating. It may not be striped nor starred like our own, but it is born of the spirit of our spirit wherever it floats, and it breathes defiance to the monarchies of the world, because our flag is in our sky and because the Monroe doctrine is written forever in the hearts of the people."

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

"The other day, when the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar) asked the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) what he was going to do with the sentence that 'All just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed,' he answered, 'From the consent of some of the governed.' Mr. President, when any great cause which is agitating the minds of the people needs for its defense such shallow and un-American evasions as this that cause will not live long in the minds of intelligent people. We cannot amend that sentence now, and when we all shall have mouldered in forgotten dust this sentence will live and continue to burn, a menace to tyrants and a beacon of hope to the downtrodden and the oppressed.

"The Filipino is begging to treat with us as to his own land. He acknowledges our gallant service. There is no honest commercial treaty that an honest nation could ask that they are not willing to consent to. They want liberty as we did, and when 70,000,000 people have heard their cry for mercy and independence the father in New England will plead for the father in Manila, the mother in Illinois will pray for the poor mother in the islands of the sea; the fathers will vote as the mothers pray; the poisoned views of selfishness will have had their run, and God help the party that urges war on the native who defends only his liberties and his home.

"Ah, Mr. President, have we got to fight and plead for these people as we did for Cuba? Are we to hear Aguinaldo and his followers called robbers and cutthroats, as we heard of the brave Garcia and his followers within the last twelve months in this Chamber? Why not make them our friends forever, instead of our enemies? Why stingily withhold the jewel of independence? Why not finish this war as we began it, for humanity's sake? Why not, with a free and open hand, give to them what we have promised to give to Cuba? Then we have kept our promise, then have we bound them to us by bands stronger than steel, and then can we answer the slanders of Europe, who called us land grabbers. Pointing to Bedlow's Island, we can say: 'See, the Liberty cap is not a crown; see, the goddess has turned on her pedestal and with her searchlight swept the continent; see, 10,000 miles across the water the seed sown at Concord has taken root there and flaunts its defiant flag of self-government at the very portals of the Orient.'

OUR RIGHT TO RULE DENIED.

"That we have so far assisted the Philippines and are entitled to fair treatment from them is true; that by taking possession under stress of war of a part of the islands and driving the Spaniards out has placed certain responsibilities upon us cannot be denied. But I contend that there is no more right or necessity of governing the Philippines than there is of our governing Venezuela, Brazil, Nicaragua, or any other South American State, without the consent of the people. Certainly, we have no more right to govern the Philippines than we have Cuba. There is no such thing as teaching the art of self-government with a Mauser gun. There is but one, and only one way to learn the art—that is through the gate of responsibility and along the rough and rugged road of experience.

"But distinguished gentlemen who claim a monopoly on patriotism and who don't seem to observe the difference between expansion and explosion say that we, who believe in getting the consent of the governed before we govern them, want to give back the Philippines to Spain. Every one who makes the statement knows that we want nothing of the sort. Mexico was invaded by the French, and we said to them, 'Go; it is covered by the Monroe doctrine.' France withdrew her troops, and the brave, struggling republic is climbing up the scale of civilization—slowly but surely. That is the expansion I believe in. That is the imperialism that Monroe taught us."

Referring to the statement that the Americans intended to give the Philippines liberty, Senator Mason said:

"How is this liberty to be established? Is it to be done hypodermically, with a thirteen-inch gun? Are not our men and ships lying off Iloilo? Did not the natives who have been our allies drive the Spaniards out? Are they not in possession of their own land, their own homes? Are they guilty of any crime except love of home and country? Having worn the Spanish yoke so long, do you wonder at their fear of ours? Shall we shoot them and burn their homes because God Almighty has planted in their hearts and on their lips the sweet song of liberty? Forbid it, Almighty God!

A REFERENCE TO MR. CROKER.

"But, Mr. President, we are told that we must civilize them. Which part of our civilization shall we give them first? Shall we show them how to run municipalities with boodle Aldermen? I see the chief of that great ethical society known as Tammany Hall says keep the islands; shall we send him to teach the untaught Filipinos cleanliness in municipal politics? Shall we teach them to worship money or the man who has it? Shall we have special instructors to teach them how to kill Postmasters and their wives and children because of their complexions? Shall we have illustrations showing in large pictures the works of our mobs within the last ninety days in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Illinois? Shall we teach them how to organize trusts, so that one man can raise the price of the necessities of life on the people? Shall we amend and print Lincoln's Gettysburg speech so that it will read 'A Government of all of the people by a part of the people for a few of the people'?

"Gentlemen may say I belittle our own institutions. Oh! no. I simply call attention to the beam in our own eye to prevent, if possible, our breaking our neck trying to find the mote in the eye of the Filipino, ten thousand miles away.

"Have we the right to purchase sovereignty? And if we have such a right, have we the right to purchase it from Spain, who had no right and whose title we had already discredited among the nations of the world? If we purchase the Spanish title of sovereignty, would we then have the true title? Who wants to govern the Philippine Islands? Who among us wishes to vote for laws here to govern them 10,000 miles away? I never saw their homes, I never spoke with one of them, and I don't know their language. I could not live in their climate. I don't know their institutions. Who is there here on this hill in Washington, I say, to write laws to govern these people, whose very language we do not understand?

EXPANSION SENTIMENT RECEDING?

"Ah! Mr. President, the fever has been upon us. Thank God, I believe the crisis is past. The people have been lashed into fury by the press, the glorious achievements of our army and navy have set the National pulse beating high, but the land-grabbing fever is gradually receding and the unnaturally un-American desire to govern another without his consent, thank God, is not so strong to-day as it was but a few days since.

"Mr. President, I am through. I do not expect to escape bitter criticism. I have been so much a sacrifice on the part of others in all of the past for the cause of liberty that I would for it sacrifice my seat among you, in which I take great honor, as cheerfully as I would part with a crust of bread. I have wished for that magnetic strength that would help me to burn within your hearts the sacred word of liberty—not Spanish liberty for Cuba, not liberty for you prescribed by me, not liberty for me prescribed by you; not English liberty for America, nor American liberty for the Philippines, but liberty universal, for which our fathers died."

Once Mr. Mason was interrupted by Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.) Mr. Mason had said that war with the Filipinos was likely within ten days.

Mr. Tillman inquired: "I want to know by what authority the President will begin that war. Until the treaty of peace has been ratified and the cession of the Philippines is completed, does not the protocol stand?"

Mr. Mason—"I so understand it."

Mr. Tillman—"Can the President fire a single gun in such a war until this Congress shall have taken action—I mean legally?"

Mr. Mason—"I do not think so."

While Mr. Mason was discussing the statement of the possible bombardment of Iloilo, which, he said, it was currently reported was in contemplation, Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) said that as Mr. Mason's statement was very serious he would like to know upon what information it was based.

"I have some information," replied the Illinois Senator, "which I cannot here and now communicate to the Senate. What I have said, however, is reported, and has been, day after day, in the dispatches of The Associated Press. I may say that I base my statement upon the reports of The Associated Press. Those reports are that we have threatened to bombard Iloilo, with its women and children, where our flag has never been raised."

Mr. Gallinger expressed regret that Mr. Mason could not give the source of his most important information, but, so far as he was concerned, he could not accept his unsupported statement or that of a press association.

"This statement," interjected Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.,) "has been published throughout this country. We all know that when untrue statements are so published they are denied by the Administration. Instead of denial, it is met with a silence that is alike ominous and convincing."

Mr. Gallinger—"Convincing to the Senator from California, but not to me."

At the conclusion of Mr. Mason's speech he was complimented by cordial congratulations from many of his colleagues and members of the House of Representatives who had heard the speech.

PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRATION.

Ex-Commissioner Stump States His Views and Suggests Reforms.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Ex-Commissioner of Immigration Stump appeared before the Industrial Commission to-day and gave his views on the immigration question. He said that if it was desired simply to restrict immigration, the educational test would accomplish it. If, however, we desire to secure a good class of workingmen, this test would not be so efficient. The importation of honest men to do the rough work, even though they might be styled ignorant, had tended to elevate our own people.

The Italian padrone system, Mr. Stump thought, had been to a large extent done away with, but had broken out afresh among the Syrians, Arabs, Greeks, and Armenians, who came here to peddle fruit, &c. It was a fact, he said, that a large salary would be paid to a woman with a small child to come here, shed tears, and solicit alms. Nearly all immigration of those nationalities, he said, was under the padrone system.

Mr. Stump said that the present immigration law should be amended in regard to importing laborers under contract. The law requires that it shall be proved that a contract was made abroad, and that when this is done, the contractor shall be punished and the immigrant returned. It is, however, impossible to secure much proof, and so, where it is shown that inducement was offered to bring a laborer here, he is released and the matter dropped. The law should be amended, Mr. Stump considered, so that if it were shown that any inducement was offered by a person in this country, the person promising such employment should be punished, it not being necessary that a formal contract should have been entered into abroad.

The Alton Road Not Sold.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The Post says to-day: "The latest deal in connection with the much-talked-of sale of the Alton Road has fallen through. Under the terms arranged with the Vanderbilt-Rockefeller syndicate the time allowed for the delivery of the majority of the stock has expired, but the would-be sellers failed to secure control of a majority, and were therefore unable to make delivery. The road is not sold, and is not likely to be. The offer made by the syndicate for a majority of the stock was a tempting one. It was 175 for common and 200 for preferred.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Senate Decides to Limit Debate—House Committee Makes Small Progress in Its Plans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At the request of Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) the Senate unanimously agreed to-day to the limitation of the debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill to fifteen-minute speeches after 3 o'clock next Tuesday. Mr. Turley was then recognized to speak on the Nicaragua Canal bill. He announced himself as an advocate of a canal, but said he was opposed to the pending bill. He based his objection largely upon the fact that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty is in full force at the present time.

The House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce to-day failed to agree upon the basis of a Nicaragua Canal bill, and voted down two propositions—one for a special meeting this afternoon, and one for a special meeting to-morrow. The whole question now goes over until the regular meeting on Friday.

Chairman Hepburn submitted to the committee five propositions for the purpose of testing the sense of the committee before beginning the preparation of a bill. Only two of these reached a vote. One of them, the main one, that a bill for the construction of a canal should be reported, received the unanimous consent of the committee. That is as far as the committee went to-day.

The other four propositions were substantially as follows: That the canal should be built and owned by the United States; that it should be built on land over which the United States exercises ownership and sovereignty; that it should be built directly under the supervision and control of War Department engineers in accordance with the general plan of river and harbor work, or under a commission such as has control over the improvement of the Mississippi River.

The discussion developed the fact that there are two general divisions in the committee—first, those who desire that the Government shall proceed de novo with negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica for acquiring sovereignty over a strip of land and then build the canal as a Government enterprise without regard to existing concessions. Chairman Hepburn champions this plan. The other division desires that work shall begin at once under the existing concessions of the Maritime Canal Company if feasible, or any other agency. The latter believe it would be a mistake to proceed de novo. Besides, they affirm that the Constitution of Nicaragua prohibits the alienation of any of her territory to a foreign power.

The opponents of Chairman Hepburn's plan had the majority when the test came on the proposition that the canal should be built and owned by the United States. Mr. Sherman of New York offered an amendment providing that it should be built by the United States or any other agency (the Maritime Canal Company) under Government control. This amendment was defeated, 7 to 6, but when the amended proposition was put to a vote Mr. Mann of Illinois, who had voted for the amendment, declined to vote. This made a tie, and the whole proposition was lost.

The committee then voted down two propositions for special meetings and adjourned leaving matters in rather a chaotic condition, the only thing decided being the necessity for the construction of a canal and the decision to report a measure which would provide for its construction.

SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS' LICENSE.

The following letter has been received from a substitute teacher of the Brooklyn schools, whose name, at her request, is withheld:

"I am a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and take it for granted that whatever appears in said paper is the truth. On Dec. 29, 1898, there appeared in your paper an article under 'Board of Education,' in which it was stated that Dr. Maxwell admits a dearth of substitutes, which he says is very severely felt at this season of the year. It goes on to say that this was followed by a resolution from the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation to the effect that the City Superintendent be authorized to license, as substitutes, teachers in elementary schools, teachers who hold uniform certificates, 'and such other persons over eighteen years of age who pass the necessary tests of character, scholarship, and fitness.' Such substitutes are not to be appointed as regular teachers, but may receive a license for a period of six months, after which time they may have the license renewed by the City Superintendent. 'The resolution prevailed.'

"I have been a substitute in one of the schools in my district. I hold letters of qualification and fitness as regards my ability to substitute. Having read your article, I went to one of the 'board, (with the article I clipped from your paper) and was told it was newspaper talk. A law has been passed prohibiting all persons from substituting without a license; it also states that the head of the department takes the absent teacher's class. Now, what is the head of the department to do, when there is an average of seven teachers per day absent?

"Here we are—four able substitutes—able to fill the vacancy, but have to stand aside and see the classes turned into the street. Is this justice to the public? Is it justice to the head of the department? Has the head of the department not sufficient work to do, but that he or she must teach also?

"I write to you asking you to please explain the above to me, and if the article you printed in your paper on Dec. 29 is only newspaper talk! I am very anxious to procure a certificate as substitute. Any enlightenment you can give me upon the above will be appreciated. A. R."

Following is a copy of the resolution submitted by the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, as it appears in the minutes of the meeting of the Central Board of Education Dec. 28, 1898:

Resolved, That Section 32 of the by-laws of the Board of Education be, and it hereby is, amended by the addition of the following subdivision:

10. The City Superintendent of Schools is authorized to license as substitute teachers in elementary schools teachers who hold State uniform certificates, and such other persons over eighteen years of age who pass the necessary tests of character, scholarship, and fitness. Such substitute teachers may be employed under the authority of any School Board to teach classes in elementary schools in the absence of the regularly appointed teachers, when teachers holding the kinds and grades of licenses heretofore required by the minimum requirements of the Board of Education cannot be obtained. Such substitute teachers, however, shall not be appointed as regular teachers, and shall not be counted in the enumeration of qualified teachers on which the distribution of the State School Fund is made and on which the General Fund of the Department of Education of The City of New York is divided. The licenses herein described shall be known as substitute teachers' licenses and shall be issued for a period not to exceed six months, but may be renewed by the City Superintendent for a like period on the presentation of evidence of satisfactory service.

Resolved, That this

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THE MAYOR'S SECOND MESSAGE.

So great a part of the Mayor's message is given up to a confused and floundering exposition of the financial affairs of the city that he is able to devote but meagre space to recommendations of things that ought to be done for the good of the city. The financial tangle is due in some measure to the unforeseen accidents of consolidation, but more largely, we think, to the attempts of the Mayor, his financial officer, and his law officer to create a debt limit bugaboo to serve Tammany's policy of opposition to rapid transit. There is no inexplicable mystery about the debt of the joined communities which men of business ability seeking nothing but the truth might not have elucidated. Our public officers got into a quarrel over their conflicting and impossible debt statements last Summer, and the distrust and suspicion which their bungling planted in the public mind have imposed upon the Mayor a great deal of evidently hard labor in the preparation of a statement that we suppose the community must accept as final and authoritative. It is to be regretted, of course, that the review and setting forth of the facts as they exist consumed all the time, energy, and mental capacity the Mayor was able to devote to this part of his task. We imagine that a Mayor like Mr. HEWITT, for example, after a year of experience of the new charter and the greater city, would have been able and disposed to include in his message some illuminating passages upon the fiscal outlook, upon the future revenues of the city, and the ways of raising them for the increased expenditures we must expect, and the savings we may hope to accomplish. From Mayor VAN WYCK'S message no citizen of New York can get any forecast of future financial conditions except the bald and not very safe statement that the tax levy of the present year is "at least ten millions of dollars in excess of what may be regarded as an average budget" in any subsequent year.

When we recall the fullness and vigor of the Mayor's treatment of the rapid-transit question in his message a year ago, in which he said "if we are to acquit ourselves of our pledges, the policy of promise must be supplanted by the policy of performance," we confess that it is with disappointment and wonder that we come upon the curt and flippant paragraphs in which his Honor discusses the subject this year. We can assure him that the public takes not the slightest interest in the statement of the expenditures of the Rapid Transit Commission, which he has so often paraded for Tammany purposes. The people of the city know too well that it is due to his defiant neglect of duty and to the obstructive tactics of his political organization that this expenditure has thus far been a barren one. He knew and his organization knew that by the time work could be begun under the commission's plan the debt limit, honestly determined, would be no obstacle to the construction of a rapid-transit road. He talked of a policy of performance. Yet he never attended a meeting of the only body that was capable of due performance, of the very body to whose plans the platform on which he was elected pledged his support and co-operation. That body, made up of men of the highest standing and responsibility, he has consistently treated with churlish contempt, and although it was fortified by a command of the people uttered at the polls he has had the hardihood to obstruct its progress upon pretexts always flimsy, always revoltingly insincere, continually shifting, and uniform only in the boorishness with which they were invariably set up

It is nauseating to see this faithless public officer now profess the hope that the Rapid Transit Commission may "during the current year furnish a plan not only feasible as to construction, but also entirely relieved from any features which might provoke either determined opposition or cause any considerable delay." There have been many indications of late that Tammany was about to change its attitude of mulish and interested obstruction to rapid transit. Men had begun to say that the organization had evidently concluded it would be bad politics to oppose a work so imperatively demanded by the people of the city. There is no sign of this new light in the Mayor's message. His spite against the Rapid Transit Commission is as evident as ever, and he exhibits no changed intention. In fact, he dismisses the matter in a few lines, although he gives more than ample space to his discredited recommendation about East River bridges.

In a better governed city we cannot doubt that Mayor VAN WYCK would be impeached and flung out of office for having gone far beyond the limits of executive discretion in neglecting an official duty and defying a public mandate. The downright dishonesty of the Tammany policy of which he is the willing instrument is manifest to all men. The wonder is that this people, under the daily tortures of inadequate transit facilities, continues to tolerate the flagitious and impudent defiance of their wishes. Nothing but the extraordinarily rapid development of the surface lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has made endurance possible. If the relief of cable and electric cars had not been provided there would have been mobs around the City Hall before this.

WHAT THEN!

Senator HOAR follows the lines which we predicted that he would follow in his reply to Senator PLATT. He does not meet and hardly tries to meet the conclusive array of decisions of the Supreme Court cited by the latter, in which acquisition and government of territory such as are now proposed are declared to be within the powers of the Government. We regret to see that he throws no light on the basis of law which the opponents of the treaty can select for their opposition. Senator PLATT practically disposed of the strictly constitutional argument of the Massachusetts Senator in the few words of reply that he indulged in on Monday.

On the merits of the policy of taking the Philippines, which, unfortunately, is not now the question, Mr. HOAR spoke with great feeling and with a good deal of force. If the proposition before the Senate had been whether DEWEY should remain in Manila Bay and whether MERRITT should capture the city, the speech of the Senator would have been pertinent and much of his reasoning would have been cogent. That proposition was not submitted to the Senate, but decided by the President more than six months ago. What is to be done now must be done in the light of what was actually done then and of what our Commissioners at Paris, under the direction of the President, have since done. To the question thus presented, supremely important as it is, Mr. HOAR makes no reply. Nor, in fact, does Judge EDMUNDS, in his most interesting and valuable letter.

Judge EDMUNDS does, indeed, suggest that the Senate amend the treaty "so as to provide substantially, as the scheme has been as to Cuba, that the people of those islands should be left to govern themselves as best they may, with such guarantees for order and personal safety of the inhabitants as shall be adequate to the preservation of order." This seems to us practically to give up the whole case. How can the Government of the United States guarantee the "preservation of order" and the personal rights of the inhabitants of the islands" unless it assumes the governmental control and administration of the islands? Order can only be preserved by force exercised under supreme authority. Personal rights can be guaranteed only by courts that shall adjudge them according to laws of recognized authority, which, when interpreted by the courts, shall be enforced. To provide laws, courts, and the necessary force, what is this but the fullest function of government, which only a sovereign Government can exercise?

Undoubtedly it is the plain duty of the United States to exercise its sovereignty so as to give to the people of the Philippines the guarantees that Senator EDMUNDS recites. It is equally our plain and imperative duty to extend self-government to this people as fast and as far as it is found to be consistent with order. Any other course would not only be a gross wrong and outrage upon the people of the Philippines, but a folly even more gross with regard to our own future. But the greatest folly and the greatest wrong would be, from a fanatical adherence to the theory of self-government, to "scuttle" from the islands and leave them to the anarchy which would surely follow.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CANALS.

Mr. LOCKE of Buffalo will land Mr. ALDRIDGE in prison if it can be shown according to the requirements of law and justice that he ought to go there.

This is the simple meaning of Gov. ROOSEVELT'S selection of Mr. LOCKE to carry on the prosecution of the late Superintendent of Public Works. It is his declaration to the people of the State as to how his promises made during the campaign will be carried out. So far as this part of the case is concerned, we do not see that he could have done better. Mr. LOCKE is a very able lawyer; he is an independent Democrat, and cannot have the slightest partisan tenderness toward any offender connected with the Republican organization; he is, moreover, a man of too much public spirit and of too high a standard of professional honor, to be influenced by favor of any kind in a duty of this sort. Gov. ROOSEVELT has proved that he has no purpose or desire to shield Mr. ALDRIDGE by putting his case in the hands of a man whom no one, not even the Governor, could swerve from his duty.

We may as well admit, however, that we do not look forward with any great confidence to the result of the legal proceedings against ALDRIDGE. The nature of the offenses with which he is charged, the complex and obscure provisions of the statutes and the safeguards which the rules of evidence throw around the accused, to say nothing of the chances of dishonesty in the witnesses, make a conviction extremely difficult. The real service which Gov. ROOSEVELT might do for the people of the State is in a different direction. It is in the Department of Public Works. Here will be found practically intact the machinery and the body of agents through which ALDRIDGE carried out his schemes. The whole department must have a cleaning like that Hercules gave the Augean stables, and it will require a man of herculean strength of will and character to perform the task. Of the men who are at present reported to be in the Governor's mind, only one, Mr. PARTRIDGE, can be said to approach the imperative standard, and even he cannot be said to meet that standard fully. Perhaps he is as aggressively strong as any one to whom the machine would not offer implacable opposition, but it is only too probable that the machine would fight to the bitter end any man of the really right kind. The situation is extremely difficult for the Governor. His most exacting critics must admit that. He must take the best man he can persuade the machine to accept or he must find a man who will take the poorly paid and onerous office who is so conspicuously and eminently fitted for it that the Governor can make an open fight in the Senate, controlled as it is by the machine, and compel a confirmation. That is not a promising situation, and all good citizens will wish the Governor wisdom and good luck in dealing with it; he will need both.

THE PERSECUTION OF DREYFUS.

In the whole course of the prosecution or persecution of DREYFUS, and of every Frenchman who ventured to give expression to the sentiments that that proceeding has been adapted to excite in every candid mind, there has been perhaps no incident so exciting as the resignation of M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE, President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation.

In order to understand this proceeding it is necessary to bear in mind that the resigning member of the court had a life position at what, in Paris, is more than a fair official salary. There was nothing whatever to prevent the members of the court from rendering a fair decision. To such a decision all their traditions bound them. Moreover, when the case of DREYFUS was submitted to them the side of DREYFUS was already the unpopular side. DREYFUS himself had been consigned to a living death in Guiana. The most popular novelist in France, moved, as is now apparent, by nothing but the love of justice and the love of truth, had espoused the unpopular side. In consequence of this espousal, ZOLA had himself been twice condemned, in circumstances which affix a lasting blot upon the administration of justice in France. He was not allowed to produce the evidence upon which he relied, and which it was a matter of course that he should have fortified himself with, before he began to "accuse" so powerful a National institution as the French Army. The Judges twice hooted himself and his counsel out of court, without any pretense of "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind." And this the Judges did at the dictation of officers of the army, who appeared in uniform, ostensibly to enlighten the court, but really and evidently to overawe it.

Nothing could have been more shameful to the French Nation, nothing more dangerous to the French Republic, than this shameless and flagrant perversion and denial of justice. ZOLA is now in exile for being the most honest and courageous civilian in France. PICQUART is in prison, even after it seemed that the army had exhausted its powers of persecution against him, for being the most honest and courageous officer of the French Army. The French Republic was evidently in a very bad way. A Government which has earned the contempt of its own people is in no condition to resist either an attack from without or a revolution from within. That is what makes the French bluster against England, at this juncture, instead of being an effective diversion, a confession of weakness at home which is partly ludicrous but in still greater part pathetic.

Then came the Court of Cassation, the gravest and most authoritative tribunal in France, and, in a preliminary decision, plainly indicated its intention of being a court of justice and nothing else. It has now the whole case from the beginning and in its entirety before it and under advisement. And it is at this point, before its decision has been intimated, that one of its members thinks the occasion propitious for resigning and "going into politics." Whether he knows what the decision of the court will be or whether he merely knows what it ought to be and must be his decision is equally significant. Upon the face of it it is an admission that the combined forces of "politics" and the army are too great for a French magistrate to withstand. That is a pitiful and a shameful admission. But the real showing of M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE'S resignation is different. The resignation is an indication that the forces of truth and justice are making their way in France under the surface, and that while a Judge with political ambitions may think those ambitions more likely to be satisfied by putting himself at the head of a mob than by retaining his seat on the bench, his associates have a different purpose, namely, to do their sworn duty as Judges and a different motive, the sense of judicial duty.

"INFLUENCE" IN THE POISONING CASE.

"I will not authorize the arrest of any man on such a terrible charge of murder unless I believe that I can convict him."—District Attorney GARDINER.

Quite right. On the other hand, if any of your friends or anybody's friends are for any reason heedlessly permitting themselves to drift into the terrible position of accessories to a murder, it is your duty to warn them of their danger and send them about their business before it is too late.

It may be that an arrest in this case would lift the roofs from houses that shelter no accomplice of the poisoner and expose misconduct wholly unrelated to the crime with which you are officially concerned. That can in no way affect your duty.

A monstrous and dastardly crime has been committed which this community expects the police to ferret out and you to punish. The stories of influence exerted to protect the murderer have made the community more exigent. Any person who in any way hinders justice in her pursuit of this criminal runs a frightful risk.

No man or set of men nor any organization has power enough to protect the principal in this crime—or any of the accessories after the fact.

THE BATTLE OF THE "A'S."

Our esteemed contemporary, The Herald, has been collecting a series of criticisms by New Yorkers and Chicagoans on the varying pronunciation of the letter "a" prevailing in their respective cities.

The discussion had its origin in some comments by the learned Deacon WHITE of Plymouth Church upon the pronunciation of this important letter by a Chicago clergyman whom the Deacon is understood to have studied with reference to the pulpit about to be vacated by Dr. ABBOTT. He found the "a" of the clergyman too flat, and in his haste he is said to have called it too "Western." Chicago erudites, of equal authority, retorted that the broad "a" is a bastard pronunciation out of Boston by London, and by the London of the footman and the costermonger at that. And they add that if Western clergymen flatten the "a" more than New Yorkers they are following the tradition of a sterling New England ancestry, unsophisticated by snobbish affectation.

To these clerical and diaconal disputants we beg to say that their quarrel is the old, old one as to the two sides of the shield, and their mistake the incurable one of insisting that there is only one side and that their own. Of the variations in pronunciation of the most common sounds in our language there is and there shall be no end, and of no one of them can it be said that it is necessarily correct. As to the particular broad sound of "a" over which this dispute has occurred its wanderings are wide in time and space. No one is so wise that he can say precisely where they began, or so authoritative that he can claim to decide how far the sound is correct. On its behalf may be pleaded the usage of both Americans and Englishmen to whom correct pronunciation is—or was—the object of exquisite care, and against it the usage of others of each nationality equally meticulous in this regard. The broad sound and the flat sound are heard in all parts of this land of freedom, and so far as we have observed neither prevents the word in which it is heard from being understanded of the people. A little girl of our acquaintance, offspring of a Boston mother and a New York father, was in the habit of saying: "Mother gives me a baath each morning in the bathtub." It was not a wholly unhappy compromise. We suggest that the New York leopard and the Chicago kid "lie down together," and this "little child shall lead them."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Of all the problems in the world—and the world itself is nothing except a big problem made up of an infinite number of little problems—there is probably not one problem more simple, not one that can be, and, for that matter, has been more easily settled beyond the excuse or the shadow of a doubt, than the problem as to when one century ends and the next century begins. If it be once admitted that a century is 100 years—and we never heard of any other definition—where is the room for controversy? From that admission it follows with almost ludicrous inevitability, that every century ends at the close of its one hundredth year, and that the next century begins at the beginning of the next year. To be definite, the nineteenth century of the Christian era will be completed when 1,900 years have elapsed since the first year of the Christian era began—that is, at the instant when Dec. 31, 1900, turns from "to-day" into "yesterday," while the twentieth century starts on its course just as soon as one can with accuracy say "This is Jan. 1, 1901." And yet folks maunder on about "the year 0," though there never was a "year 0" since time began, and never could have been! Curiously enough, nobody ever felt any uncertainty at all in any of the innumerable cases exactly like this one of the centuries. No man, for instance, ever failed to know when he had saved $100, or when he had begun on the second hundred, and no man, or even woman, who has lived for forty years, is troubled with doubts as to when the second twoscore years which he or she hopes to live begin. And did a bicycle rider ever ask questions as to the mile post at which he entered upon his second "century"? We think not; indeed we are sure not, and yet for months past we have been receiving almost daily letters imploring us for information about the dividing line between the nineteenth and the twentieth century! 'Tis passing strange!

—Our British cousins are noting as a significant and ominous fact the desire suddenly manifested by the Russian Government to have in its service as many civil and military officers as possible who are proficient in Hindustani. Already the acquisition of this language has been made a condition of appointment to positions of any kind in Turkestan after 1900, and the higher offices all through Central Asia, after that date, will be within the reach only of candidates possessing the same qualification. Of course the Russian press is taking great pains to reveal that this innovation is made with peaceful and commercial intent, and without a thought of possible wars. The St. Petersburg Gazette, for instance, says: "For the future development of Russian trade intercourse throughout Central Asia, Hindustani is one of the most powerful factors, and one which, in the interests of Russia, it is desirable to cultivate. We should by every means encourage the study of the language. Next to Chinese, Hindustani is the most widely spoken tongue in the world, used by over 100,000,000 people, who are spread from the Turkestan frontier to the confines of Africa, where British Indians are largely settling. If Germany finds it advantageous to encourage officially the study of Hindustani for commercial reasons only, how much more so will it be to our profit to promote among our Eastern officials a knowledge of the tongue spoken in our Asiatic dominions and in the passes of the Hindu Kush, which lead down to the Punjaub. In all Russian universities, in technical and military colleges, as well as in special schools throughout Central Asia, the study of Hindustani, from the lowest to the highest, should become and be made a compulsory subject with all passing through these educational institutions." That sounds nice and reassuring, but somehow it doesn't reassure the Britishers, and they are pondering on this new phase of Russian ambition with deep gravity.

—This paper, for what it has considered good reasons, has always refrained from deriding the Weather Bureau prophets for their occasional mistakes, and it has been glad to recognize and commend the general accuracy of their predictions. This was because we appreciated both the difficulties that are encountered in applying the hardly formulated laws of one of the youngest of the sciences, and the obvious benefits which many important interests, especially those of agriculture and maritime commerce, have for some time been deriving from the bureau's prognostications. We must confess, however, that of late it has been somewhat difficult to preserve our confidence in the essential correctness of the official warnings and promises. The blunders have been more than numerous, they have been almost consecutive. And they have not been mere failures to predict slight meteorological disturbances, the habits of which are not yet well understood, or the movements of storms originating to the eastward. It was real continental weather that the official observers have either misjudged or ignored. Snows and rains that were much more than "squalls" have come upon us unannounced, and others for which we were bidden to prepare have failed to make their appearance. Now, mistakes of the latter sort are almost as annoying and expensive in their effects as are those of the other sort, and, between the two we might about as well have trusted to the rhymed couplets popular on the wharves as to the Governmental "indications." Something would seem to be the matter with the personal equation in the Weather Bureau just now.

—"Northern critics of the South," complains The Atlanta Constitution, "are generally very hard to please," and, in justification of this charge, it says that after scolding the Southerners for years because they paid too much attention to politics and too little to business, now the Northerners are scolding because in several States below Mason and Dixon's line but comparatively few votes were cast at the recent elections. The Constitution denies that there is much basis for this new criticism, and insists that wherever, as in North Carolina, important issues or interests were at stake the vote was fully up to the off-year average of Northern States. Elsewhere the vote was light, partly because the result was not in doubt, and partly because the people were occupied in getting their share of returning prosperity. "Our people," it concludes, in a rather ungenial tone, "have become very busy, as well as very conservative, but they are wideawake enough to take care of themselves without superserviceable advice from those whose only rôle is that of critic." Was that little dig really necessary just because one Philadelphia paper had done some figuring, and deduced the theory that the Southern Colonels have grown indifferent to statesmanship?

—Somebody introduced in the North Carolina Legislature, the other day, a resolution declaring that the golden rod was the State flower. Instantly another member rose and moved that the resolution should be tabled. "North Carolina," he said with all the evidences of deep emotion, "wants to get out from under the golden rod, and I favor the silver slipper as our flower." His motion prevailed. Botanists as well as politicians will find interest in this episode, for it not only reveals a survival of Bryanism in North Carolina, but it hints at the existence of a flower hitherto unknown, under that name at least, to those of us who are familiar only with Northern fields and woods. "Slippers" in this part of the country are not white.

MUSHROOMS AS AN ARMY RATION

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any one doubts Uncle Sam's liberality to his soldiers let him peruse the "Manual for Army Cooks." ("Prepared under the direction of the Commissary General of Subsistence,") Washington, 1896. Besides the commoner articles of food he will find elaborate directions for the preparation of apple dumplings, plum pudding, deviled crabs, cauliflower, French artichokes (!) and mushroom (!!) As to the latter, the manual gives directions for distinguishing the edible sorts, as follows: "They first appear very small and of a round form on a little stalk; they grow very fast, and as the size increases the under part gradually opens and shows a fringy fur (called gills) of a delicate salmon color. After the mushroom is a day old this salmon color changes to a russet or dark brown. They have an agreeable odor, the flesh is compact and brittle, and the skin more easily peeled from the edges than in the poisonous kinds. The seeds or spores are white and for the most part roundish or oval. An edible mushroom should have not only one of the above characteristics, but should combine them all." This is a pretty safe rule, for if one follows it he will certainly never be poisoned by mushrooms, for he will never eat any. Such a mushroom is not yet known to science. If the Commissary General of Subsistence thinks otherwise let him ask some mycological sharp to give him the name of the mushroom that combines all of the above characteristics, especially the salmon turning to brown gills with "white" spores. In the directions for detecting poisonous mushrooms the manual says: "If a white peeled onion is cooked with mushrooms and turns black, or if a silver spoon used for stirring them while cooking turns black, it is safest not to eat them." Just so, but the converse is not true—if the spoon should not turn black it does not follow that the mushrooms are wholesome. The safest rule for the army boys to follow will be to let the cook gather the mushrooms cook and eat them. If he eats and lives, all right, but if he doesn't, let them change the cook and try it again. Seriously, the sections treating on mushrooms should be stricken out, or else rewritten by some one who has at least an elementary knowledge of the subject.

New York, Jan. 9, 1899. H. G. P.

COLLECTION OF CUBAN TAXES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Treasury order relating to Cuban customs and revenue collection is reasonable enough from our standpoint, but the local point of view is overlooked. Santiago conditions establish that. What is needed for Cuba and in fulfillment of our obligation is a rigid system of decentralization and of the systematic building up of local self-government. In order to do that effectually we must avoid Havana advices, so far as they emanate from pro-Spanish sources. How politely if they will, but our agents must not follow such desires or suggestions. Pitch cannot be handled without leaving stains at least. And right here it may be said also that non-Cuban residents who have had to depend on pro-Spanish favors in order to conduct business and who have heretofore realized on such favors, are to be accepted tentatively only as advisers. They have much useful information if they choose to shed the same for our benefit. But as a rule they are all in sympathy with the old exploiting pools, the centre of which will always be found to be in or near the Havana branch of the Bank of Spain, and that is what makes a recent Havana dispatch so peculiar.

I do not for a moment imagine that any honest American official will recommend the continuance, even temporarily, of the old blood-sucking method of collecting the island revenues through the Havana Bank and its agencies. There are many decent (speaking politically) Spaniards in Cuba, but they are not found in Governors' palaces, in custom houses, or in the bank parlors. What is wanted in Cuban affairs, so far as we are concerned, is to unlearn contempt of Cubans, to trust the educated and trained native patriots, to get rid of the idea of a color question there, and above all, to build up local self-government. The Cubans are naturally democratic; the Spaniards are egotists and autocratic, while the foreign commercialists that have had to deal with them, sugar planters or otherwise, have had to look out for number one, and they have done it effectually. Hence, they, as a rule, are not supporters of what we affirmed last April—that "the people of Cuba are of right, and ought to be, free and independent."

Let us decentralize them, build up local and municipal institutions, trust the Cubans and all of them, ignore color in public affairs, and avoid the old pro-Spanish régime and their clientele. In that way we shall most honestly and rapidly, too, fulfill our trust. RICHARD J. HINTON.

Shore Road, Brooklyn, Jan. 6, 1899.

THE RAINES LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our gallant Governor, according to his message, is well satisfied with the Raines law, because it "has proved to be the best revenue-raising law on the statute book. One of its gratifying features is the fact that, compared with the old law which it supplanted, it is administered by a very much smaller number of officials, while bringing in so much more revenue."

Mr. Roosevelt prudently kept it for himself as to whether he regards the law as just, impartial, or moral. He is satisfied with its only laudable feature—namely, that it has proved a genuine bonanza for the taxgatherer. He is right in this assertion, but one who lives among the poor people and observes their habits of living knows very well that the Raines law, with its obnoxious features about Sunday closing and its ten-room-hotel clause, has done more evil than if there were no excise law at all.

The other not less injurious effect of it is that it tends to an increased consumption of distilled liquors and diminishes the use of fermented liquors, which a true friend of sobriety must regret. Formerly the distilled liquors could be bought mostly at the corner stores, but now every saloonkeeper sells them, and not only that, he pushes this kind of trade, because there is greater profit in it. Formerly there was generally one liquor store in a block; now there are five or more. I know of an instance where there are ten. The opportunity to get distilled liquors unobservedly and easily is a great temptation for housewives and minors. Let this admirable revenue-raising law remain in activity for the coming ten years and this community will fall back to the state of fifty years ago.

That the framers of the law cared only for the revenue, but not for morality or temperance, is seen by the fact that the law relating to the proximity of the saloons to the schools or churches is a dead letter, as every one can easily convince himself.

A FRIEND OF TRUE REFORM.

New York, Jan. 6, 1899.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE VS. LAWS."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The remarks contained in the communication of Frank S. Billings, M. D., under the above caption in your to-day's issue are deserving of unqualified commendation. Dr. Billings states the matter correctly. Briefly, it is only necessary to point out the transparent sophistry of the decision of the Court of Common Pleas of Ohio, as referred to in the said communication. A person may entertain whatsoever vagaries of opinion he chooses so long as he does not make those the bases of a sort of actions such as come distinctly under the purview of civil or criminal jurisdiction. But when he assumes a rôle or line of action which does enter into that field of jurisdiction the case is manifestly different. In the case referred to, and in all similar cases, the so-called Christian Scientist assumes the rôle and acts in the character or capacity of a medical prescriber, or practitioner (though it may be in a sort of negative, but no less real, sense)—assumes, in short, all the attributes of an authorized physician, though falsely and criminally. He, the Christian Scientist, (or it may be a "she,") thereby renders himself (or herself) liable to all the penalties of a quack or medical pretender. In other words, his vagaries have taken action in a manner to bring him within the jurisdiction of the law. He takes upon himself the distinct character of a physician, unwarrantably and criminally. His vagaries have become public through their translation into action. And it is a sad and most discouraging reflection that men can be found of presumably high and trained intelligence, and filling high judicial offices, so blind in judgment that they cannot perceive this simple fact.

It is distinctly in the public interest, in my opinion, that this impudent quackery miscalled Christian Science—a parody upon the Christian religion—should be suppressed, and it seems to me that the legal ground for its suppression, as above defined, is perfectly clear. The Christian Science "healer" pretends to exercise and does exercise a function which brings him within the sphere of criminal jurisdiction.

D. M. REDFIELD.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 6, 1899.

SOCIALISM IN HAVERHILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to commend your very commendable editorial entitled "Socialism in Haverhill," appearing in to-day's issue. You wisely call attention to the fact that the act of increasing the cost of public improvements increases taxes, an undue proportion of which is borne by the laboring classes.

This, after all, is putting the matter mildly, for all taxes, however levied, are paid from wealth produced by labor. Payment of taxes by non-producers can only be effected by the non-producer first appropriating weath which others have earned; for labor in its economic sense does not include control or manipulation for purposes of theft.

The most vicious feature of the Haverhill laws, however, is the fixing, by statute, conditions which are of their very nature continually changing. The world has recently advanced by leaps and bounds in scientific discoveries, it may also (and God grant it may) advance also in the near future in the science of government, that which now usurps its place being the science of "grab." Shall the worker when that good time comes, or when from any cause his wage would otherwise increase, find his pay restricted by statute, which after all has but put money in one pocket to take it out of the other? Our statute books are full of such laws, purposeless save to restrict natural and healthy evolution and often like a boomerang returning to smite their supposed beneficiaries.

The Mayor of Haverhill, if he really desire to increase labor's wages, and I wish to believe that he does, should endeavor to effect his purpose, not by fixing upon an arbitrary wage, but by endeavoring to bring about local conditions which, by increasing the demand for labor, and the opportunities of the laborer, will enable him to demand and obtain increased wages. He should, in short, lend his influence to the breaking up of institutions, however ancient and respectable, which, by monopolizing his natural opportunities, rob the laborer and in manifold guises appropriate without earning it the wealth which labor creates. I suggest that the foremost plank in the next National Democratic platform be "Scientific taxation with a view to the abolition of landlordism, and its attendant evils, and the restoration to labor of its natural and inalienable rights."

SOJOURNER.

North Pelham, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1899.

SURFACE-SUBSURFACE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was somewhat surprised when in a recent editorial I saw your usually concise and reliable pen advocating the mongrel combination of a surface-subsurface rapid transit road. When I examined the article referred to in The Engineering News my surprise took the form of disgust. Engineering should be according to exact science. The laws of mathematics and mechanics are supposed to be respected, and the information furnished by a reputable journal not mere scheming propositions.

The reader turns from the hastily prepared news of the daily papers to what is supposed to be thoroughly digested and reliable conclusions when he peruses professional writings. Since the writer has outlined his proposed form of transit, will he kindly prepare a time table, that the expectant passenger may know what train to take, when to start, and when he will get to some definite point? The time table is the engineering part of the problem.

To be explicit, I wish to take a surface car at the corner of Walker Street and Broadway, go to the Grand Central Station, and take the 4:30 P. M. train. In the morning I will take a train arriving at Forty-second Street at 9:15 o'clock. What time will I arrive at Walker Street? I am inclined to think this new compound of surface-subsurface will, if put in operation, affect the masses somewhat as the present simple surface road on Broadway has heretofore tried at least one of our prominent citizens.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Rapid Transit Commission, testifying before the Supreme Court Commissioners, in answer to the question if the present cable system was not satisfactory transit, explained how he frequently started from his office in the Produce Exchange, expecting to meet with the other members of the commission at 256 Broadway; how, when Wall Street had been reached he became anxious because of delays, at Cortlandt Street he was restless and peering ahead at the congested traffic, and by the time Fulton Street was passed he was "swearing mad." If such a contradictory combination of trains that should run on time were made with cars that are subject to everything but time, no doubt there would be a grand chorus of profanity extending through the system. If we have sufficient patience we will yet see a genuine rapid transit subsurface road in New York. JOR.

New York, Jan. 9, 1899.

ST. PAUL AGAIN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would not leave my critics "B." and "A. B." to infer that my reading has been confined to "Blank's American Coast Pilot," "Bowditch's Navigation," and "Horsburg's Directory." I am asked by what authority I claim St. Paul as a Protestant. By the authority of the Book of Acts and his own epistles. He came out from the Jewish Church as Luther came out from the Roman Church centuries afterward, protesting in like manner against ecclesiastical tyranny, bigotry, and abuses. Isaiah was a protestant before him, but he was not, like him, a "come outer."

In "A. B.'s" labored effort to prove that St. Paul more nearly represented the Catholic than the Protestant Church, by a quotation from the seventh chapter of First Corinthians, he is scarcely fair, for if he had gone back to the first part of it he would have found that there are certain conditions in which marriage is positively enjoined. I would also call the attention of this Biblical scholar to the fact that, while the great Apostle of the Gentiles was a single man, the one whom the Roman Catholics have adopted as their tutelar saint was married, and that in neither of his epistles does he manifest any disposition to kick the traces, although he shows that some things in home rule were displeasing to him. JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Jan. 8, 1899.

Another Peace Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Alarmism is not our forte, but we must face realities. Strangely enough our politicians and statesmen, as well as the general American public, seem to have ignored the fact that the peace treaty with Spain does not settle matters definitely, but, on the contrary, is only a preliminary to the real treaty of peace. In brief, we have now to reckon with Emperor Aguinaldo, and, of course, this will involve a second peace commission, one to Manila. It will "behoove" the American Government, if it wants to have any future peace of mind, to select a superior commission. Our first notion was that perhaps Mr. McKinley will have to go himself, but this perhaps is hardly necessary. We stand ready to suggest the names of three commissioners who would, we think, "fill the bill" admirably, to wit, ex-President Cleveland, Prof. Andrew Carnegie, Professor of Triumphant Democracy in the Institute of Consolidated Ironmongers, and William Jennings Bryan. We see by the papers that the Emperor has already issued his protocol. The tables are turned upon us, and we are now to occupy in relation to the Philippine Government the same relative position that Spain occupied in regard to us in the recent Peace Commission. It is rather humiliating, but needs must when Aguinaldo drives. Retributive justice? Well, perhaps so. The Imperial Cabinet—however, we are pledged not to reveal the secrets of the Imperial Cabinet. D. M. REDFIELD.

New Haven, Conn, Jan. 7, 1899.

Ventilation of the Court House.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication in Saturday's issue of your valuable paper signed by Francis Johnstone Hopson calls attention to one of the crying evils of this city. As a member of the bar I desire to indorse everything Mr. Hopson has said. The ventilation of the Court House is indeed most wretched. It is a menace to the health of all whose duties require their attendance within its walls. But to our Judges and others who must constantly breathe the vitiated atmosphere the danger is especially great. It is a shame that a great community like our own should daily require its servants to risk their health, if not their lives, when at a cost comparatively small the evil might be remedied.

EDWARD McK. WHITING.

New York, Jan. 10, 1899.

No Deterioration, of Course.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the reduction in price of THE TIMES I have watched anxiously for some deterioration in quality, but as yet I have been able to discover none. I have read the paper with sincere pleasure for many years, and expect to continue reading it daily as long as it maintains its present satisfactory form, if my ability to procure it and read it shall last so long. H. H. VAN DYCK

Northport, L. I., Jan. 9, 1899.

Mr. Croker's Recent Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every time Richard Croker talks on political questions he helps the Republican Party. In the last campaign he undoubtedly aided in the election of Col. Roosevelt by his untimely utterances just before election day. His recent views on the important questions of the present are of great value to the Republican Party, because he simply indorses them in their position by advocating the gold standard and favoring expansion, two of the cardinal principles of that party. If his views are adopted by the Democratic Party in the next National Convention, the Republicans will naturally say, "Well, if the Democratic Party agrees that the principles of our party are correct, why not vote unanimously for our candidate and let us continue to run the Government."

DEMOCRAT.

New York, Jan. 9, 1899.

"All But Him."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not competent to correct or even criticise Mr. Maurice Thompson's grammar, but if he has erred he is in good company, for Mrs. Hemans, while not a great poet, yet used clear and limpid "English," as per example:

"The boy stood on the burning deck,
Whence all but him had fled."

New York, Jan. 9, 1899. G. L.

NUGGETS.

Didn't Need Them.

Bacon—Did your wife ever take lessons in elocution?"

Egbert—No; she inherited it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Kleptomania.

Molly—Jack stole something from under my very nose while we were down at the shore looking at those fishing boats.

Dolly—What was it, a little smack?—Somerville Journal.

Overdid It.

"I understand she married him to reform him."

"That was it. And she did the job so thoroughly that now he doesn't like the kind of woman he liked when he married her, and is trying to get a divorce."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Horrors of Expansion.

"Have you noticed," asked old Aunty Spancheon, shivering, "how cold our south winds have been since we got Cuby and Puerto Rico? The east winds will be wuss still when our flag's flyin' all over the Philippines. You mark my words! Providence is agin us!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE PESSIMIST IS MAD.

J. E. Hutson in Richmond Religious Herald.

For every thunder-laden storm that breaks,
A hundred mornings fair the sun awakes.
For every vulture foul that flaps its wing,
A hundred tuneful larks mount up and sing
For every comet in its reckless flight,
Ten thousand stars are orbited aright.
There's more of laughter than of tears on earth,
And fewer dirges far than odes of mirth.
Upon the whole, there's more of good than bad.
The world's all right; the pessimist is mad.

DR. VAN DYKE MAY RESIGN

Called to a Chair of English Literature in Johns Hopkins.

IS CONSIDERING THE MATTER

Pastor of Brick Church Has Reached No Decision—The Congregation Wants Him to Remain.

Pastoral changes in New York City have recently become very numerous, and the latest prominent church to enter the domain of a possible change is the Brick Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dkye has received a call to a Chair of English Literature in Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. It is a new professorship, and should Dr. Van Dyke accept, he would become the first incumbent of what will hereafter be known in that university as the Chair of English Literature of the Donovan Foundation.

Dr. Van Dyke had little to say upon the subject yesterday. "It is true that I have received a call to a Professorship of English Literature at Johns Hopkins University," he said, "and I have the matter under consideration. I received word last week that I had been unanimously elected to the position, and last Friday night I announced the fact to the Elders of my church. No action one way or the other has yet been taken, and I am not ready to make any definite statement. When I reach my decision I will make the first announcement of it to my people." Dr. Van Dyke added that such a statement would probably be made at one of the Sunday services. Beyond this he declined to speak.

Before Dr. Van Dyke makes public his decision, whether he has yet made a personal one or not, it is quite evident that his large and influential congregation will take pains to let their pastor know just what they think of the matter. A more popular and beloved pastor in his own church probably could not be found in this city. Many of New York's prominent citizens are on the Board of Officers, and their sentiment was evidently expressed to a unit yesterday by John E. Parsons, one of the Elders of the church. When asked to express his opinion regarding the Johns Hopkins call, Mr. Parsons said:

"Dr. Van Dyke has received such an invitation. Similar ones have come frequently before. Of course, this is entitled to respectful consideration, and naturally Dr. Van Dyke feels called upon to mention it to the church. I am to see him this evening, and I presume that he will refer to the matter. In that case I shall tell him what I think about it, what the church thinks about it, what the Presbyterian Church thinks about it, and what the city thinks about it. You ask what I think about it. Well, Dr. Van Dyke is in his right place. He will remain there as long as I live, if anything I can do will bring it about."

Nothing could be more determined than this, and it can be said that Mr. Parsons expressed the exact opinion of all his associates in the church management. The congregation will make strenuous efforts to retain the pastor. If the question of financial support enters into the subject this will be no obstacle, for the congregation realizes that Dr. Van Dyke is a man whom mere money will not replace. He receives a comfortable salary now, and there is a strong possibility that it may be advanced.

Dr. Van Dyke is now in his forty-seventh year, and it will be sixteen years ago this coming February since he came to the Brick Presbyterian Church. The church had been prominent for years before, under the able pastorate of the late Dr. Gardiner Spring. During the sixteen years that Dr. Van Dyke has been at the head of the church its influence and field of religious usefulness have been widely extended. By his ability as a preacher no less than as an author Dr. Van Dyke and the Brick Presbyterian Church have been almost synonymous terms, and the reputation of the church is by no means confined to New York City.

Its growth has shown a steady increase every year. Last year in many respects eclipsed all others. The total contributions and expenditures for the year 1898 were $142,250.86, more than twice as much as was raised and given the previous year. For benevolent and missionary causes $90,-886.86 was given. Connected with the church, although possessing individual church organizations, are the Church of the Covenant, in East Forty-second Street, near Second Avenue, and Christ Church, in West Thirty-fifth Street, near Seventh Avenue.

The membership of the Brick Presbyterian Church is 851, 94 new members having been added last year. The Trustees of the church are William J. Barbour, Daniel J. Holden, William B. Isham, D. H. McAlpin, Jr., Charles E. Merrill, Daniel Parish, Jr., John E. Parsons, Eugene Smith, and John A. Stewart. Besides the above, among the Elders and Deacons are Hamilton Odell, J. Cleveland Cady, William Warner Hoppin, Theron G. Strong, William H. H. Moore, Gerard B. Hoppin, Charles W. McAlpin, and Daniel Parish, Jr.

Dr. Van Dyke has written several volumes of sermons, poems, and Christmas tales. "The Lost Word, a Christmas Legend," is his latest book, having been published shortly before the holidays. Other well-known ones are "The Christ Child in Art," "The First Christmas Tree," "The Poetry of Tennyson," "Little Rivers," "The Builders and Other Poems," while among his religious works are "The Gospel for an Age of Doubt," "The Reality of Religion," "Sermons to Young Men," and "The Story of the Psalms."

Dr. Van Dyke is a genuine Izaak Walton in his love for the fishing rod and line, and his book "Little Rivers" is devoted to incidents of angling, the rivers, fields, and camp life.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Louise Beaudet has been engaged for the title rôle in "Mlle. Fifi," Leo Dierichstein's English version of Dumaurier and Carre's French farce.

The performance of "The Happy Couple," which was to have been given for the first time to-morrow night at the Irving Place Theatre, has been postponed until Thursday night, Jan. 19.

Miss Cissie Loftus did not make her appearance at Weber & Field's last night, owing to a slight cold, which she has contracted. It is expected Miss Loftus will be able to appear to-night.

May Irwin announces the last few weeks of "Kate Kip" in this city, and it has been decided by her manager to close the season in San Francisco late in June, giving the comedienne the longest season in her entire career as a star.

The gross receipts of Richard Mansfield's five weeks' engagement in Chicago were $75,000. Thirty-seven performances were given, the average receipts being more than $2,000. No play but "Cyrano de Bergerac" was given.

On next Saturday evening at the Music Hall, Orange, N. J., an entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Record Ambulance, a local charity. Mme. Modjeska will present Schiller's historical drama entitled "Mary Stuart," assisted by a competent company.

The two women who play the leading rôles in "An Affair of Honor" at Koster & Bial's music hall, and who were arrested Monday night, were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. At the request of Lawyer Friend the hearing was adjourned till Jan. 16.

A daughter of Marie Wainwright has been engaged by Daniel Frohman to play a leading character in the production of "The White Horse Tavern," which will have twenty-eight speaking parts. Mr. Frohman has abandoned all arrangements for any successor to "Trelawny of the Wells."

Two revivals will be presented at Daly's Theatre next week, beginning Monday, the first being "The School for Scandal," which will run for half the week, while the other half will be devoted to "The Taming of the Shrew," giving the patrons of Mr. Daly's theatre another opportunity to see Miss Rehan in two of her favorite rôles—Lady Teazle and Katherine.

William H. Crane, who is constantly in quest of new plays, has recently contracted with Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard to collaborate on a play for him. The locale of the play will be New York when it was known as New Amsterdam, and the principal character will be Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. The production will be made early next October at Wallack's Theatre.

Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to grant the motion on behalf of Benjamin P. Cheney, Julia Arthur's husband, to vacate the attachment for $5,000 secured by Theodore Moss, the proprietor of Wallack's Theatre, against the Julia Arthur Company. Manager Charles Burnham of Wallack's Theatre said last night that he thought Mr. Cheney would file a bond for the amount of the attachment and allow the case to go to trial. He understood that a deposit of $7,000 had been made with Rich & Harris guaranteeing the appearance of Miss Arthur at their Boston Theatre for the two weeks' engagement booked there.

DEBUT OF EMIL SAUER.

A New Pianist Heard at the Metropolitan Opera House.

For several months the name of Emil Sauer has been kept before this public in a manner that must have caused all artists in music to wonder. On that matter there need be now no comment. Last night Mr. Sauer, who is a pianist, made his first appearance in America, at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was heard by a large audience and industriously applauded. Many persons shouted "Bravo," and he had to play the inevitable technical-display piece after many recalls at the end of his programme. It was evident that every device had been used to make the occasion appear to be one of great public rejoicing. It may be possible that Mr. Sauer will prove to be a genuine success with the public, but last night's concert was no guarantee that he would. He made his merits known to a few who understood them; the others went to applaud, and they attended strictly to business.

The pianist played with Emil Paur's orchestra Beethoven's E flat concerto at the beginning of the programme, and the Henselt concerto at the end of it. In the middle he gave a group of solo pieces, consisting of D'Albert's transcription of Bach's prelude and fugue in D minor, Schumann's "Nachtstuck," and Chopin's A flat ballade, E flat nocturne, and etude, Opus 25, No. 1. These were supplemented on recall by Chopin's A-flat valse. The salient characteristics of Mr. Sauer's performance of the Beethoven concerto were sobriety of color and continence of style. The pianist's range of tone-coloring as exhibited last night did not seem to be wide. He does not revel in the extremes of brilliancy of gloom; but his palette is rich in delicate half-tints, in the minor and more intimate shades which may possibly not glow with the luminosity of high temperament, but which paint in happy tone the gentler side of thoughtful friendship with masterworks.

Mr. Sauer did not play the Beethoven concerto with such breadth and dignity as some other artists have shown to this public, and his reading was marred by many idiosyncratic disturbances of the accepted traditions. Yet it was a reading that carried its own interest with it because of its suavity and its general air of restraint. One might have judged from it that the player was deficient in passion, and perhaps this conclusion would be just, but it would not be true to say that he has no temperament.

Technically the reading was not absolutely flawless, yet it showed that the pianist knew how to touch the keys with velvet-shod fingers and to play with a refined tone and the most exquisite clearness. Admirably developed wrists and fingers Mr. Sauer certainly has, and in perfect independence his digital work has never been excelled here. But there is more power, more nobility in the E flat concerto than were heard last night, else it had never been christened the "Emperor."

In the Bach number the pianist put forth his strongest claim to a high place among players of the older works. This was a really masterful performance. The clarity of its polyphonic utterance was beautiful, and the vigor of its style and the splendor of its tonal color left nothing to be desired. In this work, indeed, Mr. Sauer established his right to be called one of the most eminent pianists of the day. In the "Nachtstuck" he again showed his great continence in the use of color. The little gem of Schumann was played in a gentle, reflective style quite in keeping with its purely contemplative spirit. The tone here was a trifle dry, but that was the only serious fault that could be found.

In the Chopin ballade the player showed his command of scale playing. For clearness of enunciation and perfect smoothness his runs were especially notable. But the reading of the composition was decidedly cold. It was altogether too bare of high coloring, and its range of expression was held within two narrow limits. The E flat nocturne is a pretty threadbare composition to put before a New York audience. The best that can be said of Mr. Sauer's performance of it is that it was quiet and thoughtful. It was far less sentimental than the average reading. The étude was deficient in breadth and tonal fullness, yet in general it cannot be said that Mr. Sauer lacks sonority. His dynamic range is sufficiently great, and he is to be praised for never forcing the tone of the instrument.

If there was any wonder at first at the presence of the Henselt concerto on the programme, it had disappeared before that number was reached, for it soon became evident that this composition would prove to be excellently suited to the pianist's style. His performance of it was wholly praiseworthy. It must be admitted that he did not produce a profound effect with the first movement, but who can? It is salon music par excellence, and it makes a man play it in the salon style. The second movement, which is decidedly the best of the three, gave Mr. Sauer an opportunity to show the full scope of his powers. He played it with fine variety of touch, and his crescendo was superbly developed. The last movement was played with charming grace and elegance. Indeed, elegance is one of the conspicuous features of this pianist's playing, and his performances have a fine finish in their technic that is altogether delightful.

Refinement, self-control, artistic balance, and daintiness were the salient traits of the performance given last night. It may be that in future recitals Mr. Sauer will show us more depth and breadth, but it can be said to-day that he is a player of much ability to interest and even to fascinate in spite of some very objectionable mannerisms.

MME. LEHMANN'S SONG RECITAL.

A Great Audience Goes to Hear the Famous German Singer.

When Mme. Lilli Lehmann, the famous impersonator of the heroic women of the operatic répertoire, was in America two years ago she gave a song recital at Carnegie Hall, and was enthusiastically acclaimed by a very large audience. Yesterday the scene was repeated, and it was a scene which all will carry in their memories. The spacious auditorium was crowded in every part, and the bustle around the entrances before the recital began was like that which can be witnessed at the Opera House when some ideal cast is announced. On this occasion, however, the crowd was composed of persons drawn by the name and fame of a single artist. The boxes were all occupied, and among those in them were some of Mme. Lehmann's operatic associates—Mme. Sembrich, M. Maurel, and M. Plançon—who vied with the general public in applauding the singer. Those members of the opera company who might have gained the largest profit from hearing the recital did not appear.

It was, indeed, an impressive sight to see that immense congregation of people hanging spellbound upon the utterance of the gray-haired woman, who in her fifty-first year sang to them with a voice as lovely as that of a woman of thirty. There was something pathetic in it, too, for one could not help reflecting upon the years and years of arduous toil in the most exacting branch of musical art which this woman had left behind her before she could attain such a triumph, and of the few years during which in the ordinary course of human nature she could hope to enjoy more of the same kind. But the audience was not in a mood for pathos. It pulsated with its own eagerness to pour out its homage at the feet of the great singer, and the atmosphere vibrated with its gladsome spirit.

This is not the place in which to look for dissension from the opinion expressed by yesterday's audience. If Mme. Lehmann in the Autumn of her art has lost something of the emerald glories of her Springtide voice, she has gained in mellowness, in manifold shades of tender and touching expression, in that softened glory that one finds in the yellow lights and purple shadows of an October afternoon. Gentle with the gentleness that comes of long experience, poised with the self-continence that is the fruit of deep acquaintance with the inner mysteries of art, throbbing with the emotion that lies far below the lips and blends the colors which make a noble voice-quality, she stood before her hearers and sang her heart into the expectant silence—sang, as Swinburne might have written of her:

Clothed about with flame and with tears, and singing
Songs that move the heart of the shaken Heaven;
Songs that break the heart of the earth with pity,
Hearing, to hear them.

The reader will say this is not criticism. No, it is the tribute which the truest art commands from appreciation. Because a newspaper is a daily record of events, however, it must be noted that Mme. Lehmann's programme consisted of Schumann's "Widmung," "I'm Westen," "Hechländer's Wittwe," "Nussbaum," and "Waldesgesprôch"; Franz's "Stille Sicherheit" and "Im Herbst," Brahms's "Liebestreu," "Wie net du meine Königin," and "O liebliche Wangen," and Beethoven's "Adelaide," and two songs for Clärchen in Goethe's "Egmont." Two extra numbers were given in response to clamorous demands, but only one of these—Schubert's "Erl-König"—need be mentioned, because of the dramatic intensity with which Mme. Lehmann sang it.

NEXT WEEK AT THE OPERA.

Attractive Repertoire, Including "Aida" and "Les Huguenots."

Beginning with next Monday night Maurice Grau has arranged a repertoire of operas for his patrons more attractive than any presented thus far this season. "Aida" will be given on Monday for the first time when M. Saleza will make his début as Radames, with Mme. Nordica in the title rôle. Tuesday night "Die Walkure" will be given, the cast including Van Dyck as Sigmund, M. Pringle as Hunting, Van Rooy as Wotan, Mme. Eames as Sieglinde, Mme. Meisslinger as Fricka, and Mme. Lehmann as Brunhilde. Wednesday night the feature of the week with an all star cast, Meyerbeer's "Les Huguenots," in French, will be given for the first time this season, with Mme. Lilli Lehmann as Valentina, Jean de Reszke as Raoul, Edouard de Reszke as Marcello, Miss Suzanne Adams as Marguerita di Valoi, Pol Plancon as Conte di San Bris, and Victor Maurel as Conte di Nevers.

Thursday, "Siegfried," with A. Dippel in the title rôle, Van Rooy as Der Wanderer, Meffert as Mime, David Bispham as Alberich, Marie Engle as Stimme, and Mme. Nordica as Brunhilde will be the attraction. Friday night "Faust" will be given, with the same cast that will present the opera to-morrow night, Mme. Eames as Marguerite, Jean de Reszke as Faust, Edward de Reszke as Mephistopheles, and Victor Maurel as Valentine. "Don Giovanni" will be repeated for the Saturday matinée, with Mme. Lehmann as Donna Anna, Mme. Sembrich as Zerlina, Mme. Nordica as Donna Elvira, Edouard de Reszke as Leporello, M. Salignac as Don Ottavio, and Victor Maurel as Don Giovanni. The concluding opera of the week for Saturday night will be "Romeo et Juliette," with Miss Suzanne Adams as Juliette and M. Saleza as Romeo.

W. A. BRADY MARRIED.

Takes for His Bride Grace George of "The Turtle" Company.

William A. Brady of Brady & Ziegfeld, proprietors of the Manhattan Theatre, and Miss Grace George were married last Sunday in the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle. F. W. Burt, Mr. Brady's confidential representative, the bride's father, and Miss Charlotte O'Keefe, cousin of the bridegroom, were the only witnesses to the ceremony.

Miss George is one of the leading members of Mr Brady's company presenting "The Turtle," and plays the part of Juliette, the daughter of the two country people, and Mr. Ferguson marries her when he thinks he has secured a divorce from his wife. She is a very pretty woman, a decided blonde, and has not had much experience before the footlights.

A SCENE NOT IN THE PLAY.

Patrons of Park Theatre, Brooklyn, Saw an Odd Accident.

At the Park Theatre in Brooklyn they are playing "Cyrano de Bergerac"—playing it under difficulties, it sems The performance last evening had progressed to the balcony scene when something happened which was not in the plot.

Christian, prompted by his more eloquent and readier friend, Cyrano, was breathing out his soul to the eager and attentive Roxane above. Finally Christian, otherwise F. A. Connor, unable to stand the strain longer, started to climb the balcony to clasp the waiting Roxane in his arms. But the accommodating balcony saved him the climb by bringing Roxane down to him.

Christian's beloved came down with a suddenness and emphasis that severely jarred the nerves of her lover. She fell all over him, and on top of both fell the balcony and the side of the house—Roxane's house, not the theatre. Cyrano, thanks to his abnormal nose, scented the danger in time to get out from under.

The curtain was rung down while the stage hands were disentangling Christian and Roxane from the wreck. There was confusion in the audience, but the excitement was soon quieted. It required about fifteen minutes to repair Roxane's house, when the performance was continued.

Mr. Connor and Miss May Asquith, who played the rôle of Roxane, both escaped with a few bruises.

THE REICHSTAG REASSEMBLES.

Prof. Stiles Says Germany Will Act with Fairness in the Question of Meat Inspection.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Reichstag reassembled to-day.

Count von Posadowsky-Wehnner, the Secretary of the Interior and representative of the Chancellor, answering an interpellation, averred that the alleged scarcity of meat in Germany was unfounded. He added that the price of beef was about the same as usual, though the cost of pigs and pork had risen in some places to a notable extent.

Nevertheless, the Secretary pointed out, the supplies of meat kept pace with the increasing demand, and had so increased that importation was unnecessary. The supply of cattle was adequate, and therefore prohibitive measures against importation must be maintained in order to prevent the introduction of disease.

In the course of the discussion Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, said that the sanitary measures adopted in no way conflicted with the obligations of the country toward foreign nations imposed by commercial treaties. The Government, he declared, had absolutely no intention of raising the price of home products by restrictive measures. In the matter of quarantine and other preventions against the introduction of disease, Germany was really much less vigorous than other countries.

In conclusion he said that Germany must, so far as possible, make herself independent of imports, asserting as his firm conviction that it was quite possible to make Germany self-supporting in the matter of foodstuffs. [Cheers from the Right.]

Prof. Stiles, the scientific attaché of the United States Embassy here, in an interview to-day says:

"The present excitement in America on the subject of the Meat Inspection bill is much greater than circumstances warrant. I am convinced that Germany is endeavoring to act with perfect fairness. I have discussed thoroughly with the highest sanitary officials several important points regarding American conditions which have been totally misconstrued by the German press, and I have informed them as to the real facts.

"The present agitation in America is premature, and is doing us harm. I advise waiting for the official publication of the text of the bill, upon which calm and scientific deliberation is proceeding. I do not believe Germany will discriminate against America."

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the question to-day, expresses the hope that the United States Secretary of Agriculture will not use his powers against German products without proof that the latter are injurious.

The semi-official Cologne Gazette endeavors to reassure the United States that the meat-inspection bill will only enforce a practice of long standing in France and Belgium—a uniform system, under which only one inspection takes place. The bill, the paper says, will render it possible to modify the stringent pork inspection; and the hope is expressed that the United States will not proceed to reprisals without considering the quality of the German goods proposed to be excluded.

PIEROLA ON THE OREGON.

The President of Peru Impressed with Our Battleships.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 10.—Senhor Nicolas de Pierola, the President of Peru, visited the United States battleship Oregon, Capt. A. S. Barker, at Callao, yesterday, and was cordially received on board by the United States Minister, Mr. Irving B. Dudley, and Capt. Barker. The American warships saluted in the customary manner the arrival and departure of President Pierola. The President expressed great admiration of the power and excellent efficiency of the battleships and their crews.

The British Minister here, Mr. W. N. Beauclerk, gave a dinner to-night to Minister Dudley and to Capts. Barker and Silas Terry, respectively of the United States battleships Oregon and Iowa. The Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs and other persons of note were present.

Heavy Seas Stop Channel Service.

DOVER, Jan. 10.—The Channel service between this port and Calais has been suspended, owing to the heavy seas which are running.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The morning yesterday saw the fashionable streets up town comparatively deserted, for there was nothing going on in the way of entertainment, and the women who are going out this Winter were glad of the opportunity to rest after Mrs. Astor's ball, the Junior Cotillion, the late opera, and the numerous dinners and supper and theatre parties of Monday night. It was fortunate that Monday night was clear and cold, for had it rained or snowed, as was predicted, much discomfort would have resulted. The new automobiles are no much in demand for evening entertainments that they now have to be engaged days ahead. They are not only more convenient, but are preferred by many people on Winter nights for the added reason that they do not require horses to suffer standing in the cold. Although the automobile tariff for conveyance to and from an evening entertainment is still as absurdly high as that of the livery stables, it is understood that it will be reduced as soon as more of the convenient cabs can be built.

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The delayed arrival of the St. Paul has necessitated the putting of the New York in her place, and on her are booked to sail to-day, among others, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, who are going to Nice for the Winter; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Stetson and their son and daughter, who came over to spend Christmas, and who are returning to their London home, 18 Ovington Square; Dr. and Mrs. Bull, and Col. John Jacob Astor, who goes abroad to join Mrs. Astor at St. Moritz. Among those booked to sail on the Noordland for Antwerp to-day are Mr. F. W. Horsfeld, United States Consul at Trieste, Austria; Mrs. E. M. Glover and the Misses Glover of Washington, and Mr. R. L. Gebhard.

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On the Majestic there are booked to sail to-day, among others, Judge David A. Brewer, Miss Brewer, Stephen D. Field, F. C. Laurence, Jr., Miss Ogden, Miss B. Ogden, Mr. S. Mallet-Prevost, Count and Countess de Langier-Villars, Count and Countess Sierstorpff, who return from their trip here to settle Mr. Knowlton's estate; Gabriel Mead Tooker, and Messrs. W. S. and Thomas Winans of Baltimore.

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Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., sent hurried cards recalling her invitations for her reception, which was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, but which she had to postpone on account of the death in Paris, on Monday, of Mr. Vanderbilt's aunt, Mrs. William Fearing Gill, formerly Miss Cettie Gwynne. Mrs. Gill's death was sudden, although she had been ill for some time. She was never prominent in New York society. She and her sister, now Mrs. W. E. Sheperd, had a cottage for some Summers at Narragansett Pier. Mrs. Gill always had a literary vein and tastes, and some years ago wrote several short stories, one or two novels, and a book of verses. Her marriage to Mr. Gill, which occurred about twelve years ago, was attended with some romantic incidents. Mr. and Mrs. Gill have lived for the last few years abroad, and during the past two years she has entertained to some extent in Paris. She was interested in the Peace Society's work, and was instrumental in sending Miss Jessie Schley on her mission to the Queen Regent of Spain last Summer.

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Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has been very kind to Mr. and Mrs. William Fearing Gill, and it is understood that he made them an allowance. With the death of Mrs. Gill the allowance will possibly cease, as it was understood that the marriage at the time did not meet with the approval of either Mr. or Mrs. Vanderbilt.

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Cards have been issued by Mrs. Walter H. Lewis and Miss Lewis of 11 East Thirty-fifth Street for Thursdays until Lent, by Mrs. Louis Lee Stanton of 30 West Forty-rinth Street for Fridays in January, and by Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr., formerly Miss Corinne Roosevelt, of 422 Madison Avenue, for Thursdays in January.

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The dinner of the Society of the War of 1812 at Delmonico's last night, an account of which appears in another column, will be followed to-night by the annual dinner of the Holland Society at Sherry's. Among the speakers at this dinner will be Mayor Van Wyck, the Rev. Dr. Behrends, Mr. Turis G. Bergen, Dr. Van Dyke, President Seth Low, and Mr. R. B. Roosevelt. The Princeton Club announces a "smoker" at Delmonico's on Thursday, Jan. 19, in place of the customary and formal annual Princeton alumni dinner. This is a new departure, and marks the beginning of the decline of the custom of holding annual college alumni dinners in this city. In fact, it may also be said to be significant of the gradual decline in popularity of the expensive subscription dinner. The Princeton alumni dinner has always been well attended, and has a large clientele from which to draw, but it has been found that Princeton men resident in New York prefer a less expensive form of entertainment to bring them together, and it is probable that other colleges will follow suit. The tickets for this smoker, at which there will be a supper and musical and other diversions, will be only $2.50, as against the alumni dinner tickets, which generally cost $6. Representatives from Harvard, Yale, and Columbia will be present to respond for those colleges.

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Miss Fanny Reed, sister of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, has been giving little musical matinées in Paris. The drawing room of her apartment, which is furnished with great taste, on the last occasion was darkened and lighted by tapers, lamps, and gas. The hostess herself sang several times, and was accompanied by M. Hollman, the 'cellist, who was in New York some seasons ago. Comte Arthur de Gabriac and Mr. Holman Black sang. Mrs. Burrowes is another American hostess in Paris who gives musicales. She has as her guests Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Haines, Mrs. George Law, Mr. Austin Lee of the English Embassy, who married an American woman, and Mr. Holman Black.

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Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, it is rumored, has taken the house at 19 West Twentieth Street, belonging to Mrs. William Osgood. Mrs. Remsen has for some time been contemplating moving from 87 Fifth Avenue, as all the dwelling houses in the vicinity are being torn down and business buildings put up. The property is very valuable. Mrs. Remsen is very fond of her home, and she has tried to avoid moving from there if possible, but the recent purchase of the Lorillard Spencer residence, next door, and the erecting of a great business building has made residential life almost unendurable in that vicinity.

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Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Miss Whitney, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. James A. Burden, Miss De Forest, Miss Callender, and Mme. Nordica poured tea yesterday at the Portrait Show. Until the show closes there will be teas on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Next Thursday Mme. Eames-Story will assist in the tea-room.

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Mrs. Arthur Paget has been giving musicales in London which have been well attended. She goes very shortly to the Riviera. It has been decided by the Duchess of Manchester that Lady Alice Montagu is too delicate to undergo the fatigues of another London season, so that she will not be seen in society this Spring. Sir Edward and Lady Colebrook are also going on the Continent for the Winter.

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The Princess Louise of Coburg, the daughter of Leopold, King of the Belgians, whose elopement last year and journey to America were cut short by her royal relatives, is living in a retreat near Vienna. She has one attendant with her, who has strict orders not to talk to her, unless it be about the current things of her service. Her meals are taken in her apartments, and once a day she goes out on a long drive, from which she generally comes back fast asleep, her nose buried in her furs. More than once her attendants have had to wake her almost brusquely. It is the same dull life day after day, and no one knows really what is going on in that subdued and depressed mind, says a correspondent. She pretends now not to remember any of her past follies or the names of those she loves best. Her father, King Leopold, came to see her in strict incognito, and when she received him she raised her long-handled tortoiseshell glass to her eyes and politely said, "What can I do for you, Sir?" Her sister she knew, but when the marriage of Festetics, a friend, was announced, it was thought that the news would agitate her. She shrugged her shoulders and said, "God bless him. He is a good fellow," and changed the topic. But it has been hinted that she is not as mad as she seems and that she feigns this indifference.

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Mrs. William Jackson of 556 Madison Avenue gave a dance for her daughters, the Misses Jackson, last evening at home. The dancing was informal. Cut flowers of various kinds were used in the decorations. Misses Adelaide and Louise Jackson were gowned in white silk, trimmed with lace. Among the guests were Miss Lentilhon, Miss Pearson, Mrs. Crook, Miss Julie Fay Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Rutherford, Miss Chisolm, Mr. David Gardiner, Mrs. Pell, and Messrs. McLane, Kip, and Wilkes.

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Mrs. John E. Robinson of 15 East Twenty-second Street gave a luncheon yesterday for her granddaughter, Miss Lucy Bond Forbes-Morgan, and her débutante friends. There were twelve covers. Those present were Mrs. Robinson, Miss Morgan, Miss Maizie Delafield, Miss Agnes C. Adams, Miss Gallatin, Miss Swayne, Miss Van Nest, Miss Hall, Miss Fowler, Miss Beatrice De Coppet, Miss Hollins, and Miss Helen Peabody. The table decorations were in pink. The lights of the two silver candelabra were softened by shades of this color, and the large oblong centre piece was of bridesmaids' roses and maidenhair fern. Garlands of smilax were twined about the chandelier above. The table cover was remarkably handsome. It was hand-embroidered in pink, and was brought from Paris. Pretty odd favors were allotted each guest. Mrs. Robinson will shortly follow this luncheon with one for some of her own friends.

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Mrs. F. R. Coudert of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street gave a large reception yesterday afternoon for her daughter, Miss Renée Coudert, and her niece by marriage, Miss Clarisse Coudert, daughter of the late Charles Coudert. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Jr., Mrs. G. Howard Davison, Miss Marguerite Chopin, Miss Louise Norwood, Miss May Low, Miss Nita Alexander, and Miss Julie Fay Bradley. Mrs. Coudert wore gray moire, Miss Coudert red crepe de chine, and Miss Clarisse Coudert black satin, ornamented with jet and violets. The drawing room and library were decorated with pink carnations and palms, and the dining room in American Beauty roses. A thousand invitations were sent out for this reception.

PICTURES OF FROZEN LANDS.

There is now on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, previous to their sale at auction to-morrow and on Friday evenings, a number of oil and water-color paintings and black and whites, to be sold to close the estate of the late Napoleon Sarony, and an unusually interesting series of water colors by Henry W. Elliott, made by the artist in the Bering Sea region and on the Seal Islands, when there in behalf of the Smithsonian Institution in 1872-3-4, and again in 1890.

Mr. Elliott made these pictures outside of his official work, with a view of using them to illustrate some private publication similar to "One Arctic Province," which appeared in Scribner's Magazine in 1886. They are interesting apart from their art value in that they depict the various methods of capturing and killing the fur seals. The collection was exhibited at the International Fisheries Exhibition held in Bergen, Norway, last Summer, where they received the unusual award of a gold medal and diploma of honor. Mr. Elliott is the first artist who has visited this particular region, and his pictures are the first color studies ever brought down from Bering Sea.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Weston—Prentiss.

John David Weston and Miss Hattie Ashton Prentiss were married yesterday at noon in the home of the bride's uncle, Otis Thompson, 314 East Fifteenth Street, the Rev. Dr. Sabine officiating. There was no maid of honor. The bride, in white silk and orange blossoms, was attended by two bridesmaids, Misses Lily Volks and Edna Schnackelberg, who wore costumes of pink and white. John Prentiss, brother of the bride, was best man. A breakfast for the attendants and relatives of the bridal couple followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Weston will reside in Boston.

GEORGE H. MORGAN TO WED.

His Engagement to Mrs. Elizabeth Mifflin Announced Yesterday.

LENOX, Mass., Jan. 10.—Announcement was made here to-day of the engagement of George H. Morgan of New York and Mrs. Elizabeth Mifflin, who spends her Summers here. Mr. Morgan has a residence here known as Ventfort Hall. It is more English in style than most of the Lenox places, and stands near Trinity Church. He and his daughter, Miss Caroline Morgan, have been in Lenox but little since the death of Mrs. Morgan, which took place abroad in 1894. Mrs. Mifflin has been prominent in Lenox Summer society for a number of years. She is a daughter of the late Edward Learned of Pittsfield and widow of Benjamin C. Mifflin of Boston. The date of the wedding has not been announced, but it is understood that it will take place soon after Easter at Trinity Church, and that Mr. Morgan's house will be thrown open for the occasion.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William A. Russell.

Ex-Congressman William A. Russell of Massachusetts died early yesterday morning in Boston from an attack of apoplexy. Mr. Russell was born in Wells River, Vt., in 1831. For many years he was interested in the paper manufacturing business, in which his father was a pioneer in New England. Mr. Russell was one of the organizers of the International Paper Company, and was a former President of the organization. He was a Director of the Fitchburg Railroad. He was twice married, and several children survive him.

Politically Mr. Russell began life as a Whig, and cast his first vote for the candidate of that party. After its dissolution he allied himself with the Republican Party. In 1867 he was elected Alderman in his city. In the following year he was chosen Representative to the lower house of the State Legislature. In 1868 he was sent as one of the delegates from Massachusetts to the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati.

Mr. Russell accepted the nomination as candidate and was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress from the Seventh Massachusetts District by a plurality of 5,468 votes. He was appointed a member of the Committee on Commerce, and became Chairman of a sub-committee to investigate the causes of the decline of American commerce, with a view to indicating some plan to restore the same and bring about closer commercial relations and more extensive trade with other countries.

He was renominated by acclamation as a candidate for the Forty-seventh Congress, and elected by a plurality of 4,965 votes, and promoted to service on the Ways and Means Committee.

Obituary Notes.

PORTER CHANDLER died at his home near Geneseo, N. Y., yesterday after an illness of one week, with appendicitis. Mr. Chandler was one of the leading members of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club.

VAN RENSSELAER GRAY, one of the oldest retired furniture manufacturers and business men in the Hudson Valley, died at his residence, in Hudson, N. Y., Monday, aged seventy-four years. He leaves a wife and five children.

FREDERICK E. BRUTON, who was connected with the Murray Transportation Line of this city died at his home, in Westfield, N. J., yesterday of heart disease. He was forty-seven years of age. A widow and one child survive him.

MRS. ABIGAIL WILLIAMSON, the oldest resident of Sing Sing, died at her home in that village on Monday from the grip in her ninety-fourth year. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins Adams and widow of James Williamson, who died several years ago and who was one of Sing Sing's prominent citizens.

Funeral of A. B. Upshaw.

The funeral of Alexander Bradford Upshaw, Commissioner of Indian Affairs under President Cleveland, was held at his late residence, 78 West Ninety-second Street, yesterday evening. The Rev. Dr. De Lancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George Becket. A number of floral pieces decorated the parlors, one of which was sent by Dr. William T. Jenkins of the Board of Health. Among those present at the ceremonies were Edward Lauterbach, Smith M. Weed, and Richard Croker. The body will be taken to Washington to-day, where services will be conducted at Trinity Church by Bishop Satterlee.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the renowned appetizer, is used over the whole civilized world; is imported from South America.

Piles—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d. No cutting. Book free. City references. Pay when cured.

E. & W. "SHERWOOD." E. & W. A Whipped Seam Cuff.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonate is the best table water. It aids digestion.

DIED.

BENTON.—Peacefully, on Jan. 6, 1899, in New York City, Abigail Lindsley, eldest daughter of the late Jared T. and Lucy A. Benton, formerly of Auburn, N. Y.

BRAINARD.—In this city, Jan. 8, Mary Jane, widow of Charles H. Brainard of Hartford, Conn. Prayers will be offered at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Mowe, 132 East 36th St., at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, Jan. 11.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Hartford, at 3 o'clock the same day. A car will be attached to the noon train for Hartford.

CAMPBELL.—On January 8, 1899, at Cannes, France, John Campbell, formerly of Paterson, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILL.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 9, at 24 Avenue Kléber, Paris, France, of bronchitis, Edith Gwynne, wife of William H. Gill, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILL.—On Sunday, Jan. 8, 1899, Joseph Pearson Gill.

Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 10 A. M.

HAIGHT.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 8, 1899, Helen Barrington Thurston Haight, wife of William Burgoyne Haight, and daughter of the late Lizzie Blunt and Henry Thurston, M. D.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 302 West 86th St., on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 10 A. M.

LAUFERTY.—At the Hotel San Remo, Jan.

TORE OUT ELECTRIC LIGHTS

Staten Island Company Makes Raid on Customers' Houses.

FIGHT OVER NEW CONTRACTS

Users Would Not Sign Them, as They Say It Meant a Fifty Per Cent. Increase—May Appeal to the Mayor.

Gangs of men in the employ of the New York and Staten Island Electric Company, which has a monopoly of the electric lighting of Richmond Borough, yesterday invaded private houses and stores and took out the lighting connections. There were stormy scenes in some houses when the men attempted to take out the wiring. This meant the defacement and ruin of walls and ceilings, and the house owners put in strong objections and forbade this part of the work. On every side little or no opposition was offered to the taking out of the lamps and meters, but the beadings were left, although the gangs wanted to take them, too. Late in the day the Richmond County Gas Company had to appeal to plumbers for aid in installing meters in houses and stores from which the electric light facilities had been taken.

The action yesterday was not unexpected, but it came sooner than was anticipated. On Dec. 28 the electric company sent out notices to every user of its power on the island that all existing contracts were abrogated and that the user must forthwith sign a new contract. As some of the users had contracts which have from a year to two and a half years to run, there was a general refusal, and it is said that of the many thousand users of power not one has signed.

The circular letter said that hereafter all power would be sold by meter, and announced a reduction of 25 per cent. in the cost price. This feature of the new plan was dwelt upon strongly, but some other provisions attached to the new contract were not so prominently called to attention. One of these was that the user bound himself to purchase all lamps he should use from the company. The cost of each lamp under the contract was fixed at 20 cents. Similar lamps retail at 16 cents in department stores.

In the past the company did all installation free. By the new contracts installation was to be paid for by the customer. Tacked on to this was an iron-clad provision that the company was released from all damage resulting from any accident due to leakage of its power.

As every user of the power had a contract no attention was paid to the circular and the inclosed contract. Lawyers told the customers of the company that their old contracts held good until they expired, and advised them to pay no attention to the company's letter, and if lights were cut off to sue for damages. It was pointed out that under the new contracts, although a 25 per cent. reduction in price was announced, it really meant an increase of about 75 per cent. gross or one of 50 per cent. net, when the cost of lamps and the increased cost of installation were taken into account.

The first legal action was taken by Robert Brown, an ex-Trustee of Port Richmond. When an attempt was made to cut out his lights he forbid it and then sent his lawyer after Deputy Sheriff Stevens. Judge Stevens issued an order restraining the electric company from interfering with Mr. Brown's lights. Mr. Brown uses sixty lights in his livery stable and house, and his contract has eighteen months to run.

The order to make new contracts came immediately after the change in management of the Electric Company. General Manager Swinerton, who also is Vice President and Treasurer of the company, took hold a little before the first of the year. Mr. Swinerton, when seen yesterday, said: "This company has never made any money. I was sent here by the stockholders to change this, and I propose to do so." He would say no more.

A member of the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond Borough said that at the next meeting of that body he intended to bring the lighting and electric road matter up and offer a resolution that the board appoint a committee to place the facts before Mayor Van Wyck. He proposed, he said, to have the Mayor's attention called to the fact that no night cars are run on the lines of the road, which is controlled by the same company.

He said the company, under a pre-consolidation contract, is lighting long stretches of uncut roads in the lower end of the island, streets on which there is not a house and that are never used. In what was the Village of Edgewater the company for some reason has duplicate lighting systems. The streets were formerly lighted with incandescent lamps, and as the contract made just before consolidation called for arc lamps, both systems are now in use. The company is credited with the intention of making the city pay for both.

FIRE DRILL STOPS PANIC.

School Children March Through Smoke to Safety in an Orderly Manner.

The efficacy of the fire drill that is taught in the public schools was exemplified yesterday at a fire in the grammar school and primary school which is known as Public School Now 38, at 8 Clarke Street, about 11 o'clock in the morning. There were nearly 1,000 pupils in the building at the time, and although the place was filled with smoke, and very few knew at the time where the fire was, and many of the little ones were badly frightened, they stood up at the signal for the fire drill and obeyed the orders of the teachers.

In this obedience to discipline the little girls, the teachers say, preserved their presence of mind much better than did the boys. There are about 700 children in the grammar department and some 900 in the primary department, and not a few of them were only six or seven years old. Miss Georgiana Dugan was Acting Principal in the grammar department, which is composed of girl pupils, and Miss Mary A. Rogers is Principal of the primary department, composed of boys.

A lot of rubbish and waste paper under an inclosed fire-proof stairway, which leads to all the floors of the building, had in some way become ignited. A little girl who was in the basement ran upstairs crying "Fire!" The pupils seemed about to break into a panic, but Miss Mary Kittman, the general assistant to the Principal, ran down into the basement and pulled the big fire gong six times, a signal for the children to prepare at once for the fire drill.

There was order at once, and all the children stood up and waited for the teacher's orders. There was no rush for cloaks or hats, and the children, whose faces were blanched, knew that this was not an ordinary exercise, but the execution of a movement to march out of the building, and, as they then supposed, to save their lives. They also believed that escape by the fire-proof staircase had been cut off, as the smoke poured out from it on every landing.

The rule during fire drills is for the children in the upper rooms to march out first. The teachers preserved their coolness, put the children through the drill, and gave the orders to march out as usual. Some of the boys lost control of themselves, became unruly, and rushed to the windows, but the girls maintained the strictest discipline.

All got out without a scratch, and it was only when they reached the street that many of the girls were overcome with excitement and cried, while the boys, and especially those who were panic-stricken while in the building, became noisy and boastful of achievements of bravery.

The fire was easily extinguished by the firemen.

SCRATCHED OFFICER'S TONGUE.

Intoxicated Prisoner Resists Arrest and Sullivan Goes to Hospital.

Policeman Patrick Sullivan of the Butler Street Station, Brooklyn, underwent an experience yesterday which will probably incapacitate him from duty for some time. Early in the morning he arrested James Skelton of 367 Degraw Street for drunkenness. Skelton resisted arrest and in his drunken struggle got his hand into the policeman's throat. He scratched Sullivan's tongue.

After Sullivan got him to the station the tongue began to swell, and the policeman was soon in such pain that he had to go to the Long Island College Hospital and consult a surgeon. Dr. Hildenberg, the surgeon who treated him, that there was possible danger from erysipelas.

HEIRS FOR SIR RICHARD TIGHE.

Four Brothers Claim to Be Next of Kin to the Eccentric Millionaire.

A new complication was introduced into the protracted contest over the estate of the eccentric millionaire Sir Richard Tighe by the appearance of ex-Judge George M. Curtis before Surrogate Arnold yesterday morning as the representative of four newly discovered heirs. Under the will, which was admitted to probate about two months ago by Surrogate Fitzgerald, the estate would be distributed among the relatives of Mrs. Tighe, who died several years before her husband. In the will Mrs. Tighe was named as sole executrix, which made it necessary for Miller, Peckham & Dixon, the attorneys for her heirs, to apply for letters of administration. Their application was to have been heard yesterday morning, but in view of a statement submitted by ex-Judge Curtis the hearing was postponed until Friday.

The original contest over the will was between the relatives of Mrs. Tighe and numerous persons residing in England, Ireland, and other foreign countries, who claimed to be the heirs-at-law of Sir Richard. The contestants alleged that the testator lacked testamentary capacity when the will was made, and that the instrument was the result of undue influence exerted over him by Mrs. Tighe and others. The same grounds, although they were overruled by Surrogate Fitzgerald, form the basis of the contest now to be instituted.

Ex-Judge Curtis said that he represented Bernard J. Tighe, a resident of this State, and his three brothers, one of whom he described as a San Francisco newspaper man. These persons, he said, were the nearest blood relatives of the late Sir Richard Tighe. He asked for the postponement in order that he might have time to prepare his case.

Ex-Judge Curtis declined yesterday afternoon to add anything to his statement in court regarding the identity of his clients. He said that he first met them about a month ago, and that the evidence which they had placed in his hands fully sustained their claims of relationship. He said that if the Surrogate should grant letters of administration to Mrs. Tighe's relatives, he would bring an action in ejectment to obtain possession of the real estate left by Sir Richard, and would also make a motion in the Surrogate's Court to revoke the probate of the will.

So far as could be learned yesterday, none of the attorneys for the other parties interested in the case had ever before heard of the alleged heirs whom ex-Judge Curtis represents.

LEGAL NOTES.

RECEIVERSHIP IN FORECLOSURE.—In an action brought by Austin B. Fletcher and another, as trustees, for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon real estate, service was made upon Harry Lewis, the present owner of the premises, by an order dated Aug. 13, 1898, directing the service of a summons upon him by publication, and two days later, an ex parte order was made appointing a receiver of the rents and profits. The affidavit upon which the receivership order was based showed that the mortgage contained a provision that upon default in any of the conditions of the bond and mortgage, on foreclosure proceedings being commenced, the mortgagee was at liberty, without notice, to apply for the appointment of a receiver. Lewis, who was joined with Felix Krupp, as defendant, did not appear in the action, or take any steps as to the receivership until Oct. 14, 1898, when he moved to vacate the receivership order upon the papers upon which it was granted. The First Appellate Division has affirmed an order denying his application. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion, holds that the Court had jurisdiction, under Section 714 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to appoint a receiver without notice to Lewis, and that the papers upon which the order was granted, were sufficient. The plaintiff's affidavit showed that insurance and the Croton water tax for 1898 were unpaid, as well as principal and interest, and that he did not believe that the premises furnished adequate security for the payment of the mortgage. "The Court," Justice Barrett said, "acted mainly upon the mortgagor's express covenant. That covenant certainly sufficed to confer jurisdiction upon the subject. Whether the covenant should or should not be enforced, was a question which called for the exercise of judgment and discretion. The Court here, as it was authorized to do, gave the provision its due weight. If for any reason it should not have been given that weight, if the facts to which the plaintiff deposed were inaccurate, if in truth the property was adequate security, these considerations should have been made to appear by the party claiming that the enforcement of the provision would be inequitable and oppressive. Lewis made no such claim, and deposed to no facts tending to show that injustice or oppression would result from the enforcement of the covenant."

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CHATTEL MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE.—Isaac A. Hopper, who was made a party defendant in an action by William G. McCrea to foreclose a chattel mortgage executed by one Moffatt, as a person having some interest in or lien upon the mortgaged chattels, interposed a defense denying all the allegations of the complaint except the execution and delivery by Moffatt of the mortgage to plaintiff. As a separate defense, he set up a chattel mortgage given by Moffatt to The Harlem Reporter Company, upon the day when plaintiff's mortgage was executed and delivered. The company's mortgage, he averred, covered all the chattels specified in plaintiff's mortgage; that the latter was by its terms made subject to the company's mortgage, and that it was thereafter duly assigned by the company to him for value. The First Appellate Division has affirmed, on plaintiff's appeal, a judgment dismissing the complaint and foreclosing Hopper's mortgage. The Court held, by Justice Barrett, that Hopper's answer setting up his mortgage and asking affirmative judgment of foreclosure, was an undoubted counterclaim, which, by not replying, the plaintiff admitted, and evidence in hostility to the counter-claim could not prevail as against an admission of record. Plaintiff should not, therefore, have been permitted in rebuttal to introduce a judgment roll and execution in a creditor's action, or to prove his purchase at the Sheriff's sale thereunder. But the decision was clearly right, and no evidence could justify a finding as against an express and conclusive admission of record. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented, holding that the evidence having been let in, there was no need for the plaintiff to apply for leave to reply, and all the evidence in the record must be considered upon the appeal. The Court could not admit evidence, and then disregarded it in its decision, thus depriving the party of all notice that his evidence would be stricken from the record.

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ABUTTING OWNER LEASING SIDEWALK.—Andrea Romana brought suit in the City Court to recover five months' rent due on a lease to Jacob Bruck of an area, six feet long and three feet wide, in front of 17 Prince Street, and within the stoop line, for the erection of a soda-water fountain. Judgment for the plaintiff on the trial has been reversed by the General Term, Justices Schuchman, McCarthy, and Olcott, who held that a lease by an abutting owner of a part of a sidewalk in this city, within the stoop line, is illegal and void, as contrary to a city ordinance regulating the use of sidewalks within the stoop line and forbidding compensation to the abutting owner.

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DISHONESTY OF COLLECTING AGENCY'S ATTORNEY.—Moritz Neuman, on giving the National Shoe and Leather Exchange a claim for collection, was handed a receipt, upon the back of which was printed, "We do not, however, guarantee clients against loss arising from the dishonesty of an attorney." In a suit by Neuman against the Exchange to recover money collected, the defense was that the defendant's attorney collected the claim and defaulted. The General Term of the City Court has affirmed judgment given for the plaintiff upon a jury's verdict, holding, by Justice Olcott, that, as a matter of law, the receipt did not constitute a contract, and that it was a question for the jury to decide whether or not the receipt, upon the facts, was a part of the contract and exonerated the defendant.

Branch Post Office V Must Go.

The Board of Health has pronounced the basement floor of the Wool Exchange Building, where about one-half of the thirty clerks employed in Post Office Branch Station V do their work and the thirty-two carriers attached to the station make up their mails, to be in a condition "prejudicial to life and health." This condition of affairs is attributed to bad plumbing and defective drainage. Half an inch of stagnant water was found under the wooden flooring of the basement. Postmaster Van Cott has been informed that the premises must be vacated. The quarters of Station V will be established in some other building in the immediate neighborhood.

FINANCES OF THE STATE

Parting Advice of ex-Controller Roberts to the Legislature.

RAPID GROWTH OF TAXATION

Advantages of Raising Revenue by Indirect Means—Expenses of New York in the War.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—The last annual report of James A. Roberts, who retired from the office of Controller of the State Dec. 31, will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow night. One of its leading features is the renewal of the recommendation made in former years that personal property taxation be abolished, and that as a substitute for this source of revenue the transfer tax on estates be increased.

The report treats at length on the constant increase in the expenditures of the State. On this subject Mr. Roberts says in part:

"The population of New York State in 1850 was 3,097,394, and the expenditures $4,083,590.80, of $1.30 per capita. In 1880 the population had increased to 5,082,871, and the expenditures to $9,636,597.79, or $1.89 per capita. In 1890 the population was 5,997,853, and the expenditures $12,900,735.36, or $2.15 per capita, and in 1897 the estimated per capita expenditure reached 'the alarming amount of $4.495. The tendency to increase is a persistent one. In 1881 the amount expended by the State was $9,878,214.59; in 1884, $10,479,517.31; in 1887, $14,301,102.48; in 1890, $14,076,881.86; in 1893, $17,367,335.90, and in 1896, $20,020,022.47.

"The growth of this increase year by year corresponds almost exactly with the increase in the number of commissions and departments, thirty-six such having been created since 1880, and last year they expended upward of $7,000,000. These departments and commissions are largely for the purpose of extending social supervision and regulation over many things, which in the earlier days of our Commonwealth were left to the localities or to self-regulation."

The law of last year providing for an annual tax for the repair of highways in the towns of the State, and another statute passed at the last session providing for the payment of bounties for the destruction of illegal devices for the taking of fish, are mentioned as recent illustrations of the legislative policy which Mr. Roberts condemns.

The report shows that $2,162,434 was collected last year from corporations as a result of the annual tax imposed upon them. During the last five years the amounts collected from corporations aggregated $10,000,931, showing an average annual collection of $2,045,456. The collections during the five years preceding this period aggregated $6,771,543. These figures show an average annual collection during the earlier period of $1,354,308, or $691,147 less than the annual average during the years from 1894 to 1898, inclusive.

This increase in income from corporations, it is declared, has not resulted from an increased rate of taxation, but is due to a systematic effort to place upon the taxable list every corporation subject to taxation. Mr. Roberts is of the opinion that the maximum amount which can be collected from this source has been reached until some change is made in the law or the corporation business conducted in the State is increased.

For the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1898, there was collected from estates under the taxable transfer acts the sum of $1,997,210.24, an increase of $167,268.41 over the year ended Sept. 30, 1897.

Citing the success of the corporation and transfer taxes as producers of revenue, Mr. Roberts recommends the raising of the revenue for State purposes from sources other than the general property tax, in order to remove a prolific source of injustice between the counties and the citizens of the State.

Mr. Roberts reports that the State now owns in the forest preserve 1,164,233.02 acres, of which 1,109,140.24 acres are contained in what is known as "the Adirondack Preserve," and 2,092.78 acres in the "Catskill Preserve." Of the State lands in the Adirondack Preserve about 907,000 acres are contained within the boundaries of the Adirondack Park.

The report calls attention to the steady increase in the cost of conducting the charitable and reformatory institutions of the State. Mr. Roberts recommends that the bookkeeper or financial clerk of each institution be subject to appointment by the Controller in the same manner as is now provided for in the State prisons; also that a law be passed authorizing the Controller to devise a system for accounting for property purchased for the use of the various institutions. He renews the recommendation made in preceding annual reports, that there should be a classification of the salaries and wages in the charitable institutions of the State.

Of the special appropriations of $1,500,000 made necessary by reason of the war with Spain, Mr. Roberts reports that there was expended before Oct. 1, 1898, the sum of $837,566.23. "It now looks," he says, "as though the total expenditure for the purpose would not materially exceed $1,000,000. Of the amount expended there has been borrowed on short-term bonds the sum of $400,000 and it is confidently expected that the balance will be soon returned to our Treasury by the United States Government. Some of the expense incurred by the State is not comprehended in the general Government's appropriation, and it is probable that a considerable amount will, in the end, have to be charged to New York's patriotic ambition to put an efficient and sufficient force promptly in the field."

"NATIONAL" LOAN CONCERNS.

Bank Superintendent Kilburn Asks Authority to Watch Them.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—A bill will be introduced in the Legislature, upon the recommendation of State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn, placing building and loan associations under his supervision as fully as savings banks now are. Superintendent Kilburn desires the enactment of such a law in order to restrain the operations of the so-called "National" associations. In a report upon the business methods employed by concerns of this class he says, in part:

"Many of these associations are issuing extravagant and misleading advertising literature for the purpose of inducing investment with them, promising enormous profits, while, as a matter of fact, they are run practically at a loss, large expense deductions, secured by the articles of the associations, being all that saves them from immediate impairment of the capital. This advertising is especially effective among wage earners and others of small means, unused to business.

"It is not too much to say that many of these associations are not only defeating the benevolent objects originally contemplated by the Legislature in providing for their incorporation, but are actually deceiving and virtually robbing the large and unsuspecting majority of their members, which in the main is composed of persons of small means who do not possess that experience in life to enable them to detect the causes and conditions which can lead to nothing but disaster."

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Committees to be Named and Mr. Depew Nominated for Senator.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—While the Legislature will reassemble to-morrow evening, after a week's recess, its performances then and for the remainder of the week will be in large measure perfunctory. The chief business to-morrow night will be the announcement of the new committees in the Senate and Assembly. After that is over, little is possible in either body until the committees organize and begin to report back the bills referred to them.

The chief event of the week will be the Republican joint caucus on Thursday night for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr. Since Mr. Platt let it be known last November that he favored the election of Chauncey M. Depew as his colleague, Mr. Depew's election has been taken for granted and no other candidate has been seriously talked of. Unless something akin to a miracle occurs, it is accepted as a foregone conclusion that Mr. Depew will receive the full Republican vote and be elected.

Governor's Appointments Withheld.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Gov. Roosevelt had no announcements to make to-day in regard to appointments. The selection of a Superintendent of Public Works is still an unsettled matter. It was anticipated that the Governor would have made up his mind by to-day, but this morning he said that there would not be any developments before Thursday. The appointment of a successor to John T. McDonough as State Commissioner of Labor Statistics will not be made this week.

For the General Sessions Judges.

ALBANY, Jan. 10.—Assemblyman Ware will introduce a bill to-morrow night making the powers and duties of the General Sessions Judges equal to those of the Surrogate in New York City. His bill proposes to increase their salaries from $12,000 to $15,000 per annum.

SOUTH CAROLINA LYNCHINGS.

Gov. Ellerbe Suggests Some Methods of Preserving the Law.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 10.—In his annual message to the Legislature, Gov. Ellerbe makes the following references to lynchings in South Carolina:

"During the last several years there has been an apparently increasing disposition among us to attempt the righting of real or supposed wrongs by the law-breaking practice of lynching. It is impossible not to see in this tendency a serious menace to society. It means the abolition of the regular order of justice, and this is simply the first step in the destruction of the social order.

"In new settlements it is sometimes necessary to use this method as a heroic remedy for the ruthlessness of desperadoes and scourges of society. But this is always in new communities, before the law has had time to become established and confirmed. We have no such pretext for the demoralizing savagery that breaks out now and then in our State, like a plague, and that with increasing menace threatens the course of law, whenever an unusually heinous offense is committed. We should not longer permit this usurpation of the highest functions of justice by the unchecked brute force of the mob.

"Remedy suggests itself; see to it, as conservators of the peace of the State, as makers of its laws, as the guardians of its sacred honor, that its laws are so enacted and so administered that conviction and punishment shall follow crime with the certainty that links effects to causes.

"The officers of the law must be chosen for probity and for courage, and it should become of itself a high crime and misdemeanor for Sheriff or constables to allow a prisoner to be taken by violence from their hands, even though his own blood should have to be shed to protect the criminal. As an additional measure of restraint it would be well, and I recommend, that any county in which the crime of lynching is committed shall be liable to the heirs of the victim of the lynchers in the sum of $5,000, and that men who shall be convicted of participation in lynching shall be deprived of the right to vote or hold office in this State.

INDORSEMENT FOR BRYAN.

Bay State Democrats Praise Him and Reaffirm His Platform.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—The new Democratic State Committee, which met this afternoon and organized, adopted the following resolution:

The Democratic State Central Committee, in meeting assembled for the purpose of organization, reaffirm their allegiance to the great principles of Democracy as enunciated in the party's National platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 and the last State Convention at Worcester, and take special pleasure in recording their appreciation and indorsement of the splendid campaign waged in behalf of the people's rights by their intrepid champion, who ranks in merit and esteem with the historic leaders of the Democracy, Col. William Jennings Bryan.

The committee also adopted a resolution declaring that no foreign territory should be annexed to the United States without the consent of the inhabitants thereof.

Montana Senatorial Ballot.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 10.—The first legislative vote for United States Senator was taken to-day, the two houses voting separately. The result was as follows: Senate—W. A. Clarke, 1; W. G. Conrad, 7; J. M. Fox, 2; J. H. Toole, 5; Marshall, (Rep.,) 5. House—Clarke, 3; Conrad, 29; H. T. Frank, 2; Hartman, 4; A. Hoffman, 1; Toole, 20; Lee Mantle, 1; Marshall, 10.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 10.—Henry Cabot Lodge was unanimously chosen by the Republicans of the Massachusetts Legislature in joint convention to-day to be the nominee of that party for re-election as United States Senator.

JAPANESE CRUISER ON FIRE.

The Kaimon Kan, Now at Amoy, a Partial Wreck.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 10.—News by steamer from Japan says:

"The second class Japanese cruiser Kaimon Kan has reached Amoy a partial wreck as the result of a fire that occurred during a storm at sea. Several of the crew of the cruiser were burned to death and many others badly injured.

"The Kaimon Kan was a wooden vessel of the old style, and had on board a number of soldiers, besides her regular crew. When a few days out, and in the midst of a gale, a fire was discovered in one of the bunkers to the rear of the engines. The Japanese crew behaved with great bravery, and streams of water were soon playing on the fire. At this juncture an accident to the machinery made it necessary for some one to go down the galley. It was a case of almost sure death. Two men volunteered to go down, and before they got to the machinery in need of repair the smoke overcame them. No one would go in after them, and the fire soon consumed their bodies. The vessel is repairing at Amoy."

Long Island Rapid Transit Service.

The Long Island Railroad announces that the joint train service maintained for some time past by that road and the Brooklyn Elevated Road between Jamaica and the Brooklyn Broadway ferries will be discontinued and the former rapid transit train service will be restored beginning to-day between Rockaway Junction, Jamaica, and Manhattan Crossing, at East New York, with a five-cent fare for the trip. Trains will be run half-hourly during the morning and evening rush hours and hourly during the middle of the day.

North Hempstead Church Dedicated.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 10.—The new and beautiful fifty-thousand-dollar building of the Dutch Reformed Church of this village was dedicated to-day. The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. David James Burrill, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York. The rector of the new church is the Rev. Alfred Duncombe.

Actress Secures a Divorce in Ohio.

NORWALK, Ohio, Jan. 10.—Jennie L. Dunbar-Hall, the actress, formerly leading lady of E. H. Sothern, has been granted a divorce from Thomas W. Hall, better known under his literary name of "Tom" Hall, on the ground of habitual drunkenness. Hall is a West Point graduate and served through the Santiago campaign as Regiment Adjutant of the Rough Riders.

Nassau County to be Bonded.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 10.—The Board of Supervisors of Nassau County has decided to bond the county to the extent of $150,000 for the erection of county buildings on the site presented by the Garden City Company.

Cures Sick Headache.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

A Physician said:

"I would as soon think of taking off the doorbell as of doing without the telephone service."

Message Rates
make the cost of telephone service in New York very moderate.

Standard Equipment
for all subscribers. The rate varies with the amount of use.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 252 Broadway, 115 W. 38th St.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE

Lawmakers Meet at Trenton and Organize for Work.

GOVERNOR WATKINS'S MESSAGE

The Acting Executive, Being an Assemblyman, Makes No Recommendations as to Legislation.

TRENTON, Jan. 10.—The two houses of the New Jersey State Legislature met at 8 o'clock this afternoon. The desks of the members were covered with floral tributes. The Senate and House officers were elected in accordance with the selections made by the Republican caucuses. Senator Reed of Somerset, upon taking the Presidency of the Senate, made the customary speech. He said, in part:

"The Constitution intended to make the Legislature responsible for legislation, and not the Executive. It is not fair to shift our responsibility upon him. It seems to me that the laws which are left until after the session for Executive approval or disapproval should be the exception and not the rule."

The following Senate committees were announced:

JUDICIARY—W. M. Johnson, Pitney, Martin; REVISION OF LAWS—Pitney, Cross, McDermott; APPROPRIATIONS—W. M. Johnson, Stokes, Hutchinson, Braun; FINANCE—H. W. Johnson, Evans, Braun; CORPORATIONS—Stokes, Hutchinson, Packer; MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Ketcham, H. W. Johnson, Van Cleef; RAILROADS AND CANALS—Miller, Francis, Barber; BANKS AND INSURANCE—Francis, Hand, Packer; EDUCATION—Francis, Evans, Van Cleef; MILITIA—Ketcham, H. W. Johnson, Foster; GAME AND FISHERIES—Stranger, Francis, Foster; RIPARIAN RIGHTS—Hand, Smith, McDermott; AGRICULTURE—Hutchinson, Stanger, Foster; MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—H. W. Johnson, Evans, McDermott; UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Stokes, Ketcham, Van Cleef; ENGROSSED BILLS—Hutchinson, Barber. LABOR AND INDUSTRIES—Smith, Miller, Van Cleef. BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS—Cross, W. M. Johnson, Martin. ELECTIONS—Miller, Cross, Braun. PUBLIC HEALTH—Hand, Ketcham, Martin.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS—Hand, Ketcham, Foster; STATE PRISON—Ketcham, Stokes, Braun; STATE HOSPITALS—Francis, W. M. Johnson, Van Cleef; STATE LIBRARY—W. M. Johnson, H. W. Johnson, Barber; PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS—Hutchinson, Stanger, Braun. PRINTING—H. W. Johnson, Hand, Martin; PASSED BILLS—Smith, Cross, Foster; COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Evans, Hand, Braun; FEDERAL RELATIONS—Miller, Evans, Packer; SOLDIERS' HOMES—Stokes, Ketcham, Barber; REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Cross, Miller, Van Cleef; SINKING FUND—Stanger, Hutchinson, McDermott; INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Evans, Pitney, Smith, McDermott; CLERGY—Francis, Hutchinson, Martin.

In the House, after D. O. Watkins had qualified Speaker, he called Assemblyman Squire to the chair. Mr. Watkins went to the Executive Chamber, where he was waited upon by a joint committee, and through it communicated the Governor's annual message to the Legislature.

Acting Governor Watkins's message to the Legislature to-day is confined to a review of the work of the departments for the year, extracts of which have been published. Governor-elect Voorhees, who is to be inaugurated one week from to-day, will send another message carrying recommendations. Gov. Watkins says that his brief occupation of the Executive office and the fact that he is a member of the Legislature make it inadvisable for him to make the usual suggestions to that body.

The financial statement shows the total receipts to have been $2,354,622.05, and the total disbursements $2,298,443.49, which, with a balance in the bank on Nov. 1, 1897, of $945,345.89, leaves a balance Oct. 31, 1898, of $1,001,524.45, the largest in the financial history of the State.

Speaker Watkins announced the following House committees:

AGRICULTURE—Wright of Burlington, Yard, Coles, Shropshire, Smith of Sussex. APPROPRIATIONS—McKee, Dexheimer, Coles, Welsh, Eckert. BANKS AND INSURANCE—Murray, Yard, Shropshire, Weseman, Marnell. BILL REVISION—Ashley, Wakelee, Marshall, Kreitler, Carroll. BOROUGHS—Sturr, Wakelee, Steelman, Bradenburgh, Vorhees. CLAIMS AND RETRENCHION OF EXPENSES—Welsh, Dexheimer, Carr, Cooper, Marks. CORPORATIONS—Squire, Bullard, Wood, McMurray, Ridgeway. EDUCATION—Yard, Lewis, Deleot, Houston, Wright of Salem. ELECTIONS—Bradley, Wakelee, Guenther, Lewis, White. ENGROSSED BILLS—Guenther, Squire, Steelman, King, Smith of Warren. GAME AND FISHERIES—Bradley, Horner, Mungle, Marshall, Wooley. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Shropshire, McKee, Weseman, Nicklin, Prudet. JUDICIARY—McKee, Bell, Wood, Jones, Murphy. LABOR AND INDUSTRIES—Horner, Poole, Kreitler, Houston, Butcher. MILITARY—King, Wood, Cooper, Deleot, Hall. MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—Coles, Bradenburgh, Sturr, Welsh, Abbett. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—McMurray, Clark, Nicklin, Sturr, Kelsher. RAILROADS AND CANALS—Poole, Bradley, Nicklin, Clark, Martens. REVISION OF LAWS—Bell, Jones, McKee, Squire, Benny. RIPARIAN RIGHTS—Bullard, Steelman, Ashley, Murray, Walscheid. STATIONERY—Houston, Mungle, Yard, Ashley, Heyer. TOWNS AND TOWNSHIPS—Klein, Murray, Horner, Coles, Quaid. UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Nicklin, Bell, Guenther, Cooper, Blackwell. WAYS AND MEANS—Lewis, Weseman, Carr, Marshall, Butcher. PUBLIC HEALTH—Dexheimer, Sturr, Wright of Burlington, Carr, Martens.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Guenther, Steelman, Coles, Ashley, Bruder. FEDERAL RELATIONS—Houston, Weseman, Bell, Wright of Burlington, Marks. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Murray, Marshall, Welsh, Sturr, Martens. PASSED BILLS—Wood, Kreitler, Shropshire, Ashley, Benny. PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS—Sturr, Deleot, Poole, Carr, White. PRINTING—Shropshire, Wakelee, McMurray, Bradenburgh, Butcher. REFORM SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—Wright of Burlington, Bradley, McKee, Welsh, Murphy. SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES—Welsh, Steelman, Mungle, Yard, Marnell. SINKING FUND—Cooper, Lewis, Bullard, Carroll, McMurray. SOLDIERS' HOME—Yard, King, Klein, Bell, Smith of Sussex. STATE HOSPITAL—Nicklin, Coles, Dexheimer, Poole, Hall. STATE LIBRARY—Jones, Wakelee, Marshall, Wood, Abbett. STATE PRISON—Horner, Squire, Nicklin, Weseman, Wright of Salem. TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS—Clark, Carr, McKee, Squire, Smith of Warren.

Before the Senate adjourned, Senator McDermott of Hudson gave notice that unless the Republicans were initiative in the matter he would himself next Monday night demand an investigation of the election held in Hudson County last Fall. He said he was growing tired of the charges that the big Democratic majority in Hudson County last Fall was due to fraud.

The two Houses adjourned until next Monday night. On the Joint Committee on Inauguration are Senators, Hutchinson, Francis, and Braun, and Assemblymen Squire, Gunther, Wood, Bradley, and Murphy.

The Republicans held a joint caucus after adjournment and unanimously selected ex-Congressman John Kean to be elected United States Senator in place of James Smith, Jr., a week from next Tuesday. The name of Congressman James F. Stewart of Paterson was presented by one of the partisan Assemblymen as a matter of compliment.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Arthur Lord and A. S. Woodworth, the receivers of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, have issued checks upon valid and matured claims to the amount of $200,000, approximately, to about 450 claimants. It is said that the payment covers about 20 per cent. of the face of the claims affected by it.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn for the election of a Board of Directors was adjourned yesterday until Jan. 26, as the full ticket for the new board had not been completed. The board which is to be elected at that time, will be largely chosen by the management of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, in whose interest the control of the Kings County was recently purchased.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle Fire Insurance Company of New York yesterday the following Board of Directors was elected: Henry Meyer, Frederic W. Stevens, A. J. Clinton, Augustus F. Holly, Joseph H. Choate, John D. Skidmore, G. G. Williams, Charles de Rham, Jr., George G. De Witt, John L. Riker, John W. Condit, William B. Isham, and George H. Prentiss. Mr. Prentiss was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James A. Roosevelt.

Fire insurance managers are becoming anxious over the delay of the Tariff Committee to agree to a final report, relative to the formation of a rating organization. It was said yesterday that the plan of a tariff association had been completed with only four open questions within two or three weeks after the organization of the committee. These points were foreign reinsurance, up-town branch offices, "overhead writing," and the recognition of brokers. How much longer the committee will continue to disagree on any of these disputed matters is not known, but it was said that outside influence would probably be brought to bear upon the committee if only for its effect upon the Western Union, (fire underwriters,) the condition of which is regarded as critical.

FOUR-ROOM FLAT at $125.00.

PARLOR.	BEDROOM.	DINING ROOM	KITCHEN.
Satin Damask Parlor Suit, 5 pieces; Pier Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table (brass feet); handsome Lamp, silk lamp shade, pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7.6x10.6.	White enamelled Dressing Case and Washstand, elegant brass trimmed steel enamelled Bed, woven wire Bed Spring, soft top Mattress, pair Feather Pillows, Comfortable, 1 enamelled Chair, 12 yards Matting, English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.	Oak Sideboard, bevel mirror; 5 oak cane seat Chairs, oak Dining Table, English Tea Set, 56 pieces; handsome Table Cover, 15 yards Matting.	Oak Kitchen Closet, glass doors; Kitchen Range, 8 Kitchen Chairs, set of Tinware, Kitchen Table, 12 yards Oilcloth.

Although the Flat, as above enumerated, cannot be improved upon, we will gladly change any article, should you so desire.

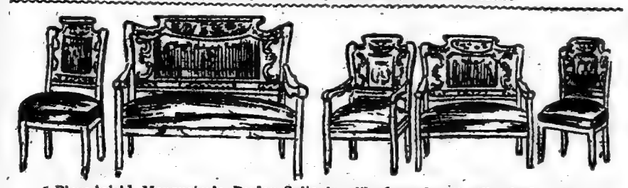

5-Piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits, in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; silk tapestry; worth $28.00 . . . . . 17.50

EVERYTHING for HOUSEKEEPING.
LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM.

Out-of-town customers will find it advantageous to deal with us, as we make such orders a specialty.

J. BAUMANN & BRO.,
1479, 1481, 1483 3d Ave., at 84th St.
Open Saturdays Till 10 P. M. 84th St. Station "L."

EX-MAYOR WURSTER DROPPED.

Manufacturers' National Bank of Williamsburg Fails to Re-elect Him as a Director.

A disagreement between ex-Mayor Frederick W. Wurster and his fellow-Directors in the Manufacturers' National Bank of Williamsburg led yesterday to the dropping of Mr. Wurster from the Board of Directors. The regular election of Directors took place yesterday, and Thomas S. Cooper was elected to succeed the ex-Mayor. Mr. Wurster had requested that he be not re

MESSAGE OF THE MAYOR

His Annual Communication to the Municipal Assembly.

CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

He Argues in Favor of New Schools, New Bridges, and Rapid Transit.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent his annual message to the Municipal Assembly. The message deals largely with the financial condition of the city and makes few recommendations for legislation. New schools, new bridges, and rapid transit are touched on briefly.

In reference to the first the Mayor says that ample provision should be made for the education in the public schools of every child in the city entitled to enter them. Further, he alludes to the fact that the Board of Estimate has made provision in the budget for the issue of bonds to the amount of $7,673,640 for new schools and sites, and says that these bonds will be issued as occasion requires.

Speaking of the necessity for new bridges between the Borough of Manhattan and the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, the Mayor says:

"The experiences of the year made it manifest that such bridges were indeed a necessity, and that their completion at an early date was a public work of the highest importance to the municipality as a whole. Accordingly in November of last year, following the procedure prescribed in the charter, I sent communications to the Board of Public Improvements requesting immediate action looking to the location and building of two additional bridges, one between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn and the other between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment promptly made provision for the expenses of the preliminary work upon these bridges, and authorized the issue of bonds therefor to the extent of $100,000, and that board will authorize the issue of such additional bonds as may be necessary to prosecute work during the current year. The action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been concurred in by the Council, but it has not yet received the approval of the Board of Aldermen.

"It is a narrow and unsound view to regard these bridges as solely in the interest of the Boroughs of Queens and Brooklyn. No one can doubt that they will give to the inhabitants of those boroughs greater transit facilities and render the boroughs more accessible as places for residence and for carrying on business, but the resultant benefits of the increased population and real estate values will not be confined to these boroughs, but will be shared by every part of the city and by every inhabitant in it. An increase in the real estate values in any borough means an increase of taxable values in that borough, and a consequent lessening of the general tax rate of the city."

HIS RAPID TRANSIT VIEWS.

In regard to rapid transit, the Mayor says:

"I favor now, as I did in my message to you in 1898, 'every lawful endeavor which will furnish relief to the people whose homes are situated at such distance from their places of business or employment that they find the present means of transit inadequate and burdensome.' A Rapid Transit Commission was first appointed in the year 1891. The following table shows the cost of Rapid Transit Commissions to Dec. 31, 1898:

RAPID TRANSIT FUND NO. 1.

Warrants Registered, 1891..	$25,162.78
Warrants Registered, 1892..	64,467.11
Warrants Registered, 1893..	25,543.87
Warrants Registered, 1894..	51,437.61
Warrants Registered, 1895..	5,255.11
	$171,866.48

RAPID TRANSIT FUND NO. 2.

Warrants Registered, 1894..	$8,250.79
Warrants Registered, 1895..	42,196.92
Warrants Registered, 1896..	92,811.77
Warrants Registered, 1897..	67,263.74
Warrants Registered, 1898..	49,109.44
	$254,632.66

"It is to be hoped that the present Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will, during the current year, furnish a plan not only feasible as to construction, but also entirely relieved from any features which might provoke either determined opposition or cause any considerable delay."

RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN.

Public improvements, the Mayor says, have been restricted during 1898 on account of the financial situation of the city. These restrictions, he declares, will not exist to such a great extent in 1899, and the many improvements which the public have a right to expect will receive consideration. He impresses upon the members of the Municipal Assembly the necessity of prompt action in dealing with matters which come before them. "Unreasonable delay in action by public officials," he says, "is a just cause for public complaint."

The Mayor, in the message, makes public for the first time a detailed statement of the city's funded debt, which on Dec. 31, 1898, amounted to $343,269,127.84 gross, from which there is to be deducted the amount of cash and securities in the sinking fund, $99,056,291.87, leaving a net indebtedness of $244,212,835.97. There was at that time, outstanding $7,600 of revenue bonds, making the total net bonded debt of the city $244,220,435.97.

This indebtedness is divided as follows:

Funded debt of the City of New York, as now constituted, issued subsequent to Jan. 1, 1898	$30,164,906.19
Funded debt of the City of New York as constituted prior to Jan. 1, 1898, and issued prior to that date	221,916,331.78
Funded debt of corporations in the Borough of Brooklyn, including Kings County, issued prior to Jan. 1, 1898	80,500,867.73
Funded debt of corporations in the Borough of Queens, issued prior to Jan. 1, 1898	7,550,221.22
Funded debt of corporations in the Borough of Richmond, including Richmond County, issued prior to Jan. 1, 1898	3,136,798.20
Total funded debt	$343,269,127.84
Temporary debt, issued in anticipation of taxes of 1898	7,600.00
Total bonded debt	$343,276,727.84
Less amount held by Sinking Fund Commissioners	99,056,291.87
Net funded debt	$244,212,835.97
Revenue bonds	7,600.00
Net bonded debt	$244,220,435.97

DEBT OF QUEENS COUNTY.

In relation to the city's portion of the debt of Queens County and other debts not legally determined, the Mayor says there are outstanding:

Bonds which have been approved as to legality, but which have not yet been presented for registration on the books of the department	$268,040.90
Bonds which have not yet been approved as to legality	2,418,406.18

The amount of the outstanding bonds of the County of Queens and of the Town of Hempstead and of school districts therein which will be chargeable to the City of New York has not yet been judicially determined. The indebtedness of Queens County represented by bonds and certificates outstanding on Dec. 31, 1897, was as follows:

Bonds	$4,823,000.00
Court fund loan certificates	14,810.96
Total	$4,837,810.96

The bonded indebtedness of the town of Hempstead on Dec. 31, 1897, was 470,000.00

Besides these there is a bonded indebtedness on school districts in the Town of Hempstead, partly within and partly outside the Borough of Queens, which on Dec. 31, 1897, amounted to $44,800.

Litigation is pending, the Mayor says, to determine the amount of the debt of Queens County which should be assumed by the present city of New York. In the action pending the County of Queens claims that the amount which should be assumed by the city is $3,862,116.79, whereas the city claims that that amount is too large by at least $1,000,000.

Concerning the indebtedness of the Town of Hempstead which the city is to pay, the Mayor says that no particulars have been presented on behalf of the Town of Hempstead, and that inasmuch as the greater part of the indebtedness was incurred in the construction of roads, the determination of the apportionment of the debt may be influenced by a consideration of the cost of construction of such roads.

During the year 1898 bonds and corporate stock of the city were issued as follows: For public buildings, $4,755,293.31; for public parks, $2,355,050.38; for bridges, $3,378,844.83; for repavement of roads and drives, $1,072,740; for water supply, $3,150,000; for docks, $3,675,294.54; for condemnation of rear tenements, $33,045.78; for street openings, $2,696,548.50; for local improvements, $868,424.08; special revenue bonds, $8,179,665.59; a total of $30,164,906.91.

BUDGET FOR THIS YEAR.

In referring to the budget for 1899 the Mayor says:

"By throwing the deficiencies of the consolidated budgets for 1898 into the tax levy of 1899 the budget of the current year has been abnormally increased by this sum of $7,175,850.88. The budget for 1899 has further been abnormally swelled by obedience to the mandatory provisions of law, relating to the fund of street and park openings. The sum included in the budget for 1899 for this fund is $4,448,513.56."

In addition to making provision in the budget for 1899 for ordinary public works, provision has been made by the Board of Estimate for the following issues of bonds:

For schoolhouses and sites	$7,673,640.00
For uses and purposes of the Department of Docks and Ferries	5,000,000.00
For the new aqueduct	2,000,000.00
To provide for a further supply of pure and wholesome water	250,000.00
For the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply	500,000.00
For Fort George Park	191,000.00
For Colonial Park	1,229,727.00
For Riverside Park	1,190,000.00
For St. Nicholas Park	1,850,000.00
For public park at One Hundred and Eleventh Street and First Avenue	429,000.00
For Riverside Park extension	442,324.00
For public park at One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and Grand Boulevard	98,055.02
For public park in Twenty-third Ward	971,720.00
For public park at Houston and Essex Streets, &c.	1,557,000.00
For public park at Division Street	1,640,000.00
For Harlem River Driveway	305,000.00
For Harlem River Driveway lands, Assessment bonds	521,181.52
For Willis Avenue Bridge approaches	1,500,000.00
For south approach to Third Avenue Bridge	487,445.05
For New York Public Library	556,403.00
For new East River Bridge	1,000,000.00
For new public buildings	2,500,000.00
For new bridges	1,000,000.00
For repaving in all the boroughs	300,000.00
For new stock and plant for the Department of Street Cleaning	2,000,000.00
Total	100,000.00
	$35,292,495.59

POLICE PROMOTIONS HELD UP.

Civil Service Board Refuses to Approve Appointments of Deputy Chief McLaughlin and Inspector Kane.

The Civil Service Board has raised the question as to the power of the Police Board to appoint William McLaughlin a Deputy Chief and James Kane an Inspector without their having first passed civil service examinations. The matter leaked out at Police Headquarters yesterday, when it became known that the Civil Service Board had refused to approve the pay roll for these two officers. McLaughlin and Kane were appointed on Dec. 9 last. McLaughlin, who had been an Inspector, was made a Deputy Chief when William S. Devery became Chief. Kane succeeded to McLaughlin's old place. Neither has been able to draw his salary for December.

Following the disapproval of the pay rolls the Civil Service Board sent a communication to the Police Board asking for data relative to McLaughlin's and Kane's promotions. This has been sent, and the civil service officials have asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the legality of the appointments.

Under the city charter the Police Board was empowered to organize the force after consolidation by making appointments without civil service examinations. The Civil Service Board, it is claimed, holds that the board had the right to thus fill only such vacancies as existed prior to the consolidation. In other words, vacancies that have occurred since the consolidation must be filled after civil service examinations. If this contention be sustained, no more appointments of Captains, Sergeants, Inspectors, or Deputy Chiefs can be made without civil service examinations. There are a number of Captains and Sergeants to be appointed.

President York of the Police Board said yesterday that the board believed it had the right to make the appointments as it did, or it would not have made them.

VALUATION OF RESIDENCES.

The Taxation Basis of 1898 Compared with that of 1899 in Individual Cases.

Below is given a list of residences and other property in the Borough of Manhattan, in addition to those published yesterday, showing the assessed valuation for 1898 and for 1899. They are taken from the residential district on and to the east of Fifth Avenue above Forty-ninth Street:

	Valuation 1898.	Valuation 1899.
L. M. Gerry, 43 W. 42d	$180,000	$230,000
L. M. Gerry, 16 W. 43d	250,000	300,000
J. T. Tower, 540 5th Av	200,000	275,000
C. Kemp, 606 and 608 5th Av	310,000	370,000
W. J. Gurnie, 526 5th Av	150,000	180,000
D. O. Mills, 684 5th Av	150,000	180,000
Samuel Babcock, 636 5th Av	140,000	170,000
Alma F. Gallatin, 670 5th Av	220,000	270,000
Dr. W. S. Webb, 680 5th Av., Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, 684 5th Av	225,000	270,000
J. D. Rockefeller, 4 W. 54th	275,000	330,000
C. A. Baudoine, 718 5th Av	180,000	200,000
John H. Sherwood, 1,004-1,012 5th Av	135,000	160,000
George Kemp, 720-722 5th Av	225,000	250,000
J. A. Roosevelt, 4 W. 57th	230,000	265,000
Joseph Seligman, 51 W. 57th	110,000	125,000
Harriet C. Alexander, 4 W. 58th	150,000	170,000
Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, 40-42 E. 42d	170,000	190,000
Lincoln Bank, 32-38 E. 42d	150,000	200,000
Levi P. Morton, 503 5th Av	400,000	450,000
Joseph Milbank, 323-325 Madison Av	225,000	270,000
Manhattan Hotel, Madison Av and 42d	405,000	500,000
Theodore A. Havemeyer, 531-533 5th Av	800,000	900,000
Picus Club, 351 Madison Av	350,000	430,000
W. L. Winthrop, 501 5th Av	325,000	360,000
Jay Gould estate, 579 5th Av	250,000	290,000
Jay Gould, 1 E. 47th	175,000	200,000
Charles A. Dana, 19 E. 47th	40,000	45,000
Robert Goelet, 4 E. 48th	45,000	50,000
Delta Psi Club, 58 E. 49th	43,000	50,000
The Democratic Club, 617 5th Av	14,000	16,000
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, 451 Madison Av	125,000	150,000
S. Untermyer, 675 5th Av	150,000	175,000
William Rockefeller, 680-691 5th Av	70,000	85,000
Joseph Pulitzer 10-12 E. 55th	207,000	255,000
W. W. Astor, 721-723 5th Av	130,000	153,000
C. P. Huntington, 2 E. 57th	300,000	360,000
R. Bonner, 691 Madison Av	550,000	650,000
Lenox Lyceum, 619-629 Madison Av	45,000	54,000
Robert G. Dun, 110 E. 41st	200,000	240,000
Chauncey M. Depew, 22 E. 45th	16,000	19,000
R. A. Van Wyck, 135 E. 46th	22,000	26,000
Richard Croker, 5 E. 74th	12,000	13,600
	40,000	44,000

In the books for 1898 an entry shows that Mr. Croker's property was assessed for that year at $45,000 and cut down by the Commissioners to $40,000. This year his residence is assessed at $44,000, or $1,000 less than the first assessment of 1898.

MRS. M. A. O'BRIEN DEAD.

Was the Wife of "Rocky Mountain" O'Brien, the Irish Revolutionist.

Margaret A. O'Brien, wife of the Irish revolutionist, "Rocky Mountain" O'Brien, died on Saturday at her home, 424A Hart Street, Brooklyn. She was the daughter of John Sutherland of Brooklyn, and married Patrick O'Brien twenty years ago. She was a native of this city, where she was born in 1861.

Patrick O'Brien, her husband, was called "Rocky Mountain" to distinguish him from other O'Briens prominent in the Irish patriotic movements of a generation ago. He earned it by his skill as a hunter in the West. In the invasion of Canada O'Brien was a participant, and there were charges against him of complicity in the murder of the informer Phelan, in Chicago.

Mrs. O'Brien leaves a husband and eight children. The funeral will be held this morning at the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Willoughby and Lewis Avenues. Prominent Irish revolutionists will be among the pall bearers. Some of the pall bearers will be Luke Dillon of Philadelphia, O'Donovan Rossa, George I. Molloy, Mayor William Kenny of East Newark, Louis Groff, ex-Minister Patrick Egan, John F. McIntyre, and Frank X. McCaffrey.

Reception of H. O'Neill & Co's Employes.

The annual reception of the Mutual Benefit Association formed by the employes of H. O'Neill & Co. will be held at the Lenox Lyceum Feb. 3. The aims of the organization are those of the best of this character, and are carried out with fidelity. The officers of the association are: Honorary President—Hugh O'Neill; President—W. G. Thomas; First Vice President—P. G. Jeffreys; Second Vice President—S. G. Donaldson; Treasurer—W. C. Strange; Financial Secretary—H. A. McGorry; Board of Directors—Miss E. A. Cantwell, Miss M. Morrison, I. L. Schoonmaker, D. Richardson, and W. Kummer; Physician—A. E. Bieser.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Tammany Members Out in Force to Pass Various Measures.

TO CODIFY THE BUILDING LAWS

Bond Issue for New East River Bridges Authorized—Mr. Glick Insists on His Rights.

After five months of effort the majority in the Board of Aldermen succeeded yesterday in passing the ordinance creating a commission to codify the building laws of the city. The resolution authorizing the issue of $100,000 in bonds for preliminary work on the two proposed bridges over the East River also passed. Both were pet administration measures, and both had been hung up by the failure of the majority to have present at the meetings a sufficient number of members to put them through. Under the charter there must be forty-five votes in the affirmative for ordinances or resolutions providing for the expenditure of funds. As the minority opposed both measures, their passage was delayed until a practically full attendance of the Democratic members could be obtained.

Yesterday, for the first time in months, the attendance was practically full. The only absentees were Aldermen Oatman (Rep.) and Roddy, (Dem.,) both of whom are ill. The unusually large attendance was attributed to a hint dropped by Richard Croker at a meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee on Monday night, which hint caused members of the Municipal Assembly to feel that something would happen unless they gave more time to their work.

Previous to the meeting a caucus of the Democratic Aldermen was held, at which only twenty-four of the forty-six were present. This was by some construed as a revolt, but this construction was not justified when the roll was called in the meeting.

The Building Code Commission resolution was first taken up. As usual, the minority made a sturdy fight to have the measure amended so as to include among the Commissioners George B. Post, Theodore Cooper, and Hugo Bonner. In speaking in favor of this amendment, Alderman Folks characterized the commission as named as representative only of the building interests, and declared that it could not be expected to make any radical changes in the building laws. The amendment was lost.

After the attempt to amend failed, Mr. Folks sarcastically suggested that "any one reading the morning newspapers could tell what would happen." He intimated that the majority have acted on orders received from political powers.

This remark roused Alderman McCall, the Democratic leader, to declare that he had never had any orders, and that the measure became a party one only after the Republican minority had forced the issue. After a few remarks by Alderman Sherman, in which the resolution was denounced as a "whitewash and a reddening," the roll was called on the passage of the measure. The forty-five Democrats voted in the affirmative, and the thirteen Republicans in the negative, and the long struggle was ended.

The resolution appropriating money for preliminary work on bridges brought out some oratory from the Republican side, Mr. Goodman, the minority leader, making a long speech, in which he said that the Democratic members of the Municipal Assembly had been publicly rebuked by their party leader for neglect of duty. The rebuke, he said, had had its effect, as could be seen from the attendance. The passage of the resolution, he said, meant the sidetracking of rapid transit, and because of that he could not vote for it. He said that there was in existence a corporation which had a franchise for a bridge across the East River. He was informed, he said, that work on this bridge would be vigorously pressed, and if the city chose to build a bridge in the vicinity, injunction proceedings would be begun. Further, he said, the soundings for the new East River bridges cost only $21,000. At that rate the soundings for the proposed bridges would cost $42,000. He wanted to know why $100,000 was asked for.

The resolution passed by a vote of 46 to 12, Aldermen Okie, (Cit. U.,) and McInnes, (Rep.,) voting for it, and Aldermen Byrne and Wafer (Dem.) against it.

The session was enlivened by a somewhat sensational speech made by Alderman Glick, speaking to a question of personal privilege. Mr. Glick, during a roll call, answered to his name in such low tones that he could not be heard at the Clerk's desk. President Woods inquired how Mr. Glick wanted to vote, and the Alderman replied: "I voted no." The Clerk, Michael Blake, construing Mr. Glick's tones and actions as a hint that due attention had not been paid, muttered that it was not possible to hear men who spoke in whispers. Later Mr. Glick read the captions on several sections of the charter relating to the duties of Clerks, and the privileges of Aldermen, and declared that he intended to stand on his rights, and insisted that the Clerk should keep his place. President Woods assured the irate Alderman that the remark was not intentionally offensive, and the incident closed.

The Council passed a number of unimportant measures that have been on the calendar for months.

DEATH RATE AMONG WAIFS.

The following letter has been received in explanation of statements made at Monday's meeting of the City Mothers' Club:

"In an account which appeared in this morning's TIMES of the January meeting of the New York City Mothers' Club, some figures were incorrectly quoted as coming from me, which, unless corrected, do an injustice to the Department of Public Charities. The statement made by me was that 'of 366 infants under six months of age admitted during the year 1896 to the infants' hospital on Randall's Island without their mothers, only 12 remained alive in the middle of April, 1897, a mortality rate of 96 7-10 per cent.' I also said that statistics concerning the foundlings received during 1895, 1896, and 1897 showed that practically all the foundlings who were not adopted or reclaimed by their parents died. My purpose was to show the evils that had resulted from allowing babies to be separated from their mothers.

"The infants' hospital on Randall's Island has been greatly improved since Jan. 1, 1898, and during the year ending Oct. 1, 1898, the death rate among foundlings was, according to the official figures, 63 per cent. A proportion of the foundlings who survive the first year will probably not survive their second, so that the death rate among those received during 1898 will be somewhat more than 63 per cent., but will evidently be very much less than for the three preceding years. It is also evident that with the best of care the death rate among foundlings and children received without their mothers will be very much higher than among the children cared for by their own mothers. As stated at the meeting, the death rate among the 422 children with their mothers in situations, under the care of the State Charities Aid Association, was 1 6-10 per cent.

"The number of dependent children in institutions in this city is not 35 out of every 117 of the population, but 1 out of every 35 children in the city.

"MARY VIOLA CLARK."

City Must Pay for Draining His Pond.

Frank Mansfield of Seaford, L. I., yesterday secured a verdict for $8,500 in his suit against the City of Brooklyn in the Queens County Supreme Court. Mansfield sued the city for draining his trout pond in extending its water-supply system. The pond covered four and a half acres, and was well stocked with fish. Mansfield testified that he derived a considerable income from the pond by charging anglers for the privilege of fishing there.

Pneumonia Kills a Whole Family.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Jan. 10.—Dr. H. Y. Mangum, a prominent citizen of this county, died on Dec. 26 of pneumonia. Twenty-four hours later his daughter Lucy died; three days later his wife also died, and the youngest son, Sam, was buried the following week. To-day word reached here that the only remaining member of the family, the grandmother, Mrs. Worley, is also dead. All have died from the same disease—pneumonia.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

HELPING THE "TOMBS ANGEL."

Meeting Held to Further the Work of Mrs. John A. Foster.

A meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, 174 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon in the interest of the prison work done by Mrs. John A. Foster, known as the "Tombs Angel." Mrs. Foster has been engaged in this work for fifteen years. She accepts no salary, and has gained the confidence of the Judges in the different courts. Her work is chiefly among young women who have committed their first criminal offense, and who, in many instances, have been deserted by their own relatives and friends.

Alexander M. Hadden introduced Vernon M. Davis, ex-Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Davis, in speaking of the work which Mrs. Foster is doing, said: "There is no field so fruitful as the New York Tombs, the police courts, and the Courts of General Sessions for this woman's work. Before the advent of Mrs. Foster we were compelled to send girls to prison when they had committed their first offense. Now this good woman takes them into her care." Mr. Davis closed with a plea for funds to enable Mrs. Foster to continue her work.

In the absence of District Attorney Gardiner, who was to have made an address, Bishop Satterlee of Washington was called upon. He spoke of the work of Mrs. Foster while he was rector of Calvary Church, in this city. Mr. Hadden read letters of regret from the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Recorder Goff, and Judges Ingraham, Newburger, and Jerome. Before the close of the meeting, Mrs. Foster was asked to speak of her work. She said that the home to which she now sends the girls whom she takes out of the courts is known as Pelham Shelter, and is located at New Rochelle, N. Y. Mr. Hadden reported that up to date $1,008 had been collected from fifty-one persons. Many of those present contributed.

A Worcester Bank Reduces Capital.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 10.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Worcester National Bank, had this noon, it was unanimously voted to reduce the capital stock from $500,000 to $250,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New York Electric Machine Company of Buffalo; capital, $10,000. Directors—James Tate and Fred Wardell, Buffalo; Thomas E. King, Arbel, Penn.

New York and Brooklyn Realty Company of Brooklyn; capital, $2,000. Directors—R. H. Monsees, E. B. Ludlow, and Onslow Ludlow, Brooklyn.

Madame Estey Shirt Company of New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Emanuel Lauferty, Marie L. Estey, and Gustave Ellis, New York City.

Joseph Loth & Co., New York City, to manufacture silk products; capital, $300,000. Directors—Bernard Loth, Henry A. Loth, and Howard A. Crampton, New York City.

Denison Copying Company of Buffalo, to manufacture copying devices; capital, $1,000. Directors—Charles L. Denison, Joseph H. Horton, and G. T. Trowbridge, Buffalo.

Dickerson-Horner Company of New York City, to carry on a commission business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Edmund A. Dickerson, H. B. Porter, and Thomas Kilvert, New York City.

Greenmountain Product Company of Babylon, to manufacture carbonated beverages; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. W. Elston, A. W. Barnard, M. A. Warren, and E. N. Sanderson, Brooklyn; W. N. Richardson, New York City.

Naurashank Company of New York City, to manufacture carbonated waters and medicines; capital, $100,000. Directors—Dr. R. A. Wittbaus, Dr. John C. Beekman, and Dr. Alexander E. McDonald, New York City; Dr. A. J. McLean, Jersey City; Dr. William Davidson, Nanuet.

The Shaker Heights Land Company of Buffalo has certified to an increase of capital stock from $750,000 to $1,458,850. The capital stock as increased is divided as follows: $750,000 common stock, $458,850 preferred stock, and $250,000 second preferred stock. The amount of debts and liabilities is $474,000.

The Tea Association of New York City, to foster trade and commerce and to look after the interests of its members, who are engaged in the importation of teas. Directors—Thomas N. Phelan, Frank S. Thomas, and Thomas H. McCarthy, New York City; George C. Cholwell, Norwalk, Conn.; Joseph H. Lester and James W. McBride, Brooklyn; Russell Bleecker and George L. Montgomery, New Brighton; William J. Butfield, Plainfield, N. J.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

F. D. MARCKWALD.—Judgment for $19,942 was entered yesterday against Freeman D. Marckwald, importer of horn strips, at 114 Franklin Street, in favor of the Corn Exchange Bank on notes. An attachment was obtained against his property three months ago.

KNAPP & GRAETHER.—Charles Knapp has been appointed receiver for the partnership property of Charles Knapp & Leonard F. Graether, publishers of an illustrated atlas of the building laws of the principal cities of the United States, in a suit brought by Mr. Knapp against Mr. Graether for a dissolution of the partnership.

J. J. FOLEY.—The Sheriff has received an execution against Jeremiah J. Foley, liquor dealer, of Second Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, for $7,710 in favor of Jacob Ruppert for balance due on a chattel mortgage, which has been foreclosed, and for lager beer. Mr. Foley has been in business at various locations for several years.

HUDSON COUNTY SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Otto F. Crouse has been appointed receiver of the property in this State of the Hudson County Silk Manufacturing Company, whose office in this city was at 467 Broadway, and mills at Union Hill, N. J., by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court on the application of Nathaniel Bloom, the Secretary of the company. The liabilities are $30,000, and assets $18,000, of which the accounts are $9,000; machinery, tools, &c., $9,000. The company is a New Jersey corporation, organized in July, 1894, with a capital stock of $40,000, and William R. Dewey of Boston was President.

QUONG TUCK LUNG COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against Ham Moon Chew and Loni Hok Son, who did business under the style of the Quong Tuck Lung Company, Chinese merchants at 11 Mott Street, from Hays, Greenbaum & Strahfeld for $12,689, in favor of Eng Young and Loni We Ward, doing business as Sun Kong Hop, in Hongkong, China. The claim is for merchandise sold to the concern. An account was started on Jan. 20, 1897, at $15,310. Since then $3,000 has been paid and some more goods sold, but efforts to collect the balance have been fruitless. In July last they had a stock of $14,000, but it is claimed that it has since been gradually decreased, until now it is said to be worth only $5,000. The attachment was obtained on the ground that they threatened to dispose of their property.

Out of Town.

TRIMBLE & WEICHER.—Judge Barkalow, in the Common Pleas Court, yesterday, in Paterson, N. J., approved an assignment made by Trimble & Weicher, coal dealers. They name Munson Force as assignee, whose bond the Court approved. Bad business is given for the firm's assignment. The liabilities are placed at $12,000; assets, $7,716.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

John O'Donnell of 2,028 Seventh Avenue, who said that he was formerly Railroad Commissioner, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, showing liabilities $40,246 and no assets. He filed the petition in person, without an attorney, prepared it himself and on home-made blanks, which, he claimed, complied strictly with the rules of the United States Supreme Court. The principal creditors are the Mutual Life Insurance Company, about $11,000 on judgments for deficiency; First National Bank of Lowville, N. Y., $7,191, and Martha B. O'Donnell, $5,163.

Henry Jackson of 130 East Eighty-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,102 and no assets. The liabilities are due to nine creditors, who obtained judgments against him on account of debts of the firm of H. Jackson & Brother, formerly cigar manufacturers.

Mrs. Amelia W. Welles of 260 West Fifty-fourth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,183 and no assets, except a claim for $25 for board against Marcus Holmes, who is reported to have been killed at Manila.

Tillie Palmer, dealer in fancy goods at 938 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,710 and assets $2,000 in merchandise. She has been in business since June, 1897.

A meeting of the creditors of Julius Rothschild was called yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy John W. Houston at 220 Broadway. The schedules showed liabilities $115,992 and no assets. Most of the debts were contracted as a partner in R. Rothschild's Sons, at Cincinnati and Chicago, in 1886. No creditor put in an appearance at the meeting, although there are about 100 on the list; no trustee was appointed, and the meeting was declared closed.

Commission Company Fails.

The Standard Stock and Grain Commission Company, a speculative concern at 53 New Street, ceased operations yesterday, it having been overwhelmed by the bull market. The manager, F. H. Eggleston, announced that he had no assets and did not know what his liabilities were.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARLOVINE, Nichols, and Gaetino Silvesto—C. G. T. Wahle and another	$70
ACER, Frank A.—G. Gomprecht and another	35
BERNARD, Gustave—Dovale & Alden	25
BERNSTEIN, Adolph—I. S. Haynes	102
BIDDESCOMB, Alice M., administratrix—A. J. Cameron and another, costs	83
BRUMBERG, P. Bernard—W. H. Hall	145
CARLSTADT, Charles A. — International Art Company	16
CARROLL, Bernard—B. Heller and another	533
CHELLBORG, Albert—National Loan Association	211
COLUCCI, Domenico—F. J. Thoma	190
CHERRY, Mary—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	88
CORNWELL, Anna D. and Jacob S., and Elizabeth Power—A. J. Koehler, &c.	313
DINEEN, Dennis J.—H. Lubsen, costs	38
DE FESTITICS, Gyula—C. B. Spence	571
DENTON, Jeanie L.—E. Schottky	1,190
DOTY, Samuel W.—J. McCreery and others	173
DUNN, John J.—J. Smith	45
DILTHEY, William J., William B. Pope, and Colvin McLean—T. Donlon	7,255
FINK, Mayer—Citizens' Bank of Buffalo	87
FOLEY, Jeremiah J.—Jacob Ruppert	2,710
FORSTER, James P.—S. J. Geoghegan and another	203
FREUDENTHAL, Isidor, and Harris Stecher—M. J. Stein	54
GRAHAM, Helen M.—Margaret L. H. Stone	532
GRAY, William E.—W. H. Schumacher	92
HARRISON, Andrew—C. G. Lanneau	42
HAZEN, William H.—D. Salomon	765
HANAU, Louis—H. A. Bunker	101
HAAS, Fred—Armour & Co	581
HANNON, John M.—Jacob Ruppert	1,115
HEINS, Michael—D. H. Carstairs and another	85
ISAKOWITZ, David—M. Baum	102
IHLENBURG, Edward A.—A. L. Ihlenburg and others	3,957
KARSNER, Max—John W. Masury & Son	94
KING, David W.—M. T. Quirk	1,104
KILBURN, Catherine—P. Skelly	353
KELLY, William H.—Erastus C. Wilson	306
KILPATRICK, J. Addison, and Addison I. Bacheller—Home Life Insurance Company	131
KEALEY, Thomas F.—John Smith	5,042
KEALEY, Thomas F.—N. Lindell	10,042
LAURA, Louis—P. J. Ahles	115
LAWLESS, Robert V.—C. H. Bahrenburg and others	293
LAWLESS, Robert V.—Edward Roberts and another	134
MACKEY, Thomas J.—S. C. Mackey	151
MARCKWALD, Freeman D.—Corn Exchange Bank	19,942
MAGOWAN, Frank A.—Addison F. Roberts	1,587
McGOVERN, James S.—L. M. Gerry	287
McINTYRE, Charles J.—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	184
MICK, Claude W.—Ariando Marine	1,294
O'KEEFE, Hugh P.—C. Goffe	216
OTIS, James G.—Mail and Express Company	52
PEET, Matthew H.—Dovale & Alden	16
PHYFE, Harry E.—J. E. Scott	83
ROSENZWEIG, Lena, and Max Goldberg —The People	2,000
RAMSFELDER, Samuel—E. Steventon, costs	108
REDDY, Bridget—W. Rogers, costs	71
SILVERSTONE, Jacob—New York and New England Distributing Company	121
SCHLUTER, Henry—P. Eisert	1,451
TESERA, Charles G.—Dovale & Alden	113
TROTT, William, Jr.—M. Stiner	132
THE VIELLARD & OSSWALD COMPANY—Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company	66
THE STANDARD GASLIGHT COMPANY —L. Rosenheimer, costs	112
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—J. M. Williams	371
THE JOSEPH W. GITHENS COMPANY—A. C. Smith and another	276
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Edward D. Farrell	4,650
THE MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY and the New York Elevated Railroad Company—Elizabeth Finck, individually, and another, executors, &c	1,895
THE AUTOMATIC METER COMPANY—Niles Tool Works Company	112
THE NORTH AMERICAN RUBBER Company and Edward Ridgway—Charles F. Thompson	907
VOLLHART, Edwin E.—G. I. Roberts & Brothers	83
WATSON, Richard M.—Dovale & Alden	25
WATKINS, Charles D.—State Bank of New York	279
WACKER, Frederick—P. Zugner	158
WUNDERLICH, William E.—J. F. Sinnott	401
WAGENER, Frieda—C. Spies, costs	123
WIRTH, Joseph—J. Meyer	103
WELLS, Junius F.—W. H. Jackson, (four judgments)	8,924

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	79⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	43⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	33½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, milling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar, granulated	5
Molasses, O. K., prime	32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	18.00
Tallow, prime	4
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	5¼
Lard, prime	5.75
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.87½
Butter, Western creamery	21

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Flour quiet and steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, 67@68c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 64½@68c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 2 corn, 35½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 35¾c; No. 2 oats, 26½@27c; No. 2 white,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $886,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, &c.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Sts., Albany.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1856.
24 Broad St., New York City.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, and Cotton bought and sold for cash and carried on margin.
PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Jas. H. Oliphant & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
20 BROAD STREET,
(Commercial Cable Building.)
JAS. H. OLIPHANT, } Members.
ALFRED L. NORRIS, } N. Y. Stock Exchange.
WM. J. MATHESON, Special Partner.
Telephone No. 3907 Cortlandt.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
52 Broadway, 11 St. Sacrament St.,
NEW YORK. MONTREAL.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company
SINKING FUND.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company First Mortgage 6 Per Cent., Article 4, Section 2, the Trustee has this day drawn by lot for account of the Sinking Fund the following numbered bonds, viz.:

150 BONDS.

Nos. 9, 29, 47, 49, 63, 76, 110, 152, 259, 271, 272, 276, 293, 363, 545, 577, 578, 652, 657, 706, 709, 732, 744, 753, 811, 818, 850, 889, 936, 956, 982, 993, 1001, 1075, 1077, 1091, 1122, 1124, 1128, 1129, 1152, 1169, 1177, 1197, 1225, 1260, 1264, 1291, 1309, 1332, 1419, 1420, 1465, 1505, 1650, 1655, 1689, 1722, 1770, 1771, 1803, 1807, 1808, 1811, 1818, 1829, 1822, 1852, 1853, 1927, 1928, 1929, 2154, 2155, 2251, 2267, 2280, 2385, 2528, 2572, 2575, 2582, 2586, 2587, 2807, 2676, 2749, 2774, 2778, 2779, 2806, 2843, 2851, 2880, 2980, 3135, 3188, 3190, 3193, 3225, 3229, 3230, 3304, 3327, 3382, 3417, 3442, 3511, 3580, 3596, 3627, 3643, 3687, 3741, 3742, 3781, 3782, 3828, 3930, 3960, 3957, 4044, 4075, 4081, 4090, 4124, 4322, 4414, 4497, 4565, 4567, 4571, 4618, 4620, 4714, 4824, 4833, 4844, 4873, 4894, 4897, 4999, 5193, 5287, 5293, 5341, 5491, 5503, 5517, 5545, 5549, 5593, 5634, 5719, 5761, 5867, 5879, 5974, 5976.

The interest on the above bonds ceased 1st January, 1899, and are **PAYABLE AT PAR** on presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New York.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 3, 1899.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. of the 15th day of January, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.)

CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York,
Trustee, No. 30 Broad Street.
January 10, 1899.

Hocking Valley
Securities.
Also new securities "When issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York. Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

CHOICE FIRST MORTGAGE
Street Railway Bonds
on Ohio & Michigan Properties.
Send for Circular.
The Cleveland Trust Company,
119 & 121 Euclid Ave.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, New York.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Write for book on speculation.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants.
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

6% Investments, principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market active.

The New York Stock Exchange made another million-share record yesterday, the total of reported transactions falling but slightly below the tremendous aggregate of Monday.

As a matter of fact, there was probably yesterday, and on the day preceding also, close approximation to 1,500,000 shares. The Stock Exchange tape is not capable of recording what the total business actually is. As transactions are distributed, the telegraph service of the Stock Exchange does not run much beyond an ability to register 1,000,000 shares during business hours. Thus, a million-share day means much more than, superficially considered, it seems to mean. Certain it is that every known Wall Street record is eclipsed.

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Traders sold stocks with much freedom throughout the day. Reaction talk was exceedingly popular. Efforts to force declines in conspicuous shares were even helped along by the passiveness of some interests hitherto actively identified with the upward movement. Their theory is that a reaction would do the market good.

But commission houses representing outside customers quite offset the energies of the professional element. Buying orders continue to come from every part of the country. Not only New England and the business territory directly adjacent to New York are represented by the new investing public so much now in evidence, but the West has been for weeks and months steadily buying, while one of the developing features at the opening of the new year is the appearance of orders in abundance from the South.

The outsider has fairly taken the market away from the talent of the Stock Exchange.

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Helping the market materially are current developments in the financiering plans of important corporate properties. Some hitherto laggard interests in Wall Street yesterday, for example, became suddenly enthusiastic over what, according to quietly circulated reports, is an arrangement for giving new status to the Manhattan Elevated Company. Not merely is the elevated to be electrically equipped, but plans approach consummation—so the representation goes—for the rearrangement of its interest-bearing obligations. It was upon this theory that Manhattan shares were of a sudden in demand, an advance of about 3 points being scored in market value.

Quite apart from what this may mean for Manhattan, if finally verified by official action, there is suggestiveness and significance in the fact that Wall Street is on the outlook for just such developments, and not in a few cases only but in many quarters. And as the general market begins to show a sign of reaction along comes just such an incident to strengthen interest and activity.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $118,000 threes, coupon, at 107¼@107¼; $2,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 112, and $50,000 fives, coupon, at 113.

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In State bonds $10,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, sold at 8.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco pf	2	N. J. Central	1
Balt. & Ohio, all in. paid	2	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Balt. & O., w. i.	⅞	New Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	1¼
Bay State Gas	1	Northern Pacific pf	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	1¼	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅞	Oregon Short Line	⅞
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	½	Pacific Coast 2d pf	½
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	St. L., C. & St. L. pf	2½
Chicago & N. W.	⅝	P., Ft. W. & C.	4½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Reading	1½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	1½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	1¼	Reading 2d pf	1½
Consolidated Ice	½	Rio Gr. West. pf	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	Rome, W. & O.	1½
Erie 1st pf	1⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Flint & P. M.	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	⅞
Flint & P. M. pf	¾	Standard Dist.	3½
General Electric	2	Standard Dist. pf	2
Great Northern pf	4½	Southern Ry. pf	⅝
H. B. Claflin	¾	Standard R. & T.	½
Long Island	1½	Union Pacific	½
Louis. & Nash.	½	U. S. Express	1½
Manhattan Con.	2⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	½	Federal Steel	1¼
Am. Spirits	⅝	Glucose Sugar	1½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	¾	Int. Paper pf	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	2½	Laclede Gas	1½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1¼	Lake E. & W. pf.	½
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Nat. Lead Co.	½
A., T. & S. F.	¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
A., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	St. L. S. W.	½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Brunswick City	¾	St. P. & Duluth	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Twin City R. T.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1⅛	U. S. Rubber pf	2
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	¾	W. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. paid	⅞
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	⅝		
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Buff., R. & P. 5s	1½	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s reg.	½
Chesa. Cons. 6s	½	N. Y. Cent. inc.	1¼
C. & E. Ill. con. 5s	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	1⅞
Chi. & Erie 1st	1	Seaside & B. 1st	3
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1⅛	Stand. R. & T. 6s	2
		Stand. R. & T. inc.	2¾

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn W. & W. 5s	2	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Kent. Cent. 1st	½	St. L. S. W. 2d	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@3¾ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $240,105,414; balance, $11,514,004; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,318,044.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.84½ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅝, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—There was a good recovery on the Bourse to-day; the political situation being less disquieting and the market being supported by the firmness prevailing on the London Stock Exchange. International securities were substantially harder, and Rio Tintos recovered in sympathy with the upward movement of copper. De Beers Mines were firm in consequence of favorable overcarrying in London.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Prices were harder on the Boerse here to-day, due largely to the strength shown by the New York market. Italian securities recovered on the information published by the Rome Tribuna regarding the situation in Africa. Spanish fours were maintained, Americans and Canadian Pacifics were strong, and Argentines improved in response to the gold premium.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 10.—Prices improved on the Boerse to-day. Mexican securities were harder and Americans were in good demand. Local securities were good.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—On the Boerse here to-day prices were weak, but closed firm.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 79½, and New York Central, ⅛, to 127¼. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 63⅛; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 97; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 67; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 88; Atchison, ¼, to 22⅝; Reading, ¼, to 11¼, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 75⅝. St. Paul sold at 125⅝, and Erie at 15.

British consols advanced 1-16, to 110⅝, for money, and were unchanged at 110⅝ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 101f 42½c, and exchange on London was 25f 18c.

GOOD TIMES SPREADING.

Thomas P. Fowler, President of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, regards the present situation throughout the country as very satisfactory. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said yesterday:

"So far as I am able to see, the general conditions are favorable. Trade conditions are favorable, and commercial conditions are favorable. I believe that the railroad business will continue good so long as the commercial conditions remain as favorable as now.

"People who know, tell me that the outlook for money is exceedingly favorable. For the first time in six years the people in the interior are in comparatively easy circumstances; they have money to spend. Local trade is picking up everywhere. The factories are employing more hands, and the people generally are buying more of everything. They are buying more anthracite coal—that I know. Of course it is natural that in times of depression people should economize greatly in every direction; they cut down on their living expenses as well as on their luxuries. But with good times this grinding economy vanishes. Money finds its way back into the hands of the people, and they are enabled to buy more plentifully of the things that they need. They buy more clothes, more food products, and more fuel.

"In my opinion, the outlook is more favorable than it has been in ten years. The country certainly ought to enjoy a period of substantial prosperity."

READY FOR A COAL DEAL.

The coal stocks most largely traded in were especially strong in yesterday's market, New Jersey Central and all of the Reading issues advancing over a full point apiece. New attention is given to reports that a thorough-going agreement has been reached between the managers of all the important anthracite properties, and similar authority supports the statement that in the new coal "deal" there will be control of the bituminous as well as the anthracite situation. And this control, it is represented, will go beyond the matter of production, including even the details of marketing the product.

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Control of the reorganized Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad, which includes the Poughkeepsie Bridge, has changed hands, and there are indications that the oft-discussed scheme of a direct railroad outlet from the Pennsylvania coal fields into New England is to be revived. Louis V. Bell, the New York broker who conducted the negotiations by which the Poughkeepsie Bridge system passes under the control of stronger interests, said frankly yesterday: "There has been a 'deal,' but I am not at liberty to mention any names or details."

J. K. O. Sherwood, the receiver of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England system, said he had heard that the property had been purchased, but he did not know who the purchaser was. He was satisfied that, in the hands of progressive men with capital, the Poughkeepsie Bridge system would prove an important factor in New England coal traffic. The property has been put in good physical condition during the receivership, and, according to Mr. Sherwood, it is in very good shape in every way.

In recollection of Archibald McLeod's bright dream of a great New England railroad combination designed to control all of the coal traffic in that territory, the shrewd guessers of Wall Street have been guessing that McLeod's old Reading plan is about to be fulfilled. A strong impression has prevailed in the Street within the past two or three days that J. Pierpont Morgan, who controls the Reading and is believed to dominate the policy of the New York, New Haven and Hartford system, has acquired the control of the Poughkeepsie Bridge, and purposes making it the connecting line of a great coal line into New England. By virtue of the New Haven and Hartford's ownership of the New England Railroad a close and advantageous connection on the part of the consolidated system with the Poughkeepsie Bridge system has long been regarded as one of the probabilities.

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It is also recalled by persons with memories in Wall Street that at the time Archibald A. McLeod was developing his big Reading-New England scheme, the New Jersey Central, prior to its lease by the Reading, was an eager bidder for the Poughkeepsie Bridge system. The Lehigh and Hudson Railroad, which extends from Maybrook to Belvidere, N. J., and is practically an extension of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England system, is now controlled by the Jersey Central.

THE MIRROR OF THE WEST.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the first week in January were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $681,028, and showed the following increases as compared with the preceding six years:

Increase over 1898	$176,902
Increase over 1897	276,913
Increase over 1896	214,323
Increase over 1895	271,034
Increase over 1894	215,800
Increase over 1893	39,456

SUGAR TRUST SEESAWS.

Sugar Trust shares resumed their usual prominence in the stock market yesterday, about 60,000 shares being traded in, no other stock except Atchison Railroad approximating such a total. Sugar Trust has recently been boosted on the strength of a variety of fables representing that only good results would come to the property out of the trade fight in which it is engaged against new independent refineries. During yesterday's trading the stock was lifted two or three points, crossing 131, but just before the close of the day's business it abruptly broke below 127, showing a decline of four points from the top figures of the day.

The annual meeting of the trust is to be held to-day. Sequels to this meeting are likely to be exceptionally interesting.

COMPETITION IS ACTUAL.

Tobacco Trust shares were weak yesterday, coincident with the publication of announcements by the new opposition Union Tobacco Company that its product is ready for the market.

SOUTHERN IRON PLANS.

A number of important Southern iron properties are being combined, and a company with some millions of capital is to be floated through an important Stock Exchange house. Among these properties are some which have in the past enjoyed much prosperity.

BAY STATE MYSTERY.

Bay State Gas activity is of a sudden resumed, over 50,000 shares being quoted yesterday, with a full point advance scored. Stories circulate of Standard Oil plans for the resuscitation of this property and consequent control of the Boston Gas Light situation. Professional Wall Street, however, always looks askance at representations of this sort, familiar for a year or two past, but in the exceptionally large transactions in the stock it is continually disclosed that among the largest buyers are some brokers having close relations with certain Standard Oil financiers.

ATCHISON POSSIBILITIES.

Much has recently been heard in Wall Street regarding the proposed change in the operating policy of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé system and the great benefits that will result therefrom. Atchison has done wonderfully well under its present policy—far better than Wall Street anticipated—and there has been much skepticism as to the promised improvement in net earnings with a new operating plan in force. A study of Atchison figures, however—and a comparison of them with the figures of the other big Western systems shows the contrary—shows that Atchison could do remarkable things if its management so decreed. The following comparisons, compiled for THE NEW YORK TIMES by one of the ablest of American railroad managers, shows this conclusively:

"A careful comparison of the annual reports of the Granger and transcontinental lines shows gross earnings per mile of road as follows:

A., T. & S. F.	$5,645	St. Paul	$5,555
Great Northern	5,055	Missouri Pacific	5,023
C., B. & Q.	7,903	Northern Pacific	5,428
Rock Island	5,478	M., K. & T.	5,483
C. & N. W.	7,106		

"Considering the earnings per mile of road as a fair basis on which to start a comparison, there is in the class of the Atchison, the Rock Island, St. Paul, Northern Pacific, and Kansas and Texas:

	Per Mile.		Per Mile.
Atchison, net	$1,294	N. Pacific, net	$2,542
Rock Island, net	1,949	M., K. & T., net	1,769
St. Paul, net	2,110		

"Atchison, on about the same gross, saves much less than the others—only half as much as Northern Pacific. The earnings per passenger per mile are:

Atchison	2.26 cents	N. Pacific	2.22 cents
Rock Island	2.10 cents	M., K. & T.	2.14 cents
St. Paul	2.36 cents		

"Per ton per mile:

Atchison	1.03 cents	N. Pacific	1.06 cents
Rock Island	.97 cents	M., K. & T.	.92 cents
St. Paul	.97 cents		

"Per unit of traffic the Atchison, with one exception, is much better off than the others. Now look at the way these earnings are utilized. The train mile earnings are:

	Pass.	Fr'ght.		Pass.	Fr'ght.
Atchison	$1.01	$1.43	N. Pacific	1.77	2.85
Rock I.	.95	1.65	M., K. & T.	1.32	2.68
St. Paul	.73	1.73			

"Next consider tons per car and per train mile:

	Tons Per Car.	Tons Per Train Mile.		Tons Per Car.	Tons Per Train Mile.
Atchison	10.71	139.6	N. Pacific	14.42	312.6
Rock Island	15.09	169.5	M., K. & T.	11.78	291.6
St. Paul	10.94	177.9			

"Atchison gets good rates, excellent in comparison with the others. If they were utilized as well as those of the others, Atchison could pay a div dend on its common stock without trouble. When compared with Northern Pacific, the results are remarkable. Earnings per mile of road, per ton mile, and per passenger mile are about the same, yet the net of Northern Pacific is double Atchison per mile of road. With Northern Pacific's net per mile, Atchison would pay 4 per cent. on its preferred and 4 per cent. on its common stock."

OUTSIDERS TAKE A HAND.

People's Gas, one of the active stocks yesterday, has been taken hold of by a new bull pool. Some of the lesser room traders are in it. Important Wall Street men identified with the property are said, however, not to look with favor upon the scheme to boost the stock just as the Illinois Legislature is getting down to business. Stock bought by the pool yesterday is thus not unnaturally said to represent sales made by insiders. The new pool's capacity is put at 20,000 shares, of which something like half has already been bought.

HIGHER THAN FOR YEARS.

Expectations of the resumption of dividends by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad continue to give strength and activity to that property's shares. Yesterday Louisville stock rose to 66⅝, making not only a new record for it in present market improvement, but being beyond any price reached since early in 1898.

THE CHAMPION JUMPER.

New York Air Brake made yesterday another of its phenomenal jumps. After selling at 119 it went with a rush above 128, the closing figure of 126 representing a net gain of eight points for the day. No official explanation can be obtained touching what must be extraordinary developments in the New York Air Brake Company's affairs. Wall Street reports yesterday, however, included the representation that the New York brakes are to be adopted by important Vanderbilt railroads, including to some extent new equipment for the New York Central.

NO MONEY TIGHTNESS.

Money market prophets have given up forecasting squeezes in rates. Bankers report that time funds increase, and conservative authorities predict still lower interest levels than any recently reached.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Dealings began on the Consolidated Exchange in American Pig Iron Storage warrants.

State Railroad Commission to give a hearing on Jan. 17 on application of Metropolitan Street Railway to change motive power from horse to underground electricity on certain of its lines.

Decision handed down by Court of Appeals sustaining the right of one railroad to run its cars over that of another, the latter permitting, without obtaining the consent of abutting property owners.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Meeting of Federal Steel Directors and statement by President Gary that no business of public interest was transacted.

Statement that a suit will be brought by Boston holders of Oregon Short Line stock to prevent the merging of the property into the Union Pacific by interchange of stock.

Decrease of $7,080 in Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville's net earnings for November, but increase of $12,628 since July 1.

Resolutions presented at meeting of Central Passenger Association in Chicago to abolish all second-class rates within territory of Eastern lines.

Quarterly meeting of the Union Pacific of interest because of presence in city of executive staff of the Oregon Short Line.

Increase of $4,258,449 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $3,813,214 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Opinion expressed by London Statist that, with the present earnings of the St. Paul, an advance in the dividend from 5 to 6 per cent. seems probable.

Increase of $49,451 in Mexican International's surplus for November, but decrease of $88,678 since Jan. 1, 1898.

Listing on the London Stock Exchange of $4,348,000 Denver and Rio Grande first consolidated 4½ per cent. bonds and $1,797,000 Northern Pacific additional prior lien 4 per cent. gold bonds.

Order issued by the Committee of Arrangements of the Stock Exchange discontinuing the printing of sales of less than ten shares of stock on the Stock Exchange tickers until further notice.

Statement by President Hill of the Great Northern that business is good in the Northwest, and that rates are being more firmly held than for some time.

Re-election of the old Board of Directors of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Bringing of another suit in Cincinnati to foreclose the mortgages on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway.

Continued advancing tendency for American shares in the London market and improved sentiment reported on the Continental security markets.

Movement on foot in Pittsburg to consolidate a number of the leading banks there.

One house with Chicago connections said to have executed orders from that city on Monday aggregating over 50,000 shares, a record-breaking total for a single firm.

Announcement of an advance of $2 per ton for wire and wire nails.

Transfer books of the preferred stock of the St. Paul and Duluth to be closed from to-day until next Wednesday for the purpose of drawing preferred stock for retirement.

Chicago reports stating that there is a deal under way whereby the Bellaire Steel Company of Ohio will be brought into the Federal Steel Company.

Further advance in steel rails to $20 a ton in Chicago.

Contracts given for two new large steamships for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Silver aggregating 594,000 ounces to go to Europe by to-day's steamers.

Confirmation by President Miller of the St. Paul of the reported purchase by his road of the Hubbell interest in the Des Moines Northern and Western Road, and the latter will now become part of the St. Paul system.

Continued activity of mining stocks in the Boston market.

Arbitrage dealings heavier yesterday than at any time for a long while.

Formation of a new trust company with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000 to do business in the Wall Street district, and to be called the City Trust Company.

An arrangement said to have been substantially concluded between the Trenton Potteries Company and the American Potteries Company, whereby the latter becomes the owner of the first-named property.

Demand for investment stocks shown by sales of such usually inactive properties as Rensselaer and Saratoga, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg at sharp advances.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in January showed increases:

Denver and Rio Grande	$14,100
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	4,634
St. Paul	176,902
Total increases, three roads	$195,636

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Andes	.05	.05	Kentuck Con.	.11	.11
Belcher	.14	.16	Mexican	.31	.30
Benton Con.	.04	.04	Occident. Con.	.47	.48
Best & Belcher	.37	.36	Ophir	.51	.50
Bullion	.02	.02	Overman	.05	.05
Caledonia	.19	.20	Potosi	.13	.13
Challenge Con.	.11	.11	Savage	.08	.08
Choller	.13	.13	Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Confidence	.60	.60	Sierra Nev.	.76	.73
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25	Standard	2.00	1.90
Crown Point	.13	.12	Syndicate	.55	.50
Eureka Con.	.30	.30	Union Con.	.30	.30
Gould & Curry	.24	.26	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Hale & Norcr.	.06	.06	Yellow Jacket	.18	.19
Justice	.11	.12			

Silver bars, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts—Sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	5¼	5½	5⅝
Amcondа	52	52¾	53½	54
Arcberis	95	98	95	98
Argentum	38¼	39¼	38	38¾
Battle	37½	38	37½	38⅝
Columbine	13	13¼	13	13½
Consolidated	8¼	8⅝	8	8¼
Elkton	71¾	72	73	73⅞
El Paso	9⅝	9¾	9½	9⅝
Findley	15¾	17	16¾	17⅛
Gibson	23	24	22½	25
Golden Fleece	29	40	31	40
Golden King	83¼	87	84	86
Gold Coin	156	159	156	159
Garfield	14½	15¼	14	15⅝
Isabella	56	57	60	61
Independence	50½	51	50½	50⅝
Jackpot	39¼	39⅝	38½	39¾
Jefferson	6½	10	6½	10
Matos	28	29	29	29¼
Moon Anchor	125	125½	121½	122½
Pharmacist	3½	4	3⅞	4
Portland	150	151	148½	149
Rawlings	36	37½	36½	37½
Rosa	20	20¾	21½	22¼
Union	19½	20	19⅝	19¾
Vindicator	90	105	90	105
Work	16	16½	16	16¼

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The National Park Bank of New York.
January 10, 1899.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph T. Moore,	W. Rockhill Potts,
Stuyvesant Fish,	August Belmont,
George S. Hart,	Richard Delafield,
Charles Sternbach,	Francis R. Appleton,
Charles Scribner,	John Jacob Astor,
Edward C. Hoyt,	George S. Hickok,
Edward E. Poor,	George Fred'k Vietor,
	Hermann Oelrichs.

And as Inspectors of election for the ensuing year:

John M. Cornell,	Wm. D. Baldwin,
	Charles L. Hadley.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: Edward E. Poor, President; Stuyvesant Fish, and Richard Delafield, Vice Presidents.
GEORGE HICKOK, Cashier.

The German-American Bank.
New York, January 9, 1899.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

L. F. Dommerich,	Herm. Stutzer,
Antonio Gonzalez,	Casimir Tag,
Marcellus Hartley,	Edward N. Tailer,
Harmon W. Hendricks,	Jenkins Van Schaick,
Henry R. Kunhardt,	Frederick Von Bernuth,
Henry Rocholl,	Hugo Wesendonck,
Alfred Roelker,	Charles A. Zoebisch.
Samuel M. Schafer,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. Casimir Tag was re-elected President, and Mr. H. Rocholl Vice President.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW YORK, January 10th, 1899. At the annual election for Directors of this bank, this day held, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Francis A. Palmer,	Seth E. Thomas,
Hudson Hoagland,	William B. Putney,
George L. Whitman,	George J. Ferry,
Andrew Mills,	Eugene Britton,
David S. Walton,	Adolph Rusch,
George C. Clarke,	Aaron Adams,
Frank W. Stearns,	

And J. A. Geissenhainer, Francis P. Furnald, Jr., and Horace F. Hutchinson were duly elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank.
New York, January 10th, 1899.

At the annual election, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

John K. Cilley,	Addison C. Rand,
Albert G. Hall,	N. S. W. Vanderhoef,
Augustus F. Libby,	Amory Leland,
Hiram H. Nazro,	Jordan J. Rollins.
Ernest Werner,	

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. John K. Cilley was unanimously re-elected President.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the stockholders of the McDowell Garment Drafting Machine Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 170 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 18th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, January 3, 1899.
WILLIAM McDOWELL, Pres.
JAY LEISER, Sec'y.

The Crawford Real Estate and Building Company.
New York, December 29th, 1898.

A meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its offices, No. 125 West 42d St., on Wednesday, Jan. 11th, 1899, at 1 P. M., for the purpose of voting upon an amendment of Sect. 1, Article 1, of the by-laws, increasing the number of Directors from 3 to 5, and for the election of Directors.
H. J. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

NOTICE.
To Stockholders:
CHATTANOOGA, ROME & SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Chattanooga, Rome & Southern Railroad Company will be held at the company's office, at Rome, Ga., at 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, January 16th, 1899, to elect a Board of Directors, and transact such other business as may be necessary.
W. E. HUFF, Secretary.

THE AN

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$8,640,000

First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds

—OF—

The New England Gas & Coke Co.,

OF BOSTON.

H. M. WHITNEY, President. WM. L. ELKINS, Jr., Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

H. M. WHITNEY, WM. L. ELKINS,
WM. L. ELKINS, Jr., G. G. HAVEN,
STEPHEN PEABODY, ROBERT W. LORD,
R. C. PRUYN, H. F. DIMOCK,
EMERSON McMILLIN, A. N. BRADY,
ALMERIC H. PAGET, WM. FLINN.

Amount of bonds authorized, ... $17,500,000
Reserved with Trustee for future improvements . 3,500,000

Amount of present issue, ... $14,000,000

of which $2,000,000 have been paid in part purchases of properties, and $3,360,000 have been taken by private subscription, leaving $8,640,000 to be offered as hereunder.

Principal due December 1st, 1937.

Interest payable June 1st and December 1st.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at par and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The bonds are secured by a Deed of Trust to the Central Trust Company, covering:

All the property owned or to be acquired hereafter by The New England Gas and Coke Company; certain contracts and licenses; and securities of various Boston and Brookline gas companies, all of which are more particularly described in said mortgage or Deed of Trust, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned.

Mr. Henry M. Whitney, President of the Company, writes as follows:

THE NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE CO.,
GENERAL OFFICES,
95 Milk St.,
BOSTON, January 4, 1899.

JOHN E. BORNE, ESQ., President,
Colonial Trust Company,
New York City.

DEAR SIR: The income of The New England Gas and Coke Company will be derived from the profits on sales of the products which it will manufacture, and from investments of stocks and bonds owned by the Company. The manufactured products are coke, tar, ammonia, and gas.

COKE. The annual output of the Company, with its present capacity will be between 500,000 and 600,000 tons, all of which can be readily sold to railroad companies, manufacturing corporations and individuals.

TAR AND AMMONIA. The products of tar and ammonia will always find a ready market. Of sulphate-ammonia the total yield will be approximately 24,000,000 pounds; of tar 5,000,000 gallons.

GAS. The Company has contracts with the Massachusetts Pipe-Line Gas Company, which contracts run fifty years, for 2,500,000,000 cubic feet per annum, and has pending with the same Company a further contract for 500,000,000 cubic feet per annum.

It is estimated that the net earnings of the Company from the manufacture and sale of its products (after deducting all operating expenses) will be in excess of $500,000 per annum.

The annual income of the Company, through its ownership of the securities of the various Boston and Brookline gas companies, is $412,500; and from other investments it expects to realize not less than $50,000 additional, making a total income from investments of $462,500.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. M. WHITNEY,
President, Board of Trustees.

Total net earnings and income - - - - - - - $1,262,000
Fixed charges—interest on $14,000,000 bonds - - - - 700,000

Surplus over fixed charges - - - - - - - $562,000

Application will be made to have these bonds listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

The subscription list will open at ten o'clock on Friday morning, January 13th, and will close at three o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application, and to award smaller amounts than applied for.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
222 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST COMPANY,
409 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JANUARY 9, 1899.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
210.	Am. Sp. Mfg.	14⅝	14¾	14¼	14¼
34,330.	Am. Sug. Ref.	129⅜	131¼	128⅞	127
1,400.	Am. Tobacco	148½	148½	146¾	147½
3,780.	A., T. & S. F.	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	21⅝
13,100.	A., T. & S. F. pf.	55⅞	56	55⅜	55⅜
4,840.	Bay State Gas	7	8¼	7	7⅜
2,500.	Brooklyn R T.	89¼	89⅝	88⅝	88⅝
4,590.	C., B. & Q.	125½	126¼	125⅜	126
8,740.	C., M. & St. P.	121½	122¾	121½	122
4,500.	C., R. I. & P.	114⅜	115	114½	114½
30.	Central of N. J.	99¼	99½	98¾	98¾
240.	Ches. & Ohio.	26½	27⅜	26½	27
10.	Chicago Gt. W.	16½	16½	16½	16½
50.	C., St.P., M. & O.	94	94	94	94
3,890.	Federal Steel	53¾	54½	53	53
30.	Fed. Steel pf.	84	84	83⅝	83⅝
100.	Gen. Electric	101	102	101	102
13,090.	Louis. & Nash.	85¼	86¾	85¼	86
25,170.	Manhattan	103¼	106	103½	105⅝
200.	M., K. & T. pf.	39½	39½	38¼	38¼
20.	N. Y. Central	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
80.	N. Y., O. & W.	20⅝	20½	20¼	20½
3,460.	N. Pacific	44½	45⅛	44¼	44⅜
610.	N. Pacific pf.	77⅞	78⅛	77⅞	77½
180.	Pacific Mail	44⅞	45¼	44⅞	45
10,790.	People's Gas	112⅝	113¾	112⅜	112⅝
100.	P., C., C. & St. L.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
430.	Reading	22½	23½	22½	23½
2,880.	Reading 1st pf.	52⅞	54¾	52⅞	54¾
20.	Reading 2d pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
100.	St. L. S. W. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
1,580.	Southern pf.	44⅞	45½	44⅞	44⅝
400.	Southern Ry.	11⅝	11¾	11½	11½
300.	Stand. R. & T.	10⅝	11¼	10⅜	11¼
90.	Tenn. C. & I.	36⅞	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝
2,870.	Union Pacific	43⅜	44⅝	43½	44
200.	Union Pacific pf.	78⅜	78⅜	78½	78⅝
150.	U. S. Leath. pf.	72	73¼	72	73
290.	Wabash pf.	23¾	25⅞	23½	23½
150.	West. Union	95	95	94½	94⅝

$39,990.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$50,000.	A., T. & S.F. adj.	80½	80½	80	80
10,000.	C. & A. 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
60,000.	Texas Pac. 2d	48¼	48¼	47⅞	47⅞
10,000.	U. P., D. & G. 1st.	92	92	92	92

$130,000.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

15 shares National Bank of Commerce, in New York, $100 each, 214¾.

61 shares Mercantile National Bank, $100 each, 180¼.

$2,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due 1914, 144¾.

3 shares Franklin National Bank, $100 each, 50.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
1st week Jan.	$162,500	$148,400	$103,200
From July 1	4,909,100	4,478,200	3,885,393
KANSAS CITY, PITTS. & GULF—			
Mileage	315	770	596
1st week Jan.	$52,479	$47,845	$22,849
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	382	550	550
4th week Dec.	$95,660	$104,000	$66,200
Month	225,650	264,500	201,450
From July 1	1,726,890	1,794,284	1,294,507
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for November—			
	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$274,109	$280,742	*$6,634
Expenses and taxes	189,655	189,200	†440
Net earnings	74,454	81,534	*7,080
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,509,151	1,527,704	*18,648
Net earnings	511,198	498,570	†12,628

*Decrease. †Increase.

The City Trust Company.

The City Trust Company will shortly have offices in the neighborhood of Broadway and Wall Street. It has been organized with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $1,000,000, by William R. Grace, John D. Crimmins, and Albert E. Boardman. James R. Curran, assistant cashier of the National City Bank, is spoken of as likely to be President of the company.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46⅜c.

***

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Phoenix sold at .12.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .50, 400 Best & Belcher at .35, 300 Chollar at .19, 100 Golden Fleece at .40, 200 Mexican at .33, 500 Pharmacist at .05, 1,000 Utah at .13.

On the Industrial Exchange 100 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .06½, and 1,000 Sentinel at .001¾.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.15	Kingston & Pemb. I.	.12
Best & Belcher	.35	La Crosse	.08
Breece	.90	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.17
Caledonia B. H.	.15	Mexican	.25
Dolliar	.12	Ophir	.40
Chrysolite	.13	Phoenix, gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Plymouth Con.	.08
Crown Point	.14	Savage	.09
Deadwood	.40	Sierra Nevada	.75
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Consol.	1.95
Father De Smet	.12	Utah	.05
Gould & Curry	.24	Yellow Jacket	.15

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Moulton	.20
American Coal	125.00	Ontario	5.50
Adams Con.	.09	Ophir	.50
Belcher	.12	Occidental	.45
Best & Belcher	.35	Plymouth	.10
Breece	.80	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Brunswick Con.	.13	Potosi	.10
Caledonia, B. H.	.59	Quicksilver	1.50
Chollar	.12	Quicksilver, pf.	4.50
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.07
Chrysolite	.12	Sierra Nevada	.70
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Standard	2.00
Com. T. Co., stock	.04	Small Hopes	1.25
Com. T. Co., bonds	.45	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co., scrip	.04	Yellow Jacket	.25
Crescent	.08	Argentum Juanita	.33
Catalpa	.12	Alamo	.04
Deadwood Terra	.45	Anaconda	.48
Eureka Con.	.25	Cripple Creek Con.	.08
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & C. Creek	.04
Gould & Curry	.25	Gold & Globe	.02
Hale & Norcross	.10	Golden Fleece	.35
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	.55
Horn Silver	1.15	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.70	Mount Rosa	.20
Julia Consolidated	.01	Pharmacist	.04
Kingston & Pemb.	.12	Portland	1.45
La Crosse	.13	Specimen	.03
Leadville, Con.	.11	Union	.18
Little Chief	.27	Work	.14
Mexican	.27		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Isabella	.38
Miami	.02½	Jefferson	.06¾
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.05½	Old Gold	.000¾
Waldorf	.005	Playa de Oro	5.00
Cannon Ball	.002¼	Sentinel	.002
Copper Rock	.00¾	Work	.16½

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The ninety-first semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York shows a net surplus of $4,427,802.36, and a surplus as regards policy holders of $7,427,802.36. The management of the company is reflected in the enhanced value of its securities. It possesses stocks and bonds whose par value is $5,511,911.83, but whose market value to-day is $8,853,642.83, a profit on investments of $3,341,731. The liabilities include a cash apital of $3,000,000, and a reserve premium fund of $4,042,577. The company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., payable on demand.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	82	Adams Express	108	108⅝	108	108⅛	.....
32½	33	222	Am. Malting Co.	33	33	33	33	.....
82½	84½	70	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85	85	83⅜	83⅝	.....
84½	84⅝	510	American Cotton Oil.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
88⅜	89¼	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½	.....
...	44½	910	American District Tel.	41⅞	44	44	44	— ½
14	14⅜	3,610	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	14	— ⅛
38	38½	800	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	39	39	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
126⅝	127	61,518	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	129⅝	131⅜	126⅞	126⅞	— 2⅞
111¾	112⅜	260	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	111⅝	111⅝	— 1⅜
98	100	190	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	.....
146¼	146⅞	15,640	American Tobacco	147⅝	148¼	146¼	146¼	— 1⅝
137¼	140	322	Am. Tobacco pf	138	138	137	137	+2
42⅞	43	4,255	Am. Steel & Wire	43¼	43¼	42	42⅞	— ⅝
109¾	110	2,310	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	111	111	110	110	—1
21½	21⅝	60,756	At., T. & S. F.	23	23	21½	21½	— ½
55¼	56⅛	44,240	At., T. & S. F. pf.	56¼	56¾	55¼	55¾	— ¼
15	15⅛	100	Ann Arbor	15	15	15	15	— ¼
68	69¼	100	B. & O., all in. pd.	69½	69½	69½	69¼	+2
54½	55½	1,578	B. & O., when iss.	55½	55¾	55⅛	55⅜	+ ⅛
76¼	76⅝	1,800	B. & O. pf., when iss.	76½	76¾	76¼	76½	— ½
8⅞	9¼	75	B. & O. Southw. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
7½	7¾	58,010	Bay State Gas	6⅞	8⅜	6¾	7⅜	+1
88¼	88½	14,685	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	89	90	88¼	88½	— ⅝
142	143⅜	560	Brooklyn Union Gas.	144	144⅝	143⅞	144	.....
14½	14⅝	100	Brunswick City	14	14	14	14	— ⅝
55	55½	810	Canada Southern	55	55¼	55	55⅛	.....
86	86¼	300	Canadian Pacific	86	86	86	86	+ ½
43⅞	44	9,200	Central Pacific	44¼	44½	43⅜	43⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	27¼	35,135	Chesapeake & Ohio	26½	27½	26⅝	27¼	+1⅛
169	170	300	Chicago & Alton	169	169	169	169	.....
126⅛	126⅝	13,405	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	125½	126¾	125⅝	126½	+ ⅛
113½	114	125	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
15⅝	16	8,385	Chicago Great West.	16¼	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
51⅝	52¼	650	Chi. Gr. West pf., A.	51⅝	52½	51⅝	52	+ ⅜
122¼	122⅝	37,265	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	121⅞	122⅝	121¼	122¼	+ ⅜
166½	167	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	166¾	166¾	166¾	166¾	— ⅛
141⅝	142¼	1,450	Chicago & Northw.	142	142⅝	142	142⅝	+ ⅛
114½	114⅝	18,676	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	114⅛	115	114¼	114⅝	+ ⅛
37	37½	845	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37¾	37	37¾	+ ⅛
46	46½	9,405	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	45⅞	46⅜	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅜
96¼	97	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95⅝	.....
14⅝	14⅞	20	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
1	1¼	500	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅝	1¾	1¼	1¼	— ½
35½	35⅞	5,455	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	37	37	35⅝	35½	—1⅝
91	98	200	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	97½	98½	97½	98½	+1½
20⅜	21½	250	Colorado Midland pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	— ⅝
8⅞	8⅞	200	Col. So., when iss.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
56½	57	850	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	56½	56½	56⅛	56½	— ⅜
23	23¼	1,700	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	23⅜	23⅞	23	23	— ½
2⅛	2⅝	1,870	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	2½	— ¼
8¾	9	800	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
192	193	165	Consolidated Gas	193	193	193	193	.....
43	45½	520	Consolidated Ice	43½	45½	43½	45½	+ ½
91½	93½	10	Consolidated Ice pf	93	93	93	93	.....
110	110¼	1,971	Delaware & Hudson.	110⅝	110⅝	110	110	— ½
157	157⅜	620	Del., Lack. & West.	158	158	158	158	+ ⅛
19½	19⅝	600	Denver & Rio Grande.	19½	19⅜	19½	19½	+ ⅛
68⅞	69½	7,935	D. & R. G. pf., ex div.	69	69⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
21½	21⅝	2,500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	22⅝	22½	22	22¼	— ⅛
66	67	100	Detroit Gas	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾	.....
190	193	329	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	192¼	192½	192¼	192½	+1
15	15⅛	2,445	Erie	14½	14½	14½	15	+ ⅞
38⅝	38⅞	3,743	Erie 1st pf	38	38¾	38	38⅝	+1⅛
19	19⅛	200	Erie 2d pf	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	.....
38¾	39⅜	200	Evans. & T. H.	39½	39½	39	39	— ¼
...	...	6	Ft. Worth & D. C.	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	.....
20	20¼	5,510	Flint & P. M.	19½	20¼	18½	20	+2
45½	46½	300	Flint & P. M. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ⅜
52⅞	53	25,106	Federal Steel Co.	54½	54½	52⅜	53	—1⅛
83¼	83½	7,278	Federal Steel pf.	83⅞	84⅞	83¼	83¼	— ¼
101	102	3,133	General Electric	100	102	100	102	+2
70¼	70½	650	Glucose Sugar Ref.	71	71½	69½	69½	—1⅝
151¼	151⅜	6,765	Great Northern pf	148	152¼	148	151¼	+4½
100	100¼	100	H. B. Claflin	99½	99¾	99¼	99¼	+ ⅜
114½	114⅞	2,770	Illinois Central	114⅝	114⅞	114½	114⅝	— ⅛
63¼	63½	1,500	Int. Paper Co.	63⅛	63½	62⅜	63¼	— ⅛
93⅜	94	225	Int. Paper Co. pf.	94	94	93½	93½	— ⅛
12½	12⅝	2,300	Iowa Central	12⅜	13	12½	12½	+ ⅛
46¾	47	2,715	Iowa Central pf	47½	48	46½	47	+ ⅜
17½	17⅝	1,410	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	17½	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
4½	5¼	200	Keokuk & D. M.	5	5	5	5	.....
56½	57	150	Knickerbocker Ice	56½	56½	56½	56½	.....
54½	55	2,060	Laclede Gas	57	57	54½	54½	—1½
97½	99	95	Laclede Gas pf.	99	99	99	99	.....
19½	20	800	Lake Erie & West.	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
72½	73½	750	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73	73½	73	73	— ½
60	63	1,255	Long Island	59	62	59	60¼	+1½
65⅜	65⅞	36,690	Louisville & Nashville.	65⅛	66⅞	65	65⅞	+1½
105⅜	106	56,820	Manhattan Con	103	106¼	103	105⅜	+2⅝
190½	190¼	660	Metropolitan St. Ry.	190⅜	190⅜	190¼	190¼	— ⅛
1	1¼	825	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
37	37½	1,925	Minn. & St. Louis	37½	38	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
73⅜	74	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	74½	74	73½	74	— ¼
13⅞	14¼	350	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14	14	14	14	.....
38	38½	2,950	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39¼	39⅝	38¼	38¼	— ¼
45½	45⅝	45,170	Missouri Pacific	45⅝	46⅞	45⅜	45½	.....
37	38	500	Mobile & Ohio	37½	38⅜	37½	38⅜	— ⅛
50⅞	51	510	National Biscuit	50⅝	51	50⅜	51	— ⅛
...	104⅜	73	Nat. Biscuit pf.	101⅞	104⅞	104⅛	104⅞	.....
38⅛	38½	1,820	National Lead Co.	38⅜	39½	37⅞	38½	— ⅛
113	113⅜	110	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	+ ⅜
8⅞	9¼	675	National Linseed Oil.	9	9	9	9	.....
98	98¼	2,035	New Jersey Central.	98⅝	99⅜	98⅝	99	+1
124	126	6,470	New York Air Brake.	119	128½	119	126	+8
123	123¼	2,095	New York Central	123⅝	123⅝	123¼	123¼	— ⅛
14½	14½	30	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
36½	37⅜	1,500	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	36½	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+1⅛
20¼	20⅜	17,170	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅞	282	Norfolk & West.	18¼	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
63¼	63¾	1,577	Norfolk & West. pf.	63¼	64	63	63⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	620	North American	7¼	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	45	27,181	Northern Pacific	44½	45¼	44⅛	44⅞	+ ⅜
77½	77¾	9,855	Northern Pacific pf.	77½	78⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅜
48	50	335	Oregon R. & Nav.	48½	49	48½	49	+ ⅜
43	44¼	200	Oregon Short Line	43	43	43	43	+ ⅜
45	46½	250	Pacific Coast	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
63½	65	110	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
45½	45¼	7,645	Pacific Mail	45¼	45⅝	44⅜	45⅛	+ ⅛
123½	123¾	1,628	Pennsylvania R. R.	123¾	123⅞	123⅜	123⅝	+ ¼
6½	6¾	1,755	Peoria & Eastern	6⅝	7	6¾	6¾	.....
112⅞	113	23,980	People's Gas, Chicago.	112⅝	113½	112⅝	113⅛	+ ⅜
73¼	73¼	1,655	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	74	74	73½	73½	— ⅝
87⅝	88¼	2,570	P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	86½	88¾	86½	88¼	+2½
180	...	200	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	180	180	180	180	+4½
8	9	20	Pitts. & Western pf.	8	8	8	8	.....
162	163	362	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	163	163	162½	162⅞	— ⅜
0¼	10	100	Quicksilver pf	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	12,305	Reading	22	23⅜	22	23⅛	+1⅛
54⅜	54⅝	21,050	Reading 1st pf	53½	54⅞	52⅝	54½	+1½
28½	29	26,320	Reading 2d pf	28	29⅞	28	28⅞	+1⅛
185	190	50	Rensselaer & Saratoga.	188½	188½	188½	188½	.....
31½	32	200	Rio Grande Western.	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
68½	69½	824	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	69	68	69	+ ½
130	...	100	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	130	130	130	130	+1½
5⅛	6	310	St. J. & G. I.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ¼
50¼	52	40	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	51½	53	51¾	53	.....
9	9¼	1,790	St. L. & San Fran.	9¼	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
66¾	67	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67	67	+ ⅛
34	34½	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34½	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
8½	8⅝	6,500	St. Louis Southw.	9¼	9¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
21¼	21⅜	15,970	St. Louis Southw. pf.	22	22⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ½
43	44	700	St. Paul & Duluth	43½	44½	43	43	— ½
94½	94⅝	2,350	St. Paul & Omaha.	94	94⅝	93¾	94⅝	+ ⅞
34½	34½	2,000	Southern Pacific	34⅜	34⅝	34½	34½	.....
11⅞	11⅝	17,940	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
44⅜	44⅞	31,745	Southern Railway pf.	44⅜	45⅝	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅝
24	24½	6,440	Standard Distilling	24	25	24	24½	+3⅝
80¼	80⅝	3,320	Standard Distilling pf.	79¼	82½	79¼	80½	+2
10⅞	11	8,315	Standard R. & T.	10	12	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
36¾	37	3,705	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	36½	37	36⅜	36½	— ⅛
19¼	19¼	7,760	Texas Pacific	18⅝	19½	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
13¼	14	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
41	41¼	335	Twin City R. T.	41½	41½	41	41	— ½
...	...	30	Twin City R. T. pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½	— ⅛
44	44½	19,565	Union Pacific	43½	44½	43½	44	+ ½
73¾	73⅞	12,908	Union Pacific pf.	73¾	74½	73¼	73⅜	.....
13⅜	13⅞	1,675	U. P., D. & G., 2d in. pd.	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13¾	— ⅛
57	59	330	United States Express.	59	59	59	59	+1½
7½	7⅝	8,080	United States Leather.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
72⅛	72⅝	10,410	U. S. Leather pf.	72½	73½	72	72⅜	+ ⅛
47½	47⅝	6,939	United States Rubber.	48¼	48½	47⅝	47⅞	.....
116½	118	635	U. S. Rubber pf.	118	118	116½	116½	—2
8	8¼	25	Wabash	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	.....
23½	23½	4,460	Wabash pf	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	— ⅜
125	130	24	Wells-Fargo Express.	125	125	125	125	.....
95	95¼	3,100	Western Union Tel.	95	95½	94⅝	94⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	8	9,790	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	8½	8⅝	7¼	8	— ⅛
28	29	630	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	29½	29½	28½	28½	— ⅜

Sales.... 1

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two Successful Auction Sales the Features of Yesterday's Market—Private Sales and Other Items.

If any one has doubted that the course of the real estate market has been upward for the last two months and that better conditions prevail to-day than at any time in several years, the success of yesterday's two large auction offerings ought to be sufficient to dispel any such ideas. Not that the success was unexpected—but because the salesroom is in many ways the best indicator of the market and because the success was of a degree that even few had expected, were yesterday's events a cause of general satisfaction among real estate men. Auctioneer William Kennelly disposed of holdings of the King estate for a total of $720,325, while the 144 lots of the Bathgate estate, sold by Auctioneer Meyer, met with a reception no less enthusiastic. The total amount realized for the latter property was about $487,000.

It would be difficult to say which of the sales was the more successful. The King properties being the more valuable, attracted the larger operators and builders, as well as everybody who was looking for the latest and best line on values in the section just north of Central Park. The Bathgate property on the other hand proved equally attractive to those with less capital and to those who confine their operations to the section beyond the Harlem River. But the refreshing feature of both sales was that they carried themselves without the aid of any of the cut-and-dried methods which have made many recent auctions such complete failures. The bidding was at all times lively, and it was frequently hard to figure the price on a lot from what the adjoining parcel had brought. One operator, in fact, bought a street lot for $5,000, with the privilege of taking the one adjoining at the same figure. He did not take the second lot, and when it was put up a moment later had to pay the privilege of paying $5,500 for it.

High prices ruled at both sales. On the King properties the bids were generally in advance of what the heirs would have accepted not long ago at private contract. The price paid for the corner plot, 50.8 by 102.2¾, at the southeast corner of Eighty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, gave some idea of the increase in values that has followed the Carnegie purchases. Charles Parsons was the buyer, at $121,000. Perhaps the most remarkable price at either sale was the $20,000 paid by Marie Eichler for the lot, 25.4 by 100, at the southwest corner of Third and Wendover Avenues. It is only a little over a year ago, at the last sale of the Bathgate estate, that Heilner & Wolf bought the northwest corner of these avenues, a lot with a 34-foot frontage, though burdened with considerable rock, for $9,000. Details of the sales follow:

Nos. 323 and 325 East Twelfth Street, four-story brick tenements, each 23.7 by 103.5, to G. Hyman for $17,000 each.

Nos. 327 and 329 East Twelfth Street, similar and adjoining, to the same buyer for $16,800 each.

Park Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street, plot 100.11 by 80, to Daniel D. Lawson for $15,300.

Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, plot 50 by 100.11, to Louis Lese for $10,500.

Ninety-eighth Street, adjoining the foregoing plot, 100 by 100.11, to S. Jacobs for $23,000.

Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, lot 24.7 by 100, to Robert Ferguson for $21,650.

Eighth Avenue, west side, 75.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, lot 25 by 100, to Heilner & Wolf for $11,100.

Manhattan Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, plot 100.11 by 145, to Daniel D. Lawson for $72,200.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue, plot 50 by 100.11, to Henry B. Wesselman for $15,400.

Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, lot 25.2 by 100, to Cumming & Ferguson for $22,500; lot adjoining the foregoing, 25.2 by 100 and irregular, to Heilner & Wolf for $8,800; gore lot adjoining the foregoing, having a frontage of 16.6 feet and a depth of 45 feet, to Timothy Donovan for $4,100.

Eighth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, lot 25.2 by 100, to Henry H. Dreyer, for $25,100; three lots adjoining the foregoing on the north, to Daniel D. Lawson for $14,200 each.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, at the rear of the foregoing, eight lots, to Daniel D. Lawson, for $9,000 each; three lots adjoining, to A. M. Geraty for $9,300 each.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, three lots, each 25 by 100, to F. A. Snow for $9,900 each.

Seventh Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, plot 50.4 by 100, to William R. Low for $43,000; plot 50.4 by 100, adjoining the foregoing on the south, to Martin Metzger for $31,200.

St. Nicholas Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, lot 29.7 by 91.11, to Edward Oppenheimer for $15,500; lot adjoining the foregoing on the south, 29.7 by 107, to William R. Low for $9,850; lot adjoining, 29.7 by 122, to John A. McCarthy for $11,050; lot adjoining, 29.7 by 138, to Louis Lese for $13,025.

At the Bathgate sale the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, 25 by 100, was sold to John Moonan for $16,600. Adjoining lots on the avenue went for $10,000, and on the corner for $3,700. East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street lots, near Third Avenue, brought $4,300 each. The bid for the south-east corner of Arthur Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, was $9,500, and for adjoining street lots $4,650. The southeast corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street brought $6,000, and other Washington Avenue lots $3,850 each.

Charles Wahley bought the northeast corner of Wendover and Bathgate Avenues for $7,100. On the west side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and Wendover Avenue, the prices averaged $6,000 a lot, the One Hundred and Seventy-first Street corner bringing $12,700 and the Wendover Avenue corner $20,000. Third Avenue lots, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets went for $2,000 each, and on Brook Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-first Street and St. Paul's Place, Max Marx bought 22 lots for $1,800 each. Eleven lots on the south side of Wendover Avenue went to various buyers at an average price of $3,600.

Sales at Private Contract.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for Mayer S. Auerbach, to L. B. Jennings, for $125,000, the southeast corner of University Place and Twelfth Street, 48 by 80. It is reported that the plot has been resold to a builder who will erect a ten-story building on the site. This sale, in connection with the improvement by the Trustees of Sailors' Snug Harbor of the southwest corner of University Place and Ninth Street, is additional evidence of the rebuilding movement that has invaded University Place between Washington and Union Squares.

Boehm & Co. have sold the seven-story apartment house known as the Wellesley, northeast corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 102 by 127.5.

The price paid by John J. Emery for the Albany apartment house is reported at $517,000.

Edward A. Morrison has sold, for improvement, four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

Other Auction Sales.

William M. Ryan sold, in partition, to Steindler & Gussloff, for $9,200, the four-story brick tenement, 1,467 First Avenue, 25 by 75.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to J. Pangburn, for $12,250, the three-story brick dwelling, 9 Van Nest Place, also known as 71 Charles Street, 20 by 94.9.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jane E. Oothout, for $11,950, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 362 East Fiftieth Street, 18.9 by 100.5.

M. & L. Hess, who have been for a number of years one of the more prominent brokerage firms in the Broadway manufacturing district, with offices at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker Street, announce that they have established a branch in the Presbyterian Building, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 275 Greenwich Street, east side, 53 feet north of Murray Street, 26.9 by 79.2 by 25 by 88, four-story brick building, with store.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 19 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 238.6 feet west of Central Park West, 18 by 100.8½, three-story brownstone front dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 1,790 and 1,792 Lexington Avenue and 145 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 25 by 80.9, together with 1,794 Lexington Avenue, adjoining, 20.1 by 42.11, five-story brick and brownstone flat, with four stores and a two-and-a-half-story brick building, with two stores.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, 502 and 504 Manhattan Avenue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, each 18.9 by 95, two five-story brownstone front flats.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Bankson T. Morgan, referee, 101 Mangin Street, west side, 54.4 feet south of Stanton Street, 15.9 by 100, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $15,683.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 87 South Street, northwest corner of Burling Slip, 21.10 by 50.1 by 22.2 by 49.7, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $16,168.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, 38 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 250 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $68,178.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 114 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,768.

By S. Morris Pryor, foreclosure sale, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, 536 East Eighty-seventh Street, south side, 402.4 feet east of Avenue A, 18.3 by 62.2, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $8,196.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 1,861 Seventh Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 100 by 94.11; Seaboard Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owner; H. B. Milliken of 1,245 Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $250,000.

No. 516 West Fifty-third Street, for a one-story brick office and storage house, 25 by 100.5; Naughton & Co., owners, architects, and builders; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 67; Schmuck & Montag, 2,577 Third Avenue, owners; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $28,000.

Wendover Avenue, northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25.3 by 84.2 by 80.7; John Fox of 1,680 Bathgate Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $28,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for three five-story brick flats, 22 by 78.6, 26.6 by 86.6, and 26.6 by 87.6; Schmuck & Montag, owners; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $55,000.

Third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Avenue D, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 42.6; C. Hoppert, owner; B. Eberling, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 24 East Ninety-third Street, to a five-story brick dwelling, H. D. and S. Greenwald, premises, owners; W. B. Tuthill of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $7,900.

No. 68 Clarkson Street, to a four-story brick laundry and stable, estate of Mary D. Langdon, premises, owner; Werner & Windolph of 92 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $400.

No. 449 West Nineteenth Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Mary L. Bishop, owner; T. M. Fanning of 105 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

No. 50 Essex Street, to a three-story brick and frame dwelling, with store, J. S. Baum of 137 Grand Street, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

White Plains Avenue, west side, 282.3 feet north of Second Street, to a two-story and attic frame dwelling, M. Murphy, owner; William M. Ronzee, architect; cost, $450.

McGraw Avenue, south side, 150 feet east of Cottage Grove Avenue, to a two-story frame barn, Charles Kranshaar, owner; Alexander Livingston, architect; cost, $800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

AV B, s w cor of 7th st, 28x64.2x28x64.3; James J. Hanigan to Abram Bassford... 1
AV D, e s, 74.8 ft s of 3d st, 18.7x90; Catharine Glock to Moses Kinzler... 1
BEEKMAN PLACE, n e corner of 50th St, 20.5x100; Felix A. Mulgrew and wife to Archibald G. R. Bache... 1
CANAL ST, 503; Joseph Levi to Celia Levi 1
CANAL ST, 503; Lydia A. Fleming and others, executors, &c., to Therese D. Browning... 11,900
CHRYSTIE ST, 82, e s, 25x100; Louise F. Funk et al, exrs and trustees to Julius Dreyfus... 21,500
CHRYSTIE ST, 82, e s, 25x100; Louisa L. Jeremiah to Julia Dreyfus... 1
CLINTON AV, w s, part of Lot 92, map of Morrisania, Westchester; Joseph Pickard to William T. Lawler... 100
DORIS AV, e s, 100 ft s of Lyon Av, 100x100; Timothy Flood to William H. Walsh... 1
HOUSTON ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lewis St, 20 x irregular; Marcus and Jacob Weiss to Sophie Weiss... 1
JEFFERSON AV, s e s, Lot 196, map of Samuel Ryer homestead, 25x100; John Faulkner & wife to Peter A. Engelson... 1 825
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w cor Oakes Av, 100x110x110x113.6; Ida Keck to Ellen Burke... 850
LEONARD ST, 62 and 64, s w cor Church St, 100x100x irreg; Effie P. Eddy et al to George H. Pennniman et al... 1
LEONARD ST, 62 and 64, s w cor Church St, 100x100; Wm. Minot and another, trustees, to George H. Penniman et al.. 1
LEONARD ST, 62 and 64, s w cor Church St, 100x100; Arthur Croft to George H. Penniman... 1
LOT 18, map of Arden property, 100x100; Max Berman to Louis Samilson... 1,800
LOT 326, map of 370 choice lots of the McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station; Lawrence McCarty to Charles and Nellie Kraushaar... 500
MORTON ST, s s, 130 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; Thomas E. Keane to Annie J. Keane... 1
PINE ST, n s, 123.5 ft e of William St, 46.5x124.11.9x irreg; Juliet M. Hotchkiss to Howard I. Dohrman... 1
PLEASANT AV, w s, 75.7 ft s of 115th St, 18.1x74; Abraham Cahn to Lilly R. Stein... 1
PROSPECT PLACE, 46, n w corner of 42d St, 17.1x54; George W. Cotterill, referee, to Peter A. Cassidy... 8,100
ROBBINS AV, w s, Lot 176, map of the farm of Gouverneur Morris, 125x109; Charles E. Miller and wife to Helen L. Sullivan... 15,000
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 75 ft n of 136th St, 25 x100; William Haussteln to Carl Schade and another... 1
STANTON AV, n w cor Cedar Pl, 25x95; Joseph Liebertz to James J. Hart... 1
UNION SQUARE, e s, 105 ft n e of 16th St, 26x125; Edw. P. Floyd-Jones et al, executors, to John J. Astor... 1
UNION AV, n w corner of George or 166th St, 150x100; Mary E. Wynans or Winans to Charles Hohl... 12,200
UNION AV, n w corner of George or 166th St, 150x100; Harry Hotto to Charles Hohl 1
UNION AV, n w corner of George or 166th St, 150x100; Frances C. Hotto to Charles Hohl, quit claim... 1
WASHINGTON ST, 440; Hyman Sonn and others to Sylvester L. Mitchell... 100
WEST END AV, 900, s e corner of 104th St, 20.11x73; David Christie and wife to Felix A. Mulgrew... 1
1ST AV, 1,374, 25x87; Samuel Spiro to Sarah R. Spero, 1-7 part... 1,000
3D AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 83d St, 25x90; Wilbur A. McBride, referee, to S. H. Schwarz 22,300
3D AV, s e cor 148th St, 26.5x38.2x39.7x 23.8; Costantino Calamari and wife to Wm. F. Smith and another... 1
5TH AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 111th St, 25x 100; Concepcion Mora Kemp to Margaret A. Ousrani... 9,500
11TH AV, s s, Lots 820 and 821, map of Wakefield, 100x228 to 10th Av; John H. and Boltis F. Brennen to Mary M. Bickford... 1
1ST ST, s w s, 350 ft n w of Avenue A, 25.2x80.4x25x83.6; Johanna Krimmel and others to Frank G. Weiss, 4-6 part... 1,200
3D ST, 107 East, 22.1x96.2; Wm. W. Astor to Caroline Uthoff... 15,000
7TH ST, 125 East, n s, 25x97.5; Max G. Wildnauer et al, to Betty Wildnauer... 1
7TH ST, 123 East, n s, 25x97.5; Wm. W. Astor to Barbara Buhl... 16,250
7TH ST, 125 East, 25x97.5; Wm. W. Astor to Betty Wildnauer... 16,250
11TH ST, 516 East, 25x94.8; James J. McCluskey and another, individually and 11TH ST, 518 East, 25x94.8; James McCluskey, as executor, to Louis Bachrach. 16,000
32D ST, 25 West, 23.9x98.9; Elliot Gorton to Patrick J. McMoran... 16,600
39TH ST, 319 East, 25x98.9; Daniel P. Tredwell to House and Home Company.. 100
50TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 7th Av, 20x100.4; Anna E. McMoran to Elliot Gorton and another... 1
63D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5; John E. Schirsmith to John Prior... 100
64TH ST, 508 East, 25x100.5; Leopold Goldhammer to Abraham Cahn... 27,750
64TH ST, 408 East, 25x100.5; Sanford B. Stifter to Leopold Goldhammer... 1
66TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Frederick Stengel to Henry Stengel... 34,000
67TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 9th Av, 18x 100.5; Henry A. Rogers and wife to Jennie Reed... 32,500
72D ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Annie Melnado to Catherine Kuhn... 1
72D ST, 14 West, 25x102.2; Jennie Reid to Henry A. Rogers... 80,000
74TH ST, n s, 50 ft e of Park Av, 25x 102.2; William W. Hall to Mary B. Jennings... 1
77TH ST, 328 East, 25x102.2; Karl M. Wallach and another to Isaac Mannheimer... 25,100
89TH ST, s s, 93 ft w of Columbus Av, 32x 100.8x irreg.; Chas. Engert to Milton E. Oppenheimer and another... 1
90TH ST, s s, 178.10 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8x 100.8; Edw. F. Searles to Charles A. Gould... 48,000
90TH ST, s s, 178.11 ft e of 5th Av, 76.8x 100.8; Thomas E. Skillman et al to Chas. A. Gould... 1
97TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of Central Park West, 18x100.11; Isaac Mannheimer to Moses K. Wallach... 18,000
113TH ST, n s, 240 ft e of 2d ave, 20x 100.11; Theresa Renzo to Maria Spinelli, ½ part... 100
118TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of 2d ave, 20x 100.—; Catharine A. Blood to Maria Spinelli & ano... 7,800
114TH ST, 431 East, 25x100.10; Antonio Buonamano to Camille Uberiacco... 15,000
114TH ST, 429 East, 25x100.10; Antonio Buonamano to Andrea Cerolli... 15,000
115TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of 1st Av, 5x100.10; Amelia M. Hopkins to Simon Epstein and another... 650
119TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x100.11; Belle Dickinson to Clarence A. Lent... 1
121ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 100.11; Agnes M. McKiernan to Elias Epstein... 6,500
138TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Brown place, 50x100; James F. Sullivan to Chas E. Miller... 48,000
184TH ST, s s, 480 ft w of 11th Av, 25x 99.11; Vingenza Malorina to Louis Korn. 1,500

Recorded Leases.

BROTHERS, Mary, and another, to Manhattan Soda Water Company; 54 Allen St, 3 years... 2,400
DAVIS, John, by agent, to Harris Glickman; 24 Forsyth St, 5 years... 780
DE PEYSTER, Catharine A., to John H. Droge; 235 South St, corner Clinton St, 5 years... 1,200
HENCKEN, Elsie D., to Manhattan Hygeia Ice Company; 425 and 427 West 25th St, 5 years... 1,350
KEMP, Peter G., to Jake Chamiowits; 543 West 126th St, 2 years... $900 960
MEYER, Max, to J. Boers & Co.; 192 Pearl St, 5¼ years... $900 1,200
NATHAN, Bertha, to Phillip Laracy; 327 10th Av and 502 West 29th St, 5 years... 2,040
STUYVESANT, Rutherfurd, to David H. McIlvaine; 3d Av, w s, 148.6 ft n of East 11th St, 19.4x75, 21 years... 750
SHEEHY, Edward C., to John G. Mehlhoss; 1,880 2d Av, store, 3 1-3 years... 1,400
SHEEHY, Edward C., to John G. Mehlhoss; 1,880 2d Av, third floor, 1-3 years... 600
TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Simon Sterns and another; 24 to 34 University Place, s w corner of 9th St, 10 years... 21,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ASCHENBRENNER, Charlotte, to William Schnitz; Anthony Av, n e corner of 178th St, 5 months... $30,000
BACHE, Archibald G. R., to Sophie Bammann; Beekman Place, n e corner of 50th St, 3 years... 12,000
BOARDMAN, William S. and Julia McN., to Daniel Birdsall; 241 Broadway, 1 year. 8,000
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Francis J. Schnugg; 112th St, n s, 220 ft w of 5th Av, 3 months... 10,000
BUHL, Barbara, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 123 7th St, 5 years... 11,000
CAMERON, Alexander, to the German Savings Bank; 97th St, s s, 137.6 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year... 15,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to John M. Woolsey; Briggs Av, s e s, 503.8 ft n e of Travers St, 1 year... 1,500
DEVOE, Rosalie B., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; 1,891 2d Av, 3 years... 10,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Louise F. Runk and another, trustees; 82 Chrystie St, 1 year. 14,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 82 Chrystie St, demand... 10,000
DROGE, John F., to George Ehret; 285 South St, saloon lease, demand... 2,500
FREUNDENMACHER, Phillipp, to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, w s, 105 ft s of 155th St, 25x113.7 to Railroad Av, 1 year... 1,000
FREUNDENMACHER, Phillipp, to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, w s, 150 ft s of 155th St, 25x127.7 to Railroad Av, 1 year... 1,000
HARVEY, Mary F., to Ida C. Sass; 172 East 72d St, 1 year... 1,000
HEIMBURG, Charles H., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 112th St, s s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year... 5,000
HERR, Harriet, to Thomas J. Herr; 117th St, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years... 2,000
HERR, Harriet, to Thomas J. Herr; 117th St, n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years... 2,000
HERR, Harriet, to Thomas J. Herr; 117th St, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years... 2,000
HERRING, Elizabeth A. and William, to Matilda B. Brown; 63 West 130th St, 3 years... 10,000
HEWLETT, Algernon C., to Emmeline S. Nicholls; 127th St, s s, 120 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years... 1,000
HOHL, Charles, to Frances C. Hotto, administrator, &c.; Union Av, n w corner of George, now 166th, St, 1 year... 8,200
JACOBS, Minnie, and others to Lillie B. Lillienthal; 2,096 8th Av, 5 years... 21,000
KATHOLISCHER GESELLEN VEREIN of New York to Margaretha Bolkart; 122 2d Av, 3 years... 4,500
KINZLER, Moses, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; Avenue D, e s, 74.8 ft s of 3d St, 5 years... 9,500
LAVELLE, William T., to Joseph Pickard; Clinton Av, w s, part of Lot 92, map of Morrisania, 1 year... 5,000
LEDOGAR, Louis, to August Freutel; 6th St, s s, 180 ft w of Avenue C, 25x216 to 5th St, Unionport, 3 years... 2,000
LEVI, Lena and Moses, to Merritt Trimble; 2d Av, 1,300, 3 years... 2,500
LUCKEY, David B., to Dennis G. McKoon; public drive, or Boulevard Lafayette; n e s, 272.4 ft n of 158th St, 1 year... 15,000
LUCKEY, David B., to Dennis G. McKoon; 160th St, as prolonged, n e corner of Hudson River Railroad, 1 year. 15,000
LUTJENS, Louis, to Charles H. Fagan; Lots 7 and 8, Block 2,912, map of 170 lots, Bathgate estate, 1 month... 855
MANNHEIMER, Isaac, to Theresa Mannheimer; 274 West 132d St, 2 years... 3,500
MARTIN, Norman, to James Martin; 145th St, s s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, new lease, 2 years... 5,500
MECKEFESSEL, Emma, to Mary Stremel; 153d St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year... 4,500
MITCHELL, Sylvester L., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; 440 Washington St, 1 year, 8 mortgages)... 31,000
McGOVERN, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 107th St, n s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand... 40,000
MURPHY, Henrietta, to Thomas H. Murphy; Rver Av, proposed, w s, 164.11 ft s of 179th St, 25.1x253 to Anthony Av, 1½ years... 535
OUSSANI, Margaret A., to Mary M. Halsted; 5th Av, e s, 100.11 ft s of 111th St, 3 years... 8,000
REID, Jennie, to Isaac Metzger; 119th St, s e corner of 5th Av, demand... 2,500
REID, Jennie and Thomas, to Alexander F. Robertson and another, trustees; 57th St, n s, 219 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years... 20,000
RGERS, Frank, to John Goodwin and another, executors, &c.; 34th St, s s, 75 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year. 34th St, s s, 75 11,500
SCHWARZ, Sampson H., to Albon Man, executor, &c.; 3d Av, e s, 50.8 ft n of 93d St, 2 years... 15,000
SMITH, William F. and Clement H., to Constantino Calamari; 3d Av, s e corner of 148th St, new line, 26.3x38.2 to Willis Av, 1 year... 5,000
SPINELLI, Maria, or Mary Spinnelly, and Theresa Renzo to William R. Rose; 325 East 113th St, 2 years... 4,400
SPINELLI, Maria, or Mary Spinnelly, and Theresa Renzo to William R. Rose; 113th St, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years. 3,000
STAATS, Henry, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 400 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years... 11,000
STERN, Rebecca, to Yetta Stern; Attorney St, w s, 175 ft n of Grand St, ½ year... 4,000
STOCK, Mary and Bernhard, to Bertha Volkening; Morris Av, s e corner of 154th St, 1 year... 2,000
STOCK, Marie and Bernhard, to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, s e corner of 154th St, new lines, 1 year... 4,000
STOCK, Mary and Bernhard, to Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, 25 ft s of 154th St, 1 year... 800
THE COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS Xavier to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 15th St, n s, 143.10 ft e of 6th Av, 276.1x irregular to 16th St x275x irregular to beginning, except 15th St, n s, 274.1 ft e of 6th Av, 76.8x103.3, 5 years... 200,000
TUCKER, Felicia M. and Frank, to J. Archibald Murray; 108 East 17th St, 2 years... 3,000
UTHOFF, Caroline, to Bowery Savings Bank; 3d St, n s, 94.11 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years... 12,000
UTHOFF, Caroline, to Bowery Savings Bank; 57 West 92d St, 5 years... 12,000
VALENTE, Gabriel, to H. Raabe & Sons; 118th St, s s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year... 2,000
VALENTE, Gabriel, to H. Raabe & Sons; 118th St, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year... 1,950
WALSH, William H. and Martha J., to Timothy and Doris Av, e s, 100 ft s of Lyon Av, 1 year... 2,000
WEBER, Sophie and Gottlieb, to the Bank for Savings; 1,75? Park Av, 5 years... 10,000
WILDNAUER, Betti, to Bowery Savings Bank; 125 7th St, 5 years... 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BACHE, Semon, to Henry E. Davies... $5,000
DANNAT, David J., to Andrew Shiland, Jr... 9,044
EDWARDS, Letitia, W. to Robert J. Hoguet... 1,651
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Frederic J. Middlebrook... Nom.
HART, Margaret A., to Thomas J. Cavanagh... 500
JEWETT, Charles H., executor, &c., to Sarah L. Bromwell and another... 15,019
LAWSON, David, to Harriet A. Lawson.. 12,000
MACKEY, Nicholas and William, to Silas Finch... 4,000
MACLAY, Archibald M., to F. H. Dayton, two assignments... 2,016
McCLEERY, Elizabeth, guardian, to Mills McCleery... Nom.
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Samuel Heyman... 14,068
RAY, Francis A., to James Buckley... 2,100
ROSS, William B., to Benjamin A. Hegeman, trustee... 9,000
SEYMOUR, Julius H., to Leslie R. Palmer Nom.
SOUTHARD, Almira J., to Frances A. Findlay... Nom.
SPANN, Emma W., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank of New York... 11,000
SPERO, Sarah, to Margaret A. Hart... 1,408
TAYLOR, Walter W., to Florence E. Van Fleet... 300
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Jacob S. Bleyer and others, executors, &c... 3,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to John Haven and another... 2,800
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPany to Joseph Haven... 45,000
WAGNER, Peter, to Fanny Maginn... 13,500
WALLOCH, Philippine, to Northern R. Connick... 4,000

Lis Pendens.

COLUMBUS AV, 1,824; Adrian H. Jackson against Adela B. Heymann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.
HOE ST, or AV, e s, 79.2 ft s of Home St, 25x 100; Frank G. Ceryell against Mary A. Collaizi and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Dorsett.
2D ST, e s, 100 ft n of Opdyke Av, 55.6x100x54.7x 100; Opdyke Av, s s, 100 ft w of 2d St, 150x100; Pauline Mienen against Ida F. Smith, individually and as executrix, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Page & Eckley.
15TH ST, s w s, 300 ft n w of 3d Av, 25x100; Adolph Vietor and another, trustees, against William H. Williams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foster & Foster.
36TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; United States Trust Company of New York against Harry E. Phyfe and others; attorney, E. W. Sheldon.
75TH ST, 511 East; Daniel J. Quinlan and wife against George E. Jordan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorneys, Alexander & Green.
82D ST, s s, 168 ft e of Columbus Av, 18x102.2; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Josephine L. Tobias and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.
99TH ST, 212 and 214 East; the Greenwood Cemetery against Carl Raegener and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. H. Adee.
131ST ST, 126 West; Fanny Sender against Isaac Kaufmann, individually and as executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kurzman & Frankenheimer.

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Anthony Kelly & Co. against John C. Fajen, lessee; McConologue Brothers, contractors... $372
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; William Nelson against Mary E. Larkins, owner; John C. Fajen, lessee; McConologue Brothers, contractors... 155
JAMES ST, 22, and 45, New Bowery; the Powhatan Clay Manufacturing Company against Jacob Levy, owner and contractor... 248
WESTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 30 ft s of 93d St, 44x100; Edward J. Hurley against John Remer and James Reinhardt, owners and contractors... 600
3D AV, n w corner of St. Paul Place, 142.2x108.4; John Kingston & Son against Linton B. Matthews and William H. McClennen, owners and contractors... 123
109TH ST, 102 and 104 West; Alfred Boone against Joseph Cirrito, owner and contractor... 370

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

113 Thomas M. Adams et al., &c., petitioners, vs. Benjamin R. Cowen et al, trustees.—Argument continued by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the petitioners, by Judson Harmon, and J. J. Glidden for the respondents, and concluded by Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., for the petitioners.

353—The State of Ohio, appellant, vs. J. B. Thomas.—Argued by Judson Harmon for the appellee and submitted by Charles H. Bosler and Otto J. Renner for the appellant.

118—Norton Marshall, appellant, vs. Peter T. Burtis.—Submitted by L. E. Payson for the appellant, and by A. H. Garland and R. C. Garland for the appellee.

120—The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, plaintiff in error vs. Charles Paul.—Submitted by John F. Dillon, W. S. Pierce, and D. A. Duncan for the plaintiff in error, and by A. H. Garland and R. C. Garland for the defendant in error.

119—M. J. Nugent, Superintendent, &c., appellant, vs. the State of Arizona.—Argument commenced by Eugene S. Ives for the appellee.

Call for to-day, 119, 115, (and 116 and 117,) 341, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 124 at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

4—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Green.
213—McDonald vs. Phenix Bridge Co.
52—Schenck vs. Bennett Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
66—Mohlman Co. vs. Fire Assn. of Phila.
67—Same vs. Union Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
68—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
69—Same vs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of N. Y.
70—Same vs. Reliance Insurance Co.
71—Same vs. Scottish Union & Nat. Co.
72—Same vs. London Assurance Co.
144—Bigby vs. Sullivan.
168—Sullivan vs. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
168—City of Portsmouth vs. Wardroper.
169—Schumacher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
172—Fairbanks vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
197—Quackenbush vs. Cambria Iron Co.
216—Winston vs. Ludden
219—Schmidt vs. Terry.
220—Moclair vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
221—Lynch vs. Southern Pacific Co.
10—Brittner vs. Lehigh & Hud. Riv. R.R.Co.
36—Bruce vs. Investors' Securities Trust.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building, at 11 A. M.

41—Arguimbau vs. SS. Kate.
51, 52, and 53—Rogers vs. Scow Lizzie et al.
56—Knowlton vs. Tug W. E. Street et al.
60—Moned vs. Tug Transfer No. 3.
67—Luke vs. Am. Ref'g Co.
70—Minott vs. SS. Patria.
76—Munroe vs. SS. Styria.
77—Parsons vs. same.
78—Malcomson vs. same.
79—Morgan vs. same.
59—Munroe vs. same.
80—L'Hommedieu vs. Scow Walter J.
82—O'Brien vs. Tugs Lyndhurst and A. J. White.
83—Montgomery vs. same.
84—Arnold vs. Schooner Mary King.
58—Schumender vs. Ship La Guadaloupe.
13—Rogers vs. Steamboat Magenta.
32—In re Tug Niagara.

In Bankruptcy—Jury Trial.—In re Ghiglione.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

People vs. Place, appellant.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

New York Security and Trust Company vs. Lufman et al., appellants; Archbold vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; Coggswell, appellant, vs. Crulb and another; Ingersoll, appellant, vs. The Nassau Electric Company; Steinway, appellant, vs. Steinway; Mattes,

INSTRUCTION.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

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FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 97 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS:
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$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Kindergarten, Preparatory, Collegiate. 135 W. 70th.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 14th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59TH ST., 8th Av.—Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening; receptions Saturday.

TEACHERS.

CONVERSATIONAL FRENCH LESSONS BY Parisian young lady; diplomée; quick practical method; moderate. VIDERE. 158 W. 49th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—Competent chambermaid, plain sewing; private family; good city reference. E., Box 274, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as plain cook, or as cook and laundress 157 East 87th St., Fitzgerald.

COOK.—By an excellent cook; understands all soups; good reference. 825 East 27th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By renowned French woman cook for dinners, luncheons and suppers. Mme. Leclercq, 131 West 35th St.

COOK.—First-class cook in private family; three years' city reference last place; help with coarse washing. A. C., 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all kinds of good family cooking; best references; wages, $25 per month. A. M., Box 33, 1,242 Broadway.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; out by day; good cutter, fitter, draper. Dressmaker, 108 West 47th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—French nursery governess, entire charge children; good teacher; best references. Mlle. Eginton, 439 West 44th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—North German; full charge of one or two children; teaches German; wages, $25; best references. S. M. Swohu, 140 East 43d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a widow as housekeeper or companion and attendant upon an invalid or elderly lady; understands marketing, and is a thorough seamstress; wages moderate. C. G., 1,187 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do housework; good cook and laundress; good baker; city or country. 211 East 40th St.; ring once.

HOUSEWORK.—By a colored girl for general housework; good reference. 537 West 39th St., Janitor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—Respectable colored woman as kitchenmaid in boarding house. Harris, Box 329, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By two young ladies as lady's maid and as seamstress. 1,025 Avenue A.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; assist with chamberwork; for city, country; good reference. 213 East 25th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in private family; best city reference. 944 6th Av., between 53d and 54th Sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; French; by the day or private families, or to take ladies' fine washing home. J. C., 117 West 26th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; to take care of baby; good reference 814 5th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable, young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. Hetherington, 707 Columbus Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—First-class; references; wages, $22 to $25. 238 East 42d St., Burke's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by day; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Hood, 832 Columbus Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By tidy girl; personal references; city or country. 374 Columbus Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class Swiss; single; Protestant; experienced as nurse; written and personal city references. Akerman, 12 West 134th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN or GARDENER.—Had charge of gentleman's place for several years; thoroughly experienced; highest references. A. P., 202 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes to place coachman; best of references, covering five years. Present employer can be seen at 6:30 P. M., or 9 A. M., until Tuesday, 18 West 53d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—First-class; age, 34; married; 14 years' experience in leading commercial and private places in England; five years in this country; well recommended; last employer can be seen in city. W. R. Bridgeman's seed store, 87 East 19th St.

Miscellaneous.

BRIGHT BOY, (17,) GRADUATE OF PUBLIC school, desires position in banking or brokerage house; best of references. Address W. H., Box 141, Times Office.

FOURTH-YEAR MEDICAL STUDENT, INDUSTRIOUS, ambitious, Christian, seeks a home with some gentleman who would appreciate the affection and companionship of a son; physician preferred. Physician, Box 248, 1,242 Broadway.

PORTER, &c.—By a very energetic young man, with a family; has the best recommendations, as porter in an office or in business; moderate salary, with the possibility to advance. Care Rev. Wm. J. H. Boetcker, 414 Chestnut St., Brooklyn, or 14 Sherman Place, Jersey City Heights.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Ladies to embroider; work sent to your home; materials supplied free, and no deposit asked for. Call and investigate, or send addressed envelope to Empire Embroidery Works, 28 Duane St., N. Y.

WANTED—Infant's nurse; must have personal city reference; Protestant; good wages. Apply 49 East 67th St., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

INTELLIGENT MEN

Can secure a liberal contract with the Central Branch Office of the New York Life, about to be opened in the new George Bruce Building, by making application to ROBERT D. FURMAN, agency director, 415 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; EXPERIENCED IN AND THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH BANKING AND STOCK BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS; MUST ALSO HAVE BEST REFERENCES; NONE OTHERS NEED APPLY. ADDRESS LOCK BOX 1,076, NEW YORK POST OFFICE.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge.

GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—FERDINAND KASSLER, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that FERDINAND KASSLER, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 25th, 1899, at 4 o'clock P. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.

ERNEST HALL, Referee.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—IRWIN S. LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that IRWIN S. LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 3d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on January 25th, 1899, at 4 o'clock P. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of THE ST. LAWRENCE MARBLE COMPANY, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, said county, at the County Court House in said county, said city, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final statement of the accounts of Austin Stevens, receiver of the above-named The St. Lawrence Marble Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said receiver's accounts. In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of [L. S.] New York, to be affixed. Witness, Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of our said Supreme Court, the 29th day of November, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

STINEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for the Receiver, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

n30-1aw6wW&711

BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by the BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY, lately doing business at 104, 106, and 108 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, to Joseph W. Doolittle, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and requested to appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York in Special Term, Part I., on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph W. Doolittle, assignee of the said estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of said account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court in and [L. S.] for the County of New York to be affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of December, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EDWARDS & RYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y. d21-1aw6wW&f1

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To the creditors of MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH, insolvent assignors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of William Watson, as the assignee of the above-named assignors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for [L. S.] the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Hon. JOSEPH F. DALY, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of December, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 27 William Street, New York City.

ROSENBERG, JOSEPH, AND LOUIS ROSENBERG.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH ROSENBERG and LOUIS ROSENBERG, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Joseph Rosenberg and Louis Rosenberg, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898. J. NOBLE EMLEY, Assignee.

HENRY A. RUBINO, Attorney for Assignee, 42 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BADGER, WILLIAM W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Theodore Badger, Frederick Badger, Eugenia Barnard, and Jennie B. Fisher, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM W. BADGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Elisa Hall Badger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 10th, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William W. Badger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited and required to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in and for the County of New York, in the City of New York, said county, at the County Court House in said county, said city, on the 30th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to show cause why a final statement of the accounts of Austin Stevens, receiver of the above-named The St. Lawrence Marble Company, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the said receiver's accounts. In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of [L. S.] New York, to be affixed. Witness, Honorable Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of our said Supreme Court, the 29th day of November, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

STINEY & BISHOP, Attorneys for the Receiver, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

n30-1aw6wW&711

BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by the BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY, lately doing business at 104, 106, and 108 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, to Joseph W. Doolittle, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and requested to appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York in Special Term, Part I., on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph W. Doolittle, assignee of the said estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of said account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court in and [L. S.] for the County of New York to be affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of December, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EDWARDS & RYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y. d21-1aw6wW&f1

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To the creditors of MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH, insolvent assignors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of William Watson, as the assignee of the above-named assignors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for [L. S.] the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Hon. JOSEPH F. DALY, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of December, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 27 William Street, New York City.

ROSENBERG, JOSEPH, AND LOUIS ROSENBERG.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 5th day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH ROSENBERG and LOUIS ROSENBERG, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Joseph Rosenberg and Louis Rosenberg, doing business as The Rosenberg Brothers Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York, December 5th, 1898. J. NOBLE EMLEY, Assignee.

HENRY A. RUBINO, Attorney for Assignee, 42 Wall Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. d7-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BADGER, WILLIAM W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Theodore Badger, Frederick Badger, Eugenia Barnard, and Jennie B. Fisher, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM W. BADGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Elisa Hall Badger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 10th, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William W. Badger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [Seal.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 29th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja11-1aw6wW

BRYANT, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of November, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway. n16-1aw6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-1aw6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET A. CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators. n30-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DAVIS, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 184 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1898. SUSAN E. DAVIS, WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, Executors. WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Executors, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y. d14-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 374 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-1aw6mTh.

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898. GEORGE O. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 84 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 84 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-1aw6mW

MILLS, HARRIET B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA P. ROE, Sarah Paddock, Agnes Lawrence, William L. Sands, Philip J. Sands, Henry M. Sands, John B. Pine, Annie Gordon, Irving H. Sands, Louise E. Rees, Robert C. Sands, Arthur B. Sands, Mahlon A. Sands, Ethel Sands, Morton H. Sands, Archibald Sinclair, Emma Louise Sands, Florence Sands, and David Ferris, Mary Smith, and Harriet B. Fisk, the next of kin of HARRIET B. MILLS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Katharine Godkin and Alice E. Pine of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated November, 1895, relating exclusively to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet B. Mills, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Petitioner, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja4-1aw6wW

UHLFELDER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA UHLFELDER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 32 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of August, 1898.

ARNOLD UHLFELDER, Administrator.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Administrator, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City. s21-1aw6mW&amch22

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PLUMMER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PLUMMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, his attorneys, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. HARRY PLUMMER, Executor. EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d14-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. MARY NEVINS MAYO, plaintiff, against THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND SURETY COMPANY of Philadelphia and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the First day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the westerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and being parts of two certain lots known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor, by the numbers three hundred and forty-eight (348) and three hundred and forty-nine (349) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-five feet westerly from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-sixth Street by the westerly line of Eighth Avenue, running from thence northwardly and parallel with said line of Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly twenty feet; thence southwardly to the northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; the same being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 275 West 46th Street, made by William Waldorf Astor, April 20th, 1892, for twenty years from May 1st, 1892, with a renewal for twenty years from May 1st, 1912.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

JOHN H. HENSHAW, Attorney for Plaintiff, 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

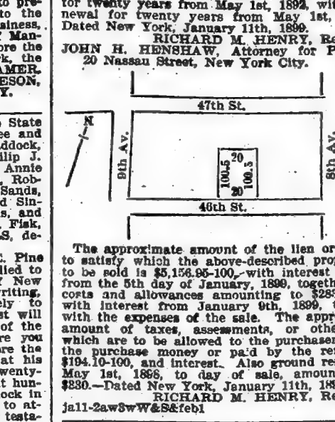

No. 275 Greenwich St.
The property to be sold.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,156.96-100,—with interest thereon from the 8th day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $283.00-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser over the purchase money to be paid by the referee is $104.10-100, and interest. Also ground rent from May 1st, 1898, to day of sale, amounting to $830.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

ja11-2aw3wW&S&febl

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. George Stark, Plaintiff, against Elizabeth Meyer and others, Defendants: Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date January 6th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2377, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Elton, formerly Washington, Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, with the westerly side of Elton Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot; thence northerly and parallel with Elton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Elton Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

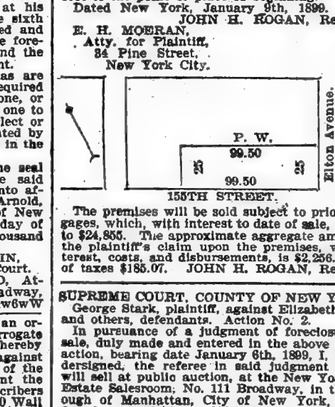

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages which, with interest to date of sale, amount to $24,855. The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,256.03, and of taxes $185.07. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—George Stark, plaintiff, against Elizabeth Meyer and others, defendants. Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date January 6th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street distant eighty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street eighty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street eighty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1898. OLIVER P. BUEL, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

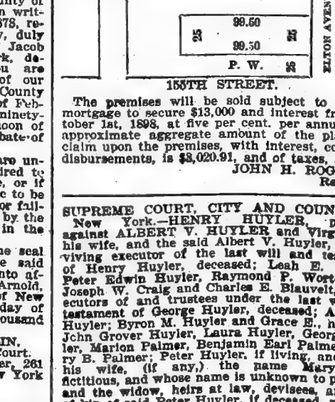

(203, 205, 207) 56th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $79,989.54, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.25-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, paid by the referee, is $1,700.00, with interest thereon.

OLIVER P. BUEL, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

d30-2aw3wF&W&ja20

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOSEPHINE H. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against MARY L. HOUSLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, bearing date the 2nd day of December, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 2nd day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third Ward of the City of New York, being part of the lands heretofore of the Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Trinity Church in the City of New York, distinguished on a map or chart of such part thereof as is commonly called the Church Farm, as Numbers four hundred and three, (403,) and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street, distant fifty-three feet from the corner formed by its intersection with the northerly side of Murray Street; running thence northwardly along a lot known on the said map by the number four hundred and four, (404,) seventy-nine feet and two inches to the easterly line of lot Number four hundred and six, (406;) thence northwardly along the same twenty-five feet; thence westwardly along the southerly line of lot Number four hundred and two (402) eighty-eight feet to Greenwich Street, and thence southwardly along Greenwich Street twenty-six feet and nine inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to James H. Noe by the said Rector, Church Wardens, &c., by deed dated April 21, 1856, and recorded May 5, 1856, in the Register's Office of the City of New York in Liber 712 of Conveyances, page 17, upon which lands there is erected a four-story brick building. Together with all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to the said northerly line of West Forty-sixth

A suit of festive cut; $27 to $44.

A festive outfit complete: dress shirt, studs, cuff-buttons, silk-hose, shoes, suit, overcoat, gloves and hat; $94—for less if you don't want the best.

We make to fit.

A comfortable thought is an ulster with a cosy lining. $15 to $30.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CHEERFUL ROOM MAKETH A CHEERFUL DINER.

What! Put all the comfort into the living rooms and leave the dining room cheerless? Surely not! when such inexpensive and artistic furnishings are here.

Wall hangings and draperies of the softest tones and most delightful textures. Carpets and rugs in correct colorings.

Oak tables at $9.00; others of Dutch and French designs, whose polished tops will give the keynote for artistic luncheon decorations.

Colonial armchairs with rush seats and banisters running up the tall backs, $5.75.

Exquisite little China Closets $11.00, and side tables $7.00.

For the latest designs at factory prices,

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

LADIES' SUITS.

This Morning, January 11th, we begin our regular Winter Clearing Sale of Ladies' Suits.

All Imported Models, all wholesale samples, all broken lines, and many complete assortments.

Gowns and Tailor Suits of all varieties will be included, and arranged on tables, according to price.

	Former price.
$10.00 Suits,	$16.50 to $20.00
$15.00 "	$22.50 " $25.00
$20.00 "	$30.00 " $38.00
$25.00 "	$40.00 " $50.00
$30.00 "	$50.00 " $65.00

We have a few select Imported and Domestic Novelty Gowns, suitable for special occasions, in Grenadine, Silk and Fancy Woolen materials,

$50.00;

Former price $85.00 to $150.00

FRENCH DRAP d'ETE.

65 cents per yard.

On sale this morning: 1000 yards Real French Drap d'Eté, width 48 inches, in Greys, Tans, and Fawns,
65 cents per yard;
Former Price $1.25.

500 yards all wool Serge in Golf Reds,
40 cents per yard;
Regular stock price 75 cents.

BLANKET DEP'T.

Full size, double bed Blankets,
$2.00, $3.00, $4.50 per pair.

Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns,
85c., $1, $1.15, $1.40 pair.

Marseilles Quilts, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.75 & $4.50.

Large size Satin Finish Quilts, new designs,
$2.00 each.

Full assortments of Sateen and Silk Covered Comfortables, for single and double beds.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11th ST.

We're in the Field of Competition
with 500,000 Yards of
NEW EMBROIDERIES.
Matched patterns in all widths on
Nainsook, Swiss and Cambric.
No need to shop elsewhere for prettier patterns or lower prices.

Daniell's. Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"Ten to one we shall not find like opportunity"

to again offer such rug bargains.

FRENCH WILTON RUGS

36x36 in.	$3.75
27x54 in.	4.25
36x63 in.	5.75

All exact copies of fine antique Oriental Rugs. Think of the double advantage of reduced prices and the easy terms of our "Long Credit."

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

MRS. DURANT ON THE STAND

Mother of Mrs. Rose Comes from Lakewood to Testify for Her Son.

WITNESS TELLS OF VIOLENCE

Says Her Daughter Assaulted Miss Molineux and Herself—John L. Barbour's Examination.

The suit brought by Mrs. H. H. Rose against her brother, W. W. Durant, from whom she wants an accounting of a fortune she claims was left by their father, who died in 1885, was continued yesterday before Justice Beach in the Supreme Court and quite a body of friends and onlookers.

John L. Barbour of Saratoga Springs, who succeeded the plaintiff's father, Dr. Thomas C. Durant, as receiver for the Adirondack Railroad, upon the latter's death, and who prepared the power of attorney by which Mrs. Durant intrusted to her son the management of the estate, was the first witness called by the defense. He testified that the plaintiff had refused to sign a similar paper on the day her mother signed—the day of Dr. Durant's funeral.

"What did the plaintiff say on that occasion?" asked Mr. Norwood.

"She said she had no confidence in her brother and believed he would cheat her, as he had before." Witness testified that he did not know Dr. Durant had any property.

The examination of Mr. Barbour was then suspended to admit the examination of Mrs. Durant, mother of the plaintiff and defendant. She is seventy-six years old and quite feeble. She had come in from her home, at Lakewood, N. J., for the purpose of testifying in her son's behalf. Not a glance was exchanged between mother and daughter from the time the old woman was led tottering to the witness stand until she was led from the room, supported by her son.

Mrs. Durant testified to owning some Brooklyn real estate which had been called into question. She also said that her daughter had gone away from home in 1881 without permission, and that her parents did not know where she was.

"She was angry, because she thought we wanted to know her every movement," said Mrs. Durant. "I told her that that was nonsense. It was only when she was going away for some time." Mrs. Durant also contradicted her daughter's statement that Dr. Durant had made objection to her being confirmed, and said that she had not heard the plaintiff express an intention of being confirmed at the time mentioned.

"Did you object to her going to Europe after her father's death?"

"I begged her not to go to Europe. She said she would go, in spite of everybody and everything. The poor child was always willful."

"What property did Dr. Durant have in 1873?"

"He hadn't any property. He told me he was ruined, and said he hoped to live and straighten things out."

"Do you recollect an occasion," asked Mr. Norwood, "on which your daughter laid her hands in violence on Miss Molineux?"

"Oh, yes. That was before we went to England a second time. Miss Molineux had remonstrated with her about her speaking abusively of her family, when she flew at her and caught her by the throat."

"Did she leave the marks of her nails in Miss Molineux's throat?"

"Oh, yes. When I saw her take hold of Miss Molineux I said, 'Oh, Ella, how can you do that to such a good friend?' Then she flew at me and took hold of this thumb (holding up her right thumb) and bent it over. I had the neuralgia, and it hurt me terribly. Then Dr. Durant came into the room and said, 'How dare you do that?'"

"Did you scream out with the pain?"

"Yes."

"Do you remember, Mrs. Durant, anything your daughter said the moment her father was expiring?"

"She said, 'Oh, I forgive you, father.' I think she ought to have asked his forgiveness."

Asked, on cross-examination, in reference to the stopping of the monthly allowance she had made her daughter, Mrs. Durant said: "We were advised to do so by our lawyer when she began this suit in 1895. He said it might be called bribery. It struck me with astonishment."

"Did Dr. Durant ever say harsh things to you about the money you spent?" asked Mr. Parsons.

"No. I had letters from him telling me to spend money. He said to me one day, 'My dear, why don't you spend more money? I'm making money, and you can spend more if you want to.'" Mrs. Durant said that this was when her husband was interested in the Union Pacific and was a man of means.

Mr. Barbour resumed the stand, and related some circumstances following Dr. Durant's death. "I told Miss Durant," said he, "that I knew her brother would see she had all that was required. She said she wouldn't accept a cent from her brother; she would starve first."

Miss Molineux, who has been Mrs. Durant's amanuensis and companion for forty years, was called by the defense, and testified that on the day of Dr. Durant's funeral, which is the day the plaintiff says she signed the power of attorney for her brother, she, in fact, refused to sign it.

Miss Molineux told of an occasion when Dr. Durant was ill abed, in 1883, and the plaintiff was away from home, and Mrs. Durant, her son, and Miss Molineux were in the sick room. "Mrs. Durant was talking with William," said she, "when the doctor raised himself in bed and said: 'Heloise, what are you doing? If you are planning to bring back that girl, I will get up and go to the train and go to Saratoga, if it kills me!'"

"Did the plaintiff ever rouse her father's anger when the family was in the Adirondacks?"

"Yes; she used to go at various times with parties of young people to visit camp fires, and returned at night at an hour her father thought too late."

The witness told various incidents of the selling of Mrs. Durant's jewels in order to secure funds, and how both Mrs. Durant's and her watch had been pawned, and Mrs. Durant had never got her watch back. On one occasion, she said, when Mrs. Durant was urging her husband for money to pay the servants, he said: "Heloise, I'm a ruined man. I have a number of creditors, and I cannot pay my debts."

Mr. Parsons took the witness in cross-examination, and read a letter written by the plaintiff in 1896 to her mother, in affectionate terms, in which she said that neither she nor her friends could understand why her mother had ceased to correspond with her. "You cannot have lost all maternal feelings," the letter read. "I want to tell you that I have remarried, and am very happy in my new life." The letter also said that the writer expected a child the next Spring, and wanted her mother to know, if anything should happen.

"Did Mrs. Durant answer this letter?" asked Mr. Parsons.

"No. She never received it."

"Who prevented her?"

"I did. It came in the mails and I opened it."

"Did you hear anything when Mrs. Rose came back from Europe the last time about her wanting an accounting from her brother?"

"We heard that she was going all around the country, saying her family had cheated her."

Miss Molineux corroborated Mrs. Durant's testimony as to the assault by the plaintiff on the witness, and Mrs. Durant. It is expected that to-day the defendant will take the stand.

DISPUTE OVER A CAB FARE.

Miss Doran Claimed Shopping Rate, but Driver Made Mileage Charge.

Miss Alice Doran, a daughter of ex-National Democratic Committeeman Michael Doran of Minnesota, who has been staying for a few days at the St. Marc Hotel on a visit from St. Paul, hired a cab yesterday with a Miss Hennessy, a sister of Assistant District Attorney Hennessy. They drove to Eighteenth Street and Irving Place, and then to the West Shore Ferry, where Miss Doran was to meet her brothers coming from the West.

The cabman said she continually urged him to go faster, and when his passengers alighted at the ferry Miss Doran offered him $1. The cabman said that his fare was 50 cents a mile, and as he had driven them four miles he wanted $2. Miss Doran said she took the cab at shopping rates or $1.50 an hour. She became indignant and called a policeman.

The officer escorted the party to the station house, where no settlement was effected, and they then went to the West Side Court. Magistrate Meade suggested that the women could find out at the City Marshal's office the regular rate for cab hire. Miss Doran said that Mr. Hennessy would attend to the matter to-day.

The cabman, who was Charles Henning of 72 Amsterdam Avenue, said he would lose his job if he returned without his full fare, and preferred to be arrested and then have the matter straightened out by his employers.

SAYS TIMEKEEPER STOLE $5,000.

President of Perth Amboy Concern Gets Attachment Against a Bank.

William Parker Runyon of Perth Amboy, President of the Perth Amboy Dry Dock Company, yesterday obtained an attachment in the Supreme Court in an action brought against Frederick Doyle, who was the timekeeper of the company, for the seizure of money deposited by Doyle in the Excelsior Savings Bank. Doyle had charge of paying the wages of the labor employed by the company, and is accused in the affidavit of President Runyon of falsifying the pay rolls by entering the names of fictitious persons thereon and collecting the money. Mr. Runyon stated that he discovered the losses on Jan. 7 by having to pay the wages on that day himself, Doyle having left in the forenoon of that day, and has not since returned, his whereabouts not being known.

The amount of the pay roll aggregated $1,513, and Mr. Runyon said he discovered that forty-two names, whose pay amounted to $425, were fictitious. Startled by this discovery, Mr. Runyon said he examined the pay rolls for the preceding week and found twenty-five fictitious names, whose wages were $325. Further investigation showed the amount missing to be about $5,000. Doyle received a salary of $8 per week. A detective traced Doyle to a house in West Twenty-first Street, this city, where a bankbook was found in his room which showed that he had deposited $1,025 in the Excelsior Savings Bank, Nov. 21, Dec. 1, Dec. 5, and Dec. 27 being dates on which he had made the deposits.

The grip of a cold can be relaxed more certainly with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT than with any other medicine known.—Adv.

THE WINTERS WILL CONTEST.

Witness Tells How the Testatrix Said She Was Hounded by a Young Lawyer, Winters by Name.

The efforts of numerous nieces and nephews of the late Annie Maria Winters to prove that she was mentally incompetent to execute a will at the time she left all her vast property to her young husband, B. L. Winters, were continued before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday. The contestants allege that Mr. Winters exerted an undue influence over his aged wife. She was seventy years old when they married, he thirty. Louis Levine of 112 East Eighty-first Street testified that he had known Mrs. Winters well before she had become the wife of the young lawyer. He first met her in Asbury Park during the Summer of 1892. He said that Mrs. Winters had asked him for his photograph on the occasion of their first meeting. She said that he had been very kind to her.

"In what way were you kind to her," was asked.

"Oh, I helped her from the train to the hotel. Then I gave her beer, and in the evening I took her for a walk. We sat on a bench and watched the sea."

"Did she tell you anything about her private affairs?"

"Yes; she told me that she had several suitors who were continually running after her."

This reply caused much merriment. Mr. Levine said that Mrs. Winters appeared to him to be at least seventy years of age, and that she tottered perceptibly when she walked.

"Did Mrs. Winters ever talk to you about her admirers?"

"She most certainly did. She asked my advice regarding two of her suitors. One of them was a man named Greenleaf. She told me about two men, and then asked me which one I thought she ought to marry. I told her that I thought Greenleaf was better suited of the two on account of the question of age. On another occasion she referred to him as one of her beaux."

"Did Mrs. Winters ever tell you how she intended to leave her money in case she remarried?"

"Yes; she said that even if she married again, her relatives would all be remembered the same as they had been in the will which she had already made. She said that she would leave her next husband the property at Eightieth Street and Fifth Avenue, and $100,000 in money."

"Did Mrs. Winters ever say anything to you about a lawyer?"

"She did. She said that there was a young lawyer who was hounding her to get her patronage. She said that he persisted in calling on her, and that she had spoken to Lawyer Field about him. Mr. Field, she said, advised her to kick the man out."

"And did she mention the name of the lawyer?"

"Yes; she said that his name was Winters."

"Was there ever anything said about you marrying Mrs. Winters?"

"Not that I know of," laughingly replied Levine.

Asked about Mrs. Winters's style of dress, the witness said that he had often seen her in light-colored dresses. "She tried to make herself appear very youthful," declared Levine.

Mr. Levine said that he had gone with Mrs. Winters to see a fortune teller. She wanted to consult a fortune teller regarding Mr. Greenleaf. At this point the hearing was adjourned until Friday.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Office: No. 119 Broadway.

NINETY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
JANUARY, 1899.

CAPITAL STOCK, - $3,000,000.00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks	$594,130.72
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	533,983.99
Real Estate	1,759,249.74
Loans on Stocks	121,625.00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	248,498.33
Interest due and accrued	50,034.18

BONDS.

		Par Value.	Market Value.
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent.	$1,000,000.00	$1,185,000.00
United States, 1904	5 " "	300,000.00	338,250.00
United States, 1925	4 " "	300,000.00	386,250.00
State of Georgia, Registered, 1920	3½ " "	25,000.00	26,500.00
New York City, Registered	3 " "	600,000.00	603,000.00
West Chicago Park Commissioners Special Assessment Warrants	6 " "	84,300.00	84,300.00
City of Richmond, Va. 1922	5 " "	50,000.00	56,000.00
City of Greeley, Col., Water	6 " "	25,000.00	25,000.00
Topeka City, Kas., Internal Improvement	6 " "	22,211.83	22,211.83
The Ann Arbor R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1995	4 " "	155,000.00	139,500.00
N.Y., Chi. & St. L. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., 1937	4 " "	112,000.00	118,720.00
N. Y. & Har. R. R. 1st Mtge. Reg'd, 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	105,000.00
Ohio & W. Va. Railway Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	7 " "	100,000.00	106,000.00
Dunkirk, W. & P. R'y Co. 1st Mtge Gtd., 1900	7 " "	100,000.00	104,000.00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. 1st Consolidated Mortgage, 1914	7 " "	100,000.00	137,000.00
Louisville, N. A. & C. R'y Co. 1st Mtge., 1910	6 " "	100,000.00	116,000.00
West Shore R'y 1st Mtge. Gtd., Reg'd	4 " "	100,000.00	110,000.00
Jeff., M. d. & I. R. R. Co. 1st Mtge., S.F., 1906	7 " "	84,000.00	94,080.00
Alo. & Ches. Canal Co. 1st Mtge., 1909	7 " "	65,000.00	65,000.00
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R'y Co. 1st Mtge. Evans. Div., 1920, Trust Certificates	6 " "	57,000.00	53,580.00
Chic., St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha R'y Co. Consolidated Mortgage, 1930	6 " "	50,000.00	67,500.00
Va. Mid. R'y Co. Gen. Mtge Gtd. Stnd., 1936	5 " "	50,000.00	55,000.00
Cleveland Ter. and Valley R. R. Co., 1995	4 " "	50,000.00	44,500.00
Louis., Hen. & St. L. R'y Co. 1st Mtge, 1946	5 " "	25,000.00	20,75 .00
Standard Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge., 1930	5 " "	50,000.00	57,500.00
Des Moines W. Wks. Co. 1st Con. Mtge., 1917	4 " "	50,000.00	40 000.00
Denver Union Water Co., 1st Mtge., 1914	5 " "	48,000.00	40,800.00
Streator, Ill., Aqueduct Co. 1st Mtge., 1915	6 " "	10,000.00	10,000.00

STOCKS.

7500 Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	$50 each	375,000 00	457,500.00
5000 "	Morris and Essex R. R. Co., Gtd.	50 "	250,000.00	440,000.00
2617 "	United New Jersey R. R. and Canal Co., Guaranteed	100 "	261,700.00	685,654.00
2500 "	Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Co., Gtd	100 "	250 000.00	437,500.00
2500 "	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Pf.	100 "	250,000.00	415,000.00
2500 "	Chi., Mil. & St. P. R'y Co. Com.	100 "	250 000.00	300,000.00
2500 "	Chi., Bur. and Quincy R. R. Co	100 "	250,000.00	312,500.00
1000 "	Ft. W. & Jack. R. R. Co. Pf. Gtd.	100 "	100,000.00	130,000.00
1000 "	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. and Omaha Railway Co. Pref.	100 "	100,000.00	170,000.00
1000 "	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000.00	184,000.00
1000 "	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000.00	264 000.00
1000 "	Chicago & Northw. R'y Co. Pref.	100 "	100 000.00	187,000.00
428 "	N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Gtd.	50 "	21,400.00	77,040.00
400 "	Clevela d & Pittsburg R. R. Gtd.	50 "	20,000.00	36,000.00
500 "	Standard Gaslight Co. Preferred.	100 "	50,000.00	78,500.00
263 "	Stan ard Gaslight Co. Common.	100 "	26,300.00	36,557 00
200 "	Amer. Exch. Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	34,000.00
200 "	Mercantile Nat. Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	34,000.00
200 "	Nat. Bank of Commerce in N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	41,200 00
200 "	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20 000.00	35,000.00
200 "	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	23,000.00
200 "	Merchants' Ex. Nat. B'k of N. Y.	50 "	10,000.00	12,000 00
200 "	Nassau Bank	50 "	10,000.00	15,000.00
400 "	National B'dway Bank of N. Y.	25 "	10,000 00	22,500.00
100 "	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	37,000.00
100 "	Hanover National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	10,000.00	50,000.00
100 "	National Bank of the Republic.	100 "	10,000.00	17,500.00
200 "	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	14,750.00
200 "	National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000.00	3,500.00
200 "	Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn	100 "	20,000.00	51,000 00
100 "	Long Island Loan and Trust Co.	100 "	10,000.00	24,500.00
50 "	Metropolitan Trust Company	100 "	5,000.00	16,000 00
				$12,161,164.79

LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital	$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund	4,048,577.00
Unpaid Losses	435,647.45
Unpaid Re-Insurance, and other claims	249,137.98
Net Surplus	4,427,802.36
	$12,161,164.79

Surplus as regards policy holders . . . $7,427,802.36

DIRECTORS.

Levi P. Morton, Oliver S. Carter, Daniel A. Heald, David H. McAlpin, Andrew C. Armstrong, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Washburn, Walter H. Lewis, Francis H. Leggett, Benjamin Perkins, Elbridge G. Snow, George H. Hartford, James B. Van Woert. Henry F. Noyes, Lucien C. Warner, Warner Van Norden, Dumont Clarke,

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THOMAS B. GREENE, AREUNAH M. BURTIS, } Secretaries. JOHN H. WASHBURN, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, } Vice-Presidents.

HENRY J. FERRIS, EMANUEL H. A. CORREA, WILLIAM H. CHENEY, FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, } Assistant Secretaries.

New York, January 10, 1899.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE.

Delegates Here from Boards of the United States and Canada.

The seventh annual conference of the Foreign Mission Boards of the United States and Canada is being held in the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission House, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. The conference is attended by two delegates each from the various Boards of Foreign Missions in this country and Canada. Yesterday was spent in committee meetings. The real business of the conference begins to-day.

The programme to-day will be: 9:30 A. M., devotional services; 10 o'clock, organization and opening remarks by the Chairman; 10:30, missionary candidates; 11, discussion; 11:30, the Science of Missions; 2:30 P. M., report of Committee on Special Objects; 3:30, report of Committee on Ecumenical Conference; 4:30, question box. Following this will be a meeting of business men in the interests of the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions. In the evening there will be a reception and dinner by invitation of the Rev. Dr. C. C. M. Lamson, President, and D. Willis Eames, Vice President of the American Board. There will be addresses by them and by John H. Converse of Philadelphia, and Col. C. A. Hopkins of Boston.

The conference will close to-morrow.

EPISCOPAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Chosen Successor to Secretary Langford.

The Protestant Episcopal Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society met yesterday afternoon to chose a General Secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Secretary Langford, nearly six months ago. Bishop Doane of Albany presided. After a session of nearly four hours the board announced that the Rev. Dr. John S. Lindsay of Boston had been elected. Dr. Lindsay is pastor of the Church of St. Paul, in Boston, and his acceptance of the General Secretaryship would necessitate his resigning his Boston pastorate and moving to New York. Dr. Lindsay informed the board he would take time to consider the matter.

The board also created a new office—that of Corresponding Secretary. John W. Wood, Secretary of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, was chosen. Mr. Wood was not present, and it is not known whether he will accept. Among those present at the meeting were Bishops Littlejohn, McVickar, Scarborough, McLaren, and Satterlee; the Rev. George Williamson Smith, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, John A. King, Elihu Chauncey, Arthur Ryerson, and George C. Thomas.

O'Neill's,
Three Great Bargains in
Fur Capes and Jackets!

Electric Seal Capes, full sweep, High Storm Collar, Satin-lined.
Regular Price 50.00.
Special, 35.00

Electric Seal Capes, 30 inches long, full top collar and edges of Genuine Alaska Sable, Satin lined.
Regular Value 50.00.
Special, 30.00

Electric Seal Jackets, perfectly matched and shaped.
Regular Value 45.00.
Special, 37.50

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Underwear.

CAMBRIC, LAWN, MUSLIN AND NAINSOOK.

Gowns, Drawers, Chemises, Short Skirts, Corset Covers. Trimmed with lace, embroidery, ribbon, tucks, hemstitching, and ruffles,—including many new models,
35c., 50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25 & $1.50 Each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
To-night at 8—FAUST. Melba, (her last appearance this season,) Bauermeister, Mantelli, MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Alberg.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 12, at 8:30, First performance of the first-series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Marie Engle, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink, MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Muhlmann, Pringle, Devries, Meffert, and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Jan 13, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast,) Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 14, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Djella, Bauermeister; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers, Bars, Dufriche, Plançon.
Sat. Evg., at 8, at pop. prices—MANON. Saville, Meisslinger, D'ella, Bauermeister; Plançon, Albers, Dufriche, Bars, and Van Dyck.
Sun. Eve. at 8:15—Grand Sunday Concert. Soloists, Emma Eames, Marie Brema, Salignac, and Von Rooy.
Repertoire for Next Week:
Mon. Eve., Jan. 16, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Mantelli, Seleza, Campanari, Pringle, and Plançon.
Tues. Eve., Jan. 17, at 7—Second performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djella, Molke-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Cond. Schalk.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Lilli Lehmann, Mantelli, Adams, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, Pringle, and Maurel.
Notice.—The remaining performances of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen will be as follows:
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7, SIEGFRIED.
Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Marie Engle, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Pringle, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 6:45,
GOTTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, Molke-Kellogg, and Saville; MM. Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham, Cond. Schalk.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Grand Masquerade Ball
OF THE
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18th.
Boxes and tickets to be had at principal hotels and at the club, 24 West 26th St.

Last Days, Loan Collection of
PORTRAITS,
Exhibited for the benefit of the
ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL,
ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Fourth Avenue and 23d St.
Open daily, Sundays included. Admission, 50 cts. Tea will be served on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
FIRST CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE
Thursday Aft., Jan. 12, at 2:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Subscription for three matinées, $4. Single tickets $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin | Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Maxine Elliott | Clyde Fitch's Great Play, *Nathan Hale.*

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co. Matinées To-day & Sat. at 2.

BIJOU Eves. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St.
May Irwin
In her greatest success, KATE KIP
ONLY MATINEE Saturday, 2:15.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Arab Wonders—Parisian Stars.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

KOSTER & BIAL'S SATURDAY. MATINEE
Nightly at 11 o'clock, "An Affair of Honor" and Foreign Vaudeville.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MATINEE TO-DAY, 25 AND 50 CTS.
Have You Seen Smith?

COLUMBUS Mat. To-day. WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Thurs. & Sat. Evegs., "Das Erbe," by Philippi. Fri. Eve. & Sat. Mat., (pop. prices,) Wilhelm Tell.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Monday, Jan'y. 16.
FRANCIS WILSON in "The Little Corporal."

DALY'S
Every evening this week at 8:10, MADAME SANS GENE. Miss Rehan as Sans Gene.
George Clarke as Napoleon.
Charles Richman as Lefebvre.
Sidney Herbert as Fouché.
LAST MATINEES
To-day and Saturday at 2.
*.*Next Monday and for a few evenings, Sheridan's masterpiece of comedy, School for Scandal.
*.*In preparation the great Drury Lane Drama, The Great Ruby.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 25c.
Performance, 11 P. M., 50c.
Rice & Cohen, 3 Sisters Macarte, Thorne & Carleton, Morton & Revelle, Kleist Bros.; 25 others. Great Comedy Bill!

PROCTOR'S 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25,50c. Performance, 10:45 P.M.
Fred Bond & Co., Gus Williams, Leonidas's Dogs & Cats, Hugh Stanton, El Zobedie, Nellie Burt, Mason & Forbes; many others.

CASINO. NEW YEAR SEASON OPENS
Positively To-mrrw Ev., Jan. 12.
Geo. W. Lederer, Manager. (Theatre closed To-night for Rehearsal.)
The Peerless Lyric Star and Queen of Song
LILLIAN RUSSELL,
Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opera bouffe, "LA BELLE HELENE."

AMERICAN 42D ST. & B'WAY, CASTLE SQ. ORCH.
Second season. Always in English.
OVERTURES EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE AT 2.
LOHENGRIN
Ev., 25c.—$1. Mat. To-day, 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c.
MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y, 2
"Pinero's crowning success."
"Lyceum's great triumph."
"A rarely beautiful comedy."
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

KEITH'S Continuous Performance.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
BERT COOTE & JULIE KINGSLEY in Buckstone's Famous Farce, "The Dead Shot."
Favor & Sinclair, in "A High Roller" (new.)
BARON'S DOGS. HULINES. 3 AVOLOS.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15
LAST WEEK | Autograph-Photograph Souvenirs of Miss Fox at Saturday (positively last) Matinée.
DELLA FOX in "LITTLE HOST."
Next Week—"THAT MAN!"—Next Week.

WALLACK'S Broadway and Thirtieth St. Evs. 8:15; Mat. Sat., 2:15.
OLGA NETHERSOLE
Louis Parker and Murray Carson's drama, "THE TERMAGANT."

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:10. Matinées 2.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.
ZAZA, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
SOUVENIR MATINEE TO-DAY.
LAST WEEK. SPORTING LIFE

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
MAT. TO-DAY.
175th Souv. Jan. 27. The Turtle.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music CINEMATOGRAPH

14TH STREET THEATRE, Cor. 6th av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play, 5 new A Romance of songs. ATHLONE

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
Last + Nights at 8:30. Last Sat. Mat.
ON AND OFF.
Jan. 16—"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. The White Heather
Rose Coghlan & 200 others. Eve. 8:20; Sat. Mati. nee, 2:15.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Mat. Every Day, 25c
Evenings, 25 & 50c.
This Week—"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA."

A. Y. M. C. A. ANNIVERSARY.

Dr. Depew Presides at Celebration of the Railroad Branch.

The Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association at 351 Madison Avenue last night celebrated its twenty-third anniversary. In the absence of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who gave the clubhouse to the branch, the chair was filled by Chauncey M. Depew.

The programme consisted of hymns and musical selections, and some vocal solos by Miss Sara Anderson. Speeches were made by William E. Dodge, Vice President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., of the Wabash, and Dr. Depew.

Dr. Depew spoke of the organization of the branch, and paid a tribute to the Young Men's Christian Association workers, saying they had done great good among the railroad men by their railroad branches. About 400 persons were present, including the Board of Directors of the New York Central.

The Chicago Daily News Almanac.

The Chicago Daily News Almanac for 1899, which has just been issued, contains almost 500 pages of condensed history of the affairs of the world for 1898. It tells briefly of the incidents of the recent war, the annexation of new territory by the United States, the almost total absorption of the Continent of Africa by the European powers, and contains, in addition, much important statistical matter relative to affairs of foreign and domestic importance.

Almanac of The Baltimore Sun.

The annual almanac of The Baltimore (Md

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; not so cold; fresh northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,291. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market resilient.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅝c; cash cotton, middling, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, who recently resigned from the Court of Cassation, issued an appeal to the French Deputies yesterday, emphasizing his charges of corruption against the court and urging the Deputies to take the Dreyfus case out of the Criminal Chamber at once. It is said in Paris that the Court of Cassation will promulgate its ruling in the Dreyfus case early in February, and that it will be almost unanimously in favor of revision. From Madrid comes the report that the Filipinos are preparing to attack Manila. The suit to recover damages from the owners of the steamer La Bourgogne by the owners of the Cromartyshire, on account of the collision at sea, was brought before a London court yesterday. The Governor of the Union Bank of London, in a speech yesterday, declared that instead of Europe "financing" America, New York has lately grown to financing Europe.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Mrs. Lillian Riker of Mount Vernon yesterday morning saved her two children and octogenarian father-in-law from their burning home.

Levi Lyons and his daughter Ella of Pompton, N. J., were killed at a grade crossing in Paterson yesterday morning while sleighing.

The wholesale liquor establishment of the Cook & Bernheimer Company in Franklin Street was partially destroyed by fire last night, with a loss of nearly $100,000, fully covered by insurance. Emil Vincenot, a compounder of French liqueurs, was caught on one of the upper stories and suffocated. His body was recovered afterward by the firemen and was found to be but slightly burned. He lived in Woodridge, N. J., and leaves a wife and family of five children.

Page 2.

The Hotel Association of New York gave its twentieth annual banquet last night at Delmonico's.

Leading manufacturers in this country of gas and electric light fixtures are planning to consolidate their interests.

The expansion question was discussed at a dinner held last night at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, in honor of Hamilton's birthday.

Fire started in the East Side Boys' Club and Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, on East Broadway, yesterday afternoon while 150 pupils were in the building. They left quietly with their teachers. The top floor of the house was destroyed.

Ten men of the wrecked and abandoned schooner Fanny Arthur were brought into port yesterday. The steward says his Captain gave the wrong signal to a ship that offered help, and allowed her to proceed on her course.

The New York and Staten Island Electric Company continued yesterday to remove electric apparatus from the houses of customers who refuse to sign amended contracts. Business men of New Brighton will organize to-night to fight the company in the courts.

Page 4.

Anthony Comstock and Captain Chapman made a raid on a Forsyth Street printing house and found evidence of the existence of a lottery swindle.

At the meeting of the Conference of Foreign Missions, a Finance Committee of Business men was selected to obtain funds for the Eucumenical Conference in 1900.

The Board of Estimate yesterday authorized the issuance of bonds amounting to over $2,500,000, of which $1,500,000 will be expended upon the new East River bridge.

Prosecutor Voorhees of Middlesex County, N. J., has begun an investigation of the Lehigh Valley Railroad wreck, and says he will present his evidence to the next Grand Jury.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, in an address at the Educational Alliance yesterday said that if the Metropolitan Street Railway Company were putting down conduits for the purpose of securing a free franchise, as was charged, the company was a highway thief, and so was every one connected with it.

Page 5.

J. Edward Swanstrom of Brooklyn was elected President of the Central Board of Education.

Dr. McGillicuddy's motion for a new trial of his action to recover $23,885 for the estate of the late Mrs. Jane A. Dwyer (Duchess of Castelluccia) was denied by Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court yesterday.

George Rivers, alias Daniel Webster Lossi, who was at one time a member of Lillian Russell's company and speaks several languages, was arraigned in Centre Street Police Court yesterday on the charge of swindling Frederick Kohlmeyer, a contractor. The police say Rivers is an expert at the confidence game, which he has played successfully in many cities.

Page 6.

Rudolph L. Darnsteadt of Orange was found dead in his room yesterday morning, having been suffocated by gas escaping from a gas stove. He was to have been married last night.

Page 7.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Chicago, whom the Advisory Committee has recommended for Dr. Lyman Abbott's place as pastor of Plymouth Church, lectured last night before the Plymouth League on "The Message of John Ruskin to the Twentieth Century." He was enthusiastically applauded.

Page 12.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall and the Rev. George W. Knox have been nominated to professorships in Union Theological Seminary.

The Board of Trade and Transportation at its meeting recommended the passage of an ordinance restricting the height of buildings.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company it was decided to transfer the surplus earnings to working capital.

Joseph J. Bisel, a poverty-stricken inventor, fell dead in a Broadway cable car while on his way to see his backers in regard to one of his inventions.

Max Grames was again arrested yesterday for selling phenacetine in violation of a Federal court order and was sentenced to sixty days in prison and fined $1,000.

The suit brought by Mrs. Rose against W. W. Durant, her brother, was continued yesterday. The defendant took the stand and was closely cross-examined as to his dealings with his sister and his father's estate.

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FORTUNES FOR FINZER'S MEN.

The Tobacco Firm's Generosity Makes an Eldorado for Employes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 11.—Numerous employes were made rich by the purchase of the tobacco plant of John Finzer & Brothers by the Continental Tobacco Company. The Finzers, always loyal to their employes, made those who had been faithful presents at Christmas time of blocks of stock and also allowed them to purchase at nominal prices, though the stock was valuable, paying in one year 100 per cent. in dividends. As a result of these presents and purchases many employes were benefited handsomely when the plant was sold.

Hugh Gorman, a foreman, received for his interest $50,000 in cash, and an equal amount in common and preferred stock in the Continental. William Sheets, an overseer, received $80,000; David Keller, the Secretary, $300,000, and a position in New York worth $15,000 a year; President C. C. Vogt, $300,000; Rudolph Finzer, $60,000, and the widow of John Finzer, $600,000.

Dozens of others profited by the sale, and all were given cash, preferred and common stock in equal amounts. The total amount of the cash payment was $1,570,000.

Champagne Imports in 1898 aggregated 242,319 cases, of which 88,855 cases were G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry; the acme of perfection. Bottles will bear green neckband and star label.—Adv.

FILIPINOS PLANNING WAR

Gen. Rios Reports to Madrid that They May Attack Manila.

GATHERING NEAR THE CITY

Americans Who Arrive at Hongkong Deplore the Alleged Inaction of Gen. Otis.

MADRID, Jan. 11.—Gen. Rios, the Spanish commander, cables from Manila reiterating the assertion that the situation of affairs in the Philippine Islands is most grave. The rebels, it appears, are concentrating in the neighborhood of Manila, with the intention of attacking that place, and great preparations, he adds, are being made for the defense of Manila.

The Spanish General also asserts that the natives of the Visayas have again refused to permit the Americans to land, threatening to resist by force if an attempt is made to do so. The Americans, therefore, according to Gen Rios, have abandoned the idea of disembarking, and he confirms a previous statement to the effect that they are unwilling to bombard Iloilo, "because the European houses are stocked with petroleum, with the view of being set light to by the American shells."

Gen. Rios also alleges that the rebels are determined to fight the Americans before reinforcements arrive. In conclusion, Gen. Rios says Aguinaldo's proclamation has "produced immense enthusiasm among the rebels."

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Hongkong: "The Americans who are arriving here from Manila complain bitterly of the inaction of Major Gen. Otis, particularly in leaving the Manila water supply at the mercy of the rebels. They say a collision between the Americans and the insurgents is inevitable. Aguinaldo's dispatches to the Filipino Junta here have been stopped."

GERMAN HOSTILITY AT MANILA.

Reported from Hongkong that Prince Henry Is Devising Plots to Aid Aguinaldo.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 11.—According to letters received here from Hongkong by several prominent Germans, Germany is intriguing actively against this country by backing Aguinaldo and his followers in the Philippines.

The German Consul in Hongkong has held secret conferences with insurgent representatives, and there seems no doubt that Aguinaldo's recent attitude is due to German support. According to these letters, the person who is credited with devising plots against the American Government is Prince Henry of Prussia, when he was in Hongkong with his squadron.

The Prince had the German Consul at Hongkong, it is said, to send word to the German Consul or Consular Agents at Manila, Iloilo, and Maloloi to assure Aguinaldo and the insurgent chiefs of the determination of the German Government to aid the Filipinos to secure all they asked for from the Americans, and to encourage them to continue their opposition until success was secured.

Some letters went so far as to state that the aid mentioned would consist of money, arms, and ammunition. All that Germany would ask in return would be a coaling station in case Aguinaldo came into possession of the islands, or in case peace was made with the Americans on the Filipinos' terms, the insurgents should insist that Germany be given a coaling station.

THE ATTITUDE OF SPAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says:

"It is not to the advantage of Spain that a settlement in the Philippines is delayed. The fact is fully realized that Spanish shipping is suffering from the uncertainty, as well as the interests of the religious orders, whose property is at stake and many of whose members are prisoners.

"It is not true that the Spanish commanders have been ordered to give the American trouble. Spain desires to bury the hatchet. A scheme is being seriously discussed for the government of the Philippines by an international company, of three companies, like the British South Africa Company, which would be more acceptable to the natives than the rule of the United States, and would enable Spanish investment, without loss of markets, in the Archipelago."

TALK OF A GUERRILLA WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says that Prof. Blumentritt, Aguinaldo's representative there, writes to the Tageblatt as follows:

"The Americans, being addicted to drink, are less able to fight in the tropics than the sober Spaniards. A guerrilla war could be kept up for six or eight years, during which the inevitableconflict between the powers in Eastern Asia would afford the Filipinos a chance.

"All the Jesuits and Benedictines are at liberty; only the other orders have been kept prisoners. The former are now pro-Americans, because American rule offers the only hope of retrieving their fortunes. Ill-treatment of prisoners is severely punished, while nuns are not molested, most of them being natives.

"The Americans imagine they can buy the insurgent army for $3,000,000, but the Filipinos anticipate that an American party inspired by Washington's spirit will yet come into power and grant them independence."

Censorship for Manila Dispatches.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Eastern Telegraph Company announced to-day that press telegrams to Manila are subject to censorship.

THE PRINCETON FOR MANILA.

Sails to Join Dewey's Fleet by Way of Suez Canal.

The gunboat Princeton, in command of Commander Clifford H. West, left the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon for Manila by way of the Suez route. The gunboat will be attached to Admiral Dewey's fleet when she reaches the Philippines.

Commander West of the Princeton has seen considerable service in Asiatic waters. He was attached to the cruiser Baltimore as Lieutenant Commander on the Asiatic Station from June, 1893, to November, 1895, and was a member of a commission sent by the State Department to Chengtu, Province of Szechuan, China, in March, 1896, to investigate anti-foreign riots there. He was also attached to the cruiser Olympia on the Asiatic Station in 1896.

TWO KILLED AT GRADE CROSSING

Second Double Fatality of the Sort in Paterson in Two Days.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Levi Lyons and his daughter Ella, nineteen years old, were killed this morning at the Riverdale crossing of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad. Mr. Lyons and his daughter lived at Pompton. They had driven into the city in a sleigh. Both were heavily muffled because of the severe cold, and it is thought that the wraps about their heads prevented their hearing the train approaching.

They drove directly in front of the train. They apparently did not see it until the horse was upon the rails. Then Mr. Lyons whipped his horse, but the engine struck the sleigh. Mr. and Miss Lyons were picked up beside the track, dead.

Last night two men were killed at another grade crossing in this city.

NEW YORK'S FINANCIAL POWER.

Views of the Governor of the Union Bank of London—We "Finance" Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Union Bank of London to-day Mr. Schuester, the Governor, during the course of his report, said the United States had become a most important factor, which must not be overlooked in forecasting the future. He added that the remarkable activity of trade in the United States, after a successful war and prospective new markets, together with abundant harvests, had created an unprecedented trade balance in favor of that country, which had already made itself felt on this side, and for the first time he believed it might be said that it was not Europe which had financed the United States, but New York which had financed Europe.

During the last few months the United States had loaned a considerable amount of cash, and its discounts in London and Berlin and its power to obtain gold for very large amounts whenever it chose must not be lost sight of.

HOBSON IN HONOLULU.

United States Military Authorities Abandon Independence Park.

HONOLULU, Jan. 5.—Lieut. Hobson passed through here on Dec. 31 on his way to join the Manila fleet. He was entertained at luncheon by Special Agent and Mrs. Sewall at the American Legation. There was an impromptu public reception at the Young Men's Christian Association, and later again at the Officers' Club, and a popular demonstration at the wharf.

Independence Park will at once be abandoned by the United States Military Department. It is there that the big hospital established last August is located. The patients remaining in the wards, about twenty in number, moved to the new hospital at Buenavista, in Nuuai Valley.

WOUNDED ACTOR'S FORTITUDE.

Plays His Part with Blood Streaming Down His Back.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 11.—During the presentation of "Shantytown" at the People's Theatre here some one placed a real brick in a stack of cloth missiles used in a hilarious brick-throwing contest during the play.

The brick struck Frank Murphy, an actor, on the side of the head, nearly severing an ear. Five stitches were required to sew up the wound, and the physician does not think the member can be saved.

Murphy played through the act, with blood streaming down his back, and the audience was not aware that anything not down on the programme had transpired.

A COPPER BOOM'S COLLAPSE.

Massachusetts Stockholders Lose About $250,000 on the Deal.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 11.—A copper boom that burst in Clifton, Graham County, Arizona, has caused a loss of $250,000 to the stockholders in this city. About fifteen years ago a company was formed here to work nine claims in Clifton. The mines were examined by a committee of local men and experts, who reported that they were fabulously rich, and the stock was eagerly subscribed, many of the stockholders taking as large blocks as $30,000.

After a while dissensions crept into the company, and two factions sprang up among the stockholders. Under the mining laws of Arizona to hold a claim it must be worked to the amount of $100 each year. Last year, when the call for assessments to hold the property was made, but one stockholder responded. He put up enough money to hold three claims, and the remaining six claims were jumped by Arizona miners. This year the remaining three claims were allowed to lapse and were also jumped by Arizona miners. This is the end of the $250,000 subscribed by the stockholders. The mines are said to be profitable if worked, and dissension among the stockholders is given as the cause of the collapse of the venture.

WIRE TRUST REDUCES WAGES.

Men at Newcastle, Penn., Notified of a 10 Per Cent. Cut.

NEWCASTLE, Penn., Jan. 11.—One of the first actions of the new Wire Trust after securing possession of the local rod mill was to notify the men of a reduction in wages averaging 10 per cent.

The men were also notified that unless the reduction was accepted the rod mill as well as the wire and nail mills would be closed down indefinitely and the mills at Beaver Falls, where the men have been receiving less wages than in Newcastle, will be operated.

In Pittsburg the trust has closed the big Obner mills. The employes will be asked to accept a reduction before the plant resumes.

BEGINNING OF THE TARIFF.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The United States Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision to the effect that the tariff act of July 24, 1897, in relation to the entry of wools, did not go into effect until 4:06 o'clock that day, the time the act was signed by the President.

The decision was given in the action brought by the wool house of Stoddard, Haserick, Richards & Co. of this city, which in 1897 imported 805 bales of wool, the entry having been made before the close of the Custom House at 4 o'clock on July 24 of that year. Commissioner Warren assessed duties under the new Tariff act, and the firm entered a protest, which the General Appraiser in New York sustained. Commissioner Warren asked for a review before the United States Circuit Court and Judge Colt sustained the decision of the Appraiser. Commissioner Warren then appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals which gave this decision to-day as stated.

Commissioner Warren maintained that the law went into effect after midnight of the day on which the act was signed, for the reason that the United States Government did not recognize fractions of a day. This was considered a test case and the decision involves hundreds of thousands of dollars paid in duties to the United States by importers all over the country.

Protestants Appeal to the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—At a meeting held in Westminster Hall, London, this evening, where a thousand members of the National Protestant Church Union were in attendance, a resolution, proposed by Lord Kinnaird, was unanimously adopted appealing to the Queen to use her influence against the ritualistic tendencies in the Established Church of England.

3,000 Employes Ill with Grip.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 11.—Three thousand of the 45,000 members of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's relief department are on the sick list, and two-thirds of these are said to be down with the grip. The clerks in the relief department's headquarters here are obliged to work at night to keep up with the work caused by the unusually large sick list.

Mr. Dingley Is Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Representative Dingley's condition is such to-night that his physicians strongly hope he will recover. He has been fairly comfortable to-day, has taken nourishment freely, and is resting well to-night.

MR. CHOATE NOMINATED.

The President Sends to the Senate His Nomination as Ambassador to Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Joseph H. Choate to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Joseph H. Choate is well known in New York as one of the leaders of the bar.

Up to the present time his career has been practically barren of political honors, for the simple reason that to within a comparatively recent period he has never wanted public office, preferring to be identified closely with his profession.

Mr. Choate is now sixty-six years old. He was born in Salem, Mass., and was graduated from Harvard at the head of his class in 1852. He spent two years at the Dawe Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1855, having been influenced to take up the study of law, it has been said, by his cousin, Rufus Choate. Mr. Choate came to New York in 1856, where he has lived ever since. In 1859 he became a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and from that time his name became widely known. The present firm is Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

While Mr. Choate has never held office before, his political experience practically began in 1856, when he took the stump for Frémont. He has always been a Republican by conviction, but not in the narrow sense, and has on more than one occasion seen fit to oppose the methods and actions of the machine wing of the party. In 1896 he was a candidate for the United States Senate. In 1894 he was President of the New York State Constitutional Convention. He has been President of the New England Society, of the Harvard Club, and of the Union League Club of this city, of which latter organization he has always been an active and influential member.

To give a detailed history of Mr. Choate's professional career would be to cite a majority of the great law cases that have been tried here since 1865. It would include the Tweed ring prosecution, the investigation of the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, the Tilden will case, the suit over Commodore Vanderbilt's fortune, the Chinese Exclusion act, the Bering Sea controversy, the suit of David Stewart against Collis P. Huntington, the arguments as to the constitutionality of the income tax measure, and the more recent case of Laidlaw against Russell Sage. Mr. Choate has made considerably over $1,000,000 in his profession.

Mr. Choate Has Little to Say.

Mr. Choate said yesterday, in speaking of his selection by the President as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, that he felt it a very high honor, but that there was little else that he could say in regard to the matter. He said he would go to Washington as soon as he received his appointment. Mr. Choate was asked if he had anything to say in regard to the attacks upon him in certain Irish papers, and replied that he thought everybody understood what was meant by the after-dinner speech for which he was criticised, and that an explanation of it was unnecessary. The speech was held by some to be a serious attack upon the Irish in this country.

London Press Greets Mr. Choate.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—In a chorus of welcome the morning papers greet Mr. Joseph Hodges Choate as Col. Hay's successor in London. The purport of their comment upon the appointment is that the new Ambassador will not have to remove difficulties, but only to foster friendship," as The Daily Telegraph puts it, and The Times says the selection is "not only one to which no exception can be taken, but even a high compliment."

ATTACK ON MR. DEPEW.

Incendiary Resolutions Condemning Him for Senator Cause Bitterness in Workingmen's Federation of Labor.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—In the executive session of the Workingmen's Federation of Labor to-night an attempt was made to introduce and send before the convention in open session, resolutions condemning Chauncey M. Depew as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate. The resolutions were of the most incendiary character, declaring Mr. Depew to be an enemy of labor, a tool of the Vanderbilts, and reciting all the strikes that took place on the New York Central Railroad, crediting Mr. Depew with being against the men and labor interests. After a long preamble the resolutions resolve:

Resolved, That it is our unwavering purpose to oppose the election of Chauncey M. Depew to the United States Senate.

Resolved, That the election of Depew, the political lackey of the Vanderbilts, would be an outrage upon American institutions, a defiance of public sentiment, a conspicuous affront to labor, a menace to the interests of the people of the United States, a degradation of the Senate, and a disgrace to the State of New York.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Legislature at Albany, and that the press of the State be requested to give them full publicity.

The mere proposal of the resolutions caused a bitter row, in which crimination was freely indulged. Those opposed to the resolutions asserted that the Democratic managers in New York and a Democratic newspaper proprietor had furnished the resolutions, and those in favor asserted that the opposition members had accepted free transportation on the railroads. The resolutions were withdrawn, with a threat to try them again to-morrow. It is not probable that they will pass, as the general opinion to-night is that the interests of labor in the Legislature will be jeopardized if such action is taken.

ASPIRES TO RIVAL DEPEW.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—A new candidate for United States Senator, in competition with Chauncey M. Depew, made his appearance to-day in the person of H. Stevens of Rochester.

Mr. Stevens is a self-announced candidate, and so far as appears, no organization, political or otherwise, is backing him. He is sixty-five years old and a lawyer. Senator Platt, he says, represents the eastern end of the State, and he purposes asking the suffrages of the legislators on the ground that he would represent the western section especially, and the farmers generally.

Mr. Stevens's candidacy is not taken seriously, and it does not alter the general expectation that Dr. Depew will have a walk-over.

DAWSON'S DESTITUTE MINERS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 11.—The Minister of the Interior received to-day a report from William Ogilvie, Commissioner of the Yukon. Mr. Ogilvie states that there has been considerable hardship among those who came into the country without means and who are still hanging around Dawson without means of livelihood. There is, however, no scarcity of provisions in the Yukon, and the Government has seen and will see that none are allowed to perish through lack of food. The idlers are by no means so numerous as they were in the warm weather.

Commissioner Ogilvie assures the Minister that due regard will be had to the necessities of all who cannot provide for their own sustenance. The reports of prevalent sickness in Dawson are well founded.

DEBS TO BE AN EDITOR.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 11.—Eugene V. Debs has begun the publication of a new monthly called The Progressive Thought. It will make its appearance here in a week. The publication will be devoted to social labor and economic questions. Debbs will also enter the publication business in this city on a large scale, publishing social and economic literature in both book and leaflet form. He soon leaves for an extensive lecture tour, winding up by addressing the Nineteenth Century Club at Delmonico's, New York, on March 23.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

PARIS COURT ASSAILED

M. de Beaurepaire Makes Later Charges Against Magistracy.

APPEALS TO FRENCH DEPUTIES

Asks that the Dreyfus Investigation Be Removed from the Criminal Chamber Immediately.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, whose resignation of the Presidency of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation is regarded by impartial observers as the most dangerous development of the Dreyfus affair, thus far, to-day furnished the newspapers with the most inflammatory pronouncement he has yet made. It is in the nature of a proclamation, and is entitled "An Appeal to the Deputies," whom he calls upon vehemently to remove the Dreyfus case from the hands of the Criminal Chamber of the Court. The proclamation concludes as follows:

"Order a real and solemn inquiry, which shall penetrate into the viscera of this tortuous examination. If there are guilty men in the bosom of the Criminal Chamber authorize the Executive power to remove them, so that our magistracy may regain its ancient prestige.

"Remove the case from the Criminal Chamber to-morrow. Order an immediate judicial inquiry. You can assuredly take other measures, as you have to accept advice from no one, and your decisions will be welcomed with the confidence due those who safeguard the French cause.

"I hope to play the modest rôle of those sentries who, in olden days, signaled from the battlements the approach of the enemy and, after sounding an alarm, left it for the chiefs of the city to arm themselves in behalf of the common weal. City Fathers, forgive the abruptness of my appeal. It is due to the emotion which agitates me. If you do not cut the Gordian knot at once, I tremble for my country.

"My grief is great to see the Magistracy to which I have so long belonged compromised; but I console myself with the thought that it will emerge purified from the crisis. My grief is great at seeing five or six Magistrates so forgetful of our traditions as to declare themselves the adversaries of the army. Of course the Dreyfusites maintain that they are not attacking the army, while they attack its chiefs. These madmen think, when they tell the soldiers every day that their chiefs are unworthy to command them, that the spirit of discipline and confidence which constitutes the greatest source of military strength is not being undermined.

"You will reply that what they call the 'enemy' is the sword of France—the poor officers whose uniform is the garb of sacrifice, who work devotedly for the loftiest aim which exists, preparing to die, who tomorrow, if the cannon roar, will shed their blood for those who slander. I salute them with admiration.

"I say to the soldiers that the National Army is worthy of respect from the highest to the lowest rank, and if I have been able to aid in avenging the insult to which it has been subjected I shall not regret having paid so dearly for my independence.

"Deputies, listen to the voice of a good citizen.

"QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE."

This appeal is considered a palpable bid for the support of the army. But M. de Beaurepaire, who shot up like a skyrocket as the most tremendous sensation of the whole Dreyfus controversy, now seems falling from his pre-eminence as a leader of the anti-Dreyfusards and the possible hero of a coup. The best observers of public opinion declare that the impression created by his first remarkable denunciation of the Court of Cassation has been succeeded by skepticism regarding his motives and the value of his revelations.

Many, if not most, Frenchmen estimate him as a politician who had found the bench too prosaic for a man long accustomed to the excitement of party strife and who thought he had found an opportunity to make himself the leader of a popular movement. The charges he brings to-day against the Court of Cassation add nothing of consequence to yesterday's indictment except accusations that M. Loew had conferences outside the courtroom with Col. Picquart's advocate and friend, Maître Leblois, and that Councilor Dumas conferred outside the courtroom with friends and relatives of Dreyfus.

M. Mazeau, First President of the Court, expresses the opinion that it would be unfair to the Criminal Chamber to withdraw the case and recommends that the Criminal Chamber should act as Juge d'Instruction, drawing a report upon the case to be submitted to the full tribunal, over which M. Mazeau would preside.

The Criminal Chamber is continuing its investigation. M. Paleologue, a witness from the Foreign Office, who has been several days under examination, says the Judges appeared greatly excited on the day of M. de Beaurepaire's resignation. Two fresh chapters in the affair will be opened in a few days, so that the country is to have no rest from agitation. The first is the trial of M. Urbain Gohier for his alleged insults to the French army in his book "L'Armée Contra La Nacion" ("The Army Against the Nation.")

M. Gohier will call 400 witnesses and insist upon threshing out again the whole Madagascar campaign. The second chapter will be the libel suit against M. Joseph Reinach, editor of La Republique Française and Conservative Deputy for the District of Digne, who is charged by the widow of the late Lieut. Col. Henry with having insulted his memory by suggesting in La Republique Française that Henry was the real traitor.

The Reinach prosecution, for which a great popular subscription has been made, seems to be the last card of the anti-Dreyfusards. If this and the scandal of de Beaurepaire's resignation fail to stop revision, then nothing will be left them except an appeal to force.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, predicts that neither the Government nor the Chamber of Deputies will take the Dreyfus case from the Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation and that the result of the interpellations in the Chamber will be a vote of confidence in the Government.

THE COURT FAVORS DREYFUS.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Liberté to-day quotes "a personage closely connected with the Court of Cassation" as saying that the inquiry into the Dreyfus case is about finished, that a decision may be expected early in February, and that it will be almost unanimously favorable to a revision of the trial.

At a Cabinet meeting this evening the Minister of Justice, M. Lebert, announced that he had decided to institute an inquiry into the latest charges of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the former President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, who follows up his attacks on the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation to-day in a fresh article, published by the Echo de Paris.

In this he insinuates that Judge Loew, President of the Court, went out of his way to appoint M. Bard reporter of the Dreyfus affair, because he was sure of his partiality, and adds that he also appointed Dreyfusard magistrates for other branches of the inquiry. Moreover, M. de Beaurepaire says the rehabilitation of Col. Picquart by Judge Loew is tantamount to an uncalled-for declaration of the innocence of Dreyfus.

Furthermore, M. de Beaurepaire remarks that Judge Loew displayed hostility and aversion to the Generals when the latter were testifying, and expressed approval of the attacks on the general staff, in the testimony of an ex-officer who was cashiered for intemperance, also asserting that Judge Loew, in examining the chiefs of the army and the officials of the War Office, put questions with the object of confusing them, and that otherwise he frequently showed bias.

M. Mazeau, First President of the Court of Cassation, has been appointed to investigate these latest charges of M. de Beaurepaire.

In view of the Government's attitude, it is possible that the numerous interpellations announced for to-morrow's session will be allowed to rest until M. Mazeau's inquiry is concluded, although M. Dupuy, the Premier, will announce his readiness to answer all questions immediately.

Health Cigars are a boon to mankind. The delights of smoking without ill effect.—Adv.

ZOLA TO PAY LIBEL FINES.

Said M. Judet Used Forged Papers in Abusing Zola's Father.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—M. Emile Zola, the author, has been sentenced to pay a fine of 100f. and 500f. damages for accusing M. Judet, a writer of the Petit Journal, of using forged documents in attacking M. Zola's father. M. Judet claimed 10,000f. damages.

It was announced from Paris on Aug. 3 last that a libel action of M. Zola against the Petit Journal had resulted in a fine of 2,000f. being imposed upon M. Judet of the editorial staff and of 500f. upon each of his two assistants. In addition, the three were mulcted in 5,000f. each as damages.

Late in June an article appeared in the Petit Journal, signed by Ernest Judet, which purported to show that while Zola's father, François Zola, was connected with the Commissary Department of the Foreign Legion at Marseilles, in 1832, he had applied some of the department's funds to his own use. It was further alleged that his family made good the amount taken, but that François Zola was dismissed in disgrace from the service.

M. Emile Zola thereupon brought suit against the Petit Journal for libel, demanding that the verdict and sentence of the court be printed across the first page of that paper for one week. M. Judet wrote other articles apparently confirming his allegations. But, so sure was Zola of the honesty of his father that he brought the suit, not on the ground of an indirect libel against himself, but claiming that the story was a fabrication of falsehoods calculated to do harm to the memory of François Zola.

It is claimed that the charges made by M. Judet have since been reaffirmed, but, according to the verdict of Aug. 3, it would seem that they were false, and the decision against Zola to-day may simply mean that he was wrong in saying M. Judet used forged documents in the attacks made upon François Zola.

LOOKED FOR COUNT ESTERHAZY.

The Rotterdam Searched Just Before Sailing for New York.

The officers of the steamer Rotterdam, that arrived yesterday from Rotterdam, reported that during the embarkation of passengers the Rotterdam police made a search for Count Esterhazy, who was said to be stopping in a hotel in that city and wanted to escape to America.

The Rotterdam also reported that on Jan. 7, a little after midnight, while in latitude 50 and longitude 28.30, there were seen a large flaming light to the northward, and a smaller light near it. The boat steered in the direction of the lights, and two freight steamers were made out. One had what seemed to be a tar bucket burning near the funnel, and had no masthead nor sidelights burning.

Capt. Van der Zee, of the Rotterdam, asked what the trouble was, and some one on the disabled steamer answered, but his answer could not be made out. The Rotterdam went to the other steamer, which had masthead side lights burning, and offered assistance, but got no reply. This convinced Capt. Van der Zee that the disabled steamer had proper assistance, and he went on his way.

Latin-American Bishops to Meet.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Rome correspondent of The Times says: "The Pope, in a letter to the American Bishops of the Latin race, dated at Christmas, convokes a council to be held during the coming year at Rome. His Holiness observes that he has long wished to give them another proof of his feelings for them, and has been considering seriously how best to benefit the Latins, who occupy the greater part of the New World. We grieve," he says, "that in the condition in which we now are we are unable to entertain you in Rome as we would."

The Czar to Impress His Peace Theory

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Emperor Nicholas, according to a dispatch to The Daily News from Odessa, is planning to meet Emperor Francis Joseph, Emperor William, and President Faure early in the Spring to impress upon them his disarmament proposals. The place of meeting has not yet been decided upon.

WOMAN SAVES THREE FROM FIRE

Mrs. Riker's Daring Trip Into a Burning House for Old Man.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Mrs. Lillian Riker this morning saved from death by fire her two children and her father-in-law, W. B. Riker, who is more than eighty years old. All were asleep in the residence at 331 Highland Avenue when fire started about 6:30 o'clock. Mrs. Riker was the first to be awakened. She called to her father-in-law and received a response. She then wrapped blankets about her children, a boy of nine years and a girl of eleven, and descended with them. The hall and stairway were full of smoke. Mrs. Riker guided her children through the smoke to the portico. Then she found that Mr. Riker was not following her as she had supposed.

Without hesitation she returned into the house and climbed the stairs. By that time the hall was very hot and the flames were beginning to break into it from the parlor and dining room. On reaching the second story Mrs. Riker had to drop upon her hands and knees, so dense had the smoke become. Almost overcome herself, she reached her father-in-law's room and found him groping blindly about. Mrs. Riker led him through the hall and down the stairs. Her nightdress was scorched and her face and hands blistered. Mrs. Riker took the old man and the two children to the house of a neighbor.

The house was destroyed with all its contents. Mr. Riker saved his watch, which he had picked up when first called by his daughter-in-law. The loss was $15,000. The fire is thought to have been caused by a defective flue.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The high pressure area has moved from Western Ontario to the St. Lawrence Valley, diminishing in magnitude. The storm central Tuesday night in the Gulf has nearly disappeared. Light snow has fallen in the lake region, light rain or snow in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and light rain in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, the Lower Missouri Valley, and on the South Pacific Coast. It has grown colder in the South Atlantic States, warmer in the lake regions and Red River of the North Valley, and the temperature has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. Rain may be expected in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, increased cloudiness and snow in the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, and it will be generally fair elsewhere. It will grow warmer in the Atlantic States and upper lake region. Brisk north to northwest winds may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, and brisk to high northeasterly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	31	8	10
6 A. M.	37	7	8
9 A. M.	36	9	11
12 M.	38	15	15
4 P. M.	39	19	21
6 P. M.	38	18	20
9 P. M.	35	19	18
12 P. M.	40	19	16

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	14½
Weather Bureau	14½
Corresponding date 1898	36½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

The humidity at 8 A. M. was 40 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 52 per cent. The maximum temperature was 20 at 3 P. M. and the minimum 5 at 7 A. M.

**Y. & S. Ac

firemen went through the place to see if there were any sparks left which might cause the blaze to break out afresh. His body was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station.

Vincenot was an expert of considerable reputation in his line of work. He was about forty-five years old and had been with Cook & Bernheimer for a dozen years or more. He commanded a comfortable salary and lived in Woodridge, N. J., where he leaves a wife and five children.

The damage caused by the fire was very hard to estimate, according to Howard Cook, who declined, as did his father, to give any figures as to the loss. The stock and building were fully insured. The entire loss, according to the police estimate, is about $100,000, on both building and stock.

Although Chief Bonner announced before 6:30 o'clock that he had the fire under control, it was some hours later before the progress of the flames was entirely stopped, the inflammable material in the building catching fire afresh in many places, often after every vestige of fire seemed to have vanished. At one time the tower, which had been pouring water into the building, was put out of commission and lowered, but it had to be raised again, as a fresh blaze broke out in the top story, and threatened to consume that part of the roof which had not already been destroyed, and work its way down to the lower stories. The powerful stream, however, speedily put an end to it.

PILLAR OF FLAME STOPS TRAINS.

Elevated Station and Stairway Set on Fire by Bursting of a Gaspipe.

Following a slight explosion a pillar of colored flame, variously estimated at from 15 to 25 feet high, shot from the Pintsch gaspipe along the up-town track at the Ninety-ninth Street station of the Third Avenue elevated road, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and was visible for several blocks. It set fire to the station and stairway, and the few persons on the platform made a hurried exit to the street, where a large crowd soon gathered.

An alarm of fire was sent in, and the firemen easily put out the flames on the platform and stairway, but they could do nothing with the big pillar of fire. Train after train of cars came up as far as they could and stopped while the passengers of the down-town trains crowded to the east side of the cars to see the sight.

Wreckers were sent for, and they cut holes in the pipe, a few feet on each side of the flame, and stopped the flow of gas by inserting rubber bags, which they filled with air until they blocked the pipe. Then the flame died out, and traffic on the up-town track, which had been stopped for half an hour, was resumed.

At the office of the Pintsch Light Company it was said that frost probably was the cause of the bursting of the pipe, but how the gas became ignited was not known.

FIRE IN AN EAST SIDE SCHOOL.

One Hundred and Fifty Pupils Walk Out Quietly with Their Teachers.

Fire started in the East Side Boys' Club and Industrial School of the Children's Aid Society, at 287 East Broadway, soon after noon yesterday while 150 pupils were in the building. Four hundred others had gone home to lunch.

The blaze was discovered in the gymnasium on the top floor by Mrs. Hill, the Principal of the school, who was making a tour of the building with Henry M. Lechtechter, an Inspector of the society. She did not cry out, but walked into the lower floors, where the children and teachers were, and told them to leave. This they did in an orderly manner, and in a few minutes were in the street. The firemen soon had the blaze under control, but the upper floor was destroyed, the third floor damaged, and the second floor flooded. The damage is estimated at $2,600.

GEORGE HASTINGS ABROAD.

Advertising Man's Manager Alleged to Have Cabled Him at Monte Carlo —Two Attachments Issued.

Two attachments were issued yesterday against George Hastings of George Hastings & Co., advertising agents, at 44 Broad Street. One, for $3,034, was in favor of the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency; the other, for $1,653, of the L. H. Crall Company, both being for amounts due for advertising in Western and Southern newspapers. The first attachment was obtained on the ground that Hastings had left the State.

T. C. Lefevre, representative of the S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, also filed an affidavit stating that on June 10 he had met Samuel A. Phillips, manager for George Hastings & Co., who said that Hastings had sailed suddenly for Europe on Dec. 19, on the Umbria, and that he had drawn all the money from the business prior to leaving. Two days after the vessel sailed, Lefevre says, Phillips received a letter from Hastings containing checks amounting to $1400, and requesting Phillips to take care of the business during his absence. Phillips said, according to Lefevre, that Hastings had written him from Europe asking him to send some money, and that Phillips cabled Hastings at Monte Carlo saying that he could send no money.

There were rumors in circulation yesterday that Hastings's whereabouts was unknown, and that he owed a number of large advertising bills. A reporter called at Hastings's office in Broad Street, and was told by his clerk that Hastings had left New York on Dec. 19 last for Europe, where he had some business to attend to. It was also learned that Hastings owed the New York newspapers large sums for advertising, but his clerk said that none was due before Jan. 21, and asserted positively that Mr. Hastings said that he would return to New York before that date and settle all his affairs. No one in Hastings's office could could tell just what part of Europe he was in, but several of the clerks said that cables had been received from Hastings since his departure. Phillips had left town last night to transact some business, consequently he could not be seen.

George Hastings is a man about forty-two years old, who was born in England and educated in the Ecole Militaire in Paris, and who led a life of adventure. He returned to his home in England after finishing his course in the Parisian school, and ran away to Australia, where he joined a theatrical company. This company was stranded in the antipodes, and Hastings decided to go to America, and worked his way as a supercargo on a sailing vessel bound for San Francisco.

In that city he went on the stage, and finally gave up the drama to become a newspaper man. Nearly twenty years ago he first arrived in New York and entered the publishing business, originating a number of advertising schemes. He also wrote several books, one of which was entitled "Martin San Juan." Another of his books gained considerable notoriety because of its criticism of life in the higher ranks of British society.

Hastings was also a well-known figure at the race tracks some years ago. With a well-dressed Frenchman known only as "the Marquis," Hastings was often seen in the betting ring, and during the Summer previous to the season when Tod Sloane, the jockey, made his first successes in California, Hastings had become acquainted with him. This was at the Brighton Beach race track, and Sloane at that time received little or no consideration at the hands of owners and trainers. Sloane, however, had a faculty for picking winners which appealed strongly to Hastings and "the Marquis," and they won considerable money on his selections. Hastings considered Sloane the best judge of thoroughbreds he had ever met, and it was he who gave Sloane his first opportunities in California.

At the World's Fair Hastings secured the privilege of selling souvenirs and advertising buttons, which brought him big returns. He next secured the New York agency for a foreign wine, which venture proved very successful. Hastings's income from the sales being estimated at between $8,000 and $10,000 a year. Recently he acted as the promoter of an imitation diamond, and started The Nineteen Hundred, a paper which was called the Official Organ of the Paris Exposition of 1900."

Hastings was well known about town as a man willing to take great chances in any business proposition.

STAR HOSIERY MILLS FAIL.

Mrs. Pawling Petitions in Bankruptcy at Amsterdam, N. Y.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Henry Haskell Pawling, who since the death of her husband, nearly four years ago, has conducted the Star Hosiery Mills at Hagaman, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Her assets are given at about $150,000, and the liabilities at about $140,000. The mills have been idle for some time.

The failure was hastened by the illness of Mrs. Pawling and the recovery of a judgment and the pending action of another amount, which would have gone to judgment in a few days. William N. Ewert & Co., New York commission merchants, are among the heaviest creditors, to the amount of $48,000, which is secured by a mortgage. Amsterdam banks have claims to the amount of over $41,000, also secured by mortgages.

HOTEL MEN MEET AND DINE

Pronounce Their Feast the Best in New York in Two Decades.

GUESTS FROM OTHER CITIES

Several Judges Present—The Rev. C. L. Twing and Simeon Ford Deliver Humorous Speeches.

The Hotel Association of New York gave its twentieth annual banquet last night at Delmonico's. More than three hundred members and guests were present. H. H. Brockway, President of the association, presided, and James H. Breslin acted as toastmaster. Charles F. Larzelere had charge of the banquet.

The banqueting hall at Delmonico's was simply decorated, as the hotel men had devoted their energies to the dinner. It was their purpose—and the toastmaster pronounced that they had succeeded—to give the best dinner in two decades of New York banqueting and feasting. The only feature of the evening that was not closely and physically allied to eating was the music furnished by a small orchestra.

Among those present were Judges H. W. Bookstaver, James Fitzgerald, David McAdam, P. Henry Dugro, F. M. Scott, E. Y. O'Dwyer, J. M. Fitzsimons, J. P. Schuchman, Lewis J. Conlan, Rufus Cowing, J. E. Newburger, E. A. Jacob, John Hayes, E. B. Hinsdale, Joseph H. Stiner, James O'Gorman, Joseph P. Fallon, H. C. Kudlich, H. Goldfogle, W. F. Moore, and George F. Roach; and the City Magistrates, Charles E. Simms, Jr., Leroy B. Crane, Charles A. Flammer, H. A. Brann, John O. Mott, Clarence Meade, W. H. Olmsted, and Wauhope Lynn. Nearly all the hotel men in this city were present, together with a number from Boston, Philadelphia, and other nearby cities, and more than 100 prominent professional and business men of the city and State.

Owing to the tardiness in beginning the banquet the speaking did not commence until after 10 o'clock. It was, therefore, somewhat hurried through with, and all the speeches were short.

President Brockway made the address of welcome. He claimed for New York the distinction of being the first hotel city of the world. As presiding officer, he then introduced James H. Breslin as toastmaster.

Mr Breslin was cheered heartily as he rose, and the association shouted lustily: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He read several letters of regret, and introduced the Rev. C. L. Twing as the first speaker.

Mr Twing said that Mr. Breslin had alluded to the association occasionally "blowing in" a tramp, and said he may as well have included clergymen in the same class. [Laughter.]

"I have been blowed in, blowed off, and blowed out," he continued, amid laughter, "but I am evidence of what a clergyman can stand. Blowing off is my profession. [Long laughter.] When I received your invitation, I wrote an acceptance, saying unless somebody straddled my blind I will be there.' [Loud laughter.] I am glad I came. It is one of the squarest feeds that ever goes into the stomachs of lawyers, clergymen, or tramps. [Shouts of laughter.]

"If you hotel keepers will turn to the Bibles you put in the rooms of your guests [laughter] you will find that Paul the Apostle was quite a traveler, and we are told that on his journey to Rome he was met by some friends at the Appii Forum, and at Three Taverns, and when he saw them he was thankful, and took courage. [Laughter.] Tradition informs us that the men who kept the three taverns were Jamicus Henricus Breslinus, Horatio Helvetius Brockwaybus, and Edwardus Livy Merrifieldum. These men have always been held in high veneration by the craft, and no man who is clothed and in his right mind can deny but that they are ancient and honorable men, and that they, like Paul, always take courage when they meet with friends." [Laughter.]

The next speaker introduced by Toastmaster Breslin was Simeon Ford. Mr. Ford said, in part:

"Since we gathered together last, we have had a war. You may have noticed something about it in the papers. It was a brief and glorious war. Some folks are talking so much about the mistakes which the Government made that they forget the glory. I have but one criticism to make. The Government overlooked the landlords. It might also be said that the landlords overlooked the Government. I don't think any landlords went to the front.

"Suppose, however, that the Secretary of War had appointed some of us to help out in Cuba. Do you suppose the boys would lack for food? Every private would have been supplied with "lobster a la Newburg" and apple dumplings. [Laughter.] Suppose the landlords had been asked to go up the hill of San Juan—such men as Boldt of the Waldorf, and Baumann of the Holland, and Charley Delmonico and Louis Sherry—and that Teddy Roosevelt had given the order to charge! Don't you suppose these fellows would have charged? Why, charging is their specialty! Charging up hill and down. If those fellows had charged, the hearts of the Spaniards would have gone clear down into their boots. When those landlords charge, everybody has to go down into his socks. [Laughter.]

"We landlords have all done a little to-war helping along the cause. Personally, I feel sure I have entertained at my hotel the major part of the American Volunteer Army. The American Army settled the Spanish all right, but when it came to settling a hotel bill that seemed to be a different proposition. They got the habit of charging up things in Cuba and they kept it up in New York. But it's all right. The boys' stomachs were as empty as their pocketbooks, and all's fair in love and war. [Laughter.]

"If we got paid for all we furnished the public in the way of warmth and light and stationery and literature and music and free lunch and toothpicks and information, our yearly profits would be a million dollars apiece. But as it is most of us have to eke out a miserable existence on half that sum." [Long laughter and cheers.]

E. C. James, the next speaker, touched on the hospitality of landlords and of the old-style inn, eulogized by Dr. Samuel Johnson, Archbishop Leighton, and the poet, Shenstone. He said:

"I love that old Saxon word 'Inn.' There is a sense of security in the very name. It means something. It signifies that you are in it. 'Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?' says Falstaff. The man who cannot do so in one of these old English inns must be more difficult to please than that fellow in the story whose halo did not fit. (Applause.)

"I want no gorgeous hotel, no palace kept for revenue only; no haughty clerk who gazes upon you with a pitying air, and consigns you to an apartment of uncomfortable elegance at the risk of your remaining solvent—if you stay long; no super-serviceable waiters always after you, with a whisk broom in one hand and a place for a quarter in the other. These remind me of the late lamented Charley Backus's story about his visit to Long Branch, for 'rest and change.' Who will forget his expansive smile and merry eye when he told how the waiters got the 'change' and the landlord got the 'rest.' [Laughter and cheers.]

Abraham Gruber spoke on hotels and the Raines law. He said in part:

"The time was when men ran hotels. Now the law does it all. All you need is ten rooms; and, for Sunday, ten rooms and a sandwich. I offer by way of suggestion the following amendments to the Raines law, but do not expect to see them adopted for a few years to come:

"No church or schoolhouse shall be erected within 500 feet of a saloon.

"No man shall sell sandwiches unless he has ten rooms in his building.

"The special agents should be satisfied with $10 and a box of cigars for each visit. They are not entitled to 50 per cent. of the profits of the business.

"The Police Department should make at least five arrests every Sunday in New York City, so as to demonstrate that the law is being enforced.

"Whenever an arrest is to be made on Sunday the proprietor shall receive ten hours' notice, so that the barkeeper alone shall be nabbed and only empty bottles may be found on the bar during the visit of the policeman.

"Surety companies, à la Maryland, shall never in any one year pay less than a 500 per cent. dividend." [Long laughter.]

HAMILTON CLUB DINNER.

Brooklyn Organization's Members Engage in a Post-Prandial Discussion of the Expansion Question.

The expansion question was discussed at a dinner held last night at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, in honor of Hamilton's birthday. President James McKeen made an introductory address, in which he declared that Hamilton was an expansionist and had never opposed the annexation of Florida and Louisiana.

Charlton T. Lewis was the first speaker against expansion. He declared it to be the most vital question since the foundation of the Republic, not even excepting the disunion question, for it involved the principle on which the Republic was founded, that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. The scheme of imperialism originated with two classes, the speculators and the sentimentalists. It was the old alliance of the Puritan and the blackleg. The cost of the army which we should have to place in the Philippines would be $150,000,000 a year, which was equivalent to saddling on the country a mortgage of five thousand millions. The spirit of imperialism had wrecked every republic in the world in history.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Holy Trinity Church replied. He said that expansion was already accomplished, and the question now was what was the proper thing to do next. It was objected that annexation was unconstitutional, but no Constitution ever yet devised was a finality. The Constitution was framed by practical men, and not by doctrinaires. They did not believe that government was founded on the consent of the governed, for one-fifth of the people were negro slaves at the time the Constitution was adopted. No nation had ever been so successful in dealing with inferior races as the United States had been in dealing with the Indian and the negro. We would go to the Philippines with clean hands.

George M. Olcott and ex-Congressman William J. Coombs spoke against expansion.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY DINNER.

Descendants of Dutch Settlers Gather About the Festal Board and Laud Queen Wilhelmina.

The fourteenth annual dinner of the Holland Society of New York, which took place last night at Sherry's, brought together one of the largest gatherings of citizens of Dutch descent in this city since the inception of the organization.

It being the first general meeting of the "Vans" since the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, a large part of the "flow of soul" following the feast was centred around her, and the principal speech of the evening was one descriptive of the recent coronation, made by Tunis G. Bergen, Vice President of the society, who was present at the ceremonies. The menu cards bore a portrait of Her Majesty, and the souvenirs were dainty clay pipes, made in Holland, representing the features of the girl Queen.

The big banquet hall was profusely draped with the flags of Holland, mingled with the American National colors. The members and guests wore neckties of orange, in honor of the occasion; the guest table was covered with chrysanthemums of the Dutch colors, and the women who thronged the galleries carried out the general color scheme with bright orange ribbons. The orchestra helped to make a real Dutch evening of it by such airs as "Wilhelmus van Nassauwen" and "Wien Neerlandsch Bloed."

At the last moment it devolved upon Vice President Bergen to preside in the absence of Mayor Van Wyck, the President, Augustus Van Wyck was present at the guest table, as were representatives of several other societies.

Among these were Consul General Planten, R. B. Roosevelt, Seth Low, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland of the New England Society, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mr. Southard of the Ohio Society, the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, Col. De Peyster of the Huguenot Society, Mr. Massey of St. George's Society, and Mr. Reid of St. Andrew's Society.

A letter of regret was read from the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends of Brooklyn, who was expected to respond to the toast of "Holland," but who was unavoidably detained in Atlantic City. Consul General Planten filled the breach by making a short extemporaneous speech.

Vice President Bergen delivered an interesting address in response to the toast "Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands," in which Holland's ruler was hailed as appearing "just above the horizon, glittering like the morning star, full of life and splendor and joy."

Dr. Henry Van Dyke responded to the toast "New York, the City of Charities and Child of the Netherlands."

Seth Low talked entertainingly of "The Men with Whom the Pilgrim Fathers Sojourned," and Robert B. Roosevelt came last with "An American's View of Holland."

About 500 members and guests were present at the dinner, among whom were Gen. Howard Carroll, Park Commissioner George C. Clausen, Alexander Geddes, Richard M. Johnson, Everest B. Kierstedt, P. C. Lounsbury, Schuyler Quackenbush, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Peter Stuyvesant, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Ezra B. Tuttle, Col. John W. Vrooman, Warner Van Norden, George M. Van Hoesen, Francis Livingston Wandell, and Arthur Hoffman Van Brunt.

BOWDOIN ALUMNI AT DINNER.

President Hyde and Gen. Howard Among the Speakers.

The twenty-ninth annual dinner of the Bowdoin College Alumni Association of the City of New York was held at the Hotel Savoy last night. The following officers were elected at the business meeting, which preceded the dinner: President—A. F. Libby; Vice Presidents—W. J. Curtis, Dr. W. B. Chase, George E. Moulton, and P. P. Simmons; Corresponding Secretary—L. A. Rogers; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. F. H. Dillingham; Executive Committee—G. F. Harrison, W. R. Tenny, F. H. Cothren, W. W. Hubbard, and A. A. Hussey.

Dr. William DeWitt Hyde, the President of Bowdoin College, spoke of the growth of the institution, and gladdened the hearts of the alumni by his hopeful outlook for the future. Prof. John Sewall of the Bangor Theological Seminary, who was an officer on board the old wooden warship Saratoga, that formed a part of the squadron of Commodore Perry, which forty-seven years ago visited the Far East, spoke at length on his visit to Manila and the China coast, relating many interesting incidents of the memorable expedition that opened up the commerce of Japan.

Gen. O. O. Howard created not a little enthusiasm when he said: "It's foolish to talk about expansion. Why, we have expansion already. Dewey made that long ago, and I cannot see that there is anything on that score for Edmunds and Hoar to even talk about. We have got it and that is all there is to it. I believe we can make good citizens out of the inhabitants of these possessions that have come to us, and it won't be a very hard job at that."

THE 108TH MUSTERED OUT.

Three Hundred Privates Discharged—Farewell Dinner of Officers.

The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment was mustered out of the State's service last night at the Eighth Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street. Lieut. Col. Jarvis, of the Eighth Regiment, conducted the ceremony.

The regiment was recruited last May to take the place of the Eighth while the latter was in the volunteers. It was mustered in 600 strong. Half this number were later drafted into the Eighth. It was the remaining 300 privates who received their discharge papers last night.

The men were assembled on the floor at 8 P. M. and reviewed by Lieut. Col. Jarvis. Each man was then handed his certificate of honorable discharge, and to the music of "The Flag of Our Union" the men broke ranks and left the drill floor.

The officers were not actually mustered out, but rendered supernumerary. Later the officers joined in a farewell dinner at the Empire Hotel. The One Hundred and Eighth Regiment has been commanded by Col. Eugene K. Austin.

THE NEW YORK SAILS.

Begins Her First Trip as a Merchantman Since the War.

No interruption was caused in the service of the American Line by the delayed arrival of the steamer St. Paul, that was to have sailed again yesterday. The steamer New York, formerly the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, was hastily made ready to take her place, and at 10 o'clock in the morning the New York started on her first passage as a merchantman to England since the war with Spain.

The loading of the New York with thousands of tons of coal and a large cargo in about twenty hours was a difficult task, but everything went on smoothly. The passengers were on board at the advertised time for sailing, and at a signal from Superintendent Wright the steamer's lines were cast off and she backed out into the stream. Capt. Passow, who was on the bridge, was able to bring the vessel's bow around without the assistance of tugs, which generally aid the liners in getting clear.

Among the passengers on the New York were Col. John Jacob Astor, Miss M. Amy Blanchard, J. H. Beresford, J. B. Hastings, United States Vice Consul at La Rochelle, France, and Dr. Maximilian Tocho.

The section of the wrecked steampipe on the St. Paul will be replaced by a new casting without delay.

THE ADAMS POISONING CASE.

So far as the public is concerned there were no developments in the Adams poisoning case yesterday. The fact that Capt. McClusky left Police Headquarters early in the forenoon and did not come back to his office all day gave rise to the rumor that he was out personally investigating some matters that had come to the attention of the police in relation to the case.

About 6:30 o'clock Capt. McClusky sent word to his clerk that he would not be down town again during the day, and to tell the reporters that there was nothing new in the case. Chief Devery said that he did not know what was keeping the Captain away from Headquarters, but said he heartily hoped that the case would soon be disposed of, as it was proving a hard nut for the police to crack.

Another rumor reached this city last night from Newark that an arrest in connection with the Adams case had been made in that city. A thorough investigation of this rumor proved it to be without foundation so far as the police of that city are concerned.

Capt. Gosgrove said that he had heard nothing of it, and Chief Hopper, when called out of bed, telephoned to the various precincts without result. At the headquarters in this city all knowledge of an arrest was denied.

THE POWERS ART COLLECTION.

A selection of 274 paintings from the Powers Art Gallery of Rochester, N. Y., together with fourteen pieces of marble, comprising medallions, busts, groups, and statues, some antique Japanese vases and jars, and a grand clock, were placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries yesterday, where they will remain until next Wednesday afternoon, and will then be removed to Chickering Hall, to be sold there at auction on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings next, Jan. 18, 19, and 20.

The former owner and maker of the collection, which has afforded interest and pleasure as well as instruction to the inhabitants of Central New York, Mr. D. W. Powers, was a buyer of pictures and art objects for a number of years. He was a diligent attendant at all the large and important auction sales of pictures in this and occasionally in other American cities until his death, two years ago, and his portly form and kindly face were familiar to the frequenters of these sales. What art taste he possessed was acquired in later life, and came from his association with and study of the pictures which he inspected and owned. It was only natural therefore that his collection should be eclectic and should contain many pictures of schools no longer in fashion and others that cannot well stand the test of the more critical art judgment of today. When the executors of his estate decided to sell his pictures and art objects they were wise enough to make a selection and to put only those upon the market which would have some chance of obtaining adequate prices.

The features of the present collection are the large proportion of genre or story pictures, for the most part by painters of the Düsseldorf and modern German schools which it contains, and the several canvases which are familiar to the art public from their having once been in the A. T. Stewart, George I. Seney, Dousman, Morgan, and other famous collections and sales. The exhibition as well as the sale will be popular on account of the presence of these canvases, even though it cannot rank with the more important ones of the last few years.

Among the best pictures shown, and which must be briefly mentioned, are Mauves's "Holland Landscape and Cattle," a remarkably fine example of the modern Dutch master, and one of the best that has ever been shown here; Hagborg's large and fine masterpiece, "October," the "Potato Gathering"; Ecoure's splendid cartoon in a single conception, "Love Drives the World"; a large and fine Bouguerau, "The Little Pilferers"; the well-known "Venus Aphrodite" of Krey, the celebrated Fromentin, "Arab Falconer," from the Albert Spenser sale; Munkacsy's splendid interior, with figures, "Feeding the Favorite," from the E. D. Morgan collection; the important Jerome, "Bab-el-Zouch," or gate of a Cairo bazaar; an exceptionally good Van Marcke from the Dousman collection, a Vibert, with unusual motif, formerly owned by George I. Seney, "Inspecting the Fort"; an early and good Corot, a Seney picture, "The Village Church"; Moreaux's fine large genre, "Rehearsal of Richelieu's Tragedy—Miriam"; the well-known Hildebrandt, "Lear Awakening from Insanity," from the A. T. Stewart collection; Landenschmidt's "Luther and the Reformers of Marburg," from the Mary J. Morgan sale; Winterhalter's famous "Susanne and the Elders," known to all New Yorkers when in the Stewart collection; the largest and best example of Pilloty ever brought here, "Elizabeth and Frederic of Bohemia Receiving the News of the Loss of the Battle of Prague"; the splendid Schreyer, "Hungarian Draught Horses"; Escosura's "Visit to the Chateau," a small and characteristic example of Claude Lorraine; "Port of Marseilles," a fine Henner; a good and important Leroll, "The Wanderer"; a Seney picture, "Diana and Her Nymphs," by K. F. Sohn, a feature of the Stewart collection, with Lachenwitz's "Elk Pursued by Wolves"; the familiar "Temptation of St. Anthony," by Leloir, from the Dousman collection; the well-known Rosa Bonheur's "Choice of the Flock," from the Seney sale, and Piltzs's "Lunch Time in the Kindergarten," Raffaelli's "Place de l'Opéra, Paris," and Von Brozik's "Falconer's Recital," from the Mary J. Morgan sale.

All of these are what may be best termed "old favorites," and all have a sentimental and almost historical value apart from their general artistic merit. They will be doubtless competed for by art galleries and museums all over the country, while private collectors will find the exhibition and sale worth attending, in that it will afford an opportunity for the securing of some fair and a few excellent examples of such well-known men as Becker, F. M. Boggs, George H. Boughton, F. A. Bridgman, J. G. Brown, Cazin, Constant, Coomans, Courbet, Daubigny, Defregger, Delacroix, Diaz, Jules Dupré, Frère, Edward Gay, Gruppe, Haquette, Jacquet, Jiminiz y Aranda, (the famous "Spanish Pharmacy.") Knaus, Lambert, Hans Makart, Gabriel Max, Meissonier, Merle, Meyer von Bremen, (a charming example,) J. F. Murphy, Erskine Nicol, Pasini, Rico, Rousseau, Roybet, Toulmouche, Troyon, H. O. Walker, E. L. Weeks, Willems, and Zamacois.

As said above, the exhibition will be a popular one, for "story pictures," of which it is largely composed, always and naturally appeal to the general public.

MARRIED TEACHERS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—In future the employment of married women in the public schools of Chicago probably will be forbidden by the Board of Education, say members of that body, though Trustee Jesse Sherwood's resolution to that effect has been allowed to slumber by the School Management Committee.

Social, economical, legal, and domestic reasons are among those urged in favor of the resolution, while on the other hand the proposed rule is not without strong opponents. Specific cases are cited to prove the injustice or unwisdom of engaging married women teachers.

President Graham H. Harris of the board is a strong champion of the Sherwood resolution. "I don't believe we ought to encourage male parasites," said he. "There are lots of them in town living off of women teachers, and I don't see why we should add to the number. If we pass this rule, then the men who are looking around for a woman to support them will pick out someone besides a teacher. Then the teachers will be careful not to marry men who haven't the ability to support them."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Fire to-night gutted the paper warehouse, 41 and 43 Eagle Street, causing a loss of $25,000. Mugler & Umlauf are the principal sufferers.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—2,238 Third Avenue, occupied by Mary Herschmann; damage, $7,000.

2:10 A. M.—Tugboat Kate Ross, East Ninth Street, owned by Sanford Ross; damage, $100.

6:55 A. M.—Elevated railroad station, Third Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street; damage slight.

7:40 A. M.—66 Columbia Street, occupied by Benjamin Keston; damage slight.

10 A. M.—Fifty-seventh Street and North River, occupied by Atlantic Asphalt Company; damage, $15.

11:20 A. M.—769 Ninth Avenue, occupied by Mrs. Smith; damage slight.

12:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Ninth Street and Pleasant Avenue, owner unknown; damage, $50.

12:45 P. M.—287 East Broadway, occupied by East Side Industrial School; damage, $800.

2:30 P. M.—240 East Ninety-ninth Street, occupied by Morris Stern; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—125 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, occupied by Edwin Moore; damage slight.

5:10 P. M.—187 Franklin Street, occupied by S. A. Roxford; damage, $25.

5:25 P. M.—385 Grand Street, occupied by Abraham Cohn; damage slight.

5 P. M.—142-150 Franklin Street; Cook & Bernheimer; damage, $100,000.

7:30 P. M.—420 East Seventy-first Street; Bohemian Club; damage, slight.

8 P. M.—156 East Fifty-seventh Street; Joseph Kaplan; damage, $10.

8 P. M.—20 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; J. Alexander; damage, $100.

8:15 P. M.—89 Madison Street; Mary Lippman; damage, slight.

8:20 P. M.—549 West Thirtieth Street; George Seibold; damage, $25.

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT WAR

Electric Company Still Cutting Stubborn Customers' Wires.

RESISTANCE TO BE ORGANIZED

Business Men Will Seek Legal Redress —Commuters Boycott Trolley Line to West Brighton.

The fight goes merrily on between the New York and Staten Island Electric Company and its patrons, who refuse to allow their existing contracts to be abrogated and to sign new ones more satisfactory to the company. The angry consumers learned with satisfaction yesterday that a number of men from Controller Coler's office were at work on the island. It became known that repeated complaints had been made to the city officials because of the poor street lighting. The Controller has had men investigating these complaints. The Inspectors are also said to have been looking up the contract by which the company lights vacant lots in the southern end of the borough.

During the last few nights there has been a decided improvement in the light furnished. The lamps throw out more light than they have been doing. It is alleged, however, that to obtain the extra brilliancy too much electricity is carried on the wires with bad results. Incandescent lamps burn out in quick succession, and the plugs and safety fuses fail to fulfill their functions. At a meeting Tuesday night of the Republican County Committee proceedings were brought to a sudden close by every light in the room going out.

The work of taking out the meters and fixtures of those who refuse to sign the new contracts went on yesterday with unabated vigor. Superintendent Swinerton says that he will take out the lighting apparatus of every consumer who refuses to sign his contracts. The men taking out the meters met with resistance in many places, but they easily overcame this by shutting off the power on the poles outside of the buildings.

Yesterday a gang of men appeared at the private office of Sheriff Augustus Acker, in Jersey Street, in New Brighton, and took out the electric lighting apparatus. There was some warm talk later between the Sheriff, whose old contract has eighteen months to run, and Superintendent Swinerton. The result was that the men replaced things as they found them. Meantime Sheriff Acker caused his attorney, ex-District Attorney George M. Pinney, to appear before County Judge Stevens and obtain a writ forbidding the electric company from interfering with the lights in his house and office.

The Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, which has been one of the largest consumers of electricity, prepared yesterday to substitute gas. Its big ferry house at St. George is piped for gas and connections are to be made this morning. J. Van Smith, receiver for the Rapid Transit Company, refuses absolutely to sign the new form of contract. An official of the road said yesterday that if the gas connections could not be made at once the company would use engine headlights until the gas could be utilized. Now it has the company had to hold headlights in readiness anyhow, because the electric lights failed so often.

The Richmond County Gas Company yesterday placed every meter it had on hand and obtained an additional supply. It has been deluged with orders for meters. Householders and storekeepers who have had their electric lights cut off clamored for relief, and others whom the electric company has not reached as yet wanted to be prepared.

The business men of New Brighton doing business on Richmond Terrace, Jersey Street, and near by are to hold a meeting to-night to decide upon some plan of fighting the company. It is proposed to form an association, engage lawyers, assign claims and contracts to one or two persons, and begin test actions. It is proposed to sue for the enforcement of the old contracts. It is also claimed that damages can be collected from the electric company for removing the lighting apparatus, on the ground that damage to business resulted.

The people of West Brighton have almost with one accord deserted the cars of the Staten Island Company. The route of these cars is Broadway and Castleton Avenue, West Brighton, the centre of the village's residence section, is shorter by some fifteen minutes than the route of the Midland Company to the same point. Yesterday morning the West Brighton cars, which are usually packed, were almost empty, while the Midland's cars were crowded. Last night commuters walked through the cold to the Midland terminus to take the cars of that line, although the Staten Island Company's cars are under the same roof as the ferry landings. There was a disquieting rumor, however, to the effect that this action was misdirected, because the Midland has an arrangement with the Staten Island Company the details of which, if one exists, are secret.

NEW MONSIGNOR IN LOUISVILLE.

The Very Rev. M. Bouchet Invested with That Title Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 11.—The Very Rev. M. Bouchet, Vicar General of the Diocese of Louisville for more than a quarter of a century, to-day was invested with the title of Monsignor at the Cathedral of the Assumption. Msgr. Bouchet has been a priest for forty-six years, and has been at the cathedral for thirty-eight years.

At the solemn high mass in the Cathedral to-day Bishop McCloskey was the celebrant, and nearly every priest in the city and many from the interior of the State were present. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas Hayes of Bowling Green. After the services a banquet was given at the Cathedral rectory.

A WOMAN DEFIES RED TAPE.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—When Mrs. Maggie Turner, colored, wants anything she goes to headquarters for it. Her husband was a janitor until the war broke out then he enlisted and went to Cuba with the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. Turner was a good soldier, and soon became a Corporal. Mrs. Turner contented herself with caring for the family of six children alone until the war was over. Then she thought her husband should come home and support the family. So she wrote a letter to President McKinley, which closed:

"Now, Mr. McKinley, you know as well as I do that you can get plenty of single men to do your work. I need my husband. I have a right to him, so you will please send him home without delay."

Within two days a reply came from Secretary Porter, saying the matter had been referred for consideration to the Secretary of War. Mrs. Turner was pleased, but not satisfied. Accordingly she wrote to Secretary Alger of her trouble. The War Secretary telegraphed in reply: "Can do nothing. It would be contrary to army regulations."

Mrs. Turner only laughed, and wrote to the President. The second letter from the Executive Mansion at Washington said:

"Your communication has been forwarded for the personal consideration of the Adjutant General of the army."

Yesterday Jacob Turner came home on a furlough. He expects his discharge in a few days.

Arctic Weather Up the State.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Last night was the coldest experienced in this section for almost a generation. At Saranac Lake the thermometer registered 40 degrees below zero, while at Whitehall the temperature was only 1 degree warmer. At Saratoga Springs the thermometer registered 30 below, at Greenfield, 33, and at Warrensburg, 36 below. Other towns comparatively warm were Ticonderoga, 25 below zero; Ausable Forks, 26 below; Elizabethtown, 25 below; Plattsburg, 25 below, and Port Henry, 22 below.

The Case of Lehman vs. Petersen.

Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for Mrs. Sophie Lehman, in her suit to recover a debt of $240 from John Petersen, concerning which a statement from Petersen's counsel, Clarence D. Cruikshank, was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Mr. Cruikshank saying that he was contemplating mandamusing Justice O'Gorman before the Supreme Court for neglecting to render a decision, said yesterday that an injustice had been done Justice O'Gorman. Mr. Cruikshank had been quoted as saying that Petersen's tools had been attached, and that Petersen was unable to get work without them. Mr. Purdy says that judgment was given against Petersen on Jan. 4, and that there are no workingman's tools or other exempt property among the articles levied upon.

Clark of Wyoming Renominated.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 11.—Senator Clarence D. Clark was unanimously selected to-night by the Republican caucus for re-election to the United States Senate.

NEW LIGHT FIXTURE UNION.

Gas and Electric Manufacturers Planning to Prevent Competition in Business.

The leading manufacturers in this country of gas and electric light fixtures have a plan under way to consolidate their interests, and thereby save the great losses that they say are caused by the present close competition. The output of these concerns in this country amounts to about $6,000,000 a year, and is rapidly increasing. There are only about twenty large establishments, and most of them are in this city and Philadelphia. There are others, however, in Chicago, Cleveland, and San Francisco.

At the time the Waldorf Hotel was being built the owners were prepared to pay $100,000 for the electric light fixtures in the building. The manufacturers of the fixtures were at each other's throats for the contract. So fierce was the competition that the contract finally went to the successful concern for $56,000. There was no profit at this figure. In fact, it is said that the manufacturers lost about $15,000 by the transaction, and put it on their advertising account. They thought the advertisement of supplying the lighting fixtures of the greatest hotel in the country was worth that much. A few instances of this sort set the different manufacturers to thinking how much better it would be if competition were wiped out, and finally the present plan was evolved. It has not

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

Announced in the Senate and Assembly by Presiding Officers.

LEADING LEGISLATORS' PLACES

Ellsworth and Grady ex Officio Members of Committees on Finance, Judiciary, and Cities.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 11.—The legislative committees were announced in the Senate and Assembly by the presiding officers to-day. They are as follows:

WAYS AND MEANS—Messrs. Allds of Chenango, Kelsey of Livingston, Sears of Franklin, Costello of Oswego, McEwan of Albany, Hill of Erie, Miles of St. Lawrence, Witter of Tioga, Greenwood of Wayne, Palmer of Schoharie, Kelly of Albany, Fitzgerald of New York, and Barrett of Erie.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Kelsey of Livingston, Fish of Madison, Martin of Oneida, Patton of Erie, Cowles of Otsego, Wilson of Kings, Fowler of Chautauqua, Rodenbeck of Monroe, Fallows of New York, Hoffman of New York, Green of New York, Heller of Chemung, and McInerney of Kings.

GENERAL LAWS—Messrs. Fish of Madison, Burnett of Ontario, Murphy of Montgomery, Patten of Erie, Cowles of Otsego, Cottle of Onondaga, Ware of New York, Rodenbeck of Monroe, Roberts of Jefferson, Kane of Erie, Roche of New York, Sage of Greene, and Poth of New York.

REVISION—Messrs. Coughtry of Albany, Rogers of Broome, Collier of Kings, Delaney of Onondaga, Rodenbeck of Monroe, Slater of New York, Graham of Orange, Martin of Oneida, Bashford of Columbia, Gale of Queens, Henderson of Westchester, Sage of Greene, and Dillon of New York.

CODES—Messrs. Hill of Erie, Delaney of Onondaga, Paris of Washington, Bedell of Orange, Lewis of Monroe, Davis of New York, Sands of Cortlandt, Collier of Kings, Redington of New York, Collins of New York, Dillon of New York, Brown of Rockland, and Sharkey of New York.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT—Messrs. De Graw of Kings, Whipple of Wyoming, Paris of Washington, Russell of Rensselaer, Vincent of Broome, Stoneman of Cattaraugus, Gardiner of Monroe, Sandford of Kings, Sabine of Onondaga, A. F. Schmidt of Kings, O'Connor of New York, Boland of Erie, J. E. Smith of New York.

CANALS—Messrs. Johnson of Tompkins, Clark of Lewis, Baker of Erie, Gleason of Monroe, Kelley of Herkimer, Lewis of Oswego, McMillan of Schenectady, Rowe of Niagara, Babcock of St. Lawrence, Streifler of Erie, Maher of New York, Phillips of New York, and Egan of New York.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Messrs. Mazet of New York, Hill of Erie, Adler of New York, Delaney of Onondaga, De Graw of Kings, Lewis of Monroe, Slater of New York, Graham of Orange, Burnett of Ontario, Finn of New York, McKeown of Kings, Green of New York, and Hutton of Rensselaer.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Bedell of Orange, Axtell of Delaware, Costello of Oswego, Rogers of Broome, Ten Eyck of Onondaga, Ellis of Genesee, Baker of Erie, Faucher of Cattaraugus, Trainor of New York, Finn of New York, Cain of Kings, Mohring of Erie.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION — Messrs. Brennan of Kings, Coughtry of Albany, Brewster of Rensselaer, Tripp of Dutchess, Snyder of Ulster, Ware of New York, Lewis of Oswego, Hitchcock of Warren, Hallock of Suffolk, Brennan of New York, A. F. Schmidt of Kings, Farrell of Kings, Grossman of New York.

INSURANCE—Messrs Sears of Franklin, Adler of New York, Coughtry of Albany, Tripp of Dutchess, Clark of Lewis, Graham of Orange, Mason of Oneida, Bulkley of New York, West of Saratoga, Roche of New York, Guider of Kings, Sullivan of New York, Rierdon of New York.

BANKS—McEwan of Albany, Hays of Fulton and Hamilton, Cotton of Kings, Bryan of Jefferson, Snyder of Ulster, Sawyer of Yates, Fallows of New York, Babcock of St. Lawrence, Rowe of Niagara, Phillips of New York, Baum of New York, Sanders of New York, Siems of Kings.

ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY.—Messrs. Witter of Tioga, Fordyce of Cayuga, Hatch of Steuben, Brennan of Kings, Evarts of Orleans, Sloane of Schuyler, Apgar of Westchester, Beede of Essex, Sprague of Sullivan, McKeown of Kings, Kelly of Albany, Fitzgerald of New York, and Gale of Queens.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS.—Messrs. Cottle of Onondaga, Vincent of Broome, Litchard of Allegany, Whipple of Wyoming, Post of Suffolk, Darrison of Niagara, Johnson of Tompkins, Doughty of Queens, Thorn of Ulster, O'Connell of New York, Dean of Putnam, Gould of Seneca, and Juengst of Kings.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.—Messrs. Costello of Orange, Ten Eyck of Onondaga, Cowles of Otsego, Bryan of Jefferson, Paris of Washington, Fish of Madison, Sloane of Schuyler, West of Saratoga, Doughty of Queens, Streifler of Erie, Juengst of Kings, Maher of New York, and Henderson of Westchester.

EXCISE.—Messrs. Greenwood of Wayne, Fowler of Chautauqua, Witter of Tioga, Miles of St. Lawrence, Hatch of Steuben, Axtell of Delaware, Sprague of Sullivan, Lewis of Oswego, Darrison of Niagara, Harburger of New York, Gallagher of Kings, Meyer of New York, and Riedman of Kings.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES—Messrs. Ellis of Genesee, Russell of Rensselaer, Cross of Steuben, Evarts of Orleans, McMillan of Schenectady, Thorn of Ulster, O'Connell of Monroe, Smith of Dutchess, Sawyer of Yates, Bashford of Columbia, Wisel of Queens, Brown of Rockland, and Gould of Seneca.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Messrs. Sloane of Schuyler, McEwan of Albany, Ellis of Genesee, Hitchcock of Warren, Sandford of Kings, Apgar of Westchester, Sprague of Sullivan, O'Connor of New York, F. Schmidt of Kings, Trainer of New York, and Meyer of New York.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Fordyce of Cayuga, Hatch of Steuben, Henry of New York, Kelley of Herkimer, Sawyer of Yates, Burnett of Ontario, Ten Eyck of Onondaga, Evarts of Orleans, Sullivan of New York, Gallagher of Kings, and Meister of New York.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. Murphy of Montgomery, Collier of Kings, Hays of Fulton and Hamilton, Brewster of Rensselaer, Sears of Franklin, Darrison of Niagara, Hallock of Suffolk, West of Saratoga, Redington of New York, Hoffman of New York, and Grossman of New York.

PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY—Messrs. Clark of Lewis, Sage of Albany, Wilson of Kings, Roberts of Jefferson, Litchard of Allegany, Post of Suffolk, Siems of Kings, Hall of Kings, Mangin of New York, O'Connell of New York, and Sullivan of Oneida.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Adler of New York, T. Smith of Dutchess, Cotton of Kings, Lewis of Monroe, Whipple of Wyoming, Collins of New York, J. E. Smith of New York, Riedman of Kings, and Wissel of Queens.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. Henry of New York, Cotton of Kings, Mazet of New York, Wells of New York, Rich of Cattaraugus, Brennan of Kings, Mason of Oneida, Schoeneck of Kings, A. F. Schmidt of Kings, Wingenfeld of Kings, and Sharkey of New York.

SOLDIERS' HOME—Messrs. Cross of Steuben, Stoneman of Cattaraugus, Henry of New York, Mazet of New York, Sabine of Onondaga, Murphy of Montgomery, Post of Suffolk, Snyder of Ulster, Riordan of New York, Egan of New York, and Sloane of Westchester.

CLAIMS—Messrs. Mason of Oneida, Rogers of Broome, Gardiner of Monroe, Sands of Cortland, Slater of New York, Fowler of Chautauqua, Kullman of Richmond, J. J. Sloane of Westchester, and Torborg of Kings.

FEDERAL RELATIONS—Messrs. Whipple of Wyoming, Sands of Cortland, Gardiner of Monroe, Johnson of Tompkins, Miles of St. Lawrence, Boland of Erie, Farrell of Kings, Baum of New York, Hutton of Rensselaer.

CHARITABLE AND RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES—Messrs. Miles of St. Lawrence, De Graw of Kings, Sage of Albany, Fallows of New York, Wilson of Kings, Harburger of New York, Sanders of New York, Wingenfeld of Kings, Heller of Chemung.

STATE PRISONS—Messrs. Dutton of Cayuga, Martin of Oneida, Hitchcock of Warren, Russell of Rensselaer, McMillan of Schenectady, Sandford of Kings, Pickett of Clinton, Brennan of New York, Cain of Kings.

FISHERIES AND GAME—Messrs. Axtell of Delaware, Bryan of Jefferson, Halleck of Suffolk, Kelley of Herkimer, Sage of Albany, Doughty of Queens, Davis of New York, Beede of Essex, Pickett of Clinton, Bashford of Columbia, Meyer of New York.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS—Messrs. Patton of Erie, Stoneman of Cattaraugus, Baker of Erie, Cross of Steuben, Apgar of Westchester, Bedell of Orange, Guider of Kings, Torborg of Kings, Sullivan of Oneida.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES — Messrs. Brewster of Rensselaer, Sabine of Onondaga, Dutton of Cayuga, Hays of Fulton-Hamilton, Bulkley of New York, Johnson of Tompkins, Schoeneck of Kings, Ball of Kings, Mangin of New York.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Litchard of Allegany, Babcock of St. Lawrence, Gleason of Monroe, Thorn of Ulster, Rowe of Niagara, Fancher of Cattaraugus, Barrett of Erie, Sullivan of Richmond, and Henderson of Westchester.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Fancher of Cattaraugus, Cottle of Onondaga, Bulkley of New York, Cross of Steuben, Fordyce of Cayuga, Gallagher of Kings, Meister of New York, Dean of Putnam, and Mohring of Erie.

RULES—The Speaker, Messrs. Allds of Chenango, Kelsey of Livingston, Greenwood of Wayne, Palmer of Schoharie, and Kelly of Albany.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Vincent of Broome, Dutton of Cayuga, Beede of Essex, Kane of Erie, and Torborg of Kings.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Messrs. Tripp of Dutchess, Axtell of Delaware, Roberts of Jefferson, Mcinerney of Kings, and Poth of New York.

Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff has announced the following Senate committees for 1899:

FINANCE—Messrs. Higgins, Raines, Malby, Brown, Krum, Stranahan, Humphrey, Armstrong, Martin, Plunkitt, Douglas.

JUDICIARY—Messrs. Brackett, Krum, G. A. Davis, Brown, Ford, Marshall, Elsberg, Thornton, McCarren, Mackey, Mitchell.

AFFAIRS OF CITIES—Messrs. Stranahan, White, Ford, G. A. Davis, Marshall, D. F. Davis, Elsberg, Feeter, Ahearn, McCarren, Rice.

RAILROADS—Messrs. Raines, Parsons, Chahoon, Wilcox, Brackett, Coggeshall, Goodsell, D. F. Davis, Featherson, Coffey, Douglas.

CODES.—Messrs. Malby, White, Ford, Coggeshall, Brown, Elsberg, Donnelly, Graney, and Mackey.

TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT.—Messrs. Krum, Higgins, Stranahan, Humphrey, Johnson, Sherwood, Foley, Cullen, and Boyce.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—Messrs. Ford, Parsons, Coggeshall, Johnson, Feeter, Ambler, Sullivan, McCarren, and La Roche.

CANALS.—Messrs. G. A. Davis, White, Humphrey, Wilcox, Armstrong, Sherwood, Foley, Ramsperger, and Havens.

INSURANCE.—Messrs. Parsons, Raines, Malby, Johnson, Thornton, Ambler, Ahearn, Graney, and Donnelly.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.—Messrs. Coggeshall, Wilcox, Malby, Chahoon, Goodsell, Munzinger, and Sullivan.

BANKS—Messrs. Humphrey, Chahoon, Feeter, Willis, Sherwood, Norton, and Wagner.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS—Messrs. Wilcox, G. A. Davis, Humphrey, Chahoon, Thornton, Foley, and Martin.

FOREST, FISH, AND GAME LAWS—Messrs. Brown, Chahoon, Malby, Ford, D. F. Davis, La Roche, and Havens.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF TOWNS AND COUNTIES—Messrs. Feeter, Krum, Ambler, Willis, Armstrong, Norton, and Boyce.

PUBLIC EDUCATION—Messrs. White, Parsons, Brackett, Marshall, Goodsell, Sullivan, and Cullen.

PUBLIC HEALTH—Messrs. Johnson, Krum, Wilcox, Willis Feeter, Boyce, Ramsperger.

MILITARY AFFAIRS—Messrs. D. F. Davis, Coggeshall, Malby, Armstrong, Thornton, Coffey, Plunkitt.

REVISION—Messrs. Elsberg, White, Brown, Thornton, Feeter, Douglas, Munzinger.

PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS—Messrs. Marshal, Ford, Brown, Wagner, Ramsperger.

AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES—Messrs. Goodsell, Brackett, Humphrey, Havens, Norton.

AGRICULTURE—Messrs. Ambler, Cahoon, Willis, Rice, and Graney.

PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS — Messrs. Thornton, Brackett, Ambler, Donnelly, and Mitchell.

PUBLIC PRINTING—Messrs. Sherwood, Armstrong, Ellebergy, Munzinger, and Coffey.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—Messrs. Willis, White, D. F Davis, Featherson, and Martin.

ROADS AND BRIDGES—Messrs. Armstrong, Krum, Coggeshall, Norton, and Wagner.

TRADES AND MANUFACTURES — Messrs. Cahoon, Johnson, Willis, Featherson, and Mackey.

RULES—Messrs. Ellsworth, Raines, and Grady.

Senator Coggeshall announced that he had a number of committees upon which to serve, and he must decline to serve upon the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and the Lieutenant Governor said he should be relieved and the vacancy filled later.

Upon motion of Senator Raines, Senators Ellsworth and Grady, the respective leaders, were made members ex officio of the Committees on Finance, Judiciary, and Cities.

ASSEMBLY BEGINS ITS WORK.

Appointment of Employes Announced by Speaker Nixon—Erie Member's Seat Is Contested.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—There were anxious faces in the Assembly when Speaker Nixon rapped the session to order at 8:30 o'clock this evening. Not only were the legislators on the anxious seat as to what committees they would serve on, but last year's employes were speculating as to whether or not they would be picked out to serve the State for another legislative session. Floral tributes were in evidence upon many of the members' desks. Mr. Palmer, the minority leader, received from admirers a large basket of flowers.

The Rev. Mr. MacLane of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Albany, offered prayer. The Speaker then announced the standing committees for the session and the following appointments:

Stenographer, J. D. Taylor; Messenger, J. R. Douglass; Postmaster, Jesse E. Ferris; Assistant Postmaster, F. A. Witter; Assistant Doorkeepers, R. E. Warren, P. W. Bemus, Norman Dubois, Albert H. Campbell, A. S. Annis, Marshall W. Martin, James J. Flannagan, and Henry Bickford; Janitor, John T. Gallahorn; Assistant Janitor, Archie B. Roberts; General Messengers, George G. McKenzie, William Doggrell, Edward Roper, Seymour S. Taft, J. T. Gilbert, and John W. Rose; Committee Clerk, Ways and Means, Charles Tupper; Committee Clerk, Judiciary, L. H. Varick; Committee Clerk, Cities, E. S McKnight; Committee Clerk, Railroads, Robert Hamilton; Committee Clerk, Codes, William S. Hopkins; Committee Clerk, Villages, Warner Thompson; Committee Clerks, William H. Bartlett, Everett Brown, Rollin Johnson, Joseph Parker, Charles R. Matthews, Charles R. Armstrong, Frank Boyd, Horace T. Scott, C. C. Gray, Henry French, James H. Hogan, Robert C. Crenell; Stenographers, Albert E. Hoyt, Agnes Hollinger, Jesse Little, and Ada W. Lighthall.

The Clerk announced the appointments of assistants, pages, and messengers.

Mr. Palmer arose to a question of personal privilege. He said that the Speaker in his announcement of standing committees had noticed the name of Mr. Hill of Erie. As he understood it, the members of the Assembly were the judges in regard to the members thereof; that the members must decide as to the legality of Mr. Hill's claims to a seat.

"I understand that a man's title to his seat comes from but one source—the people. But when that man resigns that office it becomes vacant, and can only be filled by a special election. When Mr. Hill resigned his office that office became vacant, and afterward he could no more appoint himself to it than he could appoint to it any other man."

Mr. Palmer said he raised the point to avoid the establishment of a precedent, and then offered a resolution that the Committee on Privilege and Election be authorized and directed to investigate the rights and title of Henry W. Hill to a seat in the Assembly as the representative from the Second Assembly District of Erie County and report back at an early day.

Mr Allds suggested that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Palmer acquiesced.

Mr. Allds offered a resolution fixing the hours of the sessions as follows: Mondays at 8:30 P. M., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at 11 A. M., and Fridays at 10 A. M. The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

RAINES ELECTION BOARD BILL.

Measure, as Amended, Not to Interfere with McCullagh's Work.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator John Raines will introduce in the Senate his bill for State and County bi-partisan Boards of Election, but so modified as to not require the appointment of a State Supervisor of Elections or Deputy Supervisors in counties, so as not to interfere with the work of Superintendent McCullagh in New York.

The bill will provide for a State Board of Elections to consist of four persons. The board shall be the state Board of Canvassers, and in time of war shall be a registering board of the electors who shall be absent from the State in the actual military or naval service. They shall hold office for five years and until their successors are nominated and appointed and have qualified, unless sooner removed from office for cause. The members are to have a salary of $5,000 per annum and expenses.

Under the supervision of the State Board of Elections there shall be appointed by them in each county a bi-partisan Board of four persons to be known as County Commissioners of Elections and they shall constitute the County Board of Elections. The members shall hold office for two years and until their successors shall be appointed and have qualified, unless sooner removed. The members of County Boards of Elections shall be appointed to office only upon the nomination of the County Committee of each party entitled to representation upon the State Board of Elections.

These county boards are to canvass the vote in place of Boards of Supervisors. Each County Commissioner in counties containing 300,000 inhabitants and over shall receive a salary of $3,000 annually. In counties of 300,000 inhabitants and not more than 800,0000, $1,500. In the counties of Queens and Richmond $1,000. In all other counties compensation is to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors of the county, but such compensation shall not be less than $4 per day for each calendar day actually spent in performing the duties of their office.

Assemblyman Redington has introduced a bill repealing the Metropolitan Elections District Act, which has been dubbed the "Force bill" by his party. While not willing to discuss this bill to any extent, Mr. Redington says the last election showed that Superintendent McCullagh under this law was offensive to voters in New York City, and that the great expense incurred was not warranted by any results that came from the enforcement of the law in the city.

"I do not know what will be done with the 'Force bill,'" said Mr. Redington, "but I hear that the Republicans themselves are thinking of amending it, and I think the very best kind of an amendment would be to wipe it off the books, as my bill provides."

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Measures Introduced Yesterday by Senators and Assemblymen.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Among the bills introduced in the Assembly to-day were the following:

MR. MAHER—To compel all subway companies to place on all manhole covers an automatic safety valve to prevent the accumulation and explosion of gas in manholes.

MR. REDINGTON—To compel elevated railroads in New York City to have a guard on the platform of each station in addition to the present ticket taker.

MR. FINN—Providing for ninety-cent gas in New York City, also providing that one member of the State Board of Tax Commissioners shall be a resident of New York City.

MR. ADLER—Amending the building law on the line of the recent report of the minority of the Board of Aldermen.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were the following:

SENATOR FORD—Giving a woman the same right of action and same remedy against her husband, whether separated from her by judicial decree or not, for any and all injuries to her person or character, as against any other person.

SENATOR FORD—His last year's bills regulating the laying of tracks on Amsterdam Avenue and preventing change in motive power.

SENATOR FORD—His last year's bill forbidding drug clerks to work more than ten hours on a week day, except twelve on Saturday and six on Sunday.

SENATOR FORD—Forbidding street railroads to use T rails under $25 penalty for each car, or horse-moved lever switches projecting over half an inch under similar penalty; forbidding the use of more than two tracks on a street; giving Street Departments authority to decide on form of rail to be laid and compelling railroads to pay for paving along their routes two feet outside the tracks.

SENATOR AMBLER—Amending agricultural law to prohibit the manufacture or sale of boiled or process butter, unless marked "renovated butter."

SENATOR FEETER—Appropriating $8,000 to construct a covering over the channel leading from a waste weir west of Lock 39 of the Erie Canal in Little Falls.

ALDERMAN HAS T.'O MUCH WORK.

Another Member Wanted in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Redington of New York will introduce a bill to amend the city's charter by providing that there shall be two Aldermen from the Thirty-fourth District.

The Alderman from the Thirty-fourth Assembly District is in two boroughs, and has to perform twice the amount of work of any other Alderman, for each week he has to sit with the Board of Improvement of Bronx Borough, and also with that of the Borough of Manhattan.

Should Mr. Redington's bill become a law, the Board of Aldermen will select a citizen from the Borough of Manhattan to represent the half of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District below the Harlem, and the present Alderman will continue to represent the half in the Borough of the Bronx, of which he is a resident.

BILL TO TAX BICYCLISTS.

Measure Championed by the League of American Wheelmen.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Ellsworth to-night introduced the bill championed by the League of American Wheelmen providing for the licensing of bicycles, the appointment of Side Path Commissioners, and to provide for the construction, maintenance, regulation, preservation, and shading of side paths.

It provides that the County Judge of any county except Monroe and Albany may appoint five cyclists to act as a Board of Side Path Commissioners, to hold office for five years. This board is authorized to construct and maintain side paths, to adopt a form of license, and determine a fee of not less than 50 cents nor more than $1 for such license. The bill further provides:

"No person shall ride upon any side path unless he holds such license. The funds collected for such license shall be devoted to the construction and maintenance of side paths and the planting of shade trees along the side paths, upon the consent of the owners of abutting property.

"No person shall ride a bicycle at a greater speed than ten miles an hour when passing another cyclist or a pedestrian. Any person who rides a bicycle on any side path in violation of any provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding twenty-five days or a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $25, or both."

THE PROPOSED EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Assemblyman Brennan Proposes a Bi-Partisan State Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Brennan of Kings dropped his Bridge Commission bills, two in number, in the bill box of the Assembly to-day. One of them provides for the appointment of a bi-partisan commission of six by the Governor of the State, to select a site and supervise the erection of a new bridge over the East River. The other bill nullifies all proceedings begun under a commission appointed by Mayor Van Wyck, and turns over the expenditure of the $100,000 for that purpose to the new commission when appointed.

Mayor Van Wyck recently instructed the Board of Public Improvements to proceed with the preliminary work on a third bridge across the East River, touching on Blackwell's Island. Mr. Brennan's contention is that the provision of the charter giving the municipal power authority to build bridges is of doubtful constitutionality as applied to the East River. His bill aims to take the control of building the new bridge out of the hands of Tammany Hall, and to give a share at least of the patronage to the Republicans.

The measure got through the lower house of the last Legislature, but failed to pass the Senate.

SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Members' Desks Adorned with Flowers—Many Seats Vacant.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The Senate session was opened to-night with a prayer by the Rev. D. Heindel. There was a liberal display of flowers on the Senators' desks, and an unusual number of vacant seats for an opening session.

A number of bills were introduced, and a resolution offered by Senator Ellsworth fixing the usual hours for the sessions of the Senate was adopted. After the announcement of the Lieutenant Governor's selections for the various committees, the Senate, without transacting other business, adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

To Restrict Civil Service Privileges.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—An important amendment to the civil service law is proposed by a bill introduced in the Assembly. It limits the operation of the present veteran clause of the law to veterans who served in New York regiments and to none others. Mr. Redington, who introduced the bill, says that hundreds of veterans from other States are serving here under the exempt clause.

Coal for the Poor in New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—In the Assembly today Mr. Harburger of New York introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to make an appropriation of $25,000 for supplying coal to the poor of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond.

Railroads' Liability to Employes.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—A bill aimed at railroads and in favor of workingmen was put in the bill box of the Assembly to-night. It provides that "every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State shall be liable for all damages sustained by any person, including employes of such corporations, in consequence of any negligence of any of its agents or any mismanagement of its engineers or other employes, which such negligence or wrongs are in any manner connected with the use and operation of any road on which they shall be employed; and no contract which restricts such liability shall be legal or binding." Mr. Redington introduced the bill.

Consular Signatures in Cuba.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Kelsey to-night, at the request of Col. Emmet R. Olcott of New York City, introduced a bill seeking to rectify a condition growing out of the overthrow of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba and the absence of a stable form of government in that island. Under the laws of the State all public records coming from a foreign country must be countersigned by the United States Consul in the province where the document was drawn up. As there are not United States Consuls in Cuba, a large number of public documents are ineffectual in this State in consequence. The bill removes the requirement of countersignature in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippine Islands.

Raines Excise Law Amendments.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Senator Raines will introduce two amendments to the excise law this year. One will provide that the lowest license to sell liquor by the glass shall be $200 instead of $100. The other is to cover an omission in the law as it exists. It provides that when a man is fined for violating the provisions of the law and cannot pay his fine, he shall serve one day in jail for each dollar of the fine imposed.

New Essex Market Court Building.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Assemblyman Adler will introduce at an early day a bill for the erection of a new building for the Essex Market Court, Manhattan.

Township System for Schools.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The Department of Public Instruction will offer an important amendment to the Statutory Revision Commission's codification of the school law. The amendment provides what is known as the township system, placing all the school districts of the State under the direction of a Town Board of Education, the members of which are to be chosen by the vote of the entire township. The plan involves the wiping out of the weaker school districts with a centralization of school advantages. An incidental feature of the plan is that all pupils throughout the country districts will be afforded free conveyance to and from school.

IN LONDON, which is the greatest wine market of the world, prices are established solely on quality. The price of POMMERY is higher there than that of other Champagnes. It is higher, too, in the estimation of the public.

POMMERY CHAMPAGNE

Americans have long recognized the marked superiority of POMMERY as possessing the delicate flavor and finesse so highly appreciated by connoisseurs.

CHAS. GRAEF & CO., Sole Agents for the U. S. 32 Beaver Street, New York

PROSECUTION OF ALDRIDGE.

Franklin D. Locke and His Partner, John G. Milburn, Decline to Serve the State.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt is finding it almost as hard to get the man he wants to prosecute the Canal Superintendent as to secure just the right person to prosecute the canal work.

Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, whose selection by the Governor as his special counsel in the case against George W. Aldridge was announced on Monday, notified the Governor to-day that the pressure of his private business would make it impossible for him to accept the commission. Mr. Locke's designation for the duty had seemed to Gov. Roosevelt almost an ideal one, and it had met, apparently, with general and cordial approval. Mr. Locke's declination, however, was final, and the Governor set quickly about to find another man "just as good."

He did not go far—not, in fact, outside of the law office in Buffalo where his first choice had been made. He tendered the appointment to John G. Milburn of Buffalo, Mr. Locke's partner, and, like him, of repute as a lawyer of unusual force and ability and of spotless character.

Mr. Milburn's declination of the place was as sudden as its tender had been. At noon Gov. Roosevelt announced that he had asked Mr. Milburn to accept it. At 4 o'clock he stated that Mr. Milburn had declined. The whole correspondence was by telegraph and was comprised within the space of a few hours. Having in vain drawn the first two strings to his bow, the Governor confessed himself at a loss whom to turn to next. At present he has no man picked out and it may be several days before he tries again.

Meantime intimations come from the Attorney General's office of the extent of the undertaking involved in the prosecution of the charges against Aldridge on the evidence accumulated by the investigating commission. That evidence, it is stated, includes some 140,000 words, comprised in half a dozen bulky volumes. While the Grand Jury before which the case is laid will not be restricted to this testimony, but will be at liberty to investigate on its own account, the commission's record is expected to furnish the groundwork for the prosecution.

Mr. Shove, who is going through this testimony for the Attorney General, is said to have found that the great mass of it is in so incomplete a form as to be worthless in court. This legal looseness, it is charged, will make it necessary to do much of the commission's work over again, if it is to support a criminal indictment.

It is further urged that as the next Grand Jury in this county will not meet until April, the only way to keep the prosecution from being interminably delayed is for a special Grand Jury to be impanelled to take up the case and to sit six months if necessary. It is in the power of Gov. Roosevelt through his special counsel to have this done, and thereby to insure a thorough investigation.

The Governor's Military Secretary.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day permanently appointed Col. George Curtis Treadwell his military Secretary. Col. Treadwell held that position on the staff of Gov. Black and has held it temporarily since Gov. Roosevelt's inauguration.

THEODORE B. WILLIS'S APPEAL.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—The appeal of Theodore B. Willis and William E. Phillips from a decision of the Appellate Division overruling the decision of Justice Hirschberg sustaining a demurrer to the indictment against them for conspiracy, came up for argument in the Court of Appeals to-day.

Benjamin F. Tracy, for the appellants, maintained that the indictment does not specify the acts constituting offense sought to be charged with the certainty and precision required by Sections 275 and 276 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

District Attorney Hiram Steel, who argued the people's case, said it was evident from the authorities cited in the opinion of the learned Justice at Special Term sustaining the demurrer that the general character of the conspiracy was not properly appreciated. The correct rule in such cases is that the act constituting the crime must be stated with as much precision as the nature of the case will permit. It must be observed that in the case at the bar the conspiracy and agreement is general and not confined to any particular contract or class of work or material, and that the particular duties prescribed by law which Commissioner Wells agreed to omit and neglected to perform were not specified in the agreement; but he was to omit any duty, which in the opinion of the conspirators would conduce to the end and be effective in enabling Phillips to obtain money from contractors, and the time for the commission of the various acts, or omission of duty, was not specified in the agreement, but was to be continuous during the term of office of said Commissioner.

The case was only reached when the court adjourned, and the bulk of the argument will be heard to-morrow, the case being the first one on the calendar.

CHICAGO UNDERWRITERS' ACTS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—Owing in a large measure to alleged dishonest practices and irregularities by members of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, Edward M. Teall, who occupied the chair of President ten terms, to-day retired from office, and was succeeded by Frank S. Pellet as presiding officer of the association.

Mr. Teall makes no secret of the fact that his refusal to accept another term was mostly due to the increasing evidence of bad faith and violations of the rules by companies belonging to the Chicago Underwriters' Association. Mr. Pellet has been Vice President of the association for six years.

BROOKLYN BANK DIRECTORS OUT

Peter Wyckoff and George E. Kitching, for many years Directors of the First National Bank of Brooklyn, failed of re-election at the annual meeting Tuesday. Mr. Wyckoff's father was one of the founders of the bank, and for fourteen years its President. John G. Jenkins, the present President, was then cashier. The elder Wyckoff gave up the Presidency only a short time before his death, and at his request Mr. Jenkins was chosen to succeed him. This was in 1883.

It is said that Mr. Kitching and Mr. Wyckoff have been for some time displeased with the financial policy of President Jenkins. Mr. Jenkins is interested with ex-Gov. Flower in Brooklyn Rapid Transit. President Jenkins said yesterday that neither Mr. Wyckoff nor Mr. Kitching brought any great amount of business to the bank. "I thought that we should have on the board people who could bring new business," said President Jenkins. "Both these men are very wealthy, and I suppose they didn't want to make the necessary exertion. As a matter of fact Mr. Wyckoff resigned some time ago, perhaps three months. Mr. Kitching did not resign, and his name was omitted from the ticket."

Mr. Wyckoff would not talk about the matter.

First National Bank's Vice President.

James A. Garland, Vice President of the First National Bank, has resigned and is succeeded by Cashier F. L. Hine. William B. Reed, assistant cashier, succeeds Mr. Hine.

Chase National Bank Clerk Promoted.

Edwin J. Stacker, chief clerk of the Chase National Bank, has been appointed its assistant cashier.

EVANS' ALE

is favored by leading Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés, Clubs, and Chop Houses Everywhere.—Adv.

SCHOOL LAW AMENDMENTS

Changes in the System Proposed by Senator Ford.

A PLAN TO INSURE INCOME

Suggestion to Make the Board of Education Financially Independent of Politicians.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—A bill generally amending the New York charter and making radical changes in the school system was introduced by Senator Ford to-night. One change is that the general school fund shall be an amount equal to not less than four mills on every dollar of assessed valuation of real and personal estate, which would produce at present about $12,000,000.

This enactment will secure a revenue for the teachers' salaries and other educational purposes that will increase automatically with the increase of wealth and population. It will take it out of the power of a political Board of Estimate and Apportionment to cripple work undertaken by the Board of Education, such as kindergartens, manual training, sewing, cooking, &c. With an assured income devoted to educational purposes, the Board of Education can undertake large measures of educational improvement without uncertainty as to the means of carrying them out.

Another amendment is to give the Board of Education power to execute leases of property required for school purposes and generally to make contracts.

Section 1,065 is amended so that the general school fund shall be distributed to the several school boards in the following manner: A distributive quota equal to $900 for each qualified teacher who served for thirty-two weeks during the preceding year. The remainder should be divided in proportion to the aggregate number of days of attendance of all children between four and twenty-one years of age.

Section 1,065 is further amended so that before the general school fund is distributed for the amount required for the support of truant schools and training schools for teachers shall be deducted.

Section 1,069 is amended so as to confer on the Board of Education in addition to the powers which it now possesses control of the free lecture system through a Superintendent of Lectures. The Board of Education, it is provided, shall have control of all training schools for teachers. These schools are now partially under the control of the Board of Education and the City Superintendent and partially under the control of the Borough School Boards and the Borough Boards of Superintendents. There is a divided responsibility, which Senator Ford says is always a bad thing in administrative work. Moreover, there is constant danger of friction which he fears may lead to evil consequences.

Not for years will the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond be sufficiently populous to support efficient training schools for teachers. This has been determined by the practical failure of the training school in Long Island City. The New York and Brooklyn training schools, therefore, must supply teachers, not only for Manhattan and Brooklyn, but for Queens and Richmond. It is believed not fair that Manhattan and Brooklyn should be required to train teachers at the expense of their portions of the general school fund, for Queens and Richmond. The only fair way, Senator Ford says, is to make these schools a charge on the city at large, which will be done by placing the training schools under the control of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education, under the bill, is to have control of truant schools. At present Queens and Richmond are paying for the support of truants in a private institution established as a home for the destitute. In Westchester County, Manhattan has a miserable building in use for this purpose, while Brooklyn has seventeen acres of land devoted by law to the uses of a truant school, practically going to waste. Were truant schools placed under the care of the Board of Education, Senator Ford thinks, it would be easily possible to develop the Brooklyn buildings and grounds so as to provide accommodations for all the truants in the city.

Section 1,090 is proposed to be further amended so as to give the Board of Education control of the library fund. The lawyers of the board are agreed that this power belongs to the board by implication. They say the power should be expressed so that there will be no longer any doubt.

Section 1,079 is to be amended so as to permit the City Superintendent of Schools to appoint a City Superintendent, the same language being employed as in the case of the Superintendent of Buildings. The work of the City Superintendent's office is rapidly gaining in extent beyond the power of one man to supervise in all its details without assistance.

An amendment to Section 1,081 provides that the grades and kinds of licenses and the qualifications for the same established by any borough school board may exceed, but shall not be less than, the grades and kinds of licenses and the qualifications prescribed for the same by the Board of Education. This is

The Wanamaker Store.

A Corner from the Purple East

THE curtain rises on a new store feature this morning. It savors of magic carpets and flying genii. Go down the stairs from the first floor, toward the Fourth Avenue-Ninth Street corner of the basement. You leave the humming twentieth century store behind you, and in the distance of two steps you pass into the Orient!

Here is a bazaar taken straight from some hot Indian street, and magnified up to half an acre. A Syrian band (a real one), extracts weird music from strange instruments. A jeweler squats at his work and the most exquisite silver filagree grows from his swift fingers before your eyes. A slipper maker in that corner,—a worker on embroidery in this,—odd-costumed figures move everywhere. And over and under and around on every side, the richest and rarest and costliest and cheapest of the merchandise from India, Egypt, Japan, Turkey and China.

The superb collection of Oriental art-pieces is for sale. Turkish coffee is served at all hours.

The Rotunda decorations, "A One-Mule Cotton Planter," and the Crystal Shower, are also completed.

A Half Price On Barege Summer goods of the first class,—you know them. Woven of silk and wool, with all the lustre of one and the firmness of the other, yet light and delicate as the Organdies themselves. Woven and printed in Alsace, where they know best how to do it.

We have 31 patterns in a quick-sale bargain lot, and prettier patterns you haven't seen. We'll sell them for half their regular prices.

50c. for the 75c. grades.
50c. for the 95c. and $1.15 grades.

Rotunda.

25 Per Cent. Off All Furs Room now for the Fur Store, that wishes its own place in this January movement, and will not be denied.

It makes its offer in a dozen words. Everything in the store at a discount of 25 per cent. from the marked figures. Many of the marked figures were the lowest we have known in fair retail selling,—all were reasonable and low.

The goods offered are varied in sort, and there is not a very large quantity of them, as we reckon quantities. We have had a tremendous fur season—we offer you what is left from it. There's enough to make it very interesting for you, whether your desire is for an Alaska sealskin coat or a five-dollar sable scarf.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Two Handkerchief Paragraphs A day or two ago we told you about some very fine, sheer linen handkerchiefs for women, with an open-work script initial, that we would sell at 12½c. each, although they were 25c. goods. In all our handkerchief experience we never saw a lot go so quickly. Now, we have another lot of 150 dozen of the same kind of handkerchief, to go at the same price. Judged by our own standards, it is a 20c. value. Other people call it a 25c. value. The price is

12½c. Each.

Some men's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs,—one-half and one-inch hems, that should be sold at $3 a dozen if they had their price-rights, at

$2.30 a Dozen.

Broadway.

Silk Shirt Waists About 300 splendid taffeta waists—black and fancy figured in attractive colorings—are offered this morning at a greatly reduced price. They're made in late, pretty styles, of excellent quality silk, and, at $3, a most decided bargain. Most of them were selling yesterday at $5, none for less than that, while there's a fair representation of good $6 waists.

Choose from either the colored ones in stripes and large and small plaids or from the handsome blacks,

At $3 Each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Skates The weather's right for skating, and here's the right sort of skates at the right prices:

Men's Club Skates, plain steel, 50c. to $1.50.
Men's nickel-plated Club Skates, 75c. to $3.50.
Women's Club Skates, 85c. to $4.50.
Hockey Skates, $1.25 to $2.
Skate Bags, 25c. to 50c.
Skate Straps, 5c. to 13c.
Skate Sharpeners, 15c.

Basement.

The Muslin Underwear Sale This is the tenth day of that most important event—important, because it overtops all previous efforts of ours, and is, we believe, without equal anywhere. This means that not only in the magnitude of our muslin underwear dealings, but in point of superior quality for reasonable price, as well. The selling still goes on, steadily, briskly, especially so in some of the very inexpensive garments; corset covers for 8c., and the drawers for 10c. and 15c., and the night gowns for 38c. You'll be surprised to see what excellent garments they are for those little prices. In good supply of the higher grades, of course. We started out with a million garments.

Second floor.

Corsets in the Sale These goods were made up especially to give Corset Store a chance to figure prominently in this January selling. They are little-priced goods, but they are the qualities that usually demand much higher figures.

At 50c.—Florz corsets; of jean with sateen strips; long waist; two side steels; bone bust; double clasp in front; trimmed with embroidery; white, drab and black.
At $1—R. G. corset; jean with sateen bone casings; trimmed top and bottom with lace; medium waist; white, drab, black and blue.
At $1.25—L. R. abdominal corset, low bust, long over hips and abdomen; spoon clasp; made especially for stout figures; white and drab. Same in black at $1.50.
At $1.25—H. S. corset; of imported coutil; long waist, high corded bust; short, full hips; well boned; trimmed top and bottom with lace; white, drab and black.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Eiderdown Sacques and Robes Plenty of styles of each, attractive ones all of them. The robes $2.50 to $10. At the lower price, a robe with loose front, fitted back, pretty girdle and satin-bound turnover collar; an excellent value. There are eiderdown sacques for 60c., good ones, too, for the money, up to $3.75. Flannelette sacques, at 50c. to $1.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Some New Laces Perhaps a little early, but you'll overlook that, surely, and doubtless be interested in the showing. Many exceedingly attractive patterns in these late arrivals.

French Valenciennes Laces, ½ to 3 in. wide, 8c. to 50c. yd.
Platt Valenciennes Laces, 1 to 7 in. wide, 4c. to 70c. yd.
Point de Paris Laces, 1 to 5 in. wide, 9 to 50c. yd.
Net Top Laces, 3 to 10 in. wide, 15c. to $3.50 yd.
Imitation Duchesse Laces and allovers to match, 2 to 5 in. wide, 10c. to $2.85 yd.
Allover Laces in heavy and light effects, 65c. to $9.50 yd.

Broadway.

Belt Buckles Clasps and Sets A great stock, lately imported, is now awaiting your inspection. Some are exquisitely enameled and beautifully studded with pretty tiny stones. All the new ideas in belt jewelry from the makers abroad find expression in this showing. Moderately priced—some thus:

Belts of elastic, set with jet, 50c. to $1.75; set with jet and steel, $1 to $1.75; some with all steel covering at $1.75.
Collars of strands of fine cut jet, with rhinestone clasps and sides at $4.25.
Buckles and clasps of cut jet; some plain jet; some set with rhinestones; others with amethysts.
All the above are imported. Then there are many other beautiful ornaments from manufacturers at home, proportionately low priced.

Broadway.

Good Friends and Good Books It is not the number of one's acquaintances and friends that adds so much to his happiness and contentment, but rather their quality and congeniality.

This same observation applies to books. There are thousands and thousands of books in the great libraries that are not read once in five years, and there are others that are taken out every two weeks—as often as they can be. In short, some of them are continually in demand while others are seldom read.

One of the great attractions of the International Library is that it is made up of just those great masterpiece which are so fraught with human interest that they are read, and loved and treasured, and read and loved again.

The reader of the International Library soon learns that the BEST READING is not "*dull, dry* and *hard* reading," as he may have been led to suppose, but interesting, refreshing and absorbing reading, which carries with it a charm and knowledge, for those contributions have only been selected which are the author's very best—those most characteristic of his peculiar genius, and which have become immortal. These are all given complete in themselves, and when you lay down a volume after an hour or two's reading, there is much satisfaction in the feeling that your time has not been wasted, that you have been entertained and instructed, and read an author at his best.

If you will call at the store or mail a postal card, you can learn how you can secure this valuable Library at just *one-half* the publisher's prices by paying only one dollar and the balance in little monthly payments, after you receive the Library. To do this you should act promptly for we have secured only one edition, which may soon be exhausted.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Women's Shoes Again This is not a Shoe Store that is generous in spasms. Its value-giving is persistent and continuous because it is founded on a basic principle of the business. Bargains come here naturally and of course;—not by accident.

This is why we show you this morning a number of pairs of $4 shoes for $2.50. They are women's shoes, made of a kidskin of two sorts,—the dull-surfaced, strong-textured kind, and the bright-finished, soft-feeling kind. Choose for yourself.

The maker who produced the shoes intended them as a first-class $4 retail value. You can see for yourself how nearly he succeeded. But the price is $2.50 a pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's and Children's Hats—Very Low-Priced These lots have been collected and remarked for a quick sale. The prices in many cases are only one-third the usual figures. None is more than half value.

At 50c.—Stitched cloth and felt hats.
At $1.50—Walking hats of fur felt, with ribbon bands.
At $2—Toques, trimmed with silk velvet.
At 25c. to 85c.—Children's knitted toques; all good colors.
At 60c. to 65c.—Boys' Winter Caps, golf and polo style; double bands.
At 65c. to $1—Military Caps, with braid-trimming.
At $1.25 to $1.50—Boys' Alpines.
At $1.50 to $2—Boys' Felt Derbys.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

OFFERED TO MARRY IN COURT.

Defendant's Proposition in Breach of Promise Case Refused.

The trial of an action for breach of promise of marriage brought by Miss Mary Namm, thirty-three years old, against Isaac Witmark, thirty-six years old, a life insurance agent, was begun yesterday before Justice Lawrence in the Supreme Court. Miss Namm claims that she met Witmark at Rockaway Beach in the Summer of 1896 and that he engaged to marry her "when his folks came back from the mountains." He failed to keep his promise, she alleges, and she seeks to recover $10,000 damages.

After Miss Namm had testified, the defendant's counsel arose and declared that his client had not broken his promise, and that he was ready to marry the plaintiff there and then. Miss Namm positively refused the offer. Lawyer Goldzier, counsel for Witmark, said that the defendant was an habitual drunkard and that he was intoxicated when he promised to marry the plaintiff. Abraham Metz, a brother-in-law of the defendant, testified that Witmark had been a confirmed drunkard for ten years, and that his earning capacity was about 75 cents per week. Metz also testified that Witmark's family did not return "from the mountains" until five days after the defendant's arrest.

The case was adjourned until to-day to give the plaintiff a chance to disprove this testimony.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Consolidated and Reading Rumors.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 11.—Judge John M. Hall, Vice President of the Consolidated Railroad Company, denies any knowledge whatsoever of repeated reports that his company has purchased control of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad or has entered into any arrangement with any agent of J. P. Morgan & Co. or any other man with reference to obtaining control of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad. As J. P. Morgan is at present in Europe, Vice President Hall thinks that any such arrangement as reported is scarcely possible.

Plans for a Big Pier in Hoboken.

Richard Stevens of Hoboken yesterday announced that Col. E. A. Stevens, his brother, and Mrs. Martha B. Stevens were having plans prepared for reconstructing the pier at the foot of Seventh Street. The pier will be extended to the new lines authorized by the War Department. The lower pier will be used for shipping purposes. Overhead will be a recreation pier for the free use of the poor, under such restrictions as the city may impose. The plans are now being prepared and it is expected that the pier will be ready for use next Summer.

To Foreclose on Baltimore and Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 11.—The Mercantile Trust Company, of New York, filed a bill of complaint in the United States Court here yesterday asking for the foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage in the Baltimore and Ohio Railway property. The amount of bonds secured in the mortgage is $18,836,000, and interest thereon to the amount of $470,000. The mortgages cover all the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio.

TO DETECT PUBLIC CRIMES

Prof. Smith Outlines a Programme for the People's Club.

MORALS OF CITY OFFICIALS

Matter for Investigation in Metropolitan Street Railway's Doings—Alleged Shielding of Adams Poisoner.

Prof. Charles Sprague Smith, managing director of the People's Institute, lectured last night at the Educational Alliance Building on "The Problem of the Rise and Fall of a Nation as Illustrated by Spanish History." The address was the second of a series of four by Prof. Smith in the Institute's free course. It was illustrated with lantern slides from colored photographic views of interesting scenes in Spain which Prof. Smith had visited. He outlined the history of the different invasions of Spain, the conquests and dynasties of the Moors and their conflicts with the Christians, and told how the foundation for a united kingdom with a Christian dynasty was laid in the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella.

In connection with his address Prof. Smith spoke of prospective work of the People's Institute on the lines of sociological education. He took occasion to speak of present political conditions. "The English and Scotch cities," he declared, "are far ahead of our cities in many respects. In an English or Scotch city the officials would not dare to steal the franchises of the people as they do here. We are beginning to learn that a people gets the kind of government it deserves. If people are supine and willing to be imposed upon there will always be found those who are ready to take advantage of them. So long as by their supineness they are willing to help rascals to success so long will rascality be found in power.

"I believe that under proper conditions a city should own and operate a multitude of things which it does not now. But I don't know that I am ready to say that I would trust our present city fathers to own and operate anything more or any city fathers who are governed by boss rule. I would not trust them with my pocketbook, I'm sure." [Applause.]

"On Monday evening in Room 24 of the Cooper Union there will be a meeting held under the auspices of this institute to form a People's Club. There are many things which such a People's Club could do that the institute cannot. It is the purpose of the institute to bring before the people on a public platform the most eminent men the country affords to discuss sociological problems and reforms. I hope to have Dr. Swallow of Harrisburg, Penn., who has been helping the movement to down a distinguished Pennsylvania Senator, before us ere long. If we could put Quay in the penitentiary it would be an excellent thing for Pennsylvania. But a People's Club could do more than merely have these questions discussed in public. It could investigate any crime against the public which is publicly charged.

"It could have a commission to investigate such things as are now being charged against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. If that concern is, as is reported, putting down conduits all over its system for the purpose of securing free franchises of great value—I do not say that it is true, for I have not investigated it—but if it is, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is a highway thief, and every one connected with it, from the President down, is a highway thief, [applause,] no matter on what cushioned seats they sit in their churches. I have heard it said the franchise they are thus securing is worth $25,000,000. This corporate dishonesty is one of the curses of our country.

"All the papers are full of the statement that the criminals in this recent poisoning case are being shielded by officials. This is common talk in the clubs also, as my friends who frequent the clubs tell me. If that is so, ought not the hand of the people to be raised and come down crushingly upon the officials who permit any such thing?

"Men who come from other countries look with horror on our present system of political corruption, which enables men to unblushingly steal the public rights. In fifty years the American Republic can pass away if the people want it, and want it by remaining supine while public wrongs are committed. Individuals and nations are always to blame when calamity overtakes them."

MORE OFFICES, BETTER PAY.

City Employes and Candidates Are Faring Well Just Now—Belated City Records.

Increases of salary have become so general among city employes that the heads of some of the departments have become careless of the provision of the charter requiring the publication in The City Record within a week of the changes made in the salaries of employes. In yesterday morning's issue of The City Record there appeared a notice signed by August Moebus, Park Commissioner for the Borough of the Bronx, stating that on Dec. 29 he had "fixed" the annual salaries of the following employes: Daniel Ulrich, engineer in chief, at $8,500; John P. Schermerhorn, assistant engineer, at $2,000; John J. Twomey, assistant engineer, at $2,000; C. Austin Crane, assistant engineer, at $1,500, and Edward J. Farrelly, rodman, at $1,700. All these are increases, but, for the reason that access to the payrolls is not allowed, the amount of the increase cannot be learned.

While the salaries are going higher, new doors to employment are being opened by the creation of additional offices and the amendment of the civil service regulations. These changes were announced through The City Record yesterday, although they were made at the meeting of the Municipal Civil Service Board on Dec. 10. Among the offices created were those of telephone operator in the Departments of Education, Building, Street Cleaning, and the office of the Civil Service Commission; searcher in the Board of Public Improvements, investigator of complaints in the offices of the Presidents of Boroughs, doormen for the Board of Aldermen and a custodian in the City Clerk's office. None of these offices is provided for in the charter.

An important change in the requirements for patrolmen on the police force was made at the same time by the passing of a resolution which reads: "The note (b) to Regulation 49 be amended so it shall read as follows:

In the case of patrolmen in the Police Department, the minimum height required is 5 feet 7½ inches, and the weight 138 pounds.

In the original regulations the minimum height for patrolmen was 5 feet 8 inches and the minimum weight was 140 pounds.

CITY TO SPEND OVER $2,500,000

Issue of Bonds Authorized by Board of Estimate—$1,500,000 for New East River Bridge.

The Board of Estimate, at a brief meeting held in the Mayor's office yesterday, authorized the issuance of bonds, amounting in round numbers to over $2,500,000. Of these, $1,500,000 were for the purpose of continuing the work on the new East River Bridge. There is already $400,000 available, and with the $1,500,000 appropriated yesterday, there will be in the hands of the East River Bridge Commissioners $1,900,000, which can be expended at once for the steel towers and the end spans. Work, it is understood, will be vigorously pushed.

Street Cleaning Commissioner McCartney obtained an issue of $569,390.25 in bonds for the purchase of new stock and plant. Of this amount $281,431 is to be expended in Brooklyn. The Borough of Queens is to get $122,722, of which $120,000 will be expended for four garbage crematories, and Richmond will have three crematories, costing $90,000. The remainder of the appropriation will be expended in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Commissioner also got a transfer of $100,000 to his fund for the removal of snow and ice.

The Controller was authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $250,000 for the laying of water mains in the Borough of Brooklyn. It was said at the meeting that the appropriation in a lump sum was for the purpose of preventing the Municipal Assembly from passing resolutions calling for the laying of small sections of water mains.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

PROBABLE LOTTERY SWINDLE.

Anthony Comstock Finds Evidence of Fraud in a Forsyth Street Printing House.

Anthony Comstock, Secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, has unearthed what he believes to be a lottery swindle conducted on an enormous scale. Recently he received information from Canada that a lottery company with headquarters in Montreal was distributing large numbers of tickets through the Dominion, and that the concern was also supposed to have headquarters in this city.

Mr. Comstock started an investigation of the matter, and finally discovered that the lottery company's circulars and tickets were being printed in a printing house conducted by Francis Machauer at 209 and 211 Forsyth Street. Last Thursday he called at Machauer's place, which he found in the rear of the building on the second floor. He says that he found the man had just printed a lot of tickets for the company. He warned Machauer that if he continued to do the lottery company's printing the police would be notified.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Comstock received word that the company's monthly drawings were to be printed that night in Machauer's place. He at once sent one of his assistants to the Eldridge Street Police Station, where Capt. Chapman was asked to raid the place. The Captain and Detectives Wesley Hall and William Sheehan went to the printing office and found the doors and windows locked and barred. They finally got into a room below through a lodgeroom and found the engineer, whom they persuaded to turn off the steam. A moment after the steam had been turned off a pressman came hurrying down stairs to find out what had happened. He was nearly overcome by surprise when the officers appeared and arrested him. Another pressman managed to escape.

The prisoner was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday and held in $500 bail for examination to-day. He said he was Julius Spitzer, sixteen years old, of 548 Fifth Street.

The officers found that 5,000 copies of the drawings had already been printed in the room. These circulars announced that the Santo Domingo Lottery Company held drawings in public in Santo Domingo on the second Tuesday of each month under the personal supervision of the Hon. Francisco Aguiar, General of the Dominican Army, and the Hon. Rafael Damiron, Auditor of the Treasury. The capital prize is advertized as $160,000 in United States gold. There are 5,692 other prizes, amounting to $574,880. The tickets are priced at from $10 to 25 cents. The President of the concern is given as J. B. Sarson.

According to the circular, the January drawing was held on Tuesday in Santo Domingo, and the winning numbers cabled to this city. Mr. Comstock thinks it was impossible to have cabled so many numbers and have them printed by such a small force as Machauer's all in one day. He is confident that the winning numbers were known before the drawing, and thinks they were not sold. He has learned that the company has agencies all through the United States, but he has not succeeded in getting a clue to the principal men in the concern.

Mr. Comstock estimated that if the company sold all its tickets, it must receive $1,000,000 a month, and he thought the profits of the concern must be enormous. He said that the Louisiana Lottery Company made $5,176 a day in its New York office, according to its books.

BACK FROM A SPANISH PRISON.

Cubans Who Were Confined at Ceuta, Africa, Stranded at the Barge Office—Lieut. Lena's Experiences.

The steamer California, that came in yesterday from Mediterranean ports, brought two Cubans and a Puerto Rican who served terms as political prisoners in the Spanish military prison in Ceuta, Africa. They are Lieut. Emilio Lena of Santa Clara, Manuel Chirino of Matanzas, and Ramon Alouis of Puerto Rico. They had no money, and were taken to the Barge Office. They want to be returned to Cuba, but as the immigration authorities some time ago received instructions from Washington that the Government will not provide for released Cuban prisoners that may come here, the three arrivals will have to leave the Barge Office to-day. They say they do not want to apply to the Cuban Junta, and believe that the United States Government should send them home.

Lieut. Lena said yesterday that he served under Gen. Lecret. On Oct. 1, 1895, while out scouting, he was fired upon by the Spanish soldiers, his horse was shot under him, and he was captured and imprisoned in Santa Clara. Here he was made to work on the batteries, and three months later he was shipped to Ceuta prison, where the Spaniards made him break stones and do other hard work on the fortifications.

"We were treated very harshly," continued Lieut. Lena, "and were fed on beans and potatoes, and it was very little of that we got. During the two and a half years that I was in Ceuta fifty-four Cuban prisoners died from starvation. On Dec. 1 I was released, and I asked the Spanish General in command to give me money enough to return to Cuba. He replied that he could not do that, but gave me $6, and advised me to go to the Canaries. I went to Gibraltar and called on the American Consul, with other released Cuban prisoners. He cabled to Washington, and then gave us passage to New York by the steamer California. The Consul also gave me a new suit of clothes, as the clothes I had were of very flimsy material. While in the Santa Clara Prison a heavy chain was riveted to my ankle and fastened to my waist."

Manuel Chirino said he had served under Gen. Roque, and was taken prisoner in the battle of Savana de Palma, in Matanzas. Ramon Alouis was arrested in Santa Clara while he was making cartridges for the patriots in the field.

TO FIX BLAME FOR WRECK.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Disaster Being Investigated—Engineers Probably Not at Fault.

An investigation has been begun of the Lehigh Valley Railroad accident near West Dunellen on Monday, in which seventeen persons lost their lives. There will be no formal inquest with a Coroner presiding. Instead the Prosecutor of Middlesex County will present the result of his investigations to the next Grand Jury.

Prosecutor Voorhees said yesterday that the wreck had been reported to him in the regular way by County Physician Long as a subject calling for criminal investigation, and that the investigation was now under way from the Prosecutor's office. The County Physician, he said, was aiding in the work.

Yesterday accurate measurements were taken of the railroad in the vicinity of the wreck, and tests were made to determine at just what points the engineers could first have sighted one another's trains. Statements will be taken from injured people at the Muhlenberg Hospital, at Plainfield, as soon as they are able to talk. Mr. Voorhees says he will lay the whole matter before the next Grand Jury and recommend an indictment, if the facts as brought out warrant that step.

Coroner Moke, acting for the County Physician, has taken the statement of Engineer Rick. Rick is thought to have cleared himself of blame, as it is said he displayed to the Coroner his order to proceed past the South Plainfield station. It is known that Engineer Pendergast of the express has his running orders intact, and that they show he was obeying orders. One order carried him to Bound Brook, to which point he ran on the east-bound track. At Bound Brook he received the order which appears to clear him. It was to proceed over the west-bound track from that point to Newmarket, to skirt the wreck which occurred in the morning. On reaching Newmarket he was to have gone upon a siding and allowed two trains to pass him. Under these orders he supposed that the two trains which were to pass him at Newmarket were being held there, pending his arrival, and that he had a clear track to that point. Instead it would appear that one of these trains was sent westward on the single track in use.

A change for the worse took place in the condition of Engineer Rick last night, and he began to sink. Little hope was expressed that he would rally.

The identification of Theodore Stickler, about which there was some dispute, was confirmed yesterday. The unknown woman was identified as Miss Pareski Ditski. She was a servant employed in New York, but had been on a visit to her old home in Pennsylvania and was returning to New York.

Mother Dead, Father Hurt in Wreck.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 11.—The children, Marie Keenan, aged five, and Martie, aged three, whose mother died here Dec. 14, are at the house of Letter-Carrier Guthrie here. They are waiting for their father, who started Monday from Mount Carmel, Penn., to see his children. The children are in ignorance of the fact that he lies on a cot in the Plainfield Hospital, a victim of the Lehigh Valley Railroad wreck.

Popular Sentiment says:

There are several waters—But

Londonderry Lithia Water

tastes the best, is absolutely pure, and has the endorsement of the best physicians everywhere.

"IT MUST BE THE BEST."

THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

A Finance Committee of Business Men Appointed at the Meeting of Foreign Mission Boards.

The seventh conference of Foreign Missions Boards in the United States and Canada began in the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday. The conference was formally opened by the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Daniels of Boston, and remarks by the presiding officer, the Rev. Dr. H. N. Cobb.

The discussion of the subject of missionary candidates followed. The Rev. R. P. Mackay spoke on "Candidates—Their Qualifications," and the Rev. S. N. Caliender on "Methods of Securing Missionaries." The Rev. Dr. M. G. Kyle spoke on "Special Training Needed," and Robert E. Speer of this city made an address on "The Science of Missions."

At the afternoon session, at which John H. Converse presided, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, Chairman of the Committee on the Eucumenical Conference, to be held in this city in 1900, reported the progress made, and outlined the plans of the committee. In his report Mr. Smith said: "The committee has set the date of the conference for April 21 to May 1, 1900. We propose to make this the greatest affair of its kind ever held in the world. It will not be merely a local affair, but we will have delegates from all over Protestant Christendom to the number of 3,000. On the Sundays during the session of the conference, we hope to have the pulpits of the city supplied by the visiting clergymen. While the conference lasts six meetings will be held daily."

The business men's meeting was attended by many representative business men and clergymen, among them being Dr. Lyman Abbott, who tendered his views as to the best methods of preparation for the conference.

Addresses were also made by F. F. Ellenwood, Gen. O. O. Howard, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, and William E. Dodge. Resolutions calling upon the citizens of New York to contribute to the success of the conference were adopted, and the following Finance Committee was appointed to secure funds to defray the expenses of the conference:

Methodist—Bowles Colgate, Andrew Fowler, Clarence E. Bower, and John E. Andrews.

Presbyterian—D. Willis James, D. Stuart Dodge, Louis Slade, William F. Duller, Jr., and William Sloane, Jr.

Reformed—William L. Brower, Harvey E. Fish.

Baptist—Murray Williams, Frank Harvey Field.

Congregational — Lucien C. Warner, Charles A. Hull.

Episcopal—Everett P. Wheeler, William Shaw, Gen. Wager Swayne, William Bayard Cutting.

ECHOES OF TUESDAY'S FIGHT.

Sporting Men Say that Fitzsimmons Will Have to Defend the Championship Title Against Sharkey.

Sporting men of all classes agree that the McCoy-Sharkey contest at the Lenox Athletic Club on Tuesday night was by all means the most satisfactory heavyweight fight that has taken place in many years in this country, for it has demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt that there are only a few heavyweight pugilists in the ring to-day really entitled to claims on the championship honors. McCoy had been eliminated as a factor in the heavyweight class, although many agree that he and Corbett would put up an excellent fight, and Sharkey had come forward to a place where it is necessary for Fitzsimmons to battle with him for the championship title. Sharkey has already obtained a decision over the vanquisher of Corbett, but the verdict was awarded on what many who saw the fight consider to be a fluke, and until the Australian goes into the ring again and defeats the sailor his right to the championship will remain in doubt among sporting men.

Fitzsimmons, who is in Cleveland, Ohio, has declared his willingness to meet Sharkey again, and points to the twenty-five-hundred-dollar forfeit he posted some time ago as an evidence of the good faith of his offer. That Fitzsimmons honestly believes he was robbed in the fight with Sharkey when he was disqualified for fouling there can be no question, for he fought the matter in the courts. He is anxious now, according to dispatches received from him and from his manager, Martin Julian, to wipe out the stain of defeat and to get even for the affair by which he thinks he was robbed of $20,000 in San Francisco.

Tom O'Rourke, Sharkey's manager, has all along appeared willing to make such a match, but to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES last night he said that, while he had noticed the challenge issued by Fitzsimmons, he did not think it necessary to reply to it at once. This means probably that Fitzsimmons will have to wait until several other engagements on the stage which O'Rourke has in view for Sharkey are disposed of.

McCoy and Sharkey got their shares of the gate money yesterday from Tom O'Rourke at the Martin House. There was not a mark on McCoy, but the Sailor, who was dressed in louder fashion than an English bookmaker, carried a big lump over his right eye and several purple bruises on his face.

EASTERN LEAGUE MEETING.

Preparations Made for an Eight-Club Circuit—Hartford Admitted.

The Eastern League of Professional Baseball Clubs held an adjourned meeting of the annual meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The entire previous day had been taken up with preliminary meetings of the Circuit Committee. The League made preparations for an eight-club circuit, to consist of the clubs already in the League—the Montreal, Toronto, Syracuse, Springfield, and Providence Clubs; the Hartford Club, which was taken in from the Atlantic League in exchange for the Wilkesbarre Club, which resigned from the Eastern League; a club which will be chosen from three which have applied for admission from Worcester, Mass., and the club which a special committee shall consider the most desirable, after investigation, from the other clubs applying for admission in Albany, Rochester, and Utica, N. Y., and Hamilton and London, Canada.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Powers, ex officio; Draper, and Shean, was appointed to visit Worcester and investigate the three applicants for the franchise, so as to determine which could handle baseball most successfully in the city. When they decide this the selected club will obtain the franchise.

The main fight before the league came up on the matter of selecting the successor to Buffalo. Rochester formerly had the franchise and made a good showing. President Powers, with Messrs. Campbell of Toronto, Kuntzsch of Syracuse, were appointed a committee to visit the five likely cities, and with power to admit to the league the city making the best showing. The choice was said last night to rest between Rochester and Albany, with the chances in favor of the Hudson River city, and with one of the Canadian cities having some slight opportunity of getting the franchise. The league voted to admit Hartford.

A 112-game schedule was decided upon, the season to begin April 29.

BROOKLYN WINS AT HOCKEY.

The Club Scores an Easy Victory Over Montclair A. C.

The Brooklyn Skating Club scored an easy victory over the Montclair Athletic Club last night in the Amateur Hockey League series at St. Nicholas Rink. Everything was in Brooklyn's favor from the start, and the club finally won out by the score of 9 goals to 1. Dobby's playing for Brooklyn was easily the feature of the game, as he scored 7 goals. The game was long-drawn-out, owing to a number of accidents. Khoeler was severely cut over the eye, and Williams, Montclair's Captain, came in collision with Drakely and was unable to play for over five minutes.

Brooklyn scored 4 goals in the first half, all by Dobby. In the second half Montclair won the face-off and the only goal scored by the Jerseymen went to Hart, while Murray, Kennedy, and Dobby were successful in driving the puck between Montclair's goalposts. Drakely was ruled out of the game by Referee Fenwick for rough playing. The line-up:

BROOKLYN.	Positions.	MONTCLAIR A. C.
Ellison	Goal	Haywood
McKenzie	Point	H. Hornfeck
Drakely	Cover point	A. S. Williams
Dobby	Forwards	Khoeler
Murray		Kennady
		M. Hornfeck
Wall		McBurney
Kennedy		Hart

Referee—J. Fenwick. Goals—Dobby, 7; Murray, 1; Kennedy, 1; Hart, 1.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Ferrier, 109 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, won; Fig Leaf, 105, (Gray,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Petrarch, 107, (Beauchamp,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:18. Castake, Dr. Sharp, Kamsin, The Dipper, Lorena II., Ricardo, and Schnitz also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Flushington, 103 pounds, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, won; Sevoy, 103, (Gray,) 8 to 10 and out, second; Sokombo, 103, (Rutter,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:04. Goethe, Paul Kruger, Eppinger, and Henry C. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The Presidio Selling Stakes; one mile and an eighth. Survivor, 101 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Obsidian, 105, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Lavator, 98, (J. Woods,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:58¾. Ranier, Casdale, Milt Young, and Ballista also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Don't Skip Me, 105 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Pat Morrissey, 111, (Beauchamp,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Midlight, 107, (Rutter,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Novia, Zamar II., and Sweet William also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Rey Del Tierra, 112 pounds, (H. Martin,) 1 to 2, won; Hardly, 102, (W. H. Martin,) 2½ to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Jerry Hunt, 96, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Strongoli and Adolph Spreckles also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter. Sardonic, 90 pounds, (McNickles,) 7 to 5, won; Morellito, 114, (Piggott,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Red Glenn, 109, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, third. Time—2:10½. Three starters.

Curling Match in Hoboken.

The two rinks of the Caledonian Curling Club of New York and the St. Andrew's Curling Club, also of New York, met at the Hoboken Rink, in Hoboken, N. J., last night. St. Andrew's Rink No. 1 losing, 9 to 10; the second winning by the score of 17 to 10.

Paymaster General Stanton Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Paymaster General Stanton of the army is seriously ill at his home here with pneumonia resulting from the grip. Because of his age, nearly sixty-four years, some apprehension is felt, although to-night he is resting well.

Store must be emptied. Carpenters and builders to take possession.

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$15, $18, $20, $25 and $30 grades—all included.

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FILIPINOS WILL BE FREE

Mr. Foraker Declares that Our Rule Is Only Temporary.

LIVELY DAY IN THE SENATE

Messrs. Hoar, Bacon, and Allen Discuss Our Rights and Duties Concerning the Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Philippine question occupied the attention of the Senate to-day during a greater part of the session. In addition to the set speech delivered by Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) in opposition to the Vest anti-colonial resolution, a debate was precipitated by resolutions offered, respectively, by Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) and Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.) In the course of his speech Mr. Foraker declared that our rule in the Philippines was not intended to be extended beyond the time when the Filipinos should have shown their capacity for self-government.

The text of Mr. Bacon's resolution was as follows:

"1. That the Government and people of the United States have not waged the recent war with Spain for conquest and for the acquisition of foreign territory, but solely for the purpose set forth in the resolution of Congress making the declaration of said war, the acquisition of such small tracts of land or harbors as may be necessary for Governmental purposes being not deemed inconsistent with the same.

"2. That in demanding and in receiving the concession of the Philippine Islands, it is not the purpose of the Government of the United States to secure and maintain dominion over the same as a part of the territory of the United States or to incorporate the inhabitants thereof as citizens of the United States or to hold said inhabitants as vassals or subjects of this Government.

"3. That, whereas, at the time of the declaration of war by the United States against Spain and prior thereto, the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands were actively engaged in a war with Spain to achieve their independence, and whereas said purpose and the military operations thereunder have not been abandoned, but are still being actively prosecuted thereunder; therefore, in recognition and in obedience to the vital principle announced in the great Declaration that Governments receive their just powers from the consent of the governed, the Government of the United States recognizes that the people of the Philippine Islands of a right ought to be free and independent, and that, with this view and to give effect to the same, the Government of the United States has required the Government of Spain to relinquish its authority and government in the Philippine Islands and to withdraw its land and naval forces from the Philippine Islands and from the waters thereof.

"4. That the United States hereby disclaim any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said Islands and assert their determination, when an independent government shall have been duly erected thereon, entitled to recognition as such, to transfer to said Government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain and thereupon to leave the Government and control of the islands to their people."

RIGHT TO WAGE WAR.

Mr. Allen's resolution provided:

"That any aggressive action by army or navy on the part of the United States against the Filipinos would be an act of war unwarranted on the part of the President and the exercise of Constitutional powers vested exclusively in Congress."

"In submitting this resolution, Mr. President," said Mr. Allen, "I desire to make some observations, but will not enter upon a discussion of the mooted question of an imperialistic policy, reserving that until a later date, when I hope to present my views quite fully. I am led to introduce this resolution because the press dispatches indicate that our troops are moving on the people of Iloilo. I introduce it as a protest against the waging of war by the President and the army and navy without the authority of Congress. I think it is a fact indisputable that war cannot be legally waged without the authority of Congress through a formal declaration.

"In my opinion there can be no doubt that whatever of possessory rights we may have in the Philippine Islands, we acquired from Spain."

Mr. Allen then proceeded to discuss the situation in the Philippines, and finally declared that the officers of the army and navy were presing affairs forward in the Islands into a critical state. He was interrupted by Mr. Hoar. (Rep., Mass.,) who desired to inquire, "Where do we get the right to use force against the people of Iloilo?"

"I would be glad to be honored by the attention of the distinguished Senator from Delaware, [referring to Mr. Gray, one of the Peace Commissioners.] We made a protocol some time in August," continued Mr. Hoar, "under which we are still living with Spain."

Mr. Hoar then read from the protocol showing that the United States would hold the bay, harbor, and City of Manila, until the disposition of the Philippine Islands should be determined.

"That clearly implies," said Mr. Hoar, "that we will make no advance upon Spain or the Spanish people on the islands until the situation shall have been changed. If, now, we have the power to use the military forces against the Filipinos, where does it come from?"

Mr. Gray, to whom the question of Mr. Hoar seemed to be directed, arose and said:

"I wish to remark that the question of the Senator of Massachusetts answers in part the position taken in his remarks by the Senator from Nebraska," (Mr. Allen.)

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER CONTINUED.

After pointing out the reasons why this was true, in his opinion, Mr. Gray said that, technically, we were still at war with Spain. It was true that we were living under a truce, but, in pursuing the war, the President was simply exercising the powers that had been conferred upon him by the warmaking power. He pointed out that the only question that could arise would be as to whether we were, in making war upon the Filipinos, violating the protocol, and that, if there were such violation, it would be a matter between the United States and Spain without reference to anybody else.

Mr. Hoar contended that it was a breach of faith to attack Spain at Iloilo, and bad policy to attack Aguinaldo.

Mr. Allen replied to Mr. Gray, asserting that Spain had no jurisdiction in the Philippines, and that Aguinaldo's Government was the only Government there. His Government was both a de facto and a de jure Government, and it had maintained itself for several years. Therefore, the United States did not succeed to Spain's title to the islands.

Mr. Gray replied that evidently Mr. Allen was laboring under a misapprehension that this country was technically at war with Spain until the peace treaty was completed. It was true, he said, that active military operations had ceased, and for this reason the United States was under the highest obligation to maintain good faith in the observance of the terms of the protocol.

Mr. Allen spoke briefly in reply to Mr. Gray reiterating his position and asking for the immediate consideration of his resolution. Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) objected, and the resolution went over.

SENATOR FORAKER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Foraker was then recognized and proceeded to deliver his set speech on the general question of the power to extend our territory. He based his remarks principally upon the Vest resolution, incidentally giving attention to Mr. Mason's declaration that the United States will not govern any people without their consent. The resolutions, he said, were different propositions—the Vest measure raises the question of power, the Mason resolution that of policy. We had been told by Mr. Hoar that the question of power was the most important ever raised in the history of the Government.

Mr. Foraker did not agree with this dictum. On the contrary, he said, it had no importance whatever as a question of practicable consideration. It was a moot question and nothing more. The resolution expressed the extreme view, and an analysis of it was sufficient to demonstrate the progress that had been made since the acquisition of Louisiana. There was no precedent when Louisiana was taken in, and naturally there were then many differences of opinion on the various points involved. Mr. Jefferson himself was not positive as to his attitude on some points at issue. Now it was conceded by the very terms of the Vest resolution that the Government had the power not only to acquire territory, but that we might also acquire territory to hold it, though temporarily. This was a great step in advance since the days of Jefferson, and inasmuch as it made the concession, it was of no practicable importance.

On the other hand, Mr. Foraker said, the resolution involved a theoretical question of vast importance. To adopt the resolution was to declare that our fathers had brought forth a Nation that was inferior to all other nations, regardless of the generally accepted theory that one nation was equal to another and all equally unrestricted.

"Among the powers of nationality," continued Mr. Foraker, "are the powers to make war and to make treaties. This is an inherent right of nationality, and the Government of the United States has the same power that all other Governments have. Our prerogative is as great as that of Great Britain. It being true that we have the power to make war and to enter into treaty agreements, we logically have the power to acquire territory by conquest or otherwise and to inherit all the consequences that may accrue through war."

ACQUISITION OF FLORIDA.

He quoted Chief Justice Marshall to sustain his position, contending that the Chief Justice held said the United States had not only the right to acquire, but also the right to govern territory so acquired. Mr. Bacon called attention to the fact that the territory under consideration by the Chief Justice was Florida, which was contiguous and having a population homogenous with our own. Mr. Foraker replied that while this statement as to the location of the territory was true as a matter of fact, Justice Marshall had not found it necessary to point out this fact. His utterance had been clear cut and without qualification, and it was evident from this quotation that the fathers of the American Republic had not meant to create a Nation inferior to other nations in power.

Mr. Foraker also quoted Justice Bradley in a Utah case, involving the question of polygamy, in which the Justice said: "It would be absurd to say that a nation has power to acquire territory and not the power to govern it." This was a late decision on the same lines as that of Chief Justice Marshall in the early days of the Republic.

"Such being the authorities, what grounds," he asked, "have the supporters of the resolution to stand upon?" Mr. Vest had contended in his speech that history was against the assumption of power of this country to establish colonial governments and that the character of our war for independence demonstrated that the men of that day would not have countenanced such a proceeding. On the contrary, Mr. Foraker held that there was no complaint in Revolutionary times of a Colonial policy. There were many complaints on other scores, but none on this, so it must be assumed that they had no such objection as the Missouri Senator had contended. There were indications that they had in mind the possibility of the acquisition of territory, and Mr. Foraker quoted from Mr. Gouverneur Morris's letter to Mr. Livingston, in which he said that the United States was destined to control the whole of the temperate country of North America.

"Mr. President," said Mr. Foraker, after quoting from Mr. Morris at length, "there is a marked difference between a framer of the Constitution and an interpreter of it."

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) called attention to Article V. of the treaty of France with the United States, drawn by Benjamin Franklin, which provided that if Canada should be obtained by the United States it should be dependent upon that country.

"Yes," said Mr. Foraker, "and nothing is said about the consent of the Canadians, either."

THE CONSTITUTION EXTENDED.

In reply to a question by Mr. Allen, Mr. Foraker declared that in every instance where the United States acquired territory the Constitution of the United States was extended over it, and that all legislation provided by Congress for such acquired territory must be and always was distinctly in accordance with the Constitution.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) inquired of Mr. Foraker whether any of the States could discriminate against a territory on account of the color or previous condition of its inhabitants.

"That question is not before us now," replied Mr. Foraker. "When it arises we shall meet it. I wish some of the States that do discriminate were outside, and we had a trial of the question now." [Great laughter.]

Mr. Foraker then took up that part of the argument of Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) in support of the resolution, in which he based his statements upon the Dred Scott decision. He analyzed the decision, showing that a majority of the court did not support the position with reference to the acquisition and government of territory that Mr. Vest had said it did, and that really only one of the Associate Justices stood squarely with Chief Justice Taney in support of the full force of the decision.

Mr. Foraker then entered upon a Constitutional argument in reply to the points made in support of the resolution by Mr. Vest and by Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) in support of the resolution.

In beginning a discussion of the speech of Mr. Hoar, Mr. Foraker said:

"I listened, as I always do listen to the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts. It was a speech of great ability and power, such as he always delivers, but when it is reduced it amounts only to this, that the Government of the United States has only the power to acquire territory for Constitutional purposes, and as to what those Constitutional purposes are, the Senator from Massachusetts shall be the sole and exclusive judge."

SUBJUGATION A CRIME.

Mr. Foraker's remarks brought Mr. Hoar out for a further explanation of his position. Rising and interrupting the Ohio Senator, he said:

"If we thought it necessary for our National defense to annex an outlying territory, and if the people of that territory objected to our acquisition of it, I should consider the subjugation of it as a great National crime, to be repudiated and condemned, and I should say the United States would better go down beneath the waters of the Pacific in honor rather than disgrace itself by such action."

Mr. Hoar said he did not mean to say that a great continent upon which roamed a few thousand savages having no government and being incapable of government should be passed by, or that civilization should stop at its threshold.

Mr. Foraker repudiated the conclusions reached by Mr. Hoar.

"As I now understand the Senator from Massachusetts," said Mr. Foraker, "the march of civilization ought not to be stopped for lack of consent. The march of the French across the Dark Continent and of the British to Fashoda is not then to be interrupted."

Mr. Foraker maintained that the Government of the United States had ample power to acquire territory by treaty, and he demanded to know of Mr. Hoar if he did not think territory so acquired was acquired constitutionally.

"The trouble, Mr. President," continued the Senator, "is that Senators are talking about a theory instead of a practical condition. What have the Senators who have discussed these theories proposed? You all know the precedents of the condition we face. We had made war, and its fortunes had carried us to the Philippines. When the end came those islands were in our possession. What was to be done? Four possibilities existed. We might return the islands to Spain, allow some other country to seize or gobble them up, the people of the islands might be left to themselves and the anarchy that existed there, or we might ourselves take possession of them. The unanimous voice of the country was opposed to the return of the islands to the tyrannical Government of Spain. In many of the State Conventions ringing declarations against such a course were adopted, and one of these was the convention of the State of the Senator from Massachusetts," (Mr. Hoar.)

"I wrote it myself," announced Mr. Hoar.

"Then, I presume, the Senator is opposed to that course?" remarked Mr. Foraker, amid laughter.

OUR RULE ONLY TEMPORARY.

"The return of the islands to Spain," resumed Mr. Foraker, "was therefore not to be considered. Were they, then, to be left to themselves? About the time this question was confronting us I saw repeated newspaper statements from Aguinaldo and his associates among the insurgents to the effect that all the countries of Europe would be on their backs before breakfast if the United States deserted them at that juncture. We could not leave those islands at the mercy of other countries. Such a course would have been cruel. We wisely decided against both these courses. We decided to take possession ourselves—for the present, at least—until the people of those islands are ready and capable of self-government."

This assertion of the temporary character of our possession of the Philippines created a stir in the Chamber. Mr. Foraker reiterated it. We could not desert the people of the islands, he said, and subject them to the risks of disorder, anarchy, misrule, and mob rule, while they might still be unfit for self-government. But our occupation was not to be permanent.

"I don't understand that any one desires anything but the ultimate independence of the people of the Philippines," said he emphatically "neither the President nor any one in this Chamber."

"But what about our right if we choose to hold them permanently with no thought of their ultimate independence?" inquired Mr. Hoar.

"We have an unquestioned right to do so," replied Mr. Foraker. "I speak particularly of our legal right."

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) at this juncture asked what difference there was between our relations to Cuba and our relations to the Philippines; why we could not deal with the latter on the same basis as the former—simply hold them now with the declared purpose of giving self-government as soon as possible.

STATE SECRETS TO BE REVEALED.

"The case of Cuba," replied Mr. Foraker, speaking with great deliberation, "was a simple one, involving only our relations with Spain and the Cubans themselves. In the case of the Philippines there were other complications which cannot be spoken of here, but of which Senators will hear in executive session, which justified the President's course in the most ample manner and vindicates most completely everything he has done. In fact, no other course is safe, in view of the object we naturally sought to attain—justice not only to ourselves but to the people of those islands."

"What of the statement about hauling down the American flag?" interjected Mr. Hoar.

"No one desires to retain the Philippines indefinitely," reiterated Mr. Foraker. "The President is as much a lover of liberty, truth, and justice as is the Senator from Massachusetts, and his love of liberty goes out to the people of the Philippines as unerringly as his."

"Then we are to understand that the statement that the American flag is not to be hauled down," said Mr. Hoar, "does not mean that we are to hold perpetual dominion over the people of the Philippines believe their happiness can be best secured by self government, they are to be given an opportunity to govern themselves?"

"With the determination of the ultimate policy respecting the Philippines," replied Mr. Foraker, "their feelings will have much to do. No one, so far as I am able to learn, is preparing by force and violence to take and hold them. I am willing to trust the Administration. I have no sympathy with those who talk of making war on Aguinaldo any more than I had with those who talked of making war on Gomez."

"Thank God for that," murmured Mr. Hoar from his seat, but in a voice audible throughout the chamber.

"I repeat," continued Mr. Foraker, "that we had four choices as to what we should do, and I affirm that the President acted wisely. It is now for Congress to investigate whether the Filipinos are capable of self government and whether they desire self government. We will know in short time what the feeling of the population of the Islands is. Then we can act intelligently, and I know we will act justly."

In conclusion Mr. Foraker said that he would place in The Record the recent proclamation of the President to the insurgents as a declaration of the spirit and purpose of the United States. When he took his seat there was a demonstration of approval from the galleries which was unchecked by the presiding officer.

At the conclusion of Mr. Foraker's speech Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) continued briefly the debate upon the Constitutional questions relating to the acquisition of the Philippines. He combated the position taken by Mr. Foraker, maintaining that the United States Government could not constitutionally acquire the Philippines without the ultimate object in view of admitting them into the Union as a State.

ENGLISH PHILIPPINE VIEWS.

London Papers Disapprove of Possible American Withdrawal.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Most of the morning papers comment to-day upon the situation in the Philippines, drawing the inference that Senator Foraker's remarks in the Senate Chamber yesterday were made by him as the spokesman of the President, and expressing disappointment and their disapproval of a possible relinquishment of the Philippines by the United States.

The Times says:

"Senator Foraker appears to leave the subject in an unpleasantly ambiguous state. It is in the Philippines that the new system of government will be brought to a test, and no resolutions passed in the Senate can solve the problem. The claims of the insurgents to national recognition can hardly hold water, but there is no power in the world that would be so much embarrassed by the raising of a question of this sort as the United States. To announce that the occupation of the Philippines is only temporary would be scarcely prudent. Although some precedents are furnished in our own policy during the last twenty years, the results are unsatisfactory. All the Governments of the Continent have acquiesced, willingly or unwillingly, in the fact that the islands, with all their advantages and responsibilities, are American acquisitions, and they are bound to hold aloof except in the inconceivable event of the failure of the American Government."

The Standard says:

"It is a little startling to find the liberators of Cuba engaged in suppressing a youthful republic which claims the sacred right of self-government. Yet to withdraw would create another Cuba off the coast of Asia, for which naval nations would scramble."

The Daily Chronicle says:

"We believe that, so soon as it can safely be done, the United States will give the Filipinos virtual home rule under responsible Government."

The Daily News, in referring to Senator Foraker's speech in the Senate, says:

"After this the whole truth cannot long be delayed, and it will be awaited with great interest on both sides of the Atlantic."

THE PEACE TREATY REPORTED.

No Amendments Made by the Foreign Relations Committee—Early Action to be Asked.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—When the executive session of the Senate was convened to-day Senator Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the peace treaty, stating that it had not been amended in any respect in the committee. He moved at the same time that the treaty and the proceedings of the Peace Commission be made public. This motion led to debate. The discussion was brief, however, and the motion to remove the injunction of secrecy prevailed without division.

Senator Berry moved that the debate upon the treaty should be conducted in open Senate, but the motion went over until to-morrow. There were only casual remarks upon the policy of publicity, and those were generally favorable to the removal of the secrecy injunction from the treaty and as generally opposed to the opening of the doors of the Senate for the debate upon the treaty.

Senator Davis gave notice that he would ask for the earliest possible consideration, giving the impression that he would move to take up the treaty to-morrow.

The Committee on Foreign Relations was in session for only an hour to-day, and the greater part of this time was consumed in waiting for a quorum, the Senators meantime discussing informally the provisions of the treaty. There was only a bare quorum of the committee present, but Senators Cullom and Clark, who were among the absentees, sent their proxies. Senators Morgan and Gray were the only Democrats in attendance, but the other Democratic members of the committee, Senators Daniel, Mills, and Turpie, had full notice of the purpose of the meeting, and they indicated no opposition to immediate action. There was no suggestion of any amendment in committee.

The President has decided it to be incompatible with the public interest to comply with the request contained in the Hoar resolution to supply the Senate with the instructions given the American Peace Commissioners. If any reasons are given for the declination, the leading one will be the fact that as the treaty is subject to action in Spain even after after ratification by the Senate, its consummation might be jeopardized by the publication at this stage of the confidential instructions.

BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL.

Measure, Withdrawn from the House, May Be Re-reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Banking and Currency Committee of the House to-day unanimously directed the withdrawal of the bill revising the banking and currency laws now on the House calendar.

Representative Mitchell of New York gave notice that at next Wednesday's meeting of the committee he would move that the bill be re-reported to the House, and Mr. Van Voorhis of Ohio gave notice that he would move to substitute the recommendations of the President's message on the subject.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

THE NEW CODE FOR ALASKA.

House Passes the Bill with the High License Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The House to-day completed and passed the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska upon which it has been working intermittently for a week.

An amendment was adopted providing a high license system in the Territory with a species of local option. Liquor dealers by its provisions are to pay a license of $1,000 per year, and the consent of a majority of the white citizens residing within two miles of a liquor dealer's establishment must be obtained before a license can issue.

An attempt to recommit the bill for the purpose of securing the adoption of a provision excluding convicted felons from service on juries was defeated.

PENSIONS FOR HEROES' WIDOWS.

Gen. Wheeler Makes an Appeal Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Gen. Wheeler appeared before the House Committee on Pensions to-day and made an appeal for a special pension bill giving to the widows and relatives of those who fell at Santiago and other battles of the Spanish war an amount commensurate with the gallantry of those who lost their lives.

Gen. Wheeler spoke of the sacrifices and hardships through which our forces had passed, and in particular recited the brilliancy of their move up San Juan Hill. He paid a high tribute to Col. Haskell, one of the officers who died after returning to this country, and to Capt. Gridley of the Olympia, Ensign Bagley, Col. Hamilton, Major Force, Capt. Dickinson, and others whose widows and relatives it is proposed to pension at a sum greater than that allowed by the general pension law.

After Gen. Wheeler had been heard, the matter was referred to a special committee to report a general plan of dealing with the subject.

AMERICAN SHIPPERS HAMPERED

Abolition of Consular Service in New Territories Embarrassing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The State Department is greatly embarrassed in dealing with numerous and important questions arising almost daily owing to the abolition of the old Consular Service in the newly acquired colonies, without replacement.

The Consuls representing European powers in Cuba, for instance, have generally been unable to discharge the function of their Consular offices, and trade in some cases has been seriously obstructed. This state of affairs up to this point has affected foreign shipping chiefly, but now has come the turn of the American shippers. Recently application was made by the master of an American vessel to Consul Wildman at Hongkong for clearance to the Island of Cebu, one of the Philippine group. The Consul was obliged, owing to the fact that the peace treaty has not yet been ratified, to decline to issue a certificate, and as no one else was empowered to do so, the vessel must forego her trip, unless the officials here take a different view of the matter. As the decision undoubtedly will have a considerable effect upon a prospective valuable trade with the Philippines it is watched with some interest.

In the case of the foreign Consuls stationed in Cuba the Treasury Department, after endeavoring to concoct some form of exequator that would suffice to meet the temporary emergency, has been obliged to call upon the Attorney General for his advice.

OUR SQUADRON LEAVES CALLAO.

The Oregon Going to Honolulu, the Iowa to San Francisco.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Capt. Barker to-day cabled the Navy Department from Callao, Peru, that he was about to sail with the Oregon, the Scindia and the Iris directly for Honolulu on the way to Manila.

At the same time the battleship Iowa, which had accompanied the Oregon around from New York, started northward for San Francisco in company with the collier Justin and the supply steamer Celtic, her voyage being about 4,000 miles in length. At San Francisco the Iowa is to have her machinery overhauled and her boilers repaired.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 11.—The United States battleships Oregon and Iowa, with the attendant vessels constituting the squadron under Capt. A. S. Barker, left Callao, the port of Lima, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, bound north.

Muster Out of the Sixty-ninth.

ALBANY, Jan. 11.—Gen. Andrews to-day received from Adjt. Gen. Corbin of the United States Army a long telegram stating that he understood that there were a large number of the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment who did not desire to return to New York City to be mustered out of service, but would rather be mustered out at Huntsville, Ala. Gen. Andrews sent a telegram in reply in which he stated that the request of Gov. Roosevelt to have the regiment sent to New York City to be mustered out was sent in compliance with a dispatch from the Colonel of the regiment, who stated that the men of his command did not wish to be mustered out in Alabama. Arrangements for their muster out in New York City are being made.

CAPT. MEEKS HAD TO LEAVE.

Requested by Col. Francis to Retire from Meeting of Officers of 71st.

The unusual proceeding of a Captain being ordered to retire from a meeting of his brother officers was what happened at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment at the annual meeting of the Board of Officers, which was held Tuesday night.

There was a full representation of the officers at the meeting, including Capt. William F. Meeks of Company I, who is still under military arrest growing out of his attack on Major Smith and Capt. Whittle. As the Captain took his seat in the boardroom just before Col. Francis called the meeting to order some of the officers loked quite surprised, while several held a whispered consultation, directing their gaze toward Capt. Meeks, who, unconscious of the attention he was attracting, was engaged in reading a newspaper.

Col. Francis, the presiding officer, motioned to Adjt. Dowling to approach and told him to inform Capt. Meeks that under the military regulations his presence in the room would be improper. The Adjutant did so, adding the request that the Captain withdraw from the room. The Captain looked up in surprise, but seeing the eyes of the other officers fixed on him, realized the situation, and, smiling, took his hat, saluted, and withdrew.

Several of his friends, who were inclined to feel indignant over the matter, took the incident to mean that the officers were disposed to take sides against Capt. Meeks, but when he was seen afterward he took a different view of the affair.

"I did not realize," he said, "when I entred the meeting that I was infringing upon any military rules, and can not blame Col. Francis for requesting my withdrawal. I do not consider that the request to withdraw in any way shows a feeling among the officers against me."

The Rev. Dr. Bridgman to Rest.

The Rev. C. D'W. Bridgman, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, has been granted a six months' leave of absence by the Vestry, because of his ill-health. Dr. Bridgman will spend a short time at Lakewood, and then go to Germany. During his absence the affairs of the parish will be in charge of the curate, the Rev. A. G. Cummins, Jr.

Future of the Carolines.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Señor Sagasta denies that any negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Carolines, remarking that the previous consent of the Cortes would be necessary. This is not to be taken, however, as a denial of any intention to sell. The Premier intends to convoke the Cortes as soon as the United States Senate has approved the peace treaty."

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AFFAIRS OF THE SCHOOLS

J. E. Swanstrom Elected President of Central Board of Education.

ADDITIONS TO SCHOOLHOUSES

The Finance Committee Submits Figures on Which Apportionment of General Fund May Be Made.

At the meeting of the Central Board of Education yesterday afternoon, J. Edward Swanstrom of the Brooklyn School Board was elected as President to fill the vacancy made by the expiration of Mr. Hubbell's term of office. Mr. Swanstrom will serve only until the reorganization of the board in February.

The figures upon which the apportionment of the General School Fund may be made were submitted by the Committee on Finance. It was shown that the aggregate amount of the fund, as allowed in the estimate for 1899 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, is $10,251,183.01. The aggregate number of teachers who have actually taught in the schools during the term of thirty-five weeks of five successive days each, for the year ending July 31, 1898, is, as evidenced by the statement of the City Superintendent, 9,119. The aggregate number of days of attendance of pupils between the ages of five and eighteen during the last preceding school year, and also of pupils over four years of age who have attended kindergarten classes, is 69,124,764.

The following statement, based upon these facts, was submitted for projecting the apportionment:

Boroughs.	Amount Proportioned for 1899.	Apportionment Per Sec. 1,065 of the Charter.	Loss.
Manhattan & Bronx..	$6,057,909.90	$5,951,585.31	$106,324.59
Brooklyn ..	3,410,707.00	3,529,010.00	*118,302 00
Queens	525,146.11	663,269.85	*38,124.74
Richmond ..	257,420.00	207,317.85	50,102.15
	$10,251,183.01	$10,251,183.01	

*Gain.

Total loss, $156,426.74; total gain, $156,426.74.

Boroughs.	Number of Teachers.	Aggregate Attendance.
Manhattan and Bronx.....	5,061	40,304,795
Brooklyn	3,289	23,685,635
Queens	554	3,759,002
Richmond	215	1,375,332
	9,119	69,124,764

APPORTIONMENT.

	Teachers.	Attendance.	Total.
Man. & Bronx.	$506,100	$5,445,485.31	$5,951,585.31
Brooklyn	328,900	3,200,110.00	3,529,010.00
Queens	56,400	507,869.85	563,269.85
Richmond	21,500	185,817.85	207,317.85
	$911,900	$9,339,283.01	$10,251,183.01

This statement was laid aside for future consideration.

The decision of the Court of Appeals granting Brooklyn the additional funds asked for, was taken up, but as no official notification of the Court's decision had been received, it was decided to postpone definite action until the formal notification had been received.

Nine Principals who have served the allotted time, upon the recommendation of Superintendent Maxwell, were indorsed for retirement by the board. Three of these have announced that they will protest against retirement on the ground that they are still fully capable of teaching, and the need for teachers at this time makes it more necessary that they continue in the service. The recommendation of the Committee on School System for the retirement of seven teachers for length of service was adopted, and also for three others for physical disability.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Sites and Buildings it was decided to request the proper authorities to secure as soon as possible sites for additions to the present schools at the following places: In East Twentieth Street, addition to Public School No. 50; to No. 120, at 189 Broome Street; to No. 177, at Market and Monroe Streets; to No. 171, at One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, near Fifth Avenue; to No. 172, at One Hundred and Eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues; to No. 174, between Rivington and Stanton Streets; to No. 146, at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, near St. Nicholas Avenue; to No. 109, at Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, between Second and Third Avenues; to No. 175, at Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-Fourth Street; to No. 119, at One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; to No. 67, at 123 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; to No. 170, at One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the City Superintendent be empowered to transfer a teacher from a school in one borough to a school in another borough, with the consent of the teacher and the Principal in whose school the teacher may be employed and the consent of the School Boards of both boroughs.

DR. McGILLICUDDY'S CLAIMS.

Motion for New Trial of His Suit Against the Dwyer Estate Denied.

Justice McAdam in the Supreme Court a week ago dismissed the complaint in an action brought by Dr. McGillicuddy for the recovery of $23,885, which he claimed was due him from the estate of the late Mrs. Jane A. Dwyer, otherwise known as the Duchess de Castelluccia, for professional attendance on her and her husband, at her request, from October, 1893, to March, 1895. The action was brought by Dr. McGillicuddy against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as temporary administrator of the estate of Mrs. Dwyer. Justice Truax, before the end of last year, dismissed a similar action, in which Dr. Cerio was the plaintiff.

Justice McAdam yesterday handed down a decision denying a motion on behalf of Dr. McGillicuddy for a new trial and allowed $250 costs to the defendant. He granted sixty days' stay of execution and sixty days to make a case after service of notice of entry of judgment.

A LAWYER SENT TO JAIL.

Merritt D. Walcott Incarcerated for Failure to Pay a Judgment.

Merritt D. Walcott, a lawyer whose office is in the Bennett Building, 99 Nassau Street, was arrested on Tuesday evening by City Marshal B. Krausz and taken to Ludlow Street Jail. Walcott broke away from the Marshal at the door of the jail, and was recaptured at the corner of Delancey and Norfolk Streets. Walcott will spend ninety-four days in jail in default of a judgment for $116.50 obtained against him on Sept. 30, 1898, by Emanuel S. Cahn of 346 Broadway, attorney in the suit of Brundage against Walcott, brought for conversion.

It is stated that Walcott inserted advertisements in the newspapers offering to procure employment of any description for any one who would pay a fee of $100. Brundage paid his $100, and, receiving no satisfaction, brought suit for conversion. Walcott acted as his own lawyer. Since this judgment was entered against him Walcott has visited his office only after 7 o'clock P. M., when the elevators in the building had ceased to run, and in this way he managed to evade the Marshal until this week.

Contributions for the Sailors' Rest.

At the request of Commodore Philip and the Rev. R. E. Steele Seth Low yesterday contributed $500 to head the subscription list for the proposed Sailors' Rest in Brooklyn. It is intended to raise $10,000 to open the Rest and support it for the first year. The Rest is to be located in Sands Street, near the navy yard, and will be under the care of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The object of the plan is to furnish sailors of all navies with a place to stop when on shore. They have no place to go now except to cheap lodging houses. The plan is said to have worked well in English cities, and it is proposed to have such institutions in different cities in America.

Death of a Well-Known Horseman.

NILES, Mich., Jan. 11.—Jesse Delong, the well-known horseman, died to-day at his home at Fairland five miles north of this city. His death was caused by the grip. Mr. Delong was the owner of many celebrated running horses, and was known on nearly every track east of the Mississippi.

ALLEGED SWINDLER CAUGHT.

Rivers Said to Have Lured Kohlmeyer to Washington by Promise to Get Concessions in Mexico.

George Rivers, alias Daniel Webster Lossi, who the police say is an expert at the confidence game, which he has played successfully in many cities, who speaks several languages, and was at one time a member of Lillian Russell's company, was arraigned in Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning and remanded for further examination. Rivers, or Lossi, was arrested Tuesday night in a flat at 227 West Twenty-ninth Street on a warrant issued by Justice Nevins of Jersey City, where it is said he resides at 104 York Street. The specific complaint against him is that of getting money by means of false pretenses from Frederick Kohlmeyer, contractor of 104 Park Street, this city, who lives in Jersey City.

According to Mr. Kohlmeyer, three weeks ago a man named August Worth called on him and said that he had a friend named Rivers, whose brother possessed great influence in Mexico and could get concessions from the Mexican Government for many hundreds of thousands of dollars. He pointed out the chance to Kohlmeyer of making a fortune, and a meeting was arranged between Rivers and Kohlmeyer in this city. They were introduced, and the affable, accomplished manner of Rivers and the easy manner he had of talking about millions won Mr. Kohlmeyer's confidence. It was arranged that all three should go to Washington and see the Mexican Consul, where Kohlmeyer should be assured that everything was open and aboveboard and that Rivers was what he represented himself to be.

The trip to Washington was made, and the party put up at the Howard House in that city. There Rivers demanded $2,800 as a condition precedent to gaining the concessions for Kohlmeyer. Kohlmeyer refused to put up the $2,800, but deposited $50 with Rivers as an evidence of his good intentions in the premises. Then Worth and Rivers disappeared, Kohlmeyer says, and he never saw them again. He returned to Jersey City and laid a complaint before Chief Murphy of Jersey City.

When arrested Rivers said to the detectives, "If I fall there will be a lot of big fellows fall with me."

It was stated in the police court yesterday that Rivers was formerly a steamship Captain, and that some time ago a vessel he was in command of was mysteriously destroyed by fire off the Delaware Breakwater.

Four Killed by an Express Train.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 11.—Four persons were run down and instantly killed by Express Train No. 13, near Larimer station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-five miles east of Pittsburg. The list of dead is as follows: Mary Miller, Thomas Miller, Albert Wilson, and Walter Brown.

The train was running at full speed, and the bodies were terribly mangled. The killed were all residents of Larimer.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Monroe Collecting Company of Rochester; capital, $1,000. Directors—Robson S. Bostwick, E. M. Bostwick, and H. C. Mitchell, Rochester.

American Watch and Diamond Company of New York City; capital, $3,000. Directors—Hugo Bar, Samuel Heymann, and William B. Davis, New York City.

Non-Punctureable Tire Company of Rochester; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. Ellis, East Syracuse; N. M. Ferguson, K. P. Shedd, E. A. Hinsdale, James S. Tripp, and H. D. Shedd, Rochester.

C. M. Rice Company of New York City, to carry on a general hardware business; capital, $15,000. Directors—C. Murray Rice and W. R. Brinckerhoff, New York City; G. D. Boles, Boston, Mass.

Marie Antoinette Importation Company of New York City, to deal in hotel supplies and equipments, capital, $1,000. Directors—A. P. Keen, New York City; Dewitt C. Flanagan, Morristown, N. J.; William L. Flanagan, Rye.

Post-Standard Company of Syracuse; capital, $150,000. Directors—James J. Belden, Francis Hendricks, Walter E. Gardner, Horace White, Frederick W. Barker, Hendrick S. Holden, Martin A. Knapp, and Albert K. Hiscock, Syracuse.

Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, to maintain proper grounds and facilities for the game of golf and other outdoor sports. Directors—Harvey Murdock, Charles M. Pratt, Leonard J. Busby, Horatio M. Adams, Frederic B. Pratt, Howard W. Maxwell, Henry F. Noyes, Charles O. Gates, and J. Rogers Maxwell, Brooklyn; William Critten

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TWELVE PAGES.

TAXES AND EXPENDITURES.

When assessed valuations go up and the tax rate goes up with them the taxpayer groans. An increase of $421,512,876 in the valuation of the real estate of the city over the last previous valuation, with a probable increase of another hundred millions in personal property would make possible a material reduction in the tax rate if there were no increase in the cost of government. But the budget for this year is $93,520,082, an increase of $15,960,749 over last year. After deducting the revenues of the general fund there remains the sum of $86,520,082 to be raised by taxation. The tax rate as it now appears will be over $2.50 per hundred dollars of valuation, as against $2.01 last year in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx.

The controlling factor, plainly, is the expenditure, the cost of running the City Government. Valuation and the tax rate are the helpless, blameless creatures of the budget. Yet when the Tax Commissioners opened the tax books on Monday property owners began pretty much with one accord to denounce the increased valuation and to cry out against the soaring tax rate. Not one in a thousand of those sore taxpayers could have told the amount the City Government proposes to spend this year nor how it proposes to spend it. Yet in that expense account is the source of their pain.

There is no apparent injustice in the additions to valuation except as such injustice may appear at swearing-off time in individual cases. The State law says property shall be assessed at its market value. The charter says that the basis of valuation for assessment shall be the same in all the boroughs. It is well known that the Brooklyn basis has been higher than the basis in New York, that is, nearer the market value. The deputies of the Tax Commissioners were instructed to equalize the valuations. The natural and logical way to do this would be to increase the Manhattan and Bronx valuations to a just level and bring the Brooklyn basis down to that level, making the basis in Queens and Richmond the same. If the Commissioners tried this plan they speedily found it would not do. The amount of money certified by the Controller as the amount to be raised by taxation was the measure of their task. The necessity of providing that great sum permitted no reductions in Brooklyn or elsewhere. There must be a great increase all along the line, or the tax rate would go up to a terrible figure. That would be bad for Tammany. Accordingly $44,699,283 was added in Brooklyn, $307,379,075 in Manhattan, $22,401,997 in Bronx, $30,885,660 in Queens, and $16,146,861 in Richmond.

President FEITNER says "consolidation and the imperative duty of equalization imposed by the charter are chargeable with this great increase in valuations of Manhattan and the Bronx." That is not true. Consolidation has increased the budget for this year by throwing into it the deficiencies for 1898 of all the budgets of the consolidated municipalities, amounting to $7,175,850. But the duty of equalization might have been performed without any increase of valuations if the cost of the City Government had not increased.

There were in fact two reasons why the Tammany Tax Commissioners found it necessary to raise the city's real valuation by the immense sum of $421,512,876. One was the necessity of raising $86,000,000 for the expenses of the City Government without uncomfortably raising the tax rate. The other was the desire to create a margin for the issue of new bonds without pressing upon the debt limit. In their efforts to defeat the rapid transit plan the Tammany officials fixed the excess of the city debt over the Constitutional limitation at various sums ranging from $50,193,246 down to $13,566,875, which the Mayor assures us has been determined to be the excess on the day the cities were consolidated. In July last the new assessed valuation of real estate in Manhattan and Bronx increased the debt margin by $6,928,113, and the Controller's statement shows on Jan. 1, 1899, a borrowing margin of $1,000,000.

The City Government could not very well go on with its hands tied in that way. The real valuation must be increased to an amount so great that 10 per cent. of it would still be a far greater sum than the present bonded indebtedness of $244,220,435. Accordingly we find the total assessed valuation of the real estate of the entire city put at $2,950,046,317. Ten per cent. of that is $295,004,631, which leaves a margin of $50,784,196 for new bonds. Lest the Rapid Transit Commissioners should swoop down upon the margin and use it up in bond issues for an underground road not built under Tammany control, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, before the valuations were published or the debt margin created, authorized the issue of bonds for schoolhouses, docks, bridges, and parks, to the amount of $35,292,495. Some of the public improvements thus provided for are necessary. Others, costing many millions, are of no urgency, and should be deferred until means have been provided for carrying passengers from the City Hall to Harlem in fifteen minutes.

Complaining taxpayers must learn that it is in Albany and in the City Hall that they must look for the causes that produce high taxes. Tammany is raising the salaries of its men in office, the Legislature at Albany is all the time creating new commissions. Thirty-six of these commissions have been created since 1880, and in that time the cost of the State Government has been swelled from less than ten to more than twenty millions. And it is not merely to the amount taken from the taxpayers for public purposes that the people should look. Eighty-six millions for this great city may not be excessive. The real point is, is it honestly spent, is full value got for every dollar put out, and are the purposes for which it is spent legitimate and necessary? We ought to spend a great sum annually in this city. But the men who provide the money will be ill-content to have it spent in raising Tammany salaries, and in unnecessary works, if any such there are, that have been undertaken for the double purpose of giving a job to organization men and of using up the debt-limit margin in order to block the way to rapid transit.

THE TURKISH INDEMNITY.

Our Washington dispatches of yesterday contain some assurances, which we may be pardoned for not accepting in an entirely sanguine spirit, that the Sultan, after a private audience with Minister STRAUS, has practically directed that the outstanding demands of the United States, on account of the injuries inflicted upon American property in Armenia during the disturbances of 1895-6, shall be settled by the payment of an indemnity.

A Turkish promise, even when made by the Sultan, is possibly a long way off from a performance. It is to be hoped that the Department of State will not take it for granted that the good-will displayed by the Sultan to our very tactful and sagacious Minister is to be accepted as a performance. It is none of our affair, perhaps, that the Sultan, preferring to pay to the United States a beggarly $100,000, more or less, rather than have trouble over the matter, has chosen the very sensible course of assuring Minister STRAUS that the losses suffered by missionaries in Armenia shall be made good. But as soon as that decision is made known to other powers having claims of like character before the Ottoman authorities, the actual payment of the sum to be awarded to American missionaries may be deferred, making it necessary that the whole tiresome diplomatic business be gone over from beginning to end, with the disadvantage against us, when next a decision is about to be reached, that the powers have protested against a discrimination in favor of the United States.

Until news is received from Constantinople that the amount of the award to the United States has been placed to the credit of the Department of State for the benefit of the persons interested it will be well to postpone rejoicing. And it will be unwise for the Administration to forget its determination to keep up the pressure in case it shall be concluded that Turkey is merely pretending to be willing to pay up, while it is really not intending to pay at all.

The people of the United States do not desire to be on bad terms with the Sultan. The Sultan ought to be willing to retain American good will by meeting the very reasonable request, to put it mildly, that has been made for indemnity for neglect to protect those who were entitled to protection under treaty stipulations.

THE WAR BEEF SUPPLIES.

An extraordinary attempt has been made in some quarters to denounce Gen. MILES and the other army officers who have criticised a part of the beef furnished to the troops during the war with Spain on the ground that such testimony injures the American meat trade.

Some facts that are now historical cannot be wiped out of existence. One is the fact that 52,000 men went to foreign countries and, with the assistance of the navy, compelled the Government of Spain to sue for peace. One army of nearly 20,000 men, composed of the flower of the regular troops—the finest corps, mentally and physically, that walked the earth at the time—and with eight picked volunteer regiments, after fifty-five days' service in Cuba, returned to Long Island such a wreck that 50 per cent. of the men were declared to be unable to march a few miles through the streets of New York one month later. The rest of the force of 220,000, composed of able-bodied young Americans, went into camps in different parts of the country, where they remained a few months, and the death and sick rate was numbered by thousands. They were not engaged in battle; no skirmishes; no picket duty; no long marches; no exposure; no marching or bivouacking during stormy weather—and yet a large percentage of sickness is yet to be explained.

In every other war with savage or civilized enemies it has been the custom to issue fat beef cattle as part of the food. They are taken proper care of by the commanding officers and commissaries, slaughtered as required, the beef hung up in the shade or in the cool of the night; and wholesome, fresh beef is regarded as the best food for strong men, for convalescents, or for sick patients. Besides that, the army was campaigning in Cuba, which was noted for its remarkably fine cattle and for being a good grass country; and in Puerto Rico, which supports a population of nearly a million of people who live on native beef; the country is as well stocked with cattle as any other part of the world. Yet so-called canned fresh meat and refrigerated beef was sent down to subsist the troops campaigning in those countries. One steamer carried fresh meat enough to one part of Puerto Rico to last the troops in that vicinity four months. There was not a cold storage or refrigerator plant in the place, nor ice enough to supply the hospitals.

Yet when these glaring facts are stated the cry is raised that they are hurting trade or injuring business. As well might the exposure of the atrocities of the mismanagement at Valley Forge be counted as an effort to injure the business prospects of the colonies.

The real evil resulting from mismanagement of any branch of the military establishment will be any going out of its way to assume to champion the cause of the meat monopoly. The health, the welfare, and the honor of brave men who enlist in their country's service must and will be protected and defended.

SHIPS AND SUBSIDIES.

If we did not know the power of partisanship and that ex-Senator EDMUNDS is as inveterate a partisan as he is nevertheless a patriot, it would be surprising to find him appearing before a committee of Congress to urge the revival of the American merchant marine by subsidies. It is true that his appearance seems to have been in the character of a lawyer under a retainer, and the current theory of legal ethics would permit him to argue in that capacity a cause in which, in his personal and political capacity, he entirely disbelieved. But in the course of his argument he referred to his own record in the Senate as in harmony with his present professional position.

There is not likely to be any less meritorious measure brought before Congress than that of which Mr. EDMUNDS has made himself the mouthpiece. American shipbuilders are already protected to the uttermost. Against the competing product they have not merely a virtual but a formal prohibition, such as is imposed upon nothing else of foreign growth or manufacture than foreign ships, except upon sanitary or moral grounds. Even with this prohibition in their favor they cannot compete on equal terms with their foreign rivals, or, rather, they say they cannot. Our own coastwise trade is secured to them by law and by a monstrous Treasury regulation their monopoly is extended to the coastwise trade of Puerto Rico. But upon blue water National protection does not operate. The carrying trade of the world is a fair field with no favor, and from that field American ships have almost completely been driven.

The inference is that the business is done better and cheaper than we can do it. This inference the shipbuilders, represented by Judge EDMUNDS, appear to accept. As our readers know, we do not accept it, and we have already pointed out that as our manufacturers can produce and sell in competition with other manufacturers other manufactures of iron and steel, there is no reason to suppose that they could not compete successfully in this particular manufacture. But it is quite certain they will not do so until they are forced to do so. They have become so drugged and hypnotized by decades of prohibitory protection that they now propose, just as JOHN ROACH used to propose, that the losses of their own wasteful ways of doing business shall be made up to them. JOHN ROACH got a good part of what he wanted. But it by no means revived the American merchant marine, as he promised that it would. Now his successors come again demanding to be coddled with subsidies under pretense of reviving American shipping. They ought to be plainly told that their demands will not be granted. Protection has done its utmost for them. If they cannot build and sail ships in open competition, let them go out of the business. That is what they say they will do. But we believe that they will take the other alternative when they are forced to it, and that they will engage in a successful competition with European shipbuilders.

COL. "MIKE" DADY AND HAVANA.

Nothing could be more comical than the claim of MIKE DADY of Brooklyn, who is also, it seems, a Colonel, that the report of Col. WARING on the sanitation of Havana was cribbed from a report made three years ago by an engineer sent down by Col. MIKE to make a survey of the sanitary situation in Cuba. Col. MIKE is much less known as a Colonel than he is known as a contractor with a pull, who obtains contracts on terms satisfactory to himself by means of his pull. That he would undertake to sanitate Havana, or to do any other job whatever in the way of contracting, provided he were sure of his "backing" and of his pull there need be no doubt whatever, and we entertain none. What does throw a little suspicion upon the otherwise prompt and even previous attempt of Col. MIKE is the obvious inquiry what he expected to gain by sending an engineer to Cuba three years ago to inquire into the sanitation of Havana. Col. MIKE has had several jobs from the Federal Government of this land, and among others, if we mistake not, the job of looking after the Federal buildings in the borough of Brooklyn, and it has been plausibly surmised that he has no reason to be dissatisfied with the pecuniary results of these employments. He owed them all to pull. But what possible pull can he have had or expected to gain with the government of Cuba in 1895 that he should have sent his engineer down to Havana to inquire into the sanitary condition of Havana with a view to its reformation? The Spanish Captain General or Governor General of Cuba has always had a Don Miguel Dady of his own to apply to, a loyal Castilian contractor, who could be trusted loyally to operate the Spanish method of "addition, division, and silence." How should our own beloved and vernacular MIKE have come to entertain a sufficiently strong belief in his own Republican and North American pull to imagine that it could overcome the peninsular pull of the Spanish contractor, not only at Havana, but at Madrid, and to make it worth his while to send an engineer down to Cuba to report upon a practicable method of disinfecting the town?

Until MIKE explains this, or until he adduces some proof that Col. WARING's report was founded upon the report of his engineer, a skeptical public will continue to believe that Col. WARING made his own report from his own observations, and that MIKE is relying, not upon the pull which he tries to persuade us that he had with MARTINEZ CAMPOS in 1895, but upon the pull which we are not prepared to dispute that he may have with Secretary ALGER in 1899.

The escapade of M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE is the more deplorable on account of the gallant and chivalric character which the retiring Judge has more than once displayed. But he has never been remarkable for soundness and coolness of judgment, and he has displayed singular fatuity in his attacks upon his late associates. These attacks, by the way, have been indignantly repelled by their respective objects, and it seems that M. DE BEAUREPAIRE has been talking almost entirely at random. His general position that there is a "conspiracy" in the court in favor of DREYFUS and against the army is self-evidently absurd. Why should there be any "conspiracy" in favor of DREYFUS except in the case of his few personal friends? And what inducement has anybody not of their number to join the conspiracy. What can the wretched prisoner do for anybody who tries to serve him? Is it conceivable that ZOLA, that PICQUART, that the majority of the Judges of the criminal section of the Court of Cassation should have taken up his case from any other motive than conviction brought about by evidence? What has any one of them got by it? ZOLA is in exile. PICQUART is in jail, and M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE is doing his utmost to stir up a mob against his late brethren of the bench. It seems that the retiring Judge has lost his head altogether under the excitement of the case, but his acephalous condition is one that he seems to share with a large part of the French public.

Our recent suggestions of a jurisprudential reform compelling the bar and bench to be somewhat less lax in permitting the names of innocent and undefended persons to be dragged into unsavory cases have in some quarters, we understand, been construed as an imputation that the counsel engaged in the action which furnished the text for our article had in some way been guilty of unprofessional conduct. That construction is wholly without warrant. In fact, the article derived its point and meaning from the fact that the course pursued by Mr. ALBERT W. SEAMAN in the Teall case was altogether professional. He did what the lawyers do and the courts permit. We censured the general practice. It ought to be stopped and made odious; but it is not unprofessional. It is no fault of ours but of hasty reading that this construction should have been put on the article. We were at fault in saying that Mr. SEAMAN's letter of explanation was much belated. We now learn that it was prepared and published with as little delay as the circumstances would permit. We may add that our views as to the need of protecting innocent persons against calumny in the courts have received the approbation of prominent members of the bar.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—What is, we believe, an event unprecedented in legal history has just surprised and at the same time benefited the lawyers of this city. It is the custom each year to designate one part of the New York Supreme Court for the adjudication of what are called "preferred causes." These are cases, criminal and civil, which for one or another of several good reasons defined in the statutes can be advanced out of the regular order, and they are tried in accordance with peculiar rules not too well known by many attorneys otherwise familiar with the niceties of court procedure. The results of this ignorance have often been annoying and expensive to both counsel and client, to say nothing of the delay of business and the wasting of the Justice's time. With a view to remedying these troubles Justice DAVID MCADAM, who is sitting this year in Part II. of the Supreme Court to hear these cases, has collected the various "statutory provisions and court rules regulating the preference of causes on the trial term calendar of the New York Supreme Court" and issued them in neat pamphlet form. The pamphlet was printed at the expense of the eminent compiler for free distribution among those whom it will interest and assist. The labor involved was considerable, and it was undertaken simply for the purpose of expediting legal business. Justice MCADAM's competency for the task is beyond question, and his performance of it was a characteristic display of public spirit and generosity.

—By the exercise of truly marvelous self-restraint—and presumably for the one purpose of putting certain prophets to confusion—the energetic persons whose life work, chosen long ago, is the digging of holes in Mail Street, took a vacation when the new asphalt pavement was completed, about a month ago. Ever since then unnumbered thousands of New Yorkers, passing through that thoroughfare and finding it unobstructed by steaming pits or towering heaps of dirt and stones, have been able only by means of furtive pinches to convince themselves that they were not walking in their sleep. But resort to this painful device will no longer be necessary. Yesterday the victims of the Mail Street habit gave up the struggle with their dreadful appetite, and with passionate joy they attacked that beautiful pavement in three places at once. Picks and axes were wielded with hysterical vigor, and in a few minutes Mail Street had resumed its wonted appearance. The asphalt yawned chasms wide, the concrete foundation cracked and shattered, piles of earth rose quickly on either side, hot vapors leaped gracefully into the air, and truckmen began to blaspheme and pedestrians to practice gymnastic leaps—all exactly as in other days. It was indeed a moving scene, and strong men stood about with tears in their eyes. The tears were all much alike in composition, but some of them expressed the deep content that follows the gratification of a fierce longing, while others were the result of sorrow and disgust at this latest proof that the metropolis of the New World can still exemplify, in the conduct of municipal affairs, phases of stupidity now considered disgraceful in African villages.

—Unless Gov. ROOSEVELT chooses to intervene with a pardon, Mrs. MARTHA PLACE must die in the electric chair in August next. Now that the Court of Appeals has reduced the woman's chances of life to this single one, by denying her request for a new trial, it may confidently be expected that the Governor will be subjected to a large amount of persuasion and no little pressure in her behalf. Of course, the crimes of Mrs. PLACE were particularly atrocious in character, and her malignant ferocity had for excuse neither poverty nor ignorance, but these are facts without much or any weight in the eyes of sentimentalists. The latter can see only that she is a woman and that her execution will be a horrible spectacle. It is also rather horrible to take young girls by the throat and strangle them as a culminating display of jealous hatred. But the sentimentalists do not like to discuss that episode in Mrs. PLACE's career. All sensible people, however, will keep it well in mind. They will also remark whenever it seems timely to do so, that, although there is something, and perhaps much, that can reasonably be said against capital punishment, there is not the shadow of a justification for killing men who murder and sparing women who commit the same crime.

White-Fringed Gentians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Bryant wrote his lovely lines to the blue-fringed gentian, he drew the attention of the English-reading world away from the other gentians; so that it is a surprise to find that there are others. It was a delight, also, to find the other day, growing here in West Florida, hundreds of white-fringed gentians. They are very similar in form to the New England flower, though the fringe is not so well developed. The blossoms fold up in the same manner. The fringe of our white flower shades off into purple, a delicate and beautiful, though sometimes pronounced, tint of that royal color.

Here is a chance for another poet. A Christmas flower, a white flower, the star shape, the Star of Bethlehem, the purple fringe, all are indications. FLORINDA.
St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., Jan. 8, 1899.

The Case of Mrs. Place.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the case of the murderess Mrs. Place has been finally passed on by the courts, let us see whether this mature woman, who has every essential legal right, will be held to a penalty for her crime equal to that which would be exacted of a young man of eighteen, who is allowed no more legal rights than is accorded to a child in its cradle. J. P. M.
222 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, Jan. 11, 1899.

Two Errors Corrected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot allow two typographical errors so nearly together to pass without correction. Still, as our merchant marine has gone nearly out of sight, few of your readers may have detected them. The correct names of the books to which reference was made in my letter printed to-day are "Blunt's American Coast Pilot" and Bowditch's Navigator," as it is generally called, but its exact [illegible] is "Bowditch's Epitome of Navigation." JOHN CODMAN.
New York, Jan. 11,

A Correction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my citation from the Baltimore catechism, given in to-day's TIMES, there is an error important enough to correct. I cannot say whether it was made by the printer or by myself in copying. "The Church teaches infallibility" ought to read, "The Church teaches infallibly." K. M.
New York, Jan. 10, 1899.

NUGGETS.

In Chicago.

"What's the cause of the riot?"

"Some New York fellow was trying to hang a card labeled 'Also Embalmers' under the beef packers' office sign."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Fearful Example.

"Prof. Stuffer always discourses on the evils of gluttony before dinner."

"Why?"

"Because after dinner he is not able to discourse."—Chicago Record.

More for Her Money.

"I hear that your daughter has broken off her engagement with the Count. Is it true?"

"Yes; she ran across a chance to get a Duke at the same figure."—Chicago News.

Literally Construed.

"A person must go through many trials before he can succeed conspicuously in this life," remarked the philosopher.

"It seems so," answered Senator Sorghum gravely; "especially if he lives in Pennsylvania."—Washington Star.

THE BEST ROOM.

From The Boston Transcript.

As we stand on that dim threshold, fresh from the world without,
A dank, mysterious odor is lurking all about;
The grim old haircloth furniture paraded out in state,
For some pretentious gathering, seems anxiously to wait.

'Tis such a solemn, sacred place, it surely seems a sin
Upon the faded carpeting to let the sunlight in;
But on the wall a glint of it steals through the shutter slide,
Touching grandfather's portrait there beside his bonny bride.

Upon a work of rare design the sunlight sheds its ray—
Wrought by two white hands turned to dust for many and many a day;
This "flower piece" encased in glass seemed to my childish eyes
A thing to gaze and wonder at, and sacredly to prize!

The tall, funereal mantel for a giant race seemed made;
Beneath it loomed the fireplace, where as a child I played;
Its blackened depths with care are decked with grasses in a row,
Like feathery ghosts from ashes of the fires of long ago!

My world was not within its walls, I loved the light instead—
Indeed, of its drear stateliness I stood in wholesome dread;
But each loved spot upon the farm in memory has a part,
And that old musty parlor holds its corner in my heart!

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The extreme cold of yesterday prevented much social movement and life outdoors and had a deterrent effect upon general gayety. The day, like Tuesday, was not a lively one, and although the afternoon brought a number of "at homes," the low temperature affected the attendance of guests. The men and women of leisure for the most part spent the day quietly indoors, preparing for the opera at evening, when "Faust," with a phenomenal cast, was an attraction that induced them to brave the arctic blasts.

***

The last of the Thursday afternoon teas at the Portrait Show will be held this afternoon, and as the show will close on Saturday night, will doubtless be largely attended by belated visitors. Mme. Eames-Story will be in the tearoom with Mrs. Barney, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Benjamin C. Porter, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Mrs. John Innes Kane, and Mrs. Frederic Gore King. The attendance at the show continues to be good, notwithstanding the distractions of the season, and the books already evidence that a goodly sum has been secured for that deserving charity, the Orthopaedic Hospital, for which the show is given.

***

There is not much of incident on the programme for to-day. Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine and her sister, Miss Porter, will give a reception at 44 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Floyd Jones, at 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, is to give the first of two Thursdays at home, and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett will be the hostess at a large dinner. Mrs. Gilbert Parker of London will give a dance at Sherry's for her niece, Miss Bacon. The most important entertainment of the day will be the reception with dancing at the residence of ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-first Street, which will be attended chiefly by members of the younger set.

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Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris will give a luncheon for a number of the débutantes of the season, of which her daughter, Miss Eleanor Morris, is one, at her residence, 12 West Fifty-third Street, on Saturday. There are to be a number of débutante luncheons to follow Mrs. Morris's during the next few weeks. Mrs. Richard Stevens of Hoboken recently gave a luncheon of twenty covers in honor of Mrs. Francis Stevens, formerly Miss Adele Horwitz of Baltimore. The floral decorations of the table were pink orchids and ferns. The dinner which Mrs. Morgan Dix intended giving at her residence on Saturday evening next for her nephew, Mr. Gordon Knox Bell, and his fiancée, Miss Crafts of Boston, has been postponed. Miss Crafts is ill in Boston and cannot come on at present.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's dance on Jan. 27 at his house will probably not be attended by more than 175 guests. Mr. Vanderbilt is not partial to large affairs, and has no intention of giving a large ball, as has been reported.

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At the first of the two dramatic breakfasts which are to be given at the Astoria on the mornings of Jan. 17 and 24, under the direction of Mrs. Robert Osborn for the benefit of the Society of Decorative Art, two little plays by Justin Huntly McCarthy will be presented. One, called "The Will and the Way," will be played by Miss Cissy Loftus and Mr. William Courtleigh. This will be Miss Loftus's first appearance as an actress before a New York audience. Miss Agnes Booth and Miss Maude Harrison will give a scene from "Engaged," Mr. Edward Morgan and Miss Hilda Spong will appear in "An Amateur Rehearsal," and an entirely new comedy from the French, "Locked Out," will be played, with John Kellard and Miss Grace Filkins (Mrs. Commander Marix) in the cast. Miss Olga Nethersole will also recite. Following the dramatic part of the programme will come the breakfast, which will be served, as last year, at the small tables in the Astor Gallery.

The managers of the Decorative Art Society, under whose auspices these breakfasts are to be given, are Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Thomas Young, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. Alexander Shaw, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. George Kidd, Mrs. Edward M. Townsend, Jr., Mrs. A. T. Ashmore, and others, and a long list of patronesses has been secured. The tickets for the two mornings, including the breakfasts, are $10, and can be had at the Decorative Art Society Rooms, 40 East Thirty-fourth Street, and at Tyson's.

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The suggestion current in the Continental press that the retirement of M. Patenotre as French Minister at Madrid is due to the fact of his having married an American woman, Miss Elverson of Philadelphia, which makes him persona non grata to the Spanish Government at present, while possible, is hardly probable. M. and Mme. Patenotre went to Madrid last Spring, when public feeling in Spain against the United States was quite as bitter as it is now. If there had been any objections to M. Patenotre on account of his American wife it is likely that they would have been made at that time, and not at so late a day. Mme. Patenotre is said to have written her relatives and friends in Philadelphia that she has received every consideration and courtesy in Spain, and has seen no evidence of any antagonistic personal feeling toward her husband or herself.

***

Miss Porter of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street gave a luncheon of eighteen covers yesterday in honor of Miss Harriet M. Shelton, who is to marry Mr. Hollister this month.

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Miss Helen Gould has decided to give two receptions, instead of the one which she at first contemplated, and will hold these at her Fifth Avenue residence on Tuesdays, Jan. 17 and 24. Mr. Frank Gould will receive with his sister.

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Many New Yorkers who have country places at Lenox were discussing yesterday the engagement announced from there of Mr. George H. Morgan and Miss Elizabeth F. Mifflin, the daughter of the late Edward Learned and widow of Benjamin C. Mifflin. Mr. Morgan, who lost his wife a few years ago, is a cousin of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and is the father of Mr. Junius S. Morgan, the benefactor of Princeton College Library. The engagement caused surprise.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who have been reported from time to time during the past fortnight as guests at this or that dance, ball, or dinner, are still absent at Mr. Whitney's farm in Tennessee, and may not return for another week. Mr. Rawlins L. Cottinett is at present visiting them.

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The engagement which was announced yesterday of Mr. Charles McIlvaine of Philadelphia and Miss Mabel Dickerson of Brooklyn is of interest to New Yorkers. Miss Dickerson, who is a remarkably handsome girl, is frequently in New York, and has an acquaintance here from her having spent several Summers at Jamestown, Narragansett Pier, and other fashionable resorts. The wedding is to take place soon after Easter.

***

Late London letters bring the news that the marriage of Miss Curzon, the youngest sister of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, now Viceroy to India, and Mr. Waller, a young Irishman, is to take place this month. The annual household Christmas dance took place, as usual, at Eaton, the Duke of Westminster's Cheshire seat. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, Prince and Princess Adolphus of Teck, Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Ladies Beatrice and Constance Butler, Countess Grosvenor, Lord Belgrave, Ladies Constance and Lettice Grosvenor, Lord Henry Grosvenor, Lords Gerald and Hugh Grosvenor, Ladies Mary and Helen Grosvenor, and the Hon. Cecil Parker and Mrs. Parker.

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The London Mail has some very complimentary things to say about American women in London, as follows: "It is difficult to realize what London would be if society were suddenly deprived of all the Anglo-Americans who now adorn it. Several of them are leaders of society, and others have been prominently identified with politics and other English matters. The wife of Sir William Harcourt is an American, and has had a narrow miss of being wife of a Prime Minister of England; while all things are possible for the future of the wife of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The present vice-reine of India is another influential American. She is tall and picturesque in appearance, with soft, dark eyes and neatly banded hair. So simple, too, in her apparel that it is difficult to credit a statement which appears in M. A. P. that she has taken out an outfit valued at about £10,000. That women now spend very large sums of money yearly upon clothes is true enough, but Lady Curzon has sensibly never tried to compete with women who make an absorbing study of dress, and splendor of costume would be quite inappropriate to her quiet style of beauty."

"The Anglo-American alliance," the article continues, "which is one of the topics of the day, has certainly been cemented by the beauty, brains and money which American wives have brought to English husbands. The young Duchess of Marlborough has not only grace and charm of manner, but Vanderbilt millions as well; and Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, wife of Lord William Beresford, is also a very rich woman, and popular, too, all around the neighborhood of her Deepdene estates. Lady Craven is the only daughter of the many-dollared Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin; and the father of Lady Curzon of Kedleston is the fabulously rich Mr. Leiter, of Chicago. Mrs. Arthur Paget, beautiful and wealthy, has, by reason of both these virtues, backed by great cleverness, become one of the leaders of society. Among other possessors of the bliss of beauty may be mentioned the Duchess of Manchester, who in the heyday of her youth was the loveliest woman in England. She has transmitted her charms to her young daughter, Lady Alice Montagu, the belle par excellence of last season. Lady Navior-Leland was the much-admired Miss Jennie Chamberlain, and as the chatelaine of Hyde Park House has also had success as a hostess this year. Lady Essex, who made her mark in London when Miss Adele Grant, is a very pretty woman, with good complexion and dark hair and eyes; while Lady Randolph Churchill has always been a very striking figure in society on account of her raven black hair, dark eyes and rich brunette complexion. Lady Arthur Butler is another beautiful American, and Mrs. Dudley Leigh is also admired, not only on account of her good looks, but also smart dressing. Lady Grey Egerton and Lady Cunard are both noticeable figures in society, and the latter, who is fair, with bright manners and pleasing expression, was to be seen at a great many of last season's big parties, generally wearing very beautiful diamonds and rubies.

"There has been no more pleasant entertaining than that at 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, and the number of Mrs. Mackay's friends might be judged by the kind sympathy she received during her recent sad bereavement. Mrs. Ronalds is quite the leading spirit of musical society in London, and Mrs. Adair is another striking American woman. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck gives grand entertainments; Miss Van Wart has also an unusual number of successful parties; Mrs. Douglas Grant entertains often here, as well as at Cannes. Altogether, society without its Anglo-American members would be quite a dull and one-sided affair."

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Lewis Curtis Giles and Miss Marian E. Smith will be married at the residence of Mrs. W. C. Ashwell, 40 West Seventy-fifth Street, this afternoon. Owing to recent deaths in Mr. Giles's family, only relatives and intimate friends will be present. Mr. Giles is a relative of the Murray, Ogden, Morris, Hoffman, Miller, Perry, and Bainbridge families, is a lineal descendant of Edmund Hyde, Earl of Clarendon and also of Gen. Aquila Giles, one of Gen. Washington's Aides-de-camp, and of Eliza Shipton, a niece of Col. Axtell, a British officer in the Revolutionary War. He is also a first cousin of the Princess Peggio-Suasa, wife of the present Mayor of Rome, Italy; of the Princess Ruspoli, and the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord. The bride is a young English woman and the daughter of a British officer who died on his way to his post in India while she was a child. Mrs. Ashwell, at whose house the wedding will take place, represents the bride's guardian in this country.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Briggs—Phillips.

Walter Motherwell Briggs of Boston and Miss May Elizabeth Phillips, daughter of James Phillips, Jr., of Fitchburg, Mass., were married yesterday at noon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest. A small reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Doudge, 33 West Forty-ninth Street, where the bride has been stopping.

The Rev. Mr. Williams, curate of the church, performed the ceremony. Miss Rachel Phillips was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Annie Lou Bliss, and Miss Carrie Graham of Boston; Miss Jane Coffin and Miss Mabel Doudge of this city, Grey Mirckie of Boston was best man. The ushers were Karl Adams, Edward Godfrey Merrill, Cornelius Bliss, Louis Stackpole, Fellowes Davis, and Edwin Coffin.

The bride's gown was exceptionally pretty. It was of heavy white silk, combined with old lace and embroidered with chiffon and seed pearls in lover's knots. She wore a tulle veil and carried valley lilies. Her attendants were gowned in pink liberty silk over satin of the same color, trimmed about the corsage with white chiffon, the belt being finished with a narrow band of black velvet. The hats worn with these dainty costumes were of black velvet, trimmed with tips and brightened by crowns of pink velvet. The maid of honor carried white roses, the bridesmaids pink.

The church was simply decorated with palms, garlands of evergreens, and clusters of Easter lilies.

Morgan—Lefferts.

The marriage of Miss May Lefferts, daughter of Marshall Lefferts, to Clarence Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., manager of the Depew Improvement Company, took place at the home of the bride, 203 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Louis F. Berry of Montclair, N. J. The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with orange blossoms and carried a shower bouquet. The maid of honor, Miss Norris, wore a pink mousseline de soie gown, and bride roses. The best man was Sidney E. Farrell of Boston, Mass., a classmate of the groom, and W. S. Langford of Bayonne, N. J., and Alonzo Zabriskie of Aurora, N. Y., acted as ushers. A reception to relatives and personal friends followed.

Kennard—Wood.

Dr. Louis M. Kennard and Miss Maud Irene Wood were married last evening at the home of the bride's sister, Mr. J. A. Beckwith, 148 West Ninety-third Street. The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, performed the ceremony. Miss Edna McClellan was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Helen Bloom and Miss Esmeralda Cornwell. C. G. Moore acted as best man. The ushers were Henry C. Plimpton, Edward S. Terry, J. Lincoln Ashley, and Cuyler K. Sanborn. The bride's gown was of white satin and lace, worn with orange blossoms. A reception followed, limited to the close friends and relatives of the bridal couple

DIED ON HIS WEDDING DAY.

Rudolph Darnsteadt of Orange, N. J., Found Suffocated by Gas.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 11.—Rudolph Louis Darnsteadt was to have been married to Miss Elizabeth E. Range to-night. This morning he was found dead in his room at his home, at Parrow and Hickory Streets. Gas escaping from a gas stove caused his death.

Mr. Darnsteadt was twenty-four years old. His father, Louis Darnsteadt, was official interpreter of the Essex County Court. The young man was proprietor of a drug store, and he lived over the store. Miss Range is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Range

LACOSTE HAVANA'S MAYOR

Gen. Ludlow's Choice of Executive for the Cuban Capital.

MENOCAL CHIEF OF POLICE

Features of the Plan of Police Organization for Havana Submitted by John W. McCullagh.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Señor Perfecto Lacoste, who was President of the Havana Junta Patriotica, will be appointed Alcalde, or Mayor, of Havana by Major Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana. Señor Lacoste is a wealthy planter, popular among all classes of Cubans, and a resident of Havana.

The Cuban General Mario Menocal will be Chief of Police, and Col. John Gary Evans of the South Carolina Volunteers, former Governor of South Carolina and now one of Gen. Ludlow's staff officers, will be appointed Superintendent of the Department of Corrections, embracing the police, the minor courts, and the correctional institutions. Ex-Chief McCullagh of New York City will remain here for a time to help carry out the police plan he had devised with Col. Moulton of the Second Illinois Regiment, who was yesterday superseded as Military Chief of Police, and has returned to his regiment with Major Gen. Lee at Quemados. Some of the important features of the Moulton-McCullagh plan will be retained.

Gen. Mario Menocal, on being invited to accept the post of Chief of Police, inquired of the Executive Committee representing the Cuban Assembly whether he ought to do so. The commission replied that it was his duty to undertake the office, as he could serve the people of Cuba better as Chief of Police of Havana than as Commander of the Fifth Cuban Army Corps. When the appointment is formally announced, Menocal will resign his army command. Gen. Rafael de Cardenas will probably be appointed Deputy Chief of Police.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn made public today through the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs the joint plan recently submitted to Gen. F. V. Greene by Col. George E. Houlton, of the Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and John McCullagh, ex-Chief of Police of New York, for the organization of the Havana police.

The territory of the city, according to the plan, is divided into six districts, and the plan contemplates the organization of a police force aggregating 1,000 men. The operations of this force are to be superintended by a Chief of Police selected from among the field officers of the United States volunteer army, assisted by five officers of that army of a grade not higher than that of Captain. These officers are to be designated as inspectors.

It is further contemplated that from the residents of the city there shall be appointed a Deputy Chief of Police, his Secretary, with rank of Inspector; a Deputy Inspector for each of the six districts named, and a deputy as chief of the detectives. For each precinct there is to be appointed a Captain, four Lieutenants, and four Patrol Sergeants. The remainder of the force is to be constituted as follows: At headquarters, 10 Detective Sergeants, 14 detectives, and 100 special patrolmen, to be detailed to municipal and public buildings, ferries, and for the enforcement of health and city ordinances.

The plan also contemplates 2 detectives for each district, and at each precinct such number of patrolmen as the necessities may require, not exceeding in the aggregate 720 patrolmen, averaging 60 to each precinct, and providing for 360 night posts and 180 day posts. In addition to the above there are to be clerks, drivers, and janitors distributed according to the need of the service. One hundred of the patrolmen are to be mounted for the purpose of properly patrolling the suburban districts. In addition two Surgeons are to be secured by annual contract to attend to the sick and disabled of the force.

The entire force is to be clothed with a uniform suited to the climate.

The police headquarters is to be connected with each station by a system of telephones. It is proposed that ambulances with mules and equipment be supplied from the present equipment of the United States Army. These wagons are to be used for the speedy and convenient conveyance of arrested persons to and from stations and courts, and, if necessary, for the care of sick or injured persons. A fair proportion of the personnel of the force is to be taken from the Spanish and Cuban or mixed nationalities resident in Havana regardless of their affiliation with either of the recently contending armies. Each member of the force is to subscribe to a proper oath of allegiance to the United States Government. The gross total cost per annum for carrying on the police system of Havana is estimated conservatively, according to the report, to be $723,660.

SKELETONS FOUND IN CUBA.

Believed the Persons Were Thrown in Wells While Alive.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—La Discusion describes the finding of fifty human skeletons in a well on a plantation near Manguito. The writer of the story asserts that these people were undoubtedly thrown in while alive. He says that in some cases the finger bones are severed, and the supposition is that this was due to the efforts of the victims to raise themselves out of the pit. The body of Señor Pedro Alayon, a prominent Cuban, who disappeared mysteriously during the insurrection, has been identified. La Discusion accuses the guerilla chief, Antonio Reyes, Sergt. Juan Peres, and Vicente Zalgo, a schoolmaster, of being the authors of a terrible crime. All are said to be in Havana.

La Discusion prints also a story from Matanzas of the finding there of the remains of from 200 to 300 persons in wells near the headquarters of the Civil Guard.

LAW AND ORDER IN MATANZAS.

Sanger Reproves the Mayor of Cervantes for Lax Discipline.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Señor Francisco Valdes, a resident of Cervantes, Matanzas Province, recently complained to Gen. Sanger, Military Governor of the City of Matanzas and in temporary command of the Department of Matanzas, prior to the arrival at Matanzas City yesterday of Major Gen. James H. Wilson, that Domingo Gonzalez, a Cuban ex-officer, had ordered him to leave Cervantes and not to return. Gen. Sanger immediately addressed a communication to the Mayor of Cervantes, saying that if Gonzalez made any further trouble he would be arrested and locked up at Matanzas. Gen. Sanger added:

"You, Sir, are charged with the preservation of the peace of the town of Cervantes. Unless you are able to keep the peace it will be necessary to remove you and to appoint some one who can. All residents of the island, black or white, Spanish or Cuban, are entitled to the protection of the law in person and property. I have been sent here to see that they receive it, and shall perform my duties."

Health Report from Havana Camps.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—Two more suspected cases of smallpox developed in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment to-day, making three in all. The sick are carefully isolated, and the entire regiment will remain in quarantine inside the regimental camp limits. The general health of the troops is remarkably good, there being only 119 in the general hospital out of 14,000 men. Private Harry Becker, Company A, Forty-ninth Iowa Regiment, died yesterday of old injuries received on board the United States transport Minnewaska, and Private Shotwell, Company G, died of appendicitis.

New Postage Stamps for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The Post Office Department has decided to issue a new set of stamps for Cuba, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been called on for designs. The denominations now contemplated are one, two, three, five, and ten centanos.

Arms and Ammunition in a Well.

HAVANA, Jan. 11.—In a well in the Spanish artillery quarters at Puerto Principe the Americans found 2,000 charges for rapid-fire guns, 4,000 shells, several million Mauser cartridges, and many sabres and Remington rifles.

GANG OF MURDERERS IN PARIS.

Fourteen of the "Neuilly Band" Are Convicted and Sentenced.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—The Assize Court imposed sentences to-day upon fourteen members of a gang of thirty young criminals known as the "Neuilly Band," convicted of numberless robberies, "hold-ups," and attacks upon women, and suspected of murder.

Several bodies have been found in the Seine of late of supposed victims of the band. The sentences ranged from two years to life imprisonment at hard labor. The other members of the band were acquitted.

TO PURSUE THE TRIBESMEN.

Troops to March Against Batelelas in the Congo Free State.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—The Batelelas tribesmen of the Congo Free State, who, as announced from here on Jan. 7, defeated a column of 200 of the State troops on Nov. 4 and captured Kalambari on Nov. 14, in addition to killing 2 officers, 1 Sergeant, and 200 native troops, captured 14 whites, 2 guns and ammunition, and a quantity of baggage. In addition 5 whites were killed at Kalambari, which is the chief town of the district. It was garrisoned by 800 men, who deserted.

Vice Governor Wangernee, who is now at Stanley Falls, is raising a force of men to proceed against the Batelelas.

GERMANY'S MEAT INSPECTION.

The Proposed Law Provokes Much Discussion in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—In the Reichstag today the debate on the Meat Inspection bill was resumed. Herr Stolle, Socialist, declared it was the duty of his party to uphold the interests of the consumers against the Conservatives, who, he added, represented the interests of the producers. The people, he also said, wanted good, nutritious meat.

Count Posodowsky-Wehner, the Minister of the Interior and Representative of the Chancellor, denied there was a scarcity of home meat, and quoted statistics as showing that the consumption of meat per head had increased. Continuing, the Minister of the Interior remarked that the Chancellor and the Federal Governments were in every way prepared to fully attend to the interests of the consumers. The question was, whether the urbans should have cheaper meat or the rurals suffer incalculable and lasting injury. So long as it was not proved that the food of the people was affected, the Government would defend the interests of the rural minority.

OUR BICYCLES IN GERMANY.

Determined Fight by Manufacturers There to Crush Competition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The length to which European manufacturers are willing to go in their efforts to crush out American competition is shown in the following report to the State Department by Dean B. Mason, Vice Consul at Frankfort:

"Failing to obtain from the Imperial Government the prohibitory import duty on American bicycles which they have so earnestly and persistently demanded, the members of the German Bicycle Manufacturers' Association have decided upon the following simple but ingenious plan to kill the American cycle trade in this country. From this time forward they will unanimously refuse all credit to any dealer who handles, as part of his stock in trade, a bicycle of American origin.

"Since the majority of independent bicycle dealers in Germany are in close business relations with, and under personal obligations to, one or more manufacturers, it is expected that the effect of this heroic policy will be to seriously injure the sale of American bicycles, unless exporting manufacturers in the United States take an aggressive attitude, and make the competition so hot that the German makers will be compelled to make peace by rescinding the present decree."

THE BOURGOGNE DISASTER.

Suit of the Owners of the Cromartyshire to Recover Damages.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The suit of the owners of the British steamer Cromartyshire to recover damages from the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique on the ground that the latter's steamer La Bourgogne was responsible for the collision of July 4 last, which resulted in so much loss of life, was opened to-day in the Admiralty Court.

The French company retorts that the Cromartyshire did not make the proper fog signals and ignored La Bourgogne's signals of distress. The Captain and officers of the Cromartyshire testified that they sounded fog signals, and declared they did not think La Bourgogne was in danger of sinking.

Soon after the collision at sea a court of inquiry was organized at Halifax, and its decision was rendered on July 28. It was ruled that the master of the Cromartyshire implicitly obeyed the international regulations for preventing collisions at the time of the accident. The foghorn of the Cromartyshire was sounded, a good lookout was kept, and the speed of the sailing vessel was moderate, all according to regulations.

The report concluded as follows: "The evidence submitted to the court did not enable it to judge how La Bourgogne finally foundered, and how such a melancholy loss of life was entailed, and the court is not called upon to express any opinion regarding the conduct of La Bourgogne's officers."

AMERICAN SCHOONER ASHORE.

The Harry and Grace Reynolds Wrecked at St. Croix.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from St. Croix, West Indies, says that the American schooner Harry and Grace Reynolds is ashore there and full of water. It is added that the vessel is expected to become a wreck and that the salvage will be small.

The schooner sailed from South Amboy about Dec. 26 for St. Croix and Macoris. She hails from Philadelphia and is owned by George Taulane. Her master is Capt. Nelson E. Mills. The vessel was built at Fair Haven, Conn., by H. H. Hanscom in 1891. Her dimensions are: Length, 142.6 feet; breadth, 33 feet; depth, 13 feet; tonnage—net, 386; gross, 406.

Emperor Francis Joseph a Colonel.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Upon the occasion of the appointment of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria as Honorary Colonel of the Kaiser Franz Grenadiers, Emperor William paraded the regiment this morning. The Austrian Emperor telegraphed to his Majesty his sympathy with the latter and with the army, and wishing the regiment a brilliant future. Emperor William replied that the regiment was honored in having in the Austrian Emperor a shining example of a man of soldierly virtues and that it would always proudly seek to honor the name it bore.

To Launch Our Cruiser Albany.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The United States cruiser Albany, sister ship of the New Orleans, purchased here previous to the war with Spain, will be launched at Newcastle on Saturday. The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Henry White; the United States Naval Attaché here, Lieut. Colwell, and a number of distinguished Americans will attend the ceremony. The Albany will be christened by Mrs. Colwell, and will sail for the United States in April.

No New Naval Plans for Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Vice Admiral Tirpitz, the Secretary of the Navy, informed the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, at today's meeting, that there is no intention in any quarter of introducing a new naval programme. On the contrary, he added, the authorities have agreed that the existing naval scheme should be carried out within the prescribed limits.

No Military Reforms for China.

PEKING, Jan. 11.—The Viceroy of Nanking, Liou-Koun-Yi, has memorialized the Throne, recommending the proper training of military officials and the discarding of ancient weapons and drill in favor of modern methods. As a result, an edict has been issued, severely traversing the memorial and censuring the presumption of the Viceroy.

RUSKIN HALL INDORSED.

The English Trades Council Approves the College for Labor Leaders.

OXFORD, England, Jan. 11.—At a largely attended meeting of the Trades Council here to-day a resolution was passed heartily approving the scheme for establishing a college for labor leaders at Oxford, to be known as Ruskin Hall, and pledging the members of the Council to furnish every assistance possible in the matter. Mr. C. A. Baird, one of the inaugurators of the plan, explained the objects of the new college.

Two young Americans—Messrs. W. Vrooman and C. A. Baird—members of Oxford University, inaugurated the scheme for the establishment of a college for labor leaders. For this purpose they have leased Stebb's House, an old mansion built in 1649, near Christchurch College, and it will be opened on Washington's Birthday by a meeting in Oxford Town Hall. The entire expense of the students for board, lodging, and tuition will be £1 ($5) per week. Fifty gratuitous tuitions will be given during the first two years, and fifty students have already been selected for the first year. The funds for the scheme are provided by American admirers of John Ruskin, the art critic and author.

CLUB SCANDAL IN BERLIN.

Army Officers Involved, and One Will Be Dismissed for Gambling.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—Count Klaus von Egloffstein, who was recently obliged to leave the army on account of his debts, has been arrested on the charge of forging bills. According to the Tageblatt, Count von Egloffstein was the director of the notorious gambling club, Der Froelichen, or the Jovial Club, frequented by officers of the guards, cavalry, high Government officials, bankers, and members of the Reichstag, which has existed in Berlin for some years. There was a scandal in connection with the club early in December last, on account of which several officers were dismissed from the army.

Count von Egloffstein is heir to an estate at Arklitten. He was formerly an officer of Uhlans, and is also charged with forging checks. According to the Tageblatt, Gen. von Hahnke, the chief of the Emperor's Military Cabinet, informed his Majesty daily as to the progress made by the police in the investigation. The Emperor, it further appears, said: "I demand that the whole truth be established."

From recent advices from Germany it appears that a stranger was introduced to the Jovial Club by two highly respected members. He soon became a favorite and all went swimmingly until rumors about his antecedents began to circulate, and it was noticed that he was invariably favored by luck.

The Berlin Tageblatt said the stranger got many young men of the best families in his power, several clubmen lost immense sums, and the affair was looked upon as likely to have serious results for the military officers implicated, in view of the determination of Emperor William of Germany to suppress gambling in the army. It has been also said that the whole affair would be sifted in the law courts.

Rumored Franco-German Alliance.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The National Zeitung, referring to the French comments on Emperor William's visit to the French Ambassador here, the Marquis de Noailles, says: "By the Anglo-German agreement in regard to South Africa all cause for an Anglo-German conflict in that part of the world is removed. Therefore there can be no question of Germany in any way siding with France against Great Britain."

Unfriendly Tariff Talk in Spain.

BARCELONA, Jan. 11.—El Diario de Barcelona urges such a modification of the customs dues as would allow Russian petroleum to compete with American. It also insists upon the necessity of the Government aiding the development of tobacco culture in Spain, as otherwise Spain will have to pay the United States for the tobacco she consumes.

White Confers with Iglesias.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Henry White, had an interview this afternoon with Senhor Rafael Iglesias, the President of Costa Rica, and subsequently went to the Foreign Office.

"FAUST" AT THE OPERA.

The Ideal Cast of the Season Heard in Gounod's Masterpiece.

Gounod's "Faust" was given for the second time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The auditorium was packed to its utmost capacity. Every seat, even in the stall boxes, was occupied, and all the standing room was crowded. It was not wholly due to the undying beauty of Gounod's masterpiece that this was the case, though it would be a joy to say that public taste had reached such a state. The size of the audience, however, must be attributed, by all who are familiar with what constitutes operatic attractiveness in these days, to the combination of stars in the cast. We have often had what are called ideal casts in "Faust," but surely none which more fully justified the term than that of last night.

Nearly all of the members of the cast have been heard in the same rôles before. M. Jean de Reszke was the Faust, M. Edouard de Reszke the Mephistopheles, M. Albers the Valentine, Mme. Melba the Marguerite, Mme. Mantelli the Siebel, and Mlle. Bauermeister the Martha. All of these persons have been heard often in their respective rôles except M. Albers. This admirable baritone must have had a very severe attack of the common enemy, la grippe, when he was lately indisposed, for the velvety quality of his voice had not been wholly restored last night. But he is such an artist that he made all his singing effective. His phrasing, always fine, was especially beautiful in the favorable cantabile music of Valentine.

Mme. Melba appeared here for the last time this season. The famous soprano was in excellent voice, and that means that her singing of Marguerite's music was a delight from beginning to end. It has been said very often that the quality of her voice is admirably suited to such rôles as Marguerite, but that fact comes forward with such insistence at each performance that it always seems to be worthy of mention. M. Jean de Reszke was also in good voice last night, and his Faust possessed all of its never-failing poetic fervor and vocal charm. The Mephistopheles of Edouard de Reszke is one of the familiar pieces of work which is always praiseworthy. The others repeated performances which are thoroughly well known, and Signor Mancinelli conducted in his customary style. The audience was very enthusiastic, and it had reason to be so.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELIEF.

Sick Soldiers from Cuba and Puerto Rico at Old Point.

HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Jan. 11.—The United States hospital ship Relief, with 135 sick and convalescent soldiers from Santiago de Cuba and Ponce, Puerto Rico, arrived at Old Point to-day. The patients were transferred to the Josiah Simpson General Hospital. Only eighteen were too ill to walk.

Among the arrivals were First Lieut. Stephen M. Hackney and Second Lieut. James L. Graham of the Fifth Infantry and the following members of the Forty-seventh New York: Privates Henry Kohler, Joseph Morrison, John S. Tossie, William S. Possek, William L. Miller, Arthur Olmsted, Francis P. Tierney, and John Scalley, and Corps. Frank Foulon and Paul Fountain, Chief Musician George Kennedy, and Principal Musician Henry Haertner.

More 12th New York Men Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Corporal Norman Lewis of Company C, First New York, with thirty-three men of the regiment, arrived here to-day from Honolulu on the Mariposa. These are the men who were too ill to leave the islands on the last steamer. All are well or convalescent. Those who are well enough to proceed on their journey will be transported East as soon as proper clothing can be provided for them, probably leaving to-morrow. Twenty-five men of the New York regiment still remain at the general hospital in Honolulu and there are twenty-one, exclusive of those who arrived to-day, still at the division hospital.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

ANTI-QUAY MEN ARE FIRM

Senatorial Campaign in Pennsylvania Threatens a Dead-lock.

DEMOCRATS TO CAUCUS TO-DAY

With Difficulty They Will Go About Selecting Their Candidate—Many Dissensions Prevail.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 11.—The selection of a successor to Matthew Stanley Quay in the United States Senate has created almost as much contention among the Democrats in the Legislature as it has in the Republican ranks. With the Democracy the question is whether George A. Jenks of Brookville or Chauncey F. Black of York shall be the nominee of to-morrow's caucus in the Supreme Court Chamber. With the Republicans it is the field against Senator Quay, with neither faction certain as to the outcome. The Republicans have a majority of 74 on joint ballot, and the only way the Democrats hope to win is by a split among the Republicans.

Senator Quay has a majority of votes to start with in his own party, but so long as the anti-Quay legislators stand together he cannot be re-elected. While the Democrats are divided on the selection of a candidate to be voted for against Quay they agree that the Senator will not poll any Democratic votes. The Senate and House will vote separately next Tuesday and jointly the following day. Many of the legislators are predicting that there will be a deadlock and that a Senator will not be elected until after the trial of the Quay-Haywood conspiracy cases in the Philadelphia courts.

A new and interesting phase is placed on the election of a Senator by the general agreement among the leaders that the man receiving a majority of the votes cast in the joint session of the Legislature will be the next Senator. On joint ballot there are 254 votes. A majority of these would be 128, therefore only 65 votes are necessary to a choice, assuming that only 128, or a bare majority, are present. Of the 109 Republicans who voted in the caucus last week, 89 named Senator Quay as their choice. At that time it was agreed that the action of the caucus was binding upon all of those present, and that Senator Quay still lacked 19 of the 128 necessary to elect. Under the condition as it really exists, if a number of members are absent from sickness or other cause when the joint ballot is cast, it is possible that a much smaller number than 128 will decide the Senatorship.

It is stated that a secret conference has been held between the leaders of the Quay faction and certain Democratic leaders with a view to preventing fusion on the Senatorship between the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans. The Democrats who took part in the conference will, it is stated, endeavor to hold the 84 Democratic members of the Legislature in line for a straight-out Democrat, thus defeating the selection of an anti-Quay Republican.

Senator Quay reached Harrisburg at midnight from Washington to take personal direction of his campaign. Senator Penrose came with him, and during their stay they will be guests at the residence of County Chairman Weiss.

INDIANA'S NEW SENATOR.

Career of Mr. Beveridge, Who Once Beat Bryan at Oratory.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 11.—The nomination of Albert J. Beveridge for United States Senator last night by the Republican caucus was made on the eleventh ballot He received 40 votes, Hanly 35, and Posey 5.

Albert J. Beveridge was born on a farm in Highland County, Ohio, in 1863. He is a self-made man, having worked his way up. Great privations enabled him to attend De Pauw University, from which he was graduated with distinction. He first came into prominence in the Blaine campaign, in which he won fame as an effective political orator. It was generally remarked at the time that the new speaker had struck the true keynote of the campaign, and it was discovered that he had subjected himself to long training for such a career. He had systematically visited different parts of the country and studied their chief characteristics, and had made speeches at banquets and business meetings, and had, in this way, both sounded and mastered the sentiment of the different sections.

It is noteworthy that about 1888 Beveridge took part in an oratorical contest in which he spoke against William Jennings Bryan, and was voted the better orator. He remarked of this contest: "I beat Bryan that time, but he has been nominated for President first." His address before the Indiana League Club of Chicago, in 1895, was considered an able and eloquent speech.

As a lawyer, Mr. Beveridge has been very successful, and it is said that his income from his profession is now between $15,000 and $20,000 a year.

MONTANA'S BRIBERY SCANDAL.

The Charge Against a Candidate for Senate to be Investigated.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 11.—Further sensational developments in the Senatorial contest are said to be forthcoming. The whole State is in expectancy and excitement. In a partial report made yesterday concerning the $30,000 alleged bribery money said to have been advanced by W. A. Clark of Butte for the purchase of votes in aid of his candidacy for the United States Senate a recommendation was made that the matter be referred to a Grand Jury for action.

This morning Judge Henry C. Smith of the district court issued an order directing the assembling of that body, and the taking of evidence will begin at once, and there is expressed on all sides a determined desire that the matter be sifted thoroughly and the guilty party properly punished. Clark showed a slight gain to-day in the balloting, but he is still only third in the race, and it is not believed he can carry off the honors. The vote stood: Conrad, 38; Toole, 20; Clark, 10.

GEN. HAWLEY RENOMINATED.

Junior Senator from Connecticut to Have Another Term.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 11.—Gen. Joseph R. Hawley was this afternoon nominated by the Republican caucus of the Connecticut General Assembly as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

The final battle took place this afternoon, when the Republicans of the House of Representatives and the State Senate met in a joint caucus in the Representatives' Hall at 3 o'clock. The victory of Gen. Hawley was not secured until three full hours had been consumed, and nearly all of that time was occupied in balloting. The seventh and conclusive ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 198; necessary to choice, 100; Hawley, 117; Fessenden, 69; Bulkeley, 8; Russell, 4.

At the close of the caucus Representative Kenealy, the leader of the Fessenden forces, received the following telegram from Samuel Fessenden.

"I thank you, and, through you, all of my friends for their loyal, whole-souled support. I am a Republican by birth, education, and training, and believe the edict of our party caucus is supreme. I therefore congratulate the nominee, Gen. Hawley, and the people of the State and Nation upon the result of the Connecticut Senatorial contest of 1899."

VERMONT SENATOR CHOSEN.

Chief Justice Ross Succeeds the Late Senator Morrill.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 11.—Benjamin F. Fifield, to whom on Saturday last Gov. Smith tendered the appointment of United States Senator, to succeed the late Justin S. Morrill, notified the Governor to-day that, owing to family relations, he was compelled to decline the honor. The Senatorship was thereupon tendered to Jonathan Ross of St Johnsbury, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, and he has accepted the appointment, resigning his office as Chief Justice.

Jonathan Ross was born in Waterford, Vt., April 30, 1828. Judge Ross was educated in the public schools of Waterford, fitted for college at St. Johnsbury Academy, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1851. He went to St. Johnsbury, where he practiced law until 1870, when he was elected to the Supreme Court bench. In 1890 he was elected to the Chief Judgeship, which position he held until he sent in his resignation to-day. Judge Ross has a wife, five daughters, and two sons living.

North Dakota's Senatorship.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 11.—Two ballots in the Republican Senatorial caucus tonight resulted in no choice. Johnson suffered a net loss of one vote and the last ballot was: Johnson, 29; Marshall, 11; Little, 9; McCumber, 8; Hanna, 6; Lamouec, 8, and Cooper, 4.

The West Virginia Legislature.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 11.—The House as organized to-day has 33 Democratic and 34 Republican members, and the Senate 17 Republicans and 9 Democrats. When contested seats are settled there will be a Republican majority of one on joint ballot.

DR. N. D. HILLIS ON RUSKIN.

He Lectures Before the Members of Plymouth Church—May Succeed Dr. Lyman Abbott.

The members of Plymouth Church turned out in great force last night to see and hear the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, whom the Advisory Committee has recommended for Dr. Lyman Abbott's place as pastor. Dr. Hillis came from Chicago to Brooklyn to fulfill an engagement of several months' standing to lecture before the Plymouth League. The lecture room was crowded, so much so that it became necessary to throw open the parlors overlooking it, and these parlors were quickly filled, many persons having to stand.

Thomas G. Shearman said on Friday night that if ten votes were cast against Mr. Hillis, Plymouth Church would never get him. If the satisfaction manifested by the audience during the lecture and at its conclusion can be accepted as an indication, the ten votes will not be cast. When Dr. Hillis was first introduced, the applause was polite and perfunctory, as is usual when a total stranger is introduced to a church congregation. There were not wanting persons who came in a critical spirit. The extraordinary praise which the Advisory Committee had showered on Dr. Hillis's head had made some of the members inclined to be skeptical and sarcastic, but after Dr. Hillis had spoken for five minutes their attitude changed completely, and it was not long before apparently every person in the room was applauding enthusiastically.

Mr. Hillis was briefly introduced by Dr. Abbott. He is a man of medium build, with an earnest, intellectual face. The first thing he did was to upset all preconceived ideas by speaking without notes, and with great fire and force. The Advisory Committee had trumpeted abroad the fact that Dr. Hillis was unable to speak without notes; that he had read all his sermons and lectures for four years, and could not get out of the habit. Dr. Hillis spoke for an hour and a quarter, without once referring to notes. His delivery was much like that of the late Phillips Brooks, except that there was no stammer. The words came tumbling out in a torrent, as the famous Bishop's used to do, and the delivery conveyed the impression of earnestness and force.

The Advisory Committee had also warned the church that Dr. Hillis used no gestures and was troubled with Western mannerisms. In fact, his gestures were frequent and graceful, and his mannerisms were few. He spoke for more than an hour, and held his audience throughout. Laughter and applause were frequent. Dr. Hillis's style resembles that of Beecher more than Abbott, and he has a gift of humor which called forth more merriment than has been heard in Plymouth since its first pastor died. A comparison between the feathers worn in the hair of an Indian squaw and the dead birds on the feminine headgear of to-day was made so drolly that it was some time before the laughter subsided and the lecturer could resume.

Dr. Hillis's subject was "The Message of John Ruskin to the Twentieth Century," and his third sentence indicated his taste for epigram. "He never made the mistake," he said of Ruskin, "of supposing that education could change a ten-cent boy into a $10,000-a-year man.

"He held," the lecturer continued, "that all things without were first of all thoughts within. Every steam engine is simply an idea dressed up in machinery clothes. The other day the Czar of Russia offered the Pope of Rome a million dollars for a picture scarcely more than a yard square. Some centuries ago Raphael invested a few cents in canvas and paint and brushes, and now the Czar is willing to give a million for it.

"Ruskin is a mountain-minded man, an epoch-making man, with a great message to this young Republic, threatened sometimes with a trampled cornfield and with a bloody street in connection with the problems of labor and capital and of corporate wealth. There are two great ideas which Ruskin emphasizes. Primarily, every fine art and every handcraft is simply an effort to render permanent one of the thoughts of the great God by copying it. One day he saw a flower girl with a little baby in her arms. The beauty of God's bounty was in the baby's face, and Raphael said: 'This beauty will vanish. It is evanescent; I wish I could make it permanent.' He took God's thought in the face of the baby and put in on the canvas.

"Sculpture is the thought of God made permanent through marble. Music is God's thought copied. One night Handel was wrestling with the death angel, and in the morning he unclasped his hands and let a winged spirit fly, and henceforth looked with altered eyes upon an altered world. But at the next Christmas time all the night through his hands were running over his organ keys, and when the day broke he said, 'This noble mood comforted me; I wish all the peoples of the earth could receive this Messiah mood at the Christmas time,' and he wrought to make this mood permanent in the 'Messiah' music.

"All the inventions are attempts to copy some of God's thought. We say that Galileo invented the telescope. One day Galileo saw in front of a butcher's shop a wooden block, and on it an ox's eye. He saw that one lens was large and one small, and he said, 'What if I make a copy of those two lenses? Perhaps I could see not the horizon, like the ox, but the horizon of horizons.'

"When we go down to the Smithsonian Institution we find that every great tool is simply an attempt to repeat one of God's thoughts. The human body is nothing in the world but an organized Smithsonian Institution, dressed up in flesh and blood and walking the streets."

Dr. Hillis next discussed the function of the beautiful, and declared that beauty was not merely for adornment. Beauty was the test of perfection. Of Ruskin's message on the subject of social reform he said that all modern political economy was based on the idea that man is a covetous animal, buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market. Ruskin had attacked this idea and had shown that if Adam Smith's theory were true, there would never have been such a thing as civilization. The soldier, the teacher, the physician, the moral teacher, all obeyed the law of Christ, and only the merchant violated it and obeyed that of Adam Smith.

At the close of Dr. Hillis's peroration there was a great burst of applause. It lasted for several minutes. Rossiter W. Raymond took the platform to make an announcement, but was obliged to stand for some time waiting for the enthusiasm to spend itself.

A social hour followed, in which Dr. Hillis was kept busy shaking hands with hundreds of people and thanking them for their expressions of admiration and congratulation. He will lead the prayer meeting on Friday night, and will preach at both services on Sunday.

POSTMASTER FOLEY ACCUSED.

Said by Inspectors to be in League with "Green Goods" Men.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 11.—Postmaster D. E. Foley of Star Lake was arraigned before United States Commissioner George H. Walker to-day charged with violating the section of the statutes relating to the sending of matter through the mail in order to obain money under false pretenses. His attorney demanded an examination, which was set down for Friday. In default of $1,000 bail Foley was committed to jail.

The Inspectors claim that Foley has been in league with the "green goods" men since Sept. 12, 1897, and that the violation has been going on up to Jan. 1 of this year. They believe they have unearthed a swindle nearly equal to that of the famous Fairfield, Floral County, Me., case.

Eight Years for Game Warden Tooker

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 11.—James L. Tooker, Game Warden of Perth Amboy, who was convicted of manslaughter in shooting Secunda Canova, was sentenced to-day by Judge Dickson, at this place, to eight years in the State prison at Trenton. Tooker tried to arrest the Italian and a companion for shooting song birds. He claims that Secunda pointed his gun at him, and he considered his life in danger when he fired. He was tried for murder and convicted of the minor crime.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George P. Webster.

Col. George P. Webster, a lawyer, a prominent member of Tammany Hall and an ex-legislator, died yesterday morning at his residence, 60 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Col. Webster was born in Watertown, Conn., seventy-one years ago. He passed his early youth in that place, and then went to Newport, Ky. He studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1849 he got the gold fever and started for California across the plains in an ox train. He prospected for awhile, and then returned to Kentucky. He was at one time Public Prosecutor, and several times served in the Kentucky Legislature. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Federal Army and was Assistant Quartermaster during the war, retiring with the rank of Colonel.

He removed to this city about twenty-five years ago. He served four times in the Legislature of this State, twice from the Twenty-third Assembly District and twice from the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, after the new apportionment. He leaves a widow and four children. The funeral will take place to-morrow from St. Andrew's Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ELIZABETH YELLOTT GREER, wife of J. R. Greer, died in Pasadena, Cal., yesterday. She was the mother of the Rev. David H. Greer of this city, rector of St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church.

JAMES YOUNG, one of the Water Commissioners of White Plains, died Tuesday night after a long illness at his home in that village. He was born in Sing Sing thirty-eight years ago, and had resided in White Plains for twelve years.

ELI BEARD died at his home at Lakewood, N. J., on Tuesday. He was ninety-one years old, and had lived there fourteen years. He was a member of the firm of S. S. Beard & Co. of New York. He was quite active in politics in New Jersey, but never held any public office. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church at Lakewood.

Mrs. ANNA KNAPP, widow of the late Supreme Court Justice Manning M. Knapp, died at her home at Hackensack yesterday of pneumonia. She was born in Woodbridge, N. J., in 1827. Her father was Capt. James Mattison, United States Navy. Judge Knapp dropped dead while on the bench in the Hudson County Court House some years ago.

Dr. C. C. P. CLARK, one of Oswego's (N. Y.) oldest physicians, and a man of wide learning, author of the Clark Election bill, which twice passed the State Legislature, died yesterday, aged seventy-five. Dr. Clark was born in Middlebury, Vt., in 1822. He was graduated from Middlebury College in 1843, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York in 1847. He spent some time in Paris, pursuing his professional studies. He was Collector of Customs in Oswego under President Grant from 1869 till 1871.

ON THE ICE AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

Yachtsmen Contest for Honors on an Eight-Inch Surface.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 11.—Zero weather and a strong wind made fine sport for the Hudson River ice yachtsmen to-day. Many of the boats of the big fleets of the Hudson River, Carthage Landing, and New Hamburg Ice Yacht Clubs were out. The ice is eight inches thick, and getting heavier hourly.

The Hudson River Ice Yacht Club has received no challenge for the world's championship pennant, but one is expected soon from some of the down-river clubs. Commodore Rogers will put on the Jack Frost, holder of the world's pennant, to-morrow, and J. A. Roosevelt will be out with the famous Icicle.

The contest for fourth-class honors was fought out by the boats of the Hudson River Club to-day. The course was from a stake off the pumping works, two miles north, twice over. The competing yachts and those who sailed them were: Brisk, H. Von der Linden; Esquimaux, James Breeze; Ariel, Archie Rogers; Comet, Norman Wright. The Ariel finished first in 30 minutes. To-morrow there will be a club race for third-class boats.

Liliuokalani Appeals to the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—A petition from ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii was presented to the House to-day, protesting against the United States asserting ownership to the crown lands of Hawaii, as a taking of property without due process of law, and appealing to the President, Congress, and the people for a restoration of these lands. The same petition was presented to the Senate.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "BLACKWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

MARRIED.

HYDE—BUEL.—On Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1899, at the resid

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,200,000

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
52 Broadway, 11 St. Sacrament St.,
NEW YORK. MONTREAL.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Union Elevated,
Kings County Elevated,
Nassau Electric Railway Co.,
North Jersey Street Ry. Co.,
North Shore Traction Co.,
New Orleans Traction Co.
Securities dealt in by
GUSTAVUS MAAS
26 BROAD STEET.
Estab. 1868. Tel. 2137 Cortlandt.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
NEW ORLEANS TRACTION COMPANY
PREFERRED & COMMON STOCK.

In accordance with the agreement and plan of reorganization, holders of the above preferred and common stock are hereby notified to pay on or before JANUARY 25, 1899, the SECOND INSTALLMENT of 33⅓ per cent. of the amount payable on their stock, namely, Two ($2.00) Dollars per share on the preferred stock and One ($1.00) Dollar per share on the common stock.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Chairman,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
JOHN C. RUSSELL,
Committee of Reorganization.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Seventy-one thousand, one hundred and eight 26-100 dollars. ($71,108.26.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of January, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. of the 15th day of January, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York,
Trustee, No. 30 Broad Street.
January 10, 1899.

American Air Power,
American Steel & Wire
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
2 WALL STREET, 4835 & 4836 CORTLANDT.

Hocking Valley
Securities.
Also new securities "When issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 3991 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

6% Investments, principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable quarterly. For particulars address E. A. MACLARE, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market resilient.

In volume of business yesterday's market rose close to recent high records, while its quality showed even further betterment. There was a dreary outstart, almost every conspicuous stock on the list falling off somewhat; but quotations did not long suffer under the smart of reaction. While some of the early recessions were substantial, there developed of a sudden—spontaneously, vigorously, significantly—a strength which gave fresh and stirring impetus to the whole market.

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Measured by what occurred during the first hour, the market would have to be described as ragged, disappointing, much in line with what bear speculators have been predicting and working for; but at the end, throughout all the latter part of the day, buoyancy ruled, and at the close of business only cheerful conditions were in evidence.

Here and there in the market were scattered a few laggards, and in one of the biggest of the trust stocks openly disturbing elements were disclosed; but such incidents of the day only gave to the rule of general strength and buoyancy a clearer exemplification.

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Railway earnings, money market rates—all the factors which are actively counting—make more than satisfactory exhibits. The plentifulness and cheapness of funds can no longer be questioned, while the showing of increased earnings by practically every important railway system in the country rounds out a business record simply marvelous.

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Again in yesterday's market was shown the influence of the volume of buying by the outside public. In the market's early disturbance professional speculators sold the market "short" in free and easy fashion, creating a substantial new short interest.

Throughout the current market's development short accounts have taken on a consequence different from what hitherto has been the average of their importance. This reflects largely the fact, which for a long time past has been extending, that American securities are now more than ever hitherto owned outright. A less percentage than hitherto can be found in brokerage offices, carried on margin. To go short and to borrow for delivery runs the speculator against handicap conditions, for the floating supply of stock is so much diminished that when short sales are on a substantial scale, borrowing demands conflict enough to influence other than bold operators into quick covering. This fact accounts for the strength of many stocks in the market; they have become so well distributed that it is almost impossible to find anything like an approach to the old-time supply available in the Stock Exchange district.

Not only is the public in the market at present, but the fact that floating stocks have disappeared in such a wholesale way from Wall Street shows that the public has been in the market, a quiet but tremendous absorber, for a long time past—that stocks have not only been bought outright, but that in great volume they have been taken away from the speculative centre.

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Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111⅞; $8,000 3s, coupon, at 107⅜@107¼, and $2,000 5s, coupon, at 113.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Canada Southern	1	Laclede Gas	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Long Island	1
Chi. & East Ill. pf.	½	Minn. & St. L.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1¾	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	⅝	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. & Northwest	1⅜	Norf. & West	⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Northern Pac.	2⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Nor. Pac. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	Penn. Railroad	1
Delaware & Hudson	2	Reading 1st pf.	1⅜
Den. & Rio Gr.	1¼	Reading 2d pf.	1⅜
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅞	Rio G. West	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Flint & P. M.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	3⅝
Flint & P. M. pf.	1½	Stand. Dist. pf.	⅝
Glucose Sugar	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Great Northern pf.	4⅝	U. S. Express	½
H. B. Claflin	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Illinois Central	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Dist. Tel.	⅝	Iowa Cent. pf.	1½
Am. Malting	1¼	Lake E. & W.	1
Am. Malting pf.	2½	Lake E. & W. pf.	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1⅜
Am. S. & W. pf.	1⅞	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅞	National Lead	½
B. & O., all in. pd.	⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	⅞
B. & O., when issued	1	N. Y. Airbrake	1
Brook. Union Gas	1	P., C., C. & St. L.	5⅝
Chi. & Alton	1	Pullman Car	⅞
Chi. & East Ill.	½	Rio Gr. West	1
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	1½	St. L. S. W. pf.	⅝
Consolidated Gas	1	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Third Avenue	3
Federal Steel	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
General Electric	1⅞	U. S. Rubber	1
International Paper	½	W. & L. E., 4th asmt. pd.	½
Int. Paper pf.	½		
Iowa Central	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Gen. Elec. deb. 1 | Wabash 2d 1

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 4s	1	Kings Co. El. 1st	5
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Peo. & East I.	4⅜

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $226,726,891; balance, $12,345,132; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $888,987.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝@2 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.2½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm, being favorably influenced by the re-election of M. Deschanel as President of the Chamber of Deputies. International securities were supported. Brazilians rose sharply, Rio Tintos were strong, while copper and South Africans advanced in consequence of the satisfactory December output.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—International securities were firm on the Boerse to-day, in conformity with the tone of the stock markets elsewhere. Spanish 4s fluctuated. Americans were firm, and local securities were active, though closing quiet.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 11.—Foreign securities were harder on the Boerse to-day, and Americans attracted attention, especially Milwaukees. Spanish 4s and local securities were in good demand.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 126⅝. Declined—Reading, ⅝, to 11⅝; Pennsylvania, ½ to 63⅝; Canadian Pacific, ½, to 88⅛; Illinois Central, ¼, to 118; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 67⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 40, and Atchison, ⅛, to 22. Union Pacific preferred sold at 76, New York Central at 127. Erie at 15⅛, and Northern Pacific preferred at 80. British consols advanced ⅛ to 110⅝, for money and 110⅝ for the account.

The Bank of England gained £25,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 101f 57½c, and exchange on London at 25f 19c.

ALL IS HARMONY AGAIN.

Harmony is re-established between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroad Companies. Those interests which were apparently for a time adverse, represented on one side by Mr. J. J. Hill and upon the other by Mr. J. P. Morgan, have not only become reconciled, but the two great Northwestern properties will from this time forward work more and more closely together.

President Hill of the Great Northern is in this city, but he does not talk for publication. People, however, who enjoy the confidence of Mr. Hill as well as of the banking firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., can be quoted as saying explicitly that Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan have come to an altogether satisfactory settlement of the recent corporate difficulties. This means much for both properties.

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In yesterday's stock market both Northern Pacific and Great Northern securities were exceptionally strong. Great Northern preferred rose close to 156, and Northern Pacific shares advanced also materially.

Coincident with the rise in the price of Great Northern quiet reports were current that a Scotch banking firm had cabled a bid here for over 10,000 shares of Great Northern preferred stock at a figure more than 20 points higher than the opening price of yesterday.

In Northern Pacific the buying which brought about advances seemed to come from the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. and Flower & Co.

NEW ENGLAND BULLISHNESS.

Speculative sentiment has been growing, in the New England States especially. Heavy transactions in the copper stocks at Boston have been followed by phenomenal buoyancy, and houses with New England connections report that the rise in Atchison stimulates inquiry for stocks in a manner unprecedented of late years in that section. Mr. Charles C. West of the New York and Boston Stock Exchange House of Charles Head & Co. yesterday spoke of this vigorous bullish New England sentiment, saying:

"There has been unusual activity in the copper market, owing to rumors of consolidations and advanced prices for copper product. Further advances, too, are expected. So that the copper market has been extremely buoyant, and is now recording figures close to highest.

"Copper shares have shown such substantial advances that the speculative spirit has been stirred up in every direction. In the New York market New Englanders are well represented and have been active in the stocks of the entire list. In the Atchisons and in Bay State Gas there has been heavy trading from that quarter.

"There prevails an impression that the copper advance has been too rapid, and brokers are looking for pretty large margins. Business is proceeding in a conservative manner, and the banks are showing a careful disposition in the matter of loans. Take a stock, for instance, like Butte and Boston, which sells at 88. The banks require 25 per cent. margin in loans on it. Notwithstanding the enormous advance, it will be seen that business is being conservatively conducted.

"Speculation generally is rampant, and trading is being done in a most confident fashion. But many stocks are far from as high as they formerly were. The country was never in a better condition. The money question no more troubles us. The banks will have sufficient to carry every undertaking through without pressure. There is more wealth now than ever before. An advance in interest rates in this city would not only immediately bring money from the West, but from Europe as well.

"The Western money plethora still continues, and it is producing some remarkable new situations. The Western people do not really know how most profitably to dispose of their surplus cash. They have been buying the shares of the Atchison, Rock Island and Union Pacific Roads—a thing until now entirely unknown.

"I believe there will be higher prices yet. The old figures will come again. There does not seem to me to be any satisfactory reason why they should not return with business conditions so very promising. It would not surprise me if the onward current should even drive prices past all high former records."

IRON GOING HIGHER.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, foremost of iron trade authorities, will say to-day:

"In nearly all branches the trade is agitated over consolidations or rumors of consolidations. Interest, of course, centres in the practical control by the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey of one of the great interests of the country, either by the direct purchase of the leading plants or by the influence which they wield through the possession of the plant for producing the raw material, wire rods. Reports are current that negotiations are pending for the acquisition of one famous wire plant, not yet a part of the consolidation. It will take some time before the full bearing upon the future of many smaller independent wire plants has developed. The first step, so far as prices are concerned, is an advance of 10 cents per hundred pounds on wire nails, barb wire, and plain wire, for January shipment only.

"The American Tin Plate Company seems to have turned to the question of securing a supply of steel and of tin plate bars. The Bessemer works and bar mills of the Bellaire Steel Company, at Bellaire, Ohio, have been purchased, and negotiations are pending with a moderate-sized Bessemer plant in Central Ohio, which has a reputation for its capacity to make cheap steel. Other producers have been also approached. The selling policy of the tin plate concern is not yet clearly defined, but prices on 100-pound coke tin plates have been advanced to the basis of $3 at mill, against the low-water notch of $2.50 at mill last Summer.

"Reports are current of a movement toward consolidation among the rolling mills of the Mahoning Valley and among the makers of merchant pipe. The old plan of getting together the makers of cast iron pipe has also been revived, but with little hope of success.

"An interesting and promising undertaking which seems to be ripening fast is the consolidation under the title of the Carter Coal and Iron Company of the majority of the blast furnaces along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Virginia.

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"While such movements are going on the market is naturally affected in many lines. Still, generally speaking, it may be well characterized as still gaining in strength. The indifference of sellers is increasing, and it may be asserted that thus far they have shown much moderation and tact. They are and have been in a position to force a rapid rise, but have, on the contrary, thrown the weight of their influence on the side of conservatism. In many lines the leading works are simply overloaded with orders, and salesmen generally are given instructions to stop. It looks as though their occupation for months to come will be to worry over deliveries.

"The demand, both from domestic and foreign sources, is large and urgent, but the percentage of actual transactions put through is relatively small. In plates there is a scarcity bordering on famine. An indication of this is furnished by the fact that the balance of the famous Coolgardie order is still on the market, and that Eastern mills have since then received another inquiry from foreign sources for 15,000 tons. In Pittsburg prices for other shapes than beams and channels have been advanced $1 per ton by the leading interest. Bars thus far have not fully responded, in spite of an active demand. Sheets are firmer.

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"Tin has risen further, to 22@22.50 cents. Copper has been sold up to 13.62½ cents. Lead has gone to 4.10 cents, and spelter has recovered to 5.25 cents, New York."

AWAITING THE COAL DEAL.

All the coal stocks have taken on activity and all show strength, though Lackawanna lags somewhat for the reason that one inside interest has been letting go some investment holdings held for a long time, the selling not at all reflecting, however, other than personal matters.

Delaware and Hudson rose two points yesterday, and Reading preferred issues were up between one and two points apiece, while Jersey Central was somewhat held in check by a new bull pool whose managers are said to be trying to accumulate stock.

Wall Street places faith in the expectation that the much-mooted coal deal will be an officially recognized fact before the end of this month.

DIVIDENDS RESUMED.

Louisville and Nashville's declaration of a 1½ per cent. dividend rouses enthusiasm especially among believers in Southern business improvement. It is no slight accomplishment which this return of the Louisville and Nashville to a dividend basis represents. Such testimony to the reality of the established good times counts throughout the American security market.

BUOYANCY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market was Pennsylvania Railroad. The shares were more active than for a long time past—probably showing heavier transactions than at any time since they have been traded in on the New York Stock Exchange. Nearly 42,000 shares changed hands. From 123½ Pennsylvania advanced to 128 closing within a slight fraction of its top price, and showing a net gain of more than 4 points for the day. The stock made its advance easily and naturally.

The buying of Pennsylvania was, as it has been for several weeks past, excellent in character, and came from some of the strongest houses in Wall Street. Much of it looked like buying by investors. Philadelphia was also the source of heavy orders in the stock, and, although one or two of the arbitrage houses sold small blocks early in the day, London was really a buyer of Pennsylvania.

People familiar with Pennsylvania Railroad affairs, who have been watching the course of the stock in the New York market, have for some time past been predicting that ultimately the attention of investors must be drawn to Pennsylvania because of its unusually strong position. It has been many times pointed out that the stock around 120 was remarkably cheap, as compared with many other issues far less stable in character.

According to the last annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad, nearly 10 per cent. was earned on the stock for the year. The company had, at the close of its fiscal year, $15,000,000 cash in bank, $11,000,000 in its sinking fund, $3,890,000 in its insurance fund, and $8,825,000 in its trust fund, the latter being a fund wherein is placed 1 per cent. of each year's net earnings before the payment of dividends on the stock. Thus the report showed the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to have $40,000,000 of cash assets.

The company owns bonds and securities of other properties of the par value of $175,000,000, which cost $123,000,000. They yield in dividends and interest $4,600,000 annually. This is $400,000 more than the annual interest on Pennsylvania's own bonded debt. These figures are taken from the last annual report of the company, and it must be considered that since that report was compiled the market values of the securities owned have advanced materially. As an instance of this, there are the Pennsylvania holdings of Pan Handle stocks. Pennsylvania owns about 250,000 shares of these, and there has been an average appreciation of 30 points in their value—a clear $7,500,000 increase in the market value of Pennsylvania's assets.

In these days of great refunding operations, it is worth considering what savings Pennsylvania could make through reissuing its outstanding bonds at a lower interest rate than they now bear. The company has about $50,000,000 bonds maturing between now and 1910, which, if refunded at 3 per cent., would save 1½ per cent. for the stock.

Wall Street financial interests have for some time been heavy buyers of Pennsylvania. It is estimated that in the past six months New York has bought 250,000 shares of the stock. These new stockholders are not quite in accord with the present Pennsylvania dividend policy, and of late there have been intimations that steps are likely soon to be taken to induce the management to increase the rate. Regarding this, a broker who has fathered Pennsylvania on the New York Stock Exchange, and who has all along been more closely identified with it than any one else on the floor, said yesterday:

"When you consider that to make the Pennsylvania semi-annual dividend 3 per cent. instead of the present 2½ per cent. will take only $650,000, and when you consider that in the past eight months the road has increased its net earnings fully $2,000,000, it is not unreasonable to look upon Pennsylvania as a sure 6 per cent. dividend payer in the near future."

SUGAR TRUST AGGRESSIVENESS.

Sugar Trust stockholders held their annual meeting yesterday, indorsed the fighting policy of the management, ratified the Directors' decision to reserve as working capital the accumulated profits of the company less the dividends up to Jan. 3, 1899, and elected Messrs. Lowell M. Palmer and John Mayer to succeed Messrs. John E. Searles and William Dick as Directors.

Outside of speculators who insist that they are superior to Mr. Havemeyer, yesterday's Sugar Trust meeting was in Wall Street considered as indicating a much fiercer sugar trade war than has hitherto been going on. With the stockholders unequivocally indorsing the management's plans, it was generally believed that Mr. Havemeyer would go ahead and make the fight a vigorous one.

President Havemeyer's friends are predicting that the sugar trade contest will be all the shorter for being sharper from now on.

A MERCANTILE SIGN.

A movement having the appearance of significance showed in the stock of the H. B. Claflin Company yesterday, the purchase of 200 shares lifting the price above par. This is the first time this stock, representing the great mercantile business of the H. B. Claflin Company, has been above par since October, 1897. Wall Street observers see in the advance appreciation of definite improvement in the commercial world.

GENEROUS INSIDERS.

The new bull pool in People's Gas exerted itself somewhat vigorously yesterday, but was apparently stunned by the free and easy way stock could be bought from insiders, a fractional net decline resulting from the day's transactions. The pool is credited with having now bought about three-quarters of the 20,000 shares it set out to buy in planning its boom.

GOOD LEADERSHIP.

One feature conspicuous in yesterday's market developments reflected the character of the stocks leading in improvement. Standard dividend payers were foremost among those which were conspicuous—stocks like Pennsylvania, New York Central, St. Paul, Burlington, Rock Island, and Great Northern. Such leadership counts for much. Especially does it testify to the market's superior quality. When speculative "cats and dogs" are the leaders doubt of the lasting character of the market is amply warranted, but the odds and ends of Wall Street are in the present market's background. The people whose activity is controlling are pinning their faith to securities that are of high class.

GRANGER STOCKS STRONG.

Heavy commission house buying was chiefly responsible for the strength of the Granger stocks yesterday. St. Paul, on transactions of 30,000 shares, sold above 123. The buying was based on the road's magnificent earnings for the first week of January, which showed an increase of $177,000. Burlington, with 37,000 shares to its credit, got up above 127. Chicago and Boston advices promised that the road's December net statement is to break all records; it was said that the net is likely to show between $300,000 and $400,000 increase. Rock Island, on transactions aggregating 30,000 shares, touched 115⅝. Flower brokers were quite active in the stock.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday listed the following additional securities:

Northern Pacific Railway Company—$369,000, additional prior lien railway and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. M77,852 to M78,220, inclusive, for $1,000 each, making total amount listed to date $88,270,000; Nos. M1 to M78,220, inclusive, for $1,000 each, and Nos. D1 to D20,100, inclusive, for $500 each.

Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California)—$1,288,000 additional first consolidated guaranteed gold 5 per cent. coupon bonds of 1937, Series A and B, making total amount listed to date of first consolidated guaranteed gold 5 per cent. bonds, stamped 1905—37, $13,788,000.

Santa Fé, Prescott and Phoenix Railway Company—$4,940,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1942, Nos. 1 to 4,940, inclusive.

Buffalo, St. Mary's and Southwestern Railroad Company—$1,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold coupon bonds of 1927, Nos. 1 to 1,000, inclusive.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Strong closing for American shares in London on New York support. Much interest felt in action on Louisville and Nashville dividend.

Election of the following Directors by the Colorado Southern stockholders: Frank Trumbull, Grenville M. Dodge, Frederic P. Olcott, Harry Walters, Henry Budge, J. Kennedy Tod, Oliver Ames, Norman B. Ream, and Luther Kountze. Frank Trumbull was elected President of the company, and Grenville M. Dodge President of the Board of Directors.

Exports from the Port of Detroit for the year 1898 largest in its history, aggregating $12,795,023, an increase of $1,318,789 over 1897.

Car movement at Indianapolis for the first week of the year close up to the maximum.

Reports from Chicago that manufacturers of insulated copper wire are perfecting the details of a combination to result in a material advance in prices.

Negotiations progressing for a combination of the freight car building concerns.

Increase of $5,805 in Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham's surplus net earnings for November, making an increase of $7,816 since July 1.

Texas railroads to make common cause of suit brought by the Attorney General against the Missouri, Kansas and Texas for forfeiture of the latter's charter.

Firmness of sterling exchange market, due to demand for remitting purposes in connection with the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Dismissal of suit brought by Bell Pottery Company to restrain the American Potteries Company from taking Ohio potteries into the combination.

Net profits of the H. B. Claflin Company for the last six months of 1898, $286,296, against $201,352 in 1897, and for the year, $526,544, against $510,943 in 1897.

No foundation to report from the South that Seaboard Air Line and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad will form a close traffic arrangement.

Increase of $10,281 in Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis's surplus net earnings for November, but decrease of $62,733 since July 1.

No contest at stockholders' meeting of Brooklyn City Railroad between old shareholders and the new interests said to be in the property.

Increase of $371,442 in Lehigh Valley's surplus net earnings for the year ended Nov. 30, 1898.

Announcement of an offer of 7½ per cent. for the income bonds of the Staten Island Railroad.

Increase of $43,703 in West Chicago Street Railway's net earnings for 1898; surplus after dividends, $24,616.

Increase of $16,497 in Philadelphia and Erie's net earnings for November, making an increase of $40,516 for the eleven months of 1898.

First making-up day in the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Union Pacific stock increased $27,460,100, this amount to be given share for share for Oregon Short Line stock.

Expectation in some quarters of a resumption of dividends on "Big Four" common stock.

Re-election of Finance Committee of Chicago Great Western, consisting of William Lidderdale, Chairman; Howard Gilliat, Alexander F. Wallace, Edwin Waterhouse, and C. Sligo De Pothonier. Increase of $95,817 in surplus after dividends on debenture stock for the six months ended Dec. 31.

Declaration of a dividend of 1½ per cent. on Green Bay and Western common stock, the first since its reorganization, and a payment of 2½ per cent. on the Class "A" debentures.

Proposition being considered by St. Paul lines to apply "Soo" cuts in rates eastbound from St. Paul to intermediate property.

Louisville and Nashville's dividend of 1½ per cent., the first since July, 1893, when 2 per cent. was paid. Surplus net earnings for the year, $1,426,799, against $1,113,364 in the previous year.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on the preferred stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Extra dividend of 1 per cent. declared on Brooklyn City Railroad stock in addition to the regular quarterly 2½ per cent.

Postponement for one week of the annual stockholders' meeting of the State Trust Company called for yesterday.

Indications of a very large subscription for the New England Gas and Coke Company's $8,640,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds. Bids made at 98, with practically no offerings.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in January showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	$366
Canadian Pacific	41,000
Chicago Great Western	12,853
Iowa Central	5,555
Mexican Central	39,932
Mexican National	20,612
Missouri Pacific	1,000
New York, Ontario & Western	5,180
Wabash	34,664
Total increase 9 roads	$160,962
Increase previously reported	195,636
Total increase 12 roads	$356,598

***

The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$9,445
Central Branch (Missouri Pacific)	8,000
International & Great Northern	12,221
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16,631
St. Joseph & Grand Island	2,227
Texas Pacific	10,906
Total decrease 6 roads	$59,430
Net increase	$297,168

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Committee of Income Bondholders of the Staten Island Railroad Company, H. L. Horton, Chairman, announces that having received an offer of 7½ per cent. for the bonds deposited with it, it has abandoned further proceedings and has returned to depositors all bonds held by the committee. Bonds aggregating over $1,000,000 have already been sold by depositors at the figure mentioned. Since taking this action the committee has been authorized by Speyer & Co. to announce that all holders of income bonds, who shall deliver the same on or before Jan. 20 to that firm will receive therefor in cash 7½ per cent. of the par value of the bonds.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York.
New York, January 10th, 1899.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John Arbuckle,	Russell Sage,
Henry C. Holbert,	Randolph W. Townsend,
Henry R. Ickelheimer,	Edward Townsend,
Edward H. Perkins, Jr.,	Edward Van Volkenburgh,
Edward A. Price,	Antony Wallach.
James R. Plum,	
Edward C. Rice.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Edward H. Perkins, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Russell Sage was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

East River National Bank.
New York, January 10, 1899.
At the annual election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

David Banks,	William H. Hume,
Joseph Rogers,	Charles Banks,
	Raymond Jenkins.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Raymond Jenkins was unanimously re-elected President and David Banks Vice President for the ensuing year.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Coughlin-Sanford Switch Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on January 28th, 1899, for the purpose of taking action on a resolution to increase the capital stock of this Company to one million dollars. JOHN I. MIDDLETON, 3d, Secretary.

Nineteenth Ward Bank.
3d Avenue and 57th Street.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank held to-day, Mr. Joseph J. Kittel was duly elected President, and Mr. Chas. A. Stadler, Vice President, and the following-named gentlemen Directors for the ensuing year:

Matthew Baird.	Joseph J. Kittel.
Peter Doelger, Jr.	Charles Palm.
Thos. J. Dunn.	R. C. Rathbone.
William Forster.	Chas. A. Stadler.
Fritz Handrich.	John Slattery.
John J. Harrington.	George P. Sheldon.
Myer Hellman.	Percival C. Smith.
William Hoffmann.	L. H. Holloway.

Inspectors of Election for 1900:

John Davidson.	Robert Lambert.
William P. Baird.	L. H. HOLLOWAY, Cashier.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Ave. & 42d St.
New York, January 10th, 1899.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Joseph Fox.	Charles Reed.
Daniel T. Hoag.	Max J. Lissauer.
John H. Watson.	Thomas P. Fiske.
William L. Skidmore.	Simeon Ford.
John S. Foster.	Lewis Seasongood.
Myer S. Isaacs.	D. H. Rowland.

As Inspectors of Election:

Henry S. Herrman.	N. Shiverick.
Herman Mendel.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Joseph Fox was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. D. H. Rowland was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
At the meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George B. Carhart,	William Barbour,
Oliver S. Carter,	James A. Blair,
Sumner R. Stone,	Eugene H. Pullen,
D. H. McAlpin,	Henry B. Stokes,
Charles R. Flint,	Charles Parsons.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Oliver S. Carter was unanimously re-elected President, and Eugene H. Pullen was unanimously re-elected Vice President.
The following gentlemen were appointed Inspectors of Election for 1900:

George S. Hastings,	
Edwin Stone,	
Amory S. Carhart.	

CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

The Lincoln National Bank of the City of New York.
32 to 38 East 42d Street,
New York, January 11, 1899.
At the annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, held January 10th, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Thomas L. James,	Charles C. Clarke,
William R. Grace,	Marcellus Hartley,
Noah Davis,	James D. Layng,
Matthew C. D. Borden,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
H. Walter Webb,	E. V. W. Rossiter.

And for Inspectors of Election Charles F. James and Eben E. Olcott.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Thomas L. James was re-elected President and E. V. W. Rossiter Vice President, both unanimously.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Central National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Jan. 10, 1899.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held this day at the banking-room, the following-named gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William A. Wheelock.	Woodbury Langdon.
Simon Bernheimer.	John A. McCall.
William L. Strong.	Courtl

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

Holders of the following securities are notified that in order to participate in the reorganization they must deposit their securities with us under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. 5% bonds.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. and Hocking Coal & Railroad Co. 6% bonds.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. 4% bonds.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

Holders of our receipts or certificates for bonds of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, are notified to present such receipts or certificates at our office, and to have same stamped as assenting to the plan and agreement of reorganization.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has already been entered.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 6th, 1899.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 4.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBR 3, 1889.

Notice is hereby given that thirty-eight (38) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

8	184	275	411	608	838	1108
80	199	279	423	622	883	1329
89	215	284	423	633	927	
107	217	299	504	671	988	
129	242	324	521	711	1005	
145	259	348	540	824	1100	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due March 1st, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

New York, Dec. 7, 1898.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the thirty-eight bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Co., of New York.
R. D. LANKFORD,
With Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing March 1, 1899, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of March, 1899, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-Pres. & Acting Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDK L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

TO HOLDERS OF CRESCENT CITY R. R. 5% BONDS.

The Crescent City Railroad Company, having failed to pay the January, 1899, coupon, the Reorganization Committee, through its depositaries, the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of New York, the FIDELITY TRUST AND SAFETY VAULT COMPANY of LOUISVILLE, and UNITED STATES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, LA., will assume on January 12th, 1899, upon Bonds deposited with January, 1899, coupon attached, $20 upon each $1,000 bond so deposited.

R. M. WALMSLEY,
Chairman of Committee.

January 8, 1899.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
Boston, 85 State St., Phila., S.W.Cor. 4th & Walnut
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
ALL THE INFORMATION NEEDED to deal intelligently and profitably in Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton can be obtained from our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL." Contains earnings, dividends, and prices for 10 to 30 years.
ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.
Orders executed in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Exchanges for cash or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.
Branch Office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., nr. 26th St.
Daily MARKET LETTER mailed free on request.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Andes	.05	.05	Kentuck Con.	.00	.11
Belcher	.11	.14	Mexican	.31	.31
Benton Con.	.04	.04	Occident. Con.	..	.47
B. & Belcher	.36	.37	Ophir	.50	.51
Caledonia	.24	.19	Overman	.05	.05
Challenge Con	.11	.11	Potosi	.13	.13
Challor	.12	.13	Savage	.08	.08
Confidence	..	.60	Sag Belcher	.02	..
C. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25	Sierra Nev.	.72	.76
Crown Point	.10	.12	Standard	1.90	2.00
Eureka Con	.30	.30	Syndicate	..	.05
Gould & Curry	.25	.24	Union Con	.37	.30
Hale & Norc.	.00	.00	Utah Con	.10	.10
Justice	.11	.11	Yellow Jacket	.17	.18

Silver bars, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 11.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	3	3¼	3	3¼
Anaconda	52¾	52½	52	52¼
Anchoria	95	98	95	98
Argentum	38½	40	38½	39¼
Battle	37	37½	37½	38
Columbine	11½	12½	13	13½
Consolidated	8½	8¾	8½	8⅝
Elkton	70¾	70⅝	71½	72
El Paso	9¼	10	9⅝	9¾
Findley	16¾	16⅞	16¾	17
Gibson	22¾	23	22	24
Golden Fleece	37	40	39	40
Golden King	85	87	83½	87
Gold Coin	159	160	156	159
Garfield	12⅝	16½	14	14½
Isabella	65¾	68¾	56	57
Independence	52	52½	51	51
Jackpot	39	39½	39¼	39⅝
Jefferson	6	10	6¼	10
Matos	30⅝	32	28	29
Moon Anchor	125	125½	125	125½
Pharmacist	4	4¼	3½	4
Portland	154¼	154½	150	151
Rawlings	35½	36¾	36	37¼
Rosa	20	21	20	20¾
Union	20¼	20⅝	19¾	20
Vindicator	95	100	90	105
Work	15¼	15⅝	16	16½

Baltimore and Ohio Appointment.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11.—Frederick D. Underwood was appointed General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in charge of the operating department, with headquarters at Baltimore. The appointment is to take effect Jan. 15, 1899.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	110	10	Adams Express	109	109	109	109	.....
31⅝	32	850	American Malting Co.	32½	32½	31⅜	31⅜	−1⅛
83½	84	450	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84⅜	84⅜	83½	83½	−2⅝
88½	89½	10	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89¼	89¾	89¼	89½	.....
41	44	100	American District Tel.	40	40	40	40	−4
143	145	262	American Express	144¾	144⅞	144¾	144¾	−1⅛
13¾	14¼	2,290	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14	14¼	13⅝	14	.....
41	42	3,030	American Steel & Wire	42	42⅝	41	41½	−1⅝
108½	109	1,425	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	109⅜	109⅞	108¼	108¼	−1¾
126	126½	100,035	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127⅞	127⅞	124¾	126	−⅞
...	...	31	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	112¾	111¼	111¼	.....
98	...	79	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	.....
146½	146¾	9,200	American Tobacco	146½	147	145⅝	146½	+1¼
137½	140	30	American Tobacco pf.	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	.....
14	15½	10	Ann Arbor	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	.....
21⅜	21⅞	33,840	At., T. & S. F.	21⅝	22	21⅛	21⅜	+⅛
55¼	55⅝	55,865	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55¼	55⅞	54¼	55⅝	+⅜
68¼	69	460	B. & O., all in. pd.	69	69	68¼	68⅝	−⅜
54½	55	630	B. & O., when iss.	55	55	54⅜	54¼	−1
76½	76¾	500	B. & O. pf., when iss.	76¼	76⅝	76½	76⅝	+⅛
8⅝	9¼	477	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	−⅛
7⅝	7¾	8,209	Bay State Gas	8	8	7	7⅜	−⅜
88¼	88½	20,475	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	89	89¼	87¼	88⅛	.....
142½	143½	370	Brooklyn Union Gas.	142	143	142	143	−1
13¾	14¼	100	Brunswick City	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	−¼
74½	75	367	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
56¼	56½	4,110	Canada Southern	55½	56⅜	55½	56⅜	+1
85⅜	86¼	200	Canadian Pacific	85¾	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	−⅛
43⅞	44	9,665	Central Pacific	44	44⅛	43⅞	44	+⅛
27½	27¾	17,840	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	27¾	27	27⅝	+⅜
168½	169½	200	Chicago & Alton	168	168	168	168	−1
126¾	126⅞	31,945	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	126¼	127⅛	125⅝	126⅜	+⅛
61	61⅝	400	Chi. & East. Ill.	61⅛	61⅞	61⅛	61¼	+⅛
113½	115	400	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	113⅜	114	113⅜	114	+½
15¾	15⅞	8,465	Chicago Great West.	16	16⅛	15½	15⅞	.....
51¾	52½	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	−⅛
29½	30	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅛	30⅜	30	30⅛	−⅛
35	36	747	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35	36½	35	35⅝	+4⅝
122¾	122⅞	27,745	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	122⅝	122⅞	121⅞	122⅞	+⅛
166¾	167¼	110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	167	167	167	167	+⅛
143¾	144	3,800	Chicago & Northw.	142½	144¼	142⅛	144	+1⅝
187	...	35	Chi. & Northw. pf.	189	189	189	189	.....
115¼	115¼	20,655	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	114½	115⅝	113⅜	115¼	+⅜
8¼	8⅞	540	Chi. Term. Trans.	...	8½	8¼	8¼	.....
36½	37	500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	...	37¼	37	37	+¼
46⅜	46⅝	4,995	C., C., C. & St. L.	...	47	46	46⅝	+⅜
95¾	97	1,720	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	97	97	97	+¾
14½	15	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
7¾	8½	50	Colorado Midland	...	8½	8½	8½	.....
35⅜	35⅝	4,176	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	36¾	36¾	34⅝	35¼	−1¼
97	98¼	110	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	...	97	97	97	.....
8¼	8⅝	25	Col. So., when iss.	...	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
56¼	56⅝	1,300	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	...	57¼	57¼	56¼	−⅝
22⅝	23½	1,430	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	...	23	23½	22½	+⅜
2⅜	2½	150	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	...	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	−⅛
8¾	9	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	...	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
192¼	193	925	Consolidated Gas	...	192	192	192	+1
45¾	46	360	Consolidated Ice	...	45	45½	45	−¼
93½	93¾	50	Consolidated Ice pf.	...	91	91	91	.....
111⅜	112	5,694	Delaware & Hudson	...	109⅜	112¼	109⅜	+2
157½	157⅞	1,150	Del., Lack. & West.	...	157½	157⅞	157⅞	−⅛
20¼	20⅝	2,300	Denver & R. G.	...	19½	21¼	19¼	+1⅛
69½	69⅝	5,450	Denver & R. G. pf.	...	69¼	70	68½	+⅛
21¼	21⅜	1,110	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	...	21⅜	21⅜	21	+⅛
194	198	272	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	...	193	194	193	194	+1½
15¼	15¼	900	Erie	...	15	15½	14⅞	15¼	+⅛
38¾	39	1,460	Erie 1st pf	...	38⅜	38¾	38¼	38⅝	+⅜
19¾	20	200	Erie 2d pf	...	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	.....
39	39¾	100	Evans. & T. H.	...	39¾	39¾	38¾	38¾	−¼
...	...	200	Evans. & T. H. pf.	...	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	+⅛
20⅞	21	4,200	Flint & P. M.	...	20¾	21	20¼	21	+⅛
46	47	500	Flint & P. M. pf.	...	46⅜	46⅝	46½	46⅝	+1¼
52½	52⅝	24,620	Federal Steel	...	53⅛	53¾	52⅛	52½	−⅛
83¾	83¾	5,615	Federal Steel pf.	...	83¾	84	83	83¼	.....
100¾	100⅝	1,620	General Electric	...	101½	101⅝	100⅜	100⅝	−1⅜
155½	156	3,980	Great Northern pf.	...	153	156¾	152½	155⅞	+4½
70½	71	2,805	Glucose Sugar Ref.	...	70½	70¾	70	70½	+1
108¾	110	20	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	...	110	110	110	110	.....
101	...	200	H. B. Claflin	...	100½	100½	100½	100½	+1½
116¼	116⅞	14,300	Illinois Central	...	115	116¾	114¼	114½	+1½
62¼	62⅝	2,405	International Paper.	...	63	63	62¼	62⅜	−⅛
93	93½	285	Int. Paper pf.	...	93½	93½	93	93	−⅛
12	12½	650	Iowa Central	...	11½	12½	12	12	−⅛
46	46⅝	600	Iowa Central pf.	...	47	47	45½	45⅝	−⅛
17	17⅜	400	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf.	...	17⅜	17½	17⅜	17⅜	+⅛
55	56½	400	Knickerbocker Ice	...	56½	56½	56½	56½	.....
80¼	91½	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	...	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	−¼
54½	55½	900	Laclede Gas	...	54	55	54	55	+⅛
19	19½	200	Lake Erie & West.	...	19	19	19	19	−1
71	72¾	412	Lake Erie & West. pf.	...	72½	72½	72⅜	72⅜	−⅝
59	62	345	Long Island	...	61	61½	61	61½	+1
66	66¼	42,905	Louisville & Nashville.	...	66⅛	66¼	64⅝	66	+⅛
106	106⅛	39,945	Manhattan Con	...	106	107⅜	105⅝	106¼	+⅜
189¾	190	3,810	Metropolitan St. Ry.	...	190¼	190¼	187⅜	190⅛	.....
38	38¼	4,880	Minn. & St. Louis.	...	37	38¼	36⅝	38¼	+1
97¾	100	175	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	.....
75	...	2,100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	...	73⅜	75½	73⅜	75¼	+1⅝
13⅞	14¼	1,150	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	...	13½	14	13½	13⅞	+⅛
38¼	38½	2,860	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	...	38⅝	38⅞	37⅞	38⅜	+⅛
45⅞	46¼	18,700	Missouri Pacific	...	46½	46½	45⅝	45⅞	+⅛
37½	38	700	Mobile & Ohio	...	38	38	37	37	−1⅜
176½	178¼	100	Morris & Essex.	...	177	177	177	177	.....
38¼	38⅜	1,084	National Lead Co.	...	37½	38⅜	37½	38	−⅜
112¾	113⅜	126	National Lead Co. pf.	...	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	+⅜
8¼	8½	100	Nat. Linseed Oil, t. r.	...	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	.....
50¾	51	300	National Biscuit	...	51	51¼	51	51	.....
104	105	300	National Biscuit pf.	...	104	104	104	104	−1½
98¼	98¾	2,110	New Jersey Central.	...	99	99	98½	98⅞	−⅛
120	125	1,470	New York Air Brake.	...	127¾	128	124¾	125	−1
124½	124⅝	21,071	New York Central	...	123	125¼	123	124¼	+1¼
199	200	61	N. Y., N. H. & H.	...	198½	198¼	198¼	198¼	.....
14¼	14⅜	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	...	...	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
20½	20¼	6,805	N. Y., Ont. & West.	...	20¼	20⅜	19⅝	20¼	−⅛
...	...	250	Norfolk & Western.	...	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅞	+⅜
63⅜	63½	810	Norfolk & West. pf.	...	62⅝	63⅜	62⅝	63¼	−⅛
7¼	7¼	1,340	North American	...	7	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
46¼	46¼	59,495	Northern Pac., ex. div.	...	44¼	46½	43⅝	46¼	+2⅜
77⅞	78	12,015	Northern Pacific pf.	...	77⅝	78	76⅞	78	+⅝
48½	50	50	Oregon R. & Nav.	...	48	48	48	48	.....
71	72	660	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	...	71½	71½	71½	71½	.....
43	43¼	400	Oregon Short Line	...	43	43	43	43	.....
45	45¾	5,685	Pacific Mail	...	44⅝	45⅛	44½	45¼	.....
45½	46⅜	400	Pacific Coast	...	45⅜	46	45⅜	46	+⅛
127⅝	127⅞	41,550	Pennsylvania R. R.	...	123½	128	123½	127⅞	+1⅛
6⅞	6⅞	000	Peoria & Eastern	...	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
112⅝	112⅞	12,245	People's Gas, Chicago.	...	113	113¼	112⅝	112⅝	−⅜
67¼	67¾	14,725	P., C., C. & St. L.	...	73¼	73¼	66½	67½	−5⅝
87	88	450	P. Con. C. & St. L. pf.	...	88	88	88	88	−½
161	162	922	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	...	162	162½	161	162	−½
23⅛	23¼	9,200	Reading	...	22⅜	23¼	22½	23¼	+⅛
56	56¾	36,160	Reading 1st pf	...	54⅜	56⅝	54	56⅜	+1⅝
29⅞	30	10,570	Reading 2d pf	...	29½	30½	29	30	+1⅝
30¼	31	215	Rio Grande West.	...	30½	30½	30½	30½	−1
69	69¼	215	Rio Grande West. pf.	...	69½	69½	69½	69½	+½
9¼	9¾	1,320	St. L. & San Fran.	...	9¼	9¾	9	9⅜	+⅛
67¼	67¾	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	...	66¾	67¾	66¼	67½	+1½
34¾	34⅞	3,120	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	...	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+¼
8¾	8¼	1,150	St. Louis Southw.	...	8½	8½	8¼	8½	−⅛
20¾	21	4,704	St. Louis Southw. pf.	...	21½	21⅝	20½	20⅝	−⅝
42	44	400	St. Paul & Duluth	...	43	43	42	42	−1
97⅜	98¼	5,410	St. Paul & Omaha.	...	95	98	94¾	98	+3⅝
34⅝	34¾	5,065	Southern Pacific	...	34½	35	34	34¾	+⅛
11⅞	11⅝	4,793	Southern Railway	...	11½	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅛
45½	45⅝	15,980	Southern Railway pf.	...	45	45	44¼	45⅜	+⅝
24¼	24½	3,425	Standard Distilling	...	24¼	24¾	24¼	24½	.....
80¾	81	2,800	Standard Distilling pf.	...	81	81½	80⅝	81	+⅛
10¼	10⅝	898	Standard R. & T.	...	11⅜	11½	10⅝	10⅝	+⅞
36⅜	36½	2,180	Tenn. Coal & Iron	...	36¼	36¾	36	36⅛	.....
18⅞	19	3,920	Texas Pacific	...	19¼	19¼	18	18⅞	−⅜
13	13¼	550	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	...	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¼	.....
167	168	100	Third Avenue	...	167	167	167	167	−8
41	41¾	210	Twin City R. T.	...	41	41	41	41	.....
44¼	44¾	19,175	Union Pacific	...	44	44½	43½	44¼	+⅛
73⅝	74	15,329	Union Pacific	...	74	74	73	73⅞	+⅛
13⅜	13⅝	140	U. P., D. & G., 2d in. pd.	...	13½	13½	13½	13¼	−⅛
59	60	565	United States Express.	...	60	60	59	59½	+½
7¼	7½	2,210	United States Leather.	...	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7½	.....
72¼	72½	2,569	U. S. Leather pf.	...	73	73	72	72¼	−⅛
46⅜	47	5,235	United States Rubber.	...	47½	47½	46½	46⅞	−1
117	117½	720	U. S. Rubber pf.	...	117½	117½	117	117¼	+⅜
8	8½	300	Wabash	...	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅜
23	23¼	2,400	Wabash pf.	...	23⅜	23⅝	22	23	.....
94½	95	697	Western Union Tel.	...	95	95	94¼	94¾	−⅛
7⅝	7¾	7,470	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	...	7¾	7⅝	7¼	7¼	−⅛
28	28½	120	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	...	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+⅞
Sales.....		945,820						170,820

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	99½	...	K. & D.M.pf.	17	18
3s, r., 1918	106⅜	106¾	Keo. & W.	29½	32
3s, r., 1918	107¼	107¾	King. & P.	2	...
3s, 1918, s'il.	107	108	Lac. Gas pf.	97¼	99
4s, r., 1907	111½	112	Lake Shore.	196½	204
4s, c., 1907	112½	113¾	Mah. C. R.	145	...
4s, r., 1925	128¾	129¼	M. C. R. pf.	105	...
4s, c., 1925	128¾	129½	Man. Beach	3	5
5s, r., 1904	112½	113¾	Md. Coal pf.	50	55
6s, r., 1904	112¾	113½	Mex. Cent.	5⅝	6
Che. 4s, 1899	102⅜	...	Mex. N. ctfs.	1	1¼
D. C. 3-65s	118	..	Nat. Lin. Oil	8⅞	9¼
			Nat. Starch.	4½	7
Alb. & Sus.	200		N. St. 1st pf.	58	76
Amer. Coal	120	140	N. St. 2d pf.	15	30
Am. Cot. Oil	34	34½	New Cent. C.	40	42
Am.Sp. M.pf.	37½	38½	N. Y., C. & St. L.1stpf.	73	75
Ann Arb. pf.	38	40	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36¾	37¼
Beech Creek	100½	..	Norf. So.	65	...
Bos. A. L. pf.	100½	..	P. C. 1st pf.	84	87
B. & C. F.	31	33½	P. C. 2d pf.	63½	65
B.C.R. & N.	100	..	Penn. Coal	350	...
Cap. Trac.	86	89	P., D. & Ev.	1½	1¾
C. & Alt. pf.	175	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	82	83¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	81	82	P., Ft. W. & C.	9	...
C., I. & L.	8½	9	C.	181	...
C.,L. & W.pf.	42	43	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	173	..
C. & Ptts.	174	..	P. & W. pf.	8	9
C. C. & I. D.	1	1¾	Quicksilver	1¾	2½
C.C.C. & I.D.pf.	2	3	Quicks'r pf.	7	11
Col. Mid. pf.	20½	21	Rens. & Sar.	185	190
Col. & H. C. & Iron.	6½	8	R., W. & O.	130	...
Consol Coal.	50	..	St. J. & Gr. Island	5½	6
D. M. & Ft.	81	..	St. J. & Gr. 1st pf.	50	53
Detroit Gas.	65	70	St. J. & Gr. 2d pf.	13	15
Eighth Av.	380	..	St. J. & Gr. Cm.	15	20
Ft. W. & R.	...	55½	G. & W.	35	45
G. & J.	15	20	Hawaiian S.	57½	60¼
G. B. & W.	35	45	Homestake	585	...
Hawaiian S.	57½	60¼	Ill. Cent. l.	100	...
Homestake	585	...	Jol. & Chic.	160	..
Ill. Cent. l.	100	...	Kan. & Mt.	7½	8½
Jol. & Chic.	160	..	Keo. & D. M.	4½	5¼
Kan. & Mt.	7½	8½			
Keo. & D. M.	4½	5¼			

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
1,000	104¾	5,000	92¼
4,000	105	10,000	92⅞
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		2,000	92¾
8,000	86½	5,000	92¼
Am Tob Co scrip		Cent of N J gen 5s	
15,000	98¼	500	113
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		6,000	113⅝
14,000	89	Registered	
1,000	88	2,000	113
Atch, Top & San F adjustment 4s		Central of N J 1st conv. 1902	
45,000	80½	5,000	112
15,000	80¼	Ches & O gen 4½s	
10,000	80⅛	10,000	92
15,000	80⅛	5,000	91¾
5,000	80	8,000	92
15,000	79¾	2,000	91¾
17,000	79¾	Ches & O con 5s	
2,000	80	6,000	117½
4,000	79⅞	Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s	
18,000	80	9,000	105
20,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Madison Avenue Corner Sold—The Heaviest Buyer at the Bathgate Sale—Other Dealings.

Whitehouse & Porter and S. Osgood Pell have sold for R. G. Dun to Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia the plot, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-second Street, 145 by 102.2.

Alfred Seton, Jr., has sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine the Trinity Baptist Church property, on the north side of Fifty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 75 by 100. It is understood that contracts have practically been closed for the resale of the site to a builder for improvement.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. were the brokers in the sale of the plot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 50 feet north of Eighty-seventh Street, 50 by 140, recently reported in this column. The property is sold by the estate of Edward Tracy, and the price is reported as $160,000.

Miller & Helfer have sold for William Hartfield and A. Nelson to Leopold Kaufman the old buildings 283 Monroe Street, on lot 25 by 100

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Malvena MacBride to a builder the plot, southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 75 by 100.13. The buyer intends to erect a seven-story elevator apartment house on the site.

Jackson & Stern have bought 26 and 26½ Monroe Street, 30 by 53; also, 132 and 132½ Rivington Street, 34.6 by 78; also, 90 and 92 Avenue B, southwest corner of Sixth Street, 40.2 by 89.1; also, 250 and 252 East Fourth Street, 25 by 96.6.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 327, 329, and 331 East Fourth Street, old buildings, on a plot 69 by 96.2, and from the Manhattan Savings Society, the three-story building 372 East Fourth Street, 23 by 96.

The same operators have also sold to builders, for improvement, 105 and 107 East Tenth Street, 49.6 by 94.7, and 71 to 77 East Third Street, 85 by 96.2.

Nicholson & Co. have leased the southerly half of building formerly occupied as the United States Appraisers' Stores, at Hubert, Washington, and West Streets, to Austin, Nichols & Co. for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

The closing of purchases made at the King and Bathgate auction sales on Tuesday revealed yesterday the names of the real buyers in one or two instances. Maximilian Morgenthau was the largest buyer at the Bathgate sale, having signed a contract covering fifty-five lots for a total of $121,600. The purchase includes sixteen lots on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets, and several small parcels on Washington and Brook Avenues.

At the King estate sale William R. Low acted as the representative of Hirsh Brothers in the purchase of two lots at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Mitchell A. C. Levy, for $23,660, the four-story brick building 275 Greenwich Street, 26.9 by 88 by 25 by 79.2.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at public auction, to L. Freedman, for $22,100, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 19 West Ninety-first Street, 18 by 100.8½; also, at public auction, to Henry Wendt, for $19,200, the five-story brownstone-front flat 502 Manhattan Avenue 18.9 by 95.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William P. Dixon, as executor, for $15,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 101 Mangin Street, 15.9 by 100.

S. Morris Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs Annie O. Allen and another, for $7,000, the three-story stone-front tenement 536 East Seventh Street, 18.3 by 62.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 523 Lenox Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,189.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 503, 505, and 507 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,868.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 1,311 Hoe Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,416.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 732 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 73.6 feet south of the middle line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, now closed, 39 by 60, three-story stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,017.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meidrum, referee, 503 and 505 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on part, $21,308.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 224 East Forty-seventh Street, 220 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,776.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 247 and 249 Pearl Street, north side, 90 feet east of John Street, runs north 98.3 by east 15.2 by north 18.5 by east 4.6 by north 6.3 by east 17.2 by south 115.11 to Pearl Street by west 37, two five-story stone-front buildings. Due on judgment, $62,895.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 328 and 330 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $7,638.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Sachs, referee, 263 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Fourth Street, 19.10 by 58.2 by 17.2 by 64.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 269 Bowery adjoining, 20.9 by 67.7 by 17.11, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 42 East Fourth Street, 20 feet west of the Bowery, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 18.3 by 49.6 by 19.11 by 28.7, three-story brick tenement; 40 East Fourth Street, adjoining, 24.8½ by 38.3 by 25 by 58.2, three-story brick tenement, with store; also, an interest in all of the rear of the parcel last mentioned above, 50.8 by 25.2 by 51 by 57.2.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 189 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment $2,414; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, B. F. Gerling, referee, Thirteenth Avenue, Wakefield, north side, about 305 feet east of Fifth Street, 25 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,517.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, James M. Hunt, referee, tract extending from the road leading from Westchester to Pelham Bridge to Westchester Creek, between the lands of William Palmer and those of the late Benson estate, about 120 by 262 feet in size, with frame dwelling and barn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 387 and 389 Tenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 79.8; William Evans of 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $56,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 30.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick store, 94.9 by 80; John Hoge, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Sebastian Sanders of 167 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $108,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Simpson Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 55; Alfred Ericson, Edenwood Avenue and James Street, owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of Gouverneur Place, for a five-story brick flat, 19.8 by 87.8; August Jacob of 527 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; John Hauser, 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Webster Avenue, for five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 49; August Wenigmann of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Morris Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Union Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 58 and 18 by 49; Hermann & Trenberger of Forest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

No. 988 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. B. Simpson of 97 Fifth Avenue, owner; S. G. Slocum, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 228 and 230 Front Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of F. E. Gebert, owner; Frederick Freund, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Calman Rouse of 1,207 Park Avenue, owner; B. Levitansky, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

AVENUE B, w s, 450 ft s of Cliff St, 50x100; Frederick Scholz to Howard Menn and another 4,500

BEEKMAN PLACE, n e corner of 50th St, 20.5x100; Archibald G. R. Bache to Alice L. Christie ....

BOWERY, e s, 23.5 ft s of Rivington St, 22.6x70x22.8x10; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to Edward Freund 3,800

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 450 ft s of 161st St, 50x100; Paul R. Keller to Frederick Scholz 1

CONCORD AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of 145th St, 50x100; Hannah Haffen and others to Martha C. Bergman 100

CONCORD AV, s e s, 100 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; Martha C. Bergman to Charles King and another 100

CONCORD AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; Martha C. Bergman to Jacob Haffen and wife 100

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, Lot 126, part of No. 1 subdivision, map of Morrisania; Robert Danfield, Jr., executor, to Mary E. Danfield 4,000

INFERIOR PLOT, 175 ft n w of 3d Av and 46 ft n e of 9th St, runs n e 46x s e 75x s w 23.4x n w 37.6 to Lafayette Court x s w 22.8x n w 37.6; Andrew J. Bastine and wife to Henry C. Irons and another 100,000

LEXINGTON AV, 96, w s, 19.9x51; Maria L. Cornell, executrix, to Edwin C. Ray 15,050

MADISON AV, 519, e s, 20x85; Augustus Stoner to Ed. H. Herzog 48,000

NORFOLK ST, 31, w s, 25x100; William Felsberg and another to Harris Blankstein and another 1

PROSPECT AV, widened, e s, 344.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 17x150x—x140; Cora L. Bennett and others to Harry S. Hotchkiss ....

Miles & Helfer have sold for William Hartfield and A. Nelson to Leopold Kaufman the old buildings 283 Monroe Street, on lot 25 by 100

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Malvena MacBride to a builder the plot, southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 75 by 100.13. The buyer intends to erect a seven-story elevator apartment house on the site.

Jackson & Stern have bought 26 and 26½ Monroe Street, 30 by 53; also, 132 and 132½ Rivington Street, 34.6 by 78; also, 90 and 92 Avenue B, southwest corner of Sixth Street, 40.2 by 89.1; also, 250 and 252 East Fourth Street, 25 by 96.6.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 327, 329, and 331 East Fourth Street, old buildings, on a plot 69 by 96.2, and from the Manhattan Savings Society, the three-story building 372 East Fourth Street, 23 by 96.

The same operators have also sold to builders, for improvement, 105 and 107 East Tenth Street, 49.6 by 94.7, and 71 to 77 East Third Street, 85 by 96.2.

Nicholson & Co. have leased the southerly half of building formerly occupied as the United States Appraisers' Stores, at Hubert, Washington, and West Streets, to Austin, Nichols & Co. for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

The closing of purchases made at the King and Bathgate auction sales on Tuesday revealed yesterday the names of the real buyers in one or two instances. Maximilian Morgenthau was the largest buyer at the Bathgate sale, having signed a contract covering fifty-five lots for a total of $121,600. The purchase includes sixteen lots on Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets, and several small parcels on Washington and Brook Avenues.

At the King estate sale William R. Low acted as the representative of Hirsh Brothers in the purchase of two lots at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in partition, to Mitchell A. C. Levy, for $23,660, the four-story brick building 275 Greenwich Street, 26.9 by 88 by 25 by 79.2.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, at public auction, to L. Freedman, for $22,100, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 19 West Ninety-first Street, 18 by 100.8½; also, at public auction, to Henry Wendt, for $19,200, the five-story brownstone-front flat 502 Manhattan Avenue 18.9 by 95.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William P. Dixon, as executor, for $15,000, the five-story brick tenement, with store, 101 Mangin Street, 15.9 by 100.

S. Morris Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs Annie O. Allen and another, for $7,000, the three-story stone-front tenement 536 East Seventh Street, 18.3 by 62.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 523 Lenox Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,189.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 503, 505, and 507 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 75 by 99.11, three five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,868.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 1,311 Hoe Avenue, west side, 200 feet south of Jennings Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,416.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Bien, referee, 732 St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 73.6 feet south of the middle line of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, now closed, 39 by 60, three-story stone dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,017.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William Meidrum, referee, 503 and 505 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, each 25 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on part, $21,308.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 224 East Forty-seventh Street, 220 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,776.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 247 and 249 Pearl Street, north side, 90 feet east of John Street, runs north 98.3 by east 15.2 by north 18.5 by east 4.6 by north 6.3 by east 17.2 by south 115.11 to Pearl Street by west 37, two five-story stone-front buildings. Due on judgment, $62,895.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 328 and 330 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, on each, $7,638.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Sachs, referee, 263 Bleecker Street, southwest corner of Fourth Street, 19.10 by 58.2 by 17.2 by 64.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 269 Bowery adjoining, 20.9 by 67.7 by 17.11, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 42 East Fourth Street, 20 feet west of the Bowery, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 18.3 by 49.6 by 19.11 by 28.7, three-story brick tenement; 40 East Fourth Street, adjoining, 24.8½ by 38.3 by 25 by 58.2, three-story brick tenement, with store; also, an interest in all of the rear of the parcel last mentioned above, 50.8 by 25.2 by 51 by 57.2.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 189 Convent Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, 18 by 70, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment $2,414; subject to another mortgage for $10,000.

By Charles A. Berrian, foreclosure sale, B. F. Gerling, referee, Thirteenth Avenue, Wakefield, north side, about 305 feet east of Fifth Street, 25 by 114, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,517.

By H. C. Mapes & Co., partition sale, James M. Hunt, referee, tract extending from the road leading from Westchester to Pelham Bridge to Westchester Creek, between the lands of William Palmer and those of the late Benson estate, about 120 by 262 feet in size, with frame dwelling and barn.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 387 and 389 Tenth Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 79.8; William Evans of 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $56,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, east side, 30.1 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, for a one-story brick store, 94.9 by 80; John Hoge, owner; Henri Fouchaux, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 85; Sebastian Sanders of 167 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; owner; Schneider & Herter, Bible House, architects; cost, $108,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, north side, 96.8 feet west of Simpson Street, for a three-story frame dwelling, 22 by 55; Alfred Ericson, Edenwood Avenue and James Street, owner and architect; cost, $6,000.

Washington Avenue, northwest corner of Gouverneur Place, for a five-story brick flat, 19.8 by 87.8; August Jacob of 527 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; John Hauser, 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Webster Avenue, for five two-story frame dwellings, 20 by 49; August Wenigmann of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Morris Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Union Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for five three-story frame tenements, 20 by 58 and 18 by 49; Hermann & Trenberger of Forest Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $28,000.

Alterations.

No. 988 Fifth Avenue, to a five-story brick dwelling; J. B. Simpson of 97 Fifth Avenue, owner; S. G. Slocum, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 228 and 230 Front Street, to a five-story brick store; estate of F. E. Gebert, owner; Frederick Freund, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a five-story brick flat, with store; Calman Rouse of 1,207 Park Avenue, owner; B. Levitansky, architect; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

AVENUE B, w s, 450 ft s of Cliff St, 50x100; Frederick Scholz to Howard Menn and another 4,500

BEEKMAN PLACE, n e corner of 50th St, 20.5x100; Archibald G. R. Bache to Alice L. Christie ....

BOWERY, e s, 23.5 ft s of Rivington St, 22.6x70x22.8x10; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to Edward Freund 3,800

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 450 ft s of 161st St, 50x100; Paul R. Keller to Frederick Scholz 1

CONCORD AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of 145th St, 50x100; Hannah Haffen and others to Martha C. Bergman 100

CONCORD AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; Martha C. Bergman to Charles King and another 100

CONCORD AV, s e s, 75 ft s w of 145th St, 25x100; Martha C. Bergman to Jacob Haffen and wife 100

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, Lot 126, part of No. 1 subdivision, map of Morrisania; Robert Danfield, Jr., executor, to Mary E. Danfield 4,000

INFERIOR PLOT, 175 ft n w of 3d Av and 46 ft n e of 9th St, runs n e 46x s e 75x s w 23.4x n w 37.6 to Lafayette Court x s w 22.8x n w 37.6; Andrew J. Bastine and wife to Henry C. Irons and another 100,000

LEXINGTON AV, 96, w s, 19.9x51; Maria L. Cornell, executrix, to Edwin C. Ray 15,050

MADISON AV, 519, e s, 20x85; Augustus Stoner to Ed. H. Herzog 48,000

NORFOLK ST, 31, w s, 25x100; William Felsberg and another to Harris Blankstein and another 1

PROSPECT AV, widened, e s, 344.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 17x150x—x140; Cora L. Bennett and others to Harry S. Hotchkiss ....

PLOT 80, w of 1st Av, and 100 ft n of 97th St, w runs n 0.11x w 20x50.11x s 20; Solomon Mehrbach and wife to Morris Finn 1

RIVINGTON ST, 130, n s, 22.1x78; Thomas B. Young and others to Harris Mandelbaum 1

STANTON ST, 53 and 55; Joseph Rosenberg and Jacob Feinberg to Samuel Bonis and Samuel Bloom 1

UNION AV, 693, 24.9x100, together with a strip 3.4x100 ft on the s s of the property; Herman Schmuck to Abraham H. Lyon, (rerecorded) 100

UNION SQUARE EAST, 48 and 46, s e corner of 17th St; 17th St, 102 East, 25x84; John J. Astor and others with United States Trust Company, anti-nuptial agreement 1

4TH AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 49th St, 25x100; William Betts to Robert Ray and others. 2,700

4TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 49th St, 50x100; William Betts to Robert Ray and others. 4,400

5TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 100.10x100; William E. Thorn to William S. Kane 64,000

5TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 100.10 ft to 152d St, x100; William S. Kane and wife to Judson Lawson 93,133

7TH ST, 254 and 256, 36x90.10; Gibson Putzel to Michael O. Hanlon 1

21ST ST, 41 East, 25x98.9; Theodore W. Parkin, individually and as executor, to Emil Auerbach 1

24TH ST, s e corner of 10th Av, 18.6x80, leasehold; the Kingan Provision Company of New York to the Kingan Provision Company of Indiana ....

44TH ST, s s, 51 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.4x83; Joseph N. L. Edmonds to Grace Edmonds and another, 1-6 part 333

44TH ST, s s, 51 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.4x83; Frank E. Tyng to Grace Edmonds and another, 1-12 part 167

47TH ST, s s, 51 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.4x83; Julia F. Nott to Grace Edmonds and another, 1-6 part 333

48TH ST, s s, 51 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.4x83; John W. Edmonds to Grace Edmonds and another, 1-6 part 333

84TH ST, s s, 51 West, 16.8x102.2; 1148, 1150, 1224 and 1226 West, 50x100.11; Judson Lawson and wife to Ambrose M. Lock 101,000

97TH ST, 335 East, 0.3½x100.11; Theresa Gottschalk to Morris Finn 1

100TH ST, 336 East, 25x100.11; Samuel Mendlowitz to Israel Mendlowitz 1

111TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 66.6x100.11; Thomas K. Moore to James Lomax 1

114TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Wilber McBride, referee, to John Ruff and another 20,200

117TH ST, n e s, 306.6 ft s e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; Louis Lese to Davis Karp. 1

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Elbert D. Howes and wife to Joshua F. Howes 56,000

120TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Joshua F. Howes to Max Goebel. 55,000

121ST ST, n s, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Henrietta Stein to Frances Stein ..... Gift

123D ST, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth Stayner to Christian Lanx 1

156TH ST, n s, 100.3 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 24.7x100; Charles H. Platt, executor, to Johanna C. H. Schiesser 5,100

160TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Andrew Ketchen to Wilfred E. Wiles 1

169TH ST, n s, 60.3 ft e of Stebbins Av, 18.9x105.1x18.9x103.11; Thomas Farley to Mary Zinser 1

Recorded Leases.

CONNELLY, Edward, to Klippert & Co.; 854 Columbus Av, 5 years $2,000

O'NEILL, Mary, to Aron Reisman and another; 91 Orchard St, and 260 Broome St, 5 years 1,200

WARD, Mary A., and others, children, heirs and executors, to Rosa Jackson; 252 and 254 Broome St, 10 years. $2,300 to 2,050

WEBER, Caroline M. S., by attorney, to Max Zimmer; 130 East Houston St, 3 years 1,680

Recorded Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Emil, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 41 East 21st St, 1 year 35,000

AUFSES, Abraham, to Jenny Rosenberg; 58 Columbia St, 3 years 21,000

BORNEMANN, George, to Morris and Henry Kahn; 209 East 4th St, leasehold, 1½ year 1,000

BRENNEN, Edward and Catharine, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 400 Broome St, 5 years 20,000

BRUNNER, Philip, to Bradley & Currier Company; 101th St, s e corner of Manhattan Av, ½ year 3,155

ELLINGER, Sophia, to Selma Laufer; 337 East 69th St, 3 years 12,000

FALK, Selig, to Max Tannenbaum; 3d St, s s, 116.11 ft e of Avenue C, ½ year 1,500

FALVELLA, Augusta, to Laura F. Bradhurst; 139th St, s s, 182 ft w of Walton Av, demand 800

FARLEY, Thomas, and Edward G. Williams to Mary M. Shields and another, trustees; Prospect Av, n w corner of Freeman St, 3 years 5,000

FARLEY, Thomas, to Thomas Glazier; 139th St, n s, 97.9 ft e of Stebbins Av, 3 years 3,500

FINN, Morris, to Mary A. Henshaw, as general guardian, &c.; 335 and 337 East 97th St, 5 years, 2 mortgages 30,000

FOSTER, George V. and Annie C. R., to Ida A. Gardiner; 17th St, n s, 132.3 ft e of Irving Place, 3 years 25,000

FOSTER, George V. and Annie C. R., to Ida A. Gardiner; 17th St, n s, 132.3 ft e of Irving Place, 1 year 5,000

GOLDFARB, Joseph, and Harris Blankenstein to William Feinberg and Joseph Polstein; 31 Norfolk St, instalments 4,750

HAFFEN, Jacob and Hannah, to Louis Sauter; 434 Concord Av, 3 years 1,000

HALLOCK, Amy J. and Charles W., to Elizabeth Carpenter; west ½ of Lot 867, map of Wakefield, 5 years 1,250

HANLON, Michael O., to Gibson Putzel; 254 and 256 East 7th St, ½ year 9,616

HILLENBRAND, Elizabeth, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 104 West 95th St, 3½ years 18,000

HILLENBRAND, Elizabeth, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 107 West 94th St, 3½ years 19,000

HILLENBRAND, Elizabeth, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; 106 West 95th St, 3½ years 18,000

HOWES, Joshua F. and Catherine, to Peter Donald; 120th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 21,000

HOWES, Joshua F., to Frederick A. Snow and Judson S. Todd; 120th St, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 2,150

HOWES, Joshua F., to Frederick A. Snow and Judson S. Todd; 120th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 2,150

HOWES, Joshua F., to John H. Barry; 120th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, ½ year 2,000

HOWES, Joshua F., to John A. Philbrick; 120th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, ½ year 1,285

HOWES, Joshua F., to the Lutcher & Moore Cypress Lumber Company, (Limited); 305 West 120th St, ½ year 2,866

HOWES, Joshua F., to Charles Liebmann; 305 West 120th St, 3 years 21,000

HOWES, Joshua F., to the J. L. Mott Iron Works; 305 West 120th St, ½ year. 1,095

IRONS, Henry C., and John R. Todd to Andrew J. Bastine; interior lot, 175 ft n w of 3d Av and 46 ft n e of 9th St, 1 year 110,000

IRONS, Henry C., and John R. Todd to Andrew J. Bastine; interior lot, 175 ft n w of 3d Av and 46 ft n e of 9th St, 1 year 65,000

KALKHOF, August, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 418 East 85th St, 1 year 11,000

KANE, William S., to William E. Thorn; 8th Av, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 ft to 152d St, x100; William S. Kane and wife to Judson Lawson 50,000

KARP, Davis, to Louis Lese; 117th St, n e s, 306.6 ft s e of 1st Av, 1 year 4,500

KING, Lena, to George Burger; e s of Robbins Av, 300 ft s of 147th St, demand 800

KING, Charles and Lena, to Robert H. Bergman; 432 Concord Av, 3 years 1,200

KING, Charles and Lena to George Burger; 432 Concord Av, demand 800

LOCK, Ambrose M., to Judson Lawson; 151 West 84th St, 1 year 5,000

LOCK, Ambrose M., to Judson Lawson; 524 and 526 West 114th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 4,000

MALLON, Margaret L., to John J. Bell, administrator, &c.; 145th St, s s, 140 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year ....

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of Rivington St, 56 ft e of Norfolk St, 1 year 11,000

McCORMICK, Stephen, to Abraham Siegel; Walton Av, e s, 189 ft s of 150th St, 1 year ....

McWALTERS, Mary, to John R. Ferrier; Amsterdam Av, w s, 25 ft n of 179th St, demand 1,000

MENN, Howard, and Helene Tremberger to Frederick Scholz; Avenue B, w s, 450 ft s of Cliff St, 1 year 3,500

MOLYNEAUX, John and Katie A., to Elizabeth Judge; Lots 114 and 115, map of Unionport, 2 years 100

MOORE, Thomas K., to David E. Oppenheimer; 110th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year 12,000

RAY, Edwin C., to Sarah M. Marvin and others, trustees; 98 Lexington Av, 5 years 10,000

RUFF, Joseph and John, to Peter Donald; 114th St, s s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years. 18,000

SCHISSER, Johanna C. H., to August Luchow; 150th St, n e s, 100.3 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 3,600

SCHWANEWEDE, John F., to John Schilling; 148th St, s s, 365 ft w of Brook Av, 2 years 2,000

TRUST, Anna E., to Henry Keil; 432 East 17th St, 4 years 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Elizabeth C., to Sarah E. Brown 7,043

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Charles Weinberg. Nom.

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Charles Weinberg. Nom.

CASSIN, Dennis, to Edward L. Lewis 1,800

COHEN, Herman, to Alfred Newman 3,000

COHEN, Belle, to Alfred Newman 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William F. Douglass, executor, &c. 15,181

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William F. Douglass, executor, &c. 9,059

GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee & Trust Co., to Russell Sage 248,000

HAFFEN, Jacob, to George Burger 300

HARPER, Augusta M., and James, executors, &c., to Augusta M. Harper ..... Nom.

HARRIGAN, Dennis F., to Minnie Mahouse ..... Nom.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION; to Louis F. Payn, as Superintendent of Insurance, &c. ..... Nom.

SCHUTZINGER, Arthur, to Nathan D. Stern ..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Co., to Knickerbocker Trust Co.... 28,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.. 1

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Christian Vorndrau against Mary E. Larkins, owner; McConologue Brothers, contractors 48

MACOMB'S DAM ROAD, w s, between 153d and 154th Sts, 25x95; Isaac Neporent against Thomas L. Reynolds, owner and contractor 110

PARK AV, 15; John H. Scully against John H. Flagler, owner; Joseph Lane, contractor 150

SAMUEL ST, s s, 125 ft w of Honeywell Av, 25x100; Thomas Cassidy against Filomena De Lorenzo and M. Vitale, owners; William Van Dusen, contractor. 41

7TH AV, s w corner of 149th St, 175x99.11; George J. Schneider against William C. Bolton, owner; Henry P. Niebuhr, contractor 300

28TH ST, 46 West; Edward Burke against G. G. Smith, lessee; Henry A. Cahn, lessee and contractor 595

55TH ST, 342 East; D. Sweeney's Sons against Bernard Nussbaum, owner; C. A. Schneermann, contractor 75

109TH ST, 102 and 104 West; David A. Strauss and another against Joseph Cirito, owner and contractor 90

112TH ST, 9 to 15 West; Barnet Monstropky against Barbetta Blumenthal, owner; John Cohen, contractor 39

112TH ST, 9 to 15 West; Louis Spivack against Barbetta Blumenthal, owner; John Cohen, contractor 36

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WASHINGTON ST, 440, s w corner of Desbrosses St, 21.10x82.10; Hyman and Henry Sonn with Sylvester L. Mitchell, 10 payments 16,500

117TH ST, n s, 306.6 ft s e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; Louis Lese with Davis Karp, 9 payments 15,000

Lis Pendens.

GERARD AV, e w s, 375 ft n of 167th St, 25x100; Mary H. McLochlin against Ernest Hawrier, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shaw, Fisk & Stotesbury.

HUDSON ST, s e corner of Broome St, 22.10x70; Downing St, 13 and 25, also a parcel in Brooklyn; Margaret J. Kirk against Ruth Kirk and others, (partition;) attorney, G. V. N. Baldwin.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 50.6 ft s of 187th St, proposed, runs e 107.7 x n 50 to 187th St, x e 50 x s irregular x w to road, x n 151.5 to beginning; Joseph R. Brown against Margaret O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Hooker.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 34.3 ft s of 94th St, 16.7x75; Charles F. Whitehead, executor, &c., against Henry Riehl and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Whitehead, Dexter & Osborne.

LOTS 40 to 43, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Julia Knapp against Rachel Greer, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Moore.

TEASDALE PLACE, n s, 105 ft e of Boston Road, 75x100; George W. Martin against Max Goldner and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, D. Matthewson.

24TH ST, s w s, 433.4 ft s e of 10th Av, 14.8x80, leasehold; Kate W. Handren against Richard W. Elliott and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Curtis, Mallet, Prevost & Colt.

85TH ST, s s, 239 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Meredith Dryden against Anna H. Sturla and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, E. W. & T.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—EMMA E. COUSINS against NELLIE SANBORN and BRADLEY H. SANBORN.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, Nellie Sanborn and Bradley H. Sanborn: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 22, 1898.

RUDOLPH G. BERGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Nellie Sanborn and Bradley H. Sanborn: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of December, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. —Dated New York, December 23, 1898.

RUDOLPH G. BERGER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d29-1aw6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of BEECHING & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, for the benefit of the creditors of said company and of the stockholders thereof, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require:

First. All the persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn, in the City of New York, in the County of Kings, and State of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay same to me.

Second. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver same to me on or before the said 23d day of February, 1899.

Third. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly proven by affidavit in the usual form, on or before the said 23d day of February, 1899.

Fourth. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same, in writing and in detail, to me, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 23d day of February, 1899.—Dated December 27th, 1898.

ALEXANDER A. FORMAN, Jr., Receiver.

EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Receiver, office and Post Office address, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the general assignment of THE SCRANTON PHOTO SUPPLY COMPANY to FRANK T. OKELL, as assignee.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against The Scranton Photo Supply Company, a corporation lately doing business at 65 Fifth Avenue, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to Frank T. Okell, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

FRANK T. OKELL, Assignee.

BURR & DELACY, Attorneys for Assignee, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. 29-1aw8wF&f28

CHAS. S. LA VAKE & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, held in and for the County of New York by Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice, on the 26th day of November, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 28th day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors of CHAS. S LA VAKE & COMPANY, a corporation, lately doing business at 743 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, Charles B. Hobbs, the assignee of said Chas. S. La Vake & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 58 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on or before the 14th day of February, 1899.—Dated New York City, November 26th, 1898.

CHARLES B. HOBBS, Assignee.

CHARLES A. WINTER, Attorney for said Assignee, 58 Pine Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. 03-1aw6mTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.—Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM P. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

BROWNING, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Hermon Browning, Sarah Graddon, Thirza Strong, Clara Fursman, Sylvanus Browning, Frederick Browning, Mary A. Monis, Lillie Browning, May Jones, William F. Browning, and Emma M. Browning, the only heirs and next of kin of JOHN BROWNING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Ann Monis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Browning, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, in the said county the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MEYER & FRIEND, Attorneys for Proponent, 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d29-1aw6wTh

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. e20-1aw-6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. —Dated New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAVEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-1aw6mTh

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 S. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next. —Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898.

STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.

ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja13-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix; LOUIS NORDLINGER, CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6mTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

WILHELM, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Knapp, Edward P. Knapp, Edward Wilhelm, Alvin Wilhelm, Mabel Wilhelm, Mrs. Straub, with whom Edward P. Knapp, an infant under the age of 14 years, resides; Caroline Baettenhaussen, Henry T. Wilhelm, and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE WILHELM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the Fourteenth day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Fritz Baettenhaussen, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRED. CYRUS LEUBUSCHER, Atty. for Petitioner, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM FINE and JOSEPH FINE, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham Fine and Joseph Fine of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1899, the said Abraham Fine and Joseph Fine were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York, on the 27th day of January, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Jan. 10th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY HERRMAN, bankrupt.—No. 234.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Herrman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of January, A. D., 1899, the said Harry Herrman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 23rd day of January, A. D., 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated January 10th, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY NEVINS MAYO, plaintiff, against THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND SURETY COMPANY of Philadelphia and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the First day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and being parts of two certain lots known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the numbers three hundred and forty-eight (348) and three hundred and forty-nine (349,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-five feet west from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-sixth Street by the westerly line of Eighth Avenue, running from thence northwardly and parallel with said line of Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly twenty feet; thence southwardly to the northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; the same being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 311 West 46th Street, made by William Waldorf Astor April 20th, 1892, for twenty years from May 1st, 1892, with a renewal for twenty years from May 1st, 1912.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

JOHN H. HENSHAW, Attorney for Plaintiff, 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

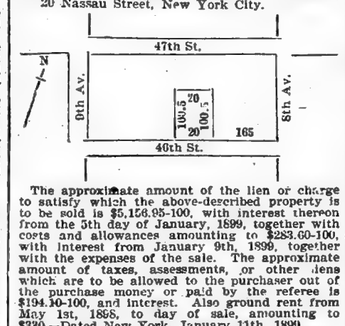

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,156.93-100, with interest thereon from the 5th day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $283.60-100, with interest from January 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $194.10-100, and interest. Also ground rent from May 1st, 1898, to day of sale, amounting to $330.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899.

RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ORLANDO W. BUTLER, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against OWEN F. HANRETTY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that lot of land in the City of New York, in the Borough of the Bronx, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Section A of the Vyse Estate, belonging to the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co.," dated July 1, 1893, made by John G. Van Horne, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and annexed to a certain deed made by the 23d Ward Land Improvement Co. to Madelle Cattani, dated July 10, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on July 19, 1893, in Liber 10, Section 11, of Conveyances, at Page 152, a copy of which said map was also filed in said Register's office July 10, 1893, is known and designated as the Lot Number One Hundred and fifty-four, (154.)—Dated New York, December 21, 1898. ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

A. B. CARRINGTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 115 Broadway, New York City.

No. 1,311 Hoe Avenue.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,187, with interest thereon from December 15, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $229, with interest from December 15, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $156 and interest.—Dated New York, December 21, 1898.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALFRED GUTWILLIG, plaintiff, vs. MARY CONWAY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

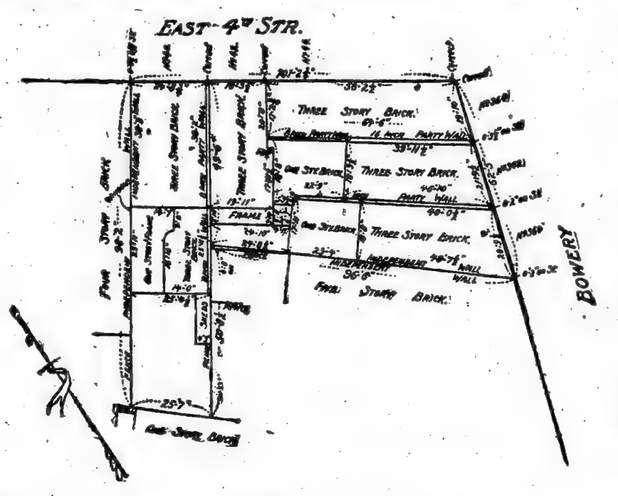
EAST 4TH STR.
BOWERY
THREE STORY BRICK
THREE STORY BRICK
THREE STORY BRICK
FINAL STORY BRICK
FIVE STORY BRICK
FRAME
FRAME
PARTY WALL
PARTY WALL
38'-2½"
30'-0"
30'-0"
30'-0

DURANT TAKES THE STAND

Tells of Dealings with His Sister and His Father's Estate.

HIS QUARRELS WITH MRS. ROSE

She Asked Teasing Questions, He Says —Dr. Durant Couldn't Pay Bills —The Adirondack Securities.

The testimony taken in yesterday's hearing of the suit for an accounting brought by Mrs. Heloise H. Rose, against William West Durant, her brother, was principally that of the defendant, who took the stand for the first time and underwent a severe cross-examination at the hands of John E. Parsons, the plaintiff's counsel. Mr. Durant was administrator of the estate of his father, Dr. Thomas C. Durant, who died in 1885, leaving about $1,500,000, according to the plaintiff. The hearing was continued in the Supreme Court before Justice Beach.

Cornelius E. Durkee, general baggage agent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who was formerly Superintendent of the Adirondack Railway Company, testified for the defense that the road at the time of Dr. Durant's death was in "pretty bad shape" financially. He testified to having loaned the defendant $1,000 to pay the funeral expenses of his father.

The defendant was called to the stand, to occupy it during the rest of the day's hearing. He sat so that his eyes apparently never rested on his sister, who followed his testimony closely, taking notes at intervals, and smiling when she thought a point went against him. He was only slightly flurried under cross-examination. He told how he had secured rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria by the year at the time his sister had him arrested, shortly before July 4 last.

"Did your father say anything to you in 1873 or 1874 about his financial matters?" asked Carlisle Norwood, his counsel.

"Father said that he owed a lot of money —that he had no money," said the witness. He explained that he had asked his father for some money to pay bills. The witness said his father was formerly Vice President and General Manager of the Union Pacific, and had told him that he was one of the pioneers of that road and had built it.

"Was there any friction between your father and your sister before 1883?"

"On one or two occasions father found fault with her for being up too late with visitors in the house, or things of that kind." Witness also testified to his sister's being absent from home in 1881, when the family did not know where she was. This was a contradiction of her testimony.

"What had been your relations with your sister prior to your father's death?"

"My sister had spoken to friends about me, saying that I was an immoral man, and I told her I had heard of it. Her reason for the charge was that once when she and I were at the Sherwood Hotel together I staid out all night and came home in the morning in a dress suit. I had spent the night at the home of a cousin, I think, at 86 Madison Avenue. We had been at the New York Yacht Club."

The witness told how his mother asked his father for money at the time of their son's marriage, in 1884, and added: "He said he hadn't got any, and he couldn't get what he hadn't got."

"Did you ever say to your sister there would be a million and a half to divide among you?"

"Never."

"Did you attempt to prevent your sister's entering her father's room before his death?"

"When she came back, three days before my father's death, he expressed a wish not to see her."

The witness testified that between 1889 and 1892 he had remitted in all nearly $37,500 to his sister. He was questioned about having shaken his fist at her and having said that he would shoot her if she were a man. "When she asked me in 1889 where I got my money from," said he, "I told her it was none of her affair. On one occasion when she was dining with my wife and me in London and kept teasing me with similar questions, I told her she must cease, and that if she were a man she would get into trouble. I may have said she would get shot. Perhaps I pounded on the table, but I don't remember shaking my fist at her."

The defendant testified to having sold some of the Adirondack securities for 40 cents on the dollar for the bonds, with the stock thrown in for nothing. He also told how a sword was worn by his father at the battle of Bull Run disappeared from their home after Dr. Durant's death, and was next seen in his sister's rooms in London.

Mr. Parsons took the defendant in cross-examination after recess, and questioned him closely in reference to the twenty-million-dollar judgment held by Rhode Island creditors against Dr. Durant's estate.

"Did you ever ask any lawyer to look into this judgment?" said he.

"No."

The witness testified that he got a salary of $200 a month from the Adirondack Railway Company, when he married in 1884, and that his father, President of the company, shortly afterward raised it at his request. He threatened to go to Texas and be a cowboy if he couldn't have it raised. The defendant admitted that, right after his father's death, he had a conversation with his mother and sister in which he said that their shares in his father's estate would be equal, each one-third. He also admitted after a close fire of questions that he had given instructions to have the powers of attorney to be signed by his mother and sister drawn up within three or four hours after his father's death.

"Did you not tell Mr. Barbour to 'rush it'?" demanded Mr. Parsons.

"Yes."

"Were your relations with your sister apparently friendly at that time?"

"It was very thin ice if it was so."

"I know it was thin ice," almost shouted Mr. Parsons. "I want to establish that there was apparent friendship."

"There certainly was on my part."

"You have later signed yourself in writing to your sister 'your sorrowing and affectionate brother'?"

"I have several times since then called myself her affectionate brother."

Mr. Durant testified that his wife (who has since divorced him) was presented with only a few thousand dollars in money and furniture by her parents since they married, and that she still had a claim for $98,000 against the estate of Dr. Durant, in bought-up judgments. Mr. Parsons then referred to a letter written by the defendant in December, 1886, in which he said of the Adirondack securities: "I will sell at 60 per cent. net to me, and not a cent less," this meaning the sum of $695,122. The defendant testified to having been approached by several prospective purchasers of these securities, among them W. J. Arkell.

"Don't you remember that Gen. Seymour was negotiating with your father on these matters until your father's death, and that after his death you continued the negotiations?"

"Yes."

"You were in correspondence with Mason Edwards, your sister's English counsel, at the time you offered the Adirondack securities at 60 per cent. for the bonds and 10 per cent. for the stock. Did you say anything to them about that?"

The witness admitted that he did not, but that what he did say was that the second mortgage bonds were paying no dividends, and some like them had recently brought 2½ per centum of their face value at public auction.

The court adjourned till this morning.

CHANGES AT UNION SEMINARY.

Dr. T. C. Hall and Dr. G. W. Knox Nominated to Professorships.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Theological Seminary, which was held on Tuesday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, formerly of Chicago, was nominated Professor of Christian Ethics, and the Rev. Dr. George W. Knox, of Rye, N. Y., formerly of the University of Tokio, Japan, was nominated Professor of the Philosophy and History of Religion.

In speaking of the nominations the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the President of the Faculty of the seminary, said: "The brilliant career of Dr. Thomas C. Hall is widely known, and his entrance into the seminary is regarded as a large addition to its already admirable equipment for giving comprehensive and thorough training to young men about to enter the Christian ministry. Dr. George W. Knox, while fulfilling his pastoral duties at Rye, has also for three years held the position of Lecturer on Apologetics at the Union Seminary. That he is now called to a professorship is the surest evidence of the value and efficiency of his work."

The nominations were accompanied with the most earnest expressions of approval on the part of the Directors, and much enthusiasm was expressed over the forward movement of the seminary.

Under the rules of the board the nominations will be confirmed at a special meeting thirty days hence.

How do you know those baking powders are made from alum?

Their lower price, their unfamiliar names generally betray them.

But it is not necessary for you to know. You know that Royal *does not* contain alum, that it makes the best food, that it is pure and healthful. This knowledge is sufficient to enable you to protect yourself and your family from alum baking powders and the evil results which are certain to follow their use.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE LAW OF THE ROAD.—A judgment recovered by George Savage in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, in his suit against A. W. Gerstner, for injuries he received by being run down, as claimed, by Gerstner's driver when he was crossing Broadway at Chambers Street, has been reversed by the Second Appellate Division on the ground that the trial Justice erroneously charged the jury as to the rule of the road in reference to pedestrians and vehicles. The plaintiff testified: "As soon as I stepped off the sidewalk, down came this vehicle down Chambers Street, coming down on the left-hand side, when it should have been on the right-hand side, and struck me." The driver testified that he was going toward the North River on the left of Chambers Street, and when he was trying to cross Broadway, there being a blockade, the plaintiff, who was trying to board a street car, backed against his horse and was thereby thrown to the ground. After the jury had retired, it returned and asked: "Whether a person driving on the left-hand side is lawfully there or not?" The Court replied: "The law of the road, gentlemen, in this country, is to go to the right. When you are on the road, keep to the right, except when you come to the rear and overtake anybody, you pass to the left. Sometimes you have to get off the right side to go to the left, for some reason, and when you have to it is allowable to do it." Presiding Justice Goodrich, in giving the opinion, holds there is no authority which requires persons approaching from the rear and overtaking any person to pass to the left. "The statute," (1 Rev. Sts., 716, 9th ed., Sec. 157,) the Court said, "does not apply to the case of a person in a carriage meeting a person on foot. There is no law of the road requiring a man on horseback to turn out to the right or left. The rider must act prudently under the circumstances, (24 Wend., 465.) And the offender, as between carriages, is not liable under the statute for all damages; his liability depends upon the law of negligence. (31 Stat. Rep., 2.) So here the law of negligence must control. Footmen have no right of way at a street crossing in a city superior to that of vehicles. Both must exercise reasonable care each toward the other, and for his own protection. (45 N. Y., 191.) The driver has a legal right to be in any part of the street, and the jury was not fairly instructed."

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FRAUDULENT AS TO CREDITORS.—Certain real estate was transferred to Marcus Buehner, upon a secret trust, which was mentioned in a contract executed immediately after the delivery of the deed, by virtue of which Buehner agreed to convey the premises to the wives of the two grantors. In a suit by Levi Harris and others, judgment creditors of the grantors, to set aside the deed, the First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given at Special Term in favor of the plaintiffs. The Court held, by Justice Rumsey, that the transaction could not be sustained as a mortgage, because Buehner expressly testified that the property was taken in payment of his debt, with the understanding that the land was to be re-deeded to the wives of the grantors, upon payment of the debt and interest. Though as between the parties themselves, the deed itself was valid, the transaction was clearly fraudulent as against creditors. It was only voidable when attacked by creditors, and then it was only to be set aside to the extent necessary to enable the creditors to realize out of the property the amount of their judgment.

***

FOR LOSS OF HUSBAND.—The Hastings Pavement Company, on Nov. 10, 1897, was repairing a portion of One Hundred and Fourth Street, and had removed the paving stones from the street at its intersection with Manhattan Avenue. A wooden structure, called a "horse," was stretched across the avenue, from the westerly curb, but a space was left to the east for the passage of vehicles. Charles Tompert, who was driving a truck down the avenue, turned to the east of the wooden horse, and drove across the street, when the wheels of the truck struck the ridge on the south side of the street, caused by the removal of the paving stones. The jar threw him from the truck, and he died as the result of the injuries he received. The height of the ridge was five to ten inches. In a suit by Lena Tompert, as administratrix, to recover damages from the company, the plaintiff proved that the neighborhood was in fact dark at the time, and no planks were laid on the south side. A judgment on verdict in favor of the plaintiff has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division in an opinion by Justice Barrett. The court held that the jury might properly have found that the death resulted from the negligence of defendant, as such a ridge was certainly dangerous at night.

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THE ANSWER WAS NOT FRIVOLOUS.—Sophia E. Beach brought an action on Oct. 11, 1897, to foreclose a mortgage which became due on March 4 of the same year, and upon which no interest had been paid from that date. The defendant, John Shanley, in his answer, denied that any amount whatever was due or owing to plaintiff on account of the bond and mortgage, and alleged that on March 16 the plaintiff, for a valuable consideration, had agreed with the defendant to extend the time for payment of the principal for a year. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, has unanimously reversed an order overruling the answer of the defendant as being frivolous. The Court holds that the answer is not only not frivolous, but raises issues which must be settled upon a trial. The pleading was to be considered, the Court said, as denying that anything was due, because there had been an absolute and unqualified extension of time for the payment of the principal for a year from March 4.

GRAMES AGAIN IN THE TOILS.

Arrested for Selling Phenacetine in Violation of Court Order.

Max Grames, for whom United States Marshal Henkel had been looking for some time, was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court on a charge of contempt of court in violating an order issued by the Court in March last enjoining him from selling phenacetine. Grames, who is an old man, pleaded guilty and asked for lenity. He was sentenced, however, to sixty days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Grames was arrested in January of last year for smuggling phenacetine into this country from Canada. He was tried in the Federal court in Buffalo, and found guilty. After serving thirty days in jail he was released under the Poor Debtor's act. He was again arrested in this city for peddling phenacetine, and committed to Ludlow Street Jail for five days. He was also enjoined by order of the Court from selling any more of the drug. He put himself in contempt of court by selling a quantity of phenacetine in Norfolk, Va., in April last.

An Association of Tea Merchants.

The Tea Association of New York was incorporated with the Secretary of State at Albany yesterday. The principal objects for which the corporation has been formed are fostering trade and commerce and the interests of those having a common interest in the importation and traffic in teas, securing freedom from unjust exactions, diffusing information as to the standing of merchants and other matters connected with the tea trade, and procuring uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of the trade. The Directors are Thomas A. Phelan, Frank S. Thomas, and Thomas M. McCarthy of this borough, Joseph H. Lester and James W. McBride of Brooklyn, George C. Cholwell of Norwalk, Conn.; Russell Bleecker and George L. Montgomery of New Brighton, and William J. Buttfield of Plainfield, N. J. The association will establish an office in this city, where it will hold its first meeting next Thursday.

No matter who makes your evening clothes they're no good unless they fit.

No matter who makes them, you can't get more than good cloth and fit.

Our cloths are the best money can buy: we make to fit.

Jack Frost is a good fellow if you get on the right side of him—inside an ulster; $15 to $32 gets you there.

$18 gets a good overcoat; if too much, $15 will do it.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

BEFLOWERED BEAUTY.

Bedroom suites daintily decorated with chaste creations of floral fancies. The dark, rich mahogany contrasts most beautifully with the lighter shades of inlaid elegance. Bedsteads—some possess low head-boards and are entirely innocent of carving. Bureaus are large and roomy, with square or oval mirrors. Chiffonnieres, Chairs, Cheval Glasses—every boudoir requisite—now below factory prices.

Dainty Tables, $10.50; Ladies' Mahogany-finish Desks, $6.50.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

GIFTS TO NEW YORK LIBRARY.

Donors of Valuable Collections Presented During December Thanked by the Board of Trustees.

The reports presented at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the New York Library yesterday show that in number and value of gifts the month of December was notable. The board met at the Astor Library, among those present being President John Bigelow, Secretary George L. Rives, Edward King, Alexander Orr, John L. Cadwalader, Stephen Olin, Andrew H. Green, Alexander Maitland, John S. Kennedy, Dr. Markoe, and William Allen Butler. The routine business was disposed of and resolutions of thanks tendered to those who last month presented libraries and rare books and manuscripts to the library.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who recently purchased the collection of manuscripts known as the Ford collection, proposes to present the bulk of it to the library, after selecting some autographs and documents for his own private collection. The Ford collection was formed by the late Gordon L. Ford and continued by his sons. It contained 50,000 documents and letters. This is considered by the Trustees one of the most magnificents gifts the library has received. Paul Leicester Ford and Worthington G. Ford presented to the library, as the result of the purchase, their collection of books, prints, maps, pamphlets, &c., numbering 100,000 articles. They make this donation to form a memorial to their father, Gordon L. Ford. The library will thus acquire what was declared to be the most complete collection in this country in the department of American history.

Among the important accessions to the library by gift in December was a collection of 220 volumes of rare Americana presented by Mr. Maitland. More than half of the volumes were printed between 1498 and 1550. This materially assists the completion of Mr. Lenox's collection of early American data. One of these is the unique copy of the engraved Gores, which Wieser, Henry Stevens, and C. H. Coate of the British Museum believe to be the globe described in the Schoener tract of 1523, given to the library by Mr. Maitland in November. Also in this collection are another set of Gores of 1514, in which the name of "America" was mentioned for the first time; thirty or more volumes in relation to the geography of the sixteenth century, publications relating to the discovery and conquest of Mexico and Peru, a number of the earliest books printed in the City of Mexico, two of the oldest publications on the explorations of New Mexico, a vellum and paper edition of the "New Laws of the Indies," 1543; a perfect copy of the oldest Canadian Jesuit Relation, 1583, being the first publication about Newfoundland; Mourt's Relation, 1622, the first publication of the settlement of Plymouth; and the only known copy of the revised Bay Psalm Book of 1651.

Other noteworthy gifts of December are a volume of transcripts from the Spanish archives at Simancas, presented by George L. Rives; a collection consisting of 48 volumes of music, 11 volumes and more than 200 newspapers relating to Socialism, from F. A. Sorge, and 19 volumes, including an old Spanish manuscript biography, from Mr. Avery.

Among the purchases reported at yesterday's meeting were a number of early American newspapers, books, and documents bought at the Miller sale in Philadelphia.

EX-SOLDIERS IN DIRE DISTRESS.

Red Cross Relief Committee Appeals for Help for Them in the Shape of Work.

The Supply Committee of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee is doing good work among honorably discharged soldiers in want, but it needs prompt and hearty aid. The committee does not so much require financial support as the co-operating interest of those who can give employment to men whom the committee seeks to succor until they can become breadwinners, and none of its protégés would consider any employment too humble. The aims of the Supply Committee are set forth in this extract from one of its circulars:

It is perhaps unknown to the large number of persons employing labor of all kinds, that there are hundreds of honorably discharged soldiers, with the very best references and records, who are entirely dependent upon the charities of the community or of the Red Cross Relief Committee, and that they have been from day to day doing everything in their power to secure work, and find that all of the positions have been filled that they left when they went to the front. It seems a great wrong that these men should be thus thrown upon the charities referred to, and we feel certain that if their condition were more generally known, with the fact that by applying to the Red Cross Supply Committee, at 160 William Street, positions in every line of trade can be filled by these honorably discharged soldiers, there would not be such suffering as is now witnessed.

At the office of the committee yesterday were dozens of deserving applicants for employment. All had been saved from actual famine and the grasp of Winter. There were few who did not wear at least a part of a United States uniform. Many shivered in khaki suits. A few were so feeble that they could hardly stand. Many well-known women were endeavoring to aid them in getting employment, or to tide over their season of stranding on an inhospitable shore after risking their lives for the Nation. Among them were the Misses Leverich, Miss Catherine Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron; Mrs. de Peyster, Mrs. Henshaw, and Mrs. Little, Secretary of the New England Women's Auxiliary. Active in the same interest was Major B. H. Moulton. Miss Helen Gould's agent.

Among those who successfully applied for aid was a bright Kentucky lawyer, who abandoned his practice to go to the front, and who found himself without funds in this city. He had cheerily tackled a broom during the snow blockade, and smilingly accepted a letter which secured him a job at ice cutting up the Hudson.

An endeavor is making to secure a reduction in rates for some of the protégés of the committee at the Mills Hotel in Bleecker Street. Members of the committee say that the plight of not a few is the fault of employers, who, when the men went to the war made the promise of reinstating them in their positions when they returned, but failed to keep it.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

FELL DEAD IN A CABLE CAR.

An Inventor's Career Ends When His Fortune Was Almost in Sight.

With a fortune almost within his grasp, with 11 cents in his pocket, and eviction for non-payment of rent following closely upon him, the career of Joseph J. Bisel, an inventor, was ended by death yesterday while he was seated in a Broadway cable car.

On Tuesday application was made in Albany for articles of incorporation for a company formed to manufacture a patent bottle stopper invented by Bisel. When the company had been incorporated, the inventor was to receive $1,500 in cash and 20 per cent. of the stock of the company. The inventor was on his way to the office of his backers when he died. Bisel, whose home was in Philadelphia, had been in New York for a year, living almost from hand to mouth while he schemed to turn his inventions to account. He is said to have invented the revolving book rack, which, however, brought him but a few thousand dollars, while others realized great fortunes from it. He also invented a sort of concrete for pavements, some of which has been in use in Central Park for thirty years. He assisted in forming a stock company for the manufacture of this concrete, but it is said that after a few years he was "frozen out" of the concern. He made about $10,000 out of this invention, while the company formed by him has realized nearly $6,000,000. The bottle stopper, however, was expected to produce immediate results, and Bisel was jubilant over his prospects. He had desk room for a time on the seventh floor of the Harvard Building, at 41 Union Square, and transacted his business there. Lately he was reduced to the necessity of sleeping in his office, while one by one his effects went to the pawnbroker's. Three weeks ago, H. K. Wheeler, an insurance broker, who had known Bisel in Philadelphia, learned of his destitution and asked his friend G. H. Sutherland, whose wife keeps a boarding house at 43 West Nineteenth Street, to take him in. Wheeler convinced Sutherland that the old man would be prosperous within a week. But when the week went by Bisel's plans had not matured, and he could pay no board. Sutherland said yesterday that three weeks had gone by and that Mrs. Sutherland had resolved to evict Bisel on Saturday next unless he paid up.

Bisel arose late yesterday and started down town shortly before noon to attend to some final negotiations with his backers. It was expected that the articles of incorporation would be granted his company during the day.

At noon Policeman Hatch, stationed at Bleecker Street and Broadway, was asked by the conductor of a down-town cable car to remove a sick passenger. Bisel was found lying on his back in the car. He was carried into a café and an ambulance summoned. The surgeon pronounced the man dead and said that either heart failure or apoplexy had caused his death. In Bisel's pockets were found, among other things, 11 cents and seven pawn tickets.

Bisel is said to have had a wife and eight children living in Philadelphia, but little is known of his domestic affairs in that city. The body was taken to the Morgue.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MERINO UNDERWEAR.

50 CENTS;
Regular Prices from $1.00 to $2.50 each.

MEN: 100 dozen White Merino and Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, Medium and Heavy weights, broken sizes, regular prices $1.00 and $1.50.

WOMEN: 150 dozen plain and ribbed Imported and Domestic samples, in White Merino, Natural Wool and Fine Cotton, long and short sleeves, broken sizes, regular prices $1.00 to $2.50.

CHILDREN: 75 dozen Natural Wool and White Merino Vests, Pants and Drawers, Medium and Heavy Weights, broken sizes; also, small sizes in FURLEY & BUTTRUM Natural Wool and White Merino Wrappers, Vests, Pants and Drawers, regularly 75 cents to $2.50,

On sale to-day, 50c. each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31st ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

A drop in the mercury creates a demand for more wool.

No need to shiver though, as broken lots have caused a drop in prices here, on a number of lines of

MEN'S OVERCOATS and ULSTERS, to

$16.00.

Formerly $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.

These are this Winter's choicest garments, and while your size is here to-day, don't delay, as it may be gone to-morrow.

At our New York Store only.

BROADWAY, CORNER 31ST STREET.

SUGAR TRUST ELECTION.

Lowell M. Palmer and John Mayer Chosen as Directors—Surplus Earnings Transferred to Capital.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Sugar Refining Company, which was held in Jersey City yesterday, three Directors were elected—Lowell M. Palmer, to succeed John E. Searles, the retiring Secretary and Treasurer; John Mayer, to succeed William Dick, and John E. Parsons, to succeed himself. Charles R. Heike, who is associated with the Sugar Trust, was chosen temporarily as Secretary and Treasurer.

President H. O. Havemeyer called the meeting to order and in an address said that the changed and varying conditions of the sugar refining business had to be met by a change of policy, which had been passed upon and unanimously approved by the Board of Directors. He assured the stockholders that both the board and the officers of the company were doing all in their power in the interest of the shareholders and the company, and added:

"It is most suitable that the stockholders should understand that the policy pursued under these changed conditions is in accordance with the unanimous judgment and approval of the Board of Directors of the company.

"It was always the hope of the Directors that the annual meeting may be attended by stockholders in person. While it is gratifying that the stockholders shall show confidence in the board, none the less would it be more agreeable if the stockholders would not absent themselves from attending meetings."

Wall Street accepted this address, which explained nothing as to the new policy and which was not fortified by any report on the transactions of the year, as a "Delphic utterance."

The stockholders, however, by resolution offered by Henry R. Reed of Boston, indorsed fully the present administration, approved of a new code of by-laws, and ratified the action of the Directors, who voted that the accumulated profits of the company, less dividends, be reserved as a working capital.

The new by-laws give the President power to suspend any officer of the company, create an Executive Committee which, under the direction of the Directors, has the power to assume exclusive management of the affairs of the trust, excepting as to expenditures of money. The Board of Directors has the power to remove officers.

At the meeting 278,199 shares of preferred and 305,100 of common stock were represented. Much interest was evinced in the plan to create a "working capital" out of "accumulated profits." Some construed this to mean that future dividends were menaced. All that President Havemeyer would say on the subject was that the action taken was due to a shrinkage or difference in value between raw and manufactured sugars, and that its exact amount was determined. The transfer of the surplus earnings to capital was governed by trade reasons.

Registered Trade Mark.

Blankets

of white wool and of standard makes, but priced to be specially attractive for the

Linen Store

Annual Sale

10-4 size (about 60x80 in.)	$3.00	3.75	4.25	5.00	6.75	8.50
Reduced from	3.50	4.50	5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00
11-4 size (about 70x80 in.)	$3.00	3.75	4.50	5.00	6.25	
Reduced from	3.75	4.00	5.50	6.00	7.50	
11-4 size	$7.75	9.75	10.75	13.00	15.00	
Reduced from	9.00	12.00	13.00	15.00	17.50	
12-4 size (about 78x84 in.)	$4.00	5.50	6.25	7.50		
Reduced from	4.50	6.50	7.50	9.00		
12-4 size	$9.00	10.75	15.00	16.50		
Reduced from	10.50	13.50	17.50	20.00		
13-4 size (about 84x86 in.)	$10.75	12.50	16.50	18.00	27.50	
Reduced from	13.50	15.00	20.00	22.50	35.00	

A booklet sent free gives full details of our annual sale of Household Linens and Bed Coverings.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d St., New York.

Stern Bros

will make to-day

A Special Offering of
200 Doz.
Ladies' & Misses'
Kid and Pique
Gloves

Broken lots, in desirable colors and sizes, at 75c pr.

West 23d St.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

Our reductions have been very sweeping in order to make room for new goods. Such values cannot be duplicated, so secure a share.

ANTIQUE OAK EXTENSION TABLES

$3.50

(Reduced from $5.00.)

Every household need supplied. Clocks, pictures, lamps, sewing machines, curtains, etc., for either

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

January Clearing Sales! | January Clearing Sales!

O'Neill's,

CLEARING SALE OF
MISSES' & CHILDREN'S JACKETS & DRESSES!
FOUR GREAT BARGAINS!

MISSES' BEAVER JACKETS in all the fancy colors, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Formerly 7.50,
Sale Price 4.98

MISSES' JACKETS, in all wool, plain, and fancy cloths, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Formerly 9.50,
Sale Price 6.98

CHILDREN'S REEFER JACKETS of fancy mixed cheviot, 4 to 12 year sizes,
Formerly 4.98,
Sale Price 2.59

CHILDREN'S DRESSES, fancy plaids, 6 to 14 year sizes, exceptionally well made,
Formerly 3.75
Sale Price 1.25

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of **Mr. Maurice Grau.**
The performance to-night begins at 8:30 precisely, and there will be no intermission.
To-night, at 8:30, First performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Marie Engle, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Schumann-Heink, MM. Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, Muhlmann, Pringle, Devries, Meffert, and Van Rooy.
To-morrow night, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast.) Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 14, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Djella, Bauermeister; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers, Bars, Dufriche, Plançon.
Sat. Evg., at 8, at pop prices—MANON. Saville, Meisslinger, Djella, Bauermeister; Plançon, Albers, Dufriche, Bars, and Van Dyck.
Sun. Eve. at 8:15—Grand Sunday Concert. Emma Eames, Marie Brema, Salignac, and Van Rooy.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 16, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Mantelli, Saléza, Campanari, Pringle, and Plançon.
Tues. Eve., Jan. 17, at 7—Second performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djella, Moike-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy, Cond. Schalk.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Lilli Lehmann, Mantelli, and Suzanne Adams, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, Pringle, and Maurel.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7—Third performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED.
Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Marie Engle, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Pringle, Meffert, and Van Rooy, Conductor, Schalk.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 20, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Maurel.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth and Last performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen.
GOTTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, Moike-Kellogg, and Saville; MM. Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham, Cond. Schalk.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 18, at 2.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Termina
Wed. Aft. Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Symphony No. 4, "Italian;" MOZART, aria from "Cosi fan Tutte;" WAGNER, "A Faust Overture;" BEETHOVEN, aria from "Fidelio;" BRAHMS, Waltzes, (arranged for orchestra by Wilhelm Gericke.)
Thurs. Evg. Programme: WEBER, Overture to "Preciosa;" BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3; WEBER, Agathe's Prayer and aria from "Der Freischutz;" DVORAK, Variations on an original Theme; WAGNER, Elizabeth's aria from "Tannhauser;" WAGNER, Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg."
Tickets at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
FIRST CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE
THIS (THURSDAY) AFTERNOON AT 2:15,
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON,
Assisted by **Mr. ARTHUR WHITING.**
Programme: MOZART, Quartet D minor; RIES, Suite No. 3, Op. 34, G minor; SCHUMANN, Quartet F major, Op. 41, No. 2.
Subscription for three matinées, $4. Single tickets $1.50, at Schuberth's, and Box Office.

LAST THREE DAYS.
THE LOAN COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS,
Exhibition Will Close Saturday, Jan. 14, ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Ave. and 23d St. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin, Maxine Elliott. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Clyde Fitch's Great Play, *Nathan Hale.*

KOSTER & BIAL'S. SATURDAY MATINEE
Nightly at 11 o'clock, **"An Affair of Honor"** and Foreign Vaudeville.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. The White Heather. 8:20 Sat. Mat. 2:15
Next week, **Della Fox** in "The Little Host."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d st. and 8th av. Mats Wed. & Sat. HAVE YOU SEEN SMITH? Next Week—THE EVIL EYE.

COLUMBUS. WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.
Next Week—RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night and Sat. night, "Das Erbe," by Philippi. Fri. Eve. and Sat. Mat., (pop. prices,) Wilhelm Tell.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Monday, Jan'y. 16. FRANCIS WILSON in "The Little Corporal."

OPPOSED TO SKYSCRAPERS.

The Board of Trade and Transportation Recommends Legislation Restricting the Height of Buildings.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, G. Waldo Smith presented a report from the special committee appointed to consider the matter of high buildings. Mr. Smith stated that the report had been based upon the results of conferences with the heads of the Health, Fire, and Building Departments of the city, Capt. A. G. Mills of Otis Brothers & Co., elevator builders, and a committee of architects, composed of James B. Baker, John M. Carrere, Charles W. Clinton, R. W. Gibson, George B. Post, Bruce Price, and G. Kramer Thompson. He said, further, that Jefferson M. Levy had appeared before the committee in behalf of the real estate interests.

The report elaborated upon the importance of some action affecting the height of buildings because of its effect upon fire-fighting facilities, water supply and sewerage problems, adjacent real estate values, structural difficulties, and permanency of materials and foundations. It recommended that the advisability of passing an ordinance regulating and restricting the height of buildings should be urged upon the Municipal Assembly, as contemplated by Section 43 of the new charter, and suggested that the ordinance should be similar in character to the bill introduced at Albany in 1897 by Senator Page.

The measure proposed by Senator Page provided that no building hereafter erected should exceed 200 feet in height, and that no hotel or apartment house should exceed 165 feet in height, and proportionately lesser heights should be determined upon for the erection of structures on the narrower streets and avenues. It also provided that every building of 137 feet in height should have two separate stairways, and should be equipped with an auxiliary fire plant.

The report, which was signed by G. Waldo Smith, John H. Washburn, Simon Stern, Richard Deeves, and Charles T. Wills, was adopted. The board also approved a resolution requesting the Committee on Legislation to consider the feasibility of drafting a law which would prohibit the laying of more than one railroad track upon the narrower streets of this city or more than two tracks upon the wider avenues.

The following Directors were elected to serve until January, 1902: Charles A. Schieren, Morris S. Wise, W. H. Parsons, W. H. Webb, William McCarroll, Andrew B. Rogers, Alexander Gilbert, L. J. Callahan, H. H. Brockway, Ludwig Nissen, Charles T. Hughes, and Dick S. Ramsay. The Directors will meet next Wednesday afternoon for the election of officers.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD'S PLANS.

Freight and Dock System in Jersey City to be Extended.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials at Jersey City yesterday announced that arrangements had been made for extending its freight and dock system at First Street, adjacent to its Bay Street ferry slip, from which boats now run to Thirteenth Street, New York. These improvements will wipe out the Jersey City Dry Dock Company's plant and James Coleman's shipyard.

The dry dock has been one of the city's landmarks for years. Coleman and Frank Goky, who recently became managers of it, were notified that they must vacate on March 1. It was established by Michael Allison over half a century ago. He was also a shipbuilder, and the well-known Hudson River steamboat Mary Powell was built at the shipyard he opened in connection with the dry dock. Several monitors were also built there during the civil war.

In addition to building new piers on the water front involved, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will also build a new spur from its freight yard at Bay Street to the foot of Morgan Street, where the only public dock in the city is established. Work on the improvements will begin on March 1.

A Lecture on the Santiago Campaign.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Snow turning into rain; brisk easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,292. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks active and firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate in executive session yesterday debated the question of discussing the peace treaty publicly. The sentiment was apparently against such a course. In the House Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.,) and Mr. Gaines (Dem., Ga.,) made speeches directed against the Administration's Philippine policy.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—A strong debate resulted in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday over the charges of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire that certain members of the Court of Cassation have gone out of their way to befriend the Dreyfusards in the inquiry as to revision of the Dreyfus case. Motions were made for the removal of the case from the Court of Cassation, but the order of the day was finally adopted, and the Chamber adjourned after exciting scenes. The new Army bill was introduced in the German Reichstag yesterday, and the Minister of War said it contemplated overtaking at one stride the start other States have made. A fierce battle in Yemen, Arabia, between the Turks and Arabian insurgents was reported yesterday as having occurred in November, and it is said 4,000 insurgents were killed and 2,000 Turks. Heavy storms have occurred throughout the British Isles and on the English Channel, doing great damage. Richard Gowing, Secretary of the Cobden Club and a former journalist in England, died yesterday. A London court has awarded damages to the owners of the British ship Cromartyshire, laying all the blame for the collision at sea upon the Bourgogne.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The reported election of Mataafa as King of Samoa is discredited.

A combination of the largest chewing-gum manufacturing firms in the country has been effected.

At a joint caucus of the Republican members of the Senate and Assembly, Chauncey M. Depew was nominated unanimously for United States Senator.

A prominent official of the Nassau Electric Company said last night that the agreement for control of the Nassau by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had been practically completed.

The Standard Distilling and Distributing Company of New Jersey has secured control of the Spirits Distributing Company of New Jersey. It is said that the American Spirits Manufacturing Company may also be absorbed.

Page 2.

The Nassau County town budgets have been completed and the tax rates fixed.

Page 3.

Gov. Roosevelt nominated Col. John N. Partridge of Brooklyn as Superintendent of Public Works.

More than 100 employes in the Department of Taxes have been removed in consequence of the completion of the assessment rolls.

James Macnaughtan, ex-President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and Allan Macnaughtan, his brother, a former director of the bank, and ex-President of the Wool Exchange, were arrested yesterday while being examined in bankruptcy proceedings. They are accused of conspiracy to defraud.

Page 4.

The annual meeting of The Jockey Club was held yesterday.

Secretary Long has approved the findings of the court of inquiry concerning the grounding of the battleship Massachusetts, and has reprimanded Capt. Ludlow and Lieut. Potts.

The Democratic Club of Brooklyn last evening gave a dinner in honor of the Congressmen-elect of Long Island. Senator Lindsay of Kentucky and Edward M. Shepard spoke upon the attitude of the Democracy toward expansion and the duty of the party.

Page 5.

About 25,000 people yesterday enjoyed the skating in Central Park.

William West Durant, defendant in the suit brought by his sister, Mrs. H. H. Rose, for an accounting of her late father's estate, was subjected yesterday to a severe cross-examination on incidents in his life and his conduct with regard to the estate by John E. Parsons, the plaintiff's counsel.

Page 7.

Gen. Brooke is to have an advisory Cabinet of four Secretaries for the Government of Cuba.

Lawrence R. Jerome has filed objections to the probate of his mother's will, which disinherits him.

Gen. Clous arrived here from Havana yesterday with the records of the Evacuation Commission and a small cannon, captured from the British in 1611.

Advices from Manila are that the Filipinos at Iloilo are still active and defiant, but hope is entertained of adjusting matters by another conference. Gen. Otis informs the War Department that the situation is improving.

Page 12.

The relation between free libraries and public schools was discussed at yesterday's meeting of the New York Library Club.

At the hearing of witnesses yesterday before Commissioner Mills in the suit for divorce brought against Oliver Sumner Teall by his wife, Mr. Teall made a violent wordy attack upon Lawyer Seaman, and threatened him with a whip. His counsel, William R. Weeks, in whose office the hearing was being held, denounced Mr. Teall's action, and says he will drop the case unless his client apologizes.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
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Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 6.

BROOKLYN LINES TO MERGE.

Nassau and Rapid Transit Officials Conclude Arrangements.

A prominent official of the Nassau Electric Company said last night that arrangements for control of the Nassau by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had been practically completed, and that the control of the company would probably change hands to-day. Several conferences were held yesterday between representatives of both companies, and another was held last night.

The consolidation of the Nassau Electric Company with the Rapid Transit system was planned last Summer. The Nassau Company was originally capitalized with $6,000,000 of stock and $6,000,000 of bonds. The company leased the Atlantic Avenue Railroad and agreed to pay not only an annual rental, but the interest on the bonds for which the road was responsible. When it was reported some time ago that the consolidation with the Rapid Transit system had been completed, it was said that President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Road would be placed in charge of the united surface lines, and it is expected that this plan will be adhered to now.

TROLLEY FREIGHT SCHEME.

Richard Croker and Ex-Governor Flower Said to be Interested.

A company, of which Richard Croker, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, and John F. Carroll are said to be promoters, is being organized to carry on freight transportation, at first in Brooklyn and eventually in the entire city. The company, it is said, purposes to operate freight cars on all the Brooklyn trolley lines. The cars will be run at night, and freight will be transported to and from warehouses, docks, and factories.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the company, said yesterday that the company would in all probability begin operations within a few months. The company, it is asserted, is to be capitalized at $3,000,000. Besides carrying freight, the company expects to make a contract with the city for carting away ashes, which will be used to fill in low meadow land in the outlying wards of Brooklyn.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, when seen last night, said that he had heard of the scheme. It was, however, he said, a distant possibility, as there was little demand at present.

QUARREL OVER DREYFUS

French Deputies in Angry Debate on Charges Against Judges.

THE COURT IS DENOUNCED

The Allegations of M. de Beaurepaire that Favor Has Been Shown Dreyfus Cause Excitement.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—An exceedingly stormy debate on the interpellations relative to the charges of M. de Beaurepaire resulted today in the Chamber of Deputies fulfilling every expectation. The Chamber finally adopted the Order of the Day, which was accepted by the Government, the vote standing 423 to 124.

The evident tendency abroad to minimize and even ridicule the declarations of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the former President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, is regarded here as a further example of the disposition outside of France to belittle every incident and all evidence unfavorable to the Dreyfusist cause.

It is impossible to converse with representative men in Paris without seeing that the action of M. de Beaurepaire has created a deep impression. The facts he alleges are not considered trivial. Moreover, it is noteworthy that M. de Beaurepaire's declarations have made a deeper impression in the legal world than anywhere else. Dreyfusist views had been making great headway at the Palais de Justice during the last four months, but now they have few defenders in the Criminal Branch.

The Chamber was crowded to-day. M. Paul Deschanel, on taking the chair, said that France loved both the army and justice. He dwelt upon the danger of internal dissensions, appealing to Deputies to be calm and moderate. Then, on the motion of M. Dupuy, the Premier, the Chamber decided to proceed immediately to discuss the interpellation of M. Lucien Millevoye, Republican Nationalist, respecting M. de Beaurepaire's accusations against the Court of Cassation.

M. Millevoye, amid a constantly growing tumult, dwelt upon the sensation caused by these accusations, and declared it impossible to continue the revision proceedings under the present conditions. He read M. de Beaurepaire's statements and demanded the adoption of disciplinary measures against the guilty Judges, asserting that it was for the Chamber and the Government to take steps to allay public excitement.

M. Joseph Lasies, Plebiscitaire, anti-Semite, Deputy for Condom, in the Department of Gers, evoked considerable applause by asserting that the country had had enough of the Dreyfus affair, but the tumult was speedily renewed when he began a violent attack upon M. Loew, President of the Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation; the Procureur General, and M. Bard, official reporter to the court upon the original appeal of Mme. Dreyfus for revision. "Their actions," he said, "call for the closest scrutiny."

M. Dupuy rose to protest against the attacks of M. Lasies upon the judiciary. The President of the Chamber (M. Deschanel) called M. Lasies to order, but the Deputy continued long enough, amid a deafening uproar, to make a definite charge against the Criminal Branch of the court of displaying partiality and to declare that the Dreyfus agitation was being supported by foreign gold.

M. Lebret, Minister of Justice, replying from the tribune, said that undoubtedly a fresh incident had arisen in connection with the affair, but, if as a citizen and Deputy he cherished opinions to which he was faithful, as Minister of Justice he had certain duties to perform, and in performing them he would not falter. His first duty, he went on to say, was to insure the regular course of law. As certain charges had been brought against a Judge, he had made them the subject of special, searching, and sincere inquiries. M. Lebret then recounted the details of the Bard-Picquart incident, already cabled. With reference to M. Bard's addressing Picquart as "Colonel," the Minister of Justice said that the Generals themselves addressed each other as "Colonel," and Capt. Erque, Picquart's jailer, had been ordered to do so.

This statement was followed by a great uproar, M. Lasies moving a suspension of the session in order to allow the Minister for War, M. de Freycinet, to be summoned. M. Lebret, ignoring the interruption, proceeded to declare that inquiry into M. de Beaurepaire's original charges showed that all the witnesses had been treated in the same fashion by the Court of Cassation, which had invariably expressed regret at having to trouble them to attend. The Court, he remarked, regarded such refreshments as had been served to any as at the disposal of all witnesses, for they consisted only of a jug of water and a bottle of rum. [Cries of Oh! Oh!" and shouts of laughter.] He concluded by requesting M. de Beaurepaire to draw up a formal list of charges into which M. Mazeau, First President of the Court of Cassation, could inquire.

M. Paul de Cassagnac, Conservative, Deputy for Mirande, in the Department of Gers, followed. He said he thought the Ministerial explanations utterly inadequate, equivocal, and suspicious. The Republicans were answerable for the present deplorable state of affairs. [Violent protests, altercations in various parts of the House and cries of "What about Sedan?"] M. de Cassagnac retorted: "There are not only military Sedans. When one retires from Fashoda one cannot say much." [Terrific uproar and anathemas.] M. Cassagnac, despite a deafening tumult, continued, saying that the judiciary was being dragged to the Gemoniae, the steps in ancient Rome down which dead malefactors were thrown, and that the Republic would end wallowing in the mud.

M. Dupuy, who spoke next, said: "The Government officials have done nothing with which to reproach themselves. The country knows that we are giving all our care to the army. Respect for law and love of liberty unite all Republicans, and all persons affected will have an opportunity of explaining at the inquiry about to commence with regard to the Dreyfus affair. Let us have done with it as speedily as possible. Let us restore quietude to the country." [Loud cheers.]

M. Godefroy Cavaignac, former Minister for War, who followed the Premier, caused another disturbance by reiterating that the judiciary had undertaken the defense of Picquart. He censured their partiality, and asked what measures should be adopted to restore their reputation for integrity and uprightness.

Several Deputies having called for the production of the report of Capt. Erque, Col. Picquart's jailer, M. Lebret attempted to read the document, but his voice for a time was drowned in noise, and the report had to be reread. It testified to the profound deference that had been shown Col. Picquart, and dwelt especially upon the fact that he had been kept well supplied with groceries, a statement that was received with great laughter.

M. Leon de Baudry d'Assen, Conservative, Deputy for Sables d'Olonno, moved that the whole Court of Cassation should be court-martialed. The closure was then declared, and various orders of the day were proposed, the Premier accepting the proposal of the Leftists advocating the order of the day pure and simple.

After some remarks of astonishment that, apparently, greater faith was placed in the report of a Captain of gendarmerie than in the honor of the Supreme Court, and after several futile attempts of M. Cavaignac to speak again, the order of the day pure and simple was adopted and the Chamber adjourned.

After the Chamber rose M. Dupuy informed a Deputy that the Government had ordered an inquiry as to how M. Cavaignac secured Capt. Erque's report regarding Col. Piquart to the Military Governor of Paris.

The Senate to-day re-elected M. Emile Loubot President.

INDIGNITY TO ANTI-LYNCHERS.

Colored Women Not Allowed in Palmer House Elevator.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Ida Wells Barnett, the colored anti-lynching agitator, and three other colored women who were delegates to the meeting of the League of Cook County Clubs were not allowed to ride in the Palmer House elevators when they went to the meeting. They walked up stairs and told their white fellow-delegates of the indignity which had been placed upon them. The latter were very angry and appealed to the manager of the hotel.

After asserting that there was no rule in the hotel concerning the admission of colored women, he declared that all guests, whether white or black, would be treated with the same consideration. He said the matter would be thoroughly investigated, as he knew of no reason why any indignity should have been shown to the colored delegates. This was considered by the women as a sufficient apology.

BIG DEAL IN SPIRIT TRADE.

Standard Distilling Gets Control of Spirits Distributing Company—May Absorb Another Concern.

The merging of two of the largest spirit-distributing interests in the country under one control occurred yesterday when the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company of New Jersey, with head offices in New York City, at a meeting of its Board of Directors took over the control of the Spirits Distributing Company of New Jersey. The Standard Company already owns substantially all the spirit distilleries in the United States, and also many of the distributing plants.

The capital of the absorbed company is $7,500,000, and it owns the H. H. Shufeldt Distributing House, the Shufeldt Distillery, the Riverdale Distributing House, and the Riverdale Distillery, all in Chicago, and the St. Paul Distributing House and the St. Paul Distillery The Shufeldt Distributing House is reputed to be the largest and oldest in the country.

The officers of the absorbed company are: S. M. Rice President, and T. H. Wentworth, Secretary and Treasurer. The fact that these also hold similar offices in the American Spirits Manufacturing Company is said to indicate that a further absorption of still larger proportions is likely to occur.

The Standard Company has not increased its capital stock, ($24,000,000,) on account of the deal. The Standard Company manufactures and distributes alcohol, spirits, and high wines. The absorbed company merely distributed these products. The corporate form of the Spirits Distributing Company will remain intact, only the controlling stock having been bought by the Standard Company, and there being no desire on the part of the purchasers to absorb the identity of their new concern. The purchase was the result of competition, which proved unsatisfactory to the Spirits Company.

The annual business of the Spirits Company is about $15,000,000. The present business of the Standard Company approximates $80,000,000 per annum, and by the present deal it expects to increase to about $100,000,000 a year.

CHEWING GUM TRUST.

Six Manufacturing Firms Amalgamate—Capital Involved in the Combination $15,000,000.

A combination of the chewing-gum manufacturers of the United States was practically effected yesterday, when the last contracts necessary to amalgamation were executed in this city. The capital involved in this combination amounts to about $15,000,000, to such proportions has the chewing-gum habit grown.

The firms which have signed contracts are: Adams & Sons' Company, Brooklyn; The Beemas Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. J. White & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; J. P. Primley, Chicago; T. Brien, Toronto, Canada, and The Kis-Me Gum Company, Louisville, Ky. These constitute all the leading chewing-gum manufacturers in the country, their best known brands being "Tutti-Frutti," "Yucatan," "Pepsin," "California Fruit," "Red Jacket" and "Kis-Me." The American Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago and the Manhattan Trust Company of New York will be the trustees of the combination.

It is said that the present annual output of gum is about $6,000,000 and is increasing.

CURFEW CAUSES TROUBLE.

Vineland's Fire Board Objects to the Use of Its Bell.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 12.—The passage of the Curfew ordinance here has brought about a conflict among the officials. When the Borough Council passed the ordinance on Tuesday night it ordered the Borough Marshal to ring the fire bell nightly at 9 o'clock as a warning that it was time to be off the street, and if children were found out after that unaccompanied by a grown person they were to be arrested.

Now it appears that the Fire Commissioners of the borough are without exception among those who opposed the Curfew law, and they declare they will not allow the fire bell to be used as a Curfew bell. They to-day issued an order that the Curfew should not sound, at least upon their bell. The Borough Board insists that it shall be so used. The Borough Board takes the ground that it is superior to the Fire Board, and the Fire Board claims to have full jurisdiction in fire matters, and says that the bell is as much a part of its department as the apparatus. The Borough Counsel has been directed by the Borough Board to take steps to compel the Fire Commissioners to allow the bell to sound, and the Fire Commissioners declare they will fight the matter in the courts, and have directed a lawyer to take up their case.

SAY CIGARETTES MADE HER MAD

Young Woman Attempted to Climb a Tree to Reach Heaven.

Marion Burkhardt, twenty-one years old, is a patient in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, suffering from dementia, brought about, it is said, from excessive cigarette smoking. The woman was found Wednesday night in front of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. R. S. Pardington, the pastor. When Pastor Pardington first saw the woman she was praying and singing hymns in front of the church, and finally tried to climb a tree.

"I am wanted in heaven!" she shouted, "and the only way to get up there is to climb. Don't stop me; I must get to heaven quickly."

Mr. Pardington at once saw the woman was demented, and took her into his home, while a policeman sent a call to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. An effort was made at the hospital to learn the woman's name, but she was unable to remember anything, further than that she had a brother Dave, and spoke about the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Last evening a well-dressed man called at the hospital, and asked to see the woman. He was taken to the ward, and at once recognized her as Marion Burkhardt. "She is an excessive cigarette smoker," said the man, "and that has made her insane."

The man said he was a distant relative of the woman, but refused to give his name. The woman's father was dead, he said, and her mother disappeared some time ago. The family then lived in the Fulton Street section of Brooklyn. There is a brother who is in the West, and also an uncle, a Catholic priest. The man said the patient had been at one time in the Bloomingdale Asylum, but he did not know where her home was now.

FIRE IN A CANADA TOWN.

Entire Business Section of Bridgewater Is Destroyed.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 12.—The entire business section of Bridgewater is in ashes. Nearly all the business interests of the town were lined along the main street, which runs north and south, parallel to the Lave River. A strong north wind swept the flames from the large Music Hall Block, where they originated, through a long line of wooden buildings which stood on each side of the main thoroughfare until a double wall of fire stretched out for half a mile.

In a zero temperature the firemen fought the flames with the one steam engine which is the fire equipment of the town, until baffled by the storm-swept blaze. They then tried to save such money and property as could be rescued from the doomed establishments. As the fire advanced the heat became so intense that even those engaged in this work were driven back. The residence portion of the town, being somewhat isolated, suffered very little, in comparison with the business centre. Terror, however, spread to the homes, and women and children rushed into the streets, expecting that at any moment a shift of the wind might render the population homeless.

About thirty business places are reported destroyed, including the Post Office, music hall, savings bank, hotel, and telegraph office. A number of residences were also lost. An estimate places the loss at $300,000, with insurance approximately $100,000.

STORMS IN BRITISH ISLES.

Heaviest Gale for Many Years in the United Kingdom—Great Damage at Havre.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Telegraphic communication has been interrupted almost everywhere by the heavy gales sweeping over the United Kingdom. Steamers were delayed and the Channel service suffered from the storm.

Reports from all parts of the United Kingdom show more or less damage to life and property. The gale is one of the heaviest known in many years.

At Reading the spire of the Church of St. Lawrence has been blown down. A train has been derailed between Kilrush and Kildee, Ireland. At Bromsgrove, twelve miles southwest of Birmingham, a temporary isolation hospital has been destroyed. A quantity of piles from the Dover Harbor Works has been washed ashore at Calais, on the opposite side of the channel. Heavy snowstorms are reported in Scotland, and there have been hailstorms in many parts of the United Kingdom.

Here in London many incidents of the gale are recounted. A heavy showcase filled with valuable jewelry, that was standing outside a jeweler's store in the Strand, was blown into the middle of the street, and its contents were scattered in the mud. A cordon of police was formed, and the jewels, one by one, recovered.

At Manchester the storm blew down a chimney, killing four people.

HAVRE, Jan. 12.—A terrible gale is raging here. The jetty is quite inaccessible, the offices of the harbor officials have been partially destroyed, and the St. François quarter of the town is flooded. Great damage has been done.

British Steamer in Rough Weather.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 12.—The British steamer Turret Bell, which left Rotterdam on Dec. 21 for New York, put in here to-day short of coal. She experienced terrific weather all the way across the Atlantic.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CAB.

Exciting Chase Follows an Accident in Crowded Broadway.

Patrick J. Curran, fifty-six years old, of 491 Second Avenue, while crossing Broadway at Thirty-fifth Street last evening was struck by a hansom cab and knocked down, receiving serious injuries. He was removed to the New York Hospital.

The driver of the cab which ran him down at once whipped up his horse. Policeman Fay of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station jumped into a cab and followed. At Thirty-second Street the driver turned and drove to Fifth Avenue. There he managed to escape. Broadway was crowded with pedestrians at the time the accident occurred, and many persons joined in the chase.

RIVERHEAD MAN TRIES SUICIDE.

Was Caught Stealing, and His Guilt Was About to be Proclaimed.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 12.—Henry Getner, a baker, and one of the most popular business men in this town, attempted to kill himself at his home to-day by shooting himself. Adjoining Getner's bakery is a grocery conducted by Byron Rogers. Several weeks ago the cash drawer of the grocery was robbed at night in a mysterious manner. The first robbery was soon followed by a second and third.

Finally Mr. Rogers set a trap for the thief and caught his man. But he let the robber go and tried to hush the matter up. In some way it became generally known that Mr. Rogers knew the identity of the thief, but would not divulge it. This gave rise to all sorts of rumors, and suspicion was directed against various persons in town, including Mr. Rogers's clerks.

The latter finally begged their employer to disclose the name of the robber and clear them. Mr. Rogers consented, and yesterday announced that he would to-day make known the identity of the robber. This morning Getner held a conversation with Mr. Rogers, and afterward went immediately to his home and shot himself.

The connection between this incident and the robberies of Rogers's store is established by the grocer in a statement made to Justice Buckingham in which he declares Getner to be the mysterious robber.

One night, he claims, he caught Getner in the store, and the baker pleaded with him to keep the matter quiet, promising to make amends. Rogers consented to shield him, he says, but to-day he told Getner he would have to recall his promise. Rogers says he will not prefer a charge against Getner, who will recover.

MATAAFA'S ELECTION DOUBTED.

No King Had Been Chosen When the Januni Left Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The officers of the steamer Mariposa, which arrived yesterday from Australia, discredit the cable from Australia stating that Mataafa had been elected King of Samoa.

"The steamer Januni, by which the news was supposed to have been carried to the nearest cable station," said Capt. Hayward of the Mariposa, "left Apia a day earlier than we. Now, when we left Samoa no King had been elected. Both Mataafa and Malietoa claimed to have been elected, and the Chief Justice was to give a decision three or four days after we left.

"Whichever way the decision went, trouble was expected, as the followers of each candidate vowed that they would fight if the other chief was made King. In anticipation of trouble, United States Consul General Osborne and British Consul Maxse had given notice that the person of the Chief Justice and of his family and his private residence, as well as the Supreme Court, were under the protection of the American and British flags, and that any attack on them would be considered an attack on the flags.

"The natives were coming into Apia by thousands while the Mariposa lay there. Mataafa has a following of about 16,000 warriors, while Malietoa has only about 5,000. They were all killing pigs and laying in stores of provisions, as well as furbishing up their weapons and getting ready for a fight. The British man-of-war Ringdove and the German gunboat Buzzard were in port, and ready for an emergency. When we were there it looked very much as though there would be fighting over the Kingship before it was all over and done with."

Lumber Dealers' Conference Futile.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representatives of the American and Canadian lumber interests met in conference here to-day to discuss the proposed arrangement between the two countries with respect to the tariff upon their respective lumber products. The conference came to an end this afternoon with no further results than, as one of the Americans said, "to have had an exchange of views and a pleasant experience socially," an agreement upon the points at issue having been found impracticable.

Ice Bridge at Niagara Falls.
Only 9½ hours from New York via New York Central. Beautiful frost effects.—Adv.

MR. DEPEW FOR SENATOR

Nominated by a Joint Republican Caucus at Albany.

NO CANDIDATE OPPOSED HIM

The Unanimous Vote of the Majority in the Legislature Cast for Him as Murphy's Successor.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Chauncey M. Depew was unanimously chosen as the candidate of the Republican Party for United States Senator at a joint legislative caucus held in the Assembly chamber to-night. There was very nearly a full attendance of the members of both houses, and among the prominent spectators present were Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, State Chairman B. B. Odell, and Col. John N. Partridge, who was nominated to-day by the Governor for Superintendent of Public Works.

The caucus was called to order by Senator Ellsworth, Chairman of the Senate Caucus Committee, who named Senator Hobart Krum for Chairman of the joint session. Senator D. F. Davis and Assemblymen Charles Adler of New York and Richard Gardner of Monroe were elected Secretaries.

Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg of the Fifteenth District, in which Mr. Depew resides, was then recognized by the Chair to present Mr. Depew's name. He said, in part:

"The State of New York needs as its second representative in the United States Senate, a man whose voice shall ring clear and true on every economic question that affects the prosperity of its citizens, a man who believes in protecting American industries and in preserving American markets for the products of American labor and capital, and who will not waver an instant or yield a hair's breadth in his loyalty to sound finance and to a money medium of which every dollar shall be as good as gold.

"But, more than this, she demands a man whose face is turned toward and not away from the light of progress; a man, who, knowing the traditions of our past, is yet alive to the needs of the present and to the demands of the future; a man who will support the views and policies of the Administration that has carried a righteous war to a successful conclusion, and who will insist that the fruits of that war, won with so many millions of dollars of treasure, and with the blood of some of the bravest men who ever fought upon a battlefield, shall be preserved for the Nation for which those men fought and died; a man, who, in short, will give voice to the new ambitions of the people of the new America."

Senator Elsberg declared that no other man in the State as well answered the requirements of the office as Mr. Depew, and nominated him as "that eloquent orator, distinguished man of affairs, and typical American gentleman, Chauncey M. Depew."

Prolonged applause greeted the presentation of Mr. Depew's name. When it had subsided Assemblyman Frank Bulkley, who represents Mr. Depew's Assembly district, the Twenty-ninth of New York, seconded the nomination.

Senator Wilcox of Auburn said that when the Republican victory in the State became known the people of his district at once decided upon their Representative in Congress, Sereno E. Payne, as a most desirable candidate for United States Senator, but as the public sentiment was found to point to Chauncey M. Depew, they recognized the wisdom of such a selection. As the representative of Mr. Payne's district, he seconded the nomination and moved that the Secretaries be directed to cast one ballot for Mr. Depew as the candidate of the party for United States Senator. The motion was carried unanimously and Mr. Depew was declared the nominee of the caucus.

The election will be held in both houses next Tuesday, and on Wednesday the two houses will meet in joint session to declare the result.

The political career of Chauncey M. Depew began in 1856, the year of his graduation from Yale College, when he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont for President. In 1858 he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and in 1860 he took the stump for Abraham Lincoln.

In 1861 Mr. Depew was nominated for the Assembly in the third Westchester District, and was elected. He was reelected in 1862, and his name was prominently associated with the Speakership. He was made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and for a part of the session he acted as Speaker pro tem. In 1864 Mr. Depew was nominated by the Republican party as its candidate for Secretary of State, and was elected by a majority of 30,000. Upon the expiration of his term a renomination was offered him by his party, but he declined.

During the administration of Andrew Johnson Mr. Depew was appointed Minister to Japan, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate. For a time he was disposed to accept, but after holding his commission for four weeks Mr. Depew declined the office with the evident determination to withdraw from political life. He next reappeared in active politics in 1872, when he was the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Liberal Republican, or Greeley ticket, but his party was unsuccessful, and he shared its fate. He acted with the Republican party the next year, and has canvassed the State and country for the party every year since that time.

In 1874 Mr. Depew was the choice of the Legislature for Regent of the State University, and was also appointed one of the Commissioners to build the Capitol at Albany. In the struggle for the United States Senatorship from New York, in 1881, Mr. Depew, on two ballots, lacked but ten votes of election. In 1885 the Republicans of all factions in the Legislature being in a majority of nearly two-thirds, tendered the United States Senatorship to Mr. Depew, but he had committed himself to the candidacy of William M. Evarts and declined the honor.

At the National Republican Convention of 1888 Mr. Depew was a candidate for the Presidential nomination. He received the solid vote of the State of New York, and on one ballot ninety-nine votes were cast for him. Mr. Depew was a delegate at large from the State of New York to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and he was selected to present the name of President Harrison for renomination. He was also a delegate at large in 1896, and was selected by the New York delegation to present the name of Gov. Levi P. Morton for the Presidency.

NOTIFICATION OF MR. DEPEW.

The Unanimous Party Vote Pleased Him—His Views Regarding the Philippines.

Chauncey M. Depew received through the telephone last night the first news of his nomination for United States Senator by the caucus of Republican members of the Legislature. He expressed himself as especially gratified by the unanimous choice of his party, and said:

"What pleases me most is the fact that this is the second time I have received the unanimous support of my party, and that I am the only man in the State to whom that party has given its unanimous support for President or for United States Senator for a first term. In 1888 the Republican Party of this State gave me its full support for the nomination for President, a thing it had never done before, and has not done since. In 1885 I was declared the unanimous choice of the party for United States Senator. To-night I again have the unanimous vote of the party. I appreciate trebly an honor that comes to me in this way.

Speaking of his prospective service, Mr. Depew said:

"I do not think it will be necessary for me to consider my business and private interests for some time, as I shall hardly begin my active service until Dec. 10, 1899, eleven months from now. In that time I shall have abundant opportunity to determine my course.

"I am sure, after discussing the question with Senators Platt and Hanna, that there will be no extra session. The treaty of peace with Spain, I am advised, will be ratified inside of a week, and Congress will then be able to dispose of all matters before it very short. It will not have to consider the administration of the Philippines and of Cuba, as both will have to be under military rule for some time. These questions will be left to the next Congress."

In reply to a question as to his views on the disposition of the Philippines, he said:

"I agree many with the position of the President as stated yesterday by Senator Foraker. Our duty will be to educate the Filipinos, and then to let them have an independent government. This looks, on its face, like a dead loss to the United States of the $20,000,000 solatium and of the cost of administration; but I believe that the revenues derived from the islands, as soon as there is peace and freedom from alarm, will be amply sufficient to repay us for all expenditure. Of course, under a military government we could regulate the tariff as we please, and lay a duty on exports from, as well as imports to, the Philippines."

Mr. Depew said that while he would, of course, live in Washington during the sessions of Congress, he would still keep his residence here and live here most of the time.

MR. DEPEW AND THE WORKINGMEN.

The Federation Declares It Is Not Antagonistic to Him.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The State Workingmen's Federation to-day passed a resolution declaring untrue the published reports of the antagonism of the organization to Chauncey M. Depew as a candidate for United States Senator. In the course of the discussion charges of bribery were made on both sides. One delegate asserted that a certain newspaper had sent paid agents to Albany with instructions to kill the Depew resolution at any cost, while it was asserted that another newspaper had put up $1,000 to rush it through the convention.

A delegation from the Federation waited on Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon to pay their respects and talk over labor legislation. The Governor told them that he believed in a strict enforcement of the Labor laws of the State, and pointed to the recommendations he made in his annual message to the Legislature as the most comprehensive expression of his views on that subject.

Senator Murphy Renominated.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Senator Donnelly called the Democratic caucus to nominate a candidate for United States Senator to order at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Senator Plunkitt was made Chairman and Assemblyman Gould of Seneca Secretary. The roll call showed a large number of absentees. Senator Boyce placed the name of United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., before the caucus. Assemblymen Hutton and Palmer and Senators Grady and McCarren seconded the nomination. The formal ballot was then taken and Senator Murphy was declared the unanimous choice of the caucus.

PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

George A. Jenks Nominated as the Democratic Candidate in Opposition to Quay.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 12.—Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature met at noon to-day. After some routine business in the Senate, Senator Cochrane of Lycoming County, on behalf of the Democrats, formally placed George A. Jenks, the defeated candidate for Governor in the recent election, in nomination for United States Senator. The following Republican candidates for the Senatorship, in opposition to Mr. Quay, were then named: Congressman John Dalzell, ex-Congressman Charles W. Stone, E. A. Irwin of Clearfield, the Hon. Charles Tubbs of Tioga, and ex-Congressman Huff of Westmoreland.

Senator Magee vigorously denied published statements to the effect that he and his colleague, Flinn, were acting on opposite sides in the Senatorial contest for the advancement of the former's personal interest. He said he had gone into the Republican caucus and voted for the man of his choice, but as the caucus chose Senator Quay, he would abide by the decision of that body and vote for the Senator in joint session. In conclusion, he said:

"The United States Senatorship is an honor for which I have not been a candidate, and one I would not accept at the sacrifice of self-respect which would be involved in success achieved in the manner suggested by the publication referred to."

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House the following candidates for United States Senator were named: Senator Quay, George A. Jenks, ex-Congressman Charles W. Stone, Charles Tubbs, J. F. Downing of Erie, Judge John Stewart of Franklin County; Congressman John Dalzell, Col. E. A. Irwin, and Col. George F. Huff of Greensburg. All but Judge Jenks are Republicans.

The House adjourned until Tuesday.

A conference of the Republican Senators and members who refused to take part in a Senatorial caucus until Senator Quay was acquitted of the conspiracy charges pending against him in the Philadelphia courts met this morning to select candidates for United States Senators. Senator Flinn of Allegheny presided, and made a short speech congratulating his colleagues on the growth of the movement against Senator Quay's re-election. He said there was no possibility of the Senator's election, and that there would be no wavering among the members of the Legislature opposed to his candidacy. A new pledge binding the signers not to vote for Mr. Quay until he is acquitted was adopted and signed by the forty-three Senators and members present.

The organization will meet again next Monday evening to agree upon a line of action on Tuesday, when the Senate and House will vote separately for Senator.

Two Drowned While Skating.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 12.—While skating on Collingswood Lake this evening two young men were drowned. Who they were does not seem to be known by the other skaters on the lake. The young men skated into a hole, and after going down, did not reappear.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A ridge of high pressure covers the Atlantic States and a trough of low pressure extends from the west gulf to Manitoba. Snow or rain has fallen in the lake regions and the Middle Atlantic States, rain in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and Gulf and South Atlantic States, and rain on the extreme Southern and extreme Northern Pacific Coast. It has grown warmer from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except in Florida, where the temperature has remained stationary. The temperature has also remained stationary from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast. Rain may be expected from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except in New England, where the weather will be fair, followed by snow. It will grow warmer in the Atlantic States, and the temperature will remain nearly stationary elsewhere. Light variable winds will be experienced on the North Atlantic Coast, and brisk northeasterly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	37	14	16
6 A. M.	38	11	16
9 A. M.	39	17	19
12 M.	42	27	27
4 P. M.	41	29	31
6 P. M.	40	29	32
9 P. M.	39	26	30
12 P. M.	39	24	28

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the weather bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....24½
Weather Bureau.....22½
Corresponding date 1898.....39½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years.32

The

...as being the colossal prodigious liar of the nineteenth century.

"I submit to this committee and to the whole country that this account of an interview with him in The New York Journal going uncontradicted, undenied, and when the opportunity was given him a refusal to deny it in terms, places upon him the onus and responsibility for the statements in that interview, which statements I here and now denounce as unmitigated falsehoods, vile and slanderous, so slanderous that it can only be called filth. I submit to this commission and to the country at large whether it is the characteristic of an honorable man to permit such statements as are made in this alleged interview with Gen. Miles in The New York Journal, dated Dec. 23, 1898, to go uncontradicted, if untrue, and whether or not it is not the first duty of a gentleman, an honest man, an honorable man, to deny such base falsehoods as are to be found in the article I refer to, if they were not made by him."

This interview was headed as follows:

"Miles makes grave charges against the Administration; poison used in beef made the soldiers ill; tons of bad meat sent to troops in Puerto Rico."

Continuing, Gen. Eagan said:

"When I was Commissary General in May last, Gen. Miles had already selected for his staff as chief commissary one of the ablest commissaries of the regular army, Major H. B. Osgood. Judge of my surprise when one day Gen. Gilmore, the Adjutant General for Gen. Miles, told me it was Gen. Miles's wish to have Major John D. Black, recently appointed from civil life as a volunteer commissary, made Commissary on his staff. I expressed my surprise that the senior officer of the army should so select a volunteer officer totally devoid of experience in the Subsistence Department, and therefore incompetent for such an important duty.

UNAUTHORIZED REPRIMANDS.

Shortly after, and about June 7, Gen. Miles sent a very ordinary, commonplace telegram to the Adjutant General at Washington inquiring what subsistence stores the Subsistence Department had at Tampa and somewhere else, and some such similar inquiries to the Quartermaster General and to the Chief of Ordnance. I made a formal written reply to this, and, to my amazement, the next morning I saw it published in the press of the country that Gen. Miles had sent or had found it necessary to send a serious reprimand to the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of Ordnance for conditions that he found there. No such reprimand was ever received, and Gen. Miles has no authority in his commission or his position under the law or regulations to send reprimands to me. This uncontradicted story of a reprimand to the heads of three of the most important departments of the army aided as much as anything in exciting the yellow-journal press, the knaves of so-called journalism, to harass and vilify and libel the conscientious, able, and hard-worked officers on duty in Washington. Since asking that an investigation be made to learn who gave out this garbled and alleged reprimand I have instituted inquiries to find my requests with the newspaper clipping inclosed. The Adjutant General's department has reported its inability to find it."

Gen. Eagan, referring to newspaper attacks, asserted that the Secretary of War had nothing whatsoever to do with the furnishing of refrigerated meats or tinned meats. Nor had he attempted to control the contracts, awards, or purchases, and in this connection in heated language he attacked three New York newspapers and their editors and proprietors, who, he said, should be indicted and tried for treason to the United States during this war, as giving aid, comfort, and information to the public enemy for the sole purposes of gain.

"Were I a man of wealth or means," he protested, "I would take this subject up myself. I would put journalistic knaves, purloiners of the secrets of the Government, behind the bars, where they belong."

Gen. Eagan made a vigorous attack on the Inspector General's Department in connection with this investigation. He asked why were not these inspections made while the armies were in the field? Where were the officers of this department? and said that the principal officers of this department "took other positions and let the inspections of the army, which were never needed so much as during the war, go, so far as they were concerned, for personal aggrandizement, as we know they took volunteer rank with increased pay, and now at this late day we find this department suddenly endeavoring to get ex parte views of people in a manner not authorized by the Secretary of War—the proper authority—about things that are past."

"The senior Major General of the Army and the Inspector General of the Army," he continued, "do not seem to be content or satisfied that, with perfect propriety and within the law and as contemplated by regulations, samples of everything furnished the army, now in existence, can be obtained, examined, analyzed, and every statement for or against the food furnished verified. This is enough. I have not felt at liberty to object to this method of procedure, for the reason that my objection, however well founded, however well based on law and regulations, I feared would be given to the world as an evidence that I and my department feared an inspection, and this, too, when and while I and the whole department courted it. But we did not court ex parte reports, made at the instigation of people well known to be hostile—parties whose actions already and whose statements here before your committee show but too blainly what animus is behind it all."

BRECKINRIDGE'S INSPECTIONS.

Referring to Inspector General Breckinridge's investigation, Gen. Eagan pointed out various reports of officers that have been published, and quoted a telegram he received on Jan. 1 from Lieut. Col. A. L. Smith, Depot Quartermaster at Havana, as follows:

"Guild, Inspector Seventh Corps, ordered by Breckinridge to inspect and report on all meat and request samples. I will, without further instructions, decline to recognize Breckinridge's authority. But will personally show all stores desired unofficially."

"Col. Smith is an old and experienced officer," said Gen. Eagan, and "not knowing there was anything like a game in progress, he stood upon the regulations and, from a strict military point of view, refused this improper course unless he had evidence that it was authorized, as it should have been, by the Secretary of War. For it can be readily seen that if this sort of ex parte examination is made, and ex parte reports solicited, no man's reputation is safe; every man's character may be put in jeopardy; designing people might ruin Christ even if he were here to-day. But as I believed this course not only improper and highly contemplated, by the regulations, believing further that it was a trap to produce just such a refusal as Col. Smith made, I replied to Col. Smith the same day, saying: 'You will not stand on 808 regulations, but you will allow meats and every article of subsistence stores to be inspected by Guild and, if necessary, to be inspected twenty times a day. Inform Guild, Inspector, of this dispatch. Furnish copy of this dispatch to every Commissary in Cuba for their guidance and in compliance in similar cases.'

"I had no right," Gen. Eagan explained, "to send that dispatch, but took it upon myself to send out this authority, fearing a refusal would be interpreted by the world at large that the department was afraid of any and every kind of investigation. When I informed the Secretary of War the following day, and he understood and realized that the Inspector General, doubtless at the instigation of the senior Major General of the Army, was inaugurating a system of inspection not contemplated by the regulations, nor authorized by proper authority, he promptly informed me he would not have approved my course, although he thought perhaps I was right.

"Inspector General Breckinridge has recently addressed letters direct to officers of my department calling for reports to him about the various articles of food furnished during the past year to the army. He does this without the authority of the Secretary of War. In effect, we have in these two officers of the army—Gen. Miles and Gen. Breckinridge—who take upon themselves to investigate matters pertaining solely and exclusively to the Secretary of War; to call for ex parte reports, and to do this directly, not through the Adjutant General of the Army, but direct and without the knowledge of the Secretary of War or the Adjutant General of the Army.

"Your committee will readily see at once how far this thing has gone, and to what extremes these men go to establish and make a case. Gen. Breckinridge has also addressed, I am credibly informed, a similar letter direct to the Surgeon General. I and my department, who are concerned in this matter, are being tried, not with sworn evidence nor with opportunity to confront the witnesses, still less the opportunity to refute any statements made because they refer to things gone, to things consumed, things not in existence, and therefore every one is given a free hand and free license to comment as they please because of the inability to refute with any evidence whatsoever the statements that have been made by people who know that their statements cannot be controverted because the evidence in the case is out of existence."

Gen. Eagan said that it appeared from the seeking of these reports that the subordinates were inspecting their superior, trying him by ex parte reports obtained at their own instance. He referred to the reports from officers and submitted by Gen. Miles as irresponsible statements, and said that few army officers "would take advantage of the situation to make statements which they knew there was no power nor means upon earth to disprove, because the substances they speak of have passed out of existence and the proofs are gone."

THE BEEF LONG IN USE.

"One of these officers," he continued, "goes outside to tell you about competition for contracts, and what was used in canning, both things without his possible knowledge. If Gen. Miles had informed himself as much about the army ration as he pretends to have informed himself about refrigerated beef, which he falsely calls 'embalmed beef,' then he should have been enabled to inform you that this very canned beef we are speaking of has been a part of the army ration since Feb. 8, 1888. Whether Gen. Miles is ignorant of this, I do not pretend to say, but he takes it upon himself when asked who fixed it as a part of the army ration to say: 'You will have to ask some one here in Washington.' This implication shows how reliable his statements are."

Gen. Eagan went on to say that Gen. Miles's chief commissary, selected by him over experienced officers, had public subsistence funds in his possession, but could not use them for lack of a check book. He questioned the right of Gen. Miles to divert the customs funds to the purchase of beef when the Subsistence Department had over $400,000 available.

"Having traversed Gen. Miles's statements," he said, "having shown him to you to be a liar, and demonstrated the animus that pervades this whole matter, I now go back to his statement that in his judgment the food was one of the chief causes of sickness and distress among the troops. The design to say, to simply, to assert, to insinuate, that sickness was caused for such reason in Puerto Rico is to make an assertion wholly untrue, devoid of any facts, devoid of truth, and can only be prompted by a base motive and under cover of the qualification 'in my judgment.'"

Questioning Gen. Miles's course in submitting briefs of reports from regimental commanders, Gen. Eagan said that this course was unprecedented in the history of the army, not within his province, nor contemplated by law and regulation, and that there would be just as much justice in the President or the Secretary of War sending out a circular letter inviting criticisms on the conduct of Gen. Miles during this war.

Gen. Eagan said that the first intimation of chemical treatment he had had was in Gen. Miles's statement, and it seemed to him "the raving nonsense of a madman." His own (Eagan's) conduct and work had been looked into; he saw no reason why Gen. Miles's conduct and work should not be looked into on this showing, adding: "It is high time and proper that this committee should examine into the truth and falsehood of the statements and examine into his conduct of the war."

"Further," he said, "Gen. Miles legally had no control of the purse as he assumed in Puerto Rico, nor does the law authorize him to set aside food furnished under the law, but it does determine how to hold accountable the party furnishing improper food." He charged that if Chief Surgeon Daly, with Gen. Miles, had ever made an expert examination of the beef, then he willfully and deliberately falsified the facts.

Gen. Eagan concluded as follows:

"If I have used harsh language before this committee in dealing with the subject, I ask the committee to bear in mind that, grouping together the statements made by Gen. Miles, he means that I have furnished or allowed to be furnished to the army 'embalmed beef,' which had diseased soldiers, and this 'under the pretense of experiment'; this because of corruption. Nearly all the press of America, because of Gen. Miles's high position in the United States army, has accepted these views and his statements, and many of them have called for my disgrace, court-martial, and dismissal from the service. Also, that these statements of Gen. Miles were held back by him, not furnished to the Government for its appropriate action and use, but sprung upon you and the country at a time when the country, from the falsehoods that had been told in regard to starvation and supplies for the army, was in a state of excitement and ready to believe most anything.

"The subject I have treated here is a filthy subject, and you cannot touch pitch without being defiled; you cannot touch base; malicious, libelous falsehoods, misrepresentations, without calling a spade a spade and telling the whole truth and characterizing things as they are. The damage that has been done by these statements is believed to be very great, but I indulge the hope and the belief that my statement when published to the country, when read by the representatives of foreign Governments here, will offset the statements made by Gen. Miles, and will in some measure, at least, do justice to others that have been wronged, maligned, and libeled.

"For myself, I content myself with expressing my profound belief that either Gen. Miles or I should be put out of the service. Either he is right or I am right; either he dishonors his uniform with his false statements and libels, or I dishonor mine in feeding soldiers with poisonous beef, causing their sickness and doing so under 'pretense of experiment.'"

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE REPLIES.

Says His Duty Is to Obey the Commanding General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Inspector General Joseph C. Breckinridge of the army to-night, in speaking of Gen. Eagan's testimony, replied to that portion which refers to Gen. Breckinridge's activity in prosecuting the beef investigation without orders from the Secretary of War. Gen. Breckinridge said that as he understood the matter he was simply carrying out his duties, although he admitted that he understood the legal point Gen. Eagan was making.

"I have been sending letters to all the Inspector-Generals in the country, asking them whether they received any of the bad beef," Gen. Breckinridge said, "and I have also written to the Surgeon General, whose reply I received to-day. This I have done at the order of Gen. Miles, my superior officer, and I believe that I am simply carrying out my duty. Gen. Eagan seems to think that I must receive my orders from Secretary Alger, but I do not think that he is right."

EAGAN'S MILITARY CAREER.

His Experience Extends Over Thirty-seven Years—Friends Regret His Utterances Against Miles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, who has made himself the chief topic of conversation in Washington to-night, has had an army experience of thirty-seven years. He began in June, 1862, as a First Lieutenant of Washington Territory Infantry, serving in that rank until April 1, 1865, when he was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service. On Aug. 1, 1866, he was taken into the permanent establishment as a Second Lieutenant of the Ninth Infantry.

He gained his promotion to First Lieutenant on Jan. 2, 1862, and in 1871 was transferred to the Twelfth Infantry. In June, 1874, he received an appointment as Captain in the Subsistence Department, and served in several military departments with that rank until March, 1892, when he was made a Major and Commissary. Five years later, in January, 1897, he reached the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in his department, and about the beginning of the war with Spain became the head of the Commissary Department, with the rank of Brigadier General.

Gen. Eagan was born in Ireland. He is an impulsive man, very free in his talk, and apt to become easily heated in controversy. Among army officers who know of his ability as a commissary officer he is very generally held in high esteem. It is said that he has been very fortunate in all disputes that have arisen touching the administration of his duties. The idea entertained about him was recently expressed by an army officer, who declared: "Eagan is an excellent officer. The only trouble with him is that he will talk, but we never have paid any attention to Eagan's fuming and fretting." In his address he is agreeable, and in the discharge of his duties is always energetic.

Gen. Eagan's friends are almost unanimous in their regret that he should have permitted his feelings to overcome him so far as to lead him to make an assault upon the General commanding the army. Even if he were able to absolutely prove every assertion he has made, it is held that the discipline of the service will require that such disrespect to a superior officer should scarcely escape censure. He is due to be retired before long, and it is considered just possible that his attack upon Gen. Miles may lead to his court-martial and his dismissal from the army just on the eve of his possible retirement.

Armour Packing Company's Meats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—W. D. Miles, the general Manager of the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, testified before the War Investigating Commission to-day that the company had supplied to the Government about one million pounds of refrigerated beef, and nearly 1,500,000 pounds of beef in tins, and that no chemicals of any kind were used. He said that it had also supplied the English, French, and Japanese Governments with tinned meats of the same kind, and that the Japanese Government had recently stipulated that future deliveries must be of the same quality as before. The beef supplied to Japan, Mr. Miles said, was exactly the same as that furnished to the United States Government.

BAD BEEF AT MONTAUK POINT.

Stew Made of It Smelled Bad and Was Unfit to Eat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in to-day's TIMES on the "War Beef Supplies" is so excellent that I cannot refrain from thanking you for it, and at the same time expressing my admiration of the persistency with which you have kept the subject of the mismanagement in the War Department before the public.

There is always a tendency on the part of a people like our own to become indifferent when the lapse of time has softened the outline of events, even the most shocking, and this is particularly the case when every effort is being made on the part of a great political party (in view, too, of a not far distant Presidential election) to hush up a scandal of such magnitude. But with a large army still in the field, with the prospect now before us of continued hostilities in a distant part of the world; with hundreds of sick soldiers still in hospitals all over the country, no effort should be spared to expose every detail of the inefficiency and mismanagement which have inflicted such untold suffering on the finest body of men which ever took the field.

Perhaps you will pardon the intrusion of a bit of personal experience. On the 27th of August, at Montauk Point, I saw a quarter of beef burning on a waste of fire, so offensive that we were obliged to drive some way around to avoid the smell; on the 25th of the same month I had tasted the stew prepared for an infantry regiment (regulars) at the same place, which not only smelled "high," but was too tainted to eat. When I stated these facts to the investigating commission, I was asked, 'Don't you know that when meat is spoiled, other meat can be issued to replace it?' I replied in substance that it knew very little of army regulations, but that I did not see what good it would do, since all the meat at that time was liable to be in the same condition, owing to lack of transportation facilities and of ice.

I repeat this one trifling incident out of many more important merely for the purpose of showing that the tendency of the committee's cross-examination was rather to influence witnesses to retract or modify their evidence and to doubt their own senses, than honestly to endeavor to elicit facts.

JULIA H. CHADWICK.

New York, Jan. 12, 1899.

RUSSIA'S BUDGET FOR 1899.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says: "The Russian budget for 1899, like its predecessor, is remarked for enormous expenditure on railways. This amounts to 99,000,000 rubles, and is a glaring proof of Russia's unparalleled efforts to extend her railway system, a system almost entirely due to the practical railway experience of her two remarkable Ministers, M. de Witte, Minister of Finance, who rose to power through railway management at home, and Prince Michael Khilkoff, Minister of Ways of Communication, who, as he once jokingly said, 'began life as a blacksmith and fitter in an American railway station.'

"Prince Khilkoff's share in the expenditure is far greater than that of any other Imperial Minister, exceeding the War Minister's credit by 37,000,000 rubles. In this respect the budget, which amounts to 397,000,000 rubles, and is put forward on the eve of the disarmament conference, is a peaceful budget.

"M. de Witte makes it conspicuous that the ordinary revenue shows a surplus of 6,468,970 rubles over the ordinary expenditure, while the deficit of 98,604,443 rubles on the side of extraordinary expenditure for railways is fully covered by the Treasury reserve fund of 115,000,000 rubles. Consequently there is no need for another loan. Both the war and marine credits show the usual increase.

"M. de Witte again expatiates upon the success of his monetary reforms. He points out that the gold in the State banks, the exchequer, and general circulation has increased during the last twelve months by 121,000,000 rubles, and, therefore, gold export will not be justified. He dwells also upon the great success of the State liquor monopoly, both in its material and moral aspects."

GERMAN DUELIST FORGIVEN.

BERLIN Jan. 12.—The latest development in the fortunes of Count Liebrecht von Kotzo former Court Chamberlain, who not long ago was released from the Fortress Glutz, where he had been sentenced to imprisonment for persistent dueling, is an apparent reconciliation between the Count and Emperor William. It appears that the Kaiser, having become convinced of the innocence of von Kotzo, gave him an hour's audience, heard his elaborate explanations, and promised to reinstate him in all his former honors.

Count von Kotzo and the Countess will, therefore, again participate in all the Court festivities, the former in his old-time capacity of Royal Chamberlain. The further fact that Emperor William has just ignominiously retired Count von Rohenau from the army seems definitely to fix the main guilt in the Court scandal which in the early part of 1895, grew out of the circulation of anonymous letters in Court and military circles here, whose authorship was charged upon von Kotzo, the accusation provoking him to challenge upward of a dozen of his traducers to mortal combat.

Duchesse d'Uzes to Sue for Libel.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Duchesse d'Uzes, who is one of the leaders of the most exclusive Parisian society, is about to sue M. Yves Guyot, the well-known journalist and former Deputy, for libel in publishing her picture in Siècle, with alleged insulting comments. The Duchesse, who was the President of Stall "No. 13," in which the flames were first discovered at the time of the terrible fire at the Charity Bazaar on May 4, 1897, will claim 500,000f. as damages, which, if collected, she proposes to devote to charity.

FAILURE AT EVANSVILLE, IND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 12.—Loewenthal Sons & Co., wholesale clothiers and manufacturers, assigned to-day, the result of peculiar circumstances. A large Eastern firm, bearing a very similar name, had financial difficulties and a few days since failed. The Eastern creditors of the Evansville firm immediately made demands upon the firm that could not be met at short notice and an assignment followed.

The Loewenthals turned over all their holdings, jointly and individually, for the benefit of their creditors. No assets or liabilities are given, but it is said large sums are involved. The firm's business spread over the entire country.

Representative Dingley Is Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The favorable change in Representative Dingley's condition continues, and to-night he is reported better, with the heretofore dangerous symtoms showing some abatement. At 11 o'clock the following statement was made by one of his sons: "Mr. Dingley is resting quietly. Pulse good. If no complications arise, he will continue to improve."

Col. James Sexton Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Col. James Sexton, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a member of the War Investigating Commission, is ill at the Arlington Hotel here with inflammatory rheumatism and kidney trouble. He is suffering considerable pain, but his physician believes his ailments will yield readily to treatment, and that Col. Sexton will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

Gen. Stanton's Condition Improved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Stanton, Paymaster General of the army, was somewhat improved to-day. He had a fairly good night's rest. Pleurisy, with which he is ill, threatened to develop into pneumonia, but it is now believed that that danger has been passed.

New Jersey Farmer Killed by Train.

WOODBURY, N. J., Jan. 12.—Frank Shott, a wealthy farmer, was killed by a train on the West Jersey Railroad this afternoon. He was driving across the track when his wagon was struck by a locomotive. His horses were also killed.

Big Fire in Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 13.—The store of the J. S. Menkin Dry Goods Company, one of the largest houses in the city, is on fire. The firemen are unable to control the flames which seem to be spreading rapidly. The loss will not be less than $200,000.

Acts on the Liver.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

ALBANY SOCIETY'S REUNION

Admiral Schley Gets a Warm Reception and Talks of Santiago.

DUTY TO OUR ACQUISITIONS

Ex-Gov. Flower Thinks We Should Help the People to Secure Stable Self-Government.

The Albany Society held its annual reunion dinner at Delmonico's last night, and to Frederick P. Olcott, the President, was presented by the members a handsome gavel made from the wood of a famous old elm, at the corner of State and North Pearl Streets, Albany. The tree was planted in 1754. Mr. Olcott also presented silver souvenir pocketknives to the guests of the evening.

Last night's dinner was characterized by an abundance of good cheer and some interesting speeches, among them one by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who aroused much enthusiasm by his treatment of the problem of our new acquisitions. The table of honor was a round one, situated at the east end of the room beneath an American shield flanked by American flags. Admiral Schley, the first speaker, was warmly welcomed, the members rising from their seats and waving their napkins and cheering.

Admiral Schley acknowledged the compliment gracefully. He referred to the victory of Admiral Dewey, and then, in reference to the Santiago sea fight, said that there was glory enough in that event for all who participated in it. "If I," said he, "were entitled to a millionth part of the praise my countrymen have given me I would feel it was enough to divide up among my officers and all who participated in that event and still have enough left for the gratification of a life time."

He then paid a high tribute to the value of the navy in peace and in war. "When I tell you," added he, "that the fleet in this Spanish-American war was commanded by officers who faithfully upheld the traditions handed to them and kept bright the honor of the Nation, I think I could hardly say anything more. Its younger members in the torpedo boats and auxiliary vessels fully justified the Scriptural adage that they who 'go down to the sea in boats' see hell. [Laughter and applause.] They lived in one week of action a whole lifetime of experience which we in the larger vessels of course did not see. I am quite sure that when the honors are to be meted out they will have as much as we who were more fortunate and perhaps deserved less.

"The Army and Navy and Marine Corps filled themselves so full of glory that it will be a remarkable year which will be better for them than the year 1898. The 3d of July determined whether American notions of humanity were to prevail in this hemisphere or Spanish inhumanity and brutality. I think you are all satisfied with the result."

Admiral Schley was followed by Mr. Ford, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, who kept the audience in laughter, and President Raymond of Union College, who said that Albany was always dominated by its ministers, but had in late years been governed by a Sunday school class. Ex-Gov. Flower received an ovation when he rose. He said, in part:

"Albany is an old Dutch city, which furnished the best blood of this Republic. Its people are descended from the Pilgrims, who first fell on their knees when they landed here and then fell on the aborigines. [Laughter.]

"The subject of our new acquisitions is a great subject. I regard America as standing higher than any other nation in the world, and the American Navy has prouder titles than any other nation can bestow on any of its people. The soldiers of foreign countries have fought to make their individual rulers great. Our soldiers have fought to make our Nation the greatest in the world.

"When the Armenians were groaning under the Turks not a nation in Europe that had the power lifted a finger to help them. But when it came to a question of humanity in Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines, our army and navy came to the front, and the God of Battles gave them the victory. [Applause.] They have advertised the American flag, and the American Nation all over the world. I feel like taking off my hat to Admiral Schley. [Applause.]

"You may say what you please about the timid money bags of Wall Street, but if the God of Battles is on our side, and He must have been in this case, because we lost so few men, we will come out victorious. We cannot now shirk our duty in regard to the people we have liberated. [Applause.] The Declaration of Independence says all men are born free and equal, and have an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of property. [Shouts of laughter.] Well, property and happiness mean the same thing. We have laid down the principle that people have a right to govern themselves. If that is so, why did you keep the Cubans in slavery for years after you were free? Why did you fall on your knees and then fall on the North American Indian and drive him off the face of the continent?

"Does that inalienable right to govern one's self mean our people or the Spanish people? I think it means our people, and that we can give to the territory we have conquered a better government than the Spanish people gave it before. We are capable of governing Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and giving them the same kind of government that we enjoy here. [Applause.]

"Some people say the Cubans are not fit for self-government. Any people that has fought ten years for liberty is capable of self-government. I believe that when American people police that island the Cubans will be capable of establishing there just the kind of self-government that we have here. I believe it can be done in Puerto Rico and in the Philippine Islands. But we must not shirk our duty. We must stand to our guns. If the war was not begun in the name of humanity it should never have been begun at all."

Ex-Gov. Flower was warmly applauded as he took his seat Not only what he said, but the warmth and earnestness of his manner had carried his hearers along with him. Among the other speakers of the evening were Commodore Delehanty and Martin F. Glynn, formerly managing editor of The Albany Times-Union, who has just been elected to Congress.

The guests received little brown jugs as well as the pocketknives as souvenirs of the occasion. There were about two hundred diners in all. Among them were Rufus H. King of Albany, Thurlow Weed Barnes, George H. Daniels of the New York Central, ex-Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Anthony N. Brady, and Deputy Chief McLaughlin.

ELECTRIC CAB IN COLLISION.

An electric cab, bound south, and Broadway cable car No. 110, going north, made an ineffectual effort last night to occupy the same piece of ground at the same time, and with disastrous results.

The collision occurred at Thirty-seventh Street. W. J. Barclay of 98 Vandam Street was on the box of the horseless vehicle. He was going at a fast pace, and two passengers within were evidently enjoying the ride.

Barclay depended upon his skill to get between the approaching car and the curb, but he made a poor calculation of the distance, and the cable car hit the rubber wheels of the cab. The cab bounded back like a rubber ball, with the dashboard scratched and splintered. The men inside made flying leaps and landed in safety in the street. A woman in the cable car fainted and was carried into a drug store. She declined to give her name. The collision caused some excitement.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

The Union League Club held its annual meeting last night, and elected officers for the current year.

President Elihu Root congratulated the club upon the fact that so many of its former Presidents and members have been honored by the State and Nation. Among these he mentioned Ambassadors White and Porter, and Joseph H. Choate, recently appointed Ambassador to England; Governor Theodore Roosevelt, and ex-Secretary of the Interior Cornelius N. Bliss.

Following are the principal officers elected last night:

President, Elihu Root; Vice-Presidents, Charles E. Gregory, Theodore Roosevelt, Wager Swayne and D. B. St. John Roosa; Secretary, George S. Terry; Treasurer, William G. White; Executive Committee, Samuel W. Fairchild, David Bennett King, George P. Benjamin, Mortimer C. Addoms, and Eugene D. Hawkins.

The new Committee on Political Reform is as follows: Cephas Brainerd, James A. Blanchard, Charles T. Harbeck, E. B. Hinsdale, Thomas L. James, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Edward Mitchell, William M. V. Hoffman, Salem T. Russell, Samuel Thomas, John S. Wise, Edward F. Brown, and Justus A. B. Cowles.

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

HASTINGS'S CREDITORS CALL.

Advertising Man's Manager Says All Bills Will Be Settled Satisfactorily.

A number of the creditors of George Hastings of the firm of George Hastings & Co., advertising agents, who is supposed to be in Europe, called at his office, 44 Broad Street, yesterday to inquire when he would return. All received the same answer, that Hastings would return before the end of next week, when his accounts were due, and when he would be prepared to meet them.

S. A. Phillips, who is a business associate of Hastings, manager of the firm of George Hastings & Co., and who also has an office at 1,133 Broadway, said yesterday the attachments which had been issued against Hastings and the subsequent report that he had left the State to avoid paying his debts, was a complete surprise to him.

"I can say nothing at all about this matter," said Phillips, "until I have looked into Mr. Hastings's business. Just how much money the firm owes I cannot say. We have begun an investigation and will have our affairs arranged in a few days so that I will know just how we stand. Regarding Mr. Hastings's movements, I have absolutely nothing to say. My lips are sealed on that point. But I know that all business affairs connected with the firm will be settled in a satisfactory manner."

"Do you know whether or not Mr. Hastings is in Europe?" he was asked.

"That I cannot say."

"Is it true that he will be here on the 21st to pay his outstanding accounts, as his clerks say?"

"I am not prepared to answer that question."

None of the clerks in the office of George Hastings & Co. could give any estimate of the amount owing by the firm, but it is supposed to be large. Hastings owes most of his money to the newspapers, with which he recently opened accounts to advertise on a large scale a new diamond. Hastings being the agent of a foreign mine which advertised largely, won a good name through this with a number of publications which were not unwilling to trust him when he started his diamond scheme.

Deputy Sheriff Roberts received two more attachments against Hastings in favor of M. Lee Stark for $4,607 on assigned claims for advertising in Western papers, and in favor of The Kansas City Star for $1,995. The Sheriff closed his office at 44 Broad Street later in the day and attached his bank account in the Second National Bank, where there was a balance of $10.

WOMAN HELD FOR ARSON.

Mrs. Vincent Accused of Burning Property of Robert T. Haskins.

Mrs. Fannie Vincent, twenty-five years old, colored, of 140 West Thirty-first Street, was arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court, before Magistrate Brann, by Detective Sergeant Tinker of the Detective Bureau. She is charged with arson by the police of Ridgewood, N. J., and was arraigned as a fugitive from justice. She was held for examination on the 14th inst.

Mrs. Vincent and her husband, James, came to New York on Dec. 7 from Ridgewood, N. J., and took rooms on the top floor at 140 West Thirty-first Street. The woman's husband said last night that he was employed as coachman for several years by Robert T. Haskins of Ridgewood, who has a house at 66 West Thirty-seventh Street, this city.

On the night of Jan. 3 the Haskins home at Ridgewood, with the stables and all the outbuildings except the cottage occupied by the coachman, were burned. The following day Vincent brought Mr. Haskins's horses to this city, and they were taken to Mr. Olney Buck's stable, in One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, near the North River. Vincent remained there to care for them. He says his wife called at the stables to see him on Tuesday, and while there she was arrested by a Central Office detective on the charge of burning the Haskins property.

Vincent says it is absurd to charge his wife with the crime, as she was in New York nursing Mrs. Elizabeth Roberts, a colored woman living in the tenement in West Thirty-first Street, at the time of the fire. Mrs. Roberts corroborates this claim.

Vincent has retained a lawyer to defend his wife. Soon after her arrest he received notice from Mr. Haskins that his services were no longer required.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ FETE.

Annual Ball of the Bachelor Circle of the Association.

The Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz gave its fifteenth annual ball last night at Liederkranz Hall, in Fifty-eighth Street, near Park Avenue. The hall was elaborately decorated with smilax and roses and the corridors and balconies were transformed into bowers of the same green, with hundreds of red and white tiny incandescent lights sprinkled among them. A band for the promenade music and an orchestra for the dancing were stationed in the main balcony, and a Hungarian band played in the dining room throughout the evening. About 300 guests were present. They began to arrive at 9 o'clock and entered through the covered and carpeted aisle arranged on the Fifty-eighth Street side. The Executive Committee, who had in charge all arrangements, was composed of William M. Rudolphy, President; Herbert J. Hendes, Secretary; Frank Brickelmaier, Charles Forster, Joseph Halk, Martin H. Hartman, Robert C. Kammerer, R. F. Krackowizer, William F. Palmenberg, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and, of the "Wayward Members," those who have married, William Forster, William H. Klenke, Rudolph J. Schaefer, and Oscar B. Weber. This committee was especially honored by President Rudolphy last night, as he gave each of them a silver cigarette case, having a secret spring, which, when pressed, revealed a miniature.

The souvenirs to the ladies who were present were Russia leather card cases with silver mountings.

Among the prominent persons present were ex-Senator and Mrs. C. A. Stadler, E. C. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gulden, Judge and Mrs. C. F. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Huppfel, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Burghard, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Woerz, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Klenke, Mr. and Mrs. Julius May, Mr. and Mrs. William Wicke, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Schaefer, Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Bergmann, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ridder.

The supper march was formed at midnight and the guests ate in the large dining room.

Work for Discharged Soldiers.

All honorably discharged soldiers who have applied either to the Soldiers' Comfort Committee or to the Red Cross Committee for work are requested to call at the office of the Supply Committee of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, 100 William Street, where it is expected work can be provided for them at an early date.

Paint, Oil and Varnish Club.

The Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club held its regular dinner and meeting last night at the rooms of the Down-Town Club, 60 Pine Street. A long debate took place on a resolution that the club, as a club, should join the Merchants' Club. The resolution indorsing the Subsidy bill was also brought up, and after a lengthy discussion, adopted with one dissenting vote.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

INSPECTOR DOANE DEAD.

Former New Yorker Expires of Yellow Fever in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Inspector Doane, formerly of New York City, who was attacked with yellow fever on Jan. 4, died yesterday.

THE PRESIDENCY OF YALE.

Report of the Election of William L. Wilson Is Denied.

MORGANTOWN, West Va., Jan. 12.—It is reported here that William L. Wilson will be the next President of Yale University at a salary of $25,000 a year. The Board of Trustees has not announced his election, but a private letter from Mr. Wilson to Prof. R. C. Berkeley of this place gives the information. Mr. Wilson is now President of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., and will not assume his new position until the next college year.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 12.—The Rev. Dr. Charles Ray Palmer of this city, a member of the Yale corporation, said to-night that there was no truth in the report that William L. Wilson had been chosen President of Yale.

ASSIGNMENT IN PROVIDENCE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12.—The Hartwell & Richards Company, jobbers of dry and fancy goods, and founded in 1841, has gone into the hands of trustees. The action is claimed to have been voluntary.

The creditors, located in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, will receive full payment, for the corporation is perfectly solvent. The business will probably be wound up.

The inventory Jan. 1, showed a stock of about $150,000, and book accounts value the total assets at about $300,000. The liabilities are about $130,000, all in amounts less than $10,000, and mostly in amounts of $2,000 or less.

The action of the corporation is attributed to business depression, a heavy stock, and to impaired credit caused by poor-paying extensions of business. The corporation was formed in 1892, and has a paid-in capital of $182,000.

OUTPUT OF PRECIOUS METALS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—John J. Valentine, President of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, has issued the annual statement of production of precious metals in the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, including British Columbia and the Northwest Territory, for the year 1898. The aggregate valuations are shown as follows:

Gold, $78,401,202; silver, $39,016,565; copper, $46,200,648; lead, $13,344,251. Total gross results, $177,022,666. The year's combined product of the metals named is the greatest in the history of the countries—United States of America, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territory—that of gold, $78,481,202, being above any previous record officially reported, and the world's output of gold for 1898, approximately $280,000,000, is amazing. The most notable increases have been in South Africa, $25,000,000; the British possessions of the Northwest, $6,000,000; Australasia, $6,000,000, and the United States of America, $3,000,000.

NEW JERSEY OFFICIAL ROW.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—The session of the State Board of Agriculture this morning took up the circular sent broadcast over the State by W. F. Ely of the Morris County Board of Agriculture, charging the officers of the State Board with dereliction in the performance of their duties and demanding that an itemized accounting be made of the expenditures of the State Board for the year 1897.

There has been a stiff fight in the Morris County Board for some time, and in this wrangle the faction led by Mr. Ely has been assailing the State Board.

The session was held in the assembly hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, because two cows were to be used in one of the lectures, and they could not be taken into the Supreme Court room.

Delegate Crane of Essex urged the printing of the report in compliance with the demand of the Ely faction. Jesse B. Sager of Newark said the matter was entirely controlled by statute, that the reports were fully made to the State officers, and the officers of the board could not

COL. PARTRIDGE APPOINTED

Brooklyn Man Named to Succeed Superintendent Aldridge.

RECOMMENDED BY SETH LOW

Ordered by the Governor to Ignore Party Considerations—Other Appointments to Office.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Col. Joan N. Partridge of Brooklyn as State Superintendent of Public Works. In an interview regarding the nomination the Governor said that he had told Col. Partridge that he wanted a fearless and thoroughly business-like administration of the office. Party considerations he said were to cut no figure. No employe must be kept unless there was work for him to do and he was capable of doing it. In the awarding of contracts one object must be kept in sight—the most work and benefit to the State for the least money.

Other nominations sent to the Senate to-day by the Governor are as follows:

Member of the State Board of Charities—John Notman of Brooklyn, to succeed Tunis C. Bergen, term expired.

Managers of the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home—Annie P. Cleary of Rochester; Dr. Richard Curran of Rochester, and Georgianna Griffith of Troy.

Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital—Louise Pierpont Morgan, and Henry H. Hollister of New York.

Gov. Roosevelt also appointed Thomas Penny of Buffalo as District Attorney of Erie County, to succeed D. J. Kennefick, who has been elevated to the Supreme Court bench. This appointment takes effect immediately, as it does not require confirmation by the Senate.

The Finance Committee of the Senate met to-day, and decided to report favorably the nomination of Col. Partridge as Superintendent of Public Works. It was decided, however, to delay reporting the nomination until Monday night in order to give time to the Democrats to consider the matter.

The selection of Col. Partridge was received with general approval by the Republican Senators, and many of the Democrats said privately that it seemed to be a good enough appointment. Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee, who was in the Senate lobby when the nomination was sent in, declared that it was entirely satisfactory to the organization. "Anything that our Governor does," added Mr. Odell, "will be satisfactory to us."

The new appointee appeared at the Capitol during the morning and made the acquaintance of a number of members of the Senate and Assembly. It is understood that he will enter at once upon the discharge of his duties, one of the first and most important of which will be the selection of a deputy and three Assistant Superintendents at $3,000 a year each, to hold office at his pleasure.

Col. John N. Partridge was born in 1838, in Leicester, Mass. Before he was of age he went to Boston, where he made his home. When the civil war broke out he enlisted as a member of a Massachusetts Regiment. He was stationed for a short time at Fort Independence, in Boston Harbor. He was then appointed First Lieutenant in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and was sent with the Burnside expedition to North Carolina. He took part in a number of engagements, and was at the siege of Petersburg. In 1864, in front of Fort Darling, he received a slight wound, and was confined to a hospital for several weeks. He had then been promoted to the rank of Captain. Later in that year he was attacked with sciatica, and, being unable to continue in active service, received an honorable discharge. He made his home in Brooklyn early in 1865, and has lived there ever since.

Seth Low, in his first term as Mayor of Brooklyn, appointed Col. Partridge Fire Commissioner, and in Mayor Low's second term he was appointed Police Commissioner. In 1886 he was chosen President of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, and held that position until 1897.

Ever since the war Col. Partridge has taken a lively interest in military affairs. He joined the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn as First Lieutenant in 1868, and rose through the different grades until he finally becam Colonel of the organization. He resigned the Colonelcy when he received appointment as Fire Commissioner, and a few years later was again chosen to the command of the regiment. He held the place a number of years.

It was Seth Low who recommended Col. Partridge to Gov. Roosevelt as Superintendent's Aldridge's successor.

John Notman of Brooklyn, nominated as a member of the State Board of Charities is a member of the law firm of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse of this city. Mr. Notman has long been identified with charitable work in Brooklyn, having served as a manager of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and of the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS.

Henry H. Bender Succeeds Easton and is Told to Disregard "Pulls."

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Trustees of the Public Buildings of the State, Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, and Speaker Nixon, met this afternoon and appointed Henry H. Bender of Albany Superintendent of Public Buildings to succeed Frederick Easton. The new Superintendent will designate as his deputy Joseph Murray of New York, who was at one time Excise Commissioner and who was Gov. Roosevelt's political sponsor when he first ran for the Assembly.

For his part in the appointment of Mr. Bender Gov. Roosevelt has been criticised by those most in sympathy with his purposes, Mr. Bender being recognized as the representative of William Barnes, Jr., and the local Republican organization. Independent Republicans protested against it on the ground that it meant the continued misuse of the patronage of the office in the interest of the machine. In the Governor's defense it has been urged that he had only one vote in three in the matter, and that it was one of those small concessions to the organization which he would have to make in order to have his way in larger matters.

Apparently having in mind these criticisms, the Governor, in announcing the selection, said that the Trustees had united in impressing upon Mr. Bender that he must employ only efficient men, and that if a man proved inefficient he must be dropped, no matter on whose recommendation he had been employed, and no matter what political influence was behind him. Mr. Bender, the Governor said, would be held strictly to account for the enforcement of these instructions. Efficiency, not pull, the Governor declared, must be the sole basis for tenure of office by employes. He wished this to be understood, because it had been charged that men had been kept on the force who were incompetent.

Paris Exposition Commission Filled.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Governor has completed the commission to represent the State of New York at Paris in 1900 by the appointment of Edward G. Wyckoff of Utica, for the Sixth Judicial District.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Measures of Local and of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The business of both houses of the Legislature to-day was confined to the introduction of bills. Among the bills introduced in the Senate are the following:

SENATOR PLUNKET—Authorizing the New York City Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make additional appropriations for the American Museum of Natural History.

SENATOR FORD—Providing punishment of two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine for persons implicated in running policy shops; also, requiring publication in The City Record of a copy of the annual record of assessed valuations of real estate in New York City, within three weeks after delivery to the Municipal Assembly.

SENATOR BRACKETT—The Statutory Revision Commission's codification and revision of the judiciary law.

SENATOR WAGNER—The Democratic liquor license bill and repeal of the Raines liquor tax law.

SENATOR MARSHALL—Providing that New York City at large shall pay two-thirds of the cost of opening Prospect Avenue, Flatbush.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. ADLER—Fixing the rate for infants received and cared for by the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York City at 38 cents per day.

Mr. SANDERS—Reducing the recovery of costs in the Municipal Courts of New York City from $10 to $5; also, providing that no attachment against the body shall be issued by the Municipal Court for the detention or conversion of goods purchased on the installment plan of the value of $25 or less.

Mr. LINN—Placing trust companies under the direction of the Superintendent of Banks; also, requiring that one member of the State Tax Commission to be a resident of the City of New York; also, providing that no person shall have, use, or sell any spring or air gun unless licensed by the Mayor of a city.

Mr. MAHER—Abolishing the death penalty for murder; also, providing for a license for cigarette sellers and forbidding sales to minors; also, last year's bill regulating the hours of drug clerks; also, providing for the appointment of Inspectors to enforce the labor laws.

Mr. BRENNAN—Making it compulsory for street railroad companies in cities of 200,000 population or over to heat all cars carrying passengers; also, providing that no street railroad in New York City shall charge more than 5 cents for a continuous ride.

Mr. REDINGTON—Making every railroad corporation liable for injuries to employes, and declaring illegal any contract which restricts such liability.

Mr. GREEN—Making a false statement of financial condition for the purpose of obtaining credit a criminal offence.

Mr. KELLY—Appointing Daniel E. Sickles, John Palmer, Henry H. Lyman, Herman Bendell, the State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Adjutant General a commission to erect a State soldiers and sailors' monument in the Capitol Park at Albany, at a cost not to exceed $100,000.

Mr. HARBURGER—Providing for the establishment of a non-sectarian home for aged persons of both sexes for New York City and the Counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, and Rockland.

MINORITY TO AID THE GOVERNOR.

Democrats Will Vote to Do Away with Needless State Offices.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Democratic leaders in the Senate and Assembly made official announcement to-day of the intention of the minority members of the Legislature to co-operate with Gov. Roosevelt in his effort to abolish needless State offices and commissions and to put a stop to the employment of special counsel to do work properly belonging to the Attorney General's office. Senator Grady and Assemblyman Palmer unite in declaring that the Democrats in both houses will vote to carry out the Governor's recommendations in this regard. If the Republicans fail to present legislation to carry out the Executive's policy they declare that the Democrats will do so, and put upon the majority the responsibility of defeating them.

In the absence of specifications by the Governor as to what offices and commissions he thinks should be dispensed with, one of the leading Democratic members of the Legislature has prepared the following list of new offices and commissions created since 1895, with their cost to the State in the year 1897:

State Land Survey	$35,000.00
State Veterinarian	65,857.90
Prison Commission	13,958.44
State Excise Department	348,450.84
Adirondack Park Commission	35,972.13
St. Lawrence Reservation	680.77
State Superintendent of Elections, 1898	160,000.00
Total	$659,900.08

Controller Roberts's recent report, in which attention was called to the rapid increase of State expenditure as the result of the multiplication of new positions, will be used by the Democratic leaders to reinforce the Governor's arguments for the cutting down of boards and commissions.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

A Delegation of Advocates Met by a Petition from Opponents.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—A delegation of prominent Women Suffragists came here to-day to confer with the Governor and leading members of the Legislature concerning a measure which they propose to present later for the extension of the suffrage. The delegation was composed of Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman of Brooklyn, President of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. Mary H. Laine, Chairman of the Legislative Committee; Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, President of the New York County Woman's Suffrage League; Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, State Organizer and Lecturer; and Mrs. Mary F. Matheson of Albany.

They had a conference with Gov. Roosevelt and with Speaker Nixon. Afterward Mrs. Blake said that both had expressed sympathy with their cause and that they had great hopes for the passage of the measure in which they are interested.

At the opening of the Senate session this morning Senator Grady presented a petition from the Anti-Woman's Suffrage Association in New York protesting against any amendment to the Constitution for the extension of the suffrage.

MR. HARBURGER'S EXCISE BILL.

A Measure to Restore Local Option and Reduce License Fees.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—In addition to the Democratic organization Excise bill, Assemblyman Harburger has introduced an original measure which he says is broader and more liberal than any other yet suggested, and is intended to meet the demands of a large German contingent throughout the State. It provides for the appointment of city and town excise boards and fixes the following rates for licenses:

For a hotel or tavern, not less than $200 nor more than $500 in cities, and not less than $30 nor more than $150 in towns; for a saloon, $100 to $250 in cities, and $30 to $150 in towns; for a saloon to sell ale and beer only, $50 to $75 in cities, and $20 to $60 in towns; for storekeepers, $100 to $250 in cities, and $30 to $150 in towns; for drug stores, $20. An additional license may be had to sell between 1 and 5 o'clock A. M. for an additional fee of $100 to $150, and 5 per cent. of the electors of a city or town may secure a permit for sales on Sunday by licensed applicants between 1 P. M. and midnight.

AMERICAN LINE WOULD SUFFER.

Mr. Finn Proposes to Repeal the Act Exempting It from Taxation.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The shipowners of the State are interested in a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Finn, repealing Chapter 433 of the Laws of 1881, which provides that "all vessels registered at any port in this State and owned by any American citizen or association or by any corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, engaged in ocean commerce between any port in the United States and any foreign port, are exempted from all taxation in this State for State and local purposes; and all such corporations, all of whose vessels are employed between foreign ports and ports in the United States, are exempted from all taxation in this State for State and local purposes upon their capital stock, franchises, and earnings for the period of fifteen years."

Should this bill become law, the International Navigation Company, owners of the American Line, would, it is said, be the chief sufferer.

Tax Exemption for Loan Concerns.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Senator Ford has introduced a bill amending section 192 of the banking law so as to make building and loan associations organized under the acts of 1851, 1875, 1878, 1887, and 1892 subject to the provisions of Section 187 of the present banking law, the chief of which is that "all accumulations upon shares in said association held by any person shall be exempt from execution and proceedings supplementary thereto to the amount of $600; and the association itself shall be deemed an institutions for savings, and not taxable under any tax law which shall exempt savings banks or institutions for savings from taxation."

To Investigate the Gas Business.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Supplementing his bill introduced last night providing for ninety-cent gas for New York, Assemblyman Finn has prepared and will introduce on Monday a resolution creating a special legislative committee to investigate the entire question of New York's gas supply. This proposition has the indorsement of Richard Croker, and is the official formulation of the Tammany crusade against the so-called gas trust.

A Bill for Canal Improvements.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Redington will introduce to-morrow a bill providing for the enlargement of the canals of the State. The Superintendent of Public Works is empowered to widen the channels of the Erie and Oswego Canals to a width of not less than 100 feet at the surface and to deepen them to a depth of not less than 9 feet. The bill makes no specific appropriation. It is introduced at the request of the canalboatmen.

Recreation Piers for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Recreation piers for the Borough of Brooklyn will be provided for by a bill that Assemblyman Cullen is now preparing and will introduce in the Legislature at an early day. His bill of last year provided for a recreation pier at the foot of Harrison Street, which will be included in the new measure, together with one further north in the same locality.

TAX REFORM AT ALBANY.

Gov. Black Failed to Appoint the Commission as Provided For.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Investigation of the possibilities of tax reform during the present State administration has brought to light the curious fact that Gov. Black went out of office without ever having appointed the commission which the Legislature established at his request to investigate and report upon the practicability of improving the existing laws regarding taxation.

In his last annual message to the Legislature Gov. Black recommended the creation of this commission, and accordingly, a bill was prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission, which was introduced with the Governor's approval, passed both houses, received the Executive signature, and became one of the "Laws of 1898." This statute provides that "within thirty days after this act takes effect the Governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a commission of five persons, at least one of whom shall be a resident and a citizen of a city of the first class, to collect and report facts concerning the taxation of property, together with a summary of conclusions to be drawn therefrom, and suggest such changes as they deem advisable in the statutes of the State relating thereto." This commission was to report to the Legislature "on or before Jan. 15, 1899."

The rush of new matters brought on by the breaking out of the war with Spain caused the thirty days in which the law said the Commissioners should be named to go by without any appointments being made. The Statutory Revision Commission was then appealed to, and Mr. Lincoln decided that the thirty-day limit was not mandatory, and that the Governor could make the appointments at any time. Whether Gov. Black came to the conclusion that the commission would, after all, prove as fruitless in practical results as similar bodies have proved in the past, or whether he simply was unable to find the sort of men he wanted for the undertaking is not known. It is a fact, however, that he let the law which had been passed at his behest, go by default.

Gov. Roosevelt, in his late message, did not recommend the extension of the time allowed this commission to report, which would have empowered him to name its five members. He contented himself with commending "the whole matter" of taxation to the "special attention" of the Legislature, which may, if it sees fit, amend the act so as to give another year of time for the proposed commission to do its work in.

FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

Reforms in Management Ordered by the State Board of Charities.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The State Board of Charities to-day took action on the condition of the affairs of the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, whose institution is located at 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, New York. The board orders the society to execute the orders of the Department of Health in New York City in reference to the sanitary condition of the institution, and to provide the additional means of egress, failing in which the payment of public moneys to the institution is to be discontinued.

The institution was investigated by a committee of the board. The complaints were that the buildings were unsanitary; that they were not properly safeguarded against fire, and that the institution was poorly managed.

Child Pauperism in New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The State Board of Charities to-day appointed a committee, consisting of Commissioners Dahlgren, Smith, and De Peyster, to investigate the causes of the increase reported in the number of children in New York County supported in private institutions at public expense.

Central New England Railway Co.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12.—The Central New England Railway Company, which is a reorganization of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company, was incorporated to-day by the Secretary of State. The company has a capital of $6,600,000, divided into $3,150,000 preferred and $3,450,000 common stock. The preferred stock will receive a non-cumulative four per cent dividend. The Directors are Arthur Brock of Lebanon, Pa.; Henry O. Seixas, Chester; W. Chapin, David A. Gerraty, Charles C. Burns and J. K. O. Sherwood of New York city; George A. Fletcher, Henry L. Davis, R. M. Janney and John W. Brock of Philadelphia, and James A. Runnvill of Springfield, Mass.

Stony Point Battlefield Purchased.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The State to-day purchased thirty-three acres of land on Stony Point peninsula, on the Hudson River, in Rockland County, the scene of "Mad Anthony" Wayne's capture of Stony Point from the British army in the Revolutionary War. The purchase was made on recommendation of the Society for the Preservation of Scenic and Historic Places and Objects. The price paid was $21,500, and the land was bought from the estate of Frederick Tompkins, and from Watson Tompkins.

Events at the Governor's Mansion.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt have decided upon Thursday, Jan. 26, as the date for the reception to the members of the Legislature and the Judiciary. Mrs. Roosevelt will be at home the last two Wednesdays of January and the first two of February from 4 until 6 o'clock. The date of the reception to Albany society at the Executive Mansion has not been definitely determined, but will be about Feb. 14.

REPUBLICANS OF QUEENS MEET.

Plan to Elect Mr. Ripberger Chairman of General Committee Fails.

The Queens County Republican General Committee met in Long Island City yesterday to organize. It was the first meeting since the birth of Nassau County, and as J. L. Childs, who was Chairman of the committee, is now a resident of Nassau, it became necessary to elect a successor to serve until the regular annual meeting in September. Frederick Storm of Flushing, the Vice Chairman, presided.

The plan before the meeting was to elect George Ripberger of Long Island City Chairman, but it miscarried through the failure of his supporters to comprehend the rules. Mr. Ripberger was not a member of the committee, but as a member from his district had recently moved from Queens to Manhattan, he was elected to the committee at a meeting of Republicans held in his district on Monday. Mr. Ripberger was present yesterday with his credentials, and a friend of his was to announce the vacancy when time came to elect a Chairman. As a majority of the members were with Mr. Ripberger, he was to be seated and at once elected to the Chairmanship.

The man who was to pave the way appears to have missed his cue and before the vacancy was announced nominations were in order and no more business could be taken up until the election was over. This left Mr. Ripberger outside of the committee and, therefore, not eligible to election as Chairman. Mr. Storm was then the only candidate. John E. Van Nostrand of Newtown was elected Vice Chairman.

The California Senatorship.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 12.—The Legislature in joint session to-day took three ballots for United States Senator. The third ballot resulted as follows: J. H. Sewell, 34; U. S. Grant, Jr., 27; D. M. Burns, 26; Bulla, 9; Barns, 10; Patterson, 2; Bard, 2; Estee, 2; George Knight, 2; Scott, 2; Felton, 2; Rosenfeldt, 2.

Montana's Senatorial Contest.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 12.—The ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows to-day: Conrad, 35; Clark, 21; Toole, 11; Hoffman, 1; Hartman, 3; Fox, 3; Maginnis, 1; Barbour, 2; Mantle, 1; Sanders (Republican,) 15.

Give advance order to you newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

THE MACNAUGHTANS HELD

Arrested While Being Examined in Bankruptcy Proceedings.

ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD CHARGED

Ex-President of Tradesmen's National Bank and His Brother Allan Claim Offense Was Purely Technical.

James Macnaughtan, ex-President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and Allan Macnaughtan, his brother, a former director in the bank, and ex-President of the Wool Exchange, were arrested yesterday while the latter was undergoing examination in bankruptcy proceedings in the office of Royal S. Crane, a referee, at 237 Broadway, on charges growing out of the troubles which ended in the suspension of the bank on Oct. 4 last. The arrests were made by Deputy United States marshals just as the noon adjournment had been announced, and as such action was unexpected by the Macnaughtan brothers and some others in the room, it created a considerable sensation.

There was an ironical smile on the face of J. J. Adams, counsel for the Tradesmen's bank creditors, as he quietly introduced Deputies Blake and Kelker to the brothers, who took their arrest coolly. The prisoners were escorted across Broadway to the office of United States Commissioner Shields, and a preliminary examination was held, District Attorney Burnett representing the Government, and Alexander Blumenstiel of the firm of Blumenstiel & Hirsch appearing for the Macnaughtans.

The latter were arrested on two complaints brought by David H. Bates, President of the Tradesmen's Bank, now in process of liquidation. One complaint charges the brothers with conspiracy to defraud, on Feb. 10, 1897, by the issuance and certification of a check drawn on the Tradesmen's Bank for $540,000 by Allan Macnaughtan, payable to the order of the United States Trust Company, when each knew that neither that sum, nor any sum whatever, was on hand in the bank to the credit of Allan Macnaughtan. This check, the complaint goes on, was willfully and wrongfully ordered to be certified to by James Macnaughtan. The other complaint is directed against James Macnaughtan alone, charging that, as an officer of the bank, he unlawfully procured the certification, the check bearing this indorsement: "Accepted Feb. 10, 1897. Payable through the New York Clearing House—Tradesmen's National Bank—William H. Tandy, teller." Information on the charges, the complaint states, was furnished by an examination and statements by Cashier Clawson and Teller Tandy.

Bail was fixed at $25,000 and $10,000 on the two counts against James Macnaughtan and at $25,000 on the conspiracy charge against Allan Macnaughtan, and the examination set down for Tuesday at 2 P. M.

SAYS BANK SUFFERED NO LOSS.

When the proceedings before Commissioner Shields were begun, Mr. Blumenstiel asked that bail be fixed at a low figure on the ground that the alleged offense was purely technical and that by the transaction the bank had not suffered a cent of loss. He stated that the defendants pleaded "not guilty."

"We deny that the offense is a purely technical one," said Assistant District Attorney Baldwin.

"We have reason to believe," put in Mr. Burnett, "that this act was the beginning of a cunningly devised scheme by which the bank was defrauded of several hundred thousand dollars. We will have more to say about other facts later."

"But it was simply an exchange of checks," explained Mr. Blumenstiel, "and not a cent was lost in the transaction. The Wool Warehouse Company, which owned the Wool Exchange Building, sold it to the Wool Exchange, and according to legal advice by the then attorneys who had charge of the transaction it was required that the consideration, instead of stock, should be money. So, therefore, Allan Macnaughtan, after depositing his note for discount with the Tradesmen's Bank, drew his check on the bank for $510,000, which was deposited with the United States Trust Company, and that company, in exchange, gave its check for $500,000 to the order of James W. Clawson individually, (cashier of the Tradesmen's,) he being the party through whom the conveyance was made."

Mr. Blumenstiel went on to say that the checks were exchanged regularly, and that Mr. Clawson paid the trust company's check to the Tradesmen's bank, both being certified. Allan Macnaughtan, he said, paid the difference of $10,000 and took up his note, and "one check thus balanced the other." The bank was not out a cent, he repeated. It actually had the use of the trust company's check for one day, while the transfer of the building was thus effected from the Wool Warehouse Company to the Wool Exchange.

Once when Gen. Burnett said that Allan Macnaughtan did not have that sum to his credit or any sum whatever when the check was drawn, the Macnaughtans excitedly broke out: "We deny that."

The proceedings ended with the fixing of bail by the Commissioner.

After they were over Mr. Blumenstiel declared that there had been no criminal intent in the transaction. "Whether it was irregular or not I won't say," he added. "The charges are weak, anyhow, as to facts. If there is anything in them why have my clients been allowed to go about town unmolested for two years? It is spite work. An examination of the books would have shown if anything were wrong."

James Macnaughtan had little to say, except that the charges amounted to little, and that the bank had not lost a cent. His brother, when asked to make a statement, replied that he had nothing to say.

Mr. Burnett said: "It was only on Monday that the evidence was presented to me, and I immediately took action. We were unable to make the arrests sooner, because we could not secure the necessary evidence before the bankruptcy proceedings."

THE BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

The bankruptcy proceedings, which had been adjourned from last week, threw some additional light upon the affairs of the Macnaughtans in connection with the Tradesmen's Bank. The examination of Allan Macnaughtan developed loss of memory on many questions. Several times Mr. Adams, who conducted the inquiry, asked him if he was a Director in the Tradesmen's Bank on Feb. 10, 1897. Mr. Macnaughtan replied that he did not remember. He could not recollect when he was elected, although he knew he was a Director for some time, but he could not possibly tell the dates. Questions put in several different ways on that subject did not succeed in making the witness admit that he was a Director Feb. 10, 1897, the date when the $510,000 check was drawn. "Anyway, it is all a matter of record," said Mr. Macnaughtan.

Mr. Macnaughtan admitted that he had arranged with the United States Trust Company before the check went down that the check was to be given in place of his. Asked if he sent a check for $500,000 of the Wool Exchange Company drawn by him as Treasurer with the other check for $510,000 to the United States Trust Company, he answered that he did not remember. It was part of the same transaction and was paid to Mr. Clawson for title to the building. Acting for the Wool Exchange he had handed it to Mr. Clawson in presence of the lawyers.

Mr. Macnaughtan was next questioned as to when he drew the Wool Exchange check on the United States Trust Company. He could not remember. The minutes of the meeting were produced, but they did not refresh his memory. The minutes showed that Mr. Macnaughtan was elected Treasurer of the company on Feb. 10, 1897.

"Bearing in mind," asked Mr. Adams, "that you were not elected Treasurer until the afternoon of that day, do you think you would have drawn a check, as Treasurer, prior to that hour?"

"I do not think I would," was the reply.

"Did you sign it?"

"I have no recollection."

Concerning subscriptions to the stock of the Wool Exchange Company, the witness said he signed a certificate for 1,667 shares of stock issued to himself, also 1,670 shares issued to James Macnaughtan and 1,670 to Mr. Fletcher.

"Did you pay into the Wool Exchange the money—$166,700—in cash?"

"Why, yes."

Mr. Macnaughtan then explained that he paid it through the United States Trust Company by the check for $510,000 drawn on the Tradesmen's Bank. That check paid all the stock issued, $510,000.

Mr. Macnaughtan was also examined concerning securities of the Wool Warehouse Company which he and his brother received. There was an entry on the journal of that company that J. & A. Macnaughtan were charged with $752,000 securities. He explained the matter by stating that they desired to close the company's stock account. They assumed the liabilities, which were secured by most of the stocks, and charged themselves with the whole amount of the securities and gave a note for the balance. That $500,000 appears on the schedules as a debt of the Wool Warehouse Company. They received 600 shares of Tradesmen's Bank stock, and 1,139 shares of Wool Exchange stock.

They also purchased $100,000 of Tradesmen's Bank stock on May 26, 1898. Mr. Knowlton held some of the stock which they bought. They assumed the debt to him and got the stock. Russell Sage got $15,000 of the stock.

Asked if he paid any money to the Wool Warehouse Company for the stock, the witness answered that the debt on the schedules to Mr. Knowlton represents that stock. Acting for the Wool Warehouse Company, Allan Macnaughtan gave a personal note to Mr. Knowlton. The warehouse company got the money, and the money was invested in these securities.

It was at this juncture that the examination was closed and the arrests made.

THEIR FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

James and Allan Macnaughtan and their brother, William, were all interested in the Tradesmen's Bank, the Wool Exchange, and the New York Wool Warehouse Company. Financial troubles came to them in February, 1898, when the Wool Exchange, which was established in 1895, with a capital of $1,000,000, was forced to abandon its monthly sale of wool owing to stagnation in the wool market. Things went from bad to worse until October 4 of last year, when the bank was forced to close its doors. Bank Examiner Kimball took charge of the bank on the morning of Oct. 4.

The petition in bankruptcy was filed Nov. 15 by James Macnaughtan. His brother filed his the day following. It is not thought that their arrest will delay the examinations, the adjournment in Allan Macnaughtan's hearing having been set for Jan. 19, and that of his brother for a week later.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Bates yesterday on behalf of the bank:

"On Oct. 4, 1898, the bank suspended; the amount due depositors was $2,751,000, with $620,000 cash in the vaults in the bank, and over $2,400,000 of other assets believed to be entirely good as shown by the Bank Examiner's statement at that time.

"Since that date there has been collected from bills receivable, time loans, demand loans, and other sources, $1,960,000. The bank was reopened on Dec. 1, 1898, for the payment of 100 cents on the dollar on demand of all depositors, excepting those who accepted certificates of deposit running four months to April 1, 1899, $605,000.

"Since Dec. 1, 1898, $2,140,000 has been paid to the former class of depositors, and on Jan. 4, 1899, three months' interest was paid to certificate holders, and also 50 per cent. on the face value of certificates. This makes an aggregate payment to depositors since the bank closed of $2,449,000. All notes have been duly paid as they matured since the bank closed, excepting two or three notes of the Macnaughtan companies, and the Liquidating Committee is now accumulating funds toward the payment of the remaining 50 per cent. of the certificates, a large amount of cash now being on hand for that purpose."

ADAMS POISONING CASE.

Police Say They Are Waiting for the Reports of Handwriting Expert Kinsley and Prof. Witthaus.

There is every evidence that the police have something up their sleeves in the Adams poisoning case, but what it is, Capt. McClusky has consistently refused to state, and yesterday he again made his stereotyped assertion that there was nothing on which he could talk. He refused to give any information about his quest of Wednesday when he was away from his office all day.

Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Roland B. Molineux, accompanied by David Carvalho, the handwriting expert, went to Police Headquarters yesterday, and in the afternoon they had a long conference with Capt. McClusky. Mr. Weeks said, some time ago, that as soon as his client's name was connected with the case, he employed Mr. Carvalho as an expert to examine in his interest, such specimens of handwriting as might come into his possession bearing on the case. There can be no doubt, therefore, that Mr. Carvalho appeared before the chief of detectives as an expert in the employ of Mr. Weeks and Mr. Molineux. After the conference Mr. Weeks absolutely declined to make any statement, and Capt. McClusky was equally reticent.

Mr. Weeks and his client have put themselves on record as saying that they intend to do all in their power to help the police unearth the murderer of Mrs. Adams, but whether the visit of the attorney to Headquarters had to do with this could not be learned. At the home of Capt. McClusky last night the usual statement was made that he would not be home all night.

Whatever may be the evidence in the hands of the police pointing to any person as the suspected party, it was intimated yesterday that there would be no arrest until Expert Kinsley, who is examining many specimens of handwriting for the Police Department, and Prof. Witthaus, who is making the analyses of the fatal bottle and the viscera of the dead woman, have made their reports.

RAILWAYS OF THE KLONDIKE.

Application for Receiver for One, an Injunction for Another.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—Ten stockholders of the Klondike, Yukon and Copper River Company, of which Frank Buffinton Vrooman is President, have filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking for a receiver and an injunction restraining the company from disposing of any of its assets. A receiver is sought on the ground that the company is insolvent and in order that a pro rata division of such assets remaining should be made. It is charged that President Vrooman has disposed of money paid into the corporation for stock amounting to over $40,000, which the bill says has been "squandered, used, and misused by Vrooman."

Another bill for an injunction filed in the same court by the Anglo-Alaskan Syndicate, limited, reveals a scheme to establish an extensive railway system in the Klondike region. The suit is against Paul, Herman and August Heinze and Bernard J. Frank. The court is asked to restrain the defendants from disposing of certain plans, field notes, and profiles of the Alaskan country. The bill of complaint filed in the Federal Court sets forth that the complainants organized an expedition last Spring for the purpose of locating a line for a railway in Alaska to extend from Norton Sound to the mouth of Kaikuk River, a distance of about 165 miles. Judge Grosscup granted a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of the papers, and the hearing in the case was set for next Monday.

Rich Gold Vein Found in Utah.

VERNAL, Utah, Jan. 12.—Considerable excitement has been created by rich gold discoveries twenty-five miles east of this place in the Blue Mountains, near the Colorado line. The discovery was made by "Doc" McDonald, a veterinary surgeon of the Ninth Cavalry. He served in the Spanish war, and while at New York recovering from fever met a man named Johnson, who had formerly lived in Eastern Utah, and who told him that he had found a rich vein, describing the location. When the Ninth Cavalry returned to Fort Duchesne, McDonald commenced to search for the vein.

Wound Fatal After Many Months.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Henry S. Haines, Jr., a young civil engineer, son of Surveyor General Haines, died at his father's residence in this city last night. Death was caused by a complication of diseases arising out of a murderous assault made upon him on the night of Aug. 27, 1897. On that evening Mr. Haines was seated in his office working when Charles Wallace, a colored man, who had gone insane, entered, and without warning slashed Haines's throat. The young man, who was not expected to survive the wound, partly recovered, but the complications which caused his death began to develop at once, and the end had long been anticipated.

Bomb Thrown in a Buffalo Residence.

BUFFALO, Jan. 12.—An unknown man threw a bomb into a cellar window of the home of E. S. Knapp last night. It exploded, and the window was blown out and the wall wrecked. No one was hurt, and the damage to the rest of the building is not serious.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

COOGAN APPEALS FOR WORK.

President of Manhattan Borough Invites Citizens to Make Suggestions for Improvements.

James J. Coogan, after one week of leisure in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, has come to the conclusion that he cannot earn his salary unless somebody comes along and gives him work to do. He has found, he says, that the framers of the charter had no idea of making his office an ornamental one, and he declares that he will have plenty to do if the people who want improvements made will do their duty and inform him. Yesterday Mr. Coogan issued the following appeal for work:

In order that the work of improving the various districts of the Borough of Manhattan may be prosecuted intelligently, I deem it advisable that those interested in such improvements shall be made acquainted with the proper mode of procedure.

The initiative should be taken in the office of the President of the Borough. A petition calling for an improvement filed in this office will receive prompt attention and the matter will be submitted to the Board of Local Improvements for its consideration. I will strive to the fullest extent of my ability to have the recommendations of the Boards of Local Improvements carried into effect.

Any suggestion concerning improvements will be gladly received, and the borough office will give its hearty co-operation to all efforts looking to the improvement of the Borough of Manhattan and the furtherance of the interests of its citizens.

I shall be pleased at all times to meet the citizens of the borough at the City Hall, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to discuss any questions relating to improvements or to give any information they may desire pertaining thereto.

Permit me in connection with the above to call your attention to that portion of Section 393 of the charter of the City of New York, which says:

"A local board, subject to the restrictions provided by this act, shall have power in all cases where the cost of the improvement is to be met in whole or in part by assessments upon the property benefited, to recommend that proceedings be initiated to open, close, extend, widen, grade, pave, regrade, repair, and repave streets, avenues, and public places, and to construct lateral sewers within the district; to flag or reflag, curb or recurb the sidewalks, and to relay crosswalks on such streets and avenues; to set or reset street lamps, and to provide signs designating the names of the streets."

Mr. Coogan even went so far as to sign his name to a hundred or more copies of the letter, thus giving an earnest of his intense desire for something to keep his mind busy.

TAX OFFICE EMPLOYES DROPPED.

Staff Reduced by More Than 100—New Deputy Commissioners.

More than 100 employes in the office of the Department of Taxes have been removed in consequence of the completion of the assessment rolls. Included in the list are temporary clerks and searchers who have been employed for only a few months.

It was announced in The City Record yesterday that the salary of Edward T. Taggard, a Deputy Tax Commissioner, had been raised from $3,000 to $4,000 a year, the increase to date from Dec. 1 last. This delay in announcing a change in the salary of an employe is in direct violation of the charter, which requires the publication within one week of a notice of such change.

Alexander Bell, assistant to the Commissioner, who was removed some time ago, has been reinstated, and Thomas F. J. Brennan has been appointed to succeed Deputy Tax Commissioner Alexander S. Rosenthal, who has resigned.

Funeral of Private J. G. Atwood.

Funeral services were held last evening for John G. Atwood, a private of the First Volunteer Engineer Corps, at the home of his father, Ellis T. Atwood, 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. Among the many who attended the services, at which the Rev. Dr. Johnson officiated, were Capt. Richard Esmond and fifteen members of the corps, in full uniform. The interment will take place to-day in Cedar Grove Cemetery, six

The Wanamaker Store.

East-land, Dixie-land and Wonderland

MARIANA IMAST, from Mt. Lebanon, Syria, and Mazira Youssef, from Beyrout, serve you coffee in the Oriental Bazaar; the thick, strong, delicious coffee of the Turks. Shinrijo Take, a shoemaker of Tokio, Japan, shows you how to make slippers after the Eastern fashion. Julie Hobeila has come from Damascus to show how that wonderful embroidery is done. Moy Pink Fun and his wife, from Shanghai, China, will tell you all about teak furniture,—if you can understand Cantonese Chinese. And four musicians from a Syrian village, headed by Ousta Moukana, sing creepy songs of bul-buls, lasting affection, battle, murder, and sudden death. They accompany themselves on the kanoun, the oud, the daff, and the durbaka.

All this is in the basement,—the Arabian Nights corner, Fourth avenue and Ninth street. In the Rotunda, the Alabama cotton-field scene and, over it, the Crystal Shower, copied from no land save Wonderland.

These are but incidental amusements for visitors to the White Sale that is running up the greatest January figures that a store has ever known.

First Arrivals in Spring Suits Their arrival has not been heretofore announced, but they have already been here long enough to earn much admiration.

There is no question as to our position in the matter of women's costuming, and this Spring we shall emphasize it. We shall show more costumes and better costumes than ever, and than anybody. These new comers will serve as an introduction to a wonderful season.

There are too many, even in this first show, to make description possible. There is one suit especially, at only fifteen dollars, that ought to be talked about,—but we'll let you do that.

Come in and look.

Second floor, Broadway.

One-Half Prices on Women's Capes These are the handsomest things that either Paris or Berlin can send us, and that means that handsomer garments are not made. We have had a tremendously successful season with them—especially with the elegant velour capes, braided and jetted and fur trimmed.

Now it's getting along to the time when Paris and Berlin are beginning to think of sending us Spring capes and wraps, so these must go out.

Half prices, therefore, on almost everything. Almost any price between $15 and $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

As to Upholstery Matters Not exactly a remnant sale of upholsterings, but about half prices on nearly a thousand short lengths of tapestries, damasks, brocades and brocatelles. All new and fresh, and of course desirable, or they wouldn't be cut down to short lengths as they are.

Squares, for chair-seats or pillows, 17c. to $1.75,—about half price.

Lengths of 1¼ and 2 yards,—enough for covering arm-chairs, 90c. to $6.50 each. Worth a third to a half more.

Lengths of 2½ yards, for Morris chair cushions, $1.25 to $8.50. Half and two-thirds value.

Couch coverings, 2½ and 3½ yards, $2.75 to $13.25.

Plenty of choosing and rich choosing, too.

For a little while longer we will do all upholstery work at the exact cost of the labor,—you buying the materials, as above. We'll send a man to make estimates, if you write us.

Third floor.

Glace Fruits and Other Candies These Glace Fruits are the very best of the French productions, and are fresh goods. We sell them

At 5 lbs. for $1.50,

and we don't know any one else who does.

This is the last announcement of the "combination" offer of chocolate-covered

Caramels,
Creamed Cherries,
Eclairs,

at 20c. a pound. This was a Christmas treat of the Candy Store, and after this week it will be withdrawn.

Basement.

Calendars 5c. We gathered several kinds of handsomely lithographed calendars into one lot and offer them this morning at 5c. each. They're the sorts that we've been selling at 15c. and 20c. Wide range of choice today, but they'll go quickly. Be prompt.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Jeweled Lamp Globes These are the beautiful great 10 and 12-inch globes in ruby, amber and opalescent or glass ornamented with cut jewels in gold settings. If you bought one of these a few weeks ago you probably paid $10 or more for it.

We have a hundred and twenty-five of these globes that should have been here before Christmas. They are nearly four weeks late, and so the prices are—

12-in. $6 10-in. $4.75 9-in. $3.75

A Sale of Chamber Sets The maker from whom we just received these calls them imperfect. In many cases close search is required to discover the fault. The sets are in handsome floral and gilt decorations, and comprise 12 pieces. If it were not for the slight defect—one that probably will have to be pointed out to you—the sets would sell regularly for $8. We make the price $4.

Plates, Cups and Saucers A belated shipment of Austrian china has just arrived. It was expected for the holiday trade. A costly delay for us, but the store's patrons reap the gain in these prices, which represent only half and less their actual value.

At 10c. each—Breakfast and tea plates, decorated in flowers and gold. Also tea cups and saucers. Well worth $3 doz.

Some fancy plates at 25c. that should be 50c.

Cups and saucers at 25c. that would be moderately priced at double.

Mugs in bright attractive patterns at 25c. that would ordinarily be 50c. And shaving mugs at 25c., just half their real value.

Basement.

Men's Overcoats Only about 100 of them and their stay here must be brief when this announcement is read. The coats are of the best quality of kersey, blue and black; lined with extra fine silk, interlined with warm flannel. In the lot are overcoats that sold at $40, others for $35, and some that were only $30.

Choose at $25.

Men's Trousers This tells of inexpensive trousers—the low-priced kinds made still lower. You may choose from any of the following lots with the assurance that you're getting good, stylish trousers at much less than prevailing prices:

At $5—Very fine worsteds in neat effects; making and trimming equal to that of your exclusive tailor; a saving of at least $2.

At $4—Neat and fancy worsteds; pure wool; strongly made and well trimmed; the regular $5 kinds.

At $3.50—Of fancy cheviots, and in dark gray hair-line patterns; pure wool and fast colors; exceptional value.

At $3—Of all-wool fancy cheviots; $1 more would be only a fair price.

At $4—For large men, up to 50-in. waist measurement; all-wool, hair-line cassimere; dark grays.

Boys' Clothing Interesting news here for those who have boys to clothe. Five items below, each one of which relates of good, durable clothing at new reduced prices. A little money will go far in this sale.

At $5—Boys' top-coats of all-wool blue frieze; 4 to 16 years; $6.50 quality.

At $3 and $3.50—200 Brownie Suits, for boys 3 to 8 years; plain and fancy cheviots; were $5 and $6.

At $3—100 double-breasted jacket suits; were $5.

At 75c.—English corduroy knee trousers; were $1.

At 50c.—Cheviot knee trousers; $1 kind.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Sheet Music, 5c. 500 additional sheets of the popular music announced a few days ago. They're not quite new and fresh in appearance—nor are they hurt much. 25c. sheet music at 5c. a copy.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Time Cost in Useless Reading Did it ever strike you that many of the recent books and articles that consume your time must have been turned out in accordance with the rule that Rousseau gave for writing love letters? He said:

"To write a good love letter you ought to begin without knowing what you mean to say, and to finish it without knowing what you have written."

Reading such writings robs you of your time. Your time is your capital—your money. There are so many demands made upon it that we should be frugal of that little we call our own. It is as easy, and vastly more entertaining, to read the enduring and lasting contributions from the great writers of all times, if you only know what they are and have them at hand.

If you are interested in romance and sentiment read these great amatory contributions which have become immortal: "The Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," Sir Walter Raleigh's famous little poem, "Now, What is Love?" "The Love of Achilles," by Biou; "Dido's Love for Æneas," "The Old German Love Songs," by Muller; "Love's Vitality," by Drayton; "Courtin'," by James Russell Lowell; "The Lovers of Kandahar," "My Dear and Only Love," by James Graham; "Before I Trust My Fate to Thee," by Adelaide Ann Proctor; "The Lover" and "The Married Lover," by Patmore; Andrew Lang's translation of "Cyclops in Love," "Love by the Ocean," by Valdes; "Love Among the Ruins," by Browning; "Love and Honor" and "Love and Virtue," by Patmore—these are only a few of the masterpieces in matters sentimental which are given in full in the International Library. They will all interest you.

In the library there is reading for your every mood;—the great contributions of the poets, essayists, novelists, historians, dramatists, humorists, scientists and playwrights,—and each is complete in itself.

The Library is in twenty large volumes. If you call at the store or mail a postal card you can learn how to secure it at just *one-half* the publishers' price while our edition lasts, by paying only one dollar and the balance in little payments after you receive the Library. And to do this you should act promptly, for we have only one edition and that may soon be exhausted.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Contracting Toyland Toyland, the beloved of children before Christmas, is to become only a pleasant memory. The Oriental Bazaar and other features press it for room, so its acre and a half of fun and beauty becomes only the wide and generous space of the year-round Toy Store.

This means that many of the toys must go. We have selected those that must vanish, and fixed the prices to ensure results. Too many to catalogue, but about *all* kinds, and cheap beyond your knowing.

Don't get the idea that this means the discontinuance of the *Toy Store*. Toyland is a Christmas feature, and as such is now contracting to its ordinary dimensions. But the Toy Store goes on forever, ever fresh and ever new.

Basement.

Brass Bedsteads at a Third Off These are for immediate delivery, and none of them can be duplicated. They are sample bedsteads that have been utilized in our Furniture Store for some months. You wouldn't know it,—they are not hurt any, neither scratched nor tarnished.

Prices were $20 to $55.
Prices are $13.25 to $36.50.

Some have woven wire springs.

Fourth floor.

Men's Arctics and Women's Overshoes Two offerings that should go with a rush.

700 pairs of men's arctics, in sizes 6 to 7½ only, are here at 75c. a pair.

1,200 pairs of women's rubber overshoes, in sizes 2½ to 5, low cu only. Excellent quality and perfec in every respect, but only 25c. pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

CONGRESSMEN-ELECT DINED

Brooklyn Democratic Club Honors Long Island's Representatives.

DEMOCRACY AND EXPANSION

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky and Edward M. Shepard Speak on the Party's Attitude and Duty.

The Democratic Club of Brooklyn gave a dinner last night at the Germania Clubhouse in honor of the Democratic Congressmen-elect of Long Island. It was, perhaps, a little late to celebrate the clean sweep made at the polls in November, but the celebration was none the less enthusiastic and sincere, and the four hundred-odd members of the club who were present appeared to take great pleasure in doing honor to the men who will represent Long Island in the Fifty-seventh Congress.

It required thirteen tables to seat the club members, and it is needless to say that each place was filled. At the table of honor were the Congressmen-elect—Townsend Scudder, John J. Fitzgerald, Edmund H. Driggs, Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Frank E. Wilson, and Mitchell May. Besides these, the club had as its guests Senator Lindsay of Kentucky, Edward M. Shepard, James W. Covert, and Luke D. Stapleton. Among those at the other tables were Controller Bird S. Coler, Sheriff Frank D. Creamer of Kings County, Dr. A. J. Dower, Almet F. Jenks, Otto Kempner, James Moffett, Senator Patrick H. McCarren, P. L. Milhau, Police Commissioner Bernard J. York, Felix McCluskey, J. T. Marean, and Charles E. Robertson.

A. H. Eastmond, President of the club, acted as toastmaster. In welcoming the guests, he congratulated the Congressmen-elect on the successful result of the campaign and expressed the hope and belief that they would win further renown in the parliamentary struggle which seemed imminent during the coming session of Congress. He arraigned the Republican Party for its alleged failure to keep its promises, and declared that the Democratic Party would surely reap a benefit by this failure.

Following the President's address, letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from ex-United States Senator David B. Hill, Mayor Van Wyck, E. M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Perry Belmont, President of the Democratic Club of New York. In his letter Mr. Belmont said:

"Were I able to be present and to express an opinion on the topics you propose, I would say that the chances of obtaining political power in National affairs at the next election will be with the party which presents to the country the clearest, most concise, and best statement of the needs and methods of currency, banking, and taxation. What shall be the result, in regard to Territorial enlargement, by reason of the recent war, is in the hands of those now in power in Washington. When that result shall have been finally decided by the treaty of peace and cession, then the future should be for the party which shall formulate a statement of the best way to govern the new acquisitions."

Senator Lindsay speaking to the toast "The Democratic Party," said, in part:

"We may as well understand that the party of popular government cannot be redeemed, or Democratic harmony be restored by arbitrarily requiring every Democrat to consent that 'a mercantile problem' shall be made paramount to the ever-leading issue of Constitutional taxation, or to the equal rights of all the people of every section and of every trade, profession, or avocation. One party must exist, if at all, as an affirmative political force, contending with its adversaries when they disregard Democratic principles, but co-operating with them in the administration of government in accordance with Democratic doctrines.

"Democrats are not imperialists. They are not expansionists, but it does not follow that they are to refuse to sanction the Spanish treaty of peace, or to decline to share the responsibilities that treaty carries with it. Constitutional difficulties ought not to be raised where none exist.

"In the prosecution of the war against Spain we had the constitutional right to seize and occupy the Philippine Islands. Having the power to take and keep, it logically follows that we may constitutionally provide for the government of the inhabitants of those islands. We violate no American policy or tradition in rescuing those people from Spanish oppression, nor in affording them the protection of our Constitution and our laws."

"The Brooklyn Democratic Club" was the toast to which Edward M. Shepard responded. After sketching the history of the organization, Mr. Shepard spoke of the great usefulness of political organization and the necessity of loyalty to the organization on the part of those who were members.

Referring to expansion, Mr. Shepard said: "The Democratic Party has, until the present time, been hostile to government without the consent of the governed. It has been hostile to the admission to this country of countries or populations which could not share in our plan of Democratic self-government. We have supported the exclusion of the Chinese. The labor unions and bodies of the country are pronouncing with deadly earnestness against any plan by which Malays and Chinese and Tagals and the rest are to be citizens of our country.

"I trust, Senator Lindsay, that you and your Democratic associates in the Senate will resolutely vote against the Spanish treaty unless it shall be amended, as has been proposed, so as to declare that no territory in the Caribbean Sea or in the China Sea shall be acquired by us against the will of the inhabitants; that the inhabitants neither of Puerto Rico nor Cuba nor the Philippine Islands, being what they are, shall be made citizens of this country; that they shall not be permitted now, nor at any time in the future, to participate in the government of this country, whether as States or otherwise, or in any other way to enter into unjust and corrupting competition with the laboring masses of this land."

James W. Covert spoke on "The New York State Democracy," Luke D. Stapleton on "The Young Democracy," and short informal addresses were made by the Congressmen-elect and others.

CITY CLUB AND CITY SALARIES.

Committee of the Organization to Investigate Recent Increases.

The Council of the City Club passed a resolution on Wednesday night instructing its Committee on Municipal Affairs to investigate the increase in the salaries of certain city employes and officials, and to see what, if any, steps should be taken in the matter.

James W. Pryor, Secretary, said last night that it is remarkable that the increase in the salaries of some city employes should be made about the same time that taxes are raised and the salaries of school teachers reduced.

The Rev. Dr. Olmsted May Come Here.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Olmsted, rector of Grace Church, Utica, has been selected by the rector and Vestry of Trinity Parish to be vicar of St. Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second Street, near Columbus Avenue, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley. No reply to the call has yet been received from the Rev. Dr. Olmsted, but the opinion seems to obtain that he will accept the position. He is a graduate of Hobart College at Geneva, and of the General Seminary in this city, and was for about eighteen years a curate at Trinity Chapel under the Rev. Dr. Swope.

People's Choral Union Concert.

The People's Choral Union of New York gave its second concert this season at Cooper Union last evening. The programme was divided into two parts, consisting of seven numbers each. The choral numbers were sung by the People's Harmony Chorus, made up of twenty-five voices, and conducted by Isaac Rosenblatt. The soloists were Miss Lillian Buts, soprano; Franz Kaltenborn, violinist, and William J. Falk, pianist.

Hamilton W. Mabie's Lecture.

Hamilton W. Mabie, editor of The Outlook, will lecture on "The Creative Spirit in Education" Saturday night at Cooper Union. Admission will be free.

Give advance order to you newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

TEN CENTS FOR A BLOCK.

What Chief Bonner Offered for a Burning Building—A Man Whose Life Was Not Worth a Dollar.

"I would not give ten cents for that block,"

So said Chief Bonner of the New York Fire Department during the great conflagration in that city on Sunday night, December 4th, 1898.

In the midst of the howling gale and falling rain the men fought like the Old Guard at Waterloo and in the end with far better success. Yet there were moments of intense doubt and anxiety. But before daylight broke on the wild scene, the Commander of the little army of rescue drew a deep breath of relief—he had the situation in the palm of his hand.

So far as we know, men have always been fighting disease—which is a worse affliction than fire—have been trying to understand it and suppress it. What have we learned? We have not learned everything, but we have learned much. We can help all ailments; some we can cure. Sufferers from disease want help, no matter what it is or where it comes from.

That is why people are continually writing such letters as these: Dear Sir—"You will remember my describing in a former letter how terribly I suffered from chronic kidney trouble and how hopeless my condition was at that time. I had consulted doctor after doctor, from general practitioners to eminent specialists, with one uniform result. They looked wise and talked well, but they did not help me. But I wanted what all sufferers want—relief, not reasons."

"In my other letter I said I would not take one hundred thousand dollars for what your great discovery had done for me. To-day I say *I would not take a million dollars* for what Warner's Safe Cure did for me. When I took the first dose, I was so full of despair of my future, that I would not have given a dollar for my chance in this world. Yet because of this medicine only, life is as sweet and precious to me as to any other man."

January 31st, 1898. (Signed) J. O. COLLINS, Farmville, Va.

Reader, do not give yourself up for drowned until there is no spar to cling to. If in the big New York fire Chief Bonner had been able to buy the threatened block for ten cents, he would now be the luckiest real estate holder in the country. If Mr. Collins had sold himself for a dollar at the time of his despair, he would have been a very foolish man. Take no counsel with doubt and despair. The greatest conflagrations are put out with perseverance and water, and dangerous diseases yield to Warner's Safe Cure.

FIREMEN HURT IN A COLLISION.

Hose Cart Wrecked by a Fourth Avenue Electric Car.

The hose cart of Fire Engine Company No. 31 was wrecked in a collision with a car of the Fourth Avenue line at White and Centre Streets last evening. Four of the five firemen who were on the cart were thrown to the street. Three of the men received slight injuries, but John S. Hooley of 25 Madison Street was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in an unconscious condition. He is thought to have been injured internally.

The engine and hose cart were returning from a fire in Worth Street. While crossing Centre Street at White, the tender was struck by a car in charge of Motorman John Coggins, of 226 East Ninety-fifth Street. Three of the men were pinned under the wrecked wagon, and were pulled out by bystanders. The motorman was arrested.

DUAL TRACK GAMES AT ITHACA.

Princeton Arranges to Meet Cornell—Creegan, Team's Captain, Resigns.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 12.—Manager Donaldson of the Princeton University track team announced to-day that arrangements have been made with the Cornell track team for a dual track meet to be held at Ithaca on May 30. The events will be virtually the same as those which will be run off at the Mott Haven games, which are scheduled for May 27. The announcement was favorably received by Princeton undergraduates, and, although it is only a one-year agreement, anything looking toward a regular agreement would probably be looked upon with the same favor.

Coupled with the announcement of the new arrangement with Cornell came the announcement that John F. Creegan, Captain of the university track team and holder of the intercollegiate record for one mile, had resigned. His resignation was made with no explanation of the action, and accordingly pressure will be brought to bear to cause him to reconsider it.

Creegan is the mainstay of the Princeton team, and did much to put Princeton in second place at last year's intercollegiate games. Herbert Wheeler, 1900, the hurdler and weight man, or John Jarvis, 1900, the sprinter, are the only available candidates for the vacant position.

JOCKEY CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of The Jockey Club was held at the office of the club yesterday. The following members were present: August Belmont, F. R. Hitchcock, James Galway, P. J. Dwyer, H. K. Knapp, William Astor Chanler, S. S. Howland, J. G. Heckscher, Andrew Miller, J. H. Bradford, A. F. Wolcott, A. H. Morris, F. K. Sturgis, and James R. Keene.

Rule 147 of the Racing Rules was amended by the addition of the following as the second paragraph: "A jockey under suspension shall not be permitted to ride in races for any one during the period of his suspension."

James Galway, F. R. Hitchcock, and Andrew Miller were re-elected Stewards of the club, to serve for two years.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club held a meeting immediately after the annual meeting, for the purpose of organization and general business. The following officers were re-elected: August Belmont, Chairman; James R. Keene, Vice Chairman; F. K. Sturgis, Secretary and Treasurer. The Treasurer was authorized to pay the bill amounting to $82 for medical services rendered to Jockey Martin Bergen.

The applications for reinstatement, lodged by William Becket and H. Flippen, were denied. The allotment of the racing dates for the season of 1899 was postponed until Monday.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Racing at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Meropa, 94 pounds, (I. Powell,) 15 to 1, won; The Fretter, 99, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Zarro, 100, (Macklin,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Banewor, Wheat King, Smyle, Octuruck, and Our Johnny also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Selling. Hugh Penny, 111 pounds, (N. Turner,) 2½ to 1, won; Rosebeau, 86, (Houtek,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Stamina, 89, (J. Reiff,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:43¾. Rosinante, Myth, and Cromwell also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Joe Ullman, 107 pounds, (Rutter,) 3 to 5, won; Castake, 104, (W. H. Martin,) 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Sweet William, 111, (N. Turner,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:16¾. Darechota, Coda, Lady Britannic, Wyoming, and Pat Morrissey also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Imperious, 106 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, won; Captive, 112, (Thorpe,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Mainstay, 112, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Martello, Outaway, and Joe Mussle also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Genus, 107 pounds, (J. Ward,) 1 to 4, won; Nora Ives, 107, (W. H. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Anchored, 112, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:03¾. Don't Tell, Judge Wofford, Sidealong, and Taburo also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Malay, 96 pounds, (J. Woods,) 2½ to 1, won; Toribo, 111, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Ann Page, 94, (Gray,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Doremus, Ping, Elidad, Don Fulano, and Zorazzo also ran.

New Yorks Win at Roller Polo.

New York won a close game from the Yonkers team for the roller polo championship at the Grand Central Palace last night, extra time being required to decide the game. At the end of the third period the score stood "three all." After a short rest the teams again lined up and Purcell, securing the ball near the centre, shot the deciding goal for New York in 3:50, giving the locals the victory by a score of 4 to 3. The play at times was very rough. Tarrant and Tobin got into an argument, but were parted before any damage was done. About 250 persons witnessed the game.

Ice Hockey in Brooklyn.

The hockey teams of the New York Athletic Club and St. Nicholas Skating Club met in a regularly scheduled game in the Amateur Hockey League series at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last night, the New Yorks winning a well-played game by a score of 2 to 0. A notable feature of the game was the work of Roberts, the New York's goal tender.

ELKES DEFEATS McDUFFEE.

He Easily Wins the Twenty-five-Mile Bicycle Race at the Garden by Twelve Laps.

Harry Elkes of Glens Falls, N. Y., defeated "Eddie" McDuffee of Boston in a twenty-five-mile bicycle race at Madison Square Garden last night. It was expected that this contest would be a good one, but McDuffee was in very poor condition, and after the first mile soon dropped behind. The start was made at 10:25 o'clock. Each man had several pacemakers to carry him along. McDuffee started from the Twenty-seventh Street side of the Garden and Elkes from the Twenty-sixth Street side.

In the first mile DeDuffie gained a little, and at the end was 1 2-5 seconds ahead. Elkes then shot ahead and rode the second mile in 1 minute and 55 seconds, leading at that time by half a lap. From that time the race was never in doubt. Elkes gradually increased his lead, adding about half a lap at each mile, and at the end of the twenty-fifth mile won by twelve laps. In time he won by 3 minutes and 41 3-5 seconds.

McDuffee rode as though he had had no practice, and some remarked that he rode as though he was engaged to give an exhibition at twenty-five miles rather than race that distance. The prize was 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, which were divided, 60 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser. The Garden was well filled, and the winner was heartily cheered all through the race.

Early in the evening there were two races at shorter distances. One, for amateurs, was a handicap at half a mile, and the other, for professionals, was a handicap at a mile. The summaries follow:

Half-mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by F. L. Kramer, East Orange, (scratch;) C. M. Erts, New York, (scratch,) second; A. S. Lyon, New York, (50 yards,) third. Time—1:05 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, (40 yards;) George Kreamer, Chicago, (50 yards,) second; Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn, (scratch,) third; W. H. Owen, Brooklyn, (100 yards,) fourth. Time—2:10 1-5.

Janowski Wins the Chess Match.

The chess match between E. Janowski and J. W. Showalter was finished last evening at the Manhattan Chess Club, Janowski winning the thirteenth game. The final score was, Janowski, won, 7; Showalter, won, 2; drawn, 4. The stakes were $750 a side.

CAPT. LUDLOW REPRIMANDED.

Secretary Long Takes Action Concerning the Grounding of the Battleship Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The following statement of the action of the Secretary of the Navy in the case of the court of inquiry which investigated the grounding of the Massachusetts was made public to-day:

"The department has approved the proceedings of the court, and in pursuance of its recommendations has addressed letters of reprimand to Capt. Ludlow and Lieut. Potts, directing attention particularly to the fact that the best available charts were not used; that no crossbearings were taken; that only one leadsman was in the chains, and that verification of the ranges were not had for five minutes before the vessel struck, and that these officers were negligent in not having the ranges verified.

"The department expresses its surprise that an officer of sufficient rank and experience to be placed in command of a battleship of the navy should have neglected such necessary precautions in navigation, thus imperiling her safety to such an extent as to warrant a court of inquiry in recommending a public reprimand. The fact was emphasized that the presence of a pilot on board in no sense relieved these officers from personal attention to the welfare of the vessel when in the neighborhood of dangers, which the charts plainly indicated, and that even ordinary precautions seem to have been neglected.

"The department has, in consequence of further findings by the court, directed that Navy Yard Pilot Frank W. Bell be suspended from duty for six months, and that Sandy Hook Pilot Henry L. Wever be not again employed if such a course can be avoided.

PLAN FOR REDUCING THE ARMY.

Many Volunteer Officers to Retire, but Gen. Wheeler Remains.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—As part of the plan for the reduction of the military establishment to a permanent basis the War Department has selected a number of general volunteer officers who will be honorably discharged from the service of the United States within a few days. Nineteen Major Generals head the army list, but as not more than two or three are unemployed and without actual commands the reduction in this grade will not be as extensive as was at first contemplated.

It is understood that Major Gen. Wheeler is not on the list to be discharged, perhaps for the reason that the officials of the War Department, even if they were indisposed to recall his splendid war service, are not inclined to take any action that might affect the status of Gen. Wheeler pending the decision of the House of Representatives of the issue raised by Representative Bailey.

A Signal Honor for Dewey.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, it was unanimously voted to present to Rear Admiral Dewey the gold insignia of the order, which the Government permits to be worn by army and navy officers. Admiral Dewey is a companion of the order, and the voting of the insignia is an exceptional honor, which has been heretofore granted in but one instance, when President McKinley became a member.

MILITARY SOCIAL FUNCTION.

Fifth Annual Banquet of the Order of Foreign Wars.

The fifth annual banquet of the New York Commandery, Military Order of Foreign Wars, was held yesterday evening at the Metropolitan Club, in Fifth Avenue. The banquet was the first social function of the order since the amendment of the constitution admitting commissioned officers of the army and navy and of the volunteers serving during the Spanish American war, and a number of those officers were present.

Preceding the banquet a special meeting and reception of the commandery was held at the club. Following the banquet informal speeches were made by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, United States Army, and other members and guests, and a short paper on the Spanish-American war was read and illustrated by Prof. Dwight Lathrop Elmendorf.

Among the invited guests present were Rear Admiral Henry Erben, United States Navy; Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb, United States Army; Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Major Gen. S. H. Hawkins, United States Army; Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, United States Army; Brig. Gen. W. H. H. Davis, United States Volunteers; Edward Lauterbach, Augustus Van Wyck, Frederick J. de Peyster, Major W. T. Spurgeon, United States Army; Col. H. Ashton Ramsey, and Morgan G. Buckley.

Among the companions of the order that were present were Commander David Banks, Capt. J. W. Miller, United States Navy, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, United States Army; Chaplain George R. Vandewater, United States Volunteers; Secretary General James H. Morgan, Dwight L. Elmendorf, E. Fellows Jenkins, Charles H. Farnam, Frederick E. Hyde, Secretary Charles Palmer Robinson, Frank H. Godfrey, Warren Clinton Fisk, Ashbel P. Fitch, Frederick Clarkson, Henry D. Babcock, Clarence N. Hyde, Col. Charles E. Thorburn, John I. D. Bristol, Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Edwin Gould, Frank J. Gould, Gen. James M. Varnum, Lawrence H. Braine, Morris P. Ferris, F. J. H. Merrill, Dr. Henry Clark Coe, William M. Sweeney, Frank Enos, Brig. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Mandeville Mower, J. Kensett Olyphant, Robert Olyphant, Harris B. Fisher, J. Kennedy Tod, Lieut. Irving M. Avery, United States Volunteers; Capt. Thomas M. Timpson, United States Volunteers; Dr. Clarkson Crosby Schuyler, William G. Low, Jr., Major John B. Holland, United States Volunteers; Major David Banks, D. Olyphant Talbot, Capt. James M. Andrews, United States Army; George Livingston Nichols, Gen. Francis E. Pinto, United States Volunteers; Theodore L. Allen, Ira Barrows, Samuel Rosseter Betts, John Worth Edmonds, Robert Webb Morgan, Henry A. Bostwick, Capt. James Parker, United States Navy; Satterlee Swartwout, Jacob T. Van Wyck, Franklin Walden, and Paymaster J. De Forest Barton, United States Navy.

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All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

"DRAWING ROOM" SOCIAL.

Members of the Literary Society Meet and Tell Stories at the Waldorf.

"The Drawing Room," which is a literary and social society composed of many prominent New Yorkers, held one of its monthly literary socials at the Hotel Waldorf last evening. It was a "story-telling" night, and those who told interesting tales were Frank R. Stockton, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Bronson Howard, and F. F. Mackay, the latter an actor, formerly in Crane's Company.

Among the members and guests present were Prof. and Miss Van Amringe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. C. Harper Lynde, Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mundji Bey, Miss Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Straus, Miss Bethune, Mrs. Marcellus Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. White, Benjamin Cardozo, Mrs. and Miss Spies, Miss Clara P. White, William R. Willcox, Charles H. Hamilton, J. A. Dutton, J. C. Shainwald, Mr. and Mrs. D. French, Chancellor and Miss MacCracken, Miss Van Brieson, Col. Denison, Mrs. C. S. Samuel, and Mrs. Henry C. De Mille.

BOARDS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Representatives Here and from Canada Discuss the Work.

The second day's conference of Foreign Missions Board in the United States and Canada convened in the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday. The report of the Committee on Comity and Unoccupied Fields was read by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland. At the conclusion of the reading of the report there was a general discussion by the members of the Boards.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Chester presented the report of the Committee on Relation of Missions and Missionaries to Native Churches. The report met the views of the members and was adopted. It did not think that missionaries had a right to join native churches as executive officers. At the afternoon session the Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard presented a report on "Relation to Governments."

The President of the Boards, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Daniels, continued the Committee of Self-Support for another year. The members extended a vote of thanks to the American Board for their entertainment, and also to the Church Missions Society for the use of their building during the sessions. The Secretary distributed a statement of the work performed by the boards during the past year. In speaking of the work of the boards, the statement says:

"With the rapid expansion of mission operations the machinery has become huge and complicated, covering almost every department of human effort. It has become the object of frequent remark that it is too complicated. Our answer to this is that any social organism that grows must become more highly differentiated in its several parts, and that this is essential to its unity and efficiency. Certain it is that no missionary society can now enter the field where any other society is at work without great danger of doing more harm than good, unless it first comes into cordial relations with the missions already established."

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PEACE TREATY DISCUSSION

Senate Apparently Opposes Consideration in Public.

QUESTION ARGUED YESTERDAY

Senatorial Members of the Paris Commission Unanimously in Favor of Secret Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The supporters and opponents of the peace treaty in the Senate had their first contest over that document to-day in executive session. While the debate technically was upon Senator Berry's motion providing for the consideration of the resolution of ratification in open session, the entire question at issue was gone over to a considerable extent. The discussion continued from a few minutes past 1 o'clock until about 5, when the Senate adjourned for the day, without reaching a vote upon the Berry motion.

There were no set speeches in the usual acceptance of that phrase. It was a running debate in which Senators Berry, White, Hale, Hoar, Vest, and others, in opposition to the treaty, met Senators Davis, Frye, Teller, Gray, and others in advocacy of it. Probably twenty Senators spoke, but many of them did little more than ask questions. Still, speeches of some length were made by Messrs. Teller and Frye on the one hand and by Messrs. Hale and Hoar on the other. There were many animated colloquies between Senators, and for a time an exceptional degree of feeling was shown.

The proceedings opened with a speech by Senator Berry in support of his motion for open sessions, and he was replied to briefly by Senators Davis and Frye, Senator Vest coming in later in support of Mr. Berry, and Senator Teller joining with the forces in opposition to the motion. The discussion over this point hinged entirely upon the contention on the one hand that the public was entitled to know what was taking place in the disposition of so important a question as the ratification of the peace treaty, and on the other that the debate was sure to develop facts and call forth utterances which should not be given to other nations.

It was argued by those favoring the motion that no harm would come by taking the public into the Senate's confidence, while those opposed stated that vast international questions were involved which could be considered in a far more judicial and calm manner behind closed doors than with the whole world invited to listen.

"Suppose it was important that the matter be kept private," said Senator Vest, "no one believes for a moment that this result could be secured. The Senate's executive secrets, so-called, are invariably known to the world; and for this reason, if for no other, there would be no benefit in excluding the public."

Senator White thought it safe to count that the important points at least would all go to the public.

The Senators who had acted as members of the Paris Commission—Messrs. Davis, Frye, and Gray—were all present, and antagonized the motion for open doors. They stated that from their experience in the negotiation of the treaty many questions involving grave international controversies were liable to be raised, and all speaking from this standpoint urged the preservation of the Senatorial custom of closed doors. Senator Teller sustained this position, urging the importance of the question, and stating that, while as a rule he favored open sessions of the Senate on all occasions, he considered the present complication too grave, and the present of all times the most inopportune for a change of the Senatorial custom of closed doors.

Senator Hoar, on the other hand, for the first time in his life, advocated open sessions, declaring that no fact could be developed in connection with the treaty too important for the American people to know.

"It is the people's affair," said Senator White, "and the people should be invited at least to listen to the discussion of the question if they cannot have any more exalted privilege in connection with it." Mr. White said that if the Commissioners who were present in the Senate had any great secrets they should give them to the Senate forthwith in order that all the members of that body should have equal light with those "highly favored gentlemen."

In the course of the afternoon there was a renewal of the discussion of the wisdom and good policy of appointing Senators as members of the Peace Commission.

Naturally, too, the Senate drifted into a discussion of the treaty itself and the intention of this Government toward the Filipinos, much being said on the lines of Senator Foraker's open-session speech of yesterday. Senators Gray, Frye, and Teller talked upon these matters, and, while the speeches were on the same general lines as those made in the support of expansion in open sessions, they were more crisp, as none of them had been prepared in advance.

Senator Gray announced himelf as a supporter of the treaty. He admitted that at the beginning he had some misgivings as to the policy involved. Still, there could be no two options on the general question of surrendering the islands back to Spain, and, with this question disposed of in the negative, it only remained for the United States to take at least temporary control of the islands. For the future, he had no doubt that the United States would deal fairly and in accordance with the dictates of honesety toward the natives of the islands.

Senator Teller's speech was a more pronounced declaration for American sovereignty in the islands, and was a jealous plea for the recognition of our right as a Nation to make conquest and to hold the country taken. He too, would award the natives fair treatment, but he would leave no doubt in their minds, or the minds of any one else, that they were subjects of the United States and that they were such by right of conquest, by the divine right of nationality, which is an inherent and integral part of our exstence as a people.

An interesting point bearing upon the treaty, but not connected directly with it, was brought out in connection with the confirmation of Gen. Wherry. Senator Hawley asked for action upon the nomination, saying it was urgent because it was designed that Gen. Wherry should go to the Philippines, and that he should proceed there as soon as practicable.

This remark was seized upon by the opposition Senators as a text for criticism of the policy of sending troops to those islands at present. Senator Hale leading in this onslaught. They had supposed, they said, that this practice would cease with the signing of the protocol. Some of the Senators went so far as to intimate that this policy, in connection with speeches made in the Senate, was likely to cite the Filipinos to acts of hostility.

Senators Hale and Hoar announced openly during the session that they had determined to vote against the treaty, and while the discussion was in progress a number of Democratic Senators held a conference for the purpose of deciding upon a course of antagonism calculated to secure its defeat. While confessing that they are not yet able to count enough Senators to insure this result, they profess to be hopeful as a result of the work so far done.

HOUSE ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

Mr. Carmack of Tennessee Denounces "a Career of Conquest and Criminal Aggression."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the House to-day Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.,) delivered an argument in opposition to the policy of the Administration relative to the Philippines. He protested against "launching this Government on a career of conquest and criminal aggression." The President, he declared, was now waging war upon his own responsibility for his own purposes.

While the war against Spain had been blessed of God, this war for conquest of the Philippine Islands, he said, was a crime against liberty and the curse of God was upon it. He declared that it revolutionized every tradition of the Republic, and that it was being entered upon thoughtlessly and recklessly, without considering the cost. It was in utter contempt of the solemn warnings of the greatest and wisest of our statesmen. The flag was to be kept floating over the Philippines, but not a single freeman was to stand beneath its folds. A country that was not fit for a freeman's home was not fit for a freeman's flag. [Democratic applause.]

Mr. Carmack spoke of the tremendous cost distant possessions would entail upon us, drawing his illustrations from the countries of Europe. England, he said, expended one-third of her revenue for the cost of past wars and one-third in preparing for future wars. Only one-third was expended to meet the current necessities of Government. But more than the monetary cost, said he, would be the loss of our sense of security and peace of mind. War would threaten us constantly, and to meet it we would have to be armed to the teeth on sea and land. Once a nation tasted of colonial empire it became a passion. The appetite was never satisfied. Yet one of the world's greatest men had declared that colonial empire had never been a source of power to any country. Macaulay affirmed it. Lord Beaconsfield declared that England's colonies were a millstone about her neck.

The speaker referred sarcastically to Secretary Gage's alleged statement that Christian civilization and 5 per cent. profit could go hand in hand. He wanted to know if we could serve God and Mammon at the same time.

Mr. Carmack was liberally applauded and congratulated by his colleagues when he concluded.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) followed with an argument against the power of the United States to acquire territory except for the purpose of making States of such territory.

A COMPLIMENT TO MISS BARTON.

Senate Votes to Thank Her and the Red Cross Society.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) of the Military Affairs Committee reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Miss Clara Barton and the officers and agents of the Red Cross Society for their humane services toward the Armenians and toward both sides in the Hispano-American war. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) asked for immediate consideration of the resolution.

After the resolution had been read Mr. Morgan (Ala.) inquired whether the adoption of the resolution would admit those mentioned in it to the floor of the Senate.

"Oh! I take it," said Mr. Hawley, "that that matter will settle itself."

Mr. Hoar explained that the privileges of the floor would be extended in any event only to Miss Barton, and he did not believe she would trouble anybody. Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) expressed the opinion that none of the Senators would run away even if Miss Barton should appear on the floor.

In connection with the resolution Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) and Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.) discussed briefly some alleged interference with the work of the Red Cross Society in Cuba by some military officers. Mr. Proctor thought the matter was not serious. Mr. Hawley declared that if the facts should show any officer at fault he ought to be cashiered from the service.

The resolution was then passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senate Amendment Proposes a Return to the Contract School System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day reported the Indian Appropriation bill, increasing the appropriation as made by the House to the net extent of $131,900. An item of increase is $33,400 for Lincoln Educational Institute, Philadelphia. The appropriation for Carlisle Indian School at Carlisle, Penn., is reduced $39,000.

The only general amendment was one in a measure authorizing the return to the contract system of Indian schools. This amendment is inserted as a proviso in connection with the general appropriation for Indian schools, and is as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior may make contracts with contract schools apportioning as near as may be the amount so contracted for among schools of various denominations, for the education of Indian pupils during the fiscal year 1900, but shall only make such contracts at places where non-sectarian schools cannot be provided for such Indian children, and to an amount not exceeding 20 per cent of the amount so used for the fiscal year 1895. Provided, further, that the foregoing shall not apply to public schools of any State, Territory, county, or city, or to schools herein or hereafter specifically provided for."

SENATOR HANNA'S SHIPPING BILL.

Hearing Given by the Senate Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12—The Senate Committee on Commerce held a hearing today on Senator Hanna's bill for the encouragement of commerce by granting subsidies to American shipping.

Ex-Senator George F. Edmunds made the first statement of the day, explaining the bill at length, and the reasons for its introduction. He said that the subsidies proposed were so small that capitalists could not afford to enter upon an enterprise simply for the sake of earning the subsidy, but could only do so largely on account of other considerations.

He urged the importance of having our own vessels in case of a European war, saying that if, for instance, Great Britain and France, or Germany and France, or Germany and Russia, or any other two powers, one of the latter may be engaged in carrying American goods, should engage in a war, the situation would become very awkward. It would be especially so in case the exigencies of the war should compel a transferrence of the business. He contended that this could not really be done, and that we would thus be left without means of transporting our commerce.

J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad spoke at some length of the conditions of the Northwest and the Pacific Coast, dwelling particularly upon the demands of the flour trade and the enormous possibilities of American commerce in the Orient.

F. B. Thurber, President of the Export Association of the United States, which, he said, commanded an aggregate capital of $1,200,000,000, said that the Hanna bill was favored by the Administration and was evidently the only bill which could pass during the present session of Congress. To take another bill would mean a delay of at least a year, and this policy he did not believe desirable.

Promotion of Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate devoted a few minutes of its executive session to-day to the consideration of the promotions of Rear Admirals Sampson, Schley, and other naval officers out of their regular order. Senator Hale made an effort to have the nominations confirmed, but at Senator Chandler's instance action was postponed. Mr. Chandler suggested that while the honors conferred were the result of a laudable desire to reward gallantry the Senate should proceed cautiously so as to make sure of not doing injustice to other meritorious officers who did not have the same opportunities for distinguishing themselves as these officers whose nominations had been sent to the Senate.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate:

TREASURY—William J. Grant, Collector of Customs for the District of Cape Vincent, N. Y.; Passed Assistant Surgeon Paul M. Carrington of Maryland to be a Surgeon in the Marine Hospital Service.

NAVY—Passed Assistant Surgeons Andrew R. Wentworth and Corbin J. Decker to be Surgeons.

POSTMASTERS—New York: Mary L. McRoberts, Tompkinsville; David G. Montrose, Peekskill; George E. Johnson, North Tarrytown; Justus B. Abbott, Gouverneur; Frank R. Utter, Friendship; William B. Leroy, Cohoes; John D. Smith, Catskill; Bryant S. Palmer, Carmel; Andrew W. Craig, Camden; Theodore G. Fletcher, Babylon; H. R. Every, Athens.

New Jersey: Albert H. Bradshaw, Lakewood; Benjamin B. Ogden, Keyport; Adam Kamdle, Elmer; Marcus Mitchell, East Orange; Richard T. Beckett, Clayton.

Congressional Notes.

The House yesterday sent to conference the bill to extend the scope of the Fish Commission to game birds.

The House yesterday passed a bill authorizing the Little River Railroad Company to construct a railroad through the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indian Reservations.

A great bunch of roses adorned the desk of Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) yesterday, when the Senate convened. The flowers were in recognition of Mr Hawley's fourth nomination as Senator from Connecticut.

Senator Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) entered yesterday a motion to recall the bill which passed on Tuesday authorizing the President to appoint Brig. Gen. T. H. Stanton a Major General and place him on the retired list with that rank.

The request of the House for a conference on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill was granted by the Senate yesterday, and Senators Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) and Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) were named as conferrees.

The Senate yesterday gave consideration to unobjected bills on the private pension calendar. Sixteen bills were passed. After the bills on the pension calendar had been cleared away the general calendar was taken up, but was considered only for a few minutes.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.,) yesterday offered in the Senate three joint resolutions authorizing the admission into the Naval Academy of Alberto Valenzuela Montoya of Colombia, and Ricardo Iglesias of Costa Rica, and authorizing a change in the term of enlistment of men who enlisted after April 21, 1898, in the United States Navy, from one year to three years, upon the written request of the men.

DURANT UNDER CROSS-FIRE

Sharply Examined by Mr. Parsons in His Sister's Suit.

TRIED TO SHIELD MRS. ROSE

The Attacks on His Moral Character Changed His Purpose—A Yacht Club Dinner—A Father's Letter.

William West Durant, the sole witness in yesterday's hearing of the suit for an accounting, his sister, Mrs. H. H. Rose, is bringing against him, had to endure a fire of cross questions from John E. Parsons, her counsel, which many men of means would have given a tidy sum to avoid. The suit is being tried before Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court. He bore the examination, on the whole, with admirable composure.

Mr. Durant testified, under cross-examination, that the books of the Adirondack Railway Company, in which is alleged to have been invested a great part of the fortune the plaintiff claims her father, the late Dr. Thomas C. Durant, left in 1885, had been turned over to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company when it acquired control of the Adirondack Road. Mr. Parsons asked whether the witness had never received letters from his sister for his mother and omitted to give them to Mrs. Durant.

"I don't know," said he. "She may have had a hallucination about it. Unless there is evidence to show she had written these letters, I cannot testify about them. My explanation is that my sister was suffering from a hallucination of the mind."

Mr. Parsons read a notice sent the defendant in 1886 by Henry Martin, one of the Commissioners appointed to collect the judgment for over $16,000,000 and some shares of Credit Mobilier stock, which certain Rhode Island creditors had obtained against the late Dr. Durant, of whose estate his son was administrator. This judgment, estimated, with interest, to be over $20,000,000, has been called into the case by the defense.

"Have you kept this paper from that time till shortly before the beginning of this suit?" demanded Mr. Parsons.

"I have."

"From that day in May, 1886, to this has Mr. Martin ever been seen or heard of again?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"How did you succeed in getting your sister not to employ a lawyer to look after her rights after your father's funeral?"

"She did employ one eventually."

"But not at that time, did she?"

"No."

"It was stated by Mr. Barbour and by you that your sister had said something to you on the subject of your moral character. Did she speak about this more than once?"

"Many times."

"Remonstratingly?"

"In a fault-finding way."

"Did your father speak of it?"

"Never."

"Did he know of that yacht club dinner and the occurrence which followed it?"

"I think he did."

"You went out that evening and returned in the morning in evening clothes?"

"I did."

"You told your sister you had been with Howard Durant at the New York Yacht Club, and didn't want to ring her up late at night?"

"Yes."

The witness explained that he dined out that night, but not at the yacht club, as they didn't give dinners there. "Do you want to know what I think I did that night, Mr. Parsons?" he asked, eagerly.

"No!" exclaimed the lawyer; "I want to know what you did do!"

The witness could not tell where he dined. He spent a part of the night, he said, with his cousin, Howard Durant. "Did you tell an untruth to your sister as to where you were that night?"

"I think I did," said Mr. Durant, quietly. "I think you would have done so yourself to your own sister."

"You have made a point on this trial that the relations between your sister and her father were strained, have you not?"

"Yes, in a measure, I have."

"Do you know anything positively that you have not testified to in this regard?"

"I know that my father was displeased because my sister sat up late at night with a young man. I said 'visitors' before because I wanted to shield my sister."

"So," ejaculated Mr. Parsons, with a sneer, "you think in this case you are shielding your sister, do you? What did you permit your counsel to put questions to her assailing her if you wished to shield her?"

"Because she was attacking my character and reputation."

Later Mr. Parsons read letters from the late Dr. Durant to his daughter, in which he showed his affection for her. In one of them, in 1874, he spoke of sending her black satin slippers and stockings. "I have heard," said he, "that my little girl is careless in her dress and apt to have hose which do not fit well or which wrinkle at the ankle. If it is fashionable to have wrinkles just above the gaiters you can produce them by putting in pieces of skipping ropes."

The witness testified that at one time while his father was ill at North Creek he went to his office in this city and secured deeds for certain lands without his father's knowledge.

The lawyer tried in vain to secure an admission that the family customarily "split up" with father and daughter on one side, and mother and son on the other.

Mr. Parsons read from a letter written to ex-Mayor Hewitt by the defendant in December, 1892, in which the writer promised to settle a trust fund on his sister in a reasonable time.

"Do you consider it a reasonable time from then until now?"

"Up to the present time?—yes."

Mr. Parsons then elicited that the witness had sued his wife for divorce on the statutory ground and lost, and then had been sued by her on the same ground and became divorced.

The witness was examined as to what he had given his sister since 1889, when he sent her about $24,000 due her on her father's estate, and said about $12,000. This was a gift. Her allowance, he said was stopped by legal advice after she began suit against him.

"What was your sister to live on?" demanded Mr. Parsons. "Didn't you know that she had been a dependent on the charity of members of the Cooper family?"

"I did not."

The case was adjourned till to-day, when it is expected to be finished.

The Pathfinder's Geodetic Survey.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—It is the intention of the officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to send the Pathfinder, the new vessel being built for work in Alaska, through the Suez Canal and by way of the Philippines and Guam, to make a preliminary examination for future use of the survey. If an appropriation is made for the work, the survey will be extended at once to such portions of the islands as are necessary for shipping interests.

Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The House today passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill without division or amendment. The measure carries $1,705,533, being $125,495 less than the estimates and $46,675 less than the last appropriation. All Diplomatic and Consular offices in the Hawaiian Islands, Puerto Rico, and Cuba are abolished by the bill, effecting a saving in salaries of $43,000.

Mr. Carnegie's Offer to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Andrew Carnegie to-day offered to give $250,000 to erect a building for a public library for Washington, provided Congress would furnish a site and provide suitable maintenance, not less than $10,000 per annum. Efforts will be made at once to secure the needed legislation.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Senate today confirmed the nominations of Addison C. Harris of Indiana as Minister to Austria-Hungary, Charlemange Tower of Pennsylvania, as Ambassador to Russia; also Col. William M. Wherry, Seventeenth Infantry, as Brigadier General.

Give advance order to you newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

Acts on the Liver.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

SKATING IN CENTRAL PARK

About 25,000 People, the Police Say, Enjoyed the Sport.

THE ICE IN PRIME CONDITION

Fun at Its Height on the Big Lake During the Evening—Brilliant Scene on the Children's Pond.

Employers of small boys, and larger ones, too, who usually sit through a day's work without making excuses to get off need not be frightened at the epidemic of headache or of the demise of grandparents that seemed to have occurred yesterday, for all of these excuses might be explained by the red circle on a white field that floated in Central Park. The "red ball" was up over the park common for the first time this season, and every office boy in town and every clerk knew it, as well as those in town upon whose hands time hung heavily.

The policemen on patrol duty near the lakes on Wednesday night knew that skating would be in order yesterday, they say, for all night long the sharp pistol-like snaps which denoted that the ice on the lakes was packing, were heard, and the prediction was verified, for in the morning, when dawn broke, engineers tested the three big bodies of water in the Park, and reported to Secretary Willis Holly of the Park Department that the lakes might be thrown open to the public. The red ball, however, was not hoisted until 9:30 A. M., by which hour scores of skaters stood on the lake shores waiting for the word.

A dozen big policemen stood in the centre of the big lake, situated between the West Seventy-second and Seventy-seventh and the East Seventy-second and Seventy-ninth Street entrances, and their presence inspired the skaters with confidence. There are twenty acres of ice eight inches thick on this lake ten acres on the Harlem Mere, to which access is gained by the East One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth Street entrances, and between two and three acres on the pond at the Fifty-ninth Street and eastern end of the Park. Once the fun began there was no limit to it, for the skaters came and went all day, travelling sometimes from one lake to another. The sport was kept up at night until 11 o'clock, even though snow began to fall at 10. The police estimate of the crowds on the lakes makes the number of skaters for the day about 25,000.

There were easily 4,000 skaters on the big lake at any hour after noon, and this number was more than doubled during the evening. The sport was best in the early hours of the day, for the frequent running of the sharp steel over the smooth surface cut deep into the ice. When skating for the night was over the big sweeps were driven over the surface, and to-day, unless the snow which fell last night, or a heavy thaw or rainstorm prevents it, the ice will be in much better condition.

The small pond at the Fifty-ninth Street end of the Park was reserved for the children during the morning and afternoon, and, although it was less frequented than either the big lake or the Harlem Mere, the sight there was prettier than anywhere else. Little boys and girls, with cheeks aflame and eyes sparkling, skimmed over the frozen surface with the grace of the practiced skater, and their mirth was infectious to the beholder. They were daintily gowned, these youthful skaters, and the display of color was brilliant. Many of the boys wore golfing outfits, while the misses usually had knitted skating caps of various colors.

On the big lake, Brown, the skateman, did a big business. He had thousands of pairs of skates for rental at 25 cents an hour, and willow chairs on steel runners for those who came to enjoy the sport but did not know how to skate. The old "hothouse" on the west side of the lake stands near Brown's place, and although refreshments could not be secured there yesterday, the place was the Mecca of all who felt cold. Refreshments will be ready by to-day, if the skating continues.

On the big lake the fun was at its height at night, when the light of calciums and that sent out from the reflectors behind oil lamps at frequent intervals along the shore made the place almost as brilliant as it is by day. Hundreds of spectators watched the flying crowd from the shore and from the parapet of the Bow Bridge, under which most of the skaters glide on a dash down the lake.

On the big lake there was no accident during the day, but on the Fifty-ninth Street pond, during the afternoon, Henry Abrahams, thirty years old, of 454 West Fifty-eighth Street, who was watching the children skate, fell in a fit and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. An hour before the skaters were sent off the Harlem Mere, one of the pleasure-seekers was run into and thrown. He was unconscious when picked up, and was taken to the Harlem Hospital. He recovered there, and was sent home. He is William Atfelder of 318 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

UNIFORMITY IN FREIGHT RATES.

Inter-State Commerce Commission Confers with the Presidents of Leading Trunk Lines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—There was a conference here to-day between the Presidents of leading trunk lines and members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, at which informal assurance was given of co-operation to bring about uniformity of freight rates.

The demoralized condition of freight rates in the trunk line territory brought about the conferences, and it was suggested some time ago to the commission that trunk line Presidents be invited to confer here with a view to bringing order out of the unsatisfactory conditions now existing. Several railroad representatives were here last Wednesday and as a result of the expressions at that time, they met at the commission offices to-day to confer informally with Chairman Knapp and the other Commissioners. The Presidents of the following-named roads were present: Grand Trunk, New York Central, Erie, Delaware and Lackawanna, the Lehigh Valley, Reading system, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, and the Wabash.

The conference was secret and in the nature of a discussion over rates instead of an official investigation by the commission. The result of to-day's meeting, it was stated at the commission, is viewed with considerable satisfaction, and it is thought an arrangement may be devised shortly to effect a thorough tariff uniformity. The conference contemplated only freight rates, no reference being made to passenger tariffs. There probably will be another conference with the commission here sometime in February, when something more definite may be reported. Similar conferences between the Inter-State Commerce Commission and the representatives of the railroads in other sections of the country are likely to be held in the near future.

It was confidently asserted that beneficial results and more stability of rates would follow the conference. There are many difficulties in the way, however, and conferences among the railroad officials themselves will be brought about to remove these obstacles.

The B. & O. Contracts for New Bridges.

The receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad found it necessary to rebuild 51 bridges between Benwood, W. Va., and Chicago. It has been decided to divide the work as follows: The Youngstown Bridge Company of Youngstown will erect 31 bridges on the Central Ohio division between the Ohio River and Newark, Ohio; the Pencoyd Bridge Works was awarded the 11 bridges on the Lake Erie division, Newark to Sandusky, and the Edge Moor Bridge Company of Wilmington, Del., will erect the 9 bridges needed on the Chicago division. The total cost of these bridges will be about $300,000, and it is expected that all will be in place by September.

The Colorado and Southern Railway.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 12.—At midnight last night the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf and the South Park lines passed out of the receiver's hands and became "The Colorado Road," being officially designated the Colorado and Southern Railway. The company will operate 1,537 miles of road in Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Texas. President Trumbull will continue to act as receiver of the Julesburg branch until its transfer to the Union Pacific is made.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The American Union Life Insurance Company of New York has been admitted to do business in the State of Minnesota, and W. S. Tupper has been appointed State Agent with headquarters at Minneapolis.

W. B. Marsduts has been appointed General Agent of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company for the State of Wisconsin.

George B. Jennings has resigned as Special Agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company for the States of Virginia and North Carolina, to become Special Agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company for the same territory.

It was reported yesterday as probable that Weed & Kennedy will not consider their resignation from the Western Union (fire underwriters) active until the next meeting of the union, since the date of the meeting has been advanced one month. The members of the firm, however, have not yet held a formal conference in regard to the matter, and consequently decline for the present to define their intentions relative to their withdrawal from the union.

The insurance on the property at 144 to 150 Franklin Street, which was damaged by fire Wednesday night, was distributed as follows: On building of Jacob Wendell, 144-8 Franklin Street, Fire Association, $10,000; Continental, $7,500; Imperial, $5,000; Caledonian, $2,500. On building of Hannah T. Slade estate, 148-50 Franklin Street, Phoenix of London, $7,500; Phoenix of Hartford, $7,500; Sun, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $5,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, $2,500; Girard, $2,500; Union, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Hartford, $2,500; American of New Jersey, $2,500; Firemen's of Newark, $2,500. On stock of the Cook & Bernheimer Company—Liverpool and London and Globe, $15,000; Scottish Union and National, $12,500; Sun, $10,000; London Assurance, $10,000; Aetna, $10,000; Phoenix of London, $7,500; Queen, $7,500; Connecticut, $5,000; Lion of England, $5,000; Orient, $5,000; American Central, $5,000; Spring Garden, $5,000; Lumbermen's, $5,000; North British and Mercantile, $5,000; Commercial Union, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Norwich Union, $5,000; Palatine, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; National of Hartford, $5,000; Caledonian, $5,000; Boston, $5,000; Manchester, $5,000; Union of London, $5,000; Atlas, $5,000; Westchester, $5,000; Transatlantic, $5,000; Law, Union, and Crown, $5,000; American of Philadelphia, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; State of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Reliance, $2,500; Magdeburg, $2,500; Caledonian American, $2,500; Equitable, $2,500. On machinery of the Cook & Bernheimer Company—Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; New York Underwriters' Agency, $8,000; Agricultural, $5,000; American of New York, $5,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss, which was estimated by underwriters yesterday as likely to approximate fully $80,000 on the stock and machinery of the Cook & Bernheimer Company and $16,000 on the two buildings.

The New York Times Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

SUNDAY, JAN. 15.

The Illustrated Magazine to accompany the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES next Sunday will abound in interesting features.

On the first page there will be a superb reproduction of Paul Wayland Bartlett's statue of Michael Angelo, to be placed in the Congressional Library, Washington. Mr. Bartlett was intrusted with the commission for the execution of this statue in 1895, and has evolved one of the most superb pieces of bronze ever produced in the United States. THE NEW YORK TIMES is the first journal to publish pictures of this great work of art. In addition to this first page, there are two full-length views and a criticism by Charles de Kay.

Home of a Queen of Song

The residence of Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Dresden, is elaborately illustrated. Mme. Sembrich brought with her to New York a remarkable collection of autographs of great composers and others. Among the autographs reproduced are those of Brahms, Welanski, Johann Strauss, Nov. 20, 1896; Rubinstein, April 19, 1890; Joseph Brandt, 1889, and Victor Bohroff. In addition, there are pictures of Mme. Sembrich's musical room and the exterior of her castle.

Old New England Towns

A review is presented of a recent book published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, entitled "Historic Towns of New England," by various authors. Significant points in the early history of Boston, Salem, Plymouth, and Newport, &c., are brought out, and the influence that these towns have had on the American civilization of the present day is noted. Among the illustrations reproduced is an excellent half-tone of Houdon's life mask of Washington, made in 1785, pictures of which are rare.

Governor Black's Farewell Dinner

to his staff at the Fort Orange Club, Albany, N. Y. The illustration shows the late Governor, Capt. Burbank, United States Army; Col. John F. Doyle, Jr., aide de camp; Inspector General Edward M. Hoffman; Col Henry W. Sackett, aide de camp; Capt. Herbert L. Satterlee, aide de camp; Brig. Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery, and other members of his staff.

Photography by Night

A remarkable picture from the new boulevard, Brooklyn, overlooking East New York and Jamaica Bay. Taken Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock P. M.; fifteen minutes' exposure. The Rockaway Beach lights are seen in the distance.

Fiction

"The Idyll of Doctor Constantia," by Roland Grey.

New York Athletic Club

Portraits and sketches of the officers: Gen. Thomas L. Watson, President; Louis H. Orr, Vice President; Charles L. Burnham, Secretary; Charles E. Goodhue, Treasurer.

Palestine Commandery,

At the forthcoming ball at the Waldorf-Astoria the Palestine Commandery will celebrate its semi-centennial. In connection with the celebration of this famous Masonic organization THE NEW YORK TIMES presents portraits of some of the most prominent members—namely: Eminent Sir A. Cole Veloni, first Commander (1849) of the Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars; Sir John D. Baldwin, Prelate, Palestine Commandery; Sir E. M. Miller, ex-Commander, Palestine Commandery; Eminent Sir F. E. Barnes, Chairman Reception Committee, Palestine Commandery; Sir Josiah Westervelt, Captain General, Palestine Commandery, and Sir E. H. Hammer, Generalissimo, Palestine Commandery.

Mr. Henderson's Review of the Week

will be embellished with portraits of Maud Roudez and Suzanne Adams of the Metropolitan Opera Company. On the dramatic page will be portraits of Phyllis Rankin, Walter Lacy, an old English actor who died lately; Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the distinguished English actress; Adele Ritchie, now in Mr. Daly's musical troupe, and Maxine Elliott as Alice Adams in "Nathan Hale."

Men of the Hour

Portraits of Valentine P. Snyder, new President of the Western National Bank, New York, and the Rev. Newell D. Hillis, Chicago, who has been called to the pastorate of Plymouth Church.

Hawaiian Royalty

An interesting account of how the deposed royal personages live in Honolulu, together with brand-new portraits of Queen Dowager Kapiolani of Hawaii, the ex-Queen of Hawaii, Liliuokalani; Prince Cupid of Hawaii, and Prince David of Hawaii.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times. Price, Five Cents.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Fight Against Four Tracks.

St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church applied to Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday through its attorneys for an order to show cause why a temporary injunction should not issue pending the trial of an action commenced by the church against the Third Avenue Railroad Company to restrain that corporation from changing the motive power on its tracks on Amsterdam Avenue from horse to electricity. The grounds on which the application was based are that the valid consent of half the property owners on Amsterdam Avenue has not been obtained and that the operation of four tracks will injure the value of property on the avenue and be dangerous to life and limb. The order was granted and made returnable Tuesday.

Miss Namm Awarded $750.

The trial of the action for breach of promise brought against Isaac Witmark by Miss Mary Namm, who sought to recover $10,000 damages, and who in the Supreme Court on Wednesday refused Witmark's offer to marry her there and then, was concluded yesterday. The defendant, with charming frankness, admitted the assertion made by his counsel on the previous day that he was a habitual drunkard and when sober earned on an average only 75 cents a week. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict in favor of Miss Namm for $750, but without any suggestions to Witmark as to how he was to raise the money.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THOMAS E. TRIPLER.—Deputy Sheriff Rinn yesterday sold out the effects of Thomas E. Tripler, dealer in second-hand building materials at Avenue B and Eighteenth Street, for $4,500.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.—James Dougherty, a member of the Produce Exchange, has been posted as unable to meet his mercantile obligations. He was a small commission operator, and his liabilities may not exceed $500.

WILLIAM SCHAEFER.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $5,355 against William Schaefer, liquor dealer, of 2,051 First Avenue, in favor of the New York Breweries' Company for money loaned on a chattel mortgage dated Nov. 23, 1897.

HUDNUT'S PHARMACY.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Emanuel Blumenstiel and Harry B. Littell temporary ancillary receivers of Hudnut's Pharmacy, at 205 Broadway, on the application of Edward S. Savage, attorney for Frederick F. Anness, President of the company, which is a New Jersey corporation, with a capital stock of $100,000 Mr. Anness holds 859 shares, George H. Bancroft 140, and Chandler W. Riker 1 share. The bond of the receivers was fixed at $5,000. Mr. Littell has also been appointed receiver in New Jersey. The liabilities are $34,000, and assets $27,000 in merchandise. The company obtained an extension on July 20 last of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, the first payment on the extension notes is about due now, and the company is unable to meet it. The company has been carrying on the business for some time past at a loss, and was uncertain if the future would show any improvement. The business was established in 1870, and the present corporation has carried it on since June 30, 1892.

Out of Town.

MARSHALL PAPER COMPANY.—Attachments have been made against the Marshall Paper Company of Turner's Falls, Mass., to the amount of $39,000. The company made an assignment recently and various meetings have been held in the hope of reorganization, but without result so far. The preferred claims amount to $60,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Abraham W. and Frederick W. Leggett, composing the firm of A. W. & F. W. Leggett, cheese commission merchants, at 155 Chambers Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $78,466 and nominal assets $6,195. Abraham W. Leggett, the senior partner, is probably the oldest merchant in this line of business. He is eighty-three years old and has been in business more than fifty years. The present firm was formed in 1872. There are only seven creditors, the largest being John Leggett, of Brooklyn, $36,500; William H. Mairs, Brooklyn, $20,000; New York National Exchange Bank, $15,000; Edgar A. Leggett, $4,195. The assets include cash in New York National Exchange Bank, $1,911, claimed by the bank as offset to a note; cash in Central National Bank, $14; cash on hand, 99 cents; office furniture, $50; judgments, $3,193; notes, $557; debts due, $66, and four shares American Grocery Co.,

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TWELVE PAGES.

MR. FORAKER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

After reciting very concisely but fairly the courses that were open to the United States as to the Philippines at the close of actual hostilities, Senator FORAKER, on Wednesday, made this important and significant statement: "We decided to take possession ourselves—for the present, at least—until the people of those islands are ready and capable of self-government."

This must be taken as the semi-official and entirely trustworthy avowal of the President's view. It was followed by a still more emphatic declaration: "I don't understand," said Mr. FORAKER, "that any one desires anything but the ultimate independence of the Philippines, neither the President nor any one in this Chamber." We have never had the highest opinion of Mr. FORAKER'S judgment; he is often too much given to indiscriminate waving of the old flag, and we should have expected to see him insist, with the President at Atlanta, that that flag should never be "hauled down," in the Philippines or anywhere else. But his well-known impetuosity makes this statement of his the more significant; it was plainly inspired. It is true that there is no good reason, so far as we can see, why the President should not have made the statement for himself, and in many respects that would have been more satisfactory; but that is not the President's way, and we are content to take his views from Mr. FORAKER, since he has chosen that gentleman for his mouthpiece.

Mr. FORAKER'S words, like the shot at Concord Bridge, seem to have been heard "around the world," and to have awakened various sentiments. The English journals are plainly divided between admiration for the disinterestedness of the United States in such a policy and fear of the consequences if it should be hastily carried out. They look with natural alarm upon the certainty of a general scramble for the Philippines if we should loose our hold on them, well knowing that England would have to take a hand in. In this they are quite justified, nor could the United States hope to escape all complications in that event. But we do not fear precipitancy on the part of this country. It will be for us to decide when the time has come for us to acknowledge and act upon the independence of the Philippines, and that time can only be when we are entirely sure that the people of the islands can maintain that independence against all comers. It would be nonsense to deny that this time is bound to be in the very distant future. In the meantime it will be our clear and solemn duty to protect the independence of the islands ourselves, a duty all the more imperative because we are absolutely the only power that can perform it. Nor does such an admission weaken in the slightest degree the good faith of our declaration as to our intentions. It is the belief of some sincere and patriotic men that there is no choice for us between withdrawing wholly from the islands and treating their people as "vassals," "slaves," or at least as "subjects." We are shut up to no such narrow alternatives. We can, and, in our judgment, we must keep the islands, so far as the other powers of the world are concerned; we must govern them in such a manner as to preserve order and justice, and we must keep clearly before our own eyes and the eyes of the people of the Philippines our purpose to transfer the Government to the people as fast and as far as they are ready and able to take it.

But we shall be told that we have not the right to reserve that decision to ourselves. It is our conviction that we not only have the right to do so, but that it is our solemn duty. We must either make the decision or leave it to the islanders, and that in cold truth means, at the present time and for a long time to come, a decision by violence and bloodshed. We can see no humanity in that, and we do not think that any devotion to the abstract doctrines of liberty would cleanse us of the guilt we should incur.

CANAL PROBLEMS.

Mr. FRANKLIN D. LOCKE'S refusal of the Governor's appointment as special counsel for the criminal prosecution of the ring will put heart and hope into GEORGE ALDRIDGE. Mr. LOCKE is not only a strong man, justly to be feared as a prosecutor, but his unwillingness to serve may fairly be construed as evidence that he did not like the job. In proportion as the case looks uninviting to the prosecutor ALDRIDGE'S spirits rise.

We hope Gov. ROOSEVELT will not be discouraged by Mr. LOCKE'S declination. We think, however, that he should not ask another Democrat to aid him in this work. The reproach and blame of the canal frauds belong to the Republican Party. To that party should accrue the credit of vindicating its reputation and jailing its rascals. It should have the undivided responsibility of the success or failure of the prosecution.

The conviction of ALDRIDGE will be no easy task. The Governor himself, with all his high fearlessness, will be hampered by the unseen but powerful influences exerted for his protection. The prosecuting officer will be continually hindered and embarrassed by them, if they do not altogether baffle him. No doubt ALDRIDGE'S friends and protectors in the Republican organization would be delighted to have a Democrat undertake to bring the canal jobbers to book. For many reasons it would be easier for them to obstruct the work of a Democrat than that of a man of their own party; and after the failure of the prosecution the men of the Platt machine might fairly say that a part of the responsibility for the unpunished canal frauds had been lifted from Republican shoulders and placed on Democratic shoulders. No Democrat can hope for much credit in the task. It is a Republican job and it should be left in the hands of that party.

Of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S earnestness there cannot be a particle of doubt. He is sincerely determined to atone by good and efficient administration of the canals for the scandals and stealings under BLACK. His long and patient search for a Superintendent of Public Works gives evidence of his high aims. In Col. JOHN N. PARTRIDGE he has found a man of ability and uprightness. If he is not an ideal man for the place it is simply because the experience and qualifications which would constitute ideal fitness cannot be had for the beggarly salary attached to this office. The appointment of Col. PARTRIDGE is of course much above the level of excellence to which we have become accustomed under partisan and machine Governors. His defect is in special training for engineering work of this magnitude. It is one that he can in a large measure overcome by the choice of competent assistants who can be trusted. But in spite of his best efforts and the Governor's best efforts, there are going to be men engaged on the canal improvement who cannot be trusted—except by the still defiant and unbroken ring.

MONOPOLY UNDER TARIFF PROTECTION.

Under an act commonly known as the Dingley tariff, but described in its title as "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," the following duties are imposed and collected:

	Per. lb., Cents.	Equal to Ad Valorem, Per Cent.
WIRE RODS—		
Valued at 4 cents or less per pound	.40	23.00
Valued at over 4 cents per pound	.75	8.97
WIRE, ROUND, IRON OR STEEL—		
Not smaller than No. 13	1.25	36.19
Nos. 14 to 16	1.50	43.69
Smaller than No. 16	2.00	55.29
Valued at over 5 cents per pound		40.00
All other iron or steel wire or manufactures thereof		45.00
WIRE NAILS—		
Not less than 1 inch nor lighter than No. 16 wire gauge	.50	30.00
Less than 1 inch and lighter than No. 16	1.00	60.21

Pursuant to the provisions of this act the American Steel and Wire Company has lately been reorganized. It has acquired practically a monopoly of the wire business of this country. It is reported that it already controls fourteen large plants, and has been engaged in negotiation for twelve more. The agreements which have been entered into provide for a capitalization of $94,000,000, the present capital of the company being $24,000,000.

In THE TIMES of Tuesday the following dispatch from Cleveland was printed, which appears to have a well defined relation to the facts above set forth:

"As a result of the completion of the so-called 'wire combine' an advance of $2 per ton for wire and wire nails was announced here to-day. It is impossible to buy wire rods in the market in this part of the country, the 'combine' having absorbed all the rod mills."

There are trusts or combinations that, unaided by protective tariff duties, but solely by reason of the saving effected by concentration, are able to reduce materially the cost of their product to the consumer. The American Steel Wire Company enjoys the protection of high duties, yet it finds itself obliged to advance the price of wire and wire nails in order to earn a dividend on its modest capitalization of $94,000,000. We presume the organizers of this combination are new to the business, and do not yet perceive the large saving sure to be realized from the concentration of so many concerns under one management.

We have observed a disposition on the part of statesmen and newspapers to denounce trusts and great industrial combinations indiscriminately as octopuses, cormorants, blood-suckers, and oppressors of the poor. We presume the organizers of the great ninety-four-million wire combination will be assailed by these censors. The assault will be unjust and futile. The tariff law of 1897 not only permits but encourages combinations for the purpose of restricting competition and raising prices. There is where the octopus breeds, in a sea fashioned expressly for his nurture and habitat. Can we blame the animal for existing in a spot so inviting?

A man may without reproach do what the laws of his country permit, authorize, and encourage him to do. It makes no difference that he procured the passage of the law and paid for it in campaign contributions. It is to the legislative and executive departments of the Government that the victims of the octopus must look for a redress of grievances. A trust that enjoys no tariff favors is not necessarily or usually an injury to the people. A combination that has the Government for a partner and the custom house for an agency is something to be feared. But it is at Washington that it must be attacked.

SENATOR HAWLEY.

It is distinctly good news, not alone for the people of Connecticut, but for the people of the United States, that Senator HAWLEY has been re-elected. Nobody will pretend that he is an "ideal" Senator, or indeed, that any other Senator is. Speaker REED'S caustic remark that "a statesman is a politician who is dead," no doubt sheds a good deal of light on the depreciation of contemporaries which has always been current. The Speaker himself is an illustration that it does not prevent popular recognition of an able man. But it will by no means account for the falling off of the Senate in public esteem within the last generation. The only thing that will account for that is the degeneracy of the Senate itself.

Now, with this degeneracy and the consequent depreciation Senator HAWLEY has had nothing whatever to do. There has never been a time when such a man would have been a leader of the Senate, and, indeed, Senator HAWLEY is not that now. But also there has never been a time when he would not have been a fair, average, every-day member of the Senate, and it is to the discredit of the Senate, though not at all to his own, that he is a good deal more than that now. His name is not identified with any important or beneficent measure, but, on the other hand, it has never been tainted by real or imputed complicity in any scandal. He has been a trustworthy partisan, with occasional outbreaks of what may perhaps be more correctly described as idiosyncrasy than as independence. But, upon the whole, his faults are those of the Republican Party; his merits are his own.

His re-election is all the more creditable to his State, and more a matter of congratulation for the country, because the opposition to him was conducted on a much lower political plane than that on which he himself moves. There is no need of any more bosses in the Senate, and as little is there any need of the political wire-pullers who manage to concentrate upon themselves the favor of a controlling group of such small local factions and bosslings as the peculiar electoral system of Connecticut has stimulated in that State. Senator HAWLEY'S re-election would have been a matter for congratulation if it had been merely an escape from the alternative. But it is more than that. It is a positive credit to the State.

THE EXEMPLARY FATE OF TILLMANN.

Considering that he was a mere worm of a civilian in a land of militarism, Mr. TILLMANN, who has just been killed in a duel with Lieut. SCHLICKMANN of the Bavarian infantry, got off easy. The trouble grew out of TILLMANN'S perfectly absurd notion that he, a paltry civilian, had rights which officers were bound to respect. Last May some of the officers of this regiment, following the established custom and practice of German officers, shoved TILLMANN off the sidewalk into the street, whereupon the rash and foolish man struck one of them with a stick. The Court of Honor, established under Emperor WILLIAM'S decree forbidding duels, decided that this was an exceptional case. TILLMANN'S folks were rich; therefore he could give satisfaction. Lieut. SCHLICKMANN was chosen to represent the regiment. They fought at Metz, and the Lieutenant picked off his man very neatly.

Of course TILLMANN ought to have been hewed down in his tracks the very instant he dared to raise his sacrilegious hand against the uniform of the anointed person. He must have known that officers of the German Army have an easement of the whole sidewalk. They may at pleasure and do shove women and men not in uniform off the same into the carriageway. It is one of the high-minded customs of that military land. TILLMANN, in lifting his stick against these gallant, uniformed gentlemen, behaved as if he imagined himself to be a citizen of a land of liberty and law. He got himself killed for his hardihood. His death ought to be an example to German civilians who are inclined to be angry and resentful under the irritations of military insolence. But TILLMANN was killed in a duel, not ignobly in the street. Therefore we think he got off very well.

Some time ago a German officer killed a bricklayer or some such person who had annoyed him in a café. Instead of being promoted by the Kaiser for maintaining the honor of the uniform, this officer, through some amazing blunder, was tried—we can't imagine what for—and sent to jail. This incident has probably had an unfortunate influence in Germany in deterring officers from promptly vindicating their honor and exhibiting their manliness when annoyed by Tillmanns and bricklayers. It is to this doubtless that TILLMANN owed the valuable privilege of dying on the field of honor, and not like a dog in the public highway. He was a lucky man. But then, his folks were rich, and that made him worthy to meet one of the anointed person's officers in a duel. Pauper caitiffs who bother officers will still be spitted on the spot, probably, in spite of the bricklayer incident.

When the peruke-makers and vintners and bakers and the starving mob of low persons rose up in Paris a hundred and ten years ago and began to put on green cockades and make trouble, they exhibited a curious fondness for maltreating the nobles who had so long maltreated them. Of course nothing of this kind will ever take place in Germany. The Germans like militarisms, they like to be shoved off the sidewalk. If they did not, they would make an end of the anointed person business in short order. But the peppery Frenchmen—at least those of '89, for now they, too, are under the thumbs of the soldier men—delighted in repeating to each other such absurd sentiments as this: "Something it is even—nay, something considerable when the chains have grown corrosive, poisonous, to be free from oppression by our fellowman."

If a Berlin editor should put that sentence at the head of his columns he would be shut up in the fortress of Spandau inside of a week.

The Bishop of Hereford has been advocating in The Times of London the creation of a Court of Arbitration between employers and employés with power to compel both to accept its award in all disputes. This well-intended scheme has advocates in this country also, and at least one clergyman of high rank is to be counted among them. There are two objections to it. One is that no court that can be invented by the wit of man could compel either an employer to employ or a workman to work against his will. The second is that if this were practicable the material for such a court—the men wise and fair and able enough to be trusted with such tremendous powers—cannot be found, even though the churches were ransacked for them.

"I am visiting China, * * * and from all I have seen out here I am fully convinced that the solution of the China question lies in a strong commercial alliance between those countries interested in keeping the door open in China, as opposed to those countries whose interest it is to close the door, whether by preferential rights, by hostile tariffs, by military domination, or by diplomatic pressure on the Government at Pekin."

This is an extract from a letter from Shanghai to the editor of The Railroad Gazette. Of the writer, The Gazette says that he

"is a gentleman whose name is known to nine out of every ten of our readers. For more than half a generation he has been famous for his military and civil courage, for his activity and for his zeal and devotion to the great interests of the British Empire. He has fought England's battles on the field and in Parliament, always with ardor and single-mindedness. To-day he is fighting her commercial battles in the same spirit."

Col. PROUT'S correspondent, thus highly praised, states in very few words a fundamental principle for the guidance of American and English policy in the most important commercial problem now presented to our Government. We wish we knew what Mr. HAY thought of it.

CATHOLICS AND MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would remind John Codman that the Catholic Church is quite in accord with St. Paul in approving of marriage, under certain conditions; for, like the apostle, the Church recognizes the fact that "every man hath his proper gift of God, one after this manner and another after that." That St. Peter does not "manifest any disposition to kick the traces, although he shows that some things in home rule were displeasing to him," is evidence that he acted as do married Catholics at present; they do not kick the traces, in other words, do not patronize the divorce court. Catholics, while following in this matter the example of St. Peter, obey also the precept laid down by St. Paul: "And unto the married I command, yet not I, but the Lord, let not the wife depart from her husband: But, and if she depart, let her remain unmarried, or be reconciled to her husband; and let not the husband put away his wife."

If St. Paul's change of religious views was rather a revolt than a conversion, it is strange that he ever wrote, "Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves; for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy and not with grief." Would such doctrine be likely to take well if preached from a Protestant pulpit to-day?

A biblical scholar I am not, and I think Capt. Codman's use of the words constitutes a nearer approach to a sneer than does anything in my letter. I make it a rule in discussions to eschew all matters not necessary to a clear presentation of my arguments. While this rule cannot under any circumstances cause inconvenience to any one having confidence in the merits of his case, it is even easier to follow in a written than in an oral debate. It is also more necessary, since anything in the nature of irony or sarcasm toward an opponent takes up space needlessly, even if it does no further harm. A. B.

New York, Jan. 11, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Looked After His Fee.

Flim—Did you employ a good lawyer in your recent real estate suit?

Flam—I should say I did. He has the lots.—Jewish Comment.

Revenge.

"Mr. Bunk's marriage didn't come off."

"What was the matter?"

"His tailor was an old rival and didn't get his wedding clothes done on time."—Chicago Record.

Two Points of View.

"My children," said the poor man, sadly, "are crying for bread."

"Which shows," replied the rich man, coldly, "how much you have to be thankful for. Now, mine are crying for bonbons."—Brooklyn Life.

YE PATIENT EDITOR.

From The Denver Evening Post.

He had read the county paper since its first appearance day,
And had fed the trusting editor on promises to pay,
But had said on each occasion when his yearly bill was due
That the scribe could go to hades, for he didn't have a sou.
He would drop into the sanctum and would never shut the door,
Smoke ye editor's tobacco, claw his fresh exchanges o'er,
Eat the apples and the doughnuts and the other things that fill,
Sent by readers and admirers who had never shirked a bill.
But ye editor was patient; though his soul rebelled, his tongue
Not a word of swearful chiding at the cheeky nuisance swung,
And when friends would mutter, "Roast him!" he, with a forgiving smile,
Said he guessed it would be better just to let him run awhile.
One cold day he turned up missing, and the news was quickly spread
That he'd interviewed a snowslide and was comfortably dead,
And ye editor's big ledger showed his credit page was white
As the snow that slid upon him hiding him from mortal sight.
Then again the people shouted: "Roast him! Roast him good and strong!
Tell his neighbors what a biker they have harbored here so long!
You who shielded him while living, roast him, now that he is dead!"
But ye editor smiled gladly and with joyful shake of head
Made reply: "I think he's getting quite a roasting where he's at—
My esteemed contemporary, Satan, will attend to that."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Social movement and life in the fashionable portion of the city yesterday was a little more pronounced and noticeable than on Wednesday. This was due to a moderation of the cold weather, and also to the fact that Thursday is a favorite day for receptions and "at homes." The evening brought the Gerry dance and a number of dinners and theatre parties.

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To-day will bring a number of receptions and "at homes," the first of the two musicales to be given by Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., at 230 West Fifty-ninth Street; the third of the Friday evening dances, whose patronesses are Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Frederick De Peyster, Mrs. Henry Beeckman, Mrs. Stuyvesant Morris, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, and Mrs. George Schieffelin at Sherry's, and the dinner-dance to be given by Mrs. Bayard Cutting. To this dance there will come a number of guests from other dinners and from the opera, where "Don Giovanni" will be sung.

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At the second and last of Mr. Bagby's musicales at the Astoria, on Monday morning next, Mme. Schumann-Heink, who sang Ortrud in Lohengrin so well on Monday night, will appear, with other artists. This will be the last of the Monday mornings, notwithstanding many and earnest requests for their continuance.

***

Mrs. Theodore F. Kane of No. 47 Irving Place gave a reception for her sister-in-law, Mrs. George W. Gibb of San Francisco, on Wednesday afternoon. There were many naval officers, with their wives, present, and among the guests were Admiral Erben, Admiral Miller, Mrs. Osborn, Mrs. R. M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, the Misses Schuyler, Lieut. and Mrs. Porter Kane, Miss Stella Kane, Miss Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Constant A. Andrews, Mr. Loyal Farragut, Mrs. J. W. Philip, Mrs. Roebling, Mrs. Sperry Kane, the Misses Kane, Mr. F. Kane, Mr. Hicks, and Mrs. Ellery Anderson.

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Miss Lydia Eustis, who has not been heard in public or private as much as her friends could wish thus far this season, will give the first of a series of recitals with Mrs. Szumowcha-Adamowski and the Adamowski quartet, at the residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 19. On this occasion Mrs. Fish's beautiful new house will be thrown open for the first time. The second recital will take place at Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's on Jan. 30, the day before the second large musicale to be given by these ladies. The third will be held at Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's on Feb. 13, and the fourth at Mrs. Heber Bishop's on Feb. 23. Mr. Francis Rogers, the Boston baritone, will appear at each recital and will also sing some duos with Miss Eustis.

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Miss Celeste Eustis, the aunt of Miss Lydia Eustis, with whom she spends most of her time, is following her usual custom and gone to Aiken, S. C., for the Winter, where she has opened her rather curiously-named cottage "Prickly Pear."

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One of the two entertainments which were scheduled for yesterday had to be postponed on account of illness and of sudden mourning. Mrs. Townsend Burden postponed her dinner until next week, and Mrs. Morgan Dix has been obliged to put off her dinner to be given for Mrs. Marian Crafts, who is to marry her nephew, Mr. Gordon Knox Bell, on account of the illness of Miss Crafts. Miss Josephine Drexel has also been quite ill, and is slowly on the mend. Mrs. Ward McAllister has been very ill also, but is said to be very much better. She still requires the atttendance of two trained nurses.

***

Mrs. Reginald Arnold gave the second of her days yesterday. Mrs. Arnold had receiving with her her cousin, Mrs. Pelham-Clinton, who is in this country with her husband on a short visit. Mrs. Pelham-Clinton will be remembered as Miss di Zerega. The Pelham-Clintons have been in England now several years, and have been seen a great deal in London society.

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Mrs. William Floyd-Jones also gave a reception yesterday at her residence, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street. Miss Shoemaker received with Mrs. Floyd-Jones. Mrs. Samuel Valentine had the first of her at homes, and Mrs. William Bliss received at her apartments at Sherry's.

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Among the other at homes of yesterday were those of Mrs. Arthur Berry, 105 East Eighteenth Street, and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, 39 East Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Chas. Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. B. Aymer Sands and Miss May Sands, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin and Miss Chapin, Mrs. Charles Grenville Peters, Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Carl Schefer and Mrs. Charles Henry Adams and Miss Adams.

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A number of entertainments are being given Governor and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt at Albany this week. On Monday evening they were the guests of honor at a dinner given by General and Mrs. John F. Rathbone. The other guests were Bishop and Mrs. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clarence Pruyn, Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rathbone. They are also expected at the Assembly this evening—an event of great social import in Albany.

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To-day Mrs. Oscar Livingston will give an at home, and Mrs. George Blanchard will receive at her house, 1 Washington Square. Miss Florence Oliphant Ward will receive with Mrs. Ward. Mrs. Jacob Hays will give the first of two receptions at her residence, 13 East Forty-fourth Street, in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Henry Hays.

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Dr. Clinton H. Catherwood, who has just returned from Europe, will reside in New York in future. He has been the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Tomasito de Onativia, who, with her husband, has taken Crackley Hall, Warwickshire, for the hunting season. Dr. and Mrs. Morton Grinnell have arrived from California, and will reside at 55 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mrs. Grinnell is a sister of Dr. Catherwood and a niece of Mrs. Onativia.

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A quiet wedding, but one of interest to New Yorkers, took place in San Francisco recently when Miss Muriel Atherton, who is the daughter of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the writer, married Mr. Albert B. Russell. Mrs. Atherton lived for some years in New York, where she is well known. She came from England to attend the marriage of her daughter, and has been visiting in Washington.

***

Philadelphians, who are having a very gay season and an array of dances in honor of Miss Fell which is without parallel in the social history of any city, are now preparing to go to the South to meet the Spring, which begins there as early as February. Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold are to be at Palm Beach, as are also Mr. and Mrs. William Struthers Ellis. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel Biddle, who give an entertainment this evening in Philadelphia for Miss Fell, the second in number this week, will go to Nice. Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., has sent out cards for a ball on Jan. 19 in honor of Miss Fell.

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The last bulletin issued concerning the affairs of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is to the effect that he is to remain at Harvard, after all, until his studies of the year are finished, and that he will not go abroad. This news is said to be authoritative, but there is also a rumor that when his year is finished at Harvard he will marry, and that the wedding may take place, as a very late Spring event, in this city or at Newport. This last, however, has not yet been confirmed.

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Mrs. Gilbert Parker of London gave an informal dance last evening at Sherry's in honor of her niece Miss Lucile Bacon and her debutante friends. Mrs. Daniel Bacon assisted Mrs. Parker in receiving. There was no cotillion.

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The attendance at the last of the Thursday afternoon teas of the Loan Portrait Exhibition yesterday was unusually large. The women who presided over the tea room were Miss De Forest, Miss Whitney, Mrs. Barney, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Mrs. John Innes Kane, and Mrs. Frederic Gore King. Among the visitors were Mrs. William A. Duer, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Hay-Smith, Mrs. Du Fais, Miss Du Fais, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Percy R. King, Mrs. Charles S. Dodge, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Merton Grinnell, Mrs. Adee, Miss Fitzgerald, and Mrs. Randolph.

A DANCE AT MRS. GERRY'S.

The Affair Was in Honor of Miss Cavendish-Bentinck and Marked the Debut of Robert G. Gerry.

The reception and dance given by Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry last evening was in honor of the eldest daughter of Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, formerly Miss Livingston, and a niece of Mrs. Ogden Mills. She is to be presented this Spring at the Court of St. James's, and is afterward to make her début in London society. Miss Cavendish-Bentinck returns very shortly to England with her parents, and this was the first entertainment in America which she had attended. It was also the occasion of the début of Robert Goelet Gerry, one of the sons of the house, who has recently left college and who was seen somewhat in society last Summer at Newport and again this Winter.

The guests began to arrive about 10:45 o'clock. There were comparatively few decorations, some palms and ferns being placed in the hallway, and a few cut flowers in the reception rooms and other parts of the house. The guests, after ascending the two sweeping stairways to the main hall, separated, the men going to the dressing rooms off the hall on the first floor, and the women taking the elevator to the dressing rooms up stairs, where the maids removed their wraps. After the women had joined their escorts, who awaited them in the main hall, they proceeded through the suite of rooms on the right, where they were received by Mrs. Gerry, her two daughters, Miss Mabel and Miss Angelica Gerry, and the young guest of the evening, Miss Cavendish-Bentinck. They then strolled through the rooms to the ballroom, where general dancing was enjoyed. Many couples repaired to the large library, with many nooks between the bookcases, and which were dimly lighted.

The cotillion began after supper. It was a very pretty one, and consisted of five figures, in three of which favors were given. These consisted of flowers tied on sticks wound with silk, broad sash ribbons, bells, clusters of roses, boutonnières, and silver trinkets of various kinds.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Gerry, Miss Fifi Potter, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Leiter, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Post, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Metcalfe, Miss Coster, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Edith Van Courtlandt Jay, Miss Barbey, Miss Justine Cutting, Miss Bishop, Miss Morgan, Miss Edith Clapp, Miss Van Rensselaer, Miss Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Emily Sloane, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. John Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Miss Fair, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Hall, J. H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. Eliot Gregory, Mrs. Walter Kane, Miss Kane, the Misses Morton, Messrs. Robert Van Cortlandt, E. de P. Livingston, James DeW. Cutting, Edward Bulkeley, William Coster, L. P. H. Betts, Alfonso de Navarro, Robert Gerry, Reginald Brooks, Harry Lehr, Creighton Webb, Louis Webb, W. S. Hoyt, Fred Beach, Reginald Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Forbes Morgan, Mr. Robert Sands, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allen.

WAGNER CYCLE BEGUN.

"Das Rheingold" Performed in the First Presentation of the Nibelung Dramas.

The long and industriously discussed performances of the four dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" in their entirety, after the manner of the sacred Festspielhaus at Baireuth, were begun at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It follows, therefore, that the drama presented was "Das Rheingold," described by its maker as the "vorabend" to his trilogy. Owing to the fact that the current series of performances was put forward as what the wine-makers called "extra special," the public elected to behave in regard to "Das Rheingold" as if it were a very new thing under the sun, (which shines here at times,) and as if through its presentation some new and superior revelation of the commanding genius of Richard Wagner were to be made discernible. Every seat in the house was sold several days before the performance, and there was such a crush last night as might more naturally have been expected on a night when all the stars sang together and the heavens showed forth the glory of Gounod.

People sat and stood patiently through the one act of two hours and a half which constitutes the entire work. Conscious that they were performing a noble duty toward art, that they were bowed in a proper attitude of reverence toward Him who doeth all things well, and that, though all of them had not yet made a pilgrimage to Mecca and deposited their shekels at the feet of "She," they could not be charged with having left wholly undone those things which they ought to have done, they tarried until the gods had entered Walhalla, and went away convinced that there was some health in them.

Not because the Rhinegold drama is unlovely in itself, for it is not, nor because it was not well presented, for it was, but because even in New York (where Wagner is better known and understood than he is anywhere outside of Germany, the silly and ignorant Saturday Review to the contrary notwithstanding,) "Das Rheingold" has never been an especially attractive work, one may be permitted to believe that last night's outpouring was simply the result of a belief on the part of the Wagnerite public that it was occupying a new attitude. The truth is, however, that we have had Wagner cycles here before this. The only new features of the present one are the restoration of the long-winded and wearisome passages, usually and wisely cut out, and the star casts. The parts of the Wagner dramas habitually omitted are those parts written by the master to make the works clear when performed separately. For example, when "Die Walküre" is given alone, Wotan's narrative to Brünnhilde of the incidents of "Das Rheingold" is necessary; but it could very easily be spared when the "vorabend" has been given. Yet it seems that this is just the occasion on which we are expected to take in everything. The most wonderful thing about Wagnerism is that most of the Wagnerites, including the Witch of Baireuth, know more about Wagner's works, his meaning, and his purposes than he did.

"Das Rheingold" was last performed here under the direction of Walter Damrosch at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 29, 1897. It was given at that time in an attempted presentation of the cycle which fell through because of the illness of Mr. Kraus, and a forced substitution of "Götterdämmerung" for "Siegfried." Previous to that it had last been given on March 15, 1890, when Heinrich Vogl, the original Loge, was in the cast. Miss Meisslinger of the present company was one of the Rhine maidens in that performance, and Paul Kalisch, Lilli Lehmann's husband, was the Mime. It was then performed at a matinée, but had previously been given in its proper place in the trilogy. The work was first performed in America on Jan. 4, 1889, at the Metropolitan, and was given frequently in that season. The Nibelung cycle was performed twice in March, 1889. In the closing weeks of the season of 1889-90, the whole series of Wagner's dramas from "Rienzo" to "Götterdämmerung." ("Parsifal" of course, being omitted,) was performed.

The performance of last night was in respect of mounting and stage management and in its general spirit by far the best ever given in this city. In the first place, the greatest care had been taken in the preparation of the scenic effects. The scenes themselves were all new, and they were admirable, except for the fact that the newly created castle of Walhalla could not be seen by more than half the house. Erda was visible to perhaps two-thirds, but that was doing very well. It is impossible to build a stage all centre. The scene under the Rhine was excellent, and the apparatus for moving the Rhine maidens, made after the Baireuth model, was the best we have ever had. The Nibelheim scene was another good piece of stage painting, and the serpent into which Alberich changed himself was a truly imposing "wurm." The dwarfs knew their business, and their two exeunts were well managed. The storm was very effective, and the rainbow, barring a temporary obscuration, was a beauty. The costumes of the artists looked fresh and bright, and there was a general appearance of novelty in the production which was highly creditable to the management. Mr. Grau kept faithfully his promise to present the work with all attention to details.

The central figure of "Das Rheingold" is Loge. Here is a drama without a spark of human interest and with the arch-plotter, the fire-god, the Mephistopheles of the Northern mythology as the mainspring of its action. Around Loge the other figures in the drama revolve as satellites. From Loge emanate most of the moving forces of the play, for Wotan debates what he will do rather than acts. If Loge fails, any performance of "Das Rheingold" fails. Last night Loge was a most gratifying success. Mr. Ernst Van Dyck has not been wholly fortunate in New York, but he had his turn of the wheel last night. It is still true that he does not sing well, and the narrative of the elusive god was not all that could have been desired; but fine singing can better be spared in Loge than in any other part in the trilogy except Mime.

What Loge most needs is subtlety in the declamation and in the acting. In this feature Mr. Van Dyck achieved a genuine triumph. His reading of the lines—for that is what the delivery of such text really is—was that of an actor of rare and brilliant skill. His interpretation was so full of eloquent expression in pose, bodily action, gesture, and facial play that one wonders where he acquired a knowledge of panto-mimic art so infrequent on the operatic stage. There is neither time nor space now to describe all the interesting features of this splendid impersonation. Suffice it to say that it was histrionically complete and convincing, and justified the opinions of Mr. Van Dyck's ability as an actor expressed after his Tannhäuser.

It was a foregone conclusion that Mr. Van Rooy's Wotan would be a notable piece of work. In dignity it left nothing to be desired. In explication of the workings of the unfortunate old plotter's mind it was satisfying. In vocal beauty it was, though in some places less so than his previous work gave reason to expect. Mr. Bispham's Alberich was a thoroughly good performance, and he delivered the curse with much impressiveness. As Fasolt, Mr. Mühlmann was surprisingly successful. He was by far the best representative of the soft-hearted giant ever seen here. Marie Brema was a very lovely and womanly Fricka, and the little singling she had to do was done very well indeed. Mme. Schumann-Heink was a good Erda, and Marie Engle a pretty Freia. In short the cast was generally excellent. Mr. Schalk conducted the work with knowledge and judgment, and the orchestra played unusually well.

Wotan	Herr Van Rooy
Donner	M. H. Dévries
Froh	Herr Dippel
Loge	M. Van Dyck
Alberich	Mr. David Bispham
Mime	Herr Mertens
Fasolt	Herr Mühlmann
Fafner	Mr. Lempriere Pringle
Fricka	Miss Marie Brema
Freia	Miss Marie Engle
Erda	Frau Schumann-Heink
Woglinde	Frl. Ferni
Welgund	Mme. Meisslinger
Flosshilde	Frau Schumann-Heink

OPERETTA AT THE CASINO.

"La Belle Hélène" Sung in English, with a Handsome Setting.

With a revival of an English version of "La Belle Hélène," made, presumably, by Louis Harrison in the era when poker jokes were still considered amusing on the operetta stage, though allusions to topics of present interest have been incorporated in the text, the Casino last night returned to the form of entertainment for which it was established, and to which, they say, it is to be devoted h

FILIPINOS STILL DEFIANT

River Leading to Iloilo Blocked and Severe Measures Adopted.

LANDING OF TROOPS RESISTED

Americans Compelled to Retire from Quimaraes Island—Talk of Another Conference.

MANILA, Jan. 12.—The situation at Iloilo is unchanged. The Filipinos are unceasingly active day and night. On Saturday they loaded some lighters with rock and sank them at the entrance of the river, blocking the channel for all vessels, with the exception of launches. All the lights have been extinguished. Order is maintained with severity, and offenders are promptly shot.

On Sunday one of the Arizona's boats, manned by soldiers, was carried by the ebb tide to Quimaraes Island, and while attempting to land there armed natives assembled on the beach and compelled the Americans to retire.

The Filipinos refuse to have any dealings with the Americans. Vegetables and fruit are not obtainable, business is suspended, and the warehouses are full of rotting sugar.

At Manila the situation is critical, but pacification is possible, in spite of the unyielding attitude of the Filipinos. It is reported that the rebel Government at Malelos is willing that the Americans should establish a protectorate, on the condition that they promise to give the Filipinos absolute independence within a stated time. It is also said that the Filipinos will demand official recognition.

Efforts are being made to bring about another conference with the rebels. The educated Filipinos are anxious to avoid trouble, and it is hoped that the militant Filipinos will recede before wiser counsels. In the meantime, the tension is extreme on both sides.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Manila correspondent of The Morning Post, telegraphing Thursday, says:

"The situation is much quieter to-day. The conference between the representatives of Gen. Otis and Aguinaldo has helped to allay excitement, and the Filipino newspapers are milder in tone. There is hope of a peaceful settlement. The insurgent Government is now engaged in considering the preparation of a definite proposition as to what they desire from the United States."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says:

"The Filipino refugees insist that Aguinaldo will regard a landing of the Americans at Iloilo as a declaration of war, and will immediately attack Manila. He has already warned the foreigners, including the Spaniards, of his intention, offering them a safe conduct into the provinces. The American authorities still exercise a strict censorship at Manila over all press messages."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says that 5,000 additional Americans, who had embarked for Iloilo, have returned to Manila.

Gen. Otis Reassures Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Secretary of War was much gratified this morning by the receipt of the following cablegram from Gen. Otis at Manila:

"Conditions apparently improving. Citizens feel more secure. Many natives returning. City quiet and business active."

Spaniards See Trouble for America.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Persons who have returned here from the Philippines expatiate upon "the difficulties facing the United States when undertaking to conquer the whole archipelago in arms." They assert that it will be impossible for the Americans to penetrate beyond the ports without an immense army, declaring that the islands are "so impoverished that the Americans will be compelled to obtain provisions elsewhere," and that the climate is much more fatal to Americans than that of Cuba.

Americans Accused of Deserting.

HONGKONG, Jan. 12.—The Filipinos here say that ten American volunteers jumped overboard from the transports bound from Manila to Iloilo, swam ashore, and said they had not volunteered to fight the Filipinos. The report is not confirmed.

FIERCE BATTLE IN ARABIA.

Turkish Troops Capture the Insurgent Position at Shanel—Six Thousand Die in the Fight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 12.—A great battle has been fought in the Yemen division of Arabia. The Turkish troops stormed and captured the insurgent position at Shanel on Nov. 30. About 4,000 insurgents and 2,000 Turks were killed or wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Special dispatches from Constantinople say that after the battle at Shanel a further Turkish advance was ordered. Abdullah Pasha, commanding the Turkish troops, was directed to capture Saabeh, the headquarters of an important insurgent leader, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Sana. All the commanding positions in that vicinity are occupied by rebels, and, as the Turkish troops are deserting, the operations are likely to be prolonged and difficult.

Yemen is one of two provinces under Turkish rule in Arabia, the other being Hedjaz. Most of the remainder of the country is under British influence. Yemen has an area of 72,200 square miles and a population of 2,500,000.

The Arab tribesmen have long been restless under the extortion of the Turkish administrators of the province, and during the past five or six years have several times risen in revolt. The present outbreak first assumed serious proportions last Spring. The Turkish troops were reinforced and severe fighting occurred, the Turks meeting with more than one check. Vague reports of battles fought have since occasionally reached the British authorities at Aden, but no authentic news has been forthcoming for some time.

The Turkish campaign of repression is rendered exceedingly difficult by the fact that the interior of the country is sectioned by precipitous, though fertile hills, in which the tribesmen, whose desperate courage is proverbial, can carry on harassing guerrilla warfare in which all the advantage is on their side.

A dispatch from Constantinople on Dec. 2 said it was reported that there had been renewed fighting in Yemen, and the Turks were said to have suffered a serious defeat between Hodeida and Sana.

LA BOURGOGNE TO BLAME.

The Cromartyshire Awarded Damages and Costs Because of the Collision.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Admiralty Court to-day found that La Bourgogne of the Compagnie Generale Trasatlantique was alone to blame for the collision with the British ship Cromartyshire, on July 4 last, near Sable Island, off the coast of Nova Scotia, resulting in the sinking of the steamer and the loss of over 500 lives.

The Cromartyshire was awarded damages and costs.

The court found that La Bourgogne was traveling at an excessive speed in the fog and must have ripped more than one of her thirteen bulkheads, which accounted for her sinking so rapidly. It was further found that the Cromartyshire could not have rendered any more assistance than she did. In the judgment of the court the loss of La Bourgogne is attributable to the fact that the Cromartyshire raked her starboard side, thus damaging the boats, and to her subsequent list to the starboard, rendering the port boats unavailable. The damages awarded by the court to the Cromartyshire will be assessed by the Registrar.

Emperor Francis Joseph Toasted.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—The officers of the Kaiser Franz Grenadiers, upon the occasion yesterday of the jubilee of the appointment of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria as Honorary Colonel of that regiment, gave a banquet yesterday evening at which Emperor William and many leading statesmen and diplomats were present. His Majesty toasted Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Field Marshal responded, and called for "hochs" for Emperor William. A portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph, which his Majesty presented to the regiment, was unveiled during the dinner.

AN ENGLISH JOURNALIST DEAD.

Richard Gowing, Who Was Secretary of the Cobden Club.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Richard Gowing, Secretary of the Cobden Club, and the journalist who for the last ten years had usually united with Lord Farrer in the preparation of the Cobden Club manifestos, died in London to-day in his sixty-eighth year.

The late Mr. Gowing, who had been Secretary of the Cobden Club since 1877, was well known in journalistic circles in England, having been on newspaper staffs in Ipswich, Exeter, Birmingham, and London. From 1873 to 1894 he was editor of The School Board Chronicle, and from 1873 to 1877 of The Gentleman's Magazine. Among his publications were "Richard Cobden" and "A Pilgrimage to the West; Canada and the United States." He was Honorary Secretary of the White Friars' Club.

GERMANY'S NEW ARMY BILL.

Minister of War Says It Will Overtake the Start of Other States.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—In the Reichstag to-day Lieut. Gen. von Gessler, Minister of War, introduced the new Army bill. The object of the measure, he said, was to overtake at one stride the start which other States had gained over Germany in military organization. The bill was designed to maintain the quinquennial system, and to fix the strength of the peace effective.

The manifesto of the Russian Emperor had put a war of aggression on the part of Russia out of the question. Germany's military power, moreover, had become so strong that she might look to the future without nervousness. The Minister for War then explained the details of the bill, asserting that the greatest change would be effected in field artillery, the present formation of which did not meet the requirements in respect of new guns and material.

Gen. Von Gossler concluded by asserting that the bill was the outcome of a necessity which he would willingly explain fully in committee.

Herr Eugen Richter, the Radical leader, who followed the Minister for War, said he had not expected such large demands for the army. "There is no end to this work of organization," he continued. "In Austria and Italy the peace effective has been largely increased. Nevertheless, they cannot be compared with Russia. Are we now to set an endless screw in motion against that power? Is the Czar's manifesto only due to an excess of sentimentality? It seems to me that the bill is not prompted by any consideration of conditions abroad, but is due to a fancy for new formations."

Baron Halberg Stumm, Conservative, controverted the views expressed by Herr Richter. The Czar's manifesto, in his opinion, ought to be taken seriously; but an increase of the German Army was necessary because the dual alliance was numerically stronger than the Dreibund. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

An Indemnity to Us From China.

PEKING, Jan. 12.—The trouble arising out of the murder of the medical assistant at the American Mission in Chung-King last year has been settled satisfactorily. The Chinese authorities will pay an indemnity, cashier and dismiss the guilty officials, and grant a building for a hospital in the locality where the murder was committed.

Capt. Luckhurst Ill at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 12.—Capt. Allan Luckhurst, formerly in command of the United States transport Missouri, who landed here from the American Line steamer Paris yesterday, from New York, on Jan. 4, has been taken to a hospital. He is suffering from brain trouble.

Emigrants Saved from Wreck.

GENOA, Jan. 12.—News has been received here of the total loss of the Italian steamer Vittoria, Capt. Bucelli, outward bound from here for Buenos Ayres. The four hundred emigrants on board of her and her mails have been landed. No further particulars have yet reached here.

An Anglo-American Club Dinner.

NICE, Jan. 12.—At the annual dinner this evening of the Anglo-American Club toasts were drunk to President McKinley, Queen Victoria, and President Faure. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm.

Britain Orders Two Battleships.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Admiralty has placed orders for two battleships of the first class, of 14,000 tons each, at a cost of £1,000,000, with the Thames Iron Works and Shipbuilding Company, Limited.

Quiet Election in Haiti.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 12.—The general election for members of the House of Representatives took place yesterday. Quiet prevailed everywhere. The members elected are favorable to the Government.

An Austrian Statesman Dies.

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—Count Jules von Falkenhayr, the Austrian statesman, formerly Minister of Agriculture in the Taaffe Cabinet, died here to-day in his seventieth year.

Rothschild's Bequests to a Museum.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild's bequest of art treasures to the British Museum is valued at £300,000, ($1,500,000.)

STATEN ISLAND LIGHTING.

Suspension of the Work of Removing Electric Facilities.

For some reason there was a suspension of the work of removing electric lighting facilities on Staten Island yesterday. No reason could be assigned for this that could be verified. One rumor had it that some of the stockholders had become frightened and told General Manager Swinarton to cease operations in that line until such time as they could find out how the matter stood and the conditions existing.

It was said, but not confirmed, that no more removals of meters would occur until such time as the cases already brought before County Judge Stevens had been passed upon.

The statement made by Mr. Swinarton that the company has never made money is vigorously denied by some of those who have had its management, and they point to the three years it was in the hands of a receiver, which are matters of court record, to prove that the plant, properly managed, should never have ceased to make money.

At that time the company had been burned out, and its machinery was of the makeshift order, inclosed in wretched sheds hastily thrown up to save what remained of the machinery. The boilers were of obsolete pattern, and the lighting contracts held are said to have been at least two-thirds smaller than they now are. There was then a rival company operating in Port Richmond and establishing lines for commercial lighting in the territory of the big company. The Port Richmond Company has since been swallowed up. In the receivership which followed the fire and the subsequent embarrassment of Erastus Wiman, A. B. Boardman of Tracy, Boardman & Platt was the receiver of record. Frank S. Gannon, then General Manager of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company, was the working receiver. Despite heavy outlays and discouraging conditions, they turned into the court at the close of the receivership the sum of $72,000, over and above all expenses.

It is argued that if they could do this with a rival in the field and under the worst possible conditions as to plant, the present company ought to be making money on its lighting contracts, even if losing on its street railways, and that the customers should not be made to suffer.

Bishop Potter on Temperance.

Bishop Potter delivered the fourth of the Silver Cross lectures at the Church of the Holy Communion last evening on "Temperance." In the course of his talk he defined the word temperance as distinguished from total abstinence, and emphasized its application to recreation, sleep, and many other things, as well as to eating and drinking. A special morning service, followed by holy communion, was held yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, in accordance with the yearly custom of the Silver Cross order, for the benefit of women in hospitals. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William Wilmerding Moir.

Old Jersey City Policeman Dead.

Charles Loddick, who is said to have been the oldest member of the Jersey City police force, died at his home, 274 Baldwin Avenue, yesterday from Bright's disease. He was born in Ireland in 1833, but had lived in Jersey City since 1864. He was appointed to the force in 1870. He leaves a family.

GEN. CLOUS BACK FROM CUBA.

Brings Evacuation Commission's Records and a Cannon Captured from the British in 1611.

J. W. Clous, who was counsel to the American Evacuation Commission in Cuba, returned here yesterday on the Ward Line steamship City of Washington. Gen. Clous, before the war, was stationed at Governors Island, and was Judge Advocate of the Department of the East. The General brings with him a number of large boxes, containing records of the Evacuation Commission, and a small cannon from Havana which was captured from the British in 1611.

Gen. Clous said that when the commission went to Cuba the members were received rather coldly. They soon got on good terms with the members of the Spanish Commission, but they also discovered the significance of the Spanish mañana.

"We expected to finish our work much sooner and each month by the first of the next, but found the same situation the month following. It was the everlasting mañana. We were persistent, and the result of persistency was that, on Jan. 1, 71,616 Spaniards had left the island. There are now 17,000 Spanish troops in Matanzas and 28,000 in Cienfuegos."

Gen. Clous took part in the formal evacuation ceremonies, and it was he who escorted Gen. Castellanos and staff to the vessel which took them to Matanzas.

Though the conditions in Havana, Gen. Clous said, were good, there was more destitution there than in Santiago, which had been longer under United States control. There was also a good deal of sickness, and only individual self-care will save the American soldiers from sickness.

Regarding customs receipts, Gen. Clous did not care to talk.

ARRIVALS FROM CUBA.

The City of Washington Brings Havana Tobacco and Cigars.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship City of Washington from Havana were Capts. J. E. Calhoun and J. S. Hart and Lieut. Barnes, United States officers, home on furlough, and Alfred E. Morales and Leandro Valdes, a Havana business man. The City of Washington brought 2,682 bales of Havana tobacco and 186 cases of cigars.

On the steamship Curityba, from Nuevitas, which docked yesterday, were Capt. W. F. Lewis, surgeon; Lieut. C. F. Crain, three discharged soldiers, and four mechanics returning home from Government service.

TO SUCCEED DR. PAXTON.

New York Presbyterian Church Calls the Rev. Duncan J. McMillan.

The congregation of the New York Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, has extended a call to the Rev. Duncan J. McMillan, who has been engaged in mission work in this city for some time. The church has been without a pastor since the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, D. D., resigned several weeks ago, and Mr. McMillan's answer is anxiously awaited by the congregation as there has been quite a falling off in the attendance since Dr. Paxton's resignation.

For many years past the church has struggled under a very heavy debt. It was thought when Dr. Paxton accepted the pastorate about a year ago, that the church's condition would improve, and it did so that Dr. Paxton's resignation was accepted with much regret. Failing health, however, made rest imperative for him.

OPPOSES HIS MOTHER'S WILL.

Lawrence R. Jerome, Disinherited, Claims a Share of the Estate.

Lawrence Roscoe Jerome, through his lawyer, I. W. Jacobson, has filed objections to the probate of his mother's will. His mother, Katharine Hall Jerome, died on Dec. 23, and left an estate said to be worth about $100,000. The bulk of this estate under the will is left to her son Justice William Travers Jerome of the Court of General Sessions. Col. Lovell H. Jerome, another son, is made a beneficiary, certain sums being left in trust for him, and $1,000 is bequeathed to Margaret Middleton, who was a companion to Mrs. Jerome. There is a clause in the will disinheriting Lawrence R. Jerome "on account of his unfilial conduct." The executor and trustee of the estate of Daniel Nason, who is a law partner of Justice Jerome.

Before filing an objection to the probate of the will, Lawrence Jerome and his lawyer called on Mr. Nason and suggested that it would be well to avoid a scandal and offered terms by which a settlement could be effected. These overtures were of no avail, and the objections were filed with the Surrogate. Lawrence R. Jerome claims that the will is not the free act of his mother; that she was not of sound mind, and that the will was obtained by fraud and undue influence. He said, when talking about the case recently, that the real reason of his being disinherited was that he married his mother's cook, Minnie O'Callahan. He claimed that a man has a right to marry whom he pleases and that he showed nice discrimination in selecting a cook.

Lawrence Jerome has had a varied experience, and recently was employed to shovel snow, for which he was paid $2 a day. He now lives at 5 Sylvan Place. If he succeeds in establishing his claims he will get one-third share in the estate.

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Art Committee of the Union League Club continues to carry out the sensible plan of small displays of carefully selected canvases either of one man or one school at their monthly exhibitions. For their January display they have arranged an exhibition of some twenty-two canvases by American artists of the day, the feature of the exhibition, and which gives it its character, being four important panel decorations or decorative pictures by H. Siddons Mowbray, Edward Simmons, Robert Reid, and Edwin A. Abbey. To these may be added E. A. Bell's unfinished and decorative canvas "The Tapestry of Life."

The exhibition is more interesting than important. Its "star" picture is Edward Simmons's splendid marine, painted on the coast of Cornwall at early afternoon of a Summer day, joyous and clear in atmosphere, fresh and cool in color, and filled with the movement and feeling of the ocean. A virile work, recalling the surge and thunder of the great Channel breakers, the painting should greatly add to Mr. Simmons's reputation. It is very simply but appropriately framed with a broad gilt panel, on which is fastened a gilded rope. Mowbray's "Month of Roses" was presented some years ago by Mr. T. B. Clarke to the New York Athletic Club for their Summer house at Travers Island. They have recently transferred it to their New York house. Its delicate, well-worked art color scheme is well remembered. Robert Reid's "Fleur de Lis" is one of the most charming of his recent works. The color scheme is the light purple or mauve which he affects so much. There is a depth and sincerity in the expression and treatment of the flowers and of the sweet maiden's face among them, not often found in so purely decorative a canvas. The Abbey panel entitled "Spring" is a delicate idyl, with charming outdoor feeling and freshness.

Other pictures worthy of mention in the display are D. W. Tryon's characteristic "October Evening," his "Apple Orchard," delicate and delicious in color; Bruce Crane's strong and rich tonal study, "A Winter's Night"; W. A. Coffin's "Misty Moonrise" is good in sentiment and fresh in color; Julian Rix's "Pompton Plains," rich in color and charming in sunlight; J. F. Murphy's good little landscape, Douglas Volk's strong "Thoughts of Youth," and R. Cleveland Coxe's excellent marine, charmingly fresh in color and atmosphere. Lyell Carr's "Church at El Caney" is particularly interesting and timely, and is probably the first of a large output of paintings whose subject will deal with the incidents of last Summer's war. There is a good example of Chapman, a fair one of Van Boskerck, but the committee has not been as happy as usual in its selections of examples, for instance, of Walter Clarke, Charles M. Dewey, and Francis C. and H. Bolton Jones. The rocks in Walter Clarke's "Lobster Cove" have no substance, and are like stage apples, and the figure in F. C. Jones's "The Edge of the Pool" is exceedingly stiff, and the color not particularly pleasing. Charles C. Curran's "Idyl" is a good study of the nude.

Frank J. Gould Elected.

Frank J. Gould, the youngest son of Jay Gould, who recently purchased a seat in the New York Stock Exchange, was yesterday fully qualified to trade on the floor by an election to membership.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR CUBA

Gen. Brooke to Have a Cabinet of Four Secretaries.

CIVIL OFFICIALS FOR HAVANA

Gen. Ludlow Announces Municipal Appointments—Two Spaniards and a Negro in the List.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—Governor General Brooke has been carefully considering the formation of a Cabinet of civil advisers and has decided to have four Secretaries—the first, of State and Government; the second, of Finance; the third, of Justice and Public Instruction, and the fourth, of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, and Public Works. Only prominent residents of the island will be invited to join the Cabinet.

To-day the Governor General received acceptances from two, whose names are reserved until all four can be announced. One of the other two may be a Spaniard, though it is probable that all four will be Cubans. They will be experts in the various departments regarding which they will advise.

The executive control, of course, will remain entirely in the hands of Gen. Brooke, the Secretaries being to him a Council of Administration. Under his direction the various departments will be conducted on the broad principles of wise and honest government. In this way the Cubans will be prepared for self-government. Gen. Brooke will proceed entirely upon the theory of ultimate self-government. Such Americans here and such Cubans as believe in eventual annexation regard it as happily possible only under self-government as free, at a later period, as exists in any State of the American Union.

Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, announced this evening the following civil appointments:

Mayor—Perfecto Lacoste; First Assistant Mayor Juan Hernandes Barreire; Second Assistant Mayor—Emilio Nunez de Villavicencio; Third Assistant Mayor—Nicolo Estrada y Mora; Fourth Assistant Mayor—Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso; Fifth Assistant Mayor—Jose M. Borriz.

Councilors—Manuel Maria Corronado, Angelo Covley, Teodoro de Zaldo, Raimundo Menocal, Antonio Rodriguez, Antonio Parra, Fernandes de Castro, Luis De Arcosarros, Julio San Martin, Juan Orus y Presno, Angelo Justo Parraga, Jose M. Aguirre, Jose Varela Zequeira, Tomas Mederos, Aristides Agueco, Jorge Ajuria, Mariano Aris Jose Somoza, Juan Miguel Dihigo, Francisco Mestre, Gustavo Duplesis, Matias Infanzon, Jose Bacardi, Onofre Gomez, and Francisco Justiniani.

Secretary of the Council—Felix Yznaga y Ruiz.
Secretary to the Mayor—Balbino Gonzales.
Civil Governor—Federico Mora.
Chief of Police—Mario G. Menocal.
City Attorney—Juan F. O'Farrill.
Auditor—Francisco Chenard.
Treasurer—Agustin Garcia Osuna.

The appointments will take effect at noon on Saturday next, when the retiring officers will transfer to their successors their books, records, accounts, funds, and public belongings. There are two Spaniards among the appointees, Councilor José Somoza and Señor Balbino Gonzales, the Mayor's Secretary. The others are Cubans, well-known lawyers, merchants, land owners, engineers, doctors—representative men of all classes. Councilor Matias Infanzon is a colored man. These selections have been very carefully made. The Council will have the same general functions as attach to an ordinary Municipal Council in the United States.

GEN. GOMEZ FEELS HURT.

Expected More Notice from American Officials in Cuba.

REMEDIOS, Cuba, Jan. 12.—It is understood Gen. Maximo Gomez feels hurt because the United States Government officials are not noticing him, and are not inviting him to Havana. His intimate friends are aware that he expected different treatment.

The General has been fêted enthusiastically in the towns he has visited in this vicinity. Triumphal arches, inscribed "Viva Liberating Army," and expressing gratitude to the United States, were erected in one town. At a breakfast at Caibarien, given by the Spanish residents, Gen. Gomez toasted President McKinley. The General has been invited to visit towns in all parts of the island, and has received many gifts.

The Havana Floating Dry Dock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Government of the United States expects to become the possessor of the fine floating dry dock, at the Havana Navy Yard, having made a proposition for its purchase to the Spanish officials, which, it is believed, will be accepted. Private bidders entered the field against the Government in the hope of profit as middlemen, but were soon confronted by the fact that the site of the dry dock was not to be sold with the dock itself, having passed as permanent property from Spanish control. The price offered for the property is believed to be fair to both sides.

Santa Clara's Enormous Death Rate.

HAVANA, Jan. 12.—The official report of the Mayor of Santa Clara shows that in 1896 there were 1,416 deaths, in 1897 6,987 deaths, and in 1898 4,841 deaths, being, in three years, a loss of 80 per cent. of the population.

FATHER SHERMAN'S REPORT.

He Tells of Conditions as He Found Them in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Father Thomas E. Sherman's report to Gen. Brooke of his recent trip through Puerto Rico was made public to-day by the Division of Customs and Insular Affairs. Father Sherman says the people of the island are docile and kindly disposed toward Americans. He does not speak in favorable terms of the state of religion and education on the island, and says the state of morality of the people is not very good. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, but Father Sherman says that very few are more than Catholic in name.

With regard to schools in Puerto Rico, the prompt sending of teachers of the lower grades, acquainted with both English and Spanish, would, he thinks, be the best step to facilitate a change in the system of education and to enable the rising generation to become Americanized. The Catholic colleges, both in San Juan and Ponce, have such a falling off of support, owing to the war, that he can form no estimate of the work they did and are capable of doing.

STRYCHNINE CAUSED HIS DEATH.

The New York Hospital reported to the Coroners' office yesterday that Jacob B. Silverman, twenty-two years of age, of 134 Noble Street, Brooklyn, had died at the hospital from strychnine poisoning. Silverman was employed as a rod man in the engineering department of the Union Subway Construction Company, at 133 West Thirty-eighth Street.

When he arrived at the shop Wednesday morning he complained that he was not feeling well, and Dr. W. C. Gilday of 130 West Thirty-sixth Street and Dr. H. Anderson of 108 West Fortieth Street were called in. The man had meantime fallen in a faint, and the doctors declared that he ought to be taken to the hospital. Policeman Donovan of the West Thirtieth Street Station summoned an ambulance from the New York Hospital and Silverman was taken there. His wife was notified and she hurried to the hospital. Silverman did not recover consciousness after he fainted, and died before midnight.

Dr. Gilday said that he thought it probable that Silverman used too much nux vomica for headache, which caused convulsions. He had searched for poison as soon as he reached the office, but failed to find any in his clothing or in the room.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station House it was said that nothing suspicious about the case had been heard at any time. At the hospital it was said that the man had been admitted as a patient with convulsions, but that he had exhibited symptoms of strychnine poisoning.

The 100th Regiment Mustered Out.

The One Hundred and Ninth Regiment was formally mustered out of the State service at the Ninth Regiment Armory last night. Only 220 members of the regiment remained, the others having been transferred from time to time into the Ninth Regiment. Of these about 80 signified their intention of becoming members of the Ninth Regiment.

Give advance order to you newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

ACCEPT ZANGWILL'S SCENARIO.

Liebler & Co. Will Present "Children of the Ghetto."

Liebler & Co., who managed Charles Coghlan last season when he produced "The Royal Box," and who produced "The Christian" this season, have begun making arrangements for an important attraction next season by accepting Israel Zangwill's scenario of his dramatization of the popular novel entitled "Children of the Ghetto." The novelist is now engaged in writing the play, which will be completed in April, and produced at the Herald Square Theatre in October, for an indefinite period.

The author's purpose in dramatizing the book will be to show the strong adherence of the Jew to the laws of the Talmud and his reverence for the religious traditions of his people, but at the same time he will endeavor to present the brighter side of Jewish character, making both consistent in a very strong dramatic story, which will possess a deep religious motive and a strong interest. The play will be written in four acts, and the scenes will be laid in the "ghetto" of London.

MR. SARGENT'S PUPILS.

Their Second Public Exhibition of This Season at the Empire Theatre.

The public exhibition of their acquirements in the actors' art given at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon by the senior class of Mr. Sargent's school, was more enjoyable than some of the preceding exhibitions, because the new rule excluding unprofessional deadheads admirably served its purpose in keeping away those foolish persons who go to such entertainments not to see and to listen, but to make a noise. There was an abundance of good-humored applause after each act to encourage the performers, but the afternoon was not made intolerable by the ill-advised demonstrations of the students' silliest and least sincere friends.

Only one play was given; a three-act comic piece by Pauline Phelps, treating in a long familiar manner of the gossiping propensities and bigotry of rustic Yankees in the last century. "A Scandal in a New England Town" is its formidable title. A young man, suspected of being a Tory in the pay of the British, and his sweetheart, a nasal and hardfisted deacon's pretty daughter; a good-natured, purposeful spinster, and her far too distant admirer who has hesitated for years to propose marriage; and a number of shrill-voiced women and whining men are among the personages, while some sort of spice is given to the proceedings by the sayings and doings of a nimble, untaught orphan girl, who has imbibed enough of the local brand of Calvinism to comprehend dimly, though not uncheerfully, that she is foreordained to eternal and sulphurous damnation.

Miss Phelps's play seems to the spectator lacking in both variety of incident and plausibility, as well as richness of humor and depth of sentiment. But this is due probably to a lack of vigor in the treatment, and the author's over-reliance on the performers' powers of expression. It is certainly a smart and promising work for a beginner.

In the performance Miss Fernanda Eliscu as Nancy, the impious waif who wickedly desires to know the name of Cain's wife; Miss Nora Dunblane as the real heroine, middle-aged Hannah, and Joseph Maylon as her prodigiously diffident suitor, were less artificial than most of their associates, but we have become accustomed at these exhibitions not to look too closely for individual talent. That rarely reveals itself plainly in the conditions imposed on these students. Two years of rigid and systematic training in the rudiments of the actor's art and practice of its common symbols tend to make their work seem stiff, formal, and pedantic. But the training is good and needful, and it tells in time.

"That Man" at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—"That Man," a farcical comedy in four acts, by Mme. Vivanti Chartres, was produced to-night at the Empire Theatre, and was received favorably. It was played by a company under the direction of Mrs. A. M. Palmer.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

By a sudden change of dates, the management of Miss Della Fox is enabled to prolong her stay in this city, the play going to the Harlem Opera House for one week, commencing Monday night.

Miss Cissie Loftus failed to appear last night at Weber & Fields's, owing to her severe cold. She has gone to Lakewood, where she will remain until next Monday, when she hopes to be well enough to resume her duties.

The Sheriff has secured an attachment against the Dessau Company for $5,000 in favor of the Broadway Theatre Company for breach of contract in connection with the recent production of the "Sorrows of Satan."

John Higgins, the champion jumper, who should have made his American début at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last Monday night, but was prevented by illness, has so far recovered that it is now announced that he will make his first appearance on Monday, Jan. 23.

The cast of "Mlle. Fifi," Leo Ditrichstein's adaptation of the Dumanoir and Carre farce to be produced at the Manhattan Theatre Jan. 30, will include Rose Coghlan, Aubrey Boucicault, Louise Beaudet, John T. Sullivan, Grace George, Thomas H. Burns, and E. Lovat Frazier.

The principals in "The Three Dragoons," De Koven and Smith's latest comic opera, to be produced by the Broadway Theatre Opera Company on Jan. 30, are Marguerite Lemon, Linda da Costa, Leonora Gnito, Fannie Briscoe, Maud L. Homan, Adele Archer, Millie Slotter, Jerome Sykes, Joseph O'Mara, Richard Carroll, Robert Stuart Pigott, William Clark, Earl Percy Parks, Edwin H. Carroll, and Charles Hildesley.

"Because She Loved Him So" at the Madison Square Theatre, "That Man" at the Herald Square Theatre, "The Ragged Earl" at the Academy, Miss Nethersole's first appearance here in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" at Wallack's, the recurrence of "The School for Scandal at Daly's and of "The Little Corporal" at the Broadway Theatre will conflict next Monday night. Why? What good do theatre managers derive from such a foolish lack of policy?

The attorneys for Julia Arthur yesterday filed a bond for $5,000 and secured the release of the scenery and properties on which an attachment was recently placed by the proprietor of Wallack's Theatre. Miss Arthur's company will leave on Sunday for Boston with five carloads of scenery and stage properties, and will resume its season at the Hollis Street Theatre on Monday, Jan. 23, for a two weeks' engagement in that city. From Boston the company will go to Newark, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and then proceed Westward. Her engagement embraces the principal cities, and will terminate in the middle of May.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Giles—Smith.

Miss Marian E. Smith, whose home is in London, England, was married yesterday afternoon to Lewis Curtis Giles at the residence of W. C. Ashwell, 40 West Seventy-fifth Street. Owing to recent deaths in the bridegroom's family, the wedding was very quiet and the guests limited to relatives and close friends. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, performed the ceremony. Miss Isabel Ashwell was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Murray Giles was best man, and the ushers were Gilbert Schoon and Robert L. Wood, Jr. The bride wore a traveling gown of gray cloth, with a toque of the same, ornamented with white roses and violets. The maid of honor was also in gray, with a black picture hat. The bride's father, who died when she was quite young, was formerly an officer in the British Army. Mr. Giles is a cousin of the Princess Ruspoli and the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord.

Smith Alumnae's Meeting To-day.

The first meeting of the Smith College Alumnae Association for the year 1899 will take the form of a recital by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kelley, to be given at 117 West Ninety-second Street to-day at 3 o'clock. Mr. Kelley will play one movement of his "Aladdin," which he has just given before the Manuscript Society, and Mrs. Kelley will sing "Israfil." A business meeting will be held at 2:45.

Policeman Krekel Dismissed.

At the meeting of the Police Board Wednesday afternoon Policeman Henry Krekel of the Charles Street Police Station was dismissed from the force. Krekel was indicted and tried for luring James Alexander, a Scotchman, into a saloon in Bleecker Street and giving him drugged liquor and then robbing him. He was acquitted of the charge. The Police Board, however, found him guilty of being in a saloon in uniform and dismissed him.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Arthur Henry Dundon.

Arthur Henry Dundon, Ph. D., Vice President of Normal College, died at his residence on Creston Avenue, Fordham, yesterday, after a six weeks' illness. Death was due to a complication of diseases, brought about by a severe attack of the grip. Prof. Dundon was taken ill about Dec. 1, and since that time had been confined to his bed. He was born in the South of Ireland sixty-seven years ago, and was educated at Queen's College, Dublin, where he was graduated with honors. When a young man he came to this country and completed his education at St. John's College, Fordham, where he received the degree of Ph. D. He then returned to Ireland to attend to the setting up of his father's business, but finally returned to this country and began life as a Professor of Latin and English. At the establishment of Normal College in 1870 he was appointed to fill the Chair of Latin and English, and about twenty years ago was elected Vice President of the college. He was one of the best known educators in the country, and was a general favorite. About three years ago he married Miss Eva Hickenbottom, one of the teachers connected with the college He leaves a wife and one son by a former wife.

James Duane.

James Duane, forty-seven years of age, a son of the late Gen. James C. Duane, died yesterday at his home, 216 Edgecombe Avenue, after a lingering illness. Lung trouble was the cause of death. He was born in Schnectady, N. Y., and educated at the Troy Polytechnic Institute. His first appointment was under his father, who at that time was Chief of the Lighthouse Service from Maine to New York. He spent a couple of years in this service, and then went to the Gulf of Mexico, where he was in charge of the dredging work carried on at that time. For the last twenty-three years he was connected with the Department of Public Works. At the time of his death he was also Assistant Civil Engineer in charge of the water mains of New York City. He was well known throughout the department, and was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Two sons survive him. Funeral services will be held at the residence Saturday.

Hiram Walker.

Hiram Walker, capitalist, founder of Walkerville, Ontario, situated opposite Detroit, and of the great distillery which bears his name, died yesterday at his home in Detroit. Mr. Walker's death is said to have resulted from paralysis. He received the first stroke last April, since which time he was confined to his bed, and the second stroke came night before last, resulting fatally.

Mr. Walker was eighty-two years of age, and a native of East Douglass, Mass. He owned large tracts of land in Ontario, and was interested in railroad and other investments, besides the great whisky manufacturing concern.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. H. De V. Pratt, one of the most prominent physicians in Chemung County, N. Y., died of pneumonia at his home in Elmira yesterday, aged forty-two years. He was a member of many fraternal societies, a prominent member of the New York State Medical Society, and was formerly Surgeon of the Thirtieth Separate Company.

Charles Daly, of the firm of Schoverling, Daly & Gales, died at his residence in Summit, N. J., Wednesday. He had been ill for some time, but had been able to attend to business. Wednesday evening he was no worse than usual, but about midnight was stricken with apoplexy and died in a short time. He was about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a family.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "WHITEWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—LEFFERTS.—On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 11, 1899, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Lefferts, 208 West 139th St., by the Rev. Louis Berry, Clara May, to Mr. Clarance Morgan of Aurora, N. Y.

STEWART—COCHRAN.—At St. John's Church, Jacksonville, Fla., by Rev. Dr. Shields, on Jan. 11, Elinor De Witt Cochran, daughter of William F. Cochran of New York, to Percy H. Stewart of Plainfield, N. J.

DIED.

CRANE.—At Hempstead, L. I., on

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,250,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 290 BROADWAY, cor. Reade St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York,
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
52 Broadway, 11 St. Sacrament St.,
NEW YORK. MONTREAL.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.
To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:
Notice is hereby given that the final instalment of Four Dollars per share on both Common Stock and Preferred Stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned Committee, and is payable on or before the 30th day of January, 1899, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon.
Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates who have not made payment of any one or more of the instalments required under the Plan of Reorganization may do so on or before said 30th day of January, 1899, without penalty, but no payment will be received after that date, except under such penalty as the Committee may see fit to impose.
Dated New York, January 12, 1899.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.

High Grade Investment Securities
FOR SALE BY
Redmond, Kerr & Co. } BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
List of current offerings sent on application.

Terre Haute & Logansport
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman.
Depositors of the above bonds with the New York Security and Trust Company, under the Bondholders' Agreement dated Oct. 15th, 1896, are hereby notified that the Committee has decided to terminate said Agreement in the manner therein provided, and certificate holders are entitled to a return of their securities upon surrender of their certificates properly indorsed and payment of their proportion of the Committee's expenses. M. L. SCUDDER, Chairman.

DEVLIN COAL COMPANY
6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. of the 15th day of January, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.)
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY
of the City of New York,
Trustee, No. 30 Broad Street.
January 10, 1899.

Hocking Valley Securities.
Also new securities "When issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 891 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, New York.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Write for book on speculation.
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

6% Investments, principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks active and firm.

The professional talent of Wall Street again swept aside by the outside investing public—such was the Stock Exchange record of yesterday, a record like regular daily records have been for a long time past. The day's business ran once more beyond the million-share mark, taking even the incomplete official register of the Exchange tape. In bonds as in stocks there was a volume of business far beyond what is ordinary, and in both bonds and stocks there was strength shown aggressively.

In the bond market some of the advances scored are taken by close observers to be significant of important impending developments. This was notably the case in the Manhattan 4 per cent. issue. Those bonds have been below par for over three years. They have been recently holding around 95. Yesterday morning they were quoted at 97 and a fraction. Before the day was over they had reached par. As this sharp rise was coincident with advancing quotations for the stock, discussion became current as to the probability of certain "arrangements" lately hinted at vaguely in high financial circles. That some sort of Manhattan deal is on foot nine out of ten men in Wall Street seem pretty thoroughly persuaded, though it is difficult to find any one who of his own knowledge can affirm that any official plan or purpose is under way. It seems simply to be "in the air" that somehow something is being done which is going to contribute new prosperity to a property which, from a Wall Street standpoint, has for a long time past earned discredit.

***

Over and over again in yesterday's market the rule of recent days was followed by the Stock Exchange's professional traders, big and little; they rammed and jammed away at the market the whole day through. But only once or twice—and only in a few parts of the market—were they even in a little way successful.

Commission house buying continued as great as has been the recent tremendous average of it. Such orders from the outside investing public do not come, either, in small and scattered lots merely, for, as the market has grown broader and prices have grown firmer and gone higher, the faith of the public has manifested its increasing confidence especially through the making of purchases on a larger and larger scale. In some conservative quarters this is not rated as altogether a desirable feature in market development; but, however the logic of it may be, certain it is that influence upon the market is exerted by this fact made daily manifest.

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The firmness with which good stocks are held, and the utter indisposition of security owners to let standard investments go, is shown with especial clearness in the market situation of the Great Northern Railway's preferred shares.

In the financial news on this page of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday was quoted a current Wall Street report representing that a Glasgow banking firm had cabled here a bid twenty points above yesterday morning's market price for a block of 10,000 shares of this stock. Under all ordinary circumstances a suggestion like this is entitled to prompt recognition as a fable. Yet, in yesterday's market, Great Northern's price jumped seven full points, and on the day preceding—the day on which it was stated that the Scotch bid had arrived here—there was a rise of five points, an advance of a dozen points in a couple of days; and that on transactions hardly entitled to be rated as extensive. During the present week there has so far been an advance from 144 to 162¾. The suggestiveness of this cannot fail to impress all fair observers, disclosing, as it does, the extraordinary firmness with which investors are holding on to the securities they own, Great Northern preferred being in a situation which shows in many other parts of the market; and on this representative account significance as well as interest attaches to this scarcity of stock and the rapidly rising bids.

Unprecedented? Why, the finding of precedents is a lost art in Wall Street!

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $6,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 112¾; $2,50 3s, coupon, at 107½; and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 112¾.

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In State bonds, $8,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 84, $20,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 100, and $30,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 96⅝.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	Illinois Central	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	5	Iowa Central	½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco	5	Minn. Pen. Car	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	1½	Mobile & Ohio	½
Brook. Rapid T.	⅝	N. J. Central	2⅝
Brunswick City	¾	N. Y. Air Brake	1
B., R. & P. pf.	½	Norfolk & W. pf.	1¾
Central Pacific	2¾	Northern Pacific	½
Chicago & Alton	1	Oreg. R. & N. pf.	½
C. B. & Q.	1⅛	Orea. Short Line	1
Chicago Gt. W. pf. A	1	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1¼	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	Penn. Railroad	2⅜
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	P., C. C. & St. L.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	½
Dev., L. & W.	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Denver & R. G. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Flint & P. M.	½	St. Paul & Duluth	3
Flint & P. M. pf.	1¾	Southern Pacific	3⅝
Glucose Sugar	½	Third Avenue	2
Glucose Sugar pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	1½
Great North. pf.	7	T. City R. T. pf.	2
H. B. Claflin	1¼	Union Pacific	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits pf.	⅜	Met. Street Ry.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1½	M., K. & T. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅜	National Starch	1½
Balt. & O. pf., w. i.	½	N. Y. Central	⅝
Bay State Gas	½	People's G., Chicago	⅜
B'lyn Union Gas	½	P., D. & E.	½
B. Roch. & P.	1	Peoria & Eastern	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
C., L. & W. pf.	1½	Reading	¾
Col. So., w. issued	⅜	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Col. S. 1st pf., w. i.	¾	Rio G. West.	½
Consolidated Gas	2¼	St. P. & Omaha	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	Stand. Dist. pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
Federal Steel	¾	Texas P. L. tr.	¾
Keok. & Des. M. pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Knick. Ice	1¼	W. & L. E., 4th as. paid	⅛
Knick. Ice pf.	¾	W. & L. E. pr., 4th as. paid	⅞
Lake Erie & W.	½		
Lake Erie & W. pf.	1½		
Long Island	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	M. & St. L. 1st	1
B'lyn El. 1st. Tr. R.	2½	Mich. Central 3½s	1
C., B. & Q. conv.	1¼	N. Y., N. H. & H.	
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	2	4s, ded. ctfs.	1
Green B. deb. A.	3½	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	1½
Iowa Central 1st	3	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	1
Kanawha & Mich. 4s	1⅞	Sea. & B. B. g. 1st	2
K. C., & P. 1st	1	S. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	4	Union El. 1st	3¼
Manhattan 4s	2		

Bonds Declined.

C. & N. W. con. 7s	1	U. P., D. & G. 1st t. r	1
Peo. & East. inc.	1¼		
Stand. R. & T. inc.	1⅝		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $232,589,486; balance, $15,306,056; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $650,494.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82@$4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼ @$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium; Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The stock market opened well, but prices eased slightly on the unconfirmed rumor of the resignation of two of the Presidents of the Court of Cassation. Subsequently there was an all-round improvement, and prices closed firm. South African securities were especially active, being encouraged by London advices.

BERLIN, Jan. 12.—Americans were in good demand on the Boerse to-day, but internationals were quiet. Spanish 4s were weaker on Paris advices, and local securities were strong.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 12.—Prices were steady on the Boerse to-day. Americans were strong, especially Milwaukees and Northern Pacifics preferred. Local securities were in good demand.

WHY THERE IS CONFIDENCE.

President Silas B. Dutcher of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn was one of the heads of local financial institutions who long ago expressed unreserved confidence in the business future of the country. The disappearance of factors hurtful to business enterprise and the restoration of confidence in the soundness of underlying conditions cause his former faith to be strengthened rather than diminished. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said yesterday:

"The chief feature of the financial situation at the present time is the great and growing confidence which the capitalists of the country are exhibiting. Money is no longer locked up awaiting the disappearance of numberless disturbing elements. It is plentiful, and is being freely invested in quarters which insure substantial returns to the investor. Where a property can be developed on its merits no fears are anywhere entertained as to the safety of placing capital at its disposal. Timidity does not now create obstacles to business progress, and holders of funds eagerly compete with one another in finding channels of profitable investment.

"With such strong faith in the future of business, it is nothing more than natural that financial men and business interests should see a greater field for their energies than before, and the way of inaugurating many enterprises destined to improve and enrich the country and give better employment to all classes of the people. While conditions contain anything likely to intimidate capital, development in many directions becomes delayed and even stagnation may come. Of such threatening elements the situation has been altogether purged. Neither apprehensions as to the acts of lawmakers nor fears on the part of the enterprising now retard progress. The situation has been cleared of practically every uncertainty.

"Demand for money in general business is better. This indicates a greater activity of capital. Money is much more active now than has been the case for years, but I do not see any occasion to look for a material change in loan rates. Business prospects justify the active employment of money, but large amounts will continue to be available for the uses of legitimate business.

"The great activity in railroad and industrial stocks is another indication of the confidence of the public in the future of important properties. The reports of earnings afford very satisfactory evidence of the success with which the railroads are being operated. They are also illustrative of the extraordinary growth of business in almost every section of the country. Freight traffic is making important strides. Our people have become larger consumers of home products than ever before, while foreign demand for American merchandise makes its highest records. Not only are we exporting unprecedentedly large quantities of the products of the soil, but the movement abroad of the various kinds of manufactured products shows steady growth. New markets have been entered which past experience warrants our concluding will be retained, through American superior workmanship and ingenuity.

"American industrial and financial interests are stretching out. American manufactured products are reaching newly gained customers in foreign parts coincidently with our moneyed interests appearing as an important creditor of Europe. The American and foreign financial positions respectively are becoming reversed, and the world's money centre is gradually shifting to New York. In the absence of some great calamity, this country should continue to have excellent business, any now the prospects are decidedly brighter than at any time for six years past."

GOVERNMENT SETTLEMENT.

Central and Southern Pacific stocks were conspicuously active in yesterday's market, and both were exceptionally strong. About 60,000 shares of Central Pacific were traded in, and an advance of nearly 3 points scored, while in Southern Pacific transactions were beyond 50,000 shares, with a gain of close to 4 points. Important interests in Wall Street were identified with this extraordinary activity, and current reports had it that impending developments would warrant still further buoyancy.

Semi-officially it was said after the close of business that the Central Pacific plan has practically reached completion in the hands of the representatives of the Government and the company, respectively. It is probable that the formal announcement of this plan will be made within the next three or four weeks.

PROFITS IN PEACE.

Yesterday's announcement of the settlement of recent disagreements between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads proved to be one of the most interesting statements Wall Street has lately had to consider and grow enthusiastic over.

Northern Pacific common stock was traded in much beyond 100,000 shares, and, though at the end of the day only a fractional advance showed, the stock at one time was over 2 points higher than at the close of Wednesday. In Northern Pacific common stock there is reason to believe that a pool has been formed, including in its members the strongest financiers of Wall Street—among others, friends of Mr. J. P. Morgan, Gov. Flower, and Mr. John D. Rockefeller. This pool, credited with a capacity beyond any such recent combination, is believed to have as basis for its organization knowledge of plans which will practically make the Northern Pacific and the Baltimore and Ohio one property. Some reports, probably distorted, have it even that the Northern Pacific property will actually absorb the Baltimore and Ohio. Under any circumstances it is declared there will be direct management and personal supervision of policy by Mr. James J. Hill.

Great Northern Shares showed responsiveness to the amicable rearrangement of relations with Northern Pacific by a jump of 7 full points. After selling at 156½ in the morning, it closed at 162¾, and Wall Street is willing to place confidence in semi-official forecasts of 175 for the stock forthwith.

A SECRET WELL KEPT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock gained a point yesterday, taking the closing price of the day for comparison, though just before the close the price spurted up to 91, after having sold at 88¼. Impending developments in the property warrant, according to the insiders, the expectation of materially higher prices for the stock.

The fact that the securities of the Brooklyn Elevated Company are sharply advancing, gives significance, perhaps, to semi-official suggestions that Brooklyn Rapid Transit developments have much to do with the elevated property. It is impossible, however, to get any official utterance as to what is really under way in rapid transit affairs beyond the admission that progress is being made in important transactions.

ONE POOL'S HARD LUCK.

The pool made up among room traders to bull People's Gas stock was yesterday filled to its limit, and the quotation for the stock fell off somewhat—a habit that the quotation for the stock has had ever since the pool started. Insiders supplied the last thousand shares of stock that the pool bought just as insiders had supplied the first thousand that the pool bought. Adding somewhat to the sorrow of so acquiring 20,000 shares of a stock a dozen points above par, was a dreadful suspicion that one of the members of the pool and its chief projector had quietly gone short on the outside of quite as much stock as was his proportion in the pool—and he the one who had suggested and started the pool.

BETTER COAL OUTLOOK.

The coal stocks continue conspicuous. Jersey Central became yesterday an especially nervous example of what oversold stocks can do—and, as in such a market as yesterday's, are likely to do. On Wednesday it closed with 98½ bid for it, and yesterday morning's first price was 99, from which point it went galloping forthwith to 103. The final figure of the day was above 101, and a gain of nearly 3 points was scored.

Delaware and Hudson closed at 112, but was at one time 113. Reading issues fell off slightly. In the latter stocks a pool (which recently was credited with Mr. James R. Keene as its manager) is said to have begun liquidation.

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A leading officer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company said yesterday: "I think the outlook in the coal trade is very promising. Of course, there are one or two indefinite factors For instance, it is not known yet just what the Lackawanna people are going to do. Various rumors are connected with the proposed retirement of President Sloan. However the condition of the stocks of coal on hand, the condition of the weather and the present feeling among the companies all point to a better business this year than last. I hope and believe that the coal companies will make more money this season than they have been making recently. In my opinion, the settling of all the talk about the Delaware and Hudson earning its dividend has had a good effect on the coal situation."

MISSOURI PACIFIC PLANS.

The St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad has issued a call for the $2,500,000 Arkansas Branch bonds at 105 and interest June 1, and have sold to a syndicate represented by Henry Marquand & Co. $2,500,000 of the general mortgage 5s. It is understood that the railroad company will shortly call in the first and second mortgages, replacing them by the general 5s, thus making these bonds the first and only mortgage on the entire system.

The effect of this on the credit of all the Gould properties, but particularly on the Missouri Pacific, is expected to be a far-reaching one, opening the way for a refunding of the Missouri Pacific mortgages, the majority of which are bearing 6 per cent. interest.

The $2,500,000 bonds are now four to five times oversubscribed. This was apparent in yesterday's market, where the bonds sold at 108, the highest price they have ever touched.

It is pretty generally known that the Messrs. Gould are very desirous of improving the credit of all their securities. Business on the Missouri Pacific Road is extremely good, and the prediction is confidently made that Missouri Pacific will join the list of dividend-paying properties within the present year.

STRENGTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock continued buoyant yesterday on further aggressive buying by strong interests. From 128 it advanced to 131¾, and closed with a net gain of between 2 and 3 points for the day. In the first hour there was some Philadelphia selling of the stock, and the arbitrage houses also took profits on earlier purchases in London. Later, however, these sellers turned buyers, Philadelphia taking round lots in the afternoon and foreign houses buying after the close of the London market.

Pennsylvania's strong financial condition, as pointed out by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, is attracting investment attention to the stock. Much of the recent buying has been of this character. The capability of the Pennsylvania management is everywhere recognized and the probability of an early increase in the dividend rate to 6 per cent., as is intimated in high quarters, makes the stock particularly attractive as an investment. The head of one of Wall Street's biggest banks said yesterday regarding Pennsylvania's advance:

"I am not at all surprised by the jump in the stock. It should have come long ago. Pennsylvania has been selling much below its normal value for a long time. Considering that the road is earning 10 per cent. and that it has in its boxes securities actually worth more than $120,000,000, I think the stock is a very sound investment proposition. It has all along been selling at about the price of New York Central. It should properly have been up with Northwest."

FLUCTUATING POPULARITY.

When, some day, enthusiasm slackens a trifle or an ugly incident comes along to upset quotations for a while, there are likely to be interesting times among some of the trust stocks. Manipulation engages in some odd performances here and there in the market. Take American Cotton Oil common stock for an example. It gained a whole point yesterday, about 20,000 shares of stock being traded in. On the day preceding the total of American Cotton Oil common and preferred stocks bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange aggregated just ten shares.

GETTING INTO NEW ENGLAND.

It was disclosed yesterday that Chester W. Chapin, President of the New Haven Steamboat Company, was the purchaser of the large block of stock of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad (Poughkeepsie Bridge system), which recently changed hands through the agency of Louis V. Bell. The statement was frankly made by Mr. Bell that Mr. Chapin and his friends had bought a controlling interest in the property, and he added that they had not bought it for speculative purposes. Beyond that Mr. Bell's sense of duty to his principal would not permit him to talk.

A meeting will be held in this city to-day at which new directors will be elected for the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad. Mr. Chapin will control the making up of the new board and his selection of men will be eagerly noted by the representatives of the coal roads. President Brock has stated that the policy of his company is controlled by a ten years' voting trust, and that the new purchasers of stock would undoubtedly be accorded their proportionate representation in the voting trust. Mr. Bell remarked yesterday that it might not be found necessary to make any material change in the voting trust.

Although for many years largely identified with New England interests, Chester W. Chapin has more recently been extending his business connections in various directions. Besides being at the head of the New Haven Steamboat Company, he is the President of the Screw Dock Company and a director of the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad and the National Starch Company. He was formerly a Director of the Manhattan Railroad Company.

While some of Mr. Chapin's friends say that he has acquired control of the Poughkeepsie Bridge system as a personal enterprise, many observers of events in Wall Street fancy that they see New Jersey Central interests back of this purchase. The personnel of the new Board of Directors to be selected to-day will probably show just what interests will, in the near future, control this important link between the Pennsylvania coal fields and New England territory.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Election of Frank Jay Gould and Arthur L. Cahn to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Advance in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount to 7 per cent.

Incorporation at Albany of the Central New England Railway, the reorganized Philadelphia, Reading and New England, with a caital of $6,000,000.

Purchase of 200 carloads of coal by the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, to be stored away as a reserve against a possible miners' strike.

Plans said to be completed for the consolidation of the Cincinnati Northern and Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee Railroads.

Material advance in alongside prices of anthracite coal at New England points, due to the unusually high vessel freight rates to that section.

Opening this morning of the subscription books for the $8,640,000 first mortgage bonds of the New England Gas and Coke Company.

Introduction of a bill in the Assembly putting trust companies under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department.

Plans agreed upon by the Michigan Central, Wabash, Grand Trunk, and Canadian Pacific for a bridge across the Detroit River to cost $3,000,000.

Second installment of 2½ on the preferred and $1 on the common stock of the New Orleans Traction Company called for Jan. 25.

State and Commercial banks of St. Louis to consolidate, with a capital of $2,000,000.

Continued heavy shipments of freight, east-bound, from Chicago.

Arrival of £500,000 gold at San Francisco from Australia.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

American shares in good demand under the influence of Louisville and Nashville's resumption of dividends.

Call issued by the St. Louis and Iron Mountain for $2,500,000 Arkansas Branch bonds to be paid off at 105 and interest on June 1 next.

Stockholders of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland to meet on Feb. 8 to consider a proposition to increase the capital stock from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

Increase of $17,536 in Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf's surplus net earnings for November.

Houses with Chicago connections transacting a heavy business on the Stock Exchange for that city.

Banking houses representing London operators heavy borrowers of stock.

Official announcement that the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company has acquired an absolute monopoly of the distributing business in the United States.

No sales of Tobacco shares yesterday until afternoon.

Contracts awarded by receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio to rebuild fifty-one bridges between Benwood, West Va., and Chicago.

Columbus and Hocking Valley and Toledo foreclosure sale to take place in Columbus Feb. 24. Upset price fixed at $3,500,000 on the railroad property and $750,000 on the property of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in January showed increases:

Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	$825
Evansville and Terre Haute	870
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf	4,634
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,673
Louisville and Nashville	7,170
Minneapolis and St. Louis	3,162
St. Louis and San Francisco	20,887
St. Louis Southwestern	8,800
Southern Railway	40,651
Total increase, nine roads	$89,672
Increase previously reported	356,598
Total increase, twenty-one roads	$446,270

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The following showed decreases:

Chesapeake and Ohio	$7,670
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	16,163
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	577
Evansville and Indianapolis	292
Lake Erie and Western	7,410
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	4,074
Toledo and Ohio Central	3,688
Wheeling and Lake Erie	3,387
Total decrease, eight roads	$43,361
Decrease previously reported	59,430
Total decrease, fourteen roads	$102,791
Net increase	$343,479

A NOTABLE BANK STATEMENT.

Controller Dawes Comments on the Reports of Dec. 1, 1898.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, in commenting to-day upon the abstract of reports of National banks under the call of Dec. 1, 1898, said it was the most notable statement made in the history of the National banking system.

The reports show a large increase over the reports of Sept. 20, 1898, the date of the preceding call. The total of the resources of Sept. 20 was $4,003,511,044, which was the largest sum reached in the history of the system up to that time. The total resources shown by the reports of Dec. 1, 1898, were $4,313,394,519, an increase in resources over the showing of Sept. 20, 1898, of $309,883,475.

The increase in individual deposits over the Sept. 20 statement is $193,815,172, and they reach a total of $2,227,269,813. In loans and discounts the increase is $58,433,210, and their aggregate, $2,214,394,838.

The cash in banks shows an increase, while notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable show a decrease as compared with the September statement.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, December 20, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT., out of accumulated earnings, has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable January 20, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1898.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 20, 1898.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.
On January 20, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 20th, 1898.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after January 14, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from January 1st to January 14, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 3d, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Hamilton Bank of New York City.
New York, January 12, 1899.
At a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, held on the 11th instant, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William H. Caldwell,	William A. Martin,
Cyrus Clark,	James Rogers,
Martin D. Fink,	John J. Sperry,
William S. Gray,	Edwin S. Schenck,
Robert J. Hoguet,	Frederick B. Schenck.
John J. Lapham,	Julius W. Tiemann,
Emanuel Lauer,	Lucien D. Warner,
	D. M. Williams.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. Edwin S. Schenck was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Frederick B. Schenck was unanimously elected Vice President.
JESSE C. JOY,
Assistant Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the El Oro Mining Company of New York will be held on Friday, January 20th, 1899, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Company, (Room 5,) 150 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business connected with the affairs of the corporation as may be presented for consideration.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.
HOWARD B. SNELL, Secretary.

Brooklyn, January 10th, 1899.
THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Kings County Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 97 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, on Thursday, January 26th, 1899, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed for ten days previous to the election.
W. S. TERHUNE, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Second National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, January 12, 1899.
At the annual election, held on the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Bank for the ensuing year:
WILLIAM C. BREWSTER,
JOHN L. RIKER,
GEORGE SHERMAN,
JOHN W. AITKEN,
JOHN SLOANE,
HENRY T. CAREY,
H. B. DOMINICK,
DANIEL A. DAVIS,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
JAS. STILLMAN,
HENRY A. C. TAYLOR,
ISAAC STERN,
ISIDOR STRAUS,
WM. S. BOGERT.
At a meeting of the Board held this day, Mr. Jas. Stillman was unanimously elected President, and Mr. John L. Riker Vice President.
JOS. S. CASE, Cashier.

West Side Bank,
485 and 487 Eighth Avenue,
New York, January 12th, 1899.
At the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election, held on the 10th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:
Directors:

Christian F. Tietjen,	Charles Rohe,
Joseph Stern,	August Finck,
Mayer Eisemann,	W. Edgar Pruden,
Fr. Beck,	Thomas Stokes,
Fred'k K. Keller,	George Karsch,
Samuel D. Styles,	S. W. Albro,
	Joseph Eastman.

Inspectors of Election:
Henry Clifford, Theodore Kilian, and A. W. Miller.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Christian F. Tietjen, Frederick K. Keller, and Charles Rohe were unanimously re-elected President, Vice President, and Second Vice President, respectively.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Publishers' Printing Company will be held at the office of the said company, at No. 32 Lafayette Place, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to determine whether the capital stock of said company shall be increased to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to consist of one thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars per share, of which seventy thousand dollars is to be cumulative preferred stock having first lien upon the dividends and assets of the corporation, and thirty thousand dollars common stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated New York, December 28th, 1898.
JOSEPH GANTZ,
ISIDOR FURST,
R. W. NELSON,
A majority of the Directors.

Continental National Bank.
At the annual election, January 10th, the following were elected for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS.

Edmund D. Randolph,	Edwin C. Sturges,
John T. Agnew,	Cord Meyer,
Chas. H. Marshall,	J. Henry Dick,
Benjamin Perkins,	Thos. W. Evans,
	Edwin Einstein.

INSPECTORS.

William Kevan,	A. Gifford Agnew,
	William Turnbull.

At a meeting of the Directors, January 11th,

FINANCIAL | FINANCIAL

$8,640,000

First Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds

—OF—

The New England Gas & Coke Co.,

OF BOSTON.

H. M. WHITNEY, President. WM. L. ELKINS, Jr., Vice-President.

TRUSTEES:

H. M. WHITNEY,	WM. L. ELKINS,
WM. L. ELKINS, Jr.,	G. G. HAVEN,
STEPHEN PEABODY,	ROBERT W. LORD,
R. C. PRUYN,	H. F. DIMOCK,
EMERSON McMILLIN,	A. N. BRADY,
ALMERIC H. PAGET,	WM. FLINN.

Amount of bonds authorized, ... $17,500,000
Reserved with Trustee for future improvements . 3,500,000
Amount of present issue, ... $14,000,000

of which $2,000,000 have been paid in part purchases of properties, and $3,360,000 have been taken by private subscription, leaving $8,640,000 to be offered as hereunder.

Principal due December 1st, 1937.

Interest payable June 1st and December 1st.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for the above bonds at par and accrued interest to date of delivery.

The bonds are secured by a Deed of Trust to the Central Trust Company, covering:

All the property owned or to be acquired hereafter by The New England Gas and Coke Company; certain contracts and licenses; and securities of various Boston and Brookline gas companies, all of which are more particularly described in said mortgage or Deed of Trust, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned.

Mr. Henry M. Whitney, President of the company, writes as follows:

THE NEW ENGLAND GAS AND COKE CO.,
GENERAL OFFICES,
95 Milk St.,
BOSTON, January 4, 1899.

JOHN E. BORNE, ESQ., President,
Colonial Trust Company,
New York City.

DEAR SIR: The income of The New England Gas and Coke Company will be derived from the profits on sales of the products which it will manufacture, and from investments of stocks and bonds owned by the Company. The manufactured products are coke, tar, ammonia, and gas.

COKE. The annual output of the Company, with its present capacity will be between 500,000 and 600,000 tons, all of which can be readily sold to railroad companies, manufacturing corporations and individuals.

TAR AND AMMONIA. The products of tar and ammonia will always find a ready market. Of sulphate-ammonia the total yield will be approximately 24,000,000 pounds; of tar 8,000,000 gallons.

GAS. The Company has contracts with the Massachusetts Pipe-Line Gas Company, which contracts run fifty years, for 2,500,000,000 cubic feet per annum, and has pending with the same Company a further contract for 500,000,000 cubic feet per annum.

It is estimated that the net earnings of the Company from the manufacture and sale of its products (after deducting all operating expenses) will be in excess of $800,000 per annum.

The annual income of the Company, through its ownership of the securities of the various Boston and Brookline gas companies, is $412,500; and from other investments it expects to realize not less than $50,000 additional, making a total income from investments of $462,500.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. M. WHITNEY,
President, Board of Trustees.

Total net earnings and income - - - - - -	$1,262,000
Fixed charges—interest on $14,000,000 bonds - - -	700,000
Surplus over fixed charges - - - - - -	$562,000

Application will be made to have these bonds listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

The subscription list will open at ten o'clock on Friday morning, January 13th, and will close at three o'clock P. M., or earlier, on the same day, the right being reserved to reject any application, and to award smaller amounts than applied for.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY,
222 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LOAN & TRUST COMPANY,
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST COMPANY,
409 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JANUARY 9, 1899.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 5-16d. per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¾c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at 50, 300 Gould & Curry at 29, 500 Isabella at 60@58, 200 Iron Silver at 72@70, 1,000 Lacrosse at 14, 1,000 Mt. Rosa at 22, 500 Utah at 13.

On the Industrial Exchange, 1,000 shares of Sentinel Gold at .00¼.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.78	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Breece	.02	Kings. & Pem. I.	.14
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.09
Challar	.12	Leadville	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Little Chief	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Phoenix, gold	.09
Deadwood	.40	Plymouth Con	.07
Enterprise M. Co.	.33	Standard Con	2.00
Father De Smet	.16		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Ophir	.45
American Coal	125.00	Occidental	.40
Adams Con.	.08	Plymouth	.10
Belcher	.10	Phoenix Gold M. Co.	.08
Best & Belcher	.33	Potosi	.10
Caledonia B. H.	.60	Quicksilver	1.50
Chrysolite	.03	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Com. T. Co., stock	.04	Savage	.08
Com. T. Co., bonds	.04	Sierra Nevada	.70
Con. T. Co., scrip	.04	Standard	2.00
Cataipa	.10	Small Hopes	1.25
Deadwood Terra	.45	Union Con.	.30
Eureka Con.	.20	Utah	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Victor	.03
Gould & Curry	.29	Yellow Jacket	.15
Hale & Norcross	.10	Argentum Juanita	.32
Homestake	50.00	Gold & Globe	.01
Horn Silver	1.15	Golden Fleece	.28
Iron Silver	.70	Isabella	.60
Julia Con	.01	Mollie Gibson	.22
La Crosse Rose	.18	Ontario	.18
Leadville Con	.11	Pharmacist	.18
Little Chief	.21	Portland	1.45
Mexican	.27	Specimen	.02
Moulton	.20	Union	.17
Ontario	5.50	Work	.14

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Isabella	.65
Miami	.02½	Jefferson	.06½
Pilgrim	.00½	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.06	Old Gold	.00½
Waldorf	.01½	Playa de Oro	5.00
Canon Bell	.02¾	Sentinel	.00¼
Copper Rock	.00¾	Work	.16½

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108 and interest; Binghamton Gas 5 per cents, 80½; Fern Coal Company, $16; Journeay & Burnham, 5; do. preferred, 40; Jersey Franklinite, 55%; Metropolitan Corporation, 63¾; Marshall Mill, 58½; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Universal Security, 30¼; Retsof bonds, 70; Standard Tobacco S. Company, 13; Whitney S. F. Arms, 20.

Corporation Elections.

WESTERN NATIONAL BANK.—Officers: President—Valentine P. Snyder; Vice Presidents—James W. Alexander and Marcellus Hartley.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.—Trustees, Class of 1902—William Allen Butler, William H. Appleton, George Macculloch Miller, Cornelius N. Bliss, Oliver Harriman, A. A. Low, and James N. Jarvie.

AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.—Officers: President—Henry O. Havemeyer; Vice President—Charles H. Senff; Treasurer—W. B. Thomas; Secretary—C. H. Heike; Executive Committee—H. O. Havemeyer, Chairman; C. H. Senff, F. O. Matthiesen, W. B. Thomas, and Lovett M. Palmer.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	99½	
3s, r., 1918	106¾	106¾
3s, c., 1918	107¼	107¾
3s, 1918, s'll.	107	108
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112
4s, c., 1907	112½	113¼
4s, r., 1925	128¾	129¾
4s, c., 1925	128¾	129½
5s, r., 1904	112½	113¾
5s, c., 1904	112½	113½
Ala. & Sus.	200	..
Amer. Coal	120	140
Ann Arbor	15	15½
B. & O., w.i.	54½	55
Beech Creek	100½	..
Bos. A. L. pf.	106½	..
B., C. R. & N.	105	..
Cap. Trac.	88	89
C. & Alt.	179	..
C., I. & L. pf.	33	36
C. & N.W. pf.	137	..
C. & Pitts.	180	..
C. C. & I. D.	1	1½
C. C. & I.D. pf.	1	2
Col. F. & I. pf.	95	97
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	22½	23
Col. Mid.	7¾	8½
Col. & H. C. & Iron	7½	8
Consol Coal	50	..
Con. Ice pf.	02	93
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	82	..
Detroit Gas	66	67
Eighth Av.	380	..
Ev. & T.H. pf.	70½	71
Ft. W. & R. G.	16	20
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	96	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	90	..
Hawaiian S.	57½	60
Homestake	53¼	..
Ill. Cent.	1.100	..
Joi. & Chic.	160	..
Kan. & Mi.	7½	8½
Keo. & D. M.	4½	5¼
Keo. & W.	29½	32
King. & P.	2	..
Lake Shore	198	203
Mah. C. R.	145	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach	3	5
Md. Coal pf.	50	55
Mex. N. ctfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	97½	..
N. St. 1st pf.	58	76
N. St. 2d pf.	15	30
New. Cent. C.	40	42
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	75
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	36¾	37
Nort. So.	65	..
Ont. Mining	6	7½
Or. R. R. & N.	47½	50
P. C. 1st pf.	84	87
Penn. Coal	350	..
P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	176	..
P. & W. pf.	8	9
Quicksilver	1¾	2¼
Quicks'r pf.	7	11
Rens. & Sar.	185	190
R. W. & O.	128	..
Rio G. W. pf.	68	69
St. J. & Gr. Island	5½	5¾
St. P. & D. pf.	100	102
St. P. & O. pf.	167	175
Sixth Av.	300	..
T. & O. C.	20	25
T. & O. C. pf.	35	40
Wells-F. Ex.	127	130
Wis. Cent.	2½	2¼

Sales....1,023,114

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thurs. Wed.		Thurs. Wed.
Andes	.04 .05	Justice	.11 .11
Belcher	.12 .11	Kentuck Con.	.00 .00
Benton Con.	.04 .04	Mexican	.32 .31
Best. & Belch.	.38 .36	Occident. Con.	.32 .32
Bullion	.02 ..	Ophir	.50 .50
Caledonia	.20 .24	Overman	.05 .03
Challenge Con.	.12 .11	Potosi	.13 .13
Chollar	.11 .12	Savage	.05 .08
Confidence	.00 ..	Sag Belcher	.02 .02
C. Cal. & Va.	1.35 1.25	Sierra Nev.	.70 .72
Crown Point	.09 .10	Standard	1.95 1.93
Eureka Con.	.20 .20	Union Con.	.30 .37
Gould & Curry	.29 .25	Utah Con.	.10 .10
Hale & Norcr.	.09 .09	Yellow Jacket	.10 .17
Julia	.01 ..		

Silver bars, 58¼; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47¾; drafts—sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	5¼	5	5½
Anaconda	52½	53½	52%	52½
Anchoria	98	99	95	98
Argentum	37	38¼	38¼	40
Battle	37	37½	37	37½
Columbine	12	12½	11½	12½
Consolidated	8¾	8½	8	8½
Elkton	71½	71½	70¼	70¾
El Paso	9¼	10	9¼	10
Findley	16½	16¾	16½	16¾
Gibson	25	26	22¾	25
Golden Fleece	42	42	33	40
Golden King	87	87	85	87
Gold Coin	157	165	159	160
Garfield	12½	14½	12½	16½
Isabella	65½	65½	65½	65½
Independence	49	50½	52	52½
Jackpot	42	42½	39	39¼
Jefferson	6¾	10	6	10
Matoa	32½	33	30½	32
Moon Anchor	124	125	125	125¼
Pharmacist	..	4¾	4	4½
Po tland	150½	157	154½	154½
Rawhide	35½	36¾	35½	35¾
Rosa	30	31	30	30
Union	21¼	21¾	20¾	20¾
Vindicator	95	105	95	105
Work	16	16¼	15¼	15¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 12, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	108½	85	Adams Express	108½	109	108½	109	..
31½	32	300	Am. Malting Co.	32½	33¼	31¾	31¾	- ¼
35¾	36	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	34½	35	34	35	+ ¼
85%	85%	18,500	American Cotton Oil	85%	86%	84%	85¼	+ ¼
89	89¼	410	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	88½	89¾	88½	89¾	+ ¼
45	46	1,125	American District Tel.	43	45½	43	45	+ ½
142	145	110	American Express	144½	144½	144½	144½	- ¼
13%	14½	2,275	American Spirits Mfg.	13%	14%	13%	14	..
37%	38½	1,350	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	38	37%	38	- ¾
125½	126¾	85,997	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125¼	128¾	125	125¾	- ¾
111¾	112¾	453	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
100	..	300	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	..
147	147%	2,840	American Tobacco	147%	148	146½	147	..
137½	139	150	American Tobacco pf.	138½	139	138½	138¾	+ ¼
40	40¼	3,450	Am. Steel & Wire	40	40¾	38	40	- ¼
108½	109	1,650	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	109¼	109¾	108	108¾	+ ¼
38½	39¼	500	Ann Arbor pf.	39	39	39	39	..
21½	21¾	17,610	At., T. & S. F.	22	22	21¾	21¾	- ¼
55	56	28,495	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55½	55¾	55	55½	- ¼
67¼	69	1,100	B. & O., all iss. pd.	68	69	68	69	+ ½
76¼	76½	2,000	B. & O. pf., when iss.	76%	76½	76¼	76¾	- ½
..	..	528	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9	9	9	9	..
6%	7	18,300	Bay State Gas	7%	7¾	6%	6¾	..
89%	89½	45,448	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	88%	91	88%	89½	+ ½
140	142½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	142½	143½	142½	142½	- ¼
14	14½	400	Brunswick City	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
31	33¼	150	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	31	31	31	31	- ¼
76¾	76%	1,112	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	75%	76¾	75%	76%	+ 2½
55%	55%	400	Canada Southern	56½	56½	56	56	- ¼
85½	86¼	100	Canadian Pacific	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾	+ ¼
46¼	46%	58,590	Central Pacific	44	47%	43%	46%	+ 2%
27%	28%	7,092	Chesapeake & Ohio	27%	27%	27%	27¼	- ⅜
167½	168¾	100	Chicago & Alton	166	169	166	166	+ 1
127%	128	38,140	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	127	128¼	127	127%	+ 1½
61¼	61%	8,106	Chicago & East. Ill.	61½	61%	61	61%	+ ¼
114	115	250	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	114	114	114	114	..
15%	15½	10,400	Chicago Great West.	15%	16¼	15%	15½	- ⅜
83	84¼	610	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	83	83%	83	83	+ 1¼
52%	53	1,100	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	52½	53	52½	52%	+ 1
29½	30	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	30%	31	29%	29%	- ⅛
8½	9½	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9	9	9	..
123%	123½	22,535	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123½	123%	123%	123%	+ ⅛
166%	167¼	225	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	167	167	167	167	..
143½	143%	1,735	Chicago & Northw.	144	144½	143¼	143¾	- ¼
115	115¼	20,035	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	115%	116	115¼	115¾	..
..	8%	1,010	Chi. Term. Trans.	8%	8%	8%	8%	..
36½	37½	380	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	36%	37½	36%	37½	+ ½
47	47½	13,575	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	46%	47%	46%	47%	+ ½
96½	97%	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
14%	15%	800	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15	15%	15	15%	..
41	43	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43	43	43	43	- 1½
34%	35	1,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35¼	35½	34½	35	- ¼
21½	22	1,415	Colorado Midland pf.	20½	21%	20½	21	..
2½	2¾	810	Col., H. V. & Tol.	2%	2½	2%	2½	+ ⅛
8¾	9	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8%	8%	8%	8%	..
7%	8¼	120	Col. So., when issd.	8	8	8	8	- ⅛
55¾	56	1,065	Col. So., 1st pf., w. iss.	56¼	56¾	55¾	56	- ¼
189	190	5,095	Consolidated Gas	192	192	189	189¾	- 2¼
45	45½	200	Consolidated Ice	45¼	45½	45¼	45½	+ ¼
111	111½	3,438	Delaware & Hudson	112	113	111¾	111¾	+ ¼
157	158	2,300	Del., Lack. & West.	157%	158	157¼	158	+ ½
20½	21	1,480	Denver & Rio Grande.	20%	21	20¼	21	..
70	70¼	5,200	Denver & R. G. pf.	70%	70%	70	70¼	..
20½	21½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	21%	21%	21%	21%	..
191½	192½	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y., ex div.	191½	192	191¼	192	- ¼
15	15¼	755	Erie	15¼	15¼	14¾	15	- ¼
38%	38½	1,443	Erie 1st pf	39	39	38%	38%	- ¼
19	20	1,020	Erie 2d pf	20	20½	19%	19%	..
38½	39	200	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	+ ¼
..	..	10	Ft. Worth & D. C.	25½	25½	25½	25½	..
21%	22¼	4,510	Flint & P. M.	21	22¼	21	22	+ 1
47	47½	900	Flint & P. M. pf.	47½	48¾	47½	48¼	+ 1½
51¾	52	42,657	Federal Steel	52%	53%	51%	51¾	- ¾
83½	83¾	6,472	Federal Steel pf	83¾	84	82%	83½	..
100%	100¾	2,320	General Electric	100%	100¾	99¼	100¾	+ ½
70	70%	500	Glucose Sugar Ref.	70¼	70¾	70	70	+ ¼
110	110½	297	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	110	110	109½	109½	- ½
162%	163	8,257	Great Northern pf.	158	162%	156½	162¼	+ 1
101	..	300	H. B. Claflin Co.	101½	101½	101½	101½	- ¼
117¼	117¼	9,403	Illinois Central	116%	117%	116¼	117¼	+ 1
62¼	62¾	6,190	International Paper	62¼	62¾	61	62¼	..
93	93½	630	Int. Paper pf.	94	94	93¼	93½	..
12	12¼	250	Iowa Central	12½	12¾	12	12¼	..
46	47	700	Iowa Central pf.	46½	47	46¼	47	..
16%	17	500	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	17	17¼	17	17	..
17	18	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	17	17	17	..
54½	55¼	200	Knickerbocker Ice	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	- ¼
80	81½	200	Kinckerbocker Ice pf.	81	81	80	80	..
54½	55	900	Laclede Gas	55	55	54	54¾	- ¼
97½	100	90	Laclede Gas pf.	100	100	98	98	..
18	19	315	Lake Erie & West.	19	19	18½	18½	..
70%	71	1,310	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71%	71¾	70	71¼	..
56	60	100	Long Island	61	61	61	61	..
65%	65¾	18,895	Louisville & Nashville.	65¼	66%	65%	65%	..
106%	106½	29,080	Manhattan Con	106½	106%	104½	106%	+ ¼
189	190	785	Metropolitan St. Ry.	190	190	190	190	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Michigan Penin. Car.	25	25	25	25	..
..	..	30	Mich. Penin. Car pf.	37%	37%	37%	37%	..
37%	37½	1,020	Minn. & St. Louis.	38½	38½	38	38½	..
75	76	310	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	75%	75½	75%	75½	..
13%	13½	2,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13%	13%	13¼	13½	- ⅛
37%	38	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38	38¼	37%	37%	- ⅛
45%	45¾	8,970	Missouri Pacific	46¼	46¼	45%	45¾	..
36½	37¼	200	Mobile & Ohio	37½	37%	37¼	37¼	..
51½	51%	1,513	National Biscuit	51	51%	51	51%	+ ⅛
104%	105	10	National Biscuit pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	..
37%	38¼	2,210	National Lead Co.	38¼	38¼	37%	38	..
111½	113½	150	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	- ¼
..	..	200	Nat. Linseed Oil, t. r.	8½	8½	8½	8½	..
8%	9	100	Nat. Linseed Oil.	8%	8%	8%	8%	..
4½	7	100	National Starch	5	5	5	5	- 1½
101½	102¼	10,774	New Jersey Central.	99	102	99	101¼	+ 2¾
126	127	545	New York Air Brake.	125	126½	125	126	+ 1
123½	124	5,218	New York Central.	124½	125	123%	123%	- ⅝
193	200	125	N. Y., N. H. & H.	193½	196½	193½	196½	- ⅝
..	15	1,815	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14%	14%	14%	14%	..
20	20½	3,475	N. Y. Ont. & West.	20½	20%	19%	20	- ⅛
..	19	200	Norfolk & Western.	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
64%	64¾	7,703	Norfolk & Western pf.	63%	63%	63¼	63%	+ ¼
..	..	620	North American	7	7½	7	7½	..
46%	47	113,495	Northern Pacific	46%	46%	46%	46%	+ ⅛
78	78¼	23,988	Northern Pacific pf.	78¼	79	78	78¾	+ ¼
71	73	860	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72	73½	72	72	+ ½
44½	45	400	Oregon Short Line	43¾	44	43¾	44	+ 1
47	48	1,680	Pacific Coast	46	48	46	48	+ ¾
64	67	730	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	65	65½	65	65	+ 1
44%	45	1,995	Pacific Mail	45¼	45¼	44%	44%	..
1	1½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
6	6½	600	Peoria & Eastern.	6½	6½	6½	6½	..
111%	112	10,810	People's Gas, Chicago.	112¼	112%	111¼	111%	..
130¼	130%	30,057	Pennsylvania R. R.	128¼	131%	128	130%	+ 2%
68	68½	3,080	P., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	67	68	..
86	87	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87	87	87	87	- 1
160¼	162	815	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	161¼	163%	161¼	161%	- ⅛
22%	22%	11,040	Reading	23¼	23%	22%	22%	..
55½	55%	17,270	Reading 1st pf	56¼	56%	55%	55%	..
30¼	30%	16,065	Reading 2d pf	30%	30%	30%	30%	..
30	31	100	Rio Grande Western.	30	30	30	30	..
52	54	12	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	..
14	16	10	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13½	13½	13½	13½	..
9½	9½	2,952	St. L. & San Fran.	9%	9%	9%	9½	+ ⅛
68¼	68¾	1,010	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67%	68¾	67%	68¼	..
35½	36	5,876	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	34½	36¼	34½	35¾	+ ¼
8	8¼	410	St. Louis Southw.	8%	8%	8%	8%	..
20¼	21	2,267	St. Louis Southw. pf.	21	21¼	20¼	20%	..
44¼	45	700	St. Paul & Duluth.	43½	45	43	45	+ ⅜
97½	97½	2,770	St. Paul & Omaha.	98	98¾	96	97½	..
38%	38½	53,899	Southern Pacific	35	38¼	34%	36½	+ ⅜
11%	11%	14,280	Southern Railway	11%	11%	11%	11%	+ ⅛
45¼	45%	21,324	Southern Railway pf.	45½	44%	44%	45½	+ ⅛
24	24½	3,145	Standard Distilling	24	24%	24	24½	..
80%	80%	1,020	Standard Distilling pf.	82	82	80½	80½	..
10	10¼	2,013	Standard R. & T.	10%	10%	9¾	10	..
36½	36¾	2,240	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	38%	39%	36	36¼	..
18¼	18%	910	Texas Pacific	18%	18%	18%	18%	..
..	..	125	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12½	12½	12½	12½	..
167	168	425	Third Avenue	169½	170	169	169	+ 2
42¼	43	5,225	Twin City R. T.	40	43	40	42¼	+ 1½
122	125	100	Twin City R. T. pf.	123	123	123	123	+ 2
45	45¾	49,835	Union Pacific	44¼	46	44¼	45	+ ⅝
73%	74¾	27,030	Union Pacific pf.	73%	75	73%	74%	+ ¾
13¼	13¼	900	U. P., D. & G.	12½	13½	12½	13¼	+ ¾
89½	90	980	United States Express.	90	90	89½	89½	..
7	7%	1,445	United States Leather.	7%	7½	7½	7½	- ½
71%	72	4,630	U. S. Leather pf.	72%	72%	71	71%	- ¾
46½	47	1,740	United States Rubber.	46%	47	46%	46%	+ ⅛
116½	117	1,735	U. S. Rubber pf.	117%	117%	116	116%	..
7%	8¼	400	Wabash	8	8	7%	7%	..
23¼	23¼	1,250	Wabash pf.	23%	23½	23%	23%	+ ⅛
94¼	94½	2,870	Western Union Tel.	94½	94½	94¼	94½	+ ⅛
7	7¼	3,375	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	7%	7%	6¾	7	- ⅛
28	30	640	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	28	29	28	28	- ⅞

Sales....1,023,114

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Cotton Oil.	35½	36¼	35½	35¾
22,420	Am. Sugar Ref.	126¼	128	125	128
30	Am. Sup. Mfg.	13¾	14¼	13¾	14½
1,230	At., Top. & S. F.	22	22	21¾	21¾
3,300	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55%	55%	55	55½
700	Bay State Gas	7%	7%	7	7¼
100	Balt. & Ohio pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½
11,480	Brook. R. T.	87½	90%	87½	89½
1,600	Central Pacific.	43%	46¼	43%	46¼
11,060	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	127	128%	127	127%
12,260	Chi., M. & St. P.	123½	126¾	123	126¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Third Avenue Corner Sold—Other Dealings—Plaintiffs Take Most of the Auction Offerings.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the Hunter estate, for $31,000, the two-story dwelling, southwest corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street, 23 by 75. This property was bought by Jacob Hunter in 1834 for $4,000.

W. L. Crow & Taylor are the buyers of the plot, 100 by 75, at the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 by 75, the sale of which by Malvena MacBride was reported yesterday.

David Christie has sold, for $45,000, the four-story dwelling, northeast corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Fourth Street, 21 by 73.

F. A. Mulgrew has sold, for $22,000, the four-story dwelling, northeast corner of Fiftieth Street and Beekman Place, 25 by 100.

George F. Johnson & Sons have sold to A. B. Sturgis, for $8,250, one of a row of twenty two-story brick and stone dwellings just being completed at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and Dawson Streets.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Leonard R. Kipp the old buildings, 70 to 74 Pike Street, on a plot 60 by 63.

The same operators have also sold to the Congregation Chasam Zofar the church property, 8 to 14 Clinton Street, 75 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the three-story brick dwellings, 712 to 718 East Fifth Street, 22.8 by 96.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Daniel Farrell, for $70,365, the three five-story brick flats, 503 to 507 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 75 by 99.11.

Bryan & Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to William Wetterer, for $3,500, the two-story frame dwelling, 1,311 Hoe Avenue, 25 by 100.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Leighton Williams, as trustee, for $13,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5, leasehold; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Maria A. Gelston, for $25,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 732 St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 by 60; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jane J. Thayer, as executrix, for $19,200 each, the two five-story brick flats, 503 and 505 West One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Street, each 25 by 99.11.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiffs, Austin B. Fletcher and another, for $40,000, the two five-story stone-front buildings, 247 and 249 Pearl Street, 37 by 115.11 and irregular.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, to Herman Mandheim, for $3,250, the two-story frame dwelling, 1,419 Vyse Avenue, 25 by 100.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, George M. Miller, trustee, for $25,000, the five-story brick building, 74 Greenwich Street, 23.5 by 99.11, with right to a ten-foot alley at the rear.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Daisy Bach, for $26,850, the five-story brick flat, 328 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Minnie Fisher, for $26,850, the five-story brick flat, 330 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 100.5.

Charles A. Berrian sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Helena F. Langenbach, for $1,500, the plot, Thirteenth Avenue, Whitefield, north side, 305 feet east of Fifth Street, 25 by 114; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Paul Hoffman, for $11,333, the four-story brick dwelling, 189 Convent Avenue, 18 by 50.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in partition, to H. C. Mapes, for $2,025, a tract, 120 by 262, extending from the road leading from Westchester to Pelham Bridge to Westchester Creek, between the lands of William Palmer and those of the Benson estate.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

To-day's Auction Sales.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Lorenz Zeller, referee, 101 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 75 feet west of Lenox Avenue 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,855.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Elbert Crandall, referee, 143 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 322 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 15.6 by 99.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,448.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 132 West Twenty-eighth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 83.6; Robert L. Askey, Astoria, L. I., owner; Pollard & Steinam of 19 Union Square architects; cost, $18,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, for six five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 74; J. and G. Schreiner of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owners; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $120,000.

Sixty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of West End Avenue, for six five-story brick tenements, 25 by 85; Walter S. Evans of 144 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, owner; Samuel Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $108,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 66 feet west of Washington Avenue, for a two-story frame stable, 24 by 37.6; L. G. Bloomingdale of 21 East Sixty-third Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler of 11 East Fifty-ninth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

Wendover Avenue, north side, 25.3 feet north of Bathgate Avenue, for four four-story brick tenements, 25 by irregular; Edwin H. Aube of 76 East One Hundred and First Street, owner; S Sass, architect; cost, $40,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 226 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 18.9 by 66.4; Raffaele Luongo of 559 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $21,200.

Avenue C, west side, 58 feet north of Thirteenth Street, for two three-story frame dwellings, 20 by 50; Jacob Weinheimer, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $9,000.

Alterations.

No. 48 Warren Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory; Winslow & Ryder of 525 Beacon Street, Boston, owners; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, architects; cost, $555.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 66 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a one-story brick shop and tenement; John Preusser of 2,364 Eighth Avenue, owner; William A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $8,250.

One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 317 feet west of First Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; T. McDermott of 329 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,404, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, 25x100; Mary McWalters and another to John A. Dutton..... $100

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,402, w s, 25 ft n of 170th St, 25x100; Mary McWalters and another to John A. Duttcn..... 100

AVENUE D, 25, 21.10x100.8x21.5x98.9; Charles Enders and wife to John Roth and another..... 11,500

AVENUE D, 8, 18.7x90; Moses Kinzler to Max Wachsmann..... 1

AVENUE D, 10, 18.7x90; Moses Kinzler to Max Wachsmann..... 1

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s, 250.4 ft s from s line of Fort Washington Park, 25x100; Simon M. Prowler to George J. Schroder..... 1,400

BROADWAY, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9x90.2x120.2x122.7; 5th Av, w s, 65.4 ft s of 57th St, 27.7x120; 6th Av, n w corner of 30th St, 30x41.5x irregular; Benjamin E. Hall, referee, to Edmund L. Mooney and another..... 45,800

CLINTON AV, w s, part of lot 92, map of Village of Morrisania, West Farms; Josiah W. Provoost and others to Joseph Pickard..... 4,400

CLINTON ST, 244 and 246, 40.3x71.9x39.9x71.8; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to David Periman and another..... 1

FORD ST, s s, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 50x107.6x50x109.6; John H. Metzler and wife to Edward A. Davis, Jr..... 1

FRANKLIN ST, 97, s e corner of Church St, 25x75; Gardner Colby, individually, and others, executors, to Seth M. Milliken and another..... 105,000

GERARD ST, n s, 70 ft s e of Bergen Av, 50x25 to centre of Gerard St; Henry L. Morris to Michael Murphy..... 1

GREENWICH ST, 532, w s, 24.2x80; Theresa M. Garrie to Daniel T. Garrie..... 1

JACKSON ST, 51, 25x75; Joseph Goldfarb and Harris Blankenstein to Alfred Meisel. 1

LEXINGTON AV, 737, e s, 20x62; Peter Muller to the Schaefer Company..... 1

LOT 2,913, map of 176 lots of property of Charles P. Beek, 23.8x25.6x 25x85.6; Paul M. Herzog to John Fox..... 7,000

MADISON AV, 800, n w corner of 67th St, 100.5x30; William Baylis and others, executors, to Lillian L. Remsen..... 151,000

MADISON AV, n w corner of 119th St, 201.10 to 120th St x119x irregular; Charles Riley to Julia Fleischmann..... 160

MAPES AV, n w s, Lot 127, map of East Tremont, 60x100; Edward A. Davis, Jr., and wife to Annie M. Metzler..... 1

PARK AV, e s, 34.8 ft n of 81st St, 27.6x80; Jacob M. Newman to Albert Freund. 31,000

POND PLACE, w s, 225 ft n of Ross Place, 75x125; Catharine Wilson to Robert B. Wilson..... 10

POND PLACE, w s, 225 ft n of Ross Place, 75x125; Olive Goodliff and others to Robert B. Wilson..... 1

RAILROAD AV, e s, Lots 32 to 97, 9, 10, 11, also 32 to 46 and 94, map of heirs of Thomas Beasford, Bainbridge Av, n w s, 244.7 ft n e of Travers St, 52.7x149x 50x133.8; Edward L. Patterson, trustee, to J. Albert Lane..... Order of Court.

READE ST, 74, s s; Robert L. Morrell, as trustee, to Dora Morrell and others, 1

SHIELL ST, s s, lot 295, map of Village of Wakefield, 28.8x109.6; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Christian S. Hill..... 205

SHIELL ST, s s, lot 296, map of Village of Wakefield, 28.8x109.6; New York Building Loan Company to Alexander Smyth..... 230

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 222.4 ft n of Wilkens Place, 100x120x102x100; Wilkens Place, e s, 125 ft s of Jennings St, 100x142.1x108x177.2 Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, 150x100; Boone St, n w corner of 173d St, 75x100; Boone St, s w corner of 173d St, 175x100; Emil S. Levi to Thomas E. Greacen..... 1

SOUTH ST, n s, 23.2 ft w of Dover St, 22.9x80x irregular; David Stewart, executor, to Alice G. Stewart and others... 1

VANDEWATER ST, s e s, 131.3 ft n e of Frankfort St, 35x110x13.8x106.5; Adrian H. Larkin to William R. Walker and others..... 50,000

WALES AV, r w corner of Kelly or 152d St, 58.5x49.8x irregular; Michael Cowen to Luther S. Horne..... 10,500

WALNUT AV, n e corner of 141st St, 100x125; James Neil to Josephine T. Murray..... 9,000

WEST END AV, w s, 75.8 ft s of 92d St, 49x101.1x42.9x100; 92d St, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x114.5x25x115.9; George R. Schiefelin to Helen M. Graham and another..... 1

WEST END AV, 232, e s, 20.2x80; Rosalina E. Urisarri de Polo to Richard H. L. Townsend..... 19,500

1ST AV, w s, 20.10 ft s of 36th St, 27x75; Patrick Shine to Dennis Lennehan..... 1

2D ST, s s, w part of Lot 15, map of heirs of William Hillyer, 16.8x60x16.9x57.9; Frank Latham and others to John C. Kaiser..... 1

2D ST, s s, w part of Lot 15, map of heirs of William Hillyer; Henry Latham and another, executors, to John C. Kaiser 8,000

3D AV, e s, widened, 25.2 ft s of Teasdale Place, 25.2x90.6x25x87.7; Herman Schmuck and another to Julius and Isaac Meyer..... 1

3D AV, widened, s e corner of Teasdale Place, 25.2x87.8x25x84.8; Herman Schmuck to Henry King..... 1

3D AV, widened, s e corner of Teasdale Place, 25.2x93.5x25x90.6; Herman Schmuck to Henry Marks..... 1

3D AV, widened, e s, 75.6 ft s of Teasdale Place, 25.2x96.4x25x93.5; Herman Schmuck to John Effinger..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 87th St, 50x140, with right of way over strip 10x100.6 on e s; Charles W. Tillinghast and another to William H. Flitner..... 100,000

8TH AV, s w corner of 113th St, 50x100; Augustus F. Holly to David Richey. 1

14TH ST, 306 East, 19.6x51.6; Wanton R. Hazzard and wife to Isabel Hazzard.. 1

71ST ST, 232 West, 20x100.5; Anna Suss to George A. F. Schrader..... 30,000

72D ST, 446 East, 16.8x75; Jacob P. Solomon to Delmar W. Heath..... 4,800

92D ST, s s, 175 ft w of West End Av, 75x110.5 to old lane x76x114.5; Helen M. Graham and others to George R. Schiefelin..... 1

95TH ST, 110 East, s e corner of Park Av, 69x20; Mary Hennessy to Anna E. Lyon..... 100

108TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.11; Martin Metzger to Arthur E. Moore..... 100

111TH ST, n s, 456.2 ft e of Avenue A, 16.10x100.11; Margaretta Eulgem to Henrietta S. Orth and others..... 200

135TH ST, 316 West, 24 1lx irregular; Anna E. Lyon to Henry Grese..... 100

136TH ST, s s, 225.1 ft w of 8th Av, 0.1x99.11; Charles S. Shultz, as trustee, to Anna E. Lyon..... 50

144TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; Jeanette Mattern to Mary I. Carey.. 4,500

154TH ST, 671 East, 25x100; Louis Diamant, referee, to Edward Stieglitz..... 3,000

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 100x150; Harry Hotto to Frances C. Hotto... 1

166TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 100x150; Mary E. Wynans to Frances C. Hotto..... 1

Recorded Leases.

GOLDBERG, Robert, to Alexander Goldman, 56 Market St, 5 3-12 years..... $720

LIVINGSTON, Frances, to Anthony Straub; 159 Forsyth St, taxes, 20 years. 150

SIGEL, Jacob, to Joseph Pelmer; 87 Hester St, 1 year..... 720

SUGARMAN, William, to Samuel Epstein; 331 Madison St, 2 5-12 years..... 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Charles A., to James F. O'Reilly; Lot 205, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 2,000

BROS, Andrew, to Anna Schulz; 101st St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 5 years..... 25,000

BROSE, Andrew, to Anna E. Schuls; 101st St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, installments..... 5,000

BUHL, Barbara, to Eduard Heil; 123 East 7th St, 5 years..... 5,000

CAREY, Harriet M., to Robert Smith; 163d St, n s, 206.3 ft w of Trinity Av, 1 year..... 1,500

CHAPIN, Chester W., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 30 Rose St, 5 years. 40,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Charles Riley; Madison Av, n w corner of 119th St, extends irregularly to 120th St, 11 months. 138,500

FLITNER, William H., to Amelia L. Foote; 143d St, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years..... 1,000

FOX, John, to Paul M. Herzog; Lot 4, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 7,000

FREUND, Albert, to John J. Ragan; Park Av, e s, 34.8 ft n of 81st St, 3 years..... 20,000

GREACEN, Thomas E., to Emil S. Levi; Southern Boulevard, w s, 222.5 ft n of Wilkens Place, and four other parcels, (see deeds,) one-third year..... 22,500

GLOVER, Frances L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 159 Forsyth St and 33 and 35 Rivington St, 3 years..... 2,500

HAVANAGH, Bernard, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 183d St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year..... 15,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Wales Av, n w corner of Kelly or 152d St, demand..... 16,000

HORNE, Louther S., to Moses and Sigmund Mendelsohn; Wales Av, n w corner of Kelly or 152d St, demand..... 10,500

JEANS, Edward, to Robert W. Cooper; 100th St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 20x201.10 to 101th St, 1 year..... 1,000

KAHN, Philip and Susan, to Louis and Katharine Pergole; Topping St, w s, 439 ft n of 174th St, 3 years..... 1,500

KAISER, John C., to the Irving Savings Institution; 2d St, s s, w part of Lot 15, map of the heirs of William Hillyer, 1 year..... 5,000

KNABE, Diedrich, to Julia A. Moore; West End Av, w s, 20.11 ft n of 102d St, 5 years..... 13,000

LAWRENCE, Gustavus L., to Ada S. Elsworth; 9 Frankfort St, 1 year..... 12,000

LIEBSKIND, Henke, to Jacob Horowitz; 51 East 123d St, 1 year..... 1,585

LINEHAN, Dennis, to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; 1st Av, w s, 20.10 ft s of 36th St, 3 years..... 15,000

MARKS, Morris, to Bradley & Currier Company; Fulton Av, s w corner of 173d St, 1½ year..... 5,100

MATTERN, Jeanette, to Thomas O'Connor, 144th St, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years..... 500

MEYZLER, Annie M., to Edward A. Davis, Jr.; Lot 127, map of the village of East Tremont, West Farms, 3 years..... 2,000

MILLER, Solomon, to Jeanette K. Manns; 339 to 347 East 121st St, demand..... 30,000

MOELICH, Charles F., to Frederick Wohlert; 1323 St, s s, 303 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... 11,000

MOONEY, Edmund L., and Andrew J. Shipman to Ruth W. Graham; 5th Av, w s, 65.4 ft s of 57th St, 1-6 part, 1 year. 15,000

MOORE, Arthur E., to Isaac Metzger; 108th St, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 12,000

MURPHY, Daniel J., to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 136th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av; secures advances..... 2,700

MURRAY, Josephine T. and William V., to Annie E. Turley; Walnut Av, n e corner of 141st St, 3 years..... 800

MURRAY, Josephine and William V., to James Neil; Walnut Av, n e corner of 141st St, 5 years..... 8,400

OESTING, William C., to Charles Scholle; 304 St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 14,000

PERLMAN, David, and Abraham J. Ronginsky to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; 244 and 246 Clinton St, 1 year..... 6,000

RICHEY, David, and Joseph P. Hamilton to Augustus F. Holly; 8th Av, s w corner of 113th St, 1 year..... 25,000

RITTER, Frank J., to Caroline Ritter, as guardian, &c.; Jennings St, s s, 220.2 ft e of Union Av, 3 years..... 1,900

ROTH, John, and Michael Wielandt to Virginia B. Rogers and others, trustees; 25 Avenue D 1 year..... 8,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to Morris Osmansky and others; 739 5th St, 1 year..... 9,000

SAUER, Charles, and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 167 West 28th St, 5 years..... 5,000

SAVAGE, Charles B. W., to American Mortgage Company; 131st St, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av 1 year..... 12,000

SAVAGE, Charles B. W. and Henrietta K., to the Fifth Avenue Bank; 131st St, s s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 5,000

SAVAGE, Charles B. W. and Henrietta K., to the Fifth Avenue Bank; 23d St, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 3,000

THORMAN, Annie, to August Freutel; 11th St, s s, 255 ft s e of White Plains Road, Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,500

THORMAN, Annie, to August Freutel; 11th St, s s, 280 ft e of White Plains Road, 3 years..... 2,500

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Alonzo Van Deusen and another, executors, &c.; 180th St, n e corner of Tiebout Av, 3 years..... 4,000

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to William D. Farris trustee, &c.; 180th St, n s, 20 ft e of Tiebout Av, 3 years. 3,500

THORNTON, Charles H. and Edward A., to Mary C. Clemente; 180th St, n s, 40 ft e of Tiebout Av, 3 years..... 3,500

TREMBERGER, Helene, and James R. Crossman to Lillian Crossman; Avenue B, w s, 111 ft s w of Cliff St, 1 year. 700

TREMBERGER, Helene, and James R. Crossman to Lillian Crossman; Avenue B, w s, 150.6 ft s w of Cliff St, 1 year..... 700

VISSELL, Meyer, to Levine Hertsberg; 220 East 61st St, 3 years..... 4,000

WACHSMANN, Max, to Moses Kinzler; Avenue D, e s, 74.8 ft s of 3d St, installments..... 2,750

WACHSMANN, Max, to Moses Kinzler; Avenue D, e s, 56.1 ft s of 3d St, installments..... 750

WEBER, Louise, to City Real Estate Company; 104th St, n s, 62.6 ft w of Park Av, demand..... 1,500

WEILL, Margaret A., to Emrik Willig; son; Spencer Place, w s, 300 ft n of 144th St, demand..... 1,000

WHEALEN, Charles, to Catharine L. Berry; Avenue D, n corner of 3d St, 100x206 Unionport, 3 years..... 1,200

WILSON, Catharine Van B., to Frances A. Lehmann; 764 Greenwich St, 4 years.. 5,000

WILSON, Robert B., to Emma J. Kommer; Pond Place, w s, 225 ft n of Ross Place, 3 years..... 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHEIMER, Lehman, to Lehman Bernheimer and others, executors, (two mortgages)..... Nom.

BUTTERWORTH, George F., executor, to Margaret E. Gray, (two mortgages)..... $14,000

CATTUS, Emma E., administratrix, &c., to Emma E. Cattus, as guardian, &c.. Nom.

DAVIDSON, Isaac, to Leopold S. Weiner. 10,000

ERNST, Moritz L., to Rosy Kohn..... 1,000

McCAHILL, Maud L., to the United States Trust Company, ½ part..... 8,250

MOERSFELDER, Jacob, to Berry B. Simons, ½ part..... Nom.

MOUNT MORRIS BANK to Anna Stern.. Nom.

OVERTON, Silas F., to Gardner Colby and others, trustees..... 2,500

SMITH, Henry A., to Eglantine Breuilland..... Nom.

STATE BANK to Isaac Davidson..... 6,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Maria G. Meade..... 18,000

WYSONG, John L., and others, trustees, &c., to Martha M. Wysong..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 156th St, 100x150; Jos Perlina and another against Morris Neufeld and Isadore Cohen, owners and contractors..... $1,200

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 192 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; John Madden against Frank Pisciotta, owner and contractor..... 180

28TH ST, 46 West; H. Rosenberg against Ezekiel J. Donnoll, owner; Henry Cahn and Emanuel Bloch, contractors.. 714

44TH ST, Union Bank of N. Y. to Riger.

45—Larens vs. Sieb.
46—Bowers vs. Hinkley.
47—Mooney vs. Mooney.
48—Bernard vs. Frank.
49—Davidow vs. Cohen.
50—Daly vs. Staten Isl. Elec. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1—Goodwin vs. Codding-ton.
2—In re Lawyers' Surety Co.
3—Brucks vs. Brucks.
4—Freedman vs. Freedman.

Lis Pendens.

BRADHURST AV, e s, 24.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x75; Caroline D. Camp against Frank W. Gilbert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

GRAND ST, n s, 75.11 ft w of Chrystie St, 25x100x25.1x100; John H. Heller, Jr., individually, and as executor, against Sophia M. Bolton, individually, and executrix, and others, (action to clear title, &c.;) attorneys, Bailey & Sullivan.

JEROME AV, e s, 201.9 ft s of 164th St, 167.2x irregular; Jerome Av, w s, 220.6 ft n of the intersection of Anderson and Jerome Avs, 28.5x 6x25.8; William Crafts and others against Andrew Anderson and others, (partition;) attorneys, Young, Ver Planck & Prince.

WEST BROADWAY 71; Charles Matteson and others against Albert R. Palser and others, (action to charge indebtedness, &c.;) attorney, G. B. Ashley.

1ST AV, 883 to 885, and 361 East 49th St; Edwin F. Stern, trustee, against William E. Walker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. F. Stern.

5TH ST, s s, Lot 90, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 4th St; Charlotte D. Allison against William Reinmuller and others, (action to debar claim;) attorneys, C. F. Allison.

11TH ST, s s, 572.10 ft e of 6th Av, 22.6x94.10; Frederic J. Middlebrook against Margaret L. Foote, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

12TH AV, n w corner of 2d St, 114x205, Wakefield; Anton Ragette and another against Adam and Sophia Zimmer (specific performance;) attorneys, Gumbleton & Hottenroth.

12TH AV, s w corner of 2d St, 114x205, Wakefield; Anton Ragette against Adam Zimmer and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Gumbleton & Hottenroth.

48TH ST, n s, 274 ft w of 3d Av, 16x57.10x irregular; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Mary M. Brierly and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

60TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; John B. Muller against Thomas Colby and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. T. Goodwin.

74TH ST, n s, 261.ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Carrie S. Kennedy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.

135TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Harriet Coles, individually, and as executrix, against Richard White and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. C. Embree.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

445—Mrs. Jestern Castro et al., appellants, vs. S. H. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and 446—Robert H. Anderson et al., appellants, vs. S. H. Mayes, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation.—Motion to advance submitted by S. S. Burdett for the appellants.

128—James T. Simms, appellant, vs. Hannah T. Simms.—Death of appellant suggested and cause temporarily passed on motion of L. E. Payson for the appellant.

129—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David Jou, administrator, &c.—Submitted by Hugh L. Bond, Jr., and J. H. Collins for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

135—The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Crowell Lumber and Grain Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Nebraska. Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

136—Adolph Cohn, appellant, vs. Angelina Daily et al.—Passed peremptorily on motion of M. A. Smith for the appellant.

122—C. P. Dewey, plaintiff in error, vs. the City of Des Moines et al.—Argument continued by A. E. Harvey for the plaintiff in error, by N. T. Guernsey for the defendants in error, and concluded by A. E. Harvey for the plaintiff in error.

128—John A. Lomax, plaintiff in error, vs. Aquila H. Pickering.—Submitted by J. M. Burgett for the plaintiff in error, and by John P. Ahrens for the defendant in error.

125—John McQuade, plaintiff in error, vs. the inhabitants of the City of Trenton.—Argued by David McClure for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendants in error.

86—The United States, appellant, vs. Maria De La Paz Valdezde Conway et al., and 32—The Town of Real de Loresdel Oro et al., appellants, vs. the United States et al.—Argued by Matt G. Reynolds for the United States and submitted by John H. Knaebel for appellee in No. 86 with leave to file supplemental brief within ten days, and by H. L. Warren for the appellants in No. 132, with leave to file brief within ten days.

134—Eliza Cooper et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Edward S. Newell et al., executors.—Argument commenced by F. Charles Hume for the plaintiffs in error.

Call for Friday: 134, 133, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., in Room 124 at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

4—Sigua Iron Co. vs. Green.
13—Donald vs. Phenix Bridge Co.
52—Schenck vs. Brandist.
50—Mohrman Co. vs. Penn. Fire Ins. Co.
66—Mohrman Co. vs. Fire Assn. of Phila.
67—Same vs. Union Ins. Co. of Philadelphia.
68—Same vs. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.
69—Same vs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of N. Y.
70—Same vs. Reliance Insurance Co.
71—Same vs. Scottish Union & Nat. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

41—Arguimbau vs. Kate.
51, 52 and 53—Rogers vs. Scow Lizzie et al.
56—Knowlton vs. Tug W. E. Street et al.
60—Moned vs. Tug Mary King.
70—Minott vs. SS. Patria.
76—Munroe vs. SS. Styria.
77—Parsons vs. same.
78—Malcomson vs. same.
79—Morgan vs. same.
59—Munroe vs. same.
80—L'Hommedieu vs. Scow Walter J.
81—In re Booth.
82—Billson vs. Sprague.
83—Bryant vs. same.
84—Perry vs. same.
85—Smith vs. Treu.
86—Pullman vs. Pullman.
87—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
88—Engisch vs. Muller.
89—Clark vs. Hale.
90—In re Evarts.
91—In re Farmer.
92—Street vs. Mauer.
93—Lavanburg vs. Pfeiffer.
94—In re English Enamel Paint Co.
95—In re Hanlon.
96—Emerald & Hiddenite M. Co. vs. Tannenbaum.
97—Higgins vs. Chapin.
98—Brady vs. Brady.
99—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
70—Burnet vs. Mitchell.
71—A. & S. Henry Co. vs. Talcott.
72—Boyd vs. Boyd.
73—Foster vs. McMillin.
74—Felton vs. Tuttle.
75—Dinkelspiel vs. Dinkelspiel.
76—In re Wegman.
77—In re Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
78—Selling vs. Klein.
79—Melcher vs. Kreiser.
80—Van Derveer vs. Payne.
81—Distasio vs. Distasio.
82—Samuels vs. Samuels
83—Cohen vs. Cohen.
84—Rouse vs. Burling.
85—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Mogul Mfg. Co.
86—Kaufman vs. Reichler.
87—Franklin vs. Lynn.
88—McPhillips vs. Fitzgerald.
89—Nat. Cash Register Co. vs. Johnson.
90—Dudley vs. Dudley.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1—Goodwin vs. Codding-ton.
2—In re public park at 192d St. Demurrer.
3—Brucks vs. Brucks.
4—Freedman vs. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

6732—Guarantee Sav. & L. Inst. vs. Moore.
6480—Butler vs. Mail and Express Pub. Co.
7050—Kelly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
7525—Middlebrook vs. U. S. Mercantile Reporting Agency.
7227—Baird vs. Haas.
6774—Lowrey vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
7194—Brown vs. Brown.
5476—Gray vs. Richmond Bicycle Co.
5477—Same vs. same.
7626—Mulligan vs. Seligman.
6436—Baron vs. Met. St. Railway.
6592—West vs. Wagner.
6448—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Tousey.
6612—Same vs. Humbold Library.
6805—Nowak vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6384—Blachus vs. same.
7156—New Home Sewing Mach. Co. vs. Hasbrouck.
7157—Same vs. same.
5306—Sacramento vs. McCallum.
6884—Smith vs. Owens.
6221—Kouriel vs. Moran.
5737—Marshall vs. Lewis
6738—Same vs. Dyster.
6708—Townsend vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

36—Voisin vs. Thames & Mersey M. Ins. Co.
2476—Myers vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2167—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
1674—Mailloy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3793—Kamninski vs. Shefer
3416—Odell vs. Smith.
3417—Odell vs. Sawyer.
3418—Same vs. Light.
733—Pierce vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
3806—Morrison vs. Werner.
3454—Wronkow vs. Kohner.
784—Huckfeld vs. 42d St. &c., R. R. Co.
2800—Stevens vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
865—Becker vs. Mayor, &c.
3462—Bk. of Commerce of S. F. vs. Carroll.
3048—Welsh vs. Levering

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

8413—G. C. Flint Co. vs. Dusser.
2932—Chauret vs. Ives.
2896—Porcella vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
2305—Midgley vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
638—Leary vs. Simons.
915—Ahrens vs. Meyer.
3105—Sullivan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
3162—Bauman vs. Meirowitz.
3219—Rhodes vs. Erie R. R. Co.
3220—Same vs. same.
3520—Fuersinger vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
3569—Kruh vs. Karatsonji.
3597—Sullivan vs. Jordan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent

WINTER RESORTS.

MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 9 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—MARY TULLY, as trustee under the last will and testament of MARY DEVLIN, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM EMERY CALDWELL, Meta J. B. Caldwell, individually and as substituted trustee under the will of Stasey Pitcher, Franklin Bien, as substituted trustee under the will of Stasey Pitcher, deceased; Franklin Bien, as executor and trustee of and under the last will and testament of Maria A. Le Mon; Franklin Bien, as receiver of the rents and profits of the property known as Number 621 Hudson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York; Edmund Graham Caldwell, Helen M. Caldwell, Helen Rosamond M. Caldwell, Laura B. Caldwell, Elizabeth Marie Graham, Helen M. Graham, Laura Margaret Graham, Louis Malcolm Graham, George Hautmann, Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, "Mary" or "John" Hautmann, infant child of Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, the names "Mary" and "John" being fictitious, the true Christian name and sex of said child being unknown to plaintiff; Charles H. Le Mon, George F. Le Mon, William S. Le Mon, Meyer J. Stein, as receiver of the property and effects of Meta J. B. Caldwell, judgment debtor; Charles D. Rust, Maud A. Griswold, Madison Grant, as trustee under the last will and testament of Hannah Lord Watson, deceased; Helen Kerr Corrie, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Alexander T. Watson, deceased; Patrick Lacey, "Mary" Pendergast, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Susan Buckley, Joseph Siegel, Rebecca Schwabach, James Everard, and James Everard's Breweries, a domestic corporation, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, September 29, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Helen M. Caldwell, Maud A. Griswold, and Charles H. Le Mon: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the said County of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja16-law8wF

BAILLIE, JAMES.—People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES BAILLIE, assigned to Robert McC. Robinson, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 13th day of January, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., then and there to show cause why a final settlement of the account of Robert McC. Robinson, assignee of James Baillie, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's account.

In witness whereof I have caused the seal of the Supreme Court to be hereto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice of the said court, the 1st day of December, 1898. WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

JAMES C. MURRAY, Attorney for Assignee, 41-43 Cedar Street, New York City.
d2-law6wF&ja13

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, on the 2d day of November, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against RICHARD A. ARNOLD and WILLIAM WILSON, who composed the firm of Arnold & Wilson, residing in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, and lately doing business at No. 47 East 59th Street, in said Borough, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said firm of Arnold & Wilson, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Smith & Bowman, No. 38 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of February, 1899.—Dated December 8th, 1898.

WILLIAM H. KIRTLAND, Assignee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d9-law6wF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy.—In the matter of HYMAN EZEKOWETZ, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 286.

To the creditors of Hyman Ezekowetz, of Fort Chester, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Hyman Ezekowetz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 84 Pine Street, New York City, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 12, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS BUSH, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Bush of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1898, the said Louis Bush was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Jan'y 12th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS STAJER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Stajer of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Stajer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in New York City, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 12th, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACHMAN, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON BACHMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1898.

SARAH JANE BACHMAN, MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6mF

HILDRETH, PHILIP R. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. M. HILDRETH, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of Dec., 1898. W. E. HILDRETH, Administrator.

KIERSTED, AMELIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Isaac C. Kierated, Augusta Redfield, Laura H. Fitch, William M. Kierated, Charles McNally, Frances H. McNally, the only heirs and next of kin of AMELIA KIERSTED, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Cuilette Rosekranz Kierated of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated January 13th, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Amelia Kierated, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SAMUEL FIXMAN, Attorney for petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 348 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898.

DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s22-law6mF

MORTIMER, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. MORTIMER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898. MARY A. MORTIMER, Administratrix.

JAMES, SCHELL, ELKUS & McGUIRE, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 56 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. J. H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN, otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-law6mF

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, J. CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-law6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffe Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN F. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-law6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt. s9-law6mF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GILBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALEXANDER MASTERTON, as executor, &c., plaintiff, against HEINRICH STIEHLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, being part of the real estate whereof Baltus Moore died seized and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, at and adjoining the southwesterly corner of Water Street and Catharine Slip, and taken together are bounded and contain as follows, to wit: Northerly on Water Street forty (40) feet, easterly on Catharine Slip forty (40) feet, southerly by land now or late belonging to Peter Lorillard forty (40) feet, and westerly by land now or late belonging to George Lorillard forty (40) feet, be said dimensions more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Heinrich Stiehler by Isidore Cohen and wife and Simon Cohen and wife by deed dated May 16, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2318 of Conveyances, page 144, May 16, 1890, said land being in Section One (1) in Block 251 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

C. L. ATTERBURY, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 16 Catharine Slip:

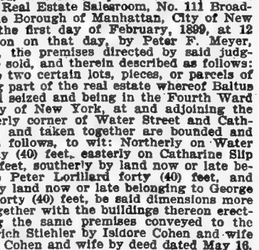

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $29,989.54, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $246.25-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,700.00, with interest thereon.

OLIVER P. BUEL, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. d30-2aw8wF&w8ja20

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—ALEXANDER MASTERTON, as executor, &c., plaintiff, against HEINRICH STIEHLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, being part of the real estate whereof Baltus Moore died seized and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, at and adjoining the southwesterly corner of Water Street and Catharine Slip, and taken together are bounded and contain as follows, to wit: Northerly on Water Street forty (40) feet, easterly on Catharine Slip forty (40) feet, southerly by land now or late belonging to Peter Lorillard forty (40) feet, and westerly by land now or late belonging to George Lorillard forty (40) feet, be said dimensions more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Heinrich Stiehler by Isidore Cohen and wife and Simon Cohen and wife by deed dated May 16, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2318 of Conveyances, page 144, May 16, 1890, said land being in Section One (1) in Block 251 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

C. L. ATTERBURY, Referee.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 16 Catharine Slip:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,140.57, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $354, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $630.95, and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

C. L. ATTERBURY, Referee.

ja10-2aw3wTu&F&f1.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KATHERINE ELIAS and another, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Elias, deceased, plaintiffs, against THE NEW YORK MAENNERCHOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon erected, situate in the 19th Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street distant eighty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly parallel with Fifty-sixth Street eighty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-sixth Street eighty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1898.

OLIVER P. BUEL, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $79,989.54, with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $246.25-100, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with the expenses of sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,700.00, with interest thereon.

OLIVER P. BUEL, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. d30-2aw8wF&w8ja20

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MILES M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre line of a party wall standing one-half on the lot hereby conveyed and the other half on the lot next adjoining on the west, one hundred and forty-one feet eleven inches; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly forty-three feet and one inch; thence easterly sixteen feet and eight inches, and thence southerly forty-three feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and ten inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street thirty-four feet and two inches; thence northerly forty-two feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence easterly to a point forty-three feet and one inch distant from said northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southerly forty-three feet and one inch to the northerly line or side of Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

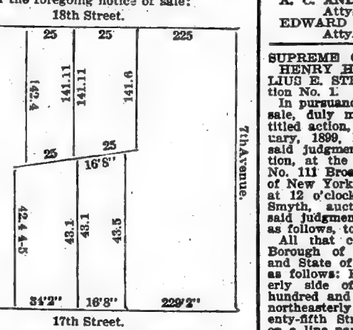

The street numbers of said premises are Nos. 221-225 West 17th Street, and Nos. 216 and 218 West 18th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,507.66, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $377.86, with interest from the 18th day of December, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,400, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or will be paid by the referee.

The premises are to be sold subject to any mortgage liens prior to the mortgage foreclosed in this action. Such prior liens, briefly stated, are supposed to be: A purchase-money mortgage on said premises for $30,000, bearing interest at six per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1897, and a blanket mortgage on said premises for $55,000, bearing interest at five per cent. from the 8th day of July, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 30, 1899, at same hour and place.—Dated Jan'y 11, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

ja13-2aw2wF&Tu&ja27&30.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE STARK, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 6th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2877, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street formerly Mary Street, with the westerly side of Elton, formerly Washington, Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot; running thence northerly, parallel wihh Elton Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Elton Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

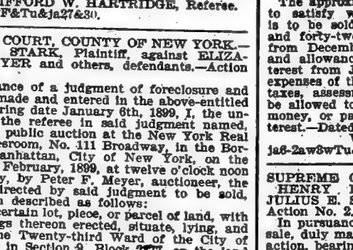

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages, which, with interest to date of sale, amount to $24,855. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's claim upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,256.16, and of taxes $185.07. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ja18-2aw8wF&Ff1

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE STARK, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, Defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fifth Street distant eighty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, running thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-fifth Street eighty feet; thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Eighty-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Eighty-fifth Street eighty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1898.

JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, attorneys for Administrators, 24 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mFri

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard P. Lydon, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898.

TERENCE FARLEY, Executor.

RICHARD P. LYDON, Attorney for Executor, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City. d16-law6mF

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 856 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898.

MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au18-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition, and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fourteenth day of December, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet, more or less; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Francos W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

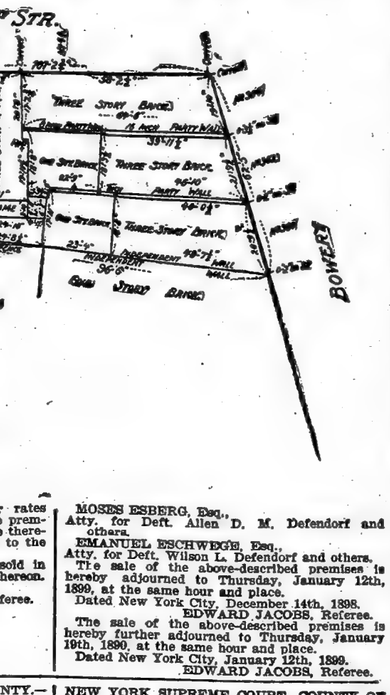
EAST 4TH STR.
BOWERY
THREE STORY BRICK
A BACK PARTY WALL
THREE STORY BRICK
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FRAME
PARTY WALL
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TEALL ARGUES WITH A WHIP

Defendant in Divorce Suit Threatens to Thrash Lawyer Seaman.

HIS COUNSEL DENOUNCES HIM

Mr. Weeks, After a Dramatic Scene, Declares that He Will Drop the Case Unless His Client Apologizes.

The second hearing of witnesses before Commissioner Charles Edgar Mills in the suit for divorce brought in Rhode Island against Oliver Sumner Teall by Mrs. Teall was brought to an abrupt and sensational termination yesterday afternoon. At the moment when the Commissioner declared the adjournment Teall was standing in the centre of the room dramatically flourishing a whip in the direction of Lawyer Albert W. Seaman, attorney for Mrs. Teall. Mr. Teall had had ample opportunity for using the murderous-looking weapon, but either his conscience smote him at the supreme moment or some other occult reason stayed his hand.

His lawyer, William R. Weeks, in whose offices at 11 Broadway the hearing was being held, characterized the conduct of his client as disgraceful, apologized to Mr. Seaman for its occurrence in his office, and asked for an adjournment, declaring that unless the proceedings were conducted at another time and place where the proper authorities and courtesies of the law could be observed he would as a gentleman withdraw from the case.

Although the incidents leading up to this denouement have evidence of studied preparation and careful rehearsal on the part of the principal actor in the scene, the dramatic climax was unlooked for by the spectators. The earlier part of the hearing had been, comparatively speaking, uninteresting and prosaic in the extreme. Miss Minna Jones, a boarding house keeper of Yonkers, who had been called at the last hearing before the Commissioner to refute testimony given by Teall's former valet, Thomas Jackson, reflecting upon her establishment, was cross-examined yesterday by Lawyer Seaman. Jackson had testified that several women had accompanied Teall to his rooms in Miss Jones's boarding house. It was Jackson's testimony that had brought Miss Georgia Cayvan, the actress, to the last hearing, to refute the charge of having accompanied Teall on many expeditions.

When Miss Jones had finished testifying yesterday Lawyer Weeks continued his direct examination of Teall, which had been begun at the last hearing. After a few perfunctory questions the lawyer asked his client if he had any further statement to make.

"Yes, I have," replied the latter, rising. He drew forth a pair of glasses and put them on, and from another pocket he took a sheet of typewritten copy.

"I object to the defendant testifying from a memorandum," said Mr. Seaman. "There is nothing to show whether it is material or not."

"I'll show you whether it is material or not," thundered the little defendant, glaring at the attorney.

Lawyer Weeks insisted that the statement be read, although declaring that he was totally ignorant of its contents.

It was allowed after a wrangle. Teall then crossed the room until he stood opposite Mr. Seaman, and in an exceedingly dramatic tone read his paper, which was a violent attack upon Mr. Seaman, who was accused of bringing the names of innocent women in the case. "The law, as now administered," he read, "allows an attorney, on a cross-examination, to smirch the reputation of a witness by asking insinuating questions that no matter how they are answered place the witness and others in a false light. The law gives no redress to the witness. But there is another law, a law of gentlemen, which holds a woman's name as sacred and protects it at all hazards. I warn you that if you mention to me the name of a single woman, or ask a question that will reflect on any woman, I will answer you in such a way that you will not be able to ask another question or I will be incapacitated from replying."

Throughout the reading there was not a sound save that made by the speaker's voice. Lawyer Seaman's face turned white, but he maintained perfect composure.

With the utterance of the last word of the statement Commissioner Mills attempted to take the paper, but Teall warned him off, and, advancing a step, quickly drew from his left sleeve a rawhide whip. Mr. Weeks, Commissioner Mills and several others jumped between the men, and a powerful-looking man who had come with Lawyer Seaman advanced from an obscure seat and stood at Teall's elbow. Mr. Weeks, Teall's lawyer, advanced to Lawyer Seaman, who had remained calmly seated.

"Mr. Seaman," he said, "I wish to say that the conduct of my client, both in word and action, is entirely contrary to my approval. You are entitled to my protection here, and will receive it. Had I supposed that any such language was to be used or such conduct exhibited by my client in my office, I should not have permitted it. I cannot proceed further in this case until at such a time and place where the proper amenities and courtesies of the law can be observed."

"I thank you and sympathize with your position in the case," replied Mr. Seaman, "but I am here to cross-examine Mr. Teall, and I intend to do it.

"But I wish to be relieved of my responsibility as counsel in the case," insisted Mr. Weeks, "unless the hearing is postponed until a future date, when I shall demand that my client, as a gentleman, apologizes to you and submits to cross-examination."

The Commissioner adjourned the case for one week, the place and hour of the hearing to be agreed upon later, after which he hurried away. Lawyer Seaman quickly gathered up his papers and left the room, and Lawyer Weeks indignantly retired to an inner office.

"It was outrageous," said Mr. Weeks later. "I had no idea that such a statement was to be made by Mr. Teall, and unless he retracts every word of it and apologizes to Mr Seaman for it and submits to cross-examination at the next hearing, I shall certainly refuse to represent him."

Teall expressed himself as highly elated over the turn of affairs. "You may say right here," he said, "that I'll never apologize to Seaman, and I'll never submit to his cross-examination, even though my lawyer should give up the case. I'll rot in jail first."

SEEKS TO ENJOIN MRS. TEALL.

Teall Wants Case Here Stopped Till One in Rhode Island Is Settled.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 12.—Lawyer James A. Williams, representing Oliver Sumner Teall of New York, filed a bill in equity in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day asking that Mrs. Teall be restrained from prosecuting the divorce case recently brought by her in New York, until the case now pending before the court in this State has been adjudicated.

A writ of attachment against Mrs. Teall is also prayed for on the ground that she is guilty of contempt of court in having instituted a divorce case in New York while a case based on the same grounds was pending in this State.

The matter will come before the court on Saturday morning.

TO PROTECT DIVORCE WITNESSES.

Bill Prompted by the Teall Case Introduced in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—Assemblyman Phillips of New York has introduced a bill to meet a situation brought out quite prominently in the divorce suit of Oliver Sumner Teal. Mr. Phillips proposes to amend the code so as to require the attorney for the plaintiff in an action for divorce, where a co-respondent is named, to file an affidavit that on the facts as presented from reliable sources there is reasonable ground for belief that the person named is at fault.

The effect of this will be to protect the innocent from false and frequently malicious charges, which drag them into court, compelling them to defend their reputations in actions to which they are not parties defendant, and with which they have had no association whatever.

It is believed that this evil, so long complained of, will find its remedy in the bill now offered.

FOUR INJURED BY DYNAMITE.

Exploded by the Fall of a Laborer Who Carried It.

Four men were injured in an explosion of dynamite caused by a laborer falling with a stick of dynamite at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon.

Men have been employed for several months in blasting and removing a mass of rock twenty-five or thirty feet in height at that corner. Yesterday afternoon the foreman of the gang, Andrea Marena, sent one of the men to the safety box for a stick of dynamite for a blast. As the man was returning he stumbled and fell, throwing the stick of dynamite with considerable force to the ground in front of him. It exploded with a loud detonation, throwing several of the laborers near by to the ground. Several of them sustained severe bruises. They were attended by Dr. Neiffy of the Harlem Hospital, and went home.

Those most seriously injured were Rocco Scarlotto, twenty-five years old, of 424 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, bruised about the face and hands; Gabriel Pisarro, twenty-two years old, of 804 Robbins Avenus, bruised about the face; Donato Zatolli, thirty years old, of the same address, bruised about the face, and Comtino Prate, forty-two years old, severely bruised about the face, neck, and hands.

The foreman was arrested, and arraigned in the Harlem Police Court on a charge of criminal negligence, but was discharged by Magistrate Olmsted.

TOBACCO CORNER SCHEMES.

Conservative Business Men Ridicule Plans to Control Cuba's Output, but Admit They Are Entertained.

Talk of syndicates to control the output of leaf tobacco and the manufacture of cigars in Cuba has been general in what is known as Lower Wall Street ever since Spain was conquered. In October last several stories on this subject were current, and yesterday a statement was published to the effect that a syndicate of banks and bankers of this city, including some of the leading foreign banking houses, twenty-one in all, was forming to control the Havana leaf tobacco business. The story also spoke of a plan to purchase the new Havana leaf crop, as many Cuban tobacco plantations as can be got at reasonable figures, and a plan to take in the cigar factories of Havana and those of this city which use Havana leaf.

The leading publication of the trade, The Tobacco Leaf, began poking fun at a project of this kind early in the year, and the direction of this publication declined yesterday to talk or comment on the rumors afoot now on the plea that it had said all that it cared to say at present in its columns. A canvass of the tobacco trade banks of the city found none that had anything to do with any project of the kind spoken of. One of the most prominent banking firms had heard of the scheme, however, and an officer of a strong National bank smiled when he admitted that several stories of the kind had come to him in gossip.

In the leaf and Havana cigar trade, however, it was disclosed that in a tentative way several plans to corner Havana leaf tobacco and to control the manufacture of Havana cigars in Cuba and in this country had been discussed to a point where a scheme or schemes of speculation had been vaguely outlined.

Authority of high standing in the tobacco trade said that there was just a bare basis for talking of plans to corner and control the Havana leaf market and the Havana cigar making. "But," he added, "the conservative members of the trade laugh at the idea as impracticable. "There is no syndicate of bankers. The theme is not underwritten, but 'in the air,' entirely problematical and inchoate. And, with all this, I believe that one of those who thinks that if such a scheme is launched private—not banking—capital will be found to back it for millions, is on his way to Havana to look into the situation."

Harry Rothschild of the leaf tobacco house of Rothschild & Brother, 141 Water Street, laughed at the cornering and control story, and dismissed it with, "Simply ridiculous. The crop cannot be cornered."

LEGAL NOTES.

PHYSICIANS MUST NOT DISCLOSE PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as temporary administrator of Jane A. Dwyer, otherwise known as Duchess de Castellucia, was sued by Dr. Timothy J. McGillicuddy to recover a balance of $23,865, claimed to be due him for professional services rendered to the decedent, and to her husband, at her request, from October, 1893, to March, 1895. The bill contained a credit of $815. The answer was a general denial. The plaintiff, being himself disqualified from testifying because the patient's lips were sealed in death, attempted to establish his claim by Dr. Cerlo, who attended the patient daily as her medical adviser. Justice McAdam, who presided at the trial, excluded questions put to this witness, the obvious purpose of which was to have him divulge information respecting the services rendered by plaintiff to the decedent, which he acquired while he prescribed for her professionally. The Court held, on motion for a new trial, after dismissal of the complaint, that upon principle as well as authority, a physician or surgeon suing for services is within Section 834 of the code, and, to succeed, must establish his case without offending its provisions. The statute was sought to be avoided here, by proving that, although Dr. Cerlo was a duly licensed physician, he had never registered his license, as required by the Act of 1887, Chapter 647, as amended by the Laws of 1893, Chapter 661, and was therefore disqualified from practicing physic, and consequently not incompetent as a witness, under Section 834. "A patient," Justice McAdam said, "has a right to act on the presumption that every practitioner is regularly licensed. Registration is a regulation which concerns the practitioner and the State. It was not intended to infringe upon the rights of patients, and does not assume to do so. The statute," Justice McAdam said, in conclusion, "was not passed for the pecuniary benefit of the medical fraternity, but to silence its voice, and in this manner protect those seeking medical assistance, by excluding all inquiries which may offend the sensitiveness of the living, or reflect in the slightest on the memory of the dead. It was to throw the mantle of charity over the sick and unfortunate, and at the same time elevate the medical practitioner to the high plane with the clergy and good Samaritan, leaving him to protect his fees according to professional ethics, so long as he does not infringe the humanitarian sentiment embraced in the statutory prohibition." The application for a new trial was denied.

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FEES OF EXPERT WITNESSES MAY BE INQUIRED INTO.—A medical expert, testifying on behalf of Charles Zimmer, on the trial of the latter's suit against the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for damages for the loss of the services of his daughter, Cecilia, because of a negligent collision between a cable car of one of the defendant companies and the horse car of the other, was asked, on cross-examination, what compensation he was to receive for his services in giving the testimony. The question, on plaintiff's objection, was excluded. This ruling has been held by the Second Appellate Division, on appeal from judgment or verdict for the plaintiff, to have been erroneous, and the judgment has been reversed. "It is not necessary," Justice Cullen, who gave the opinion, said, "to descant on the discrepancies in the evidence of expert witnesses, depending upon the side for or against which they are called, nor shall we deliver a homily on such testimony. But, with the imperfections that are conceded to exist in expert testimony, we think that the plainest dictates of justice require that the opposing pary should have every opportunity to inquire into the fairness and interest of the expert, as well as into his scientific skill and knowledge. Plainly, the size of a fee a witness is to receive for his testimony may, in the case of a weak character, bias his judgment, and the parties and the jury are entitled to know just what compensation an expert witness has received or is to receive."

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NEGLIGENCE OF FELLOW-SERVANT.—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company had in its employ a carpenter named James Byrnes in rebuilding its stables, and while he was at work on a ladder it had to be removed when a car came in or went out, and, also, when a cart used in carrying away the débris of the work went in and out. This cart was driven by one Freeman, an employe of the company. The company's foreman, named Hall, who directed Byrnes's work, told him he would stand guard to warn him of the movements of the cars and cart. After two warnings Hall went to a distant part of the stable, and in his absence the horse started with the cart, Freeman being negligent, and the ladder was struck by the cart and thrown down. Byrnes heard the cart coming and saw it, but he was unable to protect himself, and fell with the ladder. The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward, has unanimously affirmed judgment given on the trial dismissing Byrnes's complaint against the company, holding that Freeman, whose negligence caused the accident, was clearly the fellow-servant of the plaintiff. As to Hall, the Court held he war not representing the company in promising to remain at the foot of the ladder; in that, he was doing the work of an employe. (105 N. Y., 150.)

You buy your shoes solely on account of style and fit. What do you know about leather?

Our Model at $5 is an exact copy of the most stylish, perfect fitting custom shoe made—a shoe selling for $12. We know the leather and guarantee it.

Russet, calf and enamel; single and double sole; lace and button.

An ulster is like a revolver in that when you need it, you need it badly; $15 to $32 prepares you.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Shakespeare said that "Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge." That was in 1600. Nowadays, leather-covered furniture comes nearer the badge of "the nobility and gentry." Leather should adorn the library furniture at least, and it is the cheapest covering in the end; the marks of honorable age which it attains make it a fit accompaniment for the dark platoons of folios and quartos. If you are minded leatherwards, this is the place for you. Many superb designs now below factory prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

LIVELY WAR BETWEEN SYRIANS.

The Appearance of a New Paper, Called Al-Alam, Causes Excitement and Leads to a Libel Suit.

The appearance of a new paper published in the Syrian language, and bearing the title Al-Alam, (The World,) has stirred up excitement in the Syrian colony in this city, and, incidentally, has led to the institution by the Archimandrite Raphael Hawawiny of the Syrian orthodox church in Washington Street, head of the faith in North America, of a suit for libel against another paper published in Syrian and called Al-Ayam, (The Chronicle,) of which Joseph N. Maloof is editor and proprietor, and which is liberal and pro-American.

Al-Alam, the progressive Syrians claim, is the mouthpiece of the Turkish Legation in Washington, and is subsidized by it. They also allege that its object is to prevent Turkish subjects in this country from becoming naturalized and to induce them to return to their native land. In a recent issue—according to a translation furnished by its opponents, Syrians who have become naturalized, or who have declared their intention to become naturalized, and in any case appreciate the benefits of absolute liberty under the Stars and Stripes—Al-Alam made the following appeal and warning:

Oh, Ottomans, we are in a strange country, and must some day return to our native land, if only for a visit. Keep ever in mind the land of your birth and of your ancestors, and give no heed to the counsels of foreigners. Loyalty to your country and your Sultan are commanded by the Faith.

And in another issue:

Our advice to every reader who wishes to return to his native country is to do so without delay, or he will one day regret his hesitation. Everybody knows that agents of the Serene Government are keeping watch upon those who falter in their loyalty to the great Sultan, and aid traitors to their country by filling the minds of the simple-minded with poisonous thoughts, and by those who foolishly waste their money in the purchase of disloyal journals, and those whose names appear therein. These will some day be called to account, and made to see the errors of their ways, but their remorse will come too late.

Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish Minister in Washington, recently wrote to Genge Jabour, the editor of Al-Alam, a letter which that paper reproduced, extolling the "sentiments of sincere devotion to our Lord and Master, the greatest Sultan, and his Serene Government" contained in the new publication, and declaring that those who publish lies about their native country and Government are degraded in the sight of God and men, and that it will not be long before the downfall of their cause will be brought about.

The Archimandrite also wrote a letter to Al-Alam thanking it as "the responsible representative of the adherents to my faith in North America and on their behalf," for its patriotic attitude and devotion to "the Serene Ottoman Government, of mighty power, whose days will be everlasting."

The progressive Syrians declare that the warnings of Al-Alam and what they allege to be the "covert menace" conveyed in the Turkish Minister's letter are calculated to strike terror into the hearts of their ignorant fellow-countrymen in the United States, who cannot realize that they enjoy absolute freedom. Some of them wrote letters to Al-Alam protesting against the Archimandrite's claim that he voices the political views of all his co-religionists, and making charges against him upon which the suit for libel is based.

WOMAN'S WORK EXCHANGE.

Rapid Growth of the Institution Demonstrated by Annual Reports.

The annual meeting of the managers of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work was held yesterday at the home of the President, Mrs. William G. Choate, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street. The reports read indicated a rapid growth in the work of the exchange during the past year.

In the President's address, she congratulated the ladies present on the fact that there had never been a dissension or squabble in the Board of Managers. "It is remarkable," she said, "that forty women have worked together for twenty-one years and have never had a falling out." Mrs. Choate emphasized the need of a new home for the exchange. She said the lease of six years which they had on their present home, 12 East Thirtieth Street, would expire in May, and they must have a larger and permanent building. The building fund now amounted to about $24,000, of which $1,520 had been contributed last year by the gentlewomen in reduced circumstances who disposed of articles through the exchange. The President urged the managers, who are still considering the purchase of the Berkeley Lyceum, to endeavor to increase the fund to $250,000 before the 1st of May.

The other reports submitted showed that $16,708 worth of cake had been sold during the year, and $3,000 worth of preserves. The entire sales of the year produced $50,000, in round numbers.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—Mrs. William G. Choate; Vice Presidents—Mrs. C. R. Agnew, Mrs. John T. Terry, Mrs. William E. Dodge, and Mrs. Russell Sage; Treasurer—Miss Katharine Lamoert; Recording Secretary—Miss Susan Herriman. Miss L. O. Noyes was again elected Superintendent.

Stern Bros

beg to announce that during the month of January they will make to order

Choice Evening Gowns

of Crepe de Chene, Satin, Moire or Net at the

Extraordinarily Low Prices

of $75.00 to $95.00

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

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NEW YORK STORE, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST. | BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave.

BROKEN LOTS

make a rich harvest here, for the delayed purchaser.

You can practice real and self-satisfying economy by taking advantage of our sale of

MEN'S OVERCOATS and ULSTERS, at

$16.00.

Were $22, $25, $28, $30 and $35.

All sizes, but not in every lot—yet all lots are this Winter's best.

SPECIAL—Men's imported Madras Shirts, in the new Spring styles, at $1.50. These are the $2.50 and $3.00 qualities. All sizes, attached or separable cuffs.

At Our New York Store only.

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

WESTERN UNION MAN HELD.

Second Arrest of the Company's Jersey City Manager, Charged with Aiding "Green Goods" Swindlers.

John B. Berthoif, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office, at No. 76 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was again arrested last night by Chief of Police Murphy on a charge of aiding and abetting "green goods" operators. He was taken before Police Justice Nevin, by whom he was paroled in custody of Allan L. McDermott, his counsel. The papers were sent at once to the Grand Jury.

The circumstances that led to Berthoif's second arrest were these: On Nov. 30 Reuben Percival, of Ithaca, N. Y., received a letter from E. F. Garland, offering to sell him "good money" at the rate of $2,000 for $300. If he accepted the offer he was to telegraph to Garland at No. 31 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, saying: "Tell brother I will come." He was then to go to the Grand Union Hotel in this city and wait until Garland appeared.

On Monday last Percival came to New York and secured a room at the Grand Union. From there he sent the telegram agreed upon to Garland. On Tuesday, Garland not having appeared, Percival, as he alleges, sent a telegram to the Western Union office in Jersey City, asking if his message to Garland had been delivered. To this, he says, he received no answer. Yesterday, becoming tired of waiting, he went to No. 31 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, which is a hotel known as the Pennsylvania House. He inquired for Garland and was told that Garland had not been seen at the hotel since the end of November. He was also told that if his errand was to buy money of Garland he had better see Chief of Police Murphy before making a purchase.

He did so, and Berthoif's arrest followed. Berthoif made no statement, but Mr. McDermott claimed that as a common carrier, or the agent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Mr. Berthoif was required by law to forward any dispatch that might be received at the office. He was not supposed to know the message "Tell brother I will come" related to "green goods." There was no evidence that it did, Mr. McDermott said. It might, he further claimed, mean exactly what it said, or it might be a cipher relating to important and legitimate business of a financial or other character.

Justice Nevin said he would not undertake to determine any of these questions, but would send the papers to the higher court and let the Grand Jury decide.

Percival was held as a witness in default of $500 bail.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY WORK.

Periodicals Devoted to It Criticised Before the Woman's Board.

The second day's session of the third conference of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the United States and Canada opened yesterday morning in the main assembly room of the Tabernacle, at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway. There was a large attendance.

The meeting was opened by prayer by Mrs. H. B. Elliot. Mrs. J. R. Mott followed with a paper on "Higher Education for Girls on Missionary Ground." A paper was then read by Miss Kate G. Lamson on "The Kindergarten in Missionary Work."

Miss Kate Lamson said that regular kindergartens, more or less fully equipped, have been opened in thirteen countries. Japan leads with five boards, which have successful kindergartens in operation, while a sixth is looking for a teacher to send out.

Dr. Grace M. Kimball of Vassar College read a paper on "The Development of the Missionary Spirit in the Women's Colleges of America." She made many suggestions as to the increasing of this spirit, and urged that the missionary work in colleges for women should be done on a much larger scale than heretofore, especially in the matter of missionary literature. In speaking of the magazines she said:

"I hope I may be forgiven when I say that the magazines and periodicals devoted to missionary work are not what they should be."

After this paper a general discussion followed, and after prayer and adjournment luncheon was had.

In the afternoon session Mrs. J. T. Gracey of the Methodist Episcopal Church led in prayer. A general question hour ensued between 2:20 and 2:30 o'clock. The question was, "The Systematic Study of Missionary Work. Annual Reports to Form an Aid for Practical Uses."

Susan Hays Ward read a paper on "Our Lord's Idea of Christian Service."

Give advance order to you newsdealer to be sure of securing editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow (with sixteen-page Book and Art Review) and Sunday, (with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London letter, and other attractive features.)—Adv.

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FREE LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

Commissioner O'Brien Does Not Think the New York Public Library Is of Much Use to the Masses.

Teachers and librarians met yesterday, under the auspices of the New York Library Club, and indulged in a mutual interchange of sentiments of good-will and friendly differences. The meeting was held in the Boys' High School, West Thirteenth Street. The relation between free libraries and public schools was discussed by several of those present, and two or three papers were read upon its various phases.

A speaker who was not on the programme—Commissioner Miles O'Brien—was called upon to take the place of a Commissioner who was expected to speak, and he gave a short talk on what he believed was the real usefulness of a library. "Most of the large libraries," said Commissioner O'Brien, "are of little use. The great Public Library about to be erected at Forty-second Street may be a fine, monumental affair, and perhaps useful to a certain extent, but of what use is it to the masses? If we could build a library that would hold ten times as much as the proposed Public Library, and arrange for the distribution of its books in all parts of the east and west districts, I believe it would do far more good."

Another feature of the meeting was that, while several books were mentioned, not one of the popular books of the day, except "Quo Vadis," was referred to. The publishers were even taken to task for issuing such a mass of unliterary material. Miss Mary E. Merington, in her remarks regarding the indiscriminate circulation of books from the free libraries, pleaded for a better selection and strongly advised the keeping from the shelves of all that is detrimental and unliterary.

"Many of my girls," she added, "go to libraries and get what they will, drawing out the cheap novels, to a great extent. Many books in the free libraries are bad. At least 10 per cent. you would condemn if buying for your own home. It is a crime to put such twaddle in circulation, and why should the State pay for books that are not up to the standard?"

Miss Julia Richman, Principal of Grammar School No. 77, gave a talk on the reading of school children. "I would suggest to librarians," she said, "in sending their sets of school libraries, to include a number of those that are the prime favorites, instead of endeavoring to get so large a variety. No book, in my mind, can displace 'Little Women' in popularity among girls from twelve to fourteen years. All girls want to read 'Little Women' about the same time, and it is a good thing that they should, for it gives them an opportunity to discuss the book and its characters."

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger gave an interesting talk on the school library system, and Miss Emma F. Cragin described the methods and success of the traveling library department of the New York Circulating Library.

CORONERS' POWERS LIMITED.

Cannot Employ Experts to Examine Collapsed Structures, Court Decides.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court yesterday, decided that Coroners have not the power to employ scientific experts or engineers to examine structures which have collapsed. The decision was given upon an application in the matter of the inquests as to the cause of death of Pius Baum and others. Justice Giegerich says:

"My consent to the Coroner's appointment of a scientific expert or engineer to examine into the cause of the collapse of the structure, which collapse resulted in the death of the person named, cannot be granted. Such appointment is authorized only so far as to permit an examination of the body of the deceased, and while it is not apparent that the result of an engineer's deliberations upon the corpse would be particularly instructive, still this was the limitation which the Legislature saw fit to adopt in this matter.

"The Coroner's right to employ an expert in such a case depends strictly on the statute, which is not to be broadened, except by very necessary implication, and there is no warrant for an implication that the Legislature intended to give the Coroner full power to investigate the details of a building disaster, since there is no necessity that such power should exist, in view of the complete authority possessed by the Grand Jury in such matters."

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A SPECIAL SALE OF WOMEN'S JACKETS!

Black, Navy or Tan Jackets, Kersey or Beaver, Fly front, notched collar and side pockets,

Regular Price, 6.50 to 10.00;

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Kersey Jackets, Black or Navy, lined with fine Taffeta or Rhadame,

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Black Kersey Jackets handsomely lined with black Satin, Tailor finish, fly fronts,

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night, at 8—DON GIOVANNI, Lilli Lehmann, Nordica, and Sembrich; Ed. de Reszke, Saligmac, Dufriche, Maurel. Sat. Mat., Jan. 14, at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Djella, Bauermeister; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers, Bars, Dufriche, Plançon. Sat. Evg., at 8, at pop prices—MANON. Saville, Plançon, Albers, Dufriche, Bars, and Van Dyck. Sun. Eve., at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Sembrich, Marie Brema, Saligmac, and Van Rooy. Mon. Eve., Jan. 16, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Mantelli, Saléza, Campanari, Pringle, and Plançon. Tues. Eve., Jan. 17, at 7—Second performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djella, Molke-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Cond., Schalk. Wed. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Lilli Lehmann, Mantelli, and Suzanne Adams, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, Pringle, Maurel. Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7—Third performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED. Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Marie Engle, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Pringle, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk. Fri. Evg., Jan. 20, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Albers. Tues. Eve., Jan. 24, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth and Last performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham, Cond., Schalk. STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York. 1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899. EMIL PAUR ..... CONDUCTOR. Fourth Public Rehearsal, Friday, Jan. 13, at 2. Fourth Concert, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 8:15 P.M. PROGRAMME: Passacaglia, C minor ..... Bach-Esser. Symphony, No. 6, "Pathetique" ..... Tschaikowsky. Concerto for violin, No. 7, E minor ..... Spohr. MR. WILLY BURMESTER. His first appearance with the Philharmonic Society. "Mephisto Waltz" ..... Liszt. Box office open daily from 9 to 5. Seats from 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. General Admission, $1. AUG. ROEBBELEIN, Secretary.

CARNEGIE HALL. Wed. Aft., Jan. 18, and Thurs. Eve., Jan. 19. Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke, Conductor, and Termina, Tickets at Box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

LAST TWO DAYS. THE LOAN COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS. Exhibition Will Close Saturday, Jan. 14, ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Ave. and 23d St. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre. Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Arab Wonders—Parisian Stars. A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15. LAST TWO NIGHTS. DELLA FOX—"The Little Host." Autograph-Photograph Matinée, Saturday. (The Last.) Next Week—"THAT MAN!"—Next Week

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 53d & B'way. LAST 3 WEEKS. 175th Souv. Jan. 27. The Turtle.

World in Wax. Christmas Pantomime. EDEN MUSEE. Hear the Gypsy Music. CINEMATOGRAPH.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Mat. Every Day, 25c. Evenings, 25 & 50c. This Week—"MY FRIEND FROM INDIA." Next Sunday Night—Grand Popular Concert.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MATINEE Nightly at 11 o'clock, "An Affair of Honor" and Foreign Vaudeville.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Last 2 Nights at 8:30. Last Sat. Mat. ON AND OFF. Jan. 16—"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. The White Heather. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Next Week—Della Fox in "The Little Host."

BROADWAY THEATRE. Monday, Jan'y. 16. FRANCIS WILSON in "The Little Corporal."

PALACE. 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11 P. M. 25c. and 50c. Performance. Rice & Cohen, 3 Sisters Macarte, Thorne & Carleton, Morton & Revelle, Kleist Bros.; 25 others. Great Comedy Bill!

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11 P.M. 25,50c. Performance, 10:45 P.M. Fred Bond & Co., Gus Williams, Leonidas's Dogs & Cats, Hugh Stanton, El Zobedie, Nellie Burt, Mason & Forbes; many others.

DALY'S. Every evening this week at 8:10, MADAME SANS GENE, Miss Rehan as Sans Gene. LAST MATINEE TO-MORROW. ***Next Monday and for a few evenings, Sheridan's masterpiece of comedy, School for Scandal. ***In preparation the great Drury Lane Drama, The Great Ruby.

AMERICAN. 42d St. & B'way. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. Second season. ALWAYS IN ENGLISH. OVERTURE EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE AT 2. LOHENGRIN. Ev., 25c.—$1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Res. Sts. 25c. Nxt. Week—LOHENGRIN, (by universal demand.)

KEITH'S. Continuous Performance. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. BERT COOTE & JULIE KINGSLEY in Buckstone's Famous Farce, "The Dead Shot." Favor & Sinclair, in "A High Roller" (new.) BARON'S DOGS. HULINES. 3 AVOLOS.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St. ..... 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y, 2. "Pinero's crowning success." "Lyceum's great triumph." TRELAWNY of the WELLS.

CASINO. 1ST MAT. TO-MORROW! LILLIAN RUSSELL, TO-NIGHT, Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opera bouffe, "LA BELLE HELENE."

WALLACK'S. Evgs. 8:15; Sat. Mat. 2:15. This Week Only—Last 3 Times. OLGA NETHERSOLE in THE TERMAGANT. Next week: "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

GARDEN. Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs. 8:10. A RUNAWAY GIRL. By Augustin Daly's Musical Co. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:10. Matinées 2. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY. ZAZA, with MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Rain, warmer, fresh easterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,293. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. TWO CENTS. Elsewhere.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market broad.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¾c.; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—London reports show that the storm which has been raging on the British coast and to some extent inland has done great damage, even London being exposed to the full fury of the gale. Southampton, Portsmouth, and Folkestone suffered severely. Wrecks are reported on the coast, and railway trains were damaged by the winds and freshets. England yesterday was cut off from all communication with the Continent. Cable advices from Berlin and Vienna report that severe storms have prevailed in Germany and Austria. Herr Bebel, Socialist leader in the Reichstag, in opposing the German Army bill yesterday, declared that the militia system of the United States had stood the test of the Hispano-American war well. Herr Bebel is fighting against the increase of the German Army, and wants a more democratic organization to control it. The official organ of the butchers in Berlin, refuting a statement made in the Reichstag in discussing the Meat Inspection bill, will show that the home production is not sufficient to meet the wants of the people. It is reported that the Russian Government has formed a treaty of alliance with Afghanistan despite the strenuous opposition of Great Britain. The Czar's peace programme will now be submitted to the chancelleries. It does not mention disarmament, but restricts itself to proposals for limiting the growth of armaments. A town other than one of the capitals of the great powers is suggested for the meeting place of the congress.—Pages 1 and 7.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) speaking in support of the Vest anti-colonial resolution, declared that advocacy of imperialism was inconsistent with support of the doctrine of universal suffrage. Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) introduced a resolution commending Miss Helen Gould, and providing for a gold medal to be presented to her in recognition of her benevolence during the war. The House entered upon the consideration of the Naval Personnel Bill, and the indications are that it will have a large majority when it is placed upon its passage to-day. An amendment will be offered repealing the law giving prize money to the navy. Mr. Barry of Kentucky warmly supported the bill and incidentally gave occasion for much enthusiasm in extolling Admiral Schley as the hero of Santiago.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Gen. Otis is reported to have the situation at Manila well in hand, and the Filipinos are becoming less aggressive.

Gen. Eagan is denounced in Washington for his attack on Gen. Miles, and the War Investigating Commission is blamed for permitting such a statement to be made. The commission has returned the statement to Eagan with a request that he withdraw or modify it. The action of the President in regard to the matter is in doubt.

Page 2.

The games given by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the New Jersey Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden last night were hotly contested. The Amateur Athletic Union championship was won by Alexander Grant.

Page 3.

Several persons were injured yesterday by falls on the slippery sidewalks.

Gov. Roosevelt made public certain rules which will govern his action on legislation.

Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Supervisor of the primary schools of Newark, made an address yesterday on "Primary Methods" before the Public Education Association.

The case of ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle against Richard Leake, a cabman, whom he accused of stealing Mrs. Carlisle's fur cape, was decided in favor of the defendant yesterday.

It was said yesterday that Gov. Rooseyelt is contemplating legislation to put the city's police force under a single head, the plan being to oust Chief Devery and restore McCullagh, with largely increased powers.

Interest in the Adams poisoning case was reawakened yesterday when the discovery was made that one of the bottles of cyanide of mercury sold recently by C. B. Smith & Co. of Newark had been unaccounted for.

A rumor was current yesterday in Perth Amboy that Harry Schlipf, dying in Chicago from injuries received in a railway accident, had confessed to the murder in 1892 of Herter Mary Anderson, for which crime he was once arrested.

Page 4.

An attempt was made yesterday by an employe of the Water Department to murder Charles W. Clift, his superior, because the latter had preferred charges against him which resulted in his suspension.

Joseph Walters, said to have served time for counterfeiting, was captured by Secret Service men in the east side Thursday night, and pleaded guilty yesterday to making counterfeit money. He had in his possession a bottle of poison, which he said he intended to take if threatened with arrest.

Page 5.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis talked last night at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting.

The Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer, has become a Roman Catholic and joined St. Francis Xavier Church.

The Trustees of Columbia University have adopted a resolution, limiting admission to the Law School to college graduates. The change will take effect in the Fall of 1903.

The Council Committee on Streets and Highways heard a protest yesterday by The People's Telephone Corporation against the proposed tax on telephone poles.

Page 7.

Señor Capote and Dr. Lanuza are announced as members of Gen. Brooke's Cuban Cabinet.

Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who is organizing a police force in Puerto Rico, has been supplied at his request with copies of the manual of rules formulated by the reform Police Board, of which he was a member.

Page 9.

The shareholders of the Tradesmen's National Bank yesterday voted to place it in voluntary liquidation.

Page 12.

Through a ruling of the War Department, the members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will lose nearly two months' expected pay.

The certificate of incorporation of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, with a capital of $90,000,000, was filed at Trenton yesterday.

The State Commerce Commission held its twelfth public hearing yesterday. The term for which the commission was appointed expires to-morrow. It probably will be extended.

The Brooklyn police are looking for two men who carried Carlman Levy into a Ewen Street drug store Thursday, saying he had fallen from a trolley car. Levy has since died in St. Catharine's Hospital.

Testimony was offered yesterday before the Seventy-first Regiment board of inquiry tending to show that Lieut. Col. Smith was ill during the battle at Las Guasimas and for that reason absent from the battle.

The suit for an accounting brought in the Supreme Court by Mrs. H. H. Rose against her brother, W. W. Durant, who was administrator of the estate of their father, was decided yesterday for the plaintiff. Justice Beach gave his decision from the bench.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
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Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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Markets.—Page 12.
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ENGLAND SWEPT BY GALES

Cut Off from Communication with the Continent of Europe.

STORM'S FURY FELT IN LONDON

Portsmouth, Southampton, and Folkestone Suffer—Channel Service Interrupted and Wrecks Reported.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Widespread devastation on land and sea has been the result of the storm which has raged here and along the coast to-day, and the aggregate losses of property are immense. This evening reports are gradually filtering through from the provinces, telling of dismantled houses, overflowing rivers, inundated streets and fields buildings flooded, cattle and sheep drowned, railroads disorganized, and disasters to life and limb from falling débris.

London's parks and buildings have suffered heavily. The Thames has overflowed along the upper reaches, with serious loss to the dwellers on the banks.

Most of the coast towns have suffered severely. Promenades have been swept by the sea and harbors and piers damaged. Parts of Southampton are under water. The schools were closed this afternoon, and this evening the tide is overflowing all boundaries and threatening serious results.

In many parts of Portsmouth boats were employed in the main streets to-day to take the school children home.

Numerous small wrecks are reported, and all the lifeboats are kept exceedingly busy.

Three men who were returning from a funeral near Castle Island, Ireland, were lifted by the wind, hurled into a pit, and killed.

The Channel steamers have had terrible experiences. The pier at the entrance to Dieppe, France, which was recently damaged, has been completely demolished, and great havoc is reported along the Normandy coast, though details have not yet been received.

This city has been practically isolated all day long. No news messages have been received from the Continent since early morning, and communication with all parts of the provinces is seriously interrupted. There have been many wrecks of minor importance, and several lives have been lost around the coast. The gale, generally, has subsided, but another is approaching the Irish coast.

While the storm was at its height yesterday evening, a train near Llanfairfechan, Wales, dashed into the sea, owing to the fact that the tracks were washed away. The fireman and the engineer were drowned.

Another train has been derailed near Clare, County Clare, Ireland, several of the passengers being injured.

Rigo, the winner of the Stoke Steeplechase at Windsor yesterday, was killed at Berwick Station. The horse-box in which the racer was traveling was hurled from the track and completely smashed.

Folkestone Pier and station have been almost demolished.

DIEPPE, Jan. 13.—The destruction of the jetty here by the storm has blocked the channel with girders. The packet boat from England, to connect here with the express for Paris, was unable to enter the harbor this evening, and was obliged to return to Newhaven with her passengers.

Immense damage has been done to the Plage Gardens and Casino here, and at Pourville the gale has worked similar injury, the beach being torn up and the valley flooded for an area of three kilometres, ten chalets facing the sea having been destroyed, forty bathing boxes washed away, and the Casino wrecked.

At Le Treport, sixteen miles northeast of Dieppe, the Casino was half carried out to sea, and many chalets have been damaged. The whole coast is strewn with débris.

BIG SHIPWRECK FEARED.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The gale appears to be passing in the direction of Russia.

A dispatch from Brest says that along the Finisterre coast a large quantity of wreckage has come ashore, with carcasses of sheep and cattle, and it is believed that a large ship has foundered.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Imperial Government Forms an Alliance With the Ameer Despite British Opposition.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"According to news from St. Petersburg, from a source usually trustworthy, a treaty of alliance between Russia and Afghanistan was signed on Jan. 3, despite the strenuous opposition of Great Britain, whose representatives, it is alleged, offered the Ameer money and troops, with a view of inducing him to enter upon hostilities against Russia.

"According to the same source of information, the Ameer a few days before had issued a proclamation assuring the Afghans of the Czar's friendly disposition and of the benefits likely to result from Russia building the Kushk Railway, adding: 'Let us not listen, therefore, to certain evil-disposed foreigners who are in the habit of uttering calumnies, but let us be friends of the Russians, as we are of their Emperor.'"

DREYFUSITES SEE HOPE.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Revisionist organs to-day express satisfaction at yesterday's debate in the Chamber of Deputies, and point out that the Deputies were almost unanimous in severely criticizing the conduct of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire in resigning the Presidency of the Civil Division of the Court of Cassation and making charges against his associates.

The Nationalist and anti-Revisionist newspapers call the sitting sterile and declare the "order of the day" solved nothing.

Several of the papers express the opinion that the debate will have to be renewed.

CZAR'S PEACE PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Vienna correspondent of The Standard says:

"A circular was issued on Thursday to the powers from St. Petersburg, stating that the Czar's magnanimous idea having met with general approbation, the time had arrived to submit to the Cabinets a programme to be considered at the proposed conference, which must be regarded as nothing more than a basis for the deliberations.

"I understand this programme does not mention disarmament. It restricts itself to proposing a limitation of the growth of armaments, especially with respect to new inventions. It does not suggest any particular place for meeting, but proposes the choice of a town other than one of the capitals of the great powers."

Harold Frederic's Will.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The will of Harold Frederic, the American newspaper correspondent, appoints Judge Parker as executor for the American estate. The testator leaves the house and effects at Brook Green, together with the English copyright in his books, to his widow and children. The house and effects at Homefield, together with the American copyright in his writings, are left to "dearly beloved and faithful Kate Lyon."

The value of the estate is entered at £448, ($2,240.)

NO DANGER AT MANILA.

Gen. Otis Has the Situation Well in Hand and the Filipinos Are Less Aggressive.

MANILA, Jan. 13.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Gen. Otis has it well in hand, and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town, but their leaders have issued strict orders that the Filipino forces are to act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous and suicidal, as the Americans absolutely control the position.

Aguinaldo has republished the second manifesto in reply to the proclamation of Gen. Otis, which was recalled on its first appearance, but it has proved ineffectual.

On Wednesday a false alarm, due to trivial incidents occurring simultaneously in opposite parts of the city, led to a general call to the United States forces. In fifteen minutes the entire city was covered. The promptitude of the Americans, while it created a scare for the moment, effectually restored confidence throughout Manila, and dispelled the excitement due to a passing fear on the part of the citizens that an outbreak was imminent.

It is possible that the Filipinos, after the diplomatic conferences that have been had between the representatives of Gen. Otis and Aguinaldo, have finally come to understand that the cautious and conservative policy of the Americans is not due to fear, and that they will accept the inevitable with good grace. It is evident that at present they are unable to appreciate the full meaning of the independence demanded, and that, when they do understand its extent, the American propositions will be acceptable.

GRAVE REPORTS IN MADRID.

Gen. Miller Said to Have Been Told to Abandon Iloilo.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—The newspapers allege that the Americans have requested the Spaniards not to withdraw the Spanish troops from Mindanao, the southernmost island of the Philippines, before the arrival of the Americans there, so as to prevent an insurrection breaking out. The Government has received the following official dispatch from Manila:

"The American troops here, which were ordered to Iloilo, mutinied and refused to start. Gen. Miller has been ordered to abandon Iloilo and to return to Manila. All the Americans troops have been ordered to concentrate here, the situation being of the gravest character."

Señor Sagasta has caused it to be announced that orders have been sent to Gen. Rios at Manila for the observance of strict neutrality by the Spanish troops.

According to dispatches received here the American domination in the Philippines is "limited to Manila Bay." All other points, except Mindanao, where the Spaniards remain, are in the hands of the insurgents. One dispatch says: "The American volunteers are disheartened by the climate and bad food, and are anxious to return home."

GERMANY AND THE FILIPINOS.

Berlin Government Officials Deny Reports of Co-operation.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The report that Germany is aiding the Filipinos and furnishing them with war material is absolutely denied. Baron von Bülow, Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, personally authorizes the statement that such reports are justified by nothing Germany has done, is doing, or is preparing to do.

Legation Councillor Hamann of the Foreign Office, being empowered to speak for the Government, said: "The only possible explanation of the way in which such rumors may have originated we find in a dispatch received this morning from Herr Krueger, our Consul at Manila."

Herr Hamann then read this dispatch. The gist of it is that early last November three unimportant German dealers sent to a Filipino newspaper a statement that they had always been satisfied with the treatment they had received from the Filipinos, and hoped that the good relations would continue. Despite the fact that the German colonies at Manila and Hongkong promptly issued a declaration asserting that these three Germans in no way represented the views of the colonies, and assuring the Americans of sympathy, the incident was used as a handle to impute anti-American sentiments to Germans in the Philippines.

So far as the doings of the German Government and navy are concerned, Herr Hamann said positively that absolutely nothing had occurred which could be construed as hostility toward the plans of the Americans, or as connivance with those of the Filipinos. Herr Hamann concluded his statement with the remark: "I am amazed that such baseless lies, though disproved again and again, should still find credence."

The officials at the United States Embassy feel sure that there is nothing whatever in the rumors.

Spain Demands Prisoners' Release.

MADRID, Jan. 12.—Spain has again reminded the Washington Government of the undertaking on the part of the United States Peace Commissioners with regard to Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos, and has asked a prompt reply.

THE PEACE TREATY IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Señor Sagasta, the Premier, will convene the Cortes for Jan. 25 or Jan. 30, and will immediately demand a ratification of the peace treaty.

The debate, it is expected, will last a week.

THIS BURGLAR DISGUSTED.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 13.—Walter Place has served two terms in the New Mexico Penitentiary for burglary, but in his long and checkered career he never met with just such experience as awaited him recently at Mrs. Little's millinery store. He expected a rich harvest. Instead he found one cent in the money drawer.

He was so disgusted, as he expressed it, that he reported at Police Headquarters next day and confessed. Mostly in view of his past record he was sentenced to two years at Canon City Penitentiary.

BISHOP CHATARD STRICKEN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 13.—The Right Rev. Francis Silas Chatard, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Indianapolis, is stricken with paralysis at the episcopal residence here. The stroke came yesterday noon, and the Bishop remained unconscious until this morning.

Francis Silas Chatard was born in Baltimore in 1834. He was graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., in 1853. He studied medicine and practiced in Baltimore, but in 1857 determined to enter the clergy of the Catholic Church. He attended the urban college at Rome. After six years' study he won the cap of doctor of divinity in public theses. He was soon after appointed vice rector of the American College, and when Bishop McCloskey resigned Dr. Chatard succeeded him as rector.

His efforts in the Vatican Council were recognized by Pope Pius IX., who presented to him a gold medal. In 1878 he visited America, to raise funds to sustain the American College, and was successful. While he was in this country Bishop Maurice de St. Palais, Bishop of the Diocese of Vincennes, (now Indianapolis,) died. When Dr. Chatard returned to Rome he was appointed to succeed Bishop de St. Palais.

CHICAGO DRAINAGE CANAL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Three men from St. Louis were overhauling the plans of the Chicago drainage channel on file in the office of the Sanitary Trustees to-day, and Chief Engineer Isham and his assistants were giving the visitors all the aid in their power.

The visitors are R. E. McMath, President of the Board of Public Improvements; M. L. Holman, Water Commissioner, and B. H. Colby, Sewer Commissioner, and the object of their investigation is to find out the exact capacity of the drainage ditch and the amount of water which it will carry into the Mississippi River, along with other data desired by the people of St. Louis.

Mr. Isham got out the plans, showing that 30,000 cubic feet a minute will be sent from Lake Michigan into the valley of the Illinois River. The committee appeared to be much impressed with the showing, and the members said unofficially that there was no hostility in St. Louis to the canal, and that so far as they could see at present there would be no pollution of the Mississippi River by the drainage.

$6,000 OFFERED FOR A PINK.

Bid of a Chicagoan Who Wants to Own Mr. Nicholson's Carnation.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—If $6,000 will tempt George Nicholson of Framingham, Mass., to part with the bud of his pink carnation which he named for Mrs. E. N. Lawson of Boston, the rare flower will belong to Harlow N. Higinbotham of this city. His agent has offered that sum, which is $1,000 more than the next most anxious man is willing to give.

The new carnation is said to be very beautiful. Mr. Higinbotham, who has one of the finest private collections of flowers in the world, is anxious to possess the new blossom. There are half a dozen bidders for it.

MR. PARKER'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The Erie's Counsel Nearly Rolls Under the Wheels of a Moving Train.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Cortlandt Parker, the counsel of the Erie Railroad, and father of R. Wayne Parker, one of New Jersey's Congressmen, had a narrow escape from death at the New York, Susquehanna and Western Station here this morning. He came here on the train which almost killed him, and was accompanied by one of his sons.

After alighting from the car, Mr. Parker discovered he had left his glasses in the seat, and returned for them. While he was inside the train started. Mr. Parker tried to jump off while the train was in motion, missed his footing, and fell. He rolled toward the train, and was almost under the wheels when his son grabbed him and prevented his going further. After a brief rest he pronounced himself all right and wholly uninjured.

TO FIGHT THE CURFEW LAW.

Fund for the Purpose Started in Vineland—Use of Bells Refused.

VINELAND, N. J., Jan. 13.—The hairs on the heads of the members of the Borough Board are likely to grow thinner and whiter before the Curfew law, passed a few evenings ago, is enforced.

The board ordered the fire-alarm bell to sound the curfew. The Fire Commissioners are anti-curfew men and say nay. The Rev. Eli Gifford led the anti-curfewists at the recent public hearing and declares that the big bell of his church shall not be used. Dr. Adams, the head of the Board of Education, says the high school bell shall never be subjected to the indignity of sounding a relic of the Middle Ages. Therefore, what bell is to sound the curfew is a question that is interesting Vineland, which is not rich in bells.

The anti-curfewists are starting a subscription to fight the law. A lawyer has been retained, and to-day he was directed to prepare papers and fight the case in the courts on the ground that the ordinance is against the Constitution, foreign to the principles of American liberty, illegal, and void.

SEARCH FOR AN HEIRESS.

New York Lawyers Ask the Chicago Police to Aid Them.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13.—The Central Station police were asked this morning to aid in a search instituted to discover the whereabouts of Mrs. Reginald Dawson, formerly Ellen Archibald, of Calcutta, India, who, it is said, is now heiress to £50,000 from the estate of her father, George A. Archibald, a retired Captain in the British Army, and who recently died in Calcutta.

Thomas S. Hogan, an attorney, received word from Howe & Hummel, attorneys at New York and who represent the estate of Capt. Archibald, that in all probability Mrs Dawson is now in Chicago. In 1888 Capt. Archibald, then in active service, was stationed at Calcutta. While there and in that year his daughter, Ellen, met and married Reginald Dawson, contrary to the wishes of her father. She went with her husband to England, and from there came to America, reaching this country in 1889. Shortly after this date she is known to have resided in Chicago, but during 1890 removed to Tombstone, Arizona, with her husband, where business interests compelled his residence.

It is said she was an only child, and the entire estate belongs to her.

FIRST AUTOMOBILE TRUCK.

Chicago Has One with a Carrying Capacity of Five Tons.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 13.—The first automobile express truck ever made is now on public exhibition in this city. It was made by the Fisher Equipment Company of 110 Twentieth Street, manufacturer of Wood's motor vehicles.

The truck is made for heavy hauling and has been successfully used by the manufacturers for their own deliveries for several weeks. It weighs 9,000 pounds net, and its carrying capacity is about five tons. The propelling power is an eight-horse-power gasoline engine directly connected with a generator. The current from the generator is accumulated and governed by forty-four storage battery cells, which also adjust and reduce the tension of the motors. Its maximum speed is six miles an hour. A speedier truck can easily be made, but no higher rate of speed was deemed necessary for delivery purposes.

The truck can be seen frequently on the streets while making its trips to the railway stations and warehouses. The truck has scaled the Twelfth Street viaduct, the steepest in the city, with the greatest ease, notwithstanding a load of three tons or more.

ALLEGED THIEF WORTH $175,000.

Mrs. Landberg's Lawyer Says She Could Buy Articles Taken 1,000 Times.

Mrs. S. Solomon, who gave her address in court as 172 East Fifty-eighth Street, and who had been arrested for shoplifting in a Grand Street establishment, yesterday waived further examination in her case in the Essex Market Court and was held for trial at Special Sessions in $500 bail. She gave bonds. Miss Anna Coulter, the store detective, said that the defendant had given a wrong name and address when she was arrested. Her right name, Miss Coulter said, was Mrs. D. Landberg, and she resides at 158 East Seventy-first Street.

"I had suspected her for some time," said Miss Coulter, "and on several occasions followed her to her home. When I saw her in the store yesterday with another woman I decided to watch her. I disguised myself as an old woman and followed her from counter to counter. I purchased goods from the same counters where I saw Mrs. Landberg pick up the articles and secrete them in the lining of her sealskin coat.

"When she attempted to leave the store I made her a prisoner. The woman who was with her almost fainted. She told me that she was Mrs. Lent of Washington Street, and that her husband was a wealthy jeweler. Mrs. Lent told me also that the woman I arrested was her sister."

Miss Coulter said she knew that the woman she trapped was very wealthy, and that she acted with great caution. Miss Coulter said that the defendant was a frequent customer in the store.

Mrs. Landberg is a wealthy widow, and her lawyer, Hyman Rosencheim, says that she possesses a fortune of over $175,000. He thinks that she is suffering from kleptomania. "Why, she could pay for the articles she took a thousand times over," he said.

Bank Stockholders Assessed.

LISBON, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Considerable excitement has been caused here among stockholders of the defunct First National Bank by a notice from the Comptroller of the Currency requiring them to pay $100 on every share held by them when the failure occurred. All must be paid in by Feb. 9 or the receiver will enter suit.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

NELSON DINGLEY IS DEAD

Republican Leader in the House Succumbs to Heart Failure.

PNEUMONIA THE FIRST CAUSE

His Family Had Not Abandoned Hope Until the Last—Deep Sympathy in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Nelson Dingley of Maine, leader of the Republican side on the floor of the House of Representatives and representing the Second Congressional District of Maine in that body, died here to-night at 10:30 o'clock of heart failure resulting from extreme weakness due to double pneumonia.

Mr. Dingley was unconscious during most of the day and death came quietly without consciousness being regained. There were present at the time Mrs. Dingley, Miss Edith Dingley, E. N. and A. H. Dingley, sons of the deceased; James C. Hoe, an intimate friend of the family; Dr. Deale, one of the physicians, who has been attending him, and two nurses. Until within a few hours before his death the family firmly believed, as they have throughout his illness, that Mr. Dingley would recover, and it was only when it became apparent that he was dying that they gathered at his bedside.

While the past few days had given great hope of recovery the progress of the disease had made the patient dangerously weak and had seriously affected his heart. Late last night and again this morning Mr. Dingley had a bad sinking spell, from which he slightly rallied. There were further evidences of heart failure as the day progressed, and the strongest stimulants were administered, but without effect. He failed perceptibly during the afternoon, and as night came on hope was abandoned.

Mrs. Dingley is very much prostrated by her husband's death and is now under the care of a physician.

There were many expressions of sympathy when it became known that the Maine Congressman was dead. All during his illness, which he struggled against so vigorously, there have been constant inquiries at the hotel at which he resided as to his condition.

The Hamilton House, where Mr. Dingley resided, has been the resort for a number of years for most of the Congressional contingent from Maine, and it was here that Mr. Dingley spent all the past sixteen years of his life when his Congressional duties called him to Washington. He occupied rooms on the second floor, and had with him his wife and daughter, the sons being here but little.

The funeral will be conducted at the House of Representatives on Monday. The body will be taken to the House at 10 o'clock and there lie in state till noon, when services will be conducted in the presence of the House and the Senate.

At 4:20 in the afternoon the funeral party will leave over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Lewiston, Me., arriving there at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Further services will be held at the family residence in Lewiston on Wednesday.

The interment will be in that city. The services in the House of Representatives probably will be conducted by the Rev. S. M. Newman, pastor of the First Congregational Church, where Mr. Dingley was accustomed to attend while residing in Washington.

Representative Dingley's illness dated back to Dec. 29, when he complained that he was not well. The physician diagnosed his case as one of grip, so commonly prevailing here and cautioned the patient to keep to his room. On the following Saturday pneumonia developed in the left lung, complicated with great irregularity of the heart.

Skillful treatment brought good results, and on Thursday there were signs that the lung was beginning to clear. The next day, however, the disease took an alarming turn, and the two sons in Michigan were telegraphed for.

On that day Mr. Dingley had promised to deliver a lecture before the Brooklyn Museum of Art and Sciences on the topic "Sources of Revenue for the Government." He had prepared an elaborate and carefully-drawn-up paper on this subject, but, realizing his serious illness, he made arrangements to have the occasion of the address postponed until the 20th of January.

In speaking of Mr. Dingley's death tonight, Senator Hale said:

"In the present condition of public affairs, Mr. Dingley's death is a very great National loss. In all questions relating to finance, to the revenues of the country, and to the adjustment of great fiscal questions Mr. Dingley was above all others in authority.

"It is difficult to say who can take his place. He had the confidence of his associates in the House, the confidence of the Senate, the confidence of the President, and the confidence of the entire country. Maine will especially lament him. Early and late he had devoted himself to the interests of the State and, without distinction of party, her people believed in his fidelity, patriotism, and wisdom."

MR. DINGLEY'S CAREER.

His Early Life in Maine and Public Services in Congress.

Nelson Dingley entered the National Congress from Maine in 1881, after he had gained in his own State a reputation as a journalist and as a legislator and debater whose specialties were finance and political economy. In Congress he was mostly associated with those committees which called for his special qualifications. He was a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

His first speech in Congress was on "Protection to American Shipping." He was later heard on the subject of free ships. As a member of the Currency Committee, in his first session he was early identified with the sound-money side of the House. Through his initiative many reforms have been introduced in the Treasury. It was he who started the discussion that led to the creation of the Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department. He also proposed reforms in the service which were finally brought about by the Dockery bill.

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee in 1890, he helped to frame the McKinley tariff, and in 1894 he was one of the most dogged opponents of the Wilson bill. At the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress Speaker Reed made Mr. Dingley the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and under his lead the committee reported the Tariff bill of 1897, which is now in force as "The Dingley Law."

When the political wheel turned in the Fifty-second Congress and the Democrats succeeded to power, Speaker Crisp felt that he must name Mr. Reed to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Dingley was accordingly transferred to the minority of the Committee on Appropriations. He made himself a very valuable man there, serving in the position for four years, and displaying a knowledge of appropriations hardly surpassed by any of the older members.

President McKinley always had a strong friendship for Mr. Dingley since they served together in the House. Mr. Dingley's father was a trader not particularly well-to-do, and the boy bent himself to work at an early age. His steadiness of purpose came from his old Puritan stock, but his intellectual ability came from his mother, a woman educated far beyond the average of cultivation in those days. She was a school teacher, and brought all the discipline and knowledge of her mind to bear upon the training of her son, and he found her influence one of the greatest factors in his success.

For the ordinary manipulations of politics Mr. Dingley had no use whatever. He paid no attention to primaries or delegates. Every two years his people renominated him by acclamation in a sound Republican district, where nomination is equivalent to election. He devoted his time to the acquirement of experience and knowledge, which made him more and more valuable.

Although living in Washington for eighteen years Mr. Dingley was never caught in the whirlpool of dissipation. He loved society, but he did not allow it to become his master. He was generally in bed every night at 10 o'clock, and at work by 7 in the morning, an hour when nearly all Washington sleeps. He knew, too, how to conserve his forces. He never let his work get behind hand. Everything he did was done in order, and his systematic way made his burden lighter.

In personal appearance Mr. Dingley was somewhat small of stature, of sallow complexion, a bowed, bent back, and an apparently frail figure, but his capacity for prolonged and confining work has been shown to be enormous. It has been said that he possessed few of the graces of the orator, but that he had a simple, direct, and logical way of speaking that appealed to those who happened to be near enough to hear him. He was also said to have had a fund of quiet humor that was readily appreciable by those of his hearers who paid very close attention. It is moreover reported that he neither smoked nor used intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Dingley was born at Durham, Androscoggin County, Me., Feb. 15, 1832. He was of English descent, his ancestors having come over to this country in 1638, and settled in Massachusetts. He was a year old when his parents moved to Parkman, Me. For a time his father tried farming there, and later on conducted a tavern. In 1854 they removed to Auburn. Young Dingley was educated at the district school and at the local academy, or high school; in vacation time he taught school or helped his father.

At an early age he is said to have evinced a particular liking for science; in his youth, too, he became a devout advocate of the temperance cause, and at the age of sixteen, he organized a local association of the Cadets of Temperance. It is said that the interest he then took in the cause never diminished. After having had to struggle hard to earn an elementary education, he was at length prepared to enter Waterville College in 1851. Later he obtained admission to Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1855, taking high rank as a logician and as a debater; his essays, too, were much praised.

While at college he contributed to the local press and devoted his leisure to study of the political questions of the day. At this time it was his great ambition to become a journalist. After his graduation, however, he studied law in Auburn, and was admitted to the bar in 1856. But he never practiced his profession. In September, 1856, he purchased a third ownership in The Lewiston Journal, then being issued weekly, and soon attracted much attention through his vigorous advocacy of Republican principles.

Mr. Dingley was a strong supporter of Frémont in the Presidential campaign, writing and speaking in his favor. His speeches attracted as much attention in the State as did his editorial articles in The Lewiston Journal, and in 1861 he was sent to the State Capitol as a Representative from Auburn. He was re-elected in 1862, and in the following year, when he was chosen Speaker of the House. He was also Speaker in 1864. In that year he removed to Lewiston, and from that town he was also elected to the Legislature, but he declined to be chosen Speaker again, preferring to work as a leader on the floor of the House.

He occupied the position of leader in 1868 and in 1873, until he was elected Governor of the State. In this election he received a majority of over 10,000; this majority was increased in 1874. In 1875 he declined the nomination. While Governor Mr. Dingley had received the degree of LL.D from Bates College. A similar honor was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College in 1894.

From 1876 until 1881 Mr. Dingley occupied a prominent position in Maine politics as a leader and director. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876 and for five years attended and spoke at local State Conventions. He took a prominent part in defeating the greenback movement in his State. At this time he was considered one of the most able speakers and writers on his chosen subjects in Maine, and when W. P. Frye, the Representative from the Second District, was elected to the Senate, Mr. Dingley became candidate for the National House. He was elected by a majority of 5,000, a majority nearly twice as large as that district had ever given.

President McKinley, when forming his Cabinet, tendered the position of Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Dingley, who, however, declined the appointment, preferring to retain the Republican leadership in the House.

Mr. Dingley married, June 11, 1857, Miss Salome McKenney of Auburn. Mrs. Dingley is well known in Washington society, where they have spent the greater part of the last seventeen years. She and four sons and one daughter survive him.

EX-JUDGE J. T. LENTZY DEAD.

Was Taken Ill While Sitting with Friends in a Hotel and Expired Suddenly.

Ex-Judge James T. Lentzy, formerly of Ottawa County, Ohio, and a confident and adviser of the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, died suddenly in his room in the Netherland Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, at 1 o'clock this morning.

Judge Lentzy was sitting in the grillroom with some friends when he became suddenly ill. He said he did not know what was the trouble, and could not tell whether he was suffering with a chill or fever. A friend saw that the Judge was very ill, and he had him taken to his room. He was a total abstainer and would take no drink save some hot lemonade. A physician was called, but the Judge grew rapidly worse and died before the physician arrived.

Judge Lentzy came to this city in 1894. Prior to that time he served as Prosecuting Attorney of Ottawa County, Ohio, and was also on the Common Pleas bench of that county. After leaving the bench he lived in Everett, Ohio. He became closely associated with the late Senator Brice, and it was largely upon the latter's advice that he came to New York. Here he enjoyed a lucrative practice as the attorney for several railroads and large corporations.

He was forty-seven years of age, and leaves a widow and two daughters. The girls are at school at Norwich, Conn. Mrs. Lentzy, who is convalescent after a long illness, went to Minneapolis last Tuesday upon the advice of her physician. She was notified of her husband's death by telegraph.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm which developed yesterday morning in Texas has moved to the Middle Mississippi Valley, increasing in intensity, and has caused snow in Northern New England and rain from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Rain has also fallen on the North and Middle Pacific Coast. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States and has remained nearly stationery elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. The pressure has remained high in the Atlantic States. Rain may be expected in the Lower Lake region, the Atlantic States, and the Upper Ohio Valley. The weather will clear in the lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and by to-night or to-morrow morning in the Middle and Southern Atlantic States. The temperature will rise in the Atlantic States, it will fall in the Middle Gulf States, and will remain nearly stationery elsewhere. Light east to southeast winds, increasing in intensity, may be expected on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	—TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	42	25	30
6 A. M.	44	28	30
9 A. M.	48	33	32
12 M.	53	38	33
3 P. M.	46	36	34
6 P. M.	43	37	35
9 P. M.	38	36	36
12 P. M.	36	36	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35½
Weather Bureau	33½
Corresponding date 1898	45

this board. We think that the personal attacks and irrelevant statements contained in the papers submitted should be eliminated, and before receiving it as testimony we request that you will revise its language, and, if you choose, resubmit it for our consideration. We herewith return your papers.

The opinion is expressed by Gen. Eagan's friends that he will revise his statement and return it to the commission. The War Department officials are not yet clear as to what would be the effect of a withdrawal or modification of the statement. One element holds that, the official record failing to show that any objectionable language had been used, there would be no legal offense. Another takes the view that, while the amendment of the statement would mitigate Gen. Eagan's offense, it would not wipe it out.

Another aspect of the case is the bringing forward of the plea of exemption, which guaranteed, in the name of the President, all of the witnesses before the board from the consequences of what they might say. On this question, also, there is a division of opinion.

At to-day's Cabinet meeting a large share of the time was consumed in a discussion of Gen. Eagan's action. The Cabinet members, however, were unusually reticent with respect to what was said, and declined to express any opinion as to what, if anything, would be done in the matter, which is now in the hands of President and Secretary Alger. Nevertheless, all the members of the Cabinet commend the action of the commission in declining to receive the manuscript of Gen. Eagan's testimony until the objectionable epithets have been expurgated. There is no doubt that the President deeply regrets the incident, and it is almost certain that official cognizance will be taken of the matter very soon.

It is said by persons who may be regarded as authorities in military law that in its present phase the controversy between Gen. Miles and Gen. Eagan is not one that will admit of the calling of a court of inquiry. This is entirely apart from the question of the right to call a court-martial. In the latter case, under the strict rules of military law, the court would be obliged to take under consideration certain specific charges, such as an attack upon a brother officer, and would not be permitted to go beyond that matter, even to the extent of inquiring into the truthfulness of the charges made in the attack.

The court of inquiry, as its name implies, has a broader field of action, and might, without being bound closely, inquire into all of the facts, and even confining its inquiry to the officer alleged to be the offender. A court of inquiry in a case like this, if it found reason therefor, might indict for trial before a court martial both of the parties to the controversy.

EAGAN SAYS HE STOOD ALONE.

Accepts Sole Responsibility for Facts and Language Used.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Commissary General Eagan consented to be interviewed to-night. When the subject of his testimony before the Investigating Commission was broached, Gen. Eagan first made clear the fact that he, and he alone, was responsible for the statements, both as to facts and language

"I had my own grievance," Gen. Eagan said. "A terrible charge was brought against me. I was accused of cheating—no, I mean I was accused of poisoning—soldiers under the pretense of experiment. If it had not been for that charge I might not have spoken before the commission as I did. For three weeks I chafed under the charge of having poisoned soldiers under the pretense—yes, under the pretense—of experimenting with chemicals. If it had not been for this charge, perhaps I would not have used such language before the commission.

"Let those that criticize my language be placed in the position which I was placed; let them be charged as I was charged, and they will understand my language better. It is the gored bull that feels the pain."

GEN. MILES TO CAPT. GREIG.

He Writes of Sickness in the Army Due to Lack of Good Food.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 13.—The following letter was received to-day from Gen. Nelson A. Miles by Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., Company C, Sixth Massachusetts United States Volunteers.

Headquarters of the Army,
Washington, Jan. 10, 1899.

Capt. Alexander Greig, Jr., Lowell, Mass.:

My Dear Captain: Your very kind letter of Dec. 31 was duly received, and I thank you for the interest you have taken in the matter and for the information furnished. Not only the welfare of the troops now in service, but the honor of those who have been in service, and who have suffered on account of sickness is at stake in this controversy. It has been charged that sickness has been caused by the men indulging in the use of rum and mangoes, which I am convinced is a base slander on the men.

I am satisfied that much of the sickness and debility among the men was caused by a want of good wholesome food, of which at times we know they were frequently deprived. I would be glad to have any statement made by you, as well as the statements of any of the line officers or surgeons who are familiar with the facts, and also the statements of the soldiers who can testify on this subject.

I remember you very well at the front line at Yauco, where you were rendering excellent service in a campaign that was full of good results, but which has not attracted so much attention as some others. Very truly yours,

NELSON A. MILES.

ROOSEVELT ON ARMY BEEF.

The Governor Writes to Gen. Miles Complaining of Some Meat Which the Rough Riders Received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Gen. Miles to-day made public the following letter bearing on the quality of the army beef, which he had received from Gov. Theodore Roosevelt:

"I do not distinctly understand about this beef controversy but possibly what I have to write may be of some use. The canned corned beef we found to be good. The so-called canned roast beef that was issued to us for travel rations, both on the transport and on the train, and which we occasionally got even at the front, was practically worthless. Unless very hungry the men would not touch it, and even when suffering from lack of food they never ate a fifth of it. At the best, it was tasteless; at the worst, it was nauseating.

"There was also a supply of beef (in the shape of quarters) which was put aboard our transport at Tampa. It was supposed to be fitted by some process to withstand tropical heat. It at once became putrid, and smelt so that we had to dispose of it for fear of its creating disease. I think we threw it overboard. At any rate, it was condemned.

"The beef we got in Santiago after about the 24th or 25th of July—that is, after the siege had ended, and when my brigade had been without fresh meat or vegetables for a month—was generally good. By that time the cavalry division was in a sickly condition. The fact that the meat ration was so bad as generally to be inedible caused very great hardship to my men, and reduced the supply of food below what was necessary to keep them in proper condition."

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt declined to-day to be interviewed regarding the army beef controversy. The Governor testified about the meat supplied to his regiment before the War Investigating Commission while it was in session in New York. When the discussion arose over Gen. Miles's comments on "embalmed beef," Col. Roosevelt thinking that it was likely his testimony and report on the subject had been overlooked, and desiring to make what contribution he could to the record of actual experiences, with a view to determining what is best for the future, wrote to Gen. Miles, telling him exactly what he knew about the meat supplied to the Rough Riders. Col. Roosevelt has no objection to this letter being made public.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Leonard Wood and Others Say the Army Beef Was as Good as Conditions Would Permit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Gen. Leonard Wood was the principal witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He praised the quality of the much-talked-of beef furnished the army, and said that, except for some cans that were tainted and promptly thrown away, the beef was of good quality, and he himself had used the meat, both in the war and in his own family.

Gen. Wood thought every man in his command, if necessary to the Government, would volunteer his services again. No amount of preparation in addition to that which had been made, he said, would have brought about any difference in the amount of sickness among the army of invasion. The difficulties, he said, in getting food to the army were almost insurmountable, and the occasion of shortage was very readily accounted for. As to the war generally, he had seen far greater hardships in his Indian campaigns in the West than he had in Cuba.

As to the beef, he had never noticed anything bad, and said the great trouble was the ignorance and superstition of the men. The average soldier, he asserted, did not regard matured meat with any favor. As to the refrigerated beef used during the campaign, he explained that it was gotten in tremendously hot weather. The beef was unloaded in good condition, was taken out of the refrigerators aboard at night, was gotten ashore by daybreak, and by the time it reached the camp it would be about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. If eaten that night it would be all right.

Asked as to the congested state of affairs at Tampa prior to the embarkation of the Shafter expedition, he said there was no cause for complaint. The expedition had acted on urgent orders to embark hastily and had loaded on a long, narrow pier, and there was, of course, considerable congestion and complaining and swearing, but the same conditions would have been encountered anywhere. The campaign, he thought, should be judged only by what the United States forces did.

Gen. Wood said there was no complaint made of conditions during the campaign from anybody who amounted to anything—certainly none from the old soldiers. He said the army was supplied originally with enough medical officers, but people lost sight of the fact that medical officers are also susceptible to malaria, and for a while the number was deficient, but there was no cause for complaint.

Major George W. Ruthers, Commissary of Subsistence, testified as to the condition of the beef furnished to the army. He said the quality of the beef was as good as could be expected, and, like all the food supplied, the aim had been to get the best quality of everything, and practically all the food supplies were in good condition.

Broderick Scott of South Omaha, Neb., employed by the Cudahy Packing Company, testified as to the good condition of the beef furnished.

Major James M. Arrowsmith, Depot Commissary at Chickamauga, testified that there was nothing bad in the beef supplies and he had heard no intimation of chemical treatment until Col. Maus of Gen. Miles's staff had asked him if he had ever noticed any indication of it. He said he had not heard of it since till he read the published statements.

It is now expected that the taking of testimony, except that of Surgeon Daly, the author of the vigorous reports on "chemical beef treatment," submitted by Gen. Miles to the commission, will be concluded by the middle of next week. Dr. Daly is ill, and his testimony will be taken later. No suggestion has yet been made that Gen. Miles be recalled, as a sequence to the bitter attack made on him yesterday, nor is such a step at all likely, though assurance was given to-day that the commission will hear him should he ask to be heard.

It was said to-day that the commission will have concluded its investigation and completed its report in about a fortnight from next Monday.

ORDERS TO GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

Inspector General Sent Away Before Testifying About Army Meat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Since he has been back on duty in the War Department in the office of the Inspector General, Gen. Breckinridge, it is understood, has been making a careful inquiry into the question of meat supply for the army during the war. His training as an inspection officer, together with his brief experience in Cuba and Puerto Rico, while the Inspection Department of the army was under suspension, qualifies him to undertake just such an inquiry with a promise of useful information when it is concluded.

Oddly enough, just as he might have expected to make public the results of his studies, and perhaps to assist the War Investigating Commission in its difficult task of finding out where bad meat and insufficient medicines and attendance were complained of, he is ordered to make an inspection tour of Cuba and Puerto Rico. Each of those department has inspection officers detailed to do precisely what the Inspector General is now ordered to do. It is not known just what sort of information he has that he might give the War Investigating Commission, but it is apparent that the commission has not asked Gen. Alger to retain him in Washington in order that he may testify.

RESTAURANT MEN ASK RELIEF.

The "Closing Sundays and Nights" Association Wants License Reduction.

The Licensed Restaurant Keepers' "Closing Sundays and Nights" Association has formulated a petition to the Legislature asking for a reduction of the license fee, which is $800 for 8,760 hours, to an amount commensurate with the number of hours, 3,000, which their places are kept open.

In the petition the members of the association set forth the fact that they are engaged in business mainly in the downtown district; that they are necessarily limited to 300 days in the year and 20 hours a day at the outside, though, as a rule, trade extends mainly over 8 hours a day; that their liquor traffic is almost insignificant when compared with that of hotel keepers, and that rents are high and help expensive. In view of these considerations, the Legislature is appealed to to enact such legislation as will give relief to the men who compose the association.

Hudson County Republicans Organize.

The new Republican Committee for Hudson County met in Jersey City last night to organize. The only contest was over the election of a chairman. The candidates were Edward W. Woolley and Congressman Thomas McEwan. The first ballot gave Woolley 239 votes and McEwan 41. Flavel McGee was elected First Vice President, E. W. Demarest, Second Vice President; Michael Schultz, Treasurer, and John J. Erwin, Secretary.

Situation in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 13.—The House to-day, by a strict party vote, refused to notify the Senate that it was ready for business, and adjourned. The Democratic programme is that no business shal be done until contested cases are settled.

HEMPSTEAD MAY LOSE ITS BEACH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Jan. 13.—The town of Hempstead is threatened with the loss of the whole stretch of fifteen miles of beach which forms the town's southern boundary, from Far Rockaway to the town line of Oyster Bay, at Massapequa, and including a portion of Hempstead Bay. This stretch includes the whole of Long Beach, Short Beach, and Jones Beach, and portions of the adjacent bay and marshes. Carman Frost has brought action against Supervisor Cox of Hempstead, which he bases on the Court of Appeals decision rendered some months ago, which awarded to Newbold T. Lawrence the stretch of beach running from Weil's Lane at Far Rockaway to East Rockaway Bay, and including the west end of Long Beach. This took away about five miles of supposed town property, fronting on the ocean, a part of which is now in New York City.

Mr. Lawrence gained his suit on proof of heirship to Colonial purchasers from the town two hundred years or more ago. Mr. Frost's suit is based on similar grounds. The Lawrence case was in the courts for fifteen years, and cost the town thousands of dollars for counsel fees.

The property Frost is after includes the site of the big Long Beach Hotel, twenty-seven cottages, three small hotels, fishing stations, &c., all built on land leased from the town of Hempstead. Receiver Paul K. Ames of the Long Beach Company, is made a party to the suit, and all tenants have been notified to pay no more rent to the town. Mr. Frost says he expects to recover several thousand dollars for rents collected by the town for years back.

For the Grip

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

"I had the grip for several consecutive winters and it always left me very weak and nervous and with dizziness. I always had recourse to Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the last severe attack I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills until the effect was entirely gone." ORTHO PENNOCK, 427 5th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

A PLEA FOR THE PRISONER

Mrs. Ballington Booth Defends the Man Behind the Bars.

WORLD MUST GIVE HIM A HAND

She Recounts to the Patria Club Her Experiences During Rescue Work in the Jails.

Mrs. Ballington Booth spoke last night before the Patria Club, at its second public meeting of the season, which was held at Delmonico's, on the subject, "Our Country's Prisoners." President William Ives Washburn presided, and, despite the inclement weather, there was a large audience of members and their guests.

Mrs. Booth spoke without notes or aids of any kind, and talked rapidly for an hour and a half upon a theme which she confessed she could not exhaust either as to its depth or its intense human interest. When she had reached her time limitation she folded her arms, looked sober, steadfast, and demure, and said:

"I suppose a woman never does really get through. There is always something more that might be said. And even after saying that, there is still the woman's last word—which is never, never spoken, [laughter,] and which I shall not speak now." [Laughter.]

All through her talk Mrs. Booth emphasized two thoughts; one that the prison bars do not inclose all the criminals, and that those who are behind them do not merit all the world's scorn and relentlessness of judgment; the other that the prisoner can be redeemed, and that therefore the world should not make his redemption harder or impossible by putting the brand of criminal and ex-convict upon him forever.

"The real criminal," she said, "is the perpetrator of a crime, no matter on which side of the bars he may be. While there are so many criminals on the outside, the world should not draw so hard and cruel a line between the two classes.

"We are too apt to look upon the prisoner as a different species of man. This makes it all the more difficult for us to reach him and to rescue him. We must consider him as one of us, with the same feelings, the same impulses for good and evil, the same heart, and the same soul.

"A lady once wrote to me asking me what effect I had observed that music had upon the unfortunates in prison. I replied: 'Exactly the same effect it has upon the unfortunates outside.' [Laughter.]

"The world of scientists and experts says you cannot save the hardened criminal. What the world calls the most hopeless class I have found the most hopeful. I have found that the man who has neglected many opportunities is readier to grasp at a new hope than one who has just commenced his course of crime. We do wrong to classify and theorize. If we are to rescue them we must abandon classifications and get down to the individual. (Applause.)

"It is a great pity that along with the punishment for crime there could not go some reforming influence that might in the end save the criminal for society and for himself. But under our present conditions the prison is only a place of punishment. The Judge who sentences a man to two years in State's prison really sentences him to a life of crime. When he comes out of his cell the world brands him an 'ex-convict,' and so seals his doom. America should lead the world in removing this mark of Cain from his face. [Applause.]

"In New Jersey, when a prisoner finishes his term he is handed $1, $2, or $3 to maintain him until he can get work. If he does not get work in a few days, he must starve or steal."

Mrs. Booth said she would not go into statistics, but she added that the league she is forming in the State prisons has a membership of 3,000 in eight penal institutions out of 10,000 prisoners confined in them, and the records of the league show that 75 per cent. of its members are permanently rescued from crime. She told several stories of the change that enlisted in the service of the Government and died about a month after his return of fever contracted in the service. The stand of colors consisted of the National and State flags and three guidons.

Then Gen. Andrews reviewed the squadron in line, after which the command passed in review. The squadron again formed in line, and Sergts. John N. Stearns, Jr., and Erickson N. Nichols were called to the front and presented with the bronze medal issued by the State for ten years' service. The medals were presented by Gen. Andrews. One hundred per cent. and marksman badges were presented to a large number of officers and men.

Captain Elected in the 22d.

First Lieut. Walter Bennett was unanimously elected Captain of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, at a meeting of the company in the armory last night. He joined the regiment as a private in 1875, was made a Corporal in 1878, a Sergeant in 1881, First Sergeant in 1885, and First Lieutenant in 1888. His company and Company D were not taken into the volunteers during the war, and for this reason Lieut. Bennett remained at home and joined the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment.

Inducements to Kansas Farmers.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 13.—Grain dealers at La Crosse and Larned, Kan., as inducements to farmers in the wheat belt, offer a good dinner to every man who brings to either town twenty-five or more bushels of wheat. La Crosse goes Larned "one better" by offering hotel accommodations over night to farmers coming a distance of twenty-five miles.

Golden Jubilee of City College.

The golden jubilee of the College of the City of New York will be observed by the Alumni and other former students of the institution at a banquet to be held on the evening of Jan. 28, at the Hotel Savoy. John Hardy, the valedictorian of the first class graduated from the college, will respond to the toast "'49 and '99," and Controller Bird S. Coler will speak to the toast "The City of New York." The committee in charge of the dinner consists of Ferdinand Staab, William G. McGuckin, Edward B. La Fetra, Frederic E. Perham, and Bernard Steinbourg.

BELL TELEPHONE FINANCES.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—The Bell Telephone Company has decided to expand, on both a share capital and a bond basis, which it cannot very well do under the anti-stock watering laws of this State. It is therefore giving attention to the corporate laws of other States. It is not improbable that the new company will be incorporated in New Jersey.

The matter has come to an issue from the fact that the laws of Massachusetts provide that no corporation shall contract an indebtedness beyond 50 per cent. of the par value of its stock. With a capital of about $25,000,000, as at present, or even $30,000,000, as it will have to be to meet the proposed extensions, the company is permitted to issue only $12,000,000 or $15,000,000 in bonds, although the Bell Telephone stock is worth nearly $75,000,000.

The officials of the company refuse to discuss the question of moving.

Stewart—Cochran.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 13.—The announcement to-day of the wedding of Percy H. Stewart of this city and Miss Elinor De Witt Cochran of Yonkers, N. Y., which took place at Jacksonville, Fla., Wednesday, came as a surprise to local society circles. The bride is the daughter of wealthy parents, who are spending the Winter in the South, and the bridegroom is a prominent figure in local society circles. The interest in the wedding announcement is due to the fact that the couple were engaged two years ago, but for some reason the engagement was broken a year later. A week ago Mr. Stewart disappeared quietly from town, and the next news heard from him was conveyed in a message telling of the wedding.

Joins the Silver Syndicate.

DERBY, Conn., Jan. 13.—The Derby Silver Company of Shelton has entered the newly formed syndicate of silver companies, the final arrangements having been made to-day. Negotiations have been going on for some time between the local company and the International Silver Company, which resulted in Col. Watson J. Miller, President of the former, making a proposition by which he agreed to turn over to the latter his entire stock in the Derby Silver Company. The minority stockholders have the privilege of likewise turning in their stock and receiving preferred stock in the International Company or of turning it in for cash. The terms were accepted to-day. President Miller received the notification this afternoon.

Aid Wanted for Aged Couple.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $175 to provide food and shelter for a man seventy-five years old, with his wife, seventy-two years old. The man is unable to earn his living, and the woman is now able to do little, but they are respectable persons, known to the society for the past three years, and the money asked for will be economically expended and last a considerable time. Money for this case may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

New Railroad Company's Election.

The Directors of the newly organized Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company met yesterday in the office of J. K. O. Sherwood, who was receiver for the road previous to the sale, and elected John W. Brock of Philadelphia President, J. K. O. Sherwood of New York Treasurer, and C. A. Heller of Philadelphia Secretary. The company expects to build the branch to Springfield, Mass., at once.

CARNIVAL OF INDOOR SPORTS.

Athletic Games at Madison Square Garden Hotly Contested—A. Grant Wins Five-Mile Race.

The games given by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the New Jersey Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden last night were voted the most successful indoor games that have been witnessed in this city for a long time. All the events were well contested, they were run off promptly, and, in spite of the programme being a long one, the last event was finished before 11 o'clock. The attendance was very good, too, and President James Sullivan said after the games were over that he was so pleased with the success that another carnival would be held.

The most interesting contest on the programme was the five-mile championship. There were twenty entries for this event, and it was a race from start to finish. "Dick" Grant, the Harvard runner, started out to make the pace, while his brother, Alexander Grant, from the University of Pennsylvania, and T. G. McGirr of the New York Athletic Club, were within striking distance. "Dick" Grant set a hot pace, and one by one the others dropped behind until the field had practically narrowed down to about six. At the end of the third mile, which was run in 16:49 2-5, Grant dropped behind for a while and allowed Crogan to make the pace, but Crogan was not fast enough to suit the Harvard man, and after a few laps he went to the front again.

The time for the four miles was 22:29 4-5. McGirr was then in front, but only on sufferance, while the Brant brothers were next, a long way ahead of the other runners. For a few laps they ran in this order, then McGirr had had enough and dropped behind, while "Dick" Grant ran well into the lead. Alexander Grant, however, was running easily, and kept within striking distance until they started for the last lap. "Dick" Grant then shot ahead, and for a moment it seemed as though he would win, but when about 100 yards from the finish Alexander Grant went up, and after a short struggle took the lead about ten yards from the tape and won by a little over a yard. The contest was for the Amateur Athletic Union Championship.

In addition to the events usually seen on programmes of games there were two relay races and two intercollegiate contests. In the first relay race the team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club defeated the team of the Boston Athletic Association. The other relay race was between teams of the different branches of the Young Men's Christian Association. The team of the West Side Branch won.

J. W. Tewkenbury of the University of Pennsylvania won the intercollegiate race at sixty yards. He ran the distance in 6 2-5 seconds, which made a new indoor record. The other intercollegiate event went to Princeton. It was a half-mile race, and was won by John Cregan.

A banner was offered by the club scoring the most points in the open events. This was won by the New York Athletic Club, with 11 points to its credit. The New West Side Athletic Club was second, with 9 points, and the Pastimes third, with 8 points.

W. B. Curtis was the referee and the judges were Bartow S. Weeks, J. J. Frawley, Col. Robert G. Smith, Gustavus T. Kirby, Oliver Shiras, John Newman and Ledi Donaldson. The summaries follow:

Sixty-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Kent, St. Bartholomew A. C., (9 feet;) A. W. Wallace, unattached, (15 feet,) second; Frederic Flores, St. Bartholomew A. C., (6 feet,) third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Four-fifths of a Mile Inter-City Team Race.—Won by M. J. Waeers, Jr., H. D. Bannister, C. T. Myers, and H. E. Manvel, Knickerbocker A. C. Time—2:50 4-5. F. W. Lord, T. P. Curtis, W. Mansfield, and H. L. Dadman, Boston A. A., second. Time—2:52.

880-Yard Run, Handicap, Interscholastic.—Won by J. M. Parry, King's School, Stamford, Conn., (40 yards;) H. E. Taylor, Batlin High School, (50 yards,) second; N. Adam, Hackettstown, C. S., (45 yards,) third. Time—2:06 2-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by C. A. O'Rourke, New York A. C., (14 yards;) Aug. Anderson, New West Side A. C., (14 yards,) second; Charles McClellan, Jr., New West Side A. C., (18 yards.) Time—0:27 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Victor Andrews, Pastime A. C., (28 yards;) R. F. McKinery, Pastime A. C., (30 yards;) C. T. Myers, New Jersey A. C., (18 yards.) Time—0:53 3-5.

One-Mile Team Relay Race Between Y. M. C. A. of New York City.—Won by A. McLintock, P. W. Doll, C. F. Jellinghaus, and A. Allison, Jr., West Side Branch. Time—2:54 3-5. R. K. Thomas, T. P. Pilgrim, W. G. Berryman, and F. Newman, West Side Branch second team, second. Time—3:06 3-5. Fred Sauter, W. J. Barnett, J. M. Kerr, and Benjamin Sperling, Young Men's Institute, third.

Intercollegiate Sixty-Yard Run.—Won by J. W. Tewkesbury, University of Pennsylvania; J. E. Milligan, Georgetown University, second; P. J. Walsh, St. Francis Xavier's College, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by R. Sheldon, New York A. C., 45 feet 8 inches; W. W. Coe, Boston A. A., 43 feet 5 inches, second; F. G. Beck, Knickerbocker A. C., 43 feet ½ inch, third.

440-Yard Novice.—Won by H. M. Edmonds, Bay Ridge A. C.; H. B. White, Y. M. C. A., second; N. Adam, Hackettstown C. T., third. Time—0:51 1-5.

Intercollegiate 880-Yard Run.—Won by John Cregan, Princeton; H. O. Mosenthal, Columbia, second; E. A. Mechling, Pennsylvania, third. Time—2:07 4-5.

880-Yard Handicap.—Won by W. F. McLaughlin, New West Side A. C., (40 yards;) G. E. Behr, Polytechnic Institute, (45 yards,) second; H. E. Manvel, Knickerbocker A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—2:04 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. H. Garthe, New Jersey A. C., (20 yards;) P. J. Walsh, St. Francis Xavier's College, (9 yards,) second; F. Flores, St. Bartholomew A. C., (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:23 4-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. S. Spraker, Columbia University, (5 inches,) 5 feet 10 inches; L. S. Jones, New York University, (6 inches,) 5 feet 7½ inches, second; C. B. Cleveland, Xavier A. A., (9 inches,) 5 feet 4½ inches, third.

Five-Mile Championship.—Won by Alexander Grant, University of Pennsylvania; "Dick" Grant, unattached, second; T. G. McGirr, New York A. C., third. Time—27:34 4-5.

Darkness Stops a Hockey Game.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—Owing to the sudden extinguishing of the electric lights at the ice palace to-night through an accident to the machinery, the hockey game between the Quaker City and the Brooklyn teams was decided no contest. One-half had been played and the score then was 2 to 1 in favor of the visitors.

SQUADRON A REVIEWED.

Squadron A, under command of Major Oliver D. Bridgman, who was elected Wednesday night, paraded dismounted at the armory in Madison Avenue last night for review by Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews, formerly the commandant of the squadron. Before the formal review took place the squadron was drawn up in line, and J. Morgan Hildreth, on behalf of his mother, presented to the command a stand of colors in memory of her son, Philip R. M. Hildreth of Troop I, who went to Puerto Rico with the detachment that enlisted in the service of the Government and died about a month after his return of fever contracted in the service. The stand of colors consisted of the National and State flags and three guidons.

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KILLED BY FALL FROM CAR

Man Said to be W. P. Marchbank Pushed from Platform.

RECOGNIZED BY MR. UNTERMYER

Lawyer Said It Was His Stenographer, but a Man Who Avers He Is Marchbank Says Mistake Was Made.

A man said to be Wilson P. Marchbank of 114 India Street, Brooklyn, stenographer to Maurice Untermyer of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, was killed at Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street last night in a fight with Michael McGowan of 17 North Moore Street, a conductor on a Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car. There are conflicting stories about what happened.

McGowan says he had just taken on a load of passengers at the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. Among them was the man supposed to be Marchbank. When McGowan asked him for his fare he said he had a transfer but had misplaced it in some manner, and he began to search his pockets for it. He told the conductor he would pay his fare if he did not find the ticket.

McGowan says he waited until his car was at Second Avenue, and he made a second request for either the fare or a transfer ticket. He says his passenger still fumbled about in his pockets for the ticket, and the conductor says he became satisfied that the man had none.

He told him he must either pay or get off, and he rang the bell, stopping the car. An argument followed, and then blows. The conductor was the stronger of the two, and he managed to shove the man out of the car. As the latter dropped from the platform he staggered for a moment and then sank to the ground unconscious.

Policeman Frank Burns of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was on the corner and witnessed the fight. He says he saw the conductor deliberately kick his passenger on the chin. This statement is corroborated by George Lorenzo of 34 East Twelfth Street and Philip Kremer of 419 East Seventy-eighth Street, two men who claim to have witnessed the incident.

The policeman rapped his stick on the pavement for help, and jumping on the car seized the conductor and pulled him from the platform. Hearing Burns's signal, Policemen Powers and Quinn ran to help him. They devoted their attention to the injured man and summoned an ambulance.

Dr. Clark of Bellevue Hospital, who answered the call, pronounced the man dead, and said death had probably been caused by a fracture of the backbone. The body was then taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station.

In the pockets of the dead man's clothes were found a pair of kid gloves, a brass key, a pair of gold frame eyeglasses, a purse containing 65 cents, and two memorandum books. In one of these books was a card of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, 30 Broad Street, and on the upper left hand corner of this card, stamped in red ink, the name W. P. Marchbank.

The members of the firm were notified, and Maurice Untermyer called at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station just as the police were arranging to remove the man's body to the Morgue. He identified the dead man as Wilson P. Marchbank, his stenographer, and said he had worked in his office for several years, and was a faithful and efficient employe. He would not consent to the removal of the body to the Morgue, but gave orders to have it sent to the undertaking establishment at 165 East Thirty-fifth Street. Mr. Untermyer said Marchbank had been married but a short time.

The conductor, who was locked up at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, denied having kicked his passenger in the chin, but claims the latter, after being put off the car, made an attempt to return to assault him. He says he shoved the man a second time, and that he then felt, striking on his chin on the pavement.

A reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES called at 114 India Street, Brooklyn, at midnight, and there met a man who declared he was Wilson P. Marchbank. He said he had been in Manhattan earlier in the evening, and remarked, "For a dead man I am very much alive." He also said he was employed by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, and that some mistake had been made about associating him with the accident on the horse car.

This man further said he had spent part of the evening with H. E. Berliner, who had an office in Broad Street, and who worked for a Maryland corporation. The address of Mr. Berliner he gave as 319 East Fifty-first Street, Manhattan, and the Brooklyn man was of the opinion that possibly his friend was the man who had been killed. He gave a description of Berliner, and said he had given him one of his business cards some time yesterday, which would account for the one Marchbank found in the dead man's possession.

At the home of Berliner, which is a boarding house, the woman who keeps it said, when asked at 1 o'clock this morning about the reported death of Berliner, that it was impossible, as her boarder was at that moment asleep in his room.

The East Thirty-fifth Street police have Mr. Untermyer's identification on its records as positive.

FRUIT MERCHANTS DINE.

The second annual dinner to the fruit trade, given by the Fruit Auction Company at the rooms of the Commercial Club, at West Broadway and Chambers Street, last evening, was noteworthy for the informality and good cheer that prevailed. Clusters of beautiful flowers decorated the table, and the menu was printed on broad ribbon of blue silk. Frank Clatworthy, the President of the company, acted as toastmaster, and among the merchants and their guests present were A. A. Hutchinson, E. L. Goodsell, William Crossley, Coroner A. Zucca, W. M. Bennett, D. B. Halstead, E. Loomis, F. W. Duncan, I. Cohn, W. C. Brower, P. Gargulio, W. D. Thompson, and W. W. Flannagan.

Mr. Clatworthy congratulated the merchants upon the prosperity that attended the fruit trade during the last year. Then he said: "While we are not expansionists in the political sense of the term, at the same time the addition of Cuba and Puerto Rico to the United States will open a larger field for enterprise in the fruit trade than we ever before possessed."

The toast "The Trade We Represent" was responded to by J. H. Schneider, who also congratulated his fellow-merchants on their share in the business prosperity of the country. He said that the increased duty on lemons had disturbed trade a year ago, but that had passed, and the duty on Sicilian lemons had enabled California's growers to sell their product advantageously in the Western States. Another attempt had been made to import Mediterranean oranges, but as long as the duty of 1 cent a pound lasted another attempt so hazardous would not be tried. The fruit trade with California had largely increased, and one-seventh of that yield had come to New York. Cuba, he predicted, would give this country a great fruit trade, and we should be thankful that we have entered on a new era of prosperity.

ASTOR BATTERY HOME AGAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 13.—The Astor Battery arrived on the transport Senator from Manila yesterday. The men will go east in a few days. They will receive their Winter clothing, and the work of distributing this will occupy several days.

There were eight sick soldiers on the Senator. Among them are Sergt. Shou, Fourth United States Cavalry, and Col. C. P. Whipple of the Ordnance Department, United States Army. Among the passengers on the Senator was Capt. Frank Warren, who is home under orders, and is said to be the bearer of important dispatches to Washington.

Major R. B. C. Bement, a member of Gen. Merritt's staff, returned on the Senator. He is under orders to report at St. Paul.

The Astor Battery left some of its men behind. Five fell before the city's fire or under the scourge of fever. One, Sergt. Harry L. Burdick, was left in the hospital at Manila down with typhoid.

Capt. O'Brien, who was in charge of the sick soldiers, says that the entire Sixth Army Corps was in splendid condition, the average of sickness being only about 8 per cent.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

THE PRINCIPAL LAUGHED LAST.

Fortnightly Library Club of Brooklyn Treated to a Disagreeable Surprise by Mr. Stevens.

If the ladies of the Fortnightly Library Club of Brooklyn can be believed, as of course they can, Principal Frank B. Stevens of Public School No. 108, on Linden Street, is a wag. This is not the language in which the ladies describe Mr. Stevens, which is much more vigorous, but it is the conclusion to which the student of the difficulties between the ladies and Mr. Stevens is irresistibly impelled.

Mr. Stevens's school is one of the largest in Brooklyn. The Fortnightly Club is composed of the cream of East New York society. In an endeavor to introduce culture into the fastnesses of East New York, the ladies have established a course of lectures. It has been their great desire to have one of these lectures delivered in the spacious quarters of No. 108, but Principal Stevens has blocked the way. They therefore went directly to the local committee, which freely granted the request.

The ladies then breathed easily, satisfied that they had scored one on the Principal, and went on with their preparations for the lecture, which was to have been held on Thursday night. They were much relieved to find that Mr. Stevens made no effort to have the order rescinded. On Thursday, the fateful day, Mr. Stevens announced to the children of the school, who number 2,400, that on that evening there would be a magic lantern show in the school, and that all the children were invited to come and bring their parents and friends. A similar notice was sent to the branch schools. After giving out this notice, Mr. Stevens put on his overcoat and went home, and people who met him on the street had their eyes dazzled by his smile.

Mr. Stevens had told the children to be on hand early, and they took him at his word. When the cream of East New York society arrived at the school, which was late, they found a mob, which apparently included every man, woman, and child in the Twenty-sixth Ward surging in front of the schoolhouse, with two feeble and ineffectual policemen trying to hold the torrent in check.

The ladies struggled to get into the school, much to the indignation of several East New York parents, who said indignantly:

"Aw, who're yer shovin'? Wusn't

GOVERNOR ON LEGISLATION

Col. Roosevelt Adopts Rules That Will Govern His Action.

AMENDMENTS MUST BE SHOWN

No Surreptitious Changes Can Be Made in Existing Laws—The Veto Power to be Exercised.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Three points in Gov. Roosevelt's attitude toward legislation and the Legislature were made plain to-day. Summarized, they are:

First—He will veto any bill amending an existing law which fails to comply with the rule requiring all changes to be indicated so as to make the meaning of the proposed legislation clear.

Second—He will view with suspicion and will be inclined to veto any private or local bill that does not get to him within the next eight weeks.

Third—He does not propose to exercise supervision over what bills shall or shall not be introduced, but he does propose to scrutinize with the minutest care every measure submitted for his signature and to use the veto wherever he thinks it is deserved.

The first two of these points of procedure were made public by the Governor himself, who announced that they were decided upon after consultation with Senator Ellsworth, Speaker Nixon, and a dozen or more of the best men in both houses, and that they were cordially approved by these leaders. The third feature of the Governor's policy has not been announced publicly, but more than one member who has gone to the Governor with a bill that he wanted approved in advance has been made cognizant of it.

In announcing his determination to reject bills whose modifications of existing statutes are not clearly indicated, Gov. Roosevelt hopes to shut off one of the most prolific sources of vicious and surreptitious legislation. The law requires that in every bill the new matter shall be underscored and the omitted matter inclosed in brackets. From his own experience as an Assemblyman the Governor knows that much bad lawmaking has resulted from malicious failure to comply with this law, dangerous amendments being smuggled through simply because the real purpose of the bill could only be detected by word-for-word comparison with the original law, which few members have time for. Sometimes, the Governor pointed out, a bill may have harmless new parts properly underscored, while other new matter that is positively bad is not underscored and therefore escapes attention altogether. Notable instances of this method of surreptitious legislation, it is recalled, were supplied last session by the Eldridge Railroad bill and the Burns Insurance bill, each of which escaped notice at first, because their sensational features were not marked as the law prescribed. To put a stop to tricks of this kind the Governor wishes it understood, once for all, that he will veto any bill where the additions and omissions are not clearly indicated. The only exceptions to this rule will be where it can be shown beyond doubt that the failure to do so was unintentional; that, when discovered, every effort was made to atone for it, and that no direct harm will result.

The Governor explained that his purpose in insisting that all local and private bills be introduced early was to prevent the rush of such measures at the close of the session, when they are likely to go through without proper consideration and when they interfere with the due consideration of measures of general interest. Two months he considers ample time for all bills of that character to be introduced and disposed of, and while he does not mean the rule to be iron clad, as rare emergencies may arise later where such legislation may be absolutely necessary, he desires it understood that no private or local bill that gets to him later than eight weeks from now will be signed unless its necessity can be demonstrated to his satisfaction.

To Assemblyman Brennan of Kings, among others, Gov. Roosevelt has communicated his determination not to interfere with legislation in advance, as was the custom of Gov. Black. Mr. Brennan, who is a prolific author of new bills, submitted to the Governor his bi-partisan bridge scheme, among others. The Governor heard him courteously, but gave him no assurance one way or the other as to what he thought of that particular measure, while allowing him to understand that he did not care to be appealed to about bills that the Legislature had not acted on, and that he considered it his province to pass upon what the Legislature had done, not to dictate what it should do.

Gov. Roosevelt will venture upon no prediction as to when the Legislature will adjourn, but his fixing of two months as the limit within which he will sign local or private acts is taken to indicate that he hopes, at least, for about a three months' session.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate and Assembly Adjourn After Brief Sessions—Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Both houses of the Legislature held brief sessions this morning and adjourned until Monday at 8:30 P. M.

The Senate concurred in the Assembly resolution recognizing the services of Miss Helen Gould during the war and expressing the thanks of the people of the State therefor. Senator Ellsworth offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the nomination of candidates for United States Senator to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr., at noon on Tuesday next, and for a joint session of both houses on Wednesday for the election of a Senator.

In the Assembly Mr. Delaney introduced a resolution providing that this Legislature petition the United States Congress to take action to prohibit the seating of the polygamist Roberts of Utah. The resolution will be considered Monday evening. Appropriate resolutions were adopted in regard to the death of George P. Webster, a former Assemblyman from New York City.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. SCHOENECK—Giving co-respondents named in divorce suits the right to appear and defend so far as the issues affect them, and, in case the charges against them are not sustained, the right to recover costs against the person making them.

Mr. REDINGTON—Amending the New York charter so that one member of the Board of Aldermen shall be elected from that part of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District located north of the Harlem River in the Borough of the Bronx, and one from that part located in the Borough of Manhattan.

Mr. BRENNAN—Last year's bill legalizing the appointment of thirty-one firemen by the Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn in 1895.

Mr. BURNETT—Requiring druggists and others selling patent medicines containing dangerous substances to label the same.

Mr. ROACH—Prohibiting elevated railroads from doing any business except that expressly granted in their charters.

Mr. KELSEY—Changing the title of "Private Secretary" to "Secretary to the Governor," and raising his salary from $4,000 to $6,000.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Requiring sellers of cigarettes to pay a license fee of $50.

TO INVESTIGATE TAMMANY.

Proposition to Inquire into the New York City Government.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—A legislative investigation of the Tammany administration in New York City, with particular reference to the increase of salaries and the multiplication of offices, is threatened in a resolution which Assemblyman Brennan of Kings has drawn up and contemplates introducing. Mr. Brennan bases his proposition on that paragraph in the Governor's message in which he says that "in New York City, even more than in the State, there is need of cutting down the salaries of certain officials, of forcing others to do more work, and of altogether getting rid of yet others," and in which he suggests that the Legislature investigate whether such reforms could not be brought about.

Taking the cue from this, Mr. Brennan has prepared a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a special committee to look into the New York City administration and see what offices can be abolished and what consolidated, what salaries ought to be reduced, and where salaries ought to be substituted for fees. This resolution he submitted to Gov. Roosevelt to-day. The Governor did not commit himself to it, however. He urged that the subject was one to be considered very carefully, and suggested that Mr. Brennan consult with the leaders of the Legislature before taking action. This is not taken to mean that the Governor does not wish such an investigation to be made, but merely that he does not care to father Mr. Brennan's scheme.

Extension of Woman Suffrage.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The leaders of the State Women's Suffrage Association have decided to adopt the recommendations incorporated in Gov. Roosevelt's annual message to the Legislature pertaining to the right of women to vote, and will not present the usual amendment to the Constitution giving to women the right of suffrage the same as men. Instead a bill will be prepared and introduced in both houses providing that women residing in cities be allowed to vote for school officers the same as their sisters residing in the country districts.

Prosecution of Canal Officials.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Gov. Roosevelt is still searching for a lawyer to act as his special counsel in the canal cases. The name of John E. Parsons is now under consideration, and it is possible that he may be asked to undertake the prosecution of Messrs. Aldridge and Adams.

Liability of Innkeepers.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Important modifications of the law defining the liability of innkeepers are proposed in a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Mazet of New York. The law now is that no hotel keeper can be held liable to any guest for loss of wearing apparel, goods, or merchandise, in excess of $500, "where it shall appear that such loss occurred by reason of the fault or negligence of such hotel keeper." Mr. Mazet proposes to have the law apply to "boarders" as well as "guests," and to remove the $500 limit.

MAYOR PAWNED HIS WATCH.

Says "Hocking" Habit Made Him Pay Nearly $3,000 for a $25 Timepiece.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday listened to a complaint made by the Pawnbrokers' Association against Bernard Birnbaum, a pawnbroker of 1,553 Third Avenue, who was accused of violating the code of ethics of his profession in various and divers ways.

George W. McAdam, the attorney for the association, appeared as prosecutor. He told how Birnbaum had postdated pawn tickets, so as to render forfeiture and ultimate gain to himself more certain. There were other irregularities charged against the man, who assured the Mayor that "Id vas all a mistake—a misdake." In an ingenious way and by the use of some badly broken English the pawnbroker explained that the "misdake" came about through his having an old calendar hanging over his desk.

The attorney for the association, however, urged that the man's license be forfeited, but the Mayor, turning to the lawyer, said:

"Did you ever have any experience with pawnbrokers?"

Mr. McAdam was about to reply that the only relation he had ever had with a pawnbroker was that of lawyer to client, when the Mayor interrupted him, saying:

"Well, I did. I had a watch, when I was a boy, that cost $25. I got into the habit of 'hocking' it, and by the time I got out of that habit I figured that the watch had cost me nearly $3,000. I don't think the evidence against this man warrants the forfeiture of his license, so I'll dismiss the complaint."

MR. CARLISLE LOSES HIS CASE.

Jury Acquits Cabman Accused of Stealing Mrs. Carlisle's Cape.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle appeared as a complainant in Part III. of the General Sessions Court before Judge Cowing yesterday against Richard F. Leake, a cab driver, of 508 West Thirty-eighth Street, whom he accused of stealing a fur cape belonging to Mrs. Carlisle, and valued at $300.

"On the night of the 15th of last December," said Mr. Carlisle, "I arrived at the foot of West Twenty-third Street with my wife. We had just returned from a trip to Washington. Seeing this defendant near by, I engaged him to drive me to my home, 4 Washington Square North. Mrs. Carlisle had with her at the time a sealskin wrap. This wrap cost $300. The wrap was left in the cab, and next day I went to the foot of West Twenty-third Street to look for the driver. I recognized the defendant, but he told me he had never seen me before. I am positive, however, that he was the driver."

Lawyer Abraham Pincus, representing the defense, subjected Mr. Carlisle to a sharp cross-examination. He tried to shake the complainant's testimony in regard to the value of the fur cape, and to demonstrate to the court that Mr. Carlisle was a better financier than an appraiser of furs. In answer to a volley of queries relative to his identification of the cabman, the complainant finally said in desperation:

"If I had any doubt of this man's being the driver, I would not be in court."

This little tilt was followed later by a meeting of the lawyer and the complainant. They shook hands heartily, and Mr. Carlisle remarked that it was his first appearance as witness in a criminal court.

The defendant followed Mr. Carlisle on the stand. He denied that he was the cabman who had driven the complainant and Mrs. Carlisle to their home on the night in question. His employer then testified in his favor, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Carlisle recovered the cape after Leake's arrest in a Sixth Avenue pawnshop.

IN AID OF THE SQUIRREL INN.

Joseph H. Choate to Speak for the Church Temperance Society.

Joseph H. Choate will speak next Monday evening for the Church Temperance Society in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. One of the lines of action emphasized by this society has been the necessity for counteracting the evil influence of the saloon by indirect social as well as by direct legislative means. The society has established in New York lunch wagons, open day and night, at which 214,235 meals have been supplied during the past year; coachmen's coffee vans, where coachmen or hackmen during the Winter entertainments have supplied to them by the hosts hot coffee and sandwiches, and during the hot Summer weather has ten free ice-water fountains in various crowded parts of the city. In addition to these it has hoped to introduce the coffee tavern, or saloon without liquor, successfully and profitably introduced in all the large English manufacturing towns.

Mrs. W. H. Bradford has offered for this purpose to the society, rent and tax free for five years, with option of purchase on equitable terms at the end of that time, the six-story premises at 131 Bowery, formerly used as a saloon. To remodel, equip, and provide requisite working capital will involve an expenditure of $15,000, and the society has until Jan. 31 to raise this sum. They have obtained up to date $5,500, and Mr. Choate will on Monday night make an appeal for the "Squirrel Inn" and the sum required to start it. The Executive Committee of the society earnestly appeals for subscriptions to this object.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix will preside, and the speakers in addition to Mr. Choate will be Bishop Potter, Bishop Coleman of Delaware, and Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews. Checks may be sent to Irving Grinnell, Treasurer, 281 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Drowned While Duck Hunting.

PORT WASHINGTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—Frank Smith, nineteen years old, was drowned in the sound off Sands Point today while duck shooting. His shooting companion, Howard Booth, saw Smith stand up in his little gunning boat, wave his hands, and then disappear. Booth rowed hurriedly to the spot, but both boat and Smith had sunk out of sight. Smith's boat was heavily loaded with pig iron. Whether it sprung a leak or was swamped by the waves is not known. Smith was a son of Jacob Smith, proprietor of the Macedonia Hotel at City Island.

Another Day of the Portrait Show.

It has been decided to open the galleries at the Academy of Design to-morrow from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M. in order to give those who wish to see the Portrait Show a last opportunity to do so.

Woman's Exchange Building Fund.

The consignors of work at the New York Exchange for woman's work have contributed during the last ten years $1,500 to the building fund of the exchange instead of during the last year, as reported in THE TIMES yesterday.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES of tomorrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

Wedding
Silver
GORHAM
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

EDUCATION OF THE NEGROES.

Mrs. Scott, at Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Appeals for Patience and Help on Their Behalf.

Several years ago a young colored woman from Atlanta, a graduate of the Spelman Seminary, went to teach school in a district where almost the entire population was black, and the story of the wonderful things which she accomplished was told last night at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church by Mrs. William Scott, a lecturer for the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, who is also colored.

"The people were very poor," she said. "They lived in wretched shanties, with not enough clothes to cover their nakedness. A man earned only $6 a month on the plantations, while those who rented land and worked it were sunk in debt. Their crops and their mules and even their shanties were mortgaged, and they paid 33 per cent. interest.

"The school that this poor girl went to teach was held in a log cabin; the floor was mud, and there wasn't a blackboard or a map or a chart in it. Lots of the children walked eight miles to school, and they had no books or slates. The teacher had to hang a slate up for a blackboard.

"After a while she called the people together and told them to take no more store orders for their pay. They obeyed, and within a year or two they were out of debt. Then the teacher called them again. 'I'm going to have a tony society, like the white folks,' she said. 'It will be called the 'Hog Society,' and nobody can belong who does not own a hog.'

"There was great hustling among those negroes to get hogs. After a little they all had hogs, but the teacher gave most honor to the negroes who had most hogs, and in this way she filled her people with ambition. To-day almost every negro family in that locality owns a three-room house and from twenty to sixty acres of land. They have a good school, and the community could not be recognized for what it once was."

The speaker drew a pitiable picture of the poverty of the Southern negroes in many districts, and told of the intense longing they had for education and religion. She quoted public officials of the South to the effect that it was the schools and missionaries alone which had kept the negroes patient, and had saved the country from a negro uprising.

Some men, she said, complained because so much had been spent and so little done in thirty-four years.

"Why," she exclaimed, "what is thirty-four years in the development of a race! It is scarcely a beginning. It takes twenty-five years to bring up and educate a white man, and fifty years to bring him to his best, and why should the negro be expected to do, in thirty-four years, what it has taken the Anglo-Saxon people 1,800 years to accomplish?"

Mrs. Scott closed with an appeal to the Baptists to continue their work of education, declaring that there were no truer nor more loyal American citizens than properly educated negroes.

TARDY MURDER CONFESSION.

Harry Schlipf, Dying in Chicago, Said to Have Confessed Killing Miss Anderson in 1892 in Perth Amboy.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 13.—A report reached Perth Amboy to-day that Harry Schlipf had confessed on his deathbed in Chicago that he murdered Herter Mary Anderson on the outskirts of Perth Amboy in 1892. The report says that Schlipf is dying from injuries received in a railroad wreck, but the name of the hospital is not known, and the origin of the report cannot be found. Schlipf was arrested for the murder, but he proved an alibi and was released after a trial lasting several weeks.

No reason for the murder of the Anderson girl was ever brought to light. She was sixteen years old and employed as a servant. On the afternoon of the murder she visited her parents' home on the outskirts of the city. She left home a little before 5 o'clock to return to her employer's house. It was raining, and as the roads were muddy and longer than the railroad tracks she started along the Central Railroad tracks. Half an hour later a trackwalker saw an umbrella lying in some bushes at the foot of the railroad embankment. It looked like a good one, and he descended to get it. On reaching the foot of the embankment he found a small handbag. The trackwalker thought some woman must have been struck by the train, and, finding a trail in the bushes, he followed it, and at its termination found Miss Anderson's body. The throat was cut from ear to ear, and she had been shot in the back of the head. The body lay about 500 yards from the signal tower at the Pennsylvania junction, which she had been seen to pass twenty minutes earlier. The facts were such that the murder could not be laid to tramps or to robbers, and the fact that the girl had apparently been shot while on the railroad track led to the conclusion that the case was one of deliberate and premeditated murder. The lack of any apparent motive puzzled the authorities. The brutality of cutting her throat after shooting her was inexplicable except on the theory that the murder had been committed by a maniac.

Schlipf was known to be in love with a girl friend of Miss Anderson, and to have been friendly with the murdered girl also. Schlipf was taken into custody, but there was nothing positive against him, and he established a strong alibi. Persons who knew Schlipf in Perth Amboy never believed he was guilty, and when they heard the rumor of his confession did not credit it.

ELDERLY HUSBAND KILLED.

Jealousy the Cause of a Fatal Quarrel at Sayre, Penn.

WAVERLY, N. Y., Jan. 13.—William Rutledge, sixty years of age, was shot in the head this morning at his home, in Sayre, Penn., by John Henry, a man twenty-five years of age, who had formerly boarded with Rutledge and his young wife. Rutledge died tonight.

The men were boilermakers, and considerable jealousy had been aroused during Henry's stay at Rutledge's house. To-day the men quarreled over the matter, and the shooting followed. Henry was arrested, and when arraigned this afternoon, before Rutledge's death occurred, he pleaded guilty to "unlawful shooting." He claimed, however, that he had shot in self-defense. He was committed to jail to await trial.

Mrs. Rutledge refuses to talk, and Henry will say nothing about the case at present. Rutledge leaves three children.

A JUDGE'S MARITAL TROUBLES.

Alleged South Carolina Bigamist to Remarry Wife No. 2.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 13.—Judge Thomas Jefferson Mackey of South Carolina, who was indicted at the November term of the Circuit Court of this county on the charge of bigamy, left here this morning in company with Deputy Sheriff S. C. Young and his counsel, Cleon Moore, for Martinsburg, where he was admitted to bail before Judge Faulkner.

Judge Mackey married Miss Katharine Porterfield, daughter of Col. G. A. Porterfield, cashier of the Bank of Charleston, in July last, and a few weeks after a woman claiming to be his lawful wife appeared in New York. She sued him for a divorce, which has been granted in that city, and now he will be remarried to Miss Porterfield, the license having been issued yesterday.

New Jersey Officials Exonerated.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—The State Board of Agriculture to-day adopted resolutions exonerating the officers of the charges of mismanagement made by the Morris County Board. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

ROOSEVELT'S POLICE PLANS

Said to be Contemplating Legislation to End Tammany Control.

SINGLE HEAD FOR THE FORCE

The Governor Disposed to Oust Devery and to Restore McCullagh, with Largely Increased Powers.

It was learned from a trustworthy source yesterday that Gov. Roosevelt is seriously considering a bill for the reorganization of the Police Department of this city, which would bring about some very radical changes in the system. It has been generally taken for granted that a bill of some sort affecting the New York Police Department would be brought before the present Legislature, and one or two of the party leaders have said openly that such legislation was contemplated. But its exact character has been a matter of a good deal of conjecture.

A well-known organization Republican who has just returned from Albany, where he had a long talk with the Governor, is authority for the statement that the Governor is at present in favor of steps that would practically take the Police Department out of the control of Tammany Hall. A bill would be introduced in a short time, said this authority, which would probably, judging, at any rate, by the present state of the Governor's mind, provide for a single head for the department. There was a strong disposition on the part of the Republican legislators, he said, to return Superintendent of Elections McCullagh to his old place as Chief of Police, from which he was removed by Mayor Van Wyck, and to oust Chief Devery. It was also the present plan, he said, to increase the power of the Chief of Police so that the Police Commission could not interfere in any transfers. The plan is to make the Chief of Police the responsible head of the force.

The plan is also said to include the establishment of a trial board to hear charges against members of the force. On this board will be an Inspector, two Captains, and perhaps a roundsman. The board will report its findings in the cases brought before it to the Chief of Police, who will then recommend a decision to the commission.

Rumors and vague reports that come from Albany of contemplated legislative action affecting this city's Police Department are causing not a little worry in Tammany Hall. The organization's leaders are well aware of the Governor's dissatisfaction with Tammany control of the force, and they find it no difficult matter to believe that he is likely to take vigorous action to change the system. It is expected that if the Legislature succeeds in its efforts to modify the organization of the department there will be a storm of indignation from Tammany such as has not been heard in years.

Some well-informed Republicans think it not unlikely that if the idea of a single police head is carried out Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews would yet the place, and that the Governor has ever since his election cherished the idea of giving such a position to his old-time friend and associate in the Police Board. Some significance is attached to the remark the Governor made at Oyster Bay to the effect that perhaps the appointment of Major Andrews as Adjutant General would be only temporary.

Superintendent McCullagh is expected to arrive here from Havana Feb. 1.

PRIMARY SCHOOL METHODS.

Miss Ada Van Stone Harris of Newark Addresses the Public Education Association.

The first of a series of conferences on educational topics was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Public Education Association, 19 West Forty-fourth Street. Mrs. William E. D. Scott, Chairman of the School Visiting Committee of the association, presided and introduced Miss Ada Van Stone Harris, Supervisor of the primary schools of Newark, who made an address on "Primary Methods" and afterward answered questions propounded by nearly every one of the twoscore teachers who were in attendance.

Miss Harris said that the importance of the "three Rs" had not been lost sight of in the adoption of new methods in primary education, but that the intention was simply to enrich the course of training by leading the child into the fields of nature, art, literature, and history. The material to be used must depend upon the condition and environment of the children, and one of the first objects of the teacher ought to be to make the schoolroom seem like a home. "Not such a home as many of them know," she added, "but a sunny, bright, sweet, wholesome, attractive home."

Story telling was suggested as the best method of commencing the school life of children, and the speaker outlined a story suitable for the first year's work and capable of expansion to meet the growing requirements of the child's powers of comprehension. It was a story of the life of a primitive family, composed of father, mother, and children, affording opportunities for nature study, the comparison of city and country life, the contrasting of former and present modes of living, and beginnings in literature and art.

One of the chief merits of this method, Miss Harris said, was that it afforded a medium for the inculcation in the childish mind of the ideas of ownership, justice, law, co-operation, sympathy, and appreciation of the dignity of labor. The same story could be used as a basis for the first lessons in reading, the simple questions and answers of the children being written on the blackboard and serving as a welcome substitute for the "We go up" and "Do we go up?" of the old-fashioned primer. Clay modeling from objects mentioned in the story could be introduced with benefit in the direction of form study and history, the latter object being attained by the furnishing as models of utensils now obsolete.

Miss Harris said that knowledge was by little use unless the child learned the true relations of things. Quoting a child who asked, "Father, what is it to be a man?" and the father's reply, "To be a man is to think," she said it was the duty of the teacher at the outset of the child's education to train the young mind in the habit of thought and to provide occupation to relieve the dreary routine that formerly characterized the work of the schoolroom.

ACQUITS PRINCIPAL WILLIAMS.

Jury Finds Punishment of the Four Boys Was Not Excessive.

EAST MORICHES, L. I., Jan. 13.—A jury summoned to hear the testimony against Principal David N. Williams, charged with flogging four boys with undue severity, this evening brought in a verdict in favor of the Principal. It was alleged he punished the four boys—Irving Terry, John Drake, Walter Raynor, and Gilbert Higgins—beating them with a rubber hose. The teacher denied the punishment was excessive, or that he laid on the lash more severely than was required by the offense.

The jury's verdict has caused considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the friends of the boys. It is understood that Mr. Williams has placed his resignation at the disposal of the School Trustees, to do with as they see fit. He has been considered an excellent teacher and administrator, and the School Board admits it will be sorry to lose him.

Post Office Burglars Surprised.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—Three burglars were engaged in drilling a hole in the safe of the Post Office at Yardley about 3 o'clock this morning when the noise they made awakened William Hoffman, a clerk in the store in which the Post Office is located, and who was asleep in a room above. He opened a small trap door in the floor and tried to shoot the men, but his revolver missed fire. The clicking of the hammer on the shells attracted the attention of the burglars, and they began firing at the trap door. They then made their escape through a side window. The shots awakened T. S. Cadwalader, who lives next to the Post Office, and as the men were escaping he fired on them. Whether his shots took effect is not known.

Well-Known Polo Player Dead.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Jan. 13.—Michael Curley, widely known as "Old King Curley," the polo player, was found dead in his home this afternoon. Curley played on the Wallingford polo team last year, and in former years he played the game on various New England lawns.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
The Cuban & Pan American
EXPRESS COMPANY.
32 Broadway, N. Y. 76-78 Cuba St., Havana.

The entire first floor of the Exchange Court Building, fronting on Broadway, has been leased by the company, and will be used as their executive offices.

The Havana offices are located in the splendid British and North American Building, Nos. 76-78 Cuba St., Havana, the company having leased the entire ground floor of this building, and also the commodious San José Warehouse.

The express service to Cuba and Puerto Rico, inaugurated by this company, is thoroughly systematic, perfect in detail, with the purpose of affording the fastest express service and the utmost safety to shippers. Terminal facilities, railroad connections, local delivery in towns and camps, storage and safe deposit vaults, thorough supervision and accuracy—everything perfected with a view to facilitating business.

The Directors of the company are:
THOS. A. McINTYRE, TIMOTHY HOGAN,
G. DEZALDO, EDWARD C. O'BRIEN,
AARON VANDERBILT, JOHN V. EACOT,
FRANK D. PAVEY.

THE ADAMS POISONING CASE.

One of the Bottles of Cyanide of Mercury Sold Recently by C. B. Smith & Co. Unaccounted For.

Interest in the Adams poisoning case, which had begun to wane, was reawakened yesterday when the discovery was made that one of the bottles of cyanide of mercury sold recently by C. B. Smith & Co. of Newark had been unaccounted for, and that it had also been determined that Powers & Weightman, the Philadelphia chemists, who have an office in Maiden Lane, had sold the poison to Smith.

Mr. Smith maintained some time ago that, although he had sold four bottles of the drug recently, they had all been accounted for. Three, he said, had been sold to the Newark High School for use in the laboratory, and the other had been sold to W. Payre, a druggist in Passeville, N. J. At the time this statement was made Prof. Soun of the High School corroborated it in a measure, but it now transpires that only two bottles of the drug were sold to the High School.

It is said that Mr. Smith has found out where the missing bottle went, but that he is keeping it quiet at the request of the police. Mr. Smith says, however, that he is examining his books to find out who the purchaser of the unaccounted for bottle was, and that he has instructed his salesmen on the road to aid him in this investigation.

Detective Carey, who has had charge of the case, and Detective McCafferty of McClusky's staff, were in Newark yesterday, but they maintained that the bottle clue had nothing to do with their presence in that city, but that they were proceeding on an entirely different line. McClusky was yesterday as mysterious as ever, and refused to say anything other than his stereotyped, "Nothing new."

OPPOSED TO MR. ROBERTS.

Women's Christian Temperance Union of Greenwich, Conn., on Mormonism.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 13.—At a meeting of the Greenwich Women's Christian Temperance Union on Wednesday the topic of Mormonism in this country was discussed and a resolution was passed deprecating the election of Mr. Roberts of Utah to the United States House of Representatives.

Mrs. Josiah Strong, whose husband was until recently President of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, was appointed a committee to send a remonstrance in the name of the eighty-five members of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union to Congressman Hill of the Fourth Connecticut District, urging him to vote against the seating of Representative-elect Roberts in Congress.

FALLS ON SLIPPERY SIDEWALKS.

Several Persons Hurt Yesterday—Skating Good in the Parks.

While the weather was somewhat more moderate yesterday, the temperature remained at a point that made skating good, and the rain that prevailed was not allowed to stop the sport. Skaters made the most of it in the parks in the early day yesterday. A more serious aspect of the weather combinations was due to slippery sidewalks in the morning, and a number of accidents were reported.

Dr. Oswald Warner, sixty-six years old, of 216 East Sixteenth Street, fell on the sidewalk at Sixteenth Street and Second Avenue, and suffered a fracture of the femur. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Annie Waters, fifty-one years old, of 563 Third Avenue, fell at Twenty-second Street and Third Avenue, and her femur was broken. She was taken to Bellevue.

Margaret McDonald, sixty years old, of 208 East Twenty-sixth Street, fell in front of her home and sprained her hip. She was taken to Bellevue.

James Beno, thirty-six years old, of 480 Morris Avenue, fell at Westchester Avenue and suffered a severe contusion of the back. He was taken to Fordham Hospital.

MAY STOP BULLFIGHTING.

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society to Work in New Fields.

At the annual meeting of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held at its headquarters, Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Thursday, President John P. Haines said that the society planned to extend its work to the new possessions of the United States, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

"In Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines no such work as ours has ever yet been established," said Mr. Haines. "The duty of kindness to animals has been hardly thought of. The brutal sports of cockfighting and bullfighting have been, and still are, popular amusements. It will be our duty doubtless to endeavor to promote a better state of things wherever the authority of the Nation is established, but in that work prudence and energy must go hand in hand. The people of those islands will be predisposed to resent what may seem to them to be an interference with their traditional customs, and they will be jealous of everything that implies an assumption of moral superiority on our part.

"I fully realize the difficulty that lies before us, and I am disposed to think that the direct intervention of Americans in this matter may be generally inexpedient. It may be hoped that in every part of the islands lately under Spanish rule, there are some persons who are in sympathy with our cause who will be able, as well as willing, to promote it among their own people, and who will have better prospects of success than any foreigner could hope to have."

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—To-day's races resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Winifred, 99 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10, won; Gratify, 122, (N. Tucker,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Hannah Reed, 99, (McNickles,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Felicite, San Lucia, Carrie U., and Silverado also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Eleven-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Pat Murphy, 109 pounds, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1, won; Zarazzo, 113, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Dr. Sharp, 111, (Beauchamp,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Amelia Fonso, Formella, Aluminum, and Ricardo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Over four hurdles; selling; one mile. Tortoni, 114 pounds, (Sheppard,) 6 to 1, won; Joe Cotton, 144, (Higgins,) 30 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Our Climate, 144, (Wilkins,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:50. Smyle, Colonel Bartlet, San Carlos, and Major S. also ran. Our Johnny fell.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Pat Morrissey, 107, (W. H. Martin,) 8 to 5, won; Zamar II., 108, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, second; Wyoming, 107, (H. Shields,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Durwad and Mainstay also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile; selling. Lodestar, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, won; Robert Bonner, 109, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Potente, 104, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾. Coda, Lady Hurst, Ezarro, and Dick Behan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Johnny Reed, 104 pounds, (Rutter,) 4 to 1, won; Ulm, 98, (J. Reiff,) 5 to 2 and even, second; Noneshch, 95, (W. H. Martin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:32¾. Glengraber, San Augustine, Whaleback, Ockturuck, Frank Jaubert, and Mercurio also ran.

A Double Crop of Apples.

On a Long Island farm is an apple tree which bore two crops of fruit the past year, and the farmers are taking unusual interest in this peculiarity of nature. Just as much interest has been shown in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has the peculiarity of curing dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, and blood disorders that other remedies fail to benefit. In chronic cases it rarely fails, and it cures whenever a cure is possible.

NOT HIT BY HABEAS CORPUS.

Amusing Replies of a Prisoner Who Didn't Understand the Term.

Cary Bates, colored, who shot two men in West Thirty-ninth Street during the race riots on Aug. 4 last, was found guilty of assault in the second degree yesterday, and remanded to the Tombs for sentence, by Judge Cowing in Part III., General Sessions.

When Bates took the stand and was sworn, his eyes bulged with awe.

"Do you remember the first night you were brought here on a writ of habeas corpus?" asked Lawyer Coleman.

Bates looked very much surprised.

"No, Sir, I didn't come in that, I came down here in the 'Black Maria,'" he stammered.

When the laughter which this response evoked and which the prisoner was puzzled to account for had subsided, the lawyer again asked him:

"But you were knocked out, anyhow, in the habeas corpus proceedings, were you not?"

"Oh no," replied the negro promptly, "I got knocked out by a club."

It took nearly ten minutes to restore order in court.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:23	Sun sets	4:56
Moon sets	8:41		

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	9:22	Gov. Isl'd	9:41	H. Gate	11:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	9:55	Gov. Isl'd	10:17	H. Gate	

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alleghany, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
British Queen, Antwerp		
Bulgaria, Hamburg		7:00 A. M.
Caracas, Ponce, La Guayra, &c	*11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Cherokee, San Domingo	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:30 P. M.	
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cyritvba, Matanzas		
Francisco, Hull		
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hudson, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hildebrand Barbados, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seminole, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Scotia, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trave, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores		
Umbria, Queenstown, and Liverpool	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool		9:30 A. M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lydia, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS

Wanamaker's

To-day and Monday

TO-DAY'S news, according to custom, is largely for men. The Clothing Store and the Furnishing Store have their stories, and they are good stories,—good reading for men who like to get fine things cheaply.

There is to be news in Monday's papers that will astonish even hardened bargain hunters.

You'd best arrange to be here early on Monday. To-day is also a good day for an early call.

House Coats Extraordinary This is a chance that you will not get again soon. The best maker of these goods in all the world closed out a lot of about five hundred to us on Thursday. Fair retail prices on scores of them would be $10. More than a hundred are $7 and $8 values. Not one would sell even at this time, for less than $5.

Choose at $3 Each.

Men's $10 Mackintoshes, $5 We told you last week of 250 ten dollar mackintoshes for $5 each. The next day more than one thousand men came for them. The first 250 got them. Now here are just 250 more. We cannot get these in any quantities, try as we may. We don't expect to be able to get any more. The first 250 callers will get these.

Men's Domet Flannel Night Shirts, 30c. each Only 1,200 of them, and if they sell as they did last week they will just about last through to-day. They are fifty cent goods.

Dollar Shirts for 45c. Fancy shirts in percales and madrasses, carefully finished and made to fit. Pearl buttons; well chosen patterns; not a raw spot in them. A dollar shirt, easily. Twenty-five hundred of them at

Forty-five Cents Each.

2 for 25c. Black Satin Ties Every time we tell you about them we sell a thousand the next day. So we have set aside a thousand for to-day's selling. Made of an extra black satin, glossy and fine, slip-stitched. They are the 25c. sort, selling at half that price.

Suspenders 35c. a Pair Put these suspenders alongside anything in town that retails at 50c. They will stand the comparison, and it's a question if the other will always do as well. 35c. each. If you buy three pairs you can have them for a dollar.

Night Shirts At 50c. Only a day's supply, if that. Made of a fine muslin, with best pearl buttons and silk woven front, in delicate colors. Fifty-two inches long. This will match in quality any dollar night shirt we have ever seen, but there are not nearly enough of them.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Enamel Shoes For Men $1.90 Just out of the original cases, new as new can be, but a little late for the regular selling, and hence too late for the regular prices. Made in all respects as a first-class $3 should be. Modish shoes of substance and worth, with the stout soles and wide soles that this winter's shoes should have to be the accepted thing.

Not very many, but we start with a full line of sizes.

One-Ninety a Pair.

Shoes for Boys and Girls More new friends for our Shoe Store from these offers.

The boys' shoes are made man fashion, have stout soles and every help to good looks and service. All laced; sizes 9 to 13½; stylish shapes.

The girls' shoes are of kidskin and a fine box calfskin. In good shapes—most of them lace. Good winter soles—good every way. Sizes up to Misses' No. 2.

One Dollar a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

An Offering of Women's Hats This is a collection of elegantly trimmed hats; some exquisite imported ones, only here a few weeks, among them. The lot is offered to-day at prices a third and a half less than regular. $30 hats are now $20, $20 hats for $10. Other kinds at like reductions.

Difficult to keep up with the demand for those splendid $3 and $4 hats. There are fifty new ones here this morning. See them and you'll want one.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

WANAMAKER'S

Girls' Dresses There are several chances to save eight dollars on a dress, if you choose soon enough to-day. The saving is more than the price, for we'll sell you at $6.50 some dresses that are worth $14.50. Not very many, of course, but enough to make things interesting up to the middle of the afternoon. Also, some $10.50 dresses at $4.50, and a number of other bargains of slightly less consequence, but worth coming for.

Girls' Jackets and Reefers, too, at savings almost as great.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Men's Suits and Overcoats Already moderately priced, these several lots of suits and overcoats are especially good bargains with the new greatly reduced prices. Stylish, dependable clothing, at these savings:

MEN'S SUITS

At $10—Business suits of cheviots, blue and black; double-breasted; were $12 to $15.

At $12—Fancy cheviot suits; were $15 to $20.

At $15—A lot of men's fancy cheviot suits; values up to $25.

OVERCOATS

At $13.50—Men's blue and black kersey overcoats; were good sellers at $18.

At $16.50—Blue and black kersey overcoats, silk lined; were low-priced at $22.50. Mostly large sizes.

Smaller Prices on Boys' Clothing Price-cutting has been going on in the boys' section as well as in the men's. Some of the lots are not extensive. Be on the safe side. Bring in the boys to-day.

At $5—Sailor suits of blue serge, trimmed with silk soutache; were $7.50 to $9.

At $3.75—200 reefers for boys 3 to 16; values in the lot up to $6.

At $5—Blue chinchilla reefers, wool lined; $6 and $7.50 kinds.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dinner Sets To Go Cheaply Only 49 in the lot which comprises sets of Austrian china and American and English porcelain. All beautifully decorated. Yesterday they were:

19 sets of Austrian china at $15.
11 sets of English porcelain at $12.50.
19 sets of American porcelain at $12.50 and $13.50.

To-day you may choose at $8 a set.

There's also a splendid showing of recently received dinner sets in exquisite decorations at very reasonable prices, such as these:

English porcelain dinner sets at $14.
Austrian china dinner sets at $15.
French china dinner sets at $20.
Haviland china dinner sets at $25.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

TRIED TO KILL C. W. CLIFT.

Employe of the Water Department, Enraged Because He Had Been Suspended, Shoots His Superior.

An attempt was made yesterday by an employe of the Water Department to murder Charles W. Clift, chief engineer of the pumping station at Prospect Place and Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, and the Gravesend pumping station. The would-be murderer was Bernard Miles, thirty-two years old, of 753 Dean Street, and his grievance was that his superior had made charges against him which had resulted in his suspension.

The affray took place at Clift's house, 853 Park Place. Clift has been in the employ of the city for about thirteen years and Miles for about five. Miles is an assistant engineer at the Gravesend station. Of late he has shown a tendency to drink and to neglect his duties, and Clift was finally obliged to prefer charges against him. In the meantime he had been arrested for intoxication and fined $3 by Magistrate Steers.

The charges were referred to Deputy Commissioner Moffett, who found that Miles had stayed away from his work several times for two or three days at a time, and suspended him. Miles called at the pumping station under the influence of liquor, and was denied admittance.

At about 9 o'clock yesterday morning Miles went to Clift's house, just in time to meet the engineer as he came out of the doorway. Miles stepped up and said in a threatening way:

"Mr. Clift, I want you to take back all you have said about me and have me put back to work right away."

"I can't do it, Miles," answered Clift. "I am sorry for you, but it's your own fault. You are only suspended, you know, and will go back to work shortly."

He attempted to pass Miles, but the latter barred his way, and, shaking his head in an ugly manner, retorted: "'Shortly' won't do. This thing isn't going to be overlooked so easily. You have been hounding me, and now I intend to have my fun."

Without answering him Clift again attempted to pass. This time he succeeded in getting by him and reaching the street. Miles suddenly drew a revolver and fired. The shot went wide, and Miles was preparing to fire again when Clift sprang upon him and attempted to seize the revolver. There was a short struggle, which ended in Miles getting his hand free and firing again at Clift's head. As he pulled the trigger Clift struck the weapon, with the result that the shot grazed his head and cut away a piece of his left ear.

At this point Clift slipped on the ice and fell, with the blood flowing from his head and ear. Miles believed he had killed Clift, and ran away. As he passed the Grand Avenue Police Station, revolver in hand, Policeman Henry Carney happened to come out. His suspicions were instantly excited, and he seized Miles.

"I have just killed a man," said Miles calmly. "I'm sorry you stopped me, for I was on my way home to kill my wife."

As Miles was taken into the station house a telephone message was received from Clift, asking the police to arrest his assailant. Later he was arraigned before Magistrate Steers in the Flatbush Court, charged with assault in the first degree. He had not been informed that Clift was alive, and when he was confronted by the man he thought he had killed his face turned white as a sheet. When asked how he pleaded, he savagely replied:

"Guilty, and I've nothing more to say."

He was held in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Claims a Share of Company's Profits.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 13.—David T. Kenney of North Plainfield has secured an order from Vice Chancellor Reed for the Sanitary Earthenware Company of Trenton to show cause next Tuesday why it should not be enjoined from selling out to the American Potteries Company. Kenney claims that by reason of the agreement with the owners of the Sanitary Earthenware Company he is entitled to one-fourth of the profits of the business as recompense for securing business for the company. He claims that he has an agreement to that effect. The owners of the company deny the existence of any such agreement.

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL

Opposition in the House Vanishes and It Will Pass.

AMENDMENTS TO THE MEASURE

Staff Officers' Commands Confined to Their Own Corps—To Abolish Prize Money—Eulogy of Schley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House today entered upon the consideration of the Naval Personnel bill. It developed much less opposition than was anticipated, and the indications are that it will have a large majority when it is placed upon its passage to-morrow. The last vestige of opposition to the measure from the line officers of the navy was removed to-day when an amendment was adopted designed to prohibit staff officers upon whom the bill confers positive rank from exercising command except in their own corps.

The committee also asserted their purpose to offer an amendment to-morrow to repeal the law giving prize money to the navy, and this announcement met with warm approval.

The speeches on the bill to-day were filled with glowing allusions to the glories of our naval victories in the late war, and Mr. Berry of Kentucky created a great deal of enthusiasm by his eulogy of Schley as the hero of Santiago. The bill was supported by Messrs. Foss, (Rep., Ill.,) Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) and Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) and opposed by Messrs. Lowe, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Simpson, (Pop., Kan.)

GIVES SCHLEY THE CREDIT.

Mr. Berry's speech in support of the measure, which was the feature of the debate, was as follows:

"I believe the bill will remove conflict, and if there is any country where there is a necessity for the removal of conflict in the army or the navy it is the United States. [Laughter.] I think we had a magnificent phase of a conflict in the army service of the United States presented in the papers this morning, and whether it will end in a duel or not I do not know, but it shows that there is a very considerable amount of friction in the army of the United States.

"There was some conflict then among the officers in the navy in the greatest battle of the war, the greatest battle of modern times, because it demonstrates the character of the men and the vessels that were engaged in it, and there is no doubt in the mind of the American people who is entitled to the credit of that victory. But there are people who are trying to steal away from Schley the credit of the glorious triumph he won on the 3d day of July, 1898."

In this connection Mr. Berry read the following verses amid a whirlwind of laughter and applause:

When the Spanish fleet with full headway,
Dashed out of Santiago Bay,
Taking the chances of death and wreck,
Who stood on a Yankee quarterdeck
And marked the game with eagle eye?
Say, was it Sampson or was it Schley?
[Laughter and applause.]

Who was it, when shot and screaming shell
Turned Sabbath calm into echoing hell,
Steamed into the thickest of the fray,
His good ship leading all the way,
While the roar of his guns shook earth and sky?
Say, was it Sampson or was it Schley?
[Laughter and applause.]

In American hearts who holds first place
Of those who claim part in that glorious chase?
Whose name stood out on that proud day
As the hero of Santiago Bay?
In letters of gold write that name on high.
Shall we write it Sampson or write it Schley?
[Laughter and applause.]

"I say it should be written Schley," continued Mr. Berry, "and then I say that there should be a provision of law that whether it goes to Schley or Sampson, no prize money should be paid to the men who have won that glorious achievement, but that the provision for prize money ought to be wiped off the statute books. I say that the men who made that magnificent charge at San Juan Hill in all aspects of this case are as much entitled to take Santiago as a reward for their services as the men who sank Cervera's ships." [Renewed applause.]

MEN AS IMPORTANT AS SHIPS.

All attempts to fix a time for the conclusion of the general debate failed, and Mr. Ross, (Rep., Ill.,) who was in charge of the bill, took the floor with a general argument in support of the measure. Since 1882, he said, we had devoted ourselves to building a new navy, but little or no attention had been paid to the personnel of the navy. Men were as important as ships. The basis of the present bill was a bill drafted by a board of naval officers, at the head of which was the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, and composed of officers of the line and staff. After it was presented to the Committee on Naval Affairs a year ago, extensive hearings had been given, and as a result of their investigation the committee last May had agreed upon the pending measure, which was substantially the bill drafted by the board.

This proposed change in the personnel of the navy was revolutionary, he admitted, but it was necessary to keep pace with the wonderful evolution in the construction and nature of our modern warships.

Mr. Foss said the navy's greatest experts to-day in several branches of staff work were line officers. The increase in the number of officers provided by the bill was ninety-nine. We had acquired 198 additional vessels during the war with Spain. Most of these, of course, would be disposed of, but some of them would be retained. Besides, fifty-five ships were now under construction. These vessels must be officered. Under the amalgamation plan more officers would be required than under the present system, as any officer could be assigned to duty in the engine room or on deck.

Mr. Foss gave notice that he intended, at the proper time, to offer an amendment to abolish "prize money" in the navy. The experiences and lessons of our war with Spain, Mr. Foss said, had strengthened every line in the pending bill. Engineer officers during the late war had frequently held responsible duties in the line and vice versa. The voluntary retirement feature was also reinforced by the experience of the war. Its purpose was to give officers command rank at forty-five. Dewey was sixty at Manila, but he had command rank at thirty-four, and it was his twenty-five years' experience in command that made him the brilliant victor at Manila. The same was true of Sampson, Schley, Clark, Evans, and the other great sea Captains of the late war.

Mr. Low (Rep., N. Y.,) opposed the amalgamation of the line and the engineer corps. Their duties were widely dissimilar, he said, and the efficiency of the service would not be promoted by their amalgamation. Officers of the line and staff, he said, had "agreed" to the pending bill because of advantages it contained, but they did not approve of the proposed amalgamation, and in support of this statement he read the testimony of Capt. Crowninshield and others before the Naval Committee.

Mr. Low said he believed in specialized service. Its advantage had been demonstrated during the late war, when the engineer of the Oregon had been able to force that ship during the pursuit of Cervera's fleet beyond her rating.

SAYS THE PEOPLE WANT A STRONG NAVY.

Mr. Dayton (Rep., West Va.,) followed in support of the bill. He said the people of the country were in sympathy with and heartily in support of every proposition which would tend to strengthen the navy and increase its efficiency. Mr. Dayton said that Capt. Crowninshield's position relative to the bill had been misrepresented. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement from that officer in which the latter said all his opposition to the bill would be removed by the adoption of an amendment providing that staff officers shall not be entitled to command except in their own corps. That amendment would be offered. Mr. Dayton said Mr. Low's opposition was due to the prejudice of the old navy in which he served. The navy had progressed since the days of the civil war. This bill had the support of Dewey and every prominent officer of the line and staff.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) said the bill seemed to him a measure for giving naval officers larger salaries and more honorable station.

In response to a direct question, Mr. Meyer (Dem., La.,) said that the committee would offer an amendment to repeal the law giving prize money to the navy. This statement was generally applauded. Later Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) alluded to the situation in the Philippines. He had not decided, he said, how he would stand on the proposition to annex those islands, but he wanted it distinctly understood that the backing Aguinaldo was supposed to be receiving from Germany would have no weight in effecting his opinion. "We may yet have to whip Germany as we did Spain," said he, amid a whirlwind of applause.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Driggs (Dem., N. Y.,) and Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.,) in favor of the bill, the general debate closed, and the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule.

Mr. Foss (Rep., Ill.,) offered the following amendment to the section giving staff officers positive rank, and it was adopted without division:

"But officers whose rank is so defined shall not be entitled in virtue of the rank to command in the line or in other staff corps. Neither shall this act be construed as changing the titles of officers in the staff corps of the navy."

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) objected to the abolition of the rank of Commodore. Our greatest sea captains had held that rank, he said, in the hour of their victories—Perry, Jones, Farragut, Schley, and Dewey. American traditions clung about the title of Commodore, and he was opposed to its abolition to meet the social distinctions of foreign powers and foreign Courts. It might be only a sentiment, but he preferred an American sentiment to the etiquette of a foreign Court. [Applause.]

Mr. Dayton explained that the title of Commodore was unknown abroad, and that on state occasions they did not know where to place a Commodore.

"They may not know where to place an American Commodore at the dance," interposed Mr. Bailey, "but they know where to place him in the battle." [Applause.]

Without completing the consideration of the bill the committee rose, and at 5 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned.

MEDAL FOR MISS HELEN GOULD.

Congressional Recognition of Her Benevolence During the War.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) introduced a joint resolution, the text of which is as follows:

"That in recognition of the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevolence of Miss Helen Miller Gould to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain, the cordial appreciation of Congress is hereby tendered to her, and Congress hereby authorizes and directs that a gold medal with appropriate designs be prepared by the Director of the Mint and that said medal be presented to her by the President of the United States at such time and in such manner as he may determine."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Consideration of the Measure Begun Yesterday in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the Senate to-day, Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, called up the Indian Appropriation bill, and the reading of the measure was begun.

When the paragraph relating to the employment of practical farmers, in addition to the agency farmers now employed, was reached Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) entered a protest against the employment of "men who were merely political strikers and hangers on, marplots and meddlers between the settlers and the Indians." He offered no amendment, however, and the paragraph was agreed to.

When the committee amendment providing for the continuation of the work of the Crow and Flathead Indian Commission until next November was reached Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) in the course of a sarcastic speech concerning the commission, declared that it had never accomplished any results which were worthy of notice. He thought the recommendation of the department for the continuance of the commission was an inadvertence. So far as heard from, the Commissioners had accomplished nothing but the reduction of the surplus to the extent of their salaries.

Mr. Shoup (Rep., Idaho,) defended the work of the commission, and said that the Commissioners had done excellent work under the constant direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The reading of the bill was not completed, but was laid aside until to-morrow.

NICARAGUA CANAL PLANS.

Speeches in the Senate and Hearings Before the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Sullivan (Dem., Miss.) in the Senate to-day delivered his announced speech on the Nicaragua Canal bill. He advocated the pending measure as Mr. Morgan, in charge of the bill, proposed to amend it.

Mr. Sullivan maintained that it would not be right for the United States to take advantage of the Maritime Canal Company, composed of our own citizens, and cause them to lose all the money they had already invested in the construction of the canal. He analyzed the bill, and pointed out what he considered were the advantages that would accrue to the United States from the enactment of it into law.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) in a set speech on the pending canal bill, maintained that many modifications ought to be made in it before the Government was fully committed to the undertaking involved in the scheme.

When the Nicaragua Canal question was taken up to-day by the House Committee on Commerce it was decided to reopen the hearings in order that the new Panama Canal Company, the Grace-Cragin syndicate, and the Maritime Canal Company might have an opportunity to present any phases arising since the former hearings. The Panama hearing was set for next Tuesday at 10:30 A. M. The Grace-Cragin hearing will be on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M.

SENATE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Allen Introduces a Resolution Calling for an Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) introduced in the Senate to-day a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the conduct of the war. The text of the resolution follows:

"That a committee of five Senators, no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party, shall be appointed to make fully inquiry into the conduct of the late war between the United States and Spain. Said committee shall have plenary authority to inquire and report on the advisability of the selection of places of encampment for the troops by the military authorities of the United States; the time, character, and places of delivery of commissary, Quartermasters', and medical stores; the quality and quantity thereof, and the regularity of their delivery, and into all things in any manner affecting the care, discipline, and health of the troops in the field and in camp, and into all other matters and things in any manner affecting or bearing on the health, regularity, and discipline of the army, and whether there is just cause to complain of the places of encampment, food, medical stores, and Quartermasters' supplies furnished."

Objection was made to immediate consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

Status of Soldier-Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The inquiry as to the status of Gen. Wheeler and other members of the House who are in the army will not be begun by the House Judiciary Committee until next Tuesday. Gen. Henderson, Chairman of the committee, in a letter of Jan. 6 to Gen. Wheeler and his associates, suggested that any statements they desired to make should be filed within ten days. This period will be up Monday, so that the committee can proceed Tuesday. Thus far no statements have been received from any of the members serving in the army.

Judgeship for ex-Secretary Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate to-day passed a bill, which had been favorably reported from the Judiciary Committee, providing that the Fifth and Sixth Judicial Circuits shall each have an additional Judge. It is generally believed that ex-Secretary of State Day will be appointed to the new Judgeship in the Sixth District.

Congressional Notes.

In the House yesterday Mr. Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) gave notice that he would call up the contested election case of Brown vs. Swanson on Tuesday next.

Mr. Proctor (Rep., Vt.,) of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs yesterday favorably reported in the joint resolution authorizing the admission of Louis Yglesias of Costa Rica, to the Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Yglesias is a son of President Yglesias of Costa Rica. The resolution was adopted.

The bill authorizing the Arkansas and Choctaw Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad line through the Chickasaw and Chickasaw Nation in the Indian Territory was passed by the Senate yesterday. The House passed it Thursday. The Senate also passed bills providing for the adjustment of the swamp land grant to Wisconsin; for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Stuart, Neb., and granting Saginaw, Mich., permission to utilize part of the Post Office property there as a park, as well as a joint resolution for the improvement of the Mystic River, in Massachusetts.

PHILIPPINE RACE PROBLEM

Senator McLaurin Cites the Experience of the South.

DRAWS SOME LESSONS FROM IT

Declares that Imperialism Is Inconsistent with Its Advocates' Support of Universal Suffrage.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In accordance with notice previously given Mr. McLaurin (Dem., S. C.,) addressed the Senate to-day in support of the Vest resolution declaring the policy of colonial expansion to be unconstitutional.

"The manifold and serious questions growing out of the war with Spain are now absorbing the attention of the American people," began Mr. McLaurin. "I am satisfied that our action in the next month will settle the question of expansion. There are at this time in the Senate and in the Nation at large two well-defined and distinct views—one a policy of expansion, involving a new definition of our Government and the inauguration of a colonial system, with all the perplexing problems incident to it. The other view opposes a policy of imperialism, and is based upon the Governmental policy of the last century, and in my judgment is the only position that is in harmony with the Constitution and the spirit and genius of republican institutions."

Mr. McLaurin said he felt that as a representative of South Carolina he was peculiarly qualified to speak on the incorporation of a mongrel and semi-barbarous population into our body politic. "The experience of the South for the past thirty years with the negro race," said he, "is pregnant with lessons of wisdom for our guidance in the Philippines. It is passing strange that Senators who favored universal suffrage should now advocate imperialism. There is a glaring inconsistency in these positions. If they are sincere in their views as to the Philippines, they should propose an amendment to the Constitution which will put the inferior races in this country and the inhabitants of the Philippines upon an equality as to their civil and political rights, and thus forever settle the vexed race and suffrage questions in this country as well as in the outlying territories.

"How can they consistently, justly—and, I might add, constitutionally—advocate a policy for outlying territories, embracing races so nearly akin to the negro, which differs so radically from the policy adopted as to that race in the South? There can be but one answer to that question, and that is that they substantially admit, in the light of a third of a century's experience, that universal suffrage is a monumental failure and that the time has come for the correction of this stupendous governmental error.

"Universal suffrage in the South long since degenerated into a race question," continued Mr. McLaurin, "and as such led to the practical elimination of the negro from politics—a policy that is to-day wisely advocated by the great leaders of the race, like Prof. Miller and Booker Washington, and which in time, without outside interference, under the guidance of the best thought of both races, will lead to a just and mutually satisfactory settlement of the gravest problems that have ever confronted any people of modern times.

"It is indeed comforting to hear some of those who in the past criticised us, now that the question is brought home, completely justify our methods in providing a scheme of colonial government. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. Platt] has most amply vindicated the South—perhaps unintentionally—but we thank him the more heartily for his complete announcement of the divine right of the Caucasian to govern the inferior races."

Mr. McLaurin then entered upon a constitutional discussion of the question presented by the resolution, maintaining that all of the rights and powers of the Federal Government are enumerated specifically in the Constitution, and that such as were not thus specifically defined did not exist. "The Nation, as a Nation," he continued," has no sovereign rights except those conferred by the Constitution." He further contended that if the sovereignty of the Nation is vested in the Constitution, as admitted by Mr. Platt, it could only be exercised in the manner pointed out in the Constitution. He maintained that there was essential difference between the sovereignty exercised by the United States and that exercised by Great Britain, for instance, as there is a wide difference between the forms of government of the two Nations.

"I deny, therefore," said he, "that the United States as a nation has a sovereign, inherent right and control outside of the grant of such power in the Constitution. This is not an essential element of nationality so far as our Nation is concerned, although it may be in England or Russia, where the nationality and sovereignty incident to it are not created and limited by a written Constitution.

"I do not, however, controvert the proposition that the United States has the power to acquire territory by conquest, purchase, or otherwise, and to govern the same under the grant of power contained in the Constitution. I do, however, deny the proposition that territory can be acquired and permanently held as such by the United States, of course subject to the exception of small tracts acquired for specific Governmental purposes, like coaling stations and the guano islands under the act of 1856. I think Hawaii comes under the exception of a military and commercial necessity."

After further discussing the constitutional points of the question, Mr. McLaurin said that it was idle to speak of Americanizing a tropical country 8,000 miles away. Our people, he declared, would never consent that the people of that far-off land should have a voice in the affairs of this country. "However," said he, "I believe the time is not far off when our flag will float over every foot of North American soil, but it must come naturally and peacefully, by the consent of the governed, not by the rude hand of war." Government by force was despotism, he maintained, and if this country was to establish despotism, it must be prepared to maintain a great and enormously expensive army and navy. It meant a never-ending trife with the nations of the world.

Mr. McLaurin claimed that the commerce of the Philippines was insignificant, and he, therefore, doubted the advantage of the islands to this country from a financial view point. "To become a colonizing power," he said, "we must abandon our republican institutions, or be paralyzed by them. The creation of offices, the extravagant expenditure of money by office holders, and the actual corruption creeping into any colonial system, will sooner or later sap the foundation of any Government."

Discussing the inhabitants of the Philippines, Mr. McLaurin said:

"Of one thing I am sure—the American people will never consent for these inferior races to flood our land and add another complication to the labor problem. To permit cheap Asiatic labor to come into competition with our intelligent, well-paid labor will be to degrade and lower our civilization."

"If we embark in a colonial system," the Senator said in conclusion, "it means the inauguration of a despotic power in Washington. It means a large standing army that will not only be used to rule outlying territories with an iron hand, but that, sooner or later, will be used at home to overawe and override the popular will. An imperialistic democracy, like an atheistic religion, is an impossible hybrid. Better than wealth, better than 'a territory upon which the sun never sets,' is the transmission to our children of a Republic built upon the indestructible rock of Constitutional government."

Mr. McLaurin occupied the attention of the Senate for an hour and ten minutes, and received close attention from both Senators and people in the galleries.

PERMIT FOR A COFFEE STAND.

Peter F. Meyer Opposed It, but Dock Board Finally Granted It.

At the meeting of the Board of Docks and Ferries yesterday, Commissioner Peter F. Meyer, Richard Croker's real estate partner, objected to permission being granted to Mrs. Hill for the erection of a St. Andrew's coffee stand on the White Star Line pier. Commissioner Meyer said that he was opposed to obstructing a public thoroughfare. He warned the board that he would soon offer a resolution with a view to having all obstructions removed.

Commissioner Murphy said he regarded the erection of the coffee stand in question as a charity, and he voted aye. President Cram voted to grant the desired permission provided that the stand should be within fifty feet of the bulkhead line, and the matter was settled in that way.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

MERCHANT MARINE REVIVAL.

Senate Commerce Committee Hears More Arguments Why the Subsidy Bill Should Be Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day continued the hearings on the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill. Charles H. King, Secretary of the Lake Carriers' Association, and Theodore Search, President of the American Manufacturers' Association, spoke in favor of the bill.

Clement A. Griscom, President of the International Navigation Company, gave the details of the organization of the company and its transfer from Belgium to the United States, and the building of the St. Louis and the St. Paul. These vessels would have cost $1,100,000 less in Great Britain than in the United States. Interest and insurance charges were also much higher in this country than in England. The $750,000 received annually from the American Government for carrying the mail lacked $113,000 of meeting the extra expense involved in carrying the American flag.

The company had made a living, Mr. Griscom said, but it was evident that it could not continue under the circumstances, and it would have to quit when its present vessels were worn out. The company had not declared a dividend, and it was evident that under the circumstances no more American ships could be built. He thought nothing would restore American shipping except a system that would reduce the cost of construction and the operation of steamers. The pending bill, if it should become a law, would relieve the situation, and in case it should become a law his company, he said, would build four more 12,000-ton ships within the next five years and enter into contracts for as many more not to be completed within that period.

Senator Elkins asked if the bill would so equalize the conditions as to put the United States on equal footing with Great Britain, and Mr. Griscom replied that after giving the question careful attention he had reached the conclusion that it would. He thought the United States could win if not too heavily handicapped. Replying to other questions from Mr. Elkins, he expressed the opinion that for the present England would not increase her subsidies.

Mr. Elkins also questioned Mr. Griscom as to the propriety of a tax upon the tonnage of British ships equal to the tax imposed by Great Britain upon our ships. Mr. Griscom said that he favored such a measure, but that he hoped there would be no effort to put it upon the pending bill. He said that there was no time within the past twenty years when such legislation would not have been advisable, and that it was "idiotic folly" not to enact it.

This statement brought from Senator Frye the remark that it would have been secured but for the opposition of the steamship companies. "I know," he said, "of one instance in which a man who never under ordinary circumstances attended the early sessions of the Senate sat through the morning hour every day for four months in order to prevent a measure of this kind from coming up in the morning hour."

Thomas Clyde followed with an argument for a bounty much on the same line as that of Mr. Griscom.

EXPORT TRADE EXPANSION.

Notable Increase in Exportations of Breadstuffs, Provisions, Cotton, and Oils.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Bureau of Statistics to-day made public its monthly statement of exports of breadstuffs, provisions, including cattle and hogs, cotton, and mineral oils.

The statement shows a remarkable expansion of our export trade in these things for the calendar year 1898, the total being $789,667,394, against $693,610,747 for the year 1897, which was in its turn much the largest for any year since 1892, when our total exports of breadstuffs, provisions, cotton, and mineral oils aggregated $671,563,574. For December, 1898, the total exports of the commodities named was $93,273,506, against $88,630,606 for December, 1897.

A more detailed comparison shows as follows:

Breadstuffs, December, 1898, $31,619,322; December, 1897, $29,623,150; year, 1898, $308,757,363; year, 1897, $243,803,550. Cattle and hogs, December, 1898, $2,243,151; December, 1897, $3,640,567; year, 1898, $32,360,966; year, 1897, $38,735,913. Provisions, December, 1898, $15,530,011; December, 1897, $14,220,874; year, 1898, $168,947,861; year, 1897, $139,490,117. Cotton, December, 1898, $39,686,765; December, 1897, $36,280,731; year, 1898, $232,110,156; year, 1897, $212,523,620. Mineral oils, December, 1897, $4,194,257; December, 1897, $4,863,294; year, 1898, $52,551,048; year, 1897, $59,057,547.

HAD COUNTERFEITS AND POISON.

Detectives Caught Waiters Before He Could Drink and Die.

Chief Hazen and the agents of the Secret Service Bureau have had reason to believe that the counterfeit half dollars which have been circulated in this city and the neighborhood were the work of Joseph Walters, an expert counterfeiter, who was released from the Erie County Penitentiary in the Summer of 1897, where he had served a sentence of five years for counterfeiting. After leaving the penitentiary, Walters made a boast that no Secret Service man would ever again get him into jail. There was reason to believe that he at once resumed his operations, and it is said that the counterfeit silver dollars which were circulated at Coney Island last Summer were of his workmanship.

Walters was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Shields, having been captured the night before in East Fifty-second Street. In his possession at the time of his arrest were found seven counterfeit half dollars. The coin is a clever imitation, and would not easily be detected. It has a good sound, and the only flaw is in the milling. After Walters's arrest the Secret Service officers visited his place of operations, at 226 East Fifty-second Street. There they found forty-two molds, a number of melting pots, a lot of metal, and a number of coins not fully perfected, as the rough milling had not been filed down.

A phial containing a sufficient quantity of "knock-out" drops to kill an elephant was found in his possession, and Walters said that he had intended to swallow the poison if the officers had not captured him so quickly.

Walters pleaded guilty to making and having in his possession counterfeit coin, and on the charges of selling and passing the coin waived examination. Bail was fixed at $7,500, and Walters was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail. A woman named Glick, housekeeper at the Fifty-second Street house, was detained as a witness.

Soldier on Furlough Killed.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Private John Meligan of Battery I, Seventh United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Slocum, was killed on the New Haven Railroad early to-day. His body was found at daylight at the Woodside Station by a switchman. Meligan was probably returning to Fort Slocum when he was killed. There was a furlough in his pocket showing that he had received a leave of absence from Jan. 12 to Jan. 14.

When it can be shown that a mongrel Whiskey is as good as an honest hand made Sour Mash Whiskey sold in its purity like

Old Crow Rye,

that costs, the day it is made, nearly double the price of any other, made in America, it will be time to assert that Oleomargarine is equal to the finest possible quality of dairy butter. Buy only of reliable dealers.

There are numberless brands of Scotch Whiskeys

in the market, admitted to be blends of this, that, or the other.

Why should we have blends?

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NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

The Times Team Wins Two Games from The Herald Players.

The fourth set of games in the tournament of the Morning Newspaper Bowling League was rolled yesterday. The teams playing were The Herald and THE TIMES. In the first game THE TIMES team won easily, but in the second game scored a victory by only five pins. The individual scores of the teams follow:

FIRST GAME.

Times—Boyle, 151; J. Pierce, 159; Blaisdell, 132; C. Pierce, 147; O'Rourke, 134; St

DR. HILLIS'S IDEAL CHURCH

The Chicago Clergyman Talks to Dr. Abbott's Congregation.

HE ASTONISHES HIS HEARERS

His Opinions of the Theory that There Is One Church for the Rich and Another for the Poor.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis talked last night at the Plymouth Church prayer meeting in a way that made the most radical church members rub their eyes. He inveighed against churches which abandoned the Christian idea of equality, and put the poor among its membership to one side. He ridiculed church missions as founded on an aristocratic theory.

"The Church of the New Testament" was the subject under discussion. A number of church members had spoken before Dr. Hillis took the platform. He plunged impetuously into his subject, and spoke with vigor and earnestness. He outlined the growth of the church and its dominent principles, the brotherhood of believers being the feature of the subject most strongly emphasized.

The church was "a hospital for hurt hearts," an "armory for to-morrow's emergencies," and it was a place where "friends can lay heart to heart." The church of to-day was simply the enlargement of the early practice of a family meeting in a house and having a disciple speak to them of Jesus.

"You can't light a fire with separate sticks," he said, referring to his ideal of brotherhood. "Put them together, and the warmth of one will communicate itself to another."

It was when he began to express his opinions of the theory that there is one church for the rich and another, a church mission, for the poor, that Dr. Hillis astonished the congregation. Here are some of the things he said:

"Some churches think they have the cream of the city. So they have—the ice cream."

"Any piety that has to be preserved by going into a refrigerator isn't worth preserving. That transforms the preacher into an undertaker."

"The aristocratic theory is that a church should have one class in it, and there should be missions for other classes."

"A man who holds such a theory likens his church to a pickle jar. He wants all the pickles of just the same size. He doesn't want any large pickles or any small pickles, and the church is simply a preservative agent for his collection."

"The ideal church is made up of every class of society, rich and poor, wise and ignorant, high and low, ten-talent people, two-talent people, one-talent people, those who lead and those whose joy it is to follow."

"All of us that have felt Christ's sacred touch, all of us who are struggling to know Him, all of us together—that is the ideal church."

This address was delivered with such fire and strength that the congregation was fairly electrified. At the close of his picture of the ideal church Dr. Hillis touched on the opportunity open to the pastor who could teach in such a church, and this was his peroration, delivered with a sweep and vigor that held his hearers breathless:

"Having hope of many things for this country; not a pessimist, saying, 'All shall be ill,' nor an optimist, saying, 'All shall be well,' but a Christian, saying, 'All shall be well, because Jesus Christ is here,' I believe that Jesus is revolutionizing all modern society. I believe that a Christian minister never had such rewards and inducements as in the present generation; that, stripped of all mediaeval theology, the clergy are to enter upon such an era as to make it the one great profession.

"I sometimes wonder why everybody doesn't go into the ministry. Men talk about making millions in business. They ought to make millions to repay them for not being clergymen. I had rather go to the rudest country church to speak to men crude and rough and ignorant, and keep that little band pointing toward God's shining city then do anything else in the universe or sit upon any throne."

At one time in his speech, referring to Dr. Abbott, Dr. Hillis quoted Emerson's remark that in New England the idea of religion was what Channing thought, and said: "I think it is true that hereabouts the idea of religion is what Dr. Abbott thinks." Dr. Abbott followed Dr. Hillis, and closed the meeting.

Dr. Hillis will preach in Plymouth on Sunday morning. His subject will be "The Intellectual Supremacy of Jesus in the Realm of Genius."

TAX ON TELEPHONE POLES.

People's Telephone Corporation Protests Against It to the Council Committee on Streets.

The Council Committee on Streets and Highways had a hearing yesterday afternoon on an ordinance introduced by Councilman Murray, which imposes a rent fee of $10 a year for each pole erected in the city by telephone companies.

S. H. Mildenberg, General Manager of the People's Telephone Corporation, spoke in opposition to the ordinance, which, he said, would work a great injustice to his company. Mr. Mildenberg explained that the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, before consolidation, made a contract with the city of Brooklyn by which the Telephone Company obtained the right to use the poles erected for the use of the police and fire alarm telegraphs, by dividing with the city the cost of the poles. In this borough the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company controls the conduit system, and asks $800 a year for the use of one mile of conduit.

This Mr. Mildenberg regarded as an exorbitant charge, and he assured the committee that if the ordinance were passed it would mean that the corporation for which he appeared would either be driven to use its rival's conduits or pay an equal amount to the city for each mile of poles. The advantage, he said, was so clearly in favor of the New York and New Jersey Company that his company could not compete with it in any hope of success, and the passage of the ordinance would practically mean the abrogation of 7,000 contracts which his company has made in the greater city.

The People's Telephone Corporation has offered an unlimited telephone service at the rate of $100 in the Borough of Manhattan, and $75 in Brooklyn.

The committee decided to ask the Corporation Counsel to give an opinion as to whether or not the contract between the city and the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company can be annulled. Another hearing will be held.

A High-Priced City Driver.

Supervisor W. A. Butler of The City Record has decided that $1,800 a year is not too much to pay the driver of an express wagon—especially if he is a member of the organization. The City Record man draws $150 a month, and then thinks he is underpaid. The duties of the office are to deliver stationery and other supplies to the various city departments. John Haney is the name of this high-priced driver. Samuel J. Brown, an examiner of the same office, has had his pay raised to $1,200 a year, and the salary of Carolyn McKemie, private secretary to the Supervisor, has been fixed at $1,800 a year.

COLUMBIA LAW SCHOOL CHANGE

Taking Effect in the Fall of 1903, Admission Will Be Limited to College Graduates.

The announcement was made yesterday of the adoption of a resolution at the meeting of the Columbia University Trustees last Monday, converting the Law School into a graduate department of the university by limiting admission to the school to college graduates. This change was brought about mainly through the efforts of William A. Keener, Dean of the Law School, and is to take effect in the Fall of 1903. The number of graduate students in the Law School has steadily increased during the past five years, from 42 per cent. in 1893 to 62 per cent. in 1898. The superior attractiveness of a school open only to college graduates, it is believed, will more than offset the loss of the diminishing percentage of non-graduate students.

Hitherto the qualifications for entrance to the Columbia Law School have been that the candidate shall have passed the Regents' examinations and taken a forty-eight count academic certificate. The Columbia Law School will be the only law school in the State to which a college education will be a qualification for admission. "That the school will," said Dean Keener yesterday, "made up entirely of college graduates, be capable of doing the highest grade of work and become a more important factor than ever in the development of legal education and the elevation of its standards, is too clear for argument."

Next Fall two new courses will be added to the curriculum of the school—a course in "Bankruptcy," founded on the new United States bankruptcy law, and a course in "Office Work and Practice," dealing with the practical problems that daily confront a lawyer in his practice.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

THREE TROUBLESOME HORSES.

One Was Possessed of a War Demon—Others Self-Ordained Prisoners.

Frederick Outten, whose livery stables are at 260 West Tenth Street, has had some unpleasant experiences with three horses that he recently bought. One could not forget that he was once a war horse, and the other two excel the most stubborn mule in firmness of opinion and action.

When the Rough Riders' horses were sold at auction last Fall Outten purchased Teddy Roosevelt, a bay animal. He had destined him to draw a truck, but Teddy, though always happy and proud to carry a Rough Rider on his back, objected to pulling a rough driver seated on a truck. The first day he was taken out to Abingdom Square, near by. He balked, but when the whip was laid upon his back he charged at the iron fence that surrounds the small park there and tried to clear it, truck and all. The driver nearly got his neck broken, and after exhausting his vocabulary of epithets, led Teddy back. The next day Teddy charged again and scattered a crowd of children who were coming out of school. The Superintendent of the school spoke to Outten about his dangerous horse, and Teddy was sold.

In his place Mr. Outten bought two other bay horses, one a big fellow, weighing about 1,700 pounds. When brought to the stables the two horses promptly walked up the runway or inclined plane leading to the third floor and lay down upon the straw in their stalls.

The larger horse was also named Teddy, and the next day he allowed a stableman to lead him out of the stall, but when he came to the runway, Teddy stopped, and no coaxing or force could make him take one step downward. He was led up and down the floor, but stopped each time he reached the runway. His head was turned, and the men tried to make him back down, but with no success.

An expert in horses suggested that Teddy be blindfolded. This was done by drawing a bag over his head, and Teddy was led up and down the floor, but he knew when he reached the runway, and stopped short. Then another expert got a pulley and tackle, placed the rope around the horse's neck, and three men pulled. Teddy braced his hoofs and let them stretch his neck until he nearly died, but would not budge one inch.

He was allowed to return to his stall, and after a while the other horse was brought out, and he likewise refused to go down the runway. The stablemen say that Teddy must have told him of his victory over them. Outten will pay $25 to any one who will get the horses into the street without killing them.

NEW NASSAU ROAD OFFICIALS.

Albert L. Johnson Succeeded as President by John E. Borne.

The deal by which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company acquires the Nassau Electric Railroad is practically complete. On Thursday the old officials of the Nassau resigned and their places were filled at a regular election. Albert L. Johnson was succeeded as President by John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company. Tom L. Johnson resigned as Vice President and Treasurer. Hugh J. Grant was chosen to succeed him as Vice President, and C. D. Meneely as Treasurer. Mr. Meneely is the Auditor of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Secretary W. F. Ham withdrew his resignation as Secretary at the request of the Rapid Transit Directors. The new Board of Directors is composed of John E. Borne, Hugh J. Grant, C. D. Meneely, W. F. Ham, Mr. Bailey, P. H. Flynn, Silas B. Dutcher, and Frederick C. Cocheu.

President Clinton L. Rossiter of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would not discuss the matter yesterday, except to say that the new Directors of the Nassau were friendly disposed toward his company. There had been a report that the plans for putting the consolidation into effect would be considered at a meeting to be held in the afternoon, but Mr. Rossiter emphatically denied this.

"There has been no such meeting," he said, "and there is no railroad news whatever to-day."

THE REV. MR. BJERRING SECEDES

Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer Becomes a Catholic.

The Rev. Nicholas Bjerring, who established the Greek Church in New York, and more recently became a member of the New York Presbytery, being made pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, in East Sixty-second Street, has become a Roman Catholic and has joined St. Francis Xavier Church.

Father Bjerring said yesterday that he thought a great deal of the New York Presbytery and there had been no differences between him and it. He gave as the reason of his secession that he thought the doctrines of Protestantism were too uncertain, and that the Roman Catholic Church, he considered, was one which spoke with authority as that of the Saviour's instituted Church.

Father Bjerring lives with his family at 943 Lexington Avenue, and at present is resting and studying. His ordination as a priest in the Greek Church, it is said, will entitle him to be a priest in the Catholic Church. Father Bjerring is a Dane by birth, and came to New York thirty-three years ago. When a young man he took an active part in politics, and was a well-known chracter in local Republican circles. He voted for Cleveland when he was first nominated for the Presidency.

Students' Sunday Service.

Four years ago the experiment of holding a Sunday night service for students resident in New York was tried in Calvary Church, and it has grown into an annual event. The service is to take place in the same church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, in which it was begun, to-morrow evening, when the choir will be augmented by one hundred and fifty student voices. The Students' Club of New York will co-operate. The rector, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, will preside, and the speakers will be President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College, on "The Student's Relation to the State"; Hamilton W. Mable, on "The Duty of Young Men to Religion," and by Bishop Potter, on "Professional Ideals." Invitations have been extended to college Presidents and Faculties generally, and there has been a great demand for tickets, which are required for admission.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Protestant Episcopal Sunday Schools Are to Hold Rallies.

A FOREIGN MISSIONS DAY

New York and Other Dioceses Will Observe To-morrow in This Way—Union Services to be Held.

Children in all Protestant Episcopal Sunday schools in the Diocese of New York, in that of Long Island, and in the Dioceses of Newark and New Jersey will hold rallies to-morrow afternoon, as a rule from two to a dozen different schools combining. The object of the rallies is to have children in Episcopal schools throughout the country unite in services in behalf of home and foreign missions.

During the Epiphany season of last year the junior department of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions in New York arranged six services in various churches to interest children in missions. The success of these six meetings was so great that several other dioceses adopted the idea, and during the general convention of the Episcopal Church in Washington last Autumn the Board of Missions adopted as national days for this purpose the second Sunday after the Epiphany and the Monday following.

In the Diocese of New York fourteen combined services have been arranged for to-morrow, and in addition requests have been made to rectors who by reason of location are prevented from holding union services, to arrange services for their individual schools. By these two methods it is calculated that not a school in this diocese will fail to hear about missions.

The meetings will be held in the afternoon in most instances at 4 o'clock. At Trinity Church the schools of that church, of St. John's, and of St. Paul's Chapel will unite, when addresses will be made by Bishop Potter and the rector, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. At St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, the schools of that neighborhood will unite with many of the down-town schools of both the west and east sides. The speakers will be the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and the Right Rev. Dr. J. B. Cheshire, Bishop of North Carolina. At the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street the addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, canon of the cathedral, and the Rev. Joshua Kimber, Associate Secretary of the Board of Missions. The schools of Calvary Parish and those of the Incarnation, St. Bartholomew, Ascension, Holy Communion, and Holy Apostles will hold special mission services. On the west side, St. Mark's, Christ Church, St. Agnes's, and St. Michael's Schools will unite at All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street. The speakers will be the Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, Archdeacon Tiffany, and the Rev. John Lindsay Patton of Nara, Japan.

The schools of Harlem will unite at St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water and the Rev. Dr. J. J. McIlvaine. Union meetings will be held at St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, with the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, the Rev. Dr. F. E. Littell, and the Right Rev. Dr. Lemuel H. Wells, Bishop of Spokane, as speakers. A number of schools will unite with that of Zion and St. Timothy's, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, rector, will preside, and the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor and the Right Rev. Lucien Lee Kinsolving, Bishop of Brazil. Schools in the Borough of the Bronx will attend St. Paul's, Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, those of Staten Island at Christ Church, New Brighton, and those of Yonkers at St. Andrew's Church.

Four union meetings have been provided for the Hudson River sections of the diocese. One of these is at St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, and the others are at Christ Church, Poughkeepsie; the Holy Spirit, Rondout, and St. George's, Newburg. Schools in Brooklyn will, for the most part, hold individual meetings, but in all of them the subject of missions will be made prominent.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 22.

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SUBJECT—Christ and Nicodemus.—John, iii., 1-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.—John, iii., 16.

Last week our attention was turned to the "beginning of miracles," as John records the works of "The Word" when He "was made flesh and dwelt among us." It was a "beginning" of which no other evangelist makes the slightest mention. But evidently it deeply impressed John.

Now, he goes on to tell us of what to him was the "beginning" of his Master's wonderful teaching. But this beginning, like the other, is passed by entirely unnoticed by the other evangelists. Matthew presents the "Sermon on the Mount" as this beginning, Mark the general fact that He "came into Galilee preaching the Gospel of the Kingdom of God," and Luke the discourse in the synagogue of Nazareth. All of these were addressed to the multitude, in which the individual was lost. But John makes no allusion to any of them. He introduces his Master to us as a Teacher, in this quiet, unpretentious interview with one man in the night at a private house. It may, possibly, have been his "own home," (xix., 27,) for, as he "was known unto the High Priest," (xviii. 15,) he was also, probably, well acquainted with the members of the Sanhedrin, inasmuch as they all belonged to the same class in society. Whether it was or not in his own home, however, it was like his own experience at Bethabara. (i., 39.)

It occurred, probably, some months after the marriage in Cana of Galilee. Apparently, after that event, Jesus "and His mother, and His brethren, and His disciples" (ii., 12,) made a short visit to Capernaum. Then He returned to Nazareth, "and, as His custom was, He went into the synagogue on the Sabbath day, and stood up for to read." (Luke, iv., 16.) The passage read and explained was the sixty-first chapter of Isaiah. It declared that the great purpose of His coming was to bless men. But no one came to Him then to be blest. On the contrary, they "rose up, and thrust Him out of the city, and led Him unto the brow of the hill on which their city was built, that they might cast Him down headlong. But He, passing through the midst of them, went His way; and came down to Capernaum." (Luke, iv., 21-31.) "They continued there," however, "not many days." (John, ii., 12.) How many we are not told.

THE JEWISH PASSOVER.

When they were ended, it was early Spring, "and the Jews' Passover was at hand." This was the first Passover after Jesus had entered upon His public ministry, and He "went up to Jerusalem." There His sudden and effectual cleansing of the Temple awoke the antagonism of the Sanhedrin, which never ceased. Besides this act of authority, He performed many miracles which attracted much attention. (John, ii., 13-23.) But none comprehended either Him or His mission with any clearness.

Among those who became interested in what He said and did "was a man named Nicodemus." From the description given of him he must have been a man who stood very high among the people of Jerusalem. Like Saul of Tarsus, he was a "Pharisee," and, like him, undoubtedly, was "exceedingly zealous of the traditions" of the "fathers." (Gal., i., 14.,) and, "as touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless; an Hebrew of the Hebrews." (Phil., iii., 5, 6.)

To this earnest religious character, he added great learning, so that he had been exalted to the high position of a seat in the Sanhedrin, and thus had become, "a ruler of the Jews." To fill this position, he must also have been a man of some age and experience.

Moreover, he must have been a man of considerable wealth, for none but such an one could have brought, as he did, "a mixture of myrrh and aloes, about an hundred pound weight," (xix., 39,) to embalm the body of Jesus when He was crucified.

But, with all his wealth and position, and learning, and character, he, evidently, was not at ease in his mind. There were great questions concerning his soul and the Kingdom of God, constantly rising before him, and he could not answer them. They troubled him. When he met Jesus, however, in the Temple and heard Him speak, and "saw the miracles which He did," he seems to have been impressed with the thought that possibly He could settle all of these questions. The argument to him was very simple, and as conclusive as it was simple; He must be a Teacher come from God, for no man could do the miracles that He did, unless God was with Him. (v. 2.)

In this state of mind, and with this confident expectation, he "came to Jesus by night." The statement of this fact, however, has seemed to perplex very many. To some it is an indication that he was so absorbed in the business or pleasures of the day, that, simply as a matter of convenience to himself, he took the night to satisfy his curiosity concerning this new Teacher. To others it indicates that with a more earnest and honest spirit, he chose this time as one in which his interview would be less likely to be disturbed by other calls. To others still, however, it indicates that he determined, as the Rev. Dr. Deems expresses it, "for truth's sake to have an interview with Jesus, but for the sake of prudence, to have it at night"; with a cowardly spirit, going under the cover of darkness, and from "fear of the Jews," what he was afraid or ashamed to do in the light and openly before men. But whatever the motive, one thing is certain, Jesus received him graciously, and taught him clearly.

Is it likely, however, if this coming "by night" marked any kind of selfishness of spirit, or timidity of conduct, that John would have taken such special pains to call attention to it every time he mentions his name? Besides, whenever he alludes to the fact, it is always in a tone of commendation. It was that man, he says, "that came to Jesus by night," who stood up boldly before the Sanhedrim, and said: "Doth our law judge any man before it hear him?" vii., 51.) It was he also when the city was all excitement and the Disciples scattered, and when it was dangerous to be known as a friend of the crucified, who came with Joseph of Arimathea and "took the body of Jesus and wound it in linen clothes with the spices, as the manner of the Jews is to bury." (xix., 39-40.) Such conduct may mark a growing man, but not a selfish or a cowardly one. It rather marks an earnest, fearless seeker after truth. Like David, when he thought of the Ark of God, he could not give slegp to his eyes, nor slumber to his eyelids (Psa. cxxxii., 4, 5,) until he found an answer to the great questions concerning his soul and the Kingdom of God. Such a spirit would, undoubtedly, make a deep impression upon the sympathetic nature of John, and lead him always to emphasize it whenever he spoke, or thought, of the man, to him this earnest longing to be instructed by "The Word" which had given life to himself, would stand out as the distinguishing characteristic of Nicodemus.

The instruction given to this man was as remarkable as the man to whom it was given. It covered all the great essential features of God's plan of salvation—regeneration, justification and sanctification. If any man heeds it—as recorded in the first twenty-one verses of this chapter—and all the rest of the Bible is a blank to him, he has enough to show him the way back to God and eternal life, and to guide his steps among men.

JESUS SPEAKS TO NICODEMUS.

When Nicodemus came into Jesus' presence the way in which he introduced himself shows that his mind was fixed upon the Kingdom of God, and how to be a member of it. That Jesus came from God was evident enough to him from the miracles he had seen, but how could he and others have such fellowship and be fitted to dwell forever in His Kingdom? In effect, Jesus at once replied: "You must be born from above. (Margin.) For except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God; his natural powers will not enable him to comprehend anything relating to it, because the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God; they are spiritually discerned. Therefore, marvel not that I said unto thee ye must be born again."

To Nicodemus this proposition was clear enough and satisfactory enough. He knew, as every other man knows from his own experience, that he needed some great change in the very nature of his being to enable him to enter into fellowship with God. Therefore he did not ask with any Pharisaic pride: "Why do I need to be born again?" But he anxiously inquired: "How can these things be? What are the things of the Spirit? If I could be born again when I am old, or as a new-born child, with all my present experience to guide me, live a far different life from that which I have lived, would I be any better fitted than I am now to enter the Kingdom of God?"

"No," our Lord in effect replied. "You would still be only born of the flesh, a child of Adam, and the carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the law of God, neither, indeed, can be. So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God, for that which is born of the flesh is flesh. It is not a new life in the sense of being merely a different and more guarded life that you need, but a new spirit in the life you are now living. It is a spiritual change, by which you become a new creature, for except a man be born of water and the Spirit he cannot enter into the Kingdom of God."

The "water" in this explanation—whatever it may mean and however important—is evidently the minor element in this new birth; the Spirit is the quickening power. For our Lord says that it is "that which is born of the Spirit is spirit," (v. 6.) It is not that which is born of "water" any more than it is that which is "born of the flesh." The most Scriptural explanation of the term "water," as it is here used, says that it refers to "the Word of God," and not to "baptism," as some have supposed. Time and space, however, forbid a full unfolding of this point more than to refer to such passages as Ezekiel xxxvi., 25-28; xxxvii., 1-14; Jeremiah, xxxi., 31-33; John, xv., 3, 17; xvii., 19; Ephesians, v., 26; Titus, iii., 5; First Peter, i., 22-23; James, i., 18. The Word of God is the great instrument which the Spirit uses to convince and convert the sinner.

Having declared this fundamental necessity of regeneration, our Lord turned the attention of Nicodemus to Himself as "The Son of Man" who "came down from Heaven," (v. 13.) This title—"Son of Man"—is the one which our Lord almost invariably applied to Himself when speaking of Himself. He never used it when speaking to His Father in prayer, or even in speaking to men after His resurrection. Moreover, He never used it to describe Himself as simply a man, like other men. It always carried with it the idea of One who, for a definite purpose, had left a position of exaltation to take one of humiliation. It also always had the broad significance of a representative man—of a man who stands for all mankind. It designated Him as "The last Adam"—"The Second Man." As "the first man, Adam"—"of the earth, earthy"—stood for all men at the Creation, so "the last Adam"—"the Lord from Heaven" (First Corinthians, xv., 45-47,) even "The Son of Man"—stood for all men in the Redemption.

THE MEANING OF "LIFTED UP."

Now this "Son of Man," Jesus says, must be "lifted up," in the same manner, and for the same purpose, "as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wildnerness." (Num. xxi.; 6-9.) This He said, as on another occasion, "signifying what death He should die." (xii.; 32, 33.) As the people then had no difficulty in understanding the meaning of the term, so Nicodemus had none. He knew that "lifted up" did not mean "proclaimed," or "made conspicuous," but "be crucified." It was the common expression for that form of death; just as "executed" with us, when applied to a criminal, means "death by hanging," or any other method prescribed by law.

As the serpent had brought death into the camp, so, in its representative of brass, it was impaled "upon a pole." Hanging there signified that its venom had been destroyed by death. When I was a boy, this was the common test in such cases. If one found a serpent in his path, he was not satisfied that he had killed it until he raised it upon his stick, and it hung there limp and motionless. Then he believed that it was dead, and, tossing it aside, he went on his way contented. I have done it myself, and seen it done many times by many others for this very reason. So when the bitten Israelite "beheld the serpent of brass"—the representative of all the "fiery serpents," hanging on the pole, and believed that for him the serpent was dead—when he believed—he "lived."

In like manner, "even so, must the Son of Man be lifted up." For "as by one man"—"the first Adam"—"sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men," (Rom. v., 12-19;) so by the obedience unto death of one man—"the last Adam"—many could be made righteous; that "whosoever believeth in Him"—"The Son of Man"—"should not perish, but have eternal life."

But this is not all. Our Lord then went on to explain why it is that faith in the death of one, "Man" can bring life to all men. It is, He says, "for," or "because "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him"—"The Son of God"—"should not perish, but have everlasting life."

This, however, is not an independent statement, but an explanation of the one going before it. They should never be separated. Together, they declare that entrance into the Kingdom of God, and everlasting life, is secured by a trusting faith in the atoning work—the sacrificial life and death—of Him who is both the Son of Man and the Son of God. It is the declaration which Jesus Christ made of Himself at the very beginning of His ministry. It is the great truth which the Spirit uses to bring men out of darkness into light. "Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God." (Rom. v., 1.) The penitent sinner coming thus to Jesus Christ, "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world," enters into new relationships with both God and man. With new relationships, he enters into new experiences, has new hopes, new motives, and is a new creature, "born again."

But this is not all. Having thus "passed from death unto life" (v., 24,) he "cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God." (v. 21.) He enters upon a life which "shineth more and more, unto the perfect day" (Prov. iv., 18,) "perfect holiness in the fear of God" (Second Cor., vii., 1,) and "sanctified by the Holy Ghost." (Rom. xv., 16.)

If a man like Nicodemus needed such teaching, and such a change, what man is there who does not need the same?

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is the relation of this lesson to that of last week?

What is the "beginning" of Jesus' teaching in the other gospels, and what is said of this beginning?

What events occurred between the marriage in Cana and this interview with Nicodemus?

What is said of Nicodemus's character, learning, position, and wealth, and what led him to come to Jesus?

What explanations have been given of his coming "by night," and why are they not satisfactory?

What was probably the real reason for his so coming?

What is said of the instruction given him?

What was Jesus' reply to his longing desire: how did he receive it, and what was Jesus' explanation?

What is said of the term "water" in regard to the new birth?

To what was the attention of Nicodemus then turned, and what is said of the expression "Son of Man?"

What reference was made to "the serpent in the wilderness," and what is the meaning of "lifted up?"

What had the serpent done, and what is said of the significance of lifting up its representative?

Why must the "Son of Man" be crucified, and for what purpose?

How is it that faith in Jesus as a crucified "Man" can give life?

What is thus the great declaration of Jesus, and what is its relation to being born again?

What is said of the new life which is to follow being born again?

BAPTIST MISSIONS IN CUBA.

Work Among Natives Is Well Organized—The Puerto Rican Field.

Within the last few weeks a Baptist church has been organized in Santiago, and religious work has been put into organized form in Guantanamo. An agent of the American Bible Society has distributed tracts and Bibles at Guantanamo, and a native who could speak English was employed to do pastoral visiting. Recently the Rev. J. R. O'Halloran of Havana went to Guantanamo, preached in the morning, and in the afternoon baptized in a river running into the famous Guantanamo Bay above fifty converts. A pastor is to be assigned at once to this work in Guantanamo, and one has already been provided for the church at Santiago.

At a meeting of the American Baptist Home Mission Society this week the Rev. H. P. McCormick, who has recently completed twelve years' service in Mexico, was chosen general missionary for Puerto Rico, and the Rev. Dr. H. R. Mosley of Florence, S. C., general missionary for Eastern Cuba. Both men are able to preach in Spanish, and will start for their fields of labor in about a week. Their duties will be to make themselves familiar with conditions in their respective fields and to keep the Home Mission Society in this city informed of what is needed. They will superintend the construction of churches and co-operate with local missionaries who may be placed in charge of them. They will also preach constantly. The Home Mission Society will make no special appeal to Baptists in the United States for this extension work in Cuba and Puerto Rico, but will include it in its regular work.

The Rev. Dr. A. F. Beard of the Congregation American Missionary Association and the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ward of The Independent sailed last Wednesday to look into the field in Puerto Rico, and the Congregational Home Missionary Society is to send two men to Cuba within a fortnight for purposes of investigation. It is understood that the Reformed Church is also contemplating work in Cuba and that the Presbyterian Home Board will take the matter up as soon as possible.

JERSEY CITY TABERNACLE.

Will Be Kept Open if Sufficient Funds Can Be Raised.

At a meeting of the members of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, held at the Tabernacle Thursday night, the Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor, made an address in which he said that before the meeting began he wished to correct several erroneous reports that had crept into the newspapers. He said that after the congregation had divided, one continuing at the Tabernacle and the other purchasing a church on the Heights, stories had been circulated to the effect that the Tabernacle, not being self-supporting, would be sold, and that as a result ill-feeling had developed between the two branches of the church. As pastor of both he could say that this latter statement was not true. Nor did he think that the Tabernacle would have to be sold, though he did believe the congregation would have to secure outside help.

Deacon Hunt said that the money needed could be raised in part by outside subscriptions, but he did not think it could all be raised in that way.

The meeting finally adopted a resolution that services in the Tabernacle should be held provided the necessary funds could be raised, and that an assistant pastor should be secured who would devote his entire time to the Tabernacle.

Church Notes.

The Rev. Henry Frank will speak on the subject, "Schoolboy Answers to Ingersoll," at the Berkeley Lyceum to-morrow morning.

The silver jubilee celebration of St. Agnes's Church will take place to-morrow, the feast day of St. Agnes, in the Grand Central Palace.

The seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the McAuley Cremorne Mission, 104 West Thirty-second Street, will be celebrated to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

A public lecture on "The Dawn of a New Age" will be delivered to-morrow evening at 8:15 o'clock by Burcham Harding at 142 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Prayer and consecration services will be held next week by the Epworth League of the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Park Avenue.

"Faith and Fanaticism" will be the subject of the Rev. George P. Eckman's sermon to-morrow evening in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

The Rev. W. S. Crowe will preach to-morrow morning on "Some Virtues of a Good Citizen" in the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

"The Place of Young Men in the World's Advance" will be the subject of the sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

"The Tragedy of a Great Refusal" will be the subject of an address by Rev. E. S. Tipple, Ph. D., pastor of St. James's Church, at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30.

Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach to-morrow morning in Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, on "The Pecuniary Benefits of the Church and the Patriotic Duty of Every Good Citizen Thereto."

Clarence E. Meleney, Associate Superintendent of Schools, will deliver an address on "Present Day Problems" at the Broadway Tabernacle to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. His subject will be "The Problem of Truancy.

The annual Epiphany Missionary service of the Church of the Holy Communion, Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, is to be held to-morrow evening. The Bishops of Brazil and North Carolina and the Rev. J. L. Patton of Japan will assist at the service.

The thirty-first anniversary exercises of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, will be held on Monday evening. The Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver an address.

The Rev. J. B. Remensnyder will preach to-morrow the first of a series of sermons on "The Life of Elijah," at St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. The first sermon will be entitled "The Book of Kings, and the Character and Mission of Elijah."

The Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor of Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, will speak to-morrow evening on the "Significance of Archbishop Ireland's Visit to Rome—The Roman Catholic Church Torn by Dissensions." The Rev. William B. Fleck will also speak on the "Excommunication Bogie."

The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, is now serving as resident preacher at Harvard University. During his absence the pulpit of his church will be filled by B. L. Whitman, President of the Columbian University, and Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary.

A Strong Point

One of the strongest claims to public favor that *The Evening Post* enjoys is the uniform excellence of its news service and literary features. The Saturday edition of *The Evening Post* is frequently spoken of as one of the best and most interesting issues of any newspaper, daily or Sunday, published in America. The issues of other days, while consisting of fewer pages, conform to the same high standard. Intelligent people, who appreciate reliable news service and strong literary features, think well of

The Evening Post.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A REPLY TO COL. INGERSOLL by SAMUEL COLCORD. 25th and last time

Abbreviated to permit answer to Ingersoll's latest lecture, "Superstition," at Chickering Hall, Fifth Av., cor. 18th Street, 8:30 Sunday afternoon. Admission free. On Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock, it will be repeated for those who prefer to buy tickets to secure seats. Brilliant and effective lecture.—The Independent. Admirable lecture. I know of no reply to Mr. Ingersoll that approaches it.—Joseph B. Clark, D. D. Powerful refutation.—Bishop Edward G. Andrews. Kindly, incisive, conclusive.—R. S. MacArthur, D. D. Best popular answer yet made.—Dr. Carlos Martyn. Overwhelms Ingersoll with his own ridicule.—N. Y. Observer. Apt at repartee as was shown when he quieted his interrupters on Sunday.—N. Y. World.

A. C. DIXON PREACHES AND F. H. JACOBS sings in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Sunday morning and evening. Prelude before evening sermon on "Current Events Under Christian Searchlight." Five evenings next week on subject, "How to be Saved."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 68th Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. the second sermon in the course on Christianity in Evolution; subject, The Theological Emancipation Wrought by Science. Evensong (seats free) at 8 P. M., with sermon by Rev. M. Kellogg Schermerhorn on the Old Testament as a Picture Book of Religion.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, will preach at 11 A. M.; subject—"A Life Problem." The public cordially invited.

ANGLO ISRAEL OR THE TEN LOST TRIBES to rule the world with Jews, Chapel, 108 East 1st St., 8:45 P. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC, SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor's subject: "Christian Liberty—Archbishop Ireland's Dilemma." Rev. William Fleck also speaks on "Rome's Excommunication Bogie."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11

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TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

FOR SENATOR, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Not only the Republican Party, but the State of New York, is to be congratulated on the selection of Mr. DEPEW as the candidate of the party for Senator to succeed Mr. MURPHY and as an associate for Mr. PLATT. Certainly we cannot regard Mr. DEPEW as ranking with the great New York Senators, with MARCY of one party or SEWARD of the other. He may not be accepted as the best man his party could now find in its ranks. But what a background of mediocrity or worse he will stand against, and how he will shine in contrast! What is to his particular advantage is, first, the low character, mentally and in political morals, of the man whom he succeeds and whom the Democrats have not honored, though they have disgraced themselves, in renominating; and, second, the peculiar nature and conduct of the Senator with whom he will be immediately associated. It would be a man of very moderate gifts indeed who could not attain distinction by such comparison.

It is only just to Mr. DEPEW, however, to say frankly that he has qualities of his own that entitle him to cordial appreciation. For one thing, he can talk, and a great deal better than he usually permits himself to talk. New York will not be voiceless in the Senate, as for two years it has been. It will have a representative to whom the country as well as the Senate will listen. It will have one also who will know its vast and varied interests in commerce, in finance, in the broad relations of the country to other countries, and who will be able to defend and explain them. The vision of its Senator will not be bounded by the collar factories of Troy or by the schemes of the Sunday school at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Particularly Mr. DEPEW will be, by his experience and the fruits of his study and observation, freed from slavish attachment to the narrow and provincial policy of trade legislation to which his party has so long and so blindly clung. He will not be a free trader or anything like one; he is not the stuff of which "come-outers" like Sir ROBERT PEEL are made. But he will see the absurdity and the mischief of much that his party will try to do, and he will be forced to resist it. "Because he is a Republican he will not consent to be a —— fool all the time." He will understand as perhaps no other man in the Senate can the need for and the supreme advantage of the "open door" in the future that lies, fair and inviting, before the American Nation.

Mr. DEPEW is not a young man, but he is far from being an old one, and he has plenty of chance to grow. We are greatly mistaken if he does not grow in the presence of the inspiring surroundings upon which he now enters. And we venture to congratulate him on the fact that he was not selected by an unkind fate and an unwise boss to assume the brilliant but possibly deceptive honors of the mission to St. James's. The field to which he has been advanced is a wider and a more useful one, and it is one in which he can win brighter and more enduring laurels. It is less thickly strewn with the dinners that entice to wasteful speech, and the dinners that may occur in it are not necessary functions and involve no public responsibility. For its serious duties we believe that Mr. DEPEW will develop adequate abilities, and we tender to him our hearty good wishes.

COMMISSARY GENERAL EAGAN.

That the Commissary General of the United States is an incapable has been for six or seven months the belief of the United States Army and of a great majority of the people of the United States. But that belief was founded upon conjecture and inference. The best-natured people in the world were disposed to blame "the system," to blame the ridiculous ALGER, to blame any obvious body or any intangible thing, for the shortcomings of the Commissary Department, just as they were disposed to diffuse or transfer responsibility in the case of the Adjutant General, or of the Inspector General, or of the Quartermaster General, or of the Chief of Ordnance, or of the Medical Department. These departments had among them and under the congenial presidency of the unspeakable ALGER managed to compound a chaos which had exposed the United States to the contempt and ridicule of the world and had left nothing admirable in its army except the courage and discipline and efficiency of the line. There was a tendency to believe that these genial incapables were "the canker of a calm world and a long peace," and that, though their incapacity to deal with an occasion where an army was called upon to fight a war was something abysmal and stupefying, they might be, nevertheless, "personally very good fellows," and, upon the whole, more to be pitied than blamed for the wonderful exhibition they had made of their incapacity.

The Commissary General is the first of them to dispel this pleasing illusion, and to show, when he is called before the rather ridiculous committee the President has selected to whitewash the shortcomings of every accused person, that the Commissary General of the United States Army is as far as possible from being "personally a good fellow," and that a man may have served for thirty-odd years as an officer of the United States Army, and even attained the headship of a staff department, without becoming a gentleman, and without attaining any more sense of propriety or moderation or self-control than a drunken fishwife.

The revelation that the Commissary General has made of himself is indeed something awful. THE TIMES suppressed his remarks at the point where their blackguardliness became unprintable. But enough was left to show that the statement which the Commissary General of the United States Army deliberately prepared and made to the investigators amounted to "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and should subject the officer to expulsion from a service to which such conduct is supposed to render a man ineligible.

We do not say that Gen. EAGAN'S behavior is any more really reprehensible than that of other of the political barnacles of the army. We do not say that it is any more reprehensible than that of the leader and protector of the barnacles, Secretary ALGER himself, in garbling and publishing a private letter from Col. ROOSEVELT for the purpose of injuring that officer in the public esteem. But it was more flagrant and open. And, moreover, the Commissary General is subject to arraignment and trial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, while the Secretary of War, most fortunately for himself, is not.

We waive, for the moment, the merits of the dispute between the political staff of the War Department and the fighting line of the United States Army. What anybody can see is that an army in which an officer who is also the head of a bureau in the control of a civilian who is encouraged to insult in the foulest way the commanding General of the army in which he is a subordinate, is not an army at all, but a mere mob. The commission of investigation has shown a just sense of its own dignity in returning Gen. EAGAN'S statements to him for modification. That is all that the commission is called upon to do, but of course it is not all that ought to be done. It is absolutely necessary that for the discipline and morale of the army the Commissary General should be called to account, before a professional tribunal, for the language which he undoubtedly meant to use and tried to use before an unprofessional tribunal about his superior officer.

THE CRUELTY OF ANTI-EXPANSION.

It is plain that many of the most earnest opponents of the policy of expansion are the victims of phrases and of absurdly misleading analogy.

What does the language of the Declaration of Independence about Governments "deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed" mean when applied to the Filipinos? Suppose we arrange a plebiscitum and ask their consent to be governed by us. They would, or might, vote the proposition down and then we should have to withdraw and let them govern themselves. We can easily foresee what would happen. In a week the lives and property of foreign residents would be in peril. In a month the islands would be given up to the bloody strifes of the natives. In six months there would be wild anarchy, and then Germany or some other land coveting power would gobble up the entire archipelago and extend to its people the blessings of a military and despotic government established in permanence and having for its policy not the comfort of their bodies, the informing of their minds, or the salvation of their souls, but solely the interest of the mother country.

We say with truth that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We also say with truth that the daily bath and going to meeting on Sundays are conducive to good health and good citizenship. One is quite as applicable to the Filipinos as the other.

Again, we are reminded that our own origin, our own history, forbid us to fasten the chains of our sovereignty upon this unwilling people. Did we not throw off our own chains because we were taxed without representation? How can we inflict upon others the wrongs against which we took up arms in rebellion, or deny to them the rights we established in our own blood?

GEORGE WASHINGTON did not carry a gold whistle as the symbol of his authority. SAM ADAMS and PATRICK HENRY were not prancing blackamoors. The American Revolution was not a "cake walk." The founders of this Republic showed wisdom in the council as well as prowess in the field. If in 1776 we had been in the state of political infancy in which we find the Filipinos to-day Great Britain would have been guilty of an international crime if she had not at any cost trounced us into submission.

The complete answer to those opponents of expansion who would have the treaty rejected and our forces withdrawn is furnished by the demonstrably true assertion that our Government promises the Filipinos present peace and the prospect of future liberty; immediate self-government insures their certain misery and their almost certain and permanent enslavement. The anti-expansionists base their arguments on grounds of justice and mercy. Could any policy be more unjust and merciless than that of abandoning them to their own unregulated passions and the rapacity of ambitious powers?

It is too late to talk about expansion. It is futile. So far as taking the islands is concerned, the deed is politically accomplished. There is no going back. Holding them is quite another matter. THE TIMES does not believe we ought to hold them a single day after they have proved themselves, under our care and tutelage, capable of fulfilling the obligations of an independent State. That is not expansion. And that, it appears, is the policy of the President.

The traditions that we inherit from the fathers of the Republic are noble, their precepts are precious to us. But we must remember that political principles indigenous to North America may not without some tending be made to take root in the tropical soil of the Philippine Islands.

THE SKY LINE OF NEW YORK.

A subject of very timely and general interest to New Yorkers is treated in an article on "Down-Town Architecture" by Mr. ELIOT GREGORY, which appears in to-day's literary supplement of THE TIMES. There is no doubt that the illusion which is open to a newly arrived foreigner when he views New York for the first time from the Narrows, and sees what at that distance he may imagine to be a "tiara of proud towers," is rudely dispelled when he comes nearer, and especially when he coasts the city along either river. Then he perceives that the masses which made so imposing an effect when they were huddled together by the distance are mostly without form of their own, that none of them has any relation to the others and that there is no general architectural intention or consensus.

The architects will of course quarrel with their censor's criticisms in detail, and with a good deal of reason. For they will say with truth that he does not appreciate the conditions and limitations under which they are working. Suppose an architect to be intrusted with the design of a bigger and taller office building than any that has been built yet. It is conceivable that by circumnavigating the lower city and carefully considering the effect of his proposed building from every point of view he might produce a building that would to some degree reconcile and harmonize the existing buildings and give by its predominance a certain unity to what now seems a fortuitous concourse of unequal and misshapen masses.

But what good would that do him or do us, when the next architect of a building that might be yet bigger and yet taller might throw the whole scheme out of joint and release the existing skyscrapers to "swear at each other," as they are doing now? The real trouble is that New York has no skyline, as a recent British tourist has said. The ground line, as Mr. GREGORY points out, is not the line of the ground at all, but the former skyline of New York, the line of the tops of the five-story buildings that survive from the period before the elevator and the steel frame came in to exaggerate the vertical dimensions of buildings. How can there be any skyline when there is no limit to the height of buildings except each owner's view of his own interest, and when one owner's view leads him to be content with a ten-story building, when another owner, having a piece of land neither more nor less valuable, will not be persuaded to stop short of thirty?

So long as this state of things continues, there is no encouragement for an architect to do his very best, seeing that his best is liable to be put to shame by the work of the next architect who follows him. There is no favorable point of view for the tall building between that distant point from which all the tall buildings are huddled together into something magnificent because unknown, and that point close at hand in which his own work can be seen and estimated without reference to its surroundings. It is all very well to abuse the architects, but the problem that we set them to solving is insoluble. And it is only common justice to remember that the architects, who profit by the existing chaos, have done most to insist that some order should be brought out of it, and that some of them who profit by it must have been leaders in trying to secure a civic regulation against their own immediate interests.

That New York is becoming monstrously ugly is only one of the reasons why a limitation of the height of business buildings shall be fixed and enforced, which will among other things secure to the city a skyline and an outline by imposing a practically equal height of common commercial buildings. The architects have done more than anybody else to secure this result, and it seems unfair to scold them for their failure to conform to a standard which does not exist, but which they are trying, and trying almost alone, to secure.

THE REAL CHANGE.

Some of the extreme advocates of the unconditional rejection of the treaty with Spain see proof of their influence in the fact that the Administration is now semi-officially committed to the ultimate independence of the Philippines, or, at least, to leaving the ultimate decision to the people of the islands. Perhaps it would be fairer for them to admit that they have heretofore misunderstood, and some of them have grossly misrepresented, the real policy of the Administration and of the advocates of ratification. When you have accused your opponents of rapacity, greed for power, violation of the Constitution, love of despotism, and a thirst for blood, and your opponents prove your charges to be either errors or willful misstatements, it is adroit but it is not honest to point out that you have succeeded in working in them a change of heart.

Unquestionably the discussion that has taken place in the Senate and in the public press has brought out facts and considerations of public sentiment and public policy, which the President has taken into account and by which he would be very foolish if he were not guided. But equally unquestionably there never was a time when his real purpose was of the reckless and foolish sort attributed to him. We have found some things in his course to criticise and have not hesitated to point them out, but we have never believed that this quiet Canton lawyer, raised to the Presidency, had become as ambitious and unscrupulous as NAPOLEON. The change that has actually taken place we believe to be in the knowledge of his character and policy, and in public sentiment regarding it.

We are aware that a great deal of the heated talk against "imperialism" has been due to the best of motives. Many of those indulging in it have been convinced that a moral wrong was intended and the country threatened by disgrace as well as disaster. They have denounced the policy that they imagined with the fervor of righteous indignation; they have had the same uncompromising spirit that slavery, with its vast aggressions and its appeal to the lowest motives, excited. And to be quite candid, they have not been without a sincere pride in their moral superiority over those who were willing more carefully to study a situation involving many complex considerations. "Touch not, taste not, handle not, the unclean thing!" has been their cry, and they have not always stopped to reflect on the fairness or the good taste of their attitude. But this temper, especially in men of essentially sound purpose, cannot last indefinitely unless there is—as there was in the case of slavery—a substantial basis for it. In this instance there was very little, and we note with pleasure that the general tone of the discussion of the treaty and of its consequences is steadily improving.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——Everybody who has occasion to use the ferry lines connecting this city with New Jersey and Long Island must often have been pained to see the excessive demands upon the strength of horses that are made every time one of these boats reaches its slip while the tide is low. Whenever this is the case the gangway from the boat to the wharf is sharply inclined, and up the steep hill thus formed the horses are obliged to haul trucks obviously laden with an eye only to motion on comparatively level pavements. The ascent is rarely accomplished without an amount of whipping that is calculated to shock educated sensibilities, and more than occasionally brutal cruelty is displayed before the floor of the ferry house is gained. Sometimes the deck hands give the horses a little assistance by fastening a block and tackle to the rear wheel of a particularly heavy truck, but this is a most clumsy and ineffective device, and it causes no appreciable mitigation of the customary whip exercise. Why should not the ferry companies supply some extra tow horses to help equine passengers over this hard place? The fares paid are nominally for transportation from shore to shore, and a reasonable interpretation of the tacit contract would call for a decently comfortable exit from the boats. The tide in the Hudson has been unusually low this week, and more spectators than one, as they watched the agonies of horses struggling up the inclines on this side of the river, could not help wondering why these daily tragedies have not yet interested the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

——There is something very queer about the tales of distress and the appeals for assistance that have come from the Klondike region this Winter as they did a year ago, only to be denounced as false and fraudulent as soon as the officials best qualified to judge the condition of affairs there could get a chance to do so. Last Winter the stories of impending starvation were credible enough, for the first rush to the Yukon had included many persons more or less excusably ignorant of the severity of the climate, the hardships of travel through roadless wastes, and the slow and expensive mining methods which alone are practicable in the interior of Alaska. Efforts to relieve the suffering so pathetically described were at once made by Government and other expeditions, but after a lot of money had been generously spent it was discovered that provisions had been fairly plenty on the great river of the North all the time and that the miners were suffering more from disappointment than from hunger. This year the denials, thanks to improved facilities for communication, have followed the wildly exaggerated narratives of starvation and disease so closely that nobody has been deceived. But the authorship and motive of the alarming reports remain mysterious, and it is a pity that the whole subject cannot be cleared up. The stories were not started for fun. People more or less numerous must have expected to profit in one way or another from the responses to these unwarrantable appeals, and more despicable schemes than theirs could hardly be imagined. On general principles it is safe enough to say that men who now go to the Klondike mines either do not need or do not deserve to receive any help from the outside. They all know or might know the conditions of life in the gold fields, and they have no just claims for other assistance than that which such adventurers are always ready to exchange among themselves.

——Day by day evidence accumulates to show that what has looked like surly distrust of American intentions on the part of MAXIMO GOMEZ was simply the natural resentment of a sensitive man who found himself utterly ignored at a time when he was well qualified, both by character and position, to lend valuable assistance in the establishment of a new régime. That, in the circumstances, he has kept aloof from the conquerors of Spain is not at all remarkable. Moreover, his attitude seems to have been misinterpreted. While standing firmly on what he considered his dignity, he has often more than intimated a readiness to co-operate with the military and civil representatives of the United States. Reports of irascible speeches made by him have occasionally reached Havana, but every one of his signed letters to friends in this country has contained carefully qualified but sufficiently explicit expressions of confidence in the harmony between American plans and Cuban ambitions, and of a desire, by aiding in the work of preparatory reform, to hasten the attainment of an independence at once complete and worthy of the age. The General has even discussed, as a possibility not distasteful to him, the future voluntary union of Cuba with the United States. What more could be expected of him? No doubt he is unnecessarily cautious, and perhaps he has laid too much stress on his failure to receive the marks of respect and deference which his rank and his achievements would have won from a people in the habit of paying more attention to the formalities and courtesies of life than we are. But if Gen. GOMEZ has been too punctilious, our officers have as obviously been too inconsiderate of feelings which, if they did not share, they should at least have understood. That younger and lesser men in the Cuban Army have waived the ceremonies of recognition that the old General demands, and are now serving under the provisional administration, speaks well for their good sense, but it hardly convicts the veteran leader of childish obstinacy.

——Addressing the Associated Charities at Taunton, Mass., the other day, Dean HODGES made the somewhat surprising statement that "the honest beggar does not exist." Mendicants, he said, are all dishonest, and their stories are all stock lies. "I have never yet investigated a case of this kind," the reverend speaker continued, "without finding a lie at the bottom of it, and have never yet found a satisfactory theory for the man who begs." Then he used a rather enlightening illustration: "There are many diseases in which a patient grows very hungry, and it seems as if you cannot refuse him food, but should you give him anything to eat it would hasten his end. The beggar is in the stage of moral disease corresponding to this, and if you want to kill him feed him. You remember in the parable of the Prodigal Son that he went back to his father 'when no man gave unto him.' If any one had fed him he would not have gone back." It is impossible to accept as literally true the assertion that absolutely every man who asks for alms is a liar and a fraud, for exigencies undoubtedly arise, and not very rarely, when temporary assistance in the shape of pennies or dimes can be and is demanded and received without loss of self-respect. But that these are rare exceptions is beyond question, and as a rule it is safe enough to assume, even when the beggar's hunger is obviously real, that compliance with his demands will simply confirm his habit of living without honest work, and so deepen his degradation. Whether or not this fact justifies a curt refusal of every plea for aid is a question for individual decision. It certainly enables not a little hard-heartedness to masquerade as wisdom, but most folks would rather make a few mistakes than to confess inability to discriminate between true and false tales of woe.

——Judge DAY is condemned with some severity by The Churchman because, in his Canton speech, he "placed the man who gave him an office above the man who gave him a country." That is a harsh interpretation of Judge DAY'S eulogy of the President, but it is a neat one and will do no particular harm. Of "spread-eagleism" in general our pious contemporary wisely says that it is not half so bad as morose critics try to make out. Most of it is merely humorous, and the rest only expresses the abounding self-confidence that becomes a young and vigorous Nation, sure of its own resources and confronting the future with boundless hope. Self-glorification and bumptiousness are in very poor taste, of course, and yet they are not incompatible with real strength. "It is just his indomitable confidence in himself," declares The Churchman, "together with his honesty to himself that has carried the Anglo-Saxon from the waste sands of Jutland westward till he has met his brother advancing from the East. And it gives us the truly comforting assurance that "no doubt as we grow older we shall lose our boasting and acquire the more effectively exasperating English self-sufficiency."

At-"tin"-tion, Gen. Eagan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As we have heard so much lately about "tinned" beef, fruit, and vegetables from Gen. Miles, Col. Roosevelt, and others, it might interest the general public to know how the beef is "tinned." It is first dipped in a strong acid bath. This is to clean off the grease—otherwise the "tinning" will not take hold.

It is then dipped in another acid bath, a sort of mordant, which takes a firm hold on the surface of the beef, acting as a flux to mingle with the "tinning" solution and causes the latter to be precipitated evenly.

It is then dipped into another bath containing a solution of tin, which is acted upon by a galvanic current and deposits upon the meat a brilliant coating of tin, thus making the "tinned" beef we hear about.

In former days the beef was just soldered up in a tin can and called canned beef, but that seems now to be out of date.

WEST SIDER.

New York, Jan. 13, 1899.

But He, but Her, but Him.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't seem quite up in my grammar,
Will some one inform me kindlee?
I know that a goat is a but her,
Is the one whom he butts the but he?

Has Boston ne'er a wise one but him
Who started this critical flut her?
Then farewell to culture, ornate or prim,
Fine words no parsnips can but her.

PHILADELPHIA.

NUGGETS.

Element of Convenience.

If religion were as convenient as irreligion there would be no religious controversies to speak of.—Detroit Journal.

Like a Dream.

McSwatters—What did McSwatters say when you gave him that ten you borrowed?

Hardup—He closed his eyes and murmured, "Don't wake me up yet!"—Syracuse Herald.

A Future Possibility.

In a recent damage case the defendant, a railway corporation, asks a new trial because the fair plaintiff flirted with the jury. If this sort of thing keeps on there will have to be twelve blind men in the jury box.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Eye to Business.

"Bigsbee is a terribly melodramatic fellow, isn't he? He said he'd drain his heart's blood for the woman he loved. Do you think he meant it?"

"Why, I guess so. Bigsbee is agent for a drain and sewer pipe concern."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

AT ILOILO.

From The Washington Star.

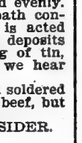

We take the Constitution down
And con its pages o'er,
The nations join and study law
As they ne'er did before.
We prime our guns that Liberty
O'er all may rule, serene,
But Aguinaldo goes and gets
A can of kerosene.

When he should toil with midnight oil,
All patiently to learn,
He blows his whistle and declares
That he has towns to burn.
His patriotic impulses
To arson strangely lean.
For freedom's fire he wants to use
A can of kerosene.

Men looked with mild indulgence once;
But patience soon is spent
When he attempts to dally with
That wild experiment.
His breastplate and his whistle shrill
Of gaudy, golden sheen,
We'll leave him. But we'll take away
His can of kerosene.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's gloomy weather and slippery streets were not conducive to general gayety, but there was still a good attendance at the various "at homes" and receptions, and particularly at the portrait show, which closes this evening, at the Academy of Design.

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To-day will bring a reception with music, to be given by the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Draddin Hamilton at their residence, 61 East Fifty-fifth Street, and the luncheon to be given by Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris at 12 West Fifty-third Street, for her daughter, Miss Eleanor Morris. There will also be a large attendance at the opera matinée, at which "Romeo and Juliette" will be sung.

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Among those booked to sail on the Trave to-day for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa are Miss Julia B. Lawrence, Mr. George L. Stebbins, Mr. Edward F. Townsend, and Miss Sarah G. Whitney. The Umbria has, among other passengers booked for Liverpool to-day, Mr. Pierre L. Barbey, Mrs. Lewis Edwards, and Miss Edwards of Tuxedo, and Mr. E. L. Stowe. The names of Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Gerry appear on the passenger list of the Rotterdam for Rotterdam to-day, while La Champagne has booked among others for Havre Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gautier, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jobert, and Mrs. Robert J. Norton.

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The annual sewing class, organized for the benefit of the Society of the Lying-In Hospital, at Second Avenue and Seventeenth Street, and which is under the patronage of Mesdames Astor, Brooks, Bronson, Bryce, Burden, Frelinghuysen, d'Hauteville, and F. W. Vanderbilt, will begin its meetings on Thursday morning next, Jan. 19. There will be both an up-town and a down-town meeting of this class every Thursday morning for the present, at each of which an entertainment of some kind will be furnished. At the up-town meeting next Thursday, at Mrs. Brooks's, 1 East Forty-fifth Street, Mrs. Gielow, the Southern dialect reader, will appear, and at the down-town meeting at Mrs. Frelinghuysen's, 60 Fifth Avenue, there will be music furnished by Miss Robina Carrie, harpist, and Mr. Henry Case, tenor. The second meeting of the class up town on Thursday, Jan. 26, will be at Mrs. Frederic Bronson's, where Mrs. Leonard, the contralto, will sing, and Mr. Karl Grienauer, the 'cellist, will play, while at the down-town meeting, at Mrs. Lloyd Brice's, 12 North Washington Square, there will be a trio composed of Miss McFarland, at the piano; Miss Ballade, with the violin, and Mrs. Trippen, with the 'cello. Mrs. Astor will have the third up-town meeting of the class at 842 Fifth Avenue, on Feb. 2, when Miss Harrington, student of the drama, will appear, and at the down-town meeting, at Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt's, 459 Fifth Avenue, there will be music. Miss Woods and Mrs. Burgtorf will sing folk songs accompanied by Harvey Loomis at the fourth up-town meeting, at Mrs. Burden's, 908 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, Feb. 9, and Miss Anne Abreach, the pianist, will play at Mrs. d'Hauteville's, 72 East Thirty-fourth Street, at the down-town meeting on that day.

Acceptances for this class are to be sent to Mrs. Frederic Bronson, 174 Madison Avenue. A subscription of $10, which gives the subscriber the option of attending either the up-town or down-town meeting must be sent to Mr. Charles Ford at the hospital, where all finished work is also to be sent.

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A number of well-known New Yorkers are booked to sail on the Augusta Victoria for Oriental ports on Jan. 26. Mrs. Ladenburg will be one of these. She will go to Italy and Egypt. Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield will also sail the same day, as will Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Sr., and Miss Cora Randolph. This will be Miss Randolph's first trip abroad in some years. The booking list also includes the names of the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Wood of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Upton, Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus L. W. Eidlitz, J. Deming Perkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Trowbridge of New Haven, and Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius H. Hackett of the Hotel Netherlands, who will make a tour through the Holy Land.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck have a charming London house, and the accounts of the entertainments given there during the past three years show that Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck is as prominent in London as her sister, Mrs. Ogden Mills, is in New York society. There, of course, she has an array of Duchesses and titles with which to contend, but London society has curiously outgrown much of its absolute deference to rank, pictured in the novels of Thackeray. It is considered rather smart to have a double or hyphenated name, and many women who have married into such old families as the Cavendish-Bentincks find themselves easily in the movement. The Duke of Devonshire is the head of the Cavendish-Bentinck family, and one of Cavendish-Bentinck's sisters married Sir Tatton Sykes. Both Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes are too well known in New York to need a word of introduction. Christopher Sykes, who recently died, was the Prince of Wales's boon companion and one of the most fashionable men in London, and he aided in bringing the Cavendish-Bentincks into the Prince's set. By the way, he has left his money—and there was not much of it—to a nephew, Major Pakenham, the descendant of the British General whom "Old Hickory" defeated on the plains of Chalmette, near New Orleans, the closing battle of the war of 1812. Major Pakenham's brother married an American, Miss Clark of New York, and thus it is, even if a digression, that in almost every bit of English family history of to-day, one finds one'sself confronted with an American cousin.

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Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting gave a large dinner and dance at her residence, 24 East Seventy-second Street, last evening. Many of the guests at the dance came from dinners given previously by Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane at their respective residences, while others came from the opera. A fourth dinner, which was to have been given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, had to be abandoned, owing to Mrs. Vanderbilt being in mourning for her sister, Mrs. Fearing Gill. The dance was really for Miss Justine Cutting, who received with her mother.

The dance began about 11:30 P. M. and was continued until supper. After supper a cotillion was danced. This was led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse with Miss Cutting. The decorations of the handsome house were few and simple, consisting of palms and ferns and bunches of loose flowers placed here and there in vases. The favors in the cotillion were American Beauty roses tied with satin ribbons, cupid figurettes, large Directoire hats and wands, and Maid of Honor Court jewels. In the last figure, called the Fish Pond, the dancers angled with tiny rods and hooks for various silver trinkets.

Among the guests were Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, the Misses Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, the Misses Morton, the Misses Cameron, Mr and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Gelrichs, Miss Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Miss Bishop, Miss Bend, Miss Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Miss Sands, Miss Post, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Barbey, Miss Leiter, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allen, and Messrs. Thomas F. Cushing, James De W. Cutting, Robert Van Courtlandt, Robert Gerry, William Coster, Fred Beach, Center Hitchcock, Reginald Brooks, Harry Lehr, and Louis Webb.

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Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will give a dinner dance at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, on Jan. 20.

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The third of the Friday evening dances organized by Mrs. Benjamin S. Church and other well-known women, took place in the large ballroom at Sherry's last night. The patronesses who received were Mesdames John Jay, Henry Beeckman, Edward Curtis, Frederic de Peyster, Stuyvesant Morris, Prescott Hall Butler, Walden Pell, Benjamin Church, James J. Higginson, and John M. Bowers. The cotillion, which began after supper, was led by Mr. Raymond Lefferts, dancing with Miss Helen Peabody. There were two favor figures, in which sashes and flags were given out.

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Among those present were the Misses Hopeton, Drake, Riker, Caroline M. Young, Howland, Meredith, de Peyster, Fellowes, Susie Butler, Edith Van Cortland Jay, Julia Pearson, Maud Nicholas, Edith Hollins, Anna Lawrence Herrick, Bessie Wynkoop, Helen Brown, Scott, Eleanor Emmet, May Low, Crosby, Maisie and Harriet Delafield, Bertha Goelet, and Beekman, and Messrs. Edward Van Winkle, Goelet, Gallatin, Lawrence, Afterbury, Henry Wilmerding, Edward Mangel, Reginald Muller, Eckford de Kay, Hjalmar Boyesen, Arthur Lawrence, R. Stuyvesant Morris, Stephen Pell, G. M. Wynkoop, John M. Howells, Edward M. Cary, Elmer, Ashton de Peyster, James Duane Ireland, and Henry Brevoort Cannon.

Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., gave a small reception at 230 West Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Bergh-Brown and Miss Amelie Stephens, who also poured tea. Mrs. Ward will receive again next Friday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gordon Stedman have sent out cards for an informal dance at their residence, 15 West Thirty-fourth Street, on Thursday, Jan. 26.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Fourth Public Rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society's Fifty-seventh Season.

The fourth public rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society's fifty-seventh season attracted a large audience to Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. A goodly part of the assembly was unusually late in arriving, owing, no doubt, to the dangerously slippery state of the streets. Once there, however, the audience settled itself to listen to the performance of a list of compositions constituting a good, old-fashioned Philharmonic programme. The list consisted of Bach's passacaglia in C minor, presented in the orchestral garb manufactured for it by that accomplished instrumental tailor, Heinrich Esser, Tschaikowsky's "Symphonie Pathetique," Spohr's seventh violin concerto, and Liszt's "Mephisto Waltz."

The solo performer of the day was Mr. Willy Burmester. For once it was a comfort to hear him perform music within the scope of his dainty and flawlessly refined style. The Spohr concerto, which Mr. Burmester played yesterday, is a lace-edged piece of decorative art, and only an anæmic aesthete with the intellectual grasp of a philosopher of Lilliput and the broad style of a cameo cutter could have played it in such an ineffably gentle and polished manner. It was a magnificently little success, and the only possible improvement upon the performance would have been the removal of the orchestra and the provision of a music box to play the accompaniment.

The "Symphonie Pathetique" ought to be one of Mr. Paur's best performances, and in some parts of it yesterday he covered himself with all the glory he could extract from the phlegmatic orchestra under his command. No doubt the unfavorable weather conditions had much to do with the slight deficiency of the strings in the matter of brilliancy, but they played with great vigor and freedom. But to come to Hecuba, the conductor expended his force on the dynamic climaxes. These were superbly developed, and with such a number of men at his command, the director could hardly fail to get a big tone when he desired it. He should have repressed the overweening ambition of the unfamiliar tympani player who is acting as substitute for the indefatigable Mr. Bernstein, a victim of grip, and who was under the delusion, once held by Nick Bottom, that, if he would only roar loudly enough, people would cry, "let him roar again."

The scherzo, being the most favorable place for the display of thunder, was admirably played by the orchestra. The curious waltz in five-four time was given in a decidedly commonplace manner. The first and last movements were sadly deficient in detail. The phrasing was unfinished, and the many significant changes of tempo with which the score abounds were not sufficiently marked. The slow movement in particular suffered from want of completeness in this matter. But no matter how the "Symphonie Pathetique" is played, so long as it is not wholly butchered—and that no work is likely to be, under a conductor of Mr. Paur's ability—it cannot fail to make its immense strength and profound pathos felt. No matter what the formalists may say about this composition, it is indisputably a work of genius and will live in spite of those who vow it is not a symphony. The programme will be repeated at the concert to-night.

"DON GIOVANNI" AT THE OPERA.

A Great Audience Hears Mozart's Masterpiece at the Metropolitan.

Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was performed last night at the Metropolitan Opera House for the second time this season. The fact that the work was to be repeated with the same cast as at the first performance was enough to attract an audience that filled the large auditorium and threatened to run over into the corridors. It was an audience composed partly of genuine music lovers, to whom the great work is familiar, and partly of persons who went to hear several great singers at one fell swoop. The music lovers certainly had an extremely good time, for the opera was delightfully performed. The artists were all in excellent voice and spirits, and they worked together with a whole-souled devotion to the purposes of Mozart which commanded only the highest critical praise, and won the heartiest public applause.

Mme. Nordica as Donna Elvira showed the most striking advance over her first performance. Then she was either very nervous or sadly out of voice, for she did not do herself justice. Last night she sang with great freedom of tone and with authority. She was altogether admirable in a difficult and not very grateful part. Mme. Lehmann was the same Donna Anna as of old. It is a part in which her immense dramatic force and her command of the grand style are exhibited to the highest advantage. Mme. Sembrich's Zerlina is not in need of praise at this time. She was in good voice last night, and that is all that it is necessary to say.

M. Dufriche supplanted Signor Carbone as Massetto, and did his work commendably. M. Maurel, as Don Giovanni; M. Edouard de Reszke, as Leporello; M. Saligna, as Don Ottavio, and M. Devries, as Ill

REGULATION OF RAILROADS

Inter-State Commerce Commission Suggests New Laws.

NEED OF STABILITY IN RATES

Restriction of Competition Under Government Supervision Advised as a Solution of the Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission in its annual report reiterates the assertion made in former reviews of its work that the law which provided for its creation cannot be enforced in its present condition. The commission declares that until further and important legislation is enacted the best efforts at regulation must be feeble and disappointing.

"Meanwhile," the commission says, "the situation has become intolerable, both from the standpoint of the public and the carriers. Tariffs are disregarded, discriminations constantly occur, and the price at which transportation can be obtained is fluctuating and uncertain. Railroad managers are distrustful of each other, and shippers all the while in doubt as to the rates secured by their competitors. The volume of traffic is so unusual as to frequently exceed the capacity of equipment, yet the contest for tonnage seems never relaxed. Enormous sums are spent in purchasing business and secret rates accorded far below the standard of published charges.

"The general public gets little benefit from these reductions, for concessions are mainly confined to the heavier shippers. All this argument the advantages of large capital and tends to the injury and often to the ruin of smaller dealers. These are not only matters of gravest consequence to the business welfare of the country, but they concern in no less degree the higher interests of public morality."

After relating the discovery of various frauds and irregularities indicating the payment of unlawful rebates by many carriers subject to the act, the report takes up the question of joint traffic associations, and says, in part:

"The cardinal purpose of traffic associations is restraint of competition between rival lines, and their object has been in every instance to substitute the will of the association for the will of the individual member. This is illustrated by the Joint Traffic Association. Its orders were seldom enforced. It was able to secure publication of its tariffs, but unable to secure maintenance of those tariffs. This should be carefully noted in considering the legislation sought by the railroads. They are asking, not simply the right to form such organizations as they formed in the past, but to make contracts which are illegal and unenforceable at common law, independent of statutory prohibitions.

"On the other hand, agreements between carriers in regard to rates are indispensable to the stability of rates and the proper adjustment of reasonable and non-discriminating rates. Moreover, when rates have once been established, the act itself requires that they shall be observed until changes are announced in the manner provided; and it certainly ought not to be unlawful for carriers to agree and confer for the purpose of doing what the law enjoins.

"It is the duty of the railway manager to charge the tariff rate, but he often finds or believes, from loss of business, that the published rate has been secretly cut by a rival line, and to maintain the published rate may mean disaster to his road, loss of his reputation as a manager, and ultimately of his employment. What most managers actually do is to get the business by making whatever rate is necessary. Secret competition of the rival road cannot be met by an open published rate unless the rate is far below any compensatory basis. This is not competition, but warfare, disastrous alike to the railway and the public. The shipper also assiduously cultivates by various devices the impression that lower rates obtain upon rival roads.

"The commission does not intimate that the above causes justify the alleged results, nor does it consider for a moment that it is impossible for a carrier to maintain its published rates. It is perfectly clear that observance of tariff rates is entirely within the power of the railway managers, and that it would be vastly for the advantage of the railways as a whole. It would, however, be difficult and often ruinous for one railway to maintain rates while its competitor makes secret concessions, and it is also to be admitted that, justified or not, the results are substantially as claimed by the carriers.

"If unrestricted competition produces discrimination, one obvious way to prevent such discrimination is to restrict competition. Whether existing conditions would be improved by legalizing railway contracts would depend upon the extent to which the agreements were made and actually enforced by the carriers. So far as the commission can obtain information, there is at present no other great nation which endeavors to enforce competition between its railways, although in many cases that method has been tried and abandoned. But just as no other great nation to-day enforces competition between railways, so there is no other great nation to-day which does not regulate and control railway rates. If this country is to change its theory of railway regulation, it should adopt the new theory in its entirety.

"If combinations in restraint of competition are to be permitted, the following additional observations should be borne in mind: First, to permit only a limited and feeble restraint would be to doom the experiment to failure before it was tried; but it might be well to provide that the provision granting the privilege should expire after a certain number of years by its own limitation. Second, the contract itself and everything done under it should be open to public inspection. Third, it would probably be to the advantage of both the public and the railways if the public had some voice or representation in any organization of the kind under consideration.

"If the public appointed one or more of the Board of Managers, to whom the shipper would feel free to submit his complaint, and who would bring the shipper's views before the association, it might do much to promote just conduct and harmonious relations between the railways and the public, and thus prove materially beneficial in a high degree.

"Whatever view may be taken of this phase of the subject, the necessity for a thorough revision of the act cannot be overstated. The principles of this law as set forth in its first three sections are conceded to be sound and beneficent, but at present they amount to little more than declaration of a sentiment. Some of the minor features of the statute are fairly sufficient, but the machinery for enforcing its substantive provisions is fatally defective. Every consideration of private justice and public welfare demands that railway rates shall be reasonably uniform to all shippers and equitable between all communities. Until needful legislation is supplied that demand must remain unsatisfied, and the commission must continue to rest under the responsibility of a duty which it is powerless to discharge."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO PLANS.

Important Conference Preparatory to the Restoration of the Corporation.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 13.—There was an important conference in Receiver Cowen's private office in the Baltimore and Ohio Central Building to-day between Messrs. William Salomon, who will be Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio when the property is restored; Edward R. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, and member of the Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio; Norman B. Ream, who, with Messrs. Marshall Field, James J. Hill, Philip D. Armour, and other Western capitalists, compose the syndicate which recently acquired an important interest in the property, and Mr. Cowen. The gentlemen were in conference several hours.

It was announced that the affairs of the property were discussed in a general way, but that no reference was made to any prospective changes in the company following the restoration of the corporation.

When Mr. Saldmon becomes Chairman of the Board of Directors he will have absolute charge of the company's finances, and will direct this department from New York. Mr. Cowen will be re-elected President and Mr. Murray Vice President.

It has not been decided as yet whether there will be more than one Vice President. If another Vice Presidency is created, Mr. Frederick D. Underwood, who has recently been appointed General Manager, stands a good chance to receive the honor.

The reorganization of the property is declared to be progressing favorably. Satisfactory settlements have been effected with the security holders of the Central Ohio and subsidiary lines, Schuylkill River, East Side Railroad, Pittsburg Junction, and other lines, and negotiations are now pending with other companies controlled by the Baltimore and Ohio, looking to settlements without recourse to the courts. If these matters are adjusted without foreclosure the Baltimore and Ohio will reorganize under the old charter. This will save the company about $500,000 annually in taxation.

It is expected that the matters which have been delaying reorganization will be adjusted by Feb. 3, which is the date fixed for the postponed annual meeting of the stockholders. It may be delayed further, however, by the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, which will become a part of the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio system.

Three agreements for providing new rolling stock for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were recorded to-day. Two of the agreements were between the Mercantile Trust Company of New York and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and receivers Cowen and Murray. Under them the Trust Company is to furnish 3,000 box cars and thirty locomotives, costing $1,857,000, and 500 double hopper gondola cars, costing $250,000.

The third agreement provides for fifty locomotives, 3,000 box cars, 1,000 gondola cars and 1,000 steel coal cars, costing $3,283,000, being furnished by the Maryland Trust Company. The locomotives and cars are to be rented for ten years from Jan. 1, 1899. In payment for them the railroad is to issue lease warrants, bearing 5 per cent. interest, with one-tenth due each year.

Authority for obtaining the new equipment was granted the receivers by the United States court.

RAILWAY RECEIVERS ACCUSED.

Baltimore and Ohio Creditor Wants Cowen and Murray Removed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—A motion has been filed in the United States Court here asking for the removal of Receivers John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company. The motion was filed by attorneys for John Robinson of Knox County on the following grounds:

That Cowen and Murray were not residents of Ohio at the time of their appointment and lived in Maryland, and that they are not performing the duties as receivers according to law, but on the contrary, are guilty of malfeasance in settling with certain creditors of the Baltimore and Ohio, who are not entitled to any preference over Robinson, and that they are not managing and controlling and disposing of the property of the company in the interests of all the creditors, but are preferring some above others.

BIG RAILROAD CONTRACTS LET.

VINCENNES, Ind., Jan. 13.—The Directors of the Vincennes, Vevay and South Atlantic Branch of the Black Diamond Railway met here to-day. The contract for constructing the double track railroad, 204 miles in length, was let to Col. Albert E. Boone of Zanesville, Ohio, for $10,000,000. This includes a branch from Fredericksburg to Jeffersonville.

Work will begin on May 1, 1899, at Petersburg, and will be pushed in both directions.

Col. Boone also has the contracts for constructing the road in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio at an aggregate cost of $50,750,000. James M. Scott, President of the Vevay Bank, was elected Third Vice President of the road.

New York Central's New Boat.

One of the largest freight carriers ever built has been added to the New York Central's fleet of lake vessels. The steamer Troy, built for the Western Transit Company, which is the lake line of the New York Central Railroad, is 402½ feet long, 42½ feet beam, and possesses a molden depth of 28 feet. She has seven gangways, all above the sixteen-foot water mark, and the hatches are 24 feet centres. The propelling engines are quadruple expansion. There are two complete electric lighting plants on the vessel, and the hoisting equipment as well as other appliances are modern. Late last Fall the Troy carried 48,520 barrels of flour from Duluth to Buffalo. This is the largest cargo of flour ever taken down the lakes.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

In Opposing the Measure in the Reichstag Herr Bebel Praises Our Militia System.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—In the Reichstag today the debate on the Army bill introduced yesterday by Lieut. Gen. von Gossler, Minister for War, was resumed. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, declared that the maintenance of peace did not depend entirely upon Governments, as the peoples of Europe earnestly desired peace. It was a mockery, he said, to express sympathy with the disarmament manifesto of Emperor Nicholas and at the same time to introduce the bill under consideration.

The President of the Chamber at this point called Herr Bebel to order; but, amid cheers from the Right, the Socialist Deputy continued. "Russia," he said, "is forced to avoid war, owing to her internal condition, while France is not in a position, and does not even believe herself in a position, to go to war with Germany unassisted. This measure is, consequently, unjustified by the political situation.

"In the struggle of commercial competition the victor will be the nation possessing the most intelligent workmen. Therefore, Germany should not devote her workmen for years to military service; and the Social Democrats desire that the military education of the young shall be in the hands of retired officers and non-commissioned officers."

Herr Bebel concluded by remarking that the militia system stood the test well in the Hispano-American war.

Lieut. Gen. von Gossler, Minister for War, declared that the Federal Governments believed the Czar's manifesto might be made the basis of further peaceful developments. At their congress the Socialists had called the manifesto a farce. How, then, could they reproach the Government with looking to the possibility of war. He opposed the Socialist idea of a democratization of the army by the introduction of a shorter term of service.

Baron von Hertling, Centrist, thought the bill surprising, considering the peaceful political situation, but said that the Centrists (the Catholic party) would place national above party interests.

Other members on behalf of the different parties, including Herr Rickert, the Freisinnige leader, expressed the hope that further explanations of the bill would be given in committee.

The measure was finally referred to the Budget Committee.

BERESFORD GREETED IN KOBE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Standard prints the following dispatch from Kobe, Japan:

"Rear Admiral Charles Beresford arrived here to-day (Friday) and was received with every mark of respect by the Japanese officials. A deputation representing the British colony waited upon him with an address of welcome, and in the course of his reply he reverted to his scheme for an alliance between Great Britain, the United States, Germany, and Japan to maintain the 'open door' in China as the best basis for China's integrity."

GERMANY AND OUR MEAT.

Butchers' Official Organ Will Show that Home Production Is Insufficient.

BERLIN, Jan. 13. — To-morrow the Deutsche Fleischer Zeitung, the official organ of the butchers, will print a detailed answer to the statements in the Reichstag on Tuesday of Baron von Hammerstein-Loxten, Minister of Agriculture, when he declared it his firm conviction that Germany could be made self-supporting in the matter of foodstuffs. The paper will show conclusively by official statistics that Germany does not produce enough meat for home consumption.

The Berliner Tageblatt complains that American revenue officers continue to discriminate in tariff against German sugar.

Lord Wolseley's Brother Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Daily Chronicle this morning announces the death of Frederick York Wolseley, younger brother of Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, Field Marshal and Commander in Chief of the British Army. The deceased passed the greater part of his life in Australia.

Give advance order to your newsdealer to be sure of securing THE NEW YORK TIMES of tomorrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's London cable letter, and other attractive features.—Adv.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CUBA

Senor Capote and Dr. Lanuza Chosen for the Cabinet.

GOMEZ'S PLANS FOR FREEDOM

He Insists Upon Giving Credit to and Co-operating with the American Forces.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—Two of the members of the Cabinet of civil advisers which Gov. Gen. Brooke will form will be Señor Domingo Mendez Capote, former Vice President of the Cuban Revolutionary Government, and now President of the special Cuban Commission in Washington, and Dr. José Gonzales Lanuza, a member of the commission. Dr. Lanuza wired from Washington to-day that he would probably be detained there for several days.

Seven or eight names are on the list of possibilities for the other two positions in the Cabinet, among them Señor Pablo Desvernine and Señor Adolfo Vanez. Thus far only Havana men have been considered, but it seems desirable to make one selection from outside the capital. Gov. Gen. Brooke would prefer to select from Eastern Cuba, but no one available is yet in sight, and the other parts of the island, if unrepresented in the Cabinet, it is feared, may feel slighted or take umbrage, as Santiago does about the customs.

Gen. Ludlow's civil appointments, announced last evening and to go into effect at noon to-morrow, please the Cubans; but the Spaniards feel that their element is inadequately represented.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, who is still in the interior, continues to keep his programme before the people. It is this, in substance:

First—The island is not yet free and independent.

Second—Cubans and Spaniards should unite to make it so.

Third—All the inhabitants of the island should give the United States full credit and co-operate cheerfully for the present.

Gen. Gomez has written to the principal Cuban commanders instructing them to keep the Cubans, soldiers and civilians, from committing any outrage upon Spaniards, and to aid in the arrest and punishment of any Cuban guilty of such an offense.

Gen. Gomez is regarded by the United States military administration as scarcely suited to any high civil office. He is considered a soldier of fortune; his manners are of the camp, and he is deficient in education. But he will be received with all possible courtesy if he comes to Havana, though it does not yet appear how he could become part of the civil administration, as the form of oath prepared for civil officials pledges allegiance to the military government of the United States in Cuba, obedience to all the orders of the Military Governor, and conformity to the existing laws of Cuba and to such changes as may hereafter be made in them.

Gen. Brooke, replying to numerous applications for the continuance of pensions to the widows of Spanish soldiers and former Spanish employes, expresses his regret at the unfortunate position in which the applicants find themselves, but points out that their just claims seem to lie against Spain, instead of being obligations of the United States.

Advices from Matanzas City say that the last Spanish troops there embarked on board the transport San Francisco on Wednesday night. Capt. Gen. Castellanos also boarded the transport. The city bells were rung, the band of the Twelfth New York Regiment played at the Palace, and there was a fireworks display. The Cubans carried Gen. Pedro Betancourt into the Palace on their shoulders, and he addressed from the balcony the crowds gathered in the plaza below. Major Gen. Wilson, Military Governor of the Department of Matanzas, and Gen. Betancourt exchanged congratulations. The evacuation festivities included a reception at the Palace and a ball.

A committe representing the Spanish residents called upon Gen. Wilson and asked him to guarantee them protection against possible Cuban violence. He replied that, while he was confident that there would be no difficulty, he would give them ample protection, as the United States forces were sufficient to prevent unlawful acts or to punish them if committed.

Gen. Wilson has already released seventy Spanish prisoners.

Five thousand Havana clerks have signed a petition to Gen. Brooke asking him to have the stores closed at 7 o'clock in the evening, so they may be able to go to the night schools.

Nineteen men of the Ninth Illinois Volunteers had the measles when the regiment arrived here. The number is now forty-five. In the Second South Carolina Regiment seven men are down with the mumps, in the Fourth Virginia Regiment four have the measles, and in the Third Nebraska Regiment two are suffering with scarlet fever.

Strike on Cuban Sugar Estates.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 13.—The laborers on some of the sugar estates in the Guantanamo district have gone on strike, and the trouble is likely to spread. The cause assigned by the strikers is that the storekeepers charge a discount on Spanish gold. The men say they receive the same amount now as under the old régime, but are compelled to pay 9 per cent. in their purchases.

Female Nurses Wanted for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Surgeon General's Office of the War Department wants more immune nurses for the yellow fever hospitals in Cuba, and circulars will be sent throughout the South requesting applications. The Surgeon General's Office, to which all applications should be addressed, requires that each applicant should furnish written indorsements from her physician, the wife of her pastor, or from her priest, as the case may be, and a physician's certificate stating that the applicant is strong and in good health. The department is preparing another party of seventeen female trained nurses for Matanzas.

Maine Soldiers for Havana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Four companies of the Maine Artillery, now at Savannah, have been ordered to proceed to Havana by the first available transport.

GEN. GRANT ORGANIZING POLICE.

He Writes from Puerto Rico for Copies of New York Rules.

The following letter from Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant has been received by Chief Clerk Kip of the Police Department:

Headquarters District of San Juan, Puerto Rico,
San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 4, 1899.

My Dear Sir: I am organizing the police force of this city and Island and would be greatly assisted if I had a few copies of the manual of rules and regulations of the New York Police Department, which were formulated and published when I was a Commissioner. Will you be good enough to send me a few copies and greatly oblige, yours very truly, F. D. GRANT,
Brigadier General Commanding.

A half dozen copies of the manual have been forwarded to Gen. Grant.

San Juan City Officials Resign.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 13.—The Mayor and the entire City Council have resigned, owing to the fact that they are unable to raise sufficient funds under the present tariffs, because they are not satisfied with the so-called abrupt commands of the military government, and because, it is alleged, they have insufficient liberty. But there is no ill-feeling.

Sick Lieutenant Lost in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 13.—It is feared that Lieut. William Bennett of the Sixth Infantry has been lost. He has been staying with his father-in-law, Col. Cochrane, at Fort Thomas, Ky., while on a sick leave. He is seriously afflicted with Cuban fever. During a delirium Thursday he got up and left the house, came to Cincinnati, and registered at a hotel. He did not occupy his hotel room, and no trace of him can be found.

Sixty-ninth Private Dead.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 13.—The following deaths are reported to-day: Private Henry Murray, Company H, Sixty-ninth New York, pneumonia, and Private Bernard Selmer, Troop E, Eighth Cavalry, pneumonia.

Capt. Thompson Goes to Matanzas.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 13.—Capt. T. K. Thompson, Adjutant General of the Fourth Corps, has been ordered to Matanzas to serve with the department of that province.

Yorktown for Guam and Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The gunboat Yorktown sailed west to-day. She will replenish her coal bunkers at Honolulu and then go to Guam before proceeding to Manila.

ECUADOR'S PRESIDENT DEFEATED

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 13.—Cable advices received here to-day from Gen. Rivadeneyra, in command of the insurgent forces in Equador, says:

"I am with a victorious army at Ibarra, (fifty miles northeast of Quito.) The forces of Alfaro (President of Ecuador) tried to retake the town, but were defeated, and I am about to pursue them."

THE BULGARIA SEEKS REFUGE.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Jan. 13.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Bulgaria, fifteen days out from Hamburg for New York with part general cargo and 224 passengers, arrived here this afternoon for coal, after a very stormy passage.

The Bulgaria is the seventh belated steamer to seek refuge here within a week. She reports that three other steamers are making for this coast.

FLEET OF OVERDUE STEAMERS.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—No tidings came to-day from the fleet of overdue steamers, and as time passes other vessels are constantly added to the list. To-night there are thirteen transatlantic liners due or overdue. The names of the different steamers are the S. Roman, from Liverpool, Dec. 28; Scandinavian, from Glasgow, Dec. 30; Sagamore, from Liverpool, Dec. 31; Armenian, from Liverpool, Jan. 1; Anglian, from London, Dec. 23, via St. John's, N. F.; Segdemore, from London, Dec. 31; Cephalonia, from Liverpool, Jan. 3; Gloriana, from Manchester, Dec. 13, via St. John's, N. F.; Olaf Kyrre, from Dantsic, Dec. 19, and Melrose, from London, Dec. 23.

The delay in the arrival of these liners has made it necessary to change their outward schedule. There are twelve steamers slated for sailing next week, and they will probably take out the largest amount of merchandise ever to leave here in one week. Their shipments will aggregate 1,200,000 bushels of grain, 12,000 bales of cotton, thousands of tons of flour, provisions, beef, steel, and general cargo.

England Orders More Battleships.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Government has just distributed orders to various British firms for the remaining battleships under the naval programme, and also, it is said, for two extra battleships, thus anticipating the announcement which the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, is expected to make on presenting the next naval estimates.

Furious Storm in Vienna.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—A terrific gale has been raging here since early this morning. Much damage has been done to property and there have been many accidents. Windows have been shattered and roofs and chimneys damaged in every direction. A workman was blown into the Danube and drowned, and there have been several other fatal casualties.

Thunderstorms in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Reports received here late this afternoon describe a violent gale raging in Northern and Western Germany and thunder storms and torrential rains in Southern Germany.

At Stuttgart a large scaffolding was blown down and a man killed.

Damage in Brussels and Its Suburbs.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—The whole country round about has suffered considerable damage from the storm that has been raging for twelve hours. In this city a woman was killed this afternoon, and many other accidents are reported.

Imperial Praise for a Big Liner.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—Emperor William today, referring to the recent exploits of the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, described her as the "swiftest steamer in the world."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Eugene Higgins.

Eugene Higgins, a well-known Democratic politician of Baltimore, Md., died at his home in that city yesterday of pneumonia. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Higgins never missed a National or State Convention, and was perhaps as well known to politicians in all parts of the country as in his native town. He served throughout the war in the Nineteenth Virginia Regiment. At its close he returned North, and took an active part in Democratic politics. He served a term in the Baltimore City Council, and another as a Representative in the House of Delegates. He was elected Secretary of the State Senate in 1881, and served one term.

In 1885 Mr. Higgins was brought prominently before the whole country through the discussion which followed his selection as Appointment Clerk in the Treasury Department. It was during Mr. Cleveland's first term as President, and when the late Daniel Manning was Secretary of the Treasury Department. It was alleged that President Cleveland had been induced to appoint Mr. Higgins by Senator Gorman, who, it was stated, was indebted to Mr. Higgins for aid in certain elections in Howard County. A hue and cry went up as soon as the appointment was made, the civil service reformers claiming that the appointee was not a fit man for the place. The matter was treated at length by the newspapers all over the country, and finally, after the affair had to a certain extent been forgotten, Mr. Higgins resigned.

Since he retuurned to Baltimore from Washington Mr. Higgins had regularly attended the sessions of the State Legislature, and facetiously called himself the "Speaker of the Third House."

David Dows, Jr.

David Dows, Jr., died yesterday afternoon at his residence, 30 East Seventieth Street, in the forty-second year of his age. He was well known in business and was a prominent clubman. His father, David Dows, who died in March, 1890, left an estate said to be worth ten million dollars. In February, 1894, suit was brought to have exempted from taxation $1,000,000 worth of the personal property left by him, and a year later the courts decided it should be exempt. David Dows, Jr., was one of the executors of the estate.

Mr. Dows was President of the Atlantic Storage Company, First Vice President of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company, Director in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, Vice President of the Consolidated Elevator Company of Duluth, Director of the Corn Exchange Bank, Director of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, Director of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and Director of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. He was a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, Colonial Club, Metropolitan Club, Union League, New York Yacht Club, and New England Society. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and was elected a member of the New York Yacht Club in 1892. He was the owner of the large steam yacht Thespia, which was sold to the Government at the outbreak of the war with Spain. He leaves a wife. Funeral services will be held at the house Monday morning.

Commodore Louis C. Sartori.

Commodore Louis C. Sartori, United States Navy, retired, died in Philadelphia Wednesday, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was a native of New Jersey, from which State he was appointed to the navy in 1829. The first ship to which he was attached was the Warren, and later the schooner Enterprise, both being attached to the Brazilian Station during the years 1831-3. Commissioned as a Lieutenant on Sept. 8, 1841, he was ordered to the receiving ship North Carolina. During the Mexican war he served on the bomb schooner Stromboli, and was present at the capture of Tabasco. He commanded in an engagement the Fejees in 1855, and on April 7, 1861, just prior to the outbreak of the civil war, he was commissioned as Commander, and served with the blockading squadron as commander of the steamer Flag. During the war he commanded the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston; the Florida in the North Atlantic Squadron; the Portsmouth of the West Gulf Squadron, and the Monongahela and Oneida, off Mobile. On Sept. 26, 1866, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and had command of the naval rendezvous at San Francisco in 1871-2. While in command of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal., on Dec. 12, 1873, he was commissioned as Commodore, and was placed on the retired list in 1874.

Alfred Merian.

Alfred Merian, a well-known retired New York merchant, died on Wednesday of apoplexy, at Lausanne, Switzerland, and will be buried there. Mr. Merian was born at Basel, Switzerland, in 1837, and was eighteen years old when he came to America and entered the banking and commission house of his uncle, who was in Exchange Place, as J. J. Merian & Co. He became a partner in the firm, and succeeded to the business, which was carried on under his name until eighteen months ago, when he retired and went to Switzerland to end his life in leisure. Mr. Merian was prominent in the Swiss colony here, and closely identified with the Swiss Benevolent Society and the Swiss Home. His last American home was at 274 Henry Street, Brooklyn. He had been a member of the New York Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges. He is survived by his widow, a daughter, and three sons, one of whom, Albert W. Merian, is connected with the house of Kessler & Co., this city.

Charles Daly.

Charles Daly, senior member of the firm of Schoverling, Daly & Gales, died on Jan. 11 at his home, in Summit, N. J. He had been at his office in New York until the usual hour, and spent the evening at home with his family. About 11 o'clock at attack of apoplexy proved almost immediately fatal. Mr. Daly began his business career with the old firm of Tuffts & Colley about 1858, and afterward with Messrs. Sargent & Co., and later with Messrs. H. Boker & Co., whom he left in 1865 to join Mr. Schoverling. Mr. Daly was one of the incorporators and for many years President of the Marlin Firearms Company of New Haven, Conn. He was one of the organizers of the Hardware Club and took an active interest in its success, and was also a member of the Colonial Club. Mr. Daly was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He had been a widower for some ten years. A son and a daughter survive him—Charles Howard Daly and Mrs. R. Courtney King.

John G. Muhleman.

John Godfrey Muhleman, a prominent resident of East Orange, N. J., died at his home on Wednesday of a complication of diseases after a long illness. He was born in Switzerland in 1814, and educated there. He married in 1835, and soon after came to the United States, settling in Illinois, where he made his home. He lived there until a few years ago, when he went to East Orange and retired from business. He leaves one son, Maurice L. Muhleman, Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer, and two daughters, Miss Elise Muhleman, a teacher in the Orange public schools, and Miss Josephine Muhleman. Funeral services were held last night, and the burial will be in Rosedale Cemetery this morning.

Obituary Notes.

Col. J. YALE FAIRMAN died yesterday at his home in Middletown, Conn.

Mrs. NANCY CHICKERING, mother of Congressman Charles A. Chickering, died yesterday at Copenhagen, N. Y., aged eighty-two years.

WILLIAM B. CRAWFORD, who was fifty-nine years old and employed in the Auditors' division in the Custom House, died on Thursday at Glen Ridge, N. J. He will be buried at Montgomery, N. Y., where he was born.

CHARLES HOFMEISTER, one of the oldest residents of New Rochelle, died yesterday. He was born in Germany seventy-one years ago, but had lived in New Rochelle for sixty-seven years. He is survived by a widow and one daughter.

HARRY M. LOOMIS, thirty-two years old, an attaché of The Waterbury (Conn.) American, died in that city yesterday. For some time he had been in failing health. He was well known among the newspaper men of Connecticut. He leaves a widow and two sons.

ELIAS LONGLEY, one of the early journalists of Cincinnati, Ohio, a prominent advocate of spelling reform and well known in this country and Europe as a phonographic reporter, author, and publisher, died yesterday at his home in South Pasadena, Cal. He was seventy-five years old.

EDMUND H. SENTENNE, fifty-seven years of age, died yesterday at his residence, 136 West Sixteenth Street. He was a member of Tammany Hall and of the Iroquois Club. He was born in Canada, but came to New York when a boy. He leaves a wife and seven children. The funeral will be held from the house on Monday.

ANDREW H. WATSON died at his home, 202 Shippen Street, Weehawken Heights, N. J., on Thursday from pneumonia. He was born in this city in 1820, and had lived in North Hudson for over half a century. His wife, who was sixty-nine years old, died on Dec. 30, and Mr. Watson contracted a cold while attending her funeral.

WILLIAM H. POST, aged sixty-five, head of the William H. Post Carpet Company of Hartford, one of the best-known business men in that city, died at his home yesterday, after a week's illness with rheumatism and other complications. He leaves a widow and three daughters. He began business in Hartford in the firm of Talcott & Post.

Capt. DOUGLASS OTTINGER, the oldest officer of the United States Revenue Marine Service, died at his home in Mount Holly, N. J., yesterday at the age of ninety-four. He was the inventor of the life car used for many years in the life-saving service, for which he received the thanks of Congress and a substantial award of money. During his long career he saved hundreds of lives and personally saved twenty-one vessels from being wrecked.

CHARLES L. CROOKE, Western manager of the Chicago branch of the John J. Crooke Company of New York, died at his home in Oconomowoc, Wis., yesterday. His death, due to a complication of diseases, was sudden, although he had been ill for several weeks. Mr. Crooke was one of the oldest manufacturers of tinfoil and bottle caps in the United States, and had been connected with the Chicago branch of the Crooke company for fifteen years. He was well-known among the Summer residents of Oconomowoc.

MARRIED.

CLARK—ROCKWELL.—On Thursday, Jan. 12, 1899, in the chantry of Grace Church, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Yocom, Edna Sherman Rockwell, daughter of Julius T. Rockwell and granddaughter of Alfred Jones, N. A., all of Yonkers, N. Y., to James Francis Clark of Baltimore, Md.. No cards.

Baltimore and Chicago papers copy.

DIED.

CRANE.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday morning, Jan. 12, 1899, Edward A. Crane.
Funeral services from his late residence, No. 45 Walnut St., Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

DALY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 11, at his residence, Summit, N. J., Charles Daly, formerly of New York City.
Funeral services on Saturday, Jan. 14, upon the arrival of the train leaving Christopher and Barclay Sts. at 8:50 A. M. Interment private.

DAY.—At her residence, 12 Union St., Paterson, N. J., Jan. 11, Mrs. Isabella K. Day, widow of David H. Day, in the 91st year of her age.

DOWS.—On Friday, Jan. 13, 1899, David Dows, Jr., in the 42d year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 30 East 70th St., on Monday, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

DUANE.—Jan. 12, at his residence, 216 Edgecombe Av., James Duane, in the forty-seventh year of his age.
Funeral private.

FISKE.—On Friday, Jan. 13, at the home of his parents, Thomas Perry Fiske, second, youngest son of Frederic B. and Louise Palmer Fiske, aged one year six months.
Interment private.
Providence (R. I.) papers please copy.

HALSEY.—On Friday, Jan. 13, at 144 West 119th St., Virginia Isabel Forbes, beloved wife of Francis Whiting Halsey.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEERMANCE.—At Poughkeepsie, Thursday, Jan. 12, May Hallenbeck, wife of DeWitt Heermance, and daughter of the late John J. Hallenbeck of Montclair, N. J.
Funeral at her late residence, No. 247 Church Street, Poughkeepsie, on Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.

KNAPP.—At Hackensack, N. J., Jan. 11, of pneumonia, Anna Matthews, widow of the late Justice Manning M. Knapp, and daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Mattison, United States Navy, and Harriet Robinette, his wife.
Funeral services at her late residence, Hackensack, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 2 P. M. Train leaves Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets at 1:10 P. M. Interment private.

PARSONS.—On Jan. 12, Charles Parsons, Jr., in his 41st year.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 27 West 45th St., on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WATSON.—On Jan. 12, 1899, Andrew H. Watson, in his seventy-ninth year, at his late residence, 202 Shippen St., Weehawken Heights.
Funeral on Jan. 14, at 2:30 P. M., from residence.

WATSON.—On Jan. 11, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William E. King, Summit, N. J., Harriet A., widow of Richard B. Watson.
Funeral from house, Saturday, on arrival of 1:20 P. M. train from New York.

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The undersigned, having secured an offer of 7½ per cent. for the bonds of their depositors, have abandoned further proceedings, and have returned to depositors all bonds held by the Committee. Bonds aggregating over $1,100,000 have already been sold by depositors at the above figure.

Since taking the above action, the undersigned have been authorized by Messrs. Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to announce that all holders of Income Bonds who shall deliver the same, on or before January 20th, 1899, to Messrs. Speyer & Co., at No. 30 Broad Street, or Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York City, will receive therefor, in cash, seven and one-half (7½) per cent. of the par value of the bonds.

Dated January 11th, 1899.

H. L. Horton,
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J. M. Davis,
Ernst Thalmann, } Committee for Bondholders.

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6% Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed dated January 1, 1894, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. of the 15th day of January, 1899, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, secured by said Deed, at a price not exceeding par and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.)

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WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market broad.

Wall Street speculators, reverent of many superstitions, began business yesterday prepared for tests. It was the thirteenth day of the month, and it was Friday. Yet not a single dreadful thing happened. All day long the stock market boiled, and so did the market for bonds—with final net changes encouraging in nine out of ten important cases. Many stocks went up over a point apiece. New York Air Brake jumped up 10 points, Brooklyn Rapid Transit rose 5, Rensselaer and Saratoga, on the purchase of a single hundred shares, advanced 5 also, and there was a substantial list of stocks that rose a whole point and more. Few fell off as much as a point, and in practically every case where a decline was scored some substantial reason was operating independent of factors governing the market as a whole.

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Of news developments none came that were unfavorable. Reviews of the state of trade to be issued to-day by the important commercial agencies will show excellent conditions prevailing in practically every business quarter. The whole country seems finally to be prospering and every branch of trade is showing some improvement.

In ironmaking the boom extends till it is now probable that further and substantial advances in the price of product will have to be made soon.

In the coal trade developments of the greatest consequence impend. Official announcements are soon likely to be made of the completion and readiness for execution of the plan developed by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates for the rejuvenation of the coal trade of the country. What is proposed reaches much further than any forecast has indicated. The successful operation of the new project will relieve important coal-producing and carrying companies of terrific burdens, while contributing materially to income. Under the plan arranged some securities which have been extremely speculative may even become prime investment stocks.

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Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $10,000 3s, coupon, at 107½, and $800 do., small, at 106¾.

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In State bonds, $7,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 96½, and $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 85.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf	½
Am. Malt. pf	½	Mo., Kan. & T.	1½
Am. Spirits pf	½	Mo., K. & Tex. pf	1½
Am. Steel & Wire	1	Nat. Biscuit pf	½
A. Steel & W. pf	2½	Nat. Lead	¾
Am. Sugar Ref	1¾	Nat. Lead pf	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅞	N. J. Central	2⅝
Am. Tobacco pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	10
Ann Arbor	1¼	New York Central	⅛
B. & O. pf., w. iss.	¼	Northern Pacific	1½
Brook. R. T.	5	North. Pac. pf	⅝
Chi., B. & Q.	2⅝	Ore. R. R. & Nav.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Ore. Short Line	1
C., Mil. & St. P. pf.	½	Pac. Coast 1st pf	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Pac. Coast 2d pf	½
Chi. Term. Tr.	¾	Pac. Mail	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf	½	Reading	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	½	Reading 1st pf	1¼
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	Reading 2d pf	⅝
Del. & Hudson	1¼	Rens. & Saratoga	6⅝
Flint & P. M.	2	St. L. Southw. pf	¾
Glucose Sugar	½	Standard Dist	¾
Glucose Sugar pf	½	Southern Pac	1⅛
Inter. Paper	½	Southern Railway	⅞
Kanawha & M.	½	South. Ry. pf	1¼
Knick. Ice pf	⅝	Tenn. Coal & I.	½
Louisv. & Nash.	⅝	Twin City R. T.	¾
Manhattan Cons	2½	Union Pacific	1¾
Met. Street Ry	½	West. Union Tel	⅝

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	2	Lake E. & West	1½
B. & O. all in. pd	1	Lake E. & W. pf. B.	¾
B. & O., when iss.	1	Michigan Cent.	4
Brook. Union Gas	½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d	
Canada Southern	1	pf	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	½	Ore. R. & Nav. pf	½
Chi. Gt. W. deb	⅛	Penn. Railroad	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	People's Gas Chi.	⅝
Col. S. 2d pf., w. i.	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Consol Ice pf	½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Consol Gas	¾	Rio Grande West	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Texas & Pacific	⅝
Flint & P. M. pf	½	Tex. Pac. Land T.	½
Gen. Electric	½	Third Avenue	⅝
Great North. pf	½	U. S. Leather	⅝
Int. Paper pf	½	W. & L. E. 4th ass.	
Iowa Central	½	pd.	½
Iowa Central pf	½	W. & L. E. 4th ass. pd	¾
Kan. City, F. & G.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El. 1st	1½	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1½
C., B. & Q. cons. 5s	2	Mo. Pac. con.	1⅝
Erie con. 7s	1	Mo. Pacific 3d	1
Flint & P. M. 6s	1	Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1
Kan. City & P. 1st.	2	Un. El. 1st t. r.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st	1		

Bonds Declined.

Chi. & E. Ill. con. 5s	2	Northern Ohio 1st	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $214,097,730; balance, $11,765,582; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,806,253.

Money on call in London at 1⅛ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 9-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20@5.20 less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Bourse was quiet to-day and firm. Spanish is rose on the report that Señor Sagasta would probably resign, which influenced the whole list. The Bourse closed strong.

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FRANKFORT, Jan. 13.—This was a dull day on the Boerse, though Americans were firm and prices advanced moderately.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 128; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 65¾; St. Paul, ⅜, to 127⅝; Union Pacific preferred, ½, to 76⅞, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 88⅛. Declined—Pennsylvania, ½, to 66⅞; Atchison, ⅜, to 21⅞; Erie, ¼, to 15¼; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39½; Illinois Central, ¼, to 120½, and Reading, ⅛, to 11¼. British consols advanced 3-16, to 111⅛ for money and 111¼ for the account. The Bank of England gained £131,000 bullion on balance.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 107½; Binghamton 5 per cent. Gas, 89¼ and interest; Fern. Coal Company, 15.00; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 41; Jersey Franklinite, 55¾; Metropolitan Corporation, 73½; Marshall Mill, 58¾; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Standard Tobacco S. Company, 13; Retsof bonds, 70; Retsof stock, 10; Universal Security Company, 20; Whitney S. P. Arms, 20.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $1,637,555, against $2,257,106 last week, and $2,422,030 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $1,823,912, against $1,948,950 last week and $2,280,063 in the same period of last year.

THE COAL DEAL PLAN.

The long-expected plan for upbuilding the coal trade of the country is almost ready for official announcement. Such action may not be taken, however, until the return of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan from Europe. One of the important purposes of Mr. Morgan's foreign trip has to do with this big coal deal. For more than a year he has been earnestly at work upon the plans which now are complete, and through the execution of which it is believed that past misfortunes can be supplanted by prosperity.

Associated with Mr. Morgan in rounding out this project much work has been done personally by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. George F. Baker, and representatives of the Drexel and Reading interests.

Every one of the anthracite coal railroads is brought into the scheme. Later it is probable that the bituminous roads will also be taken in. They are already virtually under the direct control of Mr. Morgan and his associates.

Wall Street calculations as to the impending coal trade deal have chiefly contemplated the making of an agreement between the railroads to maintain prices and control production—the adoption practically, in some binding way, of the old "gentlemen's agreement," which accomplished so little. On this account there has been much skepticism as to the assurance of any very great and lasting advantages. But it will be disclosed that quite a new and different plan is arranged. There is to be between contracting corporations or stipulating managers no contract which can be broken or dodged.

A new corporation is to be formed. It will have capital high in the tens of millions, and its purpose will be certainly the marketing, and probably the mining, of practically the entire anthracite product of the country.

Moreover, it is within the probable scope of this new corporation to acquire actual ownership of the anthracite coal lands of the country—or at least of the fields and mines owned and controlled by the railroads.

The consequence of this, to the Reading Company especially, will be tremendous—enabling the Reading corporation to transfer into money the millions on millions worth of mineral real estate from which now no current income whatever is available. Such a transaction might of itself be sufficient to establish a prosperity for the Reading property beyond past anticipations of its most hopeful champions.

Under the new plan middlemen will disappear, competing sales agents will give up control of prices, and, to persons familiar with recent coal trade history, the importance of such an accomplishment will be impressive. Without advancing the market price of coal, the new corporation will be able to show net revenues far in excess of any that possibly can reach competing companies pursuing the present policy.

Essentially the new plan proposes to make the railroad companies carriers merely in so far as they will be entitled to pro rata interests in profits made through the new distributing corporation.

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How to some extent insiders appreciate the importance of the impending transaction is suggested by recent movements of the anthracite shares on the Stock Exchange—the following being a comparison of quotations at New Year's with figures reached yesterday:

	New Year's.	Yesterday.
Delaware & Hudson	107½	113
Jersey Central	97½	103
Lackawanna	157	158
Reading	23⅛	23⅝
Reading 1st pf	53⅞	57⅜
Reading 2d pf	27⅝	31⅝

CENTRAL PACIFIC'S BENEFIT.

It is stated semi-officially that under the terms of settlement between the Government and Central Pacific Railroad the Central Pacific property will be able to show earnings beyond 5 per cent. One of the features of the settlement will be, according to friends of Central Pacific, more favorable than were the terms which the other Pacific roads were able to obtain—the Central Pacific being relieved of accumulated interest charges.

WIDEAWAKE ATCHISON.

Wall Street interests identified with the control of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company are conferring upon the details of plans for steamship connections between that railroad system and the Philippines. According to the authority of insiders, the Atchison Company plans to profit much beyond other Western roads in the handling of what is expected to be a rushing business between the Pacific Coast and the Philippines.

ONLY A PART OF THE FACTS.

Trading in Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock was yesterday chief of Wall Street features. Total transactions approximated 70,000 shares, attended by a rise of five full points in the price of the stock. So far as Wall Street learned the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has acquired only the Nassau surface system in Brooklyn. But there is foundation for the belief that the deal impending is further reaching and that before long announcement will be made of the acquisition of the Brooklyn elevated system.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the first week of January to-day will cover 56 roads and will show 6.39 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. South.	$29,903	....	$7,850
Atlantic & Danville	7,632	....	2,859
Ann Arbor	23,934	....	9,445
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	131,630	$6,561	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	64,514	366	....
Canadian Pacific	442,000	41,000	....
Central of Georgia	118,396	8,301	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	186,400	....	7,670
Chi. & East. Illinois	96,240	....	16,163
Chi. Great Western	92,715	12,653	....
Chi., Ind. & Louis	50,010	....	577
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	681,023	176,932	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	21,674	26	....
Chi. & W. Mich.	29,557	6,103	....
Clev., Akron & Col.	14,916	84	....
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	27,334	825	....
Col., Sand. & Hock.	12,936	....	1,794
Det., G. R. & West.	25,623	1,882	....
Den. & Rio Grande	162,500	14,100	....
Evans. & Ind.	5,340	....	293
Evans. & Terre Haute	20,765	870	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	51,673	5,891	....
Georgia	29,628	408	....
Georgia & Alabama	20,222	....	2,862
Grand Rapids & Ind.	42,714	7,878	....
Chi., R. I. & Pac. W.	8,106	1,708	....
Traverse City	643	....	51
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	1,331	....	754
Kanawha & Michigan	9,296	....	474
Intern. & Gt. N.	67,973	....	12,221
Iowa Central	34,584	5,555	....
Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	52,479	4,634	....
Kan City Sub. Belt	10,254	2,673	....
Lake Erie & West	52,610	....	7,410
Louis. & Nash.	396,510	7,170	....
Mexican Central	257,102	39,932	....
Mexican National	124,274	20,612	....
Minn. & St. Louis	33,042	3,162	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	211,550	....	16,631
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	438,000	1,000	....
Central Branch	17,000	....	8,000
N. Y., Ont. & West.	52,251	5,180	....
Norfolk & Western	205,615	....	15,817
Oregon R. R. & Nav.	107,308	....	12,495
Reo., Dec. & Evans.	14,993	....	4,074
Pitts., Bess. & L. E.	10,308	2,383	....
Rio Grande Western	42,200	3,200	....
Rio Grande Southern	8,565	512	....
St. Joseph & G. I.	26,030	....	2,227
St. L. & San Fran.	115,946	20,687	....
St. Louis Southw.	105,760	8,800	....
Southern Railway	429,311	40,651	....
Texas & Pacific	140,851	....	10,908
Toledo & Ohio Cent.	28,285	....	3,688
Wabash	239,128	34,684	....
Wheel. & Lake Erie.	22,676	....	3,387
Total (56 roads)	$5,645,851	$486,548	$147,648
Net inc (6.39 p. c.)	....	338,900	....

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. to-day will say:

"Contrary to the French saying, the expected has occurred. Rapid advance in prices of iron and steel products have their immediate effect, perhaps not to the lasting benefit of the industry, for there is the same reason for doubt as to its permanence as in 1895, when shrinkage of buying and reaction soon carried prices lower than before. But there is now larger demand for many other products, and without unwieldy combinations all are doing well. Throughout, the country was never in as strong a financial position as even Governors of London banks admit, one stating that as London has financed America heretofore, now for the first time New York is financing Europe. No evidence of weakness is seen in the other branches of industry, nor in those upon which the great excess of exports most depends. Wheat and cotton still go out largely. Europe is buying because it has needs, and New York is lending to Europe nobody knows how many millions because there is for the present no need to call loans. The receipt of $2,500,000 gold from Australia is announced at San Francisco.

"In products the position of the country grows stronger. Last year's exports of wheat and corn were far beyond all precedent, but the past week has seen exports of 4,287,686 bushels wheat, flour included, against 3,216,470 last year from Atlantic ports, and in two weeks 9,402,107 against 6,088,738 last year, besides exports in two weeks from Pacific ports of 1,524,067 bushels, against 2,940,000 last year. Meanwhile corn exports have been in two weeks 7,199,313 bushels, against 6,091,578 last year. It is quite impossible to account for such movements except on the theory that at current prices this country is underselling the world, and has great quantities yet to move at similar prices.

"Neither is there evidence of weakness in the great industries. The output of pig iron Jan. 1 was 243,516 tons, against 235,528 Dec. 1, showing a product about 8,000 tons weekly more than has been estimated, with a further decrease of 37,449 tons in stocks unsold during December. But while the Australian order for 32,000 tons is still on the market, with another European order for 15,000 tons plates, the mills are so crowded that prices are moving up rapidly. Bessemer pig iron is only 10 cents higher at Pittsburg, and Grey Forge 15 cents, but plates advanced 10 cents, angle 5 cents, and cut and wire nails have been advanced 10 cents by the combination. Minor metals are also stronger, tin having risen in sympathy with London to 22 cents and copper to 13.62 and lead to 4 cents, heavy consuming demand helping in each case, while the new combination in tin plates has advanced the price to $3 per box at the works. There have also been large demands for structural work, 10,000 tons in bridges and buildings at Chicago.

"The state of business is on the whole as satisfactory as it has been at any time. The volume of exchanges through leading Clearing Houses is 27.9 per cent. larger than last year in January, and 32.6 per cent. larger than in 1892. Exports of merchandise from New York are 11.6 per cent. larger than last year, with but slight increase in imports. The excess of exports over imports promises to be large this month also.

"Failures for the first week of the year were $1,661,890 in amount, manufacturing $496,452, and trading $1,163,238. Failures for the week have been 318 in the United States, against 349 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 45 last year."

Bradstreet's report of the state of trade will say to-day:

"Perhaps the most notable feature of the trade situation at present is the strength of prices of nearly all staples, but particularly of cereals, cotton, iron, and steel, which have apparently gained further ground since the first of the year. Explanation of the strength of wheat is, of course, found in the good cash demand, which seems to meet any slight reaction in values and which has placed the price at a point as high as at any previous time for three months past. This cereal and corn are both in exceptionally good demand abroad, judging from the large exports reported, and good foreign demand is likewise the secret of strength in cotton, shipments of which continue heavy. A feature of dealings in this staple is the ready demand for good grades and the indifference manifested toward low grades, which, owing to the bad weather at the South, are in larger than usual supply. Cotton manufacturers indeed, have been complaining for some time of the low spinning quality and waste of the present crop.

"While large sales of iron and steel are not so numerous as in recent weeks, further advances in prices, notably of pig iron, steel billets, plates, and rods bear testimony to the eagerness of buyers to secure supplies and the almost corresponding indifference of the trade toward new business, order books of most of the mills being reported well filled. Pig-iron production is the heaviest ever known, but stocks show further depletion. The successful floating of a number of large consolidations in this industry of late has naturally stimulated interest and discussion in further consolidations.

"The strength of cotton goods is still a feature of the dry goods market, but the hoped-for advance in raw wool has not yet materialized, and the trade in manufactured woolens is still slow. The feeling of confidence in the lumber trade is unabated, and an active demand is looked for in the Spring, the strength of hardwoods being a particular feature in this connection. Prices for boots and shoes are held steadily, and the outlook is regarded as favorable. Leather, too, is firm, and hides are in sympathy. In other industries activity is a feature, a notable instance being the heavy vessel tonnage now being built both at the lakes and on the seacoast, aggregating for mercantile and National purposes a total claimed to be far in excess of any previous period in the country's history.

"Features of the week's trade at different cities are the satisfactory opening of Spring business in dry goods, clothing, and shoes, and advances in prices of iron and steel at Chicago, good reports at St. Louis from traveling salesmen, and advices of heavy trade at Omaha, where business as a whole is above the average. Exceptional activity in farm implements is reported at Minneapolis since Jan. 1, more is doing in tobacco at Louisville, while there is general quiet in retail trade at most Western markets.

"There is a rather more cheerful tone in Southern advices, which may be partly explainable by reason of the strengthening of cotton values. Bad roads check trade in the New Orleans district, where good cotton is in demand, while low grades are slower of sale than usual. A feature of the week has been the placing of $1,000,000 worth of Louisiana levee bonds with New York financial institutions at a good premium. Galveston reports cereal and cotton exports heavy, Memphis an improved distribution of merchandise, and Birmingham marked industrial activity, owing to the establishment or enlargement of pipe works and heavy investments of capital in the steel industry.

"Heavy rains have decidedly improved the outlook in California. Portland reports a talked-of consolidation of salmon canners, Seattle that trade is better, while Tacoma reports wheat exports heavy, but receipts light.

"At the East the firmness of cotton-goods prices is a feature of the dry goods trade. Lumber sales, particularly of hard woods, are heavier at New York and Pittsburg, but not so large as was looked for at Philadelphia, where, however, prices are firm and expected to advance when the Spring demand materializes. It is explained that the advance of 25 cents on coal at Philadelphia refers to Eastern seaboard shipments. Large sales of iron are not so numerous at Pittsburg, but prices are higher."

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"During the week which elapsed since our last review, demand sterling, which is the gauge by which the exchange market must be judged, advanced fully 1-16 per cent. The English discount rate having remained unchanged all this week, 60 and 90 day bills kept exact pace with short sight bills, and likewise advanced about 1-16 per cent. Reichsmarks rose to about the same extent, while francs, after an upward jump of 3-16 per cent. last Monday, gradually settled down to a figure which shows but 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. advance over the closing quotations of last week. This fluctuation resulted from a corresponding decline and subsequent recovery of the price of sterling in Paris (to 25.16 last Monday and 25.21 to-day, as compared with 25.22½ last week.)

"The week's advance in exchange is mainly due to European selling of our stocks and bonds in this market. The amount sold is estimated at 150,000 shares, at least 100,000 of which are expected back here next week. As the remittances against most, if not all, of these stocks have been already secured, our exchange market is not likely to be further affected by this movement beyond keeping it firm for the present. The supply of commercial bills, moreover, was fully up to every demand, and likely to remain so for some time to come.

"Investment in exchange has not only ceased for the present, but a proportion of previous accumulations has no doubt been liquidated by this time, their realization having been facilitated by the late advance in exchange. The surest sign of the temporary closing of the investment movement is the fact that while it was at its height the difference between commercial 60-day bills and banks and the 70-day bills of our prime banks and bankers was nearly ¾c, this difference has now dwindled down to ¼@⅜c.

"For a resumption of this movement the conditions are not favorable since money is no higher in London than here—2½ to 3 per cent., and exchange here at a figure which leaves very little chance of a profit at maturity. Still we think that if the operation is carried over to April and May, when exchange is always much higher, a profit would be fairly certain."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

An early application to be made to Stock Exchange to list American Tin Plate Company's securities.

Decrease of $89,823 in Illinois Central's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $36,989 since July 1. Decrease of $2,082 in gross earnings for December.

Decrease of $619,551 in imports of dry goods for the week as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $784,475 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Declaration of the regular Great Northern quarterly dividends.

Conferences held by roads interested in renewal of lease of Northern Pacific Terminal Company.

Suit brought by Wabash to compel Detroit and Lima Northern to vacate the former's tracks from Del Rey to Detroit.

Meeting of Oregon Railroad and Navigation officials, but no important developments expected.

First sale of American steel rails to Scotland.

Denial by Vice President Stewart of the Ohio Falls Car Company that his company has entered any consolidation scheme.

Unprecedented demand for iron from Europe. Average of 1,000 tons shipped daily for the first ten days of January.

Investment inquiry for bonds in Boston so great that dealers complain they cannot supply the demand.

Announcement from Stock Exchange rostrum that capital of Bay State Gas Company has been doubled, and is now $100,000,000.

Accumulated surplus of Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific amounting to $200,000 being distributed among roads' creditors.

Consummation of contract for sale of the Dayton and Western Traction Company.

Cable communication interfered with by heavy storm.

American shares firm at the close in London after irregularity during the earlier hours of day.

Silver amounting to 468,000 ounces going to Europe by to-day's steamers.

Permission granted by court to receiver of Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis to purchase new equipment.

Actual value of domestic exports from the Port of New York for the month of December $43,080,497, against $38,914,405 in 1897, and $35,234,775 in 1896. Total for year 1898, $460,932,088, against $396,814,441 in 1897, and $365,570,813 in 1896.

Output of copper from Ironwood, Michigan, region expected this year to exceed any previous year in the history of the industry.

Bids of 9 made in Philadelphia for the right to subscribe to the stock of the new Electric Light Company of America.

Possibility of large gold exports from London to India, in view of present position of Indian exchange.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Pressed Steel Car Company with authorized capital of $25,000,000, divided equally into common and preferred shares

Action begun in the Federal Court in Wyoming by the Postal Telegraph Company to compel the Union Pacific to allow it to build its telegraph line between Cheyenne and Denver and Cheyenne and Ogden.

Floating debt of Long Island Railroad to be retired by an issue of 4 per cent. bonds.

Filing at Trenton of articles of incorporation of the American Steel and Wire Company with a capital of $90,000,000, of which $50,000,000 is common and the remainder preferred.

Inter-State Commerce Commission's report shows that total net income of railways in the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898, is $466,790,116, an increase of $63,572,604, and surplus $42,604,999, against a deficit of $1,412,399 in 1897.

Meeting of stockholders of newly incorporated Central New England Railroad, resulting in election of John W. Brock President.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$290,801,321
Gold reserve	237,259,766
Net silver	8,135,621
U. S. notes in the Treasury	13,843,084
Treasury notes of 1890	1,718,981
Total receipts this day	1,254,449
Total receipts this month	16,453,381
Total receipts this year	282,415,271
Total expenditures this day	1,914,000
Total expenditures this month	22,511,000
Total expenditures this year	352,192,311
Deposits in National banks	89,306,452
Silver bullion	884,372
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	466,921
Government receipts from internal revenue	641,614
Customs	580,111
Miscellaneous	32,723

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18TH,
at 12½ o'clock at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.

20 shs. National City Bank.
150 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
10 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
50 shs. N. Y. & East River Ferry Co.
50 shs. Petersburg Electric R'way Co.
70 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
34 shs. Columbus Street R'way Co.
50 shs. Harney Mining Co.
500 shs. Trust Gold Mining Co.
100 shs. International Printing Telegraph Co.
100 shs. Council Bluffs Water Works Co.
1,500 shs. Lewiston Hydraulic Mining Co.
100 shs. Mexico City Impt. Co.
50 shs. Bank of America.
150 shs. Bank of New York N. B. A.
80 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
33 shs. National City Bank, N. Y.
100 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
50 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
100 shs. Mercantile Nat'l Bank.
140 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
200 shs. People's Bank.
277 shs. Phenix National Bank.
8 shs. 1st National Bank of B'klyn.
100 shs. National Park Bank.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
By Order of Trustees.
5 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
For Acct. of whom it may concern.
$1,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 1st Cons. 4 p. c. Bds., (Hypd.)
16 shs. Detroit & Mackinac R. R., (Hypd.)
$3,000 Kansas City & Omaha R. R. 1st Trust Receipts, (Hypd.)
$2,000 Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Series "A" 1st Trust Receipts, (Hypd.)
$1,000 East Tenn., Va. & Georgia R'way Co. Regst. 6 p. c. Bd.
10 shs. Iron Steamboat Co.
125 shs. American Surety Co.
$7,000 Fulton Elevated R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1929, Sept., 1896, Coups.
15 shs. Bank of the State of New York.
8 shs. Nat'l Broadway Bank.
25 shs. Phenix National Bank.
160 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
100 shs. American Express Co.
$5,000 Mississippi & Express Co. Series "A" 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1907.
100 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
5 shs. National City Bank.
100 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
12 shs. National Bank.
$2,000 Newburgh Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1544.
35 shs. National Park Bank.
53 shs. Nassau Bank.
25 shs. Hide & Leather Bank.
10 shs. German Exchange Bank.
30 Mercantile National Bank.
8 Merchants' National Bank.
20 shs. Irving National Bank.
50 shs. 9th National Bank.
$20,000 Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Cons. R. R. Co. Gen'l Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1943, March, 1894, Coups.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pacific Bank.
New York, Jan. 10

FINANCIAL.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

During several months past the holders of a large portion of the shares of the American Steel and Wire Company have been carefully considering the advisability of obtaining by purchase or reorganization other leading wire concerns in the United States, among them the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of pig iron, Bessemer steel, and open-hearth steel, as well as wire in its various forms, and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

It is believed that there would result greater economy in management and operation, and thereby be of advantage to all the stockholders of the several companies. After a thorough investigation of the several properties and their values, actual as well as relative, the acquisition of the following plants has been assured upon a just and fair basis:

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

Worcester Wire Company of Worcester, Mass.

Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oliver Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Newcastle Wire Nail Company of Newcastle, Pa.

Pittsburgh Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cincinnati Barbed-Wire Fence Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Laidlaw Bale and Tie Company of Joliet, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.

Consolidated Barb-Wire Company of Lawrence, Kan., and Joliet, Ill.

Newburgh Wire and Nail Company of Newburgh, N. Y.

To accomplish the object suggested, the following plan has been agreed upon:

AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CORPORATION UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY. THIS CORPORATION WILL HAVE AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $80,000,000, OF WHICH $40,000,000 WILL BE SEVEN PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $50,000,000 WILL BE COMMON STOCK.

This corporation will acquire the above properties either by direct ownership or through the ownership of not less than a majority of the capital stock, where it is not practicable to purchase the properties themselves.

A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED WHICH WILL FURNISH THE NECESSARY CAPITAL FOR THE ABOVE PURCHASE AND IN ADDITION THERETO PROVIDING THE NEW COMPANY WITH A WORKING CAPITAL OF ABOUT $13,000,000, EXCLUSIVE OF THE WORKING CAPITAL OF THE SEVERAL CONCERNS WHICH WILL ENTER THE NEW CORPORATION. WHATEVER MAY BE NECESSARY OF THIS WORKING CAPITAL MAY BE USED FOR THE PURCHASE OF OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE AGREED UPON HEREAFTER. THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL TO BE FURNISHED BY THE SYNDICATE BEING $28,000,000.

The syndicate agreements will provide that the New Jersey company shall acquire such of the capital stock of the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois, not less than a majority thereof, however, as may be offered, on the following basis:

For each share of the preferred stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one share of the seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the New Jersey corporation, and in addition thereto six-tenths of one share of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation; for each share of the common stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one and two-tenths shares of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation. It is further arranged that the banking house of J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. OF NEW YORK CITY, or its agent for that purpose, (THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.,) will exchange the certificates of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, on the above-named basis, provided the same are presented and deposited at either of the offices above named on or before TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899; that in event of delay in issuing the certificates of the New Jersey corporation interim certificates will be issued exchangeable for the engraved certificates when issued. The interim certificates will be issued by either J. & W. Seligman & Co. or their agents, (the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at Chicago.)

It is very desirable that the fiscal year of the New Jersey corporation commence on January 1, 1899, and to that end the plan must be consummated at the earliest possible date; therefore, the stockholders in the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, are requested to present and deposit their stock promptly, so that the same may be speedily and without delay exchanged, and the organization of the New Jersey company facilitated.

Books of transfer of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, were closed on Wednesday, January 4th, 1899, and will not be reopened until about January 25th, 1899, and the books of the New Jersey corporation will be opened as soon as the engraved certificates are ready for delivery, not later, however, it is believed, than January 25th, 1899.

IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE NEW COMPANY WILL DECLARE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS ON THE PREFERRED STOCK OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., BEGINNING ABOUT APRIL 1ST, 1899.

The undersigned, comprising the entire Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, after a careful consideration, believing that the consummation of the plan proposed will increase earnings, decrease expenses, result in a more stable cost of manufacture, and more satisfactory results to the stockholders, have decided to exchange their own shares in the Illinois corporation for shares in the New Jersey corporation, upon the above-named basis:

J. W. GATES,
A. CLIFFORD,
I. L. ELLWOOD,
CHAS. DOUGLASS,
WM. EDENBORN,
S. H. CHISHOLM,
JOHN LAMBERT,
F. BAACKES,
E. H. GARY,
E. J. BUFFINGTON,
W. H. ROWE.

January 7, 1899.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 7, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE **PREFERRED** AND **COMMON** STOCK OF **AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY:**

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF SAID STOCK UNDER AN AGREEMENT DATED JANUARY 5, 1899, BETWEEN JOHN W. GATES AND ISAAC L. ELLWOOD AND FREDERICK P. VOORHEES, ISSUING THEREFOR OUR NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, EXCHANGEABLE FOR THE STOCK OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY (NEW COMPANY) WHEN RECEIVED BY US FOR DELIVERY. ALL STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BE DEPOSITED MUST BE DULY ENDORSED IN BLANK.

NEW YORK CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF **J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.**, 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE **ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO,** WHO WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT THEREFOR, ON OUR BEHALF.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 13, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108	109½	12	Adams Express	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
21⅝	32	650	American Malting Co.	31½	31½	31½	31½	−½
83	84	1,020	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83½	84½	83½	84½	+½
36¼	36⅝	28,580	American Cotton Oil	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	+⅜
88	90	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½	...
45	46	155	American District Tel.	45	45	45	45	...
142½	145	136	American Express	142½	142½	142½	142½	−2
13⅞	14½	4,042	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	13⅞	−⅝
38½	38⅝	480	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	+⅛
127	127⅞	59,620	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125¾	128⅝	125¼	127⅛	+2⅛
111½	112	263	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	111	112	+¾
100	...	20	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	99½	99½	99½	99½	...
147⅞	148	11,500	American Tobacco	147⅞	148⅝	147½	147⅞	+⅛
138	140	125	Am. Tobacco pf	139	139	139	139	+⅛
17	...	750	Ann Arbor	15	16⅝	15	16⅝	+1½
40¾	40⅞	2,455	Am. Steel & Wire	41	41⅝	40¾	41	+1
110¼	110⅝	1,400	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	109	110⅝	108⅞	110⅝	+2¼
21⅜	21½	9,800	At., T. & S. F.	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21½	− ⅛
55¼	55⅝	21,925	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55⅛	55¾	54⅝	55⅝	+⅝
68½	69	300	B. & O., all in. pd.	68	68	68	68	−1
53⅞	54½	1,300	B. & O., when iss.	54½	54½	53⅝	53⅝	...
76½	77½	1,920	B. & O. pf., when iss.	76	77	76	77	+⅝
...	...	41	B. & O. Southw. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
6⅜	6¾	9,980	Bay State Gas	7	7	6¾	6⅞	...
94½	94⅝	95,270	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	91	95	90¾	94½	+5⅛
141	143	400	Brooklyn Union Gas.	142½	143⅞	142	142	− ⅝
13½	14¼	210	Brunswick City	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	...
55	56	520	Canada Southern	55⅞	55⅞	55	55	−1
40⅝	40¾	85,495	Central Pacific	47½	47½	46¾	46¾	−¼
27⅜	27½	8,275	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
130⅝	130¾	40,180	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	129¼	130¾	127⅝	130¾	+2⅝
61	61⅛	450	Chicago & East. Ill.	61½	61⅝	61	61	− ⅜
114	116	108	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	114	114	114	114	...
15½	15⅝	5,700	Chicago Great West.	15½	16	15½	15⅝	+⅛
82	84⅜	100	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	− ⅝
52¼	52⅞	420	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	52⅞	53	52¾	52⅞	...
29⅞	30¼	300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅜	30⅝	30¼	30¼	+⅛
9	10	131	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9	9	9	+⅛
34	36	80	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	32	32	32	32	...
124¼	124⅜	29,405	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	123⅝	124⅝	123⅜	124⅜	+1
167	167⅜	475	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	167½	167½	167½	167½	+⅛
144¼	144¾	1,750	Chicago & Northw.	144	144¾	143¾	144	+⅛
115⅞	116	19,500	Chi., Rock Isl. &Pac.	115¼	116¾	114¾	116	+⅛
9	9¼	1,600	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
37⅜	38¼	2,075	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	38½	37½	38	+⅛
47¼	47½	3,285	C., C., C. & St. L.	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	+⅛
97	97½	400	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	97	97	97	+⅛
15¼	15⅝	700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅜	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+⅛
56	56½	575	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	55½	56	55½	56	...
22¼	22¾	470	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	20¾	22¾	22	22¾	...
34½	34¾	3,005	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35	35	33¾	34½	− ⅜
21¾	22	900	Colorado Midland pf.	21½	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+⅛
2⅜	2¾	830	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
8½	9	400	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8⅝	9	8¾	9	− ⅛
189	190	800	Consolidated Gas	189	190	189	189	− ⅝
91	92	300	Consolidated Ice pf.	91	92	91	92	− ⅛
111	112¾	2,397	Delaware & Hudson	111¼	112¾	111¼	112	+1⅛
157⅛	158	880	Del., Lack. & West.	157⅜	158	157⅜	158	...
20½	20⅝	920	Denver & R. G.	21	21	20½	20⅝	...
70½	70⅝	1,520	Denver & R. G. pf.	70⅜	70⅝	70	70⅝	+⅛
20⅞	21¼	1,500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	−⅝
15½	15¾	390	Erie	15	15	15	15	...
38⅜	39	3,388	Erie 1st pf	38¼	39¼	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
18⅜	20	120	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	...
...	...	10	Erie Tel. & Tel.	92¾	93¾	92¾	92¾	...
22⅜	23	7,680	Flint & P. M.	22¾	23	22½	23	+2
45½	46	190	Flint & P. M. pf.	46	46	46	46	− ⅛
51⅜	51⅝	24,865	Federal Steel Co.	52	52⅝	51⅜	51⅝	...
83	83¼	3,095	Federal Steel pf	83½	83¾	83	83	...
100	100¼	765	General Electric	100½	100⅝	100	100¼	...
161⅜	162	4,670	Great Northern pf	162½	163⅞	162	162½	...
70½	71	850	Glucose Sugar Ref.	70	70¼	70	70½	+⅛
109½	110	118	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
100¾	...	200	H. B. Claflin, ex div.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	...
116⅝	117	6,601	Illinois Central	117⅛	117⅝	116¾	117	...
62⅝	63	2,432	International Paper	61¼	63½	61¼	63	+1½
92½	94	200	Int. Paper pf.	93¼	93½	92¾	93¼	...
12	12⅛	300	Iowa Central	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
46½	47	160	Iowa Central pf	46	46	46	46	−1
8½	9	2,380	Kanawha & Michigan.	7¾	8½	7¾	8½	− ⅛
16	16⅜	570	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16½	16⅞	16	16⅜	− ⅛
80½	81¼	227	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	81¼	81⅞	80⅜	80⅜	...
54½	55	880	Laclede Gas	54¼	54¾	54¼	54¾	...
17½	18	510	Lake Erie & Western.	18	18	17	17	−1½
66½	68	1,116	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67	70½	67	67½	−3⅛
56	61	10	Long Island	57	57	57	57	...
65¼	65⅜	15,590	Louisville & Nashville.	66	68⅝	65⅞	66¼	+⅞
108⅝	108⅝	59,345	Manhattan Con	107¼	108⅞	107½	108⅝	+2⅛
190	190½	2,430	Metropolitan St. Ry.	190	190½	189	190½	+⅞
...	...	100	Michigan Central	112	112	112	112	−4
...	...	100	Michigan Penin. Car.	25	25	25	25	...
38	38¼	1,120	Minn. & St. Louis.	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	+⅛
75½	76	500	Minn. St. L. 2d pf.	75⅜	76	76	76	+1⅞
14	14⅜	3,023	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	+⅛
39	39⅜	8,050	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37⅞	39½	37⅞	39½	+⅝
46⅛	46¼	19,310	Missouri Pacific	46½	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	+⅛
51	51⅛	446	National Biscuit	51½	51½	51	51	− ⅛
104½	105½	233	Nat. Biscuit pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+⅛
38¾	38⅞	4,790	National Lead Co.	38	38⅞	37⅞	38⅜	+⅝
113½	113⅝	625	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111⅝	113⅝	111½	113⅜	...
8½	9	100	Nat. Linseed Oil	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
102	102¾	5,880	N. J. Cent., ex div.	101½	102	101¼	102¼	−2⅜
135	136	3,665	New York Air Brake.	127	130	127	136	+10
124⅝	124⅞	7,130	New York Central	124⅞	125	124⅜	124⅜	+⅞
199	200	150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199½	199½	199½	199½	...
14¼	14⅜	210	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	...
35½	37	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	−1
19⅞	20	5,125	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20	20½	19⅞	20	...
64¾	65	2,880	Norfolk & West. pf.	64⅞	65½	64⅞	65	− ⅛
7	7⅛	700	North American	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
47¼	48	34,925	Northern Pacific	47⅞	48⅜	47⅛	48	+1⅛
78½	78¾	16,724	Northern Pacific pf.	78½	78¾	78¼	78¾	+⅝
49⅜	50¼	650	Oregon R. & Nav.	49	50	49	50	+1
70¼	72	293	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71⅛	71½	71½	71½	− ⅛
45½	47	605	Oregon Short Line	44½	45	44½	45	+1
47	48	1,200	Pacific Coast	47⅝	48	47	47	+⅛
86	89	390	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
65	66	500	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	66	66	66	66	+⅛
46	46¾	24,310	Pacific Mail	44⅞	46¾	44¼	46⅛	+1⅛
129⅜	130	10,490	Pennsylvania R. R.	130⅛	130⅜	130	130	− ⅜
6	6¼	100	Peoria & Eastern.	6	6	6	6	...
111⅞	111¼	10,335	People's Gas, Chicago.	111⅝	112	111	111½	...
65½	66	4,390	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	67½	67½	65½	66½	−1⅞
85⅝	86¼	150	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	86	86	86	−1
161¼	162	689	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	161	161⅞	161	161⅞	...
23	23¼	13,030	Reading	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23	+⅛
56¾	56⅞	34,040	Reading 1st pf	55⅞	57⅝	55¾	56⅞	+1½
30⅝	31	17,550	Reading 2d pf	30⅜	31⅜	29⅞	31⅛	+1⅜
188	191	100	Rens. & Saratoga.	190	190	190	190	+6⅜
...	...	300	Rio Grande Western.	30½	30½	29½	29½	− ½
52	54	12	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	51	51	51	51	...
9¼	9⅝	322	St. L. & San Fran.	9⅛	9⅜	9¼	9¼	−⅛
67⅞	68¾	370	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68½	68¾	68¼	68¾	...
36	36½	2,903	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36	36⅜	36	36	+⅛
8¼	8½	100	St. Louis Southw.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+⅛
21⅞	21⅝	4,295	St. Louis Southw. pf.	20½	21⅝	20	21⅝	+⅞
45	46	600	St. Paul & Duluth.	45	45½	45	45	...
97½	98	535	St. Paul & Omaha.	97¼	97½	97¼	97½	−⅛
39½	39⅝	37,480	Southern Pacific	39	40	38	39⅝	+1⅛
12⅝	12¾	64,651	Southern Railway	11⅜	12⅞	11⅜	12⅝	+⅞
46⅞	46⅞	27,353	Southern Railway pf.	45½	46⅝	45½	46⅝	+1⅛
24½	25¼	6,885	Standard Distilling	24½	25¼	24½	25	+⅝
80⅜	81	1,895	Standard Distilling pf.	81½	81½	80½	80½	...
10	10¼	912	Standard R. & T.	9½	10¼	9¾	10¼	+⅛
36⅝	36⅞	2,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	36	36⅞	36	36⅝	+⅛
18½	18⅝	4,615	Texas Pacific	18¼	18½	17⅜	17⅞	− ⅛
...	...	390	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12	12	12	12	...
168¾	170	210	Third Avenue	168¼	168¾	168¼	168¾	...
42½	43	4,010	Twin City R. T.	42½	43	41⅞	43	+⅞
46⅞	46¾	42,500	Union Pacific	45⅝	46⅝	45⅛	46⅜	+⅛
74⅝	74⅞	13,914	Union Pacific pf.	74⅜	77⅜	74⅜	74⅝	...
13⅜	13½	1,675	U. P., D. & G. 2d in. pd.	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13½	+⅛
59	61	70	United States Express.	59	60	59	60	...
7	7¼	4,685	United States Leather.	7⅛	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	− ⅝
71⅝	71⅞	5,199	U. S. Leather pf.	71½	72	71⅜	71⅝	− ⅝
46½	46¾	1,570	United States Rubber.	46⅜	47	46¼	46¾	− ⅝
114	114½	470	U. S. Rub. pf., ex div.	115¼	115¼	114⅜	114⅜	...
8⅛	8¼	260	Wabash	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	...
23	23½	953	Wabash pf	23⅛	23½	23	23	− ⅛
94¾	95¾	4,549	Western Union Tel.	94½	95¾	94½	95¼	+⅝
6¼	6⅜	3,630	W. & L. E. 4th as. pd.	6¼	7	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
26¾	27¼	730	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	27¾	28⅜	27¼	27¼	−⅛

Sales....1,007,520

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27¾d. per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c. per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

On the Stock Exchange 1,200 shares of Iron Silver sold at .75, and 500 Kingston and Pembroke at .16@.19.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Argentum sold at .36, 400 Lacrosse at .14, 400 Creede and Cripple Creek at .05, 500 Mexican at .34, 300 Mollie Gibson at .23, 500 Pharmacist at .05, 200 Union Consolidated at .35, and 600 Utah at .13.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.78	Horn Silver	1.10
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Breece	.92	Kings. & Pem. I.	.14
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.09
Chollar	.12	Leadville	.10
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Little Chief	.17
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	Phoenix, gold	.09
Deadwood	.40	Plymouth Con	.07
Enterprise M. Co.	.35	Standard Con	2.00
Father De Smet	.10		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

American Coal	125.00	Phoenix Gold M. Co.	.08
Adams Con	.09	Potosi	.10
Belcher	.15	Quicksilver	1.50
Best & Belcher	.25	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Breece	.80	Savage	.65
Brunswick Con	.15	Sierra Nevada	.65
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Standard	2.05
Chollar	.12	Small Hopes	1.30
Crown Point	.08	Union Con	.25
Chrysolite	.10	Utah	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co., stock	.04	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co., bonds	.04	Argentum Manita	.32
Com. T. Co., scrip	.04	Atlanto	.04
Crescent	.50	Anaconda	.50
Catalpa	.10	Cripple Creek Con	.08
Deadwood Terra	.45	Creede & C. Creek	.04
Eureka Con	.85	Gold & Globe	.02
Father De Smet	.10	Golden Fleece	.32.45
Gould & Curry	.20	Hecla	.55
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mollie Gibson	.23
Homestake	50.00	Mount Rosa	.18
Horn Silver	1.15	Pharmacist	.04
Iron Silver	.72	Specimen	.02
Julia Con	.17	Union	.17
Kingston & Pem.	.14	Work	.14
La Crosse	.14	Pig iron war., Ala., No. 1	....
Leadville Con	.11	No. 2	.08¾
Little Chief	.21	Pig iron war., Ala., Mouldon	.12¾
Moulton	.20	No. 3	.08
Ontario	5.00	Pig iron war., Ala., No. 4	.07¾
Ophir	.59	Grey Forge	.07¾
Occidental	.33		
Plymouth	.10		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001	Isabella	.40
Miami	.02½	Jefferson	.06½
Pilgrim	.001	Justine	.01½
Rocky Mountain	.06	Old Gold	.006
Waldorf	.01	Playa de Oro	5.00
Cannon Ball	.002¾	Sentinel	.001½
Copper Rock	.00¾	Work	.16½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express Co 4s		Mo. Kan & Texas 2d	
$5,000	108	$3,000	83½
Alabama Midland 1st		18,000	83¾
10,000	95¾	9,000	83⅝
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s		10,000	83⅝
1,000	80	4,000	83¾
Am Tob Co scrip		4,000	83¾
400	98½	24,000	83⅝
4,000	98½	10,000	83⅞
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		1,000	83⅝
1,000	60	10,000	83⅝
At. Top & S F adj 4s		5,000	83⅝
2,000	80	12,000	83⅝
1,000	80½	24,000	70
5,000	80	3,000	69⅞
5,000	80¼	20,000	69¾
500	80¼	97,000	69¾
5,000	80¼	5,000	69¾
5,000	80	20,000	69¾
1,000	79¾	26,000	69¾
2,000	80	37,000	70
22,000	80¼	Mo. Kan & Tex ext 5s	
23,000	80	19,000	84
500	80	Mo, Kan & T of Tex 5s	
5,000	80¼	6,000	87
20,000	80	Mo Pacific 1st con	
General 4s		36,000	113¾
15,000	100¾	10,000	113⅝
60,000	100¾	10,000	113⅝
2,000	100¾	31,000	111
1,000	100¾	15,000	111¾
28,000	100¾	52,000	111¾
55,000	100¾	24,000	111¾
500	100¾	5,000	111⅝
67,000	100¾	Mexican Inter 1st 4s	
20,000	100¾	10,000	85¼
Austin & N W 1st		5,000	85¼
10,000	92¾	4,000	85⅜
5,000	93	Missouri Pacific 3d	
20,000	93¼	10,000	115¼
Balt & O S-w, when iss		Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
10,000	93¼	14,000	95
Balt & O 4s, when iss		5,000	95¼
5,000	93¼	4,000	91¼
4,000	93¾	5,000	91¼
10,000	93⅝	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
21,000	93⅝	5,000	83¼
B & O Southw 1st inc		40,000	83¼
Series B		5,000	84½
2,000	11	National Fuel Gas 5s	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st		5,000	105
con 5s		Nat Starch Mfg Co 1st	
8,000	122¼	2,000	103
Brooklyn Elevated 1st		N Y Cent 1st coup	
Trust Co certfs		10,000	115¼
2,000	103¼	N Y Cent & Hud. Lake	
7,000	103	Shore col 3½s	
Brook, Queens Co & Sur		57,000	100
con gtd 5s		8,000	100¼
14,000	107½	Mich Cent col 3½s	
6,000	107½	1,000	99½
Brook Rapid Tran 5s		N Y Cent & H 3½s	
11,000	110¾	30,000	111
1,000	110¾	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	
Brook Union Gas 5s		4,000	106
5,000	113	N Y, Cnt & West ref 4s	
Brook W & W Co 5s		5,000	104¾
4,000	99	3,000	104¾
Canada South 1st 5s		N Y, Sus & West G M	
5,000	109	15,000	95½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		N Y, Sus & West 1st	
23,000	92⅜	ref 5s	
176,000	92¼	1,000	107½
5,000	92⅜	Nor & West Ry con 4s	
25,000	92½	21,000	89⅝
40,000	92⅝	9,000	89⅞
23,000	100	20,000	90
15,000	92⅝	500	90
35,000	93	5,000	89½
20,000	92⅞	1

ROYAL PRETENDER ARRESTED.

Comte de Toulouse, Who Says He Just Missed a Throne, Suspected of Swindling.

Nicolas Lautrec, Comte de Toulouse, who went to Bellevue Hospital last Monday for treatment for malaria, was yesterday transferred from Ward 15, a surgical ward, to the prison ward. It was said at the Detective Bureau that the Count had been placed under arrest on suspicion and on no definite charge. It was said that Lautrec shipped a case of goods to Cuba about Nov. 30 under suspicious circumstances, representing that it contained $20,000 worth of jewelry. Detective Sergeant Madden made the following statement:

On Nov. 29 Lautrec went to the office of the Wells-Fargo Company and asked to have the goods shipped to Cuba, but as he would not allow the box to be opened, they refused. He said it contained the following jewels: Ten gold watches, one gold chronometer, twenty-three gold-filled watches, twenty-five gold chains, one sapphire and diamond ring, five diamond rings, and two diamond stars. He went to the New York Transfer Company's office in Washington Street, Brooklyn, where the box was taken. He got a receipt for it. The company transferred it to the Pan-American Express Company of Cuba and New York. It was sent on the Cavityba to Lilliaio, Sagua la Grande, Cuba.

When it arrived Pedro Mora, the agent of the express company, was present when the customs officials opened it. They found no jewelry and only old clothes and worthless stuff. The agent communicated with Agent Caldwell of the company's office in New York, and he reported the matter to Capt. McClusky two days ago as an attempt to swindle. He looked through the Rogues' Gallery that day, and said he recognized a photograph of the Count as that of a man who had prior to the shipment of the goods tried to secure the agency of the Pan-American Company in Cuba. He did represent himself as an agent of the American Cuban Trading Company and had printed letterheads, but there is no such company.

Lautrec thought that the box would be let go into Cuba free, because of the result of the war, and a confederate was to receive it, open it, and a claim was then to be made that the goods Lautrec said had been in it were taken out.

Lautrec has been in and about New York City for five or six years. He was always regarded as a real Count. He has of late lived at 51 Columbia Street, Brooklyn. The police say Lautrec was arrested in 1896 for assaulting a cabman in the Tenderloin. He was acquitted. He then claimed he was a sub-contractor for a Siberian railroad, and that he was born in Russia. He got his title, he claimed, from his mother, that father, he said, was a General in the Russian Army. He said that his best friend was Stambuloff, the Bulgarian statesman, and said that if Stambuloff had not been assassinated he would have put him (Lautrec) on the Bulgarian throne. He was arrested on at least two other occasions, they say.

According to a Chicago dispatch dated Feb. 7, 1898, the Russian Consul in Chicago publicly stated that Lautrec was a forger. Lautrec said that the charge was made because he had been aided by the Sultan of Turkey in his attempt to gain the Bulgarian throne and that he was kidnapped in Constantinople and sent to Siberia by Russians. The detectives also said that the Russian Consul in New York says that Lautrec was once banished from Russia to Siberia for five years. Lautrec claimed that he was banished for only four months, and that he was employed in building the Siberian-Oriental Railroad, which was to connect Russia with the Pacific Ocean.

The police say that the man's real name is Nicolas Erasmus Savin, and that his photograph is No. 1,536 in the Rogues' Gallery. He is a civil engineer. When he researched the hospital he had a letter from John A. Logan, introducing him to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, with a request that Gen. Miles procure the Count a place on his staff if it were possible. Lautrec was with Logan in the Spanish-American war, and got as far as Tampa.

THE GLEASON-WOODS SUIT.

Hinted that Influence Was Brought to Bear on the Jurymen.

The matter as to the application to set aside the verdict of $4,500 obtained by ex-Police Captain Anthony S. Woods against Patrick Jerome Gleason for slander, came up yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Garretson, in Long Island City. Lawyer Stevens, in behalf of Gleason, submitted an affidavit made by ex-Corporation Counsel Burke.

In this affidavit Burke alleged that he had been informed that Lawyer Grant, counsel for Woods, was seen in a room adjoining that occupied by the jury, and that as loud voices could be heard coming from the jury room, Grant and others had an opportunity to learn that the verdict would be against Gleason before it was announced by the jury. Burke also alleged that Deputy Sheriff Stephen Van Nostrand knocked on the door of the jury room when the foreman came out and held a whispered conversation with the Deputy Sheriff. The foreman then went back, and a few minutes later it was announced that the jury had arrived at a verdict.

Lawyer Grant made an affidavit in which he refuted all the statements made by Burke, and told the Court that he could present the affidavits of at least twenty persons tending to show that the statements made by Burke were ridiculous and untrue, so far as any attempt having been made to influence the jury in arriving at a verdict was concerned. Judge Garretson directed Lawyer Grant to submit the affidavits to-day.

Brakeman Murdered by Tramps?

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 13.—A special to The News says: "E. S. Mitchell, employed as a freight brakeman on the Lake Shore Road, and whose home is in Collingwood, Ohio, mysteriously disappeared from his train between Brocton and Westfield early this morning, and all efforts to find him have been in vain. Mitchell had $60 with him, and the theory is that he was dragged off the train and robbed and murdered by tramps, who hid the body."

Georgia Murderer Hanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—Abe Small, colored, was hanged in Chatham County Jail this morning for the murder of Policeman Neve four years ago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Important Sales of Business Property in Worth and Twentieth Streets—Other Sales and Auction Dealings.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Hoffman Brothers, Francis E. Ward, and Sonn Brothers to a client, the five-story brick and iron front buildings, 142 to 150 Worth Street and 3 to 6 Mission Place. This property has frontages of 116.5 on Worth Street and 68.9 feet on Mission Place. The plot is irregular, with an average depth of 85 feet.

Samuel Frothingham has sold for Jacob D. Butler the eight-story building 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, 49.7 by 92. The seller takes in part payment the three three-story brick dwellings 741, 743, and 745 West End Avenue, each 16.8 by 100. It is understood that about $300,000 is involved in the deal. The Twentieth Street building was erected by the Knickerbocker Realty Company, but was sold under foreclosure last month to Mr. Butler, the plaintiff in the proceedings, for $198,650.

The estate of Martin McIntosh has sold the five three-story brownstone front dwellings 1,262 to 1,270 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street, 67.2 by 102.2, together with the three-story frame dwelling 129 East Eighty-fifth Street, adjoining at the rear.

Grant B. Schley, who recently bought the Andrew J. White residence at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, has bought from William Demuth the adjoining property, 845 Fifth Avenue. The two houses will be converted into a single residence having a frontage of 52 feet on Fifth Avenue.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for E. Z. V. Lane and others 214 Canal Street, fronting on Harry Howard Square.

George A. Bowman has sold for Mrs. Bouchelle the twenty-foot, four-story, high-stoop brownstone dwelling 219 West Forty-second Street, on private terms.

Frederick Zittel has sold for George A. Fisher to O. Arno the four-story American basement dwelling 23 West Ninetieth Street, 16.5 by 65 by 100.8½.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold to Fredericka Benz the four-story tenement 211 West Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 98.9, and to Dr. Elliot Gorton the front and rear tenements 218 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25.2 by 98.9.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the Globe Realty Company to John V. Signell, for improvement, the plot on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 50 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have resold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Cusack & Rinaldo the Trinity Baptist Church property, 139 and 141 East Fifty-fifth Street, 75 by 100. Three six-story flats will be erected on the plot.

S. F. Jayne & Co. have leased the building at the northwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue to the Decorators' Wall Paper Company for a term of years beginning Feb. 1.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William Kennelly sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Augustus C. Cobb, for $13,000, the three-story brick dwelling 101 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Jane L. Satterlee, for $13,900, the four-story brick dwelling 143 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 15.6 by 99.11.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 525 to 531 West Thirty-eighth Street, for a four-story brick stable, 100 by 40; McDermott & Callanan, premises, owners; John L. Jordan, architect; cost, $12,000.

Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Third Avenue, for a one-story brick church, 32 by 81.6; Union Methodist Episcopal Church of 230 East Eighty-fifth Street, owner; F. G. Meres of 529 Union Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Nineteenth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a two-story of brick stable, 20 by 93; A. & F. Block of 791 Park Avenue, owners; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $8,500.

Nos. 535 and 537 Fifth Street, for a six-story and basement brick store and flats, 41 by 84.4; Simon Jacobs of 212 Clinton Street, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 539 Fifth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store; Simon Jacobs of 212 Clinton Street, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $23,000.

Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 74, also Ninetieth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Second Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 74; John G. Schreiner of 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; John Hauser, architect; cost, $120,000.

No. 26 Forsyth Street, for a three-story brick building, 25.1 by 50; Charles Rabb of 108 Canal Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, for a one-story brick storage warehouse, 20 by 45; Frederick Von Beesten of 617 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $1,800.

Alterations.

First Avenue, northwest corner of Fifty-first Street, to a two-story brick and stone school; city owner; C. B. J. Snyder, arcnitect; cost, $800.

Fortieth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and office; G. E. Fountain and another of 90 Madison Avenue, owners; S. B. Ogden & Co. of 954 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 372 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick business building; Robert Lee Morrell and others, owners; H. J. Hardenbergh of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 64 to 68 Broadway and 15 to 19 New Street, to a sixteen-story brick, iron, and stone office building; Manhattan Life Insurance Company, owner; G. K. Thompson of 66 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Third Avenue, to a one-story and attic frame workshop; Peter Cooney of 803 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, owner; A. F. A. Schmidt, architect; cost, $500.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, to a one-story and attic frame dwelling; Michael O'Connell of 2,075 Arthur Avenue, owner; James J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 125 feet west of Willis Avenue, to a three-story brick and basement brick and frame dwelling; Almira Hoyt, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $800.

Boston Road, west side, between One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Woodruff Avenue, to a one-story brick car house, 150.5 by 257.4; Union Railway Company of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, owner; Attilio Pasquini of 510 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $40,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 13.

ALLEN ST, 51, 24.11x87.6x24.11x87.5; Pauline Subin to Jacob Subin..... $1

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x70; Charles P. Thatcher and another to Sarah A. B. Dawdin..... 1

CEDAR AV, n s, Lots 221 to 226, map of Laconia Park, 150x100; Malinda G. Mace to John M. Parker..... 2,700

CONVENT AV, 189, s e corner of 150th St, 18x50; John W. Hutchinson, Jr., to Paul H. Hoffman..... 1,000

GORE in plot bounded by Park Av, s e corner of 65th St, 100.5x185; Gerard Beekman and another to Leopold Newborg..... 3,712

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 54.1 ft n of 167th St, 26.2x122.4x25x114.4; Julius H. Seymour to Edward J. West..... 5,500

LEWIS ST, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th St, 24x88.9x24.4x—; with all title to gore s s, 0.6 in width, with all title to gore on e; David Peltz to Eliza Guggenheimer..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 733, e s, 20x95; Frederick Uhlmann to the Schaefer Company..... 1

LOT 248, Block G, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to John H. Flint..... 3,000

LOT 262, Block G, amended map of the Mapes estate; John Beinecke to Hudson P. Rose..... 1

LOT 272, Block G, amended map of the Mapes estate; Mary A. Baker to Hudson P. Rose..... 1

MADISON AV, 2,011, e s, 20x85; Anna L. Sprague to Nathan Weilberg..... 3,000

MATILDA ST, e s, 100 ft n of Becker Av, 17.2x100; John Cussen to Charles F. Mayer..... 1

MONROE ST, 118 and 120, and 52 Rutgers St; Betsy B. Levy and others to Leah Manheim..... 1

MORRIS ST, n s, 100 ft e of 140th St, 31.10s—x25.11x111.6; George Niemann to Herman Schmuck and another..... 1

MORRIS ST, old, n s, 92.7 ft w of Washington Av, old line, 18.6x147.11x irregular; Morris Old, n s, 92.7 ft w of Washington Av, old line, runs s 4 ft to n s of Tremont Av, present line x w 18.6x n 4x e 18.6; Albert L. David to William G. Mulligan..... 1

PARK AV, s e corner of 65th St, 100.5x185; Gerard Beekman and another, individually and as trustee, to Leopold Newborg..... 110,421

PRINCE ST, n w corner of Laurens St, now West Broadway, 60x76; Regina Tolck, individually and as executrix, to Lillie Hull and another, all title..... 6,000

TOMPKINS ST, n e corner of Broome St, 250 ft to Delancey St, 123x s 75x e 75 to w s of East St x s 125x w 75x s 50 to B St x w 125, ½ part; Tompkins St, w s, 125 ft s of Delancey St, 25x200 to Mangin St, ½ part; Tompkins St, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 25x100, ½ part; Walter D. Hart to David J. Dannat..... 1

WESTCHESTER AV, w corner of Eagle Av, 60x117.9x60x126.8; Henry Flegenheimer to Isaac Boehm..... 18,000

WESTCHESTER AV, w corner of Eagle Av, 60x117.9x60x126.8; Marcus Flegenheimer, executor of Henry Flegenheimer, to Isaac Boehm..... 18,000

WILLIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 146th St, 18x100; Florian Schmitt to Marie Muller..... 16,000

2D ST, w s, n ½ of Lot 1,132, map of the village of Wakefield, 25x105; Filomena Cippola to Vito Areciollo..... ....

2D or PLEASANT AV, w s, being Lot 47, map of Olinville, William's Bridge, 100x100; Ralph Hickox to Mary A. Vought... 100

2D or PLEASANT AV, w s, being Lot 47, map of Olinville, William's Bridge, 100x100; Thomas J. Dunn, as Sheriff, to Ralph Hickox..... 100

3D AV, n e corner of 46th St, 25.5x75; James J. Frawley to Michael Regan..... 1

3D AV, s s, east half of Lot 384, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x105; Irving N. Tompkins, referee, to Frederick Akers.. 2,750

4TH ST, 104 East, 24.6x96.3; William W. Astor to Frederick Oschmann..... 16,650

5TH AV, w s, 45 ft n of 115th St, 55.11x100; Globe Realty Company to John V. Signell..... 100

9TH AV, 856, e s, 25.9x70; Simon Feist to Annie Steinhardt..... 1

9TH AV, 856, e s, 25.9x70; Simon Feist to Annie Steinhardt..... 1

10TH ST, s s, 222.3 ft e of University Place, 26.6x92.3; Frederick D. Tappen, trustee, to Alfred Hahn, 6-7 part..... 32,571

10TH ST, s s, 222.3 ft e of University Place, 26.6x92.3; Lillian O. and another, by guardian, to Alfred Hann, 1-6 part... 5,429

10TH ST, 351 East, 25x94.9; Babetta Bacharach to Owen Costello..... 100

18TH ST, n s, Lot 60, on map of 32 lots on 18th and 19th Sts, Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, 25x114; Martin J. Keogh to Michael and Louise Rywolt..... 360

21ST ST, n s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Emil Auerbach to Walter M. Fernbach..... 1

37TH ST, 545 West, 25x98.9; Leopold Kaufmann to Bernard Drachman..... 1

45TH ST, 57 West, 18.9x100.5; Bertrem Lewyn to Ronald L. Ralisky..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Cornelia A. Beekman to Leopold Newberg..... 10,867

65TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Gerard Beekman and another to Cornelia A. Beekman..... 1

85TH ST, 436 East, 25x102.2; Maria L. de Faria to Nicklas M. Reinhart..... 1

90TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.8; 89th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 150x100.8; 89th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; James Higgins to George Schreiner and another..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Owen Costello to Babetta Bacharach..... 100

118TH ST, s s, 241 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100; Charles W. Little to John W. Pirsson..... 1

119TH ST, 331 to 339, East, 99.10x100.10; David B. Cocks to Julius Herrmann..Exchange

122D ST, 417 East, 16.8x100.11; Charles Mayer to John Cussen..... 1

148TH ST, 662, s s, 16.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 84x100; Albert Rothermel to Julia Hoexter..... 50,000

167TH ST, s s, 41.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x90; Robert E. L. Lewis to Charles Brogan..... 6,000

181ST ST, 623, n s, 44.11 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 20x100; Frank L. Liese to Morton J. Taylor..... 1

181ST ST, 625, n s, 25 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 19.11x100; Frank L. Liese to Morton J. Taylor..... 1

Recorded Leases.

BRUGIERE, Sara, to Aurelio Carreno; 21 Beaver St, 3 years..... $3,000

FRONMULLER, Anna M., to Rosie Blick; 162 Rivington St, 3 1-3 years..... 780

MARTENS, George F., to John H. Nutter; 2d Av, 478, e corner of 27th St, 5 years. 1,200

MILTON, William E., to Henry H. Tietjens; 91 South St, 5 years..... 3,000

STACK, Johanna, to Solomon Fineberg; 167 Worth St and 30 Baxter St, 1¼ years. $1,800. 2,100

TOWNSHEND, John, to Valentine Wille; 98th St, n s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 26.5x½, 20 years..... $281. 281

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to Nathan Wise; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 138th St, demand..... $4,000

ARCIELLO, Vito, and Filomena Cipolla; 2d St, w s, n part of Lot 1,132, map of Wakefield, 2 years..... 3,000

ARENDT, Emma A. and Otto, to Phebe J. Arnow and another, executors, &c.; Westchester Road, e s, at south line of land of Frank Buckel, Westchester, 3 years..... 1,000

BALL, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 159 Grand St, 3 years... 15,000

BOEHM, Isaac, to Marcus Fiegenheimer, executor, &c., Westchester Av, westerly corner of Eagle Av, 5 years..... 14,000

BROSE, Andrew, to John J. and Anna M. Schmitt; Lenox Av, e s, 44.11 ft n of 114th St, 2 years..... 11,000

BUTTELL, John J. and Catherine E., to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 286 Willis Av, demand..... 3,500

COFFIN, Edmund, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 21st St, s s, 350 ft w of 4th Av, 5 years..... 150,000

CONWAY, Esther A., to Charles G. M. Thomas; 521 East 16th St, installments. 150

CUSSEN, John, to Samuel Sellgman and another; 417 East 122d St, 3 years..... 5,000

DAVIS, Henry S. F., to the Bowery Savings Bank; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 108th St, 1 year..... 35,500

DOWNS, Sarah A. B., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Avenue B, n e corner of 9th St, 1 year..... 12,000

DUPONT, John T., to Sarah A. Stillman; 44th St, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 10 years. 5,000

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Emil Auerbach; 41 East 21st St, 1 year..... 23,000

FERNBACH, Walter M., to Emil Auerbach; 41 East 21st St, 1 year..... 30,000

FERDON, William M., to Susan Webber; Poplar St, s s, 99.10 ft w of Main St, 3 years..... 2,500

GERKEN, John, to the American Mortgage Company; Water St, s e s, 40.4 ft s w of Wall St, 5 years..... 20,000

GOULD, Louis A., to William W. Boyer; 41st St, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year.. 5,500

GREENE, Frank, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 9th Av, w s, 74.1 ft n of 35th St, 1 year..... 15,000

GUNN, William, and Andrew Grant to George P. Upham; 91st St, s s, 58 ft w of the Boulevard, 2 years..... 60,000

GUTH, Margaret, to George F. and Louise F. Bleil; 2d Av, e s, 75.11 ft n of 110th St, 5 years..... 16,000

HAFFEN, George, to Valentine Haffen; n w s of Wales Av, 100 ft n e of 144th St, 1 year..... 600

HAHN, Alfred, to Frederick D. Tappen, trustee; 10th St, s s, 222.3 ft e of University Place, 3 years..... 28,000

HAHN, Viola, to Henriette Marks; Great Jones St, n s, 167.4 ft e of Lafayette Place, 3 years..... 18,000

HOEXTER, Julia, to Anna S. Finck; 660 East 148th St, 2 years..... 2,500

HOEXTER, Julia, to Anna S. Finck; 662 East 148th St, 2 years..... 2,500

KELLER, Barbara and George, to Alfred M. Keller; 20th St, s e s, 175 ft n e of Grove St, 5 years..... 3,500

KELLER, Cornelia B., to Alfred M. Keller; 176th St, n e s, part of Lot 14, map of land of Augustus P. Woodruff, West Farms, 3 years..... 2,500

MATHEWS, William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 54 Catharine St, 5 years..... 10,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 149th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 20,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; 149th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 63,000

McCARTHY, Eliza, to the East River Savings Institution; Findlay St, or 160th St, n w corner of William St, 1 year..... 8,500

MOONEY, Edmund L., and Andrew J. Shipman to Louis P. Walton; Broadway, s w corner of 56th St; 6th Av, n w corner of 30th St, 1-6 part, 3 years..... 15,000

MOSES, Morris, to Selig Steinhardt; 90th St, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, ¼ year..... 3,000

MUHLKER, Arthur G., to Bradley & Currier Company; 85th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, ¼ year..... 2,000

MULLER, Marie, to Florian Schmitt; Willis Av, e s, 75 ft n of 146th St, 5 years..... 8,000

MYERS, Charles F., to Franklin Savings Bank; 218 West 37th St, 1 year..... 7,000

NEWBORG, Leopold, to Gerard and James M. Beekman, individually and as trustee; 65th St, s e corner of Park Av, 2 years..... 20,000

NEWBORG, Leopold, to Gerard and James M. Beekman, individually and as trustee; 65th St, s s, 33 ft e of Park Av, 2 years..... 75,870

NEWBORG, Leopold, to Cornelia A. Beekman; 65th St, s s, 200 ft w of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 9,130

OSCHMANN, Frederick, to Leonard F. Nicoll; 164 East 4th St 5 years..... 12,000

OSCHMANN, Frederick, to Charles Schleiermacher; 164 East 4th St, 1 year.

PARKER, John M., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; Lot 221 to 226, map of Laconia Park, William's Bridge, 3 years..... 2,000

ROSENBERG, Israel, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 4 6th Av, saloon lease, demand..... 1,000

SAVAGE, Charles W. B., to Mary I. Simpson; 130th St, n s, 355 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 13,000

SAVAGE, Charles W. B., to Thomas J. Hodgkins, trustee; 23d St, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 15,182

SAVAGE, Charles W. B., to Fifth Avenue Bank; 130th St, n s, 355 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years..... 4,000

SCHERER, Andrew, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 36th St, n s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years..... 6,500

SCHREINER, George and John, to James Higgins; 89th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 6,500

SHERIDAN, John, to Edward A. Rawlings; Tinton Av, w s, 80.8 ft e of 169th St, 1 year..... 500

SIEFKE, Henry, to the National Surety Company; 306 West 26th St, demand..... 6,000

SIGNELL, John V., to Globe Realty Company; 5th Av, w s, 45 ft n of 115th St, 1 year..... 32,750

SMITH, Margaret A. and Michael, to John E. Smith; Creston Av, e s, 337.6 ft s of 183d St, 3 years..... 500

STARR, Walter D., to Theodore Haviland; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 85th St, installments..... 5,000

STEINHARDT, Annie, to the Mechanics and Traders' Bank; 856 9th Av, secures notes..... 2,996

STOUTENBURGH, Eliza, to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees, &c.; 16th St, n s of Lot 548, map of Wakefield, 2 years..... 500

WEILBURY, Nathan, to Emily M. Wheeler; r s of Madison Av, 29 ft s of 128th St, 2 years..... 15,500

WEST, Edward J., to Rosetta Spring; King's Bridge Road, e s, 54.1 ft n of 167th St, 3 years..... 3,500

WOOD, Charles B., to City Real Estate Company; 225 to 239 East 74th St.; 412 to 420 East 58th St; 1,007 to 1,613 Lexington Av; 1,737 to 1,789 3d Av, and property in Kings County, 3 years..... 200

Assignments of Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Isaac, to Anna M. Steers... Nom.

BAMPTON, Frederick W., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 3,524

BECK, Victoria C., to Benjamin J. Weil.. $14,000

BEEKMAN, Gerard and James W., individually and as trustees, to Cornelia A. Beekman..... 20,000

C. WEINBERG & CO. to Charles Weinberg..... Nom.

DOELGER, Peter, to Charles F. Schweers. Nom.

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to the State Bank..... 10,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Edward Winslow..... Omitted

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to Edward Winslow..... Omitted

GELLER, Frederick, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company..... 1,500

HOLLY, Augustus F., to George C. Boorum..... 2,500

MORAN, D. Comyn and another, executors, &c., to D. Comyn Moran, trustee.. 12,032

MORAN, D. Comyn, trustee, to D. Comyn Moran and another, trustees..... 9,043

RAY, Francis A., to Anna B. Ray..... 10,000

SCHLAEBER, John, administrator, to John Schaefer..... 700

SCHWEERS, Charles F., to Henry Kroger and others..... 1,613

THE F. & M. SCHAEFER BREWING Company to Maximilian Schaefer..... 1,500

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Gertrude E. Shannon.. 15,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Gertrude E. Shannon.. 15,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to James M. Waltz, trustee..... 8,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.. Nom.

WYLLIE, Alexander, and another, trustees, &c., to Louisa D. Simpson and others, trustees..... 7,544

Lis Pendens.

STUYVESANT ST, 38; Daniel C. Kingsland against Maria L. Kingsland and others, (partition;) attorney, J. C. Gulick.

WILLIAM ST, 114; Cornelia W. Nelison against Catherina A. Brown and others, (partition;) attorney, C. C. Whitehead.

3D AV, 1,695 to 1,701, n e corner of 95th St, 100.8x100; 3d Av, 798 to 806, n w corner of 49th St, 100.5x80; Leopold Hellinger against Annie Pfluger and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages, two actions;) attorneys, Nathan, Levendritt & Perham.

7TH AV, s e corner of 116th St, runs e 150x s 100.11x — to St. Nicholas Av x n w — to intersection of 7th and St. Nicholas Avs x n — to beginning; Leo Krug against Daniel W. Manning and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, C. L. Schurz.

52D ST, n s, 384 ft w of 8th Av, 31.2x100.9x22.8x100.5; John T. Terry and another, trustees, against Eleanor J. Robinson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

91ST ST, n s, 255 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Henry G. Cushing against Ida and Julius Stedman & Larkin.

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Barbara Kaiser against Hermann Engelhardt, (action to restrain from incumbering, &c.;) attorneys, Read, Hatting & Wintner.

141ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 18.6x99.11; John P. Leo against Mary M. and Peter Tiernan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Dulon & Roe.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, n w corner of Terrace View Av, 40.2x80x56x80; George Humphreys against William A. Roos, owner; A. A. Zimmerman, contractor..... 560

MADISON AV, 1,078; Frederick Brogvist against James W. Wilsey, owner; William T. Dilthey, contractor..... 20

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 29.7 ft n of 117th St, 75x100; Marx & Jacobson against John Nesbit, owner; John A. Nesbit, contractor..... 119

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 189th St, 25x100; Overbaugh & Camp against Withered J. Boyd, owner; Peppiatt Brothers, contractors..... 483

10TH AV, n e corner of 53d St, 25x100; Patrick Burns against Thomas and Mary McEntegart, owners; William J. Hart, contractor..... 135

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; William J. McGirr against John F. Hopkins and others, owners; Frank Boyle & Son and Martha D. Walsh, contractors..... 600

16TH ST, 214 to 218 West; William J. McGirr against John F. Hopkins and others, owners; Martin D. Walsh, contractor..... 683

17TH ST, 10 East; Frederick Brogvist against Thomas McKeon, owner; William T. Dilthey, contractor..... 10

17TH ST, 23 East; Jacob Schlesinger against estate of James T. Gilbert, owner; R. D. Harris, contractor..... 98

36TH ST, 161 and 163 West; Frederick Brogvist against Benjamin L. Curtis, owner; William T. Dilthey, contractor.. 18

104TH ST, 56 to 60 West; Semon Bache & Co. against William R. Bell, owner; Tionesta Manufacturing Company of Pennsylvania, contractor..... 60

113TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; John J. Cork against Steinmetz & Mitchell, owners; Wolfert & De Costa, contractors..... 29

113TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 75x100; John J. Cork against Steinmetz & Mitchell, owners and contractors..... 24

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; M. Newmann against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor..... 28

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s e corner of 12th St, 48.6x82.6x irregular; Mayer S. Auerbach with James Stanley, 8 payments....$85,000

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AARON N. FELLOWS.—Deputy Sheriff Radley has received an attachment against Aaron N. Fellows for $2,567 in favor of Foote & French, bankers, of Boston, who allege that he obtained from them on Dec. 28 two one-thousand-dollar United States coupon bonds and some cash in exchange for United States registered bonds which did not belong to him, but to Nicholas Fellows. The attachment was to be served on the police authorities, as it was stated that young Fellows had already been arrested and placed in the Tombs.

WILLIAM V. MCCRACKEN & Co.—Judgment for $77,314 was entered yesterday against William V. McCracken, Neil Macdonald, and George A. Evans, who composed the firm of William V. McCracken & Co., formerly railroad contractors at 49 Wall Street, in favor of Frank H. Church, for balance due on two notes of the firm dated March 20, 1893, to the order of the Third National Bank, which assigned the notes to Mr. Church. William V. McCracken, as liquidating partner of the firm, made an assignment on Dec. 26, 1893.

Out of Town.

A. C. WOODRUFF.—Col. A. C. Woodruff has filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in Union County, Ohio, giving his liabilities as over $50,000. Seven manufacturing establishment in which he is interested hold notes against him, ranging from $328 to $18,709. Among the creditors are the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Mass. Col. Woodruff was formerly a resident of Providence, R. I.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 304 failures in the United States during the week, against 257 for the previous week and 323, 478, 412, and 378 in the corresponding weeks of 1898 to 1895. The Middle States had 79, New England 65, Southern 49, Western 63, Northwestern 20, Pacific 26, Territories 2. Canada had 34 against 26 for the preceding week. About 85 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Gen. Alured B. Nettleton of 27 William Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $70,606, nominal assets of $99,950, and actual assets doubtful. The liabilities are due to various persons and banks in Minneapolis, Washington, Philadelphia, and this city, principally for loans and indorsements on notes. Failure of parties for whom he indorsed and the shrinkage in values of real estate in the Northwest are ascribed as causes for filing the petition. The nominal assets consist of $84,200 stock of the Judson Power Company, Lenox Manufacturing Company, Atlantic Stone Company, and the North American Creamery and Supply Company; a claim against N. F. Evan for $11,500, two swords, a pistol, and a sash, $100. The petition states that all the books and papers of his business were destroyed in 1894 in Washington by the burning of a storage warehouse, and since then he has not been in business for himself, but has been interested in exploiting various companies.

Hugh J. Reilly, contractor, of 31 Broadway, who was a partner in the firm of J. P. Armbrust at that address, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, in which Mr. Armbrust refused to join. The latter, it is stated in the petition, left this city in March, 1898, to reside at Vinal Haven, Me., where he is now in business. The firm had two contracts for sewers in Williamsburg, N. Y., in 1897. The liabilities are $45,795, and $9,520, part of them, being on firm account and part individual debts of Mr. Reilly. The nominal assets are $25,081, due the firm from the City of New York on the sewer contracts, but this amount is subject to a claim of the city for damages for failure to perform the contracts and for liens of creditors to the amount of $8,435. Among the creditors are the Twelfth Ward Bank, $7,114; Union Square Bank, $3,060, and Henry A. Episcopo, $5,753, for assigned claims of 193 Italian laborers.

Douglass R. Satterlee, insurance broker, of 97 Cedar Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $53,053, nominal assets of $4,300, and no actual assets. Part of the liabilities are on account of the firm of D. R. Satterlee & Co., composed of himself and wife, who were acting as general managers for the underwriters of the Lloyds of New York City, which went out of business in September, 1896, and some of the liabilities are on account of costs in legal suits in connection with the Lloyds. He estimates the total amount of his debts he contracted as underwriter at $25,000. The secured debts are $17,519, secured by shares of stock of the Sherman Bank valued at $2,080.

Charles C. Mackubin, real estate broker, of 55 Liberty Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $55,714 and assets of $5 in cash. The largest creditors are Ella M. Mackubin, $40,000, and Sigourney W. Fay $10,000, both for borrowed money.

Ludwig Victor of 75 West Ninety-second Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,645 and assets of

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Miscellaneous.

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WANTED—Baby's nurse; first-class nurse, to take full charge of a baby two years old; must have had ample experience; hospital training preferred; good home and good wages, but none who cannot furnish excellent references and testimonials need apply. Write, giving age, experience, and names of indorsers who can be seen, to B. A. B., Box 180 Times Office.

WANTED—Competent maid for lady going abroad; must be thorough hairdresser; only those having city references and whose last employer can be seen need apply, from 9 to 1, at 248 East 45th St.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Two educated, energetic men for city work; salary paid weekly. Call, 10 to 12, seventh floor, 151 5th Av., Dodd, Mead & Co.

FLORIDA Numerous tours in January and February, going and returning by different routes, Nassau, Key West, or Havana, are optional.

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HAWAII A visit to Hawaii, our new possession, is one of the most delightful imaginable. A week will be devoted to the volcano trip.

JAPAN This quaint and interesting country will be seen during the season of the cherry blossoms and flowering shrubs, and many scheduled rocks and corners will be visited. Hawaii and China can also be included.

EUROPE Variable routes, including Holy Land, Northern Africa, and the Continent, and also North Cape. The tickets provide for superior accommodations. Stop-over privileges.

OTHER TOURS There will in season be tours around the World, to the Yellowstone, the Rocky Mountain resorts, Alaska, etc. Private cars furnished on short notice. Railroad and steamship tickets to all points. Foreign exchange. Passport.

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Five-day trips to Old Point Comfort Jan. 24th and Feb. 18th, all expenses included, $23.50. Three days to Washington, Jan. 26th, Feb. 16th, Mar. 27th and Apr. 6th, all expenses included, $14.50.

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261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

AIKEN, S. C.—Charming, bright cottage; new; fully furnished; electric lights; $350 for season. Mrs. HILL, "Sunshine Cottage," Aiken, S. C.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENtral Park West, and 93d St "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY, expired by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899.
ENOS RICHARDSON,
FRANK H. RICHARDSON.

ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY.—Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY, composed of ENOS RICHARDSON and FRANK H. RICHARDSON, has expired by limitation, and the business of said copartnership is to be continued by FRANK H. RICHARDSON; and

Whereas, The said copartnership of ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY has transacted business in the State of New York for a period of more than three years;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the statute of the State of New York, I, the undersigned, FRANK H. RICHARDSON, do hereby certify that I am the person now and hereafter intending to deal under the said firm name of ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY; that my place of residence is the Grand Hotel, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and that my principal place of business is at No. 23 Maiden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899. FRANK H. RICHARDSON.

[U. S. Stamp Canceled.]
City and County of New York, ss.:
On this 11th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, before me personally came FRANK H. RICHARDSON, to me known, and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same. RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN O. DONNELL, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John O. Donnell of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said John O. Donnell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 13th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHUYLER HAMILTON, Jr., bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY JACKSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Jackson of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Jackson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in New York City, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 12th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY LACY, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Lacy of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Harry Lacy was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 13, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES MINZESHEIMER, MILTON MINZESHEIMER, and BENJAMIN MINZESHEIMER, (formerly trading under the firm name of MOSES MINZESHEIMER & SONS,) Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses Minzesheimer, Milton Minzesheimer, and Benjamin Minzesheimer, all of the County of New York and district aforesaid bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D., 1899, the said Moses Minzesheimer, Milton Minzesheimer, and Benjamin Minzesheimer were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1899, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before such meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York City, January 13th, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN S. A. LAMBLEY, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that John S. A. Lambley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 29th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on January 26th, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JENNIE E. LAMBLEY, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Jennie E. Lambley, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated January 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on January 26th, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISIDOR STARK, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Stark, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on January 26th, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.
GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE W. WANMAKER, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that George W. Wanmaker, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 84 William St., in the City and County of New York, on January 28th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.
BERNEST HALL, Referee.
Dated Jan. 13th, 1899.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GROVENOR S. HUBBARD, as surviving acting Trustee under the will of James Bogert, deceased, by judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Market and Fulton National Bank, New York Engraving and Printing Company, Emil Waldenberger, Mabel S. Carter and Herbert Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit; Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants, and all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, Defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 5th, 1898.
HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To John Pettit, Alida R. Pettit, Mabel S. Carter, Herbert Carter; to Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants; to all unknown persons who, by inheritance, or purchase, or otherwise, have, or claim an interest in, or lien upon, the premises described in the complaint, defendants, and to Alida R. Pettit, mother of the said John S. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint on December 16, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county and State.
HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
d24-1aw6w3s4f4

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK in the City of New York, plaintiff, against AUGUST L. IHLENBURG and Minnie Ihlenburg, his wife; Edward A. Ihlenburg and Caroline Ihlenburg, his wife; Amelia Ihlenburg, Frederick Ihlenburg, Annie Ihlenburg, Edmond J. Hazlitt, and Edward A. Ihlenburg, August L. Ihlenburg, and Amelia Ihlenburg, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased; H. Koehler and Company, Charles De Ronge, William MacLean, Patrick Morrisey, Walter McLean, Matthew Cellien, William Neissing, August Loda, John Goodall, Franz Secorske, Andrew Grossen, Bernard Foley, John Studer, Frederick Staats, Frederick Reimer, Mary Pruschen, Vincenz Tulace, Henrietta Lingsweller, Gustav Marx, James Graham, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, August 2d, 1898.
WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City.

To the defendant Amelia Ihlenburg, as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Anna C. A. Ihlenburg, deceased, and Amelia Ihlenburg individually: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, dated the 9th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, December 9th, 1898.
WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
d10-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER MOLLER, Junior, Christopher Moller, John Moller, Charles G. Moller, and Townsend Wandell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Peter Moller, deceased, plaintiffs, against STELLA L. SHERMAN, who is also known as Helen Bell; Mary M. Benedict, Anna L. Nichols, Mortimer A. Nichols, and Rachel Nichols, his wife; Edwin C. Nichols and Jemima Nichols, his wife, and Amelia Nichols, the real names of "Jemima" and "Jemima," being fictitious, as the real first names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 28th, 1898.
THOMAS W. BUTTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants, Mortimer A. Nichols and Rachel Nichols, his wife; Edwin C. Nichols and Amelia Nichols: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on December 29th, 1898.
Yours, &c. THOMAS W. BUTTS,
ja7-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THEODORE E. TACK, plaintiff, against BURRA BURRA COPPER COMPANY of Tennessee, defendant.—Amended summons.—Trial desired in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 29th, 1898.
W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Burra Burra Copper Company of Tennessee, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1898.
W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d31-1aw6wS2f11

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 23th day of September, 1898.
JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-1aw6mSa

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 906 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 906 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6mS

CORNWELL, JACOB WEEKS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Millard Fillmore Cornwell, one of the heirs and next of kin of Jacob Weeks Cornwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles E. Ostrander of the City of Mount Vernon, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JACOB WEEKS CORNWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
d10-1aw6w&j21 Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GREEN, ALICE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE S. GREEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Savage, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1898. DOUGLAS GREEN, Administrator.
EDWARD S. SAVAGE, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
d10-1aw6mSa

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY P. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
s17-1aw6mSa

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
ja7-1aw6mS

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.
o29-1aw6mSa

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1898. WILLIAM PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York.
n12-1aw-26wSa.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1898. JACOB B. PHILLIPS, Administratrix. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
n26-1aw6mS

PONTIN, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. PONTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Clark, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1898. JAMES DUNNE, ARTHUR T. SEAND, Executors. JOHN J. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d3-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE F. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au20-1aw6mS.

WEST, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, made December 22, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WEST, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Holt & Gaillard, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1898.
HELEN F. WEST, GEORGE P. WEST, Admrs.
HOLT & GAILLARD, Attys. for Admrs., 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED GUTWILLIG, plaintiff, vs. MARY CONWAY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, in the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-six feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence northerly at right angles with One Hundred and Eleventh Street and parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet seven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-four feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-four feet to the point or place of beginning, with the right to use the party wall through which the westerly line of the premises above described runs, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary Conway by Alfred Gutwillig by deed, dated the 28th day of June, 1897, and recorded on the same day in the Register's office of the City and County of New York in Section 7, Liber 47, Page 101.

Subject to the covenants contained in deed to Alfred Gutwillig by executors of the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, dated May 15th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 8th, 1896, in Section 7, Liber 37, Page 348 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 29 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

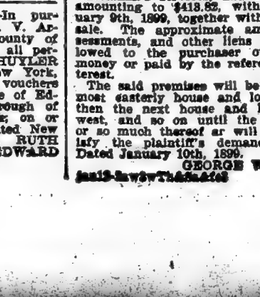

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $85,393.87, with interest thereon from December 28th, 1898, together with $156, watchman's services, and costs, and allowance, amounting to $413.82, with interest from January 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $790.50 and interest.

The said premises will be sold separately; the most easterly house and lot will be sold first; then the next house and lot adjoining on the west, and so on until the mortgaged premises or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demands, shall be sold.—Dated January 10th, 1899.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY NEVINS MATZ against MARY NEVINS THE CITY TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND SURETY COMPANY of Philadelphia and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninteenth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Seventh Avenue and the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, twenty feet and nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, seventy-nine feet, to the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 3, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee.
CARTER & LEDYARD, 54 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

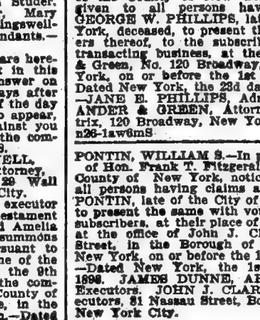

MRS. ROSE WINS A VICTORY

Justice Beach Says W. W. Durant Must Give an Accounting.

A DECISION FROM THE BENCH

Outcome of the Suit Was Foreshadowed by the Remarks of the Judge After Court Opened.

That stage of Mrs. Heloise H. Rose's fight for what she believes to be her rightful share in her father's estate, which has been contested in the Supreme Court, was closed yesterday afternoon with a signal victory for the plaintiff. The suit for an accounting which she was bringing against her brother, William West Durant, was decided in her favor by Justice Beach from the bench. The formidable array of evidence which had been marshaled by Carlisle Norwood, the defendant's counsel, to show that Dr. Thomas C. Durant died a practically penniless man, did not weigh enough with the Justice to even cause him to take the voluminous papers in the case and reserve his decision. The plaintiff had expected to win, but hardly in so decisive a fashion, and her joy and that of her friends was proportionate.

Whether the fortune she expects will materialize or not remains for the accounting to show. Mrs. Rose believes that her father left at least $1,500,000, of which one-third, she claims, should come to her. She has been fighting for years, with the aid of many lawyers, to get her brother, who was administrator of her father's estate, and had her power of attorney, to account for what he claims never existed. She maintains that it did exist, and is the basis of her brother's present fortune.

The plaintiff on the first trial of her action lost on a non-suit Her victory this time was largely due to the able cross-examination to which her counsel, John E. Parsons, subjected the defendant. The fact that Justice Beach would decide for the plaintiff was foreshadowed from the beginning of yesterday's hearing, though it was not apparent then that he would render his decision from the bench. When court opened, Justice Beach asked the lawyers to close the case, if possible, yesterday. The day was the last one in which Justice Beach would sit in Part IV. this month, and he wanted to have the case disposed of before he left that part.

Justice Beach also referred to the testimony given by the defendant on the previous day that he had obtained in 1886 from Edward Crane a forfeit of $30,000 for default from an agreement to purchase for $1,300,000 stocks, second mortgage bonds, and other appurtenances of the Adirondack Railway Company, and had deposited most of this money to his own account in the First National Bank of Saratoga Springs, and said nothing to his sister, the plaintiff, about it. He said that, in view of this new piece of evidence, brought forward on this trial, he did not see why the defendant ought not to render an accounting. This was the most favorable turn in the case for the plaintiff yet reached. Carlisle Norwood, the defendant's counsel, attempted to show that this $30,000 had been properly accounted for, but Justice Beach said: "I have my own opinion on the case, Mr. Norwood, and I cannot escape from it. I do not see how I can."

Testimony was then resumed, the defendant taking the stand again, under cross-examination by John E. Parsons. Mr. Durant admitted that his sister had never revoked her power of attorney given to him. He identified a certified copy of a deed from Robert Cromley to Chauncey S. Truax, the latter representing the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,) by which some lands formerly belonging to the Adirondack Railway Company, of which the witness was formerly President, were transferred. Mr. Durant had previously testified that Cromley was a "conduit" through which these lands eventually came to him, the defendant. The witness was questioned on redirect examination as to who held the bulk of the judgments against his father's estate, which, after his father's death, he had given his wife the money to buy up. He said it was William Sutphen.

"What did you pay for these judgments?"

"I paid, including a bill or two bills of Mr. Sutphen, about $25,000."

"Where did you raise the money for this purpose?"

"Some of it was borrowed money, and some was realized from the sale of outside property."

The witness also testified to having induced Warner Miller, ex-Mayor Strong and Collis P. Huntington to join the directorate of the Adirondack Railway Company after it succeeded the old Adirondack Company. He said that his mother held a judgment against the Adirondack Railway Company for over $150,000.

William Sutphen, a New York lawyer, was the last witness called for the defense. He testified to having been Dr. Durant's confidential adviser from about 1875 or 1876 practically till the day of his death.

"Do you recollect Dr. Durant having been examined in supplementary proceedings?" asked Mr. Norwood.

"I do," said Mr. Sutphen. "It was in 1874 or 1875, I think. I did not attend the examination, but heard of it subsequently. I think there were three examinations, all within a year or so."

"Did he say anything to you on the question of his property about that time?"

"Yes, but I cannot remember all he said. I know that I had afterward to make a careful examination of his affairs in connection with the reorganization of the Adirondack Company. He said that he was insolvent. I knew it anyway, beyond any question."

"How did you know it?"

"It was a matter of notoriety among the banks to which he owed money. He also furnished me a statement of his indebtedness. He was very largely involved."

In cross-examination he was asked: "How long before Dr. Durant's death did you begin to buy up judgments against him?"

"About ten years."

"How much of your own money did you use?"

"Perhaps $2,500 or $3,000."

"Of the $25,000 you paid for $98,000 worth of judgments against Dr. Durant and for services by you, how much represented an outlay of cash?"

"Four or five thousand dollars." To Mr. Norwood the witness said that Dr. Durant told him in London, in 1873, that "unless the Adirondack deal went through he was practically a ruined man."

"Mr. Sutphen," cried Mr. Parsons, "what interest in the Adirondack deal had Dr. Durant?"

"He hadn't any."

"He hadn't any. Yet that was to save him from ruin. That's all."

Both sides then rested. Mr. Norwood moved to dismiss the complaint on the several grounds: That the plaintiff had not proved a cause of action or established that set up in her complaint; that the trust relationship relied on by the plaintiff had not been established, and that neither Mrs. H. H. Durant, W. W. Durant, as administrator, nor any or all creditors of the late Dr. Durant were made parties to the suit. Justice Beach ruled against him on every question.

Mr. Parsons began to put on his overcoat and Mr. Norwood, recognizing the position of Justice Beach, asked for a stay, which was denied. The Justice declared his intention to grant the interlocutory decree asked by plaintiff, and the congratulations began.

The decree will be drawn by the plaintiff's attorneys and submitted to the defendant's attorneys, and after they have had five days' notice, will then be presented to Justice Beach for signature.

SETH LOW ON THE CHARTER.

Lecture Before the Young Men's Benevolent Association.

Seth Low, President of Columbia University, lectured last night in the clubhouse of the Young Men's Benevolent Association, at 311 East Broadway, to a gathering of about 200 young men and a few of their young women friends

His subject was "The Greater New York Charter," and he outlined the work of the commission, of which he was a member, in drawing up the charter. In the course of his lecture he remarked that he regretted very much that the police had not been placed under the control of one man.

President Low was introduced by S. N. Tuckman, Chairman of the Committee on Lectures of the Young Men's Benevolent Association. This organization, formed about ten years ago, has a membership of between 200 and 300, and men of prominence lecture at the clubhouse once a week during the Winter season. A library and reading rooms are maintained

LEGAL NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY OF EXECUTORS.—In March, 1876, Lewis May, who, with Julius Epstein, had been for seven years executor under the will of Herman Schlesinger, was discharged by decree of the Surrogate's Court from his trust. In the Summer of 1879, Epstein, who had been for three years the sole executor, became insolvent, and fled the country. In March, 1880, Solomon and Edward Schlesinger, who became of age in 1876, applied in proceedings for a final accounting, that the decree of the Surrogate might be opened and objections might be filed to the account, because of certain misappropriations and losses to the estate which it was claimed began in 1873, and continued for two years. An order to that effect was modified by the General Term of the Supreme Court, in 1882, so as to limit the inquiry to the question of the liability of Lewis May, as executor, for the losses which had been sustained through Epstein, before the making of the decree. In July, 1897, fifteen years later, nothing having meantime been done, Lewis May died. Some months afterward, the objections were filed by the two Schlesingers. Upon the hearing before the Surrogate the executors of May interposed the Statute of Limitations. This was held by the Surrogate not to be a defense, and the decree thereupon entered, required the executors of May to account to the extent asked for in the citation granted in December, 1897. The Appellate Division yesterday unanimously reversed the Surrogate's decree, Justice Rumsey giving the opinion. The Court holds that the petitioners' time to begin this proceeding for an involuntary accounting was not extended, under the provisions of Section 405 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to one year after the death of Lewis May, and that Section 412 does not apply to a party who has not actually interposed his claim as a defense or counter claim in the action or proceeding against him. "The charge against Lewis May," Justice Runsey said, "was not that he himself had made away with any of the assets of this estate, but he was sought to be made chargeable with the losses sustained by the co-executor and co-trustee. There is no claim that he had anything to do with these losses, nor is there any reason to believe that he had knowledge of the extent of them, or the manner in which they accrued. After this length of time, during which Epstein has disappeared and May is dead, it would be imposing upon these executors a burden much greater than they ought to bear, to compel them to undertake the duty of defending their estate against charges of dishonesty, or defalcation of a third party, of which they can have no knowledge, and with regard to which it would be extremely difficult for them to obtain any information."

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IT WAS NOT A TRUST FOR PEYTON'S BENEFIT.—Mrs. Josephine L. Peyton, who died in November, 1894, leaving a large estate, by will and codicils made certain provisions as to her husband, William Peyton. By a later codicil she revoked all the earlier provisions for his benefit. On objections filed to this codicil, negotiations for settlement resulted in an agreement between Peyton and the trustees of the will, whereby $100,000 of the estate's funds were set aside, the income to be paid to him for five years, or until his earlier death, he releasing all claims against the estate. The compromise was approved by the Surrogate and the will probated. After these funds had been invested, and Peyton had received the income for some time, and the executors were about to make a further semi-annual payment to him, John P. Everett, as assignee of a judgment for $31,205, recovered in October, 1893, against Peyton, brought an action in the nature of a creditor's suit to obtain the income from this fund, alleging that the trust was fraudulent and void as to existing creditors. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice O'Brien, yesterday reversed an order which refused plaintiff's application for an injunction to restrain payment of this income to Peyton, pending the action. The Court holds that the fact that the fund out of which the payments were to be made was designated a trust fund did not change the character of the ownership to the income arising from it. Peyton's right to contest the revocation of the provisions in his favor in the will, which had been revoked by the later codicils, was held to be a personal property right, and the form adopted by the parties of creating a nominal trust, similar to that provided for by the will, did not make it in fact or law a trust created by the testatrix for his benefit. "This fund," Justice O'Brien said, "was not created by the testatrix, nor did it proceed from her. It was a payment to the judgment debtor of his price for the relinquishment of an existing legal right; the consideration for such relinquishment was his individual property, and is subject to the claims of his creditors."

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WILLIAM BRACKEN'S JUDGMENT REVERSED.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision reversing a judgment of the lower court in the case of William Bracken against the Atlantic Trust Company and others. The suit was brought to compel the trust company to pay the principal and interest of 102 thousand-dollar bonds issued by the Julien Electric Traction Company in 1889. The next year certain parties got the trust company to guarantee these bonds, and to secure the company deposited with it 30,000 shares of the stock of the Consolidated Electric Storage Company. The Julien company failed to pay interest on the bonds, and the Mercantile Trust Company, which held a mortgage as a trustee, began foreclosure proceedings. The foreclosure did not realize well, and then a demand was made on the Atlantic Trust Company that it should make good. After a judgment had been secured the Atlantic Company handed over the 30,000 shares of storage company stock. When the stock was sold, however, it brought only 7 cents a share, or $2,100 in all. Then Bracken, who had come into possession of most of the bonds, brought suit against the Atlantic Company. He said that in 1892, when the demand was first made for the delivery of the storage stock, it was worth $4.50 a share. He sued to compel the company to pay the principal and interest of the bonds, and he got a judgment for $151,124. It is that judgment which the Appellate Division now sets aside. In the opinion of the Court, by Justice Rumsey, the history of the case is rehearsed at length, and the Court holds that the recovery in the former suit, when the stock was given up, is a perfect estoppel against the right of the plaintiff to have damages in the present action. The judgment is reversed, and a new trial is ordered.

THE CO-OPERATIVE TAILOR SHOP.

Members of the Union Not Pleased with the Terms Offered.

The Ladies' Tailors' Union held a meeting Thursday night at 508 Second Avenue and received a draft of the terms upon which the co-operative shop that is to be opened for their benefit will be conducted. The terms were drawn up by the joint committee of eighteen of the Social Reform Club, the Consumers' League, and the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, which has been trying to provide remunerative employment for the locked-out tailors.

The terms state that the manager of the shop shall be elected by the Board of Directors and shall employ her tailors from among the members of the union. The minimum rate of wages will be $18 a week and nine hours will constitute a day's work. An increase of 50 per cent. will be paid for overtime, and no tailors will be discharged except for cause.

The men said that under these terms the shop would not be a co-operative one in any sense of the word, but would be simply a private enterprise, just like the shops from which they had been locked out. They insisted that they have complete control of the shop and that the committee confine itself to the duties of finance and supervision. They also object to having a woman as manager or to having the shop in her establishment. The union will hold another meeting to-morrow afternoon further to consider the terms.

Caught Smallpox from His Fiancee.

Miss Lizzie Geiger of Fisher Avenue, New Durham, N. J., was prostrated a week ago by smallpox. The house was quarantined, but John Klein of 118 Liberty Street, Union Hill, who is engaged to Miss Geiger, persisted in visiting her, despite the warning of the attending physician and the health officers, and the fact that her younger sister had also contracted the disease. Mr. Klein was taken ill Thursday night, and yesterday it was found that he was suffering from smallpox.

Whenever "Cold-catching" is possible, the Cough, Lung and Throat cure should be kept handy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv

GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

Municipal System Explained by J. W. Martin at Cooper Union.

NO BOSSES AND NO PRIMARIES

Former Corruption Eradicated by an Energetic Commission—The Power of the School Board.

J. W. Martin of London gave the first of a series of three lectures last night in the great hall of Cooper Union on London's solution of municipal problems. His subject was "How an English City Is Governed."

"Like many of Great Britain's families," he said, "the Government of England can be traced back many centuries. But in the course of ages it became corrupt for the want of the infusion of plebeian blood. In 1835 a commission was appointed to examine into the condition of municipal affairs, and they were found in as corrupt a state as it was possible for them to get. In one instance it was discovered that Town Councilors were borrowing money from the city in order to divide it among themselves, and in one of the corporate schools there was but one pupil and two masters, each master receiving a salary of $3,500 per year.

"The cause of this corruption arose from the perversion of municipal privileges to political objects. John Bull was shocked when this was exposed, and a Parliament bubbling over with enthusiasm began to improve matters by first saying more liberty should be allowed in voting.

"Now the Councils of town or city are elected and in each is reposed the fullest confidence and power. The Council over here seems to exist only because it cannot be kept out, and the tighter you put the bit in its mouth the better. Our Council members are elected for three years. We are not as anxious over there for elections as you are here, and our Council members are honorable, trustworthy, and faithful. The Mayor over in England is the chief officer of the town; he is Chairman of committees, and is a very useful person, but the Council has the power, and the Mayor cannot veto any of its actions.

"The School Board has control of all the State-supported schools. We did not get this arrangement until 1870. We were very much behind America in this regard, but the mother country has not been staying behind. England is now going ahead of America in the school system, and if you want to keep the Stars and Stripes floating ahead of the Union Jack more attention must be paid to the schools. Our School Board is not appointed by the Mayor. The members are drawn from the whole body of electors, and have full power of control, and we had made splendid strides forward because there has been nobody outside of the School Board to stop any necessary expenditures.

"Regarding our methods of elections in England we have no city bosses, no primaries, no conventions, and few bands and fireworks. In nominating a candidate there are no ward restrictions as here. It matters not what a man may be socially or politically, so that he be honest, faithful, and competent. There is no hustling of voters at the ballot box by policemen. It is understood the police are there for protection. All this service of the Councilors is gratuitous, and the same men serve year after year.

"Our progress depends in a great measure on the civil service. All the employes know they hold their positions for good behavior and good service, and promotion depends on efficiency. They enter the service fully aware that it is to be their life's work if they are worthy. The employe's livelihood does not depend upon political turns. There was a school teacher who wanted a position as Principal, and offered the Councilors part of his salary if he was elected. But he found he was on the wrong side of the Atlantic, for he was promptly dismissed from the service."

REV. C. F. LADD'S RESIGNATION.

Quits St. John's Army Post, Jersey City, to Open an Advent Church.

The Rev. Charles F. Ladd, who had charge of St. John's Army Post, a branch of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City Heights, of which the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard is pastor, resigned last Saturday. A story was circulated yesterday that Mr. Ladd had resigned because he was opposed to the dancing class inaugurated by Dr. Stoddard.

Mr. Ladd could not be found to get his version of the affair, but Dr. Stoddard said that so far as he knew there was no truth in the story. Mr. Ladd gave failing health as a reason for his resignation. Dr. Stoddard said he had learned since Mr. Ladd resigned his charge of the post that he had joined an Advent movement.

From other sources it was learned that Mr. Ladd had arranged to open an Advent church at Bunnell's Hall, Communipaw Avenue and Van Horne Street, to-morrow. It will be known as the People's Church.

CARLMAN LEVY'S HURTS FATAL.

Police Seeking Men Who Left Alleged Trolley Victim in Drug Store.

Carlman Levy of 57 Henry Street, whose name had been thought to be Samuel Kaplan, died yesterday afternoon in St. Catharine's Hospital, Brooklyn, where he had been taken Thursday morning suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. Levy is the man who was carried into William Wuest's drug store at Ewen and Seigel Streets, Thursday morning, by two unknown men. He was unconscious, and the men said they had found him at Seigel Street and Graham Avenue, and that he had fallen from a trolley car. The men then left, and a clerk sent to St. Catharine's Hospital for an ambulance. Every effort was made to revive Levy before he died to learn how he received his injuries, but in vain.

The police of the Stagg Street station have been unable to learn of any trolley accident in the neighborhood where Levy was said to have been found. They are looking for the two unknown men.

LA BOURGOGNE DAMAGE SUITS.

Finding of English Court Encourages Claimants—Patrick McKeown's Case.

The finding of the Admiralty Court in London that the steamer La Bourgogne of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique was alone to blame for the disastrous collision with the British Cromartyshire on July 4 last off the coast of Nova Scotia, has encouraged survivors of that collision here in their suits for damages against the company. John W. Brainsley, counsel for Patrick McKeown of the survivors, said yesterday that McKeown, who was a leather expert, had taken a second-class passage on La Bourgogne, having been sent by a large firm in this country to introduce in Paris a certain kind of leather work. He had with him some very important trade formulas that represented his life's work. These, together with his clothing, tools, and money were lost in the wreck. The formulas it was impossible to duplicate.

"He made a claim upon the company," Mr. Brainsley continued, "for $511 for damages, but the company refused to pay a single cent, and it would not even return him his passage money. So I began suit against the company in the Supreme Court for $10,000, claiming that the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique was a common carrier, had received passage money from McKeown, and was under obligation to carry him safely to his destination. Further, that the company, through its Captain and officers, negligently and carelessly caused the steamer to come into collision with the Cromartyshire, and my client lost all his property, and his nerves were permanently shattered."

The serious question in all cases when a vessel is lost at sea, Mr. Brainsley went on to say, arises in consequence of the provision of the United States Revised Statutes that allows a company to limit its liability to the value of the ship and cargo, and the courts have frequently held that the insurance money is included in this provision. The ship and cargo are at the bottom of the sea, and in such a case the only thing to be divided among the persons who have sustained the damage would be the money collected for freight charges, which, if not sufficient, would be divided pro rata. Mr. Brainsley expects the trial of the case to come on at the next term of the United States Circuit Court.

Monday there'll be a wee bit of a tid-bit. Look out for it. To-day, as usual, good suits overcoats shoes hats and furnishings, for man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LIEUT. COL. SMITH'S DEFENSE.

Kept Out of the Battle at Las Guasimas by Sickness Following Sunstroke, It Is Said.

Testimony was offered by the defense yesterday before the court of inquiry investigating the charges against Lieut. Col. Smith and Major Whittle of the Seventy-first Regiment, the prosecution having closed its case the night before. Surgeon Major Bell was the first witness. It was said that Lieut. Col. Smith intended to establish by the testimony of Surgeon Bell and others that he, (Smith,) while in Florida, suffered a sunstroke; that when the regiment arrived in Cuba he was so weakened that the Surgeons ordered him to remain at Siboney and supervise the unloading of supplies; that when the battle of Las Guasimas occurred, Smith was at Siboney; that he became eager to go to the front, and, despite the warnings of the Surgeons, walked from Siboney to Las Guasimas and joined the regiment.

Col. Bacon, counsel for Lieut. Col. Smith, said in his opening address that the charges made by Capts. Bleecker and Meeks were phases of the worst military-political intrigue ever heard of in this country. He declared that the evidence had not sustained the charges and that both charges should be dismissed. He praised the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment at San Juan and said that it did not run and that its conduct was above reproach. It was when the regiment reached New York that disgrace and odium became attached to it through the efforts of junior officers to arrogate to themselves credit by discrediting superior officers. He characterized Gen. Kent's report of the actions of the Seventy-first as unfair.

Surgeon Bell then testified that Lieut. Col. Smith had been ill prior to July 1, and stated that he did not see him on that day, but that he did see him July 2, and that he appeared to be ill, and in such a condition as to have been ill on the day preceding. Surgeon Bell's testimony was generally favorable to Smith.

Lieut. F. H. Weyman testified, and then Capt. E. De Kay Townsend was recalled for cross-examination. It was said by a friend of Lieut. Col. Smith that, after testifying about officers hiding behind trees and the like, it was found that Capt. Townsend had seen nothing of it himself and was only relating what he had heard. The board will meet at 10 o'clock this morning.

69TH MEN LOSE TWO MONTHS' PAY.

War Department Deducts from Wages Money Claimed by the State.

A recent ruling of the War Department relative to the payment of claims of the States against the Government for money paid by the States to troops after they had been mustered into the Government service will work greatly to the disadvantage of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, who are soon to return to this city from Huntsville, Ala., and will cast a shadow over their homecoming.

The Eighth, Ninth, Seventy-first, and Sixty-ninth Regiments were in the camps in this State for seventeen days after they had been mustered into the service. During this time the State paid the men at the rate of $1.50 a day, and later filed with the War Department a claim for the money so expended. In the natural course of events the men in the regiment would have two months' pay coming to them—for the month past and the extra pay allowed by Congress. This would amount to $31.20 for each private. But, since the State has filed its claim at the rate of $1.50 a day for each man in the regiment, the army officials insist that an amount equivalent to seventeen days' pay at $1.50 a day be deducted from each man's allowance. This would leave a balance of $5.70 due to each private.

The members of the Eighth, Ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments were not subjected to this deduction, so the blow falls on the Sixty-ninth all the harder by way of comparison. Friends of the regiment say that there is no precedent for making volunteer soldiers reimburse the Government for money it will ultimately pay to the State.

Capt. Barron of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who is here on duty, went to the office of the Paymaster, in the Army Building, yesterday to draw his pay, when he was informed of the ruling of the Controller of the Treasury. He then wrote to Capt. A. J. Griffin, who is with the regiment at Huntsville, telling him of the decision. Capt. Barron feels very indignant over the affair, not because of his personal loss, but because it will work a grievous hardship on the enlisted men, who had expected to reach home with two months' pay and allowances in their pockets. In consequence, Capt. Barron says, many of the men will be out of employment and without funds to carry them over until they obtain something to do.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday approved the resolution passed by the Municipal Assembly providing for the appointment of a committee of five members of the Board of Aldermen and five members of the Municipal Council to meet and welcome the Sixty-ninth on its return to the city.

STEEL AND WIRE TRUST.

Certificate of the New $90,000,000 Corporation Filed in Trenton.

The certificate of incorporation of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey was filed in Trenton yesterday noon. This corporation has a capital of $90,000,000, of which $40,000,000 is 7 per cent. preferred stock and $50,000,000 is common stock. The charter follows the lines of that of the American Tin Plate Company. The names of the incorporators do not disclose the real stockholders, who are represented by a New York banking firm. This new company, which is registered with the Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, begins business with $250,000 paid in. The fee of the Secretary of State of New Jersey is $18,000.

In the articles of incorporation the objects for which this corporation was formed are stated to be "to manufacture and trade in steel, iron, and other metals; to make, purchase, and sell manufactured articles made partly or wholly from metals of any kind and all like or kindred products; to acquire and dispose of rights to make and use the same, and to make, purchase, and sell such other products and merchandise as may be conveniently or advantageously used or sold in connection with said metals and business."

The dividends on the preferred stock are cumulative, so that if in any year dividends amounting to 7 per cent. are not paid on that stock, the deficiency is payable subsequently before any dividends are paid on the common stock.

Pressed Steel Car Co. Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Trenton, N. J., yesterday for the Pressed Steel Car Co., with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, one-half preferred and one-half common, the preferred stock to bear 7 per cent. non-cumulative dividends. The company is empowered to manufacture passenger, freight, and steel railway cars. The incorporators are Adrian H. Larkin, Arthur H. Van Brunt, and Francis L. Patton, Jr.

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HERBERT C. AYER DEAD.

The End of a Romantic Career—His Father Never Heard of Him Until He Was a Young Man.

The death of Herbert Copland Ayer, who passed away in Newark on Thursday and was buried yesterday, ended a career marked by many romantic episodes. His father, John F. Ayer, was in business in New Orleans, and late in the forties fell in love with a young woman said to have been remarkable for her beauty, proposed and was accepted. Both his parents and hers were opposed to the match, but he married her in spite of them, and, apart from the displeasure of their relatives nothing occurred to mar their domestic happiness for one year.

Then the exigencies of business compelled him to go to Chicago, and his wife went to visit her parents, with whom she had become reconciled shortly before. A month after his arrival in Chicago he received a letter announcing that his wife was ill. Then, before he could arrange to return home, a copy of a New Orleans paper arrived. It contained the announcement of her death. Broken down by grief, he was unable to return South, and finally resolved to dispose of his business in New Orleans and remain in Chicago, where he became interested in the hardware firm of Brown, Bonnell & Co., and eventually remarried.

In 1864 he and other Chicago capitalists went to New Orleans and acquired extensive sugar plantations. One day, while dining at the Planters' Hotel, he saw at a neighboring table with a tall, good looking young man, a woman who bore such a remarkable resemblance to the first Mrs. Ayer that he made inquiries about her and was astonished to learn that the latter was living, that she was the woman he had seen and that the young man with her was his son, of whose existence he had never even heard. He sought an interview with her. She at once recognized him, and explained that she had been persuaded by her family to consent to the deception which had brought about such unpleasant complications.

Although he had two sons by his second wife, John Ayer took such a fancy to his first born that he induced Herbert Copland Ayer to return to Chicago with him, where he also became a member of Brown, Bonnell & Co., and in 1866 married Harriet Hubbard Ayer, a young society woman. For several years Mrs. Ayer was recognized as a leader of Chicago social circles.

In 1883 Brown, Bonnell & Co. failed, and Herbert Ayer left his wife, saying that business interests required his presence in Europe. It was afterward learned that he had eloped with an adventuress, and was residing with her in Paris. When he left he had promised to contribute $500 a month to the support of his wife and their two children, but, it was said, never sent one cent. Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer secured a divorce from him in 1887 and went to work to earn her own living.

Herbert Copland Ayer had manged to save something from the wreck of his hardware business, and at times tried his hand at literature. Of late years he had been living in Newark.

CIGARETTE VICTIM DEFIANT.

Burkhardt Woman Accused of Shamming Refuses to Leave Hospital.

Miriam Burkhardt, the young woman whose alleged insanity is said to have been brought about by the excessive smoking of cigarettes, and who was found Wednesday night in front of the South Second Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, is still in the Eastern District Hospital, whence she was removed. Early yesterday morning she seemed to recover her senses for a while, and expressed a desire to leave the institution. Later in the morning the young woman jumped from her cot screaming, and attacked the nurse. She then dashed toward the windows, evidently with the intention of jumping out. The nurse quickly overtook her, and a lively scuffle followed. The screams of the woman brought assistance to the nurse, and after much difficulty the woman was overpowered and strapped to her cot. Later in the day word was sent to the Charities Commissioners, requesting that the woman be committed to the Flatbush Asylum.

Yesterday afternoon Superintendent Wiegand received a message that the woman had been found on the steps of the Kings County Penitentiary two weeks ago, acting queerly, and was removed to the Flatbush Asylum. An examination of her condition was made by the physicians, who decided that she was shamming, and was a victim of cigarette smoking. After the asylum doctors had passed upon her mental condition she was turned out.

When Superintendent Wiegand learned this he went to the ward where the woman was on a cot, and after relating what he had heard, ordered her to dress herself and leave the institution. This she refused to do, and defied him to put her out. Mr. Wiegand threatened to call in the police and have her ejected, but she defied the police as well. If she still declines to leave the hospital by this morning, the police will be called to put her out.

Wedding and Reception
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AMUSEMENTS.

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GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This afternoon at 2—ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Eames, Djella, Bauermeister; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Albers, Bars, Dufriche, Plançon.
To-night at 8, at pop. prices—MANON. Saville, Plançon, Albers, Dufriche, Bars, and Van Dyck.
Sun. Eve., at 8:15—Grand Popular Concert. Sembrich, Marie Brema, Salignac, Van Rooy.
Mon. Eve., Jan. 16, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Mantelli, Saléza, Campanari, Pringle, and Plançon.
Tues. Eve., Jan. 17, at 8—Second performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen, DIE WALKURE.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djella, Moike-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy. Cond., Schalk.
Wed. Eve., Jan. 18, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS. Lilli Lehmann, Mantelli, and Suzanne Adams, Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, Pringle, Maurel.
Thurs. Eve., Jan. 19, at 7—Third performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen. SIEGFRIED.
Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Marie Engle, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Stephan, Pringle, Meffert, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Fri. Eve., Jan. 20, at 8—FAUST. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Maurel.
Tues. Eve., Jan. 24, at 8:45 precisely—Fourth and Last performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen. GOTTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham, Cond., Schalk.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 18, at 2.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Ternina
Wed. Aft. Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Symphony No. 4, "Italian;" MOZART, aria from "Cosi fan Tutte;" WAGNER, "A Faust Overture;" BEETHOVEN, aria from "Fidelio;" BRAHMS, Waltzes, (arranged for orchestra by Wilhelm Gericke.)
Thurs. Eve. Programme: WEBER, Overture to "Freischutz;" BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3; WEBER, Agathe's Prayer and aria from "Der Freischutz;" DVORAK, Variations on an original Theme; WAGNER, Elizabeth's aria from "Tannhauser;" WAGNER, Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg."
Tickets at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN RECITAL OF
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THE GREAT GERMAN PIANIST.
Wednesday Evening Next, Jan. 18th
CARNEGIE HALL.
Seats now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Schuberth's, and Tyson's. Prices from $2.50 to $1.00.

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1898—Fifty-seventh Season—1899.
EMIL PAUR .....CONDUCTOR
Fourth Concert, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 8:15 P.M.
PROGRAMME:
Passacaglia, C minor.....Bach-Esser
Symphony, No. 6, "Pathetique".....Tschaikowsky
Concerto for violin, No. 7, E minor.....Spohr
MR. WILLY BURMESTER
His first appearance with the Philharmonic Society
"Mephisto Waltz".....Liszt
Box office open daily from 9 to 5. Seats from 75c. to $2. Boxes $12 and $15. General Admission, $1.
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CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 2nd and 3rd Song Recitals Jan. 16 and 19 at 3. Seats $1.50. Adm. $1. Chickering Piano.

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CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play, 5 new A Romance of songs. ATHLONE.

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Rice & Cohen, 3 Sisters Macarte, Thorne & Carleton, Morton & Revelle, Kleist Bros.; 2 others. Great Comedy Bill!

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Fred Bond & Co., Gus Williams, Leonidas' Dogs & Cats, Hugh Stanton, El Zobedie, Nellie Burt, Mason & Forbes; many others.

DALY'S
Every evening this week at 8:10, MADAME SANS GENE, Miss Rehan as Sans Gene.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY.
***Next Monday and for a few evenings, Sheridan's masterpiece of comedy, School for Scandal.
***In preparation the great Drury Lane Drama, The Great Ruby.

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"The Termagant"—Nat. W'k. The Second Mrs. Tan

JAN 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Books and Authors.

The New York Times.
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Books and Authors.

Next Monday, Jan. 16, will occur the three hundredth anniversary of the death of Edmund Spenser. In melancholy circumstances died this great poet. Having been appointed Sheriff of the County of Cork, as "a man endowed with good knowledge and learning, and not unskillful or without experience in the wars," he assumed the duties of his office only to find a rebellion break out, from which he escaped to London a ruined and broken-hearted man. Ben Jonson says he "died for lack of bread in King Street and refused twenty pieces sent to him by my Lord of Essex, saying that he had no time to spend them." He was buried in Westminster Abbey near Chaucer, the expense being paid by the Earl of Essex. One of our correspondents sends us a poem on this anniversary. It is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Bismarck once described the friendship of Russia for Germany as "a high tower." But another kind of high tower exists in Russia and word comes of the safe locking up in that tower (which is a literary one) of several thousand copies of Bismarck's "Reflections and Reminiscences." No one dares permit the sale of the book anywhere in Russia, because of the narrative Bismarck gives of the murder of the Czar Paul and the outspoken views expressed of certain high Russian officials, and especially of the late Prince Gortschakoff.

Paul Leicester Ford has had almost as many publishers as he has written books. He began as his own publisher, with an office at his house in Brooklyn. Then the Messrs. Holt brought out his "Peter Stirling," the Messrs. Putnam his edition of Jefferson, the Messrs. Lippincott his "True George Washington," Houghton, Mifflin & Co. his "Story of an Untold Love," Dodd, Mead & Co. his "Tattle Tales of Cupid," and now that he has written a new novel, a story of the Revolution, called "Janice Meredith," he finds a medium in Collier's Weekly. We may reasonably expect to hear eventually that the Messrs. Harper, the Messrs. Scribner, and the Messrs. Appleton have each a book by Paul Leicester Ford. Indeed, such has been his versatility that a chance seems to exist for his name to appear on the list of Orange Judd under the title of "How to Grow Crops," or on the list of Van Nostrand under the title "Integral Calculus Made Easy."

Nansen has been hard at work preparing his long-promised volume, which is to give the scientific results of his explorations in the polar area. The work will not contain anything of a personal character, but will present the astronomical, geological, hydrographical, meteorological, zoological, botanical, and other data. A complete description of his ship, the Fram, will be given by the builder. The cost of the production of the work will be borne by the Nansen Fund for the Advancement of Science.

The author of "She" has sent to press another novel. Rider Haggard is a prolific writer. Three books in twelve months make a pretty good record even in these days of eager production. First was "A Farmer's Year," written for Longman's Magazine, and ultimately published in book form. Then came a novel with a purpose, "Doctor Therne," which was put together in less than four weeks, being called forth as a remonstrance against the Anti-Vaccination act. And last of all comes "Swallow," another novel which will be presented Feb. 24 through Longmans, Green & Co.

M. Dobrée, a Frenchman, possessed of many millions, died recently, and left to the City of Nantes what is said to be the most magnificent collection of works of art and historical relics ever brought together privately. There is a gallery containing masterpieces of the old Italian, French, Spanish, and Dutch painters, and a most complete series of autograph letters of historical personages. More than these, there are the wedding dresses of Queen Anne of Burgundy, Mary Stuart, Jeanne de Vandemont, and Marie Lecinska. A thousand coats of arms, instruments of mediæval torture, and not fewer than 800 illustrated manuscripts and missals are in the collection. Owner of a great old feudal castle, in which John V. Duke of Brittany died, M. Dobrée has willed that away, too. It is to be converted into a national museum for the preservation of his collection.

We are pleased to see the following announcement concerning The Bookman: "The circulation averages 13,500 copies, and is greater, we believe, than that of any literary periodical of the sort in America." This is indeed a large circulation for a literary periodical of the monthly class—the class to which the announcement refers. The Bookman is to be congratulated. The figures have probably never before been reached by any monthly literary periodical. It is only among weekly literary papers that a circulation of great size can anywhere be found. THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW—we say it with a desire to be just rather than modest—for months has been disposing of many times 13,500 copies. For the New Year four special numbers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of extra size will be printed, and the circulation for each will be guaranteed to be not less than 100,000 copies. We believe this will be a larger circulation than has ever been reached in any country by a weekly or monthly periodical devoted expressly to literary matters.

A copy of Thackeray's "Exquisites" was recently sold in London for £58. Just three months before it had been advertised in the catalogue of a second-hand Northampton bookseller for 2s. 6d. Then this same Northampton bookseller read other people's catalogues and soon discovered the value of the "Exquisites." So far only two copies are known. The "Exquisites" is described as a small octavo, of 37 pages, containing four lithographs. As a book it amounts to very little.

The statement that it takes ten persons a month to dust the books in the Boston Public Library is interpreted to indicate the immensity of the collection. One is tempted to wonder whether, had such a statement come from another city, it would not be regarded as a confession of how little the books were read. That thought shows the value of a good reputation. Incidentally, the announcement throws light on a side of a library management little considered by the public.

The English publishers of magazines complain that their sales for Christmas numbers have not been as large as in former years. It is possible that the illustrated English papers, with their big and striking colored prints issued during the holiday season, now take the place of the magazines. Exceptional have been the Harmsworth publications. At a recent meeting of the Harmsworth shareholders a total of 12,000,000 copies was announced with a profit of $880,000. Mr. Harmsworth reported that he had spent $20,000 on the first four numbers of Harmsworth's Magazine.

DOWN-TOWN ARCHITECTURE.

Graceless Towers and Meaningless Ornaments —Like Books of All Sizes on a Shelf.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW by

Eliot Gregory,

Author of "Worldly Ways and By Ways," the "Idler" papers, &c.

If a foreign tourist, ignorant of his whereabouts, were to sail about sunset up our spacious bay and see for the first time the eccentric skyline of lower New York, he would probably rub his eyes and wonder if they were not playing him a trick, for distance and twilight lend the chaotic masses around the Battery a certain wild grace suggestive of Titan strongholds or prehistoric abodes of Wotan, rather than the business part of a practical modern city.

"But," as John Drew used to say in "The Masked Ball," "what a difference in the morning!" when a visit to his banker takes the new arrival down to Wall Street, and our uncompromising American daylight dispels his illusions.

Years ago spirituel Arthur Gilman mourned over the decay of architecture in New York and pointed out that Stewart's shop, at Tenth Street, bore about the same relation to that noble art as an iron cooking stove! It is well death removed this critic before our city entered into its present Brobdingnagian phase. If he considered that Stewart's and the Fifth Avenue Hotel failed in artistic beauty, what would have been his opinion of the graceless piles that crowd the best sites on our island to-day, beside which those older buildings seem almost classical in their simplicity?

One hardly dares to think what impression a student familiar with the symmetry of Old World structures must receive on arriving for the first time, let us say, at the Bowling Green, for the truth would then dawn upon him that what appeared to be the ground level of the island was in reality the roof line of average four-story buildings, from among which the keeps and campaniles that had so pleased him (when seen from the Narrows) rise like gigantic weeds gone to seed in a field of grass.

It is the heterogeneous architecture of the buildings down town that renders our streets so hideous. Far from seeking harmony, our builders all seem to be trying to "go" each other "one story better," and if they can belittle a neighbor in the process it is clear gain, and so much advertisement. Certain blocks on lower Broadway are gems in this way! Any one who has glanced at the contents of an auctioneer's shelves when a "job lot" of books is being sold, will doubtless have noticed their resemblance to the sidewalks of lower Broadway. Poor little duodecimo buildings are squeezed in between towering in-folios and richly bound and tooled octavos chum with cheap editions. Our careless City Fathers have not even given themselves the trouble of pushing their stone and brick volumes into the same line, but allow them to straggle along the shelf—I beg pardon, the sidewalk—according to their own sweet will.

The resemblance of most new business buildings to flashy books increases the more one studies them; they have the proportion of thin school atlases, and, like them, are adorned only on their backs, (read fronts.) The modern builder, like the frugal binder, leaves the sides of his creations chastely plain, and expends his ingenuity in decorating the narrow strip which he naïvely imagines will be the only part seen, calmly ignoring the fact that on glancing up or down a street the sides of houses are what we see first. It is almost impossible to get mathematically opposite a building, yet that is the only point from which these new constructions are not grotesque.

It seems as though the rudiments of common sense would suggest that under existing circumstances the less decoration put on a façade the greater must be the harmony of the whole. But trifles like harmony and fitness are splendidly ignored by the architects of to-day, who, be it remarked in passing, have slipped into another curious habit for which I would greatly like to see an explanation offered. As long as the ground floors and the tops of their creations are elaborate, the designer evidently thinks the intervening twelve or fifteen stories can shift for themselves. One clumsy mass on the Bowling Green is an excellent example of this. Its ground floor is a cheerful reproduction of the tombs of Egypt. About the second story the architect must have become discouraged—or perhaps the owner's funds gave out—for the next dozen floors are treated in the severest "tenement house" manner; then, as his building terminates well up in the sky, the top floor or two are, for no apparent reason, elaborately adorned. Indeed, this weakness for a brilliant finish pervades all the neighborhood. The Johnson Building on Broad Street (to take one out of the lot) is sober and discreet in design for a dozen stories, but bursts at its top into a Byzantine colonnade. Why? one asks in wonder.

Another new-comer, corner of Wall and Nassau

JAN

mind-minded Miss Matty (in Mrs. Gaskell's charming story) when she put her best cap on top of an old one and sat smiling at her visitors from under the double headdress!

Nowhere in the world—not even in Moscow, that city of domes—can one see such a collection of pagodas, cupolas, blocks, and turrets as grace the roofs of our office buildings! The architects evidently look upon such adornments as compensations! The more hideous the structure, the finer its dome! Having perpetrated a blot upon the city that cries to heaven in its enormity, the repentant owner adds a pagoda or two, much in the same spirit, doubtless, as prompts an Italian peasant to hang a votive heart on some friendly shrine when a crime lies heavy on his conscience.

What would be thought of a book collector who took to standing inkstands or pepperboxes on the tops of his tallest volumes by way of adornment? Yet domes on newspaper buildings are every bit as appropriate. A choice collection of such monstrosities graces Park Row; one much-gilded offender varying the monotony by looking like a yellow stopper in a high-shouldered bottle! How modern architects with the exquisite City Hall *before* them could have wandered so far afield in their search for the original must always remain a mystery.

When a tall, thin building happens to stand on a corner, the likeness to an atlas is replaced by a grotesque resemblance to a waffle iron, of which one structure just finished on Rector Street skillfully reproduces the lines. The rows of little windows were evidently arranged to imitate the indentations on that humble kitchen utensil, and the elevated road at the back seems in this case to do duty as the handle. Mrs. Van Rensselaer tells us in her delightful "Goede Vrouw of Manahatta" that waffle irons used to be a favorite wedding present among the Dutch settlers of this island, and were adorned with monograms and other devices, so perhaps it is atavism that makes us so fond of this form in building! As, however, no careful Hausfrau would have stood her iron on its edge, architects should hesitate before placing their buildings in that position, as the impression of instability is the same in each case.

After leaving the vicinity of the City Hall, the tall slabs that like magnified milestones mark the progress of Architecture up Broadway become a shade less objectionable, although one meets some strange freaks in so-called decoration by the road. Why, for instance, were those titan columns grouped around the entrance to the American Surety Company? They do not support anything (the only excuse for columns in architecture) except some rather feeble statuary and do seriously block the entrance. Were they added with the idea of fitness? That can hardly be, for a portico is as inappropriate to a building of that size as it would be to a parlor car and almost as inconvenient.

Further up town our attention is arrested by another form of misplaced adornment. What purpose can that tomb with a railing round it serve on top of the New York Life Insurance Company Building? It looks like a monument in Greenwood, surmounted by a rat trap, but no one is interred there and vermin can hardly be troublesome at that altitude.

How did this craze for useless decoration originate? The inhabitants of Florence and Athens did not consider it necessary. There must, I feel sure, be reason for its use in this city, for American proprietors rarely spend money without a purpose; perhaps they find that rococo detail draws business and inspires confidence?

I would like to ask the architects one question: "Have they not been taught that in their art, as in every other, pretenses are vulgar, that things should be what they seem?" Then why do they continue to hide steel and fire brick cages under a veneer of granite six inches thick, causing them to pose as solid stone buildings? If there is a demand for tall, light structures, why not build them simply, (as bridges are constructed) and not add a poultice of bogus columns and zinc cornices that serve no purpose and deceive no one.

Union Square, again, possesses blocks out of which the Jackson and Decker Buildings spring with a noble disregard of all rules and a delicious incongruity that reminds one of Falstaff's corps of ill-drilled soldiers. Madison Square, however, is facile princeps, with its annex to the Hoffman House, a building which would make the fortune of any dime museum that could fence it in and show it for a small fee! Long contemplation of this structure from my study window has printed every comic detail on my brain. It starts off at its ground floor to be an imitation of the Doge's Palace, (a neat and appropriate idea in itself for a Broadway shop.) At the second story, following the usual New York method, it reverts to a design suggestive of a county jail, (the Palace and the Prison,) with here and there a balcony hung out, emblematical of the inmates' wash and bedding. At the ninth floor the repentant architect adds two more stories in regretful memory of the Doge's residence. Have you ever seen an accordion (concertina, I believe is the correct name) hanging in a shop window? The Twenty-fifth Street Doge's Palace reminds me of that humble instrument. The wooden part where the keys and round holes are stands on the sidewalk. Then come an indefinite number of pleats, and finally the other wooden end well up among the clouds. So striking is this resemblance that at times one expects to hear [illegible] drawn out and [illegible] it [illegible] the different buttons, as he past them in his mind's eye, before he left [illegible] and started on the rest of the block. One day the [illegible] neighborhood saw what appeared to be a "rotary fountain." This is said [illegible] on to the roof of the old [illegible] House. The result suggests a small man who, being obliged to walk with a giant, had put on a wig but several times too large in order to equalize their heights!

How admonished Pericles and his circle of architects and sculptors would be could they stand a moment on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street and see the Parthenon perched on the twelfth story of a pile innocent of other Greek ornament. They would recognize their old friends, the ladies of the Erechtheum, doing duty again on the Revellon Building across the way, pretending to hold up a cornice, which, being in proportion to the building, is several hundred times too big for them to carry. They can't be seen from the sidewalk, the street is too narrow for that, but such trifles don't deter builders from decorating when the fit is on them. Perhaps this one got his caryatides at a bargain, and had to work them in somewhere; so it is not fair to be hard on him. If ever we take to ballooning, all these elaborate tops will add materially to our pleasure. At the present moment the birds, and perhaps the angels, appreciate the effort. I, perhaps, of all the inhabitants of the city, have seen those ladies face to face, when I have gone on my semi-monthly visit to the roof to look for leaks!

"It's all very well to carp and cavil," many readers will say, "but 'Idler' forgets that our modern architects have had to contend with difficulties that never faced the designers of other ages, demands for space and light forcing the nineteenth century builders to produce structures which they know are neither graceful nor in proportion!"

If my readers will give themselves the trouble to glance at several office buildings in the city, they will realize that the problem is not without a solution. In almost every case where the architect has refrained from useless decoration and stuck to simple lines, the result, if not beautiful, has at least been inoffensive. It is where inappropriate elaboration is added that taste is offended. Such structures as the Singer Building, corner of Liberty Street and Broadway, and the home of "Life," in Thirty-first Street, prove that beauty and grace of façade can be adapted to modern business wants.

Feeling as so many New Yorkers do about this defacing of what might have been the most beautiful of modern cities, it is particularly galling to be called upon to admire what it is already an effort for one to tolerate.

A sprightly gentleman, writing last week in a scientific weekly, goes into ecstasies of admiration over the advantages and beauty of the last steel mastodon on Park Row, a building that has the proportions of a carpenter's plane stood on end, decorated here and there with balconies, and a colonnade perched on brackets up toward its fifteenth story. He complacently gives us its weight and height as compared with the pyramids and numerous other details as to windows and weight, and hints in conclusion that only old fogies and dullards, unable to keep pace with the times, fail to appreciate the charm of such structures in a city. One of the great "points" this writer makes is the quantity of light and air enjoyed by tenants, amusingly oblivious of the fact that at least three façades of each tall building will see the day only so long as the proprietors of adjacent land are too poor or too busy to construct similar colossi on their own property! When all the buildings on a block are the same height, half the floors in each will be without light or ventilation. It's rather poor taste to brag of advantages that are enjoyed only through the generosity of one's neighbors.

Business demands may force us to bow before the necessity of these horrors, but it certainly is "rubbing it in" to ask our applause. When the Eiffel Tower was in course of construction, the artists and literary lights of Paris raised a tempest of protest. One wonders why so little of the kind has been done here. It seems rather late in the day to suggest reform, yet if more New Yorkers would interest themselves in the work, much might still be done to modify and improve our metropolis.

I hear with satisfaction that a group of architects have lately met and discussed plans for the embellishment of our neglected city. There is a certain poetical justice in the proposition coming from those who have worked so much of the harm. Remorse has before now been known to produce good results!

ELIOT GREGORY.

MODERN ITALIAN ART.*

While this book is not of very great general interest, it should find a place on the shelves of every collector of art books. It covers a field that has been practically untouched, by bringing together all the important and many of the relatively unimportant names in modern Italian art, with a careful description of styles and considerable biographical information. It is a handbook of the higher order, which is consciously written [illegible] where the [illegible] of early examples has made critical [illegible] Mr. Willard writes:

"[illegible] appreciation of a portion of the art work reviewed in this book, which it is difficult to overcome, and that is the barrier erected by the reaction against style just out of fashion. This reaction is a natural and necessary result of the progress, and only mistakes which we make while under the influence of it is to regret our contemporary dislike as based upon permanent defects in the art product itself. Artists of profound conviction and critics who study only the art of their own time invariably make this mistake. They consistently dislike the form of art favored by the generations immediately preceding them, and are unable to believe that it can ever have a future—just as the artists of the time of Raphael were unable to believe that the discarded style of Fra Angelico could ever again be admired by any rational human being. I recognize this fact, and also the further fact, that it places the work of the classicists and purists—the two earlier schools of the modern period—beyond the pale of natural appreciation. The reader, however, who stops to think must see that the style of the day is merely the outer envelope of an artist's expression, and that real talent, not to say genius, will disclose itself whatever may be the school to which the possessor of it belongs."

Perhaps the endeavor not to err in this direction has brought the scale down a little too heavily in favor of the classicists and purists, where Mr. Willard has indulged in criticism; but he has been uniformly modest, and his work will one day be of exceptional value to the searcher out of past art. He has drawn from a great variety of sources, no Italian book on the subject having been written, and besides Italian reviews and pamphlets he has called to his assistance French, German, and English sources. Except in the form of occasional passages in memoirs and diaries, he has found, he says, no information in English which was of any value to him, and therefore believes that the facts he has put into his volume have there received their first English presentation.

Almost 250 pages have been devoted to sculpture, starting from "Canova and His Contemporaries," to whom Mr. Willard has given an extremely interesting chapter. From Canova's classicism he passes to Bartolini's revolt against the artificial tendency of the period, and his inauguration of the ideas of naturalism which flowered in the work of Vincenzo Vela. Coming to the period since 1860, Mr. Willard says:

"Among the different local groups of sculptors in Italy I think the southern group has shown more originality during the last thirty years than any other. Its originality has not always been acceptable to the foreign taste; indeed it has sometimes been extremely repellant. But so far as the mere progressive spirit is concerned—that is to say the desire to escape from what has become familiar, conventional, and tiresome, and to substitute for it something novel, unconventional, and fresh—I think that we must accord the palm to the so-called meridional school, and more particularly to the group of artists established at Naples."

If we may judge from the two illustrations given—the "Young Julius Cæsary" by Civiletti, and the "Revolution," by Ximenes—this statement is not extravagant. Ximenes's "Revolution" has the fire and splendor by which MacMonnies has conquered American critics, with perhaps a trifle more of what we may define as emotional sincerity—as though the temperament of the artist found freer and more natural expression in the work.

In the chapters on Italian painting Mr. Willard has not so rich a vein to explore and consequently does not so much interest his readers in his subject. His own opinions, however, come more to the front and are more illuminating. His account of Michetti, whose genius is unquestionable, seems somewhat disproportionate to the time and space given to very minor painters. To Rossetti he gives two or three appropriate pages, rightly counting his work in with the rest of Italian art, although produced in England. He says:

"It is true that Rossetti was not of absolutely pure Italian stock, inasmuch as his maternal grandmother was English, but this slight admixture of Saxon blood did not in the least affect his temperament, which was wholly Latin, Italian, and Abruzzese. Rossetti came, indeed, much nearer to being a full-blooded Italian than Camillo Boito, whose mother was of pure Polish blood, and if it is proper to regard Boito as an Italian artist it cannot be entirely improper to place Rossetti in that category.

"Rossetti was never substantially affected, so far as his art production was concerned, by his English education. His nature was too strong and too assertive to be swerved from its own normal course by anything which English teachers could say or do. They could no more mold his talent by any ordinary processes of the schoolroom than a sculptor could mold a mass of aerolitic iron by the simple pressure of his fingers. Rossetti was nominally receiving a course of training at the Royal Academy Antique School when he made his first approach to Ford Madox Brown, but his art never showed any very distinct trace of this preliminary instruction. Neither is it possible to say that, in his form of expression, he was permanently influenced by Brown. The outer envelope of their two arts remained distinct, and if there was any resemblance in their inner substance it was simply the result of certain similarities of temperament, and not of an impression made by the older man on the younger man's nature."

Among the Milanese artists is Segantini, the landscape painter. His dignified composition and the admirable drawing of his animals are shown in reproduction of his "Ploughing in the Engadine." The last section of the book, less than a hundred pages, is devoted to architecture. The volume entire is a monument of intelligent industry and comprehensive research much to be valued.

*HISTORY OF MODERN ITALIAN ART. By Ashton Rollins Willard. With illustrations. London, New York, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1898. Price, $5.

1899

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Peaceful Years for Napoleon III.*

It is an art to write history as does M. Imbert de Saint-Amand, and his works on some of the most interesting periods of French history have had a deserved popularity in this country. His style is never heavy, the most intricate matters of State policy and diplomatic dealings are clearly defined, while his ability to employ helpful details in a picturesque manner constantly adds bits of vivid color to the events he is describing.

This careful attention to interesting details is shown in the present volume. For instance, when speaking of the visit made to Napoleon III. and his wife by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert at Cherbourg Aug. 5, 1858, we are told that the Empress was attired "in a white and lilac silk gown and a hat trimmed with white and black lace."

In his fine account of the masked ball at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Paris Feb. 17, 1857, the gayety of the scene is portrayed with an ease and boldness which few historians would care to attempt. The costumes worn by the prominent royal personages are well described, in many cases even to the color of the ribbons. Here, for example, is one:

"Who is this rag-picker whose extreme elegance causes a sensation? Oh, the charming costume! Knee breeches of white satin, flesh-colored silk stockings, a vest also of white satin, spangled with gold suns and hearts; a black velvet mask on the face; on the head a policeman's cap, adorned with a string of diamonds; a basket of gilded osier on the back containing bouquets of gardenias and white camellias, which the gallant rag-picker distributes to the ladies as he passes; in the right hand a silver hook, in the left a lighted lantern, whose glass door bears in colors the blazon, 'Hearts and suns.' This is the lantern of Diogenes. He recognizes the Emperor by his figure, and going up to him he says, 'I am looking for a man; I have found him,' and he extinguishes the lantern."

The volume deals with the three years of Napoleon III.'s empire, from 1856, at the cessation of the Crimean war, to 1859, when the Italian war, secretly fathered all the time by the Emperor, broke out. The opening pages reveal at once Napoleon's schemes for the liberation of the Italian States, the humiliation of Austria, and the acquisition by France of Savoy. Being familiar with this idea, which the Emperor had in his mind at the very time the Treaty of Paris was signed, we are enabled to follow it through the volume as the underlying current, and see how cunningly Napoleon conspired, for such it was, to bring about the Italian war. Mme. Cornu is quoted as writing:

"A war intended to drive the Austrians out of Italy, in which he should have command, has been his dream from childhood. He once said to me at Ham, 'I feel that I shall command a great army some day; I know that I shall distinguish myself; I am conscious of possessing all the great military qualities.'" The author then adds, "A triumphant entry at Milan at the head of a victorious and liberating army, amidst the tumult of applause and under a rain of flowers was a vision which delighted his ardent and poetic fancy."

With this end ever in view, he sent his ablest diplomat, Count de Morny, as Minister to St. Petersburg, and a little later Napoleon had his famous interview with Czar Alexander II., at Stuttgart, for without the alliance of Russia he knew it would be impossible to accomplish his aims. England, he knew, could never be relied upon to assist him in such an undertaking, but he used every possible means to gain her friendship and to conceal his real intention, as when his mysterious interview was held at Plombières with Count Cavour, July 21, 1858, and the approaching war carefully discussed, Napoleon III. prevented any mention of his stay at Plombières in the Moniteur, the official gazette of the empire, but turned public attention to his interview with Queen Victoria the following month at Cherbourg.

All of these events and the diplomatic relations of the empire with other countries are told in a clear and wonderfully entertaining manner. Brief mention is made of the fact that the author secured his first appointment into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through Count Walewski, Sept. 1, 1855. Napoleon had recently made the Count his Minister of Foreign Affairs, and he was the reputed son of the first Emperor and the Polish woman Comtesse Walewski.

The birth and baptism of the Prince Imperial, the coronation of Czar Alexander II., the completion and opening of the Louvre, the attempt on the part of Orsini and his helpers to assassinate the Emperor, the explosion of bombs, the social life of Paris, and other events of these three most brilliant years of Napoleon's reign, are all told in a manner that sustains the interest from chapter to chapter.

Two Books by Dr. Van Dyke.*

The three little poems under the generic head, "The Toiling of Felix—A Legend on a New Saying of the Christ," written by Dr. Henry Van Dyke, he has recently had privately printed by the De Vinne Press in an edition of 125 copies, which he has dedicated to Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff of Princeton University, the author of the series of papers in Scribner's Magazine on "Life with the Workers of the Country."

The poem is really a trilogy whose parts are a prelude to "A Lost Word of Jesus" and "The Legend of the Toiling of Felix" and an envoi, "The Gospel of Labor." The trilogy is a chant in praise of labor and its keynote is the old Latin proverb, "Laborare ude and the last verse of the envoi will est orare." The opening verse of the prelude give a good idea of the author's poetic treatment of his subject:

Hear a word that Jesus spake
Eighteen centuries ago,
Where the crimson lilies blow
Round the blue Tiberian lake.
There the bread of life He brake,
Through the fields of harvest walking
With His lowly comrades, talking
Of the secret thoughts that feed
Weary hearts in time of need.
Art thou hungry? Come and take.

ENVOI

Hear the word that Jesus spake.
'Tis the sacrament of labor; meat and drink divinely blest;
Friendship's food and sweet refreshment; Strength and courage, joy and rest.
"This is the gospel of labor—ring it ye bells of the kirk—
The Lord of Love came down from above to live with the men who work,
This is the rose that He planted, here in the thorn-cursed soil—
Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the blessing of earth is toil."

The series of brief essays under the general title of "Ships and Havens," which met with favor a year ago, has been republished in a small volume, which is most attractive in every way. The text is printed in open-faced type, in red and black, on hand-made paper, and the cover of gray cloth bears a series of reproductions of an old-time Roman galley.

Dr. Van Dyke, whether he writes of the woodlands, the chase and fishing, of Tennyson's poetry, or on moral and ethical themes, always wields a graceful pen, and these little essays will be found charming and instructive reading at all times. He divides his subject into such attractive discussions as "Pilgrims of the Sea," "Whither Bound?" "The Four Havens of Work," "Pleasure," "Wealth," "Fame," and "Usefulness," "The Haven of Character," "The Force of the Ideal," "Powerful Day-Dreams," "The Two Paths," "Christian Consummation," "The Last Port," "The Strength of Wishes," and "The Passion of Immortality." Perhaps the best of these are the random reflections of "Pilgrims of the Sea," the "Whither Bound?," and "The Passion of Immortality," but all are full of thoughtful suggestiveness, and all, as said above, are worthy of reading and study. The little book reflects the greatest credit upon D. B. Updike of the Merrymount Press, Boston, who arranged and printed it.

Rembrandt's Times.*

Walter Cranston Larned has lately given to the public his new story, entitled "Rembrandt," one of the best historical novels of the period. Rembrandt Van Ryn was born in Leyden in 1607 of humble parentage, his father being a miller, and his mother the daughter of a baker. His early education was carried on at a Latin school, with a view to his studying law, but the boy had no inclination toward that profession, and so entered the studio of Jakob Isaacs van Swadenburch, and later in the atelier of Pieter Lastman, where he remained six months. In 1631 Rembrandt left Leyden for Amsterdam, where he passed the remainder of his life. At this point in his history Mr. Larned takes up the thread of his story, with Rembrandt on board of the big, heavy canal barge which was to take him to Amsterdam, and his father and mother turning back to the mill as the lines of the barge were cast off and it moved slowly down the river.

On the journey to Amsterdam Rembrandt spent an evening with Frans Hals, the artist, which visit is interestingly described. Upon his arrival at the capital, Rembrandt secured lodgings and established his studio where he painted, etched, and taught. The chapter "Lessons in Anatomy" finds Rembrandt for the first real time, and Amsterdam was in a furor over it and the author, in the report of the address, when there was a town meeting in the place where the grave Burgomasters sat and deliberated about the city's affairs, in the very centre and heart of the life of Amsterdam they hung Rembrandt's masterpiece, that all, both high and low, might learn to know it.

Soon after his arrival in Amsterdam Rembrandt met a beautiful young girl, Saskia van Ulenburg, whom he painted, loved, wooed, and wed (1632.) The author of our book describes very accurately and delicately this courtship, the story of which is almost as famous as the artist's work. His intense love for Saskia was as enduring as eternity, and upon her early death (1642) his life became clouded. His affairs became involved and he was declared insolvent. His beautiful home in Breedstraat, with its fine collection of Italian and Dutch paintings, relics, glass, armor, and porcelain, was disposed of at auction, (1656,) and the great master, almost discouraged, took up his residence in very humble quarters in comparative poverty. But such a spirit was not to be downed forever, and after a time he gathered renewed strength and energy and painted as never before. "The Night Watch," (1642,) now in the museum at Amsterdam, was the masterpiece of his maturity, a flash of his marvelous genius.

Rembrandt had no rivals in the management of light and shade, few in color, in character, or in the expression of homely, but deep, sentiment. He was absolutely original. Some may have been more brilliant and effective, none more penetrating or more human.

One afternoon the painter was inspired more than ever. He imagined a golden glory, seeing in it his beloved Saskia's face. He seized his brush and palette and started toward his canvas to portray his wonderful vision, but he fell backward, brush and palette in hand, dead. Thus passed away this great master artist, dying in the attempt to paint the very glory of heaven itself.

Africa's Gold Coast.*

One of the sections of Africa which has for over four centuries been under the influence of civilization is that portion lying along the Atlantic Ocean between French Guinea and the German territory, Togoland, including a coast line of about 360 miles and eight political divisions. This area, known as the Gold Coast, is described and a brief history of the people given in the volume entitled "The Gold Coast, Past and Present," which George Macdonald, who was for many years British Director of Education for the Gold Coast Colony, has recently prepared. Originally this section was occupied by Dutch, Danes, Portuguese, and English, but the first three were either driven out of their possessions or ceded them to the English, the latter securing absolute control in 1872.

The history of the English upon the Gold Coast is a very interesting study. During the reign of King Charles II. the Dutch West India Company committed many depredations upon English shipping, forcing the latter to organize strong trading companies for their protection. But the Dutch Navy, under Admiral De Ruyter, was too powerful for the weak merchantmen, and successive trading companies followed each other into bankruptcy. Eventually, that section of English colonies became merely a dependency of Sierra Leone, and so practically remained until about 1844. At the present time several interior countries, such as Ashanti, Akim, and Kwahu, are included in the Gold Coast Protectorate. The seat of government has been since 1844 Accra, in the coast country of the same name. The population is estimated at 1,500,000, mostly descendants from the negro family.

Their habits of life are simple and 3d. per day is a sufficient allowance for their subsistence. Polygamy is the rule, and a man may have as many wives as he cares for, and they generally do all the work and sustain their husband in idleness. The usual number of wives is from three to ten. Upon the father falls the expense of clothing the entire family, including often scores of children. But as the usual clothing of adults is very limited, this expense is not a very burdensome one. The present volume abounds with interesting descriptions of the life and customs of the strange people in the various countries comprised in this district, including their traditional origin, superstitions, occupations, religious beliefs, rules of descent of property, and family relations. The chief employments of the inhabitants of the coast settlements are fishing and trading, while hunting, gold washing, and plantation work are the general occupations of the inhabitants of the inland portions of the colony. The great drawback to the development of the Gold Coast is the lack of labor. There are plenty of people capable of work, but they will not do any more than is necessary to supply their personal needs. The climate and vein of mourning substitutes militate against hard or consecutive labor, and as a result the mines, without adequate forest and other subsistence of the country are practically undeveloped.

From the earliest times the Gold Coast has been famous for its wonderful yield of gold. In some parts it is gotten by digging pits, which may be seen by the traveler near the roadways, and washing the earth taken from the diggings. The yield of flour gold from these pits is very large. Nuggets are found in great number and of large size in the mountain districts, and the author is of the opinion that some day this section will rival South Africa in its gold production. The national drink of the Gold Coast is palm wine, which is consumed by the natives in great quantities and at all times of the day.

The Ashantis were undoubtedly the most powerful of the coast tribes. They for years waged unceasing warfare against their neighbors, forcing them one by one to pay tribute and hold themselves subject to Ashanti rule. The Ashantis occupy a large and valuable section of the Gold Coast territory, and have given the British more trouble than all the rest of the native tribes put together. They have fine villages, and their customs and laws, while crude and unique, are also often very unjust. If a person brought a frivolous charge against another, and it was dismissed, the accuser was bound to provide an entertainment for the family and the friends of the accused. Conviction of cowardice brought death, but the blood of the son of a King, as of any of the royal family, could not be shed. If found guilty of a crime of great magnitude, the offender was ordered drowned in the River Dah. No man was punished for killing his own slave. Seven slaves were the price to be paid for an aggrey bead broken in a scuffle.

From 1807 to 1896 the English have been engaged in six wars with the Ashantis, and while the former sustained some reverses, in the main they achieved decisive victories. In 1873 Major Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley was sent out as Governor in Chief to take command of the forces in the colony and subdue the troublesome Ashantis. His efforts soon demonstrated the superiority of a small but well-trained military force, headed by an experienced General, over a horde of barbarous natives. After inflicting several defeats, he captured and burned their chief city. Their King was also taken captive and a peace signed in which the Ashantis acknowledged the British authority, consented to pay an annual tribute of 50,000 ounces of gold, and to abolish human sacrifices. This barbarous rite was prevalent in many of the countries of the Gold Coast before European domination. The native Kings were held to be very important personages, and extensive human sacrifice was practiced upon all great occasions. When a King of Appolonia died sixty men were so sacrificed to attend their lord to his next realm, each being buried with knife, plate, cup, sword, gun, and cloth for use in the unknown land, while the corpse of the King was well oiled and powdered with gold dust. Twenty men were so sacrificed every Saturday during the six months next succeeding the King's death. But the glory of Ashanti has departed. Its monarchy has been abolished, its army disbanded, its native institutions largely replaced by those of Europe, and now, as a British colony, the opportunities for scientific study of this remarkable people have almost passed away.

Much interesting information is contained in this volume as to the climate of the different sections of the Gold Coast, also relative to the opportunities for the investment of capital and development of the mineral and other natural resources of the country. The book is carefully prepared, and shows that the author is well acquainted with his subject. It will be welcomed as valuable literature upon a topic of constantly increasing importance.

Maria Louise Pool's Story.*

The late Miss Pool selected "A Golden Sorrow" for the title of her latest novel and made it one of her very best. From beginning to end it fascinates the reader and holds its interest in every page, so brightly is it written. The characters are few in number, but the plot is so arranged that each plays an active and important part in its execution. "A Golden Sorrow" is purely and intensely a love story, in which, as usual, the course of true love does not run smoothly. The scene of the greater part of the plot is in St. Augustine and its vicinity.

The heroine, Miss Genevieve Leete, an attractive young lady of twenty-five, and daughter of a Boston hardware merchant, spends the Winter with her mother in St. Augustine. On her journey there she meets Mr. Paxon Shapley, apparently a gentleman of very moderate means, but in reality wealthy, also from Massachusetts. Their meeting, while out of the line of the conventional introduction, is interesting, and a case of "love at sight." Their brief period of courtship is interrupted by the young man's sudden and inexplicable departure

JAN

In "Sanpeur" and "Kathazal" the motif is "the tragedy of three"; marriage in the one case a martyrdom, in the other a mistake, followed by finding too late the perfect love. As Mrs. Trask treats this delicate and difficult subject it is scarcely a tragedy. The love, fearlessly recognized, frankly acknowledged, is followed by no "crash of broken commandments." Mrs. Trask's creed is that all love is of God, and as accepted must be ennobling, uplifting, as far removed as possible from selfishness or lust. The love that leads to sin is the imperfect love of low natures; the love of high souls holds them unswervingly in the path of duty. And so Lecorre says to Kathazal:

"Love makes us strong for what is bitter-
est;
Were we faint-hearted through imperfect
love,
We would not part; but loving perfectly,
We are full strong for that, and all things
else."

And Gwendoline tells Sanpeur:

"Your love has done what love should ever do,
Illumined duty's path."

In Sanpeur the man lifts the woman to this ideal, so that she learns not only to endure, but even to love and to lift to a higher level her coarse-grained but generous husband. "Christalan" is a tender and touching story of a lad whose one passion is to become a knight "valiant and true," but who is maimed for life just as he reaches the eve of his vigil. Renouncing the dream of his youth, he lives, beaken but brave, with his widowed mother and his young sister, until, overhearing in the wood a plot against the King, he exhausts his flickering vitality in the swift and long race to reach his sovereign in time to save him. With barely enough strength left to give the warning Christalan receives the accolade as he falls dying at King Constantine's feet:

"And with his dying ears he hears the words
That he has bravely striven to resign:
'Sir Christalan, my true and valiant knight.'"

Much might be said of the beauty of many lines of the poems, of the strong and simple diction, of the force and truth of the characters: drawing, and of the vivid descriptive passages. The purpose of each poem is expressed in the words of Sanpeur to Gwendoline:

"This life is but the filling of a trust,
To prove us worthy of the life beyond,
And happiness is never to be sought.

"UNDER KING CONSTANTINE. By Katrina Trask. Fifth edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Verse in a Fifth Edition.*

About six years ago "Under King Constantine" was given anonymously to the public. The slender and unheralded volume, contained three idylls of the post-Arthurian period, thus suggesting at once a comparison with the "Idylls of the King," and handicapping somewhat heavily the modest little book. One would not read many lines, however, without perceiving that here was no mere imitator of the great master. It was evident that a poet had arisen with a note as original as it was melodious. The demand soon called for a new edition, which bore upon its title page the hitherto unknown name of Katrina Trask.

During the years which have followed Mrs. Trask has become known as an essayist, a writer of short stories, and a novelist. She has published also another volume of poems, which has received praise; but, after all, her pen has never taken a higher flight, save, perhaps, in her poem, "A Night and Morning in Jerusalem," than in the present volume, which has just passed into its fifth edition. These three stories of events supposed to have occurred "under King Constantine," a successor of Arthur, are wholly original. The author is not even indebted to mediæval legend for her plots or characters. Therefore "Under King Constantine" is essentially a creation.

In "Sanpeur" and "Kathazal" the motif is "the tragedy of three"; marriage in the one case a martyrdom, in the other a mistake, followed by finding too late the perfect love. As Mrs. Trask treats this delicate and difficult subject it is scarcely a tragedy. The love, fearlessly recognized, frankly acknowledged, is followed by no "crash of broken commandments." Mrs. Trask's creed is that all love is of God, and as accepted must be ennobling, uplifting, as far removed as possible from selfishness or lust. The love that leads to sin is the imperfect love of low natures; the love of high souls holds them unswervingly in the path of duty. And so Lecorre says to Kathazal:

"Love makes us strong for what is bitter-
est;
Were we faint-hearted through imperfect
love,
We would not part; but loving perfectly,
We are full strong for that, and all things
else."

And Gwendoline tells Sanpeur:

"Your love has done what love should ever do,
Illumined duty's path."

In Sanpeur the man lifts the woman to this ideal, so that she learns not only to endure, but even to love and to lift to a higher level her coarse-grained but generous husband. "Christalan" is a tender and touching story of a lad whose one passion is to become a knight "valiant and true," but who is maimed for life just as he reaches the eve of his vigil. Renouncing the dream of his youth, he lives, beaken but brave, with his widowed mother and his young sister, until, overhearing in the wood a plot against the King, he exhausts his flickering vitality in the swift and long race to reach his sovereign in time to save him. With barely enough strength left to give the warning Christalan receives the accolade as he falls dying at King Constantine's feet:

"And with his dying ears he hears the words
That he has bravely striven to resign:
'Sir Christalan, my true and valiant knight.'"

Much might be said of the beauty of many lines of the poems, of the strong and simple diction, of the force and truth of the characters: drawing, and of the vivid descriptive passages. The purpose of each poem is expressed in the words of Sanpeur to Gwendoline:

"This life is but the filling of a trust,
To prove us worthy of the life beyond,
And happiness is never to be sought.

Julian Hawthorne's American Idea.*

Mr. Julian Hawthorne has written a book which he calls a "History of the United States," but which is labeled "A Theory of the Past and Future Development of the United States." It would easily seem twilight and have found admirers among those persons who admire Mr. Hawthorne's rather extraordinary views of the American spirit and its mission. The book shows ambitious writing at times and misspelling of certain proper names; the style, on the whole, is not bad, and it avoids commonplace of what we call "newspaper English," but there are also many graphic descriptions and a picturesque way of looking at certain events and a familiarity, now and then horrifying on account of the great picturesque of the past, which in many minds makes them real and brings them very close. That, too, Mr. Hawthorne's attitude toward the rich, which is always one of hostility, reinforced by arguments against trusts, resembles the yellow journalism championship of the plot closely enough to appeal to a large number of the community who are bitter, as he appears to be, by Populist notions. The author aimed at making his history, as he says, "an argument and an interpretation," and giving us the spirit of the great events which have taken place in our country, but unfortunately he became possessed with one idea, and his history has turned out an interesting work in three volumes for the psychological student engaged in observing a mind afflicted with an obsession.

Mr. Hawthorne has the idea, which no one will gainsay, that liberty, the American spirit, is a great and a good thing; but in the name of liberty he commits crimes not unworthy to be classed with those of the French Revolution. For, though probably unintentionally, he distorts and suppresses all truth (which Mr. Hawthorne, when not possessed by his idea of the American spirit, would consider of importance) has died. Mr. Hawthorne's idea of the American spirit is no more the real thing than the Frankenstein monster was a man, and it is this idea which forces facts to divest themselves of their true character and become slaves in its service and which leads the author to so many false conclusions.

The best part of the work is the first volume, devoted to the settlement and early wars of the Colonies, for these events are so far off that the author's prejudices are not aroused, except in hysterical abuse of the royal Governors, and one is consequently given a succinct and graphic account of the foundation of each separate colony and the character of the men who composed it.

Throughout the latter part of the book Mr. Hawthorne's prejudices sweep all before them, and there is scarcely a person whose work or action he alludes to and leaves for what it is worth.

Each one must be hit off by some apt epithet or clever comparison, whether it be just or not, and the book is filled with platitudes and moral observations, while the author, raffing against the present materialism of the American people, congratulates them that it is only a phase, which will pass, and that in the meantime the spirit is right. This reminds one of the amusing song of the sailor who, leaving his sweetheart Poll, married numerous wives in Africa, and the Judge trying him on his return summed up in this wise: "Though the case looked like polygamy, it wasn't even bigamy, for his heart, gentlemen, was true to Poll." In fact, we hear so much about the mission of America, and its ethical intention is always and everywhere so emphasized, that we feel as if the ordinary man would hesitate before emigrating to such a pious country, fearing lest he should find no congenial friends, except among the monopolists and millionaires, who are, however, all bad and utterly vicious, without a ray of hope.

One needs but to read through the chapter devoted to our war with Spain to realise the unfortunate way in which Mr. Hawthorne is led astray by his theory and distorts facts until they are almost unrecognizable, and it is over this mistaken ideal which he quite sincerely believes to be that which has animated and will animate this country and in time the whole earth. Only in order to spread among the nations the blessings of liberty we are first to conquer them and their lands and "thereby to raise a race of men whose destiny it shall be to give freedom, light, and happiness to the world."

This is our duty, not only because liberty

*THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Julian Hawthorne. Three volumes. 8vo. New York: Peter F. Collier.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of the Spelling Bapists. 12mo. By Capt. G. W. Bickerdike.

Origin of Freemasonry. By Stephenson Fortescue Bro. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The Boers Victims. By Col. Edward Wyllart. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Cuba: Its Resources and Opportunities. By F. F. Wyatt, United States Consul, Santiago, and J. T. Wyatt, United States Vice Consul, Santiago. 12mo. New York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company. $1.50.

The Dreyfus Case. By F. C. Conyngham. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

With Kitchener to Khartum. By G. W. Stevens. 12mo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Newman Hall: An Autobiography. Portrait and View by Christ Church. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $2.

The Life of Henry Drummond. By George Adam Smith. 8vo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $2.

New Yorkers of the Nineteenth Century. By Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. 4to. New York: F. Tennyson Neely. $10.

Pocket History of the Ladies of the White House. By Olga Stanley. 24mo. New York: Woodfall Company. 25 cents.

Reminiscences of William Wetmore Story. By Miss M. B. Phillips. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Thirty Years of American Finance. By Alexander Dana Noyes. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.25.

Public Papers of Daniel D. Tompkins. 8vo. New York: Wynkoop-Hallanbeck-Crawford Company.

South America. By Hezekiah Butterworth. 8vo. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company.

The Negro in America. By T. J. Morgan, D. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publishing Society. $1.

The Philippine Islands. By Joan C. Worcester. Royal 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Makers of Music. By R. F. Sharp. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

A Child's History of England. By Charles Dickens. Edited by Andrew Lang. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The War in the Peninsula. By A. Innes Shand. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.75.

Byron's Works. Vol. II. Letters and Journals. Edited by Rowland E. Prothero, M. A. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

A History of Rugby School. By W. H. D. Rouse. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Sketches and Studies in Italy and Greece. By J. A. Symonds. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Renaissance in Italy—The Fine Arts. By J. A. Symonds. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Renaissance in Italy—Age of the Despots. By J. A. Symonds. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Renaissance in Italy—The Revival of Learning. By J. A. Symonds. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Renaissance in Italy—Italian Literature. By J. A. Symonds. Two volumes. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

Renaissance in Italy—The Catholic Reaction. By J. A. Symonds. Two volumes. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

Life of Emin Pasha. By George Schweitzer. Two volumes. 8vo. New York: Hadley & Mathews.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

Suggestions Toward Applied Sociology. By Edward P. Payson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

The Christ. By O. C. Auringer and J. Oliver Smith. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Bible School. By A. H. McKinney. 16mo. New York: Lentilhon & Co.

POETRY.

Under King Constantine. By Katrina Trask. 16mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

Little Verses for Little People. By S. E. Northcote. New York.

Bachelor Ballads Set to Pictures. By Blanche McManus. 8vo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

In Varying Moods. By William Hamilton Cline. 12mo. Kansas City, Mo.: Hudson-Kimberly Publishing Company.

Original Poetry. By Victor and Casire. 12mo. The Bodley Head. $1.50.

The Death of Falstaff, and Other Poems. By E. Bruce Moore. 12mo. Baltimore: Cushing & Co.

Love Songs of France. By Miss. 12mo. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

FICTION.

The Flight of Fearns. By Jay Robin. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Silver Selvara. By Manville Fenn. 12mo. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Devil's Tea Table. By Luc E. Lane. 12mo. New York: L. Blake.

Enoch the Philistine. By Le Roy Hooker. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Skeins Told Me. By Baron Caena. 16mo. New York: The Bodley Head.

Tales of the Enchanted Islands of the Atlantic. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Some Notes of a Struggling Genius. By G. S. Street. 32mo. New York: The Bodley Head. 25 cents.

As Told by the Typewriter Girl. By Mabel Clare Ervin. 12mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

Word for Word and Letter for Letter. By A. J. Drexel Biddle. 12mo. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. 75 cents.

The Woodley Lane Ghost. By Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren. 12mo. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle.

The Laurel Wait. By Mary L. Molesworth. 12mo. Philadelphia: Drexel Biddle. $1.50.

Publishing and Publicity. By F. Anstey. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Count the Cost. By Hesba Stretton. 16mo. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

The Tale of Cock Grimalkin. By Annie Fellows Johnston. 16mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

Farrell of the Foot. By Sir Walter Scott. Four volumes. 32mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

Courage. True Hearts. By Gordon Stables. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

Oliver Cromwell. By Thomas Carlyle. 12mo. Two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.

Sailor Boys. By Charlotte Russell. Two Volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.

Society Silhouettes. By Laura Coates. 12mo. Cleveland: The Helman Taylor Company.

Sinfonietta. By S. Ellis Wood. Ethic. Chicago: W. B. Conkey Company.

The Road to Damascus. By John Fearne. 16mo. New York: James Pott & Co. 35 cents.

The Battle of the Strong. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

The Triumph of Yankee Doodle. By Gilson Willets. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

Struan. By Julia Magruder. 12mo. Boston: R. G. Badger. $1.50.

Fighting for Humanity; or, Camp and Quarterdeck. By General Oliver Otis Howard. 12mo. New York: F. Tennyson Neely.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drawings. By Thulstrup. New York: H. E. R. Herrick & Co. $5.

Sketches and Cartoons. By C. D. Gibson. New York: R. H. Russell.

London Types. By William Nicholson. 8vo. New York: R. H. Russell.

Color Prints. By Pamela Colman Smith. 8vo. New York: R. H. Russell.

Classified Gymnasium Exercises. By A. K. Jones. 12mo. Springfield, Mass.: Old Corner Book Store. $1.

The Queen's Garland. By Fitzroy Carrington. 16mo. New York: R. H. Russell. 75 cents.

How to Enjoy Pictures. By Stella Skinner. 8vo. New York: Prang Educational Company.

Voices of Hope. By Horatio W. Dresser. 12mo. Boston: George H. Ellis. $1.50.

Peaks at People. By John Kendrick Bangs. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Sun, Moon, and Stars. By E. Richardson. 8vo. New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

Macaulay's Essay on Addison. By Charles Wallace French. 18mo. New York: Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Macaulay's Essay on Milton. By Charles Wallace French. 18mo. New York: Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Essays on Dramatic Criticism. By L. Dupont Syle. 18mo. New York: W. R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

Wedding Bells. By Frances Brundage. 8vo. New York: Raphael Tuck's Sons.

Baby's Book. By Frances Brundage. 8vo. New York: Raphael Tuck's Sons.

Father Tuck's Annual for 1899. By M. A. Hoyer, S. E. Bennett, and Anthony Grest. 8vo. New York: Raphael Tuck's Sons.

The Romance of Book Collecting. By J. H. Slater. 12mo. New York: Frances P. Harper. $1.75.

Love in Art. By Mary Knight Potter. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

In the Republic of Letters. By W. Macneile Dixon. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

A Trustee's Handbook. By A. P. Loring. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Flight in Spring. By the Rev. J. Harris Knowles. 12mo. New York.

The Workingman's Programme. By Edward Peters. 16mo. New York: International Publishing Company.

Chafing Dish Possibilities. By Fannie Merritt Farmer. 16mo. New York: Little, Brown & Co.

The Bivouac of the Dead. By George W. Ranck. 16mo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. $1.

The Gate to Virgil. By C. W. Gleason, A. M. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

French Method. By F. Berger. 18mo. New York: F. Berger.

The Golden Person in the Heart. By Claude Fayette Bragdon. 18mo. New York: Brothers of the Book.

Scenes from the Life of Buddha, Reproduced from Paintings. By Keichyu Yamada. Royal 8vo. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company. $2.50.

The Negro in America. By T. J. Morgan, D. D., LL. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

The More Excellent Way. By the Hon. Mrs. Lyttleton Gell. 18mo. London: Henry Frowde.

The Age of Reason. By Thomas Paine. 8vo. New York: The Truth Seeker Company. $2.

New York's Chinatown. By Louis J. Beck. 8vo. New York: Bohemian Publishing Company.

Ideals and Programmes. By Jean L. Goudy. 16mo. Syracuse: C. W. Baardeen. 75 cents.

At Erato's Fane. By John Myers O'Hara. 8vo. Chicago: Meyer & Miller.

A Talk About Books. By J. N. Larned. 12mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company.

The Yankee Navy. By Tom Masson. 8vo. New York: Life Publishing Company.

Home Economics. By Maria Parloa. 12mo. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

Popular Progress. By the Rev. Thomas Donahee, D. D. 16mo. Buffalo, N. Y.: Murray & Dawson.

Voice and Violin. By T. L. Phipson. 12mo. New York: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.75.

Diet in Illness and Convalescence. By Alice Worthington Winthrop. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The Hiawatha Primer. By Florence Holbrook. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

Longmans, Green & Co published this week "The American Revolution: 1766-1776," by Sir George Otto Trevelyan. The first part only is published. This is practically a continuation of the author's "Life of Charles James Fox," recently published. It will be recalled that Sir Charles is also well known as the author of "The Life and Letters of Macaulay." In this new History of the Revolution the author presents much new material concerning the diplomatic part played by the British Government in the struggle of the Colonies for their independence. Those British Ministers that have usually been blamed by American historians for causing the rupture, it will be found, are in the eyes of the English historian practically blameless or that their motives have been usually misunderstood by Americans.

The Century Company reports a great success attending the Spanish War Series that is appearing in the magazine. In the February number Gen. Shafter will tell the story of the Santiago campaign, and Lieut. Hobson will continue his tale of the sinking of the Merrimac, with a narrative of his imprisonment in Morro Castle.

Henry Holt & Co. will issue at once a revised edition of Champlin and Bostwick's "Young Folks Cyclopaedia of Games and Sports." The following articles have been fully revised in accord with the latest official rules: Cycling, Baseball, Football, Golf, and Whist, and numerous other important improvements have been made through the book, including several new illustrations.

Charles Scribner's Sons publish to-day "Democracy: A Study of Government," by Prof. James H. Hyslop of Columbia University; "The Kingdom: An Exegetical Study," by George Dana Boardman, D. D.; "General Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture;" and "A Short History of France" and "A Short History of Germany," both by Mary Platt Parmele, all of which have been described in these columns.

The increased interest in the Philippines finds expression in the increased demand for Joseph Earle Stevens's "Yesterdays in the Philippines," published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It will be recalled that Mr. Stevens is a Boston business man, who spent several years in Manila as the representative of a Boston house, and what makes his book particularly valuable at this time is the fact that he viewed things as a business man, although he describes what pleased his senses in the most charming manner. William J. Clark's "Commercial Cuba" is selling well, and much is expected from A. G. Robinson's "The Porto Rico of To-day," published from the same house. And as to Mr. Richard Harding Davis's "Cuba and Porto Rican Campaigns," an edition of 20,000 was exhausted in less than a month.

Frederick A. Stokes Company announce a new edition of Charles Nelan's "Cartoons of Our War with Spain."

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have just brought out another edition of Tolstoi's "What is Art?"

A new novel from the pen of Eden Phillpotts, entitled "Children of the Mist," is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a story in which there is much character drawing, both in descriptions and in dialogue. The scene is laid in Devonshire, England.

"God's Prisoner," a story by John Greenham, is announced for immediate publication from the press of Henry Holt & Co. It is a tale of exciting episodes. On the title page appears this legend:

> The Lord despiseth not his prisoners,
> He brought them out of darkness
> And the Shadow of Death,
> And brake their bands in sunder.

"Jesus Delaney," is the title of a novel to be presented in the early Spring by the Macmillan Company. Its author is Mr. Joseph Gordon Donnelly. This is said to be the remarkable story of a man who, after making a fortune "on 'Change" in Chicago, is seized with religious zeal, and devotes his wealth to a mission in Mexico. There it is that the hero appears. He is a component of Spanish, Indian, and Irish blood, and has been educated in a Northern college. His heredity proves too much for the cold evangelical environment in which he finds himself, and his appreciation of art, and the beautiful and love bursts the bonds, and his race instincts assert themselves. As a background to the story, much is revealed concerning the relations between Catholic and Methodist missionaries in certain parts of Mexico.

A new review, which is said to be intended particularly for persons suffering from the rheumatism, has just been started in Paris. It is entitled La Revue des Rhumatisants. It is a fact not generally known that Frenchmen of letters, to a remarkable degree, are sufferers from this malady. But it is not known, however, whether the following writers, who have contributed to the initial number, be in sympathy with their readers, through personal experience: François Coppée, Alexandre Hepp, Jules Claretie, Marcel Prévost, Aurélien Scholl, Emile Bergerat, Léon Daudet, Ernest Reyer, Gen. de Barrail, and M. Poincard.

The Macmillan Company announces "Three Studies in Literature," being a volume of essays on Francis Jeffrey, Cardinal Newman, and Matthew Arnold, by Lewis Edwards Gates, Assistant Professor of English in Harvard University.

Clinton Ross, who mysteriously vanished from the other day by a falling sign in Broadway, is once more able to be about, and is hard at work on a new novel for the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish next week a book that will be of interest both to students and to general readers and admirers of French poetry. It is entitled "French Lyrics," and is edited by Prof. Arthur M. Cleveland of the University of Kansas. Here these fifty poets are represented by over 300 poems, including such contemporary writers as Coppée, Verlaine, de Maupassant, and Bourget. The editor has prefaced his work with a brief sketch of the growth of French poetry in general, and particularly of the lyric.

Among the authors who were disappointed in not being able to give their friends copies of their books for Christmas gifts was Agnes Carr Sage, the author of "A Little Colonial Dame," who was informed by the Frederick A. Stokes Company that she could have no copies of her last work for her friends, as the eager public had taken the remaining volumes. Another edition has been put to press.

It is reported that Anna Katharine Green is at work on a new detective story, which will be published in the late Spring through G. P. Putnam's Sons. Those of Miss Green's admirers who believe that none of this author's subsequent stories have quite equaled "The Leavenworth Case" will be glad to hear that the new tale is somewhat along the same lines; moreover, it is said to be based on an actual occurrence.

The long-expected novel by S. Levett-Yeats, "The Heart of Denise," will be presented Feb. 10, by Longmans, Green & Co.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser's "Letters from Japan," announced some time ago, will be published in the present month by the Macmillan Company. The work will appear in two volumes, and will have several hundred illustrations. As the wife of a diplomatist the author was able to obtain photographs even of the Emperor himself as well as of the urchins in the streets. Some phases of court life and the ways of society in Tokio are revealed that have not hitherto been made public.

Sarah Jeennette Duncan (Mrs. Everard Cotes) is writing a new novel for the Frederick A. Stokes Company which will be entitled "Hilda." The scene is laid in Calcutta and the leading characters are an actress and a Salvation Army lassie. The book will be presented in England under the title of "In a Harbour City."

R. H. Russell has just brought out another volume of verse by Ingram Crockett, called "Beneath Blue Skies and Gray," which is bound in decorated board covers and printed on deckle edge linen paper.

Mrs. L. B. Walford, whose "Baby's Grandmother" and "Liddy Margot" are well known, has just finished another novel, which will be shortly published through Longmans, Green & Co. It is to be called "The Archdeacon," and is a love story of London life.

George Cruikshank has been editing "for the use of homes and schools" John Ormsby's translation of "Don Quixote." Although Mr. Ormsby's effort has been to eliminate the coarseness of the original, in no case, it is said, has anything of vital importance to the story been omitted. The expurgation confines itself principally to the omission of some of the coarser details of the adventures.

A French review predicts the near advent of a revival in literature bearing upon the French Revolution and a corresponding renewed interest in all that pertains to that, not altogether successful, great struggle for liberty. It is said that the national archives of Paris are full of unclassified documents on the subject, the historical worth of which has never been estimated.

An American edition of "Eighteenth Century Letters," under the general editorship of R. Brimley Johnson, was published this week by Henry Holt & Co. Each volume contains Lemercier gravures of the various letter writers, and is bound in half vellum, with gilt tops. The letters of Swift, Addison, and Steele are selected and edited with an introduction by Stanley Lane Poole, in one volume, and George Birbeck Hill has performed the same office for those of Johnson and Lord Chesterfield.

Such funny, such delightful Christmas stories, and their titles are "A Coon Alphabet" "Sybil's Garden of Pleasant Beasts," and the "Arkansas Bear," with the "New Mother Goose Pictures," and, lastly, "Nursery Tales," the ready cut series of pictures, all published by R. H. Russell of New York. A nicer lot of picture books for children could hardly be made.

"The Rules of Parliamentary Procedure," by Mr. John L. Branch, has just been issued by the Monograph Publishing Company of New York. The author of this work has selected the rules which govern the proceedings of deliberative bodies. All questions of motions and matters arising from them are clearly stated and defined.

W. C. Brownell has contributed to the February Scribner an essay on Thackeray, which is said to be a fine piece of literature, containing many new impressions and carefully conceived opinions concerning the subject.

Kirk Munroe, who cultivates mangoes, pineapples, and oranges at the extreme southern point of Florida, and incidentally writes stories, is said to have put thirty volumes to press in the last twelve years. In the last year he has written "In Pirate Waters," "Forward, March!" and is now at work on a third novel for a Boston publisher, and on another for Charles Scribner's Sons.

Miss Hall's translation of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," published by Doubleday & McClure Company, is now in its thirty-fifth thousand (eleventh edition.)

Fifty-three thousand copies of Rudyard Kipling's "The Day's Work" had actually been sold up to last Thursday. The book is in its fifth edition.

Prof. Hiram Corson of Cornell University will shortly publish through the Macmillan Company "An Introduction to the Poetical and Prose Works of John Milton."

That convenient annual biographical dictionary "Who's Who? 1899," has just been published by the Macmillan Company. This year's edition shows that several hundred additional biographical notes have been added to the work. This is the third year of its reconstruction, and the fifty-first of its existence.

"Tales," according to the Frederick A. Stokes Company, upon every occasion of becoming Mother Earth's debtor, is a book.

"The Life and Letters of the Poet H. H. Quick" has been edited by Mr. Francis Starr, the editor of "The Journal of Education" of London, and will be published shortly by the Macmillan Company.

"Mr. Dooley in Peace and in War" published by Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston, is now selling, two months after its publication, in the thirty-fifth thousand. The publishers are making arrangements with the author, who is a well-known Chicago journalist, for bringing out a new series, entitled "Mr. Hooley in the Streets of His Countrymen." For certain personal reasons every effort has been made by the publishers to conceal the name of the author, who, it is said, is a serious man whose reputation might be seriously compromised were his name attached to the Dooley book.

Stephen Crane's new novel, which will appear next week from the press of the Frederick A. Stokes Company, is being illustrated by Will Bradley, who writes of it: "The book represents my best work up till now as a designer and printer. I have become greatly interested in it, and want to make it my masterpiece. Stephen Crane's verse lends itself readily to my drawings." The volume is entitled "War Is Kind." The London publisher is Mr. Heinemann.

"Women and Economics; a Study of the Economic Relation Between Men and Women as a Factor in Social Evolution," by Charlotte Perkins Stetson, has passed to its second impression. The publishers are Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston.

Dr. Ratzel's "The History of Mankind" has just been completed by the publication of the third volume by the Macmillan Company. The work is translated by A. J. Butler, M. A., with a preface by E. B. Tyler. There are several colored plates, maps, and illustrations included in the work, which has been praised by such men as Prof. Virchow of Germany and Dr. D. G. Brinton of the University of Pennsylvania.

Anna Katharine Green is said to have a rival in the local field of detective literature in Edgar Morette, whose "The Sturgis Wager" will be shortly given from the press of Frederick A. Stokes Company. The hero and villain of this tale are both New York clubmen.

Stephen Bonsal's "The Fight for Santiago; The Story of the Soldier in the Cuban Campaign from Tampa to the Surrender," will be published Feb. 1, by Doubleday & McClure Company. This is said to be a careful, dispassionate, and able summing up of the whole campaign by a writer who went through it himself. Mr. Bonsal, it will be recalled, is the author of "Cuba As It Is."

It is announced by Frederick A. Stokes Company that each future copy of The Pocket Magazine will be a "double number," so successful was the Christmas edition, which appeared in that form. For the February number an effort has been made to bring together a few of the best-known authors of the day, some of whom, however, have never been suspected of writing short stories. The leading story for the February number is by Sir Walter Besant, and is called "The Linmer's Romance." "The Queen's Hand" is by William Le Queux; "Miss Mischief's Heart," H. G. Wells; "The Woman with the Hoe," R. H. Sherard; "The Young Painter from Pasadena," Lilian Quiller Couch; "Rolling Mary," Grant Allen; "The Woman of the Saint Sulvieure," Max Pemberton; "The Chaos Charmer's Revenge," B. L. Farjeon, and "The Opening of a Window," Robert C. V. Meyers.

A supplement to the abridged edition of Bryce's "American Commonwealth" has been prepared for the Macmillan Company under the title of "Outlines of Civil Government," by F. H. Clark of the Lowell High School, San Francisco. It is the object of this book to supply additional information by means of fragments printed entire or in abstract, and by references to other books easily accessible in schools or public libraries.

In Senator Hoar's article on "Four National Conventions," to appear in the February Scribner, is a true story of how Blaine lost his chance of being nominated for the Presidency in 1876, by an occurrence when Bristow visited the Blaine house to express his condolence upon Mr. Blaine's sudden illness. In the same number one of the Robert Louis Stevenson letters tells of the hard work the author put into his essay upon Whitman. He wrote: "I am indefatigable at rewriting and bettering, and surely that humble quality should get me on a little."

Small, Maynard & Co. of Boston announce for publication next week the first five volumes of the Beacon Biographies, a new series that has been prepared with much care in selection of authors and subjects, and which will be edited by M. A. de Wolfe Howe. Four of the books that will first appear are "Admiral Farragut," by James Barnes, the well-known novel expert and historian; "James Russell Lowell," by Edward Everett Hale, Jr.; "Robert E. Lee," by Prof. Trent of the University of West Virginia, and "Phillips Brooks," by M. A. de Wolfe Howe.

Tom Hall, whose books of light lyrical verse, "When Hearts are Trumps" and "When Love Laughs," are meeting with good success in the country, has of late turned his attention to fiction and to humor, and has written a book for the Frederick A. Stokes Company which will appear in either February or March. It will be called "All Along the Line," probably with a new volume of verse, "When Love is Lord." Mr. Hall, it will be remembered, was one of the Rough Riders in the war with Spain.

Henry Holt & Co. announce what is practically a posthumous work by the late Francis A. Walker, entitled "Discussion in Education," which will be edited by his friend, James P. Munroe. Although some of the essays in the volume have appeared before, there is much hitherto unpublished material. Among the themes discussed in college education

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JAN

Author of "Wild Flowers," "Country Contents," &c.

Two books of essays recently put forth by Dr. C. C. Abbott and Mr. Charles M. Skinner may appropriately be considered together, because they are identical in purpose—to recommend country life and the enjoyment of having an eye and mind open to the subtle and infinite voices of nature in the open air. They are alike, too, in being sheaves of disconnected articles that first saw the light in various periodicals; and in the further similarity that in each case much of the material is not worth reprinting. Both of these books, taken seriously, lack directness and unity, and consequently lack force to propel their leaves, because of the absence of connectedness or coherence in their parts, which were not made to go together. This disunitiveness belongs to many books nowadays, and may be justified, of course, by the plea that it adds to their selling value by appealing to a wider circle; but that is an argument the literary critic is not bound to respect, especially in such cases as this, where, in deliberate prefaces, as well as in the general tenor of the writings, each author announces himself a preacher of certain doctrines. If they want to bring down big game they must not use a scatter gun but a rifle—but that calls for straight shooting, of course.

Dr. Abbott's "Clear Skies and Cloudy" is a bundle of such smoothly flowing little essays as we are accustomed to receive from his pen with pleasing regularity—the ruminations of a contented rambler, who se walks nowadays around the long-familiar "farm" lead him to few things that are new either to him or to us, but who can usually take some new angle for vision or imagination, where we, also, like to pause and glance again at some well-remembered feature, more because it seems wonderful to him than because we really think it is so. There is a quaintly childlike element in Dr. Abbott's make-up, as shown in his writings, that glorifies trivialities and leads him to "make believe" many little matters to be great and important. This simple-minded enthusiasm—which does not lessen scentific truth—lends to his rural notes and fancyings a charm that captivated readers of this author's books long ago, and makes his works, as a whole, a constant and living influence in leading more and more persons to take a wholesome interest and delight in natural history. Abbott's influence and assistance in this way, exerted without any special vocation on his part, will always be more productive than Mr. Skinner's energetic propaganda—an advocate who storms at us that, by the immortalized gods! if we don't straightway go off into the woods and enjoy ourselves, he will do something terrible!

Why Mr. Skinner named his book "Do-Nothing Days" is hard to discover. Never were days more filled with employment than those he here describes, and would have everybody imitate. He is "on the jump" every minute, scrambling over Europe, racing about the Bad Lands of Dakota in a bouncing buckboard, climbing peaks in British Columbia or New Hampshire or somewhere else, or rushing back and forth between his roof and his back yard, notebook in hand. And that is not the worst of it; he insists that we go along—all of us—and keep pace with his rapidity. This tireless missionary of the gospel of rural rest—this evangelist crying in the wilderness of the city to all men to flee to the country for salvation—has not the least apparent idea of what "do nothing" means. There are all sorts of readers, however, and it is quite likely that Skinner's drumming of us out of town may reach ears deaf to Abbott's careless invitation to the fields—for which let us pray!

Both books are readable and in places exceptionally so—each in its own characteristic and different way. Both are daintily made, decoratively covered, and prettily illustrated, and both will be welcome to that increasing class of men and women who like to bring recollections of the Summer fields into their Winter libraries.

It seems appropriate that a book like Mr. Torrey's "World of Green Hills," or any other from his pen, for that matter, should be published in the Autumn and laid before us at the time we are building our Winter fires, for they are books to be stuffed in the pocket and taken to the orchard or river bank for perusal. We have come to expect that each year this genial disciple of Thoreau—perhaps no writer upon the aspects of nature shows the influences of this teacher more plainly and profitably—shall go somewhere that we would like to go with him, and when he has returned shall let us see his treasures and hear of his experiences. His impressions are always delightfully Bostonian, and he knows it, and smiles at it a bit himself; but every one must have some fixed point of reference, some standard of comparison, and a worse might be

*CLEAR SKIES AND CLOUDY. By Charles C. Abbott. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 316. 1898. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

DO-NOTHING DAYS. By Charles M. Skinner. With illustrations by Violet Oakley and Edw. Stratton Holloway. 1898. 12mo. Pp. 22. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A WORLD OF GREEN HILLS: Observations of Nature and Human Nature in the Blue Ridge. By Bradford Torrey. 1898. 12mo. Pp. 285. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE BUTTERFLY BOOK. A Popular Guide to a Knowledge of the Butterflies of North America. By W. J. Holland, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., &c. With 48 plates in color photography, reproductions of butterflies in the author's collections, and many text illustrations. 1898. 8vo. Pp. 382. New York: Doubleday & McClure Company. $3.

It is hard to say which interest him most—the flowers or the birds, but he assumes that the reader is quite as enthusiastic and almost as well informed in regard to both as he is himself. This is both complimentary and a matter for thankfulness, because our time is not wasted by reiterations of what every one knows who knows anything much about these matters, but is usefully employed in seeing and studying rarities, or some novel phase or mood of old favorites. Here the Bostonian point of view becomes valuable as a means of scientific comparison, and, imitating his method, each reader can and will compare these Alleganian studies with his own local experience, and add to his knowledge accordingly. It is, then, the real value of this delightful little book of varied studies out of doors that it not only entertains us amazingly—brings the sense of "green hills" even into our Winter-bound library with refreshing distinctness—but makes us think and study for ourselves; and unless a book will do this it is of small account, however gracefully it may be composed.

It is a great pleasure to find before one a really commendable book in popular science—one that is interesting in subject, pleasantly treated, well illustrated, and accurate withal. These good things may be said of Prof. W. J. Holland's "Butterfly Book," which is a welcome addition to the book list of the increasing number of persons who are curious in regard to the living world about them. By its help the amateur may readily identify any butterfly of the United States or Canada that he is likely to meet in his walks, and a good many for which he is likely to make long search before adding them to his collection. This is not to be despised. A name is worth having. It would be possible, or course, for a diligent student to acquire a large and valuable knowledge of the insects and other animals about him without a hint of what other students had called them, but he would neither enjoy nor profit by his information so much as does the man who can group his facts about the labels some predecessor has made, and so link them to the general stock of the world's knowledge. Heretofore this has been a matter of great difficulty in respect to North American butterflies, especially for all who lived out of reach of great museums or libraries, for no accurate and comprehensive work, with colored plates, existed, except those of Edwards and Scudder, which were far beyond the reach of ordinary purses.

Thus it has happened that one of the most attractive and easily pursued branches of natural history—one in which ladies and young folks, teachers and pupils, might more easily engage than in almost any other branch—has never been a popular study in the United States. With the appearance of this book the way has been opened, and we may expect an attention to this branch of ethnology to follow that will rival the recent expansion of popular interest in ornithology.

The author begins very properly with a brief, untechnical account of the life, history, and structure of typical butterflies, illustrating the eggs, cocoons, anatomical parts, &c., by many woodcuts in the text, while several colored plates are devoted to various types of larvae (caterpillars and chrysalids). The entomologist will regret that many interesting features of lepidopterous life and character are dismissed with only an allusion, but space was limited, and Prof. Holland has not neglected to point out the best books and other means for further study. Another long and sufficiently detailed chapter, accompanied by excellent illustrations, is devoted to very necessary instruction as to the capture, preparation, and preservation of specimens, so that the attentive reader may form and keep a cabinet of his own. The rearing of caterpillars is an important part of the study and collection of these lovely creatures, and directions for doing it are given in full. These needful preliminaries fill 74 of the 382 large octavo pages of the book, and the remainder are devoted to descriptions of most of the species known to exist north of the Mexican border, the principal ones of which also appear in the fourscore colored plates that are scattered through the volume and lend beauty as well as value to it. All these North American butterflies fall into one or another of five families, which are considered in a classified order, and distinguished by clear diagnoses, so that a student may be guided where to search for the name and portrait of each new capture his net may make. A short study of the keys will enable him to refer his specimen to a certain sub-

The plates have been made by a direct photographic reproduction of preserved specimens, arranged in the form exhibited, and printed by the three-color process. This is here far more successful than it has shown itself in respect to most birds and plants, because these insects are far more suitable subjects for this mechanical process. A comparison with the living specimens will teach the reader that the precise shade has not always been obtained, especially in respect to the yellow-browns, which are almost always too pink; but these defects are rarely if ever such as to be confusing, for in most cases a surprising approximation in tint has been reached, and the pattern is distinct and exact. We may, therefore, praise these plates with little reserve, as likely to do all the service claimed for them.

Prof. Holland has added a pleasant touch to this handbook of reference by scattering through it lightly written essays upon such topics as superstitions in regard to butterflies, collecting experiences in Japan and other parts of the world, geographical distribution, fossil insects, and the like; and he has also quoted at the heads of chapters and elsewhere a good many poems and verses pertinent to the subject, which readers will be glad to have by them.

Altogether this is a good book and a useful and inspiring one.

ERNEST INGERSOLL.

Mr. Wilbur A. Reeser, who has now some twenty-five of his pictures on exhibition at the Macbeth Gallery, 237 Fifth Avenue, is an Ohio artist, resident for some years in San Francisco. He studied for seven years abroad, in London, Paris, and Holland, but is most influenced by the old and modern Dutch masters, as is clearly shown in his work. The first picture which he exhibited in New York at the Academy Spring exhibition of 1897, although "skied," received the first Hallgarten prize, and has since been purchased by the Carnegie Gallery of Pittsburg. It was a picture of two young women, entitled, "Mother and Daughter," and attracted deserved attention and notice from its refinement of treatment, strong drawing, charming expression, and sober richness of color. The pictures in the present display are both figure subjects and landscapes. The figure pictures have the same qualities of color and the same vigorous yet refined treatment which characterized the "Mother and Daughter." The best are "Maternity," "Mother, Daughter, and Son," and the "Study of a Woman's Head." The artist is also particularly happy in his rendition of childhood, and his three studies of a "Sleeping Child" and his "Baby in Scarlet" are charming and true in color and tender in feeling. Mr. Reeser's landscapes, for the most part painted in Holland, are impressionistic in color and treatment, and have a little suggestion of Thaulow. They are full of sunlight and good outdoor feeling, and give evidence that the artist has not been unduly influenced by the Dutch masters, and that he has actually found the sun shining in Holland unveiled by the mists which the modern Dutchmen always give us in their canvases. "In a Dutch Alley" and "An Early Morning in a Hay Field" are delightful plein air studies.

A queer book is to be published in Vienna. It is to tell how the unfortunate Empress of Austria acquired Greek. The author is a M. Christomanos, who was the Empress's tutor. The Professor of Greek's being a hunchback may have been the reason of his selection rather than his lingual ability. Austrian Court etiquette is very exacting. The Empress's hour for practice in Greek was during the time when she was in the hands of her hairdresser. As the Empress was very particular, some hour or more elapsed before the coiffure was finished. Sometimes the Empress would take her Greek lesson when she was walking, and the poor tutor had great difficulty in following her, so rapid was the lady in her movements. We should say that M. Christomanos taught Greek under many difficulties.

The Sirdar, says The London Academy, before he sailed, sat to Mr. Caton Woodville for the picture of the Gordon memorial service at Khartoum after the battle of Omdurman, which he is going to paint (from photographs and descriptions—for he was not present) for the Queen. The picture, which is half military and half religious, is one of the most impressive that can be painted, and it will be interesting to note Mr. Caton Woodville's success in this new phase of his art.

The press and private views of the Thomas B. Clarke collection will take place at the American Art Galleries on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 6 instead of Feb. 1, as has been announced.

Among the art objects of the collection are three marble groups and a marble figure by Popotti of Rome, two medallions and a bust by William Couper of Florence, and the grand clock made to order for the late A. T. Stewart by Eugene Cornu, with elaborately carved Sienna marble case and a bronze figure by Carrier and 13 feet high and 3 feet wide and deep.

1899 1806

ROSCOE'S ATHENAEUM.

Its Centenary Celebrated — An Address on Learning by the Bishop of London.

The Bishop of London visited Liverpool a few weeks ago to assist in the celebration of the centenary of The Athenaeum, the chief founder of which was William Roscoe, the friend of Washington Irving. The Athenaeum was the first newsroom established in that city, except such as were attached to hotels and coffee houses. In the stirring times near the close of the last century the old style of newsroom was found to be altogether unsuited to the wants of the mercantile men. While grievances were being discussed, a Liverpool gentleman who had been to Newcastle-on-Tyne mentioned on his return that there was in that town a combination of newsroom and library which might serve as an example for Liverpool. Mr. Roscoe and others took the matter in hand, and in November, 1797, was formulated the outlines of a plan for a reference library and newsroom.

The Bishop of London said he associated himself heartily with the commemoration, especially in view of the fact that the great William Roscoe was one of the zealous founders of The Athenaeum. The impression left upon his mind when he looked into Roscoe's life was one of wonder at the vast amount of intelligence he displayed under untoward circumstances. Roscoe rose early in the morning and traveled into regions of knowledge altogether foreign to his business, regarding them as relaxations in the busy life he was leading. That was the characteristic which lay at the bottom of the formation of The Athenaeum. It was obvious that the conception of culture, knowledge, and learning as a thing to be pursued for and by itself was in their forefathers, who founded the institution. They realized what they had gained from knowledge, and they wished that the materials for gaining futher knowledge, upon the right lines and in a sound manner, should not only be at their own disposal, but should, as far as possible, be placed within the reach of everybody. The language in which the grounds for the formation of The Athenaeum was stated was rather remarkable. It was to the effect that everybody should be able to consult the best authors on the subjects of their inquiries in the classical and modern languages as well as in their own.

That statement presupposed that it was the function of a general library to supplement the private library which it was assumed that every right-minded man was trying to acquire for himself, and it further implied that everybody had a subject for his inquiries. We were fond of talking about the enormous advances which we had made during the past 100 years. Modesty being a characteristic quality of Englishmen, we displayed it in mild assumptions of that sort. The next time they felt inclined to speak of the enormous advances made in knowledge and learning during the century let them recall the view taken by the founders of The Athenaeum and ask themselves whether they were living up to the great conception; yet that was the great conception prevalent at the beginning of the century.

They talked nowadays a great deal about education and thought about it very little. They were bringing up a generation in the supposition that all the child had to do was to sit still like a pitcher under a pump while an expert hand poured in the proper amount of material for it to hold. He need hardly say that such a conception of education was absolutely misleading. The only education that anybody really obtained was that which he gave himself. The idea prevailing at the beginning of the century was that men should read a good book, master its contents, and pursue for themselves the lines of thought it suggested, and talk it over and make its ideas the subject of discussion among themselves. No system could surely be better. Yet the process was, he feared, to a great extent declining. We might give better technical education and develop people more thoroughly in special lines, but he always wondered whether we kept our eyes sufficiently fixed upon the desirability of creating a robust temper of mind and a genuine desire of knowledge for itself. He was not sure that in the multitude of other things that was not somewhat declining as an object of popular pursuit.

We have substituted for the old system a greater desire for general information given in little bits. A well-informed man nowadays was a man who could give one offhand a number of more or less inaccurate statistics about most subjects which came before him. But if that were their ideal, it followed that the way to gain that information was to read largely and diffusively and to read as many subjects as possible. A friend of his recently maintained that practically the sole mental pabulum of London clerks during the dinner hour was Tit Bits, Pearsons, and Answers. Contrast the two systems of getting to know something about something and getting to know little bits of things in general. He observed that the number of London newspapers taken at their institution was pretty much the same as it was in 1798. That was a piece of information which ought to take down the arrogance of the metropolis. The statistics showed that while the news was provided as in 1798 men had now to go to the weeklies to form opinions upon it. The supply of news was the same, but the weeklies had increased nine times. The monthly magazines, on the other hand, had only multiplied fivefold. There was a great difference between the weekly and monthly newspaper. The man who fired off his opinion in a magazine knew that a month must elapse before he was contradicted. That was a stimulus to audacity of speculation.

While the fertility of the human intelligence never ceased to produce theories, comments, statements, reviews, and suggestions innumerable, what were we doing to develop the capacity which alone was necessary for dealing with them and for discriminating their true value? We were driven up and down in this perpetual surge of divergent opinions which was continually meeting and dashing around us. We left the mind entirely unprovided with means of really grappling with this mass of theories and suggestions. The highest intellectual idea of a man was to associate himself with some cause, maintain it through thick and thin, and never try to judge of its importance in proportion to others. He assumed that cause to be the sovereign cure for all human ills, and he rambled from book to book to find arguments to justify his preconceived prejudice. He wanted facts and arguments so long as they made for his view, but if they did not so much the worse for the facts and the arguments.

The growth of those characteristics was upsetting to the balance of the man himself, and did not help in the smallest degree to the well-being of the community at large. The position was also indicated in another slight way. Newspapers were regarded obviously as material that required serious reading, because it was not supposed at first that anybody could get through a newspaper without the assistance of tea or coffee or soup. Newspapers were doubtless read in those days in the same conscientious way in which books were. Of course a point which was well worth weighing was the enormous growth of printed matter that passed under one's eyes in the course of a day. And the continual increase of it was a very great temptation against which it required them to strengthen themselves. They must carefully learn to keep their habits and attention, and not to have that perpetual rush of things from outside. There was another indication in their history which pointed to the difficulty they had in obtaining funds to maintain a permanent library, as against the large subscriptions to the circulating library.

That was to say, there were always two partners, the one who wished for the promotion of sound learning by means of good books and the other who wished to have perpetually passing before him the books of the day. At the beginning of this century a book was considered a serious matter, and when anything was put between boards it was regarded as meant to be read with carefulness and attention. But nowadays books were written, and they knew them as books which might be read in a day, remembered a day, and cast away to-morrow, having no permanent value whatever. They had a value, of course, because if one went out to dinner and did not know those books he was regarded as an ignorant person. The history of their institution showed that they had seen the system growing, and they had secured a permanent library of sound literature. The number of people who had libraries of their own had very greatly diminished, and even the keeping up of libraries upon any system had largely ceased. That, of course, was very considerably due to the increase of lending libraries. The habit of not having a library formed upon any definite system was very destructive to the pursuit of any sound knowledge.

What were the causes which operated in the formation of ideas at the present day? First of all, the spread of education had a great deal to answer for. There was enough education given to remove the impression of ignorance, but there was not enough given to give any real knowledge. Besides that feature which proceeded from the development of education, there was much to be said about the political development also of their institutions. The educational side of their institutions was one that ought to be very carefully guarded, and unless their institutions were so worked that they did educate the people and give them sound knowledge they were not productive of their full measure of success. When the Athenaeum was founded it gathered around it a select number who represented the cultivated and who were quite well known to one another. Their opinions carried great weight throughout the town as it then was, but no longer was it possible that there could be a class who could claim to be a dictator or arbiter of the less educated classes. Those who were the most powerful influences that a great city could possess upheld the difference between what was true and what was plausible. Such men spread on all sides a reasonable temper which, above all things, their institution demanded. They reduced the dreams of enthusiasts to possibilities. Such an attitude was not, and could not be, loud-mouthed. It was not blatant, it could not make itself felt in any definite way, but it effectually operated where it was most needed. We needed for the good of Britain as a whole strong local patriotism, we needed centres such as that one of independent life and independent opinion. But independent life and independent opinion could not exist without knowledge, without the active influence of minds that had been disciplined and trained by learning which could direct towards a definite end. Those were the traditions they had inherited from their forefathers, and he asked them to resolve that in future the Athenaeum should be by less distinguished than it had been in the past.

SOUTHEY.

Some New Letters in the Memoirs of John Heraud.*

Miss Edith Heraud's "Memoirs of John A. Heraud" derive their main interest from the correspondence the lady's father had with Southey. Mr. John Abraham Heraud, who early in life had poetical aspirations, wrote to Southey asking his advice. Mr. Heraud, who is described by his contemporaries as a quiet and retiring man, finally gave up verse making and became a dramatic critic for The Athenaeum and The Illustrated London News, and died in 1873 at the age of eighty-eight. During a long lifetime he wrote many books. Two of them, "The Judgment of the Flood" and "Descent to Hell," were somewhat popular when issued, but are scarcely remembered to-day.

The letters Heraud wrote to Southey are many. It is the replies of the Poet Laureate which make these memoirs valuable. In 1820 Southey acknowledges the receipt of Heraud's first book of poems, "The Legend of St. Loy." He writes—as would a Poet Laureate of seven years' standing—in this kindly manner:

"I thank you for the volume, and for the honorable manner in which you have mentioned me therein. On such occasions as this it is a painful task to reply to the author, if a mere acknowledgment of thanks, couched in the language of common courtesy, is all that I can offer, consistently with truth. But it becomes a very gratifying one when I can with perfect sincerity give commendation and encouragement. * * * And when it came to your assertion that no duty has ever been neglected by you for the pursuit of poetry, the main apprehension which I should otherwise have felt for your success in life was removed. Time enough may be found for business and for literature—even by those whose employments are most laborious."

Some weeks later Southey wrote:

"Believe me, when I tell you that of all modes of life, that of the man who trusts to his literary exertions alone for support is the most miserable. And the very end at which he aims in his outset—that of improving and exalting his intellectual faculties—is most effectually defeated by the means which he pursues. They are worn and jaded by the daily labor to which they must be subjected, and they are inevitably degraded and polluted by the necessity of writing for immediate effect and sale, and consequently of following the humor of the times. Poetry will be the delight of your life if you cultivate it for its own sake—your bane if you trust to it for subsistence."

This advice is excellent, and Southey followed this with other letters of the same character:

("Dec. 16, 1820.) Be patient and prudent. Remember that happiness is of more importance than fame and ought to be your first object. (April, 1822.) Writers who have the mere talent of imitation (which is all that ninety-nine out of the hundred possess) soon attain to all the perfection of which they are capable, and write as well at sixteen as they would do at threescore. Like ginger beer, they are soon ripe, but where the liquor is generous it must have time for ripening. * * * Only have patience, and you will surely rise to your natural station. Be not intemperate in your studies, and be not too eager for that reputation which, sooner or later, you will surely obtain. (December, 1823.) You are too hasty, and will spoil a fair harvest if you cut it while green. Whatever power he might possess, no man ever attained to greatness unless he worked his way patiently. There is no way of getting up the hill but by climbing it."

Heraud must have asked Southey to answer a difficult question as to the merits of two poets. Southey's letter reads:

"With all their great talents, Byron and Keats are the worst writers you could feed upon. Keats buries himself in the exuberance of his ornaments, and Byron makes the characters of his poems as incongruous in themselves as the actions are monstrous which he ascribes to them. There is no dramatic trait in his characters. He represents his own vices and endeavors to combine with them virtues which never can exist in such fellowship."

The last letter of Southey's is a sad one, and contains this: "I am winding up my accounts with the world." In 1835 he wrote Herand:

"It has pleased God to visit me and mine with the severest of all afflictions, those only excepted which are aggravated by guilt. Last Autumn I was under the necessity of taking my poor wife to the Retreat for Lunatics, near York; and after six months' residence there the medical attendants held out no hope of her restoration. I have brought her, therefore, home, and, in consequence of her return, more hopeful symptoms have appeared than during the whole of her continuance at the Retreat. Still the prospect is a dark one; but I have great comfort in my daughters, and we look for consolation and support to the only source of both."

*"MEMOIRS OF JOHN A. HERAUD." By his Daughter, EDITH HERAUD. London: Chapman & Hall.

Literature in England's Colonies:—

James Bryce's Views.

Mr. James Bryce was the "guest of the evening" at a dinner of the Anglo-African Writers' Club (of which he is honorary President) held recently in London. The chair was taken by Rider Haggard. The Chairman, in proposing Mr. Bryce's health, called his attention to the fact that the colonies were responsible for much literary talent. Although that talent itself might not have been developed in the colonies, many of the writers of to-day had drawn their inspiration from them. Referring to Mr. Bryce personally he said they did not welcome him on that occasion as a politician, but as a distinguished writer, and Mr. Haggard expressed his admiration of the remarkable grasp of South African affairs displayed in Mr. Bryce's book on his tour in that part of the world. Of course, he added, they all knew Mr. Bryce was a politician, but he was a politician who was above par-ty, and a man whom they all respected and admired.

Mr. Bryce, in responding, said that particularly on all questions relating to the foreign and colonial policy of the country he had tried to think of the interest of the country as a whole rather than the interest of one political party. He believed this was a course which they were all proud to regard as a duty in England, and if their country maintained its greatness it was largely because they all felt that, however keen domestic disputes might be, they ought to be silent in the presence of national interest.

Thanking Mr. Rider Haggard for the reference to his book, Mr. Bryce observed that his first impressions of South Africa—formed before he went there—were derived from missionary narratives read in his youth, and partly from the brilliant descriptions of their Chairman. What had impressed him in Mr. Haggard's writings was his perception of what might be heroic in the character of a native, and he thought that was a point they ought to bring out more.

He thought literary men could do much for the colonies by making people at home understand them. He supposed colonial geography would soon become known even in Government departments; but there remained an ignorance of colonial society and of colonial life; and he thought literature could do something in endeavoring to remove that sort of ignorance. If we had understood our colonies of North America in 1776 they would have been our colonies still, and if better relations had come in later years it was largely because by literature and personal communications the two nations knew each other better. The service they might render to South Africa was to make people in England understand its charm and also its difficulties. Even the chief difficulty which beset its politics—the difficulty of race—although a difficulty very hard to deal with, was one which would ultimately give way under tact, judgment, and justice. If that difficulty had been overcome in Scotland, where it formerly existed as between Highlanders and Lowlanders, it might, he thought, equally be got rid of in South Africa. He thought they might be proud that, however keen the difference in South Africa might be, all parties and leaders were honestly loyal to the British connection and to her Majesty the Queen.

Then there was the other side: what the colonies might do for literary men. They might give them new fields, new topics, new subjects which were very welcome now that the old fields had been tilled and crops reaped from them over and over again. He supposed that literature now pretty much divided itself into the two departments of journalism and fiction. Journalism had no reason to complain of South Africa, which he thought had, in proportion to its population, furnished more "copy" than any other British colony; and the probability was that the supply was not going to fail for some time. He was not sure they could not say the same thing about literature—particularly about fiction. We had worked away at fiction in England in so many phases and aspects that one would think the soil must have been completely exhausted; and when we had so exhausted the soil of the old country there was a great deal to be said for going to fresh fields in the outlying portions of the empire.

Mr. Bryce referred to Rolf Boldrewood, Douglas Sladen, Thomas Pringle, Olive Schreiner, W. C. Scully, H. A. Bryden, and the Chairman as instances of what the study of new conditions had done in the way of stimulating and developing the force of a writer's thought, and said he did not think it idle to suppose that the time would come when the literary activity of our colonies themselves might be far more abundant and powerful than now. At present they were in the state of bringing things into order and developing the agencies of commerce, and the time for literature had perhaps hardly yet come. The time, however, might come when the literary activity of the English race would be largely replenished by the assistance of our fellow-countrymen beyond the seas, and he pointed out that this had been in some measure anticipated in the International and Colonial Copyright act of 1886. If under the influence of war and money making this country became less active in literature, the sceptre of literature might take refuge in the outlying parts of the empire. He hoped, however, that the growth of the one need not be followed by the decline of the other, but it was impossible to deny that there were moments in the history of a nation when it seemed to have lost interest in its literature in favor of its material progress. That change seemed to be passing over Germany; he hoped we should not see a change of that kind in England, but that, whatever England might do in the way of money making, she would always retain it as one of the first and also one of the greatest of her glories to have been a great literary country.

Irving's Christmas Books the First.

From Literature.

The modern custom, which makes Christmas one of the most important dates in the publishers', if not the literary year, may be traced to American and German influences. Washington Irving, in "The Sketch Book," which he published on this side of the Atlantic in 1820, pointed the way to that literary treatment of Christmas which reached its culmination in the hands of Thackeray and Dickens. Irving asserted his own belief that it was inspiring "to read even the dry details which some antiquaries have given of the quaint humors, the burlesque pageants, the complete abandonment to mirth and good-fellowship, with which this festival was celebrated"; but in his delightful sketches of an old-fashioned English Christmas at Bracebridge Hall he pointed but a better way.

JAN

A very successful year brought out by the annual reports read at the meeting of the New York Historical Society last week was the conviction expressed that the society, in its present quarters, has reached the limit of its usefulness to the city as well as to its own members. The limit had in fact been reached a few years ago, when it became clear that new quarters must be obtained. At that time an excellent piece of property was purchased, embracing the entire block fronting Central Park West, with an extension of over 100 feet on both Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets. Building committees have been in existence ever since, and those who expected to hear some definite statements at the recent annual meeting were disappointed. The reference to the subject in the report of the Executive Committee was as follows:

"The committee is unable to state any change in the building fund, but the President, as promised, reports that he has appointed a special committee of five of the ablest and most influential of the members to consult with him in regard to the erection of the new building. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs at present, resulting from the recent war with Spain, the special committee has refrained from making at this time any positive suggestions for action, but asks to be allowed to report progress."

The difficulty lies in raising the money. A large sum is needed, for the area of the land demands a handsome structure and the necessities of the society call for a large one. Unfortunately few persons even in this city know much about the society and the wealth of its collections. The library alone runs up into many thousands of volumes, the collection of town histories and genealogies being the second largest in the country. Every available space is now used for the books, and hundreds of them are forced to be stored in out-of-the-way places.

In a similar way does the art collection suffer. In the rooms are 863 paintings, the portrait collection of persons famous in American and New York history being probably the best in the United States. These paintings are crowded closely together and the student is unable to study or appreciate them conveniently. There are also sixty-five pieces of statuary, an extensive Egyptian collection, including everything from amulets to mummies, and the celebrated Nineveh marbles presented by James Lenox, besides hundreds of manuscripts and curios of all sorts. These are seen but little, except from time to time by a limited number of members.

The great reason for this apparent lack of interest in the society and what it stands for is the present inaccessibility of its home. When the society erected its building at Second Avenue and Eleventh Street that was the fashionable part of the city, and many of the prominent citizens who were actively interested in it lived in the immediate neighborhood. Now all this is changed. The locality has undergone a radical transformation, and many members have positively refused to take the time necessary to go down to the historical rooms when evening meetings have been held. In a more convenient locality there is scarcely a question that members would attend in larger numbers, a vital interest would be stimulated, and the dignified prestige formerly enjoyed would speedily return to the society.

How is the money for the new building to be acquired? It must be by subscription, and perhaps chiefly must come from a few generous friends. It is unfortunate that during the past three or four years in which the building has been talked about no financial start has been made. With one or two comfortable subscriptions and an active committee to push the matter, the enterprise ought to start. An opportunity then would be given to discover whether New York still possesses citizens whose interest in its Historical Society is thoroughly alive.

That the proposed change is needed as soon as possible is further shown from the report that thirty-one members died last year and only twenty-three new ones were elected, being, so far as is known, [illegible] Dr. Gouverneur M. Smith.

The additions to the library in the past year included 2,997 volumes, 3,213 pamphlets, 96 bound volumes of old newspapers, and 830 single numbers, 69 manuscripts, 14 broadsides, and many maps, engravings, &c. From the Stephen Whitney Phoenix Fund, 146 volumes were added to the genealogical collection.

Financially the society is in an admirable condition, having no debts or mortgages upon its property. Robert H. Kelly, brother of the late Librarian, William Kelly, has been elected Librarian of the society, and as he has been associated with the library work for many years, he enters upon his duties thoroughly familiar with every book and manuscript in the society.

New York has much to appreciate in its Historical Society. Hundreds of quaint and valuable souvenirs of its past history are safely preserved in these rooms. Historians and scholars from all parts of the country have sought the aid of its manuscripts and books. A long future of usefulness should lie before it. One of the important local events early in the twentieth century should be the erection of a suitable home for these treasures.

ANDREW LANG AS A SYNDICATE.

Mr. William L. Alden in December last, in his London Literary Letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, intimated that Mr. Andrew Lang could not be a single individual, but rather "a syndicate." Strange to relate, Mr. Lang in the January number of Longman's Magazine raises the same question. He asks: "How is a man to get rid of his Double?" Are there innumerable astral Langs? The Andrew Lang who writes so cleverly "at the Sign of the Ship" in Longman's declares that there are not less than "four several Andrew Langs." One is a "Sacred Melodist," the next "the writer of Facts," a third "a visitor without documentary evidence," and, lastly, there is "the common Burnsite."

The only and original Andrew has been attacked because he found fault with Mr. John Morley's religion, whereas he asserts that he never wrote a line about Mr. Morley. Then somebody used language by no means complimentary to Robbie Burns, and Mr. Lang was hauled over the coals for it, whereas the actual Andrew declares himself incapable of doing such a thing.

Why, asks Mr. Lang, have I not an estate of my own, so that I might add it to my name? How nice it would be to sign an article "Lang of Middenstead," and then there could be no blunderings as to identity. Certainly Andrew is a common first name, and as to the Scotch Langs, they must be countless. Maybe the confusion about the setting down to Andrew Lang of all kinds of written matter arises from the author's profuseness. A public cannot understand how a single man can produce so many printed pages. One fancies Mr. Lang, with his editing of book after book, the composing of countless volumes, reviews, and articles, as trying out relays of typewriters. And yet, under this constant pressure, which would kill an ordinary man, Mr. Lang, the real Andrew, always writes as crisply as he does incessantly.

A PRINCELY ROTHSCHILD GIFT.

The announcement was made by cable yesterday that the splendid collection of art objects left by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild had been presented to the Trustees of the British Museum. It is a noble public benefaction, one far more rare in England than here. The value of the collection is placed at a million and a half of dollars. When a man possessed of large means dies, the ingenuity of writers is sometimes taxed to its utmost to find fault with him. Baron Ferdinand has not escaped. An English review, which is entirely free from any taint of anti-Semitism, has recently gone out of its way, not to find fault with [illegible] what, as was a Benvenuto Cellini cup. He could have procured that. Why curse for a Maecenas? Why urge he not a Horace or a Virgil? Somebody gives a Velasquez to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Why comment on his liberality? Why was the donor not a Velasquez and the creator of the work himself?

The idea is advanced that the Baron was monopolistic in his tastes. Why did he spend his money in buying what is believed to be the very finest works of old Italian, Spanish, and Flemish art? He ought to have been contented with second-class work. Baron Rothschild, the writer adds, might not to have used "a fine-tooth comb," and so raked the market, taking to himself so many of the world's most famous of pictures. There is neither sense nor reason in an argument of this character, and the argument, if carried out, would hold good as to any purchases made of the productions of artists in 1899. Follow it to its conclusion and the artist ought not to sell his pictures at all, and so have the double distinction of producing and owning his own work.

This grumbling on the part of this English critic shows a most uncomfortable mental status, and, besides that, evinces the desire to limit the tastes of a collector, since it questions the right any one has to select as he pleases. Such an opinion is decidedly un-English, and so hardly merits consideration. We shall probably hear less of these criticisms, now that the Baron's passion for collecting has resulted in this princely gift to the British nation.

Edmund Spenser—Died Jan. 16, 1599

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Who now shall give me words so I may sing
In fitting ways this solemn requiem?
Or where's a living lyre whence I may bring
Meet verses this occasion to begem—
Present even one lyric apothegm?

Three cycles of one hundred years now close
O'er Spenser's sacred tomb—yet what of them
He taught to string the lyre? They're dead; who knows
Why then these verses should not chant his soul's repose?

Ah, the immortal verse of Colin Clout!
Infectious frenzy of the Summer moon!
Yet the Pierian spring poured not half out—
Ah, God! the Poet's Poet died too soon!
An Autumn ripened in the sun of June!
Kilcolman's pyre consumed the soul he bore—
A flare of Erin's hate inopportune—
The blue of heaven seemed lost forevermore;
The mute lyre saw nought to awaken or adore.

To few is given in life worse to occur,
And least where fortune to misfortune trends
So bleakly. Yet no whimpering murmur
The music of his spirit-song offends.
That which of life men's height transcends.
He knew—the milk and honey, the keen wit;
And to it all a flow of soul he lends
That to the poets fell a lyric writ,
Seraphic books divine afflatus to transmit.

To that deep spring many have gone to drink,
And have returned to sing a freshened note
And won their fame. By that enchanted brink
To lie, however, now lo! few devote
A pilgrimage, and sterile, sad to quote,
Of poets is the land. What shall we say?
Live on, O Poet of the Golden Throat!
Fulfillment of the Prayer for the day—
Dona ei requiem aeternam, Domine.

JOHN LORANCE.

Denver, Col., Jan. 6, 1899.

Fitzgerald and Mrs. Browning's Death.

Apropos of this "Aurora Leigh" controversy, which Mr. Alden has stated, we condense from The London Observer a story of Canon MacColl's, having to do with Edward Fitzgerald's want of appreciation of Mrs. Browning. Somewhere Mr. Browning had read this cruel sentence of Fitzgerald's: "So Mrs. Browning is dead. Thank God! no more 'Aurora Leighs'" Browning said to Canon MacColl:

"I felt as if I had been shot. The room swam round me. I rushed out of the house and went home. I could eat no dinner. I tossed in bed all night, without a wink of sleep. Early in the morning I jumped out of bed, scribbled down those lines, and sent them straight off to The Athenaeum. Good heavens! that any man should thank God my wife was dead!"

Canon MacColl did his best to smooth it over, trying to make Browning believe that Fitzgerald had an Oriental idea of women—or that woman in general had no business to write poetry—and that Fitzgerald was jealous of Mrs. Browning's fame. Browning, Canon MacColl writes, received the explanation with avidity, and, referring to what he had written for The Athenaeum, he said: "You're right. That was a mis-

[illegible] Bowker, was to be published, restricted in Tribune's "First Editions of American Authors." On March 27, 1882, this advertisement was published in The Haverhill Gazette:

"The subscriber proposes to publish a history of Haverhill, from its first settlement, in 1640, to the present time. . . . He trusts that the citizens of his native town will approve of this proposal, and he pledges himself that no pains on his part will be spared to render the work worthy of their acceptance. . . . The price will be 65½ cents in case the number of pages does not exceed 300; if, however, the materials of history should swell the volume beyond this number of pages the price will be $1.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

"Haverhill, March 27, 1882."

In the same issue Whittier editorially called attention to the book in the following manner:

"By reference to our advertising columns our readers will perceive that we have issued proposals for publishing a history of this town, from its early settlement, in 1640. Our present situation affords us an ample opportunity for a thorough examination of the town records, and for obtaining such information connected with the early history of the town as may be necessary for the accomplishment of our design. . . . We ask the countenance of our friends and neighbors in this undertaking, not as a sacrifice on their part, believing that any favor they may be disposed to afford us will be fully repaid by a connected history of the place of their nativity."

As the "History of Haverhill" was not known to Foote, Bierstadt, or Roos, no copy, naturally, was included in their collections. The only copy sold at auction of which there is a record was George Brinley's, which fetched $3 in March, 1879. It was No. 1,940 in the sale catalogue, and was in the original boards. The cataloguer attributed the book to "Mirick."

A Cup Sold for $6,500.

A lady who had an Arabic glass cup of the fourteenth century and did not know its value, took it to the British Museum. After due consideration, the expert, to her surprise, said that, though the museum did not want it, it might be worth £400. The lady shuddered, because she had been carrying in a crowded London omnibus a bit of glass worth so much money, and it had miraculously escaped smashing. Finally, wanting money more than Arabian glass, she sent the object to Christie's. Fancy her amazement, when, starting at £500, the Arabic cup went by leaps and bounds up to £1,000, and was finally knocked down (with applause) for the nice sum of £1,800. Actually the Arabic cup was worth very much less than $6,500, but it so happened that there were two rivals at the auction, who bid against each other.

Just Forty Immortals Now.

By the election of M. Lavedan to occupy the fauteuil left vacant by the death of Meilhac, the French Academy has now a complete membership of forty, a phenomenon that has not occurred within a quarter of a century. The members are classified by Le Figaro as follows, although some of them might choose a different category than the one allotted to them:

Hommes politiques, orateurs—MM. Emile Olivier, Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier, Duc de Broglie, Comte de Mun de Freycinet.

Poètes—MM. Sully-Prudhomme, de Heredia, François Coppée, de Bornier.

Professeurs—MM. Mézières, Gréard, Lavisse, Gaston Paris, Boissier.

Historiens—MM. Sorel, Albert Vandal, Thureau-Dangin, Comte d'Haussonville, Melchoir de Vogué, Marquis Costa de Beauregard, Hanotaux, Henry Houssaye.

Auteurs Dramatiques—Victorien Sardou, Pailleron, Legouvé, Ludovic Halévy, Lavedan.

Romanciers—Paul Bourget, Loti, Cherbuliez, Anatole France, André Theuriet.

Critiques—Brunetière, Jules Lemaître.

Journalistes—Edouard Hervé, Jules Claretie.

Un Prélat—Le Cardinal Perraud.

Un Savant—Joseph Bertrand.

Un Avocat—Rousse.

Un Statuaire—Guillaume.

Alone Among Them All, Hawthorne.

From Eliot Gregory's "Worldly Ways and By Ways."

Forty, even fifty, years ago there lived in Rome a group of very agreeable people—Story and the two Greenoughs and Crawford the sculptor, (father of the brilliant novelist of to-day;) Charlotte Cushman, (who divided her time between Rome and Newport,) and her friend Miss Stebbins the sculptress, to whose hands we owe the bronze fountain on the Mall in our Park; Rogers, then working at the bronze doors of our Capitol, and many other cultivated and agreeable people. Hawthorne passed a couple of Winters among them, and the tone of that society is reflected in his "Marble Faun." He took Story as a model for his "Kenyon," and was the first to note the exotic grace of an American girl in that strange setting. They formed as transcendental and unworldly a group as ever gathered about a "tea" table. Great things were expected of them and their influence, but they disappointed the world, and, with the exception of Hawthorne, are being fast forgotten.

Carl Schnaber's well-known "Textbook of Metallurgy" has been translated and edited by Prof. Henry Louis of the Durham (England) College of Science, and will be published before long by the Macmillan Company.

1899

NEWMAN HALL.

An Admirable Life Story Told in His Autobiography.*

Here we have an autobiography, the work of a man of eighty-one, the Rev. Newman Hall, who was born in Maidstone, England, in 1816, the year after Waterloo, and yet this story of a long life is as fresh and entertaining as if it had been written in the springtime of life. Nothing can be happier than are the reminiscences of the author's child days. He loves to dwell on the memories of his father and mother and the delights of his boyish home. Mr. Hall sprang from a cultured stock, his father being owner and editor of The Maidstone Journal. The book the child's mother cared for most, after her Bible, was "Pilgrim's Progress," and it was her habit to read it to amuse her children. Her Bible stories "became vivid realties." As Mr. Hall writes of his own life he has before him the same old copy of Bunyan his mother read from, and he remembers when he said to his mother: "Ma, don't go to chapel to-night; but read to us Piggy Pogey." The family was a religious one, with a healthy piety, not ascetic, and professed Nonconformists.

The boy was sent away to school, and as an old man now Mr. Hall tells of the poignant grief he felt at a separation from his mother and how he longed for a return to her and the Boxley Hills. At school the lads were required to give in figures chapters and texts from the sacred word, and he writes: "I never was able to remember figures, though I knew every answer and every text," and he adds, "It is a great mistake to turn God's word, pious truths, and sacred hymns into an implement of torture! It was enough to create a dislike for religion."

The mother's constant prayer was that her son Newman should preach the word of God. When he was fourteen, his father found him employment in his own printing office, and the apprentice, though the work was not congenial, did his whole duty, because he was working for his father. The lad taught himself shorthand, corrected proofs, and took reports at the assizes, and occasionally tried his hand "on a short leader" for his father's journal. He remembers following a speech of Wilberforce:

"As editor's assistant, I had the privilege of being sent over to Farleigh with the proof of the speech. How clearly I remember that interview. Wilberforce was seated askew in an armchair, exactly as in the attitude represented in the admirable sculpture in Westminster Abbey. It is true to the very life. When I look upon it I am carried back sixty years. All I remember of the interview is the earnest attention with which he revised the proof and with what emphasis he said, 'Upon, upon, why up! Don't say upon, but on—an interesting illustration of the orator's careful attention to trifles in speech."

Going to Rochester, he reported a speech of O'Connell, and he writes:

"I remember his stately form, his massive head, his expressive countenance, and changing features. I see the listening crowds, with eyes latent and gaping mouths, now with tears starting at his pathetic tales of misery, now roaring with laughter at his wit, now making the welkin ring with shouts of applause, especially when he demonstrated his argument by saying of some noble lord, 'He wasn't born with breeches and you without.'"

Often the Rev. Newman Hall's sense of humor as a lad was tickled with the rhodomontade of certain orators, as the words of a Baronet who shouted, "These revolutionists would batter down the throne with the ruins of the altar." Whether typesetting or reporting, the lad's studies went on, and so he says, "I often secured an hour for my Homer or Euclid concealed under my ledger, though never to the neglect of duty."

The Rev. Newman Hall tells of his conversion, due to the influence of his father and mother, and describes his struggles and his belief that "to save a soul was more worthy of effort than any mere worldly object." In 1837, when he was twenty-one, he went to Highbury College, and in 1845 became minister of the Congregational Church at Hull. In 1854 he came to London and had Surrey Chapel under his charge. Describing his own early efforts to acquire a proper method of discourse, he writes that when at college:

"We students used to compare notes at the supper table on Sunday evenings. I noticed how in each famous preacher some special characteristic was assigned, either argumentative, or exegetical, or rhetorical, or consolatory, and we knew what sort of a sermon to expect from each. I thought whether, instead of the same congregation going to various preachers, each preacher should not try to give variety to his own people. Thus it has been my endeavor, instead of cultivating one style alone, to preach in various ways to my one congregation; always endeavoring to have a distinct aim with a varied method in each service of the same day.

"It is a fact that more than a hundred of my first addresses at college had only one hearer, and that was myself. I had a very painful sense of inability to speak extemporaneously. I knew that frequently a minister is called upon suddenly for an address when unable to respond with credit to himself or benefit to others. I resolved to fight this insapitude. Directly after breakfast I locked myself in my study, placed my Bible on the mantelshelf, opened it at random, and cut out the first verse that caught my eye, and at once began to discourse on it as a text. Keeping on during ten minutes without pausing. Of course what I said was frequently far away from the text, with plenty of words and little thought, yet sometimes a train of meditation would be evolved which I entered in a book. But this confession is not an apology for want of preparation or for empty verbosity. I never have preached or spoken by arrangement without careful forethought. This private exercise was merely to give facility when there was no time for preparation."

In his young days of preaching he held service at a chapel in Islington, and he presents this incident:

"I remember preaching there to domestic servants, and lamenting that we never heard of good resulting. About twenty years afterward, when in America, preaching in some far-off city in the West, I had scarcely taken up my quarters when I was told a lady had brought me a basket of roses, and wished to speak to me. She said: 'I remember hearing you preach to the young at Union Chapel; it was the means of my conversion, and I have brought these flowers as a tribute of gratitude!' I was deeply affected. She was a poor seamstress; the flowers must have cost her several shillings at that time of year. I have often told the story as an encouragement to preachers and teachers not to think God has failed to bless their work because they have not heard of any result. 'Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days.' It may not be well for us to know all that God does by us; we might become vain, as if it were our own work, whereas it is God's, and every instance of good done should make us humble by the contrast between the great result and the poor performance."

When in London the Rev. Newman Hall heard Dr. Chalmers deliver a lecture, and he breakfasted with him, and the author notes the peculiarities of this distinguished man:

"The Free Church secession had just begun when I breakfasted at his house in company with an Elder, learned in the law. All through the meal the great divine and the clever lawyer discussed Church temporalities, the sum already subscribed, and persons who might hopefully be solicited. I was astounded at the particular knowledge of items displayed by this master of philosophy. The combination of diligence in business with fervor of spirit was strikingly exhibited at the close of family prayer. He had been very fervent, foot and hand helping in the emphasis of his tongue. I remember a single clause: 'May every morning that darkens and every evening that darkens remind us of our frailty!' When he came to the Doxology he began to rise, and before he was on his feet, and with the same breath as that with which he had said 'For ever and ever, Amen,' he exclaimed, 'Mary, did ye put that letter in the post?'"

How the word of God is never lost the author tell of in his happiest manner:

"On a Sunday afternoon I walked to Calton Hill, and, being impressed with the multitude of people sauntering about, was sorry that none of the clergy of the city were there to take advantage of the concourse. I felt an inward impulse to do it myself, but I had no one with me to help. Still I could not disobey the call, so I mounted a stone and gave an address on my old text, 'God so loved the world,' to a multitude who had soon gathered. When I had finished, some man said to me, 'Young man, it will take you a long time to persuade Edinburgh people that Christ died for every one.' That was all the encouragement I received. Five and twenty years had passed away, when I was taking part in jubilee services of Sunday schools at Glasgow. As the speakers were passing into the great hall, a clergyman whispered to me: 'Do you remember, years ago, preaching on Calton Hill one Sunday afternoon? I was one of your hearers. It led me to Christ. I am now laboring in a poor and populous parish in Glasgow, trying to induce sinners to come to Jesus.' He disappeared in the crowd; but here was another illustration of the promise, 'after many days.'"

In London the Rev. Newman Hall began preaching in the slum districts, and describes his first efforts:

"I did not postpone open-air preaching, but there were such long deliberations of committee, arranging times and places, and so on, that the season for such services was quickly passing; so I one day said to my verger, 'Come with me, and let us hold a service in the slums near.' So without prearranged method we went into an obscure street and began a hymn duet. A fashionable young surgeon of my acquaintance drove past in his gig, and was amused at seeing me performing to a small group of children. He smiled good-humoredly, driving on, and we two, parson and clerk, smiled also and sang on. This little one became a thousand as the commencement of regular open-air services, which continued throughout the whole of my pastorate. Vast numbers of artisans and others, who seldom entered any place of worship, thus heard the Gospel, and many became attendants at various churches.

"A neighboring evangelical rector wished to do the same, and wrote for sanction to his Bishop, who replied that he was sorry the question had been asked, for he would not have objected, but, his sanction being asked, he felt obliged to withhold it".

The author tells that in early life he became an abstainer, and how he ever strove to advocate temperance:

"A very short experience in Hull proved to me more vividly than before that beer and spirit drinking chiefly caused poverty, vice, crime, and irreligion. Temptations abounded on every hand, and although the middle and upper classes did not set an example of drunkenness, they did set an example of the drinking which was the temptation to the sin—the dangerous slope down which multitudes slide to ruin.

"Workingmen themselves were the first to teach that the only effectual remedy was voluntary total abstinence. It is said that a man who stammered, being asked whether he totally abstained, replied: 'Yes! tee-tee-totally,' and that was the origin of the inelegant word 'Teetotal.' At its commencement this new advocacy was carried on, with few exceptions, by working people alone. They met together, delivered addresses in the open air, out of their small earnings met the expenses of lecture halls, and by personal exertions persuaded multitudes to accept the pledge. I promise, by the help of God, to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as beverages."

"Very few of the upper classes gave their sanction—very few of the clergy of any church, very few persons of culture. The drink was on every private table, and honored in all public entertainments. The medical profession, with rare exceptions, condemned total abstinence. It was made the subject of innocent jokes in private and public."

While at Hull the Rev. Newman Hall often met Prof. Sedgwick of geological fame, and he writes:

"Prof. Sedgwick's society was a treat. He told it was as a certain Sunday-school teacher strolled into the Professor's class-room, and, seeing a rock, said, 'Just look at that rock! Isn't it a wonderful thing? Only to think that God made it!' 'Yes,' said the Professor, looking at him solemnly and said, 'Ye think ye're breaking stanes, but ye're breaking Sabbath!' He was one day sitting on a heap of stones on the roadside near Scarborough, and examining them with his hammer, when a fashionable horsewoman stopped at a gate closing a horse track, evidently wishing to pass through; whereupon the stonebreaker at once arose and unlatched the gate. The lady, mistaking the philosopher's profession, thanked him, while offering a penny, which he, like a gentleman, accepted with thanks, and returned to his work. Next day he found himself seated beside the lady at the Crown Hotel dinner, with mutual recognition."

The author visited Richard Cobden at Hull, and he writes that "opinions once considered dangerous have been for years the statute law." On the death of Cobden the Rev. Newman Hall attended his funeral:

"I was invited to his funeral, and went in the same carriage with my friend Charles Gilpin, who then held office in the Government; Milner Gibson, and Mr. Gladstone. Elihu Burritt, the 'learned blacksmith,' who could speak in some dozen languages, sat opposite to me, and, not aware that the great statesman was so near him, spoke enthusiastically of his desire to see him. What surprise and delight overspread his features when I at once said, 'Mr. Gladstone, Elihu Burritt wishes the honor of taking your hand.' The pleasure was mutual, and deeply interesting the conversation that followed. In the procession to the grave I walked by the side of the celebrated Dr. Hook of Leeds, whom I had recently heard preach from the words, 'Hear the Church,' in defense of episcopal authority. I preached a memorial sermon at Surrey Chapel and at St. James's Hall, and published it as a small booklet, which, at the time, had a large circulation. I desired in a very humble way to help in perpetuating the memory of a great benefactor of the people of England."

Here is a characteristic anecdote of Samuel Warren, who, from all contemporaneous chroniclers, must have been a singularly self-sufficient person:

"Samuel Warren, as Recorder of Hull, was a periodical visitor to the town, and used to introduce the business of the court by a carefully prepared oration to the Grand Jury, not merely on the cases to be tried, but on the state of public affairs; discourses which were generally reported at length not only in the local but in the London papers. He occasionally favored me with his company, and amused my friends with his fluent and anecdotal talk. The barristers on circuit seemed to get much amusement from him. I heard from one of them an illustration. At the York assizes he felt that a brother barrister had attributed to him some action which he deemed discreditable. He privately remonstrated with his learned brother somewhat thus: 'Of course you could not suppose that I really could have acted in such a way. What! I, Samuel Warren, Doctor of Civil Law, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," of European reputation, &c.; that I could have acted so! Impossible! Surely you will rectify this when the court opens to-morrow?' 'Certainly, certainly,' was the response. So at the opening of the court, the offender craved indulgence, while he apologized in the very words of his aggrieved brother, saying: 'My lord, it is impossible that I could have intended to impute such conduct to my learned friend. What! Samuel Warren! Doctor of Civil Law, &c.' repeating all his titles, and so exactly in the tone and manner of the aggrieved brother, that the barristers around, and even the Judge, were scarcely able to restrain their laughter. When the facetious orator sat down, Samuel Warren shook him warmly by the hand, saying: 'Thank you, thank, you, brother! I was sure you would do the generous thing!'"

The Rev. Newman Hall's admiration for Wordsworth was unbounded, and he writes:

"At successive periods of life admiration of different authors, amounting to a passion, takes possession of some minds. After Walter Scott's poetry, that of Wordsworth was my fascination. I loved to write appropriate extracts over against my sketches, and to store in memory favorite passages. How I longed to see him. From a cousin of his I asked an introduction, but she advised me to account him without one, for he was weary of these formal interruptions by strangers.

"I reached Ambleside on a Saturday, and that same evening saw him, wearing his shepherd's plaid, chatting to a workman in a quarry, during a shower of rain. 'To address him now would be a rude interruption. I'll try to-morrow morning at Grasmere Church.' As the small congregation went out I sauntered carelessly beside him, expressing my great joy in the scenery. He at once pleasantly responded. Then I thanked him for the poetry which had given me so much instruction and delight, and he spoke of the pleasure it gave him to depict characters under imaginary personalities. After a long stroll he invited me to his garden and walked up and down his favorite terrace. I have no distinct remembrance of what he said, but I cannot forget the charm of his speech, the beauty of the sentiment, his courtesy to a stranger, and my delight in conversing with the poet himself, surrounded by his beloved mountains and lakes, which his poetic soul had spiritualised forever. From Hull I wrote thanking him for his kindness, and begging the great favor of his name, which I treasure on the title page of his poems."

Are we to pass over the excellent work carried out by the Rev. Newman Hall during the civil war? In this autobiography there are several chapters descriptive of it. He visited the United States in 1867, bearing a letter of introduction from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Sumner. At a meeting presided over by Chief Justice Chase he spoke with distinguished success. That same year he opened Congress with prayer. Boston gave him a public reception, and he tells us, descriptive of the occasion:

"An immense multitude listened to my speech, and loudly cheered when I pointed to their flag floating above me and said: 'There is not a flag in the world so glorious as the Stars and Stripes.' Here the applause was overwhelming, and delayed me some time; but I had not finished my sentence—my hand was still outstretched—and when I then pointed to the British flag, waving side by side, and added, in my loudest tones, 'excepting that of the Clustered Crowns,' the cheers were renewed, and intensified with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, showing the generous enthusiasm for the old country."

If to-day there are closer bonds of friendship between England and America, it is due in no small part to the efforts of the Rev. Newman Hall. In Boston the author met Longfellow and Mrs. Stowe:

"I spent a memorable afternoon with Longfellow at his fine old mansion, Cheyne Walk, Cambridge, over Washington. How characteristic was his window of some few months of his new translation of Dante! Afterward met him in London at dinner with Dickens, Russell of The Times, and other literati. A refined gentleman, modest in manner, winning in feature and voice, in full accord with his muse.

"At Hartford I was hospitably housed by Prof. and Mrs. Beecher Stowe. A long forenoon was spent quietly together, she finishing a drawing and I coloring a sketch I had just taken of their picturesque, English-looking, many-gabled abode, erected from the proceeds of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' I was told that while thus occupied she was most disposed to converse. Dr. Bushnell called and remained two hours. I was charmed by their discussion of theological and political questions. My memory does not retain the particulars, but only that I was spellbound.

"Mrs. Stowe told me how her tale of 'Uncle Tom' originated. She was at a holy communion service, when suddenly the death scene of the story was presented vividly to her mind. She seemed to see it as a reality. This was the germ of the whole. It was first described, and suggested the rest of that marvelous book which, more than any other influence, led to the great event of emancipation."

Mr. Gladstone fully appreciated the Rev. Newman Hall's labors. An account is given of a conversation in Harley Street in 1878, when Mr. Gladstone said in regard to the abolition of the House of Lords:

"'In proportion to the House of Commons the House of Lords has more men of culture and ability; but it is averse to work, and does it carelessly. It legislates in favor of classes rather than of the nation, and originates little for the people's welfare.' But is it not a drag on the wheel, useful when going down hill? 'But the coach of reform is going up hill, which is hard work, and wants helping, not hindering.' But is not the House of Lords useful in preventing too hasty legislation, and so preparing the nation for the change? 'That has been already done. Great questions are agitated throughout the land and discussed in Parliament, so that there is no need of further delay. Tell me, if you can, what good measure during fifty years has the House of Lords ever originated? What has it not sought to hinder? It only passes great reforms when the nation has been fully roused, and they yield to the irresistible. All great measures of improvement have been carried in the House of Lords in the wake of some great national excitement. Thus, after Irish Disestablishment, Irish Land Laws, &c.' Mr. F.—But a House of Lords saves us from a nobility. 'You speak enigmatically. Explain.' Mr. F.—Our aristocracy is condensed in the peerage; others are actually commoners. In other countries there is a vast noblesse, with special privileges, and our House of Lords saves us from this. * * * Mr. Gladstone—Don't misunderstand me. Mr. Ruskin some time ago seemed alarmed lest I should become a leveler, and was pleased when I coined a word to express my opinion. I said I was an 'Inequalitarian.' I believe more and more in heredity. Qualities are inherited. * * * How is it that the Bishops in the House of Lords do not exercise more influence there?" Mr. G.—They may not have as much learning as the Bishops of a former age, but on the whole are better men and administrators. The claims of their dioceses keep them away. They do not feel much interest in the proceedings. The Dean—They think the peers regard them as a lower caste—not regular peers; and so they abstain from debating. Except the Primate. Mr. G.—I asked a popular Bishop why he did not speak on the Eastern question, and he said the atmosphere was so chilling he could not contend against it."

With Mr. Spurgeon the Rev. Newman Hall was on intimate terms. They may have differed as to the methods of imparting religion, but were as one on all other vital points. Spurgeon did not care for the author's temperance work, and said it was "using a wooden saw instead of the Gospel steel saw."

This autobiography is the least formal of its kind. It touches the reader from its perfect sincerity. It shows as clear as crystal the life of a good, honest, and sincere teacher of the Sacred Word and of a man who has an abundance of quiet humor, and, so we shall class this autobiography of Newman Hall as among the most instructive and interesting publications of the new year.

Young Janie.

The neighbors to young Janie said,
"O where may your Willie be?"
"And where is your jolly lover gone
That flaunted o'er the sea?"

An old crone said it to herself,
Slow-chuckling at the door;
A young girl after Janie peered,
And said, "He'll come no more."

The misty eve had blurred the heath,
And wept adown the pane,
When sudden open stood the door,
And he stood in the rain!

She put her hand up to her heart,
But no word could inquire;
She took him by his languid arm,
And drew him to the fire.

"O Will, have ye found some Northern love,
That your thoughts so heavy seem;
Or some dark lass o' Italy,
That keeps ye in a dream?"

Earnestly up he raised his eyes;
But water from them rushed;
He oped his lips, and yearned to speak,
But out salt water gushed.

There came a seaman in the room,
A dancing slow and bright;
Her lover dully smiled at her,
Then faded from her sight.

She ran into the street; her eyes
In the wet twilight shone;
She cried "Have ye seen my Willie pass?
He's been wi' me and gone."

—STEPHEN PHILLIPS in The Spectator.

Messrs. Puttick & Simpson sold in London the collection of stamps belonging to the late Grand Duke Alexis Alexiadovitch of Russia. The best prices were given for New Caledonia, first issue, 10c., black, an entire original sheet, cut into strips and rejoined, 57 lbs.; New South Wales, Sydney, views, 1d., red, no clouds, an entire reconstructed plate, 330; another, with clouds, 231; another, 1st., blue, 231 10s.; another, Watermark, 2 lbs. 15s.; another, 217; another, first rubbish, 118 10s.; another, second rubbish, 214; another, 9d., green, 423 10s.; and another, part, 316.

It is a subject for general satisfaction that Controller Roberts has been enabled to bring out a second edition of his volume of last year, giving the muster-rolls of the men of New York who served in the Revolution. Only a limited edition had been printed of the first. In view of the awakened interest in ancestry the demand for copies must have quite overwhelmed the Controller's office. The Legislature wisely consented to appropriate the money with which this new edition could be prepared and printed. Indeed, a second edition was wanted, apart from the unsatisfied demand for the first. New material had been found and there was crying need for an index of names. Under the supervision of Mr. Mather these additions have now been made. We have before us a handsome quarto of over 500 pages, clearly printed on good paper, with a cover in colors that is patriotic and suggestive rather than durable.

The supremely important part which New York had in the Revolution has not been overlooked by recent historians, although it was by earlier ones. John Fiske in particular has recognized that here was the central ground, and that possession of the Hudson Valley gave the key to the conflict. But it has never been understood until Controller Roberts made it clear that New York bore a foremost part in the contribution she made in soldiers. It was long the current and accepted belief that New York furnished only 17,780 men, figures which placed her low down in rank among the colonies. But we now have conclusive proof that she gave to the cause 43,645 men—a total that was surpassed only by one colony, Massachusetts.

The magnitude of this contribution will be better understood if we bear in mind how small was the population of the colony at that time. Beyond the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys there was scarcely any land that was not an unpeopled wilderness. West of a north and south line running from near Binghamton to and beyond Utica, that entire territory, now so populous, was held by the Indians under solemn treaty, making settlements there impossible. Eight years after the war, when immigration from New England had settled many farms in Western New York, the population of the State was only 340,000, and during the war the most thickly settled parts—Manhattan, Staten and Long Islands, with the lower Hudson Valley—remained from 1776 until peace returned uninterruptedly in possession of the British, making the work of recruiting there impossible.

Controller Roberts prints an interesting statement of events that took place on New York soil. Readers should not overlook it. Here is a catalogue of conflicts which no other colony can rival—not Massachusetts, where battles were limited to a year and a few months, and not the Southern colonies, where war scarcely began until after Saratoga and Monmouth, when the hopeless state of his cause in the Northern colonies led George III. to undertake in those parts the saving of some remnant of his possessions from the certain loss that now seemed to await them all.

Controller Roberts has by no means catalogued every event that took place in New York. He has emphasized the widespread desolation that converted Tryon County, once well peopled, into a wilderness; but events occurred there of which no mention is made, among them the massacre of Cherry Valley, the burning of Springfield, and the destruction of Harpersfield. Nor does he chronicle the battle near Minisink. An error as to the engagements fought in this part of the State appears in the name Harlem Plains instead of Harlem Heights, for the battleground which Manhattan Island gave to the cause. It was long believed that this engagement took place on the flat land north of Central Park; but John Jay, William Kelby, and Prof. Johnston have shown conclusively that the scene of this action was the high ground rising from Manhattanville south to the Columbia University grounds, near which the battle closed.

But the contribution of events which New York made to the Revolution in another way of reckoning would make a still longer list. During the years when the storm was rising, the years immediately following the war with France, when England sought through the Stamp Tax to secure revenue in return for the cost of the war, New York was from the first the very center of resistance. When the stamp paper arrived the New York patriots promptly seized it and locked it up in the building which was then the City Hall, and afterward was called Federal Hall, from the portico of which Washington took the oath of office as President. Mock paper, in which a death's head took the place of the royal arms, was scattered in derision throughout the city, and when Cadwallader Colden, the acting Governor, threatened to fire on the people he was promised a hanging, his carriage house was broken into, and effigies of himself and Satan having been placed on the back seat of his state vehicle, both carriage and contents were publicly burned under his eyes, the British garrison, commanded by Gen. Gage, lifting no hand in punishment of men who thus defied an act of Parliament.

Here in New York met the Stamp Act Congress, and

*NEW YORK IN THE REVOLUTION AS COLONY AND STATE. These Records were Discovered, Arranged, and Classified in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898. By James A. Roberts, Controller. Second edition. Quarto. Albany: Press of Brandon Printing Company.

English authorities had impudently taken down the Liberty pole, set up on the site of the present Post Office Building. Hostile resistance was offered, and in consequence came the battle of Golden Hill, in 1770, in which was shed the first blood of the Revolution.

It was scarcely more than accident that made Boston the theatre on which actual war began. New York might well have had that fateful tea-party out of which came Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, had not the consignees in New York to whom tea had been sent thrown up their commissions in response to public demand. In Boston the consignees had refused to throw up their commissions. Hence came the famous party in Boston, and on Boston fell the task of asserting the rights of the whole country since the gauntlet had now been definitely thrown down to England. Those battles near Boston were only preliminary events in the greater war that followed. England then believed the conflict was a local revolt—a Boston outbreak merely. Indeed it was long afterward, as late as the Burgoyne campaign, before England realized that a Continent was in revolt—that thirteen colonies, instead of one, were prepared to make resistance to her arms.

Among the Americans the importance of the Hudson Valley as the key to the conflict for a continent had been understood from the start. Eight days after the fight at Lexington Benedict Arnold proposed sending out an army for the capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and in May went out for that purpose—a purpose also undertaken by the Green Mountain Boys under Ethan Allen. After Bunker Hill had been fought and Washington had reached Cambridge another expedition from New York territory went northward, Gen. Montgomery reaching Montreal, and with Arnold pressing on to Quebec, where Montgomery fell in scaling those historic heights. It was the same season that brought the British on to New York to begin their campaign for the Hudson Valley, followed by the army of Washington. The British well might hope for success. With Manhattan Island commanding the entrance to the river, the Tory party in control, and possessing ships of war, while the Americans had none, the whole Hudson Valley seemed easily theirs, and once they had secured it New England would be hopelessly cut off from the Middle and Southern colonies.

From this time until the war closed a whole series of conflicts ensued, in which the dominant purpose was the capture of this Hudson Valley. In that purpose lies the reason for the battles of Long Island, Harlem Heights, White Plains, Saratoga, Bennington, and Oriskany. Princeton and Trenton really formed parts of the same contending ambitions, and Germantown and the Brandywine were also parts of it. While Washington lost both these Pennsylvania engagements, he really carried his main point, which was to prevent Gen. Howe from joining Burgoyne in the North. The Winter at Valley Forge forms another part of that chain of conflicts, for Washington remained there in order to keep the British away from New York. Monmouth in turn belongs to it. Washington fought that battle in endeavoring to prevent Gen. Clinton from re-establishing himself on Manhattan Island, and had it not been for the treachery of Charles Lee Monmouth would have ended in a surrender, and possibly the war would have closed there and then.

If I may not say that the Border Wars belong also to this conflict for the Hudson, since the major part of them, so far as the Indians were concerned, was prompted purely by a spirit of revenge for losses, it is quite true that the Tories who acted with them obeyed instructions which came from London. It is certain also that the inspiring cause of the Border Wars was a battle which had been fought for the Hudson—the battle of Oriskany, into which the Indians were drawn by clever British management, and from which they retired possessed by a terrible thirst for revenge at their dreadful losses.

In the last years of the war, when the main fighting took place in the Southern colonies, New York was not free from stirring incidents. Gen. Clinton, remaining in possession of Manhattan Island, still threatened the Hudson Valley. Hence it was that the Highlands were constantly defended, the chain was stretched across the river at West Point, the engagement took place at Paulus Hook, the brilliant feat of Anthony Wayne was performed, and the crowning incident of those later years occurred—the treason of Arnold. Here on the banks of the Hudson, moreover, the campaign that ended the war was thought out, in that house still standing at Dobbs Ferry, where Washington and Rochambeau devised that secret scheme of a march through central parts of New Jersey south to the Chesapeake, and thence to Yorktown, where the surprised and cornered Cornwallis gave up his sword. Indeed it was in New York that the last incident of the conflict found its scene—that sailing away of British soldiers from the Battery late in November, 1783, nearly fourteen years after the beginning of the military conflict on this island, in the battle of Golden Hill.

Whence came this patriotic spirit that possessed the population of New York? It is a problem well worthy of careful study, and while capable of clear enough solution it is not clear to all. Among all the colonies there had long existed an ill-concealed animosity between the English Court Society and the Dutch burghers. The latter was ignored after London society fashion, and the Dutch derived no more from a royal standpoint. Men and women conformed in dress to London fashions, and the aristocracy of the place, then as now, was known to be the richest in America. From this island northward along the Hudson Valley, and far up the Mohawk, this dominant official life closely bound to the Court of George III. and responsible only to him prevailed. It is scarcely matter for wonder that authorities in London, no less than Gen. Howe, when he sailed from Boston, and Burgoyne, when he started on his campaign from Canada, which he expected would be a mere parade, believed that New York could be held secure for the British cause. How it was that their expectations came to naught, and that scarcely any part of New York territory north of the Harlem River was kept under their control is a most interesting subject for study.

It is clear enough that English sentiment in New York was more apparent than real. It was wholly official, fashionable, and social. Beneath these outward signs lay sentiment and forces which most commonly have been overlooked. The great masses of the people of New York were thoroughly patriotic; otherwise soldiers numbering 43,000 never could have been brought together from her population. To understand the problem we must look at the elements which then made up the population, and here we find race after race, immigration after immigration, composed of men whose political instincts and moral natures alike revolted at such measures as those of the British Parliament. The very first foundations of colonization in New York were laid by men in whose minds ran recollections of Spanish rule in the Low Countries. Along with these Dutchmen had come men who had deserted their native France in consequence of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Others who came at that time were Walloons—men with bitter recollections of persecution. Manhattan Island then had been peopled by men of European races whose very names speak of liberty long before the English had planted themselves on this island.

Many towns along the Hudson Valley had derived their political inspiration from similar sources. In the Mohawk Valley had settled men with instincts alike unfriendly to despotic rule—the Palatine Germans, who had been driven out of their own prosperous valley by the wars of Louis XIV. and who founded along the Mohawk settlements and towns, where to this day the names of their descendants are the most familiar that we hear. Elsewhere on the western frontier of New York had settled Scotch-Irish — men to whom hatred of autocratic rule had become at once an inheritance and an inspiration. At the same time the well-peopled Eastern half of Long Island was the home of families of pure Puritan stock, by whom towns like Southold and Southampton had been settled in the middle of the previous century.

Nothing in these muster-rolls Controller Roberts has published is more interesting than the study of the nationality of the names and the racial history they point to, for they are now Dutch and now Huguenot, now Scotch-Irish and now Palatine, and in overwhelming numbers. Here lies the true source of New York's patriotism in the Revolution.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

Shortly before his death Harold Frederic wrote a letter to his American publishers, Frederick A. Stokes Company, which has now an extraordinary interest. In it Mr. Frederic described the book that he intended to write after he had finished correcting the proofs of "The Market Place." It is the story of a book that was never written. Mr. Frederic said:

"The book is to be a study of two Americans in Europe—a boy and a girl in Boston in the late seventies, (which will be largely autobiographical)—then in England, where the boy rises to be one of the great painters of his time, and the girl comes, loaded with the praises of Milan, Paris, St. Petersburg, &c., to take London by storm as a prima donna. That is the skeleton of the theme. It will be a book of character studies of painters, opera singers, actors, and the like, in the London of our day. It seems to me it ought to be not only my best book, but the one most likely to achieve big popular success."

Literature describes a small collection of Thackeray's sketches now being offered to the Kensington Museum. There are ten drawings made by Thackeray for "Vanity Fair." This is the story of these sketches: Thackeray was not a Du Maurier, and his drawing was singularly defective. There never was such an eccentric horse as the great novelist of the Victorian era made. Messrs. Bradbury & Evans employed an artist in water colors named Sleap to work over Thackeray's sketches before they were engraved. Sleap had a friend, a Mr. Alexander, and the artist gave the Thackeray sketches to him. Mr. Alexander, after his marriage, went to Melbourne, Australia, where the Thackeray drawings have remained for over forty years up to the present time, when they were brought to England.

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MAGAZINE TOPICS.

Milton's and Dante's Heaven.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Milton's heaven, earthly and obvious, though with none but celestial inhabitants, where eve and morn succeed each other, and "grateful twilight" has its appointed hour, where

"the trees
Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield nectar,"

whose angels sleep "fanned with cool winds" in their celestial tabernacles, and eat not seemingly "nor in mist," but "with keen dispatch of real hunger" verging on excess, from any injurious effects of which, as the poet takes pains to tell us, their spiritual nature avails to save them. Dante's heaven, no less definite and orderly to its minutest detail, but mystical and ethereal, even while peopled by the sons and daughters of earth, passing from glory to glory in ascending brightness, with divine visions that come and go like stars in a cloudy night, and attended by the music of the spheres. These are the two extremes, between which lesser poets paint and plant their Edens.

Walter Savage Landor.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Being in Paris after the peace of Amiens, he saw the Napoleon made First Consul for life. Four years later, owing to irritation with his tenantry, (one of whom absconded several thousands in his debt,) he sold several estates which had been in his family for hundreds of years, and upon which he had expended a considerable sum of money. His drifting into the world of letters seems not in accordance with his fiery nature. From his imperious temperament, one would have expected him to enter the profession of arms. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that in 1808, on the first insurrection in Spain, Landor raised a body of troops and joined Blake, the Viceroy of Galicia. In thus fighting for the independence of Spain he resembled his contemporary the poet Byron, who aided the Greeks in their struggle for freedom.

Landor not only found men, but The Madrid Gazette of that day mentions a gift from him of 20,000 reals. His services were recognized by the thanks of the Supreme Junta, and the commission of a Colonel in the Spanish Army was conferred on him, which the high-minded poet indignantly returned to Don Cavallos on the extinction of the Spanish Constitution by Ferdinand, declaring that, although he was willing to help the Spanish people in the assertion of their liberties against the antagonist of Europe, (the first Napoleon,) he would have nothing to do with a perjurer and traitor. In 1811 the poet married the daughter of Baron de Nieuveville, a Court official to Charles VIII., and was living at Tours when, after the battle of Waterloo, upward of four thousand Englishmen left the neighborhood, having no reliance on the good faith of Bonaparte. In the Autumn of that year he retired to Italy, the country he loved better than all others, and whose literature he had studied to such good purpose.

The Garden of Paradise.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Some are dazzled by all this magnificence of jeweled splendor. Like the poor dying old woman who, to her minister's kindly reminder that she would soon be treading the golden streets, replied: "Eh, Sir, if the Lord would only let me go to some quiet green place in the country; I do be so mortal tired of streets!" so it is as a garden rather than a city that heaven presents itself to the imaginations of many. Some wistful notion of the Eden in which man spent his days of innocence colors their thoughts of future bliss.

Joy to thee, Paradise,
Garden and goal and rest!
Made green for wearied eyes;
Much softer than the breast
Of mother-dove clad in a rainbow's dyes,

sings Christina Rossetti. And it was a garden that inspired Tennyson's vision in "Sir Galahad":

I muse on joy that will not cease,
Pure spaces clothed in living beams,
Pure lilies of eternal peace
Whose odors haunt my dreams.

The lover in Mr. Austin Dobson's "Song of Angels in Heaven," musing by the flowers that had died on the breast of his dead love, dreams of heaven as a green garden place,

Well filled of leaves, and stilled of sound,
Well flowered, with red fruit marvelous,

wherein he discovers his beloved.

Who shall say that flowers
Dress not heaven's own bowers?

asks Leigh Hunt. To which one is tempted to reply, in the words of Betsy Prig, "Nobody, if you don't!"

Cobden on Lincoln.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

No man in England felt a keener interest in the American question than did Richard Cobden. He made no secret of his sympathy with the Union. He had been in constant correspondence with Mr. Lincoln, and felt for the many-sided American patriot the deepest affection. Both were engaged in a national and far-reaching struggle, and defeat in America meant another century of Tory domination in Great Britain.

By a sea-coal fire late in a November night Mr. Cobden gave me his opinion of Abraham Lincoln. "This country has produced no man like Lincoln. Here is a man who has risen from manual labor to the Presidency of a great people. To me he seems to be the man God has raised up to give courage and countenance to a people unused to the arts of war, fighting what seems to me to be a doubtful battle in the greatest conflict of modern times.

"I like Mr. Lincoln's intense veneration for what is true and good. His conscience and his heart are ruled by his reason.

"I speak of your struggle as doubtful, because Mr. Lincoln will have more to contend against in the hostility of foreign powers than in the shattered and scattered resources of the Confederacy."

Mr. Cobden predicted the triumph of our arms, but he died before he had more than a Pisgah view of the promised land.

William Black's Nervousness.

Sir Wemyss Reid in The Speaker.

I am sure that the characters of his stories were more real to him than most of the men and women whom he encountered in everyday life. They were so real that their fate affected him as if it had been the fate of his dearest friends. For months after he finished "MacLeod of Dare," with its great tragedy of baffled love, he was so shaken in nerve that he did not dare to ride in a hansom cab.

One day, in the far-off past, I was walking along the sea-front with Black at Brighton, when he said abruptly, and with reference to nothing that had been passing between us: "We are not all engaged in running away with other men's wives. There are some of us who are not the victims of mental disease or moral deformity. I do not even know that anybody of my acquaintance has committed a murder or a forgery. Yet people are angry with me because I do not make my characters in my books odious in this fashion. I prefer to write about sane people and honest people; and I imagine that they are, after all, in a majority in the world." Said in this statement most of the limitations he set upon his art, it was absolutely true. He delighted to tell pure stories, designed with a wholesome, manly zest and healthy, friendly humor.

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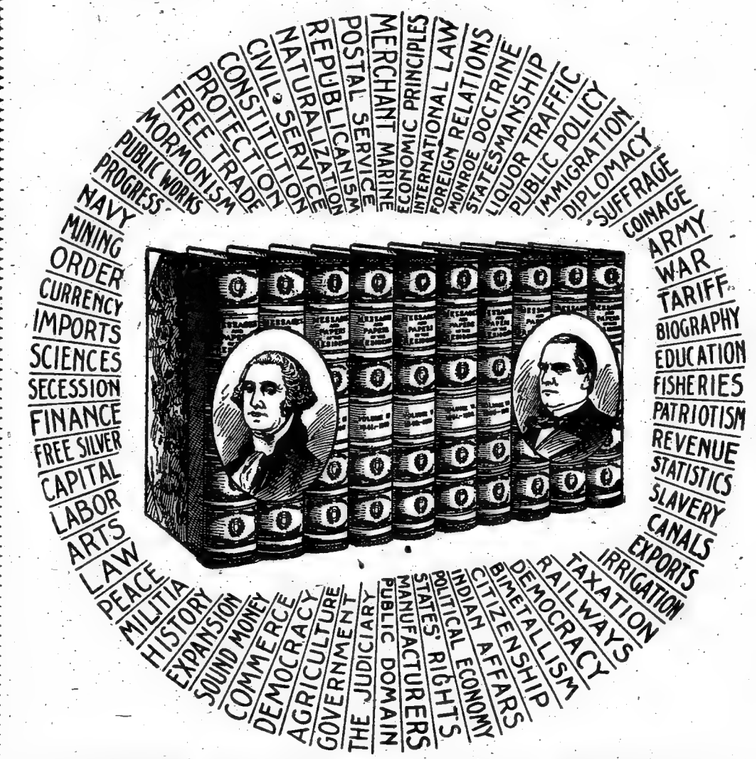

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To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

In your "Warnings to Book Borrowers" I do not find the following, (at least not in your issue of the 7th inst., just before me:)

Steal not this book, for if you do
I'll send the devil after you.

Who prigs a book what isn't his'n
If he's kotched must go to prison.

Hell is full of good intentions,
The number of book stealers nobody mentions.

In James Appleton Morgan's "Macaronic Poetry" (published by the Riverside Press almost thirty years ago) is the following:

Whoever shall steal
This little libellum,
Per Bacchum, per Jovem,
I'll kill 'em, I'll fell 'em!
In venturum illius
I'll stick my scalpellum,
And teach him to steal
My little libellum!

Which evidently runs from the same radix as the one given by Mr. Hawes. Here is one, worse than any for redundant feet:

Neither a borrower nor a lender be
Was writ of books especialee!

With my compliments to THE TIMES,
EDWARD HOMER NESBITT.
New York, Jan. 10, 1899.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

These are warnings to book borrowers that I remember in my own books:

Steal not this book, dishonest friend,
For fear the gallows be your end;
Oh! What a pity it would be
To see you hanging on a tree.

J. M. T., Jr.
New York, Jan. 8, 1899.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

On the subject of warnings to book borrowers, let me send you the following:

If this booklet you would keep,
Store each word in memory deep,
Then each page and cover, too,
Send to me when you are through.

PERCY P. CASSIDY.
Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, Jan. 10, 1899.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I send you a few warnings to book borrowers, culled from my "commonplace book" which may perhaps be acceptable to your readers. A delightful fifteenth century curse on a book thief is this:

Qui che livre emblera
A gibet a Paris pendu sera,
Et, si n'est pendu, il' boiera,
Et, si ne boie, il ardera,
Et, si n'aert pitte fin fera,

or

Et, si n'aert, pire fin fera.

Another French one goes with a sketch of a man hanging:

Aspice Pierrot pendu
Qui hoc librum n'a pas rendu;
Si hoc librum redidisset
Pierrot pendu non puisset.

In the "Latin" one "Hic liber est meus," my version shows a variant in the last two lines from yours, viz.:

"Si aliquis sapiat meum libellum."
"I swear I will fell him."

In the ex libris in the museum at Nuremberg, I remember, was a curse on book stealers, but I cannot recall it at present. It is a mournful fact that of all thefts One is often lost, but more are beset and injured.

In a song of Burns's songs to take part, but whether it is of Beelzebub's writing I dinna ken!

A time ye ask to mend the book
To those few times that ye may look
Be sure that hands be clean, and nook
Ha ea the fire to read;
Frae fingers dirt, and fauty thoom
Frae saps and fatty things keep free;
O' greedy pets cankrie frae them,
Quod Lucifer, auld Clootie.

Gif ye hae time to clear your pipe
Ye'll fin' it best to tak' a whiff
Wi' patience reading, for the stuff
Fast to the lugs will bring you;
Upon the back, Hauld for nae sneeze,
Or with a noyse in the dozy;
For weary Beelzebub comes
Ye'll wish his nock wi' a sair fash to it;
Sic plague spots on ilk bonnie page
Wad mak a saint o'gn stamp wi' rage.

Remember gif ye tak' anither
Ye are impertinence on them,
Ye're no the ane that e'er did crack
Aat was a book like an old check.
Ye readna wi' your fingers and it—
Nor cream, nor blot, nor read, nor spell it!

Here is another:

Return this book for fear of shame,
For on this page you find my name.
Up the gallows, and down the rope,
That's the way the thief gets choked.

OCTOGENARIAN.
New York, Jan. 10, 1899.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I inclose a form of book notice I have had for many years, evidently the original of some of those you have printed:

"Si quisquis furetur,
This little libellous;
For Bacchum, per Jovem,
I'll kill him; I'll fell him.
In ventrem illius,
I'll stick my scalpellum;
And teach him to steal
My little libellum."

The "Hic liber est meus," if the one you print in connection with part of the above, belongs to another all-Latin motto. I have it in MS. in an old book, but I cannot lay my hand on it at present. It begins:

"Hic liber est meus
Testis est Deus."

Two of the other lines are

"Sequis me querit"

and

—"Hoc nomen erit,"

but I forget the order of them, or if there are any more. It is, however, no part of the "Si quisquis furetur" one. Can any of your readers finish this motto?

MOFILO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1899.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

In regard to "Book Warnings" in last Saturday's REVIEW, the one beginning "If thou art borrowed by a friend" appears to be one in much favor, for I find it again in a young lady's autograph album, evidently having originally belonged to a "Miss Lydia Bosson of Boston, Jan. 1, 1899," for so reads the title page; yet in the cover is pasted a book plate reading thus: "This book belongs to Nath'l P. H. Willis, Boston." The album was picked up from a lot of books that were strewn about a room in the Court House at Baton Rouge, La., in 1863, when some of "our boys" entered that place, and my friend, who picked it up, just grabbed the first book that came to hand as a memento of a memorable occasion.

New York, Jan. 11, 1899. W. PAYNE.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

The following rhyme, a "Warning to Book Borrowers," was in vogue at a boy's school near London about thirty years ago, and was generally scribbled on flyleaves of owners' books:

Steal not this book for fear of shame;
For in it is the owner's name.
Or when you die the Lord will say
"Where is that book you stole away?"
And if you say you cannot tell,
The Lord will say, "Depart to ——!"

My impression is that there were two more lines to the above stanza, but memory fails in this particular. W. J. E.
New York, Jan. 9, 1899.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I have had no trouble with book borrowers since adopting the inclosed reminder. It emphasizes the fact that the book is valued and must be returned:

BORROWED BOOK.

BOOKMARK.

"Alas! Master, for it was Borrowed."

This book belongs to JAMES SMITH, 88 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. And was Borrowed from him ..... 189—. To be returned promptly when read. JAMES SMITH. Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1899.

Brooklyn, N. Y. JAMES SMITH.

Mr. Alden Best with All His Faults.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Mr. Alden says in a late issue of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW: "I have not read anything recently that is more genuinely funny than Mr. Swinburne's introduction to a new edition of 'Aurora Leigh.'" I have, unfortunately, not read Mr. Swinburne's introduction, but if it be any more genuinely funny than Mr. Alden's subsequent remarks on the same subject then the vexed question of "humor" or "no humor" may be considered settled at once and forever, Mr. Swinburne carrying off the honors with Mr. Alden a close second. No need for the Joker's Manual or Humorist's Text-book suggested by Mr. Van Santvoord.

I lay claim to little knowledge of Mr. Swinburne's poetry, and so might perhaps yield to Mr. Alden in my admiration therefor, especially such parts as with Mr. Alden I "could not possibly understand." But "Aurora Leigh"? (I recall here what Leigh Hunt, for whom the book was named, said to Browning on reading it: "How did she do it? The little brown-eyed woman pretending to be no more than other men's wives. How did she do it?")

Whether it be that Mrs. Browning wrote down to my level or up to that of Mr. Swinburne, and so in either case not "possible to be understood" by Mr. Alden, sure it is that I have read and re-read and read again and read aloud to interested listeners of the "present generation" my little blue and gold "Aurora" until it is so worn that I think I must have a new one with Mr. Swinburne's introduction. It gave me a special personal pleasure to find that one of the great ones who invoke and mold opinion is unwilling this little book should be unheralded to-day while so much that is gross and weak and utterly unprofitable is to the fore. He wills not that the "light lose, the night win."

"One gains nothing by being ungenerous, even to a book," and Mr. Alden may have unwittingly done the despised "Aurora" a good turn in telling some of us what Mr. Swinburne has said, and thus giving us the courage of our convictions. Perhaps even he may be driven to reading the book again, and if he "cannot understand" he may yet "admire."

Speaking of another book, "Evelyn Innes," Mr. Alden says: "While one of the ablest novels of the year, it is not a pleasant book, and unquestionably tedious." Is "Evelyn Innes" tedious or unpleasant? It did not strike me so. One gets the impression at the outset that 'tis a study in psychics only, with a motif, it is true, somewhat similar to the "Kreutzer Sonata," but lacking somehow the purely personal flavor, and so one reads it, if at all, without

He had "an old time courtliness of thinking me as well as of manner," but could hold his own in a keen, logical, and convincing way on the heated problems of the day.

The irritable side of his temperament was strong, and in a way kept him from composing what he was trained to work for and what many will embrace.

His memory was a storehouse of exact knowledge, as well as of the lighter fancies so useful as the social coin of conversation.

In reading he seemed to enter into the spirit of the author, and while his criticisms were keen and discriminating, they were kindly.

Among his favorite books were "The Newcomes," "Friends in Council," by Arthur Helps, several of W. H. Norris's, of whom he said: "Norris always has a story to tell and is able to tell it;" Henry Kingsley's "Ravenshoe," and Stevenson's "Treasure Island."

Of "Quo Vadis" he wrote: "Thank you so much for sending me 'Quo Vadis.' I shall not rest until I finish the Trilogy." A. H. Hardy's "Passe Rose" was to him "a prose poem," and "The Quest of the Golden Girl" a charming bit of whimsicality.

He cared little for the long and involved paragraphs of Meredith, but it may be difficult to believe that the creator of "David Harum" and "Aunt Polly" could not read the books of one of our popular modern authors because "she eats her English in chunks."

In fact, he was almost a purist in English.

Mr. Westcott cared little for long poems, but had a certain facility in versification which, with his imagination, his musical education, and love of rhythm, could have been developed.

But he died like Matthew in "About the Securities," and the wholesome humor of "David Harum" kept from despair the man who wrote also:

"I know life's sorrows, the corroding care
That eats into the heart; the dull despair
Of better things, bred of the ceaseless stress
Of fruitless labors and calamity;
Distrust of self; the longing to recall
The past; the poisoned wounds of calumny."

He heard

"Upon life's darkening slope
The ground whirl of the perished leaves of hope,
The wind of death's imperishable wing."

Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1899. L.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Were it not for the assurance of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of the identity of its correspondent, Mr. Louis M. Elshemus, with a living post, my incredulity upon reading his confession that he has composed 1,100 sonnets would lead me to suspect, with other readers, that he was a sort of literary Man in an Iron Mask or a myth invented by some waggish member of the staff "for the purpose of promoting controversy by means of letters to the editor." We know that Dumas could not have written all of the novels claimed as his own, as much of his work bears internal evidence proving the contrary. It were unjust to Mr. Elshemus, however, to question the sincerity of his statement, or that the songs which "come flowing to him" out of the blue are all his own, as the result of honest inspiration. Such a feat rivals the literary achievement of Lope de Vega. That this real sonneteer scorns the aid of a collaborator, or mechanical device, for fostering his muse is evident from his own words: "I never had a rhyming dictionary on my table, nor any poet, I think."

It is true that a poet, or associate in labor, might be concealed under the table, but such a suspicion would impugn the literary honesty of Mr. Elshemus, and is dismissed as untenable. He avers that rhymes flow fluently from the nibs of his pen, and that he has composed "twenty-two lines of poetry in from fifteen to twenty minutes." But this is not an impossible feat, for Lope de Vega must have composed with equal facility in order to have written 1,800 plays. Horace says that Crispinus, who wrote "Davita Minerva," boasted that he could rhyme faster than his fluent and gifted friend Flaccus. Cyrano de Bergerac composed a ballade during a fencing bout, and Master Mathew, in "Every Man in His Humor," observes: "I no more than take pen and paper, presently, and overflow with half a score or a dozen sonnets at a sitting." We cannot doubt, then, the extraordinary metrical output of Mr. Elshemus. If his verse is not lacking in richness and variety, it will form an interesting though bulky volume. But I marvel at the fecundity of his genius. HAROLD VAN SANTVOORD.
Kinderhook, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1899.

Two Debts to One Person.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

When I read in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW a refutation of Mr. Alden's statement that nobody cares any longer for Mrs. Browning's, "Aurora Leigh," the refutation written by Virginia Niles Leeds, it brought to my mind my indebtedness to that lady. When I was recovering from a very serious illness a friend brought me a book to read, "The Daughter of a Hundred Millions," written by Virginia Niles Leeds, (Mrs. or Miss,) and no book ever gave me greater

Mr. Elshemus's Remarkable Productivity.

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JAN

pleasure than that one. The delicacy, refinement, and naturalness of the book are wonderful, and I really believe my absorption in the story hastened my recovery. Permit me to thank Virginia Niles Leeds through you. ELIZABETH FRANKLIN.

New York, Jan. 9, 1899.

Mrs. Atherton Clever, But Knows Better.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Mrs. Atherton's latest book, "The Californians," seems to have been well received in England, and to have been accepted there as a faithful picture of local manners. According to a recent review of the story in Literature: "The environment—San Francisco in the eighties—is admirably realized and presented." An English critic, however, is hardly in a position to pass judgment on such a point, and I merely use the quotation to show how easily the uninformed reader may be misled by a convincing, plausible, and rather brilliant style. As a matter of fact—and the assertion does not proceed from any narrow advocacy of the manners of California society—Mrs. Atherton's book is very far from being a faithful and analytical, or, indeed, a fair, presentation of contemporary social life in San Francisco.

This is hardly to be wondered at when we consider the author's rancorous attitude toward America and Americans. Her hatred of her countrymen has become, apparently, a consuming passion with her, in the throes of which she strikes out blindly at the whole Nation, hewing us down with terrific and unpitying slaughter. This attitude requires no comment; it has been found sufficiently amusing on both sides of the water. Her view of San Francisco life, however, is not in any sense amusing, but merely superficial to the point of absurdity; a sort of vindictive caricature which we have already had in a variety of literary (?) forms, and which has quite lost its novelty for us.

It is as if a writer attempting to depict modern social life in New York should confine himself exclusively to the Bowery, and yet Mrs. Atherton does not scruple to reproduce that trite, tiresome, and wholly absurd picture of San Francisco as the mere abiding place of illiterate millionaires, who build hideous houses, fill them with satin upholstery, and go to Menlo Park for the Summer. This kind of thing no doubt appeals very strongly to Mrs. Atherton's Continental readers, and convinces them at once of her skill in managing local color, quite as if she were to paint California as a lawless place of sombreroed Mexicans, stage robbers, and murderers. Nor does Mrs. Atherton come any nearer the truth by casting her plot in the "eighties," for the difference between the "eighties" and the "nineties" is quite insignificant.

There is a rich sensationalism in the author's treatment of California life which makes exciting reading, but assuredly lacks the fine analytical touch, the faithful, unprejudiced, painstaking realism of the true artist. The ubiquitous Spanish-Mexican don (who died and was buried long ago) must inevitably be foisted upon us again in "The Californians," just as he has been in every bit of fiction we have ever heard of that deals with California. There are a few proud relics of him still left in the southern counties, and a number of his worthless collateral relations scattered up and down the country districts, but what, in heaven's name, has he to do with San Francisco or with San Francisco's social life? Don Roberto Yorba, as a Nob Hill millionaire, is quite as cheap and impossible a conception as a rich costermonger would be dominating the social life of London in one of Mr. James's stories. Neither the Spanish-Mexican nor his descendants are a feature of San Francisco life. They belong to a romantic, picturesque, and rather pathetic past. As a free, haughty, passionate gentleman, moving in an atmosphere of orange groves, guitars, and clandestine love affairs, the don is a very tempting morsel to the romanticist; but we have had him served up ad nauseam in every conceivable shape, and are heartily tired of him. We shall hail with real pleasure the appearance of a California story whose author is bold and original enough to leave him out.

There is no doubt an immense amount of vulgarity in California, as Mrs. Atherton has abundantly insisted upon; many of the social belles of the Pacific are unquestionably superficial and selfish; the sons of San Francisco's rich men are, for the most part, trifling and unaspiring youths; but are these things so peculiar to California that they are worth making so much fuss about? They are among the common characteristics of social life in a vast number of other places; and do not exclusively appertain to San Francisco

As an observer of nature, it does not strike us that Mrs. Atherton is particularly keen. Her touches of natural description, while often painful in straining and vivid colors, are quite as often ridiculously inaccurate. For example, take the following passage: "It was very quiet. She could hear the ocean roaring through the Golden Gate." That is, from Nob Hill. No one unfamiliar with San Francisco can appreciate the charming absurdity of this. The only thing resembling an ocean roar in the vicinity of San Francisco is the boom of the breakers on the Cliff House beach, and this sound, in the foggiest weather, is scarcely audible beyond the centre of Golden Gate Park. Other passages equally as false and jarring might be cited.

It is far from our intention to carry on personally Mrs. Atherton's quarrel. We must say, however, that we think she has treated her subject in a manner unworthy of her talents. She has written a book which, with all its faults, is undeniably clever, and which, with a little more conscientiousness, might have been a really valuable piece of literature. Instead of this, she has chosen to make it a mere vehicle for the expression of her own personal spite, and has thus wasted on a trashy subject the talents which, if properly employed, would have made her famous. F. L. B.

Berlin, Cal., Dec. 29, 1898.

Eccentricity that Leads to Happiness.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

My husband has been a constant reader of your excellent paper for twenty years, and I have frequently heard him say it is the only daily paper adapted for family use.

Although the bent of my mind is not for news, even "all the news that's fit to print," nevertheless, ever since the appearance of your SATURDAY REVIEW I have literally devoured its pages. It has been my treat of treats, and has proved an intellectual feast to me. I am never either too busy or too interested in something else to read it from cover to cover.

It has been my intention for a long time to write and thank you for the weekly delight I experience from its pages; and an article in yesterday's issue entitled "Eccentricity that Leads to Happiness," finally decided the question.

My father was an ardent book collector, and I have inherited his bibliomania, so it was with a peculiar interest I read the article, for it was so true I fancied you must have my father in mind when you wrote. He was a graduate of Bonn, in Germany, and managed to collect at one and another European bookstall a unique library. Practical people derided his hobby, and years afterward, when he had "a local habitation," his beloved and rare books were stored in an upper story of our country home. Now, mark the analogy between your article and his life, or, maybe, I should say, his death:

After his death, some fifteen years ago, his library was sold, and the sum received, although not a princely one, was sufficient for our needs. His was a happy life, his the pleasures that "practical people know not the heights and depths of, and cannot know." (I quote from your article.)

I wish I had the means to send your "apostle of learning," as I have long called your SATURDAY REVIEW, to every corner of the English-speaking globe. I think it would prove a godsend to thousands who are being intellectually starved.

I have no desire to "rush into print," but if you care to make public my commendation it is entirely at your service.

H. B. B.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1899.

Twenty Short Stories.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I think that the inclosed list embraces twenty as good short stories as can be found in the literature of the day:

The Substitute	Coppee
The Lady or the Tiger?	Stockton
The Destroyer of Hesitancy	Stockton
Outcasts of Poker Flat	Harte
Tennessee's Partner	Harte
The Necklace	Maupassant
The Murders in the Rue Morgue	Poe
The Gold Bug	Poe
Rikki Tikki Tavi	Kipling
Legend of Sleepy Hollow	Irving
A Lodger for a Night	Stevenson
Jettatura	Gautier
House and Brain	Bulwer
Poison Jone	Cable
Marjorie Daw	Aldrich
The Three Strangers	Hardy
The Adventure of the Speckled Band	Doyle
Boscomb Valley Mystery	Doyle
The Pilot of Belle Amour	Parker
The Spoil of the Puma	Parker

J. G.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 2, 1899.

Only Those in English Taken.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

In compiling a list of the twenty best short stories, I found difficulty at once in choosing among the inimitable French masterpieces, and finally decided to take only those of American and English authors:

The Gold Bug	Poe
Without Benefit of Clergy	Kipling
Christmas Carol	Dickens
Rab and His Friends	Dr. John Brown
The Luck of Roaring Camp	Bret Harte
Marjorie Daw	Aldrich
The Lady or the Tiger?	Stockton
The Man Without a Country	E. E. Hale
Rip Van Winkle	Irving
A Night's Lodging	Stevenson
Mare Chan	Thomas Nelson Page
The Upper Berth	Crawford
An Operation in Money	Albert Webster
Interlopers at the Knag	Thomas Hardy
The Dragon's Teeth	Hawthorne
Love in Old Clothes	H. C. Bunner
One of the Thirty Pieces	W. H. Bishop
Love and Skates	Theodore Winthrop
The Diamond Lens	Fitz-James O'Brien
The Other Woman	Richard Harding Davis

GRANT KENNY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1899.

One by John Oliver Hobbes.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Your list of short stories reminds me of a recent one. Under a somewhat startling, but decorative cover design, Bradley, "The Tales of John Oliver Hobbes" was published in this country nearly two years ago: "Some Emotions and a Moral" is the title of the first story of the four in this volume, and it is of it I wish to say a few words. It is so charmingly written, and from a very good motive of society in London is given and may be "read between the lines" to better that heavy supervision. Then, again, the characters are wonderfully drawn, in particular Cynthia, the beautiful girl of twenty, with the pretty name, and Freeman, the writer of novels, and lover. When she first met him, "she was about to ask him what he meant by writing novels," and then, "they were both silent, and looked at each other." Then, "Freeman was the first to speak. 'Why do you write novels?' he asked." Then, "Cynthia was the first to speak. 'Why do you write novels?' she asked

[illegible] "Oak Knoll," the visitors were received by a [illegible] who looked them over at first rather suspiciously, but soon was friendly. Next, "a hard-featured woman grudgingly admitted us and showed us, growling all she did it, into a parlor." Our timid, rather uncomplaining reporter then presently "Mr. Whittier himself appeared, with all that repose has ever told of a gentle sweetness and dignified cordial courtesy." Mr. Gosse thus draws Whittier's portrait:

He was then seventy-seven years old, and although he spoke of age and feebleness, he showed few signs of either; he was, in fact, to live eight years more. Perhaps because the room was low, he seemed surprisingly tall; he must, in fact, have been a little less than six feet high. The peculiarity of his face rested in the extraordinarily large and luminous black eyes, set in black eyebrows, and fringed with thick black eyelashes curiously curved inward. This bar of vivid black across the countenance was startlingly contrasted with the bushy snow-white beard and hair, offering a sort of contradiction which was surprising and presently pleasing. He was careful to keep on my right side, I noticed, being presumably deaf in the right ear; even if this were the case, which he concealed, his hearing continued to be markedly quick in a man of his years.

We have heard before that Mr. Whittier was color-blind, and Mr. Gosse confirms this.

It appears that he was never permitted, by the guardian goddesses of his health, to go "shopping" for himself, but that once, being in Boston, and needing a carpet, he had ventured to go to a store and buy what he thought to be a very nice, quiet article, precisely suited to adorn a Quaker home. When it arrived at Amesbury there was a universal shout of horror, for what had struck Mr. Whittier as a particularly soft combination of browns and grays proved, to normal eyes, to be a loud pattern of bright red roses on a field of the crudest cabbage green! When he had told me this it was then easy to observe that the fullness and brilliancy of his wonderful eyes had something which was not entirely normal about them.

Then follows another appreciation of Whittier's manner and his way of talking:

He struck me as very gay and cheerful, in spite of his occasional references to the passage of time and the vanishing of beloved faces. He even laughed, frequently and with a childlike suddenness, but without a sound. His face had none of the immobility so frequent with very aged persons; on the contrary, waves of mood were always sparkling across his features, and leaving nothing stationary there except the narrow, high, and strangely receding forehead. His language, very fluid and easy, had an agreeable touch of the soil, an occasional rustic note in its elegant colloquialism, that seemed very pleasant and appropriate, as if it linked him naturally with the long line of sturdy ancestors of whom he was the final blossoming. In connection with his poetry, I think it would be difficult to form in the imagination a figure more appropriate to Whittier's writings than Whittier himself proved to be in the flesh.

Mr. Gosse makes this criticism on Whittier as a poet:

Mr. Whittier was composing verses all his life, and the difference of quality between those he wrote at twenty and at eighty is remarkably small. He was a poet in the lifetime of Gifford and Crabbe, and he was still a poet when Mr. Rudyard Kipling was already famous. During this vast period of time his style changed very little; it had its ups and downs, its laxities and then its felicities, but it bore very little relation to passing conditions. There rose up beside it Tennyson and Browning, Rossetti and Swinburne, but none of these affected Whittier. His genius, or talent, or knack—whichever we choose to call it—was an absolutely local and native thing. It was like the Indian waters of strange name of which it sang, Winnepesaukee and Merrimac and Katahdin; it streamed forth, untouched by Europe, from among the butternuts and maples of the hard New England landscape. The art in Whittier's verse was primitive. Those who love his poetry most will wish that he possessed a better ear, that he could have felt that "mateless" does not rhyme to "greatness." In all his books there is a tendency to excess, to redundancy; he is apt to babble on when he has nothing very inspired to say.

But when all this is acknowledged, none but a very hasty reader will fail to recognise Whittier's lasting place in the history of literature. He is not rich, nor sonorous, nor a splendid artist; he is even rather rarely exquisite; but he has an individuality of his own that is of durable importance. He is filled with moral enthusiasm as a trumpet is filled with the breath of him who blows it. His Quaker quietism concentrates itself until it breaks into a real passion-storm of humanity, and when Whittier is roused he stings with the thrilling sweetness of a wood-thrush. By dint of simplicity and earnestness, he frequently hits upon the most charming phrases, instinct with life and truth; so that the English poet with whom it seems most natural to compare him in the lyrical order is the epic and didactic Crabbe.

Bismarck on Anarchism—His Cure for It.

The Berlin correspondent of The London Daily News sent to his paper the following utterances on Anarchism made by the late Prince Bismarck in conversation with Lothar Bucher. They have been published in a Cologne weekly, Das Neue Jahrhundert, (The New Century,) and, as far as the correspondent knows, are new:

If Anarchism is to be combated it must [illegible]

[illegible] Anarchism is partly Slavic, partly Romanic; it has been [illegible] by Teutonic [illegible] Romanic Radicalism, but it has never been German. Look at the great nations, Bucher—the Germans, the Austrians, the English, the North Americans. Anarchism has never found a favorable soil with any of them. In Austria—well, perhaps. But this is due to other reasons. The Austrians of German race and pure German blood are as little Anarchists as you and I. It is not only the monarchical feeling that opposes Anarchism. This may be the case with us, but not in England, where kingship is nothing but a piece of decoration, and still less in democratic North America. You have seen how even Most, with his bloodthirsty twaddle, was received there. They simply laughed at him, and he perished by the curse of ridicule—the worst curse for a politician. No, it is something different, it is the German's peculiar inclination to philosophise which makes Anarchism unpalatable to him. "What the peasant does not know, he does not eat," says a Pomeranian proverb, and this not only turns out true for our peasants, but for the masses altogether. It is certainly not much different with Social Democracy, but Goethe's words can at least be applied to them.

Most people believe when they hear words that there must be a meaning in them. But the word Anarchism means nothing, absolutely nothing. They wish simply to do away with what exists, and then by a sort of primary generation a fresh-baked paradise is all at once to appear. Of course that would be a nice cake. One cannot bake merely with barm. It is a most lucky thing for the earth that the Anarchists have no spot outside it at their disposal so as to blow it up according to the Archimedian principles. They ought to take Faust's words as their motto, "For all that doth arise deserves to perish." For a Mephistopheles they are certainly wanting in mind; and also they clench their fists in vain, powerless to prevent the State from growing.

You will never find a natural philosopher among the Anarchists—a chemist, yes; but no man who observes with true delight the growth and flourishing of nature and who makes it his study. Such people know only too well that the whole of nature and culture is based on an almighty organic development, and will never be able to believe the theory that when once all existing arrangements are removed the new and perfect state will be there all at once, or that it will even develop gradually. This appears to be as if I cut down all the trees in a wood where there are only a few bad ones and do not then go near it for ten years. What do I find when I do? Nothing but scrub and no trees. It would be the greatest optimism to assert that all our organisations are good. No, many a thing is badly very bad even—as an instance, that in our Parliament the braggaris have the most adherents, or that phrases govern instead of common-sense. But rather that than the chaos produced by the Anarchistic recipe.

It is with the latter as with the atheistic enlightenment apostles who rob the people of their faith and offer them in exchange a diet they cannot digest. They say our religion is a rickety hut. Even if this were true, somebody who calls a rickety hut his own is always better off than some one who has no shelter. To take it away from him is a crime as much as Anarchism. Anarchism and atheism are closely connected. A religious man can never become an Anarchist.

In general I don't like Lombroso. In representing every criminal as weak-minded he goes decidedly too far. If our public prosecutors had no more work what would they do? They would perhaps kick up a row with us. As it is, no one can walk from his bed to the window without offending at least three times against the penal code; if against no other paragraph, then at least against the public nuisance paragraph. What think you, Bucher, how many actions of our Ministers and members and even—well, I don't want to have said anything—could be characterised as a public nuisance? I wonder that no public prosecutor has as yet found it out. (The Prince laughed heartily.) But on one point I admit that Lombroso is right—namely, that he declares the Anarchists have diseased minds. Their will is greater than their power to carry it out. Now, is it an excuse for them that they are insane? Must that consideration determine our course of action against them?

To a certain degree, yes. If a madman attacks me, I do not try to render like for like, except that I have no other alternative, but I only try to make him harmless. One must also make the Anarchists harmless. This is only an act of self-defense. He who strives for the destruction of human society with all the means at his command, even assassination, need not wonder [illegible]

Free Lectures for the Winter—Second Course.

The assignment of subjects for the second course of public lectures, under the direction of the Department of Education of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, has just been made and the [illegible] issued. Some of the lectures given during the first period are now repeated, with changed places for delivery, but many lectures appear that are entirely new as well as timely. Scientific lectures and those relating to travel continue to find a place. Art, literature, and history are favorite themes, however, and are given, as they deserve, considerable prominence by the Supervisor, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger. To these the subjoined lists are restricted.

In co-operation with the Trustees of Cooper Union, a course of fifteen lectures will be given in the great hall of Cooper Institute, which will include some subjects that have previously been considered elsewhere. Some of the new numbers are: Jan. 7, "The Relation of the Library to the Public," the Hon. Melvil Dewey; Jan. 11, "The Conflict Between Nationality and Democracy, 1789-1803," (Washington, Hamilton, and Adams,) Prof. William H. Mace of Syracuse University; Jan. 18, "Mutual Approach of Nationality and Democracy, 1803-20," (Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Marshall,) Prof. William H. Mace; Jan. 25, "Results of the Union of Nationality and Democracy, 1820-40," (John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, and William Henry Harrison,) Prof. William H. Mace; Feb. 1, "Beginnings of the Struggle Between Nationality and Slavery, 1820-36," (Jayne and Calhoun, Lundy and Garrison,) Prof. William H. Mace; Feb. 8, "The Process of Denationalization, 1830-50," (Clay and Webster, Seward and Chase, Lincoln and Douglas,) Prof. William H. Mace; Feb. 15, "The Movement for Secession, 1856-61," (Toombs, Davis, Stephens, and Buchanan,) Prof. William H. Mace; Feb. 22, "Washington," the Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia University.

At the Educational Alliance the historical lectures, recently finished, will be succeeded by a course on art topics, as follows: Jan. 12, "American Painters," A. T. Van Laer; Jan. 19, "American Illustrators," A. T. Van Laer; Jan. 26, "American Sculptors," A. T. Van Laer.

The dates and subjects of proposed lectures to be given at Public School No. 5 follows: Jan. 9, "Our Army and Navy," Prof. H. A. Wood; Jan. 12, "The Relation of History and Geography in the United States," Prof. R. E. Dodge; Jan. 16, "Personal Experiences in Two Wars," (relating to Cuba,) Mr. Thomas P. Ledwidge; Jan. 19, "The Geography and History of New England," Prof. R. E. Dodge; Jan. 23, "Naval Gunnery in the Spanish-American War," Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden; Jan. 26, "The Southern Colonies," Prof. R. E. Dodge; Jan. 30, "Tampa, Key West, and Cuba During the War," Miss Anna N. Benjamin; Feb. 2, "New York and the St. Lawrence," Prof. R. E. Dodge; Feb. 6, "Why We Defeated Spain," Louis E. Van Norman; Feb. 9, "The Appalachian Mountains," Prof. R. E. Dodge; Feb. 13, "The Prairies and Great Plains," Prof. R. E. Dodge; Feb. 16, "The Western Highlands" Prof. R. E. Dodge; Feb. 20, "The Spirit of 1776," Mr. Frank B. Hippie; Feb. 23, "Stories of the Heroes and Heroines of the Revolution," Mr. Everett T. Tomlinson; Feb. 27, "How It Looked at the Front," Mr. Fred Mather.

Some of the more important subjects that will have consideration at Public School No. 10 are: Jan. 9, "Egypt and Its Architecture;" Jan. 16, "Greece;" Jan. 23, "Rome and Its Monuments;" Jan. 30, "Mediæval Italy;" Feb. 6, "Constantinople and the Byzantine Styles;" Feb. 13, "English Cathedrals," all by Prof. Lewis F. Pilcher; Feb. 20, "The Making of a Statue," by J. Scott Hartley.

According to its bulletin Public School No. 14 will have: Jan. 12, "Garfield," Hon. Frank Fuller; Jan. 19, "Andrew Jackson," Jesse C. Joy; Jan. 26, "Daniel Webster," G. H. Crawford; Feb. 2, "George Washington in the Revolution," John Coleman Adams; [illegible]

[illegible] Public School No. 44 one of the features of the winter will be [illegible] Hoyt, [illegible] Ex-Secretary of Agriculture, on "Useful Products Obtained from Fi[illegible]." Mr. Norwood Hunting[illegible] Feb. 6, "Milk," and John Foord [illegible]

The name of history will preside at Public School No. 87, and inspire the lectures there. The leading topics will be: Jan. 9, "Shakespeare and Macaulay at Stratford-upon-Avon;" Jan. 16, "Shakespeare at Weimar" (a description of the home of Goethe and Schiller), Prof. Carl Worden; 18, "The Holy Alliance-Reaction and Revolution;" 23, "The Revolution of 1848;" 30, "The Eastern Question and the Crimea." Feb. 6, "The Unification of Italy;" 13, "The Victory of Prussia and Austria;" 20, "The Franco-Prussian War and the Reorganization of Germany;" 27, "The Congress of Berlin and the Later Phases of the Eastern Question," all by H. A. Cushing.

At Public School No. 29, history and literature will alternate as follows: Jan. 9, "Shakespeare's Life and Art," William H. Fleming; 12, "Our Army and Navy," Prof. H. A. Wood; 16, "Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar;" Richard A. Purdy; 23, "Macbeth," Robert R. Benedict; 30, "The Merchant of Venice," Miss Emma E. West; Feb. 13, "Three Poets of Home Life," (R. L. Stevenson, Whitcomb Riley, and Eugene Field,) Mrs. J. J. Schoonover; 27, Dickens's "The Christmas Carol," Miss Ada Rankin.

Among the announcements for Public School No. 33 are: Jan. 9, "England," William Freeland; 16, "Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain," Miss Lucy R. Bliss; 23, "Ireland," Thomas McVeigh, Jr.; 30, "The Homes, Habits, and History of the French People," Prof. H. E. Northrop; Feb. 6, "Glimpses of Quaint Old Holland: Her People and Customs," Myers R. Jones; 13, "The Government of Switzerland and the Swiss Army," W. D. McCrackan; 20, "Among the People of the Balkans," Mrs. Emma P. Telford; 27, "The Pillars of Hercules," Mrs. Elisabeth L. Houston.

At Public School No. 46 Musical Art and Literature will go hand in hand as lecture topics: Jan. 9, "Music: How to Listen," Dr. Henry G. Hanchett; 12, "Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar," Richard A. Purdy; 16, "Music: What to Listen For," Dr. Henry G. Hanchett; 23, "What Is Good Music?" Dr. Henry G. Hanchett; 30, "The Value of Music," Dr. Henry G. Hanchett; Feb. 2, "An Evening with Dickens," Miss Adela Rankin; 6, "The Unifying Influence of Music," Miss Kate S. Chittenden; 13, "The Ballad," Miss Fanny G. Levy; 16, "The Short Story," Miss Belle Lindner; 20, "The Art of Reading," Miss Caroline B. Le Roy; 27, "Essentials of Music." Mrs. Marie Merrick.

A course of four lectures on Literature will be given at Public School No. 75, as follows: Jan. 14, "Wordsworth"; 28, "Byron: His Character and Poetry"; Feb. 11, "Shelley"; 25, "Tennyson," all by Stockton Axson.

Among the particularly interesting numbers at Public School No. 92 are the following: Jan. 19, "The Life of Sir Walter Scott," Charles H. Govan; Jan. 23, "The Charity of An Epoch," (on the relations between the North and South,) A. D. McCormick; Feb. 16, "The Literature of Humor," F. Stanley Root; Feb. 23, "Great Orators of History," F. Stanley Root.

In the lectures of Public School No. 96, acquaintance with certain eminent men will be renewed. The subjects and dates follow: Jan. 12, "Napoleon," H. A. Monroe; Feb. 2, "Milton," M. M. Mangasarian; Feb. 9, "Socrates," M. M. Mangasarian; Feb. 23, "George Washington," Gen. George B. Loud.

As follows night the day so follow history and art in the scheme of lectures devised for Public School No. 125 as per subjoined record: Jan. 9, "New York as New Amsterdam, 1609-1664." Mr. Daniel Van Pelt; Jan. 12, "The Architectural Styles of New York City," Prof. W. H. Goodyear; Jan. 16, "New York as an English City, 1664-1775," Daniel Van Pelt; Jan. 19, "Statuary Museums of Italy and of Rome," Prof. W. H. Goodyear; Jan. 23, "New York as an American City," Daniel Van Pelt; Jan. 26, "A Tourist's Visit to Modern Athens," Prof. W. H. Goodyear; Feb. 2, "The Ancient Temples and Their Modern Ruins," Prof. W. H. Goodyear; Feb. 6, "The Earlier Slavers of the American Trade," John R. Spears; Feb. 7, "The Sculptor's Art as It Was and Is," Prof. W. H. Goodyear; Feb. 13, "The Spaniard, Why He Came First and What He Sought," Rossiter Johnson; Feb. 16, "The Significance and Origin of Modern Patterns." Prof. W. H. Goodyear; Feb. 20, "The Frenchman, Why He Came Next and What He Sought," Rossiter Johnson; Feb. 23, "Rome," William Freeland; Feb. 27, "The Englishman, Why He Came Next and Why He stayed," Rossiter Johnson.

Books at Auction.

The last sale of the year 1898 of any importance was the Du Bois, held on Dec. 20 and 21, at the Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms. The highest price of the sale for a single book was the $96 paid for an extra illustrated copy of Granger's "Biographical History of England," in six volumes, with 612 portraits. At the Hayes sale last Spring the same copy sold for $34.50. Among other prices were the following:

Audubon's "Birds" and "Quadrupeds," New York, 1854-6, ten volumes, $140.

Audubon's "Birds," New York, 1868, $16.

Goode's "American Fishes," Boston, 1887,

bound in full polished hogskin, with an original design on the front cover, by Pfister, $35.

Hamerton's "Etching and Etchers," London, 1876, $21.

Hogarth's "Works," London, 1820, $24.

Voltaire's "La Pucelle d'Orleans," Paris, 1794, $10.

Beginning Monday, Jan. 16, Bangs & Co. will dispose of the library of Henry Probasco of Cincinnati, which contains a large number of books of special interest, as well as many remarkable for the beauty of their illustrations. Great care was taken by Mr. Probasco in the formation of his collection, and the books will be found to be in the finest condition. There are 1,773 lots in the sale catalogue.

Among the books of extreme value are Hakluyt's "Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoveries of the English Nation," London, 1589-1600, red morocco, by Jenkins & Cecil, and Purchas's "Pilgrimes," London, 1625-6, red morocco, by Bedford. The Hakluyt is without the excessively rare map of which only a few copies are known, but has the very scarce "Voyage to Cadiz," forming pages 607-19 of the first volume, which is lacking in most copies, having been suppressed by order of Queen Elizabeth after the disgrace of the Earl of Essex. The Purchas is not a rare book, having been offered in nearly every prominent sale here of Americana, but a copy as good as the Probasco has rarely come into the auction room.

Notable among the Probasco books is the copy of Hamilton's "Memoires du Comte de Grammont," London, 1793, printed throughout on fine vellum, the 72 portraits, being proofs before letters on satin, and handsomely bound in green morocco by Staggemeier. Lowndes, who cannot always be trusted, says that only one copy was printed on vellum, and that Edwards wanted £50 for it in 1796. Whether this is true or not, the book is of very great rarity on vellum, and such a copy as the present one is most desirable. The copy of Walton's Polyglot Bible, London, 1657, with Castell's Lexicon, 1669, eight volumes in all, is a remarkably fine one. The binding—blue morocco—is by Bedford. The collection of fine art and illustrated books includes some of the best publications, all in splendid condition, and many finely bound.

The best book sale of the present season in New York was held by Bangs & Co. on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 1 and 2, when a number of rarities and desirable editions were offered. Earlier in the week several interesting items realized fair prices. Poe's "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," Philadelphia, 1840, in the original cloth, bringing $19.50; Curtis's "Botanical Magazine," London, 1787 to 1839, Vols. 1 to 65, bound in forty-seven volumes, $54.06; an A. L. S. of Tennyson, dated July 27, 1870, $7.50. Poe's "Tales" did not bring as much as might have been expected. Foote's, bound by Matthews, sold for $36, but the prospectus of "The Stylus," with five lines in pencil by Poe, was inserted.

Perhaps the rarest book disposed of during the sale of Dec. 1 and 2 was Thomas Gray's "Ode Performed in the Senate House at Cambridge, July 1, 1769, at the Installation of His Grace Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University," Cambridge, 1769, which brought $45, Mr. Price securing it for that sum. A better copy, bound by Riviere in calf, brought £14 10s in London, in June, 1897. Mitford's copy, bound with the equally rare "Ode on the College," 1747, and other Gray matter, was catalogued by Pearson a year ago, and a copy was in Dodd, Mead & Co.'s catalogue of February of this year. Neither Foote nor Frederickson had a copy of this rarity, which is one of the scarcest of the eighteenth century books, and much rarer than Gray's "Elegy," "Odes," or "Poems." Other books of importance fetched these prices:

Charlotte Brontë's "Wounded Stag and Other Poems," original autograph manuscript of twenty pages, signed at end, "C. Brontë, Jan'y 19, 1838," bound in one volume in red morocco, by Riviere, $50; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Charlotte Brontë's "Julia, A Story," original autograph manuscript of thirty-six pages, signed at bottom of Page 35, "C. Brontë, June 29, 1837," red morocco, by Riviere, $45; bought by Frederick W. Morris.

Patrick Branwell Brontë's "Percy," original autograph manuscript of twenty-six pages, signed in three places, "P. B. B." red morocco, by Riviere, $11; bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. These three manuscripts, together with a manuscript volume of Annie Brontë's poems and songs, were in Dodd, Mead & Co.'s possession in March, 1897, but four were understood to have never been published.

Tennyson's "Poems," London, 1842, two volumes, original boards, fine copy, $25. Bought by Charles Scribner's Sons. A copy not uncut fetched $25.50 at Bangs's on Nov. 17, and Lamb's, (A. C.), calf, by Bedford, uncut, brought $5 in Edinburgh last February. Uncut copies sold for $32.50 and $9 15s. in 1895 and for $9 9s in 1896.

Thackeray's "Paris Sketch Book," London, 1840, first edition, two volumes, original cloth, $19. Bought by S. B. Luyster.

Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," London, 1848, polished calf, by Riviere, first edition, with the cancelled portrait of the Marquis of Steyne, $36. Bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. A copy brought $123 at Bangs's last February, and one with letter of the author inserted fetched £12 12s. in London last June. Johnson's sold for $30 at Bangs's in 1896.

Sales in London.

The Messrs. Christie sold in London many choice collection of engravings, and the prints brought high prices. A first state of J. R. Smith's engraving of Romney's portrait of Mrs. Worth sold for the extraordinary sum of 280 guineas; Miss Farren, after Sir T. Lawrence, by P. Bartolozzi, proof, 61 guineas; "Penelope at Cards," Morland, by and after J. R. Smith, first state, 45 guineas; the Countess of Harrington, after the same, by Bartolozzi, 50 guineas; "The Honeymoon," Morland, after G. Morland, by J. Ward, 42 guineas; "Rustic Courtship," after the same, by J. Ward, 42 guineas; "Cottagers," after the same, by W. Ward, 43 guineas, and "Delia in the Town" and "Delia in the Country," after the same, by J. R. Smith, a pair, 178 guineas.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold another very choice collection of engravings. The principal lots, printed in colors, were as follows: "Countess Spencer," after Sir Joshua Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, £40; "Rustic Conversation," after J. Ward, by S. W. Reynolds, scarce, £32; "Mrs. Crewe," after D. Gardner, by T. Watson, proof before letters, £38; "The Affectionate Brothers," after Reynolds, by Bartolozzi, £31; "Jane, Countess of Harrington, and Her Children," after Reynolds, by F. Bartolozzi, £101, a record price for this engraving; "Dulce Domum" and "Black Monday," after W. R. Bigg, by Jones, £46; "Visit to the Boarding School" and "Visit to the Child at Nurse," a pair, after G. Morland, by Ward, £61; "Narcissa," by J. R. Smith, £30, and the following from the "Cries of London" series, after F. Wheatley: "Sweet China Oranges," £31; "Matches," £31; "Mackerel," 35 guineas, and "Turnips and Carrots," no margin, 62 guineas. The other engravings included: "General Green," whole length, after Peel, by V. Green, early impression, with full margin, £40, and the companion print, "General Washington," in the same exceptionally fine state, £56; "Mrs. Benwell," after Hoppner, by Ward, £40, and "Elizabeth, Countess of Derby," after Reynolds, by Dickinson, £45 10s.

J. C. Stevens, in London, sold lately some curious relics. Among them were an old oak chair, with royal arms carved thereon and the letters "C. R.," supposed to refer to King Charles II.; it was given to an ancestor of the late owner by one of the Lord Berkeleys, and has always been known as the "Charles II. chair," 50 guineas; a portrait in oils of Charles I. after death, (the head being stitched to the body,) the three female figures representing England, Scotland, and Ireland lamenting his death; it came originally from Aston Hall, Warwickshire, (see The Times, June 16, 1853,) £21; a bronze head from Benin, life size, £13 10s.; a carved wood panel, divided into three pieces, originally forming the face of a large hardwood beam, taken from the King of Benin's palace, 27 guineas; the coronation shoes and breakfast cup of King George IV., stated to have been the property of Mrs. Fitz Herbert, who left them with other things to her housekeeper, £5 5s., and the bronze death mask of the Emperor Napoleon I., taken from a plaster cast of his face at St. Helena by Dr. Autommarchi, £6. This curious relic was for many years in the possession of the club Les Fils de la Gloire, which was composed of old officers of "La Grandé Armée," and at the death of each member it was placed on the coffin on the road to interment, and at the death of the last member came into the possession of the recent owners.

With many rare books disposed of by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, in London, there were also several letters written by Burns, and the page of a MS. of Sir Walter Scott's. St. Augustine, "El Alma del Incomparable san Augustin sacado del cuerpo de sus confessiones," Amberes, 1662, excessively rare, in old English morocco, the sides covered with a delicate Le Gasconesque tooling, with the arms of Catherine of Braganza, and with an autograph note of Horace Walpole, £40; I. Bernard, "Oratio Pia, Religiosa et Solatri Plena," 1566, Queen Elisabeth's copy, £10; G. Boccaccio, "Decamerone," 1527, the excessively rare Giunta edition, £40; another edition of the same, Venice, G. Giolita, 1548, in the original Venetian morocco, £36; "Indenture made betweene King Henry VII. and the Prior of Sainct Swithunis of Wynchestre," a sixteenth century MS. with large illuminated initial letter on first page, £45; "Biblia Sacrosanc-ta," from the Giunta press, 1537, a fine sample of English binding of a Groller design, the volume was presented to Sir W. Petre by the Earl of Arundel, and bears this inscription, "1563, Guilelmi Petræ, ex dono honoris comitis Arundel," £32 10s.; J. B. Herold, "Originum ac Germanicarum Antiquitatum libri," Basil, 1557, with the arms of Prince Henry on cover, £21 10s.; G. Rondelet, "L'Histoire entière des Poissons," Lyon, 1558, in olive green morocco, £45; Breviarium Praedicatorum, Venice, 1552, in old crimson morocco, with the arms of Pius V. in centre, £30; Horæ Beatas Mariæ Virginis, of the Paris "use," an illuminated French MS. of the fifteenth century, with twenty-one large miniatures; £30; the following works of Mr. Rudyard Kipling, "Echoes by Two Writers," Lahore, 1884, without the wrapper, £10 5s.; "Departmental Ditties," 1886, first edition, in the original wrapper, £13 10s., and "The Smith Administration," 1891, £28; J. De La Fontaine, "Contes et Nouvelles en Vers," 1762, the first edition, with Eisen's beautiful plates, £31; Voltaire, "La Pucelle d'Orléans," 1755, a unique copy, with the plates by Lobrichon in two states, and it has also added a remarkable collection of portraits, caricatures, &c., 545; and "Perceval Le Galloys," 1530, a fine copy, £50. The autograph letters included a fine specimen of R. Burns's famous letters to "Clarinda," three pages quarto, £10 10s.; another from the same to his friend Ainslie, dated April 26, 1788, £14 5s.; another from the same to Peter Hill, the bookseller, Oct. 1, 1788, an examination and criticism of the Rev. James Cairo's "Address to Loch Lomond," a particularly fine letter, £18 10s.; another from the same to C. Tait, 1788, introducing his friend William Duncan, £8; a biograph letter from the same to Robert Cleghorn, dated from Ellisland, Jan. 23, 1790, and containing what is probably the first draft of his famous poem written in Prin's Carse Hermitage, 1789, £10 15s., and a page of the original MS. of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather," £4.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 15 and 16, a collection of autograph letters which were from the library of the late Mr. Lawrence Delvin of Dublin. The principal lots were "The Whole Duties of Prayers," with its "Prose and Verse" bound together in one volume, £10;

JAN

1896

LONDON LITTERARY LETTER.

Written for The New York Tribune by Clarence Rolfe, under the Writing of "Alden."

LONDON, Dec. 28.—Rottingdean, where Mr. Black was buried, lies on the coast three or four miles east of Brighton. Although so near to the great watering place, it is known to few people except by name. A deep, narrow gully—or, as it would be called in the Isle of Wight, a shine—runs down from the uplands to the seashore, and in this gully the village of Rottingdean, which consists for the most part of a single street, is built. At its upper end, where the valley widens, is the parish church, a picturesque, gray-stone building, surrounded by its cluster of graves. Rottingdean is inhabited by fishermen, and the number of its Summer boarders is few. The late Sir Edward Burne-Jones discovered the beauty and the deep quiet of the place, and built himself a house at Rottingdean, where he died. His nephew, Rudyard Kipling, also came to pass a few months in the place two years ago, and has lived there ever since.

How Rottingdean has succeeded in remaining so completely out of the world is a mystery, in view of the fact of its proximity to Brighton. Its people are not, however, remarkable for enterprise, and it is said that Kipling lived for months among the Rottingdean fishermen before they discovered who he was. His house is just across the road from the church, and the grave of Black is in sight from his windows. It is an ideal spot for a tired man who wishes to lie down to his last sleep. The scream of the gulls and the roaring of the Winter winds are the only sounds that echo through the churchyard. Black must often have looked forward to that little churchyard as the secure refuge from work, anxiety, ill-health, and disappointment.

His funeral was a very quiet one. Mr. Kipling was the only distinguished writer, with the exception of Sir Wemyss Reid, who was present. Nobody seems to have thought it worth while to come down from London to pay a last homage to the memory of a good and clever man. I can think of half a dozen writers of not a tenth of Black's talent who if they died to-morrow would have funerals that would powerfully advertise their works. Poor Black had been left behind in the race with younger and more pushing men. Had he written the "Sorrows of Barabbas" or the "Death Book," his admirers would have proposed to bury him in the Abbey, instead of the Rottingdean churchyard.

Miss Elizabeth Robins has taken The Daily Chronicle severely to task for having revealed the fact that she is the author of "An Open Question." She insists that she had a right to have her identity with "C. E. Raimond" carefully kept from the knowledge of the public, and that The Chronicle has done her a grave injury in publishing her secret. The obvious answer to this is that if Miss Robins did not wish to be known as the author of a successful book, she should have told no one that she was "C. E. Raimond." To tell a secret and to keep it, too, is a feat quite as difficult as the proverbial one of eating and keeping a cake. Authors who wish to be known only by pseudonym have only to avoid telling their secret. George Eliot found no difficulty in concealing her true name, so long as she cared to conceal it. Sir Walter Scott similarly evaded for a long time the responsibility of having written "Waverley," and the author of the Junius Letters is not certainly known to this day. If an author wishes to remain completely unknown he must not reveal his secret to his publisher, which is what Miss Robins confesses that she did. Neither should he or she trust it to half a dozen personal friends. Otherwise it is certain to come out, and the author is certain to be either annoyed or benefited thereby as the case may be.

As for Miss Robins, the only obvious result of the alleged indiscretion of The Chronicle is that she has obtained the privilege of giving her book a free advertisement of nearly two columns by writing a long letter about it, which the editor of The Chronicle felt bound in honor to publish. This is hardly a matter for tears. Of course those envious people who suggest that Miss Robins is not in the least annoyed, and that she is secretly glad that The Chronicle has given her so excellent an opportunity of posing as an injured woman, are wrong. Still the public will hardly feel much sympathy for her. It is difficult to induce people to pity an author on the ground that she has written a successful book.

I notice that "Owd Bob" is published in America with the title of "Bob, Son of Battle." This is only one of a dozen books that have changed their names by migrating across the sea. Of course if this is done with the author's consent, there is nothing in it of injustice to him, but it is hardly just to the public. The other day I wanted to tell a friend in America to read the "Nigger of the Narcissus," but not remembering the name under which it sold in America I could not do it. The first instance of this changing of titles which I can remember was in regard to the "Marble Faun," which for some unknown reason was called in England "Transformation." Since then what was a single instance has become a common practice, and as a rule the new American name is not an improvement on the original English one. The "Nigger of the Narcissus" was precisely the right name for Mr. Conrad's book, and any change that could be made in it must necessarily be for the worse. Mr. Frederic called his best novel "Illumination," and a very good name it was. But the American publisher, who evidently thinks that the American public is a fool, has changed it to "The Damnation of Theron Ware." Mr. Crockett's "Lilac Sunbonnet" has become "Sweetheart Travelers," and Mr. Barrie's "Little Minister" has become "Cinderella." Mr. Hall Caine's "Deemster" has become "The Supreme Sacrifice," and Mr. Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" has become "Tess, a Pure Woman." Mr. Hardy's "Jude the Obscure" has become "Hearts Insurgent," and Mr. Stevenson's "Kidnapped" has become "David Balfour." Mr. Stevenson's "Catriona" has become "David Balfour's Adventures in Holland and France." Mr. Weyman's "Under the Red Robe" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Gentleman of France" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Man in Black" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Count Hannibal" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Shrewsbury" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Starvecrow Farm" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Memoirs of a Minister of France" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Under the Red Robe" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Gentleman of France" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Man in Black" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Count Hannibal" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Shrewsbury" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Starvecrow Farm" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance." Mr. Weyman's "Memoirs of a Minister of France" has become "Stanley Weyman's Historical Romance."

Here is a sentence of Miss Corelli's, which may have escaped you. The other day she addressed a letter to the Kingston-on-Thames Debating Society, in which she took the particularly novel ground that suicide is not always a proof of cowardice, and that it sometimes takes more courage to live than to die. The President of the society has since written to the newspapers to say that "the society does not countenance suicide, and therefore does not approve the works of Miss Corelli." "Therefore" is delightfully suggestive. It will save Miss Corelli's turn to either the President of the Kingston Debating Society and to point to his letter as a new evidence of the bitter hatred which her success as an author has awakened among people who are unfit to appreciate the nobility and grandeur of her books.

I have been agreeably disappointed in Mr. Marion Crawford's "Ave Roma Immortalis." Judging from certain things in some of his novels, I presumed that he would improve every opportunity to denounce the infamous conduct of the Italian Government in making Rome a healthy city, but he has wisely preferred to leave that sort of thing to Mr. Augustus Hare. There never was a more baseless cry than the complaint that the Italian Government has ruined Rome. It has made it habitable and lowered the death rate until it is now one of the healthiest cities in Europe, but it has destroyed very little that was of any interest to the antiquarian, and has done more to bring to light the buried relics of Rome than had been done in a thousand years of Papal rule. Nevertheless we are constantly told that not only Rome, but every other Italian city, has been or is being ruined by unnecessary improvement.

The other day all the leading artists of England addressed a letter to the Syndic of Florence protesting against the destruction of certain buildings which no one in Florence ever dreamed of destroying. The crushing reply of the Syndic will hardly please the artists, who had been led by meddling British spinsters into placing themselves in such a ridiculous position, but in another year we shall doubtless have a repetition of the same absurdity.

The British public has apparently made up its mind that the Italians are children and cannot be trusted with their own monuments. There are actually societies in London for the preservation of this or that Italian city from all improvements, and these societies do not seem to have the slightest idea of the ridiculous aspect they present to intelligent Italians. The next time I go to Italy I intend to propose to my Italian friends the formation of a society for the protection of public monuments in London. As is well known, Londoners are constantly tearing down historic buildings. Not many years ago they tore down Northumberland House in order to lay out a new and therefore necessarily hideous street, and they destroyed Temple Bar because it interfered with traffic. They cut two broad avenues through the heart of St. Giles, which was a nest of fever, misery, and crime, and was, therefore, as the defenders of Italian cities must admit, necessarily picturesque and precious. Evidently the Londoners are unfit to be trusted with their city, and the sooner the Italians undertake the supervision of all plans for improving London the better. The theory that no Italian city has a right to make itself clean and healthy, but must preserve all its dirt, disease, and wretchedness in order to please foreign lovers of the picturesque, ought to be of equal force when applied to London.

Mr. Grant Allen's new novel, "Linnet," is readable, although the plot is perhaps the oldest of all the favorite Anglo-Saxon plots, except, perhaps, the plot in which the forgery of a will is the chief incident. However, Mr. Allen contrives to breathe real life into the dry bones of this ancient plot, and thereby to give us a story that is worth reading.

There is the usual new volume of Bret Harte stories, and it is as delightful as ever. Mr. Harte contrives to write a good many stories in the course of a year, and there is never any falling off in the quality of them. If we sometimes underrate the merit of his later stories, on the other hand, we may possibly overrate the merit of his earlier ones. I have, I think, read every story that Mr. Harte ever wrote, with possibly two or three exceptions, and I trust that I shall have the pleasure of reading hundreds more of them. At the same time, I am by no means blind to the fact that his delightful Californians never lived on this or any other planet. Since the day he wrote the "Luck of Roaring Camp," which most people fancy is his high-water mark, he has, it seems to me, steadily improved in the matter of making his people more nearly human than they were at first. Of course the noble gambler, who never did a mean action, and seemed to live only to make his fellow-men better and happier, is as impossible as ever, but his typical miner is decidedly more possible than were the miners of Roaring Camp.

Mr. Kipling's "Day's Work" has now reached its thirty-ninth thousand, and the sale goes on as merrily as ever. The success of Kipling reconciles one somewhat to the success of Miss Corelli, Mr. Hall Caine, and the late Mr. Tupper. We have a right to complain when men of genius are underpaid, but I do not know as there is any reason why we should grudge pecuniary success to the Corellis and Caines so long as that success does not work injury to deserving men and women. I can learn nothing of Mr. Meredith's new book, except that it will probably appear either as a serial or in book form early in the Spring. He may, however, keep it an indefinite time for further revision, but he ought to remember that his admirers cannot afford to wait to read him in another world.

W. L. ALDEN.

Here and There in Art.

The Academy of Design will close its exhibition of water colors on Saturday, Jan. 11. The Water Color Club will hold its annual exhibition on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, when the regular monthly exhibition of the Water Color Club, Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's annual Winter display of water colors at Avery's Gallery, an exhibition of 30 paintings by W. A. Rosser at the Macbeth Gallery, and the annual Winter exhibition at the Salmagundi Club.

The Portrait Show will close this evening at the Academy of Design. It has been both an artistic and a financial success, although the regarding incidents and events of an unusually gay social season have to some extent interfered with the attendance. The exhibition and coming sale of the Powers pictures and art objects will bring many art lovers and buyers from all over the country to New York. A number of the canvases are well known from their former presence in the A. T. Stewart, Mary [illegible]gan, Sney, Douseman, and other collections, and have a value for this reason, apart from whatever artistic merit they may possess. The collection is unusually rich in genre or story pictures, which are always popular and which should be in demand by out-of-town museums, libraries, and art institutions. The connoisseur or cultivated student of art will find more of interest and even amusement than instruction in the collection, for with the exception of a superb example of Mauve, an early and good Corot, and fair examples of Diaz, Rousseau, Bouguereau, Breton, Cazin, Daubigny, Delacroix, Gérôme, Rosa Bonheur, Knaus, Lerolle, Meissonier, Munkacsy, Pasini, Rico, Roybet, Van Marcke, and Ziem, and some superior Hagborgs, a fine Henner, a splendid Fromentin, "The Arab Falconer," and two or three good Viberts, the majority of the works belong to schools no longer in fashion. It is a pleasure to record the fact that American art is fairly well represented by Boggs, J. G. Brown, A. F. Bunner, R. C. Coxe, Edward Gay, D. Huntington, McCord, C. L. Muller, J. F. Murphy, B. H. Nicholls, G. H. Story, H. O. Walker, E. L. Weeks, and T. W. Wood.

Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith has placed on view at the Avery Art Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, his annual series of artistic impressions in water color of Holland, Constantinople, and Venice, to which he adds this year three or four of scenery on the Thames. Mr. Smith is one of the most energetic, industrious, and successful of American artists. His buoyant and nervous temperament and quick perception would have made him an admirable newspaper reporter, and the quickness with which he sees the artistic value of a bit of a canal, a corner of a building, or the grouping of vari-colored sails under a gray sky, combined with the celerity with which he transfers these catches to canvas, make him a true artistic reporter of the age. There is necessarily considerable sameness about Mr. Smith's annual water color displays, due to his choice of subjects and method of treatment. That his work is interesting to and admired by the general public is evidenced by the fact that he has begun to sell his pictures in Paris, and has just received an order for all he can paint from a Parisian art dealer for an individual sum of good figures. The ability that can make a year's handsome income out of one brief annual trip abroad to Venice and Holland, and can at the same time interest the public and delight the artist's friends, is one that is indeed rare.

Mr. Smith's show this year, while of course generally similar to those of preceding Winters, is better than that of last season, and is worthy of the attention and study of every art lover in New York. Somehow several of the present works have a little richer color quality and more atmosphere and depth, which betoken more care and time in their painting than are usual. The four pictures painted in England—"On the Thames," "Waiting for the Lock—Thames," "Above the 'Lock," and "Near the Overflow"—are particularly noticeable for their atmosphere, sunlight, composition, and the admirable transcription that they give of the English Summer. They are better than one-half of the English water colors which come to this country.

Among the best of the other examples are "Under the Trees—Dordrecht," a glimpse of the Groote Kirk, with beautiful sunlight effect; "Morning of the Piazzetta," "On the Lagoon," "The Flower Market, Paris," a delicious transcription of a familiar scene; "Under Ponte Giuseppe," as good as the ordinary Rico: "A Sirocco Morning," a gray tonal study; "After the Storm," also a delicate tonal study in gray, and "A Quiet Canal," with a remarkably good effect of sunlight through the trees. As was said in this Supplement last Winter, a visit to the Avery Galleries when the Smith water colors are there on a Winter day has the effect of a transformation scene, and carries the visitor in a moment from our cold winds and airs and skies to the warmth and colors of those climes where the sun more brightly shines and where eternal sunlight gilds the land and sea. The exhibition will remain open until Saturday, Jan. 21.

Theobald Chartran, the French portrait painter who is working industriously here this Winter, has recently completed a portrait of "Pope Leo XIII.," which will soon be shown at the Knoedler Galleries. M. Chartran's life-size portrait of the Pope, painted a few years ago, is well remembered. The present portrait is said to be an advance upon the former one.

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; colder; northwesterly gales.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) introduced a resolution recognizing the independence of the people of the Philippines, and their right to form a government of their own, and declaring the intention of the United States to refrain from interference with such government. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) spoke in support of his resolution providing for a committee of Senators to investigate the conduct of the war. No business was transacted in the House. Both chambers adjourned early out of respect for the memory of Mr. Dingley.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The American cruiser Albany, purchased from the Brazilian Government and a sister ship of the New Orleans, which was also purchased from Brazil, was launched at Newcastle, England, yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies. United States Ambassador White, at Berlin, said yesterday that there is no danger of unfriendly relations developing between Germany and this country, and predicted a satisfactory settlement of the meat-inspection question. Advices from various ports in the British isles yesterday told of great damage to vessels by the recent gales, many ships being helpless at sea. The two years' military service in Germany has been declared unsuccessful. The American Chamber of Commerce at Paris held its annual meeting last night, and urged that a commercial treaty be entered into by the United States and France. Nubar Pasha, a veteran Egyptian statesman, died yesterday at Paris. Cecil Rhodes is in London, planning to build a railroad connecting Cairo and Cape Town, South Africa. Albert Bushnill Lloyd has just completed a tour unharmed through the heart of Africa, following Stanley's path a great way. The largest ship in the world, the Oceanic, built for the White Star Line, was launched yesterday at Harlan.—Pages 1, 7, and 19.

Page 1.

The British bark Andelina sank off a wharf at Tacoma, Washington, Friday night. Seventeen men were drowned.

The belief is expressed in Washington that Commissary General Eagan will modify his attack upon Gen. Miles.

A weak-kneed prisoner in the Mount Holly, N. J., jail spoiled a plot for a general delivery by informing the Sheriff of well-laid plans.

The death of Mr. Dingley is deeply mourned in Washington. A state funeral will take place in the chamber of the House at noon to-morrow.

Page 3.

The aggregate value of city property exempt from taxation in 1899, not including that owned by city, State, and Nation, is placed at $96,162,500.

Richard Croker said yesterday that the taking in of bankrupt municipalities and not Tammany misrule is responsible for the necessary increase in assessed valuations on city property.

Page 4.

Archbishop Ireland sailed for Naples yesterday en route to Rome.

Another lot of increases in city salaries was announced yesterday.

The Council of Administration of the New York State Bankers' Association met yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The charters of the International Air Power Company and the New York Auto-Truck Company, which are to build and operate horseless vehicles of all kinds and establish a vast system of trucking in this city and vicinity, were filed in the County Clerk's office in Camden, N. J.

Page 5.

The New Jersey Legal Aid Association was permanently organized at Newark yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. George E. Merrill of Newton, Mass., has accepted the offer of the Presidency of Colgate University.

Senator Gray, in a speech at a complimentary dinner tendered him at Wilmington, Del., last evening, declared that President McKinley determined to take the Philippine Archipelago to avert war, not in the furtherance of any policy of imperialism, and that the people, through Congress, must aid in the end decide the fate of the islands, the President standing ready to execute their will.

Page 6.

Ferdinand Bullowa, a lawyer, who had been defending a client in a suit before Judge Brown, in the Federal Building, was yesterday assaulted by E. P. Sholl, the complainant in the suit.

The fog which hid the city yesterday extended from Florida to Cape Cod and caused great inconvenience to traffic on land and water. The air was cleared at night by a westerly gale.

Page 10.

Chess Champion W. Steinitz has resigned from the Manhattan Chess Club, after a quarrel with Judge Jerome.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has arranged to purchase 100 acres of additional ground at its Sheepshead Bay track, and will build a full six-furlong track.

The British Chess Club of London has agreed to play the Brooklyn Chess Club by cable on March 10 and 11 for the Sir George Newnes Anglo-American Chess Trophy.

Page 12.

Levi Bloch, a printer, and three other men, two of them his employes, were held in $2,000 bail each yesterday, charged with printing and selling tickets counterfeiting those issued by Snow Contractor Dunn.

The man who is alleged to have been killed by Michael McDonald, a conductor of a Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car, on Friday night, was positively identified yesterday as William F. Byrne, who lived at 832 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Page 13.

Justice Nash in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of William A. E. Moore, convicted of robbing and assaulting Martin Mahon.

The Comte de Toulouse was taken yesterday from the prison ward in Bellevue Hospital and arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, where he was discharged, as no complainant appeared.

The question of examinations was discussed at the monthly meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association yesterday. F. G. Ireland read a paper on "Written Examinations as a Test of Fitness."

No school teachers appeared yesterday before the Municipal Assembly's Committee on Public Education, and consequently the proposed hearing on the question of increased salaries could not be held.

Page 17.

J. J. Adams, counsel for the Tradesmen's National Bank, promises more arrests in the case.

The Red Cross Relief Committee has employment for 200 honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the war with Spain.

Commodore John W. Philip took formal command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, relieving Rear Admiral Bunce, retired. The ceremonies were brief, but impressive.

Under the will of Daniel O'Farrell, which was filed in the Surrogate's Office yesterday, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Farrell, from whom the testator secured a divorce fifteen years ago, is bequeathed a large amount of property.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, gives a few additional details to the story of the destruction wrought by the gales in the southern and middle counties of England. A lighthouse in the Bristol Channel was washed away. The situation in France is viewed in the light of the resignation from the Cour de Cassation of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, who is described as a Judge lacking both knowledge and ability. His action, even taking into account the ridiculousness of his charges has greatly strengthened the cause of the anti-Dreyfusards. Prince Victor's proclamation is already printed and in France, and everything seems to point to the advent of a revolution in a few days; even the press of London have now generally been brought to the belief that this is almost inevitable. The new Russian budget is analyzed, and forceful reasons are presented to show that Russia, for the present at least, is sincere in her protestations for peace. At the same time her recent naval expenditures have caused the British Admiralty to carry out the original ideas of Mr. Goschen, which depended upon the action of Russia. A mammoth federation of English firms has been formed with the idea of taking formidable action against organized labor should the interests of employers be menaced. Two English delegates to the recent labor confederation in Kansas City are interviewed concerning their impressions of America.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Amusements.—Pages 6 and 17.
Woman's Department.—Page 20.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Current Literature.—Page 21.
New Corporations.—Page 24.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 13.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 16.

LONDON LITERARY NEWS.

Conan Doyle's New Novel on Married Life — A Volume of Edward FitzGerald's Letters.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Conan Doyle has published a novel dealing in an optimistic manner with married life, entitled "A Duet with an Occasional Chorus." He describes the humorous incidents of the domestic life of a young couple of the middle class. Richards will publish the volume in March.

Michael Macdonagh, the author of a recent volume on Irish life and character, is writing a complete life of Daniel O'Connell.

A new novel by Katharine Tynan will be published by Smith Elder, entitled "The Dear Irish Girl."

Miss Betham Edwards is writing a volume of Anglo-French reminiscences, one part to be devoted to the particulars of the life of a celebrated Frenchman, who, before his death, confided the recollections of his romantic career to the author.

Benjamin Swift, the author of "The Tormentor," is writing a study of Naples entitled "Siren City." The book resolves itself into a study of Puritanism versus Paganism.

Mrs. Archibald Little, who established the Anti-Footbinding Society in China three years ago, is writing a book dealing with the social and family life in the Chinese upper classes, and especially with Chinese women.

A volume of Edward FitzGerald's letters to his wife, who died recently, and her father, Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet, is being edited by Canon Ainger.

The third volume of Bismarck's Memoirs is ready, but its publication at present is out of the question. Bismarck gives a detailed account of his dismissal, and narrates his activity under the Emperors Frederick and William II.

The biography of Coventry Patmore is announced for the Autumn.

Sir Harry Johnston, late British Administrator in Central Africa, is writing an important history of the colonization of Africa.

SNAPSHOT PHOTO AGAINST HIM.

Spoiled the Suit of a Farmhand Who Sat in an Armchair to Husk Corn.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 14.—A snapshot photograph played an important part in a suit in Justice Smalley's court in North Plainfield last evening. It was that of John W. Hastings of Newark against Mrs Phoebe Osborn af Washingtonville to recover $103 damages. She hired him as a farmhand, and at the end of the Summer Hastings claimed that he was entitled to $193 for his services, which was at the rate of $1.50 per day. Mrs. Osborn said that he had agreed to work for $2 per week and board, and that he was not worth any more than this. Mrs. Osborn had paid him small amounts of money at various times through the Summer, and, according to her accounts, Hastings had just $9 coming to him when he quitted work. Unable to come to a settlement, Hastings brought suit against Mrs. Osborn.

S. S. Swackhamer, counsel for Mrs. Osborn, sprung the kodak picture. He said he wished to submit it as evidence, because he thought it was a better illustration of Hastings's way of working than any other testimony could possibly be. It showed Hastings sitting in a big armchair in the middle of a field husking corn. Counselor Swackhamer supplemented the picture with a statement showing that Hastings had husked only thirty bushels of corn in thirty days.

After that the plaintiff's case collapsed, and when the jury went out they returned in a few minutes with a verdict of $11 for him.

The picture was taken by a friend of Mrs. Osborn, who had visited her one day last Fall. She was snapping the kodak at various scenes about the farm, and among them she caught Hastings seated in the big armchair husking corn. When the amateur photographer heard of the dispute between Mrs. Osborn and her farmhand, she turned the picture over to her friend to be used as evidence. Hastings had never seen the picture until it was shown in court.

JAIL DELIVERY FOILED.

A Frightened Prisoner Spoiled the Plans by Turning Informer.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 14.—Charles Flora and Simon Fenimore had plotted a wholesale jail delivery, and to-night was the time set for carrying their plans into execution. They intended to release all the men prisoners in their dormitory. Morris Harma, one of the men in the plot, became frightened and informed Sheriff Fleetwood. He immediately summoned his deputies, and they changed the cells of Flora and Fenimore and also put an additional keeper to guard them.

The Sheriff searched the cells which the men had vacated and found they had made a hole in the wall with knives. In order that the débris should not be discovered they placed it under their bedding. After getting out of the cells the prisoners intended to drop into the jail yard and then gain the street by vaulting the jail wall.

Minstrel Show Attached in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The management of the Continental Hotel levied on the box office receipts of the Great Northern Theatre, where Haverly's minstrels were playing, last night, but the Deputy Sheriff got only $20. The claim was for $430, and there was about $800 in the house, but on a "tip" the money was taken away. The Deputy then levied on the company's property behind the scenes, and interrupted the performance. The matter was afterward adjusted amicably.

New York & Florida Limited. New York to St. Augustine. Finest Train in the World.

Leaves New York daily, except Sunday, at 11:50 A. M., via Penn. R. R., Southern Ry., F. C. & P. and F. E. C., arrives St. Augustine following day at 2:20 P. M. Dining, Library, Observation, Compartment, and Drawing-room sleeping cars; also carrying drawing-room sleeping car to Aiken, S. C. Excellent facilities for reaching Augusta. Two other fast trains, 4:20 P. M. and 12:05 A. M., with sleeping and dining car service.

New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

Fast Line to Florida, all Southern Resorts, Cuba, Nassau and Jamaica, via Atlantic Coast Line, N. Y. and Florida Special; 2 other trains. Apply at 229 Broadway.—Adv.

PEACE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Situation at Manila Less Alarming and Under Control.

GEN. OTIS FEARS NO TROUBLE

Recent Reports by Way of Madrid that American Soldiers Mutinied Made Ridiculous.

MANILA, Jan. 14.—The situation here is improving.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The War Department officials were very much encouraged to-day upon the receipt of news from Gen. Otis at Manila, that indicated a distinct improvement in the situation there. The General's dispatch completely negatives the absurd story from Madrid that the American troops at Manila have mutinied and refused to proceed to Iloilo, necessitating the withdrawal of Gen. Miller's expedition against that port.

Although the statement has been made before, it is considered just as well to repeat the fact that Gen. Otis is absolute master of the situation wherever he has planted his foot, and undoubtedly is able to carry out any policy within reason as to the treatment of the natives that the Administration shall dictate. He has not, by any means, abandoned the conciliatory attitude he adopted toward the Filipinos some time ago, and is earnestly seeking to impress upon the natives that their best interests will be served by following the sound advice laid down for their guidance in the President's proclamation. There are indications that encourage the officials here to believe that this policy will succeed, although it cannot be expected in view of the suspicious nature of the Filipinos, based upon their previous ill-treatment by the Spaniards, that they are to be convinced at once of the absolute good faith in which Gen. Otis is acting toward them.

BRITAIN'S VIEW OF FILIPINOS.

Senator Foraker's Suggestion of Americans Yielding Their Control Caused Disappointment in England.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—When the American correspondents succeeded in impressing upon the British mind that Senator Foraker in his recent speech in the United States Senate spoke only for himself when he suggested that the United States might eventually withdraw from the Philippine Islands, a distinct sigh of relief might have been read between the lines of the British newspapers. Every one here assumed that because the Senator was from the President's State he was speaking for the President, and the declaration made not only succeeded in giving British public officialdom an unpleasant shock, but it fell like a dash of cold water on the ardor of the British for an Anglo-American understanding. They began to question what was the profit of this friendship if America did not propose to back up Great Britain's policy in the Far East by retaining the most important base of operations in the event of war over China.

The incident has illustrated how deeply the late war has left the United States entangled in the world's policies, for one of the foremost arguments advanced against Senator Foraker's suggestion was that the United States owed it to the world not to disturb the balance of power and not to furnish a possible subject for war by throwing the Philippine Islands into the field to be scrambled for by the colonizing nations.

The leading editorial writers fell to proclaiming most strenuously that America's duty to the world at large as well as to the Filipinos should constrain her to establish civilization, and throughout the British press and in the clubrooms and streets only one voice was heard. The principle of the consent of the governed, all contended, does not apply to people who are incapable of forming a rational opinion upon which to base their consent, and that the United States stood in the place of parents of the Filipinos and must regretfully chastise her rebellious children for their own good. Many drew a parallel from the so-called "coercion of the South into the Union."

The solemn Spectator flippantly inquires whether Senator Hoar does not chastise his children when they are naughty and imagines a Louisiana Congressman talking consent after the military occupation whereby the State, after its purchase from Napoleon, was reduced to order. The Spectator then asks if the Americans are going to give up Texas and hand California back to the Mexicans, saying it believes great races, when the hour of opportunity comes, expand greatly, regardless of arguments.

Continuing, The Spectator remarks: "We believe the Americans to be one of these. Fifty years hence, under their control, the Filipinos will be orderly, law-abiding persons, like our own Hindus, with a taste for acquiring money and the foible of believing that rhetoric is an admirable substitute alike for thought and action."

THE ASTOR BATTERY'S RETURN.

The Command Will Remain in San Francisco Several Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—The Astor Battery, which arrived from Manila on the transport Scandia, will go east as soon as they are equipped with Winter clothing and transportation is provided for them. This will not be for a day or two. In the meantime they will go in camp at the Presidio, the permanent camp, which has been fitted up with every appliance for comfort on the site occupied by the First Tennessee Regiment.

Capt. Marsh, in command of the battery, reported at Army Headquarters and expressed himself as highly gratified with his Manila service. He said it was a most interesting military experience, although there was only one battle to test the splendid mettle of the men. In the battle of the 6th of August the Astor Battery, with their field pieces, held the right of the line. Four of their men were killed and six wounded. Gen. McArthur, their commander, in his report to the War Department, complimented the battery and its officers highly for their gallantry, stubborn resistance, and courage under fire. Capt. Marsh received the brevet of Major for gallantry in the field; First Lieut. Williams, the brevet of Captain, and Second Lieut. Koehler, the brevet of First Lieutenant. Many of the men have been recommended for promotion for their gallant service on this occasion.

Capt. Marsh brings with him 83 men in his battery, 2 of whom are ill. Sergt. T. Burdick, who was ill with typhoid fever when the battery left Manila, was the only one left behind. Capt. Marsh does not know why the battery was ordered home. He expects that they will be mustered out of the volunteer service when they reach New York. Most of the men are regulars, but they were given the privilege of being discharged at the close of the war.

A Special Philippines Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The President has under consideration the name of President Schurman of Cornell University in connection with a most important mission. The exact nature of the latter is not yet disclosed, but it is supposed that as the President has it in mind to send a special commission to the Philippines to recommend a plan for the treatment and disposition of the islands, something on the order of the Hawaiian Commission, President Schurman may be designated as a member of such a body. It is also suggested that he may be sent to Spain either as Minister or on a special errand.

Aguinaldo's Emissaries Have Arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Among the passengers who arrived here to-day on the steamer Nippon Maru, from Hongkong and Yokohama, via Honolulu, are three emissaries of Aguinaldo. They are Señor Morto, Señor Lowde, and Señor Luid, three members of Aguinaldo's Cabinet. They are en route to Washington on a secret mission, the purpose of which they refuse to divulge. The Filipinos are intelligent, and speak English fluently. They will probably stay in this city for a day or two and then will go on to Washington direct.

For Liberation of Spanish Prisoners.

MADRID, Jan. 14.—Delegates representing the Filipino colony have offered the Minister of the Colonies, Señor Romero Giron, their co-operation for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents in the Philippine Islands.

Thieves Commit Murder at Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 14.—A native engineer at the water works, six miles outside the lines, was murdered on Thursday evening by an organized gang of thieves armed with various weapons. His wife barely escaped the same fate. The place was ransacked. The native authorities are investigating the affair, but the Filipinos disclaim any knowledge of the outrage.

NAVAL GOVERNOR OF GUAM.

Capt. Leary of the San Francisco Ordered to Take Charge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Long to-day ordered Capt. Leary, at present commanding the San Francisco, to proceed to the Island of Guam and assume the duties of Naval Governor of the new acquisition. He will carry with him a proclamation to the natives informing them of the designs of the United States Government toward them in precisely the terms employed in the case of the acquisition of Puerto Rico.

VERMONT TURKEYS FOR DEWEY.

Will Go on One of the Transports Preparing to Sail from This Port with Troops.

The transport Grant, formerly the Atlantic Transport Line steamship Mohawk, will be the first to leave this port for Manila with troops. She is scheduled now to sail on Tuesday, and she will carry the Seventeehth United States Infantry and a battalion of the Fourth Infantry. The rest of the Fourth Infantry and the Twelfth Infantry will go on the transport Sherman, formerly the Mobile, which is still fitting out at Erie Basin.

Both vessels have been converted into model transports. Each will carry supplies sufficient for not only the trip to Manila, but for the volunteers whom they will later bring across the Pacific to San Francisco. They will continue thereafter to ply across the Pacific in the Government service. Though they are designed to carry 2,400 men each, they will not carry from here more than 1,700 each, including provision for officers' families.

The Grant is now docked at the foot of Pacific Street. The Sherman will probably be ready to sail by Jan. 23. The Grant will have aboard a present for Admiral Dewey in the shape of some Vermont turkeys. Great care will be taken to have them in good condition after their voyage of thirty-eight or forty days. The turkeys will be accompanied by a letter from the donors, a produce firm of this city. The letter reads:

George Dewey, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Philippine Islands, United States of America:

Sir: By the suggestion of C. A. Woodruff, Colonel and A. C. G. S., United States Army—a Green Mountain boy like yourself—we have the honor to inform you that we have to-day shipped to you on board the United States transport Grant one box of assorted poultry. Two turkeys confined therein were raised on a Vermont farm within a few miles of your home, and we think are the luckiest turkeys that ever came from there if they have the honor to grace your festive board.

This will undoubtedly be the longest voyage ever undertaken by a Vermont turkey, and should they arrive in good condition (and Col. Woodruff says they will, as he has given explicit orders regarding their keeping) we hope you will relish them.

HOBSON KISSES EXAGGERATED.

A Kansas City Young Woman Says His Exploits There Were Grossly Overstated.

When Lieut. Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, passed through Kansas City recently it was said in the newspapers that he had been kissed by more than 400 women, and that he had encouraged them in their osculatory exercises. So far Mr. Hobson has said nothing in his own defense, if he needs any, and no one has seen fit to defend him from the attacks of his critics. A young woman of Kansas City, however, has written a letter to an officer in the navy who is stationed in New York, in which the Hobson incident is referred to as follows:

There is a set of young reporters in this city who vie with one another in writing up any bit of news in the wittiest (?), most entertaining manner, and in their efforts to excel they ruthlessly sacrifice courtesy, justice, and truth. I am in position to know that the newspaper accounts are a gross exaggeration of facts. At no time during the reception (from 4 P. M. until 5:30 P. M.) was there a crowd or anything approaching a crowd. In my judgment 500 is a sufficiently large estimate of the number of persons who attended, and the reporters' story that 417 by actual count kissed Mr. Hobson or were kissed by him I do not hesitate to call a falsehood. The reception was a very impromptu, informal affair, and a friend who attended assures me that a large majority of those who kissed Mr. Hobson were schoolgirls.

The men themselves are largely responsible for the "kissing bee," as the papers are pleased to call it, for the first person who kissed him was a young girl whose father remarked, as he introduced her, "Now, Margaret, you know what all the girls do when they meet Mr. Hobson," and a gentleman who was largely instrumental in bringing the Lieutenant to Kansas City told in my presence of his slipping behind Mr. Hobson and holding a spray of mistletoe over his head.

Mr. Hobson came to the city an invited, honored guest. For one small fault he has been misrepresented, unjustly accused, and grossly insulted.

It is a disgrace to Kansas City that her leading papers should use their columns to so belittle and dishonor a man whose pure life, brilliant mind, and heroic deeds entitle him to the homage of his countrymen.

Mr. Hobson made a mistake in encouraging or permitting the kissing, and I regret extremely that he placed himself in position to be so unmercifully criticised, but my love of fair play will not allow me to remain silent when his friends are assured that the highly colored specimens of yellow journalism are correct reports of what happened.

THREE BEST BOOKS.

Maurice Hewlett Among the Authors Crowned by the London Academy.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—To-day's Academy announces the result of its second annual crowning of the best books of the year. These are Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare," Maurice Hewlett's "Forest Lovers," and Joseph Conrad's "Tales of Unrest." Each author receives 50 guineas.

Y. & S. Stick Licorice.
The standard of excellence, superiority unquestioned.—Adv.

To Cuba.
Tri-weekly steamship service from Port Tampa by Plant Line. Apply 261 Broadway.—Adv.

Have you had to stop smoking? You may begin again. Health Cigars can't injure.—Adv.

EAGAN MAINTAINS SILENCE

Refuses to Say Whether He Will Revise His Statement.

MODIFICATION IS ANTICIPATED

No Indication Given as to What Action Will Be Taken by Those in Authority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Commissary General Eagan denied himself to visitors during the afternoon and was closeted with two officers of his corps, the belief being that he was devoting himself to a revision of the statement made to the War Investigation Commission, the language as to Gen. Miles which has excited so much attention. Meantime, the officers of the War Department give no intimation of their intentions respecting this matter, though it is suspected that the President has in mind some method of indicating his displeasure with the occurrence.

The commission having called upon Gen. Eagan to modify his statement, nothing can be done until he either has revised his first declaration or has notified the Commissioners of his refusal to do so. It is confidently expected by the best informed officials that the Commissary General will modify his statement to meet the criticisms of the commission. He himself will make no statement touching his purposes. To-day he was asked the plain question as to whether or not he would comply with the commission's suggestion. He declined to reply, limiting his answer to the statement that he had, so far, taken no action.

Nevertheless, as already indicated, there is the best reason to believe he will amend the statement. The document is very long, and the mere mechanical work involved in altering it to meet the needs of the case would consume some time, so that it was perhaps not to be expected that it could be returned to the commission to-day, supposing that Gen. Eagan were disposed to amend it.

Opinions still vary as to whether the withdrawal of the offensive statements will end this incident. The weight of opinion seems to be that the President himself and Secretary Alger, in whose hands the Cabinet rested the whole matter after its consideration yesterday, have not yet made up their minds as to what course they shall pursue. Probably much depends upon the expression of public opinion.

Gen. Miles came early to his office, but he had nothing to contribute to the controversy. His position is, as already stated, that the matter is one for the department to treat, and that it is not incumbent upon him to make any movement at this stage.

The Eagan incident was devoid of developments at the War Investigating Commission's quarters to-day. Great interest was taken by the members of the commission in all the published statements that have formed the aftermath of the sensational scene of last Thursday. Unofficially, word has reached the commission that Gen. Eagan is carefully expunging the vituperative and objectionable portions and will shortly send it back to the commission. When received it will be carefully scrutinized by the commission, and if it be found that all the objectionable language is eliminated, will be voted upon in executive session and probably accepted.

The members of the commission realize the strictures that have been made on the indulgence of such language before it, but feel that the course pursued, in view of the possibility of a controversy arising as a sequence to any interference during delivery, was the most dignified and best that could have been adopted.

Major H. H. Carlton, Inspector General on the staff of Gen. Wilson, and Capt. Frederick A. Smith, now Chief Commissary of the Department of the Lakes, Chicago, and who inspected the first cargo of beef landed at Santiago, were the only witnesses before the commission to-day. Both depicted the food conditions, the former as to Puerto Rico and the latter as to Cuba, in roseate colors, and said there had been no material complaint.

Gen. Humphreys, Chief Quartermaster with the Shafter expedition, who has come on from Havana at the urgent summons of the commission, appeared, but was not quite ready to testify, and will take the witness stand on Monday, when there also will be present representatives of the Nelson Morris Packing Company.

Major Carlton, who opened the testimony, said the rations furnished were exceptionally good—better than the average. The food supplies were inspected thoroughly, and there was no fault that could be found. Of course, he said, there were a few cases where everything was not in the best condition, but only to the extent that naturally and frequently occurs where there are large quantities of meats. He said he knew of no complaints of food. The refrigerated beef was excellent. He said that at Chickamauga the officers seemed to want more to teach the men to march and shoot than to train in sanitary matters, but not so much so as to give ground for complaint. In Puerto Rico, of course, camps could not be kept in quite as good sanitary condition as at home, but everything possible had been done.

Capt. Smith testified that the beef furnished at Santiago was excellent, and that he never heard anything as to chemical treatment until he read the published charges.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The St. James's Gazette, commenting upon the Eagan-Miles dispute, says that in view of somewhat similar occurrences on the other side of the Channel, "we are tempted to inquire whether 'honor of the army' is a phrase peculiarly appropriated by democratic institutions or whether it is specially engendered by republican forms of government."

The St. James's Gazette concludes its remarks on the subject by saying "Such things could not happen in England."

MR. ALLEN'S WAR INQUIRY.

Nebraska Senator Speaks of the President's Investigating Board as "The Alger Relief Commission."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The resolution of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to investigate the conduct of the late war was laid before the Senate to-day, and Mr. Allen took the floor in advocacy of it.

Mr. Allen said that he had no desire to embarrass the President, but that so many complaints had been made by the press and individuals of the conduct of the war that he thought it time for a rigid and impartial investigation of the war to be made. He had, he said, no confidence in the "Alger Relief Commission," which was now conducting an investigation of the war. He was satisfied that no truthful or practical results would accrue from that investigation.

Senator Allen criticised the sending of troops to Chickamauga, where they were faced by sickness and death. He intimated that the troops of the West were sent to Chickamauga for the benefit of transportation companies. He declared that there had been gross irregularities in the handling of the commissary and other supplies. He said it had been charged that the supplies were in many cases unfit for use. He was satisfied the charges were true. If "embalmed beef" had been furnished to the troops, the people and the world had a right to know it. He repeated that he had no confidence in the report that the Investigating Commission would make.

Interrupting Mr. Allen, Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) criticised him for his anticipation of an unfair and partial report from the commission, and suggested that he might better wait until the report was presented before he attacked it.

Mr. Allen had not completed his address when the Senate adjourned.

Through Sleeping Cars to Aiken and Augusta.
Leave New York via Penn. R. R. and Southern Ry., for Aiken, 11:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting for Augusta, and 4:20 P. M. daily for Augusta, connecting for Aiken. Perfect dining car service on all trains of the Southern Ry. for Florida and the South. New York office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

New York and Florida Special.
Electric lighted, steam heated, for Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa, via Plant System. Resumed Jan. 16. Information 261 Broadway.—Adv.

Facts About Champagne.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry is made from choicest grapes and first pressings, hence its unsurpassed quality. Its importations in 1898 aggregated 86,855 cases, or 52,649 more than any other brand.—Adv.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.
Now open. Fast trains from the East. Illustrated literature 261 Broadway.—Adv.

TROUBLE AT JOHANNESBURG.

Burghers and Afrikanders Break Up a Meeting and Start a Fight—British Are Indignant.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 14.—A public meeting of British residents was held this afternoon with the object of protesting the grievances of the Outlanders. An enormous crowd of burghers and Afrikanders was present, and the attempt to read the recently formulated petition to the Queen was the signal for a great uproar on their part.

A free fight ensued, in which chairs, benches, and tables were broken up and the pieces used as weapons. The fighting became general, and at last accounts was still in progress.

CLEMENT SCOTT'S SUCCESSOR.

T. Rendle, a Political Reporter, to Follow Him on The Daily Telegraph.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mr. T. Rendle, hitherto the representative of The Yorkshire Post in the press gallery of the House of Commons, has been appointed dramatic critic of The Telegraph in succession to Clement Scott.

EX-PRESIDENT AS POLICEMAN.

Mr. Benjamin Harrison Gives Chase to Two Thieves, Catching One.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—While ex-President Benjamin Harrison was taking his evening walk this evening near his home, Mrs. D. H. Smith, a neighbor, ran up to him, crying: "Oh! Mr. Harrison, those two men there have robbed my house. They have the plunder in that bag."

She pointed to two men who were hurrying away. Mr. Harrison ran after them, crying to them to stop, but they kept on. He hailed two men in a buggy which was passing. Quickly telling them the situation, he jumped into the buggy and gave chase to the flying men. The latter were overtaken and Mr. Harrison jumped out and caught one, but the other escaped.

TROLLEY WIRE KILLS MULES.

Cable Snaps and Drops on Animals—Driver Narrowly Escapes.

Joseph Bartishe, a truck driver, of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Park Avenue, had a narrow escape from death last night. He was driving a team of mules attached to a truck belonging to John Gee of Westchester from West Farms toward the city.

At the junction of Boston Avenue, the Southern Boulevard, and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, when just under the trolley wire of the Union Railway Company, the wire broke and dropped from its fastenings across the backs of the mules, killing them instantly. Bartishe escaped by jumping from his wagon.

The wire struck one of the mules on the spine, and it fell to its knees and remained in that position. Gee says the mules were worth $500.

ST. LOUIS BANK MEN SURPRISED.

Commercial's Loans to a New York Insurance Company's Agent.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—Back of the announcement that the Commercial Bank has decided to go into liquidation, through absorption by the State Bank, is one of the biggest financial surprises in the history of St. Louis.

President William Nichols admits that Joseph E. Baker, who recently resigned as general agent at St. Louis of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, secured about $250,000 from the Commercial Bank on notes and other securities, while the report current in banking circles is that Baker got $582,000. A year ago the stock was quoted at $250 a share. Now it is hovering about $150. Baker was supposed to have a large income. He was a friend of Mr. Nichols, personally and in a business sense. Nichols declared that the bank had a surplus of $500,000, which would cover possible losses.

"The loans foot up $250,000," he said, "and we expect we will not lose over half the amount outstanding. Baker carried a big balance at the bank for the company he represented, and was in the habit of securing loans on premiums on life insurance."

AN IRISH LITERARY THEATRE.

One to Open in Dublin in May—Prominent Men Interested.

(Copyright, 1899.)

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—W. B. Yeats announces the definite formation of an Irish literary theatre in Dublin, which will produce two plays next May; one, "The Countess Kathleen," by Yeats, the other a prose drama of modern Irish life entitled "The Heather Field," by Edward Martyn, the newest recruit to the Celtic Renaissance. Among the guarantors of the project are Lord Dufferin, the Right Hon. William E. H. Lecky, John Dillon, and John Redmond.

A volume of dramas by Martyn will be published next week. The preface, by George Moore, is on the modern drama.

New Jersey Traction Incorporation.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day by the Princeton and Trenton Traction Company. The company has an authorized capital of $200,000. It was formed for the purpose of building a trolley road between Trenton, Princeton, and Lawrenceville. The incorporators are George O. Vanderbilt of Princeton, Julius Garst, Elmer E. Carpenter, and Harry F. Lincoln of Worcester, Mass., and Charles W. Shippee of Boston.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Friday night in Arkansas has moved with great velocity, averaging sixty miles an hour, to Northern Vermont, and has increased markedly in intensity, Buffalo reporting a westerly wind of sixty-four miles an hour and Oswego of forty-eight miles. Except in the North Atlantic States, the weather conditions are moderate over the whole country.

General rains have fallen from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast and on the Middle and North Pacific Coasts. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States, has fallen in the lake regions, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast.

The weather will remain fair in all districts and in the Atlantic States till Tuesday. It will grow colder in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and the temperature will remain nearly stationary elsewhere. Northwest gales will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and brisk westerly winds, diminishing, on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	Weather Bureau. 1899.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	34	34	37
6 A. M.	34	32	38
9 A. M.	35	37	38
12 M.	36	38	42
4 P. M.	41	39	42
6 P. M.	40	39	42
9 P. M.	37	42	41
12 P. M.	36	43	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....40½
Weather Bureau.....38½
Corresponding date 1898.....36½
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....32

The maximum temperature yesterday was 43 degrees at 10 P. M. and the minimum 33 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 92 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent.

Florida Fast Line.
New York and Florida Special—electric lighted, steam heated—for Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa, via Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System. 229 and 261 Broadway.—Adv.

17 MEN DROWNED IN PORT

British Bark Andelina Sinks at Tacoma, Washington.

LITTLE WARNING TO THE CREW

Ship Careens and Goes Down, Giving the Sailors on Board no Chance to Escape.

TACOMA, Washington

not killed them. There were six inches of ice on the main deck when she arrived, while the rigging was heavily loaded.

FEAR OF FLOOD IN COLUMBUS.

Heavy Rains Raise the Scioto River to the Danger Point.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 14.—The heavy rains of the last twenty-four hours have raised the Scioto River to the danger point, and the levee south of Columbus has already broken. Thirteen families have been driven from their residences by the water, some making their escape in boats.

There is great danger of a repetition of last year's flood, and the residents of West Columbus are greatly alarmed. The river is still rising.

ARKANSAS'S FOUR DAYS' RAIN.

Thousands of Cattle and Hogs Drowning in Lowlands.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 14.—Reports received to-day from Benton indicate that a great deal of damage has been done in Saline County by rain, which has been falling there steadily the past four days.

The Saline River has risen 20 feet and it is expected that it will rise higher than in 1882. Thousands of cattle and hogs are drowning in the bottoms and fences are being washed away.

WINDSTORM IN PITTSBURG.

Almost Complete Paralysis of the Local Telegraph Service.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 14.—A terrific windstorm to-day caused an almost complete paralysis of the telegraph service out of this city. Wires were prostrated in all directions, and communication by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies was cut off from all but Southern points.

Considerable damage was done throughout the city by the high winds, and a number of persons were injured by falling signs, poles, &c., but, as far as known, no one was killed. The wind attained a velocity of thirty-eight miles an hour.

Destructive Wind in Ohio.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, Jan. 14.—A terrific windstorm destroyed two large steel buildings of the Burgess Steel Company, wrecked the Art Hall at the Fair Grounds, and blew eight dwellings from their foundations, the largest building being 600 by 220 feet. James Larkin and Daniel Collins received injuries that will likely prove fatal, while Matt Adam and John Giles were badly crushed.

Cyclone Storm in Pennsylvania.

DUBOIS, Penn., Jan. 14.—This region was swept by a terrific windstorm this afternoon. At Reynoldsville, nine miles from here, eighty feet of the silk mill was demolished. Three hundred and twenty-five persons were in the building at the time, but none was injured. Timbers were blown half a hundred feet from the mill. Wires are down in all directions. The front of the People's Restaurant, this city, was blown out at 6 o'clock this evening.

Storm Damages Oil Districts.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 14.—A furious wind swept the oil districts in this vicinity to-day. Many oil derricks were blown down and buildings unroofed. The damage will reach several thousand dollars.

Freshet in an Ohio River.

MASSILLON, Ohio, Jan. 14.—A storm did great damage here to-day, unroofing houses and destroying the stack of the Canton-Massilion Electric Railway power house. Traffic was temporarily suspended on the electric lines. A freshet in the Tuscarawas River has nearly submerged the village of Patigonia.

Arctic Ice Floe Driving Southward.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 14.—The schooner Delight Capt. McDonald, from Sydney for this port, has been driven ashore at Trepassey and seriously damaged. The arctic ice floe is driving southward along the Newfoundland coast, completely blockading the northern bays. If the inshore winds continue, the floe will probably blockade this port within a week. This is exceptionally early in the year for such a state of affairs. similar ice conditions not having prevailed within the past decade at this season.

ALLEGED MURDERER TAKEN.

Murphy's Condition Brings About His Arrest and Identification.

Patrick Murphy, twenty-four years old, of 424 East Fourteenth Street, was arrested in a saloon at Avenue A and Thirteenth Street last evening, for flourishing a revolver and making threats against the proprietor. He was taken to the East Fifth Street Police Station by Policeman Bock. There it was found that Murphy is wanted on a charge of murder.

On March 11, 1898, Murphy, it is alleged, in company with James Nevey, Frank Dunn, and Frank Drumm, assaulted Demetrius Calogeros, a Greek peddler, at 457 East Twenty-fifth Street. Calogeros died in Bellevue Hospital on March 18. The three others were arrested and convicted of the crime. Murphy escaped, fleeing to California. He returned to this city recently, and became intoxicated last night, thus falling into the hands of the police.

PROPERTY FOR MISSION WORK.

Sisters of St. Francis Secure Title to Two Lots and Houses.

The Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis secured title yesterday to the lots and two houses at 15 and 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, which property is immediately in the rear of their home at 12 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. These two houses, which will soon be occupied by the sisters, will allow them to enlarge their scope of work to a considerable extent. The chief institution of the Sisters of St. Francis is the Home for Destitute Children at Peekskill. They have a House of Reception at 141 West Thirty-first Street.

The donor of the property acquired by the Sisters yesterday has not yet been announced. According to the record of transfer the title to the house at 15 was obtained from Mrs. Janet McAdam for $17,000, of which $16,000 remains on mortgage, payable sixty days after the death of the mortgagee, without interest. The adjoining house, at 17, was obtained for "a nominal consideration" from Caroline M. Boyce.

MEAT FAMINE IN AFRICA.

United States Consul at Cape Town Points Out Trade Opportunities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Owing to the terrible ravages of the rinderpest and the prolonged drought, South Africa is threatened with a meat famine. During the year ended May 31, last, according to a report to the State Department from United States Consul Stowe at Cape Town, no less than 1,400,000 head of cattle were lost from these causes, while in the same time the loss of sheep was 2,086,000.

In many districts the drought has become worse since May; all over the country the farmers are selling their breeding stock for slaughter, and the price of meat is rapidly rising. In the cities it sells now from 30 cents to 40 cents per pound for beef and 20 cents for mutton. Prices for living are mounting to the danger point. American flour and cornmeal are being imported, the demand for the latter being beyond the supply.

Altogether, says the Consul, the outlook for a large trade with the United States in cereals is good, and he regrets only that the United States cannot share in the large prospective sales of frozen meat.

J. M. Cornell's House Damaged.

A fire occurred last night on the top floor of the four-story brownstone building 20 East Thirty-seventh Street, owned and occupied by J. M. Cornell, the iron manufacturer. An electric wire started the fire, which burned to the roof, doing a damage of about $500. There was not much excitement, the firemen getting the blaze out in a little while.

Truckman Drops Dead in Street.

John Crowley, fifty-five years old, of 345 Cherry Street, a truckman, while standing in front of Mills House No. 2, in Rivington Street, last evening talking with Policeman John Ryan of the Eldridge Street Station, fell to the sidewalk and died of heart disease. Crowley was waiting for his truck to arrive to move a trunk from the hotel.

Fight the Grip

By keeping yourself strong, and your blood rich and pure. That is the way to avoid attacks of this mischievous distemper. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need. Its wonderful blood purifying power is demonstrated by an unequaled record of cures. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and builds up the physical strength, fortifying the system against the grip and malaria.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

REGRET FOR MR. DINGLEY

Death of the Republican Leader Is Deeply Mourned.

STATE FUNERAL IN THE HOUSE

Ceremony to Begin at Noon To-morrow —Tributes of Respect from Both Branches of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Profound sorrow was manifest here to-day in every walk of public life in the announcement that Nelson Dingley of Maine had passed away. At the late home of Mr. Dingley, the Hamilton Hotel, there were many evidences of the deep personal esteem in which he was held. Messages of condolence came from every quarter of the country, and to these were added the personal condolences of Cabinet officers, Senators, Supreme Court Justices, and members of the House.

Secretaries Alger and Wilson were among the earliest callers, and following them were the Bishop of Washington, the Right Rev. Dr. Satterlee; Senators Hale, Burrows, and Fairbanks; Representatives Henderson, Cannon, and Dockery, and, indeed, nearly every man in Congress with whom Mr. Dingley had been associated during his long and notable service. The callers left their cards, as the members of the family were too deeply bowed with grief to receive in person the many tributes of respect.

Mrs. Dingley was prostrated with the shock and with the tension of many days of constant vigil at her husband's bedside, but no serious apprehension was expressed as to her condition. In the same house Senator Frye of Maine, one of the closest intimates of Mr. Dingley, and Representative Chickering of New York were reported as not so well, the dull, gray, foggy atmosphere having a depressing effect on all alike. Mr Frye had been at the Capitol yesterday, but to-day he remained in bed.

There was a constant stream of letters, telegrams of condolence, and cards pouring in at the Hamilton Hotel all day. They were from public men in all sections and personal friends of the family. President McKinley sent a very feeling letter in his own hand expressing his grief and that of Mrs. McKinley. It was as follows:

Executive Mansion, Jan. 13.

Dear Mrs. Dingley: I have this moment learned of the death of your distinguished husband and write to express the profound sorrow which both Mrs. McKinley and myself feel for you in your great affliction.

We mourn with you in this overwhelming loss, which will be deeply felt by the whole country. From my long and intimate association with him, it comes to me as a personal bereavement. A great consolation in this sad hour is a recollection of Mr. Dingley's exalted character; his domestic virtues, his quiet, useful, distinguished life, and his long-continued and faithful service in behalf of his fellow-citizens, who will always cherish his memory as that of a great statesman and true patriot.

With sympathy, believe me, always, sincerely,
WILLIAM McKINLEY.

MOURNING IN THE HOUSE.

In the House of Representatives the death of Mr. Dingley came as a personal bereavement to those with whom he had been long associated. The desk he had occupied as floor leader of the House, in the centre of the Republican side of the chamber, was heavily draped in crepe, while on top was a profusion of orchids, sweet flag, coralspray, and smilax. As the members came on the floor they joined in groups and in hushed tones spoke not only of the personal loss, but also of the loss to the country, and the House of Representatives in particular, in the passing of this notable leader at a time when his genius and talents were of incalculable service to his country. There was but one voice from both sides of the chamber in the expression of grief.

Speaker Reed conferred with the Sergeant at Arms of the House, Mr. Russell, and arranged the details of the tribute which the House will pay to the deceased. In view of the long and distinguished services of Mr. Dingley, the funeral ceremony will be in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and will be in the nature of a State funeral. It will be held at noon on Monday, the Rev. S. M. Newman officiating, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Couden, Chaplain of the House. Unlike the recent funeral ceremony of Senator Morrill, which was held during a recess of Congress, this will be official in character, and invitations will be sent to the President and members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice and Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives, and members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Speaker Reed said to-day of the death of Mr. Dingley:

"I have never known the sense of loss to be more nearly universal than in the case of Gov. Dingley. His death comes at a time when the need of his services will be most keenly felt. Not only have we lost his knowledge, but we cannot at once create in any one else the confidence which we had in him. Mr. Dingley had rendered conspicuous public service in his own State before he came to Washington, and his success here was no surprise to us. His habits of labor and his untiring industry gave him the greatest command over the subjects to which he devoted his attention. The House, finding that he always said something and wasted no time in saying it, accorded to him the high compliment of silence and attention. His record is so well known and has been so much in people's minds during his illness, that his services need not be specified. He was a public servant equal to all his duties, who won the respect and esteem not only of his associates but of the whole country."

When Speaker Reed entered the House today a hush fell upon the members, as they rose and with bowed heads listened to the eloquent tribute from the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Couden, who said: "A great man, a leader among men, has been taken from us and the Nation mourns with the afflicted wife and family. Broad were his conceptions and strong his convictions; firm and inflexible his will, yet gentle and amiable his disposition. Firmly relied upon by his colleagues as a leader and esteemed by his opponents, he leaves behind a record of distinguished service and of unblemished personal worth that becomes a part of the history of the country."

MR. BOUTELLE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Boutelle, the senior member of the Maine delegation, was then recognized for a brief and feeling announcement of the demise of his colleague.

"It becomes the most painful duty of my public life," said Mr. Boutelle, "to announce the death of my revered colleague, Nelson Dingley of Maine. This is not a time to revert in detail to the character and the illustrious service of Mr. Dingley. At a later time I will ask the House to set aside a time to express fittingly its tribute to this great man, who has been conspicuously identified with a remarkable period in the history of the country. He has been taken at a time when his loss will be most seriously felt by the whole country, a loss which will be shared by all alike, without respect to party or creed."

Mr. Boutelle then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. Nelson Dingley, late a Representative from the State of Maine.

Resolved, That, in recognition of the long and distinguished services rendered in this body by Mr. Dingley, appropriate services be held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, Jan. 16, 1899, at 12 o'clock M.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral at Lewiston, Me., and that the expenses attending the execution of this order be paid out of the Contingent Fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for properly carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate, and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House do now adjourn.

The Speaker announced the following committee under the resolutions: Messrs. Boutelle, Payne, Dolliver, Tawney, Evans, Hilborn, Clarke, (N. H.,) Bailey, Dockery, Bell, and McClellan.

SYMPATHY OF THE SENATE.

At the opening of the Senate's session today the Chaplain paid a fitting and touching tribute to Mr. Dingley. "We come into Thy presence," he said, "bowed with sorrow because a prince and a great man among us has fallen." He referred to the life of "unswerving integrity," and great usefulness of Mr. Dingley, and prayed that "his influence and single-mindedness may enter into our lives to uplift and inspire us."

When a message from the House announced the adoption of its resolutions, Mr. Hale of Maine requested that the resolutions be laid before the Senate and read. Mr. Hale then offered resolutions expressive of the deep sensibility with which the Senate had learned of the death of Representative Dingley, and directing the appointment of a committee of Senators to accompany the remains to the State of Maine. Mr. Hale then said:

"A very distinguished leader in the deliberations of the House of Representatives and in the legislation of Congress has been taken away. Nelson Dingley, a Representative of Congress from the Second District of Maine, died in this city last night about 10:30 o'clock. His physical strength was insufficient for him to overcome the malady with which he was afflicted, and death came peacefully.

"The death of Mr. Dingley is a National calamity. In every part of the Republic it will excite regret and sympathy, and will arrest attention wherever civilized man dwells. By his great ability and learning, and by his conduct at the other end of this Capitol he had become the undisputed leader of the House of Representatives. He was a member of a great international commission. The death of Mr. Dingley leaves a great gap. I do not know who will fill it. Into his district his death will carry sadness to all. For thirty years he has represented the people of Maine, and they knew of all of his outgoings and incomings. Their confidence in him was in so heaped-up a measure that it is impossible to estimate it. This is not the time for a formal presentation of his virtues, but in partial recognition of the loss that has befallen us I now move that the Senate adjourn."

Prior to the putting of the motion to the Senate, Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire in the chair, announced the committee of Senators who are to join a like committee of the House to accompany the remains of the distinguished statesman to Maine. The committee is composed of the following Senators: Messrs. Frye, Maine; Aldrich, Rhode Island; Burrows, Michigan; Fairbanks, Indiana; Pritchard, North Carolina; Berry, Arkansas; Faulkner, West Virginia; Rawlins, Utah, and McLaurin, South Carolina.

AT MR. DINGLEY'S MAINE HOME.

Evidences of the Esteem in Which the Congressman Was Held.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 14.—Lewiston is plunged into mourning by the news of the death of Congressman Dingley, whose hold on the people was that of a neighbor and a friend. Flags were displayed at half mast on all the schools, mills, shops, and factories, and on all public buildings. The Lewiston Board of Trade has called a public meeting of citizens on Monday evening.

A desire has been expressed that the funeral be held from the Lewiston City Building. It was apparent here to-day that men of every walk of life, all grades of politics, and all sorts of religious faith, were ready to pay heartfelt tribute to the deceased, who always was a cordial, kindly, helpful neighbor in spite of the cares of public life. The City Government met at 2 P. M. and passed appropriate resolutions, which were telegraphed to Mrs. Dingley at Washington.

WATERVILLE, Me., Jan. 14.—The intelligence of Congressman Dingley's death is received in this city with the most profound sorrow. Flags are displayed at half mast over Colby College and Coburn Institute, from which Mr. Dingley was a graduate. The Faculty of Colby has called a special session to pass resolutions of sorrow upon the demise of its beloved and honored alumnus.

Canadian Commission's Loss.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It has been practically concluded not to make an appointment of a Commissioner on the Canadian Joint Commission to fill the place vacated by the death yesterday of Representative Dingley. With Gen. Foster lying very ill and unable to discharge any of the duties of his membership, the necessity for the daily attendance at the sessions of Congress of the Congressional members of the commission, and the added loss of Mr. Dingley, the American Commissioners are having much difficulty in keeping up their work. Still, it is felt that the commission has progressed so far toward the end of its work that it would not be feasible to take in a new member.

Leadership of the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The prevailing sentiment of sadness over the death of Mr. Dingley made members of the House disinclined to discuss the question of succession to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee and to the leadership on the floor. Speaker Reed made no intimation on the subject, and is not likely to until the last tributes are given to the late Chairman. With the decease of Mr. Dingley, the Republican membership of the Ways and Means Committee is Payne of New York, Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Grosvenor of Ohio, Russell of Connecticut, Dolliver of Iowa, Steele of Indiana, Johnson of North Dakota, Evans of Kentucky, and Tawney of Minnesota. Mr. Payne is the senior member.

Condolence of the Board of Trade.

The following telegram was sent by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade to Mrs. Nelson Dingley yesterday:

"The members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York mourn your loss. A committee will attend the funeral, accompanying the remains to New York." At the special meeting of the Directors at the Hoffman House the following committee was appointed to attend the funeral in Washington: R. M. Walters, J. A. Heckman, Charles Hauptner, C. C. Shayne, and Francis O'Neil.

HAVANA CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

New Officers Sworn In by Gen. Ludlow Yesterday.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Major Gen. Ludlow administered the oath of allegiance to Señor Perfecto Lacosto, the newly appointed Mayor of Havana, and Señor Federico Mora, the new Civil Governor, at noon today, at his headquarters, in the Inglaterra Hotel. Señor Lacosto later, in the municipal offices, swore in the Assistant Mayors and the Councillors.

When Señor Mora waited upon Señor Fernandez de Castro, the retiring Civil Governor, to take over the office, an hour's delay was occasioned owing to the fact that Señor de Castro insisted upon the mention of several articles in the receipt given him by the new Civil Governor. To this Señor Mora demurred, but the matter was finally settled and the papers were signed.

The new officials called in a body to pay their respects to Gen. Ludlow.

Mayor Lacoste's salary has been fixed at $6,000, but those of the other officials have not yet been decided upon, though it is probable that Gen. Mario Menocal will receive $5,000 as Chief of Police.

Destitution in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Capt. Greble, Gen. Ludlow's Adjutant, to-day found thirty families in one tenement, most of them absolutely without food, the children naked, and many of them sick. The patrols report hundreds of cases of destitution, all of which will be relieved by the systematic distribution of rations by the authorities. The rations as issued consist of eight ounces of bacon, twelve ounces of flour and meal, with coffee and sugar. It is possible, however, that a ration of rice, beans, and vegetables may be substituted.

Sanguily Coming to Complain.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Gen. Julio Sanguily, accompanied by four aides, to-day sailed for Tampa, Fla., whence he purposes to proceed to Washington to protest against the attitude assumed toward him by Major Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana.

"77"

Is Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Coughs, Colds, Influenza and

GRIP

A Perfect Cure.

To get the best results from the use of "Seventy-Seven" don't stop taking as soon as relieved or when the acute symptoms subside, continue its use for some time to get a perfect cure. It will tone up the system and there will be no danger of a relapse or of evil after effect.

If you will carry a vial of "77" in your pocket and take frequently you will escape the Grip. "77" prevents Pneumonia.

At druggists or sent prepaid: 25c., 50c. & $1.00.

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK SENT FREE.

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

HAD HER SISTER ARRESTED.

Miss McCabe Accuses Mrs. Pierce of Annoying the Family, and Mrs. Pierce Is Locked Up.

Two well-dressed women, sisters, entered the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station early last evening, one in charge of a policeman. As soon as they reached the Sergeant's desk they began to make accusations against each other, though not speaking loudly.

The woman under arrest was Mrs. Mary J. Pierce, forty-two years old, of 77 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. Her accuser was her sister, Ida McCabe, of 147 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. From their conversation the accusing sister appeared to be a school teacher in the Bronx. She told the Sergeant that Mrs. Pierce was continually visiting her house and annoying her and her mother and the rest of the family. She said she did not want Mrs. Pierce coming there, as she was separated from her husband, and the family did not want to have anything to do with her. She asserted that she thought her sister slightly deranged.

Mrs. Pierce said she had a right to go to the house and see her mother. She said the sister had some carpets and other property of hers. Her sister, Mrs. Pierce said, wanted her kept from her mother, so that the latter would not leave her any of her money. Mrs. Pierce accused her sister of having written notes to her husband ruining her life and causing her husband to leave her.

Miss McCabe was in a state of distress in a little while. With tears in her eyes she begged her sister not to persist. "Mary," she said, "if you will only try not to disgrace us, and if you will only not trouble us any more I'll not press the charge. I don't want to have you arrested."

"Bosh!" said Mrs. Pierce, contemptuously, and becoming much aroused. "I don't care for your charge. No doubt you can have all your friends take you out cab riding, but you and they cannot injure me. There is justice in this land for a woman, I will have it."

Miss McCabe and the Sergeant tried to pacify the woman, who worked herself into a state of great vexation, but she refused to be calm. She was at length conducted to a cell.

Miss McCabe had called Policeman Roake to the house in One Hundred and Twentieth Street, telling him that her sister would not cease disturbing the family. Policeman Roake arrested Mrs. Pierce on her sister's complaint. Both women refused to explain their troubles further than they did to the Sergeant.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Private C. W. Dean of Company E Wins First Prize in the Handicap Match with a Net Score of 65.

The crack shots of the Seventh Regiment failed to win any of the prizes in the handicap match decided at the armory last night. Privates Dean and Palmer both scored 67 each being handicapped two points. The former received first prize, his card showing the best score off shoulder. Each man fired seven shots standing and seven shots prone. There were nine qualifications as sharpshooters and four as experts.

The scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Handi-cap.	Net Score.
Private C. W. Dean, Co. E	34	33	2	65
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	33	34	2	65
Private E. F. Walton, Co. E	31	35	2	64
Private E. Steiger, Jr., Co. C	31	35	2	64
Private W. S. Covell, Co. F	31	33	..	64
Other scores:				
Private A. E. Wells, Co. B	32	35	6	61
Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	33	34	6	61
Private W. A. O'Connor, Co. I	33	34	6	61
Private J. S. Woodhouse, Co. F	32	35	4	63
Sergt. H. E. Crall, Co. G	32	35	6	61
Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr., Co. B	34	34	6	62

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Tot'l
Private C. W. Dean, Co. E	34	33	67
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	33	34	67
Private E. F. Walton, Co. E	31	35	66
Private E. Sterger, Jr., Co. C	31	35	66
Private B. Dominick, Jr., Co. K	34	31	65
Private J. P. Felt, Co. G	33	32	65
Private T. W. Lloyd, Co. K	32	34	66
Private C. L. Drummond, Co. B	30	35	65
Private J. S. Woodhouse, Co. F	32	35	67

The following qualified as experts:

	Delib-erate.	Rapid Fire.
Lieut. O. M. Beach, Jr.	68	72
Ord. Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	68	70
Corp. W. A. O'Connor, Co. I	68	69
Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	70	77

SITUATION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Call Issued for a Republican Senatorial Caucus on Thursday.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 14.—The chief development in the Senatorial situation to-day was the issuing of a call for a Republican Senatorial caucus to be held next Thursday night. The petition was put in circulation by the Scott forces. It was indorsed also by Gov. Atkinson's managers. The friends of other Senatorial candidates would consent to sign the call only for a continuous session beginning Monday to last as long as they choose to make it.

By delay the opposition to Scott have sought to defeat the plan for an early solution of the situation. The Democrats today put in circulation a call for a Senatorial caucus to be held next Wednesday night.

In the House to-day a sensation was caused by the refusal of two Democratic members to vote in favor of the report of a special committee which recommended that Via, Republican, from Monroe County, be unseated, and Logan, Democrat, be seated in his place. A third Democrat paired off with a Republican, and Via, having been temporarily unseated, could not vote. The ballot resulted in a tie—34 to 34. The question will be voted on again Monday.

Washington Senatorship.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 14.—The Legislature will vote next Tuesday for United States Senator. Senator J. L. Wilson's managers have been circulating a call for a caucus for Republican members, but it seems likely that a caucus will be held before Tuesday night after a ballot has been taken for Senator in the House. The four active candidates are Senator John L. Wilson, Levi Ankeny, a banker of Walla Walla; A. G. Foster, a lumber dealer of Tacoma, and L. J. Humes, Mayor of Seattle.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONROE, Wis., Jan. 14.—Fitzgibbons Brothers' Carriage Works were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $15,000.

GARDINER, Me., Jan. 14.—The Goodwin Point icehouses, controlled by the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Maine, were destroyed by fire early this morning. The houses had a capacity of 45,000 tons. Loss, $30,000; no insurance.

WAR HEROES THEIR GUESTS

Admiral Schley and Capt. Boughton Talk to Revolutionary Sons.

PRAISE FOR SEVENTY-FIRST

The Captain Says No Regiment Could Have Withstood Such a Fire Without Becoming Demoralized.

The Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution gave a reception, following a meeting last night, at the Windsor Hotel, to Rear Admiral Schley and Capt. D. H. Boughton, Third United States Cavalry. A large part of the audience was made up of women, who seemed to take great interest in the war addresses delivered by the guests of the evening. Admiral Schley told the story of the fight with Cervera's fleet, and Capt. Boughton, who was in the Santiago campaign, gave a history of the events and battles leading up to the surrender of the Spanish Army and the City of Santiago.

While the events related were familiar to every one present, the speakers were frequently applauded and succeeded without effort in creating a great deal of enthusiasm, notably among the women. They gave expression to little shrugs and passing shudders when the Admiral told of the destruction to life on the Spanish ships from American shells, and made merry almost in the same breath when it was related how the enemy's ships were made to assume the appearance of pepper boxes and turned into old junk by the rain of missiles which speedily put them out of business.

They said to one another that it was "awful," and, forgetting all that a few minutes later, crowded around the Admiral and hurled compliments at him that might have done damage had not the veteran sea fighter been equally a veteran at receptions and similar functions. But as it was, he and Capt. Boughton had all the subsequent attention they could easily handle.

When Admiral Schley was introduced by Robert B. Roosevelt, Vice President of the society, who presided, he began by leading up to the events of the campaign which immediately preceded the fight. It was often small things, he said, that determined great events. Every one felt on that Sunday morning that something was going to happen. Even on July 1 there was some sort of telepathic influence which told the officers and men of the fleet of the coming struggle.

"The Spaniards wanted to come out at night," he said, "but the entrance to the harbor was so well lighted by our electric searchlights and the difficulties were so great they did not dare to risk it. They chose the time when they thought we were at quarters, and in that they were about right. As I stood on the bridge that morning, I think I never saw a more inspiring sight. We knew they were coming as soon as we saw their smoke. But our men were ready, and it is no more than fair to say that the movements of the Spanish ships, in their egress from the harbor, were simultaneously seen by every ship in the blockading fleet."

The Admiral then branched off into the fight, interspersing his narrative with anecdotes of the bravery of the American sailors and their splendid gunnery. The gunners had been proved in marksmanship up to 1,000 yards, he said, but that morning they proved they could shoot as well at any distance the guns could effectively carry. Then he told of the destructive gun fire, one shell breaking into the Teresa and killing eighty men, besides ripping up the interior. "That shell," he added, "did about all it could be expected to do."

The recounting of the havoc on the Spanish ships was what brought out the feminine expressions of horror, but these were quickly turned to smiles and applause as Admiral Schley proceeded. He told of the solicitude of his men for his safety while on the bridge of the Brooklyn. "Some of them came to me," he continued, "and begged that I go to a place of more safety. I told them that the best way they could protect me was to get back to their guns and fight like American seamen. They did."

"The knowledge we gained of ourselves," said he, in conclusion, "the knowledge gained by others about us, and the uniting again of two sections of the country were worth all the sacrifices of the war. The result was brought about greatly by the officers in bureaus and the Secretary of the Navy in keeping us in supplies and keeping us informed of all important moves."

Capt. Boughton, in his story of the land fight, referred to the Seventy-first Regiment. He said: "The Seventy-first Regiment was down on the level, near a stream, exposed to the raking fire of the Spaniards on the hill. It was a terrible situation. The Mauser bullets poured a leaden hail upon them. They were brave men. They stood there exposed to that terrible fire and were thrown into confusion. No regiment on earth could be so exposed and not be thrown into confusion.

"As we deployed to the right we saw one battalion of the Seventy-first rush up the hill under the leadership of some brave Captain. Many of the men of that regiment rushed up the hill on their own account, and several attached themselves to my regiment. They were brave men and they wanted to fight." [Applause.]

Capt. Boughton's reference to the intrepidity of Gov. Roosevelt elicited great applause. He spoke of two men who played seven-up to see who would whip, the Americans or the Spaniards, but a Mauser bullet stopped the game.

Capt. Boughton closed with a plea for the retention of the Philippines, and declared that this must be done with a view to educating the people so that they could govern themselves. He deplored militarism, and said that this country should not be a conquering nation, but one to spread the blessings of liberty and civilization of America over the earth.

Col. Ralph E. Prime, Chairman of the society's War Relief Committee, reported on the work in a general way and evoked enthusiasm by a reference to Helen Gould's work.

Among those present were Col. L. C. Hopkins, the Rev. Dr. King, Chaplain; Col. Ralph E. Prime, E. H. Hall, Ernest Foye, R. T. Davis, Gen. Thomas Wilson, Lieut. Sears, United States Navy; Capt. O. H. Bridgman, and Gen. Horatio C. King. The meeting was the occasion of the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the ratification of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

THE SHERIFF'S JURY DINNER.

The First Panel Dines at the Hotel Savoy—Prominent Guests.

The First Panel Sheriff's Jury ate its annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night. About 200 persons were present.

Augustus Thomas presided, and the following sat with him at the guests' table on the dais: Thomas J. Dunn, James M. Beck, United States District Attorney, of Philadelphia; John S. Wise, Simeon Ford, Justices Charles H. Van Brunt, James Fitzgerald, P. H. Dugro, David McAdam, and Henry W. Bookstaver, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Benjamin Norton, George W. Miller, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Capt. William Astor Chanler, Andrew Miller, and J. Seaver Page. Others present were Corporation Counsel Whalen, Commissioner John W. Keller, Controller Coler, and Thomas L. Feitner.

Mr. Thomas introduced the speakers. There was only informal and impromptu talking. When the toastmaster called on Thomas J. Dunn, the Sheriff said he was no speaker, and sat down after a sentence or two. The other speakers were James M. Beck, John S. Wise, the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, George W. Miller, Benjamin Norton, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, and Simeon Ford.

The souvenir of the dinner was a silver whisky flask of about two gills capacity. It was inscribed "First Panel Sheriff's Jury, Jan. 14, 1899," and was inclosed in a velvet case. Most of the evening was devoted to dinner, and the speaking did not commence until 10:20.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

10:55 A. M.—97 Seventh Avenue; Kate Vaugh; damage, $25.

2:50 P. M.—458 West Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, trifling.

4 P. M.—506 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Ellen Kahlerer; damage, $25.

4:20 P. M.—23 Monroe Street; Edward Zeitlein; damage, $50.

5:10 P. M.—1,330 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Rothschild; damage, $25.

5:30 P. M.—10 East Fifty-fifth Street; Joseph Pulitzer; damage, trifling.

8 P. M.—1,846 Lexington Avenue; Fannie Tratler; damage trifling.

BEST & CO

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Careful Mothers

May be glad of the assurance that none of our Baby Clothes are made in tenement houses or other unwholesome places.

On the contrary they are manufactured in light clean workrooms, where the employment of improved methods and machinery, and economy in the buying and use of materials (only possible where large quantities are produced) reduces the cost of really first class goods to the lowest possible figure.

The following are examples:

Infants' Long Slips, fine nainsook, hangs soft and full from the neck, sleeves and neck finished with dainty insertion and ruffles of embroidery, *62c.*

Infants' Long Slips, fine soft finished nainsook; cluster tucks, and hand feather stitching form the dainty yoke; neck and sleeves neatly trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery, *72c.*

Babies' Short Dresses of fine nainsook, bishop style, neck and sleeves daintily trimmed with ruffle of neat embroidery, full skirt, deep hem, neatly finished every way; 6 mos. to 2 yrs., *50c.*

Short Dresses of fine nainsook, with yoke of narrow tucks and three insertions, each insertion finished on both sides with a dainty ruffle of embroidery, full skirt, deep hem, neatly made, *85c.*

60-62 West 23d Street.

THE SUPER TELLS HOW IT IS.

Charles Nehoc's Experiences in Stageland—Wore Tin Armor for $1.75 a Week.

"I have had to put my hand to all sorts of work," said a tall, slender, unshaven young man, as he made his way into the innermost precincts of the editorial rooms, forbidden to all but members of the staff and messenger boys. He then sat down, as if to let the startling fact sink deep into the minds of all who heard him.

"My name is Charles Nehoc," he said. "I have been hard up, and have worked at pretty near everything; and I have just reached the limit."

He took another rest after this, which had the effect of a sort of emphasis, like the half-dozen heavy lines under some thrilling phrase in a girl's letter, or the explosions on the comic stage that follow the droppings of too comic tears.

"What is the limit?" asked the Police Reporter, eagerly seeking information that might be useful at any time in Mulberry Street.

"What is it?" echoed the Baseball Expert, who thought he had discovered it himself in the play of the New York team.

The real "sport" of the staff said nothing. He knew only one "limit," and had seen it often—when he couldn't draw two consecutive cards to save his life.

"I have been a 'super,'" said the thin young man.

The Police Reporter and the Baseball Expert groaned and the real "sport" felt relieved. It at once became apparent to all that this magnificent physique could have found its only sphere in representations of heroes and German half-gods on the stage.

"The career of the 'super' is not the glittering, gaudy thing it appears from the galleries," he said, in reply to disillusion any of those present who may have studied the "super" from that exalted point of view.

"I know," he resumed, "that the thoughtless world is too often attracted by show and glitter; but you can believe me when I say, from the fathomless depths of my experience, that these beings, who seem to have nothing to do but to wear tin armor and live in the fierce lime light that beats upon the stage, have their troubles just as well as the Desakes and the Mansfields. We are not exempt.

"But it was one of the proudest moments of my life when I was accepted as a 'super.' I was proud, not because I was about to tread the stage in thin, cold tights or in rattling tin armor, but because I was about starving, and didn't see where the next meal was coming from. To think of any one being a fairy, a tr

UNTAXED PROPERTY WORTH $96,162,500

Vast Wealth from Which the City Receives No Revenue.

CHURCH, SCHOOL, AND CHARITY

Belongings of City, State, and Nation Not Included.

The Aggregate Valuation Has Increased Nearly $10,000,000 Over That of Last Year—Tables from Tax Books.

The aggregate value of the property in this city that is exempt from taxation, as it appears on the valuation books of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, is enormous. The figures would be still more astonishing if the exact aggregate could be ascertained, but much of this property, as it pays no tax and makes no contribution to the city's revenue, has not yet been placed on these records.

Valuations of exempted property are made from time to time to keep up with its comparative growth, as now and then some part of it is sold to private persons and so becomes a source of revenue.

The tables given below show all of the recorded property, except such as is owned by the city, State, and Nation. It is classified as far as possible from information furnished by the valuation records. It will be seen that an increased valuation has been put upon most of the exempt property as upon most of the taxpaying property.

In 1898 this exempt property was valued at $86,348,300. In 1899 it is valued at $96,162,500. This shows an aggregate increase in the properties given of $9,814,200.

Summarized by groups, the table shows the valuation for each year as follows:

	1898.	1899.
Church property	$57,467,800	$63,996,000
Hospital and dispensaries	8,795,000	10,082,500
Educational institutions	8,352,000	8,620,000
Homes and asylums	5,889,000	6,927,000
Societies	4,021,500	4,493,000
Libraries	1,213,000	1,335,000
Cemeteries	468,000	480,000
Nurseries	142,000	169,000

The tables follow:

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

	1898.	1899.
Roosevelt Hospital, 3 Peck Slip	$6,500	$8,000
Roosevelt Hospital 314 Pearl St.	20,000	25,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 21 Peck Sl.	20,000	25,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 30 Perry St.	65,000	75,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 75 New Chambers	40 000	48,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 325 E. Houston	12,000	12,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 158 to 164 Ridge	70,000	70,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 339 E. Houston	25,000	25,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 243 Bowery.	15,000	15,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 478 East Broadway	224,000	270,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 40 Crosby	30,000	30,000
Roosevelt Hospital, 9 Great Jones	46,000	50,000
Roosevelt Hospital, W. 59th	730,000	809,000
Bellevue Hospital	1,600,000	1,600,000
Gouverneur Hospital	30,000	40,000
Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 Second Av	125,000	130,000
Lying-in Asylum, 139 21 Av	18,000	19,500
Society of the Lying-in Hospital, 251 E. 17th St	100,500	100,500
German Hospital, 137 2d Av	59,000	35,000
St. Francis's Hospital, 617 E. 4th Av	200,000	220,000
Eastern Dispensary	30 000	33,000
N. Y. Infirmary	17,500	19,000
N. Y. Hospital Society, Hudson St	175,000	210,000
N. Y. Hospital, W. 16th St	243,000	278,000
Eye and Ear Hospital	114,000	140,000
N. Y. Opthalmic Hospital	120,000	140,000
St. Vincent's Hospital	200,000	[illegible]
St. Mary's Hospital	100,000	100,000
Metropolitan Throat Hospital	6,000	6,000
St. Elizabeth Hospital	18,000	18,000
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital	12,000	12,000
Columbus Hospital	35,000	35,000
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	125,000	125,000
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital	85,000	90,000
Post Graduate Hospital	230,000	230,000
West Side German Dispensary	14,000	14,000
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled Children	300,000	450,000
New York City Woman's Hospital	450,000	540,000
New York Dispensary, Centre St	70,000	85,000
Nursery and Child's Hospital	265,000	320,000
Orthopaedic Dispensary	65,000	80,000
New York Throat and Nose Hospital	6,000	7,500
Presbyterian Hospital	1,000,000	1,200,000
Presbyterian Hospital	97,800	107,000
Mount Sinai Hospital	300,000	380,000
Mount Sinai Dispensary	80,000	96,000
Hahnemann Hospital	200,000	240,000
German Hospital	375,000	450,000
New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital	235,000	280,000
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children	40,000	40,000
Mount Sinai Hospital	.....	175,000
Harlem Eye, Ear, and Throat Infirmary	20,000	20,000
Harlem Dispensary	30,000	30,000
New York Home for Convalescents	8,000	8,000
St. Luke's Hospital	1,500,000	1,500,000
Manhattan Dispensary	50,000	50,000
New York Cancer Hospital	325,000	325,000

Homes and Asylums.

	1898.	1899.
Home for Scandinavian Emigrants, 22 Greenwich St	$18,000	$21,000
Newsboys' Lodging House, 11 Duane St	60,000	70,000
House of Industry, 145 Worth St	200,000	250,000
Sailors' Home	100,000	100,000
Hebrew Home for Strangers, 210 Madison St	9,000	10,000
Christian Woman's Home, 129 East 10th St	17,000	18,500
Samaritan Home for the Aged	20,000	20,000
Blind Institution, 9th Av	750,000	750,000
St. Mary's Lodging Home	36,500	36,500
New York Juvenile Asylum, 104 West 24th St	75,000	75,000
Strahan Home, 105 West 27th St	32,000	32,000
Home for Missionaries, 135 West 31st St	.....	10,000
St. John the Baptist's Home, 231 East 17th St	90,000	90,000
St. Elizabeth's Home	17,000	17,000
New York Infant Asylum	90,000	90,000
New York Orphan Asylum	450,000	600,000
Chapin Home	200,000	240,000
Ladies' Baptist Home	150,000	180,000
Institution for Deaf-Mutes	265,000	320,000
R. C. Foundling Asylum	760,000	910,000
Clara de Hirsch Home, East 71st St	30,000	90,000
New York Christian Home, 51 East 86th St	90,000	90,000
St. Luke's Home	100,000	100,000
Half Orphan Asylum	150,000	150,000
Home for Aged Females	200,000	200,000
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews	250,000	250,000
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor	140,000	150,000
Home for the Destitute Blind	85,000	85,000
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples	100,000	100,000
St. Luke's Home	30,000	100,000
Hebrew Sheltering Arms	150,000	150,000
Sheltering Arms	130,000	130,000
New York Infant Asylum	25,000	30,000
Ottendorfer Home	130,000	150,000
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	387,400	425,000
Colored Orphan Asylum	.....	275,000
St. Regis Home	63,500	65,000
Juvenile Asylum	350,000	400,000
House of Mercy	85,000	85,000
Home for Friendless Girls, 136 2d Av	42,500	45,000
Home for Friendless Girls, 28 East 11th St	15,000	18,000
Home for Friendless Girls, 141 West 4th St	8,500	10,000

Societies.

	1898.	1899.
American Tract Society, 150 Nassau St	$100,000	$125,000
Helping Hand Mission, 316 Water St	10,000	12,000
Newsboys' Society, 156 Leonard	50,000	60,000
Five Points Mission, 63 Park St	120,000	150,000
New York City Mission, 176 Franklin St	12,000	14,000
New York Historical Society, 108 2d Av	50,000	55,000
Swiss Benevolent Society	17,500	19,000
Woman's Prison Association	17,500	19,000
Hebrew Society, 68 Seventh St	10,000	11,000
Hebrew Charity, 58 St. Mark's Place	15,000	16,000
Katholischer Gesellen Verein	17,500	19,000
Young Men's Institute, 51 Bowery	50,000	60,000
French Benevolent Society, 320 W. 34th St	50,000	50,000
Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St	600,000	600,000
American Geographical Society, 11 W. 29th St	30,000	40,000
United Charities Building	345,000	345,000
Society for Prevention Cruelty to Children, 102 E. 23d St	75,000	75,000
Society for Prevention Cruelty to Animals, 27 E. 26th St	125,000	200,000
German Masonic Temple	18,000	18,000
American Fine Arts Society	100,000	150,000
School for Ethical Culture	30,000	30,000
Ladies' Helping Hand Association, 414 W. 34th St	7,000	10,000
Academy of Medicine	175,000	200,000
St. Catharine Literary Society	75,000	90,000
Young Men's Christian Association, 153 Bowery	22,000	22,000
Young Men's Christian Association, 140 2d Av	18,000	19,500
Young Men's Christian Association, 23d St. Branch	600,000	600,000
Young Men's Christian Association, 57th St Branch	150,000	150,000
Young Men's Christian Association, 132 E. 87th St	40,000	50,000
Harlem Young Men's Christian Association	50,000	50,000
Young Men's Christian Association, 156th St. and Boulevard	20,000	15,000
Young Woman's Christian Association, 9 E. 15th St	315,000	345,000
Children's Aid Society, 271 Henry St	75,000	82,500
Children's Aid Society, 173 Rivington St	11,000	12,000
Children's Aid Society, 630 E. 6th St	40,000	44,000
Children's Aid Society, 127 Avenue B	65,000	71,000
Children's Aid Society, 309 E. 12th St	15,000	16,000
Children's Aid Society, 256 Mott St	30,000	35,000
Children's Aid Society, 219 Sullivan St	40,000	50,000
Children's Aid Society, 7th Av	75,000	75,000
Children's Aid Society, 120 W. 16th St	30,000	30,000
Children's Aid Society, 552 W. 53d St	40,000	40,000
Children's Aid Society, 220 W. 63d St	20,000	20,000
Children's Aid Society, 825 2d Av	65,000	78,000
Children's Aid Society, 407 E. 73d St	60,000	72,000
Children's Aid Society, 88th St., near 1st Av	40,000	40,000
Trinity Church Association, Fulton St	140,000	168,000

Educational Institutions.

	1898.	1899.
Hebrew Technical School for Girls	$7,000	$8,000
Manhattan College, (De Salle Academy)	40,000	44,000
Hebrew School, 34 Stuyvesant St	35,000	22,000
Cooper Institute	500,000	600,000
University Building, 1 Wooster St	600,000	700,000
General Theological Seminary	700,000	700,000
College of the City of New York	280,000	280,000
College of Dentistry	40,000	40,000
Eclectic Medical College	17,000	17,000
Electric College, 1 Livingston Place	55,000	55,000
St. Elizabeth's Indust. School	17,000	17,000
Carnegie Laboratory	40,000	40,000
University Medical College	185,000	185,000
Training School for Nurses	38,000	38,000
Col. of Physicians & Surgeons	600,000	600,000
College of Pharmacy	100,000	100,000
Union Theological Seminary	316,500	385,000
Normal College	750,000	750,000
Rhinelander Industrial School	40,000	40,000
Home Industrial School	30,000	35,000
New York Trade School	111,500	134,000
Hebrew School, 227 E. 104th St	5,000	5,000
Columbia University	2,500,000	2,500,000
Manhattan College	225,000	225,000
Teachers' College	222,000	250,000
Hebrew Institute	400,000	400,000

Nurseries.

	1898.	1899.
Virginia Day	$15,000	$16,000
St. Agnes's, 7 Charles St	8,000	10,000
West Side Day	15,000	15,000
Wayside Day	9,500	9,500
Bethlehem Day	12,000	12,000
St. Joseph's Day	11,500	11,500
R. P. Flower Mission and Day Nursery	60,000	72,000
East Side House	9,000	11,000
Silver Cross Day	.....	10,000
Holy Mission Chapel Day	12,000	12,000

Libraries.

	1898.	1899.
Lenox Library	$750,000	$900,000
Astor Library	200,000	250,000
New York Society Library	50,000	60,000
Free Library, 49 Bond St	13,000	15,000
Mechanics' and Eng. Library Association, 12 W. 31st St	50,000	50,000
Mott Memorial Library, 64 Madison Av	30,000	40,000
Apprentices' Library	65,000	80,000

Cemeteries.

	1898.	1899.
Jewish, near Bowery	20,000	20,000
Roman Catholic, 12th St	200,000	200,000
Marble, 2d St	75,000	82,000
Marble, 2d Av	40,000	44,000
Jewish, W. 11th St	6,000	7,000
Jewish, W. 21st St	120,000	120,000
Methodist, 331 W. 36th St	20,000	20,000
Nagle	7,000	7,000

Church Property.

BAPTIST.

	1898.	1899.
Amity Baptist Church and Dispensary	$65,000	$65,000
Baptist Church, 51 Suffolk St	75,000	82,000
Baptist Church, 259 West 16th St	45,000	45,000
Baptist Church, 5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts	100,000	100,000
Baptist Church, 12 Oliver St	75,000	75,000
Baptist Church, 131 Madison Av	225,000	225,000
Baptist Church, 231 East 83d St	65,000	65,000
Baptist Church, 168 Waverly Place	15,000	18,000
Baptist Church of the Redeemer	40,000	40,000
Colgate Chapel	75,000	75,000
Calvary Baptist Church	300,000	300,000
Central Baptist Church	100,000	100,000
Ebenezer Baptist Church	17,500	17,500
Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 6 West 46th St	175,000	210,000
Fifth Avenue Baptist Church	11,000	11,000
First Bap. Ch., Boulevard	100,000	100,000
First Swedish Baptist	11,000	11,000
German Baptist Church, 336 14th St	30,000	33,000
Harlem Baptist Church	25,000	25,000
Judson Baptist Church, 54 4th	100,000	125,000
Madison Avenue Baptist Church	175,000	210,000
Olivet Baptist Church	60,000	60,000
Riverside Baptist Church	50,000	50,000
St. John's Baptist Church, 51 Avenue C	40,000	44,000
Southern New York Baptist	25,000	25,000
West Thirty-third Street Baptist Church	75,000	75,000

CONGREGATIONAL.

	1898.	1899.
Bethany Congregational Church, 455 10th Av	$50,000	$50,000
Central Congregational Church	90,000	90,000
Congregational Church and School, Madison Av. and 121st St	100,000	100,000
Unity Congregational Society	50,000	50,000

UNIVERSALIST.

	1898.	1899.
Fourth Universalist Church	$250,000	$250,000
Third Universalist Society	70,000	70,000

UNITARIAN.

	1898.	1899.
All Souls' Unitarian Church	$200,000	$200,000
First Unitarian Church	12,000	12,000
Unitarian Church, 61 E. 34th St	375,000	375,000

DUTCH REFORMED.

	1898.	1899.
Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church	$750,000	$900,000
Chapel of Dutch Reformed Church, 847 10th Av	35,000	35,000
Dutch Reformed Church, 366 West End Av	100,000	125,000
Dutch Reformed Church, 409 W. 41st St	50,000	65,000
Dutch Reformed Church, Park Av. and 89th St	40,000	40,000
Dutch Reformed Church, 141 E. Houston St	40,000	44,000
Dutch Reformed Church, 243 Madison Av	250,000	250,000
Dutch Reformed Church, 112 2d Av	35,000	38,000
Dutch Reformed Church, 61 Henry St	88,000	94,000
Hamilton Grange, 145th St. and Convent Av	25,000	30,000
Madison Av. Reformed Church	40,000	40,000
Reformed Dutch Church and School, 121st St. and 3d Av	75,000	75,000
Reformed Dutch Church, Lenox Av. and 123 St	125,000	125,000
34th St. Reformed Church	100,000	100,000

JEWISH.

	1898.	1899.
Congregation Shearith-Israel, Central Park West	175,000	250,000
Congregation Anshe Sineer	20,000	22,000
Congregation Genifes Verein	9,000	9,000
Congregation Rodolph Sholom	150,000	180,000
Congregation Shaaral Tephilla, West 82d St	55,000	55,000
Synagogue, 112th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Avs	15,000	15,000
Synagogue, 13 Pike St	12,000	13,500
Synagogue, 40 Henry St	50,000	50,000
Synagogue, 197 East Broadway	150,000	165,000
Synagogue, Rivington Street	50,000	55,000
Synagogue, 38 Henry Street	50,000	50,000
Synagogue, 82 Orchard Street	2,500	2,500
Synagogue, 349 E. 121st St	10,000	10,000
Synagogue, 323 East 82d St	15,000	16,000
Synagogue, Madison Av. & 64th	125,000	150,000
Synagogue, Lexington Av. and 55th St	200,000	240,000
Synagogue, 127 East 82d St	20,000	20,000
Synagogue, 350 East 67th St	40,000	48,000
Meeting house, 56 Chrystie St	35,000	35,000
Synagogue, 12 Eldridge St	50,000	55,000
Synagogue, 80 Forsyth St	11,500	12,500
Synagogue, 212 East 15th St	90,000	90,000
Synagogue, 135 East 29th St	35,000	35,000
Synagogue, 20 Forsyth Street	50,000	50,000
Synagogue, 143 E. 72d St	75,000	90,000
Synagogue, Zichron Ephraim	80,000	150,000
Temple Emanu-El	700,000	850,000
Temple Beth-El	400,000	480,000
Temple Israel of Harlem	150,000	150,000
Trustees Hebrew Synagogue, 170 Norfolk St	50,000	55,000

LUTHERAN.

	1898.	1899.
Dutch Evangel. Church, 242 W. 40th St	$70,000	$70,000
Dutch Evangel. Church, 217 E. 119th St	20,000	20,000
English Lutheran Church of St. James	90,000	108,000
Evangel. Luth. Ch., 140th St. and Edgecombe Av	.....	35,000
Ger. Evan. Luth. Cong. Ch	100,000	125,000
Ger. Luth. Ch., 128 E. 127th	25,000	25,000
Ger. Luth. Church, Lexington Av. and 46th St	60,000	75,000
Ger. Luth. Ch., 213 E. 86d St	50,000	100,000
German Lutheran Church, 123d St., near 7th Av	60,000	60,000
St. Mark's Church, 8th St	80,000	88,000
German Lutheran Ch., 100th St., near Amsterdam Av	20,000	20,000
Luth. Ch., 474 Lexington Av	60,000	75,000
Grace Lutheran Church	15,000	15,000
N. Y. Luth. Baptist Church	75,000	75,000
St. Paulus Dutch Evangel. Ch	15,000	15,000
St. Paul's Evangelical Church	100,000	100,000
Swedish Lutheran, 151 E. 23d	60,000	60,000
United Ger. Evan. Luth. Ch., 313 W. 22d St	50,000	75,000
Washington Heights Evangel. Lutheran Church	4,500	18,000

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

	1898.	1899.
African Church, 236 E. 117th St	$11,000	$4,000
Bilhn Memorial M. E. Church	35,000	35,000
Chelsea M. E. Church, 336 W. 30th St	65,000	65,000
First African M. E. Church, 243 W. 25th St	60,000	60,000
Harlem Methodist Church	120,000	120,000
Hedding M. E. Church	40,000	40,000
James M. E. Church	30,000	30,000
Calvary M. E. Church	250,000	250,000
John Street Methodist Church	50,000	60,000
Madison Avenue M. E. Church	175,000	210,000
M. E. Church, 210 Bleecker St	20,000	25,000
M. E. Church, 100th St., between Park and Madison Avs	50,000	50,000
M. E. Church, 7th Av. and 129th St	110,000	110,000
M. E. Church, 292 Hudson St	7,500	8,500
M. E. Church, 254 E. 2d St	30,000	33,000
M. E. Church, 229 E. 61st St	70,000	90,000
M. E. Church, Amsterdam Av. and 153d St	50,000	50,000
M. E. Church, Lexington Av., between 111th and 112th Sts	75,000	75,000
M. E. Church, 105th St., near Amsterdam Av	100,000	100,000
M. E. Church, 123d St. and 1st Av	10,000	10,000
M. E. Church, 87 Attorney St	30,000	33,000
M. E. Church, 233 E. 76th St	100,000	120,000
M. E. Church, 319 E. 50th St	75,000	90,000
M. E. Home, Amsterdam Av	175,000	175,000
M. E. Church, 221 E. 27th St	90,000	90,000
M. E. Church, 313 W. 18th St	55,000	55,000
M. E. Church, 592 Lexington Av	50,000	60,000
M. E. Church, 221 E. 37th St	75,000	75,000
Methodist Church, 318 9th Av	100,000	100,000
M. E. Church, 58 7th Av	15,000	23,000
M. E. Church, Madison St	10,500	11,500
M. E. Church, 54 Bedford St	20,000	25,000
M. E. Church, 135 W. 4th St	20,000	25,000
M. E. Church, 60 Norfolk St	60,000	68,000
M. E. Church, 139 Avenue B	45,000	49,000
Methodist Church, 24 7th	30,000	38,000
Methodist Church, 353 Bleecker	30,000	35,000
Methodist Book Concern, 148 5th Av	415,000	415,000
Methodist Church, Eldridge St	30,000	33,000
St. Andrew's M. E. Church	70,000	75,000
St. James's M. E. Church	75,000	75,000
St. Paul's M. E. Church	100,000	150,000
Second Avenue M. E. Church	75,000	100,000
Second German M. E. Church	30,000	40,000
Thirty-Fifth St. M. E. Church	20,000	20,000
Twenty-fourth St. M. E. Church	35,000	35,000
Trinfeen M. E. Church, 9 Willet St	45,000	45,000
Union African M. E. Church	.....	25,000
Union M. E. Church	70,000	70,000
Yorkville M. E. Church	100,000	125,000

PRESBYTERIAN.

	1898.	1899.
Broadway Tabernacle	$600,000	$600,000
Central Presbyterian Church, 229 W. 57th St	160,000	160,000
Central Presbyterian Chapel, 420 West 57th St	11,500	15,500
Emanuel Chapel	12,000	15,000
Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 11th St	200,000	250,000
First United Presbyterian Church	20,000	20,000
Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church	300,000	300,000
Fourth Presbyterian Church	80,000	80,000
Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church	750,000	900,000
Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church	8,000	15,000
French Evangel. Church, 126 W. 16th St	40,000	40,000
Fortieth Street Presbyterian Church	30,000	35,000
Knox Memorial Church, 348 W. 40th St	40,000	40,000
Lenox Presbyterian Church	15,000	75,000
Lenox Avenue Union Presbyterian Church	35,000	35,000
Madison Square Presbyterian Church	375,000	375,000
Morningside Presbyterian Church	20,000	20,000
New York Presbytery	20,000	20,000
Presbyterian Church, 172d St. and Audubon Av	1,800	4,000
Presbyterian Mission Building	127,500	127,500
Presbyterian Church, 406 5th Av	450,000	550,000
Presbyterian Church, 51 University Place	75,000	100,000
Presbyterian Church, 196 Bleecker St	12,000	15,000
Presbyterian Church, 270 5th Av	400,000	475,000
Presbyterian Church, W. 42d St	75,000	75,000
Presbyterian Church and Chapel, Boulevard	90,000	90,000
Presbyterian Church, Dyckman St., near King's Bridge Road	13,000	13,000
Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Av. and 155th St	30,000	30,000
Presbyterian Church, 125th St., bet. 5th and Madison Avs	120,000	120,000
Presbyterian Church, 130th St., bet. 5th and Lenox Avs	75,000	75,000
Presbyterian Church, 7th Av. and 128th St	100,000	100,000
Presbyterian Church, Boulevard	50,000	50,000
Presbyterian Church Society, 241 East 62d St	80,000	80,000
Presbyterian Church, 141 East 53th St	20,000	24,000
Presbyterian Church, 7th Av., near 13th St	75,000	75,000
Presbyterian Church, E. 72d St	50,000	65,000
Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 53d St	40,000	48,000
Presbyterian Church, 223 2d Av	350,000	420,000
Park Presbyterian Church	75,000	82,000
Phillips Presbyterian Church, Chapel, and Home	125,000	125,000
Scotch Presbyterian, Central Park West	275,000	330,000
Seventh Presbyterian Church, 136 Broome St	185,000	185,000
Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 229 W. 39th St	50,000	50,000
Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, 238 W. 23d St	100,000	100,000
Trustees of the Presbytery, West 48th St	40,000	40,000
United Presbyterian Church, 496 West 44th St	50,000	50,000
West Twenty-third St. Presbyterian Church	35,000	35,000
West Fifty-first St. Presbyterian Church	80,000	80,000
West Presbyterian Church	45,000	45,000
West End Presbyterian Church	175,000	210,000
Welsh Church, 206 E. 11th St	75,000	75,000

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

	1898.	1899.
Ascension Mission Church, 8 Horatio St	18,000	19,500
Ascension Church, 12 West 11th St	$19,000	$19,000
All Saints' Church	20,000	25,000
All Angels' Church	53,000	58,500
All Souls' Church	120,000	200,000
Beloved Disciples' Church	150,000	180,000
Calvary Chapel, 220 E. 23d St	120,000	120,000
Cathedral of St. John the Divine	60,000	60,000
Church and School of the Transfiguration	2,000,000	2,000,000
Church of St. Mary the Virgin	30,000	30,000
Church and School of St. Edward the Martyr	150,000	120,000
Church Mission House	35,000	35,000
Church of the Holy Trinity of Harlem	150,000	150,000
Church of the Incarnation	125,000	125,000
Church of Heavenly Rest	275,000	275,000
Church of the Epiphany, 261 Lexington Av	207,000	258,590
Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St	180,000	180,000
Christ Church, Boulevard and 71st St	285,000	285,000
Church, 136th St., near Lenox Av	90,000	90,000
Church, 30 West 22d St	30,000	30,000
Church, 38 5th Av	100,000	100,000
Grace Church	80,000	100,000
Grace Memorial Church	400,000	500,000
Grace Chapel, Parish House, and Hospital, 14th St	30,000	35,000
Grace Church and Mission	200,000	200,000
Holyrood Church	54,000	54,000
Church of the Holy Apostles, 298 9th Av	5,000	15,000
Home and Orphan Asylum	100,000	100,000
Holy Trinity Church, West 122d St. and Lenox Av	200,000	240,000
Little Church Around the Corner, (Church of the Transfiguration)	130,000	130,000
P. E. City Mission, 113 Thompson St	377,000	377,000
P. E. Church Mission Society for Seamen, 52 Market	7,500	8,500
P. E. Church, 636 East 6th St	8,500	10,000
P. E. Church, 108 West 3d St	6,000	6,500
P. E. City Mission, 341 West St	20,000	25,000
P. E. City Mission, 128 Charlton St	37,000	45,000
P. E. Church of the Holy Cross	7,500	10,000
P. E. City Mission 38 Broome St	25,000	27,000
P. E. City Mission, 206 E. 95th St	15,000	16,000
P. E. City Mission, 391 Broome St	30,000	30,000
P. E. Church Home, 29 Lafayette Place	38,000	45,000
P. E. Church, East 74th	55,000	65,000
Church of the Reconciliation, 246 East 31st St	60,000	72,000
St. Alban's Church	40,000	40,000
St. Andrew's Church	40,000	50,000
St. Bartholomew's Church	150,000	150,000
St. Bartholomew's Mission	375,000	450,000
St. George's Church	200,000	240,000
St. George's Mission Chapel, 404 East 19th St	400,000	400,000
St. Ignatius's Church	30,000	30,000
St. Mark's Church, 2d Av	125,000	150,000
St. Mark's Mission, 151 Avenue A	175,000	192,000
St. Mary's Church	50,000	55,000
St. Michael's Church	20,000	20,000
St. James's Church	150,000	150,000
St. Luke's Church	197,000	245,000
St. Philip's Church, 163 West 25th St	60,000	65,000
St. Steven's Church	40,000	40,000
St. Thomas's Church	50,000	60,000
St. Thomas's Chapel	750,000	900,000
Zion and St. Timothy Church	50,000	60,000
Trinity Church and Cemetery	130,000	130,000
Trinity Cemetery	4,900,000	5,000,000
St. Paul's Chapel	600,000	625,000
St. Augustine's Chapel, 106 E. Houston	2,065,000	2,475,000
St. Chrysostom's Chapel	150,000	165,000
St. Luke's Chapel, 479 Hudson	70,000	170,000
St. John's Chapel, Varick St	75,000	90,000
Trinity Chapel and School, 25 W. 25th St	250,000	300,000
St. Agnes's Chapel	275,000	275,000
	260,000	260,000

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

	1898.	1899.
Academy of the Sacred Heart	$748,000	$748,000
All Saints' Church	175,000	175,000
Bon Secour Sisters	100,000	100,000
Church of the Blessed Sacrament	150,000	150,000
Church and School of Our Lady of Mount Carmel	125,000	125,000
Church of Good Counsel	100,000	100,000
Church of Sacred Heart and Schools	180,000	180,000
Church and School of Immaculate Conception	100,000	100,000
Church of Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St	60,000	60,000
Church of the Order of St. Francis, Baxter St	60,000	75,000
Church of St. Paul the Apostle	600,000	600,000
Church of St. Francis of Assisi	125,000	125,000
Canadian Church	40,000	38,000
Church of St. Thomas the Apostle	70,000	80,000
Church and School of Holy Cross	175,000	175,000
Church of the Holy Rosary	25,000	75,000
Church of St. Joachim, 22 Roosevelt St	25,000	30,000
Church of the Holy Name	135,000	135,000
Church of the Transfiguration, 23 Mott St	64,500	75,000
Catholic Protectory, 417 Broome	60,000	75,000
Capuchin School	30,000	30,000
Church of the Annunciation	60,000	60,000
Cathedral Club	7,500	9,000
Church of the Epiphany, 373 2d Av	245,000	245,000
Church and School of the Holy Family	25,000	25,000
Dominican Convent	70,000	85,000
Ger. Cath. Church, Columbus Av. and 125th St	50,000	50,000
Holy Innocents' Church and School	250,000	250,000
Holy Redeemer Church	5,000	6,000
House of Holy Comforter, 149 Stuyvesant	20,000	88,000
House of Good Shepherd and St. Ann's Home	450,000	450,000
Holy Cross Lyceum	15,000	15,000
Lady of the Angels' Church	30,000	30,000
Les Petits Freres de Marie	7,000	8,500
Little Sisters of Redemption	16,500

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN ALBANY

Gov. Roosevelt Adopts a Policy of Publicity.

SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE

The State Capital Fears a Loss of Revenue from the Biennial Constitutional Amendment.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Nothing in Gov. Roosevelt's administration so far has done more to inspire confidence in those honestly desirous of its success than his adoption of a policy of publicity for the executive office. With a disregard of precedent that puzzles the politicians he has torn down the curtain that shut in the Governor and taken the public into his confidence regarding what goes on in his office beyond what was ever known before.

Realizing, apparently, that it is to the people he must look for support, and that it is through the press that he must reach the people, the Governor has adopted the plan, new in Albany, of meeting the newspaper men every day and telling them freely and frankly, so far as the public interests will allow, exactly what has been done, and again, so far as is consistent with propriety, why it was done. These audiences are given in the Executive Chamber twice daily—at 11 A. M. for the correspondents of afternoon papers, and at 4:45 P. M. for the representatives of the morning journals.

Sometimes the Governor receives the correspondents in his private office at the rear of the executive suite; sometimes he comes out into the general reception chamber. He is seldom other than prompt, never other than alert and ready to answer any question that he can with propriety answer. With a lack of conventional restraint and a willingness to lay bare his motives and purposes rare in one in his position, he subjects himself with smiling good-humor sometimes, in complete seriousness at others, to a fire of cross-questioning that would confuse any Governor who was playing a double part.

By thus "turning on the light" of newspaper scrutiny Gov. Roosevelt expects to be enabled to keep in closer touch with the people of the State than otherwise would be possible. He expects to reap therefrom a liberal harvest of suggestions and to invite prolific criticism which may serve for his own guidance in many matters. An instance of his idea of the usefulness of this publicity was afforded several days ago, when the Senator and the Representatives from an interior county united in recommending a certain candidate for appointment to a vacancy there existing. For a "machine" Governor, that, presumably, would have been all the indorsement necessary. Gov. Roosevelt knew nothing of the man thus recommended to him, and he did not propose to appoint him without knowing something. Accordingly, he gave the facts to the press, knowing that if there was anything against the proposed appointee, their publication would bring it out.

In this and numerous other instances Gov. Roosevelt has given assurance that there are to be no dark-lantern or star-chamber methods in his administration. The change is something on which the veterans of the Legislature look with varied feelings of astonishment and patronizing indulgence.

The special committee appointed by the Senate last session to investigate and report upon the advisability of establishing a State hospital for consumptives in the Adirondacks is believed to have broken the record of such commissions by failing to spend all the money alloted it. The Senate appropriated $500 to defray the expenses of the investigation. The committee, which was composed of Senators Brush and Gallagher of Brooklyn and Senator G. A. Davis of Buffalo, spent eighteen days in the Adirondack region, made a thorough study of the subject, and completed the report which it has just submitted at a total expense of only $400, turning back into the Treasury an unexpended balance of the appropriation of $100.

In recommending the establishment of a State consumptive sanitarium, the special Senate committee was guided in some degree by the example of Massachusetts, which is the first State in the Union to create such an institution. The Massachusetts Sanitarium is at Rutland, and although it necessarily lacks the special advantages which the Adirondack air is believed to offer sufferers from pulmonary diseases, its success is said to be marked. Reports from the visiting physicians there say that the almost constant life in the open air, which is a part of the modern treatment, and the ingestion of nourishing food, together with the moral effect of the semi-military discipline, produces an immediate and startling change in the aspect of the patients.

Albany is worried over the prospect of having the Legislature "in its midst" only every other year. The fact that the biennial sessions amendment to the Constitution was passed last session by the votes of both Democrats and Republicans, that the Democrats indorsed it in their last State platform, and that Gov. Roosevelt recommended it in his message, makes its approval at the present session certain. That means that the people will vote on it this Fall, and nobody doubts what they will do with it.

The Albany folk who object to the reform for obvious reasons took hope when the Republican State Convention, through the influence of William Barnes, Jr., ignored the matter, but the Governor's declaration supplied the convention's omission, and is expected to have the practical effect of holding the majority to its position of last session.

The local view of the proposed reform is thus naïvely set forth by James B. Lyon:

"The enactment of a biennial sessions law would be a disastrous thing for this city. Unless we are careful, the bill will get through. We can count on the Governor's prompt signature, and once it is on the statute books it will be very hard to undo it. It has been figured that the Legislature brings to this city every Winter and Spring between $500,000 and $1,000,000. I believe that the loss would be nearer the higher figure, and unless some positive action is taken, that good money will be lost to Albany every second year. Albany is entering on a season of general prosperity, and certainly would feel the biennial sessions very seriously."

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In view of Gov. Roosevelt's positive stand in favor of the reduction of salaries and general economy in public expenditure, some surprise has been expressed at the introduction by Assemblyman Kelsey of a bill to raise the salary of his private secretary from $1,000 to $6,000 a year. When William J. Youngs resigned as District Attorney of Queens County he had a full year to serve, with good chances of re-election. There was some comment, therefore, that he should leave that place, with its salary of $5,000 a year, for the post of private secretary to the Governor at $4,000. Should Mr. Kelsey's bill become law Mr. Youngs's sacrifice will cease to be cause for comment. Friends of Mr. Youngs are authority for the assurance that the bill has the approval of the Governor.

ANNUAL REPORT ON EXCISE.

State Commissioner Lyman Says Observance of the Law Is Improving—New York Has 7,556 Certificates.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—State Commissioner Excise Henry H. Lyman has submitted his annual report to the Legislature. The statistics connected with the excise collections are as follows:

Total amount received for liquor tax certificates, transfers, and fines, $12,640,718.01; County Treasurers' fees, $60,277.31; net balance for fiscal year, $12,580,440.70. Of this amount the State received $4,216,278.24; towns and cities received $8,364,162.46.

Total number of liquor tax certificates of all kinds issued, 31,490; number of certificates in force Oct. 1, 1898, 27,897; total number of certificates surrendered and canceled for rebate, 4,026.

Rebates paid during fiscal year, $815,088.86; expenses of the department, $264,317.04.

Verified criminal complaints made by special agents and referred to District Attorneys, 281; civil actions brought against parties to enforce payment of excise taxes, forfeited bonds, &c., 177.

The department has also been defendant in seventy-two civil actions relative to the issuance of certificates, payment of rebates, &c. It has enumerated during the year two cities, three incorporated villages, and thirty unincorporated villages for the purpose of fixing the liquor tax to be collected. The enumeration made under the "village law"—namely, Chapter 414 of the Laws of 1897—had no bearing upon the price of certificates.

The general observance and enforcement of the law has been quite as good as expected, and a material improvement on the preceding years. The indifference of public officials charged with its execution has largely disappeared. The higher courts have sustained the law and given strength to its provisions by favorable decisions in most of the cases brought before them for adjudication.

Under the head of local option, the Commissioner says the tendency under the new system, which enables the people to vote squarely upon the merits of the several propositions, is to recognise the propriety of the sale of liquors by hotels, and pharmacists in many communities where they will not, by their votes, approve the sale by saloons and groceries.

The tables showing results by counties show for the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx (New York County) for the year ending Sept. 30, as follows:

That the number of certificates in force in New York Oct. 1 was 7,556.

The total amount received from the issue of certificates, transfers, and fines was $5,747,864.35; rebates paid, $306,233.47; net revenues, $5,441,630.88; city's two-thirds share of same, $3,627,753.92; State's one-third share, $1,813,876.96; on the basis of the equalization table of 1898, prepared by the State Board of Assessors, the city has benefited by a reduction in State taxes due to the State excise revenue, $1,830,545, making a total benefit to the city's revenue of $5,458,298.92, showing a benefit to the city from the State Treasury over and above what it pays to the State amounting to $16,668.04.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S DENIAL.

Statements that He Has Solved New York's Police Problem False.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Gov. Roosevelt could not conceal his annoyance when asked to-day about the reports printed in the New York morning papers to the effect that he had given his approval to a Metropolitan Police bill, involving a single-headed commission, and that he had practically decided on Gen. Avery D. Andrews as that head.

The Governor had not seen these stories when his attention was invited to them, and his indignation was intense when he learned that somebody had assumed to give out what purported to be his position regarding the reorganization of the New York City Police. With an emphasis which left no doubt of his sincerity, the Governor pronounced the reports both false and absurd. He had given his approval to nobody's bill or scheme, he declared, and he is still, as he has been since his election, endeavoring to decide in his own mind what should be done to remedy the situation in New York, which he regards as not what it ought to be.

Gov. Roosevelt was particularly annoyed when told that he had been represented as having approved the plan of a single Commissioner to be appointed by himself. That he dismissed as too absurd for denial. By this the Governor does not mean to say that he may not consider such a plan, but he is far from committing himself to it now.

Gen. Andrews was at his desk in the Capitol when seen in regard to the report that he might leave his present post to become the head of the New York police system.

"I know absolutely nothing about it," was all he had to say.

GOVERNOR AND LABOR'S WANTS.

Workingmen's Committee Asks Gov. Roosevelt's Sanction of Important Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 14.—Gov. Roosevelt this morning was waited upon by the special committee appointed by the Workingmen's Federation of Labor to lay before the Governor some dozen or more important resolutions of all kinds bearing on labor matters which this Legislature will be asked to sanction by the enactment of laws covering these propositions.

The committee brought the resolutions to the Governor's attention in order to obtain his views.

Chairman William A. Perrine of New York City acted as spokesman for the committee. The most important ones submitted were:

The Liability act, which the committee desires to be so amended as to make it possible for workingmen to obtain damages where they sustained injuries while working at their trade; to make the horseshoers' law general in character instead of it applying only to cities of the first class relative to taking out a license; an amendment to the mechanics' lien law so that a claim for wages shall be made a first lien upon a building; the placing of all the labor laws under the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspector for enforcement; for the enactment of a law preventing children under eighteen years of age being employed at any dangerous occupation; for the enforcement of building and other labor laws by the District Attorneys of the different counties in an amended form; as to permit the Governor to appoint special officers to serve under the jurisdiction of the District Attorneys if he finds it necessary.

The seventh proposition that Mr. Perrine advanced embodies a request for the enactment of a law for the registration of factories. This is aimed at sweat shops, for it will make it necessary for all factories and shops to be registered with the Factory Inspectors. The last request was presented in an amendment to the eight-hour law. The federation desires to have the present statute amended so as to make the law apply to work done by contractors as well as that coming directly under the supervision of the State or a municipality.

After giving close attention to the spokesman, the Governor said he was in cordial sympathy with most of the propositions advanced, and that he would give them due consideration.

The committee comprised the following delegates: William A. Perrine, New York City, Chairman; Harry White, New York City, Secretary; Daniel Harris, New York City; Thomas D. Fitzgerald, Albany; James A. Lynch, Syracuse; William Grogan, Troy; William O'Brien, New York City, and John S. Henry, New York City.

The Federation decided to hold its next annual convention in this city on the second Tuesday in September. The last order of business was the election of officers, which resulted as follows: President—Daniel Harris of New York City; First Vice President—Martin F. Murphy of Buffalo; Second Vice President—Charles J. Johnson of New York City; Third Vice President—James Ryan of New York City; Fourth Vice President—Henry Jackson, Schenectady; Fifth Vice President—James F. O'Sullivan, Troy; Sixth—Miss Mary Maloney, Newburg; Seventh—James Connelly, Syracuse; Secretary and Treasurer—Richard H. Curren, Rochester; General State Organizer—James E. Roach, Albany; Legislative Committee—James J. Grogan, James P. Hooley of Troy, and James Devine of Albany.

Refuse to Recognise Coroners.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 14.—There will be no such official as Coroner in Nassau County if the Board of Supervisors has its way. The Supervisors refused to recognize the three Coroners who held office when Nassau County came into existence on Jan. 1, and last evening turned down another appeal on their behalf. The Supervisors say that Coroners are too expensive, that they are not absolutely necessary, and that the duties usually performed by them can be looked after by salaried officials of the county. This will do away with Coroner's fees and will save the taxpayers much money in a year.

Pan-American Exposition Company.

BUFFALO, Jan. 14.—The bill incorporating the Pan-American Exposition Company has been completed, and a committee will take it to Albany in time to present it in both branches of the Legislature Monday evening. The bill extends the powers and privileges conferred upon the Pan-American Exposition Company, incorporated June 25, 1897. The capital stock is increased to $1,000,000, to consist of 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each. The company will have the power to issue bonds not exceeding $2,500,000. The list of incorporators will number 300.

Burned to Death by Fertilizer.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 14.—Michael Farrack died in the General Hospital here last evening from burns received under peculiar conditions. He was employed in the Bowker Fertilizing Works, and was engaged in digging hot fertilizer when a heap eight feet high fell and buried him. When rescued he was conscious, but the upper part of his body was severely burned. Farrack was removed to the hospital. He died shortly after being admitted.

ERA OF THE "AUTO-TRUCK"

To be Introduced in This City by Two Large Corporations.

CROKER INTERESTED IN ONE.

International Air Power Company and New York Auto-Truck Company to Build and Operate Horseless Vehicles.

Richard Croker is one of the principal organizers of a large corporation, which is designed to manufacture and operate all kinds of horseless vehicles in this city and elsewhere. The main feature of this new enterprise will be the establishment of a vast system of trucking in New York and vicinity.

Two charters were filed in the County Clerk's office in Camden, N. J., yesterday noon by the New Jersey Corporation Guarantee and Trust Company of Camden, of which James B. Dill of New York City is the counsel. One of these charters was for the New York Auto-Truck Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, and the other was for the International Air Power Company, with a capital of $7,000,000. This last-named company will have large plants in the East and will manufacture horseless vehicles. Of its capital stock $600,000 is preferred, and it will be issued at once for cash, which is to be used in the erection and equipment of a factory.

Richard Croker is at the head of the New York Auto-Truck Company, which is the operating concern. Besides Mr. Croker, the incorporators are Nathan Straus, ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Lewis Nixon of Elizabeth, Joseph Hoadly, and Robert I. McKinstry. It is said that not any of the stock of this company will be placed on the market. A few persons will retain possession of it and the charter, which appears to have been drawn with much care, indicates a close corporation. The company has the privilege, under its charter, of operating in New York and elsewhere cabs, carriages, trucks, and all sorts of horseless vehicles. Its projectors expect to revolutionize the trucking industry by the cheapness and rapidity with which their "auto-trucks" will do the work. The charter gives this company power to carry on any sort of transportation business by the use of horseless trucks.

The incorporators of the manufacturing company (International Air Power) are Robert I. McKinstry, Joseph Hoadly, William Knight, Harry E. Knight, and Edward F. Glenn. The Messrs. Hoadly and Knight are the patentees of the motor which is to be used. Both companies bear the impress of the same hand, and are evidently intended to work together. Joseph Leiter of Chicago, who is now in this city, is believed to have acquired the ownership of the Hoadly-Knight patents for the purpose of taking an important part in the direction of this big enterprise.

Richard Croker was asked last evening regarding the scope and plans of the Auto-Truck Company, and he said: "I am not ready to say anything on this subject just now. Within a few days I will tell you all about it."

From another source the information was obtained that work is to be commenced at once in the erection of a city plant, and the Auto-Truck Company hopes to have its horseless vehicles running in the streets of New York by next Fall. Mr. Croker, it is asserted, is the largest shareholder, and his influence will dominate the enterprise.

Joseph Leiter, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, said that his interest was wholly with the International Air Power Company, and that he had no connection with the Auto-Truck Company. The Air Power Company, he explained, owned the patents which, by a special agreement, would be made use of by the Auto-Truck corporation. He was unable to say how much of an interest Mr. Croker and his friends had in the Air Power Company. Mr. Leiter said that the persons back of the last-named company already owned two good-sized plants, where the manufacture of horseless vehicles was carried on. One of these plants is at Worcester, Mass., and the other is in Providence, R. I.

In reply to a direct question, Mr. Leiter said that Mr. Croker would not control the Air Power Company.

CITY SALARIES KEEP RISING.

Clerks, Cashiers, Secretaries, Stenographers, and Office Boys Benefit.

Salary increasing took a fresh start in city departments yesterday. In the Department of Highways, the Commissioner, James P. Keating, announced the following changes in the departmental pay roll: The Chief Clerk from $3,000 to $3,500, the cashier from $2,000 to $2,400, the Secretary from $3,000 to $3,500, and the messenger from $1,200 to $1,500.

In the Department of Sewers, Commissioner Kane announced the following changes: In the Borough of Richmond—Llewellyn W. Freeman, Assistant Engineer, from $1,800 to $2,000; George Wood, draughtsman, from $900 to $1,000; William H. Engelbrecht and Charles M. Rice, Inspectors, from $800 to $900. In the Borough of Manhattan—Joseph F. Hawkes and John J. Murray, from $1,350 to $1,500; Nellie B. Greedy, stenographer, from $1,000 to $1,200; Matthew J. Golden, Deputy for the Borough of Queens from $2,500 to $3,000.

In the Department of Education, the salaries of Thomas E. Busse, Secretary, has been fixed at $2,500; that of Patrick J. O'Connor, clerk, at $900, and those of Thomas W. A. McConville and William H. McLaughlin, office boys, at $300 a year.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Its Council of Administration Meets at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The Council of Administration, or Executive Committee, of the New York State Bankers' Association met yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria to discuss subjects of interest to the association and to transact business as prescribed in the by-laws.

Seven of the eight groups were represented, and 422 banks were represented through them. Group 8 was not represented, because of the illness of its Chairman, E. H. Pullen, Vice President of the National Bank of the Republic. Charles Adsit, President of the association, who is cashier of the First National Bank of Hornellsville, called the meeting to order. Among those present were G. W. Thayer, Treasurer, President of the Alliance Bank of Rochester; W. I. Tabor, Secretary, cashier of the Herkimer National Bank; Senator L. H. Humphrey, Chairman of Group 1, President of the Wyoming County National Bank, Warsaw; H. C. Brewster, Chairman of Group 2, President of the Traders' National Bank, Rochester; Judge Seymour Dexter, Chairman of Group 3, President of the Second National Bank, Elmira; T. S. Tefft, Chairman of Group 4, cashier of the First National Bank, Syracuse; W. G. Schermerhorn, Chairman of Group 5, cashier of the Schenectady Bank; C. F. Van Inwegen, Chairman of Group 6, President of the First National Bank, Port Jervis, and J. M. Brush, Chairman of Group 7, President of the Bank of Huntington, L. I.

A subject that was discussed at length, but not acted on, because of the absence of statistics from all the banks in the eight groups, was the taxation of banks and capital in this State. The association aims at the revision of the laws which govern the taxation of banks and moneyed capital, so as to have them uniform as far as may be possible. This subject will be acted on at the next meeting of the council. The question of the date and place of the next convention of the association was considered. It will be settled at the next meeting of the council, which will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria in March.

Kansas Insurance Commissionership.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.—Superintendent of Insurance McNall is to fill out his term to July 1. Gov. Stanley said to-day that he would not be disturbed. Eastern insurance companies have expected McNall's immediate removal, and this action on the part of the new Governor is a great surprise to them. McNall is a candidate for Commissioner in 1900, when, by a recent law, the office becomes elective.

Purifies the Blood.

Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

Enumerate prominent values for Monday, January 16th, in their Departments of Furs, Ladies' Boots, Fancy Silks and Cotton Dress Fabrics, as follows:

LADIES' BOOTS.

1,500 Pairs of Ladies' Kid Button and Laced Boots of excellent quality, in modern shapes, the regular prices of which are $3.50 and $4.00 per pair, at . . $2.68

FURS.

Mink Scarfs, with Tails,	$7.75
Stone Marten Scarfs, with Tails,	13.50
Alaska Sable Collarettes,	12.75
Brown Fox Sets (Muff and Animal Scarf),	16.50
Blue Fox Cluster Scarfs,	10.50
Persian Lamb Muffs,	$5.75 and 9.25
Mink Muffs,	7.85
Alaska Sable Muffs (Large Size),	6.75
Fur Lined Capes (Alaska Sable Collar and Edge),	19.50
Persian Lamb Jackets,	115.00
Alaska Seal Jackets,	145.00

OTHER FUR GARMENTS AND FUR ARTICLES ALSO AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A SPECIAL PURCHASE OF

6,000 YARDS OF FANCY SILK

in Street and Evening colors, suitable for entire Costumes, and separate waists and skirts, will be offered to-morrow at . . . . 68c. Per Yard.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF . . .

COTTON DRESS FABRICS,

including select styles in Javanaise Challies, Toile de Jouy, Nanzouk, Madras, Oxfords, Mousseline de l'Inde, Dimities, Gauzes and French and English Piques.

Special To-morrow (Monday) SCOTCH ZEPHYRS, in Stripes, Plaids and Fancy Effects, regular value 25c. and 32c., 19c. Per Yard.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SAILS.

Left Yesterday for Rome, Refusing to Discuss His Mission.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul sailed yesterday for Naples, en route to Rome, on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave. His name did not appear on the passenger list. He arrived at the Hoboken pier shortly before the vessel sailed, having taken a carriage from the Waldorf-Astoria. The Archbishop refused to discuss matters pertaining to his visit to Rome.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, going to Italy for his health, was also a passenger on the Trave. The prelates did not know they were to be fellow-passengers, it was said, until after they boarded the steamship.

END OF A "SQUARE GAMBLER."

John Wilkerson, Well Known in the West, Dies Penniless.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 14.—John Wilkerson, who gained a reputation throughout the West as a "square gambler," in the days when the big gambling house was a feature of every Far Western city, and whose "marble hall" was a border-day attraction in Kansas City, has died of pneumonia.

The fortune which Wilkerson acquired as a gambler he lost in later years as a race course bookmaker, and recently he had been employed as an auctioneer in the stock yards horse market. He died penniless in a hospital.

Benjamin Richardson Estate Case.

The estate of the late Benjamin Richardson, which has been in litigation since his death, five years ago, will be finally wound up, under an order made by Surrogate Arnold. Benjamin Richardson, who was a brother of Joseph Richardson, the millionaire of "Spite-House" fame, left an estate valued at about $1,250,000. William T. Washburn and Emma T. Richardson, then the wife and now the widow of Joseph Richardson, were appointed by Benjamin Richardson as his executors. Proceedings were instituted for their removal, and they were restrained from paying out any moneys except for interest on mortgages and taxes from the income of the property. A settlement has been reached, under which the executors are to wind up the estate.

Mr. McKinley's Visit to Boston.

ADAMS, Mass., Jan. 14.—William B. Plunkett, President of the Home Market Club, arrived home from Washington to-day. He has practically completed arrangements for the banquet of Feb. 16, which will be attended by President McKinley. The President will stay at the Touraine while in Boston, and be accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, Secretary Long, and Postmaster General Smith. Mr. Plunkett will preside at the banquet, and, besides the addresses by the distinguished guests, Gov. Wolcott and Mayor Quincy will speak. President McKinley and party will be in Boston less than thirty-six hours, returning to Washington the day after the banquet. They will not visit the Berkshires on this trip, but will probably be entertained by Mr. Plunkett next Summer.

OLD "BLIND JOE" DEAD.

Well-Known Roslyn Character's Body Found on the Shore.

ROSLYN, L. I., Jan. 14.—An old colored man, Joseph Mott, better known as "Blind Joe," was found dead this morning in the ice on the shore at this place. He was last seen alive last night when he was endeavoring to rake clams on the low tide. It is supposed that he died from exposure.

Mott, who was eighty-nine years old, had lived in Roslyn all his life, and every one knew him as "Blind Joe." He had been blind for over fifty years, and earned a livelihood by doing odd jobs and raking clams along the shore. He had a wonderful gift of guessing the time, and traveled about unaided. He will probably be buried by the town authorities.

A CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother Locked Her in a Flat and She Set Her Clothes Afire.

Three-year-old Katie Kosene was fatally burned last evening, while her fifteen-month-old sister, Margaret, was almost suffocated at a fire in the home of their parents, 66 North Third Street, Brooklyn. John Kosene, the father, is a tailor, and is employed in a shop at 97 North Fourth Street. When he failed to return from his work at 6 o'clock Mrs. Kosene locked her two children in the apartments and started for the North Fourth Street shop to ascertain the reason for her husband's delay.

Before leaving her apartments Mrs. Kosene lighted the lamp. Little Katie was playing about the kitchen, while the baby was sleeping in the next room. As soon as the woman left her apartments it is believed that Katie found some matches and while playing with them set fire to her clothing.

Peter Kleinhammer, a clerk in the grocery store of W. E. Behrman, at 252 Wythe Avenue, went to the house shortly after 6 o'clock with some groceries for the Kosenes. He found the hallway filled with smoke, and saw that it was coming from the Kosene apartments. He burst in the door, and on the floor found Katie, with her clothing almost burned from her body. The baby was unconscious from smoke. The children were wrapped in blankets and carried to a neighboring store, and a hurried call sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. Katie was taken to the hospital, where she died shortly afterward. It was with great difficulty that the baby was resuscitated.

Mrs. Kosene returned to her apartments after the child Katie had been taken to the hospital, and when the woman learned what had happened she fainted. After she revived she seemingly became insane and tore her hair.

Mission Work in Cuba.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Jan. 14.—The Rev. Dr. J. B. Kingsbury, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Bradford, has been selected by the Congregational Home Missionary Society of Boston as Commissioner, to visit the Island of Cuba and report as to the work to be undertaken by that society on the Island. He will start at once, taking letters from President McKinley, Gen. Howard, and others, and will be accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Herreck of Tampa, Fla., as interpreter.

B. Altman & Co.

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS

B. Altman & Co. Having given unusual care to the selection of ANTIQUE AND MODERN ORIENTAL CARPETS during the past season, announce an Exhibition and Sale on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, January 16th, 17th and 18th, as follows:

40 RARE SILK PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS,
80 ANTIQUE SARAK AND SERAPE CARPETS,
AT EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES.

—ALSO—

60 MODERN TURKISH AND PERSIAN CARPETS,
In sizes from 8 x 11 feet to 12 x 16 feet.

15	Formerly	$70.00 to $100.00	reduced to	$55.00
15	"	$85.00 " $125.00	"	$69.00
30	"	$120.00 " $175.00	"	87.00 / 98.00

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, WILL OFFER

100 Kazakdja Rugs, in sizes about 3x4 feet 6 inches, reduced from $9.75 to $6.50

200 Mossoul and Persian Rugs, about 4x8 feet, reduced from $19.50 and $24.00 to . $14.50 & $17.50

(THIRD FLOOR.)

LACE CURTAINS, MANTEL DRAPERIES, ETC.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, JANUARY 16th & 17th.

175 Pairs Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, the original prices of which were $13.75 and $14.50 per pair, reduced as follows:

Renaissance Lace Curtains,	$9.75
Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains,	8.50

Japanese Silk Mantel Lambrequins and Table Covers, gold embroidered, in assorted colors and designs.

Lambrequins,	$1.35, $1.90, $2.90, $3.85
Table Covers (1 yard square),	85c.
Embossed Plush Squares, suitable for Sofa Cushions and Candle Stands,	90c.
Squares of Velour and Metallic ground (24 inches),	48c.

DOWN PILLOWS, covered in Oriental Prints and Cretonnes, value $2.25 and $2.50 each, at . $1.25

80 BRASS BEDSTEADS, $18.50 & $28.00

Pure Hair Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Bolsters made to order in their workrooms at reasonable prices.

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue

ELECTRIC SHOCKS ON PARK ROW.

A Wire Running Under the Sidewalk Plays Queer Pranks.

Pedestrians passing along Park Row last night in front of No. 11 were startled as they stepped over the rise in the sidewalk to the next building north by a sudden shock of electricity. Many persons after receiving the shock jumped into the air and turned around to see what caused it.

A crowd soon collected which blocked the sidewalk, and attracted the attention of Policeman Schmidt. Upon investigation and experiment he found that an electric wire which runs from the Edison Company's subway in the street and about a foot under the sidewalk to the building at No. 11 was furnishing free shocks to all who happened to step on the sidewalk over the cable. The whole trouble, it is said, was due to the wet sidewalk and ground beneath, which conducted enough electricity to the surface to startle any one who trod at that point.

The case was reported at the Oak Street Police Station, and the company notified. Later a plank was placed over the spot, and the crowd soon dispersed. One man who had received a shock became indignant and called a clerk out of a store at No. 11 and soundly berated him for having such a dangerous "current" on the sidewalk.

RUSSELL B. HOYT DEAD.

Well-Known Counterfeiter Passes Away in a Connecticut Hospital.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 14.—Russell B. Hoyt died in the hospital here last night. He was a member of the famous band of counterfeiters arrested in Bethel several years ago. President McKinley pardoned him from Wethersfield Prison a few months ago because his health was broken and he had not long to live.

Chief Hazen of the Secret Service said yesterday that Russell B. Hoyt, before he was arrested for counterfeiting, was a Superintendent in a Brooklyn hat factory. He was accounted one of the best hat curlers in the trade, and received a good salary.

Hoyt was arrested through the instrumentality of Samuel Massey, who was arrested and confessed. In the gang of counterfeiters were the dead man, Lorenzo M. Hoyt, his brother, and Charles Hill. Hill was considered one of the most skillful steel plate engravers in the country. The Hoyt brothers furnished the capital and Hill engraved the plates and Massey disposed of the counterfeit bills. The plant was located at Bethel, Conn.

The counterfeits were of the ten-dollar-bill denomination, and over 1,000 of them were found in the plant. They were called the Webster bills, because of the engraving of Daniel Webster on them. They were cleverly executed, and large numbers of them were circulated, particularly in the West, where they were handled by the Driggs gang.

Massey sold some of the bills to one of the Government detectives and was arrested. On Aug. 6, 1894, the two Hoyts and Hill were also arrested. Lorenzo Hoyt turned State's evidence and was released. Russell B. Hoyt pleaded guilty in the Federal Court in Hartford, and was sentenced on Jan. 7, 1895, to a term in Wethersfield Prison, but was pardoned by President McKinley. Hill and Massey are still in prison.

NO APPRECIATION, NO WORK.

Newark Hospital Women, Slighted in Report, Threaten to Resign.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 14.—The Ladies' Verein of the German Hospital has had a disagreement with the Board of Directors and the women threaten to resign. The trouble arose over the annual report of Elias Berla, President of the board. The President spoke of the work of the verein, but the women thought his praise lukewarm and not commensurate with their deserts. They held a meeting and told each other how they had furnished the bed linen used in the hospital in thirty years, besides having raised $20,000 for the support of the hospital.

They decided that they had been slighted, and a letter was sent to the Board of Directors, saying that if the work of the verein was not appreciated it would be discontinued. It is believed that the Board of Directors will be able to restore harmony.

REDUCTION OF POSTAL RATES.

Effect of Lower Tariffs in Canada and the United States.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 14.—The Hon. William Mulock says that the revenue of the Post Office Department which, for the present, will be considerably reduced through the adoption of the imperial penny postage and the reduction of the domestic rate from 3 to 2 cents, will be more than entirely restored within three years. The Postmaster General has arrived at this conclusion after going fully into the matter and securing all the information that he possibly could, as well as by studying the experience of other countries.

In the United States the rates prior to 1845 averaged from 12 to 15 cents per letter. In that year they were reduced to 5 cents per one-half ounce within a radius of 300 miles, and 10 cents per one-half ounce outside that radius. The revenue of 1845, the last year of the old rates, was exceeded in three years.

In Canada the first great reduction in rates took place in 1851. The average rate prior to that year was 18 cents per one-half-ounce letter. The rate introduced that year was 6 cents per one-half-ounce letter, a reduction of over 66 per cent. The recovery of the revenue in this case was comparatively rapid. It took four years for the correspondence to increase sufficiently to more than make up for the lowering of the rates.

On the 1st of April, 1868, Canada lowered her letter rates to 3 cents per one-half ounce. The revenue in 1868 was $1,024,702. In 1869 it fell to $973,656. In 1871 it more than recovered from the reduced rate, having reached $1,079,768. It would thus appear that it took three years for the revenue to recover from the reduction in rates.

The reduction from 5 to 3 cents per letter in the United States was made in 1851. The recovery of the revenue took place in the second year of the reduced rate. In 1863 another act was passed reducing the letter rate from 3 cents to 2 cents per one-half ounce, and in 1885 the limit of weight was raised from one-half ounce to 1 ounce. The revenue for 1883 was $48,626,605. In 1887 it more than recovered from the reduction, having reached $49,287,393.

PLEA FOR THE FILIPINOS

Resolution Offered by Mr. Hoar in the Senate.

DECLARES FOR THEIR RIGHTS

Recognizes Their Independence and Proclaims Our Intention Not to Interfere with Their Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A resolution introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts declares that the people of the Philippines of right ought to be free and independent; that they are absolved from political connection with Spain, and that they have full power to establish a Government for themselves, with which the United States does not propose to interfere.

Mr. Hoar desired immediate action upon the resolution, but, under objection by Mr. Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, it went over.

Following is the text of the resolution:

"Resolved, That the people of the Philippine Islands of right ought to be free and independent; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the Spanish crown, and that all political connection between them and Spain is and ought to be totally dissolved, and that they have, therefore, full power to do all acts and things which independent States may of right do; that it is their right to institute a new Government for themselves, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness, and that with these rights the people of the United States do not propose to interfere."

THE CENSUS CIVIL SERVICE.

House Committee Hears Arguments Against Permitting Appointments to be Made for Political Reasons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Representatives of the Civil Service League appeared before the House Census Committee to-day and argued against any bill which contemplated having the appointment of census officials made outside of the civil service rules.

F. L. Siddons made the first address. He insisted that the Civil Service Commission would have eligibles sufficient to make all the appointments wanted in Washington. He said that the Supervisors should be selected by competitive examination under the direction of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. Siddons did not think it would be practicable to have the enumerators so selected, owing to the fact that local men in the different enumerating districts would have to be chosen, but claimed that if men were selected for Supervisors under the protection of civil service they would select the enumerators without regard to political considerations and solely with a view to their ability. The clerks in Washington should also be under the civil service, he argued.

William Reynolds of Baltimore, who followed, said that the appointments, unless placed under civil service rules, would practically be made by Senators and Representatives, and Supervisors so selected would make appointments of enumerators under the direction of the Senators and Representatives. He did not think it would be of any advantage to have appointments made from both parties under a bipartisan system, as there would still be politics brought in, to the detriment of the service.

"Scarcely any one has a good word for the last census," he said. "More complaints were made of the last census than of any previous census. The general complaint was that men employed were not efficient."

Mr. Heatwole asked if these complaints could not be traced to poor pay, and Mr. Reynolds said he thought not, because there were few complaints of previous censuses and he supposed there was not much difference in the pay of the last and other censuses.

R. Francis Wood of Philadelphia said that the trouble with party appointments was that they involved factional struggles and a scramble for places, but if the census could not be made entirely non-partisan he would place it in the hands of the party in power, not believing in bi-partisan control. Mr. Wood's testimony closed the hearing.

POSTAL SYSTEM AMENDMENTS.

Complete Classification of Clerks and the Regulation of Their Salaries Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—A number of important changes in the postal system are embraced in the Post Office Appropriation bill agreed upon to-day by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

The amount carried by the bill is about $105,000,000, or an increase of about $6,000,000 on the bill of last year. Of this the item of railway transportation of mails is $33,275,000, an increase of $2,775,000 over last year. The amount for subsidies is $200,000 and for railway postal car service $4,204,000.

The bill contains for the first time an appropriation for postal service in newly acquired territory and territory held by military rule, amounting to $300,000. The pneumatic tube appropriation is stricken out entirely. The estimate for it was $225,000. The plan has been on trial in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The Postal Commission for the investigation of all subjects relating to the Post Office is continued, as it has been found that the commission cannot complete its work in time to report to this Congress. The rural free delivery service receives an increase from $150,000 to $300,000.

The most important new feature of the bill is a complete classification of the Post Office clerks and their salaries throughout the country. Heretofore a lump sum has been allowed to the Post Office Department for clerk hire in various cities and towns. Now, however, a definite number of clerks is allowed in each class, and the department cannot go beyond this number. The salaries are also readjusted, being scaled upward until the $1,200 point is reached. The readjustment makes the minimum salary in first-class offices $600, instead of $400 and $500 as heretofore, although the latter amounts are retained as the minimum in second-class offices. The increase of clerks thus provided for is 1,294 over the present force of 13,177. In this way the number of clerks, their pay, and to some extent their duties, are made a matter of law instead of departmental regulation.

Another new provision is $75,000 for vacations for Post Office clerks. At present the law allows the vacation, but the clerks must furnish substitutes. The new provision will permit, by "doubling up" of clerks, the desired vacations.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER CHANNEL.

Report of Army Engineers Sent to Congress Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Secretary of War to-day sent to Congress the survey and report of a board of army engineers on the Southwest Pass, Mississippi River, which is one of the most extensive river and harbor projects under consideration. The board was appointed under a resolution of Congress to report on a channel thirty-five feet deep and adequate width.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, in submitting the report, says the project, if executed with vigor, will secure the depth proposed, which is not excessive, considering the vast commercial interests involved. The board proposes a system of jetties, and the estimate for the entire work is $13,000,000. A further estimate of 2 per cent. for maintenance and 1 per cent. to extend the jetties is made.

Congressional Notes.

Senator Butler yesterday introduced a bill providing for a cable to Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Proctor of Vermont yesterday introduced in the Senate a joint resolution providing for busts of the late Senator Morrill and Senator Voorhees to be placed in the National Library. The resolution was referred to the Library Committee.

The Senate Committee on Rules yesterday practically decided to report favorably the Chandler resolution for the distribution of the appropriation bills among the various committees of the Senate. It is probable that the resolution will be reported some time this week.

A hearing was given yesterday by a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Territories on the bill for the refunding of the indebtedness of the Territories. R. H. Hole of New York, representing the bondholders, appeared in support of the bill, while Delegates Ferguson of New Mexico and Callahan of Oklahoma appeared in opposition.

A statement regarding the nominations of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley and the action of the Senate in executive session on Thursday to the effect that the nominations went over under objection by Senator Chandler was erroneous, and should have been that Senators Hale and Chandler urged confirmation, and the objection was made by another Senator.

Senator Allison has practically decided to remain at the head of the Committee on Appropriations, and not to take the Chairmanship of the Committee on Finance, to which he is entitled by right of seniority. This decision on Senator Allison's part will make Senator Aldrich Chairman of the Finance Committee, and will promote Senator Spooner to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Rules.

The Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yesterday authorized favorable reports on the following bills: For the erection of a building for the Department of Justice; for the purchase of a site and erection of a building at Seattle, Washington; for the appropriation of $100,000 for additions to the Post Office Building at Minneapolis; for the erection of a building at New Brighton, Penn.; for the enlargement of the public building at Asheville, N. C.

AMERICAN TRADE SUCCESSES.

Our Steel Makers' Enormous Strides in Production Now Threaten the Markets of Foreign Countries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The effect of American competition upon Scotch industries in the three great lines, steel, engines and machinery, and leather goods, is set out in a report to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the State Department from United States Consul Fleming at Edinburgh. He bases his report upon a review of the year's trade prepared for publication in a Scotch newspaper by experts in the lines named. The opinion of the exert in the case of steel is that the Scotch steelmaker has allowed his plant to get behind the times in capacity while the American steelmaker has made such enormous strides in production that his extraordinary success seems to threaten the trade of the world.

Touching the introduction abroad of American locomotives, experts are quoted by Consul Fleming to show that the American machine while sold at a lower price than the British locomotive is inferior in durability and other desirable qualities and is being gradually crowded out by the latter. This is said to be the case in Japan particularly, where the British and American machines have been tried simultaneously for some time past. The difference in price in favor of the American locomotive is explained by the theory that the new Winchester system of compulsory inspection in England causes the rejection of much valuable material at all stages of manufacture, while the American manufacturer is not obliged to submit to inspection, and therefore is enabled to use inferior material.

The Consul, in quoting this opinion, adds that, as the Midland Railway Company in England has just ordered twenty American locomotives, it would seem that the managers are not specially apprehensive that the American machines cannot pass the British tests.

It is admitted, says Consul Fleming, that the Americans and Canadians still retain the bulk of the important trade in agricultural machinery, and have practically a monopoly. There is also an open confession in the case of the boot and shoe trade that the British cannot make a shoe equal to the American product for the same price. The expert says:

"To our annoyance and irritation, it must be candidly admitted that their manufactures, for beauty of style, handsome appearance, and perfection of fit, excel ours; in their words they have 'gone one better' on us."

The British manufacturers had hoped that the American shoe would be found to lack wearing qualities, but there again they were disappointed, for the expert admits that the American shoe is made of the same leather that the British shoemaker uses. In upper leather entirely and in sole leather to a great degree the American leather excels that made by the British currier and tanner, and the latter have admitted that they must adopt American methods if they are to survive. A very large part of the British colonial trade has been captured by the Americans, who have now wrested away from the mother country almost the whole of the boot and shoe trade of West Australia and Africa.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Cross Keys, H. W. Hurff.
NEW YORK—Bloomville, Lucia A. Maxon.

STRANGE ALASKA GOLD STORIES.

Drained Lake Basin and a Mountain Almost Fabulous Eldorados.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 14.—The steamer Cottage City brings news from Sitka that Gold Lake, in the Pane Basin, was successfully emptied of the greater portion of its water Jan. 5. Many spectators witnessed the sight of draining this lake into the Pacific Ocean by a tunnel 300 feet long through a mountain spur. The escaping water surged down a ravine through the small creek, the natural outlet of Gold Lake, and plunged over the ice of a second lake below. The weight of water broke the ice with a thunderous noise and threw it around in great masses.

Gold Lake fell sixty-one feet to the tunnel level, and the volume of fresh water, 61 feet deep, 3,000 feet long, and 2,000 feet broad, escaped into the ocean.

The gravel exposed by the drainage runs $3 to $20 a ton. The bottom of the lake thus contains millions of dollars worth of gold. Capitalists of New York and San Francisco are behind the scheme. Considerable decomposed quartz was found to have dropped from the ledges around the lake and was exposed to view. This quartz is richly impregnated with free gold.

Tony Lad Bush and two companions have discovered a mountain of quartz within a day's march of Skaguay which runs $2,000 to $3,000 a ton in gold.

LEGAL AID FOR JERSEY POOR.

An Association Formed at Newark to Work Throughout the State.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 14.—The New Jersey Legal Aid Association was formally organized to-day. It was announced that the following lawyers had accepted invitations to act as advistory counsel: Ex-Gov. Voorhees, Joseph Coult, Frederick G. Burnham, Flavel McGee of Jersey City, James Benny of Bayonne, Howard Carrow of Camden, Frank Bergen, and W. H. Corbin of Elizabeth.

It was decided to have a Board of Directors, consisting of twenty-seven women, selected from different parts of the State to look after the business of the association. From this board the officers will be elected. Nineteen Directors were elected. The vacancies are to be filled from Paterson, Trenton, and New Brunswick. Those elected were Dr. Mary D. Hussey, East Orange; Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Elizabeth; Mrs. Fanny G. Taylor, Newark; Miss Cecilia Gaines, Jersey City; Miss Mary McKeen, Camden; Mrs. Anna H. Van Meter, Salem; Mrs. S. R. Krom, Plainfield; Mrs. James Benny, Bayonne; Mrs. B. R. Carpenter, Roselle; Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Castle Point, Hoboken; Miss Cecilia Bradford, Jersey City; Mrs. Emma Bourne, Newark; Mrs. Stevens, Hartshorne, Short Hills; Mrs. A. O. Field, Orange; Mrs. Price Collard, Jersey City; Mrs. Louisa Edge, Jersey City; Mrs. John F. Shanley, Newark; Mrs. Henry G. Bell, Rutherford; Mrs. L. S. Plaut, Newark, and Miss Elizabeth Allen, Hoboken.

It was decided to open offices in six cities, with headquarters here. As the name implies, the association was formed to aid the poor.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Anderson, well-known residents of Harlem, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage last evening with a large reception at their home, 159 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. There were about 300 guests present at the affair. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were married in the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church by the Rev. John W. B. Wood, and four of the witnesses to the ceremony were present at the celebration last evening. Mr. Anderson is seventy-eight years old and his wife is three years his junior.

Big New Building for Harlem.

Architect C. P. H. Gilbert will file plans to-morow for the twelve-story fireproof office and storage warehouse building to be erected on the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. The size of the building will be 90 feet on the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street front and 98.11 feet on the Park Avenue front. The front elevations will be built of marble and a light gray brick. The building has been rented for a long term of years, and the cost will be considerably over $300,000.

MR. GRAY ON EXPANSION

The People, He Believes, Will Decide the Philippine Question.

NO UN-AMERICAN POLICY NOW

President McKinley Took the Archipelago to Avert War and Will Execute the People's Will.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 14.—United States Senator George Gray was tendered a complimentary dinner in this city tonight. President McKinley, his Cabinet, and all the members of the Peace Commission, with the exception of John Bassett Moore, sent letters of regret. Mr. Moore was the only member of the commission present. There were 200 guests in attendance.

Senator Gray was the chief speaker of the evening, and responding to the toast "Our Guests of Honor," he said:

"It seems to me very commonplace and cold, in response to this generous welcome, to say thank you from a full heart, and yet, what else can I say? When one feels deeply, short words are best and commonplace phrases take on a new meaning.

"I have had, as you know, the great honor of having been sent by the President of the United States as one of the Commissioners to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with Spain, and we lately brought home with us such a treaty, which, if ratified, will restore peace between two countries and make more secure the peace of the world.

A CRISIS IN NATIONAL HISTORY.

"We are now in a crisis of our National history, and your hearts and mine, as patriotic citizens of this great country, are full of anxiety as to the proper settlement of the momentous issues which have resulted from the war with Spain. While our country was in war with Spain we were ready to make, I hope, every sacrifice to insure the success of American arms, and bring victory and honor to the American flag. And when the war was over, I believe the patriotic instinct of American citizenship demanded, as your President enjoined upon us, that we would exhibit magnanimity to a prostrate foe and moderation in the hour of victory, as we had faced the war with steadfastness and courage. In the first place, I want to say to you that it was my pleasure, as well as what I conceived my duty, to endeavor to carry out this instruction, so creditable to us as a Nation and so worthy of the high civilization of which we profess to be leaders.

"The acquisition of territory by the United States was not one of the objects of the war, and we solemnly declared in the resolutions of Congress that our only object in demanding the relinquishment of the sovereignty of Cuba by Spain was not to hold it ourselves, except that we might pacify it and fit it for self-government by its own people.

"But in this, as in all else, 'man proposes and God disposes,' and it is one of the things that make thoughtful men desire to avoid war, where it can be avoided, for no one can tell what its consequences may be. I ardently desired that we might escape the necessity of taking the Philippine Islands and assuming the burden that their taking will impose upon us, and I know that the President of the United States was equally anxious to the same end. But it became apparent that, without our seeking, unexpected changes had been created, and out of these conditions unquestionably duties had sprung which could not be avoided or evaded by the United States.

"It was argued that the performance of duty is not only sometimes unpleasant, but has dangers attendant upon it; nevertheless, a brave man and a brave nation will not shrink from it on that account. On the other hand, if American sentiment did not justify the return of these islands to Spain, no more could it justify leaving them derelict in the eastern ocean, the prey of the rapacity of the first European occupant.

"The powers of Europe would acquiesce in our taking them, but they would not stand by and see them in the helpless condition of anarchy and disorder without seizing the opportunity to aggrandize themselves, and so it was thought best by the President and his advisers to take the cession of their sovereignty from Spain and hold it in trust to be administered in conformity with those high ideals and liberty-loving traditions which animate and glorify the history of our country.

"Duty cannot honorably be avoided, because it may bring pain or danger, nor can responsibility always be evaded because of its burdens.

ACTIVE WAR WOULD HAVE RESULTED.

"That I sought in Paris by all honorable means to escape this responsibility does not matter now. It came to a point at last that we must either leave the islands to Spain, take them, as we did, or break off negotiations and come home without a treaty of peace. In the last event, the truce would be broken, and a state of active war would have been resumed. We would have no cession of the sovereignty of the Philippines, and none of Puerto Rico, and no relinquishment of the sovereignty of Cuba.

"It is true that in the protocol of Aug. 12 Spain had definitely promised that she would cede Puerto Rico and relinquish Cuba, but without a treaty of peace that promise would not be performed. What would then have been the exigency of the situation? Undoubtedly we would have been compelled to go on and seize with the strong hand and by military power both the Philippine archipelago and the Greater and Lesser Antilles, taking by ruthless conquest what it was far better that we should take by the voluntary cession of a treaty of peace.

"But, now that we have them, it does not follow that we are committed to a colonial policy or to a violation of those great principles of liberty and self-government which must always remain American ideals if our own free institutions are to endure.

"No country, and this country least of all, can afford to trample on its ideals. I have no fear that it will do so. Without assuming for a moment any right to speak for the President, I think I can assure you, with some knowledge whereof I speak, that he fully appreciates the duties and responsibilities of the situation, and that he is committed to no policy, calculated to discourage, much less strike down, the aspirations of liberty-loving people all over the world.

PRAISES PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

"I belong to a different political party, but I should be false to my sense of justice and to that pride which I feel as an American if I did not declare my confidence in the patriotism and purity of purpose of William McKinley. He is no usurper of power, no stranger to American institutions, but one of the American people, called to his high office by their suffrages, and it would be strange, indeed, if he did not share to the fullest extent in the love of our Constitution and the principles that underlie it. What less than this can be truthfully said of an American President. It will be the beginning of the end to our great career as a Nation when it cannot be said.

"But the solution of the problems which confront us is not with the President. When the treaty is ratified, no policy can be adopted without the sanction of Congress. And the whole American people will determine, through their Representatives, what relations we shall sustain to the Philippines. Shall we hold the sovereignty in trust for their people, as we will do in Cuba, or shall we, with their consent, establish a protectorate over them, or govern them as we will in the islands of Puerto Rico. All these important questions will properly come up for determination after the ratification of the treaty.

"I will not entertain the fear that the American people will not stand by the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence; that they will not curb the ambition of territorial aggrandizement and exhibit to the world an example of moderation, justice, and self-restraint that will be worth to us in moral strength more than all the islands of the seas."

MR. COCKRAN AND EXPANSION.

Feels Strongly and Comes Home to Declares His Views.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Ex-Congressman Bourke Cockran is a passenger on board the American Line steamer Paris, which sailed for New York from Southampton to-day. He may re-enter politics on the issue of "imperialism."

The former Congressman said he felt strongly on the subject; adding that this was a stage in the Nation's history at which no citizen who had convictions was justified in holding aloof from the conflict. But he did not think an interview was the proper medium for declaring himself, and he would take other means to do so in the near future.

Pond's Extract
(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

RED CROSS HOSPITAL OPENING.

Large Gathering Present at the Exercises in the Society's New Building.

The new building of the New York Red Cross Hospital, at 259 West Ninety-third Street, was formally opened with appropriate exercises yesterday afternoon. There was a large gathering of members and friends of the Red Cross, including Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross. The guests gathered in the spacious parlors, where they were welcomed by William T. Wardwell, President of the hospital, who gave a brief history of the hospital, its object, and its work during the Cuban campaign. He spoke of the training school for nurses connected with the hospital, which, he said, was one of its most important and interesting branches, and the result of this, so well demonstrated by the work of the Red Cross Sisters in Cuba.

Clara Barton was then introduced, and was warmly received. In the course of her remarks, she praised the work of the hospital and the rapid strides it had made and was still making. Lieut. Young of the Seventy-first Regiment, who had been picked up on the field of battle with a bullet through his brain by the Red Cross sisters and nursed back to life and health, was the next speaker. He had an interesting story to tell, and said that too much praise could not be given to the Red Cross, which had saved his life as it had saved many others.

Dr. E. Monae Lesser, who is in charge of the hospital, spoke of work in the field and eulogized Miss Barton, whom he said was untiring in her efforts to administer aid to all sufferers. During Dr. Lesser's remarks somebody mentioned the name of Frank Donaldson, who had been through the Cuban campaign, and who had stated in public that the Red Cross was an incumbrance instead of an aid in Cuba. Dr. Lesser said that he was sorry Donaldson's name had been mentioned, as it was not worthy of being mentioned, especially in a Red Cross hospital. Stephen E. Barton, who was the last speaker, described the preparatory work of nurses, and said that the reason more nurses were not sent to Cuba was due to the fact that the Surgeon General strongly opposed it.

Many telegrams of regret were received, among which was the following from President McKinley.

To the President and Trustees of the New York Red Cross Hospital:

The courteous invitation which you have been good enough to extend to me to be present at the opening of the hospital has been received, and is very gratifying to me. I much regret that the pressure of public duties precludes me from being with you on this occasion, and testifying in person my appreciation of the services of your hospital recently shown with such conspicuous patriotism and such splendid results. In this work you are entitled to and I am sure received the encouragement of our people. WILLIAM McKINLEY.

A reception followed, and the wards, which contain thirty beds, three of them for the National Guard, were thrown open for inspection. There was a profusion of flowers, and over the remaining twenty-seven beds were the flags of all nations, including the Spanish and Cuban. The building is a five-story structure, and is a model hospital of its size. The wards are on the third and fourth floors, and on the fifth is the operating room, thoroughly equipped with all the latest surgical appliances.

BATES HALL'S NEW CUSTODIAN.

Boston Public Library Trustees Choose a New York Man.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—Oscar A. Bierstadt of the New York Public Library has been chosen to succeed the late Arthur M. Knapp as Custodian of Bates Hall by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library. He will assume the duties of the position the 1st of next month.

Herbert Putnam, the Librarian, says that Mr. Knapp's salary was $3,000, but the Trustees do not make a practice of beginning a new man at the same figure, and have not done so in this case. Mr. Putnam recommended Mr. Bierstadt to the Trustees, and the board voted to offer the position to him. He accepted it.

Mr. Bierstadt, who is about forty years of age, was born in Boston, the son of a German, who had lived in New Bedford. For twenty-five years he has been in the Astor Library, New York.

Condition of Washington Sick.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress, who has been sick for some days, was reported to have passed a rather restless night last night, and his condition this evening was not encouraging. Paymaster General Stanton of the Army, who is ill of pneumonia, was said to-night to be resting easier. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster is reported as slightly improved. He is able to sit up at times, but only for a short while, and he is still very weak. His physician, Dr. W. W. Johnston, stated to-day, however, that he was convalescing steadily. Ex-Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, who has been ill, is gaining rapidly.

Comparative Literature Society.

The fourth annual series of conferences, under the direction of the Comparative Literature Society, will begin on Saturday next in the Carnegie Lyceum, when an address will be given by Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University of America, who will also speak on Jan. 28. These addresses will be followed on successive Saturdays until April 15 by others on folk lore, with a special reference to the influence of nature upon the folk imagination.

Mrs. Botkin's Plea for a New Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, convicted of the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning of Dover, Del., appeared before Judge Carroll Cook to-day for sentence, but, on the motion of her attorneys, sentence was deferred to Jan. 23, at which time her attorneys will enter a plea for a new trial. The convicted woman appeared in court smiling, and showed no signs of her recent alleged illness.

Parifies the Blood.
Dr. Burkhart's Vegetable Compound Tablets.—Adv.

DISCHARGE OF ENLISTED MEN.

Rules to Prevent a Dangerous Reduction in the Forces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Alger has been obliged to make a new rule to prevent the reduction of the army below the point of safety through the discharge of enlisted men upon application.

Every time a regiment of volunteer troops is ordered to move toward Cuba or Puerto Rico or the Philippines, or indeed in any direction, there is a flood of applications at the War Department from the friends and relatives of a number of the private soldiers, seconded in many cases by the Representatives in Congress from the district where the volunteer regiment is recruited, requesting the immediate discharge of certain soldiers.

So long as the War Department was willing to bring the army down in number to a peace basis it was able to grant many of these applications, but now that there is need for nearly all of the men in the army, and in the absence of action by Congress toward replacing the volunteers by regulars, the department is obliged to hold on to the men.

Accordingly, Secretary Alger has adopted the rule in dealing with applications for discharge that even where they are sanctioned by the company commanders they cannot be granted if to do so would be to reduce the strength of the company below the minimum fixed by law. To carry out still further the precautionary measure, it is also ordered that no applications for discharge be entertained, once a regiment has received orders to move.

CRUISE IN SOUTHERN WATERS.

North Atlantic Squadron to Drill Off the Venezuelan Coast.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary Long has decided to allow Admiral Sampson to undertake a cruise with the North Atlantic Squadron in southern waters for drills and manoeuvres. This cruise will extend certainly to Havana, and perhaps even to the north coast of South America, a favorite spot for naval evolutions in Winter, being off the coast of Venezuela. The squadron will get away as soon as the ships can be made ready.

This will be the first time in several years that the ships will have had the opportunity to drill in this manner. The last Southern evolutionary cruise was made by Admiral Meade. Subsequent events, such as the Venezuelan boundary incident and the state of affairs in Cuba, made it impolitic to continue them.

TO REIMBURSE STATE GOVERNORS.

Repayment of Money Spent to Raise Volunteer Forces.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senators Tillman and McLaurin of South Carolina called on the President to-day relative to the recent decision of the Controller of the Treasury that the States which expended money in raising volunteer regiments for service in the late war could not be remunerated by the Federal Government.

In the case of the Southern States the money so expended is to be applied on the debt due from the States to the Federal Government. In the case of South Carolina, however, this money was not taken from the State Treasury, but was advanced by Gov. Ellerbe out of his own pocket in order to facilitate matters. The same thing was true of the Governor of Missouri.

President McKinley suggested that the only remedy lay in special legislation by Congress. He indicated that he would approve a special bill if it were passed. Senator McLaurin will introduce a special bill.

Naval Transport Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Navy Department to-day took initial steps for the execution of its plans for the formation of a naval transport service. It promulgated a schedule for the sailing of the two vessels now available for this service, by which the Solace is to leave New York for Manila in January and July and the Buffalo is to run from San Francisco to the same port in April and October. The schedule will give a three-monthly service to begin with, allowing the vessels ample time to refit between trips. They will carry stores for the naval forces in the Philippines, and Admiral Dewey will not only erect a storehouse for the goods but will have two vessels to use as refrigerator ships for storage of fresh provisions.

Bishop Declines to Go to Puerto Rico.

Bishop William E. McLaren of Chicago, who was appointed by a committee selected by the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church to look into the interests of the Episcopal Church in the Island of Puerto Rico, has decided to decline the appointment. He was in this city last week to attend the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and told his associates that for personal reasons wholly he had decided not to undertake the work involved.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Helena has sailed from Port Said for Aden on her way to Manila; the Wilmington from Grenada for Trinidad, and the Arethusa from Havana for League Island. The Brooklyn sailed from Hanava for Key West to carry across the straits Assistant Secretary Allen. The Wheeling arrived at Union, B. C., en route to Unalaska. The repair ship Vulcan has been put out of commission at League Island.

Naval Orders Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Capt. Glass has been ordered to command the Pensacola and the naval training station at Yerba Buena Island, Cal., relieving Capt. Kempff of command of the Pensacola.

Commander Belknap has been detached from command of the Nero and ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard for duty with the Ranger.

Commander Snow has been directed to assume entire command of the harbor of San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Clerical Force for the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Quay to-day introduced a bill to organize a clerical force for the navy. It makes regulations also for the appointment of yeomen of the various classes and makes them eligible to transfer to the navy's clerical force. One hundred chief clerks are provided for, and they are given the rank, pay, and privileges of warrant officers.

Army Officers Honorably Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Formal orders were issued by the War Department to-day relieving Brig. Gen. William C. Oates of Alabama from further duty with the Second Army Corps and honorably discharging him from the military service. Capt. Philip Bernhardt, Seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, has been honorably discharged.

NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP FIGHT.

Judge M. L. Haywood Will Lead on First Ballot.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—Interest in the Nebraska Senatorial canvass has reached its height. Both houses of the Legislature have adjourned, but few members left the city, preferring to remain and watch the struggle which will grow in excitement from now until Tuesday noon, when the first ballot is to be taken.

With a Republican majority of 13 on joint ballot, the contest centres wholly within that party. A strictly reliable estimate of the strength of the nine Republican candidates is impossible, inasmuch as nearly a score of members refuse to give their preferences. It is generally conceded, however, that Judge M. L. Haywood of Nebraska City will lead on the first ballot, with anywhere from 20 to 27 votes, and that D. E. Thompson of Lincoln will follow with probably 15, the remaining aspirants having all the way from 10 to a single vote.

There will be no attempt to hold a Republican caucus until after the first ballot.

The Montana Senatorship.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 14.—The deadlock in the Legislature for the election of Senator still continues. The Republicans today voted for T. C. Power. Conrad received 37, Clark 23, Toole 8, Fox 6, scattering 5.

Balloting for California's Senator.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 14.—On the ninth ballot for Senator to-day there was but one change in the Republican vote, Marvin going from Felton to Grant.

EHRICH BROS
6TH AVE. 23RD ST.

Place on Sale Monday Exquisite

Real Laces.

DOYLIES.—Real Renaissance Lace Doylies, with linen centres, value 30c . . 12c

EDGINGS.—Real Torchon Edgings, suitable for trimming infants' wear, value 30c. yd., at 15c

CENTRES.—Real Renaissance Round Centre Pieces, value $2.00 to $3.75, prices begin at . . . 1.00

TIDIES.—Real Renaissance Tidies, 20x20, value $2.00 to $3.00 each, prices begin at 1.25

SCARFS.—Real Renaissance Lace Scarfs, 20x54, value $4.00 . . . 2.98

ALL OVERS.—Rich Oriental Net, usually seen at 75c. yd., special . . 39c

EHRICH BROS
6TH AVE 23RD ST.

beg to announce a sale of

New Silks.

24-INCH Black Foulard, very close fine twill, splendid black; fine rich lustre; most serviceable for Spring dresses; will not slip or pull; usually 69c.; Monday . 39c

22-INCH Black Taffeta, heavy quality, with distinct rustle and rich finish; usually retailed at 75c.; here Monday . . . 59c

27-INCH Black Dress Taffeta, a very superior grade, noted for its richness of finish and great durability; never before offered less than $1.00; special . . 79c

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THIS SEASON'S FRENCH BALL.

Dancing at Madison Square Garden to Open with a Ballet.

What is popularly known as the "French Ball," the annual event given under the auspices of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, will be held at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday night. The ballet masters and decorators have about completed their work in connection with the spectacular ballet divertissement with which the ball is to open. In this spectacle, about 100 professional dancers will be employed, and upward of 400 supernumeraries.

The ball will be opened just before midnight with a quadrille, in which thirty-two professional dancers will participate. This will be followed by a procession illustrative of the Spanish-American war. Girls in the costumes worn in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Spain, and the Philippines will perform the dances of those countries. Other professional performers will appear in acrobatic contortions and dances. General dancing will follow the performances.

IRVING LITERARY CLUB.

Members of the Educational Alliance Give an Entertainment.

The Irving Literary Club of the Educational Alliance gave its third annual entertainment before a crowded house last evening at the Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street. This club is composed of youths between the ages of fourteen and seventeen, who endeavor to improve themselves by debates, dramatic readings, and plays.

The programme of last evening's entertainment was a long one. It began with a march by the Social Orchestra, and was followed by more music and an address by Louis Strauss, the President of the club. Then followed a violin solo, a cornet solo, a tenor solo, and a medley by the orchestra. After an intermission several members gave readings from Mark Twain's book, "Pudd'nhead Wilson," arranged and staged for the occasion by Miss Belle Lindner.

There were motion pictures showing the arrival of a train in Paris, children quarreling, a steeplechase, blanket-tossing a new recruit, army mules swimming ashore at Daiquiri, Cuba; Roosevelt's Rough Riders embarking for Santiago, and a military manoeuvre.

NEW PRESIDENT OF COLGATE.

Dr. Merrill of Newton, Mass., Accepts the Offer of the University.

The Rev. Dr. George E. Merrill of Newton, Mass., has formally accepted the Presidency of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., to which he was elected by the Trustees at their semi-annual meeting held in this city on Dec. 20. He has just notified James C. Colgate, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, that he has resigned the pastorate of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, in Newton, preparatory to making arrangements for entering on his new duties.

Dr. Merrill is a graduate of Harvard University in the class of '69. He received the degree of A. M. from the university in 1872 and the degree of D. D. from Colby University in 1896. He has published, among other writings, three books—"The Story of the Manuscripts," 1881; "The Reasonable Christ," 1893, and "The Parchments of the Faith," 1894.

There is general satisfaction among the alumni of the university in this city over the choice of Dr. Merrill for the Presidency. He is expected to be present at the dinner of the New York Alumni Association of the university, soon to be held.

Harlem Club Election.

At the annual election of the Harlem Club, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue, last evening, William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House, was unanimously elected President. The balance of the ticket elected (there being only one in the field) was composed of B. G. Talbert, Vice President; Edwin S. Schenck, Treasurer; William D. Peck, Secretary; for Trustees, to serve three years, William A. Price, E. P. Steers, and George Quackenbush; for Trustees to serve one year, Byron G. Clark, E. F. Raynor, and B. L. Eaton.

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THE ADAMS POISONING CASE.

**Detectives

THE CITY HIDDEN IN FOG

Gloomy Pall Hung Over the Coast from Florida to Cape Cod.

SHIPPING TIED UP FOR HOURS

Ferry Service Demoralized and Land Transit Delayed—Air Cleared by a Gale at Night.

A fog which reached along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to Cape Cod, held New York in its grasp yesterday. There had been an off-shore fog Friday, but early yesterday morning it invaded the bays, rivers, and the Sound, and closed over and around the city with at times an impenetrable thickness. It came in banks that made the streets invisible to the occupants of the upper stories of tall buildings with an effect like that of looking down from mountains that rear their heads above the clouds. It tied up shipping, rendered harbor traffic dangerous, demoralized ferry services, delayed land transit, and, accompanied as it was, by rain, made life as dreary as ever did its English cousin, the London product.

Outgoing steamships made a belated attempt to sail, only to anchor down the bay, and there they remained till a lift in the fog made navigation safe in the evening. La Champagne, which should have got away in the morning, was anchored off Tompkinsville till after dark, and passed out of the Hook finally at 9:28 P. M. The Umbria was anchored in Gravesend Bay all the afternoon. She got away last night.

The incoming White Star steamship Germanic was anchored outside the Hook nearly all day. She managed to land her passengers, however, at her pier after nightfall by a clever navigating of the channel.

The life savers of the Long Island and Jersey Coasts kept up a vigilant patrol throughout the fog, and fog sirens kept up a weird screeching. One of the Spermaceti Cove Life-Saving crew, during the early morning patrol, found a body on the beach. It was that of a man of about forty years, and apparently a laborer. A knife, 57 cents, and a gold watch were in the pockets.

Harbor craftsmen took no undue chances, and as a consequence only one collision occurred. That did not amount to much. The South Brooklyn ferryboat West Brooklyn and the fish boat Fulton Market came together during the morning, but as both were going slow no harm was done, though there was momentary excitement among the ferryboat's passengers.

An east-bound Jamaica train on the Long Island Railroad struck a single-horse truck at the Trotting Horse Lane crossing, west of the Fresh Pond, Queens Borough. The wagon was demolished, but the horse escaped injury. Acker Adam, of Forest Avenue East Williamsburg, the driver of the truck, was thrown headlong into a sandbank at the side of the track. He was put on a west-bound train and taken to St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City. He was unconscious when picked up, but later recovered his senses. He was not fatally hurt. The fog was responsible for the accident.

A storm which was central over Lake Erie yesterday morning had moved its centre over Northern New York and brought a change of wind to this section last evening. From the light easterly and southerly breezes that in combination with a high temperature caused the fog, the wind got around to the west and blowing constantly fresher developed into a gale. It was blowing forty-two miles an hour at 8 o'clock last night, and warning signals were displayed by the Weather Bureau for northwest gales. The fog dispersed before this blow, and stars soon specked the night sky.

E. P. SHOLL ATTACKS A LAWYER.

Bangs Ferdinand Bullowa's Head Against the Wall After a Trial Before Judge Brown.

Ferdinand Bullowa, a lawyer who had been defending a client in a suit that has been on trial before Judge Brown in the United States District Court, was assaulted by the complainant in the suit, Edward P. Sholl, yesterday afternoon in the Federal Building. The suit on trial was brought by E. P. Sholl & Co. of 11 Broadway and other petitioners to have Angelo F. Ghiglione, a manufacturer of macaroni at 105 Lewis Street, adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. This suit has been on trial before Judge Brown and a jury since last Wednesday. It is the first case of bankruptcy to be tried before a jury, and the addresses of counsel for both sides and the summing up of the Judge were exhaustive.

After the Judge had finished his summing up, Ferdinand Bullowa, who appeared for the defendant, left the court room, and was followed by Sholl, who, it was said, was talking to J. Kling, one of the counsel for the petitioners, when Sholl stepped up to him and said that he would give him a chance to apologize for what he had said about him in his address to the jury.

Mr. Bullowa said that he had nothing to apologize for. Sholl then caught hold of the lawyer, clutching his throat with both hands, and backing him up to the side of the corridor, banged Bullowa's head against the wall three or four times. The lawyer shouted, "Police! Murder! Help!"

These shouts soon brought a crowd of spectators from the rooms on that floor, among whom were court attendants, Marshals, and lawyers. Bullowa during the struggle fell to the ground, striking his head hard as he fell.

Sholl was seized by some of the lawyers and pulled away from Bullowa, who was assisted to the courtroom. It was found that he had received a few slight cuts on the head, which were dressed by a doctor summoned from the Astor House. In the meantime Sholl made his escape.

When Mr. Bullowa had sufficiently recovered, he made a complaint to Judge Brown, who at once issued an order requiring Sholl to appear in court to-morrow and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

Fire in Joseph Pulitzer's House.

A chimney fire occurred in the residence of Joseph Pulitzer, 10 East Fifty-fifth Street, shortly before 6 o'clock last evening. Policeman Walsh of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station saw the blaze coming from the chimney and notified the servants. The fire was extinguished by pouring flour down the chimney. The damage was trifling.

Racing at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—To-day's races at Ingleside resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Rosebeau, 99 pounds, (J. Woods,) 7 to 10, won; Prince Tyrant, 114, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Casdale, 104, (Bullman,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:31. Doremus, Merops, and Guilder also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a quarter, handicap, over five hurdles. Tortoni, 142 pounds, (Sheppard,) 6 to 1, won; Ferrier, 147, (Tanner,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Joe Cotton, 125, (Ambrose,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:25½. De Los Reyes, Rossmore, Viking, and Granger also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The San Rafael Selling Stakes, one mile. Hugh Penny, 109, N. Turner,) 4 to 5, won; Joe Ullman, 103, (Rutter,) 8 to 5 and out, second; Satsuma, 108, (Thorpe,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:43½. Topmast also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Corsine, 108 pounds, (Martin,) 1 to 3, won; Sombre, 103, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Judge Wofford, 100, (J. Reiff,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Don't Tell also ran. Ballista left at post.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Tom Cromwell, 112 pounds, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, won; Adolph Spreckels, 100, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Scintillate, 104, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:32. Goethe, Henry C., and Simmons also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Imperious, 103, (H. Martin,) 1 to 3, won; Robert Bonner, 104, (N. Turner,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Heigh Ho, 99, (J. Reiff,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:30½. Darechota, Petrarch, and Castake also ran.

German Free Speech.

From The London News.

A very strange sentence was pronounced the other day by the Judge of the little German town of Koswig. A paviour, who had just buried his father, after the clergyman, the cantor, and the children had left, remained beside the grave, and exclaimed "Farewell. We shall never see each other again in this life." The Judge regarded the words spoken in a loud voice as a public nuisance, as they shocked the religious feelings of those who heard them, and, contrary to the Church doctrine of the immortality of the soul, and suggested that there was no hereafter. He sentenced the man to a fortnight's imprisonment.

CHURCH SUPPORT IN CUBA.

Bishop of Havana Informs the Clergy that Private Maintenance Is Now Necessary.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The Bishop of Havana, recognizing that under American military rule the Church cannot be supported out of the public revenues, issued a circular letter to-day to the priests of the different parishes directing that the Church be hereafter maintained by private contributions. The Church is rich in Havana and poor in other parts of the island. The religious orders, especially those occupying the convents, are wealthy, but the parishes in the interior are poor.

The Bishop alluded in his circular to the political revolution and the changes in the position of the Church and the priests, who have no one else to help them except members of the Church. Therefore, he added, the priests must impress upon their parishioners the necessity of making contributions. He also urged them to use prudence, pointing out that the alms are pure necessity, and not to insist upon too much or unduly trouble the parishioners with communications.

The Bishop says he appreciates the generosity of the Cuban people, and understands their poverty, and he suggests that the priests address themselves, first, to the wealthy. He also suggests renting seats in the churches at 3, 10, and 15 cents, and the establishment of boxes for voluntary contributions. The Bishop further advises the appointing of parish collectors. The Catholic clergy, foreseeing for months past the coming position of the Church, has adapted itself to the present conditions. The Bishop has not asked Gen. Brooke to aid the Church or to maintain the former system.

The Bishop announces that an Apostolic Delegate is expected here.

MAILS AND RELICS FROM CUBA.

Transports Bring Over One Hundred Old Bronze Cannon from Havana.

The auxiliary cruiser Mayflower, Capt. Mackenzie, which left Santiago Jan. 9, arrived here yesterday with all well aboard. She anchored off Tompkinsville. The Mayflower brought as a passenger Ensign Day of the Marblehead, and also fifteen sacks of mail from Santiago.

The steamer Orizaba, which arrived from Havana, brought twelve old bronze cannon as part of her cargo.

The steamer Lydia, which also arrived from Havana, brought 119 old bronze guns and 17 pieces of gun carriages.

The Cuban Evacuation Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—It is expected that the Cuban Evacuation Commission will meet in this city early next week to close up its business and submit its report to the President. The report of the commission needs only the signatures of the members to make it complete. It tells in official form the whole story of the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish troops and the establishment of American military control over the island, pending the eventual transfer of the government to the Cubans.

Second Cavalry Ordered to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Orders were issued to-day for the Second United States Cavalry at Huntsville, Ala., to proceed at once to Savannah, Ga., for embarkation on the first available transport for service in Cuba. The headquarters and six troops are destined for Cienfuegoes, and the remaining six troops for Matanzas.

Spanish Troops Reach Barcelona.

BARCELONA, Jan. 14.—The Spanish transport Munchen, Capt. Vogler, which sailed from Havana on Dec. 28 for this port, having on board repatriated soldiers, including Gen. Arolas, the former Military Governor of Havana, arrived here yesterday.

CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO.

Mr. Korda Reports Favorably on the Coffee and Fruit Districts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has made public an abstract of a report made a short time ago to Gen. Brooke by W. Korda. The report refers to a recent visit made by Mr. Korda through some of the cane and coffee districts of Puerto Rico, and contains much of commercial interest.

Mr. Korda was commissioned to make the trip by the Association of Agriculturists and Manufacturers of Puerto Rico, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of affairs in the coffee regions, and, in behalf of the association, to inform the United States Government, in case it were deemed advisable or necessary, of the general condition of the country. The itinerary made by Mr. Korda was through the vast and rich coffee districts of Ciales and Jayuya. He says that every foot of this ground gives forth some fruit or profit. The ground which is not covered by coffee or cocoa trees produces plantains, bananas, tobacco, corn, peas, sweet potatoes, &c. Pure running water is found everywhere.

The coffee crop then being gathered was abundant and promised to reach 15,000,000 pounds. Notwithstanding that Mr. Korda was traveling in a part of the island which rumor had made the scene of constant murder, arson, and pillage, he was unable after four days of investigation to obtain the slightest confirmation of these reports. Mr. Korda further says that the Spanish element remaining in Puerto Rico, and which has owed its past prosperity to favor from its own Government, detests and hates the American military Government now existing on the island.

The native mulatto population, which is quite large, and whose hopes and dreams of plunder are unrealized, are united with the Spanish element in this hatred. These elements have combined, says Mr. Korda, with the hope of obtaining some other kind of government more conducive to their desires. As far as possible they obstruct and discredit the present administration of affairs in Puerto Rico. On the other hand, there is a strong Spanish element that is clearly in favor of the just and equable administration of the United States in Puerto Rican affairs.

SOLDIER VICTIM OF TYPHOID.

Thinks Himself at Santiago and Does Guard Duty at Hospital Cot.

Frank Koslick, twenty-six years old, a private in the Sixth Artillery, is a patient in the insane ward of St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. Koslick had been for five years a soldier in the Twenty-first Infantry prior to the late war. He had finished his time in the army and had gone to work in a hat factory. When war was declared with Spain he enlisted again in the Sixth Artillery. He served in the Santiago campaign and fell a victim to typhoid fever. He was sent to Montauk Point, and when he became convalescent was removed to St. Mary's.

The effect of the fever has been to destroy his reason. He imagines that he is still in camp, and spends his time doing guard duty in front of his cot. His physical condition is improving, but there are but slight hopes that he will recover his reason.

Concert Tour of Operatic Stars.

A concert tour has been outlined for four of the principal members of the Maurice Grau Opera Company, which will be under the direction of L. M. Ruben. The company will consist of Mme. Marcella Sembrich, Salignac, Campanari, Pol Plançon, and Miss Katherine Ruth Hayman, a pianist. The first concert will be given on Jan. 19 at Toronto, and from there the company will go to Chicago, where only Mme. Sembrich and Signor Campanari will sing. They will next visit Montreal, and on Jan. 26, at Her Majesty's Theatre, a concert will be given, when the most elaborate programme of the tour will be presented.

President Rossiter Is Now in Charge.

A meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was held yesterday at the company's offices in Brooklyn. Steps were taken looking toward the immediate operation of the Nassau lines under the Rapid Transit management. President Rossiter will take charge of the whole system to-day. He admitted yesterday that the new schedule was being prepared, but said it would not be ready for publication until to-day.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Romeo et Juliette" at the Matinee and "Manon" in the Evening at the Opera.

The usual two performances of opera at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday were devoted to works of the charming and graceful French school. In the afternoon Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette" was brought forward once more, and the fourth Juliet in Mr. Grau's array of six was heard. This was the lovely Juliet of the first season under the present régime, Mme. Emma Eames. She had not been heard previously this season in the part, and naturally her admirers, whose name is legion, were out in force. The cast in general was a strong one, and the result was that the audience was one of those now regarded as typical on Saturday afternoons. Mme. Eames has nothing to fear from the comparison of her beauty with that of the other five Juliets. She is a most entrancing vision. She was in good voice yesterday afternoon, and that is as good as saying that she sang the music beautifully, although the railing of the balcony did momentarily threaten to give way before her. M. Jean de Reszke was the Romeo, M. Edouard de Reszke the Frere Laurence, M. Plançon the Capulet, and M. Albers the Mercutio. With such an assembly of artists in the important parts, it was a matter of course that the solo music was admirably sung. The famous Romeo was in excellent voice, and he aroused the enthusiasm of the audience in his principal numbers.

Massenet's "Manon" had not been heard before last night for several seasons. It was originally heard here in the course of the season when Sybil Sanderson made her unfortunate venture in her native land. She made her début in the title rôle, M. Jean de Reszke singing Des Grieux. The work was given once in a subsequent season with Mme. Melba as Manon. Last night it was brought forward with Mme. Frances Saville as Manon and Mr. Ernst Van Dyck as the Chevalier. The audience was one of fair size, but not as large as the occasion seemed to demand. "Manon" is by no means a profound work, but it contains a great deal of graceful, melodious, and fascinating music. It is probable that if the New York public were more familiar with "Manon," it would wish to hear the work oftener. It is decidedly worthy of more frequent performance.

It was very agreeably done last night. Mr. Van Dyck's reputation as an actor is already established here, and it was confidently expected that he would act the Chevalier des Grieux well. In this he did not disappoint, but more than fulfilled expectations. Two such performances as his Loge and his Des Grieux within three days stamp him as an actor of varied powers far beyond those usually exhibited on the operatic stage. He is thoroughly acquainted with the technic of histrionic art, and he imbues his work with a fervor and a poetic grace which go far toward atoning for the faults of his singing. In the sentimental comedy of the earlier scenes last night he was simply delightful. In the more passionate episodes his vocal defects marred the general influence of his performance, which was fervid and full of plastic beauty. Des Grieux has been much better sung here, but never so well acted.

Mme. Saville's Manon was a pretty performance, and was deficient chiefly in its pathos. But her voice is well suited to the music, and, except for occasional flatness, she sang creditably. She had to repeat her gavotte, which she sang very well, indeed. M. Albers was in very poor voice after his labors at the matinée, and he did not sing with his usual lovely quality of tone. But his performance of Lescant was in other respects commendable. M. Dufriche was very amusing as Grémlot, and M. Plançon did his little bit as Le Comte des Grieux as well as need be. The other members of the cast were M. Bars as De Bretigny; Mme. Djella, as Rosette; Miss Roudez, as Pousette, and Miss Meisslinger as Javotte.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Managers, Singers, Players, and Composers Are Doing in Various Places.

There are people on the other side of the mountain also. It is well to remember that sometimes. While we flatter ourselves that all the great singers in the world are in New York, there are really a few of them elsewhere. One of them, Milka Ternina, is in the Ellis Opera Company in Philadelphia, and she will sing here with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the coming week. Philip Hale publishes an interesting sketch of her in The Boston Journal. He says:

"Milka Ternina, one of the most distinguished of singers now living, was born in 1863 at Vezisce, Croatia. Her tender years were passed in Agram, under the care of an uncle, for her father died when she was six years old. When she was sixteen she went to Vienna to become a pupil of the Conservatory.

"Although her people were musical she was the first of them to look forward to the life of a public singer. She herself once wrote: 'When I was attending the high school at Agram the opportunity was given me to study music and the languages at home and I learned French and Italian and a little German. I began to study the piano when I was about ten years old, and two years later I took my first singing lesson from Miss Ida Winiberger. She is the one that awakened in me a love for music, and she showed me the beauties of song. Should I ever reach the heights which were thus enticingly shown me? At that time there was no thought of my going on the stage, but the same question comes to me now.'

"Encouraged by Prof. Gansbacher, who declared that success would follow her endeavor, she studied under him at the Vienna Conservatory three years. She made her first appearance on the stage at Leipsic June, 1882, as Elizabeth. Her second appearance in that city was as Elsa. From Leipsic, where she was unhappy for a year, she went to Graz, where she remained two years, singing the soprano parts of the repertory, with the exception of the coloratura parts. She was at Bremen the season of 1886-7, taking the place of the late Katherine Klafsky. There she staid four years, and she added to her repertory the parts of Brünnhilde and Isolde. When she appeared as Brünnhilde Anton Seidl was the conductor. In 1890 she was engaged at the Court Theatre at Munich, and she made there her appearance as Isolde, June 12. She is still a member of the Munich company, although offers which have been regarded as extravagant in Germany have been made her by other managers. She is Court singer, and she has received medals and other honors.

"She has been a guest in many cities, where she has sung in opera or in concert. Thus, in May, 1894, she was at the Niederrheinische Festival at Aix-la-Chapelle; she appeared at the Gewandhaus, Leipsic, Oct. 24, 1895; she sang with great success in the Netherlands, and she sang for the first time in London at a Wagner concert, conducted by Hermann Levi, April 25, 1895. She came to the United States early in 1896, and made her first appearance in this country in Boston, Feb. 4, 1896, as Brünnhilde, in "Die Walküre." At Covent Garden last season she was crowned with laurel for her impersonations of Lenore, Isolde, Sieglinde, and Brünnhilde.

"Her career has been neither uncommon nor sensationally romantic. As she herself once said: 'I regret that I cannot tell you of any extraordinary experiences which I have had during my life. I have had no adventures, and my imagination is not fertile enough to invent any.' A tall, commanding woman of nobly developed figure, of frank, mobile face, in which color comes and goes, with dark, wavy, unparted hair, of peculiar fascination in manner, with a freedom that is neither arrogance nor affectation, with a haunting voice in speech as well as in song—such was Milka Ternina in 1896. There have been many Brünnhildes in this country since Pappenheim sang the part twenty-odd years ago, but I remember no singer that approached Ternina in 'Die Walkure.' Her voice is a firmly controlled organ of liberal compass, and, for the most part, of singularly agreeable, sympathetic quality. It is not a powerful voice in the German sense; yet it makes its way irresistibly, indisputably through an orchestral storm. The extreme upper tones may be occasionally a little hard, but the working part of the voice is warm, and it exerts a peculiar spell; and in this voice there are low tones admirably used that are more than authoritative; they haunt.

"Ternina is one of the very few singers in Germany that sing and do not rely wholly on a curious species of declamation more or less untuneful. This declamation might be mistaken sometimes for singing, were it not, after all, mere bawling. What do I mean here by bawling? Let Mr. Vernon Blackburn explain: 'Bawling is, perhaps, a vague word, but the peculiarly German method of bawling consists in starting a note somewhere down in the deepest recesses of the vocal chords, and then, by degrees, in mounting from this basis up to the note at the expense of an enormous volume of sound, and finally in clinging to two ends of the sound, as it were, while all the middle portion echoes like a noise set up in some resonant cavern. The odd thing about it is that this method of singing seems to have the most fatal fascination for so many Germans.' But Ternina, who knows the value of declamation when the occasion demands, is mistress of bel canto as well as dramatic diction. It is not necessary here to play the pedagogue and draw up an inventory of her vocal qualities and characteristics; to dwell upon sureness of attack, command and balancing of the phrase due to skillful employment of the breath, exquisite finish of phrasing, ability to color a tone for dramatic purpose, beauty of legato, graceful treatment of ornaments. Ternina answers all tests. She is at home on the Italian or the French stage, and, indeed, she insists in her contract with the Munich management that she shall be heard in operas by Mozart, Weber, Verdi, and others, as well as in the music-dramas of Wagner, for she is catholic in taste, and she knows that to remain mistress of bel canto she must sing—and not rarely—in operas that imperatively demand sustained and flowing song."

Unless Mme. Ternina has greatly changed since she last sang here, not a word of Mr. Hale's article will need to be retracted. The quotation from Vernon Blackburn is delightful.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Here are some really wise words from The Boston Transcript: "We cannot agree with those—Mr. J. F. Runciman among them—who deem roughness of execution a necessary factor of temperamental vehemence of impression. We do not think that, for instance, Mr. Paur's performance of Tschaikowsky's 'Pathétique' was more impressive and moving than Mr. Gericke's, because the former was rough and the latter highly finished. No doubt there are rough performances that take strong hold upon you, and finished ones that leave you cold; every one must have had such experiences. But we do not believe that any performance is grand and impressive merely because of its roughness, any more than we think that any performance is ineffective simply because of its high finish. Of the two conductors of their own works who seem to have left the strongest impression of temperamental vigor upon their hearers, Wagner and Verdi, both were equally noted for their almost exorbitant demands for a highly finished and filed-down style."

Richard Strauss's symphonic poem, "Don Quixote" ("Donkey-shote" the Germans call it) has been produced in Chicago by Theodore Thomas. The Chicago Post sums up its qualities in this paragraph: "But the subject is too great for adequate treatment in any musical form, and only the more humorous episodes show the composer's originality and bent for peculiar and queer combinations. 'Don Quixote' is inferior to 'Zarathustra,' and will not leave as profound an impression."

Max Bendix, the viiolinist, is traveling in the South with his own concert company, Mrs. Genevra Johnstone-Bishop, soprano; Miss Mildred Webber, harpist, and Hans Line, pianist. They were announced for Nashville on Thursday.

It may be interesting to admirers of Lilli Lehmann to know that she is the Chairwoman of a committee of German ladies who are opposing the wearing of natural birds on hats and bonnets.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Rosario Soler, the opera bouffe queen of Mexico City, refused to appear in a distasteful part a few nights ago. She shut herself up in her room, and when the manager informed her that the public was clamoring for her she made a remark similar to that attributed to the late W. H. Vanderbilt. The story found its way into print, and when Mrs. Soler appeared again she was soundly hissed, whereupon she fainted. Mexicans know a thing or two. In New York Mme. Scalchi stated at rehearsal one day that she would not learn the part of Siebel in French, because the New York public was too ignorant to know in what language she was singing. That story was published, and the good public went on applauding Mme. Scalchi's vicious singing just the same.

A very interesting comparison of the cost of grand opera between New York and London has recently been furnished to a London paper by Mr. Maurice Grau. From this it appears that in the former city 110 representations cost £130,000. The receipts are expected this year to exceed £200,000, and may perhaps reach £240,000 or £250,000. The actual cost of productions in London is only about half what it is in New York, where also the returns are double what they are in London, the capacity of the Metropolitan Opera House being about twice as great as Covent Garden. In consequence of this the chief singers receive only half the sums they get in New York, while the supernumeraries' pay is also by from 40 to 60 per cent. less. More disproportionate still is a comparison between the largest amounts of money held at one time by Covent Garden, £900, with that at the Metropolitan Opera House, £2,532. These figures give one of the reasons why singers get larger salaries here than they do abroad.

Blanche Marchesi recently said to a Pall Mall Gazette man: "That terrible thing which is called the top note! It is such an old device of singers, who use it to catch audiences, who, alas! want to be caught by it. Really fine, worthy songs are rarely finished with such a horror. Isn't the natural tendency to decrease at the end of a song? As in a picture there is a culmination point. In singing the nerves and the artistic sentiment are brought to a crisis, and the emotion should subside in relief and satisfaction to the singer. Mozart, in his letters to his sister, writing from Italy, despairs of the pretensions of singers who forced composers to ornament their songs and finish with top note. He used to call the songs Bettelarien—beggars' airs, because they were begging in the name of composer and singer for applause."

The London Daily News says: "Operatic rumors, as is time of the year, are numerous and very varied. Mr. Schultz Curtius, however, officially informs us that some important steps have lately been taken toward the realization of a Wagner theatre for England, and that a definite plan will be published early in the new year. The new Opera House, although following the Baireuth idea, will by no means be confined to Wagner performances, but will also be available for model representations of Shakespearean and other plays, and for musical festivals. A plot of land has also, it is said, been secured for the location of a Wagner theatre in a southern suburb, and an Austrian millionaire is credited with the intention of building an Opera House on a large scale, in, of all places in the world, the neighborhood of Sloane Square. Then there is the scheme of M. Gailhard, semi-officially announced in Paris, of a rapprochement between Drury Lane and the Paris Grand Opéra; the London season opening early in May with M. Paul Vidal's new opera 'Le Burgonde,' and the Summer vacation of the Paris troupe being afterward habitually spent in England. M. Gailhard is a baritone well known to the older habitués of Covent Garden, where also his leading artists, MM. Alvarez and Noté, Mesdames Bréval and Héglon are familiar. From New York the Jean de Reszke opera scheme has also been revived. It will be recollected that when some months ago a rumor was started that the great tenor would become head of a Paris singing school, we mentioned it was more likely that he would direct a new Wagnerian Opera House with a school for vocalism attached. The idea has since been elaborated, and M. de Reszke says that M. d'Erlanger intends to build a new theatre for him in the Place Vendôme in time for the Paris Exhibition. The artists, with Frau Lilli Lehmann and Mme. Eames at their head, will, it is said, mostly be borrowed from Covent Garden. How far all these schemes can be carried out remains, of course, to be seen."

The Bach Choir of London will not have as regular festival during this year, but the first programme at Queen's Hall on Feb. 7 will be devoted exclusively to Bach, including the Magnificat in D and the cantata "Ein feste Burg," (with the original trumpet parts,) the orchestral suite in B minor and the double concerto in C for Miss Fanny Davies and Mr. Borwick. At the second concert on March 25 an interesting programme will include Verdi's "Stabat Mater" (from the "Pezzi Sacri") and Hubert Parry's "Prometheus Unbound."

Lessons of Mme. Sembrich's Singing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the three upper galleries of the Metropolitan Opera House, where students and singing teachers principally congregate, one hears on all sides of the beauty of Mme. Sembrich's voice, of her wonderful trill, of her high notes, and the rapidity of her vocalization. This is all true. It is at the same time the very smallest part of her greatness. Let those who would get to the very bone and marrow of her art, listen, first, to the attack—prompt, clean, but never hard, always gentle; to the great breadth, not only of her legato, but also of her execution; to the bind, like pearls on a string; to the terminations, always round and finished, but never abrupt, never long drawn out; to the intelligence of her phrasing; the beginning of a new phrase, which is commenced in quite a different quality of voice to the termination of the last one.

In illustration of this, she sings nearly the whole of the "Barber" full voice, very rarely mezza voce. Yet, who will deny the infinite variety of her Rosina, or the intelligence of the reading which must surely reach even those who do not understand the text. And then, when she does sing mezza voce, it is a mezza voce not only exquisitely soft, but with body and depth. And so I say to the students and teachers who would take every possible advantage of the great object lesson now before them, let them listen not only to what Mme. Sembrich does, but to the way in which she does it, for her singing is flawless—her art complete.

E. P. B.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—Plunket Greene, song recital, Chamber Music Hall, 8 P. M.
"Aida," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"The Little Corporal," Broadway Theatre, 8:15 P. M. "Lohengrin," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
"Lohengrin," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—"Die Walkure," Metropolitan Opera House, 7 P. M.
Kaltenborn Quartet, Chamber Music Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Josef Weiss, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Les Huguenots," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M. Emil Sauer, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Emil Sauer, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

THURSDAY.—"Siegfried," Metropolitan Opera House, 7 P. M.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—"Faust," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Don Giovanni," Metropolitan Opera House, 2 P. M.
"Romeo et Juliette," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

The programme for the week at the opera is as follows: Monday, "Aida," Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli, Messrs. Saléza, Campanari, and Plançon; Tuesday, "Die Walküre," with the same cast as heretofore; Wednesday, "Les Huguenots," Mmes. Lehmann, Mantelli, and Adams; Messrs. de Reszke, Maurel, and Plançon; Thursday, "Siegfried," Mmes. Lehmann, Schumann-Heink, and Engle; Messrs. Dippel, Van Rooy, Bispham, and Meffert; Friday, "Faust," Mmes. Eames and Mantelli, Messrs. de Reszke and Maurel; Saturday afternoon, "Don Giovanni," with the same cast as before, except that Mme. Saville will sing Zerlina, and Saturday night, "Romeo et Juliette," Miss Adams and M. Saléza in the leading parts.

At the popular concert at the Opera House to-night the programme will be as follows:

Overture—"Ruy Blas".....Mendelssohn
Torreador song—"Carmen".....Bizet
Herr Van Rooy.
Ballade de Victor Hugo—"La Fiancée du Timballier".....Saint-Saens
Miss Marie Brema.
Bacchanale—"Philemon et Baucis".....Gounod
Romance—"Mignon".....A. Thomas
Mons. Salignac.
Aria—"Ah Forse é lui," "Traviata".....Verdi
Mme Marcella Sembrich.
Overture—"Semiramide".....Rossini
Sergs—"l'Heure Fenie".....Plegier
"Bon jour Suzon".....Herman Devries
Mons. Salignac.
Vocal Waltz—"Voce di Primavera".....J. Strauss
Mme. Marcella Sembrich.
"Der Doppelganger".....Schubert
"Nous nous Aimerons".....G. Amhurst Webbe
Miss Marie Brema.
"Das Muhirad".....Erk
"Sontags am Rhein".....Schumann
Herr Van Rooy.
March—"Prophet".....Meyerbeer

Plunket Greene's second song recital will take place at 8 P. M. to-morrow, at Chamber Music Hall.

Josef Weiss, pianist, will give a recital at Mendelssohn Hall to-morrow night. Mr. Weiss has been enthusiastically praised by the French and German papers. He will play the following programme:

I. Variations and fugue on a theme by Haendel, Opus 24.....Johannes Brahms
II. a, Rhapsodie, Op. 79, No. 1)
b, Intermezzo in A major, Op. 118.....} Johannes Brahms
c, Rhapsodie, Op. 79, No. 2)
III. Sonata, Op. 17.....Josef Weiss
IV. a, Liebes-Erinnerung.....)
b, Lebenswogen.....)
c, Frühlingsahnung.....} Josef Weiss
d, Wiedergefunden.....)
V. a, Intermezzo, Op. 23, in G minor.....)
Louis V. Saar
b, Humoreske, Op. 10, No. 2, in G major.....)
Tschaikowsky
c, Serenade, Op. 22, No. 2, in B major.....)
d, Idyl, Op. 23, No. 1, in G minor.....} Poldini
e, Idyl, Op. 23, No. 3, in F sharp minor.....)
f, "In Old Kentucky," Op. 53, No. 3..
Bruno Oscar Klein
VI. Scotch Rhapsodie.....Josef Weiss

Blanche Marchesi will make her first American appearance in Boston on the afternoon of Jan. 18, and will be heard in New York City on the afternoons of Jan. 25 and Feb. 8 in song recitals.

Rosenthal announces his fifth recital in Carnegie Music Hall for Thursday evening, Jan. 26. This will be his last evening recital this season.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will be heard at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday at 2 P. M. and Thursday at 8:15 P. M. The programmes are as follows:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 18.
Mendelssohn.—Symphony No. 4, "Italian."
Mozart.—Aria from "Cosi fan Tutte," Mme. Milka Ternina.
Wagner.—"Faust Overture."
Beethoven.—Aria from "Fidelio," Mme. Ternina.
Brahms.—Waltzes. (Arranged for orchestra by Wilhelm Gericke.)

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 19.
Weber.—Overture to "Freischutz."
Brahms.—Symphony No. 3.
Weber.—Agathe's Prayer and Aria, from "Der Freischutz," Mme. Ternina.
Dvorak.—Variations on an Original Theme.
Wagner.—Elizabeth's Aria from "Tannhauser," Mme. Ternina.
Wagner.—Prelude, "Die Meistersinger."

Francis Wilson and his company, in Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander's comic opera, "The Little Corporal," will endeavor to renew at the Broadway Theatre the excellent business enjoyed the first eight weeks of this season at that playhouse. Wilson will again offer his bogus presentation of Napoleon, sing some new topical verses prepared up to date, and disport himself in the way that never fails to delight his admirers.

Harry Grahoff, the talented young pianist and pupil of Mr. Alexander Lambert, will give a concert at the New York College of Music on Friday afternoon, Jan. 20, at 3 o'clock. He will be assisted by Mr. Gwilyn Miles, the well-known baritone.

Three lectures on musical topics will be given at Chamber Music Hall on Jan. 28, Feb. 15, and March 21, under the direction of Theodore Björksten. The topics and lectures will be "Shakespeare's Songs and Dances," Henry E. Krehbiel; "Bach, from a Singer's Standpoint," Henry T. Finck; "Wagner as a Melodist," Walter Damrosch.

Messrs. Gottschalk & Alpuente have arranged with M. Victor Maurel for a series of three song recitals, to be held at Mendelssohn Hall Friday afternoon, Feb. 3; Friday afternoon, Feb. 10, and Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock. The programme of the first recital will consist of Italian, German, and French songs, ranging from the seventeenth century to the present day, and selected in a manner calculated to show that correct interpretation has become one of the essential qualities of the singer. The other recitals will include songs by classic as well as contemporaneous composers.

During the past week immense audiences have been the rule at the American Theatre, where "Lohengrin," in English, has proved to be the greatest success in the history of the Castle Square Opera Company. The performance of Wagner's most popular music drama has displayed this capable organization to distinct advantage, both principals and ensemble singers realising effectively the afforded opportunities. As anticipated, the presentation has elicited widespread interest among local music lovers. On account of numerous requests from subscribers, and the steady demand for seats, the management has decided to present "Lohengrin" for an aditional week. The casts have been arranged so that the regular subscribers will secure an opportunity to witness the opera with a different coterie of principals. On Monday night Lohengrin will be sung by Mr. Bassett, the King by Mr. Butler, Telramund by Mr. Max Eugen, the Herald by Mr. Veron, Ortrud by Miss Norwood, and Elsa by Miss Frances Miller, a debutante who scored an emphatic hit in her first appearance on Wednesday afternoon. Miss de Treville will alternate as Elsa, Miss Macnichol as Ortrud, Mr. Sheehan as Lohengrin, Mr. Witherspoon as the King, and Mr. Knight as the Herald. "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," the first work produced in New York by the Castle Square Opera Company, will be revived on Jan. 23 with an all-star cast.

Emil Sauer's first New York piano recital will take place at Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening. The programme will be as follows:

Andantino and variations.....Schubert-Tausig
Sonata Appassionata, Op. 57.....Beethoven
Romance, Op. 28, No. 2..)
Toccata, Op. 7.....} .....Schumann
Bolero, Op. 19.....)
Berceuse, Op. 57.....} .....Chopin
Valse, Op. 42.....)
Rigaudon, Op. 206, No. 3..} .....Raff
Liebestraume, No. 3.....} .....Liszt

ESTERHAZY TO THE COURT

Admits His Relations in 1894-5 with a Foreign Agent.

SYNOPSIS OF HIS TESTIMONY

He Writes a Letter to the President of the Court—Pities Himself as Exiled.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Major Count Esterhazy has sent to M. Mazeau, President of the Court of Cassation, a synopsis of the evidence which he says he would have given at the Dreyfus revision inquiry if a safe conduct had been granted him. He admits his relations during 1894-5, at the request of Col. Sandherr, Chief of the Information Bureau, with a foreign agent, by which the Count claims he supplied the Colonel with important information "enabling him to combat the intrigues of an individual well known, but whose position made it unsafe to act openly against him."

Esterhazy adds that he was warned a month ahead of Matthew Dreyfus's intention, and denounced it at the instigation of Col. Piquart. Subsequent to this he had the closest relations with his superiors, and acted throughout on their instructions until Jan. 7, 1898, when, he claims, the War Ministry suddenly assumed a hostile attitude toward him.

Fresh proceedings, the Count asserts, were instituted at the instigation of his cousin, with the view of getting him out of the way and preventing him from testifying before the Court of Cassation.

In conclusion, Esterhazy says: "Alone, exiled, abandoned by those who should have defended me, I have resisted the most tempting offers, and have refused to say or write a word against my chiefs. I hope the pain will be spared me of having to appeal to the tribunal of public opinion from the decision of the Court of Cassation."

The Matin and the Gaulois this morning say they understand that the inquiry of the Court of Cassation into the Dreyfus case is on the point of terminating and that the court will probably report that acts of treason actually occurred, but that sufficient proof of the guilt of Dreyfus does not exist, and that his sentence, therefore, is quashed. The papers add that there will be a fresh court-martial.

Dreyfus, it appears, was informed of the revision proceedings some time ago, but he is under the impression that they are due to the initiative of the General Staff, and in his letters the prisoner thanks Gen. Boisdeffre, the former Chief of the General Staff, and his comrades of the army for the action taken.

AMERICANS MEET IN PARIS.

A Commercial Treaty Between France and This Country Urged.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The annual meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris was held this evening, and was attended by representatives of most of the American houses operating in Paris. A resolution was adopted expressing the earnest hope that a commercial treaty between the United States and France would be concluded in accordance with the powers which the Dingley bill confers upon the President, it being considered that such a treaty would be of supreme advantage in the development of commerce and friendly relations between the two countries.

Gen. Horace Porter, the American Ambassador, this evening entertained at dinner a party of eighteen guests, among them ex-Premier Ribot.

MEDALS FOR SOUDAN HEROES.

Queen Returns a Soldier Son to His Sorrowing Mother.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—There was an interesting ceremony at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this week. Queen Victoria presented medals for distinguished service in the field to a group of Omdurman warriors, most of them non-commissioned officers. Her Majesty was wheeled into the Green Room, where the soldiers were drawn up and saluted her. Then each recipient knelt, and the Queen pinned a medal on his breast. She also questioned the wounded concerning their experiences.

Her Majesty has just intervened in a military matter in a way calculated to endear her to every woman in the British Empire.

The son of a poor Welsh woman, in a fit of enthusiasm, enlisted in the Lancers. His mother, who was entirely dependent upon him, was distracted with grief, and vainly appealed to the military authorities for his discharge. Finally she wrote a touching epistle to the Queen, appealing to her Majesty's maternal heart to intervene and obtain the discharge of her son, her breadwinner.

Soon afterward she received a happy response, acquainting her with the fact that her prayer had been granted. Her son returned home after signing an undertaking to support his mother.

RUSSIA'S POWER IN CHINA.

An American Tourist Says We Need That Country's Friendship.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mr. John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, whose views on Russia were published in a dispatch from here under date of Dec. 22, is returning to the United States with the intention of writing a book describing his three months' travels in Siberia. Incidentally, this work will be a plea for an American alliance with Russia instead of Great Britain. He says his observations in this country have strengthened his pro-Russian views, and adds:

"The interests of the United States and England are radically antagonistic, and the attempt to foster an alliance is an artificial movement, so far as England is concerned. It has not captured the hearts of the people, and is merely a political device with two aims. First, to divert America's attention from conflicting interests in her own hemisphere; second, to make the United States Great Britain's cat's-paw in her diplomatic game in the East. She thinks that if she can point to the United States as an ally she will be able to extort better terms from Russia.

"What America wants in the East is trade, and she will do more by co-operation with Russia than by antagonizing Russia. The latter already practically controls China, and will give the United States what she wants, if friendly. It would be madness for England and America to attempt to coerce Russia into concessions. The combined nations of the world could not whip Russia any more than they could the United States. The most they could do would be to bombard a few coast towns, while Russia's railroads could pour so many soldiers into China that those England and America could send in ships would be a handful in comparison."

The Revolution in Bolivia.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 14.—Reliable advices from Bolivia say that Gen. Caceres is detained at Uyuni by order of President Alonzo. According to the same advices, Gen. Camacho, the head of the Federalist troops, left La Paz with 2,000 men, and has taken up a position at Quenco, two leagues from La Paz, on the heights on the road to Oruro. President Alonzos troops were outflanked by the Federalists and his advance guard was defeated. The foreign Consuls at La Paz have decided to act as mediators between the Government troops and the insurgents, with a view to averting bloodshed.

Consul General Mason Honored.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The American Ambassador here has accepted the Chairmanship of the testimonial dinner tendered to the new Consul General at Berlin, Mr. Frank Mason, by all the American Consuls of Germany. It will be given on the evening of Washington's Birthday, upon which occasion Mr. Mason will be presented with a loving cup.

Von Waldersee's Silver Wedding.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Count and Countess von Waldersee, (the latter was formerly Miss Lee of New York) will celebrate their silver wedding on April 14. It is understood the Emperor is planning to mark the event by a special distinction.

NUBAR PASHA DEAD.

The Veteran Egyptian Statesman Who Established Mixed Tribunals in His Country Passes Away.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Nubar Pasha, the former President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, died here to-day.

Nubar Pasha, the veteran Egyptian statesman, resigned the Presidency of the Egyptian Council of Ministers, on account of his advanced age, in November, 1895, and was succeeded by Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, Minister of War and Marine at that time.

About a year previous to his resignation, Nubar, who was then over seventy years of age, was chased by a bull on his farm at Choubrah, Egypt, and fell down an embankment. He sustained injuries which eventually led to his retirement from public life. He had a wide experience in public affairs, having been Secretary to Mehemet Ali and to Ibrahim Pasha, Minister of Public Works under Ismail, in 1864, and Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1867. It was while Nubar was Minister of Foreign Affairs that Ismail obtained from the Sultan of Turkey the title of Khedive, with its regular descent from father to son, in consideration of a considerable increase in the yearly tribute paid by Egypt to Turkey.

The principal work of the career of Nubar Pasha was the establishment of the mixed tribunals. In 1867 Nubar addressed to the Khedive a memorandum on the subject of the perils of the judicial administration in Egypt, and two years later he presided over a commission, attended by delegates from Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Italy, which in principle accepted his proposal for reform, leaving him to work out the details, which mainly occupied twenty years of his life. He was dismissed from power in 1888, and little was heard of him until he was called upon to form a Ministry in April, 1894. He spoke and wrote fluently the various European languages, and might easily have passed for one of the English or American gentlemen with whom he preferred to associate were it not for his swarthy complexion.

Nubar Pasha was firm and proud to a fault, and the object which he always had before him was to render Egypt self-respecting, free from Khedivial despotism and from foreign privilege.

MARK TWAIN WRITES FOR STEAD

Appearance of the Latter's New Paper, War Against War.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mr. William T. Stead's new paper, intended to be the mouthpiece of his disarmament crusade, and entitled War Against War, made its appearance today. It is not a very striking production, its chief feature being communications from sympathizers, including some American public men.

Mark Twain has written an article for the paper, opening with characteristic humor. He says: "The Czar is in favor of disarmament, and so am I. There ought to be no difficulty about the rest of the world."

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

The Former to Cease Expelling Danes from North Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14.—In the lower house of the Danish Parliament to-day a Deputy questioned the Government regarding the expulsion of Danes from North Schleswig. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that Denmark's relations were friendly with all the powers, adding that during the Danish expulsions, which created a painful impression throughout Denmark, the Government asked the German Government whether wholesale expulsions were contemplated of those Danes who, by virtue of the peace treaty of 1864, opted in favor of Danish nationality.

Since that inquiry, the Minister continued, no optants had been expelled, and the Government hoped that the expulsion of other Danes would now cease, in the interest of mutual good relations.

PRUSSIA'S CARNIVAL WEEK.

Knights Commanders of Military and Civil Orders to be Honored.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The carnival week of the Prussian Court begins to-morrow, Sunday being the coronation and decoration day, at which all the knights commanders of the military and civil orders upon whom decorations have been conferred during the past year, as well as those created on the day itself, must appear at Court. There will be several hundred present, including a number of ladies who have been decorated for charitable works.

On Tuesday the Grand Chapter of the Order of the Black Eagle will be held, when all the new knights of that highest Prussian decoration, including the octogenarian artist Menzel, will be initiated with imposing ceremonial.

On Wednesday will be held the so-called Schleppen Court, at which a large number of distinguished men and many young débutantes will be presented to the Emperor and Empress. For the first time, Dr. and Mrs. Stiles, Col. Wheelan, and Countess von Goetzen will be presented upon this occasion, while the whole personnel of the United States Embassy will attend the ceremony, which concludes with a ball. The birthday of Emperor William will be celebrated on Friday.

AMERICANS AND COL. GOURAUD.

Speaks Only for Himself in the Anglo-American Movement.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The American Society here is taking extraordinary measures to check the great notoriety attained by Col. George Gouraud, who of his own motion assumed the leadership of the American wing of the Anglo-American movement in London. Col. Gouraud first came forward on the occasion of the arrival in England of Gen. Kitchener from Khartoum. The Colonel went to Dover to greet him, and is the most conspicuous figure in the kinetoscope pictures of the event shown in the music halls.

Since then he has deluged the papers with letters, writing always in the name of the United States Army or of the Americans in London, signing a string of titles to his name, of which the first was, "One Time Assistant Inspector General of Artillery on the Staff of General Sherman." He pledged the Americans to contribute £1,000, ($5,000,) to the fund for the erection of the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, and issued a circular with glaring headlines requesting contributions to found an "Edison Chair of Science."

The Colonel's latest appeal is for money for the Englishmen who enlisted in the United States Army, helped to defeat Spain, and were afterward discharged, of whom he says there were many. This was taken up by some of the papers as corroborating the assertion of Mr. Cunninghame-Graham that the best fighting in the Spanish war was done by Englishmen.

The whole business has made the London Americans a laughing stock, and the Executive Committee of the American Society has issued a letter to editors and others declaring the Colonel has no warrant to speak for any one but himself.

Austrian Premier Against Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Facts have come to the knowledge of the Government showing that the Austrian Premier, Count Thun-Hohenstein, for a number of months preceding his attack on the German Government in the Reichsrath, systematically accumulated every shred of evidence tending to demonstrate that Germany had exceeded treaty powers in expelling Austrian subjects. A decree requesting all frontier officials to watch and report such cases was issued by the Austrian authorities as early as September, and the few facts collected were used by the Premier most artistically. The German Foreign Office is of the opinion that this alone shows that Count Thun-Hohenstein sought to pick a quarrel with Austria's ally long ago, and demonstrates that he is not a proper person to be at the helm of Austria if the alliance is to remain more than empty words.

Hamburg-American Capitalisation.

HAMBURG, Jan. 14.—As forecast in a dispatch on Dec. 17, at the annual meeting to-day of the shareholders of the Hamburg-American Line, the Directors presented a report, which was unanimously agreed to, proposing to increase the capital of the line by 15,000,000 marks.

OUR INTERESTS IN JAMAICA.

English Capital and Enterprise Threaten to Drive the Americans from the Field.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 8.—What Jamaica owes to the development of her fruit trade by American enterprise is well known. At a most critical economical crisis it proved her salvation, and Jamaicans have not been slow to recognize the fact. But the conditions are now changing, and the very American enterprise to which the island owes so much is threatened by the reaction of that lack of English enterprise that opened the door to the Americans.

This reaction is to some extent primarily due to the United States Goverament's action in threatening the Jamaica fruit trade with extinction through the operation of the Dingley law. This it certainly was that stirred the British Colonial Secretary of State, Mr. Chamberlain, and caused him to interest a great English fruit trading house in the matter. That firm has now investigated the field, found it a promising one, and is preparing a comprehensive scheme—including a fleet of fast, well-fitted steamers—to entirely monopolize the Jamaica fruit trade and divert it from the American to the English market. No doubt Cuba and Puerto Rico can supply the American market. But what about the American capital already invested?

Several other big enterprises also are on foot which, while the promise to re-establish the industrial prosperity of Jamaica and the other British West Indies generally, threaten to destroy that steady influx of American industrial and commercial enterprise to which the more far-seeing colonists look as the thin edge of the wedge that is one day to accomplish our inevitable and desired absorption into the United States. First among these schemes is one for the erection of central sugar factories in Barbados and the smaller Antilles, whereby it is supposed that West Indian cane sugar will be enabled profitably to fight European beet sugar in the English market. A similar plan for Jamaica also has been adopted by a big Glasgow firm, which has organized a syndicate with a capital of $1,500,000 for the purpose.

Last, but not least, of these movements, is the West Indian Co-operative Union, recently launched in London, which is more thoroughly calculated than anything else to close the door to individual American enterprise in these islands. The underlying motive is to monopolize the trade and industry of the islands to the exclusion of American interests, and the killing of the growing American sentiment which the recent annexation movement, however sneered at and minimized, brought home to the apprehension of Great Britain as possibly nothing else could have done.

The important point is that all this involves to a great extent the American export trade to the British West Indies, and particularly Jamaica, which has made so phenomenally promising an increase during the last dozen years or so.

GUIANA MYSTERY EXPLODED.

Famous Roraima Mountain Explored to Small Purpose.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 8.—Advices from British Guiana bring details of the final scaling and exploration of the famous "Mountain of Mystery," the table-capped Roraima, which stands on the borders of Brazil, an object of fetich veneration to the Indian tribes of that nation and hitherto a source of wonder and keen speculation to geographers, geologists, botanists, and naturalists.

The exploring party left Georgetown on Aug. 20 and returned Nov. 18, the journey each way occupying forty days of incessant toil and hardship, while nine days were spent on the summit of the mountain in exploring—or rather exploding—its "mysteries." The results are exasperatingly negative. Not an ethnological relic was found, and evidently the foot of man had never trod its heights.

The alleged mystery of that summit resolved itself into an almost arid waste of rot of most singular and not uninteresting formation, interspersed with scanty vegetation, the tallest tree not exceeding twenty feet in height. No animal life was found, except an abundance of beetles and insects. A large number of birds was secured, but of these only three were new to the colony and may not prove to be unknown.

A detailed scientific report of the exploration will shortly be presented to the Government of Guiana.

CANE THAT WOUNDED ROYALTY.

Pate's Infamous Attack on Queen Victoria Recalled to Mind.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The cane with which Robert Pate, a retired Lieutenant, attacked the Queen in 1850, inflicting a wound upon her Majesty the scar of which she still carries, was advertised to be sold by auction this week, but the owner received an official communication from Osborne, Isle of Wight, in consequence of which he withdrew the cane from sale.

Pate, who was sentenced to transportation for seven years for his assault upon her Majesty, died in 1895.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR PRAISED.

Truth Asks Why Sir Julian Pauncefote Is Not a Peer.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Truth this week compares the diplomatic career of Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, with that of Sir Philip W. Currie, British Ambassador to Italy, in connection with the latter's elevation to the peerage, to the advantage of the former, and says it is difficult to explain why a peerage should be conferred upon Sir Philip while Sir Julian is ignored, adding:

"Sir Julian Pauncefote has now held his present post for nearly ten years, during all of which he has exceptionally distinguished himself."

GERMAN ARMY CIRCLES MOVED.

Two Years' Military Service System Declared to be Unsuccessful.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Some stir has been created by the fact that the Government organ, the North German Gazette, and the Kreuz-Zeitung and other inspired journals this week have published editorials representing that the two years' military service system adopted in 1895 has not proved a success.

The exceptionally large number of officers retired from the Würtemberg Army Corps at the instance of the Emperor has caused deep-seated dissatisfaction. The Würtemberg local newspapers point out that there are now 150 retired higher officers, many of them under forty-five years of age, compared with 77 in active service.

Court-martialed Officer a Murderer.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes a telegram from Krakow saying that Lieut. Pakkareviez, who was recently sentenced to a term of imprisonment for neglect of duty, yesterday shot and killed Col. Zelinski. The murderer was arrested, and later made a statement, in which he said he intended to shoot all the members of the court-martial under whose conviction he was sentenced.

Petroleum as Warships' Fuel.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It is announced that the British authorities have just concluded a series of trials of the use of American petroleum as fuel for warships, and that the experiment has been a failure. Russian petroleum will now be tried.

British Naval Appointment.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Rear Admiral Lewis Anthony Beaumont, Director of Naval Intelligence, who married a Boston woman, will go out in the Warspite to relieve Rear Admiral Henry St. Leger Bury Palliser, commander in chief on the Pacific Station since 1896, whose time in the Pacific will be up on March 5.

Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes Separate.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The painful litigation involving Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, which has so scandalized London, owing to the charges of forgery with which it bristled, has come to an end. The parties have agreed to a deed of separation, and Sir Tatton is about to leave England for Mexico.

German Ambassador Leaves Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Soir announces that Count von Munster, the German Ambassador to France, has started for Berlin in response to a sudden summons from Emperor William.

DINNER AT THE CITY CLUB

Question of Municipal Reform the Topic of the Speakers.

CONDITIONS IN PHILADELPHIA

Mr. Welch Says Corporate Wealth Allied with the "Machine" Is the Public Enemy—Views of Other Speakers.

The City Club gave a dinner last night at the clubhouse, 372 Fifth Avenue, at which 130 persons were present. The speakers of the evening discussed municipal reform with great vigor and enthusiasm.

The dinner was intended primarily in honor of the Rev. Dr. Swallow of Harrisburg, Penn., who has made himself conspicuous by his fight against the supremacy of Senator Quay in the politics of his native State, and also in honor of Herbert Welch, a Philadelphia reformer of considerable prominence in the city of his home, although he is still a young man. Dr. Swallow, who was to have been the chief speaker, was detained owing to severe illness in his family. Mr. Welch was, however, present.

Richard Watson Gilder presided and made a short introductory address. He then introduced Mr. Welch, who was heartily greeted. He spoke with a fervor and an earnestness that captivated his hearers no less than did the matter of his speech, and he was interrupted by applause at intervals. His toast was, "The Machine in Philadelphia." He said in part:

"For the last sixteen years I have been studying the municipal problems in which we are all interested. The great question I have come to believe is this: 'Shall the object of this country, the main purpose of the Government, be for the benefit of the people? Shall the Government be as a steward, watchful for his master's good, or shall it be as an unjust steward, filling his own pockets at the expense of his master?'

"If we are seeking to build up in all branches of administration ideals of purity and ideals of common sense.' [Applause.] Only by understanding the breadth and the width of the question shall we have the courage to press forward to victory. Our great enemy is not the boss or the machine.

POWER BEHIND THE BOSSES.

"The boss is simply the weather vane showing which way the wind is blowing. The bosses simply represent the powers which are behind them, and which are mightier than they. The whole country today is looking upon Mr Quay as the emblem and type of bad government. But Mr. Quay, after all, is not our true enemy. He is only the representative of a power that is behind him.

"It is the alliance of great corporate wealth with the machine which is seeking to control all the powers of government for its own benefit that we have cause to dread. [Hearty applause.] If that be true, the problem is as fundamental in character as the great question of the integrity of the Union, which was settled some years ago. The problem as to who shall rule us is the problem facing us. It is a government of great corporations which we have in Philadelphia.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad, the Philadelphia and Reading, the Traction Company, the United Gas Improvement Company, all formed for the purpose of doing perfectly proper things, found themselves in a position where they were obliged to throttle the idea of freedom of government in the city and the State which they control. The question is not one of Quay's downfall. That is small in comparison to other things."

Mr. Welch here recalled an episode in Quay's career, when he denounced on the floor of the United States Senate the act of a former faithful lieutenant, David Martin. Martin controlled the Republican convention in Philadelphia, and Quay had told him to nominate a certain man for Mayor, and Martin had, instead, nominated the man who is now serving as Philadelphia's Mayor.

"Quay," continued Mr. Welch, "said in the Senate that the reason Martin had committed this act of disloyalty to him was that a great corporation from whom he received a salary sufficient for the support of himself and family had commanded him to do it. There was the power putting its hand on the man whose influence we dread. It is not the boss who is to be feared, but this alliance, far from holy, of corporate wealth and the machine."

I ask you whether, when you look at these facts, it is not enough to make any man be sober where he stands? This is the tremendous force against which we must bring to bear intelligence and sacrifice if we are to win victory.

"In the State campaign eight years ago, Quay stood before the people a discredited politician, charged with having taken $260,000 from the public funds and lost it in speculation, and having been only saved by Mr. Cameron and others of his colleagues who came to his rescue. Not a newspaper in Philadelphia dared face him with that charge, nor was there a considerable body of citizens who demanded an explanation.

"Yet it was bruited throughout the State and he did not dare sue for libel any of his accusers or take up the challenge thrown at his feet. He did not even tell Mr. Cameron to open the lips of Wayne MacVeagh, professionally sealed, who was said to have been a witness to a part of the transaction. He never budged. He never took the trouble to clear himself.

"Mr. Quay well knew with whom he had to deal. So long as he was the faithful servant of those forces which gave him his power the question of his personal character or integrity was of little moment. Any other man would have taken up and refuted those charges or retired from public life. Quay did neither.

"There are many so-called halls in Philadelphia where liquor is publicly sold to minors and girls, and where boys whose playground is necessarily in the street are taken in and ruined by hundreds. We go to the Mayor and the director of public safety and point to the idle policemen hanging round the corners, but there is no relief because the men who run these affairs are politicians and their influence is needed to advance to greater power those in authority.

"In our large corporate concerns are some of the best men of the community, men who sit in our churches and who give large sums to charity, but they do not see the harm they do by failing to use their power for the good government of the city.

"Now, against this power for evil what are we to use? When men interested in these matters will come together into a club, as if all of one family, as you do here, and strive that the city shall be ruled for the good of the people, much has been done.

WHERE THE REMEDY LIES.

"So long as we allow the rights and franchises of our cities to be taken by this corporation or that for their private use, so long will we have these evil effects. The remedy lies partly in new laws, but mainly in that springing up of patriotic enthusiasm in our citizens which will not tolerate these evils. It is in the enthusiasm of our young men that the hope lies.

"During the last election in Philadelphia the fraud was so great that one of our learned Judges said at least 25 per cent of the vote cast was fraudulent. Yet there was no excitement over it.

"The boss can assess the city employes $60,000 or $80,000 yearly now and give no account of it. Not by a reformer crying in the wilderness here or there must the work be done, but by the general sentiment of the people."

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, then spoke on the text, "Thou shalt not steal," applying it to the street railway corporations and Amsterdam Avenue. He spoke of the immense size of the conduits recently laid by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and added:

"Every one has noticed that there was recently formed a company to distribute electricity from these conduits, and I believe that in some little bill a provision has been smuggled through enabling them to do it. If that is so, they have obtained under false representation an immensely valuable franchise without any payment whatsoever. It is necessary that we should be awake to the danger threatened by these trolley companies.

"It has been publicly stated that the reason Tammany was so well supplied with funds in the Low campaign was that one of these companies stood behind it."

Dr. Peters then referred to the sudden way in which the Metropolitan concern was accorded the right to change its motive power just when the city was in a position to block it, and how the Mayor, when appealed to, defended the company.

"Our present charter," said he, "has taken away from everybody the right to demand payment for change of motive power. Yet this is a franchise worth millions. My attention was called to the fact only a few days ago.

"The City Club should put itself at the head of a movement to demand proper payment for any city franchise. The immense increase in the tax rates of the city is due to the fact that we have given away those things by the payment for which the taxation of this city could be borne to-day."

George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association then told of the way Tammany had taken the starch out of the Civil Service law, and alluded to the $1,800 yearly stipend of an express wagon driver, which he said was the equal of the salary of the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry at Washington.

Wheeler H. Peckham was called on to speak, and delivered a vehement and eloquent address on municipal corruption which was heartily applauded. "I am a good deal inclined to be in favor of Anarchism," said he, "if you put it in contrast to what we are doing now, lying down on the ground and letting officials of the Government walk over our prostrate bodies. It is beneath the dignity of any man to pay in taxes the money he earns by the sweat of his brow and the toil of his life, except for purposes of public good. We haven't the courage, the self-sacrifice to rebel against this thing.

"The remedy lies in the awakening of public sentiment, and especially the enthusiasm of youth who feel they have still a career before them. I have complete confidence in this youth and what it will do for us."

Dr. Cunninghame of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, Master of Political Economy, and Dr. Martin of London also spoke. Dr. Cunninghame said that Cambridge was seventy years ago the most corrupt borough in England, but now that was done away with. Dr. Martin urged the reformers to offer tangible benefits to the poor, as the London Council did, in order to offset favors offered by Tammany.

Mr. Gilder, in reply said that it was the reform administration and not Tammany which gave the needed almshouse reforms and breathing places to the tenement districts.

REFUGEE GERMAN COUNT'S PLEA

Von Hohenthal, Who Fled to America, Asks Imperial Clemency.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Count Frederick von Hohenthal, who figured in sporting circles here, and who, on being sentenced to six months' imprisonment for beating a railroad official, fled to America, is now petitioning Emperor William, through a lawyer here, to suspend the punishment, because, according to a medical certificate, he is not fit to endure imprisonment in his present nervous and debilitated condition.

HIGH TREASON THE CHARGE.

Evidence Against a Pole Said to Implicate High French Officials.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—A sensational high treason trial has been fixed for next month before the Supreme Court of Leipsic. The prisoner, a Pole named Goldhumer, claiming to be a dealer in precious stones, was arrested at Metz on his arrival there from Paris.

It is said that the evidence collected directly implicates a number of high Government and military officers in France.

ARSENIC IN OYSTER FRITTERS.

A Negro Woman Accused of Murder in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 14.—Martha Bailey, colored, thirty-three years old, is locked up here, charged with the murder by poison of George W. Kiah, also colored, at Cambridge, Md. Kiah died on Monday, under suspicious circumstances, and warrants were issued for the Bailey woman's arrest. Yesterday the remaining members of Kiah's family, consisting of eight persons, were poisoned, and to-day his mother, Mary Jane Kiah, died in terrible agony.

The poison has been traced to a barrel of flour, out of which oyster fritters were made for yesterday's noonday meal. An analysis shows the presence of arsenic in large uantities. The authorities of Dorchester County assert that they have evidence that will convict the accused of the crime.

Germanic Brings $670,000 in Gold.

Gold to the amount of $670,000 was brought by the steamer Germanic, which arrived last evening from Liverpool. It was consigned as follows: Lazard Freres, $165,000; Muller, Schall & Co., $430,000, and the National City Bank of New York, $75,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Brother Tatian.

Brother Tatian, otherwise Aeneas Farran, one of the pioneers of Catholic education in America, died Friday at St. James's Academy, Brooklyn. He had been for the past forty-five years a member of the Order of the Christian Brothers. He was born at Moville, Donegal, Ireland, nearly seventy years ago, and came to America with his family in the early forties and settled in this city. He received his education in the parochial schools, and afterward engaged in the dry goods business. At the age of twenty-five he determined to become a Christian Brother, and for this purpose entered the training school of the order at Montreal, Canada. Calvert Hall Academy, Baltimore, was the first scene of his labors, where he remained for ten years. In 1866 he was appointed Principal of St. Gabriel's Academy, in this city, and in 1877 Director of St. James's Academy, Brooklyn. The Tatian Literary Union and the Tatian Council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion of Manhattan Borough were named in his honor. He will be buried from St. James's Pro-Cathedral on Monday at 10 A. M. The Rev. Father Donohue and his assistants will celebrate the mass of requiem. The interment will take place in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Emilius Kitchell Sayre.

Emilius Kitchell Sayre died at his residence, in Monticello, Mo., on the 13th inst. He was born at Battle Hill, near Madison, N. J., March 20, 1810. He was the oldest living graduate of Amherst College, having been graduated there in 1828. On leaving college he was appointed Professor of Mathematics at the old Washington Institute, in this city.

He studied law at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., 1831-3, and was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1833. In 1853 he retired from practice and settled on a 4,000-acre estate in Missouri, where he resided until the time of his death.

He was a delegate to the Missouri State Constitutional Convention in 1861. He married, June 30, 1844, Elizabeth Stanford, daughter of Elijah Pierson, a New York merchant. She died June 14, 1896. He leaves six children—D. E. Sayre of New York, Dr John Stanford Sayre, United States Navy, (retired;) Lieut. Farrand Sayre, Eighth Cavalry, now at Puerto Principe; Mrs. T. Hugh Boorman of New York, Mrs. Frank E. Smith, and Mrs. Aaron Kitchell Wallin.

John Alston.

John Alston, who was said to have been longer in business in Chicago than any other merchant of that city, died Friday night. Mr. Alston was President of the Alston Manufacturing Company, painters' supplies, a charter member and ex-President of the St. Andrew's Society, and a Mason.

Mr. Alston was born in 1820 in Glasgow. The entire family came to America and went directly to Illinois in 1841. They settled in Kane County, near Dundee, and his father later became one of the richest farmers of the district. Mr. Alston's bent was for trade and in the city, and in 1845 he went to Chicago. He painted the first Tremont House and the county building, and won repute in that way. He invested in real estate in all parts of the city, among other pieces buying the present site of George M. Pullman's house in 1858 at $1,000. In 1874 he purchased Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's house on West Washington Street.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. FRANK S. BLAIR, who was Attorney General of Virginia under the "Readjuster" régime, died at his home, in Wytheville, yesterday, aged sixty years.

DAVID GREENE, thirty-one years of age, a prominent citizen of Columbus, Ohio, died suddenly at the Windsor Hotel yesterday. His body was sent home last night.

WILLIAM HARDY, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and of the firm of Hardy & Miller, City Weighers, died on Friday, in his seventy-eighth year, at 112 Second Place, Brooklyn.

JOHN GARDES, a hop merchant and a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Friday at 629 Macon Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-fifth year. Funeral services will be held to-morrow night at the house.

JOSEPH MARIE died at his home, 111 West Forty-third Street, yesterday, after an illness of three months from Bright's disease. Mr. Marie was sixty-eight years old and was a retired stockbroker. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

HENRY WHITE of Little Silver, N. J., a well-known pigeon shot, died at his home in that place yesterday. Years ago he was a contestant in many big shoots, and won many medals. He was fifty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

S. I. HAZELTON, who was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress from Missouri on the Greenback ticket, is dead at his fruit farm, near Springfield. He was born at Andover, Vt., in 1821, and went West in 1837. He was first elected to the Missouri Legislature in 1867.

Sergt. HENRY J. QUINN of the Yonkers police force died at his home yesterday of Bright's disease. He was sixty-three years of age, and had been a policeman since the organization of the Yonkers police force, in 1871. He was born in Ireland, and came to this country when eighteen years of age.

JOHN E. LAWLESS, who for seventeen years had been a member of the police force, died at the Post-Graduate Hospital Friday. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 69 Amsterdam Avenue, this afternoon. The burial will be in Calvary Cemetery.

Prof. JOSEPH BALDWIN of the Chair of Pedagogy in the Texas State University, is dead after a lingering illness. He was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1827, and was one of the most prominent scientific men of the day. He wrote a number of scientific books during his life. He will be buried in Austin.

CRAWFORD MAXWELL died at his home, 77 Keap Street, Brooklyn, on Friday evening, of heart disease, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a native of New York State and had been engaged in the wholesale marble business in this city for nearly half a century. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

The Rev. JOHN W. JANSEN died Friday at his residence, 344 Summer Avenue, Newark. He was born and educated in Kingston, N. Y., and for many years occupied pulpits in that locality. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pompton, N. J., for twelve years, and resigned about ten years ago, although he had been identified with Presbyterian churches and interests since. Funeral services will be held to-morrow and the interment will be at Kingston.

ELISHA J. YEAMANS died Thursday at his home, 191 Union Street, Jersey City, and funeral services were held at the house last evening. He was born in Cecil County, Md., Feb. 10, 1804, and had been in the tailoring business in this city and Jersey City from 1830 until a few years ago. He was the first President of the National Association of Tailors. He leaves two sons and two daughters. His brother, John Yeamans of Maryland, lived to be ninety-four years old.

JOHN F. BATTERMAN died on Friday at his home, 114 Clarkson Street, Brooklyn. He was seventy-six years old, and was born in Hanover, Germany. At the age of nineteen he came to America and went to work for his uncle in the bottling of mineral waters at Greenpoint After remaining with his uncle a few years, he went into business for himself, retiring about thirty years ago. Two sons survive him. The funeral will be held at the house at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. CAROLINE E. JOHNSON-HOLLISTER, the widow of Thomas N. Hollister, died Friday at her home, 48 West Fifty-ninth Street. She had been President of the Ladies' Christian Union of the City of New York for twenty-seven years, and had been connected with that charity for thirty-one years. It was partly due to her efforts that the three homes maintained by the Union were established. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. HENRY C. MARSTON died yesterday in Chicago. She was fifty-three years old and very well known in the society of all three divisions of Chicago. Her husband, Col. Henry C. Marston, was at one time connected with the City Government, and before that was United States Consul at Malaga. Their youngest daughter, Rosita, who was a well-known member of the younger society set on the South Side, became the Baroness Schutzbar von Micheling June 10, 1895, after the Baron had known her but three weeks. He went to Chicago as the guest of the Pullmans and met Miss Marston at a dance. The wedding was a very brilliant affair.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Unless You Insist on Carl H. Schultz's, the only pure and correct Mineral Waters, you may have your whiskey spoiled by inferior water.

Piles—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d. No cutting. Book free. City references. Pay when cured.

E. & W. "IRONWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

DIED.

BRADSHAW.—At Orange, N. J., on Jan. 14, 1899, Anna L., widow of Franklin E. Bradshaw. Funeral service at her late residence, 37 Ridge St., Orange, on Monday, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock.
Boston papers please copy.

CROOKE.—At Oconomowoc, Wis., on Jan. 13, 1899, Charles L. Crooke, in the 71st year of his age.
Interment at Poughkeepsie.

DOWS.—On Friday, Jan. 13, 1899, David Dows, Jr., in the 42d year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, 30 East 70th St., on Monday, Jan. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

GAINES.—On the 13th inst., at her residence, 219 West 133d St., Emeline, widow of Thomas Jefferson Gaines, in her eighty-seventh year.
Funeral service this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Relatives and friends are invited.

HALSEY.—On Friday, Jan. 13, 1899, at her home, 144 West 119th St., Virginia Isabel Forbes, beloved wife of Francis Whiting Halsey.
Services at the house Monday evening, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock, to which relatives and friends are invited.

HILLIER.—At Metuchen, N. J., Jan. 14, Emma P. Hillier, widow of the late Richard Hillier, in her 84th year.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George W. Greacon, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of family. Train leaves Penn. Depot, N. Y., 1 o'clock; 3 minutes' walk from station. Return train 4:54 P. M.

HUNTER.—At Colorado Springs, Jan. 14, 1899, Charles Hunter, M. D., son of Rev. Joseph and Annie I. Hunter.

JOHNSON-H

GOLFERS' ANNUAL MEETING

Interest in the Session of the United States Golf Association.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

Clubs to be Selected for Holding the Three Principal Tournaments of the Year.

Interest in the coming annual meeting of the United States Golf Association has been stimulated during the past week by the appointment of the Nominating Committee by President Laurence Curtis of Boston. This committee consists of Samuel Y. Heebner of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, James A. Stillman of the Newport Golf Club, and Henry P. Toler of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills N. J. They are all well known in the golfing world. Stillman and Toler are practically New Yorkers, the latter being one of the most prominent golfers in the Stock Exchange. He has been a prize winner in several big tournaments. For the first six months of last year Toler held the amateur championship of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., but in the Fall James A. Tyng won back his old-time honors.

James A. Stillman is a prominent member, among others, of the Newport Golf and Meadowbrook Hunt Clubs, and he competed in the big championship event at Morristown last September. Heebner is one of the most popular and energetic golfers in Philadelphia. The committee will meet within a short time and select a ticket for the various offices to be filled at the coming meeting. Very little change is made in the list of officers, and most, if not all, of the present officials will be re-elected, unless they make a positive refusal.

The meeting will be held in February, and the exact date will be announced in a few days by Secretary R. B. Kerr. The most important matter to come before the meeting will be the selection of the various clubs for the three great championship tournaments of the year. It would not surprise many golfers if one of the Philadelphia clubs secured the women's tournament. The women in Philadelphia are enthusiastic golfers and in respect to having an organization of their own for inter-club golf contests are ahead of the New York women. Miss Frances C. Griscom, one of their ablest players, now holds for the second year the fourth championship honor place. The Philadelphia players made an excellent showing, both in numbers and ability, at the women's championship last October at Ardsley, some of the able contestants being Miss Katherine Cassatt, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Miss Burt, and Mrs. J. C. Patterson. Both the Philadelphia Cricket and Philadelphia Country Clubs have excellent eighteen-hole courses, and there is no doubt that either would conduct the event as such a golf tournament ought to be managed.

There is also a well defined rumor that St. Andrew's, near Yonkers, may ask for either the open or the amateur championship. The special committee appointed last year to report on the advisability of adopting a different method of scoring in team matches than the plan usually followed, will make known its decision on the subject, but it is not likely that any change will be favored. No serious disposition to change the popular method has been shown except in Philadelphia, where the system of scoring only one point for the winner of each match, was adopted last season. It has failed to show any material advantage over the general system, and the fact that it has been adopted nowhere else shows that it is not destined to become popular.

The attempt, not ceable to a considerable extent last season, to introduce as much novelty as possible in the big golf tournaments, met with very gratifying results. The introduction of team matches, mixed foursomes, and, as was once done, a professional and amateur four-ball match, added much to the enjoyment of many big events. The latest and most striking effort at golf novelty, however, has been made by the Ocean County Hunt Club of Lakewood. It is not a move, however, that is liable to commend itself to general popularity.

The Golf Committee of the club has decided to admit none of the so-called crack players, college students, or schoolboys, in its coming open tournament, for which the dates have been changed to April 6, 7, and 8. No golfer who is rated at scratch or from three strokes and under, handicap, will be eligible, nor any golfer, whether he be a poor or good player, who is under thirty years of age. This is the boldest effort to put a snub on first-class golf that has yet been made. Most clubs are only too anxious to get as many of the experts as possible to compete in their events, and a club's persuasive powers are sometimes taxed to the utmost to secure prominent amateur talent.

The presence of the best golfers in any tournament naturally adds to its interest, gives the members a chance to see golf of a standard of which, perhaps, they have little knowledge, while the majority of amateurs, whether "duffers" or not, prefer to measure their calibre against some good men, rather than always meet ordinary players. There is no strength, either, in the argument that the prize-winning interest in a tournament is lessened because the majority feel that they are "out of it," when they observe among the competitors a certain number of "cracks." This difficulty, if it is one, has been easily obviated by dividing the contestants into classes according to the scores turned in on the first round, several cups being offered for the varying grades of competitors.

In this case, too, a player who qualifies among the first sixteen, say, who are eligible to play for the chief trophy, often feels he has acquired greater golfing honor, although he has no possible chance of winning the prize, than if he qualified at the top of the second class, with perhaps a strong certainty of winning. The Ocean County Club will find that its action is a detriment to the encouragement of first-class, scientific golf, a point which every club that takes up the game seriously is anxious to foster.

The discrimination against college players is also unfortunate, for the college men generally add interest and excellence to every contest they enter. Many golfers in this city, who have been spoken to on the subject, have either laughed outright at the idea or have deplored it as an unfortunate decision. There is no doubt, as a member of the Ocean County Club has been quoted, that the tournament will be decidedly unique. The Golf Committee of the club consists of Arthur B. Claflin, James Converse, E. Robbins, and Walker and William A. Hamilton. At the recent annual meeting George J. Gould was re-elected President, Col. G. B. M. Harvey was chosen Vice President, W. A. Hamilton, Secretary, and Dwight M. Harris, Treasurer. The membership consists of forty resident and 120 non-resident members. The House Committee consists of Dwight M. Harris, John B. Morris, James C. Parrish, and Bruce Price.

Several more club elections have been held within the last few days. The Wee Burn Golf Club, at Noroton, Conn., has elected John D. Crimmins President, Charles Stewart Smith Vice President, Walter N. Capen Secretary, Wilson N. Baldwin Treasurer, and Alfred S. Pitt Captain. Besides these officers, the following are also on the Board of Governors: Edward E. Bruggerhof, Archibald H. Smith, John H. Huributt, and Malcolm R. Pitt. The club also voted to increase its active membership to 125 and the non-resident to 35 members.

The Directors of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, have elected Norman S. Dike President, and with him are the following officers: Vice President—William A. Putnam; Treasurer—James H. Merritt; Secretary—E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr.; Captain—Daniel Chauncey.

The Richmond Hill Golf Club has chosen the following members on its Board of Directors for the coming year: F. J. Stimson, Arthur Man, Walter Rutherfurd, Cortlandt D. Van Rensselaer, Franklyn Paddock, and Arthur Smith.

The Lawrence Harbor Golf Club, which lately laid out good links, has entered the arena of Winter sports and members' tournaments are now being held every week. On Lincoln Day a silver cup, given by M. M. Singer, will be competed for, and on Washington's Birthday a trophy presented by Lawrence Lamb will be played for. The club has applied for membership in the United States Golf Association and in the Metropolitan Golf Association.

The Staten Island Cricket Club had the most successful golfing season last year in its history, and in the Spring, when its new eighteen-hole course is in condition on the Fox Hills, the club will be as well equipped from a golfing standpoint as any of the large local clubs. Thirty golf competitions were held during the year, including six mixed foursome tournaments, in which many women played. The George E. Armstrong gold medal for the club championship was first played for in May, and won by John R. Chadwick. The record on the course is 79 strokes, held by E. L. Richards. Charles T. Stout won the most prizes during the year. Seven team matches were played, the Staten Island members winning three. The annual meeting of the club will be held in a few days.

A rumor is afloat that a team of women golfers from England and Scotland is contemplating a tour of the United States next season. Miss Amy Pascoe, the former woman champion of Great Britain, and Miss Isette Pearson, another able player, are mentioned as being among the team members. Such a visit would surely be one of the most pronounced golfing events of the year, and would occasion widespread interest in all clubs where women are actively engaged in the game. Rumors of a team of men coming from England have been more or less current for over a year, but the scheme has never advanced beyond that uncertain stage. While all golfers will hope that this women's team may develop into actuality, little credence will be given to it until a definite date is announced of the sailing of the women's golf team from England.

The Chicago Golf Club, which has one of the most perfect courses in the country, is to lay out a new nine-hole course for women, and also expend $8,000 in improving its present eighteen-hole course.

The Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., which is laying out a magnificent eighteen-hole course, fully described a few weeks ago, was incorporated last week at Albany. The club takes the place of the old Queens County Golf Club, which now ceases to exist.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

There will be only one candidate for the office of President of the League of American Wheelmen at the annual meeting next month. Conway W. Sams of Baltimore, who was spoken of as a possible opponent of Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., has withdrawn from the field. He made this announcement a few days ago, after a conference with Mr. Keenan and Albert Mott. By this it is understood that Sams has stepped out for this year only, and will be a candidate in 1900. Mr. Sams made the following statement regarding his position: "A few weeks ago some of my friends prominent in league affairs suggested that I permit my name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency of the League of American Wheelmen, but after a careful consideration I decided to decline, as I strongly believe that it is better to avoid politics this year and devote all our time to the important questions to be brought before the meeting. A number of members of different divisions throughout the country have been kind enough to say that if I would not disturb the harmony of the coming meeting they would support me next year."

It is now almost a sure thing that Keenan's election will be unanimous, but as yet he has not declared a platform. He has not announced his views directly on the racing question, but in a recent interview he is reported to have intimated that he is in favor of the league's continuing its control of racing. Mr. Keenan is a member of the Executive Committee, which next month will report on the question of racing, and he intimates that the committee will report that it knows of no other body prepared to govern the sport.

This racing question, however, will not end with the committee's report, as has been the case at several recent conventions. The anti-racing faction has been much augmented since last year, and a prolonged discussion is sure to follow the proposed amendments to abolish racing.

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The bill introduced a few days ago by Senator Ellsworth, providing for the licensing of bicycles, the appointment of Side Path Commissioners, and to provide for the construction and maintenance of side paths, has the indorsement of the League of American Wheelmen and wheelmen generally. President Potter of the league will suggest that the bill be amended to read "cycle paths" instead of side paths. The latter are alongside the roads, and in many places cycle paths run across roads and fields.

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There may be a clash between the League of American Wheelmen and the Amateur Athletic Union when the Military Athletic League applies for a sanction to hold bicycle races in conjunction with its annual athletic carnival at Madison Square Garden, in March. The League of American Wheelmen imposed a fine of $1,000 on the Garden and placed it on the black list for holding cycle races until the fine is paid, because of the recent six-day race, which was unsanctioned. The Amateur Athletic Union has already sanctioned the games. It is expected, however, that the trouble will be adjusted before next March. Should it not be, however, the general opinion is that the Military Athletic League will have cycling events on its programme, sanction or no sanction.

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Local cyclers who are always complaining about the trouble experienced in checking bicycles on railroads would probably drop bicycle riding if they were treated as cyclers are in Prussia. According to reports from abroad the Prussian State railroads charge 12 cents for the transportation of bicycles for all distances, which is paid at the regular ticket office for bicycle tickets. At least fifteen minutes before the train starts the traveler must take the bicycle to the baggage room to be labeled with the name of the station to which it is going. Lamps and all attachments except the toolbag must be detached. Then the cyclist must take it to the platform himself where a porter receives it and gives a check, which explains that the company is not responsible for damage to the unpacked machine. In case of changes the cyclist must carry the machine from one train to the other.

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The Century Wheelmen have scheduled the following entertainments for the rest of the social season: Jan. 18, progressive euchre; Jan. 26, annual ball at Lenox Lyceum; Feb. 1, ladies' reception tendered to the Century Wheelmen; Feb. 8, progressive euchre; Feb. 15, reception; Feb. 18, smoker; Feb. 22, progressive euchre; March 2, anniversary dinner; March 8, progressive euchre; March 15, reception; March 18, smoker; March 22, progressive euchre; March 29, reception.

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There is a report that Harry Stevens, of baseball fame, will build a quarter of a mile bicycle track at Midland Beach, S. I. The track, it is said, will be built of wood, and it is intended to hold night races twice a week, in addition to regular Saturday afternoon events. The track will be allied with the National Cycling Association, recently organized to control amateur and professional racers.

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The latest bulletin issued by Albert Mott, Chairman of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, shows that he is still on the warpath, he having disqualified all riders who competed at Madison Square Garden recently. He has appointed J. S. Keeley of Buffalo special representative of the Racing Board and official referee for this State. This appointment was made necessary because of the abolition of a State Racing Board. J. C. Wetmore, E. Edwards, A. Stahl, and N. McIntyre are ruled off all tracks sanctioned by the League of American Wheelmen for acting as officials at unsanctioned races. The bulletin, in part, is as follows:

Amateur records accepted: One-third of a mile handicap, made by George H. Collett at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 22, 1898; time, 0:41 3-5; handicapper, R. F. Kelsey. Two to ten miles, competition, made by John Nelson at Chicago, Sept. 24, 1898; time, two miles, 3:49 2-5; three miles, 5:44 4-5; four miles, 7:38 3-5; five miles, 9:36 1-5; six miles, 11:30; seven miles, 13:25; eight miles, 15:21 3-5; nine miles, 17:15; ten miles, 19:13 2-5.

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Among the amateur riders transferred to the professional class are F. Fisher, H. J. Ferrier, G. C. Farr, R. H. Clifford, R. Blakelee, W. J. Murray, J. Ryan, W. J. McClelland, A. Lyon, W. E. Mosher, G. H. King, J. Lieberman, G. Warnke, F. W. Lenz, M. Hoffman, J. Eller, L. R. Lake of New York; P. O. Mundt and W. C. Walter of Brooklyn, and Joseph Downey of Boston. All these riders are fined $25 and suspended until the fine is paid. There are a number of riders fined $50 and suspended until paid, including G. Davidson, A. Blaikie, and Bert Potter of New York; E. D. Burrows and C. S. Henshaw of Brooklyn, and Frank Butler of Boston. With but few exceptions these riders will not pay the fines imposed by Chairman Mott, and will await the result of the vote on the abolition of the control of racing by the League of American Wheelmen at the annual meeting next month.

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The races held in this city under the auspices of the American Cycle Racing Association during the indoor season just ended were very successful. The association gave thousands of dollars in prizes, but was well paid for its venture, as the meetings were liberally patronized. A long schedule of meets is now being arranged by the association to be held during the coming Summer. These will include paced races by the best professional riders in the world.

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The Century Road Club of America has received numerous applications for records made during the past six months. Chairman Walter Farraday of the Roads Records Committee has these applications under consideration, and will verify each one before they are allowed:

New York to Albany—Arthur S. Taylor, 15:10:00.

Triple century record—Mrs. A. Matheis, St. Paul, Minn., 33:25:00.

Century record—W. B. Dixon, St. Paul, Minn., 6:47:00.

Double century record—W. B. Dixon, 15:15:00.

Triple century record—W. B. Dixon, 28:55:00.

Fifty-mile Missouri State record—A. J. Henley, Kansas City, 2:52:25; also 100-mile record, 6:21:35.

Chicago to Milwaukee and return, tandem record—F. G. Clark and J. D. Andrews, 12:30:00.

E. J. Porter has applied for a medal for his ride from New York to Chicago. Porter started from this city on Nov. 2 last and reached Chicago Dec. 1. His performance is considered remarkable, inasmuch as he encountered poor roads almost during the entire journey.

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New York State is slowly gaining on Pennsylvania in membership in the League of American Wheelmen. The most recent report shows New York to have a membership of 17,238 and Pennsylvania 17,585. Massachusetts is third, with 12,652. The total membership of the league is 76,375.

WINTER BASEBALL TALK.

No Disposition Shown to Reduce the National League to Eight Clubs Next Season—Indoor Sport.

It is now beginning to look as though the reduction of the League is a dream of the future, after all. For several weeks after the annual League meeting in New York there were reports galore about how the reduction was to be accomplished, but not one of these reports was based on anything like actual facts, and there is now every reason to believe that the season of 1899 will be continued with twelve clubs. The club owners admit that there has been considerable talk about reducing the circuit, but they cannot see their way clear until the ten years' agreement expires two years hence. There are at least three clubs in the League at present that are losing money, not alone for themselves, but for the remaining clubs. They do not, however, intend to be turned down before the agreement expires unless the League will buy them out. This is not likely, as a majority of the club owners say emphatically that they will not contribute one dollar to a fund to buy out a club.

President W. W. Kerr of the Pittsburg Club is the sixth club owner to place himself on record in stating that no change in the circuit will be made this year. He says:

"We are all disposed to reduce the circuit to eight clubs, but some magnates want cash to get out. That is not forthcoming, and, therefore, we will go along as we are for a while longer. It may be that some of the clubs that are so determined to stay in the League will meet again with financial difficulties, and if they do, I think they will have to bear them this year. In the past the League has advanced money to stranded clubs, and has kept things as they are. If this had not been done I think we would have had an eight-club league at present. I do not intend to put up one cent this year to carry any club along. To let them fall by the wayside causes lots of trouble, of course, but not as much as keeping this big League in existence with some bankrupt clubs in it. The present circuit is likely to remain unchanged for another year."

Earl Wagner, President of the Washington Club, indorses Edward Hanlon's scheme for the organization of two eight-club sectional leagues when the present agreement expires. The plan suggested is that the East and West could form two strong leagues of eight cities each, and to exchange games for a month at the end of the season to determine the National championship. Mr. Wagner maintains that this plan would prove successful, as the Western league would have thirty Sunday games and the Eastern league the same number of Saturday games.

Local baseball matters are at a standstill. The Brooklyn-Baltimore deal is still on, but it is almost assured that it will be consummated. The attorneys of both clubs have been busy for more than a week arranging the legal details, and the deal may be closed any day.

In this city nothing new has transpired during the week. Mr. Freedman is still too busy to talk baseball, but still contends that the local patrons will get good baseball. Things will liven up early next month, when the schedule meeting of the League will be held in this city. Then some important exchanges and sales of players will take place. As a matter of fact there never is much done in the way of bargaining for players until the Spring meeting.

The game of indoor baseball promises to become popular in this vicinity. An indoor league has been organized in Brooklyn among the National Guard, and now the Knickerbocker Athletic Club will organize a team to enter a club tournament. Indoor baseball differs a great deal from the outdoor game. The diamond is smaller, and eight or nine players can constitute a game. The ball used is 17 inches in circumference, made of a yielding substance, eight and one-quarter ounces in weight. The bat is 2¼ feet long and not more than 1½ inches in diameter in the largest part. The pitcher cannot curve the ball, and another peculiar rule is that a batter hit by a pitched ball is not entitled to a base.

TO ISSUE BILLIARD CHALLENGE.

Schaefer Is Anxious for a Six Nights' Match with Ives.

Jacob Schaefer is anxious to get on a match with Frank Ives, and it is reported that he will issue a challenge in a few days in which he will practically allow Ives to name the conditions. The "young Napoleon" never said that he would not meet Schaefer, but intimated that it would not pay him to play in Chicago for gate receipts. He wants to play for a stake, and if reports from Chicago are authentic, Ives can safely arrange a match with Schaefer, as the latter claims that he can get backing to the amount of $5,000 to play a six nights' match of 3,000 points at 18-inch balk-line billiards. Friends of Ives in this city claim that he will not crawl out of a match if Schaefer can get all this reported backing, and say that Ives will be prepared to answer the challenge as soon as it is issued.

Ives is now at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, for the benefit of his health, and it is his intention to remain away until April.

The cushion-carrom tournament that Slosson is trying to organize will be abandoned if Ives and Schaefer are matched.

SCHOLASTIC SPORT.

The New York Interscholastic Athletic Association has decided to add hockey, discus throwing, and basket ball to its annual list of championship events. A basket ball tournament will be arranged at once.

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The association met last Tuesday and plans for the outdoor athletic season were discussed. Nothing was done about an indoor meeting at Madison Square Garden. This meet will probably be abandoned, as two meetings a year involve too much expense. The annual Spring games, however, will be held as usual at Berkeley Oval, but no date has yet been set.

Several amendments to the constitution were adopted. One changes the system of scoring points at the annual meeting. The new system of five points for first, three points for second, two points for third, and one point for fourth now being used by the Intercollegiate American Amateur Athletic Association was adopted.

Hereafter, when athletic clubs wish to include scholastic races in their list of events, application for a sanction must be made to the Interscholastic Athletic Association, instead of the Amateur Athletic Union. Another amendment adopted compels a school entering a team for the baseball, football, basket ball, or hockey championships to play all games scheduled under penalty of $10 fine for each game forfeited. There were several cases during the past few years where teams failed to appear when scheduled to play.

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An effort will be made to revive the dual meetings between the New York and Long Island Associations in all branches of sport. These competitions were abandoned three years ago for some unexplained reason, although they always proved interesting, particularly the football and baseball games and track athletics.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Radical Reforms to be Adopted at Harness Race Meetings.

MONUMENT TO JUDGE CARTER

The New "Grand National" Steeplechase to be Inaugurated at Morris Park This Spring.

A number of radical reforms will be introduced at the next harness meeting of the Louisville (Ky.) Driving Fair Association, some of which may spread to Northern and Eastern trotting territory. The most important of the proposed changes will be the introduction of the two-in-three system. The two-in-three system will considerably shorten the time of trotting meetings, and it will do away with the objectionable practice of laying up heats, often indulged in by drivers. The plan has been tried in Montana.

In addition to the two-in-three system, another plan is proposed, which, if it becomes a rule, will, after the third heat has been trotted, send all but the heat winners to the stable. This will decide the race in the fourth heat if two consecutive or alternate heats are not won by the same horse.

In an interview recently, Secretary Frank Kenney of the association gave his views on the new projects as follows:

"You may announce our meeting of 1899 (Sept. 25 to Sept. 30, both dates inclusive, i. e., the week preceding the Lexington meeting) as the 'Great Novelty Meeting' of the year; for, in addition to the above reform, we propose to add several new features to our programme.

"Late in May, as usual, we will close about six attractive advance purses, such as renewals of the Douglas, ($6,000, for trotters;) the Seelbach, ($5,000, for pacers,) &c., which, together with the Kentucky Matron Stakes, ($7,000, for three-year-old trotters,) will give a most interesting programme. Then, about two weeks before the meeting, we will close about eighteen class races, in which will be included races for youngsters at both gaits, making all the heat races two-in-three. Such is our programme for 1899.

"But that is not all. We are out with a future stake, which we have named the Louisville Prize, guaranteeing it for $10,000. Same will close Feb. 15 for yearlings, (foals of 1898,) the race to be trotted by three-year-olds in 1901."

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W. B. Jennings has announced to his friends this early that his mare, Briar Sweet will, although she is entered in the Brooklyn Handicap, probably not be a starter. Mr. Jennings intends to bring a big string of horses from California to race on the Eastern circuit next Spring. He believes that Briar Sweet will make a record even better than her showing of last year, and he means to keep her in reserve and not race her too early in the year. She is a candidate for the Suburban, however, and it is his intention to fit her specially for that event. In addition to the string he had with him when he raced here last year, Mr. Jennings will have Copulation, Saintly, Venturo, Heiro, The Light, and Hemera, all of which were raced in Montana last year by Henry Byrnes. All of the horses in the Jennings string will quit racing in California early in the Spring. Mr. Jennings will ship his string to Saratoga or some other training ground for a long rest before he again begins to race them. His horses will carry silk about June 1.

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According to reports from Portland, Me., Rigby will be under new management this coming season, and it is understood that a Boston man will be asked to guide the affairs of the parlor track. Although Rigby has never been a paying property, it is the general opinion that with an up-to-date, hustling man at the helm the track can be made a money earner. For six years the stockholders have tried to get along with a local man as manager, and the result has been satisfactory to neither the owners nor the several managers. Readville, Lexington, Cleveland, and Charter Oak, all owe their success to live Secretaries, such as King, Fasig, Jewett, Tipton, Giles, and Wilson. Men of their stamp command good salaries, but the past of their associations bears evidence that they are worth every cent they receive and are the only kind to have.

Rigby has a track counted the fastest in the world, and backed as it is by Portland's leading business men, it should stand near the top of successful racing associations. In order to do this it must have a man as Secretary or manager who thoroughly understands the racing game. This has been the only fault of Rigby's past managers—they were handicapped by a lack of the practical knowledge of running a track. Horsemen like to race at Rigby, and if at the coming annual meeting of the association a competent man is selected as manager and Secretary, together with a Board of Directors who will give him plenty of latitude, 1899 will prove a most prosperous year for the Pine Tree State track.

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The Secretary of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Cleveland has prepared an interesting table of statistics of the club's matinées during 1898. During the year thirteen matinées were given, at which fifty-seven horses started. Of the fifty-seven, thirteen started but once, the remaining forty-four being active participants. Forty-two of the number beat 2:30, eleven only being pacers. There were in all eighty-nine events with 317 starters, an average of 3⅝ to a race. One hundred and ninety-three heats were trotted and paced. E. I. Leighton's Peter Swift won the Reed Challenge Cup, he having started thirteen times, winning five firsts, four seconds, three thirds. The Reed cup for pacers was won by W. B. White's Minetta, she having five heats to her credit in the contest for this cup. The challenge cup for the fastest heat trotted during the season was won by W. M. Cummer's chestnut mare Temper, her best time being 2:13¾; the challenge cup for pacers going to H. K. Devereux with Jack the Ripper, for a mile in 2:16¼.

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The thoroughbreds will have worked North by April, and the best of them that will be raced early will be running at Memphis then. The Memphis Jockey Club has secured a large number of entries for the Montgomery Handicap, among them being several of the candidates for the Metropolitan, Brooklyn, and Suburban Handicaps, and the date of the race has been fixed for April 8. The list of candidates for the race is the largest ever made. Forty-three were entered last year, while this year the following fifty-four candidates have been named: Tom Collins, Fireside, J. H. C., Banished, Remp, High Jinks, Air Blast, Kitty B., George B. Cox, Millstream, Winslow, Nobleman, Onamastus, De Blaise, Algol, Macy, Presbyterian, Lieber Karl, Sea Lion, Ordnung, W. Overton, Albert Swind, Simon W., Basquil, Belle of Memphis, Peat, Sailor King, Handsel, Crocket, Opaque, Lennep, Star of Bethlehem, Leo Plantor, Forget Not, Manuel, Kentucky Colonel, The Kentuckian, F. F. V., Jolly Roger, Imp, Fervor, Cherry Leaf, Clay Pointer, Ulysses, George Kratz, Dr. Walmsley, Hittick, Buckvidere, Charitily, The Roman, The Pride, St. Simonian, Dunois, and Golden Link. The weights will be announced on Feb. 15.

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The Canadian racing men, and some of the Americans who have entries, are figuring this early on the chances of the candidates for the Canadian Queen's Plate, and the consensus of opinion seems to be that Abotsford will be the dangerous one. Abbotsford is a five-year-old gelding by the Abbot, dam Lady's Maid, and is owned by Dr. Andrew Smith of Ontario, who bought him at a weeding-out sale held by Mr. Seagram last Spring. Abbotsford brought $150, and started once in the colors of his present owner, finishing third in the Dominion Handicap, behind The Tar and Downright. He had previously run in the Ontario Plate, and his ability to go the distance is the principal reason for his selection to land the guineas.

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The Saratoga Racing Association has not yet announced its fixtures for the coming season, for it is praying for the adoption of a plan of everyday racing, and will wait until the dates are assigned by The Jockey Club to-morrow. The association contemplates offering a new and valuable stake to be called the Saratoga Grand Prize, and to be worth $5,000 next year, $10,000 in 1900, and $20,000 in 1901, these values to be guaranteed. The announcement of this stake will depend, as stated above, on the allotment of dates. The stake will be for three-year-olds and upward, at one mile and a furlong. For 1900 and 1901 entrance fees will be small. For example, the entrance for foals will be $10, with another entrance of $25 the following January, and $50 addition Jan. 1, 1901. The starting fee will be $100.

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The Carter Memorial Association of Nashville, Tenn., has been organized, and a committee, consisting of Starter "Chris" Fitzgerald, Henry M. Johnson, and D. T. Murray, has been appointed to receive subscriptions to a fund which will be used to erect a monument to the late racing judge, J. J. Carter, who was killed in the big fire at the Baldwin Hotel, in San Francisco, recently. The Board of Stewards of the Crescent City Jockey Club was invited to serve on the committee, but declined, owing, it is said, to the fact that Judge Carter had once refused to recognize one of the board's rulings. The late Judge Carter was a man who was universally popular among turfmen in the West and South, and he had a large number of admirers in Nashville, where it is proposed to erect the monument to his memory.

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P. S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia and H. W. Smith of Worcester, Mass., have united forces in a stable for cross-country purposes. Mr. Randolph has raced in a small way upon the flat on the Metropolitan Circuit for years, and several years ago, in the days when hunt and country club meetings flourished, had a most successful stable of jumpers and ponies, while Mr. Smith has already established his reputation as one of the best amateur riders either across country or on the flat. Marsian and Filament, of Mr. Randolph's last year's flat racing stable will be put over the jumps, as well as King T. and Fugleman, more recent purchases of this promising confederacy.

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The members of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association are congratulating themselves on the showing of the entry list to the Kentucky Futurity, the trotting world's greatest colt stake. Second payments in the Futurity for foals of 1898 have been made on 602 weanlings out of a possible 702. This is a percentage never before equaled in any Futurity. The entries are from territory as far West as California and as far north as Maine. The 602 weanlings are by 208 different sires, and over 70 per cent. of them are developed sires, all but 57 having records between 2:30 and 2:04.

Sixteen of these sires are: Online, 2:04; Rubinstein, 2:05; Directum, 2:05¼; Direct, 2:05½; Bingen, 2:06¾; William Penn, 2:07¼; Stamboul, 2:07½; Kremlin, 2:07¾; Arion, 2:07¾; Directum Kelly, 2:08¼; Nelson, 2:09; Allerton, 2:09¼; B. B. P., 2:09¾; Baron Rogers, 2:09¾; Benton M., 2:10, and Moquette, 2:10, are in the 2:10 list, 48 others are in the 2:15, 39 others are in the 2:25, and 46 in the 2:30 list.

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The new steeplechase, the "Grand National," which will be inaugurated at Morris Park this Spring, and the other rich cross-country fixtures planned by the Metropolitan Racing Associations will undoubtedly bring out the best fencers to be found in the country. Not only will the crack steeplechasers of the United States be sent after the rich prize, but many of the crack Canadian horses will be entered, and the race will have an international tone. Populist, one of the star cross-country performers in the Dominion, has been entered by his owner, Barney Fassett, in some of the Metropolitan Circuit steeplechases, and is now being trained for the coming season near the Woodbine track, Toronto.

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The tax on the gross receipts of the 1898 meetings of the Brooklyn Jockey Club amounted to $18,716.99, and it has been paid. The Saratoga tax was $4,453.98, and the Queens County Jockey Club tax was $7,388.65. Both have been paid. The Coney Island Jockey Club heads the list. Treasurer Bradford sent a check to the Controller for $20,014.56. This tax on gross receipts of race meetings yields a great revenue for the advancement of the standard of agricultural societies.

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"Ed" Tipton, Marcus Daly's agent, and W. B. Fasig, the horse auctioneer, have hit upon a unique business scheme which they will put into operation as soon as possible. They have organized a company known as the Fasig-Tipton Company, which will engage in the sale of horses and manage race meetings. The company will take the responsibility and entire management of races whenever and wherever desired, whether at a big country fair or on the grand circuit.

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The Liverpool Cup, a splendid silver trophy, has been presented to the Ontario Jockey Club by Thomas Oakshott of Rock Ferry, Cheshire, England, to be raced for at the Woodbine track. It will probably be raced for with an appropriate amount of money added in a steeplechase. Mr. Oakshott was a visitor to the Woodbine track several times during a trip to Canada, and his contribution was a token of his appreciation of the hospitality of the club.

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The first two-year-old race of the year was run at the Oakland (Cal.) track on Monday, Jan. 2. The distance was three furlongs, and the winner was the chestnut filly Nina, by Patriot, dam Remembrance. This is the breeding of the filly as it appears in the report of the race, but there is no such animal registered in Volume 7 of the Stud Book.

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It is a curious thing that Onward is the sire of four mares, each with a record of precisely 2:14, and the four are composed of two pairs of own sisters; Nellie Mason and May Morgan are both out of Rachel Russell, by Woodford Abdallah, and Catherine Leyburn and Helen Leyburn are both out of Mamie, by Star Almont.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The Governors of the New York Athletic Club issued a very encouraging report to the members of the club at the annual meeting last week. In this report they said: "The past year has been among the most memorable in the history of the club, the great event of the year being the opening of the new clubhouse on March 26, 1898. This had been looked forward to with keen anticipation on the part of our members, and the results were most satisfactory, as has been evidenced by the great growth in the membership of the club, every one of the 500 life memberships having been taken and paid for. Of the 2,500 resident memberships, less than 50 now remain to be filled, with a number of applications on file; and it is the belief of this Board of Governors that a good waiting list will soon be the result in this class of members, while in the non-resident class nearly 400 out of the 500 have been taken.

"The financial statement as presented in the annual report of the Treasurer shows an equity of $500,000 in the properties of the club at a fair valuation, and the earnings of the club show a material increase, with a prospect of still further improvement.

"In athletics the club has made a good record during the year just passed, which will be seen by reference to the Athletic Committee's report, as its representatives were the winners in competition of 207 first events, 104 seconds, 61 thirds, and a total in points of 1,408. It has a good list of athletes in all departments upon its membership rolls, and to be an athletic member of this club is considered an honor in the athletic world."

The result of the election at the New York Athletic Club was as follows: President—Thomas L. Watson, 861; Vice President—Louis H. Orr, 649; Secretary—Charles L. Burnham, 869; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue, 881; Captain—Frederick M. Hansling, 870; Governors for two years—Howard P. Frothingham, 876; Albert E. Colfax, 886; Edward W. Kearney, 876; Charles J. Kintner, 883; Frederick T. Adams, 883; Frank Keck, 885; Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., 879; R. H. Goffe, Jr., 889.

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John Cregan, Captain of the Princeton track team, resigned the Captaincy last week, but later on withdrew his resignation. This has caused considerable satisfaction among the Princeton athletes.

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The Atalanta Boat Club's ball will be held at the Lenox Lyceum next Tuesday evening. At the annual meeting recently the following officers were elected: President—George B. Heath; First Vice President—W. H. Wagstaff; Second Vice President—E. C. Villaverde; Treasurer—D. Van Holland; Secretary—F. H. Rippe; Commodore—David Banks; Captain—David Brown; Senior Lieutenant—Edwin Schutes; Junior Lieutenant—E. V. Kean; Trustees for two years—F. D. Tansley, S. M. Philips, A. C. Bardes, W. Pelzer; Trustee for one year—Enoch G. Lobb.

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The Boxing and Wrestling Championship Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, consisting of J. E. Sullivan, Chairman; J. P. Boyle, J. F. Harder, John J. Dixon, and H. Obertubessing, at a meeting at the office of the Chairman decided upon the following officials: Referee of Boxing, James J. Frawley; Judges of Boxing, Maxwell E. Moore, New York Athletic Club, and J. J. Walsh, Pastime Athletic Club; Referee of Wrestling, Gus Boyas, Columbia College; Announcer, Charles J. Harvey; Timers, Charles Schmidt, C. C. Hughes, and Robert Stoll; Weighers, the committee; Inspectors, John Steil and William Dopf.

NEWS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

C. Oliver Iselin has been at Bristol, and as a result it is said that work on the Defender is being hurried, and that she will probably be launched sooner than was expected. It is thought that the yacht will be moved out of the shop this week, to make room for the new boat, which is being kept back until the last defender of the America's Cup is out of the way. The riveting on the Defender has been finished, and all the interior braces are in position. The plates that were ripped out in order to allow the workmen to get at the interior of the boat are being replaced. Preparations have been made to launch the old boat, and the engine which hauled her out of the water has been overhauled and is in readiness to lower the yacht again as soon as all the work is completed.

The work of laying down the new boat is going on in the south shop at the Herreshoff yard. This work is in charge of Harris P. Whitman, who has done similar work upon all the big yachts that have been turned out from this yard. This work will be finished this week, and then some definite idea of the form that the new vessel will take can be had. The sail loft is another busy place in the yard. There Hathaway is busy overhauling the Defender's sails. It has been found necessary to re-rope them. The sails are all in good condition, and it will not be necessary to have a new set made, at least not until late in the season.

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J. Rogers Maxwell has decided that he will not race this year, but will watch others from the deck of a steamer which he has ordered to be built for him. The new yacht will be built by the Pusey & Jones Company at Wilmington, Del., from designs by H. C. Wintringham. The yacht will be of steel, and will be 117 feet over all, 110 feet 3 inches on the water line, 18 feet 0 inches beam, and 11 feet 7 inches draught. There will be two houses on deck; that forward will be 22 feet long, and the after one will be 20 feet long; each will be about 10 feet wide. The forward deck house will be used as a dining room, with pantry and other conveniences, and the after house as a saloon, with a companionway leading below. These houses will be of mahogany. The engines will be of the triple expansion type, and will be built by Sullivan. The new yacht is to be ready for launching by June 1.

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Capt. Curtis of Col. John Jacob Astor's steam yacht Nourmahal has been instructed to have the yacht in commission this month, to take her to Europe, where Col. and Mrs. Astor now are. The yacht has been in Tebo's Basin since the Fall of 1897, and is now being fitted out as fast as possible. She will probably sail this week for Marseilles. From that port Col. and Mrs. Astor will start for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

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D. Willis and Arthur C. James are having a steam yacht built by the John N. Robbins Company of the Erie Basin, to take the place of the schooner Coronet, which they recently sold. The new yacht is being constructed from designs by Clinton H. Crane, and her dimensions will be 160 feet over all, 130 feet on the water line, 26 feet 9 inches beam, and 14 feet draught. The new yacht will

AS TO THE PHILIPPINES

THE FILIPINOS NEED US.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We may have a row with the Filipinos, who are like a mob without a leader, but we may congratulate ourselves that the millennium is here when Bryan, Cleveland, Godkin, and Schurz stand on the same platform. It will not surprise many to know that Mr. Cleveland has lost faith in the benign influence of the United States Government. He seems to expect that we will massacre the Filipinos, when it seems probable that they will massacre themselves and indulge in the luxury of a revolution every six months, like some of the Central American republics. "There is a guiding spirit in conquest," says Montesquieu.

The American people are not for a moment in fear that our great and glorious Dewey will see any hardships or yoke of conquest imposed on the Filipinos. They are like a lot of children, and need to go to school to Uncle Sam. They do not yet know what is for their own good. They seem anxious only to indulge in cockfighting feuds and vendettas. Ignorance is darkness. When they see that under an American protectorate capital will flow in to develop their country and its mineral and agricultural wealth, they will appreciate the blessings of a Government which gives them peace, safety, and liberty. For my part, I do not see how we can let go of the Filipinos. Without us they are at the mercy of the Spanish traitors or their own turbulent and tyrannical leaders. With Dewey they will at least have peace. And are we to repudiate the brilliant victories and sage counsels of the great Admiral? A thousand times, no!

Lord Palmerston said that at one time he figured as the bottle holder for all the oppressed nationalities of Europe. Under the benign and peaceful rule of Uncle Sam there will be no Armenian massacres in the Philippines, and the people will soon see that they are being saved from internal strife, from the insidious Spanish, and the ear'h hunger of European powers.

EUGENE BLOODGOOD BEEBE.

New York Jan. 10, 1899.

UNCLE SAM A SICK MAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no concealing the fact that Uncle Sam is a sick man. So long as he confined himself to his own domestic affairs and attended strictly to his own business he did very well and the country waxed fat and prosperous, but in an evil hour he contracted a touch of the Cuban fever, combined with the Hawaiian "grip," and the disease has made such progress that the good man can hardly now be recognized by his most intimate friends. It is a sad, a pathetic case, and in view of what has passed and what may be expected one may well pause and inquire "Where are we at?"

But one short year ago Uncle Sam was the acknowledged champion of the poor and oppressed. He was opposed to monarchies and large standing armies; he cultivated the gentle arts of peace instead of the stern behests of war; his soul took no delight in the pomps and vanities of imperialism or foreign aggrandizement; he p ided himself on the doctrines of the early fathers, and stood square footed on the immortal Declaration of Independence and the rock-ribbed principles of the Constitution. But now, in a few brief months, lo and behold, how changed! The Uncle Sam of former days, whose name was a shield and tower of strength, appears to have cast behind him the consecrated wisdom and traditions of the early times and now manifests a desire to meddle with every one else's business and neglect his own.

First he started out on what was loudly proclaimed to be a war for humanity. Spain was walloped, as she deserved to be, and our flag placed over Cuba and Puerto Rico. But with these successes Uncle Sam has unfortunately contracted a disease which bids fair to turn the good-natured old gentleman into a moon-struck lunatic. The war for humanity has now degenerated into a war for aggrandizement. In his delirium our well-beloved Uncle seems to have lost sight of all the old Constitutional landmarks and his head is filled with visions of foreign conquest, standing armies, floating navies, and Oriental islands, and he would exchange the modest garb of the Republic for the crown of imperialism. The fever will pass and Uncle Sam will reach his sober senses some day, but every good citizen is apprehensive of the mischief that may result before the disease is conquered.

Much of this talk about territorial expansion must impress the intelligent observer as mere rot. We have time enough to expand after this country has matured and reached its growth. There are millions upon millions of acres of fertile land in our Western States and Territories that have not even been surveyed. There are valleys and plains and mountains in our own country that have never been explored. "The land of the free and the home of the brave" is not filled up by a long shot, and yet, under this insane delusion that appears to have captured the Cabinet and the yellow journals, we propose to take in the Philippines, with their earthquakes, their fevers, their monsoons, their grinning baboons, and their stupid uncivilized natives, the whole caboodle of which is not worth as much as one decent township in any one of our States. If our preachers desire to go into the civilizing and humanity business, they have abundant material right here at home. All honor to ex-President Cleveland, Senator Hoar, and Andrew Carnegie. If such men will continue to speak out, our country will be spared from the trouble and worry that now threaten it. C. J. R.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 7, 1899.

THE FRUITS OF THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the following extract from THE TIMES's recent admirable editorial, entitled "Fruits of the War," viz.: "Thus far no work of art or letters springing from the Spanish war has risen above the commercial level," may this not be from the fact that the fruits of the Spanish war referred to are more of a commercial character, and therefore better calculated to inspire quotations in Cuban and Philippine live stock, or the slave market, than the production of works of art or liberty hymns by American geniuses and patriots?

The fruits of the Spanish war for the people directly interested in it appear to me to be chiefly these: For the Cuban, an American master in place of his Spanish one, and the supplanting of his native civilization with our American one. For him this means (whether he knows it or not) the beginning of the end, the end of all that is old and familiar to him, and the beginning of all that will be new and strange; the displacement of his native customs, laws, and amusements, and the substitution of ours; the burial of the old ideals for which every Cuban has fought and loved and sung; the last refrain of "Cuba Libre" and the first stanza of "Hail, Columbia" or "God Save the Queen."

For the Filipinos the fruits of the war will be the same if we can file upon them our Spanish bill of sale, and should the contact of the two civilizations and the two races in the Spanish archipelago and the "Gem of the Antilles" prove as progressively deadly to one as it has done in our present America, both Cubans and Filipinos will have won life and liberty from the cruelty of the Spaniard only to fill a grave and a tradition prepared by the humanity of the American.

For Spain the fruits of the war are her losses and lessons from it, and her greatest enemy could not wish her more of either. That she has partly deserved them is true, as it also is that she is accepting them with more dignity and fairness than America is showing in inflicting them. The Spaniard fought bravely, and kept his surrender honorably and it is not to the credit of American civic principle or justice that the special representatives of Mr. McKinley supplemented an honorable victory by arms gained under the flag by the civic spoliation of a disarmed and beaten adversary. Bitter as are Spain's reflections to-day, they may contain a sweet of the future, in the part that the possessions that have bankrupted her in wealth and name may play in the affairs of their new possessor.

For America the fruits of the war are as yet largely in prospective. They hang before her like the fruit on the tree of knowledge in the Garden of Eden, that, partaken of, may drive her out of the paradise of nations or may lead her into a better one. Her hesitation is natural, for forbidden fruit is proverbially stolen fruit, and the weal or woe of three peoples may hang upon her act. The two positive fruits that we know we have gathered from the war are: First—That our fighting qualities have not degenerated, if our statesmanship has; second—The ratio in which to compute the probable mortality of our future invading armies; namely, 5 to 1—5 commissaried and hospitaled to 1 shot to death by the enemy.

And contingent upon the action of Congress we may establish a repudiation of the no-slavery principle (established at the close of our civil war by the freeing of our negro slaves) by the purchase (in effect) of 10,000,000 free men at the close of our Spanish war. We may also be entitled to the new coat of arms suggested by the amalgamation of a victory by arms with a spoliation by treaty; namely, the eagle couchant before the hog rampant. Any American patriot who can produce a good, soul-stirring epic from the fruits of the Spanish war up to date can occupy a good, warm place in the hearts of his countrymen.

AN AMERICAN.

New York, Jan. 2, 1899.

SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leader of to-day you quote with seeming approval the instructions of the President to Gen. Otis at Manila:

> The destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Harbor of Manila by the United States naval squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Dewey, followed by the reduction of the city and the surrender of the Spanish forces, practically effected the conquest of the Philippine Islands and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein.

In the first place, the Philippine Islands will not be ours until the treaty is ratified and we have paid over to Spain $20,000,000; and in the second place this argument involves a non sequitur. If in the beginning of the war our forces had entered the Harbor of Havana, destroyed some national vessels, and captured the city, would that have practically effected the conquest of Cuba and the suspension of Spanish sovereignty therein?

Suppose again that at that time or since a Spanish fleet had entered the Harbor of New York, destroyed the ships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and Greater New York itself, would that have practically effected the conquest of the United States of America from Maine to Alaska? The Spaniards would have found that there were some other cities to be taken, and some other people to be subdued before their conquest would be complete, as we are likely to discover in our career of slaughter, as Mr. Cleveland aptly defines our method of unprovoked warfare, before we establish ourselves in the Philippine Islands in the place of the Spaniards.

It is now pretty generally acknowledged that Admiral Dewey made a mistake which has involved us in many difficulties, in not having confined his operations to the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the Harbor of Manila. If he had merely taken possession of the island of Corregidon, at the entrance of the bay, for a coaling station, he would have accomplished all that was necessary. There was no occasion whatever to send a single transport from California for his relief, for he would have required none. As to Luzon and the rest of the islands, the rebels, confident that no more reinforcements could come from Spain, would have speedily gotten rid of their oppressors, and they would have been able to "work out their own salvation," though doubtless "with fear and trembling," which it was none of our business to prevent.

Now we make the excuse that having stolen a part of the islands, it is our manifest destiny and duty to steal the whole, and in a Peckspiffian way we talk of our duties "to men benighted," who may prefer to remain Roman Catholics or Mohammedans rather than to be operated upon by the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions." The whole of this wretched imbroglio, from the time when we began to give aid and comfort to the Cuban Junta in keeping alive rebellion in Cuba on the part of a lot of brigands whom we were led to believe were patriots, all through what Prof. Norton aptly termed "a needless, unjust, and inglorious war," comes from a refusal to "mind our own business."

JOHN CODMAN.

New York, Jan. 6, 1899.

JUSTICE THE STANDARD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The imperialists claim that in the Louisiana purchase, the Alaska purchase, our acquirements from Mexico, and our treatment of the American Indian we have a precedent for the annexation of the Philippine Islands. God forbid that any American point with pride to our treatment of the Indian; as for the rest, there is one essential difference between them and the Philippines—the difference between a territory and a people. The one is a case of annexing a wild and uncivilized fastness—save for occasional uncertain settlements; the other a case of annexing a civilized people. We have Dewey's own word for it that they are more capable of self-government than the Cubans—and in whose judgment has America more confidence? Manila is an ancient seaport, conspicuous in Eastern trade, and is not the only one.

It argues nothing to say that there are savages there—for so are there in this country, and unsettled deserts also. Nor does the argument hold that because we deprive certain people and classes of people in this country from a voice in their own government we can take another people without giving them a voice in the matter. If an illiterate man comes to this country, he does so knowingly, and if a natural-born American remain illiterate enough to prevent him from qualifying for voting it is his own fault; but to take a people in forcibly and then tell them that they do not come up to our standard is quite a different matter. In any case, some of the Filipinos are able to judge for themselves, and these are against annexation. Do all the Cubans come up to the standard? Yet the President has said that it would be "criminal aggression to forcibly annex" them. You say that it is customary in all warfare to have the right to hold territory captured. Did not the Declaration of Independence give us a code of morality different from warfaring nations? Hence the President's expression "under our code of morality." In Hawaii and Puerto Rico there was a desire or pretended desire for annexation by those annexed.

There is but one standard by which to judge the question, and that is justice. The Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are but high-minded views of and applications of justice. Now Mr. Editor, boil it all down, set our selfish interests aside, and where is the justice in and what is the reason for treating a people in the Atlantic Ocean differently from a people in the Pacific? G. H. G.

Summit, N. J., Jan. 11, 1899.

THE PHILIPPINES QUESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's TIMES I read with pleasure—and I also hope with profit—Senator Hoar's protest against territorial expansion and plea for the right of the Filipinos, and in to-day's TIMES Senator Mason's eloquent and pungent protest against employing force to compel the Filipinos to obey our commands. Living within sound of the old Liberty Bell that proclaimed the glad tidings of freedom to all the land, I have imbibed somewhat the spirit of liberty, and feel like saying to Senators Hoar and Mason, "Well done, good and faithful servants of the people!" Whatever others may do, we cannot impose our rule on others without their consent without discrediting the Declaration of Independence and doing violence to our claim that Governments "derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We cannot be unjust to the Filipinos without being false to our duty to ourselves. We cannot make war on them to subject them to our authority without violating the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States, adopted by "we, the people." What more can a liberty-loving, just nation want than an equal opportunity to compete with other nations for trade and commerce? Given this and the right of a coaling station in the Philippines, and the energy, push, and capacity of the American people to compete with others will bring to us our just share of all profit to be gained by commerce with the Philippines or any other people. If our honored heritage of self-government does not make us better citizens, broader minded, and more capable men, better equipped for the manifold duties of life than is attained by those who are voiceless as to the form of government under which they live, then republican government is a delusion and love of liberty a lie.

When we unfurl our flag to despoil a people of their right to form a Government for themselves we repudiate the heroic patriotism of our Revolutionary sires to secure the blessings of government by the people and become advocates of the right of might. The people owe it to themselves to see to it that the day never dawns when our flag ceases to stand as a symbol of liberty and the rights of man. MICKLE C. PAUL.

Philadelphia, Jan. 11, 1899.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This being the people's Government, they use their freedom to discuss every public question. At this time there is a seriousness to be very grave in the anxiety in waiting for the action of the Senate as to the treaty between us and Spain, and how far the course of the President shall be approved. There does not seem to be any questioning as to our relations with Cuba and Puerto Rico, but there is exceedingly able argument as to what disposition shall be made of the far-off Philippines. The President's declarations have been made with a spirit which should have general approbation, if others would not come to the same conclusions. He tells the Filipinos that we come not to them as conquerors, but to aid them in establishing a good rule while they shall be in our care. Considering that they were under the Spanish authority, and that Spain yielded that to us, then it is ours, as much so as the right we have in Puerto Rico.

But it appears to be argued that the treaty should not have embraced so much in its articles, that it is contrary to republican doctrine to have such acquisitions, and some of the strongest minds are arrayed against it. It is seen to be nothing new. Our Declaration of Independence does not apply here, for there is not yet the assurance of their being a people capable of self-rule. It is not contrary to the Constitution, giving Congress power over our territory, not distinguishing as to how it belongs to us. We have had the Louisiana purchase, by conquest from Mexico, and Alaska has been ceded to us. There were fierce oppositions then, as now. Some of the foremost men of the country among statesmen declared themselves most strongly against every one of those additions, but, in the light of to-day, they were surely wrong.

We all know the ability of ex-Senator Edmunds as a Constitutional lawyer and we have seen his reasonings, but, able as they are as to why we should let the Filipinos have their own way, they do not conclude convincingly. He argues that they would become citizens in our territory, and thus citizens of the United States. If unfit for citizenship, is there any doubt that they could be declared so? If they are qualified for self-government, and they make up a majority in such territory, does not the President say they shall be allowed to make their own laws, to be as much rulers as those in any other territory we have? If we find the possession of those islands altogether unprofitable and undesirable, can we not then give them up? Many of us believe they are ours by rightful conquest, and that the President's action has been statesmanlike. We think the people are largely with him, and that the Senate will adopt the masterly treaty by a decisive majority.

J. HERVEY COOK.

Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 9, 1899.

A STRANGE SPECTACLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A little more than a century ago our forefathers were struggling for independence and appealing to the world for sympathy and help in their effort. After years of strenuous warfare they succeeded in throwing off the Colonial yoke and becoming a Nation. To-day the Nation which owes its existence to that contest for independence is apparently about to fasten the yoke of subjugation upon a number of millions of people on the other side of the globe who are struggling for their independence. A strange sight this!

In giving to the world the reasons for our demanding independence we claimed that all men are equal in their political rights and that all Governments derive their just powers from the consents of the governed These have since been the basic principles of our political system. Though we have not always lived up to these precepts in our practice, they have still been the ideals toward which we have worked. Our faces have at least been turned toward the sunlit heights of liberty, and our general movement has been in that direction. Now, however, these maxims, which we have considered axiomatic, are openly scouted by many as being mere "glittering generalities." It is boldly claimed, even in quarters where a special championship of liberty and equal rights has been supposed to reside, that we never have been and are not now a truly democratic Nation, and therefore need feel under no obligation to act as such. The cry in these circles is: "Women and citizens of the District of Columbia are not allowed to vote; therefore our democratic system is a failure and a sham. The farce is played to the end; throw off the mask! Let us go forth upon the earth conquering and to conquer, and let no scruples as to the rights of other peoples give us pause. In the words of our Jingo Poet of the Prairies,

> "'And the twain are joined for hunting,
> let all the packs beware,
> The tiger's kith, the panther's kin, the
> race hordes of the bear.
> * * * * * * *
> For the blood our mother gave us is the
> true imperial strain;
> She bore one cub, one only, but it wears the
> lion's mane!'"

An amazing and most portentous transformation this!

But another class of our people, so far from having lost their faith in American liberty, are so enamored of its virtues and beauties that they consider it the bounden duty of our Nation to go forth and bestow the same liberty on other peoples. Yet strange to say, this portion of our citizens are apparently willing that in this process precisely the same methods should be used as are advocated by the disillusionized class just described. They are not satisfied that we should merely have all the area, facilities, and privileges needed by us in the Philippines for our commercial and naval purposes in that quarter of the globe, and that we should only give friendly counsel, aid, and protection to the inhabitants while they are building up a system of self-government. They seem rather to wish our Nation to take full possession of the islands, bombarding their ports and shooting down their people, if necessary, in the operation; to ignore and rebuff their leaders and crush such government as they may have already established, and then dole out to the population, from time to time, on the points of bayonets, such scraps and bits of liberty as we decide that they are fit to receive. Truly a surprising method of spreading the blessings of American liberty!

Still another class of our citizens claim that it is a religious duty, a sacred trust thrust upon us by Providence, that we should take possession of the Philippines and rule them, in order that we may confer on them the blessings of our type of Christianity. It does not seem to be sufficient for our militant friends of this class, in the pulpit and out of it, that our Government should merely secure adequate protection for Christian enterprises and institutions in the islands. They also apparently look upon the Constitutional objections to converting our Government into a religious propaganda, directly or indirectly, as trifling obstacles that are now "outgrown." They moreover appear to forget that it is just this union of Church and State, this use of Governmental power in the attempt to propagate Christianity, that has been the greatest hindrance to its truest success and has caused untold miseries in the past. Notwithstanding this, in the delirium of the hour many good people seem ready to have our fair young American Nation join the bloody procession of those that have sought to extend the Kingdom of Love by the power of the sword.

An astounding reversal this of our former spirit and practice. Meanwhile comes across the centuries the voice of the Master of the kingdom, saying: "Put up again thy sword into its place; for all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword."

May we yet heed the warning and escape the doom. T. V. V.

Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1899.

TO HELP, NOT TO SUBJUGATE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to help the cause of anti-expansion I wish to say a word, not that I can or need add anything to the many able arguments against it. It does seem to me that there is only one side to this question, for those opposed to it always have facts to state, and those in favor generalities, such as making a precedent of our expansion to the Gulf and the Pacific Ocean, which only shows the weakness of their side. Another great point is "beneficent government," which seems a hypocrisy. One can have no trouble in guessing what that is when it will be conducted ten thousand miles from home by a lot of soldiers looking for glory, adventurers, and carpet-baggers, whose only aim will be, of course(?), the glory of God and the salvation of the Filipinos, and all the money they can make or steal.

How can any one reconcile such a government to the spirit, principles, and traditions of the American people? Two years ago 99 per cent. of them, if asked their opinion, would have been opposed to it. It has already made us mix up Old Glory and the union jack, for less than which Congress did the unprecedented thing of censuring Ambassador Bayard about two years ago. We were, and ought to be, independent of any monarchical ally. It is not forth. Sometimes a sheet or blanket will fall to the street below, enveloping some pedestrian in its folds and furnishing amusement for the crowds of people who are always on the street, and they stand about and laugh until the owner of the piece of bedding comes laughingly forward and rescues it from the person in whose hands it has fallen.

pinos rise and wipe out our army it will serve us right. Then think of the sufferings of the American troops in time of peace from disease and climate. "The game is not worth the candle," except to the governing class. I am for sound money, but if any political party is formed with anti-imperialism-annexation-expansion for a plank in its platform I will join and stick to it forever, even if it carries free silver at 16 to 1.

E. G. K.

New York, Jan. 2, 1899.

Blankets on the Outer Walls.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

Probably in no other civilized city of the world do people air their bedding and table linen out of the front windows as they do in Chicago. Not so much is this barbarous custom practiced in the residence part of the city as it is down town, and the nearer to the centre of the city one gets the more bedding he sees hanging from the windows. Along Wabash Avenue, beginning at Harrison Street, blankets, sheets, bed quilts, pillows, and even the mattresses are hung out, held securely to the window sill by having the sash pulled down hard on top of them.

Along Washington Street the blankets and other bedding wave jauntily to the breeze, and on the day of the great jubilee parade an extra quantity seemed to have been put

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As retailers of worthy goods at low prices has never been more forcibly emphasized than in this offering. It demonstrates more pointedly than ever the futility of the sporadic attempts of others to meet our values. We reiterate our oft-repeated and incontestable assertion that we are never knowingly undersold. Even a temporary price-drop which others may indulge in for sensational purposes is always met here with a still lower figure---qualities being equal.

A Very Important Fur Opportunity.

Here's a chance to buy some very choice Fur Garments at about *one-third to one-half below* what they would have cost you earlier in the season—and this in the face of the large advance in the prices of furs that has been made during the past couple of weeks. For instance, sealskin has advanced 36 per cent., chinchilla 50 per cent., Alaska sable (skunk) 50 per cent.

These garments comprise the balance of the made-up stocks of several leading manufacturers. They're small stocks and for the most part there is but one garment of a kind. But together they make an excellent assortment and one which for quality and beauty has seldom been excelled. There are so many single garments in the collection that we will not itemize. We will just mention a few as illustrations. You can judge the rest by these:

A dark Eastern mink Cape, 16 in. deep, with 120 in. sweep, lined with fancy silk, that was $125.00, goes at. $65.00

An Alaska sealskin Pelerine, with long tab fronts, trimmed with 12 Baum marten tails, that was $125.00, goes at $80.00

A Persian broad tail Pelerine, with long tab fronts, trimmed with 10 Baum marten tails, that was $125.00, goes at $75.00

An Alaska Seal Cape, with long pointed fronts, with facing and border of Hudson Bay sable and trimmed with sable tails, that was $125.00, goes at. $80.00

And so on.

We also offer the following inducements in small furs:

Collarettes.

Alaska Sable Collarettes, prime skins, 10 in. deep, fancy brocade silk lined, value $22.00, at. $12.95

Electric Seal Collarettes, 10 in. deep, first quality skins, fancy silk lined, value $14.75, at. $8.50

Neck Scarfs.

Genuine Stone Marten Neck Scarfs, finished with cluster of 6 stone marten tails, value $20.00, at. $13.95

Alaska Sable Neck Scarfs, with tab front and 10 tails, 74 in. long, from end to end, value $15.00, at. $8.45

Muffs.

Alaska Sable Muffs, full size, feather stuffed, value $9.00, at. $6.50

Second floor.

A Special Sale of Women's Gloves.

There are about 1,500 pairs in the lot. Most of them have heretofore been 98c. a pair, but we've marked them all for quick clearance at

64c. Pair.

Included in the collection are:

Walking weights in tans, red and brown.

German kid, white and colors, with two clasps.

Fine quality lamb, embroidered back, 4 button, in black and colors.

There are scarcely enough for a day's selling at this price—so come early if you want to be sure of getting any.

A SILK SURPRISE.

10,000 Yards of $1.00 to $2.00 Novelty Silks to go at 49c. a Yard.

No such value-giving as this has ever been known since the beginning of the silk business. It is a sale without a precedent. The offering comprises 10,000 yards of fancy colored novelty silks in an almost bewildering array of rich and handsome designs, including light and dark colors in striped, Bayadere, Jacquard and printed warp effects.

These silks until recently have sold at $1.00, $1.25, $1.39, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 a yard. Many are identical even to the colors and patterns with those that were offered elsewhere at 69c.—"as the greatest bargain of the century," while a large number of them are *new styles the regular prices of which have never before been broken.* Come to-morrow and take your pick of the collection

At Forty-nine Cents a Yard.

The benefits of this opportunity are for our *customers only.* Dealers cannot expect to share it and we will not sell any of the silks to them.

Two Great Black Silk Bargains Also.

These two black brocaded Dress Silk items are worthy companions to the colored Silks described above. A better recommendation couldn't be given them.

3,500 yards of 22 inch black broaded satin and figured gros grain in a splendid assortment of handsome large and small designs. The quality is extra heavy and rich and worth fully $1.00 yard. Our price is **59c**

3,000 yards of 21 inch black brocaded satin and figured gros grain in a limited number of very pretty and attractive styles. The quality is excellent and would be counted good value at double our price **49c**

New Building, main floor.

Better Values Than Ever in Women's Jackets and Skirts.

If you care about getting the *best values* ever offered in women's *Jackets* and *Skirts*, read what follows and then come to see the garments.

Jackets of rough cheviot, kersey and covert cloths in black and tan, made with box or shield front effect and storm or notched collar, half lined with silk serge $2.98

Jackets of fine kersey cloth, in black and tan, double-breasted front, with the French dip, finished with strap seams and lined with plain or fancy silks, $10.50

Tailor-made Skirts of good serge, in navy blue and black, made with inverted pleated back and finished with strapped seams and percaline lining $2.98

Dress Skirts of fine black serge, made with the circular flounce, trimmed with soutache braid and finished in back with buttons and cord, percaline lined, $4.50

Dress Skirts of fine quality taffeta silk, made in the new flounce effect and trimmed in the latest designs with velvet ribbon—also Skirts of fine black satin, made in the French flounce effect—both percaline lined and velvet bound. They're regular $16.50 and $20.00 Skirts; our price for any of them is $10.95

Second floor.

Women's Stockings.

More of the matchless Hosiery values for which this store is growing famous:

Women's fast black cotton Stockings, with black feet, white feet or white soles—a splendid 25c. quality, of which we'll sell you. . . . . 3 *pairs for* 49c

Women's medium weight full regular made black cashmere Hose, regular 40c. quality, at. 29c

Mousseline de Soie at 29c. Yard, Elsewhere 50c.

Mousseline de Soie is a new and dainty fabric which comes in a good variety of attractive colors and styles. We have a full assortment of the most desirable effects, which include navy and black grounds, with polka dots, stripes and figured patterns—white grounds, with floral and fancy designs—and a large line of plain colors. This fabric is universally sold at 50c a yard. We offer another illustration of our supremacy in underselling by offering it at . . . . . **29c.** yd

$1.50 & $2.00 Plaid Scotch Cheviots for Skirts, at 98c. Yard.

Large Scotch Plaids, in handsome and novel color combinations, the most stylish and desirable fabric and patterns for a swell up-to-date skirt. These plaids are sold at $1.50 to $2.00 yd., but a special purchase permits us to offer them at 98c.

Some Other Dress Goods Inducements.

50 in. Broadcloth, superior quality, the leading colors for the coming season, per yd. 98c

50 in. Worsted Armure, strictly all worsted, a thoroughly satisfactory wearing fabric, shown in all the new Spring colors, price per yd. 89c

46 in. Worsted Cheviots, pure worsted, strong and durable, comes in over thirty shades, per yd. 49c

50 in. Tartan Plaids, all worsted Tartan color combinations, opened at 85c. yd. —now 59c

New Building, main floor.

Women's $4.00 & $5.00 Shoes at $2.24 Pair.

This is a lot of sample Shoes from one of the best makers of women's fine footwear in the country. There are 550 pairs in all, laced and buttoned, and they represent the top notch of up-to-date shoe making. The materials are the best obtainable and the styles are new, handsome and attractive. They're plump $4.00 & $5.00 values, but will sell them at

$2.24 pr.

We know we won't have half enough to supply all the women who will want a pair when they see them, so you'd better come early—especially as there are only sample sizes—3½, 4 & 4½, in A & B widths.

We have, however, somewhat bettered the size assortment by adding to the collection 300 pairs from our regular stock—our $3.90 & $4.90 grades. They go at the same price . . . . . **$2.24** pr

Second floor, New Building.

Half Price for Boys' Knee Pants.

400 pairs of Boys' Knee Pants, made of thoroughly tested all wool rough cheviot in a neat olive gray mixture and serviceable plain drab corduroy.

They're very strongly put together, the seams are firmly stayed and taped, they've patent waistbands, bone buttons, and can be relied upon to withstand the hard knocks a boy is sure to give them. We've all sizes, from 3 to 16 years. Ordinarily they'd cost you one dollar, but we're going to sell this lot at **55c**

Second floor.

A Half Price Sale of Furniture Coverings.

We've a large lot of short lengths of Cotton and Silk Tapestry and Silk Damask—all goods that were new last Fall—in the best designs and most desirable colorings obtainable. They range from 1 to 7 yards each and they're suitable for covering chairs, couches, etc. To effect a speedy clearance of the lot we've cut the already low prices exactly in half. Thus you can buy

70c. Fabrics at	35c.	yd
$1.50 Fabrics at	75c.	yd
2.00 Fabrics at	$1.00	yd
3.00 Fabrics at	1.50	yd
6.00 Fabrics at	3.00	yd
9.00 Fabrics at	4.50	yd

In connection with the above we offer you this additional inducement. We will reupholster any furniture for you during this month at *the exact cost of the labor* to us. In other words, we make you a present of our profit in order to get enough work to keep our force employed during this usually dull period. We guarantee the best possible work, too.

Upholstery Department—3d floor.

Lace Curtains At 1-3 Below Value.

White Nottingham Lace Curtains—full width and 3½ yds. long—new button hole edge, designs the newest, reproductions of Renaissance, Irish Points, Tambour and Brussels effects, per pair $1.50

White Irish Point Lace Curtains, latest designs, extra heavy work, and wide border, inside half of curtain well covered, these were a little late in arriving from St. Gall, hence the price. . . $5.98

Upholstery, third floor.

Some China Chances That Shouldn't Be Missed.

We've 15 Haviland china Dinner Sets, one of the latest shapes and newest decorations, every piece perfect, complete service for 12 persons, value $25.00, that we'll sell at. $17.97

A lot of odds and ends in decorated china, consisting of Pin Trays, Pen Trays, Bath Sets, Individual Butters, Oat Meal Sets, Cracker Jars and Plates, all sizes, have been marked very low for quick clearance—prices range from 4c. to 55c

Lamps.

About 50 Gas Portables, some with slight imperfections, assorted styles, complete with white dome shade, Argand burner, 6 ft. tubing and fittings, that up to now sold at $2.75 to $4.00, will go at. $1.98

Bric a Brac.

A lot of Bisque Figures and Ornaments, new goods, that were intended for selling from $2.00 to $5.00 each, will be closed out at. . . . . $1.49 and $2.49

Basement, New Building.

Women's $5.00 Silk Waists at $3.79.

Black and fancy taffeta Silk Waists, in a variety of colors, made with a bias corded front and shirt waist back, corded cuffs and collar to match—They're regular $5.00 Waists, at **$3.79.**

Second floor.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

I. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert."

198 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613

CHAMPION STEINITZ'S WRATH.

Resigns from Manhattan Chess Club After a Quarrel with Judge Jerome—Explanations of Members.

Chess Champion W. Steinitz is at odds with the Manhattan Chess Club, and has sent in his resignation as an honorary member. The Directors of the club said they were sorry to lose him, but were obliged to accede to his wishes.

Mr. Steinitz took exception to several things that happened in the club and to some of the officers. He charged Judge Jerome, one of the members, with having said that the Manhattan was not a club for professional players and that any gentleman would sit down to play a game of chess without degrading it by playing for money. Mr. Steinitz imagined that the remark had been directed at him, and became very indignant. He has prepared a statement censuring the Judge and endeavoring to prove that a chess master is greatly superior to a Judge and lawyer, inasmuch as he administers to the pleasures of intellectual people and contributes to the mental training of hundreds of thousands all over the world, while, on the other hand, Judges and lawyers owe their livelihood to the troubles of a limited portion of mankind.

Mr. Steinitz goes on to say that there were certain members in the club who made it their headquarters, used it to advertise their business, and had done their best to prevent numerous liberal members from promoting chess on a higher scale by contributing for that purpose. He designates these members as an amateur clique, whose dues are less than 5 cents a day and whose leader he intends to call out.

At the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, in the United Charities Building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last evening Dr. Louis Cohn, a warm friend of Mr. Steinitz, and former Vice President Dr. E. Dahl said they were sorry that Mr. Steinitz had allowed his feelings to be worked up. In regard to the alleged remarks of Judge Jerome, the members said that they were not as harsh as quoted and that Judge Jerome did not refer to him at all, but to an entirely other matter that was under discussion at that time.

The club, continued the members, had no prejudice whatever against professional chess players, and has done more to promote the game of chess by getting up tourneys of professionals than any other chess club in the country, and the members have repeatedly gone down into their pockets to make up the purses for the players. But they are unable to do so all the time. One great trouble with Mr. Steinitz, the members said, was his irritability and readiness to take offense at every one who did not agree with him in whatever he said. His best friends were right in the club, and all revered him, but nevertheless he would insist that many were his enemies.

The Manhattan Chess Club has engaged D. Janowski for a series of exhibitions to continue for two weeks. Match games will be played with the experts of the club, and there will be exhibitions of various kinds.

CHESS MATCH BY CABLE.

British Club of London to Play the Brooklyn Club in March.

A cablegram was received by the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday from the British Chess Club, London, accepting the 10th and 11th of March as the dates for the next cable match for the Sir George Newnes Anglo-American Chess Trophy. The match this year will be with ten players a side, and will occupy two days. The Brooklyn Chess Club has engaged the Assembly Rooms of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, in which to play this end of the contest.

Three matches have been played for the trophy so far. The American team won the first in 1896 by 4½ to 3½ games, eight players a side. The second match, in 1897, was a victory for the British, the teams being ten a side, and the score 5½ to 4½. In March last the third match was contested with ten players a side, and the score was the same—5½ to 4½ in favor of the British.

SHARKEY-FITZSIMMONS FIGHT.

Lenox Athletic Club Decides Not to Handle the Contest.

At a special meeting of the Directors of the Lenox Athletic Club yesterday it was voted not to entertain any proposition from Robert Fitzsimmons, the champion heavyweight, looking to a contest between him and Sharkey under the auspices of that club.

"Tom" O'Rourke, Sharkey's manager, then announced that if Fitzsimmons could find a club willing to give a satisfactory purse, and guarantee it, that Sharkey would fight, and Fitzsimmons's forfeit would then be covered.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY ADDITIONS.

The Coney Island Jockey Club Buying Ground for a New Track.

The Coney Island Jockey Club has completed arrangements for the purchase of 100 acres of ground at the upper end of its track at Sheepshead Bay, which will permit the building of a full six-furlong track. It has been decided that the chute shall be still further extended, so as to permit seven-furlong races on the straight. It is more than likely that at the next meeting of the Executive Committee of the club plans will be ordered, not only for the extension of the track, but for straightening it. With these changes the track will be one of the safest in the United States.

The club has also made a contract for iron fencing 6 feet 6 inches high around its property, to replace the unsightly board fence.

BRIGHTON BEACH ENTRIES.

Secretary Croft Announces the Number of Entries in Stake Events.

Secretary Croft of the Brighton Beach Racing Association has compiled a list of the stakes to be decided at the Brighton Beach meeting during the coming season. The two-year-old events have drawn the largest number of entries, for the table shows an average entry of 7 4-10 to each event, the Montauk Stakes, at three-quarters of a mile, having the largest entry, 88, and the Electric Handicap the smallest, 57. In the three-year-old events, which have an average of 10 6-7 to each event, the Sea Gull Handicap, at a mile, has drawn 52, the largest number of entries. The Brighton Handicap leads with an entry of 54 in the three-year-old and upward division, in which the average entry is 38 1-7 to each event.

The table of entries is as follows:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Stakes	Dist'nce. Miles.	En-tries.
First-Attempt Stakes	⅝	87
Undergraduate Stakes	5½f.	80
Winged Foot Handicap	⅝	74
Electric Handicap (fillies)	⅝	60
Distaff Stakes (fillies)	5½f.	80
Spinster Stakes (fillies)	¾	69
Rising Generation Stakes	¾	71
Atlantic Stakes	¾	76
Choice Stakes	¾	102
Montauk Stakes	¾	88

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Nautilus Stakes	1 1-16	34
Saragossa Stakes (fillies)	1	33
Sea Gull Handicap	1	52
Glen Cove Handicap	1 1-16	45
Babylon Stakes	1⅛	51
Peconic Stakes	1¼	35
Sea Gate Stakes	1¼	36

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

Brighton Handicap	1¼	54
Test Handicap	1	36
Flight Handicap	¾	44
Brighton Cup	2¼	28
Sea Cliff Stakes	¾	37
Islip Stakes	1	25
Jamaica Stakes	⅞	33

CROSS-COUNTRY EVENTS.

Punchestown Steeplechase	full c'e	32
Chantilly Hurdle Race	1½	25

AN INVITATION HORSE SHOW.

No Gate Money or Cash Prizes at Orange Exhibition This Week.

The Riding and Driving Club of Orange, N. J., will give on Thursday an exhibition of horses in harness and under saddle, which, it is announced, will be entirely different from the regulation horse show. Instead of attempting to make the affair a financial success, it will be conducted on a strictly social basis. Admission will be by invitation of members only, and no cash prizes will be given. Professionals will be barred, and the exhibitors limited to members of the club. As there are about 100 members, many of whom have extensive stables, it is expected that the classes will be well filled.

The events so far announced include classes for four-in-hands, tandems, pairs, and singles. A music ride will precede the exhibition of harness horses, and a potato race will add variety to the entertainment. An informal dance in the club's parlors will follow the ring entertainment. The committee having the matter in charge consists of Charles A. Hathaway, W. C. Horn, David Bingham, W. D. Grand, E. M. Colle, H. G. Atwater, and R. F. Bryson. Superintendent John Fulcher will have the ring management. Several of the members have entered prize winners from the New York and Morristown shows. As the exhibition is to be of an entirely social character it will not take the place of the regular horse show given by the Orange Riding Club in the Spring.

THE OLD DEFENDER LAUNCHED.

Progress on the New Yacht at the Herreshoff Plant.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 14.—The old Defender, which has been undergoing repairs at the Herreshoff plant here since Nov. 3 of last year, was launched this forenoon. The launching was not carried out by knocking away the blocks and allowing the boat to glide down the slip into the water, as is usual, but by raising the boat by means of an immense windlass and heavy cable and gently lowering her into the water at the foot of the slip.

Immediately after being placed in the water she was towed to a mooring and the work of calking the seams of the deck was begun. This work will complete the repairs on the yacht, and she will then be ready for a trial.

Plans have been made for running the lead for the keel of the new Defender at the earliest possible moment, and the large blast furnace in the main shop was fired this morning, presumably for that purpose. Two furnaces, however, will be required to handle sufficient metal for the work, and it is expected that the other furnace will be fired at once.

First Foal at Mr. Belmont's Stud.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 14.—The first foal of the season in Kentucky arrived at August Belmont's nursery stud Sunday night. It was a chestnut filly by Henry of Navarre out of Enchantress by Longfellow.

At Mr. W. L. Lansing's farm, near Harrodsburg, Lady Ballard foaled a chestnut filly by Fonso.

At McGrathiana, Imp. L'Intriguante foaled a chestnut filly by Hanover. Mare and foal are the property of A. H. and D. H. Morris, New York.

At Castleton, Imp. Maid of Dorset foaled a chestnut filly by Handspring. This is the first of the get of Handspring.

MRS. HETTY GREEN VICTIMIZED.

Claims that a Chicago Assessor Fraudulently Discriminated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Mrs. Hetty Green has filed a bill for an injunction in the Superior Court, asking that Samuel B. Raymond, County Collector, be restrained from collecting the taxes, amounting to $40,000, levied on her property in the town of Lake for the year 1898 by James B. McDonald, the Assessor of that town.

The charges in the bill are that the assessments are excessive to the amount of $25,000. The bill alleges further that the Assessor, in order to procure his re-election, stated at public meetings that the lands of the complainant were an eyesore and a nuisance to the people of the town of Lake. It is further alleged that Mc Donald was re-elected, and "in fulfillment of his Socialistic statements, fraudulently discriminated against your oratrix (Mrs. Green) and assessed her property at an exorbitant and confiscating value."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JULIUS WEILLE & Co.—Schedules of Julius Weille & Co., manufacturers of ostrich feathers at 119 Mercer Street, show liabilities $17,257; nominal assets, $3,326; actual assets, $1,314.

JENNIE GRAHAM.—Judgment for $15,393 was entered yesterday against Jennie Graham in favor of Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Edward H. Hobbs, as receivers of the Murray Hill Bank, on nine notes made by her authorized attorney, Thomas Graham, formerly a builder, in 1896 and indorsed by him, which notes were found among the assets of the bank.

PHILIP S. SAITLA.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed John N. Lewis, Jr., receiver in supplementary proceedings for Philip S. Saitla, Italian labor contractor, on the application of Jacob Hartmann, a judgment creditor for $503. It was developed that Mr. Saitla has property which could not be reached by execution, which included $440 on deposit with a banking firm.

Out of Town.

CHELSEA PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Henry Atterbury receiver for the property in this State of the Chelsea Paper Manufacturing Company of Norwich, Conn., which had an office at 140 Nassau Street. Mr. Atterbury was appointed receiver in Connecticut in November last, with a bond of $75,000. The bond here was fixed at $12,000. It was learned that there are about $6,000 assets in this State, for which the receiver was appointed here.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Abraham Strekower of 47 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,607 and no assets. He is in no business now.

Raphael Steinthal of 691 Eighth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,543, to three creditors, and no assets. He is in no business now, but was formerly a provision dealer.

Amelia Walther of 180 Grand Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,027 and nominal assets $1,219.

Royal S. Crane, referee in bankruptcy, at 217 Broadway, had six meetings of creditors in bankrupt cases yesterday, the most important being those of George W. Lyon, lawyer, of 47 Broadway, and formerly Surveyor and Assistant District Attorney, and Morris Schottlaender, jeweler, of 59 Nassau Street. In the case of Mr. Lyon no creditor appeared against him, no claim was filed, and he gave notice that he would apply for his discharge at once. In the case of Mr. Schottlaender, who has assets of $8,059, Charles A. Kallish was elected trustee by the unanimous vote of the creditors present. No trustees were elected in any of the other cases.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ABEL, Samuel, and George R. Shevill—J. Meyer and another	$32
BUCKEL, Anna and Peter, Leroy E. Bunker, and Albert Chellborg—Fifth Avenue Bank	160
BARTHOS, Bela—C. Bernard	211
BURKE, Mary F., administratrix, &c.—G. Haring	1,347
BROPHY, John—T. McGrath	292
BERGER, Eugene—The People, &c.	800
BRUCKNER, Peter—G. Neher	105
COSTELLO, Thomas—B. F. Winfield	52
CAMPBELL, Edward—M. Hahn and another	124
DARRAGH, Alexander—C. W. Lang	180
FERGUSON, James W., and Edward H. Van Name—S. Schwab, (costs)	109
FISCHMAN, Joseph—H. Eisenbach and another	884
GERBER, John—E. M. Mott	205
GILBERT, Frank W.—R. Rossman	927
GRAHAM, Jennie—Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and another, receivers	15,393
HACKETT, Mary A.—J. Ryan	860
HIGGINS, John E.—H. Koehler & Co.	1,124
HAWKES, Quayle W.—R. N. Spiers	196
HANSON, James—Dimock & Fink Company	171
HORNE, William—T. W. Stemmler, (costs)	54
KOSAK, Isidor, and George Weinberg—J. H. Goldberg	476
LESSER, Simon and Solomon H.—I. M. Beringston	80
LEVEY, Charles W.—J. E. Kennedy	83
MARX, Michael—J. Goetz	74
MURRAY, Esther—G. C. Engel, costs	93
MORRIS, John J. and Ellen F., executors, &c.—P. Ballantine & Sons and others, costs	76
ROOT, Samuel C.—P. Doremus	191
ROEMER, Emily—W. Schwind	166
RICHARDSON, Thomas H.—P. Kennedy	106
ROGERS, Mary—G. J. Kay	133
SIMS, Henry Ives—S. W. Conklin	159
SCHLOMAN, Henry W.—C. Hartman	149
SCHLOMAN, Henry W.—Overbeck Brothers	231
SLATER, Myron E.—E. D. Depew and others, executors, &c.	192
SMITH, Frank—MacKnight Flintic Stone Company	325
THOMPSON, Joseph H.—G. R. Read	192
WOODWARD, Rignal D.—J. P. Silo	223
WACHMAN, Isidor—P. Wolf	116
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILway Company—E. Tobias	219
UNION AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCopal Church of East 85th St.—Charles Taylor	40
UNITED LOAN AND INVESTMENT Company—J. P. Silo	761
HUDSON PLASTERBOARD COMPANY—D. Hennessy and another, individually, costs	81
SMITH WOODWORK COMPANY—H. Herman Lumber Company	191
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. McCullough	1,187
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Frank and another	348

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Several Large Transactions Show a Quick Revival of Interest.

557 AND 559 BROADWAY SOLD

Latest Sales by Brokers — Success of King and Bathgate Offerings — This Week's Auction Schedule.

Several deals closed during the week have shown a quick revival of interest after the interruption of the holiday season. Beginning with the sale of the Albany apartment house on Monday and ending with the purchase of fifty-feet frontage on Broadway, near Prince Street, details of which are given below, the reports of the week, both in the number of transactions and in six-figured considerations, have shown that the outlook for an active Spring season is as bright as ever.

The sale of two lots on Fifth Avenue, just north of Eighty-seventh Street, by the Tracy estate, cannot rightfully be included in the week's business, as the transaction was closed and reported in this column over two weeks ago. The boom in the upper Fifth Avenue section showed itself, if not by a sale immediately on that thoroughfare, by the purchase by Isaac H. Clothier of Philadelphia of a large plot at the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-second Street. The purchase of the Demuth house, at 845 Fifth Avenue, by Grant B. Schley is without special significance in view of the fact that it has been acquired simply to enlarge the white mansion at the southeast corner of Sixty-sixth Street, which it adjoins, and which was bought recently by Mr. Schley.

Business property, aside from the Broadway deal, has commanded a fair share of attention. The resale of a corner at University Place and Twelfth Street to a builder is directly in line with the recent improvement of that neighborhood, for which there seems to be a growing demand. The buildings 142 to 150 Mission Place, which were on the auction schedule for several weeks during the Summer, have changed hands at private contract, while Jacob D. Butler has been fortunate in finding a buyer for the property 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, which he was compelled to take under foreclosure last month.

Intending buyers of vacant property doubtless confined their attention to the auction room during the week, with the result that lot sales were few and far between. In fact, the only transaction of this class worthy of mention was the sale of the southwest corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to W. L. Crow & Taylor.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

Contracts have been signed for the purchase by Herman Wronkow of the six-story buildings 557 and 559 Broadway, extending through to Mercer Street, 50 by 200. The property is sold by the estate of C. E. Detmold, for which the Union Trust Company its trustee. The price is reported to be in the neighborhood of $370,000.

John T. and James A. Farley have sold to Shanley Brothers, for about $180,000, the six five-story flats to 257 West End Avenue, 150 by 85, being the block front on the east side of the avenue between Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Streets, except the corners.

S. H. Stone has sold to James O'Connell for $50,000 the two five-story flats, with stores, 1,806 and 1,808 Third Avenue, 50 by 98.

Meyer Hellman has sold to Dr. W. H. Caswell, the five-story flat, with store, 511 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Henry Hellman and Warren & Skillin were the brokers.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to J. & M. Weinstein, for improvement, 137 and 139 Broome Street, 40 by 60.

Well & Mayer have sold the six-story tenement 36 Montgomery Street, 25 by 91.

Margaret W. Folsom is the buyer of the eight-story building 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, sold by Jacob D. Butler.

Wacht & Goldberg have bought the two five-story tenements, 28 Canal Street, running through to 160 East Broadway.

John Saalfrank has bought for $10,000 the four-story front and rear tenemnts, 418 East Eighth Street.

It is reported that the five and six story tenements, 40 by 86, at the northwest corner of Madison and Scannel Streets, have been sold for $74,000.

Leo Hutter has bought from Joseph Hyman the five-story flat 1,127 Second Avenue, 25.3 by 105.

The Auction Room.

The features of the realty market, more important than anything which went on in the private-contract branch, were the auction sales of the King and Bathgate estates, and last Tuesday will remain for a long time a red-letter day in auction room history.

The day was one of surprises. The success of the King sale had been looked upon as a foregone conclusion almost from the time of its first announcement. On the other hand, while there seemed to be no question as to the marketable quality of the Bathgate property, it had been hinted that the offering might prove to be ill-timed. One surprise, then, was that the livelier bidding was at the stand of Mr. Meyer, where the Bathgate sale was in progress, and that the prices realized there were, if anything, more sensational than those at the sale of the King properties. Even on the morning of the sale it was feared that the opening of the 1899 tax rolls on Monday would have a deterrent effect upon the bidding, but the increases in assessed valuations were evidently not sufficient to shake the confidence of buyers in these properties.

The surprisingly high prices at both sales have, perhaps, been sufficiently discussed. The bid for the corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, 51 by 102—$121,000—was not unexpected, and that the purchaser, Charles Parsons, had a firm of operators as his only competitor in the last few bids gives some idea of how this property has increased in value in the estimation of the professional element as the result of the Carnegie purchases. More unexpected, however, were the prices realized for the vacant property in the neighborhood of Eighth and Manhattan Avenues, One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Fourteenth Streets, and many of those who had come with maps marked with the latest values in that section soon discovered that the day's bidding was fully as good as any in recent records. It has been pointed out that there was little or no investment buying at either of the big sales—indeed, it would have been extraordinary if there had been any. The prices and the demand shown in the bidding are significant, and that operators, and not investors, took the greater part of both the King and Bathgate offerings does not make the success less gratifying.

This week may seem rather tame in comparison with last. Such offerings as those of last Tuesday do not come every seven days, and smaller properties sold by executors' orders and a few attractive parcels under foreclosure make up a schedule that does not promise very exciting developments.

On Thursday William M. Ryan will sell at executor's sale the two-story building 118 Wall Street, near South Street, and Auctioneer Harnett will offer at public auction 30 East Eighty-first Street, and at executor's sale the leasehold premises, four and five story tenements, 106 and 108 East Tenth Street, 301 to 309 East Eleventh Street, 302 to 308 East Twelfth Street, and 1,181 to 1,183 Second Avenue. The foreclosures include 38 West Seventy-second Street and the tenements at the southwest corner of Fourth Street and the Bowery.

There were recorded last week 375 mortgages, for $4,375,559, of which 141, for $1,419,360, were at 5 per cent.; 146, for $1,433,399, were at more, and 88, for $1,522,800, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 337 mortgages, for $3,420,157, of which 143, for $1,543,125, were at 5 per cent.; 148, for $869,932, were at more, and 46, for $1,005,050, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 16.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Daniel P. Bagraham, referee, 38 West Seventy-second Street, south side, 250 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $68,178.

By John S. Mapes, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, southwest corner of Trinity Avenue, 22.6 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,213; subject to another mortgage for $1,000.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 68½ Carmine Street, south side, 114 feet west of Bedford Street, 14 by 60 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,331.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 217 West Fortieth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $26,968.

On the premises, at 2 P. M., by the referee, William J. Marshall, White Plains Road, southeast side, near Becker Avenue, 50 by 100, being Lot 3 on the map of Washingtonville, in East Chester. Due on judgment, $6,252; subject to another mortgage for $1,000.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 419 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 289 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 100.8½, three-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $4,281; subject to other mortgages for $9,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John J. Delany, referee, 17 Barrow Street, south side, 136.9 feet west of Fourth Street, 25 by 81.1, two-story brick building, with two-story brick stable at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,788.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Weiner, referee, 122 and 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 190 feet east of Park Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,805.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 776 Tenth Avenue, west side, 49.7 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25.5 by 60, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $21,750.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $3,590.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.—By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 118 Wall Street, north side, 38.2 feet west of South Street, 21.11 by 56 and irregular, four-story brick building, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 106 and 108 East Tenth Street, south side, 109.4 feet east of Third Avenue, each 22 by 63 and irregular, leaseholds, four-story brick buildings; 301 to 309 East Eleventh Street, together with 302 to 308 East Twelfth Street, abutting, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, each 22 by 103.3, leaseholds, nine five-story brick tenements; 1,181 and 1,183 Second Avenue, west side, 100.5 feet south of Sixty-third Street, each 25 by 105, leaseholds, five-story brick tenement, with store, on 1,181, three-story brick tenement, with store, on 1,183.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 30 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, 20.7 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 1,436 Second Avenue, east side, 18.11 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,394; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles F Bishop, referee, 108 East Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,958.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 523 Lenox Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,189.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert Secor, Jr., referee, 142 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 14.9 by 97.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,748.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Fordham referee, Pelham Avenue, southeast corner of Cambreling Avenue, 50.11 by 109.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,279.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 364 Bowery, southeast corner of Fourth Street, 19.10 by 58.2 by 17.2 by 64.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 360 Bowery, adjoining, 20.9 by 67.7 by 17.11, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 42 East Fourth Street, 582 feet west of the Bowery, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 18.3 by 49.6 by 19.11 by 38.7, three-story brick tenement; 40 East Fourth Street, adjoining, 24.8¾ by 38.3 by 25 by 38.2, three-story brick tenement, with store; also, an interior lot at the rear of the parcel last mentioned above, 50.8 by 25.2 by 51 by 25.2.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 2,424 Second Avenue, east side, 40.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 80, three-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Osborne, referee, 213 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,827.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 461 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 105.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,475.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 403, 405, and 407 East Twenty-third Street, 81.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, three-and-one-half-story stone and frame buildings, coal yard, all title of John Dwyer on Sept. 16, 1898.

By S. Morris Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 13 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 544.8 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.10 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,327; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Oliver P. Buel, referee, 203, 205, and 207 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Third Avenue, 80 by 100.5, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $80,338.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 541 and 543 Fifth Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 24.9 by 83; Henry Agne of 56 Avenue A, owner; Julius Bockell & Son, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 1 East Seventy-third Street, for a four-story brick and stone dwelling, 25 by 93.6; Mrs. N. F. Palmer of 922 Fifth Avenue, owner; Palmer & Hornbostel of 63 William Street, architects; cost, $35,000.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.8 by 95; Leopold Hellinger of 212 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; Nathan Langer, architect; cost, $26,000.

No. 44 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 30 by 87; James Everard of 697 Fifth Avenue, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building; Mrs. E. T. Lesher of 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,130 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 483 and 485 Fifth Avenue, to a seven-story brick and stone store; Robert Graves Company, premises, lessees; T. W. H. Ebling of 1,831 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 545 Broadway, to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; Young Men's Christian Association of 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, owner; C. N. Hoar, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 84 and 86 Chambers Street, to a five-story brick office building; Lorillard estate, owner; John H. Morris, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, northeast corner of Twelfth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store; Theodore F. Tone of 245 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, owner; J. C. Hankinson of 93 Watts Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 531 East Nineteenth Street, to a one-story brick engine room; John W. Brookman of 45 Exchange Place, owner; Cornelius O'Reilly of 121 East Forty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 163 Mercer Street, to a four-story brick warehouse and salesrooms; John Best, owner; Peter W. Tunison, architect; cost, $400.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 126th St, 99.11x100x irregular; Margaret A. Swan to Augustus S. Hutchins 45,000

BOULEVARD, s e corner of 102d St, 75x99.11; Charles H. Ludington to Andrew J. Kerwin 65,000

DAWSON ST, s s, 265 ft w of Leggett St, 25x132.11x25.3x134; Charles Burger to Katherine Otto 100

KELLY ST, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, 75x133x83.8x95.10; Michael Cowen to Elizabeth McKinlay 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, south part of Lot 79, and n part of Lot 78, map part of Anthony estate, 32x—; Edward A. Cassell to Alfred L. Larkin 1,800

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, Lot 106, map of Monteray, 50x100; Catharine Corry to George Ranger 1

LEONARD ST, 62 and 64, s w corner of Church St; Caroline A. Lyman and others to George H. Fennihan 1

LEXINGTON AV, 731, e s, 17.3x95; Edward A. Howland to the Schaefer Company 1

LOT 377, map of part of Hunt estate; Mary Cadley to Josephine Kelly 300

RAILROAD AV, adjoining lands of Thomas Gore, runs n 145.4 to lands of Jacob V. Hutschler, x s w 60 to lands of Andrew Arnow, x s 147.6 to Av, x n e 90; Matthew W. Schaad to Mary J. Farrell, 1-6 part 125

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 246.6 ft s of Powell Place, runs w 112 x's 25.2 x e 110.3 x n 25; Evelina B. Bleakley to Samuel Tribet 1

WALES AV, w s, 312.8 ft s of Westchester Av, runs s 99.10 x w 57.10 x n e 57.10 to Westchester Av, x 50; Michael Cowen to M. J. Whelan 1

WESTCHESTER AV, west corner of Eagle Av, 60.6x117.9x60x126.8, and Westchester Av, s s, 60.6 ft w of Eagle Av, 60.6x109x60x115; Isaac Boehm to Albert Rothermel 45,000

18TH AV, n s, w ¼ of Lot 119, map of the village of William's Bridge, 25x114; Benjamin F. Gerding to Edward L. Estrange Phipps 1,500

19TH ST, 16 West, 21.5x62; Henry Morgenthau to Moses Goldsmith and another. 1

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 100x98.9, except strips on e s and w s; Peter B. Olney, referee, to Apartment Hotel Company 600

125TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Winfield S. Gilmore to George Crouch and another 1

126TH ST, 15 West, 37.6x85; Janet McAdam to Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis 17,500

128TH ST, 17 West, 22x85; Caroline M. Royce to the Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis 1

139TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Herman Englehardt to Bertha Engelhardt 1

Recorded Leases.

COHEN, Isaac, to Max Kessel; 109 Hester St, 3 years ..... $432 to $444

CROSBY, Margaret E., and another, executors, to Ignatz Weisberger; 59 Catharine St, 5 years 1,800

FISCHER, Jacob G., to Julius Grosspietch and another; 2,429 8th Av, 3 years 1,200

ROSANSKY, Kavy, to Moses Pechter; 75 Pitt St, 5 years 600

SACKEN, Louis, to Philip Maryanov; 24 Allen St, 2 2-3 years 558

SOLOMON, Leah, to Samuel Friedman; 185 Clinton St, 5 years 600

TRIPLER, Thomas E., to Myer Hillman; Avenue B, n e corner of 17th St, 184 ft to 18th St x138, 10 years 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BRESNEY, Bridget, to Julie B. Brettell; 123d St, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 600

HUEG, August, and others to Wilhelmina D. Schall; 1st Av, w s, 20.6 ft s of 24th St, also property in Kings County, 3 years 2,000

HATIE, Mary G., to J. Campbell Thompson; 42 West 75th St, 1 year 3,000

HEYDE, Emile, to Henry Rosenberg; Elton Av, n w corner of 159th St, 2 years 1,000

HUMBERT, Theonas J. A., to Harris D. Colt and another; 9 Wooster St, 3 years 20,000

KERWIN, Andrew J., Jr., to Charles H. Ludington; Boulevard, s e corner of 102d St, 1 year 42,000

MAJOR, James J., to Maximilian Poisenski; Plot 57, map of land of William O. Giles, West Farms, 3 years 550

McKINLEY, Elizabeth, to Michael Cowen; Kelly St, n s, 110 ft e of Robbins Av, demand 1,500

MISSIONARY SISTERS OF THE THIRD Order of St. Francis to Janet McAdam; 15 West 126th St, payable 60 days after decease of mortgagee 16,000

MOORE, Thomas K., to David E. Oppenheimer; 110th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, ½ year 5,000

MOORE, Thomas K., to Henry, Jr., and Herman Raabe; 110th St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 7,500

PATTON, James G., to Pierre W. Wildey, trustee; Forest Av, w s, 153 ft n of 158th St, 5 years 2,500

PATTON, James G., to Pierre W. Wildey, trustee; Forest Av, w s, 167 ft n of 158th St, 5 years 2,500

OTTO, Katherine and John, to Joseph Schultz, as guardian, &c.; Dawson St, s s, 265 ft s w of Leggett Av, 3 years 4,000

STURGEON, Jane, to James McIntyre; 128th St, s s, 285 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years $500

SCHENCK, Amelia, to Randolph Guggenheimer; 56th St, n s, 187 ft e of Lexington Av, ¼ year 225

WAHLIG, Frank A., to Leonidas P. Williams, as trustee; Beach Av, e s, 39 ft n of Dawson St, 3 years 4,350

WAHLIG, Frank A., to Leonidas P. Williams, as trustee; Beach Av, e s, 57.8 ft n

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The United States, as Builder, Must Look to Uncommercial Considerations for Returns.

From The London Saturday Review.

Apart from the political issues involved in the reopening of the Nicaragua Canal question, there are important engineering and commercial considerations to be weighed. Is the project practicable? What will it cost? What are its prospects? Will the undertaking attract trade to itself and pay on a commercial basis? It is known that the United States committee on the question has come to a decision on two points—(1) that the project of a canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific by what is commonly known as the Nicaragua route is entirely feasible and practical, presenting no engineering problems which cannot be met; and (2) that the cost can be presented, with a fair degree of mathematical exactness, allowing for excavation, construction, and all other items.

A glance at the map will show that the existence of a ship canal between the two Americas, whether it be by way of Panama or Nicaragua, will create a new ocean highway, and must of necessity cause a certain dislocation of existing trade routes. But the dislocation is scarcely likely to be so serious as the advocates of such an undertaking have, by a bewildering mass of figures, endeavored to prove. In coming to this conclusion there are several points to be kept in mind. There is, for one thing, the actual distance to be saved on the voyage between the great markets of the world and Europe. We say "and Europe" because for one thing we are in Europe, and are concerned in the matter, regarded commercially, only for its bearing upon Europe, and because, for another thing, the canal will have to depend mainly upon Europe for its revenue. North American trade is mainly with Europe, and though the waterway will stimulate American trade in the East, the increase in that direction will at the best be very gradual, and must for many years be inappreciable. Taking Liverpool as the basis for comparison for European ports as being about the nearest of consequence to Nicaragua, we find that in only one case—that of New Zealand—is the distance in favor of Nicaragua when the comparison is made with Suez, and in only three cases—those of New Zealand, Shanghai, and Yokohama—when it is made with the Cape. Of the representative centres four are nearer to New York by way of Suez and three by way of the Cape, thus:

	Via Cape.	Via Suez.	Nicaragua.
New York to Bombay	12,460	8,120	14,700
Colombo	12,260	8,610	14,200
Calcutta	13,780	9,330	14,100
Singapore	14,060	9,920	12,700

To claim, therefore, that British and other European trade with the East and with Australasia will be diverted in large part to the Nicaragua Canal as soon as it shall be opened is ridiculous; and what America has to gain is not at all apparent. We have been told of enormous developments in the Pacific which must inevitably follow the opening. But is the canal to thrive on the trade of Yokohama, Shanghai, and New Zealand? European steamers seldom get full cargoes for the first of these ports—they have to call at Mediterranean ports, at Colombo, and at Singapore to set down and take up freight. But we have the Californian wheat trade, the Chilean nitrate trade, and the considerable trade on the homeward run from the colonies, much of which is now carried, in steam as well as sailing vessels, by way of Cape Horn! It might possibly pay to bring wheat cargoes through the canal, though the dues and the cost of towing for a distance of 169 miles must be powerful deterrents. The nitrate ships will save 2,000 miles—say, twenty days at the outside—and no one who knows the low rates of freight on this cargo and the nature of the ships carrying it will suppose for a moment that the cost of maintenance for three weeks will be in excess of the canal charges. When the project was last before the public the canal company put forward three schedules of commerce in its alleged relations to the waterway.

The "entirely tributary" amounts to 5,333,415 tons, which appear to be tons of weight and not ship tons; the "largely tributary" is 2,526,542 tons, and the "partially tributary" is 262,136 tons. This makes an imposing aggregate of 8,122,093 tons. But of the "entirely tributary," 1,911,433 tons consist of nitrates and guanos from Chile. Most of this must be thrown out. It is giving the canal the benefit of all doubts to say that it might get 3,784,300 tons of this first schedule. The distances given above show that of the "largely tributary" and the "partially tributary," very small portions will ever pass through the canal, and they may be left out of count altogether. The examples of the Baltic and Manchester Ship Canals prove that, even when there is a manifest advantage, trade has a way of sticking in the older channels. Is it to be supposed that it will be diverted when there is either no advantage at all or when the extra cost entailed nullifies it completely? It would be very easy to enlarge upon these matters which we have referred to in brief, but space will not permit. Let any one, who feels disposed to doubt these conclusions, look at a map of the world on Mercator's projection and see for himself where the populated quarters are and the great markets. And when he talks again about the tremendous developments that are to take place in Pacific trade, perhaps he will inform us where they are to come from.

Various estimates of the cost of completing the Nicaragua Canal have been put forward. The Mallory report gave the figure as the equivalent of £13,000,000, and the Morgan report as £20,000,000. The Manchester Canal of thirty-five miles cost over £15,000,000, and the Suez Canal of ninety-nine miles, including the lakes, cost about £20,000,000. There were engineering problems which added to the cost of the first of these. In the case of the second, the problems were, from an engineering point of view, of the simplest kind, involving merely an open cut upon and between the levels. The Nicaragua Canal is to have twenty-six and a half miles of excavation, twenty-one and a half miles of basins constructed by means of dams of extraordinary dimensions in a country where more rain falls in two months than falls here in twelve, and 121 miles of river navigation, partly artificial; it will have six locks to carry navigation over a divide 110 feet high, besides all the dams and embankments necessary to afford slack water. If the cost prove to be double the estimate of the Morgan Committee, few experts will be surprised.

The rainfall at Georgetown is seldom lower than 200 inches per annum, and sometimes it reaches 300 inches. It increases as you go back from the Gulf of Mexico to the interior tablelands. The line of the canal for twenty-three miles from Lock No. 1 to the dam across the San Juan River crosses the drainage of this country of tremendous rainfall. Thirty-three miles of the canal are a succession of cuts and reservoir embankments. It is asserted by good authorities who have covered the ground that for these and other great works suitable masonry materials cannot be found in the vicinity. The facings of the locks would probably have to be brought from the United States. There is not even earth suitable for embankments, and they would have to be built of loose rock from the cuts. In all there will be eight or nine miles of dams and embankments (they are the same thing) ranging from 20 to 70 feet high, and there will be three miles of spillways. At the great "divide" cut there will be 10,000,000 cubic yards of excavation, of which 3,000,000 yards will be in surface soil and decomposed lava, and 7,000,000 in solid lava or indurated or consolidated beds of volcanic ashes. These materials will not admit of the walls of the canal being anywhere near as vertical as is proposed.

No doubt for America's purposes the undertaking will be valuable even at the vast outlay that will be entailed, and if America is prepared to spend the money, and can arrange the political issues, she will get some benefit, but not as a commercial venture. Then again, there is the question for America to consider of guarding the canal in view of a possible war. The War Department at Washington sent Capt. Scriven to study the Nicaragua route from a military point of view, and he reported that "it would be mere folly to trust the defense of the canal to the navy alone." He went so far as to give details of the number and nature of the fortifications that would have to be maintained on the isthmus in order to guard it. He anticipated the fate of the Merrimac at Santiago, and pointed out that a ship sunk across either entrance would prevent any use of the canal in the transfer of the Atlantic fleet to the Pacific or the Pacific fleet to the Atlantic.

A Two-Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Clock.

From The London Chronicle.

In the list of artistic treasures owned by the late Baron Rothschild, just published, mention is made of a "Fitzwilliam clock." This is the famous Louis XIV. clock, which for generations was one of the most valued heirlooms at Milton Hall, near Peterborough. It is said to have been sold to Baron Rothschild by Mr. G. C. W. Fitzwilliam the present squire of Milton, for £40,000. An exact fac simile, however, which is said to have cost £1,000, now stands in Milton Hall, to the position where the original clock stood.

PONTIUS PILATE A SCOTSMAN.

A Three-Thousand-Year-Old Tree Still Exists Near the Place of His Birth.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

Had this question been put to Charles Churchill, the poet, inflamed with rancor against his pet aversion, the Earl of Bute, he might have replied "No, but Judas Iscariot was probably a Scotsman." Nevertheless, there is a moss-grown tradition current in Perthshire that the Roman ruler of Judea was born in Glenlyon, not far from the spot where the ancient yew of Fortingall has flourished, according to experts in arboriculture, for 3,000 years. It is stated circumstantially that shortly before the birth of Christ an embassy was sent to Scotland by Caesar Augustus, one of the ambassadors being the father of Pontius Pilate. The Romans were courteously received by Metallaus or Metellanus, a Caledonian chief or petty King, and were conducted to his primitive residence, near Fortingall. By a rather unusual circumstance it appears that the mother of Pontius Pilate had accompanied her husband on this embassy, and it is asserted that the future Governor of Judea was born in this remote district of Western Perthshire. The story is not absolutely incredible, though there are arguments that may be adduced on both sides.

It is probably certain that Caesar Augustus did send an embassy to Scotland about the beginning of the Christian era, and Metellanus was the name of a Scottish ruler who began his reign about 2 B. C. The remains of a Roman camp are still visible near Fortingall, though its origin is usually assigned to a later date; but there is every probability that the Caledonians had a settlement in the neighborhood at an early period. Indeed, it is traditionally reported that Agricola had a fierce contest with Caractacus, the successor of Metellanus, on this very spot. On the other hand, it does not seem likely that a delicately nurtured Roman lady would have left her villa on the Tiber and braved the dangers of a long sea voyage, and risked her life and that of her unborn babe among the barbarians of this distant isle. It is curious that no mention of Pilate's father is found anywhere save in this Scottish tradition. The early life of Pilate is unknown, and nearly all that is recorded of him is contained in the works of Josephus. There is not, therefore, a Roman version of his birth to set against the tradition, and possibly that may account for the invention of the story as an afterthought. It is asserted that the mission of the Roman Ambassadors was successful, and that they established with Metellanus "an amitie with the Romans, which continued betwixt them and his kingdome for a long time after." It is remotely possible, therefore, that Pontius Pilate may have been born in Scotland.

It is certain, at least, that if he were born at Fortingall the ancient yew which is still in existence would then be a tree of goodly dimensions. This yew is believed to be the oldest tree in Europe. It was described by the Hon. Daines Barrington in "The Transactions of the Royal Society in 1769" in these terms: "I measured the circumference of this yew tree, and therefore cannot be mistaken when I inform you that it amounted to fifty-two feet. Nothing scarcely now remains but the outward bark, which hath been separated by the centre of the tree decaying within these twenty years. What still appears, however, is 34 feet in circumference." Pennant, who saw the tree in 1769, described it in his "Tour," published in 1771, and estimated its circumference at 56 feet, giving a sketch of it which showed its dilapidated condition. In the "Statistical Account of Scotland," published in 1791, the dimensions are given as 52 feet. Strutt gives a drawing of the tree in his "Sylva Britannica." Early in this century it was seriously injured by the souvenir-makers in the neighborhood. In 1870 the late Sir Robert Christian, Bart., made a scientific examination of the Fortingall yew, and calculated that when Daines Barrington measured the tree in 1768-9 it must have been at least 3,000 years old. Though reduced to a mere shell, this yew still carries profuse foliage, and may justly be regarded as one of the wonders of the vegetable world. One may doubt the Pontius Pilate legend, but it is beyond question that the Fortingall yew was a goodly tree a thousand years before the birth of Christ.

FRANCE'S DEPOPULATION.

Unsatisfactory Proportion of Births to Marriages and Deaths.

From The London Standard.

The population, or, rather, the depopulation question has again become a serious problem for France. When the statistics for the year 1896 were published, it was announced, with no inconsiderable amount of pleasure, that the births in the country had exceeded the deaths by 93,700, a most favorable condition of things when compared with the previous year, when the deaths had exceeded the births by 17,813. These figures were looked upon as denoting a turn in the tide in the gradually decreasing number of births, and one writer laid especial stress on the assertion that Frenchmen had at all events removed the stigma that they were a decaying nation. More prudent writers reserved their opinion, lest the change should have been due to exceptional causes, and the statistics which have just been issued for the year 1897, from the Bureau du Travail, on the movement of the population in the country, show that the reservations then made were not without reason. It is true that there is still an excess of births over deaths to the number of 108,088, and at first sight this total would appear to denote an improvement over the preceding year.

This is not so, however, for an examination of the figures shows the improvement in the actual total does not arise from any increase in the birth rate, but from an exceptionally low rate of mortality during the year, and, in a large measure, to the absence of any epidemical disease. Thus, while in 1896 the deaths throughout France amounted to a total of 771,886, in the year under notice they only reached 751,019, or 20,867 short of the figure reached the previous year. On the other hand, it should also be noted that while in 1896 there were 835,586 births, last year the total reached was only 859,107, a diminution of just 6,500. If the increase in the population does not come up to the increase noted in 1896, or to what was expected, Frenchmen may find some satisfaction in the fact that there is an improvement on such years as 1891, 1892, or 1895, when the excess of deaths over births reached a very considerable figure.

The increase of a people must to a certain extent depend on the number of marriages in the country, and the French statistics published under this head, if a little more satisfactory numerically than those relating to the main question, as a whole leave much to be desired. According to M. Moron's report, the number of marriages celebrated in France last year was 291,462, as compared with 290,171 in 1896, and 282,218 in 1895. Going back ten years it may be noted that the number was then 276,848, so that the increase has been extremely gradual. The number of births each year—as separated from the illegitimate births, which last year reached a total of 75,989—have not even shown a corresponding increase. For the past ten years the total has been near 800,000, the lowest year being 1895, with 824,173 births, and the highest, 1888, when the total reached 882,639. A similar even average is to be noted with regard to the deaths, which annually have averaged between 700,000 and 800,000.

But to return to the question of the birth rate. Supposing the actual increase in the population which was reported last year—in round numbers 100,000—could be maintained, it would still compare very unfavorably with the average annual increase in the population of Germany, estimated at 640,000 souls per year from 1891 to 1895, or even with the more moderate annual increase in the population of Great Britain, which is estimated at 450,000. It is in taking a series of years that the question from the national point of view is seen in its worst light. Averaging the increases from the year 1886 to the year 1897, we find that the annual increase has only been 29,231, which is a remarkably poor result for a nation computed to consist of over 38,000,000 souls at the end of the year 1897.

If the views of certain eminent authorities are correct, the prospects for the future are none too pleasant for the French nation. It is many years since so large a number of marriages took place as in 1897, and consequently the decrease in the birth rate cannot be put down to a decrease under this head.

The Kaiser's Visiting Card.

One of the German Emperor's eccentricities is the visiting card he affects. This handy and useful article, says Fair Game is the largest used throughout the length and breadth of Europe. It is 6 inches long and 4 inches wide, and bears the word "Wilhelm" in large, fat Gothic letters on the top line, while underneath it announces the fact that this same Wilhelm is Kaiser and King of Prussia—as if anybody could mistake that large, fat Gothic "Wilhelm" for anybody else! People on whom these cards are left have to supply their own frames.

PERFUMERY SECRETS.

How the Scent of Flowers is Caught in Fat and Transferred to Alcohol.

The details of the perfumery business are described in The Birmingham Daily Post. The fluid substance of which a bottle of first-class scent consists is not water, but highly rectified spirits of wine, impregnated with the desired odor; but the infusion of fragrant flowers in spirits of wine would fail to produce the desired result. An intermediate process is requisite, and that consists in enchaining the subtle perfume of the flowers by means of fat, for which they have a very strong affinity, whereas spirit is simply a solvent. Some flowers are macerated in fat, while others are simply brought into close juxtaposition to grease-covered screens, with the result that the fat becomes heavily charged with perfume, and will yield it afterward to the spirits of wine. The first task of the manufacturer, unless this work is done for him by an intermediary, is to derive from the pomades what is called a "simple extract." In Birmingham the pomade, worth from 5 shillings 6 pence to 7 shillings a pound, is first opened out into filaments by a squeezer, and is then placed in a churn containing some twenty gallons of spirits. The beaters of the churn are kept rotating by machinery for about a week, at the end of which time the spirit is drawn off, and is found to have taken up the odor of the flowers in an intense degree. The spirit is afterward frozen to facilitate the removal of a certain residue of fat, and after this it forms a perfectly clear and limpid "simple extract," and is placed upon the laboratory shelf.

It is in the laboratory that the materials are diluted and blended into articles for the toilet. It is here where the receipt book, and still more a cultivated appreciation of odor, comes into play. Scents are placed upon the market bearing the names of most of the odoriferous flowers known. Few only of these are direct extracts from the flowers by which they are called. The vast majority are imitations—perfume pictures, in fact—of the originals. Violet scent is not wholly derived from the violet, but the floral extract has to be helped and reinforced by odors more permanent and derived from other sources. Of late years synthetic fragrant oils have been obtained from that Protean substance coal tar.

The old-fashioned "Ess Bouquet" is composed of eight ingredients in their appropriate proportions, the predominant elements being musk and vanilla. "Jockey Club" makes a call upon nine sources of supply, musk, civet, and orris being prominent. "Opopanax" has twelve ingredients, while "Parma Violet" scent has fourteen. Upon the other hand, there are some simpler blends. Among them is the once fashionable but now vulgar patchouly, which consists of a dilution of patchouly oil and attar of roses. Many improvements have been made in the formulae originally in use, and the odors of not a few delicately scented flowers are now transferred to the toilet table, which, ten years ago, were not regarded as within the range of practical treatment.

A MONUMENT'S VICISSITUDES.

A Masterpiece Cobwebbed for Thirty Years and at Last to be Erected.

Rome Correspondence of The Pall Mall Gazette.

Monuments, too, have had their ups and downs. Among the unfortunate it would perhaps be difficult to find one more so than that destined to honor Napoleon III. in Italy. It was decided to erect one after the war of 1859, when the French Emperor crossed the Alps with his army to fight for Italian unity and independence, and, addressing the people, pronounced the famous phrase: "You must to-day be all soldiers in order to be to-morrow the free citizens of a great nation." After the campaign there was great enthusiasm throughout the country, and especially in Milan, to subscribe to a fund for a monument to the victor of Magenta and Solferino. The monument, which took the form of a magnificent equestrian statue, the masterpiece of Barzaghi, was completely finished, but when it was on the point of being put up, popular feeling had to a large extent changed, the Liberal and Radical elements insisting on the inappropriateness of Italy raising a memorial to the man of the coup d'état. They forgot that Italy owed to him the liberation of Lombardy and Venetia, without which the unity of the country might not perhaps have been accomplished.

So the bronze statue of the last Emperor of the French was hidden away in the courtyard of a palace in Milan, where it has lain for about thirty years, apparently forgotten by all, and covered by dust and spiders' webs. Now that with the re-establishment of commercial relations between France and Italy the political intercourse between the two countries is daily becoming more friendly, an agitation is on foot to unearth and set up the monument, not as an apotheosis of the Second Empire, but as an expression of the everlasting gratitude of Italy for the help received from her Latin sister.

Although we are still far from seeing this an accomplished fact, the question of the most appropriate site is being warmly discussed. The choice seems to be between Milan, where Napoleon III. made his triumphal entry at the side of Victor Emanuel, and the battlefield of Solferino, the scene of the greatest French victory of that period.

The Smallest Legislator.

From The London Chronicle.

Who is the smallest of contemporary M. P.'s? It has hitherto been supposed that the House of Commons possessed him in the person of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, Parnellite whip and chosen representative of Kilkenny. He is said to measure just 4 feet 3 inches. But the Queensland Parliament claims to have a still smaller member. This is Mr. Isidore Lissner, member for Cairns, who is only 4 feet 1 inch when he attains his highest possible altitude. He is a German by birth, and was one of the pioneers of the famous Charters Towers gold field, in Queensland Parliament since 1883, and held office as Minister of Mines in one of the Governments of Sir Thomas McIlwraith.

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Five-day trips to Old Point Comfort Jan. 24th and Feb. 18th, all expenses included, $23.50. Three days to Washington, Jan. 26th, Feb. 16th, Mar. 9th and Apr. 6th, all expenses included, $14.50.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

AT AUCTION, F. M. WARE, AUCTIONEER; at THE AMERICAN HORSE EXCHANGE, Broadway and 50th Street, New York, on THURSDAY NIGHT NEXT, JANUARY 19TH, AT 8 O'CLOCK, under the management of W. D. GRAND, Messrs. M. H. TICHENOR & CO.'S MESSRS. M. H. TICHENOR & CO.'S (Chicago, Ill.) FIRST CONSIGNMENT OF THE S

71ST REGIMENT INQUIRY

Several Witnesses Testify in Favor of Lieut. Col. Smith.

TESTIMONY OF ONE EXPUNGED

Lieut. Col. Reade's Report on the Conduct of the Command at Santiago Forwarded.

The board of inquiry into the conduct of Seventy-first Regiment officers on the battlefield of Santiago met again yesterday at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory. The board took up that part of the case dealing with Lieut. Col. Clinton H. Smith, who was present with his counsel, Col. Bacon.

The first witness, Private George F. Dempsey of Company F, who was Acting Sergeant of the Guard on July 3 at Santiago, testified as to the condition in which he found Lieut. Col. Smith when he reported to him that day. He testified that he had considered the officer sick, and also that he had seen him under fire that day on San Juan Hill. Major Austin also testified in favor of Smith.

The board at a few minutes before noon telephoned for Col. Wallace A. Downs to come to the armory, and the latter arrived in a very short time. He was at once placed on the witness stand, and continued to testify till recess was taken, at 1:10 o'clock.

Col. Downs's testimony was wanted in rebuttal of certain statements about contradictory orders. He had testified before that he had received no orders to advance his men and had held the Seventy-first in reserve. The testimony of other men was to the effect that orders had been received to advance. Col. Downs repeated his story that he had received no such orders.

Lieut. Hill of Company E, Private Hauk of Company L, a fireman, who came in the uniform of the Fire Department, and Private Edward Fischer of Company L were the witnesses examined in the afternoon. The testimony was all in favor of Lieut. Col. Smith. Private Fischer said he saw Smith on the hill during the fight.

A motion was made by the Judge Advocate to have the testimony of Dempsey stricken out, because he had suffered much from yellow fever and his recollection of things was at variance with the testimony of nearly everybody else. The motion was granted. The defense of Lieut. Col. Smith practically closed yesterday, and the court took an adjournment until Jan. 26, when Major Whittle's defense will be opened.

It was given out yesterday by army officers that the court has sought to get evidence from Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, Inspector General of Volunteers, who was Inspector General on Gen. Kent's staff during the battles around Santiago. Lieut. Col. Reade has many friends in this city, and yesterday one of them received a communication from him to the effect that Major Charles J. Buchanan, Judge Advocate of the Seventy-first Regiment court of inquiry, had written to Lieut. Col. Reade asking him for information regarding the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment at the battle of San Juan.

Although Lieut. Col. Reade has been ordered to Cuba his report on the conduct of the Seventy-first has been forwarded. It could not be learned yesterday whether this report had reached the Court of Inquiry. From a semi-official source, however, it was learned that Lieut. Col. Reade, after telling how the members of the Seventy-first had placed their packs over their heads as a shield and were hiding in the bushes from the fire of the Spaniards, and how Col. Wikoff of the regulars had sent back for reinforcements, which were urgently needed, says:

"Two additional regiments were asked for. I was then in the location where the Seventy-first Volunteer Infantry had run to cover. The exigency seemed to justify me in somewhat vociferously demanding of that regiment to know if there was an officer, not a coward, who would obey an order from Gen. Kent, the division commander. Capt. Malcolm Rafferty, commanding Company F, responded. Capt. Rafferty came out of the thick bushes and said that he, for one, would obey any and every order from Gen. Kent. He was the first officer to respond to my command. I did not know his name then, but Second Lieutenant Olin, same regiment, later gave it to me.

"Finding that Major Keck, commanding the Third Battalion, sheltered as stated, would also obey orders, measures were taken to take that battalion into action, and it is due to Lieut. C. E. Tayman, United States Army, to say that he assisted me, and that a portion of the Second United States Infantry, Company A, and a part of Company E, also aided to shove the Seventy-first Regiment into the fight."

One officer who was in the Santiago campaign, and who is a personal friend of Gen. Kent, said yesterday: "The recent attack on Gen. Kent at the Seventy-first Regiment inquiry was wholly unjustifiable, and unless he is accorded the opportunity of appearing before the court in defense of his report it will look as if the regiment had gone out of its way to attack the regular army. In the matter of the Seventy-first, it has always been held in the army that his report was mild instead of severe, and that the attack upon him now is ungrateful and cruel considering the many things he did not say.

"Col. Downs has stated on the stand that he received no orders to go to the front, and the entire question hinges on this point. If no orders were given to go forward, then no one can be accused of cowardice for not going forward. Now, Gen. Kent could certainly clear up that point, the vital one in the whole inquiry. Therefore, if the court is not to be a farce, he must be summoned."

THE 171ST MUSTERED OUT.

Col. Francis Compliments the Men for the Faithful Performance of Their Duties.

More than 200 officers and enlisted men of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment were mustered out of service in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory last night. The mustering out ceremony, which was in charge of Col. Francis, was very simple.

After the assembly call had been sounded, the men, in command of their respective company commanders, fell into position on the drill floor. Those of the various companies who responded to the call for the muster out responded when their names were called and received their honorable discharge papers. Those of the men who were not present at what Col. Francis termed "the obsequies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first and the resurrection of the Seventy-first," will receive their discharges on application at any time to their company commanders.

In a circular issued to the rank and file of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Col. Francis addressed his command, in part, as follows: "I desire, before we separate, to thank you one and all for your hearty and loyal support. The organization of this regiment has been an unusual experience—unlike any in the history of the National Guard—and the work necessary to accomplish this was not realized at its inception. On May 31 we were mustered into the State service, having eight companies with 450 officers and men, being the first of the provisional regiments. By July 1 we had enlisted 1,200 men, 700 of whom afterward enlisted in the volunteer service of the United States.

"Our record is one of which you have every reason to be proud, and I sincerely hope you are. But there is still more to be done. Will you do it? We have now a regiment 500 strong, and I hope and trust that you retain sufficient pride and interest in it and in your work to remain in the National Guard. Your State needs you and the Seventy-first Regiment needs you and will gladly welcome you within its ranks, extending to you a friendly and brotherly greeting.

"The Seventy-first Regiment requires no eulogy on my part. In two wars and in all its duties it has sustained a record honorable to the Nation, the State, and itself; no man can but be proud of membership in its ranks. Decimated by death and disease, it needs every man, and I sincerely trust that every man will honor himself by permitting me to transfer him to the 'Old American Guard.'

"As this may be the only opportunity, I avail myself of it to give you my official farewell. While the work has been arduous, the association has been so pleasant, and your duties were so faithfully and satisfactorily performed, that in my twenty-five years of military life there will be no brighter spot, none filled with more pleasant memories, than the period during which I have had the honor to be the first, last, and only Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y."

Horner's Furniture.

IMPORTANT PRICE REDUCTIONS.

Having finished our annual inventory, we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines to effect a clearance of same. The reductions apply to Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Dressing Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, &c., and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

THE 69TH'S HOMECOMING.

Regiment Will Leave Huntsville, Ala., Next Thursday.

Col. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment yesterday received a letter from Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, at Huntsville, Ala., saying that the regiment would leave that place for home next Thursday. He did not know what road it would come over, as two roads are bidding for the contract of carrying the soldiers.

The regiment, on arrival, will be met by the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and other organizations, and escorted to the armory. Six companies will be quartered at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory and six companies at the armory of the Second Battery until the men are mustered out.

DIED ALMOST TOGETHER.

Shock of His Wife's Death Was Fatal to Thomas Finnigan.

Mrs. Ann Finnigan did at her home, in St. Mary's Avenue, Clifton, Richmond Borough, yesterday morning. Shortly afterward her husband, Thomas, also expired. Mrs. Finnigan, who was sixty-five years of age, had been suffering from kidney and other troubles for a long time. She was taken very ill at 9 o'clock in the morning, and Dr. George Mord was summoned. Before the physician arrived she was dead.

When he realized that his wife was no more Thomas Finnigan exclaimed: "My God, what will I do now!" and throwing up his hands sank to the floor. Dr. Mord tried to revive him, but could not do so. The doctor said that the shock of his wife's death had killed Finnigan. The latter was seventy-eight years of age.

USED A RIVAL'S MILK BOTTLES.

Deputy Health Inspector, Who Is Also a Milkman, Fined for the Offense.

John H. Weastell, who is Deputy Health Inspector of Jersey City, and who is also a milk dealer, was arraigned before Justice Cafferatta, in Hoboken, yesterday, charged with using milk bottles belonging to the New York Condensed Milk Company. Sanford E. Smith, an Inspector of the company, testified that the company loses on an average 42,000 bottles every month. These bottles, he said, usually find their way into the hands of rival dealers. He had found one of the company's bottles in a wagon owned by Weastell and driven by John Mills, and another in a wagon driven by Henry Rugg.

Mr. Weastell said he had an understanding with the company, by which its Inspectors were allowed to examine his wagons and dairy at any time and take any bottles they found belonging to the company. He said that none of these bottles were ever taken by himself or drivers intentionally. He said it was understood that any dealer might use any other dealer's bottles under the circumstances.

Justice Cafferatta decided that Mr. Weastell was guilty, and fined him $10 and costs, making $15.75 in all.

Henry Meyer and Louis Weber, two Hoboken milk dealers, entered pleas of guilty to a similar charge, and were fined $5 each.

THE REV. MR. LADD EXPLAINS.

Says Dr. Stoddard's Dancing and Boxing Classes Hampered His Work.

The Rev. Charles F. Ladd, who was formerly in charge of St. John's Army Post, Jersey City, explained yesterday why he left the post so suddenly. It was in consequence of a question put to him by the Treasurer of the post, W. P. Westcott, he said. He saw Mr. Westcott on the Thursday previous to his departure. Mr. Westcott asked him if he did not think his salary was too large in view of his resignation, which had been tendered. Thinking there was a disinclination to pay him, Mr. Ladd said he decided to leave on the following Saturday, Jan. 7, which he did.

"The work of the post," continued Mr. Ladd, "was hampered a great deal by the dancing and boxing classes of St. John's Episcopal Church. The converts of the post would go to the church and immediately go back to their old ways because of the worldly things they learned from the dancing and boxing classes. This ruined my mission work. I realize that Dr. Stoddard is new in mission work, and for this reason he should let those who understand the work conduct the post. Furthermore, for a rich parish like St. John's, the lack of financial support is disgraceful."

When told of what Mr. Ladd had said, Dr. Stoddard remarked that he would say nothing about the matter at present.

TO REMARRY HIS SECOND WIFE.

Webber, Imprisoned for Bigamy, Will Again Wed Miss Cromey.

BAYONNE, N. J., Jan. 14.—William T. Webber, who was released from the Snake Hill Penitentiary on Christmas Day, and his second wife, who was Miss Emma Cromey, will probably be remarried to-morrow. In November, 1897, Webber was tried and convicted in the Hudson County Court, in Jersey City, of bigamy, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary.

When he was seventeen years of age he married Selina Avery at his native town, in Devonshire, England. They did not live happily together, and six years ago Webber came to this country and settled in Bayonne. He made the acquaintance of Miss Cromey while calling at her parents' home, at Avenue D and Thirty-ninth Street, in the capacity of a collector.

They were married and living at the Cromey house, when Mrs. Webber No. 1 arrived on the scene. She had traced her husband, and when she found he had married again had him arrested. As she had her wedding certificate, it was an easy matter to secure his conviction. She then secured a divorce from him.

The first wedding, of course, invalidated the marriage of Webber and Miss Cromey, but she visited him every Sunday in the penitentiary, and after Mrs. Webber No. 1 departed for England, started a petition for his pardon. Among the signers were many prominent residents of Bayonne. The petition was presented to the Court of Pardons, and one of the Christmas presents handed out by the court was the pardon of Webber.

Webber and Miss Cromey decided to be remarried, and it is said that they will go to Staten Island to-morrow to have the ceremony performed, as it could not take place legally in New Jersey, owing to the divorce against Webber held by wife No. 1.

Whenever "Cold-catching" is possible, the Cough, Lung and Throat cure should be kept handy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE LUXURY OF LAZINESS.

OUR ROCKERS—made to fit any back, and now at reduced prices.

Mahogany Inlaid—$4.50
(reduced from $9.00.)
Carved spindle back and arms. Velour panel in centre of back.

Mahogany Finish—$4.25
(reduced from $7.00.)
Beautifully polished panel backs, and damask seats.

Mahogany Finish—$6.00
(reduced from $11.00.)
Upholstered in dark green velvet.

Green Oak—$6.00
(reduced from $12.00.)
Seat and back upholstered in green velvet.

Almost limitless profusion with unique upholstering and carvings, some on the floor for the first time, as we had not time to finish all our Christmas samples owing to our unusual rush of early orders this year.

COME—Decide for youself which is the most charming, and then

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DEAD MAN WAS W. F. BYRNE

Victim of Street Car Fight Identified by His Brothers.

MR. UNTERMYER ASTONISHED

Was Positive the Body Was That of His Clerk, Who Is Alive and Well—Conductor Held Without Bail.

The man who is alleged to have been killed by Michael McDonald, a conductor of a Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car, on Friday night, and who Maurice Untermyer of the law firm of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall believed to be his stenographer, Wilson P. Marchbank, was positively identified yesterday as William F. Byrne, who lived with his brothers, Drs. David W. and James E. Byrne, dentists, at 832 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. William Byrne not having returned home yesterday morning, his brothers became convinced after reading the description of the body in the papers that he was the dead man. They hurried over to the establishment of the New Haven Casket Company, at 5 First Street, whence the body had been removed. The clothing and scars on the neck of the dead man made identification easy. They said that William had been mentally unsound for some years, and had once been confined in the Flatbush Insane Asylum, but was at all times inoffensive.

Mr. Untermyer, when seen in his office yesterday, expressed satisfaction and astonishment at his mistake. "It is truly extraordinary," said he. "I have known Marchbank for years, and practically have seen him every day during that time. He has been brought up in our office, which he entered as an office boy. We all esteem him very highly, and I was very sorry last night when I saw the body which I had no hesitation in recognizing as his. The resemblance was extraordinary, the same shaped nose, square chin, and thick eyebrows. Then, in addition to the fact that there was a firm card in the pocket, the hat bore the name of a Brooklyn hatseller, and I knew of course that Marchbank lived in Brooklyn.

"I never doubted for a minute that he was the dead man, and I gave orders for the burial arrangements to be made at my expense. I also arranged with the Coroner for the news of his death to be telegraphed to Marchbank's wife, who was on a visit to her mother in Newark. She naturally was distressed.

"Imagine my amazement when Marchbank called us up on the telephone this morning and assured us that there had been a mistake, and that he rejoiced to say he was very much alive. We, of course, were equally glad that he was not the victim.

"This case has taught me what with my twenty years' experience as a lawyer I could not bring myself to believe—that a man could make a mistake in identifying a body as that of a person with whom he had had daily intercourse for years. For my part, I will never positively identify a body again unless there are known marks upon it that render doubt impossible. My mistake has impressed me, as a lawyer, very deeply, and I can now realize how similar errors made with equal conviction and good faith by a witness may have led to the condemnation of many an innocent man. It is a very grave question."

Marchbank was going about his duties in the office as usual. He said that he had been overwhelmed with congratulations all day, and felt more than ever he had before how good it was to be alive. "I went to the undertaking establishment this morning," he said, "and there found that the body was that of Mr. Byrne. He certainly looked very much like me as he lay there. I only had a slight acquaintance with him. How he came to have the card is easily explained. I was introduced to him casually on New Year's Eve, and we exchanged cards. I did not happen to have any of my own cards about me, so I gave him one of the firm's with my name on it."

Michael McDonald, the car conductor who is accused of causing Byrne's death, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday morning on the charge of homicide by Policeman Burns of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, who arrested him. The policeman declared that he saw McDonald kick the man and push him off the car. He said he was standing near the corner of Second Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street when the car came along.

He saw Byrne try to get on the rear of the car, where the conductor was standing. McDonald kicked him in the neck, and the man fell back and down on the pavement. Burns sent in an ambulance call, and a surgeon from Bellevue Hospital arrived in a few minutes, but the man was dead.

According to another version of the affair, Byrne boarded the car at First Avenue. Inspector Orsor of the car company asserts that Byrne was intoxicated. The conductor went into the car to collect his fare. The passenger had no transfer ticket, and searched his clothing for money. The conductor walked to the platform, then returned and again asked for his fare. Byrne refused to pay. After a brief argument McDonald seized him and put him off the car. The man tried to get on again, and the conductor pushed him back. Byrne then tried to clamber over the dashboard, and McDonald, it is alleged, then kicked him.

The other witnesses in the case were not present in court. They are Roundsmen Powers and Quinn and George Lorenzo of 34 East Twelfth Street and Philip Kramer of 419 East Seventy-eighth Street, passengers on the car. It is said that they also saw the conductor kick Byrne.

Inspector Orsor instructed McDonald not to say anything about his case. Magistrate Flammer held the prisoner for examination without bail.

The Jerome Will Contest.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday issued an order on the application of Lawrence R. Jerome, who is contesting the will of his mother, the late Mrs. Katharine H. Jerome, directing the attendance of his brothers, William Travers Jerome, Lovell H. Jerome, and their wives as witnesses on the trial of the contest. Lawrence Jerome, who is disinherited by the will, contests it on the grounds of mental incapacity on his mother's part and undue influence used by his brothers.

Stern Brothers

will hold To-morrow, Monday, their

Annual January Sale of
Ladies' Nainsook, Cambric, Muslin and Silk

Underwear

of the best quality materials and their own manufacture, at
Exceptionally Low Prices

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow in their

Lace Departments

A large purchase of
Cream Lierre, Point d'Alencon and Silk Applique Laces, 4 to 14 inches wide, at 10c, 15c, 19c, 25c & 35c yd.

Platte Valenciennes Laces and Insertions to match, 1½ to 6 inches wide, at 9c, 10c, 15c, 18c, & 25c yd.

All One-half Actual Values

Black, Cream and Colored Chenille Dotted Silk Brussels Net, 44 inches wide, at 48c yd.
Former price 88c yd.

And the remainder of their
Chenille Emb'd and Spangled Drapery Nets
in Black and Blue, Black and Steel, White with Gold and Silver, and other desirable combinations, at $3.98 & $5.50 yd.
Former prices $6.98, $9.75, & $12.50

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Sale of Men's and Women's Fine

Silk Umbrellas

At Unusually Low Prices

1000 26 and 28-inch close-rolled Umbrellas, handles of smoked ivory, pearl and buckhorn, handsomely trimmed and deposited with sterling silver,

$2.95 and $3.75
Values $3.75 to $7.00

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros

will continue to-morrow
to offer the remainder of their
Fur & Fur-lined Garments
at the following greatly
Reduced Prices

Persian Lamb Coats at $98.50 & $118.00

with Collar & Reveres of Blended Marten, $129.50

Cloth Capes Fur-lined and Fur-trimmed, at $17.75

Also a purchase of
Alaska Sable, **Scarfs** at $7.50 & $9.85

Hudson Bay Sable or Blended Marten **Scarfs** at $19.75

Stern Bros

will offer to-morrow
14000 Yards French Printed **Challies**
in desirable designs and colorings, at 21c
Value 45c yd.

1500 Yards Black All-silk **Figured Grenadines** at 55c
Regular value $1.00 yd.

Also the remainder of their High-Class Novelty **Dress Goods**
at 69c, 95c, $1.45
Formerly $1.25 to $3.45 yd.

West 23d St.

Stern Bros

are now showing
a large assortment of
Ladies' Separate Skirts
in the latest models, lined throughout with silk
of Cheviot Serges $17.50 & $22.50
of Cloths $26.50 & $32.50
of Taffeta Silks handsomely trimmed, at $28.50

And will also exhibit to-morrow new and exclusive styles of
Ladies' Evening Skirts
of Spangled Lace and Plain Net
Only models shown, and orders taken from them, ranging in price from $49.50 to $95.00

Stern Bros

To-morrow, on third floor
Special Sale of
Curtains

Irish Point and Novelty Curtains at $2.95 / $4.95 / $7.50
Regular prices $4.50 to $13.00 pr.

Muslin Curtains at 75c / $1.15

Tapestry Curtains at $3.75 / $5.95 / $7.50

Velour Portieres at $24.75 / $32.50
Reduced from $36.50 & $39.50 pr.

West 23d St.

$50,000 FOR A WELSH CHAIR.

National Movement for an Endowment at Marietta College.

A National movement has been begun to establish a Welsh Chair at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio. To this end the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, Noah Davis, and Ellis H. Roberts have made an appeal, as representatives of the Eastern Committee, in the movement for subscriptions toward a permanent endowment fund.

The purpose of the chair will be to offer instruction in Welsh history, language, literature, and kindred subjects. It is proposed to establish the chair with a minimum endowment of $50,000. Of this amount $12,000 has already been pledged, $10,000 of which has been guaranteed by the Trustees of the college on condition that the rest be subscribed by June 1.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

New Spring Goods.

EMBROIDERIES—50,000 yards at prices ranging from 5c. yard up.
A fine collection of matched patterns at very attractive prices.
Embroidery and Lace All-overs with trimmings to match.

WHITE GOODS — Everything in White Dress Goods at popular prices.

SPECIAL—1,500 yards Fine India Dimity at - 12½c. yard, regular value, 20c.

1,000 yards White Pique, heavy cord, at - 10c. and 15c. yard.

One Case Long Cloth, 36 inches wide, (piece of 12 yards,) 95c.

WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT—Novelties for the coming season will be displayed on Monday.
Colorings and designs surpass in beauty anything shown in former years. Prices are astonishingly low.
We quote a few of the favorite makes:—
Cordett, Madras, Swiss Mull, Batiste, Dimity, Mousseline Satin Raye, Prince Royal Pique, Oxford Suiting,

Prices range from 12½c. to 35c. yard.

Vantine's | Vantine's

An Event—The Remarkable Exhibit and Sale of Navajo Indian Rugs, Blankets, and Curios—the Combined Collections of Capt. C. W. Riggs and the "One Arrow Bar" Estate. (Fifth Floor.)

Oriental Lamps

Something new and original and beautiful added to the showing every day—you'll not find its duplicate in all New York.

Bronze Library Lamps, $4.75, 8.25, 10.00, 11.50
Banquet Lamps, $12.50, 14.50, 16.50 up
Banquet Lamps, $15.00, 18.00, 22.50, 27.50, 35.00 up
Decorated Ware Banquet Lamps, $7.50, 8.00, 9.00, $10.00, 12.00 up
Princess Lamps in Groups of 2 or 3, $3.50 and 4.00
A few more of the Wrought Iron Candlesticks left, 20c., 25c., 27c., 30c. each
Candelabra for 3 Candles, $1.40 and 2.00
Jeweled Lanterns, $4.00, 5.00, 13.00 15.50 up
Decorated and bent glass globes sold separately.
Lamps will be mounted to order and estimates given on any special work.

You'll enjoy the daintiness, the uniqueness, the restfulness of our Japanese Tea Room—tea is served there every day. Some rarely exquisite Japanese Tea Sets are among the Tea Room's belongings.

"HALEE"—The Oriental Palmist and Voice Reader is here—see him in his Oriental Booth.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.
ORIENTALISTS AND JEWELLERS
877 and 879 Broadway.
Between 18th and 19th Streets.

SELLING OUT.

Opportunities Like the Present are

infrequent. Our hitherto strictly wholesale stock now offered at retail, simply because we are retiring from the business. We appreciate the advantage of selling out quickly, even at great sacrifices.
400 3-light Dresden Candelabras, 8½ inches high, at 50c. each.
100 Decorated Bohemian Glass Vases, 12 inches tall, at 50c. each.
Hand-painted china writing set, 9 pieces; set at $6.00.
Thousands of pretty china articles, $1.00 upward; suitable for card prizes, favors, &c.
Clocks, Clock Sets, Traveling Clocks, Onyx Pedestals, $20.00 upward.

Carrara Statuary, Vienna Vases, &c., &c.

LEVY & DREYFUS CO.,
41 Barclay, through to 46 Park Place.
Near to both 6th and 9th Ave. Elevated Stations.

SNOW TICKETS COUNTERFEITED

Contractor Dunn's Office Flooded with Bad Vouchers—Printers Held for the Fraud.

The office of Snow Contractor Bartholomew Dunn has been flooded recently with counterfeit tickets in clever imitation of those given to men who have been employed in shoveling and carting snow from the streets. These tickets called for 28 cents each, and so skillfully were they executed that they at first escaped detection. Even after the fraud was detected Mr. Dunn's clerks had difficulty in telling the counterfeit tickets from the genuine. Chief of Detectives McClusky was informed and assigned Detective Sergeants Oppenheim and Weller to the case. Their efforts resulted in the arraignment yesterday of several prisoners in the Centre Street Police Court. The men were Levi Bloch, printer, at 103 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, in whose establishment 5,000 of the counterfeit tickets were found; William Callahan of 1,905 Second Avenue, James Ryan of 306 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Henry Dietz of 103 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. A number of tickets were found in the possession of Callahan, Ryan, and Dietz. Magistrate Brann held the prisoners in $2,000 each for trial.

The tickets used by the contractor are distributed at the several dumps. They are cashed at the contractor's office. These tickets are printed by the American Bank Note Company, and bear the initials "B. D." in big black characters. It was a slight dissimilarity in these letters that led to the detection of the counterfeits.

The detectives explained in court that they had captured the men with the aid of two speculators, Frank Freund and William Courtney, who had agreed to meet two men whom the detectives suspected on Thursday evening. The meeting was to be at Seventy-sixth Street and Third Avenue. The speculators were to purchase some tickets. For this purpose the detectives gave them some marked money. The money was paid over for ninety of the tickets, after which the two men, who proved to be Bloch and Dietz, were arrested. At Bloch's printing office an outfit for the printing of tickets was found, besides the 5,000 already prepared. Callahan and Ryan, who were employed by Bloch, were arrested next day.

West 14th St.
ESTB'D 1807. **COWPERTHWAIT'S** TRADE MARK **"RELIABLE" CARPETS**

BARGAIN GATHERING FURNITURE.

MAHOGANY FINISH DESKS, $9.00; reduced from $15.50.
MAPLE DESKS, $16.00; reduced from $28.00.
ANTIQUE OAK DESKS, $17.50; reduced from $32.00.
MAHOGANY FINISH CENTRE TABLES, $10.50; reduced from $18.00.
BIRCH DRESSING TABLES, $25.00; reduced from $38.00.
ANTIQUE OAK CHIFFONNIERS, $11.50; reduced from $19.50.

A large variety of carpets and rugs in exclusive patterns at reduced prices.—Best Axminster 80 cents a yard, value $1.25.

"Long Credit" pays you better interest than any other bank.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

CITY LODGING HOUSE REPORT.

Nearly 80,000 Homeless Persons Cared for During the Year.

Superintendent W. C. York of the City Lodging House, First Avenue and Twenty-third Street, presented a report for the year 1898 to Commissioner of Charities J. W. Keller yesterday. The report shows that 79,985 homeless persons received a night's lodging and a breakfast in the morning during the year. Of these 73,422 were males and 5,776 females, with 787 children.

Each person receiving lodging and food had a bath and his clothing washed and fumigated. The clothing was also searched, and among the articles found were brass knuckles, revolvers, stilettos, knives with three and four inch blades, slungshots, scapulars, Bibles, Prayer Books, blackjacks, Salvation Army badges, false teeth, dime novels, and copies of Shakespeare. One man had the first and third volumes of an edition of "The Merchant of Venice."

The report stated that the house had been overcrowded for some time. On last Saturday the accommodations for 329 men and 25 women, which the house contains, were taken up, and 153 men who applied afterward had to be sent to the room in the building at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, in which prisoners waiting to be transferred to Blackwell's Island are detained.

THE JUNIOR BANK PRESIDENT.

Edwin S. Schenck was elected to the Presidency of the Hamilton Bank to succeed William S. Gray, resigned, at a recent meeting of the Directors.

Mr. Schenck was born in Brooklyn in 1867, and is the youngest bank President in New York City. He comes of old Dutch stock, his ancestor settling in this country in 1683. Mr. Schenck entered the employ of the Hamilton Bank as assistant cashier, and has since served as Cashier and Vice President. Since its consolidation with the Bank of Harlem in 1892, the Hamilton Bank has more than doubled its deposits and accumulated a surplus and profits of over $80,000. It is now paying 6 per cent. dividends.

TO AID ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

Operatic Stars to Appear at a Musicale at the Waldorf-Astoria.

A musicale and reception is to be given by the Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Vincent's Hospital at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening. The proceeds of the affair are to be used for furnishing the addition to the hospital. Through the courtesy of Maurice Grau, several of the artists now at the Metropolitan Opera House will sing at the musicale. Miss Margo Hanway, a soprano, will also be heard. Following the concert, there will be a dance and supper.

St. Vincent's Hospital began its work in 1849. In a few months it will celebrate its golden jubilee. The addition to the hospital, about to be completed and furnished, has cost $300,000. This sum has been contributed in comparatively small amounts by many persons. A considerable part of the money was secured by the Ladies' Auxiliary, at the head of which is Mrs. Eugene Kelly. Some of it was procured through a bazaar held at the Waldorf-Astoria. The entertainment on Wednesday evening, it is hoped, will be even more successful, in a financial way, than was the bazaar. The addition to the hospital is intended for the destitute sick. St. Vincent's Hospital is an institution of a completely charitable character.

RUTGERS ALUMNAE'S LUNCHEON.

Literary and Musical Programme Rendered in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The New York Alumnae Association of Rutgers College held its annual luncheon yesterday in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria. The tables and chandeliers had been decorated with smilax and pink carnations. About fifty of the alumnae were present, and letters of regret were read from others. Mrs. Jennie de la M. Lozier presided, as the President, Mrs. John Vanderpoel, is in China. After the luncheon an address of welcome was delivered by Mrs. Lozier. This was followed by a short musical and literary programme. Mrs. Tyler Dutton sang. Miss Saidee Milne recited from "Quo Vadis," Miss Josephine Walton read a paper on Lafayette, and Mrs. John Louis Childs, President of the Hempstead Club, spoke on the subject "Two Sides to Every Question," and explained that there were some advantages enjoyed by women who did not have college educations which were denied to college graduates.

Dr. Charles E. West, the first President of the college, was expected, but sent a letter instead, saying that a nonagenarian should not go out in such bad weather. He was represented at the luncheon by his daughter, Miss Marian West.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Satisfaction Expressed Over the Nomination of Mr. Choate.

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

Much Expected of Mr. Turpie's Successor—Organized Labor and the Government Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There is very general satisfaction here because Joseph H. Choate has been at last named for Ambassador to Great Britain. Very positive announcements were made a month ago that Mr. Choate had been finally selected and would be sent to the Senate as Ambassador, but your correspondent has had reason to believe that within the month this choice might have fallen upon Whitelaw Reid, as in some respects the man trained for the place.

The President was not allowed to proceed with this matter as if he really bore the chief share of responsibility for naming Ambassadors. Senator Platt does not very often or very freely talk about the arguments presented by him to the incumbent of the White House. So it must be considered as merely so much gossip, good for what it is worth, that he would have preferred that Elihu Root be selected. And of the same sort and value is the somewhat plausible suggestion that the President, with manifest sagacity, if the report be true, dangled before the eyes of Mr. Platt the possibility that a failure to choose Mr. Choate would result in the nomination of Mr. Reid. While Mr. Platt is said to be not enthusiastic for Mr. Choate, his opposition to Mr. Reid made him willing to take anybody rather than that gentleman, and eventually developed in him a pretty well settled desire that Mr. Choate be chosen. On the very best authority, however, it can be stated that at no time was the appointment offered to Mr. Reid and urgent reasons given why he should accept it.

No appointment since that of Mr. White to Berlin has met with such uniform acceptance than that of Mr. Choate. A gentleman closely connected with the Administration tells me that the President is as fully satisfied with his own work in this matter as he is with anything that he has done. He believes that Mr. Choate will not only give the distinction which should accompany the office, but that he will discharge the duties with the ability that our Ambassador to Great Britain should possess.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut began the week with some anxiety as to whether he would be permitted to remain in the Senate. His election makes good his retention for another six years, while he is without dispute the dean of the Republican side. There are two older Senators in the body—Morgan and Pettus—both from Alabama. Senator Hawley and his colleague, Senator Platt, were both born in the same year and only a few months apart. The most venerable-looking Senator is Stewart of Nevada, but he is a year younger than Senator Hawley. It is surmised that Senator Bate of Tennessee, who was also re-elected during the week, is about the age of Senator Hawley. He follows the example of the late Senator Harris in keeping the date of his birth out of the biographical sketch of himself in the Congressional Directory, but as he served as a private in the war with Mexico, and could hardly have been less than twenty at that time, his age is approximately seventy. Mr. Hawley is liked by his fellow-Senators, and they are glad he was not dropped out of the body.

The re-election of Senator Burrows of Michigan returns one of the younger men. It is safe to say that not ten members of the body knew anything about the man who has just been elected to take the place of Senator Turpie of Indiana. There was some talk at one time about the "boy orator" who was running for Senator, but only among the Western men who are in the Indian neighborhood was his fame established. Very warm praises are sung for him. For a man of about thirty-five years he appears to be at least notable. His eloquence is likened to that of Ingersoll; his strut to that of Conkling; his statesmanship to that of Garfield; so that it is easy to see that Senator Beveridge may be in danger of disappointing a multitude of persons who will look for remarkable things from him. The fact that he has won success as a lawyer is calculated to maintain confidence in his possession of other gifts than that of oratory.

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The Government of the United States will have to look out, or one of these days it will find that it has abdicated its power to control the various departments and has surrendered the direction of them to dictatorial organizations representing some thousands of laboring men in the States. A short time ago a demand was made upon the Secretary of the Treasury to have the Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing removed and a new man appointed. The present Chief is a man appointed under the Administration of President Cleveland, and was a Democrat when named. Mr. Gage has regarded him as a civil service employe, and not to be removed unless for incompetency. But it is not on the ground of incompetency that the labor organizations ask for his removal. In their view, he is too competent, in that he has studied some economies and made use of steam printing machines where he might have employed hand printing machines at greater cost and with the employment of a larger number of hands.

Now there is a new sort of dictation threatened. All of the composition in the Government Printing Office is done by hand. That is, machine types, such as have been abandoned by all business men who undertake to print newspapers for profit, are still used. Consideration of the saving that could be made in the Government Printing Office on such work as The Congressional Record and the departmental reports that are plain composition has made it evident that the typesetting machine could be used with great economy of money. Again there is interference by organized labor, which, it is said, fears the effect of the introduction of the machines quite as much on account of the loss of control it will bring as on account of the loss of wages to the men. And as the Public Printing Office has been sometimes taken as a standard for wages, the effect of the introduction of labor-saving machinery in that office, it is expected, will be resisted with all the power that organized labor can bring to bear.

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Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, who has been seen at two White House receptions within a week, looking as ruddy and vigorous as ever, will not at once go back to England, and there is general satisfaction at the announcement, made by his intimate friends here, that his retirement has been deferred for a year. Besides being very uniformly successful in his part of the task of maintaining cordial relations between the two Governments, Sir Julian has been acceptable in much of the special business he has undertaken for the British Ministry.

It is hardly expected that he will be able to obtain another treaty of arbitration, notwithstanding the very cordial support given to the Olney treaty by the President in his inaugural address, or that he will clear off all the outstanding contentions over which changing Administrations have argued and differed. But it is hoped that before he shall have presented his letters of recall he will have seen the Venezuela question settled and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty formally abandoned or amended so as to relieve the United States of some of the provisions of that convention that stand in the way of the construction by the United States of the Nicaragua Canal.

The expectations of Great Britain, it is understood, are not so great that the United States may not easily grant them, as consideration for the privilege of constructing a canal free from British control. The canal is to be neutral in war times, if the expectation of Great Britain is admitted, and open to everybody who desires to find a short cut from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Ambassador Pauncefote has become so familiar with the attitude of the United States, as well as that of Great Britain, that it is considered altogether better to allow him to stay here a reasonable time to complete the modification of this treaty than to send out a new man to take up the business from the beginning.

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Representative Hartman of Montana made a speech in the House when the Legislative bill was up for consideration. It was made to support his own amendment to regulate the payment of salaries to clerks to members. It provided that if a Representative should be caught taking money from the Treasury on pretense that he was paying it out for necessary clerical assistance, when he was not, he should forfeit the pay. Then he went on to repeat some of the stories that everybody has heard about members who pay a few dollars to a stenographer for writing out a number of letters, and who then sign a paper certifying that they have paid out $100 in necessary clerical assistance during the month. The temptation does not look very great, but the members of the House who have least use for clerks are most likely to feel that they need this money, which they can have for the swearing of an oath.

"Clerk hire uses up more than half a million dollars a year in the Senate and the House. In more exact figures, it is $695,692. The Senate annual clerks and messengers to committees take $147,220, the annual clerks to Senators not Chairmen of committees take $52,500 more, making $199,720 for the Senate. To pay the annual clerks and messengers for the House takes the neat sum of $56,400; to pay those clerks who are hired only for the session takes $22,572 more, and to pay members back the $100 a month "necessarily expended for clerical assistance" requires $417,000, making in all for the House $495,972. This is said to be really so much money paid out for increased salaries, and it is generally considered that it would be a great deal better if the salaries of members were increased to $6,000 or more rather than that a few of them should be obliged to sneak behind an oath that they cannot honestly make, but which many members make truly and with a sense of relief from the oppression of a great tax upon their private resources.

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The touring vandal has been made indignant this week by the care with which two very handsome objects have been guarded from his pilfering fingers. The swords for Admirals Dewey and Schley, one prepared upon the order of the Congress and the other made to the order of the Royal Arcanum for its famous member, have both been shown under glass at different places, and it has been next to impossible for any enterprising visitor to the Navy Department or to Galt's jewelry shop to carry away even the least sample of the material or workmanship of either sword.

One of these days the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may expect to hear of an act of vandalism in the reception room of the Secretary of the Navy. A bust of Christopher Columbus, taken from the cabin of the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, stands on a pedestal at one end of the apartment. It is not under glass, as it should be in such a place. It cannot be carried away, for it is too large and heavy. But Columbus wears about his neck a medallion. The sculptor has so modeled the bust that this medal hangs nearly three-quarters below the bottom edge of the bust. Some morning when the messenger is not looking the vandal who wants that medal to show at home will crack it off with his jackknife.

These despoilers of monuments and other objects that may be injured have already stripped some of the small medallion figures of Indians on the Marquette Statue at the Capitol of their feathers. These detached samples are neither beautiful nor useful; the getting them is all there seems to be to stimulate the vandal who is running the risk of humiliating and expensive exposure in the police court. E. G. D.

DREYFUS AGITATION RUINOUS.

Paris Shopkeepers Suffer Big Loss of Foreign Patronage by It.

"This Dreyfus agitation is simply ruining trade in Paris," declared the head of a well-known New York business house which has a branch establishment in the Avenue de l'Opéra, in the course of a conversation yesterday. "The prosperity of trade there in nearly all its branches is largely dependent upon the patronage of foreign visitors, notably Americans and English, and the unsettled state of affairs resulting from this interminable and dangerous case—which is now commonly alluded to over there as 'the affair'—is diverting the stream of tourist travel from the French capital.

"It is a very serious matter, as you can judge from what occurred during the cholera scare a few years ago, when foreigners were kept away, with the result that a large number of shopkeepers were ruined, and the whole business community suffered heavy loss.

"Formerly many American families were accustomed to spend several weeks in Paris every year—sometimes the entire season. Now they go to London, or the Riviera, or Dinon and Dinard, in Brittany, where there is quite a large Anglo-American colony in the Summer time, or else to Italy. Certainly Americans visited Paris in large numbers last Summer, but their stay was brief, and they spent little money.

"Besides the Dreyfus affair, the recent strained relations between Great Britain and France have had a disastrous effect upon the tide of travel from England, which in ordinary times is very heavy. You can get from London to Paris in about nine hours by the prettiest route, through the beautiful scenery of Normandy, and the cost of the round trip is so small that a vast army of tourists takes advantage of these facilities at every holiday season. From these and the American tourists, the hotel keepers, the shop keepers, and the proprietors of those pleasure resorts to which Paris owes its appellation of 'the gay city'—though this is a good deal of a misnomer—reap a rich harvest, and when anything occurs to check this influx their interests suffer in proportion.

"Therefore, what with the Dreyfus and Fashoda affairs, the shopkeepers, the most serious and substantial element in Paris, are having a very hard time, indeed, and naturally are becoming correspondingly discontented. They are raising their voices in vigorous protest against the silly chauvinism and anti-Semitic sentiment of a misguided portion of the community, which has fostered the opposition to a thorough investigation of the Dreyfus case, and would welcome almost any solution that would put an end to it all. So, what will be the upshot of the crisis which every week appears to be developing unexpected and startling features, it is impossible to conjecture.

"But these drawbacks apart, Paris no longer possesses its former attraction for Americans. It used to be a common saying that 'all good Americans when they die go to Paris.' However this may have been, they certainly used to be very much in evidence in the flesh in the Elysian Fields (Champs Elysées) and the Bois de Boulogne. Now they make London their headquarters in Europe. London, in fact, is rapidly superseding Paris as the centre of attraction for all foreigners.

"The change that has taken place in the immense British metropolis during the past twenty years has been most remarkable. Congested districts have been opened up by wide and imposing avenues. Handsome residences now occupy the sites of once dirty, narrow alleys. A scientific plan for beautifying the city is being steadily pursued. Then the facilities of intercourse with the Continent have had a marked effect in modifying that 'insular prejudice' for which the Britons formerly were proverbial.

"In a word, London is becoming more international in its general character, more Continental in appearance, and in the nature of its amusements. As Johnson said, 'There is in it all that life can afford.' Americans say they can get more real pleasure there than in any other capital in Europe, and besides, since the war with Spain opened their eyes to the dislike with which they are regarded on the Continent, they feel more comfortable in England. They are, so to speak, at home. Many who formerly resided in Paris have removed to London, where the American colony is growing to very large proportions."

Clarence Eddy's Organ Recital.

Clarence Eddy, the well-known American organist, who has just returned from a tour in Europe, will give an organ recital of new and interesting recent works, written for him while abroad, at the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, on Monday afternoon, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock. This recital will take the place of the first of Gerrit Smith's midwinter series of free recitals, which will be resumed on Monday, Jan. 30, at the same hour. No cards of admission are necessary.

TRYING AMERICAN IDEAS

Leather Industry in Germany Making Use of American Methods.

BEHIND US IN MANUFACTURING

American Leather Now Being Extensively Used and American Workmen Employed in Germany.

The Germans have during the past few years been carefully studying the leather industry in this country, and now the American method of tanning is used very extensively in Germany. The Germans had their attention called to American leather and American shoes at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, and since then have made visits to tanneries in this country. This has resulted in the importation of American methods into Germany, and Americans have been taken over there to work in the different factories that have been erected. The superiority of the American shoe over the German shoe has been discovered, and American-made shoes are now being used as models in Germany.

Consul General Frank H. Mason, at Frankfort, in a report on the leather manufactures of Germany, dated Dec. 20, 1898, goes very fully into this matter. He says:

"In the whole record of industrial development in Germany during the past four years there has been no feature more striking and significant than the progress of the tanning and leather industries, which now rank about fourth in the productive interests of this country. As early as 1895 no less than 596,717 persons were engaged in tanning and the manufacture of shoes, leather gloves, belting, and saddlery, and the value of leather consumed annually by the German people exceeds $100,000,000, exclusive of exports, which amounted during the first eight months of 1898 to 8,744 tons, and average in aggregate annual value $50,000,000."

Consul General Mason, after telling where the special branches of the leather industry are concentrated, says: "This whole subject derives an especial interest to Americans from the fact that the German shoe and leather industries are in a state of transition from the slow and primitive methods of hand labor to the most modern forms of chemical tanning and shoe production, and because this transformation consists largely in the adoption of American methods and machinery.

"The importation of American leather to Germany, which began soon after the last world's exposition at Vienna, has increased steadily, until there are now in Frankfort alone seven firms which import and deal more or less exclusively in shoe, glove, and harness leathers from the United States. As this leather is made largely from hides and skins imported originally from Europe, its high quality and the fact that it can be exported from the United States and sold at a profit in this country, notwithstanding the German tariff, showed the German tanners how far their American competitors had outstripped them in the race for cheap and superior production, and set before them a lesson which they have been quick and eager to learn.

"A leading New England manufacturing company, which turns out exclusively high-class tanning machinery, has been compelled to enlarge its plant to meet the heavy demands from its European agent, who, beginning three years ago with an office in Frankfort, has now extended his trade throughout Germany and into Austria, Italy, and Russia. Leading German tanners have visited the United States, and being everywhere freely admitted, have studied carefully and intelligently American processes and machines, and numerous expert workmen and foremen, skilled in the use of chrome, quebracho, and palmetto, have come to this country and received large compensation for teaching their arts to the native tanners. In addition to all this, the tanning industry in Germany enjoys the important natural advantages of an abundant supply of hides and skins of the best qualities, cheap and profuse tanning materials, advanced chemical skill at wages less than those of manual labor in the United States, abundant capital at 3 and 4 per cent., manual labor that costs on an average 15 marks ($3.75) per week, and a home market adequately protected and open to the import of foreign-made machinery at a nominal duty of 71 cents per 100 kilograms (220 pounds.)

"The German tanner has not only all these points in his favor, but, what is perhaps still more important, his home market is one of extraordinary capacity. The consumption of leather in Germany is almost phenomenal. Notwithstanding the enormous increase in the home-tanned product, the imports of leather are now greater than ever before. Several of the largest tanneries in the empire have either been built during the past two years, or wholly reorganized and equipped with American machinery. In this immediate neighborhood is an establishment which turns out about 800 dozen glazed chrome kid skins per day. Another large tannery has been converted by an expert from New York into a stock company with a large capital and modern American equipment; Messrs. W. Becker & Co. of Milwaukee are just finishing a new tannery near Frankfort, where they will in the future manufacture the leather to supply the large trade which they have built up in Germany with leather heretofore imported from Wisconsin."

Consul General Mason says there is a similar revolution going on in the German shoe manufacturing industry. This industry is also being Americanized. Large quantities of American-made shoes were imported into Germany three years ago and sold readily. A few American manufacturers sent salesmen to Germany, but the dealers did not give their orders readily. A demand was created for American shoes, and many of the best dealers kept the shoes in stock. They charged $5.18 to $6.66 for the grades that sold in this country for $3 and $4.

"This has served to convince several clever American shoe manufacturers who have been here during the past three months and have studied the situation closely, that the plan which now offers the best chance of immediate and complete success is for American shoe exporters, either individually or in combination as a syndicate, to do just what they have done in London and Paris—namely, to open in Berlin, Hamburg, Dresden, Frankfort, and other leading German cities handsome, well-located retail stores, fitted up in American style and stocked with about three grades—fine, medium, and ordinary—of boots and shoes for men, women, and youths, the goods to be advertised as American, exhibited in show windows with labels showing their prices in marks, and sold for a profit not to exceed 30 per cent. above the net cost of the goods delivered at the store. This would enable a large assortment of good-medium-grade stock to be kept for sale, at prices which would compete directly and effectively with the best that can be produced in Europe.

"Meanwhile, the standard of quality in German-made shoes is advancing and improving day by day. The shoes made at Pirmasens, Frankfort, Stuttgart, and Dresden, while not yet equal in style, finish, or wearing qualities to the work of the best American makers, are far superior to what was produced in Germany a year or two ago, and thus the opportunity offered by this market to imported goods is gradually slipping away. At their present rate of progress the German shoe manufacturers, who are now among the busiest and most prosperous employers of labor in the empire, will be able within a few years to supply and hold their home market against all foreign competition.

"What is of especial interest at this time, as an example and indication of the policy which is making Germany a great manufacturing nation, is the alert readiness and enterprise with which the shoe and leather manufacturers of this country are learning the lesson set before them at the Columbian Exposition of 1893. The chrome tanning process was originally invented by a German, but it was perfected and made industrially successful at Philadelphia. As soon as it was recognized that American tanners produced by that process soft, pliant, and lustrous leathers which could not be rivaled in this country, the German tanners hastened to master and adopt the new method.

"Scores of German manufacturers and their foremen have visited Lynn, Newark, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other centres of shoe production, to study the factory system which produces such consummate results with such economy of labor, and skilled American foremen have been employed to reorganize factories and introduce American methods here. The Goodyear, Stanley, and other American shoe machinery companies, three of which maintain large and busy agencies in Frankfort and place large quantities of the most modern machinery every year, use American-made shoes as models and maintain what are practically schools of instruction for German manufacturers and their workmen. All this is done openly and with a clearly conceived and avowed purpose.

"The chief organ of the German shoe and leather industry recently said: 'As the Americans learn from us, so must we learn from them whenever—as is the case in different forms of manufacture on a large scale—they are our superiors. We must study their technical and mercantile methods, or cause them to be studied by competent and well-schooled experts, in order to equal or finally surpass their efficiency. In the chrome-leather manufacture, we have now reached this point, and our success in this specialty should point the way to similar progress in the shoe, bicycle, and iron industries.'"

HAVE YOU A WEAK SPOT?

How to Cure the Dangerous "After Effects" Which the Grippe Germ Has on the System.

PRINCIPAL SYMPTOMS AND ORGANS AFFECTED

Lung Consumption, Heart, Brain, Stomach and Other Disorders Caused by Grippe, Are Cured by the New Slocum System.

FREE TREATMENT THAT CURES AND BUILDS UP THE "RUN-DOWN" SYSTEM.

Many people escape the Grip, but none of those who are attacked by it succeed in escaping its after effects.

The reason for this is that when a person takes the Grip such person is not in perfect health at the time of the attack; there was a "weak spot" which furnished lodgment for the germs of the disease and their subsequent development.

A person in perfect health will not contract the Grip, because he has no such "weak spot," and the germs are promptly expelled from the system as unwelcome visitors.

As the health of a person who catches the Grip was below par at the beginning of the attack, and as the disease was never known to do anybody any good, it stands to reason that such person will be worse off when the active symptoms of the disease have passed off than before the attack; the "weak spots" are "weaker."

These are the "after-effects."

The germs of Grip always enter the system by the lungs, but if these organs are in perfect condition they afford no lodgment for the invaders; the germs pass the lungs and go into the circulation, however, in search of "weak spots" elsewhere.

If, however, the liver happened to be the organ out of order, it would be the "point of attack" in the system's fortifications, and there would be found the "after-effects" of the Grip when acute symptoms have passed away.

In like manner are the "after-effects" manifested in the stomach, heart, muscles, brain, spine and other vital parts when any of them chance to be in a condition of lowered vitality at the time of the Grip germs' invasion.

But as these germs always enter the system by the Lungs, and at a season when there is more or less inflammation in those organs, due to colds, they oftener find a "weak spot" there than elsewhere. In the delicate lung structures they multiply at a rapid rate, and from there—a depot of supply—they quickly invade the entire system through the circulation—the blood—thus testing the resisting power of every vital organ in the body. Ferret-like, they seek out and discover every "weak spot" with unerring certainty, as is proven by the "after-effects" of the Grip: effects that remain after the symptoms of the disease have disappeared.

The distressing symptoms and conditions following an attack of the Grip are as follows:

In some cases there is a hacking cough, spitting of blood, hoarseness, night sweats, and other evidences that the Lungs were the parts that suffered most.

In other cases there is pain in the back and loins, dark rings under the eyes, symptoms showing a "weak spot."

Loss of appetite, bad taste in the mouth, indigestion, sour stomach, and other like symptoms may prove that the stomach was the "weak spot."

Melancholia, headache, sleeplessness, and general depression are indications that the liver, and perhaps the brain, furnished the "weak spot."

In all cases there is loss of flesh and strength, flabby muscles, and a general bodily weakness.

"How are we to get rid of these 'after-effects' of the Grip?" is to-day the question uppermost in the minds of thousands of sufferers all over this country.

In answer to this question one of the world's most famous physicians says:

"As the Grip germs enter the blood through the lungs, the after-effects of the disease must be driven out through the blood."

This means that the blood must be nourished, its red corpuscles increased, and its every life-giving element multiplied and strengthened. When thus nourished the blood becomes a germ-killer and at the same time a carrier of nutrition to every organ and tissue in the whole human body.

The blood must be nourished by means of food medicines; medicines which tone up the stomach, and food that is easily digested and quickly assimilated. Food that makes fat, muscle, and nerves, so necessary in feeding the blood.

The Dr. Slocum System of Medicinal Treatment meets all these requirements. It consists of Four preparations, which act harmoniously and conjointly, affording prompt relief from all the distressing symptoms enumerated, while it is feeding and nourishing the blood and facilitating the extermination of disease germs and their expulsion from the body through the medium of the blood.

Lung consumption, lung debility, loss of flesh, and all pulmonary troubles are also permanently cured by this treatment, the only one that has yet been found to insure a positive and certain recovery.

As a specialist in the study and treatment of all wasting and debilitating diseases, Dr. Slocum's reputation is world-wide. His remedies are the most powerful tissue builders, fat makers, and blood nourishers known to the medical world. For more than a quarter of a century he has devoted himself to the study and cure of consumption and all forms of wasting diseases. This accounts for his wonderful success in the treatment of Lung Consumption and the "after-effects" of the Grip.

The System of Treatment is within the reach of everybody. A complete FREE Course, embracing Four Preparations (Formulae Dr. Slocum) will be sent to any person sending name and full address to Dr. T. A. Slocum Laboratories, 96 and 98 Pine St., New York City.

When writing or calling, please mention reading this in The New York Times.

LEGAL NOTES.

SEEKING TO REACH A TRUST FUND.—Daniel Devlin, who died in 1867, by his will directed William and Jeremiah Devlin, as testamentary trustees, to invest certain trust funds in specified securities, and a power of appointment was given to the survivor of the trustees. William Devlin died in 1892 and Jeremiah in 1893. The latter, as surviving trustee, made by a codicil to his will an appointment of the fund to Mary E. J. Devlin and others, his own children. Instead of investing the property as required by the terms of the trust, the trustees had invested several hundred thousand dollars of it in a different, and hence prohibited, kind of security, being mortgages upon land of Jeremiah Devlin, or his wife. After William Devlin died, Jeremiah Devlin assigned all these mortgages to a third person, who satisfied them of record, and they were thus canceled. On the death of William Devlin, Jeremiah Devlin qualified as executor of his will, and on the death of Jeremiah, J. Nouma Roussel was appointed and qualified as administrator with the will annexed of William Devlin. Mary E. J. Devlin and the other children of Jeremiah brought an action against Roussel and others, among other things, to compel an accounting as to the trust fund, and to reach it as if it were yet in the hands of William and Jeremiah Devlin, or their representatives. Roussel, who appeared specially in the action to move to vacate an order for the service of the summons on him by publication, he being a non-resident, subsequently appealed from denial of his motion. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, has affirmed the order, holding that as the action relates to a fund within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New York, and actually within this State, there was something for a judgment settling rights to operate upon. (152 N. Y., 196.)

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MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A FIRM'S SURPLUS.—Manton B. Metcalf and others, judgment creditors of Lesser Brothers, brought an action in the Supreme Court to set aside certain judgments confessed by that firm to Marcus and Bernard Moses, the transfer of accounts of the firm to Morris Adler, conveyances of real estate by two members of the firm to one Lilienthal, and the appointment of a receiver by one member of the firm against two other members. Judgment was secured by which each of these transactions, except the appointment of a receiver, was set aside as fraudulent as against the plaintiff. Adler, who had received a considerable amount of money from the accounts assigned to him, was directed to pay that money over to the receiver, who should hold it and other moneys subject to the further order of the court. In January, 1896, the firm of Lesser Brothers had a surplus of $145,739, which a year from that time had increased to $153,866. No explanation was given of the loss of that surplus. The First Appellate Division has reversed the judgment as to Lilienthal, holding that there was nothing to prevent his accepting the transfer either as claimant or as security for his debt. As to the Lessers and Marcus and Bernard Moses, the judgment was affirmed, it being shown that they participated in the fraud, and the receivership was declared void as to the creditors of the Lessers. The court held, by Justice Rumsey, that it was very doubtful if any such losses as claimed were sustained, but if the amount of them be deducted from the surplus shown to exist in January, 1896, there would still be a surplus of $69,000 unaccounted for. "The goods for which the plaintiffs had secured judgment were purchased upon credit in the same way as they had been before, and a considerable amount of the liabilities of the firm existing at that time was for goods that had been recently purchased. Yet on the 1st of October this apparently prosperous firm, whose assets, even taking the worst view of them, should have amounted to nearly $70,000 more than its liabilities, was in such condition that all its assets would not pay 40 per cent. of the indebtedness."

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NO FRAUD WAS SHOWN.—Rudolph Sommer, claiming that he was induced to sell goods, consisting of cashmeres and flannels, to one Bloomingdale, by fraudulent representations made by the latter as to his property and indebtedness, brought an action against the Sheriff to recover possession of these goods after they were levied upon by the Sheriff under a judgment against Bloomingdale. Then Alfred Adler and another, who were sureties upon the bond given to the Sheriff to indemnify him, were substituted as defendants. The only evidence offered by Sommer on the trial to show that such representations were false was declarations made by Bloomingdale long after the sale, to which plaintiff was allowed, under objection and exception, to testify. Judgment entered on verdict of the jury in favor of plaintiff has been unanimously reversed by the First Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Ingraham, that this evidence was clearly incompetent, and that at the close of the plaintiff's case there was no evidence to show that the representations made by Bloomingdale were untrue. The defendants were also held to be entitled to a reversal on another ground. Bloomingdale, while owning the goods, had manufactured them into clothing, and the Court held that, instead of being entitled to recover for the value of the goods manufactured, he could recover only for their value when they belonged to him.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Stupendous Silk Sale.

Wistful Women--Read This.

Here's the first act in the drama of Spring Silk Trade. There's no glamour, no sham or pretence about the sale we announce. The actual facts are clearly stated. We vouch for and verify every word that is printed. Whether you are a possible customer or not, we urge you to read what follows. It is calm truth without bathos. Raw Silks are advancing. There are authentic rumors from Paris, Lyons, Zurich, Milan, Shanghai, Yokohama and other centres of the Silk industry that the "trust" craze has reached Silks. Manufacturers are banding together, forming alliances for purposes of Monopoly. When competition is crushed prices will bound upward. The mere preliminary agitation of the scheme has stiffened a market that was fluctuant. We are in electric touch with oversea conditions, and firmly believe that fabrics of Silk will advance 20 per cent. within the next sixty days.

In spite of this knowledge, we'll offer Spring Silks to-morrow at less than they cost us. That's the way we start the season and startle the town. The Silks involved were ordered by us months ago when the market prices were considerably lower than they are now. Don't mentally discount what we've written. We've tried to be coherent in presenting the case—we KNOW we've been truthful—our advertising always is. You could choose from these Silks in a dark room and every selection would be a money saver. We promise you every convenience and facility for examining these Silks except the absence of crowds.

Winnowings from the Blacks.

1,500 yards pure dye Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades, every fibre silk, 21 in. wide; worth 75c.; to go at **39c**

2,000 yards Black Brocaded India Taffeta Silk; small, neat designs, full 23 in. wide; worth 75c.; to go at **49c**

2,000 yards plain Black Taffeta Silk, flawless dye, strong weave, brilliant lustre, 24 in. wide; worth 75c.; to go at **59c**

1,200 yards rich Black Satin Duchesse; there's weight and stanchness in every fibre; worth 85c.; to go at **69c**

1,200 yards superior quality Black Satin Duchesse; its shimmer recommends it more strongly than our sentences; worth $1.15; to go at **84c**

1,000 yards sumptuous Black Brocaded Satin, a trio of exquisite designs, 27 in. wide; worth $2.50; to go at **$1.25**

Winners from the Colored.

5,000 yards plain colored Taffeta Silk for skirts, large variety of shades, serviceable and desirable, worth 69c.; to go at **49c**

10,000 yards fancy Taffeta Silk, including choice effects in checks, stripes and plaids. Styles thoroughly adapted for skirts, waists and full suits. It cost 70c. per yard to produce many of them; all to go at **49c**

2,000 yards satin bar Taffeta plaids, large assortment staple and novel colors, blending and intersecting and criss-crossing—qualities that are regularly retailed at 75c.; to go at **59c**

5,000 yards Novelty Taffeta Silk, complete lines of street and evening colorings. Effects that prove the skill and art of master colorists. These Silks are called unparalleled value at $1.00 elsewhere; to go at **69c**

1,200 yards very swell Satin Brocades, all the delicate evening tints, including cream and white. Their folds hold lessons in beauty as well as in economy. Thoroughly elegant; thoroughly excellent; quoted elsewhere as specials at $1.35 and $1.50; to go at 88c. and **99c**

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

It will be inexcusable extravagance, unpardonable folly for women who need Silks to pass this series of offerings. The low prices quoted may cause those who are not familiar with the Macy methods to look askance, to have suspicions concerning qualities and styles. Come to the counters an unbeliever in our sincerity. Inspect the weaves, the hidden threads, the dye and the designs; notice the colorings and widths; contemplate the quantity, observe the variety, indulge in comparisons, and the conviction will overwhelm you that our advertising understates rather than overstates the attractions of the great array.

SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Question of Examinations Discussed at the Monthly Meeting—Paper by F. G. Ireland Read.

About 100 teachers and others interested in the work of secondary education for colleges or scientific schools were present yesterday morning at the eighty-eighth monthly meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association of New York and Vicinity, held in the Brearley School, 17 West Forty-fourth Street.

F. G. Ireland, Chief Examiner of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, read a paper on "Written Examinations as a Test of Fitness." He said, in part:

"I suppose that outside of some of the college Faculties I am the only man alive who still believes, under the present conditions, in the usefulness of entrance examinations. But I ask you to mark the limitation of my remark, as indicating the position which I think we all ought to take in this question. To take the question to the ground where I am most familiar: Are examinations, taking them as a whole, a fair test of the fitness of candidates for positions in the city's civil service? To this question I can give but one answer, 'Yes.'

"No one who knows anything of the subject, I fancy, would claim that every written examination brings out at the head of the list absolutely and precisely in the order of merit the names of the competing candidates. But a properly conducted examination does keep out the incompetent, whatever tricks it may play with the relative merits of the competent. The utmost that can fairly be claimed against an examination which brings the best men out at the top of the list, is that it was unnecessary. But considering the conditions under which appointments in all the branches of the city civil service are made, I am inclined to think that an examination which forbids the appointing power free choice and confines him to selection from men who have proved their superiority in competitive examinations as well as in other directions, has at least something to say for itself.

"Competitive examinations, properly conducted, with very rare exceptions, result in the rejection of the unfit; and considering how large a proportion of candidates for city employment are unfit, mere hangers-on, politicians' heelers, moral and mental failures, the unsuccessful in all other walks of life, the degenerate, I know of no way, except by competitive examination, that you could prevent the city from becoming altogether, what it is, and has been to too far great an extent, a huge, mismanaged, eleemosynary institution."

When Mr. Ireland had finished his paper an open meeting was held, and for half an hour the matter was discussed by those present.

COMTE DE TOULOUSE RELEASED.

No Complainant Appears and the Magistrate Discharges Him.

The Comte de Toulouse was taken from the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital and arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday in the custody of Detective Sergeants Murphy and Madden of the Detective Bureau. The detectives said that they had been unable to find a complainant during the night, and they were forced to appear without any direct charge or evidence against their prisoner.

Detective Murphy told Magistrate Flammer that he had no complaint to make, and the Magistrate asked him why the man had been placed under arrest. Murphy and Madden then told the story of the box having been sent from this city to Cuba by the Count to a consignee that did not exist, as they said; of its having been opened and found to contain nothing of value, although the Count is said to have alleged that it contained $2,000 worth of jewelry.

"Nobody here to complain against him, then?" asked the Magistrate.

"No," replied the officers.

"Nobody lost anything?"

"No."

"I don't see anything to do but to discharge the man," said the Magistrate. The Count said nothing, but turned away and walked out of court.

MOORE MUST GO TO PRISON.

Justice Nash Denies Application for a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt — Fayne Moore's Trial.

Justice Nash in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application made by Lawyer Abraham Levy for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of William A. E. Moore, who was convicted of robbing and assaulting Martin Mahon and sentenced to nineteen years' imprisonment by Recorder Goff. Justice Nash upholds Recorder Goff's charge to the jury, and says that the rights of the defendant throughout the trial were most carefully protected, and that he was unable to find that there was any error committed in the trial which would warrant the granting of a certificate of reasonable doubt.

In referring to Recorder Goff's charge, Justice Nash says in his decision: "After a careful reading of the charge my conclusion is that no error was committed, and that the criticisms of counsel upon the charge of the Court are unwarranted. The charge was a clear, able, and impartial presentation to the jury of the law applicable to the case and of the rules of evidence which they were to observe in their consideration of it."

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday that Fayne Moore would be placed on trial at once for the same offense of which her husband had been convicted. He said that there was no truth in the report that a prominent New Jersey Justice was using his influence to postpone or drop the case against her.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, speaking of the case, said that although Justice Van Brunt had assigned Justice Fursman, who has been sitting in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to the bench of another court, Justice Fursman would hold court for an hour to-morrow, when a date will be set for Mrs. Moore's trial. "We shall keep on trying this case," added Mr. McIntyre, "until the woman is either convicted or acquitted."

Mr. McIntyre said a report had come to the District Attorney's Office that a Supreme Court Justice had been robbed by Mrs. Moore. He stated that the man's name was not in her diary, however, and that he had been unable to confirm the rumor.

It was learned at the Tombs that Moore would probably be taken to Sing Sing to-morrow morning.

NO TEACHERS' SALARY HEARING.

Pedagogues Fail to Appear Before Municipal Assembly's Committee.

The joint Committee on Public Education of the Municipal Assembly was to have held a hearing yesterday morning on the question of increasing the pay of teachers in the city schools. When the hour for opening the hearing arrived there were no teachers present. Either the teachers are satisfied with their present salaries or they know that the Municipal Assembly has nothing to do with fixing salaries.

The pay rolls for the Brooklyn teachers reached the Controller's office only on Friday, through a delay in the School Board of Brooklyn, although the teachers in the other boroughs were paid several days ago. This delay causes considerable trouble in the Controller's office besides the inconvenience it entails upon the teachers. It is probable that the attention of the Brooklyn school authorities will be called to the matter in such a manner as to prevent delay in the transmission of the pay rolls in the future.

Lighting Companies Consolidated.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The Englewood Electric Light Company and the Bergen County Gas Light Company filed notice of their consolidation in the office of the Secretary of State here to-day. The concerns will hereafter be known as the Englewood Gas and Electric Company, with a capital of $400,000.

For Cleansing the Skin

nothing equals it. Soap cannot clean the pores—rather tends to clog them—and the powerful chemicals used in its manufacture eat the delicate tissue. When the pores are clogged they cannot perform their natural function of removing impurities from the blood, and these impurities, being held in the capillaries just beneath the surface, produce skin disease. Clogging the pores also interferes with the sebaceous glands, and the skin, being deprived of its natural lubrication, becomes hard and rough. Thus practically every form of skin affliction—pimples, blackheads, sores, ulcers, boils, and all the more serious diseases, are due primarily to the inability of the skin to throw off the poisonous impurities brought to the surface by the blood, and for this inability clogged pores are chiefly responsible. A healthy skin is impossible so long as the pores are not kept clean and active, and *Cutelix* is the only known agent possessing the purity and penetrating power necessary to keep the pores thoroughly cleaned throughout their entire length. If you have a healthy skin now keep it healthy by banishing soap absolutely and forever from your toilet stand and let *Cutelix* take its place. If your skin is not healthy now, begin at once to get it in condition for health by replacing toilet soap with *Cutelix*.

For Curing Skin Disease

no remedy in the world approaches CUTELIX.

No matter what the disease may be, from the slightest rash or pimples to the most aggravated form of eczema or psoriasis, *Cutelix* possesses the power to cure completely.

Itching is relieved instantly

and a permanent cure is effected in the shortest possible space of time.

CUTELIX

For Healing

Every Possible Kind of Injury to the Skin,

burns, scalds, bruises, cuts, wounds, contusions, bites and stings, inflammation, rash, tan, sunburn, chapping, frost bites, etc., etc., etc., *Cutelix* acts almost like magic. No family medicine chest is complete without a bottle of *Cutelix*. You need it so frequently that it should be kept constantly on hand and in a convenient place. Don't wait till the accident occurs, but get it now and be ready.

A Perfect Dentifrice

requires something more than a pleasant taste and an agreeable odor. It must possess a high degree of cleansing power, and be also healing and curative. The gums are very subject to inflammation, and frequently become soft and spongy. Preservation of the teeth requires healthy gums, and healthy gums are only possible when the proper curative influence is exerted at the proper time. All the requirements of a perfect dentifrice are met by *Cutelix*, and by no other liquid or powder on the market.

CUTELIX serves all the purposes for which you have been using toilet soap, and serves each purpose better. IT IS PURE, ABSOLUTELY, and contains not a drop of any chemical that can possibly effect the slightest injury. No other cleansing agent, except water, should ever be used on delicate or tender skins. Baby's skin especially should be kept free from the dangers of toilet soap. For clarifying and beautifying the complexion it is far superior to any cosmetic, and its purity makes it invaluable in the toilet. For use before, during and after shaving, CUTELIX supersedes soap, bay rum and powders. It possesses all the virtues of each, makes an excellent lather, and keeps the skin soft and healthy, preventing that painful burning sensation caused by exposing a freshly shaved face to the wind.

As a Shampoo Cutelix is Unrivalled.

Ladies appreciate it especially because the hair dries in about one-half the time ordinarily required.

CUTELIX is a liquid put up in a neat bottle with a fancy metallic sprinkler top and a TRIANGULAR LABEL. It is sold by all leading druggists at twenty-five cents per bottle. If you should have any difficulty in getting it, send us thirty cents and a bottle will be sent by express.

REMEMBER THERE IS BUT ONE CUTELIX.

No soaps, creams, lotions, emollients, powders or other combinations or adjuncts,—just the one article which combines within itself the utmost degree of purity and virtue for the toilet and medicine chest.

CUTELIX CO.,
253 Broadway, New York.

CHICAGO ENJOYS A LAUGH

Land Speculator Accuses Author of "Cyrano" of Plagiarism.

SUES MANSFIELD AND PALMER

School Board May Abolish Kindergartens—Woman to Apply for Stock Exchange Membership.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—The town has been indulging in a quiet laugh over the suit brought in the Federal courts by S. E. Gross of this city against Richard Mansfield and A. M. Palmer, both of whom, he alleges, are playing a drama founded on one which he wrote in 1875, and which he submitted to Mr. Palmer some time ago. In proof of the last assertion he produces a letter which, if genuine, shows that the veteran manager, occasionally indulges in the most delicious satire in returning plays. He tells Mr. Gross of the pleasure he has had in reading his play, "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," which was submitted in printed book form, and while delicately pointing out certain incongruities of style, assures the author that it would be a great mistake for him to spoil the play by putting it on the stage.

The drama which Mr. Gross asserts was taken from his is the "Cyrano de Bergerac" of Rostand, and in proof of his charge he draws from the two works certain parallel readings. He does not pretend to say how Edmond Rostand of Paris got possession of a privately printed book of which there were issued but 250 numbered copies, all of which he can trace. Neither does he tell how the alleged conspirators came to let Rostand and Coquelin take the bloom off the stolen production by doing it in Paris. But he boldly charges that the French play was founded upon his, and he tries in some obscure way to connect Messrs. Palmer and Mansfield with the alleged "lifting" of his work. He has employed an attorney to prosecute the case, and the defendants have provided themselves with a competent legal adviser. The deposition of M. Rostand is to be taken before the Consul General at Paris, and the Federal Court will have to decide whether or not the greatest dramatic success of modern times did or did not have its origin in the brain of a Chicago real estate dealer.

Samuel Eberly Gross is well known here. He has lived in Chicago many years, and has been identified with much of its upbuilding in a material way. He has amassed a fortune in the sale of real estate, and of late years he and Mrs. Gross have begun to appear frequently in society. They live in a fashionable part of the North Side, and Mr. Gross, besides belonging to several well-known clubs, is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Holland Society, and some other hereditary organizations.

That he was an author came as a surprise to all but a few of his more intimate friends, but these knew that for his own amusement he had written a great deal. "The Merchant Prince" was written in 1875, and was published for private circulation by the author a few years ago. In book form it presents a sumptuous appearance. The presswork was done at the University Press, Riverside, under the supervision of the then firm of Stone & Kimball, whose name, however, only appears in the colophon. Only 250 copies were issued, and each one is numbered. It was never on sale, is beautifully bound, and its publication must have cost several thousand dollars. From a literary standpoint the work is a curiosity. It is a jumble of rhyme, blank verse, and prose: of imitation of Shakespeare, of modern slang, and incorrigible and unspeakable punning. In this last form of humor, which Mr. Gross evidently considers the highest, he outdoes anything before seen in print. Take, for instance, the word "Illinois." One of the characters has a speech in which he makes in quick succession from twenty to thirty atrocious plays upon the word.

In the play there is a man with a nose unusually large. He makes love to his sweetheart on a balcony (several times) in the dusk. His language is dictated by a roguish, but quicker-witted friend, who gets him into all sorts of trouble with the girl. The play itself, either from a stage or literary standpoint is unspeakably bad. According to a notice just after the title page, the play was written in the leisure of a business career, for the author's pleasure, but that he thought differently of it at a subsequent period is shown by his offering it to Mr. Palmer for production.

Any charge of plagiarism, or even that the work suggested "Cyrano de Bergerac," is the wildest nonsense, as every one who has read the two productions can tell. No one, however, doubts Mr. Gross's seriousness or honesty. It is merely that a slight coincidence, magnified by his opinion of his own work, has led him into the blunder of exposing publicly the utter badness of his literary style.

It has been found necessary, owing to a diminished income, to curtail seriously the expenditures of the Board of Education, and one of the first propositions toward economy was directed at the kindergarten department of the public schools. It is proposed to abolish this altogether. The department cost $75,000 last year, and the board committee had asked for an appropriation $5,000 in excess of this sum for next year. The proposal to throw out the department altogether has brought forth a strong protest, not only from some of the members of the board and from the teachers themselves, but also from the women's clubs and the general public. The kindergarten department was established a few years ago, Chicago being one of the first cities to recognize the Froebel system, and it was put into practice only after a hard fight. It is asserted by its advocates that it has worked wonders with the children, and has given to the primary and grammar grades, pupils much better prepared and in a more receptive state than under the old system. The necessity for economizing to the extent of $500,000, however, is so great that it is said that a majority of the board is determined to abolish the department altogether. President Harris even goes so far as to say that he believes the money spent for the kindergarten is illegally disposed of.

Another cause for agitation among the public school teachers is the movement to drop from the rolls all married woman teachers. A resolution to this effect has already been presented, and, although the measure has been allowed to slumber, its author promises to revive it at the next meeting of the board. Should this pass, it would cut off several hundred teachers, some of whom, Superintendent Andrews says, "are among the best we have." This official, by the way, appears to have entirely settled his differences with the board and to be working in entire harmony with that body.

After the presence of the influenza for several weeks in the city, and having been stricken with it himself, Health Commissioner Reynolds now admits that the disease is epidemic, although he asserts that it has only appeared in a mild form. The death rate of Chicago for the first ten days of January has been very large, equaling the mortality for the entire month of December.

Mr. Yerkes is planning another coup. It does not concern an extension of franchises, however, but a consolidation of nine feeder companies upon the North and West Sides. The annual reports of his North and West Chicago lines showed an increase in the earnings, and his new Northwestern Elevated Railroad is well under way. The time given for its completion has been extended until Jan. 1, 1900, and it is hoped to have the road in full running order before that time. The last contract was let this week. The completion of this road will not only be a great boon to the congested portion of the North Side, but it will also prove a great factor in building up the suburbs as far as Evanston, which point it will undoubtedly reach in time. This will give Chicago four elevated systems, all using the Union Loop around the business portion of the city. With all due respect to the men who so vehemently denounce Mr. Yerkes, he is responsible for the greatest steps toward a solution of the transit problem.

Chicago also boasts of the firm which has secured a contract for 5,000 automobiles which are to be shipped to Paris on completion, there are very few auto-carts on its streets to make the passing horse think of the boneyards. Aside from four owned by A. G. Spalding & Bro., who use them for advertising purposes, the only vehicles of the kind in the city are owned by the Chicago Automobile Company, which has been using them for delivery purposes for the last two years. The company has a number of machines in course of construction, and will soon be ready to fill the order for the Paris firm.

MOTORMAN WENT FOR DINNER.

Great Indignation Among Brooklyn Suburbanites Deserted in the Darkness at Their Own Dinner Hour.

A trolley car bound for Jamaica with a load of passengers from the Broadway Ferry, Brooklyn, had just passed the terminus of the elevated line at East New York, when it came to a sudden stop.

The twenty or more passengers craned their necks to see what was the cause of delay, and put their noses against the frosted window panes of the car in a vain endeavor to peer through the darkness and see if there had been some accident. It was after 6 o'clock, and the suburbanites were anxious to reach home in time for the evening meal.

The conductor came inside and sat down, paying no attention at first to the numerous inquiries flung at him in no gentle terms.

"Look here, conductor! I want to know how long we'll have to wait here!" finally demanded a well-dressed passenger of dignified mien in loud tones.

The uniformed representative of the railway corporation, with a seemingly high appreciation of his responsible position, dryly responded:

"The motorman has gone after his dinner."

"This is a shame!" almost shrieked a corpulent woman sitting near the centre of the car. "I've got to get my husband's dinner, and he must be home by this time. Why should I be kept waiting for the motorman? Can't he eat his dinner at the end of the line?"

Then a little wizened-faced man with glasses, whose previous expostulations the conductor had ignored, sprang from his seat and began waving his umbrella and exclaiming:

"I never heard of such an impudent proceeding as this! A public corporation has no right to violate its franchise in this manner! I want my fare back, and if I don't get it I'll report this affair and sue the company."

The conductor stood in the doorway and smiled scornfully. Just then the motorman leaped upon the front platform and set down a jingling dinner pail with a thump, the conductor tinked the bell twice, and the car bounded forward so suddenly that the wizened-faced man was hurled headforemost into the conductor's arms.

"I said he went after his dinner. He got it, and will eat it at the end of the line," grinned the conductor, and he stepped out on the rear platform.

GROWTH OF BRONX BOROUGH.

Over $14,000,000 Expended in Building Operations in Past Year.

The growth of the Borough of the Bronx during the past year has been phenomenal, both in population and in the number of buildings erected. A value of over $14,000,000 is represented by the plans for buildings in the borough, filed in the branch office of the Department of Buildings at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, during 1898. The average is over $1,000,000 a month, as the following figures will show: January, $553,500; February, $688,455; March, $1,832,950; April, $955,590; May, $980,510; June, $1,402,300; July, $1,187,131; August, $1,470,695; September, $1,275,056; October, $1,193,945; November, $1,946,600; December, $781,240; total, $14,267,972.

In 1881 the value of new buildings erected in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, now the Borough of the Bronx, was only $1,052,995. This was the average until 1886, when the value more than doubled, and buildings to the value of $2,407,421 were erected. In 1887 it doubled again, the estimate being $4,732,305. There were 1,033 plans filed, and the average cost of each of the buildings was about $4,500. From then on until 1895 the increase was gradual, when once more it doubled, the estimated cost being $8,148,549, the number of plans filed being 1,418, and the average cost of each building about $5,700. In 1896, 1,617 plans were filed, and the estimated cost was $11,009,625. In 1897 the estimated cost was $14,500,041. This estimated cost was greatly increased, however, by the filing of plans for several large public buildings in Bronx and other parks, so that the past year's figures show a big increase. Another thing that shows the increase in population is the figures of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, which show an increase of a million and a half people carried on the suburban branch, while other branches show a decrease.

SUBSCRIBERS TO HOLD STOCK.

Scheme of the Recently Organized People's Telephone Company.

The People's Telephone Company, which is seeking subscribers and franchises with the object of establishing a business in opposition to that of the Bell Telephone Company, has applied to the North Side Board of Trade for assistance in furthering its project in the Borough of the Bronx. President Reynolds of the People's Company appeared before the Executive Committee of the board several days ago and explained what his company proposed to do. In the course of his remarks he stated that the work of canvassing the city had been well advanced, and that the results were very encouraging. The special inducement offered to subscribers, he said, was a reduction in the rates, the charge to be $100, instead of $150, for unlimited service, and limited service to be provided in two classes, the price for one to be $70, and that of the other $90. Each subscriber would be given a share of stock in the company, and the holding of this share would entitle him to a rebate of $20 on his annual rate, but no greater rebate would be allowed to the holders of ten or a hundred or a thousand shares. This plan of having each subscriber a shareholder had led to giving the name of the People's Telephone Company to the corporation.

President James L. Wells of the Board of Trade, at the conclusion of Mr. Reynolds's remarks, said the board had been organized to further the interests of the Borough of the Bronx in every possible way, but that he believed one pledge to be necessary on the part of the new company, and that was that there should be no additional fee for messages sent across the Harlem River. This pledge, Mr. Reynolds said, he was not authorized to make at that time, but promised to discuss with and submit the matter to the Board of Directors. A long discussion followed, and many pertinent questions were put to Mr. Reynolds, one of the most interesting of which was the probability of the new company selling out to the Bell company. To this Mr. Reynolds declared there was not the slightest danger, as the plan of having each subscriber a stockholder was a safeguard against it. Mr. Reynolds will appear before the entire board at a future meeting.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Statistics as to the perfume industry in one department of Southern France, that of the Maritime Alps, give one some idea of the vast extent of the business and its dependencies. The Revue de Statistique is the authority quoted.

The quantity of blossoms required annually for the manufacture of perfumes, oils, &c., is: Of roses, 2,000,000 kilograms (4,409,200 pounds;) of orange blossoms, 2,500,000 kilograms (5,511,500 pounds;) of jessamine, 200,000 kilograms (440,920 pounds;) of cassia blossoms, 150,000 kilograms, (330,690 pounds,) and the same weight of tuberose, and 200,000 kilograms (440,920 pounds) of violets. The average prices paid for a kilogram (2.2046 pounds) of blossoms are 4f. (77.2 cents) for violet and cassia, 5f. (96.5 cents) for tuberoses, 2½f. (48.2 cents) for jessamine, 65c. (12.5 cents) for roses, and 70c. (13.5 cents) for orange blossoms. One violet plant will give a weight of 20 grams, or one-twenty-fifth of a pound, of blossoms, and an orange tree 10 kilograms (22.046 pounds.) A flower picker could gather in four hours 20 kilograms (44.092 pounds) of roses, or 3 kilograms (6.66 pounds) of jessamine, or 6 kilograms (13.2 pounds) of tuberoses, and in a whole day 10 kilograms (22.046 pounds) of violets or orange blossoms. In order to prepare 1 kilogram (2.2046 pounds) of essence, 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 pounds) of orange blossoms, which means approximately 1,200,000 separate flowers, are required, and for a kilogram of attar of roses, about 16,000 kilograms (35,273.6 pounds,) or 5,000,000 roses. In a single year there are produced in that district alone 500,000 kilograms (1,102,300 pounds) of pomade or oils, of which the value exceeds 15,000,000f. ($2,895,000.)

Psittacosis, the infectious pneumonia spread by parrots, has broken out again in a number of Italian towns. Some years ago it prevailed quite extensively in Genoa and Florence, but a decree of the municipal authorities forbidding the keeping of parrots in private houses put an end to the epidemic.

A new process is announced for seasoning wood by electrical action. The timber to be treated is put into a quadrangular tank of liquid, immersed to rather more than half its depth, and an electric current applied through a metallic conductor, so arranged as to distribute it throughout the area, and it is stated that in a space of four minutes the sap begins to exude at the lower end of the wood; in six hours it is all extracted. The wood is then placed in another tank from which a septic solution is forced into the pores by an electro-capillary method. If this process has successful results at a cost which will not be commercially prohibitory, it may prove of great importance.

The useful beetle known as Novius cardinalis, and employed in California to eat up the "white or fluted scale" insects of the orange groves, has been exported to Portugal for the same purpose. The beetles were packed in moss with a quantity of scale insects to eat, and sent by mail to Lisbon. Only a few reached their destination alive, but they are prolific, and in a few months thousands were available for work on the scale insects which infest the orange groves of the Tagus.

It is proposed to raise a memorial to Clerk Maxwell in the parish church of Corsock, near Edinburgh, Scotland. Maxwell was descended on one side from the Clerks of Penniculk, near Corsock, and on the other from the noble family of Maxwell. Corsock Church was the "kirk" of Maxwell as a child, a Sunday school teacher, an elder, a Trustee, and a donor; so it is a fitting place for his monument. The world is only coming to appreciate the splendid mathematical genius and beautiful character of this man, who appeared so humble and modest that you would have passed him on the street without taking the least notice of him. Yet his mathematical researches in electricity are the foundation of all our modern developments, such as Herzian waves, Röntgen rays, wireless telegraphs, and Tesla torpedoes. He had not the vehement energies of Lord Kelvin; he was a gentle soul, but his genius was perhaps equally high and penetrating, and his work will remain as long as Kelvin's.

A scientific journal states that boracic acid is an excellent and harmless preservative of milk, and that in quantities necessary to preservation (that is, according to the length of time for which it is desired to preserve the milk,) its presence cannot be detected either by the sense of taste or smell. Five grains to the gallon will preserve the milk from one to three days, according to the care exercised in the cleaning of the containing vessels, the temperature, &c. It is somewhat surprising that this innocuous substance should have acquired an evil reputation in the public mind. It is stated on good authority that, although vague statements about it of an injurious nature have from time to time been spread by its opponents, not a single instance of injury to health by boracic acid has been substantiated. Within the last three months Dr. C. Liebreich, Director of the Royal Pharmaceutical Institute in Berlin, said, at the instigation of Prof. Virchow, he had carried on a long series of experiments with boracic acid and had convinced himself that it was admirably adapted as a food preservative, and in the quantities necessary for that purpose it was quite harmless. He added that neither in actual practice nor according to authoritative literature has a case been known, so far as he was aware, in which food prepared or preserved with borax or boracic acid had exercised a deleterious effect on the health of any individual.

In an address on the use of kites in meteorological research, recently delivered by Prof. Charles F. Marvin of the United States Weather Bureau before the electrical section of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, an interesting phenomenon was reported. Prof. Marvin said that in a Western experiment station a few months ago a large box kite had been raised, there being attached to it about 3,000 feet of piano wire, of which 2,200 feet had been paid out. The sky was perfectly clear, when the experimenters were startled by a sudden flash of light, and instantly the entire 3,000 feet of piano wire had completely disappeared, both the 800 feet that still remained on the reel and the 2,200 feet that had been paid out. The next day the kite was found at a point about twelve miles distant, with all the delicate instruments on it still intact, but without a trace of the wire. Except the theory that the phenomenon was of an electrical nature, no satisfactory explanation has been advanced. Cases in which strong electric currents are passed through the kite wires from clear skies, as well as during thunder storms, are very common, and the destruction of small quantities of wire is not an infrequent occurrence, but this case is the most remarkable thus far reported.

On two or three occasions recently unpleasant facts bearing upon the adulteration of English textile fabrics have been brought to light. In one case a number of men suffered from a form of skin poisoning consequent upon wearing clothing "filled" with chloride of zinc, which ran when wet. In another case a sample of flannelette—which is extensively used by people who fancy it possesses some at least of the qualities of wool—was sent to one of the drapery papers, which had it analyzed. It was found to be also filled with chloride of zinc. The practice is, of course, not a new one, but it has recently been carried on rather too barefacedly, and it was time, for the credit of the country, that something should be done to curb it. We are glad to see that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce is tackling the matter vigously. Commenting on Saturday Review of London. A Home Trade Sectional Committee of that chamber, appointed to inquire into "the practice which has become prevalent of 'filling' certain classes of textile fabrics with zinc and other moisture-attracting materials," reported that noxious adulteration does exist, and gave some interesting examples, which prove incidentally that this adulteration is not limited to flannelette, but has been extended to other articles—such as ticks, shirtings, blankets, woolen cloths, and moleskins. The curious thing about the investigation is that there was a consensus of opinion among the manufacturers consulted that

A NEW BIG POWER HOUSE

Third Avenue Railroad Company to Build an Immense Plant.

TO SUPPLY ENTIRE SYSTEM

Will Be Situated at Ninth Avenue and the Harlem River and Will Be the Largest Known.

The power house which is to be erected for the Third Avenue Railroad Company, at Two Hundred and Sixteenth to Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Ninth Avenue and the Harlem River, will, it is said, be the largest in the world. The power houses of the Metropolitan system are located at different parts of the system, but a large house is now being erected at Ninety-ninth Street and East River. The location of one big house for the Third Avenue system at Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street has surprised many, but the Directors and engineers of the road had to consider the system above the Harlem as well as the roads below.

When the Third Avenue Railroad Company concluded to adopt electric traction throughout all of its vast network of lines it issued provisional specifications for the work and invited the largest electrical companies to submit bids, together with plans which should embody the general features of the specifications, but which in detail and arrangement should be the work of the companies themselves. The contract was awarded to the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

The power house plans were made by Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co., engineers for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; incorporating the latter's designs of electrical apparatus and the steam engines of special design by the Westinghouse Machine Company.

When a building must contain such heavy machinery, its structural framing becomes an integral part of the apparatus which it holds and must partly support, and for this reason the design of the building has been placed in the hands of the Westinghouse engineers. While such a building is essentially an engineering structure, inclosed by protecting walls, its size and prominence make it imperative that its exterior shall be given an architectural character suited to its dimensions and purpose.

The design of the building is developed in a plain substantial manner expressive of power. The construction is in general of brick and terra cotta, with the architectural effect gained chiefly through the proportions and color.

A power house consists essentially of two great divisions. In fact, it is two houses; one in which coal is burned and steam is generated, while in the other steam is used to make power, which in turn is transformed into electricity. These functions are of such dissimilar character that they must be separated, and in this power house the great engine and generator room is under the low arched roof, where light and ventilation meet no interference, while in the higher two-story portion, occupying about the same floor space but nearly double the contents, is placed the steam generating plant. Just outside of the building, on the boiler house side, a slip runs in from the Harlem River, where coal boats run alongside the dock and their cargoes are emptied by coal handling apparatus, which conveys the coal into the boiler house, elevates and distributes it into a large bin holding about 10,000 tons, from which it glides down to feed the fires, passing through automatic coal weighing machines, thus leaving its weight on record. A special provision against fire is made by a fire pump, which handles a column of water fourteen inches in diameter, which serves a lot of nozzles of the type used on fire boats and which stand ever ready to protect this mass of coal. When the coal has passed the automatic weighing machines it runs into the hoppers of mechanical stokers, which not only gradually feed it into the fires without the opening of doors, but so grade the feed as to meet the requirements for steam. The ashes and clinkers are propelled down an incline to a device by which they are dumped into hopper bottom ash pans, from which they are led by vertical chutes to the basement. There they are taken up by the ash handling machinery and conveyed to an ash bin on the dock, whence they slide into the empty coal boats to be carried away.

The boilers stand in double rows, facing each other, on the first floor, while on the second floor are exactly similar rows similarly placed. Were all of the boilers in this station set in one continuous battery, instead of in four rows, they would make a line of boilers 1,000 feet long. Where so much coal is burned a vast quantity of the hot products of combustion are continually passing from the boilers and up the stacks to waste. In this plant the hot gases will be intercepted by economizers placed in the flues, where such heat is transferred to the feed water on its way to the boilers, and thus what is often a loss in many plants is recovered and the provision here made is such that the recovery is very large. The gases from each quarter of the boiler house pass to a stack, while equalizing flues are provided whereby one stack can relieve another. The four stacks thus provided are about two hundred feet high, and are of such volume as to provide ample draught for the ordinary working capacity of the plant, but they have an additional relay of powerful exhaust fans by which at a moment's notice the stacks can be made in effect about 500 feet high, enabling large overloads to be handled at times of heavy traffic, and permitting the combustion to be accelerated to any degree required.

In the engine room are lined in parallel rows sixteen engines and electric generators of the largest size that have ever been constructed. The generators will produce 3,000 kilowatts of electric current when working easily, and 50 per cent. more when required. The engines will be somewhat more than 4,000 horse power each, with a maximum of over 6,000 horse power. Thus the sixteen units provided represent a nominal capacity of 64,000 horse power and about 100,000 horse power maximum ability to perform work.

Over all this machinery will run two traveling cranes, having a span of about 130 feet, capable of picking up and carrying the largest pieces which ever have to be handled, the two cranes together lifting more than two hundred tons. Along one side will run a switchboard in a gallery the level of which is above the machinery, and the length of which is more than two hundred feet. Here will centre all of the numerous conductors by which the current is conveyed throughout the city and far up into Westchester County. By the manipulation of the instruments the powerful currents are cut in and out while various means are provided for indicating just what is occurring in any portion of the circuits. From this switchboard gallery stairs descend to the engine galleries, which are connected together, and by a transverse gallery to the engineer's office, which is perched on columns in the exact centre of the room. From this point of vantage all of the moving machinery can be seen. On the other side of the room from the switchboard stand a row of exciters, which are electric generators, driven by independent engines, to supply the fields of the main generators with current. These are so arranged and connected with a separate switchboard that their current never ceases, so that the great machines may never be unprovided with the necessary magnetism in their fields, through the agency of which, in conjunction with the power given from the steam engines, the electric currents are generated for useful purposes. One of these exciter outfits is used for lighting the station itself and adjacent premises, where a thousand or more lights are required.

In ordinary manufacturing processes the power of steam engines is directly applied to useful work, but in electric traction, in which the electricity plays so important a part, the power must be received from the engines, turned into electric current, and, after passing through various conductors and transforming devices, be delivered at the motors of the cars, where the electricity is turned back into power of the same kind and amount as the engines originally received from the boilers, in the form known as alternating, and by means of lowering transformers drop the pressure to the required amount, and then by means of rotary transformers, which combine the elements of the alternating current motor and the direct current generator, send this electric energy to the street lines in the form of direct current at a pressure of about 550 volts, as required by the motors on the cars.

There will be some thirty or more of these rotary transformers distributed throughout the various substations and it is from them that the current is fed directly into the conduit from which the car motors receive their supply.

To expedite the change from cable traction on Third Avenue to electric traction several of these rotaries are to be temporarily connected to the cable engines in order that current may be supplied long before the power house is completed. The responsibility of determining and supervising the design and construction of this work has been entrusted to Dr. Louis Duncan, who has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

OWNER WANTED FOR $250,000.

She Can Have the Money on Proving that She Is Mrs. Reginald Dawson, Late of Calcutta.

An immediate fortune of $250,000 awaits Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Dawson whenever and wherever they may be found. The money is in India, and to this amount may one day be added another far beyond anything the young couple could ever have dreamed of getting. Whether Mr. and Mrs. Dawson are in New York or in Chicago, as surmised in a dispatch yesterday from that city, or in some other locality, is a problem which Howe & Hummel of this city and lawyers in Chicago and elsewhere are now hard at work trying to solve.

Twelve years ago, in Calcutta, Miss Ellen Archibald met and fell in love with Reginald Dawson. Her father was Capt. George A. Archibald of the English Army, who with his wife and daughter was living there. Miss Archibald was then sixteen. She was an heiress, for her father's family was rich, and she had the same good prospects on her mother's side. Capt. and Mrs. Archibald were solicitous for a great match, and nine years ago, when their daughter and Dawson were married, despite the parents' opposition, the young bride was disinherited. It mattered not to Capt. Archibald that his son-in-law came of a well-known English family. The young man was then only a Government clerk on a small salary and without especially good prospects—that was enough.

Soon after her disinheritance Mr. and Mrs. Dawson sailed for England with little more than enough to pay their passage. They lived in London for a few months, their finances getting lower and lower, and finally decided to sail for America. Up to 1893 their friends in England heard from them quite frequently. America, Dawson wrote, had turned out to be a land where an ambitious man could make a living, and he was doing very well. Presently their letters ceased, and since not one of their friends or either of their families has heard a word of them. Three years ago Capt. Archibald relented. He wanted to take his daughter back into his affections. He caused inquiries to be made, but the young people either could or would not be found. Five months ago Capt. Archibald died, and his will, besides setting apart a quarter of a million dollars for his child, directed that no expense be spared in finding her. Her mother is aiding in this search, too, and word has filtered through the stiff correspondence of lawyers that she has never left India, arriving from the day her daughter sailed from Calcutta.

Once the Dawsons were heard of in Chicago, then later in Tombstone, Arizona, where Dawson had some interests. It is believed that they came to New York, but no one seems quite prepared to say now where they are or when that fortune will be claimed, if ever.

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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to:

Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, (Miss Reynal,) Jan. 16, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howard, (Miss Rose Post,) Jan. 19, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling, (Miss Balestier.) Jan. 19, 1892.

***

Only a month more of the Winter season remains, and already there are signs of its waning. This may seem a somewhat paradoxical statement at the close of another week of crowding gayety and the opening of one whose programme is certainly well filled with events. But there is a change in the atmosphere, felt as well as seen, which foretells the near ending of the season. People when they now meet at the opera, receptions, luncheons, and dinners begin to discuss this and that Southern or European trip, ask for the latest news from Aiken, Florida, and the Riviera, and are planning for the Spring and Lenten campaign.

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The week which opens to-day will bring three or four private dances, four fashionable weddings, numerous dinners, the first of the two dramatic breakfasts at the Astoria in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, numberless "at homes," and two large musicales, with, of course, the opera for several nights and the matinée. To-morrow evening Mrs. Ogden Mills will give her annual dinner dance at her residence, at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street, and Dr. and Mrs. Jay will give a dance for their daughter, Miss Edith Van Courtlandt Jay, on Jan. 27. Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes will give a young people's dinner and dance at her residence, 229 Madison Avenue, on Wednesday evening, and on Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will give a dinner for their daughter, Miss Emily Sloane, and her fiancé, Mr. John M. Hammond, to be followed by a dance at the residence of George Vanderbilt.

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The near approach of Lent has crowded entertainments and hurried hostesses in such a manner that each day presents a positive and confusing array of dinners, teas, and "at homes." The period of the large private ball seems to be over. In former years affairs of this kind were numerous, both at the houses of the then leaders of New York society and afterward at Delmonico's and Sherry's, when all these on very long visiting lists had to be asked. Now the taking of a restaurant ballroom for a private dance, a custom which has become extremely popular in England, is almost a novelty, and when Miss Delafield two weeks ago gave her ball at Delmonico's the idea was thought to be archaic, although of a fashion hardly a dozen years old.

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The last week has seen two small dances in this revived fashion, both very small, and one of them given by Mrs. Gilbert Parker, following the last London mode. Mrs. Astor's "small dance" was one of the largest she ever had, and the rooms at one time were almost uncomfortably crowded, although the two houses were used. It was the latest dance as to hours given in New York for years, and at 5 in the morning the cotillion had not finished. The Gerry dance was properly one for young people, and it was given with a limited invitation list. Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, who was the débutante of the evening, has not yet been presented at Court, and until she goes through with that ceremony is not supposed to be out in the English acceptation of the term.

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The week virtually closed with the Bayard Cutting dinner dance on Friday. This entertainment was attended by about 200 of the very wealthy set. The personnel of the guests was the same as it has been, and as it will be at nearly all the dances of this character this season. The dinner dance is a form of entertaining which is more deceptive than the "small" dance. It absolutely precludes all but a certain favored few, and it is founded on lines similar to that of a very exclusive club. These dances will be given almost nightly, or at least twice a week, for the remainder of the season, at the different houses of the members of the same set, and each of them will be so lavish in appointment that anywhere else they would be dignified by the title of ball.

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To-day will be one of informal calling. The Sunday evening meetings and musicales which were given by the late Mrs. Paran Stevens are sadly missed. Although there is no place of gathering for society, any number of hostesses are at home to-day and have a cup of tea and a warm welcome for callers during the afternoon. Among the most cosmopolitan of these gatherings is that which meets thus informally at Mrs. Daniel Butterfield's, 616 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Butterfield has been in mourning, and has not been entertaining or going out this Winter. Her Sunday afternoons, which are absolutely, as has already been stated, informal, attract interesting people of various sets.

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To-morrow will bring another busy day. The early morning will be devoted to the Bagby musicale, with the German contralto, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Herr Arthur Friedheim, and Mme. Trebelli as stars, and to a meeting of Mrs. Mortimer's sewing class at the residence of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, 24 West Fifty-seventh Street.

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Among those receiving on Mondays are Mrs. George Hammond McLean, 126 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Edward Mitchell, 31 East Fiftieth Street; Mrs. George Ward, 51 West Fifty-third Street; Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, who has just emerged from mourning, 20 West Fifty-sixth Street; Mrs. William H. Jackson, 356 Madison Avenue, who gives a large dinner on the 18th, and Mrs. T. Halstead Myers, 254 Madison Avenue.

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The dance at Mrs. Ogden Mills's to-morrow evening will be one of the handsomest of the season. It will be small, because Mrs. Mills does not believe in large assemblies, and it will be what the French call "le plus selecté." There will be a cotillion, with beautiful favors. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck and her daughters will soon leave for England. Mrs. Ogden Mills will sail also earlier than usual this year. Mrs. Astor's sailing in February will virtually proclaim the close of the New York season, which has been unusually gay.

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To-morrow evening Mrs. John Clarkson Jay will give a dance at Delmonico's for her daughter, Miss Edith Clarkson Jay. Miss Jay is a tall, handsome girl, who has lived a great deal abroad. The Jays are at the Buckingham Hotel for the Winter. This dance will be one of the handsomest of the season. The invitation list will embrace the names of all the old New York families, as well as some of those in the wealthier set. It will be more for young people, while Mrs. Mills's dance will be for the older set.

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The dancing classes, including the Fortnightly and the Wednesday Fortnightly, will meet this week, and Friday will bring the dance to be given by Mrs. William D. Sloane above alluded to. This affair promises to be one of the most elaborate of the season. It had been Mrs. Sloane's intention to have this affair a house warming, but her new home will not be ready until the Spring. However, the George Vanderbilt house, in which she is now residing, contains one of the handsomest ballrooms in the city, and a very large dance can be held there without the slightest discomfort. As usual with all the Vanderbilt entertainments, the floral decorations, the favors for the cotillion, and the supper will be on the most lavish scale. The dance at Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's the following week will end the cyclus of Vanderbilt entertainments, just as the Paul ball in Philadelphia will be the Götterdämmerung and apotheosis of the jubilee over the début of Miss Minnie Drexel-Fell.

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After somewhat of a lull in matters matrimonial, the midwinter weddings will begin with a rush this week. Mr. Edward Davis and Miss King, daughter of Mr. John Alsop King, will be married in Calvary Church on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 17. In some of the published announcements Miss King has been said to be the daughter of "the late J. Alsop King." Mr. King is not dead and is in excellent health. Miss King has been in mourning for an only brother, who died about two years ago. There will be an elaborate church ceremony and a small reception at the family residence, 38 East Twenty-first Street. Mr. J. Edward Davis is a member of the Metropolitan Club, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Davis. Mrs. Davis was formerly Miss Barton of Staten Island. As the engagement was announced at Lenox, where the Davises have a country home, the Lenox set will be much in evidence.

The bride will wear white satin, with lace, and will carry a bouquet of orchids. She will be attended by Miss Caroline K. Lee as maid of honor, and Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Delafield and Miss Eloise Davis as bridesmaids. They will wear white lace draped over lilac satin, and short tulle veils caught to the coiffure with tips to match their gowns. Their bouquets will be of mauve orchids. William B. Potts will be best man, and the ushers will be Morgan Davis, Charles H. Van Rensselaer, Alexis R. McIlvaine, Graham Stokes, Seymour Cromwell, and Brinckerhoff Thorne. Flowers will be omitted in the church decorations, evergreens and palms being used instead. Only the families and intimate friends of the bridal couple will be present at the small reception which will take place at the home of the bride's mother after the ceremony.

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Wednesday will bring the weddings of Mr. Augustine J. Smith and Miss Julia Post Hard, second daughter of Mr. Anson W. Hard, at St. Bartholomew's Church at 4 P. M.; of Mr. William M. Purdy and Miss Jean Edgar Clerke at the Church of the Incarnation at noon, and of Dr. Frederick K. Hollister and Miss Harriet M. Shelton, daughter of Mr. George E. Shelton, at St. Thomas's Church, at 4 o'clock. The bridal party at the Smith-Hard wedding will be as follows: Miss Laura W. Hard, maid of honor, and bridesmaids, Miss Mellie W. Hard, Miss Sarah P. Smith, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Gladys Smith, Miss Eleanor M. B. Soutter, Miss Priscilla Barnes, Miss Dorothy Rand, Miss Henrietta Whitney of New Haven, and Miss Marjorie Lowrie of Philadelphia. Ushers, Messrs. Henry V. Day, Charles L. Riker, Charles Kip, Philip Fry, Hamilton Durand, Edwin Sands, Robert Cooke, and George Nicholas; Mr. Henry Von L. Meyer, best man. Miss Shelton's attendants will be: Miss Mabel Simmons, maid of honor, and Miss Elizabeth Hollister, Miss Ethel Quackenbush, Miss Mary Hayes, Miss Alice Wendt, and Miss Elizabeth Bigelow, bridesmaids. Dr. Hollister's best man will be his brother, Mr. Trowbridge Hollister. The ushers will be Dr. Edward Rudarow, Mr. Arthur Hollister, Dr. John Fiske, and Mr. Kellogg Trowbridge. There will be large receptions to follow Mr. Smith and Miss Hard's wedding and Mr. Hollister and Miss Shelton's, but the reception after Mr. Purdy and Miss Clerke's wedding, which will take place at the bride's residence, 32 East Fifty-fifth Street, will be, like the ceremony, quiet and small.

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The most important receptions of the week will be those to be given by Miss Helen Gould on Tuesday, on which occasion her brother Mr. Frank Gould will be introduced; by Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, 253 East Fifty-seventh Street, on Thursday, and by Mrs. George B. Post and Miss Post, also on the same afternoon. Thursday afternoon will also bring a musicale at the residence of Mrs. James Martin, the first large entertainment which she has given in her new house, and at the same time the first of the subscription musicales at which Miss Lydia Eustis and the Adamowski Quartet will appear and which will be held at the new residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

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The programme for the first of the two dramatic breakfasts has already been given in this column. It is certainly an attractive one, and as in it will appear Miss Cissy Loftus, Miss Agnes Booth, Miss Maude Harrison, John Kellard, Grace Filkins, Olga Nethersole, Hilda Spong, Edward Morgan, and William Courtleigh, the entertainment should draw a large audience. All the artists will be entertained after the performance at breakfast, and the women who have been asked to meet them thus far are Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Sidney Harris, and Mrs. Robert Osborn, while some men, including Messrs. Henry W. Berryman, Leonard Jacob, Jr., and others, have also been invited. The gown that Miss Sporg is to wear in "The Amateur Rehearsal" has been designed by Mrs. Robert Osborn, the manager of the breakfasts, and is said to be "too stunning for words."

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On Wednesday afternoon there will take place at the Astoria a concert, dance, and supper to secure funds for the new building of St. Vincent's Hospital. This is a really deserving charity, and its aim is to provide beds for the destitute sick. More than 3,000 such patients have been cared for in the past two years by the sisters in the limited quarters of the old building at St. Vincent's Hospital. Tickets for the entertainment may be obtained from the President, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, St. Vincent's Hospital; Mrs. Martin B. Brown, Vice President, 931 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Robert Roosevelt, 57 Fifth Avenue, and Mrs. Charles Phelps, 34 West Thirty-seventh Street. Among the many prominent women who are patronesses are Mrs. Ferderic R. Coudert, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. P. J. Hanway, Mrs. Richard Croker, Mrs. John Bryan, Mrs. Thomas F. Gilroy, Mrs. M. Breslin, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mrs. John A. McCreery, Mrs. Ferdinand Hirsch, and Mrs. Joseph F. Daly.

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The Portrait Loan Exhibition closed yesterday, and, as is usually the case, there was a tremendous rush of visitors during the last few hours. The last tea took place on Thursday afternoon, on which occasion Mme. Emma Eames-Story, who was gowned in pale gray, and who came very late, presided in the tea room with Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. John Hobart Warren, Mrs. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Fulton Cutting, Miss Whitney, and other ladies. The Chairman of the committee, Mr. Barney, estimates that $10,000 was obtained for the Orthopedic Hospital.

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A series of four lectures is announced for Tuesday mornings during Lent, to take place in the Assembly Room at the Astoria, under fashionable patronage. These lectures will be given by Miss Lalla Baldwin Morton, and the subjects, under the general heading of "Representative Americans," include Benjamin Franklin, as Patriot and Diplomate," "Daniel Webster, Orator and Statesman;" Ralph Waldo Emerson, Philosopher and Sage," and "James Russell Lowell, Poet and Man of Letters." The first lecture will be on Feb. 21, and the list of sixty patronesses includes Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, Mrs. Richard Somers Hayes, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. James J. Goodwin, Mrs. John Jay White, Jr., Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. David M. Turnure, Mrs. Stuyvesant, Miss Furniss, Miss Helen Miller Gould, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, and Mrs. W. Irving Clark. Tickets are to be had from the patronesses, or from Miss Morton.

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The arrangements for the annual charity ball in aid of the Nuresry and Child's Hospital, at the Astoria, on the evening of Jan. 31, are satisfactorily progressing. The tickets are just out, and they, as well as the boxes, are selling well, the sales of the latter being in advance of last year. The officers of the ball are: President—Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan. Vice Presidents—Mrs. William M. Kingsland, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, and Mrs. George L. Gillespie; Secretary—Mrs. Robert Nicol; Treasurer—Mrs. Edward J. Berwind. Applications for boxes should be made to Mrs. Frederick N. Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street.

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At recurrent intervals there appear letters, and even articles, in some of the magazines and the daily papers of the country on the subject of literary salons, and long arguments as to the advisability and the need for such institutions in the larger cities of the country, and especially in New York. The burden of most of these arguments is that if London and Paris can have salons during their seasons there is no reason why New York particularly should not have the same. Those who argue in this vein are strangely ignorant, and who do not hesitate to rush into print with their views, are strangely ignorant of the social history of the times. There has not been anything that could be called a salon in London in many years, or, in fact, in over half a century, and the last salons held there, at whose head were Lady Blessington of Gore House and Lady Holland of Holland House, were only attended by men, and lacked the distinction and elegance which the presence of the fair sex alone can bring. Mme Adam was the last Parisian woman of the haute monde to hold a salon in the real sense of the term, in the French capital.

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The nearest approach to a salon that New York society ever had was the Sunday evening assembly at the late Mrs. Paran Stevens's house. That remarkable woman, with all her faults of manner and temperament, certainly had the faculty of collecting under her roof those elements in the New York society life of her day which had intellectuality, knowledge of the world, and a certain breadth of views and ideas which made their collective presence a unique and agreeable company. Mrs. Stevens was herself quick to perceive any unusual qualities in men or women which distinguished them from their fellows, and which made them, other things being equal, fit persons for her purpose. She probably introduced more "new" people who are to-day prominent members of New York society at and through her Sunday evenings than any man or woman possessed of social position and influence before or since her time.

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But conditions have changed markedly and rapidly even within the few years since Mrs. Stevens's death, and it is doubtful whether, if she were alive to-day, she could continue her Sunday evenings with any measure of success. New York has grown too large, just as Paris and London have grown too large, for what is known as a salon, and although New York society has broadened, and one meets occasionally during the season here and there at dinners, dances, or receptions, artists, actresses, and now and then a visiting literary man or woman of note, there is no one house and no one person capable of holding a salon in the true sense of the term. There have been various attempts made in this direction, chiefly by women of what is known as the chromo-literary set, but these have only succeeded in gathering around them a number of mediocre persons supposed to have art, literary, or other abilities, many of whom are not always presentable, and who often seem to consider that the possession of literary or art tastes is best evidenced by untidy dress and even frayed and soiled linen.

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An ambitious matron, not herself a New York woman, but resident here for some years, has lately had the idea of holding a Sunday afternoon salon, to which she invites a number of men and women prominent in the very fashionable set, who assemble at her house to hear some of the artists of the Metropolitan company sing and play. This is delightful for the guests, but it no more carries out the idea of a salon than if any hostess should invite people and provide them with the services of paid or unpaid professionals. The grandes dames of Paris, who held salons in the early part of the century, had a certain indefinable graciousness which put every one who called upon them at ease, and which made their assemblies popular and famous. Imagine an interchange of wit, a play of fancy, or a brilliant discussion at any entertainment in New York to-day at which the guests are chiefly drawn from the very wealthy set of people who know how to dine and dance so well!

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The Twelfth Night celebration at the Century Club this year was unusually elaborate and successful. The Art Committee arranged for it a novel and special exhibition of "fake," or take-off pictures, and these afforded amusement and hilarity, not only to the members of the club on Twelfth Night itself, but to at least a thousand women who received cards of invitation from the members for the two "ladies' days" which followed it. It is estimated that over 4,000 women were present on Monday afternoon.

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The New Yorkers who were formerly residents of Rochester and the Genesee Valley, and who have formed an organization in this city known as the Society of the Genesee, will hold the first annual dinner of the new organization at the Hotel Savoy on Jan. 25. The society now has 235 members, and on its list are some very well-known men. At the coming dinner the toastmaster will be President Rossiter Johnson of the society, and among the speakers will be Dr. J. Hill, First Secretary of State; Job E. Hedges, Louis Wiley, Stewart L. Woodford, Justice William L. Werner of Rochester, and Justice William Rumsey. The Chairman of the Dinner Committee, to whom all applications for tickets should be sent, is William J. Moran of 59 Wall Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp leave next week for Aiken, S. C., where they have purchased a cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will be their guests later. Major and Mrs. Mallery are also building a cottage at Aiken. Mrs. Mallery was Miss Jeanne Turnure. Among the New Yorkers at present at Aiken are Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.

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The fourth of the De Coverley dances took place last evening at Sherry's. The patronesses who received were Mrs. E. L. Keyes and Mrs. G. M. Groves. Lindsey Williams led the cotillion. There were no favors.

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Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, 12 West Fifty-third Street, gave yesterday the first of two luncheons to her daughter, Miss Eleanor Morris. The guests were young girls who have not as yet made their début. The second luncheon will take place next Saturday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Townsend Cox gave an informal reception on Thursday, the 12th, to Admiral and Mrs. Sampson, Capt. and Mrs. Chadwick, and the officers of the navy. Among those present were President and Mrs. Low, Judge and Mrs. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Hamilton.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, 25 Madison Square North, gave the first of their usual series of dinners on Thursday, Jan. 12.

Miss S. C. Very will lecture on Wednesday next, Jan. 18, at 10 A. M., on "Composer and Poet" at the Kirpal Conservatory of Music, in Flushing, L. I. Mrs. F. J. Kirpal will give the vocal illustrations with songs by Mozart, Schubert, Walter Damrosch, and others.

The wedding of Miss Aimée V. T. Neresheimer and Mr. E. T. Hargrove of London, England, will take place on Tuesday next, Jan. 17, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, this city. Miss Neresheimer is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. August Neresheimer of Bayside, L. I.

Mr. Richard Newton, Jr., a cousin of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, will give on Jan. 10 and the following days a reception at the galleries of Mr. C. W. Kraushaar, 1,250 Broadway, to view his collection of paintings of Morocco. As Mr. Newton has many friends in society this reception will have all the essentials of a social event.

Mrs. Samuel Walley Brown, 41 West Seventieth Street, gave a large reception and dance yesterday afternoon and evening to introduce her daughter, Miss Bessie Brown. The young women who assisted in receiving were unusually pretty. These were Mrs. R. A. Cowles, Miss Thomson, Miss Ward, the Misses Colquitt, the Misses Pinckney, Miss Conklin, Miss A. B. Moore, and Miss Coventry. The ushers were W. B. Brown, R. A. Cowles, A. B. Herzog, W. R. Willcox, George F. Johnson, Jr., Frederick Johnson, Charles H. Pope, Jr., E. K. Crook, Charles W. Clark, Peter Gilsey, T. D. Downing, and R. A. Bogart. Mrs. Brown wore a costume of white embroidered mousseline de soie draped over black silk. Miss Brown's gown was of white satin. She carried a bouquet of white orchids.

Two musical entertainments are to be given for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association on the afternoons of Jan. 23 and Feb. 3, at 3:30 o'clock, at the houses of two of the patronesses, which will be made known later. At the first one Mme. Blanche Marchesi will sing before a New York audience for the first time, and at the second the Victor Harris Quartet, comprising Miss Marguerite Hall, Mrs. Seabury Ford, and Messrs. Mackenzie Gordon and Carl Duff, will sing the cycle of Tennyson songs, composed by Arthur Foote and Victor Harris, which was given at Miss Callender and Miss de Forest's musicale. The charity that is to be aided by these concerts is well known as one of the most beneficent and active in the city, enlisting as it does the interest of many people prominent in society. The committee having the entertainments in charge, of whom tickets may be procured, consists of Miss Cromwell, 5 West Fifty-sixth Street; Miss Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. Walter Jennings, 11 East Forty-first Street; Mrs. Morris Loeb, 118 West Seventy-second Street; Miss Robb, 23 Park Avenue, and Miss Stokes and Miss Carpenter, 54 East Fifty-seventh Street. The price of tickets is $5 for each musicale.

BALTIMORE.

Conservative Baltimore is becoming a young and giddy place. Invitations of all sorts are pouring in by every mail. Even Sunday, so long a day of comparative quiet, is now the favorite one for small entertainments. The opening wedge began with the Sunday afternoon tea, started a few years ago by matrons who had come from other places here to reside, and now the custom of entertaining on Sunday grows apace. To the teas have been added early afternoon luncheons or dinners, and late dinners and high teas are also much indulged in. The women, too, who a few years ago would have held up their hands in holy horror at the innovation, have now quietly adopted it. On Sunday last Mr. and Mrs. W. S. G. Williams gave a little dinner in honor of the Sherlock Swanns. Mrs. Swann was Mrs. Williams's sister, and they are both the daughters of Mr. Thomas Deford. The Von Lingens also gave a dinner on Sunday at their home, on Mount Vernon Place. Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart give an entertainment of some sort every Sunday evening. Mrs. Stewart gave a tea in honor of Miss Lenore Hamilton on Monday afternoon. Only young girls and men were asked, and the evening finished with a substantial supper for the men. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Stewart gave a dinner for Miss Hamilton. Afterward the party went to the cotillion at Lehman's Hall.

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Miss Laura Jenkins will give a costume dinner on Jan. 25, to which her guests will go in some character of fiction. About twenty-five have been invited, of course, the congenial set, the Clapham Penningtons, Miss George, Mr. Birckhead, the Robinsons, Miss Harvey, Walter De C. Poultney, Randolph Mordecai, and others. A number of people will go over to Washington on Wednesday to Mrs. John McLean's ball. Mrs. Bonaparte is going out again in a quiet way, for her health never permits great exertion. She gave, however, a little luncheon on Wednesday last in honor of Mrs. Fred. Von Kapff of Stoneleigh, Md. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Colt Josephs will give a large tea on Wednesday next. Mrs. Josephs will give later a number of little dinners.

The Elliott Schenck recitals began last week. The first one was given at Mrs. Williams's, on St. Paul Street, on Wednesday, illness having prevented it from taking place at Mrs. John Gill's, as the tickets announced. The patronesses of these recitals are among the best-known women in town. There will be three other recitals, one tomorrow at Mrs. S. Lee's; one on Jan. 23 at Mrs. Clapham Pennington's, and one on Jan. 24 at Mrs. Frances M. Jencks's.

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Women's dinners, when men are left out, are the latest. Mrs. Clapham Pennington will give one this week. Mrs. Alfred Norris of Philadelphia is staying with Mrs. Albert Gorter, and is prettier than ever. A large tea was given in her honor on Tuesday last by Mrs. Gorter. Mr. Walter De C. Poultney, having invited nearly everybody he knows in Baltimore to his delightful little dinners, now extends his hospitality as far as Washington, and recently entertained Miss Smith-Clift of that city and New York and Mrs. Allan McLane. One New York girl in Baltimore this week is having a good time. She is Miss Eleanor Robinson and is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John M. Robinson. There is a dinner, a luncheon, a theatre party, or perhaps some feast given at the Country Club in her honor every afternoon and evening. Mr. Harry Walters will sail for Cuba next week on his yacht Narada and will cruise in West Indian waters with a party of friends for a month or more.

BOSTON.

Boston is quite beside itself with gayety these early January weeks, and the splendid weather—dry and cold—helps to subdue the grip, which has been, however, less all-prevalent here than in New York.

At the second of the smart subscription dances for débutantes at Copley Hall, which opened the week's festivities, Amos Lawrence, one of the leaders of the gilded youths, who led the cotillion at his sister's ball the other night, was manager. Mrs. Moorfield Storey, the wife of one of Boston's leading lawyers of the younger fraternity, was conspicuous among the matrons for her smart gown and fine jewels, and her daughter, Miss Katherine Storey, was easily one of the belles. She is tall, pretty, and very graceful. It is understood that later on Miss Storey will be seen at some of the New York smart functions. Tuesday night at the cotillion that Gardiner Hammond, Jr., and his pretty bride gave in their already famous bathroom there were twenty-eight couples. It was a small but elegant affair. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer's dance came off Wednesday night, where Mrs. Harry Burnham, (formerly Johanna Hecksher of Philadelphia,) Mrs. Jack Linzee—who was a Baltimore girl, Anita Manson—and Mrs. Bryce Allan, were two married belles, and wore extremely modish gowns.

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Two of the most popular young married women of the smart set, well known in New York—Mrs. Randolph M. Appleton, whose husband, whom his intimates always call "Bud," is the Master of Fox Hounds of the Myopia Hunt Club, and Mrs. "Jake" Peabody, who was Flora Wheatland, are shortly to leave town for the rest of the gay season. The Appletons are off the last of the month for the new hunting grounds in Tennessee, which a number of the Aiken set of sportsmen and women from New York and Boston are making a popular rendezvous this season. For the last two years the Appletons have been leaders in the Aiken colony. Mrs. Peabody leaves to join her young husband, the gallant Capt. Peabody of Battery A, who is on duty in Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan gave a musicale, the first of a series, last Sunday night, in their remodeled mansion on the brow of Beacon Hill, into which the family moved early in the Autumn. The music was in the ballroom on the first floor, which opens into the main hall, so there was plenty of room for all the guests. Mrs. Jordan, who was a Philadelphia girl, Miss Shepherd, and is an exceedingly handsome woman, received, standing near the portrait which Benjamin Constant painted of her last Summer in Paris, and which was seen by many for the first time that night.

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Miss Alice Ward, the sister of Mrs. Reginald Ward, who, with Mrs. Ward, is at present living in London, is in New York for several weeks.

WASHINGTON.

The past week has been given over almost entirely to official entertainments. These included two large dinners given by the President and Mrs. McKinley and the largest White House reception of many years. The dinner of Monday was in honor of the Peace Commissioners and their wives, and that of Friday in honor of the Ambassadors, Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires of the Diplomatic Corps. More than sixty covers were laid for each function. Among the New York guests at the Peace Commission dinner, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, were the Secretary of the Interior, ex-Mayor and Mrs. Strong, and Representative and Mrs. Wadsworth. Mrs. Reid wore one of the handsomest gowns of the evening, a turquois blue velvet, with garniture of jeweled embroidery, with a necklace of pearls and tiara of diamonds. Admiral and Mrs. Sampson and Admiral and Mrs. Schley were among the guests. The first evening reception of the year was given on Tuesday, the guests of honor being the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Among the distinguished assistants "back of the line" were Mrs. William Barbour and Miss Bigelow of New York, Mrs. Barbour being at present the house guest of the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Day Halsey, who came from New York especially for this function.

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Mrs. Horstmann of Rhode Island Avenue gave one of the smartest dinners of the week in honor of the Misses Gray of Delaware, at which Mr. and Mrs. Halsey and Mr. Charles P. Anderson of New York were among the guests, as also was Count Vinci of the Italian Embassy, who is almost as well known in New York as at the capital. Mrs. Allan McLean and Miss Smith-Clift are holding a series of Tuesdays at home which bring together the leading members of smart resident and official society at Mrs. McLean's Vermont Avenue house. They had the assistance last week of Mrs. Hamilton Fish. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish have joined the Winter colony of Washington residents and have leased the Massachusetts Avenue home of Mr. Francis Riggs, who is now living in Brussels. This is the house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William Gorham Rice of Albany. Mr. and Mrs. Fish only took possession last week, but will remain until the middle of May.

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Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Cornell are established at the Arlington for a season and are entering into the official and social diversions of the Winter. They attended the White House reception on Tuesday evening, and Mrs. Cornell assisted Mrs. Charles Emory Smith, wife of the Postmaster General, at her first large Cabinet reception of the year, last Wednesday, after which she and her husband were entertained at dinner. Mrs. John D. Jones, wife of the Senator from Nevada, held her first reception of the year at the Arlington on Thursday afternoon, when she was assisted by her daughter Miss Jones and Miss Baldwin. The former is making her first appearance in Washington society in the present season, although she was graduated from Bryn Mawr in the class of '97 and has gone out since then, both in California and New York. Miss Jones will entertain several college friends through the Washington season.

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The Hon. Alan Johnstone, formerly of the British Embassy, and Mrs. Johnstone, who was Miss Pinchot of this city, are here at the Grafton. They were given a dinner last week by the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote. They will return abroad in the early Spring, when Mr. Johnstone assumes his diplomatic position in the land of the Norseman.

NEWPORT.

The City Council last November deeded a strip of land from Wheatland Avenue to Ocean Avenue of some forty feet, and the Board of Aldermen declared this a public highway in accordance with the petition of Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, the latter exchanging land of equal value with the city for road purposes in consideration of the fact that the city close up other roads, so that his "Belcourt" estate should have the seclusion that the owner desired. This concession to Mr. Belmont, ex-Gov. Charles Warren Lippitt alleges, has invaded his personal rights and is to the detriment of his new villa. Ex-Gov. Lippitt appealed from the action of the Board of Aldermen in the matter and has entered suit in the Supreme Court. The case will be heard during the May session. Citations were served on Mayor Boyle, City Treasurer Coggeshall, the members of the Board of Aldermen, and the City Clerk. Ex-Gov. Lippitt, among other things, charges that the Aldermen failed before proceeding to act in the premises to give notice, as required by law, to these persons: Susan O. Hoffman, since dead; Josephine Brooks, Mary R. O'Brien, John Cadwalader, Elbridge T. Gerry, C. M. Bell, Charles Warren Lippitt, Edward R. Wharton, Edward Lawrence, Charles N. Cutting, and Alexander S. Wheeler. Other claims made by the ex-Governor are to the effect that the Board of Aldermen made no provision for valuing and appraising the damages caused by such highway passing over his land, and that the decree is irregular and void in other respects and contrary to the law and the evidence in respect thereof, and ought to be reversed.

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Gooseberry Island will be largely improved during the coming Spring by the addition of several new buildings. This pretty spot is leased by the Newport Fishing Club and hardly a day passes during the Summer months that some fashionable entertainment is not held there. The Newport Fishing Club (Gooseberry Island) has for its officers the following gentlemen: President—John Clinton Gray; Secretary and Treasurer—J. Fred Pierson; Executive Committee—John Clinton Gray, J. Fred Pierson, Nathaniel Thayer, George B. de Forest, and Buchanan Winthrop. The members beside those given above include Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Ogden Mills, James J. Van Alen, H. McK. Twombly, William Post, and James Hude Beeckman.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, who had the Scott villa on Bellevue Avenue during the season of 1897, and entertained very extensively until the death of Mr. Crocker's brother in San Francisco, are to have a cottage in Newport next season. Mr. and Mrs. William L. Elkins of Philadelphia are expected in Newport, too, with Mr. and Mrs. Widener, for next Summer. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes are booked for next season's residence in Newport, as are also Miss Callender and Miss De Forest. Mrs. Roland Burnham Molineux, formerly Miss Blanche Chesebrough, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the famous Adams poisoning case, passed some weeks in Newport last season at the Ocean House with her friend, Mrs. Bellinger. The two women were very seldom apart, and on several occasions were entertained by yachtsmen friends from New York. Always fashionably attired, both women attracted, unconsciously, no little attention. By mere luck both ladies left the Ocean House, presumably for Saratoga, two days before the hotel was destroyed by fire.

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All the personal belongings of Mrs. Calvin S. Brice in Beaulieu have been shipped to Lima, Ohio, showing that Mrs. Brice, who has the refusal of the Astor estate until May, has no idea of going to Newport next season. The report still prevails that Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer will take the villa at least for a season, and perhaps purchase it. Mr. and Mrs. Shafter Howard, who have been passing a visit with Mrs. Howard's mother, Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter, on Rhode Island Avenue, have gone to San Francisco, their first visit since their marriage. Newport has had a severe spell of cold weather during the week. One-quarter of the entire population is indoors suffering from the grip.

BERKSHIRE FARM BENEFIT.

To be Given at Church of Incarnation —Mr. Choate to Speak.

Joseph H. Choate, the recently appointed Ambassador from the United States to England, will address a meeting Thursday evening, Jan. 19, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, in aid of the Berkshire Industrial Farm.

The Farm was organized in 1886 for the purpose of teaching and caring for wild and wayward boys. It was then known as the Burnham Industrial Farm, but at the request of Frederick G. Burnham, the President and founder, the name was changed to the present one about three years ago.

The farm comprises over 100 acres in Canaan Four Corners, near Chatham, N. Y., and within a few miles of Pittsfield, Lenox, and Stockbridge. The property was formerly a part of the Mount Lebanon Shakers' estate. About twenty boys are now at the farm. The organization receives boys who are on the verge of becoming criminals, removes them from their companions and the scenes of their temptations and places them in the Berkshire Hills, where, with strict discipline, regular work, home life, and religious influences, it seeks to turn their lives from the criminal tendency to that of the honest, self-respecting citizen.

Other speakers at the meeting who will tell what is being done at this farm will be the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation; Dorman B. Eaton, and Dr. Charlton T. Lewis.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe has decided upon several important and radical changes in the conduct of the affairs of the Guard, which, it is calculated, will result to its benefit. In the future brigade commanders will have general supervision of drills; they will direct their respective Inspectors to make frequent inspections of the drills and to report in writing to them the result of their observations. In each armory there shall be placed in a prominent position a bulletin board, on which shall be posted or noted the attendance of companies at the preceding drill. Reports of attendance must state the nature and the length of time of each drill.

Another important departure is that commanding officers of brigades, regiments, and battalions or squadrons not part of regiments will turn over to their senior Inspector of Rifle Practice, their Quartermaster, Commissary of Subsistence, and their senior medical officer, respectively, all ordnance, Quartermaster, Commissary, and medical stores and property in their possession, giving invoices and taking receipts. Property issued to brigades, regiments, battalions or squadrons not part of regiments will be invoiced to, and accounted for hereafter by the staff officers named above

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

The portrayal by Mrs. Leslie Carter of **Zaza** in the shocking play taken from the French of MM. Simon and Berton by David Belasco is noteworthy for unfailing verity, extraordinary vitality, variety of expression, and moving force. It is audacious beyond comparison with any but very few theatrical exhibitions inseparably allied with dramatic art ever seen here. The variety halls and some of the less reputable theatres have sometimes put performances on view quite as coarse and audacious, but they have never commanded the attention, as this exhibition does, of decent persons who view the drama as an art, because they have had no aesthetic value. The aesthetic value of Mrs. Carter's portrayal of Zaza, the female outlaw, is indisputable. Moreover, the play is an uncommonly skillful example of dramatic realism.

To deny these plain facts and attempt to belittle "Zaza" and the powerful performance at the Garrick Theatre for the sake of public morals might be justified to one's conscience by applying the maxim so often attributed to Loyola. But there will be plenty of denunciation of "Zaza" from the moral point of view all Winter long. The purpose of these reviews of plays and acting is primarily aesthetic.

The acting of Mrs. Carter—whose extraordinary artistic development under Mr. Belasco's tuition has been often commented upon here—conveys strongly the sense of reality. But all art, even the most uncompromisingly realistic, is symbolism, and Mrs. Carter's acting could be quite as easily reduced to its elements of facial expression, vocal inflection, pose, and gesture as Edwin Booth's or Helena Modjeska's—as easily, and not more or less easily. There are always qualities in the kind of acting that long holds the public attention which defy exact analysis—personal humor, for instance, the possession of which by an actor has saved many a dull comedy, and that indefinable something called "magnetism."

Mere personality, individual charm, counts for much with the actor. Joseph Jefferson and Eleonora Duse, who are not much alike in any other respect, possess the gift of pathos in a remarkable degree. I believe Mr. Jefferson in his prime could have recited the alphabet in a way to make his hearers shed sympathetic tears. The quality of the actor's voice, of course, has much to do with this.

Mrs. Carter was not so richly gifted by nature. Originally her voice was harsh and inflexible, and training has not made it sweet or easily adapted to sympathetic expression. Personal humor and pathos are not conspicuous in her equipment. The most pathetic scene in "Zaza," the scene with the child, does not produce the melting effect of similar scenes the habitual playgoer can readily call to mind, such as Mme. Modjeska's treatment of the last act of "Odette," for example. But Mrs. Carter's acting in that third act of "Zaza," nevertheless impresses one as being precisely true to nature. It compels breathless attention, and one feels keen pity while he watches it, even if he is not impelled to weep in sympathy.

So, from beginning to end, in every episode, does Mrs. Carter's acting have the effect of direct, undeviating, often deplorable, truth to nature. Only in Act I. can it be called positively indecent. There vice, unrelieved, is rampant. The central figure is a low courtesan employing her arts. But as the play proceeds it is all found to be as common and vulgar as the life it treats of. It is also, from first to last, human and understandable, and the realistic art employed in it is potent and powerful if not refined and beautiful. No one but a fool denies the art of Flaubert and Zola, of Fielding and Hogarth, or calls Kipling inartistic because he uses in his poetry words of evil significance most modern writers have permitted to fall into desuetude.

The play of "Zaza" treats as frankly as Zola and Sudermann do of the low and vicious, but it does not idealize vice as "La Dame aux Camélias" does, or transform a courtesan into a seeming saint. Its ultimate effect must be less vicious than that of the younger Dumas's everlasting work; and I greatly doubt if, at its worst, it is as objectionable as two or three chapters in "Quo Vadis," a work esteemed as highly moral literature by many well-meaning persons. But it would be futile to pursue this branch of the subject. There are many chapters in works of greater importance than "Quo Vadis," there are scenes in Shakespeare—especially those in which the great poet deliberately resorts to "realism" himself, as in the second part of "Henry IV."—as frank as "Zasa" is in the original French. That, however, will never excuse "Zaza" in the minds of persons who think the theatre should be the abiding place of childlike innocence and purity. Such folks ought to be warned away from "Zaza."

The pity is, however, that "Zaza" will owe so much of its enormous pecuniary success, not to its art, not to the possibly beneficent influence upon a well-constituted mind of the exhibition of the development of a sense of good and evil, and a power for good, in an outcast woman; not to the extraordinary skill of expression Mrs. Carter has acquired, but to the eagerness of the multitude to see something sensationally naughty. That is what will tend to make "Zaza" more of a nuisance than a benefit in its influence on the social life of this metropolis.

All the same, it is remarkably well done. From David Belasco's clever adaptation of the play to the performance of the least conspicuous person in the ensemble scenes, the waiter, for instance, or the third dancing girl, intelligence and zeal are manifest. Not a detail, pictorial or dramatic, is slurred.

"The Termagant" has come and vanished almost before the patient reviewer of things theatrical has had time to breathe. It was born in London, Eng., with a flourish of trumpets. Columns of praise were printed about it before and after its first performance, although the public rejection of it there was prompt and emphatic, as it has been here. The hold Messrs. Louis N. Parker and Murray Carson have on the affections of a great part of the London press is remarkable and unaccountable. Pinero himself never gets such splendid notices as Mr. Parker. Indeed, in two or three of those formidable and needless reviews of the dramatic year English journalism still delights in, "The Termagant" and "The Jest," a similar piece by the same authors, are extolled as noble efforts, while the exquisite "Trelawny of the Wells" is slightingly dismissed as something unworthy of Mr. Pinero. To be sure, Mr. Pinero's play was very badly acted in London.

"The Termagant" is written in verse, the kind of verse any person of fair education and some literary practice who has read much ought to be able to turn off without great effort. It is very dull, and nothing in it was derived from observation of human nature. It is the kind of thing—like the heavy translation of "Pour la Couronne" pretentiously put forward here some years ago—which stupid or insincere persons are so apt to proclaim ennobling. Its story is neither likely nor interesting, and it is reminiscent of Marston's "Donna Diana," an adaptation of an adaptation, and feeble enough, but better than this. To tack a tragical climax on such a fantastical beginning was bad art, but "The Termagant" is all bad art—empty, tawdry, and false.

Miss Nethersole has returned with no improvement in her own art. She still seems to have no comprehension of the effect her acting produces on the spectator's mind. She is not a homely woman by any means, but she so distorts her features as to appear positively ugly. Her incidental "business" is rarely illuminative and is frequently grotesque. She paws her face and writhes, she holds a property fern before her countenance, peering through its interstices, and twists her body. She speaks affectedly.

Miss Nethersole has naturally a comely person, a good voice, and a large share of physical power. She has frequently been effective in strong scenes—such as the confession in "Dénise"—but her acting has never been either refined or imaginative.

"La Belle Hélène," at the Casino, is a pretty show, quite devoid of the devilish charm and verve of French opéra bouffe, or of any other quality not commonplace. There is some audacious exhibition of female anatomy in it, but not more than there used to be in the days when the playhouse now inhabited by Mr. Chauncey Olcott and the pale green moonlight of "Irish romantic drama" was called the French Theatre and Tostée was one of the deplorable heroines of the hour. The present Helen of Troy is Lillian Russell, who sings better than Tostée sang, or Rose Bell, or Aimée, or Paola Marie, or Caroly Geoffroy—so far as mere singing goes.

But the snap and sparkle of this particular example of Offenbach are dead and buried. It would be better to try to revive one of the showier French operettas, with a story to tell, and more taking tunes—"La Fille de Mme. Angot," for instance.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

TWO NEW COMIC PLAYS.

Gillette's Version of "Jalouse"—"That Man" by Mme. Chartres.

"Because She Loved Him So," which is Gillette's version of "Jalouse," a French farce by Alexandre Bisson and Pierre Leclercq, will be produced by Charles Frohman at the Madison Square Theatre to-morrow night. This has a taking story. A newly married young woman is exceedingly jealous of her young husband. She is always bothering her amiable, well-mated parents with her jealous tantrums. The two old persons hit upon an ingenious way of curing her. They will pretend to be jealous themselves and show her what a hateful thing jealousy is. Presently they are both jealous in earnest. Thus three acts, said to be very lively, are filled out.

Ida Conquest, a charming and skillful young actress, will be the young wife. J. E. Dodson and Kate Meek will appear as the elderly couple. The cast will also include Leonore Braham, an English actress; Edwin Arden, W. B. Smith, and Maggie Fielding.

Much interest is felt in Mrs. Albert M. Palmer's first experiment as a theatrical manager. At the Herald Square Theatre tomorrow night she will present "That Man," a comic play by Anita Vivanti Chartres. This has already been acted in Washington. The protagonist is a person of the male sex who makes it his business to seek out neglected wives and, by means of his own, to cure their husbands of their faithlessness. This part will be taken by Reuben Fax. Three neglected wives will be impersonated by Isabelle Evesson, Stella Kenny, and Ada Deaves. Their husbands will be Albert Andruss, John E. Ince, and Henry Stockbridge. Robert Cotton will be a formidable butler, Ramie Austen a forgetful housemaid, and Olive Redpath a sparkling but reprehensible grass widow, with various disguises.

To-morrow night Olga Nethersole will change her bill at Wallack's, putting forward Arthur W. Pinero's fine play called "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which has never been properly acted in this country. The cast will include T. B. Thalberg as Aubrey Tanqueray, Fred Thorne, Madge McIntosh, Luigi Lablache, and Hamilton Revelle.

A positively new play to-morrow night will be "The Ragged Earl," an Irish romantic drama written by Ernest Lacy and Joseph Humphreys. In this Andrew Mack will appear as a romantic young Irish nobleman. There is a duel in the last act, which is said to be identical with a duel scene in "Charles O'Malley," written by Theodore Burt Sayre for Wilton Lackaye.

Mr. Mack, as the hero, like his Irish romantic rival on West Fourteenth Street, will sing ballads, "My Sweet Maid," "The Cruiskeen Lawn," and a "Lullaby" being among them. Mr. Mack will have the valuable aid of prattling children, dumb animals—including some "thoroughbred Kentucky horses"—and a chorus of "thirty mixed voices." His managers are Messrs. Rich and Harris, who promise a rich production of "The Ragged Earl," the cast of which will include Annie Ward Tiffany, Henry Herman, and Georgia Florence Olp.

"The School for Scandal" will be revived at Daly's to-morrow night, and will be kept in the bill all this week. The setting of Sheridan's comedy at this theatre has not been surpassed for pictorial beauty, and "The School for Scandal" is still the most famous comedy in the English language. The cast will include Ada Rehan as Lady Teazle, Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Candour, Mr. Varrey as Sir Peter, Mr. Owen as Sir Oliver, Mr. Gresham as Sir Benjamin, Mr. Herbert as Crabtree, Mr. Richman as Charles, Mr. Clarke as Joseph, and Miss Roebuck as Maria.

Messrs. Weber and Fields will produce next Thursday night a travesty of "Catherine," written by Harry B. Smith and Edgar Smith, with new incidental music by the unfailing John Stromberg. Mr. Weber and Mr. Fields will appear as the two bad little boys, with David Warfield as their parent. Fay Templeton will be the heroine, and Mabel Fenton the wicked cousin of the hero of whose naughty scene much fun will be made.

Peter F. Dailey will be the dowager Duchess, Charles Ross the young Duke, Rose Beaumont the invalid sister, Nellie Beaumont the sister of the Duke, Josephine Allen the baroness, Frankie Bailey the baron, and Lee Harrison the ribald dealer in lampshades. The Angela sisters will also appear, of course. A new "coon" song, said to equal "Lou" and "Dinah," will be sung.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill at the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Della Fox and "The Little Host" company will be the attraction this week.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—"Trelawny of the Wells" is continued, with its advance sale extending four weeks ahead.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen and her company will begin the fifteenth week of their New York run in "The Christian" to-morrow night.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin announces the last few weeks of "Kate Kip, Buyer." To-morrow the attraction enters upon the eleventh week of its engagement.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The usual mixture of burlesque and specialty acts will be offered this week. "A Hot Time in Alaska" will be retained this week.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"Red, White, and Blue," the patriotic play which was seen before in this city, will be presented for the first time in Harlem this week.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott has undoubtedly made a success with his new play, "A Romance of Athlone," which promises him a long engagement.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"A Runaway Girl" will doubtless fill in all of the fourteen weeks of the current season which Manager Knowles has allotted to Augustin Daly. The regular Wednesday and Saturday matinées will continue.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL.—Miss Ida Heath, the transformation dancer, will introduce some new dances, Miss Josephine Sabel will present some new songs, Mme. Marzella and her trained birds are retained another week, and the Hegelmanns will attempt some new feats

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—"The Turtle" to-morrow night begins the last fortnight of its engagement. When the play goes upon its tour, after celebrating the one hundred and seventy-fifth performance with appropriate souvenirs on Jan. 27, it will retain the same cast.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A unique addition will be made to the features in the curio hall when Fatty Langtry, a 350-pound expert boxer, will give exhibitions in bag punching. Capt. and Mrs. Sarcho, the deep-sea divers, enter upon the sixth and last week of their engagement.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The success which the Donnelly Stock Company has gained with its production of "My Friend from India" has prompted the management to continue the attraction for another week with Henry V. Donnelly in the rôle of Erastus Underholdt.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Charles H. Yale's spectacular extravaganza, "The Evil Eye," will be given its first production in this city to-morrow night. It is in three acts, and its scenes show a picturesque village in Holland, the City of St. Petersburg, the Café Eccentrique, the Feudal Castle Druchenfels, and a novel revolving scene.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Nat C. Goodwin have met with such great success with Clyde Fitch's American play, "Nathan Hale," that they arranged during the past week that their new play for next season shall be by the same author. It is announced that "Nathan Hale" is likely to continue through the whole engagement.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The bill this week will consist exclusively of variety "turns," but they are all of interest. Henry E. Dixey will present his new sketch. Gardner and Ely will offer one of their comedilettas; Harry Allister will give his mimicry specialty, and Ed Latell, El Zebedie, Johnson, Davenport and Lorella, and Ray L. Royce will add general interest to the bill.

EDEN MUSEE.—A novelty will be introduced to-morrow evening which will show the improvements made in the cinematograph since it became a permanent attraction at that institution. The entire second act of the opera, "Martha," will be reproduced. It includes all the gems of the opera, and as the pictures are shown the various arias will be sung from behind a screen, every movement and gesture being carefully followed.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—This week will bring another novelty to this theatre, when, on Thursday evening, a comedy, entitled "A Happy Couple," by Hermann Faber, will be produced for the first time in this country. "Das Erbe" will remain for three more nights—to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday. On Friday evening next a popular price performance of "Uriel Acosta" will be given, with Eugen Schady in the title rôle.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Phroso" will run indefinitely. This means that no new play will be needed this season. Charles Frohman is desirous, however, of presenting some of the new plays he has on hand, and will give special matinées, at which these pieces will be seen. Three of the plays are now in rehearsal by the stock company. Two of the plays intended for the special matinées are "A Man and His Wife" and "His Excellency the Governor."

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle, who have recently returned with their company from an extensive Western tour, will present their new farce, "The Highball Family," written by Mr. Royle. Miss Amy Lee and Eugene Sweetland will be seen in another farce, "Mistress and Maid"; Marie Jansen will render some of her popular songs, and Baron's dogs, with their interesting act, are retained for another week.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A novelty of a somewhat interesting character will be the feature this week in the shape of the first appearance here of the Streator Zouaves, who come from the West thirty strong. They are renowned for their clever drilling and performing of military evolutions. Miller Kent returns to vaudeville and will be seen in a sketch entitled "Jack's Past." The Sisters Macarte will exhibit their aerial bar act. Others, alternating comedy with song and dance acts, are Carson and Herbert, three Rackett brothers, and Dolly Mestayer.

Stock Exchange Seat Quoted $31,500.

The last price paid for a Stock Exchange seat was $31,000, and the quotation yesterday was $31,500, or only $2,500 less than the record price. J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., is a candidate for election to Stock Exchange membership, he having acquired the seat of the late J. A. Hardenbergh.

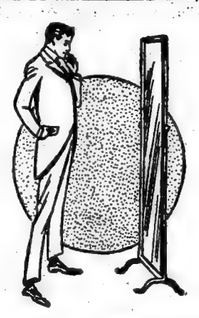

Reflections on an ill-made suit are not pleasing. A little reflection beforehand would have been wiser. With us it is a year's guarantee or money back!

Our Remnant Sale is your opportunity, regardless of their former prices. Suit to order, $14.00. Coat and vest, $10.50. Trousers, $4.00. Overcoat, satin-lined, $18.00.

Special sale of full dress and tuxedos, silk lined, to order, $30.00.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

NEW CHIEF AT NAVY YARD

Admiral Bunce Hands Over Command to Commodore Philip.

BRIEF, IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY

The Admiral Passes from the Service Into Private Life Amid the Booming of Cannon.

Commodore John W. Philip took formal command of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning, relieving Rear Admiral Francis M. Bunce, recently retired. The ceremonies attending the change of commanders of the most important naval station in the country were brief but impressive.

Commodore Philip reached the yard shortly before 10 o'clock. His carriage was met at the Sands Street gate by Lieut. Henry F. Bell, junior aide to Admiral Bunce, and a battalion of 300 marines, under command of Col. Huntington. The marines acted as an escort to the Commodore to the Lyceum Building. As Commodore Philip alighted from the carriage in front of the commandant's office the marines drew up and presented arms, while the Navy Yard Band played "Hail to the Chief." There was a blare of trumpets, and G. W. Sumner, Captain of the yard, stepped forward and greeted Commodore Philip. Within the inclosure the new commandant was met by Admiral Bunce, the members of his staff, and the chief officers of the several warships at the yard.

In the inner office Commodore Philip and Admiral Bunce exchanged orders, and the latter introduced his successor to the officers. There was a period of handshaking, and then Admiral Bunce, escorted by Commodore Philip, went to his carriage. As the two parted at the curb the guns on the Cob Dock boomed forth a salute of thirteen guns for Admiral Bunce, and one of eleven guns for Commodore Philip. At the same time the Rear Admiral's flag was lowered on the receiving ship Vermont, while the Commodore's flag, a blue ground with a single white star, was run up. The marines again presented arms, the band played, and with a salute Admiral Bunce drove away—into private life and retirement after forty-seven years of active service in the navy. Admiral Bunce went to his home in Hartford, Conn.

Commander Henry B. Mansfield, Admiral Bunce's chief aide, has been assigned to the headquarters of the Fifteenth Lighthouse Inspection District, at St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. John F. Bell, junior aide to Admiral Bunce, goes to League Island as a member of the Board on Ships in Reserve. Commodore Philip's senior aide will be Lieut. Commander James J. G. Kelly, who has been a member of the Rogers board, in Manhattan. Who the junior aide will be is not definitely known. Lieut. George R. Evans, who was assigned to the post last week, has since, it was said yesterday, at the yard, been detailed to the school ship St. Mary.

Commodore Philip is one of the most popular officers in the navy, and his appointment to the Brooklyn Navy Yard is very pleasing to the officers and men on duty there. The Commodore commanded the battleship Texas in the war with Spain. In the service he will probably always be remembered because of his order to his men when Cervera's ships lay battered and burning on the Cuban shore: "Don't cheer, boys; they're dying over there," meaning the wounded sailors on the Spanish vessels. It was Commodore Philip, also, who, when the battle was over, called his men to quarters and offered up a prayer of thanks for the American victory. Lately Commodore Philip has been in temporary command of the North Atlantic Squadron.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the yard yesterday Capt. Taylor of the battleship Indiana gave a luncheon aboard that vessel. There were present Capt. Sumner, Capt. Chadwick of the cruiser New York, Capt. Ludlow of the battleship Massachusetts, Capt. Folger of the cruiser New Orleans, Commander Dunlap of the Solace, Capt. Evans, Lieut. Commander Rogers, and others.

During the luncheon the conversation turned upon the matter of prize money in the navy. The opinion expressed by a majority of those present was that the navy, as a whole, would be much better off if it shared the same regulations as the army with regard to any extra pay in time of war, letting the prize law be abrogated entirely

BLOCKADE ON THE BRIDGE.

Trolley Feed Wire Snaps During the Morning Rush Hours.

A blockade was caused on the bridge for several hours yesterday morning by the snapping of a trolley feed wire a little east of the centre of the bridge on the south roadway. The wire snapped at 8 o'clock and caused a block on both roadways and a stampede for the bridge trains, which were crowded to the doors for some time afterward.

It required twenty minutes to repair the broken wire, but the block had so complicated matters that the cars moved very slowly. During the blockade the cars stretched from the centre of the bridge on the south roadway around to the Brooklyn terminus of the north roadway. The cars were 102 feet apart on the span and close together on the approaches. It was one of the worst blocks for many days on the bridge, and it occurred at the busiest time.

S. F. NEUGASS KILLS HIMSELF.

Despondent Because a Suit in Which He Appeared Was Lost.

Solomon F. Neugass, a lawyer and member of the clothing firm of Neugass Brothers, Bleecker Street, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 71 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, by inhaling illuminating gas. He was despondent on account of having lost a suit against the firm Friday, and in which he acted as one of the counsel.

Neugass had not practiced law for some time, but had gone into the clothing manufacturing business with his brother, with whom he lived. The suit brought against the firm came up Friday, in Justice Fitzgerald's court. Neugass had been talking about the case for some weeks, and was very anxious for the success of the firm in the action. He acted in the trial as an assistant counsel.

The suit was lost, and Neugass was very despondent. He apparently recovered his spirits by the evening, and it was thought he would not worry any more about it. When his brother went to his room yesterday morning to call him, he found him dead in bed with the gas turned on and flowing through a rubber tube to his brother's mouth. He left no letters.

Miriam Burkhardt Leaves Hospital.

Miriam Burkhardt, the young woman who was found praying in front of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, shamming insanity, and was removed to the Eastern District Hospital, slipped out of the institution yesterday when she learned the police had been summoned to eject her. When Superintendent Weigand learned on Friday that the woman was perfectly sane he ordered the patient to leave the hospital, but she refused. Yesterday morning he again ordered her to leave, and when she refused he said he would call the police. A few minutes later, while the attendants were absent from the wards, the woman dressed and walked out of the hospital unobserved.

Lakewood Foxhounds for Chicago.

J. J. Dwyer, the master and owner of the Lakewood foxhounds, has agreed to take his whips, W. F. Dwyer and Frank Fitzpatrick, together with his pack of hounds and stable of hunters to Chicago soon after the close of the present hunting season. The pack will be situated at the Onwentsia Country Club of Lake Forest. Mr. Dwyer spent several weeks last Fall inspecting the country controlled by the club, and is pleased with the outlook. Among other sports to be inaugurated at this club next season will be gymkhana and poney races.

Singers at German Charity Ball.

The German Charity Ball, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 2, will, the management claims, eclipse all previous events of the kind. An interesting feature will be the presence at the affair of all the operatic stars engaged this year in German opera at the Metropolitan. They will be among the guests of honor, and will take part in the opening polonaise.

THE WILL OF DANIEL O'FARRELL

Testator Leaves to Wife, from Whom He Was Divorced Fifteen Years Ago, Large Amount of Property.

Under the will of Daniel O'Farrell, which was filed in the Surrogate's Office yesterday, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Farrell, from whom the testator secured a decree of divorce fifteen years ago, is bequeathed a life interest in a large amount of real estate belonging to the testator, besides his residence, furniture, horses and carriages, and other personal property. No petition was filed with the will, but Mr. O'Farrell's real and personal property is stated to have been very large.

He leaves to his "beloved wife, Elizabeth," his residence at 346 West Thirty-third Street, his cottage, stables, carriages, horses, and grounds at Long Branch, together with the furniture, paintings, family records, and fixtures for life. To his executors he bequeaths the houses and lots at 421 and 423 West Forty-second Street and 260 West Forty-seventh Street, in trust for his wife, and the house 355 West Fifty-fourth Street in trust for his sister, Annie O'Farrell. To his faithful servant, Maria Whalen, he leaves $1,000.

He then says: "The maiden name of my wife was Elizabeth Mooney, and she is the same person who was defendant in an action brought by me against her for divorce, and in which I was granted a decree, and it is my will and intention, wish and direction that the said Elizabeth O'Farrell have the benefit of all the legacies, benefits, and provisions of this will, so far as they are in her favor, notwithstanding said divorce; and I have for the past fourteen years lived with her as my lawful wife, and recognized her as such in every manner and way that it is possible so to recognize her; and I therefore direct said decree to be null and void, and I therefore declare the said decree to be null and void in every way."

The will states that the bequests to Mrs. O'Farrell are in lieu of dower. One-half of the residue of his estate is to be divided equally between the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The other half of the residue is to be equally divided between a number of nephews and nieces of the testator.

On the death of Mrs. O'Farrell all the property left to her for life is to be divided between his nephews and nieces. The will also provides that any beneficiary under it who attempts to contest it shall lose the share in the property left to him or her.

IDLE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Employment for 200 Honorably Discharged Men Offered.

The Red Cross Relief Committee, at 100 William Street, has positions for 200 honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the Spanish war, and will place that number if they will call to-morrow morning. The request for the men come to the committee only yesterday, and its officers have already made preparations to receive the applicants.

It is understood that the men accepted will be placed at work without delay, and that the prevailing rate of wages will be paid.

TRADESMEN'S BANK ARRESTS.

Mr. Adams Promises More in a Few Days—Mr. Jacobs's Statement.

J. J. Adams, counsel for the Tradesmen's National Bank and its creditors in the case against James and Allan Macnaughtan, both of whom are now under heavy bail for the alleged misappropriation of the bank's funds, was busily engaged yesterday in drawing up charges against other persons who he says aided the defendants in their transactions. Mr. Adams would not say when these arrests will be made, but intimated pretty strongly that action will be taken some day this week.

Henry N. Jacobs, ex-Treasurer of the Wool Warehouse Company, who was said to have made a confession to Mr. Adams regarding his relations with the Macnaughtans in their financial dealings, denied yesterday that he had made one.

"I have confessed to nothing," he said, "because I have nothing to confess. My dealings with the Tradesmen's Bank and with the Macnaughtans were all straight and cannot involve me at all. I borrowed money only once from the bank, but cannot go into particulars now."

Year's Work of the Supreme Court.

The clerks of the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part I., where all the litigated motions are disposed of, yesterday issued an abstract of the number of motions argued during the year 1898 and the Judges who passed upon them. The total number of motions argued and submitted was 9,395. Ex-Justice William N. Cohen headed the list with regard to the number disposed of by him, he having heard 1,958 motions. Ex-Justice Daly heard 994 motions, and ex-Justice Pryor 975. The fewest number of motions was dealt with, so far as this department is concerned, by Justice McAdam, who only had two motions, and of the Justices assigned by the Governor to assist in the work of the courts in New York County by Justice Laughlin, who decided one solitary motion.

Military Service Institution Prize.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Military Service Institution, held at Governors Island on Wednesday, the following subject was selected for the prize essay of 1899: "In what way can the National Guard be modified so as to make it an effective reserve to the regular army in both war and peace?" Competition is open to all persons of good standing. The successful competitor will receive a gold medal, together with $100, and a certificate of life membership.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE Continuous Performance. Refined Vaudeville. 58TH ST. & 3D AV. 25c., 50c.
HENRY E. DIXEY.
GEORGIA GARDNER and EDGAR ATCHISON-ELY, ED. LATELL, RAY L. ROYCE, EL ZOBEDIE; 30 other stars.

PROCTOR'S 23d Street Theatre. Contin's P'f'mance. 25c.,50c. Ref'd V'd'lle.
STREATOR ZOUAVES
FIRST TIME IN NEW YORK.
3 SISTERS MACARTE, CARON and HERBERT, MILLER KENT & CO., DOLLY MESTAYER'S "PICKS," 30 others. Splendid Comedy Bill!

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th. Evenings at 8. Matinées at 2.
This week only, Sheridan's Comedy,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle
ONLY MATINEES
Wednesday, Jan. 18, Sat'y, Jan. 21.
***Next Monday, (One Week Only.)
TAMING THE SHREW.
Miss Rehan as Katherine.
***In active preparation for early production, the Drury Lane Drama,
THE GREAT RUBY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. 8:30
Daniel Frohman .....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y, 2.
.....THIRD MONTH.....
Pinero's Greatest Comedy—
"Lyceum's Crowning Success."
***Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

CASINO! Remarkably Successful Presentation! OF LILLIAN RUSSEL
Accompanied by Thos. Q. Seabrooke, John E. Henshaw and Edna Wallace-Hopper and great cast!
in "LA BELLE HELENE!"
Evgs., 8:10. Mat. Sats. Seats 2 wks. in advance.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way.
To-morrow (Monday) Evening, Charles Frohman Presents Wm. A. Gillette's Comedy,
BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO
Adapted from the French of Bisson & Leclercq.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-morrow, Tues., Wed., Thurs. & Sat. Eve., DAS ERBE (THE INHERITANCE.) by Philippi.
Friday Evening & Saturday Matinée, at Popular Prices, "URIEL ACOSTA."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15
DELLA FOX IN THE LITTLE HOST.
Jan. 23, CHAS. FROHMAN'S "On & Off."

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Fun and Frolic—Parisian Stars.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE B'way & 38th St.
AL. HAYMAN & CO. Proprietors
3d Immense Week. "An American Play Leads the Procession" in a Season of Successes.
EVERY MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD SHOULD SEE "NATHAN HALE."—MAIL AND EXPRESS.
Mr. N. C. Goodwin Miss Maxine
GOODWIN AND ELLIOTT
IN THE GREAT AMERICAN PLAY
NATHAN HALE
By CLYDE FITCH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
Seats Booked One Month Ahead.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Props. & Mgrs.
TO-MORROW NIGHT
THE FIRST TIME IN THE CITY OF THE SINGING COMEDIAN,
ANDREW MACK
IN A MAMMOTH NEW PRODUCTION OF HIS LATEST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH,
"THE RAGGED EARL."
Built for the great stage of the Academy.
HEAR MACK SING HIS LATEST SONGS.
Matinées PRICES
Wed. & Sat., 2. 25, 50,
Eve., 8:15. 75, 1.00.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10C. TO ALL.
Visit Early Show and Avoid the Crowds.
BEST SHOW IN NEW YORK FOR THE MONEY
First New York Appearance of
FATTY LANGTRY.
only fat man bag puncher in the world. Weighs 350 lbs.
Last Week of
CAPTAIN AND MRS. SARCHO,
professional deep-sea divers. Illustrating pearl and sponge fisheries, raising sunken vessels, rescuing dead bodies and treasure, and other interesting acts. 20 other remarkable features, including the WATANABLE troupe of IMPERIAL JAPANESE, in exhibitions of Oriental swordsmanship; LE ROY, human clawhammer, draws nails from boards with his teeth; ISHMAEL, Hindoo magician; LITTIE, educated orangoutang. New den of MONKEYS in the menagerie; new MUSEE of waxworks.
THEATRE; 2 Cos. Continuous Shows. SUNDAY CONCERTS. Special Bill.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
TO-MORROW NIGHT—ONE WEEK ONLY
ENGAGEMENT LIMITED TO FEB. 4TH.
First time in New York of
OLGA NETHERSOLE,
Supported by T. B. Thalberg in THE
Second Mrs. Tanqueray
By ARTHUR W. PINERO.
Next Week,
"Camille" presented for the first time in America in costumes of the period—1843.
In Preparation: A new comedy by Max O'Rell, "THE PRICE OF WEALTH."

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS.
WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS.
All the Army and Navy Heroes.
CINEMATOGRAPH This Aft. at 3. and
NEW SUBJECTS. This Eve. at 9.
Gypsy Music this Aft. and Eve.
Cinematograph Opera of "Martha" To-morrow.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:10. Matinée at 2.
Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Manager
2d Week—A Double Triumph.
"THE CROWNING AND CONTINUOUS SUCCESS OF THE SEASON."—HERALD.
EVENINGS AT 8:10 SHARP,
Charles Frohman presents
MRS. LESLIE CARTER
In David Belasco's Version of Simon & Berton's 5-Act Play.
ZAZA.
"AN AMERICAN BERNHARDT."—SUN.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN .....Manager
15TH WEEK—125 TIMES IN NEW YORK.
VIOLA ALLEN
IN HALL CAINE'S POPULAR PLAY,
THE CHRISTIAN.
Seats to be had 6 weeks ahead.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN .....Manager
4TH WEEK OF SUCCESS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
"Another Empire Success."—Mail and Express.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
In a Dramatization of Anthony Hope's Novel,
PHROSO.
"An Empire Success Beyond Question."—Sun.

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CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE, noon to 11 P. M. 25c., 50c., Box Seats, $1. Whole Boxes Reserved.
Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle
in Mr. Royle's Latest Farce, "THE HIGHBALL FAMILY."
Marie Jansen, Amy Lee, Gypsy Quintet, WILLARD SIMMS, BARON'S DOGS, BIOGRAPH

KOSTER & BIAL'S.
Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. Only.
SPLENDID BILL OF FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE.
NIGHTLY AT 11:10,
AN AFFAIR OF HONOR
IN ITS ENTIRETY.

5th Ave THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. EDWIN KNOWLES.....Manager
Every Eve. at 8:10. Mats. at 2.
169th to 176th times.
A Runaway Girl.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Company.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

HERALD SQUARE Theatre, 35th St. & Bway. Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat.
PALMER'S COMEDY CO.
Presents
"THAT MAN!"
A Farce Comedy, by Mme. Vivanti Chartres.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Only Mat. Sat., 2:15. NO LET UP IN THE BIG BUSINESS
Engagement cannot be extended beyond original time Booked.
NO SOUVENIRS.
NO SPECULATORS.
MAY IRWIN
—KATE KIP.—

Broadway THEATRE, cor. 41st. Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
To-morrow Evening, TWO WEEKS ONLY Return Engagement,
FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY
In the 3-act comic opera,
THE LITTLE CORPORAL
By Harry B. Smith and Ludwig Englander.

14TH ST. THEATRE, Cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
in his new play,
A ROMANCE OF ATHLONE.
HEAR OLCOTT'S FIVE NEW SONGS.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Ev'g. 8:15. Mats. 33d St. & B'way. Wed. and Sat.
POSITIVELY THE LAST 2 WEEKS!
FUNNY FRENCH FARCE,
THE TURTLE
175TH

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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AND ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE.

THE NATIONAL ASPECTS OF EAGAN.

Perhaps the most astonishing sequel of the exhibition made of himself by the Commissary General of the army is what seems to be an almost official announcement that the President and the Secretary of War do not see their way to doing anything about it. They are precluded from doing anything, they say, by the promise that no witness should be questioned elsewhere for any testimony that he might give before the War Investigating Commission.

It is a most ludicrous perversion of EAGAN'S performance to describe it as "testimony." It was a careful and elaborate insult to the commanding General of the army, which his subordinate, the Commissary General, had for weeks been looking for an opportunity to "get off" at once with éclat and with impunity. If the President and the Secretary of War meant to encourage every subaltern who went before the commission not merely to recite facts within his knowledge, which is the only true meaning of "testimony," but also to give his personal opinions of his superior officers, they have done more to demoralize the army than they had ever done before, and that is saying a great deal. To put raw civilians over the heads of experienced officers who have to teach them their business is one of the surest methods of destroying the esprit de corps which is the life of an army. But to promise to protect a Lieutenant, under pretense of giving testimony, in calling his Captain a coward, or his Colonel an old woman, or a staff officer, as in the present case in calling the commanding General of the army a liar—this is to destroy discipline at a blow, and to convert the army into a mob.

And this happens just at the time when the army is about to become more important to the country than it has ever been before, when it is of vital National necessity that appointments and promotions should go by merit and not by favor, and that a rigorous discipline should be maintained from the bottom to the top. This journal has recognized the necessity of an enlargement of the army. But if the enlargement of the army is to be managed on the principles upon which the President and the Secretary of War managed the enlargement of it last Spring, it will be a terror only to its own countrymen. A member of Congress would be doing his simple duty who opposed any army bill which did not provide guarantees against the recurrence and exaggeration of these abuses. And yet it seems that the minority and the majority of Congress are equally silent upon this vital question, and that they are muzzled by the expectation of getting each member his respective "share" in the distribution of commissions to incompetents.

Citizens who were anxious to sustain the Administration during the war put the awful blunders and scandals which proved the huge incapacity of the War Department to the account of the Secretary of War. That is no longer possible. By keeping the head incompetent in his place the President would have assumed the responsibility for him just as the Secretary of War assumed the responsibility for the subordinate incompetents and barnacles in the bureaus of organization, equipment, transportation, and supply. But the President has even more distinctly assumed the responsibility by saying that he was the real Secretary of War. In that case he is without doubt the worst one that ever was. The notion of going to war with a real enemy under the military system according to which the war with Spain was fought is frightful to every intelligent citizen, and positively appalling to every intelligent soldier.

Under this system the "general staff" of head clerks at the War Department, who pretend that, although they hold commissions in the army, they are not subject to the orders or the reprimands of the Major General commanding the army, has become very much such an incubus and a danger to this Republic as the French general staff to the French Republic. There is evidence of conspiracy in our general staff as well as in the French, in our case of a conspiracy against the army itself. If the evidence be less strong and direct on this side of the ocean, on the other hand, we have to own that no high officer of the French staff has shown himself so completely devoid of personal self-respect as has our own Commissary General. It seems to be the duty of Gen. MILES, not merely as an insulted officer, but as the officer responsible for the discipline of the army, to bring Gen. EAGAN before a court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. There could be no doubt whatever of the result, unless the court were packed to acquit, as the Investigating Commission is generally believed to have been packed to whitewash. It remains to be seen whether the President and the Secretary of War are ready to face a scandal of that kind and magnitude. The dismissal of EAGAN would be a wholesome measure of disinfection, but it would be by no means complete. Any measure of reorganizing the army would be more or less farcical which did not include the compulsory retirement of every chief of a bureau in the "general staff" of the McKinley per Alger War Department.

NELSON DINGLEY.

With the death of Mr. NELSON DINGLEY there is hardly a single leader left to the Republican Party of his peculiar type, of which some thirty years ago there were many. It was a type not only peculiar, but in many features an excellent one.

Mr. DINGLEY was a "self-made" man in the old-fashioned sense. He was born of hard-working and capable, but not prosperous, parents, earned by steady industry the money required to take him through college, studied law, and then plunged promptly into the strenuous and exciting but relatively simple politics of his native State, meeting his modest needs meanwhile by the editing and publication of a party newspaper. His public life dates from the first great National campaign of the Republican Party in 1856, and it is no reflection on Mr. DINGLEY'S intelligence to say that a half century later, as the leader of his party in the House of Representatives, his head and heart were swayed by political ideas and principles much the same as those of the Frémont canvass. This was due largely to the intensity and stubbornness of his general convictions, and in part to the tight hold that the issues of the earlier time took upon his entirely sincere and earnest nature. It is not easy at this day to understand how very different were the conditions of political activity then, or the spirit akin to religious fervor, that was aroused by the mission of the Republican Party. It was the party of freedom, justice, humanity, engaged in a struggle with slavery which was felt on both sides to involve the very life of the Nation, and which, on the Republican side, was felt to involve the sacred principle for which the Nation stood. Loyalty to the party, the unstinted devotion to it of every energy, was, especially in New England, believed to be the dictate at once of patriotism and of duty.

By this blended passion Mr. DINGLEY was completely possessed. But in his case the spirit awakened by the moral purpose of his party was early transferred, without modification, to its economic doctrine. There is no doubt that to him protection to American industries was an object as sacred as the restriction of slavery, or, later, the preservation of the Union. It was an "American" principle, and, in his view, absolutely essential to the perpetuation of American nationality and the defense of American manhood from the debasing and oppressive conditions prevailing in foreign lands.

Free trade was at once Southern and alien. It was a device of England to enslave the people of the United States, and the avowed object of the first serious secession movement. In his mind every opponent of protection was a representative of the English manufacturer and the Southern slave owner, and he looked upon a revenue tariff with as implacable hostility as if in some way it had been a survival of the Stamp act.

It must be remembered, also, that his experience and surroundings were such, combined with the earnestness of his convictions and the narrowness of his mental range, as to make it very hard for him to understand the real causes of the complex development of American trade. He knew of the prosperity of certain protected industries, and he believed their prosperity due to protection and nothing else. He honestly thought that the prosperity of the whole country was caused by protection; that all reverses or checks were to be charged to free-trade influences, and that more and more protection was the secret of continued advance. It would be affectation of respect for the dead to say that we regard Mr. DINGLEY, judged by the results of his career, as a statesman, or to conceal our opinion that his influence was, on the whole, injurious, and, in a weaker country, might have been disastrous. But he was unquestionably an honest man, sincerely devoted to the interests of his country as he understood them, and practicing, in public as in private life, old-fashioned virtues which we trust that Americans will never cease to honor.

JEFFERSON AND M'KINLEY.

Probably the Democrats like Mr. VEST, who denounce with most fervor what they regard as the unwarranted assumption of authority by the President, in his management of the negotiations with Spain, would accept JEFFERSON as pretty nearly a perfect type of the Executive governed by the strictest interpretation of the Constitution. JEFFERSON, indeed, has been for three-fourths of a century the teacher to whom the strict constructionists of all parties have looked with superstitious reverence; and it is true that in his writings the very gospel of restriction is laid down with the authority of one who feels himself inspired. But even in religion, conscious inspiration does not always involve entire consistency. As a matter of cold historical fact, JEFFERSON took to himself more power, without direct warrant of the Constitution, exercised it with more unrestrained energy, and wrought by it greater events in the career of the Republic than any President we have had.

When he seized eagerly and promptly the chance which NAPOLEON threw in his way to add to the territory of the United States the vast region beyond the Mississippi, the inhabited parts of which were separated from the settled portions of the States by the Floridas, and in time and distance were more foreign than the Antilles are now, he knew perfectly that there was not a line or a word in the Constitution as he read it to justify or excuse such action. Nor was this all. In the course of his negotiations he instructed his Minister at Paris to intimate to the French Government that a refusal of the propositions of the United States would be followed by an alliance offensive and defensive with England. When he had secured his end, he acknowledged in his letters to his Cabinet that an amendment to the Constitution was necessary to make his action valid; but when the more acute and practical GALLATIN advised against that suggestion, JEFFERSON submitted without a word of remonstrance. The arch doctrinaire was content to take power, territory, and glory on the well worn plea of diplomats and tyrants, "the accomplished facts."

We do not set JEFFERSON up as an exemplar for Mr. MCKINLEY; we do not claim that two wrongs make one right, in politics; but we suggest to our Democratic friends that even the Supreme Court never found it advisable to pronounce against JEFFERSON'S action, and that the Constitution must be construed in the light of that action. No amount of talk will now change that fact.

MR. DEPEW AND THE POPULISTS.

The parrot and the Populist have one strong bond of likeness. They cling with remarkable tenacity to a few ideas and a few expressions, and use them upon all occasions. A parrot will get along comfortably for a hundred years on about four phrases and enjoy the reputation of being a bird of notable conversational powers. A Populist who begins in his youth to howl about cormorants, gold bugs, and octopuses will live to a ripe old age, howling all the time, without ever having the thought cross his mind that he ought to enlarge his fauna and his vocabulary. A few ideas suffice if they answer for all demands. The Populist easily classifies all non-Populists, putting them in one or the other of his categories of denunciation. He has certain signs by which he instantly recognizes the victims of his assaults. Prosperity, clean linen, and contentment are to him the sure symbols of a pillager of the poor; and without further inquiry he is accustomed to add horns and hoofs to the portraits he draws of every man who bears the stigmata of wealth or association with it.

Accordingly, Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is under Populist castigation because he goes from a high office in the management of a great railroad system to take his seat in the United States Senate. It is openly declared that he will sit in the Senate not as the representative of the State of New York, but of the VANDERBILTS and their interests.

In the mind of every Populist this idea finds instant lodgment and acceptance. It is an article of the Populist creed that any man connected with a corporation is necessarily a cormorant. But among men of just minds we do not believe that this habit of indiscriminate railing has any effect except to create an infinite weariness of Populists. Take Mr. DEPEW'S case as an illustration. The sensible man knows that the VANDERBILTS have built up the greatest railroad system in the world, and that their railroads have added immensely to the wealth, prosperity, and opportunities for gainful employment in this country and this city. He also knows that their interests are not of a kind that require or ask Congressional aid or fostering. He knows, too, that Mr. DEPEW is one of the most prominent Republicans in the State, and a representative man of his party. By reason of his abilities, his public views, and his party services he has long been a man whom Republican legislative caucuses have placed well up in the line of Senatorial preferment. His election is as plainly the resultant of the forces of his personal and individual character as the election of PEFFER was the resultant of his Populistic views and patriarchal aspect impinging upon the minds of the Kansas Legislature.

Of course, to the Populist mind the celebrated whiskers of PEFFER and the habitual defects in the toilet of JERRY SIMPSON constituted a more truly admirable equipment for a maker of the Nation's laws than the long experience in large affairs and the acquaintance with public interests which qualify Mr. DEPEW to represent the State of New York in the Senate. There is probably no way in which he can atone, however, for his open and notorious railroad Presidencies and for his unconcealed association with the VANDERBILTS. He must prepare to take his place in the platform harangues and the leading articles of Populism as the standing example of culpable opulence cracking the whip, from its place in the Senate chamber, over the backs of a prostrate people. Senator DEPEW'S sufferings under Kansas castigation may be somewhat mitigated by the good opinion and approbation of the people of his own city and State.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

It is curious how unpractical ideas seem at first sight that turn out to be eminently practical when they are grown up to. Some fifteen years ago, when business buildings had attained a height of perhaps twice what had been practicable before the elevator was introduced, a Western architect produced a design for a building of twenty stories. This was regarded as merely fantastic. And yet there are half a dozen skyscrapers of that altitude in New York, and the latest and tallest of them is not of twenty stories, but of thirty.

In the same way, when BRUNEL, forty years ago, brought forward the project of the Great Eastern, it was ridiculed by practical men, and although practical men were induced to build the ship, she proved, as everybody knows, a failure, and it was generally considered that the only use of a steamer of that size was to carry telegraph cables, for which purpose the Great Eastern proved serviceable.

As a matter of fact, ocean steamships have ever since been growing up to the Great Eastern, until now, in the dimension of length, she has been surpassed. The first steamer of the White Star Line, the Oceanic, appeared in these waters some years more than a quarter of a century ago, and began a new era in the passenger service of the North Atlantic. The latest steamer of that line, also called the Oceanic, was launched yesterday. She is some feet longer than the Great Eastern, although she does not equal her in tonnage nor approach her in beam, and her draught is adjusted to the depth of water on the bar of New York Harbor, which is in fact the limit of first-class passenger steamers in respect of depth. The Great Eastern drew four feet more, and in consequence, upon her last visit to New York, she had to enter the harbor by the back door of the Sound, the Sandy Hook passage proving an impassable barrier.

It is very satisfactory to know that BRUNEL'S dream has at last been lived up to and a longer ship than the Great Eastern found eminently practical. Of course the new ship is expected to attain a speed far beyond his dreams. The passage of the Atlantic ferry is becoming, with the increase in the size and the speed of the ferryboats, yearly swifter, more comfortable, more luxurious, and more safe.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—So full of promises for the future is Gov. ROOSEVELT'S announcement that he will not even examine bills amending existing statutes unless the additions or changes made are properly indicated, that citizens of the State may use up in anticipatory self-congratulations a good deal of the energy which they might more profitably devote to retroactive denunciations. It is an American habit to assume with undue haste that the past is the past and not worth bothering about, with the result that ill-doers, if only they can avoid immediate punishment for their misdeeds, are likely to go scot free. Public attention is fickle, and public indignation is apt to endure in inverse ratio to the amount of excitement that attends it. In the present case, of course it is very delightful to know that hereafter our legislators cannot, and our Governor will not, take refuge, when the former pass and the latter signs bills to which subsequent objections are made, in the extremely poor excuse that they have been deceived by schemers more or less dishonest. This always was, to be sure, a justification that did not justify, but it did give the semblance of credibility to the claim that nobody except the beneficiaries of the evil bills had been guilty of anything worse than pardonable carelessness. That theory will not be tenable for the next two years, which is a fact of much moment, but how about the men whose well-remembered jugglings with the typography of important bills put some very bad laws in the statute books? In announcing his new plan the Governor did not hesitate to mention bills that were passed and signed in the course of the last session, thanks to the successful working of this infamous device. Is no action to follow this grave accusation? Do the men against whom it was directed and whom it obviously hits deem the matter undeserving even of a protest or a denial?

—Doctors, it appears, are envious of the ease with which lawyers collect large fees for doing work of a sort exactly like that for which the members of the other profession get little or nothing. This cruel grievance is voiced by The Medical Record in an editorial article intended to show the close relation, or what it says should be but isn't, the close relation between "intangible services and tangible remuneration." It declares—and the declaration is reasonable enough—that "to become a lawyer of sufficient knowledge and experience to express opinions upon legal questions, and to get large rewards for them, takes no longer and involves no more labor than to become a physician of corresponding position, and, with other considerations equalized, the services of the latter should be worth as much in money." But, alas! the worth is not always recognized. "If," continues the aggrieved medicine man, "any experienced surgeon were called to see a patient with a view to operation, and, deciding not to operate because he saw that the condition did not require such intervention, should attempt to charge an amount anywhere near what he would have received for an operation, there is not much doubt what the result would be. Nevertheless, in such an instance, the negative advice is just as valuable as any other, for it takes as much skill and experience to say no as to say yes under the circumstances." That sounds all right, but perhaps the discrimination is after all a result of recognition on the public's part of the honorable difference between men who avowedly work for hire and those who are supposed to devote their skill and knowledge to the service of humanity with but an incidental and strictly subordinated regard for fees. The lawyer is expected to charge as much as he can get; the doctor can be, or at least is, trusted to be considerate as well as conscientious. And "intangible services," well, they give the conscience a wide field of action.

—A special Commissioner recently appointed by the British Board of Trade to inquire into the conditions and prospects of trade with South America has just made a report dealing with the Argentine Republic. He points out that English exports to that country are steadily decreasing, and in discussing the causes of this decline he places considerable emphasis on the obstinate refusal of English manufacturers to adopt the units of measurement and weight which science has established for the whole civilized world. "The want in Great Britain," declares the Commissioner, "of the use of the metric system, which is the basis of the great bulk of first-hand business here (the Argentine) is undoubtedly a great drawback to British trade, especially in estimates for engineering work and such like." In commenting on these remarks, The Engineering and Mining Journal says with truth that they contain a warning and a lesson as applicable in this country as in England. "We are reaching out now," it says, "for trade with foreign countries, and nothing will help us more in securing it than to adopt the system of weights and measures which is in use by the greater part of the civilized world. There is no reason why we should delay, especially when the system desired is a far more simple and convenient one than that we have. Now is a good time to press on the notice of our representatives in Congress the pending bill providing for the adoption of the metric system in all public works and public business." Now the system in question is not the perfect thing it was formerly supposed to be, and it has certain inconveniences that are absent from many of the systems it is designed to replace, but there is no doubt standards familiar to all the world are better than the best of merely local and limited recognition.

—Germany, like ourselves, is troubled by a meat question, and though in the one case quantity is involved and in the other quality, the two have a curious similarity because each has elicited testimony of nominally equal weight in support of direct contradictions. The German Agrarians and the Government officials insist that enough and more than enough meat is produced in the country to meet the needs of its inhabitants. The inhabitants, on the other hand, declare that the home production, already insufficient, is rapidly waning, and that, owing to high prices, the working class, much against its will, has practically been reduced to a diet of vegetables. In short, the controversy there is between the men who say "We can prove by figures" and those whose answer is "We know by experience." Here the Government calls witness after witness, most of them entirely reputable, to swear that the meat supplied to the army was wholesome and palatable. And the witnesses do it with all the signs of complete sincerity. In reply there come from thousands of men and scores of officers who lived in camp or fought at the front, vehement assertions that the meat was bad, bad, bad "We starved rather than eat it," say the ... n. "That is exactly what they di... y the officers. There the two cases ..., and in each disinterested observers are free to decide for themselves as to which set of witnesses is telling the truth.

—What earthly—or other—advantage do the Spaniards hope to derive from sending out "official dispatches," nominally originating in Manila, to the effect that American soldiers ordered to Iloilo by Gen. OTIS have mutinied and refused to go? This is a vivid reminder of the news that came from Havana and Madrid while the Cuban revolution was going on. Year after year the ingenious Spanish officers, civil and military, conjured up visions of battles that had never taken place, and of victories that had never been won, and these tales they forced upon the reluctant cables, hoping by mere words, apparently, to overcome hard facts. They never did it, but the childish romancers kept tirelessly at their work till the very end. And they are keeping at it now, after all is over. It is a sad spectacle. Experience should have taught our late antagonists that the truth will prevail, but it hasn't. They still, as between improbabilities and impossibilities, prefer the latter, and with naïve confidence ascribe their own boundless credulity to the rest of the world.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRACKS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I am in an apparently disgraceful minority, will you not allow me to go on record as one of that despised class who, while resident on Amsterdam Avenue, are in favor of four trolley tracks on it? I am conscious that it means danger, added danger, but I also know that the present swiftly moving cars brought with them a new element of danger when they replaced the old horse cars. Now, of course, I do not know, but I should think that few could be found ready to assert that the danger which the new cars added was not more than compensated by the comfort and rapidity of the transportation which they afforded.

Every advance in knowledge or invention gives birth to a new danger. Dynamite is practically compressed danger, but it has been of enormous benefit to humanity in its already short life. If steam engines had never been invented the horrible fatality of yesterday would probably have been prevented, yet even at such a price the steam engine is worth while. When the child learns to talk he is in danger of learning to swear and use foul language. Shall we pray for dumb children to be born into our households? It is the conception of the child, as it was of the childhood of the race, seen in the old Hebrew legend, to imagine that the ideal place is a place free from all danger in an Eden of perfect safety and comfort. Civilization begins when man is driven out of such pampering softness into the dangers attendant on the struggle for life and the struggle for the life of others.

The question in the case under discussion is this: Will the advantages of the four tracks outweigh the attendant dangers? I, for one, most emphatically believe they will, just as truly as was the case when the one trolley system was put into operation. The company is not, I imagine, undertaking this expensive construction because it has so much money that it does not know what else to do with it, but because it knows that this will be a good investment, and it will be a good investment for at least two reasons—first, because they have obtained the use of the streets, which belong to the people, for practically nothing, and will sell this use back again at a fancy price, (which question has figured scarcely at all in the present agitation;) second, because the people want this accommodation, and will pay for it, dangers and fancy price notwithstanding, and also notwithstanding the hysterical remarks of the Rev. Dr. Peters, who is reported to have identified the railroad company with the forces of Satan.

Half the energy wasted in that explosion would have started him well along on the study of the rights of the people in the whole land, then when he came to the attack of corporations getting something for nothing from the people, he could use arguments to make people think and act instead of expletives to make them ashamed of him and the cause he advocates.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, 2D.
New York, Jan. 10, 1899.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having the good of the service and the country at heart, it occurs to me to offer a suggestion as to the coming army, which I foresee is assuredly in the near future to be increased to at least 100,000 men.

I am not an advocate of what is now the fashion to call "imperialism," nor any policy for this country which shall include colonial possessions. It is my opinion—that of an obscure citizen—that we are likely to invite all the evils upon our political heads that escaped from Pandora's box. But it is useless to moralize in the face of a ferocious fact. Expansion has come, and it has "come to stay."

Perhaps that policy which will afflict Congress and the Executive and the people at large adversely may work altogether for good to that steadfast little band—the officers of the old army. Already in the artillery the good has sprung up, and the other arms may, I think, look forward to such a form of reorganization as shall benefit the line or file closers, even though their heads be not already white with the Winter of waiting and of discontent.

Suppose, as now appears more than likely, we are to have, say, eighty or so regiments of three battalions of infantry. I suggest that each portion of these organizations should be more or less localized. I say "more or less," because it does not appear altogether practicable to carry out the idea in its logical entirety. To be sure, in the forces of what is called at the War Department "the old war," that is, the Revolution, the Continentals were mainly so divided—the Massachusetts line, the Maryland line, and so on. But we have so expanded already even upon this continent, and the various States are so diverse in power and resources, that it might now be well to simply authorize, rather than enforce, what I propose.

Briefly it is this: that, with full sanction of the General Government, each State should be allotted, upon application, a certain number of regiments or battalions, the right to enlist the file of these to be in turn; also, upon due application, allotted to such localities as may desire a distinctive and determinate part in the coming army.

For a town or city of, say, 30,000 inhabitants or so, it would happen that a company should be allowed. Few localities of this size but will be possessed of a number of sons already in service as commissioned officers, and to such might be designated the task (or, rather, the pleasure) of recruiting.

With civic pride, the zeal of loyal emulation, and a constant watchfulness of the citizens, it is not difficult to prophesy the admirable results that would inevitably follow. For each local organization its own proper guidon, and that neighborhood pride which is always so active and solicitous.

I would have this company enlisted absolutely without bargain as to any matter not already provided fully in the Articles of War. I would have them officered so far as might be practicable, by graduates or civil or army appointments from the vicinity, but this, as a matter eminently desirable, but not compulsory.

Believe me, the jury of the vicinage would be in constant session as to the doings and destiny of those who thus go out from among them. They would follow with unintermitted ardor their progress, rejoice at their successes, and, if need came, grieve for their misfortunes, or even unhappily point the finger of scorn at any dereliction in duty.

I would keep at Washington a distinct, positive, and complete record of the actions of every man in all the army, and would have printed and distributed to the entire local press of the country—that of each organization to its own particular locality—such record, to the end that every man should surely know that wherever he served or whatever his conduct he would always stand in the glare of the fierce light that beats upon publicity.

WILLIAM J. ROE.
New York, Jan. 13, 1899.

ST. PAUL AND MARRIAGE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "A. B.," in his communication published in your paper of this date concerning St. Paul, quotes from the writings of that Apostle, the following, viz.:

"I say, therefore, to the unmarried and widows, it is good for them if they abide even as I. He that is unmarried careth for the things that belong to the Lord, how he may please the Lord. But he that is married careth for the things that are of the world, how he may please his wife. There is difference also between a wife and a virgin. The unmarried woman careth for the things of the Lord, that she may be holy both in body and in spirit; but she that is married careth for the things of the world, how she may please her husband."

These quoted words are taken from the seventh chapter of St. Paul's first letter to the Church at Corinth, and are but a part of the advice given by St. Paul to the members of that Church concerning the duties of husband and wife. But St. Paul in the sixth verse of that chapter, says, referring to that advice: "I speak this by permission and not of commandment." And any Protestant minister might now give similar advice to the members of any church under his charge.

St. Paul wrote to Timothy, the first Bishop of the Church at Ephesus, letters in which he gives directions and commandments concerning the government of the Church, and states the qualifications required to be possessed by those who should be selected to be officers. In the third chapter of the First Epistle to Timothy, beginning at the first verse and ending with the fifth, he says:

"This is a true saying: If a man desire the office of a Bishop, he desireth a good work. A Bishop, then, must be blameless, the husband of one wife, vigilant, sober, of good behavior, given to hospitality, apt to teach; not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of filthy lucre; but patient, not a brawler, not covetous; one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection with all gravity: for if a man know not how to rule his own house, how shall he take care of the Church of God?"

In the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth verses of the same chapter, he says:

"Likewise must the Deacons be grave, not double tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy lucre; holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conscience. And let these also first be proved, then let them use the office of a Deacon, being found blameless. Even so must their wives be grave, not slanderers, sober, faithful in all things. Let the Deacons be the husbands of one wife, ruling their children and their own houses well."

In the fourth chapter, first, second, and third verses, Paul says:

"Now the Spirit speaketh expressly, that in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils, speaking lies in hypocrisy, having their conscience seared with a hot iron, forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God had created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth."

Note that the quotations made by "A. B." are not commandments, but permission; the instructions to Timothy concerning Bishops and Deacons are preceded by the word must, and are commandments, and as such are observed by Protestants.

New York, Jan. 8, 1899. O. M. B.

FOR CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One cannot help wondering how much those Confederate Veterans who are denouncing Senator Butler so vigorously have done for their old comrades. Many Confederate veterans after the war moved to New York and made money. It is easy for them, sitting in comfortable homes, to forget the sufferings of those less fortunate. They are living among the rich, and it may mortify them to hear of their poverty-stricken friends.

Whatever Senator Butler's fault may be, it is far from "an attempt to debauch Southern manhood." He knows the condition of numbers of these brave old veterans, and his heart warms in sympathy toward them. Many are living in destitute circumstances. There are ninety in the county poorhouses of Georgia to-day—men who, had they been victorious, would now be covered with honors.

While the Daughters of the Confederacy (many of them bread-winners themselves) are striving to do all they can for them, and doing far more than the New York Confederate Veteran Camp has ever done, they cannot hope, in a community that is not rich, to raise money enough for the demands. The people of the South, with all the poverty they have had to endure, are helping to pay that $142,000,000 to Northern pensioners, and the Northern pensioners are not ashamed to take this hard-earned Southern money.

However the North may feel about the "errors of the South," there are foreigners who believe with Gen. Robert E. Lee that "there was no other course to pursue without dishonor."

Let the New York Confederate Veteran Camp come forward now and help the Daughters of the Confederacy to make homes for the Confederate braves.

A DAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERACY.
Atlanta, Ga., Jan 6, 1899.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial entitled "The Sugar Islands" in THE TIMES of this date opens a discussion of grave importance to the commerce of this city. The imports of sugar at New York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, amounted to 1,300,000 tons, valued at $53,000,000. This sum represents 6½ per cent. of the total foreign commerce of this port. The refining of sugar is an industry which employs an enormous capital and gives employment to a very large number of people. It also gives our railways a large west-bound tonnage, which is very desirable so long as the railways haul empty cars westward. To secure the lowest possible rates for transportation cars must be loaded both eastward and westward. The cost of hauling empty cars must be charged to the actual traffic carried.

Forty thousand tons of sugar are being shipped from Hawaii to ports on Puget Sound, and thence by railway to New York to be refined, and then be transshipped to our Central States for consumption. If our railways can make a rate for sugar cheaper than it can be carried by water from the Pacific to the Atlantic, sugar will be refined at ports on Puget Sound and the refined product shipped by rail to the Mississippi Valley. Hawaii can produce 750,000 tons of sugar. The exports from Java have exceeded 600,000 tons. The exports from Australia and the Philippines will amount to 350,000 tons in addition.

Coal can be procured from Vancouver at ports on Puget Sound as cheaply as at New York. If the sugar produced in the Pacific is refined upon the Pacific Coast it will lessen largely the sugar refining industry of New York. The annexation of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the British West Indies would secure to the Atlantic Coast an enormous amount of raw sugar at a cost less than it can be produced anywhere else in the world.

There is but little doubt that the people of Cuba will seek political union at an early day, and when Cuba becomes a State and her sugar product enters this market free of customs duties the sugar-producing islands under the British flag in the West Indies will become bankrupt. The annexation of all the West Indies Islands to this Republic is only a question of time. If we are wise enough to abandon the annexation of the Philippine Islands at no distant day we shall secure the withdrawal of all European powers from this hemisphere. Your editorial opens a discussion which will aid in delivering this hemisphere from European domain, dominion, and control.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.
New York, Jan. 10, 1899.

Coldest Period in the Day.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed at various seasons during the past year that immediately before sunrise the thermometer in the open air will sometimes drop two or three degrees below the lowest point it has reached during the night, and I am at a loss how to account for it. I have asked some gardeners here about it, and they have a theory which, however, they do not insist on as being established or reliable, and they would with me be equally obliged to you if you will kindly state the scientific reason of this. This morning it stood at zero at 5:30 and at 7 o'clock. At 7:20 it dropped one degree. Yesterday morning it stood at 15 degrees at 6 o'clock, and at 7:30 had dropped to 11 degrees. D.

Irvington-on-Hudson, Jan. 11, 1899.

Dr. Daniel Draper, in charge of the Meteorological Bureau in Central Park, said the records did not show that any sudden drop in temperature occurred early in the morning. "But," he said, "is is a well-known fact that the coldest period is usually at sunrise. This is caused by the evaporation of moisture occurring when the heat first strikes the earth."

Commended to Readers.

From The Staunton (Va.) News.

To those who wish to take a New York morning paper, we commend THE TIMES, whose motto is, "All the News that's Fit to Print." It is printed in clear, readable type, and contains all the news of the day that is fit to go into a respectable family. * * * Another thing that should give THE TIMES standing with Southerners is that it discusses Southern questions from a just but a sympathetic standpoint. It is our friend.

A Remarkable Paper.

From The American Grocer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is a remarkable paper to be sold for 1 cent every week day in the year, and its issue of Jan. 2, containing a review of the year 1898, was still more remarkable. It prompts one to repeat the exclamation, "What hath God wrought!"

NUGGETS.

Eagan's Plight.

Lost—One head. Finder will return to Gen. Eagan and receive reward.—Washington Star.

Pretense.

"What do you mean by pretentious music, anyway?"

"Er—music the audience merely pretends to understand."—Detroit Journal.

Wrong Adjective.

"She said she was speechless with indignation," they said.

"Wrong adjective," tersely answered the man who had been present.—Chicago Post.

They Seldom Do.

"Isn't it awfully difficult," asked the gushing maiden, "to find new ideas for your plays?"

"I don't know," replied the successful playwright; "I have never tried it."—Brooklyn Life.

Doubt About the Wedding.

Mr. Softleigh (slipping on the engagement ring)—Darling, notice that there is no end to this.

Miss Willing—Am I to understand, Harold, that the engagement is to be like it.—The Jewelers' Weekly.

A Secret.

Dixon—Why is it that it is usually unmarried women who write articles on "How to Manage a Husband?"

Hixon—Oh! you don't suppose a married woman is going to give her little plan away, do you?—Boston Traveler.

THE MODERN BUCCANEERS.

O'er rolling deep, where wild winds sweep,
where tempest kings hold sway,
From lands of snow, where north winds blow, we smite our living way,
Our booty dying nations, our guerdon people's tears,
War lords in fight by right of might, the modern buccaneers.

Rich spoils of East call to the feast, old China's dying, too;
Like vikings bold in days of old we'll loot the yellow crew:
Shall grasping German eagle, shall covetous Muscovite
Bag all the game, ye Saxons? Shame! Lord Jingo, 'tis not right.

One truth we teach, one creed we preach, the sacred right of pelf:
Let the under wight i' the sorry fight get up and save himself;
Our gospel flaming cannon with screaming shrapnel crammed,
Our creed is short—the world our sport, the weaker blokes be damned!

We once heard tell of One—ah, hell! a Jew of lowly birth,
Who dying taught, but all for naught, that the meek should hold the earth!
Forgive our scornful laughter, Lord! Sooner a high-caste Jew
From Thy footstool's face sees swept a race, than lose a bond that's due.

'Tis plain that He of Galilee knew not these latter days,
Their up-to-date new creed of hate, their fin-de-siècle ways;
Knew not our blessèd doctrine—the fit alone survive,
The strong in fight have alone the right to hold God's earth alive.

Shall men forego, we'd like to know, the blessings manifold
Of modern life so free from strife, so full of joys untold;
The thrill of murderous battle when under tropic suns
We thin their ranks and mow their flanks with wondrous Gatling guns?

Poor Dampier, Drake; a paltry stake you played for, when from Spain
You flung on board the galleon's hoard, sacked in the Spanish Main:
Hail to the modern corsairs brave, who worldwide navies steer,
And rob in might a people's right, while mobs look on and cheer.

So here's a health to lust of wealth, here's to the world, our prey;
From sunset west, from Isles o' the Blest, we smite our living way,
Our booty weakling nations, our guerdon rabbles' cheers,
War lords in fight by right of might, the modern buccaneers.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL.
Litchfield, Conn.

THE WORLD'S NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Details of the Great Destruction Wrought by Gales.

CRISIS MORE ACUTE IN PARIS

Prince Victor's Manifesto Already Printed and in France.

Russia Sincere About a Desire for Present Peace—A Great Federation Formed Against Organized English Workingmen.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Jan. 14.—England has never known such a gale as that which has carried destruction throughout the middle and southern counties for the last two days. For twenty-four hours all communication with the Continent has ceased, and two steamers full of passengers were unable to land and spent the day and night at sea. The provincial papers yesterday were without any telegraphic news. The lighthouse in Bristol Channel was washed away, and lifeboats are out everywhere. They report that they have never experienced weather of equal violence. The London parks were torn in every direction and the inhabitants of Southampton were panic stricken by the tide which was threatening a flood in the town.

At Blackpool the waves swept the promenade, ripped up the pavement, and nearly destroyed a crowd of people. At Manchester a tall chimney fell through a cottage, killing a whole family, who were at tea.

North Wales is submerged. At Conway the sea wall was swept away, and the express from Manchester ran on suspended rails until the engine dived headlong into the water, drowning the engineer and fireman.

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De Beaurepaire's Action.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, President of the Civil Chamber of the Cour de Cassation and Councilor to Court, a post to which his legal achievements or intellectual equipment nowise entitle him, but which he received as a reward for unscrupulous action as a Procurator General against Gen. Boulanger in 1889, enjoying distinction and the comfort of a salary of $5,000, and an ample pension due ten months hence, suddenly flings all this to the winds at the age of sixty-four on the ground that the court is showing gross partiality toward Dreyfus and is preparing to deliver a dishonest verdict. It is not surprising that this should throw all France into a turmoil. M. Beaurepaire's charges against his colleagues are of preposterous triviality, such as giving hot grog to ex-Col. Picquart, who was suffering from the influenza and talking to him in a friendly manner—but it is unhappily beyond question that his action has gravely injured the cause of justice and strengthened the hands of those who are preparing to repudiate a verdict acquitting Dreyfus as soon as it shall be delivered.

The Government after scenes of indescribable disorder won in the Chamber by a large majority, but even they have virtually superseded President Loew by announcing that M. Mazeau will assume the Presidency immediately after the court shall have finished the Dreyfus inquiry.

The truth is that M. Beaurepaire has simply gone over to the revolutionists, deserting the Republic like a rat from a sinking ship. Like the Ligue de la Patrie Française, his action is simply a Bonapartist manœuvre.

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Preparing for the Revolution.

All revolutionary preparations proceed. Prince Victor's proclamation is already printed and in France. Money has been raised in London from two Englishmen, and one American of great wealth. The French frontiers are being watched with the utmost care, but if the moment of action really comes Brussels will not be Prince Victor's starting point.

Meanwhile belief in the reality of a revolutionary propaganda continues to grow in London. The Times says the quintessence of the whole affair is, "Let everything and everybody be tried by court martial. In other words, let civil liberty be completely overturned and the country declared in a state of siege."

This, it may be recalled, is precisely what I cabled a fortnight ago.

The Spectator to-day says: "The leading fact of the present situation is that, one after another, all the chief influences in France are setting in the direction of an overthrow of the Republic and the substitution of a dictatorship, probably in the hands of a member of the Bonaparte family."

The Daily Telegraph asks: "Are we on the eve of a revival of the Napoleonic Legend?" and, commenting upon The Spectator's article, it says: "It is a bold prophecy, but is more likely of fulfillment than many others."

And finally Sir John Tenniel's cartoon in Punch shows the French Republic shrinking back in terror from the growling tiger of the French Army.

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Significance of Russia's Budget.

The Russian budget this year possesses remarkable importance and throws a bright light upon the Russian desire for peace. Russia's almost incredible efforts in railway extension are shown by the fact that extraordinary disbursements for 1899, amounting to 109,000,000 rubles, will be devoted entirely to the railways. The ordinary revenue shows a surplus, but the huge demands of the railways cause a large deficit, which can only be met by drawing upon the resources of the State Treasury. This reserve fund amounted on Jan. 1, 1899, to 115,000,000 rubles. The railway deficit of 99,000,000 rubles drawn from this leaves available resources, or the accumulations of past years, of only 19,000,000 rubles. Thus, although as M. Witte explains to the Czar a loan is not necessary, the Russian financial margin is obviously reduced to extremely meagre proportions.

During the past twelve years the Russian national debt has been increased by 1,531,000,000 rubles, of which no less than 1,139,000,000 rubles were devoted to the purchase or construction of railways in addition to 425,000,000 furnished by the Exchequer during these twelve years. The Minister of War claims this year an increase of 34,000,000 rubles; the Minister of Marine, 16,000,000 rubles; but the above huge sums for the railways entirely overshadow the demands of both the army and the navy.

As the Siberian Railway is not nearly completed, besides the extensions proceeding into Central Asia and the plan for the Persian frontier, it is obvious that Russia must have a new supply of cash for next year's budget. Thus her efforts to raise a loan may be easily understood.

The Czarina's accouchement is expected in May, when 129,000,000 Russians hope the Czar's intense desire for a son will be realized. This forthcoming event of itself is sufficient to guarantee the peaceful attitude of Russia for the present.

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Eulogy of the Czar Censored.

An amusing incident is reported from St. Petersburg. A copy of The Daily News of London delivered there had several columns of the principal page blacked out by the censor. The recipient, curious to know what this lengthy forbidden topic could be, procured a copy privately from London. The expurgated portion proved to be Mr. William T. Stead's long enthusiastic appreciation of the Czar himself after the famous interview.

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Renewed Naval Preparation in England.

Several weeks ago I remarked that the test of Russia's sincerity in the cause of peace would be whether she spent those 90,000,000 rubles assigned for the extension of the navy to which Mr. Goschen's supplementary estimate of July 22, 1898, was the British official reply. If not, I added that the British supplementary programme would not be carried out. To-day's news places the facts beyond doubt. Not only has the Admiralty now definitely ordered Mr. Goschen's four battleships—two to be built on the Thames, one at Laird's, at Birkenhead, and one at Palmer's, at Jarrow—and two of the four very large cruisers, but Mr. Goschen has, according to to-day's Times, actually anticipated the coming naval estimates in the House of Commons and ordered that two more first-class battleships be laid down on the Clyde immediately.

This expenditure of money before it is voted looks even unconstitutional, but precedent can be found, and, as The Times adds, Goschen may confidently rely upon the support of the country.

Certain uninformed critics who have regarded me as exaggerating the disquieting character of the international situation may now be invited to address their observations to her Majesty's Government.

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Mammoth Union of British Firms.

An extraordinary industrial development in England will possess great interest for American manufacturers and workers. The vast engineering strike of 1897, in which the workmen were utterly defeated, but with disastrous results to British trade and to the building of the British Navy, caused on both sides an envisage of a similar struggle in the future. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers has now regained prosperity and accumulated a fund of $1,000,000. The other trade unions are taking advantage of the unparalleled pressure of orders in all the trades to make difficulties with their employers.

A short time ago the Employers' Parliamentary Committee, with Lord Wemyss as Chairman, was formed to watch legislation, but it now transpires that this committee is only the external symbol of a colossal federation of employers formed to fight the trade unions.

On Oct. 3, 1898, representatives of 291 firms held a meeting, but the minority dissented from the drastic measures proposed. Last month another meeting was held, when one firm alone contributed $175,000 to the preliminary expenses, and a decision was reached to form this gigantic union and coerce dissentient firms into joining. No firm is to make a separate bargain with workmen, and every firm is to be guided by the advice of the Central Committee. Then the federation guarantees one year's net profits to any firm which locks out its employes or is abandoned by them. The capital at the command of the federation is so enormous that they will probably be able to defeat any trade union combination. But the danger of another huge industrial war thus becomes imminent.

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How English Workmen View America

In connection with this, American workmen may like to hear what their British brethren think of the conditions of American life. The two British delegates to the Federation of the Labor Convention in Kansas City have been interviewed. Mr. Thorne, the Secretary of the Gasworkers' Union, was asked for his impressions of America, and replied: "Old England for me. The men earn more money there, but they are not nearly so well off. Bread is ten pence a quartern loaf. No, I am pleased to get back, and I certainly, as a workingman, would not choose the States for a home."

Mr. Inskip, the Secretary of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, asked as a trade unionist of long experience how American trade unionism compares with English, said: "My opinion, and I speak with all due deference to my American brethren, is that they have yet a lot to learn from their English confrères in the matter of organization."

Mr. Inskip added that his opinion was that the workers in England are better off than the workers in the States; for, while the latter might earn more in actual cash, the purchasing capacity of their wages for the necessaries of life was less by comparison than the wages paid in England.

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England and Our Militia.

On Dec. 30 last the American papers published a London telegram stating that the War Office was puzzled by the receipt of an invitation to send a representative to the Tampa conference of State representatives regarding the reorganization of National Guards. This is incorrect. When the War Office received the invitation it forwarded it to the Foreign Office; first, because by diplomatic usage any foreign official communication must come from the Embassy to the Foreign Office; and second, to inquire whether this was an invitation from the Federal Government, which invitation alone could be accepted by the British Government. The Foreign Office referred the matter to the American Embassy, and I believe no reply has yet reached the British military authorities. I shall be surprised, however, if Great Britain is not represented at Tampa.

HENRY NORMAN.

THE ALBANY CHRISTENED.

American Cruiser Launched at Newcastle, England, Amid Cheers—Friendly Sentiments Uttered.

NEWCASTLE, England, Jan. 14.—The United States cruiser Albany was successfully launched this afternoon. The Albany was christened by Mrs. Colwell, wife of the American Naval Attaché. Afterward Sir Andrew Noble, Vice Chairman of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., Limited, proposed success to the vessel, and in so doing regretted the absence of the United States Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Henry White, who, however, telegraphed wishing the Albany a successful career as a sister ship of the New Orleans, which, Mr. White added, has given great satisfaction to her officers and crew.

Sir Andrew Noble added that it would be a pleasure for the whole country to know that the vessel was built there for the United States, "because everything tending to closen the ties between Great Britain and the United States must be a source of pleasure to every Englishman."

Continuing, the Vice Chairman remarked: "The Americans must be proud of the qualities exhibited by their navy during the war recently closed. These same qualities of pluck and dash the British Navy has invariably displayed. The Americans conducted the war without theatrical display, waiting patiently until their plans had properly matured."

Lieut. Colwell, American Naval Attaché, in responding, said the Albany was the first American warship built abroad, and that if she did as well as the New Orleans they would ask for nothing better. Continuing, the Naval Attaché said the guns on the New Orleans were admittedly better than any of the American guns, and that the Americans were to build their guns on the same model.

Chairman Taylor of the American Society toasted the Elswick builders. He said: "Americans need not blush to be of Anglo-Saxon blood. When the American and British nations are joined back to back they can defy the world, and, marching shoulder to shoulder, a great blessing to civilization will be assured." The health of Messrs. Norton and Gilmore, the Inspectors of the vessel while she is building, were also drunk.

The Mayor of Newcastle was among those present at the ceremonies.

The Albany is a sister ship of the New Orleans, and was formerly the Brazilian cruiser Admiral Abrouall. She was purchased about the middle of March last by a representative of the United States Government at the same time the New Orleans was purchased. The latter was also originally intended for the Brazilian Government, and was first christened Amazonas.

The Albany has a displacement of 3,600 tons, and her engines have an indicated horse power of 7,500 under natural draught, which is expected to give her a speed of more than twenty knots. She is 339 feet over all, with a molded breadth of 43 feet 9 inches and a maximum draught of 16 feet 10 inches.

The new cruiser is schooner-rigged, has fighting tops on both masts, and a signal yard on the foremast above the military top. Her two funnels are placed amidships, and she is fitted with tubular boilers. The engines are of the triple-expansion, direct-action type, each capable of generating an indicated horse power of 3,750. Her coal capacity is 850 tons, giving the Albany a steaming radius of 8,000 knots, sufficient to enable her to cross and recross the Atlantic.

The armament of the Albany is arranged similarly to that of the Cincinnati, and consists of six 6-inch rapid-fire and four 4.7-inch rapid-fire guns in the main battery. These are placed forward and aft on the main deck. The secondary battery consists of ten six-pounders, four one-pounders, and four Maxim rapid-fire guns. All the guns are of the latest type of rapid-fire rifles.

The Albany is also fitted with three submerged torpedo outfits. She has no armor, but the ordinary sends, but her machinery is protected by an arched steel deck just below the water line, varying in thickness from 1.2 to 3.5 inches, and the guns are protected over their positions by armor 4½ inches thick.

LLOYD IN STANLEY'S PATH.

Wonderful Experiences of an African Traveler Who Went Unharmed Among Pygmies and Cannibals.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Probably there has been no such interest circling around African travelers and geographers since the time of Henry M. Stanley's expedition as has been caused by the arrival this week of a young and hitherto unknown Englishman, Mr. Albert Bushnill Lloyd, from Central Africa, after a record journey of three months from the heart of Africa to London, traveling over Stanley's route down the Congo to the West Coast. The journey was in one respect more remarkable than Stanley's, inasmuch as Mr. Lloyd traveled quite alone, so far as Europeans were concerned, and was only accompanied by two native servants and a small number of carriers. Moreover, although he marched three weeks in the Pigmy forest and then traversed the whole length of the Aruwimi River, the banks of which are lined with warlike cannibals, he never once fired a shot in self-defense. On the contrary, he was on cordial terms with both Pygmies and cannibals.

Mr. Lloyd is already becoming a celebrity, and has received a number of lecture offers. Possibly later in the year, after the publication of a book based on his experiences, he will lecture in the United States. His journey west along the almost untrodden path from Uganda was most hazardous. His own friends tried to dissuade him, but he persisted, and on his arrival at the Congo the Belgians could scarcely believe that he had safely run the gantlet of Pygmies and cannibals.

On entering the great primeval forest Mr. Lloyd went west for five days without the sight of a pigmy. Suddenly he became aware of their presence by mysterious movements among the trees, which he first attributed to the monkeys. Finally he came to a clearing and stopped at an Arab village, where he met a great number of pigmies.

"They told me," says Mr. Lloyd, "that, unknown to me, they had been watching me for five days, peering through the growth of the forest. They appeared very much frightened, and even when speaking covered their faces. I asked a chief to allow me to photograph the dwarfs, and he brought a dozen together. I was able to secure a snap-shot, but did not succeed in the time exposure, as the pigmies would not stand still. Then I tried to measure them, and found not one over 4 feet in height. All were fully developed, the women somewhat slighter than the men. I was amazed at their sturdiness. The men have long beards, reaching half way down the chest. They are very timid, and will not look a stranger in the face, their beadlike eyes constantly shifting.

"They are, it struck me, fairly intelligent. I had a long talk with a chief, who conversed intelligently about their customs in the forest and the number of the tribesmen. Both men and women, except for a tiny strip of bark, were without clothing. The men were armed with poisoned arrows. The chief told me the tribes were nomadic and never slept two nights in the same place. They just huddle together in hastily thrown-up huts. Memories of a white traveler—Mr. Stanley, of course—who crossed the forest years ago, still linger among them."

Mr. Lloyd then proceeded through the cannibal countries to the coast. He found the cannibals warlike and fierce, but open and straightforward, and had no difficulty with them. At one place he put together a bicycle he had with him and rode around their village. A remarkable scene followed, thousands of cannibals—men, women, and children—turning out, dancing, and yelling at what they described as "a European riding a snake."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY CRISIS

The Climax of Hungary's Fight Against the Ausgleich.

LIBERAL PARTY ARRAIGNED

Declared by Its Foes in Other Factions to be Violating the Constitution—Notable Discoveries and Inventions.

VIENNA, Dec. 24.—Hungary, with its thousand years' Constitution, is passing through a serious constitutional crisis which is most interesting in its development. It is not a clerical, reactionary, or other retrogade party which is causing it, but a powerful Liberal Party, with a majority of almost two-thirds, is about to violate the Constitution, which is the oldest on the Continent of Europe.

The crisis is occasioned by the unfortunate Ausgleich, or question of the renewal of the ten years' treaty with Austria, but its germ is actually to be sought in the singular social development of the country. The Liberal Party, which is now on the verge of a coup d'etat, it is true, a party with grand traditions. All the great modern improvements which Hungary has obtained within the last few decades she has to thank it for. But it has an unpardonable fault—it has been in office for upward of thirty years, namely, since the reconciliation with Austria, and since the dual structure of the monarchy was established by the Ausgleich in 1867. Remaining at the helm of State so long has produced a number of infirmities, which are incident to old age—in the first place, corruption and all sorts of evils which it brings with it.

FOES OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

Now three small parties, namely, the Independent Party, led by Francis Kossuth; the People's Party, with Count Zicky at its head, and the National Party, under the leadership of Count Albert Apponyi, are fighting the so powerful Liberal Party, and have been fighting for years without the slightest hope of coming to the helm. The great party has in its hands everything with which elections are arranged, and the Opposition complains that elections are never free, and that any other party is resolutely prevented from coming into office. All the means of corruption and agitation are in the hands of the Liberals: first of all, the great body of civil servants and then the rich class of electors, and after that the war chest. Not that public money is diverted into that chest. That is not necessary. The Minister has a hundred ways of keeping it filled. All those who want to obtain Government contracts, to obtain an order, or any other favor from the State, must before all become tributary to that chest. The Opposition sees that it is performing Sisyphus labor, and, perceiving that it has no prospect of success, it is filled with exasperation.

Its passionate hatred is directed particularly against the Prime Minister, Baron Banffy. He, it says, is the very incorporation of the corruption. He has systematized it and organized it in so masterly a manner that there is not the slightest chance of obtaining pure elections. Consequently, it is first of all a personal struggle with Baron Banffy, and the Opposition believes it cannot carry on the struggle with the ordinary parliamentary weapons. So it is obstructing for life and death, and it is able to do so because the rules of the House do not know the cloture, while they afford many handles for prolonging discussion. Now the year is expiring, and with it expires the treaty with Austria. The Ausgleich bills are not passed: not even a bill for prolonging the Ausgleich can be got through owing to obstruction. On the 31st of this month commences an extra legal state of things. There will be no laws. The two halves of the monarchy will be hanging between heaven and earth, for not even the status quo can be legislatively prolonged. In Hungary itself there is no budget, no vote on accounts. What then is to take place? Such a case is perhaps unprecedented in constitutional history.

LIBERAL PARTY'S SHARP REMEDY.

Then the Liberal Party said to itself: The extraordinary situation demands extraordinary measures. Accordingly it called a solemn party meeting, and Koloman Tisza, the old leader of the party, argued as follows: It is physical force which prevents the clear will of the majority from finding legal expression. Accordingly, let us sign a bill empowering the Government, in case obstruction continues till the 31st instant, to prolong the status quo in the relations with Austria without a budget, to levy taxes and recruits till a legal state of things returns. If then signatures the members of the Liberal Party bind themselves to indemnify the Government. Two hundred and forty-one signatures have been appended to this bill, which empowers the Government to rule without a budget, while at the same time committing a breach of the Constitution. Thereupon a storm of indignation broke loose throughout the country, and at the same time the most prominent Deputies left the party, among them Szilagyi, the President of the House, at present the finest character and the first man in Hungary. With him resigned and seceded from the Liberal Party also the two Vice Presidents.

Efforts are now making to provide the House with a new President and two new Vice Presidents. It is hoped that at least in that matter the Opposition will not resort to obstruction. But it is certain that the election is the very utmost the House will accomplish this year, and nothing more is to be expected from the Austrian lower house before the new year. The situation is simply hopeless. If it ever was true that only the Crown holds this empire together, most certainly it is now.

But for its wearer, the Emperor Francis Joseph, that crown is a terrible burden. But few monarchs have such a load of responsibilities resting on their shoulders. Besides that, however, a spiteful fate has visited him with the severest trials. On the second of this month it was just fifty years since the Emperor ascended the throne of the Hapsburgs at a time of wild political storms which threatened to shatter the empire. For the last year preparations had been going on for the celebration of his jubilee. But from two sides fell upon the aged monarch blows as severe as ever man survived. The consort of his life was struck down by an assassin's hand, and at the same time the empire he consolidated threatens to go to pieces. When he ascended the throne, Austria was full of all sorts of confusions and dangers, and now, after fifty years, at the very moment when he was about to celebrate his empire's new birth, they break out afresh with renewed violence.

NO TIME FOR FETES IN AUSTRIA.

In Austria-Hungary the times are too serious for merry festivals. At the wish of the much-tried sovereign all the festivities planned for his jubilee were abandoned, and the many millions that were to have been spent on them have now been devoted to charitable purposes. Everywhere the fiftieth anniversary of the Emperor's accession was celebrated quietly, seriously; only Vienna made an exception, and arranged grand illuminations. Previously, however, the Emperor had left the capital to spend the day in the country at Wallsee Chateau, surrounded only by the members of his family. Of the many foundations and works especially connected with this occasion, perhaps the most interesting is a literary work entitled "Das Buch vom Kaiser." It is a curious fact that up till this time neither in Austria nor elsewhere has there appeared an independent critical book on a man who, during a stirring epoch of fifty years, has been sitting on the throne of one of the great States of Europe. There have been one or two books on different periods of the Emperor's life, but written in a servile courtier's spirit and style, chronicling the outward events, but worthless as history. For many reasons a really critical history does not exist. Nor does the "Buch vom Kaiser," just issued, supply the lack, as, before all, the Emperor's political life is not touched on, it treating only of his private life as a man. Nevertheless it will be of great value for the historian. It is richly illustrated, and is the joint product of very many Austrian and Hungarian authors and artists, describing the life of the Emperor and his court. It contains thousands of interesting details, over 300 excellent illustrations, besides thirty-five reproductions of works of art in the Indian ink and sepia manners, together with some first-rate heliogravures. All these pictures have a historical value besides their artistic one, for they comprise portraits of more than 2,000 persons with whom the Emperor has come in contact during his reign. The book is at one and the same time an artistic monument and a historical document. Every future historian dealing with the Emperor Francis Joseph's times will find "Das Buch vom Kaiser" a rich and valuable source.

PERFECTING A NEW INCANDESCENT LAMP.

The perfecting of the Nernst incandescent lamp is proceeding rapidly, but has not yet been completed. The principle of this lamp, as I mentioned in a former letter, is similar to that of an incandescent gas lamp, in which, instead of luminant carbon, one makes substances of great light-emitting power glow by means of a gas flame, while in this new lamp, instead of carbons, which hitherto have practically been exclusively used in electric arc and incandescent lamps, incombustible substances of great luminant power are by a galvanic current brought to white heat and thus made to glow.

At this present moment the effective use of these lamps is about that of rather small arc lamps, but considerably greater than that of the ordinary incandescent lamp. It is to be hoped their efficiency will be considerably increased, and that it will be possible to construct incandescent bodies of almost any desired candle power. The new lamp is more convenient to use than an arc lamp, but considerably less so than the incandescent lamp. One of the greatest defects of Herr Nernst's invention has now been successfully removed. At present it certainly is not possible to substitute Nernst lamps, which greatly economize in the use of the current, for the ordinary indoor incandescent lamps; but the attempt to construct on the Nernst principle a lamp for street lighting has been successful. That is a great step in advance in the development of the technics of electric lighting, in which hitherto the weakest point has been the lighting of public places with incandescent lamps. The effect of lighting streets with arc lamps is brilliant, but that of incandescent lamps is deplorable. The incandescent lamp has not been able to compete even with the ordinary gas lamp, let alone the Welsbach lamp, as it was not economical to use larger lamps than those of thirty-six to forty-eight candle power.

Very shortly is to be placed on the Vienna market a lamp of considerably greater luminant power, and with that reduced consumption of current which is the chief advantage of the Nernst lamp. When that has taken place electricity will have conquered the last province which gas light has been able to maintain, and it will be another stage in the development of artificial light.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH AGAIN.

The other day at the meeting of the Vienna Gewerbeverein, Prof. Zickler, an Austrian savant, reported on a new kind of wireless telegraphy which he has invented, and which, without doubt, is one of the most valuable contributions to the solution of the problem of wireless telegraphy, because while utilizing a light-electric phenomenon (first observed by Hertz) for the transmission of signs, he employs the invisible ultra-violet rays proceeding from a source of light, which rays have the property of setting free electric sparks at the receiving station.

At the dispatching station the effective rays are produced by the powerful arc light of a reflector which sends them only in the direction of the receiving station, so that the possibility of the signs being intercepted in any other direction of space is excluded. Another property of these rays, viz.: their being absorbed by glass, is a means of preventing diminution of the cone of visible rays on its leaving the reflector. This is effected by closing the mouth of the reflector with glass furnished with movable glass plates. Consequently the effective invisible rays do not leave the reflector till the glass front is opened, and they produce in the receiving station at the second station or terminus, the invention of Prof. Zickler, longer or shorter electric rays corresponding to the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet, their length depending on the length of time during which the mouth of the reflector was open. It is easy to transfer these signs reproduced by the rays to an electric bell, a Morse electro-magnetic instrument or a telephone.

Prof. Zickler showed his invention at the meeting, and with the help of an electric arc lamp he transferred signs to a writing apparatus and to a telephone at the other end of the room. He has extended his experiments to distances up to one and a half kilometers, and he hopes soon by means he possesses for increasing the effectiveness to be able to use this kind of telegraphy for distances which will enable it to be employed for divers practical purposes.

MAY CURE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

A discovery which would be of the utmost importance for the cure of infectious diseases is said to have been made by two German savants, Prof. Emmerich and Dr. Loewe of Munich. The report of it received at present runs as follows:

In many cases bacilli cease to develop despite being in a suitable soil, their development depending on a special material (a ferment) which is produced by themselves, but which at last dissolves them. Some of these ferments, for instance, that of the bacillus pyocyaneus, dissolve not only their own bacilli, but also other species of bacilli which produce disease. As Drs. Emmerich and Loewe found in their experiments, the bacilli of anthrax, typhus, cholera, diphtheria, and the plague are dissolved by the fermented solution of pyocyaneus. For example, in a few hours more than thirty millions of plague bacilli were completely dissolved and killed by one centimeter of that solution—a result which should cause experiments to be made in India, on animals first of all.

These savants have succeeded in preparing this effective ferment in a form rendering it suitable for purposes of inoculation, at least experiments on rabbits and guinea pigs have been completely successful. But it will be well to be cautious in one's judgment of this most promising news, as at present only laboratory experiments have been made. Dr. JOHANNES HOROWITZ.

CECIL RHODES IN LONDON.

Great Interest in His Scheme to Build a Central African Railway to the Cape.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony and Managing Director of the British Chartered South African Company, arrived in London from Cape Town this morning.

There is considerable interest in his visit, which is connected with the scheme of joining Cairo and Cape Town by railroad. He will endeavor to get the Government to guarantee the interest on the bonds of a railroad from Bulawayo to Lake Tanganyika.

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP.

White Star Line Steamer Oceanic Successfully Launched—Thousands of People Were There.

BELFAST, Ireland, Jan. 14.—The White Star Line steamer Oceanic, the largest ship ever built, was successfully launched at Harlan & Wolff's yard this morning, in the presence of an enormous crowd. A grand stand was specially erected to accommodate 5,000 persons, including the Ismays.

In addition to the Ismays present at the launching were the other members of the firm of Bruce, Ismay & Co., the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Lord and Lady Dufferin, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Ava, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Belfast, and a number of other titled and distinguished men.

The Oceanic, unlike the Great Eastern, which was launched broadside, was launched stern foremost, though longer and weighing half as much again as the Great Eastern.

The opening of a valve allowed a small quantity of water to escape, released the pressure on the piston of a hydraulic cylinder rod which held a steel trigger in the piston, and this canting over, the ship at once began to move, seemingly uncontrolable. But the rush of the huge steel structure was controlled and eventually checked by half a dozen blows of a hatchet, which, severing cords, freed the cables and six great anchors attached to the ship's sides at successive stages in the descent into the water.

The Oceanic has a coal capacity sufficient to enable her to circumnavigate the globe at a speed of 12 knots an hour without recoaling.

For the sake of comparison, following are the dimensions of what may be termed "the three big ships":

The Great Eastern was 680 feet long, had 83 feet beam, and a draught of 30 feet; was 19,000 tons register and only 2,700 horse power.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is 648 feet long, has 66 feet beam, and a draught of 26 feet; is 14,000 tons register and 30,000 horse power.

The Oceanic is 704 feet long, has 72 feet beam, and a draught of 26 feet; is 17,000 tons register and is expected to develop 45,000 horse power.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

LONDON SAID TO BE OVERRUN WITH ANARCHISTS.—It recently was reported by an officer of the Bureau of the Criminal Investigation Department in London that, since the anti-Anarchist convention had been in session in Rome, the number of Anarchists in London had increased over 100 per cent., in anticipation of the stringent measures which, it is said, will soon be adopted by certain Continental countries. Every Channel steamer that arrives brings any number of Anarchists. These newcomers, the Bureau of Criminal Investigation points out, have inspired their fellow-Anarchists in London and vicinity with new energy. During the last two months meetings have been held weekly in two halls in the vicinity of Tottenham Court Road. Many of the Anarchists that formerly lived near Soho have moved to the East End, where they have sought to bring about a kind of union between themselves and the Nihilists, who are principally expatriated Poles. Recently a club was opened in the Whitechapel Road, at which Lucchesi, the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth, is proclaimed as a martyr, and Birtsdeff, who was recently extradited for a political offense directed against the Emperor of Russia, is heralded as a hero. It is, moreover, the opinion of the officials of the Bureau of the Criminal Investigation that the Anarchists are well organized and that the clubs have considerable money in their treasuries, and that at the first signs of revolution in Paris many will recross the Channel to take advantage of the general confusion to further their schemes.

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A PRIZE OF 3,000 FRANCS FOR THE BEST FRENCH FATHER.—According to the terms of a gift of a M. de Reverdy, a prize of 3,000 francs is every second year given to a man belonging to the laboring class of France who shall be designated as the best father (le meilleur père de famille). The report of M. Lucipia, who this year has charge of the matter, was recently published in Le Figaro. There were 68 candidates for the prize whose families included a total of 466 children, which is nearly an average of 7 to a household. Of the 466 children 163 had died. M. Lucipia comments on the large proportion of survivors, for thirty years ago the rate of mortality was 60 per cent. The present state of health of French children is said to be due to the new hygienic conditions instituted by Haussmann, and Alphand. M. and Mme. Vandenbrouck, who received the 3,000 francs this year, have had 16 children, of whom 14 are living; 5 being grown up, 6 at school, and 3 infants in arms. M. Vandenbrouck is a shoemaker, who, with his family, occupies a little house between the Avenues of Ivry and Choisy, at 6 Passage Charles-Berthault. He is forty-five years of age. His wife is described in the report as "being thirty-nine years old, a fine-looking, motherly woman, with a very sweet air, and always smiling." The surviving children in their order of birth are named as follows: Justine, the eldest girl, twenty-two years; Louis, the eldest boy, twenty years; Nathalie, eighteen; Constant, sixteen and a half; François, fifteen; Jean, thirteen; Louise, eleven; Lucie, ten; Irma, nine; Arsène, seven and a half; Martha, six; Maxime, four and a half; Pierre, three; and Marie, fourteen months. M. Vandenbrouck owns the house in which his family lives; it occupies ninety-two square meters of ground, and is one story and a half high. The ground floor includes three rooms: a small workshop, a bedchamber, occupied by the worthy couple and their three youngest children, and a large room which serves as kitchen, dining room, and also as workshop. The second story is divided by board partitions, which do not reach the ceiling, into dormitories, where the eleven older children sleep. And there is not a toy in the house.

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GENERAL RISING IMMINENT IN MADAGASCAR.—A few days ago an editorial paragraph in THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that a serious epidemic of the bubonic plague threatened the French troops in Madagascar, but that the French Government was loath to have the exact state of affairs there made public. A revolt of the natives was also threatened, it was said. The Marseilles journal which was the first to convey to the French public trustworthy news concerning the ravages of the plague, recently published some information concerning the revolt, which, it appears, is no longer threatened, but in actual process of development. In the northwest of the island is Sambaino; that province is up in arms, and when a small force there the rebels were masters of the situation. The Government is in full possession of all the telegraph stations, and the most strict censorship is maintained over the cable. A column of Senegalese sharpshooters, 250 strong, was obliged to retreat from the capital of the province. The first warnings of trouble date back to October, when a band of 8,000 Sakalaves suddenly attacked the militia station at Ambalaneto, killed the French guards, and ransacked the magazine, containing 250 rifles and 30,000 cartridges. They then spread over and devastated the whole district, massacring the Europeans whom they met, and also all the isolated outposts of native sharpshooters commanded by French non-commissioned officers. Twelve French colonists were barbarously tortured to death, together with a score or so of soldiers and the resident Government clerk. The insurrection had become general, and an attack in force upon Diego Suarez was feared. Several French flying columns, which had been dispatched to check the movement, had to fall back, after sustaining some loss, to the coast to await reinforcements. It is the general belief in Paris that Gen. Sonnois, the newly appointed commander of the Fourth Army Corps, will shortly be dispatched to Madagascar, with several regiments of troops, to which will be added four battalions of the Senegal Rifles. It is asserted that the troops on the island are utterly unfit for conducting a prolonged campaign and that they will be sent home as soon as their places can be filled.

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JEWS UNDER LEGISLATIVE CONTROL IN RUSSIA.—A decision recently rendered by the Imperial Senate in St. Petersburg in reference to the petition of a Russian Jew illustrates the extent to which Jews come under the ban of legislative control. It seems that a Jew in Russia has not the right to name his own child as he pleases, but must give his offspring such name as the police regulations made and provided ordain. He is restricted to Biblical names; moreover, he must not give his child a modernized form of the Biblical names from which he is allowed to choose. Thus he may bestow on his son such names as Abraham, Jacob, or Samuel, but they must be in the Hebraic or Yiddish form of Avrohom, Yauker, or Shemuel. The use of a modernized name is prohibited, and subjects the Jew using it to a severe penalty. The recent action by the Senate was brought about by a South Russian Jew, who recently ventured to call his son Samuel instead of Shemuel. The police declined to permit this, and an appeal was made to the Imperial Senate. This august body decided that Shemuel is only a variant of Samuel, and that therefore the regulations applicable to the naming of Jewish children have not been violated. But it was pointed out that the decision simply applied to the peculiar case of Samuel. The Jew who attempted to style a son of his Abraham instead of Avrohom will still have to reckon with the police, and bring his case before the Senate of the Empire if he is determined to challenge the action of the local authorities. A Paris paper in commenting on the case adds with rather doubtful significance, "That such puerilities should engage the attention of the highest legislative and consultive body in the Russian Empire is a striking indication of the intellectual level (étage) which even the educated Muscovite appears to have attained at the close of the nineteenth century."

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WOMEN'S HATS PROHIBITED IN ATHENIAN THEATRES.—The Akropolis of Athens relates how a recent Ministerial decree regarding women who wear hats or bonnets at the theatres was being carried out. The first act of Mr. Triantaphyllacos, the new Minister of the Interior, was an ordonnance rigorously prohibiting the wearing of hats at theatrical representations. This measure met the approval of all the papers without distinction of politics, an accord that has never before been manifest since the establishment of the kingdom, it is said. The women, however, protested in every possible way, by writing to the newspapers and by daring the police to remove the hats from their heads. The other day in the Teatro Atena the wife of a municipal official appeared with her abundant locks done up under a bow of ribbon, which has been decided to be technically a hat. The Commissaire of Police politely recalled to her mind the ministerial ordonnance, which, in spite of the smallness of the "hat," he was obliged to execute. The beautiful Athenian protested and said in a loud voice that she would be revenged. The next day she went to the theatre without a hat, but having arranged her luxurious hair in such a way that she had built upon her head a regular monument à la Louis XVI. The Commissaire of Police could only bow his head; the spectators seated behind the woman complained to the management in vain. The Akropolis adds that it is hard to make women appreciate the spirit of a law when they are forced to obey its letter.

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY

Mr. White Says Unpleasant Relations Are Impossible Now.

THE GERMANS NOT HOSTILE

He Thinks Commerce Will Be Unbroken and Our Eastern Possessions Let Alone.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The Ambassador here of the United States, Mr. Andrew D. White, in an interview to-day, said that the whole flurry of indignation in Germany and the United States concerning international relations is just as baseless this year as last, and may even be more baseless. He added:

"In my judgment it emanates entirely from a small number of people who seek to fish in troubled waters. As a matter of fact, Germany knows and shows that she knows her only true policy in the East is to remain on good terms with the United States. She has no earthly motive to take the side of the Spaniards or the insurgents, or to stir them up or egg them on. That there are some Germans at Hongkong and elsewhere who think they do not like Americans is just as true as that there are some Americans there and elsewhere who do not like Germans.

But such gentlemen direct neither the policy of our State Department nor that of the German Foreign Office. The relations of our country and Germany were perfectly harmonious during the war, and since the war the Germans have acquiesced to our suggestions. They saw from the beginning how the war was to end, and they accepted the situation cordially. So far from quarreling at this late day over Pacific possessions, they are more and more inclined to work with us in the extension of commerce and civilization. Only about a week ago they telegraphed to their Consular representative at Iloilo on no account to land any force for the protection of the Spaniards, but to leave that matter to the Americans.

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WOMEN HERE AND THERE

It was at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday a week ago. They were ladies and $1.50 ladies, too, for that was the price each had paid for the privilege of standing in the grand crush, back of the orchestra seats, listening to the music and gazing at the performance of the opera. That was, it is to be presumed, the idea each had in view at the outset, though it is equally fair to suppose that when the two reached home that evening neither could have told of having seen or heard anything but the other, and the people about them must have agreed that they, too, heard nothing at the Opera House that day but the voices of these two "$1.50 ladies."

The way it happened was this: Lady No. 1 arrived first at the Opera House and was fortunate enough to have secured an advantageous position in the front row of standers with the seat in front of her to take hold of and lean against. It was a great deal to have accomplished, and Lady No. 1 was in a truly seraphic mood when Lady No. 2 arrived.

Now, Lady No. 2 was of a literally pushing disposition, and, elbowing to right and left, she soon made her way down to the front row of standers and directly back of Lady No. 1, who, calmly unconscious of the other's approach, was enjoying the first returns from her $1.50 in gazing at Society and the Fashions, with a big "S" and "F," as they may be seen in the orchestra seats of the Opera House of the great metropolis.

Lady No. 2 was equally unconscious of Lady No. 1. She only saw vaguely a something before her that must be removed before she could get the full returns from her $1.50. So, with the same gently persistent movement of the elbows that she had used so satisfactorily before, she removed the "something," and just half a second after she appeared in the rear of Lady No. 1 she was occupying the latter's place and drawing a long sigh of relief and satisfaction after her trying efforts.

For a second Lady No. 1 was dazed. She had been so neatly ousted from her good position that she hardly knew just what had happened. But as her senses gradually began to perform their wonted functions, her feelings can better be imagined than described. It really was trying, and even a lady angel might have been pardoned for losing her temper if she had been created with such a thing. Lady No. 1 certainly had a temper, and she decided then and there that there was such a thing as righteous wrath. She did not hesitate a moment as to what was the best thing to do under the circumstances. Her blood was boiling, and, with an utter disregard of time, place, or what people might think, that most women show under trying circumstances, she reached out one long arm, and grabbing her enemy by the neck, removed her and slipped back into her place again.

There were two very mad women then, and both of them "said things" and a great many of them. The usher's interference was of no avail.

It was as good as a play, and in some theatres the audience might have been glad of the diversion. But it was not as good as grand opera, and the people around began to grow restive. The head usher finally interfered.

"Ladies," he said, tapping one of the belligerents on the shoulder, "if you wish to carry on such a conversation, I shall have to ask you to do it outside." And from the surrounding $1.50 people came a gentle round of applause to signify that they would second the motion.

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The biographer is not always an interesting individual, and there is much of his work that might very well be left undone, but it would have been such a comfort to the women of to-day if there had been a good Boswell-like individual in the Garden of Eden, to have immortalized the characteristics of the first woman. It is to be presumed that Eve was very near perfection. She had no generations of "repressed" feminine ancestors to look back upon; she had no mother, grandmother, or great-grandmother, and was not hindered by feminine petticoats from taking a broad interest in the world at large. Eve herself had no limitations as to attire or personal freedom, and if there could only have been some record made of her characteristics, the women of to-day would recognize them as representing the real ewige Weibliche, in contradistinction to those of Adam, the ewige Männliche; she would recognize the fully rounded woman's character, and it would save her a great deal of trouble in trying to get rid of some of her own characteristics, which she now considers are unworthy limitations which she has inherited from her more immediate custom-ridden feminine ancestors.

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The girl tried a story book practice the other day, and, though she carried out her own part of the scheme most satisfactorily, the result was not everything that could have been desired. A young man was to be reformed. He was an old friend, and the girl was worried about him. She had heard that the young man was—well, not a white ribboner, and she was going to reform him if she could. So she laid her plans. These were so clever that she fairly laughed to herself as she thought how good they were and how clever she would show the members of the family she was. They were to be surprised, of course, but they would understand. The young man would be shocked; that was a part of the plan; he would remonstrate gently with the young woman, she would then confess that she was playing a part for the young man's sake. Then would follow pleadings and tears and certain repentance on the young man's part. It would all be quite touching. When she came to that part of her scheme, the girl shed a few tears all by herself at the prospect. It was quite in story-book style, though the girl did not think of that. She was to study up the subject of wines—stronger things if she could—and then remark upon how she liked this and how she liked that. It was not difficult to do; the daily papers were a great help. She was a bright girl and she learned her lesson well.

The next time the-young-man-to-be-reformed came to dinner, she was ready for him. She skillfully manipulated the conversation until the subject of wines was brought up. Then the girl sprung her trap.

"Wine is such a blessing!" she said. "I have to have a glass of wine the first thing before I have my luncheon when I go shopping, I am so tired, and then a liqueur with my dessert, and I feel all right until the middle of the afternoon. Then"—the girl almost choked with laughter and a realization of her own cleverness—"and then, if I get all tired out again, I go back to the restaurant and get a—a"—this was the chef d'oeuvre of the whole plan—"a pony of—brandy with—a—with seltzer at the"—she was getting on quite smoothly, but just then there was an interruption, a crash that brought everything to a standstill for a moment. The papa of the family had thrown his knife and fork upon his plate and was looking sternly across the table; the big brother of the family had risen hurriedly, pushing back his chair against the wall, he exclaimed in savage tones: "What did you say?" and the face of the-young-man-to-be-reformed wore an expression of horror. Evidently there was some awful misunderstanding; the reform work was not progressing as it always did in the story books, and the family was not appreciating the cleverness of the young woman reformer. Poor little damsel she was overcome with grief and mortification.

"Oh, dear! oh, dear!" she sobbed, "I just learned all that to surprise you, because—because"—but she could not explain why, because there was the young-man-who-did-not-know-he-was-to-be-reformed.

There were explanations later, and a heartbroken little maiden learned something that a good many older and wiser women might learn to advantage—that it is a difficult, dangerous, and often presumptuous task to undertake the work of a reformer.

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Musicians—some musicians, that is those who go down deep in the "cause why" of things, and are anxious to help the world to live on a higher plane, assert that there is as much danger in bad music as in bad literature, and that its effects are quite as serious. This does not mean bad music from a technical sense, but immoral music, or music that does not elevate the moral nature. So far as known, however, there is no good music in a technical sense that has been proscribed as yet, as there is good literature that has been proscribed because of its low moral tone, and it is quite possible that there are prudes in the musical world as well as in the literary. The speakers at the meeting of the Federation of Woman's Clubs not long ago laid some stress upon the selection of music from a moral standpoint.

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Mme. Wagner, the wife of the great composer, like many other people, has some peculiarities which amuse the musical world greatly, and it likes to tell of them occasionally. She has difficulty in getting good singers to go to Baireuth for the festival there, for she is decidedly dictatorial in her methods of arranging for the festival, and insists upon having the singers arrive a month or two before the play, to be put through their paces, that she may see that everything is to go exactly as she desires it. As this requires not only time and effort, but the loss of other engagements, and as great singers usually prefer to monopolize the dictatorial rôles themselves, they keep away from Baireuth.

But the really funny story they tell about Mme. Wagner concerns her son Siegfried. Even a self-reliant woman like the mistress of the Baireuth festivals feels the need of a counselor sometimes, and at such times Mme. Wagner turns to her son Siegfried. When there is a passage about which she is a little uncertain she turns to her son and says: "Siegfried, how was it your father wished this passage to go?" And Siegfried, like a dutiful son and a good musician, the son of his father, immediately comes to the rescue and gives minute directions as to how the great composer had arranged that particular passage. The joke of this comes in when it is realized that at the time of the production of the music Siegfried was very young. When it was first brought out the young man was in his sixth year.

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All women will be pleased to learn that in one position in life their sex is at a premium—that is, in the way of adoption. In the course of a year there is an enormous number of children taken from New York alone for adoption, and it is almost always that a little girl is preferred. People seem to think that in the uncertainty of taking a strange child into the family there is too much risk in taking a boy, so the letters come to the charity agencies through which such work is done, saying: "Won't you please send me a pretty, blue-eyed little girl?" Or it may be that it is a dark-eyed little girl that is wanted, or one with curly hair. It is something like buying a doll to take the ready-made little girl into the family, and the parents-to-be are able to gratify their particular tastes in children. "There would be no fun in taking a little boy," one woman said. "I want a little girl, so I can dress her and fix her up." It is the doll principle on a more important scale.

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But there was something even more flattering in the wish of a country editor for a little girl. He wished some one to help him in his work, and, as he had no children, he said he would adopt a child. He wished to take a little girl, for he said that girls were better at composition than boys. He did take a boy finally, when there was no suitable little girl to be found, but his first wish was for a bright girl.

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The homes to which these little waifs are sent are all carefully investigated, personally and by reference, so that it is certain before the children are sent that they will be kindly treated. At one home the mother met the child she was to adopt as though she was really her own little daughter who had been away on a visit. "I am so glad you have come, my dear," she said to the little stranger when the party arrived somewhat late. "Your father has been worried for fear you would not get here." That was a little eight-year-old girl, but her adopted parents are going to try to make her forget that she has not always been with them. A little boy in another home thinks that he was sent away to school—rather a youthful boarding-school pupil—when he was two years old. These are some of the stories that Miss Mary Clark of the State Charities Aid Association told of her work of finding homes for homeless little children the other day. It is a great work for the public good, for children brought up in institutions are never as well fitted for the life of a citizen, and by placing the little ones in private homes the city is saved an enormous expense.

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Speaking of homes for the homeless in New York, for respectable women who are stranded in the city for a night or a day, poor people, too poor and too humble to go to hotels, Miss Harriet Keyser told of an experience she had in Portland, Me. She arrived late and found that a train she expected to take did not leave until 2 A. M. She settled down in the station to make herself as comfortable as possible until that time, when she was accosted by a ladylike, motherly woman, who invited her to come to a house belonging to the Young Woman's Christian Association, near the station, and spend the night. The woman was in the employ of the association and visited the station at different times during the night to look out for women stranded as Miss Keyser had been and offer them shelter.

As far as known, there is nothing of that kind done in New York. There are people of different denominations who meet immigrant girls who come on the steamers, but for the accidental waifs and strays there seems to be no provision for keeping them until they can find friends. The homes that are intended for friendless women usually close early and take it for granted that respectable women will have no occasion for being out after 10 o'clock, and they are a long distance from the stations. The notices there telling of the location of the homes are in an inconspicuous place, though that is undoubtedly not the fault of the people in charge of the homes.

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An excellent drink for any one suffering from a hard cold, or even the cough that comes with grip, is flaxseed lemon. It is simply made. Take four tablespoonfuls of flaxseed and over them pour a quart of boiling water. Let this steep for three hours, when the top should be poured off, leaving the flaxseed in the bottom of the pitcher. If the liquid is too thick it can be thinned a little with cold water. Add the juice of two lemons, and sugar to taste. It is a very pleasant drink, and it loosens the cough.

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Making cake for the public is not such an easy task as might be supposed. At the exchanges where there are regular consignors, there must be an effort made, as with all perishable goods, to make the supply meet the demand as nearly as possible, but that is not all. There is always a demand for something new, something quite out of the ordinary run, and at the same time the public is conservative, and while it has a great desire for novelties, it touches them daintily, and it is a difficult matter to introduce a new cake and make it popular so that there is a steady demand.

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To mix with brains is a good receipt even for sawdust for icy steps. On one of the nice houses up town last Friday, when every drop of rain that fell was in a moment glare ice, wet and so slippery that it was difficult to stand on it in either leather or rubber, the sawdust on the steps was that which comes packed around fruit. There was nothing objectionable in this if there had not been here and there in the sawdust a big white grape, which was nearly as dangerous as the ice and more likely to catch the unwary.

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It is on days like last Friday that the woman who belongs to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or who sympathizes in its work, wishes that she could apply to the Legislature to pass a bill forbidding horses within the city limits. The efforts of the poor animals to keep up were pitiful, and only a long experience in harness and confidence in drivers could have given them courage to attempt to get around, while the horseless carriages moved swiftly along and with apparently no trouble from the icy streets.

FEMININE FRILLS.

Already the hats at the milliners' are marked down at "half price" or "below cost." This is going to be a bad season to sell left-over millinery stock. Hats this Winter have been unusually pretty, but many of them have been heavy with fur, which makes them not only expensive, but they cannot be worn late, and we may—though the weather was never less to be depended upon—have a warm and open Spring.

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Spring and Summer goods are now filling the shops, and to get the first and prettiest designs in thin goods one must not wait until March. Cheviots are in pretty stripes, plain colors, and in rather large diagonal plaids. Some of the cheaper cheviots make excellent skirts, and having considerable body they do not require much starch and are not unpleasantly slimsy without any. They must be selected in suitable stripes.

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New taffetas are to be found in large checks, green and white, blue and white, brown and white, and some showing white combined with two colors.

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The simplest of the white gowns are the prettiest. One trimmed with tucks and white satin ribbon is extremely pretty. There is a wide flounce around the skirt, trimmed with the tucks and ribbon. The ribbon is a size wider than the bebe ribbon, and the tucks match the ribbon in width. There are, say, three rows of the ribbon around the flounce, with perhaps five tucks above and below. At the top of the flounce there are more tucks and ribbon, several rows of the ribbon between the rows of tucks, and the front of the round waist is trimmed with alternate clusters of tucks and ribbon, and the sleeves match, the upper parts half way down to the elbow only being plain. There is a little square epaulet at the top of each sleeve, trimmed around with rows of the ribbon, and a square piece to match stands up at the back of the white satin ribbon which finishes the neck. The gown is of white lawn or mull.

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Roung yokes or guimpes are to be found in many gowns, and in some a simulated and in others a real overdress. One of the latter has a long, round overskirt in the front, reaching almost to the bottom of the skirt and sloping up gradually to the back, where it is finished with short, square ends, which cover the placket hole. There are two ruffles trimmed with ruffled ribbon around the skirt of the gown, and the overskirt, which has deep scallops on the edge, is also trimmed with the ruffled ribbon.

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Most of the sleeves in the thin white gowns are trimmed in one way or another. In some there are patterns in the ruffled narrow ribbons, some are tucked, and others are shirred.

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A solid plaid in white goods makes up attractively and with a certain style of its own. Figured white has the advantage that it does not show every wrinkle, as do the plain goods. A waist made of the white plaid with sleeves and yoke of the plain is very pretty.

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Aluminium cooking utensils are now to be found in the shops. It will be some time before they come into general use and their value is practically demonstrated. They at least possess the value of lightness, which is a great deal, as every atom of strength saved in housework is a benefit. The lightness is particularly noticeable in the spoons as compared to the iron spoons used in ordinary cooking. The aluminium, however, is as yet expensive. A little saucepan costs 60 cents, a small double boiler, that would hold perhaps a pint, $1.50. There is one marked advantage in the sauce pans—they have noses on both sides and can be used by either a right or left handed person. It is always convenient anyway to have a nose on either side for pouring.

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A pretty woman had on a pretty gown the other day. The color tone in it was brown. It was a brown cloth of some kind, the coat opening over a white vest of satin, mull covered. The lapels of the coat were of black satin, broad at the top, and narrowing down to points at the waist line. These lapels were edged with black astrakhan, and at the point where they met were two tiny black heads. The skirt was slashed up to the knee at intervals, and these slashings were outlined with the narrow bands of black astrakhan, each with a head at the top. When the skirt was lifted it could be seen that it was lined with the warm light-blue silk that has been worn so much with brown this Winter. This blue was matched by a bit of blue resting on the hair in the big black hat trimmed with black ostrich plumes, and a small turquois pin at the throat carried out the color tone. The gloves worn with the gown were white.

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Night robes in the trousseaus of Spring brides will, many of them, be made with a ribbon run in at the waist, and the upper part slightly fitted. The entire front of the upper part of one is formed of lace insertion and tucks, with a double ruffle of lace at the front. The collar of the lace and tucking turns over, and a ribbon to match that at the waist is tied under it in a trim little bow in front. Underwaists gathered in at the waist in the same way have the tucks and insertion running across and up into the little straps that hold it at the shoulders.

CONSTITUTIONALS FOR DOGS.

A Pretty Young Woman Thus Makes Her Living with Fashionable Pets.

Walking up Fifth Avenue last Friday morning was a pretty, trim-looking girl, who attracted the rather admiring attention of passers-by from the enjoyment she seemed to take in what was apparently a morning constitutional. It was a thoroughly uncomfortable day. A constant drizzle was falling, half rain and half sleet, which froze as soon as it touched the umbrella or the pavement, and made the umbrella heavy and the walks so slippery that to engineer one's self along was both difficult and dangerous. But the girl was apparently oblivious of the weather.

She wore a trim little gray suit, with the skirt at ankle length, just the correct length for her; she had no umbrella and she walked freely and easily, her cheeks rosy with exercise and her hands free, except as she held a leash, at the other end of which was a handsome Irish setter dog. The girl was apparently having more fun out of the walk than the dog, who did not seem to be enjoying himself particularly. That was not surprising, for what respectable and self-respecting hunting dog would like to be obliged to trot along Fifth Avenue every morning with an attendant to give him the exercise he could give himself so much better if he were only allowed the privilege? So the dog looked despondent and the girl looked happy, for he was being led where he did not want to go, and she was leading him just where she had been told, and was eminently well satisfied, for it was a matter of business with her, and she was being paid for it.

"Haven't you some one on your books I can get to exercise my dog for me?" a woman asked, going into the Woman's Exchange, in Thirtieth Street, the other day.

The Exchange can furnish almost everything on demand, but it did not have a professional dog exerciser on its books a minute before that question was asked, but it did a minute after, and a nice little city dachshund had an attendant.

There came to New York a little while ago a young woman from the other side who is to go into a regular profession in the Spring, but up to that time she had nothing to do, and she registered at the Woman's Exchange to see if there was not something they could find in the line of work. That request for some one to take a dog a-walking was one of the first answers to the question.

Now the young woman's mornings are all engaged wandering up and down Fifth Avenue exercising society pets for the sum of $10 a month for an hour a day and $6 for half an hour a day. It is a good thing for the young woman, it is a blessing to dogs, as it is the best thing they can get inside the city limits, and it is a great satisfaction to the fond owners of the dogs. So there is a new profession, and at least one woman is helping to support herself by means of it.

WOMEN'S HAIRDRESSING FREE.

Many of the Fair Sex Go to a Barbers' School and Get the Latest Styles.

There seems to be no reason why either a man or woman could not live pretty well in New York without working. Almost everything needed can be had for nothing if one is only clever enough to know it, and the things that are not absolutely necessary for existence can be obtained with no trouble whatever. New York is a city of schools for many professions, and at all the schools there must be practical work done by the students, and for this there must be subjects, and these are treated free. The work is done under the direction of a professor, and sometimes by the professor, in the way of demonstration, and it is likely to be pretty well done.

There are any number of women in the city who, when they are going to a ball, get their hair dressed free of charge, to say nothing of the hints for future private use. There is a school for barbers up on Third Avenue, and every afternoon, from 1 to 5 o'clock, "ladies' hairdressing" is done free. There is a big sign outside the place to that effect, and there is no lack of customers.

The "ladies' hairdressing parlor" is a neat, cozy little place, with a number of chairs standing in front of a long mirror surface which adorns one side of the room, while above it, interspersed with patriotic naval pictures, are the heads of fashionably coiffured ladies in paper. There was a "subject" in one of the chairs one afternoon last week, who was having her hair dressed. She was a middle-aged, thick-handed, respectable-looking woman, who was going to the inevitable ball. "Doing" her hair was a nice-looking little woman, the head of the hairdressing department of the establishment, and gathered around the chair were half a dozen white-coated young men, watching the progress of the work with rapt attention, and occasionally giving assistance.

A visitor arrived at a momentous period of the work and sat down to look on.

"We are all watching to see the switch go in," volunteered one of the young white coats, and then there were a few moments of deep silence while the little woman at the chair put in the switch, gave a few deft twists, and the little coil of hair at the back of the head looked as if it had grown in that position. The sides of the hair had been waved before, the short locks around the face had been curled, and with the coil in place, every one drew a sigh of relief, while the ball-going woman in the chair put up both hands and gave the little coil two or three tugs that would have tried the strength of a clothes hook, gazed at herself in the mirror, and looked resigned.

There were only a few last touches then, and the students attended to those. A young man with a light mustache took a first turn with a hairpin, put it in in one place, took out another hairpin, and put it in his mouth, ready for further use, while he gazed at the coiffure before him with the air of a connoisseur. A young man with a dark mustache was ready for his turn next. He had for some time been manipulating the curling tongs in a little gas stove, and finally testing them to see if they were the right heat. He then curled a few little short locks in the back of the neck, while another young man with glasses, standing behind, supported his chin with one hand and watched the process with an absorbed philosophic gaze. That was all. The little curls around the face were left not to be combed out until the last thing before the party, and putting on her hat, coat, and veil, and gathering up her traps, with a "much obliged," the "subject" departed.

"I don't think I ever did as well before," soliloquized one young barber, in a tone of satisfaction.

"I don't know as I could tie a veil," said one who had watched the little woman professor help the "subject" with hers, in doubtful tones. "Perhaps we ought to take lessons." Then as the work was at an end the six white coats were doffed and their wearers departed.

"The men take a great interest in this part of the work," volunteered the little woman hairdresser. "They take it in with the rest of the work. They come here from all parts of the country, but most of them come from nearer home, and a great many from the New England States. It takes eight weeks for a course, and they take this work in the afternoon. Many of them come from small towns, and they go back to their homes to practice. They may be the only barbers in those places, and if there is any hairdressing to be done they have to do it, and so they study it here.

"They like it, too, and when they are at all successful they make better hairdressers than women, I think. They take more pains, as men always do with everything. Some of them pick it up very easily, and some of them are awkward at first. It is like everything else. Some of them will be very good, and some of them would never do well at anything.

"We have a very good class of women who come here for hairdressing. They are most of them young women from hotels, and some of them salesgirls from the shops. They are nice, neat girls. They come when they are going out to some ball or entertainment. We have some women from the public schools who come to have their heads shampooed. There is such a fad for keeping the hair clean now that we have plenty of people who come for that. I learned the profession at a regular school, and I take magazines to keep up with the styles, just as a dressmaker does in her line. If there is something new that I don't find in magazines or I don't see just how it is done, I go to a first-class hairdresser and have my hair done, and learn it that way. We have all men here studying now, though we have had women."

If a woman in New York does not have her hair dressed in the latest fashion it need not be because she cannot afford it.

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
Leaves neither acid nor alkali in the food.
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NEW YORK'S CHARITY BALL

Not Every One Knows the Great Work for Which It Is Given.

AN INSTITUTION FOR BABIES

The Nursery and Child's Hospital a Pioneer in the Field—No Hospital Then for Children Under Twelve.

The annual Charity Ball, which has been such a feature in New York for more years than most people can remember, will be held as usual this year, and it is expected that the 31st of January will witness a more brilliant occasion at the Waldorf-Astoria than at previous balls. Vice President and Mrs. Hobart are to be present, Gov. Roosevelt has been invited, Gen. Merritt and Gen. Miles are expected, and with the commander of the navy yard and distinguished naval and military officers in uniform, and the usual number of other distinguished guests, it will be an occasion to be remembered.

The first Charity Ball took place in 1857. There had been no large public balls up to that time, attended by fashionable people, and it was a great event, though tradition states that it was a calico ball. That was probably in line with the idea the workers for the Charity Ball have always had in mind in economizing in decorations that the entire proceeds, as far as possible, might go for the object for which it was given. There was $3,600 made at the first Charity Ball in 1857, almost as much money for the times as the $12,000 made last year.

What the object of the Charity Ball really is probably not half the people who attend it know, though it is for the benefit of one of the most excellent institutions in the city—the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The managers of the institution at the time of the first ball were women well known in the social world, and a list of them will cause a great many people to think of their grandmothers, as some one says, and it will recall to many others stories they have heard of the social life of New York half a century ago.

These managers were Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, who was the first Directress of the institution; Mrs. L. M. Van Buren, Mrs. T. B. Bronson, Mrs. T. A. Emmet, Mrs. F. C. Tacket, Mrs. J. C. Johnston, Mrs. Hecksher, Mrs. Gerard Stuyvesant, Mrs. David Husten, Mrs. H. B. De Routh, Mrs. G. T. Elliot, Mrs. A. Mott, Mrs. L. M. Rutherford, Mrs. J. C. Peters, Mrs. P. S. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John Wurts, Mrs. S. Henry Remsen, Mrs. H. Anthon, Mrs. Oswald Cammann, Mrs. T. C. Doremus, Miss Wendell, Mrs. William Aspinwall, Mrs. James Renwick, Mrs. Isaac Bell, Mrs. H. Renwick, Mrs. Frederick Foster, Mrs. Lewis James, Mrs. William Curtis Noyes, and Mrs. Sherman H. Bacon, while the Trustees were Moses H. Grinnell, Cornelius Du Bois, and Theodore B. Benson. That is a long list of representative New York names.

The Nursery and Child's Hospital is a pioneer institute in not only this country but the world. It is difficult to believe, but at the time the corner stone of the building was laid there was not a hospital in New York which would receive a child under twelve years. The institution was started at first as a nursery where the children of poor women were taken for a day or for a number of days. There was no institution even of that kind to be found then, though there was La Creche in France, somewhat more restricted than the New York institution. There is probably no one now living who was connected with the nursery at its foundation, or who remembers the particulars of its origin and work. But there is an old report, dated June 22, 1857, that's worth more than its weight in gold to the present directors of the institution, for in it is the address of the Hon. Erastus Brooks giving the history of the work from the beginning.

THE INSTITUTION'S BEGINNING.

This beginning dated back to one day in February, 1854, to a conversation between two New York women. One of them was Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, who had been for some time one of the managers of a lying-in hospital. She was telling the others of the suffering of the poor children of the city and the wretchedness of the mothers, who were obliged to leave their own little ones to go as wet nurses to the homes of the rich. She told of a nurse visiting in one of the wealthy homes where she had been employed who was surprised to find the baby's nurse in tears. She could not understand it, for she knew that she was surrounded not only with every comfort, but every luxury. When she expressed her surprise the woman answered: "Yes, I have all these things, but it makes it harder to think that my own poor little baby may be starving or freezing." She was not even allowed to see her own child, that being one of the agreements made when she took the position; she was receiving higher pay for that reason, and her poverty had forced her to make the agreement.

The nurse volunteered to visit the baby, and, going at night to the address given, found a sick woman in a dirty, miserable bed, in a dirty, dingy basement. "My baby has just died of smallpox," she explained when questioned about the baby, but when the nurse asked for the child she had taken to nurse, she reached over the side of the bed and drew out a basket of soiled clothes, in which lay a miserable little baby. The nurse stripped every rag from the poor little body, wrapped the baby in her shawl, carried it to her own home, cared for it, and saved its life. That story was the cause of the opening of the first nursery for the children of the poor in New York. In one month interested people had subscribed $10,000, and the "Nursery for the Children of Poor Women" was organized, and two weeks later was so full that it was necessary to have a second building.

There was as much difference in the nurses at that time as in the conveniences for the sick, and the first nurses engaged absolutely refused to wash and dress the dirty, sickly, and repulsive babies as they came to them. It was only after months that they undertook for love the work they would not do for money. Mrs. Du Bois tells of the work in a report she wrote for the centennial year, 1876.

The Nursery began its work on St. Mark's Place; it moved from there to the Tonnele estate, on Sixth Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, where there were many vacant lots and plenty of room, and in 1856 obtained in addition the owner's wooden cottage which had been temporarily used by the New York Hospital, but was no longer wanted when a stone wing in the rear of its building was completed. Then a petition to have the name changed to that of Nursery and Child's Hospital was granted by the Legislature.

The people were greatly prejudiced at that time, and when what is now the east wing of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was built there was a strong feeling against admitting the illegitimate foundlings, whose pitiful condition often wrung the heart of the First Directress, Mrs. Du Bois. She persuaded the city authorities to grant a lease of the land on the corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and a large building was put up just in time to be used by the sick soldiers of the civil war, who occupied it for four years. At the end of that time the feeling of the people had changed, and the other managers were quite willing to aid the unfortunate little ones who were brought to them, and to help decrease the number of infanticides and suicides by providing for unhappy mothers a lying-in ward, which was added to the other branches of the hospital work. It had now a hospital, nursery, lying-in ward, and, as there was no place in the city where foundlings could be received, the Nursery and Child's Hospital became the first foundling asylum as well.

THE COUNTRY BRANCH.

A country branch was started at Staten Island in 1869, and there the delicate and sickly children are sent in the Summer to recuperate, and all the children belonging to the city nursery, after they have reached the age of four, are taken to the country home. There is quite a colony there, fifteen houses filled with lively little ones who attend school, where they are trained in the kindergarten and first primary division according to the regular school methods of New York State. There are 165 children there now and five teachers. When they reach the age of nine the Children's Aid Society, with the permission of the New York State Aid Association, finds homes for them in the West.

The work of the institution is broad. Some of the children it has had from the day of their birth all through the early years of their lives. The feelings of the children when they come to leave are varied. Some go to relatives, some to their own parents, and others to homes among strangers. The natural timidity of these latter children is somewhat eased by the importance they feel in having a new outfit of clothes, which is provided for them, and little bags, each marked with its owner's initials. The institution has been in existence now long enough for the children which first came to it to have grown up, and it has heard from some of them, prominent men and women in the West.

The unmarried mothers who come there to be confined are required to remain for three months, care for their own babies, and possibly nurse another one in the institution. It is often the salvation of the mothers to learn to love their little ones, they believe at the hospital, and in the three months they remain an effort is made to teach them housework to some extent or sewing, so that they may be able to support themselves when they leave. Many of them become happy and prosperous.

They tell a little romance of one young mother whose baby died in the hospital and who went out feeling very sad and lonely. She came back to visit them at the hospital occasionally, and on one of her visits told them of the gentleman she had met at prayer meeting who had sympathized with her loneliness and unhappiness, and then later she came to say that he wished to marry her. So she told him of her troubles and of the little baby who had died at the hospital, and they were married and lived very happily, but they had no children. So after a few years the happy wife came back to the hospital, and in memory of her own little one who had died adopted a baby.

It is for the benefit of this large work that the Charity Ball is given each year. There is a special interest in it this year, for the managers of the hospital are particularly anxious to raise money and to interest people to give money, for they greatly need a new building. There is not the capacity in the old one, and it has not the sanitary arrangements of newer buildings. It needs better means of ventilating, better means for many things, and the expense of making the desired improvements would be as great as or greater than the cost of a new building and not as satisfactory. The present First Directress of the hospital, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, with the managers, would like to have the permission from the city that was granted to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, to sell the lots on which it stands and get another more desirable location upon which to build, or to have deeded to it the lots which form the present location. A new building can be put up in place of the old one. There will be room, for the present structure is low, and by putting up a higher building the additional room required would be obtained. If the institution owned the land for its new building, it has been found that more people would be willing to contribute, as there is an uncertainty in building on leased land, which may at any time be desired for another purpose.

So it is hoped that this coming Charity Ball will be more successful than any previous, and that people will become interested not only in this social side of the work, but the real work itself, and no gifts for the new building inside $1,000,000 will be refused.

Many distinguished foreigners have at different times in the long history of the Charity Ball been entertained at its festivities. The Duke of Connaught was present at one time, the Governor General of Canada opened the ball upon another occasion, and there is a long list of Governors and distinguished Americans who have led the opening march which has become historic.

THE RELIGION OF SHAKESPEARE.

It Was Discussed Last Night at the Fortnightly Shakespeare Club.

The Fortnightly Shakespeare Club, of which Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl is President, held its regular meeting at Miller's Hotel last evening and discussed "The Religion of Shakespeare." The Rev. Edmund B. Gearhart of Syracuse was the speaker of the evening. He quoted passages from Shakespeare's plays to show that the author had a religious ideal, that he believed in conscience, in God, in righteousness and its ultimate triumph. He said that the mightiest characters described by the poet were more influenced by the future than the present, by the invisible than the visible; that Shakespeare's religion was both rational and Biblical and could with safety find a prominent place in the teachings of the pulpit of to-day. Mrs. Katherine Evans Von Klenner, the club's Chairman of Music, sang a group of songs from Shakespeare.

The club is to hold a Shakespeare symposium at Stratford-on-Avon next July, and Shakespeare clubs from all parts of the country are invited to send delegates to the meeting.

Delegates to the Mothers' Congress.

The delegates from the New York City Mothers' Club to the congress of mothers to be held in Washington on Feb. 14 are the President, Mrs. Harris, with Mrs. Tuttle as alternate; Mrs. Almon Hensley and Mrs. Rebecca Kohut, with Mrs. Atkinson and Mrs. Sutro alternates. There are to be comparatively few papers at this coming meeting of the congress, and there will be ample time for discussion.

THE STUPIDITY OF SOME MEN.

The Southern Man Was One of Them, but Dick Wasn't That Kind After All.

"I am so provoked with Dick," said the girl. "If I didn't think so much of him I'd break my engagement just on account of his stupidity. I never knew him to do such a thing before, either. He came this morning and wanted me to go sleighing this afternoon, and of course it would have been delightful, but I have been out so much lately, and there is Mrs. Blank's dinner this evening, so I said I really thought I ought to rest and take a long nap to-day.

"He did look disappointed; I'll give him credit for that. What did he say but: 'Well, you do look tired, dear. Perhaps you had better rest.'

"Was there ever anything so stupid? I suppose he will go off and have a good time by himself. It's a very stupid man who doesn't know that if a woman cares for him she would a great deal rather do what he wants her to than anything she may think she wants to do herself. Of course, to a reasonable extent.

"I met such a stupid man down South at one time. He had an idea that he would make such a good husband and make the woman he married so happy. Well, I suppose he would make a good husband in a way. He would be most considerate and do everything a woman wanted him to do and never do anything she didn't want him to, and in the end she would simply hate him.

"'I don't see why I shouldn't make a woman happy,' he said to me once. 'I have given a great deal of thought to the subject, and I'd allow her perfect freedom of action in every way.'

"Now, wasn't that idiotic? He was just learning the very best way to make a tiresome husband if he could get any one to marry him. Just one little thing illustrates his stupidity. There was a little girl down there who was very fond of me and of whom I made quite a pet. Now, little girls are very nice sometimes, and this was a dear little girl, but sometimes you get tired of even the nicest little girls. Well, this wretched man was to take me driving, and we were all ready to go, when out comes this little girl, and she must go, too.

"Did I ask to have her go? No, certainly I didn't. But if I had there was no reason why that foolish man shouldn't have left her at home. But what did he do but tuck her right in. It didn't make any particular difference, of course, only you don't like to have all your remarks repeated as they appear from a child's standpoint.

"'It would have been pleasanter without Daisy,' that man said later, a little sulkily, 'but I knew you thought so much of her.' Was ever anything more ridiculous? And what could I say? Not a single word, and only manage to have as little to do with such a stupid as possible. You see, a woman can't say exactly just what she likes best, even to people she knows very well, and if a man insists upon having his own way, it is sure to be satisfactory, or, if it isn't, it will be made very manifest, indeed.

"And now there's Dick acting just such another goose. I don't believe he cares anything for me at all. If he did he wouldn't be willing to go off and have a nice time without me this afternoon. I'll never forgive him. He—

"Oh, there that dear boy is now with the sleigh. I couldn't believe he would be so foolish. John, say I will be ready in just a moment."

BROOKLYN CHURCH'S JUBILEE.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Calvary Protestant Episcopal to be Appropriately Observed.

The congregation of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Twing is rector, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the church society on Sunday next. The celebration will continue for three days, and conclude with a social reunion on Tuesday evening in the Sunday school rooms. Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church is situated at Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, Williamsburg. The church society was organized when Williamsburg was a village, and the greater part of it farm land.

The jubilee will begin Sunday morning with divine services, a historical sermon by the Rev. Dr. Twing, and a celebration of the holy communion. In the afternoon the children and teachers of the Sunday school will be addressed by many of the former Superintendents, while in the evening the pulpit of the church will be occupied by the Rev. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, who will preach the jubilee sermon.

Monday evening there will be a choral service, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Samuel W. Sayres, the Rev. Dr. S. M. Haskins, rector of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, who is the oldest pastor in Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. J. H. Darlington of Christ Church, and others.

Tuesday evening will conclude the jubilee, when a social reunion will be held.

In order to assure the success of the celebration Dr. Twing is desirous of obtaining the names and addresses of former members of the church who have removed to other sections of the city, so that personal invitations may be extended to them. A committee to carry out this work has been selected.

Calvary Church is an offshoot from St. Mark's and Christ Protestant Episcopal Churches. St. Mark's Church is an old landmark in Williamsburg. It stands at Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street. It was built from stone fences about the farm land upon which it was erected. After the organization of the Calvary Church Society the new congregation met in Lexington Hall, then at Grand and Berry Streets. The Rev. Mr. Payne was secured as pastor, and a short time afterward a removal was made to North First and Berry Streets, a block away. In 1851 lots were purchased on North Fifth Street, near Driggs Avenue. There a church was built and dedicated on April 16, 1853, by Bishop Wainwright. The Rev. Robert J. Walker followed Mr. Payne as rector of the church. The membership of the church was increasing all the time. The Rev. B. T. Taylor and the Rev. George

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Life and Love.

True love is of a birth sublime,
It knows not space, it knows not time:
It has a guerdon from Above;
For love is life, and life is love.

You, with your dangered gift of scorn,
Would seek to make true love forlorn.
Yet know where'er your wish may rove,
That love is life, and life is love.

You flaunt new loves before my eyes,
I note them with a scant surprise;
You cannot spoil the treasure trove
That love is life, and life is love.

We mortals are compact of change,
We have a thought of wondrous range—
For boy and girl, for man and wife,
Yet life is love, and love is life.

Is't well to judge by human skill
What warrant serves true love to kill?
It stands, through all your nescient strife,
That life is love, and love is life.

I match remembrance with your word,
The truth may pierce you like a sword,
The truth may be a keen-edged knife,
Yet life is love, and love is life.

False love is like the winding-sheet
Figured in snow and blinding sleet;
The shelter whence you dare not move
Is—love is life, and life is love.
—WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK in Longman's Magazine.

Col. Waring.

From The Century.

Waring was not a distinctively imaginative writer; he dealt with facts; and yet to write well even of facts one must have a touch of the imaginative. In his practical work there was also a sort of creative imagination which was the basis of his greatest successes. In his dealing with so commonplace a piece of work as the cleaning of the streets of a big city this faculty of imagination—this prophetic grasp of future possibilities, which very successful business men are apt to possess—was his in a high degree.

The great work he was doing for the City of New York at the head of the Street Cleaning Department was only just begun—for he had far-reaching plans concerning the profitable disposition of garbage and concerning other matters of vital importance to the people—when the Government of the city by a vote of a minority of its citizens passed into the hands of a political organization, conducted primarily for the support or enrichment of its own managers. In the face of all Waring had done for New York, he was promptly and ruthlessly turned out of office. If we should hear of such management of municipal affairs in the City of Madrid, we should probably describe it as characteristically "Spanish." As a matter of fact, we regret to say that the proceeding was characteristically "American." But it was not American in the best sense, for it was only one more conspicuous instance of that spoils system against which is arrayed to-day the conscience of the entire country.

The name of Waring will be always gratefully remembered in the metropolis, not only for the actual work for the first time properly performed by him; it will be remembered there and throughout the country for the object lesson thus given by him of honest, thorough, and brilliantly successful municipal administration. Nor will he be forgotten in connection with his last, unfinished undertaking—the sanitary redemption of Havana—a work of the highest necessity, which, in his loss, has already proved so costly to the Nation.

In Mauritius.

From Chamber's Journal.

Among the mass of the people of Mauritius apart from the Indian population, there is always a strong feeling in favor of Frace and antagonistic to England, and the slenderest excuse is seized upon to exhibit this. When France alleged that her army had subdued the Malagassies, a committee was formed in Mauritius to collect funds with a view of presenting a sword to the conquering hero, Gen. Duquesne, as a memento of his victorious entry into Antananarivo. Thereupon a few English residents, not to be behindhand in their recognition of the real merits of the French General's exploit, clubbed together to buy him a walkingstick as an emblem of his stroll from Tamatave to the capital. This acute racial feeling is naturally a constant source of trouble, and makes the government of the colony a matter of difficulty and delicacy. Nor does the trouble promise to diminish as the century of British dominion approaches its end, particularly as some alarmist members of the French community apprehend that the Code Napoléon will be superseded as the base of local law by the imperial statutes.

This fear, real or feigned, is probably quite groundless; but nothing will ever persuade a Frenchman that the English can resist an occasion for perfidy. In Mauritius especially the querulousness and plotting of the French section are at once unreasonable and ungrateful, as may be seen from a passing glance at the history of this island of many aliases.

Our Shouting Negro Soldiers.

From Leslie's Weekly.

One of the first cases I had was a big colored man, who was carried down on a blanket by four soldiers. They said he was shot through the arm, and I could see a bandage there; it was the right arm, I remember. It struck me as queer that a wound in the arm should disable the man so he couldn't walk, and when I had a chance to look him over I found a big black bruise on his left thigh. That set me thinking, and, on examining his arm more closely, I found that the bullet had gone through the body also, diagonally across from shoulder to hip, and the man was dying. He did die a little later, but before his last breath he managed to give me a lock of his curly black hair, tied with a little ribbon, and a picture of himself, to be sent to his mother at a place in the South, which I wrote down. I saw lots of those colored men, and it's my opinion the whole attack would have been nowhere without them. I believe they scared the Spaniards out of their trenches with their yelling and whooping. I never heard such blood-curdling cries as those fellows gave in the charge.

The niggers are good fighters, but they have no mercy for the enemy. They thought it was all foolishness taking care of these Spaniards, and some of them swore at me for doing it. One man called out as I started down the hill with a Spaniard on my shoulders: "Look out or he'll stab you in the back." And another nigger said, lifting his rifle: "All right, go ahead; I've got a bead on him." If that Spaniard had moved I suppose he would have shot at him, and probably killed both of us.

Senor Alcatras.

David Starr Jordan in Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

He was just a bird when he was born, and a very ugly bird at that. For he had big splay feet, with all the toes turned forward and joined together in one broad web, and his wings were thick and clumsy, and underneath his long bill there was a big red sack that he could fill with fishes, and when it was full he could hardly walk or fly, so large the sack was and so great was his appetite.

But he kept the sack well filled and he emptied it out every day into his stomach, and he grew very soon to be a large bird, as big as a turkey, though not so fat, and each day uglier than ever.

But one morning, when he was walking out on the sand flat of the Tstillero at Mazatlan, Mexico, where he lived, he saw a big fish which had been left by the falling tide in a little pool if water. It was a blue-colored fish with a big bony head, and no scales, and a sleek, slippery skin. He did not know that it was a bagre, but he thought that all fishes were good to eat, so he opened his mouth and slipped the fish, tail first, down into his pouch. It went all right for a while, but when the fish woke up and knew he was being swallowed, he straightened out both of his arms, and there he was. For a bagre is a kind of catfish, and each arm is a long stiff, sharp bone, or spine, with a saw edge the whole length of it. And all the bagre has to do is just to put this arm out straight and twist it at the shoulder and then it is set, and no animal can bend or break it. And it pierced right through the skin of the bird's sack, and the bird could not swallow it, nor make it go up or down, and the bagre held on tight, for he knew that if he let go once he would be swallowed, and that would be the last of him.

The Liquor Business. Bergen, Norway.

From The Forum.

The Bergen Company happens to be among the most limited in its scope of operations. It deals with the distilled-liquor business only; and it makes no attempt to provide in its saloons any element of sociability or agreeableness. When one enters a company retail shop in Bergen he finds it a place of the most cheerless and repellent character. There are no tables or chairs or encouragement for idlers, but simply counters provided with the small glasses of the company, measured, like an apothecary's, for the exact dose. A customer enters, drinks his thimbleful, as if of medicine, and at once withdraws. Instead of solicitation there is the barest permission. The business is conducted, as it were, under protest; and nothing but the most resolute determination to drink—a determination which no prohibitory law would be able to frustrate—seems likely to draw one into these inhospitable dispensaries. On the walls are various deterrent notices like the following: "No credit"; "No loafing"; "No disorderly conduct"; "No sale to an intoxicated person." The regulations set forth that it is the duty of the Superintendent not to encourage, but to check, excessive drinking. No liquor can be sold to minors.

The saloons are open from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 1:30 to 7 in the afternoon. On Sundays and holidays they close at 1 P. M. That is to say, the sale stops just when an American bar begins its best business; and the prohibition which could not be obtained outright is obtained for every evening and every non-working day. Except at these stores, it is practically impossible to buy a drink of spirits in Bergen. A traveler staying at the leading hotel, and wishing to fill his flask for the exigencies of a long journey, must go a half mile to the Company's wholesale depot, and must then buy not less than a half bottle of brandy.

Shams at the Kensington Museum.

From The Art Amateur.

The investigation being made into the conduct of the Kensington Museum has shown among other things that the authorities were not above manufacturing false antiques. One of the staff is said to have concocted from genuine old panels a Vernish-Martin cabinet, for which the museum paid nearly $5,000. A chair bought at the Hamilton Palace sale, and said to have belonged to Cardinal Wolsey, has been proved to be of the last century and to have been made in Ceylon. And there are imitation Delia Robbias, and modern antique agate cups which have been bought for ten times their value.

Perhaps the chair of St. Augustine, reported to have been discovered at Stanford Bishop, near Bromyard, may turn out to be something of this sort. There is a tradition that the saint visited the place during his ministrations in Britain. He probably did not remain standing all the time he was there. An old chair put together without nails was until recently in the church, which, when thrown out as rubbish, was picked up by the parish clerk, who sold it to a physician from Birmingham, who has written it up in a monograph, and, putting together the historical fact of St. Augustine's sojourn in Britain, the local tradition, and the actual old chair, claims that it is the "Bishop's chair," in which he is said to have seated himself.

In Sanctuary.

Across the lone floor of the rayless night
One came to a door that was barred on light,
A-glimmer, a-gleam through beckoning chink
As with lamp's still beam, as with taper's blink.
And sore she sued their shrine to win,
From mirk and roar of the wild shut in,
And fled the fear its menace bore
With shrouding of shadow evermore.

So out of the dark as it breathed its dread
Shrill crying she knocked with a hope illsped,
For, grim and stark, that portal wide
At her hand's touch mocked, and her prayer denied.
Then sick at heart, that found not grace,
She turned her again and night to face,
As terror turns on swift-foot foes—
And lo! the clear East all climbing rose.
—JANE BARLOW in The Athenaeum.

Astral Bodies and Occultism.

The Rev. F. F. Ellingwood in the Homiletic Review.

The well-known "Fox girls," who appeared in Western New York fifty years ago, were the forerunners of Mme. Blavatsky. The Madame herself admits that she had been a Spiritualist ten years before she proclaimed the new system of Theosophy. She was holding successful séances as a medium when her studies in Oriental occultism suggested the new departure. The most radical change lay in the source of authority. Spiritualism had depended upon the disclosures of spirits whom the "medium" chose or chanced to announce. From this a step in advance was claimed by Andrew Jackson Davis and others, who for a time created no little sensation by the so-called doctrine of "clairvoyance." This new form of occultism was wholly independent of the spirits.

It was an inner light or perception claimed by certain nervous and imaginative persons, and in some degree it prepared the way for the Theosophic doctrine of the "astral body" and the "astral light." It was also a sort of forerunner of Christian Science, as it was chiefly utilized in the occult diagnosis and healing of disease. In the back streets of all our cities could be seen the signboards of clairvoyant doctors, generally women.

The Scientific Horse.

From The Spectator.

"A friend of mine," says Canon MacColl, "once shared the box seat with the driver of a stage coach in Yorkshire, and being a lover of horses he talked with the coachman about his team, admiring one horse in particular. 'Ah,' said the coachman, 'but that 'oss ain't as good as he looks; he's a scientific 'oss.' 'A scientific horse,' exclaimed my friend, 'what on earth do you mean by that?' 'I means,' replied Jehu, 'a 'oss as thinks he knows a deal more nor he does.'"

World-Language.

Como esta Usted was all I knew
Of Spanish: you of English knew still less,
And yet that night how fast the hours flew!

In vain I sought for phrases—one or two—
With which my admiration to express:
Como esta Usted was all I knew.

A trifle tiresome grows "How do you do?"
After much repetition, I confess:
And yet that night how fast the hours flew!

Was ever hapless lover forced to sue
In such cramped phrase? You laughed at my distress:
Como esta Usted was all I knew!

So, silent as the Sphinx, I sat by you,
Nor, till we parted, dared your hand to press:
And yet that night how fast the hours flew!

Perchance Love needs no language: there are few
Unspoken thoughts Dan Cupid cannot guess.
Como esta Usted was all I knew:
And yet that night how fast the hours flew!
—CHARLES LOVE BENJAMIN in The Century Magazine.

The End of the Janizaries.

From Self-Culture.

On the 15th day of June, 1826, the whole corps of the Janizaries in the capital assembled, overturned their camp kettles (the signal of revolt) and advanced upon the Seraglio. With his own hand the Sultan unfurled the sacred "Sanjak Sherif" and called upon the true believers to rally round their dischah and Calip; and the zealous Mussulman citizens rushed from all quarters and rallied under the sacred symbol. The ranks of the Janizaries were raked with grape and solid shot by "Black Hell," (a nickname for Ibrahim, General of Artillery,) and his gunners, as they pressed through the streets, compelling them to fall back to the Etmeidan, where they defended themselves with extraordinary fierceness, slaying great numbers of their assailants. The artillery, supported by the marines and the bostangi, pressed forward and compelled them to retreat to their barracks, where they offered desperate resistance to the assault.

From every street cannon thundered on the walls without intermission, the building was soon in flames, the walls torn and battered down by grapeshot, and the Janizaries, overwhelmed by ruins, shot, and flames, perished in their burning and blood-stained barracks. For two days the gates of the city remained closed, and with relentless vigor every corner was searched for such Janizaries as had escaped the general massacre, and when found they were hastily executed. Nearly 20,000 Janizaries were destroyed on this memorable day, and many thousands were afterward put to death in the various cities of the Empire; and thus not one of the number under arms was left to tell the tale.

Beggars in Italy.

I. Zangwill in The Youth's Companion.

The destitution of the Italian poor is not to be matched outside of Ireland, and the sufferers bear it with the same sweet resignation, pathetically grateful for the smallest contributions. Beggars, blind, crippled, or with hideous growths, placed at every point of vantage along the grand tourist highway, undo much of the good the sight of the beautiful works upon the spirit.

In the more paying situations there is keen competition. Nowhere are deformed beggars more numerous and insistent than at Assisi, with its touching reminiscences of St. Francis, preacher to the birds, whose humble shrine naturally tends to soften the purse strings.

The Italian beggar holds out or pushes forward his deformity as if it were for sale. At any rate, it is on view—at a fee. If the Italian Government, which owes so much of its scanty revenue to its American, English, and German visitors, had any consideration for their feelings, it would pension off its beggars, even if it had to charge the stranger a pauper-tax on entry which would cover all claims.

The human misfits are not the only beggars. It might be roughly said that all Italy lives on tips. Even the comparatively respectable classes have become corrupted by the tourists; quite a well-dressed young lady, conning her prayer book in St. Peter's, suddenly startled me by demanding an alms. There is no possible thing that can be done for you which you are allowed to do for yourself, and nothing which can be divided into two duties is allowed to be done in one. Woe to the Italian who by doing too much interferes with tip the second or tip the third!

Show Your Best Qualities.

From The Homiletic Review.

Honesty does not require us to hang our oil paintings faced to the wall, in order that our friends may see that they are made on coarse canvas. It is right to appear always at our best. Give the world your brightest thoughts, your most courteous speech, the outcome of your kindest impulses, and purest motives, no matter if you are conscious that these things are above your ordinary level. God made the flowers show their colors, not their dull, fibrous matter; to load the air with their odors, not with the rankness of their sap.

Praying for Darkness.

Notes from a Diary in Asiatic Turkey.

In vain had the Turkish reforming Governor Warkworth tried, by purchasing seed and inculcating improved methods of agriculture, to introduce the cultivation of maize in addition to the usual crops of Egyptian millet, wheat, and rice. No one would take his advice. The old methods were good enough for them; and the marvelous fertility of the soil which, with scarcely any preparation or labor, yielded a return to three hundredfold and more, was itself an encouragement to idleness. Then he had turned his attention to municipal affairs, and observing the total absence of lighting in the streets, had put up a number of lamps upon marble pillars.

The pillars remained, but not so the lamps; for the officials appointed to look after them stole the oil, and although the poorer classes had been exempted from all contribution toward the expense of the experiment, and the wealthier householders had been charged the very modest tax of 2 piastres a month, such was the consensus of adverse opinion that, as he pathetically observed, "they are all rejoicing now that as soon as his excellency is gone we shall be left in peace and darkness again."

Our Florida Alligator.

From Appletons' Popular Science Monthly.

An alligator is not an attractive creature. He has not a single virtue that can be named. He is cowardly, treacherous, hideous. He is neither graceful nor even respectable in appearance. He is not even amusing or grotesque in his ungainliness, for as a brute—a brute unqualified—he is always so intensely real that one shrinks from him with loathing; and a laugh at his expense while in his presence would seem curiously out of place.

His personality, too, is strong. Once catch the steadfast gaze of a free, adult alligator's wicked eyes, with their odd vertical pupils fixed full upon your own, and the significance of the expression "evil eye" and the mysteries of snake charming, hypnotism, and hoodooism will be readily understood, for his brutish, merciless, unflinching stare is simply blood-chilling.

Zoologically, the alligator belongs to the genus Crocodilus, and he has all the hideousness of that family, lacking somewhat its bloodthirstiness, although the American alligator is carnivorous by nature, and occasionally cannibalistic. Strictly speaking, however, the true alligator is much less dangerous than his relatives of the Old World, and he is correspondingly less courageous.

The Angel of the Cowgate.

Max O'Rell in The North American Review.

There died, in Edinburgh, a few years ago, a cheerful, happy-looking old woman, who sold sweets to the children of the Cowgate, that wretched, squalid spot of the Scottish capital. Her whole stock was worth about a couple of shillings, and she once told me that when at the end of the day she had made six or eight pence profit she was quite satisfied. Alas, there are many children in the Cowgate who never felt in the hollow of their hands a half-penny or even a farthing, and who, on beholding the old woman's basket full of shiny white, pink, and rose candies, would throw a side glance of envy and pass on, sad and dejected, or stop a few seconds, with their fingers in their mouths. Seldom was a child who could not afford to pay her allowed to pass that basket without receiving one for love. One day, coming out of school, the children looked for the old woman in vain. She was dead. At her funeral, hundreds of barefooted little boys and girls in rags followed their departed friend down the Cowgate.

When that old woman arrived at the gates of heaven, there were more angels to meet her and take her to the throne of the Almighty than there would be for the arrival of all the dukes in Christendom. If there are social sets in heaven, I guess that old woman is a leader of fashion among the four hundred there—or my idea of heaven is altogether wrong.

The Chaplain at Omdurman.

From the Downfall of the Dervishes. Bennett.

Alongside one of the English battalions rode the Presbyterian chaplain, mounted—oh, tell it not in the kirk, neither publish it among the elders—upon a looted pony!

The Men Before the Boilers.

From The Engineering Magazine.

If you were sealed up in a heated iron tank floating on the sea, and hammered at by missiles which now and then let in daylight and splinters, you would get a dim idea of the lot of the engineer's men aboard a battleship in action. But the engineer's men have to work in the hurly-burly, and you would go mad in your tank. The enemy's shot pounds the ship, but the engineer and his men know not where the ship is heading. And they can't stop to think about it. Keep that bearing cool, smother it in oil, drown it in water! Keep it cool, or the game's up.

The men on deck can let the splinters lie where they fall, but the men in the engine room have to keep the splinters out of the machinery. Steam pipes are pierced. Mend 'em. Crawl behind the boilers and stop the steam leak. Impossible to shut off anything. Scalded? Never mind. It's all in the day's work. Don't let the water down. Pass the coal lively. And while you're about it, put out that fire in the bunkers. Grimy men, dripping with sweat, go about quietly, with clear heads, watching everything. There's no bawling, useless noise, no confusion. In the lower engine room the thermometer stands 136 degrees in front of the ventilating blowers. In the upper engine rooms 190 degrees. Men dart into the upper rooms twice an hour or so, look around for a minute or two, and then dart out again. There on the hot seas on July 3 the temperature above the boilers of the Texas was sometimes 200 degrees.

In Defense of the Chinese Dog.

From The Spectator.

He was a red chow called "Fingo," the winner of the three first prizes at the Crystal Palace and Aquarium shows, and therefore a typical specimen of his breed. One of his chief characteristics was unique devotion to me as his master, for however long I left him with other friends, whenever I arrived he refused to look at anybody else and became my devoted slave. He was an excellent watch-dog, but so amiable that he never bit anybody in his life. He had a very independent and rather haughty air, which I have known other dogs resent, though there was nothing mischievous about it. He did not care for the caresses of strangers, and would receive them with amusing indifference; but if a friend pronounced his name, his tail never failed to give a sympathetic shake on the top of his back, and if I spoke to him, his nose was nuzzling my hand in a moment, and he was begging me to repeat his name.

He was no good for sport, because he could not hunt without giving tongue, and he could not retrieve; but he had a good nose and very keen sight, and was perfectly obedient. After one or two lessons he used to walk through a flock of sheep without heeding them, and he would come to heel when called, even though he was in full cry after a cat. I did not care to teach him many tricks, but those I wanted him to learn he mastered with great ease and never forgot. What made him specially good for the house was that his coat never had any offensive smell, and he contrived to make everybody devoted to him. Out of doors, I think, the most remarkable characteristic was his power of finding his way home wherever he happened to be.

The Guest.

A guest is at the door.
And the song he is singing,
And the rose he is bringing,
Teach me dreams undreamed before.

A guest is in the room,
And the love-song that he sings,
And the red rose that he brings,
Are the signs of joy and doom.

Dear love has come and flown,
But the song that he taught me,
And the rose that he brought me,
Are the sweets men die to own.
—VIOLA ROSEBORO, in Lippincott's.

In Pursuit of the Elephant.

From Harper's Magazine.

When the elephant is pursued on foot in Nubia it is invariably sought in the depths of the forest, where it has retired for shelter from the noonday sun, and also for the short repose it takes during the twenty-four hours. The hunter having tracked his quarry to its retreat is obliged to use the utmost stealth in approaching it, the elephant being a very light sleeper and awakened by the slightest unusual sound.

The difficulty of moving through a dense thorny jungle without making any sound dissimilar to those which might be produced by nature, such as the stirring of the branches by a light breeze or the occasional falling of a dead leaf, is greater than can be realised by any one who has not tried it.

On getting within arm's length of his game, the swordsman slowly raises himself to an erect position and deals a slashing cut on the back sinews of the nearest foot, about ten inches from the ground, at the same time leaping nimbly back to avoid a blow from the animal's trunk. The cut, if properly delivered, bites sheer to the bone, severing the large arteries, and in a short time death ensues from hemorrhage. Gazelles are hunted by a powerful breed of hounds, in build somewhat heavier than a greyhound. In spite of being far swifter than the hound, the gazelle falls a victim from a nervous habit of constantly stopping to look back to see if it is pursued; it also expends its strength by taking great bounds in an almost vertical direction, thereby not only losing time, but exhausting itself, so that it is overtaken without difficulty.

In a Music Shop.

In a dim corner of the shop,
With none but mice to mark,
The weary old toy-zither hung,
Forgotten by the dark.

The cobweb hid its outworn case,
Dimmed with the anxious years;
The strings that little hands had pricked
To laughter more than tears.

(And didst thou hope, a music toy,
For slumber? Nay, awake!
The heart of music has no rest
Until its cords must break.)

Without, among the violins
That master-hands had wrought,
It heard the master-music voice
Its own unuttered thought!

Like some poor bird of halting song
Way-worn, with broken wing,
Watching the lark fly up through heaven,
Ever to fly—and sing.

To little old toy-instruments
Nor rest nor sleep belong;
Only to feel with helpless strings
Eternal stress of song.

And even there, adaze with dust,
Too old and worn to sing,
The message of the viols set
Its voice a-quivering.

Thou weary little zither,
Long days and years shall come
Before thy heart of song may break—
Thy weary strings be dumb.
—JOSEPHINE PEABODY in The Youth's Companion.

Let Us Help One Another.

William Laird Clowes in The Fortnightly Review.

The English-speaking nations, if they act in harmony and if they prove worthy of their high destiny, hold the fate of the world in their hands. They can make right triumph over mere might; they can render wars impossible without their permission; they can introduce an era of peace and prosperity such as has been unknown in history. But to attain these results they must be just and honest in their methods and united in their aims. If either branch, underrating its responsibilities, should, by any lack of precaution, permit those who are dependent upon it to be poorer, more ignorant, less free, or less well-governed than they were before they became dependent, the clock of liberty, civilization, and justice will be everywhere set back, and an occasion will be given to the enemy to blaspheme. If, again, there be any lack of sympathy and co-operation between the branches when there is good work to be done, the influence of the race will suffer, perhaps permanently.

To-morrow, if only London and Washington will it, a law for the whole earth may be proclaimed in English, and no one will dare to gainsay it. To-day, however, as a necessary condition, London and Washington must not only be loyal friends and comrades, but also not hesitate to use for the common ends the best methods and the best men that either can provide. For, when the United States determined to be something more than a Continental American power, she put at stake not merely the inheritance of Washington and Lincoln, but the inheritance of men like Hawkyns, Raleigh, and Penn as well.

Old-Time New Year's Calls.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in The Atlantic.

In every house of any pretension the ladies of the family sat in their drawing room arrayed in their best dresses, and the gentlemen of their acquaintance made short visits, during which wine and rich cakes were offered. It was allowable to call as early as 10 o'clock in the morning, but the visitor sometimes did little more than appear and disappear, hastily muttering something about the "compliments of the season." The gentlemen prided themselves upon the number of visits paid, the ladies upon the number received. Girls at school vexed each other with emulative boasting.

"We had fifty callers on New Year's Day."

"Oh! but we had sixty-five."

This perfunctory performance grew very tedious by the time that the calling hours were ended, but apart from this the day was one on which families were greeted by distant relatives rarely seen, while old friends met and revived their pleasant memories. In our house the rooms were all thrown open, and bright fires burned in the grates. I recall a New Year's Day early in the thirties on which a yellow chariot stopped before our door. A stout elderly gentleman descended from it and came in to pay his compliments to my father. This gentleman was John Jacob Astor, who was already known to be possessed of great wealth.

The pleasant custom just described was said to have originated with the Dutch settlers of the olden time. As the city grew in size it became difficult and well nigh impossible for gentlemen to make the necessary number of visits. Finally, a number of young men of the city took it upon themselves to call in squads at houses which they had no right to molest, consuming the refreshments provided for other guests and making themselves disagreeable in various ways. This offense against good manners led to the discontinuance, by common consent, of the New Year's receptions.

Rebuke.

From The Academy.

A chill, dark, autumnal morning. A breakfast table with an overcrowded tribe of clamorous children. A worried mother, and an irritable father muttering something about "No decent elbow-room." A small child uplifts solemn eyes from his plate and says: "Hadn't one of us better die?"

No Coal, No Navy.

From Harper's Magazine.

Camara's voyage to the Philippines came to an untimely end at Suez quite as much because of the coal difficulty as because his fleet was wanted for the defense of the Spanish littoral. Had he steamed east he would not have been allowed by Egypt, France, Italy, or Turkey—the powers which hold the shores of the Red Sea—to coal on their coasts or in their harbors. He must have struggled as far as Colombo or Singapore before the rules of international law would have allowed him to fill his bunkers with fuel to take him to Manila. His helplessness, coming so close upon the voyages of the Deutschland and Gefion, and of the Navarin and Sissoi Veliki, to the Far East—voyages which would have been almost impossible had England closed her coaling stations to these rival powers—has not escaped notice on the Continent of Europe.

France, under the guidance of M. Lockroy, is preparing to fortify and provide with docks the chain of harbors which link Toulon and Madagascar. Germany is eagerly looking for points of strategic value on the trade routes, but I greatly fear that she will find none. Here England is without a rival. As her sea power has not been an ephemeral growth, she has slowly, link by link, forged a wonderful chain, binding India, the Yellow Sea, Australia, and the Cape to the mother country.

The Curse of a Treeless Region.

President Charles W. Eliot in The January Atlantic.

Any one who has traveled through the comparatively treeless countries around the Mediterranean, such as Spain, Sicily, Greece, Northern Africa, and large portions of Italy, must fervently pray that our own country may be preserved from so dismal a fate, says President Charles W. Eliot in the January Atlantic. It is not the loss of the forests only that is to be dreaded, but the loss of agricultural regions now fertile and populous, which may be desolated by the floods which rush down from bare hills and mountains, bringing with them vast quantities of sand and gravel to be spread over the lowlands. Traveling a few years ago through Tunisie, I came suddenly upon a fine Roman bridge of stone over a wide, bare, dry river bed. It stood some thirty feet above the bed of the river, and had once served the needs of a prosperous population.

Marveling at the height of the bridge above the ground, I asked the French station master if the river ever rose to the arches which carried the roadway of the bridge. His answer testified to the flooding capacity of the river and to the strength of the bridge. He said: "I have been here four years, and three times I have seen the river running over the parapets of that bridge." That country was once one of the richest granaries of the Roman Empire. It now yields a scanty support for a sparse and semi-barbarous population. The whole region round about is treeless. The care of the national forests is a provision for future generations, for the permanence over vast areas of our country of the great industries of agriculture and mining upon which the prosperity of the country ultimately depends. A good forest administration would soon support itself; but it should be organized in the interests of the whole country, no matter what it costs.

Poor Chance for Poets.

Andrew Lang in Longman's Magazine.

A poet is cross with me because I decline firmly to read his manuscripts and advise him as to the desirableness of taking to verse with all his young energy. Other poets may take a statistical view of their case. Let them consider the estimated population of the globe. How many of them have justified their conduct in being poets? At this hour is there one such being anywhere? Suppose, for the sake of argument, that there are six. How many millions to one is it against the success of the neophyte? But, if versify he must, let him send his work to all the editors. If they think his poems worth printing, (and paying for,) then let him make friends with certain young critics, who will blow his trumpet before him. But do not let him bother busy old men, who, by reason of their age, are no longer good judges.

I have been a poet, perhaps, as good as my eager correspondents. But never, never did I send manuscripts to total strangers and ask for an opinion. Nobody worth a guinea a page ever does this kind of thing. No man can be, as I am daily invited to be, the amateur literary adviser of the human race. Publishers and editors exist to sift the chaff from the grain of letters, and any one can see that they are not too fastidious. If they won't accept prose or verse, clearly the maker had better take to some other honest trade or profession. If nothing else will stop the poet, let him ask himself if he reads other contemporary poets. They would form a paying public by themselves if they bought each other's works, but they know a great deal better than to waste their money on such wares. Whom, then, do they expect to purchase their productions?

Rough Rider's Discipline.

Col. Roosevelt in Scribner's.

There were plenty of hard characters who might, by themselves, have given trouble, and with one or two of whom we did have to take rough measures but the bulk of the men thoroughly understood that without discipline they would be merely a valueless mob, and they set themselves hard at work to learn the new duties. Of course, such a regiment, in spite of, or indeed I might almost say because of, the characteristics which made the individual men so exceptionally formidable as soldiers, could very readily have been spoiled. Any weakness in the commander would have ruined it. On the other hand, to treat it from the standpoint of the martinet and military pedant would have been almost equally fatal.

From the beginning we started out to secure the essentials of discipline, while laying just as little stress as possible on the non-essentials. The men were singularly quick to respond to any appeal to their intelligence and patriotism. The faults they committed were those of ignorance merely. When Holderman, in announcing dinner to the Colonel and the three Majors, genially remarked, "If you fellars don't come soon, everything'll get cold," he had no thought of other than a kindly and respectful regard for their welfare, and was glad to modify his form of address on being told that it was not what could be described as conventionally military. When one of our sentinels, who had with much labor learned the manual of arms, saluted with great pride as I passed, and added with a friendly nod, "Good evening, Colonel," this variation in the accepted formula on such occasions was meant, and was accepted, as mere friendly interest. In both cases the needed instruction was given at received in the same kindly spirit.

The Song of French History.

From "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History." By George Meredith.

She, with the plunging lightnings overshot,
With madness for an armor against pain,
With milkless breasts for little ones athrist,
And round her all her noblest dying in vain,
Mother of Reason is she, trebly cursed,
To feel, to see, to justify the blow;
Chamber to chamber of her sequent brain
Gives answer of the cause of her great woe,
Inexorably echoing thro' the vaults,
"'Tis thus they reap in blood, in blood who sow
This is the sum of self-absolved faults."
Doubt not that thro' her grief, with sight supreme,
Thro' her delirium and despair's last dream,
Thro' pride, thro' bright illusion and the brood
Bewildering of her various Motherhood,
The high strong light within her, tho' she bleeds,
Traces the letters of returned misdeeds.
She sees what seed long sown, ripened of late,
Bears this fierce crop; and she discerns her fate
From origin to agony, and on
As far as the wave washes long and wan
Off one disastrous impulse: for of waves
Our life is, and our deeds are pregnant graves
Blown rolling to the sunset from the dawn.

Thouing.

From "Youths' Behavior," 1652.

To persons of lesser rank, one saith, "You," without thou-ing anybody, be it not some little child, and that thou wert much more aged, and that the custome itself amongst the meer courteous and better bred, were to speak in such manner. What concerneth familiar friends, amongst them the custome doth comport in certain places, that they "Thou" one another more freely, in other places one's more reserved.

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125th Street—West.

Mammoth Silk Sale.

An aggregate of values impossible to find elsewhere. Don't ask the why and wherefore, or how we got them; but come with three-fourths the money you would ordinarily pay for such qualities.

BLACK SILKS.

PEAU DE SOIE, 22 in. wide, regularly 98c. per yd., sale price, 69c

PEAU DE SOIE, 24 in. wide, regularly $1.25 per yd., sale price, 89c

SATIN DUCHESSE, 21 in. wide, regularly 79c. per yd., sale price, 59c

TAFFETA SILKS, 23 in. wide, regularly $1.00 per yd., sale price, 69c

FIGURED TAFFETA, 22 in. wide, regularly 98c. per yd., sale price, 65c

COLORED SILKS.

10,000 YDS. OF FANCY NOVELTY SILKS, comprising a large variety of styles and combinations; were 89c. per yd., sale price, 49c

8,000 YDS. OF FANCY STRIPED AND PLAID TAFFETAS AND BROCADES, were $1.00 per yd., for this sale, 69c

5,000 YDS. OF FANCY SILKS in Bayaderes and Stripes in an elegant assortment of colorings, were $1.25 per yd., for this sale, 79c

Pre-Inventory Sale of Dress Goods.

CHEVIOTS, PLAIDS, SCOTCH FANCYS, HENRIETTAS, SERGES AND NOVELTIES—an absolute clearance of all odds and ends and short lengths—no matter what the original cost—the best are included in this great pre-inventory sale—former prices 50c. to $1.50 per yard, your choice at . . . . . 29c.

50 pieces of 46-inch extra quality STORM PROOF SERGE in all the leading shades, reduced from 79c. per yard to . . . . . 59c.

40 pieces of ENGLISH COSTUME CLOTH in all the latest shades, reduced from $1.39 per yard to 1.00

Clearing Sale of Ladies' Garments.

We don't consider the cost now—the object is to move the stock—and absolute disposal becomes a necessity—these prices do not pay for the material—big values for little money—matchless anywhere.

LADIES' JACKETS of all-wool Kersey, unfinished Worsted and Boucles, all lined with heavy quality satin or taffeta, box and fitted effects, were $12.00, now 6.98

LADIES' CAPES of imported Boucle and Plush, collar and fronts trimmed with Alaska sable, heavy satin linings, 27 and 30 inches long, were $12.75, now 7.49

LADIES' HOUSE GOWNS, comprising wool Cashmeres, French Flannels and fancy Elderdowns, all this season's goods, formerly $12.00, now 6.98

Formnrly $7.00, now 3.98

LADIES' SEPARATE SKIRTS, of all-wool Cheviot and colored Cloths, many in the new bell shape, finished with buttons, perfectly tailored, value $5.00 to $10.00, at 3.98

Annual Sale of Embroideries.

An elaborate and beautiful assortment of Cambric, Nainsook, and Swiss Embroideries in matched patterns, Edgings, Flouncings, Insertings, Beadings, and All-Overs. Remarkable reductions for this sale. Come with high hopes, you'll not be disappointed.

5c for pretty Cambric Embroideries, 1 to 1½ in. wide; never less than 8c.

10c for choice Cambric Embroideries, 1½ to 3 in. wide; selling elsewhere for 14c and 15c per yd.

12c for handsome Embroideries, 3 to 4 in. wide, regularly 16c and 18c per yd.

15c for Embroideries of showy and elaborate designs, 4 to 6 in. wide; regularly 20c to 22c per yd.

Specials for Men.

Smoking Jackets.

The entire balance of this season's stock at two special prices—a remarkable money saving chance—don't miss it.

$1.79 for $3.50 JACKETS.

$2.98 for $4.50 JACKETS.

Men's Sox.

The complete sample line of a French manufacturer—at less than ONE-THIRD of regular value.

75 DOZEN FRENCH CASHMERE HALF HOSE in fancy stripes and plaids—all choice patterns—worth fully $1.49 to $1.76 per pair, at . . . . . 49c.

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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
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We regard the above stock favorably as an investment in view of plans now fast approaching consummation. Orders in this and other unlisted securities will receive prompt attention.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

No previous week in Wall Street's history ever approached the total business transacted on the New York Stock Exchange during the six days ended yesterday. There has been an average of over a million shares of stock traded in daily, and coincident with this tremendous activity in stocks there has been a similar broadening out in the bond market. Securities have been as strong as they have been active. Almost every conspicuous issue on the list shows an advance, some of the gains being much out of the usual.

Influential factors in establishing and maintaining these good times for Wall Street include the assurance that easy money is bound to continue for some time at least, this confidence being supplemented by uniformly favorable reports from every business quarter. When the iron market booms, friends of the stock market are full of faith that security quotations can be counted upon for good records; and in the present business situation iron does go up largely, and is evidently destined to go still further upward. But iron cuts no exceptional figure in this, for notable in curent conditions is the fact that practically every staple product of the country is moving just as iron moves; even cotton and wool finally join the encouraging procession.

Trade conditions are not only generally good, they continue steadily to improve. Testimony to this effect is beyond dispute. Railway earnings show it, and a hundred other significant signs show similarly. Business men are no longer blue; they are more than hopeful—they have become confident. Good feeling pervades every business quarter. Disturbing factors are disclosed nowhere. Under the surface some may be lurking, as the professional bears of Wall Street are always insisting; but for once anything that is bad seems able to find a safe hiding place.

In the financial world encouraging conditions are so much the rule that bankers of consequence are unanimously enthusiastic. Funds are in such abundance that ease in interest rates is counted upon as assured beyond any doubt; and in banking circles the almost uniform belief is that even when Spring trade opens and extraordinary demands for financial accommodation through expanding business appear, there will still be money available in Wall Street at 2 and 3 per cent. On the basis of cheap money much of the current security market's improvement rests. To disturb such a condition would probably upset market values in a jiffy; and on this account exceptional value centres in the practically uniform assurance from bankers of consequence that no fear need anywhere be apprehended of tightness in money, much less anything like a squeeze.

Abundance of funds, showing in many ways, has one sequel which may or may not prove ultimately favorable. Syndicates are crowding Wall Street. Industrial and commercial combinations are becoming fashionable beyond all precedent. There seems to be developing an actual mania for the formation of "trusts," big and little. And largely, if not chiefly, this development is facilitated by the cheapness of money. Underwriting syndicates are over and over again subscribed almost every time they are projected. Professional speculators are finding in them opportunities to make money easily and with a rush. You sign your name to a paper in the morning agreeing to pay for a certain proportion of securities in a new "industrial" corporation "when issued." At noon you are notified that your subscription is to be cut in two once or twice, so great has been the competition of other subscribers for the ground-floor chance. In the afternoon brokers on the curb are clamoring for the rights under your subscription at five and ten and twenty points' advance over what you have agreed to pay. This merry game proceeds now with many hurrahs. Curious phases are in it. They who make original subscriptions and quickly grab the bonuses of later competing bidders are able to make large profits—without ever having invested a single penny. But will the end of all this be helpful, or are there perils in it?

Certain it is that no security market ever yet was so well founded or could run into such buoyancy that principles of sanity and caretulness could be ignored. On this fact just now stress is put by men of consequence in the financial world—men who believe in the actuality of the good times that are here, men who believe that these good times are not only real, but that they are bound to be lasting, bound to grow yet further tremendously. But faith need not involve recklessness. Consequence is, statements like those made by such a veteran in finance as Collis P. Huntington, quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES's financial columns to-day. Says Mr. Huntington:

"Just now the trend of things appears to be toward prosperity. Of course, people may overdo the thing. They may climb so fast that they may get dizzy and fall. They should be careful and not abuse the good things that are offered. Common sense and forethought should always prevail."

And as to the stocks of his own railroads Mr. Huntington adds tersely: "I really don't know what puts up the price. I am inclined to think that prices generally are getting too high."

Market prices have advanced not only beyond all precedent, but far beyond every expectation of extreme optimists. Price comparisons make exhibits that are astounding. "The public is in"—so the Wall Street phrase has it. But whose stocks has this "public" bought? So is put the superficial bear insinuation. There is a more sensible inquiry—this: Has the public's buying been based on calculation of intrinsic value or is current buying inspired by enthusiasm, sympathy in the swing of the market, buying because everybody has bought and continues to buy, buying because it is the fashion—because there has seemed to be "no top" to anything?

It is well to hope and have faith, even to discount approaching betterment, but men of sense bear continually in mind the fact that in every security market, as in all else, it is better to be safe than to be sorry.

SATURDAY.

Yesterday was the most remarkable Saturday Wall Street has ever known. In the short two-hour session transactions in stocks went far beyond the average total of ordinary five-hour days, and with the remarkable activity there was a buoyancy of a sensational sort. Transactions in stocks aggregated almost 700,000 shares. It was a fitting wind-up to the greatest week in Wall Street history. From start to finish the trading was tremendous, and the upward tendency equally as pronounced as it has been at any time during the present bull movement.

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Strong interests bought, commission houses bought, bear traders bought—all heavily and aggressively. Some of the market's strength was due to fright among the shorts, of whom there has been a very large number. But the greater part of it resulted from that same confident bullishness that has all along characterized this security market.

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The opening of the market was attended by many substantial gains over Friday night's closings, and these gains were not lost afterward; on the contrary, as the day went on they were increased. In only one or two quarters was there any hesitation shown; practically every railroad stock on the list showed the salutary effects of confidence and bullishness among outsiders. Early London prices were higher, and the arbitrage houses took round blocks of stocks. Bull pools worked aggressively in some shares, and their efforts met with much success. But it was buying by the public that made the market buoyant.

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Burlington in particular and the Granger stocks in general were notably strong, the former gaining 2½ points for the day. Atchison preferred was a feature of the market, getting up to 58¼ on heavy transactions, in which Flower brokers were at all times conspicuous. The same buying was responsible for a substantial advance in Federal Steel common and for the early strength in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which touched 06½. Another of the Flower group to show substantial improvement was New York Air Brake, which sold at 145, and made a net gain of 9 full points. New York Air Brake's recent buoyancy has been most remarkable. The company's largely increased business has been to some extent responsible for this, but insiders seem to lay more stress upon the excellent financial condition of their property. They point out that the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, with a capital of $11,000,000, pays 20 per cent. on its stock—in reality about 6 per cent. on its present market value, which is 332. To pay the Westinghouse dividend requires $2,200,000. The New York Air Brake Company has a capital of only $5,000,000. To pay a dividend equal to 6 per cent. on the present market value of the stock, as the Westinghouse is doing, would require only about $400,000.

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Notably strong yesterday were the coal stocks. The announcement in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the near completion of the anthracite deal was a surprise to the Street, and was, of course, most favorably received. The buying of all the coalers yesterday was of the best character and, under the leadership of the Readings, they showed strength. In the pending coal deal the Reading property will profit most, especially if the scheme for the purchase of coal lands is carried through.

Another conspicuously strong stock was Southern Railway preferred, which ran up above 49 on heavy buying, much of which was undoubtedly for inside interests. Vague rumors regarding the company's acquisition of an important Southern railroad property were in circulation, but no details could be obtained during the day. Shrewd observers, however, believed that something of much more than ordinary importance is pending in Southern Railway affairs.

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In strong quarters yesterday favorable talk was to be heard on Consolidated Gas. For some time past a clique of local politicians have been short of the stock, but they have made no progress, and have become dissatisfied with their short investment. Their short sales have not caused liquidation or declines, and their stories regarding the possible introduction of bills at Albany to reduce the price of gas in New York have fallen flat. Wall Street still remembers the compact which the company made with the Legislature last session regarding the price of gas for the next five years.

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Much of the market's strength was due to anticipation of a favorable bank statement, and such expectations were not disappointed. It was really a much better statement than the Street looked for. Surplus reserve increased nearly $5,000,000; the banks gained $7,000,000 in cash holdings; deposits increased nearly $9,000,000, and loans increased a little more than $3,000,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of $237,000,000, which is more than $28,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating more than $835,000,000, and loans outstanding to the extent of $716,000,000.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $14,500 3s, coupon, at 107⅛@107½@107⅜.

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In State bonds $9,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 85 and $45,000 Virginia funded debt deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 8.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf...	½	Federal Steel pf.....	½
Am. Malting Co.....	⅝	Glucose Sugar	½
Am. Steel & Wire...	⅝	Iowa Cent. pf.....	1
Am. Tobacco pf.....	1	Morris & Essex.....	1½
Ann Arbor	¾	National Biscuit ...	1½
Ann Arbor pf.....	1	N. Y. Airbrake	9
At., Top. & S. F....	¾	Ore. Short Line.....	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf....	2½	Pacific Coast	2⅝
B. & O., all in. pd...	¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf..	1½
B. & O., when iss..	¾	Penn. Railroad	½
B. & O. pf., w. iss..	¾	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Buff., R. & P. pf....	1½	Reading 1st pf.....	⅝
Canada South.....	1	Reading 2d pf.....	1½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.....	2½	Rens. & Saratoga....	1
Chi. & East Ill.....	1	Standard Dist.....	⅛
Chi. & East Ill. pf..	2	Southern Ry.....	⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P...	1½	Southern Ry. pf.....	2½
Chi., R. I. & Pac....	¾	Texas & Pacific.....	⅞
Chi. & Northwest....	1½	Texas Pac. Land Tr..	½
Chi. & N. W. pf.....	½	Third Avenue	¾
Chi. Term. Trans....	1	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	½
Col. Coal & I. D. pf..	1½	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. pd.....	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	½		
Erie 1st pf.....	½		
Federal Steel	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	½	Knickerbocker Ice ...	2
Am. Malting pf.....	1	Laclede Gas	1¼
Am. Steel & W. pf...	⅝	Lake E. & W. pf.....	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf...	1	Manhattan Cons.....	⅝
Bay State Gas.....	½	Met. Street Ry.....	⅝
Bkok. Rap. Tr.....	1¼	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Ches. & Ohio.....	½	Mobile & Ohio.....	1
Chi. & Alton.....	1	Nat. Lead Co.....	1
Col. Fuel & Iron....	¾	P., C. & St. L. pf..	¾
Col. Midland	¾	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	⅝
Col., H. Val. & T. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1½
Flint & P. M.....	1¼	St. L. S. W. pf.....	⅝
Great North. pf.....	2½	Southern Pacific	½
Illinois Central	½	U. S. Leather pf.....	⅝
Kan. City, F. & G...	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. & 9th Av. 5s....	1⅛	St. L. & I. M. 5s.....	1¼
Kan. City & P. 1st..	2	Southern Ry. 1st.....	1
Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s.....	1	Stand. R. & T. inc..	1½
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s..	3	West Shore 4s. reg...	1¼

Bonds Declined.

Col. Mid. 2-4s..... 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $223,938,574; balance, $13,081,114; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,029,692.

Money on call in London at 1@1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2⅝ per cent. for short and 2⅝@2 7-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼ for sixty days, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20@5.20¼ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼@94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, and there were all-round substantial advances. This was especially true of South African securities, which were extremely animated.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Prices were strong on the Boerse here to-day, and all departments were more animated. Spanish fours spurted in response to Paris advices. Local securities rose sharply owing to the industrial boom, the ease of private discount stimulating transactions.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 14.—On the Boerse to-day business was quiet and prices were hardening, this being especially the case with Spanish fours. American securities were good.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 68¾; New York Central, ¼, to 128; St. Paul, ¼, to 128½, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 88⅞. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 68¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 81; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 39⅞, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76⅜. Atchison sold at 22⅛, Illinois Central at 120½, Erie at 15½, Reading at 11⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 3-16, for money, and were unchanged, at 111¼, for the account.

NEED OF CONSERVATISM.

Mr. Collis P. Huntington, in reply to a request for an expression of opinion on the business situation, said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"In my opinion we are going to have at least two or three years of good times. I gauge what is to be by what has been. Business moves in waves, sometimes up and sometimes down.

"During the sixty years that I have been in business I have watched conditions and changes very closely and I know that any person who calculates on more than three years of really good times out of each period of ten years calculates on something that never happened. Of course, I except the years during and immediately following the civil war. Then abnormal conditions prevailed. In those days we wanted money in this country and we simply manufactured it.

"Just now the trend of things appears to be toward prosperity. Of course people may overdo the thing. They may climb so fast that they will get dizzy and fall. They should be careful and not abuse the good things that are offered. Common sense and forethought should always prevail. In good times we must prepare for the bad times which must inevitably follow, and in bad times some of us prepare for the good times. Men are able to make money in good times by the work that they do when times are hard. We do not sell things when prices are away down, but we get them ready to sell when prices go up."

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Asked what he thought of the vigorous way in which some of the Industrial stocks were being pushed, Mr. Huntington said:

"I do not care to comment on any of the Industrial properties. My experience has been that persons are sometimes disposed to capitalize genius at too high a figure.

"The railroads in this country are, I think, in excellent shape, and most of them are handling a fair amount of business. The trouble out West is that the rates are too low. Freights are being carried too cheaply, and rates will have to be raised before the roads can get the profits that they ought to have. I had a personal experience a few days ago that taught me that one Eastern railroad in particular was charging for a very short haul about twice as much as the Western roads are able to get for long hauls."

With regard to Central Pacific matters Mr. Huntington said that he understood the plan of adjustment had been practically agreed upon and would be announced within a short time. He believed that it would prove mutually satisfactory to the Government and to the company. Asked whether the sudden rise in the prices of Central and Southern Pacific stocks was due to the settlement of relations with the Government, Mr. Huntington said:

"Oh, no; I really don't know what put up the price of Southern Pacific. I am inclined to think that prices generally are getting too high."

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Speaking of his Mexican interests, Mr. Huntington said one of the best things about the Mexican International was that it had been built without a dollar of subsidy, and that it was developing solely as a business enterprise. It handles goods sent from the United States into Mexico, and goods sent from Mexico into this country, and the business is increasing steadily to the advantage of sections of both countries.

YEARS OF PROSPERITY AHEAD.

Those interested in woolen goods merchandise see in the early disappearance of the immense stocks which were brought into the country prior to the operation of the present tariff an indication of profitable business in that line. Extensive wants have to be supplied, and woolen goods men are assertive that heavy purchasing will take place throughout the year. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Arthur Sullivan of the firm of Sullivan, Vail & Co. yesterday expressed the view that conditions warrant strong confidence in the outlook and that excellent business is assured in the years ahead. Mr. Sullivan said:

"In my opinion, there is a very encouraging outlook for business generally. Improvement is the order all around. There is a better purchasing disposition than before in almost every business quarter, resulting from the agricultural prosperity and the accompanying extension of demand for manufactured articles. The industrial improvement has been rapid, and it would also seem to be of a lasting character.

"The woolen goods trade has been slower to feel the effects of the good times which have been revived throughout the country for some time past than other lines. This is the fact that over the large importations of merchandise of this class were made in anticipation of higher duties after the passage of the Dingley bill. The immense stocks which were then imported proved quite an incubus on the market, and woolen goods were placed at a serious disadvantage by reason of the overloading which took place. Since then these stocks have gradually been depleting. An outlet has been found for the extensive purchases then made by every one able financially to accumulate stock in expectation of an advance. The merchandise thus accumulated has now gone very largely into consumption.

"The present is a period between seasons, and there is little heavy buying now going on, but activity will recommence on Feb. 1, when the general woolen goods trade will be greatly stimulated. Commission houses feel assured of splendid business next season, and all through the year. It is anticipated that in 1899 there will be a disposition of unusually large quantities of goods.

"In the woolen goods line there will undoubtedly be very good times this year. We hear from our customers on all sides that they have almost entirely used up their old stocks. I think, too, that the supply in the hands of consumers is very much less than it has been for a number of years past. Such a condition in the trade, taken in connection with better times and natural developments generally, makes it practically impossible to come to any other conclusion than that there will be activity and prosperity in the coming years. I expect to see the woolen manufacturers of this country running overtime before the close of 1899.

"Woolen goods are even cheaper than they were a year ago. There has been no speculative rise in them. For this reason I am still more convinced than ever that large purchases will prevail in every department of the business. We have had some years of depression, but now it is apparent that we are speedily turning for the up grade. The pendulum unquestionably swings that way, and it seems to me quite likely that it will continue to swing that way for a long time to come.

"Generally there is a willingness to do business and an inclination to expect satisfactory results from all new enterprises. The consensus of opinion appears to be that the United States is on the eve of great business prosperity. Looking at the present condition of the woolen goods trade and the signs of encouragement that show all around, I believe this industry will make rapid progress during the next three or four years, beginning with the season about to open shortly. In fact, I cannot see any good reason for limiting the period of better times. Judging from all present indications, prosperity might very well be expected to continue uninterruptedly for many years."

SOME BANKERS' VIEWS.

Opinions differ somewhat as to the immediate future of the money market. The majority of the bankers, half a score of whom were seen by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, are of the opinion that money will continue at present rates, but there are some who disagree with this view. The latter opinion and good grounds for it were well set forth by President Warner Van Norden of the National Bank of North America:

"I differ somewhat from the general opinion in regard to the future of the money market. I feel the greatest confidence in the continuance of business prosperity, and I believe that business activity will be very great in all lines. This will mean heavy demands for money, and the natural result should be an advance in present rates. Nor would it take much to cause an advance. When we consider that the surplus reserve of the banks of this city is at present only about 2½ per cent., against 10 and 12 per cent. held by many of them during 1894, when deposits were very much less, it is easy to see how a slight movement might cause a tightening of money rates.

"The surplus now is about $20,000,000. It would not take much to use up that. Why, if Boston, for example, were to withdrew its New York deposits, 10 to 15 per cent. money would be the result. Of course there is no danger of such an occurrence, but it illustrates how easily present monetary conditions might be changed.

"If the future verifies present indications in regard to the increase in all lines of business, it would not be surprising to me to see a 6 per cent. rate. I consider illogical the statements made by some public speakers that time money will be obtainable at 2 per cent. or even lower. If there is to be any appreciable movement in money rates in the near future it will be an upward one."

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There is nothing alarming or pessimistic in the view taken by Mr. Van Norden, but it is somewhat at variance with that expressed by several others.

President J. Edward Simmons of the Fourth National Bank said: "I think we shall have easy money right along."

President W. W. Sherman of the National Bank of Commerce concurred in this opinion, saying that he expected no material change in rates this Spring.

President Henry W. Cannon of the Chase National Bank said: "I do not anticipate any tightening of money, but I do not look for any falling off in rates. I think they will remain about as they are now."

***

The same view was expressed a little more at length by Mr. George S. Hickok of the National Park Bank: "There is plenty of money in this country and plenty more coming—enough, I believe, to meet the demands of any increase in business that is likely to occur. The present prosperous conditions seem certain of continuing. Confidence has been restored, and that always makes money cheap. With the favorable outlook for trade and with no fear of political disturbances there seems no reason to fear that money rates will be advanced this Spring."

MUNICIPAL BOND OUTLOOK.

Municipal bonds have shown considerable strength since the opening of the new year, and material advances have been made by conspicuous issues. The outlook for high-grade bonds of this class is said by competent authorities to be better than ever before. Discussing this feature of the bond market situation yesterday, Mr. Arthur B. Leach of the banking house of Farson, Leach & Co. said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"Dealers in municipal bonds did not anticipate the January investment market in the same measure as was done in the railroad or industrial investment markets. Most of the savings banks and trust institutions make it a rule never to buy ahead—not to make investments until their funds are actually in hand. The result has been a very strong demand for this class of securities for January. Prices have advanced on account of the lack of new issues being made.

"During November, 1897, there were new issues brought out of $8,000,000, while in November, 1898, the issues were $10,000,000. In December, 1897, there were $21,000,000, comparing with $10,500,000 in the same month of 1898. The total issues for 1897 were $163,000,000, and for 1898 they were $128,000,000. This difference of $35,000,000 in new securities brought out, added to the very large maturities for the year 1898, resulted in very material advances in the better-known securities. The course of the bond market is shown by the following representative instances, the selling basis for January, 1898, being given, as well as that for January, 1899:

	Jan., 1898.	Jan., 1899.
City of Cleveland 4s.....	3⅜ @	3.07
City of Chicago 4s.....	3½ @3.40	3⅛
New York City	3.10@3.20	3
City of Boston.....	3.20@ ..	3.10
United States 4s, 1907.....	2.55@ ..	2.42

"The most striking showing made during the year 1898 has appeared in the increase of investment money through the Central States. The high bids made for new issues have very largely come from local institutions. In St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and St. Louis the local dealers and investors are outbidding the Eastern markets constantly for their home securities.

"A further striking feature of the market has been the demand by sinking fund trustees for securities, evidencing that the taxes and income of the Western municipalities have been well cared for. And further, there is a constantly growing demand for high-class municipal securities from individuals. The consolidation of street railroads, steel mills, wire mills, and other industries has placed in the hands of the former owners of these properties large amounts of cash, and these funds are being in a greater measure than ever before invested in conservative low-interest-bearing securities.

"The supply of high-grade investment bonds from Europe seems to be nearly exhausted. In the past sixty days there has not been sent over nearly so large an amount as usual of such municipal securities as have been favorite investments in Europe.

"There has never been a better outlook for high-class municipal securities than with the commencement of the year 1899."

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 14, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York.....	$1,027,966,415	$728,743,986	+41.1
Boston	117,527,204	96,679,981	+21.6
Philadelphia ...	78,707,742	62,832,889	+25.3
Baltimore	18,596,400	16,707,443	+11.3
Chicago	106,571,502	91,118,788	+17.0
St. Louis.....	28,346,526	27,279,520	+ 3.9
New Orleans...	10,547,006	10,705,290	— 1.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,388,262,795	$1,084,067,877	+34.4
Other cities, 5 days	175,497,641	161,049,486	+ 9.0
Total, all cities, 5 days ..	$1,563,760,436	$1,195,117,363	+30.8
All cities, 1 day.	310,016,418	250,078,124	+24.0
Total, all cities, for week.....	$1,873,776,854	$1,445,195,487	+29.6

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 7 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, a gain of 7.3 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 49.6 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 64.8 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 0.7 per cent., compared with 1897 a gain of 29.9 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 33.7 per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	74	74	74
1st week Jan.....	$21,674	$21,648	$25,198
From July 1.....	625,585	571,558	.....
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	224	224	224
1st week Jan.....	$16,489	$18,445	$17,667

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company

To holders of securities of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY, BALTIMORE AND OHIO SOUTHWESTERN TERMINAL COMPANY, CINCINNATI AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY, and MARIETTA RAILWAY COMPANY:

As already announced, the undersigned have undertaken to act as Managers to carry out the Plan for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, which affects the above-named securities.

The Syndicate will purchase for cash at their face value the coupons and claims for interest on Registered Bonds maturing January 1, 1899, from holders who deposit their bonds under the Plan.

Participation under the Plan of Reorganization in any respect whatsoever is dependent upon the deposit of securities with the Depositary on or before the twentieth day of January, 1899.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Depositary under the Plan, is now prepared to receive deposits of securities, either at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or at its agency, the LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 41 Lothbury, London, England.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any further information desired, may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned, or at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company or its London Agency above stated.

Dated New York, December 21st, 1898.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London,
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York,
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

To the Security Holders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company:

Referring to the above Plan, your Board is of the opinion that the same is just and equitable to the Company's security holders, and, therefore urgently recommends its prompt acceptance.

Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

E. R. BACON, President,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
EDGAR T. WELLES,
JOHN H. DAVIS,
New York,
FRANCIS PAVY,
London,
Committee of Board.

G. Sidenberg,
8 Broad Street, N. Y.
Member New York Stock Exchange.

PAY ABOUT
Utah & Northern 1sts 7%, due 1908, 4.10%
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7%, due 1911, 4.10%
Columbus & Tol. 2d 7%, due 1900, 4.20%
So. Pa. of Cal. Cons. 5%, st'd, due 1937, 4.65%
Newark Gas Cons. 5%, due 1948, 4.75%
Missouri Pac. Cons. 6%, due 1920, 5.30%

ARE SAFE AND APT TO SELL HIGHER. MANY OTHER ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Further particulars on application.

N. Y. SECURITY AND TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus..... $2,750,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
WM. L. STRONG, 1st Vice-Prest. ABRAM M. HYATT, 2d Vice-Prest.
OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN, Asst. Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
Chas. S. Fairchild, Jno. G. McCullough,
Wm. H. Appleton, Edward Uhl,
Wm. L. Strong, Frederic R. Coudert,
James J. Hill, D. Aymar Sands,
Wm. F. Buckley, John W. Sterling,
Stuart G. Nelson, John A. McCall,
Hudson Hoagland, H. Walter Webb,
James Stillman, James A. Blair,
Edward N. Gibbs, Frank W. Stearns,
H. C. D. Borden, Edm. D. Randolph.
Aldace F. Walker.

This company is authorized to act as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Agent, Receiver, Registrar, and Transfer Agent.
Receives deposits subject to sight drafts, allowing interest on daily balances.

BOND DEPARTMENT.
CAREFULLY CHOSEN SECURITIES FOR INVESTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS.
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

5% Parties having low interest-bearing securities maturing and mortgage investors should investigate **6%**
Manhattan Real Estate & Loan Co.,
320 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Under supervision N. Y. Banking Department.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank,
486 BROADWAY,
(Organized 1830.)
New York, January 13th, 1899.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank, held the 10th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Leo Schlesinger,

Isaac Stiebel,	Henry Corn,
G. B. M Harvey,	Charles Strauss,
Max Dansiger,	Myer Foster,
John P. O'Brien,	Aaron Hecht,
E. A. Quintard,	I. D. Einstein,
H. W. Poor,	Joshua Piza,
Max Jagerhuber,	Thomas E. Crimmins.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. Leo Schlesinger was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Isaac Stiebel was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

Inspectors of Election—Joseph Freeman, John Cromwell, and Adam Walker.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Ninth National Bank,
New York, January 10th, 1899.

At the annual election, held this day, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

John K. Cilley,	Addison C. Rand,
Albert C. Hall,	N. S. W. Vanderhoef,
Augustus F. Libby,

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co.

5-20 Year 4 Per Cent.
Collateral Trust Gold Bonds

PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1918,

And Redeemable on or after April 1, 1903.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL 1 and OCTOBER 1.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin of the United States of the Present Standard of Weight and Fineness.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, Trustee of the Mortgage.

August Belmont, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., in a letter to us dated January 11, 1899, states as follows:

"The $12,500,000 Collateral Trust Gold Bonds sold to you are secured by deposit with the UNITED STATES TRUST CO. of
"$14,000,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad Unified Mortgage 50-Year 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, and
"$4,000,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Paducah and Memphis Division, 50-Year First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

"The proceeds of this loan have been used to retire $7,070,000 Louisville and Nashville Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds which matured April 1, 1898; to reimburse the Company for the purchase of the Paducah and Memphis Division, and for moneys expended in additions and improvements upon it, and for other properties purchased in the past by the Company.

"The Unified Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of which $14,000,000 are deposited to secure the bonds sold you, are secured by a mortgage on 1,232 miles of road, including the main line from Cincinnati to Nashville and to Memphis, and a sufficient number of them is reserved to retire all underlying mortgages as they mature. It is provided in the mortgage that none of these underlying bonds shall be extended at maturity, so that in time it will become a first mortgage. As additional security to this mortgage, the Company has deposited in trust under it $3,150,000 of bonds and $25,992,535 of stocks, which are of great value, both intrinsically and for the control they represent.

"The Unified Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds are now selling in the open market at about 96, at which price they would be worth $1,000,000 more than the entire amount of the Collateral Trust Issue, which surplus, with the $4,000,000 Paducah and Memphis Division 4 Per Cent. Bonds, furnish a margin of nearly 40 Per Cent.

"The Paducah and Memphis Division Bonds, also deposited to secure the new bonds, are the direct issue of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and are secured by a first mortgage upon 254.2 miles of railroad, now operated by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway at an annual rental sufficient to more than pay the interest on the bonds. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway pays dividends at the rate of 4 per cent. on its Capital Stock of $10,000,000.

"The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company is now without floating debt, and on December 31, 1898, had cash on hand amounting to $2,000,000, and stocks and bonds in its treasury available for its uses, which at a conservative estimate are worth between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000.

"The Company has had no construction account since July, 1894, and during that period the following sums have been charged to operating expenses, for permanent improvements which might properly have been charged to construction account, had there been one:

"1894-1895	$279,584	1896-1897	659,950
"1895-1896	617,342	1897-1898	$546,571

making a total for the four years of $2,103,447

"The following is a detailed statement of the gross and net earnings of the Company for the past three years:

	1895-1896.		1896-1897.		1897-1898.
Miles operated	2,965		2,981		2,988
Gross earnings	$20,390,711		$20,372,308		$21,996,652
Operating expenses and taxes	14,085,167		14,438,734		15,561,980
Net earnings	$6,305,544		$5,933,574		$6,434,672
Income from rents and investments	434,372		427,064		590,776
	$6,739,916		$6,360,638		$7,025,448
Interest and rents	$4,983,096	$4,981,993		$4,972,592	
Loss on other roads	127,859	75,414		175,100	
Sinking funds	186,548	194,663		162,008	
Unfunded discounts	14,727	20,947		26,375	
So. and No. Alabama, net earnings	50,183	108,441		56,472	
Total charges against income	5,362,413		5,381,458		5,392,547
Surplus over all charges	**$1,377,503**		**$979,180**		**$1,632,901**

"For the six months ended December 31, 1898, the net earnings of the Company amounted to $3,751,565, an increase over the corresponding period of the previous year of $258,679.

"The annual saving of interest effected by the funding of the Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds into the Collateral Trust 4s is about $200,000."

Dividend payments at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum have just been resumed by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad upon its Capital Stock of $52,800,000.

We offer $10,000,000 of the above-described bonds for public subscription at 99 and accrued interest to date of delivery.

At this price they will net 4 1-4 per cent. if redeemed in 1903 and about 4.10 per cent. if allowed to run to maturity.

The subscription books will open at 10 o'clock upon the 18th inst., and close at 3 o'clock upon the same day or earlier at our discretion. The bonds will be deliverable on Monday, the 23d.

Application blanks and copies of the trust deed may be obtained at our office.

Vermilye & Company,

27 State Street, BOSTON. Nassau & Pine Streets, NEW YORK.

TIME IS MONEY.—If you use the telegraph wires utilize a Code that reduces the tolls to a minimum. This result can only be attained by consulting the

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPHIC CODE,

NEARLY 150,000 CODE WORDS.

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THUS 4 CODE WORDS REPRESENT 40 ORDINARY ENGLISH WORDS, A SAVING OF $9 ON A SINGLE MESSAGE TO LONDON.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale.

STOCKS, WHEAT, COTTON,

for cash or on margin.
Write or call for DAILY MARKET LETTER giving INFORMATION OF ESPECIAL VALUE, FREE, upon application; also monthly table showing prices Stocks, Cotton, and Produce. Telephone "805 Broad."

Branch Office, 1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th.

WANTED, BY A STOCK EXCHANGE HOUSE, A MAN HAVING PREVIOUSLY HAD LARGE EXPERIENCE IN AN ACTIVE BROKERAGE OFFICE, TO TAKE IMMEDIATE CHARGE OF STOCK-BLOTTERS; ONLY THOSE THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED IN OFFICE DETAIL NEED APPLY, STATING LENGTH OF EXPERIENCE AND WITH WHOM GAINED, REFERENCES &c. ADDRESS YOUNG, P. O. BOX 822, N. Y. CITY.

A.—A.—

FIRST MORTGAGE OF $100,000 AT 5% WANTED.

To replace present mortgage of $90,000. OLD Houses, income $6,000 yearly; main value in LAND, good bond and (great future) large CORNER Plot, BUSINESS DISTRICT; value about $150,000. Further particulars from

OWNER, BOX 96, NO. 60 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1867.
BUSINESS NOTES WANTED.
THEO. B. TAYLOR & SON,
44 Broad Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
55TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, and 57 Duane St.
New York, December 30, 1898.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1899, to all stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899. JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York, December 20, 1898.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT., out of accumulated earnings, has this day been declared on the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable January 20, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1898.
The preferred stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 20, 1898.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the Southern Railway Company will close at 3 P. M. on Friday, December 30, 1898, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 10, 1899.
On January 20, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has fixed and declared TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, and a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings for the year 1898, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 15, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on January 21 and reopened February 16.
MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable Jan 16, 1899.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on Jan. 10, 1899, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 18, 1899. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 22, 1898

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
New York, December 21st, 1898.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after January 24, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

During several months past the holders of a large portion of the shares of the American Steel and Wire Company have been carefully considering the advisability of obtaining by purchase or reorganization other leading wire concerns in the United States, among them the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of pig iron, Bessemer steel, and open-hearth steel, as well as wire in its various forms, and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

It is believed that there would result greater economy in management and operation, and thereby be of advantage to all the stockholders of the several companies. After a thorough investigation of the several properties and their values, actual as well as relative, the acquisition of the following plants has been assured upon a just and fair basis:

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.
Worcester Wire Company of Worcester, Mass.
Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio.
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oliver Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Newcastle Wire Nail Company of Newcastle, Pa.
Pittsburgh Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cincinnati Barbed-Wire Fence Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Laidlaw Bale and Tie Company of Joliet, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.
Consolidated Barb-Wire Company of Lawrence, Kan., and Joliet, Ill.
Newburgh Wire and Nail Company of Newburgh, N. Y.

To accomplish the object suggested, the following plan has been agreed upon:

AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CORPORATION UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY. THIS CORPORATION WILL HAVE AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $90,000,000, OF WHICH $40,000,000 WILL BE SEVEN PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $50,000,000 WILL BE COMMON STOCK.

This corporation will acquire the above properties either by direct ownership or through the ownership of not less than a majority of the capital stock, where it is not practicable to purchase the properties themselves.

A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED WHICH WILL FURNISH THE NECESSARY CAPITAL FOR THE ABOVE PURCHASE, AND IN ADDITION THERETO PROVIDING THE NEW COMPANY WITH A WORKING CAPITAL OF ABOUT $18,000,000, EXCLUSIVE OF THE WORKING CAPITAL OF THE SEVERAL CONCERNS WHICH WILL ENTER THE NEW CORPORATION, WHATEVER MAY BE NECESSARY OF THIS WORKING CAPITAL MAY BE USED FOR THE PURCHASE OF OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE AGREED UPON HEREAFTER. THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL TO BE FURNISHED BY THE SYNDICATE BEING $28,000,000.

The syndicate agreements will provide that the New Jersey company shall acquire such of the capital stock of the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois, not less than a majority thereof, however, as may be offered, on the following basis:

For each share of the preferred stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one share of the seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the New Jersey corporation, and in addition thereto six-tenths of one share of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation; for each share of the common stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one and two-tenths shares of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation. It is further arranged that the banking house of J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. OF NEW YORK CITY, or its agent for that purpose, (THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.,) will exchange the certificates of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, on the above-named basis, provided the same are presented and deposited at either of the offices above named on or before TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899; that in event of delay in issuing the certificates of the New Jersey corporation interim certificates will be issued exchangeable for the engraved certificates when issued. The interim certificates will be issued by either J. & W. Seligman & Co. or their agents, (the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at Chicago.)

It is very desirable that the fiscal year of the New Jersey corporation commence on January 1, 1899, and to that end the plan must be consummated at the earliest possible date; therefore, the stockholders in the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, are requested to present and deposit their stock promptly, so that the same may be speedily and without delay exchanged, and the organization of the New Jersey company facilitated.

Books of transfer of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, were closed on Wednesday, January 4th, 1899, and will not be reopened until about January 25th, 1899, and the books of the New Jersey corporation will be opened as soon as the engraved certificates are ready for delivery, not later, however, it is believed, than January 25th, 1899.

IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE NEW COMPANY WILL DECLARE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS ON THE PREFERRED STOCK OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., BEGINNING ABOUT APRIL 1ST, 1899.

The undersigned, comprising the entire Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, after a careful consideration, believing that the consummation of the plan proposed will increase earnings, decrease expenses, result in a more stable cost of manufacture, and more satisfactory results to the stockholders, have decided to exchange their own shares in the Illinois corporation for shares in the New Jersey corporation, upon the above-named basis:

J. W. GATES,
A. CLIFFORD,
I. L. ELLWOOD,
CHAS. DOUGLASS,
WM. EDENBORN,
S. H. CHISHOLM,
JOHN LAMBERT,
F. BAACKES,
E. H. GARY,
E. J. BUFFINGTON,
W. H. ROWE.

January 7, 1899.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 7, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE **PREFERRED** AND **COMMON** STOCK OF **AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY:**

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF SAID STOCK UNDER AN AGREEMENT DATED JANUARY 5, 1899, BETWEEN JOHN W. GATES AND ISAAC L. ELLWOOD AND FREDERICK P. VOORHEES, ISSUING THEREFOR OUR NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, EXCHANGEABLE FOR THE STOCK OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY (NEW COMPANY) WHEN RECEIVED BY US FOR DELIVERY. ALL STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BE DEPOSITED MUST BE DULY ENDORSED IN BLANK.

NEW YORK CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF **J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.**, 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE **ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO,** WHO WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT THEREFOR, ON OUR BEHALF.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

FINANCIAL FORECAST.

The investing public has acted upon the advice recently given in this column, and has turned its renewed attention and new buying to the particular properties we selected: Pennsylvania, Pan Handle preferred and common, St. Paul, Burlington, North West, Rock Island, and New York Central. The public is acting very wisely. If investors limit their ventures to these securities they will remain in absolute control of the better elements of the New York security market. It is our purpose to undertake in this column today a forecast of railway finance, that our readers may be able to discount in the largest degree possible and in the safest manner practicable the future of the United States.

By way of prelude: Open the eyes of your mind before a map of the United States. Note the position of the great cities on the Atlantic coast—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Washington; glance along the State of Pennsylvania and note its gigantic developments; stop at Pittsburg and turn your vision westward toward the Mississippi River and reflect upon the conditions which underlie the territory between the Great Lakes and the Ohio River. In that locality, coal, coke, iron, steel, and lumber are brought together at lower cost than in any other region of the earth.

Within the outlines we have described, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, is the centre of population of the United States, the centre of the coming industrial developments of the United States, and the centre of the transportation interests of the United States. All that is best in the renewed growth of this country will be felt most in that territory. The Pennsylvania system is that territory.

The Pennsylvania system east of Pittsburg is the Pennsylvania Railway Company. The Pennsylvania Railway Company is a railway miracle. It is a financial institution of the highest order, with $40,000,000 cash assets, and with $175,000,000 worth of securities. While it owns the Railroad, it receives more income from the securities it owns than it pays out interest on what it owes. It is in exactly the same position with reference to yearly income and outgo as though it had no bonded indebtedness and the stock owned everything. It is earning ten per cent.; it pays five and will pay six per cent. It is every way the best growing investment which can now be found any where in the vast realm of finance. The editor of this column advises his friends to sell their favorite bonds and buy this stock.

Now look at the Pennsylvania Railway combination west of Pittsburgh. Except for a parallel line to Chicago, Pan Handle is the Pennsylvania system west of Pittsburgh. The Pan Handle system begins at Pittsburgh and runs with double track to Columbus. From there it branches in every important direction. It has a railway line of its own to Indianapolis and Louisville, another railway line to Cincinnati, and still another line to Vincennes (for Cairo.) It has a railway line of its own to St. Louis, another line of its own to Pecria, and still another line of its own to Chicago. All these important railroads belong to one company, and that company is Pan Handle. The entire business of the South, the West, and the North West can reach this central region through the gateways of the cities we have named and over the roads owned by this company. No other railway property in the United States stands in such important relation to the material and business growth of the whole country.

The western and the eastern divisions of the Pennsylvania combination are held together by one link only; that link is created by the simple fact that the Pennsylvania Railway Company owns a large majority of Pan Handle stock. The Pennsylvania system, therefore, as a system has two owners and no more. One is the Pennsylvania Railway Company itself, the other is composed of those who own Pan Handle stock. There are no other owners of this system, and all its magnificent future will be divided between these two interests. There are also two managements of the Pennsylvania system. One management is composed of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railway Company and their executive representatives. The other management is public opinion and private justice. If there is a conflict between these two managements the Pennsylvania Directors will yield. The Pennsylvania managers occupy a conspicuous position in the financial and railway world, and stand perpetually before the eyes of mankind. They will give full recognition to this partnership. To do otherwise they should have no inclination, and certainly have no power. As it now is, these two divisions of the Pennsylvania system are altogether separate, with Pan Handle offices and officers at Pittsburgh. The ownership of this little stock outstanding is an absolute necessity to the integrity and harmony of the Pennsylvania system as a system. Pittsburgh should be a way station, and all the Pennsylvania properties should be unified into one unbroken line and controlled by one unmodified management. The termini of this unified and symetrical Pennsylvania system should be in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington in the east—Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Peoria, and Chicago in the west. How will the Pensylvania management accomplish this? Will they buy Pan Handle stock or guarantee the stock and lease the road, or will they repeat the mistake they made in reference to the minority stock of Northern Central? In that case they did not buy the stock and have been paying seven per cent. dividends ever since. With abundant money in their treasury it would now pay them to buy that Northern Central at 200. If they do not acquire the Pan Handle minority stock at this time, they will buy it at a later period for twice the cost. If they postpone it long enough they will pay five times its present value. They must have it at any cost. The potential tendencies of modern railway consolidations and the harmony of their widespread interests will demand it.

During the past week certain Philadelphia journals which are supposed to be organs of the Pennsylvania Railway Company have been clamorous against the views expressed in this column. The Pennsylvania officials themselves have made indefinite denials. The Philadelphia brokers and their New York connections have engaged in many maneuvers to discourage the public in reference to these shares. Simultaneously, a selling movement was inaugurated on the floor of the exchange. What is the meaning of all this? Why these depressing influences? Do the Pennsylvania managers prefer that the public should not have large faith in this property? Why do they not rejoice because the stock is becoming established in the confidence of the public and in its market position? No thoughtful observer can mistake this pressure from the Philadelphia news journals; this discouragement of Pennsylvania officials, these absurd maneuvers of Philadelphia brokers. If the Pennsylvania people did not want this property they would pay no attention. They would either ignore its market position or rejoice in its advancement. The man who holds Pan Handle stock has a grip upon the most wonderful speculative investment that the American railway developments have ever created.

IMMEDIATE MARKET.

On the first day of this month, as a financial prelude to the opening year, our readers were advised to place special reliance upon Manhattan, Pennsylvania, Pan Handle preferred, Central, St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island. Every stock named has had conspicuous advance, even including Pan Handle, which has been under a more aggressive bear attack from apparent Philadelphia sources than any railway stock in years. One week ago we advised the speculative public to concentrate its buying upon the special shares above named. Investors have bought these shares with courage, but have not followed all our suggestions. They have not lightened their load of other stocks. There can be but one result to this. The speculative accounts will become overloaded. We now propose advice of the most radical nature, and say to our readers: If you are investing money with a view to immediate income and increasing revenue, buy Pennsylvania. Sell Government bonds or favorite railway bonds and buy Pennsylvania. If you desire to use money on margin in the most strategic manner possible in view of the present conditions on the market, buy Pan Handle common, Pennsylvania and Pan Handle preferred. You can select no other position equal to this. These shares will advance more than any other sound shares when the general market advances, and decline less than other stocks when the general market declines. If you have abundant resources hold St. Paul, because in a few weeks it will begin to pay six per cent. or assume a position in the market as if it were paying six per cent.; also Burlington, which is already looking forward to such conversion of its bonds that three and one-half per cent. net result will be saved in favor of the stock and its market quotations enhanced more than twenty dollars per share. These two stocks may not show such results in the immediate future, but the movements are within our view. As far as other stocks are concerned, lighten your load or sell them entirely. Then wait. After the market has had its next sensations you can make ventures again.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 14, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
81½	81¾	200	Am. Malting Co.	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ⅝
83½	84	140	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½	−1
36	36¾	16,510	American Cotton Oil.	36¾	37¾	36¼	36¾	− ⅛
89½	90	415	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89½	90	89½	90	+ ½
140	144	280	American Express	142	142	142	142	− ½
13⅜	13⅞	1,220	American Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅞
37½	38½	39	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	−2
42½	43	1,760	Am. Steel & Wire	41½	42½	41¾	42½	+1½
109¾	110½	650	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	110¼	110¾	110	110	− ⅝
127	127¼	6,620	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127½	128¾	126¾	127¼	.....
111½	..	390	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111⅝	111⅝	111	111	−1
100	..	70	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100¾	100	100¾	.....
147½	147⅝	4,900	American Tobacco	148	148	147¾	147½	− ⅝
139	145	100	American Tobacco pf.	140	140	140	140	+1
17	17½	400	Ann Arbor	17¼	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
39¼	40	200	Ann Arbor pf.	40	40	40	40	+1
22½	22¼	17,980	At., T. & S. F.	21⅝	22¾	21⅝	22⅜	+ ⅞
57½	57⅝	87,550	At., T. & S. F. pf.	55⅝	58¾	55⅝	57⅝	+2⅞
68¾	69	200	B. & O., all in. pd.	69	69	68¾	68¾	+ ⅛
54½	55	200	B. & O., when iss.	55	55	54½	54½	+ ⅛
77½	77⅝	410	B. & O. pf., when iss.	77½	77⅝	77½	77⅝	+ ⅛
8⅞	9¼	16	B. & O. Southw. pf.	8¼	8¾	8¾	8¼	.....
6¼	6⅝	16,090	Bay State Gas	6¾	6¾	6¼	6⅜	− ⅛
94½	94⅝	65,335	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	96¼	96¼	93	93	−1½
14	14½	900	Brunswick City	14¼	14⅜	14	14½	+ ¾
32	33½	10	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	31½	31½	31½	31½	.....
78	80	200	Buff., R. & P. pf.	77	78	77	78	+1½
55⅝	56¼	760	Canada Southern	55½	56	55½	56	+1
46¼	46⅞	7,645	Central Pacific	46¾	47¼	46⅝	46½	− ⅛
27	27¼	3,925	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅜	27⅜	27	27	− ⅛
168½	169½	110	Chicago & Alton	168	168	168	168	−1
132⅞	133	29,060	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132	133½	131¾	133	+2½
62	62½	560	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	62	62	61¾	62	+1
114½	116¾	100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	116	116	116	116	+2
15⅝	15¾	2,980	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	16¾	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
52½	58	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	52½	52½	52½	52½	.....
28⅞	30⅜	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30¾	30⅝	29¾	29¾	− ⅜
125⅜	125½	20,310	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	124⅝	125¾	124⅝	125¼	+1⅛
145⅝	146	3,750	Chicago & Northw.	145	146¾	144¾	145⅝	+1⅛
189	189	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	189	189	189	189	+1½
116¾	116⅞	25,465	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117	117	116¾	116⅞	+ ¾
9	9¼	1,764	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9½	9¼	9¼	.....
38⅝	39	1,450	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38	39	38	39	+1
47¼	47½	2,550	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	47⅝	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	− ⅛
41	43	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
2½	3½	100	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	3	3	3	+1½
83¾	84	2,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34	84	33	83½	− ⅝
7⅞	8½	100	Colorado Midland	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	− ⅝
56	56½	125	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	56	56	56	56	.....
22¾	23	585	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	22¼	23	22¼	23	+ ⅜
2½	2¾	700	Col., H. V. & Tol.	2½	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8¾	9	1,600	Col., H. V. & T. pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	− ½
189½	190½	24	Consolidated Gas	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	.....
45⅝	45½	100	Consolidated Ice	45½	45½	45½	45½	.....
91	92	10	Consolidated Ice pf.	91	91	91	91	.....
112	112½	1,400	Delaware & Hudson	112¾	112¾	112	112¾	− ¼
157½	158	890	Del., Lack. & West.	158	158½	158	158	.....
20¼	20⅜	100	Denver & R. G.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	.....
70	70¼	1,350	Denver & R. G. pf.	70⅜	70⅜	69¾	70½	− ⅛
20¾	21	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	.....
15	15¼	1,910	Erie	15¼	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
39½	39½	2,100	Erie 1st pf.	39½	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	+ ⅛
38½	39	10	Evans. & T. H.	39½	38½	38½	38½	.....
53¼	53⅝	44,759	Federal Steel	52½	53	52⅜	53⅛	+1⅛
83½	83⅝	3,625	Federal Steel pf	83⅞	83⅝	83¼	83½	+ ⅛
22	23¼	1,200	Flint & P. M.	23½	23¾	22½	22½	−1⅛
..	..	262	General Electric	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
160	161	2,495	Great Northern pf.	162	162	160	160	−2½
70½	71	300	Glucose Sug. Ref.	71	71	71	71	+ ½
109	110	100	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
100¾	..	120	H. B. Claflin	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+ ⅛
115½	116¾	1,515	Illinois Central	116¾	116¾	116	116½	− ⅛
62½	63	520	International Paper	63	63	62½	63	.....
93¾	94	100	Int. Paper pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
12	12⅝	100	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
46	47	250	Iowa Central pf	47	47	47	47	+1
8¾	9¼	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
15¾	16	2,420	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16¾	16¼	16	16	− ½
54	56	479	Knickerbocker Ice	55½	55½	53¼	53¼	−2
80½	81	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	− ⅜
53½	54½	790	Laclede Gas	54¼	54¼	53¼	53⅝	−1⅛
16½	17	575	Lake Erie & West.	17¼	17½	17	17	.....
65½	67½	1,638	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67½	67¾	65	66	−1½
61	62	1,700	Long Island	60½	62½	60½	61	.....
66⅝	66¾	8,460	Louisville & Nashville.	66¼	66¾	66⅝	66⅝	+ ⅜
108¼	108½	15,355	Manhattan Con	109	109¼	108	108	− ⅜
189	190	535	Metropolitan St. Ry.	190½	190½	189	189¾	− ⅛
38	38¼	1,100	Minn. & St. Louis.	38¾	38¾	38	38¼	− ⅛
75	76	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	− ½
38½	39	3,250	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	− ⅛
45⅝	46½	7,455	Missouri Pacific	46¾	46¾	46	46	− ⅛
36½	37½	100

tinued weak, and apparently there was further liquidation of them.

American Air Power sold as high as 48½. Standard Oil was firm around 450. Wagner Palace Car touched 195, showing an advance of about 14 points for the week. Otis Elevator stocks showed further gains, and the Amsterdam Gas securities were firmer than they have recently been. Brooklyn Elevated common and preferred were also in good demand.

Closing quotations were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Brcadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	92
Brcoklyn El. common	34	34½
Brooklyn El. pf	65	66
Brooklyn El. bonds	95½	96½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	78
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	61	65
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	103	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County Inc	9¼	10
Kings County Elevated	5	6½
Nassau 1st 6s (Brooklyn trolley)	106	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	114	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
United Traction, Providence	86	87
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	56½	60
Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	94½
Brooklyn Ferry stock	39	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	93½	94½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	75
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85½	87½
Indianapolis Gas stock	105	115
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex int	106	103½
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	87¾
Lafayette Gas Company stock	60	70
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	70
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	30	30½
Amsterdam pf	68½	67½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103¾	104¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	16½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	97½	98½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107½	107¾
Columbus Gas	70	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92	96
Mutual of New York	300	302
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60	64
New England Gas bonds	97½	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	137	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	20	21
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	84¾	85¼
Western Gas	94	96
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	105	107

Industrials.

American Air Power	48	48½
American Bank Note	39	40½
American Steel & Wire common	36½	37
American Steel & Wire pf	86¾	87
American Steel & Wire subs	107½	108
American Tin Plate common	36	40
American Tin Plate pf	95	98
American Typefounders'	49	52
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco	38½	39½
Continental Tobacco pf	79¾	80½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	3
Hering-Hall-Marvin pf	13	14
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	53	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	98
International Silver Plate	16	17
Lorillard Company, ex div	110	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	22	25
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	99	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	39½	40
Otis Elevator pf	85½	86½
Pratt & Whitney	5	6
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	446	448
Trenton Potteries	14½	15¼
Trenton Potteries pf	60	65
Union Typewriter	22	22½
Union Typewriter 1st pf	101½	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf	101	102
Wagner Car Company	195	196

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	¾	1
Electric Vehicle common	20	23½
Electric Vehicle pf	65	65½
Hudson River Telephone stock	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	23½
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

Specie Report, District of New York, Jan. 7 to Jan. 13, 1899, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Caracas	Curacao	$600
Cherokee	Sanchez	160
American Silver Coin—		
Finance	Colon	70
Advance	Colon	58
Caribbee	St. Thomas	2,017
Seneca	St. Jago	1,150
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Finance	Colon	1,140
Seneca	St. Jago	2,774
Crintyba	Nuevitas	55
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Crintyba	Nuevitas	256
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	5,276
Cherokee	Sanchez	520
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	1,027
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	1,836
Finance	Colon	290
Advance	Colon	7,980
Andes	Kingston	9,725
Altai	Limon	7,000
Adirondack	Limon	2,000
Finance	Corinto	6,300
Orange, Nassau	Curacao	44
Alleghany	Limon	2,700
Gold Bullion—		
Karthago	Tampico	2,527
Finance	Colon	3,268
Caracas	Curacao	450
Advance	Colon	596
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	330
Alleghany	Limon	3,000
Cherokee	Puerto Plata	300
Alleghany	Savanilla	715
Karthago	Tampico	27,554
Crintyba	Nuevitas	345
Silver Ore—		
Finance	Corinto	1,097
Total		$93,180

Specie Exports from the Port of New York, Jan. 9 to Jan. 14, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Jan. 10—New York	London, S. B.	$652,500
Jan. 11—Yucatan	Havana, S. (U. S.)	15,000
Jan. 11—Yucatan	Havana, G. C., (U. S.)	50,000
Jan. 11—Yucatan	Havana, G. C., (Fgn.)	58,886
Jan. 12—Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos, G. C., (U. S.)	5,000
Jan. 12—Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos, S. C., (U. S.)	2,000
Jan. 13—Cherokee	Sanchez, S. C., (Dom.)	13,000
Jan. 13—Cherokee	Puerto Plata, G. C., (U. S.)	4,400
Jan. 13—Umbria	London, S. B.	254,885
Jan 13—La Champagne	Havre, S. B.	82,450
Total		$1,138,121

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Dec. 6—Aurania	London, S. B.	48,000
Total		$1,186,121

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Cotton Oil	37	37	37	37
1,370	A., T. & S. F.	21⅞	22⅝	21⅞	22½
6,350	A., T. & S. F. pf.	55⅝	58¼	55⅝	58¼
4,580	Am. Sug. Ref'g	127⅝	128¼	126⅞	127¼
10	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
40	Am. Tobacco	147¾	147⅞	147¾	147¾
4,490	Brook. R. T.	95	95⅞	93	94½
770	Balt. & Ohio	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
4,150	Chi., B. & Q.	131⅝	133¼	131⅝	133¼
4,770	C., M. & St. P.	123	125½	124⅜	125⅜
2,070	C., R. I. & P.	116⅞	117	116½	117
20	Chi. & Northw.	144½	144½	144½	144½
4,370	Federal Steel	54	54	52½	53¼
30	Federal Steel pf.	83	83⅜	83	83¼
910	Louis. & Nash.	86⅝	86⅝	86¼	86⅝
1,290	Manhattan	108⅞	109	108¾	108¾
470	Mo. Pacific	46⅝	46⅝	46	46¼
670	Northern Pac.	48½	48⅞	48	48⅝
370	North. Pac. pf.	78¾	79	78¾	79
150	Pacific Mail	46¼	46¾	46	46
640	People's Gas	111¼	111¾	111¼	111¼
210	Reading	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜
2,190	Reading 1st pf.	57½	57⅞	57½	57⅝
330	Southern Ry.	13¾	13¾	13	13¾
480	Southern pf.	47¾	49½	47¼	49
30	Tenn. C. & I.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½
1,570	Union Pacific	47¼	47¾	46⅝	46⅞
60	Union Pac. pf.	74¾	74¾	74½	74½
10	Wabash pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½
10	Western Union	95⅝	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
48,430					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Texas Pac. 2d	48	48	48	48

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		Mex Inter 1st 4s	
3,000	105	7,000	85¼
Ala Midland 1st		5,000	85½
10,000	99	10,000	85⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Missouri Pac cons	
1,000	89	4,000	112
Atch, Top & San F adjustment 4s		5,000	112½
11,000	80	90,000	112¾
3,000	80¼	Mo Pac trust 5s	
15,000	80¼	5,000	93
11,000	80	Mob & Ohio gen 4s	
75,000	79⅞	3,000	85
45,000	80¼	1,000	84½
20,000	80	Nat St'ch M Co 1st	
Gen 4s		5,000	104
69,000	100⅝	3,000	103¼
93,000	100⅞	N Y C & H, Lake Sh col 3½s	
1,000	100⅜	10,000	100
25,000	100⅝	5,000	100⅛
Austin & N W 1st		N Y, C & St L 4s	
10,000	93½	1,000	106¼
5,000	93¾	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
27,000	94	1,000	104⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		N Y, O & W con 5s	
25,000	98½	½,000	106½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		N & W Ry con 4s	
3,000	103	4,000	90
1,000	102¼	10,000s20F	89⅞
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		10,000	88¾
1,000	110¼	N P gen lien 3s	
Canada So 1st 5s		5,000	69¾
3,000	109	1,000	69½
5,000	109½	30,000	69⅝
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		145,000	69¾
215,000	93	N P Ry pr ln 4s	
16,000	93¼	3,000	102⅜
25,000	93½	Nor Pac Term 1st	
15,000	93⅜	4,000	115
6,000	93½	Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div	
92,000	93¼	11,000	104¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Ohio & Miss 2d	
2,000	40	9,000	126½
10,000	40⅝	Ore R R & Nav 4s	
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		30,000	101¾
30,000	12½	15,000	101½
Cent of N J gen 5s		Ore Short Line 6s	
15,000	114½	5,000	131
Ches & O gen 4½s		2,000	130½
10,000	92⅝	Oregon Short Line Inc A 5s	
15,000	93	10,000	86
20,000s20F	92⅞	15,000	86½
10,000	92⅝	inc B & col tr	
19,000	93	10,000	66½
Ches & Ohio con 5s		Pitts & W 1st 4s	
4,000	118	10,000	98¼
Chic, B & Q con 7s		Reading Co gen 4s	
5,000	114⅝	10,000	86⅞
1,000	114½	42,000	86⅝
Chic & E Ill gen 6s		15,000	86⅞
5,000	109⅜	23,000	86⅝
Chic Term Tran 4s		40,000	86½
2,000	94½	5,000	86⅜
C, C, C & St L gen 4s		Rio Grande W 1st	
50,000	88¼	5,000	91½
Col Midland 1st 4s		R, W & Og con	
1,000	75⅝	1,000	131½
5,000	75½	8,000	131
8,000	76	St L & I M gen 5s	
Col Midland 2-4s		26,000	108
5,000	67	5,000	107⅞
Colorado South 4s, when issued		31,000	108
10,000	87½	21,000	108⅞
7,000	87¼	4,000	109
Col, H V & Tol 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $85 pd		St L & San Fran 4s	
5,000	74½	25,000	83
18,000	74½	20,000	83¼
5,000	74½	10,000	83⅜
5,000	74	20,000	83½
Col & Ninth Av 1st		10,000	83¼
2,000	126½	St L & S F G M 5s	
3,000	127	20,000	107⅜
Den & R G Imp 5s		St L Southw 1st	
16,000s20F	103½	1,000	88
Det City Gas 5s		St L Southw 2d inc	
1,000	96½	5,000	47½
Dul & Iron R 1st		25,000	47⅜
5,000	107½	18,000	48
E Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		5,000	47¾
4,000	115½	10,000	47½
Divisional 5s		3,000	48
2,000	114½	San A & A Pass 4s	
Elgin, Jol & E 5s		10,000	80
24,000	106	50,000	80⅜
Erie gen lien 4s		21,000	80½
10,000	73	30,000	80⅜
10,000	73½	1,000	80⅜
Erie 4s, prior bds		14,000	80½
75,000	92½	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	
2,000	92½	5,000	104½
8,000	92½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Ev & T H gen 5s		10,000	105½
10,000	100½	1,000	106
5,000	100⅜	5,000	105¾
4,000	101	1,000	106
5,000	100¾	Standard R & T 6s	
7,000	101	14,000	87½
Flint & Pere M 5s		16,000	88
4,000	101¼	Standard R & T inc	
Flint & P M, Port Huron div 5s		15,000	29
1,000	102	10,000	29¼
G, H & S A, Mex & Pac div 5s		23,000	29
7,000	101½	5,000	29½
10,000	101⅝	8,000	30
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		30,000	29⅝
4,000	110	1,000	29¼
Ill Cent, Louis div 3½s		Tex & N O Con 5s	
4,000	94½	10,000	103
Int & G N 2d mtge		9,000	103⅜
5,000	93¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		1,000	109½
3,000	110	2,000	109½
Kan C & Pac 1st		3,000	109⅜
25,000	80	Tex & Pac 2d inc	
5,000	80½	1,000	47⅝
10,000	81	25,000	47⅞
K C P & G 1st		Third Av 1st 5s	
10,000	67½	2,000	125½
2,000	68	T, St L & K C 1st Trust Co certfs	
Kings Co Elev 1st		3,000	93
6,000	70	Ulst & Del 1st 5s	
Knox & Ohio 1st		8,000	100
5,000	119	Union Elev 1st 6s, Trust Co certfs	
Long Island G M 4s		5,000	102½
2,000	99	2,000	102¼
Louis & N. Nash, Fl & Shef 1st		1,000	103⅜
10,000	107⅝	40,000	103½
Unified gold 4s		1,000	103⅝
5,000	96¾	8,000	103½
Manh Ry con 4s		12,000	103
8,000	100	U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
25,000s20F	99¾	37,000	91
5,000	100¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
35,000	100	4,000	113½
5,000	100¼	5,000	113¼
7,000	100	Det & Chi Ext	
1,000	100½	1,000	105½
5,000	100¼	Wab deb, Ser B	
Metropol Elev 1st		10,000	35⅝
3,000	116	5,000	35½
Metropol Elev 2d		40,000	35⅝
2,000	102⅜	3,000	35½
Met St Ry gen 5s		10,000	35⅝
2,000	120⅜	70,000	35½
5,000	121	West Shore gtd 4s	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		25,000	111½
4,000	93⅜	50,000	112
Mo, Kan & T 2d		2,000	112¼
25,000	70¼	25,000	112
5,000	70	5,000	111½
139,000	70¼	Registered	
20,000	70⅜	50,000	111⅜
10,000	69¾	500	110½
		Wh & L E con 4s	
		1,000	59½

Total sales.....$3,389,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	99½	..	Hawaiian S.	57½	60½
3s, r., 1918	106¾	107¼	H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	96	..
3s, r., 1918	107¼	108	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	96	..
3s, 1918, c'll	107	108	Homestake	58½	..
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼	Ill. Cent. l.	100	..
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113½	Jol. & Chic.	160	..
4s, r., 1925	129½	129⅝	Keo. & D. M.	4½	5¼
4s, c., 1925	128¾	130	K. & D.M.pf.	17	18
5s, r., 1904	112½	113½	Keo. & W.	29½	32
5s, c., 1904	112¼	113½	King. & Pem.	2	4
Che. 4s, 1899	102⅜	..	Lac. Gas pf.	97½	100
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..	Lake Shore	198	203
Adams Ex	108	109½	Mah. C. R.	145	..
Alb. & Sus.	200	..	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Amer. Coal	125	140	Man. Beach	3	5
Am. D. Tel.	43	46	Md. Coal pf.	50	55
Beech Creek	100½	..	Mex. Cent.	6	6¼
Bos. A. L. pf.	106½	..	Mex. N. ctfs.	⅞	1⅛
Brook. U. G.	140	143	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	97½	100
B., C.R. & N.	100	..	Mo., K. & T.	14¾	14½
Can. Pacific	86	89¾	Nat. Bis. pf.	104½	105¼
Cap. Trac.	86	89	N. Y. & N. H.	199	200
Chi. & Alt. pf.	175	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
C. Gt. W. deb.	82	84½	Norf. So.	65	..
C., I. & L.	9	9½	Nor. & W.	..	19
C., I. & L. pf.	34	36	Ont. Mining.	6	8
C., M. & St. P. pf.	167	167¾	Or. R.R. & N.	50½	53
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	97½	Pac.C. 1st pf.	87	90
C., L. & W.	15½	15½	Penn. Coal	350	..
C. & Pitts.	180	..	P., D. & Ev. 1st	1½	..
C. C. & I. D. 1st	1½	..	Peo. & E.	5½	6
Col. F. & I. pf.	94	98	P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
Col. So., w.i.	8	8½	P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	175	..
Col. Mid. pf.	21	22	P. & W. pf.	8	10
Col. & H. C. & Iron	7	7¼	R., W. & O.	128	..
Consol Coal.	50	..	Rio G. W.	29	30
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	R. G. W. pf.	68	69
Detroit Gas	66¾	68½	St. J. & Gr. Island	5	5⅞
D., S. S. & A.	3	4	St. P. & O. pf.	167	175
D.,S.S.& A. pf.	7½	8¼	Sixth Av.	200	210
Ed. E. Ill. of New York	192	..	T. & O. C.	20	30
Eighth Av.	380	..	T. & O. C. pf.	35	40
Erie 2d pf.	19	20	Wells-F. Ex.	128	130
Ev. & T. H. pf.	70½	71	Wis. Cent.	2½	2¼
F. & P.M. pf.	47	48			

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Tin Plate opened at 36⅜, touched 36, and then improved, closing at 38. The preferred ranged from 94¼ to 95½, closing at the latter. Linseed opened at 24 and closed at 25. The preferred brought 75. Biscuit opened at 52, which was an advance, and sold to 52½, closing at 52⅝. Some sold for 51½. Match was lower, ranging down from 148¼, at the opening, to 148, where it closed. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	68½
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	147½
National Biscuit Company common	52¼
National Biscuit Company pf.	106½
American Steel and Wire common	40½
American Steel and Wire pf.	110
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company pf.	20
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company	4¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf.	25
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	20
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf.	42
North Chicago Street Railroad	220
West Chicago Street Railroad	99
South Side Elevated Railroad	77¼
Lake Street Elevated	13½
Lake Street Elevated 1st ctfs	11½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—The close of the week finds the money market still in an extremely easy condition, with the demand as light as ever, and with rates practically unchanged. At the Clearing House all the loans between the banks were made at 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at par and 5c. premium. Call money is loaned as low as 2 per cent. to strong borrowers, and from that up to 3 and even to 3½ per cent. in some cases, the bulk of the business, however, being done at 2½ and 3 per cent.

Time loans range from 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for from 90 days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for six months on gilt-edged security. Quotations range ½ to 1 per cent. above these figures, according to the character of the names and collateral. The market for mercantile paper contin s excessively dull by reason of the small offerings. Business paper is quoted at from 3 to 4 per cent., and factory paper at from 2½ to 3 per cent.

The market had a fairly active day of it, but with none of the wild excitement that characterized the New York trading. The most of the business, as usual of late, was done in the copper shares, and they all showed a good degree of strength, although slightly erratic. Arcadian touched 69½, but had worked off to 68⅝ at the close. Butte gained 3¼, to 37, and then dropped to 35. Old Dominion was up a point, to 18. Baltic dropped back from 32, its opening, to 31, and Centennial, the most active of the class, after selling up to 35, fell back to 32, and at the close was quoted at 34. One-quarter of 1 per cent. was bid at one time to call 200 shares of Centennial at 40 at any time in thirty days.

In the general list there was another point advance in Fitchburg preferred, to 115. A fair demand carried Bell Telephone up to 295, a gain of 1½ points. Boston Elevated advanced to 86. A slight setback for Dominion coal was the only other point of interest. The closing was irregular, but with the undertone quite firm.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	252	255	Maine Cent.	140	..
Bos. & Low.	228	..	Old Colony.	199	..
Bos. & Me.	..	171	Oregon S. L.	45½	46
Bos. & Prov.	285	..	West End.	93	..
C. J. & S. Y.	144½	145½	Wis. Cent.	1¼	..
Fitchburg pf.	..	115			

Mining Companies.

Arcadian	68	69	Franklin	21½	22
Aetna, Q.	3⅜	..	Gold C. M.	.75	1
Allouez	6¾	7	Napa, Q.	8	..
Arnold	9¾	10½	Osceola	83	84
Atlantic	33	..	Quincy	145	146
B. & Cr. Ck.	25	35	Santa Ysabel	13	13½
Bos. & Mon.	277½	278	Tamarack	198	200
Butte & Bos.	85	85½	Tecumseh	6¾	7
Cal. & Hecla.	640	645	Wolverine	37	37½
Centennial	33¾	34			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	294	295	Mex. Tel.	1¼	..
Dom. Coal	33¾	34½	Pull. Pal. C.	..	161
Dom. C. pf.	114½	115	U. S. Oil	37½	38
Erie Tel.	94	..	U. S. Rub.	46¾	47
Gen. Elec.	100	100½	West. El.	44	44¾
Gen. El. pf.	165	..	West. El. pf.	63½	63¾
L. C. S. S.	26½	..			

Unlisted Securities.

Mer. G. M.	..	8¾	O. D. C. M.	36¾	37

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.—Great strength developed in certain issues in this market at the opening, but later, under heavy profit taking, there was a shading off all around. Lehigh Valley was sent up to 26, Pennsylvania Railroad crossed 65, and the Readings were taken at higher prices for the New York account. Cambria Iron touched 45, and the steel receipts 13½. Pennsylvania Manufacturing made a new high record at 29, and United Gas was again taken at 138. Electric Storage Battery advanced 1, to 61½, while the preferred sold as high as 69. The Tractions were generally stagnant, but firm. Closing prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	30	30¼	Con. T., Balt.	32½	33
Choctaw pf.	43½	44	Con. T., N.J.	60	60¼
Leh. Val.	26⅞	27	Elec. Stor. B.	61	61¼
Penn. R. R.	65	65½	El. S. B. pf.	69	70
Reading	11⅝	11⅞	Marsden	6¾	7¼
Read. 1st pf.	28¾	29	Penn. Mfg.	28½	29
Read. 2d pf.	16½	17	Met. St. Ry.	188½	189
W. N.Y. & P.	3¼	3⅝	United Gas.	137	137¼
Phil. Trac.	96	96½	Welsbach L.	39½	40½
Union Trac.	33½	33⅝			

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.		Friday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5⅛	5¼	5	5¼
Anaconda	54	55	52½	54
Anchoria	90	97	85	98
Argentum	37⅞	38	38¼	39
Battle	35⅞	36	36	36¼
Columbine	11⅜	13	11⅜	12½
Consolidated	8½	8⅝	8½	8½
Elkton	72½	73¼	71	71¼
El Paso	9¾	11	9½	9¾
Findley	16½	16¼	16⅜	16½
Gibson	25	26½	25½	27
Golden Fleece	31	31½	31	32½
Golden King	86	87	85½	86
Gold Coin	158	170	158	165
Garfield	13	14	13	14
Isabella	93½	98¾	73½	73¾
Independence	56¾	57	57¼	57½
Jackpot	42⅞	43⅜	44½	45
Jefferson	6½	10	6½	10
Matoa	34	35½	33	35
Moon Anchor	126⅝	128	124	124½
Pharmacist	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4½
Portland	158½	159½	155½	156
Rawlings	35⅝	36	35⅝	36
Rosa	20½	21	19⅞	20
Union	22	22½	22½	22¾
Vindicator	95	105	95	105
Work	17	17¼	17⅜	17½

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,128,614
Gold reserve	237,000,998

JAN

The New York Times.

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The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JANUARY 15, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

PROBABLY no Englishman understands his fellow-countrymen thoroughly unless he has kept a bulldog. Arthur Helps, the London littérateur, once said, "Without any joking, bulldogs are wonderfully like us." In spite of popular belief, the bulldog is the least interfering of animals. He follows at your heels, wrapped in a surly kind of enjoyment; he pays no attention to the call of a stranger and suffers no caressing from strange hands. He is a silent, steady, industrious sort of dog, and has the reputation of keeping his eye on everything while minding his own business. But once make that business war, and see with what animation, with what solid enjoyment he sails in. There is more appropriateness in the pictures of John Bull and his bulldog than the casual observer may imagine. In the same way the Russian and his bear are characteristic one of the other. Although the sport of bear baiting has gone by, the bear and the dog retain their natural and mutual antipathy. It is the same with the Russian and the Englishman.

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It may not have been generally observed that there is the same difference between the manner of the speakers of the two principal municipal parties in this city that there is between the performers of the music halls patronized by the members of the respective parties. The music hall singers on the east side always require a clear stage on which to perform, but they never finish their "turn" in the centre of it. When about half way through the last stanza they make a left-face and walk like a soldier to the wing, where they sing their last note and make their bow. It seems an impossible feat for them to finish in the centre and retire gracefully backward, as singers do elsewhere. In the same way, the orators of that district recite their pieces and bob out of sight in the same studied fashion. They show much more vitality, however, than do the stars of the music halls. We believe we have found an explanation of this in a book about New Zealand, recently published, in which the writer says that many of the cannibals are orators of great eloquence, but they must have a clear space of about thirty feet in which to prance about, and their characteristics are similar to those noted above.

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Possibly the most confirmed gamblers in the city are the newsboys and bootblacks. When business falls slack they can be seen gathered in sheltered alcoves or in friendly areaways pitching pennies or playing "craps." The police have long since come to regard their games as possibly a necessary evil, and pause to look on with quite as much eagerness as that manifested by the other spectators. In these little pictures, that are usually overlooked by the average New Yorker, intent on his affairs, there is a touch of life that is not without its artistic charm, if one does not think it necessary to moralize. The nervous intentness of the boy about to pitch or throw the dice and his look of consciously doing it in artistic style are very human, just as are the exultant whistle and the gestures of triumph from his antagonist, a moment later, if he fails to score. The animated and pleased attention of the spectators, including messenger boys, office boys, and visitors from the rural districts, with the omnipresent policeman looming high above them all with an expression of amused indulgence on his stolid face, is worth contemplating. It is the whole game of life in miniature, for chance rules the little fates of the players and "Hope springs eternal in the human breast" here as in the shop, the counting room, the courtroom, or the Exchange.

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According to the recent report of a manufacturer's bulletin there are fourteen pin factories in the United States, whose annual production is nearly 5,000,000 packs, each pack containing 3,360 pins, a total not far from 15,000,000,000 pins. One manufacturer's agent in New York is said to sell every six months from 900 to 2,000 cases of pins, each case containing 672,000 pins. American pins are salable in every city in the world. But the question is, What becomes of them all? Each person will say that he is quite sure that he finds many more pins than he uses, loses, or destroys.

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Crusty old bachelors and hen-pecked husbands have often expatiated on the carrying power of a woman's voice, but the average man, with the memory of soft, sweet words lingering in his mind, has not hesitated to denounce such statements as pure fiction. Scientific investigation proves, however, that the woman haters were right. An English aeronaut has just registered on a very delicate instrument the human voice heard at different altitudes. He has noticed that the voice of a woman is audible in a balloon at the height of exactly two miles, while that of a man has never reached higher than a mile. There is no reverberation in the sounds which are carried to those altitudes, but the sounds once heard are gone forever. At this point, however, the aeronaut and woman hater part company. For the latter is haunted by the reverberations. Whatever else the experiment has proved, it has certainly confirmed the fact of the "penetration" of woman.

VALENTINE P. SNYDER.

MAN of alert mind, earnest disposition, admirable judgment, and prompt action is Valentine P. Snyder, who within the past week was formally elevated to the Presidency of the Western National Bank in this city. Since called into the service of this bank in 1890 Mr. Snyder has been its Vice President, and for the last eighteen months he has practically been its executive head in consequence of the diverting exactions of other business interests upon President Searles. His energy and business sagacity, supplemented by a varied and valuable experience and a wide and influential acquaintance with conditions and individuals, have been important factors in the upbuilding of the Western National.

Although not much over forty years of age, Mr. Snyder looks much younger than he really is. With that rare good sense which is born of a healthy mind, he has taken proper care of his nervous system as well as of his bodily condition. He has always been the master of his work, never permitting business cares to enslave him, consequently he enjoys the best of health and uniformly good spirits. Like C. P. Huntington, Chauncey M. Depew, and D. O. Mills, he has the enviable faculty of being able to leave business worries at the threshhold of his office.

Mr. Snyder is a native of Hudson, in this State, and as soon as he was out of school he secured employment in the old Hudson River Bank, in that place. Subsequently he was in the service of the First National at Fishkill, the Chatham National, and the Third National in New York. He retired from the last-named institution to go to Washington as private secretary to Daniel Manning when the latter took the Treasury portfolio in President Cleveland's first Cabinet. Mr. Snyder had not been in Washington a great while before he was appointed chief clerk in the United States Treasurer's office. In September, 1885, he was sent on an important tour through the West and to the Pacific coast, his commission being to examine the different United States Sub-Treasuries. He visited New Orleans, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco, examining during his tour securities and money aggregating more than $300,000,000.

This tour of examination was not only successful officially, but it marked a particularly agreeable experience in Mr. Snyder's life, for it was during his brief stay in San Francisco that he first met the young lady who subsequently became Mrs. Snyder. It was at a luncheon party in San Francisco that he was introduced to Miss Sheda Torbert, daughter of Mr. Charles J. Torbert, and one of the reigning belles of San Francisco. The young Treasury representative lost his heart almost on the instant, and the wedding occurred one year later.

So satisfactory was Mr. Snyder's inspection and examination of the Sub-Treasuries that it strengthened Secretary Manning's regard for the business capacity of his former secretary. Thereafter plenty of important work was found for Mr. Snyder to do. He was appointed Deputy United States Controller of the Currency, and he acted as Controller during the interim between the retirement of Henry W. Cannon and the accession of W. L. Trenholm to the Controllership. On the 1st of January, 1887, the subject of this sketch was appointed National Bank Examiner for the District of the City of New York, in which capacity he served for two years, resigning to accept the post of assistant cashier of the First National Bank in this city. It was from this post that he was called in 1890 into the Directory and to be the Vice President of the new Western National Bank, which had been organized previously by his stanch friend and patron, Daniel Manning.

From his first association with the influential men and the extensive business interests identified with the Western National, Mr. Snyder has enjoyed the confidence of all to a most flattering extent. In this connection he has had the benefit of the counsel and support of Henry B. Hyde, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has taken an active interest in the affairs of the bank, and who has been one of the potent forces in the building up of the institution. The Equitable Society is largely interested in the bank. Mr. Snyder has the reputation of being an excellent judge of credits, a feature of banking which he has made a special study. It is perhaps as much to this special knowledge on the part of Mr. Snyder as to any other single cause that the successful growth of the business of the bank is due.

As a banker Mr. Snyder may be described as an efficient force impelled by a progressive spirit and guided by conservative ideas. He is broad-minded and grasps large questions quickly and thoroughly. He is at the same time a believer in system, and the methods of business that prevail in the Western National may be said to embody his ideas of systematic organization. Mr. Snyder possesses executive ability, supplemented by a rare capacity for detail. Perhaps the main secret of his success lies in the fact that he enjoys his work. When asked the other day wherein he found his best recreation he promptly replied, "In my work." Mr. Snyder, however, is very fond of out of door exercise. He walks a great deal and gets real enjoyment out of it. Of a sociable disposition, he is quiet and domestic in his tastes. His home is for him the best club, although he does not eschew club associations entirely. He is a member of the Colonial, the Lawyers' and the Democratic Clubs.

A well-merited and appreciative allusion to President Snyder appears in an article on banking by Thomas L. James in a recent number of The North American Review. Gen. James says: "It is a singular fact that during the period of business strain and financial anxiety which has been over the American people in recent years the Government has had as bank examiners in the district of New York such men as Valentine P. Snyder, now the First Vice President of the Western National Bank; the Hon. A. B. Hepburn, William H. Kimball, &c. * * * New York being the financial heart of the Nation, and the Association of National Banks of New York being the vital nerve, not only of this city, but of the country as well, the services of a National Bank Examiner here entail not only great industry, but thorough knowledge of banking and wise judgment. These gentlemen have fully met all of these requirements, and this community owes them a debt of gratitude."

VALENTINE P. SNYDER,
President of the Western National Bank, New York City.

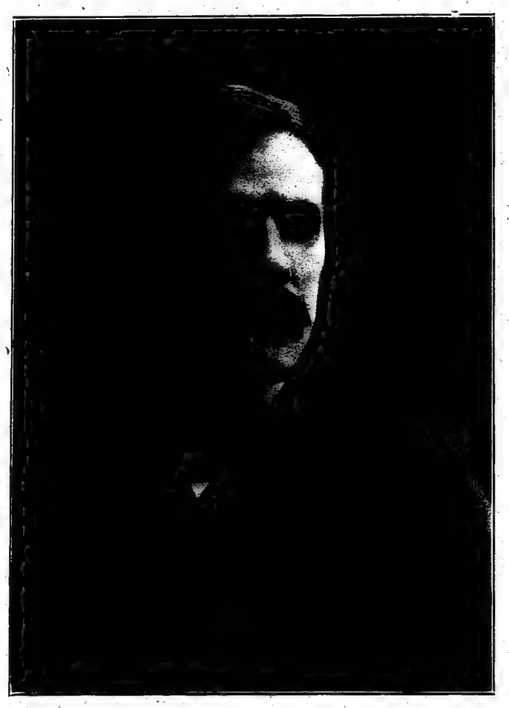

THE REV. NEWELL D. HILLIS OF CHICAGO, ILL.,
Who Has Been Called to the Pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

A Matter of Tense.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Grandmother—And is John's new watch going all right?

His Father—No, mother. It's gone, long ago!

Nothing Daunted.

From Fliegende Blaetter.

Farmer—What are you doing in my apple tree?

Thief—Excuse me; I just fell off a balloon.

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TWO VIEWS OF PAUL WAYLAND BARTLETT'S STATUE OF MICHAEL ANGELO.
To be Placed in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

ORDERED of Paul W. Bartlett in 1885, the bronze statue of Michael Angelo for the gallery of the main reading room in the Library of Congress at Washington, has been cast here at the Henry Bonnard foundry and forwarded to the Capitol. It marks one of the happiest results of an intelligent use of the best sculptural talent the country affords in the decoration of this remarkable building.

Bartlett's embodiment of Michael Angelo is one-sided, considering the many facets through which that genius can be viewed; but this one-sidedness is a necessary thing in sculpture, if the artist wishes to produce a strong impression. It is easily imagined that a character which embraced the powers of a poet, architect, painter, sculptor, and engineer cannot be shown by one figure in these several attainments without degenerating into commonplace. There is an Italian sculptor of some eminence who has fashioned Michael Angelo seated, with a model of St. Peter's in his hand, having chosen the episode of his greatest flight in architecture as the most important one when he carried the inner vault of the dome of St. Peter's over that amazing stretch of space and seemed to have surpassed the most famous architects of the past as well as the Renaissance. But to the world at large Michael Angelo is not first of all an architect. Then as a painter: when, in the opinion of many good judges he outran Leonardo da Vinci in designing the great cartoons for the City Hall of Florence, and later, when in the San Sisto Chapel he produced frescoes that made all previous fresco-work small and weak by comparison, and surpassed Raphael, he certainly earned the right to be considered one of the first painters the world has ever known. Yet it is not as a painter that we think of him first. The poet in him has always suffered through being obscured by his works as an artist who produced visible, tangible objects to look at; so that when, in 1821, the Italian Biagioli brought out "Rime di Michelagnolo Buonarroti il Vecchio" in Paris, he caused a sensation, so few were the people who had ever heard of the great sculptor as a poet. And, by the way, among the subscribers to the work were five New Yorkers —two Astors, a Hone, a Searle, and a Leavenworth. It is as a sculptor that he is and was chiefly remembered; what more natural than to find the American who was chosen to model his statue selecting that side of his genius as the best to present?

The alternative would have been to indicate Michael Angelo's varied professions by means of emblems in the old juiceless way.

Bartlett has put a chisel in his hand, but not the mallet; the great apron, however, gives the further clue, and the figure that stands with a leonine backward toss of the rugged head, clad in big simple habiliments, a cap on the back of the crown, with big arms, wrists, and hands, powerful in muscles and veins, is the figure of the Workman first of all, and only secondarily that of the sculptor.

He is presented as a type of the industriousness of genius, as well he may be, considering what we know of his unflagging powers of labor. And labor of the most exhausting kind. His painting on the San Sisto Chapel was a piece of superhuman work for celerity and quantity, not to speak of the concentrated fury of work that produced results of such sublime quality. When with his own hands he chiseled from a long narrow block of Carrara with which the other Florentine sculptors had refused to grapple the marvelous David that still stands before the old City Hall of Florence he showed the same power of concentration. At certain periods, while earnestly engaged in work, he did not take off his clothes, but slept in his boots along with his apprentices in the most sordid quarters. The man who wrote those grave and noble sonnets to Vittoria Colonna seems to have had no greater satisfaction within the bounds of all his vast horizons than the satisfaction in work. The famous first sonnet, on which commentaries were written by scholars during Michael Angelo's life, begins with the statement that the greatest of all artists can possess no conception that a block of marble does not contain within its surface one which "the hand obedient to the intellect" alone is capable of reaching. When he made so prominent in his figure that mighty hand holding the chisel, perhaps the American sculptor was thinking of the line:

La man che obbedisce al' intelletto.

There are two chief sources for our knowledge of the appearance of Michael Angelo, and neither tells us what his figure was. One is a painted head in the public gallery of Florence by an unknown artist of his day; the other the bust in his home at Florence, which has been turned into a Michael Angelo museum, as Canova has a museum at Possagno, his birthplace, and Dürer one at Nuremberg. There is also a bust of Michael Angelo in the Louvre. Every one is likely to remember the story Benvenuto Cellini tells of the origin of Michael Angelo's peculiarly shaped nose; how, as young men, working together in the chapel painted by Masaccio, the young genius irritated Torrigiani, his companion, in some way, and the latter gave him such a punch in the nose that, as Torrigiani boasted to Cellini, "he will remain as long as he lives thus signed by my hand." Also how Cellini, who tells us calmly of his own murderous deeds, was so disgusted by the boast that he refused to accompany Torrigiani to England. Now, this broken nose of Michael Angelo has been as tenderly treated by Mr. Bartlett as if he had had Cyrano de Bergerac before him as a sitter; it is there, but not exactly dwelt on! One sees it much more clearly in the portrait at Florence. Doubtless the sculptor resisted the temptation to bring it out strongly, having felt that to accentuate it was to call attention to a matter of slight moment at the expense of the general expression.

That expression is fitting in the rugged Worker inspired by his own thought, dreaming, and devising means to deliver himself by work of his dreams. He is looking upward, slightly to his left, with compressed lips, his left thumb firm against the head of the chisel, his right hand hanging by his side. Mr. Bartlett believes that Michael Angelo put something of his own face into the famous seated Moses in Rome, the Moses chiseled with horns, because through a misreading of the Bible it was then believed that there was Scripture warrant for depicting Moses with horns. It happens also that there is in the face of his Michael Angelo a certain likeness to John Q. A. Ward, the American sculptor.

As to the ngure, the sculptor has been free to supply there what he wished in order to reinforce his conception of Michael Angelo as the Workman, owing to the absence of a full-length portrait. It is understood that he was not a man of great stature like Torrigiani, but that is all we know. Bartlett has given him a powerful but not an athletic torso, and also fine, sturdy legs, which are shown by the device of tucking up one corner of the sculptor's apron. What is especially admirable in the treatment of the body is the broad, simple planes, which indicate the principal masses and articulations of the limbs. Thus the depression in the uplifted apron below the left arm indicates where the left hip is, and another depression on the other side hints at the right hip. A few pleats in the tight-fitting hose below the knees, an inequality or so just above the knees, give the required suggestion of those articulations. Even more subtle is the modeling that explains the right breast, while the shoulder is fixed by the attachment of the sleeve to the coat, as few folds, pleats, and indentations as possible being used, in order not to worry the eye with many wrinkles and spoil the pleasure derived, without one being quite conscious why it pleases, from the large simple spaces. The rear of the torso, not shown in the illustrations, is managed in the same way, so that we feel the body under the garments. A certain massiveness is obtained by the cap with nanging flaps partially concealing the ears, flaps which descend nearly to the base of the neck. The short hair aboves the high forehead already partly denuded, the mustache, and the beard are treated in large masses. Concentration of thought is shown by the slight frown and powerful modeling of brows and eye sockets. Strong shadows are produced under brows and chin, below the left arm and right hand. These points, together with the massiveness of the left forearm and hand, have much to do with that reinforcement by the body of the expression of the features, by the sidelong, dreaming eyes, compressed lips, and look of concentrated energy of thought.

The gallery of the rotunda in the Library of Congress is the richer by one more bronze of the highest quality, by a statue that is sure to increase the fame of the young sculptor, himself the son of an American sculptor, who showed such excellent beginnings with the door of the Clark tomb and the statue of Columbus, also in the Library at Washington. The dilemma which presents itself to sculptors called upon to furnish these statues has been solved again in the same way as he met it with the Columbus. Should one model the figure in order that it may be seen from the floor below or from the gallery itself? To combine both effects is out of the question; it is necessary to choose. Mr. Bartlett has again decided to model for close examination, and his statue must be seen from a little above the spectator's level. He has neither inclined the head of his Michael Angelo forward that it may carry its effect downward, nor modeled the face as it would have been shaped had the statue been meant for the outside of the building in a place not accessible. Moreover, the statue is for an interior. Then, the closest approach brings one to the back of the statue, but favorable positions to right, left, and front can be secured in the gallery whence the work of art can be fairly judged. What that judgment will be it is not for those to state dogmatically who have seen the figure in the exhibiting room of the foundry, but not in place. We can, however, make a pretty fair guess that few, if any, of the statues which are now there will surpass this one in strength, manly simplicity, directness, and vigor. As a piece of artistic bronze work the seven-foot statue does high credit to the skill of the foundrymen, remarkably few after touches having been required. The modeling was mainly accomplished in Paris, but it was not seen there by any one, not even by Bartlett's old masters, Frémiet and Rodin. It had been his intention to have it cast in Paris, but examination of the style of work produced by the foundries there and the experience he had when his tomb door and Columbus were cast in New York made him prefer the home foundry. Mr. Bartlett is of the National Sculpture Society, whose sculptor members have furnished so many fine pieces for the Library of Congress. It is said that he stands the best chance to obtain the commission for the Lafayette to be erected in Paris as a gift from the American school children to France. If this be so, it is likely that we shall be creditably represented, for with his Michael Angelo the young sculptor has won his spurs.

CHARLES DE KAY.

True to His Nature.

From The Chicago News.

"What prevented you from marrying Miss Timmins?"

"I wrote her a proposal which she never received."

"Didn't the Postmaster deliver it?"

"No; I forgot to mail the letter."

Arousing His Curiosity.

From Harper's Bazar.

"Did you enjoy the german the other night, Miss Daisy?" asked Tinkleton.

"He wasn't a German, Mr. Tinkleton," answered Daisy innocently; "he's an Englishman."

THE DRAMA

Phyllis Rankin.

WALTER LACY, the veteran English actor who died a few weeks ago, had been "off the stage" for many years, and was a "character" at the Garrick Club, in London, and the Old Ship Hotel, at Brighton. Clement Scott, who had known him intimately in his old age, remembers his acting only in the rôles of Alfred Highflyer and Chateau-Renaud, the polished villain of "The Corsican Brothers." "Highflyer" Lacy always was, it seems, in his grandiloquent manner and the excessive hyperbole of his speech. But everybody liked him.

He was the original Sir Frederick Blount in Bulwer's "Money," and once he wrote for Mr. Scott his remembrances of that historic premiere at the London Haymarket, Dec. 10, 1840. This little bit of theatrical history is well worth reading and preservation:

"The piece was got up regardless of cost, Count d'Orsay suggesting the costumes, and, as Charles Mathews, with his elegant spider figure, had educated the public in the matter of perfect dressing, we were naturally anxious to show to the best possible advantage. The Count's tailor made my clothes, which comprised a complete change for each of the five acts, absorbing as many weeks of my salary. The cast was nervously considered, and James Wallack having declined Dudley Smooth, it was given to Wrench, whose sang froid and society air suited the part admirably. At the first rehearsal Macready evidently thought I was too slow, but I saw that the best chance for the author and myself lay in opposing a laisser-aller manner in Blount to the irrepressible temper of Macready in Evelyn. However, after an ominous consultation with his friend Forster, the part was taken from me, and John Webster sent for, but was immediately brought back to me by Wemont, with 'Macready says John Webster is too fat,' and I was left to deal with it after my own fashion, which was fortunate for myself and Sir Edward, who came to me on the stage the morning after the comedy had been submitted to the public, and thanked me 'for a creation.'

"The poetic grace and melodious rhythm of Helen Faucit contrasted charmingly with the piquant naturalness of Priscilla Horton. The queenly Mrs. Glover, a marvelous specimen of the ars est celare artem, was delightful as Lady Franklin and bewitching in the dancing duologue with Webster, whose Graves was brimful of quaint drollery and sharp appreciation of the humorous situation, the actress subjecting him to her quivering eyelids, and winning him

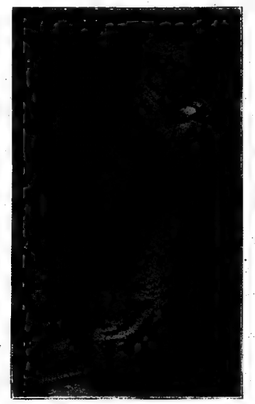

Walter Lacy.
An Old English Actor who Died Lately.

with the softness of a Summer wave to the wish that mutually gleamed in their expressive faces, until the audience, sympathizing, heartily applauded the fun. Macready's Alfred Evelyn was amazingly bright and telling, the forced gayety being as natural to the man as appropriate to the character. The actor who made the heartiest impression was David Rees, who combined a Listonian gravity with the raciness of John Reeve. He burst on the stage with an avalanche of cravat, shirtfront, and white waistcoat covering his capacious chest, forcibly reminding me of Beau Brummell's fine linen, plenty of it, and country washing. There was a breezy freshness about the man, his great, round, red face luminous, full of breath and explosive power; he rushed in like an engine, puffing with electioneering excitement, and seemed to expand until he filled the whole atmosphere. He shot out the words, 'Popkins for Groginhole!' over the crowded pit, as from a hustings, in a way that electrified the audience."

The portrait herewith given of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, the English actress who made her fame in the rôle of Paula Tanqueray in Pinero's play, is the best that has yet been published. Critical opinion differs greatly in London as to the artistic stature of Mrs. Campbell. The old-fellows who stopped welcoming new ideas in the seventies or eighties agree heartily that she cannot act at all—which is nonsense, of course, for her acting receives the tribute of sympathetic tears and enthusiastic applause. Some of the youngsters call her great. Her latest rôle has been Melisande, in one of Materlinck's weird and beautiful plays. Probably her Lady Macbeth and Ophelia are not flawless portrayals, and she acts better in rôles of a modern origin.

Maxine Elliott has been long accounted by many good judges the most beautiful woman on our stage. Her beauty does not wane. She has never looked handsomer than in the quaint eighteenth century gowns of Mistress Alice Adams, the heroine of "Nathan Hale." But Miss Elliott (who is now Mrs. Goodwin) has been improving greatly as an actress, and in this new rôle she does quite her best work. The rôle requires of the actress a wide emotional range, and Miss Elliott meets its requirements with appreciable skill.

Whimsical Shaw's New Play.

In queer Bernard Shaw's new Roman play, "Caesar and Cleopatra," Cleopatra is a girl of seventeen, who, when she meets Caesar, is lying curled up on the arms of the Sphinx cuddling the sacred cat, and addresses him as "old gentleman." In five acts and eight scenes, the play begins with the arrival of Caesar in Egypt, in pursuit of Pompey, after the battle of Pharsalia. It terminates with his departure, after six months' stay at Alexandria with "the Serpent of Old Nile." Cleopatra's famous use of a carpet, wrapped in which she was conveyed by Apollodorus into the presence of Caesar, is introduced. This incident is used in the Moreau "Cléopatre," signed by Sardou, with Antony instead of Caesar as the hero. With its successor, already nearing completion, and "The Devil's Disciple," this new piece will form the third volume of Mr. Shaw's plays, to be published early in the Spring. It may never be acted, but Mr. Shaw does not care for that.

Ellen Terry's Career.

Charles Hiatt has just published in London a biography of Ellen Terry. It will probably surprise most readers to see in how many parts she has from first to last appeared, from that of the boy Mamilius in "The Winter's Tale" and Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (these appearances were at the Princess's under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean) down to the Empress Catherine in "Peter the Great" and Sylvia Wynford in "The Medicine Man." They number in all some 150 characters, and denote a wide range of power. The book is illustrated by more than thirty portraits, mostly in costume and including all her famous impersonations.

Photograph by W. & B. Downey, London.

MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL,
The Distinguished English Actress.

Copyright, 1898, by Aimé Dupont, N. Y.

ADELE RITCHIE,
Now in Mr. Daly's Musical Troupe.

Maxine Elliott,
As Alice Adams in "Nathan Hale."

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Photograph by B. Hellmich, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NIGHT VIEW FROM THE NEW BOULEVARD, BROOKLYN, OVERLOOKING EAST NEW YORK AND JAMAICA BAY.
Taken Jan. 1, 1899, at Eleven O'Clock, P. M., 15 Minutes Exposure. Rockaway Beach Lights Are Seen in the Distance.

THE HOME OF A QUEEN OF SONG.

THEY were all good fairies in attendance when not so very many years ago a little girl named Marcella was started on the journey of life in the town of Wisnewsayk, Galicia. No one had been omitted in the invitations and every fairy brought the best gift at her command.

"She shall have a complexion of peaches and cream," said the first fairy, quite after the manner of those of her race, who live in story books. "She shall have beautiful jewels," said the second. "She shall live in a beautiful house like a palace," said the third, trying to outdo her sister fairy. "She shall live there with Prince Charming, the man whom she loves," said the fourth. "She shall speak many tongues," said the fifth. "Yes," said the sixth, "and she shall travel in many lands, and all the people shall love and admire her." "But they might not," said the seventh fairy, "if I did not give her the power to play divinely upon the most musical of instruments." "Oho," said the eighth fairy, "what is the voice of an instrument? I will do better than that; I will give her a voice of her own of crystallised sunbeams, and there is nothing she can have better in all the wide world." "Yes," said the ninth, a serious fairy, "that is a great gift, and she has been endowed with many good things, but I will give her something without which she would not be worthy of all these gifts, without which she would not be able to make the best use of them and become a great artist and a good woman. I will give her the ability to work, and without this she cannot obtain any of the good things that have been promised her."

And all the eight fairies were sorrowful, but the ninth fairy was right, for there was never a great artist or a great woman who did not put forth every effort in the race for life. That was the reason that little Marcella Kokbansky, or Sembrich, as she came to be known later, began to study the piano when she was four, the violin when she was six; later spent much time in developing a voice of "crystallised sunbeams," and now has all the good gifts that the fairies promised to the little girl in Wisnewsayk.

Perhaps Mme. Sembrich would say that she owes her beautiful voice, or at least its powers, to her good luck in being advised to go to Milan, where she studied the bel canto under the younger Lamperti. Certainly, she has great admiration for and faith in the benefits of the old Italian art of singing, and she may well have, for a clever critic calls her "the most eminent living exponent of the 'bel canto.'" The flexibility of the voices of some of the older artists, the wide range of their repertoires, Mme. Sembrich credits to the bel canto, and the inability of the younger singers to use their voices after a few years of work she believes is because of the lack of exercise, the lack of those vocal gymnastics which the Italian opera gives. But she loves the Italian opera also for itself alone.

RESIDENCE OF MME. SEMBRICH, DRESDEN.

"There will be a reaction in favor of Italian opera," Mme. Sembrich said the other day, speaking in her pretty English, which has a charming but indescribable accent, an accent which may be reminiscent of the Polish, Russian, German, French, or Italian, or all of them. "When the people hear it they like it," she went on. "In Germany in the Spring we had a course of Italian opera; we had full houses always, and the people were delighted.

"Everything now is Wagner and the declamatory style of music, and the young singers must take up Wagner immediately. What is the result? In a year or two they have no voices. It requires the Italian opera, the bel canto, to develop the voice properly, to give it a wide range of expression.

"As a musician, I believe in Wagner as the higher type of music, but then there is the beautiful melody and air in the Italian opera. Take Lehmann; remember how long she has been singing and see what a wonderful voice she has. She sings Wagner, but she also sings Norma. She has had the practice in the Italian school. Then take De Reszke. He sings Wagner, but he sings as well Romeo. There are other singers who may sing Wagner, but who cannot sing anything else. If they should give here the Italian opera with many artists, not with one, as Melba or Eames or Lehmann, but a full cast, I am sure the people would be pleased."

These thoughts come in the nine busy months of the year when Mme. Sembrich is simply Mme. Sembrich the artist, who thinks and lives and sings only music. She has beautiful apartments in a hotel, as she

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is now at the Savoy; rooms fragrant with the flowers sent by her many admirers, and with only pictures of her real home to remind her of it, and some of the treasures from it, souvenirs of her life as an artist, autographs of the famous men and women she has known. She keeps the greater number of the latter at her home in Dresden, though a few are always with her on her travels, those in the big autograph album which is not yet filled.

The world does not know so much of Mme. Sembrich at her home, for there she is only "the woman and the mother." That is what she says herself. It is an immense house in a beautiful part of the city, a mansion which a fairy godmother might well describe as a palace. It has a large garden around it, where the prima donna sits sometimes during the three months when she rests entirely. She studies the "great nature," then visits the art museum of Dresden and hardly thinks of music.

For six or eight weeks she does not sing a note. Her voice has an entire rest. Then she begins to practice a little—for an hour a day perhaps, but then only for five minutes at a time and no more. For three months she is a happy woman, living as quietly as any woman in private life, and with only one wish ungratified.

The illustrations show the exterior of the house in Dresden and two rooms in the interior, two special favorites of Mme. Sembrich, pictures which she takes with her when she is traveling. The larger room is the music room, though the piano, a corner of which can be seen in the front right-hand side of the picture, is hardly visible. At the right, in the rear, is the big cabinet of Meissen porcelain, where is kept Mme. Sembrich's wonderful collection of autographs. The smaller room is Mme. Sembrich's own private sitting room, and on the wall hangs a portrait of the singer by Lenbach, the great painter, whose portraits of Bismarck and the Emperor Wilhelm der Grosse are so well known.

This autograph collection is wonderful; it is really a collection of tributes to Mme. Sembrich's genius and from artists of all kinds. There are some 500 autographs altogether. One of these is that of Wagner, with a screed from his pen upon the bel canto, and another is that of Beethoven. But those among the later ones in the collection which Mme. Sembrich has with her are from people of such note that he is a happy mortal who has an opportunity to see them. The interest in them is increased by the poems, sketches, bars of music, or paintings that accompany them, each according to the bent of its author's genius.

The book opens with one of the most effective of the contributions, a pen and ink sketch of a mammoth lion by Paul Meyerheim, a celebrated animal painter, who has written beneath in German words to the effect that this savage son of the wilderness now hears "the sweet tones of thy voice," which the artist who created him has heard long since. The autograph follows.

AUTOGRAPH OF PAUL MEYERHEIM, MAY, 1888.

Brahms, the composer, wrote on a portrait which he sent "to the great artist," with his heartfelt admiration, and in the book a few bars of music. "To the incomparable artist from your affectionate Hans von Bülow," wrote that great musician, and Adelina Patti has inscribed in the album "To my dear friend Marcella Sembrich, with pleasant remembrances," while near is a bar of music from Schumann, with the autograph of Clara Schumann, who writes "to Frau Marcella Sembrich with wondering and heartfelt remembrance of her finished art."

There are all nationalities and all languages in the book, which is a handsome volume, large and square, and next comes another pen and ink sketch from a Polish artist, dedicated as it reads translated, "to my lovely Marcella," by Josef Brandt. It is the head of a horse, excellently well done, and beside the animal a rough looking peasant in native costume. The painter Lenbach has given a most interesting, if not altogether artistic, production. There are first the beer mugs to which all Munich is devoted. Then above appears the name Marcella Sembrich. Above the name appear the sun's rays, the voice of the prima donna, which lifts the city from its grosser enjoyment to higher things. That is something of the parable the artist has roughly sketched. It is this same Lenbach who painted the portrait in Mme. Sembrich's sitting room.

The pen and ink sketch of the sculptured head is by Welanski, the Polish sculptor, who writes also several verses besides his name. One of the treasures of the collection is a bar of music, with a few admiring words from Johann Strauss to "Der unvergleichlichen genialen Künstlerin Frau Marcella Sembrich in Hochverehrung von ihrem Bewunderer Johann Strauss," in the delicate handwriting of the composer.

Rubenstein writes in addition to his name a bar from one of his romances, which Mme. Sembrich sings so frequently. Von Moltke, the celebrated General, appears in the album, his name written on a card as it was left at one time when he called upon the prima donna, and Albert Benoes has put in the book a charming water color painting. An interesting page is that of the Russian painter, T. Aiwasawsky. He has had a large photograph of himself taken sitting in his studio with his palate in his hand by the side of a picture in a heavy frame. Inside the frame the photograph has been cut away and the artist has painted in colors a little marine view. Jan V. Chelminski has painted a full-page picture in water colors of a Polish soldier on horseback, and Bobroff has painted perhaps the most beautiful contribution in the book and the most charming sentiment. Just above the centre of the page is the face of a cherub, a child's head in water colors beautiful in drawing and exquisite in delicate colorings. The artist's name is below, and in the corner the words: "The angel is an echo of the voice of Marcella Sembrich." That is an ideal compliment.

Moritz Moskowski writes a bar of music from one of his compositions in the album of the "unequalled artist," and Herman Sudermann a few lines entirely characteristic of the man. "There can be no fear of the wrath of God or of the judgment," he writes, "while one can hear a human voice like yours in song."

Eduard Hanlich, the great critic of Vienna and professor of music, writes to "Marcella Philomela," in the words of Schiller that than the beautiful songs from her sweet throat nothing more beautiful can be found in form or spirit. Joachim asks that among all his admiring companions in the book he may be held by the violinist, pianist, and "last but not least"—those words in English—in pleasant remembrance.

There is a bar of music from Verdi's "Traviata"; Paderewski follows with a bar from an opera of his composition. Carl Goldmark adds his name for the "alle herrlichste Mme. Sembrich"; there is the Viennese sculptor, P. v. Zumbusch, Horawski of St. Petersburg, and any number of others.

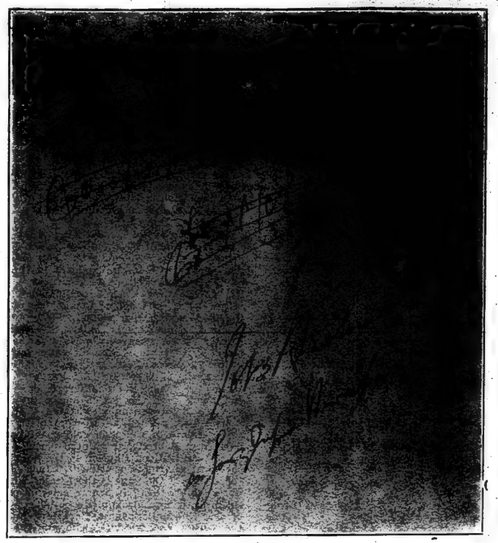

AUTOGRAPH OF BRAHMS.

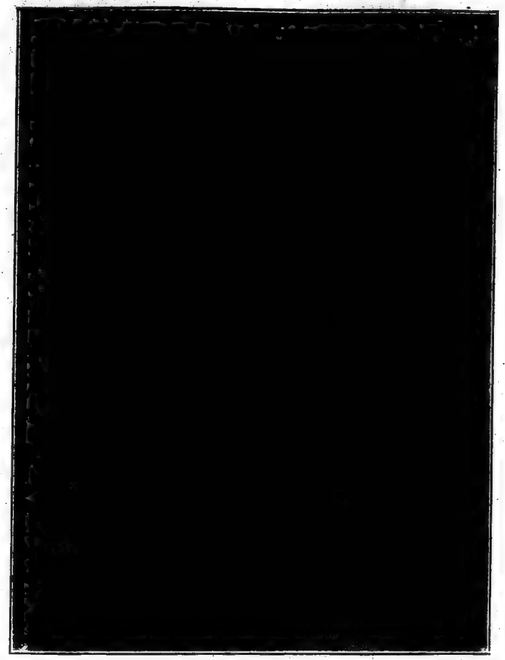

AUTOGRAPH OF WELANSKI.

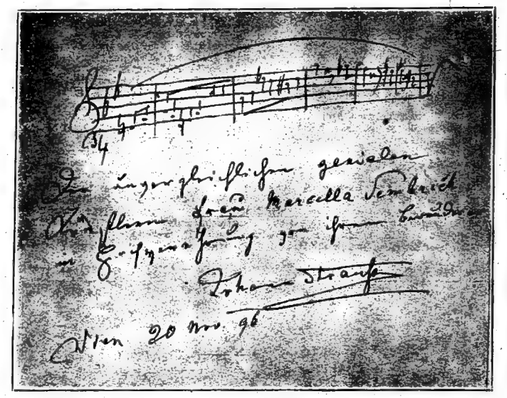

AUTOGRAPH OF JOHANN STRAUSS, NOV. 20, 1896.

AUTOGRAPH OF RUBINSTEIN, APRIL 19, 1890.

JAN

MUSIC

Giovanni Sgambati.

1899

NO doubt many people believe that the current series of performances of the dramas of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" is an exact reproduction of the so-called festival representations at Baireuth. But it is quite impossible to reproduce those representations in the City of New York because the conditions under which they are given cannot be duplicated here. The performances at the Metropolitan Opera House would much better be described as complete, for that they certainly are to be. The works are to be given without cuts, and if that is of any special importance, let it be a subject for rejoicing. But it must be remembered that Wagner himself did not believe it practicable to give his Nibelung dramas in their entirety at any other place than Baireuth. He realized that the works were too long for audiences to sit through in the usual way.

At Baireuth the performance of such a drama as "Siegfried" begins at 4:30 P. M., as every one has gone to the city for the express purpose of hearing the works and has no other engagement in view; so every one goes out to the theatre before the appointed hour, and when the trumpets sound the signal all enter the building and are in their seats and settled to expectant silence before the first note of the prelude is heard. During the act the whole attention of the audience is absorbed in the performance. Every one is there to be so absorbed. There is no visiting of friends in boxes. There is no silly comment. There is no stamping down the aisles of rude ushers hustling people to their seats. There is nothing but one great ear and one great eye.

At the end of the act every one goes out. The intermission, lasting from three-quarters of an hour to an hour or more, affords every one abundant opportunity to chatter about what has been seen and heard. The next act is announced by the trumpets. Every one goes into the theatre. At 9:30 or thereabouts the drama comes to an end, and the audience has time to discuss the performance and yet to go to bed at a reasonable hour, not exhausted by the strain of sitting through four hours or more of serious music lasting till after midnight.

"Götterdämmerung" is to begin at the Metropolitan Opera House at 6:45 o'clock. The first act requires two hours for its performance. It is perfectly safe to say that less than one-third of the audience will be in the auditorium when the curtain rises, and that people will be continuously coming in for over two hours. If any one believes that in such conditions he is getting a replica of Baireuth, he must have a vivid imagination.

But there are other features of the Baireuth performances which cannot be reproduced here. The complete sympathy between audience and artists certainly will not exist, because the feelings with which our public goes are not the same as those of a Baireuth assemblage. Further than that, there is the difference in the size of the two houses. The Baireuth Festspielhaus is much smaller than the Metropolitan and the effects of the stage and the orchestra operate upon an audience there in a different manner. The atmosphere there is surcharged with Wagnerite enthusiasm. Does any one compute the enormous influence of the icy Philistinism which sweeps out of our glittering box circles?

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In the character of the performances themselves there is much at Baireuth that cannot be reproduced here, and much here that never was known there, and certainly never will be under the rule of the imperious, arrogant, and intolerable old woman who now pretends to be the only true apostle of her dead husband's artistic creed. Although Cosima Wagner causes to be done at Baireuth in the performances of the famous works many things which her husband distinctly opposed, those things are done with a routine, a system, a finish quite beyond the reach of an opera house in which four or five rehearsals are regarded as extraordinary preparation. In Baireuth thirty rehearsals are not deemed too many, and hence, although the thing done may be objectionable, the doing of it is admirable in its smoothness and finish.

Lights are managed there as they are in all German theatres, much better than they are here, and the orchestra is far better than ours and more effective, because of its sunken condition. Yet it is no such orchestra as that which played there in the old days, when every German musician thought it an honor to play in the Baireuth festival theatre. Then he would feel that he was doing his best to further the cause of German art; now he cannot feel that he is doing anything but helping the rapacious greed and cheap self-sufficiency which dwell in the Villa Wahnfried.

And this brings us to the chief difference between the artistic quality of the Baireuth performances and those of the Metropolitan Opera House. The former have all the accessories in perfection; ours have the great singers. Baireuth has the chorus, the orchestra, the stage management, the scenery; we have the stars. There was a period when Baireuth had these, too, when the most famous Wagner singers of Germany hastened to throw their services at the feet of the remarkable woman who was believed to be devoted to the highest interests of Wagner. But since the world in general has come to realize that Cosima Wagner looks upon her husband's fame and works and the Baireuth Theatre simply as means for her own aggrandizement and enrichment, famous singers are not quite so eager to rush to her aid.

Furthermore, they are deterred by their own artistic self-respect. Mme. Wagner has on many occasions invited to appear at Baireuth singers of no distinction whatever. When a woman who has made a colossal failure in New York as Venus, for example, is in a position to announce that she is going to sing Eva and Elisabeth at Baireuth next season, women like Emma Eames and Marcella Sembrich will probably turn up their noses at invitations from Frau Cosima. If they do not, they ought to.

Baireuth never saw as good a cast of "Tristan und Isolde" as that of Saturday, Jan. 7, at the Metropolitan Opera House. In the conditions which now surround the place it probably never will. If it does, it will be because artists like the De Reszkes, Van Rooy, Brema, and Lehmann wish to honor the famous composer in spite of the supercilious old pretender who sits enthroned in Wahnfried. Even they, however, will hardly care to risk rebukes for their readings, backed by an appeal to him who is now the final authority on all disputed questions—Siegfried Wagner. This young gentleman is Frau Cosima's court of last resort, and they value of his decisions may be thoroughly understood from the fact that he was a child of six years when "Der Ring des Nibelungen" was produced.

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The less Mr. Grau says about reproducing the reverent spirit of Baireuth the better. There is more reverence for Wagner in one phrase of Lilli Lehmann's Brünnhilde than there is in all the souls of the coterie of Bicksputties and charlatans who make a precarious living by flattering the old woman of Baireuth and her infant prodigy. The simple truth about the Baireuth of to-day is that it is one of the most stupendous swindles on the face of the earth. This is the unvarying testimony of competent judges who have watched the development of things Wagnerian in their chosen home for the last dozen years.

It is generally conceded by such judges that the performances of Wagner's works at Munich and Dresden are in most respects—certainly in those which ought to be superior at Baireuth—better than those given anywhere else in the world. In respect of principal singers the current series of representations in New York City is equal to that of any other place, and generally a great deal better. So far as reverence for Wagner goes, it is out of the question to expect it from that large part of our opera audience which does not know what the words "reverence" and "art" mean, but which bases its measurement of the excellence of all things mundane on the scale of measurement of dinners and dances.

Half the other people in the Opera House go there to hear the great singers, and they would go even if the Nibelung dramas were not given in their entirety. About one-quarter of the auditors go from curiosity. They have heard so much about these Wagner dramas that they are determined to find out what they are. These are the people who look you in the face and tell you that you are a deliberate fabricator when you say that you really like these things. Some of these people, having tried listening to "Die Walküre" as they would to "Semiramide," just to hear the tunes, go away and declare that people go to hear Wagner just because they are told that they ought to. And this is really funny when you come to think that for fifteen years people in New York have been paying from $3 to $10 each to hear works which they do not like just because some one else (who also does not like them) has said that it is the proper thing to do.

It is possible that 25 per cent. of the audiences at the Metropolitan really understand in the fullest sense of that word the works of Wagner. But it is true that for some reason these dramas have an enormous attraction for the public. I have less faith in the attitude of those who rush to the so-called Baireuth reproductions than in that of the persons who go to the regular performances. Too many of the former are carried away by a wave of excitement. Their Wagnerism is like the religion of a revival period, prone to egregious backsliding.

No, no; do not talk about reproducing the reverent spirit of Baireuth. There is mighty little reverence left in that abode of humbug, and there never was a great deal here. Let us rather take the current performances as ambitious efforts to give adequate representations of epoch-making works, to provide an opportunity for admirers of the genius of Wagner to hear and see these dramas in the shape in which he created them, and to give those who are curious about them a chance to examine them in their complete form and to arrive at some conclusion about them. Let us not prate about Baireuth. If we talk too much about that sacred spot we may have the old widow herself coming over here to tell us what we do not know about her reconstruction of her husband's works under the benignant approval of her marvelous child. We have been scolded a good deal by the Germans for our various shortcomings, and we have borne our fate with some fortitude; but we should break down utterly if Frau Cosima ever let loose upon us the torrent of that courtly language which I am told she generally reserves for the holy precincts of the home which the "master" made for her.

Meanwhile those of us who dare to insinuate that there are flaws in some of these Wagner dramas may look for scoldings from sources nearer home. We shall endure them with some equanimity, for we shall perchance get as much real delight out of the dramas as those who feel it a duty to enjoy the sermon of Fricka and the conundrum-weaving of the Norns.

W. J. HENDERSON.

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MAUDE ROUDEZ.

Soprano, Metropolitan Opera Company.

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SUZANNE ADAMS.

Soprano, Metropolitan Opera Company.

OLD NEW ENGLAND TOWNS.

IN the rush of American commercial life, in the eager development of our quick and varied enterprises, even New Englanders are prone to lose sight of the formative influences which have made the present conditions possible. It is only by being brought into close contact with the past that one is able to appreciate the debt that the civilization of this day owes to the towns of the early settlers that were extended into the interior or along the coast from Salem, from Plymouth, and from Boston. And what is true of New England is equally true of the other coast and border towns of what was once the thirteen colonies, and in a stronger, more practical, if less didactic degree, the essentially historic towns of nearly every State in the Union.

The attempt to bring this past pertinently before the Americans of to-day was judiciously conceived by Mr. Lyman P. Powell, who, for the last few years, has been prominently connected with the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching. His ideas soon found expression through the publishing house of G. P. Putnam's Sons in a volume entitled "Historic Towns of New England," written by various persons whose literary ability as well as their personal associations have made them most acceptable authors in their chosen themes. And so successful has been this book, only recently published, that another volume, "Historic Towns of the Middle States," has already been arranged for.

Early in the present century Alexis de Tocqueville wrote: "The existence of the townships of New England is, in general, a happy one. Their government is suited to their tastes and chosen by themselves. * * * The conduct of local business is easy. * * * No tradition exists of a distinction of ranks; no portion of the community is tempted to oppress the remainder, and the abuses which may injure isolated individuals are forgotten in the general contentment which prevails. * * * The native New Englander accustoms himself to those forms which can alone insure the steady progress of liberty." Mr. George Perry Morris, in his introduction to the volume before us, writes: "The New England towns are still unlike, and in some respects superior to, those of other sections of the country. The New England States still lead in reformatory legislation. New England's approval or disapproval of ideas affecting national destiny still has weight with Congress and Presidents altogether disproportionate to her number of representatives in Congress or her votes in the Electoral College." Aside from the facts contained, it is in expatiation of these two views that the pages before us were written.

The story of these towns is told ranging from the east westward, and the first chapter is thus on Portland, Me. Its author is Mr. Samuel T. Pickard. In its early days "the Forest City" had a desperate struggle for existence, being several times almost entirely obliterated by the Indians and once by a British squadron sent against it in 1775. "For nine hours four ships anchored in the harbor threw an incessant shower of grapeshot, red-hot cannon balls, and bombs upon the defenceless town, which had shown its sympathy with the patriot cause in a practical way after the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill. * * * The spirit of the town was not broken by the terrible punishment it received. A few days after Mowatt sailed away, while the ruins were still smoking, a British man of war came into the harbor to forbid the erection of batteries, and the demand was met by the throwing up of earthworks and the placing of guns, which forced the immediate departure of the ship."

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THE ROGER WILLIAMS OR "WITCH HOUSE," SALEM, MASS.

Nearly every distinguished Maine man has served an apprenticeship of some kind or other in Portland. Longfellow was born there, and there, too, some of his earlier poems are dated. He was educated in Brunswick, in the same county, which was also the Alma Mater of Nathaniel Hawthorne. James G. Blaine began his career in "the Forest City" as the editor of The Portland Daily Advertiser. And among writers of celebrity may be mentioned N. P. Willis and his sister, "Fanny Fern;" J. H. Ingraham, whose novels were so popular half a century ago, worked there, as did Elijah Kellogg, the writer for boys, and Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Seba Smith, author of the "Jack Downing Letters," and his more famous wife, Elizabeth Oakes Smith; Thomas Hill, for a time President of Harvard College, while Charles Farrar Browne, "Artemus Ward," was born and lived in the next county. And there are, too, several artists and sculptors who have achieved national or world-wide fame. The paper on Rutland, Mass., is by Mr. Edwin D. Mead. Rutland is called "the Cradle of Ohio," "for to Rutland," as one who loved the old town and its history has well said, "belongs the honor of having carried into action the ordinance of 1787. Standing on Rutland Hill and looking around the immense basin of which it forms the centre, it is with conspicuous pride that one looks upon the old landmarks and calls up to the imagination the strong and brave and true men, whose traditions have permeated the soil and left their marks in the civilization which has been the type for the development of the whole of the great Northwest." This is why Rutland is important, although it is not generally regarded as a historic town.

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Gov. John Endicott.

From "Historic Towns of New England." Copyright, 1898, by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, APRIL 19, 1775.
From an Old Print.

From "Historic Towns of New England." Copyright, 1898, by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.

LIFE MASK OF WASHINGTON.
Made by Houdon in 1785.

Next in order comes Salem, "the Puritan town." This paper is the work of Mr. George Dimmick Latimer. There are many reasons why Salem is a fascinating theme; in the first place, it was settled by a party of English gentlemen and their families, that were very different from the Pilgrim emigrants that came to Plymouth. Then, too, Salem is known the world over on account of the early witchcraft delusion and the early Puritan theocracy, and because it was the home for a time of Hawthorne, who has preserved its old-time local color in some of his most celebrated works of fiction. The place is also important because of its ancient glory as a seaport town, whence departed a sailing craft that made Salem known throughout the world in places where the ships of Boston and New York were then unknown. But many consider that its chief glory is owing to the fact that here Roger Williams, the Welsh statesman and prophet, found a church willing to sit at his feet.

Mr. Latimer gives considerable space to Salem witchcraft. According to him no person accused of being a witch was ever burned in New England, in spite of the popular belief to the contrary. But nineteen persons were hanged, and one man was pressed to death. "Hundreds of innocent men and women were thrown into jail or obliged to flee to some place of concealment; their homes were broken up, their property injured, while they suffered great anxiety for themselves and friends." The reign of terror lasted not more than six months, having begun in March, 1692, and ending with the last examinations in September of the same year. Says Mr. Latimer: "It was an epidemic of mad, superstitious fear, bitterly to be regretted, and a stain upon the high civilization of the Bay Colony."

Salem in 1692 was a town of 1,700 inhabitants. In 1765 she had a population of 4,469. "A just claim is made that the first armed resistance to the British Government was made in Salem at the North Bridge, Sunday, Feb. 26, 1775, when the citizens assembled and took their stand on the north bank of the river to prevent Col. Leslie and his 300 soldiers from marching into North Fields in search of cannon supposed to be concealed there. The British officer thought of firing upon the citizens, who, after crossing the bridge, had raised the draw and now stood massed on the opposite bank. But a townsman, Capt. John Felt, said to the irate officer, who had looked for an unimpeded march: 'If you do, you will all be dead men.' His prompt utterance appears to have restrained the firing." Possibly owing to the fact that Salem has become modern without any particular development, the relics of a historical and romantic past are more abundant here than in other New England towns that have outstripped her in importance.

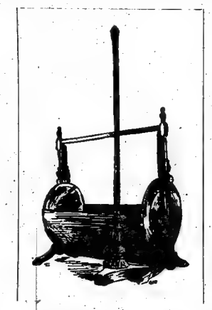

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Old Cradle.

Boston, the "Hub," the "Tri-Mountain City," according to Thomas Wentworth Higginson, is characterized by a weed. "This is the succory (cichorium intibus of the botanists), described by Emerson as 'succory to match the sky.' But it is not commonly known in rural New England by this brief name, being oftener called 'Boston weed,' simply because it grows more abundant as one comes nearer to that city."

The settlement of Boston was a sort of afterthought, "being taken as a substitute for Charlestown, where a temporary abode had been found by Winthrop's party. There had been much illness there, and so Mr. Blackstone, or Blaxtone, who had for seven years been settled on the peninsula, urged the transfer of the little colony. The whole tongue of land then comprised but 783 acres—an area a little less than that originally allotted to Central Park in New York. Boston now includes 23,661 acres—about thirty times the original extent of the peninsula. It has a population of about 500,000. * * * Boston has certainly, in the history of the country, represented from an early time a certain quality of combined thrift and ardor which has made it to some extent an individual city. Its very cows during its rural period shared this attribute, from the time when they laid out its streets by their devious wanderings to the time when 'Lady Hancock,' as she was called, helped herself to milk from the herd of her fellow-citizens in order to meet a sudden descent of official visitors upon her husband, the Governor." The Boston of the Revolution is known to every schoolboy, as is also the Boston of anti-slavery agitation. "Behind all the thunders of Wendell Phillips' eloquence there lay always this strong pride. 'I love inexpressibly,' he said, 'these streets of Boston, over which my mother held up my baby footsteps, and if God grants me time enough, I will make them too pure to be trodden by the footsteps or a slave.'"

It seems that at an early period Boston excited some jealousy among other colonial towns. Thomas Shirley said to Josiah Quincy in 1773: "Boston aims at nothing less than the sovereignty of this whole continent. * * * Take away the power and superintendence of Britain, and the colonists must submit to the next power. Boston would soon have that." Another feature of Boston that is generally known is the literary pre-eminence that was hers in the middle of the century, and which many per-

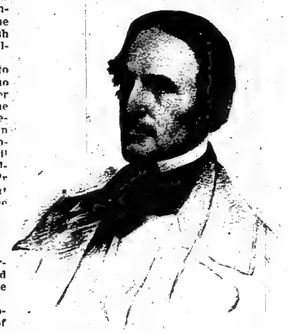

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1899

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THE OLD FORT AND FIRST MEETING HOUSE, ON BURIAL HILL, PLYMOUTH, 1621.

sons believe still continues. "From the point of view of New York, the literary circle might be held provincial, as Edinburgh no doubt seemed from London, and the resident of the larger community might scornfully used about the Boston man the saying attributed to Dr. Johnson about the Scotchman, that 'much might be made of him if caught young.'"

But besides her literary circle, Boston has other influences of culture. "The great public library still leads American institutions of its class, and the Art Museum had a similar leadership until the rapid expansion of the Metropolitan Museum of New York City." Among her more noted institutions of learning are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the New England Conservatory of Music, the Boston College, and the Boston University, while Harvard University, Tufts College, and Wellesley College are not far distant. Concerning the public school system of the "Hub" Mr. Higginson says that it has "in times past had a great reputation and still retains it, though it is claimed that the newer systems of the Western States are in some degree surpassing it."

The author expatiates at some length on the improvements that have recently been made in the physical appearance and condition of Boston—her magnificent park system, her rapid transit programme, and her new public buildings.

Of course, hardly any story of Boston would be complete without a word from the Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale, and this word is added to Mr. Higginson's essay in the shape of a chapter on "Revolutionary Boston." To show the true genesis of the Revolution Dr. Hale goes back for more than a generation before the outbreak of the war. "It was in 1745 that Gov. William Shirley addressed the Massachusetts General Court in a secret session. He brought before them a plan which he had for the conquest of Louisburg in the next Spring, before it could be reinforced from France." The plan was adopted, and, as everybody knows, was successfully carried out by an army of colonists, aided to some extent by Warren of the British Navy. The capture took place on St. Botolph's Day, June 17, 1745. It is a somewhat significant fact that he is the godfather of Boston. Then came the preparations to defend the coast from the expected attacks of a French fleet, under Admiral d'Anville, sent out from France to take vengeance on the New Englanders for their work in Quebec. But Providence, in the shape of a hurricane, vanquished the fleet off the coast of Nova Scotia, "and a miserable handful of the vessels straggled back to France at the opening of Winter. * * * The colonists of New England had thus learned two lessons. * * * Curiously enough, in the next year, 1747, the people of Boston had an opportunity to learn a third lesson by measuring strength with their own sovereign." This was the affair of Admiral Knowles. The British naval officer wanted men to man his fleet, and so he impressed some of Boston's citizens. Riots and town meetings succeeded each other, and Knowles's officers in town were arrested and shut up as hostages. The Admiral threatened to bombard the town. "But," as Dr. Hale writes, "this first tussle ended in a tie." Twenty years later came the writs of assistance, the Boston port bill, and other retaliatory measures, in which are usually found the beginnings of the American Revolution.

"While Boston was clearly marked for prominence in the colony because of its geographical position, there was not at first the intention to make it the seat of government," writes Mr. Samuel A. Eliot, in his chapter on Cambridge. This distinction belonged to Cambridge. The town, like most of its neighbors, began with a church and a schoolhouse. And it might be added that it has developed along these paths of influence ever since. "The Cambridge dust is eloquent of the long procession of saints and sages, scholars and poets, whose works and words have made the renown of the place. First the Puritan chiefs of Massachusetts; then the Tory gentry, who made the town in the days before the Revolution the centre of a lavish hospitality, and who maintained a happy social life of which the memories still linger in the beautiful homes which they left behind them; then the patriot army surging about Boston in the exciting year of the siege, with the inspiring traditions of what Washington and Warren and Knox and Greene and the rest did and said, and finally the later associations of our great scholars and men of letters, chief of whom we rank Lowell and Holmes and Longfellow, whose lives were rooted deep in the Cambridge soil and whose dust there endears the sod."

Next comes Concord, "the first in many fields." This paper is the work of Mr. Frank B. Sanborn. The part that this town so well played in the early days of the Revolution is told with much ardor, and the pages devoted to literary Concord, made conspicuous by Hawthorne, the Alcotts, and Emerson, and the Concord School of Philosophy, are presented with a keen insight into the character of Concord life.

The pages on Plymouth, "the Pilgrim town," are contributed by Ellen Watson, who, of course, rehearses the story of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers and describes the life of these earliest settlers. Much discriminating use is made of the relics in the historical museum of the town, both for themes of text, and for illustrations to the article. A facsimile page of Gov. Bradford's manuscript, "Plymouth Plantation," is presented. There are several specimens of Pilgrim architecture still in existence in the old town, and these are described. Among them is the Doten House, built in 1660, now the oldest house in Plymouth, and the first "meeting house." There also are presented many important extracts given from Gov. Bradford's tale.

"These stout-hearted Pilgrims were not the first Europeans to set foot on Cape Cod," writes Katharine Lee Bates, introducing an article that embraces the important towns of the peninsula, "from Provincetown to Falmouth." "Legends of the Vikings which drift about the low dunes are as uncertain as the shifting sands themselves, and the French and Florentine navigators who sailed along the North American coast in the first half of the sixteenth century may have done no more than sight this sickle of land between bay and sea, but there are numerous records of English, French, and Dutch visits within the last twenty years before the coming of the Mayflower." The settlement and development of the "Cape Cod towns" is carefully portrayed with much local color, and the vicissitudes through which the towns have passed are touchingly described. After a paper on Deerfield from the pen of Mr. George Shelton, which goes into the details of the early Indian wars in which that part of the Bay State played so conspicuous a rôle, comes Susan Coolidge's essay on Newport, "the Isle of Peace." "It is an old town, and its history dates back to the early days of the New England colony. City it calls itself, but one loves better to think of it as a town, just as the word 'avenue,' now so popular, is in some minds forever translated into the simpler equivalent, 'street.'" Newport, it will be recalled, played an interesting part in the Revolution, and this theme is given appropriate space. Among the French officers that landed from Gen. Rochambeau's fleet when it made the harbor of Newport, bringing aid to the struggling colonists, was an officer named Claude Blanchard, the commissary in chief. M. Blanchard has left a record of his sojourn there, and from it the author quotes generously. On March 5, 1781, Gen. Washington arrived and the impressions of the Frenchman are thus recorded: "His face is handsome, noble, and mild. He is tall—at least five feet eight inches (French measure). In the evening I was at supper with him. I mark as a fortunate day that in which I have been able to behold a man so truly great." The Houdon life mask of Washington, made in 1785, forms an important illustration to the Newport paper.

The volume closes with articles on Providence, Hartford, and New Haven, which are, respectively, the work of William B. Weeden, Mary K. Talcott, and Frederick H. Cogswell. It is to be regretted that space will not permit us to quote from these admirable papers, but while events in these towns were, of course, different from those in other parts of New England, the formative influences were about the same, and their life gave results, which differed from those of other New England communities in degree but not in kind, for, as Mr. Morris puts it in his introduction: "Once a New Englander, always a New Englander, in spirit if not in residence. Travel abroad or residence elsewhere may modify the austerity, broaden the sympathy, polish the manners, and stimulate the imagination of the New Englander, but it never radically alters his views on the great issues of life and death, or makes him less of a democrat or less of a devotee of wisdom."

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

NO DIAMONDS FOR HER.

Here is a story from The Bookman, told by Rudyard Kipling. His father, John Kipling, went to pay a visit to an Indian Rajah who was about to bring home a Queen. The elder Kipling had been engaged in the decorations of the palace, and its owner showed him the gifts of stuffs and perfumes he had procured for his coming spouse. The Rajah also sent for his jewel caskets, and asked Mr. Kipling to assist him in selecting the gems to be included in the marriage gifts. They were of extraordinary size and value, such gems as are seldom seen except in the East, and to the artist the selection was a pleasure. Finally he lifted a wonderful diamond, one of the choicest gems in the collection, and said: "You should send this. No woman could resist it." The Rajah looked up, caught it, and held it jealously to his breast. Then, slowly replacing it in the casket, answered, "Nay, such gems be not for women."

THE PROFESSIONAL SAFE OPENER.

When Wormwood Scrubs Prison was being built, says Major Griffiths, in "My Stories of Police and Crime," I had an opportunity to see with my own eyes what a practiced burglar may do with a safe, using ordinary weapons. I had handed my keys to the gatekeeper for consignment to the prison safe, and he, through some mischance, hampered the lock, and could not open the safe.

It is a strict rule that no one can leave prison until the keys are collected and safely put away. At last, in despair, I turned to the Chief Warder and asked, "Have we any especially good cracksmen in custody?" "There is K—, Sir," he replied promptly, "one of the most noted housebreakers in London; doing fifteen years. He is employed just now in the carpenter's shop." The man was fetched. He was tall, dark-haired, rather good-looking, a clean, industrious, well-behaved prisoner. He brought with him his bag of tools, and, showing him the safe, I asked him quietly if he thought he could open it. "Do you mean it, Sir?" he asked in his turn, and, when I assured him I was in earnest, he attacked the safe with one of his tools. In less than three minutes the door swung open; the lock had been quite conquered. It was a first-class safe, too.

WASHINGTON'S TACT.

The social punctilio of the Philadelphia "Assembly," was enforced perhaps more rigidly in the early Colonial days than it is to-day, says a writer in The Ladies' Home Journal, for when a girl whose name had been on its lists of the chosen indiscreetly took a goldsmith and jeweler for a husband she was dropped at once from participation

From "Historic Towns of New England." Copyright, 1898, by G. P. Putnam's Sons, N. Y.

BOSTON IN 1757.
From a Drawing by Gov. Pownall.

in the sacred functions for having committed the unpardonable crime of "marrying in trade."

The "trade" line of demarcation, indeed, gave rise ultimately to a social war, and a second "Assembly" was formed, made up chiefly of the families of tradesmen in opposition to "the aristocracy." The conflict came on while Washington was living in Philadelphia as President. So intense was it that each party struggled to gain the favor of the great man and his wife. The one "Assembly" announced a great ball in honor of his birthday for the night before the 22d of February; the other prepared for a similar event the night afterward, and the sagacious Washington delivered himself from the dilemma by attending both, and proposing on each occasion the same toast—"The State of Pennsylvania." But there was another version of the strife which gave much delight to the populace in their speculations over the rivalries of "the quality." It was that Washington, who was a good dancer, had gone to the ball of the plebeian "Assembly," and had there led the cotillion with the daughter of a mechanic!

BALLADS OF THE ROBIN.

How sweet the robin's song
In the silent afternoon!
Gray leaves and gold among,
How sweet the robin's song,
Bringing a tender throng
Of memories by his tune.
How sweet the robin's song
In the silent afternoon!

Old thoughts come back again,
Old dreams that once beguiled us.
In soft and pensive strain
Old thoughts come back again;
Loves, too dear to remain
Dead, that so sweetly whiled us.
Old thoughts come back again,
Old dreams that once beguiled us.

Hearts, do we weep no tears?
Mournfulness mellowed by time.
Plaintive the past appears,
Hearts, do we weep no tears
For the loved of late years?
Robin sings on in the lime.
Hearts, do we weep no tears?
Mournfulness mellowed by time.

But we do not forget,
A shadow lies 'neath our smile.
The living holds us yet,
But we do not forget,
God sees our souls' regret.
The world and the flesh beguile,
But we do not forget,
A shadow lies 'neath our smile.

—GENTIAN in Madame.

THROUGH THE CUT-OFF.

The Winter foot-trail over White Pass follows the lowest ground through the bottom of the notch, seen to the left and below the regular trail when ascending from Skaguay. This notch is next to impassable when the snow is off, owing to the mass of broken slide rock which fills it. Just now, however, when a blizzard is not blowing, the trail is very good, and the labor of packing over the pass is very materially lessened by its use, as it saves at least 300 feet of the climb required by the horse trail.

White Horse Cañon, as the notch is called, is nearly level for a mile or more before Summit Lake is reached. At short intervals are half a dozen tiny glacial lakes, fed by a stream which comes down the mountainside scarcely a stone's throw from Summit Lake. Their waters empty into the Skaguay River, while Summit Lake is on the Yukon watershed.

The Winter trail crosses Summit Lake on the ice, a distance of six miles, and afterward follows the outlet of the lake a mile through a cañon to Middle Lake. Three miles of Middle Lake are available, and after that a mile and a half on Shallow Lake, beyond which the trail strikes off at right angles to the west, and reaches Lake Bennett after traversing twelve miles of jack pine forest and burned land.

Chilkoot Pass at the present time affords no firewood for twelve miles, from Sheep Camp to Deep Lake. Wood, however, is to be had at all points on the White Pass, though around Summit Lake it is scarce and hard to get, and roots are perhaps more often burned than tree trunks.

WHITE HORSE CANON.
The Winter Trail Over White Pass to the Klondike.

HAWAII'S DEPOSED ROYALTY.

HAWAII'S bloodless revolution early in 1893, which resulted in the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the provisional Government, left a royal family that was no longer royal, and blighted the hopes of a charming young woman, the heir-apparent to the throne, the Princess Kaiulani.

The living members of this ancient family are ex-Queen Liliuokalani, the dowager Queen Kapiolani, the Princess Kaiulani, Prince David, and Prince Cupid. Prince David and Prince Cupid are in business in Honolulu and are prosperous. Liliuokalani has ample means to live upon, and Princess Kaiulani will very likely have some provision made for her by the Territory of Hawaii. The Hawaiian Government has been paying her $3,000 year as a pension. The Princess is but twenty-two years old. Her mother was a full-blooded native, a sister of Liliuokalani, and her father a Scotchman, so the Princess is a half-caste. She went to school in England for eight years and made every preparation to occupy the throne, to which she had been proclaimed heir-apparent.

One of the last things ex-Queen Liliuokalani did before the American flag was hoisted in August last, was to give a farewell luaw, or royal feast, to her former subjects. It was a most elaborate affair. As a rule a luaw is spread out upon the ground, and the natives sit about the spread, dipping poi, a sort of mushy paste, from wooden bowls, with the first and second fingers of the right hand, several dipping from the same bowl. Poi is made from the taro root, and is the great article of food with the Hawaiians. Besides poi, roast dog, roast pig, sawfish, and live shrimps are the chief articles of diet.

A piece of dog meat is passed around from one to the other, (no knives or forks are used, only the hands,) and if one refuses to take a bite he gives offense.

On this occasion a Hula dance was given. This dance was made unlawful by the authorities of the Hawaiian Republic, but it was practiced secretly, and at this day Hulas are quietly given nearly every week for visitors, at an admission of about $5. There was also at the ex-Queen's feast an elaborate programme of vocal and instrumental music. The natives are naturally musical, and those who have received any training at all in singing and instrumental music would attract attention and admiration in the most civilized communities.

J. MARTIN MILLER.

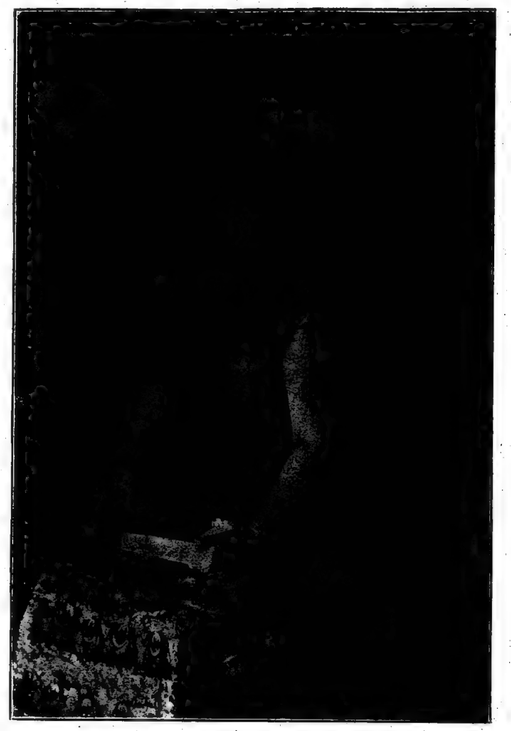

QUEEN DOWAGER KAPIOLANI OF HAWAII.

THE ABSURDITY OF SOME POPULAR PROVERBS.

There is a mistaken notion abroad, says a writer in Tit-Bits, that proverbs are epitomes of wisdom, the concentrated experience of generations, and that to quote one of them in a discussion is to advance an unanswerable argument. And yet what is there to recommend many of them beyond their jingle? Take our familiar friend:

Early to Bed and Early to Rise, Makes a Man Healthy, Wealthy, and Wise.—Obviously, the main idea was to find a word to rhyme with "rise," and "wise" was the unfortunate word chosen. And now, trustful little boys are persuaded to go to bed at unreasonably early hours in the hope of becoming a sort of Sandow-Rothschild-Solomon; though we all know milkmen and market gardeners who get up at 5 A. M. and are neither rich nor clever, and members of Parliament who go to bed late and are, if not clever, at least not poor and infirm. Since the invention of gas and electric light this ridiculous old proverb has outlived its original modicum of truth, and proves we must not venerate proverbs on account of their hoary antiquity.

The Early Bird Catches the Worm.—The mistake made here is that it assumes we are all birds. But some of us are worms. If we were not, what would become of the birds? And, therefore, while the birds do well to be early, let the worms be late—the later the better.

The Pitcher that Goes Oft to the Well Is Broken at Last.—Note, it does not say "is broken first," but "is broken at last." Of course, every pitcher, whether it goes to the well or stays on the shelf, is broken at last, and the only result of this absurd proverb is to encourage lazy folk to do as little work as possible and unnecessarily keep out of harm's way.

If You Want a Thing Well Done, Do It Yourself.—There's shocking bad advice with which to start a youth on life's journey! If he wants a button well sewed on, he's to do it himself; if he wants his hair well cut, he's to cut it himself. He must mend his own chairs, shoe his own nag, darn his own socks. In short, from buying a horse to blacking his boots, he must do it himself! Poor fellow!

A Contented [illegible] Is a Continual Feast.—Can any one s[illegible] that means? Does it mean that the [illegible] continually feasts on his contented [illegible], or that the contented mind is continually feasting? Probably the latter, as we sometimes hear that "a hungry man's an angry man," and we all know that a satisfied appetite is the source of contentment. Hence, it is not the contented mind which makes the feast, as the silly proverb implies, but the continual feast which produces the contented mind.

There's No Rule Without an Exception.—This is not only a proverb, it is also a rule. But obviously there is no exception to this rule, because if there were a rule with an exception this proverb would be untrue. But the proverb is a rule which has no exception, which, as Mr. Euclid would say, is absurd. Which was to be shown.

Where Ignorance Is Bliss, 'tis Folly to be Wise.—For oracular stupidity this proverb may be classed with the one about the pitcher. Granting it true, the difficulty is to know where ignorance is bliss, and, of course, the proverb gives no assistance where it is most needed. Most people quote it as "ignorance is bliss," in their blissful ignorance; but if a proverb gives rise to error it is not only absurd, it is also dangerous. When people say—

A Little Learning Is a Dangerous Thing—they make that a reason not for learning more, but for learning less!

Love Me, Love My Dog.—If I go a-courting, and my lady love bids me love her scented, dyspeptic poodle, which is not necessary to her health and comfort, must I not much more love her glass eye, and false teeth and hair, which are? Yet common sense revolts at the notion, and I therefore assume that a proverb which, logically treated, makes such unreasonable demands on my affections is wrong and absurd.

Seeing Is Believing.—How can any reflecting person repeat these words? For very often we believe we see what really we do not. If a conjurer were to take this proverb as his motto, every one would see its absurdity. A straight stick half submerged in water looks crooked. Fortunately, another proverb says, "Trust not to appearances." And this brings us to the exquisite absurdity of popular proverbs which run in contradictory pairs, and support both sides of an argument. Thus, one proverb says "Look before you leap," another, "Who hesitates is lost." Sometimes we hear that "Second thoughts are best"; at other times that "Delays are dangerous." The desperate man relies on "Nothing venture, nothing have"; the cautious man on "Never venture out of your depth till you can swim." The impatient matrimonial candidate believes that "Happy's the wooing that's not long a-doing," the tardy one that one may "Marry

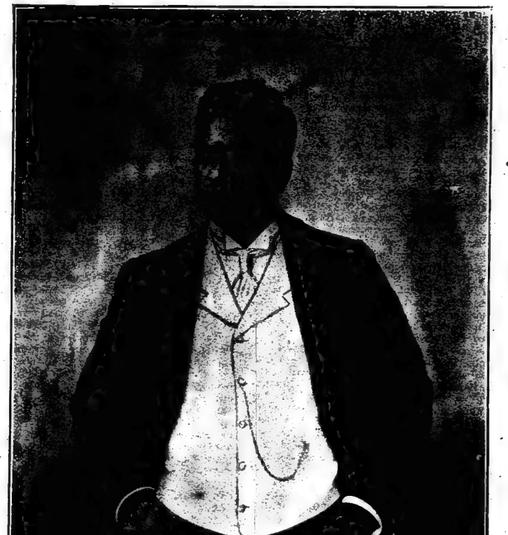

1899

PRINCE DAVID OF HAWAII.

THE QUEEN'S CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AT OSBORNE HOUSE.
The Queen's Private Room.

in haste and repent at leisure." And so on ad infinitum. "Absence makes the heart grow fonder"—"Out of sight, out of mind." "It's never too late to mend"—"A fool at forty will never be wise." "Too many cooks spoil the broth"—"There's safety in numbers"; and "Two heads are better than one."

Therefore, let us examine our proverbial coinage before we pass it into the moral currency.

THE FAILURES OF WOMEN IN COOKERY.

Many are the arguments voluibly employed nowadays which make for proving the eternal superiority of the Eternal Feminine. Mentally, intellectually, morally, spiritually, and otherwise we hear of her (from herself) as a being set apart, away from, and overhead the opposing and decadent gender, whom in her greater strength of numbers she would now force into the novel attitude of a conquered combatant. While admitting with many salaams this lofty altitude, there higher aims and atmospheres, there still remains, however, one underlying wonder. How is it that woman, while occupied in waving her flag of independence so busily from the battlements, should yet be obliged to cede first place even in the basement to mere man, and that, while ambitioning the post of Controller, she should not be altogether competent as cook? But this is nothing new. Not even in the domesticated days, when she darned socks and sewed on shirt buttons; or, going further back, when she made pasties and comforting home-brewed cordials; or, generations before that again, in the tapestry-working, linen-weaving era, did women ever thoroughly grasp or govern the great art of Brillat-Savarin, or Ude, or Francatelli, or Grimaud de la Reynière, or a hundred others besides, the creator of ancient, mediæval, or modern epicureanism. As chatelaine or hausfrau we know her; as a chef how often? And why? Her sex, contradictory as it may seem at first blush, bars the way.

Physically and mentally, she is unfitted for the various labors that attend the man cook's way while graduating from kitchen boy to cordon bleu. He moves upward by degrees as a result of his thorough course of training, ascending the stairs of culinary promotion through club, college, hotel, or mansion, applying knowledge, extending experience at each. Woman, with less artistic instinct and industry, generally finishes her down-stairs career where she began it—in poverty. Moving from one "place" to another, her ambition rarely takes higher flights than unlimited beer and a kitchenmaid. One may, indeed, safely assert that every second or third house in London would willingly exchange its cook for a better one, were a better to be had; but she is not. The grand mediocrity whica rises to cabinet pudding and clear soup at a pinch is everywhere, but the female artist of sole au vin blanc or a Chateaubriand, as it ought to be, is a rara avis indeed. Meanwhile, it is unnecessary to add that many worthy, and even sufficiently admirable, women cooks shed the lustre of their skill over our evening hour. But here I am treating the subject as an art, not merely as an occupation, and, viewed in that light, woman is wholly inferior and quite out of court where her more thoroughgoing rival of the opposing gender is concerned. The natural indifference of her sex to food of fine flavor is also against her, for, whether cook or Countess, the gourmet is never developed in a woman as it is in man.

Of practical training the ordinary woman operator has moreover little or none; she experiments on a long series of suffering households until a superficial juste milieu is arrived at—her mistress, in the butterfly period between school and marriage, has thought of other things than creating future menus, with the obvious and everyday result of mutual incompetency. Men, it must be remembered, have, moreover, always treated the gentle art of gastronomy more as a profession than as a menial office. When in great houses or colleges, clubs or hotels, the modern chef of to-day receives a handsome income; but in feudal England his salary represented ten times its modern equivalent, not to mention lucrative patronage and the ultimate prospect of a gift in lands. And it was this munificent manner of creating it that caused men of birth and family to frequently enter what in olden times was treated as an honorable profession.

Harking back even to mediæval England, woman took her place in the kitchen relation not so much as operator as overseer. While the master and his comrades made merry in the hall, madame superintended her servitors and chefs in the kitchen, and besides the creators of mediæval times posed merely as satellites and subordinates to the Soyers of that period. Those were the days, it must be remembered, before women dined in men's company. Following mediævalism came the dawn of a carving era, when woman took her place at the table's head and cut meat for her family. As far on in history as Elizabethan days, her carver's tools still gave her the only commission to sit at the top of her own well-spread board. It is to the Dutch, by the way, that we owe our present pleasant manner of seating men and women alternately at dinner, and when this distribution of genders became general, about the end of the seventeenth century, madame gradually abandoned her onerous duties as carver to more muscular hands on each side.

Brillat-Savarin said, in speaking of this departure, "She relinquished the labor while retaining the honor of her hostess's seat, which had, in the first instance, been conceded to her only as handler of the great knife." But in tracing the progress of woman through the history of the table, from earliest times, it remains abundantly evident that she was chiefly accessory after the fact of cooking, with which she had actually little, and, in ancient times, practically nothing, to do.

Men, on the other hand, have made history in gastronomy, as in all else. We may begin with the Romans, who left at least two excellent things behind them—their laws and their cookery—and fill in every intervening era with great names, from Apicius, who ravished the blasé palates of the Amphitryons, down to the Bignons or Benoists of our own times, and more refined though not more complex methods. Men take—have always taken—this fine art seriously, and, devoting to it time and energy and taste, succeed where the superficial interest given it by women fails. Vatel took it too seriously, indeed, when he fell on his sword because a certain coquille d'écrevisse was sent sauceless to the table of the Bien Aimé. It was said of Carême, Prince Talleyrand's chef and confidential adviser to boot, that he never let a week pass without composing a new and captivating dish. Lagupière and Jules Gouffé made the early years of this century famous in dinner-giving annals, and was it not to Urbain Dubois that William I. "owed the purest joys he had ever known"? Of Ouglère, whilom chef to the Rothschilds, and, later, the presiding good genius of the renowned "Trois Frères," there will, indeed, still be found gourmets who tell of him with bated breath and unctuous eyelids.—The Sketch.

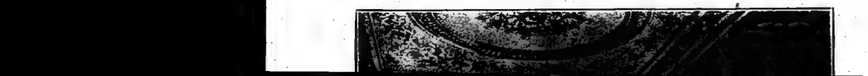

THE IDYLL OF DOCTOR CONSTANTIA.

BY ROLAND GREY.

CONSTANTIA DEFRIES sat reading alone upon one of the green chairs on the graveled terrace of the Hotel Alpenrose. But though she was holding a eulogistic review of her own book, a medical book that had cost years of patient labor, her eyes wandered down the little village street and settled upon a red parasol moving slowly along it.

Dr. Constantia Defries avoided her title and any touch of the professional woman. She was not plain, in her simple, well-fitting dress, though she made no kind of effort to disguise the fact that she was forty. Success was written in her face, which immediately gave a clear impression of being that of a person who had achieved something definite after a struggle.

It was a hot, quite cloudless day, and Markstein conveyed a lazy sense of idleness and holiday. The double line of loitering guides by the little wineshop was longer than usual. They all had pipes, clean shirts, and leisure either to play at ninepins or to watch others. Even the women had stopped getting in their irrelevant-looking little crops, and put the gay-colored handkerchiefs over their dark hair, which constitute their one bit of festal finery. There is no goitre in Markstein; its people are prosperous; now and then the girls are even pretty.

Any Alpine climber would have known by all these signs that it was the Feast of the Assumption, the one day in all the year kept inviolate from toil, even though it falls at the height of the tourist season.

There had been high mass in the morning. Constantia had looked in at the devout congregation in the small, gaudy, over-incensed church; she had had much more sympathy with a few worshippers who knelt outside it in the sunshine, and told their rattling beads with the snow peaks for guardian witnesses. A thunderstorm had taken place in the night; Constantia had listened in a sort of rapture to the solemn music of the rolling peals that echoed away beyond the Schwartzthor and the icy gates that guard the entrances to valleys as green as Markstein itself.

What a contrast it all offered to her own work! Her hospital with pale faces above the white sheets, with that vague penetrating atmosphere of disease and suffering, sometimes so appallingly beyond her power to touch. Yet there, amid wailing children and sorrow-stricken mothers, she had moved serene and happy. Here there was such a hungry ache of pain at her heart. It did not help her that she greatly scorned the weakness that just for an instant made her see the red parasol through a mist. She was in love—she who had had no time for sentiment in her ambitious girlhood, who had been so untiringly busy with her intellect as to quite forget that she, too, had a heart.

Ah, that knowledge hurts when it comes late. The red parasol drew nearer, and Constantia bent her head over her paper. "Miss Defries has broken fresh ground in a most able and scholarly study. She very effectually vindicates the claim of her sex to be regarded as fully competent to comprehend the more recondite scientific aspects of pathology."

"It is you, Miss Defries—busy as usual, I suppose. Have you seen Mr. Vosper anywhere?"

The speaker was a thin, gentlemanly lady, with a starched shirt front, black tie, and aggressive pince-nez. She had a voice that seemed to have become hard from her inveterate habit of using it to scold her quarrelsome children. She wore a well-made ugly coat and skirt, and a straw hat with a regimental ribbon. Lady Studbrooke recalled horses, hounds, and the vapid inanities of second-class smartness. She was a blot in the soft sweet picture of an ideal Swiss village, with a distant tinkle of church bells, and a murmur of those dancing insects which do not seem affected by nights silvered with frequent frost.

"I have been in the woods, and have seen no one in the hotel this morning."

Miss Defries spoke a little coldly, but Lady Studbrooke was one of the women who conceive that her condescending presence must always be welcome. Her quiet husband seemed to have so little to do with her that he fell out of the calculations of a certain unhappy few, compelled, by force of circumstances, to take Lady Studbrooke as a most undesirable factor in their lives. Without beauty, family, or wits, she had scrambled into a fair social position. From thence she had power to exercise her indubitable skill as a born mischief-maker. How do such women acquire this power? Why do men let them wield it? These were the questions poor Constantia asked herself, and to which she found no answer.

Lady Studbrooke thought she had chanced on evidence to prove that Dr. Defries might be likely to have a distinction awarded to her other than those she had won by passing examinations, and which she did not envy. She had not failed to observe that Mr. Vosper, Q. C., talked a good deal to his neighbor at table d'hôte. So she had forced herself upon Constantia's acquaintance, heedless of an unwilling response to her overtures. It is difficult to some to be actually rude; unluckily for Constantia, she was one of these. So it befell that Lady Studbrooke soon sat upon Mr. Vosper's left hand, where she made the most of her opportunities.

While she stood there questioning with her back to the view, a tall, lean, clean-shaved man came languidly along the terrace. It was only to an excessively acute eye that Peter Vosper, Q. C., bore any trace of being self-made. To the ordinary observer he appeared as a rather awe-inspiring individual with a habit of being grimly sarcastic.

He had never married, yet in the month that he had spent at Markstein it had almost for the first time flashed across his mind that an intelligent companion might make the dragging convalescence of a wearisome illness less intolerable. With an apparently aimless indolence he had drifted into something like close intimacy with Constantia Defries. He had lounged down from his balcony on the second floor because he had read a French novel and liked it, and because he felt the need of saying so to a person who had possibly read it, too, and would be certainly able to seize its finer meanings. It would not have occurred to him to discuss Loti's latest with Lady Studbrooke; he had heard her speak to the chambermaid once, and shuddered, being cursed with a sensitive ear. And then he knew her inability to pronounce the misused words "menu" and "parvenu," and it sufficed.

He greeted both ladies and then paused. He was not the man to say the inevitable as to the view or the weather. But he blundered into something much worse than mere fatuity, for his eye fell on The Daily Chronicle upon Constantia's knee.

"Reading your own praises must be a pleasant occupation," he hazarded.

She had chanced quite unawares upon the review, and it stung her that he could think that at a time when they had fallen into a

"THE SPEAKER WAS A THIN, GENTLEMANLY LADY."

habit of meeting, she should seem to be forcing upon his attention the aspect of her personality which he rather ignored.

"Oh, let me see," said Lady Studbrooke, adjusting her pince-nez, and running a careless eye over the paragraph Constantia felt she hated.

"After this I hardly dare ask if you would mind looking at Myra, tiresome child; she is in bed with some sort of an attack."

"I will go to her as soon as you wish. I am always quite glad to help."

"Are you makin' any excursion to-day?"

"None; I am a little tired."

"Then would you add to your kindness by just glancin' at my troublesome daughter once or twice; children are such a bore in Switzerland breaking down, and I promised to chaperone three girls who want to tea in the woods with those young Italians."

Constantia pitied Lady Studbrooke's family, and she had a childless woman's eager sympathy with the small people viewed only from an outsider's standpoint. She walked away to the hotel trying, as if she were still a girl, to stifle an odd feeling of jealousy, and an undercurrent of satisfaction in the thought of a certain "thé simple" invariably set in the veranda at four o'clock. A dainty maiden, loitering about with one of her admirers, muttered a laughing protest against clever women, as Constantia passed. The poor clever ones who are supposed to be so superior, and who are generally so pathetically womanly at bottom, get so little pity. They are never considered to need it.

Peter Vosper looked away at the view without being much affected by the beauty which even his tendency to over-criticise was compelled to acknowledge. Lady Studbrooke did not follow Constantia, and stood nearly opposite him. She still had her back turned to the clean-cut heights. She still had her soul bent upon the petty task of proving herself stronger than this bepraised writer of medical treatises, more adroit than the disseverer of the baffling intricacies of Hammond vs. Hammond and another.

"I suppose it would be useless askin' you to come into the woods with us," she began, with a note of faint amusement in her voice, that was, in some odd fashion, interpreted by her listener.

"If you honor me by such an invitation, am I likely to disregard it?"

"We might go on now, if you have nothin' else doin'. But I imagined you had a prior engagement."

Vosper turned sharply from the snows to the hard face beside him. With an inexperienced man's entire lack of comprehension, he rushed to the absurd conclusion that because he had condescended to make something like a friend of Constantia Defries, she had boasted of that friendship. He chose to forget that at luncheon he had inferred that he should count on some talk in the afternoon.

"I have no engagement; let us go on at once."

They went down the hill in the blazing sunshine, the rest of the party laughing behind them. In five minutes they were among the deep pines where the breeze stirred a million sharp green needles into faint string-like music. The air bore its freight of pine perfume, more than wontedly powerful in the dry Summer that had burned the short turf brown. The Alpine pinks love the drought, and smiled up fresh and dainty. The short stemmed garnet colored kind close to the ground; the taller, fainter hued, peering out of crevices in the gray rocks, lichened in tones of orange, lemon, and intense green.

On one lay a deep fern-lined gorge with a dry torrent bed for its base, on the other a succession of tiny chapels built by some pious pilgrim. In times of dearth, a chanting procession would to-day have wound up this steep pathway to the cold feet of the glacier. Harvest this year was so good that there was no need to crave Madonna's interference. So the little shabby shrines with saints caricatured by the storms of Winter into images rather grotesque than sanctified, were quiet and deserted. Every now and then there were fairy-like glimpses of the glittering snows.

Peter Vosper saw it all unheeded, and listened to his companion half in scorn of himself, as she sat in an attitude that revealed the ugliest possible angles, and criticising the company at the Edelweiss acidly.

"A scratch lot, no one worth knowin'; not a person one could ask to one's house."

"Miss Defries is a good talker; you have not mentioned her."

"Because I thought I had better not; the whole hotel is sayin'—"

There was a sudden angry sparkle in Vosper's apathetic eyes, and he interrupted her. That habit of his was one of the few remaining proclaimants of an obscure origin.

"I should have thought she had given little enough scope even for the liveliest imaginations."

"You are modest, Mr. Vosper; your attentions are not thought of so slightingly as that."

"My attentions?" He hated the phrase, and spoke it with a sneer that was unmistakable. "Surely a broken-down invalid such as I am can scarcely interest my fellow-creatures to such an extent, or Miss Defries at all; you flatter me, Lady Studbrooke."

She laughed as she retorted: "Any one can see the impression you have made there."

"I think that you forget that Dr. Defries is an advanced woman, propounder of brand-new theories—head of a hospital."

"As if that made any difference; these new women are just the same as the rest when it comes to men. I never heard of a woman not marryin' when a good chance came, and you are a very good chance for a plain, middle-aged dowd like that."

Peter Vosper was a vain man. Very few people knew it, but Lady Studbrooke had always found flattery a trump card. Here it had immediate success. Partly because Vosper had had little to do with women, partly because a vein of vulgarity in a nature anything but pure gold made this sudden intimacy with a society woman attractive. "Ignorant as they all are, but no fool," was his mental verdict upon her. He attempted no chivalrous defense of Constantia. He was unreasonably angry with her for having made him look ridiculous. A pair of silly philanderers playing boy and girl. Such a farce was utterly preposterous. So he only replied coldly, "Thank you for putting the case so very plainly. The warning was hardly needed. At fifty-six the time has gone by altogether for nonsense of that sort."

Here they were interrupted by the girls with the Italians, and the tea, and the bustle. It was a noisy meal, and its inanities would at another time have irritated Peter Vosper unendurably. As it was, he participated in them as best he could, revealing himself to himself in a new aspect, and showing Lady Studbrooke her chance arrows had hit the mark. He would leave this tattling hotel, leave this woman who had managed to make him its amusement. "Doctor Defries." He mentally laid surly stress on that title. Doctor or not, she should not fool him.

The sunset crimson flooded mountain, wood, and sandy pathway when they retraced their footsteps. It tinted the two rather worn, worldly faces, to which nearing age would bring no touch of softness; there was nothing feminine about Lady Studbrooke. Constantia Defries had run the gantlet of the school of anatomy and the operating theatre without dulling the fine edge of delicate susceptibility. The hard woman is as hopeless as she is rare.

Meanwhile, Constantia stood upon her balcony to wait for the afterglow. The sore sense that she had been tricked grew to a galling certainty when she saw the couple who passed beneath it. She had found that cross little Myra scarcely needed a doctor for a childish fit of overfatigue. She had, however, helped the nurse to administer the medicine upon which Lady Studbrooke had insisted.

"For I should lose my situation, ma'am, if I didn't get it down, as her ladyship meant it partly for punishment."

The valley embodied the most ideal conception of peace of any poet or painter. The distant bells of the "Angelus" harmonized with the otherwise unbroken stillness. Across the green meadows on the left a few girls straggled homeward laden with flowers. The afterglow was magical. Rose, carmine, crimson, and tenderest pink flung across the whiteness like a state mantle.

A sharp tap at the bedroom door roused Constantia from a reverie so unutterably and heavily sorrowful that she did not care to examine it all too closely. It was Lady Studbrooke.

"I've come to thank you for lookin' after Myra. I knew you wouldn't object. There isn't much the matter, I think."

Constantia was trying to curb a desperate desire to hear how the party had sped, but she would not ask a question, as her tormentor confidently expected. She had her answer plainly enough when she went down for dinner, stifling a longing to plead the feminine headache.

After all she tried to reason it out coldly. If Mr. Vosper liked Lady Studbrooke he was not what she had imagined; yet when she saw him tired by the walk, unable to eat, pity revived, and pity is more than kin to love. Only he had entirely changed. An intangible difference made the few sentences they exchanged artificial and burdensome.

Lady Studbrooke was in high spirits; even her worn-looking husband came in for some slight notice from her. Constantia suffered, and she guessed it. A middle-aged woman absurd enough to fall in love with a middle-aged man; tardy romances of this sort are only begun to be ended in mockery.

From time to time she bent across to speak to her victim. "So good of you, stoppin' at home with Myra; but I knew you wouldn't condescend to such a tea as mine. You're too clever and all that for such things."

Constantia uttered no disclaimer. She was too tired for any more fencing with the antagonist who had worsted her so entirely. Only with Peter Vosper she made one last effort.

"The afterglow was fine to-night, the most splendid since we have been here."

"Was it? Do you know, Dr. Defries, I never saw it. I think I want my London again, that I have had enough of mountains, and carpetless floors, and tinned lobster for this season. The beauties of nature alone

1899

Gen. Thomas L. Watson,
President of the New York Athletic Club.

Louis H. Orr,
Vice President of the New York Athletic Club.

Charles L. Burnham,
Secretary of the New York Athletic Club.

Charles E. Goodhue,
Treasurer of the New York Athletic Club.

are hardly enough without a few of the decencies of life."

The use of her hard-won title just then was an unmasculine pin-prick.

"She has made fun of my profession," concluded Constantia. "Why, why should they all imagine it can make any difference; we long for all these things they despise. She cares nothing for her husband, nothing for her children, and yet girds at me because I work. It is all so cruelly unjust; they hurt us so, these others, and we have no defenders, no one except ourselves to help ourselves. After we have fought prejudice and broken down a hundred barriers to get leave to work, then love comes and laughs at us because we are not young or desirable any more, and yet we have got to take the inevitable cup that is so bitter to drink. I loved this man. I could have done much for him; could have drawn out a nobler aspect of his nature. He and I stood very close together yesterday. I know it; and now it is all over forever."

There is nothing heroic in the aspect of a middle-aged woman in a black silk blouse sharing a second-rate dinner with fifty hungry tourists; yet no mere circumstances can keep out sorrow and renunciation. They do not wait for picturesque surroundings. They "creep and intrude and climb" into our lives whether we will or not.

There might come a day when Vosper, Q. C., would call himself to the bar of his own conscience and stand accused by the better self, a sort of fear of the world he affected to despise held in abeyance. Then the love he had flung aside might have its own quiet value restored in his eyes. Then the thin veneer of second-hand worldly wisdom that hardly hid Lady Studbrooke's malice would impose on him no longer.

But the mischief-maker's work was perfect. The rift in a few short hours became a great gulf fixed. The afternoon "afterglow" had faded above the Althubel in cold, gray twilight; the scorching sun had burnt the aftermath till it was not worth harvesting. So had the trembling new-born love just vibrating into thrilling possible union between soul and soul faded and perished, degraded into the plaything of an ignoble woman.—Black and White.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK A. C.

The members of the New York Athletic Club held their annual meeting last Tuesday and elected the officers who are to govern the club during the year. Gen. Thomas L. Watson was elected President, Louis H. Orr Vice President, Charles L. Burnham Secretary, Charles E. Goodhue Treasurer, and F. M. Hausling Captain.

Gen. Thomas L. Watson, who is now the President of the club, and who was the unanimous choice of the members, has been a member for sixteen years. He joined the club in 1883, when the club used to hold primary meetings over Koster & Bial's, and when the late William R. Travers was President. Gen. Watson, who is a raconteur of no mean ability, is fond of telling of the way Mr. Travers quieted a disorderly meeting when the project of building the Fifty-fifth Street clubhouse was being considered. The meeting was a very stormy one. Members were excited and the arguments were heated. President Travers undertook to restore order. He pounded on the table with his gavel, and the members realized that in order to hear what he had to say they would have to be quiet. When he got them to the hearing point, and they had stopped shaking fists at each other, he said:

"The g-g-entlemen w-will c-c-confine th-eir p-personalities t-to the b-bal-lot b-b-ox." Good nature was restored at once and the meeting was orderly after that.

Gen. Watson stands No. 292 on the membership roll and there are now more than 3,400 members in the club. He was first elected a Governor in 1893, and has been Vice President and Chairman of the House Committee since January, 1896.

When the scheme to build the present home of the club, which is the handsomest and most perfectly equipped house of its kind in the world, was conceived, Gen. Watson was made a member of the Building and Finance Committee and worked with ex-President Whitely, A. G. Mills, August Belmont, Bartow S. Weeks, and others in the undertaking that has been brought to a successful end. The present clubhouse cost $1,500,000 to build and furnish. Gen. Watson was conscientious in his attendance at the meetings of the Building Committee and was a valuable member through his indefatigable energy and the sound business sense he brought to bear on everything he undertook. It is through this energy, his experience in club matters, and his personal popularity that the members have chosen him to be President for this year.

Louis H. Orr, the Vice President, has been a member of the club since 1893. He is a member of the firm of Bartlett & Co. He is a very popular member of the club, and has worked hard during the time that he has been a member of the Board of Governors and of the different committees, among which were the House, Office, Auditing, and Bicycling. As Vice President of the club, Mr. Orr will be Chairman of the House Committee, a position that one Chairman of another club recently remarked was one that carried more kicks than any other one and which made the incumbent's best friends his enemies. Mr. Orr is expected to prove that this is not the rule in all clubs.

Charles L. Burnham, the Secretary, has been a member of the club since 1892. He is the Assistant Secretary of the Stock Exchange and is one of the most popular men on the "Street." He is thoroughly familiar with the arduous duties that he has undertaken.

Charles E. Goodhue has been Treasurer of the club for four years. He is Vice President of the Oriental Bank, and is therefore thoroughly posted on the duties of Treasurer.

F. M. Hausling, the Captain, has been actively interested in athletics for several years. He was Chairman of the Athletic Committee at Stevens Institute, and while there was Captain of the baseball team, a long-distance runner, walker, and excelled at the standing high jump. While at Columbia he played quarter back on the football team for three years. Mr. Hausling is a yachtsman as well as an athlete, and is a member of all the prominent yacht clubs.

The newly elected members of the Board of Governors, who hold office for two years, are: Commodore Frederick T. Adams; Major Frank Keck, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr., R. H. Goffe, Jr., C. J. Kintner, Howard P. Frothingham, Albert E. Colfax, and Edward W. Kearney.

The old members of the board, who have one more year to serve, are: Brent Good, Douglas Henry, Bartow S. Weeks, Samuel T. Shaw, Roland Molineux, James D. Foot, Albert J. Morgan, and James H. Haslin.

On New Year's Day the members of the club celebrated in the usual way. The chefs, however, distinguished themselves more than usual, and the table laid in the restaurant was as handsome as was ever seen in any clubhouse in the city.

A. F. ALDRIDGE.

Eminent Sir A. Colo Veloni,
First Commander, 1849, of Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar.

Sir John D. Baldwin,
Prelate, Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templar, One of Its Founders in 1849.

PALESTINE'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The Palestine Commandery of Knights Templar will celebrate their semi-centennial anniversary by a ball at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 19 next. They will make the date also the occasion of their twenty-first annual reception. The guest of honor on the evening of the ball will be Sir Knight A. Colo Veloni, who was one of the founders of the Commandery and its first Commander, in 1849. Sir Knight Colo Veloni is eighty-five years old and lives in Brooklyn. His recollections of the Commandery when it was young are that it had to depend for a meeting place upon the hospitality of other Knights Templar organizations. To-day he notes the difference with pride, for his beloved organization stands at the head of all similar organizations in this State and country, and its membership comprises 450 of this city's representative bankers, merchants, and professional men.

The annual receptions of Palestine Commandery have in the past been very successful affairs. The coming one bids fair to equal the others socially and in point of brilliancy. Another point of interest about this reception is that Palestine Commandery is the first of the big ball-giving organizations to select the Astor hotels to give a ball in. The departure was a radical and expensive one, but the committee feel gratified that their daring has already been financially rewarded. The receipts are far in excess of the expenses. It is the custom of the Palestines to change their council officers every year. The pictures herewith printed are those of the officers for 1899. The full ball and celebration committee consists of Chairman F. E. Barnes, Eminent Commander E. M. Miller, Generalissimo E. H. Hammer, Captain General Josiah H. Westervelt, Dr. Saram Ellison, Prelate John D. Baldwin, and George Homans, representative.

JAN

1899

A SUCCESS, AT ANY RATE.
"How did Edith sing last night?"
"She was a howling success."

WHEN PHYLLIS SINGS.

From The Denver Post.

When Phyllis sings, her joyous notes are
heard for miles around,
They shiver up the mountain solitude,
The wild beasts stand and wonder at the
strange, unearthly sound,
And e'en the echoes seem in frightened
mood.
When Phyllis sings the birdies fly away in
sore affright,
And even I am thrilled from head to toe—
That voice would put a German band to
wild, impetuous flight,
For Phyllis is a burro, don't you know.

The Lunatic's Joke.

From Tit-Bits.

Lunatics often assume a superiority of intellect to others which is quite amusing. A gentleman, while walking along a road not far from the side of which ran a railway, encountered a number of insane people out for exercise. With a nod toward the railway lines, he said to one of them:

"Where does this railway go to?"

The lunatic looked at him scornfully for a moment and then replied:

"Nowhere. We keep it here to run trains on."

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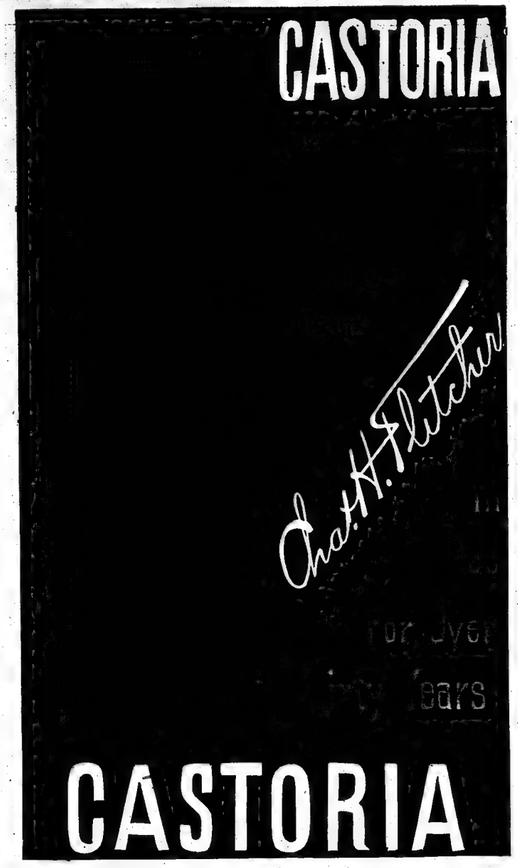

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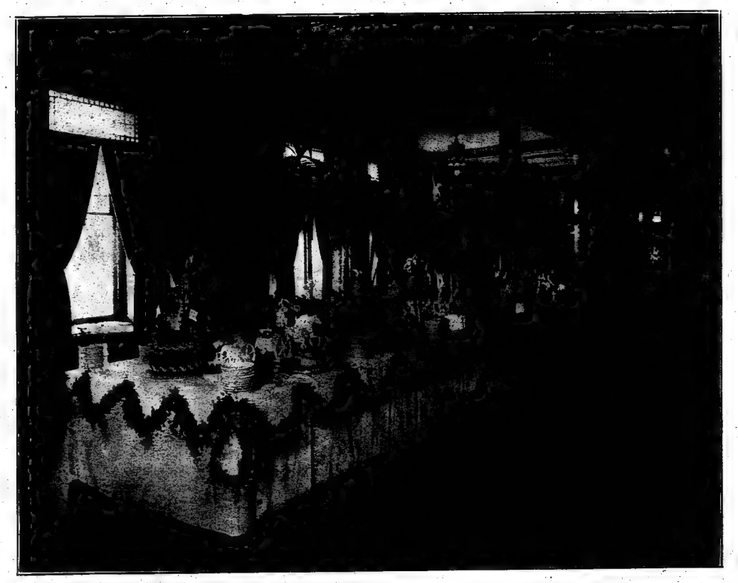

NEW YEAR'S DAY LUNCHEON TABLE.—NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; light to fresh southwesterly winds.

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TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 43⅝c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—Arrangements have been made in Paris to furnish a safe conduct to Major Comte Esterhazy to enable him to appear before the Court of Cassation and testify in the Dreyfus case. It is probable that France and England will come to a harmonious settlement of the Newfoundland coast question in the near future. It was cabled yesterday from Madrid that on the assembling of the Cortes permission will be asked to sell the Ladrone, Caroline, and Pelew Islands, the Government having determined upon such a course because of its inability to keep these groups garrisoned. The carnival week of the Prussian Court began yesterday, Emperor William receiving many of the Knights who are to be honored.—Page 1.

Page 1.

A fire at Coney Island yesterday destroyed property worth $20,000.

A pleasure party of four persons and an equal number of sailors are supposed to have perished by the loss of the launch Paul Jones in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Central Labor Union and the Central Labor Federation amalgamated yesterday under the name of the Central Federated Union of New York.

New York and Newark detectives are still endeavoring to account for the bottle of cyanide of mercury sold by C. B. Smith, & Co. of Newark, which bottle, they say, may prove to have been the one sent to Harry Cornish.

Abraham Levy, counsel for William A. E. Moore, who is to be taken to Sing Sing to-day to begin serving his nineteen years' sentence for robbing and assaulting Martin Mahon, said yesterday that his client's case would be brought up in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Mrs. Moore is to be taken before Justice Fursman to-day and a date set for her trial on the same charge. Her mother and Mr. Levy expect to secure bail for her to-day.

Page 2.

A gray-haired, well-dressed man was captured by the janitor of the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday just as he was dashing from the church, a woman having raised the cry of "Stop Thief!" He was placed under arrest as a pickpocket.

The Manhattan Club is to leave the Stewart mansion for a cheaper and more convenient home. An assessment of $50 has been levied on each member.

Richard Croker yesterday gave out an interview in regard to the New York Autotruck Company, of which he is one of the incorporators.

"Missionary Day" was observed yesterday by the Sunday schools of the Protestant Episcopal Dioceses of New York, Long Island, Newark, and New Jersey.

Clarence E. Meleny, one of the Associate Superintendents of Schools, yesterday talked on "The Problem of Truancy" before the Class in Present Day Problems at the Broadway Tabernacle.

Page 3.

Three Commissioners of the Glasgow Exposition, to be held in 1901, arrived yesterday on the St. Louis.

Mrs. Mary A. Pierce, who was arrested Saturday on complaint of her sister, Miss Ida McCabe, was fined $1 yesterday in the Harlem Police Court.

The Rev. Andrew Beatty, a foreign missionary, described the present political condition of China in a lecture at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday.

Memorial services for Robert R. McBurney were held at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall yesterday. They were held as Secretary McBurney had planned shortly before his death.

Page 9.

E. T. Zabriskie of 1,135 Madison Avenue was thrown from a horse and cut about the face and body yesterday while riding on the bridle path in Central Park.

Page 10.

The Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel held a golden jubilee celebration yesterday.

"Dan" McCarthy, well known as a portrayer of romantic parts in Irish dramas, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. J. J. McCook of Trinity College preached yesterday at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin upon the life of the late rector, Father Brown.

The Rev. George R. Herbst, pastor of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church in Bayonne, did not succeed yesterday in holding services in the church, but instead took his followers into the parsonage and preached to them there.

The greatest congregation which has assembled in Plymouth Church since Beecher's time heard Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Chicago preach yesterday morning on "Jesus Christ, the Supreme Example of Genius in the Realm of Intellect."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

THE EAGAN-MILES DISPUTE.

Commissary General Declines to Talk on the Subject—Letter of His Chief Clerk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Apparently there were no developments to-day in the trouble growing out of the attack made by Commissary General Eagan upon Gen. Miles before the War Investigation Commission. During the coming week the probability is that some word will be received by the commission from Gen. Eagan in answer to the letter of that body suggesting the expurgation of the objectionable parts of his testimony. Gen. Eagan declines to make any statement for publication at this time.

William A. De Caindry, the chief clerk of the Commissary General's office, is out with a card admitting that he mailed his resignation to the Secretary of War through Gen. Eagan on the morning after the submission of the latter's paper to the War Investigating Commission. He says the report that the tender of it was due to the action of Gen. Eagan in giving practical supervision and control of the office of chief clerk to his military assistant can only be surmise.

SHAFTER ON THE BEEF QUESTION.

He Does Not Defend Eagan, but Says the Meat at Santiago Was Good.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 15.—Major Gen. Shafter and party left here at 5 o'clock this evening for San Francisco. They spent the day in visiting the army post here, where they were entertained by Col. Miner of the Sixth Infantry. Before leaving Gen. Shafter said:

"I do not wish to mix in anybody's business. I have never said to Gen. Eagan or any one else that the beef over which the controversy has arisen was good, because I know nothing about it. I only know and only have said that the beef at Santiago was good. I saw it. I do not care to say anything in reference to Gen. Eagan's indefensible tirade against Gen. Miles. The matter has reached an acute point and it is not my wish or province to have anything to say in connection with it further than to disclaim having made to Gen. Eagan or any one else the remarks attributed by report to me."

American Embassy and King Humbert

ROME, Jan. 15.—At the banquet given at the palace this evening to the members of the Diplomatic Corps Mrs. Draper, wife of the United States Ambassador, Gen. William F. Draper, sat on the right of King Humbert. His Majesty this afternoon granted a farewell audience to Capt. G. P. Scriven, Military Attaché of the United States Embassy.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball, Madison Square Garden, Wednesday, Jan. 18.—Adv.

WORK FOR COL. PARTRIDGE

Superintendent of Public Works Expected to Make Reforms.

EXPENSES MUST BE REDUCED

Figures Showing the Immense Cost of Maintaining the Canals Under the Aldridge Regime.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The coming change in the Department of Public Works promises to monopolize attention here for some time to come, overshadowing for the moment the Legislature and its doings and even Gov. Roosevelt himself. The Senate will confirm the nomination of Col. John N. Partridge to-morrow evening, and the understanding here is that the new Superintendent will be ready to assume the duties of his office at once.

Col. Partridge will enter on his new duties with every incentive to vigorous action. The Governor has given him a free hand and assured him that he will be held to strict accountability for the management of his office. His only instructions are that the canals must be managed on business principles and without political interference. No man must be kept on the rolls who is not actually needed and who is not scrupulously honest, and no man is to be employed, it matters not what his political backing is, unless he is fitted to do the work for which he is wanted. This is the Governor's ideal, with which Col. Partridge is familiar and in which he acquiesces. It will soon become his duty to attempt to realize it in practical results, and only those who know how permeated with politics the department has become under the Aldridge régime appreciate the seriousness of the undertaking.

Col. Partridge's work of reform will relate for the present only to the ordinary care and maintenance of the canals. The nine-million-dollar improvement fund has all been spent, and with it the new Superintendent will have little to do. The last work under the improvement act was done last May, just before the opening of the canals to navigation, and no more can be done until the Legislature or the people vote another appropriation, of which there seems small prospect at present. It is true that the new Superintendent will come into a heritage of unsettled contracts under the nine-million-dollar act, and it is possible that both litigation and legislation will ensue before these are finally disposed of. On account of these uncompleted contracts, and of others which have been completed but not settled for, more than $1,000,000 of the $9,000,000 still remains in the State Treasury, but it is not available for any new work.

Of the 67 contracts let by Superintendent Aldridge for the deepening of the canals, only 27, covering a distance of 72 miles, have been completed—19 on the Erie, 5 on the Oswego, and 3 on the Champlain. Forty contracts, covering a distance of 245 miles, are incomplete, of which 30 are on the Erie, 7 on the Oswego, and 3 on the Champlain. On each of these uncompleted contracts 10 per cent. of the payments to the contractors has been withheld, in accordance with the law, the total sum so held by the State amounting to about $600,000. As this drawback was to insure the completion of the contracts and as the contractors are not responsible for the stoppage of the work, they claim that they should get that money, and, if special legislation is not provided to release it, they undoubtedly will seek legal redress. The closing up of these accounts will take time and trouble, but will not afford Col. Partridge any chances for saving money for the State.

From State officials who know the details of the canal administration the conviction is gained that Gov. Roosevelt's Superintendent of Public Works will be able to make a very marked and substantial saving in the cost of keeping up and operating the canal system. In addition to the recklessness shown by the Investigation Commission to have prevailed in the expenditure of the $9,000,000 special fund, the ordinary operating expenses of the canals increased enormously during the Aldridge administration. Taking in the period from 1888, the last of Shaban's term, down through Edward Hannan's term to the appointment of Mr. Aldridge, the annual appropriations for the ordinary care and maintenance of the canals were as follows:

1888	$773,396.62
1889	786,257.86
1890	869,147.06
1891	782,639.71
1892	774,250.1
1893	765,351.78
1894	780,661.44

As these figures show, the running expenses of the canals at that time varied little and averaged about $780,000, except in 1890, when an act of the Legislature requiring the payment of $2 a day to all laborers, ran the cost up heavily before it could be repealed.

George W. Aldridge was appointed Superintendent of Public Works Jan. 2, 1895. In the next three years the appropriations for canal repairs and maintenance were as follows:

1895	$789,160.83
1896	1,066,453.70
1897	904,309.48

In addition to these regular appropriations Superintendent Aldridge secured from the Legislature for the years 1896, 1897, and 1898 special appropriations for extraordinary repairs and improvements outside of those under the nine-million-dollar act. These appropriations were made in a lump sum, to be expended at the discretion of the Superintendent of Public Works, and were secured on the plea that they would stop the flood of special acts making appropriations for a bridge here or the draining of a creek there, which had become so numerous. They were as follows:

1896	$375,000
1897	350,000
1898	360,000

In spite of this special provision the Legislature continued to pass local bills for new bridges, drainage undertakings, &c., on account of the canals, which for the three years named ran up as follows:

1896	125,000
1897	292,000
1898	(About) 285,000

These accumulated items, to which are still to be added the yearly appropriations for damages on account of the canals awarded by the Court of Claims, amounting last year to about $60,000, are regarded as giving an idea how rapidly the cost of keeping up the canal system has grown in recent years, and of the opportunities for economizing which will be afforded Mr. Aldridge's successor. Besides the saving which he will be enabled to effect by dropping useless employes, reducing exorbitant salaries, and generally trimming down the establishment, it is pointed out that the fact that at least 72 miles of the canals is practically new waterway should greatly reduce the total cost of repairs and maintenance.

The success of Col. Partridge's administration, it is believed here, will largely depend on his choice of Assistant Superintendents, of whom he has the appointment of three—one each for the Eastern, Middle, and Western Divisions. It is predicted that none of the present assistants will be retained.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Election of Mr. Depew as Senator to Take Place Wednesday.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The most important event of this week in the Legislature will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr. The joint session of the two houses for this purpose will be held in the Assembly Chamber at noon on Wednesday. The unanimous action of the Republican caucus last week makes the election of Chauncey M. Depew a foregone conclusion.

The committees of the Legislature have not yet begun work, but will meet on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. No calendar has been prepared as yet. The special order in the Senate to-morrow evening is the confirmation of Col. Partridge as Superintendent of Public Works and it is understood that the Democrats will make it an occasion to attack the management of the canals under Republican administration. In the Assembly the special order for to-morrow evening is the resolution of Mr. Delaney petitioning Congress to prohibit the seating of any member identified with polygamy.

THE GOVERNOR ON TAX REFORM.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The subject of taxation in general, and of the increase in both assessments and rate in New York City, has not yet been taken up by Gov. Roosevelt for serious consideration. His attention has been called to it through the newspaper publications on the subject, and in other ways.

It may be accepted that the Governor realizes the momentous nature of the problem, and, by co-operation with the Legislature, he hopes to be able to accomplish something in the direction of its solution during his administration. But he feels that the evils now complained of are deep-seated, and that hasty or ill-judged tinkering with the tax laws might only make matters worse. For that reason he will go slow in suggesting changes, and for the present he will make no suggestions whatever.

The Governor said yesterday in answer to inquiries that he did not know that Gov. Black had failed to appoint the special commission to investigate and report on the subject of taxation, for which the last Legislature provided. He could not say, therefore, whether he would ask the Legislature to extend the commission's term of existence so that he might fill it and set it to work, but he expected to talk the matter over with Senator Ellsworth at once. The Governor intimated strongly, however, that he did not place much reliance on such commissions, since, according to his recollection, the State had had several, but the recommendations of none of them had ever been adopted by the Legislature.

DERVISHES DEFEAT EGYPTIANS.

Reported from Cairo that the Tenth Soudanese Battalion Was Entirely Destroyed—Fight on Blue Nile.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Morning Leader publishes the following dispatch from Cairo: "Rumors are in circulation here that on Dec. 28 the dervishes, under Emir Fedil, on the Blue Nile, defeated the Egyptian forces, the Tenth Soudanese Battalion being entirely destroyed. It is reported that reinforcements are being hurried up to the scene and that another battle is imminent."

According to a dispatch from Cairo on Jan. 5 Col. Lewis, with a Soudanese Regiment and a detachment of irregular troops, attacked Fedil, the last remaining formidable dervish chief, while he was crossing the Blue Nile, on Dec. 26, at the cataract south of Roseiro, storming the island on which Fedil took up his position, and capturing 1,500 dervishes. Fedil, however, escaped, with 300 followers.

FIRE AT CONEY ISLAND.

$20,000 Blaze Starts from a Boiled-Over Kettle of Tar in Mrs. Bade's Kitchen.

Coney Island was visited yesterday afternoon by a serious fire, which for a time threatened disaster. Four alarms summoned all the firemen of the place, as well as companies from Bath Beach, Sheepshead Bay, Bensonhurst, and Flatbush, and after several hours' work the flames were extinguished, when property worth about $20,000 had been destroyed.

The blaze started in the home of Mrs. Margaret Bade shortly after noon. She occupied a two-story frame house on Bushman's Walk, about 200 feet south of the Bowery, the building being owned by Frank Shultz. Mrs. Bade was preparing to repair a slight leak in the roof, and for this purpose was boiling a kettle of tar on her kitchen stove. She left the room for a few moments, the kettle boiled over, and the tar ignited. In a short time the entire house was in flames. Robert Sutherland, who was near the house, saw the blaze and turned in the first alarm, which was followed by three more as soon as the firemen saw how the flames were spreading.

The five two-story frame houses owned by Albert D. Bushman, which adjoined the house where the flames started, next caught fire, and all were badly damaged. Meantime the home of Mrs. Bade was destroyed, and the flames had communicated to Philip Schweigert's one-story house and Hannah Washner's two-story frame building adjoining.

Flying embers from the blaze next set fire to the roofs of several houses in the Bowery, those of William Loudon, Louis Scauth, Arno Muller, and A. Vaccas being ignited. While aiding the firemen to fight these flames, George McFarland, a resident of the neighborhood, fell from a roof and one of his ankles was broken.

The losses are estimated as follows: Frank Shultz and Mrs. Bade, $5,000; Albert D. Bushman on five houses, $12,000; Philip Schweigert, $1,000; Hannah Washner, $1,000; William Loudon, $500, and all others, $500.

The firemen did not leave the scene until nearly 5 o'clock in the evening.

FILIPINOS BECOME FRIENDLY.

Still Opposed to the Landing of Troops at Iloilo, but Ready to Accept a Protectorate.

MANILA, Jan. 15. — Official dispatches just received here from Iloilo, Island of Panay, indicate that the natives are disposed to be friendly, although absolutely opposed to the landing of the United States forces without orders from Malolos, the seat of the so-called Filipino National Government. Some of the officials at Iloilo are not in accord with the revolutionary Government, but are willing to accept an American protectorate, and to go to state the case to Aguinaldo if the Americans will furnish transportation.

The United States transports Newport, Arizona, and Pennsylvania, with the Eighteenth Infantry, the Iowa Battalion, the Sixth Artillery, and a detachment of the Signal Corps, constituting Gen. Miller's expedition, are anchored close to Guimaras Island, between Panay and Negros, where an excellent water supply is obtainable. The natives, though indisposed primarily to furnish the Americans with fresh supplies, now permit the American officers to go ashore and provide an escort for them during the daytime.

GERMANY IN THE PACIFIC.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Times says editorially this morning, in the course of a reference to the denial given last Friday by Baron von Bülow, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the reports that Germany had been intriguing in the Philippines against the Americans:

"It is to be regretted that the irresponsible enthusiasm of some Washington politicians should have led to the use of language unnecessarily offensive to Germany. It may well be believed that Aguinaldo and the insurgents would have inclined to establish relations with Germany, or with any other power, but, whatever views Germany may formerly have held, it is certain that she has not the least idea now of interfering with the plans of the United States as to the Philippines. Rather than involve herself in such difficulties, she is more likely thinking of the Carolines, which the American Government has advisedly refused to concern itself about. Neither has England anything against German acquisition of the Carolines."

The Berlin correspondent of The Times quotes from The Cologne Gazette to the effect that "Rumors as to the annexation of Yavau, (one of the Friendly Islands,) by Germany are an invention of those who desire to stir up ill-feeling between Germany and the United States." He says, however, that, as The Cologne Gazette was among the most active originally in spreading the reports of Germany's intention to annex the Philippines, its excessive indignation in the present instance is somewhat overdone.

Spanish News from the Philippines.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—El Imparcial says: "The Government has no fresh news from the Philippines, but private advices prove that the position of the Americans is very grave. Moreover, there are many sick among the American troops."

The Helena at Port Said.

PORT SAID, Jan. 15.—The United States gunboat Helena arrived here to-day, and, having coaled, proceeded on her way to the Philippines.

REGULARS BOUND FOR MANILA.

The Fourth and Part of the Seventeenth Coming East to Embark.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The Fourth Infantry, recruited up to its full strength of over 1,200 men, in command of Col. Robert H. Hall, left Fort Sheridan to-day on its long journey to the Philippines, where the regiment has been ordered for service. The regiment left Fort Sheridan for New York in three special trains, consisting of forty-two Pullman and tourist sleeping cars. Tuesday the regiment will embark at New York on the transport Gen. Grant for the trip to Manila via the Suez Canal.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 15.—The first detachment of the Seventeenth United States Infantry left Columbus at 5 P. M. to-day for New York, en route to Manila. The departure of the troops was the occasion for a public demonstration, in which 50,000 people participated. Major Rogers was in command of the detachment, which is composed of Companies B, G, I, and M. The Seventeenth was in the thickest of the fight at Santiago, and has been showered with honors by the citizens of Columbus since its return from Cuba. Handsome guidons were presented to the regiment by the women of the city.

AGONCILLO IS PERSISTENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Señor Felipe Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo in Washington, has filed with the State Department a memorandum setting forth at length the reasons for his claim that the Filipino Government should be recognized by the United States. Accompanying the memorandum is a letter in which Señor Agoncillo says he has received no reply to his communication of Jan. 6, in which he asked that a suitable time be arranged when he could be presented to the President and be heard upon his claim. In view of the position in which the representatives of the American Government and the Filipinos are placed upon the islands at this time he urges that the matter receive immediate attention.

The letter and the memorandum have been listed as official documents in the State Department, and although the officials themselves have refused to make them public, they have expressed a willingness that Agoncillo should do so if he desired. The papers are now in the hands of Secretary Hay. The memorandum is along the same lines as statements heretofore made public by the Filipino representative.

COMTE ESTERHAZY IS WANTED.

Safe Conduct for Him to Testify in the Dreyfus Case—Germany's Alleged Part.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—Arrangements have been made to give Major Comte Ferdinand Esterhazy a virtual safe conduct to testify before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry, the Comte having forwarded to M. Mazeau, First President of the court, a synopsis of the evidence he is prepared to give.

The Soir says that Count von Munster, the German Ambassador, who left for Berlin suddenly yesterday, was summoned to confer with Baron von Bulow, German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, concerning the Dreyfus case.

Gen. Mercier, who was Minister for War at the time of the conviction of Dreyfus, has been interviewed by a representative of the Soir, to whom he declared that in 1894 he knew nothing of Comte Ferdinand Esterhazy, or of the latter's relations with Col. Sandherr. "Dreyfus," he added, "lied when he pretended I knew he had supplied documents to a foreign power, in order to obtain more important documents in return, with a view of obtaining some mitigation of his sentence. However, I caused him to be asked the number and value of the documents he had so supplied. He refused, and his refusal, therefore, pointed to his guilt."

Gen. Mercier asserted to the Soir representative that the Dreyfus dossier contained documents "compromising the mutual relations of France, Germany, and Italy."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says: "The Mercier interview in the Soir is the anti-Dreyfusards' last petard. It has been fired, and turns out to have no more force than touchwood. He has come forward to prejudice a case which is subjudice, and his act is a clear case of contempt of the Court of Cassation."

Another Interrogation of Dreyfus.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—According to the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Cayenne, French Guiana, the Court of Cassation has ordered a second interrogation of Dreyfus regarding his alleged confession of guilt to Capt. Lebrun-Renault, in whose charge he was placed at the time of his degradation.

PRUSSIAN COURT CARNIVAL.

Emperor Holds a Chapter of Knights of the Order of the Crown.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—To-day being coronation and decoration day—the first day in the carnival week of the Prussian Court—Emperor William held a chapter of the Knights of the Order of the Crown, including all upon whom decorations were conferred last year, and others of to-day's conferring. The function took place at the Schloss and was attended by Empress Augusta Victoria and all the members of the imperial family, with the Ministers of State, the foreign envoys, and many high officers. The company was unusually large, and the festival one of unwonted brilliancy.

Among the newly decorated are Col. Schwarzkoppen, former Military Attaché at the German Embassy in Paris, who has frequently been mentioned in connection with the Dreyfus case; M. Bertillon, inventor of the Bertillon system of measuring criminals and criminal suspects, and Prof. von Zorn of Konigsberg University, the upholder of the claims of the Schaumburg House to the Lippe-Detmold inheritance.

WHAT THE CZAR PROPOSES.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, who confirms Friday's statement by the Vienna correspondent of The Standard as to the issuance of a circular from St. Petersburg to the powers embodying a programme to be considered at the proposed conference on the limitation of armaments, asserts that the suggested bases of discussion are given with great detail. He cites, for example, the prohibition of employment of new inventions, of the use of explosives, submarine vessels, and the practice of ramming vessels. The programme also proposes, he says, a discussion of the avoidance of war by recourse to arbitration wherever possible.

TARIFF ON COTTON VELVET.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon the decision of the United States Supreme Court regarding cotton velvet, says that the new rule will, of course, be applied to all German manufactures, so that it will be useless in the future for a German manufacturer to produce his goods in bond with a view of saving the duty on raw material. The article concludes: 'To put it briefly, imports to America are forbidden and the export trade is destroyed, at least for countries which, like Germany and France, must pay considerable duties upon the raw material they import.'

"For a country which, like England, does not impose a duty upon raw material, the decision, in the opinion of the Cologne Gazette, cannot be regarded as bad news, inasmuch as for once, extreme protection would seem to have done free trade a good turn in the course of the internecine war of protectionist countries."

LABOR MEN AMALGAMATE

The Central Federated Union of New York Formed.

HAVE A TURBULENT SESSION

Many Central Labor Union Men Did Not Want to Give Up Old Name —Snow Shovellers' Troubles.

The Central Labor Union and the Central Labor Federation met yesterday in Krueger's Hall in East Thirty-third Street, and amalgamated under a new name, composed of parts of the old names of the two organizations. The new organization is called the Central Federated Union of New York.

The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Central Labor Union, and the Central Labor Federation delegates were admitted by card while the proceedings of the Central Labor Union were going on. Very few of the delegates to the union believed that any amalgamation would take place, on account of the great antagonism that has existed between the two bodies for over ten years.

The regular and final meeting of the Central Labor Union was first held, with Delegate Matthew Barr of the sheet-iron workers in the chair. Delegate Philip Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union said that a committee had called on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and asked that the electrical workers in its employ be paid full union wages. The Secretary of the company told the committee that the company could not comply with its request.

Letters were received from United States Senators Platt and Murphy, acknowledging receipt of the Central Labor Union's protest against expansion, and saying that the Senators would give the matter due consideration. Another letter was received from Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who said that he was in favor of the United States treating the Philippines as Cuba was treated.

Still another letter was received from William M. Burke, a student in Columbia University, who is studying social problems, calling attention to the condition of the snow-shovelers. He said that under the law all city laborers should be paid $2 a day. Last year they were paid $1.25, and when a Central Labor Union Committee appealed to Mayor Van Wyck in their behalf the Mayor said that the contract had been made by his predecessor, Mayor Strong, and he could not interfere, but he would see that the law was carried out in the future.

The writer went on to say that this year the snow-shovelers were paid from $1.10 to $1.25 a day. Besides, there was so much delay in paying the men that many of them sold their time checks at a ruinous discount, because they could not afford to wait longer. A delegate moved that a committee be sent to see Commissioner McCartney, and another delegate objected, because he said Mr. McCartney had acted in a brutal manner to organized labor.

"Let us send a committee to call on Mayor Van Wyck," suggested another, "and tell him that he has not kept his promises to organized labor." After some further discussion it was decided to send a committee to see the Mayor.

Then Chairman Barr said the time had come for the Central Labor Union and the Central Labor Federation to amalgamate on the existing basis of representation. He left the chair, and George McVey of the piano varnishers was made Chairman of the joint central bodies.

Delegate O'Brien of the granite cutters moved that it be the sense of the joint meeting that there should be only one central labor body.

"You cannot do that now," exclaimed Delegate Waldringer of the Federation. "Our Harmony Committee reported that the amalgamation should be effected in executive session."

"I am against an executive session," said Delegate Daly of the Central Labor Union. "We are not afraid to come before the public, because we have nothing to hide."

Then one of the Federation men clamored for an executive session, while Central Labor Union men opposed again that all proceedings should be public.

A noisy discussion followed, and a delegate shouted: "If we disagree already we will strike plenty of snags in the future."

"When I made a motion to amalgamate," exclaimed George H. Warner of the Central Labor Union, "I did not know that it was loaded. If we keep on in this way we will never have harmony."

"We don't want every one to know our business," cried a Socialist.

"We are not afraid of the public eye," retorted a Central Labor Union man.

A motion to amalgamate in executive session was put to a vote and resulted in a tie. Chairman McVey gave a casting vote in favor of an open session.

Then followed a motion to appoint a committee to select a new name for the joint central bodies. Delegate Prince of the Central Labor Union wanted to have that name retained for the amalgamated body. "I don't want to give up the old name," he said, "until I know what I am doing. All these things have come to me like a surprise."

Delegate Warner said he believed in the prestige of the old name, but he was willing to give it up for the sake of harmony.

"I won't vote to give up the old name," said Delegate Philip Kelly. "It is good enough for me. It has enabled us to get a good many things, and it has influenced millionaires."

"Ah, bah! that's all sentimental nonsense," exclaimed a Socialist delegate, and the Socialists present applauded.

The debate went on for another half hour, and it was finally agreed to adopt a new name for the joint bodies. One delegate suggested the name Federated Trades of New York City, another the Central Federated Union, a third the Central Labor Council, and a fourth the Allied Trades Council of New York City. At last the name the Central Federated Union of New York was adopted.

When that was done a delegate remarked that there was nothing in the name to indicate that it was a trades union organization. It might be taken to mean a political organization or a social coterie or a sporting association.

"In three months this body will again be the Central Labor Union," exclaimed one of the adherents of that old body.

Hisses, applause, and cries of "Shame!" greeted the last remark, and then the meeting appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the new body.

After the meeting, Samuel Prince of the cigar packers said that the report about an attempt having been made to bribe labor representatives in Albany to pass resolutions in favor of electing Chauncey M. Depew a United States Senator was not true.

"It was just the other way," he said. "I and Daniel Harris and William J. O'Brien were delegates to the Workingmen's State Federation that met last week in Albany. A man came to us and offered each of us $1,000 to have resolutions passed by the Federation denouncing Dr. Depew's candidacy. We indignantly refused the offer, not because we favored Mr. Depew, but just on principle."

CHICAGO'S TELEPHONE RIVALRY.

An Independent System, Including Telegraph Lines, Is Forming.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—An independent project is on foot for connecting the various cities within 500 miles of Chicago with a combination telegraph and telephone system. For the last eight months an organization has been under way composed of interests in opposition to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which is controlled by the leaders of the Bell Company of Boston. The independent corporation, which it is expected will be launched within the next few weeks, will have a preliminary capital of about $1,000,000, and is primarily intended to link the cities of St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Detroit with Chicago, which is to be the centre. Several of the large packers are said to be interested in the plan.

Armour & Co. are said to now pay $180,000 a year for the services of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and the telephone companies on that firm's business alone between Chicago and East St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Kansas City. Nelson Morris & Co. are said to pay $175,000 a year to the same companies for similar services, while Swift & Co.'s bills for the same class of service are figured at $150,000 a year. Smaller packers and commercial concerns pay heavily in proportion.

SPANISH ISLANDS FOR SALE.

The Ladrones, the Carolines, and the Pelews May Be Disposed of by the Cortes.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The Government, on the reassembling of the Cortes, will immediately ask, says La Reforma, authority to sell the Marianne, (Ladrones,) Caroline, and the Pelew, or Palau, Islands, since Spain is powerless to maintain a sufficient force to defend them.

The Government arrived at this decision in consequence of advices from Gen. Rios that an army of 4,000 men, a man-of-war, and two gunboats would be necessary for the purpose.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—The Vossische Zeitung, referring to the voyage next Summer of the German cruiser Arona in the Pacific, says it will be connected with the intention of the Government to acquire the Caroline Islands.

LAUNCH LOST IN THE GULF.

Pleasure Party of Four Persons and as Many Sailors Supposed to Have Perished.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—Lawrence Jones, the distiller, has become convinced that his naphtha launch Paul Jones has been lost in the Gulf of Mexico and that all on board were lost. On the launch were Col. Harry Yocum of St. Louis and Miss Florence Yocum, his daughter; Miss Marjorie Woodland of 335 Oakland Boulevard, Chicago; Miss Florence Taggart, daughter of Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, and a crew of four men, one of whom was Joseph Brinkman of Louisville.

The launch, loaned by Mr. Jones to Col. Yocum, left Louisville early in December for a trip to Florida. The launch, which was yacht-rigged, left New Orleans for Pensacola Jan. 3, since which time no tidings have been received. Mr. Jones has exhausted every resource to obtain news. Every Gulf port has been notified, and every incoming vessel met with inquiries. A yacht has been chartered by Mr. Jones at $100 a day to cruise along the coast. Mr. Jones said to-day that he had given up all hope, although the search is still going on.

The launch cost $18,000. It was 65 feet long and 10 feet beam, and had a speed of twelve miles an hour. It had three lavishly furnished staterooms, hot and cold baths, and an electric light plant.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 15.—Dispatches received here from Chicago and Indianapolis indicate that great fear is felt for the safety of the naphtha launch Paul Jones, which left the mouth of the Mississippi River Jan. 3 for this port. Nothing has been heard here of the launch, and the S. E. Simpson, one of the fastest and best tugs belonging here, left to-day to make a thorough search on the Gulf. She has not yet returned.

CREW OF THE ALOHA RESCUED.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—The steamship City of Macon, from Boston, brought into port this evening Capt. Kennerley and the crew, nine men all told, of the schooner Aloha of Bath, Me., abandoned Saturday night twenty-five miles southeast of Georgetown Light in a sinking condition.

The Aloha left Fernandina a week ago with a cargo of phosphate rock, bound for New York. She encountered bad weather the first day out, and soon sprung a leak. The pumps were set to work, and as long as there was fuel for the boiler of the hoisting engine the vessel was kept free of water. When the fuel was exhausted, the deck work was chopped up, but the supply of wood thus obtained was soon gone, and the water gained rapidly. The wind was blowing a gale from the southeast, and it was with difficulty that the vessel was kept afloat.

Friday the wind lulled and the leaks stopped. The vessel was then off Charleston. As the weather cleared, the Captain decided he would not put into port. Saturday the wind changed to southwest and freshened up, and the vessel again began to leak. The crew was pretty nearly exhausted, and, with no fuel for the engine, provisions wet, and the water gaining all the time, the Captain decided to abandon the vessel. The boats were got ready and preparations made to leave the sinking vessel at 8 o'clock. The Captain hoped to reach Georgetown Light. At 6 o'clock the City of Macon was sighted and signaled and bore down on the distressed vessel. The Captain and crew put off in a boat and were taken aboard the steamer.

Steamers Call at Halifax for Coal.

HALIFAX, Jan. 15.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Phoenicia, fourteen and a half days from Hamburg for New York, and the German tank steamer Willkommen, twenty-one days from Stettin via Shields for New York, put in here to-day, short of coal. Both steamers report terrific weather. They will proceed at daylight Monday after coaling.

Gloucester Schooner Wrecked.

HALIFAX, Jan. 15.—The Gloucester schooner Edith N. McGinnis went ashore off Cape Sable Saturday night and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

CHAPLAIN FOUGHT SHARKEY.

Reported that Father Rainey Sparred with Him on the Olympia.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Father Rainey, Chaplain of the Olympia, once whipped Sharkey, who was a sailor on the Olympia at the time, according to a story that is vouched for by those who ought to know. One day, so it is said, while Sharkey was enjoying a friendly bout with a companion, Father Rainey appeared. The fight was called off at once, but the priest said:

"Don't stop on my account. I enjoy that kind of sport, and some day I'll put on the gloves with you, Tom."

A few days later the encounter took place. The sailor made a little punch at the Chaplain's breast, but when he was countered on the nose he made another jab which was neatly stopped, and got in return a punch on the ear. Sharkey struck right and left, but Father Rainey was too clever for him and caught him on the nose or ribs every time he rushed. Sharkey was finally put out.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. The pressure is high off the South Atlantic Coast, in the middle plateau region, and in Assiniboia. A storm appears to be developing off the North Pacific Coast. Rain has fallen in New England, on the West Gulf Coast, and on the Middle and North Pacific Coasts. The temperature has remained stationary in all districts. Generally fair weather and stationary temperature may be expected from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, except light rain in the lake regions and on the Middle and West Gulf Coast. Light westerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast and light variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	Weather Bureau. 1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	37	43	41
6 A. M.	34	38	39
9 A. M.	36	40	40
12 M.	39	47	46
4 P. M.	43	44	47
6 P. M.	42	42	44
9

MISSIONARY DAY OBSERVED

Children's Services Held in Several Episcopal Dioceses.

BISHOP POTTER TELLS A STORY

He Addresses a Union Meeting at Trinity—Bishop Kinsolving Talks of Mission Work in Brazil.

"Missionary Day" was observed yesterday afternoon under the charge of the Junior Department of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions by the children of all Protestant Episcopal Sunday schools in the Dioceses of New York, Long Island, Newark, and New Jersey. In the Diocese of New York services were held in fourteen churches, each of which was attended by from two to a dozen schools. Where by reason of location it was impossible to arrange for union services individual services were held.

Trinity Church was almost filled by the children of the schools of that church, of St. John's, and of St. Paul's Chapel. A special choral service had been arranged and addresses to the children were made by Bishop H. C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. J. Nevett Steele, vicar of the church, and the Rev. J. Lindsay Patton of Japan.

The Rev. Dr. Steele explained that the object of the rally, which is to be held annually on the second Sunday after Epiphany, is to interest boys and girls in the work of the Board of Missions. "You of course cannot go to foreign countries to preach the Gospel. You cannot go to such distant places as Japan and China, whence the Rev. Mr. Patton has just returned. But there are a good many things that you can do. Now, children, don't be afraid. Speak up and tell me what you can do?"

"Stay at home!" piped a small boy near the chancel—a remark that somewhat astonished the clergyman and caused considerable amusement in the congregation.

"Send some one else," volunteered another youngster.

"Give money," said a little girl of practical mind.

Dr. Steele explained that they could do three things—first, pray; second, study, and third, work by securing contributions to the mission fund.

Bishop Potter was the next speaker, and he introduced several anecdotes into his remarks, among them the following:

"I was staying at the house of a friend in this diocese last Summer, and one Sunday morning, about church time, happened upon the little son and heir of the house comfortably ensconced in a chair in the garden.

"'George,' I asked, 'are you not going to church?'

"'No,' he replied.

"'Well, I am,' said I.

"'You've got to,' he retorted. 'It's your job!'"

The Rev. J. Lindsay Patton told the children about mission work in Japan.

The Church of Zion and St. Timothy was filled with children from twelve Sunday schools. Services began at 4 o'clock and were conducted by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck. He spoke of missionary work, and at the conclusion of a brief address introduced the Right Rev. L. L. Kinsolving, Bishop of Brazil, who told the juvenile congregation and its teachers something of the work being done in that country. As he was speaking to children, the Bishop did not go into the details of his work very deeply, but related some of his experiences among the natives of the tropics, and told something of the physical conditions of the country. The Rev. Dr. W. M. Grosvenor of the Church of the Incarnation also delivered an address.

The other churches in the diocese where rallies were held and those who delivered addresses were:

St. George's—The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Bishop J. B. Cheshire of North Carolina, and the Rev. J. H. Darlington of Brooklyn; St. James's—The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, Bishop L. H. Wells of Spokane, and S. McBee; St. Andrew's—The Rev. George Van De Water, the Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, and Miss Sybil Carter; All Angel's—The Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, the Rev. T. Gardiner Littell, and the Rev. Dr. C. C. Tiffany; Archdeacon of New York; Pro-Cathedral—The Rev. R. L. Paddock, the Rev. George F. Nelson, Superintendent of the City Mission; the Rev. A. C. Bunn, and the Rev. J. Kimber, Associate Secretary Board of Missions; Christ Church, New Brighton—The Rev. G. D. Johnston, D. D., rector and Archdeacon; the Rev. J. G. Meem of Brazil, and Mrs. W. D. Manross; St. Paul's, Borough of the Bronx—The Rev. R. F. Humphries, Paul Shimmon of the Assyrian Mission, and Mrs. C. B. Brunson of Minnesota; St. Andrew's, Yonkers—The Rev. James E. Freeman, J. Ochiai of Japan, and Miss Julia Emery, General Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary; St. Paul's, Sing Sing—The Rev. C. M. Niles and the Rev. J. W. Johnson of Petersburg, Va.; Christ Church, Poughkeepsie—The Rev. S. A. Welkert, the Rev. Prescott Evarts, Archdeacon of Dutchess, and the Rev. W. D. Manross of the Onondaga Indian Reservation; St. George's, Newburg—The Rev. O. Applegate, the Rev. W. R. Thomas, Archdeacon of Orange; the Rev. W. Hall Doggett, and Mrs. J. Lindsay Patton of Japan; Church of the Holy Spirit, Rondout—The Rev. Thomas Burrows and the Rev. A. B. Hunter of Raleigh, N. C.

MISSIONS IN THREE LANDS.

Episcopal Workers Tell of Conditions in Japan, Brazil, and Among Southern Negroes.

Clergymen from Japan, Brazil, and North Carolina spoke of mission work last night at the annual Epiphany missionary service of the Church of the Holy Communion. They were the Right Rev. L. L. Kinsolving, first Bishop of Brazil; the Right Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, Jr., Bishop of North Carolina, and the Rev. John Lindsay Patton from Nara, Japan. The speakers were introduced by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, the rector of the church. They all made urgent appeals for help to enable the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church to continue and extend its labors.

The Rev. Mr. Patton, who delivered the first address, described the conditions which confront missionary workers in the Land of the Rising Sun. He said that neither Shintoism nor Buddhism exercises any real influence upon the lives of the people, and both are fast dying out, as is attested by the fact that the places of worship in both towns and villages are mostly in a state of decay

"We are fighting in Japan the same battle against atheism, agnosticism, and indifference that is being fought here at home," Mr Patton continued. "We do not thrust Christianity upon the Japanese. We familiarize ourselves with their ideas; we look at things from their point of view, and we thus teach them in the only way they can be taught."

Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina spoke of missionary work among the negroes of the South, and vigorously defended the negro character. Work among the colored citizens of this county, he declared, is as important as that of any missionary branch, for there is no race whose future and interests are so closely bound up with our own. The Bishop does not believe that any illfeeling really exists between the black and white populations of the South. The trouble there, despite what has been said, he declared, is artificial, and fomented by certain men to serve their own vile purposes.

Southerners, Bishop Chesire said, have as a matter of fact more sympathy for their colored brethren than Northerners. It is the latter, those of the New England States, of New York, of Pennsylvania, who draw the strictest color line. In one town in North Carolina, which he would not name, but which, he said, is populated almost entirely by Northerners, they even object to a schoolhouse being erected for the benefit of the colored folk.

Bishop Kinsolving said that few Americans realize what the missionaries in Brazil have to contend against. In that immense republic a condition of things exists which in some respects is far worse than pure and simple paganism. The densest ignorance, incredible superstition, and fearful immorality prevail, and to combat them are a few missionaries, who disseminate enlightenment from barrooms equipped as chapels.

Boy Preacher in New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 15.—Lawrence Dennis, the negro boy preacher, appeared at the Ebenezer Baptist Church this afternoon. He spoke about as he did before when here. Among those who went to the mourners' bench in response to his call were six little colored girls. It appeared to shock them greatly when he told them they were filled with little devils.

CROKER ON THE AUTO-TRUCK.

Thinks the Horse Is Not Going to be a Work Animal Much Longer—Has Faith in the New Company.

Richard Croker gave out an interview yesterday in regard to the New York Auto-truck Company, of which he is one of the incorporators. He also gave an expression of his views regarding the future of the horse, which, he thinks, is not going to be a work animal much longer.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Croker, "the horse as a pet, for pleasure driving or speeding purposes, will always hold a place in the affections of mankind, but for business purposes, the carriage of freight, passengers, and drayage, he must recede before the progress of civilization and the requirements of the present inventive age.

"As population becomes more dense, while the business portions of our communities cannot, for obvious reasons, readily be expanded, the public welfare requires a relief from the congestion of the streets and every measure possible taken to aid in the sanitation of cities. The substitution of autotrucks and vehicles for the work horse, I believe, will be a great aid in the solution of these vital problems.

"Self-propelling vehicles will allow the City of New York to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world, as the pavement can be asphalt, and the removal of the horse will also obviate the wear on the pavement. It will greatly facilitate the handling of freight and relieve the congestion of the streets; it will also create a field for organized labor.

"It will remove the dilapidated buildings now occupied by stables and storage buildings, which will be supplanted by fine, elegant new fire-proof structures.

"We shall give the present truckmen an opportunity to join our enterprise, and make this a company owned by the people of our city. The carting of coal in Greater New York, while representing an annual expenditure of $7,500,000, is only a very small part of the enormous amount expended in New York for the handling of freight and goods.

"Our New York Auto-Truck Company is composed of solid business and mechanical men. Mr. Hoadly, one of the incorporators, is the President of the company, which we incorporated with a capital of $10,000,000. This sum is only intended to represent a company to properly organize the business, after which the necessity will require a large increase.

"The Auto-Truck Company will use compressed air as its motive power. The International Air Power Company, owned by the Leiter-Rothschild syndicate, will do the manufacturing for the company at its Providence and Worcester shops."

Mr. Croker said that George S. Graham, District Attorney of Philadelphia, and Henry W. King of Worcester, Mass., were the counsel of the company, and that ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck would be the general counsel.

FOUND A THIEF IN HER ROOM.

Jersey City Minister's Wife Surprises the Man, Who Shoots at Her.

When Mrs. Salome Peterson of 247 Bird Street, Jersey City, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Peterson, pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, returned from church last night, she found a thief ransacking her apartments. She screamed, and the man drew a revolver and fired one shot at her as he ran out of the house. Mrs. Peterson then opened a window and shouted, "Stop thief!" Several persons joined in pursuit, and the fugitive ran through Third Street to Jersey Avenue, where he was caught by Policeman Wolf, who knocked him down with his club.

When arraigned at the Seventh Street Police Station he gave his name as Thomas Dugan, but refused to say where he lives. He was later identified as "Red" Dugan, whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery.

Two years ago, when wanted on a charge of burglary, he took refuge in his sister's home on Ogden Avenue. He barricaded the house and defied a dozen policemen who surrounded the place. He finally escaped through the cellar and climbed down the Palisades, on the edge of which the house was built. He was afterward arrested, but when tried was acquitted.

NEWARK CHURCH DEDICATED.

Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Prendergast Officiate.

NEWARK, Jan. 15.—The new building of St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, at Pennsylvania Avenue and Brunswick Street, was dedicated to-day with imposing ceremonies by Archbishop Corrigan of New York, assisted by a number of priests and Bishop Prendergast of Philadelphia. Owing to illness Bishop Wigger could not take part in the services.

The chief services took place at the Pontifical high mass at 10:30 o'clock this morning. It was celebrated by Bishop Prendergast, with Vicar General O'Connor as assistant priest, the Rev. M. P. O'Connor of Harrison, deacon; the Rev. J. J. Smith of Elizabeth, sub-deacon, and the Rev. Father O'Neil, Chancellor of the diocese, master of ceremonies.

Archbishop Corrigan conducted the dedicatory service, at which the sermon was preached by the Rev. William O. B. Pardon, S. J., of Washington, D. C. There was a large choir and a full orchestra accompaniment in addition to the organ. In the evening there was solemn high vespers, and the Rev. J. J. Sheehan preached.

The new church is one of the handsomest in the city. Old Italian Renaissance as moderated by the French school has been followed closely. The main altar is of white marble, and is most elaborate in design. It is a gift of United States Senator James Smith. The Rev. Father White is rector of the church.

FUNERAL OF MR. DINGLEY.

Washington Services to be Followed by a Journey to Maine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the public funeral to-morrow of Representative Nelson Dingley in the hall of the House of Representatives and for the removal of the body to its last resting place in Maine. The body has been inclosed in a casket of plain black, with silver handles. A silver plate bears the following inscription: "Nelson Dingley, Jr., born Feb. 15, 1832; died Jan. 13, 1899."

The body will be taken from the Hamilton House to the Capitol about 10 o'clock in the morning and placed in the hall of the House, where the public funeral services, conducted by the Rev. S. M. Newman of the Congregational Church, assisted by Chaplain Couden of the House of Representatives, are to take place. Subsequently the remains will be taken to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station and placed aboard a car attached to the 4:20 o'clock train for New York. They will be accompanied by members of the family now here, the committees of both Houses of Congress, and other friends.

The citizens of Lewiston and Auburn, Me., have expressed to the family here their desire to honor their former townsman, and on reaching Lewiston the body will be consigned temporarily to the committees of the citizens of those cities. Arrangements have been made by which it will lie in State in the City Hall at Lewiston, probably between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Whether or not there will be public funeral services will depend entirely on the wishes of the local committees. Tuesday evening the remains will be removed to the Dingley residence in Lewiston, and private services will be held there the next morning, after which the body will be deposited in the receiving vault, next to the body of Mr. Dingley's father, who died recently.

Evidences of the sympathy with the family continued to be received at the Hamilton House to-day, and a number of public men called and left their cards. Both the American and Canadian members of the joint commission now in session here sent floral pieces.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:50 A. M.—Jerome Avenue, near King's Bridge Road; occupied by McDonnell & Co.; damage $150.

7:50 A. M.—3,052 Third Avenue; occupied by Henry Pallas; damage, $200.

1 P. M.—2,125 First Avenue; occupied by Peter Macke; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—941 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; occupied by John Gatzahenone; no damage.

7:25 P. M.—72 West One Hundredth Street; occupied by Antony Anderson; damage, $30.

7:40 P. M.—53 Jefferson Street; occupied by Morris Bratsky; damage slight.

7:55 P. M.—7 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; occupied by John Schuessler; damage, $700.

8 P. M.—2,074 Second Avenue; occupied by Mrs. Greene; damage, $500.

THE PROBLEM OF TRUANCY

C. E. Meleny Discusses the Question at Broadway Tabernacle.

SOME CAUSES OF THE EVIL

Schools Should Be Organized, He Says, Where Special Branches Could Be Taught—State Laws Inadequate.

The topic discussed by the Class in Present Day Problems yesterday afternoon at the Broadway Tabernacle was "The Problem of Truancy." The speaker was Clarence E. Meleny, one of the Associate Superintendents of Schools of this city.

"The subject of truancy," said Mr. Meleny, "involves many details. The definition would limit this subject to the absence of children who should be properly in attendance at school. The law defines truancy as the absence of children between the ages of eight and sixteen from attendance on instruction. The consideration of truancy involves other questions, such as the absence of children during periods of sickness, and absences for the purpose of engaging in some work or employment.

"In regard to a school as a means of curing truancy, there must, in the first place, be plenty of schools, which we have not. But we are nearer able to provide for the children of the city to-day, and there are less absences than ever before. Next to adequate accommodations, we should have a proper classification of pupils in the schools. I am afraid we do not meet this requirement with all of the children in the schools. We have to provide for the masses and cannot arrange for every individual. This runs from the primary to the grammar grades. We are beginning to organize in the city the long-needed classes to meet this requirement."

"Another remedy which should be furnished by the school authorities is the organization of special schools—schools better adapted to the children than our present grades of study. There are many foreign children in the schools, and many not as proficient in some branches as in others. What we need is to have schools where these special branches may be taught; one for manual training, another literary, another mathematical. In this way we will be able to hold the children, and we can also meet their needs. We must keep the children interested in their studies, even if we have to deviate from the regular course of study. In this way we can do away with all truancy.

"The State laws," he continued, "do not adequately meet the requirements of the compulsory education in New York State. The children from eight to sixteen are divided into three classes, as follows: From eight to twelve they must attend school, and cannot be employed at any work; from twelve to fourteen they may engage in some kind of employment provided they attend school eighty days during each school year; from fourteen to eighteen they must either attend school or be employed at some work. The law should be changed to read children from seven to sixteen, and that no child under fourteen years of age should be allowed to work. The parents may need even the small wages the children might earn, but the children must be considered as well as the parents, and children of fourteen are too young to be at work.

"One month's investigation of the truancy of the city showed the following results: Out of 3,063 cases of absence investigated by the officers, 868 were truants, 445 were kept at home who should have been at school, 363 were sick without the teachers' knowledge, 138 had been transferred, 148 were at work who should have been at school, and 504 out of the 3,063 could not be found at the addresses they had given.

"One of the greatest difficulties we meet with is in keeping track of the children. We have no 'district' plan in the city, as children may attend any school. The migrations, the lack of accommodation, the lack of control of attendance, the need of more attendance officers, and the necessity of giving the special kinds of instructions we do not now give to meet the needs of the children, are some of the causes to be removed to improve the state of truancy now existing."

ARCHDEACON COOPER DEAD.

Rector of the Church of the Redeemer at Astoria.

The Rev. Dr. Edmund Duery Cooper, Archdeacon of Queens, in the Diocese of Long Island, and for thirty-two years the rector of the Church of the Redeemer, at Astoria, died last night in the parsonage of his church, of a complication of diseases resulting from the weakening of his constitution a year ago by a period of illness. Dr. Cooper was the first and only rector of the Church of the Redeemer. It was on Advent Sunday in 1867 that he preached his first sermon as rector of the church. Then it was only a society, for the little band of parishioners had no church, but met in a small store on Fulton Street, Astoria. To-day, due mainly to its dead rector's energy, the congregation worships in one of the handsomest churches on Long Island.

Dr. Cooper was born in Hastings, England, in 1834. He was six years old when his father decided to make his home in the United States. Albany was selected as a residing place, and in 1847 Dr. Cooper began his studies for the ministry. After studying in Wisconsin he entered the General Theological Seminary in this city, from which he was graduated in 1854. Shortly after being graduated, he was ordained, and was then chosen as the first rector of St. John's Church, at Essex, N. Y. From there Dr. Cooper went to California, where he was the rector of Trinity Church in Nevada City. He remained there three years, when he resigned and went abroad, making an extended tour of the European countries. In 1867 he returned to the United States and founded the Church of the Redeemer.

The Church was originally an offshoot from the older St. George's Church of Astoria. It was but a handful of worshippers that Dr. Cooper found when he was called to be their rector, and the little enterprise was given only six months to live by those with pessimistic views. The membership of the church now numbers over 300; there are 500 scholars in the Sunday school, and there are a number of flourishing societies in the church, all of which were organized by Dr. Cooper. On Nov. 29, 1896, Dr. Cooper's thirtieth year as rector was commemorated by a special musical service, when he received a handsome loving cup.

For twenty-six years Dr. Cooper was Assistant Secretary of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. He was Chairman of the Diocesan Church Building Fund, a Trustee of the General Church Building Fund of the United States, a Trustee of the General Theological Seminary, a member of the Diocesan Court, and a manager of the Church Foundation of Brooklyn. He had been an Archdeacon since 1895. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him in 1882 by the University of the South, in Tennessee.

Mrs. Cooper, who was Miss Susanna McLean Ross of Essex, died in 1894.

SAYS HER NURSE TOOK $3,000.

Mrs. Freelan Wouldn't Trust Her Husband with the Money, She Says.

Mrs. Mary Ann Norton, who lives at 845 Second Avenue, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on the complaint of Mrs. Annie Freelan, on the charge of having squandered $3,000 which Mrs. Freelan had intrusted to her care.

Mrs. Freelan said that in July last, shortly after her marriage to Freelan, who is an employe at the Grand Central Station, she became very ill, and called upon Mrs. Norton to nurse her. She feared she would die, and not trusting her husband, she gave Mrs. Norton power to draw her entire savings of $3,000 from a Wall Street bank.

Then, she says, Mrs. Norton disappeared, and as she learned afterward, went to Ireland with her large family. Mrs. Norton returned from the trip aboard only recently, Mrs. Freelan says, and when asked for the money, declined to return a penny of it.

Magistrate Brann held Mrs. Norton for further examination to-day.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MANHATTAN CLUB TO MOVE.

Will Leave Stewart Mansion for a Cheaper and More Commodious Home—$50 Tax on Members.

The Manhattan Club has taken steps to leave the A. T. Stewart mansion, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and to look for a cheaper and more convenient home. Ever since Richard Croker went with his followers into the Democratic Club and made it the representative club of the Democratic organization of the city, the Manhattan has been steadily declining in membership. Several times during the last year there have been rumors that the club was in financial straits, and it has for some time been a subject for a good deal of comment how it could keep up such a large and expensive establishment.

Last Thursday night the Board of Managers held a meeting, at which a committee was appointed to look for a new home. It was also decided to levy an assessment of $50 on every member. Neither action was much of a surprise to the clubmen of New York. The imposing of an assessment to take care of the accumulated debts and put the club on a sound financial basis, is regarded as being in line with the conservative character of the dominant influences in the club.

In view of the circumstances that, while the club has been gradually running behind in its house expenses, the taxes on the property, which the club pays under its lease agreement, have been steadily increasing, the leading members of the organization concluded to take radical steps to avert future financial complications. The assessment it is expected will bring in $65,000, which will be sufficient to pay the debts and leave a cash surplus of $15,000. Besides this, the club will have unincumbered its two valuable assets, viz., about $30,000 worth of wines now in the clubhouse cellar, and club furniture and fixtures valued at from $50,000 to $75,000.

The determination to leave the present clubhouse at the expiration of the lease, one year from next May, was reached after careful deliberation. For some time it has been apparent to the managers of the club that the maintenance of their palatial, but in some respects unsatisfactory, clubhouse was costing more than the revenues of the club warranted. The rental is $37,500 a year, and the taxes, which in 1897 were $10,000, increased to $12,000 in 1898 and to $20,000 for 1899. The two items of rent and taxation for the current year will therefore amount to $57,500, which one of the officers of the club said last evening was out of all proportion to the advantages afforded by the property.

There are intimations that the special committee appointed by President F. R. Coudert to look for a new club site will be able to report progress within a very short time. This committee is composed of President Coudert, John D. Crimmins, Henry D. Macdona, Perry Belmont, and Justice Truax. One of the propositions already submitted to the committee's attention suggests the renting of the clubhouse in Madison Square which was built by the Union League Club, and is now occupied by the University Club. The last-named club, it is expected, will move into its new house at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street within the present year.

In speaking unofficially of the existing state of affairs in the Manhattan Club, one of its officers said yesterday: "We have a fine building, it is true, in the old Stewart mansion, but it was not built for club purposes, and no amount of work short of complete reconstruction would bring it up to the requirements of a modern club. In the up-to-date conveniences and comforts that other clubs are able to offer their members they have a great advantage over us. Now I understand that we can get the old University Club Building for about $25,000 per annum. That is a well-arranged clubhouse, and I believe that its location will suit the majority of our members."

The statement was made by a well-informed member of the Manhattan Club yesterday that about 80 per cent. of the members had already paid the recent fifty-dollar assessment.

MISS SCHLEY ENDS HER LIFE.

Relative of the Admiral Made Insane by Her Father's Death.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15.—Miss Anna Mary Hoke Schley, twenty-five years old, daughter of the late Col. William Louis Schley, poet, lawyer, and veteran of two wars, and second cousin of Rear Admiral Schley, committed suicide to-day in her home here. Since the death of her father, to whom she was much attached, just a month ago today, Miss Schley had been inconsolable. A week ago her mental condition became alarming to her friends, and attendants were almost constantly at her bedside.

This afternoon her sister, who had been chatting with her, went down stairs for a few moments, and when she returned found Miss Schley lying on her bed with a bullet hole in her left breast. She had shot herself through the heart with one of her father's revolvers. Two letters which she had written to friends indicate that she labored under the hallucination that she and her family were being pursued by some phantom.

ICE JAMS IN YUKON RIVER.

Klondikers Killed and at Least Three Steamers Said to be Wrecked.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 15.—A number of Klondikers have been killed, and at least three steamers wrecked by ice jams in Yukon River, below Dawson. A letter received from Fort Yukon says John Dobbins Victory and Mr. and Mrs. Horsfall, Seattle, perished in November while en route from Fort Yukon to a point thirty miles below there. Part of their boat was found crushed between ice piles. The same letter says three steamers are stuck on bars and partially wrecked, between Fort Yukon and Circle. They are the Robert Kerr, Seattle, and Tacoma. The Tacoma is in the middle of the Yukon, twelve miles below Circle, with ice piled high around her.

The remnant of the Government reindeer herd that had been lost in the interior of Alaska for months reached the Yukon River, at the mouth of the White River, Dec. 16 and started for Circle. Only 150 out of the 450 deer then remained alive. Those left were in very poor condition. This herd left Pyramid Harbor in March, and last September had gone only 200 miles. Since then they have covered about the same distance. It was found reindeer were wholly unfitted to stand the Summers heat. Flies and mosquitoes bothered them terribly. Progress was slow, because they had to keep along the mountain tops in order to procure moss, which constituted the deers' only food.

HIGH RATES TO THE KLONDIKE.

Steamship Lines Agree to Increase Passenger and Freight Tariffs.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 15.—Representatives of all the companies operating steamers between Puget Sound and Southwestern Alaskan ports met in this city and agreed on a uniform passenger and freight rate. The passenger rate to Skaguay and Dyea was raised from $10 first class and $5 second class to $25 and $15, respectively. Freight rates were fixed at $8, $9, and $10 per ton. The rate on live stock was fixed per head as follows: Horses, $22.50; dogs, $5; sheep, $2.50. The rate on hay was made $15 per ton. The rates are to go into effect at once.

The Wreck Victims at Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 15.—The first of the injured victims of the Lehigh Valley Railroad wreck which occurred at West Dunnellen last Monday, left the Muhlenberg Hospital yesterday. He is Albert Borreca, three years old. The little fellow has about recovered, and as the hospital is overfilled with the wreck victims, it was decided to send him to relatives at Shamokin, Penn. His father, mother, and baby brother are still in the hospital, and will not be discharged for sometime yet. The other patients, including Engineer Rick, who it was thought would die, are improving.

Death of Edmund Gates Hubbard.

Edmund Gates Hubbard, sixty years old, an importer at 39 Water Street, died suddenly at 6:30 P. M. yesterday in his home, at 15 East Sixty-fourth Street. Mr. Hubbard had dressed to go out, and was sitting in his armchair in the library, awaiting his wife, who was preparing to accompany him. A maid passing in the hall heard a fall, and found Mr. Hubbard lying on the floor, unconscious. Dr. H. M. Vineberg, who was summoned, said that death probably had been caused by heart disease.

The Leasing of Delagoa Bay to Britain

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Government of the Transvaal, says the Pretoria correspondent of The Times, has expended nearly £800,000 ($4,000,000) since 1894 in trying to influence the European press and European officials to prevent the leasing of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain.

ACTORS AT A BANQUET.

The Order of Friendship Celebrates the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of Its Organization.

There was a large gathering of American actors and men interested in theatrical affairs at the banquet of the Actors' Order of Friendship at Delmonico's last night. It was the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the organization. The two lodges—Shakespeare Lodge, No. 1, of Philadelphia, and the Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 3, of New York—were well represented.

Milton Nobles, President of Edwin Forrest Lodge, presided. On either side of him at the guests' table were the Rev. Dr. Houghton, J. B. Roberts, Gen. Wallace Randolph, Edwin Knowles, the Rev. Dr. Smyth, Bronson Howard, Abraham English, Maylin J. Pickering, President of Shakespeare Lodge; Joseph Howard, Jr., Daniel Frohman, and Louis Aldrich.

After toasts had been drunk to dead members of the order, including Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett, C. W. Couldock, James Lewis, and others, Mr. Nobles introduced Bronson Howard, who spoke in part as follows: "I could never quite realize until the present day how matters have changed in the taste of the public from day to day and from decade to decade. There is no use worrying about the change in public taste. As to what it will be in the future, it all depends on circumstances.

"There is no old school; there is no new school. Neither is recognized in true art. All that was good in what they may choose to term the old school is retained to-day. They will know in fifty years hence whether we have created a new school or a new art. We do not know now. What we choose to call the old school refers to those trained in the older drama. Your duty is to profit by the experiences and the art of the old actor.

"The new actor of the drama of to-day is not a student of the drama because the dramatist has not given him a great drama. But you are great students of contemporary characters. No country has furnished such character actors as has America. There is not a dramatist who ever lived, including the greatest of all, William Shakespeare, who could conceive the possibilities of the character he had created until the actor enlightened him. You are specialists made so by the circumstances of the age. The drama must always be under the deepest obligations to the actor."

Mr. Pickering, in his toast, "The Actors' Order of Friendship," outlined the early difficulties encountered in the organization of the order, in its inception in Philadelphia in 1849. J. D. Roberts, also of Philadelphia, the oldest actor present, and at one time counted the greatest Mephisto of his time, spoke on "The Palmy Days of the Drama." Mr. Roberts is eighty years of age, and he entertained his audience with many anecdotes and reminiscences of the early drama in this country.

He said: "These are the palmy days of the drama. Never in the history of the drama have the pieces been produced with such elaborateness as in the present day. But it is a question if all these embellishments do not lead the actor from his real art. The art of the actor to-day seems to consist of leaning against the mantelpiece and fixing his cuff.

"There is a vacancy on the stage that must and will be filled, but it is a question of study, and do the young men of the stage to-day study as we did? Do they study elocution? Do they study rhetoric? Do they study the Queen's English? Do they study the cultivation of the voice? This is what the young men of the stage to-day need to study."

Other speeches were made by Joseph Howard, Jr., on "The Stage and the Press," and Nat Goodwin, who in a humorous and serious vein paid an eloquent tribute to the older members of the profession.

FEDERAL BUILDING FOR BRONX.

The Taxpayers' Alliance Wants an Appropriation from Congress.

The Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx, composed of about thirty associations, has passed the following resolutions calling for a Federal Government building in the borough:

Whereas, The Borough of the Bronx is a separate division of the Greater City of New York, similar to the Borough of Brooklyn; and,

Whereas, It has to-day a larger population than any other city in the State of New York, with the exception of Buffalo, and said population is growing at the rate of 15,000 per annum; and

Whereas, All the various branches of the United States Government have occasion to be represented within its corporate limits, in various ways and times, similarly to other thickly settled portions of the country, and,

Whereas, Our present business is generally concentrated in one park, and in a suitable and creditable building; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congressman representing this district at the National Capital, the Hon. William L. Ward, be and is hereby requested to ask the present Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to erect a suitable Government building in our borough; and

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to convey to our Congressional representative this request at once.

The alliance has also passed resolutions urging the opening of the Public Department building in Cretona Park at 9 o'clock instead of 10, so as to suit the convenience of those doing business in the lower end of the city.

ACTRESS MAY LOSE HUSBAND.

Divorce Proceedings Likely to Follow Scene in Madison Avenue Boarding House.

Divorce proceedings will probably follow a stormy scene in a Madison Avenue boarding house at an early hour yesterday morning, in which the persons engaged were a lawyer, a woman said to be an actress, and her husband.

The story, as told by the boarders at the house, is in effect that the actress and her husband separated two years ago. Since then she has been receiving the attentions of the lawyer, and in their various journeyings about town they aroused the jealousy of the husband. It was said that three months ago he employed a young woman to endeavor, if possible, to secure employment with his wife as maid and nurse for their three-year-old child.

The ruse was successful, and from that time up to last Saturday she had reported to him the movements of his wife. Saturday night the husband and his brother took a room at the house and, it was said, broke into the room shortly after the couple had come in. After a scene in which threats of shooting were freely made on both sides the husband departed, taking with him the child.

AGED COUPLE DIE TOGETHER.

Augustus Steele and Wife of Stelton, N. J., Killed by Pneumonia.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 15.—Augustus Steele, eighty-seven years old, of Stelton, died there this afternoon, and four hours later his wife died. Pneumonia caused both deaths. The husband left a message for his wife, telling her not to grieve over his death. It was not communicated to her, as she was then known to be dying, and a little later she gave a message of love for her husband. They will be buried together on Tuesday from the Baptist Church at Stelton.

Mr. Steele was well known. He was active in local affairs and in Republican politics. He was Postmaster for many years at Stelton. A third member of the family, Miss Angeline Steele, is critically ill.

Franco-Brazilian Mission Attacked.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Cayenne correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Rumors are current here that the Franco-Brazilian mission now engaged in settling the frontier disputes between French Guiana and Brazil has been attacked by the natives at Counani and that serious fighting has taken place. No further details have been received here."

Swiss Mountain Passes Blocked.

BERNE, Switzerland, Jan. 15.—A heavy gale is blowing to-day, accompanied in different parts of Switzerland by torrential rains and snow. Great damage has been done. Many of the mountain passes are blocked, and it is feared that there will be serious avalanche disasters.

Belgian Missionary Killed in China.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—Word has been received here that a Belgian missionary, Father Belbrouck, has been murdered by the Chinese at Hu-Peh, in the province of the same name, Central China, and that the mission house has been burned.

Col. Theodore Yates Dead.

Col. Theodore Yates, a retired army officer, at one time commander of the National Soldiers' Home in Milwaukee, died yesterday in Milwaukee, aged sixty-eight years. He joined the regular army Aug. 5, 1861, as a Captain in the Thirteenth Infantry. He was born in New York.

DR. MALABY A SMUGGLER?

Former House Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital Arrested in San Francisco with Silk Wrapped Around Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—Dr. Z. T. Malaby, formerly house surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, but lately in charge of the medical department of the transport Scandia, was arrested late last night for smuggling silk as he came off the transport Senator. The doctor has been transferred to the Senator, and according to a story told by some Astor Battery men, his arrest was due to the revenge of a cabin boy whom the doctor failed to give more than 25 cents for constant service during the long voyage.

This boy warned the customs officers that Dr. Malaby would come ashore late last night, and would have silk wound around his body. At the appointed time the doctor sauntered carelessly down the gangplank, and when stopped by a customs officer became indignant. He was taken, despite his protests, to the office, and made to strip. Then, for several minutes, officials slowly unwound from the doctor's body many yards of finest pongee silk. Malaby was then taken to jail, but got out on bonds. His case will come up to-morrow.

CRIED "STOP THIEF!" IN CHURCH

Alleged Pickpocket Taken as He Dashed from Broadway Tabernacle.

As the congregation was leaving the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday afternoon, the worshippers were not a little disturbed to hear a woman's shrieks and to see a well-dressed, grayhaired man make a dash down the main aisle and try to reach the door in advance of everybody else.

"Stop him!" chied the woman hysterically. "Stop him. Stop him. He's a thief. He's got my pocketbook."

Sexton William R. Fearn caught the fugitive as he was passing out of the door. The woman and others who claim to have witnessed the act say the respectable-looking old man had put his hand in her pocket and extracted her purse.

Without delay the sexton took his prisoner to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. He was registered as "John Lynch, fifty years old." When asked where he resided, he said: "It does not matter." He said it was quite true that he had been caught with his hand in the woman's pocket, but he explained that he had been seized with a sudden weakness, and as he reeled he groped aimlessly about for a support. In this manner his hand found its way into the pocket of the nearest woman.

Sexton Fearn says this is one of several robberies that the parishioners have lately complained of. Several weeks ago he arrested the notorious pickpocket "Funeral Pete," but the case was dropped at the request of the Rev. Mr. Dixon, who was holding services in the church at that time. This case will be vigorously prosecuted. The prisoner looks more like a prosperous business man than a thief. The police believe him to be an old offender.

THE FOUR TRACKS AGITATION.

The Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend Refers to It in His Sermon.

The Rev. Dr. S. Delancey Townsend had something to say about the four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue in his sermon yesterday morning at All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church. He said if a man thought there was no danger in having four tracks on the thoroughfare he could not be censured for not objecting to them.

"But," he continued, "if any person believes that four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue will be a menace to the public, he should rise up and protest against them. He who so believes and does not remonstrate is not a conscientious Christian. Every Christian in New York, whether he lives on Amsterdam Avenue or not, ought to speak out on this subject if he thinks it wrong."

A SERIOUS WRECK AVERTED.

Heavy Obstruction Placed on Reading Track Near Hopewell.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Jan. 15.—Train wreckers to-night tried to wreck a westbound train on the Reading Railroad near Hopewell, and would have succeeded had not the obstruction been discovered by the engineer of an east-bound train. The obstruction was placed on the rails west of Hopewell. It consisted of a heavy timber backed by large stones, and would have derailed the engine, as all trains pass the point at a high rate of speed.

The engineer of the east-bound train saw the obstruction, and stopped at the Hopewell Station and notified the operator there. The train dispatcher at Philadelphia was notified, and

THE AWAKENING IN CHINA

Rev. A. Beatty Says No Power Can Stay the Forward Movement.

PEOPLE WANT CIVILIZATION

Li Hung Chang One of the Most Unprogressive Men, He Says—Emperor the Head of the Reform Party.

The Rev. Andrew Beatty, a missionary who has recently returned from work in China, talked of the Celestial Empire in the lecture room of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church last night. His subject was "The Awakening in China," and he talked in a thoroughly hopeful vein.

"A Chinaman," he said, "who went to sleep a thousand years ago and awoke, like the hero of Bellamy's 'Looking Backward,' a few years ago, would find things about the same as he left them. Coins used before the time of Christ pass current to-day on the streets of Canton. But in the last few years have come indications of an important change. The Chinaman who comes over here is illiterate, as a rule, but not always the dull, sleepy fellow we take him for. He is taking in what he sees, and when he goes back to China he goes back to a large household, and his views and impressions are spread to many. The household is large because when a Chinaman marries he brings his wife home to his father's house. I was in a Chinese household of 104 members recently.

"The Japanese war was more the occasion than the cause for the present remarkable awakening in China. This was only a war between one or two Chinese provinces and Japan, but it pricked the bubble of belief that it could take a long while to conquer China. England and Russia were formerly afraid to go to war with China for that reason, but this war showed that with modern equipments and well-disciplined troops China could easily be subdued. The improvements recently made in China have been made by pressure from without. She has made them because she had to. But now the movement for change comes from within, and has more force. No power on earth can stay the progress of China to-day.

"After the war with Japan several parties were started to try to save China from ruin. There is a party in Peking which wishes to save China by a revival of the past. These people desire to revive Confucianism and ancient customs and laws. To this party the Empress Dowager belongs, and many Viceroys of prominence also favor this idea. It does much good.

"Li Hung Chang is generally regarded outside of China as being a man of liberal and progressive views. As a fact, he is one of the most unprogressive men in China to-day. Those of us who knew the real facts were very sorry to see all the taffy he got recently in his trip around the world. In the rebellion that Chinese Gordon put down he captured several rebel leaders and handed them over to Li Hung Chang on the promise that their lives should be spared. Three hours after Li got them their heads were all off. He is just the same now. He would cut off as many heads as ever. Nothing would change that man this side of the grave. He is in sympathy with the anti-reform party and every anti-foreign movement. The trouble with him is not that he favors Russia too much, but that he favors Li Hung Chang.

"There is a reform party in Central China in which, I believe, is the salvation of the country to-day. All the members of this party favor Western civilization and many of them favor Christianity. Some of them are expectant Mandarins, those who have passed their examinations for office but have never yet had an appointment. Some of this reform party are eager to see Christianity made one of the religions of China, some are non-committal, and some are hostile to Christianity, but all favor Western civilization. If they are let alone, and the foreign powers do not partition China, they will work out the salvation of the country. The adviser of this party is Timothy Richard, an English Baptist missionary, who has been consulted by the chiefs at important crises.

"All the educated men in China are looking for office. There is absolutely nothing else for them to do. They study and pass their examinations, and then live off of the country, hoping that when they are even sixty or seventy years of age they will get an appointment. Now manifestly if schools could be established so that these men could spend their time in teaching others instead of doing nothing, that would be a great step in advance. This reform party of Central China is working hard for that end.

"In Canton there is the radical reform party. From this we can hope for very little. There was a rebellion there, you remember, about three years ago. The missionaries can take no part in this movement for fear of discrediting themselves entirely with the Government. At the time of the rebellion, it was the idea of these people to march upon Canton from Hongkong and near-by territory, murder the officials, and then set up a republican form of government modeled somewhat after that of the United States. This came near involving our Nation in difficulties.

"There was a Chinese servant whom I had recently discharged because he was paying no attention to his work, the reason for this being that he was absorbed in this revolutionary movement. Well, he had five barrels of Portland cement sent to our chapel, and as he was away then no one was there to receive the consignment. I had it sent back to the Custom House, and there it was opened. There were five barrels full of revolvers. If it had not been for the work of our Consul, Mr. Seymour, we should have got into difficulty over that matter.

"The rebellion was frustrated, and the leader escaped to England, where he was kidnapped and in the streets of London by Chinamen, and passage was engaged to take him back to Canton to have his head cut off. But he was rescued, after the Scotland Yard officials had had the matter laid before them.

"All this agitation shows that the people are awake and feel that some reform is needed. One of the leaders of the Central China reform party was for ten years the adviser of the Emperor, and we were surprised to learn recently that the Emperor, whom we had thought merely a ninny, shut up with his thousand wives, was really the head of this reform party in China.

"Some missionaries' wives recently presented to the Empress Dowager a New Testament, and the Emperor sent out for the whole Bible and had it brought in and read it, and has recently sent out and bought books on Western civilization and Christianity. There is no doubt that he recently had it in mind to issue an edict declaring that Christianity was one of the religions of China.

"What is the condition of China to-day? She is awake. The people have been educated. The people have been stirred up, and are ready to receive Western civilization. But they must be guided. The most unprogressive party in China recently bought with eagerness a book telling of the China-Japanese war, the last chapter of which dealt with the idea that no nation can escape ruin except through Christianity.

"Throughout all China there is a demand for literature that we cannot supply. We must meet this movement by giving the Chinese books. If we don't some one else will, and China, like India, will be sown with atheistic literature. People all through China are asking us for teachers. They will fill all the schools we open, and read all the literature we put into their hands."

SOLDIER THIEF IN SANTIAGO.

Officer of the Third Immune Regiment Also Under Arrest.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 15.—A negro private of the Twenty-third Kansas Regiment broke into a store opposite the Police Headquarters and stole a diamond ring. The police were called, and the man was shot, though not seriously injured. The local press is making the most of the affair, contending that it is only another incident in the bad history of the negro regiment. The sentiment of the Americans, however, is that it would be unjust to blame the negro race for the act of one man.

Charges of a serious character have been brought against an officer of the Third Immune Regiment in the Guantanamo District. More than $1,000 is involved. The officer is under arrest.

Troops for Nuevitas.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—The transport Roumanian went to sea to-day with the Third Georgia Volunteers, bound for Nuevitas.

Grip Prevails in Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Physicians admit that the grip has developed in this city during the past few days to an alarming degree. Thousands of cases are reported, and the epidemic is almost a plague.

GLASGOW EXPOSITION IN 1901.

Three Commissioners Here to Interest American Exhibitors—Will Visit the President.

Among the passengers of the American Line steamship St. Louis, which arrived yesterday, were the three Commissioners appointed by the Lord Provost of Glasgow to visit this country in the interest of the exposition to be held in Glasgow in 1901. They are R. Crawford, Thomas Mason, and Michael Simons, all formerly members of the Corporation of Glasgow. Mr. Crawford is Chairman of the Committee of Fine Arts and Archaeology of the exposition, Mr. Mason is Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, Lights, and Grounds, and Mr. Simons is in charge of the musical and entertainment department. They will visit the President and place themselves in communication with commercial and industrial bodies in all parts of the United States.

Mr. Crawford said yesterday: "We are here to secure adequate representation from this country of its commercial and industrial enterprises. We want the sympathy if not the active co-operation of this Government. We realize that our success must be largely due to the sympathy which this people gives. Our reason for the exposition the year after that at Paris is the hope that we may obtain a large portion of the American exhibit at Paris, which we would have sent to Glasgow, and stored at our expense and then placed on exhibition. The Glasgow Exposition is only municipal in its organization, but we expect it will have an international scope. It will be held in Kelvin Grove, the most beautiful park in the city, and in the centre of which has just been completed a municipal fine arts gallery and museum that has cost $1,000,000.

"Five acres of the ground will be devoted to machinery. We propose to have the exposition especially rich in machinery and electrical appliances.

"It is our wish to extend the cordial relations already existing between our city and Americans."

The exposition is to continue from May 1 to Oct. 31. The Commissioners are staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. They will go to Washington on Thursday to visit the President, and then they will visit a number of other cities.

Accompanying the Commissioners was J. Murray Smith, editor of The Glasgow Evening News, who is going to make a study of American journalism.

HELD ON BROTHER'S COMPLAINT.

Charles V. O. Hughes Accused of Being a Fugitive from Justice.

Before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, Charles Van Oden Hughes, who claims he is a lawyer and lives at Richmond Hill, L. I., was accused by his brother, Paten M. Hughes, of being a fugitive from justice and with having embezzled in a real estate transaction in Baltimore two years ago the sum of $600. The victim, according to the complaining brother, was a Mrs. Yockle, residing on Hoffman Street, Baltimore, who advanced the prisoner the sum specified, on the strength of a supposed house sale. The prisoner, the lawyer's brother claimed, fled the city immediately, and was subsequently indicted by the Baltimore Grand Jury on a charge of embezzlement.

The fugitive took refuge at Richmond Hill, and, because of a recent quarrel with his brother, the latter visited Police Headquarters and demanded that his brother be arrested. Detective Charles A. Flay went to Richmond Hill on Saturday and arrested the prisoner on information furnished by the brother. Flay asked for the detention of the prisoner, as Capt. McClusky wanted to hear from the Baltimore police regarding the past history of the prisoner. His request was granted.

THE ST. LOUIS'S ROUGH PASSAGE.

Two Lookouts Injured Because of Ice-Sheathed Rigging.

The American Line steamship St. Louis, Capt. Randle, arrived yesterday morning from Southampton, belated by an unusually tempestuous voyage. Strong westerly gales were encountered throughout a great part of the trip, and the head seas threw their deluging spray high over decks, superstructure, and rigging, where it froze, encasing everything in ice, and making the work of the navigators and seamen very hazardous. Two sailors were injured, one, John Morden, while descending from his watch in the cro' nest lost his footing and fell to the deck, suffering a compound fracture of the leg. On the morning of the same day—last Wednesday—another lookout was flung down by the rolling of the ship, and hitting his head, was rendered unconscious. It was necessary to rig a sling to get him down from the cro' nest. Both men were cared for in the ship's hospital by Surgeon Parker.

Among the St. Louis's passengers were W. G. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Brown, Franklin Frear, Robert S. C. Fuller, H. R. Griffin, Edward Holbrook, Mrs. A. T. Meriam, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Miles, Col. Theodore C. Marceau, G. W. Patten, George H. Page, Sir Tatton Sykes, F. J. Underwood, H. G. Veith, Herbard Ward, and S. Lee Weaver.

WEST VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

The Legislature in a Deadlock and Many Candidates in the Field.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 15.—The dead-lock caused by the Senatorial contest will continue all this week. The Democrats will hold their Senatorial caucus on Wednesday night and the Republicans on Thursday night, but the balloting in joint session will not begin until next Monday. On the certificates of election the Republicans have a bare majority on joint ballot. The Senate is Republican and the House Democratic, so that, in unseating minority members in both houses, both parties have opportunities for retaliation, and this condition is what prevents both bodies from proceeding with business.

Ex-Congressman McGraw is having things his own way as the candidate on the Democratic side for Senator Faulkner's place. It would be necessary for the House to unseat more members than the Senate for McGraw or any Democratic aspirant to have any chance. On the Republican side there are more candidates. Revenue Commissioner N. B. Scott and Gov. G. W. Atkinson are the leading ones, with Caldwell, Peffenbarger, Floyd, Gaines, ex-State Senator James A. Hughes, and others in the field. The dark horse that is regarded as the most formidable is Judge Nathan Goff, who is not an avowed candidate.

It was reported to-day that an understanding had been reached between Commissioner Scott and ex-Senator Hughes, by which Hughes will cast Scott's support as soon as Scott sees that his own election is impossible. Coupled with the strength that Hughes now has, it is claimed that this would make him a possible winner.

The Louisville Silver Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 15.—Judge J. P Tarvin of Covington, President of the League of Bimetallic Clubs of the Ohio Valley, met a local committee of the Young Men's Democratic Club to-day and made arrangements for the convention which the league will hold in Louisville next Summer. Judge Tarvin stated to the committee that he had secured as speakers for the convention William Jennings Bryan, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, and probably ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois and Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

Nebraska Senatorial Fight.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 15.—Interest in the Nebraska Senatorial contest was not allowed to lag to-day, despite the absence of many members of the Legislature. By common consent, Judge M. L. Hayward will have first place in the initial ballot Tuesday noon. His following is placed at from 23 to 30 votes, probably double that of any other Republican candidate. The total Republican vote is 73, against 60 Fusionists. The best estimates give D. E. Thompson second place, followed, according to their strength, by John L. Webster, Allen W. Field, G. W. Lambertson, and ex-Congressman Hainer.

Quota of Patrolmen Just Full.

For the first time since the birth of Greater New York, the police officials yesterday found that the number of patrolmen in the Police Department exactly fills the quota allowed by law, 6,382. Since the charter went into operation there has been a greater number of patrolmen on the force than is allowed by law, because of the additions made by the taking in of police officers of the several outlying towns and villages. The proper quota was reached through the deaths on Saturday of Patrolmen William J. Armstrong of the Oak Street Station, and Joseph Doyle of the Harlem Court squad.

A Business Man said:

"For economy's sake I had done without the telephone service until lately. I had it put in less than a year ago. Now I would not give it up for Five Hundred Dollars a Year."

(HE PAYS $60.)

MESSAGE RATES make the cost of telephone service in New York very moderate. STANDARD EQUIPMENT for all subscribers. The rate varies with the amount of use.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
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THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Matters That Are to be Considered in the Two Houses.

IMPORTANT SENATE BUSINESS

Canal Bill Likely to Pass by Wednesday—Contest Over the Peace Treaty May Come Next.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—It is the purpose of Senator Davis, who is in charge of the peace treaty, to call it up again as soon as it can be reached without displacing other measures which take precedence under the existing orders of the Senate. These questions are the Indian Appropriation bill and the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Under the agreement made last week the Canal bill will be taken up at 3 o'clock Tuesday for discussion in speeches not to exceed fifteen minutes in duration. There is no agreement for a vote on the bill, but the belief is general that the understanding already reached will lead to an early vote. The Senators opposed to the pending bill express no intention of trying to prevent a vote, and the friends of the bill are confident that the vote will not be postponed beyond Wednesday. Senator Morgan expressed the opinion to-day that the final vote would be reached before adjournment Tuesday. He does not expect a great many fifteen-minute speeches. He predicts that the bill will go through without being amended in any essential particular. The acceptance by the committee of the Berry amendments has had the effect of removing much of the opposition to the bill.

The Senate will resume consideration of the Indian bill this afternoon. This bill may continue to hold attention until Tuesday, and if such should prove to be the case, the further consideration of the treaty would be postponed until after action upon the Nicaragua bill. In the meantime the Pension bill and the Diplomatic Appropriation bill will have been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, but it is not the purpose at present to give them precedence over the treaty. Senator Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Allison, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, are working in perfect harmony, so that no clash between the treaty and the supply bills is probable.

Senator Bacon has given notice that he will make a speech Wednesday on the general question of extension of territory. His address will be based upon the resolutions regarding the status of the Filipinos which he introduced some time ago, and its delivery may lead to considerable debate practically on the treaty in open session. It also is probable there will be more or less discussion of the resolution of Senator Hoar for the recognition of the independence of the Philippines introduced Saturday.

It also is understood that Mr. Allen, at the first opportunity, will continue the talk upon his resolution for an investigation of the conduct of the war. Altogether, the outlook is against any serious consideration of the treaty before Thursday.

The opponents of the treaty profess great confidence in being able to defeat it upon a vote and to believe that the friends of the agreement will seek to postpone a vote until next session. The Democratic opponents of the agreement held several meetings last week, and those who attended profess to be hopeful concerning the outlook. They claim 34 votes in opposition, or three more than necessary to defeat. They say they will be satisfied to have the treaty ratified, providing an amendment is ingrafted upon it declaring against the maintenance of sovereignty in the Philippines, but the supporters of the treaty decline so far to grant any such concession. Some of them indicate a willingness to adopt a separate resolution to this end, and it is not impossible that this course may be pursued.

The supporters of the treaty profess not to be disturbed in the least over the outlook. They count upon considerable delay in securing action, but still hold to their contention that the treaty will be ratified just as it came to the Senate.

On account of the death of Mr. Dingley, no work will be done in the House until Tuesday, when, according to the regular order, the Naval Personnel bill will again come up for consideration. This bill, however, may be displaced by the contested election case of Brown versus Swanson, formal notice having been given that it would be called up on Tuesday. An election case has the highest privilege, and if the notice is carried out the Naval bill will go over.

Wednesday has been set aside for the Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce, an agreement to that effect having been made before the holidays. The most important bill this committee has on the calendar is that providing for a Pacific cable running to Hawaii, and thence to Japan. By Thursday the Post Office Appropriation bill will be reported, and perhaps also the Military Academy bill.

It is uncertain when the bill for the increase of the regular army can be taken up. It is awaiting the recovery of Chairman Hull of the Military Committee, but there is little prospect that he will be able to take charge of the bill in the House this week. He is convalescing rapidly, but he is still very weak.

AUTOPSY ON W. F. BYRNE.

No Evidence of His Having Been Kicked by the Conductor.

An autopsy was held yesterday on the body of W. F. Byrne, who was supposed to have died from a kick in the neck, received from Michael McDonald, a conductor on a Thirty-fourth Street cross-town car, on Friday night. The autopsy was made in the morgue of Bellevue Hospital, and was performed by Coroner's Physician Williams, assisted by Prof. Fergeson of the New York Hospital.

About an hour and a half was consumed in making the autopsy. Dr. Williams said they could not find on any part of the body where the man had been kicked. Traces of insanity were discovered in the dead man's brain.

Dr. James E. Byrne, a dentist and a brother of the dead man, accompanied by Lawyer Albert W. Linton of Brooklyn, called at the Morgue last night and asked for the result of the autopsy. He was told that he would have to inquire at the Coroner's office for the information. Dr. Byrne then criticised the methods pursued by Dr. Williams, and said he would take steps to prevent a repetition of the same.

He said that he, his brother, Dr. David W. Byrne, and Dr. J. B. Campbell, their family physician, called at the Morgue yesterday afternoon by appointment with Dr. Williams to witness the autopsy. Dr. Byrne says he sent in his card, and that Dr. Williams sent out a message to the effect that he was then holding the autopsy and would under no circumstances permit anybody to witness it.

Dr. Byrne said he had made an appointment with Dr. Williams to attend the autopsy with the family physician to represent the family interests, and was indignant at what he termed "Dr. Williams's high-handed and illegal methods." Lawyer Linton said that Dr. Williams was without power to exclude a representative of the family. He said he understood that the street railway company had a representative present, and he would demand an investigation.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

THE PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBES

Vice Pres. Bogardus Belives Congressmen Do Not Understand.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM

He Says It Has Proved Its Worth—Postmaster Van Cott Would Be Sorry to Lose It.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives on Saturday agreed to suppress the appropriation of $225,000 for the pneumatic tube service which has been in operation in this city for over a year, and which is also utilized in Boston and Philadelphia. The members of the committee are said to have declared that their action was prompted solely by their desire to economize wherever possible, and that the pneumatic tubes, instead of being a saving to the Government, have been an additional expense, as the delivery wagons which the tubes were destined to replace have been running full time.

Howard Gould is the principal owner of the New York Tubular Dispatch Company, and W. A. H. Bogardus is the Vice President and General Manager. When seen about the matter yesterday Mr. Bogardus said:

"The only explanation I can suggest is that the Congressmen who voted down the appropriation were not fully informed concerning the working of the tubular system, and what it has accomplished in expediting transportation and the handling of mail matter. It is a serious error to assume that because the rental of an incomplete pneumatic system exceeds what is saved by the reduction of wagon expenses, a complete system when once in working order will be more expensive to the Government than wagons.

"The matter should be treated entirely upon its merits. The service in New York has been almost perfect. We have carried everything that the Post Office has turned over to us with safety and dispatch. The amount of mail handled by us last month was over a hundred per cent. greater than in any previous month. On one day alone—Dec. 23—we sent over the Grand Central circuit more than 1,000,000 letters, 18,000 circulars, 46,000 newspapers, 12,000 pieces of merchandise, and about 17,000 pieces of miscellaneous matter. We have handled only 50 per cent. of what we are in a position to handle, and the Government is entitled to use the tubes to their full capacity. The Grand Central circuit has been operated seventeen hours a day, and often twenty hours a day without additional charge to the Government, which pays us by the year.

"The time occupied in the transmission of mail matter from the Post Office to the Grand Central Station via the tube is seven minutes. Under the most favorable circumstances a wagon would take forty minutes to cover the distance. By means of the tube the business man down town receives his mail half an hour earlier than he did under the old system, and he can post his letters an hour later than he formerly could to catch the same outgoing trains. In other words, we give the business man one hour and a half longer a day in which to dispose of his correspondence.

"During all the months the tubes have been in operation only one or two pieces of mail have been destroyed—by accident, and through no fault of the tubes—and the amount of mail matter damaged would not equal the loss of one pound of registered mail. To this must be added the fact that the use of the tubes entirely precludes the theft of sacks of mail, such as has recently been reported in the newspapers.

"The pneumatic system is destined to bring about a complete revision of postal methods. It will do away with the pouching of mail and the consequent labor of bundling, locking, and unlocking, and the handling and transportation of mail bags in the city. The reduction of expenses consequent upon the elimination of this work and the equalizing of the labor of the clerks will save enormous sums to the Government.

"Our contract with the Government began on July 1, 1897, and expires on June 30, 1901. The pneumatic system was constructed on the strength of this contract. On our part we have fulfilled, and intend to fulfill, to the letter, every obligation, and we rely upon the good faith of the Government to continue the appropriation until the contract expires."

Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, when seen last night, said he would be sorry indeed were the pneumatic tube system to be discontinued.

"I have always advocated a system on this principle," he said. "When I was Postmaster before I was strongly in favor of it, and ex-Postmaster James and a committee of merchants of this city went to Washington to explain the advantages that would be likely to accrue to the city and Government from its adoption. If I had my way, I would have two great tubes extending from one end of the city to the other, one on the east side to carry the mail up town, and another on the west side to bring it down town. I believe that were these tubes to be laid special delivery letters of themselves would make the service profitable. In fact, I believe that business men would use the postal service instead of patronizing the district telegraph, and that the latter would eventually be done away with altogether.

"I have nothing to say against the system in operation. It is all right. It has worked very well, indeed, between the Produce Exchange and the General Post Office, the General Post Office and Station H, and also between this borough and Brooklyn. There has been some trouble with the switches, but this was to be expected. These defects can be remedied. It will take time. No great system of machinery is absolutely perfect at the outset. But when it gets in working order its drawbacks are discovered and remedied.

"Yes, it is true that the system has been an additional expense to the Government so far. All great enterprises cost money to begin with, of course. The tube service should be remembered, is still in its experimental stage, and we have had to keep the wagons in case it should break down. But when the system is doubled, when it has been perfected, it will be the source of large revenue to the Government. Of that there is no room for doubt in the minds of all those who know anything about it."

In a report to the Post Office Department in October last upon the working of the pneumatic-tube service in this city, Mr. Van Cott said:

"Since the establishment of the pneumatic tube service dispatch and delivery of local mail has been greatly facilitated. * * * Mails arriving at the Grand Central Station during the hours of the tube service, and so received at the general Post Office, are much advanced in their treatment. This is particularly noticeable in relation to the mails intended for connection with first carriers' delivery, as a greater amount of mail can now be delivered on same."

THE FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.

Rumored It Is to be Mustered Out Because of Dissatisfaction.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A Washington dispatch received in this city to-day contained the information that the authorities have decided to muster out the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, now in camp at Greenville, S. C.

The dispatch states that the report has been made to the War Department that dissatisfaction exists among the men of the regiment, and that the Government has decided not to send dissatisfied troops into service.

If the report is true the friends of the regiment in Massachusetts will be much surprised, for private letters received from the men have, as a rule, been free from complaint.

Temperance Men Roughly Handled.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 15.—The war which has been bitterly waged between temperance people and saloon men over the Sunday closing law culminated to-day. Through the evidence of Bible students who acted as spies, the temperance people obtained over a hundred indictments against saloonists before the last Grand Jury. To-night spies started on their regular Sunday rounds and met with warm receptions. They were badly beaten and stoned in some places.

A Montreal Bank Teller Arrested.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—Albert E. Mussen, teller of the savings department of the Merchants' Bank, has been arrested. There is a shortage in his accounts, which it is said will amount to $60,000. His relatives are very wealthy.

UNION TOBACCO COMPANY OF AMERICA.

HIGHEST GRADE

CIGARETTES

Best in the World

BLACKWELL'S GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO.

R. R. M'BURNEY EULOGIZED

Memorial Service Held as the Dead Secretary Had Planned.

HIS WORK FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

Life-Long Friends Speak of His Unselfish Efforts for the Benefit of Young Men.

When Robert R. McBurney, who was for thirty-six years General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, drew near to death last month, he was told by his friends that a memorial service for him would be held. He with characteristic modesty endeavored to dissuade them, but when he saw they were firm in their purpose, he withdrew his opposition and entered into the plan with impersonal zeal, himself assuming the direction. He told his friends who he wanted to speak at the service, and told them also that he wanted the service to be one which would inspire others to labor in the field which he had spent so much of his manhood in cultivating.

Yesterday afternoon that memorial service was held at Association Hall, where Mr. McBurney had been for years a central figure, and where he had done a work which made him famous in this line and caused him to hundreds of young men, now scattered throughout the world. His friends had followed out in the arrangements the wishes of their dead comrade, and if the portrayal of one man's noble character and achievements may inspire others to take up his work the object he desired was certainly attained. The eulogies pronounced were such as men of distinction of any sort rarely obtain, even after they have been laid away and tongues that would not praise the living unite to praise the dead. They were eulogies delivered in tremulous voices by men who had known and loved McBurney, and who spoke with a zeal and warmth in which nothing perfunctory remained. Among those who heard them were Cornelius Vanderbilt, who established the Young Men's Christian Association branch for railroad men through the influence of Mr. McBurney; Col. John J. McCook, Isaac V. Brokaw, Bowles Colgate, and many others of prominence in various lines.

William E. Dodge was presiding officer of the meeting, and the service consisted of singing, prayer, the reading of resolutions, and the tributes of McBurney's friends. The meeting also passed a motion authorizing a committee to prepare a suitable memorial of their own designing.

"This," said Mr. Dodge, "is the tribute of friends to one whose life story was noble and pure, who gave himself unselfishly even to death for others, who had no time to rest here, and has gone to rest in another world. I never knew any one whose life I envied so thoroughly. He had the opportunity which he willingly seized of working night and day for his Master. He came into this Young Men's Christian Association work nearly forty years ago, at a time when it had scarcely the confidence even of the churches. Mr. McBurney was the discoverer of the value of young men to themselves. He believed there was a power in their lives if it could only be turned in the right direction.

W. W. Hoppin, ex-President of the association, the next speaker, said: "Izaak Walton said that a companion that was cheerful was gold. I am sure he would have enjoyed the companionship of Robert McBurney. He was a tactful man, because he had no self-love. I think he was the most self-forgetful man in this work, or in any work that I ever met." The Rev. Richard C. Morse, ex-Secretary of the International Young Men's Christian Association, read cablegrams of condolence from foreign branches of the organization, and A. H. De Haven read resolutions of sympathy and praise passed by the Trustees of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, which Mr. McBurney attended.

Elihu Root then read similar resolutions passed by the Trustees and Directors of the New York Young Men's Christian Association, and followed it by a feeling address. "The secret of his wonderful success lay in the quality of his sympathy with the best in every man's nature. He accomplished a work the like of which has never been seen in our modern civilization among all the people of Christian lands. He seems to us to have been a greater man than all those of his day who have gained great names or made great fortunes." Mr. Root's resolutions called for the Memorial Committee already referred to, and were adopted. The committee will include Mr. Dodge and five to be appointed by him.

MRS. PIERCE FINED ONE DOLLAR.

Miss Ida McCabe of 147 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street was a complainant yesterday morning in the Harlem Police Court against her sister, Mrs. Mary J. Pierce of 77 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, whom she had arrested on Saturday for visiting her home and creating a disturbance. Miss McCabe told Magistrate Olmsted that her sister had been continually coming to her house and annoying her and her mother, who lives with her.

Mrs. Pierce told the Magistrate that she merely went to visit her mother, and did not create any disturbance. The Magistrate fined her $1, and told her if she wished to see her mother she must see her some other place than at her sister's house.

Time to Havana Shortened.

At noon to-day a train service will be started from Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Plant system which will reduce the time of travel to Havana by three hours. Hitherto the train making ship connections at Tampa for Havana has left Jersey City at 9 A. M., but the New York and Florida special, which begins service to-day, will by increased speed make the same ship connections, though starting three hours later.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:22	Sun sets	4:59	Moon sets	11:05

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:03	Gov. Isl'd...11:25	H. Gate..... M.
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:38	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate....1:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Asiatic Prince, La Plata	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Alliance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Lydia, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Capri, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport P'to Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

State of Nebraska, Glasgow		2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Winifred, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect at 7 A. M. Jan. 21. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Nippon Maru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 19 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 16.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Jan. 5.
Aragonia, Antwerp, Jan. 3.
Auretta, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Caesar, Amsterdam, Dec. 16.
Catania, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Croma, Dundee, Dec. 17.
Island, Christiansand, Dec. 31.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
La Bretagne, Havre, Jan. 7.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Marquette, London, Dec. 29.
Parsense, Para, Jan. 4.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 29.
Port Melbourne, London, Jan. 2.
Ruperra, Gibraltar, Dec. 24.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 31.
Servia, Liverpool, Jan. 7.
St. Ronans, London, Dec. 31.
Strathairly, London, Dec. 31.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Thornhill, London, Dec. 25.
Weimar, Bremen, Dec. 31.

TUESDAY, JAN. 17.

Antillis, Nassau, Jan. 12.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Jan. 12.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 7.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, Jan. 14.
Matanzas, Havana, Jan. 13.
Menominee, London, Jan. 6.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

Bogstad, Hull, Jan. 4.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Jan. 11.
Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Leona, Galveston, Jan. 11.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 11.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

Colorado, Hull, Jan. 6.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Pisa, Havre, Jan. 6.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Batoum, London, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 14.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 14.
Cufic, Liverpool, Jan. 11.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Jan. 14.
Paris, Southampton, Jan. 14.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 9.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 9.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, Randle, Southampton Jan. 7, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Prins Willem III., (Dutch,) Sluiter, Paramaribo, &c., Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) McMillan, Trinidad, &c., Jan. 6, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M. 14th and anchored in the Lower Bay.

SS Alava, (Span.,) Boltoqui, Havana Jan. 10, in ballast to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Santiago, Leighton, Guantanamo, &c., Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M.

SS Bevon, (Br.,) McGibbon, London Dec. 23, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 14th.

SS British Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Antwerp Dec. 24, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 P. M. 14th.

SS Chaucer, (Br.,) Russell, Santos, &c., Dec. 21, with co

The Wanamaker Store.

Active January Retailing

LIKE unto a desert made fruitful by irrigation is an active retail business in January. All of our special offerings of goods this month have been favored with a spirited response. This is gratifying to us—proves our particular methods for January merchandising to be sound.

We mark the mid-month by a first showing this morning of several collections that have great price attractions. Prominent among them are large lots of

Very Fine Silver-Plated Ware
Knit Underwear and Hosiery
China Bric-a-brac
Japanese Umbrella Jars
Remnants of Dress Silks
Paris-Made Lingerie

Interest in the White Occasion rises as the month lengthens. The very large offerings continue of

Muslin Underwear
Household Linens
Cotton Sheets and Pillow Cases
Men's Dress and Night Shirts
Fine Stationery

The store attractions have been increased by the extraordinary Oriental Exposition in the basement. It is a veritable bazaar or collection of shops. The Syrian music—band and singers,—the Damascene embroidery, the Japanese painter, the Turkish slipper maker, the Syrian worker in filigree silver, the Chinaman and his wife, the Japanese,—the last three salespeople—are all true to the life of their several nationalities.

In the Rotunda the Alabama cotton picking tableau, the Crystal Shower, the white decorations, all remain.

Wanamaker's is a cheerful place.

Concerning Some Notable Silk Bargains

And now comes the Silk Store, bearing gifts. It being our Silk Store, there is little need to quote qualities. All these have the Wanamaker stamp of excellence.

In this offering you will find a large number of remnants, but by far the majority of the silks presented below are in generous lengths, and are sold by the yard.

You can get many a silk dress today for the price of a cotton one.

All the remnants are marked at half the price of Saturday.

Pretty plaid Taffetas in dark colors, for school dresses. First price 95c.; now 50c.

Rich striped check Taffetas for dresses; colors are good and the quality is the regular $1 kind; now 60c.

Scotch check Taffetas; green effects, yellows and browns. First price $1; now 60c.

Chess check Taffetas, with hair-line checks in black, dividing. First price $1; now 60c.

Beautiful ombre satin striped Taffetas; black and white stripes on brown; new red. First price $1; now 50c.

Egyptian striped Taffetas, for dresses; lilac-and-white, maize, Nile green, light brown, green-and-white. First price $1.25; now 75c.

Plaited Taffetas; tiny plaits of blue on black, cardinal on black, turquoise on black, Yale blue on black, lilac on black. First price $1.50; now $1.

Barre Canalae stripe Taffetas in good, medium colors. First price $1.25; now 60c.

Pretty treble check Taffetas, for misses; plenty of red effects. First price 80c; now 50c.

Rich matelasse barre Taffetas; the darker shades are in stripes; they are of biscuit tints. First price $2; now $1.

Honeycomb Taffetas with satin stripes apart; the stripes are cerise, gold and black on biscuit. First price $2; now 85c.

All of our Fancy Vesting Velvets; about 40 kinds, all in small lots, are re-marked today as follows:

$10	Fancy Velvet	$2.50.
$7.50	Fancy Velvet	$2.
$6	Fancy Velvet	$1.85.
$8	Fancy Velvet	$2.25.
$4	Fancy Velvet	$2.
$3.50	Fancy Velvet	$1.25.
$2	Fancy Velvet	85c.
$1.25	Fancy Velvet	50c.

Rotunda.

Women's Jackets, $7.50 and $10 This lot came in Saturday and will go out to-day. Better choosing for less money no woman ever had in jackets.

Those at $7.50 offer a reason to be early, for some are the $18 jackets of the December standard, while others are scaled at $12.50. But in no case can you miss a bargain.

The $10 coats are beautiful garments. They would have cost you from $20 to $25 a month ago.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Summary of Shoe Bargains So much is going on in the Shoe Store that an index of its principal offerings is necessary. Here it is:—

Women's Shoes, at $1.50. Excellent value at a half more.

Women's Shoes, at $1.70. A well-known $3 shoe, in newest styles; sizes are missing here and there, but yours may be here.

Women's Shoes, at $2.50. Maker calls them $4 shoes. We may think so, but conditions enable a $2.50 mark.

Women's Felt Slippers, $1. You know "Dolge" felt slippers. These are the Romeo style, fur trimmed, leather sole; red, brown, black, gray. Cheap at a half more.

Boys' Shoes, at $1.90. For the stylish young fellow; sizes 12 to 5½; patent leather swell shapes; extension soles. Been selling here at $2.75 and $3.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Suits to Order $10 to $20 Lower Than Usual The custom tailor section of our Clothing Store is always a busy corner. It will be particularly lively while this offering holds out. We will make to measure a sack suit from your choice of all the fine worsted and cheviot suitings in stock for only $25. Suits from these goods cost $35 to $45 here up to this morning. At many another place they'd have been much higher.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Remarkable Silver Sale

One-Half and One-Quarter Prices.

This is the strongest movement in Silverware that we have ever conducted. It is immense in extent and the prices are astonishing, averaging less than half, and being frequently but *one-quarter* of the regular figures.

There are some sterling articles here, but for the most part the goods are quadruple plate from the four best makers in America. The lot is large, comprehensive and perfect. The pieces are neither scratched nor tarnished nor passed in popular favor.

There is a tremendous variety;—not a third of the story is told below.

The goods are given the main aisles on the first floor, as well as the usual silver space in the basement.

Quadruple-Plate

Tea Sets, $5 to $23.25.
Water Pitchers, $1.75 to $4.75.
Vegetable Dishes, $3.25 to $8.
Candelabras, $4 to $11.75.
Candlesticks, $1 to $3.
Tureens, $5 to $6.75.
Odd Sugar Bowls, 60c. to $1.
Napkin Rings, 25c. to 75c.
Ice Pitchers, $3.75 to $4.75.
Palm Holders, 25c. to 60c.
Bon-bon Dishes, 25c. to $2.
Crumb Sets, 60c. to $1.50.
Child's Cups, 60c. and 75c.
Cake Baskets, $1.25 to $4.
Ice Tubs, $3.25 to $4.50.
Butter Dishes, $1.25 to $2.50.
Odd Sugars and Creams, $1.
Odd Coffee and Tea Pots, $1.25.
Coffee Urns and Hot Water Kettles, $5.
Syrup Pitchers, $1.25 to $2.25.
Spoon Holders, $1 to $1.25.
Sugar Sifters, 85c. to $2.
Tea Caddies, $1 to $3.25.
Electric Bells, 50c. to $2.
Orange Cups, 60c.
Olive Dishes, 30c.
Salt Sets, 75c.
Odd Goblets, $1.25.
Claret Jugs, 85c.
Pap Sets, $1.
Salad Castors, $1.75.
Pap Plates, 60c.
Baking Dishes, $4.
Knife Rests, 25c.
Salad Castors, $1.75.

Sterling Silver

Bon-bon, Nut and Salad Dishes, $4.25 to $20.
Sterling mounted Sugars and Creams, $3.50.

Extra and Triple Plate

Extra plate Tea Spoons, $1.25 doz.; regularly $2.
Extra plate Table Spoons, $2.50 doz.; regularly $3.50.
Extra plate Forks, $2.50 doz.; regularly $3.50.
Triple plate Knives, $1.50 and $2.50 doz.; regularly $2.25 and $3.50.
Extra plate Pickle Forks, 35c.; regularly 75c.
Extra plate Fish Sets, $1.50; regularly $3.25.
Knife and Fork Sets, six of each in box, $1.50; regularly $2.50.

Cutlery

Game Carver and Fork; celluloid handles; $1 pair; regularly $1.75.
Beef Carver and Fork; stag handles and silver-plated ferrules; $1.85 pair; regularly $2.50.
Beef Carver and Fork; stag handles, silver-plated ferrules and ends; $2.25 pair; regularly $3.25.
Tea Knives; black rubber handles and steel blades; $2 doz.; regularly $2.50.
Dinner Knives; celluloid handles and steel blades; $2 doz.; regularly $3.
Beef Carver and Fork: stag handles; $1.75 pair; regularly $2.50.
Beef Carving Set, in case; pearl handles and silver-plated ferrules; $6; regularly $8.50.
Silver-plated Dinner Knives; ivory handles, sterling silver ferrules and steel blades; $5.75 doz.; regularly $9.
Steak Carver and Fork; stag handles; silver-plated ferrules; $1 pair; regularly $2.

An Event in Underwear

Thirteen thousand pairs of men's and women's and children's hose, and over 6,000 pieces of underwear are offered to-day at a fraction of their prices heretofore.

Some complete lines are included. The fancy hosiery, for example, goes as a whole. The bulk of the offering, however, is made up of broken sizes and lots.

This is not a stock adjustment,—it is a stock disposal. When this sale is over we shall have clean shelves for the new goods. That is its purpose.

The prices in many cases are below the cost to us. You may take this statement seriously, as with all our statements. Our immediate loss is heavy,—our eventual advantage sufficient to justify the course taken.

Sale will not begin until 9:30 A. M.

Women's Underwear

25c. each, were 35c. to 75c.
Ribbed Cotton Vests, White and Gray Ribbed Merino Vests and Drawers, Ribbed Cotton and Lisle Drawers, Ribbed Cotton Corset Covers, Ribbed Merino Corset Covers, Ribbed Silk Mixed Vests, Ribbed Lisle Thread Tights.

50c. each, were 75c. to $1.50.
White and Natural Merino Vests and Drawers, White Cotton Ribbed Suits, White Silk-and-wool Vests, White Merino Vests, Ribbed Lisle Thread Tights, Ribbed Merino Corset Covers, Fancy Trimmed Lisle Thread Vests.

$1 each, were $1.50 to $3.
White Lisle Suits, White Lisle Drawers, White Merino Vests and Drawers, White Silk Corset Covers, Silk Ribbed Vests.

$1.50 each, were $3.50 to $4.50.
White and Natural Merino Suits, White Wool Suits.

$2.50 each, were $5 and $6.
White and Natural Silk-and-wool Suits, White Silk Suits.

Men's Underwear

25c. each, were 50c. and 75c.
Ribbed Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, French Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, Cambric Drawers.

50c. each, were $1 to $1.50.
Shirts and Drawers of Colored Lisle, White and Brown Lisle, Brown Balbriggan, Natural Merino; Oneita Combination Suits.

$1.50 each, were $2.50 to $3.50.
Shirts and Drawers of White and Natural Merino.

Women's Stockings

15c. pair, were 25c. and 38c.
Stockings of unbleached cotton, also black, stripes and plaids; also of lisle, striped or embroidered.

25c. pair, were 38c. to 75c.
Black and colored lisle thread, some with open work, some embroidered; plaid and striped lisle thread; black, colored and plaid cotton; black lisle, unbleached soles.

50c. pair, were $1 to $1.50.
Lisle thread, in plaid, some with open-work, others embroidered, some printed; pleated silk, in plaids, open-work and embroidery.

Men's Half Hose

3 pairs for 50c., were 25c. and 38c. pair.
Of Black Cotton and Lisle; some with unbleached soles, others with unbleached feet; colored and striped, cotton and lisle, plaid and embroidered cotton, unbleached lisle.

25c. pair, were 38c. to 50c.
Plaid Lisle, striped, embroidered, black and colored cotton and lisle.

50c. pair, were $1 to $1.50.
Fine German and French qualities; plaid, striped and embroidered lisle.

$1 pair, were $1.25 to $2.50.
Finest French qualities; embroidered, plaid and striped lisle; plaid silks; check silk and balbriggan.

For the Children

Some children's stockings that were 18c. to 35c., are now 12½c. Others that were 40c. to $1.10, are now 25c.
Children's black cashmere tights at 25c. a pair; were 60c.

Paris Lingerie at Half.

You know the Little French Store, and its wealth of daintiness? We clear it this morning of everything that shows signs of handling, and the chance is yours.

We hope that you who read this are familiar with the exquisite elegance of the lingerie productions of Corne and Poret and the rest,—those marvelous specimens of needlework,—those masterpieces of lace and ribbon and genius. We hope you know them, because they cannot be described.

The Little French Store, as the casket containing these gems, has always been one of the "sights" of this store. But there is a penalty to appreciation, and some of the most exquisite of these garments show the evidences of repeated exhibition. It is these that are concerned. Now then:—

Gowns that were $6 to $25
Now $3 to $12.50.

Drawers that were $3 to $21.50
Now $1.50 to $11.75.

Long Skirts that were $20 to $75
Now $10 to $37.50.

Corset Covers that were $2 to $15
Now $1 to $7.50.

Chemises that were $3 to $24
Now $1.50 to $12.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Special Sale of Belated Bric-a-Brac On the main floor, Tenth Street aisle, is a splendid showing of fine ceramic art, embracing Teplitz and French vases, Royal Bonn and Lenox ware. Many of the pieces in this display are recent arrivals, too late for the holiday trade. The remainder has been here a few months only,—new, perfect goods. None will be permitted to linger here, now that the occasion for which they were intended is past. Half and two-thirds prices are expected to move quickly.

FRENCH VASES—Half prices.
$3, were $6 $4, were $8
$3.50, were $7 $5, were $10.

TEPLITZ VASES—Half prices.
45c., were 85c. $1.50, were $3
50c., were $1 $2, were $4
90c., were $1.75 $2.50, were $5.

ROYAL BONN—Two-thirds prices.
$1, were $1.50 $2, were $3
$1.40, were $2 $3.40, were $5
$1.80, were $2.75 $4, were $6.

LENOX WARE—Two-thirds prices.
$2.50, were $3.75 $4.50, were $7
$3, were $4 $5, were $7.50
$4, were $6 $6, were $9.

Umbrella Jars, $1 We have several hundred of these in handsome blue and white patterns, made in Tokio, Japan, and which have sold at $2.50 each. A more recent price was $1.75. All that remain are now offered at the get-rid-of-them price

One Dollar Each.

About 24 in. high, 8 in. diameter.
Basement.

Lace Curtains at Little Prices A clear-up of small lots of Renaissance, Brussels, Arabian, Tambour and Irish Point Lace Curtains. Only one, two or three pairs of a kind, and some are slightly soiled or rumpled. Not much, but enough to make their presence here no longer desirable. So prices are made a third and a half less than regular.

Renaissance Curtains, in seven styles, at $3.75 to $30; were $7.75 to $45.
Brussels Curtains, in six styles, at $2.75 to $17.25; regularly $5.50 to $25.75.
Irish Point, white and ivory, in seven styles, at $2.25 to $10; regularly $4.50 to $15.
Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in five styles, at 50c. to $2.25; regularly $1 to $4.50.
Irish Point and Muslin Bed Sets, in 8 styles, at $3.40 to $10.50; regularly $5 to $16.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

Jockey Club Will To-day Assign Dates to the Associations.

DEMAND FOR DAILY RACING

Sale of Emily to the Fasig-Tipton Company—New Track for St. Louis—Bryn Mawr Polo Club.

This evening will probably tell the tale whether or not racing on the metropolitan circuit will be continued six days a week during the coming season, for The Jockey Club meeting this afternoon will pass upon the question of dates, and the various racing associations will have their respective dates assigned to them. There has been an increasing demand during the past two years for daily racing, and it is known that strong arguments will be put forth at to-day's meeting, asking that continuous dates be assigned. It has been demonstrated at both Brighton Beach and Aqueduct that daily racing brings forth good returns at the box office, for so strong has become the gambling spirit in the sport that it is probable that if seven days of racing could be given each week, the daily attendance would not fall off to any marked degree. Whether or not daily racing will be beneficial to the best interests of the sport outside of the gambling feature, is a question The Jockey Club will have to decide upon to-day. There will be considerable interest, too, in finding, when the assignments are made, whether or not Brighton Beach, Aqueduct, and Saratoga have cut into any of the holiday dates usually divided among the other associations.

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The argument advanced in this column several weeks ago against early two-year-old racing in California and Louisiana has found an echo in California. In commenting on the practice The California Breeder and Sportsman of Jan. 7 says editorially: "Racing two-year-olds has been carried to excess in this country for several years, but it about reached the climax in California this week when a number of these baby racers were started twice on a muddy track within three days. Last year a number of what promised to be high-class colts were raced as two-year-olds over our local tracks until they were unable to beat one another, as the racing men say, and ended the season with little class to speak of. It is not the racing so much as the constant training that takes the class out of a colt. Ask any athlete who trains for a big event, either in the prize ring or on the athletic field, and he will tell you that training is more wearing and tissue destroying than the actual contesting in events. The continuous racing which many horses are subjected to in this country, under the present custom of having races the year round, will surely cause the noble race of thoroughbreds to degenerate if the horses thus drilled to death are to go to fill the breeding ranks of the future."

***

Emily, one of the best-known trotting mares in the country, has been purchased from James A. Murphy, the former owner of Star Pointer, by the Fasig-Tipton Company, for $18,000. Emily's record is 2:11, but it is believed she can materially lower this now. She will be shipped directly to Montana to join the large aggregation of trotting mares now at the Bitter Root Farm, and will likely be mated to the greatest of sires, Prodigal, 2:16, sire of John Nolan, 2:08.

The pedigree of Emily follows: Foaled 1890 by Prince Regent, 2:16½; dam Barbara (the dam of Fanny, 2:17¾,) grand dam Belle of Richmond, (the dam of Bergen, 2:26¼,) bred by C. J. Hamlin & Son, Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. In the campaign of 1896, starting early at Detroit and coming down the Grand Circuit, Emily beat the best horses of the year, winning seven out of twelve starts.

Mr. Murphy bought the mare in 1897 and engaged her heavily for 1898, but owing to a slight accident early in the season she was forced out of training early, but not before she had shown her ability to beat 2:08.

***

Lord William Beresford has registered with Messrs. Weatherby the following names for American-bred two-year-olds: Old Buck II., for chestnut colt, by Sensation, dam Magnetic; Terrapin, for bay colt, by imp. Pontiac, dam Tarbouche; Jouvence, for chestnut gelding, by imp. Pontiac, dam Joy; Democrat, for chestnut gelding, by Sensation, dam Equality; Sagaman, for chestnut gelding, by Sensation, dam Ssarg; Ste-Elise, for chestnut filly, by Sensation, dam Austriana; Blast, for chestnut filly by Sensation, dam Breeze; Yumboe, for bay gelding, by imp. Pontiac, dam Yvonda; Perdicus, for brown gelding, by imp. Pontiac, dam Hope; Pompret, for chestnut gelding, by imp. Pontiac, dam Pana; Pedometer, for brown filly, by imp. Pontiac, dam Sprinter; Siloah, for brown filly, by imp. Pontiac, dam Saluda; Corypheus, for chestnut gelding, by Locohatchee, dam Coryphee; Golden Horseshoe, for bay gelding, by Sensation, dam Golden Valley; Etoile, for chestnut filly, by Sensation, dam Aster; Ghoul, for chestnut gelding, by imp. Pontiac or Locohatchee, dam Witch; Podsnap, for brown gelding, by imp. Pontiac, dam Perception; Alcohol, for bay filly, by Sensation, dam Alexina; Alako, for bay gelding, by Sensation, dam Alacrity.

Bruce Seton registers the name Santa Clara for two-year-old bay filly, by imp. St. Andrew, dam Hattie Ball.

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St. Louis is promised a new race track of exceptional equipment by next Fall. With the project are associated the names of ex-Gov. David R. Francis, Festus J. Wade, and other equally prominent capitalists.

The new track will be located on what is known as the Francis Farm, near King's Highway, south of the Iron Mountain Railroad and accessible by electric and steam railways. It will be the Washington Park of St. Louis, and will be in friendly rivalry to the Fair Grounds Association. Work on the new course is promised as soon as the weather will permit.

It is proposed to hold the initial meeting at the conclusion of the regular Fair Grounds meetings.

***

One of the liveliest equestrian organizations in this city is the Rough Riding Club, which meets every Saturday night at Durland's Riding Academy. The club has among its members a number of athletic young horsemen who under the tuition of Capt. Rawson Turner bid fair to rival the Cossacks in their feats of wild horsemanship. The troupe is commanded by Samuel Walter Taylor, the President of the organization, who besides being a finished equestrian, is a clever four-in-hand and tandem whip. Application for membership in the Rough Riding Club is on the increase. As a body the troupe presents a splendid appearance in its uniform, patterned after that of the English lancers.

***

H. Eugene Leigh has purchased La Belle Stud at an advance of $24 per acre. Some months ago Leigh sold the farm to Col. Milton Young for $101 per acre. There are 100 acres in the farm, and Leigh will keep on it the horses in his charge not fit to race and mares belonging to other people. He will not re-enter the breeding business.

***

Typhoon II., by imp. Top Gallant, dam Dolly Varden, has recently been gelded. He is reported as sound and in good condition at the Kenmore Farm, near Lexington, Ky., where the stable of Messrs. Bromley & Co. is now wintering.

***

The promising four-year-old Forbush, who was cut down in the Christmas Handicap at New Orleans, was badly injured, and it will be some time before he can race again.

***

The Bryn Mawr Polo Club has been organized, and by Spring the sportsmen of Philadelphia's horsy suburb will be competing for cups with the other members of the Polo Association. The club has secured twenty acres of suitable land about a quarter of a mile from the Bryn Mawr station, on the old Lancaster Pike, and this will be laid out as a polo field. C. E. Mather, John R. Valentine, Robert E. Strawbridge, George L. Harrison, and George W. Childs Drexel have subscribed to guarantee the expenses of the club for the next four or five years.

***

John E. Madden has purchased from A. H. & D. H. Morris the bay horse Russell, foaled in 1888, by Eolus-Tillie Russell by Scathelock out of Daisy, by Cracker. He will be sent to the stud on the stock farm which Mr. Madden recently purchased. Russell was a good performer on the turf, and, mated to good mares, should prove a winning sire. The farm he was sent to is named the Hamburg, because it was Hamburg who won for Mr. Madden the money he bought it with.

***

Since the indoor riding season opened, the tan-bark ring at the Central Park Riding Academy has taken on a lively appearance. The Heinemann brothers, the proprietors of the Academy, say that indoor riding was never so popular as it is this Winter, nor have so many equestrian organizations flourished. The Staten Island Riding Club is one of the largest clubs now in the saddle at the academy.

***

"Uncle Dan" Hamer is of the opinion that his black mare Imp, which showed in the East last season to poor advantage, is capable of greater deeds than Eastern men know, and he is planning for a campaign in the East during the coming season. Imp has broken several records on Western tracks, and the Western turfmen look upon her as a wonder. She will be entered in most of the big Eastern races, and will go into training late in February.

***

Charles T. Patterson, who developed Ornament and other noted thoroughbreds, believes he has another "track burner" in the Hanover-Workmate colt, which he purchased from Applegate & McMeekim for $4,000. The colt is entered in the Epsom Derby of 1900, and if he comes up to Patterson's expectations he will be a dangerous one for the English horses to pass.

***

Hanover again heads the list of winning sires for 1898, with nearly $120,000 to his credit. He had seventy-four starters, which won 122 races. His Highness is second on the list, with $81,866 to his credit, of which Jean Beraud won $68,618. Kingston and imp. Meddler have $28,795 and $16,911 to their credit respectively.

***

Marcus Daly has signed John Morgan, a half-breed Indian lad, to ride for him next season on the Montana circuit. Last year the boy rode occasionally for Mr. Daly, and was quite successful. He will receive $250 a month, and full fees for winning and losing mounts. Morgan's home is in Fostoria, Kan. He was born at Austin, Texas, in 1872, and is the son of an Englishman and a full-blooded Comanche squaw.

MRS. A. M. PALMER ENJOINED.

She Is Restrained from Producing Her Version of "That Man."

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, granted an injunction on Saturday to restrain Mrs. A. M. Palmer from producing her version of Vivanti Chartres's play "That Man," the first performance of which is announced for this evening at the Herald Square Theatre. Mrs. Chartres, when seen yesterday, said:

"Please do not think that I consider this play a sacrosanct work of art, which any outsider's touch would spoil or profane. I have not, I assure you, in the case of this little farcical comedy of mine, the solemn and pathetic reverence that the author is supposed to entertain for his own work. Had any one kindly offered a clever idea or a witty suggestion, I should most gratefully have accepted it, and the alterations proposed by Mrs. Palmer and her stage manager I rejected merely because they were feeble, irrational, and vulgar.

"This is not a sacred masterpiece, but my first attempt at a little comedy in a language not my own, and I am quite frightened enough at my own daring without wishing to bear also the responsibility of Mrs. Palmer's and Edward Rose's dramatic inspirations. What I am most sorry for in all this unnecessary unpleasantness is that it must have caused distress to Mr. Palmer, for whom I have the very highest regard and esteem. If only he had kept the direction of the play in his own hands there would have been none of this trouble and 'That Man' might have had some chance of success."

A Puerto Rico Appointment.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 15.—Major Francis L. Hills, a West Point graduate and at present Chief Engineer of the Wilmington and Northern Railroad, was notified to-day of his appointment as engineer in charge of the Government works at Puerto Rico.

Emma Eames Writes:

"I feel that I owe to the genuine

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

In a great measure, the fact that, I am in better voice and general health. I have constantly used Johann Hoff's Malt Extract with my meals, and would not like to be without it."

From Photo. Copyright 1898, by B. J. Falk, New York

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract Gives Strength

Our New Credit System

has more advantages than any other system. Our terms are such to suit the purses of every one.

CALL AND MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS.

The Most Liberal Firm to Deal With.

Parties desiring to furnish their homes will find it advantageous to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we make special rates to such parties.

5-Piece Parlor Suit, in various coverings, finely finished cherry frames, exceptional value 19.98

EVERYTHING for HOUSEKEEPING

Brussels Carpets, choice patterns . . . 39c

White and Brass Enamel Bed, extra strong . 2.98

Oak and Ash Drssser, oval plate glass 6.98

S. BAUMANN & CO.,

Cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.

8th Ave. Electric Cars Now Running, Transferring to All Points.

LECTURE BY DR. GOTTHEIL.

The Pastor of Temple Emanu-El Takes for His Subject, "After Disarmament, What?"

Dr. Gottheil lectured yesterday at Temple Emanu-El on "After Disarmament, What?" This lecture followed one delivered two weeks ago by him on the subject of "Shall Churches Disarm?" the argument advocating a brotherhood of the different denominations.

Dr. Gottheil said in substance that it does not happen often to the preacher that he is able to show that the theories he propounds are not theories only, but are capable of being translated into facts.

"We suffer," he said, "from the general supposition that we ministers are idealists moving in a world of our own which has but few points of contact with the world of realities. I am fortunate enough this time to prove that what I said, what I expressed as a hope in regard to the relation of Churches to each other, will in all probability be attempted before long in our State of New York.

"I have in my hand a circular letter issued by a committee of five gentlemen, which is acting for a much larger committee of fifty, all well accredited names representing every denomination with the exception of the Catholic Church. In this letter it is proposed to hold a State conference of religion somewhat on the lines of the world's parliament at Chicago.'

"I can do no better in order to acquaint you with the principles by which the promoters are actuated, than to read to you the principal part of their preamble. It says:

"'The general idea underlying the World's Parliament of Religion, held in Chicago in 1893, was that unities of thought, feeling, aspiration, and ethics exist in widely different systems of faith; that men can confess their spiritual kinship and reverence each other's reverence without closely sharing each other's doctrinal beliefs, and without disloyalty to the truth as they individually see it, and that, while differences in belief are to be frankly declared, the glad recognition of these unities and this kinship is also a part, and an important part, of the higher religion of the world. Does not this idea make so strongly for practical peace and good-will among men that the several Churches ought to take counsel together in order to deepen and widen its influence?'

"'If toleration in religion is the best fruit of the last four centuries, should not the beginning of the twentieth century mark an advance to a still nobler position—that of reciprocation in religion and of inter-religious co-operation; the attitude of men open-minded, spiritual, and loving enough to acknowledge that there is truth to be learned from, as well as truth to be offered to, neighbors, and that a great deal of good now undone in the world awaits the hour when the churches shall join hands in a new brotherhood? The immediate organized unity of the Churches is impossible, however desirable; but could they not, and if they can, should they not set the example of union, of good-deed relations instead of continuing the long-lasting historic example of indifference and even hostility one to another?'

"To whom," he continued, "can such an invitation be more welcome than to the descendants of a Nation which produced the first harbingers of such good tidings, who, amid the deepest darkness of idolatry and superstition around them, could rise to the height where the true light shone that leads to the mountain of God? In time of prosperity as in time of darkness and suffering, Israel has clasped to its bosom the ark where this great treasure of Divine revelation rested, and never despaired that this world-redeeming prophecy would be fulfilled.

"Amid the many distressing scenes of intolerance and downright persecution in the Old World, it is surely comforting to see free America taking the initiative in the endeavor to reach the next step in the advancement in the religious life of the world, and I hope that this congregation, and indeed all Israelites to whom our share in the world's redemption is not a matter of indifference will welcome this new movement and joyfully add their share toward the fullest realization of its object."

Jewish Celebration in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The Sinai Jewish Congregation, which was the first in this country to hold Sunday services, to-day celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of that movement. An elaborate programme was carried out, eminent rabbis from all over the country making addresses. Among the speakers was the Rev. Kaufmann Kohler of Temple Beth-El, New York.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Continuing Lower Prices Expected in Woolen Goods Trade.

BETTER BUSINESS IN COTTON

The Volume of Transactions Increasing—War Between Agents and Jobbers—Advancing Prices.

The woolen goods market has been taking a long breath and trying to recover from the shock caused by the opening of the Washington Mills' clays and overcoatings two weeks ago. At that same time several lines of cheap suitings and overcoatings were opened, nearly all at lower prices than were quoted last year; since then other lines of low-grade goods have been opened, and, with one or two exceptions, they will average 5 per cent. lower than a year ago. The medium grades will open to a considerable extent this week. What the prices will be is as yet a matter for speculation, but a reduction is expected. Many of the serges will be opened this week, including the Washington lines, but the majority of the lines will probably be held in order to fix their prices from the quotations set by the Washingtons. Within a day or two after this there will probably be the heaviest serge season known for several years.

There has been a great deal of criticism on the street of the prices set by the Washingtons, as it is thought that they could easily have secured another 5 cents, but the prices of clays and other woolens and worsteds are likely to advance shortly, and as it is always easier to sell goods on a rising market than on a stationary or falling one, many believe the move a wise one. In regard to the overcoatings, beavers and kerseys, the reason for the prices is evident. There are large stocks on hand, carried over from last year, and it is necessary to reduce these. Besides, kerseys are no longer the leading overcoat fabric, coverts now holding first place, particularly fancy backs, which are being made by all mills weaving overcoat cloths.

Fine worsted suitings and trouserings will not be opened before the last week in the month or the first of February.

Metcalf Brothers opened their Wanskuck beavers and kerseys at the same percentage of reduction as the Washingtons. Their clays and other lines open this week.

There has been a great improvement in the dress-goods situation, and many duplicate orders are being received. Goods that were bought to be delivered Feb. 1, are asked for now. Prices are firm as quoted, but that is below what the wool market would seem to warrant. The prospects for a good Fall business, when the dress goods are opened, are excellent, provided the price of wool does not recede. Should this happen, it will demoralize the market. Fall dress goods will probably be opened by March 1.

The cotton goods market has recovered to a considerable extent from the depression caused by the holidays and first-of-the-year stock taking, the volume of business during the last week having steadily increased. Buyers are now convinced that the improved conditions are permanent, and they no longer hesitate to place orders for such quantities as their businesses warrant. The jobbers have had an opportunity to test their Spring lines, and the reports are particularly satisfactory, retailers having made some exceptionally large purchases.

The demand for staple cottons, both for home use and for export, has shown a decided improvement. For export, however, prices are against buyers, and while many offers have been made, but few have been accepted.

There is a considerable scarcity of brown goods in the market, and the leading makes of sheetings, drills, &c., are sold well ahead. Prices are firm all along the line, with a decided tendency toward advancement. Converters and printers have made many inquiries during the last two or three days for light-weight goods, and some good-sized transactions are expected within the next few days.

The recent advances in bleached cottons have had a tendency to lessen the sales, the market being decidedly against buyers. Wide sheetings are on this account a little slower than they would be otherwise, but prices are vigorously maintained, and have a hardening aspect. Denims, ducks, and other coarse cottons are generally firm in price, and have secured an average amount of business.

There is a merry war in progress between the agents for cotton cloths and the jobbers, the jobbers claiming that it is their privilege to make their prices whatever they choose, regardless of what the agents wish, while the agents insist on the right to make the jobbing price. Failure on the part of several large jobbing houses to abide by the rulings of the agents has been met by a refusal to sell more goods. There is an agreement existing between all jobbers and agents, which is substantially as follows, and which the jobbers now declare is not binding:

It is hereby agreed between the undersigned and — — that we will not sell — — nor allow them to be sold at less than the price fixed from time to time by — —, nor allow any discounts, either directly or indirectly, that would prove an evasion of the spirit of this agreement.

It is also agreed that if — — advance the price we will comply with the advance on such a day as they may direct, and if they thus reduce the price they are to rebate our stock to such a price.

The object of the agreement is to prevent indiscriminate cutting of prices to the injury of other jobbers carrying the same goods. It has been accepted without objection heretofore.

The advances which have been named during the week are as follows:

Grinnel, Willis & Co. have advanced Wamsutta 4-4 bleached cottons ¼c., making them 8¾c. at the present time.

Lawrence, Taylor & Co. have advanced Utica Nonpareil 4-4 bleached cottons to 8¼c. net; also the price of Lonsdale bleached cottons 1½ per cent., farmer's choice 4-4 bleached to 4½c., and Orchid cambrics to 5⅝c.

Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co. have advanced Cabot 4-4 bleached cottons to 5¼c., and Farwell 4-4 bleached cottons to 5½c. Merrimack pique welts in several numbers are advanced ½c., and La Belle pique printed welts, ½c.

Treat & Converse have advanced Pride of the West bleached cottons as follows: 4-4, to 9c.; 41 inch, to 13½c.; 45 inch, to 15½c.

Whiting & Collins have advanced the price of Forest Mills 4-4 and 7-8, Gold Medal 4-4 and 7-8, and 10 Strike 4-4 bleached, each 2½ per cent.

A. D. Juilliard & Co. have advanced New York Mills 4-4 bleached cottons to 8½c., and Rivals 4-4 bleached to 5⅝c. They have advanced New York Mills wide sheetings as follows: 108-inch brown and 100-inch bleached to 23½ cents; 11-4 brown and 10-4 bleached to 21 cents; 10-4 brown and 9-4 bleached to 19 cents; 9-4 brown and 8-4 bleached to 17 cents; 8-4 brown and 7-4 bleached to 15 cents; 7-4 brown and 6-4 bleached to 12 cents; 50-inch brown and 5-4 bleached to 10½ cents; 5-4 brown and 42-inch bleached to 9½ cents.

B. B. & R. Knight, through their selling agent, William E. Wall, have advanced the price of Fruit of the Loom 4-4 bleached cottons ¼ cent, making them now 5⅝ cents net.

Lawrence & Co. will make advanced prices on Pacific Mills printed cotton to-day, as follows: Twilled draperies, 4½ cents; fast robes, 4½ cents; Gibraltar percales, 5 cents net; Juno percales, 5 cents net; twenty-seven-inch madras, 4¼ cents; twenty-seven-inch mournings, 4½ cents; black and white prints, 3¾ cents; gray prints, 3¾ cents, and fast pinks, 4 cents.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co. have advanced American gingham prints to 3¾ cents. The jobbing price is 3¾ cents net.

Several lines of underwear were opened last week at last year's prices. The wool from which they are made is somewhat lower than at this time last year and buyers get the advantage in the quality of the goods.

Cotton underwear, when it opens, will be somewhat higher than last year, much to the surprise of buyers and manufacturers. It was confidently expected that cotton goods would be lower, but recent advices from the cotton districts show that the crop will be considerably less than was at first expected, and consequently the price will be higher, and the chances are that a further advance will be made soon after the goods are opened, contrary to the usual custom. In the underwear opened so far there has been very little business accomplished beyond the advance orders which were taken early. The market opened a little ahead of the time when buyers were ready, but this week should show a change in this regard.

Dropped Dead of Apoplexy.

George Demar, sixty-three years of age, of 196 Prospect Street, Long Island City, left home yesterday to visit a friend, Louis Beyer of 185 Raddey Street. He had just reached Beyer's gate when he fell to the sidewalk. He was picked up and carried into the house, but died before a doctor arrived. Death was due to apoplexy.

THE SITUATION IN CIENFUEGOS.

Twenty-seven Thousand Spanish Soldiers Are Lingering in the Vicinity —The Weekly Customs Receipts.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 15.—The entire Military Department of Santa Clara, Major Gen. J. C. Bates commanding, is quiet. Twenty-seven thousand Spaniards still remain in the vicinity of Cienfuegos; but one transport is now loading and twelve others are expected to arrive at an early date. It is improbable, however, that the evacuation will be completed much before the middle of February.

The Spanish troops, who are thickly quartered in the warehouses and along the wharves, swarm through the city day and night. Their officers crowd the hotels. The soldiers are poorly fed, and have had no pay for months. They are quiet and docile enough; but their continuing presence makes impossible a proper cleaning of the town and prevents activity on the part of the American Administration.

Six companies of the Fourth Tennessee Regiment are at Trinidad, six companies at Sancti Spiritus, while the Sixth Ohio Regiment is stationed here. A battalion of the Sixth Ohio will soon be assigned to the City of Santa Clara.

The Sixth Ohioans are living in tents outside Cienfuegos, and the general health of the men is excellent. The Spanish barracks in town were found in a wretched condition and quite unfit for service; but the barracks at Santa Clara City will furnish good accommodation, and there is a well-equipped hospital there.

Cuban soldiers garrison the country towns in the province, as well as guard the plantations, whose owners in some cases pay each soldier $6 a month. The behavior of the Cuban troops in garrison is highly commended. They observe discipline and maintain perfect order.

The Cuban Mayors and civil administrators in the interior towns of the department are awaiting the advent of the American authorities. In numerous cases no communications have reached them from the latter, and they are proceeding with their ordinary duties in default of instructions.

The customs receipts here at Cienfuegos are from $5,000 to $6,000 a week. The telegraph service of the district is still in the hands of Spanish employes. Capt. Rickard, United States Signal Corps, has made a requisition on Havana for operators and the necessary implements to establish an adequate service throughout the department, and many of the present operators will be retained.

Gen. Bates, in making civil appointments, takes fitness into consideration first, and then gives the preference to Cubans. The Spanish Gen. Aguirre is still in charge of the Civil Guard in Cienfuegos.

The sugar cane plantations of the district are resuming grinding. The distribution of Government rations to the poor rather tends to demoralize them and to prevent them from seeking employment.

The public buildings in Cienfuegos are still in possession of the Spaniards, and Gen. Bates and his staff are crowded into inadequate quarters. Gen. Maximo Gomez is expected at Santa Clara City to-morrow.

THE NEW REGIME IN HAVANA.

Cubans Criticise Their Colleagues Who Have Accepted Positions Under the United States.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—At Marianao this morning, at the house of the Cuban chief, Leyte Vidal, a private meeting was held, at which prominent military men were present. Considerable displeasure was expressed at the acceptance by Gen. Mario Menocal and other Cuban officers of positions under the United States military government, the criticism being that Menocal and the others had practically abandoned the Cuban army, leaving their colleagues of less influence to shift for themselves.

Mayor Perfecto Lacoste of Havana called yesterday upon the Governor, Gen. Brooke, wired greetings to President McKinley and Gen. Gomez, and sent a friendly message to the Cuban Assembly at Marianao. The municipal offices are to be transferred from the palace to the Custom House, after which Gen. Brooke will occupy the entire palace.

The Cuban General, Alfredo Rogo, formerly in command of the insurgent forces in the Province of Santa Clara, declines to accept a position in the Customs Service on the ground that he might "crowd out some worthier person."

The customs receipts yesterday were $33,400, making a total for the month thus far of $357,320.

THE CUSTOMS AT HAVANA.

Col. Bliss Reports that Operations Are Proceeding Smoothly.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn gave out to-day a synopsis of a report recently made by Collector of Customs at Havana Col. Tasker H. Bliss. Col. Bliss writes that the operations at the Custom House at Havana are proceeding very smoothly considering all of the conditions under which he has to work. On the day following his installation a number of employes vacated their positions. Some of them were Spaniards returning to their own country or were employes who, under the Spanish law, had become entitled to a retiring pension. Had this class remained in the service their pensions would have been jeopardized. Others left for reasons best known to themselves. At present Col. Bliss is carefully readjusting his force, placing Americans only on guard where a general supervision of the whole force is necessary.

Col. Bliss says that in his opinion the customs service of the island should be not only an object lesson, but a school of instruction for the natives. It can, he says, be made an object lesson by having no one except Americans in the service. But it can be made a school of instruction only by having the natives for the great mass of employes with only enough Americans to see that their work is faithfully and honestly done. Col. Bliss announces that, in addition to the weekly reports required from such Collectors by the executive order of Dec. 9, he proposes to institute a system of daily reports, showing all moneys received. He thinks he can keep the War Department daily informed as to the revenues of the island at a trifling expense.

Col. Bliss found on hand when he took possession of the Custom House at Havana only $1,500, resulting from a special tax which was laid upon loading and unloading vessels under the Spanish reign. His collections on the first day amounted in cash to $1,522.21. On the second day they rose to $3,920.59.

Spanish Flag Makes Trouble.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—This morning, a Spanish flag having been raised over a hotel on the Calzada del Monte, a crowd of Cubans gathered and began to throw stones at it. Company B, Tenth Regular Infantry, proceeded to the scene of disturbance at double quick, and with fixed bayonets speedily dispersed the crowd, which was fast becoming ugly. The officer in command explained to the proprietor that the flag ought to be lowered, because it was likely to produce further disorder. The proprietor, in reply, assured the officer that no offense had been intended, and that, having seen the English and German flags flying, he thought he would be at liberty to raise the flag of Spain. Two members of the company lowered the flag.

Drowned in Almendares River.

HAVANA, Jan. 15.—Corp. Francis E. Green of the Fourth Illinois Volunteers was drowned to-day while bathing in the Almendares River. Yesterday a boy, who was called the mascot of the Second South Carolina Regiment, was drowned in the same stream. His home was in Asheville, N. C.

SANTIAGO HEARS GOOD NEWS.

Rejoicing Over a Report that Autonomy Will Be Granted the Province.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 15.—El Porvenir publishes an extra to-day giving a cable message from Dr. Joaquin D. Castillo, now in Washington with Gen. Leonard Wood in the interest of the Santiago Board of Trade. Dr. Castillo says complete autonomy will be granted the province. The whole city is talking to-night of a demonstration to celebrate the good news.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

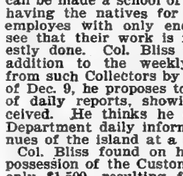

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Stupendous Silk Sale.

Wistful Women--Read This.

Here's the first act in the drama of Spring Silk Trade. There's no glamour, no sham or pretense about the sale we announce. The actual facts are clearly stated. We vouch for and verify every word that is printed. Whether you are a possible customer or not, we urge you to read what follows. It is calm truth without bathos. Raw Silks are advancing. There are authentic rumors from Paris, Lyons, Zurich, Milan, Shanghai, Yokohama and other centres of the Silk industry that the "trust" craze has reached Silks. Manufacturers are banding together, forming alliances for purposes of Monopoly. When competition is crushed prices will bound upward. The mere preliminary agitation of the scheme has stiffened a market that was fluctuant. We are in electric touch with oversea conditions, and firmly believe that fabrics of Silk will advance 20 per cent. within the next sixty days.

In spite of this knowledge, we'll offer Spring Silks to-morrow at less than they cost us. That's the way we start the season and startle the town. The Silks involved were ordered by us months ago when the market prices were considerably lower than they are now. Don't mentally discount what we've written. We've tried to be coherent in presenting the case—we KNOW we've been truthful—our advertising always is. You could choose from these Silks in a dark room and every selection would be a money saver. We promise you every convenience and facility for examining these Silks except the absence of crowds.

Winnowings from the Blacks.

1,500 yards pure dye Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades, every fibre silk, 21 in. wide; worth 75c.; to go at 39c

2,000 yards Black Brocaded India Taffeta Silk; small, neat designs, full 24 in. wide; worth 75c.; to go at 49c

2,000 yards plain Black Taffeta Silk, flawless dye, strong weave, brilliant lustre, 24 in. wide; worth 75c.; to go at 59c

1,200 yards rich Black Satin Duchesse; there's weight and stanchness in every fibre; worth 85c.; to go at 69c

1,200 yards superior quality Black Satin Duchesse; its shimmer recommends it more strongly than our sentences; worth $1.15; to go at 84c

1,000 yards sumptuous Black Brocaded Satin, a trio of exquisite designs, 27 in. wide; worth $2.50; to go at $1.25

Winners from the Colored.

5,000 yards plain colored Taffeta Silk for skirts, large variety of shades, serviceable and desirable, worth 69c.; to go at 49c

10,000 yards fancy Taffeta Silk, including choice effects in checks, stripes and plaids. Styles thoroughly adapted for skirts, waists and full suits. It cost 70c. per yard to produce many of them; all to go at 49c

2,000 yards satin bar Taffeta plaids, large assortment staple and novel colors, blending and intersecting and criss-crossing—qualities that are regularly retailed at 75c.; to go at 59c

5,000 yards Novelty Taffeta Silk, complete lines of street and evening colorings. Effects that prove the skill and art of master colorists. These Silks are called unparalleled value at $1.00 elsewhere; to go at 69c

1,200 yards very swell Satin Brocades, all the delicate evening tints, including cream and white. Their folds hold lessons in beauty as well as in economy. Thoroughly elegant; thoroughly excellent; quoted elsewhere as specials at $1.35 and $1.50; to go at 88c. and 99c

(1ST FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

It will be inexcusable extravagance, unpardonable folly for women who need Silks to pass this series of offerings. The low prices quoted may cause those who are not familiar with the Macy methods to look askance, to have suspicions concerning qualities and styles. Come to the counters an unbeliever in our sincerity. Inspect the weaves, the hidden threads, the dye and the designs; notice the colorings and widths; contemplate the quantity, observe the variety, indulge in comparisons, and the conviction will overwhelm you that our advertising understates rather than overstates the attractions of the great array.

Children's Dresses.

144 Children's Dresses, made of various materials in many styles. They are neatly and prettily trimmed. Weights adapted for mid-season wear, sizes 4 to 14 years.

We've divided them into four lots, and will sell them at a third less than regular Macy prices.

36 Garments reduced to $1.96

36 Garments reduced to $2.49

36 Garments reduced to $3.24

36 Garments reduced to $4.56

Women's Coats, Capes, Furs and Skirts.

Clearing 'Em Out at Reduced Prices.

Women's Coats, made of good quality Kersey and double-faced Cloth, four-button box styles, most of them lined with ribbed satin, were $9.98; reduced to . . . $4.98

Women's Capes, made of Persian Cloth, collar and front edged with opossum, full sweep, 30 in. long, lined with twilled satin, were $9.98; reduced to $5.98

Women's Coats, made of Kersey, double-breasted, lapped seams, notched collars, lined throughout with heavy quality satin, were $12.49; reduced to $6.98

Women's Coats of heavy Kersey, double-breasted fly-fronts, double-stitched strap seams, lined with excellent quality satin, were $14.99; reduced to $8.98

Women's Coats of Seal Plush, new effects in double revers, high collar, handsomely braided and jetted, edged with astrakhan fur, satin lined, were $15.63; reduced to $10.63

Women's Coats, good grade Electric Seal, double breasted, wide revers, high storm collar, lined with heavy satin, sizes 32 to 44 . . . . . $29.99

Women's Collarettes, good quality Electric Seal, deep border of imitation brown bear fur, lined with heavy satin, worth $11.50, at $8.98

Women's Collarettes, good quality Electric Seal, full sweep, high storm collar, lined with satin, were $8.74; reduced to $6.49

All our finer Furs, including garments, muffs, scarfs, collarettes and shoulder capes at greatly reduced prices.

Women's Skirts, made of good quality two-toned Cheviot, tailor finished, percaline lined, worth $4.50; our price $3.49

Women's Skirts, made of good quality Venetian Cloth, trimmed with buttons and loops, percaline lined, worth $7.50; our price $5.49

(2D FL., MAIN BUILD., REAR.)

WINTER RESORTS.

THE Lakewood Hotel

Stands in the heart of the Belt o' Pines of Southern New Jersey, where

Grip is Unknown

More than a million dollars have been spent to make this magnificent brick and iron structure a modern winter-resort hotel.

The Artistic and the Practical possibilities have been developed by master minds, resulting in a unique, beautiful, comfortable whole, where may be found the luxuries of the city and the attractions of the country.

Recently there has been installed at one end of the third-of-a-mile of sun parlors and piazzas a **Water-cure and apparatus for all kinds of electrical treatment.**

Every approved appliance for the treatment of the nervous troubles which our advanced civilization has brought upon us, insomnia, lassitude, weariness, dyspepsia, hysteria, and a hundred others, disappear before the combined influence of Lakewood air and the treatment provided under the direction of the expert physician in charge, like magic.

Dr. Simon Baruch, the great expert on water-cure, says in his textbook, "Principles and Practice of Hydrotherapy," that the water-cure at the Lakewood Hotel is superior to any he has seen in France or Germany.

The water used at the Lakewood Hotel comes from an artesian well over 700 feet deep, and is equal to Poland water.

T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

MILLBROOK INN.

MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge. GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 8 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Kindergarten, Preparatory, Collegiate. 135 W. 70th.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND CORRESPONDENCE, 101, 103, and 105 East 23d St.

Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 and 14 East 49th Street. Classes and private lessons. Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59TH ST., 6th Av.—Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening; receptions Saturday.

EXCURSIONS.

COOK'S PARTIES TO WASHINGTON AND OLD POINT COMFORT.

Five-day trips to Old Point Comfort Jan. 24th and Feb. 18th, all expenses included, $23.50. Three days to Washington, Jan. 26th, Feb. 16th, Mar. 27th and Apr. 6th, all expenses included, $14.50.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—RICHARD BETZ, plaintiff, against SOPHIA A. O. BETZ, defendant.—Summons.—Action for a separation.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1898.

WM. F. RANDEL, Plaintiff's Attorney. Post Office address and office, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To Sophia A. O. Betz, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated on the 9th day of December, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.

WILLIAM F. RANDEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja16-1aw6wM.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Florida.—Parties will leave New York by Clyde Line steamers on Feb. 8, 22, and Mar. 8, visiting Jacksonville, Ormond, and St. Augustine. Only a limited number can be taken, and immediate application is necessary to secure choice accommodation. These tours occupy 14 days, rate $55, all expenses included.

Other parties making more extensive tours will leave New York Feb. 3, 17, and Mar. 3, Duration, 19 days, $90. Itinerary includes Jacksonville, Palm Beach, Rockledge, Ormond, and St. Augustine.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1225 Broadway, New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, etc.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE, NEW YORK—LONDON.

MENOMINEE.....January 21
MESABA.....January 28
MANITOU.....February 4
MONTCALM.....February 11

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS. SALOON RATES, $50 UP. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Servia, Jan. 21, noon | Lucania, Feb. 11, 7 AM
Campania, Jan. 28, 7 AM | Etruria, Feb. 18, 10 AM
Aurania, Feb. 4, 10 AM | Campania, Feb. 25, 3 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA

Hawaiian and Philippine Islands

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

NIPPON MARU, Jan. 25 | COPTIC.....Feb. 11
RIO JANEIRO...Feb. 2 | AMER. MARU...Feb. 21

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TWEEDIE TRADING COMPANY to Jamaica and Central America.

S. S. ARDANHU.....Jan. 14
S. S. ARDANROSE.....Jan. 28
S. S. JASON.....Feb. 2

Calling at Kingston, Livingston, Puerto/Barrias, Puerto Cortez, Cape Gracias.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB, Gen. Pass. Agents, 31 East 14th St., Union Square West, New York.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., & JACKSONVILLE, FLA. The tourist route to all Southern Winter Resorts, Nassau and Cuba.

Steamers leave Pier 29 East River, 8 P. M.

IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Jan. 17
COMANCHE.....Friday, Jan. 20
CARIB.....Monday, Jan. 23
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Jan. 24

For freight and passage rates and general information apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Gt. S'th'n Freight & Pass. Line, via Charleston, F. C. & P. Fast Freight & Pass. Line, via Jacksonville. Theo. G. Eger, G. A., 376 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

HOLY LAND, EUROPE, ETC.

Clark's Parties leave Feb. 14 for Nile and Palestine, per S. S. Aller, direct to Egypt; Europe, monthly. Clark's Shore Excursions in connection with S. S. "AUGUSTE-VICTORIA," JAN. 26. ORIENTAL CRUISE. Passengers should send for program. F. C. CLARK, 111 B'way, N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Lahn, Tu., Jan. 24, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 31, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 7, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Ka. W. II., Jan. 28, 11 AM | †Ems, Feb. 25, 11 AM
†Aller, Feb. 4, 11 AM | †Saale, Mch. 4, 11 AM
*F. Bism'ck, Feb. 11, 11 AM | †Aller, Mch. 18, 11 AM

Also for Alexandria, Egypt, on Feb. 4 and March 4.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Gr., N. Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A. Victoria, Apr. 6, 10 AM | F. Bism'ck, May 4, 10 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Jan. 21, 1 PM | Brasilia, Feb. 4, 11 AM
Penn'vania, Jan. 28, 6 AM | Palatia, Feb. 11, 6 AM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York Jan. 28, 1899, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Syracuse, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, and return to New York. Duration, 69 days; rates, $430 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

St. Louis.....Jan. 18 | St. Louis.....Feb. 8
Paris.....Jan. 25 | Paris.....Feb. 15
St. Paul.....Feb. 1 | St. Paul.....Feb. 22

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Arapahia.....Jan. 18 | *Southwark.....Feb. 1
Friesland.....Jan. 25 | Waterland.....Feb. 8

*These steamers carry only second and third class passengers at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

MILLBROOK INN.

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THE PEOPLE VERSUS GEN. EAGAN.

The President of the United States has no right to allow the offense of Commissary General EAGAN to go unpunished, no matter what course that officer may take. The revision of his statement before the commission, the expunging of the vile language he used, even the most emphatic expression of regret and shame for his conduct, ought not to satisfy the President. They would not remotely touch the real offense; they would rather aggravate the mischief he has done.

The people of the United States have a plain right that men in high posts in the army shall not with impunity be guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman or of conduct or language subversive of military discipline. This right is theirs partly because the army, the one agency to be relied on in times of supreme emergency, cannot be what it should be if these requirements be not firmly enforced, and partly because the honor of the Nation, its good name with other nations and at home, is indelibly stained if such conduct is permitted. To President MCKINLEY, the Commander in Chief of the Army, and the one chosen representative of the entire Nation, the unhesitating and unswerving defense of this right should be a sacred duty.

No matter by what reasoning or by what motive he may be influenced, the President will betray his trust and commit an unpardonable wrong if he does not take the necessary steps to bring Gen. EAGAN to trial in accordance with the law and the customs of military procedure.

THE TROUBLES OF TAXPAYERS.

The owners of some of the large downtown office buildings are content with a return of 3½ per cent. net on their investment. Many of these buildings pay more, but 3½ per cent. is considered a fair return.

The increase in the tax rate this year from 2.01, the rate for 1898, to 2.50 or 2.60, and the increase of from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. in valuations, will reduce the income of buildings of the class we have mentioned to something below 2 per cent. Nobody would buy or hold real estate on a basis of 2 per cent. annual income except for a prospective rise in market value. A good deal of down-town real estate has been bought on a basis of 6 per cent. estimated gross income. Deduct from that a tax payment of 2½ per cent. of assessed valuation, say 2 per cent. of market value; deduct further the cost of repairs, alterations, maintenance, administration, water, insurance, and advertising, and the net return to the landlord, it will be seen, shrinks to a figure but slightly above the present interest rate on gilt-edged bonds. Of course, a tin box of bonds is easier to care for than a big office building. The bonds give no trouble at all, and are salable at any moment. The owner of an office building is always subject to perplexities. His tenants give him trouble, and he is never quite easy in his mind as to the plans his neighbors may have for improving their real estate. Accordingly, when the net income of real estate approaches the figure that safe investments in securities will yield, we might reasonably expect to see a shifting of capital from buildings to bonds.

We see nothing of the kind in this city to-day. The real estate market is firm, and prices realized at sales exceed owners' expectations, notwithstanding the startling increase of 17 per cent. in the assessed valuation of real estate in this borough and the general expectation that the tax rate for the year will be above 2.50.

This anomaly is explainable on good and logical grounds. In the first place, experience warrants every buyer of Manhattan real estate in believing that it will rise pretty steadily in value. Then the tax rate for next year, if it is an honest tax rate, will not be so high as the rate for this year. The confusion of estimates incident to consolidation and the reckless haste of some of the municipalities to incur debt in advance of the union of all the debts have added several millions to the expense account for 1899. Furthermore, in making up the valuations for 1900, the Deputy Tax Commissioners will without doubt distribute more generally and equitably the burden which has just now startled with its large and sudden increase the owners of centrally located property. The entire realty valuation of Manhattan is increased 17 per cent., but there are scores of pieces of property on which the increase ranges from 30 to 60 per cent. To adjust and equalize this burden will be the work of next year. We do not think the owners of big buildings and high-priced property will see their valuations reduced. The tendency must be the other way, under present laws. But as the vast aggregate of smaller holdings comes tardily within the view of the Assessor and equalizer, the total valuation will be augmented, making it possible to reduce the tax rate.

Relief must come in this way if it comes at all to large landlords. Very few of them can pass on the new burden to their tenants by raising rents. It is generally agreed that rents are now about as high as they can go. Moreover, it cannot be said that under the law the new valuations are excessive. The law makes market value the rule of the Assessor, and the custom of the Tax Commissioners in taking the probable price at a forced sale as the basis of valuation is fair. The just ground of complaint is against an increase in the vast sum of $307,000,000 in the valuation of Manhattan real estate in one year. Business calculations have been seriously deranged and hardship inflicted, notably in cases—hotel property, for instance—where the lease provides that the tenant shall pay the taxes.

The real estate owners of New York, however, must look up now and then from their rent rolls and their ledgers to observe the behavior of their servants in the City Hall and at Albany. These servants have been intrusted with the public business. They make the tax rate. Most of them are grossly unworthy of their trust. Few of them take any pains to avoid waste or discourage extravagance. The cudgel of public censure laid on with righteous muscle would have a marvelous effect in keeping down expenses. Further relief may be had from just tax laws. The country legislators run up State expenditures by creating useless commissions and then contrive means to lighten the taxes of the rural counties while all the time adding to the load New York City bears. Under just laws honestly and equitably administered, and with liberal but not wasteful expenditure, no taxpayer in the State would have good reason to complain.

SENATOR HOAR'S RESOLUTION.

Even the anti-expansionists might be reasonable. There is virtue enough in their cause to make it well worth while for the President and the people to listen to their arguments. When they have talked sensibly they have commanded a hearing. They will not influence public opinion nor will men of open minds and sober judgment attend to them when they propose policies of madness and seek to set the feet of the Nation in the path of perfidy.

We class in this category of unreason the resolution of Senator HOAR providing for the immediate abandonment of the Philippine Islands on the ground that its people of right ought to be free and independent. The resolution reads like some of those measures born of hypocrisy and partisanship that Republican Senators used to bring forward in the reconstruction days when they wished to fetter the South. It is a project of violence, of danger, of inhumanity, and of bad faith.

If we had not driven the Spaniards out of the islands we might let the Filipinos go their way, and if ill befell them the blame would not be ours. But we have driven out the Spaniards. We succeeded to their powers and to their obligations, insular and international. Senator HOAR will not have the hardihood to deny that proposition. If he has the hardihood to deny the further proposition that we have no moral or legal right to withdraw from the islands until the Filipinos have shown themselves able to maintain a Government capable of preserving order at home and of fulfilling its obligations to other nations, we shall have to trouble him to give better grounds for his contention than any yet presented in his anti-expansion arguments. And if he then insists that the Filipinos are at the present capable of maintaining a real government we shall be obliged to warn him that he might as well stop talking.

Some time the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, under our administration and teaching, will doubtless be able to take care of themselves. Then we shall have them to do so. But they have not that capacity now. If we should now drop them and run they would first fall into anarchy and then into the hands of some power that would hold them in bondage forever.

The resolution Senator HOAR proposes is vicious and faithless. He is adding needlessly to the perplexities of the Government.

THE POLICY OF LIGHT.

Gov. ROOSEVELT can do nothing more sure to secure the confidence of the mass of the people of the State than to adhere strictly to the policy that he has so promptly adopted of dealing openly with each matter as it comes up.

To many, especially in the interior, it may seem a small matter that the Governor should fix an hour each morning and afternoon at which he will meet the reporters of the evening and morning newspapers and answer all proper questions that they may wish to put to him, besides freely giving them such information as he may think best to give. But it is through the newspapers that the people get their knowledge of what is going on at Albany. Heretofore the reporters have had no regular system in their relations with the Governor, and in most cases have found it not easy to communicate at all frankly with him. They have been forced to rely on indirect and even tortuous methods of learning his action or his views. No channel of information is now closed to them that was before open, but, on the one hand, they are sure of a chance to see him daily, and, on the other, as they interview him in a body, neither serious error nor misrepresentation of what he has to say is likely to occur. The general, and, we believe, the just conclusion of the public will be that a Governor who deals with them in this spirit cannot have much to conceal.

Quite in harmony with this course is the Governor's requirement that every bill submitted to him shall comply in full with the requirement that the exact effect of its provisions shall be clearly indicated. This is especially important in bills amending existing laws, which in the past have often effected sweeping changes without any one not keenly watchful being able to detect them. Gov. ROOSEVELT apparently wishes neither to be deceived himself nor to have any deception practiced on others. In quite a different sense from the one in which the term was applied to LOUIS XIV. he bids fair to become "le roi soleil."

WATER SUPPLY AND WATER WASTE.

From the boldness with which public opinion has been defied in announcing large increases in the salaries of Tammany men in office simultaneously with the opening of the tax books showing a startling addition to realty valuations and a much higher tax rate, it may be supposed that the "presiding genius" of Tammany Hall has decided that the work of collecting tribute shall now proceed with more vigor than during the first year of Mayor VAN WYCK'S administration. No more effective way of collecting such tribute in large measure can be devised than the undertaking already suggested of an enlargement and extension of the city's system of water works. The community has been carefully educated in the belief that it is rapidly approaching the limit of the present system. This belief is so well established that the utterances of Mr. WILLIAM DALTON, Commissioner of Water Supply, in his report for the quarter ending the 30th of June, 1898, have not caused comment or provoked remonstrance. Mr. DALTON states that in June the consumption of water in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx was at the rate of 119 gallons per head per day; and he justly argues that this indicates a great waste of water by consumers, which the extension of the water meter system would do much to check. But he adds:

"These conditions forcibly indicate the necessity * * * of providing for the near future by the timely construction of more storage reservoirs and of increasing the capacity of pumping machinery and of the distributing mains. As these works can only be provided for by the issue of bonds, and the revenues of the city from the water service are ample to take care of the present water debt, and large additions to it, the city authorities should not hesitate to appropriate the necessary means by bond issues to make safe and liberal provision for an adequate supply for some years ahead."

A City Government which, with the consumption of water apparently exceeding one hundred gallons per head per day, proposes the expenditure of great sums of money in increasing the supply, fails signally in its duty to the community, and lays itself open to a charge of jobbery. To prevent this outrage would be a great public service.

In September, 1897, the City Club published a pamphlet on the Department of Public Works, in which the subject of the use and the waste of water in cities was examined with care. In this pamphlet the following conclusions were demonstrated to be sound:

"1. The loss of water in the City of New York due to leakage and preventable waste is perhaps more than half of the total quantity of water flowing through the mains.

"2. The process of determining the amount of this loss, the exact location of leaks, and the buildings in which water is wasted, is a certain and scientific process, which has been applied successfully in many cities.

"3. An average of twenty-five or thirty gallons a day for each person represents an abundant supply for all purposes, including the inevitable waste not due to leaks in the system."

The grounds for these conclusions were fully stated; they cannot be impeached. The experience of other cities was fully set forth, as well as the opinions and the experience of engineers of the highest authority in this branch of their profession. It was shown that the late Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Col. (now Gen.) LUDLOW of the United States Engineers, who was for three years the head of the Water Department of Philadelphia, and Mr. GEORGE F. DEACON, whose remarkable administration of the Liverpool Water Works first demonstrated the immense value of intelligent prevention of loss and waste, all agreed in the conclusions above stated. All that these men said upon the subject is of great and present interest. A small part of their utterances as printed in the pamphlet is given here, and is worthy of the consideration of every citizen who believes in common sense, honesty, and economy as a basis for municipal administration. Col. WARING said:

"The distributive system of every large water supply in America is a sieve. Water is poured in at the source and dribbles away at a thousand points. Every leak, like every open faucet, weakens the head, until where water flowing through tight pipes would reach top floors, it now runs with little force at the ground level. Water works are not constructed for the sub-irrigation of the site of a town, but that is their general and increasing function. Whatever else may happen, the underground leak may be depended on 24 hours in the day and 365 days in the year. It may also be depended on to increase as time goes on and as the demand for water grows. Underground leaks rarely close up with use. They grow larger rather than smaller; and if more head is put on at the beginning of the pipeage to get more head at remote points, every leak will be made to run the faster in consequence."

Gen. LUDLOW declared that "every one of these sources of waste is capable of exact ascertainment and precise location of responsibility in every case. * * * There is no doubt that New York must face this problem, exactly as other cities have had to, with similar results, doubtless, to those reached in Liverpool and elsewhere, where waste is stopped, the service vastly improved, expenses reduced, an enormous surplus of supply immediately created, and an important revenue derived by making water users pay for what they use."

The water supply of Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs is abundant. It will need no addition for fifty years. Any attempt to increase the available supply by building new reservoirs and constructing new aqueducts or pumping stations instead of by the easy and scientific method employed in other cities of stopping waste and leakage will be conclusive proof of ignorance and prima facie evidence of a job.

FIGHTING TRADES UNIONS.

The dispatches of our London correspondent yesterday conveyed some interesting information as to the possible combination of employers in a vast union to control the relations of all its members with their employés. The unions of the workingmen have attained a strength in England that may seem to make such a counter movement justifiable, and in the abstract there is no denying that the employers have as much right to combine as the men. But it will be found in practice, as it has been found in the past, that the employers cannot secure the same unity in action as the men have heretofore attained. Their interests are by no means so simple; their purposes, views, methods, are not only diverse but are often antagonistic; and their personality is a very much more obstinate and difficult element to control. Curious as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that the men, with their livelihood and that of their wives and children at stake, will more willingly run risks and more stubbornly endure losses than the employers, to whom persistence is rarely a matter of ruin and is usually only a question of smaller profits. We do not look forward, therefore, to the successful organization of a very close and powerful union of the employers, even in any one extended trade, much less to such a union in a number of trades.

It is not to be denied that a union of some sort is sorely needed in such trades as that of shipbuilding. It is more likely to be of use, however, if it be directed to preventing rather than to fighting strikes, to establishing effective relations with trade unions among the men, rather than to breaking up or weakening the unions that exist. British industry is unquestionably not keeping its relative rank in the markets of the world; it is distinctly falling behind as compared with that of the United States and that of Germany. In some degree this is due to the exactions of the trades unions, though that is not the only and probably not the chief cause. But the loss falls indirectly on the workmen and is bound to do so. That is a fact which would weigh with them if they could be made to see it. The organization of the employers should have for one of its objects the creation of adequate means of consultation and mutual enlightenment between employers and employés, in order that both classes may work for the common interests. If this seems Utopian it is not so obviously impracticable as an effort at this late day to destroy trades unions.

The opposition of the boarding-house keepers and livery stable men of Albany to the plan of biennial sessions of the Legislature is entirely intelligible and not to be too severely judged, but it is hardly decisive in a matter of so much importance to the people of the State. It is not surprising that Mr. BARNES, the titular boss of that venerable borough, should make himself the champion of the opposition, for much of the importance that he enjoys—enjoys keenly—would be lost by the reform. But there are two controlling reasons why the Legislature should meet but once in two years. One is that it would do only half as much harm as it now does; the other is that it might do a great deal more good. Its occupation with the necessary and important matters would shut off a lot of the little jobs for which it now has ample leisure. It is a case for the application of the ever true and wise aphorism, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do." On the other hand, the concentration of public sentiment needed to hold the Legislature to its due responsibility would be far more practicable if the sessions were only half so frequent and sound measures would be more possible.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Judging from an article in The Electrical Engineer, our naval officers are not quite as well equipped as they might profitably be with experience and skill in the manipulation of the subtle fluid that now is applied to so many uses. The expert says that, of the two classes of electrical devices on the warships, one, including those employing currents of small strength, worked unsatisfactorily, in part because of the necessary conditions of service and in part because of clumsy handling. The range finders gave frequent trouble, and the electric firing arrangements did not always prove trustworthy. Some of the Captains even lost patience with the "Ardois" signal. One of them, after he had fired on a friendly craft approaching in the darkness, explained that "it was no time for signals when he had all that lantern business to go through, so he fired first and asked questions afterward." The searchlights, however, were entirely successful, and this authority asserts that they played a much more important rôle at Santiago than is generally realized. "Leaving aside," he says, "the practical certainty of night attacks from the harbor of the enemy's torpedo boats, which would have stood an excellent chance of success, CERVERA had fully determined to make a night dash to escape. This was rendered an impossibility by the searchlight beams that were kept on the harbor entrance the night through, which made the place as light as day for the ships that were behind the lights and simply dazzled the eyes of any attempting to get out, rendering the navigation of the tortuous channel exceedingly hazardous, and making shooting practically impossible for them. In consequence, he found it, on the whole, better to make his trial in daylight—with the well-known result. If a night run had been feasible owing to the lack of the searchlight, there is a strong probability that the majority at least of the Spanish ships would have got away clear."

—That German conundrum—"Wie weit ist Frankreich von Frieden?"—on which, to the great joy of several correspondents, a too hasty criticism was pronounced in this column the other day, has started the ingenious Berliners to making others of the same kind. They now are asserting that "Drei fuss" (three feet) or "Dreyfus" not only marks the distance of France from peace, but that it is an even better answer to the question, "Wie tief ist Frankreich gesunken?" And, after one has admitted that the depth to which France has sunk is "Drei fuss," they ask, "Wer hat die Schuld daran?" i. e., "Who is responsible for that?" to which the proper reply is; "Esther hat sie." With a little compression those words become "Esterhazy," or at least the Berliners say so, and far be it from us, grown wisely cautious, to throw any doubt on the assertion.

—While the Czar and his Ministers are waiting to see what action Europe will take on the disarmament proposition, they are busily engaged at home in increasing the size and efficiency of the Russian Army. Ever since the famous proclamation was issued report has followed report of new regiments raised and equipped, of old ones supplied with better guns, and both kinds concentrated in unwonted strength on this or that frontier of the great Muscovite empire. Now comes the news that 11,000,000 rubles have been appropriated for use in adding to the pay of the army officers, a step excellently well calculated to augment the zeal and trustworthiness of the most important part of the military class. The details of the "raise" are interesting. It seems that immediately after his accession to the throne NICHOLAS saw that his officers were underpaid. So he appointed a special commission to investigate the matter, and it has advised an advance all around. The higher scale of pay will take effect this Summer, but only for officers actually serving with the troops. Staff officers and noncombatants must wait another year at least before enjoying its benefits, owing to the difficulty of providing all at once the requisite funds. By far the greater part of the additional 11,000,000 rubles will fall to the share of the lower grades of the service, beginning with a minimum annual pay of about $350 for a sublieutenant, irrespective of allowance for house rent. Civil servants of the Russian Government are also wretchedly paid, but the good Czar doesn't seem to be worrying about anybody except his soldiers.

—New Orleans has long been notable among American cities for the number of its public statues, and even more notable for the artistic quality, ranging from fair to good, possessed by these tributes of respect to the eminent dead. The sort of public spirit that led to the erection of these monuments seems, however, to have departed, or at least to be departing from the residents of New Orleans, and in its place is developing a regard for the practicalities of life that may or may not be commendable, according to what one's ideas of progress happen to be. At any rate the new feeling has put the old statues in grave peril. Already the Streets and Landings Committee of the City Council has resolved that the land on which stands the famous effigy of HENRY CLAY is needed for another purpose, and that it, together with the POWER'S Franklin in Lafayette Square, must be removed—whither the committee did not indicate, and possibly does not care. The indignant Picayune goes so far as to declare that, as the statues were given to the city and therefore never brought a cent of profit to any politician, they will all have to go sooner or later. "Many protests have already been made," it says, "against the column at Liberty Place, in Canal Street. It is in the way of the railroads. Lee Monument, at the circle in St. Charles Avenue, is in the way of the railroads, and only a few years ago efforts were made to secure the curtailment of its base. No reason is given why the statue of FRANKLIN is to be carried away, but his marble effigy suffers from the same sort of prejudice that is poured out so liberally upon the bronze image of HENRY CLAY. The most famous and frequently quoted expression of Dr. FRANKLIN was in praise of honesty. Mr. CLAY was immortalized by his declaration that he had rather be right than President. Such expressions do not attract any attention in this age, and they no longer avail to keep alive any admiration for the great men who uttered them." This is the kind of talk that New York has often had excuse for directing against its rulers, but it is painful to hear it from other cities. Street railways have lots of power everywhere, however, and they are not given to sentiment.

A STATEN ISLANDER'S PLAINT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present action of the Staten Island Electric Light Company as outlined in your valued paper of yesterday and to-day, while it may excite wonder in the minds of the people of the other boroughs of Greater New York, is no surprise whatever to the residents of Richmond County. It is only one of a series which has extended back for a number of years, and to them it is only a reminder of the fact that Staten Island is the home of monopolies, and the residents therein merely servants of such monopolies.

The same sort of action was observed in the action of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Company when it raised the fares (commutation tickets,) from $4 (full rates,) and $3 (workingmen's ticket,) to the full fare of 10 cents. True, it was widely published at the time that the fare to Staten Island was reduced to 5 cents, but the publisher of this fact omitted to state that at the same time an extra fare was collected from the ferry house at St. George to all outlying stations along the north and south shores, which had not been done before, the former fare of 10 cents including railroad transportation to such points. The only benefit obtained was to a few thousand people living within a radius of a mile of the ferry house, and most of these to obtain such benefit had to walk a full mile. Was this action arbitrary or not?

The same sort of work has been repeated time and time again by the trolley companies. A reference to the files of the different newspapers will serve to cover these points very well without further comment. The only unsuccessful attempt was the effort of one of the trolley companies to raise fares on its several divisions and cut off transfers, and that this was not a success was a surprise to all Staten Islanders. (A vote of thanks is due to the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce for this).

The residents of the remainder of New York do not appreciate the size or population of Staten Island. Is there another portion of the city which has a population of from 70,000 to 80,000 people who have to rely on a single ferry company and its bidding? Is there another part of the city that can point with the pride that Staten Islanders can to only one electric light company? Or one water works, with its cheap (?) rates? Or the beneficent efforts of the trolley companies to look after the health of its employes and patrons by not running night cars, and thus keeping every one home, and sending them to bed early?

And what relief has consolidation brought us? When the "hole in the ground" rapid transit comes into existence no doubt the Mayor of the city will prove in his annual message that it will be a boon to Richmond County, as in the last annual message it was asserted that a bridge to Queens would be a boon to Richmond County by reducing taxes! Is the increase in valuations of New York, which struck Richmond particularly hard, going to be any boon to the latter?

Jan. 1, 1898, was hailed by Staten Islanders as a blessing, for with consolidation we would have more ferries, better facilities for transit in the borough, cleaner streets, &c. Has it been done? The last annual message of the Mayor has as absolutely forgotten Staten Island as though that place had floated away and been annexed to the Philippine Islands. The first message from the Mayor contained some promise of relief by additional ferries to New York. Where are they? The last message of the Mayor doesn't even mention this fact again. The people of Richmond may soon have to come to the conclusion that consolidation was a failure instead of a blessing.

However, the people residing there have had so much of this that they are too broken in spirit to say or do anything. No need of any trusts down there. Everything is already consolidated. The ferry has a monopoly; the trolley companies are supposed to have an understanding; the electric light company rules supreme; the gas company has no competition; the ice company runs things to suit itself, and even in most parts of the island the people have to run the risk of breaking the law against dumping their ashes and garbage to get rid of them, as there is no system for collection. Where will it end? What will be the result? We see the facts—where will they lead to? Is there not some David among the representatives of Richmond in the various governing bodies to smite the different giants crushing us down?

A RESIDENT.
Port Richmond, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1899.

AS TO "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the fight against the miserable superstition misnamed "Christian Science," in which all decent people as well as all decent newspapers find themselves enlisted, it is of the greatest utility that as many cases as possible, like the one related by Dr. Frank S. Billings in this morning's TIMES, should be publicly commented on. This plan would effectually turn the minds of the unreflecting element—the natural prey of these charlatans—from the many "marvelous cures" of stomach ache and "fantods" to the far greater number of miserable failures—murders—of which they say nothing.

These people claim to know and follow the "method of Christ" in the cures which often take place in spite of their mumblinds, and in setting forth this "plausible" theory, Carol Norton, one of their "barkers," recently asserted that, considering all drawbacks, 75 per cent. was a fine record of cures thus effected. Imagine the Savior boasting of a record of 75 per cent. or complaining of drawbacks! If people really must consider it the most conspicuous office of religion to heal disease, why must they follow a woman who uses the name of "Christian" only to claim for herself a virtual equality with the Son of God? The cures effected at Lourdes and by the relics in various Catholic churches are as well attested and as complete as any claimed by her followers. The Christian Alliance people, popularly known as "faith curists," allege that the prayer of faith is a sufficient remedy for most diseases, and that many of them have been healed by God—and that, too, without attempting to arrogate to themselves the powers of the godhead, as do the so-called "Scientists." Why do not such persons try Catholicism or "faith cure" and escape the potential atheism of Eddyism—in other words, continue Christians in fact? (If these denominations are too "conservative," why the Mormons also claim the monopoly of "divine healing.")

The reason is simply that this cult and all the other fake "religions" of the day are based not on "science" or fact, but on a hatred of Christianity commensurable only with their ignorance of its real nature; their creed is simple—"Anything but Christ"—and they show a marvelous "open-mindedness" toward all or any alleged substitutes.

I am sorry to see that Dr. Billings's good letter is marred by this same blindness. He says. "Even the Church upholds this insanity ['Christian Science'] and only opposes it secretly," &c. This is, I am sure, completely untrue. No intelligent Christian, much less an orthodox minister, will have anything to do with this work of the devil or countenance it in any way. On the contrary, I have heard it openly denounced time and again. The minister who buried the poor woman he speaks of may have said, "It was God's will to take His dear ones that way," (an obviously true statement,) but perhaps he did not know all the facts. At any rate, a funeral is no fit occasion for polemics and bitter arraignments of errors—it is a time for consolation.

If physicians and scientists really wish to uproot this miserable fad, let them beware lest in falling into such obvious misstatements they mix true science with the "opposition of science falsely so-called," whose real name is anti-Christ—and thus in fact contribute to the very cause they so righteously abhor. JAMES H. HOMANS.
Harvard Club, New York, Jan. 6, 1899.

OUR CHOICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Certain journals are trying to make the public believe that our choice is only between annexation, and a cowardly abandonment of the islanders. Annexation against the wish of the governed is wholly bad. In violation of our National promises, principles, and policy, if not of common honesty, its discussion is breeding bad blood among ourselves. As it would make the islands a part of our territory, it would open a wide door to grave Constitutional questions, such as the political status of persons born on the islands, equal taxation, and the like. Largely in our own selfish interests, dread of it is already inspiring unfriendly feelings among the islanders. Bringing us into envious rivalry, it must in time lead to complications with foreign nations. Yet thoroughly bad as annexation is, if the only alternative were a cowardly abandonment of the islanders it would be our duty to face its difficulties.

Fortunately, however, there is a practicable third course. We might make the first temporary governments of the islands protectorates after the fashion of that of the Ionian Islands, (Wheaton, Sec. 35;) to which Great Britain gave the interior organization, a Constitutional charter, a British Commissioner who exercised the entire executive and participated in the legislative power, the troops to maintain order, but did not accept territorial rights in the islands or acknowledge the Ionians to be British subjects. We might announce to the world that these protectorates would continue only until the islanders were found capable of self-government, and of choosing whether to establish independent nations or to ask for the honor of our citizenship. Protectorates not violating our National principles, there would be no need of heated discussion among ourselves. Not making the islands part of our territory, they would entirely avoid the vexing Constitutional difficulties of annexation. Unmistakably in their interests, the islanders would work cheerfully with us instead of lukewarmly, or against us. No longer their rivals, foreign nations would regard us with friendly and respecting eyes. Guessing at the future, the Eastern islands would become a friendly independent nation; the Western islands would be Americanized, and would voluntarily join our Union.

To an old student of history and international law and a trained official of more than thirty years' experience, as the writer is, the establishment of temporary protectorates seems the sensible and indeed only course for us to take. As I hope that the wild talk about annexation is generally due not to unworthy motives, but only to lack of knowledge, I am writing this letter of information. Few, however, will even read it, and more is needed. Please use your own strong voice to urge our people to choose the better way.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.
Morristown, N. J., Jan. 7, 1899.

THE RAILROAD INCUBUS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is as usual a deficit in the accounts of the Post Office, this year a little over $9,000,000. The Postmaster General says: "But for the gross abuse of the privilege given by law to second-class matter, the deficit would long ago have disappeared." And the Loud bill, a little modified, is again before Congress. The great preponderating cause of these deficits is the enormous overpayment for railroad transportation.

The mails are simply fast freight carried on passenger trains, paid for as pounds, and not as persons. The present rates have been reduced 14½ per cent. from those originally enacted in 1878, and have been unchanged for twenty years. Average freight earnings have fallen 50 per cent. in twenty-five years, and were less than 8 mills per ton per mile in 1897. Deducting 35½ per cent. more to equal with the 14½ per cent. the 50 per cent., and we have a deduction on the $30,000,000 paid for railroad transportation the last year of $10,650,000, which would transform the deficit of $9,000,000 into a surplus of more than $1,500,000.

On every mile of every route carrying daily 5,000 pounds or more, there is a yearly overpayment of $117.57, the railroad gets $68.40 per ton for the first 5,000 pounds as against $21.37 per ton for the excess over 5,000 pounds. Land grant roads get 80 per cent. of these figures. There are over 55,000 miles on such routes, and the overpayments on this one subsidy, deducting for the land grant roads, is more than $6,000,000. This is unique in business, if it is business. Other freight is charged at one rate.

Were the rates of 1878 fair then? Whether they were or not, half these rates to-day would leave the earnings of Post Office business above the earnings for other business. Disregarding the 5,000-pound subsidy, the railroad gets $21.37 per year per daily ton between New York and Buffalo, 439.52 miles, $9,392.54 per year, or $26.09 per day. This is for transportation alone. The express company carries second-class matter over the same route, on the same road and trains, including the collecting, receipting, and delivery, as well as the transportation, for $10 per ton.

The present method of weighing keeps up a constant temptation, first to "stuff the mails" to swell the commutation which is to last four years, and then to carry matter already paid for, and more with it, outside the mails, to collect for what they do not carry, and then to get another price on what the commutation includes.

Besides these notorious evils connected with all mail matter, second-class matter, as the law now is, is open to go outside the mails all distances where transportation can be had for less than $20 per ton, leaving to the Post Office only those distances which involve inevitable loss. With mail transportation to agree with other, and daily weighing of actual mail matter as of other freight, the temptation for the railroads to underbid the mails would disappear. Correcting the methods and the rates, making a monopoly of second-class matter as now of first class, and generally applying business methods to business problems, the deficits would forthwith disappear, and the way be open for further improvements in the service, and for lower rates of postage.

S. W. GREEN.
New York, Jan. 14, 1899.

Enterprise and Optimism.

From The Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

Last Monday's NEW YORK TIMES published a thirty-two-page supplement that deserves more than passing mention. Not only did this extra feature embrace a technical financial review of the past year, but notable interviews and contributions were published under the names of such authorities as James T. Woodward, President of the New York Clearing House; Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Andrew Carnegie, Secretary of the Treasury Gage, L. C. Weir, President of the Adams Express Company; the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, A. M. Shook, who is prominently identified with Southern coal-mining interests; George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank of New York, and William E. Bear of London, who discusses the world's harvests.

Of course, it is impossible to attempt to devote particular attention to the contributions of all of these well-known men, though every one of them says things well worth reading and remembering. We cannot too highly commend the energy which THE TIMES has shown in presenting such a feast to its business readers to enliven their New Year.

THE TIMES itself, without any such supplementary offering, is enough. It is decent, and yet bright and interesting in its news departments; able in its dramatic, musical, and artistic criticism; generally sound and convincing—always crisp and graceful in its editorial utterances. Few newspapers in the country are so uniformly praiseworthy. There is no trace of sensationalism about THE TIMES, which knows how to be progressive and witty and still be fit to go into the most refined household.

The article that most strikes us in the list afforded in the elaborate supplement to which we refer is contributed as an interview by ex-Gov. Flower. That distinguished financier thinks the outlook at the beginning of 1899 to be extraordinarily hopeful, and he bases his faith especially upon the fact that the great abundance of money has so lowered the rate of interest on loans that capitalists are being forced to turn their attention with renewed interest to enterprises of an industrial nature. That is what the country needs for a genuine revival. That will increase the demand for labor, will lessen dissatisfaction, will set the whole machinery of prosperity in full motion. Nobody can deny that there is reason in Mr. Flower's argument. Everything is tending to prove it already. Business all over the country appears to be gathering itself together for a great renewal of activity. Let us all join hands and help the revival along. Croakers are going to be left behind, and they will have to run themselves out of breath to catch up with the procession.

A Railroad Man's Farm.

From The Cordele (Ga.) Hornet.

President Comer of the Central Railroad of Georgia is a firm believer in intelligent farming, and will back up his faith by his works. He has purchased the Dickey plantation, near Atlanta, and will engage in extensive farming this year.

NUGGETS.

Astronomy at Home.

Mrs. Outertowne—Oh, Henry! our new cook is a star!

Mr. Outertowne (fervently)—If she only proves a fixed one!—Brooklyn Life.

English as She Is.

Tupman—I hear you are building a new house?

Snodgrass—Yes; I couldn't very well build an old one, you know.—Boston Traveler.

Naturally.

"George, are you doing anything for that dreadful cough?"

"Yes."

"What are you doing?"

"Coughing."—Chicago Record.

To be Expected.

"It will not be long before the warm weather is upon us."

"I don't doubt it. I have just managed to buy a heavy overcoat."—Philadelphia North American.

Intricacies of English.

Monsieur de France—You wind up ze clock to make him go?

English tutor—Exactly.

Monsieur de France—Zen what for you wind up ze beesiness to make him stop?—Jewelers' Weekly.

Egotistical.

"The trouble with him," said the young man who had been trying to fittingly describe an acquaintance, "is that when he dipped into the sea of knowledge he thought he brought up so much that the blamed thing went dry."—Chicago Post.

THE CITY OF MY YOUTH.

Edward N. Pomeroy in Boston Transcript.

The town I knew is sunk from sight,
The waves above it flow;
And still the streets are laved in light—
The light of long ago.

It nestles warm among its trees,
As comes and goes the day;
'Tis peopled with the fantasies
That charm and cheat decay.

I seek here what I cannot find,
What will not come I crave—
The recognition that would bind
And make my heart a slave.

The pleasant nod is not for me,
Unstirred the placid face;
The generation that I see
Hath other trysting place.

The homes oft visited before
Are unfamiliar grown;
The church's long-frequented door
Remembers not its own.

The schoolroom is a haunted house;
The creaking floors are whist;
No pupil lingers but the mouse,
Who will not be dismissed.

Yet Fortune's visage doth not lack
A smile to match its frown;
The dial's shadow travels back
Whereon it was gone down.

Impetuous boyhood comes again
With reckless rush and shout,
Transfigured at the flaming pane,
Unaging youth looks out.

The dwelling place my own so long
Withdraws its threshold bar—
Its memories about me throng;
The days that are not are.

My loved ones give me olden cheer
Unfaltering love and trust;
One moment they are gathered here,
The next and they are dust.

O vanished city of my youth!
Eternal are thy years.
Thy sorrows are my joys in truth;
Thy happiness my tears.

IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL

Anglo-French Relations Concerning the Newfoundland Coast.

PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT

The Court of Cassation Convinced of the Innocence of Dreyfus—Ruling May Be Delayed.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The question of Anglo-French relations is once more on the tapis, and really the moment seems to be well chosen for bringing about a reconciliation of a practical and final kind between the two nations, and getting rid of all the irritating little points of discussion which have divided them so long. In diplomatic circles here it is not unusual to hear the question asked, What, after all, is there between France and England which should tend to make those two nations quarrel. Officially, of course, there is nothing, but in reality there is a great deal.

France is jealous of England in connection with Siam, the Niger, Egypt, Central Africa, and Newfoundland. This is practically an exhaustive list of those points on the globe where French and English interests have a tendency to clash. In Siam France persists in thinking that the English push the Siamese to stir up incessant frontier incidents, and thus to threaten the stability of the French Indo-Chinese Empire.

The question of Egypt is too well known to need detailed description. The Fashoda incident is sufficiently recent to be familiar to everybody. The French Chamber has not yet ratified the clauses of the treaty defining French and English spheres of influence on the Niger. The Newfoundland question remains exactly where it was, and is, in the mind of many politicians on both sides of the channel, a perpetual menace to peace. According to Sir Charles Dilke, this is indeed the one subject of which serious differences may henceforward be anticipated, and his opinion is, I know, in a large measure shared by the British Foreign Office.

Those who are best in a position to feel the pulse of the Quay d'Orsay are persuaded that France is convinced now of the worthlessness of the Russian alliance. In spite of the recommendations of certain writers of the press an alliance between France and Germany is entirely out of the question, and no rational person here credits the possibility of such a scheme for an instant. The most sensible course that France can therefore pursue is to improve her relations with England, which is far and away her best customer. Her most responsible statesmen would be only too willing to do this, if the ignorant chauvinism of the press did not constitute an insurmountable obstacle. However, the blow to French prestige and the triumph of England which the Fashoda incident involved have shaken the obstinacy of the French a good deal, and they are just at present in a far more malleable state of mind than they were six months ago.

The diplomatists whom I have consulted do not hide their conviction that France has abandoned all hope of forcing the English to evacuate Egypt. M. Delcassé may still cherish a plan for obtaining as compensation for his abandonment of Fashoda some concession in Siam or on the Niger, but I have reason to know that the English Government will remain quite obdurate in this matter. The French colonists in Tonquin nourish an ambition that one day the whole Siamese kingdom may pass under French dominion, but this is a most chimerical dream. The English will not permit France any further development in the Far East, and Russia has no desire to help her even to a moderate share in the final cutting up of China. Her colonial influence was never at a lower ebb, and to continue her hostile attitude toward England can merely have the effect of reducing it to a still lower ebb. This she is beginning to see. Her fear of what England may do increases daily.

France has the example of Spain before her eyes, whose collapse in presence of the Anglo-Saxon foe seemed to be another landmark in the general decadence of the Latin race. She attributes, rightly or wrongly, to the English people a latent longing to take advantage of the present situation and to destroy once and for all French naval power and commercial and colonial rivalry. This belief inspires her at moments with illdisguised terror.

Two days ago a conviction reigned on the Bourse that war between France and England was imminent within twenty-four hours and almost a panic ensued. There was nothing to justify the idea, but it reflected public opinion. And if war were to break out there are very few Frenchmen who believe that France would not come off second best. The moment therefore seems to have come when an attempt might be made on both sides, in England and in France, to ascertain what are the minimum terms which two countries would accept as the basis of a genuine understnding.

I hear from the best source that efforts are now being made to bring this about, and so far, at least, as Newfoundland is concerned a mixed commission will probably be appointed to settle the rival claims of the two countries. If this can be done it will probably be found out that no other substantial cause of disagreement between France and England exists.

WAS VACHER, MURDERER, INSANE?

The medical specialists are now discussing the important point whether Vacher, the murderer of shepherds, as he was called, was really a lunatic or not. The experiments of the medical men are not yet at an end, so it is impossible to say what conclusion the experts may come to. But the crimes for which Vacher was guillotined were of so peculiar a nature that if they can be included in the category of a sane man's possible actions the definition of sanity will henceforward have to be altered. Vacher had historical predecessors in crime in the famous Marquis de Sade and Gilles de Retz, Marshal of France and Feudal Lord of Britanny, a companion at arms of Joan of Arc, who was burned for his crimes as a sorcerer, for he was supposed to be possessed of a demon, and it was he, by the bye, who gave rise to the legend of Blue Beard. The insanity of these two personages is no longer disputed, and Vacher's crimes, though not on so large a scale, were identical with theirs. Vacher's execution, however, in spite of the opposition in the Paris press, was practically imposed upon the authorities by the general feeling of the population in the provinces, who were absolutely convinced that if the murderer's sentence were commuted he would once more make his escape as he formally did from the lunatic asylum in which he was confined and again become the terror of the country side. No shepherd lad would have ventured out upon the moors to tend his flock if it were thought that Vacher might yet be at large, and so M. Deibler was able to celebrate his retirement from his post of executioner, which he had held for nearly half a century, by beheading the most astounding monster that ever came beneath his knife.

A great loss has befallen the Conservatives, and more particularly the Orléanist Party, by the death of M. Edouard Hervé, the editor of the Soleil, which was the chief Royalist organ for France. M. Hervé, who is of creole origin, was the most trusted adviser of the late Comte de Paris. He was a writer of quite exceptional ability, and in 1886 was elected to the French Academy in place of the late Duc de Noailles. As a historian he showed a mastery of clear, sober, narrative style and a singularly keen political insight in dealing with facts. The success of his paper, the Soleil, brought him a handsome fortune, and he lived in magnificent style in the Rue de Lisborne, where Mme. Hervé, née Rolland, a woman of singular charm and "esprit," held one of the most interesting literary and political salons in Paris. M. Hervé had a great admiration for the Anglo-Saxon race and introduced several features of American journalism into the Soleil, a circumstance which largely tended to heighten the popular influence of that organ.

THE NEW LEAGUE OF PATRIOTS.

A good deal of discussion is raging just now round a new "Ligue"—La Ligue de la Patrie Française—an organization founded by a number of professors and literary men, with M. Brunetière and François Coppée at their head, whose object is to react against the theory that all the intellectual elements of French society are ranged upon the side of Dreyfus. The league seems to have grown out of the list of subscriptions raised for the benefit of Col. Henry's widow, and its existence was first of all revealed by an indiscretion in the late M. Hervé's paper, the Soleil. By going over at the eleventh hour to the cause of Dreyfus, the Soleil offended a good many of its conservative supporters, and M. Hervé de Kerohant, its editor, has been refused admittance to the league, a refusal from which he will doubtless recover. One of the main objects of the new association seems to be to glorify the army and to represent it as the only solid basis of the national life. M. Brunetière's old hostility to Zola, to which he gave such violent expression during his American lecturing tour, explains that potentate's attitude.

In conversation which I had yesterday with M. Laberi, he expressed the belief that another six months might elapse before the Dreyfus investigation reached its ultimate stage. I gathered from his words that, though the Court of Cassation endeavors to maintain the utmost secrecy as to the result of its investigation, it is known that no further doubt remained in the minds of its members as to the utter valuelessness of the evidence against Dreyfus and the crushing nature of the proofs of Esterhazy's guilt, not only as author of the bordereau, but as the real traitor. It is with the object of pushing Esterhazy into a corner and forcing him to confess that the Court of Cassation has convened him as a witness on the 17th of this month.

ROWLAND STRONG.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

IS REVOLUTION AT HAND IN FRANCE?—Even the most radical and sensational organs of the Dreyfusards in Paris give little credit to the story that the republic is in danger of a coup de force on the part of Prince Victor Napoleon. They say he has no party, not even the semblance of one such as the Duc d'Orléans possesses, and is personally "impossible." In commenting on the stories of the possible revival of the Napoleonic legend published in the London press, they say that the Paris correspondents of London papers can have little knowledge of the French in the provinces if they suppose a plébiscite of Frenchmen would ever declare for an imperial pretender, and least of all for Prince Victor. Concerning the probability of a coup d'état on the part of Gen. Zurlinden, if the decision in the Dreyfus case should be such that the responsibility for the error of justice must be fixed, the revisionist organs are silent. Inspired articles, however, have been published in Le Journal des Débats, Le Figaro, and Le Temps, intended to show that Gen. Zurlinden, as well as the entire army, is for the institutions of the republic. It is the consensus of opinion that the Government was fully acquainted with the fact of Prince Victor's recent visit to Paris, and that he came there with the idea that he would be arrested. This was to be a signal for a rising by the Ligue des Patriotes, the Ligue Anti-Sémite, the Ligue de la Patrie Française, the Nationalists, &c. M. Dupuy, it is alleged, knew he could rely neither on the police nor on the troops stationed in Paris, and so he decided to let the Prince stay in Paris and return to the frontier without molestation. He deliberately shut his eyes, saying, "C'est l'occasion qu'ils cherchent; on ne la leur fournira pas." So Prince Victor was allowed to depart in peace. The idea that the Bonapartists can create the same condition of affairs that obtained in 1848 is generally ridiculed by the press of Paris without distinction of party. Prince Victor is now believed to base his hopes solely upon a Ministerial crisis which would force the resignation of President Faure and demand the calling of the National Assembly, before which he will appear as candidate for the Presidency with one prominent plank in his platform, that of shelving l'affaire Dreyfus. He does not rely, it is said, upon a coup d'état undertaken by the Conseil Supérieur de Guerre; the fact that he was not arrested while in Paris disappointed him in that direction. Great significance is placed in President Faure's recent reply to Généralissime Jamont, that he would take the first opportunity of dealing with "la campagne d'insultes contre l'armée," by constitutional means. The "constitutional means" at the disposal of the President are, of course, either a "dissolution de la Chambre" or his own resignation, which carries "de facto" with it "la réunion du Congrès, c joint sitting of the Senate and Chambre de Députés at Versailles to reelect M. Faure or some one else. It is said the army chiefs place entire confidence in the legislators to deliver them from any perilous situation in which the Cour de Cassation may place them without drastic measures being taken on their own part.

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THE COUR DE CASSATION ALMOST READY TO DELIVER ITS DECISION.—As the Cour de Cassation has only a few more witnesses to hear, it is believed that its decision in the Dreyfus case will be delivered on or before the Monday preceding Feb. 1. The most important witness lately heard by the court was Capt. Lebrun-Renault, to whom it has been alleged Dreyfus confessed his treason. Le Petit Journal publishes the report of Lieut. Col. Guérin, to whom Capt. Lebrun-Renault mentioned the declaration of Dreyfus. This report, which was read with Henry's forged letter before the Chamber on July 7 last, Le Journal says has been confirmed by Lebrun-Renault's testimony before the court. On the other hand, L'Aurore declares that the witness repudiated the report of Lieut. Col. Guérin, and denied that Dreyfus had ever made a confession to him. L'Aurore adds that it would be well for the Cour de Cassation to summon ex-President Casimir-Périer, "who resigned office because of his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus and his inability to intervene on his behalf."

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SIR HENRY HAWKINS'S SUCCESSOR.—Queen Victoria has approved the appointment of Thomas Townsend Bucknill, Q. C., to be a Judge of the High Court, to succeed Sir Henry Hawkins, who resigned after a long and famous career, concerning which much has been written. In London legal and other circles, Mr. Bucknill's appointment is regarded with general satisfaction. It has been the opinion that Sir Henry Hawkins's resignation signified the removal of a great personality from the judicial bench, and that his successor must be a counsel who possessed something more than merely nominal qualifications for the position. Mr. Bucknill's name had been freely associated with the other judicial vacancies which the Lord Chancellor has been called upon to fill within the last two years. He is fifty-four years of age, and his attainments are said to extend beyond mere skill in advocacy. It is pointed out that his profound legal knowledge in all its aspects was amply demonstrated as editor of the Cunningham Reports and Sir S. Cook's Common Pleas Reports. He was educated at Westminster and Geneva, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and has been for years one of the leading counsel at the Admiralty Court, and on the Western Circuit. He was appointed Recorder of Exeter in 1885. He is the second son of the late Sir J. C. Bucknill, F. R. S., who was knighted in 1894 in recognition of his services as one of the founders of the volunteer movement. By the elevation of Mr. Bucknill to the bench, a vacancy is created in the parliamentary representation of Epsom, (Surrey,) which he had represented since 1892. In that year he defeated the Hon. Thomas A. Brassey, who stood as the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 2,300, almost doubling the majority of his predecessor in the seat. He was returned unopposed at the last general election.

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DON ROBERTO DI PARMA CLAIMS THE PALATINE LIBRARY OF PARMA.—The High Court of Rome will soon be asked to decide an intricate question which has as an indirect issue the legality of the House of Savoy to govern Italy. His Royal Highness Don Roberto di Bourbon, Infanta of Spain and Duke of Parma, has asserted his claim by right of private inheritance to the Palatine Library of Parma. By the treaty of 1815, the Duchies of Parma and Picenza were given to the second wife of Napoleon I. She was succeeded by the Bourbons of Lucca in 1847. When, on her death, Charles II. of Lucca went to Parma to ascend the throne, he carried with him 500 cases containing a valuable collection of books. In 1849, after a building had been erected for the reception of the library, Charles II. abdicated in favor of his son Charles III., and stipulated for a life pension. Charles III. was killed in 1854, and his son Roberto, the present claimant, was dethroned in 1859 by the annexation of the duchy to the Kingdom of Sardinia. The pension was later continued by the Italian Government. The library passed into the hands of Victor Emmanuel, who when he became King of all Italy presented it to Parma. Now, after many years, Duke Roberto, who has lived peacefully in his villa at Viareggio, wants back his books and has begun suit with that end in view. It is said in Rome, however, that his real object is to raise the question of the legitimacy of the succession of the House of Savoy over Parma. Duke Roberto has had nineteen children, one of whom is the wife of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and mother of little Boris, whose baptism into the Greek Church three years ago was so strongly objected to by Bulgarians. Don Roberto's sister, Donna Alice, was the first wife of Don Carlos, the present pretender to the throne of Spain. It was in the marriage of Viareggio that the Carlist Princess, Donna Elvira, met and loved the artist Folchi, with whom she afterward eloped, and from whom she has recently been freed by a Paris divorce court.

Brakeman Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—In a collision between a freight train and a locomotive on the Philadelphia and Reading Railway at Glendale, near here, to-day, several cars were overturned and burned. John Ruth, a brakeman on the freight train, was pinioned under the timbers and burned to death.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S FATE

Signs of the Growing Ascendency of Russian Influence.

NO RACE HATRED IN HUNGARY

Liberalism There in Marked Contrast with the Anti-Semitism That Flourishes in Austria.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 2.—Slowly but surely, and in striking contradiction with the historical sentence pronounced in 1859 by Bismarck, then Prussian Minister to the Frankfort Diet, to his Austrian colleague, Count Rechberg: "The centre of gravity in Austria is not at Vienna, but at Budapest"—slowly but surely the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is gliding down the slope of Pan-Slavism. The time cannot, of course, be far distant when the present empire of the Hapsburgs will crumble to pieces, but the question then arises, What nation or nations will take the place of the dual monarchy? Will the Magyars, the strongest race and most important political group in the empire, then incline toward an alliance with Russia or with Germany? The question is an important one, since the alliance of Hungary with one or the other of these powers might prove the deciding factor in a future general European war.

It is therefore interesting to note in this connection that a complete evolution has taken place during the last year, and more particularly during the last few months, in the feelings of the Magyar people toward the Russians. I have lately been able to obtain the personal opinions of several leading Hungarian statesmen, politicians, and authors on this subject—Baron Bánffy, Count Tisza, Maurice Jokai, and Baron Levay de Kistelek being among the number—and their opinion is that more intimate relations between Russia and Austria-Hungary are not only desirable, but even necessary.

The Magyars have the reputation of being a far-seeing people, and they realize that they have less to fear from Russia than from Germany, and that it is, moreover, useless for them to oppose the rising tide of Slavism in Austria-Hungary. At the time of Emperor Francis Joseph's last visit to St. Petersburg the friendship displayed between the two monarchs in the Russian capital was greeted with great enthusiasm in Budapest. This in itself was sufficient to show which way the wind was blowing. Since then the evident satisfaction of the Hungarians at the friendly Austro-Russian entente has amply proved that the pretended Russophobia of the Hungarians really only existed among certain Chauvinist followers of the younger Kossuth, who are still unable to forget the events of 1848.

When one comes to look into the matter, there is really no reason why the Hungarians should hate the Russians. The events of 1848-9 already belong to a distant past, and the generation which played a militant part in those momentous days has almost disappeared. Although Russia did take up arms against Hungary at that time, she did so at Austria's request. The enmity between Austria and Hungary has long since given way to a more friendly feeling, and it would consequently be absurd to harbor any longer a feeling of hostility against Austria's ally of 1849. Further, the remembrance of the Russian invasion is not such a painful one as might be supposed, for the Muscovites behaved with the greatest humanity toward the conquered Hungarians, and thereby paved the way for a future feeling of friendship. The Hungarians have never really hated the Russians. Maurice Jokai, who must certainly more than any other be considered as an authorized interpreter of Hungarian public opinion, recently made the following statement: "No one more than myself admires the constant efforts toward civilization made by the great Russian nation. Hungary has no greater desire than to maintain with her neighbor Russia the most friendly understanding."

LIBERALISM IN HUNGARY.

The political importance of this growing bond of sympathy between Russia and Hungary cannot be overestimated. Certainly the question of religion will never be a barrier between them, for fanaticism of any description is entirely opposed to the Hungarian character. The truth of this assertion is as evident in politics as in religion, though there are bitter race antagonisms in the dominions of St. Stephen's Crown. Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Calvinists, Orthodox Greeks, Armenians, Unitarians, Israelites, and Nazarenes live side by side without any display of bigotry. Anti-Semitism, which flourishes in Austria, is unknown in Hungary. The few attempts made to incite the populace against the Jews have been fruitless, which is in marked contrast to the success of the anti-Jewish campaign in Austria. So that, while anti-Semitism is triumphant in Vienna, and terrorizes, so to speak, the public life of the nation, in Hungary complete religious concord reigns. Nothing is more significant than this of the radical difference between the spirit of the governing classes in the two portions of the dual monarchy.

The well-known liberalism of the Hungarian upper clergy has much to do with this condition of affairs. In this respect the Hungarian Church is remarkable. The Bishops are, for the most part, broad-minded, intelligent men, who practice liberty not only for themselves, but for others as well. To give one an idea of the independent manner of these prelates, it is enough to say that one often meets Hungarian Bishops seated at one of the little round tables in a Budapest café, reading their newspapers and smoking a cigar over a cup of coffee. No one ever dreams of criticising the independence of the upper clergy, who maintain all the more influence over the people with whom they come in such close contact.

The spirit of tolerance is what characterizes the Hungarian Roman Catholic clergy, who have many points in common with the enlightened American Roman Catholic prelates. This spirit of tolerance is far more developed among the Hungarian clergy than the Cardinals of the Roman curia. A curious example in proof of this occurred recently. There are in Hungary over 800,000 members of the United Greek Church, and the liturgy used is still in the old Roumanian language for those who speak Roumanian, or in old Servian for those of Servian nationality. As for the Magyar faithful, who number about 200,000 in the United Greek Church, their liturgy is also in Servian, which they do not understand. Consequently these latter ask for permission to use a liturgy written in their own language. The Bishops of these United Greek Magyar dioceses have done their utmost to satisfy the demand by permitting the prayers, hymns, and sacred songs to be translated into Hungarian. However, this was rather more tolerated than authorized, and when the Roman curia was finally questioned on the subject the answer given was that the Hungarian language could not be admitted into the liturgy.

THE RUTHENIAN PROBLEM.

Next to the never-ending Austro-Hungarian compromise question the Ruthenian problem is the most troublesome to Hungarian statesman to-day. This question is a purely economic one, but it is none the less intricate on that account. The Ruthenians, who belong to the Slavic group of races, are in great danger of becoming completely destitute. Some time ago a Parliamentary commission was appointed to examine the causes of the rapidly increasing poverty of the Ruthenians. A member of this commission, the Deputy Redeczi, in a recent speech in Parliament, drew public attention to the fate of this unfortunate Ruthenian population of Hungary. According to his opinion, the evil is the result of the Jewish immigration from Russia and Galicia into Upper Hungary, the home of the Ruthenians.

Every one in Budapest seems to be of Mr. Redeczi's opinion, even the Jews. In recent years the Russian and Galician Jews have invaded Upper Hungary in great numbers and have found ready victims in the hard-working and simple-minded Ruthenians. To such an extent is this true that, reduced to poverty and unable to earn a living at home, thousands of these Ruthenians are emigrating to the United States and to South America. Those who have remained in their native province are threatened with starvation. Their condition is rapidly growing worse, and a well-known and highly respectable Jewish journalist of Budapest has just pointed out in clear and precise terms to his brethren of Hungary the harm done by members of their race to the simple people of Upper Hungary.

The latest reports from the Counties of Szaboles, Golmor, Heves, Semplin, Csanad, and Bekes show that Agrarian Socialism is ever on the increase. The majority of the peasantry in those counties are in open rebellion against the local authorities. Of late several fatal riots have taken place between the peasants and police, and in two or three instances women have been killed by the gendarmes. Events of this kind have, it is true, taken place before—last Spring, for instance; but on this occasion the grievances of the conflict far exceeded anything that had happened previously. The principal cause of trouble is the unjust division of land in Hungary. Though in certain European countries large landed estates may have proved a boon, in some cases, to the peasantry, such estates are, nevertheless, a great evil, when, as in the "Alfold" province, they form a monopoly to the detriment of small landowners.

According to recent statistics on the subject, the estates with an area of 1,000 acres and above, concentrated in the hands of less than 5,000 landowners, take up at least 40 per cent. of the whole Kingdom of Hungary. Large estates are as numerous in Hungary as in England. The Hungarian branch of the too-famous Esterhazy family owns 480,000 acres of land in the kingdom, the Count of Schoenborn 280,000 acres, the Duke of Coburg, 246,000 acres, and Count Festetics 164,000 acres. But the State itself, the towns and churches, rival these large landowners in the extent of their territorial possessions, and own like them immense "latifundia," which provoke as much envy under the reign of Francis Joseph as did the famed Roman latifundia under the Cæsars. The Alfold as is termed the portion of Hungary which has witnessed the scenes mentioned above, is a really wonderful region in fertility, and is known throughout Austria-Hungary as the "terra benedictissima." These magnificent plains are as large in extent as the State of New York, and extend from north to south for a distance of 300 miles.

THE HUNGARIAN ARISTOCRACY.

The Hungarian aristocracy have, indeed, the largest estates of any nobility in Europe. In this respect, Hungary, otherwise a modern State in every acceptation of the word, retains a vestige of feudalism. The manner of living of these "grands seigneurs" is strongly patriarchal. Their country château are comfortable but unpretentious, and are lordly in nothing but the hospitality of their owners. The stranger and the native are alike made welcome within the doors of these old manor houses, and invited to sit down at table like friends of the family. If a stranger drives up to the entrance door of a Hungarian château, immediately and before any questions are asked concerning the visitor's business, even before the master of the house has made his appearance, a legion of servants rush forward and carry the visitor's baggage to one of the half-dozen rooms always ready to receive guests, invited or otherwise. When the Hungarians wish particularly to honor a guest, fifteen or twenty courses are served at dinner, but as the Magyars have, in everything, the utmost respect for individual liberty, the guest is ever pressed to eat or drink. "You are at home; do as you would at home," says the master of the house, as he greets you on your arrival. Living as they do, away from Court and Court life, these proud Magyar aristocrats ask nothing and expect nothing from the Sovereign, and maintain in consequence their pride, nobility, and independence of character. With broad ideas and liberal instincts, they have nothing in common with the narrow-minded, petty, and egotistical German aristocrats. They belong, in great majority, to the Liberal Party now in power, and are loyal to the Emperor Francis Joseph and the House of Hapsburg.

The personality of Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Premier, has been very much in evidence during the last few weeks, owing to his strenuous efforts to effect a renewal of the Austro-Hungarian compact. The Premier has been, in this instance, as in others, the victim of much harsh abuse from his political opponents. As a matter of fact, in this affair of the renewal of the compromise with Austria, Baron Banffy has only done strictly what he has thought to be his duty. Baron Banffy is an extremely interesting, and, in many respects, a unique figure, in the arena of contemporaneous Continental politics. He is, for the important position he holds, and as statesmen go nowadays, a young man, having been born in 1843. He is extremely popular, not only in his own party, but also with many of his political antagonists, and has the reputation of being the hardest-worked member of Parliament. He is a firm believer in the existing dual régime between Austria and Hungary, failing which, as he remarked recently, anarchy must prevail in the monarchy. His strong belief in the present compact, modified in its minor clauses, is the keynote to his whole policy during the last year or more.

I hear that Maurice Jokai, the Hungarian national poet, novelist, and historian, the "King of the Tziganes," as he is popularly known in his native land, is as hard at work as ever, and will shortly publish a realistic novel dealing with certain phases of peasant life in Hungary. An American edition of this work will doubtless follow the publication of the book in Hungary, since the English translation of Jokai's last novel, "The Nameless Castle," proved so popular in the United States. As Maurice Jokai himself points out in the American translation of his works, there is every reason why a strong bond of sympathy should exist between the United States and Hungary, since in the two nations one sees many common traits; "the same stateative energy among the people, which finds its expression in constitutional forms, and the love of freedom, which unites so many different races under one Government; the same independent institutions; the same ideas in religion and philosophy; the same respect for women; the same esteem of labor; the same mental culture; a striving after progress yet side by side with this a high respect for tradition."

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Edwin M. Hale.

Dr. Edwin M. Hale, a noted homoeopathic physician and author, died yesterday in Chicago after an illness of ten days. He was born in Newport, N. H., Feb. 2, 1829. His first work was as a printer, but he employed his leisure hours in study.

He was graduated at the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1859, practiced his profession for twelve years in Jonesville, Mich., became in 1863 Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College, in Chicago, had held the same chair in the Chicago Homeopathic College from 1880 till 1884, when he became professor emeritus. In 1871 he began a series of special lectures on diseases of the heart.

He was the author of numerous medical works, many of which were translated in Europe. He edited The North American Homeopathic Journal in New York in 1868.

Capt. A. Wilson Norris.

Capt. A. Wilson Norris of Harrisburg, Penn., Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, commander of the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps, stationed at Augusta, Ga., died suddenly last evening at the Harrisburg Club. Capt. Norris was a nephew of the late Auditor General A. W. Norris of Pennsylvania. He was a Vice President of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs, and was one of the best known and most popular young men in his city. He gave up the practice of law at the breaking out of the war with Spain to become Adjutant of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and subsequently was promoted to a Captaincy, and assigned to Gen. Gobin's staff.

Marcus C. Hawley.

Marcus C. Hawley, President of the Hawley Brothers Hardware Company of New York and San Francisco, died yesterday at his home in Newtown, Conn., aged sixty-five years. Mr. Hawley recently was President of the Shreveport and Houston Railroad Company and Vice President of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company. He leaves a wife and a daughter, two brothers, and one sister.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY D. SHORES, Corporation Counsel of Catskill, N. Y., died yesterday at his home of typhoid fever.

Major G. W. URIE, the first Treasurer of Ashland County, Ohio, died yesterday at Ashland, aged ninety-three.

FRANK G. REINHARD of Columbus, Ohio, a prominent Democratic politician, for seven years Auditor of Franklin County, Ohio, died yesterday, aged forty-five years.

WILLIAM HUMPHREY, who was Auditor General of Michigan four terms and served eight years as Warden of the State prison at Jackson, Mich., died yesterday at Adrian, Mich. He was Postmaster at Adrian during the Harrison Administration. He was in his seventy-first year.

E. K. O'BRIEN of Thomaston, Me., died yesterday, aged sixty-five years. He was a member of the State Senate in 1868-9, a delegate to the Democratic National Convntion in 1872, a candidate for Congress against James G. Blaine in 1874, and against S. D. Lindsay in 1876. He was a lime manufacturer and shipbuilder.

JOHN MAHER, formerly a contractor at New Haven, Conn., died yesterday in Chicago, where he had resided since 1884. While in business in New Haven Mr. Maher constructed several of the Yale College buildings, the New Haven waterworks, the Union Station, and the offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway.

NATHAN KOCH, a retired wholesale jeweler, died at his home, 47 East Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday of heart disease. Mr. Koch was a native of Germany, where he was born seventy-three years ago. When a young man he studied law in his native country, and took part in the revolutionary measure of 1848. Then he decided to come to the United States, and in 1849 arrived in New Orleans, where he successfully conducted a wholesale jewelry business. In 1899 he came to this city, and for some time was a member of the firm of Koch, Dreyfus & Co. Several years ago he retired from active business. He leaves a wife, two sons, and one daughter.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

It was so much like Spring yesterday that furs and overcoats seemed out of place, although of the former a splendid display was made on Fifth Avenue during the afternoon by the many fashionable women who were out for the conventional Sunday stroll. As yet, with one exception, there has been no formal entertaining on Sunday, but nearly all the world of society is at home informally. Among those receiving yesterday were Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, the Baroness de Sellière, Mrs. Charles Worthington, Mrs. di Zerega, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. George Kidd, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan. There was also a musicale at a well-known house on Irving Place.

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The event of yesterday was the diner de luxe at Sherry's in the evening, which was so well attended that not only was every table in the Palm Garden taken—most of them having been reserved for three or four days in advance—but the restaurant was also crowded and tables were placed in the corridor. The diners were mostly of the very fashionable set, with a sprinkling of bohemians, which made the scene all the more interesting. Four large dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, and Mr. Norman Johnson. Mr. and Mrs. Bird's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr.; William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexandre, Miss Metcalf, and Creighton Webb. Dining with Mr. and Mrs. Belmont were Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds. Mr. Johnson's guests included Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, and Miss Ruth Lawrence. With Mr. and Mrs. Breese were dining Miss Breese and Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy. Among the other diners were Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker, Miss Rutherford, and Frank Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp and Mrs. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Esler, Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughs Torrey, Eugene Fischof and the Princess Wrede, Ernest Thalmann, Mr. and Mrs. Willie Salamon, and Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston. Many of the women present were in evening dress, and Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Oelrichs, Mrs. Purdy, Mrs. Breese, Mrs. Sufferin Tailer, and other well-known women were without hats. The von Edelberg, the Viennese improvisator, played delightfully throughout the dinner. These Sunday evening diners de luxe have become a great feature of the season.

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The death of Joseph Marié, which occurred at his residence late on Saturday evening, caused pained surprise everywhere yesterday, as although it was known that he had been very ill, he was thought to be out of danger. Few men of his age were better known in New York social life and in Wall Street than "Uncle Joe," as he was familiarly called, and few men were more kindly thought of and esteemed. He was at one time quite wealthy, but lost his fortune in Wall Street about fifteen years ago. He then retired from business. Mr. Marié, with his brother, Peter Marié, was in his younger days one of the greatest beaus in New York society. Although a patriotic American, he had the greatest affection for his father's native land of France, and for years he persistently advocated a closer alliance between the French and the American people, and wrote numerous articles and letters on the subject. He married Miss Josephine Hubbard, and she as well as his daughters, Miss Leontine and Miss Josephine Marié, are well known in society. Miss Josephine Marié has published two or three books, the last a few months ago, dealing with the question of divorce, and entitled "Let No Man Put Asunder." His funeral, which will take place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier at 9:30 on Tuesday, will be largely attended, and will bring out a representation of the old French families of the city.

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Sunday being truly a day of rest, society is refreshed and ready for the serious work of the week. This evening will take place the dance at Mrs. Ogden Mills's. It is an affair planned on the same lines as the several dinner dances of the season. The invitations have been limited to about 150, and the list of guests will not vary materially from that of the subscription cotillion of a fortnight ago, of the dance at Mrs. Gerry's on Thursday evening, or from that of Mrs. Hazard's dinner on Friday. There will be several dinners before the dance, and notably a large one at the house of the hostess. A number of the guests will be at the opera for the first night of "Aïda," and afterward go to the ball or dance, whatever the distinction may be. It will also be the occasion for the second appearance of Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, the niece of Mrs. Ogden Mills, who made her début at the Gerrys on Thursday.

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As has already been stated, Mrs. Mortimer's sewing class will meet at the residence of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, and do good work for the Babies' Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, and Mr. Bagby's last musical morning will bring together many music lovers in society. The days and teas still go on, and among those to-day receiving are Mrs. Edward Mitchell and Miss Mitchell, 31 East Fiftieth Street; Mrs. George Hammond McLean, 126 West Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. William H. Jackson and the Misses Jackson, 656 Madison Avenue; Mrs. M. W. Lent and the Misses Lent, 225 West Seventy-first Street, and Mrs. T. Halsted Myers, 254 Madison Avenue.

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Mr. Bourke Cockran, who was to have been one of the hosts of the season, will sail from Liverpool this week, and will be in New York within a few days. Mr. Cockran was made much of socially during his short stay in London. He was entertained by the Earl and Countess of Strafford among others. On his return from Europe he will give some entertainments at his chambers in Sherry's. The cable has also brought news of the George Vanderbilts, who have been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim, and who went with them to London to look at their new purchase, Sefton House, said to be a Christmas box from Mr. William K. Vanderbilt to his daughter. The Duchess of Marlborough was afterward a guest at Chatsworld, where the Duchess of Devonshire gave a grand ball on the evening of the violent hurricane which swept over England, and which wrought great damage in the park surrounding the mansion while the ball was in progress.

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The Drexel entertainments seem to be still agitating Philadelphia, and the ball given by Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel last Tuesday evening at Horticultural Hall suffered only in the defection of some of the very fashionable Philadelphians, notably the Willings, who came over to Mrs. Astor's ball and did not return to their native city. The Philadelphians are responsible for the rumor that a match may be arranged between Miss Bishop, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, and Mr. Barton Willing. The same gossips revive the report of a probable engagement between Miss Daisy Leiter and Mr. Craig Wadsworth. Should either of these matches be arranged the parties to them would be warmly congratulated by their friends, as they are all popular, and it seems rather annoying that Lent should come with only one engagement announced in the set which Philadelphia calls "one of people of extreme fashionable position."

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Other items of interest from Philadelphia include the speculations concerning the ball to be given in honor of Miss Fell by Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., on Thursday evening, which is to be the most splendid of all the Drexel entertainments; the inviting of young girls without their mothers at the Drexel ball of last Tuesday evening, which has caused a veritable hubbub, and the dinner to be given on Saturday evening, Jan. 21 by Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer for Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer of this city.

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The wedding of Miss Violet Lee Shippen Wallace of Burlington, N. J., and Mr. Warren Crane of this city will take place at Burlington on Wednesday, Feb. 8. The best man will be Mr. Freeman of this city, and the ushers will include Mr. Porter and Mr. Probasco. The maid of honor will be Miss Barclay, a cousin of the bride, and the bridesmaids Miss Elizabeth Shippen Groven, Miss Daisy Williams, Miss Mary Davis Rogers, and Miss Dolin. Mr. Crane is a son of Dr. Joseph S. Crane of Huntington, L. I. His mother was a Miss Draper.

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Paris has been very quiet the past week in the American colony. The funeral of Mrs. William Fearing Gill, sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, was largely attended. There were several small dinners, and among them one which was given by Mr. De Hoffman in his new apartment in the Avenue Friedland. Among the guests were Mrs. Vail, who has just returned from Constantinople; Mr. Henri Cachard, and Mr. and Mrs. Luckermeyer. It was Mr. Luckermeyer who years ago gave the famous swan dinner at Delmonico's mentioned by the late Ward McAllister in his book. The Baron and Baroness de Fonteuilliat are bound for this country, sailing on Saturday. The Baroness is a sister of Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

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The cable also brings news of the intention of Lady Ter

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
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PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
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FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS of the bonds of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15, 1870, which by their terms fell due June 1, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, which said bonds, when the same became due, June 1, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1, 1935, with a reservation to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company to pay the same before said last mentioned date on ninety days' notice of its election to do so.

WHEREAS, The St Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, successor by consolidation to the St Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, has, by corporate resolution passed on the 12th day of January, 1899, elected to exercise its option to pay off each of the 2,500 bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, which by their terms were due June 1st, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15th, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and which said bonds, when the same became due June 1st, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1st, 1935, with a proviso, however, that if this Company wished at any time before the 1st of June, 1935, to pay off said bonds, it could, on 90 days' notice of its election so to do, by advertisement published in two newspapers in the City of New York not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks, pay off said bonds by paying to the holder of each bond in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, $1,050, together with the interest then due thereon, and after the date so fixed in said advertisement for such payment, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

AND, WHEREAS, Said Company has resolved to pay off said bonds on the first day of May, 1899, by paying to the holder of each of the said bonds $1,050, together with the interest accrued thereon to the first day of May, 1899, such payment to be made at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, the same being the financial agency of said railway company.

NOW, this is therefore to notify each holder of said bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, and extended as aforesaid, that this Company has elected to pay the same by the payment to the holder of each of the said bonds of $1,050, together with the interest thereon up to the first day of May, 1899; and the holders of the said bonds are required to present the same to the said Mercantile Trust Company on the said first day of May, 1899, for such payment, and the same will be paid upon such presentation. After the said first day of May, 1899, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

Dated this thirteenth day of January, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.
GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 301 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Hocking Valley
Securities.
Also new securities "When issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

6% Investments, principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAREN, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Out-of-town orders are likely to figure largely in the opening of the week's security markets. In the aggregate such commissions will probably be as great at least as they were a week ago, when they reached a volume of consequence enough to put wholly aside the energetic efforts of professional speculators to bring about reaction. Such public interest manifest at the beginning of last week and continuing through to the end was much the most significant and influential factor operating. If the present week only fairly repeats what was the rule of last week, it will be difficult indeed for the professional talent of the Stock Exchange to do much more effective work against market values now than they did then.

***

But veterans on the Stock Exchange will be close watchers of to-day's market course, and if the abundance of outside orders fails to keep the market up to its recent high level of enthusiasm there may be more effective reaction work than has so far been seen.

The bear party in Wall Street is alert, and its leaders are adroit manipulators. They insist that the market is overbought; that too many stocks are being carried on slim margins; that pyramiding processes threaten stability; that stop orders are honeycombing the whole market. If they are right in this insistence and a reaction begins it may prove a substantial one.

***

Upon one thing, however, conservative observers of the market are pretty generally agreed, and that is that on any material set-back the market will be filled with new buying orders from people who recently have not been active on the bull side. Many people of importance sold out long lines of stocks weeks ago, expecting to get them back cheaper, only to see prices advance steadily. Such sold-out bulls are bound on any fair reaction hurry to get back again into a market which has already broken every good Wall Street record.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S DEAL.

Throughout last week the buying of Southern Railway preferred was exceptionally good in character and as the week drew to its close it became urgent and aggressive. On Friday and Saturday there were vague rumors that the Southern had acquired the control of an important railroad property, but up to the closing of the market nothing definite regarding this matter was known.

It has since been semi-officially stated that a deal whereby Southern Railway will get control of the Seaboard Air Line has been consummated. That the Seaboard Air Line was purchased by a syndicate has been known for some time, but the puzzle has been as to whom this syndicate was acting for. It now appears that the syndicate was an independent one, and that it has turned over its purchase to Southern Railway interests, making a handsome middleman's profit.

The immense advantages, financially and otherwise, that will be secured to the Southern Railway through this arrangement can be easily seen. It will make the Southern a much stronger property than it has ever been, and it will mean immensely increased earnings from the time the Seaboard Line is taken over.

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Apropos of Southern Railway progress, interests identified with the company are authorities for the statement that Brunswick is likely soon to become a terminus of one of the Southern Railway lines. Wall Street people identified with Brunswick have been all along insisting that this would ultimately result, and the character of the recent buying of the Brunswick stock has given reason for believing that the Southern Railway people are more than simply contemplating the step.

SOME KEENE FAVORITES.

Mr. James R. Keene's bullishness—there have been some doubters of it—is shown in the following letter, prepared under his supervision and sent to clients of the Stock Exchange house with which he is identified:

"The market is an extraordinary one, and promises to continue for some time in its present form. We do not want the specialty stocks or the new issues, which the promoters have floated so successfully, but we are well satisfied that purchases can be made with freedom of the following stocks:

"Burlington as the best of the Grangers, now on a 6 per cent. basis, and situated better than any other road in the country, because it can at any moment refund its existing high rate bonds in a 3½ per cent. bond, saving, with the sinking fund now maintained, $4,000,000, or 4.71 per cent. on the stock. If the Burlington people should decide to refund, the stock would quickly sell in the neighborhood of 175.

"St. Paul common, because it will earn 10 per cent. in the current fiscal year, and we have information from which we trust that the dividend in March will be 3 per cent.

"Rock Island, because the company's policy is to declare the bulk of the earnings in dividends, and therefore an extra dividend at the conclusion of the fiscal year, March 31, is not improbable. Moreover, Rock Island will shortly receive $3,000,000 from the Minneapolis and St. Louis Company in payment for the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific, a line which it does not need, but which Minneapolis and St. Louis can use to advantage. This $3,000,000 will swell the Rock Island surplus to over $9,000,000.

"The Reading issues, particularly the first preferred, because the coal trade will be regulated this year absolutely, and from 25 to 50 cents per ton additional will be obtained on all coal sold; 25 cents a ton more than last year means for the Reading over $2,000,000. All the Reading stocks are good, but the first preferred is certainly very attractive.

"Atchison issues—the best railroad proposition on the list is still the Atchison. Its operating expenses will be reduced to 65 per cent., and then it will earn the full 5 per cent. to which the preferred is entitled, and a good surplus for the common. We think the preferred much more attractive than either the Northern or Union Pacific was at the same price last year, and we believe Atchison preferred will this year sell close to 75. The common will follow it, and the adjustments are remarkably cheap at 80."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

During the week just ended the curb market for outside securities showed more activity than for some time, and at the same time considerable irregularity. After strength on Monday, the market was reactionary for three days, and then grew firm again on Friday and Saturday. Outside buying was comparatively heavy.

The new American Steel and Wire issues were conspicuous throughout the week. Selling that came apparently from inside sources was responsible for weakness in the stocks and subscriptions. Trading in them was heavy, and evidently there was much liquidation. The common stock was the strongest of the group. The preferred suffered rather a severe reaction, and the subscriptions, after selling at 118½ on Monday, got down around 107½ later. The market for the Steel and Wire issues was largely in the hands of brokers believed to be acting for houses identified with the new company, and it was their operations that brought about the fluctuations in prices. People who watched the securities stated that there was undoubtedly much inside liquidation of them.

The Continental Tobacco stocks were the weak features of the market, and were also quite active. As in the American Steel and Wire issues, they suffered from what appeared to be heavy inside selling.

Of the local gas securities, the New Amsterdam issues were quite weak, realizing sales breaking the common from above 34 to 30. The preferred also dropped about 2 points on light transactions. The bonds, however, held remarkably firm. Standard Gas stocks were also lower, sympathizing with the New Amsterdam issues. The talk of a bill to be introduced in the present Legislature to reduce the price of gas from $1 to 90 cents was largely responsible for the selling of the stocks. Out-of-town gas issues were stronger, notably Buffalo Gas bonds, St. Paul Gas bonds, Western Gas, Amsterdam Gas, Grand Rapids Gas, and Indianapolis Gas bonds.

Brooklyn Elevated new stocks showed much improvement, and Brooklyn City also showed firmness around 250.

A curious feature of the market was the sales of the New England Gas and Coke bonds "when issued." Syndicate interests are offering these bonds to the public at par and interest. On the curb they were offered first around 95 and then up to 98½, large blocks changing hands at the higher figures.

Other features of the market were Standard Oil, which jumped from 435 to 451½, a new record; Wagner Palace Car, which gained fourteen points, selling at 95; American Air Power stock, which touched 48½, and Michigan Peninsular Car preferred, which advanced eight points. Quotations for the ferry stocks advanced, but sales of them were very light. Throughout the week there was a good inquiry for Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred, and on Saturday it was disclosed that the reorganization plan of the company is likely to be out early next week, and will prove quite favorable to existing securities.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The close of the week showed firmness in most departments of the Stock Exchange, and a more active buying movement developed all round, in view of the improving political and monetary outlooks. Considerable investment was reported, and speculation was stimulated by the rapid and continuous dealings in Americans, which of late have constituted by far the most active department.

Among the increases were Southern preferred, which rose 2¾ points; Southern ordinary, 1⅝; Union Pacific, 1½; Union Pacific preferred, ½; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 1; Baltimore and Ohio, 1; New York Central and Hudson River, 1; Northern Pacific preferred, 1; Northern Pacific common, ⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, ½; Louisville and Nashville, ½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½; Norfolk and Western, common, ½; Erie first preferred, ½; Erie ordinary, ¼; Central Pacific, ⅜; Denver and Rio Grande, ¼, and New York, Ontario and Western, ⅛. Chesapeake and Ohio shares fell ¼ of a point and Denver and Rio Grande preferred ⅛.

Money was abundant, the easy rate being the feature of the week. Money on call commanded 2 per cent. and money until Monday from 1 to 1½ per cent. The rates on three months' bills ranged from 2½ to 2⅝ per cent.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 15.—After several weeks of quietness, the last week saw an important business revival. A large accumulation of orders, previously waiting for lower prices, was placed at prices quite satisfactory.

In yarns, twist was rather easier and weft strong and scarce. In cloth a good miscellaneous export business was done, India and China leading the list, though South America also was a good buyer. The home trade showed decided improvement, with a promising outlook in this so far rather neglected department.

Advices from the Continent show a rather mixed situation. Gladbach reports plenty of work, but prices unprofitable; Augsburg reports very satisfactory engagements for six and nine months; in Mulhausen fine cottons are very unsatisfactory, and some large mills are winding up; Rouen tells of good business, fully equal to the previous week's figures.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY hereby gives notice to the holders of Bonds known as "CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS," issued under the mortgage or deed of trust dated April 11th, 1889, executed by said Railway Company to the Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee, that said Railway Company intends to take up and redeem all of the bonds that have been issued under said mortgage or deed of trust, on the first day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-nine (1899) by paying therefor the sum of one thousand and fifty dollars for each one thousand-dollar bond, and five hundred and twenty-five dollars for each five hundred-dollar bond, and interest accrued to said first day of June, 1899, upon presentation and delivery of such bonds and all coupons thereof then remaining unpaid, on said day, at the office of said Railway Company, Number 56 Beaver Street, in the City of New York. The bonds proposed to be taken up and redeemed are numbered from one (1) to one thousand (1,000) of the denomination of five hundred dollars ($500) each, and from one thousand and one (1,001) to six thousand one hundred (6,100) of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, all said numbers inclusive.

Interest upon said bonds will cease to accrue or be payable on and after said first day of June, 1899.

If any bond shall not be presented to said Railway Company for payment on said first day of June, 1899, or within thirty days thereafter, the said Railway Company will deposit with said Trustee, to the credit of such bond, or the registered holder thereof, if it be registered, the sum above fixed and designated, and also the amount of any coupon or coupons due and remaining unpaid upon such bond at the said first day of June, 1899.
THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
THOMAS F. FOWLER, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Cons. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds
OF THE
N. Y., Ontario & Western Railway Company.

Referring to the foregoing, the undersigned offer the privilege to holders of Consolidated First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds to refund their bonds into 4% Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds due 1992 of the denomination of $1,000 each. Holders of the called bonds desiring to refund will receive a difference of 3% in cash, interest to be adjusted as of June 1st, 1899.

This offer will remain open for a reasonable time, but may be modified or withdrawn without further notice. Holders of 5% Bonds desiring to refund should surrender their bonds to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, and receive the 4% Bonds with the cash payment in exchange therefor.

An official statement setting forth the financial condition of the Company, and showing the result to bondholders from refunding, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

On the retirement of the Consolidated 5% Bonds, now called, the Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds will become the FIRST LIEN ON THE ENTIRE RAILWAY AND PROPERTY OF THE NEW YORK, ONTARIO AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. The Company's net income for the year ending June 30th, 1898, was $1,017,460, or nearly double the amount required for interest charge upon completion of the present refunding.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
27 and 29 Pine Street.
New York, January 3, 1899.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1898.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1898, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 761, 917, 648, 388, 186, 101, and 1186 have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1899, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Jan. 3d, 1899.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between GUSTAVE FUCHS and CHAS. A. BILLINGS has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Foundry business foot of East 104th Street, New York City, will be continued by GUSTAVE FUCHS, who assumes all debts and liabilities.
GUSTAVE FUCHS,
CHAS. A. BILLINGS.

FINANCIAL.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

During several months past the holders of a large portion of the shares of the American Steel and Wire Company have been carefully considering the advisability of obtaining by purchase or reorganization other leading wire concerns in the United States, among them the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of pig iron, Bessemer steel, and open-hearth steel, as well as wire in its various forms, and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

It is believed that there would result greater economy in management and operation, and thereby be of advantage to all the stockholders of the several companies. After a thorough investigation of the several properties and their values, actual as well as relative, the acquisition of the following plants has been assured upon a just and fair basis:

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.
Worcester Wire Company of Worcester, Mass.
Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio.
Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oliver Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Newcastle Wire Nail Company of Newcastle, Pa.
Pittsburgh Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cincinnati Barbed-Wire Fence Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Laidlaw Bale and Tie Company of Joliet, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.
Consolidated Barb-Wire Company of Lawrence, Kan., and Joliet, Ill.
Newburgh Wire and Nail Company of Newburgh, N. Y.

To accomplish the object suggested, the following plan has been agreed upon:

AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CORPORATION UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY. THIS CORPORATION WILL HAVE AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $90,000,000, OF WHICH $40,000,000 WILL BE SEVEN PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $50,000,000 WILL BE COMMON STOCK.

This corporation will acquire the above properties either by direct ownership or through the ownership of not less than a majority of the capital stock, where it is not practicable to purchase the properties themselves.

A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED WHICH WILL FURNISH THE NECESSARY CAPITAL FOR THE ABOVE PURCHASE, AND IN ADDITION THERETO PROVIDING THE NEW COMPANY WITH A WORKING CAPITAL OF ABOUT $18,000,000, EXCLUSIVE OF THE WORKING CAPITAL OF THE SEVERAL CONCERNS WHICH WILL ENTER THE NEW CORPORATION. WHATEVER MAY BE NECESSARY OF THIS WORKING CAPITAL MAY BE USED FOR THE PURCHASE OF OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE AGREED UPON HEREAFTER. THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL TO BE FURNISHED BY THE SYNDICATE BEING $28,000,000.

The syndicate agreements will provide that the New Jersey company shall acquire such of the capital stock of the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois, not less than a majority thereof, however, as may be offered, on the following basis:

For each share of the preferred stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one share of the seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the New Jersey corporation, and in addition thereto six-tenths of one share of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation; for each share of the common stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one and two-tenths shares of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation. It is further arranged that the banking house of J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. OF NEW YORK CITY, or its agent for that purpose, (THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.,) will exchange the certificates of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, on the above-named basis, provided the same are presented and deposited at either of the offices above named on or before TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899; that in event of delay in issuing the certificates of the New Jersey corporation interim certificates will be issued exchangeable for the engraved certificates when issued. The interim certificates will be issued by either J. & W. Seligman & Co. or their agents, (the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at Chicago.)

It is very desirable that the fiscal year of the New Jersey corporation commence on January 1, 1899, and to that end the plan must be consummated at the earliest possible date; therefore, the stockholders in the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, are requested to present and deposit their stock promptly, so that the same may be speedily and without delay exchanged, and the organization of the New Jersey company facilitated.

Books of transfer of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, were closed on Wednesday, January 4th, 1899, and will not be reopened until about January 25th, 1899, and the books of the New Jersey corporation will be opened as soon as the engraved certificates are ready for delivery, not later, however, it is believed, than January 25th, 1899.

IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE NEW COMPANY WILL DECLARE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS ON THE PREFERRED STOCK OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., BEGINNING ABOUT APRIL 1ST, 1899.

The undersigned, comprising the entire Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, after a careful consideration, believing that the consummation of the plan proposed will increase earnings, decrease expenses, result in a more stable cost of manufacture, and more satisfactory results to the stockholders, have decided to exchange their own shares in the Illinois corporation for shares in the New Jersey corporation, upon the above-named basis:

J. W. GATES,
A. CLIFFORD,
L. L. ELLWOOD,
CHAS. DOUGLASS,
WM. EDENBORN,
S. H. CHISHOLM,
JOHN LAMBERT,
F. BAACKES,
E. H. GARY,
E. J. BUFFINGTON,
W. H. ROWE.

January 7, 1899.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 7, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE **PREFERRED** AND **COMMON** STOCK OF **AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY:**

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF SAID STOCK UNDER AN AGREEMENT DATED JANUARY 5, 1899, BETWEEN JOHN W. GATES AND ISAAC L. ELLWOOD AND FREDERICK P. VOORHEES, ISSUING THEREFOR OUR NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, EXCHANGEABLE FOR THE STOCK OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY (NEW COMPANY) WHEN RECEIVED BY US FOR DELIVERY. ALL STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BE DEPOSITED MUST BE DULY ENDORSED IN BLANK.

NEW YORK CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF **J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.**

CHICAGO CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE **ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO,** WHO WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT THEREFOR, ON OUR BEHALF.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

FINANCIAL.

New York Building-Loan Banking Co.

111 Fifth Avenue, New York, Cor. 18th Street.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

January 1st, 1899.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in bank	$30,191 17	Liability to shareholders on Shares, etc	$3,802,973 09
Bills receivable	3,979 94	Maturity Fund	242,732 61
Loans on Bond and Mortgage	2,239,477 07	Money Borrowed	10,000 00
Real Estate purchased for Members, secured by Deeds and Leases	1,917,061 83	Dividends and Interest on Mortgages Accrued	26,704 12
Paid on account of uncompleted transactions	14,313 21	Advance Payments of Interest	2,748 59
Loans on Shares	46,725 49	Due for Taxes, etc	2,771 76
Furniture and Fixtures	4,553 34	Due on Loans	12,880 00
Interest, premiums, taxes, insurance, fees for searches, rent, etc., in course of collection	52,097 63	Cash Payments on account of Purchases	940 00
Agents' Debit Balances	5,630 25	Real Estate Sinking Fund	6,806 18
Stationery and Printed Matter on hand	1,000 00	Surplus	206,473 58
	$4,315,029 93		$4,315,029 93

We, the undersigned, certify that the foregoing statement of the Secretary has been compared with the books and accounts of the corporation, and that we find the same correct.

JOSEPH TOTTEN,
A. C. TULLY,
JAMES ORR KYLE, } Examining Committee.

Comparative Statement Showing the Growth of the Company.

	Total Assets.	Total Earnings.	Surplus.
January 1st '91	$13,895 10	$1,815 13	$8 01
January 1st '92	267,896 42	35,275 19	24,622 21
January 1st '93	516,001 59	84,646 18	45,328 25
January 1st '94	776,571 48	154,522 47	61,672 56
January 1st '95	1,135,887 28	297,108 78	83,587 46
January 1st '96	1,464,497 76	405,897 14	90,923 96
January 1st, '97	2,120,014 42	630,233 05	112,227 26
January 1st '98	3,143,960 93	992,036 80	190,840 90
January 1st '99	4,315,029 93	1,381,187 90	206,473 58

This company, the largest building loan corporation in the country, in spite of the extraordinarily discouraging conditions which seriously affected business of all kinds, has closed another very prosperous year. It has earned and credited its usual large dividends, has added a substantial amount to its surplus, increased its assets nearly one and a quarter millions, its subscribed share capital about five millions, making its total subscribed share capital now about TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS. During the year it had under consideration and investigated applications for the purchase of property or the removal of outstanding encumbrances, aggregating $3,765,460;—$1,231,595 of which were accepted, and $2,533,865 rejected, because of inadequate security, failure of title, or other sufficient objection.

This company issues Savings Pass-book Shares, on which dividends at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the dues payments are paid, beginning from the date of payment, and continuing until the withdrawal of the same. Payments may be made at any time, and the total credit or any part thereof withdrawn when wanted. It also issues investment certificates, bearing six per cent. interest, coupons payable semi-annually, which can be collected through any bank. It is a mutual corporation conducted in the interest of its members. It purchases houses or apartments for members, payable monthly, same as rent. It pays off existing mortgages, and where the conditions warrant, makes additional advances. Its funds are invested in securities based on real estate in the Metropolitan District, or on share loans to its members. Can anything be safer? Does any safe investment promise better returns?

Personal inquiry solicited.

CHARLES R. HALL, President.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.
DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.
WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Asst. Treas. and Sec.
JOHN GAULT, Manager Foreign Dept.
DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Charles R. Henderson,
George F. Baker,	Adrian Iselin, jr.,
George S. Bowdoin,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
August Belmont,	James N. Jarvie
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter B. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Walter G. Oakman,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	H. McK. Twombly,
R. Somers Hayes,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	Harry Payne Whitney.

LONDON BRANCH,
33 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.
Bankers,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

A Great Bull House in A Great Bull Market.
Our Monday's Letter
will be an exhaustive treatise upon almost every active stock listed upon the New York Stock Exchange. It will treat of the general market as a whole, showing its average daily movements since Dec. 20th, '98, the volume of sales, and predict what we may expect before the present great bull market ends, what we may expect in the shape of call money rates, and will in many ways compare the present market with that of 1879, showing in what particulars it is like the last great upward movement of 20 years ago, and in what points it differs, and how the present movement is likely to surpass in strength any of its predecessors.
OUR MARKET LETTERS are known as the most valuable that leave Wall St., but you will find this letter especially valuable and instructive, as it will take up each stock, from Am. Cot. Oil through to Western Union, showing their entire movements since Dec. 20th, '98, how they have acted, and what may be expected of each in the present market, as well as all the conditions surrounding and affecting each stock at the present time, naming what we consider as safe margin on which to buy them, the prices at which they should be bought, and the quotations for which each should be held. In our large printed letter of July, 1898, we spoke of 130 for R. I., 135 for St. Paul, and 150 for C., B. Q. early in 1899. These stocks are getting nearer to these prices every day.
We are in a great bull market, where a reaction is a curiosity, and the upward movement will continue without a break, gathering force as it advances. Those who have bought stocks that we have selected for them, already have enormous profits, but even larger profits are in store for them.
If you are interested in any active stock on the list you will find our MONDAY'S LETTER valuable to you, as many stocks will lead in the present movement, many come up that have not yet moved over a few points, while many others will be laggards for the next thirty days.
Our "HOW TO SPECULATE" will teach you how marginal trades are made and closed on the New York Exchanges. Sent free upon application.
LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
Consolidated with
MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
31 & 33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
Highest banking references and financial rating.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS.
On Monday, January 9th, 1899, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bond (issue 1881) were drawn for retirement, viz.:
Nos. 3937, 3527, 3868, 3625, 3959, 3683, 3799, 3588.
Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1899, these bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.

VALUES OF STOCKS
for last four years given in our handbook just issued. Price, 25 cents.
J. P. WINTRINGHAM
Cable Address: "Atlanticscrip."
36 Pine St., N. Y.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY.	LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up	$1,000,000
Surplus	$200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.
Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established an office at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in CUBA and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, and to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, and to hold in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
The greatest profits ever known have been made in copper stocks during the last two years. The boom in these shares is now at its height and last month's record for big profits has never been equaled.
The low priced shares are the safest investments and offer the largest profits.
I can offer a limited amount of shares in one of the best of the low priced copper stocks at a price that will be doubled in a few weeks. Write for "The Copper Situation" and other information on copper investments.
T. F. GAYNOR,
33 Wall Street.

ALFRED J. ENO & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
52 Broadway, New York.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold for cash, or carried on 3 to 5 per cent. margin.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
Write for book on speculation.
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.

HAMILTON BANK,
OF NEW YORK CITY.
New York, January 12, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Mr. Jesse C. Joy, formerly Assistant Cashier, was appointed Cashier.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK,

WANTED HER PET PARROT.

Landlord Imprisoned It in a Room, but Magistrate Came to the Rescue.

Mrs. Bessie Vires of 44 Oliver Street, made application to Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Court yesterday for an order compelling Daniel Catalons, the landlord of the premises, to allow her to enter her apartment, in which she said her pet parrot was imprisoned, having been without food and drink for thirty-six hours. She said she owed Catalons $2, and it was on that account she was refused admittance to her room.

Mrs. Vires explained that on Friday evening she went visiting with a friend, and on her return the next evening she found her place closed by the landlord. He told her she could not enter until she paid the full amount of her indebtedness. Mrs. Vires did not have the $2 and begged Catalons to allow her to rescue her parrot, which she feared was dying.

Magistrate Brann said it was a shame that the poor parrot should suffer for food and drink. He issued an order compelling Catalons to let Mrs. Vires enter her room for the purpose of rescuing the bird.

RUNAWAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

E. T. Zabriskie Thrown from His Horse on the Bridle Path.

E. T. Zabriskie of 1,135 Madison Avenue was thrown from a horse and cut about the face and body while riding on the bridle path in Central Park yesterday morning. The animal ran away, and, despite the efforts of Policeman Parker to overtake it, was not stopped until it had reached its stable, at Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mr. Zabriskie, who took his mount from the riding school at Ninetieth Street and Fifth Avenue, had gotten on the bridle path, and was near Transverse Road No. 3, when the horse suddenly shied at some object. Before Mr. Zabriskie could recover himself the animal had unseated him and was running along the road.

Policeman Parker heard the clatter of the animal's hoofs, and, after giving chase to it for a time, returned, to find Mr. Zabriskie lying in the road. One of the Park ambulances was summoned, and, after his wounds had been attended to, he was taken to his home. He was not seriously injured.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Jan. 16.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Government causes. (jury.)

9—Adams vs. Miller.
10—Delius vs. same.
11—Davies vs. same.
12—Vietor vs. same.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Adams vs. same.
15—Heinze vs. same.
16—Lowery vs. same.
17—Vietor vs. same.
18—Davies vs. same.
65—Franke vs. same.
68—Napier vs. same.
70—Heinze vs. same.
27—Falconer vs. same.
28—Eldridge vs. same.
29—Beschereud vs. same.
30—Cowdin vs. same.
31—Curren vs. same.
32—Volkenburg vs. same.
33—Beeckman vs. same.
34—Huzen vs. same.
35—Jaffray vs. same.
37—Wood vs. same.
38—Anderson vs. same.
39—Bartlett vs. same.
40—Haines vs. same.
41—Lord vs. same.
42—Reese vs. same.
43—McLeon vs. same.
44—Booth vs. same.
45—Landon vs. same.
46—Valentine vs. same.
47—Hardt vs. same.
50—Campbell vs. same.
51—Wehrmanyer v s. same.
52—Douglass vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

—Arguimbau vs. SS. Kate.
56—Knowlton vs. Tug W. E. Street et al.
60—Monedero vs. Tug No. 3.
70—Minott vs. SS. Patria.
76—Munroe vs. SS. Styria.
77—Parsons vs. same.
78—Malcomson vs. same.
79—Morgan vs. same.
59—Munroe vs. same.
80—L'Hommedieu vs. Scow Walter J.
39—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
82—O'Brien vs. Tugs Lyndhurst and A. J. White.
83—Montgomery vs. same.
84—Arnold vs. Schooner Mary King.
58—Steinmender vs. Ship La Guadaloupe.
13—Rogers vs. Steamboat Magenta.
32—In re Tug Niagara.
39—Hudson River L. Co. vs. McAllister.
49—Marx vs. SS. Frey.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Adjourned until Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Graham vs. McLoch-lin.
2—Higgins vs. Starin.
3—Ryan vs. Duffy.
4—Gaimater vs. Fisher.
5—Herzfeld vs. Reinach
6—Dime Sav. Bank of B. vs. Ward.
7—In re College Av.
8—In re East 202d St.
9—In re La Fontaine Av.
10—In re East 185th St.
11—In re Whitlock Av.
12—Dooley vs. Berri.
13—Puerner vs. Bentz.
14—Wrieden vs. Buschman.
15—Kip vs. Cleverdon.
16—John P. Kane Co. vs. Sakrison.
17—Coe vs. Lewis.
18—Minturn vs. Calhoun
19—Walbaum vs. Walbaum.
20—People, &c., vs. Hallen.
21—Yellow Pine Co. vs. Hume.
22—In re Hitchcock.
23—D'Auzy vs. D'Auzy.
24—Gerson vs. Monberger.
25—Matyasovics vs. Hungarian Association.
26—Burns vs. Pfluger.
27—Fox vs. Germania Bank.
28—Hinget vs. Rusky.
29—Williams vs. Simon.
30—Ward vs. Griffin.
31—Rassall vs. Wood.
32—White vs. Reeves.
33—Mockridge vs. N. Y. & Stat. Isl. Land Co.
34—Hansing vs. Scott.
35—McGown vs. McGown
36—Harting vs. Rosenfeld.
37—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Acc. Assn.
38—Coffin vs. O'Connor.
39—Sargent vs. Press Publishing Co.
40—Boynton vs. Leber.
41—Silliman vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
42—Burns vs. Pfluger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Puerner vs. Bentz.
2—In re Runk.
3—Rouse vs. Burling.
4—In re Cromwell Av.
5—Man. Ry. Co. vs. Markert.
6—Same vs. Marx.
7—In re public park at East 192d St.
8—In re E. 187th St.
9—Goodwin vs. Codlington.
Demurrers.
831—Levy vs. Van Wyck
913—Crosby vs. Kropf.
914—Crosby vs. Walters.
821—Gough vs. Germaine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1504—Bawo & Dotter vs. Palmer.
1505—Owen vs. same.
1766—Markey vs. Markey.
1770—Rosentreter v s. Hunemeyer.
1783—Lawrence vs. Mayor, &c.
1805—Schoenberg vs. Schoenberg.
1806—Pearson vs. Ball.
1807—Donovan vs. Mayor, &c.
1808—Marrone vs. Sullivan.
1809—Sprigg vs. Dichman.
1812—Katz vs. Katz.
1813—Browning v s. Sheppard Knapp & Co.
1815—Weber vs. Weber.
1816—Fuller vs. Rothwell.
1819—Dattelbaum v s. Tannenbaum.
1820—Mayer vs. Alexander.
1825—Feit vs. Perkins.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1865.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Furman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Hennessy, and Blumenthal for the People.

1—John C. Henderson.
2—John H. Lilly.
3—Emil Guzman.
4—Patrick J. Reilly.
5—Thomas Saunders, alias Frank Russell, John Fearling.
6—Joseph Mullen.
7—Samuel J. Kennedy.
8—John Mattson, Eric Mattson.
9—Francesco D'Angelo, Luigi La Rosa.
10—Lawrence Friore.
11—Fayne Moore.
12—William Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Calendar clear.

7015—Riverside Bank vs. Wells.
6733—Guarantee Sav. & L. Inst. vs. Moore.
6480—Butler vs. Mail and Express Pub. Co.
7050—Kelly vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Co.
7525—Middlebrook vs. U. S. Mercantile Reporting Agency.
7222—Baird vs. Haas.
6774—Lowrey vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
7194—Brown vs. Brown.
5476—Gray vs. Richmond Bicycle Co.
5477—Same vs. same.
7626—Mulligan vs. Selferd.
6613—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Humboldt Library.
5308—Casmento vs. McCallum.
6221—Kouriel vs. Moran.
7656—Christensen v s. Phillipson.
7380—Bogle vs. Klein.
7529—Noonan vs. Blake.
4139—Edelsheimer v s. Katen.
7659—Jennings vs. Hennessy.
7614—Standard Varnish Works vs. Smith.
7340—Jordan vs. City of New York.
7288—Gillen vs. Boschen.
3121—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Fennessey.
5790—Willette vs. Root.
5937½—McNulty vs. Mayor, &c.
6316—House vs. Robinson.
7064—Dillon vs. Fregarthen.
6802—Iannuzo vs. Egan.
7061—J. J. Eager Co. vs. Francis.
6754—Siepp vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

36—Voisin vs. Thames & Mersey M. Ins. Co.
2476—Myers vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2167—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry Co.
8793—Kaminski vs. Sheten.
3416—Odell vs. Smith.
3417—Odell vs. Sawyer.
3418—Same vs. Light.
733—Pierce vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3308—Morrison vs. Werner.
784—Huckfield vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
2609—Stevens vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
3675—Smith vs. Morning Journal Association.
3686—Same vs. N. Y. Staats-Zeitung.
3730—Shea vs. Woolverton.
1812—Walsh vs. Mayor, &c.
2164—Ryker vs. Glover.
2220—Flynn vs. Mayor, &c.
2201—Same vs. same.
1512—Weiss vs. N. Y. & Rockaway Beach RR. Co.
2136—Hathaway vs. Treadwell Harris Baking Co.
3201—Strong vs. Ryan.
3266—Hoffberth vs. Myers.
3300—Spadone vs. Edmondson.
7148—Brewster vs. Wilson.
948—Mayor, &c., vs. East Bay Land & Imp. Co.
2013—Humphrey v s. Man. Ry. Co.
3237—Sichel vs. Mayor, &c.
2002—Balz vs. Thames & Mersey M. Ins. Co.
581—Marcentomo vs. Consol. Gas Co.
1604—Larkin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3195—Shannahan v s. Westchester Elec. R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

3413—G. C. Flint Co. vs. Dusser.
2983—Chauret vs. Ives.
2896—Porcella vs. Mut. Reserve Fund Life Assn.
2308—Midgley vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
915—Ahrens vs. Meyer.
8105—Sullivan vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
8165—Bauman vs. Meirowitz.
3526—Fuersinger vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
3597—Sullivan vs. Jordan.
2358—Prendergast v s. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1537—Bailey vs. same.
3387—Davis vs. Piercy.
2485—Jones vs. Smith.
3029—Cunnion vs. Walsh
2743—Fowler vs. Spofford.
2176—Menke v s. Sun Printing & Pub. Ass.
1396—Quinn vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1708—McGoldrick v s. same.
592—Ward vs. Hasbrouck.
2637—Steers vs. Thomson.
2856—Frazere vs. Bohek.
3104—Klipstein vs. Wassermann.
3557—Sun Printing & Pub. Assn. vs. 50th St., Astoria Ferry, &c., R. R. Co.
1367—Raub vs. Deutscher Verein.
2015—Johnson vs. Park & Tilford.
3223—Ahlers vs. Rockey.
886—Parkhurst v s. Dietsch.
2935—Lowen vs. Becker.
2981—Hammond v s. Snow, Church & Co.
2721—Scott vs. Banks.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Rose McCarthy.	Maria Ferrara.
Robert A. Carter.	Joseph H. Thompson.
Charles Nelson.'	Louis Friedrich, Sr.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Contested wills:

1408—Ann Maria Winters.
1433—Catherine E. Raubitschek.
1430—Thomas S. Robertson.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2222—Hearne vs. Duryea.	2049—Davis vs. Ammamann.
2242—Cella vs. Union Ry. Co.	6518½—Lynch vs. Weiss.
119—Rosenzweig v s. Kaiser.	2114—Harnett vs. Man. Pie Baking Co.
6089—McCarthy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.	5986½—Rafalowitz vs. Steinfelder.
1928—Man. Electric L't Co. vs. Griswold.	2115—Kissam vs. Man. Pie Baking Co.
1929—Harlem Lighting Co. vs. Simon.	475—Casper vs. Slater.
1930—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Frank.	2174—Carroll vs. Randall.
	2172—Carter vs. McCall.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2206—Miegodschian vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	2302—Pereira vs. Morning Journal Assn.
2109—Du Vivier vs. Legrange.	2303—Standard Varnish Works vs. Steindler.
2296—Plock vs. Moore.	2306—Schreiber vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2298—Fuchs vs. Speckman.	2308—Elting vs. Blyn.
2032—Somers vs. Traders & Travelers' Accident Co.	2312—Mendel vs. Heusner.
1945—Homan vs. Stillgebauer.	2315—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5329—Rose vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.	2314—Sweedy vs. Mierson.
5328—Same vs. City Trust Safe & Deposit Co.	2319—Levy vs. Korn.
84—Vetter vs. Lawyers' Surety Co.	2324—London vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
1979—Ginsberg vs. Loew	1173—March vs. O'Brien
2394—Malk vs. Spearing.	1150—McGinnis vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2270—Greenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.	1245½—Sheridan v s. same.
2276—Davis vs. Conkling.	1571—Hermann v s. Hoyt.
2280—Wyckoff vs. Gahren.	1954—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2281—Reilly vs. Eastmans Co.	1937—Buchhalter v s. Ohrle.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1671—Stephens vs. McAlpin.	1612—Van Auken vs. Whittaker.
1615—Kirwan vs. Smith.	2095—Hennessy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2102—Krager vs. Hauptman.	2106—Lipschitz v s. Sachs.
2181—Burgess vs. Bernheimer.	2107—Schatzlein vs. Hasset.
1994—Guttman vs. Irsch	2110—La Chartte vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2329—Malton vs. Riverside Bank.	2097—N. Y. Society for Relief, &c., vs. Muxlow.
2333—Jedlicka vs. Stake.	904—Orthoff vs. Rieger.
1678—Adler vs. Fisher.	1600—Blass vs. Tremel.
1071—Leber vs. Stores.	1610—Harris vs. Scharmann.
2472—Cohen vs. Rauch.	1623—Rees vs. Steinberger.
2490—Levitsky v s. Schuckart.	2196—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2491—Paulowitch v s. Nelle.	2327—Keit vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
1352—Cohen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	1425—Jackson vs. Fleischman.
1111—Cusbos vs. Klein.	
958—Wellman vs. Pollard.	
1410—Meyers vs. Marcowitz.	
2403—Ellowich vs. Cooper.	

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

6513—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Marble & Enamel Mosaic Co.	5645—Bellows vs. Pallard.
5578—12th Ward Bank vs. Rogers.	2802—Zaun vs. Bissell.
6437—Sueskind v s. Cohnmann.	6494—Morris vs. Dean.
5948—Cole vs. Beatty.	6551—Beall vs. Schwenck
5844—Cole vs. Morse.	6515—Johnston vs. Menges.
6215—Purcell & Fay Co. vs. Gill.	6556—Campbell vs. McGirr.
6462—Burdick vs. Reichart.	6557—Same vs. same.
6337—Boorum & Pease Co. vs. Odell.	6592—Johnson vs. Stein.
5163—Ansel vs. Steinway.	6608—Rosenstein vs. Fischman.
5915—Stadler vs. Carpenter.	6580—Conti vs. Lombardi.
6470—Dickinson vs. Barrett.	6589—Jackson vs. Coar.
	6139—Pelham Hod Elevating Co. vs. Blundell.

6612—Madden vs. Pisacrotta.
6604—23d Ward Bank vs. Kiernan.
6579—Kiernan vs. Hillebert.
6567—Hauschell v s. Brockway.
Equity and non-jury cases.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2492.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, McCann, and McIntyre, Jr., for the People.

1—George Allen, Joseph English.
2—John Rogers.
3—Edward Burns.
4—Alexander Rothstein, Frank Been, Max Smuckler, Hyman Allen, Julius Bernstein, Henry Allen.
5—William J. Kahn.
6—Henry Seymour.
7—Max Goldberg.
8—Samuel Cohn.
9—John McGuirk.
10—Carey Walsh.
11—Paul McCarthy.
12—James McDermott.
13—John Kennedy.
14—Fred McNierney.
15—C. Howlett Davis.
16—Samuel Greenstein.
17—Samuel Rachmilivitz
18—Joseph Borgenicht.
19—George Williams.
20—Henry Frerer.
21—Frederick H. Ernst. Pleadings.
1—Daniel Ryan, Rose Daily.
2—Paul Ridder.
3—Theodore Ott, John Murphy.
4—Arthur Myer.
5—Joseph Forlanza.
6—Frank Valente.
7—Harry Long.
8—Harry Elsenberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Herrman for the People.

1—Eugene Leffew, Adele Geiss.
2—Edward Finnigan.
3—Timothy Derwin.
3—John Wilson, John H. O'Brien.
4—Agnes Miller.
5—Samuel Herman.
6—Thomas Fenton.
7—William Hagan, William Plant.
8—Minnie Booker.
9—Hannah Tabb.
10—Joseph Burns.
11—James Gordon.
12—Mary Germaine.
13—Matilda Nusskem.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and O'Connor for the People.

1—Richard Hayes.
2—Perry Yarrington.
3—Katie Card.
4—Peter Hoffman.
5—Edna Reynolds.
6—James E. Risley Whelpley.
7—John E. Risley.
8—John T. Whelpley.
9— Up Yen.
10—John Pfaffler.
11—James Spellman, Margaret Duke.
12—William Korn.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Elwell vs. Manhattan Chess Club—Samuel H. Evans, Gainey vs. Sullivan—John E. Brodsky, Theall vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Charles L. Atterbury.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Chelsea Paper Manufacturing Company of Connecticut—Henry Atterbury.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

2—Matter of McCormick.
14—Matter of Mather.
20—Mapes vs. Knorr.
17—Baker vs. Baker.
22—De Grauw vs. Coler.
23—Matter of Clark.
24—Lacker vs. Dreher.
25—Cooley vs. Trustees, &c.
26—Taylor vs. L. I. R. R.
28—Curran vs. Guilfoyle.
29—Scripture vs. Morris. Enumerated day calendar.
69—Fruit Jar Co. vs. Wisner.
90—Dunlap vs. Gill.
93—Colwell vs. Streeton.
94—Kayser vs. Kahn.
95—Cohen vs. Berlin Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J. Day calendar.

970—Bickel vs. Kent et al.
971—Bickel vs. Kent et al.
910—Steneck vs. Ropke.
951—Rourke vs. Given.
859—Franko vs. Costello.
934—Brockner vs. Brockner.
711—Hale vs. Cornwall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Jenks, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.

7153—Hughes vs. B. H. R. R. et al.
8710—Pashley vs. L. I. R. R.
4249—Dyett vs. Miles.
7222—Feuer vs. Welz & Zerweck.
7110—Larkin vs. Interstate Casualty Co.
4080—Bradford vs. self.
3379—Barthel vs. Gen. Fire Extinguisher.
4017—Wise vs. B. H. R. R.
6256—Fleckhardt vs. B. H. R. R.
6397—Adams vs. Nassau R. R.
4467—D'Agostina v s. Hart.
8273—Lowey vs. B'klyn City & Newtown R. R.
3404—Sherwood vs. Muller.
3200—Schubach vs. Beck.
5740—People ex rel. Nostrand vs. Ebbitts.
6815—Harkins vs. Nassau R. R.
4886—Edgerly vs. L. I. R. R.
2229—McGrath vs. Alger.
2468—Knapp vs. Bennett.
2301—Bachrach vs. Nassau R. R.

The following causes if marked ready will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

8711, 3716 to 8719, 3636, 3667 to 3669, 3712—Pashley and ten other plaintiffs vs. L. I. R. R.
935—Magnus vs. McCarthy.
3030—Ross vs. Nassau R. R.
1235—Lynch vs. City of Brooklyn.
2973—Newman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1654—Spencer vs. Worthington.
7323—Fischer vs. Buehler.
7370—Prizzia vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
7350—Rambaut vs. Ryan.
4827—Boniface vs. Monohan.
5072—Belford vs. L. I. R. R.
4238—Fisher vs. Nassau R. R.
6938—Thorn vs. Terry et al.
4572—McLaughlin vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
3674—McGarl vs. Nassau R. R.
3089—Martin vs. Palmer.
3512—Heyward vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar.

Rocco Lapetino, Richard Newman, Annie Newman, James Carroll, Joseph Morris, William Stevens, George Short, William Brown.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Catharine L. Williamson, Mary Dohen, Bernard Rogers, James McNansel, Bernard Isaacs, Maria B. Pundt, and William Bode.

The accountings in the estates of Theodore Holderlin, Maria Holderlin, and Martin Rauscher.

The real estate of S. V. R. Stanton.

The estate of Sarah Moorehead.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—4—Will of Hannah J. Grouen.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

37—Machemer vs. Austin.
40—Hunt vs. City of New York.
45—Townsend vs. McGire.
50—Campbell vs. U. S. Foundry Co.
52—Murphy vs. City of New York.
52½—Armstrong vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
54—Wittmer vs. City of New York.
55—Hoyt vs. same.
58—Greer vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
59—Kremp vs. Settle.
60—Beeves vs. Carroll.
61—Nolan vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
62—Klous vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
68—Duffy vs. Richards.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	80½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	43⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	33½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	6 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	6¾
Sugar, granulated	5
Molasses, O. K. prime	32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	18.25
Tallow, prime	4
Pork, mess	10.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	5¼
Lard, prime	5.87½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	12.00
Butter, Western creamery	20

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Flour dull and steady; Winter patents, $3.60@3.70; straights, $3.30@$3.40; Spring patents, hard, $3.40@$3.60; soft patents, $3.20@$3.40; bakers', $2.20@2.50; straights, $2.90@$3.20; No. 2 Spring wheat, 64@68c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 2 corn, 36c; No. 2 yellow corn, 36c; No. 2 oats, 27c; No. 2 white, 29½@30c; No. 3 white, 29@29½c; No. 2 rye, 58½c; No. 2 barley, 48@52c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14@$1.14½; Northwestern, $1.18; prime timothy seed, $3.30; mess pork, per bbl, $9.85@$9.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50@$5.52½; short rib sides, (loose,) $4.70@$4.95; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5@$5.10; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.27; sugars, cutloaf, $5.70; granulated, $5.20.

COTTON.—Cotton futures gave way several points under realising and persistent selling by certain Liverpool and Southern representatives. At the weakest level of the session, however, the loss was only a matter of 4 points, and at no time was the bear crowd in possession. Trading was on a comparatively small scale, with the greater part of offerings absorbed by one or two consistent Wall Street bulls and the more apprehensive shorts. The news at hand and majority of influences bearing on the market favored longs, but with the investment public giving practically their entire attention to the stock market bulls were disposed to proceed with more than the usual caution. At the close the market displayed a barely steady undertone with the lowest figures of the day, a loss of 2 to 4 points, current.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.68	5.69	5.67	5.68@5.69
February	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.68@5.69
March	5.71	5.72	5.68	5.69@5.70
April	5.74	5.74	5.72	5.72@5.73
May	5.73	5.79	5.75	5.75@5.76
June	5.80	5.80	5.77	5.77@5.78
July	5.82	5.82	5.80	5.80@5.81
August	5.86	5.86	5.82	5.82@5.83
September	5.78	5.78	5.75	5.75@5.76
October	5.78	5.78	5.74	5.74@5.75
November	..	..	..	5.75@5.77
December	..	..	..	5.76@5.78

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—Spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 4,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 5-32d; futures opened steady, sellers at last night's prices; closed quiet but steady, net unchanged ½@1d decline. January, 3.05¾@; January-February, 3.06½; February-March, 3.06s; March-April, 3.07s; April-May, 3.08s; May-June, 3.09b; June-July, 3.10b; July-August, 3.11b; August-September, 3.11½b; September-October, 3.11½b; October-November, 3.12s; November-December, 3.12b.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	..	..	..	78⅝
May	75¼	75 7-16	75 1-16	75¼
Corn—				
May	41⅞	42	41⅞	42

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	70¾	71 3-16	70⅝	71⅛
July	69	69¼	68⅝	69⅛
Corn—				
January	..	..	..	34⅜
May	37	37¼	36⅞	37
July	37 7-16	37½	37 5-16	37⅜
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	26¼
May	28	28	27¾	27⅝
July	26⅝	26 7-16	26 5-16	26¼

BREADSTUFFS.—Although a very quite market throughout the forenoon, wheat gave many evidences of a strong undertone, and closed unchanged from the previous night, notwithstanding several persistent attacks by the bear element designed to force out small holdings. An influence early in the day was the reported export business of 85 loads altogether on Friday here and outports, to which were added another 15 loads Saturday. Seaboard engagements for the week, while 1,000,000 bushels behind the previous week, compared favorably with last year, and were supplemented by a movement slightly exceeding 1,000,000 bushels again Saturday. One or two private messages intimated that 70 per cent. of the Northwest crop had been already marketed. No. 2 red was quoted 5¼c over May, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern Duluth 4c over May, free on board, afloat. On the curb May was quoted from 75¼c to 75½c, closing at 75¼c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 14.—No. 1 Northern, 69½@70c; No. 2 Northern, 67½@68c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—January, 68¼c; May, 68¾c; July, 69¾c. On track, No. 1 hard, 69c; No. 1 Northern, 68c; No. 2 Northern, 66c.

DULUTH, Jan. 14.—No. 1 hard cash, 70¼c; January, 69¼c bid; May, 72c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67¼c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 1@1⅛c over May for new and old, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats, 33⅜@34c; No. 3 oats, 33⅛c; No. 2 white, 35¼c; No. 3 white, 35c; track, mixed, 34@35c; track, white, 35@39c; No. 2 white, clips, 36c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 64¾@65c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Western, 65@65¼c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 60½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 47@48c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 58@65c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.75@$4; Spring clears, $3@$3.30; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.65@$1.67½, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.90; rye flour, good to fair, $3.20@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.50. Cornmeal, kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 82@84c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive, and spot, $14.50@$14.75; sacks, to arrive,, (200 lb,) $14.90@$15.10; coarse Winter bran, $15@$17; latter white, fine, $14.25@$15; middlings, $15@$18; city feed, $15@$15.50; hominy chop, $15; oilmeal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 14.—Flour unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9.50@$10.25; family, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$18@$18.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5½c; 180 lb, 5¼c; 160 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5½c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10 lb, 5⅝c; 12 lb, 5¼c; 14 lb, 5¼c; pickled shoulders, 4c; pickled hams, 6¾@7c;

CROWDS HEAR DR. HILLIS

Greatest Meeting in Plymouth Church Since Beecher's Time.

CHRIST'S POWER INTELLECTUAL

He Was the Supreme Example of Genius in the Realm of Mind, the Chicago Preacher Declares.

Before the hour at which the morning services in Plymouth Church were to begin yesterday had arrived people were already being turned away from the doors. At 10:30 o'clock, when Dr. Lyman Abbott arose to open the services, the church vestibule was crowded with people who were vainly striving to reach the doors. Every pew was crowded; every aisle was full of chairs, and at the back of the church, both in the gallery and on the floor, there was a line of persons standing up, four or five deep. This line stretched nearly around the church. Five minutes after the services began people were sitting on the platform steps. No such crowd has been seen in the old church since Beecher's time.

On the platform sat Dr. Abbott, with the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis on his right and the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field on his left. Hundreds of strangers were in the congregation, drawn by the newspaper reports of the Chicago preacher's oratory.

Dr. Hillis spoke for an hour, and held the audience during every minute of the time. So far as could be seen from the reporters' tables, not one of his auditors took his eyes off the preacher for a moment. He played on his congregation as on a musical instrument, and it responded to every touch. When he was ironical or pathetic or declamatory the faces of his audience reflected the feelings he portrayed, and at some of his utterances a responsive sensation went through the congregation. He seldom referred to his notes. His voice, which is mellow and rich and has a wide range, filled the big church. His gestures were usually simple and effective, and only in one instance did he appear to be seeking dramatic effect. His subject was "Jesus Christ, the Supreme Example of Genius in the Realm of Intellect," and in part his sermon was as follows:

"Few and evil were the days of His pilgrimage. But now, looking backward, behold what transformations hath His spirit wrought! With His name orators inspire heroism in the people. Poets linger about His story as bees about a cloverfield. His teachings have lent sweetness to Handel's music, majesty to Canova's marble. To the end of time great men looking forward shall behold Christ's radiant figure standing in the golden haze where earth and sky do meet.

"Confessing that Christ's name is above other names, some philosophers try to account for it on grounds other than intellectual. They explain His supremacy by emphasizing His moral superiority, His blameless perfection. But a child is innocent. Innocency is also ignorance, and ignorance has always been failure, and success has always been knowing how. Innocency is a white block of marble without a chip in it, but character is that same block of marble above which has been lifted the tool of temptation, struck again and again.

"Others there are who have emphasized the heroism of Jesus. But it is a necessity of life that we must hunger after heroes. Witness the enthusiasm of students for Arnold of Rugby, or Abelard. Witness the devotion of the Scottish clansmen to that hero Robert Bruce. Witness Garibaldi saying, 'Soldiers, I offer you hunger, thirst, cold, heat, no pay, no barracks, no rations, frequent alarms, forced marches, charges at the point of the bayonet—whoever loves honor and the fatherland, follow me,' while peasants hasten to follow him to the promised death. And Jesus Christ can never be explained upon the basis that He is a hero above all others.

"It is not enough to emphasize the fascination of Christ's dramatic story, His lofty morals, and His heroic life. Let us hasten to confess that Christ is also the supreme example of genius in the realm of intellect. In the last analysis it is mind that conquers. Civilization itself is simply a granary into which society has swept all the rich harvests of the mind. Ten-talent men are few. Thus philosophers have found five men whose genius is of the first order, and whose work has been epoch-making and revolutionary. But the dizzy space that separates these men from the rudest savage is not so great as the space that separates them from this divine carpenter, whose achievements for home and friendship, for law and liberty, for learning and religion, make His forehead to strike against the stars.

"Christ's intellectual supremacy appears from the greatness of the thoughts and themes with which He enriched earth's loftiest spirits. Scholars count the Renaissance as one of the greatest periods in the history of art and letters. If we call the roll of the elect ones then seeking to enrich man's life we mention the names of Dante, Raphael, Angelo, with others like Milton and his co-workers. Yet all these sons of genius have had some great thought they have borrowed from Jesus Christ as the central thought of their glorious careers. Indeed, it is scarcely too much to say that those thoughts of Christ caled 'God' and 'Heaven' covered all Italy with works of art and filled all ears with sounds of music. To the architect came Christ with His thought of a 'Father in heaven,' who was not 'far from any one of His children.' Brooding over that thought, Angelo caused his spire to point upward, and standing beneath the great dome of St. Peter's, the multitude bowed down and wept in the presence of Him whom the heaven of heavens could not contain. To the artists also seeking to make beautiful the walls of the chapels Christ lent a Madonna for the panels and angels and seraphs for the ceilings. When some publican consumed with remorse smote upon his breast, and some Magdalen wept bitterly for her sins, he lent the musician a 'Miserere,' or, when the worshippers rose in exultant mood, a 'Joyous Gloria.'

"For some reason no author has ever spoken of Christ as earth's supreme literary artist. Carlyle goes limping with 'a style,' and Browning has 'a style,' and Gibbon a grand style. But the Sermon on the Mount has 'style.' Therefore it is immortal, for in the last analysis style is simply a great soul rushing forth in words of absolutely unsurpassable simplicity. You speak of the pathetic style. Charles Dickens was its master, but he said that there was only one supreme example of writing in pathetic literature—the story of the prodigal son. Coleridge took all knowledge to be his province, yet when asked for the richest passage in literature he answered 'The Beatitudes.' Edmund Kean was a great actor and artist, but there was one passage so full of tears that he thought no man could properly render it—the one beginning 'Come unto Me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.'

"Consider Christ's enormous intellectual resources. Optimism is consciousness of hidden reserves. Pessimism is poverty of resource. Victory is with him who holds the last face in the case. Christ stands forth the sublimest optimist in history. The moment when He entered this earthly scene was the darkest moment in history. Yet in such an era Christ maintained His serenity, reigning victorious over life's troubles, believing that with God 'a thousand years are as one day.' Looking forward, He saw the vices waning, saw the earth growing roseate with benevolence and love; beheld an era when happiness should be universal and righteousness native unto young and old alike.

"Consider Christ's intellectual supremacy as manifest in his statement that the only sure basis of social advancement is the progress of the common people. Until His time all philosophers had argued that the only way to elevate the multitude was to strengthen the patrician classes. But Christ announced a revolutionary principle. He came forward saying that since the people follow best the hero who best understands them, the true leader comes from among the common people, and is lifted up upon their shoulders."

Lastly, Dr. Hillis spoke of Christ's intellectual supremacy as shown in His conception of God as a father.

Chaplain Chidwick to Lecture.

The Rev. John P. Chidwick, United States Navy, who was Chaplain of the Maine when she was blown up in Havana Harbor, will deliver a lecture on "The Duties of American Citizens in Times of War" in aid of the Catholic reading room for sailors, at 178 Christopher Street. Chaplain Charles H. Parks established the reading room in 1894. The work soon became of such importance that Archbishop Corrigan appointed as permanent Director the Rev. William F. Dougherty. Father Chidwick will tell for the first time his experiences when the Maine was blown up. The date for the lecture has not yet been selected.

SONS OF ISRAEL CELEBRATE.

The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Organization of the Independent Order.

The Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel held a golden jubilee celebration yesterday on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of organization. In the morning there was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States Grand Grand Lodge of the organization at the headquarters, 701 Lexington Avenue. Grand Master Julius Harburger delivered the annual address.

Referring to the work accomplished by the order during the fifty years of its history, he said that up to the present time the amount paid to the widows, orphans, and beneficiaries of the members had reached in the aggregate the sum of $3,500,000, while an equal amount had been expended in alleviating the suffering and distress within and without the pale of the brotherhood. The amount in the reserve fund is nearly $1,000,000.

"By the war just closed," he said, "the prestige and power of our great country has been strengthened in the eyes of all foreign peoples. The magnificent victories of our navy have done more to place the ports of the world open to our commerce than has been accomplished heretofore by treaty or otherwise. Our furnaces, our mills, and our looms will feel the pulsations of new life in the direction of foreign commerce which has long been denied to us. Our farmers will have an additional outlet given to their products and every industry will be quickened by the demands of foreign trade.

"For the protection of our commerce we must have outposts or naval stations, and if the conquered territory will add to the welfare of our people, extend our commerce and contribute to the glory of our country, we may rest assured that this territory will become a part of our great country's possessions. Aside from these gains, the liberty of a long-suffering people has been achieved and a work of humanity has been accomplished."

Relative to the developments in the Dreyfus case Mr. Harburger said: "The spirit of anti-Semitism which in its harshness and vindictiveness would have gone so far as to almost destroy the Republic of France, bids fair to be now crushed by the people of France. Though slowly they are none the less surely beginning to recognize the character of the crime which I believe I am now permitted to say has been committed in her name against an innocent man.

"Recent developments, under the direction of an orderly examination by the court, have pointed unfallingly to the innocence of Dreyfus of the crime charged. Let us be thankful for the universal acclaim of the world which compelled France to reopen this case, and by the employment of the established forms of law will enable the accused to vindicate himself and thus lift the stigma of disgrace which the anti-Semites have placed upon him and endeavored to place upon our race."

In the evening there were public exercises at Temple Beth-El, consisting of musical services and addresses by Julius Harburger, William A. Gans, and Judge Philip Stein of Chicago.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER BROWN.

Dr. McCook of Trinity College Eulogizes the Late Rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The Rev. Dr. J. J. McCook of Trinity College preached yesterday at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin upon the life of the late rector, the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown. High mass was celebrated, Father Wallis being the celebrant, Father Starr the deacon, and Father Linn the sub-deacon.

Dr. McCook was a friend of Father Brown's from youth, and he spoke from personal knowledge of the man. He told the story of the life of the founder of the church in which he was preaching in minute detail, dwelling especially upon incidents showing his devotion to duty, his sympathetic nature, his tact, and his shrewd common sense.

Dr. McCook said that at the present day a great deal of the work accomplished by Father Brown seemed quite a matter of course, but thirty years ago it looked very different. It was, in fact, a wonder how St. Mary's Parish ever came into existence. It looked at first as if the lots, the building, everything, had to be created, seemingly out of nothing.

Continuing, Dr. McCook said: "Unquestionably, in view of what he accomplished, the members of this congregation had a right to call him 'Father' Brown. I doubt if, in the beginning of his work, he himself knew precisely what he wanted to do. He wished to have the daily celebration, he wished to revive certain rites and usages characteristic of the Church in its best days, when the English Church became master of itself. But the details were a matter of time.

"Father Brown was not one who would be called a great preacher, although on certain occasions, I am informed, he was peculiarly powerful and telling. It was his sympathetic nature which made him so strong. From an early date he placed himself at the disposal of his people in the confessional. In speaking of this matter, I refer rather to what I think were his feelings than to any practice of my own.

"There can be no doubt of the longing experienced by many souls struggling with the problem of sin to tell some one of their struggles. Witness the great vogue of the class meeting. The walls of many a pastor's study could give similar evidence if they could speak. As I understand it, Father Brown did not make confession obligatory before communion, but, rather, left it to each one's conscience.

"Father Brown was willing to risk being misunderstood, if he could thereby avoid scandal. He had a certain admirable shrewdness that is called tact, and strong common sense. He showed this in keeping silent at times, and at others in saying a great deal. His jocose talk at times grieved his own friends, but I am inclined to think that he always had a purpose in such talk.

"The proof of his wisdom appears in the recital of what he accomplished. He knew how to lead and how to govern, what to do personally, and what to leave to others. In the care of the sick and poor he was indefatigable. No one knew better than he how to guide bereavement to seek relief in prayer."

A solemn high mass of requiem in memory of Father Brown will be celebrated at the church Thursday morning.

"DAN" McCARTHY DEAD.

Was Well Known as a Portrayer of Romantic Parts in Irish Dramas.

"Dan" McCarthy, an actor, and well known as a portrayer of romantic parts in Irish dramas, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday. His death is said to have been due to alcoholism.

McCarthy, who had been living at the Mills Hotel on Bleecker Street, walked into Bellevue Hospital last Tuesday and asked to be treated for a kidney complaint. A few days later it was discovered that he was suffering from alcoholism.

Several prominent theatrical people called at Bellevue yesterday and asked to see him. When told that he was dead, they expressed much surprise and grief. He will probably be buried by the Actors' Fund.

Judging at the Cat Show.

Judging at the International Cat Show was in progress throughout last week, and many of the awards will be announced today. Among those already made are the following: Entry No. 81, Tomas Cervera, owned by Ensign G. I. Holzinger, United States ship Vulcan, first prize and a special silver cup for males; No. 67, Mudge, (Mother,) owned by Mrs. A. Loughlin, first prize for females; Mudge has had over 250 kittens in five years; second prize, No. 73, Peewee, owned by Master John Laughlin. Peewee was the mascot of the United States ship Texas.

Unknown Patient in St. John's Hospital

In St. John's Hospital, in Long Island City, there is a well-dressed woman, who was found unconscious yesterday at Mill Street and Fulton Avenue, Astoria. She is about forty years of age, weighs about 150 pounds, and is 5 feet 4 inches in height. She had on when found a black skirt, brown waist, and a black cape and bonnet. She is thought to be suffering from apoplexy or heart trouble. The doctors at the hospital have not been able to revive her.

Between seasons.

With us it is not "How happy I could be with either, were t'other dear charmer away"—we are deliberately flirting with Spring.

Spring overcoats that were $22 to $35 at $13.50—silk-lined; all sizes; blacks, dark grays, olives, drabs and browns.

Serge-lined, $8; youngmen's sizes, $7.

But not to leave Winter altogether out in the cold, here's a bagatelle of heavy weights—some three hundred—at $13.50; young men's sizes, $12.

All three stores.

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Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Dr. HILLIS' BOOKS.

"Not only a great preacher but a great bookmaker has come to his throne to rule for many years. We refer to Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. Perhaps no American author is commanding to the same degree so largely the attention of the thoughtful reader. His way of putting things is very forceful and attractive and his style is well-nigh faultless."—Zion's Herald, Boston.

A Man's Value to Society.
Studies in Self Culture and Character.
16mo, cloth, gilt top, $1.25.

"The book deserves rank with the productions of men like Lamb, Macaulay, Disraeli, and De Quincey."—The Living Church.

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Foretokens of Immortality.
18mo, cloth, 50 cents.

How the Inner Light Failed.
18mo, cloth, 25 cents.

AT ALL THE BOOK STORES.

Fleming H. Revell Company, Publishers
NEW YORK, 158 FIFTH AVE.

REV. MR. HERBST PREACHES

Bayonne Pastor, However, Does Not Hold Service in the Church.

TAKES FRIENDS TO HIS HOME

The Clergyman Says Moderator Frey Refused to Send Anybody to Preach in His Stead.

The Rev. George R. Herbst, pastor of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church in Bayonne, did not succeed yesterday in carrying out his expressed intention of holding services in the church. About a score of curiously inclined people, who had read about the quarrel between the pastor and ex-Mayor William C. Farr, came around in the expectation of witnessing an exciting scene in the efforts of the pastor and his followers to attempt a forcible entry and a possible fight between the rival factions. They were disappointed. Mr. Farr, together with George Christ, another Trustee of the church, and Deacon Conrad Wagner went to the church bright and early and locked themselves in, determined to hold the fort against all comers. Posted on the side of the church was the old notice put up the previous Sunday to the effect that there would be no services on account of repairs that were to be made to the heater. The date in the notice had been changed to Jan. 15.

On the other side of the church door was another notice stating that the members of the congregation would meet in the building at 7:30 o'clock to-morrow evening for the purpose of electing a Trustee and a deacon, and for the transaction of such other business as might properly come up before the meeting.

A little before 11 o'clock yesterday morning Pastor Herbst, who lives next to the church, came across and tried to open the door, which was locked. After knocking repeatedly on the door a voice from the inside told all comers that there would be no services as stated in the notice posted outside. A good many members of the congregation had also arrived, and Pastor Herbst suggested that they all go to his house and hold services there. The members gladly assented to the suggestion, and services were accordingly held in the parlor and rear room, the doors between which were thrown open.

For his sermon Mr. Herbst selected his text from First Thessalonians, v., 12-13: "But we beseech you, brethren, to know them that labor among you and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you, and to esteem them exceeding highly in love for their works' sake." He did not refer to the trouble in the church, but simply asked the congregation to uphold the hands of their pastor in his work for the church. The parishioners, after the services, cordially shook hands with him and assured him of their support.

Mr. Farr and his friends continued to hold the fort inside the church, and when the janitor came out some of the people outside asked him whether Mr. Farr and his two friends were holding a service by themselves. The janitor said they were not, and then proceeded to put all the visitors out of the churchyard, as he said he had to lock the gate. Then the people went home.

After the services Pastor Herbst said there was no excuse for not opening the church that morning, inasmuch as the heater had already been repaired. It had been tested the previous evening, and all the heating apparatus was found to be in working order. Mr. Herbst still considered himself as the pastor of the church notwithstanding that Mr. Farr and some of the congregation had declared him discharged. He had done nothing to merit discharge, and the only thing his opponents had brought against him was that he was in debt for groceries. The church still owed him some sixty-odd dollars, and if he received it he would be easily able to pay all his debts, and if his salary were raised a little he and his family would be very happy.

It had been reported that the Church Board had requested the Rev. A. Frey of Brooklyn, who is Moderator and Visitor of the Lutheran churches in the Eastern District, to send a minister to hold services at St. Paul's yesterday, and that Mr. Frey had refused on the ground that Mr. Herbst was still the regular pastor, and warned the board not to interfere with him in the exercise of his religious functions. Mr. Herbst said the report was correct, and that Mr. Frey would attend the meeting of the congregation to-morrow evening.

When Mr. Farr came out of the church he was asked when the heater would be repaired, and he replied that he had nothing to say.

CARPETS.

Best Quality of Goods. Largest Assortment. LOWEST PRICES.

WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, INGRAINS.

RUGS! RUGS!

ORIENTALS, NEW HARTFORDS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, SMYRNAS, ART SQUARES.

Largest Assortment, Lowest Prices.

Upholstery Goods and Furniture

Largest Assortment and Lowest Prices Ever offered in this city FOR WEEK COMMENCING JAN. 16, 1899.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

West 14th St.
ESTAB'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

"There is why and wherefore in all things."—Shakespeare.

Greatly reduced prices to make room for new stock.

Mahogany Finish Desks, $9.00, reduced from $15.00
Maple Desks, $16.00, reduced from $28.00
Antique Oak Desks, $17.50, reduced from $32.50
Mahogany Finish Centre Tables, $10.50 . . . reduced from $18.00
Birch Dressing Tables, $25.00, reduced from $38.00
Antique Oak Chiffoniers, $11.50, reduced from $19.50

Carpet department also contains rare bargains—Best Axminsters, 80 cts. a yd. (reduced from $1.25.)

"Long Credit" has a widespread reputation for money-saving.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

WORLD MORE HONEST TO-DAY.

Dr. Peters Says People's Morals Are Better than Fifty Years Ago, but There Is Room for Improvement.

"The world and the times have improved much more within the past fifty or one hundred years than most of us realize," said the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters in his sermon in St. Michael's Episcopal Church, yesterday morning. "It is within the present century that almost directly across the river from this church one of the most talented and popular of our country's statesmen and patriots—Alexander Hamilton—was mortally wounded in a duel. Nowadays a man who challenges another to fight a duel makes himself amenable to the law, and receives just punishment.

"It is not very many years ago that in some countries which were called enlightened, men who had the power and followers at their command, did not hesitate to rob their neighbors. We do not have to go very far back to the time when prisoners taken in a regularly declared war were murdered because that was the easiest way of disposing of them. Then a Prince who had some petty spite or personal grievance could plunge his country into war. Nowadays the ruler or nation that goes to war must have some good reason for so doing, or forfeit the esteem of the whole civilized world.

"Men are more honest as a rule than they were even fifty years ago. Many of us can remember that half a century ago it would have been impossible for business men to give or obtain the financial credit which is now the rule. Business men trust to one another's honesty nowadays, and by the credit system the volume of trade is infinitely extended. The morals of the people have vastly improved within the memory of those of us who have passed middle life.

"But none of us can dispute that there is still room for improvement. The world has not yet arrived at the state when righteousness can cease from contention against evil. We see men who would not stoop so low as to individually steal a neighbor's property, band themselves into corporate companies and trusts for the express purpose of wrongfully taking dollars from the community at large. Men collectively, as Directors of corporations and as legislators, will take advantage of the fact that they have the public in their power and infringe upon the rights of the community. In this way the few are often enriched at the expense of the many."

The Rev. Dr. Peters declared that it was the duty of every right-minded citizen to neglect no opportunity for making the world better. The influence of every citizen—however humable—either helps or hinders the cause of righteousness—the promotion of the rule of honesty and unselfishness, and the making of the world better and happier.

THOMAS DIXON, JR., RESIGNS.

He Will Stop Preaching for the People's Church on March 1.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., who for four years has been preaching to the People's Church, whose Sunday meetings have been held at the Academy of Music and the Grand Opera House during that time, read to his congregation yesterday morning the resignation which it was announced last week he would present to it. He announced, however, that he would continue preaching until the taking effect of his resignation, on March 1.

In his resignation Mr. Dixon said: "While our church is now in as good condition as at any time in its history, I can see no sure future for it along the lines on which it was projected. Four years ago, desiring to continue my work among the down-town masses of New York, I resigned my pastorate of the Twenty-third Street Baptist Church. I organized the People's Church on the principle of Christian union, personal faith in Christ being the sole basis of its active membership.

"The results have been disappointing. I have preached to more people in these four years than in the eight previous years of my ministry, but we have never been able to raise on an average more than $10,000 a year to meet our expenses. No such work can be decently maintained in New York on less than $20,000 a year.

"I have been disillusioned as to the idea of organic Christian union. There is no real call for such a thing. What we gained in breadth we lost in vital force. Denominationalism is merely the personal equation in religious life. Its destruction would not be a gain but a distinct loss to Christianity. I have determined, therefore, to resume my position in the regular Baptist ministry."

Fell from Ferryboat Into the Water.

Olaf Oriam, second mate of the ship Bolivia, while getting off a ferryboat at South Ferry early yesterday morning, miscalculated the distance from the boat to the pier and fell into the water. Several deckhands on board the boat Whitehall saw the accident and signaled the engineer to reverse the engines. This was done, and two of the deckhands clambered down the side of the boat with a rope, which they made fast around the man and pulled him on board. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Cambric Corset Covers, Muslin and Cambric Drawers, and Underskirts with lace, embroidery or ruffles, 35 Cents.

Muslin Gowns, Cambric and Muslin Drawers, wide ruffles of fine Hamburg or insertion and edge of lace. Cambric and Nainsook Corset Covers, 50 Cents.

Variety of styles in Cambric and Muslin Gowns, Drawers and Corset Covers, with fine Hamburg.

Long Skirts, Cambric, wide ruffle of tucked Lawn.

Muslin Skirts, umbrella flounce, with Hamburg ruffle, 75 Cents.

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, Empire, round or pointed yokes of cluster tucks, with insertions and edge of Hamburg or Torchon; also extra values in Underskirts, Chemises, and Drawers, 95 Cents.

Quite a large quantity of odd pieces of Underwear,—discontinued styles,—some slightly mussed since the beginning of this sale—now marked at not over half price.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Restful Rockers Reduced.

Lovers of ease and elegance will appreciate this gathering.

Mahogany Inlaid—$4.50
(reduced from $9.00.)
Carved spindle back and arms. Velour panels in centre of back.

Mahogany Finish—$4.25
(reduced from $7.00.)
Beautifully polished panel backs, and damask seats.

Mahogany Finish—$6.00
(reduced from $11.00.)
Upholstered in dark green velvet.

Green Oak—$6.00
(reduced from $12.00.)
Seat and back upholstered in green velvet.

A multitude of other designs, many not finished for Christmas on account of our rush of early orders. This year we had not time to finish our samples.

Think! ye lovers of quaint furnishings, what you would miss if you did not

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

BISHOP COURTNEY PREACHES.

Makes an Appeal for Money to Aid His People in Nova Scotia.

Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia preached yesterday morning in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and incidentally made an appeal for money to carry on the church work of his diocese. Announcement was made that the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan, rector of the church, who has been ill with bronchitis, is much improved, and will be able to resume his duties within a few days.

In speaking of the poverty of his people, Bishop Courtney said there were not six persons in all Nova Scotia who would be considered well off in New York. He referred to the great prosperity of the United States, and said he had heard that many individuals in this city had made large fortunes within the last fortnight. "We are close to your borders," he said, "just over your table cloth. Let some of your crumbs fall toward us."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 8—AIDA. Nordica, Mantelli, Saleza, Campanari, Pringle, and Piançon.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 17, at 7—Second performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKUERE.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djella, Molke-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS.
Lilli Lehmann, Mantelli, Suzanne Adams; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Maurel.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7—Third performance of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED.
Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Engle, Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Bispham, Pringle, Meffert, Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 20, at 8—FAUST.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Maurel.
Sat. afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2—DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast.) Lilli Lehmann, Saville, and Nordica. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8 (at pop. prices)—ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Emma Eames, Djella, Bauermeister; Saleza, Albers, Bars, Devries, Dufriche, and Plançon.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 8:45 precisely—Fourth and last performance of the series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
TO-NIGHT—ONE WEEK ONLY.
OLGA NETHERSOLE
in THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Next Week—"CAMILLE."

CASINO. "The City Raves!"
"The superb sensation," LILLIAN RUSSELL
Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opera bouffe, "LA BELLE HELENE."

HERALD SQUARE Theatre, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat.
The four-act comedy hit, "THAT MAN."

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:10. Matinée Saturday.
"Crowning success of the season."—Herald.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA.

Special To-Day at O'Neill's. | Special To-Day at O'Neill's.

O'Neill's,

Another Big Sale of
Women's
Muslin Underwear!

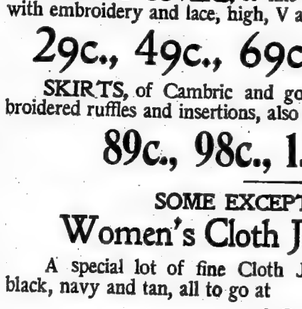

We begin the week with another big offering of Women's Muslin Underwear—not garments left over from our last Great Sale, but new choice goods bought specially for this week's selling. Each garment in the lot is thoroughly well made and of selected material, the insertions and embroideries being unusually handsome.

NIGHT GOWNS, with tucked Mother Hubbard yokes, embroidered edge and V-shape tucks and insertion with cambric ruffle, also tucks and inserted yokes finished with embroidered edge,
39c. and 59c. each.

Cambric and Muslin Gowns, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace, square, pointed and V-shape necks,
69c. and 79c. each.

Nainsook, Cambric and fine Muslin Gowns, neatly trimmed with fine embroidery and lace, Empire, V and square neck,
98c. and 1.25 each.

CHEMISES, of fine cambric, trimmed with embroideries and insertions and Point de Paris lace,
79c., 98c. and 1.25 each.

Skirt Chemises, trimmed with lace, 59c., 98c. and 1.25..

DRAWERS, of fine Muslin and Cambric, trimmed with deep embroidered ruffles,
59c., 69c., 98c. and 1.25.

CORSET COVERS, of fine Cambric or Nainsook, handsomely trimmed with embroidery and lace, high, V and low neck,
29c., 49c., 69c., 98c. and 1.10 each.

SKIRTS, of Cambric and good quality Muslin, trimmed with deep embroidered ruffles and insertions, also with Valenciennes and Point de Paris lace,
89c., 98c., 1.25 and 1.50 each.

SOME EXCEPTIONAL VALUES IN
Women's Cloth Jackets and Fur Capes.

A special lot of fine Cloth Jackets, formerly 18.00, 20.00 and 25.00, black, navy and tan, all to go at
10.00 each.

ELECTRIC SEAL CAPES, 27 inches long, full Alaska Sable collars and edges, former price 45.00,
Now 32.00 each.

NEW SPRING SUITS at 18.75.

They are made of fine Venetian Cloth and have box-front Jackets, percaline-lined Skirt and the Jacket is lined with fine taffeta.

SPRING SUITS, of fine covert cloths, tight fitting Jackets, with velvet collars and lined with fine taffeta, circular Skirt,
25.00 each.

A Choice Stock of the New Spring Shirt Waists at Very Attractive Prices.

All paid purchases, except sewing machines and bicycles, delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN RECITAL OF
SAUER
THE GREAT GERMAN PIANIST.
Wednesday Evening Next, Jan. 18th.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Seats now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Schuberth's, and Tyson's. Prices from $2.50 to $1.00.
SAUER USES THE KNABE PIANO.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th. Evenings at 8. Matinées at 2.
This week only, Sheridan's Comedy,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle
ONLY MATINEES
Wednesday, Jan. 18, Sat'y, Jan. 21.
***Next Monday, One Week Only,
TAMING THE SHREW.
Miss Rehan as Katherine.
***In active preparation for early production, the Drury Lane Drama, "THE GREAT RUBY."

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Edwin Milton Royle and
Selina Fetter Royle, The Highball Family.
Marie Jansen, Amy Lee, Gypsy Quintet
Willard Simms, Baron's Dogs, Biograph

JOSEF WEISS, PIANIST AND COMPOSER.
FIRST PIANO RECITAL.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17TH, at 8:15.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Edw. Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO USED.

PLUNKET GREENE'S
Second Song Recital This Aft. at 3.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL, 3rd
Song Recital Jan. 19 at 3. Seats $1.50. Adm. $1. Chickering Piano used.

AMERICAN 42D W. & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Evg's, 8. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Seats, 25c. LOHENGRIN
Next Week—QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs., 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustus Daly's Musical Co.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Fun and Frolic—Parisian Stars.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

BIJOU Evgs. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott
Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Great Play,
Nathan Hale.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music. Opera of "Martha."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE. AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play, 5 new songs. A Romance of ATELONE.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 12:30 25c.
HENRY E. DIXEY, (new act.) GARDNER & ELY, ED LATELL, RAY L. ROYCE, EL ZOBEDIE, HARRY ALLISTER, 30 others.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25,50c. Performance 10:45 P.M.
STREATOR ZOUAVES, (America's crack military co.,) MILLER KENT & CO., CARON & HERBERT, 3 SISTERS MACARTE, DOLLIE MESTAYER'S "PICKS," Many Others.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 4 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wed. Aft., Jan. 18, and Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19.
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
Mr. Gericke, Conductor, and Ternina.
Tickets at Box office and Tyson's, (5th Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y, 2.
THIRD MONTH.
Pinero's Greatest Comedy.
"Lyceum's Crowning Success."
***Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
TO-NIGHT
The Singing Comedian,
ANDREW MACK in his latest triumph, "THE RAGGED EARL."
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve. at 8:15.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman Presents
Wm. Gillette's Comedy, BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.

Broadway THEATRE, cor. 41st. Evenings at 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
175th Souv. Jan. 27. The Turtle.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. DELLA FOX in "The Little Host." Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. Every Day, 25c
Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 25 & 50c.
Last week of "My Friend from India."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 8th Av. & 23d St.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 14..	5,796,394
Same week last year.....	2,543,874
Stocks to date this year.....	9,403,121
Corresponding date last year..	4,350,623

Bonds for the week.....	$32,390,500
Same week last year.....	23,490,100
Bonds to date this year.....	57,582,900
Corresponding date last year..	40,652,800

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent.

MONEY ABROAD IS NOW EASIER.

LONDON FEARS DISAPPEARING.

Financial Sentiment in Europe Considerably Changed—A Lower Bank Rate Expected—British Investors Still Hold Off from American Securities, but Wall Street Buoyancy Attracts Much Attention.

Cable Correspondence.

Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A rapid transformation has taken place in sentiment in our money market this past week. We began it in trepidation lest you should take away too much of our gold, for there were orders in our market for New York account, so bill brokers said, and in fear of this they tried to screw the discount rate up to 2⅝ per cent.

The Paris rate of exchange, too, was dipping ominously near the gold exporting point, and we could not be at all sure but that Berlin might still develop a crisis of its own. All time loans from day to day or from week to week were growing cheaper and cheaper, until the banks had to accept 1⅜ per cent. for seven-day money.

This struggle between money rates and discount rates lasted until Thursday morning, when improved exchange quotations both on your side and on the Continent weakened the bill market even before the Bank of England return appeared. After that came out there was an end to the serious endeavor to maintain the discount.

The Bank of England is not rich, by any means, but its market balances were shown by the return to be £2,000,000 larger than the week before, a sum quite sufficient, other changes being favorable, to induce ease in loan rates at least. And discount invariably follows money down when immediate prospects do not forbid.

We end the week, then, with bill rates falling rapidly toward 2 per cent., with money 1 to 1½ per cent., with gold passing into the Bank instead of leaving it, and with the prospect thus established that the Bank rate next Thursday will be lowered to at least 3½, and probably enough to 3, per cent.

For the Bank to resist the current is useless, because at least a month must pass before the ingathering of revenue places us in position once more to dictate to the open market. On this basis cheap money is destined to endure for some weeks.

Politics on the Continent apart, I therefore look for considerable development in Stock Exchange speculation. Thus far market activity with us has been of rather frothy description. We have had an immense amount of noise, not only in that department of the Stock Exchange devoted to American securities, but also elsewhere.

I find, however, that the most important class of stockbrokers and also dealers in the Stock Exchange have not been doing much. Investors hold aloof or come to the market to sell.

The impression in Throgmorton Street up to now is that Wall Street has been going too fast. Tired-out holders of Atchison, Reading, Erie, Northern Pacific, and similar classes of stocks kept selling as you drove prices up, and they have not yet put their money back into other American railroad securities of the better class.

Buying goes on undoubtedly, but it is buying of the curbstone punter who is in one moment or day and out the next. For this reason the great upward movement on your side has up to the present had no other consequence than to keep up our exports of your securities.

A feeling that cliques have regulated the pace of your rise, which may mean mischief later on, holds back the quieter sort of speculators here. But this reserve may disappear any day. Indeed, if Wall Street can keep the present movement up for a little time longer it is bound to win, because a multitude can no more resist the attraction of advancing markets than the moth can eschew the candle.

Given peace and cheap money and with prices rising at breakneck speed, I foresee such an outburst of speculative activity on this side as will match yours. But you must keep on buying. Try to sell now and our gold fears will revive worse than ever, bringing depressed markets with them.

A. J. WILSON.

NEW BANKING FACTORS

New conditions confront the bankers of New York City, and many of them are pondering seriously on the outcome. The present plethora of money and the steadily shrinking rate of interest is causing some of these custodians of great aggregations of capital anxiety as to the source of their future profits. With money lending as low as 2½ per cent. per annum bankers may well ask each other: "How are we to continue to earn profits?"

Money, like other commodities, has become so cheap that the bankers as well as the manufacturers and the merchants find it necessary to readjust their methods and adapt themselves to a new order of things. The mere lending of money on a 2½ per cent. per annum basis will not, it is feared, yield the profits that bank shareholders expect to receive.

In some banking quarters the admission is frankly made that in order to keep pace with the times the large banks must extend the scope of their business and engage in large projects—of course only legitimate ones—which will enable them to turn their money over quickly and profitably. Co-operation with syndicates, in underwriting large financial schemes, is mentioned as one way in which banks can turn over capital with advantageous celerity.

All New York bankers realize that in order to make any money at the prevailing low rates of interest they will have to get their money as cheaply as possible and stop all leaks. They will not be able, for instance, to continue the payment of 2 per cent. interest on the accounts of out-of-town banks; they will not be able to handle annually sixty or seventy millions of dollars worth of out-of-town checks free of charge as they have been doing "as a matter of courtesy" to their depositors, and finally they will not be able to be as careless about giving credits as they have been.

It was a conservative and thoughtful banker who remarked the other day that the changed and the changing conditions made certain reforms in banking methods imperative. "We must face the inevitable fact," said he, "that the New York banks will hereafter get much less for the money accommodations which they have to sell than in the days gone by. Therefore we must do as the manufacturer does when he finds that the state of the market demands a reduction in the price of his goods. We must pay less for our raw material—that is, our money; we must economize by curtailing the chances of making 'bad accounts,' and we must conduct every part of our business strictly on business principles and not let any portion of it be run on the 'courtesy plan.'"

With scant hope of accomplishing practical results several of the bank Presidents in this city have had under consideration a proposition to scale down the rate of interest allowed on the balances kept by out-of-town banks in New York City banks. An attempt to get the New York banks to agree on a uniform rate of interest on these out-of-town deposits was made some time ago. An agreement to that effect was made, in fact, but it fell to pieces because some of the banks found that the competition of the trust companies was taking their business away from them. Some of the New York banks had a similar experience with an attempt to maintain a uniform rate for "call" money. To most of the downtown banks the rate for "call" money loans is of far greater importance than the rate for "time" money.

An important part of the needed reformation in banking methods, it is urged, must come through the credit departments of the banks. In recent years prosperous banks have taken chances in making loans, which experience has proved to be unwise. A great many millions of dollars of bad accounts have been charged off the books of the New York banks within the last few years. Fortunately the greater proportion of these "bad accounts" have been lost by rich banks which were able to "charge off" a few hundreds of thousands without even diminishing their ordinarily high rate of dividends. It is an interesting fact that the aggregate amount of judgments secured by the banks in the City of New York within the first six months of 1898 was $1,173,476.60.

Some bankers take more interest than others in the matter of securing concerted action regarding compensation for handling checks on out-of-town banks. New York merchants accept from their out-of-town customers checks drawn on banks in different parts of the country, and deposit them for collection in the New York banks where their respective accounts are kept. In most instances the New York banks get no pay for collecting these checks, although from three to ten days' time is consumed in the collection. The Credit Association in this city is now agitating this question with a view of getting the merchants of New York to insist on their customers giving them, in payment for goods, drafts on New York instead of checks on far-away banks. Many New York bankers object to shouldering the losses involved in the three or ten days' time necessary to get these out-of-town checks cashed. Manager Sherer of the Clearing House estimates that at least $60,000,000 of the deposits in the New York banks is in the form of checks on out-of-town banks.

Within the past twenty-five years the aggregation of banking capital—exclusive of savings banks—in New York City has decreased more than $18,000,000, while the surplus profits have increased about $46,000,000. In 1876 the aggregate capitalization of the National banks in this city was $65,700,000 and the surplus profits were $26,807,000. At the same period the aggregate capitalization of the State banks in New York was $15,227,900, with surplus profits of $5,233,200. In 1880 the aggregate capitalization of the National banks had diminished to $50,650,000, and that of the State banks to $11,500,000. The Clearing House statements last year showed an aggregate of capital for the National banks in New York of $48,250,-

Continued on Page 6.

STOCK EXCHANGE RECORD

FOR THE WEEK ENDED JAN. 14, 1899.

Herewith are the records made in the stock market for the week just ended—showing the volume of business and course of values, and presenting therewith detailed investment data:

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 14, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 14. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 14. A'k'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 14, 5,796,794.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Jan. 14. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Jan. 14, '99.
$109½	January 12.	*108	January 6.	108	109½	+ ½	Adams Express	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	2	109	109½	108	109½	159	225
34	January 3.	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛	American Malting Company	12,750,000			32½	33½	31¼	31⅝	...	3,932
86⅝	January 3.	82¾	84	— 1½	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Oct. 15, '98.	1¾	85	85⅝	85½	82½	...	2,447
49	January 3.	38	42⅞	— 1¼	American Steel & Wire Company	13,000,000			43½	45⅝	38	42⅝	...	20,680
120	January 3.	104	110½	— 1	American Steel & Wire Company preferred	12,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	1¾	112½	114	108	110	...	12,905
37⅝	January 14.	34½	36⅝	+ 1½	American Cotton Oil	20,287,100	Dec. 1, '98.	2	34½	37⅝	34½	36⅝	22	65,440
90	January 14.	86¼	90	+ 4	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '98.	3	89	90	86¾	90	76	1,297
46	January 9.	33	January 2.	45	46	+ 1	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1	45	46	40	45		4,225
145	January 9.	142	January 14.	140	144		American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '99	$3	145	145	143	142	115½	880
15	January 3.	13½	January 7.	13⅝	15	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,000,000			14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	7¾	16,843
40	January 3.	37½	January 7.	37½	39⅝	+ ⅛	American Spirits Mfg. Company preferred	6,000,000			38½	39	37⅝	39⅝	19¾	3,805
131¼	January 10.	123¾	January 4.	127	127½	+ ⅛	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '99.	3	127½	131¼	124¾	127⅞	126⅜	388,053
112⅝	January 9.	111	January 14.	111⅛	...	— 1¼	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '99.	1¾	112⅝	112⅝	111	111	112	1,800
100	January 5.	100	January 6.	100	...		American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1¼	100	100	100	100	91½	600
149⅝	January 6.	143	January 3.	147⅝	147⅞	— ⅛	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	149	149½	145⅞	147⅛	89	58,100
140	January 14.	133	January 4.	139	145	+ 5	American Tobacco preferred	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	138	140	137	140	117	782
17⅝	January 14.	14½	January 6.	17	17⅝	+ 2⅜	Ann Arbor	3,260,000			15	17⅝	15	17⅝	...	1,200
40	January 14.	32	January 6.	39½	40	+ 3	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			38	40	39	40	25	709
28	January 10.	18	January 7.	22½	23½	+ 3	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	108,000,000			19⅝	23	19⅝	22⅝	13¾	385,772
58⅝	January 14.	50⅜	January 7.	57⅞	57⅞	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	120,966,000			53	58½	53	57⅞	30	414,027
69¾	January 10.	62½	January 5.	69⅜	69⅜	+ 1¼	Baltimore & Ohio, all installments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	3	63½	69⅜	63	69⅜	...	1,250
65⅝	January 10.	63¾	January 5.	64⅞	65		Baltimore & Ohio, when issued				65	65⅝	59¾	64⅞	...	4,066
78	January 3.	73⅝	January 5.	77½	77⅝	+ ⅝	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued				76¾	77⅝	76	77⅝	...	3,139
5½	January 5.	3½	January 9.	5⅞	5½	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	13,670,700			5	5	5¼	5	5	1,500
9⅝	January 10.	6¼	January 14.	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜	Bay State Gas	100,000,000			6¾	9⅝	6¾	9⅝	5⅝	137,544
96⅝	January 14.	77⅜	January 3.	94½	96⅝	+ 2⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70,000,000			86⅞	96⅝	87¼	93	39	387,425
147	January 6.	139	January 3.	140	142	— 1	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	3	144⅞	144⅞	142	142	121	2,800
15	January 4.	12¾	January 11.	14	14½	— ⅛	Brunswick City	1,000,000			14½	14⅞	13⅝	14½	...	3,010
31	January 12.	31	January 12.	28	32⅝		Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000			31	31	31	31	...	100
76	January 14.	74	January 3.	76	80	+ 4	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	74	76	74	78	65¾	1,670
55⅝	January 11.	54	January 9.	55⅝	60⅛		Canada Southern	16,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	54⅝	58⅝	54½	58	52¾	7,200
86⅞	January 12.	85¾	January 9.	86	86⅞	+ ⅛	Canadian Pacific	25,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	85⅞	86¾	85¾	86¼	57⅝	700

JAN 1899

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 14, 1899—Continued.

STOCKS.

	Capital Stock	Last Dividend	Range for Year 1898.		Closing Jan. 14.	Net Chge. Past Week.	Week Ended Jan. 14.		Chge. Last Sale Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Jan. 14, 1899.
	Outstanding	Date	Per Cent.	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Ask'd.	Highest.	Lowest.		
Central Pacific	60,000,000	Jan. 4, '98.	2½	51 January 13	34½ January 7	46¾	47	47	46¾	— ¼	47	46¾	—	47	46¾	47	46¾	—	47	46¾	47	46¾	—	47	46¾

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 14, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Jan. 14. $32,390,500

	Week Ending Jan. 14. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104⅜	105	104⅜	105	18
Alabama Midland 1st	98⅝	99	98⅝	99	20
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	108½	108¼	108½	108¼	4
American Spir ts Manufacturing 6s	85⅞	86⅝	85⅞	86	40
American Tobacco scrip	97½	99	97½	98⅛	781
Ann Arbor 4s	89½	89½	88	89	46
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100⅜	1,610
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	79½	80⅞	79	80	2,717
Atlantic Avenue Improvement 5s	108	108	108	108	7
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	91⅝	94	91⅝	94	156
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	98⅞	98⅞	98¼	98½	250
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern gtd. 4½s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	10
B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., Series A	82½	82½	82½	82½	6
B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., Series B	11	11⅞	11	11	22
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	99⅝	100	98¼	99⅝	514
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122	122¼	122	122½	18
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	98½	103	98½	102¾	96
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½	20
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	110	110¼	110	110¾	12
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	117½	118	117¼	118	6
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	90½	90½	89½	90½	12
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	108	109	109	109	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108⅝	109¼	108⅝	109½	30
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	92½	93¼	92	93¼	876
Central of Georgia 1st preference Income 5s	40½	40⅝	40	40⅝	2
Central of Georgia 2d preference Income 5s	11⅞	12½	11⅞	12⅜	39
Central Pacific extended 5s, Speyer certfs	104	104	104	104	2
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4s	103½	103½	103½	103½	2
Central of New Jersey 1st conv. 7s	112	112	112	112	5
Central of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Central of New Jersey general 5s	113⅝	114½	113½	114½	131
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	113	113⅝	113	113⅝	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	91	93	91	93	569
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 6s	117½	118	117½	118	49
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 1st consol. 4s	105	106	105	106	11
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	107⅜	108	107½	108	18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	126¼	131	126	131	54
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114⅝	115	114⅝	114½	27
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s	101	101	101	101	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	104	104	104	104	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	92	92	92	92	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen 5s	112	112	109⅝	109⅝	82
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111½	113	111½	113	32
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	120	120	120	120	4
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	136	136	136	136	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94¼	94⅜	94	94½	90
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	87⅜	88¾	87⅜	88¾	67
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	96⅝	98⅝	96⅝	98⅝	19
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	4
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74	76	74	76	119
Colorado Midland 2-4s	87⅞	89	87½	87	254
Colorado Fuel 1st 5s	90	90½	89	89	211
Colorado Southern 4s, when issued	87⅛	87⅛	87	87¼	619
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s	33	33	32	32	5
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	73	74½	73	74	439
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	125	127	125	127	21
Consumers' Gas of Chicago 1st 5s	108½	108⅝	108½	108⅝	5
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	87¼	87⅝	87¼	87⅝	10
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	41
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	101½	100⅝	100⅝	72
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	108½	109¼	108¼	109¼	6
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	23
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	5
De Bardeleben Coal & Iron 6s	97¼	97¾	97½	97½	25
Detroit City Gas 5s	95½	96¾	95½	96½	71
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	21¾	22	21¾	22	7
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115¼	115½	115¼	115½	17
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	2
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	5
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	106	106	105½	106	60
Erie prior lien 4s	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92½	179
Erie general lien 4s	73⅝	73⅝	72⅝	73⅛	136
Erie 1st consol. 7s	145	145	145	145	7
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	100¼	101	100¼	101	58
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 5s	102⅜	106½	102⅜	102⅜	19
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	59
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	121½	122	121	122	21
Flint & Pere Marquette, Port Huron Div. 5s	101¾	102	100¼	102	65
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-6s	85½	85⅝	85	85½	99
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	5
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	60	60	60	60	2
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	100⅞	101⅝	100⅝	101⅝	76
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	99¼	100	99¼	100	30
General Electric debenture 5s	109	110	109	110	23
Green Bay debenture, A	53	53	53	53	1
Green Bay, debenture, B	5½	6⅝	5½	5⅝	20
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	20
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	87⅞	88	87⅝	87⅝	27
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	98½	98½	98⅝	98⅝	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103	103	103	103	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	105⅝	106	105⅝	106	13
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	94¼	94¼	94	94⅛	10
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94⅛	6
Indiana, Decatur & Western 1st 5s	102⅝	103	102½	103	5
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa refdg. 5s	105	105	105	105	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	6
International & Great NorGern 2d 5s	93⅛	93½	93⅛	93¼	3
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	60½	61	60½	61	13
Iowa Central 1st 5s	107½	110	107	110	16
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	82¼	82¼	82	82	3
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	76	81	76	81	101
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	69½	69½	67½	68	215
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94½	94½	93	93⅝	364
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	70	70⅝	67½	69⅝	924
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	65	70	65	70	52
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	91	91	91	91	1
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	110⅝	110⅝	108½	109½	12
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	14
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	108	108	107½	108	83
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104	104	104	104	5
Lake Shore 3½s	106½	107	106½	107	5
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	14
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	99⅞	100	99⅝	100	6
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	126	126	125¾	125¾	4
Long Island general 4s	99	99	98½	99	20
Long Island Ferry 4½s	99	99	99	99	4
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. rects	52	52	51	51	13
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	155
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96	96⅞	14
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	108	108	107⅝	107⅝	695
Manhattan consolidated 4s	97⅛	100½	97	100¼	3
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	8
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102¼	102⅝	102½	102⅝	205
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	119¾	121	119¾	121	118
Mexican International consol. 4s	85	85⅝	85	85⅝	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	146	146	146	146	45
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	88	88	87	87	23
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	108⅝	109⅜	108	108	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas cer. 5s	84	84	84	84	1
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	115½	115½	115½	115½	534
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	109	112⅞	108⅝	112½	123
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	90⅝	91⅝	90¼	91⅝	48
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	92¼	93	92	93	6
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125	125	125	125	3
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108	108	108	108	117
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85	85¾	84½	85	5
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	132	132	132	132	10
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	106	106	106	106	28
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	103	104	103	104	535
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	99¼	100¼	99½	100⅛	2
N. Y. Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s, reg	98¾	99¾	98½	99⅝	59
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	98¾	100	98½	99⅝	60
New York Central 3½s	110¾	111	110¾	111	30
New York Central extended 4s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105⅝	13
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	114⅝	115¼	114⅝	114⅝	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106	106½	106	106¼	11
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. certfs	174	175	174	174	4
New York & Harlem 7s, coupon	108	108	108	108	10
New York & New England 1st 7s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	11
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	34
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	105	105¾	104⅝	104⅝	55
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	98	98	95¾	95¾	17
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	107¼	107¼	107	107¼	244
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	99	99	98¾	98¾	4
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	6
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	902
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	447
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103⅝	103⅝	101¼	103⅝	20
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	10
Northwestern consol. 7s	144	144	144	144	2
Northwestern 7s, registered	113	113	113	113	2
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	113	113	113	113	2

BONDS.

	Week Ending Jan. 14. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109½	109½	109¼	109½	9
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 4s	106½	106½	108¼	106½	51
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	126	126½	126	126½	31
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	13
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	5
Oregon & California 5s	97⅝	99½	97½	99½	242
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	113½	113⅝	113⅝	113½	3
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101	101⅝	100⅝	101½	163
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	108¼	109⅜	108¼	109⅜	83
Oregon Short Line 6s	131	131	130¼	130½	18
Oregon Short Line Income A	85½	86½	85½	85½	50
Oregon Short Line Income B	66	66½	66	66½	31
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105⅜	106¼	105⅛	106¼	32
People's Gas of Chicago 1st consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	84⅝	85	84½	84½	56
Peoria & Eastern Income	26	33	26	26½	273
Pittsburg & Western 4s	98	98½	98	98½	75
Reading general 4s	86	88⅞	85¾	86⅜	1,383
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	92	92½	91¾	91½	72
Rock Island 1st 6s	131½	132	131¼	131½	13
Rock Island general 4s	105	105⅛	104⅝	104⅞	258
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	130½	131	130½	131	23
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	83	83	83	83	15
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	105¾	109	105½	109	835
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	82	83¼	82	83¼	93
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	107½	107¾	107¼	107⅜	40
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest Div. 5s	98	98	98	98	5
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	123¼	123	122¾	123	58
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	87	89	87	88	1,827
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	49½	51¼	47	48	1,787
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	161	161	161	161	3
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mil. Div. 7s	160½	161	160¼	161	13
St. Paul consol. 7s	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜	160⅜	6
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	119½	119½	119¼	119¼	8
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	118½	118½	118¼	118¾	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105	105	105	105	5
St. P., Minn. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112½	112¼	112¼	112½	6
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st	134	134	134	134	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	81	80	80½	1,020
Seaside & Brooklyn Bridge 1st 5s	98	100	98	100	21
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	96¾	96⅝	96¾	96¼	6
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 6s	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼	28
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	110	111	110	111	40
So. Pac. of California 5s consol., stamped	107	107½	106¾	106¾	168
Southern Railway 5s	105	106	105	106	196
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	85¼	88	85¼	88	187
Standard Rope & Twine income	25¾	31	25¾	28½	1,548
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	102¼	102¼	102	102	9
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	104	104	104	104	12
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102¼	103⅜	102¼	103⅜	85
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109⅝	84
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	48	48½	47½	47⅞	1,603
Third Avenue 1st 5s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125⅝	2
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	78	78	78	78	4
Tol., St. L. & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	92½	93⅛	92½	93	20
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	9
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	98	103	97½	102⅛	246
Union Pacific new 4s	103¼	103½	102⅞	103	906
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	92	92⅞	91	91	253
United States Leather 6s	117	117	117	117	2
Virginia Midland serial, Series E	109	109	109	109	5
Wabash 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113	113¼	93
Wabash 2d 5s	94⅞	97	94¾	97	192
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Wabash debenture, Series B	35	35⅞	34⅜	35½	571
West Shore 4s	110¼	112¼	110¼	111¼	184
West Shore 4s, registered	106¾	111¾	106¾	111¾	156
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	55	55¼	55	55½	18
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Western New York & Pennsylvania Inc	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¼	1
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	58⅜	59¼	58¾	59¼	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	3
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	98¾	100	98¾	100	107
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	63	63	62½	62½	128

Total sales.....$31,988,400

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 14, 1899.

United States 5s, coupon	113¾	113¾	112⅝	112⅝	68
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112	112	111⅞	111⅝	12
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	6
United States 3s, coupon	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	184
United States 3s, small	107	107	106½	106½	*21
Total sales					$372,100

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 14, 1899.

Louisiana consol. 4s	109	109	100	100	20
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅞	96⅞	96¼	96½	37
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	8	8	8	55
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	84	85	84	85	18
Total sales					$130,000
Grand total					$32,390,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99⅝	Jan. 6	99½	Jan. 6	99⅝	Jan. 6
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112⅝	Jan. 4	111⅞	Jan. 11	111⅞	Jan. 11
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112⅝	Jan. 3	112½	Jan. 3	112⅝	Jan. 12
United States 4s, 1925, registered	123	Jan. 4	123	Jan. 4	123	Jan. 4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 7	129⅜	Jan. 4	129¼	Jan. 7
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¼	Jan. 5	112⅝	Jan. 12	112⅝	Jan. 12
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	107⅝	Jan. 3	107½	Jan. 5	107⅝	Jan. 14
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	107	Jan. 5	106½	Jan. 4	107	Jan. 12
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	107⅝	Jan. 3	106½	Jan. 4	107	Jan. 7

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	102½	Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 28
U. S. 5s, 1904, registered	112⅝	Dec. 23			

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Louisiana consolidated 4s	109	Jan. 12	109	Jan. 12	109	Jan. 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅞	Jan. 12	96¼	Jan. 13	96¼	Jan. 13
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan. 7	7½	Jan. 7	8	Jan. 14
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	85	Jan. 13	82½	Jan. 3	85	Jan. 14

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A	108⅝	Nov. 19	Louisiana cons'd 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 23
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina cons'd 4s	104	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30	Tennessee settlement 3s, small	93½	Nov. 29

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Commerce	208½	Jan. 4	208½	Jan. 4	208½	Jan. 4
Fourth National	176	Jan. 6	170	Jan. 6	176	Jan. 6
Park	400	Jan. 5	400	Jan. 5	400	Jan. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1898 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

America	370	Nov. 25	Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4
American Exchange	172	Dec 2	Mechanics'	173½	June 2
Butchers & Drovers'	95	Nov. 16	Mechanics & Traders'	100	Oct 26
Central National	165	Oct. 31	Merchants'	149	Nov. 25
City	1100	June 10	New York	235	Aug. 26
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	Ninth	90	June 15
Chatham	230	Oct. 27	North America	140	Dec. 7
Continental	130	Oct. 21	Phenix	92	Dec. 1
Corn Exchange	275	Nov. 7	Republic	151	Sept. 8
First Nat. of Staten Island	140	Dec. 23	Shoe & Leather	98½	Jan. 20
German-American	118	Dec. 5	State of New York	105	Oct. 17
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	West Side	275	Jan. 10
Manhattan	230	Dec. 3	Western National	175	Dec. 2

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not dealt in there in 1898 nor so far this year:

Broadway	342	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	Apr. 21
Citizens'	122	Nov. 19	New York County	360	Mar. 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Jan. 14, 1899.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	99	Jan 14	96¾	Jan 13	99	Jan 14	.. ..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89½	Jan 3	88	Jan 3	89	Jan 14	88½ 90
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	109¾	Jan 13	99¾	Jan 3	109¾	Jan 14	109¾ 109⅝
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	99¾	Mr 27, 98	.. ..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	95½	Jan 9	75	Jan 6	95	Jan 14	95¼ 95½
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	108	Jan 9	106	Jan 9	106	Jan 9	.. ..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	..	....	..	....	105½	De 13, 98	100 102
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	..	....	..	....	113	Oct 18,98	.. ..
Do., do., trust receipts	..	....	..	....	115	Oct 19,98	.. ..
Do., gold 5s, 1925-1995	..	....	..	....	115	Oct 19,98	.. ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	113¾	Jul 19,98	.. ..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	..	....	..	....	115	Jul 19,98	.. ..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts	..	....	..	....	100	No 18, 98	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	118¾	Sep 7, 98	.. ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	116	Au 22, 98	.. ..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	..	....	..	....	115¾	Oct 29,98	.. ..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	..	....	..	....	105	De 14, 98	.. ..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oct., 95	.. ..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¾	July, 93	.. ..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	106½	Jan 11	106½	Jan 11	106½	Jan 11	106½ ..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd.int.g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	102¾	Nov., 96	.. ..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	105	No 3, 96	.. ..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	..	....	..	....	75	Oct 6, 98	.. ..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	107¾	Jul 28,98	.. ..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	107⅜	Jan 12	107⅜	Jan 12	107⅜	Jan 12	.. ..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1998	..	....	..	....	90	No 28, 98	.. ..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32¼	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	.. ..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	11¼	Jan 11	11	Jan 11	11	Jan 12	.. ..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	126¾	Jan 14	126	Jan 5	126½	Jan 14	.. ..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	104½	Jan 14	103½	Jan 3	104½	Jan 14	104 105
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	106½	Jan 11	106¼	Jan 6	106¾	Jan 12	.. ..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	Apr., 92	.. ..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	117¾	De 14, 98	.. ..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	107	Jan 13	106¾	Jan 4	107¼	Jan 13	.. ..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g.5s,1924	103	Jan [illegible]	94½	Jan 4	102¼	Jan 14	102 103
Do., Tr. Co. cts., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Ja 19, 97	.. ..
Do., all instalments paid	..	....	..	....	90	Jne 27,98	90 ..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.5s,1942	100	Jan 12	98	Jan 5	100	Jan 12	.. ..
Union El. Tr.Co.cts.,1st gtd.g.6s,1997	106	Jan 14	94	Jan 5	102¾	Jan 14	.. ..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	110¼	Jan 14	106	Jan 3	110¾	Jan 14	.. ..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sep., 96	.. ..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	109	Jan 10	107½	Jan 7	109	Jan 10	107½ ..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	127	Mar 2,98	.. ..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	123	De 7, 98	.. ..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	.. ..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	.. ..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	107½	Jan 3	107	Jan 4	107¼	Jan 10	107 ..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	111	Jan 7	111	Jan 7	111	Jan 7	110 ..
Minn., & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	.. ..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W.1st g.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	105⅜	No 25, 98	.. ..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	.. ..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	109½	Jan 11	106½	Jan 4	106¾	Jan 14	.. ..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	110½	Jan 4	110½	Jan 4	110½	Jan 4	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	.. ..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	..	....	..	....	91¼	De 27, 98	.. ..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	..	....	..	....	94	De 28, 98	.. ..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	118	De 22, 98	.. ..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	93¼	Jan 14	92	Jan 4	93¼	Jan 14	92⅝ 93¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	40⅜	Jan 9	40	Jan 14	40⅜	Jan 14	.. ..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	12½	Jan 14	11¾	Jan 13	12½	Jan 14	12 13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	6½	De 8, 98	.. ..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s,1946	..	....	..	....	95	De 23, 98	.. ..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	..	....	..	....	85¾	Sep 6, 98	.. ..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	96	Jul 6, 98	.. ..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	101½	Jan 9	101½	Jan 9	101¼	Jan 9	101½ ..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	112	Jan 11	112	Jan 11	112 ..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	..	....	..	....	110	Jul 21,98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114¼	Jan 13	113¾	Jan 4	114¼	Jan 14	114 115
Do., do., registered	113½	Jan 4	112¼	Jan 7	113	Jan 11	.. ..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.ss.7s,1900	100	Jan 4	99¾	Jan 6	100	Jan 11	.. ..
Do., 5s, 1912	87¾	Jan 11	87¾	Jan 11	87¾	Jan 11	.. ..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115½	De 5, 98	115 ..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	.. ..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer cts	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	Fe 24, 98	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 21, 98	.. ..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer cts	104	Jan 12	104	Jan 12	104	Jan 19	.. ..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 20,98	.. ..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	102½	Oct 12,98	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sep., 96	.. ..
Do., land grant g. .5s, 1900	..	....	..	....	102	Mr 19,98	.. ..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	101	Ja 18, 98	.. ..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 28, 98	.. ..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	96	Au 6, 97	.. ..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	105½	De 19, 93	.. ..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s,1898	..	....	..	....	101⅛	Jan 7, 98	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119	Jan 6	119	Jan 6	119	Jan 6	.. ..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	119	No 14, 98	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	118	Jan 4	117½	Jan 3	118	Jan 14	117¼ 119
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	De 8, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	93	Jan 14	90¾	Jan 4	93	Jan 14	92¾ 93¼
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s,1989	105	Jan 5	105	Jan 5	105	Jan 13	.. ..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	..	....	..	....	97	De 2, 98	.. ..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	95¾	My 27,98	.. ..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	..	....	..	....	103	De 30, 98	.. ..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	..	....	..	....	110¾	De 14, 98	110 ..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	107½	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 6	107 ..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107	Jul 20,98	106 ..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s,1912	..	....	..	....	105¼	Oct., 95	100¼ ..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	108¾	De 21, 98	.. ..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	115	Jan 12	114¾	Jan 9	114¾	Jan 14	114¾ ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	..	....	..	....	101¾	No 7, 98	102¼ ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111½	Jan 6	111	Jan 11	111	Jan 11	111 ..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	131	Jan 13	125¾	Jan 6	131	Jan 13	132 ..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	111¼	De 9, 98	112½ ..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	De 23, 98	104⅞ ..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 19,98	.. ..
Do., 4s, 1921	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101 ..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jan., 98	.. ..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	108	Jan 11	106¾	Jan 3	108	Jan 11	107½ ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	97	May 9,98	.. ..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	122	De 7, 98	121 ..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s,1907	..	....	..	....	115	De 27, 98	115¼ ..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	134	De 22, 98	134 ..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	112	Jan 10	106¾	Jan 14	106¾	Jan 14	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103¼	No 18, 98	.. ..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. Ext 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	106	Sep 12,98	105 ..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	116½	De 9, 98	114½ ..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Jan 10	92	Jan 10	92	Jan 12	.. ..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	104½	Jan 4	104	Jan 4	104	Jan 11	104 ..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold,R.D.,1902	160⅝	Jan 7	160⅝	Jan 7	160⅝	Jan 7	160 ..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	..	....	..	....	102	De 30, 98	.. ..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	161	Jan 11	160¼	Jan 10	161	Jan 11	.. ..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	160⅝	Jan 10	160	Jan 3	160⅝	Jan 10	.. ..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	161	Jan 11	161	Jan 11	161	Jan 11	.. ..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	119¼	No 17, 98	.. ..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	115½	No 30, 98	.. ..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	118½	Jan 3	118¼	Jan 11	118¼	Jan 11	.. ..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	125¾	Oct 11,98	127 ..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109½	De 7, 98	.. ..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	122	De 29, 98	119 ..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	119¼	Jan 9	116⅞	Jan 3	119¾	Jan 9	120 ..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	118	De 10, 98	.. ..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108¼	Ap 16, 98	.. ..
Do., C. & Lak. Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	112	Ap 21, 98	.. ..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	No 30, 98	.. ..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	115⅝	De 27, 98	115 ..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	127¼	Ja 27, 98	.. ..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106¼	Jul 9, 97	.. ..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	114	De 5, 98	112 ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	108⅛	Jan 11	108¼	Jan 11	108¼	Jan 11	109 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19,98	.. ..
Mil. & North. 1st. main line 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	121	De 27,98	121 ..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	123	Oct 13,98	122 ..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 6	144	Jan 6	144	Jan 12	142 ..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	113	Jan 11	113	Jan 11	113	Jan 11	113 ..
Do., do., registered	113	Jan 13	113	Jan 13	113	Jan 13	113 ..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	116	Jan 6	116	Jan 6	116	Jan 6	116 120
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Oct 24,98	.. ..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	106½	Jan 10	106½	Jan 10	106¼	Jan 10	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108½	De 2, 98	.. ..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	..	....	..	....	120	Oct 6, 98	117½ ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	De 27, 98	117½ ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110	Jan 3	110	Jan 3	110	Jan 3	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼	Mr 19, 98	.. ..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116	De 2, 98	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117¾	Fe 7, 98	.. ..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	..	....	..	....	106½	No 2, 98	.. ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Jne 10,98	.. ..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103	Jan 6	102½	Jan 3	103	Jan 7	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 19,98	.. ..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 26,98	.. ..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¾	Ap 12,98	.. ..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17,96	.. ..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	117	Ja 12, 98	.. ..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	110 ..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Ap 22,98	110 ..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 21,98	.. ..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	139½	De 27, 98	140¾ ..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	.. ..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	120¼	De 20, 98	.. ..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	138	De 13, 98	135¼ ..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	..	....	..	....	133	My 19,98	138 ..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	112	Ap 26, 98	.. ..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Jan 10	131½	Jan 10	131½	Jan 12	131 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	133	No 29,98	130 ..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105¼	Jan 12	104⅝	Jan 4	104⅞	Jan 13	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 22,98	.. ..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	93	Jan 9	93	Jan 9	93	Jan 9	.. ..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	..	....	..	....	80	No 17,98	.. ..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mr 15,97	.. ..
Mookuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	110¾	Jan 9	109¾	Jan 12	109¾	Jan 12	.. ..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	110	Ap 15,97	.. ..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om., con. 6s, 1930	136	Jan 9	136	Jan 9	136	Jan 9	.. ..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	133	De 27,98	.. ..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	134	Jan 13	134	Jan 13	134 ..
Chi. & Wis. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1929	..	....	..	....	136	Jul 22,98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	115¾	De 12,98	.. ..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	94¾	Jan 11	93½	Jan 3	94¾	Jan 14	94¼ 95
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	103¾	Nov., 96	.. ..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s,1905	..	....	..	....	139	Oct 28,98	.. ..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1997	..	....	..	....	103¾	Mr 13,97	.. ..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.4s,1941	..	....	..	....	110¾	No 17,98	111 ..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105	Apr., 95	.. ..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s,1917	73¾	Jan 5	72¾	Jan 8	73¾	Jan 3	.. ..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St.L. gen. g. 4s,1993	89¼	Jan 14	87¾	Jan 12	89½	Jan 14	86 ..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	..	....	..	....	91¾	De 5, 98	.. ..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s,1990	95¾	Jan 7	95¾	Jan 7	95¾	Jan 13	.. ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	90	Mr 24,98	.. ..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	.. ..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Au 31,98	.. ..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s,1991	..	....	..	....	92¾	No 5, 98	.. ..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	108	Jan 5	102	Jan 3	103	Jan 5	103 ..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	.. ..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 6s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	.. ..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	Fe 19,97	.. ..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85	Jan 10	83	Jan 4	84¾	Jan 12	84 85
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	26	Jan 12	.. ..
C., C. C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	102½	Jan 8	102¾	Jan 3	102¾	Jan 3	.. ..
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914	..	....	..	....	137¾	De 27, 98	.. ..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	132¾	No 28,98	.. ..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s,1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16,97	.. ..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s,1933	..	....	..	....	107	De 27,98	.. ..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	121	Sep 9, 98	.. ..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	66	Jan 5	67	Jan 14	.. ..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	74	Jan 7	76	Jan 14	.. ..
Col., Rock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	65½	My 15,97	.. ..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng.cts.,$35 paid	80	Jan 3	70	Jan 5	74	Jan 14	74 75
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	34	Jan 5	32	Jan 9	32	Jan 9	.. ..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	.. ..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	124	No 7, 98	124 ..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	128	Jul 23,98	125 ..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	..	....	..	....	143	De 7, 98	141 ..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	De 28, 97	.. ..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	110½	Jan 6	110½	Jan 6	110½	Jan 6	110½ ..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	..	....	..	....	130	Jne 30,98	142 ..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 26,98	.. ..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	137	Sep 19,98	133 ..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	.. ..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1,98	105 ..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	146	Sep 15,98	143 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	My 4, 97	143 ..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	122	De 6, 98	122½ ..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	..	....	..	....	116¾	De 1, 98	117 ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117	No 21, 98	.. ..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	147	Sep 27,98	147½ ..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	147½ ..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	101¼	Jan 9	100⅝	Jan 4	100½	Jan 13	.. ..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	108¼	Jan 13	108¼	Jan 13	108¼	Jan 13	.. ..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	103½	Jan 9	102½	Jan 3	103¼	Jan 9	.. ..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	108¾	Jan 9	108¾	Jan 3	108¾	Jan 13	.. ..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 26,98	.. ..
Det., Mack. & Mar.ld.gt.3½s,Ser.A,1911	22⅜	Jan 3	21	Jan 6	22	Jan 11	.. ..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107⅞	Jan 9	107½	Jan 9	107¾	Jan 14	.. ..
Duluth, Red W'ng & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	102¾	Fe 11,98	.. ..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s,1937	..	....	..	....	113¾	De 14,98	.. ..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	106	Jan 9	104¾	Jan 3	106	Jan 14	105¼ ..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	117	Jan 6	117	Jan 6	117	Jan 6	115 119
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	119½	Au 2, 98	121 ..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112	No 11, 98	114 ..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	118¾	No 29, 98	120 ..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	..	....	..	....	104½	Jne 3, 98	103 ..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145	Jan 13	145	Jan 13	145	Jan 13	145¾ ..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	..	....	..	....	143	De 30,98	.. ..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	..	....	..	....	139	Sep 20,98	136¾ ..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	133	Jne 6, 98	131 ..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	103	No 2, 98	.. ..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Jan 12	111½	Jan 9	113	Jan 12	112½ ..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	.. ..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s,1946	..	....	..	....	100	Oct 27,98	.. ..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds.,1996	93	Jan 4	92¼	Jan 9	92½	Jan 14	92¼ 92⅝
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	73½	Jan 3	72½	Jan 6	73¼	Jan 14	.. ..
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	107½	Jan 9	107	Jan 4	107½	Jan 13	107½ ..
Do., 2d g 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	92½	Au 25,98	.. ..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	96	Jan 9	95	Jan 3	95½	Jan 13	.. ..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	111	Oct 11,98	.. ..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100	Jan 13	98¾	Jan 3	100	Jan 13	.. ..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	122	De 21,98	.. ..
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10,97	.. ..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	123	De 27, 98	120 121½
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	101	Jan 14	100¼	Jan 3	101	Jan 14	.. ..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	.. ..
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	.. ..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	103½	Jan 11	100	Jan 4	102⅜	Jan 13	.. ..
**Flint & Pere Mar

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	92	Jan 6	91	Jan 10	91 Jan 10	90	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109 Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	100¼	Jan 14	95	Jan 3	100¼ Jan 14	99¾	100¼
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	116	Jan 14	116	Jan 14	116 Jan 14	..	..
Do. 2d 6s, 1899	102⅜	Jan 14	102¼	Jan 4	102⅜ Jan 14	102¼	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	122	Jan 12	118⅝	Jan 3	121 Jan 14	120½	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122¾	Jan 5	122	Jan 3	122¼ Jan 13	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	127 Jan 14	125½	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	126	Jan 9	124⅝	Jan 3	125¾ Jan 13	125½	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68¾	Jan 4	68¾	Jan 4	68¾ Jan 4	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½ Sep 16,98	..	..
Mexican Intnl. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	85¾	Jan 14	84½	Jan 6	85¾ Jan 14	84	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A. 1927	..	....	..	....	15 De 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B. 1927	..	....	..	....	6½ De 7, 98	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	146	Jan 12	145	Jan 6	146 Jan 12	145	155
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	109½ De 15,98	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	125 Oct 4, 98	123½	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129 May, 96	..	128
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128 De 12,98	..	130
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	103¼ No 3, 98	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	95	Jan 6	91¾	Jan 3	93¾ Jan 14	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	67¼	Jan 11	69¾ Jan 14	70	70½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	84	Jan 13	84	Jan 13	84 Jan 13	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	90	Jan 6	87	Jan 10	87 Jan 13	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	81	Jan 14	75¼	Jan 5	81 Jan 14	..	77½
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	85½	Jan 6	87¼	Jan 13	87¼ Jan 13	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	103⅝	Jan 11	101¼	Jan 3	103 Jan 13	103	104
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	112¼	Jan 14	108¾	Jan 9	112½ Jan 14	112	112½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	115	Jan 13	114¼	Jan 3	115¼ Jan 13	114	116
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	93	Jan 14	91¼	Jan 3	93 Jan 14	93	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	91¾	Jan 13	88	Jan 4	91¾ Jan 13	91½	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	107½	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 6	107½ Jan 6	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111¼ De 30,98	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	..	....	..	....	108 De 29,98	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	106¼	Jan 7	106¼	Jan 7	106¾ Jan 7	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	108 De 9, 98	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & l. gr. g.5s,1931	109	Jan 13	105	Jan 3	109 Jan 14	107¾	108¼
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	101 De 17, 98	105	110
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	125	Jan 9	125	Jan 9	125 Jan 9	125	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	116 De 6, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	85¾	Jan 10	82½	Jan 4	84½ Jan 14	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	108	Jan 11	106	Jan 4	108 Jan 11	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 98	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132	Jan 12	132	Jan 12	132 Jan 12	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜ De 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108	Jan 11	108	Jan 11	108 Jan 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	115½	Jan 13	114⅝	Jan 11	115¼ Jan 13	114½	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 3	114½	Jan 3	114½ Jan 3	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	..	....	..	....	110 De 15,98	110	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110 De 16, 98	109½	..
Do., reg. debenture 6s of 1883-1904	..	....	..	....	108½ Fe 21, 98	109½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	..	....	..	....	104 De 20, 98	105½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾ Fe 5, 98	105½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105½	Jan 12	105¼	Jan 12	105¾ Jan 12	105½	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾ Jne 30,98	105¼	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	111	Jan 12	110¾	Jan 12	111 Jan 13	110	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108 No 12,98	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	100	Jan 12	98	Jan 6	99¼ Jan 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	93 No 2, 98	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	100¾	Jan 13	99¾	Jan 4	100¾ Jan 14	100	100⅜
Do., registered	99¼	Jan 10	98	Jan 6	99¼ Jan 10	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	112¼	Jan 14	110¼	Jan 3	111½ Jan 14	112	..
Do., registered	111¾	Jan 14	109¾	Jan 4	111¾ Jan 14	111¾	112¼
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108 No 5, 98	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	108	Jan 12	108 Jan 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ De 23, 98	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 My 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	131½	Jan 14	130	Jan 3	131 Jan 14	130½	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & R. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107 Au 15, 98	111	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	123½ De 20,98	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern--	..	....	..	....	....	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	121 Ap 28,98	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	..	....	..	....	102¼ De 12,98	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	104 No 22,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	105¼	Jan 3	105¼	Jan 3	105¾ Jan 3	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	116¼	Jan 4	116¼	Jan 4	116½ Jan 4	116½	..
Do., do., registered	116¼	Jan 5	116¼	Jan 5	116½ Jan 5	116½	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107	Jan 5	106	Jan 3	107 Jan 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 5	106	Jan 5	106 Jan 5	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd. L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121 Oc 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	111½ De 29,98	111	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	..	....	..	....	104½ De 20,98	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122 Fe 25, 98	121½	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼ Jne 21,98	126	..
Do., reg. registered	..	....	..	....	125¾ Ja 20, 98	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106 Fe 25,98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	106¼	Jan 7	106	Jan 13	106¾ Jan 14	..	..
Do., con. reg. registered	..	....	..	....	104 No 22,98	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	174	Jan 12	173	Jan 6	174 Jan 12	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	174	Jan 5	174	Jan 5	174 Jan 5	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	128¾ Au 29,98	125	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	121½	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120⅝	Jan 12	120⅝	Jan 12	120⅝ Jan 12	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116 De 6, 98	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	106¼	Jan 7	106¼	Jan 6	106¾ Jan 14	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	105⅞	Jan 10	104¼	Jan 3	104¾ Jan 14	104½	105
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 30,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	116½	Jan 4	114¼	Jan 3	115 Jan 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117 Oc 25, 98	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	131⅜ De 17, 98	131	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	130 Sep 28,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	102½	Jan 13	101⅝	Jan 5	102⅜ Jan 14	102	102½
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼ Sep 30,98	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	69¾	Jan 3	68¾	Jan 9	69¾ Jan 14	69½	70
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	..	....	..	....	88 De 28,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	115	Jan 14	112	Jan 6	115 Jan 14	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	102 Jne 27,98	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	..	....	..	....	127 De 8, 98	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	128 No 25,98	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117¾ Au 30,98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	97	Jan 3	96¾	Jan 11	96¾ Jan 12	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	90	Jan 13	88½	Jan 7	89¾ Jan 11	..	..
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼ Ja 28, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 16,97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	84 Sep 8, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	9 Sep 7, 98	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	..	....	..	....	8½ Sep 8, 98	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	80	Jan 10	80	Jan 10	80 Jan 12	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	113¾	Jan 10	113¼	Jan 10	113¾ Jan 10	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	101¾	Jan 14	100¼	Jan 3	101¾ Jan 14	101¾	101¾
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	131	Jan 13	129¾	Jan 5	131 Jan 14	130	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121 Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	109¾	Jan 13	108	Jan 7	109¾ Jan 13	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	86¼	Jan 14	85	Jan 7	86¼ Jan 14	84½	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	66¼	Jan 6	65¼	Jan 4	66¼ Jan 14	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106¾	Jan 13	105	Jan 3	106¾ Jan 13	..	107½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½ Dec., 00	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	116¼	Jan 3	116¼	Jan 3	116¼ Jan 3	114	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110 Jul 8, 98	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts.,1937	..	....	..	....	102 No 11,98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	114½	Jan 5	114¼	Jan 5	114¾ Jan 5	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111½ Oc 10, 98	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107 De 30,98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾	Jan 6	107¾	Jan 6	107¾ Jan 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108¾ Ap 28,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	138¾	Jan 6	138¾	Jan 6	138¾ Jan 6	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	141 No 10,98	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107 My 25,98	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113¾ Apr., 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110 Jne 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115¼ Fe 24, 98	115	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	..	....	..	....	99 De 20, 98	95	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 29,97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs.	..	....	..	....	94 De 7, 98	95	98
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17 My 25,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20 De 20,98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	120 My 11,98	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	..	....	..	....	90 Sep 22,98	91	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107¾ Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts, Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121 No 20,98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A. & B.1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 92	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 10,98	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	113	Jan 5	113	Jan 5	113 Jan 5	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	96¼	Jan 10	96	Jan 3	96¼ Jan 14	96	96½
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¼	Jan 3	85¾	Jan 7	86¾ Jan 14	86½	87
1st Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	93¾	Jan 9	91	Jan 3	93¼ Jan 14	..	..
Rio Grande June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	91 Jun 16,98	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	75 Dec 27,98	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	83	Jan 11	83	Jan 11	83 Jan 13	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114 Jan 9	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	..	....	..	....	114½ De 30, 98	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	..	....	..	....	114½ De 30, 98	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	115¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	123	Jan 12	122	Jan 3	123 Jan 12	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	107½	Jan 3	107	Jan 5	107⅜ Jan 14	107	108
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	..	....	..	....	100 Nov 10,98	100	..
Ft. Smith & Van. B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1906	83½	Jan 14	83	Jan 4	83¾ Jan 14	83	84
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	98½	Jan 3	98	Jan 12	98 Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	80	Jan 9	84¾	Jan 4	88 Jan 14	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	51¼	Jan 9	40¾	Jan 4	48 Jan 14	47½	48
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90 No 7, 98	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121 De 20, 98	121	122¼
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	112½ De 29, 98	112	115
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	124 De 20, 98	122½	125
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	124 De 11, 98	122½	126
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	136¾ De 19, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	134¾ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	112½	Jan 4	112¼	Jan 5	112¾ Jan 10	112¼	113
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ May29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	..	....	..	....	104¾ De 23, 97	105	105½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	96 Fe 19,97	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½ Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	..	....	..	....	130 Oct 27,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Apr24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	112½ Sep 22,98	110¼	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	..	....	..	....	110 No 15, 98	112	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	113 Au 26,98	112¼	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Apl 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾ Feb 5,97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80 Jan 25,98	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	104¼	Jan 14	102½	Jan 3	104¼ Jan 14	104¼	..
Southern Pacific Co.—	..	....	..	....	....	..	..
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	99¼ Dec 9, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	102 Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	101¾	Jan 14	100½	Jan 6	101¾ Jan 14	100	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov, 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111 Jan 10	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	112 Dec 9, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	88	Jan 4	87¾	Jan 6	87¾ Jan 13	87	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 Nov 17,97	124	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	127 Apl 30,98	138	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	99½	Jan 13	97	Jan 3	99½ Jan 13	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	81	Jan 9	77½	Jan 6	80¼ Jan 14	80¼	80¾
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116 Dec14,98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾ Nov17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103¾	Jan 14	102	Jan 3	103¾ Jan 14	102	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	111	Jan 12	109¼	Jan 3	111 Jan 12	109	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	..	....	..	....	118¾ Dec17,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102¼ Nov 11,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,105-37,stpd.	107	Jan 4	106	Jan 4	106¾ Jan 12	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	94	Jan 14	90	Jan 3	94 Jan 14	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113¾ No 23, 98	..	..
Southern Ry 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	106	Jan 14	103¼	Jan 3	106 Jan 14	105½	105⅝
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31, 98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	107½	Jan 4	107½	Jan 4	107½ Jan 4	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	102¾ No 21, 98	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	118 Sep 30,98	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	106 De 20, 98	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	114½	Jan 14	114¼	Jan 14	114¼ Jan 14	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	115½	Jan 10	115	Jan 6	115½ Jan 14	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	125 De 15, 98	120	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	119	Jan 9	119	Jan 9	119 Jan 14	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	123¾	Jan 7	123¼	Jan 7	123¾ Jan 7	..	124¾
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101 No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	..	....	..	....	104½ De 16,98	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	110	Jan 5	110	Jan 5	110 Jan 5	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	..	....	..	....	110 De 28,98	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109 Jan 12	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s,1924	..	....	..	....	90 Au 25,98	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	118¾ Dec 1,98	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	..	....	..	....	111¼ De 28,98	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	..	....	..	....	110 De 23,98	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103 Oc 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	105½ De 27,98	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	110	Jan 3	109¼	Jan 9	109¾ Jan 14	..	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	49	Jan 3	47¼	Jan 11	47¼ Jan 14	47½	48
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	125¼	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 14	125¼ Jan 14	..	125¾
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105	Jan 12	104	Jan 4	105 Jan 12	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	102 De 28,98	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82¼	Jan 12	80¾	Jan 4	82 Jan 12	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	78¾	Jan 5	78	Jan 6	78 Jan 12

NEW BANKING FACTORS.

Continued from Page 1.

000, with surplus profits of a little more than $62,380,000, while the State banks had an aggregate capital of $14,022,700, with surplus profits of $15,901,009.

One way that the large down-town banks have of making money nowadays is to go into syndicates and underwrite big enterprises. This enables banks that have many millions of deposits to turn their money over to advantage. Some of the banks are large buyers of bonds which pay 4 and 5 per cent. interest. The discounting of commercial paper of course continues to be a source of profit to the banks, although it is conducted in a different manner from formerly. In the old days a merchant would make up his bundle of notes and take them to the bank where he kept his account and have them discounted. Then each bank had its discount days, and the notes were put in a box at the cashier's desk and passed on at stated periods. Now the merchants sell their notes to a note broker, who sells them on the best terms that he can get to such banks as will buy.

Eternal vigilance as well as the ordinary business sagacity and alertness are essential to success in banking under the present conditions. Bankers find themselves obliged to keep close watch of current financial events in order that they may turn over their money quickly and safely and get a profit out of it.

THE SUGAR OUTLOOK.

According to authorities of lower Wall Street, the outlook in the sugar trade is by no means encouraging. Apart from the continued and determined fight between the American Sugar Refining Company and its competitors, domestic beet sugar is coming forward as another disturbing element that is likely to affect unfavorably the already depressed market. The situation was thus outlined by Mr. Wallace P. Willett of the firm of Willett & Gray:

"The condition of the sugar trade is most unsatisfactory. The struggle between the Arbuckle Company and the American Sugar Refining Company is just as determined as it has ever been, and there is no sign of any weakening on the part of either. The Arbuckle Company is in the fight to stay, and at present it is leading a little.

"I do not know what can ever end the struggle; I presume it will end sometime, but I do not see when nor how nor why.

"The raw sugar market is unfavorably affected by the news from Europe to the effect that the production of beet sugar is likely to be larger than was expected, which is indicative of a further falling-off in prices in addition to the already heavy declines.

"In addition to this, the news regarding domestic beet sugar is surprising every one in the trade. Not that the tonnage of beet sugar produced in this country is yet very large, but the number of plants for the production of beet sugar, recently built or now contemplated, is extraordinary. The effect of these upon the situation can scarcely fail to be very important.

"The advance in this beet industry is very marked. It promises to place the production of beet sugar in the United States in a position to maintain itself against all competition, and where, in spite of the greater opposition which its growth may elicit, it need not fear opposition, whether political or otherwise."

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 14, total transactions included 5,796,794 shares of stock, $31,988,400 bonds, with $272,100 Government and $130,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 15, '98.	Jan. 14, '99.	Changes.
R. R. & M....	2,543,874	5,796,794	*3,252,920
Banks	17	.....	†17
Mining	800	3,700	*2,900

BONDS.

	Jan. 15, '98.	Jan. 14, '99.	Changes.
R. R. & M....	$23,204,000	$31,988,400	*$878,440
State	39,000	130,000	*91,000
Government	247,100	272,100	*25,000

*Increase. †Decrease.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@60½c per ounce.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59½c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 318,021.38 ounces of silver bullion.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days and 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £1,639,585 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 39.30, became 40.65 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 1,000,000f. gold 1,075,000f. of silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¼@$4.81⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16, for long, and 5.20@5.20, less 1-16, for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 3-16 and 94⅞ and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5c premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	110	113
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	109	110½
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	101	110
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33½	38
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	102½	104½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	108
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	92
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	116½	117¾
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	250	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	114	115½
Brooklyn El., when issued	34	34½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	65	65½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	78
Buffalo St. Ry. 1st consols	115	118
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	119	..
Central Crosstown	280	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	..
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	76¼
Cleveland City Railway	71	74
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	106½	106
Cleveland Electric Railway	78	79
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	270	300
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	106
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	61	65
Columbus (Ohio) con. 6s	105	105
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	101	102
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	190
D. D., E. B'way & B.5 p.c.scrip	101	104
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	370	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	98	100
Kings County Elevated	5	6½
Kings County Incomes	9¼	10
Louisville St. Ry. com	40¾	42
Louisville St. Ry. pf	103	105
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	12	14
North Shore Traction com	9	11
North Shore Traction pf	80	82
Ninth Avenue	180	180
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	114	..
Rochester Ry.	12½	13½
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	105	..
Second Avenue stock	190	..
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	116	117
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	220
South Ferry 1st 5s	108	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Third Avenue Railroad	166	170
Twenty-third Street	330	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
United Traction, Providence	84	85
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West End (Boston)	90¼	91
West End (Boston) pf	131	..
Worcester Traction common	13	15
Worcester Traction pf	95	98

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	56½	60
Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	94½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	39	39½
N. Y. & Brooklyn 5s	93½	94½
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	102¼	103½

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	190	195
Atlantic	155	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	225	..
Brooklyn	400	410
Central	1550	1650
Colonial	300	..
Continental	220	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1035	1060
Fifth Avenue	3300	..
Franklin	200	..
German-American R. E.	25	..
Guaranty	475	..
Hamilton	225	..
Kings County	300	..
Knickerbocker	310	330
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	245	..
Manhattan	175	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	250	..
Mercantile	510	..
Metropolitan	320	..
Nassau	165	..
National Surety	..	165
N. Y. Security & Trust	425	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1275	..
People's	200	..
Produce Exchange	222½	..
Real Estate Trust Co	225	..
Standard	140	..
State	220	225
Title Guarantee & Trust	290	..
Union	1125	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	305
United States	1360	..
Washington	245	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	100	108
Citizens'	112	115
Continental	460	..
Eagle	230	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	100	..
German-American	460	..
Germania	295	..
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	165	200
Home	200	210
Kings County	190	210
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	115
Niagara	180	185
North River	135	..
Pacific	150	180
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	..
Peter Cooper	115	120
Rutgers	70	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	120
Westchester	430	..
Williamsburg City	420	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	270	..
American Exchange	173	175
Astor National	220	..
Astor Place	125	..
Bowery	280	300
Broadway	220	..
Butchers & Drovers	70	75
Central	175	185
Chase	300	..
Chatham	295	305
Chemical	4,000	4,300
Citizens'	130	..
City	1250	..
Colonial	150	..
Columbia	145	..
Commerce	310	320
Continental	122	..
Corn Exchange	275	..
East River	125	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	..	..
Fourth National	175	180
Fourteenth Street	..	105
Gallatin	305	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1050	..
German-American	113	117
Germania	550	..
German Exchange	225	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	110	..
Hanover	500	..
Hide & Leather	100	..
Home	130	..
Hudson River	160	..
Importers & Traders'	450	..
Irving	150	160
Leather Manufacturers'	170	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	150	..
Manhattan	220	..
Market & Fulton	220	..
Mechanics'	180	..
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	118	..
Merchants'	150	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	250	..
New Amsterdam	280	..
New York	225	..
New York County	1300	..
New York National Exchange	95	110
Nineteenth Ward	..	..
Ninth National	70	..
North America	140	..
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	170	..
Park	410	425
People's	200	..
Phenix	87½	..
Plaza	330	..
Produce Exchange	115	..
Republic	170	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	190	..
Second National	452	..
Seventh National	135	160
Shoe & Leather	190	..
Sixth National	300	..
State of New York	108	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	185	195
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	190	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	120	..
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Boston & Providence	283	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	195	..
Columbus & Xenia	206¼	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	98½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	188	..
Ft. Wayne & Jackson pf	137	142
Gold Stock Tel. Co	112	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co	105	..
Ill. Central, leased lines	100	102
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf	140	..
Kale, Allegan. & G. Rapids	140	..
Little Miami	195	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf	170	..
Mahoning Coal	145	..
Mahoning Coal pf	105	..
Naugautuck	250	..
New York & Harlem	360	..
N. Y., Lack & West	125	128
Northwest Tel. Co	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf	205	208
Old Colony	198½	..
Oswego & Syracuse	206	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts. McK. & Yough	137	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	170	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Val	146	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co	282	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	173	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	48	48½
American Bank Note Co	39	40½
American Brake	106	110
American Grocery 1st pf	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain	2	5
American Soda Fountain 1st pf	47½	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf	10½	15
American Steel & Wire, new	36½	37
Amer. Steel & Wire pf., new	86½	87
Amer. Steel & Wire subs	107½	108
American Tin Plate	38	40
American Tin Plate pf	95	98
Am. Typefounders'	49	52
American Graphophone	125	182¼
American Graphophone pf	135	140
Anderson Tobacco	11	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car	14	16
Barney & Smith Car pf	68	71
Barney & Smith Car 1st pf	160	..
Bliss, E. W.	110	120
Bliss, E. W., pf	120	..
Carter-Crume pf	83½	..
Celluloid Company	75	80
Central & South Amer. Tel	107	109
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	58
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf	95	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf	95	..
Commercial Cable	182½	185
Consolidated Car Heating	37	46
Consolidated Fireworks com	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf	40	..
Continental Tobacco	29¼	29¾
Continental Tobacco pf	79¾	80¾
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg	79	80
Diamond Match Company	145	147
Electro-Pneumatic, ex. pf	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	100	110
Erie & Western Trans	75	80
Electric Vehicle	20	25½
Electric Vehicle pf	60	65½
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf	114	118
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	53	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	96	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin com	2	3
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	13	14
Hoboken Land & Imp	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	82	86
International Silver	16	17
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	55
J. B. Stetson com	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com	5	10
Journeay & Burnham pf	35	45
Lanston Monotype	77½	82½
Lorillard pf	116	118
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com	30	..
Mechanical Rubber pf	75	..
Mergenthaler Linotype	191	192
Michigan Pen. Car com	22	25
Michigan Pen. Car pf	82	88
Moseler Safe Co. pf	98	100
National Wall Paper deb. stock	65	75
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	157	160
Nicaragua Construction	7¾	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	87½	95
Otis Elevator	39½	40
Otis Elevator pf	85½	86½
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	105	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	23¾
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	4	4½
Pratt & Whitney com	5	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf	160	165
R. L. Perkins Horseshoe pf	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	102½	110
Simmons Hardware com	128	135
Simmons Hardware pf	120	124
Singer Mfg. Co	405	415
Standard Oil	446	448
Susquehanna Coal 6s	117	..
Swift & Co	98½	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106½	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	60	65
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102½	..
Trenton Potteries com	14½	15¾
Trenton Potteries pf	60	65
Trow Directory	45	55
Union Switch & Signal	66	68
Union Switch & Signal pf	115	..
Union Typewriter com	20½	22
Union Typewriter 1st pf	101½	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf	101	102
United States Envelope pf	94	97
United States Envelope 1st 6s	107¼	108
United States Glass	24	..
United States Glass pf	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	195	196
Westinghouse Air Brake	332	337
Worthington Pump	35	40
Worthington Pump pf	101	108

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67½	68½
Baltimore 1st 6s	110	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i	97½	98½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	16½
Central Union Gas bonds	106½	107¼
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107¼	107⅝
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	107	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103	105½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	118	..
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¼
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	35	38
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	70	75
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	85	90
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Detroit inc. 5s	97¼	100
Equitable 1st 6s	100½	101½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116½	118½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	68	75
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	85½	87½
Grand Rapids stock	92	96
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	50	53
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	70	73
Indianapolis stock	105	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	105½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	60	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87½
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	50	54
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	68	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102½
Mutual of New York	300	302
New Amsterdam	30	30⅝
New Amsterdam pf	66½	67½
New Amsterdam 1st 6s	103¾	104¼
New England Gas bonds	97½	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	107½	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	50
Ohio & Indiana bonds	68	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	137	140
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf	157	161
Syracuse Gas stock	20	21
Syracuse Gas 5s	84¾	85¼
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	94	98
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	105	107
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

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THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1½	Iowa Central	1
Am. Dist. Tel.	1	Iowa Central pf.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	5	Long Island	8⅝
Ann Arbor	2¼	Louis. & Nash.	1⅜
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Manhattan	6¼
At., T. & S. F.	3	Minn. & St. L.	2¼
At., T. & S. F. pf.	4	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
B. & O., all in. pd.	1	Morris & Essex	1½
Brooklyn R. T.	4⅜	Nat. Biscuit	2¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	4	N. J. Central	8⅜
Can. Southern	2	N. Y. Air Brake	27
Central Pacific	3⅝	N. Y. Central	2½
Ches. & Ohio	2	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Chi. B. & Q.	3	2d pf.	2⅞
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Norf. & West.	1¼
Chi. & R. Ill. pf.	3	Norf. & West. pf.	2½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	1½	Northern Pacific	4⅝
Chi., Ind. & L.	1½	Northern Pac. pf.	1⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4½	Oregon Short Line	4½
Chi., M. & St. P.	4⅜	Pacific Coast	4⅝
Chicago & N. W.	5⅝	Pac. Coast 1st pf.	3
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	5½	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	8½
Chi. Term. Trans.	1⅜	Pennsylvania	5½
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	2	Pullman Car	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	4¼	Reading	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	Reading 1st pf.	4⅜
Del. & Hudson	2⅜	Reading 2d pf.	4¼
Del., Lack. & West.	1	Rio Grande West. pf.	2
Den. & Rio Grande	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅞
Erie	1½	St. L. Southwestern	1
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	St. P. & Duluth	1¼
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. P. & Omaha	5½
Evansv. & T. H.	1	Standard Distilling	4
Flint & P. M.	5½	Standard Dist. pf.	4⅝
Flint & P. M. pf.	5¼	Southern Pacific	4⅝
General Electric	1	Southern Railway	3½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1	Southern pf.	5⅞
Glucose Sugar pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	5
Great Northern pf.	16	Twin City R. T. pf.	5½
H. B. Claflin	3	Union Pacific	4½
Illinois Central	1¾	U. S. Express	8½
Int. Paper pf.	1¾		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malt. pf.	1½	Knickerbocker Ice	8⅝
Am. Steel & Wire	1¼	Lake Erie & West.	2¾
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	1	Lake Erie & W. pf.	7⅛
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	1
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi. & Alton	2¾	Nat. Lead. pf.	1
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron	2¼	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	3	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Consol. Gas Co.	4½	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Kan. C., Pitts. & G.	1⅞	Wheeling & L. E.	1

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Austin & N. W. 7st.	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb.	1
Brook. El. 1st, 1. r.	2½	Nor. Pac. Term.	3
B., R. & P. gen. 5s.	1½	Norf. & West. Con.	1¼
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2	Oregon & Cal. 1st.	2
Chi., B. & Q. Conv.	5½	Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s.	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.	2	Ore. Sh. L. Con. 5s.	1
Col. & 9th Av. 5s.	2	Ore. Sh. L. Inc. A.	1½
Detroit City Gas.	1	P. & East. inc.	1
Elgin, Joliet & E. 1st.	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s.	3⅜
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s.	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s.	1
Green Bay Inc. A.	3½	St. L. S. W. 1st.	2
Kan. City & Pac. 1st.	2	Seaside & B. B. 1st.	7
Kanawha & Mich. 4s.	1½	South Car. & Ga. 1st.	1½
Long Island gen. 4s.	1	So. Pac., Ariz. 1st.	1
Manhattan 4s	3½	Southern Ry. 1st.	1½
Met. Street Ry 5s.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	2½
Minn. & St. L. 1st.	1	Toledo & Ohio Central.	20
Ma. Pacific Con.	3⅝	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	4
Mo. Pacific 5d.	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	1
Mo. Pac. Tr. 5s.	1½	Union El. 1st.	4½
Mo. Pac. 1st col. 5s.	1⅝	Wabash 2d	2½
Mob. & O., Mont. Div. 5s	2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st.	1
M. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. 3½s	1½	West Shore 4s.	1½
N. Y. Cent., Lake Sh. 3s, reg.	1¼	West Sh. 4s, reg.	2
		Wilkes. & East. 1st.	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook., W. & W. 5s.	2	Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	1½
Chi. & N. W. Con.	1	Kent. Cent. 4s.	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. gen. 6s	2	Mo., K. & T. 1st.	1½
		Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	2

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 16.

American Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
American Malting Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
American Tobacco Company—Books close.
American Typefounders' Company—Dividend payable.
Atlantic Coast Line Company of Virginia—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Portsmouth and Virginia Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Hudson River Bank—Annual meeting.
J. B. Stetson Company—Dividend payable.
Laclede Gas Company of St. Louis—Annual meeting.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Dividend payable.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and Potomac Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Portsmouth, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Books close.
Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Texas Central Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United Traction Company of Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Wells-Fargo Express Company—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

American Typefounders' Company—Books open.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Books open.
Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books open.
Consolidated Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company—Books open.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books open.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Books open.
Texas Central Railroad—Books open.
Wells-Fargo Express Company — Books open.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Colonial Assurance Company—Annual meeting.
Washington Assurance Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis—Books close for annual meeting.
Mechanical Rubber Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, Jan. 20.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey—Books open.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company—Annual meeting of preferred stock.
Columbus Electric Street Railway—Annual meeting.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Madison (Wisconsin) Gas and Electric Railroad—Dividend payable.
New Orleans and Carrollton Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Books close.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Western Gas Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

General Electric Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Henderson Bridge Company—Books close.
Madison (Wisconsin) Gas and Electric Company—Books open.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway—Books close.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Books open.
Wilkesbarre, Wyoming Valley Traction Company—Dividend payable.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 14. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
200	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	Jan., 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	*186	Feb. 8, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
125	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898	5	..	..	..	..	*120	Oct. 29, 1898
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1898	3	..	..	..	..	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
..	..	**Beech Creek**	5,500,000	Jan. 1899	1	..	..	..	..	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf.	1,425,000	Jan. 1899	2	..	..	..	..	106½	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in, paid.	13,283,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	24½	Sept. 28, 1898
100	..	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898	2	*100	Jan. 5	*100	Jan. 5	*100	Jan. 5, 1899
86	89	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c	..	..	..	..	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	20⅝	Oct. 13, 1898
175	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Dec. 1, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	177½	Dec. 5, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1897	..	..	..	..	..	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	120	June 4, 1898
180	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Dec. 1, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
7	7¼	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	4,700,000	..	..	9	Jan. 4	8¼	Jan. 3	9	Jan. 4, 1899
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	*180	July 15, 1898
50	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1 1898	2	..	..	..	..	46	Oct. 25, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. S. & Ref.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1898	1½	100	Jan. 6	100	Jan. 6	100	Jan. 6, 1899
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	2,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	99½	May 24, 1898
3	4	**Dul., S. S. & Atlantic**	12,000,000	..	..	*3½	Jan. 3	*3½	Jan. 3	*3½	Jan. 3, 1899
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	†57	July 23, 1898
380	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan., 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	*17½	Dec. 30, 1898
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	*30	Nov. 22, 1898
96	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf.	2,800,300	Nov. 1, 1898	1¼	..	..	..	..	*94	Dec. 27, 1898
96	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1¼	..	..	..	..	*94	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 1, 1899	3	..	..	..	..	*352	Oct. 14, 1898
55½	..	Homestake Mining	12,500,000	Dec. 24, 1898	50c	..	..	..	..	*61	Nov. 7, 1898
..	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	..	Jan., 1899	2	*100	Jan. 4	*100	Jan. 4	*100	Jan. 4, 1899
29½	32	**Keokuk & Western**	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1	..	..	..	..	30	July 11, 1898
2	4	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Dec. 29, 1898
..	..	**Lake Shore**	49,466,500	July 29, 1898	3½	200	Jan. 6	196½	Jan. 5	200	Jan. 6, 1899
3	5	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	Oct. 26, 1898
50	55	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	Jan. 1, 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	54	Dec. 9, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1898	5	..	..	..	..	*152	May 31, 1898
6	6¼	Mexican Central	47,841,100	..	..	6½	Jan. 7	6	Jan. 7	6	Jan. 7, 1899
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	$10	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	$23	Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	..	..	..	..	*60	Dec. 13, 1898
..	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1893	6	..	..	..	..	12½	Nov. 1, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & West.	10,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	1¼	..	..	..	..	*128	Dec. 6, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	..	..	..	..	*260	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	*124	Jan. 25, 1897
65	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Oct. 10, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	*60	Nov. 26, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7	Dec. 29, 1898
6	8	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	..	..	..	..	*6¼	Dec. 23, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	..	..	..	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
350	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	*340	Oct. 8, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	2	..	..	..	..	*116	July 27, 1898
167	175	**St. Paul & Omaha** pf.	12,646,800	Aug. 20, 1898	3½	..	..	..	..	*168	Dec. 22, 1898
..	..	Silver Bullion certs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60⅝	Sep. 8, 1898
200	..	**Sixth Avenue**	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Jan. 1 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899	5	..	..	..	..	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	550,525	Jan., 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	4	111	Jan. 4	111	Jan. 4	111	Jan. 4, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	..	..	..	*40¼	Feb. 5, 1897
20	30	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	..	..	..	..	25	Sep. 21, 1896
35	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	..	..	..	..	38	Dec. 28, 1898
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	½	..	..	..	..	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Dec., 1898	3½	..	..	..	..	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	94½	Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898	3	..	..	..	..	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,000,000	Nov. 25, 1897	2	..	..	..	..	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	*68	Sep. 23, 1898
..	8	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	7¼	Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡Seller 20.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $4,732,700. The banks now hold $23,963,075 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $3,942,200, an increase in specie of $4,742,500, an increase in legal tenders of $2,221,990, an increase in deposits of $6,924,000, and a decrease in circulation of $250,100.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 14, '99.	Jan. 7, '99.	Jan. 15, '98.
Loans	$716,246,900	$712,303,900	$630,002,200
Specie	178,184,400	173,442,100	108,439,000
Legal tenders	29,029,900	26,808,700	24,233,000
Net deposits	698,605,700	691,681,700	619,612,900
Circulation	25,808,100	25,858,200	15,091,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 14, '99.	Jan. 7, '99.	Jan. 15, '98.
Specie	$178,184,400	$173,442,100	$108,439,000
Legal tenders	29,029,900	26,808,700	99,233,000
Total reserve	$207,214,300	$200,250,800	$108,672,000
Reserve required against deposits	209,581,625	207,720,525	172,908,225
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$32,632,675	$92,530,275	$35,963,775

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$92,530,275	$35,963,775	$23,772,325
Jan. 14	32,632,675	35,963,775	23,772,325

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$32,632,675
1898	35,963,775
1897	23,772,325
1896	11,775,350
1895	11,775,350

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlantic Coast Line (Va.)	$	Jan. 16	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Jan. 26	Jan. 9	Jan. 27
B., C. R. & North., (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 23
B., C. R. & N. (extra)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 23
Canada Southern	1	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	Jan. 10
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 20
Chatt., Rome & So. pf.	3	Jan. 17	Jan. 7	Jan. 17
Chicago & Great West. pf., A	2	Jan. 31	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
C., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	Jan. 9
Cin., Ports. & Va. pf.	2	Jan. 16	Dec. 3	Jan. 5
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 20	Dec. 31	Jan. 6
Del., Lack. & West. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 20	Jan. 7	Jan. 20
Fitchburg pf.	2	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Green Bay & Western	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 2	Feb. 16
Hu. & Br. Top Mt. Coal & R. R. pf.	3½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
L. S. & Mich. Southern	3½	Jan. 28	Dec. 30	Jan. 8
Louisville & Nashville	1½	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Michigan Cent. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 28	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
New York Central (quarter)	1	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
Northern Central	4	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 8	Jan. 11	Jan. 23
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 3	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Petersburg	4	Jan. 28	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Portland, Saco & Portsmouth	3	Jan. 16	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	¾	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Jan. 31
St. P., M. & M. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Sav., Florida & West.	2	Jan. 16	.....	.....
Southern pf.	1	Jan. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 10
Texas Central pf. (annual)	4	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 17

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Brooklyn City (quarter)	2½	Jan. 16	Jan. 11	Jan. 17
Brooklyn City (extra)	1	Jan. 16	Jan. 11	Jan. 17
Columbus (Ohio) Street (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Federal St. & Pleas. Val., Pitts.	2½	Jan. 22	Jan. 10	Jan. 20
Metropolitan St. Ry. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Dec. 28	Jan. 17
New Or. & Carrolton (quarter)	1½	Jan. 20	.....	.....
United Traction, Pittsburg	2½	Jan. 16	Jan. 6	Jan. 16
Wilkesbarre, Wy. Val. Traction	1	Jan. 21	Jan. 10	Jan. 22

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)	2	Jan. 16	Jan. 2	Jan. 14
Am. Bell Telephone (extra)	1½	Jan. 16	Jan. 2	Jan. 14
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 16
American Tobacco (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
American Typefounders' Co.	$1	Jan. 15	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Consolidated Car Heating	1½	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 16	Jan. 5	Jan. 17
Consol. K. C., S. & R. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Jan. 16	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	2½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Finance Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	$1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	3 1-5	Jan. 31	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Gen. Elec. pf., acc. of accum. div.	11 2-5	Jan. 31	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Henderson Bridge	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
J. B. Stetson Co. (annual)	8	Jan. 16	Jan. 11	Jan. 16
J. B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	Jan. 16	Jan. 11	Jan. 16
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 2
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.	3	Jan. 20	Jan. 10	Jan. 24
N. Y. & P. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Jan. 16	.....	.....
Quincy Mining	$3.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 20	Jan. 20
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
Street's W. S. C. Co. (quarter)	30c	Jan. 25	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
Texas & Pacific Coal	1¼	Jan. 20	Jan. 1	Jan. 21
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 14	Feb. 1
Wells-Fargo Express	3	Jan. 16	Dec. 31	Jan. 17
Western Gas	3	Jan. 30	Jan. 6	Jan. 19
West. Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Jan. 16	Dec. 20	Jan. 4

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Colonial Assurance Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 18	Annual
Columbus Electric Co.	Jan. 10	Jan. 21	Jan. 20	Annual
Fort Wayne & Jackson	Jan. 12	Jan. 27	Jan. 27	Annual
Madison River Boom	.....	.....	Jan. 23	Annual
Laclede Gas Light Co.	Dec. 31	Jan. 19	Jan. 19	Annual
Maryland Coal Company	Jan. 1	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Annual
Mechanical Rubber	Jan. 20	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Annual
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co.	Jan. 21	Feb. 4	Feb. 7	Annual
People's Gas Co., Chicago	.....	.....	Feb. 20	Annual
Washington Assurance Co.	.....	.....	Jan. 18	Annual

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 14th day of January, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$132,121,544.53		
Gold bullion	137,965,423.37		
		$270,086,967.90	
Outstanding gold certificates	$36,700,999.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	3,615,030.00		
		33,085,969.00	*$237,000,998.90
Standard silver dollars		$401,106,053.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$400,008,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,331,946.00		
		392,760,558.00	
			8,341,495.00
Silver bullion		.....	884,974.49
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$5,236,707.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	91,009,573.00		
		$96,246,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	96,246,280.00	
United States notes		$34,256,122.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$21,905,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,115,000.00		
		20,790,000.00	
			13,466,122.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$1,809,020.00		
National bank notes	6,215,147.84		
Fractional silver coin	6,357,304.40		
Fractional currency	782.27		
Minor coin	380,709.50		
Deposits in National banks	83,720,125.05		
Bonds and interest paid	16,966,545.21		
		$120,458,635.35	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$9,121,852.28		
Outstanding checks and drafts	6,707,322.51		
Disbursing officers' balances	64,797,278.84		
Post Office Department account	5,000,623.27		
Miscellaneous items	2,396,534.05		
		88,023,610.95	
			32,435,024.40
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$292,128,614.70

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$321,245.97	$7,630,178.64	$103,676,017.97
Internal revenue	921,053.72	8,984,719.65	147,379,059.31
Miscellaneous	20,144.86	1,101,091.05	12,622,801.94
Total receipts	$1,262,907.55	$17,715,989.34	$263,677,879.22

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	236,000.00	5,683,000.00	56,403,782.97
War	650,000.00	7,330,000.00	153,426,920.41
Navy	.....	2,100,000.00	38,699,438.64
Indians	130,000.00	414,000.00	6,083,085.32
Pensions	.....	6,900,000.00	78,406,883.03
Interest	400,000.00	1,500,000.00	20,673,151.41
Total expenditures	$1,416,000.00	$23,927,000.00	$353,608,311.78
Excess of expenditures over receipts	153,392.45	6,211,010.66	89,930,432.56

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	16,875.00	2,416,960.00	9,196,983.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	35,652.50	716,560.00	9,120,915.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1870.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$324,876,502.00	$34,521,126.00	$619,397,628.00
This fiscal year	8,054,995.00	1,946,508.00	10,001,603.00
This month	813,452.00	604,416.00	1,417,868.00
This day	626,233.00	522,010.00	1,149,243.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.75	.75	.75	.75	1,200
Phenix	.12	.19	.12	.19	1,300
Total sales					2,500

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams	.00	.03	.00	.00	500
Anaconda	.50	.50	.50	.50	600
Argentum	.36	.36	.36	.36	1,000
Best & Belcher	.35	.35	.35	.35	400
Challar	.19	.19	.19	.19	300
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	1,000
Con. Cal. & Va	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	100
C. & Cripple Ck	.05	.05	.05	.05	400
Cripple Ck. Con	.10	.10	.09	.09	2,500
Golden Fleece	.30	.40	.30	.40	400
Gould & Curry	.20	.20	.20	.20	700
Hale & Norcross	.12	.12	.12	.12	100
Iron Silver	.72	.72	.70	.70	200
Isabella	.60	.60	.58	.58	500
La Crosse	.14	.14	.14	.14	400
Mexican	.33	.44	.33	.34	1,200
Mollie Gibson	.25	.25	.23	.23	600
Mount Rosa	.21	.22	.21	.22	1,050
Pharmacist	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,000
Portland	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	400
Syndicate	.08	.08	.08	.08	400
Union Con	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Utah	.13	.13	.12	.13	1,300
Total sales					11,950

ON THE INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Gold Magnet	.001½	.001½	.001½	.001½	1,000
Old Gold	.007	.007	.007	.007	1,000
Rocky Mt	.06¼	.06¼	.06½	.06¼	100
Sentinel	.001½	.002	.001	.001⅝	53,000
Total sales					55,100

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$8,919,091
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	6,571,219
From Jan. 1, 1899	18,798,350
From Jan. 1, 1898	16,249,535

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 10, 1899	$11,802,705
Week ended Jan. 11, 1898	7,989,491

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$15,915
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	228,895
From Jan. 1, 1899	32,303
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,045,768

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$108,888
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	524,040
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,163,938
From Jan. 1, 1898	546,040

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$92,971
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	295,175
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,131,635

Net Imports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1898	$499,728

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$77,295
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	61,050
From Jan. 1, 1899	110,031
From Jan. 1, 1898	214,148

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$1,016,950
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	873,565
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,914,705
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,747,978

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$939,685
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	812,515
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,804,674
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,533,830

Total Import of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$93,180
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	229,915
From Jan. 1, 1899	142,334
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,259,916

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$1,125,838
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	1,397,605
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,078,043
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,294,018

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 13, 1899	$1,032,656
Week ended Jan. 14, 1898	1,167,690
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,935,709
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,034,102

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 3,758,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 11,233,000 pesetas.

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Newark Gas Cons. 5%, due 1948, 4.75%
Missouri Pac. Cons. 6%, due 1920, 5.30%

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THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 12, 1899	£30,980,408	.....
Jan. 13, 1898	31,387,268	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 12, 1899	72,422,047	£47,849,718
Jan. 13, 1898	77,326,755	48,214,110
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 12, 1899	26,539,000	13,672,000
Jan. 13, 1898	29,129,000	15,021,000
RUSSIA.		
Jan. 12, 1899	101,054,000	4,190,000
Jan. 13, 1898	118,077,000	3,857,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 12, 1899	35,925,000	12,392,000
Jan. 13, 1898	36,437,000	12,836,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 12, 1899	11,062,000	8,157,000
Jan. 13, 1898	9,431,000	10,310,000
ITALY.		
Jan. 12, 1899	14,928,000	2,342,000
Jan. 13, 1898	15,729,000	2,095,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 12, 1899	4,314,000	8,748,000
Jan. 13, 1898	2,629,000	6,789,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 12, 1899	3,220,000	1,610,000
Jan. 13, 1898	2,861,000	1,430,000
Total for the week	£300,442,453	£96,960,716
Total preceding week	296,914,789	95,963,330
Corresponding date last year	323,007,023	100,062,110

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 14	$1,251,904,989	$72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,346,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,839	48,476,278
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,524,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,724,114
*Nov. 26	835,964,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,065,706,471	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,895	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,580	50,621,295
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,606,091
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,580,206
Aug. 27	762,947,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,062,583
Aug. 6	741,153,772	56,354,986
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,883,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,022	62,660,979
June 25	853,253,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,783,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,873,300	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,496,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,666
April 30	831,653,506	41,238,786
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,928,308	36,569,229
April 2	752,961,674	58,889,842
March 26	611,838,204	38,966,193
March 19	785,976,895	46,568,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,191,172
*Feb. 26	803,511,568	41,639,433
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,399
Feb. 12	725,190,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,210,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,570,574
Jan. 22	852,827,065	46,661,533

*Five days.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Rain followed by fair; fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,295. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.
Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¾c.; cash cotton, 6c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Senate yesterday confirmed the appointment of Col. Partridge as Superintendent of Public Works. The nomination of Dr. Doty as Health Officer at New York was received, but no action was taken upon it. The Committee on Rules agreed to remove the section providing for cloture of debate with five-minute speeches. The House adopted several measures in favor of the New York Volunteers in the late war with Spain.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—Details of the recent fight which broke up a meeting of Uitlanders in Johannesburg were cabled from Cape Town yesterday, and it is believed that the situation there is critical. The Prussian Diet was opened yesterday by Emperor William, who read a speech declaring that the financial situation continued favorable. Frank H. Mason, the new United States Consul General to Germany, took charge at Berlin yesterday. Strained relations between the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China continue, and it is said the former has disobeyed the latter often lately, and spends most of his time training goats and monkeys. Turkey has ordered 162 Krupp field guns, and 80,000 shrapnel shells, and it is believed Emperor William induced the Sultan to take this step by presenting him with a new model of the Krupp gun while visiting Constantinople. Mount Vesuvius is reported to be in violent eruption, though no damage has resulted up to date. It is reported from London that the yacht Shamrock, to be built by Sir Thomas Lipton, to challenge the America's Cup defender, will be made of a new material, and will be the lightest yacht that has ever raced for the prize.—Pages 1 and 4.

Page 1.

A movement is under way to give the Astor Battery a hearty welcome on its arrival here Saturday.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Lovejoy, an applicant for a pulpit in Mount Vernon, took his place and preached for him when he suddenly became ill.

Commissary General Eagan yesterday sent back his statement to the War Investigating Commission, with the objectionable matter expunged. He wrote that he meant no offense to the commission, but made no apology to Gen. Miles.

Page 2.

Foster M. Voorhees will to-day become the Governor of New Jersey.

Frederick S. Gibbs was elected last night a member of the Republican Club.

Hugh McLaughlin went South yesterday with his family to spend the Winter on the Indian River.

Page 3.

Senator Raines now proposes absolutely to prohibit the furnishing of liquor with food on Sunday.

Gov. Roosevelt and members of the Legislature have resolved that the New York regiments still in service shall not be dealt with less fairly in the matter of pay than the troops heretofore mustered out.

Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo lectured to the People's Institute in Cooper Union last night on "What a City Should Own." He favored municipal ownership of all public franchises. He had about 2,000 listeners.

Page 5.

George Gemunder, the celebrated violin maker, died at his home in Astoria Sunday.

The state funeral of Representative Dingley took place in the hall of the House yesterday.

Miss Alice Hamilton a wealthy granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, has been pronounced insane.

The managers of the Manhattan Club have sent out a statement of the club's financial condition, showing a surplus of $64,384.

At a meeting of the Congregational Clerical Union yesterday morning the Rev. Douglas P. Birnie described present conditions in Hawaii.

In the estimation of Senator Davis and many other members of the Senate the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain negotiated at Paris will be ratified.

The American officials at the head of affairs in Havana have begun the work of cleansing the city, a house-to-house inspection being already under way. There is some objection on the part of citizens, who say they are "healthy enough."

Page 8.

Racing dates for the season of 1899 on The Jockey Club tracks were assigned yesterday.

Harry McDonald, a sixteen-year-old lad, swam the East River Friday night, to escape from the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, and he has since disappeared. His fellow-inmates taunted him, and he could not bear it.

Page 9.

Joseph H. Choate and Bishop Potter were the principal speakers at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria last night in aid of the Sailors' Inn a saloon substitute to be conducted by the Church Temperance Society.

Dr. Hillis, who has been called to Plymouth Church to succeed Dr. Abbott, received 246 votes at a meeting held last night. Some of the members got into a slight tangle over remarks made by Thomas G. Shearman.

Page 14.

The Duchess d'Auxy has sued for an absolute divorce.

Dr. Seth T. Stewart, an associate Superintendent of Schools in this city, has submitted a report of the school systems abroad.

William A. E. Moore, convicted of assaulting and robbing Martin Mahon, was taken to Sing Sing Prison yesterday, and began his nineteen-year term. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said Mrs. Moore's bail will be increased if she seems likely to secure her release from the Tombs.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 4.
News of the Railroads.—Page 5.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 12.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 2.

MARQUETTE 8 DAYS OVERDUE.

Atlantic Transport Line's Officials, However, Are Not Apprehensive.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Marquette, which sailed from London Dec. 29, and was due here under her ordinary speed on Monday, Jan. 9, has not yet arrived. She is eight days overdue. None of the incoming vessels and no vessel arriving at a foreign port, so far as the cable indicates, has seen her.

No anxiety is felt, however, at the office of the line. A number of the biggest and fastest vessels have arrived several days overdue. There are no more stanch vessels on the seas than those of the Transatlantic Line. They are but a year old, and of powerful build.

Her passengers are Mrs. Ursula Ancher, Mr. Bennett, T. F. Cashart and wife, Mrs. L. Creswell, Mrs. Dick, Mrs. C. M. Dycott, Vere Finch, Mrs. Lyall, Miss Phyllis Lyall, A. D. Eves Lyman, wife, and daughter; E. S. McCarthy, T. L. Morton, T. L. Murray, and A. H. Whitefield and wife.

TWO KILLED IN JERSEY WRECK.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 16.—W. M. Rhinesmith and John Fredricks were killed and a number of others severely injured in a railroad accident at Greenwood Lake, just inside the New Jersey State line on Saturday night. A car leaped from the rails and rolled down an embankment. All of those injured are reported to be getting along well with the exception of Charles Ricker of Boardville, N. Y., who is injured internally.

There seems to be no reasonable explanation of the wreck unless it is that something fell from the tender of the engine upon the rails and derailed the car, which was immediately behind it. The greatest secrecy is maintained by the officials of the Erie Railroad, which controls the Greenwood Lake Road, and, while it is understood an investigation is on foot, nothing can be learned officially.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball, Madison Square Garden, to-morrow night.—Adv.

A PHILIPPINES COMMISSION

President Schurman of Cornell Will Probably Be Chairman.

TO STUDY OUR NEW PEOPLE

Investigation Will Be Purely of an Economic and Not of a Political Nature.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16. — President Schurman of Cornell University was at the White House to-day and had a talk with the President. On leaving he said that he had accepted a position on a commission of five which is to be appointed to study the commercial and social problems of the Philippines. It is now understood that the other members of the commission will be Admiral Dewey, Gen. Otis, probably Col. Charles Denby, and Prof. Dean C. Worcester of Ann Arbor University.

The work of the Commissioners, it is understood, will be purely of an economic and not of a political nature. They will study the manners and habits of the Filipinos, the material resources of the country, and its commercial possibilities, but they will not attempt to deal with the problem of government for the islands.

The President has been anxious for some time past to have a commission of this sort upon whose information he could rely. The personnel of the commission is considered excellent from the standpoint of expert knowledge. Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis have of course become familiar with many of the practical sides of the Philippine problem. Col. Denby was for many years Minister to China, and is thoroughly familiar with the people and many of the problems of the Orient. Prof. Worcester has lived for years in the Philippines, hunted with the wildest of the Moros and Sulus, attended their tribal rites, and studied the political economy of the islands at close range. He has written a book on the Philippines, which is considered a standard reference work and recently contributed an interesting series of articles on the Philippines to The Century Magazine.

President Schurman said the commission expected to sail for Manila about the first of February.

The commission will not be subject to the confirmation of the United States Senate, but will be named under reserved authority of the President, and its expenses will be paid out of the war appropriations. It is not expected to commit the United States Government to recognition of the independence of the natives, nor is it to frame a scheme of government for the islands, as was the case with the Hawaiian Commission.

Undoubtedly, however, the Commissioners will unofficially confer with the natives and advise with the military authorities, it being felt here that men of their experience and qualifications will be valuable counselors in the conditions now existing. It is believed that the natives can be kept from hostilities until the arrival of the commission at Manila, and then it is hoped that the best results will follow the visit, including the reassurance of the natives upon many points as to which they are now doubtful.

It will be perceived also that by the appointment of the commission the President is granting the appeal of some of the best Filipinos, who are confident that both sides will be enlightened by its creation, and declare that the United States Government will be shown that the abilities of the Filipinos for self-government has been underestimated, while the Filipinos themselves will be induced to have patience before insisting upon instant self-government.

So far as can be gathered, the President has not completed the list of the Commissioners. Supposing that he includes Gen. Otis and Admiral Dewey, he would add the names of President Schurman of Cornell University and Prof. Worcester of Ann Arbor. He has under consideration the name of Charles Denby as the last member, but as Mr. Denby is engaged with the War Investigating Commission at present, with an indefinite programme before him, he has not positively decided to appoint him.

CRISIS OVER AT MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. Otis was heard from again to-day from Manila, and the contents of his cablegram were so reassuring as to the situation there and at Iloilo that the officials here have come to accept without question the correctness of his statement that the critical stage is past, and that he has control of the situation.

TRANSPORT GRANT FOR MANILA

Gen. Lawton Will Sail on Her from New York To-morrow—Officials Coming from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The United States transport Grant, formerly the Mohawk, having on board the Fourth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, will sail from New York for the Philippines, via the Suez Canal, Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The departure of Major Gen. Lawton will be made a notable occasion for Secretary Alger, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, several of the bureau chiefs of the War Department, and the members of the Military Committees of the Senate and House will go to New York to see the expedition off.

A special train will carry them over from Washington to New York to-morrow night, the main purpose being to give Gen. Lawton a proper farewell, but Secretary Alger being also desirous of making a thorough inspection of the Grant, which is believed to be the most perfect troop transport in any military service.

The Grant will reach Manila some time within thirty-eight or forty-two days from date of sailing. Gen. Lawton, who has been assigned to the Philippines, will take passage with his staff aboard the Grant. The Secretary of War has given instructions to the commander of the forts in the Harbor of New York to fire a Major General's salute in Gen. Lawton's honor as the Grant passes each fort.

Gen. Lawton has selected the following members of his staff: Aides—Capt. Robert Sewell, a son of Senator Sewell; Lieut. E. L. King, and Lieut. William Brooke, a son of Gen. Brooke; Col. Clarence E. Edwards, Adjutant General; Major I. G. Starr, Inspector General, and Col. J. D. Miley, formerly of Gen. Shafter's staff.

The date of the sailing of the Grant was put back in order that the ship could be inspected by the War Department officials. Gen. Lawton will be in command of the Fourth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth from Columbus, which is expected to arrive in Jersey City this morning. The vessel, which will be decorated, has been ordered to sail up the North River to the Grant Monument, then to return in order that the public may witness the departure of the first troopship to leave this port for Manila by way of the Suez Canal.

The only passengers on the Grant who are not in the service will be four female nurses. The nurses were furnished by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, as the chairman of the Committee on Nurses for the Trained Nurses' Maintenance Society. The young women go on the transport by order of the Secretary of War. They are to occupy the best quarters on the ship and eat at the officers' table.

It is expected that the transport Sherman will be ready to sail a week from Wednesday, and the Sheridan the week after.

NOT TRADING WITH BRITAIN.

Rumored Offer of Philippines for West Indian Islands Doubted.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The diplomats refuse to take seriously the revival of the report cabled from Washington that the United States is willing to exchange the Philippine Islands for the British West Indian Islands. A high official of the Foreign Office characterized the statement as absurd. He said that while the Continental powers appeared to be willing to permit the United States to hold the Philippines as spoils of war, they would not be likely to remain passive spectators of a change in the balance of power in the Far East, which would result from Great Britain's acquirement of those islands, particularly so at this critical time in the struggle for domination in China.

The diplomat further remarked that he did not believe Great Britain or the United States courted the inevitable protests and complications which would result from the proposed exchange. If such negotiations are on foot the officials of the United States Embassy here have no knowledge of them.

VALUE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Ex-Minister to Siam Says This Country Must Hold Them.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 16.—Mr. John Barrett, ex-United States Minister to Siam, in an address before the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to-day on the question of American control of the Philippines, said he feared that the opponents at home of such control did not appreciate its vital importance to the extension of American commerce and influence in the Far East, where immeasurable opportunities would otherwise be lost.

The failure to assume and maintain control, said Mr. Barrett, would forever relegate the United States to a secondary place in the Pacific. As for the difficulties of governing the archipelago, these had been much exaggerated. Aguinaldo and his followers could be pacified with a mixture of diplomacy and firmness; nor would the Monroe doctrine be violated, for the occupation of the Philippines by the United States was not a direct act of conquest, but the inevitable result of a war in which grave responsibilities had been unavoidably entailed.

Mr. Barrett emphasized the fact that the nations which, like England, were chiefly concerned, approved of permanent American control, and concluded with the remark that all nations interested could safely trust to the good judgment of President McKinley.

THE MANILA CENSORSHIP.

Madrid Thinks This Country Is Afraid to Have Truth Known.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The absence of news from Manila is attributed by the Spaniards here to the alleged orders of President McKinley to the local authorities at the Philippine capital not to permit cipher messages to be transmitted. The newspapers assert that these orders are due to the fact that the authorities at Washingon "fear the bad effects which a revelation of the true situation at Manila would create, the Americans being completely beset on the land side by the insurgents."

The Commercial Cable Company to-day issued the following notice:

"The Eastern Telegraph Company advises us as follows: 'We beg to inform you that we have this morning received advices from Manila stating that the American Government now notifies us that censorship is applicable to all outward and homeward telegrams containing political news.'"

CORNELL'S ACTING PRESIDENT.

Prof. T. F. Crane Will Take Dr. Schurman's Place for a Year.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 16.—It was announced to-night that the Board of Trustees of Cornell University will appoint T. F. Crane, present Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, to perform the duties of President J. G. Schurman during the latter's absence in the Philippine Islands. Prof. Crane is one of the oldest professors at Cornell, and was a member of the original Faculty. At present he holds the position of Professor of the Romance Languages. He is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the President's office, and well fitted to perform its duties.

President Schurman's leave of absence will extend to Jan. 1, 1900.

Sagasta on Manila Situation.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Cabinet meeting called for to-day adjourned on account of the illness of one of the Ministers. Señor Sagasta is reported as saying that the situation of the Americans in the Philippines is very serious, but he declined to go into details.

RECEPTION TO ASTOR BATTERY.

Movement Under Way to Welcome the Men on Saturday.

The Astor Battery will reach this city Saturday, on its return from Manila. It landed in San Francisco recently, and is now on its way to New York.

A number of men who have sons and other relatives or friends in the battery are preparing to give it a hearty and worthy welcome on its arrival. A meeting for this purpose has been called by a committee composed of J. A. Hollister, James Taylor, and W. P. Baker and others who have sons in the organization. This meeting will be held to-night at 8 o'clock in the Astor Court Building, 20 West Thirty-fourth Street. Mr. Hollister will call the meeting to order, and a large committee will at once be organized to make arrangements for the reception.

Mr. Hollister said yesterday that it could not be decided what the reception would consist of until the meeting to-night, but that there would certainly be a review if the battery arrived in the day. There may also be a dinner, or a dance, or both.

President McKinley, Gov. Roosevelt and staff, the Secretary of War, and Gen. Wesley Merritt and staff have been invited to be present and to review the battery. Replies from all of them are expected by to-night.

The Astors, Mr. Hollister said, have volunteered to take part in the reception, and Col. John Jacob Astor left necessary instructions to this effect, he said, before going to Europe.

It was also said yesterday that orders had been given at Washington for the battery to proceed immediately to Fort Schuyler for muster out. Whether or not this will affect the proposed reception is not as yet known.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Astor Battery left for New York on the overland train last night.

MAY SAVE THE COLON.

Norwegian Wrecking Company's Examination of the Spanish Warship Wrecks at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 16.—Representatives of a Norwegian wrecking company examined the wrecks of the Spanish warships yesterday, in order to see if it is possible to raise them. They consider that the Colon might possibly be floated, but they are doubtful in the case of the Almirante Oquendo.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company is making headway on the wreck of the Reina Mercedes.

Reputed Ashes of Columbus at Cadiz.

MADRID, Jan. 16.—The Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito arrived to-day at Cadiz from Havana with the reputed ashes of Columbus, which were transferred to the armed yacht Giralda for conveyance to Seville.

DYNAMITE'S TERRIBLE WORK.

Destroys Home and Owner, and Mortally Injures Mother and Children.

PITTSVILLE, Wis., Jan. 16.—The farmhouse of Fayette Meacham, near this place, was blown to atoms by dynamite, killing Meacham and fatally injuring his wife and four children. Meacham had purchased it to use in blasting. How the dynamite became ignited is not known.

WRECKED BY NATURAL GAS.

KOKOMO, Ind., Jan. 16.—The residence of Charles Null was wrecked by a natural gas explosion to-night. Mrs. Null was fatally burned. Mrs. Marion Smith and Miss Elisabeth Burns are suffering from severe burns about the face and arms.

The explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas in the cellar, into which Mrs. Null went with a lighted lamp.

No fear of Tobacco Heart if you smoke Health Cigars. No Heartburn or Indigestion.—Adv.

FATHER CHINIQUY IS DEAD.

As an Apostle of Temperance His Fame Reached the Pope's Ears—Once Defended by Abraham Lincoln.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.—Father Chiniquy passed away peacefully this morning. He died in the Protestant faith.

The Rev. Charles Paschal Telesphore Chiniquy, "The Apostle of Temperance," was born at Kamouraska, Province of Quebec, July 30, 1809. He was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church in the Cathedral of Quebec Sept. 21, 1833. Sept. 21, 1838, he was appointed Curate of Beauport. Drunkenness prevailed in this parish to a great extent. Father Chiniquy threw himself into the work of wiping out the liquor traffic, and established a temperance society at Beauport. The organization gradually spread through the neighboring parishes and resulted in a great deal of good. In 1851 the Canadian Parliament voted him thanks, and presented him a purse of £500. Other public recognition of his services was given by the Independent Order of Rechabites of Canada and by the City of Montreal. In course of time the young priest came to be known throughout Canada as "The Apostle of Temperance." The Pope heard of his work, and sent him his benediction.

Dec. 15, 1850, Father Chiniquy received an important letter from the Rev. Bishop Vandeveld of Chicago. It concerned a project of the Bishops of the United States to take possession of the rich valley of the Mississippi and the prairies of the West, and found a Roman Catholic colony. Father Chiniquy was to conduct this movement. The idea was to transfer thousands of zealous French-Canadian Roman Catholics to this new field. Father Chiniquy accepted the offer. He surveyed and selected the land and took over to the new colony a band of 5,000 emigrants. The seat of the new colony was St. Anne, Kankakee County, Ill.

Father Chiniquy complained of oppression toward the French settlers, and appealed to the outside Roman Catholic world for assistance. From this time Father Chiniquy's troubles with the Bishops increased. The fact was that his opinions on doctrinal points were gradually undergoing a change. He pondered deeply over such questions as the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and auricular confession. He was summoned to attend, in 1855, an ecclesiastical retreat. Here a controversy raged between Bishop O'Regan and himself.

It was then learned by Father Chiniquy that it was the Bishop's design to disarrange his plans. Many complaints were made as to the existing state of affairs in the colony. Father Chiniquy directly accused the Bishop of the offenses charged against him. This brought matters to a head. The Bishop determined to interdict Chiniquy. He was charged with being a schismatic priest and the sentence of excommunication was leveled at him by the Bishop. A land speculator named Spink prosecuted Chiniquy on the charge of immorality, but the verdict of the court was in his favor. Spink, dissatisfied with the decision of the court, appealed for a change of venue to the Court of Urbana. Chiniquy in the meantime was held a prisoner. Abraham Lincoln defended Father Chiniquy on this occasion.

Father Chiniquy spent six days in the prison at Urbana. He was tried, but the jury disagreed. At the second trial, in October, 1856, Mr. Lincoln was successful in his defense. Father Chiniquy, however, was suspected of Protestant leanings, and, being unable to convince his superiors that he was still a good Catholic, finally gave up the doctrines of his religion and in 1860, with his followers, joined the Presbyterian Church.

For many years he performed the active duties of a minister of that body. He had lectured in all parts of the United States, Canada, England, and Australia.

Father Chiniquy was a prolific writer. He was the author of "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome," "The Manual of Temperance," "The Priest, the Woman, and the Confessional," "Papal Idolatry," "Rome and Education," "The Perversion of Dr. Newman to the Church of Rome," and many pamphlets and letters.

A very keen interest was felt during the latter days of Dr. Chiniquy's illness as to whether he would remain firm in his adherence to the Presbyterian faith or would return once more to Catholicism. It was generally understood that the Archbishop of Montreal, Mgr. Bruchesi, had made advances to him to enter once more the fold of the Roman Catholic Church, and naught even had it that the Archbishop was likely to be successful. All speculation was set at rest, however, by the giving out for publication a few days before the end of correspondence on the matter which had actually taken place between his Grace the Archbishop and Dr. Chiniquy.

Mgr. Bruchesi's letter, which was addressed to the Rev. J. L. Morin, son-in-law of Dr. Chiniquy, was as follows:

Montreal, Jan. 10, 1899.

Sir: I hear that Mr. Chiniquy is very seriously ill and that he may soon die. Although he separated from us a long time ago, I cannot forget that he always remains in the eyes of the Church, and I consider it a duty for my pastoral charge to write you that should he desire to see me I would feel happy to comply with his wish. Kindly would known to the patient that I have taken this step, and accept the expression of my devoted feelings.

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

To this letter of the Archbishop the following reply was sent:

Montreal, Jan. 10, 1899.

My Lord: Mr. Morin, gripped and laid up in bed, requests me to write you, since he cannot do so himself. He, and his family, were deeply touched with the interest which you take in the spiritual welfare of Mr. Chiniquy. He highly appreciates the Christian courtesy of the step you have taken.

I have the honor to convey to you as exactly as possible the reply of Mr. Chiniquy to the wish expressed by you, and which was communicated to him by the reading of your letter:

"I am thankful to the Archbishop, but I have definitely retired from the Church of Rome. I am perfectly happy in the faith of Jesus Christ. God and Jesus suffice me. I long for the moment of leaving."

I asked him whether he would not be happy to see you in the event of his being restored to health. "Certainly," said he, "most happy."

Five persons, among whom were the nurse and myself, heard these words distinctly repeated once or twice. Besides, they are in conformity with the religious testament of the patient and with all his previous declarations.

In fulfilling the duty of your pastoral charge, my lord, you have acquired one more title to our respect. By preserving the convictions which he adopted forty years ago, Mr. Chiniquy attests the sincerity of his faith. He can now only invoke the mercy of the Sovereign Judge, before whom we must all appear some day.

Please accept, my lord, the assurance of my profound respect. D. COUISSARAT.

ST. ANNE'S COLLEGE BURNED.

DIGBY, N. S., Jan. 16.—St. Anne's College was totally burned early this morning, and, in their labors to secure safety for all the inmates of the dormitory, the Rev. Fathers La Dore, Chaisson and Canon were seriously injured. The fire was discovered by the Prefect of the college, who gave the alarm, and the 110 pupils and 13 professors filed down the stairs and fireescape without the slightest confusion.

The college cost about $75,000, and the furniture and personal property were worth probably $25,000 more.

The insurance is $20,000. The college was conducted by the Eridest Fathers, of the same order as those in charge of the Ecclesiastical Seminary at Halifax. It was erected about nine years ago, in memory of Abbey Segoigne, one of the first missionaries among the Acadians of the Counties of Digby and Yarmouth. The burned institution was also the county academy for Digby. A beautiful new chapel had just been completed, which was dedicated Dec. 22 last. Steps will be taken immediately to replace the building.

National Carbon Co. Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The National Carbon Company, with an authorized capital of $10,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The incorporators are W. H. Lawrence, Myron T. Herrick, James Parmelee, Webb C. Hayes, all of Cleveland; J. C. Van Blarcum of St. Louis, A. M. Young of Brooklyn, J. M. Humbird and D. D. Dickey of Pittsburg, and Hugh H. Hamill of Trenton.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

NO APOLOGY FROM EAGAN

He Eliminates Objectionable Matter from His Testimony.

SENDS IT BACK TO THE BOARD

Declares He Meant No Offense to the Members, but Makes No Amends to General Miles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Commissary General Eagan's letter to the President's commission, presented to-day, does not meet public expectation of what is deemed necessary to atone for the gross insubordination and disregard of discipline and decency he displayed in his testimony before the board last Thursday. The letter was written, or dated, on Saturday. Since then a great deal of indignation has been expressed, coming to this city and to the Administration in such a rush that the tide has not subsided with the publication of Eagan's submission of his amended statement.

The insult intended for the Commanding General of the Army is considered to have been emphasized, rather than mitigated, by the tone of the apology. The Commissary General disavows any intention of showing disrespect to the commission, while the context is searched in vain for the regret or apology that was looked for to the man who was befouled with his denunciation. While it was believed that the Commissary General would apologize to the commission for taking advantage of its sleepy moments to utter such a gross attack, no one has suggested that he intended any disrespect to the commission.

One reader of the apology of Gen. Eagan, in analyzing it, said it looked to him as if Gen. Eagan had made too plain his confidence that the reading of the attack on Gen. Miles would not be interrupted, and that, taking cover under the wings of the commission to attack Miles would be considered quite within the meaning of the assurance that no witness would be held to punishment for anything he might say to the commission.

There are intimations, guarded but important, heard at the War Department, that Gen. Eagan might, if he cared to do so, compel other officers to share the odium of his outbreak. These officers, it is asserted, knew what Eagan intended to say, and sharing his animosity for Miles, either helped him to expand his denunciation and to reach out for Gen. Breckinridge, or did not warn him that he was about to do something that he would not be able to repair by an evasive apology, addressed to a body that he had no desire or excuse for insulting.

The Administration does not say what will be done about the matter. The gravity of the offense was not in addressing the insults for Miles to the investigating Commission. If the President directs that Gen. Eagan shall be court-martialed for his words to Gen. Miles, the fact that he uttered them in the presence of a civilian commission, the authority for which is not yet fully ascertained by the disbursing officers of the Government, will be of small moment in comparison with the use of infamous language pointed directly at the highest officer of the army.

Gen. Eagan, it is learned from some of his friends, has waked up to the fact that he is in danger of parading as a man who elected to be thrown down stairs. He read from typewritten sheets that he or Gen. Miles must get out of the army. The commission let that go with the vilest stuff before and after it. Now it is beginning to be apparent to Gen. Eagan that Gen. Miles will not resign, and that general opinion among army men is getting to be pretty nearly solid in indicating which of the two ought to get out. Gen. Eagan will not be retired, if he manages to apologize himself back into security, until 1905. If the course is pursued that the gentlemen of the army insist ought to be adopted and adhered to until a logical conclusion is reached, he will not be retired at all, but cashiered—dropped as soon as a verdict has been reached by a board of officers.

Gen. Miles's friends approve his attitude in the matter. They do not look for any request from him to the War Department. They assume that his expectation that the War Department will do everything in the matter that good discipline requires will be fulfilled.

In answer to a direct question Secretary Alger, at the close of the official day, said that the War Department had taken no action in the case of Commissary General Eagan, but when the inquiry was pursued he declined to say one word as to his intentions in the matter. It was apparent during the day that this matter was receiving attention, and in fact the Commissary General himself spent some time closeted with the Secretary.

Three distinct lines of action were talked of as within the line of probability. The first was a strong letter of reprimand to be addressed by the President himself to Gen. Eagan, stating that but for the immunity he had promised all witnesses before the commission he would have court-martialed him. The second line was an actual court-martial, while the third was a part of inquiry. The purpose of the [illegible] would be, it was said, to place upon a military tribunal the responsibility for deciding whether or not Gen. Eagan should be tried by court-martial.

Of course the court of inquiry might go a long way into the matters which led up to the attack contained in Gen. Eagan's statement, possibly involving a determination as to the correctness of the charges touching the quality of the army beef preferred by Gen. Miles, though this would appear to be appointing a second tribunal to investigate the methods and results of the first already engaged on that work.

Gen. Miles left town last night for New York on a personal errand, and it was said at army headquarters that he would return to-night.

Following is the text of the letter sent by Gen. Eagan to the War Commission to-day, with an amended statement in reply to the charges made by Gen. Miles concerning the beef furnished the army:

Office of Commissary General of Subsistence.
Washington, Jan. 14, 1899.

To the Commission Appointed by the President to Investigate the Conduct of the War Department in the War with Spain:

Gentlemen: I have the honor to hand you herewith my testimony, which is now re-submitted and revised in accordance with the views expressed by you in your letter to me of Jan. 13, 1899. The objectionable features and what is considered irrelevant matter by you, in which opinion I entirely agree, are eliminated.

In this connection I desire to state that there was never a thought or intention on my part of any disrespect whatsoever to your commission, but in explanation and in extenuation of the language used by me heretofore, I beg to invite the attention of the commission to the fact that I have been accused practically of feeding the soldiers with poisoned beef, which made them sick—"embalmed beef," so called; that I have furnished meat to the army under the "pretense of experiment," which charge, in effect, is corruption and worse, because it jeopardizes the lives of soldiers and sends to the front in tropical climates, and who were dependent on such food as was sent them; that these statements have gone to the whole country uncontradicted; that they have been published, and have been pilloried in the press of the country as a man who had fed the army on poisoned meat, and corruptly so; that for about three weeks' time I have kept silent for the reason that I was debarred, after talking with the Honorable Secretary of War, from preparing charges because of the immunity granted by the President to witnesses before your commission, notwithstanding the gravity of the accusations; that it is unreasonable to believe that such monstrous charges could have any other effect than to work upon an honorable man in such a way as to goad him to a species of desperation, and that it was but natural, when the proper opportunity was given him to meet and refute the charges, that he should characterize them in harsh language and in terms that are deemed improper no matter what the provocation

I therefore withdraw the language and matter so objectionable, and re-submit to you now my sworn statement, with the abiding faith that your commission, having all the facts before you, will decide the points at issue justly. Very respectfully,

CHARLES P. EAGAN,
Commissary General Subsistence.

The commission, after a brief executive session, announced that for the present it would make public only Gen. Eagan's letter, and not the accompanying statement.

MINISTERS PRAISE GEN. MILES.

Boston Baptist Clergymen Admire His Present Attitude.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles to-day received an indorsement of his course in the controversy with Commissary General Eagan from the Baptist ministers of Boston. At their meeting the Rev. Justin D. Fulton offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity recognize with devout pleasure the magnificent bearing of Gen. Nelson A. Miles in the crucial ordeal through which he is passing, as the friend of the soldier, as the cultured officer, and as an illustration of American manhood.

CANNED BEEF KILLED A CAT.

Result of an Experiment Made at Newport After Fifty Men Had Been Made Ill.

NEWPORT, Jan. 16.—The "embalmed beef" controversy in the army recalls the sickness of half the members of a battery of the Fourth Artillery, which returned early last Fall to Fort Adams from Santiago, via Montauk Point. A few weeks after their arrival at Fort Adams, the battery mess was served with canned roast beef at one of its noonday meals, and before 4 o'clock the same day about fifty members were either under treatment at the post hospital or had been supplied with an antidote.

After the patients had suffered from various maladies, supposedly the effects of canned beef, a number were discharged from treatment during the same evening, while others were carried a longer time on the sick list. A test of the canned beef was made at the post hospital by confining a cat over night with a good-sized portion of the same beef which had made so many of the battery men ill. The next morning the cat was found dead, and quite a portion of the beef had been eaten by the animal. At the time of this incident it was currently reported that the artillerymen's illness was due to overloading their stomachs while in their weakened condition after the Santiago campaign.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

Gen. Humphreys Says Nobody Knows What Was Carried with the Santiago Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. Charles F. Humphreys, who was in charge of the water transportation at Tampa for Santiago, was Chief Quartermaster on Gen. Miles's staff, and was with Gen. Shafter prior to Gen. Miles's arrival, was a witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day.

Speaking of the Santiago expedition, Gen. Humphreys said medicine chests belonging to many surgeons were not landed with the troops as they should have been. Tons and tons of regimental property were landed in some cases, but not the surgeons' medicine chests. Why, he could not understand. He could not say whether all the supplies were landed by July 10. "I don't know what was taken with the expedition," said he, "and I don't think any one knows. This was the result of the confusion when everything went by the board. In the first instance I directed all the hospital stores to go on the Santiago, Iroquois, and Seneca, but when they did not come we loaded what came to the piers at Tampa. No one knows exactly what arrived."

Asked about his experience with refrigerated beef, he said that the first he saw was at Santiago. "The trouble was, there was too much of it," said he, "but what I saw was pretty good. I think it was all good when landed at daylight each morning, but I know nothing about its condition when it reached the troops. I heard some of it spoiled."

"How about the tinned roast beef?"

"That I know did not give satisfaction, possibly owing to the intense heat."

"Did you hear an intimation that it might have been chemically treated?"

"I did not. In a joking way, I heard that Armour had extracted the juice from the roast beef for his beef extract."

PREACHED FOR HER HUSBAND.

Wife of a Pulpit Applicant Took His Place When He Became Ill.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 16.—The talk of the town to-day was the sermon preached in the First Congregational Church yesterday by Mrs. M. Lovejoy of St. John, Mich. Her husband, the Rev. O. R. Lovejoy, is an ordained clergyman and an applicant for the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of this city. He was to have addressed the congregation yesterday, but shortly before the time for the beginning of the services was taken ill.

Mrs. Lovejoy decided not to disappoint the people who had gathered in the church, and told her husband she would fill the pulpit. She hastily prepared her sermon, taking as her subject "For this is the victory that overcometh the world." She spoke for an hour, and when she had concluded she was congratulated on all sides.

The pastorate of the church has been vacant since the Rev. Charles F. Brooks retired, some weeks ago. Since his departure the pulpit has been filled on Sunday by applicants for the pastorate. Mrs. Lovejoy made such a favorable impression that it was reported to-day her husband would be asked to preach next Sunday. Mrs. Lovejoy is about thirty-five years of age.

MRS. LEDYARD'S WILL PROBATED

Maud S. Ledyard Will Try to Prove Another Will Here.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—In the Probate Court this afternoon Judge Franklin admitted to probate the 1882 will of Matilda Cass Ledyard, which was proved, and denied the application of counsel for Maud S. Ledyard for an order to take depositions on another will, dated 1897, or for further delay to carry the case to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus.

Counsel for Maud S. Ledyard refused to produce other and later wills in the court, preferring to push the probate of the latter first in New York, though admitting that the primary probate must take place here, as this was the domicile of Mrs. Ledyard. Henry B., and Lewis Cass Ledyard, all named as executors of the 1882 will, probated to-day. An appeal was taken.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Sunday night over Lake Superior has moved to Lake Ontario, and a second storm has developed off the Middle Atlantic Coast. An area of high pressure of great magnitude has moved to Manitoba and has caused a decided fall in temperature in the Middle Missouri Valley, Bismarck reporting a fall of 24 degrees in twenty-four hours to 2 degrees below zero.

Rain has fallen in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the lower lake region and Middle and North Pacific Coast, light snow in the Missouri Valley, and light rain or snow in the middle Rocky Mountain region. The temperature has remained stationary in all

lars will vote for Du Pont. A Senatorial contest is anticipated. The Gray vote will be about 16. Inasmuch as it has been established that a "majority of the members present" can elect a Senator, the dead-lock which will undoubtedly occur may not be broken before the end of the sixty days' session of the Legislature.

WHITE'S SUCCESSOR NOT NAMED.

Sixteen Ineffective Ballots in the California Legislature.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 16.—Sixteen ballots have been taken by the Legislature in joint session for the election of a United States Senator, without result. The last ballot was practically the same as the first, and there is no indication that the deadlock will be broken within the next few days. The sixteenth ballot resulted as follows: U. S. Grant, Jr., 26; D. M. Burns, 24; W. H. L. Barnes, 10; R. N. Bulla, 9; scattering, 12.

The sensational charges made against Speaker Wright, who has been accused by a San Francisco newspaper of selling his vote to the Grant camp, resulted in a resolution being unanimously adopted by the House to-day calling for the fullest investigation of the charges. A committee of seven was appointed to investigate the matter. Mr. Wright denies any wrongdoing and courts the most thorough investigation. To-day he affixed his signature to a paper bringing suit against The San Francisco Call for $250,000 for libel.

THE NEBRASKA SENATORSHIP.

First Ballot Will Show that Republicans Are Widely Apart.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 16.—Within a few hours the first formal ballot for a United States Senator will be cast by the Nebraska Legislature, and the whole State is excited to an extraordinary degree. All the more prominent candidates are caucusing their followers in their various headquarters, while their lieutenants are out in the crowd buttonholing the doubtful ones.

D. E. Thompson's force assert to-night that the first ballot will give the honor to their man, but this is by no means sure. They evidently hope to thus start a stampede among the doubtful members. Gov. Pointer, discussing the situation to-night, said:

"I think things are very favorable for a combination by which the fusion silver element can combine with a half dozen Republicans and elect a United States Senator. This cannot come for several days, or until the Republican leaders have exhausted their resources. None of the Republican candidates can be elected. The feeling between them is very bitter, and this will contribute to the election of a fusion nominee."

Chairman Snyder of the Republican State Central Committee to-night said: "Of course the fight will be hot, but a Republican will be elected within ten days. A caucus will probably come the latter part of the week. This talk of a fusion combination with some dissatisfied Republicans is all foolishness. It would be a stain on the party's good name that could never be eradicated. The best man will win."

The Montana Senatorship.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 16.—The second week of the Senatorial contest opens with an expressed confidence on the part of both of the leading candidates. Many believe that Clark or Conrad will be elected this week. Following is the result of the vote to-day: Conrad, 36; Clark, 25, a gain of two for Clark and a loss of one for the Daly man. Goddard received the Republican votes. Scattering, 16.

TO AMEND THE PRIMARY LAW.

Republican Committee Proposes to Insure Secrecy of Enrollment.

At the meeting of the Republican County Committee Thursday night it is probable that a draft of a proposed new primary law will be approved and recommended to the Legislature. This bill has been in the hands of the Law Committee, of which John Sabine Smith is Chairman, for some time, and its chief features have been known for several weeks.

The most important change it suggests is in reference to the declaration by the voter of his party politics. It is proposed to protect his right to secrecy in the enrollment as well as in the election itself. The voter's name is to be numbered on the enrollment blank and his identification completed later, when the inspectors enroll his name opposite the number of his blank. This blank, filled out by the voter, is then to be placed in an envelope and sealed by the voter and sent to a bi-partisan board to be enrolled in the proper party organization.

The proposed bill also suggests a primary election every year, when delegates and party committees are to be chosen. It is thought this would serve to keep alive the elector's interest in politics.

POISONED BY BAD WHISKY.

Baxter County (Ark.) Citizens Alarmed by Six Sudden Deaths.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 16.—There is intense excitement in Baxter County over a series of sudden deaths which have occurred in the vicinity of Mountain Home, the county seat, within the last few days. No less than six men, all of whom were apparently in robust health, have been suddenly stricken and have died within a very short time.

In every case there were unmistakable symptoms of poisoning. Besides those who have died a number of others suddenly became violently ill, and their lives have been saved only by prompt medical attention.

Four of the victims are Dr. Simpson of Mountain Home, a farmer named Hogan, E. L. Hayes, proprietor of a hotel at Buffalo and owner of an extensive zinc mine, and John Fout. The men are believed to have been poisoned by bad whisky purchased at a "blind pig." A bottle of the whisky has been sent to a chemist for analysis.

SIR TATTON SYKES BOUND SOUTH.

He Is Going to Mexico to Restore His Shattered Health.

Sir Tatton Sykes, whose wife was charged in London late in 1897 with forging the name of her husband to promissory notes for large amounts, was one of the arrivals on the St. Louis on Sunday. With his nephew, Reginald Cholmondeley, Sir Tatton is at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he will remain for a few days before starting for Mexico, whither he goes in search of health.

Sir Tatton last night said to a reporter that his health had suffered considerably in the last two years, and that, having once been benefited by a long stay in Mexico, he felt that he would recover his health by another visit. He was unwilling to discuss his wife's troubles, saying that they were things of the past and that no good could be accomplished by talking of them.

Sir Tatton is deeply interested in horses and his estate in Yorkshire is practically a great breeding farm on which some excellent horses, famous as racers and hunters, have been produced.

Lady Sykes, who is a relative of the Duke of Portland, was charged on Aug. 2, 1897, with obtaining by false pretences checks to the value of $26,500. The prosecution was stopped when it was learned that Sir Tatton Sykes, who had been separated from his wife for twenty years, had agreed to meet her liabilities.

In October of the same year Lady Sykes was charged with forging her husband's name to bills for $50,000, but the charge was dismissed. Last year she was sued on a note for $79,700, purporting to be signed by her husband. The jury pronounced the signature a forgery. Friends came to the rescue, paid the money, and the prosecution was dropped.

County Medical Association Meets.

The New York County Medical Association held its annual meeting and election of officers at Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, last night. Dr. Frederick Holme Wiggin was elected President, Dr. Parker Syms First Vice President, and Dr. Edwin Gaillard Mason Second Vice President. The committee reported their work of the year and a supper was served.

The American Geographical Society.

The American Geographical Society held its annual meeting last night in Chickering Hall. Following are the officers for the ensuing year: President—Judge Charles P. Daly; Vice President—The Rev. O. C. Tiffany; Treasurer—Walter T. Jones; Secretary—Chandler Roberts; Councillors—Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, William Hamilton, Henry Holt, Clarence King, and Charles A. Peabody.

GIBBS IN REPUBLICAN CLUB

Committeeman Elected to Membership by a Narrow Margin.

UNDERSTOOD HE WILL ACCEPT

Report on the Repeating of a Member at Last Month's Election—Mr. Depew Again President.

Frederick S. Gibbs, Republican National Committeeman, was elected last night a member of the Republican Club. He was a candidate at the December, 1898, meeting, but failed of election, there having been 37 adverse votes out of a total of 102. The vote last night was 178, of which Mr. Gibbs received 146, or 4 more than required to elect. Thirty-six votes would have defeated him, and 32 were cast against him. It is generally understood that Mr. Gibbs will accept.

Great interest was taken in the meeting last night, and there was a large attendance. Among those present were Lemuel E. Quigg, Silas C. Croft, Henry L. Burnett, Jacob Hess, W. M. K. Olcott, W. H. Ten Eyck, Senator John Ford, John P. Windolph, Job E. Hedges, and Judge James A. Blanchard. President Chauncey M. Depew was in the chair.

Joseph M. Deuel, as Chairman, submitted the report of the Executive Committee on the repeating of a member at the election in December. This report was as follows:

At a regular meeting of the club held Dec. 19, 1898, at which, among other business transacted by the club, an election was held to vote for candidates proposed for membership, oral charges were made tending to impeach the integrity and validity of such election, whereupon the following resolution was adopted by the club:

Resolved, That the proclamation of the canvass and the result of the election for members be suspended until the next regular meeting of the club and the attention of the Executive Committee be called to the fact that charges affecting the validity of such election have been made, and that the Executive Committee is hereby instructed to investigate the said charges and report upon the truth or falsity of the same; and the members who make the charges are requested to lay the evidence before the Executive Committee.

Pursuant to the directions contained in said resolution, your committee promptly proceeded to inquire into the truth of such charges, and in so doing has carefully examined every member of the club discoverable by the committee who had, or professed to have, any personal knowledge upon the subject.

From the examination thus had and the statements personally made before your committee by members of the club, the committee unanimously finds and reports that the charges specified in the foregoing resolution of the club have been sustained in the following particulars:

First. That at the said election for club membership one member of the club did deposit, at different times, more than one ballot.

Second. That such unlawful and excessive voting was confined to one individual, who it is alleged was intoxicated at the time.

Third. That proceedings against the member offending, as aforesaid, have been instituted under Article XXIII. of the by laws and are now pending before your said committee, and that the limitations of time imposed by said article of the by laws have not permitted your committee to take evidence and report thereon at this meeting.

Wherefore your committee recommends that the balloting for candidates at the meeting of Dec. 19, 1898, be set aside, and that a new election be held for the candidates whose names were submitted by the Committee on Membership at said meeting for membership in the club.

Article 28 of the by-laws lays down the cause and provides the procedure in expelling a member from the club. The resolution was adopted.

The Executive Committee also offered a resolution providing that for the election to be held last night "two tellers be appointed, one to receive the ballots and the other to record the name of each voter." This, also, was adopted, and the election of officers and members then proceeded at opposite ends of the hall.

Following are the principal officers chosen for the current year: President—Chauncey M. Depew; First Vice President—W. M. K. Olcott; Second Vice President—Robert N. Kenyon; Third Vice President—William Leary; Recording Secretary—Alfred E. Ommen; Corresponding Secretary—Benjamin E. Hall; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft; members of the Executive Committee (to serve until January, 1904)—Louis Stern, William L. Findley, Charles F. Homer, Henry Birrell, and Frank Moss.

The entire membership ticket was elected, including the thirteen—among them Frederick S. Gibbs—whose election was set aside at the last meeting because of illegal voting by one member. Among the seventeen members elected were John McCullagh and Thomas L. Hamilton.

Loud calls were made for a speech from Chauncey M. Depew when the result of the election of officers was announced. The President congratulated the club and the party upon the election of Gov. Roosevelt and the appointment of Joseph H. Choate as Ambassador to Great Britain. He expressed the wish that public men should visit this city oftener, as it is the real National centre.

"Washington," he said, "is a way station. (Laughter.) I hope to see the day when this club will have among its members a majority of the members of both houses of Congress, and every member of the Republican National Committee. (Applause.) Much has been said about the Republican organization. If the organization does as well in the future as it did in the year just closed, there will be no Republicans outside of it." (Applause.)

A Dinner to Mr. Depew.

The Republican Club will give a dinner to Chauncey M. Depew, its President, and the Republican nominee for United States Senator, to-morrow night at the clubhouse. This will be the first public dinner given to Mr. Depew in honor of his nomination. William M. K. Olcott, First Vice President, will preside, and speeches will be made by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Seth Low, Joseph H. Choate, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and Elihu Root.

BRYAN ON THE SILVER ISSUE.

He Tells the Bimetallic League of Denver that the Question Is Not Dead Yet.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 16.—Col. W. J. Bryan declared to-day in a brief speech, which he made at the public reception given him by the Bimetallic League of this city, that the silver issue is still very much alive. He said: "The cause lives because it embodies the hopes, the aspirations, and the belief of our people. The American people favor bimetallism, never mind where the silver is produced. We do not need it because it is produced here. People eat because they need it, not because food has to be consumed. And so with gold and silver. They are important in the world's commerce because they are needed, and you can never destroy silver while it is needed. The farmer, the creator of wealth, knows that the gold standard lowers prices without raising money. And if the gold standard should once be established, you may set it down that the date of bankruptcy is not far ahead. To restore bimetallism is to restore the parity between money and property.

"Those who advocate the gold standard as a rule know that the gold dollar is not stable nor honest. The strength of the gold standard cause is to be found in the money centres, and its strongest advocates are those who, when their dollar is invested, want it to go up.

"If our cause is just, and I firmly believe it is, its triumph is sure. Truth cannot be crushed to earth. The hour of death is not here."

MR. VOORHEES'S INAUGURATION

Governor-Elect of New Jersey Will Take the Oath of Office To-day—Oldest ex-Governor to be Present.

TRENTON, Jan. 16.—Foster M. Voorhees will to-morrow about noon become the Governor of the State. At 10:30 the members of the Senate and Assembly will assemble in their chambers. The roll will be called and then adjournment taken until 11 o'clock, when the meeting is to reconvene on the stage of Taylor's Opera House.

Meanwhile Mr. Voorhees will be at the residence of Adjt. Gen. Stryker. The formalities of the joint session at the Opera House over, a committee of Senators and Assemblymen will go to Gen. Stryker's house to notify the Governor-elect that the session awaits him. When Mr. Voorhees reaches the Opera House the Rev. Francis L. Patton will make the opening prayer.

Chief Justice Magie, in whose office Mr. Voorhees began his law career as a clerk, will then administer the oath. As the new Governor begins to repeat the obligation a detachment of gunners from the National Guard will begin firing a salute.

Speaker Watkins, who has been acting as Governor, will then present to his successor the great seal of the State, and will make a short address. Mr. Watkins will conclude by introducing his successor as custodian of the seal to President Reed of the Senate, who will in turn introduce Mr. Voorhees, as Governor, to the two Houses.

The new Governor will then make his inaugural address, which this year takes the place of the usual recommendations contained in the message. The closing prayer will be made by the Rev. J. Richards Coyle, and then will follow a luncheon at the Trenton House. The Governor will afterward hold a reception in the State House.

One of the features of the affair will be the presence of William A. Newell, who was Governor of the State from 1857 to 1860. For many years after the civil war he was Governor of the Territory of Washington, and remained there until a short time ago, when he returned to New Jersey, saying he wanted to die in the old State. When Mr. Newell was inaugurated he walked from his home in Allentown to Trenton in a snow storm, and took the oath of office. He is the oldest living ex-Governor, and Mr. Voorhees the youngest man who has ever been elected to the office.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Twenty-five Bills Introduced in House and Seven in the Senate.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 16.—The sessions of the two houses of the Legislature tonight were given up entirely to the introduction of bills. Twenty-five were introduced in the House and seven in the Senate. No move was made in the matter of investigating last Fall's election in Hudson County. Among the bills introduced in the House were these:

Mr. MURPHY—An equal taxation bill, fixing a State tax on railroad property at 1½ per cent. in addition to a local tax at the local rate, not to exceed 2 per cent.

Mr. BENNY—Providing that where a jury makes a recommendation of mercy the death penalty shall not be imposed, but the sentence be one of imprisonment for life.

Mr. WAKELEY—Providing for the suspension of execution in capital cases where the person under sentence is adjudged to be insane.

Mr. BELL—Placing building and loan associations under the supervision of the banking and insurance department and with power to make investigations.

Mr. COOPER—A 5 per cent. interest bill.

Mr. BENNY—Providing for a commission to consider the expediency of consolidating the municipalities of Hudson County.

Mr. BRUDER—Authorizing the voters of Harrison, Kearny, and East Newark to vote on the question of consolidation.

Mr. BENNY—Providing that telegraph employes may give information to public authorities about telegrams sent for unlawful purposes, such as pool selling and green goods.

Mr. ABBOTT—Amending the act which imposes an annual tax on corporations and wiping out the reduction that is made in favor of companies of over $5,000,000 issued capital stock.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were these:

Mr. BRAUN—Allowing $1 per day to each New Jersey private in the Spanish war with a maximum allowance of $100. This bill would cost the State about $400,000.

Mr. McDERMOTT—Providing for a board of county commissioners in first-class counties. Not more than four to be of the same party.

Both houses adjourned until to-morrow morning, when a short session will be held. They will then adjourn to meet at the Opera House for the inauguration of Mr. Voorhees.

TENNESSEE'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Senator McMillin Inaugurated in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 16.—In the hall of the House of Representatives to-day, in the presence of an immense throng, Benton McMillin was inaugurated as Governor. The hal was decorated with the National colors and flowers. After prayer by the Rev. John Matthews of McKendree Church, Gov. Taylor delivered his farewell address. Mr. McMillin then spoke, and at the conclusion of his address he took the oath of office, which was administered by Chief Justice Snodgrass of the Supreme Court.

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. E. Ellis of the First Christian Church.

HUGH McLAUGHLIN GOES SOUTH.

Before Leaving for Florida He Makes Friends with an Old Enemy.

Hugh McLaughlin left town yesterday for Thomas F. Nevins's Winter home on the Indian River, Florida. With him went Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss Laura McLaughlin, and Miss Mary Cause, Mrs. McLaughlin's niece. Mr. McLaughlin said he would not return before the beginning of April.

Among those who were gathered in the Pennsylvania Station at Jersey City to see Mr. McLaughlin off was Robert A. Furey, the contractor and politician, who has not been on speaking terms with Mr. McLaughlin for nearly twenty-five years. The two men were brought together by ex-Sheriff Courtney. They shook hands cordially. The cause of the break between them was a charge made by Furey that McLaughlin prevented his nomination for Senator.

MEETING OF PROHIBITIONISTS.

The County Committee of the Prohibition Party held its annual meeting last night at 8 Union Square, James Hardy, Temporary Chairman, presiding. J. H. Durkee of Batavia, Chairman of the State Committee, delivered a talk on the apathy of the party members in not polling the full party vote at the last election. He said that the great bulk of those who had registered did not record their votes on election day.

The Committee on Organization reported that the party had succeeded in organizing thirty-four Assembly Districts in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. It developed later that no Representatives were present from the Second, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Thirty-third Assembly Districts, and furthermore that some of the other Districts had representatives who resided in districts other than those they represented.

Kings County Detectives Removed.

District Attorney Steele of Kings County yesterday removed from office Joseph Irwin, Charles Doyle, and John Dee. They were county detectives, with $1,200 salaries. All were Democrats, and their places will be filled by Republicans. The three detectives were veterans in the Fire Department, but Mr. Steele took advantage of the Floyd decision, recently given by the Court of Appeals.

Anglo-French Relations in Siam.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "M. Paul Doumer, Governor General of French Indo-China, who had been here for some time on a special mission to raise a loan of 200,000,000f., with a State guarantee, to construct political railways in Tonquin—in order to develop the French political and commercial advance into Southern China—left suddenly without achieving his object. It is asserted he had been requested to return in hot haste to settle important questions arising in Siam. This, it is reported, refers to the Anglo-French relations."

Yachts Are Overhauled at Nice.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Nice: "Anglo-American yachtsmen are complaining bitterly of the autocratic behavior of the customs authorities here. Under the new regulations they are able to board yachts and overhaul everything. The Mayor of Nice has addressed a strongly worded letter to M. Peytral, Minister of Finance, at Paris, asking the Government to suppress the obnoxious regulations."

To Present Goldmark's New Opera.

VIENNA, Jan. 16.—Goldmark's new opera, "Die Kriegsgefangene," will be produced at the Imperial Opera House to-morrow. It deals with the story of Achille's love for the captive Briseis. The libretto is less successful than the music, which is very good. The dress rehearsal to-day was a great success, the mise en scene—a Greek camp—being very brilliant and gorgeous.

The Newfoundland Shore Issue.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Morning Post, in an editorial dealing with the French shore question in Newfoundland, suggests that, if the Australian colonies are agreeable, France might be permitted to annex the New Hebrides as compensation for relinquishing her shore rights.

Last Dead Taken from Montauk.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 16.—The last shipment of dead soldiers from Camp Wikoff was made to-day, when sixteen bodies were sent to Cypress Hills, their final resting place. In all 135 dead soldiers were sent from Montauk Point to Cypress Hills, while the bodies of the other fifteen or twenty soldiers buried at Montauk were sent to their relatives.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Huntington, the daughter of Mr. Charles R. Huntington of 49 East Twentieth Street, and the Rev. Alexander William Bostwick, assistant rector of Calvary Church, this city.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills gave last evening at her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, her annual dance, which was also the second in the series of dinner dances now being given by a number of fashionable matrons. The first of this series was given by Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting last Friday, and the third will be given by Mrs. W. D. Sloane on Thursday evening next.

Others of the series will be given by Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and probably by Mr. Egerton Winthrop. The guests at last night's dance numbered 200, of whom 80 were women. They began to arrive about 11 P. M., many of them coming from the opera and others from various dinners. Mrs. Mills, who wore a gown of white satin and her tiara and necklace of diamonds, received alone. Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, Mrs. Mills's twin sister, who is visiting this Winter with Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck and their daughter, also wore white satin embroidered in steel and finished with blue velvet. Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, who has not yet been presented at Court, and who is therefore not out in England, but who has gone out here this Winter, wore a simply made gown of white satin trimmed with tulle, while a spray of pink roses worn across the left shoulder gave a pretty effect.

The decorations were palms and ferns placed everywhere in the halls and drawing rooms and vases filled with pink carnations, Roman hyacinths, and roses. The flowers came from the conservatories on Mr. Mills's place at Staatsburg, on the Upper Hudson. There was some general dancing before supper, which was served at small tables soon after midnight, placed in the dining room and the hallways, at the conclusion of which the cotillion was begun in the beautiful ballroom. This was led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse with Mrs. Mills. The favors, which were furnished by Miss Kate Collins, were canes, silver knives, silver-trimmed bags, orders, flowers on Directoire sticks, French trimmed horns, scarves, gilt boxes, and leather souvenirs. All the favors were particularly dainty and were chosen by Mrs. Mills herself. Their pretty colors and tinsel trimmings added greatly to the effect of the cotillion.

Among the guests, who were about the same men and women who danced at Mrs. Cutting's and Mrs. Commodore Gerry's, were Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Metcalf, Miss Evelyn Burden, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, the Misses Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsa Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Emily Hoffman, the Misses Morton, Miss Forbes-Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Miss Winthrop, Miss Edith Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, the Misses Bend, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Bishop, Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, and Messrs. Egerton Winthrop, Thomas F. Cushing, Robert Van Courtlandt, Edward de Peyster Livingston, James De W. Cutting, Edward Bulkeley, Frederic Beach, Alphonso de Navarro, Louis Webb, Craig Wadsworth, Phoenix Ingraham, Reginald Ronalds, Reginald Brooks, Harry Lehr, Robert Gerry, Barclay Kountze, and Robert Sands.

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Gray skies and gloomy weather did not deter the members of the gay world yesterday from rushing here and there to many incidents and events which a Monday in the height of the Winter season always brings. Mr. Bagby's last musical morning at the Astoria, and the meeting of Mrs. Mortimer's sewing class at Mrs. Harriman's, filled the morning hours. The afternoon was devoted to calling and attending numerous receptions, and the evening to dinners, the opera, and supper parties, while the very fashionable set repaired to Mrs. Ogden Mills's for the second large dinner dance of the season.

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Among the largest receptions yesterday afternoon were those given by Mrs. John Watts Kearny and Miss Kearny of 19 East Fifty-fourth Street, the last of a series; Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, and Mrs. George Hammond McLean.

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To-day will bring, in the morning, the first of the two dramatic breakfasts, which might better be called theatricals and a following breakfast, at the Astoria, in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, and in the afternoon a luncheon by Mrs. Joseph Stickney at her residence, 874 Fifth Avenue, the first of Miss Helen Gould's receptions, at which her brother, Mr. Frank Gould, will be present, and the wedding of Mr. Edward Davis and Miss King at Calvary Church. The evening will be devoted to the performance of "Die Walküre," the second production of the Wagner cycle at the Metropolitan, and there will be a larger attendance than at "Das Rheingold" last Thursday night, as there is nothing particular on for the evening, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt having recalled the invitations for the dinner which she was to have given on Monday night for Miss Emily Sloane on account of her mourning for her sister, Mrs. Fearing Gill.

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The curtain will rise in the Astoria ballroom upon the first little play on the programme of the dramatic breakfasts at 11:15 this morning. As has already been announced, Miss Agnes Booth and Miss Maude Harrison will appear in a little farce; Miss Hilda Spong, Mr. Courtleigh, and Mr. John Kellard will produce "An Amateur Rehearsal," and Miss Olga Nethersole will recite. The tickets have sold well, and there will be a large attendance. Breakfast tickets can be procured at the door of the Astor Gallery after the performance for an added price of $2.50. These breakfasts were a feature of the season last year, when they were given for the benefit of Life's Fresh Air Fund, and promise to be successful and popular again this season.

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There is beginning to be much talk of the trip of the steamer New York to and through the West Indies in March. The New York will leave here on March 4, will stop at all the principal Cuban and Puerto Rican ports, and will enable her passengers to visit the battlefields of last Summer's war, and afterward will make a trip through the Windward Islands and to Jamaica. Among those who have booked to sail on the New York are Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, and Col. Horace Brooks.

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It was with genuine regret that those who were fortunate enough to be present at Mr. Bagby's last musical morning of the season at the Astoria yesterday left the ballroom after Mme. Schumann-Heink had graciously given a third encore. This artist, who sang so well the rôle of Ortrud in "Lohengrin" at the Metropolitan, more than fulfilled yesterday morning the expectations her performance at the opera had excited, and roused her hearers to enthusiasm. Her first selection, Schubert's "Die Allmacht," was loudly applauded, and after singing Schumann's "Widmung" and Brahms's "Sapphische Ode" with a tenderness and feeling that hushed the large audience, and gave Becker's "Fruhlingslied" with an expression that brought all to their feet, and which, as said above, gave her three recalls. Mlle. Trebelli was heard to advantage in the "Caro Nome," Thomas's "Winds in the Trees," and Cowan's "Swallows," and Herr Freidhein, the pianist, played well the "Tannhäuser" overture, two selections from Chopin, and the Liszt Rhapsody No. 2. The programme, as can be seen, was an unusually interesting one, but its feature was the appearance and singing of Mme. Schumann-Heink.

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Miss E. D. Bininger of 503 Fifth Avenue has compiled and published a little volume, handy for the carriage or even the muff, which she calls the "Manhattan Visiting List," and which is really a condensation of both the Social Register and the Elite Directory. Miss Bininger's long acquaintance with New York people and New York social life has enabled her to discriminate, and only those names are to be found in the numbers along the streets and avenues of the fashionable district from Washington Square to Harlem whose owners have some claim to social position. There are, naturally, some mistakes, owing to the frequent moving of residences, and to the fact that so many families remain in the country until after Christmas and rent a different house or apartment for the Winter each year. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, for instance, are at Sherry's and not at 127 East Thirtieth Street this Winter, as they were last year. Mistakes of this kind are unavoidable in any book which has to be compiled for the Winter's use at late Autumn, and before every one has settled on their Winter locations. The Social Register gets over the difficulty very cleverly by its supplements under the title of "Dilatory Domiciles." It is to Miss Bininger's credit that mistakes of this kind in her book are so few as to bear evidence that they were probably unavoidable, for the reasons above given.

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Private theatricals and musicales seem to have been the diversion at the great parties assembled over Christmas at the English country houses. At Blenheim there was an impromptu concert, in which Lady Randolph Churchill was a most successful performer, the majority of the house party also taking part. At Chatsworth, before the ball, there were private theatricals, and Lady Randolph Churchill hurried from Blenheim to be the guest there of the Duchess of Devonshire. Miss Van Wart, who is the granddaughter of the late Marshall O. Roberts, gave a house-warming luncheon at her new domicile, in Carnegie Court, which was attended by as many Americans as English people. Their were sleight-of-hand performances and a Christmas tree.

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The Prince de Chimay, whose marital troubles are world-renowned, seems to have but little luck. He was passing Christmas at Charlecote Park with Capt. and Mrs. John Morrow when he met with an accident in the hunting field while with the Warwickshire hounds, throwing him from his horse, breaking ribs, and otherwise so seriously injuring him as to compel his removal from England to Paris, to be placed under the care of a physician. His children, the Comtesse Marie de Caraman Chimay and Prince Joseph de Caraman Chimay, are with their grandmother at Charlecote.

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Mr. and Mrs. Haines gave a beautiful dinner in Christmas week at their apartments in the Hotel Castiglione, in Paris. The floral decorations were pale pink roses and mauve orchids. There was a Christmas tree at which each of the ladies received an Empire fan with pale tortoise-shell sticks and a decoration of paillettes. The men had gold watch charms, each with an appropriate motto. During dinner the Napolitan orchestra played. Mrs. Haines wore English point lace over white satin, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. George Law, a white princess gown, sparkling all over with steel paillettes. Miss Clementina Furniss and Lady Anglesey were also guests at the dinner. The Countess Branicka gave a Christmas tree in honor of the Infanta Eulalia. Among the guests were Count and Countess Boni de Castelane, Count d'Usseaux, and Miss de Garmendia.

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There will be several musical lectures given by Mr. Elliot Schenck at the residences of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, 174 Madison Avenue, under the patronage of Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson. The subjects are to be "Tristan und Isolde" and "Parsifal."

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The Marquise de Merinville, who was Miss May Caldwell of Washington, is lying seriously ill with pneumonia at her cottage, near Lakewood, N. J.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Hard, 49 Park Avenue, gave a dinner last evening to the bridal party who are attending the marriage of their daughter, Miss Julia Post Hard, to Mr. Augustine S. Smith, at St. Bartholomew's to-morow afternoon.

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The City of Mexico has a social mystery which may be of some interest to New Yorkers. A certain well-dressed, well-mannered man, purporting to be a New Yorker, with an old New York name, and to belong to one of the best clubs in this city, has been a conspicuous social success in that city. He was put up at the Jockey and the American Club, and dined and wined with true Southern hospitality. "He claimed," said The Mexican Herald, "to have been associated with Coleman Drayton, a wealthy Southern planter, who married a Miss Astor. When Drayton had a New York rapid transit scheme in hand," this is evidently quoting from the story of this gentleman, "it was understood that the individual was to be one of the chief engineers. But the enterprise passed from Drayton's hands, and there the matter ended. From this failure he presumably came to Mexico. He claimed to have a letter of introduction from ex-Secretary Carlisle and some kind of credentials from Drayton.

"About a week ago," continues The Mexican Herald, "he announced that he was going to Cuernavaca to get rid of a touch of the grip. Since then he has not been heard of, and it is surmised that he went elsewhere. At any rate the gentleman's creditors think that in courtesy he might keep them a little more closely posted on his movements. He had been in similar fixes before; in fact, had, it is said, been in hiding from his creditors in New York. He is a married man, though he claimed that he had been divorced and had the privileges of an unattached." Several Americans are said to be seriously out of pocket by lending money to him. There are many New Yorkers in Mexico who should have known that Coleman Drayton was never a Southern planter.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Van Zandt—Sangster.

A wedding announced yesterday was that of Col. Charles E. Van Zandt and Mrs. Martha V. Sangster, the widow of William Sangster, Jr., of London. The ceremony took place in this city last Thursday. The Rev. Dr. Frank Henry Belcher, pastor of the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Col. Van Zandt has been prominently identified with the National Guard of this State, and is a native of Albany, where he served as Alderman. He commanded the famous Burgess Corps during the great bi-centennial exhibition in Albany in 1886. He is at present private secretary to Elliot Danforth, who was recently married.

Col. and Mrs. Van Zandt are living at 345 West Fifty-fifth Street for the Winter. They are to take a European tour next Summer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

8:05 A. M.—220 Avenue B; Henry Wackman; damage, $20.

9:20 A. M.—146 West Forty-ninth Street; Lizzie Shannon; no damage.

11 A. M.—95 Reade Street; Miller, Falls & Co.; no damage.

12:45 P. M.—1,060 First Avenue; Mrs. Kate Hackett; damage, $100.

1 P. M.—345 East Thirty-seventh Street; John Griffin; no damage.

2:35 P. M.—1,518 Avenue A; unknown; no damage.

2:50 P. M.—108 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; William Heinsoth; no damage.

4:30 P. M.—69 Sullivan Street; Dominick Quente; no damage.

5 P. M.—71 Norfolk Street; August Lambert; no damage.

5:20 P. M.—26 Minetta Lane; William Briggs; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—1,468 Madison Avenue; William Thoeber; damage, $3,000.

6:10 P. M.—6 West Ninety-ninth Street; Jeremiah Simpson; damage, $20.

10:10 P. M.—640 West End Avenue; M. Odell; damage, $100.

Wedding Silver

GORHAM

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

A ROMANCE OF HOLIDAY WEEK.

The Marriage of Miss Shrady to a Medical Student Just Announced.

The publication on Sunday of a notice of the marriage of Miss Florence Maud Shrady, daughter of Jacob Shrady, a lawyer, and niece of Dr. George F. Shrady, to John B. Byrne, a young medical student, has brought to light a romance, which is furnishing much material for Harlem gossips. Miss Shrady is a cousin of Mrs. Edwin Gould. She made her début in society at a dance given by her stepmother about three years ago. She immediately became a favorite and numbered her admirers by the score.

About a year ago it was reported that Miss Shrady and a certain popular young member of the Seventh Regiment were engaged, and afterward it was said that the young woman had broken the engagement.

Shortly after this Miss Shrady met Byrne, a student at one of the medical schools in this city. It was love at first sight, and the two were frequently in one another's company. The friends of the young woman, as well as the members of her family, however, looked upon the attachment of the young people as nothing stronger than friendship, and entertained no suspicion of the real situation.

On Dec. 28 last Miss Shrady left home, ostensibly to visit some friends. She left a note for her mother in which she said that she would be away for several days. After leaving the house she met Byrne, and the two went immediately to the home of the Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters, at Sixty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, where they were married. From there they went to the home of Dr. George A. Rogers, at 294 Bank Street, Newark, a relative of Miss Shrady. They have been staying at Dr. Rogers's home ever since.

Last Friday Mrs. Byrne paid a visit to the home of her parents and informed her mother of her marriage. This bit of news, it is said, proved a painful surprise to both Mrs. Shrady and her husband. On Saturday Mr. Shrady received a note from his daughter requesting that he send her personal effects to the Newark address.

The marriage notice, which caused a big surprise in the circles in which the young woman moved, was inserted by Mr. Shrady.

Long-Delayed Michigan Trial Begins.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 16.—After more than three years' postponement

RAINES AGAIN AT WORK

Proposes to Forbid Furnishing Liquor with Food on Sunday.

PRIVILEGE ABUSED, HE SAYS

Democratic Senators Declare that He Can Never Make New York "Dry" on Sunday.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—An amendment to the excise law, the effect of which would be absolutely to forbid the sale of wines or liquors on Sunday under any circumstances whatever, has been prepared by Senator Raines, author of the existing statute, and will be introduced in the Senate within the next few days, if the Senator does not meanwhile change his mind.

Senator Raines's bill proposes to amend Section 31 of the liquor tax law so as to remove the provision that "the holder of a liquor tax certificate who is the keeper of a hotel may sell liquor to the guests of such hotel with their meals, or in their rooms therein, except between the hours of 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning."

The effect would be to prohibit absolutely the Sunday sale of liquor with meals by hotel and restaurant keepers.

Speaking of his proposed amendment, Senator Raines said:

"I have drawn the bill and am seriously contemplating introducing it. It is notorious that the privilege allowed hotel keepers of serving liquor with meals is grossly abused in New York City. The people there have shown that they won't obey a decent excise law, and I think it is about time that the privilege was taken away from them. In my opinion that is the only way to secure the enforcement of the law. If any exception is made, there is no way of drawing the line between those who obey the law and those who dodge it.

"There has been a great deal of complaint about the so-called Raines-law hotels being allowed to sell liquor on Sunday on the pretense of serving it with meals, while regular saloon keepers are compelled to keep closed. The saloon keepers say they pay the same license as the hotel keepers, and that the Sunday privilege accorded the latter works a hardship. I have about concluded that it might be best therefore to stop all liquor selling on Sunday by hotels or anybody else. I believe that would result in fewer violations of the law."

This amendment does not come from the Excise Department, and while Commissioner Lyman declined to-day to discuss it, it is known that he is against any material interference with the present law, regarding frequent change as the worst feature of liquor legislation.

The Democrats refuse to take Senator Raines's proposed amendment seriously, pronouncing it a "bluff," and predicting that he will never introduce it. If he does, they declare that it can never pass the Senate, where the Republican majority is only three. Senator Foley said to-night:

"Senator Raines proposes the impossible. He can never make New York dry on Sunday, and he knows it."

RULES IN THE STATE SENATE.

Committee Abolishes the Section Providing for Cloture of Debate with Five-Minute Speeches.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—A long and spirited debate was expected in the Senate to-night over amendments to the rules, but this was averted by an agreement late this afternoon between the leaders of the two parties.

Senator Grady, as leader of the minority, had made protest against the rules of the last session, particularly in regard to the cloture rule to shut off debate and the practice of the majority of retiring to the room of the Lieutenant Governor or some other place and adopting a rule to suit an emergency. Senators Grady and others of the minority had given warning of their purpose to move an amendment to-day, but Senator Ellsworth, leader of the majority, granted some concessions, which Senator Grady declared to be entirely satisfactory.

Senator Ellsworth to-night presented the report of the Committee on Rules. He suggested that, as they provided generally for the government of the procedure of the chamber, they should be printed before action was taken, and he moved that they should lie upon the table, which motion was adopted. Senator Ellsworth stated that the Committee on Rules was unanimous in approving the report and that there could be no objection to them.

After the adjournment of the Senate to-night it was learned that the agreement on the rules completely restored the provisions regarding the cloture of debate to the conditions existing before 1896. In that year an additional section was adopted providing that the Committee on Rules could retire during a recess and adopt a rule immediately shutting off debate with but five minutes to each member. This amendment was adopted during the memorable debate on the Raines law.

With this section eliminated, according to the agreement this afternoon and as reported to the Senate to-night, the rules permit six hours' debate on each side, and when the previous question is moved each member is allowed thirty minutes additional time.

NEW BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Measures Introduced in the Senate and the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—These bills were among those introduced in the Assembly this evening:

Mr. STREIFLER—To compel street railroad companies in Buffalo to equip their lines with vestibuled cars.

Mr. STREIFLER—Providing that gas and electric light companies shall pay to customers who make deposits with them interest at the legal rate on $10 and upward.

Mr. MAZET—Allowing $1 per day for the care and support of patients while in the McDonough Memorial Hospital, New York City, such payments not to exceed $12,000 in the aggregate.

Mr. E. C. BRENNAN—To legalize and confirm certain appointments made by the Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn.

Mr. PICKETT—Fixing the season for the shooting of wild deer from the 1st to the 31st of October, both inclusive; also allowing the hounding of deer only in the month of October; also fixing the date for open sale of deer or venison during the month of October, and possession of same from Oct. 31 to Nov. 10.

Mr. PICKETT—Authorizing the Superintendent of State Prisons to employ 200 convicts in Clinton Prison in the improvement of the highways between Pickett's Corners and Cadyville Depot, towns of Saranac and Plattsburg.

Mr. STREIFLER—Providing that whenever a railroad employe deposits a sum of money as security, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. shall be credited.

Mr. DOUGHERTY—Permitting an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to render judgment of injunction on the submission of a controversy.

Mr. SANDERS—Enacting an eight-hour law for the State, applying to State work as well as private employers and corporations, and creating special Deputy Factory Inspectors, who shall be members of labor unions, to serve without pay in enforcing the law. The penalties for violations are doubled.

Mr. McKEOWN—Providing that the cost of repaving streets in the Borough of Brooklyn shall be by an assessment at large instead of half on the property benefited.

The following bills have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator WILCOX—His prison law of last session, forbidding indeterminate sentences to be served in State prison.

Senator MALBY—Codification of the law of procedure in inferior courts.

SENATOR BRACKETT—Providing that calendar fees shall be paid by the party first putting the cause on. Also giving trial jurors $3 compensation. Also, amending insurance law by prohibiting the insertion in a life policy any waiver of rights by the insured. Also providing that all waivers must be made in open court, unless a stipulation be made between attorneys. Also providing that non-residents may secure warrants of attachment. Also amending insurance law by prohibiting references in life policies to any paper not included in the policy, unless such paper is attached thereto, and prohibiting the insertion in a policy of matter making the insured responsible for acts of company's agent.

SENATOR WHITE—Codification of public education law.

SENATOR STRANAHAN—Making a certificate of a public record in Washington evidence in State courts.

SENATOR WILCOX—Authorizing courts to fix the maximum and minimum sentences for all crimes so that the Board of Parole may release on parole.

SENATOR GRANEY—Incorporating New Rochelle as a city. Also, authorizing New Rochelle to borrow $100,000 to pay for assessment damages.

Legislature's "Contingent Expenses."

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Senate to-night passed a bill introduced by Mr. Ellsworth, appropriating $27,500 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature and sent the measure over to the Assembly.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S "CABINET."

He Arranges to Hold Conferences with Heads of State Departments Once a Week.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The latest innovation of Gov. Roosevelt in the administration of the affairs of the State Government is the introduction of weekly "cabinet" meetings. The Governor's cabinet will consist of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Controller Morgan, Secretary of State McDonough, Attorney General Davies, State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, and State Treasurer Jaeckel.

The meetings will be held on Tuesday afternoons of each week. The first was held to-day, and was of a preliminary character. It was devoted mainly to the presentation by the Governor of his purpose in bringing the State officers together in conference once in each week. He told them that he desired his administration to be in constant touch with the needs of the State Departments and that he courted the advice and suggestions of his brother State officers on all questions of state. He desired them to act to a certain degree in the capacity of cabinet officers to the Executive, for he looked to them as co-officers in the administration of the affairs of the State.

Gov. Roosevelt has included the Lieutenant Governor as a party to the conference because he believes that official should be in complete touch with the workings of the executive department. If Gov. Roosevelt were the President of the United States, he says, he would invite the Vice President to all Cabinet meetings, because he believes that officer should take an active part in the workings of the Government.

Appointive heads of departments will be invited to the conferences from time to time, especially when matters pertaining to their particular departments are up for consideration. The Governor expects to accomplish a great deal of work through these conferences. They will at the least keep him in constant communication with subordinate departments.

COL. PARTRIDGE CONFIRMED.

Senate Approves Him as Superintendent of Public Works.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The Finance Committee of the Senate to-night reported the nomination of Col. John N. Partridge to be Superintendent of Public Works favorably for confirmation, and the report was adopted without objection, the confirmation being unanimous.

The names of several managers of State Hospitals sent in at the session on Thursday were also reported and confirmed.

SIGNS IN ELEVATED TRAINS.

Mr. Roche Introduces a Prohibitive Bill in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Mr. Roche of New York has introduced in the Assembly a bill which provides that the elevated railroads in New York City shall have no powers, privileges, or franchises, or carry on any trade or business, except as expressly granted and allowed in the special or general statutes under which the companies were organized.

The elevated railroads, the bill provides, shall not lease to any other corporation or person any of their buildings, stations, fixtures, cars, or other property for advertising purposes, or for the sale of goods or merchandise, except papers, books, and periodicals, nor post in or upon any of their property any card, sign, writing, printing, or picture in the nature of an advertisement.

Any company offending against the provisions of the act, if it be passed, will forfeit $100 for each separate violation.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Bill Introduced Last Night Authorizes a Capital of $1,000,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Senator G. A. Davis and Assemblyman Hill of Erie to-night introduced a bill for the extension of the corporate powers of the Pan-American Exposition Company, a stock corporation which was incorporated under the business corporations law last June.

The bill names as incorporators Mayor Conrad Diehl of Buffalo, Mayor Arthur C. Hastings of Niagara Falls, Mayor Calvin G. Sutliff of Lockport, Mayor J. V. Smeaton of North Tonawanda, and President J. B. Huff of the Board of Trustees of Tonawanda, together with the principal officials of these cities and the most prominent capitalists of the Niagara frontier, some 400 in all.

The bill is the outcome of the effort to hold, in the year 1901, an international exposition, at a site yet to be selected on the Niagara frontier. The plan is to have the exposition of world-wide importance, and to make it a demonstration of the growth and progress of the three Americas. The bill as introduced to-night authorizes the company to increase its capital stock to $1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of $10 each, and to issue bonds to the extent of $2,500,000, and to conduct an exposition at a site in either Erie or Niagara County.

DR. DOTY REAPPOINTED.

Nominated Last Night as Health Officer of New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt sent to the Senate to-night the nomination of Dr. Alvah H. Doty as Health Officer of the Port of New York. Senator Higgins said that the services of Dr. Doty had been so acceptable to the people of the State and he was so well known to all the Senators that he moved his immediate confirmation without reference to committee, but Senator Martin objected and the nomination was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

In announcing to-day the reappointment of Dr. Doty, Gov. Roosevelt seized the opportunity to pay a high tribute to the character of his appointee. He had served on the Health Board with Dr. Doty, he said, and he did not believe it would be possible to find anywhere a better man for the place. It was with particular pleasure, the Governor declared, that he made the reappointment. In fact, he added, it was one of the pleasant things about being Governor—and they were not all pleasant—to be able to place or continue in office such men as Dr. Doty.

Dr. Doty's term expired on Jan. 1, but the fact was overlooked until to-day.

New York Road Improvement.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The State will pay $34,517.73 as a result of the operations of the Fuller road-improvement law enacted by the Legislature in 1898. The purpose of the act was to furnish a substitution of the "money" for the "day-labor" system in the improvement of roads by towns of the several counties of the State. This law provides that where a town raises a certain sum of money for road-improvement purposes the State shall give to the town a sum equal to 25 per cent. of the amount raised by it. The reports of the State Controller show that to date forty-three towns in eight counties have raised under the money-tax plan $138,070.96, and now demand of the State the 25 per cent. guaranteed under the Fuller State aid law, or $34,517.73.

Students in New York Colleges.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Statistics given out to-day by the State University Department show that in 1895 29,301 students were registered in New York colleges, universities, and professional schools, as follows: Colleges for men, 3,489; colleges for women, 2,705; colleges for both, 2,307; law, 2,218; medicine, 3,582; pharmacy, 635; dentistry, 430; eye and ear, 11; veterinary, 96; theology, 820; education, 1,257; music, 786; other, 10,977. There were 66,342 students in secondary schools and academies.

State Civil Service Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Sherman S. Rogers of Buffalo of the law firm of Rogers, Locke & Milburn had a long conference with Gov. Roosevelt to-day, in the course of which, it is understood, he urged the appointment of Charles B. Wheeler of Buffalo as a member of the State Civil Service Commission, to succeed Willard A. Cobb of Lockport. Mr. Rogers is President of the Buffalo Civil Service Reform Association, and Mr. Wheeler is Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of that city.

New York Commerce Commission.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Brennan to-night introduced a bill providing that the commission appointed by Gov. Black to inquire into New York's commerce and report means for its improvement be hereafter known as the New York Commerce Commission and that its time for reporting be indefinitely extended, reporting, however, from time to time to the Legislature. Fifteen thousand dollars is appropriated for the purposes of the commission.

CITY HOMES FULL OF CONSUMPTION.

Deadly Bacilli Lurk in These Dwellings and People Die Year After Year.

Nearly 23 Per Cent. of 81,828 Houses Recorded Deaths in Five Years of Observation.

Startling Facts of the Fourth and Sixth Wards Submitted to the Senate.

DEATH THE LANDLORD AND THE RENT HE ASKS

Consumption in 18,771 houses out of 81,828 observed.
This was in the Fourth and Sixth Wards for five years.
Percentage of deaths was 22.94 from the dread malady.
In nineteen streets in the Sixth Ward in three years 1.94 deaths per house.
In 18,323 people in the Fourth Ward 541 cases in one year.
In 14,479 houses in five years 15,511 cases of consumption.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Accompanying the report of the special Senate commission on the spread of tuberculosis in the State is a sensational report upon the spread of consumption in New York City written by Arthur R. Guerard, M. D., of New York.

Dr. Guerard made a special investigation of the conditions in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, paying particular attention to Pell, Mott, Chatham, Cherry, Mulberry, and Baxter Streets and the Bowery.

In the Fourth Ward, with a population of 18,323 persons, there are 663 dwellings—only an average of 27.6 persons to each house. In 248 out of the 663 dwellings consumption was found, there being in three years 541 cases. The doctor says:

Many of these houses had had one or more cases every year for three consecutive years, some of them having had as many as eight to eleven cases during this period.

Several houses in which one or more cases of tuberculosis have been reported in the last three years have had deaths from the same disease in them for eight or nine years, viz., five houses in which twenty-two cases have been reported since 1893 have had thirty-six deaths from tuberculosis from 1888 to 1893 inclusive.

Such houses would seem to be permanently infected, and should be thoroughly renovated from top to bottom, or better, condemned and torn down. They are old houses, in bad sanitary condition, some of them rear tenements and densely packed with the poorest and filthiest class of people, some of them being used as cheap lodging houses.

In the Sixth Ward the number of streets in which cases of tuberculosis occurred was nineteen; number of houses in which cases of tuberculosis occurred, 239. Number of cases in 1894, 157; in 1895, 127; in 1896 and 1897, 191. Total number of cases in three years, 485; average number of cases per house, 1.94.

In a total of 630 dwellings in the Sixth Ward, with a population of 22,897, or 36.3 persons per house, 465 cases, or 0.72 per house for the whole ward, were reported. These cases occurred in 239 houses, or 37.9 per cent. of the number of houses in the ward; there were 1.94 cases per house of the infected houses.

In the city the entire summary made for five years shows: Total number of dwellings in which death from tuberculosis occurred, 18,771; percentage of total, 22.94.

Houses with deaths in one year, 14,479; total deaths in same 15,511; deaths per house, 1.07.

Houses with deaths in more than one year, 4,292; total deaths in same, 11,232; deaths per house, 2.61.

CONTAGION OF CONSUMPTION PROVEN

Dr. Guerard's Investigation Conclusively Proves the Truth So Positively Stated by Sir William Broadbent and Dr. T. A. Slocum.

CITY FACES STARTLING SITUATION

The article from The New York World copied here shows that a deadly peril overhangs the city, and the surrounding country as well. It proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that consumption is a contagious disease, one to be as much feared in its way as smallpox or yellow fever, and one productive of a greater percentage of mortality. It proves further that the eminent American medical scientist, Dr. Slocum, was right when he began pointing out to the people the danger from contagion in consumption. One by one the eminent doctor has broken down the barriers of opposition, until only a week or two ago Sir William Broadbent, the physician to the royal family of England, in Marlborough House, at a meeting presided over by the Prince of Wales, came out boldly and supported the principle so long set forth by Dr. Slocum that consumption was a contagious disease, and not necessarily hereditary.

With all this consumption contagion in the air of New York, and the added peril of the grippe, it is necessary that strenuous measures should be taken, and taken at once, to overcome the microbes of grippe and consumption which so quickly become imbedded in the human system.

Doctor Slocum, who has made consumption and its kindred ailments a life study, foreseeing just such a condition as the investigation of Dr. Guerard has proven to be a menacing fact, has in the celebrated New Slocum System of Treatment combined the exact elements which will drive the destroying consumption and grippe germs out of the system.

The New Slocum System of Treatment is for just such an emergency as the present one, and consists of Four complete preparations, each with a separate and distinct purpose, the whole forming a comprehensive and invincible treatment which cannot fail, for it is based on thousands of tests which have proven its absolute power.

Do not trifle with the condition which confronts humanity to-day. Do not allow the deadly consumption germ to fasten itself on your lungs; don't take the chance that you will escape it; fortify yourself against the possibility of such a misfortune.

Remember that all that Dr. Slocum has said about the contagion of consumption has been proved by the actual conditions found in the heart of New York City, a condition so dangerous and appalling that the law is to be appealed to, and the strong arm of the Legislature is to strike at the evil and help in its removal.

Doctor Slocum herewith presents a plan based on practical philanthropy, which will go a long way to eradicate the condition of contagion as it exists to-day. He invites all citizens, poor or rich, no matter in what condition of life, to either call at or write to the Slocum Laboratories, and the Doctor will furnish the four FREE preparations of his famous treatment, and the only condition he exacts is that they shall be used to overcome the deadly poison of grippe, consumption or a kindred evil.

Here is an opportunity which every one should embrace. Here is a chance to fortify yourself against contagious consumption, and to cure it if the disease has gained headway.

Every reader of The Times is eligible to this offer, and all you must do is to call or send your full address to the Dr. Slocum Laboratories, No. 98 Pine Street, New York City, and the FOUR PREPARATIONS will be furnished you at once.

WRITE TO THE DOCTOR.

Write freely to the Doctor and state the details of your case or the cause of your fears, and free advice will be sent you with the Four Free Preparations. Be particular when writing or calling, to say that you saw this article in The New York Times.

Every first-class druggist dispenses the Slocum System of Treatment in large original packages, with full directions for use in any case.

PAY OF NEW YORK TROOPS

Men Still in Service to be Dealt With Fairly.

THE STATE TO PROTECT THEM

They Will Be Reimbursed If the National Government Compels Them to Refund State Pay.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt is determined that the men of the Sixty-ninth and other New York regiments still in service shall not be treated less liberally in the matter of pay than were the regiments that have already been mustered out.

That such an injustice might result from the new order of the War Department, requiring the amount paid to each soldier by the State for the period between his enrollment and muster-in to be deducted from his final statement on muster-out, was brought to the Governor's attention to-day. He immediately took the matter up with the Adjutant General's office and entered into correspondence with the War Department at Washington on the subject.

The Governor said that, without going into the technical details of the case, it was manifestly unfair that the men who are to be mustered out now should have to refund what the State paid them at the beginning of their service, when the men who have already been mustered out were not made to do so. He had represented to the Washington authorities that the State would make no claim for this refund.

If it was insisted upon, the Governor said that he would ask the Legislature to reimburse the men who suffered from it, and he did not doubt that it would do so. Gov. Roosevelt pointed out that if the men of the Sixty-ninth, who will be the first to be affected by the new order, are compelled to pay back this money, it will eat up the two months' extra pay allowed them by the Government and land them at home practically penniless.

Chairman Henry of the Assembly Committee on Military Affairs was at work on the matter during the day with Assemblyman Gherardi Davis and other members of the committee, and as a result of their labors the Assembly to-night passed resolutions requesting the Governor to ask the Federal authorities to revoke the order so far as it applies to New York troops; authorizing the Governor to waive any claim against the United States for reimbursement for money paid to the troops in excess of the regular United States pay; confirming the payments made by the State to officers and men "in the nature of a gratuity," and providing that, if the Federal authorities refuse to comply with the request made, the State will reimburse the men for any amount deducted from their pay by the Government on the State's account.

By those who have looked into the question, the belief is expressed that the Government has the "whip hand" in the matter; that it can and will insist on the money being refunded, and that the only thing the State can do to prevent hardship to the volunteers is to appropriate as a bounty to the men a sum equal to what they are compelled to refund.

Mr. Flinn of New York has introduced in the Assembly a bill to provide additional compensation for volunteer soldiers and sailors who served in the war between the United States and Spain. It provides that the State Treasurer shall pay to every person who volunteered and was mustered into the service of the United States in any of the regiments, battalions, companies, or troops or in the Naval Reserve of the State of New York, in the late war between the United States and Spain, who shall apply therefor and produce proof of his enlistment and honorable discharge or continuance in such service, a sum equal to $7 for each month of such service, but that no person shall be entitled to the benefits of this act for any period subsequent to the conclusion of a treaty of peace between the United States and Spain.

The moneys to be paid out, it is provided, shall be paid from and charged to the account of the fund heretofore and hereafter coming into the hands of the State Treasurer, known as the liquor tax law, but in the case of funds being insufficient or unavailable, then the payment shall be made from the general fund in the hands of the State Treasurer.

Mr. Kelly of Albany introduced a concurrent resolution that the Legislature, for itself and on behalf of the people at large, manifests its appreciation of the patriotism, courage, and devotion of the National Guard and other citizens who enlisted in the army and the navy in the late war with Spain, and the noble women who rendered such valuable services in hospitals in caring for the sick and wounded by tendering to them the thanks of a grateful people. The resolution was adopted.

FLEET FOR CUBAN WATERS.

Navy Department Designates Ships for Admiral Sampson's Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Navy Department has designated the following warships to form the squadron of evolution which is to go south under direct command of Admiral Sampson: Flagship New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Texas, Chicago, Newark, and Machias. They will be accompanied by the following named colliers and supply ships: Marcellus, Lebanon, and Supply. The ships are ordered to be at Havana before the 1st of February.

SANTIAGO HEROES' BREVETS.

Report of the Military Board Handed to President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—There was handed to the President to-day the report of the military board on brevets, embodying the result of the work of the board connected with the Santiago campaign. The board is composed of Gens. Schwann and Boynton and Col. Carter, and will immediately proceed to consider the claims of officers who were in the Puerto Rican campaign for recognition by the bestowal of brevets.

The list submitted in the case of the Santiago campaign includes the names of 504 persons. The brevets recommended will require not only the approval of the President, but must be confirmed by the Senate.

GEN. KENT MAY TESTIFY.

No Objection to His Appearance Before the 71st Court-Martial.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Some uncertainty apparently having arisen as to whether Gen. Kent would be allowed to testify in his own defense in the court-martial proceedings now in progress in the Seventy-first Regiment, Gov. Roosevelt took occasion to-day to state that, as a matter of course Gen. Kent would be permitted to testify. Not the slightest hindrance would be offered, the Governor said, to his appearing before the court-martial and making such answer as he desired to attacks made upon him.

The Governor entertains the most cordial feelings toward Gen. Kent, and learning that the General was in Troy he invited him to be his guest to-morrow at luncheon at the Executive Mansion.

Medals for New York Soldiers.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Assemblyman Schoeneck will introduce a bill in the House this week providing that the State shall give a bronze service medal to each Spanish war veteran who served from New York State, the cost of such decorations not to exceed $12,000, and appropriating that amount; also amending the Military Code to allow the wearing of special medals with uniforms.

CHARITIES IN THE STATE

President of the Board Files His Report at Albany.

RECOMMENDS CHANGES OF LAW

Says New York and Kings Counties Bear the Brunt of Caring for the Beneficiaries.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—The thirty-second annual report of the State Board of Charities was transmitted to the Legislature to-day by William R. Stewart, President of the board. The report contains many interesting and timely criticisms and recommendations relative to the various charities maintained, directly or indirectly, by the State.

Application is made by the board for a special appropriation of $40,000, required to enable it to conduct during the year the work assigned to it under the State charities law and various other statutes, exclusive of its work under the poor law, which is covered by a separate appropriation.

The board calls the attention of the Legislature to what he terms the unfair treatment of New York and Kings Counties in some of the State institutions in the number of persons admitted. In some of them, says the report, the beneficiaries are drawn almost entirely from the rest of the State, these two counties being allotted only a small fraction. This refers particularly to the institutions for idiots and the feebleminded. Dwelling upon this matter, the report cites the fact that New York and Kings Counties have almost one-half the inhabitants of the State and pay 60 per cent. of the State taxes, from which these institutions are supported. The gross inequalities pointed out, the report declares, arise from two causes—the local complexion of the boards controlling these establishments and the absence, in most cases, of a provision in the statute requiring a fair apportionment. These boards, the report says, are appointed almost entirely to the exclusion of New York and Kings Counties.

Continuing, the report makes the serious assertion that, in admitting beneficiaries, New York and Kings are discriminated against and that if they were represented it would be "more possible to ascertain when the State Treasury was being raided." Closing this subject the board recommends that the Trustees and managers of the great State charitable institutions be appointed from every judicial district of the State, one from each, and that equitable rules of apportionment be spread upon the statute books.

The report says that an intelligent inspection of the State charitable institutions leads to the conclusion that with few exceptions little forethought has been displayed in advance of the erection of buildings for their proper location with regard to convenience and architectural effect. This practice is characterized as careless and reprehensible.

The board strongly deprecates the custom of lobbying for appropriations, which some of the representatives of public and of private charitable institutions have been following. The board believes that these institutions should submit their request for legislative appropriations through the board and keep their representatives away from Albany.

Referring to the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, the report recommends that this institution be removed to a more suitable location in the country. In the opinion of the board, it would be an equitable arrangement for the City of New York, which owns the land, to purchase the buildings, the State to devote the moneys thus obtained to the purchase of a site elsewhere.

The question, should unincorporated charitable societies be permitted to exist? is discussed in the report. The board expresses the belief that to require all organizations which collect money from the public for the relief of the poor to become incorporated would be a movement in the right direction, and would tend to prevent the demoralization caused by heedless and unwise almsgiving.

The report considers at some length the report to the Board of the State Charities Aid Association, in which reference is made to the large number of consumptive patients in the public hospitals in New York City, and the suggestion is made that the feasibility of establishing a State Hospital for Consumptives in the Adirondacks be considered.

Concluding the report says that the board has taken steps to establish a conference of Charities and Correction of the State of New York, the initial meeting to be held in the Assembly Chamber at Albany in the Fall of 1900.

James M. Battersby Exonerated.

James M. Battersby, who is known in railroad circles, appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday and made a statement in his own behalf regarding certain charges preferred against him by John D. Avil, President, and Alfred H. Roach, Trustee, of the Avil Printing Company. Mr. Battersby was arrested last Spring on the charge of misappropriating several thousands of dollars belonging to the printing company. After hearing verbal testimony and examining documentary evidence the Grand Jury dismissed the case.

EVANS' ALE
is better than any other ale brewed.—Adv.

FAVORS MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Mayor Jones of Toledo, Ohio, Addresses the People's Institute at Cooper Union.

Mayor Samuel M. Jones of Toledo, Ohio, in addressing the People's Institute at Cooper Union last night on the subject, "What a City Should Own," drew no line for the limit of municipal ownership. He announced himself at the beginning of his address as opposed to the granting of franchises for any purpose to a private corporation by a municipality.

Mayor Jones's address probably stirred the audience to more enthusiasm than any yet given in the Institute's series of "Studies in Municipal Problems." He declared that the private ownership of public franchises was a crime against democracy, and his listeners shouted their approval of this sentiment. Cooper Union hall was nearly filled notwithstanding the rainy weather, with probably about 2,000 people, mostly thoughtful-appearing men, who listened attentively to the speaker.

Mayor Jones said the question was this: "Shall a city own or be owned?" and he took the stand that every municipality should retain possession of all franchises or it would be owned by the corporations to whom they were granted.

He did not point out Toledo as an example, saying that that city was far behind some others.

"I am only an accident, politically," he said. "And now, while I have the chance, am favoring these needed reforms, as I may not be elected again."

He pointed out Glasgow and Boston as examples of cities that have profited much and given their inhabitants many benefits by the public-ownership plan. Glasgow, he said, besides owning its water and lighting plants, street railways, and the like, maintained public baths and lodging houses, homes for widows and even homes for widowers.

The last statement provoked a general laugh, but Mayor Jones remained serious and called attention to the numerous cases in which families of children are left motherless, with their fathers unable to care for them properly.

"The children are often placed in institutions," he said, "where there is no family circle, and are seldom seen by their fathers. In Glasgow the father in such a case may take comfortable rooms in a public apartment house at less cost than his former rent, and be with his children during the evenings and at night, while they are cared for during his absence at work in the daytime."

The speaker said that the recent trouble in Chicago furnished an example to show that the present system of granting public franchises to corporations is wrong.

"It is idle to talk of electing honest men," he said, "when we maintain a dishonest system."

Trusts, combines, and monopolies, he declared, are all the products of the same unjust system.

"However," he added, "trusts are teaching society a valuable lesson. I am in favor of a trust that will take us all in and let everybody live. The name of it will be 'The Co-operative Commonwealth.'

"Some say this is all a dream, but look about you and see how many things were dreams twenty-five years ago. Why, I rode to this hall to-night in an electric carriage, which was but a dream only five years ago."

Questions and a discussion followed Mayor Jones's address, and some spirited argument was indulged in.

Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston will speak at the hall next Monday night on "Public Baths and Gymnasia," and his lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views.

H. B. PLANT GOES TO TAMPA.

He Has Been Ill, but His Health Is Improving.

Henry B. Plant, the steamship and railroad owner, who has been ill for some time as the result of a shock, left with his physician, Dr. Ghislani Durant, last night for Tampa Bay, Fla. It was said that if Mr. Plant soon recovers his strength, he will go from there to the West Indies to further a plan for steamship lines between Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Jamaica, which has been under consideration for several months.

Dr. Durant said yesterday that Mr. Plant's physical condition was all that could be expected for a man in his eightieth year. He denied the report that Mr. Plant is suffering, or has suffered, from cerebral trouble of any kind.

New Secretary for Church Congress.

At a meeting of the Church Congress of the United States, held yesterday at 2 Bible House, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith of this city, was elected to the office of corresponding Secretary, lately made vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. John W. Kramer. Dr. Smith has long been prominently known among the Episcopal clergymen of the diocese of New York. He was born about sixty-five years ago in New Haven, Conn., and was graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in that State, in 1854. He resigned from St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, in 1895, after a pastorate of thirty years, with the title of Rector Emeritus. He was one of the original members of the Church Congress of the United States.

Germany and Asia Minor.

It is inevitable that Asia Minor shall eventually pass from the possession of Mohammedanism, and whether Germany accomplishes the task or not, the Sultan must yield to a Christian nation. It is just as inevitable that diseases of the digestive organs must yield to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disorders of this kind are usually called dyspepsia, constipation, and biliousness. The Bitters are equally good for all such complaints, regardless of the name.

TUBERCULOSIS IN THE HOUSES.

Dr. Guerard's Report Recommended Tearing Down of East Side Dwellings—Dr. Jenkins's Comments.

ALBANY, Jan. 16.—Accompanying the report of the special Senate commission on the spread of tuberculosis in the State, is a report upon the spread of consumption in New York City, written by Dr. Arthur R. Guerard. Dr. Guerard made a special investigation of conditions in the lower east side, paying particular attention to Pell, Mott, Bowery, Chatham, Cherry, Mulberry, and Baxter Streets.

In the one district, comprising the old Fourth Ward, with a population of 18,323 persons, there are 663 dwellings, an average of 27.6 persons to each house. In 248 out of 663 dwellings consumption was found, there being in three years 541 cases. The report says:

Many of these houses have had one or more cases every year for three consecutive years, some of them having had as many as eight to eleven cases during this period. Several houses, in which one or more cases of tuberculosis have been reported in the last three years, have had deaths from the same disease in them for eight or nine years, viz.: five houses in which twenty-two cases have been reported since 1893 have had thirty-six deaths from tuberculosis from 1888 to 1893, inclusive. Such houses would seem to be permanently infected and should be thoroughly renovated from top to bottom, or better, condemned and torn down. They are old houses, in bad sanitary condition, some of them rear tenements, and densely packed with the poorest and filthiest class of people, some of them being used as cheap lodging houses.

In the old Sixth Ward the number of houses in which cases of tuberculosis occurred was 239; total number of cases in three years, 465; average number of cases a house, 1.94. There were 630 dwellings, so that tuberculosis was found in 37.9 per cent. of the houses, there being 1.94 cases in each of the infected houses.

In the old city entire a summary made for five years shows: Total number of dwellings, 81,828; number of dwellings in which deaths from tuberculosis occurred, 18,771; percentage on total, 22.94; houses with deaths in one year, 14,4.9; total deaths in same, 15,511; deaths per house, 1.07. Houses with deaths in more than one year, 4,292; total deaths in same, 11,232; deaths to each house, 2.61.

Commissioner Jenkins of the Health Board was seen yesterday relative to Dr. Guerard's report. He said:

"The report was made by Dr. Guerard of the Bacteriological Department to the board in 1896. It created no particular scare then, and I see no reason for any alarm at present. The reason for the report's being presented at the present time is, in all probability, to aid in the passage of the bill to build a large hospital for tuberculosis patients, in the Adirondacks. I see no reason, however, to refer to a bill made out away back in 1896.

"The Health Board records show the following death rate from tuberculosis in the wards referred to: 1896, Fourth Ward, 91; Sixth Ward, 115; total for the city, 4,904; 1897, Fourth Ward, 107; Sixth Ward, 97; total for the city, 4,843; 1898, Fourth Ward, 106; Sixth Ward, 116; total for the city not yet compiled.

TUBERCLES IN LAMBS' LUNGS.

Food of Poor Not Inspected, an Observer Says—Health Official Explains the System.

A gentleman writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES in regard to an article on "Dangers of Tuberculosis," and says that the mere establishment of a State hospital for the protection of the public against the spread of consumption is almost useless so long as the people are not careful and the laws relating to sanitary conditions are not enforced. He refers especially to the law on meat inspection. "A tag is put on all supposed inspected meat," he says, "which bears the signature of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, but as a fact the meat is either not inspected or not properly so, otherwise how can it be accounted for that for instance lambs' lungs full with the disease, tuberculosis, get into the various butcher shops in this city? A friend of mine in the butcher business pointed this out to me some time ago, and said that three out of every fifteen lambs which came out of the wholesale meat establishments bearing the inspection tag are diseased. As lambs' lungs are cheap the poorest people buy them without knowing the danger, and if, as I think, consumption develops from tuberculosis through eating such meats, then these people are certainly victims, and cause the spread of this contagion."

David O'Brien, Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets, when spoken to about the matter, said: "I have been in the butcher business for thirty years, and I ought to know something about it. Lambs' lungs are never sold in the markets, but are thrown away as unfit for food. If you should want a thousand lambs' lungs any day I could have them sent to you gratis. They are often given away by butchers for cats' meat. And yet it is possible that some small unscrupulous butchers on the east side and in other poor districts may sell lungs to some poor people, but that is a matter for the Health Department to look after."

At the Health Department, Commissioner Jenkins directed Mr. Best to explain the method of inspection of meat in the slaughter houses and elsewhere in the city.

"Every animal slaughtered in the city," said Mr. Best, "must be killed between the hours of 8 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, and Inspectors are present. The inspection is done by different persons—by a Jewish rabbi, who looks after the interests of his co-religionists; by an Inspector of the Health Department, by an Inspector of the United States Government, and by a man who is detailed for the purpose by the abattoir people. So it stands to reason that no diseased carcass can get out.

"Our Inspector is at the slaughter house all day long, and if any diseased meat is found it is immediately seized and destroyed on the premises by being thrown into the digester, where it is converted into oil and fertilizers.

"For meat that comes from outside the city there is another set of Inspectors stationed at the railroad stations, the express offices, and the commission houses, and if they find any carcass or part of carcass affected with tuberculosis they seize it and send it to the offal dock. So there is no chance of any diseased meats getting into the shops of retail butchers, which are also inspected.

"During the past year the Health Department condemned 745,350 pounds of meat, and the total quantity of meat, fruit, milk, and fish that was condemned in that period was 9,484,633 pounds. The Inspectors go out at 2 o'

The Silver

IF your table and your mantels are fully supplied, this will not interest you;—pass on to the next item.

Otherwise,—read, and read carefully. It means much to you.

Under ordinary circumstances silverware selling is one of the exact sciences. Prices are staple. You know this. A tea-set, a water-pitcher, a syrup jug, a set of individual butter-plates, have cost you a known price and fixed within cents. Sometimes you have found small discounts on small lots, and you had to hunt to find what you wanted, or (more likely) found everything except what you wanted.

Now we offer thousands of pieces, comprising everything known that is made in silver plate for table and mantel use and ornament, and cut the price down by a third, a half and three-quarters. Detail is not necessary,—this statement covers everything.

It is the most important silverware movement we have ever conducted or known. We have swept four of the largest American factories clean of their over-production.

It is advisable to add this, however,—we cannot promise a free choice after to-day. Almost anything you wish *now*, but if you could see the selling you'd recognize that the opportunity was fleeting.

The New Cotton Dress Fabrics Dry goods prophets said months ago that 1899 would see the largest cotton dress goods business in recent mercantile history. All appearances point to the fulfillment of the prophecy.

We were among these seers and we have made some vast preparations for the expected demand. It is already upon us. Even these chill and dismal January days see very lively selling in the summery organdies and plumetis and lawns and dimities.

We have tried to make our assortment not only the largest,—which is an easy matter,—but the choicest. We'll leave it to you.

The present showing is but a good beginning, yet you could spend hours in looking it over. It is full of new ideas.

AMERICAN PRINTED COTTONS
Printed Corded Lace Lawns at 8c.
Printed Lawns at 10c.
Printed Batiste at 12½c.
Printed Organdie Correaux at 15c.
Printed Cheviot at 12½c.
Printed Cheviot at 25c.
Printed Pique at 15c.
Printed Piques at 25c.
Printed Pique at 28c.
Solid color Pique at 28c.
Printed Swiss at 12½c.
Ginghams at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
Cheviots at 10c., 12½c. and 15c.
Madras at 12½c.

ALSACE PRINTED COTTONS
Organdie Bayadere, Organdie Raye, Organdie Carreaux, Organdie Pekin, Plumetis, Pique, Irish Dimities, Linen Lawns, French Penang, Mousseline Satin Raye, Mousseline de Soie.

Among the woven ones are Satin Striped Ginghams, Satin Striped Zephyr Tissue, Zephyr Ginghams.

Rotunda and Fourth avenue.

Velour Jackets and Capes There are still enough left to talk about, but that is a condition for a few days only. It is a bargain that brightens as it takes its flight.

Some of the Gerson productions were priced at $150 and worth it. We ask $75 for them now. The cheapest were $50,—you can have them now for $25.

Figure to yourself how many months of wear is left for them and you'll acknowledge the richness of the chance.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New Spring Ribbons The Ribbon Store is full of Spring to-day,—the new ribbons are getting a showing. Of course the fancy ones,—the new ideas,—get the prominence, but there are lots of plain ones, too, with the new shades, among them.

Madame Fashion has put her foot down as to the ties you shall wear this Spring. The ribbons we show are those that have received her august approval for neckwear use. We'll knot them for you if you like and do it properly. No charge,—glad to do it.

Broadway.

Semi-Annual Sale of Carpets It's house-cleaning time in the Carpet Store. Getting ready for new arrivals that will require space for proper display. Thus, thousands of yards of carpets, comprising all kinds from the little-priced Ingrains up to the fine Wiltons, are offered at prices that make this event one of unusual interest. Short rolls, odd rolls, patterns that have sold too slowly, all go into this collection at reductions like these:

Wilton carpets—many patterns. Best makes only. $2.50 kind at $1.65; $2 kind at $1.55.

Worsted Axminsters; all late Fall patterns. All with borders to match. $2 kind at $1.50; $1.35 kind at $1.

Velvet carpets, in patterns for rooms, halls or stairs, $1 a yard. None in this lot that were priced *under* $1.25—most were higher.

Moquettes and Axminsters. Choose at 70c., 75c., and 85c. a yard. $1 and $1.25 qualities.

Body Brussels; highest grade only. $1 a yard. Most of them were $1.35.

Tapestry carpets; a well-known, hard-wearing, good-looking carpet. Any pattern in the lot at 50c. a yard. Some were 75c.—most were higher; hall and stair widths are plentiful.

Ingrair carpets. 60c. for the 85c. grades; 50c. for the 70c. and 75c. grades; 45c. for the 55c. grades.

Third floor.

Read This of Linens One of the basic Wanamaker principles that has become an accepted rule of all good retailing, is to give you the benefit of every advantage that we gain ourselves. If our position enables us to win a point, you infallibly share it. If we save a few dollars or many thousands in a purchase, we divide it among you.

This isn't generosity,—it is a rule of this business. And it explains why this splendid

$2.75 Table Damask Sells at $1.50 a Yard.

You would pay the regular price gladly enough, for these two new patterns are exceptionally attractive. But we saved in the buying and so will you.

Damask Napkins, too, in a large dinner size, $5 a dozen instead of $9.

Fourth avenue.

Women's Shoes at $1.50 About half a fair price. Why? Because a wholesaler of men's shoes thought he would add women's shoes to his trade, and found the field not altogether what his fancy had pictured it. But he was a powerful dealer who didn't let one small exploded theory annoy him. He cleaned house to us and washed his hands of the matter.

The shoes are all right. They are everything that makes a shoe all right. They are right in style, in weight, in make, in leather, in quality. Jet black kidskin; full, round toe; buttoned or laced,—fine.

One-Fifty a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Eiderdown Sacques, 25c. Each At 9:30 this morning there will be placed on sale a lot of eiderdown sacques, of excellent quality, in solid colors and fancy stripes. The garments are well and neatly made, with loose front and fitted back, crocheted edges and pretty ribbon at neck. They are special matters, and equal to the goods usually sold at 75c. Take these at

Twenty-five Cents Each.

We begin the sale with a good supply, but *third-price* means short shrift. Be on time.

We must restrict you to *one* each.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Opera Hoods Tasteful and striking pieces of headgear for out-of-an-evening wear. Just the simple but "stunning" things that suit the fullest of full dress. Not half so expensive as you'd think, in noting their novelty and beauty.

We make them ourselves, and we think we are just as good as Paris,—and we know we are cheaper.

$5 to $25.

Men's Handkerchiefs We have some small quantities of men's handkerchiefs on which specially low prices are marked this morning, for quick disposition. Not many in each lot. Call to-day.

At $2.30 doz.—Men's hemstitched handkerchiefs, that were $3.

At $1.75 doz.—Men's hemmed handkerchiefs, that were $2.40.

At $1.65 doz.—Men's hemstitched handkerchiefs, that were $1.92.

Broadway.

Books, 10c. Each Published to Sell At $1 to $1.50 There are several thousand books here that come to us through a misadventure incidental to the publishing business,—books that were made to sell at $1, $1.25 and $1.50. You may pick them out at 10c. each. A few titles follow:

Tom Cringle's Log. By Michael Scott.
Hyperion. H. W. Longfellow.
Hortus Inclusus. John Ruskin.
Struthers. Anna Bowman Dodd.
Wieland. Chas. Brokden Brown.
Arthur Mervyn. Chas. Brokden Brown.
Social Solutions. M. Godin.
Scottish Chiefs. Jane Porter.
Manuelita. Marian Calvert Wilson.
By Ways and Bird Notes. Maurice Thompson.
A Soldier and a Gentleman. J. Maclarin Cobban.
The Woman's Club. Olive Thorne Miller.
Found Guilty. Frank Barrett.
Mammon of Unrighteousness. H. H. Boyeson.
Griffith Gaunt. Charles Reade.
Stories and sketches. Grace Greenwood.
A Sentimental Journey. Laurence Sterne.
Moby Dick. Herman Melville.
Twice Told Tales. Nathaniel Hawthorne.
David Elginbrod. George Macdonald.
The Antiquary. Sir Walter Scott.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Screens at New Prices Sixty different styles of one, two and three-fold screens, in oak and mahogany frames, with their prices revised and amended.

Some are covered with silkoline. The new prices are $1.50 to $3. That's about $1.50 cheaper each than they were.

With fine denim and cretonne covers prices are $3.25 to $8. They were $4.85 to $12. Some handsome stenciled gold sorts have been cut down by $7 and $8, and are now priced at $16.50.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

STOOD IN FRONT OF A TRAIN.

An Unknown Man Instantly Killed by the Stamford Express at Rye.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 16.—An unknown, well-dressed man of about thirty years was struck and instantly killed by the Stamford express on the New Haven Railroad at Rye this morning. He had been seen walking on the track a short time before the train appeared by residents of Rye who were in the station waiting for their trains. They say that the man made no effort to get out of the path of the locomotive, and believe that he was either insane or committed suicide. His body was taken to the morgue.

In one of the man's pockets was found a portion of a notice from some lodge which meets in the Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, New York. The name of the lodge is missing. The notice is signed: "J. Blumenbach, Secretary, 71 East One Hundred and Ninth Street."

At the house 71 East One Hundred and Ninth Street last night it was said that J. Blumenbach no longer lived there.

Proposed New Furniture Trust.

RICHMOND, Ind., Jan. 16.—A trust of the principal American manufacturers of church, school, Opera House, and Court House furniture is to be formed this month. It will include thirty-three large concerns of this character, and the National and Indiana church furniture factories of this city are to be absorbed. The preliminary arrangements were completed at a meeting held in New York last week, and the first knowledge of the combine leaked out here to-day. The principal idea will be to lessen the number of factories and to increase the production.

GRANITE CUTTERS' HEARING.

Charges that Padrone System Prevails on the New Bridge Denied.

The East River Bridge Commissioners, at a special meeting yesterday, listened to arguments upon the complaint of the New York Branch of the Granite Cutters' National Union that Shanley & Ryan, the contractors for the stonework on the anchorage on the Manhattan end of the new bridge were violating the law, and the provisions of their contract by paying less than the prevailing scale of wages.

Shanley & Ryan were represented by Mr. Ryan and an attorney, and the interests of the Granite Cutters were looked after by W. J. O'Brien of the union and an attorney. Mr. O'Brien stated that the men employed on the work were secured through a padrone. In return for getting places for the men, Mr. O'Brien said, the padrone exacted a fee of $12 in advance, besides $1 a day for each day they were employed. The union, Mr. O'Brien said, had done everything possible to adjust the trouble, but had failed, and a strike resulted. After that, he stated, the contractors employed non-union Italians who work for from $1 to $1.50 a day less than the union scale. The customary wages on granite cutting of the description used on the work is $4 a day. Mr. O'Brien offered to submit affidavits in support of his contention.

Mr. Ryan denied that his firm pays less than the usual wages, and repudiated any connection with a padrone.

The Commissioners will submit the testimony to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion. Commissioner James W. Boyle, after the meeting, said that in case it were conclusively proved that the contractors were not paying the prevailing wages as required by State law, action might be taken to abrogate the contract.

The Commissioners expect that at to-day's meeting of the two branches of the Municipal Assembly the issue of $1,500,000 in bonds for the steel towers of the bridge will be authorized.

CITY SALARIES STILL RISING.

More Employes Benefit by the Liberality of Tammany.

Not to be outdone by other municipal departments, the Board of Public Improvements yesterday announced in The City Record that the salaries of a number of its employes had been advanced. All the increases went into effect on Friday last.

The largest increase was obtained by Louis A. Risse, chief engineer of the Topographical Bureau, who will receive $6,000 a year instead of $5,000. For this extra amount Mr. Risse will have to supervise the topographic work in all the other bureaus. Frederick Greiffenberg, Mr. Risse's assistant, gets $4,000 a year instead of $3,500. Several draughtsmen and computers also received small increases.

In the office of the Municipal Civil Service Commission these salaries have been raised: James J. McCormack, from $480 to $600 a year; Lena Schumacher, from $720 to $840 a year, and Henry B. Boudinot, from $1,250 to $1,500 a year.

The Commissioner of Water Supply announced that the following appointments had been made in the Borough of Queens: William Rasquin Jr., Deputy Commissioner, at $4,000 per annum; John Kerr and Thomas Carroll, enginemen, at $800 a year.

The salary of Jacques Mersch, cashier in the Borough of Richmond, has been increased from $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

The Commissioners of Charities on Dec. 31 increased salaries in their department as follows: M. C. Dunphy, Superintendent Randall's Island Asylum and Schools, from $2,400 to $2,500 a year, and A. J. Dickerson, storekeeper, from $2,000 to $2,180 a year.

THE JOHANNESBURG FIGHT

Boers Waged a Fierce Fight Upon Outlander's in Session.

TWO ENGLISHMEN ARRESTED

They Were Subsequently Released by the Police—Disorder Now Reigns in the City.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, who confirms the report that the Johannesburg meeting on Saturday was broken up by bands of armed and organized Boers, says:

"The Boers occupied the building quite an hour before the commencement of the meeting, and from the galleries threw down boxes, chairs, and tables upon the Uitlanders in the arena. Within fifteen minutes terrible fighting was in progress. The whole interior was wrecked, the police remaining passive spectators, and the wreckage made a huge pile on the main floor of the hall. At one stage in the fighting the police caught a young Boer trying to set fire to the débris, but they liberated him after a mild rebuke.

"At this point a fresh contingent of Boers invaded the hall, flourishing sticks and iron bars and attacking every Uitlander they came across unarmed. The Uitlanders made for the door, escaping after a terrific scuffle, in which many were injured. Outside the hall they formed up, waiting for a further attack.

"The Boers then held a meeting inside, wrecked the hall, emerged, and marched to the police barracks, cheering the Government and hooting the Uitlanders. Huge crowds thronged the streets throughout the night.

"The censorship at Johannesburg is very strict, but the latest telegrams say that many scenes of violence occurred in the streets after the meeting. Matters had begun to look ugly, when the police commandant persuaded the Boers to depart, the English remaining behind and singing the National Anthem. Two Englishmen, who were arrested after the meeting for disturbing the police, were ultimately released. President Krüger and the Boer authorities are said to be greatly annoyed, because the President had promised to permit the meeting, if conducted in orderly fashion."

THE CZAR SEES TOLSTOI.

Nicholas Asked the Count to Help Him Evolve a Plan for His Universal Peace Scheme.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Daily Mail prints the following dispatch from Odessa:

"While journeying north from Livadia, Emperor Nicholas, during a break for luncheon at Toola, (capital of the Government of the same name in Central Russia,) sent a delicately worded message expressing his desire to see Count Leo Tolstoï. Contrary to expectation, Tolstoï accepted the invitation and soon appeared at the railway station.

"In his peasant's garb he presented a striking contrast to the richly dressed entourage of the Czar. Emperor Nicholas kissed him on the mouth and both cheeks, Tolstoï readily responding.

"Then a conversation commenced, the Czar asking his guest for an opinion upon the imperial proposal for the limitation of armaments. Count Tolstoï replied that he could only believe in it when his Majesty should set the example to other nations. On the Czar mentioning the difficulties of the problem and the necessity for the united aid of the great powers, the Count softened somewhat and expressed the hope that his Majesty would be able to attain some definite results or, at any rate, to formulate some workable plan at the conference. The Czar, thanking him for his good wishes, said he would be pleased if Tolstoï could be induced to lend his genius to the solution of the question, and the Count rejoined that the Emperor might count upon his co-operation, for he was already engaged upon a work dealing with the question in point, which would soon see the light."

NICARAGUA'S FUTURE TRADE.

For Some Reason the Government Will Cease Dealing with Us.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Dec. 20.—The Government of Nicaragua probably, it is alleged, "in resentment of some recent acts of the United States," has arranged, so it declares, to hereafter purchase the supplies it needs for its machine-repairing shops, railroads, steamboats, and electric light, telephone, and telegraph establishments, in Europe. A large percentage of these materials has for several years past been purchased through Nicaragua's commercial agent in New York City.

To obtain and retain the cash orders of Governments owning and operating railroads, steamboats, telegraph and telephone lines, and electric light and power plants, as in the case of Nicaragua, is of great interest to manufacturers and a plume in the cap of the Consul or commercial agent who secures such orders.

The Government of Nicaragua has organized a Special Bureau of Engineering under the name of the "Office of Public Works," and has appointed as its chief, Señor Dr. Don José Carmen Munez, a graduate of Princeton University. The office is to have charge of land surveying, topographic surveys, and public construction works.

The Rumored Fight on the Blue Nile.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The officials of the Foreign Office here say they have heard nothing of the alleged defeat on Dec. 28 of the Anglo-Egyptian forces, on the Blue Nile, by the dervishes under Emir Fedil, and the total destruction of the Tenth Soudanese Battalion. The British officials do not attach the slightest credence to the report, which was telegraphed to the Morning Leader of this city from Cairo. The only news in possession of the Foreign Office is the dispatch from Col. Lewis, published on Jan. 5, saying that with a Soudanese Regiment and a detachment of irregular troops he attacked Fedil, the last remaining formidable dervish chief, on Dec. 28, at the cataract south of Roseres, and the announcement that 500 dervishes were killed and that 1,500 were taken prisoners.

Turkey Orders Krupp Field Guns.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—An imperial edict has been issued ordering the purchase of 162 Krupp field guns and 30,000 shrapnel shells. This is undoubtedly the outcome of the act of Emperor William, on his return from the Orient, in presenting the Sultan of Turkey with a perfect model of the most modern Krupp field gun, introduced into the German Army. The German newspapers, at the time, commented approvingly on the Emperor's shrewdness, which, they predicted, would result in Turkey sending a large order for guns to Germany.

Baron Dunsany Is Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—John William Plunkett, Baron Dunsany, Representative Peer for Ireland since 1898, died to-day in his forty-sixth year.

The deceased Peer at one time sat in the House of Commons for the Thornbury Division of Gloucestershire, in the Conservative interest. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett, now in his twenty-first year.

Vesuvius in Violent Eruption.

NAPLES, Jan. 16.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is attaining great proportions. The flow of lava is unprecedented, and streams of fire are pouring in all directions, though as yet no serious damage has occurred.

A Paris Exposition Appointment.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Howard J. Rogers of this city, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has been appointed Director of the Department of Education and Social Economy for the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

An Earthquake in Spain.

SANTANDER, Spain, Jan. 16.—A strong earthquake shock at 1 o'clock this morning threw the inhabitants of this city into a panic. A number of windows were broken.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

THE COURT OF CASSATION.

President Loew Announces that No Public Hearing of the Dreyfus Case Will Occur Soon.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—M. Loew, President of the Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation, in an interview published in The Journal to-day, estimates that three weeks will elapse before the Court of Cassation will hold a public hearing of the Dreyfus case. The Judge also declares that the statement that the Court is in possession of documents furnished by Major Count Esterhazy is inexact.

At the opening of to-day's session of the Chamber of Deputies the Premier, M. Dupuy, demanded, amid applause, the immediate discussion of the budget.

M. Firmin Faure, Revisionist and Anti-Semite, representing the First Division of Oran, Algeria, desired to discuss without delay Col. Picquart's appearance before a court-martial. The Premier, however, suggested shelving the matter for a month, but as M. Firmin Faure insisted, a vote was taken, and the Chamber supported the Premier by 422 to 74. The budget debate was then commenced.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that Count Ferdinand Esterhazy is expected to arrive in Paris to-day (Tuesday.)

THE SHAMROCK WILL BE LIGHT.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger to be Built of a New Material.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Times says this morning that the Shamrock, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger, will be built of a new material that will make her the lightest yacht which has yet challenged for the America's Cup.

CHINESE EMPEROR DISOBEDIENT.

Training Goats and Monkeys His Chief Amusement, It Is Said.

PEKING, Jan. 16.—Palace reports describe increasing ill-feeling between the Dowager Empress and the Emperor. On several occasions recently the Emperor, it is claimed, disobeyed the Dowager Empress. The chief amusement of the Emperor at present, the palace reports also say, is training goats and monkeys.

Reports from Shan-tung Province say the populace there is almost in a state of rebellion. The missionaries anticipate trouble. It is added that French warships have been ordered to Foo-Chow. Li Hung Chang is suffering from swollen legs.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET OPENED.

Emperor William Reads His Speech Referring to the Outlook.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The Prussian Diet was opened to-day with a speech from the throne, in which Emperor William declared that the financial situation continued favorable, the bases of both political and National life being soundly established and the prosperity of the country visibly growing.

His Majesty regarded the future with confidence and mentioned the measures which would be introduced to extend the State railroads and navigable canals from the Dortmund-Ems Canal to the Rhine, Weser, and Elbe. Emperor William read the speech personally in the White Hall of the palace. He was repeatedly interrupted by cheering.

The Reichsbank Capital Increased.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—In the Reichstag to-day the Government bill was introduced raising the Reichsbank capital from 120,000,000 marks to 150,000,000 marks, and increasing the tax-free paper money from 279,000,000 marks to 400,000,000 marks.

One Student Kills Another at Prague.

PRAGUE, Jan. 16.—A German student named Biberle, fatally shot a Czech student, named Linhart, here to-day with his revolver in a fight resulting from a political dispute.

King Oscar of Sweden Has Influenza.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 16.—King Oscar is suffering from influenza, and in consequence a number of Court ceremonies have been abandoned.

THE VERSAILLES ASHORE.

Transatlantic Company's Steamer in Peril on the Cuban Coast.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The French steamer Versailles, Capt. Villeaumeras, belonging to the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, from St. Nazaire on Dec. 21 for Vera Cruz, ran ashore last night between Bahia Honda and Cabanas, in the northern part of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

The coast there is rocky, and the position of the steamer is considered dangerous. The spot where she is ashore is about ninety miles from here. Tugs have been sent to her assistance.

WRECK OFF CAPE HATTERAS.

Part of a Quarterboard Found Bearing the Name Madelene.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The life-saving service of the Treasury Department has received a telegram from Creeds Hill, overlooking the Diamond Shoal, near Cape Hatteras, saying that part of the quarterboard of a vessel bearing the name Madelene had been found on the beach with two chairs evidently from the same wreck. The vessel appeared to have been a bark, but only part of the quarterboard bearing the first name was found.

There are several Madelenes in the list of American coasting vessels, but the only double-named Madelene is the Madelene Cooney, a 790-ton schooner, built at Waldoboro, Me., and hailing from New York. The others are mostly small Long Island Sound craft, which would hardly be found in the vicinity of Hatteras. Nothing is known at the department about the Cooney's movements.

The schooner Madelene Cooney, Capt. Wade, left Brunswick Jan. 6 for New York, and passed in at Sandy Hook yesterday for Perth Amboy.

The Paul Jones Still Missing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.—Lawrence Jones of this city, the owner of the missing yacht Paul Jones, this afternoon received a telegram from Mr. C. A. Marshall, Superintendent of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at New Orleans, which stated that a strange yacht with two masts, supposed to be the Paul Jones, had been sighted fifteen miles off Horn Island Saturday night going east. The description tallies with that of the Paul Jones.

This is the first information that has been received of the yacht. Mr. Jones is confident that the yacht is safe.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 16.—Under orders from the Treasury Department at Washington, the revenue cutter Winona left here this morning at 10:30 o'clock to search the Gulf Coast for the missing pleasure yacht, Paul Jones.

Prof. George H. Bell Killed.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 16.—Prof. George H. Bell, known throughout this country as a Seventh Day Adventist, and the oldest professor in the National College of this city, was killed by his horse running away to-night.

No Bids for Cincinnati's "Zoo."

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The Cincinnati Zoological Gardens were offered for sale to-day by order of the court. The lowest prices was fixed at $90,000. Not a bid was received, and the receiver will ask to have an appraisement made.

THE REVIVAL OF MORMONISM.

Dr. McMillan Says Roberts's Election to Congress Was Not Without Long Preparation.

The Rev. D. J. McMillan delivered an address on revived Mormonism at the dinner of the Congregational Club at the St. Denis Hotel last night, and in very strong terms he spoke against the seating in Congress of Brigham H. Roberts, the polygamist, who was recently elected in Utah. Dr. McMillan said that the election of Roberts was a deep game to raise the issue of Mormonism once more. That polygamy is not dead, he said, was clearly made evident by the election of Roberts, and by that election the polygamists deliberately and defiantly flaunted that fact in the face of the American people.

Dr. McMillan was introduced by the President of the club, Randall Spaulding. One hundred and sixty-six persons, a larger gathering than usual, were at the tables, having come to hear the man who during the years between 1874 and 1885 was the General Superintendent of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in Utah, and who, according to his own statements, had once been called by Brigham Young, "that darned Presbyterian cuss," and who knows the customs of the polygamists like a book.

Dr. McMillan said, in a very deliberate manner: "In the election of Roberts to the United States Congress, Utah has forfeited her right to be a State, because she has acted directly against the conditions of her own Constitution. Laying this important fact aside, the election of Roberts is not legal, because he lost his citizenship when he was convicted, in 1887, for practicing polygamy. You will remember, in 1890, when President Harrison restored to citizenship all the men who had been convicted of this illegal form of matrimony, Roberts refused to give up the life, and to-day he is not a citizen of this or any other country.

"Furthermore, and more important than all, there is a precedent in Congress which should not be forgotten, and if it is not, then Roberts will be unseated. In 1883 Congress refused to seat George Q. Cannon, then Congressman-elect from Utah, because he was a polygamist. Congress has therefore declared that polygamy can disqualify a member of the House. Congress is the judge of the qualifications of its own members.

"Some people say that the unseating of Roberts will be a hardship to his wives. Now, in Utah a man is not supposed to support his wife. They live apart and the women support their own children, and often have to support their husband.

"The election of Roberts was not an impulse. He was elected after slow, continuous work, after years of gathering of forces, and he was not put in the field until it was known that he was sure of election and that the rest of the polygamists were ready to stand by him."

The Rev. T. G. A. Coxe of Lowell, Mass., and the Rev. Josiah Strong also spoke.

INDIANA'S GREATEST OIL WELL.

Just Opened and Pays Its Two Owners $1,350 a Day.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 16.—The greatest oil well ever drilled in the Indiana field and one of the greatest in the United States has just been encountered in this county. The output is 1,800 barrels per day. The well filled seven 1,000-barrel tanks before it could be connected with the Standard's pipe line.

At the present price of Indiana oil the well is making $1,350 a day, but it is not believed it can long maintain its phenomenal flow. The well is now owned by Auditor S. I. Powell of Logansport and George Shirley. They have a lease covering seventy-nine acres of land about this well.

Funeral of Prof. Dundon.

Funeral services were held yesterday for Prof. Arthur Henry Dundon, Vice President of the Normal College, at the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham. President Thomas Hunter, several members of the Faculty of the college, and about 300 students attended the services. Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. D. McMahon of West Farms, assisted by the Rev. M. F. Horan as Deacon and the Rev. J. M. Collins as Sub-Deacon. At the close of the service the Rev. M. J. Lavalle of St. Patrick's Cathedral delivered a eulogy on the deceased. The interment was at Woodlawn.

American Held in German Army.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The State Department at Washington has instructed the United States Embassy here to bring about the discharge from the German Army of William Brior of Cincinnati, who was impressed, contrary to treaty provisions. But the instructions did not give the present whereabouts of Brior, and the embassy officials are unable to ascertain where he can be found. Inquiries made at Endenich, Brior's birthplace, which the man visited some time back, have not resulted in finding him.

Permits Fishing in Canada Waters.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 16.—The permission to United States fishing vessels to enter ports on the Atlantic Coast of Canada for the purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits, the transshipment of catch and shipping of crews, has been renewed by an order-in-council. As in former years, the privilege is made contingent on the procuring of licenses or on payment of $1.50 per ton, registered tonnage.

Our New German Consul General.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—The new United States Consul General here, Frank H. Mason, who was United States Consul at Frankfort, has arrived here, and has taken possession of the Consulate General, after transferring the Frankfort Consulate to his successor, Mr. Richard Guenther of Wisconsin.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...5:00	Moon sets..	....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:56	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate... ....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...	Gov. Isl'd...12:05	H. Gate....2:01

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 17.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Allianca, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Asiatic Prince, La Plata	1:00 P. M. 2:00 A. M.	4:00 P. M.
Cymric, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
Lydia, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

Alps, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Capri, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Holstein, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Orinoko, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport —, P'to Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

State of Nebraska, Glasgow	....	2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Iraguna, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect at 7 A. M. Jan. 21. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Nippon Maru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 19 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Dec. 15; Shanghai, Dec. 19; Yokohama, Dec. 27, and Honolulu Jan. 7, which arrived at San Francisco per SS Nippon Maru, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 17.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Jan. 5.
Aragonia, Antwerp, Jan. 3.
Aretta, Gibraltar, Dec. 21.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 28.
Caesar, Amsterdam, Dec. 16.
Croma, Dundee, Dec. 17.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Jan. 12.
Friesland, Antwerp, Jan. 7.
Island, Christiansand, Dec. 31.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Jan. 11.
Marquette, London, Dec. 29.
Matanzas, Havana, Jan. 13.
Menominee, London, Jan. 6.
Paraense, Para, Jan. 4.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Dec. 29.
Port Melbourne, London, Jan. 2.
Ruperra, Gibraltar, Dec. 24.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Dec. 31.
St. Ronans, London, Dec. 31.
Strathairly, London, Dec. 31.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 6.
Thornhill, London, Dec. 25.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18.

Bogstad, Hull, Jan. 4.
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Jan. 11.
Lahn, Bremen, Jan. 10.
Leona, Galveston, Jan. 11.
Teutonic, Liverpool, Jan. 11.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

Colorado, Hull, Jan. 6.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Jan. 7.
Pisa, Havre, Jan. 6.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Batoum, London, Jan. 6.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 14.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 14.
Cuffic, Liverpool, Jan. 11.
Heverlee, St. Lucia, Jan. 14.
Paris, Southampton, Jan. 14.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 9.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 9.

SUNDAY, JAN. 22.

La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 14.
Assyrian, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Glengyle, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.

Arrived.

SS General Whitney, Hawthorn, New Orleans Jan. 10, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Antilla, (Br.,) Montell, Nassau Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to F. T. Montell & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Ments, Bremen Dec. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. South of Fire Island at 7 P. M.

SS Servia, (Br.,) Watt, Liverpool Jan. 7 and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS Altai, (Br.,) Morris, Carthagena, &c., Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Watkins, Bristol, &c., Dec. 22, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.

SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Genoa, &c., Jan. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Hambur

FUNERAL OF MR. DINGLEY

State Ceremony in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

SCENE OF SOLEMN MOURNING

Tribute of Respect to the Dead Leader —Music in the Chamber for the First Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The funeral service over the remains of Representative Nelson Dingley was held at noon to-day in the hall of the House of Representatives.

The President, his Cabinet, distinguished members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Supreme Court, the Senate, the House, and distinguished men in military and civil life were ranged about the bier on the floor of the hall, while the galleries were occupied by the families of those who sat upon the floor, and other prominent personages invited to be present. Some of them, like a delegation from the New York Chamber of Commerce, had come from a distance to pay their last tribute of respect to the dead statesman.

The observance to-day was a state funeral, the first in the House since that of William D. Kelley of Pennsylvania during the Fifty-first Congress, while President McKinley was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The remains were taken from the Hotel Hamilton to the Capitol this morning at 10 o'clock, and were borne into the chamber by a squad of Capitol police, under the direction of Sergeant at Arms Russell. The casket was placed on a bier in the area in front of the marble rostrum of the Speaker, and for an hour the public, which would have no opportunity to witness the official ceremonies later, was allowed to view the remains as they lay in state. Thousands of people streamed through the main door down past the casket and gazed upon the calm, serene features of the dead during that hour. Some could with difficulty be induced by the police to move away from the casket. The House pages and other employes entered the line and took a last view of the remains. Mr. Dingley was well beloved by the employes of the House, and there were tears in many eyes.

FLORAL DECORATIONS.

The decorations of the hall were simple, but strikingly beautiful, and included a profusion of flowers and palms. At the head of the casket, like a halo above the brow of the dead man, was a magnificent wreath of orchids and lilies of the valley, tied with deep purple ribbons, which had been sent by the President. A simple basket of green elder stood at either end of the decoration. A simple desk was wrapped in black and covered with roses and lilies. During the interval before 12 almost every member of the House who is in the city came in and stood for a moment by the casket with bowed head and gazed for the last time on the familiar features. Many tender and choking words were murmured, and the deep grief of all was manifest.

Meantime the galleries had filled, and in the various committee rooms and lobbies the distinguished personages in official life invited to be present were assembling—the President and Cabinet in the room of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the members of the Supreme Court in their chamber, the Diplomatic Corps, the Major General commanding the army, the senior Admiral of the navy, and the Commissioners of the District in the Ways and Means Committee room, and the pall bearers and the Committee on Arrangements in the House lobby. The Speaker's room was reserved for the family and the officiating clergymen.

At 11:45 the stream of people who had been filing by the bier was interrupted, and the members of the House began seating themselves on the left of the main aisle, in the rear of the chairs reserved for the family. As the hands of the clock pointed to noon Speaker Reed ascended the rostrum and called the House to order. An air of deep sadness pervaded the hall as the members rose to listen to the brief and simple prayer of the Chaplain. The Clerk read in full the resolutions adopted on Saturday after the announcement of Mr. Dingley's death. The Clerk of the Senate announced the passage of similar resolutions by the Senate.

THE SENATE ATTENDS.

Immediately thereafter the Vice President and the Senate were announced, and the Senators entered the chamber in a body, preceded by their officers. They took seats on the right of the Speaker, in the rear of those reserved for the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Senator Ross of Vermont, who succeeds the late Senator Morrill, made his first public appearance on this occasion. They were followed by the Diplomatic Corps. With the Diplomatic Corps came the members of the Anglo-American Commission, of which Mr. Dingley had been a member. The members of the corps wore mourning attire, the usual brilliancy of the diplomatic uniform not being appropriate for an occasion of this character. At the head of the diplomatic body was the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and his secretary, Mr. Tower. Following came the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, and M. Valoni; the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Thiebaut; Baron Speck von Sternberg of the German Embassy, Minister Yang Yu of China, in his rich Oriental robes; Baron Reldle, the Austrian Chargé, and the Ministers of Japan, Venezuela, Costa Rica, and many other countries. The Anglo-American Commissioners included a number of distinguished figures—Lord Herschel, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Davies, T. Jefferson Coolidge, and John W. Kasson.

Then followed the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court in their sombre robes, and they in turn were followed by the President with his Cabinet—Secretaries Hay, Gage, and Alger, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith and Secretaries Long, Bliss, and Wilson—who took places immediately to the right of the casket. From the lobby in the rear the honorary pall bearers, with white sashes across their breasts, filed in on the left. They were Senators Hale, Aldrich, Burrows, Fairbanks, Pritchard, Berry, Faulkner, Rawlins, and McLaurin and Representatives Boutelle, Payne, Dolliver, Tawney, Evans, Hilborn, Clarke, (N. H.,) Bailey, Dockery, Bell, and McClellan.

Directly in front of them, across the aisle from the Presidential party and in front of the casket, sat the large family of the deceased, representing three generations. It included the two sons, Edward N. and Arthur, with the wife and two children of Mr. Edward N. Dingley. One of the children has the name of his grandfather, Nelson Dingley. A brother, Frank L. Dingley, editor of The Lewiston Journal, with which the name of the Dingleys has been long associated, and a nephew, Brett H. Dingley, also were present. Owing to the entreaties of friends and the imperative directions of the doctors the afflicted widow remained in her rooms during the official ceremonies, as she was not yet over the prostrating effect of the loss of her husband. Her daughter, Miss Dingley, remained at her side to comfort and assist. Others who accompanied the family mourners, by reason of the close relations they have borne to the family, were Major Herbert M. Lord, United States Army, formerly Chief Clerk of the Ways and Means Committee under Mr. Dingley's Chairmanship; Everett B. Norton, Assistant Clerk; J. C. Hooe, William W. Evans, and Col. Thomas Hopkins, formerly of Maine, and now representing the Grand Army in a tribute of respect.

MUSIC IN THE HOUSE.

A deep hush then fell upon the assemblage. Suddenly out of the loft in the rear of the press gallery the notes of an organ sounded through the hall. It was the first time in the history of the House of Representatives that music had been heard in it. A quartet sang impressively "Crossing the Bar," the words of which are by Tennyson. The services were conducted by the Rev. H. M. Newman of the First Congregational Church of this city, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Couden, Chaplain of the House. It was a very simple service. The Rev. Mr. Newman read the fourteenth chapter of St. John. He then spoke of the deep solemnity of the occasion and the great lesson which might be drawn from the life which had been finished. All assembled here, he said, had come to pay their tribute to one who stood in life as an example to mankind. Every honorable aspiration and every particle of manliness was touched by the finger of this sorrow. He reviewed briefly the great career of the dead statesman, who, he said, had at last become the pure and highest type of an American citizen, in whom his countrymen reposed honor, trust, and confidence. He concluded with a feeling tribute to the "devoted husband and father, the loving brother and friend, the loyal and true-hearted citizen and legislator, and the fearless and faithful statesman and leader of his party."

The Rev. Mr. Couden, the Chaplain of the House, made a touching prayer, and the exercises were concluded with the singing by the quartet, to the organ accompaniment, of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." When the Rev. Mr. Newman delivered the benediction, the entire assemblage arose, the galleries as well as those on the floor. The distinguished company departed in the order in which they had come, all passing down to the area by the casket. President McKinley paused while he gazed sadly at the features of his dead friend. When all had departed save the members of the House, Mr. Boutelle (Maine) moved that the House adjourn as a further mark of respect. The motion was adopted, and, accordingly, at 12:55 P. M., the Speaker declared the House adjourned.

DEPARTURE FOR LEWISTON.

The body lay in state in the hall of the House until shortly before the time for the departure of the special train which conveyed the remains and the party to Lewiston. It was then conveyed to the Pennsylvania Station, whence the train departed at 4:10 P. M. over the Pennsylvania Road as the second section of the Congressional Limited. The train consisted of four Pullmans and a baggage car. One of the cars was occupied by the family and the others by the remainder of the party, the joint committee of the House and Senate, the officers of the House, and a delegation from the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade of New York, consisting of C. C. Shayne, President; J. A. Heckman, Secretary, and Messrs. Hauptner and Russell.

It was a curious coincidence, and one noted by the President himself, that to-day was the first time he had been in the House of Representatives since he was a member from Ohio and the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of which Mr. Dingley was a prominent member.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 16.—Arrangements for the reception of the body of Nelson Dingley, as it comes from Washington to-morrow, and for the services to be held here, have been completed. The body and those attending it will be brought from Boston in a special train, which will be met at Portland by a committee of citizens from Lewiston. After the arrival here the body will lie in state in the City Hall Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday at 10 o'clock A. M. the public funeral will be held.

The New Senator from Vermont.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—When the Senate returned to its chamber after attending the funeral of Mr. Dingley to-day, Mr. Proctor (Vt.) presented the credentials of Jonathan Ross, appointed by Gov. Edward S. Smith of Vermont to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Justin S. Morrill. The credentials were read, and, escorted by Mr. Proctor, Mr. Ross proceeded to the Clerk's desk, where the oath of office was administered to him by Vice President Hobart. The Senate transacted no other business.

EMPLOYMENT FOR SOLDIERS.

Six Hundred Honorably Discharged Men Provided for by the Red Cross Society.

Through the efforts of the Red Cross Society, supplemented by other local agencies, employment has been found for more than 600 honorably discharged soldiers who served in the late war. A large proportion of these men have been sent to the ice fields in this vicinity, where they will be able to earn $1.75 a day cutting ice. Several of the men were placed in permanent positions as machinists and skilled laborers. Fully 125 honorably discharged United States volunteers were sent to work yesterday from the office of the Red Cross Society, at 100 William Street, by F. C. Garmany, Chairman of the Supply Committee.

Owing to the limited facilities afforded by the William Street offices of the Red Cross Society for the handling of large crowds of men, Chairman Garmany has made an arrangement with the officers of the Young Men's Christian Association to take up this work of securing positions for the now unemployed men who responded to their country's call in the time of war. Hereafter these soldiers and sailors will be received and provided for at the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Bowery and Broome Street. Mr. Garmany said last evening that, in addition to the large number of men who were given employment yesterday, about 400 jobs would be available to-day. All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who fought or volunteered to fight in the war with Spain are eligible for these jobs.

Chairman Garmady was assisted in the relief work by Major Moulton, Miss Helen Gould's representative, and by Miss Leveritch, Chairman of the Ice Fund Committee. Representatives of the ice companies were also present. An important feature of this work is the fitting out of the destitute men by the Red Cross Society with sweaters and ice boots and the furnishing of transportation to the ice fields. About $1,500 has been spent in this work already. While each ice cutter will receive $1.75 per day, or $10.50 per week, the expenses of living while at work on the river will be not more than $4.50 a week. Mr. Garmany has received a score or more of letters from manufacturing establishments in Scranton and Elberon, Penn., and in near-by cities, offering permanent positions to skilled mechanics. These places will be given to applicants who are able to demonstrate their fitness for them.

SETH LOW AS AN ARBITRATOR.

Decides a Point Against Franklin Association for Feeders.

Seth Low has just handed in his finding as arbitrator in the dispute between the Typothetae and Franklin Association, No. 23, for Feeders. The feeders in the employ of the Fless & Ridge Printing Company, in Fifth Avenue, struck in January of last year because the employers refused to pay what they said was the union scale of $14 a week on runs of 50,000 or over. The union scale for feeders in book and job work on runs less than 50,000 is $12 per week.

The union urged that $14 a week had been the scale for the longer runs since 1882, while the Typothetae said that they had heard of the higher scale only in recent years, and even now only a very small proportion of feeders were getting it. Besides, the Typothetae regarded the twelve-dollar clause of the scale as also too high. In addition, the Typothetae said that it made a smaller margin of profit on work with long runs, and for it to pay a higher price for it would place New York at a great disadvantage in competing with other cities.

In his finding Mr. Low says:

"There is not an agreement between the parties as to the facts with reference to the number of feeders getting the benefit of the disputed clause nor to the time at which the clause began to be insisted upon. Since 1882 the size of presses has been greatly increased and their rapidity of movement greatly quickened, but of these things the union's scale takes no account. If after sixteen years the discrimination against long runs is still in controversy, it must be either because it is inherently unreasonable or because the whole scale is too high.

"I am not qualified to express an opinion upon the twelve-dollar scale, but I am confirmed in my opinion that the discrimination against long runs is unreasonable, by the fact that the Franklin Union of Chicago makes no discrimination. Its scale is based upon the size of the presses, and in this respect I conceive it to be a modern scale as distinguished from the scale of the New York union, which seems to me to be out of date. I am obliged therefore to find against the scale of Franklin Association, No. 23, so far as it discriminates against long runs of 50,000 or over. In doing so I earnestly urge it to revise the whole scale and put it on a basis that recognizes the great development in presses since its scale was adopted."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Naval movements were reported to the Navy Department to-day as follows:

The Marietta has sailed from Colon for Cartagena; the Wheeling from Union Bay for Sitka; the Machias from Portsmouth, N. H., for Havana; the Topeka from Puerto Plata for Samana Bay.

The Lancaster and the Cincinnati have arrived at Port Royal, S. C.; the Brooklyn and the Hist at Key West, and the Wilmington at Port of Spain.

The Scorpion has been put out of commission at the New York Navy Yard.

The Castine sailed yesterday from San Juan de Puerto Rico for Gibraltar. She is going to the Philippines to reinforce Dewey's fleet.

The Huntress made another start yesterday from New York for Camden, N. J., where she is to be placed at the service of the naval militia.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Will cure incipient consumption, bronchitis, grippe, asthma, and all other throat or lung affections without fail. You can always rely on it. Price only 25 cents.

MAJORITY FOR THE TREATY

Senator Davis Believes the Senate Will Ratify the Convention.

NOT 20 SENATORS OPPOSE IT

Democrats Now Consider It Inadvisable Wholly to Balk the Administration's Plans for Peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The treaty of Paris will be ratified, in the estimation of Senator Davis, and many other members of the Senate. In a full Senate, sixty-one votes would be required to secure its ratification, and on any vote that may be taken, the whole Senate nearly will be accounted for by providing for pairs in the cases of absentees. The canvasses of the Senate show all the way from fifty-six to sixty-five votes in favor of ratification, and not twenty in opposition.

Now that the treaty is about to be voted on, some idea of its chances may be obtained from its opponents. One of the most determined opponents of expansion is Senator White of California.

He is quoted as saying that if all the Senators vote as they talk the treaty will not be ratified. The guarded form in which he expresses his doubts is in strong contrast with the confident tone of the supporters of the treaty. They say that the opposition is counting upon negative votes where they will not be obtained.

Some Democrats who were prominent a few years ago have been making arguments with Senate Democrats to induce them to vote in opposition to ratification. But these men are conscious that they are not as influential now as before Mr. McKinley became President, and that the views of Mr. Carlisle seem to conflict with those of Mr. Bryan, who has advised his friends not to prevent ratification of the treaty, but to make their fight against annexation after the war with Spain has been brought to a rounded termination by the ratification of the general treaty of peace, which will not permanently settle the status of the Philippines or Cuba.

That the Democrats see the inadvisability altogether of undertaking to interfer with the success of the Administration is indicated by the talk of Senator Cockrell about the Army bill. He is one of the Democrats who expect to kill the bill to provide for an enlarged army for permanent use. He says, however, that the opposition will not deprive the Administration of the forces with which to maintain order, but will consent to a bill to give the President the required authority to enlist such forces as may be necessary for a period to be limited to the assumed demands of the case.

This may mean that the Democrats will authorize a volunteer force or will limit the regular army to the 62,000 men permitted for the war. But the application this talk has to the treaty is that a much larger force would be needed if the treaty were to be rejected.

OUR GREAT EXPORT GAINS.

The United States Last Year Exported Merchandise Worth $621,260,535 More than Its Imports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—During the calendar year 1898 the United States exported $621,260,535 more of merchandise of all sorts than it imported, or a gain in excess of exports over 1897 of $264,145,719. These figures represent the balance in our favor shown by the official figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics to-day for the year 1898.

The bureau's statement covers the month of December and the whole year 1898. It shows that our exports for 1898 were $1,254,925,169 and our imports $633,664,634, of which $267,797,915 came in free of duty. The statement makes comparisons with our trade for the five years immediately preceding the past, the largest export reports for any of these years being $1,099,709,044 in 1897, and the smallest, $824,860,136, in 1895. The only other billion export year was in 1896, when we exported $1,005,837,241.

The imports for 1898 were the smallest in any of the six years compared, being $633,664,634, against $742,595,229 in 1897 and $801,669,347 in 1895, when the exports were the largest for the past six years.

For the month of December, 1898, our exports of merchandise aggregated $137,247,448 and our imports $53,821,489, (of which $20,927,687 came in free of duty,) leaving an excess of exports over imports of $83,425,959, as compared with an excess of $73,547,998 in December, 1897.

The imports of gold for December, 1898, were $8,039,882 and the exports $1,219,638, an excess of gold imports of $7,420,244, as compared with an excess of imports of $2,004,409 in December, 1897. For the year 1898 the gold imports were $158,036,252 and the exports $16,194,954, or an excess of gold imports in 1898 of $141,841,298, as compared with an excess of gold exports in 1897 of $255,809.

The silver imports for December, 1898, were $3,108,421 and the exports $5,827,698, an excess of silver exports for the month of $2,719,277, as compared with an excess of silver exports for December, 1897, of $3,081,744. For the year 1898 the imports of silver were $29,029,724 and the exports $53,797,104, an excess of silver exports of $24,767,380, as compared with an excess of silver exports in 1897 of $25,578,990.

Paymaster General Stanton Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—To the surprise of his physician and friends Paymaster General Stanton, who has been suffering with a severe attack of pneumonia, last night rallied from the desperate condition he had been in for three days, and may completely recover. It was said that last evening he was able to smoke and enjoy a cigar.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

CONNECTICUT—Poquetanuck, James E. Mitchell.

NEW JERSEY—Spottswood, Joseph Hodapp, Sr.

NEW YORK—East Virgil, W. V. Foster; Short Tract, William Hall; West Walworth, William J. Billis.

ADAMS POISONING CASE.

McClusky Reiterates that There Is Nothing New in Sight.

There are still no developments in the Adams poisoning case so far as could be learned from the police yesterday, and in answer to a direct question on the subject Capt. McClusky said it was impossible for him to say when there would be. He said, however, that he had not given up the case, but that he and his detectives were still at work on it. "So far," he said, "there is nothing new, and I am unable to say when there will be."

Harry Cornish, to whom the poisoned package was sent, was at headquarters yesterday and had a short talk with McClusky. He later refused to say on what subject he had been talking, and Capt. McClusky was equally uncommunicative.

The rumor that there was an accomplice through whose hands the poison passed was revived yesterday, and it was said that the police were working on this clue. As usual, it was said that the trail led to Newark, and Detectives McCafferty and Carey were in that city yesterday. Their presence there was the only verification of the rumor that could be obtained.

The search through the books of Newark druggists who sold four bottles of cyanide of mercury, three of which have been traced, was continued, to find the buyer of the bottle of poison still unaccounted for. Although it is stated that the search so far has revealed nothing, there is a well-grounded suspicion that the druggists do not handle so dangerous a poison in ounce packages without knowing where it goes, and that the firm has known the purchaser all along, and has refused to tell who it was, at the instance of the police.

New National Bank in St. Louis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Controller of the Currency to-day approved an application for authority to organize the State National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., capital $2,000,000.

GEORGE GEMUNDER DEAD.

The Celebrated Violin Maker Passes Away at His Home in Astoria—He Won Many Prizes.

George Gemunder, the celebrated violin maker, died at his home in Astoria on Sunday. He was born in Germany April 13, 1816. His father was a maker and repairer of violins, and two of the three sons followed the same profession. These were August and George. The third son, Albert, was an organ builder. George Gemunder became a pupil of Baptiste Vuillaume, in Paris, and in 1847 he came to this country and established himself in business in Boston. August Gemunder, who had come to this country a year before George had established a business, and the two brothers formed a partnership which lasted for several years. In 1852 the business was removed to this city, and Mr. Gemunder had resided in this vicinity ever since.

In 1851 his violins obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair held in London. He also won at the exhibition in Paris in 1867, New York in 1870, Vienna in 1873, Philadelphia in 1876, Amsterdam in 1883, Nice in 1883-4, London in 1884, New Orleans in 1884-5, and London in 1885.

Gemunder made violins that, in power, quality, and quickness of tone, are said to be equal to the work of the best old masters. In the model and finish of his instruments, and especially in the varnish, he was unusually successful, and he reproduced the distinctive characteristics of the old Italian violins so faithfully that they were not infrequently mistaken for genuine Cremonas.

One instrument he made and sent to the Vienna exhibition in 1873 he named the Kaiser. It was a copy of a Guarnerius. The jury, in making the awards, declared that this instrument was not a copy, but an original instrument of the classic period, it being considered impossible to produce so fine a tone from a new instrument. This decision of the jury was a great disappointment to Mr. Gemunder, and he never ceased to talk about it.

In 1881 Mr. Gemunder wrote a book entitled "Progress in Violin Making." He prefaced it with a sketch of himself. This book was published from Astoria.

Mr. Gemunder had been in bad health for three or four years. He leaves three sons and three daughters. His wife died three years ago. The funeral services will be held at 33 North Washington Place, Astoria, to-night at 8 o'clock.

He was the last of the three brothers. August, the other violin maker, died two years ago.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE TRANSFER.

New York Man's Plea for an Injunction Denied in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Judges Wickes and Stockbridge to-day denied the injunction recently asked for in the Maryland Circuit Court by Thomas F. Ryan of New York, in which the petitioner sought to restrain the transfer of 3,000 shares of the stock of the Seaboard Air Line Company held by trustees under a pooling agreement. The petition was dismissed, and Mr. Ryan was expected to pay the costs.

The stock in question was recently sold to a syndicate headed by John Skelton Williams of Richmond, and its transfer involves the control of the Seaboard Air Line system. It is understood that the purchasers have agreed to pay $200 per share for the stock, which Mr. Ryan claimed had been previously sold to him for $125 per share. The action of the Court in denying the injunction clears the way to a transfer of the road to its new owners.

Jersey Central Bonds Sold.

The bonds recently issued by the authorities of Jersey City upon the credit of the New Jersey Central Railroad for $435,860 to pay overdue taxes assessed the company were sold yesterday. The bonds bear 4 per cent. interest and run from one to four years, about an equal proportion falling due in each year. They are to be paid by the company at maturity. The purchasers were the Bowery Trust Company, the Astor National Bank, the Union Trust Company, Richard Hoe, A. C. Barnes, estate of David Davis, and Richard De Forrest. The money is to be paid into the City Treasury to-day.

Chicago City Railway Earnings.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16.—The stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company met in annual session this afternoon. The annual reports showed the company to have earned a considerable amount over and above the regular 12 per cent. dividends paid on the stock.

A proposition to issue an additional $2,000,000 capital stock was voted upon and carried by a unanimous vote. This will give the present shareholders the right to subscribe for the new stock at par, in ratio to their present holdings.

New Paltz & Wallkill Valley Receiver.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward Browne permanent receiver for the New Paultz and Wallkill Valley Railroad Company of New Paltz, N. Y., in proceedings brought by the Directors for a voluntary dissolution of the company. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $50,000. James G. Graham was appointed temporary receiver on Aug. 20 last, and the papers in the case then showed liabilities $185,730 and assets $154,196.

Baltimore and Ohio Appointment.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.—Thomas J. English, Superintendent of the Cincinnati and Sandusky Division of the Big Four Road, has been appointed Superintendent of the Chicago Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, vice P. C. Sneed, who has resigned on account of ill-health.

PITTSBURG BANK IS SOUND.

Progress of the Reorganization of the German National Institution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Mr. John W. McDonald, who has represented Controller Dawes in the matter of the reorganization of the German National Bank of Pittsburg, Penn., for the last month, during which time he has been in constant conference with the officers of the bank, came to Washington to-day direct from the meeting of the officers of the bank, and announced that the bank had decided to comply with the conditions imposed by the Controller of the Currency, under which $650,000 cash will be placed in the bank, $250,000 being paid in by the stockholders and $400,000 being paid for the bank building.

This, he said, takes from the German National Bank every doubtful asset, and leaves it with its capital stock entirely unimpaired and in the most favorable condition possible.

REV. DR. J. B. KERR'S SUCCESSOR

Steps Taken to Invite a Pastor—Mrs. Kerr's Circumstances.

A meeting of the congregation of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, Ninety-first Street and West End Avenue, was held last night for the purpose of taking definite steps toward securing a pastor for the pulpit made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. J. R. Kerr. A committee was elected to recommend a pastor to the church session, which in turn will submit the one chosen to the congregation from which the call must come. The following committee was chosen: To represent the session, James A. Craig and W. E. Lougee; the Trustees, P. G. Jeffreys, and John H. Woods, and from the congregation James H. Hume, John Cameron, and F. Elgas.

Since the facts in the scandal against Dr. Kerr were brought to light Mrs. Kerr has refused to see any one or discuss the matter in any way. Last night, however, from a member of the household who was authorized to speak for Mrs. Kerr it was learned that Dr. Kerr sailed for Europe on the day before Christmas, but with the knowledge of his wife and sons. The only provision he made for Mrs. Kerr prior to his departure was to deed to her a house and lot in Eighty-second Street owned by him. This property, however, it was said, is practically absorbed by mortgages.

"While he did not exactly leave Mrs. Kerr in destitute circumstances," said her representative, "she has no means upon which to depend, and her manner of living will have to be entirely different from what it formerly was."

When asked what steps would be taken toward securing a divorce, it was said that Mrs. Kerr would not resort to any legal proceedings in the matter, but it was understood by both sides that the separation was for all time.

CLEANING HAVANA'S HOMES

American Officials Begin the Work of Sanitary Reform.

FEW OF OUR SOLDIERS ILL

Menocal and McCullagh in Appointing Policemen Find Spanish Officers Ready to Accept Posts.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The colossal task of putting into proper sanitary condition every dwelling in Havana began to-day, Surgeon Major Davis hiring 100 resident physicians for a house-to-house inspection, to compel obedience to the new regulations. All cesspools under houses are to be closed and sealed. Garbage is to be removed daily. It is expected that the city will be in a fairly sanitary condition within three months, without underground sewerage.

The old residents regard the new health regulations as unnecessary and meddlesome, and even some well-to-do and well-informed persons, when making their objections, describe themselves as "healthy enough." To-day a thousand persons are engaged in the work of cleaning the streets and public buildings. The Quartermaster has disbursed $10,000 since Jan. 1 in the work of sanitation, and on Saturday last Gen. Chaffee drew $13,000 from the Custom House to meet the extra expenses in this line.

Capt. Huston of the Second Engineers, who was assigned to this service, is reported sick with a low fever. There are two more cases of smallpox in the One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana Regiment, making five in all, and there is one case of suspected yellow fever in the First Texas Regiment. The man has been isolated.

It is a favorite trick of the soldiers when escaping from the camp without leave, to hire Cuban uniforms, so as to pass the sentries. Sometimes the clothing has been exposed to infection and the usual results follow. Nevertheless, there is so little sickness among the United States troops that 20 women nurses out of 100 originally employed, have been dismissed.

Gen. Menocal and John W. McCullagh are examining to-day 300 applicants for positions on the police force here. About 80 patrolmen have been accepted so far, and of this number some 30 are Spaniards. Menocal is acting fairly toward the Spanish candidates. If physically and morally up to the standard they are accepted. Some former Spanish officers are among the applicants. Two Lieutenants accepted appointments as patrolmen on Saturday. The height required, 5 feet 6 inches, shuts out many applicants, including many of Menocal's men. The force will be selected, in the main, by the end of the week.

The weakest part of the system is the pay. Fifty dollars a month for patrolmen is regarded as too little money for high-class, honest men. San Juan de Puerto Rico pays $75 per month.

The question of raising the pay of patrolmen here to that amount is under consideration.

A Pest Hole for Gen. Ludlow.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The casemate in the artillery cuartel chosen for Major Gen. Ludlow's office, near the palace, proved so foul that the air extinguished candles and suffocated dogs and cats which ran in.

Cruiser Brooklyn at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn has arrived from Key West with United States Assistant Secretary of the Navy Charles H. Allen on board. The forts saluted the cruiser. Gen. Arnold arrived to-day to take command of the Second Division of the Seventh Army Corps.

Private J. B. A. Esterhazy Dead.

John Batiste Albert Esterhazy, twenty-three years old, a private of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, died Saturday at the Seton Sanitarium, Spuyten Duyvil, after a lingering illness, of lung trouble and typhoid. He was the son of Paul Esterhazy of 265 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and had been a member of the Twelfth Regiment for several years. He went to Chickamauga with his regiment, and while there was taken ill with typhoid and placed in the camp hospital. By Sept. 14 he had apparently recovered and received a furlough. On returning home he was again taken sick, and on Oct. 27 was placed in Seton Sanitarium. He will be buried with military honors this morning, the services being held at the sanitarium.

REV. D. P. BIRNIE ON HAWAII.

Missionary Lectures Before the Congregational Clerical Union.

"Hawaii as It Is" was the topic of a lecture which the members of the Congregational Clerical Union listened to yesterday by the Rev. Douglas P. Birnie, who has been a missionary in the islands. "One paper in this city," said Mr. Birnie, "gives you the idea that Hawaii is a paradise, and another tells you that everything is going to the bad there. The truth is, both views are half right. Some of the most magnificent men and women I ever knew live in the Hawaiian Islands, and some of the most contemptible transactions I ever witnessed have taken place there.

"There are two main parties in Hawaii—the missionary and the anti-missionary—but they have no religious significance. I know missionaries not of the missionary party, and men in that party who have no more religion than the chairs they sit on. The Hawaiians are racially children, gentle, kindly, and easy going. A Hawaiian wants to work five days and go fishing the other two. And why shouldn't he? There is no Winter there, and he doesn't care to accumulate money."

Mr. Birnie took up the question of expansion, and declared that it was now simply a question of dealing with facts. "The great American Republic will expand," said he, "and you can't keep it within bounds. The instinct of the people is right."

The lecture was followed by a discussion in which the Rev. Dr. Dickerman spoke against expansion. "Mr. McKinley," said he, "is doing all he can to take the starch out of our civil service, and if we send people who have been successful in ward contests to govern these new possessions, what indication is there that we will do any better by them than we did by the North American Indians? Parkhurst said he would rather be a Malay under Spanish rule than an Indian under the Indian Bureau."

The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson answered Dr. Dickerman warmly. He denied that the Indians had been badly treated in the last twenty years, and said Dr. Parkhurst's remark was the utterance of one ignorant of the facts, and was outrageous. "It is defiling our own," said he. "That remark ought to have been denounced from every pulpit in this city."

MANHATTAN CLUB'S FINANCES.

A Statement from the Board of Managers—The Surplus $64,384.

The Board of Managers of the Manhattan Club have sent out, "for the information of members and to correct false and misleading statements," a statement of the exact financial condition of the club. The statement is certified by a firm of public accountants, which has made an examination of the books of the club. The following shows assets and liabilities Jan. 16, 1899:

ASSETS.

Members' indebtedness	$12,236.21
Cash in bank and in drawers	868.11
Stock—	
Wines and liquors $23,597.57	
Cigars 1,406.35	
Provisions 1,177.16	
Cards 317.55	
Fuel and miscellaneous 389.55	26,888.18
Furniture and fixtures	45,000.00
Total	$151,477.50

LIABILITIES.

Accounts payable	$36,757.47
Pay rolls and miscellaneous expenses	
to Jan. 16, 1899	2,421.00
Loan, and interest on same, to date	20,780.00
Taxes, water rates, and penalties	25,184.16
Total liabilities	$87,092.63
Surplus of assets over liabilities	64,384.87
Total	$151,477.50

It is added that the annual dues, payable March 1, will add about $45,000 to the surplus, making it nearly $110,000. In addition to the scheduled assets the rent of the clubhouse has been paid to March 1.

Last Two Days

The American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

On Exhibition TO-DAY, 9 Until 6 P. M. — **On Exhibition TO-NIGHT, 7.30 Until 10 P.M.**

EXECUTOR'S ABSOLUTE SALE

To-morrow (Wednesday), Thursday & Friday Evenings, January 18th, 19th, and 20th, at 8 o'clock,

AT CHICKERING HALL.

Admission Free. No Reserved Seats.

The Powers Art Gallery COLLECTION.

Valuable Paintings, Sculpture, Grand Clock, etc.

INCLUDING

FROMENTIN'S "Arab Falconer" (Albert Spencer Collection)

COUTURE'S "Love Drives the World" (T. J. Blakeslee Collection)

ROSA BONHEUR'S "The Choice of the Flock" (George I. Seney Collection)

DAUBIGNY'S "Springtime" (H. L. Dousman Collection)

MAUVE'S "Holland Landscape and Cattle"

CAZIN'S "Night"

BOUGUEREAU'S "The Little Pilferers"

KNAUS'S "The Butcher Boy"

LELOIR'S "The Temptation of St. Anthony" (H. L. Dousman Collection)

HENNER'S "Madeleine"

VON BROZIK'S "The Falconer's Recital" (Mary J. Morgan Collection)

VON PILOTY'S "Elizabeth and Frederic of Bohemia Receiving News of the Loss of the Battle of Prague" (H. Probasco Collection)

VELY'S "Francesca da Rimini and Paolo"

JOHNSON'S "The Reprimand"

J. G. BROWN'S "The Challenge"

DIAZ'S "Forest of Fontainebleau" (George I. Seney Collection)

ZAMACOIS'S "Levying Contributions" (J. H. Stebbins Collection)

VAN MARCKE'S "Cattle" (H. L. Dousman Collection)

TROYON'S "The Shepherd" (George I. Seney Collection)

SCHREYER'S "Hungarian Draught Horses"

DE MADRAZO'S "La Belle Desoeuvree"

GEROME'S Bab-el-Zouel

JIMENEZ-Y-ARANDA'S "A Spanish Pharmacy" (George I. Seney Collection)

VIBERT'S "The Disclosure"

NICOL'S "Patience is a Virtue" (George I. Seney Collection)

MEISSONIER (fils) "The Artist's Leave-taking"

FRERE'S "Maternal Love" (George I. Seney Collection)

BRIDGMAN'S "Afternoon Hours" (Mary J. Morgan Collection)

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION Managers.

MR. PECK MEETS STATE BOARD.

He Tells Members How to Assist Paris Exposition Commission.

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner General to the Paris Exposition, met the State Board of Paris Exposition Commissioners representing the State of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. N. P. Otis, President of the New York State Board, introduced Commissioner General Peck to the members of the State Commission.

Mr. Otis asked the Commissioner General for a statement as to the progress of the work of the United States Commission, and desired to know how the State Board could assist.

Commissioner General Peck said that the Boards of Commissioners appointed from the various States could assist the United States Commission by encouraging an educational exhibit, by inducing owners of paintings and sculpture and works of art to make loans for exhibition purposes, also by securing exhibits of models of machinery, &c. More especially could they assist, he said, in creating that spirit among individual exhibitors which would place the good name of our country above the idea of commercial advantages and profit, and, so far as possible, to lose sight of the advertising idea and encourage the making of a collective exhibit on industrial lines in particular.

In response to an inquiry from Mrs. McKee, daughter of ex-President Harrison, as to whether there would be a Woman's Department at the Paris Exposition, Mr. Peck said: "While the participation of women in all the groups is earnestly desired, yet as a result of an extensive correspondence and many interviews in Paris with the French authorities, I must say there will not be a distinct woman's exhibit in Paris in 1900, designated and known as such. The women will participate in the exposition exactly on a par with men, and each article exhibited, whether by a man or a woman, will be installed in its proper group and class."

Mr. Peck yesterday made two additional appointments to the heads of departments of the United States Commission: F. B. Sheldon of Providence as Director of the Department of Textiles and Howard J. Rogers of Albany Director of the Department of Education and Social Economy.

Mother and Two Children Burned.

PLANTAGANET, Ontario, Jan. 16.—The house of Paul Parker, at Riceville, was burned last night. Mrs. Parker and her two children were burned to death, only their bones being found this morning.

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THE RAILROADS' DILEMMA.

We wonder sometimes what an average member of Congress would do if he were put in charge of a moderately extensive railroad, and were required to run it according to the letter and spirit of the Federal laws for such cases made and provided. It would take no long study of these laws to learn that their avowed object is to secure uniform rates. That is to say, they seek to compel the railroads to charge the same amount for like freight over like distances, with no favor to any place or any customer. Our Congressman would naturally say to himself that in order to do this, without loss to his shareholders and discredit to himself, he must make sure that all roads with which his own competed would charge the same rates as his. He would accordingly put himself to studying the law to see under what conditions this indispensable agreement could be arranged and he would find that it was absolutely impossible to make a legal agreement to that effect. If he had any doubt after studying the law he could have none after consulting the decisions of the Supreme Court.

If there are any Congressmen who can be taught by something short of actual experience we should say that they might learn from the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has just been laid before them. This report sets forth in plain language the practical helplessness of the commission to carry out the laws under which they are appointed. It says, in substance, that it is an impossibility to insist on competition on the one hand and to forbid cutting of rates on the other and expect to apply both principles effectively. If Congress hopes to get uniform rates it must permit agreements to establish and maintain them, and must provide some effective means to enforce them. In order to prevent extortionate charges by a combination of the roads there must be supervision and some degree of regulation by competent officers of the Government. To this it is now known that the railroad managers would offer no serious opposition. One thing is certain, that the whole system of the present law has broken down; if any real good is to be accomplished a new start on quite different principles must be made.

SENATOR GRAY'S WEIGHTY WORDS.

We wish every anti-expansionist would read and ponder Senator GEORGE GRAY'S speech at the complimentary dinner given to him at Wilmington on Saturday evening. Senator GRAY is himself an anti-expansionist, one of the sagest and sanest of them all. He was a Peace Commissioner at Paris. He helped make the treaty. He now desires its ratification, and he gives reasons why it should be ratified that we are confident would convince Senator HOAR if the active mind of that statesman when operating upon ideas of its own were not quite impervious to external impressions.

The sober wisdom and candor and breadth of view of Senator GRAY are so conspicuously exhibited in this brief utterance that although it was printed in full in THE TIMES of Sunday we here reproduce one or two weighty passages:

"I ardently desired that we might escape the necessity of taking the Philippine Islands and assuming the burden that their taking will impose upon us, and I know that the President of the United States was equally anxious to the same end. But it became apparent that, without our seeking, unexpected changes had been created, and out of these conditions unquestionably duties had sprung which could not be avoided or evaded by the United States. * * * If American sentiment did not justify the return of these islands to Spain, no more could it justify leaving them derelict in the Eastern ocean, the prey of the rapacity of the first European occupant.

"The powers of Europe would acquiesce in our taking them, but they would not stand by and see them in the helpless condition of anarchy and disorder without seizing the opportunity to aggrandize themselves, and so it was thought best by the President and his advisers to take the cession of their sovereignty from Spain and hold it in trust to be administered in conformity with those high ideals and liberty-loving traditions which animate and glorify the history of our country. * * * It came to a point at last that we must either leave the islands to Spain, take them, as we did, or break off negotiations and come home without a treaty of peace. In the last event the truce would be broken, and a state of active war would have been resumed. We would have no cession of the sovereignty of the Philippines, and none of Puerto Rico, and no relinquishment of the sovereignty of Cuba.

"It is true that in the protocol of Aug. 12 Spain had definitely promised that she would cede Puerto Rico and relinquish Cuba, but without a treaty of peace that promise would not be performed. What would then have been the exigency of the situation? Undoubtedly we would have been compelled to go on and seize with the strong hand and by military power both the Philippine archipelago and the Greater and Lesser Antilles, taking by ruthless conquest what it was far better that we should take by the voluntary cession of a treaty of peace."

The state of mind which permits enlightened men to brush aside these controlling reasons which have led the President to adopt the policy embodied in the treaty and to set up political maxims and phrases as our sure guide in this time of new responsibilities is not to be comprehended. Sometimes it seems like flippancy. But who would dare to say that Senator HOAR is flippant? Narrowness of view may be more confidently affirmed. Opposition to the treaty is certainly narrow, since those responsible for it will not see all the facts.

They have denied that refusal to ratify the treaty re-establishes a state of war. Yet it is an indisputable fact that war is terminated and the relations of peace established only by a treaty. They will of course deny Senator and Peace Commissioner GRAY'S averments concerning the reasons that led to the acceptance of a cession from Spain of the sovereignty of the Philippines. Thus far they have paid no attention to the announcement, repeated in Senator GRAY'S careful speech, that the President himself was anxious to avoid the burden of these possessions. They have set themselves dead against the treaty, against the President, against the good faith, the honor, and the welfare of their country. We speak here only of the radical and irrational anti-expansionists like Senator HOAR, who advocate the "drop 'em and run" policy. Men like Senator EDMUNDS, though opposed to the acquisition of distant dependencies, look the facts in the face, and are candid enough to admit that the ratification of the treaty does not tie us up to the Filipinos forever.

Senator GRAY justly says that the fact of possessing the islands does not commit us to a colonial policy, or to a violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Indeed, the moment for sitting down to determine what we shall do with the Philippines will be reached when ratifications have been exchanged and not till then. It would be a deplorable mistake to attempt at this short session of Congress a final disposition of the islands. We do not know what our interests and our obligations demand, nor what is best for the helpless people of the Philippines. The grave questions that confront us must be considered with a deliberation that befits their gravity. We cannot decide them with the insolent celerity of a Matabele chief, nor throw seven million people and our obligations to the dogs with as little ceremony as we should observe in discharging a drunken cook.

GENERAL EAGAN'S APOLOGY.

Gen. EAGAN'S apology amounts to nothing at all, and does not in the least affect the very unpleasant situation he had created for himself. The plain fact is that for a subordinate officer to call his superior officer a liar in public is "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." It is equally "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." This would be true even if Gen. EAGAN had confined himself to the simple insult without giving it embellishment and circumstance under the impression, apparently, that he was strengthening his statement of the case. But the kind of specification and embellishment which he permitted himself showed that he had not only lapsed, in a single instance and under extreme provocation, from the line of conduct becoming an officer and a gentleman, but that he could not possibly be a gentleman by instinct or by association. Seeing that his associations, since the civil war, have been with officers of the United States Army, his behavior is a disgrace to the army, from which it can be rid only by his dismissal.

If the Commissary General had contented himself with a dignified denial of the charges brought against his department by the commanding General he would have been entitled to a court of inquiry and to produce testimony in his own behalf. What he has gained by behaving like a common barroom brawler instead of like an officer and a gentleman is that a court-martial cannot take any account of the merits of the controversy. He can no more plead provocation for his verbal assault upon the commanding General than he could have pleaded provocation if he had made a personal assault upon the commanding General on parade. He himself says that Gen. MILES'S charges "goaded him to a species of desperation," and in effect pleads temporary insanity. But officers who are also gentlemen do not allow themselves to be goaded into using such language as Gen. EAGAN deliberately wrote and read to the commission under any provocation whatever, and men who do allow themselves to be goaded into using it are unfit to wear the uniform of the United States Army.

SLOW OF BELIEF.

One of the most interesting statements in THE TIMES'S financial cable dispatch from London published Monday morning was that about the feeling prevalent in London that cliques have "regulated the pace" of the rise of values in the stock market here, a feeling that "holds back the quieter sort of speculators."

The great financiers of London are supposed to have a wonderful command of information. They get early hints of what is going on in Kings' chambers, in foreign offices, and in the councils of Ministers. But they often exhibit a strange lack of acquaintance with conditions in this city, or else are temperamentally reluctant to believe what they hear about us. Long after the return of prosperity in our business affairs was foreseen and known here the minds of London financial editors were filled with the gloomiest apprehensions about our future, and they were constantly running up danger signals to warn the unwary investor against American securities. So it happens now that the activity and high prices of our stock market lead to no heavy buying in London; on the contrary, there is considerable selling, much of it induced, no doubt, by the fear that we may begin to call for gold in payment of the immense sums London owes us; and some by the fact that American securities are about the only thing readily salable.

Cliques do habitually influence the tone of the stock market. They are no doubt at work now. But the most powerful clique in the world would have striven in vain to produce the great rise that has taken place in the values of our securities in the past year.

Is the great increase in railroad earnings the work of a clique? Have the cliques got hold of the banks and forced them to run their exchanges up from $850,000,000 a year ago to $1,250,000,000 for the week just past? If so, it must be the cliques that have expanded the loans of the associated banks by more than a hundred millions in the last year. They are profound and subtle psychologists, too, these cliques. They have with marvelous ingenuity contrived to lighten the spirits of the American people with a fictitious joy, making them see dollars in their business that have no real existence but are only the delusive phantoms of an imitation prosperity.

By and by, when the "quieter sort" of London speculators get the news and begin to buy American securities, they may find that the cliques have continued their merry work of raising quotations even above the present high level.

PULPIT ORATORY.

Time was when Brooklyn was known throughout the United States not less as the home and arena of HENRY WARD BEECHER than as the third city in the Union, which then it also was. Whatever Mr. BEECHER did for Brooklyn, in respect to real estate, he undoubtedly "boomed" Plymouth Church. And he did so much to "advertise the town," as to endear himself to a large number of persons who were not in the least interested, as specialists, in religion or morality, but who were deeply interested in "the town." It is curious now to reflect that the animated and gesticulatory Mr. TALMAGE was brought in as a rival to BEECHER, who without doubt amounted to something. The "location" of Mr. TALMAGE'S tabernacle probably had in fact nothing whatever to do with any scheme to build up the region around that part of Schermerhorn Street, but in these days people will impute motives to the most innocent actions. It was not so in the days of our fathers. If it had been so, and they had had the inestimable advantages of yellow journalism, only consider what a beautiful scandal would have been made out of the establishment of the "Federal City" where it could not but promote the value of the Custis estate. If such a "real estate operation" were attempted now we can imagine what would have been said about "Boss GEORGE."

Without reference to these larger issues, it is proper to point out that a church is, of itself, a business enterprise, and that upon the "voluntary system" which prevails in this country it must justify its existence by adducing an efficient popular demand. There is a very familiar anecdote that Mr. BEECHER himself dissuaded his Trustees from building a larger and more ornate edifice than the brick barn in which he discoursed, upon the ground that after he had gone there would be nobody who could fill it. It is possible that the laymen who have charge of the temporalities have since been impressed with his carnal or horse wisdom. There is another anecdote of a sagacious organ builder who was asked why he did not bid for the extensive organ which was installed in Plymouth Church during Mr. BEECHER'S lifetime. His answer confirmed the serpentine wisdom of the pastor. "Suppose BEECHER died, where is my money coming from? No, I build Catholic organs, and I am sure of my pay whether the priest dies or not."

The moral of both which stories seems to be that where a church is not an ecclesiastical institution but mainly a lectureship on ethics, its prosperity depends upon the attractiveness of the lecturer employed. Reports seem to agree that the new pastor of Plymouth Church, in spite of the "Western accent," of which Mr. SHEARMAN deprecated the depreciation, has enough to say and knows well enough how to say it, to promise a return of something like the prosperity which Plymouth Church enjoyed during the pastorate of BEECHER. That is good news for Brooklyn, and indeed for the whole metropolitan district. For at present it must be owned that the metropolitan community does not possess a pulpit orator, unless Mr. HILLIS be he, who can command much interest beyond the boundaries of his own congregation. Even if the new preacher's success be a success of curiosity, it must be owned, in the first place, that BEECHER'S success was the success of creating and appeasing a chronic curiosity, and in the second place that curiosity may find much less profitable objects than ethical discourses.

We observe with sorrow that Assemblyman SULLIVAN in his Cigarette Manufacturers' License bill has attempted to play a wicked practical joke on the Republican Legislature in which he is an opposition member. The purpose of the bill, evident and unmistakable, is to drive out of the business the small rivals of the Tobacco Trust, leaving the field and the profits more nearly clear for that concern. But Republican Legislatures are always foes of the octopus in whatever shape he may come. They investigate him, they enact prohibitions on his right to live, they denounce him, and make a fine record for the perusal of the voter. And here comes SULLIVAN with a shameless bill in the interest of the Tobacco Trust, asking the Legislature to pass it! His bill appears in the guise of an innocent health measure requiring a "person" intending to manufacture cigarettes to obtain a license and to give a bond that his cigarettes shall contain no injurious material. This is clearly an attempt to kill off the small individual manufacturers of cigarettes who undersell the trust. The trust tried to rid itself of these competitors by refusing to permit them to buy the raw material of their business, but in a somewhat celebrated case the courts declared this to be an illegal restraint of trade. The Sullivan bill would effectually destroy the competitors of the trust. But how can the Republican Party, whose heart always beats warmly for the workingman, put itself on record by passing a bill so redolent of the influence of the octopus?

It is given out in Madrid that the Ministry will apply to the Cortes for leave to sell the Caroline, the Ladrone, and the Pellew Islands. The application is to be made upon the express ground that Spain is unable to maintain the forces necessary to defend them. Upon which it may be remarked that this announcement shows the hypocrisy of the Spanish complaints of our taking the Philippines. If Spain cannot now defend the subordinate groups of islands, still less could she defend the Philippines. As a matter of fact, she is far better off in respect to the remaining islands than if we had not relieved her of the Philippines, because we give her $20,000,000, not for the Philippines, perhaps, but as a general lubricant of the transaction. She is so much better off for the defense of the other islands which yet she declares to be indefensible. It remains to be seen what ground Señor MONTERO RIOS, who has especially and publicly denounced us for abusing the rights of conquerors, will take upon the proposition to sell what Spain has left.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Not even the South itself has a more vital interest in the development of Southern industries than is taken by the New England manufacturers, especially those whose product is cotton cloth of one kind or another. The stockholders of mills like those at Fall River have noted with apprehensions well grounded on the diminution or disappearance of profits, the recent steady increase in the number and size of factories built in the cotton-growing part of the country, and naturally they are studying the relative advantages and disadvantages of the two regions with the greatest care. Hitherto they have tried to hope that, though the South is favored by proximity to raw material, an abundant supply of comparatively cheap and docile labor, and less stringent laws regulating the hours and age of employment, New England's industrial supremacy can still be maintained because the Northern operatives have a greater aptitude for this sort of work, and therefore can more than earn their higher wages. This whole theory of the situation, according to a Fall River mill agent who has been conducting a quiet investigation of Southern conditions, is in need of thorough revision. The Boston Transcript quotes him as saying that if the Northern mills had nothing to fear except the cheap labor and long hours of their new competitors there would be no great cause for anxiety. According to this authority the Southern mill hands are naturally as intelligent as those of New England; will demand and get higher wages and shorter hours in the immediate future, and unionism is sure to develop among them. The one permanent and dangerous superiority which he credits to the Southern mills is, curiously enough, their isolation. Plants separated from each other as were for many years the factories of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Maine, possess two advantages which a mill that is one of many in a large town will never have—the operatives, having few opportunities for employment, are necessarily more tractable, and the preservation of business secrets is vastly easier.

—Among the differences between the army and the navy, none is more fundamental or produces more obvious and important results than that relating to promotion from the lowest to the higher grades of the respective services. The private soldier can aspire to any rank, and, with ability, industry, and a fair share of luck, he can easily enough attain the pay and power of a commanding officer. The man-of-war's man has no such privilege. No matter what he knows or does, a commission is beyond his reach. Which of these systems is the better is not a question for lay decision. On general principles, Americanism and democracy alike forbid the advocacy of a rule that closes in any man's face the door to deserved advancement, and yet it must be confessed that the navy theory of "every officer a gentleman" has its merits, while that of the army, which makes Eagans more or less numerous, to that extent works very badly. Gen. EAGAN illustrates many things. As a child he played around maternal washtubs at an army post. He entered the ranks as soon as the regulations permitted, and his record as a private was that of an energetic, courageous, and ambitious man. His conduct attracted attention, and reckless bravery in the campaign against Capt. JACK put him in the line of quick promotion. But his studies never included a course in manners, and his training never developed in him the quality of self-restraint. In the navy he would have remained an excellent seaman; the army gave him a chance to use the language of a blackguard in the hearing of the whole world. And he utilized the opportunity—there is no doubt about that. It would be absurd, of course, to say that Gen. EAGAN'S humble origin explains his misbehavior. The "gentlemen" of the navy, too, are often of humble origin, and the opportunities of the army produce admirable officers much oftener than they produce Eagans. But the discipline at West Point and Annapolis undoubtedly produces better and safer results than that of the berth deck or the barrack.

—One of our correspondents made yesterday a decidedly rash assertion when he wrote—"In the fight against the miserable superstition misnamed 'Christian Science,' in which all decent people as well as all decent newspapers find themselves enlisted." Words that fitted better than "miserable superstition" might easily enough be found—"gross fraud," for instance, but the phrase is objectionable only because of its inadequacy, and as we have used it ourselves more than once we are not disposed to find fault with it. What cannot be admitted is the assumption that all decent people and newspapers are fighting, or even criticising, this most humiliating and disgusting modern device for exploiting and perverting the religious instinct. There are thousands and thousands of eminently decent persons who, though unattracted by the great delusion themselves, yet refrain with care from denouncing or ridiculing it. Why? Oh, because the practitioners of the cult craftily use, and its followers ignorantly repeat, revered names with glib familiarity. As for newspapers, not a few of them, whether from cynical indifference or interested impartiality we do not know, do not find it incompatible with decency to fill column after column with the blasphemies and imbecilities of the "Scientists." The Denver Republican, for instance, allows "a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist," to inflict regularly upon its readers columns of stuff like this: "The end of sickness, sin, discontent, and unhappiness has come for all who are ready to cut loose from their blind leaders and be governed by Truth as found in the Bible, when the search is conducted in the light of 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' by MARY BAKER G. EDDY."

—One of the Government's "contract Surgeons" has managed not only to get himself into serious trouble with the customs authorities, but to raise several most puzzling questions in the ethics of tipping. The Surgeon arrived at San Francisco on a transport from Manila, and, being an enterprising man, with advanced ideas on the subject of free trade, he swathed himself before landing with yards and yards of costly Chinese silk. This was artfully disposed beneath the doctor's ordinary garments, and, thanks, probably, to a long course of army rations, the Inspectors would have suspected nothing had not the would-be smuggler been betrayed by an offended cabin boy. The youth may or may not have believed in a protective tariff, but he was an utter skeptic as to the adequacy of 25 cents as a reward for personal services extending over a long voyage. To that sum had the doctor's generosity been limited, and the boy set the minions of the law on the doctor's track. The problem is whether the betrayal was or was not excusable. If tips are legitimate wages, the boy was ill-treated; otherwise he is a miserable little scoundrel. We incline to the latter theory, holding that the tip-taker is necessarily a person of low motives and destitute of self-respect.

—It is to be hoped that a prejudice against "auto-trucks" will not be created by the eulogy on them that has just been pronounced by Mr. RICHARD CROKER. Those of us who have been preaching for years the doctrine that the horse is out of place in city streets are a bit confused, of course, by the accession of this new ally, just as expansionists of various kinds and qualities were troubled a few days ago by a remarkable essay on "door mats" that came from the same quarter. It must be remembered, however, that facts are facts and arguments are arguments, whatever their source. "Auto-truck" under another name and with another sponsor would be a cause for more enthusiasm; there is no use denying that; but still their merits all remain and so do the inconveniences of the animal they will certainly in time replace. The horse is a most noble animal, but he takes up a lot of valuable and much-needed room in modern cities, he makes necessary a lot of street cleaning that otherwise would be unnecessary, and he is a constant menace to the public health. Without the slightest slanginess one may say that there will be few or no flies on New York after the horse has departed from its limits.

THE AMERICAN TEACHER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, for one, must protest against the sneers and innuendoes of "Mr. J. W. Martin of London," in his lecture at Cooper Union on Friday night last. To be specific, nothing could be in worse taste than this language, quoted verbatim from THE TIMES'S report: "There was a school teacher who wanted a position as Principal and offered the Councilors part of his salary if he was elected. But he found he was on the wrong side of the Atlantic, for he was promptly dismissed from the service." Is it possible that an intelligent New York audience could have listened to this gross insult without resenting it? Let me inform Mr. Martin that school authorities and teachers are just as honorable and conscientious on this side of the Atlantic as they are in Great Britain, and that an offer of a bribe to a school official in New York would result in the swift and adequate punishment of the offender.

In the years of my boyhood I had the misfortune and disadvantage of residing in the British Isles, and my memory tells me that teachers in elementary schools were, from a social standpoint, regarded in England and Ireland as on the same level with butlers and footmen. Charles Dickens's novel, "Our Mutual Friend," affords corroboration of this statement. Matters in this direction may have improved of recent years, though I very much doubt it. Perhaps the corrupt candidate for promotion referred to by Mr. Martin was a Yellowplush translated from the kitchen to the classroom.

The American teacher, male or female, has no social superior. As to the morals of our elementary instructors, I can safely assert that in no country on earth are truth and honor held in higher regard than they are among the common school teachers of the United States.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE.

New York, Jan. 14, 1899.

REPLIES AD INFINITUM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Sunday a New York minister delivered a discourse upon "Schoolboy Answers to Ingersoll," which was, in effect, a reply to some recent replies to what may be termed Col. Ingersoll's reply to the assumptions of orthodox theologians. Next week some other minister will probably feel called upon to reply to the minister aforesaid. All of which is very amusing, and irresistibly recalls Jonathan Swift's fleas, which had "other fleas to bite 'em, and so proceed ad infinitum."

Meanwhile, the "fons et origo" of all this pother, the redoubtable Colonel himself, pays no attention either to his critics or his critics' critics, but is getting a tremendous amount of free advertising, with crowded houses en route. When will some of our preachers learn common sense?

A. E. G.

New York, Jan. 16, 1899.

CONGRESS AND THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Congress, in the act of 1873, put the whole subject of railroad transportation of the mails into the hands of the Postmaster General, only setting a limit above which he must not go. But each of the seventeen Postmaster Generals, from 1873 to 1898, has at all times paid the maximum amounts set by that law and its amendments. This, although freight earnings have fallen 50 per cent. in the twenty-five years, while the compensation for carrying the mails has been decreased less than 15 per cent. in the same time. Of course there is every year a deficit, and these deficits have cost the United States Treasury in the twenty-five years more than $150,000,000. The department pleads that Congress has had its attention called to the facts, has enacted no change, and has regularly made up the deficits, showing that Congress means things to go on as they have gone. Congress can truthfully say that it has already given the Postmaster General full powers. Between the two, the enormous and profligate overpayments to the railroads still go on.

Each year Congress passes an appropriation "for necessary and special facilities on trunk lines from New York to Atlanta and New Orleans." The appropriation regularly contains the clause, "Provided, that no part of the appropriation made by this paragraph shall be expended unless the Postmaster General shall deem such expenditure necessary in order to promote the interest of the Postal Service." Year after year the department reports against this expenditure, the words of the 1897 report, Page 180, being: "The service in general will be better if the special facility appropriation is discontinued." And year by year the Postmaster General pays over the money, the amount noted in the 1898 report, Page 16, being $175,973.

There is no ground to hope that the Postmaster General will in the future, any more than he has in the past, exercise his discretion in the interest of the people of the United States. When such men as Thomas L. James, Walter Q. Gresham, and John Wanamaker have left their discretion unused, from whom can we hope better things?

Whatever adjustments are to be made at all, must come from Congress. Any move the Postmaster General might undertake in the interest of fair play would be resisted by the recipients of the overpayments, who would instantly enlist Senators and Representatives to interfere for them. Even Andrew Jackson's iron will would have to be strained to carry through the measures which the Postmaster General, if he were a capable business man, acting on business principles, would forthwith undertake. To Congress, and to Congress alone, we must look.

S. W. GREEN.

New York, Jan. 16, 1899.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I send you an extract from a speech delivered by Henry Ward Beecher at Fort Sumter, S. C., April 14, 1865. It may be of interest at this time, in connection with "expansion" and "anti-expansion" theories and arguments:

We do not want your cities or your fields; we do not envy you your prolific soil, nor heavens full of perpetual Summer. Let agriculture revel here; let manufactures make every stream twice musical; build fleets in every port; inspire the arts of peace with genius second only to that of Athens, and we shall be glad in your gladness and rich in your wealth. All that we ask is unswerving loyalty and universal liberty; and that, in the name of this high sovereignty of the United States of America, we demand, and that with the blessing of Almighty God, we will have!

We raise our fathers' banner, that it may bring back better blessings than those of old; that it may cast out the devil of discord; that it may restore lawful government and a prosperity purer and more enduring than that which it protected before; that it may win parted friends from their alienation; that it may inspire hope and inaugurate universal liberty; that it may say to the sword, Return to thy sheath, and to the plow and sickle, Go forth; that it may heal all jealousies, unite all policies, inspire a new national life, compact our strength, purify our principles, ennoble our national ambitions, and make this people great and strong, not for aggression and quarrelsomeness, but for the peace of the world; giving to us the glorious prerogative of leading all nations to juster laws, to more humane policies; to sincerer friendship, to rational instituted civil liberty, and to universal Christian brotherhood.

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

He's faithful—to his country, whatever may betide.
True—to his convictions, with conscience as his guide.
Firm—as a rock, for justice and the right.
Earnest—in endeavor to spread fair freedom's light.
Strong—in resolution to make this land the best,
Grateful—that here we have no monarch, East or West.
Hopeful—for its future, that it may ever be
The land of happy homes and smiling liberty.

CHARLES E. POTTS.

Troy, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1899.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The smoke nuisance and the efforts of the Health Board to abate it bring up for discussion a question of great importance to the officials who must be annoyed by the futility of their endeavors to enforce the law, to the residents of the city whose health and comfort are injured, or most of all to the owners of the smoking furnaces, the smoke being an evidence of imperfect combustion and consequent waste of fuel. The writer, who for a number of years has made a study of the chemistry of combustion, requests space in your columns for an explanation which may aid in solving the smoke problem.

The best authorities agree that for practical purposes it is sufficiently accurate to compute the amount of air chemically required for the combustion of bituminous coal at 120 cubic feet per pound, or 240,000 cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds. Perfect combustion, however, with this amount of air is possible only on a very small scale in the laboratory where time and attention can be given for its thorough diffusion, so that each atom of carbon and hydrogen is brought into contact with its equivalent of oxygen, but in actual practice in steam boiler furnaces, where the conditions are not favorable to perfect diffusion, a greater quantity of air is necessary to facilitate the combustion of the atoms. This allowance for waste would make the total amount of air required in a properly constructed furnace 350,000 cubic feet per ton of 2,000 pounds.

If the furnace is so constructed that the total amount of air is neither more nor less than a sufficiency and its diffusion and consequent contact of the atoms of its oxygen with the atoms of solid carbon and hydro-carbon gases arising from the coal so complete that each atom of carbon and hydrogen is brought into mechanical contact with its combining equivalent of oxygen, part of this oxygen combines with the hydrogen arising from the coal forming steam, and the remaining oxygen combining with the solid carbon of the coal gas, together with the nitrogen of the air, which had its oxygen combined with the combustible constituent of the coal, and the remaining surplus of air would then pass up the chimney as colorless, incombustible gases, thus producing the most perfect combustion and the greatest quantity of heat obtainable from the coal.

If the air supply is deficient but its diffusion as perfect as above described, so that as great a percentage of its oxygen is taken up and usefully employed, then, in the first case, part of this oxygen will combine with the hydrogen to form steam, and the remaining portion, with part of the solid carbon and carbon of the coal gas, to form carbonate acid, while part of the liberated carbon, not finding its equivalent of oxygen, is deposited, and mechanically mixing with the steam forms smoke. In this case the quantity of air to be raised in temperature is less than in the first case, but this is only obtained by a reduction in the atoms of combustibles combining, and the resulting temperature is lowered in proportion to the amount of carbon which escapes uncombined with oxygen.

The products which pass up the chimney during this imperfect combustion are carbonic acid, the nitrogen of such air as has been usefully employed, the remaining air of which the oxygen was not utilized, and steam, holding solid carbon mechanically suspended, rendering the escaping gases visible as smoke, varying in darkness according to the amount of solid carbon held in suspension. Again, the air may be sufficient in quantity, or even in excess, but so badly diffused that part of the coal gas escapes direct into the chimney, or part of the carbonic acid in passing through or over the solid carbon on the bars may take up more carbon, which would reduce it from carbonic acid to carbonic oxyde, and if this latter be not supplied with oxygen to again raise it to carbonic acid a reduction of temperature results.

In these cases it has been assumed that the oxygen has been brought into contact with the carbon and hydrogen at the temperature necessary for their immediate chemical combination, for if not, a cooling effect results, part of the heat produced by the atoms that have combined being absorbed in raising this temperature of the combined gases.

This explanation will show that unless each atom of carbon and hydrogen is brought into actual contact with its equivalent of oxygen it cannot combine with it, and is therefore lost for the production of heat, the result being waste of fuel and smoky chimneys. This can be prevented by the construction of boiler furnaces on true scientific principles, so that sufficient air is introduced into the combustion chamber, divided into three jets, or laminae, and at the proper temperature for the chemical combination of its oxygen with the solid carbon and hydrocarbon gases of the coal. There should be no difficulty in devising such a furnace by applying the principle on a large scale of the Argand or Bunsen burners.

Notwithstanding the assertions of some coal dealers, there is a large percentage of economy in the use of soft coal in place of anthracite, or why such persistence in the use of jets for producing steam in the face of threatened criminal prosecution? In England and on the Continent of Europe devices for the prevention of smoke have been in successful use for over fifty years, the dark cloud of smoke which hangs over London and other cities emanating more from the household use of soft coal than from boiler furnaces.

The cause of the failure on the part of the steam-using public in this country to utilize such devices may be attributed partly to the comparatively recent introduction into general use of soft coal for producing steam, to the fallacy diligently propagated by the hard coal operator that such devices cause increase in cost of fuel, in face of the fact that the least efficient of them produces a decided saving not only in soft coal, but in anthracite.

If the Board of Health would issue a notice calling for a competitive test of appliances for preventing smoke, with the understanding that its official approval would be given to the most efficient, there is not the slightest doubt that there would be a number offered for such test end of which one could be selected that would be able to abate or entirely abolish this intolerable nuisance.

D. DE KREMER.

Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1899.

The Four Tracks Agitation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this morning appears a remarkable bit of logic by Mr. Thomas G. Shearman 2d. Two tracks on Amsterdam Avenue, he says, are dangerous, but their usefulness outweighs the danger. Four tracks, though still more dangerous, would be still more useful. In this way any possible number of tracks may be justified. "Civilization begins when man is driven out of such pampering softness into the dangers attendant on the struggle for life," &c.; e. g., dodging electric cars. Surely this almost takes one's breath away. Can it be that we are still in the eleventh century? Nothing has since appeared more worthy of the early schoolmen. The Rev. Dr. Peters will not be injured by attacks of this kind. The people of the west side may congratulate themselves that they have at least one man who is not afraid to characterize this infamous outrage as it deserves.

GEORGE P. SHEARS, M. D.

New York, Jan. 15, 1899.

The Siege of Havana in 1762.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is abundant evidence that Colonial troops from New York and New England took part with the English land and naval forces which captured Havana in August, 1762. I have made some effort without success to learn where the muster rolls of the New York troops can be found. Mr. Hastings, the State Historian, says that his bureau does not contain them. THE TIMES published last year a letter of its correspondent, John Denison Champlin, giving an interesting account of the siege and capture by the English in 1762 of both Manila and Havana. Mr. Champlin stated that he had in his possession the original roster of a Rhode Island company which participated in the siege of Havana. I am sure the muster rolls of the New York troops, who also participated in the same siege, are worth publishing. Perhaps some one of your readers can tell where to find them.

J. S. L.

Schenectady, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1899.

The Waste of Croton Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your article in to-day's paper in relation to the waste of Croton water, it is not a little surprising that there appears to be no attention given to the unlawful use of hose in washing the sidewalks and areas. This usage is expressly forbidden by the department, yet no one appears to concern himself about it; is it not the duty of policemen to stop such proceedings?

WILLIAM BERNARD.

New York, Jan. 16, 1899.

Has the Government the Power?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In arguing whether the United States can annex the islands as colonies, is there not sometimes a confusing of the people of the United States with the Government of the United States?

The people can exercise our sovereignty to the full, even to the altering of our Constitution or the formal disavowing of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, but the Government is bound by our Constitution; and it is open to argument whether the Constitutional right to declare war carries with it the right of such annexation, the latter not being an invariable or necessary concomitant of war.

The question, then, is not whether the United States can do it, but whether our Constitution, as it stands, gives our Government the power to do it.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 16, 1899.

Brooklyn Elevated Road Discomforts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Riding on the Brooklyn Elevated Road this morning I noticed an advertisement that read like this: "If you want to ride in comfort and get there sure, ride in the Brooklyn 'L.'" I think it would have been more to the point if it had read thus: "If you want to ride in an icebox and contract pneumonia sure, ride in the Brooklyn 'L.'" It is an outrage on the traveling public. The coldest day this Winter I came down on the Fifth Avenue line and there was no heat whatever in the cars. I know that your valuable paper will have the thanks of the public if you will give a little space to this matter.

A. B. L.

Brooklyn, Jan. 14, 1899.

EXEMPT PERSONAL PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to settle a dispute, would you kindly answer in the next issue of your valuable journal how much, or to what amount, is personal property exempt (if any) from taxation? By doing so you will oblige a reader of your paper.

DISPUTE.

The laws of New York for 1896, Vol. I., Chapter 908, Section 4, enumerate all cases in which personal property is exempt from taxation. This section of the law is quoted in the Consolidation act. The Department of Taxes and Assessment, in reply to an inquiry, said that, according to this law, the following personal property is not taxed:

"All personal property other than Government bonds, city bonds, shares of stock of corporations, and imported goods in original packages, is liable to taxation, except that which is exempt under the law from execution, which means about $300 to $500 worth of household effects, including wearing apparel."

The last class of exemption includes principally the tools, implements, &c., that a person needs in order to carry on his trade, business, or profession.

NUGGETS.

Change Wanted.

What some people need more than anything else is change—they have dollars and they need sense.—Jewish Comment.

Preferences as to Men.

A woman despises a man who makes a donkey of himself; a pack-horse being far more to her liking.—Detroit Journal.

Inappropriate.

Crimsonbeak—It doesn't seem exactly right to call talk "gas."

Yeast—Why not?

Crimsonbeak—Because they say talk is cheap.—Yonkers Statesman.

Not So to His.

Jack—She is generous to a fault.

Tom—Must be a mistake. I told her that I had a great many faults, and she said she knew it, and hoped that I would refrain from calling on her in the future.—Somerville Journal.

Not Quite Sure.

"Do you think bachelors ought to be taxed?" some one asked.

"I'm not quite sure yet," she answered dreamily. "Give me another week and maybe I'll be able to land him without any outside help."—Chicago Post.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

From The Ohio State Journal.

Whatever wasn't good,
Or what was spoiled in cookin',
They'd throw into our yard
When none of us were lookin'.

We got it in our heads
That we were much molested,
So on a Sunday eve
We had 'em all arrested.

On Monday was the trial—
Although the Judge dismissed 'em;
My pa an' ma an' me
An' everybody hissed 'em.

That got 'em pretty hot—
They swore they'd raise the dickens.
They did! That very night
They poisoned all our chickens!

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

A Night of Many Interesting Theatrical Incidents.

MISS NETHERSOLE AS PAULA

"Because She Loved Him So," "That Man," and "The Ragged Earl" —Yesterday's Music.

"Because She Loved Him So," the three-act comic play presented at the Madison Square Theatre last evening by one of Charles Frohman's innumerable companies, is another of those light after-dinner entertainments of which there is rarely any lack in this town of many theatres. It was adapted by William Gillette from a French farce by Bisson and Leclercq, called "Jalouse," and it is likely that the adapter has not stuck too closely to the original, which, however, assuredly contained the diverting central idea of "Because She Loved Him So."

The principal personages in the new piece are a young woman who is so very fond of her husband as to drive him nearly to distraction with her jealous suspicions; the husband, whom Mr. Gillette represents as the most blameless and amiable of men, and the young woman's two old parents, who have been billing and cooing for thirty odd years, and have never exchanged a harsh word.

It occurs to these two foolish old folks that if they pretend to quarrel for jealousy's sake they can set a pretty and useful object lesson to the youngsters which may cure them. This they proceed to do, with disastrous results, for presently the old lady, who, it seems, has exactly the same sort of disposition as her daughter, is jealous in earnest and is packing her belongings, while she talks about divorce.

The construction of this play is not particularly ingenious, and some of its fun is utterly conventional; but it develops a few scenes of extraordinary freshness and delightful humor. It has also two or three potent touches of sentiment.

The performance is generally admirable. Ida Conquest, an uncommonly interesting young actress, denotes the impetuous nature of the young wife, her fondness and her suspicion, so graphically as to make them seem natural, and compel some sort of sympathy. She has her share to perform, of course, in some purely and wildly farcical episodes, and she enters fully into the spirit of these, too. J. E. Dodson, as the estimable old gentleman, pretending to be a brute, and having all sorts of fun with the household utensils, while giving way to his uxorious feeling on the sly, is also well placed. The rôle is easy for a comedian so skilful and exceedingly grateful, too, for Wealthby has splendid "entrances" and telling "exits," and occupies the centre of the stage much of the time. Arnold Daly acquits himself admirably in a scene of bewilderment and anger.

Edwin Arden bears the customary light comedy rôle of such plays with tact and skill, while Kate Meek and Leonora Braham are both thoroughly efficient. The piece is handsomely staged.

Oliver West	Edwin Arden
John Weatherby	J. E. Dodson
Thomas Weatherby	Arnold Daly
Edward Marsh	William B. Smith
Rev. Lyman Langley	Tully Marshall
Albert Pritchard	W. J. Constantine
Jackson	Charles Eldridge
Breslin	Roy Fairchild
Gertrude West	Ida Conquest
Mrs. John Weatherby	Kate Meek
Donna Adelina Gonzales	Leonora Braham
Margaret	Maggie Fielding
Busan	Margaret Mayo
Julie Langley	Edythe Skerrett
Mrs. Jackson	Frances Comstock

"THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY."

Olga Nethersole Presents Pinero's Fine Play at Wallack's.

Miss Nethersole, beginning the second week of her engagement at Wallack's last night, presented Arthur W. Pinero's fine play called "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." In the rôle of Paula she invites comparison only with Mrs. Kendal, who is manifestly not so well fitted to it temperamentally as the younger actress. A thorough review of Miss Nethersole's portrayal, however, is out of the question this morning. Her acting seemed to be consistent and interpretative, while it was not nearly so deficient in either gracefulness or repose as it was in "The Termagant." The performance was enjoyed by an audience which almost filled the theatre.

"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" is a veritable masterwork in point of construction. It holds one's attention from beginning to end. The dialogue is as fresh and vital as ever, and the interest of the play has not faded in the least. To the habitual playgoer the expertness, ingenuity, and good taste of Arthur Pinero are ever delightful. But the dramatist has nobler traits than these. He understands his subject, which is always human nature. He has closely observed at first hand the effect of human actions upon human beings. He has studied manners minutely. He has abundant sympathy with his fellow-men.

The mere story of this particular play is, of course, fanciful and unlikely. Sir George's marriage to Mabel is the sort of thing which often mildly shocks "society," but such a man as Aubrey Tanqueray, an English gentleman of some cultivation and of good instincts, would not be likely to wed a Paula Ray. One can sympathize with his lonesomeness and his keen sense of the injustice of society to women, and even with his appreciation of the good fellowship of Paula, without quite believing in the marriage. As for Paula herself, she has few counterparts in real life probably. Her refined beauty, her rare personal charm, her good manners, her polite bearing are not the customary qualities of the "Mrs. Jarmans" of the English half world, which is but a dull and unsavory state of existence.

Mr. Pinero has, in fact, imagined a nineteenth century Thais, and deliberately placed her in such a position as to exhibit, often with powerful dramatic effect, the impossibility of her happy existence in a modern social environment. His play conveys no moral lesson at all, but it is an example of realistic art. But it is as interesting a play as the stage has lately seen, and one that will live long.

The general performance was of a fair quality. Mr. Thalberg is a conscientious actor who pleases by his polite bearing and his intelligence, but he was not so precisely the kind of man Aubrey Tanqueray should be as Mr. Kendal was. The Cayley Drummle, Mrs. Cortelyon, and Ellean were well meant but feeble impersonations. By way of compensation, Fred Thorne made a droll "character study" of the worldly-wise old physician in Act I. It is likely that Miss Nethersole's managers can get more than a week's run out of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" if they so desire.

Sir George Orreyd, Bart.	W. Graham Browne
Capt. Hugh Ardale	Hamilton Revelle
Aubrey Tanqueray	T. B. Thalberg
Cayley Drummle	S. Miller Kent
Frank Misquith, Q. C.	Leonard Outram
Gordon Jayne, M. D.	Fred Thorne
Morse	Charles Wellesley
Lady Orreyd	Lillian Hingston
Mrs. Cortelyon	Miss Emmerson
Ellean	Madge McIntosh
Paula	Olga Nethersole

"THAT MAN."

Mrs. Palmer Produces a Comic Piece by Anita Vivant Chartres.

Contrary to the announcements the injunction which was to have restrained Mrs. A. M. Palmer from presenting her version of Anita Vivanti Chartres's farcical piece called "That Man" at the Herald Square Theatre last night was not granted, and the piece was performed before an enthusiastic audience which filled every available seat in the theatre. There was no end of applause. In spite of the attractions elsewhere, too, many prominent first nighters went to see "That Man" and seemed to like it.

"That Man" turned out to be a very ordinary farce, the principal personage in which, a sort of burlesque ami de femmes, makes it his business to interfere in all matrimonial squabbles which come under his notice. This gentleman, impersonated by that dry and angular comedian, Reuben Fax, is involved in three several domestic disturbances. The three misused wives are portrayed in a sufficiently sprightly way by Isabelle Evesson, Stella Kenny, and Ada Deaves, while Ramie Austen, as a comical maidservant, and R. F. Cotton, as a dignified butler, are well cast. Olive Redpath, lately of "The French Maid" company, appears as a reprehensible but attractive adventuress.

The action passes in New York in the present hour, and the proceedings are not less like the daily life around us than those of farces generally are. As in countless other plays of this description the embroglio reaches its full development at a masquerade ball. Richard Marston has provided good scenery.

Theophilus Montjoy	Reuben Fax
Bijou Marie Dupont	Ollie Redpath
Tom Harvest	Albert A. Andruss
Claire Harvest	Isabelle Evesson
Jimmy Dalton	Henry Stockbridge
Dolly Dalton	Stella Kenney
Theodore Vane	John E. Ince
Electra Vane	Ada Deaves
Lucy Smith	Lottie Briscoe
Squibbs	Robert F. Cotton
Flora	C. F. Burnett
Waiter	Harry Levian
Sinkers	Johnny Hughes

"THE RAGGED EARL."

Andrew Mack as a Hero of Irish Romantic Drama at the Academy.

English "sporting drama" gave place on the big stage of the Academy last night to Irish romantic drama, with a "singing comedian" in the principal rôle. Ernest Lacy and Joseph Humphreys are the authors of "The Ragged Earl," which Messrs. Rich and Harris have set on the stage sumptuously. It is made up of the old, familiar materials—how could it be otherwise?—and Andrew Mack plays the title rôle in his accustomed way.

Mr. Mack introduced the inevitable lullaby and a song called "My Sweet Maid," which had such a swing as to make it so much of a favorite that all the gallery lads either whistled it or sang it as they left the house. The actor had a host of friends in the crowded house, who sent him an immense floral harp of Erin, insisted upon a speech at the end of the first act, and applauded and shouted in the other entr'actes with genuine Irish fervor. Except to fill out the pictures, there was little for the supporting company to do. Ben Turner Ringgold, once of Wallack's and Daly's companies, had a taking "character bit" as Lord Wildbrook, the old roué, who would have wedded the lass destined to be the Ragged Countess, while Henry Herman and James Vincent were sufficiently clever villains to win hisses from the gallery gods.

Gerald Fitzgerald	Andrew Mack
Patrick O'Kellar	W. J. Mason
Larry Donovan	James Vincent
Maurice O'Brian	Thomas Jackson
Father Barry	John C. Fenton
Sir Henry Hardcastle	Henry Herman
Ralph Forester	Edwin Brandt
James	Thomas Mackay
Lord Wildbrook	B. T. Ringgold
A Process Server	J. T. Thomas
Reegan	Barney Williams
Mrs. Fitzmaurice	Minnie Monk
Kathleen Fitzmaurice	Josephine Lovett
Una Fitzmaurice	Georgia Florence Olp
Sarah McHugh	Annie Ward Tiffany

"AIDA" AT THE OPERA.

Verdi's Famous Work Given for the First Time This Season.

Verdi's "Aïda" was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. There were many features of the performance which seemed to indicate that the management had put the opera on merely to fill a gap in the general progress of the season. It was necessary, of course, to make occasional use of so admirable a tenor as M. Saléza, to employ artists on the regular subscription nights not employed in the Nibelung series, and to afford a relief to the style of that series. If there had been any evidence of a serious attempt to present the work adequately no one would have cared to speculate as to why it was given. But the stage management was generally slipshod, and there was no endeavor to make account of the spectacular features of the work. Even the Egyptian trumpets were omitted. Furthermore, it was not a stretch of fancy that led an old operagoer to suppose that there had been no rehearsal.

The principal singers engaged in the performance showed every disposition to make much of the vocal beauties of the work at the expense of the dramatic. Every one sang to the audience, and the grand finale of the triumph scene was carried out in oratorio style, except for Signor Mancinelli's eagerness to hurry things at times. Indeed, the conductor seemed to be in haste most of the evening.

The principal artists delighted the audience highly by their singing. Mme. Nordica's Aïda is so familiar to this public that it is unnecessary to say much about it at this time. A rôle like Aïda, once worked out in all its details by an experienced singer, is not likely to be subjected to any vital modifications. Changes in its performance are of degree rather than of kind. Last night Mme. Nordica was fully up to the customary standard of its dramatic force. In this it was admirably supported by the work of Signor Campanari as Amonasro. The popular baritone was in fine voice, and as he is singing this season with more tone and greater freedom of emission than ever before, he was altogether a satisfying representative of the Ethiopian King.

M. Saléza was the Radames, and it was authoritatively stated that he sang the part for the first time in his life. This would readily account for some timidity in his treatment of the music in his earlier scenes and an utter lack of significant action in the great ensemble. But in the Nile scene his temperament had full sway, and he sang with splendidly passionate force and with abundant voice. Mme. Mantelli's Amneris was dramatic in the old-fashioned Italian style, which is by no means with influence upon the present public. She was heartily applauded after her important scenes.

M. Plançon was the Ramfis, and it goes without saying that he was a satisfactory interpreter of the part. Mr. Pringle was a King of a type which has become quite familiar. Mlle. Bauermeister sang the music of the Priestess with curious tone production. The audience was large and generous in its applause. To-night "Die Walküre" will be given in its regular place as the second work of the Nibelung series.

PLUNKET GREENE'S SONG RECITAL.

Second of His Entertainments at Chamber Music Hall.

Mr. Plunket Greene, the popular Irish basso, gave the second of his series of three song recitals at Chamber Music Hall yesterday afternoon. The audience was, as it generally is at such entertainments, composed chiefly of ladies, who were mightily moved by the dying gallantry of the estimable fox, and the wars of the famous cats of Kilkenny as lyrically recited by Mr. Greene. The programme was, according to the custom, divided into two parts. The first consisted of Schubart's "Abendlied," the fourteenth century song, "Joseph, lieber Joseph mein"; the seventeenth century, "Ein frölichs Gesang," Brahms's "Wie bist du meine Königin," and "Ständchen," Dvorak's "Songs My Mother Taught Me," and "Tune Thy Strings, O Gypsy," Caroline Maude's "Magdalen," and Villiers Stanford's "Battle of Pelusium."

The second part consisted of traditional airs. They were the French "Départ de l'âme" and "Dimanche à l'aube," the Hungarian "Mohac's Field" and "Shepherd, see thy horse's foaming mane," by Francis Korbay; the English "Sweet Kate," and the Irish "The midnight wind," "Little red fox," and "Kilkenny Cats." It is quite impossible to say anything new or interesting about Mr. Greene's song recitals. He comes to us pretty often, and, in spite of his faults, we love him still. That is chiefly because his faults are overbalanced by his virtues. We all know that it is not necessary to sing so loudly in Chamber Music Hall, and that when Mr. Greene does so he produces a not wholly agreeable quality of tone.

But he does interpret the feelings of his songs with fine skill, and with unfailing sincerity, and he enunciates the text so that it is possible to tell what the songs are about without reading the little pamphlets containing the words. Furthermore, there is a strong personal charm in Mr. Greene's singing, and probably that more than anything else accounts for the large audiences which go to his recitals. Perhaps some day some scientist will compute in precise terms the amount of power in music exercised by the personal equation. Until that time unscientific persons who chronicle the incidents of musical seasons will have to content themselves with simply recognizing its existence.

"The School for Scandal" at Daly's.

"The School for Scandal" was revived at Daly's last night, and will be kept in the bill there all this week. Miss Rehan's portrayal of Lady Teazle requires no new word of commendation. The distribution of the other rôles, however, has been changed since last season.

White Whittlesey now takes the place of George Clarke as Joseph Surface, while Mr. Clarke makes his first appearance as Sir Peter Teazle. Sidney Herbert resumes his old rôle of Backbite, surrendering Crabtree, which he has lately played, to De Witt Jennings. May Cargill is the Lady Sneerwell and Mabel Roebuck the Maria. The other changes are unimportant. Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Candour, Mr. Owen as Sir Oliver, and Mr. Richman as Charles resume rôles in which they frequently have been seen. In the circumstances critical comment is not required. The comedy is beautifully mounted, as usual.

Wilson in "The Little Corporal."

Francis Wilson, after an absence from this city of several weeks, appeared at the Broadway Theatre last night for a two weeks' engagement in Harry B. Smith's and Ludwig Englander's operetta, "The Little Corporal." That Mr. Wilson has lost none of his power as a funmaker and laugh creator was demonstrated by the applause with which the audience greeted his performance. Miss Glaser was as fascinating as ever. Denis O'Sullivan sang well the sentimental music of the Marquis's part. Others in the cast were Miss Maud Lillian Berri, Louis Casavant, Messrs. Brand, Holbrook, and Chadwick, and Misses Crater, Bagley, Previllo, and Relda.

J. A. Herne's New Piece.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In "The Rev. Griffith Davenport" James A. Herne tonight presented at the Lafayette Square Theatre another play in which he is actor as well as dramatist. Its story differs widely from that of "Shore Acres," though it deals with the same human emotions and touches the same tender passions. It is a story of the conflicting duties of a clergyman toward his religious views and his country during the civil war, being based on Helen H. Gardener's book called "An Unofficial Patriot."

Mr. Herne plays the principal rôle well. Mrs. Herne as Mrs. Davenport gave an intelligent and thoughtful portrayal. The audience included many Senators and Representatives, Quartermaster General and Mrs. Ludington, Adjt. Gen. Corbin and party, and Capt. Robley D. Evans. Miss Gardener occupied a box with Gen. and Mrs. Eugene Carr.

"Lohengrin" at the American.

Wagner's most popular opera, "Lohengrin," which has proved such a favorite with the patrons of the American Theatre, was again presented last night. The performance was a very satisfactory one, Joseph F. Sheehan singing the title rôle in splendid voice. Miss De Treville, as Elsa; Max Eugene as Telramund, and Lizzie MacNichol as Ortrud were pleasing.

Della Fox Does Not Appear.

Miss Della Fox, who transferred her attraction, "The Little Host," for this week only from the Herald Square Theatre to the Harlem Opera House, disappointed her audience last night by not making her appearance. It was said that Miss Fox was suffering from a slight attack of the grip, but would be able to play to-night.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—The bill of last week is retained, with the specialties and a long list of performers.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"The Red, White, and Blue," a patriotic melodrama, was presented for the first time last night in Harlem and scored quite a success. The story is of the experiences of an American family in Cuba.

EDEN MUSEE.—A novelty in moving pictures was presented last evening, when the second act of the opera "Martha" was reproduced by the cinematograph. All the pictures were in colors, and the costumes and stage setting were cleverly brought out. The music was sung from behind the scenes.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royal head the bill, presenting for the first time their new farce, "The Highball Family." The others include Miss Amy Lee and Eugene Sweetland in their farce, "Mistress and Maid," Marie Jansen, with some songs, and the Baron's dogs.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—There is a good show for young folks and old folks in Mr. Pitou's big west side theatre this week. "The Evil Eye" is the not very attractive name of a fairy tale with spectacular effects. Pantomimic scene and mechanical contrivances abound in its performance. It is all well done.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The programme offered yesterday to the patrons of the Pleasure Palace was distinguished by an abundance of comedy features. The leader in the bill was Henry E. Dixey, who had an entirely new monologue. Other entertainers were Georgia Gardner and Edgar Atchison-Ely, who offered a little comedietta; Ed Latell, Johnson and Dean, Harry Allister, El Zobedie, Ray L. Royce, and the Angela sisters.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The Streator Zouaves, the military organization from Illinois, introduced yesterday by Mr. Proctor for the first time, proved an interesting novelty to his patrons. They are twenty strong, and go through the manual of arms in a most complete manner. Other features are S. Miller Kent and his company in "Jack's Past," the acrobatic specialty of Caron and Herbert, the Macarte sisters, the clever swinging of Dollie Mestayer and her band of pickaninnies, Zazel and Vernon, Pitrot, Gloss brothers, and Brown, Harrison, and Brown.

ELITA PROCTOR OTIS BANKRUPT.

The Actress Has Known Liabilities of $36,331, Nominal Assets of $2,270.

Elita Proctor Otis, the actress, who resides at 77 West Sixty-eighth Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday, through her attorneys, A. L. & S. F. Jacobs. The total known liabilities are $36,331, of which $2,322 are secured and $34,009 unsecured. There are a number of claims in the liabilities in which the amount is marked unknown. The nominal assets amount to $3,270, consisting of jewels, $2,500, pledged for debt; $20 in goods, held for debt; $600 claim against Timothy D. Frawley for breach of contract, and wearing apparel, $150, claimed as exempt.

There are sixty-three creditors. Two of the creditors are secured—Charles A. Sinclair of Boston, $2,300, and Catherine Bollinger, $22. Mr. Sinclair held, in the Spring of 1898, and which the petitioner believes he still holds, jewels worth $2,500 as security for money loaned to her, $1,700 in New York and $600 at various places throughout the United States three years ago. Catherine Bollinger holds $20 worth of feathers, furs, and hats as security for her claim.

Among the unsecured creditors are Julia M. Otis, $20,000, for money loaned in 1891; Merrill B. Mills, Detroit, Mich., $5,000, money loaned, 1891 to 1898; Frank H. Baldwin, Cincinnati, $3,000, money loaned seven years ago; Hendricks E. Melville, $1,060, judgment for printing; Charles K. Alley, $700, printing; A. S. Seer, $215, printing; Henry Butler, $204, for flowers; Daniel B. Butler, $220, framing pictures; Thomas Kirkpatrick, $300, for jewels; Miss May Kala, $800, money loaned; Suzanne Dillac, $288, dressmaking; Phebe A. Smith, $225, dressmaking, and Miss Wade, $200, dressmaking.

Victor Herbert Re-elected.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburg Orchestra, held in Pittsburg recently, Victor Herbert was re-elected conductor for the season of 1899-1900. The Directors also complimented Mr. Herbert on the success of the season now closing. The orchestra season of 1899-1900 will extend over twenty weeks, comprising thirty-six concerts. The orchestra will consist of seventy-two members, as at present. After his return to New York next month, Mr. Herbert will take the Twenty-second Regiment Band, of which he has been conductor since the death of P. S. Gilmore, on a two months' tour through the South.

Costumer Roemer Kills Himself.

Fritz P. B. Roemer committed suicide yesterday morning at his home, 489 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was a theatrical costumer at 2 Union Square, but business had been poor and he was despondent. He shot himself with a revolver, and died in a few minutes. He leaves a wife and six children. The business was started many years ago by Roemer, who had managed it in his wife's name for nine years past.

Huguenot Missionary Here.

The French Line steamship La Bretagne arrived yesterday, a day late, after a very rough voyage. Among her passengers was Jean Knatz, a Huguenot missionary, who will attend the meeting of the Franco-American Committee of Evangelization, which is to be held at the Marble Collegiate Church, in this city. This meeting, which was set for Jan. 13, was adjourned owing to Delegate Knatz's non-arrival from abroad. He says that a number of new stations have been organized during the past year in the centre and southwest of France, and that the Protestant Church is extending in France and Belgium. While here the delegate will establish branches in the New England States and in the West.

MT. OLIVET CHURCH STRIFE

The Troubles of Pastor Wisher Break Out Anew.

PRAYERBOOKS AS MISSILES

Attempts to Adjust Differences Result in a Small Riot and the Police Are Called.

The Mount Olivet Baptist Church, at 161 West Fifty-third Street, was the scene last night of as much turmoil and strife as has been witnessed in a religious edifice in this city for some time. A dozen policemen from the West Forty-seventh Street Station had to be called to restore order at a tumultuous meeting held to adjust differences between the pastor of the church and the Trustees.

The Mount Olivet Baptist Church has one of the largest congregations of colored people in this city. It has often been said that the membership is so large that should every member conclude to go to church at a given time the edifice would not contain them. The congregation was all present last night, and sure enough many anxious ones surged about the doors unable to gain admission. The meeting was not a religious one in any sense.

The congregation was divided against itself, and there was much recrimination and heart burning. There was some mild profanity by backsliding members. The congregation of the church is rent and torn by internal dissensions and is divided into two factions. One is headed by the pastor, the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, and the other is led by the Board of Deacons.

Politics is the root of the trouble. It all began during the last political campaign, when the pastor announced from the pulpit his preference for the Democratic Party. His attitude met with stormy disapproval on the part of a majority of his congregation, and led to the formulation of charges against him of "unchristianlike conduct unbecoming the pastor of said church."

The charges contained six specifications of some length. The first charge recited that the pastor "did wilfully and against the advice of the Council and many friends descend from his high position and the dignity thereof to encourage, indorse, and affiliate with the colored Tammany Democracy, and through his affiliation with said colored Tammany Democracy cause to be printed on Oct. 28 an article which brought a great stigma upon himself, and a disgrace upon the Church." He is further charged with "bringing on a financial panic in the Church, retarding the wheels of progress, and cooling the ardor of prayer."

In Specification 6 it is charged that the said pastor "did attempt to bribe for filthy lucre certain of the colored ministers of this city not to use their influence with their congregations against the Tammany Democracy or in favor of the Republican Party, but to keep still."

These charges were formulated more than a month ago, but the pastor and his following, it is claimed by the opposition, have by a series of obstructive tactics prevented their getting properly before the church to be acted upon, although a number of stormy meetings have been held.

The Board of Deacons finally abandoned the political charges for others of a more serious nature. At a regularly called meeting held last Thursday night at the church there were presented written charges against the pastor. Mrs. Eathie Mitchell submitted a statement through her lawyer charging that in March, 1887, Mr. Wisher got $500 on trust to deposit for her in bank. Since that time she charges that $485 of the money has been withdrawn by Wisher, of which she obtained only $95.

Mrs. Bertha Thomas of Jersey City, a member of the church, charged her pastor with obtaining certain moneys from the estate left by her husband while he, the pastor, was acting with power or attorney from her. On these two charges the Deacons pinned their faith in removing the pastor, but last Thursday night the pastor and his faction, it is said, obstructed the meeting and secured an adjournment until next Thursday night.

It was announced that the regular Friday prayer meeting of last week would be dispensed with. The deacons, hoping for surcease of strife, quietly called a meeting to be held in the deacons' room on that night. A party of the pastor's sympathizers got into the church, however, and after turning over benches and turning out the lights, proceeded to look for the deacons. That body had, however, quietly but hastily dispersed through a back door.

The Rev. Mr. Wisher dumfounded the opposing faction at last Sunday's services by announcing that a meeting would be held last night to try certain "unruly officials" of the church. This, it was known, referred to the Board of Deacons, and as a result the entire congregation turned out, looking for trouble. They found it. The meeting opened at 9 o'clock, finding the pastor in the Moderator's chair. It was subsequently claimed by the opposition that he had arrived early and got into the chair, but, at any rate, the immense gathering found him in the chair.

There was heard the low rumble of the approaching storm. The pastor read a document stating that the meeting was called to try certain offenders. Then the pastor proposed Trustee J. F. Harrison for Moderator. Trustee Harrison was known to be a supporter of the pastor. The Deacons had thus far sat in blank astonishment, but were at last roused to action. Deacon Hallaway raised his voice loud in indignant protest, and denounced the meeting as illegal, not having been called by the Deacons, Trustees, and Advisors, and, furthermore, that a Deacon was the proper official to act as Moderator.

Men and women surged forward, each trying to be heard above the others. Coats and dresses were torn and benches were overturned. Two or three men were seen struggling to get into the Moderator's chair. Hymn books were being used as missiles. The scene finally became so violent that the Forty-seventh Street Police Station was notified that a riot was in progress.

A dozen policemen were sent to the hall on the double quick. Squads of officers stationed themselves at the doors, while others went inside and restored a semblance of order, although the shouting and yelling continued for a half hour longer, when it was announced that the meeting had adjourned, no action whatever having been taken.

It was nearly midnight before the church was finally cleared, and it was rumored by one faction that the pastor was holding a little "snap" meeting in the rear of the church after his opponents got out.

The regularly scheduled meeting will take place Thursday night, and Deacon Hallaway stated last night that "there'll be a hot time in the old church that night."

AN ILLUSTRATED WAR LECTURE.

Dr. Dwight L. Elmendorf to Talk in Aid of the Union Settlement.

Dr. Dwight L. Elmendorf will deliver a lecture at 8:50 o'clock to-night in the Carnegie Lyceum, on "The Santiago Campaign and Destruction of Cervera's Fleet; or, War Through a Camera." The lecture will be illustrated with views of the sinking of the Spanish squadron off Santiago that were obtained by Dr. Elmendorf, with the telephoto lens on board the flagship New York. As these pictures have been carefully colored, they give an accurate reproduction of the actual sea fight that put an end to the war with Spain.

Following are some of the views: The Maine before and after the explosion, camp at Tampa, embarkation on the transports, the blockading fleet, the landing of troops at Siboney, Grimes's Battery firing the first gun at San Juan, the battlefield, the trenches, the entrance to Santiago harbor, showing the sunken Merrimac and the Reina Mercedes; the Oregon firing upon the Spanish squadron, the enemy's fleet in flames, and the victorious fleet.

The proceeds of the lecture will be devoted to the kindergarten and general work of the Union Settlement.

IMPERTINENT PRISONER FINED.

Judge Newburger Adds a $250 Penalty to a Five-Year Sentence.

Joseph English of 230 West Twenty-third Street and George Allen, who has no particular home, pleaded guilty to burglary yesterday before Judge Newburger in the General Sessions Court. After the Judge had sentenced English to seven years in prison, he imposed a sentence of five years on Allen, who is known to the police as "The Kid."

"Oh, so that's what I get, eh?" said Allen as he heard the sentence. "Oh, my, but that's pretty good!"

"I'll add $250 fine to your sentence," said the Judge sternly, explaining to the prisoner that he would stand committed one day for each dollar of the fine.

POLICEMAN BADLY BEATEN.

Policeman Bernard F. Devine of the Central Park Squad is ill at his home, with his face swollen, both eyes closed and discolored, his nose broken, and his body covered with bruises, as the result of an assault at the hands of Denis Shea and his father, who live at 94 White Street. The assault occurred last evening at the place named, which is the headquarters of the Young Men's Catholic Club, of which Devine is a member and the elder Shea janitor.

Devine had a night off last night, and about 6 o'clock went to the clubrooms. As he entered the house he saw young Shea lying in the hallway, intoxicated. He tried to arouse the man, whom he did not know, and after much difficulty succeeded in getting him to his feet. Shea was in an angry mood and hit Devine in the face, knocking him down.

The two men were struggling on the floor when Daniel Shea, the father, hearing the noise, came running down stairs. The two Sheas then, according to Devine, knocked him down and kicked him several times about the eyes and mouth. He regained his feet, however, and the men then fought out in the street. By this time Devine's eyes were nearly closed, but he managed to grab young Shea and hold him until the arrival of Policemen Carmody and Carroll, who arrested both the Sheas.

Devine's clothing was drenched with blood when he reached the Elizabeth Street Police Station, and an ambulance was hurriedly summoned. "That is the worst-looking head I have dressed for years," said Surgeon Dodge of Hudson Street Hospital, as he proceeded to shave most of the policeman's hair off, so as to get at the wounds. It took forty minutes to dress the man's head, and the surgeon wanted to take him to the hospital, but Devine preferred to go home, and he was taken there in a patrol wagon.

Neither of the Sheas had a scratch.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Caroline H. Young.

Mrs. Caroline Hanford Young died yesterday after an illness of two or three days at the home of her son-in-law, Justice Henry W. Bookstaver of the Supreme Court, 14 East Sixty-seventh Street. Her death was due to the infirmities of age. Mrs. Young was born Dec. 17, 1814, and was the daughter of the late Dr. David Hanford, the first physician of Middletown, N. Y. Her maternal grandfather, Capt. Daniel Bailey, commanded a noted organization of cavalrymen in the Revolutionary War. Her father was a lineal descendant of Thomas Hanford, born in 1661, who settled at Norwalk, Conn. Miss Caroline Hanford was reared in Middletown, and educated in a young ladies' seminary at Goshen, N. Y. In 1835 she was married to Charles Young, who owned large real estate interests in Orange County, this State. They lived at Campbell Hall, N. Y., until the death of Mr. Young, in 1889. Mrs. Young came to live with her daughter, Mrs. Bookstaver, after her husband's death and had stayed there since. She was much interested in charitable work, particularly that in behalf of the colored people and Indians of this country, and she gave largely to Hampton Institute, as well as to Park College, a Western institution.

The funeral will take place at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon at the house. The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Duryee, pastor of Grace Reformed Church, will officiate. The burial will be in the cemetery connected with the old Dutch Reformed Church at Montgomery, N. Y.

William Strange.

William Strange, head of the William Strange Company, silk manufacturers, died yesterday at his home in the Dakota from pneumonia. Mr. Strange was Vice President of the Silk Association of America for many years, succeeding his father, Albert B. Strange, who was one of the pioneers of the silk-ribbon industry in America. Their first venture in the domestic industry was undertaken at Williamsburg in 1863, the business being removed in 1868 to Paterson, under the firm name of William Strange & Co. Mr. Strange's father and uncle carried on the New York house under the firm name of Strange & Brother, the house having been founded in 1838. Mr. Strange lived in Paterson until four years ago, when he removed to this city. He was born in England in 1838, and leaves a wife, one son, and a daughter. During the war with Spain Mr. Strange served as Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Plume. The funeral will take place at his late residence, probably on Thursday. The American Silk Association will meet to-morrow to take action upon the death of Mr. Strange and to send representatives to attend the funeral services.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT DOWNEY of Oswego, N. Y., a grain and coal shipper, died last night in that city from grip. He was sixty years of age.

EDMUND GATES HUBBARD died Sunday at his residence, 15 East Sixty-fourth Street. He was born in this city fifty-six years ago. Mr. Hubbard was a commission merchant and a member of the Produce Exchange. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

ELIAKIM STOWE of Fort Wayne, Ind., known half a century ago as "Lige" Stowe, is dead, aged eighty years. He owned one of the first traveling circuses in the United States. He amassed a fortune in the business, but lost the bulk of it in the panic of 1873.

HENRY WURZBACH of Allendale, N. J., died in the Harlem Hospital yesterday after a short illness. In 1888 Mr. Wurzbach established The Amateur Sportsman, which publication later he sold to take charge of the New York office of Sports Afield of Chicago.

Col. S. W. ELDREDGE, one of the foremost men in early Kansas history, died at his home in Lawrence yesterday, aged eighty-two years. In 1855 he was proprietor in Kansas City of a noted Free State hostelry. For a time he acted as conductor for parties of New England Free State immigrants to Kansas.

The Rev. HENRY G. PERRY, Grand Chaplain of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and well known in Masonic circles, died in Chicago, Ill., yesterday. Deceased had been ill with arterial sclerosis for more than a week, and a sudden attack of grip led to complications which resulted in death.

HERMAN BECKMAN, one of the principal owners of the Northern Ohio Woolen Mills, died Sunday night in Cleveland, Ohio, aged seventy-nine years. He was a passenger on the French steamer La Bourgogne about a year ago, when that vessel was disabled at sea, and he never recovered from the nervous shock it then received.

CHARLES G. BELLAMY of Kittery, Me., is dead, aged eighty-eight years. He was a member of the State Senate forty-six years, and was the oldest living ex-Senator in Maine. He was appointed by Gov. Fairchild in 1842 to select Commissioners to meet Lord Ashburton, Commissioner from England to settle the Northeastern boundary question.

Dr. JULIUS A. ROTH died Sunday at his home, 308 East Seventy-ninth Street, after a short illness. He was born in this city in 1858, was graduated at the New York College in 1880, was house physician at Bellevue Hospital in 1882 and 1883, and had since been practicing medicine. A widow and two children survive him. The funeral services will be held at the house this evening.

Capt. B. F. BABCOCK, an inventor, of Westerly, R. I., died yesterday morning of heart failure in the office of the Plimpton Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., aged sixty years. Mr. Babcock had been in Hartford for a month in the interest of his invention of a self-propelling motor car. He was also interested in the manufacture of steel, and claimed to have a new formula.

Mrs. ANNA LOUISE BRADSHAW died at her home, in Orange, N. J., Sunday. She was the widow of Franklin Bradshaw of Boston, and had lived in Orange for twenty-five years. Mrs. Bradshaw was one of the charter members of the Woman's Club of Orange, and a member of the New York Society, Daughters of the Revolution. She was sixty-nine years old, and is survived by three children.

JOHN DART BLACK, seventy-two years old, a retired hotel keeper, died at his residence, 82 East Ninetieth Street, Sunday. He was born in England, and for many years kept the Prince of Wales Hotel in London. He came to this country in 1875, and since then had traveled, making his home in this city. Funeral services will be held to-morrow morning, and the interment will be in Evergreens Cemetery. A widow and five children survive him.

Mrs. LOUISA S. BALLOU died on Saturday, after a brief illness, at her home in Cumberland, R. I. She was eighty-three years old. Mrs. Ballou was the wife of Levi T. Ballou, who, though also an octogenarian, has recently finished a term of service in the Rhode Island Legislature. Mr. Ballou is now seriously ill of pneumonia, and may not long survive his wife. Mrs. Ballou leaves one son, Walter S. Ballou, a rubber manufacturer, of Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM B. C. CARPENTER, for many years a flour merchant and member of the New York Produce Exchange, died Sunday at his home, 51 Eldert Street, Brooklyn. He was born in this city seventy-three years ago, and for many years was located at Jay and West Streets. Fourteen years ago he retired from business, and ten years ago took up his home in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife, one son, and a daughter. Funeral services will be held at the house this evening, and the interment will be in Greenwood.

LEWIS HENRY BOUTELL, father of Representative Boutell of Illinois, died in Washington yesterday of heart trouble, after an illness of about ten days. Funeral services will be held at the son's residence, in Washington, to-day, and the body then will be taken to Evanston, Ill., for interment. Mr. Boutell was born in Boston, Mass., in 1826. He was a graduate of Brown University and Harvard Law School, and, after leaving the latter, practiced law at Boston until the outbreak of the civil war, when he became connected with the Signal Corps. After the close of the war he went to Chicago, where, until recently, he practiced law.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "LONGWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

DIED.

BALLOU.—In Cumberland, R. I., the 14th inst., Louisa S., wife of the Hon

BOY'S SWIM FOR FREEDOM

Harry McDonald's Daring Night Trip Across the Icy East River.

FLED FROM RANDALL'S ISLAND

Braved Death to Escape Hated Lock-step in House of Refuge—Now a Runaway.

A New York lad, whose life had previously known nothing more romantic than an occasional "summer-night's festival" of the Thaddeus Moriarty Association, gave proof of his vigor and courage last Friday in a feat for which the annals of daring furnish few parallels. To gain a few months' liberty he took his life in his hands, plunged into the East River at Randall's Island, and swam to Manhattan Island, making his journey in the dark through icy water, in constant danger of being plowed down by passing craft, and carrying heavy and unwieldy clothing. He had never read of Jean Valjean's perilous trip through the sewers of Paris with a promise of safety in his heart and a half-dead man upon his back. He had probably never heard of the soldiers in Libby Prison, and the tunnel they dug in secret to make a path to liberty and home. He did not even want to be a hero. But he hated the lock-step in which he had marched each day to his meals in a long line of fellow-inmates of the House of Refuge, so he took the one chance for freedom and his dice rolled double sixes.

The boy's name is Harry McDonald, and his age is sixteen years. He is known as a good swimmer, but otherwise is just an ordinary lad, a bit tall for his years, and not striking in manners or brains. His feat was one which few men would undertake for any stake short of life or freedom for life, and it is by no means certain that he has come well out of it yet, for he is now in full possession of the liberty he tried for, and, so far as his parents know, is penniless, ill, and at the mercy of the world.

Harry is the son of D. H. McDonald, a prosperous tailor who has an attractive home in a flat at 202 East Seventy-fourth Street, and is away all day and till late in the evening at his work. Harry is the eldest of a good-sized family and as full of mischief as an egg is of meat. His mother has had a hard time with him, and when he came home one day with a pistol which he had bought of a pawnbroker with some of his earnings—for he has worked occasionally—she felt it was time to do something. The most serious offense which the lad proposed with the weapon apparently was to brandish it before the eyes of his younger brothers, with a view to awakening the respect due to prowess and the dignity of years. But his parents decided to have the boy sent away for his health, and at their instance Harry was committed as an incorrigible to the House of Refuge for six months.

This was three weeks ago. From the time of his arrival on Randall's Island the lad found himself galled by the society of the boys in whose company he was thrown. They chaffed him because he was larger than most of them, "called him out of his name," and snatched his food away from him at table. So he planned to leave. There was only one way to do it, and that was by swimming the river. He procured an extra coat somewhere and sewed it to his coat, and in like manner got a pair of men's woolen drawers to put under and a pair of overalls to put over the striped uniform trousers he wore. He also secured a pair of boots some sizes too big for him, his object in this being one of those mysteries unprofitable to examine.

He got to the shore of the island opposite One Hundred and Seventeenth Street in the dusk of Friday evening, clad in this armor, to try his lonely and terrible journey. The water chilled his legs to the bone as he waded in, despite his overalls and woolen drawers. But the taunts of the boys he left behind and the shuffling tramp of the lock step echoed in his ears, and, accoutred as he was, he plunged in. His heart jumped and his breath left him as the ice water splashed about his neck, but he struggled on in the growing darkness with a vigor lent by desperation. The current sweeping down from the Harlem Kills met the current coming west through Little Hell Gate, and through the eddies he fought his way, dodging the cakes of ice that whirled in the vortices.

He pushed clear of the eddies and aimed for the shore to the west, but the current, which is so strong here as to render the handling of a stout rowboat difficult, carried him to the south. Once he was nearly caught by the paddle wheels of a passing steamer, but he saved himself and swam on, with numbing senses and breath that came in gasps until he reached the East One Hundred and Seventh Street pier, and dragged himself up, trembling, exhausted, chilled to the bone, and—free.

At 7:30 o'clock Mrs. Hannigan, the lad's aunt, who occupies a poor little flat on the top floor of 120 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, heard a rap on her door, and opened it upon the apparition of her nephew in dripping clothes. The boy tottered in with shaking limbs and pale face, and gasped that he had swam the river and came to see her. His clumsy garments were almost frozen. Had the day been as cold as on Thursday, the day previous, the shock of the air might have proved enough to kill the boy. As it was, though, the night was not such a severe one, he was on the verge of collapse. He was given stimulants, and his cold, damp clothes were changed for dry ones, and then he lay down to rest, and his aunt sent for his parents.

The authorities at the Island had meanwhile missed the boy at roll call. They saw that none of their boats was stolen, and as they never dreamed the lad would dare to try and swim, they concluded he had drowned himself, and sent word to his mother to that effect, while they sent out their boats in a vain search for his body. Mrs. McDonald got their message at about the same time that she learned the boy's real whereabouts from his aunt, and she started at once to see him.

The scene when they met was pitiful. Harry at once began to urge his mother: "Oh, mamma, don't let them take me back to that place. Oh, don't send me back. Say, will ye? Oh, you ain't going to send me back after all I done to get away."

"We'll see, Harry," said his mother, "wait till papa gets here and he'll tell you."

That decided Harry. He knew what papa would do. "I think I'm going to sit up a while," he announced shortly, and before long he was on his feet. His father was expected every moment, and the taunting faces he had fled to escape mocked him from the windows, the stove, the closet door. About 10 o'clock, his father not having arrived, he slipped out into the hall on some pretext, and he has not been seen since. He went out without a cent in his pocket, without supper, still unnerved by his efforts, chilled and trembling, but he did not go to the Island.

"I ain't got the right of it yet," said Mrs. Hannigan, speaking of her nephew yesterday. "I'm so put about. I feel it right to my heart. I can't sleep, I can't do my work or nothin'. Oh, the poor lad! Sure, they ought to have sent him to a diff'rent institution, where there wouldn't be such bad boys. They snatched away his food from him, and Harry wasn't mean enough to take it back; he wasn't used to that. And when he couldn't walk the step with them boys, one'd knock 'im in the head and another in the face, and a nigger, he said, even spit on 'im."

The police are looking for Harry. His friends say he has no place to go and do not know whether he will return or not.

WITH THE ICE YACHTSMEN.

Hudson River Club Challenged for the American Championship Pennant.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 16.—A meeting of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club was held at Mr. John A. Roosevelt's boathouse this morning at 10:30 o'clock. A challenge from the Carthage Landing Ice Yacht Club for the ice yacht challenge pennant of America was received and accepted. Dr. Guy C. Bayley, Charles W. Swift, and Thomas H. Ransom were appointed a special committee to have charge of the race. This committee adopted the following rules for this race:

The race shall be to windward and return over a twenty-mile course. Yachts will draw for positions, and will be placed in the order drawn by the Regatta Committee on a line at the right angle to the wind. All yachts shall start on the same tack, either port or starboard, as the committee may direct. All buoys to be turned from east to west. The time of yachts at the finish will be taken as they cross the same line they were started from.

The ice is about ten inches thick, but soft, and the ferry track is again open. The present course is two and a half miles long from the pumping station north.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Annual Competitions for the Kemp and Clark Trophies Began Last Night.

The annual shooting competitions for the Edward Kemp and Col. Emmons Clark Trophies began at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night and will continue for two weeks, one company shooting each night. Company D occupied the ranges last night, but did not make a very good showing in either match.

In both matches the men fire five shots standing at 200 yards and five shots prone at 500 yards. The Kemp Trophy is competed for by teams of twenty-five men from each company, the trophy to be held by the winner until the close of the succeeding competition. The Clark Trophy is shot for on the same evenings as the Kemp match by teams of fifty men from each company. The scores made in the Kemp match are added to the scores of twenty-five other men. This trophy is also held by the winning company until the succeeding competition.

This is the tenth competition for the Kemp and the third for the Clark Trophy. The latter has been won each time by Company F. The record of victories in the Kemp match is: B, 4; F, 3; H, 1; I, 1. Company B holds all the records, 536 at 200 yards and 577 at 500 yards, both made in one competition. The scores of last night follow:

Edward Kemp Trophy.

COMPANY D.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. E. S. Coy	23	25	48
Priv. W. M. Phillips	22	25	47
Corp. E. M. Leask	22	24	46
Priv. T. G. Leonard	20	24	44
Sergt. B. Kipp	21	22	43
Priv. H. W. Wilson	21	22	43
Priv. L. Pinder	21	22	43
Priv. T. E. Reedie	19	24	43
Priv. H. T. Spencer	21	21	42
Priv. A. A. Wenige	20	22	42
Corp. W. P. Robertson	19	23	42
Lieut. G. S. Towle	19	23	42
Priv. W. B. Short	21	20	41
Priv. H. L. Luques	21	20	41
Priv. P. Cook	19	22	41
Priv. H. C. Benedict	19	22	41
Priv. C. R. Beekman	19	21	40
Priv. F. M. Smedley	20	20	40
Priv. A. S. Best	21	19	40
Priv. A. J. Zerbe	21	17	38
Priv. A. W. Morley	18	20	38
Priv. T. A. Ball	17	21	38
Priv. E. Sanborn	20	17	37
Priv. E. V. Reed	20	16	36
Priv. G. M. Tufts, Jr	15	16	31
Total	499	528	1027

Col. Emmons Clark Trophy.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Priv. A. D. Rockwell, Jr	21	24	45
Priv. H. Y. Wemple, Jr	22	22	44
Priv. C. P. Loeser	22	21	43
Sergt. H. Everdell	21	21	42
Capt. W. C. Fink	21	20	41
Priv. G. G. Donnally	19	22	41
Priv. L. C. Outcault	20	20	40
Priv. H. Williams	18	22	40
Corp. S. C. Hicks	21	19	40
Priv. F. N. Whitehorne	18	22	40
Lance Corp. W. S. Baker	20	18	38
Priv. W. Greacen, Jr	19	19	38
Priv. R. N. Fink	19	18	37
Priv. F. Heuer	18	19	37
Priv. H. Sizer	20	17	37
Corp. W. W. Lee	16	21	37
Priv. R. B. Elliott, Jr	17	20	37
Priv. Monahan	19	17	36
Priv. R. W. Best	18	18	36
Priv. C. F. Roselle	20	16	36
Corp. J. Bissell	18	17	35
Priv. R. L. Eldridge	20	15	35
Priv. F. C. Pollard	17	16	33
Priv. H. W. Hallenbeck	13	19	32
Priv. T. E. D. Darling	17	8	25
Totals	474	471	945
Kemp match	499	528	1,027
Total	973	999	1,972

UNIVERSITY ROWING PLANS.

Harvard and Yale Willing to Row Cornell at New London.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 16.—A conference of the Harvard and Yale rowing authorities was held at the Hotel Vendome, in Boston, this afternoon. President Preston and Capt. Allen of the Yale Navy and Capt. Higginson and Manager Mann of Harvard were the conferrees. An entirely amicable understanding on the attitude of the two New England universities toward Cornell was reached, and, although the transactions of the meeting have been kept carefully guarded, there is little doubt as to what the actual relations of the three parties are.

Harvard and Yale both wish to row Cornell, and there is no truth in the recent reports that they intend to assume any dictatorial attitude as to the terms under which the race is to be rowed. Both Harvard and Yale are, however, influenced by the fact that their alumni and undergraduates are practically unanimous in favor of the New London course. The recent unofficial utterances of the Yale alumni weekly, giving the Yale side of the case, are heartily echoed at Cambridge.

Under these circumstances the Harvard and Yale authorities hardly feel justified in agreeing to row at Poughkeepsie, or under any other circumstances that would put the Harvard-Yale contest at what they consider a disadvantage, or make it less accessible to the alumni and undergraduates. At New London the race would be a more strictly college event, which can be conveniently witnessed by thousands of college men. "If Cornell can come in, so much the better," expresses the attitude which prevails at Harvard.

In a word, Harvard and Yale are united in wanting their race kept at New London, and are not inclined to sacrifice it for the sake of rowing Cornell, as the latter's participation is necessarily but an incident to the time-honored contest between Harvard and Yale. It is an incident that both desire in perfect good faith—but at New London.

Rowing men are inclined to draw the conclusion from the present state of things: Harvard and Yale will row at New London, beyond a doubt, whether Cornell can join them there or not. It is expected that the date and place of the race will be officially announced this week.

YALE TRACK TEAM'S TRAINER.

Manager of the University Athletic Association Secures A. F. Copeland.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16.—Announcement is to-night made that Manager Magee of the Yale University Track Athletic Association has signed A. F. Copeland of New York, the prominent Manhattan Athletic Club athlete, as trainer of the Yale track team. He has wired his acceptance, and will begin his work at Yale immediately. The choice is a popular one at the university, and much is hoped for from the introduction of a new man in the athletic sphere of Yale life.

Copeland was one of 150 applicants, and secured the position because of his good record as an athlete and his excellent recommendations from prominent Yale graduate athletes now resident in New York. He became prominent in 1888 as a Manhattan athletic member. He still holds several good records, and some others he held for several years. He has run all the events from fifty yards up to a mile, and has also achieved a reputation as a pole vaulter. In the weight events only has he had little experience.

A WRESTLING TOURNAMENT.

Amateurs Compete for Prizes at the Pastime Athletic Club.

There was some good wrestling held under the auspices of the Pastime Athletic Club, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, last night, it being the first night of a tournament for amateur wrestlers in the 115 and 135 pound classes. J. J. O'Brien, the former amateur champion, was referee. The men were to wrestle two six-minute rounds, with a rest of three minutes between rounds.

The first bout was between J. Leddy of the Pastime Athletic Club and J. Reinslein of the St. George Athletic Club, at 115 pounds. The latter secured the decision in the second round in 4:10. G. Jansen and G. Schinkler of the Pastime Athletic Club gave an interesting exhibition. The latter gained a fall in 2:45. The men weighed 135 pounds. R. Bonnert of the National Turn Verein and I. Knipe of the New York Turn Verein, 115-pound men, wrestled for twelve minutes without a fall. The referee decided in favor of the former, on points.

In the second bout of the 135-pound class, S. Reinhardt of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club threw E. Ulick of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in the second round, in 2:45. The tournament will end to-night.

Pugilistic.

"Who is the heavyweight champion of America now?"

"An Australian, I think, but an Irishman is getting ready to claim the title."—Chicago Tribune.

JOCKEY CLUB NAMES DATES

Two Hundred and Eight Days Divided Among the Seven Tracks.

SARATOGA HAS AN ADVANTAGE

Racing on the Metropolitan Circuit Will Begin on April 17 at the Aqueduct Track.

Racing dates for the season of 1899 on The Jockey Club tracks have been assigned, but the racing public is as much in the dark as it was a week ago as to whether or not there will be racing every day during the season, which will open in the vicinity of New York City, at Aqueduct, L. I., on April 17. The dates were assigned yesterday at a meeting of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, and the list as given out is as follows, all dates being inclusive:

Washington Jockey Club—April 3 to 15 and Nov. 11 to 30, (29 week days.)
Queens County Jockey Club—April 17 to May 4 and Oct. 23 to Nov. 4, (28 week days.)
Westchester Racing Association—May 6 to 25 and Oct. 2 to 21, (35 week days.)
Brooklyn Jockey Club—May 27 to June 15 and Sept. 12 to 30, (34 week days.)
Coney Island Jockey Club—June 17 to July 4 and Aug. 26 to Sept. 9, (28 week days.)
Brighton Beach Racing Association—July 5 to Saratoga Racing Association—July 26 to Aug. 25, (26 week days.)

In all there are divided among the seven tracks 208 week days, but it is likely that not all of these will be used. While it is probable that both Brighton Beach and Aqueduct will use every one of the twenty-eight week days assigned to each, it is scarcely probable that there will be racing at Morris Park on all of the thirty-five days given that track, or on all of the thirty-four days assigned to Gravesend. Sheepshead Bay has an allotment of only twenty-eight days, and it has not been the custom in other years to race there every week day, but, in order to fill in its full quota of days a change may be made and racing conducted daily at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track.

The assignment of dates this year gives Saratoga an advantage that will probably do more for it in the way of booming than any scheme the merchants and hotel keepers at that Summer resort could have hit upon. The Saratoga Racing Association has an allotment of twenty-six week days, from July 26 to Aug. 25, inclusive, and of these twenty-six days only nine are taken by any of the metropolitan tracks. Brighton's meeting runs from July 5 to Aug. 5, and from the latter date up to Aug. 26, when the Fall meeting at Sheepshead Bay opens, there will be no racing on the metropolitan circuit. This will send the men who during the meeting at Saratoga last year preferred to remain at Aqueduct to the Spa.

The assignment will probably mean much, not only to the Saratoga Racing Association, which is said to have been a loser for several seasons past, but to the hotel proprietors and store keepers of the place as well. The stakes for the Saratoga meeting, which will close on March 1, are as follows:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Congress Hall of $2,000; Grand Union of $10,000, (double event of $5,000 each;) Pepper, of $3,000; Lamont & Co., of $3,000; Worden House, (filly stake,) of $2,000; The Fleischmann, of $3,000, and a three-hundred-dollar cup; McGrathiana, of $2,000.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

The Madden, with $1,000 added; The Hendrie, (for fillies,) with $750 added.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

Spencer Handicap, with $1,250 added; Citizen Merchants' Handicap, of $5,000; Saratoga Grand Prize, of $5,000.

FOR ALL AGES.

Heverwyck Steeplechase, of $1,000; Kensington Hurdle Handicap, of $1,000.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—Summary of to-day's races:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Cyril, 116 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, won; Lord Marmion, 108, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Don't Skip Me, 111, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:16. Flushington, Sweet William, and Pat Murphy also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Ache, 112 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10, won; Sir Urian, 90, (Bullman,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; The Fretter, 112, (Piggott,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Rainer, Jerry Hunt, Ballista, Lady Hurst, Myth, and Robert Bonner also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Captive, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Prince Tyrant, 107, (Gray,) 3 to 1 and even money, second; Elida D., 107, (Faller,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Lady Britannic, Lena, Wyoming, and Zarraco also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Don Fulano, 122 pounds, (Hennessy,) 4 to 5, won; Cherry Stone, 122, (J. Shields,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Felicite, 99, (J. Powell,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:18½. Alhaja, Glengaber, Two Cheers, Simmons, Grandesra, and Henry C. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Imperious, 108 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 5, won; San Venado, 114, (Bullman,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Nonesuch, 101, (W. H. Martin,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:30. Darechota, Eppinger, and Topmast also ran.

BILLIARDS AT THE N. Y. A. C.

R. D. Radcliffe Wins Championship in Annual Tournament.

R. D. Radcliffe won the billiard championship of the New York Athletic Club at the 14-inch balk-line game in the annual tournament decided at the clubhouse last night. There were only three contestants this year. W. G. Douglas and B. H. Steinway played the first game, the former winning by a score of 150 to 125. Radcliffe easily defeated Steinway in the second game by a score of 150 to 108.

The final game between Radcliffe and Douglas was the best of the night. Douglas assumed the lead after the first few innings and looked to be a winner, but Radcliffe by brilliant billiards cut down his opponent's lead, eventually winning by a score of 150 to 134.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL CAPTAIN

William H. Edwards of Lisle, N. Y., to Lead the Team This Season.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 16.—At a meeting to-day of the participants in the football game with Yale last November, William H. Edwards of Lisle, N. Y., was elected Captain of the Princeton team for the season of 1899. Capt. Hillebrand was offered the position for another year, but declined.

Edwards took his preparatory course at Lawrenceville, where he played guard four years. He entered Princeton in the Fall of 1896, in the academic department, and made a good fight for guard against Armstrong and Crowdis in his sophomore year. He was one of the few men who held their own in the game at New Haven in 1897, in which the Tigers were defeated.

GOLF LINKS FOR THE FACULTY.

Chicago University Professors Making Preparations for the Spring.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16.—University of Chicago professors will play golf in the Spring. After spending some time in negotiating for suitable grounds, they are at last in a fair way of getting sufficient elbow room for the game.

At a meeting held some time ago a committee was appointed to make explorations in the surrounding territory and report. An effort was made to get the use of the links of the Washington Park Club, but no satisfactory conclusions were reached. An affiliation with the Midlothian Golf Club has now practically been arranged, and the professors of the university will either become members of that club or perfect an organization of their own. The latter is the more likely, as the university contingent wishes to retain its individuality. An agreement will be made whereby the members of the University Club will be allowed to use the links for a consideration.

John S. Allsgood Dies Suddenly.

John H. Allsgood, fifty-three years old, of 113 Park Place, Brooklyn, senior member of the wholesale grocery firm of Allsgood, Rasch & Co., died from heart disease last evening in the hallway of the Argyle Assembly Rooms, Pierrepont Street, near Fulton. Mr. Allsgood was on his way to attend a meeting of Allemania Lodge, F. and A. M., in the building. He was found unconscious in the hallway and died before the arrival of a physician. He leaves a wife and three children.

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SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

Spanish War Veterans the Guests at Its Annual Dinner.

HAWKINS PRAISES THE ARMY

Says Discipline Exists in the Ranks if Not in Washington—Gov. de Peyster's Remarks.

The Society of Colonial Wars had its seventh annual dinner last night at Delmonico's. This year the dinner was in honor of those members who served in the war with Spain. Covers were laid for 290. The guests occupied two tables at the end of the room. One of these was called the "guest table" and the other the "mess table."

At the guest table were the Rev. C. Ellis Stevens, C. G. Kidder, Robert B. Roosevelt, John Reid, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Lieut. Woodbury Kane, Gen. Avery D. Andrews, Gen. Charles F. Roe, Gen. H. S. Hawkins, Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, Frederic J. de Peyster, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. W. S. Worth, Capt. J. W. Miller, Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr., Talbot Olyphant, Franklin Stanton, William M. Massey, David Banks, Edward Shippen, and the Rev. Alexander Hamilton.

At the mess table were Adjt. Henry S. Clark, Capt. John R. Bartlett, Col. Franklin Bartlett, Capt. Thomas N. Wood, Lieut. W. J. Sears, Major L. L. Seaman, Major Rufus M. Townsend, Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, Lieut. Commander A. B. Fry, Ensign S. N. Robinson, Capt. Anthony J. Bleecker, Ensign William De W. Dimock, Capt. Henry Melville, Capt. Francis T. Underhill, Lieut. Truman H. Newbury, Lieut. Schuyler Schieffelin, Major John B. Holland, Major Harris B. Fisher, Lieut. Rene de Russy, Lieut. J. W. Poucher, Lieut. T. M. T. Raborg, Harold Hard, Adjt. W. J. Schieffelin.

Gens. Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, and Wood and Gov. Roosevelt had been invited, but sent letters of regret.

The menus were very handsomely decorated, and as a souvenir of the occasion each one present received a machete in a leather scabbard. The ice cream was served in miniature fortresses. After the dinner there was a procession of colors. The color bearers were in the Continental uniform and were preceded by a drum and fife corps. H. S. Clark carried the Stars and Stripes, Philip Rhinelander the State flag, A. V. Valentine the society flag, Banyer Clarkson the British flag, F. Diodati Thompson the flag of Holland, and J. Hooker Hamersley the Louisburg flag.

Gov. Frederic J. de Peyster, who presided, cordially welcomed the guests of the evening. He briefly told of the growth of the society, and said: "This is first of all an American society. We have nothing in common with those who boast that they are related to some sprig of effete nobility. In previous years we have celebrated some colonial event, but to-night we welcome back the heroic living." He briefly touched on the records of the army and navy, and then passed a thunderous cheer of applause by saying: "The army ought to be as free from political pulls as the navy." He concluded his address by saying: "The country has at last forgotten Mason and Dixon's line."

Gen. Woodford responded to the first toast, "The Declaration of War with Spain." He said: "President McKinley, it is proper to say at this time, wrought for peace so long as peace was possible." The General told the story of his last forty-eight hours in Madrid, and after reviewing the result of the war and the colonial question, said:

"Every American citizen ought to be glad that the President is wise and practical enough to learn the conditions of the great problem now holding his attention before attempting its solution."

Gen. Greene responded to "The Philippine Campaign." He said:

"I regret very much that the real heroes of the Philippine war are not here. Merritt married a young wife and Dewey, I may say, in confidence, is afraid to come home. That's about the last thing he told me when I took leave of him."

Gen. Greene spoke of the military operations at Manila as one glorious campaign. He told graphically of the discomforts the men labored under without complaint. He paid a high tribute to Gen. Merritt, "than whom there is no better soldier in this or any other army." Merritt and Dewey, he said, worked in perfect harmony at all times. "That the conditions now confronting us in the Philippines will be solved," he said, "no one who knows the character of the American people will doubt." Gen. Wood was highly praised by Gen. Greene for his efficient government of the Province of Santiago.

Admiral Gherardi, who was introduced as "a gallant, seasoned Admiral," spoke for the new navy. He said he did not know why he had been selected to speak, because he was the only one of all present who had not participated in the war. He talked facetiously of the old navy, and said many years ago he used to ask for a ship that wasn't rotten. He spoke strongly in favor of a well-equipped navy, and at least twenty-five battleships.

In presenting Major Gen. Hawkins, Governor De Peyster spoke of that brave and gallant officer who led the advance up San Juan hill." Gen. Hawkins said: "There is no class of men so worthy of your gratitude as the enlisted men of the army of the United States. So fine a body of men could not be found in any of the European armies." Gen. Hawkins said it was difficult for one not on the scene to appreciate the difficulties which attended the landing of the troops on Cuban soil.

He told of the hardships that the soldiers had endured in the camps, on the transports, in the trenches, and on the battlefield, and all without a murmur of complaint. He said in conclusion:

"The discipline in our army is the most perfect in the world, and I claim to-day that it exists in the ranks, in the companies, and in the regiments, if it does not in Washington. If you will prevent your Representatives and Senators from interfering in the discipline in the regiments—and I have known them to interfere—you will have an army obedient to your will, not dangerous to the country, and deserving of your approbation. Only when the army is tampered with does it become a menace to the commonwealth."

The other toasts and speakers were: "Marine Corps of the United States," Capt. Thomas N. Wood, United States Marine Corps; "New York Naval Reserve," Capt. J. W. Miller; "The Campaign in Puerto Rico," Major Louis L. Seaman; "The Volunteer Army," Gen. Roe; "Our New National Guard," Gen. Andrews.

Weights of Vermont Deer.

J. W. Titcomb in Forest and Stream.

I noticed some time ago in your paper comments on the weight of deer, and it occurred to me that you might like some items on this subject from Vermont. I have an impression that our deer in many instances have exceeded the average in weight. In obtaining statistics, most of the reports give the estimated weight of the animals, but in many cases the actual weight was given. A great many of the deer weighed over 200 pounds. In some instances I have written personal letters to the men who captured the deer and ascertained the truth of the original reports, and have received in reply four letters giving the actual weight of the deer killed as 231 pounds, 261 pounds, 316 pounds, and 370 pounds. George A. Wood of Woodford, Vt., appears to have taken the heaviest deer captured in Vermont the past season.

ENGLAND AND IRELAND

THE IRISH SITUATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "P. R. S.," though disposed to be fair, is, so far as his reference to Ireland is concerned, lamentably mistaken. His premises being false, his conclusions, logically speaking, must, as I will show, be equally fallacious. He says Ireland can thank her own sons for not having a Parliament, as they voted for union. Let me disabuse the mind of "P. R. S." and all who think with him by telling them that her sons never voted for a union, for the very good reason that the right to the franchise was denied them. The overwhelming majority of the so-called "sons" who composed the Parliament "P. R. S." speaks about were not Ireland's sons, but the descendants of Cromwell's and King William's successful soldiery. To call such people colonists would be to degrade that grand word. They gloried then, as their descendants do now, in anything that tends to debase what ought to be to them their adopted country. Of the 140 members who voted for the union 131 possessed either Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, or Dutch names; the remaining nine were Celtic, and two of those were very likely of Scotch descent. The entire Parliament was, of course, composed exclusively of Protestants; such a person as a Papist was not even recognized by the Government, though fully four-fifths of the population of the island at that time belonged to that religious persuasion.

For the edification of "P. R. S." I will quote the opinion of a man who during his whole lifetime lauded wherever and whenever the opportunity offered itself all things British, and whose good offices the Government reciprocated by granting him a pension of £300 in his old age. I have reference to William Carleton, the novelist. Hear what he has to say of the act of union: "In justice to truth and honor, we are constrained to admit that there is not to be found in the annals of all history any political negotiation based upon such rank and festering corruption as was the legislative union. Had the motives which actuated the English Government toward this country been pure and influenced by principles of equality and common justice they never would have recourse to such unparalleled profligacy. This is self-evident, for those who seek an honorable end will scorn to obtain it by foul and dishonorable means." Mr. Gladstone said it was the blackguardism of Pitt more than anything else which brought about the union. So there you are. The parallel which "P. R. S." draws as between the aborigines of this grand Republic and the original owners of the soil of the Emerald Isle is grotesquely absurd. To prove this I will quote himself. "I am one of those Britishers who acknowledge that without the aid of the Irish soldiers and sailors our empire would not be where it now is, and wherever a fight for liberty is on there will a gallant Hibernian be found at the top." He says the present Government is anxious to endow a Roman Catholic university in Ireland—the Protestants have four—and the great mass of Englishmen who belong to the Conservative Party are, so he says, in accord with the plan, as is also the Anglican Church.

But who blocks the way? he asks, and proceeds to answer his own query: The native-born and native-bred Presbyterian Northern Irishmen, descendants of Celtic parents, and bitter opponents of anything Romanist. 'Tis true that the Northern Presbyterians are the descendants of Celtic parents, but it is false and misleading to suppose that the great body of that persuasion is opposed to this small concession for their fellow-Catholic countrymen. Not the Presbyterians, but the members of the Orange institution block the scheme, for it is a well-known fact that the Presbyterian ministers never encourage secret societies. Just think of it, "P. R. S.," the all-powerful Conservative Party of Great Britain, backed by the Anglican Church, and having behind it the overwhelming majority of the English people, frustrated by a handful of loud-mouthed bigots in their anxious desire to do justice to the great mass of the Irish people. What a pitiable spectacle! Your assertion that Ireland is as free as any part of the British Empire and that there is no Irish question is true only on paper. That England is making concessions to Ireland I frankly admit, and she deserves due credit for it. The abolition of the Grand Jury system—that iniquitous stink of infamy—and the substitution of the County Councils, an elective body resembling the Parish Councils in England and Scotland, is a long step in the right direction.

"P. R. S." would advise persons desiring light on the subject of the natives of Southern and Western Ireland to read a book by Trench, an "Irishman." This Mr. Trench is, no doubt, W. Stewart Trench, author of "The Realities of Irish Life." He was a notorious land agent of four decades ago, a ruthless evictor, and probably razed more homes than any man of his time. He had redeeming feature, however; he let no person starve. He arranged with the Government to give the unfortunates free emigration to Canada and Australia. If "P. R. S." read his book in its entirety he would see that in his nefarious methods he encountered far more stern opposition from the Protestant farmers of Derry and Monaghan than he did from their more volatile countrymen of Tipperary and Kerry. If "P. R. S." imagines that there is no Irish question, he is sadly mistaken.

There is still an Irish question, but, thank God, it is nearing a solution; the English Government is at last realizing its duty to the sister isle, and I have no doubt ere long that it will magnanimously find the proper solution. There is a movement afoot over there now, and, strange to say, it has the support of some of the landlords themselves. It is the compulsory purchase by the Government of the landed estates in the poorer districts of the west, northwest, and southwest of Ireland. This is a great opportunity for England to make her discontented subjects not only happy but loyal. These so-called "congested" districts are in reality the most sparsely populated parts of the country, and while they are beyond doubt the most unproductive regions, yet they are capable of amply supporting twice their present population. These poor people are periodically on the verge of actual starvation, while bullocks are shaking with fat all around them. The people are tenants-at-will on the meanest portion of the estate, while the agent lets the more productive soil to large graziers.

Now if the Government would buy up those lands from the good-for-nothing landlords, appoint Commissioners, and reapportion the land among the people, the latter would only be too glad to pay back the principal and a fair interest as well. I can assure "P. R. S." that the Irish farmer—and he is the bone and sinew of the country—would not then care a rap whether his Parliamentary representative sat at London or at College Green; we would hear much less of the "Irish agitator," and no person would fling his "ould caubeen" higher in the air in honor of British glory and triumphs than the peasant farmer of the west; nay, more, he would be found again in the front ranks fighting her battles as was his grandfather, the famous faugh-a-ballagh of Wellington's time. "P. R. S.," your fling at American citizens of Irish birth is the old stereotyped one. I believe that the overwhelming majority of the American people hold the same view as did the illustrious Henry Clay. Of all the peoples that come to our shores, said the great Kentucky statesman, the Irish are the most easily amalgamated. Adieu.

T. O'S.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1899.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a little difficult to believe that your correspondent, "P. R. S.," whose letter appears in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 11th inst., can really be so ignorant of Irish affairs as appears from his letter. Any one who has paid the smallest attention to the Irish demand for home rule, as formulated by Mr. Butt nearly thirty years ago, must surely be well aware that it meant, in 1870, as it has meant ever since, the right or liberty for Irishmen to legislate for Ireland without British interference, and to control the administration of justice, the police, and public education in Ireland, none of which matters are even touched by the Local Government act which is to come into force next year.

The above-named act will merely extend to Ireland some of the privileges which the inhabitants of Great Britain have enjoyed for many years past, viz., the right to carry on local government in towns and counties by bodies elected under a household franchise, instead of by bodies wholly, or to a great extent, nominated by the British Government officials who still have a large share in the internal government of Ireland. No doubt the Local Government act is a small step in the direction of home rule, and it will in all probability strengthen the hands of the Irish people in making their demand for real home rule, by which term is meant the same degree of self-government which has for more than 100 years been enjoyed by every State in your Union. Mr. John Redmond, instead of agreeing with "P. R. S.," would, if he took any notice of them, be the first person to deny the accuracy of "P. R. S.'s" statements on the subject of home rule and Irish local government if, as I hope may soon be the case, the matter should be brought under Mr. Redmond's notice.

EDMUND HARVEY.

Grange, Waterford, Ireland, Dec. 26, 1898.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I accept the explanation of "P. R. S.," and if you can find room for this letter I propose to reply to him, having first smoothed my ruffled plumage; for, whether he like it or not, I am an American eagle, and not an Irish wolf dog. This may be "glittering generality," and absurd metaphor, but it conveys a meaning that I must impress upon him. The old dog was certainly roused by an exhibition in your correspondence column of old-time British intolerance and prejudice, but I made my choice when I landed here, and I have renounced all allegiance to foreign potentates, and more particularly to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, as required by American institutions. Acting in this spirit I have never joined an Irish organization of any kind here; I belong to none, and I have no political or social existence whatever other than that of an enrolled member of the Democratic Party of this State. A native of the land of the Stamp act and of the Alabama, still clothed in his insular prejudices, has no power to deny me the proud right of American citizenship.

That I am not irreconcilable my letters, which you have so generously

THE SQUIRREL INN BENEFIT

Meeting Under Auspices of the Church Temperance Society.

MR. CHOATE ASKS FOR FUNDS

Bishop Potter Makes a Strong Appeal in Behalf of the Work, Which He Says Is Sure of Success.

Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador-designate to Great Britain, and Bishop Henry C. Potter were the principal speakers at a meeting held last night in the Waldorf-Astoria in the interest of the Squirrel Inn, a saloon substitute, which has recently been established by the Church Temperance Society at 131 Bowery. In the audience were many men and women prominent in temperance work and in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and on the platform were a number of well-known clergymen and laymen who are interested in the fight against the liquor traffic. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity Church, presided. On the platform were, among others, Bishop Leighton Coleman of Delaware, the Rev. Mr. Niles of Sing Sing, the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, John P. Faure, Dr. Andrew Smith, the Rev. J. H. Hegeman, the Rev. C. A. Hamilton, and B. F. Watson.

In his address, which was on "Saloon Substitutes," Mr. Choate said, in part: "This is by far the most distinguished temperance meeting I have ever attended. The fact that so many persons would brave bad weather to come to such a meeting proves that cold water has an attraction for a large and prominent part of our population. I am at a loss to know why I was selected to address a temperance meeting. I can't confess, or boast, have it as you will, that I have never tasted intoxicating liquors. Nor can I join Bishop Coleman in his prayer, hoping that I may continue as a total abstainer to the end.

"As I understand it, the work of this society is to resist the evil influence of the saloons, which have been the curse of this city for many years. There are in New York, it appears from statistics, over 7,500 saloons. Each one of these represents an incalculable amount of damage to the family. Think of it! In this city there is more money spent annually for drink than for food; more for liquor than for education. There is no limit to the damage done by the saloons. Of course this has been remedied, to a certain extent by the enforcement of the Raines law. The number of saloons has been reduced and restrictions have been placed around them. In that way the law can take care of the saloons, but it can't estimate the damage done to families, or the damage to the public by the debauchery of politics."

After referring briefly to the lunch wagons, free ice water fountains, and coffee vans which the Church Temperance Society have instituted as aids to temperance work among the poor, Mr. Choate took up the subject of the Squirrel Inn. "When I first received an invitation to speak at this meeting, I had been wondering how the Squirrel Inn came by its name. I have just concluded that the name is an apt one, for there is not a more temperate and high-thinking people in the world than the squirrels. This inn owes its origin to Mrs. W. H. Bradford, who owns the building. It was formerly occupied by a saloon, the proprietor of which paid Mrs. Bradford $3,500 a year rent.

"Mrs. Bradford had it in her power to close up one saloon, and she took advantage of it. Then she made an offer of the place to this society, free of rent and all taxes, for five years. If things go as they have been doing, her gift of the taxes will amount to more than the rent. The only condition attached to the gift is the raising of $15,000 for repairs to the building by Jan. 31. Of this sum $5,500 has already been given by good friends of the society, leaving only $9,500 to be raised in the next two weeks. It would seem that a company like this would only have to put its hand in its pocket and produce this amount in a few minutes."

Mr. Choate, after describing the proposed changes in the building, urged his hearers to aid the cause. It was no experiment, he said, because similar institutions in England had already proved of great usefulness, and there was no reason why the Squirrel Inn should not become a power for good in this community.

Bishop Potter, speaking on "The Church and Intemperance," followed Mr. Choate. "The problem," he said, "which confronts us in this city narrows itself down to the relation of saloons to the social rights of the people. We may abuse the saloon, but it is a social necessity, just as relaxation and amusement are necessities. The saloon exists in New York because we have given our less fortunate brothers no better things. It is you and I who belong to what they call the favored classes who are responsible. The man who keeps the saloon, and who says it is the poor man's club, tells the truth. Can any one blame the poor laboring man, weary of his day's work, because he leaves his squalid home, his wife, his squealing children, and seeks in the brightly lighted, comfortable saloon the society of congenial companions?

"Never has there been a better temperance work projected than this one. There ought to be a hundred. It is a thing we ought to foster, for it brings, with all the good it does the poor, an opportunity for reasonable profit. There is one trouble with much of our philanthropy—it is often misapplied, or, rather, expended in directions where, while it is moderately successful in doing good, it never brings a material return.

"This inn is of the nature of the Mills Hotel. It is not a charity, but a combination of philanthropy and business, which, if properly conducted, cannot fail of success. The reason I hail this project is that it is a way to discourage drunkenness, and at the same time produce a fair return for the money invested, and I shall certainly be heartbroken if this noble enterprise fails of success because of inability to raise this paltry sum necessary to complete this building."

Bishop Coleman of Delaware spoke on the "Platform of the Church Temperance Society," and Adjt. Gen. Avery D. Andrews discoursed on "Temperance Among Our Soldiers."

CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

Annual Report Shows Marked Improvement in Branches of Charitable Work in This City.

The State Charities Aid Association has issued its twenty-sixth annual report, which gives an account of the public charities of this city for 1898. These charities are under the observation of three committees of the association, one each for the Counties of New York, Kings, and Richmond.

In New York County the committee reports that "the general administration of the department has shown marked improvement during the year," and the association calls particular attention to the substitution of paid and responsible employes for irresponsible workhouse prisoners in the wards of Bellevue Hospital. "It is with extreme satisfaction," says the association, "that we now report that the Infants' Hospital, from being one of the worst institutions in the department, has become one of the best." The nursery on Randall's Island, according to the report, has been greatly improved; new and modern plumbing has replaced the obsolete plumbing that was declared to be a menace to the lives of the children; the number of wet nurses has been quadrupled, and the experiment has been made of boarding in carefully selected families in the country a number of children, mostly foundlings, for whom wet nurses cannot be provided at the institution.

A census of the department was made Oct. 1, 1898, of the inmates of the various institutions. It showed a total of 14,881, an increase of 166, or 1 per cent., over the preceding year, a rate of increase slightly less than that of the total population of the city as estimated by the Health Department. The worst of the overcrowding of the institutions has been done away with by the $650,000 worth of new buildings erected under a law secured in 1896. The report says, however, that "the new buildings have proved to be in many ways badly planned, and some of them badly constructed," but adds that the present Commissioner of Public Charities is in no way responsible for this.

The system of placing destitute children with families that will care for them was widely extended during the year. Between June 1 and Oct. 31, 100 applications were received from families desiring to receive and care for children. A very careful investigation is made by correspondence and by personal visitation, and about half of the applications are approved. These results are considered very encouraging, and the association believes that a large number of good free homes can be found in the State.

The report gives an account of the system of boarding out children that is carried on in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. The children boarded in homes on Staten Island are under the supervision of the association's Richmond County committee, and the Queens and Nassau County children have been visited from the central office. These children are reported as being, for the most part, in "very satisfactory homes, receiving excellent training, and being fitted in every way for lives of self-support and usefulness."

During 1898 the sub-committee on providing situations in the country for destitute mothers with babies furnished to mothers 341 situations. Including the 272 babies with their mothers in situations, the association had 604 children under its supervision on Oct. 1, 1898.

The Committee on Hospitals makes an argument for the establishment of a State colony for indigent consumptives, and cites the example of the State of Massachusetts and several European countries to show the practicability and humanity of such a scheme.

An account of the Craig Colony for Epileptics is also included in the report of the association. The colony was established largely through the efforts of the association. Though epilepsy has usually been considered an incurable disease, seven patients were discharged last year as cured and eighteen as improved. Over 80 per cent. of the patients in the colony are regularly employed, mostly in outdoor labor.

The State Charities Aid Association is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. It expends $10,000 to $12,000 yearly on its work. An endowment fund has been started in order that it might have an assured income. This fund now amounts to $66,000. Joseph H. Choate is President, William B. Rice Vice President, and Charles S. Fairchild Treasurer.

DR. BRACELIN'S CHLORINE CURE

Remedy Was Used in Nearly Fifty Cases of Diphtheria by Dr. J. L. Feeny with Remarkable Success.

Successful use of Dr. Bracelin's chlorine cure for diphtheria, which was tested with such gratifying results in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, under the supervision of the New York Board of Health, some time ago, has been made on Staten Island by more than one physician. Dr. J. L. Feeny, the Sanitary Superintendent for the Borough of Richmond, prior to his taking his present official position, used this chlorine remedy in nearly fifty cases of diphtheria, and he is a firm believer in its efficacy. Speaking of his experience with this particular remedy yesterday he said:

"Of course, as a subordinate officer of the Health Department, I have no opinion to express regarding any remedy or cure that may be brought to the attention of the department. In my private practice prior to my receiving this appointment I used Dr. Bracelin's chlorine cure in forty-seven or forty-eight cases of diphtheria with remarkable success. I believe in this remedy because it effects a cure. From the first it appealed to my common sense as well as my professional intelligence. The chlorides are known as among the most effective germicides, and the removing of the harsh quality of the chlorine, as Dr. Bracelin's process does, so that a physician can administer it safely and effectively, is certainly a great boon to the profession.

"I have used this chlorine cure in laryngeal diphtheria and saved the patient in each instance. In fact, of all the cases of diphtheria that I have treated with this chlorine cure there was but one death. In that case the child died in the convalescent stage from hemorrhage of the bowels, which was in no way connected with the treatment for diphtheria. All of the cases treated by me with this chlorine remedy resembled the type that is professionally regarded as pure diphtheria. The effect of the chlorine treatment was remarkable in every case."

Asked if he had treated any cases of diphtheria recently, Dr. Feeny replied: "Not personally. The fact is, we have had very little diphtheria in this section for quite a long period. It has been showing itself within the past few days, however, and I believe that four cases have just been reported to this office."

"Knowing what you do about the chlorine cure, will you feel at liberty to recommend its use in these cases?"

"Officially I cannot suggest any remedy unless instructed to do so by the Board of Health. We are only authorized here to supply antitoxin free of charge to persons who are unable to pay for it."

Dr. J. Walter Woods, the Register of Statistics in the Health Department for the Borough of Richmond, has used the chlorine cure in a case of croupous pneumonia with remarkable success.

The low percentage of mortality in diphtheria cases in the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn, which followed the application of the Bracelin chlorine treatment, prompted Dr. Ambler to make a requisition on the Board of Health for an additional supply of the compound. Health Commissioner Jenkins, who has the formula of this cure in his possession, said yesterday that the requisition from Brooklyn had been ordered filled.

CORRUPTION IN CHICAGO.

Jurors, Lawyers, and Women Accused of Bribery in Connection with Railway Scandals.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16.—Facts disclosed in the investigation now in progress in the State's Attorney's office indicate that there is, and has been for at least two years, a far-reaching and elaborate system by which jurors are bribed, witnesses are bought or intimidated, and physicians in personal damage cases are influenced.

It has developed that even lawyers, supposed to be upright and worthy of all confidence, have stretched their consciences in some cases where the West Chicago Street Railroad Company was interested until their consciences were cracked, and the claimants against the corporation suffered defeat.

An important feature of the evidence now in the hands of the State's Attorney is the fact that in many of the cases women are involved. Dozens of former claimants against the street car company have said that prior to the trial of their suits for damages women, in some cases admitting their connection with the railroad company, have approached them and sought for an agreement to accept a small sum in settlement of their claims.

A woman who had been recognized as an ardent lover of low settlements, and whose name will be disclosed in connection with the jury-bribing investigation, has gone to one claimant, also a woman, and told her that unless she settled her claim at the figure asked by the company, $1,000 could easily be used to "fix" the jury.

The present investigation will continue after the service of the January Grand Jury is closed. Probing may go on for a month. State's Attorney Deneen does not promise sensations, but he is making a great effort to get at the bottom of the iniquity which has been tainting the courts and preventing honest people from securing justice.

S. F. Hart Is Now the 22d's Major.

The Twenty-second Regiment, N. Y. N. G., had an election for Major last night at the armory to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Major George F. Demarest when the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States last May. The election resulted in the unanimous choice of Stephen Fowler Hart, who had served as Major while the regiment was in the Federal service. Major Hart was enlisted in the regiment in 1880.

Advice from the West.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

American Investments, a financial paper published at Buffalo, N. Y., says, "Put your capital in visible property, not invisible wind." This is doubtless a hint to investors who are climbing over each other to purchase Wall Street securities at altitudinous prices. These investors are neglecting real estate, which is visible property, and buying chromos which sometimes pay a dividend and sometimes do not. The said chromos are now selling higher than they have sold before in many years, while real estate is at bottom figures in most localities. All the water has been squeezed out of landed property during the past six or seven years, and purchasers at current figures can hardly fail to reap a rich reward. Sooner or later the tide of investment must turn from speculative securities to real estate, and when it does turn realty prices will advance rapidly. It is probable that the shrewd investors are now quietly picking up bargains in lots and lands, while the enthusiast is buying high-priced stocks and bonds.

GEN. BROOKE'S CUBAN CABINET

The Governor General Announces His Appointments and the Secretaries Are Sworn.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—This afternoon Gov. Gen. Brooke announced the following appointments to the newly constituted Cabinet of advisers to the administration:

Department of Government—Domingo Mendez Capote.

Department of Finance—Pablo Dosvernine.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction—José Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza.

Department of Agriculture, Industry, Commerce, and Public Works—Adolfo Saenz Yanez.

Col. Lanuza is now in Washington, where he has been for some time with the members of the special commission representing the Cuban Military Assembly. The other members of the Cabinet took the oath of allegiance before the Judge Advocate of the division, Gen. Brooke and Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, the Governor General's Chief of Staff, being present.

The salaries of the Secretaries, as they will be known, have not yet been fixed, but the duties begin immediately. In a three hours' conference to-day Gen. Brooke discussed with them the reorganization of the former six Spanish civil departments, thus curtailed to four, giving each of the Secretaries present his special instructions.

The curtailment will mean the discharge of many civil employes when the actual reorganization is effected. These will be paid their salaries from Jan. 1 to the date of discharge.

MURDERED BY CUBAN OUTLAWS.

Several Thousand Dollars Taken by Bandits and Spanish Deserters.

HAVANA, Jan. 16.—Major Gen. J. H. Wilson, Military Governor of the Department of Matanzas, telegraphed to Chief of Police Mario Menocal to-day that two men had assassinated, after robbing him, a former Major of Spanish guerillas. The Police Chief, Inspector Pareda, and two Cuban Majors met the train from Matanzas at Regla Station to-night and arrested Juan Godoy, Ramon Cabbel, and José Perez on suspicion of being connected with the crime. Documents belonging to the murdered man were found upon them, together with $3,000 in gold. They had deserted from the Spanish Reina Regiment.

Señor Eduardo Zayas and his son, while journeying from Las Tunas to Puerto Principe, with $7,000 to buy cattle, were murdered by bandits.

Troops for Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 16.—Major Bachman, with Companies A, B, E, and F, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Volunteers, arrived from Columbus, Ga., to-night and will sail for Matanzas at noon to-morrow on the transport Saratoga. There are about 400 men in the battalion.

Concessions in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Jan. 16.—Gen. Guy V. Henry, Governor of Puerto Rico, promises certain concessions to the Councilmen of San Juan, and the latter, therefore, have withdrawn their resignations.

TROOPS HOME FROM MANILA.

The Ohio Arrives at San Francisco with Invalided Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The Ohio arrived to-day with 300 men from Manila, most of them soldiers who are either going home on a long furlough or are convalescent. The First Nebraska Regiment is the most largely represented among the sick men, although there are a number from the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment. The convalescents were taken to the division field hospitals. Those who are too ill to go home immediately will be detained there; the others will go on to their respective homes as soon as they can be provided with suitable clothing.

The following passengers were in the Ohio's cabin: Lieut. J. O. Barber, William W. Ball, Col. H. H. Fredericks, Capt. Vickers, L. A. Crothers, Red Cross Society, R. Kibble of the Red Cross, Lieut. B. Holcomb, United States Navy; Lieut. Stanworth, United States Navy; P. H. Jones, United States Army; Surgeon C. L. Mullings, Lieut. J. Wiley, R. Durst of the Red Cross, and J. H. Heiss.

Aguinaldo's Emissaries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—The three emissaries of Aguinaldo who arrived on Thursday have departed for Washington, where they will confer with President McKinley regarding the government of the Philippines.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S VOICE.

Resolutions Against Expansion Introduced in the House of Representatives.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 16.—In the House of Representatives to-day the following resolutions were introduced and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Whereas, An insidious attempt is being made by a Republican Administration to extend the claims of our National Government over an unwilling people, and thereby to repudiate the fundamental principles which have been the foundation of our liberty,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of South Carolina, representing and voicing the sentiments of the people of the State, that, while we rejoice in the victory which God has vouchsafed our forces on sea and on land and in the increase in our National prowess, prestige, and area, when it comes without criminal aggression and sacrifice of historic and fundamental principles of free government, that we are unqualifiedly opposed to any policy which surrenders these principles and thereby endangers our liberty. We call upon our Representatives in Congress to use their influence and votes to maintain our country and the idea that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Wherever our flag may be carried, that our country be not burdened with the maintenance of a large standing army to hold in submission an unwilling addition to our territory, and that the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, which has so long protected us from European interference be not endangered by the temporary intoxication resulting from our recent victory.

There is hardly any doubt of the adoption of the resolutions.

NOTES OF RAILROAD INTERESTS.

Commissioner J. L. Goddard presided yesterday at a meeting of the Trunk Line Association. East-bound rates on live stock and grain were discussed, and a special committee was appointed to consider a reduction in the current schedule.

Redmond, Kerr & Co., representing a syndicate, have purchased $5,000,000 4 per cent. bonds of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad. The proceeds, it is said, will go toward the purchase of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Road, the property owned by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, but operated by the Minneapolis and St. Louis.

President Samuel Spencer issued this denial of current rumors yesterday: "I have seen the statement recently published to the effect that the syndicate which made a contract of purchase of a control of the Seaboard Air Line had turned over its purchase to Southern Railway interests. There is no foundation whatever for such a statement. The Southern Railway Company has no interest whatever in the purchase, directly or indirectly, and never has had, and no one connected with or materially interested in the Southern has any such interest."

Steel Companies Deposit Stocks.

It is officially stated that a large majority of the different steel and wire companies' stocks have already been deposited with J. & W. Seligman & Co. under the agreement entered into for the organization of a corporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey, to be known as the American Steel and Wire Company, although the time for deposit will not expire until to-day at 3 P. M.

Boston Land at $230 a Square Foot.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—The highest assessed land in the City of Boston, the northwesterly corner of Washington and Winter Streets, was sold to-day for $452,000, or $230 a square foot, which is more than $90 over the assessed value. The lot contained 1,955 square feet. The Municipal Real Estate Trust was the purchaser.

Balloting for Missouri's Senator.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 16.—The Legislature will ballot for United States Senator at noon to-morrow. The Democrats have nominated F. K. Cockrell to succeed himself. The Republican candidate is National Committeeman Richard G. Kerens.

LARGE VOTE FOR DR. HILLIS.

Plymouth's Parishioners Get Into a Slight Tangle Over Mr. Shearman's Form of Speech.

If the Rev. Dr Newell Dwight Hillis insists upon a unanimous call to Plymouth Church he will not be its pastor. Six votes were cast against him at the business meeting of the church, held last night. If he is willing to overlook this and regard the call as practically unanimous, he will in all probability become the successor of Lyman Abbott by the first week in March.

In spite of the bad weather, over 250 members of the church and a number of members of the congregation not entitled to vote, gathered in the lecture room. The meeting was entirely harmonious and good natured, until a sarcastic remark by Thomas G. Shearman about the six negative votes brought down upon his head a rebuke from two of his fellow-members. This was the only cloud on the occasion, and the tact of Dr. Abbott turned the incident into a channel which resulted in much enthusiasm.

H. L. Pratt was the Moderator. S. V. White opened the meeting by moving that Dr. Abbott's resignation be accepted, to take effect the last Sunday in January. He made a speech about Dr. Abbott's great work in Plymouth Church. Prof. Terence Jacobson also made a eulogistic speech. By this time Thomas G. Shearman had arrived, and he promptly squelched Mr. White by offering a resolution more fully conforming to the rules of the church as to the necessary conferences with the church society and the laying of the matter before a council of churches. He also moved that Dr. Abbott be allowed to name the time when his resignation should take effect. This was passed. Then Mr. Shearman offered a resolution prescribing the manner of balloting for Dr. Abbott's successor.

Benjamin F. Blair tried to have Dr. Hillis elected through the casting of one ballot by the clerk, but Mr. Shearman got in the way with an objection. The tellers announced that 256 votes had been cast, of which 246 were for Dr. Hillis, 6 negatives, and 3 blank. The meeting then adjourned, after appointing a committee to report to the meeting of the society.

The society's meeting convened at 0 o'clock, and John W. Mason was made Chairman.

The work of the society, which was purely formal, went through with great celerity, and there was no sign of a hitch anywhere, until Mr. Shearman arose and made a few pointed remarks about the six voters against Dr. Hillis. He said that the "six brethren" had evidently voted against Dr. Hillis because they didn't want any pastor at all. The vote was on the name of the pastor, and the six brethren had not voted for anybody. He suggested that these brethren step forward and do some of the church work, and rather strongly intimated that none of them bore his share of the burden of church work.

William E. Davenport strongly objected to Mr. Shearman's remarks. He voted "No," he said, because he did not feel he could support Dr. Hillis. Benjamin F. Blair, while he was devoted of having Dr. Hillis's form of speech, Dr. Lyman Abbott succeeded in smoothing matters by suggesting that those who voted against Dr. Hillis write, assuring him of their support. The good feeling was apparently restored.

The following telegram was sent to Dr. Hillis late last night:

"We, the ministers of Plymouth Church, urge your acceptance of the call to its pastorate, and pledge your our cordial support.

"LYMAN ABBOTT.
"HORACE PORTER.
"WILLIAM B. ALLIS."

PIANO PLAYING IS LEGAL.

Judge So Avers, Though It Disturbs a Policeman's Day Slumber.

Nellie Flynn, daughter of the late ex-Alderman familiarly known as "Sojer" Flynn, appeared as complainant in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Judge McMahon against Mrs. Adela Guiss and Miss Augustine Berthillon, whom she accused of larceny. The jury acquitted the two defendants.

Miss Flynn took the chair and explained that she lived with her mother and brother, Thomas C. Flynn, a policeman in the Tenderloin district, in an apartment house at 359 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Guiss, her daughter, Mrs. Eugenia Lauffin, and Miss Berthillon lived over them. The two families have never been on friendly terms. This was particularly on Miss Berthillon's account, as she played the piano all day and disturbed the rest of Policeman Flynn, who sleeps in the daytime.

The complainant then went on to say that she was met in the hallway one evening and assaulted by Mrs. Guise, assisted by Miss Berthillon, and robbed of about $5. Her brother and the two women under arrest a few days later, she said, the landlord notified her mother that they must leave the house.

The defendants told a different story. They denied that they had assaulted Miss Flynn, much less having robbed her. They explained that the Flynn family had been dispossessed. Mrs. Guise added most emphatically that she thought it perfectly appropriate for her niece to play the piano during the day, even though the music did not seem to soothe the policeman's slumbers. In this the Judge agreed with her, giving it as his opinion that any young woman can legally and lawfully play the piano at any and all hours without interference.

The jury took about half a minute to find a verdict of acquittal.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The January meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held to-morrow.

The recent removal of the home office of the Insurance Company of the State of New York from Syracuse to this city, and the election of J. S. Frelinghuysen to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Francis Hendricks as President of the company, was effected, as the result of the purchase of a majority of the stock of the company, which was formerly owned in Syracuse by parties identified with the Globe Fire Insurance Company and the other companies managed by Jameson & Frelinghuysen in this city.

It is reported that a formal call for the next meeting of the Western Union (fire underwriters) will be issued soon, the date of the meeting having been fixed for Feb. 7. While nothing decisive has been determined upon, it is stated upon good authority that the resignation of Weed & Kennedy, the Northern of London, the Prussian National, and Goodwin, Hall & Henshaw will not be considered in effect by these offices until after this meeting. This postponement is said to have been caused by a desire to treat the Governing Committee of the Western Union with all courtesy, rather than any expectation that the legislation wished for can be obtained at that time.

It was learned yesterday that the Warehouse Association, formed in the interest of warehouses in Chicago, Nashville, St. Louis, and a number of other cities, for the purpose of procuring cheaper fire insurance by placing a schedule covering their total lines in this city, has not yet obtained its insurance. The Home Insurance Company, to which the schedule was offered, has yielded in its effort to capture the line, on account of the low bids of competitors, and the result of the negotiations with other offices has not been announced.

The Fire Insurance Tariff Committee is being freely criticised by underwriters for its failure either to come to a final agreement regarding a tariff association or report its inability to reach such an agreement. Most of the members of the committee decline to say anything in regard to the progress of their work, while the little information furnished by a few members is decidedly contradictory, and underwriters are at a loss to know whether a tariff association is at all likely in the near future or not.

Peach Growing in Georgia.

From The Rinewold (Ga.) New South.

Conductor Bill Turner raised 2,176 crates of Elberta peaches from thirty-five acres of peach trees planted in January, 1896, the trees being only two and a half years old when the fruit was gathered. He had forty acres planted seven years ago, of which half were killed by the May freeze four years since. His farm is near Marietta, Ga., and his profits on his peach crop of 1898 paid for his farm, the planting of the trees, and all work done on them since. He rents the land to plant cotton between the peach trees, and the rents have more than paid the interest every year on the original cost of the farm.

To Oppose Raines Law Changes.

The Hotel Men's Association of this city is preparing to make energetic opposition to the proposed changes in the Raines law, which would prohibit the sale of liquors, even to guests, on Sundays. It was said yesterday that a meeting of the association will be called soon to take proper action in the matter. A committee will likely go to Albany to oppose the measure.

KENTUCKIAN DIES IN CHINA.

Young Irvine Barret's Gay Life Ends Far from Home.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 16.—A cablegram received to-day announces the death at Shanghai, China, of Irvine Barret, youngest son of Thomas L. Barret, who until his death, eighteen months ago, was President of the Bank of Kentucky. Barret was a wild fellow, and spent much of his time and money on a fast life.

On the death of his father he was left $175,000. At a wine supper in New York one night in June, 1895, he fell in love with Grace Garslyn, a singer at Hammerstein's Olympia, and afterward married her. A year ago Barret started around the world on a sailing vessel in an effort to break his habit for drink. His wife recently went to Shanghai by mail steamer, joining him, it is believed, some weeks ago. She becomes heir to whatever is left of the fortune.

Poisoned Himself to Death.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 16.—All doubt as to the identity and manner of death of "Herman E. Black," clerk to Army Paymaster W. H. Bullis, who was found dead last Saturday, was removed to-day by the discovery of proof that Black was Charles H. Johnson of Waltham, Mass., and that he committed suicide with cyanide of potassium. It is said he was infatuated with an actress, and a quarrel with her may have caused him to take his life.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

FRANK R. FURBISH.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Norton Chase receiver in supplementary proceedings for Frank R. Furbish of 890 Broadway on the application of Regina Munster. It was learned that there is $900 in the hands of the Controller, an award for land taken for school purposes at Unionport, which was claimed by Mr. Furbish.

F. X. FALLON & CO.—Francis X. Fallon, doing business as F. X. Fallon & Co., dealers in sponges, chamois, &c., at 451 and 453 Pearl Street, who made an assignment on Dec. 2 to John P. Sheridan, had his property reassigned to him yesterday. Philip L. Britt, his attorney, said that he had made a substantial settlement with all his creditors, who had given him a full release, and he had resumed business.

NEW YORK AND STATEN ISLAND LAND COMPANY.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has appointed Herbert G. Whipple receiver for the New York and Staten Island Land Company of 100 Broadway on the application of Mockridge & Son, who recovered a judgment against the company on Sept. 20 for $347, which they could not collect. The company was incorporated in January, 1898, with a capital stock of $500,000, to develop some land near New Brighton, S. I. John E. Comins was President.

Out of Town.

LOUIS GIBSON HARRIS.—Transcript of a judgment from Erie County, N. Y., was filed here yesterday against Louis Gibson Harris for $8,357 in favor of George H. Moore.

RED WING, DULUTH AND SIOUX CITY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judgment for $255,752 was entered yesterday against the Red Wing, Duluth and Sioux City Construction Company of Red Wing, Minn., in favor of Albert H. Leszynsky of this city for breach of contract in not delivering bonds of the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern Railroad Company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Frank Wallach, salesman at 15 Whitehall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $59,256 and assets $35 in cash. All but $25,000 of the liabilities were as a partner in the firm of Daters & Co., at Cheyenne, Wyoming, several years ago. The largest creditors are Henry Wallach of this city, $25,000, money loaned to petitioner in 1884; Stock Growers' National Bank of Cheyenne, $6,767, money loaned to Daters & Co.; John S. Cotton, Kansas City, Mo., $15,295, judgment for deficiency on foreclosure of mortgage to secure bonds issued by Daters & Co.; Samuel Thorne, as administrator of estate of Caroline Dater, $4,075; James Dater, $2,000.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Almira H. Zelle of 131 East Forty-ninth Street, by two creditors, Thomas M. Blake, $244, and Herbert A. Post, $927, who alleged that on Sept. 16 she transferred a portion of her property to Henry A. G. Willbers, as attorney for Henry Brunjes, a creditor, by bill of sale to prefer lien.

A meeting of the creditors of Jarmulowsky Brothers, importers of dress trimmings at 725 Broadway, was held yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy John W. Houston, at 120 Broadway. The schedules showed liabilities $9,125, and assets $6,980. Six creditors filed claims, but could not agree upon a trustee, and Mr. Houston appointed Benjamin Barker of 120 Broadway Trustee.

An adjourned meeting of creditors of Josiah S. Lindsay, plumber and builder, of 150 East Thirty-fifth Street, was held yesterday before Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 31 Nassau Street. Six creditors were present, no Trustee was elected, and the meeting was declared closed. His liabilities are nominally $413,997.

Attachment for Breach of Contract.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $9,000 against the Crown Electrical Manufacturing Company of St. Charles, Ill., in favor of Solomon L. Pakas for alleged breach of contract as agent for the sale of bicycle chains. The Sheriff attached a carload of bicycle chains which have arrived here from the West.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 16, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALEXANDER, James B.—Best & Co.	$28
ASPELL, John W.—L. A. Cushman	42
ALWELL, Peter P.—Greater New York Credit Company	50
ATWOOD, Mary E.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	27
BERDY, Louis—C. Brickelmaier	162
BRINKMAN, John D.—Beadleston & Woerz	1,104
BITTELS, Charles, and Joseph J. Haupt—M. R. Kelly	527
BURTON, Isabella M., and Gustave Kaestner—Patrick McManus, costs	82
BAILEY, Horace E. or Henry E., and Samuel K. Schwenk—J. Corbit	2,642
BERRY, Jacob—L. A. Cushman	76
BISHOP, Frank C.—L. A. Cushman	26
CLEMENT, Thomas J.—J. Galvin	29
CUTHBERT, Edward B.—W. W. Foster	54
COADY, John J.—Cashon and others	2,521
D'AMORA, Matthew R.—The Garden City Company	644
DUYSTERS, George F.—G. A. Spalding	515
DALY, Rose—S. H. Weinberg	173
DARCAGH, James N.—J. Morrow	46
DUGGAN, Thomas—W. T. Scovill	494
DE JONG, Jacob—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	99
AUERBACH, Rubin, and Samuel Horowitz—Bralower and another	112
BRODIX, Charles R.—Trow Directory, Printing and Book Binding Company	416
BROMBERG, Bernard B.—I. Stern and others	299
BRYANT, Carolan O., Amanda I., and Agnes C.—J. A. Shaw	272
BONNELL, Richard—J. W. Sullivan	134
IRELAND, John B.—B. Burke, administratrix	68
EVANS, Mary J.—E. Adams	13,088
FREY, Emanuel—J. Kreizer	179
FISCHER, George—B. Sel and another	86
FISHEL, Alexander—M. Dickerson	40
FORST, Paul C.—R. Lathers	373
GILBERT, Frank W.—Peerless Manufacturing Company	84
HILDEBRANDT, Frederick—T. D. Seaman	379
HENRICH, John W.—A. L. & J. J. Reynolds Company	46
HARRIS, Louis G.—G. H. Moore	41
HITCHMAN, Joseph J.—H. J. Montgomery	8,357
HOLLAND, William—William K. Fertig, assignee	73
HARTMAN, Charles—A. Kurtz and another	405
HAASENZAHL, Amalie—Angelo Basso	48
HAINES, Ida M.—W. E. Scott	92
HOBBS, Edward H., and Benjamin B. Odell, receivers, &c.—Caroline Hayman	92
ISHAM, Frederick A.—Hillin-Bearhope Company	10,288
JACOBS, Charles C.—S. Otto	129
KUHN, Isaac—J. C. Lyons	31
KILBRETH, John C.—J. M. Constable and others	159
KOPELOVITZ, Wolf—Malcom Brewing Company	449
KIERNAN, William T.—The Greater New York Credit Company	406
KIERNAN, Frank A.—E. A. Landon	30
KIERNAN, Terence, and Thomas E. Tripler—Twenty-third Ward Bank	212
KAPFF, Sixt C.—J. Ruppert	1,638
LUTHER, Henry and another.	205
LEAR, Percy J. A.—W. C. Kennedy	32
LOCEY, Edward F.—E. Godfrey	235
MORRIS, William, and John Reilly—W. K. Fertig, assignee	161
MYERS, R. Westbrook—R. J. Silberhorn, costs	673
O'CONNOR, James—J. Partridge and others	70
OUTWATER, Abram J.—Wells & Richardson Company	129
ODELL, Katherine E.—A. Bloch and others	167
PEARSON, Charles A.—G. Wilson	718
PHELAN, John D.—J. Smolensky	878
PHILIPSEN, Philip—P. Christesen	37
REILLY, Edward—Greater New York Credit Company	8,508
RUBENSTEIN, Nathan, and Henry Rochowitz—Union Granite Company	100
STRANCH, William F.—M. Doros	116
SCHWARZSCHILD, Felix—C. Voelcker and another	10
SATTERLEE, Douglas R. and Elisabeth K.—H. Edwards and another	377
SHERRY, Mary E.—C. & H. Beck	1,288
SPOFFORD, Joseph L.—Fowler Brothers	32
SENIOR, Edward M.—J. W. Stoltz, as Treasurer	210
STRAHAN, J. Lewis—P. D. Adams and another	330
SHANNON, George J., Robert S. Paris, Frank X. Ruckle, and Adolph M. Mayer—K. Mathiasen	43
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Mary C. Bergen, administratrix	5,381
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Misedl	497
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Alhedt	200
TURK, Herman—L. Steinhardt and others	310
THE CHURCH PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited—M. Moorby	286
THE CARLETON PRESS—N. F. Reynal	285
THE MAYOR, &c.—J. Hayner	980
SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING Association—The Fiftieth Street, Astoria Ferry and Central Park Railroad Company, (costs)	1,171
RED WING, DULUTH AND SIOUX CITY Construction Company—A. M. Leszynsky	110
EAST PALESTINE POTTERY COMPANY —D. Mooney	255,752
VAN CLIEF, Jacob—S. Dobriner	651
VAN ORDEN, Margaret J.—I. Jacobs	183
ZWEIFEL, Elsie, administratrix, &c.—D. E. Adams	129
WATERBURY, Mary—J. A. Irwin

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
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Orders for investment securities solicited. Stocks bought on margin or for cash.
TELEPHONE, 4820 CORTLANDT.

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Company
REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Depcsit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that the final installment of Four Dollars per share on both Common Stock and Preferred Stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned Committee, and is payable on or before the 30th day of January, 1899, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Depcsit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon.

Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates who have not made payment of any one or more of the installments required under the Plan of Reorganization, may do so on or before said 30th day of January, 1899, without penalty, but no payment will be received after that date, except under such penalty as the Committee may see fit to impose.

Dated New York, January 12, 1899.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.

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NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
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TORREY'S BANKING HOUSE.
147 Nassau St., will resume business at the old stand on Wednesday, the 18th inst, and in addition to the exchange business that it has conducted for many years, will also be prepared to buy and sell Railroad stocks and bonds, at current market prices. Old customers are cordially requested to call, and are promised the same prompt and courteous treatment they have hitherto enjoyed.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
M. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Advisers of prudence were not without influence in yesterday's security market. Nothing like boom proceedings showed at any time on the Stock Exchange, though transactions reached a tremendous total, going, as has recently been usual, beyond the million-share mark. But as the public's orders to take stocks on a large scale showed throughout the market from start to finish, it became notable—and that distinctly for the first time lately—that purchases were being ordered at fixed quotations rather than "at the market," regardless of what might have to be paid. In this new feature was warrant for encouragement on the part of those conservative observers who last week became persuaded that the pace was fast enough to be characterized even as reckless.

***

Conspicuous also yesterday was the fact that many people carrying stocks on margins were inclined to sell freely—merely an added indication of developing prudence. But it is the testimony of practically every commission house in Wall Street that the market is filled with buying orders close under current quotations, and that at any smart reaction tremendous volumes of securities will be absorbed. The public's faith in the market, as is thus shown, does not abate one jot.

While some of the lesser traders of the Street were selling yesterday, and irregularity in quotations was showing, there seemed to be a rather aggressive stand taken on the bull side by some of the more powerful interests lately holding aloof. A curious situation is in this way brought about. When strong men sold out a month ago the smaller orders of the general public rushed in in such volume that the market was actually taken away from the professional talent of the Stock Exchange and—against their wishes and their work—given the advance which in every sense has proved so exceptional. Now, with the public to some extent liquidating, taking profits, buyers in larger proportion than is fully disclosed include the very foremost financiers of the Street. Among precedents, searched for in vain in the Stock Exchange district, one is lacking for any situation like this.

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News developments cut small figure in shaping the market's course. Practically all that comes to the surface is favorable. Business conditions and business tendencies seem encouraging in practically every quarter. Money market ease—the factor upon which Gov. Flower lays chief stress—is, according to the highest banking authorities, assured of continuance.

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Government bonds were in good demand. There were sales of $5,000 3s, registered, at 107¼; $87,000 do, coupon, at 107¾@107⅞@107¾; $71,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112¼@112, and $1,000 do, coupon, at 113.

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In State bonds, $11,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 85¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	⅝	Federal Steel	⅝
American Coal	13	Flint & P. M. pf.	½
Am. Steel & Wire	2¼	Knick. Ice	1¼
Am. Steel & W. pf.	1½	Laclede Gas pf.	5
Am. Tobacco	½	Long Island	1
B. & O., w. i.	½	Met. Street Ry.	2¼
Bay State Gas	⅛	Mexican Central	⅝
Brunswick City pf.	½	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Buff., Roch. & P.	3	National Biscuit	2
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	Nat. Lead Co.	¾
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	N. Y. Air Brake	16¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Pennsylvania R. R.	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	½
Col. V. & T. pf.	½	Third Avenue	½
Consol. Gas	2	Twin City pf.	3½
Erie 1st pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	¾

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	½	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Malting Co.	½	Mo., K. & Texas	½
Am. Spirits pf.	1	Mo., K. & Texas pf.	1
Am. Sug. Refs. pf.	½	Nat. Linseed Oil	⅞
At., Top. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Lin. Oil, t. r.	½
B. & O. pf., w. i.	1¼	N. J. Central	⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	½	Northern Pacific	1
Brooklyn Union Gas	2	Pacific Coast	⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Canada Southern	½	Peoria & Eastern	½
Central Pacific	⅝	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1¼	Pullman Car	⅝
Chi. Gt. W., pf. A.	⅞	Reading	1
Chicago & Northwest.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅝	Reading 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	¾	Rio Grande Western	½
Col. & H. C. & Iron.	1	Rio Grande W. pf.	1¼
Den. & Rio G. pf.	⅞	St. J. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	1¼
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
General Electric	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Glucose Sugar	½	Southern Railway	⅝
Illinois Central	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1½
Internat. Paper Co.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Iowa Central pf.	1	Texas Pacific	½
Lake Erie & W.	1	Twin City R. T.	2
Lake Erie & W. pf.	5½	Union Pacific	1¼
Louisville & Nash.	1	Union Pacific pf.	¾
Manhattan Consol.	1¾	U. S. Express	1½
Minn. & St. Louis	¾	W. & L. E., 4th as. paid	½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	3½	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	7
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s.	1¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	2½
Det., M. & M., l. g.	1½	Or. S. L. con. 5s.	1¼
Green Bay deb. A.	3	Peo. & East. inc.	1½
Green Bay deb. B.	1	St. L. & I. M. 2d	1¼
Houston & Tex. 4s.	1½	Wheel. & L. E. con.	1⅞

Bonds Declined.

Kan. C. & Pac. 1st.	1	Standard R. & T. inc.	1½
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Bir.	1
		Union Elev. 1st.	1⅞

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $115,622,013; balance, $9,072,739; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,610,703.

Money on call in London at 1@1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 5-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82½ for sixty days, $4.84¾ for demand, $4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Operators on the Bourse to-day were undecided at the opening of the market, but business subsequently was more favorable, and the market closed with prices hardening. International securities were neglected, with the exception of Spanish 4s, which rallied smartly, on the rumor that the delivery of a large amount of stock will be demanded at the forthcoming settlement. Gold mine shares were very active, being supported by the London market.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—In anticipation of a reduction in the bank rate, private discount on the Boerse to-day eased to 2¼. Prices were firm, and Mexicans, Argentines, and Spanish 4s were in good demand. Italians were heavy. Iron shares were in special favor, owing to the advance in the price of pig iron.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 16.—Spanish 4s and American securities advanced on the Boerse to-day. Foreigners were firm.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced, Erie first preferred, 1, to 41½; Erie, ⅝, to 16⅛; New York Central, ⅛, to 129, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 88⅛; declined, Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 66⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, ½, to 80⅜; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76⅝; St. Paul, ⅛, to 128⅞; Atchison, ⅜, to 22⅝; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 119⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 68¼; and Reading, ⅜, to 11⅞. British consols were firm at 111¼ for money and 111 5-16 for the account. The Bank of England gained £18,000 bullion on balance. In Paris rentes sold at 101f. 57½c. Exchange on London was 25f. 22c.

OLD TIMES AND NOW.

Statistics suggest the enormous growth in the material affairs of the country. As expansion has taken place the earning capacity of our great carriers of commerce has been tremendously increased. Particularly is this true of the West, and the growth and present material prosperity of this territory is now being reflected in steady advances in the "Granger," finally placing Burlington above 130, St. Paul at 125, and Rock Island at 116. In the intricate economy of our vast railroad system the benefit of one group of railroads is sooner or later the benefit of all.

In the last twenty years the building of parallel lines resulted in competition which at times threatened ruination of weaker enterprises and deplorable weakening of those that were stronger. The disasters of recent panics and the hardships of the long period of depression through which we have passed have brought railroad managers to a sterner realization of the dangers of unlicensed rate-cutting to the end that we now see strong efforts made to maintain tariffs with better prospects than for many years that this desideratum will be attained.

This fact has been no small factor in influencing the recent course of the market. Beyond all the considerations we have presented to view we have to contemplate the steady, if somewhat limited, buying of our securities by foreign investors, and to anticipate a heavier demand so soon as money rates abroad become easier.

By way of suggesting the possibilities of the future we make the following comparison of prices of a few stocks in 1881, the high marks in 1890 and in 1898, and the prevailing quotations:

	High. 1881.	High. 1890.	High. 1898.	Present Prices.
Canada Southern	90	61½	58	55
Jersey Central	112	128½	99	102⅞
Burlington	175	111½	125¼	133
St. Paul	129¼	78½	120⅝	124½
Northwestern	136	117	143¼	144
Rock Island	146½	98⅝	114⅞	116
Omaha common	47¼	36⅞	94	97½
Del., Lack. & West.	131	143⅞	159	158
Illinois Central	146½	120	115⅝	117
Louisville & Nash.	110½	92½	65¼	68
Mobile & Ohio	39⅝	30¼	32½	37½
Missouri Pacific	114½	76¼	46¼	40½
New York Central	155	111	124⅞	125

A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO.

HOPEFUL POLITICIANS.

No "point" has been better distributed in Wall Street for a long time than that Metropolitan Street Railway shares are to sell at 200 this week. Practically every Tammany politician is believing in the tip, backing it, and distributing it.

A STANDARD OIL HINT.

From Standard Oil sources comes the intimation that "something of interest" may be expected to develop this week in the affairs of the Bay State Gas Company. Suggestive rumors circulate representing that the charter of the Bay State Company is to be used for the proposed copper mining trust, which some Standard Oil magnates are credited with projecting.

AIR BRAKE MYSTERY.

New York Air Brake stock continues to disport in its own unprecedented way. Yesterday it rose 17 points. Still mystery rules in the company's affairs. Insiders admit that something extraordinary has taken place, or is about to take place, but not even the vaguest hint issues as to what the pending developments are.

A year ago New York Air Brake stock was selling at $23 per share. The closing price yesterday was 161¾. Of all Gov. Flower's Wall Street accomplishments the New York Air Brake rise stands above everything else in the number of points it has advanced, though, of course, Federal Steel, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and other Flower stocks have in amount of increase in dollars far exceeded what is represented by this tremendous gain in Air Brake's capital stock, the par value of which aggregates only $5,000,000.

GAS LOSSES AND POLITICS.

Politicians short of Consolidated Gas shares did not enjoy happy experiences yesterday. The stock was strong all day, scoring a sharp advance. One contingent in the bear speculation in this stock is credited with making quiet overtures for private settlement, with what success, however, is not disclosed. With such a stock market settlement accomplished, and some recent losses released, there would probably be much less heard in Wall Street of proposals to have the Albany Legislature proceed to make further cuts in the price of New York's gas supply.

PENNSYLVANIA A LEADER.

Pennsylvania Railroad securities continue to show buoyancy. Nothing in yesterday's stock market presented more attractiveness to observing speculators and investors. About 40,000 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock were traded in, and from around 130 the quotation rose to 135, the closing price being almost the top. It has been many a year since Pennsylvania quotations reached this height.

Europe has recently been a conspicuous buyer, while it is estimated that five times as much Pennsylvania stock is owned in New York City to-day as was the total of a year ago.

Wall Street gave much of the credit of yesterday's smart advance in the Pennsylvania shares to publication made in their favor on Sunday by Mr. Francis D. Carley, whose associates, it is disclosed, have been accumulating Pennsylvania shares for some time past, practically from the time he took up the deal in Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis stock, Pan Handle, in which Mr. Carley has scored such marked success. The latter shares yesterday were also conspicuously strong, even when most of the market was showing weakness. This development seems to create in some quarters the suspicion that Mr. Carley's movement in Pan Handle may, after all, prove to be only part of a well-developed plan of Pennsylvania Railroad financiers themselves.

To-day Mr. Carley will probably add a new favorite to his list. Asked yesterday if he was a believer only in high-priced stocks, he said:

"No. There is one small stock on the list which, I think, is worth considerably more than it is selling for—Brunswick City stock, which represents actual valuable assets in a corporation removed from all possibilities of reorganization embarrassments, not owing a cent, a corporation free from debt. For a cheap stock of speculative possibilities, I know of nothing better."

WORRYING OVER DIVIDENDS.

Lake Erie and Western preferred shares were almost sensationally weak yesterday. During recent stock market improvement Lake Erie and Western preferred sold up close to 80, and since New Year's has been around 75. At the close yesterday it was 61, having just before sold at 60. The net loss of yesterday was five points. The Street was filled with rumors regarding the future dividend policy of the company, and insiders seemed inclined to give practically no support to the stock. Just before Senator Calvin S. Brice died plans developed for putting Lake Erie and Western into a combination of Western railroads, and had Mr. Brice lived his friends counted upon the preferred stock getting up close to par. But with Senator Brice's death there have been changes in the programme he had arranged.

AN IRON TRADE FORECAST.

Though official denials are plenty, there still seems to be expectation in the iron and steel trade that the Federal Steel Company will before long take control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. The latter is credited with making more money now than ever before in its history, having orders for iron booked far ahead at profitable prices, while its output of coal, materially increasing, is finding a market at advanced prices because of general industrial improvement throughout the South.

EUROPE'S NEW POSITION.

Mr. Henry Seligman of J. & W. Seligman & Co. says:

"We feel sure that the feeling abroad is that the present market here is sound. Europe is now buying American stocks instead of selling them."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Sale of American Coal stock at 138, the first since Oct. 29, 1898, when a small lot sold at 120.

Movement on foot to unite the Columbus Gas Company and Central Ohio Natural Gas and Fuel Company.

Statement from Philadelphia that report of Cambria Iron Company to be presented at annual meeting to-day will show 1 per cent. on the new Cambria Steel Company, after payment of the guaranteed dividend on the stock of the Cambria Iron Company.

Increase in the capital stock of City Railway Company of Chicago from $12,000,000 to $14,000,000.

Decrease of $3,423 in Buffalo and Susquehanna's net earnings for November, making a decrease of $43,385 since July 1.

Arrival of $1,150,000 gold from Europe.

Annual meeting Laclede Gas Company in St. Louis. No change in Directors or officers.

Reorganization plan of the Indiana and Lake Michigan Railway, providing for a new company, to be called the St. Joseph, South Bend and Southern Railway, with a capital of $250,000 preferred and $500,000 common stock.

Introduction of a bill in the Arkansas Senate for the creation of a State Railroad Commission.

Increase of 14,676 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of 45,333 tons, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend on Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton preferred stock.

Decrease of $5,103 in Lake Erie and Western's surplus net earnings for November, and decrease of $4,890 from Jan. 1, 1898, to Nov. 30.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Decrease of $70,943 in Missouri, Kansas and Texas surplus net earnings for November, making a decrease of $80,646 since July 1.

Statement by President Spencer of the Southern Railway that his company has no interest whatever in the syndicate seeking to control the Seaboard Air Line.

Increase of $4,568 in net earnings of Ohio River Railroad for November, making a decrease of $11,979 since Jan. 1, 1898.

Confirmation by courts of sale of Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway to Atlantic Coast Line for $5,318,000.

Decrease of $16,143 in net income of Philadelphia, Reading and New England for quarter ended Sept. 30 last.

Offer made by the Cramp-Hoadley syndicate for the entire works and property of the Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence.

Decrease of $532,175 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement of outside banks.

Purchase of a large dock at Sandusky, Ohio, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to facilitate the handling of coal.

Incorporation at Charleston, West Va., of the United States, Cuba, and Puerto Rico Investment Company, with a capital of $5,000,000.

Central Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Pennsylvania added to the list of stocks to be cleared through the Stock Exchange Clearing House.

Duties as receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern begun by Joseph Robinson, recently appointed to that capacity.

Publication of Volume 67 of The Financial Chronicle, including the weekly issues of The Chronicle for the last half of 1898, together with the quarterly issues of the investors' supplement, an elaborate manual of railway and industrial securities; also the street railway supplement, the semi-annual issue of the State and city supplement, and the monthly quotation supplements.

Denial by Maryland courts of an injunction to restrain the transfer of stock carrying control of the Seaboard Air Line. Way now clear for transfer of the road to its new owners.

Meeting Thursday of freight officials of the Central Traffic lines at Indianapolis to discuss the inequitable grain rates.

Sale by the Central Railroad of New Jersey of $435,360 4 per cent. bonds issued to pay Jersey City nearly $500,000 which the company has owed twenty years for back taxes.

Appointment of a permanent receiver for the New Paltz and Wallkill Valley Street Railway in proceedings brought for a voluntary dissolution of the company.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in January showed decreases:

Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	$15,110
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis	4,768
Kansas City, Memphis & Birm.	2,657
Total decrease, 3 roads	$22,535
Decrease previously reported	149,604
Total deacrese, 27 roads	$172,139

Increase;

Northern Pacific	$18,975
Increase previously reported	486,574
Total increase, 33 roads	$505,549
Net increase	$333,410

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The curb market yesterday enjoyed more activity than it has known for quite a long while. Estimates of the outside trading ran from 75,000 to 100,000 shares. With the activity there was much strength generally, and one or two issues made sensational advances.

American Air Power stock was the feature. On remarkably heavy transactions it advanced to 63, against 48½, its close on Saturday. Final sales were made around 61. The strength of the stock was attributed to rumors that the new International Air Power Company is to be consolidated with the American and to statements by interested persons regarding the company's intention to apply its motive power system to vehicles of all kinds. Interests which were active in American Air Power when it made its first appearance on the curb were large buyers yesterday.

The American Steel and Wire stocks were quite strong, although manipulation by insiders again seemed to be the most important influence in their fluctuations. The common was the most active. It sold at 39½. The preferred touched 88, and the subscriptions were in fair demand around 106@110.

Continental Tobacco stocks continued weak, the common touching 38½ and the preferred 79¼. Amsterdam Gas issues recovered from their recent weakness, and the common got up to 33½, later selling back to 32½.

Standard Oil sold at 447½. The Otis Elevator shares were in fair demand, and there was a very good inquiry for both Herring-Hall-Marvin issues. Brooklyn Elevated new was somewhat easier. Closing quotations were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	250	262
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	92
Brooklyn El., common	33	33¾
Brooklyn El. pf.	65	66
Brooklyn El. bonds	96½	96¾
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77	78
Buffalo Street Railway con.	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	63½	65
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	105	106
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117½	118½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	93	96½
Kings County Elec.	9¼	10½
Kings County Elevated	5	6½
Nassau 1st 6s (Brooklyn trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	14
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	190
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	114	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	103½	110
Second Avenue consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114
Union Railway stock	175	190
United Traction, Providence	86	87
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	98

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	58½	60
Hoboken Ferry 5s	94	94½
Brooklyn Ferry stock	39	39½
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	93½	94½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	70
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	80	82
Indianapolis Gas stock	100	106
Indianapolis Gas Co., bonds, ex int.	105	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	86
Lafayette Gas Company stock	68	70
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	71
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	70

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	32¼	32¾
Amsterdam pf.	66½	67½
Amsterdam 6s, with interest	103¾	104¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	16	16½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	97½	98½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107½	107¾
Columbus Gas	70	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92½	96
Mutual of New York	300	302
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60½	62
New England Gas bonds	97½	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	107½	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	84½	85½
Standard Gas, New York	137	140
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	161
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	20	21
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	84¾	85¼
Western Gas	94	96
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	105	107

Industrials.

American Air Power	59	60
American Bank Note	39	40½
American Steel & Wire common	39	39½
American Steel & Wire pf.	87¾	88
American Steel & Wire subs.	109¼	111
American Tin Plate common	36	40
American Tin Plate pf.	95	98
American Typefounders'	50	52
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco	38¼	38¾
Continental Tobacco pf.	78	78½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	4	7
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	17
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	17	20
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	118
Michigan-Peninsular Car	25	27
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	99	100
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	40½	41
Otis Elevator pf.	85¾	86½
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	446	447
Trenton Potteries	14½	15¼
Trenton Potteries pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter	20¼	22
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	101½	103
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	101	102
Wagner Car Company	195	196

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	15
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1
Electric Vehicle common	20	23½
Electric Vehicle pf.	60	65½
Hudson River Telephone stock	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	58
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 107½; Binghamton Gas 5 per cent., 89⅝ and interest; Terminal Coal Company, 17; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 42; Jersey Franklinite, 55⅞; Metropolitan Corporation, 73⅝; Marshall Mill, 58¼; New York Biscuit bonds, 112½; Standard Tobacco St. Co., 12½; Retsof bonds, 70; Retsof stock, 10; Universal Security Company, 20¼; Whitney S. F. Arms.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$292,065,188
Gold reserve	234,883,284
Net silver	8,831,455
U. S. notes in the Treasury	18,585,866
Treasury notes of 1890	1,927,028
Total receipts this day	1,831,452
Total receipts this month	19,547,422
Total receipts this year	265,509,331
Total expenditures this day	1,993,000
Total expenditures this month	25,920,000
Total expenditures this year	355,801,311
Deposits in National banks	88,183,534
Silver bullion	885,146
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	455,285
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,210,742
Customs	507,284
Miscellaneous	113,425

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Mechanics and Traders' Bank,
486 BROADWAY.
(Organized 1830.)
New York, January 13th, 1899.

At he ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Bank, held the 10th instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Leo Schlesinger,

Isaac Stiebel,	Henry Corn,
G. B. M Harvey,	Charles Strauss,
Max Danziger,	Myer Foster,
John P

FINANCIAL.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

During several months past the holders of a large portion of the shares of the American Steel and Wire Company have been carefully considering the advisability of obtaining by purchase or reorganization other leading wire concerns in the United States, among them the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio, manufacturers of pig iron, Bessemer steel, and open-hearth steel, as well as wire in its various forms, and the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

It is believed that there would result greater economy in management and operation, and thereby be of advantage to all the stockholders of the several companies. After a thorough investigation of the several properties and their values, actual as well as relative, the acquisition of the following plants has been assured upon a just and fair basis:

Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

Worcester Wire Company of Worcester, Mass.

Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oliver Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Newcastle Wire Nail Company of Newcastle, Pa.

Pittsburgh Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cincinnati Barbed-Wire Fence Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Laidlaw Bale and Tie Company of Joliet, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.

Consolidated Barb-Wire Company of Lawrence, Kan., and Joliet, Ill.

Newburgh Wire and Nail Company of Newburgh, N. Y.

To accomplish the object suggested, the following plan has been agreed upon:

AGREEMENTS HAVE BEEN ENTERED INTO FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A CORPORATION UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE KNOWN AS THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY. THIS CORPORATION WILL HAVE AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $90,000,000, OF WHICH $40,000,000 WILL BE SEVEN PER CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $50,000,000 WILL BE COMMON STOCK.

This corporation will acquire the above properties either by direct ownership or through the ownership of not less than a majority of the capital stock, where it is not practicable to purchase the properties themselves.

A SYNDICATE HAS BEEN FORMED WHICH WILL FURNISH THE NECESSARY CAPITAL FOR THE ABOVE PURCHASE AND IN ADDITION THERETO PROVIDING THE NEW COMPANY WITH A WORKING CAPITAL OF ABOUT $13,000,000, EXCLUSIVE OF THE WORKING CAPITAL OF THE SEVERAL CONCERNS WHICH WILL ENTER THE NEW CORPORATION. WHATEVER MAY BE NECESSARY OF THIS WORKING CAPITAL MAY BE USED FOR THE PURCHASE OF OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE AGREED UPON HEREAFTER. THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL TO BE FURNISHED BY THE SYNDICATE BEING $28,000,000.

The syndicate agreements will provide that the New Jersey company shall acquire such of the capital stock of the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois, not less than a majority thereof, however, as may be offered, on the following basis:

For each share of the preferred stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one share of the seven per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the New Jersey corporation, and in addition thereto six-tenths of one share of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation; for each share of the common stock of the Illinois corporation the holder thereof shall receive one and two-tenths shares of the common stock of the New Jersey corporation. It is further arranged that the banking house of J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO. OF NEW YORK CITY, or its agent for that purpose, (THE ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.,) will exchange the certificates of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, on the above-named basis, provided the same are presented and deposited at either of the offices above named on or before TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1899; that in event of delay in issuing the certificates of the New Jersey corporation interim certificates will be issued exchangeable for the engraved certificates when issued. The interim certificates will be issued by either J. & W. Seligman & Co. or their agents, (the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank at Chicago.)

It is very desirable that the fiscal year of the New Jersey corporation commence on January 1, 1899, and to that end the plan must be consummated at the earliest possible date; therefore, the stockholders in the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, are requested to present and deposit their stock promptly, so that the same may be speedily and without delay exchanged, and the organization of the New Jersey company facilitated.

Books of transfer of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, were closed on Wednesday, January 4th, 1899, and will not be reopened until about January 25th, 1899, and the books of the New Jersey corporation will be opened as soon as the engraved certificates are ready for delivery, not later, however, it is believed, than January 25th, 1899.

IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE NEW COMPANY WILL DECLARE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS ON THE PREFERRED STOCK OF ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., BEGINNING ABOUT APRIL 1ST, 1899.

The undersigned, comprising the entire Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, of Illinois, after a careful consideration, believing that the consummation of the plan proposed will increase earnings, decrease expenses, result in a more stable cost of manufacture, and more satisfactory results to the stockholders, have decided to exchange their own shares in the Illinois corporation for shares in the New Jersey corporation, upon the above-named basis:

J. W. GATES,
A. CLIFFORD,
I. L. ELLWOOD,
CHAS. DOUGLASS,
WM. EDENBORN,
S. H. CHISHOLM,
JOHN LAMBERT,
F. BAACKES,
E. H. GARY,
E. J. BUFFINGTON,
W. H. ROWE.

January 7, 1899.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 7, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE **PREFERRED** AND **COMMON** STOCK OF **AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY:**

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE THE DEPOSIT OF CERTIFICATES OF SAID STOCK UNDER AN AGREEMENT DATED JANUARY 5, 1899, BETWEEN JOHN W. GATES AND ISAAC L. ELLWOOD AND FREDERICK P. VOORHEES, ISSUING THEREFOR OUR NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, EXCHANGEABLE FOR THE STOCK OF THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY (NEW COMPANY) WHEN RECEIVED BY US FOR DELIVERY. ALL STOCK CERTIFICATES TO BE DEPOSITED MUST BE DULY ENDORSED IN BLANK.

NEW YORK CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF **J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.**, 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO CERTIFICATES TO BE PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE **ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO,** WHO WILL ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT THEREFOR, ON OUR BEHALF.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 16, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108½	109¼	169	Adams Express	108⅝	108⅝	106⅝	108⅝	+ ⅝
31	31¼	1,320	American Malting Co.	31⅛	31¼	31	31⅛	— ⅛
83	83⅝	635	Am. Malting Co. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	83	83½	....
130	140	100	American Coal	133	133	133	133	+13
35⅞	86	10,050	American Cotton Oil.	36⅞	36⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
89	90	110	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89⅝	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	— ⅛
....	45	50	American District Tel.	45	45	45	45	....
140	142½	50	American Express	142	142	142	142	....
13⅝	14	3,535	American Spirits Mfg.	14⅛	14¼	13	13½	— ⅛
37½	38	320	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37½	37¼	37¼	37½	—1
127½	127⅝	23,565	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127½	128⅜	127⅛	127½	....
110¼	....	1,418	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	110⅝	111	110	110½	+ ⅛
145¾	146⅛	5,980	Am. Tobacco, ex div.	147	147¼	146	146	+ ⅞
44⅜	44⅝	11,945	Am. Steel & Wire.	43¼	45⅛	43¼	44⅜	+2⅞
111	112	2,110	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	110	112¼	109¾	111½	+1½
39¼	40	12	Ann Arbor pf	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	....
21⅜	21⅞	25,775	At., T. & S. F.	22⅛	22⅝	21⅜	21⅝	— ⅝
57¼	57⅝	55,449	At., T. & S. F. pf.	58	58⅜	57¼	57⅝	— ⅜
68⅜	69	500	B. & O., all in. pd.	69	69	68⅜	68⅜	....
54⅝	55	1,350	B. & O., when iss.	54½	55	54¼	55	+ ⅛
76¼	77	850	B. & O. pf., when iss.	77⅞	77⅞	76¼	76¼	—1⅞
8⅞	9	689	B. & O. Southw. pf.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6⅝	7	27,505	Bay State Gas	6⅝	7⅛	6	7	+ ⅛
92½	92⅝	34,289	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	94	94	91⅝	92½	— ⅛
140	142	235	Brooklyn Union Gas.	140¼	140¼	140	140	—2
14⅝	15	3,850	Brunswick City	14⅜	15	14⅜	15	+ ⅛
34½	35	225	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	34	34	34	34	+3
77	..	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.	77½	77½	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
54¼	55¼	400	Canada Southern	56	56	55¼	55½	— ½
86	86⅝	260	Canadian Pacific	86¾	86⅝	86¼	86⅜	....
45⅞	46	12,605	Central Pacific	46¼	46¼	45¼	45⅞	— ⅝
26¼	26⅜	6,645	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅜	27⅜	26½	26⅝	— ⅝
168	169	50	Chicago & Alton	167	167	167	167	....
133	133½	47,806	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133	134⅝	132¼	133	....
64	64½	13,120	Chi. & East. Ill.	62	65¼	62	64½	+2½
114	115½	150	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	—1¼
15⅝	15½	10,060	Chi. Gr. West.	15⅝	16	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
82	84¼	720	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ⅛
50⅝	53	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	53⅜	53⅜	52	52	+ ⅛
29½	30	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
9	10	250	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
125½	125¼	46,481	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125¼	126⅝	124⅞	125¾	+ ⅛
167½	168¾	240	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	168	168	168	168	+ ⅛
144½	145	2,230	Chicago & Northw.	146	146¼	144⅝	144⅝	—1
117¼	117⅜	41,187	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117	118¼	116⅜	117¼	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅜	3,864	Chi. Term. Trans.	9⅜	10	9¼	10	+ ⅛
38⅜	39½	2,900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39⅝	40	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
46¼	46⅝	2,845	C., C., C. & St. L.	47⅝	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
....	....	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	97	97	97	....
15	15½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
41	43	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43	43	43	43	....
34¼	34½	8,835	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34	35⅝	32⅜	34	+ ⅛
8	8½	1,000	Col. So., when iss.	8½	8½	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
55¼	56½	800	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	56½	56½	56	56	....
22½	22⅝	300	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	22⅝	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
7	8½	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	8	8	8	8	—1
2⅝	3	1,150	Col., H. V. & Tol.	2½	3	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	9¼	222	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
190½	192	2,785	Consolidated Gas	189¾	193¼	189¾	191	+2
45	45½	120	Consolidated Ice	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ¼
91	91½	13	Consolidated Ice pf.	94	94	94	94	....
112	112½	1,185	Delaware & Hudson.	112⅞	113	112½	112⅝	— ¼
155	159	200	Del., Lack. & West.	158	158	158	158	— ⅛
20	20½	100	Denver & Rio Grande.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
69½	69¾	1,685	Denver & R. G. pf.	68¾	70	69¼	69¼	....
20	21	1,000	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
192	192	100	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	191	191	191	191	—1
15⅝	15⅝	3,935	Erie	15⅞	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	+3
39½	40	7,821	Erie 1st pf	40¾	41	39¾	40	+ ⅜
20¼	20½	1,012	Erie 2d pf	20⅞	20¾	20½	20½	+ ⅛
70½	71	18	Evans. & T. H. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	....
22	23	400	Flint & P. M.	21½	23	21½	23	+ ⅞
53⅞	54	105,306	Federal Steel	58½	55⅝	53	54	+ ⅛
83⅛	83½	10,670	Federal Steel pf	83⅝	84½	83¼	83¼	— ⅛
98⅞	100	662	General Electric	100	100	99	99¼	—1
160	162	1,020	Great Northern pf.	161	162	160	160	....
70½	70½	25	Glucose Sug. Ref.	71¼	71¼	70½	70½	— ⅛
108¾	110	3,765	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	— ⅛
....	....	335	H. B. Claflin Co.	101	101¼	101	101⅞	+ ⅝
58½	....	10	Homestake	60	60	60	60	....
116¼	116½	3,690	Illinois Central	116	117	116	116	— ⅛
62½	62⅝	1,000	International Paper.	63⅝	63⅝	62¼	62½	— ⅛
94	94½	150	Int. Paper pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
11½	12	750	Iowa Central	12¼	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
45⅝	46	445	Iowa Central pf	46¾	46¾	46	46	—1
8½	9½	100	Kanawha & Michigan.	9	9	9	9	+ ⅛
15⅜	16	1,200	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	16	16	15½	16	....
53⅜	55	310	Knickerbocker Ice	55	55	53	54½	+1½
79½	80	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80	80	80	80	— ½
29½	32	70	Keokuk & Western.	30½	30½	30½	30½	....
53	53¼	1,500	Laclede Gas	52½	53⅝	52	53⅜	+ ⅛
98	100	100	Laclede Gas pf	99	99	99	99	+5
16	17	1,280	Lake Erie & West.	17	17	15	16	—1
61	62	1,490	Lake Erie & West. pf.	66⅝	66⅝	60	60½	—5½
60	62	300	Long Island	62½	62½	62	62	+1
65⅝	65⅞	18,875	Louisville & Nashville.	66¼	66¾	65¾	65¾	—1
106½	106⅝	23,615	Manhattan Con	108½	108½	106	106⅝	—1⅝
191⅝	192¼	10,530	Metropolitan St. Ry.	193½	194¾	189¼	192	+2⅝
6⅞	7	1,200	Mexican Central	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	400	Minn. & St. Louis.	38	38	37½	37½	—1½
99	99½	305	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	98	99	98	99	+1½
74	75	350	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	75	75	75	75	— ½
13⅜	14¼	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14½	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
37⅜	37⅝	3,200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	39	39	37⅝	38	—1
45½	45⅞	8,183	Missouri Pacific	46	46¾	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅝
36	37	180	Mobile & Ohio.	36¾	36¾	36½	36½	....
54	54¼	6,100	Nat. Biscuit	53	54⅝	53	54½	+2
103	103½	625	Nat. Biscuit pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	+1
39	39⅝	5,986	National Lead Co.	39	39¼	37⅞	38½	+¾
113	113¾	15	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	— ⅛
....	....	125	National Linseed Oil.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
....	....	100	Nat. Linseed Oil, t. r.	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
101	102½	1,560	New Jersey Central	102⅞	103	102	102	— ⅛
150	160	5,010	New York Air Brake.	151	162	151	162⅝	+16⅝
125	125½	6,228	New York Central	126	126	124⅞	125	+ ⅛
14⅜	15	150	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
36⅝	37	225	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	20	4,720	N. Y., Ont. & West.	20	20	20	20	....
18⅞	19¼	347	Norfolk & West.	19¼	19¼	19	19½	+ ⅛
64½	64¾	2,700	Norfolk & West. pf.	64⅞	64⅞	64½	64⅝	— ⅛
7	7¼	1,600	North American	7	7	7	7	....
46⅞	47¼	17,947	Northern Pacific	47½	47⅝	46⅜	47	—1
78⅝	78⅞	10,928	Northern Pacific pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78¼	78⅝	....
48½	49¼	1,530	Pacific Coast	49¾	49¾	49	49	— ⅝
86	88	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	....
65	68	50	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½	— ⅛
45¾	45⅞	7,050	Pacific Mail	46¼	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
134	134½	38,819	Pennsylvania R. R.	135	136¾	134	134	+3⅜
1⅛	1¼	11	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	....
5	6	200	Peoria & Eastern.	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ½
110¾	111	15,690	People's Gas, Chicago.	111½	111⅝	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅛
....	....	100	Pierre Lorillard pf.	121	121	121	121	....
68⅜	69¼	12,500	P., C., C. & St. L.	67	69¼	66⅞	68¾	+2½
88	89	4,320	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	88¾	86	88¼	+2½
8	9	200	Pitts. & Western pf.	9	9	9	9	— ⅛
160	161	355	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160¾	160¾	160¾	160⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	22⅞	3,881	Reading	23¼	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
56¼	56⅝	18,494	Reading 1st pf	57⅝	57⅝	56	56⅜	— ⅛
31¼	31½	11,256	Reading 2d pf	32	32⅛	31	31⅜	— ⅛
29	30	100	Rio Grande Western.	29	29	29	29	— ⅛
68¼	69	310	Rio Grande West. pf.	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¼	—1¼
130	....	180	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	130	130	130	130	....
15	16½	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	—1⅛
9½	9⅝	400	St. L. & San Fran.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....
67½	68¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
36	36	1,050	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	+ ⅛
8½	8¾	525	St. Louis Southw.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20	20½	1,530	St. Louis Southw. pf.	20⅝	20⅞	20¼	20½	— ⅛
96	96½	1,200	St. Paul & Omaha.	97¼	97¼	96½	96½	—1⅛
169	175	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	170	170	170	170	....
37¾	38	17,595	Southern Pacific	39¼	39¼	37¾	38	—1⅛
12¾	12⅞	66,020	Southern Railway	13⅞	14	12¾	12⅞	— ⅝
47¾	47⅞	33,058	Southern Railway pf.	49	49	47¾	47⅞	—1⅛
24⅞	25	625	Standard Distilling	....	25½	25½	25½	....
79½	80	950	Standard Distilling pf.	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
9¾	10	300	Standard R. & T.	9¾	10¼	9¾	10	— ⅛
36½	36¾	14,710	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	36⅝	37⅞	36	36⅝	— ⅛
18	18½	1,500	Texas Pacific	18⅝	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
13½	14	3,050	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	12⅞	14¼	12⅞	14	+1½
168	169	300	Third Avenue	169	169½	169	169½	— ½
40	41	756	Twin City R. T.	....	42¼	41	41	— ½
....	....	150	Twin City R. T. pf.	126½	126½	125½	126¼	+3½
45⅜	45½	28,040	Union Pacific	....	46⅜	45⅜	45⅜	—1¼
73⅞	74	14,390	Union Pacific pf.	....	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	— ⅜
13¾	13⅞	1,100	U. P., D. & G., 2d in. pd.	13½	13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
57	58	235	United States Express.	58	58	58	58	—1⅛
7¼	7¼	4,650	United States Leather.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	+⅛
72⅜	72½	20,190	U. S. Leather pf.	71¼	73¼	71	72¼	+1⅝
46½	46⅝	2,095	U. S. Rubber pf.	47¼	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝	....
114⅝	115	925		115	115	114½	115	+ ⅝
8	8¼	50	Wabash	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	....
23	23¼	1,235	Wabash pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
128	130	70	Wells-Fargo Express.	129½	129¾	129½	129¾	....
94⅝	94¾	2,421	Western Union Tel.	94⅝	94⅞	94¼	94⅝	....
6⅝	6⅝	1,690	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	7	7	6½	6½	— ½
26⅜	28	25	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	....
2¼	2½	250	Wisconsin Central	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛

Sales....1,041,833

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Net Profits.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$374,800	$2,744,100	$269,700	$58,200	$168,100	$336,700	$3,092,900
Colonial	69,100	790,100	22,500	78,500	196,200	....	981,500
Columbia	184,600	1,957,000	155,000	138,000	218,000	179,000	2,233,000
11th Ward	110,100	1,186,500	49,100	60,800	149,200	....	1,545,400
14th Street	51,500	764,100	22,500	67,400	224,100	....	1,008,000
Franklin Nat.	6,700	515,000	59,000	5,000	134,000	....	490,000
Gansevoort	15,100	961,700	26,800	88,500	48,700	58,700	647,900
Hamilton	93,200	1,176,900	45,100	88,000	144,900	....	1,289,800
Hide and Leath.	166,400	2,127,000	222,800	162,300	271,800	....	1,733,700
Home	33,300	485,400	68,200	43,100	27,200	26,200	528,600
Hudson River	196,800	1,282,000	39,000	70,000	198,000	....	1,324,000
Mount Morris	99,500	1,541,500	77,000	105,700	93,900	65,000	1,319,600
Mutual	111,600	883,000	21,900	82,100	226,500	91,800	963,800
19th Ward	25,300	639,200	38,400	115,100	111,100	50,000	948,700
Plaza	114,700	1,613,000	54,000	90,000	275,000	....	1,821,000
Riverside	108,100	770,800	8,500	40,300	74,400	....	769,000
State	93,000	1,822,000	61,000	31,000	143,000	223,000	2,167,000
12th Ward	115,500	1,142,900	21,200	100,900	76,800	69,300	1,427,000
23d Ward	48,500	843,300	27,500	87,400	45,200	101,500	885,100
Union Square	298,500	1,973,000	111,100	245,300	357,100	....	2,564,900
Yorkville	128,500	1,175,300	108,500	91,700	133,800	77,500	1,348,900
Astor National	12,800	3,294,000	115,000	427,000	304,000	....	3,685,000
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	113,900	1,074,500	31,700	84,300	117,600	100,000	1,227,900
Broadway	118,900	1,419,700	25,600	118,900	112,900	....	1,510,400
Brooklyn	167,600	1,113,200	99,800	49,900	127,000	68,300	1,164,600
Eighth Ward	35,500	283,800	13,700	23,400	48,500	10,000	242,100
Fifth Avenue	53,000	552,500	29,400	20,600	46,900	20,900	510,300
Fulton	166,300	845,100	57,400	42,200	160,600	....	808,400
Kings County	56,000	634,500	40,600	28,400	96,400	....	610,500
Manfrs.' Nat.	435,300	2,166,100	266,900	330,500	760,000	....	3,084,600
Mechanics'	411,000	2,225,400	118,200	176,800	166,800	....	2,418,400
Mech. and Tdrs.	192,600	899,600	53,500	64,100	156,300	25,000	961,200
Nassau National	575,600	4,089,000	255,000	232,000	545,000	97,000	4,390,000
National City	568,800	2,287,000	229,000	389,000	586,000	199,000	3,201,000
North Side	119,500	797,300	12,200	60,000	76,300	....	690,000
People's	108,000	854,200	34,600	32,800	37,600	9,300	859,000
Queens County	128,800	1,618,800	87,200	118,700	376,600	100,300	2,106,800
Schermerhorn	55,300	482,200	19,000	26,900	165,000	....	541,900
17th Ward	68,900	450,800	8,900	32,800	52,400	39,700	418,300
Sprague Nat.	218,100	1,025,900	194,900	10,000	800,300	13,000	1,056,000
20th Ward	54,400	361,000	11,900	20,700	107,600	1,000	499,000
Union	50,400	298,400	7,200	14,300	26,100	26,000	227,400
Wallabout	36,700	535,700	14,200	39,900	69,800	102,400	640,900
Other Cities:							
1st Nat., J. C.	726,500	3,670,000	140,700	271,800	334,100	1,105,000	5,010,000
Hud. Co. N., J.C.	622,800	1,893,100	111,900	75,600	310,200	591,500	2,335,100
2d Nat., J. C.	382,700	1,899,500	70,100	54,400	434,400	....	1,382,100
3d Nat., J. C.	190,500	886,800	43,400	51,100	140,100	178,700	1,041,900
1st Nat., Hoboken	427,400	1,600,100	109,500	67,900	278,400	342,400	1,879,900
2d Nat., Hoboken	88,600	785,000	48.0 00	48,300	73,700	217,600	980,000
Bk. of St. Isl'd.	45,900	437,100	18,400	22,000	92,100	700	520,000
1st Nat., Stat. I.	70,800	593,700	18,300	28,700	114,800	....	592,900
Total National.	$4,295,100						
Total State	4,399,800						
Total	$8,694,900	$66,899,300	$3

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Seventh Avenue Block Front Sold—Other Dealings—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

Thomas L. Watt, President of the Mount Morris Bank, has sold a plot of twenty-six lots, including the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets, and extending 325 feet in depth on either street. The buyer's name could not be learned yesterday, but it is said that he is a well-known building loan operator. Early in last October Henry Morgenthau bought from Mr. Watt the corresponding block front on Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, with about twenty-two lots on either street. The price for the latter was reported at $300,000. Mr. Morgenthau is not interested in the transaction involving the block between One Hundred and Fortieth and One Hundred and Forty-first Streets.

Ranald H. Macdonald and B. W. Williams, Jr., have sold for the Egan estate for $59,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 127 Madison Avenue, 23.3 by 60 by 90. The buyer, Woodbury Langdon, gives in part payment $30,000, the four-story dwelling 144 West Forty-fifth Street, 16 by 50 by 100.

Louis Kahl has sold to John W. Stevens the lot on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 425 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.11.

The northeast corner of Third and Tremont Avenues, a plot 80 by 100, has been sold by the Kountze estate for about $50,000.

It is reported that Boudinot Keith has sold for about $38,000 the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 38 West Fifteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

David Stewart has sold five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for E. Liner the two three-story brownstone-front dwellings 174 and 176 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the New York Life Insurance Company for $60,500 the four-story brick dwelling, 38 West Seventy-second Street, 25 by 102.2.

John S. Mapes sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Simeon N. Perry, for $3,600, the lot southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Trinity Avenue, 22.6 by 100.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

To-day's Auction Sales.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Francis C. Cantine, referee, 68½ Carmine Street, south side, 114 feet west of Bedford Street, 14 60 and irregular, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,331.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 247 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 98.9, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $26,968.

On the premises, at 2 P. M., by the referee, William J. Marshall, White Plains Road, southeast side, near Becker Avenue, 50 by 100, being Lot 3 on the map of Washingtonville, in East Chester. Due on judgment, $6,252; subject to another mortgage for $1,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue, for two two-story brick office buildings with stores, 50 by 100 and 49.11 by 90; Frederick H. Walker of 70 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner; R. R. Davis, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 810 and 821 Western Boulevard, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 55 by 90; Le Grand R. Tefft, owner; Still & Turner, of 44 Broadway, architects; cost, $150,000.

No. 34 East Third Street, for a one-story frame structure, 18 by 14; Maria B. Sedgwick, owner; H. Regelman, architect; cost, $100.

Mott Avenue, east side, 73.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 26.6 by 80; Elizabeth M. Kervan of 356 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, owner; Henry Andersen of 1,189 Broadway, architect; cost, $22,000.

Washington Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a four-story brick tenement, 30 by 84; John J. M. Dunlop of 754 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; Thomas Blair, builder; cost, $25,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 30 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for a four-story brick flat, 20 by 65; John J. M. Dunlop, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; Thomas Blair, builder; cost, $12,000.

Boston Avenue, east side, 187.6 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, for a two-story frame shop, 31.6 by 20; estate of R. Sheppard, Fordham, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $600.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 182 feet north of Samel Street, for a one-story frame shop, 20 by 50; Cornelia Galella of 214 Mott Street, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $700.

Trinity Avenue, southwest corner of Teasdale Place, for two three-story frame dwellings, 21 by 63; Barbara Lauer, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

Alterations.

No. 381 West Twelfth Street, to a five-story brick factory; Mary E. Ward, owner; Charles F. Biele of 143 West Broadway, architect; cost, $200.

GIVAN HOMESTEAD RECONVEYED.

Goes Back to Theresa Lynch and Is Mortgaged for $90,000.

The large tract in Westchester known as the Givan Homestead, which was sold under foreclosure early in December to William Ziegler, for $80,000, was conveyed yesterday to Theresa Lynch, who was the defendant in the foreclosure proceedings, for an expressed consideration of $86,916.

A mortgage on the property for $90,000, with one year to run, made by Theresa Lynch, in favor of Samuel D. Collins, was also recorded yesterday.

Fifth Avenue Corner Transferred.

Frank W. Woolworth took title yesterday from Louis Stern to the plot, 27 feet 2 inches by 110 feet, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eightieth Street. The consideration, according to the deed, was $137,500, of which $100,000 remains on mortgage for a period of three years.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 16.

BOULEVARD, e s, 26.1 ft s of 108th St, 77.5x88x75.6x105.4; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Le Grand K. Pettit 100

BROOME ST, 222 and 224, 40x75x40.5x75, Harris Burstein to Ida Burstein; ½ title. 1

BROOME ST, s s, 25.3 ft w of Goerck St, 24.9x99; Robert McGill to Jacob Fisch. 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 92.5 ft n of 150th St, 26x100; Anton Ragetti and others to Johanna Tonjes 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 66.5 ft n of 150th St, 26x100; Anton Ragetti and another to Herman Plate 1

FOREST AV, w s, 47.8 ft n of Home St, 19.8x96.11; Charles Hohl and wife to Henry Schwanewede and wife 7,500

FULTON AV, e s, 162.3 ft n of 169th St, 43.9x207.4x43.9x207.3; Emilie Stehr and another, executors, to William Young ... 12,625

GREENWICH ST, 108, w s, 26.3x irregular; James Kearney, referee, to Mary A. Chisholm 40,000

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 208.6 ft n e of 169th St, 25x184.10; John W. Twigg to Lina Gass 3,900

JACKSON AV, 1,059, 17.4x87.6; Helen M. Case to Frederick Armbruster 7,000

JACKSON ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 89.6x50.1; Louis Eicke to Rebecca Cohn. 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 54.1 ft n of 167th St, 26.2x122.4x25x114.4; Edward J. West to Jeannie F. Seymour 1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11x75.1; Edwin F. Hatch to Sarah E. Raynor. 1

LOTS 1 to 5, 11 to 18, 29 to 36, 6, 7, 10 to 22, 37 to 39, 50 to 53, 66 to 71, 81 to 83, 92 to 95, 48, 49, 8, 9, 54 to 59, 84 to 87, 72 to 75, 96 to 99, 23 to 26, 40 to 42, 10, 27, 28, 43 to 47, 88 to 91, 100 to 105, 60 to 65, 76 to 79, 125 to 137, map of Givan homestead; William Ziegler and wife to Theresa Lynch 86,916

LOTS 77, 78, 79, 106, 107, and 108, map of property of William O. Giles, King's Bridge Heights; William O. Giles to Marie F. Giles 1

MISSION PLACE, w s, 41.5 ft n of Park St, 66.9x116.5x51 x irregular; Marietta Wilsey to William B. Dana 1

MISSION PLACE, w s, 41.5 ft n of Park St, 66.9 ft to Worth St, x 116.5x irregular; Charles F. Hoffman, Jr., and others to Marietta Wilsey 1

MISSION PLACE, w s, 41.5 ft n of Park St, 66.9 ft to Worth St, x 116.5x irregular; Marietta Wilsey to Charles F. Hoffman and others 1

ORCHARD ST, 148, w s, 27x50.2; Mark Blumenthal and another to Aaron Reitman 21,750

RIVINGTON ST, 335, s s, 25x75; Gertrude R. Cushman to Isaac Specter 1

RIVINGTON ST, 335, s s, 25x75; George F. Wilcoxson, as executor, &c., to Isaac Specter 1

THOMAS ST, 56, s w s, 25x100; Blakeslee Barnes to M. Allen Starr 1

TRINITY AV, s s, 100 ft w of 161st St, 20x99.10; Winslow E. Busby to Arnold Vogt.

WAVERLEY PLACE, s w s, 115.3 ft s e of 8th Av, 22x97; Wilhelmina Winckelbach to John J. Long 19,300

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 102x105; John Westervelt to the West End Apartment House Company 1,000

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, 468.7 ft n e of Lyons St, 55x257.2x47x225.4; Marcellus A. Snow to Alfred Brunsdelle 1,300

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 99.2 ft w of Wales Av, 51.6x91.1 x irregular; Jacob Leitner to Simon Danzig and another.... 25,000

1ST AV, w s, 25 ft n of 85th St, 25x75; Augusta Hausser to Christian Hammel.

5TH AV, n e corner of 80th St, 27.2x110; Louis Stern and wife to F. W. Woolworth 137,500

3D ST, 91 East, 20x48.1; Victor Gerhards to Mary Murse 9,000

17TH ST, s s, 325 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Jacob Thyson to John F. Siemering.. 1

17TH ST, 319 East, 26x106; Harry Fischel and wife to Henry Kropf and wife 1

22D ST, 506 West, 25x98.9; John F. Menke and another to Catharine E. Steers 1

22D ST, 506 West, 25x98.9; Maria Stanley and another to Catharine E. Steers.. 1

30TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Michael F. Grady and others to Margaret M. Grady 1

35TH ST, 102 East, 16.8x98.9; Rose A. Howard to Amy C. Gillig 40,000

43D ST, 307 West, 25x100.5; Emma C. Heeseman to Maria Stanley 1

43D ST, 307 West, 25x100.5; John C. Lankenau and another, trustees, and Catharine E. Steers to Maria Stanley.... 39,500

54TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100; the Trustees of the Amity Baptist Church to William S. Denison 13,250

54TH ST, 413, 18.8x102.2; Richard J. Lewis, as executor, to Patrick Skelly.... 13,100

54TH ST, s s, ... ft w of 8th Av; 25x100; William S. Dennison to Mary E. Dempsey 1

61ST ST, 240 East, 28x100.5; M. Allen Starr and wife to Blakeslee Barnes.. 1

65TH ST, s s, 104.8 ft e of Park Av, 100 x100.5; Leopold Newborg to Gilbert C. Brown 1

75TH ST, 12 East, 24.10x102.2; Emily R. Marcus to Anton Oppenheimer 100

80TH ST, 324 West, 24x37.6x irregular; the Riverside Building Company to Francis M. Applegate 42,000

80TH ST, s s, 239 ft w of West End Av, 24x37.6x irregular; Francis M. Applegate and wife to the Riverside Building Company 42,000

86TH ST, 441 East, 17x100.8; Henry Kropf to John F. Bossong 11,600

88TH ST, 211 to 215 West, 75x100.8; G. Wyatt Tubbs to John T. Stanley 1

89TH ST, 121 West, 25x100.8; James M. Bell to William Gunn and another 1

90TH ST, 15 West, 20x100.8; Susan Akin and others to William S. Livingston 29,000

91ST ST, 252 West, 25x100.8; William Gunn and another to James M. Bell... 1

95TH ST, 172 East, 18.9x100.8; Sophie Dobriner to Louise Wicks 11,000

102D ST, 3 West, 27x100.11; John Rankin to Rosalie Meyers 1

110TH ST, 207 East, 25x100.11; Virginia Budelman to H. Ames Budelman 1

125TH ST, 513 West, 25x99.11; George M. Pollard and others to William H. Caswell 25,500

147TH ST, 545 West, 16x99.11; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company to A. C. Christensen 1

148TH ST, s s, 16.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 54x100; Edward M. Burghard to Albert Rothermel, rel. mortgage 2,666

148TH ST, s s, 16.10 ft e of Bergen Av, 54x100; Edward M. Burghard to Albert Rothermel, rel. mortgage 2,666

Recorded Leases.

BRADY, Edward J., to Emil Deckelmeier; 79 Warren St, 4¼ years 780

CHEBRA BNAI RACHMONIN ANSCHE Sochotchow to David Reich; 121 Ludlow St, 5 years 1,201

HOLZWASSER, Jonas, to Harris Cohen; 3 Allen St, 5 years 2,400

KNORR, Christian, to August K. Rasche; 1,561 Madison Av, 8 years 1,092

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 150th St, 19x54; John Jordan to Charles J. Leyes, 10 years ..... 900 to 1,450

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, to George M. Wheeler; 46 West 28th St, 4 years 8½ months 1,200 4,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ADLER, Simon, to the Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; 216 East 81st St, 3 years 14,000

APPLEGATE, Francis M., to Maria M. Baltz; 324 West 80th St, 3 years 27,000

ARMBRUSLER, Frederick and Martha, to John W. Cornish; 1,059 Jackson Av, 2 years 1,000

BARNES, Blakeslee, and Morris Weinstein to Herman H. Moritz, as trustee; 340 East 61st St, 3 years 11,000

BERNHARDT, Charles, to Nora O'Rourke; Park Av West, 209.6 and 227.6 ft s of 182d St, 3 years, (two mortgages). 5,000

BROWN, Gilbert C., to Leopold Newborg; 65th St, s s, 104.8 ft e of Park Av, 15 months 19,000

BROWN, Gilbert C., to Leopold Newborg; 65th St, s s, 104.8 ft e of Park Av, 15 months 70,000

BRUSADELLI, Alfred, to Gustave Weinberg; West Farms Road, s e s, 468.7 ft n e of Lyon St, 1-3 year 350

BERNHEIMER, Julia G., to Matilda and Simon R. Weil and another, executors, &c.; 97th St, s s, 281 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years 10,000

BUTLER, Robert A. K., to the New York Savings Bank; West End Av, w s, 105.8 ft n of 92d St, 1 year 8,000

BEYER, Matilda W., and others to William B. Trowbridge; East Broadway, n s, 126.6 ft w of Rutgers St, 5 years 10,000

CAREY, Walter S., to the Union Building Loan and Savings Association; Creston Av, w s, 194.8 ft n of Wellesley St, installments 3,000

COHN, Rebecca, to Louis Eicke; Jackson St, s w corner of Monroe St, 1 year 24,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 128th St, n s, 300 and 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years, (two mortgages) 40,000

COWMAN, Thomas, to Eliza Walker; 128th St, n s, 300 and 325 ft w of Lenox Av, ½ year 1,000

DENISON, William S., to the Trustees of the Amity Baptist Church, 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, ½ year 7,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to the New York Mortgage Company; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, ½ year 23,250

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to William S. Denison; 54th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, demand 4,250

DUDLEY, Carrie E., to Louis B. and William H. Rolston, executors, &c.; West End Av, e s, 55 ft n of 75th St, 3 years.. 20,000

EDGAR, George, and others, to William H. Lockwood; Central Park West, s w corner of 88th St; also, 72d St, s s, 402 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 40,000

ERNST, Wilhelmine, to German Savings Bank; 227 East 105th St, 1 year 4,000

FRANKLIN, Morris and Henrietta, to William Halstead, Jackson St, n w corner of Cherry St, 1 year 4,000

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LITCHfield, Conn., to George M. Woodruff; 11th Av, n e corner of 18th St, 11th Av, e s, 46 ft n of 18th St, and 18th St, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, all leaseholds, 3 years.. 2,500

FITZPATRICK, Joseph, to Michael H. Donovan; Emerson St, s e corner of Cooper St, 2 years 1,000

FOLEY, Bridget, to Frederic D. Weekes, trustee; 157 Monroe St, 5 years 6,000

GAROFALO, Louisa, to Vincent Garofalo; 331 East 114th St, payable at death of Louisa Garofalo 1,000

GILE, Francis A., to F. Ellery Pollard; Lot 11, Block 15, map of Pelham Park, 1 year 125

HAAS, Frederick, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 38th St, n s, 100.5 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 18,000

HALLAHAN, John, and James Ahearn to the German Savings Bank; Central Park West, s w corner of 109th St, 1 year..... 185,000

HUNTINGTON, Eleanor C., to Isabella M. Leech; Lexington Av, s e corner of 71st St, 1 year 8,500

KROPF, Henry, and Georgeanna, to Auguste J. Thaden; 319 East 17th St, 2 years 3,000

KRAUSHAAR, Charles, or Charles W., to Louis Kraushaar; Lot 42, Block 3,341, map of heirs of Maria L. Travers, 24th Ward, 1 year 300

LONG, John J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 122 Waverley Place, 1 year 10,000

LONG, John J., to Wilhelmina Winckelbach; 122 Waverley Place, 1 year..... 1,500

LONG, John J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 146 Waverley Place, 1 year 10,000

LYNCH, Theresa, to Samuel D. Collins; parcels 1 to 5, 11 to 18, 29 to 36, 6-7-19 to 22, 37 to 39, 50 to 53, 66 to 71, 81 to 83, 92 to 95, 48 to 49, 8-9-54 to 59, 84 to 87, 72 to 75, 96 to 99, 23 to 26, 40 to 42, 10, 27, 28, 43 to 47, 88 to 91, 100 to 105, 60 to 65, 76 to 79, and 125 to 137, revised map of Givan homestead, Westchester, 1 year 90,000

LACHFIELD, Samuel, to Isaac Korn and another; 180 Rivington St, store, &c., 2 years 900

LEVI, Emil S., to Simon Rothschild; 304 West 72d St, 3 years 18,000

MARCO, Rocco M., to Solomon Schwarz; Mott St, e s, 50 ft s of Houston St, 5 years 22,000

MARQUART, Henry and Anna E., to Andrew L. Gardiner; e s of 2d Av, 25.10 ft s of 113th St, 2 years 500

MURRAY, John J., to Harris D. Colt, trustee; 240 West 34th St, 3 years 25,000

NUGENT, Thomas, to Stephen Kelly; 321 West 84th St; Grand Av, s w corner of Fordham Place, and 66th St, n s, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 6,000

OPPENHEIMER, Anton, to Bowery Savings Bank; 12 East 75th St, 3 years 30,000

PETTIT, Le Grand K., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; Boulevard, e s, 26.1 ft s of 108th St, 1 year 23,000

POTTER, Frederick, and another, trustees to Richard M. Hoe and another, trustees; 128th St, n s, 156.4 ft w of Broadway, 3 years 160,000

PHELPS, Edwin D., to Margaretta C. Stone; 916 West End Av, 5 years 20,000

PLATE, Herman, to Anton Ragette and another; Courtlandt Av, e s, 66.5 ft n of 150th St, 3 years 3,300

PYNE, Frank, to Gerson Krell; 111 Hester St, store, &c., 4 years 660

RESTEL, Frank, and Nathan A. McGraw to Beadleston & Woerz; 333 West 17th St, store lease, demand 1,876

REINHARDT, Theresa, to Eleanor V. White; 661 and 663 Boulevard, 3 years.. 90,000

REINHARDT, Theresa, to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Boulevard, w s, 125.6 ft n of 92d St, 1 year 7,500

REITMAN, Aron, to Mark Blumenthal and another; 148 Orchard St, installments.... 2,100

STANLEY, Maria, to Henry R. Kunhardt, trustee; 307 West 43d St, 3 years..... 23,000

SIEMERING, John F., to Jacob Thyson; 17th St, s s, 313 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years 2,000

STEERS, Catharine E., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 506 West 22d St, 3 years. 8,000

SPECTER, Isaac, to Harris Madelbaum; 335 Rivington St, 1 year 8,000

SPECTER, Isaac, to Amalia Mandelbaum; 335 Rivington St, 1 year 11,000

SULLIVAN, Cornelius M., to the John Kress Brewing Company; Lot 428, map of Section A of Vyse estate, demand.... 500

TROMAN, Annie and Joseph, to James Owen; 11th Av, s s, east half of Lot 635, map of the village of Wakefield, demand. 770

THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE Company to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; 80th St, s e corner of West End Av, 125x60, demand 70,659

THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE Company to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; West End Av, e s, 60 ft s of 80th St, demand 3,843

THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE Company to the Metropolitan Improvement Company; West End Av, s e corner of 80th St, 102x125, demand..... 30,000

VOGT, Arnold and Catharine G., to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Trinity Av, e s, 100 ft s w of 161st St, installments 7,875

WALKER, Charles, to Rebecca R. T. Kenyon; s s of 155th St, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 12,000

WALKER, Charles, to Henry M. Sanders; s s of 155th St, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 12,000

WOOLWORTH, Frank W., to Louis Stern; 5th Av, n e corner of 80th St, 3 years..... 100,000

WELSH, Anna O., to the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany; 1,166 Broadway, 1 year 70,000

WHEELER, George M., and another to Pabst Brewing Company; 46 West 28th St, saloon lease, installments 2,000

WHITFIELD, George B., to Archibald M. Maclay; 2d Av, n w corner of 25th St; 7th Av, n e corner of 28th St; 34th St, n s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, and 17th St, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 1-20 part of all, ½ year 1,000

YEANDLE, Adelaide A. and George W., to James Owen; Terrace View Av, s s, at w s of Lot 220, map of North Marble Hill property, installments 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

COLES, Mary, to Edward M. Shepard, trustee $7,000

DUNLOP, Clark W., to Marie E. Jacobson 5,000

DEXTER, Frederick C., to Julia Schoneberger 200

ENDICOTT, Ella D., and another to Charlotte A. Day and others..... Nominal

EAGAN, John J., to Thomas R. A. and William W. Hall 1,300

JACOBSON, Marie E., to Clara M. Gilbert and others ..... Nominal

MORTENSEN, Jorgen F. and Ellinor O., to Luther Shafer 100

MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors, to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees ..... Nominal

PHILLIPS, Henry L., to Charles K. Beekman 1,250

REINER, Emma, to Horatio N. Terrett.. 1,334

STONE, Samuel H., to Carrie Schwab.... 550

SCHARMANN, Herman B., to Tony Liebmann ..... Nominal

STOOBS, Cornelia, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 25,000

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.. Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Gertrude E. Shannon..... 20,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMpany and another to Emilie, Joseph, and Otto Hirsch, executors 25,000

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York to Lucretia S. Jones..... Nominal

VOLZ, John, to Friedrich Seibel, (two assignments) 7,136

Mechanics' Liens.

CHARLOTTE PLACE, w s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Camilo Schattino against F. C. Barthen, owner and contractor 199

RUTGERS PLACE, or Monroe St, s e corner of Jefferson St, 103.2x103.7x—x114.6; Nathan Charniak against Fay & Stacom, owners; Andrew Scheffner, contractor..... 12

SPRING ST, 163 and 167; George Cowen against John Walker, owner; Henry Walker, contractor 37

UNDERCLIFF AV, e s, 161.6 ft n of 176th St, 25x100; John J. Lennon against Annie L. Burns, owner; William Freeland, contractor 100

1ST AV, 293; J. Cohen & Brother against Sanders B. Altmayer, owner; K. Sonatz, contractor 62

3D AV, 4,203; Dessior & Schneider against John Armstrong, owner; Charles Soteldo, contractor 348

55TH ST, 424 and 426 West; John J. Gordon against the Second Church of the Evangelical Association of North America, owner; Thomas Brennan, contractor. 425

93D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 45.5x100.8; The Davidson Sons Marble Company against estate of Robinson Gill, owner and contractor; Frank N. and William H. Gill, contractors 25

109TH ST, 3 East; John H. Shipway & Brother against McDermott & Goldstein 67

116TH ST, 6 and 8 West; John B. Gerety against Matilda Henry, owner; the Herendeen Manufacturing Company, contractor 143

136TH ST, 842 to 850 East; John W. Smith against Francis A. Clark, owner and contractor 312

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Frederick J. Maeder against Herman Englehardt, owner; Frederick Bourbonus and John Kaiser, contractors. 307

178TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Bronx Park Av, 25x80; Francis Trainor against Josephus Neill, owner; W. S. Harlan, owner and contractor 141

178TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Bronx Park Av, 25x80; Church E. Gates & Co. against Josephus Neill, owner; W. S. Harlan, owner and contractor 348

182D ST, 207 and 215 West; McDougall & Potter Company against Frederic S. and Gilbert Robinson, owners and contractors 175

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Chapter 418, Laws of 1897.

65TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Park Av, 100x100.5; Leopold Newborg, with Gilbert C. Brown, (eleven payments) $70,000

Lis Pendens.

LORILLARD ST, s e s, Lot 116, map of land at Fordham, by Andrew Findlay, 50x100; Frank C. Reilly against William J. Reilly and others, (action to obtain confirmation deed, &c.;) attorney, C. Stillman.

LOTS 7 AND 8, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, property of Charles B. Beck, 24th Ward; Henry Korn against Louis Lutjens and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Schwarz.

4TH ST, 209 East; Christine Bornemann against George Bornemann, (action to execute and transfer assignments of leases;) attorney, A. P. Wagener.

71ST ST, s s, 185 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Mary B. O. Dwight against Dwight H. Olmstead, (action to declare deeds a mortgage;) attorneys, Carter, Hughes & Dwight.

118TH ST, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Cornelius F. Kingsland against William H. Bingham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. F. Miller.

122D ST, s s, 169 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Charles Tillmann against Laura Hansen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

46TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Stephen H. Olin, guardian, &c., against Simon Arendt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) L. J. Phelps.

161ST ST, s s, 154.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 18x99.11; Patrick J. McMoran against William Broadbelt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

163D ST, s s, 18.9 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 18.9x99; James Muir against Camilla M. Litchfield, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Ormiston & McCormack.

R. Morgan. Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment affirmed on the authority of United States vs. Jones, 134 U. S., 483; United States vs. Barber, 140 U. S., 164.

675—George W. Crebsman et al., petitioners, vs. William Burrell et al. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.—Submitted by Everett P. Wheeler in support of the petition and by Lawrence Kneeland in opposition thereto.

677—John Roehm, petitioner, vs. Paul R. G. Horst et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the third Circuit submitted by W. W. Howe in behalf of Samuel Dickson, and R. C. Dale in support of petition, and by Frank P. Prichard and John A. Garver in opposition thereto.

162—The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company et al., petitioners, vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.—Passed, subject to the provision of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of Maxwell Evarts, in behalf of counsel.

662—D. G. Sayers et al., petitioners, vs. William H. Burkhardt et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit submitted by Holmes Conrad, in support of petition, and by J. R. Sypher in opposition thereto.

Original, ex parte—In the matter of Emma S. Fayerweather and another.—Petitioner's motion for leave to file petition for a writ of certiorari submitted by Roger M. Sherman for the petitioner.

237—Charles U. Colling et al., appellants, vs. Louis C. Boyle, Attorney General, &c.—Motion to revive the cause in the name of A. A. Goddard, Attorney General, submitted by A. P. Horton in support of motion.

314—The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Voight.—Advanced as under the thirty-second rule on motion of Charles M. Cist for the defendant in error.

672—George H. Scott, petitioner, vs. W. A. Latimer, receiver, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by H. F. Stevens in support of petition.

137—The First National Bank of Wellington, Ohio, plaintiff in error, vs. H. P. Chapman, Treasurer, &c.—Argument continued by F. S. Monnett and S. W. Bennett for the defendant in error, and concluded by W. W. Boynton for the plaintiff in error.

138—The Henrietta Mining and Milling Company, appellant, vs. Samuel Hill.—Submitted by W. H. Barnes for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellee.

139—The Henrietta Mining and Milling Company, appellant, vs. Henry Johnson.—Submitted by W. H. Barnes for the appellant and by E. M. Sanford for the appellee in briefs to be filed, with leave to appellant to file reply brief within ten days.

140—The Henrietta Mining and Milling Company, appellant, vs. James I. Gardner.—Argued by Frank A. Johnson for the appellant and by S. M. Stockslager for the appellee.

124—T. Oliver Mendall Holmes, Jr., auxiliary executor, appellant, vs. George R. Hurst.—Argument commenced by Rowland Cox for the appellant.

Call for to-day: 124, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 152, 153, 154, and 156.

Calendars for Tuesday, Jan. 17.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

9—Adams vs. Miller.
10—Dellus vs. same.
11—Davies vs. same.
12—Vietor vs. same.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Adams vs. same.
15—Heinze vs. same.
16—Lowery vs. same.
17—Vietor vs. same.
18—Davies vs. same.
65—Franke vs. same.
68—Napier vs. same.
70—Heinze vs. same.
27—Falconer vs. same.
28—Eldridge vs. same.
29—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
30—Cowdin vs. same.
31—Curren vs. same.
32—Volkenburg vs. same.
33—Montgomery vs. same.
84—Arnold vs. Schooner Mary King.
58—Steinmender vs. Ship La Guadaloupe.
13—Rogers vs. Steamboat Magenta.
32—In re Tug Niagara.
39—Hudson River L. Co.
44—Hastorf vs. Moore.
1—De Farconnet vs. Western Ins. Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

41—Arguimbau vs. Kate.
56—Knowlton vs. W. E. Street et al.
60—Moned vs. Transfer No. 3.
70—Minott vs. SS. Patria.
80—L'Hommedieu vs. Scow Walter J.
69—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
82—O'Brien vs. Lyndhurst and A. J. White.
88—Montgomery vs. same.
Arnold vs. Schooner Mary King.
Steinmender vs. Ship La Guadaloupe.
Rogers vs. Steamboat Magenta.
In re Tug Niagara.
Hudson River L. Co.
Hastorf vs. Moore.
De Farconnet vs. Western Ins. Co.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 699, 687, 722, 677, 698, 680, 724, 726.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

80—Hexter vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
82—Fullerton vs. Met. Street Railway Co.
13—Ward vs. St. Vincent's Hospital.
51—Hy. Dreyfus & Co. vs. Seale & Co.
63—Pryor vs. Storke.
48—Goldstein vs. Guedalla.
66—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
71—Corbet vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
72—Albert vs. Met. El. R. R. Co.
84—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
87—Thill vs. Hoyt.
89—Whitehouse vs. Drisler.
90—Lyman vs. Gramercy Club.
91—Same vs. Shenandoah Social Club.
93—Jenkins vs. Hammerschlag.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Stritch vs. City of New York.
2—Lawrence vs. Conlon
3—Hollinger vs. Pfluger
4—Hardon vs. Ongley Electric Co.
5—Laidlaw vs. Nachtigall.
6—Kellogg vs. Augustine.
7—May vs. Carleton.
8—Press Pub. Co. vs. Associated Press.
9—Caffrey vs. Lane.
10—Crescenzo vs. Rocky Hill Stone Co.
11—In re Rappley.
12—Hyde vs. Bloch.
13—Dime Sav. Bank of B. vs. Ward.
14—Thompson vs. Schwartz.
15—Stiller vs. Spandau.
16—Reed vs. Fay.
17—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
18—G. W. Venable Co. vs. Heron.
19—Lathan vs. Lathan.
20—Barnes vs. Olcott.
21—Hayes vs. Kerr.
22—Ragsdale vs. Green.
23—Byrne vs. Martin.
24—Kenny vs. Union Ry. Co.
25—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
26—Jones vs. Jones.
27—Pullmann vs. Pullmann.
28—In re Rime.
29—Birkbeck Inv., &c., Co. vs. Sagar.
30—Selling vs. Klein.
31—Barnes vs. Brier.
32—Mattlage vs. Crain.
33—Pritchard vs. Neiderland Life Ins. Co.
35—Dinkelspiel vs. Dinkelspiel.
36—Heinze vs. Wimmel.
37—Kennelly vs. Kennelly.
38—Burns vs. Pfluger.
39—Levy vs. Dunn.
40—Hughes vs. Sess.
41—Genet vs. President, &c. Del.

HOTELS.

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Classes and private lessons.
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WANTED—In private American family, 2 rooms and board, private bath, first family of three adults; no other boarders; between 72d and 93d Sts., west side; until July 1; $35 weekly. Address I. W. P., Box 194 Times.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, County of New York, held at Chambers, Part I., in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898. Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Durland Riding Academy Company for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of George W. Jenkins, Austin M. Slauson, and William Durland, a majority of the Directors of the Durland Riding Academy Company, a domestic corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, County of New York, which petition is dated October 14th, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 14th day of October, 1898, and the notice of motion thereto annexed, and due admission of service of said petition and notice of application for an order to show cause why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for an order appointing a temporary receiver of the property of said company, with all the powers and duties of a permanent receiver, and after hearing J. Adriance Bush, attorney for the petitioners, no one appearing in opposition, let is, on motion of J. Adriance Bush, attorney for the petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Daniel Lord, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the 25th day of January, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order for judgment dissolving the corporation and winding up its affairs and distributing its property among its creditors should not be entered.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week in the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of January, 1899, in the New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the County of New York, wherein the said order is entered, and in The Argus, a newspaper printed at Albany, New York.

A copy.
[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Esq., Attorney for Petitioners, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
DANIEL LORD, Esq., Referee, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. ja8-law4wT.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM W. LEGGETT and FREDERICK W. LEGGETT, trading under the firm name of A. W. and F. W. Leggett, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Abraham W. Leggett and Frederick W. Leggett, trading under the firm name of A. W. and F. W. Leggett, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Abraham W. Leggett and Frederick W. Leggett were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HOLTZ, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Holtz of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Holtz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at No. 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALO A. HOROWITZ, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 312.

To the creditors of Salo A. Horowitz of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January, A. D 1899, the said Salo A. Horowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at No. 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 16th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON NELKIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—No. 306.

To the creditors of Solomon Nelkin of New York City, in the County of New York, and the district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Solomon Nelkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at No. 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 16th, 1899.

NO. 55.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—MAX HARTMAN, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Max Hartman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 28th, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

NO. 107.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—BARNETT L. PRICE and BARNETT L. PRICE, bankrupts.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Barnett L. Price and Barnett L. Price, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 28th, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 01.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM LITTMAN, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Littman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 28th, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.
ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. WILLETS, as guardian of the estate of John T. Willets, Jr., plaintiff, against MARGARET A. JENKINS, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Jenkins, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Nathaniel Wise, Theodor Pfodenhauer, Judson S. Todd, The Foskett and Bishop Company, John Simmons Company, William W. Brower, Geza E. Winterstein, James Hetherington, Carl O. Petterson, Henry Scholfield, Benjamin Greiff, David Robb, Carrie Becker, William Roberts, Samuel J. Davis, Harold L. Prescott, defendants.—Summons—(No. 1.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 29, 1898.
WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Margaret A. Jenkins, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, and Geza E. Winterstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, January 6, 1899.
WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT. COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN D. ADAMS, as sole surviving Trustee under the last will and testament of Patrick Dickie, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM CALHOUN and Carrie I. H. Calhoun, his wife; John Pettit, and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Alexander C. Quarrier, and Anita B. Quarrier, his wife; Juliet M. Burdick, Sarah J. Burby, Robert McGill, as receiver of the property of William Calhoun; Joseph M. Huber, the New York Filing Co., Robert L. Lawton, Arthur W. Lawton, Theodore Menadier, and Philip Menadier, doing business under the firm name of T. & P. Menadier Bros.; Arthur J. Kahn, William Regan, and Alexander Clark, doing business under the firm name of Regan & Clark, and the O. J. Gude Co., and the Chatham National Bank of New York, defendants.—Plaintiff desires trial to be had in County of New York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Octover 4th, 1898.
CHALMERS WOOD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the defendants, John Pettit and Alida R. Petitt, his wife: The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 9th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.—Dated New York, December 9, 1898.
CHALMERS WOOD,
Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d13-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DENIS BURNS, plaintiff, against JOHN F. DOWD, Margaret Gleason, Louis E. Salmon, Adolph M. Meyer, Brian G. Hughes, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 21st, 1898.
FRANCIS W. POLLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Adolph M. Meyer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated on the 19th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, January 6, 1899.
FRANCIS W. POLLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 309 Broadway, New York City. ja10-law6wTu&f21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBERIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague Street, New York City. n18-law6wTu

CHENEY, ALFRED C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adaline J. Cheney, Harriet T. Cheney, Mary L. French, Lewis H. Cheney, William H. Cheney, Joshua H. Cheney, Mary A. Hull, Margaret T. Hull, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALFRED C. CHENEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Leander A. Bevin and Albert O. Cheney, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
JOHN A. & A. S MAPES, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. d20-law6wTu

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.
ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND,
MARY T. WHITE,
Executrices.
CHARLES J. TOWNSEND,
J. H. TOWNSEND,
Executors.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix.
FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-law6wTu

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. CHARLES ERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-law6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o11-law6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 133 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-law6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.
RICHARD B. KELLY, Administrator.
o11-law6mTu

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.
ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor.
GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City. n22-law6mTu

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY O. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-law6mTu

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. ARCHER EMILE THOMPSON, Executor. no1-law6mTu

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business in the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-law6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY C. RAYNOR, Plaintiff, against MARGARET A. BECKART et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lamb, Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 151st Street, distant 150 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 151st Street with the easterly line or side of the Grand Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue as widened, running thence easterly along the southerly line of 151st Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence southerly and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with the Boulevard ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of 151st Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 9, 1899.
J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

151st Street.

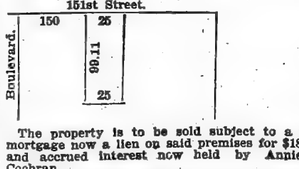

The property is to be sold subject to a first mortgage now a lien on said premises for $18,000 and accrued interest now held by Annie C. Cochran.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,016.10, with interest thereon from January 5th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.60, with interest from Jan. 6, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $362.75 and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.
J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LEON E. HOLME, plaintiff, against PETER H. HYNES, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Seventh Avenue and the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, twenty feet and nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, seventy-five feet, to the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee.
CARTER & LEDYARD, 54 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

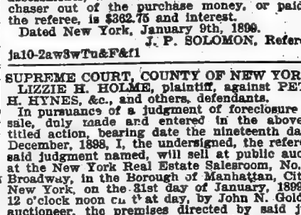

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property, is to be sold is $27,325.25, with interest thereon from 14th day of December, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $521.27, with interest from December 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,450 and interest.—Dated New York, January 5, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MILES M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and ten inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly forty-two feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence easterly to a point forty-three feet and one inch distant from said northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southerly forty-three feet and one inch to the northerly line or side of Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

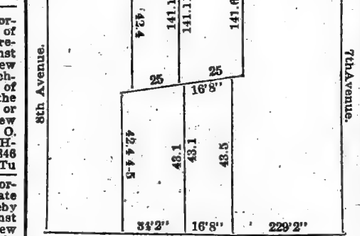

The street numbers of said premises are Nos. 221-225 West 17th Street, and Nos. 216 and 218 West 18th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $25,507.66, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $877.86, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,400, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or will be paid by the referee.

The premises are to be sold subject to any mortgage liens prior to the mortgage foreclosed in this action. Such prior liens, briefly stated, are supposed to be: A purchase-money mortgage on said premises for $30,000, bearing interest at six per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1897, and a blanket mortgage on said premises for $35,000, bearing interest at five per cent. from the 8th day of July, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 30, 1899, at same hour and place.—Dated Jan'y 11, 1899.
CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
ja13-2aw2wF&Tu&ja27&30.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant three hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue, running northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 321 East Seventy-fifth Street, being the same premises conveyed by Josie I. Donnelly, widow of John P. Donnelly of the City of New York, to Henry H. Jackson of the same place, by deed dated October 1st, 1895.—Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

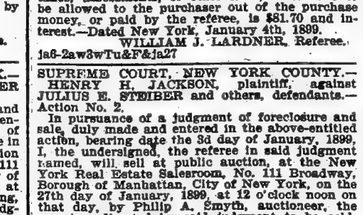

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $318.11, with interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $81.70 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
ja6-2aw3wTu&F&ja27

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street three hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue, running northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 321 East Seventy-fifth Street, being the same premises conveyed by Josie I. Donnelly, widow of John P. Donnelly of the City of New York, to Henry H. Jackson of the same place, by deed dated October 1st, 1895.—Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

(819)—75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $318.11, with interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $81.70 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
ja6-2aw3wTu&F&ja27

(821) 76th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand nine hundred and six and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $319.61, and interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $81.70 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.
WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —PATRICK KEENAN, as Chamberlain of the City of New York, plaintiff, against LILLA B. MARVIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Bedford Street, distant ninety-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Bedford Street and Christopher Street, running thence southerly along the said easterly side of Bedford Street forty-two feet and six inches; thence easterly, and at right angles with Bedford Street, or nearly so, fifty feet and three inches; thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, or nearly so, thirteen feet and five inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street, or nearly so, twenty feet and eleven inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, or nearly so, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence westerly and at right angles with Bedford Street eight feet and nine inches; thence in a northerly dire

MOORE IN PRISON STRIPES

The Convicted "Badger" Begins His Long Term in Sing Sing.

WIFE MUST REMAIN IN TOMBS

Mr. McIntyre Says Her Bail Will Be Increased if She Seems Likely to Procure Her Release.

William A. E. Moore, convicted of assaulting and robbing Martin Mahon, the proprietor of the New Amsterdam Hotel, and sentenced by Recorder Goff to nineteen years in prison, was taken from the Tombs at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and started on his journey to Sing Sing. If he lives and is a model prisoner, he will return in eleven years and seven months. He clings to the hope that his lawyer may be successful in an appeal. It is generally considered a forlorn hope. The air of indifference which Moore maintained throughout his long trial had entirely disappeared yesterday morning, and he seemed on the verge of an utter breakdown. He seemed almost beside himself with disappointment, and bitterly condemned every one who took an active part in his arrest and conviction. He did not even spare his counsel, who he said had not been to see him since his conviction.

Shortly after noon he sent a message to his wife Fayne Strahan Moore, who is awaiting her second trial. She hastened to the counsel room, where the two were engaged in earnest conversation for fifteen minutes. When they bade each other farewell, Mrs. Moore kissed her husband affectionately.

Mrs. Sarah Strahan of Atlanta, Ga., Fayne Moore's mother, was in the Tombs at the time, and tried, it was said, to persuade her daughter not to see Moore again. It was said that the girl had promised, but when Moore called for her that resolution was swept away.

Moore seemed more cheerful after he had seen his wife. He asked to see the District Attorney. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre responded, but when he arrived Moore curtly told him that the District Attorney had been sent for, not he, and refused to talk. Abraham Levy, counsel for the convicted man, called upon him at 1 o'clock, and remained until his client left the prison. Moore apologized to the lawyer for accusing him of neglect, saying that he was almost beside himself. He begged his attorney not to desert him, and was assured that the case would be fought to the end.

"And will you stand by the little girl?" meaning his wife.

"He loves her devotedly and passionately," said Mr. Levy, afterward, "and wanted to take all the burden on his shoulders."

For twenty minutes before Moore was taken away the "Black Maria" stood at the Franklin Street entrance of the Tombs. Three hundred people, fifty of whom were women, waited to see the prisoner emerge. Moore came out manacled to George Allen and Joseph English, two notorious burglars, who had been sentenced to seven years each in Sing Sing. Moore's appearance has undergone a fearful alteration since he first appeared for trial. He has lost forty pounds in weight. His face yesterday, as he made his way to the van, was the picture of despair and his eyes were filled with tears. A Deputy Sheriff accompanied the van, which was rapidly driven away.

During the forenoon Mrs. Moore was taken before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to have a date set for her second trial. Mrs. Moore was rather pale, but was dressed jauntily and looked as pretty as ever. She had the same poise and ingenuous air. Mrs. Moore had been joined in the Tombs by her mother, and Mrs. Strahan accompanied her daughter to the courtroom. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre asked that the case be put third on the February calendar, and Justice Fursman complied, although Mr. Levy urged that a date be fixed.

Mrs. Strahan, when questioned afterward concerning her daughter's case, said: "I am not quite ready to talk yet, for my plans are not matured. I am here to ask for a reduction of bail. Until that is settled I do not know what I shall do. I should have come to New York before, but I was very ill. It is too bad I could not have been here earlier to be at my poor daughter's side.

"I did not know Moore or any of his people. I do know my child, however, and I know she is incapable of doing what she is charged with. Instead of her victimizing Martin Mahon, she is the victim of Mahon. It was surprising to me that in the trial of the case she was so scathingly cross-examined by Mr. McIntyre. My daughter is the victim of a designing man. The true story of the case has not been told." Mrs. Strahan's eyes were filled with tears.

"Do you think Justice Fursman will be severe on my child?" she asked, anxiously. "I have heard he was good and kind. I hope he will be lenient."

Mrs. Strahan is a handsome woman, resembling her daughter somewhat in appearance. She wore a handsome astrakhan coat and cloth dress. She is staying at a Broadway hotel under an assumed name.

She had an interview with District Attorney Gardiner yesterday afternoon. At its conclusion Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said that his chief had declined to consent to a reduction in the bail asked in Mrs. Moore's case. "On the contrary," continued Mr. McIntyre, "if we find that the $1,000 bail originally fixed is likely to be furnished we will ask that the amount be raised." Mrs. Strahan, it is said, has property in Atlanta which she is endeavoring to pledge to secure bail for her daughter.

Mr. Levy said yesterday that he would be the sole representative of Mrs. Moore at the next trial.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 16.—William A. E. Moore is now wearing a convict's uniform. He arrived at the prison a little after 4 o'clock handcuffed between two thieves. When the preliminary examination had been completed they were told to turn over their personal property. The thieves had nothing of any value, but Moore turned over a handsome gold watch and chain, a society pin, four studs, a pair of gold cuff buttons and $4 in money.

The three then proceeded to the barber's shop, where a convict cut their hair. Moore was already clean shaven. From the barber's shop to the bathroom is only a step, and when Moore emerged from this he wore the striped uniform of a convict. He was then assigned to Cell 962 in Gallery 20, and there he is spending his first night in the prison. To-morrow he will be up for final examination, and will then be assigned to some work.

Moore registered his age as thirty-four years. He weighs 165 pounds, and measures 5 feet 7 inches. Throughout the proceedings to-day he was calm, and displayed no emotion even at the point which is usually the critical one with educated convicts. This is when they strip for the bath and see their own clothing taken away and the prison stripes substituted. Usually they break down then.

Moore had with him a large photograph of Mrs. Moore, and asked permission to take it to his cell. This was granted.

WARDROBE HELD FOR BOARD.

Miss Viarda Says She Doesn't Owe and Appeals to the Courts.

Alexandra Viarda, an actress, has brought suit in the Supreme Court to compel Mrs. Annie Weinert of 127 West Fifty-sixth Street to return to her a hamper containing costumes belonging to her, which she values at $1,000. Miss Viarda says that Mrs. Weinert held the costumes for a board bill, but she says she does not owe the defendant one cent. Justice Bookstaver, on Miss Viarda's giving a bond for $2,000, issued an order directing Sheriff Dunn to seize the hamper and its contents and deliver them to Miss Viarda. The order was handed to the Sheriff yesterday.

The articles which Miss Viarda says were seized by Mrs. Weinert comprise a white silk silver lace costume used in the play "Mary Stuart," a white silk-embroidered mantle trimmed with ermine, a green damask costume trimmed with fur and extra waist, a white silk damask costume and extra waist, a yellow-brown embroidered costume, a blue-brown embroidered mantle, a black-red embroidered costume, and a black cloak, for "Medea"; a red silk gold-embroidered King's mantle and a blue woolen mantle for "Sappho"; a red costume, a brown costume, and a dark blue mantle, for "Deborah"; a black velvet suit, consisting of trousers, jacket, and cap, a pair of black tights, a pair of white tights, a white gold-embroidered suit, consisting of trousers, coat, jacket, and cap with white feathers, a blue velvet mantle with gold embroidery and brown satin lining, a gilt sword in a blue silk sheath, and a blue velvet suit with gold embroidery and brown satin, for "Don Carlos."

Hundreds of millions of tins of Royal Baking Powder have been used in making biscuit, cake and hot breads in this country, and every housekeeper using it has rested in perfect confidence that her food would be light, sweet and wholesome.

And her confidence was never misplaced.

Was there ever another such record for any article of food in the world?

LEGAL NOTES.

WHEN EVIDENCE OF CUSTOM IS ADMISSIBLE.—Oscar L. Richard and another contracted with Theodore Haebler and another to deliver in this city 8,000 barrels of cement, the barrels to weigh 180 kilos, or 396 pounds gross, each, at $1.62½ per barrel, in stated shipments of 500 barrels, from Antwerp, Belgium. In a suit by Richard for damages for refusal to accept three shipments, Haebler's defense was that the barrels were of less than the stipulated weight, and were not in merchantable condition, and three counterclaims of $300 each were made for damages for plaintiff's failure to fulfill the contract. After the jury on the trial gave a verdict for plaintiff, the court set it aside and granted a new trial. That decision has now been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. Evidence was given on the trial that the average weight of the barrels was 390 pounds instead of 396; that where the contract was for the purchase of barrels of cement, it was expected by both parties that they would contain about 396 pounds, but it was not regarded as a fatal variance if they fell a few pounds below that figure. The Appellate tribunal held, by Justice O'Brien, that it was competent for the parties to stipulate in definite terms as to the precise weight of the barrels, and, having done so, usage would not be allowed to vary the terms of the express contract. Were the present contract, the court said, merely for the sale of barrels of cement there would be a foundation for the introduction of evidence as to custom or usage on the question of how many pounds a cement barrel should contain in order to be a good delivery under such a contract. But it was entirely competent for the parties to agree one to sell and the other to purchase a certain number of barrels of cement and to stipulate, as in this case, as to the precise weight of the barrels. The barrels in the three shipments tendered not having come up to the contract as to weight, it was not competent to excuse the failure by evidence of usage or custom of the trade that barrels of less weight were a good delivery. Justice Ingraham in a concurring opinion said he could see no reason why evidence of custom should be competent to show that 180 kilos were 180 kilos or that 388 pounds meant 396 pounds. Justice Patterson in a dissenting opinion held that there was nothing to show that either party to the contract expected or understood or intended that 396 pounds actual weight should be required or delivered as equivalent to 180 kilos. It was fair to presume that the parties were contracting with respect to a commercial kilo, as understood among dealers in imported cements at this port, and evidence to show what that was, as bearing on the intent of the parties, was admissible.

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DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.—Cecilia Zimmer, while a passenger on a horse car of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, running on a single track on Houston Street, was severely injured by the car being struck while crossing the Bowery by a cable car of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The horse car was thrown from its track and Miss Zimmer was cast violently to the floor of the car. On the trial of her suit against the two companies for damages each defendant moved for dismissal as to it on the ground that the other had been negligent. The evidence tended to show that the cable car was moving at a rapid rate, and that there was no indication that it was to be checked or stopped before reaching the crossing. The Court charged, at the request of the Third Avenue Road, that the Metropolitan, "with respect to carrying plaintiff, was bound to exercise all the care and skill which human prudence and foresight can suggest to secure her safety at the crossing, while the Third Avenue was bound to use only ordinary care in the management of the cable car there; and if the jury finds that the gripman used ordinary and reasonable care under the circumstances, the Third Avenue cannot be held liable in this action." The Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Cullen, affirmed judgment given for the plaintiff against both defendants, holding that the question of negligence as to each of the defendants was for the jury; that each of the persons in control of the cars had the right to assume that the other would not proceed over the crossing negligently and in violation of his rights, but beyond that neither defendant was entitled to instructions on the subject of the negligence of the co-defendants. The defendant called a physician who had attended the plaintiff during a previous sickness, and he was asked what the disease was, and replied that she was suffering from peritonitis. He was then asked if he could tell its cause, and he said he could, but, on being asked what it was, he refused to answer. The plaintiff waived her privilege as a patient, but the Court's instruction to the witness to answer was refused. Justice Cullen held that confidence between physician and patient and the privilege which forbids the physician disclosing knowledge concerning his patient acquired by virtue of his professional relations, is the privilege and the confidence of the patient, not that of the physician. Therefore, when the plaintiff waived her privilege the Court properly could have compelled the witness to answer as to the cause of the plaintiff's disease. But there was nothing to show that the answer would have been in any way material. The trial court allowed the plaintiff to increase the claim for damages from $10,000 to $50,000. This, Justice Cullen held, was in the discretion of the Court, and not subject to review, except in the case of manifest abuse. But the verdict was held to be excessive, and the recovery was reduced to $10,000.

BOY IMPALED ON A FENCE.

Fell on a Sharp Picket While Playing Tag, and Will Die.

George Egner, a thirteen-year-old boy, is dying at the home of his parents, 108 Stagg Street, Brooklyn, from injuries sustained yesterday afternoon by being impaled on an iron picket fence around the parochial school of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Leonard and Maujer Streets.

Young Egner, with a number of companions, was playing tag around the school. He attends the public school in the neighborhood. While trying to avoid being "it" the boy climbed the fence to get away, and missing his footing fell on a sharp picket, which entered his groin on the left side. Egner screamed and vainly endeavored to extricate himself, and the more he tried the deeper the sharp-pointed iron went into his body.

His companions were powerless to help him, and shouted for help. When he was removed from the picket it was found the iron had cut his leg from the knee to the groin and lacerated the muscles. The boy became unconscious before he was removed.

An ambulance surgeon was about to take him to St. Catherine's Hospital, when his mother appeared and refused to permit it. The boy was then taken home.

THE SCHOOLS OF EUROPE

Dr. S. T. Stewart Makes a Report on the Systems Abroad.

NO ILLITERATES IN DENMARK

Copenhagen Carefully Supervises Its Private Schools—Germany's Industrial System.

Dr. Seth T. Stewart, an Associate Superintendent of Schools, who was sent last Fall by the Board of Education to study the school systems of various European cities, has prepared a report of his investigation. Following are extracts from the report:

"The educational system of Norway is adapted to the physical geography of the extreme north, with its short Summers of long days and its long Winters of short days. Most of the peculiar features of the educational system find their explanation, properly enough, in the prevailing physical and consequent social conditions. The laws of the State, however, allow much latitude to communities in different places, as required by the difference in latitude between the places themselves. Nature has its economies, which control the economies of the people. The houses in Norway are small, as they cost less, and can be more easily warmed.

"The church, the gymnasium, and the kitchen are prominent factors in the education of Norway, emphasizing the development, respectively, of character, of physique, and of household economy. These are so co-ordinated, moreover, that the national character, physique, and economy may be found, each to some extent in the Norwegian kitchen.

"The church and the school, being under the direction of the same department of government, are frequently found side by side. A portion of the time in each folkeskole or common school is given the study of 'religion.' The children of dissenting creeds are, however, excused altogether, or in part, from religious instruction on the request of their parents. In connection with every public school there is a large gymnasium hall—a separate building—with an additional gymnasium, in some cases, in the school building.

"The emphasis given to the development of character, the physical and the manual education, however, be judged from the ratio of time given to these and to other departments of instruction. In each grade, each child is required to give twenty-four hours each week to his schooling. As there are seven years, or grades, in the course, in all grades, each week, pupils of the school give seven times twenty-four hours, or 168 hours.

"'Not one illiterate family can be found in all Denmark.' This was the remark of the Captain of the Royal Guard, who, on the introduction of the Acting Superintendent of Schools, did me the honor of showing me some of the exceedingly interesting special educational institutions of the City of Copenhagen.

"The care of the city, with respect to education, is shown in the fact that the police make a census twice a year, and all names of children between seven and fourteen years of age are given to the educational authorities, who are thereafter responsible for them. The city's solicitude is also shown in the supervision of private schools. There are in Copenhagen 29 public schools and 70 private schools. These latter schools are mostly for girls. The private schools, of course, have their own hours of attendance. They are, however, supervised by the public Superintendent of private schools. In the public schools there are 24,000 children, and in the private schools there are 12,000 children.

"The peculiar feature of the Danish school system is the treatment of waifs, cripples, and imbeciles. They are gathered into separate institutions. There is one school for waifs. There is another school for cripples. There is for imbeciles a school in eight different departments widely scattered through the city.

"The greatest feature observed in Germany was the industrial education for all in the system of continuation schools. In Berlin the first or highest grade pupils receive 32 hours per week tuition, the second and third grades 30 hours, the fourth grade 28 hours, and the fifth and sixth grades 22 hours. The schools begin at 8 o'clock and continue, for the oldest pupils, until 1 o'clock. The little children are dismissed at noon. In the Summer, schools open at 7 and close at 12 o'clock. There is no school in the afternoon. Berlin has 226 common schools, with about 225,000 children. There are very few truants. The schools have the fire drill. Books are free to poor children. There is no corporal punishment. Except in the two lower grades, each child has each and every week a bath in school."

"RED" DUGAN HELD IN COURT.

The Prisoner's Sister Insults Mrs. Peterson and Is Arrested.

Thomas, alias "Red," Dugan, who was arrested in Jersey City on Sunday night after attempting to shoot Mrs. Salome Peterson, wife of the Rev. J. C. Peterson, who found him robbing her house, 247 Third Street, was yesterday arraigned before Police Justice Nevin. He was charged with assault with attempt to kill, burglary, and carrying burglar's tools. After being identified by Mrs. Peterson and Policeman Wolf, by whom he was arrested, he was sent to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

When Mrs. Peterson left the courtroom she was followed by Mrs. Annie McDermott, Dugan's sister, and two friends, Lizzie Miller and Maggie Smith. Mrs. McDermott insulted Mr. Peterson at the door of the courtroom. Mrs. McDermott and her companions were placed under arrest, but were subsequently released, Mrs. Peterson refusing to appear against them.

Racing Man's Wife Wants Separation.

Mrs. Josephine Walbaum, the wife of Gottfried Walbaum, a bookmaker and race-track owner, through her counsel, W. M. K. Olcott, applied to Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday, for an allowance of $500 a month alimony, pending the trial of an action she has instituted against her husband for a separation on the ground of abandonment. Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision.

Answer to a Correspondent.

J. WARNER.—The property goes to his own children; the mother is entitled to her share as the widow

The only mistake in the early bird proverb is that it assumes all are birds—somebody has to play the other role, else what would become of the birds.

Spring tid-bits—Spring overcoats, silk-lined, $13.50; serge-lined, $8—young men's sizes $7.

One day's picking by early birds has left for to-day only enough for one store—now all at Leonard St., 350 Broadway.

If winter's food is more to your taste there are a few heavy weights at $13.50; young men's sizes, $12—at all three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Ladies' Suits.

Handsome Silk Lined Suits,
finely tailored, both fly front and double breasted coats, and the new skirt,

$26.50, 34.50

Special attention is called to our new

Tight Fitting Suit,
made in ladies' cloth & serge,

$45.00,
value $65.00.

Plaid Skirts,
variety of colorings,

$12.50,
value $16.50.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

ATTALIE CLAIRE'S VERSION.

Says Her Husband, Alfred Kayne, Is Trying to Trump Up Charges Against Her.

Attalie Claire, the comic opera singer whose husband, Alfred Kayne, broke into her apartments at 74 Madison Avenue, about 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning and took away their child, gave her version of the story yesterday at the Marlborough Hotel, where she is now staying.

"Some man," said she, "who has either a grievance against Mr. Kayne or great sympathy for me, told me last May where to get evidence against my husband on which to base a divorce suit. All I know about this man is that he is a member of the Stock Exchange, as he never revealed himself to me, but has always spoken over the telephone. My husband's brother, Dr. Arthur Kayne, dislikes me, and I think has influenced my husband against me. Alfred deserted me and I caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest. It has not been served because no one can find him. He has no settled habitation. I brought my suit for divorce and I am sure of winning it. Mr. Kayne, I think, came to my apartment simply to try and trump up charges against me.

"All this detestable work of breaking into my rooms was aided and abetted by the maid I employed. She had been carrying tales to Mr. Kayne ever since I took her, through sympathy, into my employ.

"When they broke in, Mr. Kaffenburgh of Howe & Hummel, who has my divorce suit in charge, and I were talking about the divorce case. My husband had no right to act as violently as he did. Mr. Kaffenburgh is no more to me than a friend, and, moreover, is my lawyer. I would not care so much if my husband will only let me see my child. If he does not, I will leave no plan untried to get her by legal means."

Mrs. Kayne denies that her husband is a millionaire. She said he was worth $500,000 when she married him, and that he has now only about $50,000.

DUCHESS D'AUXY ASKS DIVORCE.

Extraordinary Statements in Affidavits Filed in Husband's Behalf.

Charlotte A. L. d'Auxy, through her counsel, Henry Cooper, applied to Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for alimony and counsel fee, pending the trial of an action for an absolute divorce which she has begun against her husband, Arthur, Duke d'Auxy. Decision on the motion was reserved.

The Duchess names as co-respondent Rosa Cohn, who formerly lived at 1,408 Madison Avenue. The Duke d'Auxy denied his wife's allegations, and opposed the application for alimony and counsel fee on the ground that his wife has $200,000 in cash, and owns a house at 46 West Twenty-first Street, from which she derives an income of $300 a month, also other valuable real estate. He alleged that she was very often under the influence of drink.

An affidavit made by Jennie Vallon, who had been a servant in the ducal household prior to the separation of husband and wife, in 1896, was read, in which she alleged that the Duchess was in the habit of getting their child to call her father a pig. The Duchess, she averred, told her she intended to get a divorce from her husband so that she might marry a man who was formerly President of the United States, who, she said, had paid her attention before she married, which was in June, 1882.

Joanna Luxem, a governess in the employ of the Duke, at the Château de Neuville, Neufville, Belgium, submitted an affidavit, in which she said she came to this country with the Duke and Duchess, and went to live with them at 1,031 Fifth Avenue. In 1890 the Count Edgar d'Auxy, a brother of the Duke, came on a visit. He soon became seriously ill, and was at times seized with violent vomiting. He died in October of that year, and before his death, said: "My sister-in-law has poisoned me. She will kill me some day."

Counsel for the Duchess condemned these statements as false and absurd.

BURGLARS BURN VICTIM'S GAS.

Worked Boldly in Lighted Parlor—Valuable Booty Quickly Recovered.

When the maids in the employ of Mrs. Isabel Corwin of 206 West Forty-fifth Street went downstairs yesterday morning, they found the gas in the parlor lighted and the furnishings of the room in disorder. On the floor was a pile of valuable bric-a-brac ready to be taken away. Two portières valued at $1,000 were missing, as were valuable pieces of brass and other metal and several Turkish rugs. The front door was unlatched, so was the front gate, and the basement door had been opened from the outside.

The maids hurried to Mrs. Corwin's room and told her what had happened. She made an examination of the parlor, and found that about $1,400 worth of goods had been taken. She at once informed the police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who told her they had arrested a man with portières which were probably hers.

The man is William Johnson, colored, of 232 West Forty-first Street. Policeman Finnean had seen him walking in Eighth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, with a big bundle. He asked Johnson what he had, and Johnson replied that he had a bundle of goods he had found in a hall. Finnean took him to the station house, where the portières, which Mrs. Corwin identified as hers, were found in the bundle with a brass ornament, also from her parlor.

Policeman Finnean said that a note was found in the bundle directing Johnson to take the bundle away to a place which, the policeman says, is believed to be a "fence." Johnson said he had found the goods in a hall in Forty-fifth Street, and considered found goods the finder's property. The police think he and another man got into the house and were frightened off before they got all they intended taking.

Johnson was arraigned in the West Side Court and remanded until to-day.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

To-day, Tuesday, January 17th.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

MEDLICOTT Hosiery Co.'s all wool full fashioned, regular made, Men's Shirts and Drawers,—in white and natural,—sizes 34 to 50,
$1.25 Each;
Regular price $2.25 & $3.00.

JANUARY SALE
NOVELTY DRESS GOODS.

Opening, to-day of our usual January Disposal Sale of remaining Lengths of fine goods.

$2.75 Novelties at $1.50 yd.
$2.50 " " $1.25 "
$2.25 " " $1.00 "

Also, a quantity of Rich Plain Colored Fabrics, at equally marked reductions.

SILK SUSPENDERS.
25 Cents;
Usually 50 cents & $1.00.

75 dozen heavy-weight Silk web Suspenders; black, white and fancy colors,
25 cents.

SOLID SILVER
MOUNTED ARTICLES.
At less than wholesale prices.

Hair Brushes, large size, heavy top, best bristles,
$3.75;
Former price $5.50.

Hair Brushes, medium size, heavy top, best bristles,
$2.50;
Former price $3.75.

Military Brushes, large size, heavy top,
$3.25;
Former price $4.00 & $4.25.

Cloth Brushes, large size, best bristles,
$2.45;
Former price $3.50.

Bonnet Brushes, with Camel's Hair Brush,
75 cents;
Former price $1.00.

Whisk Brooms, large size, heavy top and cap,
$2.25;
Former price $3.25.

Lavender Salts Bottles, cut glass with real jewels,
$4.25;
Former price $5.50.

Cut Glass and silver top Vinaigrettes,
$1.00;
Former price $1.50 to $3.00.

250 Manicure and Desk Pieces, heavy weight,
35 cents;
Former price 75 cents.

300 Manicure and Desk Pieces, Files, Hooks, Horns, Paper Cutters, etc.,
65 cents;
Former price $1.00.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

O'Neill's

Mackintoshes!

Women's double texture Mackintoshes with full circular cape, inlaid velvet collar, skirt made generously full. Best American make,

4.98 each.

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

Authority on correct dressing endorses our
EVENING SUITS.
Of Black Twilled Worsted, silk lined, $28.
Of Black English Worsted, silk lined, $32.
Of Black Crepe Cloth, silk lined, $38.
Of fine Undressed Worsteds, silk lined, $40.
Tuxedo Coats, $18 to $25.
Dress Vests, of white figured silk, $10.
Dress Vests, white pique, $3.50 & $5.
A New Dress Shirt, finely pleated bosom, $3.
Silk Hats, $5 & $6. Crush Hats, $7.
Gloves. Ties. Dress Shields.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,
Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

A GOOD CONCLUSION.

"Nothing that is can pause or stay" is to be forcefully applied to our furniture stock now reduced to make room for new goods.

ANTIQUE OAK SIDEBOARDS,
$10.50;
(reduced from $15.00.)

Highly polished wood, almost equal in reflective power to the mirror itself.

Art and economy are woven in with every thread of our "Reliable" Carpets. Choose now and by using our "Long Credit" do not pay till convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CURTAIN SALE.
RUFFLED MUSLINS
75 cts. to $2.00 a pr.
RUFFLED SAXONY NETS
$1.60 to $3.75 a Pr.

They possess the trilogy of curtain virtues—durability (edges that will outlast many cleanings); softness without limpness, and novel, graceful designs. Our low prices put beautiful curtains and draperies in the category of inexpensive things.

There is an art in making them look their best, known only to experienced drapers.

Our drapery artists will gladly call upon you to give ideas or estimates for the correct arrangement of all hangings.

Most artistic and comfortable furniture now at reduced prices.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
The Performance To-night begins at 7 precisely, and the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the raising of the curtain.
To-night, at 7—Second performance of the first series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—DIE WALKUERE.
Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djella, Molke-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Pringle, and Van Rooy.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 18, at 8—LES HUGUENOTS.
Lilli Lehmann, Mantelli, Suzanne Adams; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Maurel.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7—Third performance of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED.
Lilli Lehmann, Engle, Schumann-Heink, MM. Dippel, Bispham, Engle, Meffert, Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 20, at 8—FAUST.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Maurel.
Sat. afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2—DON GIOVANNI, (extending over 2 nights.) Lilli Lehmann, Saville, and Nordica. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8 (at pop. prices)—ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Suzanne Adams, Djella, Bauermeister; Saleza, Albers, Bars, Devries, Dufriche, and Plançon.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 22, 8th Sunday Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, David Bispham, and ROSENTHAL, (his last appearance at these concerts.) Entire orchestra. Conductor Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 23, CARMEN.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Zelie De Lussan, Saleza, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Pirola, and Van Rooy.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth and last performance of the series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 25, TANNHAUSER.
Emma Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann, Van Dyck, Pringle, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Van Rooy.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 18, at 2.
Thursday evening, Jan. 19, at 8:15.
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Saleza
Wed. Aft. Programme: MENDELSSOHN, Symphony No. 4, "Italian;" RYER, aria from "Sigurd;" WAGNER, "A Faust Overture;" BRAHMS, Waltzes, (arranged for orchestra by Wilhelm Gericke.)
Thurs. Evg. Programme: WEBER, Overture to "Freischutz;" BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3; MEHUL, aria from "Joseph in Egypt;" DVORAK, Variations on an original Theme; WAGNER, Elizabeth's aria from "Tannhauser;" WAGNER, "Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremburg."
Tickets at Box Office and at Tyson's, (Fifth Av. Hotel,) at regular prices.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN RECITAL OF
SAUER
THE GREAT GERMAN PIANIST,
To-morrow Evening, Jan. 18th.
CARNEGIE HALL.
Seats now on sale at Carnegie Hall, Schuberth's and Tyson's. Prices from $2.50 to $1.00
SAUER USES THE KNABE PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 26.
FIFTH PIANO RECITAL | Rosenthal
Res. Seats $2, $1.50, and $1, now on sale at Box Office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction: Henry Wolfsohn. Steinway piano used.

PLUNKET GREENE
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL,
3rd Aft. Song Recital, Thurs. Jan. 19 at 3.
Extra Evg. Recital, Sat. Jan. 21 at 8:30.
Res. seats $1.50. Adm. $1. Chickering Piano.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Grand Masquerade Ball
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18th.
Grand Patriotic Pageant and Ballet Divertissement commences 11:30 P. M.
Boxes and tickets to be had at principal hotels and at the club, 24 West 26th St.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 8 E. 36th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

JOSEF WEISS, PIANIST AND COMPOSER.
FIRST PIANO RECITAL,
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17TH, at 8:15.
Reserved Seats, $1.50, at Edw. Schuberth & Co., 23 Union Square.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO USED.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music. Opera of "Martha."

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT | in his new play. | 5 new songs. | A Romance of ATHLONE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. DELLA FOX Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
In the Little Host.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. Every Day, 25c. Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 25 & 50c.
Last week of "My Friend from India."

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11:30 P.M. 25c.
HENRY E. DIXEY, (new act,) GARDNER & ELY, ED LATELL, RAY L. ROYCE, EL ZOBEDIE, HARRY ALLISTER, 30 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11:30 P.M. 25, 50c. Performance, 10:45 P.M.
STREATOR ZOUAVES, (America's crack military co.,) MILLER KENT & CO., CARON & HERBERT, 3 SISTERS MACARTE, LEONIDAS DOGS & CATS, (Farewell American Engagement,) many others.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th. Evenings at 8. Matinées at 2.
This week only, Sheridan's Comedy, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle
ONLY MATINEES
To-morrow and Saturday.
***Next Monday, (One Week Only,) TAMING THE SHREW.
Miss Rehan as Katherine.
***In active preparation for early production, the Drury Lane Drama, "THE GREAT RUBY."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. 8:30
Daniel Frohman ..... Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y. 2.
Pinero's Greatest Comedy.
"Lyceum's Crowning Success."
***Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
OLGA NETHERSOLE
in THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Next Week—"CAMILLE."

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle, The Highball Family, Amy Lee, Gypsy Quintet, Willard Simms, Baron's Dogs, Arras Trio, Biograph.
CASINO! LILLIAN RUSSELL!
Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opera bouffe, "LA BELLE HELENE."

AMERICAN SIM & EVANS CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
In English. Second and last week.
Evg's, 8. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
LOHENGRIN
Next Week—Queen's Lace Handkerchief.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in his latest success, "THE RAGGED EDGE."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
Charles Frohman Presents
Wm. Gillette's Comedy, BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

5th Av. Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs., 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co.
Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:10. Matinée Saturday.
"Crowning success of the season."—Herald.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA.

BIJOU Evgs. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott
Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Great Play, Nathan Hale.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Fun, Women, and Song—Parisians Stars.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; cold wave; brisk to high northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,296. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¼c; cash cotton, 6c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday passed the Navy Personnel bill. Amendments provide for a Judge Advocate's corps, the abolition of prize money, the retirement of non-commissioned officers and enlisted men after thirty years' service, and a material increase of the Marine Corps. The Senate devoted the day almost exclusively to the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The Queen Regent of Spain has announced her royal pleasure that the ratification of the treaty of peace with the United States shall be left for the Cortes, declaring that she is not justified in assuming he right to sign the treaty alone. The Premier announces that he will convoke the Cortes as soon as the United States Senate shall take action upon the convention. A Cabinet crisis is again imminent in Spain, certain Ministers having affirmed their determination to resign. M. Cambon, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, in a speech in London said that France desired peace among all nations, was sincerely in sympathy with the Czar's pacific proposals, and that the Anglo-French friction over the Fashoda incident had been greatly exaggerated in the public press. A member of the Freisinnige Party in the German Reichstag yesterday attacked the Bundesrath, or Imperial Federal Council, for its decision in the Lippe-Detmold succession case, saying that it had offended the national sense of justice. The Prussian Minister of Finance, in the lower house, contrasted Prussian finances with those of the rest of the German Empire unfavorably to the latter. The casket containing the remains supposed to be those of Columbus was opened in Cadiz. Thirty bones and some ashes were found. Much ceremony will mark the interment of the remains in Spain.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Leonora Bell, eleven years old, was choked to death yesterday by a toy balloon, which she had in her mouth and which slipped into her throat.

Page 2.

The Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society held its annual meeting yesterday.

Mayor Van Wyck, after hearing the complaints of a deputation of peddlers yesterday, wrote a letter to President York of the Police Board, in which he characterized the action of the police in interfering with the peddlers in the pursuit of their trade as an outrage.

One hundred and twelve votes were cast for the re-election of Senator Quay in the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday. On joint ballot, with a full attendance, he must have sixteen more votes to win. Both sides are still sanguine of victory.

The trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum took title yesterday to the new site for that institution at Fordham Heights, and mortgaged the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues and Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets for $750,000.

Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany, gave out another statement in denial of reports that that Government is encouraging the Filipinos to resist the United States. The War Department received a dispatch from Manila reporting improvement in the situation.

In replying to complaints of American officers made by the former Spanish Mayor of Havana, Marquis d'Esteban, Major Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, sharply scores Spanish methods which have left the Cuban capital in the condition "of a city of two centuries ago."

Secretary McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association has written to Police Commissioner Hess denying the legality of a number of police promotions and threatening an action against him, as Treasurer of the board, in case he should pay the salaries of the officers whose promotions are questioned.

Page 3.

The annual meeting of the State Bar Association began at Albany.

The overdue Atlantic Transport liner Marquette arrived yesterday, nineteen days out from London.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second District yesterday affirmed by a unanimous vote the conviction of Robert W. Fielding, ex-Deputy City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, for connivance in a fraudulent claim against the city.

Surveyors are complaining of the inconvenience caused by the action of Chief Topographical Engineer Risse of the Board of Public Improvements in keeping topographical maps of the city in his office at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, in the Bronx.

The State Senate and Assembly voted separately for United States Senator, and Chauncey M. Depew was declared the choice of both houses. Gov. Roosevelt decided to appoint John McMackin Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Governor held a conference with the Civil Service Commissioners in regard to the repeal of the Black "starchless" law. The bill to increase the salary of the Governor's private secretary from $4,000 to $6,000 will not be pressed.

Page 4.

Foster M. Voorhees was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey in Taylor's Opera House at Trenton. In his address he dealt with the question of franchises held by corporations and recommended various legislative reforms.

The troopship Grant, which is scheduled to sail for Manila to-day, had her propeller fouled by a cable last night, and the accident may delay her departure. She will be inspected to-day by War Department officials and members of the Military Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Page 7.

J. W. Martin and Mrs. Ballington Booth discussed the question of how to help the poor before the Nineteenth Century Club last night.

John Russell Young, chief of the Congressional Library at Washington, passed away yesterday in that city after an illness of several weeks.

William J. Fransioli, General Manager of the Manhattan Company, has resigned, and the position of General Manager has been abolished by the Executive Committee of the company.

In a suit for $25,000 damages for the death of John J. Kelly it was alleged by the defendants in the Supreme Court yesterday that the collision in the East River, in June, 1897, through which Kelly lost his life, was caused by the movements of the battleship Maine.

Dwight L. Elmendorf gave his first public illustrated lecture on The Santiago Campaign and Destruction of Cervera's Fleet—War Through a Camera" at Carnegie Lyceum last night. The receipts, which were large, will be devoted to the kindergarten and general work of the Union Settlement Association.

Page 12.

In screaming for help while her husband was committing sucide yesterday, Mrs. Victorson of 197 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, dislocated her jaw.

A man and a woman were instantly killed and two women severely injured in Jersey City yesterday by the bursting of a big driving wheel in Lorillard's tobacco factory.

The Metropolitan Traction Company and the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company have applied for permission to run motor cars in several east side streets.

A bill is to be introduced in the Legislature to amend the city charter so as to fine owners and not tenants for chimney fires. Firemen have been detailed to the various music halls.

The Ridgewood and Leonia churches of the Hackensack (N. J.) Classis of the Christian Reformed Church were expelled with their pastors at a meeting of that body yesterday and will apply for admission to the Presbyterian Church.

Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright, has been sued by his former wife, Olive May, for the continuance of an injunction restraining him from producing "The Butterflies," a play she says, he presented to her shortly before their marriage in 1894.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 6.

ALGER MAY RETIRE FROM THE CABINET

Angered by the President's Order to Court-Martial Eagan.

PREFERRED COURT OF INQUIRY

This Course Would Have Made Gen. Miles Also a Defendant.

The Commissary General Likely to be Relieved from Duty and Put Under Arrest To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The air is full of surmise to-night concerning Secretary Alger and Commissary General Eagan. Gen. Eagan is surely to be court-martialed, and Alger possibly is to resign from the Cabinet. The two things are made to hang together, the decision by the President and the Cabinet to have Gen. Eagan brought directly to court-martial, without the preliminary of a court of inquiry, being the alleged cause of Secretary Alger's determination to get out. Neither Eagan nor Alger will discuss the developments of the day, and the silence of the two affords a great deal of opportunity for surmise and conjecture.

President McKinley decided yesterday that Gen. Eagan should be court-martialed, every member of the Cabinet except one being of the opinion that his offense could not be permitted to pass unnoticed. Secretary Alger alone stood out for a court of inquiry. Early to-day, before the hour for the meeting of the Cabinet, Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin went to the White House and remained there in conversation with the President until the Cabinet assembled. Secretary Alger and Gen. Corbin then left, the Secretary going to his home, and the Adjutant General to his office.

As soon as the Cabinet adjourned the announcement was made that the court-martial had been ordered to be constituted, and that Gen. Corbin would find a list of officers having the necessary rank to serve and who are convenient of access for immediate service. Gen. Corbin was back at the White House soon after the dissolution of the Cabinet council, and after his second visit it was learned that the list he offered to the President had been revised, substitutions being made for some of the names submitted by the Adjutant General. It was at this time that the report began to be whispered that Secretary Alger, profoundly dissatisfied with the course taken by the President in ordering a court-martial, instead of the court of inquiry which the Secretary and Gen. Corbin preferred, had thrown out an intimation, if it were not a distinct affirmation, of his purpose to resign if his views were thus overruled.

Varying shades of opinion about the case were entertained by members of the Cabinet when it first came to their notice, and several members were open to conviction about the proposition to convene a court of inquiry. Secretary Alger, it seems, could find no reason for anything except a court of inquiry. He preferred that sort of investigation, it is asserted, because the court of inquiry would lay the foundation for a trial of Gen. Miles, putting him on his defense before Eagan. A court-martial, on the other hand, will bring Eagan to book to answer for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The court of inquiry would be an annoyance to the Commanding General. The only anxious man about the result of a court-martial will be Gen. Eagan.

ALGER DISLIKED BY THE ARMY.

Unless common report turns out to have misrepresented the feelings and position of Gen. Alger, his resignation on account of Gen. Eagan will not cause widespread grief. In the army there is no other opinion than that the presence of Alger at the head of the War Department has been the cause of much of the confusion, inefficiency, mismanagement, suffering, and lack of discipline that have culminated in this crowning act of insubordination which the Secretary appears anxious to excuse. Unless the President makes some concession to Alger, which the public cannot be expected to agree to, there seems to be a chance that he may unload the heaviest burden which his Administration has persisted in carrying.

Army officers who talk to-night about the gossip of the day express the hope that a new Secretary of War will at once break up the cliques that now devote themselves to keeping the department divided, and that the President will find a man to succeed Alger who will understand military matters well enough to exact respect between the line and staff, to choke off the ambitious designs of high officers to crowd down those above and below them, and to put a stop to the course that has resulted in Eagan's assumption that he could insult the Major General commanding without incurring the censure of the Secretary of War.

There can be no doubt in the estimation of army officers that unless Eagan had had good reason to believe Alger agreed with the views he expressed about Gen. Miles the former would never have ventured to assail him as he did. That the Secretary of War is not above cherishing and expressing his dislikes was shown in the treatment he extended to Col. Roosevelt. It is true that Gen. Corbin has assumed a large share of the blame for the use made by Secretary Alger of Col. Roosevelt's letter, and that Gen. Corbin shares the dislike of Gov. Roosevelt entertained by the Secretary of War. But the reply suggested to that by army officers who discuss this matter is that no self-respecting Secretary of War, with an ounce of brains with which to do his own thinking, would permit his opinions to be supplied to him ready made by his Adjutant General.

THE EAGAN COURT-MARTIAL.

Secretary Alger to-night confirmed the announcement made earlier in the day that a court-martial for the trial of Commissary General Eagan would be ordered. He made this statement as he was leaving the White House with Adjt. Gen. Corbin after a conference of half an hour with the President. As to the charges to be preferred against the Commissary General, the Secretary declined to say anything, nor would he talk respecting the personnel of the court, adding that this would be announced to-morrow night about 9 o'clock.

Gen. Eagan has not yet been relieved of his duties in anticipation of his prospective trial, but it is understood that the order for his arrest preparatory to trial will of itself carry with it his relief from official duties. It was said at the War Department to-day that the order for arrest might be served on Gen. Eagan by an officer of the army some time during the official day to-morrow. This will enable him to make formal application for the privilege of going beyond the limits in which ordinarily he would be confined, and permit him to visit the department or any other place to which he may find it necessary to go.

In the absence of the announcement of the detail for the court-martial, there is a good deal of speculation as to its composition. General practice is for a majority of the court to consist of the peers or superiors in rank of the defendant. This would make the task of selecting a court a hard one, because it is not easy to find a sufficient number of general officers ranking with a Brigadier General to make up a desirable quota. But latitude is permitted the appointing authority in such selections, as the ninth article of war reads: "No officers shall, when it can be avoided, be tried by officers inferior in rank." It will be noticed that the phrase "if it can be avoided" leaves opportunity for the appointment of junior officers.

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt has been mentioned as likely to be appointed President of the court-martial. This, perhaps, is due to the fact that he is the only available Major General of the regular army, the others being Gen. Brooke in Cuba and Gen. Miles here. The friends of Gen. Merritt are hoping that he will not be selected, fearing that he will be accused of prejudice by one or perhaps both sides.

The penalty for the offense with which Gen. Eagan probably will be tried—conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman—is one of the most severe known in the army, being dismissal. Article 61 reads as follows:

"Any officer who is convicted of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be dismissed from the service."

If the court shall find Gen. Eagan guilty, even with extenuating circumstances, it must attach this sentence and then the only hope for the officer would be in the exercise of clemency by the President, based perhaps upon the court's recommendations.

EAGAN'S AMENDED STATEMENT.

Text of the Paper, as Expurgated, Made Public by the Investigating Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The War Investigating Commission decided to-day to make public the amended statement filed by Commissary General Eagan yesterday. The commission permitted the representatives of the press to read the statement, and it was announced to the newspaper men that Gen. Eagan had eliminated all objectionable statements, and therefore the document would be accepted officially by the commission as evidence.

As already stated, the changes made by Gen. Eagan in the document are mainly in the line of excision, yet the phraseology has been also altered frequently. He refers to Gen. Miles as "the senior Major General, Nelson A. Miles," and while keeping strictly within the line of propriety in the judgment of the commission, in a negative manner, at least, he resents any assumption of Gen. Miles's superiority, and asserts that he is as good, as old, and as experienced a soldier as Gen. Miles. He also criticises the latter's attack on the beef industry as infamous. It is believed that so far as the commission is concerned the incident is now closed.

Gen. Eagan begins his new statement by saying that he "holds in his hands the official copy of the statements made to your commission by the senior Major General of the United States Army, Nelson A. Miles." He details the amazement and surprise he experienced when informed that Gen. Miles had selected Major Black, "a volunteer officer totally devoid of experience in the subsistence department," as his staff Commissary instead of Major Osgood, who was first chosen for that post by Gen. Miles.

He refers to "a very ordinary, commonplace telegram" sent by Gen. Miles to his Adjutant General here in Washington about June 7, inquiring what subsistence stores were at Tampa. Gen. Eagan says he made formal written reply to this, but was amazed next morning to see in the newspapers that Gen. Miles had found it necessary to send a serious reprimand to Washington. He adds:

> I have to state that no such reprimand was ever received by me from Gen. Miles, nor any other General, and that Gen. Miles has no authority in his commission or in his position under the law to give regulations to or commands to me. Notwithstanding that this imaginary reprimand was published in the press, Gen. Miles, from that day to this, has never in any shape or form, authough I have met him, taken occasion to express any regret for the statements made in the papers about the reprimand, nor to allude to it at all.

After a discussion of Gen. Miles's statement as to shortness of funds in Puerto Rico, Gen. Eagan again takes up the beef question. He declares that it was good beef, and adds:

> Any officer, no matter what his rank, failing to use proper supplies, does so at his peril, and if he purchases and substitutes for the good article an inferior and unwholesome one, one that the whole medical fraternity of the United States will unite in saying is not wholesome, and gives men diarrhea and dysentery, then he does so at still greater peril. By Gen. Miles's own statement, he directed the purchase of native beef ashore, while this good refrigerated beef, not embalmed beef, was there in Ponce. It was not embalmed beef, nor was it treated with any chemicals whatsoever for its preservation.

Gen. Eagan declares that Gen. Shafter cabled his appreciation of the character of refrigerated beef—not embalmed beef—that arrived at Santiago one day after the port was opened. He says:

> Gen. Shafter has repeatedly in person expressed to me his profound gratitude and appreciation of the fine beef, which he calls 'the finest he ever ate'—this same refrigerated beef—not embalmed beef—that is spoken of by Gen. Miles in his statement made to your commission. You have before you reports of various officers describing the character of the superior and fine cattle (?) that Puerto Rico has furnished to the United States at the low prices mentioned by Gen. Miles—bulls, stags, runts, reformed cattle, which means old work oxen—a class and character of beef that the Subsistence Department never purchased in this country nor anywhere else, if it could do better; certainly not if it could get good refrigerated beef. The statement of the character of the cattle in Cuba or in the Island of Puerto Rico needs no further illustration by me.

Upon the question of the refrigerated beef, Gen. Eagan says:

> Gen. Miles testified that 327 tons of this refrigerated beef might be called "embalmed beef." This statement means in effect a charge of dishonesty and corruption on the part of the men who furnished it. That is what I have to say in regard to calling it embalmed beef.

Gen. Eagan says Gen. Miles gives what purport to be the statements of fourteen officers expressing dissatisfaction with the canned fresh beef. He says:

> Gen. Miles does not inform the investigation commission how he obtained the reports of these officers nor when he obtained them, nor does he inform the commission that these adverse reports on this article of food were furnished to the War Department for its information that it might take proper steps in the matter if the statements made by the officers quoted by him were correct.
>
> Gen. Eagan submits that such invitations to criticise are apt to procure adverse criticisms, and would be taken as evidence of desire for adverse reports. He continues:
>
> In this connection, it is proper to say that there is what is known as an Inspector General's Department in the army, whose appropriate duty is, when directed by proper authority, to examine into a matter of this kind and make an intelligent, responsible report—a report that can be relied upon if it is false; a report that if met and refuted it is false; a report that if untrue the author can be held duly accountable for; a report that would be of value to the Government and serve to guide it in future purchases; a report of things in existence that can be examined and tested.

As to the "pretense of an experiment," charged by Gen. Miles in connection with tinned fresh beef, Gen. Eagan says:

> Gen. Miles, in saying that this food was sent to the army as a "pretense for experiment," says that which implies corruption, which ninety-nine out of every hundred people will understand to mean corruption, because I was a "pretense of experiment," he says, not even giving credit to me for furnishing it as an experiment, but that I furnished it under "the pretense of an experiment."
>
> This is a serious charge, should not be made by any man lightly, nor without ample evidence to support it. Taking the statement in the sense that was probably intended, the sense that has been accepted by the press of the country—indeed, some of that press, because of it, call for my dismissal from the army and my court-martial—I answer that it was not furnished under the pretense of an experiment nor even as an experiment. In denying this I content myself with saying such statement is untrue and unworthy of more emphatic denial. His statement reflects upon the honor of every officer in the department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on the Commissary General—myself.

In conclusion, Gen. Eagan declares on oath that the Secretary of War had nothing whatever to do with the furnishing of refrigerated or tinned meats, "nor has he in any manner whatsoever controlled or attempted to control the contracts, the awards, or the purchases of these articles." Gen. Eagan sums up his whole case in conclusion and finishes by saying that he hopes the statement will "offset the statement made by Gen. Miles, and will in some measure at least do justice to those that have been wronged."

BAD BEEF AT SANTIAGO.

National Relief Agent Before the War Investigating Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Col. Gibson, the distributing agent of the National Relief Commission at Santiago, was a witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He testified that he carried supplies to the sick there on the Resolute. He had had great difficulty in landing these supplies owing to the confusion. Gen. Shafter had refused him assistance, and it was with great difficulty that he was able to hire horses. He succeeded in this finally, and with the assistance of Gen. Wheeler the supplies were carried inland.

Respecting the quality of the beef furnished the troops, Col. Gibson said that the canned corned beef was bad, unfit for use, and should not have been issued. It was repulsive in appearance, stringy, and he himself had been unable to eat it. The refrigerator beef was likewise bad, he said, being covered with a green "beard," caused by exposure to the sun's rays.

A SOCIETY EXCLUDES GEN. EAGAN.

Military Order of Foreign Wars Denies Him Membership.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 17.—Commissary General Eagan has been adjudged ineligible for admittance to the Pennsylvania State Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States on account of his testimony before the War Investigating Commission regarding Gen. Miles.

He had been invited to join last November, and he had accepted the invitation. Papers were sent to him on which he was required to fill out his military record. Last week, however, the council of the society sent a communication to Gen. Eagan saying that "on account of conduct which the council considers unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the extended invitation was withdrawn and the papers containing his record would not be considered if they were sent.

The society is composed of officers of the army and navy of the United States who were engaged in the recent war and the Mexican war, and descendants of members who served in the wars of 1776 and 1812. Membership is entirely a matter of invitation. The Pennsylvania Commandery has 600 members, of whom 60 are Generals and a dozen Rear Admirals. Gen. Merritt is a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery, and so is Rear Admiral Dewey. Gen. Miles is a member of the New York State Commandery.

$2,000,000 FOR MRS. CHICKERING.

Fortune Left to the Wife of Queens Borough's School Superintendent.

Mrs. John J. Chickering, the wife of Prof. Chickering, the Superintendent of Schools for Queens Borough, has been bequeathed $2,000,000 by her father, William B. Russell, of Boston, who died on Jan. 10.

Prof. Chickering will resign his position and accompany his wife, who is in ill-health, on a tour around the world.

HIGHWAYMEN IN ST. LOUIS.

Big Robbery in a Car in Which a Policeman Rode.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—In a crowded street car, on board of which was a policeman, three men to-day robbed W. H. Snider, resident manager of the National Fire Insurance Company, of a jewel case containing between $3,000 and $4,000 worth of jewelry.

Despite the presence of the policeman, the robbers escaped with the booty.

WAR AFFECTED INVENTIONS.

The Patents Granted Last Year Numbered 22,207, Including Designs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Commissioner of Patents Duell to-day furnished the following statement summing up the report of the Patent Office for the calendar year 1898, and the present condition of the work.

During the year applications were received for 33,915 patents, and 22,207 patents were granted, including designs. Total receipts were $1,137,734, against total expenditures of $1,136,196. The war is shown to have had a depressed effect on inventions.

On Dec. 28, 1897, there were 11,382 applications awaiting action. This number increased until March 15, 1898, when it was 14,827. On June 28 the number was decreased to 12,187, while on Dec. 27, 1898, the number then awaiting action was only 5,467.

LAST RITES FOR MR. DINGLEY.

Remains of the Congressman Now at Lewiston Awaiting Interment.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 17.—The funeral train bearing the remains of Congressman Nelson Dingley reached this city to-day. The casket was taken to the City Hall, where the body lay in state for five hours. This evening it was removed to the Dingley home, there to await the final scenes of mourning.

The funeral services will be held in the Pine Street Congregational Church. The Rev. G. M. Howe will conduct the exercises and will pronounce the eulogy. Gov. Powers will be present with his staff and Council, as well as a large delegation from the State Legislature. The entire city government will be in attendance. A number of the schools will be closed and business throughout the city will be generally suspended.

CHICAGO RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Many Millions in New Capital for an Elevated Road.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—Incorporation papers were taken out at Springfield to-day for the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company. The road was sold under the hammer a few days ago, and the present incorporation is of the new company of the same name which has acquired the property. The purchaser was the reorganization company of the old company.

The capital stock of the new company is $16,500,000. The first Board of Directors includes all the old officials and some new representatives of the new capital enlisted. Among them are Dickinson McAllister, W. E. Baker, Ira C. Wood, Will McClark, Hiram I. Keck, and Addison L. Gerdner of Chicago; Howard M. Carter of Evanston, and George Higgenson, Jr., of Winnetka.

The incorporation papers announce that the company contemplates extending its line to the suburbs Cicero, Proviso, Lawndale, and Leyden.

FANATIC ATTACKS AMERICANS.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says:

"Last Friday an American visitor and his wife were viewing the ruins of a mosque at Indrapat. A native who had been crouching in the balcony, suddenly dashed at them with a frantic yell and aimed a blow at the gentleman with a thick club. The American warded off the blow, and a severe tussle ensued, lasting several minutes.

"The lady struck the native across the head with her umbrella, whereupon he turned and hurled her down the steps, then reattacked the husband, who, though quite unarmed, managed to keep the ruffian at bay.

"The cries of the lady brought a crowd of natives, who did not interfere until the husband had overpowered and disarmed the assailant. The American was roughly handled, and narrowly escaped being thrown over the balcony to the pavement beneath. His wife's head was cut by the fall down the steps. The fanatic was arrested, and he feigns insanity."

CHICAGO'S WOMAN BROKER.

Miss Lindblom Won't Appear on the Board of Trade Floor.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 17.—From the fact that Miss L. Lindblom has applied for membership in the Board of Trade, the impression got abroad that she would appear on the floor when her application was granted. Her father says:

"It is ridiculous to suppose such a thing."

The story which found many hearers around Jackson Boulevard and La Salle Street was that Miss Lindblom intended to become a member of the Board of Trade and take an active part as a broker on the floor. The possibility of a young woman mingling in the mob of operators was sufficient to excite much good-natured comment.

"My daughter is a partner in my firm," Mr. Lindblom explained, "and as such, under the rules of the board, she has to have a membership. That is all there is to the story. She takes an active part in the affairs in our office, and she is an excellent business woman, but she does not appear on the floor of the board. That is ridiculous."

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie Ball, Madison Sq. Garden, to-night. Ballet at 11:30. —Adv.

CORTES TO RATIFY PEACE

Queen Regent Declares that the Spanish Parliament Must Act.

AWAITS THE SENATE'S ACTION

Cabinet Crisis Again Imminent in Spain, Certain Ministers Being Determined to Resign.

MADRID, Jan. 17.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, in an interview this afternoon, declared that he only awaited the United States Senate's ratification of the peace treaty to convoke the Cortes.

It appears that upon the occasion of a recent visit of the Premier to the palace, after his recovery from the sickness which confined him to his bed for some time, the Queen Regent, whose tact in Constitutional matters is well known, drew attention to the clause in the peace treaty providing that, while it should be signed by President McKinley and ratified by the United States Senate, on the Spanish side it should only be signed by the Queen Regent, leaving out its ratification by the Cortes.

Her Majesty thereupon informed the Premier that it was her royal pleasure that the treaty should be ratified by the Cortes, as she was not justified in signing it alone, and thereby incurring the consequences of its effect upon public feeling.

The newspapers here insist that certain Ministers persist in their intention of resigning.

The Heraldo says the Minister of War, Gen. Correa, has forbidden a ball which was to have taken place at the Military Club upon the occasion of the King's festival.

The British Ambassador here, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolff, has had a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar del Rio.

At the Cabinet Council to-day Señor Pulgcerver, Minister of Finance, expressed a desire to resign his portfolio, but he ultimately yielded to the persuasions of Señor Sagasta, the Premier, who represented the necessity of the Ministry appearing intact before the Cortes.

The Foreign Minister emphatically denied that Great Britain had sent a note to Spain regarding the interpretation of the treaty of Utrecht and Gibraltar.

CARLISM IS GROWING.

Times Correspondent Says the Feeling Spreads Rapidly that Its Triumph Is Spain's Only Hope.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Times prints this morning from a correspondent in Spain a column article on the chances of the Pretender, Don Carlos. Among other things the correspondent says:

"The Conservatives are disunited to a greater degree than the Liberals, and among the latter it has been openly asserted that, unless the present difficulties are solved by the end of the month, they will themselves take the lead in persuading the people to call Don Carlos to the throne.

"It is surprising to what an extent the feeling that the triumph of Carlism is the only chance for the regeneration of Spain has spread throughout the country during the last few months. Go where you will that is the question chiefly discussed. Only the clergy hold aloof, professing attachment to the regency in obedience to the Pope's instructions.

"The Government's attitude toward the movement is curious and perplexing. While many of the leading Carlists have left Spain in order to avoid arrest, others, no less prominent, are permitted to address public meetings in large towns, and to pursue their propaganda in the press unmolested. In some places Carlist clubs are closed, while in others, like Barcelona, they are allowed to flourish openly."

STATUS OF THE FILIPINOS.

Democrats Seek to Place Them on a Par with Cubans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Democratic opponents of the peace treaty were in conference several hours to-day devising ways and means for conducting their contest. They resolved to insist upon an amendment placing the Philippines on the same footing in their relation to the United States as Cuba, and to make a persistent fight if this concession was not granted.

At the opening of to-day's session of the Senate, Mr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, gave notice that to-morrow morning, immediately upon the conclusion of routine business, he would move that the Senate go into executive session.

BRYAN OPPOSES A CONQUEST.

Declares that War Against the Filipinos Would Be Wrong in Principle and Expensive.

DENVER, Jan. 17.—Col. William Jennings Bryan delivered at the Coliseum in this city to-night a speech upon the expansion question and the policy and duty of the American people, viewed from his standpoint, in reference to the Philippines. In the course of his address Col. Bryan said:

"The Bible tells that Ahab, the King, wanted the vineyard of Naboth, and was sorely grieved because the owner thereof refused to part with the inheritance of his fathers. Then followed a plot, and false charges were preferred against Naboth to furnish an excuse for getting rid of him. 'Thou shalt not covet,' 'Thou shalt not bear false witness,' 'Thou shalt not kill'—three commandments broken, and still a fourth, 'Thou shalt not steal,' to be broken in order to get a little piece of ground.

"And what was the result? When the King went forth to take possession, Elijah, that brave old prophet of the early days, met him and pronounced against him the sentence of the Almighty: 'In the place where the dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine.' Neither his own exalted position nor the lowly station of his victim could save him from the avenging hand of outraged justice. His case was tried in a court where neither wealth, nor rank nor power can shield the transgressor.

"Wars of conquest have their origin in covetousness, and the history of the human race has been written in characters of blood because rulers have looked with longing eyes upon the lands of others. Covetousness is prone to seek the aid of false pretense to carry out its plans, but that it cannot secure by persuasion it takes by the sword. Senator Teller's amendment to the intervention resolution saved the Cubans from the covetousness of those who are so anxious to secure possession of the island that they are willing to deny the truth of the declaration of our own Congress that 'the people of Cuba are and of a right ought to be free.'"

Mr. Bryan then proceeded to apply the story of Naboth to the Philippine question, and argued that a war of conquest would be wrong in principle as well as expensive, and as harmful to the people of the United States as to the Filipinos. He spoke at considerable length and concluded as follows:

"Imperialism might expand the Nation's territory, but it would contract the Nation's purpose. It is not a step forward toward a broader destiny; it is a step backward toward the narrow views of Kings and Emperors. Dr. Taylor has appropriately expressed it in 'His Creed of the Flag' when he asks:

> 'Shall we turn to the old world again,
> With the penitent prodigal's cry?'

"I answer, never. This Republic is not a wayward son; it has not spent its substance in riotous living. It is not ready to retrace its steps, and with shamed face and trembling voice solicit a humble place among the servants of royalty. It has not sinned against Heaven, and God grant that the crowned heads of Europe may never have occasion to kill the fatted calf to commemorate its return from reliance upon the will of the people to dependence upon the authority which flows from regal birth or superior force.

"We cannot afford to enter upon a colonial policy. The theory upon which a Government is built is a matter of vital importance. The National idea has been a controlling influence upon the thought and character of the people. Our National idea is self-government, and until we are ready to abandon that idea forever we cannot ignore it in dealing with the Filipinos. That idea is entwined with our traditions, it permeates our history, it is a part of our literature. That idea has given eloquence to the orator and inspiration to the poet. Take from our National hymns the three words, 'free,' 'freedom,' and 'liberty,' and they would be as meaningless as would be our flag if robbed of its red, white, and blue.

"Other nations may dream of war of conquest and of distant dependencies governed by exterior force; not so with the United States. The fruits of imperialism, be they bitter or sweet, must be left to the subjects of monarchy. This is the one tree of which the citizens of our Republic may not partake. It is the voice of the serpent, not the voice of God, that bids us eat."

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE CHIDED.

Representatives Warned to Leave Congress to Settle War Questions.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—In the House of Representatives to-day Representative Fitts of Somerville offered a resolution bearing upon the Philippines and all other questions resulting from the Spanish war. The resolution read as follows:

Whereas, We have the utmost confidence in the President and his advisers, and believe fully in the purity of their motives and desire for the right solution of the matter of the Philippine Islands; and,

Whereas, We have the same confidence in the integrity and desire for the right on the part of Senator Hoar and his supporters; and,

Whereas, Many of us have formed no decided opinion, and those who have are of many minds,

Resolved, It would seem to be good judgment on the part of the General Court to attend to the business of the State of Massachusetts, allowing Congress the same privilege as to that of the Nation, untrammeled by our immature or diverse opinions.

WILLIAM RHODES MISSING.

Warrant Out for a Philadelphia Man Whose Debts Are Said to Amount to $1,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The Press will say to-morrow: "A warrant has been issued at the instance of Miss M. H. Rand, 1803 North Broad Street, for the arrest of William Rhodes, the well-known operative builder, on a charge of larceny, as bailee, of $50,000 loaned by Miss Rand to him. Captain of Detectives Miller said last night that his man had had the warrant for several days, and had been fruitlessly searching for Mr. Rhodes, who has left the city. Many others of Mr. Rhodes's creditors, whose claims aggregate nearly $1,000,000, it is alleged, are also anxious to see him, although none of them has yet caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest.

Rhodes, who is a brother-in-law of ex-Gov. Pattison, was, until about a year ago, generally reputed to be a prosperous business man, who had amassed a large fortune as a building speculator. He had high social connections in Philadelphia, and for the last two years has lived at 1,857 North Seventeenth Street luxuriously with his wife and three children. For many years he has enjoyed an excellent reputation among Philadelphia business men.

Among Rhodes's creditors perhaps the heaviest loser is Henry R. Shoch of 1,503 North Sixteenth Street, who admits that his confidence in the builder has cost him more than $100,000. Mr. Shoch has known Rhodes for many years, and he displayed no hesitation in telling all he knew of the man who, he charges, has victimized him.

CHILD CHOKED BY TOY BALLOON.

Leonora Bell, the eleven-year-old daughter of W. S. Bell, who keeps a butter and egg store at 1,821 Second Avenue, was playing in front of her father's store yesterday afternoon with several other children. She had what is known among children as a "rubber blubber," a small rubber balloon fastened to a wooden tube, on the end of which is a rubber strip, which is vibrated by the air expelled from the inflated balloon, and gives forth a peculiar harsh sound. These balloons, according to all child authorities on this subject, must be "wet" before they are blown up, or else they burst.

Little Leonora placed the rubber balloon in her mouth to "wet" it. In some manner she swallowed the whole affair. She immediately ran in to her father, who saw she was choking and tried to extricate the object from her throat. He was unsuccessful, and finally carried her across the street to a drug store. The druggist also failed to dislodge the balloon. An ambulance was summoned in the meantime from the Presbyterian Hospital. Mr. Bell carried the child back to his store after the failure of the druggist to relieve her, and she died in a few minutes. When Dr. Lee of the Presbyterian Hospital arrived she was beyond help.

BALTIMORE FIRM EMBARRASSED.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Receivers were appointed by Chief Judge Harlan to-day for the firm of D. Holliday & Co., wholesale dealers in dry goods, upon the filing of a bond for $875,000. Benjamin Smith, President of the Hopkins Place Savings Bank, and Oscar Wolff, of the law firm of Niles & Wolff, were made receivers.

The plaintiffs in the case were Rose C., Fannie M., and Marian Holliday, Florence H. Otis, Frank Halsey Otis, Gertrude H. Loney, and John Loney against James C. Davenport. All of them have an interest in the business. Mr. Davenport, through his counsel, Bernard Carter, filed an answer to the bill, consenting to the appointment, and Judge Harlan immediately signed the order.

Mr. Wolff, one of the receivers, stated that the assets of the firm, as at present estimated, consisted of the stock, valued at $167,000, open accounts at $342,000, and cash on hand $23,000, making a total of $432,000. The liabilities are about $377,000. He said that the firm could easily pay dollar for dollar to its creditors. The reason the appointment of receivers was asked, he said, was that the firm had outstanding obligations amounting to about $50,000 which would soon become due, and money due the firm was not coming in rapidly enough to pay these notes.

THE WEATHER.

(The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.)

The storm central Monday night over Lake Erie has moved to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The area of high pressure central last night in Assiniboia has moved with great rapidity to the north of Lake Superior and has caused a decided fall in temperature from the interior of Texas to the lake regions, Springfield, Mo., reporting a fall in temperature of 30 degrees in twenty-four hours and 40 22 degrees. Rain has fallen from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast and rain or snow in the upper lake region. Rain has also fallen on the North Pacific coast. The temperature has risen in the northern Rocky Mountain region and has remained nearly stationary in the Atlantic and Pacific States. Generally f

QUAY'S FIGHT IN PROGRESS

The Pennsylvania Senator Receives 112 Votes for Re-election.

OUTCOME IS STILL DOUBTFUL

Two Men Pledged Against Him Cast Their Ballots for Him—Both Sides Continue Sanguine.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 17.—The first ballot in the Pennsylvania Legislature for a successor to Senator Quay resulted as follows:

Senate—Quay, 27; Jenks, 12; Dalzell, 3; Irwin, 1; Huff, 1; Charles E. Smith, 1; C. W. Stone, 1.

House—Quay, 85; Jenks, 70; Stone, 9; Dalzell, 13; scattering, 22.

Senator Quay's total strength in both houses was 112 votes, sixteen less than the number necessary to elect on joint ballot, assuming that the full membership of 254 be present, a condition that does not seem possible, as there are several on the sick list now. The first ballot shows that there is practically no break in the line of either of the Republicanu factions. Of the original signers of the anti-Quay pledge, Senator Samuel A. Losch of Schuylkill and Representative John O. Shaw of Alleghany voted for Senator Quay. Representative Frank L. Snyder of Luzerne, who was too ill to qualify when the Legislature organized, took his seat to-day. He was claimed by both factions, and pleased neither by voting for Alvin Markle, the Hazleton millionaire coal operator and banker.

The fifty-one Republican Senators and members who have signed the second anti-Quay pledge voted as they promised. Representative Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, who is opposed to Senator Quay, but declined to act with his opponents, voted for Judge Charles E. Rice of the Superior Court. This makes fifty votes which the anti-Quay leaders claim Senator Quay cannot get while he is a candidate. Representative Timley of Lackawanna cast his ballot for Superior Court Judge Peter P. Smith of Scranton. He was the only Democrat who failed to vote for Jenks, the party choice.

The essence of the situation is that, so long as the anti-Quay Republicans are united and the Democrats vote for Jenks, Senator Quay cannot be re-elected. His friends are confident, however, that he will steadily gain votes after to-morrow, while the leaders of the other side are just as confident that he has reached the high-water mark. Gov. Stone is the Senator's friend, and is aiding him in his campaign. The Senator is on the ground, managing his canvass, and expects to stay during the early stages of the contest.

The anti-Quay Republican Senators and members have agreed to meet daily until the fight is settled. They are divided on Congressmen Dalzell and Stone and other independent Republicans. Their leaders say it is too early to concentrate on one candidate against Senator Quay. There does not seem to be any prospect of a combination between the anti-Quay Republicans and the Democrats on the Senatorship.

Although a single vote was cast in either house for Senator Chris L. Magee of Pittsburg, he is regarded as a most important factor in the contest. He has for years been opposed to Senator Quay's control of the State, but he declined to stay away from the Republican caucus, and voted for Quay to-day. The Pittsburg Senator and his friends took part in the caucus and showed their opposition to Mr. Quay by voting for B. F. Jones of Pittsburg. Before the vote was announced Mr. Magee moved to make Senator Quay's nomination unanimous. The motion carried and the Pittsburg Senator has since abided by the decision of the caucus. This has made him popular with the friends of Senator Quay and did not appear to diminish his popularity with the anti-Quay Republicans. Many of Senator Magee's friends in both factions are predicting that their favorite will be chosen to succeed Senator Quay in the event of it being demonstrated that the latter cannot win.

Col. William A. Stone was to-day inaugurated Governor of Pennsylvania. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin at the same time was inducted into the office of Lieutenant Governor. Col. Stone succeeds Gen. Daniel H. Hastings and Gen. Gobin takes the place of Walter Lyon.

WEST VIRGINIA'S CONTEST.

Republicans May Have a Majority on Joint Senatorial Ballot.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 17.—The Senatorial contest that is now pending before the West Virginia Legislature surpasses in political importance anything of the kind in the history of this State. Delegations are here from all the counties in the interest of different candidates. With a Republican majority in the Senate and a Democratic majority in the House, there is a tendency for each body to retaliate in partisan matters, especially in settling the contests for seats.

The indications are that when the contests are all settled the Republicans will have a majority of one on joint ballot for Senator. The Republican Senators say they will unseat one for every members unseated in the House. The majority in the lower house retaliates with the statement that it has more members than the upper house to unseat, and can play out longer on the retaliation programme.

The Democrats hold their Senatorial caucus on Wednesday night, and ex-Congressman McGraw seems to have no opposition for the Democratic nomination to become Senator Faulkner's successor.

While the names of Scott, Atkinson, Caldwell, Poffenberger, Floyd, Gains, Hughes and others will be presented to the Republican caucus on Thursday night, yet the contest is believed to be principally between Commissioner of Internal Revenue N. B. Scott and Governor George W. Atkinson. There are some who refer to Scott as the candidate of the National Administration, in which they include Senator Elkins, and to Atkinson as the candidate of the State Administration.

As the certificates of election were returned the House stood: Democrats, 37; Republicans, 34. Two additional Democrats have been seated, so that the House now stands: Democrats, 39; Republicans, 32. The Senate stands: Democrats, 9; Republicans, 17. This gives the Republicans 1 majority on joint ballot for Senator.

The Senate and the Governor have so far failed to recognize that the House has been duly organized, and the Governor's message has not yet been presented to that body. The House by unanimous vote to-day passed a resolution refusing to recognize the Virginia debt matter in any manner whatever.

HALE RE-ELECTED IN MAINE.

His Views on Expansion Cause Republicans to Deny Him Their Votes.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 17.—Eugene Hale was re-elected United States Senator by concurrent vote of the two branches of the Legislature this afternoon, and to-morrow at noon a joint convention will formally confirm the election. The coming term will be Mr. Hale's fourth in the Senate. In the Senate the vote was: Hale, 27; in the House, Hale, 84; Samuel L. Lord of Saco, (Democrat,) 15. Total: Hale, 111; Lord, 15.

Many Republicans were not present, and quite a large number refrained from voting as an expression of their disapproval of Mr. Hale's course on expansion and in regard to the peace treaty.

Several explained that they voted for Mr. Hale only because he was the party nominee.

The Delaware Contest.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 17.—A separate ballot was taken for United States Senator in the Senate and House at noon to-day. The result was: In the Senate—George Gray, (Democrat,) 7; Addicks, (Republican,) 4; William S. Hilles, (Republican,) 2; John G. Gray, (Democrat,) 1; Congressman L. Irving Handy, (Democrat,) 1; Col. Henry A. Du Pont, (Republican,) 1. In the House—Addicks, 11; Du Pont, 9; George Gray, 8; Handy, 2; John G. Gray, 2. The two bodies will ballot in joint session to-morrow.

Hawley Elected in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 17.—The Connecticut General Assembly this afternoon voted for United States Senator. Joseph R. Hawley was elected in both branches, and at noon to-morrow the Senate and House in joint convention will formally elect him as his own successor. The vote stood: House—Joseph R. Hawley, 189; Daniel N. Morgan, 55. Senate—Hawley, 19; Morgan, 2.

Daniel N. Morgan, the minority candidate, was formerly United States Treasurer, and in the November election was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Senator Burrows Re-elected.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 17.—Both branches of the Michigan Legislature balloted separately to-day for United States Senator. In the House Senator Julius C. Burrows received 85 votes, the 8 Democratic votes being tendered as a compliment to Daniel J. Campau of Detroit. The Senate gave Senator Burrows 25 votes and Mr. Campau, the Democratic minority of 6. To-morrow the Legislature will meet in joint session and formally declare Senator Burrows re-elected.

Henry Cabot Lodge Re-elected.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The Legislature balloted for United States Senator to-day, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican nominee, received heavy majorities in both Houses. The vote resulted as follows: House, Lodge, (Rep.,) 159; Bruce, Dem.,) 65; Winfield, P. Porter, (Soc. Dem.,) 2. Senate: Lodge, 31; Bruce, 7. Senator Parsons of Greenfield refused to vote for Mr. Lodge.

Voting Begins in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 17.—The Senate and House of the Legislature voted separately to-day for United States Senator. The vote was as follows: Senate—Hume, 5; Foster, 6; Wilson, 4; Lewis, 19. House—Wilson, 21; Foster, 20; Hume, 17; Ankeney, 8; Lewis, 8; Allen, 1. Lewis is the fusion candidate; the other candidates are Republicans.

Minnesota Re-elects Davis.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 17.—Cushman K. Davis to-day received a majority in both houses for re-election as United States Senator. To-morrow he will be declared elected. The Fusionists voted for ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne. The ballot resulted as follows: House—Davis, (Republican,) 93; Towne, (Fusionist,) 25. Senate—Davis, 43; Towne, 17.

Many Candidates in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 17.—The vote for United States Senator to-day was as follows: Allen, Fusion, 58; Hayward, 28; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Field, 4; Davidson, 1; Lambertson, 3; Valentine, 3; Hinshaw, 2; Little, Cornish, Haines, Martin, and Van Busyne, 1 each; Reese, Majors, Adams, and Ross, 2 each. All are Republicans except Allen. Allen received the solid fusion vote.

A Vote in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 17.—The Legislature voted for United States Senator today in separate session. The ballot in the House resulted: Johnson, 20; Marshal, 9; Little, 6; McCumber, 5; Lamoure, 5; Hanna, 4; Cooper, 3; Roach, (Democrat,) 8. The Senate voted as follows: Johnson, 9; Hanna, 2; Cooper, 1; Lamoure, 3; Little, 3; Marshall, 2; McCumber, 2; Roach, 8.

First Vote Taken in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 17.—The first vote for United States Senator was taken in the Legislature this afternoon. The Senate vote was: McCune, 5; King, 3; Powers, 3; Cannon, 2; Nebeker, 1; George Sutherland, (Rep.,) 2; absent, 2. The vote in the House was as follows: King, 15; McCune, 6; Powers, 5; Cannon, 5; Sutherland, 11; absent, 3.

Cockrell Re-elected in Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 17.—Francis Marion Cockrell was re-elected United States Senator to-day, the two Houses voting separately. To-morrow the election will be ratified in joint session. Mr. Cockrell is about completing his fourth term in the Senate.

No Election in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 17.—On the seventeenth ballot for United States Senator, which was taken to-day, there was no change in the Republican vote of yesterday. The Democratic complimentary vote went to Stephen M. White.

Beveridge Elected in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—Albert J. Beveridge was elected United States Senator by the General Assembly to-day. David Turpie received the Democratic vote. The two houses voted separately. The election in joint convention will take place to-morrow.

Still Voting in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 17.—In to-day's Senatorial ballot Conrad had 34 votes, Clark 24, and Toole 8. Other Democratic and silver Republican votes were scattered. The Republicans voted for Goddard. There is a prospect that the dead-lock may be broken.

PAY OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

No Deductions to be Made Because of Money Received by Them from States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Controller Tracewell of the Treasury has modified a former decision regarding the pay of volunteer soldiers. Mr. Tracewell holds that "no deductions should be made by the Pay Department from the pay that would be due a soldier under the act of July 7, 1898, on account of any payment that may have been made under the State militia law to him by the Governor or State authorities from the date of his enrollment or joining for duty to the date of his acceptance into the volunteer army of the United States.

"The Governor or State authorities," he continues, "made this payment to him as a State soldier, and because Congress has seen fit by the act of July 8, 1898, to reimburse the Governor or State for these payments is no sufficient reason for the Government by indirection to take away from the soldier what had been paid him by a State and no sufficient reason why the act of July 7, 1898, should be evaded."

Promotion of Sampson and Schley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The executive session of the Senate to-day was devoted to the discussion of the advancement of Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers, because of gallant conduct in battle, over those officers who were not actively engaged in the war. The proceedings were based upon a resolution of inquiry which Senator Butler introduced, asking the President to supply the Senate with his reasons for the promotion of these officers. This resolution was opposed by Senator Chandler and other members of the Naval Committee, and the matter went over until the return of Senator Hale, Chairman of the committee.

A Supreme Court for Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—Gov. Gen. Brooke, in a day or two, will create a Supreme Court for the Island of Cuba. It will consist of a Chief Justice and six Associate Judges. It will be a court of last appeal, for the consideration of cases which formerly went to Madrid for decision.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Buffalo has arrived at Colombo on her way from New York to join Dewey's fleet, the Annapolis and the Vicksburg have sailed from St. Kitts for St. Croix, and the Southery has sailed from Caimanera for Havana.

New Line in Vanderbilt Interest.

Surveys are being made for a new short line in Pennsylvania, which is designed to benefit the Vanderbilt interests. This line will extend from New Castle to Stoneboro, and will make the Vanderbilt lines in a great measure independent of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad. Existing agreements between the last-named line and the Vanderbilts give the Western New York and Pennsylvania the use of Lake Shore tracks between Stoneboro and Oil City. Competing lines, it is alleged, have been granted certain privileges by the Western New York and Pennsylvania which the Vanderbilt lines do not like. Rumors are current that the Vanderbilts are negotiating for the purchase of the New Castle branch of the Western New York and Pennsylvania.

Five Pennsylvania Boys Drowned.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 17.—Five small boys were drowned to-day at South Gibson, Susquehanna County. While riding together on a big sled, the ice of a mill pond gave way under them.

Grip Lingered

Until Its Germs Were Wholly Expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"After having a severe attack of the grip I did not recover my health. I was poor, weak and languid, and a physician said the dregs of the grip were still about me. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and continued its use until I was restored to perfect health." LILLA MAY GUTHRIE, P. O. Box 98, Heathville, Pa. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

ORPHAN ASYLUM TAKES TITLE.

Roman Catholic Institution Pays $290,000 for Its New Site and Secures $750,000 on a Mortgage.

The trustees of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum took title yesterday to the new site for that institution at Fordham Heights. In the official records the property is described as "Parcel 207 on a map of property at King's Redoubt." By one deed recorded yesterday Eliza M. Bailey transfers the tract Hermann H. Cammann and others, executors, for a nominal consideration, while by another instrument the latter convey the property to the Orphan Asylum trustees for $290,000. The new site extends along the high ridge immediately east of the Harlem River from the land of the Webb Academy and Home for Shipbuilders to King's Bridge Road, with a frontage on Sedgwick Avenue.

A mortgage for $750,000 was also recorded yesterday, covering the block bounded by Fifth and Madison Avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, one of the two blocks now occupied by the Orphan Asylum. The mortgage is in favor of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and has one year to run at 4 per cent. interest. John D. Crimmins, one of the trustees of the institution, and a member of the committee which selected the new site, said last evening that the loan had been secured to pay for the Fordham Heights property and to enable the trustees to proceed as rapidly as possible with the construction of the new buildings.

Ground will probably be broken for the new buildings early this Spring. Shickel & Ditmars of 111 Fifth Avenue have been selected as the architects, and with them will be associated William H. Manning of Boston and Stevenson Towle as landscape architect and surveyor respectively.

The plans which are now in preparation provide for two main buildings—one for boys and the other for girls. Each will be about 300 feet long, four stories in height, and of thoroughly fire-proof construction. The buildings will be situated at nearly the highest point of the ridge, about 184 feet above tidewater. They will be separated by about 300 feet, and besides being very conspicuous from the river, will command fine views, particularly the northerly of the buildings. This one will be occupied by the boys, and will be directly in line with the gap in the hills made by Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and from it will be afforded a picturesque vista of the Hudson and the Palisades.

In addition to the two main structures there will be an engine house bake house, laundry, and other smaller buildings, the location of which has not yet been definitely decided upon. Allowance has been made for spacious playgrounds. There will be two entrances to the property—one from Sedgwick Avenue and one from King's Bridge Road.

The building for boys will be completed first, and the children will then be transferred from the present building, situated on the block mortgaged yesterday. Mr. Crimmins said that even though the building might be completed sooner, the transfer would not be made before May, 1900, to avoid any risk of exposing the children to the weather.

Mr. Crimmins added that there were no negotiations pending for the sale of the asylum's present site, and that probably nothing would be done in that direction until the new buildings were well toward completion.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

Cornelius Vanderbilt Elected a Founder—A. Newbold Morris's Children Become Patrons.

The Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon at 60 Pine Street. Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton, President of the society, was in the chair. Announcement was made that Cornelius Vanderbilt had subscribed $5,000 to the building fund of the society and had been elected one of the founders of the organization. It was urged by A. Newbold Morris that parents connect the names of their children with the society and encourage them to take an interest in it. He subscribed $1,000 in the name of his son, A. Newbold, Jr., and $1,000 in the name of his daughter, Eva Van Cortlandt Morris, both of whom were elected patrons. Miss A. B. Jennings was elected a life member and eight new annual members were elected. In recognition of his work in breeding deer, antelope, and other animals of this species at Woburn Abbey, England, the Duke of Bedford was elected an honorary member.

The Treasurer, L. V. F. Randolph, reported the receipts of the year to be $116,-070 and the total expenditures $37,937. This left a balance in the treasury on Jan. 1 of $88,133.75. On behalf of the Executive Committee, Prof. Henry F. Osborn reported that the past year had been one of unbroken progress and development for the Zoological Park. Since Aug. 1 last, when the ground allotted by the city to the society passed into its control, two large buildings, two small buildings, and other installations for animals to a total number of thirteen groups have been begun. The expenditures on them up to this time amount to $16,977. The total cost of these authorized improvements, when completed, will be about $83,-000.

The Executive Committee made an appeal to the managers and to the public for an additional $80,000 with which to erect immediately a monkey house, antelope house, eagle aviary, and several other smaller buildings. This is done in order that the society may not next year find itself compelled to decline tropical quadrupeds because of a lack of buildings in which to accommodate them. Director William T. Hornaday said that the city had thus far appropriated $62,000 of the fund of $125,000 originally promised for the preparation of the grounds. On Dec. 22 a contract was let for various works amounting in cost to $33,875. In a short time, he said, there will be installed a fencing costing about $10,-000, a restaurant, workshops, &c., which will require the remainder of the fund now available.

FOXHOUNDS OUT AT LAKEWOOD

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 17.—The Lakewood foxhounds met in Pine Park at 3 o'clock this afternoon and a fair-sized field of cross-country riders followed an exciting chase of about eight miles. The meet from a huntsman's point of view was not well attended, the field of horsemen being limited to the regulars, but from the layman's standpoint it was one of the most successful ever held in the pine regions. Upward of 100 fashionable vehicles were in evidence at the meet, and as the drag was laid with the object of giving those who drove a good view of the chase, every one returned home thoroughly satisfied.

The hounds threw off on the Myer farm. They ran in a semicirole, returning to the place whence they started. Then they broke cover again and traversed the Estell, Williams, Parker, Lane, and Lecompte estates. The hounds were whipped off the scent in the dense pine forest in the Lakewood Hotel grounds and taken to the kennels, about a mile away, where they were rewarded with a supper of horse beef.

The honors of the chase were divided between Clarence Robbins, who rode the Squire; Frank Fitzpatrick, who had the mount on Sportsman, and W. J. Dwyer, who, as usual, rode Duchess. J. J. Dwyer, the owner of the pack, came to grief early in the afternoon. He was riding Juggler. The horse slipped just as he rose at a fence. The veteran huntsman, with rare presence of mind, and a clever acrobatic feat succeeded in landing on his shoulder instead of his head. He remounted as if nothing had happened, and was one of the first at the finish.

The hounds will meet at Whitesville on Saturday. If the weather continues favorable it is expected that it will be the biggest meet in the history of this pack, as huntsmen from all parts of the country have booked hotel and stable accommodations for that day.

LUDLOW SCORES SPANIARDS

Havana Left with Scarcely an Attribute of Civilization.

INCONCEIVABLE ABUSES EXIST

Complaints Against Americans Answered by Pointing Out Their Humanitarianism.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—Some idea of the conditions here in Havana and of the real magnitude of the work before the military administration can be gathered from a letter sent recently by Major Gen. Ludlow, Military Governor of the Department of Havana, to the late Mayor, Marquis d'Esteban, in reply to a letter complaining that certain United States staff officers had been operating in the Mayoralty sphere without consulting him.

After an expression of regret that the Marquis had been inconvenienced in any way and an assurance that, whatever had been done, no discourtesy was intended, Gen. Ludlow says:

"You must admit, however, that the City of Havana is in a deplorable condition. The Spaniards have left it bankrupt, unable to pay its employes, who have lacked their salaries for many months. The prisons, asylums, and homes for the destitute are without supplies, food, or medicine. The sanitary condition is frightful. Almost inconceivable abuses exist, which are a continuing menace to the health of the city.

"The Spaniards have left Havana with scarcely an attribute of modern civilization and practically in the sanitary condition of a city of two centuries ago. For the time being Havana, as well as the island, is in a helpless and destitute condition. The United States is provisionally in charge of the administration of affairs, military and civil. The American Government has expended large sums of money for the regeneration of the island, and is ready to spend more. The money which at this very moment is being used to maintain the charitable institutions of the city is money allotted by the United States as a free gift for this purpose. We have given food rations by the million and employment to thousands of men who needed it.

"The retiring Spanish authorities have pillaged almost every building destined for public use, stripping all of everything of value, with a few exceptions, and leaving behind only the accumulated filth of generations. Within three months will come the wet season, with deplorable possibilities as to the outbreak of epidemics, particularly yellow fever, from which Havana suffers the year round, owing to the gross neglect of all sanitary precautions.

"In these circumstances, faced by the gravest emergency, with immediate measures of relief necessary in every direction, with all public institutions to be reorganized and re-equipped, with the streets to clean and pave, the sewers to be built, untold abominations by the thousand to be obliterated, and the common people to be educated in the elementary principles of modern civilized life, it is simply impossible at this moment for the United States military authorities in every step they take to go through the tedious processes imposed by Spanish metheds upon local administration."

In concluding his letter Gen. Ludlow invited the Marquis to join him in measures tending to ameliorate the deplorable conditions under which Havana suffers.

GERMANY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The United States Ambassador here, Andrew D. White, said today:

"As a conclusive answer to the assertion that the Germans wish to stir the Filipinos against the United States, one fact out of many which may be mentioned, seems to me conclusive to the contrary. It is that from the beginning the German merchants in the Philippine Islands have been the strongest advocates of American rule. When the war with Spain was pending, the head of one of the leading German houses at Manila came to Berlin, saw me, and urged the importance of our assuming sovereignty there and taking complete control. He spoke to the same purpose here at the Foreign Office, and then went to Paris and saw various members of the Peace Commission and urged them most earnestly to the same effect. He insisted that the interests of German merchants there demanded that our sovereignty over the islands be maintained, and he has since furnished us with a document of great length on the subject, embodying statistical considerations of various sorts, wherefore he must have had the collaboration of many of his fellow-merchants there.

"Altogether, I regard this as a most significant fact against all the loose, wild charges that the Germans are seeking to undermine American authority in the islands. If that were so, they would simply wreck their own interests, and this they know better than anybody else."

CHEERING NEWS FROM MANILA.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Advices were received to-day from Manila that the situation on the islands is very quiet. The dispatch was addressed to the War Department, and proved the most gratifying official news received from that quarter since the state of affairs in the archipelago recently assumed a serious phase.

It announced that the people who had moved out of the City of Manila, owing to alarming but unfounded reports, were quietly returning to their homes. At Iloilo affairs were progressing satisfactorily, and a gratifying fact related in the cablegram was that the officers aboard the United States ships and the individual insurgents were fraternizing freely on shore, and that there was no sign of trouble.

MAYOR PROTECTS PEDDLERS.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a visit from a committee of the New York Peddlers' Association, who called to complain of the manner in which the police were treating them. The complaints were loudest against the police of Capt. Chapman's precinct. When this committee withdrew, the Mayor wrote the following letter to Bernard J. York, President of the Police Board:

A committee of the New York Peddlers' Association has just called on me, and made a statement in reference to arbitrary arrests, and unjustifiable interference with them in the pursuit of their trade of peddling on the streets. From the statement made, it would seem that not only a wrong, but an outrage has been perpetrated by the police of the precinct in which are Ridge, Rivington, and Houston Streets, and I desire that you give these gentlemen a respectful hearing and sift this matter to the bottom.

These peddlers have been prevented from renewing their licenses because the Municipal Council has hung up for months the ordinance fixing the rates for licenses for push-cart peddlers. Every day there have been dozens of these men at the City Hall clamoring for licenses which no one has power to issue.

Mayor Van Wyck's letter was written shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning, but in the afternoon the police of the City Hall sub-station were busily engaged in rounding up the peddlers in the neighborhood of the hall.

BOYS FIND SUICIDE'S BODY.

Henry S. Stevens of This City Killed Himself Near Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 17.—James Roach, James Roths, and Michael Victor, boys, while roaming through the mountains of the Great Notch this morning, in the vicinity of Cathalina Lambert's mansion, stumbled over the body of a dead man, whose face and head were covered with blood. In his right hand was clutched a revolver with one chamber empty.

The boys reported at the police station, and Detectives Land and McInerney drove to the mountains to get the body. The officers found papers in the man's clothes indicating the suicide was Henry S. Stevens of 48 Grand Street, New York. The bullet which ended the man's life entered under the left ear.

Stevens lived with his brother, F. W. Stevens, at 161 West One Hundred and Eighth Street. The latter, when seen last evening, said that he could assign no cause for his brother's suicide. His brother, he said, was unmarried and a salesman, but he would not say where he had been employed. He left home on Friday last to visit friends at Paterson.

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ASTOR—Ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell, Ithaca.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. Sloat Fassett, Elmira; ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, West Virginia; Dr. Seldon H. Talcott, Middletown, N. Y.; J. Scarlett, M. P., London.

GRAND—J. Arthur Maguire, Argentine Consul General to Canada; F. D. Cunningham, United States Engineer Corps.

HOLLAND—Lord Victor Cavendish and Lady Cavendish, London; Dr. S. H. Grimth, Washington; Robert P. Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.

MANHATTAN—J. B. Ingalls, Boston; William Maynard, Worcester; James McLaughlin, Larchmont; M. F. Donovan, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—Major Morris C. Foote, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Horace Neid, United States Army.

PLAZA—W. R. Castle, Honolulu.

WALDORF—H. W. Ladd, Providence; M. C. Butler, United States Army; Baron Schlippenbach, Russian Consul at Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Schwartz, S. J., & Co., New Orleans, La.; W. J. Beckton, corsets and underwear; M. Gradwohl, general buyer; Mrs. A. Isaacs, millinery; S. J. Schwartz, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Manchester, cloaks and suits; Mr. Esterly, hats and caps; 104 Worth Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Carson, ribbons; C. Mengle, dress goods; 115 Worth Street.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. F. Ross, notions and fancy goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane Falls, Washington; R. B. Patterson, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. F. O'Brien, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Congdon, prints; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; E. C. Hensgen, laces and embroideries, 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Rosch, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. M. Fink, laces and white goods; Belvedere House.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; A. C. Smith, domestics and dress goods, 338 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. C. McDonald, carpets and upholstery goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; G. Sloan, representing; T. E. Covington, lace curtains and upholstery goods; 377 Broadway.

Boepple Button Company, Muscatine, Iowa; J. F. Boepple of 377 Broadway.

Clawsor & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. L. Clawson, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Grinsfelder, A., Albuquerque, N. M.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; J. F. Schweizer, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Hagadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, The, St. Louis, Mo.; T. H. McKittrick, prints; 115 Worth Street.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; Mr. Hayden, cloaks and suits; F. P. Potter, woolens, "expected"; J. E. Downs, underwear, "expected"; 115 Worth Street.

Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, domestics, linens, and laces; Stuart House.

Myers Dry Goods Company, Morristown, Tenn.; M. S. Myers, dry goods and notions; St. George Hotel.

Denholm & McKay, Worcester, Mass.; P. Wardell, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. B. Mayhew, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. Hamburger, woolens; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Miss E. T. Davis, cloaks and suits; Miss L. Luce, ladies' wear, 38 Crosby Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. A. Devlin, hosiery; H. W. Ohl, cloaks; 115 Worth Street.

Osborn, T. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. H. Osborn, millinery; Everett House.

Johnson, Boyd & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Lewis, notions and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; W. Everett, housefurnishing goods, 488 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bennett, Morgan & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.; J. L. Morgan, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Binghamton, Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, piece goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; W. A. Lewis, shoes, 387 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Dreyfuss, S., Marshall, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Wallace, Joseph, & Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Everett House.

Sherer Brothers, Easton, Penn.; M. Sherer, hats and caps; Everett House.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayre, clothing; Westminster Hotel.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Latz, woolens; Westminster Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Oppenheim, Oberndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. J. Oppenheim, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Haller, H. H., Frederick, Md.; notions and furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; L. Rosen, notions and fancy goods; Belvedere House.

Hislop, W. B., & Co., Auburn, N. Y.; W. B. Hislop, notions and furnishing goods, 338 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. M. Thompson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Freund, boys' clothing; J. D. Wilson, infants' and misses' wear; 480 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Connelly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. L. Lee, domestics and dress goods; 56 Worth Street; Grand Hotel.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. C. Rathbun, laces and furnishing goods; O. W. Gridley, white goods, notions, and fancy goods; W. R. Schremp, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Marks, silks; Hoffman House.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Hoffman House.

Solomon & Ruben, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibeo, cloaks and suits; 708 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Hoffman House.

Wasserman Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. J. Wasserman, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Levy, Julius, Buffalo, N. Y.; furnishing goods; 108 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, upholstery goods; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. M. Igel, housefurnishing goods; 699 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweiler, blankets and linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Greif, L. & Brother, Baltimore, Md.; M. Greif, woolens; S. Greif, woolens; Hoffman House.

Fleisher Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. C. Fleisher, woolens; 736 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Steppacher, William, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; William Steppacher, piecegoods; Hoffman House.

Healy, R., Worcester, Mass.; cloaks and suits; J. J. Howard, dry goods; Hotel Manhattan.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly laces, embroideries, and handkerchiefs; J. D. Jardine, dry goods, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels, 487 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks and suits, 66 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hecht Brothers & Co., Washington, D. C.; F. Klein, boys' clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Strouse Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. Strouse, domestics; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Gruber, laces, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Statue for Van Cortlandt Park.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A committee of the National Guard Association decided to-night to recommend Van Cortlandt Park, New York, as a site for a bronze statue to Gen. Josiah Porter. A report will be made to the National Guard Association to-morrow.

MERIDEN COMPANY

SILVERSMITHS

208 FIFTH AVENUE

MADISON SQUARE

FIGHTS POLICE PROMOTIONS

The Civil Service Reform Association Declares Them Invalid.

NO EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD

Legal Action Threatened If Salaries Are Paid—McAneny Quotes Law —Commissioners Reply.

The Civil Service Reform Association, through its Secretary, George McAneny, yesterday

ELECTION OF MR. DEPEW

He Is Declared the Choice of the Two Houses at Albany.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Claim of Cayuga Indians Residing in Canada Presented—New Treasurer for Niagara County.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The most interesting event of the day in the Legislature was the separate balloting of the two houses for a United States Senator, to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr.

In the Senate at 12 o'clock Lieut. Gov. Woodruff announced that, in pursuance of the resolution previously adopted, the Senate would proceed to nominate a candidate to represent this State in the United States Senate. The roll was called, and each Senator arose and announced his choice. There was a full attendance of Senators, and the vote resulted: Chauncey M. Depew, 27; Edward Murphy, Jr., 23. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff declared Chauncey M. Depew the choice of the Senate.

In the Assembly at the same hour Mr. Allds moved a call of the house. The few absentees were quickly hunted up by the Sergeant at Arms, and the Assembly proceeded to ballot. Clerk Baxter announced that the total number of votes cast was 144, of which Mr. Depew received 84 and Senator Murphy 60. Mr. Kelsey, acting as Speaker, declared Mr. Depew the choice of the Assembly.

The two houses will meet in joint session at noon to-morrow to compare results and complete the election of Mr. Depew.

Outside of the balloting for Senator but little business was transacted by the Legislature to-day. Both houses had before them the concurrent resolution waiving the claim of the State against the National Government for the pay of soldiers. In the Senate it was referred to the Finance Committee, and in the Assembly it went over without action after a brief discussion.

Both houses received from the Governor a message transmitting a communication from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, to the State Department of the United States, relating to the claim of the Cayuga Indians residing in Canada for a portion of the annuity paid to the tribe by the State of New York. The Governor said in his message that the claim appeared to him to be of doubtful validity, but urged that it receive careful consideration.

Gov. Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nominations of John L. Morris of Ithaca to be a manager of Willard State Hospital, and J. Milton Woodward of Lockport to be County Treasurer of Niagara County. Senator Ellsworth said that, owing to an unfortunate condition of affairs, Niagara County found itself without a County Treasurer, and he asked that the latter nomination be confirmed immediately.

Senator Grady said he had no objection to the confirmation, but remarked that if the Treasurer of New York County had got away with the funds of the county the newspapers from one end of the State to the other would have been filled with reports of "another Tammany thief." Members of his party were more charitable and deeply sympathized with the Senator from Lockport. He asked the Senate to concur in the request of Senator Ellsworth for immediate confirmation. No objection was offered, and the nomination was confirmed.

The bill of Senator Ellsworth appropriating $27,500 for contingent expenses of the Legislature was passed by the Assembly.

Both houses adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. DEPEW.

Kept Busy at Home All Afternoon Receiving Good Wishes.

Chauncey M. Depew received at his home, 43 West Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday, the news of his election as United States Senator. As soon as the telephonic notification came from Albany other telephonic messages began pouring in from every quarter.

The Senator-elect, although he had been flooded with congratulations last week when the Republican caucus of the Legislature nominated him, got them all over again yesterday. He did not go to his railway office at all, but remained at home, in anticipation of the good news, to meet his friends and receive their congratulations. He was busy all the afternoon and evening talking to friends either in person or through the telephone. Many congratulatory telegrams were also received.

Mr. Depew said he had heard from almost everybody. Mr. Choate, he said, was one of the first to send his congratulations and best wishes. Senator Platt was heard from later.

All arrangements have been completed for the dinner to Senator Depew at the Republican Club to-night.

EXCISE LAW AMENDMENT.

Raines May Not Introduce the One He Outlined, and Grady Says It Would Fail of Passage.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The failure of Senator Raines to introduce to-day his threatened amendment to the excise law, providing for total prohibition on Sunday, encouraged the belief, which was strong yesterday, that he does not seriously intend to present it, or, if he does, that it will not be pushed. In answer to a direct question as to whether he had made up his mind to introduce the amendment, Senator Raines would only say:

"I have the bill here in my desk, and I am seriously considering introducing it. It will be very short, simply striking out three or four words in Section 31, but it will do the work."

Senator Grady was interviewed to-day regarding the amendment suggested by Senator Raines, and said that the Democratic Senators were ready to meet the issue presented without debate or delay. He did not believe Senator Raines could have any expectation of amending the present very objectionable law in a still more objectionable form.

"Whatever may have been the purpose of publicly proclaiming his intention to attempt such an amendment before the introduction by him of any bill looking to that end," said Senator Grady, "it will surely be defeated. No hotel keeper need feel disturbed that this latest threat against his business and property will be followed by any legislation to carry it into execution.

"Whatever may be said of the Governor, either as a partisan or a reformer, it certainly will not be claimed that he is a fanatic; and the legislation proposed is simply fanaticism in its most acute form. It is undertaking to subject the most intelligent constituency in the Western World to a restraint and oppression obtaining in no civilized country or community, except where absolute prohibition of the use of liquor is enforced.

"Although the people of New York have been patient, it cannot be that this patience has induced in the minds of intelligent observers the delusion that they would submit to the intolerance and the invasion of personal liberty involved in this latest pronouncement of the Senator responsible for the present immoral, dishonest, and mischievous excise law."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of Local and General Interest in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator NORTON—Consolidating the First and Second School Commissioner Districts in Queens County into the Nassau County District.

Senator McCARREN—Ratifying the opening of Wadsworth Avenue from King's Bridge Road and refunding in part assessments for acquiring title.

Senator WAGNER—Discontinuing proceedings for improvements in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator MARTIN—Providing for payment to the Sixty-ninth Regiment of the money deducted by the United States.

Senator PEATHERSON—Adding St. Joseph's Home to the New York institutions receiving public money.

Senator MITCHELL—Providing that Assessors shall state the value of land, exclusive of improvements thereon; also providing that statements of exempt property by county officers shall state the kind of tax from which exemption is given; also making corporations subject to supplementary proceedings; also repealing the primary election law; also exempting from taxation land or building corporations whose capital is wholly invested in real estate in this State.

The following measures were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. MILES—Making the legal rate of interest 5 per cent.

Mr. GRIMM—An amendment to the anti-trust law intended to overcome the legal objection to the clause relating to immunity of witnesses.

Mr. ROCHE—Preventing pawnbrokers or money lending associations from selling property pledged until after the expiration of one full year.

Mr. SANDERS—Enlarging the scope of the manufacturing employment act so as to include all persons employed by the State and public and private corporations, and changing the hours of labor from sixty hours a week to forty-eight hours, or from ten to eight hours a day; eliminating the posting of the age of employes under eighteen and twenty years, and providing that Special Deputy Factory Inspectors, appointed by the Factory Inspector, must be members of some body of organized labor.

Mr. FALLOWS—To exempt the real estate of the Colored Home and Hospital in New York City from taxation; also, requiring the Police Commissioners of New York City to rehear the charges upon which Patrolman William O'Connor was dismissed from the department.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure in relation to actions for divorce by compelling the plaintiff's attorney to serve with the summons and complaint an affidavit setting forth that he has made diligent inquiry as to the truth of the allegations, and that he is reasonably satisfied that the persons accused are at fault.

Mr. FINN—Amending the pawnbrokers' law by reducing the license fee from $500 to $250, and providing that not more than 1 per cent. interest shall be charged for loans for the first six months, and one-half of 1 per cent. for each succeeding month.

Mr. GOULD—Repealing the soldiers' vote law.

Mr. STONEMAN—Authorizing town boards to adopt ordinances regulating the speed of bicycles.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Including stenographers' fees in costs whenever a Judge or referee shall certify to such disbursements, the bill being aimed at the elevated and surface railroads in New York City, and intended to protect persons who bring suits against the railroads.

Mr. REDINGTON—Doing away with jury trials in certain cases.

NO "RAISE" FOR MR. YOUNGS.

Plan to Pay the Governor's Private Secretary $6,000 Abandoned.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The bill introduced in the Assembly last week by Mr. Kelsey of Livingston, increasing the salary of the Governor's Private Secretary from $4,000 to $6,000, is not to be pressed to passage. This was announced to-day by authority.

When the measure made its appearance, it was privately given out that it had the approval of Gov. Roosevelt. Instant criticism was excited by its apparent conflict with the Governor's declarations in favor of the reduction of salaries and general economy in public expenditure. There is reason to believe that friends of the Governor called his attention to this inconsistency, which led him to look into the matter more carefully than he had previously done. The result was that he withdrew his indorsement of the proposed increase.

The bill, it is now understood, will be allowed to die a natural death. The Governor, it is known, would very much like to see Mr. Youngs receive an increased compensation, but he has become convinced that the passage of a bill raising his salary would be unwise at this time.

FOR A LIBERAL SUNDAY.

Bills Permitting Amusements and the Sale of Liquor.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Mr. Harburger of New York introduced in the Assembly to-day three bills to make Sunday a day of recreation. One provides that it shall be lawful to present on Sunday in the City of New York any form of public entertainment. Another permits baseball games on Sunday on private grounds by permission of the owner or lessee, and the third amends the Penal Code in conformity with the provisions of the other two bills.

Mr. Adler of New York introduced a bill amending the liquor tax law in several particulars, one of the most important being the permission of sales on Sunday between the hours of 3 and 10 P. M.

Amsterdam Avenue Tracks Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman Fallows to-day introduced a bell regulating railroad traffic on Amsterdam Avenue, New York. The measure provides that the construction of four tracks on the avenue must cease and that there shall not be more than two tracks unless the four tracks desired are constructed within each other so that the width of the four will not be much greater than if there were only two.

Measure Against "Skyscrapers."

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A bill is being prepared for introduction in the Legislature limiting the height of buildings in New York City. The proposed legislation is advocated by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The bill will provide that no building hereafter erected shall exceed 200 feet in height, and that no building used as a hotel or apartment house shall exceed 165 feet in height.

Buffalo's Pan-American Exposition.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Committee on General Laws of the Assembly to-day decided to report favorably the bill providing for a Pan-American Exposition, to be held at Buffalo in 1901. It is expected that the bill will be passed by both houses next week.

School Teachers' Salary Bill.

ALBANY Jan. 17.—Assemblyman Gale has succeeded in influencing Senator Ahearn to amend the New York School Teachers' Salary bill so as to include the Borough of Queens.

Senator Grady Objects to Dr. Doty.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—In the Senate Committee on Public Health, to which was referred the nomination of Dr. Doty as Health Officer of the Port of New York, Senator Grady objected to a favorable report to-day on the ground that Dr. Doty was active in establishing a fever hospital in his district. The nomination will be reported favorably and confirmed.

To Reduce Telephone Rates.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Frank S. Gardner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was in this city to-day. He is authority for the statement that a bill aiming at the reduction of telephone rates will be introduced. It will be drawn upon the lines of the bill introduced last year by Senator Brush of Brooklyn. That bill did not fix any rate for the use of telephones, but made the State Board of Railroad Commissioners the judges of rates.

Col. Partridge to Begin Work To-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Col. John N. Partridge, the new Superintendent of Public Works, arrived here to-day. He conferred at length with the Governor, but did not put in an appearance at the Public Works Department. It is expected that he will be sworn in and take charge there to-morrow.

MAIL BY PNEUMATIC TUBES.

House Committee Asked to Reconsider Its Rejection of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Merchants' Association of New York has protested against the action of the committee of the House of Representatives on Post Roads and Post Offices in striking out from the Post Office Appropriation bill the items providing for the continuance of the pneumatic tubes system in New York and Philadelphia, and against the action of the committee in practically denying to other cities the benefit which has been found to accrue from this improvement in the Post Office service.

William R. Corwine, who was sent here to take such action as was proper in this particular matter, said to-night:

"A special meeting of the Committee on Post Offices has been called for next Friday, at which it is expected there will be a re-reconsideration of this subject. The necessary signatures for this special meeting were obtained this afternoon. The action of the committee in striking out this item is a very serious blow to the improvement of the Post Office system, as demonstrated by the use of the tubular system in New York and Philadelphia, especially.

"The point was made in Congress that the pneumatic tube service is operated at a loss. This is denied by the friends of the tube service, but whether it is so or not it seems absurd that a method that will add to the quickness of the mail delivery and increase the service should be cut off. New York earns about $7,000,000 net in its postal service. This amount goes to the Post Office Department, and not to the city. Slow delivery of the mails will cut down the earning powers of the Post Offices in large cities, often forcing the use of messengers, the telegraph, and the telephone, where, if the conditions were as they ought to be, the mail would be rapid enough for all practical purposes."

Norwich Morning Post Suspended.

NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 17.—The Norwich Morning Post suspended publication with this morning's issue.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE TO Cuba and Porto Rico.

THE CUBAN AND PAN-AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

The advent of the United States as the governing power in Cuba and Porto Rico has given new impetus to business and brought about closer trade relations with these Islands. This company is prepared to handle all express business for Cuba and Porto Rico with care and dispatch, using the fastest Steamships, and having the best possible railroad and local delivery connections. A thorough and comprehensive system ensures promptness and safety.

53 Broadway, N. Y. 76-78 Cuba St., Havana.

PROMOTION FOR McMACKIN.

Present Deputy Commissioner of Labor Statistics to be Placed at the Head of the Bureau.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The nomination of John McMackin to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. In announcing this decision, Gov. Roosevelt said that he would have made the appointment to-day, but that he desired before doing so to confer with Mr. McMackin and arrange for the appointment as his deputy of Adna Weber, at present a professor in Cornell University, who is an expert in statistics.

In making public his decision concerning this much-discussed place, Gov. Roosevelt said that Mr. McMackin had been indorsed by numerous labor organizations, and vigorously and vehemently opposed by others. This was true, also, he said, of each of the other candidates for the place, so that it had become evident that if he waited until the workingmen's bodies agreed even approximately on any one man, the office would never be filled. Mr. McMackin's appointment was strongly urged by Secretary of State McDonough, formerly head of the bureau. His advantage over the other candidates in experience, and the fact that he equaled them in the number and strength of his labor indorsements, convinced the Governor that he could not do better than promote him.

In installing Prof. Weber, the Cornell expert, as Deputy Commissioner, Gov. Roosevelt hopes to raise the standard of the Statistics Bureau, and put it on a level with that of Massachusetts. Prof. Weber is highly recommended as a young man eminently fitted for the work, and from his trained knowledge the Governor expects some practical results.

John McMackin is the present Deputy Commissioner of Labor Statistics in New York, with an office at 30 West Twenty-ninth Street. He is a painter by trade, and was an active labor organizer with a large following when he entered the Henry George movement and became President of the United Labor Party, which in 1886 nominated Henry George for Mayor. He also took part in the Coogan Mayoralty campaign, but, like the leaning toward the Republican Party, and took a good many of his followers with him when he decided to become an active Republican. As a reward for his services he was made a Special Treasury Agent under the Harrison Administration, and later he ran for Congress, but was defeated. When Commissioner McDonough was appointed to the Bureau of Labor Statistics he made Mr. McMackin Deputy Commissioner in New York.

Among the other candidates for the position to which Mr. McMackin has been appointed were Charles J. Dumar of Typographical Union No. 6 and Henry Weismann, ex-Secretary of the Bakers' International Union.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Gov. Roosevelt to Ask the Repeal of the Black Law and to Appoint New Commissioners.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Gov. Roosevelt has turned his attention to the subject of the revision of the State civil service laws on the line marked out in his message, and incidentally thereto he is giving careful consideration to the reorganization of the personnel of the Civil Service Commission. The Governor had a conference this morning with the present Commissioners, Silas W. Burt, George P. Lord, and Willard A. Cobb. He discussed with them the changes which will be necessary to do away with Gov. Black's dual-examination system, and restore the old merit plan, with such modern additions as will bring the law thoroughly up to date. When the Governor decides what needs to be done a bill incorporating the desired amendments will be drawn and introduced in the Legislature.

As to the Commissioners to execute the proposed new law, it is understood that the Governor intends to have at least two new men. The understanding has been that Mr. Burt, the Democratic member, will be retained, but that Messrs. Cobb and Lord will be displaced. Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that he had reached no decision as to whom he would appoint on the commission. He had been asked by various veterans' associations to appoint at least one veteran on the board. That he considered inconsequential. What was more to the point was that he should name men who would see that the veterans got their rights, and that he proposed to do. It was his purpose, the Governor declared, to get the very best men to be had in the State to enforce the civil service law.

Among the men whom Gov. Roosevelt has under consideration for the Civil Service Commission are Charles B. Wheeler, head of the City Civil Service Commission of Buffalo; William Miller Collier of Auburn, ex-Senator George W. Brush of Brooklyn, and Charles F. Milliken of Canandalgua. Numerous other candidates have been urged upon the Governor for the two places he will have to fill on the board, among them Col. Lewis R. Stegman of Brooklyn and Charles R. Sherlock, managing editor of The Syracuse Standard, but the four first-named appear at present to be in the lead.

"HAPPY JACK" PROVIDED FOR.

The Governor Finds a Position for One of His Rough Riders.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—"Happy Jack" of Arizona was one of the bravest men in the regiment of Rough Riders. When Gov. Roosevelt was elected he was approached by "Happy Jack," who desired an appointment under the State Government.

"What do you want?" asked Gov. Roosevelt.

"Oh, make me bouncer at the Executive Chamber," replied "Happy Jack."

The Governor compromised by procuring for him a position on the New York Central Railroad.

NATIONAL SINGING FESTIVAL.

Governor in Favor of Granting the Use of a Brooklyn Armory.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A delegation of citizens from Brooklyn, headed by Assemblyman Brennan, called on Gov. Roosevelt this afternoon and asked him to permit the use of one of the Brooklyn armories for the National Singing Festival, to be held there from June 30 to July 7.

The Governor said he believed that it was eminently proper that an armory should be used for an event of that character, but under the provisions of the Military Code such use could not be permitted. He suggested that a special act be passed permitting the Governor to use his discretion in granting the use of an armory. A bill of that character will be introduced.

In Behalf of Good Roads.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 17.—There will be a novel presentation of good roads at the first session of the National Assembly League of American Wheelmen here on Feb. 8. Speakers who are specialists will give the views of automobilists, horse owners, and farmers, also advanced ideas on State aid and scientific road construction. An orchestra will give good music and a stereopticon will present views of road building. The banquet in the evening will be a joint affair with the Horsemen's Association, and will be most elaborate.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

Public Questions Discussed at Its Annual Meeting in Albany.

PARITY OF BENCH AND BAR

Political Judges and Legislative Lawyers Condemned—Judge Earl on Perjury.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—The annual meeting of the State Bar Association began here to-day with the address of President Simon W. Rosendale, who spoke of the necessity of purity on the bench and in the Legislature.

"The Judge must not alone be free from political influence," he said, "but it should be remembered and believed that he was and is unaffected by political considerations in his decisions. In the criticisms upon our institutions, fortunately, the judiciary has to a great extent escaped, if we except the remarkable Chicago platform. It may well be asserted as axiomatic that a Judge should not engage in active partisan politics. To the extent to which he permits himself to be ranked as an active partisan, to that extent he impairs his usefulness. It frequently occurs, too, that appointments or designations are to be made by Judges. How often is consideration of the politics of the proposed appointee disregarded? The bar should oppose political interference with Judges; it should ask non-political interference by Judges."

Then he attacked legislative lawyers. "It is a public secret,' said the speaker, "that in many instances lawyers in the general retainer of individuals or corporations do not have bills pending in the Legislature do not hesitate to advocate or oppose, and often vote on measures in which their client is directly interested, or by which he or it is affected. Another objectionable practice, the growth of recent years, is the retaining of lawyers, who are members of the Legislature, by State officers, State departments, and State institutions. The impropriety of such action is manifest."

One of the most important papers of the day was written by ex-Chief Judge Robert Earl of the Court of Appeals. Judge Earl not being able to be present, his paper, entitled "Too Many Oaths and Their Consequences," was read by Judge Danaher. The writer called attention to reports of the rapid growth of the crime of perjury, and suggested as a reason for it that the administration of an oath has become so common an occurrence that the act has been robbed of the solemnity and sanctity which should surround it. He said that oaths were administered unnecessarily in many cases, and that the number might be curtailed in the following manner:

"First—Abolish all promissory oaths. Such oaths are absolutely useless. What public officer is ever restrained from malfeasance in his office by an official oath? What lawyer is ever held to fidelity to his trust by an oath taken years before? When has rebellion ever been staid because an oath of allegiance has been taken to any sovereign? When has the oath of allegiance to our country made a good citizen of a naturalized foreigner? I am convinced that in the case of jurors the oath is regarded as mere matter of form, and that just as good results could be obtained by a simple promise taken from them, instead of an oath. For the violation of these promissory oaths, taken by jurors, lawyers, officials, and many other persons, the law provides no punishment, and no indictment for perjury can follow any possible violation of them. For the violation of duty by officers, by lawyers by jurors, and by others to whom promissory oaths are administered, punishment may be inflicted, and such punishments could and would follow just as well if no oaths in such cases were administered. A promise, with the penalty for a breach of duty, will bind all such persons just as well as if an oath were superadded. So I repeat that all mere promissory oaths should be abrogated.

"Second—Let most of the other judicial and asertory oaths be also abrogated, substituting for them a mere promise to tell the truth when that is needed, and let the same penalties follow any breach of the promise that are now attached to the breach of an oath, and retain the oath in but two cases—for witnesses giving evidence upon the trial of a case in court, or before a judicial officer, and for persons whose right to vote at an election is challenged. These are the two cases of most vital importance to the welfare of society and the safety of the Government, and if the oath be confined to these it will have more prominence and emphasis, and greater sanctity and solemnity."

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts delivered an address before the association in the Assembly Chamber this evening. Afterward a reception was held at the Fort Orange Club, at which Gov. Roosevelt and other State officers and many members of the Legislature were present.

WOMAN CONDEMNED IN HASTE.

Magistrate Mott Wouldn't Wait for Character Witnesses and Wouldn't Believe Them, He Said.

Policeman Sauer of the Eldridge Street Station, while in citizens' attire Monday night, arrested Mrs. Mary Nolan, twenty-four years old, of 210 Forsyth Street, who, he alleged, spoke to him two doors away from her home. The woman protested that the charge was a false one when she was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in the Essex Market Court, yesterday.

The woman's respectable appearance had enlisted the sympathy of Lawyer Pearlman, who volunteered to appear for her. She told him that she was visiting a friend at 199 Forsyth Street Monday night, and that on her way home the policeman stopped her and passed a remark. She said that, being hard of hearing, she did not hear what he said. Finally the policeman shouted at her, "Capt. Chapman wants to see you," and he took her to the station house.

The policeman said that the woman stopped him, and when she made known her purpose he placed her under arrest. He said that she was a stranger to him.

Lawyer Pearlman requested a short adjournment for the purpose of producing witnesses to prove that the woman bore an excellent character. The request was granted. Ten minutes later Magistrate Mott called the case again.

"My witnesses are not yet here," said the lawyer. "I've sent for them."

"I don't care if you bring a million witnesses as to her character," said Magistrate Mott. "I will take the word of the officer against all of them."

The lawyer protested. "Give me a few minutes more time," he begged. "The witnesses may be on the way now, and may perhaps be the means of saving an innocent woman from prison."

"The case is closed," coldly replied Magistrate Mott, "and the woman is fined $10."

Mrs. Nolan did not hear the sentence imposed, and knew that she had been adjudged guilty only when a policeman seized her by the shoulder and hustled her into prison.

A few moments later her witnesses arrived. Among them were tenants of her house and business men in the vicinity where she lives. All declared that they had yet to hear a word of reproach against her. Mrs. Nolan has two children. Her husband works in a sugar refinery in Brooklyn. Her fine was not paid, and unless it is she will be compelled to pass the ten days in the Workhouse.

KANSAS STATUTES IRREGULAR?

Attorney General Says the Special Legislative Session Was Illegal.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 17.—Attorney General Goddard has prepared a decision holding that the special session of the Legislature called by Gov. Leedy was illegal and all laws passed at that session void. He holds that a special session of the Legislature is legal only when necessitated by some extraordinary state of affairs, and that there was no extraordinary reason for Gov. Leedy calling the Legislature together. Proceedings will be instituted and the legality of the session tested.

The opinion of Attorney Gen. Goddard has created a sensation, and Populist leaders declare that if the Republican Supreme Court shall render such decision, it will be a revolutionary act inspired by partisan malice. Leading Republicans say that the Governor is the sole judge of the emergency and that his act cannot be reviewed by a court. Railroad and other corporation attorneys say the session was legal, and that its acts will stand unless overturned on other grounds.

THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Home Life Insurance Co.

GEORGE E. IDE, President.

No. 256 Broadway, New York.

JANUARY 1ST, 1899.

ASSETS admitted by the Insurance Department State of New York		$10,559,150 87
LIABILITIES: Value of outstanding insurance	$8,759,542 00	
Value of Dividend Endowment Accumulations (deferred dividends)	527,066 00	
Other Liabilities	119,574 85—	9,406,182 85
SURPLUS on basis of Assets admitted by the New York Insurance Department		$1,152,968 02
INSURANCE IN FORCE	$45,574,381 00	
INCOME IN 1898: Premiums		$1,731,725 03
Interest, Rents and other Receipts		480,340 88
Total		$2,212,065 91
DISBURSEMENTS IN 1898: Total Payments to Policy-holders		$1,126,848 01
Other Disbursements		545,397 23
Total		$1,672,245 24

GAIN IN ASSETS. GAIN IN SURPLUS. GAIN IN NEW BUSINESS. GAIN IN PREMIUM INCOME. GAIN IN INSURANCE IN FORCE.

☞ The present value of Deferred Dividends is treated as a Liability and amounts to $527,066.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Vice-President.
ELLIS W. GLADWIN, Secretary. W. A. MARSHALL, Actuary.
P. W. CHAPIN, Medical Director. WM. G. LOW, Counsel.

FIELDING'S CONVICTION STANDS

Ex-Deputy City Works Commissioner's Conduct Censured and His Appeal Rejected.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second District yesterday affirmed, by a unanimous vote, the conviction of Robert W. Fielding, formerly Deputy City Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, for conniving at the audit and allowance of a fradulent claim against the city. Fielding was one of the City Works ring, of which Commissioner Theodore B. Willis was said to be the head. Fraudulent bills against the city, it was charged, were allowed by the officials concerned in the conspiracy. The charge against Fielding was that he passed the bills of a contractor named Henry E. Finkle, knowing them to be frauds on the city.

The opinion of the Appellate Division was written by Presiding Justice Goodrich. Fielding contended that he had no power to authorize Finkle's bills, and therefore could not be held responsible for them. Justice Goodrich says that under the regulations of the City Works Department Fielding had full power to pass all bills, and the Auditor therefore had the right to rely on Fielding's certificate as proof that a bill was genuine.

Fielding also contended that the evidence was not sufficient to establish the fraudulent character of the bill for that he knew it to be fraudulent. Justice Goodrich says that Fielding executed a former contract with Daniel Doody for the same work, and must be presumed to have exercised the careful scrutiny which the law requires. He could not, therefore, plead ignorance that he was passing on another contract for the same work.

As to Fielding's contention that the admission of evidence regarding the receipt of money by Doody from the city on the Finkle bills was error, Justice Goodrich says that Doody was unquestionably a party principal in the crime with which Fielding was charged. It was therefore proper to corroborate Doody's testimony by showing that he actually had money to make the payment to Fielding in the method which he stated.

"The record," said the opinion, "contains ample evidence that the defendant, with Daniel Doody, concocted and carried out a brazen scheme to defraud the city; that he was cognizant of all that was being done in pursuance of the plan; that he assisted it in all its stages; that for his benefit and profit he basely betrayed the public trust reposed in him. And his conviction is a righteous retribution and a vindication of our judicial system for the discovery and punishment of unfaithful officials."

CITY MAPS KEPT IN THE BRONX.

Surveyors who have occasion to consult the topographical maps of the city are complaining loudly over the action of Louis A. Risse, Chief Topographical Engineer of the Board of Public Improvements, in removing all the maps, except those of the Borough of Manhattan, to his office in the Borough of the Bronx. The journey to One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street is not relished by these surveyors, who point out that the charter provides that such records be kept in the office of the Board of Public Improvements. Not only does Mr. Risse keep all the general maps in his office, but he is said to insist on retaining all the construction maps relating to sewers and highways there, too, and parts company with them, it is said, only when a city official gives a receipt. Originally, it is said, the maps were taken to Mr. Risse's office for the purpose of having them cleaned.

An attorney who had occasion to consult a map was recently referred to the office of Mr. Risse, at One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue. He pointed out that in view of the provisions of the charter the removal of the maps to the Borough of the Bronx might vitiate them in a court, just as much as if they had been withdrawn from a municipal office by a private person.

Mr. Risse, when seen at his home, One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Mott Avenue, last evening, said that he would be ready at any time to turn over to the proper authorities the maps which he has collected. He said no demand had been made for them.

OVERDUE MARQUETTE IN PORT.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Marquette arrived safely yesterday, despite her long delay in making the transatlantic trip. She was nineteen days out from London, or nine days overdue. The delay was due to the tempestuous weather encountered from the outset, both the head winds and the head seas impeding her the more because of the fact that she was "flying light," as the seamen call it, meaning with little cargo. She brought, in fact, only 800 tons. Thus light her propellers were not sufficiently immersed to be fully effective, and with the constant pitching were lifted out of the water and "raced" violently.

Though not generally known to the passengers a leak was discovered on the eleventh day out, the water coming into No. 2 hold. It was supposed to be due to the loosening of some of the rivets fastening the plates. Several feet of water accumulated about the cargo in that compartment, and being well forward tended additionally to lift the stern and correspondingly lessen the purchase of the screws on the water.

The steam pumps then became deranged, and it was necessary to use hand pumps. For this work the services of returning cattlemen were utilized, and they continued the work till the vessel reached her pier. While this leak was at no time a serious matter Capt. Gates said that if it had only been aft it would have been rather an aid by keeping the screws deeper.

One day out from London Louis Thomas, a horseman, fell through an open hatchway. His body was found the following day by one of the cattlemen, and was buried at sea.

Want Sixth Avenue Extended.

James J. Coogan's plea for work was answered yesterday in the shape of a petition from the Sixth Avenue Improvement Association asking for the opening of Sixth Avenue through to Canal Street. At present the avenue ends at Minetta Lane. The distance to Canal Street is ten blocks, and the petitioners say the extension can be made for $400,000. Hearings by the local boards of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts will be held, and Mr. Coogan hopes that the work will be decided upon, so that he can keep his promise to earn his salary.

May Name Two Streets for Dewey.

Both brauches of the Municipal Assembly took steps yesterday to honor Admiral Dewey. In the Board of Aldermen Alderman Fleck introduced a resolution changing the name of Elm Street, when the widening is completed, to Dewey Avenue. In the Council a resolution was introduced changing the name of Cooper Place, Brooklyn, to Dewey Place. Both resolutions were laid over without action.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 17.—At the annual meeting to-day of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company the present Board of Directors, headed by President Alfred Walter, was re-elected, with the exception that Wilson S. Bissell was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Thomas McKean. The annual report of President Walter, published last week, was approved.

Pennsylvania Road's New Official.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has just created the office of Resident Manager of Terminal Facilities at Jersey City and New York, and has appointed as incumbent F. Walcott Jackson, until now General Superintendent of the New York Division. Mr. Jackson has been succeeded by General Superintendent Frank L. Shepherd, formerly of the Altoona Division.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:21	Sun sets...5:01	Moon sets..12:08

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:31	Gov. Isl'd...1:01	H. Gate....2:57
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...12:51	Gov. Isl'd...1:20	H. Gate....3:16

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alps, Haiti	*10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aragonia, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Capri, Santos	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Holstein, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lydia, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orizaba, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	3:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
U. S. transport P'to Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 19.

New Orleans, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Alava, Havana	.....	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Menominee, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	.....	.....
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 21. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Nippon Maru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 19 at 6:30 P. M. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 18.

Amsterdam, Amsterdam, J

The Wanamaker Store.

The Why Of It

THE one million pieces of Muslin Underwear prepared for this sale will prove insufficient to meet the demands of our Public. It is the largest quantity ever prepared for such a sale. It is nearly twice the quantity ever offered by ourselves. And yet it will prove insufficient. Why?

First—Because our principle is to supply underwear just as *good* as can be made,—not just as cheaply as we can. We don't believe in skimping. We don't believe in using trashy trimmings. We don't like raw seams and long-legged stitching, although all these are money savers,—in the beginning. We make this underwear just as you would make it for yourself if you had the time. That's half the reason why.

Second—Because we know how to buy, as well as how to make, and we are so placed as to be able to get this goodness cheaply. Not by diluting the goodness, but by taking advantage of time, locality and the power of money. *No such underwear as ours is sold so cheaply, nor are there lower prices than our lowest prices.*

Hence a selling that has never been equaled since underwear became an article of retail commerce.

A Sale of Beautiful Lamps One hundred and fifty lamps, beautifully decorated and in handsome low, squat shapes—are displayed for your choosing this morning at

Ten Dollars Each.

No lamp in the collection is worth less than $20. Some were $25, and others up to $35.

Basement.

More of the Upholstering We show you about 500 yards of all sorts of tapestry, damask, brocade and brocatelle furniture coverings. They are in short pieces, but what do you care for that,—they are long enough to use!

We offer most of them at half price,—some few at one-third price, some other few of the very finest goods at two-thirds prices.

Further, we will do the labor of recovering at its actual cost to us. There's a saving in that. Finally, we'll send a man to your house to look at your furniture and make suggestions and estimates.

Want to see him?

Third floor.

Nearly Best Women's Shoes, $1.75 These are not equal to the shoes we sell at $5 and $6, but they come very near to the top notch. They are the sort that has made American shoemakers famous and feared through the world,—the fine, handsome, splendidly finished, gracefully shaped, perfectly fitting shoes that are turned out at a medium price.

We call them $3 values, although they average higher than the average $3 kinds.

Made from a golden-brown kidskin; mellow, soft as a glove, and wearing like sheet steel. Shapes suited to critical eyes; solid oak leather soles.

Sizes almost, but not quite, complete. That is why the price this morning on nearly 1,200 pairs is

One Seventy-five a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Embroideries and Embroidered Robes New arrivals of the finest embroideries—marvels of exact machine products that look like skilled hand-work on the finest of nainsook and Swiss muslins.

The robes are in latest designs, ruffled and trimmed with exquisite laces and embroideries. Skirts are ready for the band to be attached, and materials are here for finishing waists. Prices are $7.50 to $40.

Broadway.

A Lot of Sheet Music for a Little Money This is a sale of 4,000 different selections, vocal and instrumental, of popular and classical music. Not many of a title. You may choose four sheets from these for 10c.

The Wind-up of the Slightly Damaged Books The selling has been a spirited one for several days, and the choice is now somewhat limited. Still there are many good book bargains to be secured if you'll come in to-day.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

Literature,—Immortal and Popular It is a common mistake to associate great literary works with dullness of interest. Fallacy, of course. The writings that will live longest and are the best worth knowing are those that appeal strongest to everyday humanity, and consequently are those richest in popular interest.

It follows therefore that the International Library, that gives the best of all literature since literature began, is a collection of the best every-day reading that can be gotten together. There is philosophy enough and erudition enough for those who wish it, but it is, first of all, *good reading*. It is satisfactory reading because the selections are of generous length, or wholly complete. It is also a hand-book of literary study, but that is because it can't help being so.

We sell the 20 volumes on monthly payments. Write for particulars.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Here's Some Hat Talk If you are in need of a hat, trimmed or untrimmed, this will be good reading.

These are the odds and ends of hats,—if you can so distinguish goods in a stock where there are few, if any, duplicates. Most of them are walking hats, but there are enough of other styles to make good picking, if you wish other styles.

At 25c., 50c. and $1—Women's walking hats; also some in sailor effects; some trimmed with ribbon bands and quills; were $1.50 to $2.25.

At 25c., 50c. and $1—Turban and dress shapes; untrimmed felt and braided hats; were $2 to $4.

At $1.50, $2 and $3—Fine quality walking hats; some of the imported ones in this lot; were $5 to $9.

At 25c.—Some boys' hats; leather Tam o'Shanters and golf caps; were $1 and $1.50.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Men's Evening Dress Clothing All talk of lowness of price is without weight to the purchaser of evening dress clothing unless backed up with the assurance of perfect fit. Come here confidently expecting to be fitted. Experts will see that your are—will insist on it. Come here upon our guarantee that you'll be fairly treated in regard to cost. A few price arguments follow:

At $20—Coat and vest of fine German worsted; silk facing to button-holes: Italian cloth lining.

At $25—Coat and vest of fine plain worsted; satin lined, and faced with gros-grain silk; vests with satin back.

At $30—Coat and vest of imported worsted; silk lined and faced to edge; handsomely tailored.

At $35—Coat and vest of fine unfinished worsted; silk lined and faced to edge.

At $12—Tuxedo coat; Italian cloth lining; silk faced.

At $18—Tuxedo coat of fine German worsted; silk lined throughout.

At $6 to $10—Full dress trousers.

At $1.25 to $3.50—Full dress white pique vests.

Men's Ready-to-wear Trousers A splendid assortment of accurately cut, well made trousers in the most stylish fabrics and patterns. Prices, too, will meet with approval. Particularly low, these:

At $3—Excellent quality cheviot, all wool.

At $3.50—Of hair-line cassimere, dark and medium grays; pure wool. Only 100 of these.

At $4—300 pairs of fine worsted trousers, in neat effects; pure wool; the usual $5 kind.

At $5—300 pairs of extra fine worsted trousers; most desirable patterns; usually $7.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

THE 69TH EXPECTED MONDAY.

Reception Will Be Tendered to the Men at the Armory.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, now stationed at Huntsville, Ala., will break camp on Saturday and is expected in New York on Monday. According to the arrangements so far made, the regiment will probably land at one of the down-town ferries and march up Broadway, through Park Row, across City Hall Park, and along Broadway to Astor Place, to the armory. It was proposed to have the Sixty-ninth parade with the Astor Battery, but as the arrival of both organizations was uncertain, and would take place in different parts of the city, this plan was abandoned.

Col. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment has charge of the reception of the Sixty-ninth, which will be in the form of a substantial meal for the soldiers. The Ancient Order of Hibernians will escort the regiment to the armory, and the music will be furnished by the Catholic Protectory Band of eighty pieces. The sum of $1,000 has been voted to defray the expenses.

Managers Gilmore and Tompkins of the Academy of Music and Rich and Harris, managers of Andrew Mack, will also take part in the welcome home. They have extended to Col. Duffy and through him to his entire command for the week of Jan. 23 the freedom of the Academy of Music, where Andrew Mack is now presenting "The Ragged Earl."

GOV. VOORHEES SEATED

New Jersey's New Executive Takes the Oath of Office at Trenton.

CEREMONIES AT OPERA HOUSE

Corporation Franchises Dealt With and Legislative Reforms Recommended in His Address.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Foster M. Voorhees was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey at noon to-day in Taylor's Opera House. The house was crowded to its utmost capacity, many women being among the audience. Gov. Voorhees's father occupied a box with the Misses Voorhees. On the stage were seated the members of the State Legislature and officials of the State, and occupying a prominent seat was William A. Newell, who was Governor forty-two years ago.

The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Magie, under whom Gov. Voorhees studied law. President Patton of Princeton University made the opening prayer. The great seal of the State was delivered to Gov. Voorhees by Acting Gov. Watkins in a brief speech, and Gov. Voorhees then delivered his inaugural address.

After pledging himself to observe his oath of office, both in letter and spirit, Gov. Voorhees made the following references to Legislative matters:

"The recommendation of the distinguished Governor who immediately preceded me, that legislative action should be restricted, has been wisely followed. It is known and observed by all that the volume of laws has notably decreased without prejudice to the interests of the general public. For the most part such measures only have been enacted as were demanded by some pressing and general necessity. There is need for a similar revision and codification of laws relating to other topics, and it is my intention to appoint commissions for this purpose.

"In this connection one subject presents itself, which, by reason of the great interests involved, calls for earnest and immediate attention. I refer to the laws relating to cities and other municipalities. Scattered through many pages of the statute books, and forming the subject matter of numerous chapters of laws, are to be found the provisions relating to this form of government. They are conflicting, doubtful, and obscure. They have frequently been the subject of litigation and have received judicial interpretation. At times they have received constructions seemingly contradictory. Few dare hazard an opinion as to the constitutionality of a proposed enactment, so great is the uncertainty in which the power of the Legislature relating to this subject is now involved, and so subtle have been the distinctions made as to the required tests of a valid act.

"I believe radical measures are required to remove the present embarrassing condition. Some general and uniform act for all cities is necessary if the present uncertainty is to be removed. A mere codification of existing laws will not remove the trouble. It may be necessary to modify or repeal the provisions of some special charters if a general form of municipal government be devised, but in doing this the common good of all would be promoted at the possible expense of the few who might be temporarily affected. In such a scheme provision could be made for simpler and more effective methods for the administration of municipal affairs, the necessity for which is manifested in the general dissatisfaction and desire for change which now exists. The advantages which would follow the adoption of some such carefully devised law are manifest.

"I think the Legislature should appoint, or authorize the Executive to name, a commission to consider the subject, and prepare such a plan for the government of cities as they may think proper after a full investigation.

"I wish also to direct attention to the growing surplus in the Treasury. So prolific are the State's sources of revenue that its annual income during the last fiscal year amounted to more than $2,000,000, exclusive of the proceeds of the school tax. "There is little likelihood of further demands for large extraordinary expenditures in the immediate future, except in one or two instances. If economy be practised and the income received by the State shows no appreciable falling off the State fund is not likely to decrease. It is more likely to assume proportions which will be far larger than the needs of the State require. Its existence will prove a constant inducement to extravagance or unwise expenditure. The funds should be maintained at such an amount as prudence and a due regard to the demands thereon, which may be reasonably anticipated, may suggest. Any sums in excess thereof should be wisely disposed of in relieving the burdens of local taxation."

Alluding then to the incompleted buildings of the State Reformatory at Rahway the Governor said:

"There may be room for honest difference of opinion as to the wisdom of finishing the buildings in accordance with the extensive plans originally authorized. There is need, however, for some new buildings in which to confine our criminals. Increased accommodations must be provided either here or elsewhere. From the annual report it appears that the State Prison is again overcrowded, notwithstanding the recent addition to the number of its cells. Increased accommodation, however, is not all that is demanded. It is of the greatest importance that we should begin at the earliest possible moment a system of prison treatment which, wherever tried, has proved so beneficial in the reformation of criminals.

FRANCHISES OF CORPORATIONS.

"There is another subject to which reference can be appropriately made at this time, for it is one in the proper solution of which the public at large is greatly interested. I refer to the great and increasing value of franchises possessed and exercised by corporations who render public service for pay. Ample proof of this value is to be found in the vast increase in the amount of interest-bearing securities and stock issued by them. This increase in value is due to many causes. Among those that readily suggest themselves are the rapid growth of our cities, the diminished cost of constructing and extending quasi-public works, and inventions that facilitate and at the same time decrease the expense of operation.

"Corporations which supply public necessities in this State have been capitalized in recent years at many times the cost of their property, and vastly in excess of what it would cost to reconstruct them. It is admitted that the public has derived great benefit from the growth of these corporations in the way of better service and lower rates, but this benefit, it is estimated, is less than it might have been if obligations had not been unnecessarily incurred to pay interest on bonds issued to represent the estimated value of the franchises enjoyed.

"It is not the policy of these companies to pay large dividends on their stock, but rather to find reasons from time to time for increasing issues of their bonds. These are often widely distributed among small investors, and thereby such transactions are rendered more secure. If the charges are true, and there are good reasons why past proceedings of this kind cannot be undone, it is all the more important that they should be regulated in the future."

The address concluded with a patriotic reference to the war with Spain, and the part which New Jersey's sailors and soldiers took in the strife.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The House and Senate met in their respective chambers this morning before attending the inaugural ceremonies at the Opera House. No business was transacted in the House. In the Senate, Senator McDermott introduced a resolution, which was laid on the table for later action, providing for a committee of four Senators and six Assemblymen to revise the Constitution. Senator McDermott also introduced a resolution for the investigation by the Senate Elections Committee of the election in Hudson County last Fall. It was referred to the Elections Committee.

This afternoon and evening public receptions were held by Gov. Voorhees at the State House.

C. A. Gould Re-elected Commodore.

Charles A. Gould was re-elected Commodore of the American Yacht Club last night at the annual meeting, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria. The other officers elected were: Vice Commodore—J. Murray Mitchell; Rear Commodore—George W. Quintard; Secretary—Thomas L. Scovill; Treasurer—William Porter Allen; Fleet Surgeon—Charles I. Pardee, M. D.; Measurer—Howard Willetts; Consulting Engineer—George W. Magee. H. De B. Parsons, Edwin H. Weatherbee, and William H. Beers were elected Trustees. The club will open the season at Milton Point, on the Sound, on Decoration Day.

Blue Label Soups—

are not cheap soups but "all that's good in soups" is there; grocers sell them.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DIXON KNOCKS OUT PLUTO.

Australian Succumbs in the Tenth Round to the Hurricane Fighting of the Boston Pugilist.

"Young Pluto," the Australian boxer, who came to this country with a reputation of having fought Griffo, who was acknowledged to be the best boxer this country has ever seen, a draw of seventy-five rounds, made his first appearance in public in America last night at the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, in a bout with George Dixon. Pluto was knocked out by the Boston boy in the tenth round, but from the beginning of the fight up to the time Dixon landed a heavy left swing in the stomach, which knocked the Australian out, he demonstrated that he is one of the most clever defensive fighters seen in an American ring.

Dixon, who had been warned that the Australian was a very clever boxer, up to many new tricks, disregarded the advice and sailed in from the start in his hurricane style. His rushes, with the double blow for which he is famous, soon proved him to be the better fighter, but he had trouble in landing as easily on Pluto as he had on former opponents, for the latter showed great skill at blocking.

In the sixth round especially the fighting was fast. Blocking marked the opening of the round, but Dixon managed to send his left into his opponent's face twice in succession. Pluto countered, and then Dixon came back with four straight lefts in quick succession on the face. A couple of left swings that landed heavily on Pluto's jaw wound up the round.

In the following round Dixon was merciless, landing repeatedly right and left on the head and jaw.

Dixon shot a straight left to the face at the opening of the tenth round, and then sent in four repeaters on the same spot.

He sent his opponent to the ground with a left in the stomach next, but Pluto regained his feet in three seconds. In another few seconds the latter was weakened and was unable to guard himself when the fatal blow in the stomach came. He remained on the ground for twenty seconds before his handlers restored him to consciousness.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Company F Competes for the Kemp and Clark Trophies.

Company F competed for the Kemp and Clark trophies at the Seventh Regiment ranges last night. Its team made a favorable showing for the Kemp Trophy, but in the Clark Match fell far below its standard. The scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private J. S. Woodhouse	23	23	46
Private B. F. Goodspeed	23	23	46
Corp. W. H. Scofield	22	24	46
Sergt. H. B. Turner, Jr.	22	24	46
Private W. D. Edwards	23	22	45
Corp. L. L. Clarke	23	22	45
Sergt. C. L. Comfort	22	23	45
Private C. V. N. Radcliffe	22	23	45
Corp. F. W. Perkins	22	23	45
Private J. R. Dederer	21	24	45
Private A. Stevens	21	24	45
Sergt. T. C. Wiswall	23	21	44
Lance Corp. C. H. Turner	21	23	44
Sergt. C. Drake	21	23	44
Private C. A. Darling	21	23	44
Private H. L. Dederer	21	22	43
Private E. S. Prince	19	24	43
Sergt. R. C. Fichet	21	20	41
Corp. D. M. Crossett	21	21	41
Private G. Kemble	21	19	40
Private C. Hyde	19	21	40
Corp. E. K. Cook	20	19	39
Corp. W. S. Covell	20	19	39
Lieut. C. W. Nichols	18	20	38
Private C. H. Cadwell	18	20	38
Total	527	550	1,077

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private S. B. Rogers	23	23	46
Private B. H. Harned	23	21	44
Private R. S. Wagner	22	21	43
Private H. L. Weisman	21	22	43
Private R. T. Keyser	20	23	43
Private S. H. Blackman	22	20	42
Private H. H. Brooks	19	23	42
Private F. H. Hurd	22	18	40
Private C. E. Dobbin	21	18	39
Corp. W. K. Hitchcock	19	19	38
Private E. P. Jessup	19	19	38
Lance Corp. J. P. Meury	17	21	38
Private L. H. Hawley	18	18	36
Private H. E. Reinisch	18	18	36
Private E. B. Powers	20	15	35
Private G. Starrett	23	12	35
Private W. A. Starrett	19	16	35
Private M. Shackelford	18	15	33
Private C. E. W. Bateson	16	17	33
Private G. E. Marcus	14	19	33
Private E. Woehr	11	22	33
Private E. A. Del Monte	16	16	32
Private G. H. Bird	18	13	31
Private C. Schumacher	16	14	30
Private A. Finley	15	13	28
Total	470	456	926
Kemp match	527	550	1,077
Total	997	1,006	2,003

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES.

Cornell Not Likely to Meet Harvard and Yale This Year.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 17.—The correspondence between Harvard, Yale, and Cornell on the question of the time and place of the annual boat race was made public this evening, and confirms the report of last night as to the relations of the three colleges. From the letters, it is clear that Harvard and Yale are determined to row at New London and that they are not desirous of meeting Cornell under any other terms. Unless, therefore, Cornell decides to come to New London, in which case the date might be adjusted to suit that college, it may be announced definitely that Harvard and Yale will row at New London June 29.

ITHACA, Jan. 17.—The letter from Harvard and Yale announcing the result of the conference between those universities as to this year's races has not yet arrived here. Capt. Fisher of the Cornell crew says, however, that, no matter what the letter contains, Cornell will not recede from the position it has taken and will not meet Harvard and Yale at New London, as suggested by those universities.

Hockey Game in Brooklyn.

In the championship hockey game between the New York Athletic Club and the Brooklyn Skating Club, at the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last night the home team won by a score of 4 to 2 after a clean game.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 17.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Scintillate, 104 pounds, (W. H. Martin,) 5 to 1, won; Solombo, 108, (N. Turner,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Tulla Moore, 110, (Sullman,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:02¼. St. Kristine, Yaruba, Albano, Gottlieb, Travenore, Lord Chesterfield, and Eye Opener also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Pat Morrissey, 108 pounds, (Thorpe,) 5 to 2, won; Cyril, 102, (R. Martin,) 3 to 1 and 9 to 5, second; Red Clean, 106, (Sullman,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:30. Herlen won, but was disqualified for fouling.

THIRD RACE.—Three furlongs. Two-year-olds; purse. Loch Katrine, 110 pounds, (Piggott,) 8 to 5, won; Bona, 110, (Hennessy,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Kitty Kelly, 110, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, third. Time 0:37. Mat Hogan, Jennie Riley, St. Anthony, Reginald Hughes, and Catalus also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Hugh Penny, 113 pounds, (N. Turner,) 4 to 5, won; Rey Del Tierra, 112, (Sullman,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Moringa, 108, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Joe Ullman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Whiteback, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 1, won; Milt Young, 101, (R. Martin,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Ulm, 107, (N. Turner,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:46¼. San Augustine also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap. One and a quarter miles. Myth, 103 pounds, (Sullman,) 20 to 1, won; Merille, 102, (Piggott,) 4 to 5 and out, second; Sarevale, 97, (R. Martin,) 6 to 5, third. Time—2:11¼. Three starters.

ACCIDENT TO THE GRANT

Steel Cable Fouls One of the Troopship's Propellers.

MAY DELAY HER DEPARTURE

Scheduled to Start for Manila To-day—War Department Officials and Congressmen to Inspect Her.

The United States transport Grant, the first troopship to leave this port for the Philippines, is scheduled to sail for Manila to-day, but, owing to the fouling of a steel cable on one of her propellers while pulling out from her dock, at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, last night, her departure may be delayed. The vessel, after fouling, was towed over to her anchorage off Liberty Island by two tugs, and arrangements were made for divers to examine her propeller early this morning. If it is found that she is not injured, she will sail at 10 o'clock. She has on board 1,800 troops.

These men will enjoy the distinction of being the first American troops to skirt the shores of Europe, pass under the guns of Gibraltar, and thread the Suez Canal, and the vessel that carries them will show to the world the first United States troopship fitted solely for the purpose for which she is being used. For this reason the preparations for the voyage have attracted unusual attention.

The transport will be inspected to-day by Adjt. Gen. Corbin and members of the Military Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. The party arrived here last night on a special train from Washington for the purpose. They will board the General Meigs, the Quartermaster's boat, at the Adams Express Company's pier in Jersey City, at an early hour, and be conveyed to the transport in the harbor. They will be welcomed on board by Major Gen. Lawton commanding the expedition, and conducted over every part of the vessel.

After the official inspection, and if it is found that she was uninjured by last night's accident, the Grant will get under way and proceed up North River as far as Grant's Tomb to give the public a chance to see what our new troopships look like. Returning down the river, she will start on her long journey with her band playing and the thundering of salutes from Governors Island, Fort Hamilton, and Fort Wadsworth.

The troopship carries the Fourth United States Infantry, under Brigadier General of Volunteers R. H. Hall and a battalion of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, 460 strong, under Major Rogers. The Fourth Infantry arrived in Jersey City from Fort Sheridan, Ill., early yesterday morning in special trains, and were transported to the Grant on the ferryboat Darcy. The Seventeenth Infantry Battalion, from the Columbus, Ohio, barracks, arrived in Weehawken soon after dayoreak.

Seven cases of measles had developed during the trip. The sick men were removed to the hospital on Liberty Island, and the battalion was not allowed to leave the trains until communication was had with Washington. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon word was received from the War Department to embark the battalion on the transport, and at 8 o'clock the men were conveyed to the transport. When the latter cast off, one of the steel cables used for mooring fouled the starboard propeller and the engines were stopped immediately. It was thought prudent to have the propeller examined before using the engines again, and tugs were employed to tow the vessel to her anchorage. At 8:30 she was moved out into the harbor amid the din of innumerable steam whistles and the cheers of a great crowd on the dock.

The Grant, which is commanded by Capt. H. R. Arcy, is the largest ship of the crack transport fleet, with a carrying capacity of 2,600 men. Her length is 532 feet, and her tonnage 5,083. The two lower decks have been fitted as sleeping quarters. The bunks are wide, and there is plenty of breathing space between. Electric fans placed at intervals provide extra ventilation. There are hot and cold water and shower baths. All the decks are heated by steam, and well lighted by electricity. On the after part of the main deck is an up to date hospital outfit, capable of accommodating eighty patients. Meals will be served on the upper deck. Commodious staterooms have been provided for the officers and their families.

Among the families on the first voyage will be the following of the Fourth Regiment: Gen. and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. Col. Sanno, wife, son and daughter; Capt. Price, wife and daughter; Capt. Webster, wife and two daughters; Capt. Mason and two sons, Capt. and Mrs. Browne and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, Lieut. Duncan and sister, Lieut. French and wife, Lieut. and Mrs. Switzer and child, Lieut. Hutton, wife and sister, Lieut. Wolfe and wife, and Capt. Wolfe and wife.

Major Gen. Lawton, commanding the expedition, has selected the following staff: Aides, Capt. Robert Sewell, Lieut. E. L. King and Lieut. William Brooke; Adjutant General, Col. Clarence E. Edwards; Inspector General, Major E. A. Starr, and Col. John D. Miley, who was Gen. Shafter's chief of staff in the Santiago campaign.

TO SEE GEN. LAWTON OFF.

War Department Officials and Congressmen Leave Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A party composed of army officials and members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs left here at midnight by the Pennsylvania Railroad for New York to witness the departure to-morrow of Major Gen. Lawton and staff, besides a large number of soldiers, on the transport Grant for Manila.

The personnel of the party was as follows: Adjt. Gen. Conbin, Quartermaster General Ludington, Gen. Henry M. Duffield, Major George H. Hopkins, Victor L. Mason, private secretary to Secretary Alger; Senators Proctor, Warren, and Mitchell, Representatives Marsh, Griffin, Fenton, Belknap, McDonald, Lentz, and Jett, and William P. Huxford and Herman D. Reeve, Clerks to the Senate and House committees, respectively.

Secretary Alger had expected to go, but was detained at home by the illness of his daughter, Mrs. Pike.

HUSBAND AND WIFE FOUND DEAD

Discovered in Their Room Suffocated by Illuminating Gas.

Theodore Alcan, a telegraph operator in the employ of The Western Union Telegraph Company, and his wife Carrie, were found dead last night in a room at the hotel at 697 Third Avenue, where they resided since the latter part of June, having been suffocated by illuminating gas. Proprietor Flannery made the discovery at 7:30 P. M. He was annoyed by the escaping gas and after some trouble traced it to the room occupied by Alcan and his wife. He gained entrance by breaking in the door of an adjoining room.

Lying in the bed, clothed in her night dress, was Mrs. Alcan, while under a window, and in a position to indicate that he had made an effort to open it and get some air, was her husband. He was also in his night clothes.

Flannery says the Alcans were quiet, temperate, and apparently lived happily. Mrs. Alcan met Flannery at 10 o'clock Monday morning, and asked if he had seen her husband. She said he had not been home all night. Flannery advised her not to worry, and she then went to her room. That was the last seen of her. Alcan came home in a few hours and retired late in the afternoon. He was not seen again.

R. A. Welch Wins Pigeon Shoot.

Robert A. Welch won an interesting pigeon-shooting match at the traps of the Carteret Gun Club yesterday afternoon. It was a sweepstake event at $50 each, 30 yards' rise and 50 yards' boundary. The birds were unusually fast. The scores were: Robert A. Welch, 46; Capt. A. W. Money, 45; Foxhall Keene, 41; Leonard Finletter, 41; C. Fergusson, 40.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LOSSES OF THE YEAR.

Many were Mysterious.—What the Principal Cause Has Been.

The number of sudden and mysterious deaths during the past year has been appalling—we do not refer to those who fell in he war. Thousands of prominent men and women have died suddenly or mysteriously. Why?

The doctors' certificates do not tell the reason, for too often the real cause is far back of what is given as the immediate cause of death.

Thousands are certified as having died of pneumonia. Now pneumonia is almost always the final symptom of kidney disease. The lungs have never been known to clog up if the kidneys were in a healthful condition, because all the clogging matter which gets into the lungs would be thrown out of the system by another channel, viz., through the kidneys. You perhaps have never thought of this, but it is true.

Thousands of others are said to have died of heart disease or heart failure.

Why does the heart fail? Because it gets worn out in trying to pump the blood through the system, the work is too great. But why does the blood circulate so poorly? Because it is loaded with poisons. It is the duty of the kidneys to expel these poisons, but because they are so weakened they cannot expel them. Is this not clear? Is it not a simple reason? Unfortunately, it is true.

There has never been known but one discovery which acts directly upon the kidneys and which will keep them in perfect condition. That discovery known to chemists, scientists, physicians, and the world generally is Warner's Safe Cure. And it is known to the world quite as generally as is Bright's disease, which it cures. It has special properties which have special effect upon the kidneys. It has proven this in numberless cases, and it is just as effectual to-day as it has ever been in the past.

If the kidneys were health and strong there would be comparatively little pneumonia or heart failure, but the kidneys, those quiet little organs at the lower portion of the body, like the heart, are working day and night, and easily get out of order, and even when they rebel they do not make any demonstration over it. They seldom give pain; they work along and do the best they can. But they none the less undermine the life and cause disease and often death.

Look, therefore, to your kidneys and guard them if you would guard your life. You can't afford to neglect these most important organs of the body. You ought to aid them, to assist them constantly. They are grateful for any help and they respond readily.

PREPARATORY SALE

of FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, Etc.,

PRIOR TO REMOVAL

As Our Lease Expires on the 1st of May.

We must dispose of our large stock of over $200,000 worth of goods. We cannot afford to storage same and prefer to sell our goods at a loss rather than go to this heavy expense. We will give you, in addition to this, the advantage of all the time you want to pay for them.

THURSDAY with us hereafter will be BARGAIN DAY. On this day we will offer something in our line at HALF its original selling price, and to make a starter we will offer our

116 PIECE FINELY DECORATED DINNER SET

in English China, all perfect goods, at

$4.50.

We have 2,000 sets on hand and can supply every one needing this useful necessity.

We carry

EVERYTHING for HOUSEKEEPING

and our prices you will find moderate and our

LIBERAL CREDIT SYSTEM

has never been equaled for liberality. No trouble to show goods throughout our establishment or furnish estimates.

We have still on exhibition in our show windows our great leaders, the

Four Room Flats,

consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen, with everything requisite to start housekeeping on, at

$100.00 and $150.00

including Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Bedding, Crockery, Pictures, Curtains, Portieres, Range, Lamps, etc. Only a slight advance if bought on credit.

A full list of what our Four-Room Flats contain will be mailed upon application. Any information desired not covered by this advertisement promply replied to. Catalogue mailed upon application.

J. & S. BAUMANN,

Cor. 19th St. and 8th Ave.

Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

THE ADAMS POISONING CASE.

Carvalho, the Handwriting Expert, Retained by the Authorities.

Developments in the Adams poisoning case yesterday showed that the police have made renewed efforts to establish the identity of the person who sent the package containing the cyanide of mercury to Harry Cornish. The principal development was the employment by the authorities on Monday of David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, to work in conjunction with Mr. Kinsley. The fact of Mr. Carvalho's employment was not known until yesterday, when, after he had had several hours interview with Capt. McClusky, the latter stated that the expert was now in the employ of the department.

Mr. Carvalho said, after his interview with McClusky, that he had been examining a number of specimens of handwriting and comparing them with the address of the poison package. "I cannot talk about the case," said Mr. Carvalho, "but this I will say, that I have had many harder cases to unravel than this one appears to be. I can also say that I have found many marked points of similarity between the handwriting on the package and that of some of the letters that have been submitted to me."

Until Monday Mr. Carvalho was in the employ of Bartow S. Weeks, counsel for Roland B. Molineaux, whose name has been mentioned in the case. Only last week Mr. Weeks, Mr. Carvalho, and McClusky had a long interview, and it was then stated by all of the parties that Mr. Carvalho was Mr. Weeks's expert. Further than to state Mr. Carvalho had left the employ of Mr. Weeks and Molineux and joined that of the city, McClusky declined to discuss the change.

Coroner Hart, who has charge of the case, said last night that he had not received any report from Prof. Witthaus and did not know when it would be ready. He said that the inquest would not be held to-morrow, and that the date had not yet been fixed.

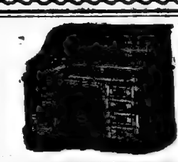

DESKS,

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW

111 Fulton St., N. Y.

Dr. Lyman Abbott to Leave Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott is to make his home in the Borough of Manhattan soon after his resignation as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, goes into effect. He said yesterday that this would probably be in the Spring.

Hunyadi János

NATURAL LAXATIVE WATER.

Is a Household NECESSITY in every family where "La Grippe" is prevalent.

If your system is in good condition you will be less liable to contract this dreaded disease.

Hunyadi János

Relieves Constipation and Cleanses the Whole System.

Recommended for 30 years by physicians all over the world.

Used with marvelous results during La Grippe Epidemic in Europe in 1889-90.

NICARAGUA CANAL DEBATE

Project Again Under Discussion in the Senate.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY

Arguments For and Against Our Obligation Under the Convention—Dictatorial Control Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Almost the entire session of the Senate to-day was devoted to consideration of the pending Nicaraguan Canal bill. Speeches were made in support of the measure by Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) and Mr. Turner, (Pop., Washington,) and in opposition to it by Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.)

At 3 o'clock consideration of the bill under the fifteen-minute rule was begun, and was continued to the close of the session. The first vote reached was on an amendment offered by Mr. Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) which, in brief, provided that the United States should have absolute control of the canal for military or naval purposes, with power to dictate the use of the waterway during the existence of war. The friends of the pending bill rallied against the amendment, and it was defeated by the decisive vote of 38 to 9.

A provision was inserted in the bill providing that no more than $5,000,000 should be paid to the Maritime Canal Company for its concession and work already done on the canal. When adjournment was taken the substitute measure offered by Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) was before the Senate.

When the bill was taken up Mr. Chilton, addressing the Senate in support of the general canal project, strongly advocated the construction of the canal at as early a time as possible, particularly because of the commercial advantages of such a connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

Mr. Spooner followed with an argument in opposition to the pending measure. He regarded the project of the construction as of immeasurable importance, but in view of all the circumstances, he said, he did not see his way clear to support the pending measure. He did not think the people desired Congress to involve them in an expenditure aggregating from $150,000,000 to $300,000,000 without a perfect understanding and realization of the consequences of such action.

In a discussion of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Mr. Spooner said that there was a difference of opinion as to whether it was a binding obligation in this case. His own opinion was that it was binding, and he felt that no action should be taken by the United States that might imperil our relations with Great Britain. The Anglo-Saxon bond was never stronger than to-day. If the treaty formed an obstruction to the building of the canal, he had no doubt that by proper representation and negotiation the obstruction could be removed. In any event, he maintained, it would be the part of honesty and good faith and dignity, as well as of National safety, to endeavor to remove that obstacle before the enactment of legislation relating to the project. If Great Britain should refuse to accede to our proposition, then it would be time to take such action as would subserve our National interest. "At any rate," he said, "if there is any question as to the application of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty to this matter, we ought to see that the obstruction is removed before proceeding further."

Mr. Chilton, interrupting Mr. Spooner, expressed the opinion that the United States had already taken action to that end.

"Oh, Mr. President," replied Mr. Spooner, "we have never sought to remove the obstruction under conditions as they exist today. If we are to build the canal, let us do it when it is certain that there is no international obstruction to it and when it is certain that under the concession we will own the canal forever when it is constructed by our money. All Senators being committed to the construction of an interoceanic canal, the Government of the United States should undertake to secure for it a solid, permanent foundation, either in the way of a proper concession to a private company or a permanent grant to the United States."

Mr. Morgan, in charge of the bill, then insisted that the bill, in accordance with the order placing the measure under the fifteenth rule of consideration at 3 o'clock to-day should be proceeded with. The Vice President announced that no question was pending, but in an instant several Senators were on their feet with amendments.

Mr. Rawlins proposed this amendment:

That this act shall not take effect until the Government of the United States shall have secured by convention with the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and with other Governments with which the United States may have treaties inconsistent therewith, the right to fortify and garrison the proposed canal, and to maintain armed vessels therein or upon Lake Nicaragua, and to move military forces through the territory of either of said States for the purpose of protecting the canal and the citizens of the United States operating the same; also the right of passage through the canal of the armed vessels, troops, munitions, and supplies of war of the Governments of the United States, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, in case either said Governments is at war with any foreign Government, with the right to close the canal to the ships, troops, and munitions of war of such foreign Government during the existence of such state of war.

Mr. Rawlins made the amendment a text for a severe attack upon the canal project. At the conclusion of his remarks he asked for a vote on his proposition. Pending the taking of the vote, even after the roll call had begun, Mr. Turner said he desired to submit some remarks upon it. He argued that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was not in force now, if it had ever been, as he said, it had been modified and the modification made had never been ratified by the Senate. He believed that the bill could be enacted without in the least disturbing our relations with Great Britain.

The Rawlins amendment was defeated by a decisive majority—9 yeas, 38 nays. Those who voted for the amendment were Senators Bate, Lindsay, McLaurin, Mantle, Pettigrew, Rawlins, Teller, Turley, and Vest.

Mr. Sullivan (Dem., Miss.,) offered an amendment limiting to $5,000,000 the amount to be paid the Maritime Canal Company in the way of compensation for its concessions or reimbursement for its work.

Mr. Morgan opposed the amendment as likely to hamper action under the bill. Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.,) said he was satisfied that no canal would be built even if the bill were passed, and that the only thing that would be accomplished would be the payment of $5,000,000 to the promoters of the scheme. He declared that nothing practical had been accomplished by the Maritime Canal Company and that the members had done nothing since 1889 but importune Congress to pay them an immense sum of money for nothing. He said that it ought to be provided, if the country was to go on with the project, that the United States should secure from the canal company its property at a fair valuation in cash and not a cent more should be paid.

The amendment was adopted without division. Mr. Morgan withdrawing his objections to it.

Mr. Caffery then offered as an amendment to the Morgan bill his bill for the construction of the canal by the United States, one feature of which is the direction to the President to secure the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

THE PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The new Panama Canal Company had a hearing to-day before the House Committee on Commerce, in reference to its project for an interoceanic canal. The hearing was in accordance with a recent determination of the committee to hear all persons concerned in an isthmian canal, including the Panama as well as the Nicaragua projects.

The Panama delegation included Gen. Henry L. Abbott, United States Corps of Engineers, retired; Louis Choron, Chief Engineer of the company; X. Bayard, commercial representative, and Messrs. Cromwell, Curtis, and Brown, as well as a number of technical experts of the company. Prof. Haupt of the Nicaragua Canal Commission also was present. In the opening statement Mr. Cromwell summed up the Panama project as follows: "Nearly one-half of the work of excavation is actually completed; the harbors at the termini are natural, open, and free to entry by vessels of the largest draught; there is an existing railroad, parallel to the canal, and vastly expediting the work of construction; the concessions, titles, and solvency of the company are unquestionable. Over 3,000 men, with a force of over 150 engineers have been for four years and are now actually engaged on the canal work; the United States had by treaty with Colombia entered into special guarantees respecting a canal across the Isthmus of Panama; and as all this work has been done and will be completed without the cost of a penny to the people of the United States, we have a right to assume that the Panama Canal is a necessary, if not the controlling, factor in the solution of the isthmian canal problem."

Mr. Cromwell stated that the treaty of 1846 between the United States and Colombia relating to the Panama waterway was the first canal treaty. It antedated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by four years, and that treaty was, he said, subject to the one which had preceded it. The Panama treaty assured a neutral canal for the warships and commerce of the world, with special consideration for the interests of the United States. He particularly denied that the new company was under control of the French Government or was influenced by any American railway interests. It was, he said, a purely private enterprise.

In closing Mr. Cromwell stated positively that the company was not applying to any Government for money, and in particular it was not seeking any financial assistance from the United States, although, being conducted under an American treaty, the company placed its work subject to the full inspection of the United States authorities. The magnitude of the work, Mr. Cromwell said, was shown in the actual employment of 175 civil engineers and from 3,000 to 4,000 men on construction work, an outlay by the old company of $156,000,000, which work was valued now at $90,000,000, besides an outlay of $4,200,000 by the new company. The present fixed assets of the company he placed at over $100,000,000.

Gen. Abbott dealt with the engineering status of the Panama project to-day. He and Mr. Feley, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; Messrs. Koch and Fischer of the Kiel Canal, and Mr. Hunter, Chief Engineer of the Manchester Ship Canal, inspected the Panama Canal. The conclusions of this technical commission, he said, had established the entire engineering practicability of the Panama route. He regarded the route second to none, and in some respects better than any other.

Gen. Abbott took up in detail the manner in which the chief obstacles of the Chagres River and the Codilleras Mountains had been overcome. Under the plan proposed ten years would be the maximum time for completing the canal. Already, he said, the canal was almost one-half done, as 50,000,000 cubic yards of excavation already had been made and 65,000,000 cubic yards remained. Gen. Abbott completed his statement, saying that the Panama route could be completed for $100,000,000. He said that before any canal was built the Government ought to have an impartial commission of engineers to examine all routes. Chief Engineer Choron followed with the details of the project.

Some sharp cross-questioning began at this point. Mr. Stewart wanted to know what the poor people of France had paid into the old Panama Canal Company under De Lesseps and his son before its collapse. The amount was stated to be about $250,000,000.

"Do you not expect to give back to these poor people something for their vast contributions?" asked Mr. Stewart.

It was explained by several of the canal representatives present that a percentage of the surplus incomes would go to these old contributors.

Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Mann pressed for a showing of how the finances would be raised to carry out the project. Mr. Mann suggested that the only purpose seemed to be to head off the Nicaragua Canal. In reply to Mr. Stewart, Mr. Cromwell said that the Panama enterprise would be carried out without reference to the Nicaragua route. Mr. Mann sought to show by a series of questions that the company's $100,000,000 assets had cost it but $13,000,000 and an agreement relating to contingent profits.

During this inquiry considerable warmth of feeling was shown on both sides. When the company's representatives expressed the fullest confidence in the building of the Panama Canal, Mr. Mann rather mockingly asked if they had "any more confidence than De Lesseps." When members of the committee asked if the company would give a guaranty of its fit ability to complete the canal, it was stated by Mr. Cromwell that an absolute guaranty as good as a United States bond would be given if the company received the assurance that action antagonistic to its interests would not be taken. Without any assurances, it was said, no positive financial guaranties would be given.

Many inquiries were made as to the purpose of the company in appearing before Congress; whether it was to "head off a rival." This was disavowed by the company's representatives, who said they were making no campaign against the Nicaragua Canal bill, but were confining their efforts to showing that the Panama route was the best one, and that it would be built through the new Panama company without recourse to Government aid.

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY BILL.

Measure Withdrawn Yesterday from the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) on behalf of the Banking and Currency Committee, made a statement in the House to-day to the effect that the vote on the Currency bill reported at the last session had been irregularly taken in the committee, and he therefore asked that the bill be recommitted.

"This does not mean that the bill is to be abandoned?" asked Mr. Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.)

"No, Sir."

"The other side has promised currency reform," continued Mr. Richardson, "and I would like to know if the bill is again to be reported."

"I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet," responded Mr. McCleary.

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., N. Y.,) explained that there had been some irregularity in the vote, and that in order to avoid any show of unfairness to the opponents of the bill this action had been decided upon. There was no objection, and the bill was recommitted.

WELCOME FOR ASTOR BATTERY.

Friends of the Soldiers Meet to Arrange for a Fitting Reception on Their Arrival.

Room 17 of the Astor Court Building, 20 West Thirty-fourth Street, was altogether too small to hold the big crowd of friends and relatives of the members of the Astor Battery, who gathered there last night to arrange a rousing welcome for the boys when they return from their triumphs in the Philippines. It is expected that the battery will arrive in the city some time on Saturday, but if arrangements can be made to leave the sick and injured at their homes along the line the train will not reach the Grand Central Station until Sunday.

When the men do arrive, providing arrangements can be made, they will go direct to the Manhattan Hotel, where a good, square American meal will be served, after which they will parade before leaving for Fort Schuyler, where they are to be mustered out.

The idea of the reception was originated by J. A. Hollister of 195 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, whose son went to Manila with the battery. He conferred with James Taylor of 183 Montague Street, Brooklyn, and W. P. Becker of 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and the three men issued calls for the meeting last night.

Major Louis L. Robinson was chosen as the Chairman and Private S. E. May of the Astor Battery, who was sent home in advance owing to illness, as the secretary.

James Taylor briefly told the plan that had been proposed. He said that it was intended to prepare a meal for the battery to be ready when it arrived. After the meal the corps would parade to some point where they could embark for Fort Schuyler. It had been proposed to have the route of parade along Broadway, from Forty-second Street to the Battery, but Mr. Taylor thought that the men would be too tired to walk so far. Gen. Merritt had been communicated with to learn what United States troops could be secured to act as escort, and Gov. Roosevelt had been asked to review the parade. After the men had been mustered out it was proposed to give them what Mr. Taylor called a "grand time" at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Joseph Beacham, J. Simpson, James Taylor, J. A. Hollister, James H. Ireland, and C. A. Redding were selected as a committee to complete arrangements. It reported that the repast would be served at the Manhattan Hotel, and that it would take $150 to defray expenses. Ninety-three dollars were immediately subscribed in cash. Any one wishing to contribute to the balance can forward the money to the Treasurer of the committee, Joseph Beacham, 16 Cortlandt Street.

Another meeting will be held on Friday evening, as it will be known then when the battery will positively arrive, and all arrangements will be completed on that night.

Garcia's Son in Union College.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Marcio Garcia, a son of the late Gen. Calixto Garcia, entered Union College to-day. He is the first Cuban to take advantage of the offers of the Cuban Educational Society, which was organized for the purpose of giving free education to Cubans in American colleges.

THE NAVY PERSONNEL BILL

Measure Passed Yesterday by the House of Representatives.

SOME AMENDMENTS ATTACHED

Judge Advocates Corps Created, Prize Money Abolished, and the Marine Corps Enlarged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House today passed the Naval Personnel bill without division on the final passage, thus accomplishing what the officers of the navy have striven for during more than a decade.

By the provisions of the measure the line and the Engineer Corps are welded into an amalgamated line, staff officers have positive rank, though their command is limited to their own corps, and a system of voluntary and compulsory retirement on three-quarters pay as of the next higher rank of forty officers a year is established, which is designed to remove the congestion in the lower rank at forty-five. The bill also practically equalizes their pay with that of army officers.

Three important amendments were adopted: One creates a Judge Advocates Corps, another abolishes prize money, and a third provides for the retirement on three-quarters pay of enlisted men and petty officers in the navy after thirty years' service. The House adopted a substitute for the organization of the Marine Corps, by which the corps is to consist of 6,000 enlisted men and petty officers, with general officers and staff. This will increase the Marine Corps by 1,300 men, and increase the cost of its maintenance $1,500,000.

Mr. Cummings, in supporting the proposed retirement system, pointed out that in the French Navy officers were promoted for merit, and that in the English Navy an age limit was fixed for each grade. If an officer reached the age limit he must be retired or promoted. The American Navy was the only one, he said, in which promotion went by seniority. It was the old French system of Louis XVI.

"This bill is to promote the efficiency of the navy," said Mr. Cummings, "and, looking at the Philippines, Russia, Germany, and France, I say you will need an efficient navy within the next ten years."

The amendment was defeated, 52—91.

JUDGE ADVOCATE'S CORPS.

Mr. Southard, (Rep., Ohio,) on behalf of the committee, offered an amendment creating a regular Judge Advocate's Corps. By the terms of the amendment the corps is to consist of one Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Captain; one Assistant Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Commander; one Deputy Judge Advocate General, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, and two Judge Advocates with the rank of Lieutenant. Appointments to this corps may be made from the army or Marine Corps, or from civil life, promotions to be by seniority. The amendment was adopted without division.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) moved to strike out the provision abolishing the two years' sea course for naval cadets. It was defeated.

Mr. Foss offered a committee substitute for Section 14, providing that boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers shall after ten years from date of the warrant be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, &c., to rank with and after Ensigns, and that they shall on promotion have the same pay and allowances now allowed Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps. It was adopted.

The amendment abolishing prize money for the capture or destruction of the enemy's ships in time of war was also adopted without debate or division.

Mr. Cummings offered a committee amendment for the retirement of enlisted men and petty officers of the navy after thirty years' service on three-quarters pay, service in the civil or Spanish-American war to be computed as double time. It was adopted.

MARINE CORPS SUBSTITUTE.

Mr. Meyer, Dem., La.,) on behalf of the committee, offered a substitute for the sections covering the Marine Corps. Under the substitute the Marine Corps would consist of one commandant with the rank of Major General, one Brigadier General, five Colonels, five Lieutenant Colonels, ten Majors, six Captains, sixty First and sixty Second Lieutenants, practically doubling the number of officers provided for in the original bill.

Vacancies are to be filled as far as possible by seniority from the active line, commissions in the present corps not to be vacated. Vacancies after promotion are to be filled by transfer from the line of the navy not above the grade of Junior Lieutenant from those who served as Second Lieutenants in the Marine Corps during the Spanish war, for meritorious non-commissioned officers, or from civil life. Only a portion of the officers are to be appointed before Jan. 1, 1900.

The staff of the Marine Corps is to consist of an Adjutant and Inspector, a Quartermaster, a Paymaster, each with the rank of Colonel; an Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, two Assistant Quartermasters, one Assistant Paymaster, each with the rank of Major, and three Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain.

During service with fleets, senior officers are to hold rank next above their rank in the corps. It provides for 6,000 petty officers and enlisted men.

In response to an inquiry, Mr. Meyer said the substitute would strengthen the Marine Corps 1,300 men and increase the cost $1,500,000. Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) thought the committee was demanding a good deal of the House in asking support for a substitute which had not been passed on by the commission which drafted the Personnel bill. Mr. Meyer said that the late war had demonstrated the necessity for an increase of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Bennett (Rep., N. Y.,) moved to strike from the substitute the provision for a Major General. The men of the Marine Corps were scattered, he said, and never mobilized. The commandant was simply a bureau officer, and not entitled to the rank of Major General.

Mr. Myer said that in the preparation of the substitute the army organization had been followed, but, upon solicitation, he accepted the Bennett amendment striking out the provision for a Major General. The substitute was adopted—85 to 55.

The bill was then reported to the House. Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) demanded a separate vote on the Marine Corps substitute, and it was taken up by yeas and nays and the substitute was adopted—127 to 44. The bill was then passed without division.

NAVAL OFFICERS GRATIFIED.

Hope that the Senate Will Act Promptly on the Bill.

WASHINTON, Jan. 17.—Naval officers are highly gratified to-night with the action of the House in passing the bill for the reorganization of the navy personnel.

It will be necessary to ask the Senate to adopt the example of the House if the bill is to become law before the next Congress. The friends of the bill have been anxious lest Senator Hale should resort to parliamentary expedients to prevent the passage of the measure, to which he has been opposed, but naval officers who have taken the trouble to ascertain his attitude, say that he will offer no stubborn resistance to its passage if he finds that the Senate is disposed to approve the measure.

The navy is in such good standing with Congress that it is believed that the bill will get through if the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate will at once take the bill up and report it. Two or three days, or even a week, given to consideration of it in the committee ought to enable the members of that committee to report it to the Senate so as to secure action in one day, just as in the House.

CONGRESSMEN HOLDING OFFICE.

House Inquiry Extends to Members of Various Commissions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A new aspect was given to-day to the inquiry into the status of Gen. Wheeler and other members of the House who are in the army by the determination of the House Committee on Judiciary to invite statements not only from Gen. Wheeler and the others holding army commissions, but also from those members who are serving or have served on the Hawaiian Commission, the Industrial Commission, and the Anglo-American Commission.

The resolution directing the inquiry ordered a report as to what members, if any, had accepted other offices under the Government. While intended to apply to those officers who had accepted military offices, Major Robbins of Pennsylvania, one of the House members serving in the army, made the point that it applied to all alike who had accepted offices outside of Congress.

Mr. Lorrimer, one of the House members of the Industrial Commission, pointed out that the law creating the commission expressly directed that Senators and Representatives be chosen, also that they serve without pay.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR

CONSTIPATION.

Regulations as to Diet, Exercise, etc., as Prescribed by One of the Most Eminent Physicians.

Constipation affects mostly those who are dyspeptic or who sit too much or too long. It cannot be cured by medicines alone. The following is the prescription of a leading physician:

1st. Take on rising a teaspoonful of Carlsbad Sprudel Salt in a glass of water as hot as you can sip it. Then take a brisk walk out of doors, if you can; if not, keep on your feet and move about indoors. If the trouble is chronic and serious, take another dose in from thirty to sixty minutes. Wait at least half an hour before eating your breakfast.

2d. Never sit down to read or work after breakfast until Nature has found relief. "But I haven't time." You will have time if you rise an hour earlier than before, and a cure is worth that.

3d. Use laxative food—use a gruel of rolled oats and water, no milk; and use HONEY with wheat griddle cakes or with bread. Never touch toast, or milk, except in coffee. Don't eat blackberries or cheese, and never drink tea for breakfast. Use coffee at breakfast, if you can; if not, hot water. Chew all food thoroughly, and never use a liquid to help masticate it. Never use acids or sour fruits, and fruit when cooked is much easier digested than if uncooked.

4th. Why use Carlsbad Sprudel Salt? Because, first, there is no reaction to follow it. You know what that means, if you have taken physics and found yourself worse off than before, the second day afterward; second, because the Genuine Carlsbad Sprudel Salt aids the stomach as well as the bowels in their functions.

You can take the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt less and less steadily as you improve; but never be without a bottle handy. Be sure to use only the Genuine Carlsbad Salt, which is obtained from the celebrated Carlsbad Sprudel Water, and has the signature of EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York, on every bottle.

The World-Renowned FrenchTonic

QUINA-LAROCHE

the unrivalled remedy in Paris for

LA GRIPPE and INFLUENZA.

Indorsed by the medical faculty everywhere for General Debility, Malaria, etc.

Grand National Prize at Paris, 16,600 francs. Sold by all druggists. Paris: 22 Rue Drouot. New York: E. Fougera & Co.

PRAISE FOR ARCTIC HEROES.

The President Asks Congress to Honor and Thank Rescuers of Imprisoned Whalers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President McKinley to-day sent a message to Congress recounting, as "another glorious page in the history of American seamen," the valorous deeds of the officers and men of the revenue cutter bear in rescuing the imperiled whaling fleet in arctic waters last year.

The President tells of the fitting out of the expedition under Capt. Francis Tuttle of the Revenue Cutter Service, the dangers and difficulties of the trip, and of the overland expedition by which First Lieut. David H. Jarvis, Second Lieut. Ellsworth P. Bartholf, and Dr. Samuel J. Cobb carried reindeers to meet the wants of the whalers temporarily. After a graphic recital of the perils encountered, the message adds:

"The hardships and perils encountered by the members of the overland expedition in their great journey through an almost uninhabited region, a barren waste of ice and snow, facing death itself every day for nearly four months over a route never before traveled by white men, with no refuge but at the end of the journey, carrying relief and cheer to 275 distressed citizens of our country—all make another glorious page in the history of American seamen. They reflect by the heroic and gallant struggle the highest credit upon themselves and the Government which they faithfully served. I commend the heroic crew to the grateful consideration of Congress and the American people.

"The year just closed has been fruitful of noble achievements in the field of war, and while I have commended to your consideration the names of heroes who have shed lustre upon the American name in valorous contests and battles by land and sea, it is no less my pleasure to invite your attention to a victory of peace, the results of which cannot well be magnified. The dauntless courage of the men engaged stamps them as true heroes whose services cannot pass unrecognized."

The President concludes by asking the thanks of Congress for the officers and men of the party, with gold medals of honor to those of the overland expedition and $2,500 for the bestowal of rewards to W. T. Lopp and native herders who aided the relief expedition.

EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The annual financial review of THE NEW YORK TIMES, published on Jan. 2, carried a statement of the exports and imports for the calendar year, in which the figures were supplied from the United States Treasury reports for eleven months and estimated for the month of December.

THE TIMES's report put down the total imports at $834,000,000. The official report will show that they were $633,664,624. THE TIMES's report of exports gave them as amounting to $1,258,000,000, while the official report makes them $1,254,925,169. The estimate was made without anticipation of the great record that December was to make for itself.

It turns out that the December exports were larger than those of any previous month in the country's history, being $137,847,448. THE TIMES's estimate of the excess of exports was $624,000,000. The official figures will be $621,260,535.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

TREASURY.—To be Surveyors of Customs—William Barnes, Jr., Port of Albany, N. Y.; John A. Bassarear, Port of Greenport, N. Y.

WAR.—Infantry Arm—To be Major—Capt. George H. Palmer, Sixteenth Infantry, Jan. 11, 1899. First Lieutenants to be Captains—Benjamin W. Atkinson, Sixth Infantry, Aug. 11, 1898; Charles D. Clay, Seventeenth Infantry, Aug. 15, 1898.

NAVY.—The following-named officers in the navy to be advanced for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle, under the provisions of Section 1,506, Revised Statutes—Lieut. Commanders Frederick Singer, John B. Briggs, George P. Colvocoresses, and John A. Norris to be advanced five numbers; Lieut. Edward M. Hughes to be advanced five numbers and to be a Lieutenant Commander, &c.; Chief Engineers James Entwistle, John D. Ford, Richard Inch, George B. Ransom, Frank H. Bailey, and Reynold T. Hall to be advanced three numbers.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JAMES ADAIR.—Deficiency judgment for $14,938 was docketed yesterday against James Adair in favor of Mary A. Chisolm.

JOSEPH GREEN.—Schedules of Joseph Green, jeweler at 426 Sixth Avenue, show liabilities of $7,646, nominal assets of $714, and actual assets of $376.

WILLIAM CALHOUN.—Two judgments for deficiency were docketed yesterday against William Calhoun, in favor of Robert S. Minturn, as trustee for Eliza T. Minturn, $5,840, and as trustee for Mary Quicke for $3,893.

JAMES NEALE PLUMB.—Judgment for $36,306 was entered yesterday against James Neale Plumb of 70 West Thirty-eighth Street, in favor of William Berrian and Charles C. Hibbard, as executors of the estate of Charles H. Contoit, for the amount due with interest on six bonds which he gave, several drafs and bills of exchange, one being dated in San Francisco and another in Washington, D. C., from 1891 to 1896.

MATTHIAS LACKENBRUCH.—Matthias Lackenbruch, wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco at 147 Water Street, who is also Secretary of the D. E. Rose Company, made an individual assignment yesterday to Frederick Wiener. Mr. Luckenbruch has been identified with the tobacco trade for over twenty years. Otto Horwitz, his attorney, said that the assignment was due to shrinkage in values and losses by failure of customers. The liabilities are about $20,000, but he could not state the amount of assets.

JOHN THILLMANN & Co.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the firm of John Thillmann & Co., manufacturers of ornamental plaster and artificial marble at 538 West Fifty-eighth Street, and will appoint Mr. Thilman the receiver. The suit was brought by Mr. Thillmann against his partner, Catharine Menzer, for the legal dissolution of the firm and an accounting. The firm was formed on March 2 last, and was dissolved on Oct. 13. The assets consist of outstanding accounts not yet collected, $8,500, and the liabilities are $1,000.

D. E. ROSE COMPANY.—The D. E. Rose Company manufacturer of cigars and cigarettes at 286 and 288 Elizabeth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick Wiener. David E. Rose is President and Matthias Lackenbruch is Secretary. Mr. Rose has been identified with the cigar business for twenty years, and incorporated this company on March 2, 1893, with an authorized capital stock of $100,000, but its active working capital was said to be only $25,000. The company manufactured principally cheroots, and the margin of profit was small. Otto Horwitz of Horwitz & Samuels, attorneys, said that liabilities, direct and contingent, will amount to $70,000. The assets are large, consisting of plant, outstanding accounts, and merchandise, but he could give no estimate now of their actual value. A meeting of creditors will be held on Friday, and he expected a favorable settlement and resumption of business. The assignment was precipitated by that of M. Lackenbruch, the Secretary, the company having his paper under discount, and he being on some of the company's paper.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Alfred Koehler, salesman at 204 East Twenty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $80,591 and assets $2,576. He was a partner in the late firm of J. M. Koehler & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at 204 East Twenty-sixth Street, who were closed up by the Sheriff in February, 1895. The liabilities are principally on account of that firm. Of the liabilities, $74,936 are unsecured and $5,655 secured. The assets include cash in banks, $718, and judgments, $1,727. The largest creditors are D. M. Koehler, $20,688, and the Murray Hill Bank, $9,612.

Nathan Simon, book agent, who is canvassing for a firm at 156 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,172 and no assets. The liabilities are principally for merchandise, which he bought in 1893 at New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Frederick Keller of 90 Ninth Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $24,482 and assets consisting of a $10,000 life insurance policy, pledged for a loan of $4,815. There are eleven creditors, and the debts were contracted in 1883.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Mayer, who had a meat market at 706 Tremont Avenue, William's Bridge, by two creditors, Armour & Co., $397, and Adolph Freund, $235. They allege that while insolvent, on Sept. 26, he transferred his business and outstanding accounts to Dennis F. Harrigan and Millard Marcuse of this city for a past consideration.

Attachments.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Burlington Savings Bank of Burlington, Vt., for $1,000 in favor of Martha A. Oliver, for money on deposit in the bank, which she claims the bank refused to pay her. It was served on a bank here, which is supposed to have a balance belonging to the Burlington Savings Bank.

Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell has received an attachment against the Samana Bay Fruit Company, a Maine corporation, for $3,278, in favor of De Veaux Powell on an assigned claim for coal sold to the company by the Sterling Coal Company of this city. It was served on the consignees of the first-named company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAIR, James—M. A. Chisolm, deficiency.	14,988
ALEXANDER, Eliza H.—Charles Liess...	79
ADELMAN, Joseph—C. E. Johnson & Co..	212
ABBOTT, Mary A.—Hans Rod others...	$189
BILZ, Reinhold—H. Heppenheimer.....	223
BECKER, Jacob—C. Black.....	376
BARKER, Joseph M.—F. D. Croft and another.....	35
BARRONE, Frederick—N. Owchietti.....	152
BERGER, Ignatz H., and George Brodie—A. Sabinson.....	319
CIRRITO, Joseph—Hudson Plasterboard Company.....	383
CALHOUN, William—R. S. Minturn and another, trustees, &c., deficiency.....	3,893
CALHOUN, William—R. S. Minturn and another, trustees, &c., deficiency.....	5,840
CHIMIENTE, Thomas—G. Lowther, executor, &c.....	113
CURTISS, William H.—C. E. Orvis.....	253
CIMINERO, Pasquale—Eastern Brewing Company.....	948
DOYLE, Margaret—W. P. Michel.....	124
DEAN, William E.—C. B. Morris and another.....	1,214
DEMILLS, Marcus K., and Henry G. Reade—American Type Founders' Company....	138
DOUGLAS, James A.—Rider-Ericson Engine Company.....	72
DREESE, Jules V.—F. J. Gast.....	251
DURYEA, Franklin P., and Ellis G. Potter—C. Hearne.....	314
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OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

We have just received the bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics giving the figures of our export and import trade for the calendar year 1898, with comparison of totals for the preceding five years, as far back as 1893. It is a most remarkable showing.

The feature of the past year that is most striking is, of course, the tremendous excess of exports over imports. For the first time in the history of the country we sent abroad very nearly twice the amount of goods, in value, that we brought in. The total imports were but $633,004,634; the exports were $1,254,925,169; the excess of these was $621,260,535. To put it more broadly, we exported a billion and a quarter and imported five-eighths of a billion dollars' worth. This remarkable excess of exports is the latest of a series, as will be seen from the following table:

Year.	Excess Exports.
1893	$90,899,857
1894	148,789,807
1895	28,196,789
1896	324,257,685
1897	357,113,816
1898	621,260,535
Total	$1,574,511,989

During the past six years, beginning with the year of gloom, anxiety, and depression, 1893, we have, by this record, sold to the world a billion and a half more than we have bought. Neither in extent nor in rapidity has there ever before been such a change in our trade relations. So far as we now recall it surpasses any in the history of any modern nation.

The figures of our total trade, export and import, are also interesting. For the same six years in which this excess of exports was growing, the total foreign trade was as follows:

Year.	Total Trade.
1893	$1,852,000,000
1894	1,502,000,000
1895	1,626,000,000
1896	1,687,000,000
1897	1,842,000,000
1898	1,888,000,000

It will be seen that up to the close of 1895 the volume of foreign trade had not advanced, and that even in 1896, when we exported a billion, the total was not greatly larger than in 1893. The increase of the total the next year, 1897, was due mainly as much to increased imports as to increased exports. It was not until last year that occurred the very great decline of imports, sending the total down lower than it has been in any year since 1895, and leaving the excess of exports at the figures we have given above.

It is much too soon to draw safe general inferences from these figures. We do not know with completeness the forces that have brought about the change. We know, of course, that the most effective factor has been the large crops in our own country coming at a time when competing crops were below the average. Upon the continuance of these complementary conditions, save for a very brief period, we cannot assume to count. While the relative yield of agriculture in the different parts of the globe is necessarily beyond the field of exact or even approximate forecast, it is obvious, however, that the average demand for food is increasing, not merely by the growth of population, but by the advance in general well-being, and by the diversion of labor from agriculture to other forms of industry. On the other hand, there are two causes for the decrease of our imports and the increase of exports, that are independent of agriculture altogether, and are sure to be lasting and progressive. One is the steady falling off in our demand for imports that are the material of our own manufactures, due to our increasing ability to produce the material ourselves. Of this iron and steel are the most familiar and striking example. Akin to this is our increasing capacity to supply for our own markets finished goods formerly imported. The second force is our demonstrated advance in the export of manufactures, which is due purely to superior cheapness and quality, or both. While, therefore, it would be rash to expect any long continuance of the recent amazing excess of exports, it is not at all unreasonable to expect that we shall not again become an importing nation.

THE PRESIDENT AND EAGAN.

During forty-eight hours and more, reflective citizens of the United States had been almost holding their breaths over what seemed to be the apathetic attitude of the Administration over the crying offense of the Commissary General. It had been almost officially given out that the President and the Secretary of War meant to leave the commanding General of the army to treat, if he chose, as a private offense against himself the outrage perpetrated upon the whole army by the Commissary General. That was an awful announcement, because to treat Gen. EAGAN'S offense in that way would have been to announce to the whole army that it was no longer an army but a mere mob, in which everybody had to protect his own official rank and dignity with his own two fists. And this announcement would have been made not only at home, but abroad, and this just at the juncture at which the army had become more important than at any previous time in the history of the country.

Most fortunately the President, as the Commander in Chief, has put an end to all that by ordering the court-martial of an insubordinate and foul-mouthed officer, and, in protecting the discipline of the army, he has incidentally protected Gen. MILES, and not left him to proceed against a public crime as a personal offense. The President deserves the more credit for the very reason that he has left the group of inefficient and insubordinate clerks of the War Department who also are or were officers of the army altogether too much reason to invoke his name and authority for their protection. It is entirely possible that ALGER and the head clerks have been trying to protect the indefensible EAGAN, and have even succeeded in delaying the President's action. One can imagine EAGAN confiding the typewritten statement which has got him into so much trouble to Secretary ALGER and the barnacles. One can imagine the patriotic CORBIN and the efficient LUDINGTON and the rest of them slapping their respective thighs with delight as he specified in what manner he would like to cram the commanding General's lie down the commanding General's throat, and the Secretary slapping his leg with particular enthusiasm when EAGAN read the passage declaring that the public prints which had been guilty of criticising the inaction of the barnacles were guilty of "treason." "That's right; give it to 'em," we can imagine the Secretary exclaiming.

Whether the tableau which arises at once in the imagination be an authentic historical picture or not, it is plain that all the barnacles were interested in seeing that people who had disturbed their foothold or their repose were properly discountenanced, and it cannot be doubtful that they used an influence with the President, which has often been shown to be too great, to prevent any effective dealing with EAGAN'S offense. Luckily for us all, the President, who is so much too much a politician, has also in him a stratum of the citizen-soldier. He was a volunteer, not like Secretary ALGER, but a real soldier and a good one. The best benefit, perhaps, that his service in the army conferred upon him was the perception of the value and utility of discipline. Accordingly, when the offense which EAGAN had committed was borne in upon his attention, he saw at once that the maintenance of the army, as an army, was out of the question if such an offense was to be ignored or condoned. And he took measures, almost as promptly as was consistent with due and dignified deliberation, to make sure that the offense should be duly dealt with. It is true that in this he has done only his duty, but we ought not to forget that he has performed it under conditions that were not less trying and difficult because he himself had made them so.

AGUINALDO'S APPEAL.

AGUINALDO'S plea for the independence and recognition of his Philippine Republic will of course be accepted by Senator HOAR and the Massachusetts anti-expansionists as an unanswerable document. He plants himself upon American precedent and the supposed analogies of our own history. "Suffering, as did the Americans, from alien rule," he says in his memorandum filed in the State Department, his people arose and drove out foreign masters. That statement comes about as near the truth as any the memorandum contains. The fourth ground of AGUINALDO'S demand for recognition will repay examination. It is thus set forth in his memorandum:

"This Government has, according to doctrines laid down by distinguished Secretaries of State, become entitled to recognition by the American Republic."

We owe to HAMILTON FISH, one of the most distinguished of our Secretaries of State, a memorable definition of what constitutes a State and a clear presentation of the political conditions that must exist within a community aspiring to the dignity of independence before it is entitled to be recognized by existing nations. We presume AGUINALDO has never read President GRANT'S special message of June 13, 1870, in which the reasons for not recognizing the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents were stated with convincing force. It has always been understood that this message was from the pen of Secretary FISH. The doctrine set forth in the following passage, based upon the principles laid down in DANA'S well-known note to WHEATON'S "Elements of International Law," though originally stated with reference to recognition of belligerency, applies with equal or even greater force to recognition of independence:

"To justify a recognition of belligerency, there must be, above all, a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient in character and resources to constitute it, if left to itself, a State among nations capable of discharging the duties of a State and of meeting the just responsibilities it may incur as such toward other powers in the discharge of its national duties."

Identically the same doctrine is taught in HENRY CLAY'S report from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the recognition of the independence of Texas in 1836:

"With respect to new powers, the recognition of their governments comprehends, first, an acknowledgment of their ability to exist as independent States, and, secondly, the capacity of their particular governments to perform the duties and fulfill obligations toward foreign powers incident to their new condition. Hence, more caution and deliberation are necessary in considering and determining the question of the acknowledgment of a new power than in that of the new government of an old power."

Fourteen years earlier JOHN QUINCY ADAMS laid down the principle that has always guided us in such matters, that "in every question relating to the independence of a nation two principles are involved, one of right and the other of fact."

It is useless to multiply citations. Upon every occasion when the recognition of sovereignty has been under consideration our Secretaries of State have adhered with fidelity to this safe and just rule. FORSYTH, UPSHUR, BUCHANAN, CLAYTON, WEBSTER, MARCY, CASS, SEWARD, EVARTS, BLAINE, and FRELINGHUYSEN might be made to contribute their testimony to the falsity of AGUINALDO'S assertion that "the first republic of Asia" is entitled to recognition according to the doctrine laid down by our Secretaries of State.

There is another weak point in AGUINALDO'S case. What evidence has he produced to show that he is the chosen leader of the people of the Philippines and not an upstart dictator who has drilled a relatively small number of followers to go through the forms of representative Government? "The Department of State will not recognize a revolutionary Government claiming to represent the people in a South American State until it is established by a free expression of the people," wrote Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN in 1884. AGUINALDO'S title may be clear enough to satisfy the advocates of the "drop 'em and run" policy, but it will not be accepted as unquestioned by those who are unwilling recklessly to disregard law and the traditions of our diplomacy.

Why is it that the anti-expansionists, who almost to a man opposed the recognition of either the belligerency or the independence of the Cubans, are now ardent partisans of the recognition of the Filipinos? Why do they demand a headlong, precipitate policy in disposing of the Philippines when they counseled delay and postponement in the days that preceded the beginning of the war? The President has appointed a commission of exceptionally capable men to investigate the commercial conditions and possibilities of the archipelago, and in order that we may be possessed of full knowledge before we act. The anti-expansionists would forestall knowledge by acting in ignorance now. Their arguments have long since been answered. Now the President has taken away their very name by letting it be known that his policy does not contemplate permanent possession of the Philippines.

THE SENATOR AND THE BISHOP.

Senator RAINES is reported to be "touched and grieved" at the extent to which his celebrated law is evaded by the people of this municipality. "The people there," says this able lawgiver, "have shown that they won't obey a decent excise law, and I think it is about time the privilege was taken away from them."

"The people down there" are the people of Greater New York, about half the population of the State for which Senator RAINES does so much more than his numerical or intellectual share of the legislation. Observe that Solon admits that his grievance is that the habits of these three millions of people do not meet with his approbation, that their sentiment will not support the enforcement of his excise law, and that therefore he means to coerce them with another yet more drastic, and sure to be more extensively evaded. We suppose that RAINES "must have some motive for the stupefying impudence of his proceedings." But we beg him to observe that because Gov. ROOSEVELT, as Police Commissioner thought it his duty to enforce any fool law which he found on the statute book, it does not follow that, as Governor, he will give his approval to any fool law for the regulation of the personal habits of three millions of New Yorkers which may commend itself to the casual Canandaiguan mind.

Meanwhile the same papers which reported the wisdom of RAINES reported the remarks of Bishop POTTER at the meeting in support of the Squirrel Inn. "The saloon," said the Bishop, "is a social necessity." Supply the social necessity to which the saloon ministers without the objectionable accompaniments of the saloon, and the saloon will languish. That is what everybody believes who has paid any real attention to the matter. But Senator RAINES thinks, or pretends to think, that all that is needed to abolish the saloon is to amend a line in his law. Sensible people may wish that the Bishop were in the Legislature if he could be in two places at once. But that does not imply a wish that Mr. RAINES were a Bishop. In fact, we fail to perceive any public function in which the Senator from Canandaigua could be useful.

If Col. ROOSEVELT had at the start explained that his promise to "consult" the Republican leaders meant that he would consult them out loud in the broad light of day, the leaders' satisfaction would have been "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought."

The London Spectator, one of the highest authorities on England's transoceanic empire—and England is the only Christian power that has ever ruled such an empire with success—says of our prospects in the Orient: "If the Americans go on quietly, put down open resistance without cruelty, remedy grand defects in tenure, and make life and property secure, they will find the islanders easy enough to govern." Would not this be a greater service to the people of the Philippines than to leave the same task to themselves, with the practical assurance that failure in it would be followed by anarchy and their ultimate subjection to some European power?

Unquestionably the use made by the elevated road of its stations and cars for advertising purposes is in some degree a nuisance, and in any case it is not a logical or legitimate part of the public franchise granted to the company. If the use were properly regulated and the city got a fair compensation for it there would be no cause for complaint. But as the matter stands the city has no voice in the matter. A valuable privilege is seized by a corporation and abused, and the only notice taken of the fact consists in the introduction of bills at Albany to prohibit the practice, bills which, with all due respect to their actual authors, are open to suspicion as "strikes." The incident shows very plainly the confusion and mischief wrought by our complex system, under which the city cannot and the State will not protect the rights of the public.

The Indian Rights Association has presented to the Senate, through Senator PLATT of Connecticut, a statement of some of the causes of the trouble among the Minnesota Indians last Summer. The chief of these was the way in which the Indians are deprived of the fair value of their timber, and wholly deprived of the land. They are paid, not for the timber actually secured, leaving the land to them, but on the estimated quantity of green timber reported by Government officials. Even if the estimates were carefully and honestly made, this would be an unjust way of dealing, such as could never prevail with people able to protect themselves and assert their own rights. It is needless to say that the estimates are not so made. The remedy proposed by the association is simple and business-like—that the timber shall be measured after it is cut and "banked"—i. e., drawn to the bank of the stream by which it is to be floated—and shall be paid for by this measurement. There will be opposition, of course, from interested persons, but it is to be hoped that in this case as in so many others the shedding of blood may be followed by some measure of justice.

After efforts extending over only seventeen days Mr. FREDERICK S. GIBBS and his friends succeeded in disentangling the snarl which followed the attempt made in December to elect that eminent statesman to membership in the Republican Club, and he is now what can safely enough be described as an almost universal favorite in the organization. What less kindly term would accurately describe a man against whom four less than the fatal thirty-six were cast? Once the club included, or seemed to include, thirty-seven opponents of Mr. GIBBS. Since then investigation has disclosed that really there were only thirty-six, since animosity, emboldened by fiery liquids, had cast a double and therefore illegitimate vote. What has happened to the repeater has not been revealed, but probably he was hanged or disfranchised, or something, and three other foes were changed to friends. This was enough and more than enough, and Mr. GIBBS may well rejoice in his popularity among his party associates.

TRADE UNIONS AND STRIKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your very wise suggestion that the proposed association of English employers should direct its efforts "to preventing rather than to fighting strikes," and that it "should have for one of its objects the creation of adequate means of consultation and mutual enlightenment between employers and employes, in order that both classes may work for the common interests," is by no means "Utopian," but, on the contrary, eminently practical. English employers ought to have more intelligence than to try to "fight trade unions" at this late day, for they know by experience the futility of it, and they also know by experience the advantages of the plan you suggest, having in their own country many successful "joint boards of arbitration and conciliation," on which employers and employes in large and important trades have worked together for the common interest and kept the peace among themselves for the past quarter of a century.

That we also in this country have intelligent employers and workingmen is proved by the following extract from a report of the thirty-third annual convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, held last week at Hartford: "The International Union of Bricklayers and Masons settled all differences between journeymen and employers during the year 1898 by conciliation or arbitration. Not a strike was declared during the year. In New York City the bricklayers have not had a strike for twelve years."

The international union is composed of 350 local unions in the United States and Canada, with a total membership of more than 25,000. MRS. C. R. LOWELL.
New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Refined.

Bobbie—Pop, what is a divine healer?
Papa—A female physician, my son.—Somerville Journal.

Any Color So Long's It's Red.

An Atchison farmer says farmers bite quickest on red-painted machinery on long time.—Atchison Globe.

On the Contrary.

"Isn't that a fire-alarm bell that's ringing?"

"Well, I should say not. That's the bell of the Universalist Church."—Chicago Tribune.

One Beauty.

"These resolutions are convenient things."

"Yes, they are. You can break 'em all with the satisfaction of knowing that you can make a lot more just as good."—Syracuse Herald.

A Feminine View.

Kate—So Carrie is to be married. I suppose she is very happy?

Ruth—Happy? I should say so! Mr. Fixton, her fiancé, doesn't amount to much, but her trousseau is just elegant.—Boston Transcript.

MAN'S UPS AND DOWNS.

From The Cleveland Leader.

One who had found the world all bright
Fell by the wayside, on a day,
But Hope bent down and kissed his cheek,
And bade him rise and go his way.

He toiled in hungry loneliness,
The friends he knew in former days
Forgot, somehow, to seek him out,
Or help him on with words of praise.

The weary years dragged slowly by—
One morning Fame stood at his door,
And, lined up in an anxious row,
Were all the friends he'd known before.

So failure or success attends
The man who loses or who wins
That he may know where friendship ends,
And where self-interest begins.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another almost Springlike day made the unknown fashionable avenues and streets lively and gay all through the late morning and afternoon hours of yesterday. The first of the two dramatic breakfasts in aid of the Society of Decorative Art at the Astoria brought a crowd of well-known women and a few men there, and the afternoon was devoted to driving and calling. The second performance of the Wagner cycles, that of "Die Walküre," was better attended by the fashionable element than the first, as there was no dance or ball last evening. The boxholders, however, did not take kindly to the 7 o'clock opening, and there were many empty boxes until 8 o'clock and afterward.

***

Three little plays formed the programme of the first dramatic breakfast at the Astoria yesterday. One of these, "The Vagabond," which was played by Mr. Foster Lardner, Mrs. Rachel Crothers, and Mr. Felix Morris, was substituted at the last moment for "A Will and a Way," in which Miss Cissy Loftus was to have made her first appearance as an actress. Miss Loftus was taken ill on Monday evening, and had to send word of her inability to appear. The little one-act play "Locked Out," adapted from the French by Mrs. Leon Harvier, was prettily played by Miss Grace Filkins, (Mrs. Commander Marix,) who played with Charles Coghlan in "The Royal Box" last year, and Mr. John Kellard, and was greatly enjoyed by the audience. The programme concluded with Hamilton Aide's "An Amateur Rehearsal," given by the courtesy of Mr. Daniel Frohman, in which Mr. Edward J. Morgan played Mr. Jarvis, Miss Adelaide Keim took the part of the invisible Kate Oldfield, Mr. E. H. Wilkinson appeared as the butler, and Miss Hilda Spong as Miss Woffington Oldfield. Miss Spong and Mr. Morgan had their audience from the first, and the farce went with a decided snap. Miss Spong's gown of black net, trimmed with jet, designed by Mrs. Robert Osborn, produced a chorus of "Ohs!" and "Ahs!" from the feminine part of the audience. The plays were produced under Mrs. Osborn's management, and Mr. Burr McIntosh acted as stage director.

***

The breakfast which followed the plays, and which was served at small tables in the Astor Gallery, was a gay scene. The menu was a delicious one. Among those at the plays and the following breakfast were Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. J. W. Pinchot, Mrs. George W. Kidd and Miss Kidd, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mrs. J. A. Lattman, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Miss Remsen, Commodore and Mrs. Postley, Mrs. Benjamin Knower, Mrs. Samuel Penniman, Mrs. Wertheim, Mrs. Jules Bache, Mrs. Joseph Livingston, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. F. A. Johnson, Mrs. Francis McNeil Bacon, Jr., Miss Maud Leland, Miss Jennings, Mrs. C. L. Bucki, Mrs. Martin, Miss Chauncey, Mrs. Carl Schefer, and Mrs. H. R. Duval. The officers and some of the managers of the Society of Decorative Art had the artists who had previously appeared as their guests at this breakfast.

***

Mrs. Sidney de Kay, 50 West Ninth Street, will give a tea on Saturday afternoon for Miss Emily Livingston Mason. This will be for the younger set. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schefer of 40 West Thirty-seventh Street have sent out cards for a cotillion on Feb. 7. Mrs. Douglas W. Burnham, 61 Park Avenue, has issued cards for Wednesdays. Col. and Mrs. C. T. Alexander will receive on Mondays. Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and Miss Jones, 116 West Seventy-second Street, will be at home Wednesdays. Mrs. Charles Albert Heaton at the New Netherland Hotel will have four Saturdays, beginning on Jan. 21. Mrs. Robert Gillespie, 50 West Fifty-third Street, has issued cards for Wednesdays, and Mrs. Henry Rose, 80 Madison Avenue, for Thursdays.

***

Cards were received yesterday for a musicale to be given by Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at her house, 640 Fifth Avenue, on Jan. 26. This will be one of the largest affairs of its kind of the season. Mme. Nordica and other artists of the opera have been engaged to sing.

***

To-day will bring receptions at the residence of Mrs. de Peyster Ricketts, 115 East Seventy-ninth Street, the fifth and last of their Wednesdays at home; the concert and reception at the Astoria in aid of St. Vincent's Hospital, and the weddings of Mr. A. J. Smith and Miss Julia Post Hard, second daughter of Mr. Anson W. Hard, at St. Bartholomew's, at 3:30 P. M., and of Mr. Frederic Kellogg Hollister and Miss Harriet M. Shelton at St. Thomas's at four o'clock. The opera is the only diversion for the evening, and as "The Huguenots" is to be sung with a phenomenal cast, the house will be a very brilliant one.

***

Miss Helen Gould gave the first of two receptions at her residence at Forty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. The reception in a way was given to introduce Miss Gould's brother, Mr. Frank Gould. Mrs. George J. Gould, with Miss Gould and Mr. Frank Gould, received the guests, and Mrs. Russell Sage, Miss Ethel Gould, Miss Anna Palen, Miss Virginia Orton, and Mrs. Ida Northrop were also present, and assisted in receiving. The affair was not a formal one. Miss Gould will give her second reception on Jan. 27, when Mrs. Edwin Gould will receive with her.

***

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster gave the first of three receptions at their residence yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Newbold Morris and Miss Frances Pell received with Mrs. and the Misses de Peyster.

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Mrs. Crawford, the Paris correspondent of London Truth, in describing a luncheon recently given by Mrs. Drake of Boston in Paris, at which were the Marchioness of Anglesey and the Countess Boni de Castellane, says of the latter: "She is a really pleasing person, and shows no self-consciousness or any soupçon purse pride. I should say that she is intellectual and has a strong individuality. She wore a gray cloth dress, a close-fitting black jacket, and a black felt hat, with several black feathers attached at the side by a magnificent diamond clasp. The muff and collarette were of chinchilla fur. She has a quick, dark, penetrating, but not by any means uncharitable, eye. The features seem less strong than a few years ago, and altogether the face is interesting and full of character." Mrs. Crawford hardly mentions the Marchioness of Anglesey, who was Miss King of Georgia, and who, after obtaining a divorce from the Marquis, has lived at Versailles. Her married life was short and very stormy, and she has taken no notice of the Marquis's death, which occurred last Summer. Mrs. Eugene Cruger, who was Mrs. Meta Kane Bell of New York, is another young American widow resident in Paris, who had marital troubles, and who did not go into mourning for her husband, who died last May. Mr. Cruger's first wife, who was Miss Blanche Spedden, married Mr. Frederick Tams of this city. Mrs. Eugene Cruger, the Marchioness of Anglesey, and Mrs. George Law have been called the three beautiful American widows in Paris this year, and they have made quite a sensation in society. Prince Henri d'Orleans has been very attentive in turn to each.

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There were a number of "at homes" and receptions yesterday afternoon. Among those receiving were Mrs. Pio Echeverria and Mrs. Romaine C. Nichols, 500 Madison Avenue, Mrs. Edward H. Landon and Miss Grinnell, 42 East Sixty-sixth Street; Mrs. James J. Higginson and the Misses Higginson, 16 East Forty-first Street; Mrs. E. La Montagne and Miss La Montagne, 24 West Fifty-fourth Street; Mrs. Louis Haggin, 567 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Clarence Postley, 871 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Charles W. Welling and the Misses Welling, 46 Park Avenue, and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, at the Blenheim.

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The funeral of Joseph Marié took place at St. Francis Xavier's Church at 9:30 yesterday morning, and was largely attended, chiefly by the members of the old French Catholic families of this city. The mourners were Mrs. Marié, the widow; Miss Leontine and Miss Josephine Marié, the daughters; Mr. Peter Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Marié, Mrs. S. S. Marié, Mr. and Mrs. Barnewell, and Mrs. Helen Carleton. A solemn high mass was sung. The burial was in Greenwood.

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The St Louis, which sails to-day for Southampton, has quite a large passenger list of well-known people. Among those booked to sail are Capt. Arthur Paget, who has been in this country for a short visit, and his brother, Sydney Paget, who is interested with Mr. W. C. Whitney in his racing stud, and who goes abroad for a visit; Mr. John Cross by Brown and Miss Brown, Mr. John Ridgely Carter of New York, Mr. Howard Crosby Butler, James N. Norris and Miss Laura N. Norris of Philadelphia; William Brevoort Potts, I. O. Van Duzer, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wilkinson Stetson and Miss Stetson, who are now living in London, and who have been on a month's flying visit to New York; Mr. Charles P. Clark and Miss Clark, Bancroft G. Davis, and Mr. E. Fischoff, the son-in-law of M. Sedelmeyer of Paris, who has been in this country since October. The Cymric has, among other passengers booked, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Vail, and Mr. and Mrs. John V. White.

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The death of Mrs. Annie Sutton Goodwin, the wife of Henry J. Goodwin and the mother of Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, took place yesterday at her late residence, 14 East Eleventh Street. Mrs. Goodwin was the elder of the beautiful Sutton girls, the daughters of the late Cornelius K. Sutton, who was an old and respected merchant in this city. Mrs. Goodwin was as a young girl very beautiful. She made an early marriage, her husband being young Stephens, the son of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, whose novels and tales were very fashionable a generation ago. One daughter, Clara, was the issue of this marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were not happy in their married life, and after some years they were divorced and both remarried. Mrs. Stephens became the wife of Henry J. Goodwin, who survives her. Her daughter, Miss Clara Stephens, was a belle in New York ten years ago, when she married Willie Havemeyer, the son of a former Mayor of the city. Their married life was very brief, and after Mrs. Havemeyer had obtained a divorce she remarried, her second husband being the well-known young clubman, the late "Jack" Bloodgood. The death of Mr. Bloodgood last year and the début of Mrs. Bloodgood on the stage in a small part in "The Conquerors" during his illness are events still fresh to memory. Another sister of Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall died two years ago very suddenly of pneumonia. A little daughter died a few days after the mother. Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall had been separated for some time. A third sister married first one of the Whitney family of Boston, and at his death Mr. Ely-Goddard of this city. Mrs. Goddard died six years ago, and Mr. Ely-Goddard is living in the City of Mexico. Mrs. Goddard's daughter by her first marriage, Miss Louise Whitney, who has been living with her aunt, the only surviving sister of Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Walter Crosby, has recently announced her engagement. Mr. Stephens, the first husband of Mrs. Goodwin, and the father of Mrs. Bloodgood, has been recently divorced from his second wife in Cleveland, Ohio. She is now Mrs. Billings.

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The third Fortnightly Dance took place last evening at Sherry's. The guests were received by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield and Mrs. Biddle. Russell Landale led the cotillion. The favors were the usual fancy trifles given out at these popular dances.

Mrs. Roosevelt's First Reception.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will give her first at home to Albany society at the Governor's mansion to-morrow afternoon. She will be assisted in receiving by Mrs. William J. Wallace, Mrs. William Gorham Rice, Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Mrs. Henry M. Sage, Mrs. Curtis N. Douglass, Mrs. Bayard Van Rensselaer, Mrs. John C. Davis, Mrs. John T. McDonough, Mrs. Henry Hun, Mrs. James P. Boyd, Mrs. Edward Bowditch, and the following of the younger set: Miss Mary Wasson, Miss Nellie Hale, Miss Cora Oliver, Miss Ellen Hun, Miss Mary Bowditch, and Miss Ruth Pruyn.

BROOKLYN'S IHPETONGA BALL.

Arthur M. Hatch Leads the Cotillion with Miss Mary Stillman.

The Ihpetonga Ball took place last night in the Art Association Rooms and the assembly rooms of the Academy of Music, on Montague Street, Brooklyn. The walls were covered with rose pink and hung with antique tapestries set in narrow gilt moldings. At intervals on the four sides of the big room of the Art Association were white pilasters with gilded capitals, supporting a cornice in artistic design in white and gold, studded with hundreds of incandescent lights. The pilasters rested on bases five feet high, and on each were vases filled with roses and lilies. Rich silks were draped about the two music stands.

The guests were received by Mrs. A. A. Low, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield and Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of A. A. Low, Edward H. Litchfield, William Cary Sanger and Arthur M. Hatch. The supper was served in the Academy Assembly Rooms at small tables. After which the cotillion was danced, Arthur H. Hatch leading with Miss Mary Stillman. Sashes were distributed to the men as favors, while the ladies received large wreaths of artificial flowers tied with ribbons.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Homans—Barrow.

The marriage of the Rev. Rockland T. Homans and Miss Mary Adelaide Barrow, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Barrow, 165 West Fifty-eighth Street, took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in St. Thomas's Church. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, the rector, performed the ceremony, assisted by Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Kranz of St. Matthew's Church, the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet of St. Ann's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Hughes of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. Miss Lillie Fraser was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Susie T. Homans, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Helen S. Abernathy, cousin of the bride; Miss Susie Van Volkenburg, and Miss May Bishop. Edmund Parish was best man, and the ushers were the Rev. William O. Baker, the Rev. Oliver S. Newell, the Rev. Richard D. Pope, the Rev. Henry Messler, Robert Peet, and Frederick H. Whitin. The bridegroom is the son of the Rev. James E. Homans.

White duchesse lace effectively trimmed the white satin gown of the bride. Her veil of tulle was fastened with orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and valley lilies. The bridesmaids were in pretty Gainsborough costumes of white organdie over light-green silk. Large kerchiefs of mousseline de soie were crossed over their bodices. Picture hats were worn, and dainty baskets of pinks were carried by each. The attendants came down the aisle to meet the bride to the strains of the Coronation March from "The Prophet," while the marriage hymn was used for the processional. A small reception for the bridal party and near relatives of the bridal couple took place at the home of the bride's parents following the ceremony.

Davis—King.

James Edward Davis and Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Alsop King, were married yesterday afternoon at Calvary Church, the Rev. Dr. Parks, the rector, officiating. Miss Caroline King Lee was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Eloise Davis, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Cornelia Delafield, daughter of Dr. Francis Delafield. William B. Potts was best man, and the ushers were Alexis Reed McIlraine, Morgan Davis, Seymour Cromwell, Graham Stokes, Brinkerhoff Thorne, and Charles Van Rensselaer.

The bride was gowned in white satin, handsomely trimmed in old lace, her veil of the same being caught to her coiffure with several diamond ornaments, and a spray of orange blossoms. She carried a large bouquet of white orchids and valley lilies. The bride's attendants wore effective costumes of white lace draped over lilac silk. The short tulle veils worn instead of hats and fastened with bunches of lilac tips added to the pretty effect, which was further increased by immense shower bouquets of mauve orchids. Owing to the mourning of the bride's family the small reception at the home of the bride's parents, which followed the ceremony, was restricted to members of the two families and intimate friends.

Waterman—Miller.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 17.—E. D. Morgan Waterman of New York and Miss Marie Ferree Miller of Pittsburg, Penn., were married at the Rennert to-day at high noon. Robert W. Dean of Providence, R. I., was best man, and Miss Jane Peebles, a cousin of the bride, of Pittsburg, Penn., was maid of honor. The bride was given away by her father, John Henry Miller. The bridegroom is a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of several well-known clubs. He is a partner in the banking firm of Ashwell & Co., and is a nephew of the late Gov. E. D. Morgan. The bride is well known in Pittsburg and Baltimore society. Among the guests at the wedding were: Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Woods, Jr., of New York; Mrs. W. C. Ashwell and Miss Isabel Ashwell of New York, Mrs. Peebles of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner of Philadelphia, Edward Smith of Philadelphia, R. C. Campbell of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Burke of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Geer of Chambersburg, Penn., and J. T. Hoag of New York.

McCooey—Seaman.

John H. McCooey, Assistant Secretary to the Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn, and Miss Catharine I. Sesnon were married in St. Augustine's Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Edward McCarthy officiated. G. W. Donohue was best man, and the maid of honor was Miss May A. Sesnon, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were the Misses Margaret J. and Anna C. McCooey, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Anna Betts and Miss Clotilda Shea. The ushers were James F. McGee, William E. Wise, J. Randolph Page, Frank C. Gaffney, and George E. Gallagher. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, 35 Sterling Place.

THE WAGNER CYCLE.

"Die Walkure" Given at the Metropolitan Opera House in the Nibelung Series.

After a mild infusion of Gounod and Verdi, the genuine tincture of Wagner came to the surface at the Metropolitan Opera House last night once again. "Die Walküre" was given on the second evening of the extra series of performances for the presentation of "Der Ring des Nibelungen." Owing to the fact that the drama was to be given without any cuts whatever, the performance began at 7:10 P. M. At that time most of the audience was in the house, though there were naturally many latecomers. It was a very attentive audience, and its applause at the ends of the acts was hearty. The restoration of the parts usually omitted made it a long performance. The first act has generally been presented in full, and so has the last. The restorations were, therefore, chiefly in the second act. The scenes between Wotan and Fricka, Wotan and Brünnhilde, and Siegmund and Sieglinde have been sacrificed to the needs of condensation. Last night these were given without curtailment.

There is no doubt that the continuity of Wagner's musical plan is impaired by the customary cuts, but it is also certain that the passages of explanation are unnecessary to those who have already heard "Das Rheingold." Yet it is interesting to hear these works exactly as they came from the mind of their creator. As far as the scene between Wotan and Fricka goes, that should, indeed, never be cut. In this scene is contained the sum and substance of the ethical thought which underlies the failure of Wotan's plan for escaping the consequences of his violation of his own godhood in the rape of the ring. It is the scene which makes complete the exposition of the character of the unfortunate father of the gods, who is, when all is said and done, the real hero of the trilogy. It is he who is foredoomed by fate from the beginning, and his act produces all the tragedy that follows. Without the whole of his scene with Fricka the

MR. MORLEY FEARS JINGOES

Prevailing Spirit of Imperialism Threatens the World, He Says.

BRINGS MILITARISM AND WAR

Declares that He Foresees Daily Growing Expenditures and Increased Power for Privileged Classes.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for Montrose burghs, addressing his constituents this evening at Brechin said he entirely concurred with the reasons which led Sir William Vernon Harcourt to resign the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Commons.

It was his own intention, he declared, to retire from active and responsible participation in the formal counsels of the heads of the Liberal Party, although his zealous and eager co-operation could always be counted upon for the advancement of every Liberal cause.

Mr. Morley proceeded to criticise the "prevailing spirit of jingoism and imperialism." He denounced it as "entirely opposed to all the lessons of Mr. Gladstone"—lessons to which he would feel himself untrue were he to allow himself to drift in acquiescence with a course of policy which he believed "injurious to our material prosperity, to the national character, and to the strength and safety of the imperial state."

He frankly admitted that he took a pessimistic view of the difficulties threatening throughout the world. "I think," he exclaimed, "we are nearer the beginning of them than the end." It was his firm conviction that "the prevailing spirit of imperialism must inevitably bring militarism, a gigantic daily growing expenditure, increased power to aristocrats and privileged classes, and war."

THE BUNDESRATH ATTACKED.

Declared to Have Offended Germany's Sense of Justice in Deciding the Lippe Succession.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—In the Reichstag today Herr Leuzmann, Freisinnige People's Party, raised the question of the Lippe-Detmold succession, strongly criticised the decision of the Federal Council, and called upon the people of Detmold to draft their succession law without delay.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, defended the Federal Council. He pointed out that its decision was entirely reserved regarding the position of the Lippe Legislature in respect to the rights of the princely house, and he justified the action of the Council in not entering into the merits of the dispute. Finally the Chancellor suggested the possibility of a rapprochement of the contestants at a later stage of the proceedings.

Prince Hohenlohe's statement was listened to in chilly silence.

Dr. Lieber, leader of the Clerical Party, declared the Lippe Legislature alone was competent to deal with the question, adding that the Federal Council had done serious injury to the national sense of justice.

The Minister of the Interior, Count Posodowsky-Wehner, protested against the tone of Herr Leuzmann's remarks. He said the only desire of the Federal Council is to find a peaceful solution in the interest of the peace of the empire, in the conflict between the two States.

After further debate the estimates of the Imperial Chancellor's department were agreed to.

The evening papers comment upon the statement of Prince Hohenlohe as very unsatisfactory and as leaving the vital points untouched. Meanwhile Lippe has been further annoyed by powerful Prussia. The Lippe Diet has been compelled to adjourn because it was found that the railway project with the Westphalian Railroad Company had failed owing to the opposition of the Prussian Government.

JOHN DALY IN POLITICS.

The Former Irish Prisoner May Become Limerick's Mayor.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—Under the new Irish Local Government act, John Daly, the former political prisoner, and his supporters have captured twenty-four out of the forty seats comprised in the new Limerick Corporation, and Daly is almost certain to be elected Mayor of that city unless he is declared to be disqualified.

THE FALLS OF FOYERS LOST.

British Ship Strikes a Rock Off Helgoland and Sinks.

HAMBURG, Jan. 17.—The British ship Falls of Foyers, which sailed from Junin, Peru, last September, for this port, struck a rock off Helgoland, an island in the North Sea, and immediately sunk in deep water. She is a total loss. The crew landed at Cuxhaven to-day.

The Falls of Foyers was a double-deck, four-mast ship of 1,863 tons net and 2,009 tons gross register. She was built of iron by Russell & Co. of Greenock in April, 1883, for the Ship Falls of Foyers Company, Limited, and hailed from Glasgow. Her length was 274.1 feet; breadth, 41.1 feet, and depth, 24 feet. She was last surveyed in San Francisco, in April, 1897. Capt. Pryde was her commander.

REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

President Awaits Reinforcements, While the Rebels Hold the Capital.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 17.—Well authenticated advices from Bolivia say that the President of the Republic, Gen. Cevero Fernandez Alonzo, with his troops, is still at Viacha, awaiting reinforcements, before advancing upon the capital, La Pas, which is in the hands of the revolutionists.

The revolutionary commanders have 2,500 well-armed men, and count upon the enthusiastic support of the population of the city. They believe that the fortifications are impregnable and that, in the event of a siege, victory is assured to the revolutionary cause.

President Alonzo's wife arrived to-day by steamer at Mollendo, Peru.

GERMANY AND OUR TARIFF.

Appeal Against Appraisements on Velvet, Cologne and Chocolate.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—To-day was published the full text of the appeal submitted to the Government on Saturday last by the manufacturers of cotton velvets, eau de cologne, and chocolate, with a view to inducing the Washington authorities to rescind the latest interpretation of the tariff appraisement of those articles.

The appeal refers to the decision of the United States Supreme Court of Dec. 27 last, which it attempts to controvert, claiming that such a ruling is unfair to German exporters, since the goods affected are made in bond with duty-free imported raw material. To appraise these goods with the amount of the German duty added would be, the appeal contends, an injustice, and "the American Consuls have always certified invoices on this understanding."

The new United States Consul General in Berlin, Mr. Frank Mason, in the course of an interview regarding the foregoing complaint to-day, said that he had no doubt it would be discussed, along with other complaints, in the commercial treaty negotiations at Washington.

Art Treasures for Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 17.—Carl Jacobsen, a well-known brewer has notified the municipal authorities here of his intention to present the city with his splendid collection of art treasures, valued at over five million crowns, on condition that a suitable building is provided for their care and display.

Iglesias Visits Queen Victoria.

PORTSMOUTH, England, Jan. 17.—President Rafael Iglesias of Costa Rica visited Queen Victoria at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, this afternoon. The warships here dressed ship and fired a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the President.

FRANCO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

Bismarck, It Is Said, Once Hoped to Drive France Into Such an Alliance.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Ever since the much-discussed conference in Berlin on Jan. 8 between Emperor William and the Marquis de Noailles, French Ambassador to Germany, a section of the French press has been actively discussing the possibility of a Franco-German alliance. The idea is meeting with approval in certain quarters, now that Frenchmen have come to regard England, rather than Germany, as the national enemy.

M. Ernest Daudet, the novelist, is an earnest advocate of such an entente, which the Courier du Soir considers "quite possible."

Le Soir publishes to-day some alleged conversations of the late Prince Bismarck during the closing years of his life, according to which his dream was to found a colonial empire. Fearing, however, that this would alarm British interests, he determined to force France into colonial enterprises, hoping thereby to embroil her with Great Britain, and to drive her into the arms of Germany and Russia. This new triple alliance Bismarck believed would force England to draw back and to allow Germany to establish colonies in complete security.

This exposition of Bismarckian policy, says Le Soir, explains the whole secret of the present attitude of Germany.

FRANCE DESIRES PEACE.

M. Cambon Says the Anglo-French Friction Over the Fashoda Incident Was Exaggerated.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The French Ambassador here, M. Paul Combon, replying to an address of the International Arbitration Association at the Embassy here today, said no feeling of hostility toward the British existed in France. The press on both sides, he added, had exaggerated the little friction over the Fashoda incident, which was only temporary.

He assured the people of Great Britain that neither the French Nation nor the Government of France desired war, and, speaking from experience, M. Cambon could say that no European Nation desired war. On the contrary, there was an earnest wish for peace, and France cordially supported the Czar's aims. But the Ambassador feared that their practical realization will be a long time coming.

FRANCE AND OUR WAR.

M. Delcasse Will Express Views on the Hispano-American Conflict.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—There was considerable interest taken in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the announcement that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, will seize an opportunity at the close of the discussion of the Foreign Office vote of the Budget to express his views on the Hispano-American war, the Catholic protectorate in the East, and the Fashoda Incident.

FATAL RIOTS IN HUNGARY.

Election Disturbances and an Agrarian Revolt Which Is Spreading.

BUDAPEST Jan. 17.—A fierce election riot took place to-day at Uj-Szent-Anna, in the County of Arad, Hungary, and it is reported that four persons were killed and sixteen injured. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of disturbance from the town of Arad.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Budapest correspondent of The Daily Mail says that an agrarian revolt is in full swing in the Arad District. Fierce conflicts have taken place, in which sixteen rebels and ten soldiers have been killed, and the rebellion is rapidly spreading.

COLUMBUS'S BONES EXPOSED.

The Casket Containing the Remains Opened in Cadiz, Spain.

CADIZ, Jan. 17.—The casket containing the remains of Christopher Columbus, which arrived here yesterday on board the Spanish cruiser Conde de Venadito, and which were transferred to the auxiliary cruiser Giralda, formerly the British yacht of that name owned by Mr. Harry McCalmont, for conveyance to Seville, has been opened. About thirty bones and some ashes were found in the casket.

It was reclosed and will be received at Seville with great solemnity and deposited in the Cathedral. The route of the procession will be lined with troops.

REICHSRATH'S TROUBLES BEGIN.

A Motion to Impeach the Austrian Ministry Defeated.

VIENNA, Jan. 17.—The Reichsrath reassembled to-day. Herr Funke and his friends made a motion impeaching the whole Ministry on account of the administrative decrees regarding the Provisional Budget and the Ausgleich.

When a motion was made to pay a tribute of respect to Count Jules von Falkenhayn, the former Minister of Agriculture, who died last week, the members of the German People's and Progressist parties left the House amid Rightist cries of "Shame."

A motion to make the impeachment of the Ministry the sole business of the House on Thursday was defeated by a vote of 165 to 101, after which the House adjourned until Thursday.

PRUSSIAN FINANCES FAVORABLE

Minister Miquel Tells the Diet There Is a Surplus.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day the Vice President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, introduced the estimates. In so doing he exhaustively explained his financial proposals, but owing to the defective acoustic properties of the new chamber his remarks were mostly inaudible.

The Minister drew attention to the favorable position of the Prussian finances, especially in comparison with those of the empire as a whole. The accounts of 1897-8, he pointed out, closed with a surplus of 99,264,000 marks, and the current estimates showed a surplus of 74,370,000 marks. The new budget, he continued, provided for an increased expenditure of 141,000,000 marks, compared with the last burget, but, the Finance Minister added, there was a corresponding increase in the revenue.

The House then adjourned until Jan. 21.

IRISH ELECTION RESULT.

The Waning Power of Parnellism—Women Allowed to Vote.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—Judging from the results already known at midnight, the Irish elections to-day have been remarkable for the success of the Laborites and the waning power of Parnellism. The new feature is that women were allowed to vote for the first time.

In Dublin the representation of labor has been quadrupled, while the Parnellites have secured little more than half their former strength, although, owing to internal dissensions in Mr. John Redmond's party, it is rather difficult to give an accurate estimate. Mr. Redmond himself has been elected for one ward, but he did not head the poll, and therefore misses the Aldermanship. Mr. Timothy Harrington (member of Parliament for the Harbor Division of Dublin) is in the same boat, having been topped by a new Laborite.

In Cork the Parnellites have done better; but they have failed to retain their former ascendency, having now only a majority of one over the Dillonites, while the Laborites have secured nine seats.

Wherever, however, the issue was between a Parnellite and an anti-Parnellite and the question was squarely fought, without internal squabbles, as at Kilkenny and Wexford, the Parnellites were victorious. Speaking generally, there is an increase of Nationalist power but nothing like a rigorous exclusion of Unionists.

Exonerates a German Editor.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Herr Schmidt, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, has voluntarily informed the Public Prosecutor at Magdeburg that he was solely responsible for the publication in the Socialist Volksstimme of the article purporting to be a conversation between the Prince of Bagdad and his tutor, on account of which the editor, Herr August Mueller, was sentenced last week to forty-nine months' imprisonment on the charge of lèse majesté. The whole case must now be reopened.

WAR THROUGH A CAMERA

Illustrated Leoture by Mr. Elmendorf at Carnegie Lyceum.

VIVID PICTURES FROM CUBA

Instantaneous Views of the Destruction of Cervera's Squadron and of Rough Riders in Camp.

Dwight L. Elmendorf gave his illustrated lecture on "The Santiago Campaign and Destruction of Cervera's Fleet—War Through a Camera" at Carnegie Lyceum last night, for the benefit of the kindergarten and general work of the Union Settlement Association. The hall was well filled.

It was Mr. Elmendorf's first public lecture on this subject, although he recently displayed his collection of war pictures in private before the University Club, the Yale Club, and the Columbia Alumni Association. The pictures showed remarkable results obtained by the use of the telephoto lens in making photographs. The views had been taken instantaneously, and showed the war scenes in color and re-recorded important incidents of the conflict as they actually happened.

The lecturer operated his stereopticon himself from the centre of the balcony, the pictures being thrown upon a screen at the front of the stage. His voice is very clear, and his words were heard distinctly in all parts of the auditorium.

The first views shown were of the battleship Maine before and after its destruction in Havana Harbor, and these provoked demonstrations on the part of the audience. Several scenes among the men of Troop A, New York Volunteer Cavalry, were shown, and one view of about a dozen of these men on their horses looked very lifelike, and some of them were immediately recognized by friends in the lecture hall. One man near the centre of the house could not repress his admiration of the view, and shouted "Hello, Joe!" causing the audience to laugh heartily.

There were numerous pictures taken among the "Rough Riders," and a very impressive one of these showed the regiment kneeling and sitting on the grass in camp with uncovered heads on a Sunday listening to a sermon by their Chaplain, "Fighting Parson" Brown. Another view showed the three mascots of the regiment—the eagle "Teddy," the little dog "Cuba," and the wildcat "Josephine."

The lecturer showed several groups of Cubans, and said they were always anxious to be photographed. His remarks and the pictures he exhibited did not give a pleasing impression of these people.

But the most remarkable pictures, of course, were those taken during various battles, and a printed description will give little idea of their impressions upon the spectator. The appended list outlines in general the ground covered by the stereopticon slides:

The Maine before and after the explosion.
The camp at Tampa.
The embarkation on the transports for Cuba.
The blockading fleet.
The landing of troops at Siboney.
Cuban refugees.
Starting for the front.
Scenes on the way.
Grimes's battery firing the first gun at San Juan.
On the battlefield.
In the trenches.
The entrance to Santiago Harbor, showing the Reina Mercedes and the Merrimac.
The Oregon firing at Cervera's fleet.
The fleet in flames.
Our victorious fleet at Santiago fleet.

Mr. Elmendorf took his pictures of the naval engagement from the cruiser and flagship New York, standing at his camera while the men stood at their guns. Some of Cervera's ships coming out of the harbor are first shown, and then the chase is followed. One picture of the Vizcaya, taken immediately after the explosion of her magazines, shows an immense cloud of smoke rolling straight upward, through which the outlines of the vessel are dimly distinguished.

The Union Settlement, which will be benefited materially as a result of last night's lecture and exhibition, was established about five years ago for work on the east side. The Settlement House is at 237 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, while the field of endeavor covers territory stretching from Ninety-sixth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and from Lexington Avenue eastward. Its aim is to promote in every way the welfare of this particular neighborhood, the population of which, it has been estimated, reaches nearly 100,000 people.

The officers of the Settlement Association are: President—Charles Cuthbert Hall; Vice President—Cleveland H. Dodge; Secretary—Chauncey W. Goodrich; Treasurer—Robert C. Ogden; Headworker—William E. McCord; Assistant Headworker—Charles H. Warner.

The association maintains a Ladies Auxiliary, of which the officers are: Chairman—Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr.; Vice Chairman—Mrs. Francis Brown; Secretary—Mrs. C. Cuthbert Hall; Treasurer—Mrs. J. Frederic Talcott.

HOW TO HELP THE POOR.

J. W. Martin and Mrs. Ballington Booth Discuss the Question Before the Nineteenth Century Club.

The Nineteenth Century Club met at Delmonico's last night several hundred strong, to hear the problems of poverty discussed. The question was how to help the poor, and the speakers were J. W. Martin, the English social student, and Mrs. Ballington Booth of the Volunteers. Mr. Martin discussed the question from a purely economic standpoint, his general object being to point the way to wipe out the "disease of poverty." Mrs. Booth treated it as a problem of the individual, and talked of her evangelical work.

John A. Taylor, President of the club, occupied the chair. Mr. Martin, who spoke first, said that poverty was a disease of the body politic, and that its present prevalence in England was a disgrace to civilization. He gave a quantity of figures compiled by Charles Booth of England, showing the great extent of pauperism there and its causes. "One out of five of the people you see on the streets of London will die in a lunatic asylum or some other institution supported by public funds," said he.

"Now as competent physicians," he added, "we must diagnose our disease and also discover its cause in order to apply the remedy." Mr. Martin then quoted Mr. Booth's figures to show that drunkenness, laziness, or extravagance were insufficient causes to explain the number of paupers.

"We have a suggestion here from John Stuart Mill," he continued. "Mr. Mill is an economist whom no one would acuse of over-sentimentality or of favoring one class to the injury of other classes. He says the root of the evil is the subjection of labor to capital, whereby the capitalist by the ownership of the instruments of production can take an enormous share of the produce, and the laborer has not enough left to live on decently." Mr. Martin advised the fixing of a minumum wage, which the London County Council has done, and the support of trades unions, and pensions for the aged poor. He prophesied the total abolition of pauperism.

Mrs. Booth said that she did not profess to treat the matter from a scientific standpoint. "I do not believe in palliative measures," she went on. "Many schemes have been set on foot to aid the poor, all with very good motives. The very root of the matter is to get right down to the heart of the man and woman and make him or her the sort of man or woman to take advantage of opportunities."

Mrs. Booth described incidents of her work in interesting fashion, and told of one case in which she found seven families living in one room. Her enthusiasm in her subject led her to declare that no woman, she thought, could see "an outcast degraded sister" without her sympathy going out to her.

Lawyers to Wear Gowns in Court.

It was reported yesterday in the Criminal Court Building, among the lawyers and the members of the District Attorney's office, that at the next meeting of the Bar Association a resolution will be passed to follow the example of the Judges in wearing gowns in court. It is understood that this will take effect on the 1st of March. Gowning rooms will be provided, as in the English courts, but the style of gowns has not as yet been decided upon. It is thought, however, that they will be similar to those worn by the Judges.

THE MAINE CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Battleship's Movements in East River Led to Fatal Collision, Defendants in Damage Suit Say.

In a suit before Justice Giegerich and a jury in the Supreme Court, brought by Mrs. Matilda Kelly, as administratrix of the estate of her husband, John J. Kelly, to recover $25,000 damages from the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company and the College Point Ferry Company for causing the death of her husband, it is contended for the defense that the battleship Maine was the real cause of the collision which led to Kelly's death.

Kelly, who was a prominent Democrat in Jersey City, was a member of the Thomas J. Kelly Association, whose annual outing was held on June 29, 1897. The excursionists sailed for College Point on the steamboat Chancellor, which is owned by the College Point Ferry Company. In the East River, near the navy yard, a tug owned by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway Company and towing two floats loaded with railway cars, came into collision with the Chancellor. One of the floats struck the Chancellor on the port quarter and smashed twenty-five feet of her woodwork. The barrels of beer and cakes of ice which were piled up in the steamboat for the refreshment of the picnickers were thrown down and a seventy-five-pound cake of ice fell on Kelly's breast and injured him internally. He soon developed pleurisy, which ended in tuberculosis, from which he died on April 17 last. Mrs. Kelly claims that her husband's death was due to carelessness in the navigation of the Chancellor and the railway tug.

The defendants claim that there was no carelessness. They say that the battleship Maine was steaming downstream and running close to the Brooklyn shore. Other craft were also coming down the river, and a very narrow passage was left for the Chancellor. The Maine suddenly changed her course, and to avoid her the course of the tug was changed. The collision then occurred. It is claimed by the defendants that it was the sudden change in the course of the Maine which caused the accident, and that the wash from the big battleship forced the float against the Chancellor.

Testimony was given as to the speed at which the Chancellor was proceeding when the accident occurred and as to her course and that of the tug, the Maine, and the other craft. The case went over until Thursday.

SUIT OVER MAINE VICTIM'S ESTATE.

Machinist Moss's Mother Says He Never Married Mrs. Holt.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday granted an order directing Mrs. Therese Moss, or Holt, to show cause why letters of administration granted to her upon the estate of Gerhard Moss, one of the crew of the battleship Maine who was drowned in Havana Harbor, should not be revoked. Mrs. Holt claims to be the widow of Moss, but his mother, Mrs. Ellen Moss, of Bergen, Norway, denies that he ever married her, and accordingly obtained the order to show cause.

Moss was a machinist on the Maine, and had for some years whenever he was on shore lived with Mrs. Holt at 181 Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. Moss's estate is valued only at $500, but his mother desires to prove that he did not marry Mrs. Holt. She also alleges that Mrs. Holt's husband, Johan Holt, is still alive. Several affidavits were submitted to Surrogate Arnold in support of the application, including one from Theodore Anderson, a brother of Mrs. Holt, who says she was never married to Moss, and that she admitted this after the Maine was blown up.

POSTAL EMPLOYES' AID SOCIETY.

Assessments Increased to Insure Stability of the Association.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association in the Post Office Building last evening a special committee, appointed last October to formulate plans for the betterment of the financial condition of the association, presented a recommendation that the rates of assessment be radically increased. The association pays $1,000 upon the death of each of its members, and during the past year the number of deaths was seventeen, necessitating some change in the plan of assessment upon members in order to insure the stability of the association. The report of the committee advised the adoption of a plan providing for different grades for every five years instead of ten, which is calculated to produce an annual revenue of $17,789 instead of $11,800, and was approved by the meeting.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: Honorary President—Cornelius Van Cott; Honorary Vice Presidents—William Glenny and Owen McDermott; President—Edward S. Post; Secretary—Francis R. Roome; Treasurer—T. A. Jardines.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Miss Della Fox, who was prevented from appearing on the stage for the last two nights by an attack of the grip, will resume her rôle in "The Little Host" at the Harlem Opera House to-night.

Arrangements have been made with Liebler & Co. to continue the engagement of Miss Viola Allen in "The Christian" at the Garden Theatre until March 4, after which Miss Allen and her company will go to the Boston Museum for an extended run.

A fine scenic production is promised when James A. Herne presents his new play "The Rev. Griffith Davenport" on Jan. 30 at the Herald Square Theatre. Over 100 people are employed in the piece, and the scenes are laid at Stony Mead, Va., and Washington, D. C.

The revival of "The Queen's Lace Handkercief" at the American Theatre next week will introduce three new members of the company, Laura Millard, Josie Intropodi, and Henry Norman. With Eloise Morgan, Lizzie Macmichol, Joseph F. Sheehan, and Frank Moulan they will complete the cast.

Frank L. Perley, who has managed the Bostonians for several years, but recently severed his connections with that organization and this year is managing Miss Alice Neilson in "The Fortune Teller," has closed a contract with Victor Herbert to manage the coming Southern tour of his Twenty-second Regiment Band.

The annual Midwinter concert of the People's Choral Union will take place at the Lenox Lyceum to-morrow evening. The programme will have as soloists David Mannes, first violinist of the Symphony Orchestra; Robert Hosea, baritone; Miss M. Blenner, soprano; Prof. Brennoff and the People's Male Chorus, which will sing Schubert's Omnipotence Magnificence, chorus with soprano solo by Miss M. Gootman.

The seventh anniversary of the opening of Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre will occur on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25, when it will be celebrated by the distribution of a souvenir, which it is announced will in value and beauty exceed any ever offered to New York theatregoers. The souvenir is intended not to signalize the present production at the theatre, but to commemorate the success that has come to Mr. Frohman's management of the house since it was opened with "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

A change in the stage management of the Casino has been effected by the signing of a contract between George W. Lederer and Frederick Solomon for two years. Mr. Solomon will stage all the coming productions at the Casino, including any new outside pieces. Gerald Coventry, who has been identified with the productions at the Casino for several years, goes to Australia to-morrow in the interest of George Lederer to stage "The Belle of New York," which will be presented there in the principal cities.

An effort was made last night by William Harris, manager of the Garrick Theatre, to drive away the ticket speculators in front of the theatre. He informed patrons that tickets purchased on the sidewalk would not be accepted at the door and compelled the speculators to do their business at the distance required by law from the entrance to the house. Mr. Harris also employed a colored man to stand with a large sign in front of the theatre notifying the public not to purchase tickets from the speculators.

When Daniel and Charles Frohman jointly produce the new three-act comedy "At the White Horse Tavern," on Feb. 6, at Wallack's Theatre, they will present a cast including Joseph Holland, Leo Dietrichstein, Harry Harwood, Felix Morris, Frederick Bond, Dore Davidson, Amelia Bingham, Miriam Nesbitt, Fanny Decker, Elizabeth Wainwright, Nelle Butler, Brittonart Griffin, Mrs. Eva Vincent, Eda Aberle, Anna Singleton, and Sadie Lauer. There are altogether twenty-eight speaking parts in the comedy, and the action of the play takes place in the Austrian Tyrol.

Tahiti Heard Rumors of War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 17.—The barkentine City of Papoete, thirty-one days from Tahiti, reports that just before she sailed much alarm was caused by a report that war had been declared between France and England. Gov. Galliard prepared to resist attack by dismounting the guns of the gunboat Aube, then in the harbor, and placing them on shore. He also arranged to have several vessels sunk across the entrance to the port.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG DEAD

Head of the Congressional Library Passes Away in Washington.

DISTINGUISHED IN MANY WAYS

Mr. Young Won Public Attention by His Ability as Writer, Editor, and Diplomatist.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—John Russell Young, Librarian of the Congressional Library, died at his residence here at 9:40 o'clock this morning after an illness of several weeks.

Dr. Freer, the attending physician, made a brief written statement that death was due to "acute Bright's disease with complications; overwork and too much brain work."

The funeral will take place Saturday.

John Russell Young was born near Downingtown, Chester County, Penn., Nov. 20, 1841. His father was George Rankin Young. When he was three years old his parents removed to Philadelphia, where he received in the old Harrison Grammar School the rudiments of his education. After leaving this school he was sent to New Orleans, where he lived for some years with his uncle, James R. Young, and attended the high school in that city. His school training stopped with this, and what further education he got was acquired by his own efforts.

Mr. Young early showed an inclination toward journalism. While at the New Orleans High School he became editor of a small paper published by the boys of that institution. In 1856 he returned to Philadelphia, and in the same year entered as apprentice the printing office of William S. Young. As typesetting did not suit him, he soon left this office, and in 1857 took employment on The Philadelphia Press as copyboy.

This line of work opened for him a congenial career, for which he was fitted by great versatility of mind, a universal interest and sympathy, and a natural facility in composing. He rose rapidly, and passed through the gradations of reporter, editorial writer, and war correspondent. In 1861 he went to Washington in the last-named capacity, and while there not only looked after the interests of his own paper, but edited The Daily Chronicle as well. Soon, however, he had to take the field with the Army of the Potomac, and witnessed and described the battles of Bull Run, Dranesville, Ball's Bluff, and Williamsburg. A severe attack of typhoid fever, after the last-mentioned engagement, compelled him to return to Philadelphia. For a short time after his recovery he was managing editor of The Philadelphia Press. In 1864 he again went to the war, and served actively under Gen. Banks in the Red River campaign. He then returned to Philadelphia and assumed editorial charge of The Press.

The year 1865 found him in a new field—that of establishing newspapers. He was afterward to be the chief founder of three papers, two of which attained wide circulation and achieved a large measure of success as well as of prosperity. His first venture, The Philadelphia Morning Post, proved disastrous, and he joined the editorial staff of The Tribune of this city, and from 1866 to 1869 was its managing editor. In this year he founded The Standard, which enjoyed a brief though brilliant career under his administration. Shortly prior to this, in 1867, he had been admitted to the bar.

During the period of the Commune in Paris Mr. Young was in Europe as the correspondent of The New York Herald. In 1871 he witnessed many of the most violent outbreaks of the Commune, such as the destruction of the Vendôme column, which the revolutionists had regarded as a sort of second Bastille. He remained in Europe, traveling in every one of its countries except Russia, until 1877, when he joined the party of Gen. Grant on the latter's tour of the world. His experiences on this tour were afterward described in a work in two volumes entitled "Around the World with Gen. Grant," published in 1879. The same year he resumed his position on the editorial staff of The New York Herald, a post that he held until appointed by President Arthur as Minister to China in 1882. In 1885, upon the election of President Cleveland, Mr. Young resigned his post as Minister and returned to this country. He was again offered the Chinese mission by Secretary Blaine in 1889, but declined it for business reasons.

President McKinley appointed Mr. Young in 1897 Librarian of Congress, to succeed the veteran, Ainsworth Rand Spofford, who had been appointed Assistant Librarian in 1861, and Librarian in 1864, and had served with great ability and reputation for thirty-six years. This was Mr. Young's last post, and he served in it with his usual power of adaptation, and with great ability.

W. J. FRANSIOLI RESIGNS.

Manhattan Railway's General Manager Joins the Auto-Truck Company —His Late Position Abolished.

William J. Fransioli ceases to-day to be General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company, he having last week tendered his resignation, in order to take up business more profitable and less exacting. The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday, accepted Mr. Fransioli's retirement in proper and flattering terms, abolished the office of General Manager, and arranged for its duties to be performed by Vice President Alfred Skitt.

At the meeting, while no plan of electrical equipment for the system was discussed, it was planned to have a car fitted up for electric traction put on one of the roads, probably the Ninth Avenue line, for experimental purposes. This carries out the compromise idea of Russell Sage, who, when electric traction was seriously discussed in the councils of the road, remarked: "Oh, just fit up a car and run it up and down one of the lines to show the public that the theory of progressiveness has not been ignored by us."

Mr. Fransioli was born in Brooklyn, and entered the Manhattan Railway Company's service in 1880 as an agent and telegraph operator, and soon became chief telegraphic operator. He attracted the attention of the late Col. F. K. Hain, the General Manager, who made him his secretary. This position developed into that of Assistant to Col. Hain. The latter was under disability in January, 1896, and Mr. Fransioli performed the duties of General Manager until Col. Hain's tragic death, in May of that year, when he was appointed Acting General Manager. He was accorded the full rank in December, 1896. Mr. Fransioli a month before this at the instance of the officers of the company visited Chicago and made an exhaustive report on its third-rail system, with recommendations favorable to it, but comprehending modifications to suit New York.

In discussing his resignation yesterday Mr. Fransioli spoke in eulogistic terms of his superiors, and refuted several stories coined to explain his retirement. He said it was purely voluntary and made for the purpose of accepting a position that had been offered to him by the Auto-Truck Company.

F. J. EMMERICH DEAD.

Wallpaper Commission Merchant Suddenly Expires in His Office.

Frederick J. Emmerich, an old resident of this city, died suddenly in his office at 481 Fifth Avenue yesterday morning. He left his home at 200 West Ninety-eighth Street at 8:30 o'clock for his office, where he was to attend to a little business before making a trip to Providence. His son, Frederick J. Emmerich, Jr., told him that he would be at the office at 9:30 to see him off at the station. Mr. Emmerich had been in the office but a few minutes and was arranging some papers at his desk when he dropped from his chair to the floor. His clerk ran in from the next room and found him dead. Death was due to heart disease.

Mr. Emmerich recently celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a commission merchant for wall paper. He was an agent for foreign wall paper factories. He was born in Germany seventy-eight years ago, but lived nearly all his life in this city. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. W. P. ABENDROTH died at her home in Port Chester yesterday in her seventy-fifth year.

W. K. Sullivan, former managing editor of The Chicago Journal and well known throughout the country among newspaper men, died in Chicago yesterday from an attack of pneumonia.

CHARLES A. ALLEN, aged seventy-seven years, of Saratoga, N. Y., died of the grip at Glens Falls Monday. He was formerly Village President of Saratoga Springs, and also held the office of Assessor.

GRAHAM H. WHEELER, Postmaster of the village of Hammondsport, N. Y., and manager of the Hammondsport Wine Company, died Monday of pneumonia, after an illness of only three hours. He was fifty-four years old.

LUCAS F. SAGE, a member of the Oritani Field Club, the New Jersey National Guard, and the Hackensack Dramatic Association, died Monday at his home, in Hackensack, in his thirty-first year. He was connected with the Lancashire Insurance Company.

EDUARD HOLST, well known in musical circles, died at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital on Saturday. He was born in Copenhagen fifty years ago, but had lived in this country for thirty years. He was the composer of many popular songs and instrumental selections, one of his last being the descriptive piece "The Battle of Manila." Mr. Holst was unmarried. His body was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery yesterday.

Mrs. SUSAN SLOAN BACON, the widow of Supreme Court Justice William J. Bacon of Utica, died Monday at the residence of her son-in-law, Col. W. L. Stone, Mount Vernon. She was a daughter of Major Douglass Sloan of Williamstown, Mass., and was a granddaughter of Gen. Samuel Coggswell, who served in the Continental Army during the Revolution and was one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mrs. Bacon was in her eightieth year.

Mrs. CATALINA P. GONZALEZ died Monday at the Hotel Savoy. She was the wife of José Gonzalez, who is in the tobacco business in Havana. They came from Havana to this city on Dec. 31, with the intention of soon going abroad. Last Thursday Mrs. Gonzalez was taken with a cold, and her condition rapidly became worse. Her death was due to heart disease. Mrs. Gonzalez was an English woman, and was fifty-four years old.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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MARRIED.

HOMANS—HARROW.—On Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1899, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, and the Rev. Dr. E. H. Krans, Mary Adelaide, daughter of James Thomas Barrow, to the Rev. Rockland Tyng Homans of St. Matthew's Church, New York City.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—Suddenly, at her residence, Port Chester, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1899, Ann Maria Abendroth, widow of the late William P. Abendroth, in her 79th year.

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock, at St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. Y. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 10:06 A. M., 11:03 A. M., and 12 M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

BROWN.—A solemn requiem mass (month's mind) for the repose of the soul of the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, late rector, will be sung in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, 139 West 46th St., Thursday (19th) at 9:30 A. M.

COOPER.—On Saturday evening, Jan. 14th, at his residence, 142 Franklin St., Astoria, L. I., Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, D. D., Venerable Archdeacon of Queens, and for thirty-two years rector of the Church of the Redeemer.

Funeral services will be held at the above church on Wednesday, Jan. 18th, at 3 P. M. Visiting clergy are requested to bring vestments. Interment at Essex, N. Y.

DICKSON.—On Monday, Jan. 16, 1899, at his late residence, The Ariston, 1,730 Broadway, John Dickson, formerly of Cincinnati.

Services will be held at The Ariston, Thursday, at 11 A. M. Interment at convenience of family.

HUBBARD.—Suddenly, on Jan. 15, at his residence, No. 15 East 64th St., Edmond Gates Hubbard.

Funeral services at the above address on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

LATHROP.—At her late residence, in this city, suddenly, on Jan. 16, Mrs. Thomas P. Lathrop, daughter of the late Moses Allen, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at the lecture room of the Brick Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 2:30 o'clock.

LEONARD.—At Colorado Springs on Monday, Jan. 16, the infant son of Wm. Henry and Elizabeth Prescott Leonard.

LEWIS.—Henry Younes Lewis, at Poughkeepsie, Jan. 15, 1899, in his 43d year.

Funeral private. Interment Trinity Cemetery.

McCREADY.—On Jan. 16, Theordora McCready, daughter of the late Thomas and Ann Roorback McCready, aged 83 years.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 44th St., on Thursday morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

STONE.—Henry Chase, youngest son of Emma F. and the late Medad W. Stone, at

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Security market quotations suffered somewhat of a setback yesterday—there being finally the reaction so much forecast and hoped for by conservative Wall Street men for days and even weeks past. If, however, it does not proceed further than shown in the declines of yesterday nothing very serious takes place, for in five out of six instances the day's declines were fractional only; and but two or three extended beyond 1 per cent.

Incidental to such weakness as was shown in the market there was aggressive raiding on the part of the professional bear contingent, and to such depressing tactics, rather than to the selling of long stocks, was due what losses were scored. More or less significantly attending the declines was comparative dullness. Only about 750,000 shares of stock were traded in during the day, a low total beside recent average records much passing a million.

One fact disclosed in Stock Exchange proceedings was that strong interests were in the market quietly absorbing many of the standard stocks on a large scale. It has been predicted by veteran observers of the market that in any reaction it would be found that the foremost financiers of Wall Street would become suddenly industrious in efforts to get back stocks let go at prices much below where they now rule; and there were many conclusive evidences in yesterday's market that just this was coming true.

Of news affecting the market there was practically none. They who strove hardest to put down prices and preached most the necessity of reaction were nowhere professing to find in the financial, commercial or industrial situation anything discouraging. Their adverse position was taken, according to their own statement, because they realized that the market was under too much steam, that recklessness was showing in many places, that good things were being too much discounted, that a naturally improving market had been turned into a hippodrome. Thus, according to many of the reactionists, it proved healthful to have any reaction, however slight, even if it accomplishes nothing more than to temporarily call a halt, and establish calm consideration in place of haphazard enthusiasm. And it was not difficult after the close of yesterday's market to find among those who had most vigorously urged the need of reaction many who were content with what already had been accomplished. In to-day's market, however, are likely to be tests which will determine the market's course for some considerable time to come. In such a Wall Street situation as now prevails it requires more effort to put quotations down than to help them further upward.

***

Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $6,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 112; $7,000 do, coupon, at 112¾; $500 fours, 1925, coupon, at 129; $11,000 do at 129½, seller 20 flat, and $7,500 threes, coupon, at 107⅞@108.

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In State bonds, $1,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 96¾; $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 85⅝, seller 20 flat, and $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 8.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Steel & Wire..	⅛	Manhattan Cons.....	⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	⅝	Nat. Biscuit pf.....	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.....	½	Peoria & Eastern....	½
Am. Tobacco.....	2	P., C., C. & St. L...	1¼
Brunswick City.....	⅝	Rio Grande Western.	1
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	¼	Rio Grande West. pf.	⅜
Bur., C. R. & N.....	.25	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Chicago & Alton....	1	St. L. Southw. pf..	1½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A..	⅝	St. Paul & Omaha..	½
H. B. Claflin.....	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron..	1⅜
Illinois Central.....	½	Texas Pac. L. T....	⅛
Kanawha & M.....	½	Third Avenue.....	1
Lake Erie & W. pf..	1½	Twin City R. T.....	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.....	½	Laclede Gas.....	⅞
American Express...	1	Long Island.....	2
Am. Spirits Mfg.....	½	Minn. & St. Louis....	½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf....	½
Ann Arbor pf.....	½	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	⅝
Buff., R. & P. pf...	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Chicago & N. W....	⅝	N. J. Central.....	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf....	½	N. Y. Air Brake....	10½
C., C., C. & St. L...	1½	N. Y. Ont. & West.	⅝
Col. So. 1st pf.....	½	Norfolk & Western..	½
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	½	Northern Pacific pf..	½
Consolidated Ice.....	¾	Oregon Short Line..	1¾
Consolidated Gas.....	½	Pacific Coast.....	2
Delaware & Hudson..	½	Pullman Car.....	1½
Erie 1st pf.....	½	Reading 1st pf.....	⅝
Erie 2d pf.....	½	St. Paul & Duluth..	1
Evans. & T. H.....	1	St. Paul & Dul. pf..	1¼
Federal Steel.....	1	Standard Dist.....	1
Flint & P. M.....	1	Stand. Dist. pf.....	1½
Glucose Sugar.....	1	Southern Pacific....	1½
Iowa Central pf.....	1	U. S. Rubber pf.....	½
Kansas City, P. & G.	¼	Western Union Tel..	⅝
Knicker. Ice.....	1½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., M. & St. P. 4s, Series A.....	1⅞	Lake E. & West. 1st.	1½
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn.....	2⅝	Long Island F. 4½s..	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1
Fulton El. 1st.....	5½	Mo. Pac. Trust 5s..	1¼
Houston, E. & W. T. 1st	1¼	Nat. Starch Mfg. 6s..	1
Int. & G. N. 3d.....	1	St. L. & S. W. 2d....	1¼
		Union El. 1st.....	1¼
		Wabash 2d.....	1½
		W. N. Y. & P. 1st..	1¼

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn El. 1st, t. r.	Oregon Short L. con.
Kings Co. El. 1st....	St. L. & I. M. 5s....
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	Wis. Cent 1st, t. r.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $805,241,521; balance, $14,404,281; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,820,963.

Money on call in London at 1@1¼ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.81⅛@$4.81¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 13-16@94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c premium. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, and closed quieter, owing to realizations. The reduction of the German bank rate from 6 to 5 per cent. created a favorable impression. Spanish 4s advanced sharply on financial projects, and the contemplation of a decrease in the stock of copper with a substantial rise in that metal boomed Rio Tintos. South Africans were heavier.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Despite the reduction in the Imperial Bank of Germany's rate of discount, private discount on the Boerse to-day hardened ⅛, and was firm. Spanish 4s and Argentines were in good demand on Western Boerse advices. Italians were dull and Americans were quieter. Local securities were animated, but closed quiet.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 17.—Prices on the Boerse here to-day were firm, being encouraged by outside advices. Spanish 4s advanced and American securities were steady.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 67⅞, and St. Paul, ⅛, to 120⅛. Declined—Pennsylvania, ¾, to 68⅝; New York Central, ⅛, to 128¼; Union Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 75⅜; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 41½; Reading, ⅛, to 11⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 81⅛. Atchison sold at 22⅝, Canadian Pacific at 88⅝, Illinois Central at 119½, and Erie at 16⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 5-16, for money, and 111⅝ for the account.

The Imperial Bank of Germany's rate of discount has been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 30,460,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 1,480,000 marks, other securities decreased 59,320,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 70,100,000 marks. In Paris, rentes sold at 101f 70c and exchange on London was 25f 21c.

ST. PAUL'S GREAT GAIN.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in January were made public last evening. They aggregated $684,929, and show the following as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$144,355
Increase over 1897	229,056
Increase over 1896	147,702
Increase over 1895	264,044
Increase over 1894	203,484
Increase over 1893	82,538

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So far this month St. Paul's gross earnings show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$321,257
Increase over 1897	505,969
Increase over 1896	362,025
Increase over 1895	535,078
Increase over 1894	419,284
Increase over 1893	121,994

THE COAL DEAL'S PROGRESS.

Anthracite coal stocks were strong yesterday, and the buying of them, particularly of the Readings, became more urgent toward the close of business. Interests identified with the hard coal trade were prominent as buyers.

Around 3 o'clock it was stated that an important signature which has been awaited for two or three days had been affixed to the coal trade agreement. This statement bore out earlier predictions that before the end of the day an important step toward the completion of the anthracite agreement would be announced.

AS TO MANHATTAN.

Manhattan jumped around erratically in yesterday's market, opening decidedly weak, rallying sharply later, and then dropping off fractionally before the close. The stock's early weakness was probably in anticipation of the failure of the Directors at their meeting to do more than provide for the electrical equipment of one car and of the resignation of General Manager Fransioli, both of which developments were made later in the day. It was notable, however, that the buying on the decline was exceptionally good—much of it being by the same people who for quite a while past have been steady buyers of the stock. Traders sold Manhattan persistently, and the bulls did not seem averse to the extension of the already large short interest.

In high quarters—where the information should be of the best—the impression prevails that the pending Manhattan deal, whatever it may be, is much nearer completion than it is generally believed to be.

TENNESSEE COAL STRONG.

One of the strongest features yesterday was Tennessee Coal and Iron, which, after selling at 37, got up to 39¼ and closed with a net gain of about two points for the day. Nearly 35,000 shares of the stock changed hands, and the buying of it was of the very best character, big houses taking round lots. Nothing new regarding the property developed during the day, but it was evident that Wall Street goes on believing that the Tennessee Coal and Iron property is shortly to become closely identified with the Federal Steel Company. The fact that iron trade interests more or less intimate with the Federal Steel people have been heavy buyers of the stock during the past fortnight makes the Street believe that the talk of a merger between the two companies is more than idle rumor.

PENNSYLVANIA & PANHANDLE.

Pennsylvania and the Panhandle stocks were notably strong yesterday, gaining ground when the rest of the market showed a disposition to react. The buying of the stocks was of the best character. Investment interests were free takers of Pennsylvania, and in Panhandle there was the same steady, confident buying that has characterized the stock's market for some time past. London sold some Pennsylvania, but such sales had small effect on the stock.

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE.

New York Air Brake stock in its sensational gyrations dropped over sixteen points yesterday. About 3,000 shares were dealt in, and the final price was about 145. At the opening of the market a decline of four points was scored, the opening figure being 157, from which point the quotation slid with a rush down to about 142.

No news was current, or even a hint disclosed to account for this smashing shrinkage of market value; any more than there has been information available to account for the recent leaps of the stock upward. Many guesses pass current in Wall Street touching the affairs of the corporation, but nobody outside of a few financiers possesses any actual facts whatever. Even after the sensational decline of yesterday the stock is about twenty points higher than it was a week ago and 120 higher than its market value this time last year.

ABOUT AIR BRAKE STOCK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that the "insiders" referred to in your article to-day headed "Air Brake Mystery," relating to affairs of the New York Air Brake Company, were of the party caught by the clever artist who was from a fine stand on Broadway grazing heavenward, with an expression of intense concern, and who, when asked by the gathering crowd to explain, stated that he could just see at one point a decision favorable for the New York people, and a little further off a proposition from the Westinghouse Air Brake Company to take the New York stock at $200 per share or better? It is said that the crowd, influenced by the skygazing trick, was legion, and that the result would be the market price of $200 per share for the New York Air Brake stock.

It might not be amiss to say to those who are receiving pointers to buy New York stock on the assumption that the Westinghouse Air Brake Company will be a purchaser of the stock that it is said that innumerable efforts have been made in the past by holders of New York Air Brake stock to have the Westinghouse Air Brake Company purchase such stock at prices ranging from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of the present market price, which overtures were refused for the very best of business reasons. McK.

New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

DRY GOODS ACTIVITY.

Dry goods trade improvement continues, and commission houses in that line feel encouraged over the business outlook. Cheerful reports come from manufacturing quarters also. Merchants throughout the country are making numerous inquiries, and it now is generally appearing that accumulated stocks of woolen and cotton goods have run down to the point where renewals become a necessity. Discussing the business situation yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. S. M. Milliken of the dry goods commission house of Deering, Milliken & Co. said:

"Since Nov. 1 there has been continuous and decided improvement in the dry goods business. Good demand has been felt in every department of cotton and woolen products, and where large stocks had been laid in they have reached dimensions so reduced as to cause a better inquiry from customers than for a long time. It is likely that trade for the coming season will be pretty brisk. Stocks are small in first hands, and it is my opinion that retailers' stocks are also at a low point.

"Cotton mills have been running steadily and turning out large quantities of goods. In cotton products there has been quite an advance, as well as in the raw material. In the woolen business old accumulations of stock have been proving a heavy weight on the market since the vast importations of three years ago, but all signs now point to the fact that these goods are fast leaving the market. This will necessarily help the home manufacturing industry, enabling our mills to supply the demand, which is certain to come with renewal orders. For several months past woolen mills have been running rather light, and at present the profit from this class of goods will hardly warrant much of an increase in their product.

"Collections are found to have generally grown better. There is less money lost through bad debts now than at any time in the history of the trade. Of course, everybody acts more carefully than formerly in the matter of giving credit, but there is also existing a more satisfactory condition in the actual ability of customers to make prompt settlements. Business is very greatly improved, even in the past few months, it is continuing to improve, and I believe that better conditions will govern the future's assured activity."

THE ADVANCE IN ATCHISON.

Says The Boston Journal in discussing Atchison affairs:

"The present buying of the Atchison securities is coming almost wholly from strong people. It signifies nothing beyond an added appreciation of the fact that the road's traffic conditions are still excellent; that its expenses are being steadily reduced, and that the outlook for the future is extremely promising. These are the things that are making the friends of Atchison such enthusiastic bulls on the property, and that are causing them to predict that the preferred stock will this year sell as high as Northern Pacific preferred, while some even go so far as to say that Atchison preferred will pass that stock."

ON OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES.

Notable advances have been made during the past year in the value of New York Stock Exchange seats and also by Consolidated Exchange memberships. But New York is not the only place where Stock Exchange trading privileges have advanced in value. Over in Philadelphia the increased stock market activity has put the price of Exchange seats from $2,800, where they were a year ago, to $6,500, where they sold yesterday. The highest price ever paid for a Philadelphia Stock Exchange seat was $8,500, in 1880. In Boston a year and a half ago Exchange memberships were selling at $10,500. A year ago they had advanced to $13,000. Now they command $25,000.

CHICAGO VERSUS WALL STREET.

In the wheat pit just now it is the bearish local professional against the Wall Street holder. The latter last week maintained his position in spite of persistent and energetic selling effort by the local "talent."

The important long interest in the wheat market belongs to operators who have been successful in the stock market, who are firm believers in the theory that cheap and abundant money means relatively high prices for all sorts of property, and who have bought wheat on that hard theory and without much attention to other considerations. Commission people believe the Wall Street wheat line reaches into the millions; some talk 10,000,000 bushels, some twice as much. The figures might seem preposterous if the ownership was at all concentrated. But the reference to Wall Street in this connection is in a generic sense. The wheat holders are the people who have been right on the security market, who have made unusual profits on the phenomenal advance in stocks, and who now prefer to risk their money on something that is on a normal level. In this sense the wheat owners are not necessarily merely New York Stock Exchange people, or even altogether seaboard. They are rather those everywhere who have been winners in the security market, and whose orders, consequently, are through the so-called Wall Street houses. They are scattered all over the country, but do not belong to the class of small speculators. These latter do not get much into stocks. The men who have profited most by the Wall Street rise are the rich cosmopolitans, and they are the important holders of wheat now.—Chicago Times-Herald.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance of 25 points in Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern stock to par for a full sale of 100 shares.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of twenty shares of Fourth National Bank stock at 180, an advance of 4 per cent. since the last sale of Jan. 6.

Silver amounting to 911,000 ounces going to Europe by to-day's steamer.

No change in Lehigh Valley Board of Directors at annual meeting.

Conference in Chicago between Western roads and the Canadian Pacific with view of bringing about a settlement of immigrant traffic difficulties.

Introduction of a bill in the Assembly making the legal rate of interest in New York State 5 per cent.

Central Pacific the feature of the American share market in London.

Election of Frederick Whitridge Chairman of Board of Directors of Lake Erie and Western. Postponement of consideration of the dividend question.

Surplus of $300,000 shown by annual report Cambria Iron Company equivalent to about 1 per cent. on the Cambria Steel stock.

Minneapolis flour mills shut down last week to resume inside of three days.

No new plan of reorganization yet settled on by the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville first mortgage bondholders' committee, but the amended plan expected soon.

Reduction in Imperial Bank of Germany's rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

Statement of President Stickney of the Chicago Great Western that there is no foundation for the story that he contemplates retiring from the management of that property.

Report that the Auto-Truck Company is to increase its stock from $10,000,000 to $100,000,000, so as to widen the scope of its operations.

Increase of $1,939,982 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $4,172,820 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Increase of $42,186 in Chicago Great Western's net earnings for December and increase of $126,182 since July 1.

Resignation of W. J. Fransioli as General Manager of the Manhattan Railway and transfer of his duties to Vice President Skitt.

Denial by President Gus of American Steel and Wire Company that his company is preparing to extend its field of operations so as to become a competitor of the Federal Steel Company.

Purchase by the American Tobacco Company of the plant of the D. Catlin Tobacco Company of St. Louis.

Time for deposit of Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern securities for participation in reorganization to end Friday next.

Expectation of a reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount on Thursday.

Opposition plant to Tin Plate Trust to be worked by the Peoria Rolling Mill Company, Peoria, Ill.

Declaration of the regular monthly dividend of 25 cents on Homestake Mining stock and an extra dividend of the same amount.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January, showed increases:

Denver and Rio Grande	$15,900
St. Paul	144,355
Total increase two roads	$160,255

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The following showed decreases:

International and Great Northern..	$12,938
Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf....	4,985
Rio Grande Western.....	800
Total decrease three roads.....	$17,723
Net increase..	$142,532

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 107½; Binghamton Gas 5 p. c., 89¾; Fern. Coal Company, 17.00; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 41½; Jersey Franklinet, 55¾; Metropolitan Corporation, 73½; Marshall Mill, 57¾; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Standard Tob. S. Company, 13⅜; Retsof stock, 10; Universal Security Company, 20¾; Whitney S. F. Arms, 21½.

Corporation Elections.

Colonial Life Insurance Company of Jersey City.—Directors—Re-elected; President—Edward F. C. Young; First Vice Presidents—John A. Walker; Second Vice President—Henry Lembeck; Secretary—Ernest J. Heppenheimer.

THE AUDIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—Directors—August Belmont, Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, William A. Nash, Joseph S. Auerbach, George G. Haven, A. J. Cassatt, Marcellus Hartley, Charles R. Flint, George Coppell, G. B. M. Harvey, John I. Waterbury, and George W. Young.

NEW YORK AUTO-TRUCK COMPANY.—Directors—J. H. Hoadley, Richard Croker, Arthur P. Gorman, Lewis Nixon, Nathan Straus, and Robert J. McKinstry; officers; President—J. H. Hoadley; Vice President—Lewis Nixon; Treasurer—Nathan Straus; Secretary—C. C. Hardy; General Counsel—Augustus Van Wyck.

WALKER ELECTRICAL COMPANY.—Directors—Edwin S. Carpenter, W. A. Esselstyn, George W. Hebard, P. F. Kobbe, Charles A. Terry, B. H. Warren, and W. F. Zimmermann; President—B. H. Warren; First Vice President—P. F. Kobbe; Second Vice President—George W. Hebard; Treasurer—Edwin S. Carpenter; Secretary and Assistant Treasurer—Charles A. Terry; Assistant Secretary—J. H. Jones; Auditor—J. G. Bennett; Assistant Auditor and Cashier—F. F. Brown.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.—Trustees—John Jacob Astor, Frank Bailey, Charles S. Brown, Julien T. Davies, William J. Easton, Charles R. Henderson, Benjamin D. Hicks, John D. Hicks, William M. Ingraham, Augustus D. Juilliard, Martin Joost, Clarence H. Kelsey, John S. Kennedy, Woodbury Langdon, James D. Lynch, Charles Matlack, Robert Olyphant, Alexander E. Orr, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Frederick Potter, Charles Richardson, Elihu Root, Ellis D. Williams, George G. Williams, and Louis Windmuller.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week January..	$165,900	$150,000	$112,200
From July 1.....	5,075,000	4,628,200	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	870	814	596
2d week January..	$63,541	$63,526	$26,682
From Jan. 1.....	116,020	116,371	44,530
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
1st week January.	$44,697	$42,154	.....
From July 1.....	1,696,482	1,664,367	.....
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	550	550
2d week January..	$50,700	$51,500	$35,850
From July 1.....	1,884,935	1,965,587	1,362,157
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	651
1st week January.	$54,400	$50,500	$49,400
From July 1.....	1,750,197	1,897,322	1,720,550

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for December—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$482,253	$420,983	$415,420
Op. exp. and renewals	326,760	307,686	295,373
Net	155,493	113,307	120,047
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross	$2,971,946	$2,819,087	.....
Net	1,037,646	911,484	.....

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY for the year ended Dec. 31:			
Gross	$4,332,000	$4,816,000	$4,808,866
Op. expenses.....	3,224,000	3,167,000	3,285,085
Net	1,608,000	1,549,000	1,623,781
Dividend	1,439,563	1,389,343	1,289,781
Surplus	168,437	259,657	333,994

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

GRAND RAPIDS GASLIGHT COMPANY, net—	1898	1897.	1896.
December	$17,881	$10,256	$19,384
12 months.....	140,619	135,742	125,438

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, net—			
December	$2,210	$2,409	$2,421
12 months.....	53,254	50,087	43,227

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance.....	$292,087,536
Gold reserve	233,511,442
Net silver	8,467,659
United States notes in the Treasury..	13,886,401
Treasury notes of 1890.....	1,816,102
Total receipts this day.....	1,129,011
Total receipts this month.....	20,676,453
Total receipts this year.....	266,635,943
Total expenditures this day.....	1,955,000
Total expenditures this month..	27,875,000
Total expenditures this year.....	357,556,311
Deposits in National banks.....	88,486,140
Silver bullion	885,891
National bank notes received for redemption	318,257
Government receipts from customs..	456,174
Internal revenue	607,712
Miscellaneous	65,124

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.04	.02	Hale & Norc..	.09	.09
Andes	.05	.06	Justice	.10	.14
Belcher	.16	.16	Kentuck Con..	.03	.08
Benton Con...	.04	.04	Mexican	.31	.31
Best & Belcher	.37	.40	Occidental Con	.28	.30
Bullion	.02	.02	Ophir	.50	.52
Caledonia	.20	.20	Overman	.05	.05
Challenge Con.	.11	.12	Potosi	.14	.14
Chollar	.11	.13	Savage	.10	.10
Confidence	.06	.55	Sag Belcher ...	.02	.02
Con. Cal. & V.	1.30	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.68	.70
Con. N. Y.....	.03	.03	Standard	1.95	1.90
Crown Point..	.10	.13	Union Con.....	.30	.32
Eureka Con....	.30	.30	Utah Con.....	.10	.11
Gould & Curry	.25	.27	Yellow Jacket	.14	.14

Silver bars, 60; Mexican dollars, 47¼@47⅝; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 17½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo.....	5½	5⅝	5	5½
Anaconda.....	43½	44	53½	53⅞
Anchoria.....	96	98	96	98
Argentum.....	36⅝	37	37½	37⅝
Battle.....	37	38	24	36½
Columbine.....	13½	13⅝	13⅝	15
Consolidated.....	8¾	9	8¾	9
Elkton.....	70	71	72½	73
El Paso.....	10½	11	10⅝	11¾
Findley.....	16¾	17	16⅝	16¾
Gibson.....	25	26½	24	26½
Golden Fleece..	33	35	33	35
Golden King....	87½	89	87½	89
Gold Coin.....	160	165	160	170
Garfield.....	12½	13¾	13½	14
Isabella.....	77	78	76	77
Independence..	55	55¼	56½	57⅝
Jackpot.....	40½	41	42¾	43
Jefferson.....	6½	9	6½	9
Matoa.....	30½	31½	31	34
Moon Anchor..	130¼	131	130¼	132
Pharmacist....	4¾	4½	4¾	5
Portland	161	161½	159½	160¼
Rawlings.....	35½	36¼	35⅝	36
Rosa.....	20	23	21	23
Union.....	22¾	22⅞	23¾	23½
Vindicator.....	95	101	95	100
Work.....	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞	18

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Homestake Mining Company announces that it has declared its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents per share and an extra dividend of the same amount per share, both payable the 25th inst., at the office of the transfer agents, making a total of $7,243,750 paid in dividends to date.

Attention is called to the fact that in order to participate in the plan for the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, holders of securities must deposit them not later than Jan. 20 with the depositaries, Speyer & Co., or Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York, or Speyer Brothers of London.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. announce that a large majority of the preferred and common stock of the American Steel and Wire Company has been deposited under the agreement of Jan. 5, and has been declared operative. The time for depositing certificates of stock has been extended to and including Jan. 25, when it is expected that all of the outstanding securities will be deposited, making the agreement unanimous.

DIVIDENDS.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office of the Treasurer, New York, January 18th, 1899.—The interest due February 1st, 1899, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$3,500,000

Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain

RAILROAD CO

4% 1st MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Dated Jan. 1, 1899. Due Jan. 1, 1949. Principal and Interest Guaranteed by Endorsement by the Rutland R. R. Co. Central Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Having Purchased the above bonds from the Rutland R. R Co., we offer the same subject to sale and change in price, without notice, at 104 1-2 and accrued interest.

This offer recognizes the privilege extended to the holders of Central Trust Company, New York, and Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, certificates of the Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain R. R. Company first consol. mortgage bonds, namely, the privilege they have until January 21st, 1899, of taking the above bonds at 102½ with interest from January 1st in exchange for certificates turned in at $1,140 for each one thousand dollar certificate, as set forth in circular of January 9th signed by Charles Parsons, Chairman Reorganization Committee. **We therefore reserve the option of allotting exact amounts to purchasers until after the expiration of this privilege, January 21st.**

The Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain R. R. extends from Ogdensburgh, N. Y., to Rouse's Point, 118 miles of main line and 36 miles of sidings; the mortgage being at the rate of **$29,661** per mile of main track. The average net earnings above operating expenses for nine years, under adverse conditions, are reported to us as **$216,150.52**, the interest charges on the new Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain R. R. for the present debt being only **$140,000.** The issue of First Mortgage 4% O. & L. C. bonds is limited to **$4,400,000.** The remainder are specially reserved by the mortgage for new construction, acquisitions and betterments.

A new line named the Rutland-Canadian R. R. is now in process of construction from **Rouse's Point** directly south, crossing the islands of Lake Champlain to **Burlington, the northern terminus** of the Rutland R. R. This road, when completed, will form the connecting link between the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. and the Rutland R. R., establishing a through line from the Lakes to tidewater of 392 miles, 16 miles shorter than any other route—that is from **Ogdensburgh, the western terminus of the O. & L. C. R. R.**, to **Bellows Falls, the southern terminus** of the Rutland R. R., **278 miles,** and thence from Bellows Falls to Boston over the Fitchburg R. R., 114; total distance **392 miles.**

The purchase some months ago of the Rutland R. R. by a syndicate, including interests prominently identified with the New York Central and Hudson River R. R., had in view the establishment of this line which has been assured by the purchase of the Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain R. R. by the Rutland R. R. Co. and by the building of the Rutland-Canadian R. R. Upon the completion of this latter road 278 miles of road will be operated under one management. The debt of these combined properties will be as follows:

	Bonds.	Main Line and Sidings.	Int. Charges.
Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain	$3,500,000	154	$140,000.00
Rutland R. R.	3,500,000	155	179,461.50
Rutland C. when issued	1,000,000	46	40,000.00
	$8,000,000	355	$359,461.50
Debt per mile of main track (278 miles)			$28,057

The net earnings above operating expenses of the Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain R. R. and the Rutland R. R. **alone have been $520,980.98.** We give in full the following letter from Percival W. Clement, President of the Rutland R. R.:

RUTLAND R. R. COMPANY, Rutland, Vt. January 6, 1899.

Messrs. E. H. Rollins & Sons, 19 Milk Street, Boston Mass.:

Dear Sirs:

Answering your letter of January 3d, I would say that the Rutland R. R. was completed, ready for operation, in 1850. For twenty-five (25) years previous to 1896 it was operated under the lease of the Central Vermont R. R. Company. In May, 1896, the leased property was returned to its owners, and has since been operated as an independent road.

The line of the Rutland R. R. is diagonally across the State of Vermont, from Bellows Falls to Rutland, and thence to Burlington, a distance of 120 miles, with a branch of 16 miles from Leicester Junction to Ticonderoga. Its connections are the Fitchburg R. R. and the Boston & Maine R. R. at Bellows Falls; the Bennington & Rutland and Delaware & Hudson at Rutland; the Delaware & Hudson at Ticonderoga, and the Central Vermont at Burlington. In Rutland and Burlington, the two principal cities in Vermont, it has valuable terminals, which, having been acquired early in the growth of these two cities, have increased largely in value over original cost. It also owns valuable terminal and yard facilities, centrally located, at Bellows Falls, the southern terminal. Its yard and depot grounds at these three terminals cover 75 acres of land.

The business of the Rutland R. R. for the past two years has been almost wholly local, and its earnings for the years ending June 30th, 1897, and June 30th, 1898, are:

	1897	1898
Gross	$745,361.36	$768,251.35
Operating Exp. (including taxes)	452,281.80	463,421.05
Net	$293,079.56	$304,830.30

And the year to June 30, 1899, promises a substantial increase over 1898.

The Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain R. R., which has recently been purchased by the Rutland R. R. Company, runs from Ogdensburgh across the State of New York to Rouse's Point. At Ogdensburgh it has water connection with all the ports of the Great Lakes, and with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh division of the New York Central & H. R. R. R.; at Norwood it again connects with the R., W. & O. R. R.; at Moira with the New York & Ottawa R. R.; at Malone with the Adirondack & St. Lawrence division of the New York Central; at Rouse's Point with the Delaware & Hudson R. R. and Grand Trunk R. R., and from Rouse's Point by the Central Vermont R. R. to Swanton, where it obtains a connection with the Boston & Maine. It owns valuable terminal property at Ogdensburgh, Rouse's Point, and other junction stations.

Previous to 1896 the interest charge required to be met was $229,500 per annum. In 1896 the property was sold under foreclosure to the first mortgage bondholders, represented by their purchasing committee. A reorganization of the property has reduced the present annual interest charges to $140,000, and the property has been acquired by the Rutland R. R. Company with this amount of fixed charge upon it, representing $3,500,000 of four per cent. bonds, guaranteed principal and interest by the Rutland R. R. Company.

Taking the O. & L. C. and Rutland R. R.'s together, the results of their operations, based on past figures, are as follows:
Rutland R. R. for year ending

	GROSS INCOME.	OPERATING EXPENSES, INCLUDING TAXES.	NET OVER OPERATING APPLICABLE TO INTEREST, AND DIVIDENDS.
June 30, 1898	$768,251.35	$463,421.05	$304,830.30
Ogdensburgh & L. C. av. for 9 years	825,948.37	609,797.85	216,150.59
	$1,594,200.72	$1,073,218.09	$520,980.89

The interest charges are:

Rutland R. R.	6s	1902	$1,464,100	$87,846.00
Rutland R. R.	4½s	1941	2,035,900	91,615.50
O. & L. C. R. R.	4s	1949	3,500,000	140,000.00
				$318,461.50

Leaving net over fixed charges of **$201,519.39.**

The refunding of the Rutland R. R. Company's six per cent. bonds due in 1902 (already provided for) into four and one-half per cent. bonds due in 1941, will cause a reduction in interest charge of **$21,961.50.** The management of the Rutland R. R. has secured a charter for, and is now engaged in the construction of a line named the Rutland-Canadian R. R., from Burlington north across the Islands of Lake Champlain to the Canadian line, forming a connecting link between the Rutland and Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain railroads; also connecting the Rutland R. R. with the principal Canadian railroad systems. The Rutland-Canadian R. R. will be about forty (40) miles long, and will cost, when completed, approximately one million dollars. I estimate that when the line is thus completed the business of the Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain R. R. which can be diverted to the Rutland-Canadian and the Rutland R. R. will increase the present gross earnings of the Rutland R. R. to one million dollars per annum, and that the business now in sight for the Rutland-Canadian R. R. will give it gross earnings of $288,000, this being the average per mile of earnings of the two roads which it connects. The operation of the line will show substantially the following results:

ANNUAL GROSS EARNINGS.	TOTAL.	PER MILE.
Rutland Railroad	$1,000,000	$7,353
O. & L. C. (1890-1897 ave.)	840,000	7,118
Rutland-Canadian R. R. (now being constructed)	288,000	7,200
Total	$2,128,000	
Operating expenses (65 per cent.)	1,383,200	
Net earnings from operation	744,800	

The new line will afford a shorter and easier route into New England for all of the great railroad systems of Canada, as well as for the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, (R., W. & O. line,) and the renewed interest of the latter must prove of material advantage in the development of the whole system.

Any further information which you may desire in regard to the earnings or properties mentioned I shall be glad to furnish. Yours respectfully,

PERCIVAL W. CLEMENT, President.

The Board of Directors of the Rutland Railroad Co. is as follows:

Percival W. Clement	**W. Seward Webb**	**E. V. W. Rossiter**
George H. Ball	**Horace G. Young**	**George Bird**
John W. Stewart	**Edgar Harding**	**Wallace C. Clement**

We recommend the above bonds as an investment of especial merit.

E. H. ROLLINS & SONS

19 MILK STREET, BOSTON

DUNSCOMB & JENNISON

2 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108½	109½	20	Adams Express	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	.....
30¾	31¾	300	Am. Malting Co.	31	31¾	31	31½	.....
88	88½	200	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83	83½	83	83½	.....
35¼	35¾	2,210	American Cotton Oil	34	35	34	35¼	.....
89¼	90	725	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	89½	90¾	89½	89¾	— ⅛
43	45	50	American District Tel.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	.....
140	141½	318	American Express	141½	141½	141	141	—1
13	13¼	1,320	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
36½	37½	290	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	37	36¾	36¾	— ¾
127½	127¾	24,737	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	127	128¾	127	127¾	+ ⅛
110¼	111	330	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	111	111	110½	110¾	.....
147½	148	40,280	American Tobacco	146¼	149¾	146¾	148	+2
45⅞	45½	2,600	Am. Steel & Wire	44⅝	45⅞	44⅝	45⅝	+ ⅞
112	112½	750	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	+ ⅝
39	39½	700	Ann Arbor pf.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39¾	+ ¼
21⅝	21¾	14,440	At., T. & S. F.	21¾	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
57	57⅛	44,295	At., T. & S. F. pf.	57	57¾	56¾	57	+ ¼
68½	69	1,115	B. & O., all in. pd.	68¾	69	68½	68¾	+ ¼
54½	55	1,900	B. & O., when iss.	54½	55¼	54½	55	.....
76½	77	250	B. & O. pf., when iss.	76½	76½	76½	76½	.....
8½	9	28	B. & O. Southw. pf.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	.....
7⅛	7¼	31,960	Bay State Gas	7⅛	7⅛	7	7¼	+ ⅛
92¼	92¼	28,377	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	92¼	93¾	91	92⅝	— ⅛
139	141	306	Brooklyn Union Gas.	140	140	140	140	.....
15⅝	15½	4,984	Brunswick City	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
32	34¼	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
76	78	210	Buff., R. & P. pf.	77	77	76½	76½	—1
100	..	200	Bur., C. R. & North.	100	100	100	100	+25
55	56	500	Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55	55⅝	— ⅛
46¾	48⅜	15,470	Central Pacific	46¾	47⅞	45½	46¾	— ⅛
26⅝	26⅝	2,610	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	26¾	26¼	26⅝	— ¼
168½	169⅝	100	Chicago & Alton	169	169	169	169	+1
132½	133	22,130	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	133	133¾	132⅝	132⅞	— ⅛
64½	65	5,150	Chi. & East. Ill.	64½	65	64	64¾	+ ⅛
114	116	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ¼
15½	15¼	7,050	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝	.....
52	52½	110	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅛
29¼	30	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
125	125½	21,925	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	124½	125⅝	124⅝	125	+ ⅛
167	168¼	292	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	167½	167⅞	167⅝	167⅝	— ⅛
144	144½	600	Chicago & Northw.	145	145	143¾	144	— ⅝
188	..	36	Chi. & Northw. pf.	189	189	189	189	.....
117⅝	117⅝	29,605	Chi. Rock Isl. & Pac.	117¼	118⅝	116½	117⅝	+ ⅜
9½	10	240	Chi. Term. Trans.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
38½	38¾	2,100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¾	39¼	38¾	38¾	— ¼
45½	46	1,510	C., C., C. & St. L.	46	46½	45½	45½	—1¼
41	43	10	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
...	1⅛	100	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
34½	34¾	1,817	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34¾	35	34½	34½	+ ⅛
54½	55½	2,400	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	55¾	55¾	54	55	—1
21¾	22	700	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	22¾	22¾	22	22	.....
3	3	1,122	Col., H. V. & Tol.	3	3	3	3	.....
9	9	165	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
189¾	190½	1,135	Consolidated Gas	191½	191½	190	190½	+ ½
44	45	200	Consolidated Ice	45	45	44½	44½	+ ½
111¼	112¼	211	Delaware & Hudson.	112	112	112	112	— ⅛
69½	69¾	1,140	Denver & R. G. pf.	69	69¾	69	69¾	.....
19⅞	20½	600	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	20	20	20	20¾	+ ⅜
15⅞	15⅞	1,000	Erie	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
39⅜	39½	1,330	Erie 1st pf	39⅞	40	39¾	39½	— ⅛
19⅝	20¼	210	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	— ½
37⅞	39	600	Evans. & T. H.	38¾	38¾	38	38	—1
21	22	400	Flint & P. M.	21¾	22¼	21¾	22	—1
53	53¼	46,025	Federal Steel	53½	54⅝	52¾	53	—1
83	83¼	8,126	Federal Steel pf	83½	84½	83	83	— ¼
99	99½	650	General Electric	99	99¼	99	99	— ¼
159⅜	160	2,070	Great Northern pf.	161¼	161¾	159¾	160	.....
69½	69¾	1,178	Glucose Sug. Ref.	70¼	70¾	69¾	69¾	— ¾
108¾	110	20	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	.....
102	102½	300	H. B. Claflin	102	102	101½	102	.....
116	116½	2,955	Illinois Central	115¾	116¼	115¾	116½	+ ⅝
62	62½	900	Int. Paper Co.	62½	62¾	62¼	62¾	— ⅛
93	93½	600	Int. Paper Co. pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
10	11	10	Iowa Central	11	11	11	11	.....
45	45⅝	750	Iowa Central pf	45⅝	45⅝	45	45	—1
9½	10	310	Kanawha & Michigan.	9½	9½	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	16	1,500	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	15⅝	16	15½	15½	— ½
53	53½	800	Knickerbocker Ice	53	53	53	53	—1½
52½	53	400	Laclede Gas	52½	52¾	52½	52½	— ⅛
98	99	20	Laclede Gas. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	.....
15¾	16	960	Lake Erie & West.	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	16	.....
62	62¾	1,260	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61	62¼	60	62	+1½
59	61	280	Long Island	60	60	60	60	—2
65⅝	65¾	8,235	Louisville & Nashville.	66	66¼	65½	65⅝	.....
107	107½	27,060	Manhattan Con	106½	107⅞	106	107½	+ ⅝
192½	192¾	2,988	Metropolitan St. Ry.	192½	193⅝	192¼	192¾	+ ¼
6¾	7	420	Mexican Central	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
36	37¼	245	Minn. & St. Louis.	37¼	37¼	37	37	— ⅛
73⅜	74½	320	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	— ⅛
13½	14	310	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
37⅜	38¼	3,940	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37	38⅛	37	37½	— ⅛
44⅜	44⅞	9,585	Missouri Pacific	43⅞	45¼	43⅞	45	— ⅝
178	180	118	Morris & Essex.	178½	178½	178½	178½	— ¼
38⅜	38½	925	National Lead Co.	38¼	38⅞	38	38½	— ⅛
111½	113½	85	National Lead Co. pf.	113	114	112	114	.....
54½	54½	3,480	National Biscuit	54½	55	54	54½	+ ⅛
106	107	707	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	105⅞	107	105⅞	107	+1½
40	42	100	New Central Coal	40	40	40	40	.....
101⅜	101¾	215	New Jersey Central.	102⅜	102⅝	101¼	101¼	— ⅜
146	150	2,985	New York Air Brake	156½	157	142¼	145½	+16¾
124½	125	2,625	New York Central.	124½	125⅝	124	124⅝	— ⅜
198½	199½	41	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199½	199½	198¼	198¼	— ⅝
14½	14⅝	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
36½	37½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ¼
...	...	50	N. Y., Lack. & West.	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	.....
19⅜	19⅝	2,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅛
18¾	19	100	Norfolk & West.	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
64	64½	2,438	Norfolk & West. pf.	64½	65	64¼	64¾	— ⅛
7	7¼	1,000	North American	7	7	7	7	.....
463⅛	463⅞	7,750	Northern Pacific	463¾	471¼	463⅜	463⅜	— ½
78¼	78½	5,013	Northern Pacific pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ½
71	72	535	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71⅞	71	71⅝	— ¼
45	45½	114	Oregon Short Line	45¾	45	45	45	—1¼
47	48	595	Pacific Coast	47¾	47¾	47	47	—2
85	88	20	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
45¼	45⅝	3,950	Pacific Mail	45⅞	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
134½	134¾	82,775	Pennsylvania R. R.	134	135⅝	133¾	134½	+ ⅞
...	1¼	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
5	6	300	Peoria & Eastern.	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
111	111¼	87,135	People's Gas, Chicago	110	113¼	109¾	111	+ ⅝
70	70½	7,370	P., C., C. & St. L.	69	70¾	68⅞	70	+1½
87⅞	88¼	590	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88	88¼	88	88¼	.....
158½	160	1,395	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	160	160	159	159	—1½
22½	23	5,650	Reading	22¼	23⅝	22¼	23¼	— ⅛
56	56¼	19,880	Reading 1st pf.	55½	57½	55½	56¾	— ⅝
31½	32	13,120	Reading 2d pf.	31	32⅝	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
29	30½	100	Rio Grande Western.	30	30	30	30	+1
68	69¾	300	Rio Grande West. pf.	69	69	68½	69	+ ¾
5	5½	50	St. J. & G. I.	5	5	5	5	.....
9	9¼	4,818	St. L. & San Fran.	9	9⅝	9	9½	— ⅛
67¼	68½	920	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67¾	68	67¾	68	+ ½
35⅝	35½	1,790	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35½	35½	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
8¾	8⅞	4,650	St. Louis Southw.	8⅝	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
21¼	21⅝	10,461	St. Louis Southw. pf.	20	21⅞	20	21⅜	+1⅛
44	45	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	44	44	44	44	—1
100½	102	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	—1¼
...	...	20	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	198	198	198	198	.....
96	97	3,905	St. Paul & Omaha.	96	97⅛	95¾	97	+ ½
36¼	36½	9,660	Southern Pacific	36	38¾	36	36¼	—1½
12⅞	12⅞	14,394	Southern Railway	12⅞	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	.....
47¾	48	18,259	Southern Railway pf.	47¾	49	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅛
24¼	24⅝	1,660	Standard Distilling	24½	24½	24	24½	—1
78½	79¾	2,900	Standard Distilling pf.	79	79	78	78½	—1¼
9¾	10⅛	250	Standard R. & T.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
38½	38⅝	33,285	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	37¾	39½	37	38½	+1⅜
18	18⅛	1,010	Texas Pacific	18½	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
15½	15½	5,869	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	15½	15½	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
170¼	171	785	Third Avenue	169	171	169	170¼	+1
40½	41½	800	Twin City R. T.	...	42½	41¼	41½	+ ½
45⅝	45½	11,690	Union Pacific	...	46	45¼	45½	— ⅛
73½	73⅝	7,470	Union Pacific pf.	...	75⅜	74¼	73⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	13¼	735	U. S. Cord., 2d in. pd.	...	13¼	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
55	57½	80	United States Express.	...	58½	58	58	.....
7⅛	7⅜	600	United States Leather.	...	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
71⅞	72	4,560	U. S. Leather pf.	...	72¾	71½	72	— ¼
46¾	46¾	4,140	United States Rubber.	...	47	46¾	46¾	— ⅜
114½	115½	1,130	U. S. Rubber pf.	...	115	114	114½	— ⅛
7⅞	8½	1,100	Wabash	...	8	8	8	— ⅛
22⅝	23	715	Wabash pf.	...	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
94	94⅜	2,175	Western Union Tel.	...	94¾	94½	94	— ¼
6¼	6½	1,995	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	...	6⅞	6⅝	6¼	— ⅛
26¾	27¾	225	W. & L. E. pf. 4th as. pd.	...	28	28	28	— ⅛
2¼	2¼	100	Wisconsin Central	...	2¼	2¼	2¼	.....
		Sales. 754,662						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	99½	..
5s, r., 1918	106¾	107¼
5s, c., 1918	107¾	108¼
5s, r., 1918, sm.	107¾	108¼
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113¼
4s, r., 1925	122½	123½
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½
5s, r., 1904	111½	112½
5s, c., 1904	112⅝	113½
Che. 4s, 1899	102⅝	..
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..
Alb. & Sus.	200	..
Amer. Coal.	125	140
Am. To. pf.	137	140
Ann Arbor	15½	17½
Beech Creek	100½	..
Bos. A. L. pf.	106½	..
Can. Pacific	86	86¼
Cap. Trac.	86	89
Chi. & Alt. pf.	175	..
C. Gt. W. d.	82	84
C., I. & L.	9	10
C., I. & P. pf.	33	35
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	96¾
C., L. & W.	15	15½
Cl. & Pitts.	130	..
C. C. & I. D. pf.	2	3½
Col. S. w. is.	7¾	8¼
Col. F. & I. pf.	90	95
Col. Mid.	7½	8¼
Col. & H. Coal & Iron	6¾	8
Consol Coal.	50	..
Con. Ice pf.	9½	11½
D., L. & W.	157	158½
D. & R. G.	19¼	20¼
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..
Detroit Gas.	66¾	67
D., S. S. & A.	3	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7½	8½
Ed. E. Ill. of N. Y.	...	192

	Bid.	Asked.
Eighth Av.	380	..
E. & T. H. pf.	70¼	71
F. & P. M. pf.	46	48
F. W. & R. G.	15	18
Hawaiian S.	57¾	62
Homestake	58½	..
Ill. Cent. L.	100	..
Jol. & Chic.	160	..
Keo. & D. M.	4½	5¼
K. & D. M. pf.	17	18
Keok. & W.	29½	32
K. Ice pf.	73¾	80
Lake Shore.	198	202½
Mah. C. R.	145	..
M. C. R. pf.	105	..
Man. Beach.	3	5
Md. Coal pf.	50	55
Mex. N. ctfs.	1	1¼
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	98½	99¼
Mob. & Ohio.	35	36½
Nat. Lin. Oil.	8½	9½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
Norf. So.	65	..
Ontario Min.	6	8
Or. R. R. & N.	48	51
Pa. C. 2d pf.	64	68
Penn. Coal.	350	..
P., Ft. W. & C.	161	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	176	..
P. & W. pf.	8	9
Quicksilver.	1¾	2½
Quicks'l pf.	6	10
Rens. & Sar.	188	192
R., W. & O.	180	..
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	52
St. Jo. & Gr. I. 2d pf.	13	16½
St. P. & O. pf.	169	175
Stand. Av.	200	..
T. & O. C.	20	30
T. & O. C. pf.	35	40
W. F. Ex.	127	129½
Wis. C. pf.	....	8

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salaroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

20 shares of the Hygeia Hotel Company of Old Point Comfort, Va., $100 each, $20 lot.

12 shares of the National Starch Company first preferred, $100 each, 50½ per cent.

20 shares of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 70.

100 shares of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, $100 each, 215.

8,000 shares of the American Electric Forge Company, $100 each, $50 lot.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $18,742,687, against $11,802,705 in the preceding week and $9,569,807 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $25,545,392, against $17,559,353 in the corresponding period last year

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
2,000 108
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s
3,000 86
Am Tob Co scrip
1,000 98
3,000 ..... 98¾
2,000 98
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
15,000 89
Atch, Top & San F adjustment 4s
25,000 80
38,000 ..... 80½
71,000 ..... 80½
10,000 ..... 80¾
Gen 4s
10,000 ..... 100⅞
11,000 ..... 100⅝
111,000 ..... 100⅞
9,000 ..... 100⅝
2,000 ..... 100⅝
52,000 ..... 100⅝
16,000 ..... 100⅝
19,000 b3 ..... 100⅝
10,000 ..... 100⅝
20,000 ..... 100¼
48,000 ..... 100⅝
111,000 ..... 100½
Austin & N W 1st
5,000 94
Balt & Ohio 4s when issued
25,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99½
Balt & Ohio 3½s when issued
20,000 ..... 93⅜
228,000 ..... 96½
50,000 ..... 98⅝
Balt & O Southw 1st Inc, Ser B
10,000 11
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
5,000 ..... 122¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co ctfs
10,000 101
10,000 ..... 101¼
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
10,000 ..... 110¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
15,000 91
Bur, C R & N 1st, col trust 5s
1,000 111
Bur, C R & N 1st

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Plot Completed for a New Building in West Twentieth Street—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Prescott Lazarus has sold for Edwin Hertzog to Mitchell A. C. Levy for $28,000 the four-story brick building 135 West Twentieth Street, 22.6 by 92. Mr. Levy already owned the adjoining property, and now controls a plot 90 by 92, on which he will probably erect a ten-story building.

Leopold Newborg, who recently bought from the Beekman estate eight lots at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, has disposed of the plot through Brokers Lalor & Beringer. The corner, 100 by 100, has been bought by Edward W. Candee, and the four adjoining street lots by Gilbert C. Brown. Six 20-foot and five 17-foot American basement dwellings will be erected by the buyers.

Janpole & Werner have bought the old buildings 616 to 624 East Eleventh Street, on a plot 93.9 by 94.9.

Mrs. S. Goldenberg has sold, for about $90,0000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 East Seventy-second Street, 22 by 102.2.

Oppenheimer & Hamershlag have sold to a builder the plot at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-third Street, 75 by 12..

William Halperin has sold for John Van Cott to Jackson Brothers, for $13,300, 21 and 23 Pitt Street, 40 by 50.

August Selittz took title yesterday from the Central Realty Company to the seven-story buildings, 127 to 131 Mercer Street and 187 and 189 Mercer Street, each 50 by 100.

Leitner & Marks have sold to a Mr. Lenane the plot 98 by 145 on the south side of Wendover Avenue, 125 feet east of Third Avenue.

Perez Rosenberg has sold the seven-story brick building, 51 West Third Street, 25 by 110, taking property in Yonkers in part payment.

J. P. & E. J. Murray have sold for L. Z. Bach the four-story double tenement 921 Brook Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the three-story brick dwellings 138 and 140 Rivington Street, on a plot 44.4 by 100.

The same operators have also sold to St. Teresa's Church the four-story building 159 East Broadway, southwest corner of Rutgers Street, 21 by 94.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Virginia P. Cook, for $5,250, the three-story brick tenement, with store, 68½ Carmine Street, 14 by 60 and irregular.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Austin B. Fletcher, as trustee, for $26,200, the five-story stone-front flat 217 West Fortieth Street, 25 by 98.9.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, referee, 419 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 269 feet west of Avenue A, 25 by 100.8½, three-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $4,281; subject to other mortgages for $9,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John J. Delany, referee, 17 Barrow Street, south side, 136.9 feet west of Bedford, 25 by 81.1, two-story brick building, with two-story brick stable at the rear. Due on judgment, $9,788.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 122 and 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 190 feet east of Park Avenue, 50 by 99.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $5,805.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, 775 Tenth Avenue, west side, 49.7 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 25.5 by 60, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $21,750.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet west of Park Avenue, each 25 by 100.10, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment on each, $3,590.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 429 and 431 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick and stone flat, with stores, $7.6 by 90.10; Davis Korp of 1,103 Second Avenue, owner; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $30,000.

No. 502 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 82; John J. Mahony of 51 West Ninety-fourth Street, owner; Arthur De Saldern of 130 Broadway, architect; cost, $23,000.

Seventh Avenue, west side, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, with stores, 50 by 54.11; Leith & Glenn of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $75,000.

No. 852 Amsterdam Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 81.5; Cummings & Ferguson of 109 Manhattan Avenue, owners; G F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

No. 128 Second Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 26 by 107 by 104.8; Julius Dreyfus of 324 West Fifty-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 110 Madison Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores, 25 by 87.7; Julius Dreyfus, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,500.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, southwest corner of Eighth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 84.6 by 25.5 by 95; Richey & Hamilton of 146 West Eighty-second Street, owners; G. A. Schellinger, architect; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

No. 14 East Twenty-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 23.8 by 64.5; estate of Annie W. Ward, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $3,000.

No. 14 West Twenty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building, with stores, 27 by 70.1; Francis P. Harper, owner; Peter M. Coco of 8 Union Square, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 7 West Nineteenth Street, to a three-story and basement brick office building, with stores, 25 by 45; Trustees of the Congregation Shearith Israel, owners; Stein, Cohen & Roth of 41 Union Square, architects; cost, $6,000.

No. 244 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a two-story and basement brick store, 25 by 100; G. L. Morgenthau of 263 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, owner; A. W. Nelson of 314 East Twenty-first Street, architect and builder; cost, $1,800.

Plans for a New Harlem Building.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department for a twelve-story brick warehouse, with offices and stores, to be erected by Charles W. Wall at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue. The site, which formerly belonged to William F. Havemeyer, is 90 feet 6 by 90 feet 11 inches in size. The architect of the new building, C. P. H. Gilbert, estimates its cost at $311,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 86th St, 102.2x100; D Willis James and wife to E. William Wagner.....110,000

BROOK AV, e s, 50 ft s of 142d St, 25x100; James Martin to Maggie Martin.... 10,000

BROOME ST, 128, n s, 25 ft w of Pitt St, 25x60; August Windhelm to Agnes McGinnis.....19,000

BROOME ST, 129, s s, 20x60; Moses Goldman and wife to Jacob Fischel 1

BROOME ST, 127 and 131, s s, 40x60; Agnes McGinnis and another to Jacob Fischel 1

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 86th St, 116.3 x106.6x100.5x164.11; Louis W. Dinkelspiel to Albert G. Weissenborn..... 1

HENRY ST, 214, s s, 23.7x100x23.6x100; Abram Kraner and another to Morris Jacobson 42,500

HUDSON ST, 505, 22.8x84.11x24x85.2, with title to alley adjoining in rear; Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c., to Harris Mandelbaum and another.....13,500

KELLY ST, n s, 75 ft w of Wales Av, 75x115x86.4x72.4; Michael Cowen to Robert Little 1

LOT 10, Block 418, map of the subdivision of Mary P. Tiffany, Fox estate; Albert Wokal to Anton Myskoell..... 2,500

LOT 114, map of property of Charles Darke; Ann Hasan to Henry A. Brann.. 1

LOT 207, map of King's Redoubt, 24th Ward; Hermann H. Cammann and others, executors and trustees, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.....290,000

MERCER ST, w s, 101.1 ft s of Prince St, 50x100x49.8x100; Mercer St, 187 and 198, w s, 50x100; Central Realty Company to August Selitlz..... 1

MONTICELLO AV, e s, 232.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Jacob Gold..... 800

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 142.10 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to William K. Gold 800

PARCEL 207, map of King's Redoubt, 24th Ward; Eliza M. Bailey to Herman H. Cammann and others, executors, &c. 1

ROCKFIELD ST, s s, 823.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 25x100; Edwin Severance to Elizabeth Twinane..... 650

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 397, 26.10x105; Carrie Steinfeld to Henry Mayer 1

SUMMIT ST, s s, 748 ft e of Anthony Av, 25x100; Jennie M. C. Keough to Annie Magri 100

THOMPSON ST, 166, e s, 18x75x irregular; Henry J. Swift, executor and trustee, to Charles F. Reichert..... 7,500

VYSE AV, w s, 200 ft s of Charlotte Place, 75x100; William Allan to David Henry 3,500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 50x137; Frank Picciotto to Rosa Picciotta 100

WEST END AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 25x106.10x25.1x106.2; Ann Allen to James H. Havens..... 100

WEST END AV, s e corner of 81st St, 102x127.5; Abraham Boehm and others to J. W. Doane..... 1

WEST END AV, 814, e s, 25x102.7x25.1x103.10; Julia Ballard to James H. Havens

WEST 127TH ST, 9 East, 25x100.11; Martin L. Rickerson and wife to Helena Rexer..... 1

115TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Joseph Robinson to Abraham Boehm and another..... 1

121ST ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.11; Louisa Wagner to Edward Levine..... 1

121ST ST, 235 East, 25x100.11; Edward Levine to Thomas J. Backer..... 18,000

125TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John Yard, referee, to Daniel Farrell 8,500

133D ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Caroline C. Leaycraft to Charles Fox 1

133D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 98x99.11; Lincoln McCormack to John B. O'Donnell 100

136TH ST, 4 West, 25x99.11; Christina Dillman to Frederick Kunz..... 17,000

141ST ST, n s, 456.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Dexter B. Dailey to Sarah E. Bailey..... 1

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Jacob D. Butler to William McCracken 40,000

Recorded Leases.

BOSCHEN, John H., to M. Silverman; Division St., 218 and 220, 5 years..... 1,200

DENTEN, Henry M., to the Gibbs & Williams Company; 68 New Chambers St, 3 years..... 4,200

HENRIQUES, Louis N., to T. F. Lippiatt; 589 Columbus Av, 3 years..... 600

HESDORFER, Joseph, to Michael Carroll; 656 to 662 West 34th St, 4 10-12 years 1,900

HILKER, Frederick H., to Frank Fiala; 1,357 Avenue A, 2 years..... 540

RUBIN, Max, and another to David Gross; 39 Delancey St, 5-12 years..... 600

STACK, Johanna, to Solomon Fineburg; 167 Worth St, and 30 Baxter St, 1¼ years $1,800, 2,100

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 60 and 61, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year..... 1,000

ALLAN, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; Lots 55, 56, and 57, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year..... 1,500

BARTON, David W., to the Eagle Savings and Loan Company; 156th St, s s, 83.4 ft e of Cauldwell Av, installments.. $4,800

BEYER, Charlotte, to Emanuel J. Howell; 148th St, n s, 75 ft w of Convent Av, 1 year 3,800

CONNELLY, Mary H., to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Bank St, s w corner of 4th St, 2 years..... 8,700

COVELL, Anna T. and Carrie L., to Cecilia De Nottbeck; 18 West 90th St, 3 years 15,000

COVLES, Edmund B., to Selmar Hess; 2,237 2d Av, 2 years..... 15,000

CONWAY, James, to David Stewart; 188th St, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,500

DORAN, Kate, to William R. H. and Frank B. Martin, as trustees; 228 East 95th St, 3 years..... 10,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; Broome St, s s, 20 ft w of Pitt St, 60x60, 1 year, (three mortgages)..... 22,500

FISCHEL, Jacob, to American Mortgage Company; Broome St, s s, 20 ft w of Pitt St, 60x60, 1 year..... 4,500

FOSTER, George V. and Annie C. B., to Ida A. Gardiner; 17th St, n s, 132.3 ft e of Irving Place, rerecorded, 3 years... 25,000

FOSTER, George V. and Annie C. B., to Ida A. Gardiner; 17th St, n s, 132.3 ft e of Irving Place, rerecorded, 1 year..... 5,000

FRANKLIN, Carrie, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 42d St, n s, 216.8 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,500

GANZENMULLER, August, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Madison Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 98th St, 1 year..... 12,000

GEER, Mary, to Bowery Savings Bank; 246 West 72d St, 3 years..... 24,000

GEER, Mary Miller, to Augusta D. Geer; 326 West 70th St, 3 years..... 15,000

GOLD, Jacob, to Land Company A of Edenwald; Monticello Av, e s, 232.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 2 years..... 160

GOLD, William K., to Land Company A of Edenwald; Monticello Av, e s, 142.9 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 2 years..... 200

GROSS, August and Katharina, to Bernard Meyer; 158th St, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 1,500

HAGEDORN, Ann D. R. and Alonzo G., to Fanny Ellinger; 31 Columbus Av, 3 years 16,000

HAVENS, James H., to Ann Allen; West End Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 18 months..... 10,000

HAVENS, James H., to Julia Ballard; 814 West End Av, 1½ years..... 9,000

HAVENS, James H., to Edward Oppenheimer; West End Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 100th St, 1 year..... 8,000

HAWKE, William T., to Robert Courtright; Villa Av, w s, 359.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 1 year..... 200

HENRY, David, to Harlem Savings Bank; Vyse Av, w s, 200 ft s of Charlotte Place, 1 year..... 1,500

HOLLANDER, Benjamin and Malle, to Samuel Holober; 86 Lewis St, 1 year.. 700

HOUSEN, Ida M., to John L. Blauvelt; 167th St, n s, 117 ft e of Boston Av, 3 years 2,500

JACOBSON, Morris, to Abram Kramer; 214 Henry St, installments..... 8,000

JONES, Katharina, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 113 East 3d St, 1 year..... 9,000

KAVANAGH, Dennis J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,039 2d Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

KETCHUM, Angelica S., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Jerome Av, w s, 289.4 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 25,000

KIGHT, Jennie, to New York Security and Trust Company; Webster Av, s e corner of 167th St, 1½ years..... 35,000

KRUSE, Henry, to Herman and Christina Flottmann; Willis Av, e s, 25 ft s of 144th St, 3 years..... 5,000

KUNZ, Fred, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 4 West 138th St, 5 years..... 11,000

LAGGERROTH, Jennie A., to Nathaniel Whitman and others; 150th St, s s, 217 ft w of Amsterdam Av, secures notes... 4,497

LASPERGES, Marie, to Marcella V. Egan; Webster Av, e s, 525 ft s of Scribner Place, 1 year..... 1,250

LEVIN, Joseph, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm, Washington Av, 946, 1 year.... 1,500

LEVIN, Joseph, to Isaac and to Rosabelle L. Murphy; 946 Washington Av, 3 years.. 12,000

LIVINGSTON, Julius, to Henry G. Trevor; 1,674 3d Av, 5 years..... 23,000

MAGRI, Anna, to John M. Woolsey; Summit St, s s, 748 ft e of Anthony Av, 1 year 600

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Sylvester Pope and others, executors, &c.; 505 Hudson St, 2 years.. 11,000

MARTIN, Maggie, to James Martin; Brook Av, e s, 50 ft s of 142d St, 3 years..... 6,500

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Jacob D. Butler; 149th St, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 20,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Jacob D. Butler; 149th St, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 45,000

McCRACKEN, William, and others to Jacob D. Butler; 149th St, n s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 1 year..... 3,000

MERLICH, Emilie, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Madison Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 98th St, 1 year..... 12,000

MEESKE, Frederic W. and Margaretha, to John C. Stein; 148th St, n s, 90 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year..... 250

MELAS, Ferdinand H., to William H. Burgess; Spring St, 75 and 77, 2 years.... 40,000

NUSSBAUM, Louise, to William Sohmer and John M. Riehle; Gerard St, n e s, 170, s e of Retreat Av, 2 years..... 1,000

O'DONNELL, John B., to Isabella McCormack; 133d St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 1½ years..... 3,000

REICHERT, Charles F., to Adam Priester; 166 Thompson St, 3 years..... 6,500

ROBERT, Jennie, to Smith Ely; 1st Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 109th St, 10 years.... 5,350

ROBINSON, Joseph, to Jacob Wicks, Jr.; 115th St, n s, 175 and 200 ft w of 7th Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 46,000

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Madison Av, 5th Av, 50th and 51st Sts, the block, 1 year..... 750,000

SIMON, Kiara, to John J. Muller and wife; 241 East 60th St, ½ year..... 1,500

SIMS, Caroline A., to L. M. Prince, 74 3d Av, 1 year..... 3,500

SOBEL, Elias, and Joseph P. Slater to the Atlantic Trust Company; 77 and 79 1st St, and 180 East Houston St, 3 years. 22,470

SPOTA, Onofrio, to Henry Comte de Portes; 52 Spring St, 5 years..... 20,000

THE HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 34 and 36 Stuyvesant St and 227 and 229 East 9th St, 1 year..... 30,000

THE MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to George C. Currier; Macomb's Dam Road, w s, 28.4 ft s of 153d St, 1 year..... 15,000

THE MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to George C. Currier; Boulevard, n e corner of 179th St, 3 years..... 17,000

TWINAME, Elizabeth, to John M. Woolsey; Rockfield St, s s, 823.6 ft w of Williams Bridge Road, 1 year..... 400

WAGNER, E. William, to D. Willis James; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 86th St, 1 year..... 110,000

WEISSENBORN, Albert G., to the Washington Life Insurance Company; Boulevard, n w corner of 65th St, 3 years....167,500

WELSH, Anna O., to John H. Sutphen, trustee; Broadway, e s, 105.9 ft n of 27th St, secures annuity to Anna S. Appleby..... 10,000

WILLCOX, Frederick W. and Julia A. R. to Mary T. Tatum; 624 East 184th St, 3 years..... 5,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BERNHEIMER, Lehman, to William I. Walter and others..... $45,000

BACH, Sophia E., to Marion W. Haley... 8,000

CAMP, Elisha K., to Seth M Milliken.... 6,500

CONVERSE, George A., guardian, &c., to Laura S. Lee..... Nom.

DENISON, William S., to Frederick A. Snow and another..... 4,250

DeWITT, George G., and another, trustees, to Stanley P. Hounsell..... 16,000

HARRIS, Samuel, to Harry Fischel..... 3,000

HINNERS, Edward F., and others to James Tyroler..... 3,600

LANE, Charles, to American Mortgage Company..... 8,140

LOCKWOOD, William H., to Frederic G. Dow..... 40,000

MERRILL, Payson, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company..... Omitted

MILDEBERGER, Elwood, to Clara B. Yuengling..... 5,000

PHIPP, Edward L. E., to Helena F. Langenbeck..... Nom.

POTTER, Frederick G., to Eliza T. Vaughn..... Nom.

ROBITZEK, David, to Gustavus Robitzek and others..... 1,000

ROUSE, Caliman, to Edith H. Williams.. 5,000

SMITH, Annie D., to William A. Smith... 10,000

SMITH, Lucius H., trustee, to Sydney A. Smith, (three assignments)..... Nom.

SULTAN, Simon, to Rachel Speyer..... Nom.

THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND Trust Company to August Limbert, trustee..... 16,102

TUBRIDY, William, to Richard Webber.. 1,500

VAN RIPER, Charles, Laura F. Van Riper, (two assignments)..... 3,000

WANDELL, Caroline, to John F. Halsted and others, trustees..... 6,500

Mechanics' Liens.

ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x100; Bernstein Brothers against Morris Mandelsfein, owner and contractor..... 1,200

ROBBINS AV, w s, 150 ft n of 149th St, 50x100; Henry Muskat against Charlotte McCormack, owner; Peter McCormack, contractor 300

SAMUEL ST, s s, 125 ft w of Honeywell Av, 25x133; James A. and E. T. Woolf against Maria Vitale, owner; William H. Van Dusen and F. D. Lorenzo, contractors $48

1ST AV, s w corner of 26th St, 75x75; Jacob Morgenthaler against the Bellevue Medical College, owner; Peter Gardner and W. and T. Lamb, contractors..... 971

27TH ST, 244 to 248 West; T. J. Mooney Company against William H. Gildersleeve, owner and contractor..... 2,400

132D ST, 50 East; Nathan Kosovsky against A. E. Park, owner and contractor 36

136TH ST, 842 to 850 East; John W. Smith against Francis A. Clark and James H. Cassidy, owners and contractors..... 312

177TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Washington Av, 23x100; Joseph E. Butterworth against estate of George J. Hojer, owner; R. W. Mott, contractor 200

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

181ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 25x99.11; Leopold Kahn Company, with Alfred P. Coburn, 9 payments.....$11,000

Lis Pendens.

LOTS 40 to 48, map of the Gleason property, 24th Ward; Julia Knapp against Rachel Greer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. J. Moore.

MOTT AV, n e corner of 144th St, 25x100; Central Park West, n w corner of 106th St, 25.11x100; Morningside Av, s e corner of 117th St, 27.7x100x27.5x100; Elizabeth Rankin against Sarah Weiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;); attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

STATE ST, 9, 11, and 12, and 10 and 12½, or 14 Pearl St, and other adjoining parcels, 2-9 parts of all; Cortlandt D. Field and another, trustees, against James J. Dollard and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

4TH ST, 198 West; Agnes T. Mossman against Joseph W. Stopford, as administratrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Johnston & Johnston.

7TH ST, n s, westerly ½ of Lot 823, map of Wakefield, 50x114; James I. Corsa against Josephine E. Jarmuz and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocke & Clocke.

26TH ST, 315 East; John M. Bowers, trustee, &c., against Catherine E. Keegan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. A. Sands.

32D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Isidor Freid against Judson G. Wells and another, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, M. C. Katz.

36TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 20x98.9; United States Trust Company of New York against Harry E. Phyfe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

60TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x75.5; Ellen W. Howland against George French and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hoppin & Berard.

76TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; George C. Kip against Robert N. Cleverdon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Witt, Lockman & De Witt.

102D ST, s s, 72 ft e of West End Av, 28x50.11; Frances A. Findlay against Jeanette Hilgers and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. P. Latting.

114TH ST, 10 East; The Baron De Hirsch Fund against Morris Roth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, I. S. Isaacs.

121ST ST, n s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 18x100.11; Central Trust Company of New York, trustee, &c., against Judson S. Todd and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse.

134TH ST, 14 West; Michael Feeney against Jane F. McMahon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bernstein & Loesser.

149TH ST, s s, 245.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25x108.6; Julia R. Rasmus against Joseph Avallone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 17.

237—Charles U. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. Louis C. Boyle, Attorney General, &c.—Motion that cause abate submitted by L. C. Boyle in support of motion and by A. H. Horton in opposition, with leave to file brief within two days.

156—Julian Martinez et al., appellants, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims. Dismissed pursuant to the Tenth Rule.

142—Robert G. Wilson, plaintiff in error, vs. Eureka City.—Submitted by J. W. N. Whitecotton for the plaintiff in error and by P. L. Williams for the defendant in error.

124—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., as ancillary executor, &c., appellant, vs. George D. Hurst.—Submitted by Andrew Gilbooly for the appellant.

144—Darwin C. Allen, plaintiff in error, vs. the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.—Argued by Wilbur F. Zeigler for the plaintiff in error and by Maxwell Evarts for the defendant in error, with leave to counsel to file supplemental briefs within thirty days.

145—The Central Loan and Trust Company, plaintiff in error, appellant, vs. the Campbell Commission Company.—Argued by J. W. Shartel for the defendant in error and appellee and submitted by W. D. Williams for the plaintiff in error and appellant.

146—The Remington Paper Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Watson et al.—Argument commenced by E. T. Merrick for the plaintiff in error and continued by Alexander Porter Morse for the defendant in error and E. T. Merrick for the plaintiff in error.

Call for Wednesday: 146, 147, 152, 153, 154, 158, 159, 161, 163, 164.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 18.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

28—Eldridge vs. Miller.
23—Dieckerhoff vs. same.
30—Cowdin vs. same.
32—Volkenburg vs. same.
33—Beeckman vs. same.
38—Anderson vs. same.
39—Bartlett vs. same.
40—Haines vs. same.
41—Lord vs. same.
42—Reese vs. Miller.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

41—Arguimbau vs. Kate.
60—Moned vs. Tug Transfer No. 3.
70—Minot vs. SS. Patria.
69—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
90—L'Hommedieu vs. Snow Walter J.
62—O'Brien vs. Tugs Lyndhurst and A. J. White.
83—Montgomery vs. same.
84—Arnold vs. Schooner Mary King.
58—Steinmender vs. Ship La Guadaloupe.
13—Rogers vs. Steamboat Magenta.
32—Min ve Tug Niagara.
39—Hudson River L. Co. vs. McAllister.
44—Hastorf vs. Moore.
1—De Fartonnet vs. Western Ins. Co.
47—Thompson vs. Hood. Bankruptcy—Jury trial.
121—In re Gutwillig.
102—In re Rosenberg & Krause.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Husted, appellant, vs. Van Ness.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Myers et al. vs. Bolton et al., appellant; in re application of Beck for temporary writ of mandamus, appellant, vs. Supervisors of Erie County.—Motions for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

English vs. McIntyre, appellant; Hellbrown, appellant, vs. Herzog.—Motions to prefer denied, with six costs.

Palmer vs. New York Publishing Company, appellant.—Motion to dismiss granted and appeal dismissed, with costs.

Camacho, appellant, vs. Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company.—Motion to dismiss granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10, cost of motion, on authority of Sidwell vs. Greig.

Snow vs. Church, appellant.—Motion to open default denied, without costs.

Mount Morris, appellant, vs. King.—Motion for stipulation granted, without costs.

In re application of Vadeboncoeur to file certificate nunc pro tunc.—Motion denied and Board of Examiners directed to return to applicant $15 paid to him under rules governing examination of applications for admission to the bar.

In re Clerkship of Smith.—Motion to file certificate nunc pro tunc granted.

Curtiss, appellant, vs. Mott.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

To-day's calendar: Nos. 698, 630, 724, 726, 727, 729, 732, 736.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

49—Goldstein vs. Guedalia.
60—Moses vs. Hatch.
70—Vaughan Mach. Co. vs. Quintard.
92—McCrea vs. Thrush.
30—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
54—Thiry vs. Taylor Br. & Malt. Co. of A.
78—Marks vs. Englund.
11—Woerz vs. Schumacher.
95—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
96—Boyd vs. Snow, Church & Co.
97—Fischer vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
98—Middleton vs. Ames.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kahn vs. Kahn.
2—Matyasovies vs. Hungarian Asso.
3—Aiblinger vs. Man. Ry. Co.
4—Haft vs. Flavern.
5—Herch vs. Cohen.
6—Nogues vs. Dupont.
7—Stern vs. Bloomingdale.
8—Welsh vs. Armstrong
9—Watertown Brass Co. vs. Valentine.
10—Mole vs. Ph., R'd & N. E. R. R. Co.
11—Bosch vs. Cahen.
12—Rivers vs. Dean.
13—Wilson vs. Boyce.
14—Welch vs. Read.
15—Sheeran vs. Hart.
16—Stern vs. Bloomingdale.
17—Boyle vs. Frothingham.
18—Havana City Ry. Co. vs. Ceballos.
19—Gottlieb vs. Gottlieb.
20—Harting vs. Rosenfeld.
21—Davies vs. Clark.
22—Fenner vs. Fenner.
23—Obstgarten vs. Obstgarten.
24—Inman vs. East River Silk Co.
25—Nat. Union Bank of R. vs. Riger.
26—United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers vs. Peristein.
27—McPhillips vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
28—First Nat. of B. vs. Petchaft.
29—Raben vs. Raben.
30—Feeman vs. Rothschild.
31—Nason Mfg. Co. vs. Sniger.
32—Ferber vs. Sniger.
33—In re Lait.
34—Wilhelm vs. Federgreen.
35—Rambaut vs. Irving Nat. Bank.
36—In re Stephenson.
37—Hale vs. Gilroy.
38—Jackson vs. Heyman.
39—Shethar vs. Ferrand.
40—Roehrs vs. Giatras.
41—Steinbach vs. Diepenbrock.
42—Coffin vs. O'Connor.
43—Walgrove vs. Prior.
44—Lochmer vs. Lochner.
45—Rada vs. Auspitz.
46—Marsch vs. Marsch.
47—Associated Merch'ts vs. Sullivan.
48—Swenson vs. N. Y. Architectural Terra Cotta Co.
49—Casperfeld & Cleve. Co. vs. Lynch.
50—Greenfield vs. Greenfield Automatic Fastener Co.
51—In re Farmer & Co.
52—Lapidus vs. Ritt.
53—Carrano vs. Attanasio.
54—Ryan vs. Teeney.
55—In re Richter.
56—Crawford vs. Coler.
57—Becker vs. Mayor, &c.
58—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
59—Lapidus vs. Ritt.
60—Defendorf vs. Defendorf.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

2696—Moran vs. Moran.
2702—Oberndoerfer vs. Oberndoerfer.
2705—De Leo vs. De Leo.
2707—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson.
2709—Call vs. Call.
2710—Friendenberg vs. Friendenberg.
2711—Samuels vs. Samuels.
2716—Mahler vs. Mahler.
2718—Mathern vs. Mathern.
2719—Scully vs. Scully.
2720—Braendley vs. Braendley.
2721—Fielding vs. Fielding.
2722—George vs. George.
2725—Reese vs. Reese.
2726—Phingy vs. Phinny
2728—Sultan vs. Sultan.
2729—Bates vs. Bates.
2731—Gracelin vs. Gracelin.
2717—Olivenbaum vs. Olivenbaum.
2814—Freedman vs. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

1504—Bawo & Dotter vs. Palmer.
1502—Owen vs. same.
1838—King vs. Baer.
502—Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. vs. Dimon.
1413—Klee vs. Schnugg.
1757—Schoen vs. Schoen.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1865.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from prereferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. The People.

7525—Middlebrook vs. U. S. Mercantile Reporting Agency.
7626—Mulligan vs. Seiferd.
7340—Jordan vs. City of New York.
7343—Moses vs. Baruch.
5711—Quigley vs. Levering.
7461—Hillier vs. Kelly.
6939—Zurbrugg vs. Wells-Fargo & Co.
6634—Jussen vs. Scannell.
6697—Brady vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7529—Noonan vs. Blake.
6316—House vs. Robinson.
6802—Tannuzzo vs. Egan
7834—Fuse vs. Dann.
7897—Dickinson vs. Whitcomb.
7966—Odell vs. Bauer.
7288—Gillen vs. Boschen.
8023—Danel vs. McDonald.
7955—Stone vs. Hecker

ELECTION NOTICES.

Statement of the BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS of the County of New York

In relation to votes given for JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT OF NEW YORK.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York, having met in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York on the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th days of November, 1898, and on the 15th and 22d days of December, 1898, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said county, at the general election, held on the 8th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT OF NEW YORK.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that

The whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the City Court of New York was Two hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and eighteen. 295,418

Of which Theodore F. Hascall received One hundred and seventy-one thousand and ninety 171,090

Of which George C. Austin received One hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight 108,878

Of which Adam Moren received Ten thousand six hundred and forty-six 10,646

Of which Marshall P. Richards received Five hundred and sixty-seven 567

And of which there were Blank Four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven 4,237

295,418

The number of general ballots "protested as marked for identification," all of which were counted for the several candidates voted thereon for the office of Justice of the City Court of New York, was Seven hundred and thirty-one..... 731

The number of ballots which were rejected as void, on which no vote for any candidate for the office of Justice of the City Court of New York was counted, was One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four 1,774

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and a majority of this Board, and the Secretary thereof, this 27th day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

JOHN T. OAKLEY, Chairman.
WM. SOHMER, Secretary.

COLLINS H. WOODWARD. JEREMIAH CRONIN.
JEREMIAH KENNEFICK. MICHAEL LEDWITH.
THOMAS F. WOODS. EMIL NEUFELD.
WILLIAM H. GLEDHILL. HENRY SIEFKE.
ROBERT MUH.
JOHN P. KOCH. ELIAS GOODMAN.
P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN. PATRICK J. RYDER.
JOHN T. McCALL.
GEORGE B. CHRISTMAN. JAMES E. GAFFNEY.
GEORGE A. BURRELL.
FRANK J. GOODWIN. LOUIS MINSKY.
HENRY GEIGER. FRANK DUNN.
HARRY C. HART. WILLIAM F. SCHNEIDER, JR.
BERNARD C. MURRAY. BERNARD GLICK.
FRANK GASS. LAWRENCE W. McGRATH.
JOSEPH A. FLINN.

State of New York, City and County of New York, County Clerk's Office, ss.:

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing with the original statement on file in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of the said original.

Witness my hand and official seal at the New County Court House in the City and County of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1898.

[Seal.] WM. SOHMER,
Clerk of the County of New York.

STATEMENT AND DECLARATION OF THE MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AS THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

In relation to the votes given for the office of JUSTICE OF THE CITY COURT OF NEW YORK

at the General Election held November 8, 1898.

Statement, Determination, and Declaration of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York acting as the Board of Canvassers of the City of New York, of the statements of the County Board of Canvassers of the County of New York in relation to the votes cast in a portion of said City of New York, to wit, in the County of New York for the office of Justice of the City Court of New York at a general election held in said County of New York on the 8th day of November, 1898.

The Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, having met on the 5th and 23d and 27th days of December, 1898, pursuant to the provisions of the Election Law, and of Chapter 378 of the Laws of 1898, and other statutes pertinent and relevant thereto, and having canvassed the certified statements of the Board of County Canvassers of the County of New York of the votes cast in said county for Justice of the said office of the City Court of New York at said election, do hereby certify that the whole number of the votes cast for all the candidates for such office shown by such certified statements to have been voted for, and the whole number of votes cast in such county for them, and the names of each candidate are as follows:

The whole number of votes cast for all the candidates for the office of Justice of the City Court of The City of New York as shown by such certified statements to have been voted for is Two hundred and ninety-five thousand four hundred and eighteen 295,418

And the whole number of votes cast for each of such candidates is as follows:

For Theodore F. Hascall, One hundred and seventy-one thousand and ninety 171,090

For George C. Austin, One hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight..... 108,878

For Adam Moren, Ten thousand six hundred and forty-six..... 10,646

For Marshall P. Richards, Five hundred and sixty-seven 567

And of which there were blank Four thousand two hundred and thirty-seven 4,237

295,418

The said Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, acting as the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York, do hereby certify, determine, and declare that Theodore F. Hascall by the greatest number of votes cast was duly elected a Justice of the City Court of New York.

In testimony whereof we have signed as members of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, and members of the Board of Canvassers of said City of New York, or a majority of them, this 27th day of December, 1898.

FRANK J. GOODWIN, Chairman.

WILLIAM WENTY. WILLIAM A. DOYLE.
JOHN T. OAKLEY. JEREMIAH KENNEFICK.
HENRY SIEFKE. LAWRENCE W. McGRATH.
HENRY GEIGER.
ROBERT MUH. MICHAEL LEDWITH. FRANK DUNN.
JAMES E. GAFFNEY. LOUIS MINSKY.
P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN. FRANCIS P. KENNEY.
JAMES F. ELLIOTT.
JOHN L. BURLEIGH. THOMAS F. WOODS.
JACOB D. ACKERMAN. GEORGE B. CHRISTMAN.
WILLIAM KEEGAN. JEREMIAH CRONIN.
FRANCIS J. BYRNE. JOHN T. McCALL.
JOHN DIEMER. WILLIAM H. GLEDHILL. WILLIAM T. JAMES.
DAVID S. STEWART. ELIAS HOLGANS.
MOSES J. WAFER. STEPHEN W. McKEEVER.
JAMES J. BRIDGES. RANDOLPH GUGGENHEMMER.
WILLIAM T. JAMES.
HOMER FOLKS. JOHN J. McGARRY.
JACOB J. VELTON. MARTIN F. CONLY.
ELIAS GOODMAN. JOSEPH CASSIDY.
JOHN S. RODDY. GEORGE H. MUNDORF.
EMIL NEUFELD.
GEORGE A. BURRELL.
JOHN P. KOCH.

P. J. SCULLY, City Clerk.

Attested by the City Clerk as Clerk of the Municipal Assembly and Secretary of the Board of Canvassers of The City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX HARTMAN, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Max Hartman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on January 28, 1899, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge with their proofs thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

NO. 49.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS HIRSCHHORN, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Hirschhorn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 20 Nassau Street, City and County of New York, on January 31, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.

THEODOR AUB, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY HOLTZ, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 525.

To the creditors of Henry Holtz of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Holtz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—BARNETT L. PRICE and BARNET L. PRICE, bankrupts.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Barnett L. Price and Barnet L. Price, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on January 28, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SALO A. HOROWITZ, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Salo A. Horowitz of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of January A. D., 1899, the said Salo A. Horowitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 17, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ABRAHAM LITTMAN, bankrupt.—Discharge.

Notice is hereby given that Abraham Littman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Jan. 11, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons objecting to such discharge may attend before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 237 Broadway, New York City, on January 28, 1899, at 12 o'clock M., and then and there present their objections, if any, to such discharge, with their proofs thereon.

ROYAL S. CRANE, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON NELKIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 206.

To the creditors of Solomon Nelkin of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Solomon Nelkin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in New York City, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 17, 1899.

JESSE PRICE, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JESSE PRICE, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 30, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 16, 1899.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JASPER H. SINGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jasper H. Singer of Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D., 1899, the said Jasper H. Singer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in New York City, on the 31st day of January, A. D., 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 17, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by the BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY, lately doing business at 104, 106, and 108 West 34th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, to Joseph W. Doolittle, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and requested to appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York in Special Term, Part I., on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph W. Doolittle, as assignee of the said estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of said account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court in and [L. S.] for the County of New York to be affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of December, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EDWARDS & RYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

d21-1aw6wW&f1

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of J. Plass & Son, formerly doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said firm of J. Plass & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Greenhall & Levy, No. 277 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1899.—Dated January 16th, 1899.

SYDNEY H. CARR, Assignee.

GREENHALL & LEVY, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ja18-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To the creditors of MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH, insolvent assigners, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of William A. Watson, as the assignee of the above-named assignors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for [L. S.] the County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

Witness: Hon. JOSEPH F. DALY, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of December, 1898.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attorneys for Assignee, 27 William Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY E. THOMPSON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM R. THOMPSON, defendant.—Action for absolute divorce

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above-named plaintiff in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 31st, 1898.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Plaintiff's Attorney. Post Office Address and Office, 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To William R. Thompson, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated on the 22d day of December, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BADGER, WILLIAM W.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Theodore Badger, Frederick Badger, Eugenia Barnard, and Jennie B. Fisher, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM W. BADGER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Elisa Hall Badger of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County to have a certain instrument in writing, dated September 19th, 1898, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William W. Badger, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 141 Broadway, New York City. ja11-1aw6wW

STEPHENSON, HELEN C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Sarah Ulrich, Louis H. Culver, Adrianna Shiek, Thomas S. Culver, Annie Stamford, Clara Harvey, Mary Anna King, Stanley King, Addie Beveridge, Wallace Rice, Margaret Rice, Louis Rice, Lucy Lee Rice, the heirs and next of kin of HELEN C. STEPHENSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Clement L. Stephenson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Helen C. Stephenson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Petitioner, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja4-1aw6wW

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To MARIE LOUISE RICHOMME, the heir and next of kin of JEANNE L. TAYLOR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Morton J. Taylor of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jeanne L. Taylor, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 141 Broadway, New York City. ja11-1aw6wW

STEPHENSON, HELEN C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Sarah Ulrich, Louis H. Culver, Adrianna Shiek, Thomas S. Culver, Annie Stamford, Clara Harvey, Mary Anna King, Stanley King, Addie Beveridge, Wallace Rice, Margaret Rice, Louis Rice, Lucy Lee Rice, the heirs and next of kin of HELEN C. STEPHENSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Clement L. Stephenson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Helen C. Stephenson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN B. PINE, Attorney for Executrices, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

ja4-1aw7wW

SUESS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Julia Fitzpatrick, Mathilda Caroline Bogert, Emma Suess, Theodore Suess, Charles Suess, Philip Suess, John Suess, George Suess, the heirs and next of kin of JACOB SUESS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charlotte Suess of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1878, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jacob Suess, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our county of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Petitioner, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja4-1aw6wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

s21-1aw6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, No. 99 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET A. CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators.

n30-1aw6mW

DAVIS, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 134 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1898. SUSAN E. DAVIS, WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, Executors. WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Executors, 28 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

d14-1aw6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 374 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH K. DE GROOT, Executrix.

s28-1aw6mTh

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898. GEORGE G. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-1aw6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y.

s21-1aw6mW

MILLS, HARRIET B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA F. ROE, Sarah Paddock, Agnes Lawrence, William L. Sands, Philip J. Sands, Henry M. Sands, John B. Pine, Annie Gordon, Irving H. Sands, Louise E. Rees, Robert C. Sands, Arthur B. Sands, Mahlon A. Sands, Ethel Sands, Morton H. Sands, Archibald Sinclair, Emma Louise Sands, Florence Sands, and David Ferris, Mary Smith, and Harriet B. Fisk, the next of kin of HARRIET B. MILLS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Katharine Godkin and Alice E. Pine of the City of New York, have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated November, 1895, relating exclusively to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet B. Mills, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

JOHN B. PINE, Attorney for Executrices, 63 Wall Street, New York City.

ja4-1aw7wW

SUESS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Julia Fitzpatrick, Mathilda Caroline Bogert, Emma Suess, Theodore Suess, Charles Suess, Philip Suess, John Suess, George Suess, the heirs and next of kin of JACOB SUESS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charlotte Suess of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1878, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jacob Suess, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our county of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GIBSON PUTZEL, Attorney for Petitioner, 261 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja4-1aw6wW

TAYLOR, JEANNE L.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To MARIE LOUISE RICHOMME, the heir and next of kin of JEANNE L. TAYLOR, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Morton J. Taylor of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jeanne L. Taylor, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, than and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HAYS, GREENBAUM & HERSHFIELD, Attorneys for Petitioner, No. 141 Broadway, New York City. ja11-1aw6wW

STEPHENSON, HELEN C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Sarah Ulrich, Louis H. Culver, Adrianna Shiek, Thomas S. Culver, Annie Stamford, Clara Harvey, Mary Anna King, Stanley King, Addie Beveridge, Wallace Rice, Margaret Rice, Louis Rice, Lucy Lee Rice, the heirs and next of kin of HELEN C. STEPHENSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Clement L. Stephenson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Helen C. Stephenson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja18-1aw6wW&S4feb1

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PLUMMER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PLUMMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, his attorneys, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. HARRY PLUMMER, Executor. EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d14-1aw6mW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 99 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES B. BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 99 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s28-1aw8mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County and City of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 37 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-1aw6mW

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY NEVINS MAYO, plaintiff, against THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND SURETY COMPANY of Philadelphia and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of January, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the First day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and being parts of two certain lots known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the numbers three hundred

A HUGE FLY WHEEL BURSTS

Two Killed and Two Injured in a Jersey City Tobacco Factory.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT UNKNOWN

Big Fragment Tears a Hole in the Wall and Others Crash Through Ceiling to the Second Floor.

Two persons, a man and a woman, were instantly killed and two women severely injured in Jersey City yesterday as the result of the bursting of a big driving wheel in Lorillard's tobacco factory, which some time ago passed under the control of the Continental Company. Those who were killed were James Delaney of 31 Erie Street and Nora McCarthy of 405 Second Street. The injured are Mary Hickey of 134 Ninth Street and Margaret Dillon.

The wheel that burst was on the ground floor of the main building. It was eighteen feet in diameter and weighed eighteen tons. Exactly what caused the accident is not known, but it is supposed that the governor broke, allowing the full force of steam to enter the cylinder, causing the wheel to "run away," until the accumulated force shattered it into fragments. There are nearly one thousand women and girls and two hundred men employed in the building, but, with five exceptions, all were on the third and fourth floors.

The engine used was a Corliss, 250 horse power, and carried a belt forty inches wide, which conveyed power throughout the building. The engine was in charge of Delaney. He and John Franklin, foreman of the snuff department, were the only persons in the engine room when the accident occurred.

Franklin says that when the engine showed a tendency to run wild Delaney shouted to him to leave the room. He ran for the door, and so got out of the path of the wheel when it burst. Delaney started to turn off the steam, but just as he was fairly abreast of the big wheel it burst. Some of the pieces, one of which weighed a ton, struck Delaney, killing him instantly. He was hurled to the wall and buried in the débris. The huge fragment pierced the wall, making a hole about 15 by 30 feet. It spent its force against the side of another building, forty feet away.

Nora McCarthy, who was in the yard, was struck on the head by a piece of the wheel and was instantly killed. She was buried in the débris, and when found her body was covered with bruises from head to foot. Miss Hickey, who was also in the yard, was struck by flying bricks and thrown against a wall. Her injuries are severe, and may cause her death.

Some parts of the wheel flew upward and tore a big, jagged hole in the ceiling of the engine room. The main fragment also struck and pierced the ceiling of the room above. Miss Dillon, who was the only person on the second floor, fell through the hole into the engine room. When she was taken out of the ruins she was found to have both legs broken and to be suffering from an injury to the spine. Miss Hickey and Miss Dillon were taken to St. Francis's Hospital.

There was a panic among the women on the third and fourth floors when they heard the noise of the explosion, but the Rev. Charles A. Smith of St. Mary's Catholic Church, who was passing, entered the building, and soon succeeded in restoring order. Then the employes were dismissed for the day.

Dr. L. J. Gordon, who has charge of the chemical department of the factory, said he did not think the money damage would exceed $10,000. He said the damage could not be repaired under a week, and until then work would be suspended. He also gave notice that the night school conducted for the benefit of the employes would be closed for the same time.

Delaney, the engineer, who was twenty-eight years old, had been in the company's employ since he was a boy, and was considered competent and reliable. He was married a year ago. His wife was prostrated last night. Miss McCarthy had been in the employ of the company for ten years. County Physician Converse will hold an inquest.

REFORMATION OF CRIMINALS.

Charles Dudley Warner Heartily in Favor of the Indeterminate Sentence Idea.

Charles Dudley Warner talked about the reformation of criminals to members of the Charity Organization Society in the Assembly Hall of the United Charities Building yesterday. The special topic under consideration was "The Indeterminate Sentence," which is favored by advocates of prison reform because it enables the authorities to hold a convicted criminal under restraint until he is reformed. Mr. Warner said that there really was not an indeterminate sentence law anywhere in the world, although the public mind had been soothed into the belief that something of the kind was now being practiced.

Mr. Warner was heartily in favor of the indeterminate sentence idea. The criminal who would not reform, he said, was a public enemy and should be kept under restraint all of his life. A young woman in the audience suggested that a great many so-called incorrigible criminals were as bad as murderers, and she thought that society would be justified in exterminating such persons, just as it did murderers. Mr. Warner smilingly responded that no doubt society would be benefited if certain "incorrigibles" were put out of the way.

The work done by the Elmira Reformatory was alluded to approvingly, and Mr. Warner said that he wanted to see every penitentiary in the country converted into a reformatory, where each prisoner should have a chance to reform and become a good citizen. "I will discuss only the defined criminal class," said the speaker, "the men and women who have definitely settled down to a criminal life in any phase, and are getting their living by infringing on the rights and pleasures of other people."

In Mr. Warner's opinion the best way to curtail criminality was to take the criminal after his first penal offense, and put him where, instead of enlarging the offense, he would be made to realize the evil effects of his wrongdoing and have a fair chance to reform. Should he fail to give satisfactory evidence of a desire to reform, then keep him apart from the community. From a moral point of view society owed it to the individual to prevent him from becoming an habitual criminal.

SCREAM DISLOCATED HER JAW.

Mrs. Victorson Could Not Get Help for Her Suicide Husband Till Too Late.

Had not Mrs. Bertha Victorson's jaw become dislocated yesterday morning, while she was screaming for help after her husband, Nathan Victorson, had swallowed acid at their home, 197 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, the suicide's life might have been saved.

Nathan Victorson, who was a tailor, had been out of employment for some time, and his failure to obtain work made him despondent. When he got up yesterday morning he appeared more depressed than usual, and told his wife that fate seemed to be against him. Mrs. Victorson vainly tried to cheer him. She absented herself from the room for a moment, and when she returned found Victorson in the act of drinking the acid. Wild with terror she sought to wrest the bottle from him, and screamed for help. The effort dislocated her jaw. Unable to close her mouth she ran to the home of neighbors and tried by frantic gestures to make them understand what her husband had done, and that he needed urgent help.

When at length the reason for her distress was realized a call was made for an ambulance surgeon. Dr. Duffy of St. Catharine's Hospital responded, only to find that the suicide had just expired. He then turned his attention to Mrs. Victorson, and her jawbones were soon set, but her grief was pitiable to see.

New Mercantile Library Directors.

Four Directors of the Mercantile Library Association were elected yesterday to fill vacancies in the first class, term three years. The following were elected without opposition: Alexander M. Eagleson, T. S. Rumney, John E. Van De Carr, and Charles S. Oakley.

LEGAL NOTES.

THOUGH HE PAID IT UNDER PROTEST HE CANNOT RECOVER THE BEER WAR TAX.—Martin Matheus, in December, 1897, contracted with the William H. Frank Brewing Company for the purchase of beer at $8 a barrel. Subsequently, while the agreement was in force, the war revenue law, placing a tax of $1 a barrel on beer, was enacted. The company claimed that Matheus should pay the tax, and refused to supply him with been unless he did so. He paid the extra dollar under protest, and then brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover $254, being the tax on 254 barrels sold him. Justice McAdam, before whom the case was tried, dismissed the complaint. After reciting the facts, Justice McAdam said: "The present action is to recover this sum on the theory that it was wrongfully exacted. The war tax was imposed upon the brewer, and he was obliged to pay it to the Government, and neither the tax nor the payment of it by the defendant furnished the brewing company with the slightest excuse for not performing its contract with the plaintiff. If a party contracts to convey realty, and before the time appointed for delivering the deed a stamp act becomes operative, the vendor is certainly obliged to affix the revenue stamps required to make the transfer effectual. The brewing company in this case is charged with substantially the same obligation as the vendor in that one. The plaintiff had the right to insist upon the performance of the contract, and if the defendant refused to perform, the plaintiff's remedy was an action at law to recover damages for the breach. The plaintiff did not adopt this course, but, with knowledge of the facts as well as the law, acquiesced in the defendant's demand, made as of right, by paying the war tax demanded. True, the plaintiff said he made the payments under protest, but this did not make them compulsory, and they cannot now be recovered." Justice McAdam said in conclusion that there was no magical force in the term "under protest." It did establish compulsion and implied nothing more than that the act done was contrary to the desire of the party making the protest. "Under the pleadings and the proofs, the payment was not compulsory in any such sense as to give rise to a cause of action to recover the money, as if it had been received to and for the plaintiff's use."

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MASTER OF VESSEL NOT LIABLE FOR ACTS WHILE INSANE FROM EXPOSURE.—The Phenix Insurance Company, after paying the amount of insurance due upon a policy issued by it to the owners of one-sixteenth of the brig Emily T. Sheldon, assigned the claim to one Williams, who on the second trial secured judgment against Capt. Hays, who was master of the brig, alleging that she was lost through the negligence, carelessness, misconduct, and improper navigation of the defendant. The answer, after denying these allegations, averred that at the time of the wreck Capt. Hays was unconscious of his acts and unfit to navigate because of his sickness. It was claimed that he was insane from the stress of anxiety and loss of rest which was the result of three days and nights of duty in the storm, the last forty-eight hours having been passed on deck. The trial court held, while admitting these facts, that the insanity of the defendant furnished no defense. It appeared that he dosed himself heavily with quinine during this exposure. The decision on the trial was affirmed by the late General Term, but the Court of Appeals has ordered a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that such a view was carrying the law of negligence to a point which was unreasonable and prior to the case unheard of, and was establishing a doctrine abhorrent to all principles of equity and justice. "The man is not yet born," Justice Haight said, "in whom there is not a limit to his physical and mental endurance, and when that limit has been passed he must yield to laws over which man has no control. When the case was here before it was said that the defendant was bound to exercise such reasonable care and prudence as a careful and prudent man would ordinarily give to his own vessel. What careful and prudent man could do more than to care for his vessel until overcome by physical and mental exhaustion? To do more was impossible. And yet we are told that he must or be responsible." As to whether the mate should be chargeable with negligence was a question, the court said, which had not as yet been determined. Whether the condition of the Captain was so apparent at the time as to charge the mate with negligence in not resorting to strong measures was held to be a question of fact for the determination of the jury.

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IT WAS A CONFIDENTIAL RELATION.—District Attorney Gardiner, having some time ago summarily removed William Flood, a process server, the latter sought by mandamus to be restored on the ground that he was a veteran sailor, and a classified clerk. The Court at Special Term refused the application, holding that the position was a strictly confidential one in its relation to the District Attorney, and was an exception to the Veteran act. The Appellate Division held otherwise, but upon further appeal the Court of Appeals reversed that tribunal and affirmed the Special Term. Chief Judge Parker, giving the opinion, said: "It is contended that he was not called upon to do strictly process work, serving the subpoenas; he was acting in a confidential service. But because he could not discharge the general duties of the position of subpoena servers, so called, or because he was not deemed worthy to discharge them does not at all affect their confidential character. The reasons given by Mr. Justice Kellogg at the Special Term and the decisions in 152 N. Y. 217, and 152 N. Y. 545, fully support, as we think, his decision."

RULES FOR APPELLATE DIVISION

Amendments Made to Take Effect the First Tuesday in February.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, First Department, yesterday announced new rules to govern practice before the Court. The rules are substantially the same as those formerly in force. The second rule is amended by prescribing that during the months of July, August, and September special days may be designated as "motion days," no particular date being fixed by the rule.

The fourth rule is amended by a provision that if the appellant fails to file sixteen copies of the printed papers at least eight days before the day for which the appeal is noticed, the respondent, upon four days' notice, may move that the appeal be dismissed, or that judgment be rendered in his favor. This will prevent the appellant's hanging up a case indefinitely.

Rule eight is amended so as to provide that motions for reagument must be noticed for the term succeeding that upon which the appeal was decided.

The new rules will take effect on the first Tuesday of February.

PENALTIES FOR CHIMNEY FIRES.

Proposed to Fine Owners Instead of Tenants—Firemen in Music Halls.

Fire Commissioner Scannell will ask the Legislature to amend the charter in the matter of penalties for chimney fires. In hundreds of cases the tenants are too poor to pay the fines now imposed on them and it has been found that the owners of buildings are responsible for the unclean condition of the chimneys and not the occupants. A measure fixing the penalty for a chimney fire at $25 and placing the responsibility on owners instead of tenants, will be introduced in the Legislature.

Commissioner Scannell has decided to send firemen to music halls as well as to theatres. He believes that a fireman on duty in a crowded music hall will be of the greatest service in preventing loss of life in the event of a fire or panic. Last night firemen were on hand at all of the music halls. The Commissioner has given positive orders that only the most competent firemen be detailed.

Kindergarten Association Concerts.

Concerts in aid of the New York Kindergarten Association will be given at the houses of two of the patronesses on Monday next and on Feb. 8. At the first concert Mme. Marchesi will make her American début. At the second the Victor Harris Quartet, composed of Miss Marguerite Hall, Mrs. Seabury Ford, Mackenzie Gordon, and Carl Dufft, will sing a cycle of Tennyson songs composed by Arthur Foote and Victor Harris. Tickets may be obtained from the following committee, who have charge of the entertainments: Miss May R. Cromwell, 5 East Fifty-sixth Street; Miss Helen Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. Walter Jennings, 11 East Forty-first Street; Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, 229 Madison Avenue; Miss Carpenter, 54 East Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. Morris Loeb, 118 West Seventy-second Street, and Miss Cornelia Van R. Robb, 23 Park Avenue.

Whenever "Cold-catching" is possible, the Cough, Lung and Throat cure should be kept handy—JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

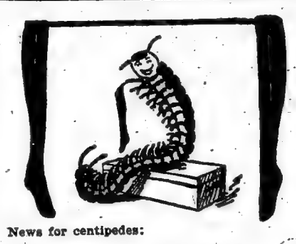

News for centipedes:

The more legs you have to cover, the more interested you will be.

For boys' legs—long black stockings; a black that's guaranteed to remain with the stocking and not on the legs; double-kneed and heeled; 2 pairs for 25 cents.

For men's legs—fast black socks; good enough for anybody who wears black; 2 pairs for 25 cents.

At all three stores.

In China small feet are a mark of noble birth; in America of a lucky man—never could sell all the small sizes of anything at regular price.

200 pairs of small-sized, narrow-width shoes; odds and ends that formerly sold at $3 to $5—$1.50.

All at our Leonard St. store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIALLY SELECTED ORIENTAL CARPETS

in dining-room colorings, at reduced prices.

OSMANIAS AND DEMERJICS

All sizes; from one, 8x5.9 ft.

$27.00

to 14.4x9.4 ft.,

$77.00

Gems of their kind, with centres of bright but artistically mingled reds, blues, greens and yellows.

Many of our finest dining-room furniture designs, in Old English, Flemish and Sheraton, were delayed on account of our factory being so rushed with early orders for the Christmas trade, so they are now marked at cost.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

DOUBLE CHURCH SECESSION

Two New Jersey Congregations Leave Christian Reformed Body.

TO JOIN THE PRESBYTERIANS

Pastors and People at Leonia and Ridgewood Expelled by Hackensack Classis—Old Creed Too Strict.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 17.—The Hackensack Classis of the Christian Reformed Church to-day declared the pastors of the churches of the denomination at Ridgewood and Leonia no longer members of the body and wiped out their congregations, so far as the denomination is concerned. Eighteen of the members of the Leonia church refused to follow their minister out of the Christian Reformed Church and into the Presbyterian, and steps will be taken to organize them into a church. None of those accused of violating the tenets of the denomination appeared to defend himself.

This action was the culmination of trouble two years old. The struggle has been between those who sought to have the sect keep to the "hard-shell" lines of the founders, and those who sought to make their creed more elastic and, as they claim, modern. Two years ago the Rev. Henry Isherman changed pastorates. He had long been stationed at Leonia, and preached to the Christian Reformed Church members there without question of his orthodoxy. He went from Leonia to Ridgewood. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Wykoff.

It was not long before a dispute arose. The Rev. John C. Voorhis, pastor of the Hackensack church, objected to the first doctrinal sermon preached by Mr. Wykoff. The new minister preached that salvation was free, and advocated open communion. These are two things the Christian Reformed Church frowns upon, for, according to its creed, only the elect are saved, and close communion is the proper thing. Mr. Wykoff did not recant. In the course of the controversy it developed that Mr. Isherman believed and preached as did Mr. Wykoff, explaining why the congregation at Leonia had not been shocked by the doctrine of its new pastor. The case reached the Synod, after almost a year's delay, and at Grand Rapids, Mich., that body dismissed the charge, because the Rev. Mr. Voorhis appeared to have been too hasty in making it, the Synod setting forth that he had omitted to go to the brethren charged with heresy and try to convince them of their wrong.

Then the matter was gone all over again. The charges were brought in accordance with the rules of the church. Next it came out that two of the trustees and many of the members of the Ridgewood and Leonia Churches were members of secret and oath-bound societies, such as the Masons and the Odd Fellows. The Classis decided that these men must withdraw from these societies, as they could not be Christians and members of the societies at the same time. The society men refused to give up their organizations.

The Rev. S. I. Vanderbeck presided at this morning's session of the Classis. When the Leonia-Ridgewood matter came up the Rev. E. J. Van Duyne read that in obedience to orders he had gone to the Leonia church with the intention of occupying the pulpit and telling the members that he had been directed to preach the truth to them. He had not done as he intended, as it was evident that such an attempt on his part would have resulted in a wrangle with the minister against whom charges had been made. Therefore he sat in a seat during the service and afterward came away without making himself known. His course was approved.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Wykoff was then read. He wrote that he had resigned from the Leonia Church and that the members with the exception of eighteen had also resigned. They had separated themselves from the Christian Reformed Church and would seek to work out their own salvation. They would make no claim to the property of the church, but would leave it to the eighteen members who had elected to obey the Classis. A letter from the consistory of the same church announcing that it had withdrawn from the Christian Reformed Church was also read.

After some discussion a motion was passed wiping out the names of the minister and those joined with him. Great sorrow was expressed that men and women should have, as the speakers phrased it, gone wrong and become heretics, but it was held that the action must be taken, sad as it was, unless the members of the Classis would themselves be open to a feeling that they had not done their duty.

At the afternoon session the case of the Rev. Mr. Isherman and the Ridgewood Church was taken up. A letter was read. The letter was a flat refusal on the part of the congregation to have anything to do with the Classis, to meet with it, to discuss the matter in any way, or to defend itself or to defend its pastor. The Classis accordingly voted to drop the seceding members, and the names of Mr. Isherman and his followers were erased from the roll.

Both Mr. Wykoff and Mr. Isherman will take their congregations into the Presbyterian Church. The Leonia congregation holds regular services, and will make formal application for admission to the Presbyterian Church at once. This will be followed by similar action at Ridgewood.

REMARKABLE FAMILY FATALITY

Four Prominent Residents of Oswego Die Within Four Weeks.

The death of Mr. Downey, a wealthy merchant of Northern New York, which occurred in Oswego on Monday, was the fourth to take place in two closely connected families within the past four weeks, and all four deaths were caused by pneumonia following the grip. Mr. Downey was the father of Mrs. George T. Clark, who was married in November last to Mr. Clark, a prominent attorney of Oswego, and who was well known in New York. Mr. Clark became ill on the wedding trip, from which they returned early in December, and after lingering for some days died of pneumonia just before Christmas.

His father, Dr. Charles C. P. Clark, one of the best known physicians of Northern New York, felt the shock of his son's death so keenly that pneumonia developed, from which he died last week. His widow then sickened, pneumonia set in, and she died on Monday. Meanwhile Mr. Downey had been taken ill with the grip, developed pneumonia also, and died on Monday night.

Mrs. Clark was the daughter of the late George T. Hodges of Rutland, Vt., who was for several terms a Congressman, and a sister of the late John Hodges and of Mrs. Dwight Townsend of this city. She was in her seventy-second year. Mr. George Clark was forty, Dr. Clark was seventy-six, and Mr. Downey sixty years old. A daughter, Miss Mary Clark, and two sons, Charles and James T. Clark of this city, survive Dr. and Mrs. Clark.

SCHOOL CHILDREN HIS TARGETS.

Intoxicated Italian Uses a Revolver Freely, but Harms No One.

Dominico Gamaro, an Italian who lives at 369 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, was locked up in the Bedford Avenue Police Station yesterday, after making several attempts to shoot pedestrians. His first attempt was made on a schoolgirl who was returning to her home.

Gamaro, armed with a revolver and stiletto, set out yesterday afternoon while intoxicated to hunt up his enemies, and at Driggs Avenue and North Fourth Street met the child and opened fire. His aim was unsteady, and the bullet went wide of the mark. There were several children around at the time, and when the shot was fired they became frightened and hurried to places of safety. Gamaro fired a second shot, but again his aim was bad, and the bullet lodged in a tree.

John Miner of 114 Marcy Avenue, who had witnessed the reckless shooting, told Gamaro to stop. Gamaro then turned his attention to Miner, and told him the best thing for him to do was to run away. Miner did so, and as he crossed the railroad tracks Gamaro fired at him. The bullet whizzed past his left shoulder, went through a panel of the front door of a saloon, and passed between two men, finally lodging in the bar fixtures. Policeman James Connors appeared on the scene by this time, and disarmed Gamaro, who made a desperate effort to kill the officer. He will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day.

Police Give $5,550 to a Hospital.

The members of the Police Department, in response to an appeal from the sisters attached to St. Vincent's Hospital, recently contributed $5,550 toward the erection of a new building. Chief Devery on Saturday forwarded the money, and yesterday made public a letter from the sisters, thanking the force and placing at its disposal "a bed in perpetuity for the sick and injured members of the force."

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys'

Extra Pants,

$1.15.

At the end of each season we make up the remnants of our fine woolens into extra pants and sell them at a nominal price. The lot just finished is especially good—regular price would be from $1.75 to $3—all for $1.15.

A chance to test our make of Boys' Clothing at a small outlay.

60-62 West 23d St.

Special To-Day.

25,000 Yards Fine Embroideries from 5c. Yard up.

1,000 Yards Fine India Dimity at 12½c. yard, regular value 20c

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

Lace Curtains—Clearance Sale.

IRISH POINT—White and Ecru.

100 pairs, were $5.50; now $3.50 per pair.
100 " " $6.50; " $4.50 " "
80 " " $7.50; " $5.00 " "

BRUSSELS LACE.

50 pairs, were $10.50; now $7.50 per pair.
40 " " $14.50; " $11.00 " "

RENAISSANCE AND RUSSIAN LACE Sash Curtains, of our finer grades, all lots under six pairs marked at about ½ original prices.

Now from $4.00 to $20.00 per pair.

Lace Bed Sets—Single and Full sizes,—Sets used as samples—⅓ less than regular prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

West 14th St.

ESTD 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

BEAUTIFUL ORIENTAL RUGS

were luxurious once; now they are necessities, and our special Rug Bargains bring to light the most artistic colorings and superb qualities.

SHIRVANS

$10.50

(reduced from $15.00.)

BOKHARAS

$16.50

(reduced from $25.00.)

CASHMERES

$18.75

(reduced from $30.00.)

(All averaging 3.6x6.6 ft.)

These rugs have a talent for blending with and beautifying the furnishings of any room, and will grow in value with age.

"Long Credit" gives immediate possession and the privilege of paying when convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

SUIT OVER BRIDAL GIFT

Henry Guy Carleton's Divorced Wife Claims "The Butterflies."

SHE INSPIRED THE PLAYWRIGHT

Especially in the Third Act, He Wrote—Carleton Explains Poetic Letter to His Betrothed.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reserved decision upon an application made by Olive May, formerly Olive May Carleton, against her erstwhile husband, Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright, for the continuance of an injunction restraining him and Alice Kauser, a theatrical agent, from producing the play, "The Butterflies," which she claims he assigned to her a few weeks prior to their marriage. Mrs. Carleton secured a divorce in North Dakota about a year ago, on the ground of abandonment and non-support.

She claims that on Jan. 2, 1894, Carleton transferred "The Butterflies" to her. After their marriage, she says, they came to New York to live, and she returned to him the deed of assignment. She says he put it in a safe at the Hotel San Remo, and has it locked up there still. On Dec. 27 last, she says, she went to the office of Alice Kauser, who admitted that she was producing the play in different towns and cities in this country under an agrement with Carleton.

As a proof that the assignment was made to her, Mrs. May submitted an affidavit containing the following letter from Carleton:

Boston, Jan. 2, 1894.

Beloved, My Wife: Inclosed is the formal transfer to you of my wedding gift to you, a play whose third act was written with your beautiful face before me in memory, and with love of you filling my heart with hopes sweeter than hopes of heaven—as this success is more than a little due to your own exquisite self illuminating it like a shaft of sunshine.

I do not wait till our formal wedding in March, for I wish you to know it from the beginning, and I am now in your debt $1,369 already paid me, and which sum is to be refunded you.

You are the one thing holy in life—the first to teach me the unutterable sweetness of love—the first to whom my soul gave its absolute self—the first who drew from my nature its entire strength, its perfect adoration.

I love you—love you. Your husband,

HAL.

A postscript to the letter said: "Should the occasion arise, I desire you to enforce this transfer. By it you are enforcing my dearest wish."

Carleton presented an affidavit stating that the assignment was given to the plaintiff on Jan. 8, 1894, and not on Jan. 2. The assignment was made for the purpose of protecting his betrothed in case he should die before the wedding. Because she had been unfortunate in her engagements as an actress, and had become very nervous. They became engaged on Dec. 21, 1893, and were married at Milwaukee on Jan. 21, 1894.

Carleton says that he at first proposed to make a will in her favor, but she said she had no confidence in a will, as his relatives might try to break it. For this reason, while at Newport, R. I., on Jan. 2, 1894, he being about to leave her and come to New York, and trusting and loving her, assigned to her the play. The assignment was made on the distinct understanding that after their marriage the play was to be returned to him. She did give it up, and it was placed in his safe at the Hotel San Remo.

He says the assignment was accompanied by the letter, which was dated from Boston, although it had been written in Newport, and that the letter was intended to convey that they had been married at common law previously, though they had not been. This accounted for the reference to the "formal marriage in March." He says that no sum of $1,369 was due him, and that the words, "should occasion arise," referred to his possible death before their wedding. The expression, "I am in your debt," he says, is also untrue, and was merely inserted for the same reason.

Mrs. Carleton about a year ago, after he had had some disagreements with her relatives, began talking about getting a divorce from him, he says, and he got so angry that he tore up the assignment. Then she went to North Dakota, where, he alleges, she swore to a false complaint, which charged him with abandonment and non-support, although he had been paying her bills, and succeeded in getting a decree of divorce. He asked that the motion be denied.

O'Neill's.

Beginning To-day, Wednesday,

A SALE OF DINNER AND TOILET WARE.

Electric Blue Dinner Sets of one hundred pieces, border and floral decoration, most exceptional value at

7.75 Set.

Sets of one hundred and twelve pieces, handsome floral decoration, green or brown border pattern,

6.75 Set.

TOILET SETS.

Sets of twelve pieces in dark blue, green and brown floral decoration, underglaze, all large pieces,

3.85 Set.

Sets of ten pieces, handsome floral decoration in light or dark blue,

2.25 Set.

Six-piece Sets, two colors to choose from, light blue or brown,

1.67 Set.

Also Exceptional Values in Jardinieres, After-Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers, and Fancy Pieces of every description.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8—LES HUGUENOTS.
Lilli Lehmann, Mantelli, Suzanne Adams; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plançon, and Maurel.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 19, at 7—Third performance of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED.
Lilli Lehmann, Engle, Schumann-Heink, MM. Dippel, Bispham, Pringle, Meffert, Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 20, at 8—FAUST.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Maurel.
Sat. afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2—DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast.) Lilli Lehmann, Saville, and Nordica, Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8 (at pop. prices)—ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Suzanne Adams, Djella, Bauermeister; Saleza, Albers, Bars, Devries, Dufriche, and Plançon.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 22, 8th Sunday Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, David Bispham, and ROSENTHAL. (his last appearance at these concerts.) Entire orchestra. Con. Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 23, CARMEN.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Zelie De Lussan, Saleza, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Pirola, and Van Rooy.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth and last performance of the series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 25, TANNHAUSER.
Emma Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann, Van Dyck, Pringle, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Van Rooy.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 26, in B'klyn—FAUST.
Fri., Evg., Jan. 27, (by request,) DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Engle, and Schumann-Heink; Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Condr. Schalk.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THIS (Wednesday) afternoon, Jan. 18, at 2, and Thursday evening, Jan. 19, at 8:15.
Wed. Aft. Programme, MENDELSSOHN, Symphony No. 4, "Italian"; REYER, aria from "Sigurd"; WAGNER, "A Faust Overture"; MEHUL, Aria from "Joseph in Egypt"; BRAHMS, Waltzes, (Arranged for Orchestra by Wilhelm Gericke.)
Thurs. Evg. Programme, WEBER, Overture to "Freischutz"; REYER, Aria from "Sigurd"; BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3; DVORAK, Variations on an Original Theme; MEHUL, Aria from "Joseph in Egypt"; WAGNER, Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg."
Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Saleza
Tickets at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices.

SUCCESSFUL SAUER PLAYS TO-NIGHT.

THE GREAT GERMAN PIANIST'S FIRST NEW YORK RECITAL, CARNEGIE HALL.
The press of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore pronounced him, par excellence, the greatest pianist of the decade.
SEATS $2.50 TO $1.00.
Now selling at Box Office Carnegie Hall, Tyson's, and Schuberth's.
Sauer uses the Knabe Piano exclusively.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Grand Masquerade Ball
Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie,
Grand Patriotic Pageant and Ballet
Divertissement commences at 11:30.
Boxes and tickets to be had at principal hotels and at the club, 24 West 26th St.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 8 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
NETHERSOLE
(The 2d Mrs. Tanqueray). Next week, Camille.

PLUNKET GREENE
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL,
3rd AFT. Song Recital, Thurs. Jan. 19 at 3.
Extra EVG. Recital, Sat. Jan. 21 at 8:30.
Res. seats $1.50. Adm. $1. Chickering Piano.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music. Opera of "Martha."

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE. AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. Every Day, 25c
Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 25 & 50c.
Last week of "My Friend from India."

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to Performance, 11 P. M. 25c. 50c.
HENRY E. DIXEY, (new act,) GARDNER & ELY, ED LATELL, RAY L. ROYCE, EL ZOBEDIE, HARRY ALLISTER, 30 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25, 50c. Performance, 10:45 P. M.
STREATOR ZOUAVES, (America's crack military Co.,) Miller Kent & Co., Caron & Herbert, 3 Sisters Macarte, Leonidas Dogs & Cats, (Farewell American Engagement,) many others.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th. Evenings at 8. Matinées at 2.
This week only, Sheridan's Comedy,
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle
ONLY MATINEES
To-day and Saturday.
***Next Monday, (One Week Only,)
TAMING THE SHREW.
Miss Rehan as Katherine.
***In active preparation for early production, the Drury Lane Drama,
"THE GREAT RUBY."

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
In English. Second and last week.
Evg's, 8. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-day, 2. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
LOHENGRIN
Next Week—Queen's Lace Handkerchief.
MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. 8:30
Daniel Frohman, Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y, 2.
Pinero's Greatest Comedy.
"Lyceum's Crowning Success."
***Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle, The Highball Family, Amy Lee, Gypsy Quintet, Arras Trio, Willard Simms, Baron's Dogs, Biograph.

CASINO! 7th time! Lillian Russell!
To-night!
Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opera bouffe,
"LA BELLE HELENE."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
Jan. 28—Empire's Anniversary—Handsome Souvs.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
"Success, a Decided Success."—Herald.
Wm. Gillette's Comedy, BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott
Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Great Play,
Nathan Hale.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Fun, Women and Song—Parisian Stars.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

BIJOU Evgs. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
May Irwin in her great-est success, KATE KIP

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in his latest success,
"THE RAGGED EARL."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Eve., 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co.
Matinées To-day & Sat. at 2.

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his 15 new (new play.) songs. Supported by A Romance of ATHLONE.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
MAT. TO-DAY

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair; colder; brisk northwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,297. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43⅜c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday considered the Hawaiian Cable bill in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Bennett (Rep., N. Y.,) spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) who was a member of the committee that reported the measure, opposed it vigorously. The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing to the Grace-Cragin-Eyre syndicate, which proposes to build the Nicaragua Canal under a new concession from that Government. The Senate discussed the Nicaragua Canal bill for several hours, and then adjourned, a trial vote on the measure being delayed by an amendment offered by Senator Allison, (Rep., Iowa.) Senator Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) spoke against expansion.—Page 5.

LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature in joint session yesterday declared Chauncey M. Depew elected to succeed Senator Murphy. Neither house transacted any other important business. Two bills regulating telephone charges and one designed to prevent premature burials were introduced in the Assembly.—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—A serious outbreak in Samoa is reported as having begun Jan. 1 on account of Chief Justice Chambers's ruling that Malietao Tanus had been duly elected King, and that Mataafa was disqualified. The followers of the latter rose up in vigorous hostility against the supporters of Malietao Tanus, the losses being seventy-three killed and wounded. There was a conflict between the British and American Consuls on one side and the German Consul on the other concerning the assumption of authority by the latter, and marines were landed from a British warship. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies of Great Britain, in a speech last night reviewed the various threatening foreign questions confronting the Government. Major Comte Esterhazy arrived in Paris last night, where he has been summoned to testify in the Dreyfus case before the Court of Cassation. It is reported from Madrid that the Carlists are ready for a rising, and that Don Carlos will soon take the field himself. Señor Sagasta will lay the programme of his Cabinet before the Cortes and ask approval, making a bold fight against the opposition. Americans were cordially received by the Emperor and Empress of Germany at the Court reception last night.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Max Wolff of New York was shot at Allentown, Penn., yesterday by Morris C. Seinderstein.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, in joint assembly balloted for United States Senator yesterday. The result showed that Senator Quay still lacked 13 votes of the number necessary to elect him.

Mrs. Annie Martin, who lived on the top floor of a house in Union Hill, N. J., which owing to a case of smallpox is quarantined and guarded by the police, effected her escape on Tuesday night. She first lowered her little daughter by means of a sheet, then attached the latter to the window and climbed down the improvised rope.

The detail of the court martial which is to try Commissary General Charles P. Eagan on charges growing out of his attack on Gen. Miles before the War Investigating Commission was made public at the War Department in Washington last night. It comprises thirteen army officers, of whom Major Gen. Wesley Merritt is at the head, and a Judge Advocate. The court-martial will convene in Washington on Jan. 25, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Page 2.

Capt. Robley D. Evans and Capt. H. C. Taylor were among the speakers at the "war banquet" of the Yonkers Board of Trade last evening.

John C. Sheehan yesterday expressed his views on free silver and expansion. They are hostile to Richard Croker's recent utterances on the same subject, and Democrats predicted speedy punishment for the leader in the Ninth.

Page 3

Congressman Joseph H. Walker of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, spoke in Brooklyn last night at a meeting held under the auspices of the Institute of Arts and Sciences on "The Currency Problem of the United States." He declared that the present financial system of this Government is the most unsatisfactory ever devised, and presented a plan to remedy existing evils.

Page 4.

The Rev. Father A. P. Doyle, editor of The Catholic World, preached a sermon on the drink evil in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle last night, in which he vigorously opposed Bishop Potter's position that the saloon is the poor man's club, and said that it was usually the centre of vice in this city.

Page 12.

Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, has made his report for 1898 to the Mayor.

The American Society of Civil Engineers began its forty-sixth annual convention yesterday in this city.

The transfer of the old site of Columbia University to Dr. John S. White and his associates was made yesterday.

The Rev. Mr. Wisher, pastor of Mount Olivet Baptist Church, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday charged with obtaining money wrongfully.

The Holland Society of New York is preparing plans to raise $60,000, with which to erect an equestrian statue of William the Silent as a memorial of the Dutch colonization of New York.

The transport Grant will sail for Manila at 10 o'clock this morning, her fouled propeller having been cleared. She was visited yesterday by a Congressional party and made her preparatory trip to Grant's Tomb last evening.

Duchess d'Auxy's application for alimony was denied by Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court yesterday. He, however, allowed her a counsel fee of $50. An attachment for $143 against the Duchess was issued yesterday.

At the meeting of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday amendments to those sections of the charter relating to the participation of the corporate schools in the school moneys were recommended, and a protest against the four-track plan for Amsterdam Avenue was formally made.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 6.

COL. SEXTON VERY ILL.

Friends of the Grand Army's Commander Are Alarmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Col. James A. Sexton, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who has been ill for some time, is in a serious condition, and his friends are alarmed as to the outcome.

His illness started from an attack of the grip which superinduced kidney trouble and other complications.

Double Lynching in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.—George Call and John Shaw, both colored, and who bore a bad reputation in the community, were shot and killed by unknown persons at Lynchburg last night. Both had served terms in prison for robbery, and had been whipped by whitecaps and run out of town, but returned. Each was about eighteen years of age.

Absorbed by the Tobacco Trust.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan 18.—It has been announced that the Catlin Tobacco Company's plant at Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets has been sold to the American Tobacco Company. The price is said to be not far from $2,500,000.

A Remarkable Record.

65,000 cases of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry imported in 1898; 52,649 more than any other brand. This champagne is made of choicest grapes and first pressings. Bottles will bear green neckbands and star label.—Adv.

MERRITT TO TRY EAGAN

At the Head of the Court-Martial Detail Chosen.

THIRTEEN AND JUDGE ADVOCATE

War Department Makes Public the Names of the Tribunal Which Will Convene Jan. 25.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The detail for the court-martial which is to try Commissary General Carles P. Eagan on charges growing out of his statement before the War Investigation Commission last week, in which he severely attacked Gen. Miles, was made public at the War Department to-night. The court is made up of thirteen army officers, of whom Major Gen. Wesley Merritt is at the head, and a Judge Advocate, and it is to meet in this city on Wednesday, the 25th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, this qualification being necessary because a number of the members are at distant points, and will require some days to adjust their affairs and reach this city.

All the officers composing the court save one are from the regular army, a number of whom, however, during the war accepted volunteer rank, and still hold those commissions. Major Gen. Butler is the only one who is not connected with the regular army. Adjt. Gen. Corbin returned early in the evening from his trip to New York, where he went to witness the departure of the transport Grant for Manila, and came to the War Department about 8:30 o'clock. He then signed the formal order promulgating the detail for the court, which is as follows:

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, Jan. 18, 1899.

The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department,
Washington, Jan. 18, 1899.

By direction of the President a general court-martial is appointed to meet in this city at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1899, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence United States Army, and such other persons as may be brought before it.

Detail of the court:

Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army.

Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers.

Major Gen. Matthew C. Butler, United States Volunteers.

Major Gen Samuel B. M. Young, United States Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Alexander C. McW. Pennington, United States Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. George M Randall, United States Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, United States Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. Richard Comba, United States Volunteers.

Col. Peter C. Haynes, Corps of Engineers.

Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers.

Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers.

Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery.

Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate of the court.

The court is empowered to proceed with the business before it with any number of members, not less than the minimum prescribed by law.

Upon the final adjournment of the court the members will return to their proper stations.

R. A. ALGER,
"Secretary of War.

The journeys required by the members of the court in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

By order of the Secretary of War.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

The officers of the court are now located as follows: Gen. Merritt at New York, Gens. Wade and Butler at Washington, Gen. Young at Augusta, Gen. Frank at Anniston, Ala.; Gen. Pennington at Atlanta, Gen. Randall at Greenville, S. C.; Gen. Kline at Athens, Ga.; Gen. Comba, at Huntsville, Ala.; Col. Haynes at Baltimore, Col. Gillespie at New York, Col. Suter at Boston, Col. Guenther at the Washington Barracks, and Lieut. Col. Davis at West Point.

Gen. Corbin stated that the order for the appointment of the court-martial would be delivered to Gen. Eagan either to-night or to-morrow morning, and it is expected, will be done by an employe or officer of the Adjutant General's office. Its receipt and acknowledgment by the Commissary General will be tantamount to the relief of that officer from his present duties, and he will turn over its affairs either to some one designated to act by the Secretary of War or to the officer next in charge in the department.

If the course indicated by an officer of the Adjutant General's office to-night is followed, the probability is that Gen. Eagan will not be placed under actual arrest, and deprived of any of his liberties pending and during the trial, but will be subject only to constructive and technical arrest during that time. In the case of officers of high rank this is occasionally, but not often, done, and this course does not in any way invalidate the trial or findings of the court. Gen. Eagan will be expected to remain away from his office and make himself inconspicuous until his appearance before the court to answer the charges, when he will be placed under constructive arrest, to remain so during its proceedings.

This is believed to be sufficiently carrying out the intent of the law for all practical purposes, and may be allowed in the case of an officer of the rank of General, who has borne a good reputation. Were the defendant a younger officer of an obstreperous character, and in the field with his regiment, the usual course of placing him under arrest and depriving him of his sword would no doubt be followed. While the above is believed to be a general outline of Secretary Alger's idea of what should be done, yet no positive statement to that effect has been made, and it may be subject to change.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin refused to-night to make any statement regarding the form of the charges and specifications to be brought against Gen. Eagan, or to say when they would be published. In view of the early meeting of the court, this must be done very soon, and indeed it is altogether likely that the Judge Advocate General of the army has already given some attention to this feature of the proceedings.

Gen. Eagan, after the issue of the formal order for the court to-night, declined to make any statement in connection with his case, but said in response to a question that he had not received formal notice of the appointment of the court.

MAY END IN TRYING MILES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Outside of the staff offices in the War Department the opinion of army officers was that the court-martial for Gen. Eagan would be so constituted that it would not stop with a mere inquiry into the allegation that Commissary General Eagan used language to his superior officer entitling him to be dismissed, but that it would be so made up as to bring in the controversy out of which Gen. Eagan says the assault made by him proceeded.

Gen. Eagan will have the right, in making his plea before the court, to offer testimony in extenuation of his offense. The court must hear that testimony, and upon its decision to accept suggestions which it may carry will depend somewhat whether the trial of Gen. Eagan is to be broadened into a trial of Gen. Miles also.

A division may arise in the court on this proposition, and line officers expect that the court will be influenced to such an extent by the ascertained wishes of the men who pick the members that it will produce a majority in favor of the broadening proposition.

The President, it is stated by those who have heard him speak of the court-martial, is determined that the trial shall not be another inquiry such as that into the investigation of the conduct of the war. His determination has had much to do with the chagrin of Secretary Alger, who was so intent upon having an inquiry, so as to find a way of "downing" Miles, that he quite lost sight of the general demand for prompt and decisive action to check this latest development of the lack of discipline in the army.

"This row," said an army officer this afternoon, "is but the natural result of the course pursued by the War Department all Summer. The army was run from the time war was in sight by the politicians. Just as soon as a member of Congress found that he could order troops to the front, or order them back to their homes, every member of Congress, Senator, or Representative, who wanted to take part in ordering came to this building, so that at times there were in the corridor before the Secretary's office 400 or 500 politicians commanding the army in detail. The control of the department by Mr. Alger was lost when first he yielded.

"Then the trouble spread into the department itself. The staff clique that surrounded the Secretary did not like Miles. Alger did not like Miles. All of these persons hostile to Miles sought ways of discrediting him. When it was seen that Miles might distinguish himself if left to his own way of running the campaign, the disposition of the Secretary to crowd him down was apparent to all about him, and naturally a sort of disrespect for the commanding General was created.

"We army men do not know much about politics, but some of us fancied that we saw through the treatment of Gen. Miles a sort of concern lest if he should be permitted to command from the beginning he might do something that would render him so popular as to suggest him too acceptably as a candidate for President. Only a shrewd politician, and I do not mean Alger, who is not shrewd enough for this, would have thought in advance that if Miles had been allowed to organize the Santiago campaign, and carry it out with the success he gave to the Puerto Rico campaign, his personal popularity would have been irresistible. Yet some of us, recognizing Gen. Miles's ability as a soldier, which even his worst detractors cannot successfully deny, entertain the belief that the Santiago campaign might have been conducted with as much success, and with as little loss of life, as was the campaign of Puerto Rico."

SECRETARY ALGER SILENT.

Will Not Speak of His Resignation, but May Defer Till Eagan Has Been Tried.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Many efforts were made to-day to verify the reports heard yesterday about Secretary Alger's intention to resign from the Cabinet in consequence of his dissatisfaction at the course adopted toward Commissary General Eagan. The Secretary would have nothing to say about the report.

It is commented upon as strange that no explanation of his failure to attend the meeting of the Cabinet was given until late last night, long after the story of his alleged leged annoyance had been printed and an opportunity given for its direct repudiation. Even then there was no straight statement that Mr. Alger had not been indignant at what he regarded as indifference to his wishes.

It is not yet regarded as certain that he will not resign, but it is probable that his action may be deferred pending the trial of Eagan.

STEAMER ALESIA DISABLED.

Vessel of the Hamburg-American Line Lost Sight of in a Gale off Kinsale.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 18.—The German steamer Alesia of the Hamburg-American Line, which sailed from Hamburg on Dec. 27 for Boston, was sighted off Kinsale today and signaled that her rudder was damaged and that the vessel was working very badly. The Captain asked that a tug and a pilot be sent to the assistance of the steamer, and these were subsequently dispatched from this port.

A southwest gale was blowing. The tugs returned later in the day without having been able to find the Alesia. The increasing force of the gale made it necessary for the tugs to seek shelter here. It is thought the Alesia will not approach the Irish coast during the present weather, and may be forced up the Channel.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—William Johnson & Co., the billing agents of the steamer Alesia, which was reported disabled off Kinsale from Queenstown to-day, stated today that the Alesia sailed from Hamburg Dec. 26, and was due at this port Jan. 13, but they had supposed that she was delayed some distance off this coast by the succession of westerly gales which have prevailed.

The Alesia belongs to the Hamburg-American Line, is of 3,533 tons burden, and is in command of Capt. Meyer Dereichs. She carried a general cargo. The number of her crew is not known here. It is thought she may have on board a small number of steerage passengers, although she is a freighter, as she frequently carries passengers of the second class.

RIBBON MANUFACTURER SHOT.

Max Wolff of New York Wounded at Allentown by Morris C. Seinderstein.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 18.—Max Wolff of New York, President of the Palace Ribbon Manufacturing Company, was shot at three times to-night by Morris C. Seinderstein, until lately foreman in the mill as he was leaving his office, in South Allentown.

Two bullets took effect, one in the right thigh and the other in the right shoulder, close to the spinal column. Wolff was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, at South Bethlehem, seriously wounded. Seinderstein was arrested and put under $5,000 bail for a hearing on Saturday. Seinderstein is sixty-six years old and Wolff forty.

The men were until lately associated in business, having founded the Palace Silk Mill in this city ten years ago. Seinderstein, it is said, was under the influence of liquor at the time of the shooting.

Mr. Wolff is President of the Palace Ribbon Manufacturing Company at 62 Greene Street, this city, of which William Reichman is Secretary. Its capital stock is $10,000. Mr. Wolff lives with his wife and two children at 26 West Eighty-seventh Street. It was said at the house last night that Mrs. Wolff had heard the news that evening while dining at her mother's house, in East Eightieth Street, and had gone on from there to join her husband. Nothing was known as to Mr. Wolff's condition or about the man who shot him.

CLEVELAND BRIDGE WRECKED.

Flood Caused by the Breaking of an Ice Dam Last Sunday.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—A costly steel bridge crossing Kingsbury Run, at Williston Avenue, was wrecked this forenoon by a flood caused by the bursting of an ice dam a mile or more above the structure.

The dam burst on Sunday, after the heavy rains of Friday night and Saturday. The great flood of water liberated came rushing down the ravine to the culvert under the bridge. There the water backed up until many acres of the surrounding fields were covered. When the obstruction was removed the torrent rushed through with such force that the foundations of the bridge piers were undermined one after another. About 10 o'clock the fifth pier went, carrying down with it a sixty-foot span of the bridge. Two other shorter spans were bent and twisted out of shape.

The bridge was about 300 feet long. It cost about $100,000, and was opened for traffic last Summer.

May Impeach Judge for Drunkenness.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 18.—A resolution was to-day introduced in the House of the General Assembly of North Carolina looking to impeachment of W. L. Norwood, Judge of Superior Court in the Twelfth Judicial District, on a charge of drunkenness. A committee will be appointed to investigate the advisability of impeachment and report back to the House.

Y. & S. Acme Licorice Pellets.

Same delicious quality maintained. Druggists and confectioners.—Adv.

WOMAN'S DARING ESCAPE.

Lowered Her Daughter from the Top Floor of a Quarantined House, Then Climbed Down a Sheet.

A week ago John Klemm of 118 Liberty Street, Union Hill, was prostrated by smallpox. The house was at once quarantined, and two policemen were stationed at the door to see that no one entered or left the house except the physicians. There were three families in the house. They were told that if they wanted food they could notify the policemen, one of whom would send their orders to any butcher or grocer, whose messengers would be instructed to leave the goods on the stoop.

On the top floor of the house lived Mrs. Annie Martin, a widow, and her seven-year-old daughter. Mrs. Martin earned a precarious living by washing for persons in the neighborhood. She could no longer go out to work, and when her little stock of money was exhausted she could not procure food. She notified the policemen of her plight on Tuesday. They in turn notified Dr. Luck, who directed the Postmaster to supply the woman with provisions while the quarantine lasted. When the goods were delivered yesterday Mrs. Martin's rooms were found to be vacant.

Investigation showed that Mrs. Martin had lowered her child from a window to an extension by means of a sheet. Then she had fastened the sheet to the window and climbed down it herself, and both had jumped to the ground. After that they scaled the rear fence and made their way to the house of Mrs. Samuel Newkirk in Second Street, Clifton Park, Weehawken. Mrs. Newkirk gave her a dollar. She told Mrs. Newkirk she was going to Brooklyn, where she had friends who would take care of her.

DR. HILLIS NOT DECIDED.

Will Announce Sunday Whether He Will Accept the Call to Plymouth Church.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—"I have just returned to the city and, of course, have had no opportunity to meet the Trustees of Central Church," said the Rev. Dr. Newell D. Hillis to-day, when asked if his decision regarding the call to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, had been reached. "The Trustees of my church," Dr. Hillis added, "are not only my counsellors and helpers, but among my dearest friends, and I am counting much on their assistance in shaping my plans. Plymouth Church gave me a most generous reception."

It is almost certain Dr. Hillis will accept the call to Brooklyn. He will confer with the Trustees of Central Church during the week. His decision will be announced from the pulpit next Sunday.

DR. HILLIS NO PLAGIARIST.

Revival of an Ill-Founded Accusation by a Chicago Newspaper.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—An attack has been made by a newspaper here upon the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, who has been called to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. Its basis is a charge of plagiarism, the allegation being that Dr. Hillis inserted in his book, "A Man's Value to Society," substantially the preface of Prof. Swing's "Motives of Life." As a matter of fact the purported preface was not written by Dr. Hillis at all. Mr. George H. Dorana, an officer of the company which published Dr. Hillis's book, said to-day:

"The revival of the old attack upon Dr. Hillis seems strange in view of the facts already so well known and widely published at the time. The chapters of "A Man's Value to Society" were reprinted from a daily paper, Dr. Hillis's manuscript having been destroyed. Out of this lack of manuscript grew all the criticisms. By reason of Dr. Hillis's absence upon a lecture tour the preparation of the preface and index and the reading of a proof of the book were done for him, as the book was ready to go to press. Upon his return to the city Dr. Hillis wrote a substitute preface and insisted upon its use, and it was inserted after the first thousand copies of the book had been printed. Dr. Hillis repudiated the preface and index in the first thousand copies, and subsequent editions of the book contain the substitute, preface, which fully explains the error."

WILLIAM A. RUSSELL'S ESTATE.

Report that Mrs. Chickering Will Get $2,000,000 Is Inexact.

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 18.—The dispatch from New York to the effect that Mrs. John J. Chickering, wife of Prof. Chickering, Superintendent of Schools for Queens County, had fallen heir to $2,000,000 left her by the will of her father, Hon. William A. Russell, is thought to be incorrect in some particulars, as Mr. Russell left no will.

The deceased man's son, William A. Russell, was appointed administrator of the estate at the session of the Probate Court in this city Monday, and the application for administration states that there was no will. The application also states that there are a widow and five children. The estate is estimated not to exceed $100,000 in real estate and $3,500,000 in personal property, although no inventory has yet been filed.

FIREMAN SAVES DOG'S LIFE.

Grateful Animal Follows Truck Back to Its House.

The firemen were called last night to extinguish a blaze discovered in a tool house in front of 260 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the property of C. McLaughlin, a builder. Fireman Shahan of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 14 climbed on the roof of the ramshackle shanty to cut away some burning boards and the roof gave way.

He was precipitated into the burning shanty. To his surprise he found it inhabited by a sorry-looking dog. Fortunately for fireman and dog, the former still had his axe, and with a few well-directed strokes he managed to break down the door. The dog seemed to understand the situation, and when the firemen returned to their house, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Park Avenue, the intelligent animal was under the truck, gratefully wagging his tail. The firemen have adopted the dog.

HEAVY BANKRUPTCY IN CHICAGO

Benjamin I. Greenebaum Schedules Liabilities at $566,199.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Benjamin I. Greenebaum, Secretary of Michael Greenebaum Sons Company, building contractors, filed a petition in voluntary bankrutcy in the United States District Court to-day, scheduling liabilities at $566,199, with nominal assets. Practically all the liabilities are in the form of banking paper, secured by collateral of more or less doubtful value. About one-half the petitioner's debts are due Eastern banks, and the remainder are due local banks and individuals.

Most of the securities held by the creditors are bonds of the Galena Trust and Safety Vault Company, and the latter corporation is also pledged in several instances. The failure was precipitated by the appointment of a receiver for the Galena Trust and Safety Vault Company in December, 1897, it being impossible to secure renewal of the latter's paper while the receivership still exists.

Mr. Greenebaum's indorsements on the pledged collateral as an individual, and also in behalf of the Greenebaum Sons Company, are said to be duplicates in many instances, so that the actual liabilities are about one-third less than appear in the schedule.

Bryan's Platform Breaks in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 18.—The breaking of a platform at the reception to Col. William Jennings Bryan in Coliseum Hall last night threw 300 people into a mass and started a panic in the audience. Among the injured are Sheriff Jones, ex-Senator John H. Poole, A. B. McGaffrey, Imperial Potentate of the Mystic Shriners, and Moses Viancourt, Sergeant at Arms of the Legislature. Viancourt's injuries may prove serious.

BIG FIRE AT CAMMEYER'S

$350,000 to $500,000 Damage to Shoe Stock and Building.

WOMAN SAVED BY POLICEMAN

Firemen Groped and Choked in Dense Clouds of Smoke, Vainly Trying to Locate the Blaze.

The big retail shoe store of Alfred J. Cammeyer, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, known to all New York as "Cammeyer's," was almost destroyed by fire last night. Flames started somewhere in the basement, probably, Mr. Cammeyer says, from defective insulation of electric wires, shortly before 9 o'clock, and before the firemen could get the blaze under control it had destroyed stock to the value of about $250,000, and had done damage to the building estimated at from $100,000 to $250,000. The stock lost is fully covered by insurance, and it is understood that the building is also fully insured. The fire burned steadily until after midnight. Just as it was reaching the third floor of the building the streams from two towers and seventeen engines turned the mass of flame into clouds of smoke, and then Chief Bonner said that it had done its worst.

When Cammeyer's store was closed for the night, shortly before 8 o'clock, every one had left it except the watchmen, Patrick Moore and John Schack. They began to sweep out the ground floor, and had been working about an hour when they noticed smoke issuing from the stairway leading to the basement. They tried to make their way to the lower floor to discover the extent of the fire, but were driven back by the smoke, and hurried to the street to turn in an alarm. P. J. Buckley, the watchman for O'Neill & Co., and Patrick Daly, watchman for Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, two large dry goods establishments on Sixth Avenue, opposite Cammeyer's, had noticed the smoke before Moore and Schack reached the street, and had turned in the alarm. A few minutes later Patrolman George Reid entered the building, saw that the smoke was increasing, and turned in two more alarms.

When the engines arrived the firemen could see no flames. Nothing but a dense volume of smoke poured from the sixth Avenue door, and found its way to the floors above. The ground floor was so black with smoke that the men found it was useless to try and force their way through. Chief Bonner gave orders to smash the large plate glass panes in the show windows and to break through the basement skylights on the Twentieth Street sidewalk. The last undertaking only bewildered the firemen the more, for with every aperture that was made the smoke gushed forth, and soon the men began to fight what is known as a blind fire.

EXCITEMENT ON THE STREET.

The rattle and clang of the engines brought crowds of people who blocked the streets in the neighborhood and stood in the way of the firemen. Capt. Price of the Tenderloin Precinct came rushing down from the dizzy whirl of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie ball at Madison Square Garden to take charge of the police, and with two large squads he soon drove the crowds back as far as Eighteenth and Twenty-second Streets.

In the meantime Policeman George Reid made a hurried tour of the building to see if any of the occupants were still there. Every room was empty except that of Mme. Pool, a corset maker, on the second floor. Reid pounded on the door and a voice answered. He hastened in to find Mrs. Margaret Lynett of 1,425 Seventh Avenue, Mme. Pool's manager, diligently sewing and unconscious of the fire. Reid told her to hurry down stairs. They went together, but the thick smoke overpowered Mrs. Lynett before she had reached the first floor. She fainted, and Reid made a gallant rescue by carrying the woman to the street, where she was resuscitated.

The continuous streams of water which were being poured into the cellar seemed to have no effect on the fire, and firemen were groping around in the darkness chopping away partitions here and there, trying to locate the blaze.

Shortly before 4:30 o'clock a flame burst up in the basement close to the east wall. It caught the woodwork and began to spread with fury, and then Chief Bonner summoned more help. All streams were aimed at the blaze, and the fight against destruction began in earnest. A sharp wind blew down Twentieth Street from the east, and helped to increase the flames, which soon enveloped every part of the ground floor and the basement.

Chief Bonner's object was to keep the fire from reaching the second floor, so when the extra engines arrived he ordered eight streams to flood this and the other upper floors while the remaining streams were turned into the basement. Finally the flames turned into smoke again, and great volumes poured out on Twentieth Street, the chief point from which the fire was being fought. Somehow the street lamps were extinguished and the men left to work in the darkness and choking smoke. Line after line of hose burst; people ran helter skelter to escape a drenching, and for a while the scene around the building was one of wild excitement.

A great flood of water was poured into the clouds of smoke that rolled up from the temporary inferno. Chief Bonner looked at it and remarked: "Well, this puzzles me." It was nearly 11 o'clock, and seeing that no headway had been gained, he sent in a fifth alarm, and soon had every available engine in Manhattan. No sooner had the last of the engines arrived than the flames burst through the floor of the second story, and for a moment it looked as if the building was doomed.

THE FIRE CHECKED.

Quick as a flash, Chief Bonner lined up two towers and eight ordinary streams on Twentieth Street, and turned them into the second floor. It was a splendid manoeuvre and quickly executed. Glass, partitions, and woodwork came crashing to the ground under the weight of the water, and at length all danger of the fire spreading higher was averted.

The basement, first, fifth, and sixth floors of the building were occupied by the Cammeyer shoe establishment. The third floor was vacant, and the second and fourth floors were occupied by K. S. Carey & Co., dressmakers' supplies; Mme. Pool, corset maker; Dr. D. M. Oxley, dentist; S. Rauh, dealer in overgaiters; F. W. Dodge, building materials, the American Publishing Company, Nathan Krauskof, infants' wear, and Ward & Co., envelope manufacturers.

Mr. Cammeyer said the loss would be $750,000 if the building and contents were totally destroyed. This covered everything, he said. "I am fully insured," he added "and believe the other tenants are likewise protected. I can give no cause for the origin of the fire. There was no fire in the basement. The elevators were run by electricity. I think it must have been caused by defective insulation."

Chief Bonner said the loss would not be under $500,000, in any event, and he was inclined to believe it could not be correctly estimated. George T. Patterson of the insurance firm of Patterson & Clark estimated it at $350,000.

Victor Hure, a jeweler, whose place is on the second floor, says that he had $250,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry in his vaults. He declared, however, that he was sure his property had not been endangered.

Foreman Robert Clarke of Engine No. 21, while working in the basement, was hit on the head by a piece of wood but was not seriously hurt. He received a cut over the eye. Two firemen of Engine No. 24 were cut by falling glass, but were able to keep at work. At different times firemen were overcome by the dense smoke and had to stop work, but in every case they recovered quickly and went back to battle.

The flames made the dwelling at 48 West Twentieth Street uninhabitable, and its owner and tenant, Mrs. H. R. Stanfield, and her son and daughter, were obliged to vacate. They managed to get most of their furniture into vans and out of danger.

The Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, of which the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet is pastor, is at Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, just across from the Cammeyer store. Several times burning brands menaced the church, but the vigilance of the firemen prevented any damage to that structure.

The surface cars on Sixth Avenue were blocked during the fire, but the elevated trains ran without interruption throughout.

At 1 A. M. the fire appeared to be under control, although Chief Bonner would not say so. He said he would be able to keep the flames from spreading further if nothing extraordinary happened.

Andrew Alexander, proprietor of the large shoe store adjoining the Cammeyer establishment, on Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, arrived at the fire about midnight. He said there was a four-foot brick wall between his building and the one on fire, and he did not expect to lose at all, unless in a small way from water. Several lines of hose had been run through Alexander's building at the third floor so as to reach the south wall of the Cammeyer Building, there being a narrow court between the two buildings.

The Cammeyer Building was erected on the site of a house once occupied by Lillian Schofield. It was in her house that Nathaniel Hatch, a Wall Street broker, met his death several years ago. He was supposed to have been thrown from an upper window and killed. The Schofield woman was tried and acquitted. The present building is owned by the Rhinelander estate, and is six stories high. It was erected about ten years ago.

ESTERHAZY IS IN PARIS.

Will Appear Before the Court of Cassation to Testify in the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy arrived this evening from Rotterdam to testify before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision inquiry. Several newspaper men met him at the railway station, but he declined to be interviewed.

The Soir to-day publishes another interview with Gen. Mercier, who was Minister for War at the time of the condemnation of Dreyfus.

Gen. Mercier reiterates his former statements and reasserts that the bordereau was "certainly the work of Dreyfus and not of Esterhazy, who was not aware of its existence until long subsequent to the trial."

Under the plea of professional secrecy, he declined to explain how the War Office obtained the bordereau. The secret dossier, he said, consisted of War Ministry documents fully proving the inferences deduced from the bordereau. The suggestion that it contained letters from a foreign sovereign he characterized as "a pure invention," as was also, he declared, the statement that Casimir-Perier resigned the Presidency of the Republic on account of the Dreyfus affair.

Regarding the motives that prompted Dreyfus to commit the treason imputed, Gen. Mercier said: "Dreyfus was too fond of the society of women of a certain class. Had it not been for his reputation in this respect he would have left the Military College among the first three of his class; but, owing to his known immoral proclivities, he was only placed eleventh. I think he resented this and that his treason was probably an act of revenge for it.

"Dreyfus was also in the habit of talking unpatriotically. A General was once obliged to censure him for saying that the Reichslanders preferred to belong to Germany, as they were better treated, Dreyfus adding that he quite agreed with them."

COCKRELL IN PLACE OF BRYAN.

The Senator Put Forward as a Presidential Candidate in 1900.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 18.—In an editorial to-morrow The Kansas City Times, which has been a stanch supporter of William Jennings Bryan, will urge the candidacy of United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1900.

Senator Cockrell, whom the people of Missouri have just elected to his fifth term in the United States Senate, will be put forward as an "old-fashioned Democrat, who stood for what the Chicago platform contains long before that platform was promulgated, a Democrat of experience in National affairs, whose record has stood the test of time; who knows the plain people and against whom the charge of demagogy has never been brought, who comes from the West and South, but whose service for twenty-four years have been given to the whole people of the United States."

The Times will assert that Missouri's right to consideration at the hands of a Democratic convention cannot be questioned, adding that "the sole objection which could have been urged against Cockrell, that he fought with the South, has been answered by the action of the ex-Confederate soldiers in the war of 1898."

In this connection The Times will state that when the Democratic Convention meets in 1900, the time will have come to ignore that old sectional feeling "which has forced the Democratic Party to nominate candidates whom it did not want, and that if sentiment is to play any part in the selection of a Presidential candidate, it should be proclaimed "that the Nation's best is the Nation's choice, no matter what the uniform he wore thirty-five years ago."

Aged Man Dead in Gouverneur.

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., Jan. 18.—B. Howard Smith, Gouverneur's oldest inhabitant, is dead. He was born in Williamstown, Vt., in 1800.

Died at 91; Leaves 62 Descendants.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Philip Zeigler, the oldest resident of Red Bank, died to-day. He was ninety-one years old. He was born in Germany. He leaves five children, twenty-eight grandchildren, and twenty-nine great-grandchildren.

Collector of the Port of Genesee Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 19.—Martin J. Caligan, Collector of the Port of Genesee, died at his home here at 1:10 this morning. He was President of the Rochester Common Council for a decade before accepting the Collectorship at the hands of President McKinley.

THE WEATHER.

(The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.)

A ridge of high pressure extends from Texas to the St. Lawrence Valley. A storm of considerable intensity has moved from the north of Montana to Manitoba; snow has fallen in the lake regions, rain in the Middle and South Atlantic States and Ohio Valley and on the North Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast, except no change on the South Atlantic Coast, and has risen in the M[illegible] and Northern Rocky Mountain regions, and Missouri and Red River of the North Valleys, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. Generally fair weather will prevail in all districts. It will grow colder in the Atlantic States, and warmer in the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake regions. Fresh northwesterly winds may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, fresh northeasterly winds on the M[illegible] and South

little change from the separate ballots taken yesterday. Allen received the full fusion vote of 58, Hayward gained 1, reaching 29; the other Republican votes were distributed among 16 candidates. Necessary to elect 63.

Wisconsin's Legislative Caucus.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 18.—The first ballot in the legislative caucus to-night for a United States Senator to succeed John L. Mitchell resulted as follows: Joseph V. Quarles, 37; Isaac Stephenson, 30; Joseph W. Babcock, 19; Samuel A. Cooke, 15, and Charles M. Webb, 10; absent, 1; necessary for election 56. The second ballot showed a gain for Quarles of two votes, a loss to Babcock of two, a gain of one for Cooke, and a loss for Webb of one.

SHEEHAN OPPOSES CROKER.

His Hostile Utterances on Bryanism and Expansion—Speedy Punishment Looked For.

John C. Sheehan, leader of the Tammany Hall organization in the Ninth Assembly District, yesterday broke his silence and gave utterance to his views on topics of National interest. It is not regarded as singular that Mr. Sheehan's personal views do not coincide with those of Richard Croker, for it has long been known that the two men do not regard each other with anything approaching esteem. It was commented on as singular, however, that a Tammany Hall district leader should take issue with his chief, and it will cause no general surprise if Mr. Sheehan is publicly rebuked by Mr. Croker at the first opportunity, which will be at the next meeting of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee. Further and severer punishment, it is said, may be inflicted upon Mr. Sheehan later.

Mr. Sheehan, in the course of an interview yesterday, said: "I have no apology to offer for supporting William Jennings Bryan on the Chicago platform in 1896. Mr. Bryan is a great Democrat and a patriotic American, and there can be no question of the respect and regard in which he is held by the great masses of the American people. The platform of the Democratic Party is good enough for me, and no matter what it may be it will receive such support as I can give to it.

"I am opposed to expansion, and I do not believe in acquiring territory in the Eastern Hemisphere, 8,000 miles or more from our own shores. I do not believe in the wisdom of spilling the blood and wasting the money of the American people in the benevolent assimilation of the savages of the Philippine Islands."

Democrats who had heard of Mr. Sheehan's utterances on silver and expansion interpreted his remarks as a bid for the support of the Bryanite section of the party in this city and as an indication of a revolt against Mr. Croker's rule, so far as National affairs are concerned. They realized that Mr. Sheehan had a perfect right to express himself as he saw fit on expansion or any other topic, but they questioned the advisability of his doing so at this time, and predicted for him a complete "turn-down" when the time of electing the members of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall comes round.

When Mr. Croker's attention was called to the remarks of Mr. Sheehan, his comment was: "Every man has a right to his own opinion. I have nothing to say in criticism of Mr. Sheehan. I expressed my views on expansion and other subjects a few days ago, and I have nothing to add to them now."

THE ADAMS POISONING CASE.

Capt. McClusky Seems to Have Discounted the Latest Promising Clue.

What looked like a promising clue in the Adams poisoning case, and which like all other clues so far known to the public was discovered by a newspaper, has come to nothing, and as usual the discovery was discounted by Capt. McClusky yesterday when he said that he had known about it all the time. This clue was the discovery that two bottles of cyanide of mercury similar to the one sent to Harry Cornish had been purchased from a wholesale drug firm in Newark by Balbach & Co., a firm of smelters in that city.

The smelting firm bought the chemical to use in the regular course of its business. It had run short of the mercury, which it was in the habit of purchasing in large quantities in New York, and it was not until the sales slip for the substance was discovered that the drug firm recalled the purchase. It is also peculiar that, with all the search for cyanide of mercury purchases going on, the firm of smelters should not have recalled the fact that it was a purchaser of it from the very drug house whose sales were being investigated.

The combination of circumstances adds verisimilitude to the statement of McClusky that he knew where the stuff was sold all along, and bears out the assertion made some time ago, that the police know a great deal more than they are letting the public know anything about, and have warned all persons concerned to keep quiet about any facts in their possession bearing on the case.

Now, instead of there being one bottle of cyanide of mercury unaccounted for, there is one more than has entered into the calculations of the persons concerned. The drug firm has still six bottles of the original ten it purchased, and yet there has been one bottle sold to a druggist in Rosslyn, two to the Newark High School, and two to Balbach & Co. All this has served to bring out the fact that while cyanide of mercury as stated by Prof. Witthaus may be a rare drug in medicine, its use in the arts is by no means rare, for the smelting firm purchases it by the keg, and it is not at all hard to obtain it.

Capt. McClusky made his usual statement yesterday, after saying that the Newark developments were no surprise to him, that there was nothing new, and he had no statement to make about the case. The reports of the handwriting experts and Prof. Witthaus's report on the analysis made by him has not yet been sent to the Coroner, although both are daily expected.

TAILORS SEEK LEGISLATION.

Want Manufacturers Made Responsible for Wages Instead of Contractors.

After nine months of comparative quiet, the east side coat tailors have again banded themselves together to attempt to secure a betterment in their condition. This time they propose to resort to legislative means to accomplish their purpose.

The organization known as the United Brotherhood of Tailors had become partially disrupted since last Summer. In response to a rallying call issued a week ago by Herman Robinson, business agent of the Clothing Salesmen's Union, fully 5,000 tailors flocked to the new headquarters, at 138 Delancey Street, to join in a reorganization. Leader Robinson said last evening that the new organization did not propose to bring about a strike. A bill was in course of preparation, he said, which would soon be presented in the Legislature. This bill aims to make the manufacturer, and not the contractor, responsible in the matter of wages. A clause of the bill will be directed against the State Factory Department in relation to the manner of issuing permits to contractors.

The tailors, Mr Robinson says, have every reason to believe that Gov. Roosevelt will favor the kind of remedial legislation proposed.

A mass meeting of the tailors is to be held in Apollo Hall, in Clinton Street, on Saturday evening.

Emanuel Friend's Brother in Bellevue.

Louis Friend, forty-six years old, of 2,282 Eighth Avenue, a brother of Emanuel Friend, the lawyer, was committed to Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court, to be examined as to his sanity. Mr. Friend was brought to Magistrate Crane's private room late in the afternoon. He was accompanied by his brother, Emanuel Friend. The latter represented that his brother had been acting strangely for some days, and upon his statement the Magistrate committed the man to the hospital.

The Missing Yacht Paul Jones.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 18.—Lawrence Jones, owner of the missing steam yacht Paul Jones, received this telegram this morning from Scranton, Miss.: "Unknown yacht wrecked six miles from mainland. If any one on board should be rescued immediately, as would die immediately." Mr. Jones left this afternoon for Scranton, which is miles south of here. He was accompanied by Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis, whose daughter was a passenger on the yacht. Word came from Scranton to-night that stockings marked "F. B. Taggart" had been found on Breton Island.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

DINNER IN DEPEW'S HONOR

The Senator-Elect the Guest of the Republican Club.

VIEWS ON CURRENT QUESTIONS

He Advocates Government Supervision of Railroads and Speedy Confirmation of the Treaty with Spain.

The Republican Club last night celebrated the election of its President, Chauncey Mitchell Depew, as United States Senator by giving a dinner at which the Senator-elect was the guest of honor. An air of informality pervaded the banquet room, and made the affair seem more like a family dinner than a gathering of men who have distinguished themselves in politics, in warfare, and in business. Many pleasant things were said of Mr. Depew by the men who know him best. Mr. Depew's speech, which was tumultuously applauded, dealt in the main with important questions which he will be called upon to deal with in his new office.

Ex-City Judge William M. K. Olcott presided. At the Chairman's table were Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Seth Low, Benjamin F. Tracy, William L. Strong, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Warner Miller, ex-Justice William N. Cohen, ex-Park Commissioner Samuel McMillan, and Wiliam Leary, Secretary of the Park Board under the reform administration. Among the others present were Gen. Anson G. McCook, United States District Attorney Henry L. Burnett, George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad; Senator Nathan A. Elsberg, Abraham Gruber, Frank Moss, John A. Sleicher, Howard Payson Wilds, Joseph M. Deuel, and John Sabine Smith.

In his opening address, Judge Olcott said, in part:

"If Dean Swift has an astral presence which his volition controls, I know that this is the gathering to which he has elected to send it to-night, and, in the light of recent events, and realizing that the departed spirits, when we do hear from them, have ever evidenced that the place of their sojourn is no place for the cultivation of good English verse, I can see the presence of Dean Swift writing upon the wall over our distinguished guest's head:

"'At his bleat feet Faction's career lies smote.
Killed by the unanimity of Legislature's vote.
Our statesmen, wont to fight, agree like ladies,
Depew has made a heaven out of hades.'

"For not only did the lion of Tioga County and the lambs of Columbia and Rensselaer sit down together with all our representatives at the love feast which followed the only unanimous selection of a Republican candidate for Senator from the State of New York, but to-night at this board there meet leaders of all shades of Republican complexion in this State, to attest the satisfaction which is universal in our party at the event which we now celebrate. Nor is the satisfaction confined to our party, for we but voice the sentiment of all the people of the State and Nation in declaring that our legislators have sent to the United States Senate a man who will represent us with consummate ability and honor.

"This man's rise to eminence examples the hope of American boyhood. With no baptismal gift but that which every child may possess; with no adventitious aids but those which had their advent in his own energy and ambition; with neither silver spoon, nor golden opportunity save such as is within the grasp of any son of any citizen, this man has made himself a master among men, a master of thought and accomplishment, of finance and statecraft.

"Dr. Depew, the Republican Club is proud of you; nay, the world shares its pride. Your friends bid you godspeed, and America joins, with the heart of faith, in the prayer."

When Mr. Depew arose to respond, the enthusiasm of his hearers broke forth in wild applause, which was repeated from time to time as he proceeded with his speech and voiced sentiments which met the approval of those to whom they were addressed. The first of these outbursts came when Mr. Depew, a railroad man by training and a successful one at that, advocated the State supervision of railways. It was when he pleaded for the early resumption of diplomatic relations with Spain, however, that the climax of applause was reached. Cheer upon cheer arose as Mr. Depew pleaded for the speedy ratification of the treaty, and for several minutes he was unable to continue his speech. His mention of his pleasant relations within and without his party, to which he referred in eloquent terms, was also liberally and loudly cheered, and when he sat down it was to the sound of three cheers, heartily given from over a hundred throats, for the new Senator from New York. Mr. Depew said:

"It gives me great pleasure that the first formal greeting upon my election by the Legislature to the United States Senate should come from my associates in the Republican Club. Greatly do I appreciate the honor, that appreciation is enormously increased by the unanimity of the party action by the cordial approval of political friends and opponents, and by the fact that the office is to represent in part the State of New York. It could hardly be expected that within a few hours after the declaration of the ballot there should be a formal speech or anything in the nature of an inaugural address. It is one of the unwritten laws of that mysterious institution, known as the courtesy of the Senate, that the new member shall sit at the feet of the older Gameliels in awe and silence for two years. The general legislation of the country, however, grants certain exemptions to men who have passed sixty years of age.

NO PLEDGES TO REDEEM.

"I enter upon my duties free from pledges. I have no obligations of any kind except to meet, to the extent of my ability, the expectations of my constituents and to promote the welfare of the country and of our State. I will except only the gratitude which I feel toward my political friends, whose loyalty and love have been so conspicuously and gratefully my best possessions these many years. If I was asked to state what effort of a busy life gives the most satisfaction the answer would be this. Some twenty years ago, at a time when there was extreme friction and irritation against the railroads and their management in our State, I determined to exhaust every effort to take the railways out of politics and make the railway business the same as any other pursuit. State supervision by a commission, publicity, the abolition of discriminations and favoritism have accomplished this desired result. I labored to have placed upon the commission a worker from the ranks of railway men, so that the employes should be represented in the State control. The wise and able service of a locomotive engineer as Commissioner, Mr. Rickard, proved the wisdom of his selection, and the education given by the railway service for the performance of public duties. The success of these measures is evidenced, first, by the fact that with some $30,000,000 of freight transaction conducted by the Central Road during the last year of my administration as President, involving property worth hundreds of millions of dollars, with some twenty millions of passengers carried, with constant discussions and suggestions with the 125 cities and villages through which the railroad runs, less than a dozen complaints have reached the Railway Commission. These complaints have been of trifling character, and in the aggregate have not involved the value of a single one of the $30,000,000 of freight transactions. The other and pleasing illustration is a personal one. That the delegation from the State of New York for almost the only time in its political history was unanimous in its choice for the Presidential candidate of the United States in 1888, and now for the first time in our political history has unanimously chosen the same candidate for Senator of the United States.

STATE RAILWAY SUPERVISION.

"I believe that every company which owes its existence to a charter from the State or the National Government should be subject to the most rigid scrutiny and supervision by the State or National Government. I believe that the Inter-State Commerce Commission should be strengthened in its power, its discretions, and its judicial dignity. It is one of the elements which is rapidly solving the railway problem that no interest or combination of interests any longer controls a majority of the stock of our great railway corporations, but that stock is distributed so widely that it is held by individuals mostly of limited means, estates, institutions which hold the savings of the workingmen and working-women and the reserve for the protection for their policies of life insurance. Thus the voting control of these great corporations is more than three-fourths of it in the hands of the thousands upon thousands of the small investors of the country.

"New York is now the second city in the world in population and the first in the magnitude of its manufacturing interests and its commercial and financial transactions. I believe from the pivotal position of our city and State that what benefits New York helps the whole country. The restrictions placed upon commerce at this port should be removed and this should be made, as far as possible, a free port. Every obstruction should be taken away so that into this unequalled harbor can enter at all times the largest ships of the world.

"The gold standard should be so settled by legislation that it can be disturbed only by legislation enacted under the will of a majority of the people through their representatives in Congress and not by the whim of a President. Currency, which is the life blood of the Nation's commerce and prosperity, must be both sound and elastic. Reform need not necessarily be radical or experimental. We should break the endless chain by adopting the suggestion of the President that greenbacks paid into the Treasury for gold can be only taken out for gold. We should allow banks to be organized for the need of small communities with a capital of $20,000 and allow the banks to issue currency to the par of their National bonds. With the stability thus secured we can move as it may become necessary to other measures.

RATIFY THE PEACE TREATY.

"Since May we have been making history. From an isolated country, little known as to our resources and strength, we have become one of the great powers of the world. We celebrated in 1892 the discovery of America by Columbus 400 years ago. Then the great explorer added to the Spanish Crown the North and South American Continents and the islands of the Western seas. A new nation founded upon new principles of government, and moved by the resistless impulses of the liberty which had made it free and great, in a hundred days broke the power of Spain and removed its despotism forever from the Empire of Columbus. The issues presented by the victories gained by our navy and our army are too grave and far-reaching for discussion to-night, but I am convinced that the first duty of the Senate is to ratify the treaty of peace with Spain. So long as that treaty is under discussion or in doubt, Spain is necessarily a silent participant in the debate and its results. Let the treaty be ratified, let diplomatic relations be resumed between Spain and the United States, between the new Spain and the United States, then the patriotism, the wisdom, and the statesmanship of our country will adjust our relations to these new possessions and formulate for them governments.

"I do not share the apprehension entertained by many people, for whose judgment I have the profoundest respect, that Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines have never yet experienced the benefits of a government of law and liberty. From rapacity to security; from oppression to freedom; from arbitrary power to justice; from ignorance to education; from the merciless suppression of intelligence, enterprise, and ambition to training in self-government, is the gulf between revolution and contentment, between revolt and peace, between misery and happiness. Seventy-five thousand British soldiers supporting the institutions of justice and the recognition of native rights govern 300,000,000 of people in India. The Dutch have redeemed from tribal ferocity and made a happy and producing people of the 30,000,000 in their East Indian possession, and have there an army of only 14,000 men. The German Emperor, a brilliant and energetic ruler, in the efforts he makes to extend the sphere of German commerce and colonization, said last Sunday: 'I care nothing for Africa. The markets and opportunities for commerce and trade in the future are in the Far East.' The unsurpassed mineral and agricultural opportunities of our Pacific slope are only partially developed, because of its distance from European and Eastern State markets, but with China open to us, with our foothold in the Philippines, and midway Hawaii, there will come to the Golden Coast a new birth for its farms and its mines, which will add incalculably to the wealth, employment, and population of the Pacific.

"From wars come victories, from the power of conquest comes the power to capture, to hold, and to govern. Nations, no more than individuals, can escape obligations which come to them unsought. If Dewey had not entered Manila Bay, then we would not have had upon our hands and consciences the Philippines, but Dewey did. We must begin to solve our problems not from the battle of Lexington but from Dewey's victory at Manila.

PARTY MAN, BUT NO PARTISAN.

"While giving to the administration of President McKinley a loyal support, while living up to the principles and promises of the Republican Party, I hope to be, as Senator, a party man, but not a partisan. The generous and flattering compliment which has been paid to me by almost the entire Democratic press and by Democratic politicians with whom I have been in lifelong political antagonism is one of the unique and charming incidents of this canvass. They do not expect me to be otherwise than a Republican, but outside of measures which are purely of a party and political character, I hope that they will feel, as they will certainly find, a representative in the Senate whose greatest pleasure it will be to have them feel that he is their representative, to whom they can freely come and with whom they can frankly consult.

"I long since discovered that life is too short and the opportunities for happiness too few to harbor enmities or waste time in executing revenges. The most wretched people are those who in the gall and bitterness of spirit are more or less miserable as they think their poisoned arrow has punctured the victim and created a painful irritation. I have found friends and friendship filling to the full the measure of the joys, the ambitions, and the achievements of life. Through you, my friends, to the multitude of my countrymen and countrywomen, with whom for over a quarter of a century I have discussed the Church, politics, education, work-a-day problems, and every phase of human effort, and with whom I have laughed and made merry and who in return have given me so much enjoyment by their good will and 'good luck to you,' through you, I send them to-night hail and greeting, to you and to them I say in no respect has the Senator changed the man."

Judge Olcott then read several congratulatory telegrams and letters which had been received by Mr. Depew, one of them being from Senator T. C. Platt, who wrote:

"Mr. Dear Depew.

"Now that your election is an accomplished fact, I hasten to congratulate you upon the unanimity and enthusiasm, unparalleled in the political annals of the State, with which it was accomplished. I congratulate the Republican Party of the State upon the harmony and union, now existing, which your elevation emphasizes; and last, but not least, I congratulate myself upon the selection of a colleague so able and congenial."

Similar messages were received from Secretary Bliss and Elihu Root.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Tracy was the next speaker. "It is almost forty years ago that I first met Mr. Depew," Gen. Tracy said. "It was his first Winter out, and he was then a member of the Legislature. Since then I have followed his career faithfully and have noted how well he has conducted himself. In electing him to the United States Senate you have honored him, honored the State, and done a great favor to the people of the Nation. He enters into the greater affairs of the United States at a time when many great questions are to be met. Never in the history of the county have we been confronted by greater problems. These have come as a result of the war and we must meet them as American citizens and as lovers of liberty, and meet them, as no doubt we will, successfully and gloriously.

"I am not one of those who anticipate or hope for the admission of the Philippines as States of this Union. They are too far away, and more than that, they are populated by peoples who are unfit to take part in legislation for the rest of this country. For all that, I am an ardent expansionist, and I trust that we will govern these people in a wise and generous way, that will prove to England that we are her equal in administering the affairs of half-civilized countries which have come to us as the legacies of our prowess in war."

MR. CHOATE'S COMPLIMENTS.

Joseph H. Choate, who was detained at another dinner, entered the room at a moment when the attention of the diners was concentrated on one of the speakers. Mr. Depew was the first to notice the newly appointed Ambassador to Great Britain, and, jumping to his feet, he called for three cheers for Mr. Choate.

The cheers were given, and the tumult had hardly begun to die away when Mr. Choate began to congratulate Mr. Depew, saying facetiously of himself that he "was going away for his country's good." He referred to the unanimity of the vote for Mr. Depew, giving as the reason for it Mr. Depew's popularity in all parts of the State.

He had come by this popularity, not by caricatures or newspaper notoriety, but by his facility in making friends. He had spoken on more subjects, Mr. Choate said, than any other orator in the State, and had never yet wounded the feelings of any man.

In concluding, Mr. Choate said: "Mr. Depew goes to take the place in the Senate of a man who has never said a word. For the next six years New York will have a voice in the Senate."

"WAR BANQUET" AT YONKERS.

Capts. Evans and Taylor Speak at the Board of Trade Dinner.

YONKERS, Jan. 18.—The Yonkers Board of Trade had its fourth annual dinner at the Hollywood Inn this evening. It was a "war banquet." The principal speakers were Capt. Robley D. Evans, who during the war commanded the Iowa, and Capt. H. C. Taylor, who commanded the Indiana, and Col. Charles F. Diehl, Assistant General Manager of the Associated Press, who was in charge of the association's war news service in and around Cuba. President E. K. Martin of the Board of Trade presided. The first toast was "The Officers and Men of the United States Navy."

Capt. Evans, who responded, recounted several well-known episodes of the war. During the whole period of hostilities he said only one man died on his ship, and he succumbed to the effects of nine cans of peaches which he ate at a sitting.

Capt. Taylor observed that before the war we had one naval base on the South Atlantic Coast. That was Key West. Key West, he said, would not again be our great Southern naval base. Somewhere on the south coast of Cuba the country would have to locate a naval base fitted for big events. The war had had a great bearing on the construction of the canal from ocean to ocean. The canal would have to be built as a commercial and naval necessity, and when built it must be guarded for the world by the United States. The war had opened the field for us, and it would be our own fault if we did not take advantage of what we had gained. The Philippines had been won for us by Admiral Dewey, and the speaker had every confidence that the Government would do what was right and wise.

Col. Diehl told of the work of getting the news from the front to the people of America, so it could be served up with their breakfasts.

Andrew Carnegie Gives a Dinner.

A dinner was given last night by Andrew Carnegie, at his residence, to Robert Crawford, Thomas Mason, Michael Simons, and J. Murray Smith, Commissioners sent from Glasgow to interest Americans in the exposition to be held in that city in 1901. The dinner was private. The Commissioners leave for Washington to-day.

MONEY ORDER CLERK MISSING.

S. C. Van Tassel of the Madison Square Branch Post Office $900 Short in His Accounts.

S. C. Van Tassel, money order clerk in the Madison Square Branch Post Office, has been missing since Monday night, and his accounts were found yesterday to be about $900 short, which amount may be increased when the books have been thoroughly examined. Although his whereabouts is unknown, Postmaster Van Cott yesterday afternoon caused a warrant to be issued charging embezzlement.

Van Tassel is fifty-five years of age. His home is in Yonkers, where he has a wife and two daughters. He is well known in Yonkers, and stood well in the church he attended. He had been employed in the postal service for fifteen years, most of the time in the General Post Office. Six years ago he was transferred up town, and for the last two years has been in the money order department.

On Monday night Mr. Van Tassel left his home, telling his wife that he was going to Brooklyn to attend a Grand Army meeting. He would not be home until late, he said, and cheerily warned Mrs. Van Tassel not to remain up for him. Neither his family nor anyone else who knows him has seen or heard of him since.

Tuesday morning, when he failed to appear, Superintendent Clark of the Madison Avenue branch sent word to Van Tassel's house, and learned to his surprise that his subordinate had not come home. Mrs. Van Tassel could not account for her husband's absence, and was already greatly worried. Up to this time there had not been the least suspicion of Van Tassel. He had always been a careful and seemingly conscientious clerk, and according to Postmaster Van Cott, he was "a man we always thought could do no wrong." Superintendent Clark, however, asked that an investigation be made, and a Post Office Inspector began to go over the books. It did not take him long to discover that Van Tassel had been falsifying his accounts for two or three months or longer.

So far as could be ascertained yesterday, Van Tassel had been an economical man, without extravagant habits. Superintendent Clark would offer no explanation of the affair. It was hinted by one of the clerks that Van Tassel's downfall might have been due to speculation.

"I think," said he, "that he got frightened and thought it best to get away before another inspection of his books was made."

WOMAN MYSTERIOUSLY HURT.

Found with Broken Skull on the Fire Escape at Her Home.

A citizen passing 81 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street about 9:15 o'clock last night heard groans coming from the direction of an upper story of that building, and saw an unconscious woman doubled up on the fire escape of the second floor. Blood was flowing from a wound in her head.

A policeman was called, and the woman was found to be Mrs. Jennie E. Murray, fifty-five years old, living in a furnished apartment on the fourth floor. Mrs. Murray's two grown daughters and three friends were found in the dining room.

Dr. Goeltz of the J. Hood Wright Hospital responded to a call for an ambulance. He said the woman's skull was fractured. She was taken to his hospital. None of the parties in the apartment could give any satisfactory explanation of the accident. One of the injured woman's daughters said her mother had been with them in the dining room a few minutes before, and they supposed she had just stepped into the parlor to get something.

W. C. BUSHNELL IN BELLEVUE.

Retired Miner Becomes Apparently Insane at University Club.

William C. Bushnell, a retired miner and a former resident of this city, who returned here from the West a few days ago, is confined in the insane ward of Bellevue Hospital, suffering from a mental disorder caused it is supposed, by financial difficulties.

For several days Mr. Bushnell has been at the University Club, at 32 East Twenty-sixth Street, of which he is a member. It was noticed by the members and attachés of the club all day yesterday that Mr. Bushnell was acting strangely, and finally he fell on his knees in the reception room of the club and, in a loud voice, commenced to mutter an incoherent, unintelligible prayer.

Dr. Robertson of Bellevue, who was summoned, called two policemen to assist in conveying Mr. Bushnell to the hospital, but it was with difficulty they placed him in a cab. During the drive he fought constantly to get away.

For about a year Mr. Bushnell has been a transient resident of the city. Ten years ago he lived here, but about that time he moved to Tacoma, Washington, where he is said to have owned extensive mining properties. Later he lived in Chicago. For the last month he has been rooming at 7 East Twenty-seventh Street.

J. H. Breslin, proprietor of the Gilsey House, where the man once lived, said last night: "I have known Mr. Bushnell for many years. While he was one of the most courteous and dignified gentlemen I have ever met, it has been very evident for a long time that his mind was unbalanced. He showed this by many little eccentricities, and by his strange, erratic manner. I do not think there is any doubt but the trouble was brought on by business troubles, as I have reason to know that he was in financial straits."

Mr. Bushnell is sixty years of age. His wife is at present in the West.

Funeral of the Rev. Dr. Cooper.

Funeral services for the Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, Archdeacon, who was rector of the Church of the Redeemer, in Astoria, Queens, were held yesterday afternoon. The body lay in state in the church from 9 A. M. until several hundred persons viewed the remains.

Bishop Littlejohn of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island read the burial service of the Church. The Rev. H. O. Ladd of Grace Church, Jamaica, read an address prepared by the ministers of the diocese, paying a high tribute to the dead minister, and reviewing his work as pastor and as Archdeacon. Burial will be in Essex, N. Y.

PEACE TREATY OPPOSITION

Extra Senate Session May Be Forced by Filibustering.

ENOUGH TIME WOULD REMAIN

Stipulated Six Months' Limit Would Not Expire Before a Ratification Could Be Secured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—While it is ascertained, as has been stated in THE TIMES, that a sufficient number of Senators will vote to ratify the peace treaty, some of the opponents of ratification are determined to resort to filibustering to consume the time between now and March 3 without coming to ratification.

This can be done if the opposition can use up time in making speeches. By so doing they may force an extra session of the Senate, which will have a much stronger Administration vote than the present Senate. The President will not necessarily call a session of the House, which some Democrats desire principally in order that a financial discussion may be started, and if the work cut out for the Senate is limited to treaty consideration there will remain enough of the six months in which the treaty must be ratified to dispose of it with a Republican majority and a sufficient number of Democrats to supply the requisite two-thirds vote.

Senator Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations to-day withdrew his notice given yesterday of an executive session to-day, on account of the announced speech of Mr. Bacon of Georgia, but gave notice that to-morrow, at the conclusion of the speech of Mr. Turner of Washington, he would ask the Senate to go into executive session.

MR. BACON ON EXPANSION.

The Georgia Senator Argues Strongly Against the Acquisition of the Philippine Archipelago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) spoke on his anti-expansion resolutions which were presented last week. He said in part:

"Of all the great powers of the earth the Government of the United States is the only one that contends for the right in all people of self-government. When they abandon in practice this principle, when they impose their dominion on an unwilling people, in the majestic march of free institutions, the hand upon the great dial of the clock of the world will have been set back a hundred years."

He quoted from the speech of Senator Foraker the statement that it was not the purpose to hold the Philippines permanently, and said:

"I am especially glad to have the assurance of the distinguished Senator that of his own knowledge the position thus stated by him is the position of the President of the United States. What I desire, however, is that there shall be now an avowal of this position by the law-making power of this Government in a joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President."

Mr. Bacon declared there was no difference in the rights of the Cubans and Filipinos, and they should all be considered equal under the resolution adopted by Congress, although the Philippines were not in mind at the time of the declaration of war. He said our obligations to the Philippines rested upon the alliance of the Americans with the Filipinos during the war, and added:

"We declared war only on account of Cuba, and our obligation to the Philippines grew solely out of the accident of war which threw us into co-operation and alliance with these insurgents against the dominion of Spain.

"Again, we hear frequent and earnest assertions that it is our duty to see to it that European nations do not appropriate the Philippine Islands. Well, Sir, I wish and hope to see the inhabitants of the Philippines a free and independent Nation, but I am unwilling that the treasure of this Government shall be consumed and the blood of the American youth be poured out for their protection. We have nobler uses both for the treasure and the young manhood of this country.

"It is impossible that our people should ever consent that these Asiastic communities should be admitted as States into the Union, clothed with the power to assist in making laws for Americans.

"What is the result if these islands are acquired and held as colonies? The logic of the situation will be to acquire more Asiatic territory, and after that to reach out for still more. And this policy our Government will abandon its peaceful career and reach out to the ends of the earth for empire and power, that we may with a strong arm dominate and rule over distant lands and peoples of every race, condition, and color. This reaching out for empire will inevitably lead to wars."

Mr. Bacon urged the point that the Philippine Islands, so far from being an element of strength, would from their distance necessarily be the weakest point if they became a part of the United States. In case of war our enemy would strike there just as we struck Spain there, because it was her weakest point.

Mr. Bacon, referring to the urgency of the English press that the United States should retain the Philippines, said that the English motive was selfish, and Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) inquired:

"Is it not possible that the English motive is that, if the United States should withdraw from the Philippines, there might be such a rush for their acquisition by other nations as would bring about a general war?"

"Suppose that it should so result," replied Mr. Bacon; "are we responsible for the peace of Europe?"

At the conclusion of Mr. Bacon's speech Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) gave notice that on Monday next he would address the Senate on the West anti-expansion resolution.

JEWELS LOST AT A FIRE.

Some of Them Recovered in the Debris at Mrs. M. Dwight Collier's Home.

A lace curtain was ignited last night by a gas jet in the library of the home of M. Dwight Collier, 8 East Forty-eighth Street, and before the fire was extinguished furniture and bric-a-brac estimated to be worth $3,000 had been destroyed by fire and water.

It was discovered that the jewel box of Mrs. Collier, containing $3,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry, was missing. A search was made of the ruins and the box was found, but some of the jewelry was missing, how much Mrs. Collier could not estimate. She thought, however, that the missing gems were somewhere in the ruins and would be recovered.

TWO STORIES O[illegible]JY'S KILLING.

Huen, Held for the Shooting, Says the Lad Slew Himself.

Samuel Oberson, aged twelve, of 1,816 Madison Avenue, was suddenly killed yesterday afternoon by the discharge of a revolver that sent a bullet into his forehead.

Next door to the house where the boy lived is a hardware store kept by Robert and Emil Huen. Samuel frequented the store, and yesterday he went through the store into Emil's room, which was in the rear, took down Emil's pistol, and walked into another room. Robert told Emil, according to the latter's story, to take the pistol from the boy, and as Emil was hurrying to do so he heard a shot and saw Samuel falling to the floor. Dr. Baldwin, who was called, found the boy already dead.

Emil Huen was arrested and taken to the Harlem Police Court, where he was remanded by Magistrate Crane to the Coroner.

Detectives Reid and Meehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station House said Emil Huen told them that he was showing the boy the revolver when the latter asked him to show him how to discharge it. Emil, according to the detectives' story, pointed the weapon at him and pulled the trigger, thinking that the hammer was on a blank cartridge.

Gen. Orland Smith Ill.

A surgical operation was performed Tuesday morning on Gen. Orland Smith, Representative of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in the Joint Traffic Association. He will not be out of danger for a day or two, but last night was resting quietly at his apartments in The Beresford, at Eighty-first Street and Central Park West.

B. Altman & Co. THURSDAY, JANUARY 19th.

LADIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Embroidered Flannel Skirts,		$1.45 & $1.90
" Vests and Drawers,		85c
" Tights,		1.45
" Combination Suits,		1.90

Also remainder of this Season's stock of I. & R. Morley's English Merinos, $1.65 & $2.50

WOMEN SEIZE ALLEGED THIEF.

Lively Time in Laundry When Supposed Clothesline Hangers Call.

Two men entered the laundry of Mrs. Josephine Coudrey, at 267 West Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, and asked Mrs. Coudrey if she wanted any clothes-lines hung. She wanted one, and told one of the men where to put it up.

The second man remained in the front of the laundry entertaining the three women employes with his talk, until Mrs. Coudrey grew suspicious. She thought it was taking the other quite a while to hang one line, and hastened back to investigate. She says she saw the man put her husband's gold watch in his pocket. Mrs. Coudrey grabbed a hammer and, shrieking for help, commanded the thief to drop the watch. He did so, and tried to get out of a window.

Before he could get away he was seized by the angry women and his clothes almost torn from his body. Two detectives from the West Thirty-seventh Street Station were attracted by the man's yells for mercy and he was arrested on a charge of burglary. His confederate got away. The man said he was Joseph Keyes of 510 West Thirteenth Street.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Gen. C. F. Humphrey and Capt. Roach, Seventeenth United States Infantry.

CAMBRIDGE—Lieut. Royal Phelps Carroll, United States Army

EMPIRE—H. L. Aldrich, Jr., Providence.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Mayor Jacob Amos, Syracuse; Capt. Joseph K. Vardamon, Santiago de Cuba.

GRAND—A. R. Thomas, United States Marine Hospital Service; Gen. E. M. Hoffman, Elmira.

HOFFMAN—Judge Andrew Hamilton, Albany; Capt. B. K. Roberts, Fifth United States Artillery.

HOLLAND—A. Warren Kelsey, Philadelphia; H. B. Endicott, Boston.

MANHATTAN—Hans Schack, Copenhagen; Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, Albany.

MURRAY HILL—Lieut. M. M. Corbin, United States Army.

WALDORF—J. E. Widener, Philadelphia; Barclay H. Warburton, Philadelphia; L. C. Hanna, Cleveland.

WINDSOR—L. M. Johnson, Diaz, Mexico; Capt. H. F. Aspinwall, Freeport, Ill.; John B. Garrett, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street.

Alexander & McVeigh, Fort Worth, Texas; R. C. Alexander, clothing; Hotel Normandie.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; C. S. Rogers, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Apple Big Store, Denver, Col.; J. M. Apple, dry goods; T. Z. Solomon, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. P. Cator, white goods; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Caldwell, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Metropole.

Barney, H. S., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; V. Siegler, cloaks and suits, 52 Franklin Street; Belvedere House.

Bemis, A. F., Hat Company, Foxborough, Mass.; A. F. Bemis, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bonart & Schoenstein, Galveston, Tex.; J. Bonart, furnishing goods; 576 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Bonart, S., New Orleans, La.; furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Boyd, T. B., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; T. B. Boyd, furnishing goods; E. H. Richardson, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O'Ferrell, silks and velvets; C. Woodward, clothing; 115 North Street; Hotel Albert.

Collender, McAuslan & Thomas Company, Providence, R. I.; D. B. Longwill, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Cook, L. W., Altoona, Penn.; G. D. Cook, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Coons, J. S., &

TWO NEW TELEPHONE BILLS

Proposed Legislation for the Regulation of Charges.

A THIRD MEASURE IS TO COME

New York Board of Trade and Transportation to Renew Its Efforts of Last Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Two telephone bills were dropped in the box of the Assembly this morning. One was from Mr. O'Connor and one from Mr. Cain.

Mr. O'Connor's bill regulates the toll charges of telephone messages in cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants to general users in commercial or professional pursuits at $144 per annum for 2,000 messages or less and giving the telephone companies the right to charge such users 5 cents for each additional message in excess of the 2,000. The bill further provides that all users who pay an annual aggregate amount of $1,000 or over shall be entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent. from the above toll charges. For other than professional or commercial pursuits the company is allowed to make contracts for 1,000 messages or less at the rate of 8 cents per message.

Mr. Cain's bill makes generally new charges. It provides that six months after the passage of the act the charges for the annual or monthly use of a telephonic communication both for day and night, together with such instruments and electrical apparatus as shall be necessary to transmit vocal messages between the patrons or subscribers of any telephone company within the limits of this State, which charge and price shall be pro rata for shorter periods, shall be:

In cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants or over, not to exceed a rate of $5 per annum; cities of 500,000 and less than a million, not to exceed $75 per annum; in cities of 100,000 and less than 500,000 inhabitants, not to exceed $48 per annum; cities of 20,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants, not to exceed $36 per annum; in cities and places of 8,000 and less than 20,000 inhabitants, not to exceed $30 per annum, and in all cities and places of less than 8,000, not to exceed $27 per annum. The population as ascertained in the United States census of 1890 shall be the basis upon which the rates shall be fixed, and when the rates have been so fixed they shall not be thereafter increased by reason of an increase of population in any city or place in the State.

The charges at public pay stations, it is provided, shall not exceed 10 cents for the first five minutes after connection is made and 5 cents for each five minutes thereafter. No yearly or monthly patron or subsubscriber having and paying for a telephone at his home or office shall be charged for the use of a telephone at a public pay station when used by him or his employes for communicating with his own home or office, and all subscribers shall be furnished with certificates entitling them to such free use of any patrons. The bill continues:

"The Controller, Attorney General and State Engineer and Surveyor, within thirty days after the passage of the act, shall meet, for the purpose of carrying into effect its provisions, at the office of the Attorney General in the city of Albany and thereafter at some place once each month, and at such times and places as the purposes of the act may require. They shall investigate all complaints and in their discretion, if a company is losing money or in any financial distress, may increase the rate."

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation fathered a bill to regulate telephone charges, which was introduced in the Legislature last year. Mr. Brush introduced it in the Senate and Mr. Davis in the Assembly. The bill perished without ever being directly voted down, and this year the board is taking steps to introduce an exactly similar bill in the hope of better success.

Frank S. Gardner, Secretary of the board, speaking yesterday of the bills to regulate telephone charges introduced by Mr. O'Connor of New York and Mr. Cain of Kings, said:

"Neither of these bills is our bill. Neither Mr. O'Connor nor Mr. Cain has ever been designated to introduce a bill for us, and Mr. Cain fought the one we did introduce. He is John J. Cain of Brooklyn, and both he and Timothy 'Dry Dollar' Sullivan have previously introduced 'strike' bills—bills which are never intended for passage, but merely to give the men introducing them an opportunity to control the bill. They can thus push the bill or let it lag, as they choose. The advantage of a 'strike' to regulate telephone charges is that by them the telephone companies can be bled, and if corporations don't pay handsomely to have such bills defeated, occasionally such a bill gets through. This bill introduced by Mr. Cain is substantially our bill, but we had nothing to do with it."

"Have you any faith that this bill of Mr. Cain's will amount to anything?" Mr. Gardner was asked.

"Oh, it will never pass in the world," he replied. "Mr. McConnell, our Assistant Secretary, is now in Albany to see to the reintroduction of our original bill. It may be introduced to-night or to-morrow. I can't tell when. We have two or three Senators who are willing to introduce it in the Senate, and a number of men who are willing to introduce it in the Assembly. I cannot say, who will be selected. Mr. Brush is not in the Senate now. Mr. Davis, who cared for the bill in the Assembly, is now in the Senate, but will not be the Senator to introduce it there. The bill should go into the Senate and the Assembly at the same time, but I don't know whether it will or not. Mr. McConnell will be back in a few days to report on the matter."

MR. DEPEW ELECTED SENATOR.

Formal Action Taken Yesterday by the New York Legislature in a Joint Session.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The formality of electing a United States Senator to succeed Edward Murphy, Jr., whose term of office expires March 4, 1899, took place at noon today, the joint session being called for 12 o'clock in the Assembly Chamber.

The members of the Senate filed into the chamber at 11:55 o'clock and took seats reserved for them in the well of the house, arranged in a semi-circle. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff called the session to order and the clerks of both houses read the journals, comparing the votes taken in both houses. When this formality was finished Lieut. Gov. Woodruff duly declared Chauncey M. Depew as the successor of Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr., for a period of six years, his term of office to date from March 4. Applause followed the announcement and the joint session was adjourned.

When the Senate convened this morning a message was received from the Governor nominating John McMackin as Commissioner of Labor Statistics and another nominating Marietta Doolittle of Utica as manager of the Utica State Hospital. Both were referred to the Finance Committee. A few bills were introduced and in committee of the whole the bill providing for the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo was advanced to third reading.

In the Assembly this morning Mr. Miles of St. Lawrence moved that his bill reducing the legal rate of interest in the State from 6 to 5 per cent. be taken out of the hands of the Committee on Banks and be transferred to the Committee on General Laws, as it was a general bill. Mr. Phillips of New York opposed it. When the Chair put the motion none of the members saw fit to respond, and the Chair declared the motion carried amid much laughter.

Mr. Palmer arose to a point of personal information relative to the Henry resolution. What he desired to know was just where it stood upon the calendar of the Assembly. As he understood it, it was passed without a roll call. "It was a resolution passed by this House," he said, "in its haste to pay somebody something without the formality of a roll call."

Further debate was shut off by Mr. Allds, who moved that the Assembly take a recess until 12 o'clock, the hour set for the selection of a United States Senator. The motion was carried, and at 11:35 o'clock an adjournment was taken.

RAINES WITHHOLDS HIS BILL.

Waits for the Opinion of a Majority of the People.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Raines said to-day that he had not determined when he would introduce his proposed amendment to the excise law totally forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday. "I shall be guided by public sentiment," he said. "If it appears that a majority of the people demand its introduction, it will go in, and with that sentiment behind it there should be little doubt of its passage.

"The people in New York," continued Senator Raines, seem to think my amendment is aimed only at them. I have never seen any difference between saloonkeepers in New York and those elsewhere. They are all anxious to make money and not overparticular about whether they make it on Sunday or some other day. What I want to do is to show these people that there is a 'God in Israel.'

"If I can scare them into conducting their business in an orderly manner, no further legislation will be necessary. If they keep on running 'fake' hotels, supplying 'fake' meals in order to sell liquor beyond the legal hours, and keeping disorderly houses, we will try to close them up tight on Sunday."

TO STOP PREMATURE BURIAL.

Bill Introduced Yesterday in the Assembly by Mr. Redington of New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Redington to-day introduced in the House a bill designed to prevent premature burial. In cities or places where there are 100 or more interments, it is required that each cemetery shall have a mortuary or mortuaries to be used for the disposal of the dead, which shall provide rooms of sufficient number to enable every body that is received to be placed and kept therein a certain time.

The mortuary is to be constructed of stone, brick, or metal throughout, as far as practicable. Each room in the mortuary must be at least ten feet in length by six feet in width, and ten feet in height, with a door at least six and one half feet high and four feet wide. Over the door there is to be a transom kept open at all hours. The door must be kept unlocked at all times, and permission to inspect the body deposited shall be given at all hours of the day to the relatives or friends of the deceased, provided that the officers may refuse to permit more than fifteen persons in one day to inspect the body. There is to be in each of the rooms a window at least two feet wide and three feet high, opening into the outer air.

No body shall be received unless a statement on the part of an attending physician or Coroner, whether he has found the following signs of death or not, is with it:

First—Permanent cessation of respiration and circulation.

Second—Purple discoloration of the dependent parts of the body.

Third—Appearance of blistering around a part of the skin touched with a redhot iron.

Fourth—The characteristic stiffness known as riger mortis.

Fifth—Signs of decomposition.

The bill requires that no body shall be buried, cremated, or otherwise disposed of in any of the cemeteries, crematories, or other places for the final disposal of the dead before twelve hours shall have elapsed from the time of death, as stated in the certificate of the attending physician or Coroner, and before unequivocal signs of decomposition shall have appeared.

No body is to be exposed in the mortuary where the deceased shall have come to his death from smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or Asiatic cholera, nor need such exposition take place where death shall have resulted from an injury which shall have caused the destruction of any vital organ nor any body which shall have been found dead in an advanced state of putrefaction, but in all cases the certificate of the mentioned evidences of death must be made.

The bill entitled "An Act to Prevent the Occurrence of Premature Burial" was first drawn up and brought before the public a year ago. It was then introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Redington, and had been drawn by H. Gerald Chapin, a colleague and associate of Mr. Redington. Mr. Chapin has devoted a great deal of time to the preparation of the act and has conferred with many prominent physicians about it. Last year the bill was much discussed in this city. Mr. Chapin made an address on it, at a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society, held in the Marlborough Hotel in March, and that body discussed its merits and demerits. Many members favored its passage, others were opposed. Lawyers, doctors, coroners, and undertakers had a great deal to say for and against it, and thus gained some notoriety. The bill was not disposed of last year, because an adjournment occurred before it was reached. As presented yesterday it is somewhat changed. The signs of death which it holds necessary to appear before burial are different from those in the original bill. These "signs of death" in last year's bill were that incisions into arteries produced no flow of blood; that no transparent appearance existed in the hands and fingers when they were held close to a light; that a mucus covering the eyes had been found, and that no moisture appeared upon a mirror held within half an inch of the lips and nostrils.

Mr. Chapin says that the bill was modeled on the German law, and that a similar one is now being agitated in England by the London Society for the Prevention of Premature Burial, and an effort is being made to get it before Parliament.

"The purpose of the bill," said Mr. Chapin yesterday afternoon, "is to reduce to a minimum or preclude all danger of burying a live person. We have a number of authenticated cases of this, and had such an act as we propose been in existence they would not have occurred."

MISTAKES IN SALES OF POISON.

Bills Introduced Yesterday to Regulate Pharmacy in New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—At the request of the pharmacists of New York and Brooklyn and of the Association of German Pharmacists, Assemblyman Mazet to-day introduced a bill to prevent mistakes in the sale of poison. It provides that no poisonous drug shall be sold except by a duly licensed pharmacist. Its passage will prevent all sales of poisons by drug clerks.

Mr. Hill of Erie has introduced a bill for the appointment of a State Board of Pharmacy of nine members, two from Erie, three from New York, and four from the State at large, to grant licenses and regulate pharmacy.

NO METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

Gov. Roosevelt Said to Favor Home Rule in the System.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—No legislation looking to State control of the New York City police system is possible, it is now apparent, during Gov. Roosevelt's administration.

The Governor does not authorize this announcement, but it has become known here that he is unalterably opposed to any proposition for police reform that does not comply with the principle of home rule. The appointment of either a single-handed or a bi-partisan commission by the Executive he would regard as a violation of that principle. With a Republican majority of only two in the Senate, it would be impossible to pass a metropolitan police bill over the Governor's veto.

In view of the discovery of the Governor's position on this point and in the face of the futility of securing a two-thirds vote in the Legislature to overcome that opposition, the plan of the Republican organization to secure control of the New York police is believed here to have been abandoned in advance. Careful inquiry of the New York City members of the Legislature and of the party leaders in both houses goes to show that there has been no agreement on any proposition, and that no radical legislation is expected by any of them.

The Governor wants something done to improve matters in New York City, but he has been as yet unable to decide just what that something should be. It is not doubted that he will favor amendments to the existing police law, but whatever changes he may recommend will be in harmony with the home-rule principle. Should he decide in favor of a single-headed commission, he would not, it may be accepted, lodge the appointment with any State authority. It is regarded as not unlikely that the Governor may favor legislation for divorcing the Elections Bureau from the police force, but in accomplishing that he would be careful not to interfere with local control of the police.

In spite of rumors originating in machine sources of a Metropolitan Police bill to be introduced soon, no Senator or Assemblyman from New York City can be found here who has seen such a measure.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Measures Introduced Yesterday in the Senate and the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. GUIDER—Requiring the consent of a majority of property owners residing on Ashland Place, between De Kalb and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn, for the construction of any railroad on that thoroughfare.

Mr. MILES—Reducing the rate of interest charged by banks and individual bankers on loans, notes, &c., from 6 to 5 per cent.

Mr. BURNETT—Giving to railroads and transportation companies the right to sell at public auction all unclaimed freight or baggage, not live stock or perishable, in its possession for one year.

Mr. F. SCHMIDT—Making it compulsory for all railroad companies in Kings County to provide suitable shelter houses for passengers at all transfer stations; failure to comply with this act fixes the penalty at $100 for every day that they fail to provide such shelter.

Mr. ROGERS—Requiring the use of safety fenders on electric or cable cars, to be prescribed by the Railroad Committee. Cars must be equipped by 1900 under penalty of $50 per day for each violation; also requiring street cars to have front platforms inclosed.

Mr. SLATER—Last year's mechanics' lien law amendment repealing sections relative to public improvements in New York City.

Mr. STREIFLER—Last year's bill relative to unclaimed savings bank deposits, providing that they shall be published after fourteen years.

Mr. SLATER—The Ford bill allowing all members of the Police Department to participate in the pension fund.

Mr. GROSSMAN—Providing that the assessors' rolls must show a statement containing the value of the land and the buildings or structures thereon.

Mr. SAGE—Amending the railroad law so that corporate existence shall cease unless a road is begun within five years, and finished in ten years, except in case of a road lying wholly within a county, and not over ten miles in length, which has filed its certificate of incorporation since 1890.

Mr. REDINGTON—Requiring elevated railroads to have an extra guard on platforms of each station.

The following bills have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator AHEARN—Last year's bill giving livery-stable keepers a lien on all vehicles stored with them.

Senator SULLIVAN—Placing the making and selling of cigarettes under control of special excise Deputies, and requiring a tax certificate for same.

Senator THORNTON—Increasing to forty years the age at which women may be sent to Houses of Refuge.

Senator COGGESHALL—Appropriating $50,000 for the promotion of beet sugar culture. The Commissioner of Agriculture is authorized to expend $5,000 of this amount in experimenting, by instruction, or otherwise; also, providing that the law requiring the weighing of beets by an official weigher shall not apply to beets weighed by agreement between the buyer and seller at the station of shipment.

Senator COGGESHALL—Making the close season for woodcock and wood grouse from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, instead of Dec. 15, and eliminating the provision of the present law, which provides that not more than 36 of these birds shall be taken by one person in one year.

Senator WILLIS—Requiring all street cars to be equipped with "automatic, flip, and drop front fenders." Violators are punishable by a fine of $100 for each day a car is run without such fenders.

Senator SULLIVAN—Providing that whenever any street car is delayed for five or more minutes passengers shall receive transfer tickets good at any time for a continuous ride on any line of the company. Violation renders companies liable for damages in $250, to be recovered in civil action by passengers to whom transfer is refused.

TAXATION OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Bill to Place Them Upon the Same Plane as Banks.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Asesmblyman Phillips of New York has introduced a bill to place trust companies doing business in this State upon the same plane as banks in regard to taxation. Mr. Phillips says:

"It is urged that while trust companies possess the powers of banks and their business is transacted upon practically the same lines they enjoy a tremendous advantage in the matter of taxes, and it is worthy of notice that while the amount of capital of State banks has actually decreased about $1,000,000 since 1876, showing that there has been no increase in the number of banks chartered, the trust companies, on the other hand, have increased enormously, due to the advantages which are offered by this mode of conducting a bank, not the least being the item of taxes."

Bill to Expedite Court Business.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Redington of New York has introduced a bill to relieve crowded court calendars by forcing Judges to try more cases and reducing the number of jury trials. The bill amends Section 1009, Code of Civil Procedure, by adding a Section 5, which allows the waiving of the right to the trial of issue or fact before a jury "by defendants, or either of them, not demanding a trial by jury in a notice served with the answer, or by the plaintiff not demanding a jury in his notice of trial."

Anti-Tuberculosis Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—In the Senate to-day Senator Willis introduced an anti-tuberculosis bill requiring all cattle brought into the State to have had a test thirty days previous at the hands of a State official who had furnished a written permit to import them. All transportation companies are forbidden to carry cattle without such certificate and permit. No indemnity is to be paid for slaughter of diseased cattle brought into the State without certificate. Violation of the law imposes a fine of $25 to $250 for first offense and six months to one year imprisonment for second offense.

Bill to Regulate Auction Sales.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—A bill to regulate auction sales in New York City was introduced by Assemblyman Mazet to-day. It provides that the Inspector of Auctions shall have power to examine the books of any auction firm and to take names and addresses of purchasers. It prohibits bidding in by a seller or his agent, but does not affect the power to withdraw any article from a sale. Violation of the law is a misdemeanor. Similar legislation was introduced last Winter, but failed.

Speaker Nixon Ill with Fever.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Speaker Nixon of the Assembly is ill with fever. Last night his temperature registered at 102 degrees, and the attending physicians thought that his condition would necessitate his removal to the hospital. To-day, however, some improvement for the better was noticed.

SUPT. PARTRIDGE ASSUMES OFFICE.

Announces No Changes in the Department of Public Works.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—State Superintendent of Public Works John N. Partridge to-day assumed charge of the Public Works Department.

Superintendent Partridge stated this evening that he had absolutely nothing to announce relative to what changes he intended to make in the department. He said that he would thoroughly examine into the workings of the department, and would do nothing until he was thoroughly familiar with them. He had a conference this afternoon with State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, and concerning their interview said:

"Both Mr. Bond and myself recognize the close relationship which exists between the Public Works and State Engineer's Departments, and feel that the best interests of the State will be served by both departments working in complete harmony. We will make our endeavors in that direction."

Superintendent Partridge has appointed Alfred M. O'Neill of Albany as the photographer in the Public Works Department, the selection being made from the civil service list.

Prosecution of the Canal Frauds.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The name of James L. Weeks, a young attorney of Jamestown, has been suggested to Gov. Roosevelt for appointment as attorney for the prosecution of the canal cases. Mr. Weeks is a gold Democrat, well known in Western New York.

Election Frauds and the Franchise.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that he had refused to grant an application for the restoration of the election franchise to a man who has served out his term in prison for implication in the Gravesend election frauds, with which the name of John Y. McKane was so closely connected. The Governor would not state the name of the applicant, but said that he did not think that a man convicted of crimes against the ballot box should be re-enfranchised for some years after he had served his term of imprisonment.

The National Guard Association.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The annual convention of the National Guard Association was held in the Tenth Battalion Armory to-day. The following officers were elected: President—Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin of the Sixty-fifth Regiment; Vice President—Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith of the Fifth Brigade; Second Vice President—Capt. F. A. Wells of the Twenty-third Regiment; Secretary—Major James H. Manning of the Third Brigade; Treasurer—Major David Wilson of the Second Battery; Chaplain—Capt. William M. Dunnell of the Twenty-second Regiment.

Gift to Pay Off a Church's Debt.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 18.—Benjamin A. Hageman, Sr., formerly general traffic manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to-day presented a check for $4,500 to the treasurer of Trinity Reformed Church, to be used in liquidating the mortgage debt held against the church. Mr. Hageman's wife, who died a few weeks ago, also bequeathed $5,000 to the church. This, however, cannot be secured until after the death of her husband.

THE ADS. OF EVANS' ALE may be imitated, but the brewing never.—Adv.

Wedding
Silver
GORHAM
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Our Right to Acquire and Hold Foreign Territory Defined.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—At the second day's session of the State Bar Association to-day Charles A. Gardiner of New York addressed the convention on "Our Right to Acquire and Hold Foreign Territory." In the course of his address he said:

"The United States possessing every attribute of the most potential sovereignty, and in the felicitous language of Mr. Justice Lamar, the Federal Government in all external relations being 'the exclusive representative and embodiment of the entire sovereignty of the Nation,' it follows that any power possessed by any sovereignty is possessed by the United States; and unless specifically prohibited by the Constitution can be exercised without restrictions by the Federal Government.

"The right to acquire territory irrespective of its situs, contiguous or foreign, by conquest, treaty, purchase, or discovery, is an acknowledgeged and well-established attribute of sovereignty and has been exercised by sovereigns from the beginning of recorded history. No one pretends that the right is specifically renounced in the Constitution. Hence it remains an attribute of the sovereign people, and Congress and the President, the sole agents and trustees of that sovereignty, have exclusive and unrestricted right to excrcise it.

"The right to acquire being a primary attribute of sovereignty, and the right to hold and govern being ancillary thereto, it follows that wherever our sovereignty extends there our right to acquire, and hence to hold and govern, extends also. The situs of the territory is immaterial; it may be contiguous or remote, on the American continent or in foreign lands. Our abstract right to acquire and hold is as plenary and sovereign in the Philippines as in Alaska or Arizona."

The association indorsed the action taken by the Czar Nicholas of Russia in convening an international peace congress by the adoption of a resolution offered by William Barnes of Albany. The resolution recommends to the President as American delegates ex-Presidents Benjamin Harrison and Grover Cleveland and ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton.

Other important resolutions adopted were one by Mr. Lovett of New York City, authorizing and empowering the President of the association to appoint a committee to represent the Bar before the Legislature in the matter of legislation pertaining to the licensing of stenpgraphers, with instructions to the committee to oppose such a measure in the name of the association, and one by Mr. Fiero of Albany, that the Committee on Law Reform be directed to prepare and present to the Governor and Legislature a memorial asking the appointment, by either the Governor, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, or the Justices of the Appellate Division, of a new commission, which shall have exclusive charge of the matter of code revision, &c., to serve without any extra compensation.

The following papers were read at the meeting: "Methods of Legal Education," Clarence D. Ashley; "The Constitutionality of Inheritance Tax Laws," Christopher G. Tiedeman, LL. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Holding Up Estates," Adelbert Moot, Buffalo, N. Y.; "Inter-State Crime and Inter-State Extradition," Wilbur Larremore, New York City; "Legislative Competition for Corporate Capital," Charles F. Bostwick, New York City.

These officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—W. S. Logan of New York; Vice Presidents—First District, Louis Marshall; Second District, MacGrane Cox; Third District, Clarence E. Bloodgood; Fourth District, Richard L. Hand; Fifth District, Nevada N. Stranahan; Sixth District, John B. Stanchfield; Seventh District, James M. O'Grady; Eighth District, Timothy E. Ellsworth; Secretary—Frederick E. Wadhams; Corresponding Secretary—L. B. Proctor; Treasurer—Henry A. Peckham.

BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL AIDED.

Annual Entertainment and Reception Held at Grand Central Palace.

The annual performance and reception in aid of the Beth Israel Hospital took place last night at the Grand Central Palace. This was the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the hospital, and the celebration was conducted on an elaborate scale. The palace was filled and a handsome sum of money was realized. The Beth Israel Hospital is situated at 206 East Broadway, and now has thirty beds. The Directors have recently purchased three lots at Jefferson and Cherry Streets, and are endeavoring to raise funds to put up a handsome hospital on the newly acquired site.

The palace was hung with festoons of greens last night, and the balconies were draped with the same decorations. The entertainment began with a vaudeville show, the numbers interspersed with speeches by Judge H. M. Goldfogle and the new associate rabbi of Temple Beth-El, Dr. Schulman. Judge Goldfogle commended the work of the hospital during its ten years' career. Last night was Dr. Schulman's first appearance before a New York audience outside of the temple. He spoke on charity in general and on the Beth Israel Hospital in particular.

After this preliminary entertainment the ball began and was kept up until a late hour. B. L. Price was Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Isaac Simon Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and Jacob Pelz of the Reception Committee of the celebration and benefit.

HOAXED NEWARK TRADESMEN.

C. O. D. Joker Found to be a Clergyman's Daughter—Said to be Demented.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 18.—The young woman who for several days past has been annoying the storekeepers of this city by ordering goods sent C. O. D. to addresses where she was not known was placed under arrest to-day. The woman gave her name as Myrtle Bray, and said she was the daughter of the Rev. Spencer Bray of New York City. She was found to be living at a boarding house at 25 Cedar Street. A man named James Ferris, who also lived there, and who was suspected of being in some way a party to the woman's actions, was also arrested. He was afterward released, as there appeared to be no grounds upon which to hold him.

The Rev. Spencer Bray, accompanied by another daughter, came to Newark this evening, and after a long conference with Capt. Cosgrove, took the young woman to New York. Capt. Cosgrove says he believes the young woman is mentally deranged and needs care in a sanitarium.

The Rev. Spencer Bray resides at 146 St. Ann's Avenue, in the Bronx. He is a retired Congregational minister. When seen last evening, before he went to Newark, Mr. Bray attributed his daughter's strange behavior to a disordered mind. The young woman, he said, had acted for a long time as if deranged. About a year ago, while he was in charge of a church at Chester, N. J., Myrtle ran away from home and came to New York. In this city she was married to a man named William P. Walker of whose whereabouts Mr Bray said he was ignorant. The couple had separated some time ago, and since then he had not seen his daughter. Mr. Bray said that he knew nothing of James Ferris, the man who was detained with his daughter by the Newark police.

Hungry Wolves Kill a Friar.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Bucharest, Roumania, says that a pack of wolves, emboldened by hunger, recently attacked a monastery at Lopovean, in the Moldavian Mountains, and killed a friar.

Germany and Asia Minor.

It is inevitable that Asia Minor shall eventually pass from the possession of Mohammedanism, and whether Germany accomplishes the task or not, the Sultan must yield to a Christian nation. It is just as inevitable that diseases of the digestive organs must yield to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disorders of this kind are usually called dyspepsia, constipation, and biliousness. The Bitters are equally good for all such complaints, regardless of the name.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEMS

Discussed by Congressman Walker at the Brooklyn Institute.

MANY REFORMS ARE NEEDED

Present Financial System of the Country the Most Unscientific and Wasteful Ever Devised, He Says.

Joseph H. Walker of Worcester, Mass., the Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House of Representatives at Washington, addressed a fair-sized audience in Brooklyn last night on "The Currency Problem of the United States." The meeting was held in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, and was one of a series held under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Congressman Walker declared that the most difficult problem of the currency was how best to keep paper money at a parity with gold, and he maintained that the banks could do this safely and without expense and trouble to themselves. The burden and risk, he argued, should not be borne by the Government, as is now done.

The present financial system of the United States, he declared, is the most unscientific and wasteful ever devised. He quoted Secretary Gage, ex-Secretary Fairchild, and ex-Controller Eckels as having admitted before the Banking and Currency Committee that our financial system is the worst in the world.

This country, he said, now expends $70,000,000 annually to maintain the parity of its currency. A new and equitable banking law, he urged, is necessary to save this and to distribute the currency equally throughout the various sections of the country. The speaker warned the people that our present system is insecure, and that we may awake any morning and find ourselves on the threshold of panic.

"The seeds of doubt, fear, and financial panic," he said, "inhere in and are inseparable from any system of issuing or redeeming paper money through a Government Treasury. The seeds may lie dormant, as they did in 1892, and as they do now, but we may be sure that they are germinating.

"The whole industrial system of the country, involving billions of dollars, rests on three billions of bank deposits. They in turn are made serviceable by one billion dollars of currency, and that billion dollars of currency rests on only $100,000,000 redemption gold. Even that gold is not in normal contact with our currency, but is stored away outside the financial system, as though held by an individual."

Mr. Walker said that the present banking and currency system in operation here had been tried in many countries of Europe, and it failed in all instances. Contrasting the currency systems of France, England, Germany, and the United States, he asserted that no one of the foreign countries had nearly as much gold in its banking system as the United States, but that the banks have the power to protect the gold by raising the rate of discount. Make our banks responsible for gold redemption, he said, and they will be able to protect their gold in the same way; but a Government cannot protect its gold. It must pay it out on presentation of demand obligations.

"Balance of trade, for or against a country," he declared emphatically, "has not the slightest influence on the movement of gold.

"Before we can proceed to any correction of the evils of our system," he continued, "it is necessary to ascertain what the people will not allow to be done, as well as what ought to be done.

"In the first place they will not allow the United States legal-tender notes to be retired, either by selling bonds, using the surplus revenues, or by exchanging them into gold certificates, and Congressmen will not face defeat in voting for such propositions.

"Second, they will not allow a law to be passed that in terms demonetizes the silver dollar by setting aside a gold fund, and thus inviting their presentation to the Treasury to be redeemed in gold.

"Third—The people never will consent to allow banks to put in circulation any currency not obtained of the Controller of the Currency, and the payment of which is not guaranteed by the United States."

The Congressman declared that one of the most striking conditions showing how unsatisfactory is our present financial system is the fact that the States most needing the Government's fostering care had voted in favor of free silver simply because they were short of money with which to carry on trade freely. He did not justify the people of these States for so voting, but declared that they had at least some excuse for their action.

"The agricultural States," he asserted, are now $500,000,000 short of banking funds as compared with the period preceding 1860, while the Eastern and New England States are "overbanked" about 20 per cent.

Congressman Walker then discussed in detail several of the many hundred financial schemes he said had been proposed to his committee, and concluded his address as follows:

"Restore to the banks the right to issue currency against their assets, a right the people enjoyed until 1863, when a forced loan was levied on them in order to make a market for Government bonds. This will place our finances on a sound basis and make our currency cheap, abundant, and flexible."

A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute, introduced Mr. Walker to the audience, and among those who listened to the address were several men of Manhattan and Brooklyn prominent in financial circles.

AID FOR THE NEEDY.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeals for funds with which to pay board in an institution for an educated man of seventy-eight years of age, who is friendless and feeble; in behalf of a middle-aged woman, whose husband deserted her three years ago, and who is now enfeebled by disease, and for funds to provide food, fuel, and clothing for a widow and three dependent children:

Cash through New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and Cash, $25 each; N. Witherell, $20; John Pennington, J. G. H., and Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, $10 each; C. C. B., $6; W. C. M., S. C. L., J. L. E., Mrs. M. G., and A. M. S., $5 each; B. M. T. and J. H. A., $2 each.

Sufficient provision has not been made for any of the above cases, and any contributions sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

The society also acknowledges the following contributions in response to its appeal for funds to provide food and shelter for an aged man, seventy-five years old, with his wife, aged seventy-two:

Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, $25; Charles Sternbach and Cash, $20 each; Harold Herrick, M. A Friend, A. O. B., and Mrs. S. W. F., $10 each; Miss C. J. Carll, H. S., and A Sympathizer, $5 each; H. C. F. and Mrs. U. Terhune, $3 each; J. Gould's Son & Co., C. P. S., W. T., Sympathizer, and Nina C. J., $1 each.

The society also appeals for $100 wherewith to aid a man and wife who are in great need. The husband is sixty-eight years old and broken in health; the wife is sixty-three years old and totally blind. The pension which the woman receives from the city is spent—the amount now given each applicant annually is only $50—and there is no home at present where they can be placed, as all are crowded. The sum asked for would provide for their needs for a long time.

Adolph Sutro's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The trust clause in the will of Adolph Sutro, in which he bequeathed much of his most valuable property to charitable and educational purposes under certain conditions, has been declared invalid by Judge Trout, and the estate will revert to the heirs. At any time within a year after the admission of the will the probate contest can be filed, but it is not anticipated the trust clause will cause further trouble. A contest already has been prepared for filing. Mrs. Clara K. Klug claims to be the contract wife of the millionaire, by whom she asserts she bore two children, Adolph and Adolphine Sutro.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:21	Sun sets 5:02	Moon sets 1:19

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	1:27	Gov. Isl'd 2:01	H. Gate 8:37
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	1:50	Gov. Isl'd 2:25	H. Gate 4:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 19.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New Orleans, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow		2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport Grant, Manila		10 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

Alava, Havana		
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Winifred, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Altai, Jamaica &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp		
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull		
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 21. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Nippon Maru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 19 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 19 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 19.

Aragonia, Antwerp, Jan. 3.			
Bogstad, Hull, Jan. 4.			
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 28.			
Caesar, Amsterdam, Dec. 18.			
Colorado, Hull, Jan. 6.			
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 16.			
Crona, Dundee, Dec. 17.			
Cuvier, St. Lucia, Jan. 11.			
El Monte, New Orleans, Jan. 15.			
Montigero, Shields, Dec.

The Wanamaker Store.

Are You Interested In Fur Bargains?

IF so, you will not read better news than this in years.

The time has come to clean out the Fur Store. There are months and months of fur wear to come,—to say nothing of seasons after this. But our calendar is always a long time ahead of yours, and reads "Spring" already.

Consequently, here are fur offers to make you wonder and think. For we clear things out ruthlessly. That is our policy. We lose now, but we gain next Fall by having everything fresh and new.

We mention some of the price changes in the more expensive furs, as examples of the severity of our process. The small furs we do not give here, because there is so much variety. But it is in them that the real popular value of this movement lies. You may not care to save even $300 on a $700 coat, but you cannot fail to be interested in saving a full half on the five and ten-dollar scarfs and collarettes. The small furs are included in this movement,—everything goes. The least you can save is 25 per cent.

At $125—Persian Lamb Blouse Coat, with collar and cuffs of real ermine; was $265.
At $450—Broadtail Persian Lamb Ulster; made of choicest Leipsic dyed skins; was $725.
At $125—Mink Blouse; of dark, well-matched skins; was double that price.
At $225—Mink Wrap; combined with white satin and Irish point lace; was $450.
At $125—Seal Eton Jacket, with tab fronts; collar and revers of chinchilla; was $280.
At $95—Genuine Seal Cape, with collar of real chinchilla; was $195.
At $110—Persian Lamb Coats, Leipsic dyed; were $150.
At $45—Ermine Collarettes; were $75 to $85. The remainder of the Collarettes and Scarfs in stock at about half their actual value.

Second floor, Broadway.

Another Chance at Women's Jackets If you have been putting off your purchase until now, in spite of all the offers that have been made you, this lot is sure to put an end to your waiting. If you can resist these jackets at this price, you will buy nothing this season, and you will miss as good a bargain as the store has offered in a year.

We have just bought them. They come straight from the tailors. We bought them because they were exceptionally stylish and sensible and marvelously cheap. You will do the same, for the same reasons.

Of Kersey, Unfinished Worsteds and Cheviots, black, tan, navy blue, royal blue and castor. Splendidly finished and high class in every respect.

Most of them are the standard $20 and $25 values. Some of them are $30 values. The lowest is an $18 value. Two or three are fur-trimmed $40 coats.

Choose at $10.

The sale begins at 10 A. M., to give every one a chance.

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Dresses and Underwear The Children and Infants' Store is a harvest-field to-day, to-morrow and perhaps another day. Exceedingly good values in wearing apparel for the little ones are briefly mentioned below. Ripe for picking now. Wise to call to-day:

At 45c.—Dresses of fine nainsook, yoke of embroidery; neck and sleeves trimmed; 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 years.
At 60c.—Dresses of fine nainsook; yoke embroidered and plaited; neck and sleeves trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery; 6 mos., 1, 2 and 3 years.
At $1—Three styles of pretty gingham dresses; with pretty embroidering and feather stitched yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with fine Swiss edging; all have wide skirts with deep hem.

Girls' muslin drawers, hemmed and plaited;					
2	4	6	8	10	12 years
6c.	10c.	15c.	15c.	18c.	18c.

Girls' skirts of cambric; umbrella shape; trimmed with fine Swiss embroidery; 1, 2 and 3-yr. sizes; 50c. each.
Nazareth seamless knit waists for girls and boys, 2 to 12 years; 15c.; better qualities, 25c. and 35c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Closing Out the Wall Papers

Our Wall-paper business is comprehensive but clean cut. We say little about it, because it is growing quite fast enough in lines of its own making. Nevertheless, on an occasion like this, it must deal with the general public.

In this wall-paper store we make a specialty of *specialties*. You find here everything that you like, and this is a good place to come when you wish to match paper, but the specialty of the store is in the unique and exclusive things.

Once a year we dispose of a lot of "single-room" quantities and broken combination lots. This is the annual event, and you will find paper here worth coming for, at prices like these:

250 styles at 5c. to 10c. a roll, that were 10c. to 20c.
187 styles at 6c. to 12½c. a roll, that were 15c. to 25c.
194 styles at 10c. to 25c. a roll, that were 20c. to 60c.
75 styles at 10c. to 25c. a roll, that were 25c. to 75c.
20 colors of the 25c. grade of plain Ingrains, at 17c. a roll.
Dyed Burlaps, in the very newest shades.

The goods are of English and French and the very best American make. All new this season,—no obsolete styles among them.

Better bring with you the measurement of your rooms, thus: Measurements of walls at floor, height above base-board, number and width of windows and doors.

A Feast of Good Reading If it's within your means to own a library of two, three or five thousand volumes, this item will probably be of no interest. If your ownership is limited to only scores or hundreds, even, and it's your ambition to know something of the noted authors of all time, then you *must* become the owner of the International Library. The method is an easy one. One dollar puts you in possession of the set,—thereafter small monthly payments make you the owner of the 20 volumes without your feeling it. One just taken at random from the shelf discloses extracts from these famous writers:

William Ewart Gladstone, Bayard Taylor, John T. Trowbridge, Alphonse Daudet, Wendell Phillips, Sir Walter Besant, S. Weir Mitchell, Justin McCarthy, John Bright, Julian Hawthorne, Mary Mapes Dodge, Kate Douglas Wiggin. Thirty-seven other authors in this one volume from whose writings are selected:

Gen. Lew Wallace's "Chariot Race,"
John Boyle O'Reilly's "The White Rose,"
Bret Harte's "Outcasts of Poker Flat,"
Israel Zangwill's "Cheating the Gallows,"
Marion Crawford's "The Upper Berth,"
Richard Harding Davis's "A Recruit at Christmas."

The Book Store, Ninth street.

Veilings at Third and Quarter Prices Quick selling is ordered on a lot of fine 27-in. veilings, in plain and spotted meshes. These are the kinds for which you ordinarily pay 35c. to 50c. a yard, but you may take your pick here at 12c.

Broadway.

Fancy China 25c. Each Piece This is a sale of handsome Austrian china, some of which was opened only yesterday. Many of the pieces were selling up until last night at one dollar each. Decorated in bright colors and gold. The collection is large. Select at leisure from these—25c. each:

Breakfast Plates; were $3.50, $5, $6 doz.
Tea Plates; were $4 and $5 doz.
Bread and Butter Plates; were $3.50 and $4 doz.
Salad Bowls; were 50c., 55c. and $1 each.
Celery Trays; were 60c. and $1 each.
Chop Plates; were 85c.
Sugars and Creams; were 50c. each.
Hair Receivers; were 75c. each.
Bon-bon Dishes; were 45c. and 60c. each.
Cake Plates; were 50c., 75c. and $1 each.
Jugs; were 50c. and 75c. each.
Syrup Jugs; were $1 each.
Cups and Saucers, 8 decorations.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle, and Basement.

Rattan Pieces At Half The recent clearance of the rattan furniture has left us with less than fifty pieces,—a highly diversified mixture, too. Beyond the fact that the fifty pieces represent about as many styles there is no reason for cutting their low prices any lower. However, that is reason enough, and so:

Rattan cribs that were $7.50 each, are now $3.75.
Rattan cat baskets that were $1.50, now 75c.
Rattan parlor tabourettes that were $5, are now $2.50.
Rattan hassocks that were $4, are now $2.
Rattan music racks that were $8.75, are now $4; $6.75, now $3.25.
Rattan porch seats that were $7, are now $3.50.
Rattan chairs, tête-a-têtes, and rockers, with upholstered or cane seats—perhaps twenty styles—all at half price.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

Booker T. Washington on the Negro.

At the regular meeting of the Unitarian Club, held last night at the Hotel Manhattan, Booker T. Washington, a colored man, was among the speakers, and discussed the race question. "There are 10,000,000 of my people whose interests are interwoven with those of 60,000,000 of yours," said Mr. Washington in the course of his remarks, and he urged that efforts be made to bring the negro into closer relations through education, industrial, and business development. The task is not hopeless, he declared, and it is in no degree discouraging. The negro needs education and he is getting it. This industrial education will teach him thrift and economy, and the dignity of labor will soon enable him to become an intelligent producer in the highest sphere of life.

EVILS OF THE DRINK HABIT

Father Doyle Denies that the Saloon Is the Poor Man's Club.

IS OFTEN A DEN OF INFAMY

Preacher in St. Paul the Apostle's Church Makes Sweeping Charges Against Drink Shops of This City.

Before an audience of 4,000 men, in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, the Rev. Father Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers denounced the liquor habit as the curse of the poor man, the destroyer of homes, and the ruin of individuals, and took a position of the firmest antagonism to the views of Bishop Potter, who said at a meeting for the benefit of the Squirrel Inn on Monday that the saloon was a social necessity, and was the poor man's club. Father Doyle not only repudiated the suggestion with emphasis, but declared that the saloons of the city were rife with vice, that he knew of such cases, and that if the police did not know of them they were remiss in their duty.

Father Doyle, who has been an ardent temperance worker for years, and is now the editor of The Catholic World, delivered his sermon in the course of the mission which is now in progress in the church. Last night's service was for men only, and the interest shown in the work was evidenced by the crowds that filled the church and hung upon the words of the preacher.

"Years ago," said Father Doyle, "I consecrated myself as a young priest to the work of stamping out the sin of drunkenness as far as in me lay. As years have gone by our work in this parish has not been unsuccessful, and there has been a rising tide of condemnation not only of the drink evil, but of all that has fostered or encouraged it. Not one of you but will condemn drunkenness. Is the impulse not lodged in the breast of every Catholic man to do what he can to prevent the vice? God made mankind a great common brotherhood. If your professions of Christianity amount to anything, if you love the God who made you and your neighbor as yourself, are you not deeply scandalized at the bloodshot eye and staggering step of the drunkard who belongs to us, to our race, to our Church, to our common humanity?"

Father Doyle here launched into a vivid portrayal of the effects of liquor, especially in the poor men's homes. "We have but to study the black record of the police forces," said he, "to appreciate the effects of the vice." The speaker also alluded to the adulteration of drinks in the poor man's saloon. "Drinks sold to the poor man in the common saloon," said he, "are adulterated with the vilest poisons. The saloon keepers themselves often will not touch them." Father Doyle continued:

"There is a good deal of maudlin talk going on at present about the saloon as the poor man's club. In the name of the poor but honest workingman of this city I resent this imputation. The saloon has been a club indeed to beat the brains from the head of many a poor fellow in intoxication—a club to knock from his pocket the money that should have gone for the clothing of his family and the feeding of his children.

"There may be laid at the doors of the saloons of this city too much of the degradation of manhood and the prostitution of womanhood and the damnation of childhood for a dignified churchman—as happened lately—to stand forth and apologize for the existence of the saloon, or to speak of it as the 'poor man's club.' Whatever be the reason, I know that rarely, if ever, has such viciousness grouped itself about the saloon as is now the case in this city. At any time the liquor traffic is a monster to be restrained by all legitimate means, but the utter disregard for decency and morality that is exhibited by the saloon at present is bearing dreadful fruit in the debasement of the most sacred relations of life.

"Time was when a decent saloon keeper would not let a woman pass his threshold. But now the lowest and most degrading vices cluster about most of the saloons of this city. I am afraid to allow my tongue liberty to speak of these matters in this holy place. But I know of what I speak. I could show you places not a hundred miles from here which are given up to unholy rites and debauchery. All that is vile, all that is outrageous, is going on in many of these saloons, and the police must know it. If they don't know it they are derelict in their duty.

"We should see to it that these things are stopped, that the police are made to enforce the laws against vice, and that the lowest and most revolting vices may not maintain their existence in connection with the business of liquor selling. In your heart of hearts you resent, and every decent man must resent, the imputation that the saloon is the poor man's club."

Father Doyle then urged his hearers to come out with him upon the high plane of a crusade against the liquor habit. He insisted that all healthy men were better and stronger without liquor, that they should look to their homes and not to the saloon for recreation and companionship, and urged that they adopt no half-way measures, but declare for total abstinence. "Sign the pledge," said he. "Sign for a year, six months, or forever. The least you can do for the cause is to sign to abstain till Easter Sunday." He then called the attention of the audience to the work that had been done to provide substitutes for the saloon.

"In this parish," said he, "there are 1,200 people now enrolled in temperance societies, more, I believe, than in any other parish in the United States. The temperance guild has this year spent $20,000 in erecting and fitting up a substitute for the saloon in the form of a settlement home. But in any case the decent man is not a hanger-on of the saloon. While the saloon exists by law, the best thing that can be said of it is that it is a dangerous business for the saloon keeper as well as the community, and it should be watched and restrained by the law's strong arm."

ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY.

Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn Gives a Ball.

The sixteenth annual ball of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society of Brooklyn was held last night at the Academy of Music. Over 1,500 tickets were sold. Over the proscenium arch was the word "Charity" in red electric lights. The boxes were covered with flags fastened with points of electric light, and the foyer was decorated with smilax and the words "Hebrew Orphan Asylum" in immortelles over the doors.

A concert was rendered by the boys' band of the asylum. At 11 o'clock the march was led by Moses May and Mrs. Abraham. Max Adler was Chairman and Edward Kaufman Assistant Chairman of the Ball Committee. The Chairman of the other committees were Ira Leo Bamberger of the Committee on Reception and Entertainment of Invited Guests; Max Goodstein of the Floor Committee, and Samuel Klein of the Reception Committee.

Cleveland Electric Election.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 18.—At the annual meeting of the Cleveland Electric Railway Company this afternoon Henry A. Everett demonstrated his control of the stock by ousting the old officers, including President Horace Andrews. Everett becomes the new President, resuming the position from which he was deposed by Tom L. Johnston and Andrews four years ago. Charles L. Pack becomes Vice President. A large block of stock held in the East was voted.

Josie Gregory, the Actress, Dead.

Miss Josie Gregory, who several years ago was one of the most popular music hall performers, died last Thursday at the home of friends on One Hundred and First Street after a long illness. Miss Gregory, who was thirty-five years old, was the daughter of a Spanish nobleman. Her mother was an American.

Carfare for the Sixty-ninth.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Adler has introduced a bill to repay car fare to the Sixty-ninth Regiment from the place of mustering out to their homes.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

BROOKE'S COURSE IN CUBA.

Dissatisfaction with His "Self-Reliant" Methods of Administering Affairs in the Island.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Private letters received here from Havana, written by persons friendly to the Administration, contain some disquieting reports about the way affairs are going there under Gen. Brooke.

While there is not enough dissatisfaction yet to justify severe censure of anybody, the writer of one letter intimates very pointedly that the permanent interests of the United States and the chances of bringing about government in which there will be confidence are being threatened by the devotion of United States officials to business which looks like the promotion of speculation rather than unselfish effort to promote a new civilization.

This same writer pleads for the infusion of a better spirit in the administration of the military government, and says that if stricter regard for the reputation of the United States is not cultivated there will soon be scandals growing out of the procuring of concessions, the making of contracts, and the use of public money.

Some outspoken dissatisfaction is heard here in consequence of the inclination of Gen. Brooke to be so self-reliant that he neglects to consult the Administration before taking important steps. It is asserted upon information reaching here from Cuba that his civil cabinet, recently selected, has been too hastily chosen, and contains men who should not have been intrusted with the positions given to them.

In all the provinces the commanding officers have submitted their proposed appointments to Brooke before making them known. Gen. Brooke, it was supposed, would defer to the authorities here before placing men in control of high places. This he has not done, and it is possible that he will be reminded of his neglect by a communication in rather pointed language.

CUBANS ILL-TREAT ANIMALS.

Gen. Wood's Wife Organizing a Society to Prevent Cruelty.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 18.—A conspicuous feature of life in Cuba is cruelty to domestic animals. It is quite impossible to walk the streets of this city without seeing numerous cases of brutality that ought to be prosecuted.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, with other ladies, is organizing a branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and will soon put herself in communication with the head offices in New York.

Cuban Hospital in Wretched Condition

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Gen. Ludlow has been informed of the frightful condition of the municipal hospital at Aldecoa, where there is an assortment of patients, including criminals and insane persons, neglected, with little food, and that very unsuitable, and in a condition of great wretchedness. The nurses have been attending three smallpox cases, and then passing to other patients without a change of clothing or any other precaution against carrying the infection. Prompt measures will be taken to equip a hospital in the immediate neighborhood that will allow a separation of patients.

Spanish Frauds in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Jan. 18.—Gen. Guy V. Henry, Governor of Puerto Rico, has received from the Secretary of Finance in the Insular Cabinet, Señor Collytoste, a report showing that the former Spanish authorities appropriated 400,000 pesos belonging to foreign insurance companies, contractors, and judicial trustees, which was on deposit in various institutions in the island. The insurance companies claim that the United States Government must make good their loss.

Director of Posts at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—F. W. Vaille of Oregon, who on the acquisition of the Philippine Islands was dispatched to Manila as United States postal agent, to be in charge there, will shortly be appointed Director of posts for that archipelago, with functions similar to those of an Assistant Postmaster General here. He will have complete control under the supervision of Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith of the administration of the postal affairs of those islands.

Spanish Troops at Home from Manila.

BARCELONA, Jan. 18.—The French steamer Cachemire arrived to-day from the Philippines with 1,170 repatriated Spanish troops. There are 300 sick and there were 44 deaths during the voyage.

Naval Officers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The following named officers of the volunteer navy have been honorably discharged: Lieut. Commander J. Harris, Lieuts. M. Niles, W. J. Wilson, E. Perks and S. Decatur; Ensigns A. Houston, J. H. A. Day and F. H. Ainsworth, Second Lieut. L. M. Gulick, Passed Assistant Engineers G. W. Perkins, W. H. Perkins, W. H. Meara, E. F. White and J. L. MacVicar, and Assistant Engineer J. R. Selfridge.

Retired as a Captain.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—First Lieut. John L. Sehon, Twentieth Infantry, has been retired as a Captain.

SENOR SAGASTA'S POLICY.

He Will Submit the Cabinet Programme for Approval.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "Señor Sagasta and his colleagues have decided to show a bold front to the opposition by resolutely submitting to the Cortes the whole programme of the Cabinet, embracing many important bills, as if they no longer apprehended an attack. The opposition parties are chagrined to find that Señor Sagasta still enjoys the confidence of the Crown.

"As soon as the Cortes has approved the bill for the cession of the Philippines, the Queen Regent will ratify the peace treaty and Duke Almodovar del Rio, the Foreign Minister, will present to both houses a Red Book, containing all the diplomatic correspondence of the past year and all the data concerning the treaty negotiations to enable the Cortes to discuss the Government's conduct. As all sections of the opposition, including the Carlists and Republicans, who withdrew during the last two sessions of Parliament, have signified their intention to resume their seats, the debates will show the attitude of parties and decide the fate of the Cabinet.

"Señor Sagasta says he will submit bills admitting foreign wines duty free for the purposes of the wine trade, reforming the judicial organization in the direction of making the administration of justice free from political influences, establishing obligatory military service, and gradually reducing the number of officers, reorganizing and increasing the navy, reforming municipal affairs, and increasing the number of Senators allotted to the peninsular provinces, so as to replace the twenty-eight colonial Senators. The Cortes will also be asked to authorize the immediate settlement of the Cuban and Philippine debts, and to sanction other financial measures preliminary to a thorough reorganization of national finance."

SPANISH SPIES REWARDED.

Five Officers Who Traveled in America to Get Information.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Among those recently rewarded for military services during the Hispano-American war are five Spanish officers, who volunteered without asking a reward to go to the United States after war was declared and to supply information to the Spanish Government. They formed a commission under Lieut. Col. Don Luis Serrano.

"They visited continually New York City, Washington, Jacksonville, Key West, Tampa, and other points, changing their posts every few days. They had many narrow escapes from detection, notably on one occasion, when one of them met face to face a New York World correspondent whom he had known in Havana. The journalist chivalrously feigned ignorance. In addition to the secret service, the commission bought and sent to Cuba a considerable amount of ammunition. The largest consignment was ready to leave when peace was signed."

CARLISTS READY FOR A RISING.

Reported that Don Carlos Will Take the Field Himself Soon.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Graphic says: "One of the principal chiefs of the Carlists here informs me that everything is now ready for a rising in Spain, that Don Carlos is absolutely resolved to take the field, and that all are waiting for the signal."

BOROUGH COUNCIL ACCUSED.

Grand Jury Brings Charges Against Officials of Rutherford, N. J.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 18.—The Grand Jury, which was discharged this afternoon by Judge Zabriskie, delivered presentments against the Rutherford Borough Council and Mayor and also against the Collector.

The former were charged with paying other bills with the $10,000 assessed and collected to pay on account of $25,000 bonds issued for sewer purposes. The Collector was charged with collecting fees illegal and in excess of those allowed by law.

WILL SELL FAIR GROUNDS.

Waverly (N. J.) Property to be Used for Park Purposes.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, which owns the Waverly Fair Grounds, was held here to-day. The old Board of Directors and officers were re-elected, with the exception of the substitution of State Treasurer George B. Swain for Franklin Murphy, the latter having ceased to be a shareholder.

A resolution was adopted appointing E. B. Gaddis and H. Heywood Isham a committee with full power to sell the fair grounds. The latter are wanted by the Essex County Park Commission for the purpose of extending the county's park system. The Agricultural Society will buy a new site, at which its annual State Fair will be held.

FRENCH BALL WAS LIVELY.

Entertainment at Madison Square Garden a Hilarious Affair.

Madison Square Garden was ablaze with myriad lights, gay with brilliant dashes of color, and merry with song, laughter, and music last night, for the annual ball of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie was in progress, and every New Yorker who had any pretensions to being at all "about town," and many others who never boast of any such distinction, were there. It was much the same French ball that New York has known for many years, only this year it was more lively than usual. There was a larger ballet, and a much larger attendance than at last year's ball.

The decorations were pretty, plants and cut flowers lining the promenade, and big streamers of all colors radiating from the centre of the ceiling to all sides of the building. Two bands—a military band for the dance music and a string band for the promenade selections—filled a big stage near the Fourth Avenue end of the floor.

The ball was opened at 11:30 o'clock with a French quadrille, in which thirty dancers took part. A ballet suggestive of the war with Spain and a grand march followed. The ball proper opened some time after midnight.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Company K Makes the Best Score So Far for the Clark Trophy.

The competitions for the Kemp and Clark trophies were continued by the Seventh Regiment last night, Company K occupying the ranges. Its team did not make a very favorable score in the Kemp match, but managed to score 2,016 in the Clark match, the best made thus far. Lieut. von L. Meyer, made the best individual score, 48 out of a possible 50. Four of the team that competed for the Kemp trophy shot below the 40 mark, which accounts for the low score. The matches will be continued to-night. The scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. H. von L. Meyer	24	24	48
Corp. E. Lincoln	24	22	46
Corp. A. V. Stout	23	23	46
Capt. R. McLean	22	24	46
Private C. Newcombe	22	24	46
Corp. B. Dominick, Jr.	21	25	46
Private McGraw	21	25	46
Private E. F. Du Vivier	22	23	45
Private T. W. Lloyd	21	24	45
Private H. McK. Kirkland	20	25	45
Private E. H. H. Simons	22	22	44
Corp. P. Jay	22	22	44
Private C. G. Voorhees	20	24	44
Private I. McKesson	21	22	43
Corp. C. Rikert	21	22	43
Private E. S. Auchincloss	20	23	43
Sergt. G. S. Brewster	19	23	42
Lieut. W. S. Scott	21	20	41
Private A. H. Bliss	20	21	41
Private J. W. Cary, Jr.	21	18	40
Private G. de C. Curtis	19	21	40
Private J. S. Stout	21	17	38
Private R. G. Mead, Jr.	21	16	37
Sergt. J. A. Barnard	20	17	37
Private C. D. Cleveland	17	18	35
Total	528	545	1,071

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private F. G. Stewart	22	24	46
Private A. B. Wade	22	23	45
Private S. B. Strong	21	23	44
Private P. R. Irving	21	21	42
Private T. A. Johnson	20	21	41
Private W. Bliss	18	23	41
Private C. A. Comstock	18	23	41
Corp. A. Nichols	19	21	40
Private C. W. Ogden	19	21	40
Corp. H. E. Hoy	21	18	39
Private E. W. Scott	18	21	39
Private M. Woodruff	19	19	38
Corp. H. W. Hodge	20	17	37
Corp. A. S. Walcott	16	21	37
Corp. C. Swords	15	22	37
Corp. B. Williams	18	18	36
Private Hoffman	17	19	36
Private Grant	19	17	36
Private H. W. Biddle	19	16	35
Private L. Mead	20	14	34
Private A. Lenssen	17	17	34
Private G. N. Gardiner, Jr.	20	13	33
Private G. R. Satterlee	17	16	33
Private A. E. Toussaint	17	14	31
Private H. D. Wilde	19	11	30
Total	472	473	945
Kemp match	526	545	1,071
Total	998	1,018	2,016

Wrestling at the Pastime Club.

The final bouts in the amateur wrestling tournament were decided at the Pastime Athletic Club, Sixty-sixth Street and Avenue A, last night. R. Bonnet of the National Turn Verein of Newark won first prize in the 115-pound class, defeating J. Renzland of the St. George Athletic Club. The men wrestled for fifteen minutes without a fall. The final contest in the 135-pound class was won by G. Schlenkan, Pastime Athletic Club, he receiving the decision over S. Reinhart of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club on points. As in the first bout, the men wrestled for fifteen minutes without either getting a fall. J. J. O'Brien of the New York Athletic Club acted as referee.

Philadelphia Bowling Contests.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—The Greater New York Bowling team played two games in this city to-day and broke even on the results. This afternoon the Century Wheelmen won by the score of 2,394 to 2,369, in a close and interesting contest. To-night the visitors defeated the Philadelphia Bowlers' League, composed of representatives from each of the bowling clubs of this city, by the score of 2,452 to 2,254.

Marshall Wins at Chess.

A match was begun at the Manhattan Chess Club last night between D. Janowski and the Brooklyn Chess Club champion, F. J. Marshall. Marshall is a candidate for the next cable chess match team, and is considered one of the most promising of American players. He is only twenty years of age, but has beaten Showalter, Hodges, Delmar, and other experts in even games. In the first game of the match last night Janowski had the move, and played a Queen's Gambit, which Marshall declined. Marshall caught his opponent napping at a critical point and won a very fine game.

Hornfeck Wins Two-Mile Skating Race

At the Clermont Avenue Rink, in Brooklyn, last night, Max Hornfeck of the Montclair Athletic Club defeated Le Roy See in a two-mile skating race, covering the distance in 7:00 3-5. Until last night the lads had met four times in short distance races, each having won twice. The contestants started on opposite sides of the rink. It was not a pursuit race, however. See led for the first half mile, after which Hornfeck secured the lead and held it to the end. See lost considerable time through a fall on the sixteenth lap.

Janowski Challenges Pillsbury.

D. Janowski, the French chess champion, a few days ago forwarded a challenge to Harry N. Pillsbury, the American champion, for a match with stakes of $1,500 a side. Pillsbury is now in Winnipeg, Manitoba. A telegram received from him last night said that all his time was engaged for a year ahead. Janowski will be the guest of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, at its monthly reception on Jan. 28, and has been requested to give an exhibition of his skill as a simultaneous chess player. It is expected that at least twenty-five of the strongest players of Brooklyn will be in the team opposed to the French chess champion.

Cornell Not to Race Harvard and Yale.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Capt. Fisher of Cornell 'Varsity crew received a letter from Capt. Higginson of Harvard this afternoon which stated that Harvard and Yale have arranged to meet at New London June 29, and would like Cornell to participate. Late to-night he sent the following telegram to Cambridge: "Decision of Harvard and Yale as announced to me in letter just received will make it impossible for us to meet you. This we very much regret."

Princeton Football Manager Chosen.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 18.—At a mass meeting of the three upper classes this afternoon, W. R. Robinson, 1900, of Ben Avon, Penn., was chosen manager of the football association by acclamation. A. D. Childs, 1901, was elected assistant manager by a close vote over Richard Elkins, son of Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia. He will succeed to the managership next year.

Handicap Ice Yacht Race.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Four of the ice yachts of the Orange Lake fleet this afternoon sailed a handicap race for the Kidd Championship Pennant held by Robert Kernahan's Troubler. The starters were Commodore Higginson's Windward, Troubler, Walsh's Arctic, and Jova's Graziella. The Windward won by three seconds, corrected time. She beat the Troubler 1 minute 28 seconds, actual time.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Kamsin, 105 pounds, (Rutter,) 7 to 1, won; Torsion, 105, (Thorpe,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Castake, 102, (W. H. Martin,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Outgo, Fred Gardner, Zorrazzo, George H. Ketchum, and Simmons also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one mile. Eliadd, 100 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5, won; Frank Jaubert, 99, (J. Woods,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Ping, 92, (J. Powell,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:44. Darechota, Diara, Jennie Reid, Lena, Ali Smoke, and Robert Bonner also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Over six hurdles; mile and a half. Viking, 142 pounds, (R. Mattie,) 3 to 1, won; Rossmore, 125, (Cummings,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Ockturuck, 130, (T. Murphy,) 5 to 2, third. Time—2:54½. De Los Reyes, Major Hooker, J. O. C., Tortoni, Huntsman, and St. Jacob also ran. Major S. fell.

FOURTH RACE.—The Balboa Boulevard Stakes; one mile. Ballista, 100 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Corsine, 110, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Survivor, 112, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:44. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Ach, 112 pounds, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5, won; Sir Urian, 102, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Casdale, 112, (Bullman,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:03. Ann Page, Wheat King, Nora Ives, Don't Tell, and Anchored also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Rubicon, 115 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10, won; Sombre, 98, (W. H. Martin,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Novia, 106, (Bullman,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:31¼. Genua also ran.

"Billy" Arnold Dead.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—"Billy" Arnold, once a famous baseball manager, died in the Albany County Almshouse hospital to-day. Arnold managed the Nationals of this city in 1878.

New Rector for St. Agnes's Chapel.

UTICA, Jan. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Olmsted, rector of Grace Church, this city, announced his determination to accept the call to St. Agnes's Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York, at a meeting of Grace Vestry to-night. He will leave Utica April 1.

Medical Statistics for Litterateurs.

From The London Chronicle.

The Medical Press and Circular takes our novelists seriously—or perhaps we should say humorously—to task for their reckless indifference to "vital statistics." They deal, or some of them at least, in the most generous manner with deaths by violence and otherwise, and even the newest of the new school do not altogether despise marriages, even though they contrive to make them ill-assorted, but almost to a man—and woman—they do little or nothing to fill up the gaps thus created by a few births. A novel reader of a statistical turn of mind declares that the proportion of births to deaths in fiction is as 1 to 96. Dickens is declared to be almost the only author who holds a balance in this respect, the undertaker, when introduced into the scene, being usually balanced by the midwife. If Mr. Anthony Hope's "Prisoner of Zenda" were transferred to real life the globe would soon be depopulated, for the statistician finds an average of five deaths to a chapter and not a solitary birth. Let our novelists look to it.

EHRICH BROS
SIXTH AVE. 23RD St.

Are disposing of the balance of this season's importation of

LADIES' JACKETS

At $6.50, $8.50 and $10;
Heretofore $10.50 $12.00 $15.

Also of their entire stock of

FINE FURS

At great reductions from former prices.
Inspect them to-day.

A GREAT SALE OF

Fine Overcoats

The best. The kind that gives satisfaction.

$12.50 Overcoats, $7.50
15.00 Overcoats, 10.00
20.00 Overcoats, 12.50
$25 and $30 Overcoats, $15.00.

A busy season left us with too many of some of our Overcoat styles.

They are the best of our stock, but too many to carry till next season.

$30 Carr's Meltons, $15.
Every one knows our reputation for English Meltons, and the superior wearing qualities of a Melton stand unmatched.

$25 Beaver Overcoats, $15.
The very finest grade of Patent Beavers, lined throughout with heavy all-silk satin, made in the very best way.

$20 Kersey Overcoats for $12.50.
Super Oxford and Black Kerseys of the best fabrics, lined with heavy leather Italian and made in the best way.

$15 Kersey Overcoats, $10.
Lined throughout with check Worsted; shoulder and sleeves guaranteed satin.

$12.50 Brown Frieze Overcoats, $7.50.
The superior wearing quality of Frieze and its popularity might induce us to carry these over until next year, but it is not our way.

E. O. THOMPSON'S SONS

To-order Clothing, Ready-made Clothing, Clerical Clothing — 245 Broadway, Above Park Place.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

We swept a factory clear of their surplus. That's why we can sell $4.00 Enamel Shoes at $2.69 Pair.

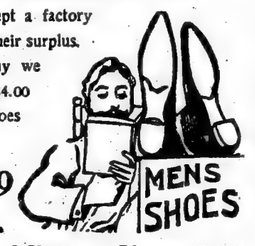

Enamel Button Shoes 3.98
Button Patent Leather 3.98

HARLEM ADVERTISEMENT.

D. M. WILLIAMS & CO.

French Organdies.

We shall place on sale to-day (Thursday) an importer's stock of Figured French Organdies at less than half price.

They consist of an assortment of patterns in new and exclusive designs at

12c. Per Yard.

Our Sale of
Muslin Underwear, Household Linens, Sheets & Pillow Cases
continues during the balance of the month; new lots being added daily.

Crowded stores tell of honest value; what other houses term their dull season is unknown of here.

INCANDESCENT GAS LAMPS.

The "Unxld" Incandescent Gas Lamp, as its name implies, is the equal of any gas lamp on the market, complete as per cut, .49

The Crown "Unxld" Incandescent Gas Lamp, complete as per cut, .39

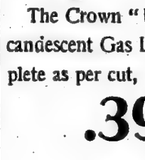

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Final Vote in the Senate Stopped by Mr. Allison.

AN AMENDMENT CAUSES A HALT

Wants the United States to Issue Bonds to Raise Funds for the Construction.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Nicaragua Canal bill was under discussion several hours in the Senate to-day. Amendment after amendment was voted down, and until almost the last minute it seemed likely that a vote on the measure would be reached this evening, but just as a final vote was about to be called for, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) exploded a bomb under the bill by offering an amendment providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should issue bonds to raise money with which to construct the canal. The friends of the measure then consented to an adjournment.

As soon as the bill was laid before the Senate the substitute for the pending measure offered yesterday by Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) was read. Mr. Caffery addressed the Senate briefly in support of the substitute.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) advocated the passage of the pending bill, although he favored the elimination of the Maritime Canal Company from the project.

Mr. Caffery after addressing the Senate the second time under the fifteen-minute rule offered another amendment to his substitute with a view to obtaining the floor again, but was ruled out of order. He then entered a motion to indefinitely postpone the Morgan bill, and upon that motion addressed the Senate.

Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.,) announced that he would vote for the substitute offered by Mr. Caffery because he believed the United States ought to construct the canal without reference to anybody else, but in the event of failure of the substitute he would support the Morgan bill. He thought the canal ought to be built, and characterized it as "the one great National necessity of our times." It would, he said, vastly increase our commercial power, and double the power of the American Navy.

In advocating the Morgan bill Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) said the canal must be built; that it was an absolute necessity to our present civilization.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) said the canal ought to be built, and built forthwith, by this Government. He desired to put the question in the hands of the President. He attached little importance to the nature of the bill passed by the Senate, as it would be reviewed in any event by the House.

Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah) opposed the Morgan bill because, if constructed, the canal would be of no military or naval advantage to the United States under the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.) said he would vote for the substitute offered by Mr. Caffery, as he believed there was a better prospect for the construction of the canal under the provisions of the substitute than under those of the Morgan bill. He urged, however, that Congress wait until the vast engineering difficulties presented by the canal were solved before anything definite was done.

Mr. Caffery then withdrew his motion for the indefinite postponement of the Morgan bill.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) then moved to lay the Caffery substitute on the table. The motion was carried 32 to 22 as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Davis, (Rep. Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Forraker, (Rep., Ohio;) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) McBride, (Rep., Ore.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pritchard, (Rep. N. C.,) Ross, (Rep., Vt.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Simon, (Rep., Ore.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Turner, (Pop., Wash.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—32.

Nays—Messrs. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Teller, (Sil., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Vest, (Dem., Mo.)—22.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) then offered the following amendment to the pending Morgan bill:

The provisions of this act shall not be operative nor any money paid out thereunder, and the work of constructing said canal shall not be proceeded with under the same until the Governments of the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica consent to eliminate and expunge from the concession to the Nicaragua Canal Association and to its transferees Articles 53 and 54 of the same, and until said amended concession shall secure to the United States title in perpetuity to their interest in said canal and the property appurtenant thereto, as contemplated in this act.

The amendment was discussed by Mr. Bacon, Mr. Chilton, and Mr. Teller. It was defeated—37 to 12.

Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.,) proposed the following substitute for Section 12 of the Morgan bill, the substitute being accepted and agreed to:

That the President of the United States is authorized to arrange by agreement with Nicaragua and Costa Rica or both of them, or with the grantees holding concessions from either of those States, to acquire all rights and privileges that may be necessary and to secure any change or modification in the terms of the concessions granted by said States which he shall deem just and for the best interests of all who are interested in the Nicaragua Canal, and he is also authorized to submit to arbitration in the manner provided for in said concessions or otherwise any matter or controversy that may arise in reference to said canal or that relates to any claim of right under said concessions or any of them.

Mr. Gear (Rep., Iowa) offered his bill as a substitute for the pending bill, the principal feature of the substitute being the authority conferred upon the President to purchase from Nicaragua and Costa Rica full sovereignty and ownership of the territory necessary for the canal.

The amendment was discussed by Mr. Caffery, Mr. Chilton, Mr. Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) and Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) The last named thought he detected a steal in the pending bill and believed the substitute offered by Mr. Gear was a much better proposition than that offered in the Morgan bill.

The amendment was defeated, the vote being 32 to 15.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.,) offered the following as a new section:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time when necessary such sum or sums as may be required to provide for the payment of the Treasury warrants authorized to be issued under the provisions of this act, and shall issue bonds of the United States for such purpose at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, payable quarterly, principal and interest to be paid in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States after twenty years from their date, and said bonds shall be issued at not less than par, and shall first be offered to the people of the United States under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Then at 6 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) the Senate adjourned.

NICARAGUA CANAL HEARING.

House Committee on Commerce Listens to Arguments of the Grace-Cragin-Eyre Syndicate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—What is known as the Grace-Cragin-Eyre syndicate, organized to construct the Nicaragua Canal, had a hearing to-day before the House Committee on Commerce. The syndicate was represented by Mr. Edward F. Cragin of Chicago, who has been one of the most active figures in the organization; Col. David McClure of New York, attorney for the syndicate, and Frank S. Washburn, consulting engineer. Col. McClure made the opening statements, showing the standing of the syndicate by reading a list of the financiers constituting it. The list included Messrs. John J. Astor, Levi P. Morton, Robert Goelet, W. R. Grace, John D. Crimmins, John A. McCall, E. R. Ladue, Warner Miller, W. D. Sloane, and many others prominent in banking and financial circles.

These gentlemen, Col. McClure stated, had not embarked on any sentimental project; they had examined into the entire question from a strictly business point of view. They were satisfied with the practicability of an Isthmian waterway, and believed that the concession of Nicaragua to the old Nicaragua Canal Company was about to expire, going out of existence under the terms of the concession on Oct. 9 next. They determined therefore to take up the matter where it was likely to be left when the old concession ended.

With this end in view the syndicate had gone to Nicaragua and secured a contract for a concession which was to come into existence in October when the old concession terminated.

Chairman Hepburn (Rep., Iowa,) asked if this concession came into existence next October, under the terms of the contract, without further action.

Col. McClure answered that no further action was necessary in creating the concession beyond the details of the contract. The contract created a present interest, to begin like certain leases, in the future.

Mr. Hepburn asked if the Government of Nicaragua could not, prior to the termination of the old concession, renew it for a further term.

Col. McClure declared that this could not be done, and he pointed out from Article 41 of the contract with the Nicaragua Government that the new syndicate was to have exclusive rights.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., N. J.,) asked if this was not a violation of the terms of the old concession, which provided for a renewal.

Col. McClure did not consider it a violation, as he said the spirit of the old concession was that work should progress steadily. But the officers of the old company conceded, he said, that no work had been done since 1893, and in fact no work had been done since 1889-1890. So that, he continued, the work had not proceeded with ordinary diligence and it was but natural to expect that Nicaragua would hold that the spirit of the old concession was not observed. He said he had no controversy with the old company, but his statement was in response to questions on the old concession.

The legal right of Nicaragua to terminate the old concession was discussed pro and con between Col. McClure and members of the committee, the questions of the members indicating a belief that there was doubt as to the right to end the concession, while Col. McClure maintained that Nicaragua had the right, and had in fact acted upon this right. In answering a question he said that while it was physically possible that Nicaragua might continue the old concession and combat the new one, yet it was not to be supposed that a Government would play thus fast and loose.

Col. McClure said the contract prevented a transfer to any Government, but it was desired to have the United States stand behind the enterprise, and, if it desired, exercise such authority as it wished. The syndicate would meet the Government, just as the Government requires, he said, without combating any other company. If the Government wished to prescribe the tariffs, tolls, character of locks, &c., let this be done, and the syndicate would welcome such action.

"Not a controlling Government authority?" queried one of the members.

"No, the old organization did not give majority control to the Government."

When asked how soon the funds would be forthcoming and work begun, Col. McClure said:

"In three years we will have communication from ocean to ocean; in a letter to the President the President of the company states that $20,000,000 will be spent at once; we will have results in three years instead of ten years of time to ask for renewals."

In reply to questions Col. McClure stated that the syndicate had paid $100,000 to Nicaragua, and had agreed to pay $400,000 more in six months. He regarded the new concession much more advantageous than the old one; as it was in perpetuity, and also because it gave rights of control and police for five miles on either side of the route. These benefits made it more easy to interest capital.

The rights of Costa Rica in the canal were gone into. Col. McClure said these rights were not considerable as the great highway was across Nicaragua. It was intended, however, to acquire all rights essential from Costa Rica.

Mr. Cragin closed the hearing with a brief statement as to the attitude of Nicaragua. He said he spoke with written authority from the President of Nicaragua, who wished to have the position of that country understood. The canal question was everything to them, and they wanted to see it built. But it was held, after consultation between the President of Nicaragua and the members of his Supreme Court, that the old concessions had been canceled by the failure to comply with their terms in the work of construction. This conclusion was unanimous, with the exception of one member of the court.

The President of Nicaragua stated in his message to Congress that the concession had been canceled, but it was decided to put off the date of cancellation until Oct. 10 next.

Mr. Cragin spoke of the intense interest in Nicaragua on this subject, and the natural expectation that the United States would recognize their position in a matter so close to them. Here the Nicaragua Canal was but one of many vital questions; there it was the one overshadowing question. He said recent dispatches stating that Nicaragua was disposed to be sore over the way her action was viewed in this country was in line with his own observations.

Mr. Cragin had not concluded, and Engineer Washburn had not been heard up to noon, so that the committee decided to continue the hearing on Friday.

British View of Nicaragua Canal.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Standard, commenting editorially this morning upon the debate regarding the Nicaragua Canal in the United States Congress, protests strongly against the idea that Great Britain would be willing to abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, unless compensated therefor and unless the neutralization of the canal were secured beyond question.

NO CURRENCY BILL THIS SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency definitely decided to-day to make no further effort at this session to urge the measure for the currency and banking revision, known as the McCleary bill. At the meeting to-day Mr. Mitchell of New York moved to report the bill to the House. This motion was tabled—7 to 5—which was accepted as decisive that no further action on the general measure would be taken.

The committee then considered two other bills, that of Mr. Mitchell for establishing a Currency and Redemption Division of the Treasury, and that of Mr. Brosius of Pennsylvania, embodying the President's currency recommendations, but final action was not reached.

Mr. Choate's Nomination Approved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed to a favorable report upon the nomination of Joseph H. Choate to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Congressional Notes.

Senator Platt (Rep., Conn.,) has been appointed to fill the vacancy on the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution made by the death of Senator Morrill of Vermont.

The Senate yesterday passed the resolution providing for admitting to the Naval Academy, as students, Ricardo Yglesias of Costa Rica and Alberto Venezuela Montoya of Colombia.

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had the right of way in the House yesterday, and succeeded in passing quite a number of bills of minor importance, most of which authorized the construction of light houses, fog signals, &c.

Ways and Means Chairmanship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—There is no doubt that the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, made vacant by the death of Mr. Dingley, will be filled by Speaker Reed at the present session without waiting for the next Congress, and that the new Chairman will be Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York. The appointment is likely to be announced within the next few days.

Victory for Pneumatic Mail Tubes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House Committee on Post Office and Post Roads to-day not only restored the appropriation for the pneumatic tube service which was stricken from the Post Office appropriation last week, but removed the restriction as to the cities where the appropriation shall be expended and increased the amount to $300,000. This will give Chicago and other cities an opportunity to fight for a portion of the appropriation.

Secretaries of American Embassies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, through Senator Lodge, to-day reported as an amendment to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill the proposition for the appointment of a third secretary at each of the American Embassies in London, Paris, and Berlin. The provision is strongly urged by Secretary Hay. There is more work than two men can possibly do at each of the Embassies, he says.

To Restrict Puerto Rican Trade.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Senator Nelson to-day introduced a bill providing that trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, and also between ports in Puerto Rico and adjacent islands ceded to the United States, shall be carried on in American vessels. The bill provides for the forfeiture of any merchandise transported in other vessels, and imposes a penalty of $200 for each passenger so carried. The bill authorizes the Commissioner of Navigation to make such regulations as he may deem expedient for the nationalization of vessels owned in Puerto Rico at the time of the cession of that island.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures a cough or cold in one day! It is the best cough remedy for children! Cures whooping-cough and croup without fail! Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cts.

HAWAIIAN CABLE BILL UP

Pacific Company, Chosen to Construct the Line, Attacked.

SHARP DEBATE IN THE HOUSE

Mr. Corliss Calls the New York Corporation a Monopoly Seeking Subsidies Here and Abroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The House to-day considered the Hawaiian Cable bill in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky., in the Chair. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to contract with the Pacific Cable Company of New York at the rate of $100,000 per year for twenty years for the transmission of Government messages from San Francisco to Honolulu and points on the Japanese and China coasts, the company to deposit $250,000 in Government bonds with the Postmaster General within fifteen days after the passage of the act as a guarantee of the construction of the cable. The bill fixed the rates for private individuals at not to exceed $1.25 a word to China and Japan and 35 cents to Honolulu, press rates not to exceed one-fourth of the cable rates.

Mr. Bennett, (Rep., N. Y.,) in support of the bill, reviewed the contest over the Pacific cable. The committee, after long investigation, he said, had decided that the strongest company should construct this much-needed cable. The Pacific Cable Company was incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital stock of $10,000,000. The men who were behind it controlled the Mexican cable and other cable lines. They had built 14,000 miles of cable. Asked who the Directors of the company were, he replied they were the President of the Mexican Cable Company, Mr. Scrymser; Edward L. Bailey, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. K. Tod, and George S. Baldwin. He did not know the names of the stockholders.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) asked if this company was not seeking a subsidy for the company from Japan.

Mr. Bennett replied that it was, but he denied the statement of Mr. Bailey that the subsidy would pay the interest on enough money to construct the cable. Its cost, he said, would be $10,000,000.

In reply to questions Mr. Bennett said that neither the Postmaster General, the Secretary of the Treasury, the President, nor the Secretary of the Navy had been consulted about this bill.

"It seems to be a legislative contract with a few wealthy New York gentlemen," interrupted Mr. Dockery, (Dem., Mo.,) "to give them a monopoly of the Pacific cable business."

Mr. Bennett gave notice that at the proper time he intended to offer amendments to provide that the cable should touch at the Ladrones and the Philippine Islands.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) asked if it was true this company had contracted with the Great Northern Extension Company to build the cable and to have a controlling interest in it, on condition that this company would secure enough votes in Congress to pass this bill.

Mr. Bennett replied that he was not aware of any such contract.

"Gen. Swayne is responsible for that statement," said Mr. Lewis.

"Gen. Swayne has opposed this company," replied Mr. Bennett. "He is more prejudiced against the company than I am against any company he is interested in. I want to see the cable built and operated by an American company."

Mr. Bennett said the cost of the cable to Honolulu would be about $2,500,000, the annual cost of maintenance $70,000, but provision must be made out of the surplus earnings for repairs and renewals, the average life of a cable being about twenty years.

Mr. Shafroth (Pop., Col.,) asked why bids were not advertised for, and the contract given to the lowest bidder.

Mr. Bennett replied that the committee thought best to give the contract to a responsible company, and had decided upon the Pacific Cable Company.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) in support of the bill said the theory upon which it was framed was to enlist American capital in this cable enterprise. All the money the Government was now expending went to foreign companies. To and from Manila we were now paying $1.85 a word to one company and $1.10 to another.

Mr. Shafroth wanted to know what objection there would be to allowing competition.

Mr. Hepburn said there was no other American company which would accept the terms of this bill.

He did not think the Government itself should embark on this enterprise. There was only one project in which he believed there should be Government ownership, the Nicaragua Canal. That was a gigantic enterprise beyond the power of private enterprise.

Mr. Corliss, (Rep., Mich.,) who was a member of the committee that reported the bill, opposed it vigorously. He charged that the subsidy granted by the Government in this bill, $2,000,000 in total amount, would construct the cable. President Scrymser was now at work trying to get a subsidy from Japan. The company was a gigantic monopoly. It had been seeking subsidies from Congress for fifteen years. He believed in a Government cable. One of the chief elements of England's strength, he said, was the fact that she pushed her own lines of communication around the world.

The Government had already gone into the business. Under the direction of the War Department we were now engaged in laying 200 miles of cable in the Philippines. He produced a contract which he said was made between the Hawaiian Republic July 2, 1898, a month before she was annexed, and President Scrymser, giving the Pacific Cable Company an absolute monopoly of landing cables in that island for twenty years. Scrymser, he said, had slipped over and obtained this contract just before sovereignty was transferred. But President Dole, he said, had insisted upon a provision to the effect that this contract should not be binding if the American State Department should within six months express its disapproval of the contract. Mr. Corliss said he had personally seen the Secretary of State about the matter, and he announced that prior to Jan. 2, 1898, Secretary Hay had declared his disapproval, and the contract was therefore void. [Applause.]

Speaking of the necessity of cable communication in time of war, he spoke of the fact that Admiral Dewey had been obliged as a military act to cut the Manila cable. It was cut for months. "How much do you suppose we will have to pay for interrupting cable communication?" he asked. "I dare not tell you, the sum is so large, but I will say that we were paying during the war $2,000 a day in cable tolls."

Mr. Corliss said he would offer a substitute measure for the construction of a Government cable to Hawaii and the Philippines.

Mr. Hepburn replied briefly to some of Mr. Corliss's statements. He thought the provisions of the bill, guarded as they were, were better than embarkation on the untried field of Government ownership.

Without action the committee rose. Mr. Hepburn attempted to get unanimous consent for resuming consideration of the bill next Tuesday, but Mr. Bailey objected.

SUCCEEDS JUDGE SHOWALTER.

Peter S. Grosscup Nominated for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The President to-day nominated Peter S. Grosscup of Illinois to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit. Judge Grosscup is now Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and succeeds John W. Showalter on the Seventh Circuit bench.

Judge Grosscup is a native of Ohio and lived many years at Ashland in that State. He made the first nomination of Major McKinley for Congress. Later he moved to Chicago and practiced law. He held no public office prior to his appointment as District Judge. He presided over the trial of Debs, the railroad strike leader, at Chicago several years ago. He is a member of the Federal commission to examine and report on needed changes in the patent laws.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Collector Bidwell Has a Conference with New York Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Collector Bidwell of New York was here to-day to confer with members of the New York City delegation and with Chairman Mercer of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds relative to the pending proposition to sell the present site of the New York Custom House and build a new structure on what is known as the Bowling Green site.

In company with several of the New York members Mr. Bidwell discussed the subject with Mr. Mercer and other members of the committee. The pending bill proposes that the present site shall be sold for not less than $3,000,000, but Mr. Bidwell stated that he was informed that $3,250,000 could be secured for the property, as several large institutions stand ready to take it. He approved the proposed change, and said that the people of New York, particularly those having dealings with the Custom House, strongly favored the change of location.

Chairman Mercer has sent a letter to the Treasury Department asking for the opinion of the department on the removal, and pending a reply no action will be taken by the committee.

NEW YORK HARBOR PLANS.

Army Engineers' Report on Widening the Channel Before Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A report from the army engineers in the important project of improving, deepening, and widening the East Channel of New York Harbor from the Narrows to the sea was sent to Congress to-day by the Secretary of War. The estimated cost of a channel 35 feet deep and 2,000 feet wide is placed at $4,510,000. In view of the increasing draught of vessels an estimate was made on a forty-foot channel of $6,688,000.

Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, states that if the channel is made but 1,500 feet wide it can be constructed at approximately three-fourths of the cost of the wider channel. In a previous report made by Lieut. Col. Ludlow, he approved the improvement of the East Channel and estimated the cost at $3,200,750.

NAVY DEPARTMENT'S PLANS.

Secretary Long Has Not Enough Ships for the Naval Stations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—With much regret Secretary Long has discovered that he will be unable for an indefinite period to carry out his project for the re-establishment of the United States naval stations abroad, which were abandoned before the war. The reason is sweeping—a lack of ships, officers, and enlisted men. This will be a distinct disappointment to some of the officers of higher rank who were confident of obtaining commands of squadrons, but, from present appearances, the department will not be able to send a single ship to serve as the basis of either the European or the South Atlantic Squadron.

It is believed to be absolutely essential to maintain the North Atlantic Squadron in good condition and at full strength for reasons of sound international policy, but Admiral Sampson will sail for the Southern cruise with a less numerous and formidable force than was commanded by Admiral Bunce when he served in a like capacity. To make ready the Newark for this cruise the department was obliged to put the Dixie out of commission and thus to abandon its purpose of making a very much needed survey of the Cuban coast. There is only one vessel, the Philadelphia, on the whole western coast of the United States, notwithstanding the great interests there exposed and the department sees no way at present of improving that condition.

Smallpox at Fort McHenry.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—Because of the appearance of a case of smallpox among the enlisted men at Fort McHenry, the reservation has been quarantined by Government and city health officers.

GIRL AN INCENDIARY.

Lizzie Taylor, Aged Fourteen, of Bristol, Conn., Sent to an Asylum.

BRISTOL, Conn., Jan. 18.—Lizzie Taylor, fourteen years old, the adopted daughter of W. S. Taylor of this place, was this morning committed to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane suffering from an acute mania for incendiarism. The child has confessed to the setting of seven fires in Bristol during the last eighteen months. Of these fires two resulted in the total destruction of two fine barns owned by Mr. Taylor, and a third partially destroyed the Taylor homestead. This confession clears up the origin of the very mysterious fires which have excited the residents of Bristol for some time.

The girl on Monday was detected in the act of firing the house again by igniting paper in the attic.

Newbury Scholarship Awarded.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 18.—It was announced to-day that F. W. Loestscher, '96, of Princeton, has been awarded the Newbury scholarship. He is a member of the middle class in Princeton Theological Seminary. The Newbury scholarship is a permanent endowment in the hands of the Presbyterian Board of Education every fourth year by competitive examination to a student in the middle class in one of the theological seminaries. It yields the successful competitor $500 a year for three years, continuing through the remainder of his course and for one year after his graduation. This is the first time in many years that it has come to Princeton Seminary.

Hot Chase After a Daring Thief.

Martin Lassinger of 47 Pitt Street, while standing at Marion and Spring Streets last night took $100 in bills from his pocket to transfer the money to a wallet. Quick as a flash a thief snatched the bills and fled toward Broadway. A great crowd followed with Lassinger in the van, yelling "Stop him! Stop thief!" Policeman William E. Murphy of the Macdougal Street Station caught the man near Broadway. At the station the prisoner was registered as Daniel Leahy, a driver, living at 23 Degraw Street, Brooklyn. He denied having the money, but it was found in his hat band. It was handed over to Lassinger, who left rejoicing.

American Drowned Off Honduras.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 18.—A private cablegram received here to-day announces the drowning of Stephen J. Burke through the wrecking of a vessel off Honduras, Central America. Burke was agent of the Mauser Rifle Company, and left New York in October last for a business trip for that company through Central and South America. He was about thirty years of age, and though well known in Philadelphia was a resident of Jersey City, and had formerly resided at Asbury Park. The cablegram does not give the name of the wrecked vessel.

Illinois Thanks Miss Helen Gould.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 18.—In the House to-day Mr. Abbott (Rep.) offered a resolution thanking Miss Helen Gould of New York for her effort to ameliorate the condition of the sick and wounded soldiers during the war with Spain. The resolution authorizes and directs the clerk to have a copy engrossed on parchment and suitably framed and forwarded to Miss Gould, and a like copy on parchment and framed to be hung in the Memorial Hall in the State House. It was adopted.

Review Ordered for Clifford.

John P. Stockton, Jr., yesterday served notice on Sheriff William Heller and Prosecutor James S. Erwin, at Jersey City, that Chancellor McGill had granted a rule to show cause why a writ of error should not issue in the case of Edward Clifford, now under sentence of death for the murder of William G. Wattson, Division Superintendent of the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken. The rule was granted on the contention that Clifford was illegally convicted. The Sheriff is ordered to present all the papers in the case before the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton on Feb. 4, when all the proceedings will be reviewed.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

W. A. Childress of Houston, Texas, has been appointed State agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford.

M. E. Thompson of Portland, Oregon, has been appointed General Agent of the Insurance Company of North America.

Joseph A. Conroy of Philadelphia has been appointed General Agent of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York.

Scott and McCurley of Baltimore have been appointed agents for the State of Maryland of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford.

J. T. Dargan of Atlanta, Southern General Agent of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, is in town in conference with the New York office of the company.

At the annual election of the stockholders of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of New York yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-elected without change for the coming year.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Washington Assurance Company of New York yesterday the following Directors elected to serve until 1902: William G. Cox, Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., John W. Condit, Charles J. Follmer, and James McClenahan.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Colonial Assurance Company of New York yesterday the following Directors were elected to serve until 1902. William G. Thomas, Otto M. Eidlitz, L. Lafin Kellogg, George A. Stanton, and Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr.

The newly elected Board of Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company will meet to-day for the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year. If Vice President Howard P. Gray of Chicago declines to accept a renomination, as is reported from Chicago, it seems likely that Second Vice President Charles A. Shaw will be advanced to fill the vacancy. No other changes are anticipated.

At the regular monthly meeting of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday President F. C. Moore of the Continental Insurance Company introduced a resolution advocating the establishment of a salt water pipe line service connecting the East and North Rivers in order to augment the facilities for extinguishing fires in the wholesale dry goods district of this city. After some discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee on Water Supply.

Thomas A. Hayes, Louis Newgress, and Thomas J. McCabe of the State Insurance Department are examining the books of the Suffolk County Mutual Life Insurance Society, at Riverhead, L. I. An investigating committee of the society a short time ago reported deficiencies in the accounts of ex-Secretary Ahaz Bradley to the amount of $1,033. One book kept by Mr. Bradley, known as the cash or lapse book, is said to be missing. Bradley declares he turned the book over to the society at the expiration of his term, while Secretary Perkins says that he did not know of its existence. Mr. Bradley denies that there is any deficiency in his accounts.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

are not more deadly than the millions of disease germs that are floating in the air we breathe and in the water we drink—germs of typhoid fever, malaria, consumption. Compared to a disease germ, a rattlesnake is a gentleman. He is a fair fighter. He tells you to look out. He rattles before he strikes. You have a chance to fight or run. The disease germ sneaks in. It comes while you are sleeping. It gains an entrance to the blood. It propagates there. It multiplies. In a few hours, or days, your blood is full of its children—millions of them. They go all over your body seeking a weak spot. They don't rattle—they strike. You feel listless, nerveless, sluggish, feverish, and maybe you're flat on your back before you really know there is anything the matter.

The only way to keep out disease germs—to keep from being sick—is to keep your blood pure and rich, and your liver active and healthy.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the greatest tonic in the world, will do it.

Charles H. Sargeant, of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio, writes: "During the summer and fall of 1896 I became all 'run-down,' nerves were out of order and stomach out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Since I stopped taking it about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and have been able to work every day. My appetite is good, I can eat three square meals a day, and I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating. My blood and nerves are in good shape."

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AN EARNEST APPEAL.

The Shelter for Respectable Girls has been doing its good work of caring for those out of employment, and giving them a home until situations can be found for them for nearly 20 years. Sister Catherine is at the head of this Home, 241 West 14th St., and befriends equally those who can and those who cannot pay their board. Roman Catholics as well as Protestants. This good work will have to be given up unless more money can be raised. Who will help us to save these respectable girls from self-destruction or something worse? Checks drawn to Sister Catherine and sent to 241 West 14th St., or to Lena L. Cary, 35 Park Av., whether large or small, will be gratefully received and acknowledged. Mrs. W. F. CARY, Associate Manager.

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THURSDAY with us hereafter will be BARGAIN DAY. On this day we will offer something in our line at HALF its original selling price, and to make a starter we will offer our

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Four Room Flats,

consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen, with everything requisite to start housekeeping on, at

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The luxurious "Sunset Limited," comprising everything that is up to date and modern in the Railroad World, now runs semi-weekly. Special through trains, consisting of sleeping, and dining cars, leave New York every Saturday and Tuesday, connecting directly with the "Sunset Limited" at New Orleans.

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G. H. HOL

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SECRETARY ALGER MUST RESIGN.

The intimation that Secretary ALGER will resign was entirely to be expected, in consequence of the President's decision to court-martial Gen. EAGAN, instead of opening a court of inquiry for the discussion of the issues of fact between his testimony and that of Gen. MILES. It is no secret that the Secretary preferred and urged the course which the President did not accept, and that the matter was brought before a Cabinet meeting in which only one voice was raised in favor of the Secretary's position. That is to say, the Secretary has been overruled, in a matter affecting the conduct of his own department, by his chief, with the approval of all but one of his colleagues. What can he do but resign?

In a "responsible Ministry" like that of England or of France his resignation would follow as a matter of course. The heads of departments in our Government are not upon that footing, but the disapproval and overruling of one of them in his own department leave him no option, as a matter of self-respect, except at least to offer his resignation. Secretary ALGER could scarcely have taken any other course than that he did take. The inefficiency charged by the Major General commanding the army upon the commissariat, and by the army in general upon all the staff departments, is the inefficiency of the chief whose subordinates, under our singular system, they all are. The Secretary of War himself cannot rid himself of one of them except by preferring charges against him. There they are, irremovable, irresponsible, inaccessible, and therefore almost necessarily inefficient. But Secretary ALGER has shown no disposition to remove them. He has not publicly reprimanded one of them for any of the shortcomings of which all of them are generally supposed to have been guilty. Indeed, it is possible that each of them might say of the Secretary of War, as EAGAN did say of the commanding General, that he was not a subordinate of his and would not take a reprimand from him. But, at any rate, by not dissociating himself from their operations, the Secretary has associated himself with those operations, and made himself responsible for the barnacles, who, according to their own account of themselves, are responsible to nobody. Even the Commander in Chief cannot remove them summarily. But, instead of reforming or trying to reform the abuses of the department the Secretary has aggravated them all, insomuch that the system of combined inefficiency and irresponsibility has come to be known throughout the country as Algerism.

It is a pity that Gen. EAGAN should be such a blackguard. Because if the question of fact between him and Gen. MILES had not been necessarily postponed to the previous question raised by his blackguardly language, a court of inquiry would have been the proper tribunal to try it. Such a tribunal would have commanded far more of the confidence of the army and of the public than the War Investigating Commission. In such a proceeding the Secretary would have been bound to take the part of his subordinate, if the military head clerks be really subordinates of the Secretary. It would have been really Secretary ALGER who would have been on trial, and such a trial could hardly have failed to be beneficial as well as interesting. It has been prevented by the fact that EAGAN's offense has been too gross and palpable to enable him to plead his provocation. That the Secretary of War should think that EAGAN's language was a matter for a controversial inquiry shows anew the value which the Secretary sets upon "good order and military discipline." But now that he has been overruled and a court-martial ordered in spite of him, he has no option in any code even of political ethics. He must resign.

THE FIELD FOR FREE CAPITAL.

It is hardly to be expected that all our capitalists will quietly accept the prevailing low returns on good investments. The fact that the United States is not yet a fully developed and exploited country seems to point the way toward relief—relief, that is, for such of the capital of the Nation (foreign and domestic) as is not of the nature of a trust fund. The accumulations of capital which may be said to be held in a sort of moral trust for others are already so large and growing so much larger that it may be doubted whether the present supply of "safe" investments will more than meet the demands.

But moral trust funds by no means include all the moneys seeking to earn a profit. On the contrary, large amounts are owned by capitalists who have the liberty and the wish to handle their money so as to reap the utmost benefit. Such men are not bound by the standard of safety which the "moral trustees" set up. They are prepared for what may be called conservative speculation. Speculation does not consist in mere uncertainty; if that were so, then were every member of the human race a speculator, not only in business affairs but in life. Whether speculation is conservative depends on the amount of information, study, and experience which enters into the transaction.

The present time would seem to be the opportunity for those who are not gamblers but who by experience and study are prepared for putting money into businesses which may not have yet received the confidence of the general public. We already have the elements of an industrial situation pointing toward stable if not high values for those businesses and for their securities which, as yet partly unappreciated, are able to stand the test of a rigid scrutiny on the part of the well-informed and conservative speculator. Except a few large capitalists the majority of money owners have in the past been confining their holdings and their purchases mainly to the stocks and bonds of long-established and well-known railway companies. These familiar securities are even now not obtainable in volume sufficient to meet the demand for such investments, and if such purchases were possible, the returns would not long satisfy the owners of "free" capital.

Of other securities municipal bonds may be briefly dismissed; the good issues already rank, as to ratio of return, with the best of steam railway bonds. As to the bonds and shares of electric enterprises more may be said. The transportation of street passengers in cities and towns of sufficient size forms a basis for capitalization as safe and as enduring as any other. Many of our lines under electric traction have now been established long enough to allow of a judgment as to averages. If, in the case of street railways or illumination companies, the statistics of the accounting department be supplemented by engineering estimates of proper repairs and of proper depreciation charges for future renewals, there seems no reason why companies with safe charters should not receive a share of the confidence of the investing public.

But it is among industrial concerns that we must look for the largest field into which free capital may enter. In the past industrial bonds and shares have not had the full approval of the financial public owing to certain unpleasant facts which could not be ignored—largely inflated capitalization, extravagant expectations, and the like. With our experience we should be able to bring our estimates as to the profits of industrial concerns within the limits of reason. For illustration: Industrial combinations should as a general thing expect to lose some of their prospective gains because of the loss of personal oversight of details on the part of old owners. In railways time has brought about a class of professional managers, from whose members can always be selected a man to fill any position. In manufacturing, the differences between trades and lines of goods are so great that a textile manager cannot be transferred to the charge of a factory turning out ironware. On this account the demand for men of first-rate ability, such as we are familiar with on railways, is limited; and first-rate men at corresponding salaries must be found and employed if large businesses are to succeed and keep succeeding. This is a phase of industrial combinations which may for a time limit the expected increase of profits, but it will pass away; with a new demand will come a new supply of technically educated, broad-minded, industrial managers.

A matter which is receiving more recognition than in past years is the wisdom of limiting the bonds or preferred shares of industrial enterprises to the amounts of real estate, machinery, and materials involved, ascertained by disinterested and expert authorities. Good will, embracing patents, brands, &c., is as legitimate an asset of a manufacturer as his machinery, but not so easy to value. Every manufacturer worth considering has made more profits since 1893 than would be sufficient to pay 6 or 8 per cent. upon the appraised valuation of his plant. If now this 6 or 8 per cent. upon the value of his plant (represented under this assumption by bonds or preferred stock) be deducted from the manufacturing profits, the remaining sum might form the basis of a valuation of the good will. This remainder capitalized at (say) 6 per cent. into common stock might represent the present earning capacity of the combining concerns, a rate of dividend which the new company might in time increase to 8 or 10 per cent. Allowance must also be made for working capital and similar needs. In some such rough way as thus outlined a combination of manufacturing concerns may be made which would appeal to the conservative capitalist while granting to the project all the benefits of the future. Reorganized railways now stand well with the investing public because their present capitalization corresponds with their present earnings with a fair presumption of future increase. If our industrial companies, in offering their new securities to the public, make their issue of bonds or shares conform to facts which are known or could be ascertained by competent experts, they will remove something at least of the old-time objections to industrial bonds and shares.

RAINES'S AMENDMENT.

We hope the report that Senator RAINES has suppressed his bill forbidding all sales of wines, beer, and liquors on Sunday is unfounded. We ought to know now what support a measure so openly and flagrantly conceived and drawn in the interests of vice can command in this Republican Legislature. The Raines law as it now stands on the statute book is responsible for more immorality than any act ever passed by any Legislature of the State of New York. The amendment altogether prohibiting Sunday selling would in a like degree promote corruption and debasement.

The Raines law is the vicious product of rural hypocrisy and rapacity. As he takes a long pull at his private jug the Canandaigua moralist rejoices that largely through the exertions of the Senator from that place the people of the wicked City of New York have been compelled to drink less and pay more; and Republican campaign committees put out comforting statistics showing how much money the law makes New York pay for the relief of the country taxpayers. Meanwhile through the operation of the Raines law prostitution flourishes in quarters of the city to which it never before penetrated. The lying campaign statistics tell of the diminution in the number of saloons. There is no diminution. The saloons are now "Raines law hotels," immoral and disorderly resorts that owe their existence directly to this law.

Senator RAINES's proposed amendment would make bribery compulsory, corruption universal, and Sunday selling general. If the present Legislature is desirous of enacting such a law its purpose ought to be made known. We have a Republican Governor elected by Democratic votes. He has had personal experience of Sunday law enforcement and knows the temper of the people on the subject. We do not believe he would approve the amendment proposed by Senator RAINES. But if he is of the opinion that Sunday selling can and ought to be stopped, let us know that too.

GEN. WOOD AT SANTIAGO

In a time of worthless and darkening counsel Gen. LEONARD WOOD, Governor of Santiago, has made a highly valuable and illuminating statement. It was at a dinner given in his honor at the Union League Club that Gen. WOOD told in a modest way what he had accomplished in the Cuban province which we first took over from Spanish control. There was a single sentence in that short speech that sums up the vital difference between Spanish government and Anglo-Saxon government, and in its wider significance explains why the rule of the Spaniard in this hemisphere had to come to an end.

"I have tried to impress upon the people," said Gen. WOOD, "that the first thing they had to do down there was to learn to get to govern themselves, and that the underlying principle of self-government was thorough respect for civil law."

That tells the whole story of Spain's decay. Never having at heart the welfare of her colonial subjects, she has oppressed them under evil laws which they did not respect and would not obey. Galled by her misrule, the people of her colonies became habitual insurgents. Gen. WOOD warns us that we must remember that we are dealing with "a people who for a good many generations have had very little voice in public affairs, and their whole disposition has been reversed by a system which has compelled deceit and dishonesty and subterfuge in every department of life." They have been ruled by Spaniards in a Spanish manner. We undertake to govern them in an American manner until they have themselves learned the art. And at the foundation of the structure, the very cornerstone, lies "thorough respect for civil law." The people of Santiago are fortunate in having a Military Governor who is capable of teaching them the fundamental doctrines of free government. Respect for the constable's staff as the symbol of the law, said the historian FREEMAN, is characteristic of our race.

But it is not alone to our Cuban wards that Gen. WOOD has something to say. The informal report he makes of his most successful administration is of high interest to the people of this country. It tells them that we are capable of governing dependencies with profit to them and credit to ourselves, a capacity that the anti-expansionists strenuously deny to us. It is worthy of the attentive consideration of the President, in order that the great truth may be impressed deep on his mind, that in order to achieve success in administering our new possessions the work of administration must be intrusted to men of the character and capacity of Gen. LEONARD WOOD.

In Santiago de Cuba the revenues have provided a surplus over expenses. The people are "cheerful and contented." They respect the American people and the American flag. Gen. WOOD allowed them to hold public meetings to their hearts' content and permitted freedom of speech. Now no more meetings are held, for the people of the city and province are satisfied. No such happy results could have been expected if a political General had been sent to Santiago, or if the post of Governor had been treated as a piece of Senatorial patronage, like the Consulship at Singapore.

"What has been done in Santiago," says Gen. WOOD, "can be done anywhere; and if we can do it in all provinces, the question of governing Cuba is very simple and entirely devoid of expense." Successful administration we can insure by the appointment of men of the quality of this most capable Military Governor. Inexpensive administration may be possible in Santiago, but it is very probable that we shall have to spend or advance a considerable sum for the cleansing of Havana as a measure of protection to our own people.

THE "FRENCH SHORE OF NEWFOUNDLAND."

When Mr. CHAMBERLAIN made his celebrated reference to "the policy of pin pricks" he was doubtless chiefly irritated by the proposition to establish French schools in the Soudan in opposition to Lord KITCHENER. The chief of the other irritating questions were those of Madagascar and Newfoundland, and it seems that both these can be easily regulated. Rather curiously in the former case it is Great Britain and in the latter it is France which stands upon her treaty rights. But the treaties with Madagascar are modern and pertain to the existing conditions, while the treaty upon which France stands with respect to Newfoundland is the treaty of Utrecht of 1713, which has no relation at all to the present conditions of Newfoundland.

Mr. MACGRATH, the editor of a paper at St. John's, N. F., contributes to the current number of The Nineteenth Century an interesting account of the French shore. In 1713 it was inhabited by French subjects. Now it has a population of 13,000, of whom all but 76 are British subjects. The cod fishery, for which the French rights were reserved, amounts now to only $36,000 a year, and the lobster fishery to an equal amount. To guard this interest it was announced the other day that France had dispatched three modern gunboats, the maintenance of which costs far more of course than the total value of the fisheries. On the other hand, the British complain that the French shore is a refuge for smugglers, who evade the customs laws of the island, and that France has violated the treaty upon which she relies in making colonies of the strip of shore that was ceded to her for the sole purpose of drying and preserving fish.

Mr. MACGRATH thinks that the settlement proposed by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S Commissioners will be that France shall withdraw herself altogether from the "French shore," receiving compensation elsewhere on the island. This would allow the British to work the mines, which are now of more value than the fisheries. Moreover, the "shore" of 800 miles is now patrolled only by four French privates and a Corporal. It is also proposed that the French shall give up their system of fishing bounties and compete on equal terms with the British fishermen.

The threats by which the British would enforce a settlement upon these terms seem to be efficacious. We need not recite them, since it does not seem likely that it will be needful either to execute or to make them. If the serious journals of Paris reflect the view of the French Government, that Government is willing to recognize the changes that have taken place since the treaty was signed, and to withdraw upon reasonable terms. It cannot fairly be said that, upon this matter, the French have shown any disposition to resort to "a policy of pin pricks."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Germans, everybody says, are an extremely sentimental people, and it is this characteristic, presumably, that now enables the residents of Berlin to take and express pleasure in the fact, just announced, that the Kaiser, while making his pious and picturesque pilgrimage to the Holy Land, found time and inclination to act as agent for the Krupp Gun Works, and that his persuasive powers were sufficient to secure a good big order for cannon from the Sultan. To observers democratical as well as untitled, and therefore entirely unsentimental, this stroke of business, while admirable from some points of view, seems open to criticism from others, or at any rate it suggests dubious questionings as to the standards of conduct which Consecrated Persons are obliged to maintain. Royalty, bound for Jerusalem and trembling with profound emotion, yet sees a chance for trade and quotes prices to a paynim monarch! Of course it was all right. If the Sultan needed cannon, there isn't a drummer in that line who wouldn't have sold him all he wanted and could pay for. And if the Kaiser—but there, the Kaiser belongs to a sentimental race, so why should he be expected to remember a thing so very practical as that some day or other civilized Europe will have to meet the Turks in battle; and therefore it is not sagacious, or even exactly commendable, to assist the Moslems in arming for the inevitable conflict. What are plebeian considerations like those to royalty, especially to sentimental royalty?

—If Gen. EAGAN had defended the work of his department in the language of common decency it is more than likely that his charges with regard to the selection by Gen. MILES of Major BLACK as Staff Commissary would instantly have attracted attention, and adversely critical attention at that. In the present circumstances very few people have noticed this feature of Gen. EAGAN's outrageous diatribe, and those who did, realize that the matter is not one for immediate investigation or even for immediate discussion. The fact remains, however, that the accusation, stripped of the blackguardly phrases which covered it from sight, is a serious one, both in itself and from its bearing on the whole controversy about the conduct of the war. Whether or not Gen. MILES can refute the assertion that he replaced a competent and experienced officer with a civilian wholly without experience in the vitally important work of attending to the subsistence of the army—this is a question for future settlement. Presumably he can explain his course, but sight must not be lost of the fact that, if Gen. EAGAN's statement of the case is accurate, it is one much in need of explanation to the public as well as to the War Department.

—The statement cabled from London that ELLEN TERRY has withdrawn from artistic partnership with Sir HENRY IRVING is merely the retelling of an old tale. A year or more ago there was a rumor to this effect, which turned out to have its foundation in the fact that Miss TERRY had arranged to give some Shakespearean performances in a suburban theatre in association with FRANK COOPER, a young actor whom she desires to help, certainly not because she thinks he possesses great talent, for Miss TERRY is a woman of discernment and artistic discrimination. The present recurrence of the rumor, which since has been often repeated and as often denied, seems to be due to the fact that Miss TERRY, who is not otherwise employed at present, contemplates another series of performances with young COOPER's aid in a London suburban theatre. There is little money in such ventures, and less fame, and no such plan is likely to interfere with Miss TERRY's association with Sir HENRY IRVING in his proposed American tour next Autumn and Winter. It is believed that the arrangements for that tour depend upon the condition of Sir HENRY's health, which is now very feeble. He has been ailing a long while, and his breakdown was predicted some months before he was compelled to retire from the stage. Sir HENRY IRVING is now sixty-one years of age. ELLEN TERRY is barely ten years younger, and has grandchildren. The London Lyceum Theatre is now in the market, and is likely to pass next Fall into the hands of a syndicate, including CHARLES FROHMAN and GEORGE EDWARDES. The English drama will be kept alive by young actors. Youth controls the stage now, supports it, gives it vitality. Folks more than sixty years old rarely go to the theatre, unless they are (poor souls) belated dramatic critics, with dimmed vision and settled prejudices. The theatre belongs to the young.

—Discontent with existing conditions of service has led the waiters of London to attempt the formation of a stronger and firmer organisation than they now have, and, with this end in view, they recently requested TOM MANN, the well-known "labor agitator," to preside at one of their meetings and give them some good advice. Now, there be people who regard Mr. MANN as a bit of a demagogue, and even more numerous are those whose confidence in his judgment is not quite unbounded, but there is no doubt whatever that at this particular meeting he talked the soundest of manly common sense. The proceedings began with an enumeration by several of the waiters present of their many grievances—long hours, harsh treatment, precarious remuneration, and the like. To all this Mr. MANN listened with sympathy, and when the speakers formulated a wage scale based on 8s. for eight hours of work he expressed his belief in its reasonableness. But then he asked, "How about tips? and instantly the harmony of the occasion vanished. The waiters, it instantly appeared, wanted good pay from their employers and tips from the public as well. Both, Mr. MANN told them with emphasis, they could not get, and did not deserve to get, and he added that so long as they demeaned themselves by the systematic acceptance of reluctant gratuities, their attempt at improving their condition would be rendered hopeless by lack of the public's support. The demoralized and pauperized fellows did not have the brains to see the truth of these statements, and Mr. MANN and they parted in anger, with nothing accomplished.

STREET OBSTRUCTIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the non-exhibiting of lights to show obstructions caused by the erection of a new building on the north side of West Ninety-ninth Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West, the city came very nearly losing a considerable amount in the way of fire apparatus, horses, and (incidentally) firemen. Those who are building the flathouse referred to already take up, as it would seem to a casual onlooker, considerably more than half the roadway with hoisting apparatus, building materials, &c. The street is badly lighted enough at any time, but on Monday night it was extra dark and a driving rain was falling besides. But there were no lights to mark the danger point. In addition, the roadway was torn up to within a yard or so of the opposite curb for gas or water connections, a deep chasm yawning right across from curb to curb. Neither was this risk shown by lights. As a consequence, the driver of the heavy hook and ladder truck, who could barely make out the first-named obstruction, while trying to avoid that Charybdis fell (at least his three horses did) into the other Scylla, from which it took half an hour to extricate them. Fortunately they were unhurt, as were also the firemen, and the truck received no damage. But the shock was very violent, and as the fire was at the extreme end of the block—quite one-third of the block away—and the men had been naturally more or less thrown into confusion, the flames got well ahead. It was only a dilapidated, deserted wooden shanty, whose destruction is a source of joy to all, but suppose that had all happened in the case of some dangerous fire risk or some tenement or flathouse property, full of people, what might not the consequences have been of losing not seconds in this case but three or four minutes, or more? Pretty nearly the same state of affairs exists at the corner of Central Park West and West Ninety-eighth Street, as I found to my cost last night—obstruction on each side and no lights! Some one surely is responsible for such a condition of affairs, both the Bureau of Incumbrances and the police, I should imagine. But very much such a lack of obedience to city ordinances is evidently thought nothing of by the police and other authorities. WEST SIDER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

The Waste of Croton Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. William Bernard, in your issue of this date, justly complains of the waste of Croton water through hose to clean sidewalks. But, pray, why does the city itself waste water, and so wantonly, in the basins in the parks? Who is benefited by the jutting of water at the freezing point, when the very sight of it gives one a chill? The fountain in Madison Square Park is an anachronism. If there should be an actual dearth of Croton water, the Department of Public Works would be clearly indictable. We can waste the public funds increasing salaries indiscriminately, but we cannot afford throwing the water to the dogs. V. G.

New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Society Note.

Some families are so old they have become monotonous.—Detroit Journal.

Deceptive.

A man with an authoritative walk is not always an authority in his walk of life.—Boston Transcript.

Of No Avail.

"Prisoner," said the Court, "have you anything to say for yourself?"

"What's the use?" replied the culprit; "you guys wouldn't believe me."—Philadelphia North American.

His Reason.

"I know one man at least who is a confirmed woman-hater."

"Because he couldn't get one to marry him?"

"No; because he did."—Boston Traveler.

In a Boom Market.

The Lamb—The thing has gone down until it isn't worth a cent on the dollar. And yet you told me it was a good investment.

The Wolf—And so I still think. The trouble is that we look at it from different points of view, that's all.—Boston Transcript.

AN ANOMALY.

From The Philadelphia Call.

His book on "Making Money"
Was a wonderful success;
His volume on "The Art of Wealth"
Is now upon the press;
His essays on "The Way to Dine"
Gave epicures delight,
And he's working on a volume:
"Living à la Sybarite."

But his raiment's rather seedy,
And his hat is quite passé,
And his general tout ensemble
More or less suggests decay.
He rarely has a dollar
And with effort keeps afloat,
And he dines—when he is able—
At a common table d'hote.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The bracing atmosphere and bright sunlight brought out many promenaders on the avenue yesterday morning. People were hurrying here and there all day long, and the several weddings of the afternoon crowded St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, and the Church of the Incarnation. Outside of the weddings and the many "at homes" of the afternoon there was nothing of particular interest in the social world yesterday. The evening was devoted to the opera, there being nothing else on to draw fashionables away from "The Huguenots," the first performance of which favorite opera this season, was given, and drew a crowded and brilliant house.

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The followers of the Theosophical cult, which has its adherents in New York society, were discussing with much interest yesterday the wedding of Mr. Ernest Temple Hargrove and Miss Amy Virginia Tehula Neresheimer, the daughter of Mr. E. August Neresheimer. The bride is not a Theosophist. It appears that Mr. Hargrove opposed the International Brotherhood organized by Mrs. Katherine Tingley, which Mr. Neresheimer indorsed, but this did not prevent his falling in love with Mr. Neresheimer's daughter. According to the tenets of the Theosophists, the souls of the couple may have met 7,000 years ago in the Desert of Gobi to come together again in New York. It was not announced at the wedding, which was celebrated by the Rev. Brady E. Backus at the Church of the Holy Apostles, whether like Story's poem of "Cleopatra," the souls of Mr. and Mrs. Hargrove inhabited tigers' bodies in that far-off age. Mr. Hargrove and his bride sailed for Europe yesterday and will live in London.

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To-day will bring, in addition to the receptions noted below, the first of the subscription concerts at which Miss Lydia Eustis, Mr. Henry Rogers, and the Adamowski quartet will appear, at the residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and a large musicale to be given by Mrs. J. G. Martin at her new residence, 803 Fifth Avenue. The two houses are near together, so that guests will go from one to the other. There is much curiosity to see the interior of Mrs. Fish's house, which is one of the most beautifully appointed and decorated in the city, and there will consequently be a large attendance at this concert.

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Mrs. Richard Stevens has issued cards for a large reception at her residence on the Cliffs at Castle Point, near Hoboken, N. J., for Thursday afternoon, Jan. 26. This reception will be in honor of Mrs. Francis Stevens, formerly Miss Adele Horwitz of Baltimore, who was married there last month. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Stevens are living with Mrs. Edwin Stevens at the Castle, at Castle Point.

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A series of handsome dinners are being given in honor of Miss Mabel Van Rensselaer and her fiancé, the Rev. James Johnson, whose engagement was recently announced. The largest of these was given on a recent evening by Mrs. Richard Gambrill at her new and beautiful residence, 30 Park Avenue. Mrs. Alexander D. Van Nest will give a large dinner on Jan. 26, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin and Miss Louise Gallatin will give a dinner on Jan. 28.

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Several hostesses are hoping to secure the presence of Mr. Rudyard Kipling at their February receptions. Mr. Kipling and his family will sail for New York on the Majestic from Liverpool next Wednesday. It is not likely, however, that the distinguished author will spend much time in New York, as he intends to go soon to Washington from whence he will proceed to the City of Mexico. He may be accompanied by Col. John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer, who achieved notoriety during the troubles in the Tranvaal two years ago.

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The outcome of the Senatorial fight in Montana is being watched with unusual interest by members of Washington society. If Mr. W. A. Clark, the Montana copper king, is elected, Washington expects that he will figure in social life there. Mr. Clark, who is now about fifty years old, is a Scotchman by birth, but has resided most of his life in this country. He is a man of immense wealth, and came into prominence in this city last Winter by his purchase for the large sum of $42,000, of Fortuny's "Choice of a Model," at the Stewart sale. His daughters, Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Miss Clark, are well known in New York, and in Southampton, where they have spent the last two Summers. Mr. Clark purchased some time ago a large plot on Upper Fifth Avenue, on which he has purposed building a magnificent mansion, the plans for which he had made in Paris last year. It is possible that his probable election as a Senator from Montana may delay the building of this house, as in this event, he would doubtless reside in Washington.

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The engagement is announced of the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and Miss Julia Fay Bradley, daughter of Mr. Edson Bradley of Tuxedo. The engagement is also announced of Mr. Henry Mott Ransom of Albany and Miss Alice Gillet, a daughter of Mr. E. M. Gillett of 30 East Twenty-fourth Street. Miss Gillet is a daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Milnor, and a sister-in-law of Mrs. Goodrich, wife of Capt. Casper Goodrich, United States Navy, who commanded the St. Louis during the Spanish-American war. Mr. Henry Voorhees and Miss Alice Wendt, daughter of Mr. Frederick D. Wendt will be married in the Church of the Holy Trinity, West Twenty-first Street, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 2. Miss Wendt is related to the Kohlsaats through her mother, who was Miss M. T. Kohlsaat.

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The first meetings of the sewing class in aid of the Lying-in-Hospital, and of which Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. d'Hauteville, and other prominent women are patronnesses, will take place this morning. The up-town meeting will be held at Mrs. Brooks's, 1 East Forty-fifth Street, where Mrs. Gielow, who has the distinction of coming from the same town in the South, Greensboro, that Lieut. Hobson comes from, will recite some stories in negro dialect, and the down-town meeting at Mrs. Frelinghuysen's, 60 Fifth Avenue, where Miss Robina Carrie, the harpist, and Mr. Henry Case, the tenor, will appear.

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Mrs. J. Warren Goddard will give a reception to-day in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, at her residence, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Goddard will also be at home on Fridays in February. Her elder son, Mr. Warren Goddard, has taken a house in Morristown for the Winter. Mrs. Douglas Robinson will have an at home with music, 422 Madison Avenue. Mrs. George B. Post and Miss Post of 11 West Twenty-first Street will give a reception. Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers and Miss Speyers of 415 West Twenty-third Street have issued cards for Jan. 25 and Feb. 1.

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The event of to-morrow will be the dinner dance to be given by Mrs. W. D. Sloane at the George Vanderbilt residence, 640 Fifth Avenue. Some three hundred invitations have been issued. The dance is one of the series which are being given this Winter by the wealthy and fashionable set of young matrons. The invitation list remains the same materially as that used by Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting and Mrs. Ogden Mills. This will be the first dance held in the George Vanderbilt house in several years. The picture gallery will be the ball room for the occasion.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard and Miss Cora Randolph are the latest to announce their proposed departure for the Mediterranean. They will all sail on the Auguste Victoria on Jan. 26. Late letters from Cairo announce that Mrs. Potter Palmer, accompanied by her two sons and Miss Julia Grant, has started from there on a trip up the Nile, and that Gen. Rush Hawkins and Mrs. Hawkins are on their way to Luxor for the benefit of Mrs. Hawkins's health.

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Recent English letters state that Mrs. Adair, formerly Miss Wardworth, and later Mrs. Ritchie, has been fully restored to health after her long and serious illness. She entertained a large party over the Christmas holidays at Barleythorpe Hall, which she has leased for the hunting season. The same letters say that Lord and Lady Strafford were warmly welcomed on their arrival at Wrotham, and that all of the Earl's immediate family, Lady Normonton, the Count and Countess de Maunay-Talvande and Francis Byng of Guildford were there to greet them. The Chatsworth theatricals, which are an annual feature of the house parties given by the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, were unusually successful this year. The play given was "The Fool's Paradise," and is one in which the principal features of the Maybrick crime are depicted. The plot is a very strong one, and Miss Muriel Wilson acted the guilty heroine with wonderful charm. Lady Dickson Poynder was charming as the nurse who ultimately spoils the plot, and she looked the part to perfection, in a charming gray gown with ruffled fichu and apron of white. Mrs. Menzies threw herself into the rôle of a girl of sixteen with considerable spirit, and her prettiest frock was pale pink shaded chiffon with a broad sash of rose satin. Mr. Trevor played the doctor, and Mr. Clive Wilson at very short notice took the part which should have been played by Mr. Balfour. The leading spirit in the piece was Mr. Leo Trevor, author of "Brother Officers," but all deserved the praise and applause they received. The performance was repeated the next evening, and there was a grand ball at the palace of the Peak a few days later. Among the guests were Lady de Gray, Georgiana, Lady Dudley, who wore her lovely pearls, and Lady Randolph Churchill, who had diamonds glittering in her dark hair. The wearing of diamonds in the hair has been condemned by some New York society women as bad form, but it seems to be sanctioned by English society.

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The musicale, supper and dance given in the Astoria ballroom last evening for the benefit of the new building of St. Vincent's Hospital by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the hospital was largely attended and very successful. The proceeds of the affair will be devoted to furnishing beds for the new building. The patronesses of the hospital, most of whom were present last evening, are Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Theodore F. Havemeyer, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. Thomas F. Meagher, Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien, Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles Phelps, Mrs. David McClure, Mrs. John A. McCreery, Mrs. Hugh J. Grant, Mrs. Ferdinand Hirsch, Mrs. Joseph F. Daly, Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mrs. C. Aspel, Mrs. P. Doelger, Mrs. Joseph Bissell, Mrs. John Byrne, Mrs. N. P. Breslin, Mrs. William Fanning, Mrs. William Knapp, Mrs. Myles O'Brien, Mrs. Constantine MacGuire, Mrs. T. F. Gilroy, Mrs. T. F. Gilroy, Jr., Mrs. George Hecker, Mrs. James Curnan, Mrs. Thomas F. White, Mrs. William J. Kenny, Mrs. J. J. Harrington, Mrs. John Fox and Mrs. Richard Croker.

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Among the passengers who arrived from Europe on the Friedland yesterday were Count G. de Lichtervelde, Belgian Minister to the United States, Countess de Lichtervelde and Count B. de Lichtervelde.

VANDERBILT-FAIR ENGAGEMENT

Meeting at Newport Regarded as Indicating an Early Marriage.

NEWPORT, Jan. 18.—William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived here this afternoon from Harvard and repaired to the Muenchinger-King cottage, where he engaged a suit of apartments, and just before 7 o'clock drove to the Wickford Line landing, and there met his affianced bride, Miss Virginia Fair, who was accompanied by her maid. They were driven to the cottage, where Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Fair enjoyed dinner together, and later attended the performance of the Grahams Specialty Company, consisting wholly of colored people.

The presence here of Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss Fair is wholly to select a cottage for next season, which is regarded as setting all doubt at rest relative to anything but a short engagement. The wedding, it is believed, will probably occur here early next season. Mr. Vanderbilt refused to see the representatives of the press this evening, sending them word that he had nothing to say.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, sister of Miss Fair, will join the party here to-morrow.

STOCK EXCHANGE'S PURCHASE.

It Acquires the Swan Building, at 8 Broad Street, for $425,000.

The New York Stock Exchange has added to its already large real estate holdings by the acquisition of what is known as the Swan Building, 8 Broad Street, for which the sum of $425,000 will be paid. The Governing Committee of the Exchange took final action on the negotiations on Tuesday, and their action was ratified by the members of the Exchange, who were called together as a matter of courtesy.

President Keppler said that the new property, with the Western Union Telegraph Company's Building, acquired last October, gives the Stock Exchange a frontage of 140 feet in Broad Street and 155 in New Street. He added that it was too early to talk of plans for the future, but a comprehensive scheme has been discussed among the officers of the Exchange, and will be developed to meet all its requirements. Possession of the Swan Building will not be secured immediately, but it is hoped that matters will be adjusted so as to proceed with the scheme of reconstruction of the present building. Such a plan is now in the hands of a special Committee on Plan and Scope, which will give the subject full attention until it has fruition. The negotiations for the acquisition of the property were carried on by the officers of the Exchange, who dealt directly with T. A. Swan, who represents the heirs of the Swan estate, some fifteen in number.

The holdings of the Stock Exchange consist of the building as it existed prior to October last, which is worth on an estimate $2,800,000, the Western Union Building, for which $825,000 was paid, and the Swan Building, $425,000, making in all real estate worth over $3,500,000. The Swan Building is a neat four-story and attic structure, occupied on the ground floor by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. The upper floors are let in offices. "Fred's life-saving station" is in the basement.

The Exchange's last purchase attracted general attention among real estate men because the price is, with one exception, the high record for property in that neighborhood. The $330 per square foot paid in 1882 for part of the site of the Wilks Building, at the southwest corner of Broad and Wall Streets, is still unapproached by almost $100, but, remembering that this rate applied to only 508 square feet at the immediate corner, the price paid for 8 Broad Street, an inside parcel, compares favorably with it.

No. 8 Broad Street is approximately 20 feet by 100 feet in size, but allowing for irregularities the lot contains about 1,736 square feet, which would make the rate $244.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Seats.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Two seats in the Stock Exchange sold yesterday brought $6,000 and $6,500 respectively. These are the highest prices paid for seats in the Exchange since 1880, when $8,500 was reached.

WATERBURY BANK INSOLVENT.

Liabilities of G. S. Parsons & Co. $300,000 and Assets Only $105,000.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 18.—The receivers of the defunct private banking institution of G. S. Parsons & Co. to-day made a public statement showing the liabilities as nearly $300,000 and the assets as only $105,000. In addition, the receivers make public the fact that Mrs. Eliza Parsons, who was joint owner with her husband, the deceased Col. Parsons, refuses utterly to make good any deficiency.

Mrs. Parsons bought the interest of the late Israel Holmes on the advice of her husband and without investigation. It is understood now that she will make a legal fight on the ground that the bank's affairs were in bad condition when the Hol

CHAMBERLAIN ON COLONIES

The British Statesman Speaks of England's Foreign Relations.

NEWFOUNDLAND COAST ISSUES

Refers to the Anglo-American Feeling and to the Open Door in Our Islands.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking this evening at the banquet of the Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce, reviewed at great length the various threatening foreign questions confronting the Government.

In connection with the withdrawal of the French demand for an extension of the settlement at Shanghai, Mr. Chamberlain congratulated his hearers that Great Britain's opposition to the French proposal had been strenuously supported by the representative of the United States. "That I think," he said, "a significant and noteworthy fact. Nay, I think and hope it will become history. It shows that circumstances are bringing about the community of interests between Anglo-Saxons which in the future may have far-reaching and beneficent results." He welcomed the changing tone on the part of France, declaring that if the French Government desired an amicable settlement of all remaining difficulties Great Britain would meet France more than half way. Dwelling elaborately upon the Newfoundland difficulty, the Minister said:

"In spite of charges to the contrary, nobody here has the slightest desire to evade the obligations of the treaty of Utrecht, but we do desire that the rights conferred upon France by that treaty should not be extended and abused to the injury of our pocket. If, when those rights are properly defined, they are found to possess a value for France, we shall be perfectly willing to observe them, or, if France is willing, to arrange for their extinction on fair and reasonable terms of compensation."

Mr. Chamberlain described in detail how the French had been continually encroaching and striving to extend their claims on the French shore, while at the same time their interest in the fishery had been continually decreasing. "In fact," he said, "by means of alleged rights, under antiquated treaties, they have strangled our colony of Newfoundland and have done it without a penny of advantage to themselves. If they are sincerely desirous of amity with England, it will be an easy matter for them to abandon those antiquated rights for a satisfying compensation."

In concluding, Mr. Chamberlain paid a high tribute to the success of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, remarking: "It is cause for satisfaction that two great nations, Germany and the United States, both protectionists at home, have proclaimed their intention to adhere to the principle of the 'open door' in their foreign possessions. We shall regard their expansion without jealousy and shall welcome their co-operation, and, I think, without being too sanguine, we may rely upon their sympathy and assistance in securing the general adoption of a principle to which we attach so much importance."

OUR TARIFF ON GERMAN SUGAR.

Rhenish Manufacturers Say This Country Discriminates Against Them.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Rhenish sugar and alcohol manufacturers have held a protest meeting at Cologne, and have adopted a petition to the imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, requesting his aid for the purpose of securing a different method of appraising at New York.

The Vossiche-Zeitung alleges that the authorities at Washington still discriminate against German sugar, after fairly adjusting the duties on Russian, French, and Austrian sugar, and expresses the hope that the pending negotiations will remedy the matter.

COURT RECEPTION IN BERLIN.

Emperor and Empress Met Americans Very Cordially.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—The Court reception to-night was a very brilliant affair. The Emperor and Empress were very cordial toward the members of the United States Embassy, and the Empress conversed at length with Mrs. White, wife of the United States Ambassador, condoling with her on the loss of her mother. Mrs. White, who, naturally, was in the deepest mourning, was obliged on this occasion, owing to Court etiquette, to doff her black. She wore pearl gray satin, trimmed with Venetian lace, a corsage of silver embroidery and pearls, and a Court train.

Mrs. Stiles, wife of Prof. Stiles, the United States Scientific Attaché, wore pale yellow satin and duchesse lace, with silver embroidery. Chief Mayor Kerschner of Berlin, although still lacking the Emperor's confirmation in his office, was invited to attend.

FATE OF "HARRY THE VALET."

Must Serve Seven Years for Stealing Jewels from a Duchess.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Johnson, alias "Harry the Valet," who is considered to be one of the cleverest jewelry thieves in Europe, was sentenced to-day to seven years' penal servitude. He was arrested in London on Nov. 28, with a man named Lippmann, having in their possession a considerable quantity of the jewelry stolen from the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland early in October last, on board a train running between Paris and Calais.

"Harry the Valet" pleaded guilty to stealing the Duchess of Sutherland's jewels, and the Judge postponed sentence to enable him to inform the police as to what became of the bulk of the jewels, of which only £800 worth out of £25,000 of jewelry contained in the stolen satchel was recovered. The prisoner, however, informed the Judge that he would not betray his companions, even if he got a life sentence. He also boasted that he had made twenty bigger "hauls" than in the case of the Sutherland jewels, and claimed to have reduced robbery to a science, making it his business to know everybody of wealth and consequence in Europe.

The police showed that "Harry the Valet" lost several thousand pounds in one week at a Soho gambling club, that he had the most lordly tastes and lived in great style at a West End hotel. He was betrayed in the Sutherland affair by a former actress, to whom he was apparently devoted.

Political Crisis in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 18.—In the upper house of the Hungarian Diet to-day the Premier, Baron Banffy, replying to Cardinal Vaszary, Archbishop of Gran, said the Government was aware of the gravity of the political situation and was seeking a way out of the crisis, regardless of personal considerations, and if the Ministers did not succeed in effecting a settlement they would confine further action within the limits of the Constitution, as their chief desire was to prevent a violation of the laws. Count Szechenyi moved that the House present an address to the Emperor-King, Francis Joseph, begging his Majesty to exercise his Constitutional rights in such a manner as to restore as early as possible the Constitutional order of things. The motion will be considered on Jan. 20.

To Strengthen Sweden's Defenses.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 18.—The Riksdag, or Diet, otherwise the Parliament of Sweden, was opened to-day. The speech from the throne was read by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Douglas, who pointed out that whatever might be the result of the Czar's peace conference, the fact that it had been summoned did not imply that the country could afford to neglect the necessary measures for its defense. Sweden, he continued, must continually strengthen its defenses, which were altogether too weak, though both her army and navy were organized with the view of defense alone, and no one could suspect her of aggressive schemes. King Oscar, at the conclusion of the reading of the speech, expressed the hope that Parliament would provide for experimental mobilization.

Methodist Bishop's Concessions.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph C. Hartzell of Cincinnati, Ohio, the American Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Africa, who left New York for Europe on Jan. 4 last, will sail from Liverpool on Saturday for Africa. He had a long conference yesterday with Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and he has been granted concessions of lands and buildings and has been promised co-operation in their development, especially in establishing industrial missions among the natives. Mr. Rhodes has invited Bishop Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell to visit him at his Rhodesian home, Groot Schuur, situated a short distance from Cape Town, in July next.

Russian Priest Killed in Persia.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Daily Mail publishes the following from its St. Petersburg correspondent: "The Holy Synod, which last year established a Russian spiritual mission at Urmia, (Ooroomeeyah,) a fortified town of North Persia, for the benefit of the Nestorian sect, has just learned that the priest, Cinadski, placed in charge of the mission, has been murdered by the Nestorians. M. Pobiodonotseff, Procurator Genarl of the Holy Synod, has demanded satisfaction from the Persian Government."

Student Riots in Italy.

ROME, Jan. 18.—There have been serious student riots during the last two days at the Universities of Palermo and Naples, owing to the refusal of the university authorities to grant certain requests regarding examinations and holidays. The students have smashed the windows and destroyed furniture. Troops are now on guard at both institutions, and the Government has ordered both closed.

Prince Herbert Bismarck's Future.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Prince Herbert Bismarck, it is rumored, is about to re-enter the Diplomatic Service. The report is denied that he intends to reside permanently at Friedrichsruh. He has refused a request by several student clubs to be present at the consignment of his father's body to the Bismarck mausoleum, because the chapel will only accommodate thirty persons.

Russians May Fight in Afghanistan.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "In the event of disturbances following the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan, the Russian General Beguljuboff, Governor of the Trans-Caspian District, who has a force of 20,000 men, has direct instructions to take Herat, 360 miles west of Cabul and a post of great military importance."

Dervishes Surrender on the Blue Nile.

CAIRO, Jan. 18.—The whole remaining force of Ahmed Fedil, the only unconquered dervish chieftain, numbering about 2,000 men, has surrendered to the British gunboat Metemmeh on the Blue Nile. Fedil escaped in a southerly direction.

The Czar Going to the Riviera.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Soleil to-day publishes a report to the effect that the Czar in May next will spend a fortnight on the Riviera, where, the paper adds, his Majesty will be visited by President Faure and by Emperor William of Germany.

China Compliments Emperor William.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Emperor William received the Chinese Minister, Lu-Hai-Houan, to-day, who presented his Majesty with the insignia of the Double Dragon, conferred upon the German Emperor by the Emperor of China.

Spanish Officers Kept Out of Politics.

MADRID, Jan. 18.—The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, announces that he has ordered the Captain General to rigorously apply the military law prohibiting officers from participating in politics.

The Columbus Fetes in Spain.

SEVILLE, Spain, Jan. 18.—The fêtes in honor of Christopher Columbus have been adjourned until to-morrow.

Exports Decrease, Imports Increase.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The French imports for 1898 increased $84,033,600 and the exports decreased $90,957,000.

THE POWERS GALLERY SALE.

Ninety-seven Paintings Brought at Chickering Hall $29,755.

The first night's sale of the pictures from the Powers Gallery of Rochester, N. Y., took place at Chickering Hall last evening. There were ninety-seven pictures sold for a total of $29,755. The prices realized, taking into consideration the fact that a number of the canvases were old fashioned, bore unfamiliar names, and that there were few really notable works among them, were fair. The hall was only comfortably filled and ther were few private buyers present. The dealers were all present, but purchased comparatively few pictures. The bidding was not spirited, and there was little competition, save for examples of the Rosa Bonheur, Meyer von Bremer, and Gerome, which brought respectively $4,200, $2,000, and $1,150, the highest figures of the sale and which were secured, the first two by Isidor Wormser, Jr., and the last by H. E. Hays. The Rosa Bonheur was bought by Mr. Powers for $5,100 at the second Seney sale in 1891, and he paid $4,025 for the Gerome at the first Seney sale in 1885.

Among those in the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Gilman N. Perkins, S. M. W. Aitken, S. Craig Powers, and Mrs. D. S. Powers of Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., E. A. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Edward Brandus, Mr. A. Blumenstiel, the Misses Blumenstiel, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Butler, E. A. Bell, Gustav Reichard, S. P. Avery, Jr., E. Kennedy, R. Knoedler, and Julius Oehme.

The second part of the collection, 100 pictures, will be sold at Chickering Hall this evening.

The pictures sold last evening for $200 and over, and the buyers' names, where obtainable, are as follows:

Artist, Title, and Buyer.	Price.
Jules Breton, Portrait of Himself—Knoedler & Co.	$240
Os. Achenbach, Garibaldi's Caprera Home —G. Heinbach	245
E. L. Weeks, Scene in Cairo	200
F. Vinea, The Favorites—Fishel, Adler & Schwartz	250
A. Hagborg, A Jack Tar	200
Meyer Von Bremen, Girl Reading—I. Wormser, Jr.	2,000
M. Rico, Scene in Venice	1,200
O. de Penne, Wild Boar Hunt—G. F. Simon	260
Edouard Frere, Maternal Love—R. M. Lindsay	425
J. G. Vibert, An Unseen Game—S. Cunningham	825
J. Francis Murphy, Landscape	255
J. Benedicter, A Dutch Kitchen	325
Eastman Johnson, The Reprimand—J. E. Heimerdinger	770
A. Pasini, The Falconers—Knoedler & Co.	350
G. H. Boughton, Katrina Van Tassel—S. P. Avery, Jr.	400
Gustave Courbet, The Stone-Breakers	260
J. J. Henner, Thoughtful—E. Morgan	530
J. L. Gérome, Sentinel at the Sultan's Tomb —H. E. Hays.	1,150
François Millet (fils,) View at Vichy	290
E. L. Garrido, On the Terrace	200
W. H. Beard, Voices of the Night	260
F. Voltz, Cattle, Meisenger Lake—A. Tooth & Sons	700
A. F. Bunner, Molo, or Harbor of Venice	360
J. C. Meissonier, (fils,) Artist's Love-Taking —H. N. Palmer	310
E. Munier, Springtime	260
E. Grutzner, A Flying Visit—H. Reissenger.	450
Joseph Coomans, Phidias in the Atelier	350
Julien Dupré, The Harvesters' Meal—R. M. Lindsay	680
Karl Becker, Italian Mother at Prayer	410
Hugues Merle, Interrupted—Herman Schaus.	425
Vasclav von Brozik, Falconer's Recital—E. Fischoff	625
Otto Piltz, Luncheime in Kindergarten	550
J. F. Raffaelli, La Place de l'Opera—F. W. Savin	600
Henry Mosler, Stroll in the Park	280
Louis Bruck-Lajos, Unwilling Schoolboy	300
Rosa Bonheur, The Choice of the Flock—I. Wormser, Jr.	4,200
Louis Leloir, Temptation of St. Anthony	825
A. A. Lesrel, La Chanson	720
A. Luben, Under the Hammer—P. H. McMahon	885
F. S. Lachenwitz, Elk Pursued by Wolves.	250
K. F. Sohn, Diana and Her Nymphs	300

Brady Buys "Sorrows of Satan."

A final disposition at public auction was made yesterday of the play, scenery, properties, and everything pertaining to the recent production of "The Sorrows of Satan," which was brought to a sudden ending on the evening of Jan. 9 at the Broadway Theatre, owing to a misunderstanding between the Dessau Company, a corporation organized to back the piece financially, and A. H. Chamberlyn, who claims to own the American stage rights of Miss Corelli's novel. The disposition of the property was made to satisfy chattel mortgages on the property held by Victorine & Straight, the costumers, and Merritt & Lockwood, electrical contractors. Only two bids were made on the outfit, which was sold in its entirety to William A. Brady for $750. Mr. Brady intends to put the play on the road.

AN OUTBREAK IN SAMOA

Chief Justice Declares Malietoa Tanus King, and Fighting Follows.

MATAAFA'S MEN BURN A TOWN

German Consul Assumes Authority, Causing British Warship to Land Marines—Excitement Continues.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 18.—A violent outbreak has occurred in Samoa, and according to advices the situation for the British, American, and German officials there is very serious. These dispatches say that Chief Justice Chambers on Dec. 31 declared Malietoa Tanus to have been elected King, in succession to the late King Malietoa. The Chief Justice also announced that Tamasese had been elected Vice King. Chief Mataafa was declared to be disqualified, and this caused a clash between the parties, resulting in bloodshed and loss of life, Mataafa's followers rising against those of Malietoa Tanus.

The Consuls of the United States and Great Britain and the Captains of the German warship Falke and the British warship Porpoise met the German Consul, who refused to recognize Malietoa Tanus and declined to co-operate in the dispersal of the Samoans, who thereupon assembled in large numbers at Mulinu, armed themselves, and surrounded the municipality.

Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese mustered about 2,000 men, well armed, but supplied with defective ammunition.

The British and American Consuls endeavored to avert hostilities, but they commenced on Jan. 1. Malietoa Tanus and Tamasese fought bravely, but 500 of their followers were captured. Then, disheartened and outnumbered, the two chiefs sought refuge on the British warship and their followers sought protection under the guns of the Porpoise.

Mataafa's loss was sixty-one killed and wounded and Malietoa Tanus lost twelve men killed and wounded.

The foreign residents were placed under the protection of a detachment of men belonging to the British ship and Chief Justice Chambers and his family went on board of her.

The followers of Mataafa looted and ourned Apia, destroyed the plantations, and pillaged considerably in the country.

The Consuls, later, decided to recognize Mataafa and his chiefs as a provisional government, pending the receipt of instructions from the powers.

Afterward, Dr. Rafael and the German Consul closed the Supreme Court, declaring that the power was vested in them. The British and American Consuls then appealed to the Captain of the British warship Porpoise, who landed a force of bluejackets, and Chief Justice Chambers, under their guard, took his seat.

Mataafa held aloof from these last developments. The excitement continues.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A cablegram from Auckland, telling of the Samoan uprising and referring to the assumption of authority in the Supreme Court by Dr. Rafael and the German Consul, says: "The British and American Consuls united in a strong protest against the action of the President of the Municipal Council. On the 7th, Capt. Sturdee of the Porpoise and the two Consuls declared the action illegal. The Porpoise cleared for action and landed a force of marines. Her force was unopposed and took possession of the court. Chief Justice Chambers was reinstated and the British and American flags hoisted over Chambers's house and the Court House. The Provisional Governor wrote to Sturdee on the 12th that he would seize Malietoa and take Tamasese off the Porpoise by force if necessary, deprive them of their titles, and banish them. Chambers is residing on the Porpoise. The British and American Consuls have protested against any infringement of the Berlin treaty. British residents have taken refuge in the mission.

"An American warship is urgently needed here."

AS VIEWED AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The situation in the Samoan Islands is realized here to be full of gravity. For some time past there has been an exchange of correspondence between the three Governments party to the treaty of Berlin respecting the choice of a successor to the late King Malietoa, and some of the friction developed owing to the strict adherence of the United States Government to the terms of the treaty. The statements in the dispatches from Auckland are not regarded here as conclusive for the reason that they are in conflict with the provisions of the treaty.

If, as reported, Rafael, the President of the Municipal Council, and the German Consul, Rose, have seized the Supreme Court and pronounced themselves practically dictators, it is said here that they have violated the treaty absolutely. The functions of the President of the Municipal Council are clearly defined by the treaty, and the last advices received here were to the effect that President Rafael had been granted leave of absence and intended to visit New Zealand.

It was known here that the British and American Consular offices at Apia have been acting in accord in the present political situation there, and, although the interests of the United States may not be compared with those of Germany, yet their rights under the treaty are equal, and it may be stated they will be maintained.

The report that the three Consuls have joined in a provisional recognition of Mataafa could not be reconciled with the open disagreement with the terms of the treaty as to the choice of a King that such action would involve, the power of settling disputes of this character being, as already stated, solely lodged in the hands of the Chief Justice, who, by the way, is in this case an American.

The last advices of the Government here were to the effect that the Chief Justice had this particular dispute under consideration, it having been regularly referred to him in accordance with the terms of the treaty. His decision in all probability would be regarded as binding by the Government of the United States.

Britain and America at Samoa.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Times, commenting on the troubles in Samoa, says that the only satisfactory feature appears to have been the cordial co-operation of the British and American authorities.

A STATUE PLEASES WILLIAM.

It Is of Frederick the Great and by Magnussen.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Yesterday Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria visited the studio of the sculptor Harro Magnussen to see the statue of Frederick the Great, which the painter Adolph Menzel had recently highly praised to the Emperor, advising him to see it. On entering the studio the Kaiser laughingly reminded the sculptor that he himself sat as a model for him when the Dowager Empress Frederick took her oldest two children to the studio of Magnussen's father, who also was an artist.

After contemplating the statue a long time in silence, the Emperor said: "That must go into the death chamber at Sans Souci." A moment later he remarked: "The mastery of the soul over the falling body is very striking. He looks as though he wanted to lift himself up again and speak."

After studying a bust of the late Prince Bismarck, modeled just before his death, he pronounced the likeness remarkable, saying: "Hundreds will stand before it and say Bismarck never looked like that; and yet-well, 'tis only for connoisseurs."

In the course of the conversation he told the sculptor that he might well be proud of Herr Menzel's opinion, adding: "I trust entirely to his judgment." He also promised Magnussen an order for a statue in the Sieges-Allee, or Avenue of Victory, one of the most fashionable promenades in Berlin, saying: "I shall choose a very hard subject, as I see you can easily overcome difficulties."

Hugh Logan Dies Suddenly.

Hugh Logan, seventy-two years old, of 60 East Ninety-fifth Street, was attacked with heart trouble last night in front of 113 East Ninety-fifth Street and fell to the walk, unconscious. He was carried into his own home, a few doors distant, by neighbors, and a doctor was called from the Harlem Hospital. Before he arrived Mr. Logan was dead.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Smith—Hard.

The wedding of Miss Julia Post Hard, daughter of Mr. Anson W. Hard, and Mr. Augustine J. Smith, took place yesterday afternoon at St. Bartholomew's Church. The church, long before the hour appointed for the ceremony, was packed to overflowing. The bride was attended by Miss Laura W. Hard, her sister, as maid of honor, and, as bridesmaids, the Misses Priscilla Barnes, Dorothy Rand, Gladys Smith, Sarah P. Smith, the bridegroom's sisters; Nellie W. Hard, Eleanor Soutter, Henrietta Whitney of New Haven, and Marjorie Lowrie of Philadelphia. Henry Von L. Meyer was best man, and the ushers were Robert Cook, George Nicholas, Henry V. Dey, Hamilton Durand, Charles Kip, Edwin Sands, and Philip Fry. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church. The bride's gown of white satin was remarkably handsome, though fashioned with extreme simplicity. It was draped with rare old lace, and a veil of the same was caught becomingly with orange blossoms to her coiffure. Her ornaments were diamonds, and she carried a shower bouquet of white orchids and valley lilies. The maid of honor was in white lace over white satin, with a girdle of the satin, with ends falling loosely in the back, where it was fastened. A large Alsacian coiffure was worn, and she carried a bouquet of white roses and orchids. The bridesmaids wore similar costumes, with the exception that their girdles were of turquois blue velvet, and instead of bows large toques of white tulle trimmed with blue tips and spangled ornaments were worn, while their shower bouquets were of white carnations with turquois-blue ribbons. The decorations of the church were elaborate, and were entirely in white and green. Every other pew in the middle aisle was ornamented with a cluster of Easter lilies and ferns, and the chancel had its share of the same blossoms. Garlands of evergreens and white roses were twined above the altar railing. A reception at the home of the bride's parents, 49 Park Avenue, followed the ceremony.

Oscanyan—Stone.

The marriage of Paul C. Oscanyan and Miss Elsie Clifford Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Stone, of 17 West Twelfth Street, took place last evening in All Souls' Unitarian Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. Miss Laura Lowrey Stone, a sister of the bride, was her maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Misses Lisa Van Rensselaer, Jane Faile, Minnie Stone, Caroline Timpson, Jaidee Hayner of Toronto, and Mabel Andrews. Charles Francis Stone, Jr., was best man, and the ushers were J. K. Porter Stone, Kenneth Leslie Fleming, Jr., Humphrey Swift, and Percy O'Conner. The groomsmen were Dr Walter Power, Percy Ingalls, Dudley Farrand, Daniel C. Stanwood, John R. Fellowes, and Stephen Millett. The bride was gowned in white silk, trimmed with point lace She wore her mother's wedding veil of lace. The maid of honor wore white chiffon over lilac silk. Two of the bridesmaids were in pink, two in yellow, and the other two in light blue of the same material, with draping of chiffon. Their bouquets were of green orchids and white hyacinths. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of the church, officiated. A small reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Hollister—Shelton.

Dr. Frederick Kellog Hollister and Miss Harriet M. Shelton, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Shelton of 521 Madison Avenue, were married yesterday afternoon at St. Thomas's Church, the Rev. Dr. J. Wesley Brown, rector of the church, officiating. The bride, gowned in white satin and point lace, was attended by Misses Mabel Simmons, Elizabeth Bigelow, Alice Wendt, Elizabeth Hollister, sister of the bridegroom; Mary Hayes, and Ethel Quackenbush. They wore pretty costumes of white lace over pink silk, the skirts edged with three narrow ruffles of chiffon. Their coiffures were ornamented with clusters of pink roses and aigrettes of the same color, and they carried large bouquets of bridesmaid roses. Trowbridge Hollister was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Dr. Rodney Fiske, Dr. Edward Ruderow, Arthur Hollister, G. Buell Hollister, Robertson Hollister, and Alfred Wendt. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Clerke—Purdy.

Miss Jean Edgar Clerke, daughter of Mrs. William B. Clerke of 82 East Fifty-fifth Street, and William M. Purdy were married at noon yesterday in the Church of the Incarnation, the rector, the Rev. R. M. Grosvenor, officiating. The bride, attired in white satin trimmed with deep flounces of old lace, and carrying a bouquet of lilies of the valley, was attended by Miss Clerke as maid of honor. Her costume was of nile green satin trimmed with tiny double ruffles of the same and cream lace, which adorned the skirt in the design of lovers' knots. A small bonnet of pink roses and green ribbon and a large bouquet of bridesmaid roses completed this costume. There were no bridesmaids. W. W. Bradley was best man. The ushers were E. W. Ditmore, Henry J. Riker, James Punnett, Samuel T. Gilford, J. N. Allen, and De J. R. Shannon. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother.

McKeever—Van Brunt.

Miss Marie Louise Van Brunt, daughter of Mrs. Van Brunt, widow of J. Holmes Van Brunt of Shore Road and Eighty-sixth Street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, and Harris G. McKeever, were married yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Brush, pastor of the New Utrecht Dutch Reformed Church. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's mother. The maid of honor was Miss Rena Wilson, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Pearsall, Miss Ella Barry, Miss Adele Bull, and Miss Blanche Bowers. Frank Butler Hurd of Manhattan acted as best man, the ushers being H. Hurd, Frederick L. Pearsall, Harry M. Pearsall, and Henry B. Vanderveer.

Martin—Lawrence.

The marriage of Miss Rachel Parker Lawrence, oldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Lawrence, and Herbert Clark Martin of Buffalo, N. Y., son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Martin of Sea Cliff, L. I., was celebrated yesterday at 1 P. M. in the First Methodist Church, Java Street and Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn. The officiating clergyman was the father of the bride. The maid of honor was Miss Clara M. Lawrence, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaid was Miss Augusta Worth of Sea Cliff. There was no best man. The ushers were Edwin Harlow and Alexander M. Burgess of Manhattan and Everett R. Harris and Edgar H. Hazlewood of Brooklyn.

Noe—Collins.

A pretty home wedding occurred yesterday afternoon in the parsonage of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at Tottenville, S. I., when Miss Martha Silvy Seymour Collins, only daughter of the Rev. Robert B. Collins, pastor of the church, was married to Louis Albert Noe of Madison, N. J. The maid of honor was Miss Florence A. Huff of Irvington, N. J. The bridesmaids were Miss Ida F. Couch and Miss May Rockwell of Ridgefield, Conn. Little Miss May Noe, sister of the bridegroom, acted as a flower girl. Elwood Brant of Madison, N. J., was best man, and the ushers were Albert Brant and Isaac Noe, both of Madison. N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Noe will reside in Madison.

Benney—Titus.

Miss Alice Livingstone Titus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew D. Titus of 334 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, and Dr. Walter Benney of Manhattan were married last evening at 7:30 at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Brown and Miss Grace Cunningham. The best man was Edward Benney, and the ushers Arthur Duncan of Manhattan and Harry Silicocks.

Osborne—Raymond.

Mrs. Georgia Raymond, daughter of Mrs. George K. Clements, and Louis Henri Osborne were married last evening at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, by the Rev. John T. Patey. The bride was attended by her little daughter Dorothy Raymond, as maid of honor. Cecil Ashwell Giles was best man. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, 526 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

Van Riper—Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Daniel Romaine Van Riper and Miss Elisabeth Fellows occurred last evening at 207 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, the new home of the bride and bridegroom. The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, officiated. The bride, in a gown of pale-blue satin, trimmed with point lace, was attended only by her niece, who was in white, and carried a basket of flowers.

McNeil—Hampton.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Miss Elise Hampton, a prominent young society woman, was married to Lieut. Clarence Henry McNeil, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., in Christ Church here to-night.

Kelsey—Allis.

Miss Henrietta Letitia Allis and Mr. Albert W. Kelsey of Chestnut Hill, Penn., were married yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Allis, 308 Fifth Avenue.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Les Huguenots" at the Opera House for the First Time This Season.

Meyerbeer's most popular work, "Les Huguenots," was given for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The opera being one of those in which M. Jean de Reszke appears, and which is associated in the public mind with formidable casts, the house was packed, and the applause was such as might have been expected from an extraordinary assemblage. These are not the days when the artistic questions raised by the operas of Meyerbeer call for discussion. The people who are interested in the artistic aspects of opera do not take Meyerbeer very seriously; those who do take him seriously will not care to read discussions of artistic questions. The most amiable thing to do when "Les Huguenots" is performed is to admit most cheerfully that, in spite of its tawdry cheapness and its claptrap, it continues to be popular because of the opportunities for vocal display which it affords to great singers. It has one or two genuinely dramatic passages, the famous duet being, indeed, a piece of genuine force and beauty. Meyerbeer had immense talent, but he loved the short and facile path to the applause of the easily pleased public.

The only new member of last night's cast was Miss Suzanne Adams, who sang the rôle of Marguerite di Valois for the first time here. Miss Adams has a voice of decidedly pretty quality, and it has been well trained. She went through her work with conventional correctness, and while she did nothing of distinctive individuality, she also did nothing to mar the general smoothness of the performance. It seems kind to say that this is a promising young woman, but she does not yet clearly indicate the direction of her promise. She appears to do what she has been taught, rather than to originate anything. Mme. Lilli Lehmann was the Valentine. So far as the present company and the employment of the French text are concerned, her appearance in the part was a novelty; but those who attended the performances of operas in German in former days will recall that she sang Valentine then. She did not display Gallic taste in her costume last night, but she gave a broad and vigorous impersonation of the unfortunate lady. She was in good voice, and that, in the case, it was a matter of course that her singing was in the grand style of which she is past mistress. Mme. Mantelli was satisfactory as Urban, the page.

Mr. Grau offered us once more the imposing array of men which has appeared before in this work. M. Jean de Reszke's Raoul de Nangis is quite familiar to this public. The singer's voice was in a happy state last night, and M. de Reszke sang and acted with his unfailing fervor and poetic grace. M. Maurel was a most excellent de Nevers. It is one of the parts in which he always appears to advantage. M. Plançon's St. Bris was as courtly and distinguished as usual, and M. Edouard de Reszke's Marcel was up to its usual high standard of excellence. The mountings of the opera and the work of the chorus and orchestra were of the familiar type. Signor Mancinelli conducted. To-night "Siegfried" will be performed in its order as the third of the series of Nibelung dramas.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The Third Matinee Given at Carnegie Hall Yesterday.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its third matinée at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon under difficulties. In the first place Mme. Milka Ternina, the famous Wagnerian soprano of the Ellis Opera Company, had been announced to sing, and continued illness compelled a change at the last moment. A satisfactory substitute was found in M. Saleza, the admirable tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House. The next trouble which confronted the orchestra was a wreck on the railway by which the organization came from Baltimore (where its last concert had been given) to New York. This wreck compelled a détour of something like 150 miles and a consequent late arrival at the hall. The instruments which were shipped did not arrive till 1:30 o'clock or after, and Mr. Gericke, the conductor, was unwilling to go on with the concert without a brief rehearsal. Hence the doors were kept closed till this rehearsal could be held, and some of the audience had to wait outside before being able to gain admission to the music room.

When the concert finally did get under way, it was as interesting and agreeable as the concerts of this organization usually are. The orchestral numbers were Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, Wagner's "Eine Faust" overture, and Brahms's waltzes, Opus 39, arranged for orchestra by Wilhelm Gericke, the conductor of the Boston band. The solo numbers, sung by M. Saleza, were an air from Reyer's "Sigurd," lately heard at a Sunday night concert, and "En vain, Pharaon," from Méhul's "Joseph." Mendelssohn's Italian symphony is very calm and unexciting music for a town throbbing with Nibelungs and gods of Norse mythology, but its suave and melodious measures, played with the perfection of polish yesterday, were very reposeful. The "Faust" overture was performed excellently and the waltzes proved to have been scored with great skill. M. Saleza was in fine voice and he sang both his numbers with most artistic skill and taste. He will repeat them at to-night's concert, but the orchestral numbers will all be different from those played yesterday.

Mr. Emil Sauer's First Piano Recital.

Emil Sauer, the pianist who recently made his début at the Metropolitan Opera House, gave his first recital last night at Carnegie Hall. It having been authoritatively announced that unanimous opinion has declared Mr. Sauer to be the greatest piano player of the decade, critical discussion of him in this place is unnecessary. His programme consisted of the Schubert-Tausig andantino and variations, Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata," Schumann's "Romance," Opus 28, No. 2, and "Toccata," Opus 7; Chopin's "Bolero," Opus 19, "Berceuse," and valse in A flat, Opus 42; Raff's "Rigadon," Opus 204, No. 3; Liszt's arrangement of Mendelssohn's "Auf Flügeln des Gesanges," two compositions of his own, and Liszt's transcription of the "Tannhäuser" overture. Perhaps it may not be regarded by the readers of this paper as open defiance of the authorities to hint that the Beethoven sonata has been played here with more tenderness and beauty than it was last night. The Schumann toccata and the Chopin bolero were especially well performed. The audience was of good size and very demonstrative.

Mme. Blanche Marchesi in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Mme. Blanche Marchesi, whose fame as a singer had preceded her from Europe, made her first appearance in America in this city to-night. Frequent and lavish applause was given during the performance.

MRS. PALMER BRINGS SUIT.

Wants $15,000 from Mme. Chartres Over "That Man" Contract.

Mrs. A. M. Palmer, under whose direction the new farcical comedy, "That Man," by Mme. Vivanti-Chartres, is being presented at the Herald Square Theatre, has brought suit against the authoress for the sum of $15,000 in the Supreme Court. The papers in the case were served last night at the instance of Mrs. Palmer's attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James, in the lobby of the Herald Square Theatre, just as Mme. Chartres, accompanied by her husband, was about to enter the house to witness the performance from two balcony seats which they had purchased.

Mme. Chartres accepted the service, and went to her seat, remaining throughout the first act.

Among other allegations, the plaintiff charges that Mme. Chartres made a contract with Col. Woodward of Albany to produce the play after she had made a contract with Mrs. Palmer to make the production in this city. Col. Woodward thereupon demanded that Mrs. Palmer surrender her rights, but she refused. It is further alleged that Mme. Chartres caused a publication in New York and Albany papers on Dec. 30 to the effect that she had brought suit to enjoin Mrs. Palmer from producing the play on the ground that the dialogue had been changed so as to become unrecognizable. This, Mrs. Palmer said, was done to injure her.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Major Edward Lees Coffey.

Major Edward Lees Coffey died at his residence, 71 West Eighty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon in his eighty-sixth year. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, studied at Trinity College, and then went to Woolwich. He entered the army of the East India Company, and was aide de camp to Sir Charles Napier at the battle of Meanie, which completed the subjugation of Scinde. For twelve years following he was Postmaster General of Scinde. During our civil war he resigned his commission and went in a blockade runner to Richmond with letters in connection with a plan to manage a Confederate school of artillery, which failed for lack of money.

At Richm

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,250,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

Andrew McKinney & Co.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
52 Broadway, 11 St. Sacrament St.
NEW YORK. MONTREAL.
PRIVATE WIRES.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION
to organize the
CITY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

We, the undersigned, hereby give notice of our intention to organize a trust company, under and pursuant to the laws of the State of New York, and we specify as follows:

The names of the proposed corporators of said corporation are, John D. Crimmins, William R. Grace, Adolph Gelshenen, Frank H. Platt, James Ross Curran, James Roosevelt, Eugene Kelly, George R. Sheldon, Edward N. Gibbs, Henry Budge, Edwin Warfield, Charles W. Morse, Elverton R. Chapman, Charles Y. Fornes, William Halls, Jr., Bernard M. Shanley, Frank R. Lawrence.

The name of the proposed corporation is to be City Trust Company of New York.

The location of the same is to be Number 36 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our signatures this 18th day of January, 1899.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS,
W. R. GRACE,
WILLIAM H. GELSHENEN,
FRANK H. PLATT,
JAS. ROSS CURRAN,
JAMES ROOSEVELT,
EUGENE KELLY,
GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
HENRY BUDGE,
EDWIN WARFIELD,
CHARLES W. MORSE,
ELVERTON R. CHAPMAN,
CHARLES Y. FORNES,
WM. HALLS, JR.,
BERNARD M. SHANLEY,
FRANK R. LAWRENCE.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES are always Kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-Pres. & Acting Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDK. L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 94, 407, 471, 682, 697, 714, 836, 940, 999, 1,431, 1,547, 1,588, 2,220, 2,288, 2,470, 2,556, 2,811, 3,081, 3,776, 3,807,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17, 1899.

Pressed Steel Car Co.
Bought and Sold.
E. & C. Randolph,
7 Nassau St., N.Y.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

American Air Power
DEALT IN
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
2 WALL STREET, N. Y.
UNITED BANK BUILDING.

Hocking Valley Securities.
Also new securities "When Issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

WANTED.
Mechanical Rubber Preferred and Common Stock.
ALEX. LeVINO,
Telephone 2431 Broad. 30 BROAD ST.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

6% Investments, principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable quarterly. For particulars address B. A. MACLAIRE, 34 Wall St., N. Y. City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

After an opening that was dull and inclined to weakness, yesterday's stock market became of a sudden not only very active but very strong. At the end of the day a long list of important advances had been scored. What was the most influential factor disclosed was in renewed buying by commission houses, reflecting revived and even more aggressive bullish sentiment upon the part of the outside public.

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Conspicuous, too, in the day's movement was the influence exerted by the sudden conversion into bullish activity of a number of prominent Wall Street financiers who recently have been much insisting upon the necessity of a reaction as a safety valve for the market. Yesterday they were agreeing that the setback of Tuesday—it was barely fractional—had accomplished what they sought, had re-established reason upon the part of the speculative rank and file, and had removed from the market many dangers. It is a little difficult perhaps to harmonize wholly the logic and the facts in this new view of the reactionists, for, if prices were perilously high a couple of days ago, it is curious that they have been cured through a decline averaging but a fraction. The plain truth is that many of the oracles in the Street who have been most preaching reaction are in a contingent of professional operators, who, having made money at the start of the mraket, sold out just as the public was coming in—and they have since seen the public lifting prices further, piling up profits tremendously. Their reaction arguments have really been mere efforts upon their part to recover lost stocks at some concession.

But such are not the only critics of the market. There are still men of judgment and consequence who are genuinely in earnest in their belief that the market has been rushing too rapidly and that for healthful reasons it must have something of a rest.

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One feature in yesterday's market altogether encouraging appeared in the character of stocks which led in improvement. They included shares of the highest class. When standard dividend-payers lead a market it is fair to figure that substance is in the movement. And yesterday's leaders were stocks like Burlington and St. Paul and Rock Island and Northwest. Rattletraps were inconspicuous. It was a market of good properties. And to men of experience in Wall Street the indication of this is favorable to the furthest degree.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $200 threes, coupon, small, at 107; $4.500 fours, 1907, registered, at 112¼, and $100,000 do., coupon, at 112.

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In State bonds, $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3's of 1991 sold at 85¾@85⅞.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Ref.	1¾	Manhattan Con	⅞
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	½	Met. Street Ry.	¾
Am. Steel & Wire	3	Minn. & St. Louis	3
A., T. & S. F. pf.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Central Pacific	1½	Nat. L. Oil t. r.	½
C., B. & Q.	4¾	Nat. Biscuit	1
Chi. Great W. pf.	¾	N. J. Central	¾
C., M. & St. P.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
Chicago & N. W.	3½	N. Y. Central	⅝
C., R. I. & P.	1⅝	Norfolk & W. pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Northern Pacific	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Peop. Gas, Chicago	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf. w. i.	½	Pullman Car	1
Delaware & Hudson	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Detroit Gas	1¼	Rio G. West. pf.	¾
Federal Steel	⅞	St. L. South. pf.	½
Federal Steel pf.	1	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅜
Gen. Electric	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Glucose Sugar	1½	Stand. Distilling	¼
H. B. Claflin	½	Stand. Dist. pf.	¾
Int. Paper Co.	1⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	1¾
Iowa Central pf.	1	Union Pacific	⅝
Kanawha & M.	2½	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & W.	2	U. S. Leather pf.	⅞
Lake. E. & W. pf.	1½	Wabash pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	½	West. Union Tel.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Del., L. & W.	½
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Den. & Rio Grande	⅝
Am. Express	1	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	½
B. & O., w. issued	½	Iowa Central	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Nat. Lead pf.	¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	6
Col. F. & I. pf.	½	U. S. Express	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. El 1st t. r.	1¼	Mutual Fuel 5s.	1
Cent. of N. J. 5s reg.	1	N. Y. Cen. 1st reg.	2
C. B. & Q. conv. 5s.	4½	Rome, W. & O. 1st.	1
De Bard. con. 6s.	1	St. L. S. W. 2d.	1
Fulton El. 1st.	3½	South. Car & G. 1st.	1½
Kanawha & M. 4s.	3	Wabash deb. B.	1
M., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2⅝	W. & L. E. con. 4s.	2

Bonds Declined.

K. C. & Pac. 1st.	1	L. E. & St. L. 1st	1
T. & N. O. con. 6s.	1¼	t. r	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $259,757,986; balance, $14,103,107; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,194,683.

Money on call in London at 1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1 15-16 per cent. for short and 1⅞@2 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-16 for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94⅜ and 94 13-16@94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—2½@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Business on the Bourse to-day had a favorable disposition. Spanish fours were undecided, and subsequently relapsed on realizations. Rio Tintos rose unchecked, in sympathy with copper. De Beers Mines were firm, and South African securities were strong on large London purchases.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—There was a quieter tendency on the Boerse to-day, and the market was easier. American securities were weaker on realizations in sympathy with the New York market. Spanish fours were depressed.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 18.—Prices opened firm on the Boerse here to-day, but afterward eased off. Italian securities were harder and Americans were good.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Louisville and Nashville ⅝, to 68. Declined—Pennsylvania, 1⅛, to 68½; Illinois Central, 1, to 119; New York Central, ½, to 128; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 40½; Union Pacific preferred, ¼, to 75½, and Erie, ⅛, to 15⅞. Atchison sold at 22¼. Canadian Pacific at 87½. St. Paul at 128¾. Reading at 11⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred at 80¼. Bristish consols were firm at 111 5-16 for money and 111⅝ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 101f. 95c., and exchange on London was 25f. 19c.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas, 5 per cent., 80¼; Fern. Coal Company, 17; Journeay & Burnham, 5; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 40; Jersey Franklinite, 56; Metropolitan Corporation, 73½; Marshall Mill, 58; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Standard Tobacco S. Company, 13; Retsof bonds, 70; Retsof stock, 10; Universal Security Company, 20; Whitney S. F. Arms, 21¾; Pressteel Car Company, 38.

BURLINGTON BUOYANCY.

Burlington was the leader of the market yesterday, making a sensational advance of between 4 and 5 points. More than 100,000 shares were traded in. The stock sold higher than for many years, touching 138¼, and holding all but a fraction of its gain to the close. Banking interests and Wall Street people close to the management of the company were heavy buyers. Commission houses also took big blocks of the stock, and Chicago and Boston were not behindhand in the Burlington activity.

The advance in the stock was based on reports regarding the refunding plan. It was currently stated that announcement of this may be made to-day, and, according to rumor, $30,000,000 bonds now bearing 7 per cent. interest are to be refunded at 3½ per cent.

The other Grangers were quick to respond to the Burlington buoyancy. St. Paul's magnificent earnings for the second week of January, showing an increase of $144,000 over the same period last year, led to much confident buying of that stock, and it sold up to 126⅜, gaining between 1 and 2 points net for the day. Rock Island was also conspicuous, selling at 119½, and gaining 1½ points net. Official denials of the likelihood of a larger Rock Island dividend in March did not have any effect upon the general bullishness of the stock.

THE ANTHRACITE DEAL.

Reports of further progress in the anthracite coal deal came yesterday from high quarters—in fact, it was intimated that the whole agreement is now practically completed, that the details of its final arrangement have been cabled to Mr. J. P. Morgan in Europe, and that it is now only a question of when Mr. Morgan decides to announce the deal. The coal stocks were strong yesterday, although, with the exception of the Readings, they were not very active. Delaware and Hudson sold at 113½, and Jersey Central got up close to 103. Reading first preferred was notably strong, on transactions of 22,000 shares, advancing to 57¼. The stock enjoyed buying of excellent character. Among interests close to the company there was much bull talk on all three of the Readings.

MANHATTAN STRENGTH.

Again yesterday Manhattan Elevated was conspicuous and strong From 107½ it got up to 109, and closed just above 108, with a gain of about 1 point. Stock Exchange traders were active on the bear side of the stock, pooh-poohing all suggestions of pending important developments. The buying that has kept the stock prominent of late, however, was again in evidence, and it was augmented by rather liberal purchases by some of the larger commission houses. In such quarters there was disclosed a belief that Mr. George Gould has come into close relationships with Mr. J. P. Morgan, and it was also hinted that Mr. Sage has been notified that through recent changes there is now an entirely new control of the Manhattan property. Buyers of Manhattan yesterday talked confidently of the early announcement of a highly important development in the company's affairs.

SUGAR TRUST BUYING.

Sugar Trust stock crossed 130 yesterday, a point it has not touched for about a week. At the close, however, there was something of a reaction. The stock is not so scarce in the Stock Exchange loan crowd now as formerly it was, there being indications that insiders who had borrowed and transferred to themselves blocks of stocks for voting purposes at the annual election are returning what they so borrowed.

In yesterday's market the principal buying seemed to come from the Boston contingent, which a year or two ago combined to oust Mr. Havemeyer from the control of the property. Then their plan did not succeed.

IRON TRADE CONFIDENCE.

Authorities in the iron trade predict that the market price for pig iron will advance at least 50 cents a ton during the present month. At every ironmaking centre furnaces long out of blast are starting up, and still the output is far less than current demands. The same trade authorities forecast vast increase in iron exports not only of crude iron but of finished product.

All the iron stocks quoted in Wall Street continue strong, Tennessee Coal being yesterday the most conspicuous of them in an advance of a couple of points on the well-developed belief that the property is to be merged into the Federal Steel Company.

LONDON A SELLER.

London again sold stocks in the New York market yesterday, unloading about 40,000 shares. Most of this was Atchison common and preferred and Pennsylvania. Arbitrage brokers stated that the London selling was significant of nothing beyond a feeling abroad that the American market has lately been showing too much buoyancy for its own good.

OMAHA DIVIDEND TALK.

Talk of an increased dividend rate was responsible for the jump in Omaha yesterday and also explained Northwest's strength. Omaha Directors meet to-day to act upon the dividend. Wall Street gossip had it yesterday that there is likely to be an extra dividend, possibly 1 per cent., instead of an actual increase in the dividend rate. No confirmation of this could be obtained even in Vanderbilt quarters.

PENNSYLVANIA AND INVESTORS.

Pennsylvania Railroad was taken steadily apparently by investment interests yesterday. London sales and also selling for profit-taking purposes by local speculators were readily absorbed. Pan Handle stocks were firm, the common selling at 70¼ and the preferred at 88¼. In the latter there was the same confident buying that has characterized them for some time past.

EXTRAORDINARY IRON MARKET.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age, an undisputed authority on the iron trade, will say to-day:

"The iron markets are in an extraordinary condition. A constantly growing number of makers in many lines have either withdrawn prices altogether, or made high quotations in order to turn away buyers. Still, thus far there has been little speculation, and the industry is kept well in hand. Thus it is virtually decided that prices for lake Bessemer ore will not be advanced 20 cents a ton, if, indeed, so large an advance be made.

"In pig iron we note sales of about 25,000 tons of Bessemer in the Pittsburg district, at full prices, and some transactions in basic pigs in the East. So far as foundry iron throughout the country is concerned, the buyers are picking up what they can. Foreign inquiry is heavy, and some early deliveries cannot be made, the foreign merchants are turning to the second half of the year, several large blocks having been offered. Ocean freights have eased up considerably.

"The feeling that there is danger of a pronounced scarcity of pig iron is gaining, but it should be understood clearly that it is likely to be only temporary, unless the demand goes far beyond the present rate of output. The consolidation of the Norfolk and Western furnace plants in Virginia, under the Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company, now practically assured, will put life into capacity there long idle. A few furnaces are getting ready in Eastern Pennsylvania. In Alabama and Tennessee there is some chance of expansion. There are a few available furnaces in the Shenango Valley, and one at Buffalo. Finally, toward Summer, we may expect the large plants at Lorain and at Youngstown to fall into line.

"Some business has been done in steel billets in the Central West and in the East at higher prices.

"It is announced that the American Wire Company has contracted with the Federal Steel Company for large quantities of billets and wire rods the particulars not being yet available.

"Although relatively quiet, the steel rail market is stronger East and West. The demand for car material continues unabated, and large blocks of bars and shapes for this purpose have been placed.

"In no department is the scarcity more pronounced that in plates. Our Chicago correspondent reports that the local mill has taken orders aggregating 10,000 tons, of which 7,500 tons was for shipbuilding.

"The demand for structural material is developing. Very large bridge orders have been placed, and now, too, the requirements for buildings are coming in. Good sized amounts have been taken both in Chicago and in New York, and some very liberal season contracts have been closed in beams with architectural iron works.

"One of the few industries which are still in the dumps is the cast iron pipe trade. Only lately a lot of about 6,000 tons for Philadelphia was placed at a very low figure, and current small lots are being taken at unremunerative prices. We understand that the consolidation in this branch which is to be financed by Poor & Greenough of this city is making satisfactory progress. Another large banking house is working in the steel pipe consolidation to take in the great mills at Pittsburg and elsewhere.

"The boom in the metal trade continues, copper, lead, and spelter all having scored notable advances. We deal elsewhere with the points involved in the selling policy of the American Tin Plate Company, so far as developed."

LOUISVILLE BOND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Illustrative of the current demand for good railroad bonds is the big oversubscription for the new Louisville and Nashville 5-20-year 4 per cent. collateral trust gold bonds. The subscription books were opened by Vermilye & Co. yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. They were closed at 11:20, with the issue largely oversubscribed.

WESTERN FARM MORTGAGES.

Rates of interest on farm mortgages, as is the case with other forms of loans, are now lower than at any previous time in the history of the country, says The Chicago Record. The decline has been marked in the last year, and some prominent houses handling this class of loans state that much of the change has come in the last three months. Terms now quoted by various interests in Chicago appear to show a decline of between ½ and 1 per cent., as compared with January, 1898.

The rates now offered by the financial agents of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which deals only in gilt-edge securities of this character, are 4½ per cent. for amounts between $1,000 and $5,000 and 5 per cent. for larger amounts. They report that a year ago very little money was going out below 6 per cent. The terms offered in the corn belt are now about 5½ per cent. to the borrower on farm property in Illinois and Iowa. The two States are probably the most desirable sections of the corn belt for farm loans, and these rates may be slightly lower than rule in other sections. Banks in Southern Wisconsin report that rates on farm property in the most prosperous sections may have fallen to practically 5 per cent.

For purposes of comparison with a previous period it may be of interest to cite the statement of Dec. 1, 1898, which showed that the interest on $9,255,987 of principal controlled, maturing during the twelve months ending Nov. 25, amounted to $613,531, or about 6.6 per cent. upon the principal. Of course, these loans cover a period extending back many years and the rate is merely an average. As evidence of the soundness of the security, it is shown that the amount of that interest overdue more than ninety days was only $1,659, and the amount of interest being collected by foreclosure was only $3,131.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Vote of Directors of Maryland Trust Company to recommend an increase in capital of $500,000, to $1,500,000.

Understanding reached between Canadian Pacific and Western roads on the question of immigrant traffic.

Purchase of the Indiana Wire Fence Company by the American Steel and Wire Company.

Denial by President Catlin of the Catlin Tobacco Company of reported sale of that concern to American Tobacco Company.

Negotiations in progress for consolidation of various concerns engaged in the North Carolina pine lumber industry.

Increase of $84,033,600 in imports into France during the year 1898, and decrease of $90,957,000 in amount of commodities exported.

Adjournment of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa annual meeting until next Tuesday.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Illinois Central stock.

Expected increase of nearly $60,000 in Pan Handle's earnings for the first week in January, as a result of better rates.

Monthly meeting of Presidents of Vanderbilt roads, but only routine business discussed.

Severity of car famine in the West. Railroads unable to supply more than 10 per cent. of the cars demanded.

Large oversubscription for the $10,000,000 Louisville and Nashville 5-20-year 4 per cent. collateral gold bonds.

Meeting of Omaha Directors to-day to act on dividend question on common stock.

Advance of 25 points in Calument and Hecla in the Boston market, to 675, the highest point ever reached for the stock.

Report that plan of reorganization for Kings County Elevated will provide for the retirement of the 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds and either the issuing of 4 per cent. bonds for the entire amount, or of 75 per cent. of 4 per cent. bonds and 15 per cent. of preferred stock and 10 per cent. of common stock.

Drawing of 2,782 shares of St. Paul and Duluth preferred stock for redemption at par.

Directors of Glucose Sugar Refining Company to meet early in February, when dividends on common and preferred shares will be declared.

Sale of 25 shares of Irving Bank stock on the Stock Exchange at 160.

Election of George R. Sheldon Acting President of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company at meeting of the Board of Directors, in place of Frank Curtiss.

Plan of New American Steel and Wire Company declared operative. Time for depositing securities extended to Jan. 25.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed increases:

Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg	$693
Canadian Pacific	12,000
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	9,400
Iowa Central	8,863
Mexican Central	45,042
Mexican National	20,597
New York, Ontario and Western	1,004
St. Joseph and Grand Island	1,810
Toledo and Ohio Central	1,896
Wabash	23,401
Total increase, 10 roads	$124,506
Increase previously reported	160,255
Total increase, 12 roads	$284,761

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The following showed decreases:

Ann Arbor	$798
Central Branch	5,000
Missouri Pacific	41,000
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	26,560
Texas Pacific	21,582
Total decrease, 5 roads	$95,040
Decrease previously reported	17,723
Total decrease, 8 roads	$112,763
Net increase	$171,998

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Again yesterday the specialties monopolized activity in the curb market for unlisted securities. American Air Power, the American Steel and Wire stocks, and Continental Tobacco shares were conspicuously active and were quite strong. In all of them work by inside interests was effective. In other shares the market was dull, but firm withal.

An official announcement by Seligman & Co. that the majority of the preferred and common stock of the American Steel and Wire Company has been received under the new agreement, and that the agreement has been declared operative, (and, incidentally, that the time for depositing certificates has been extended to Jan. 25,) was a signal for aggressive buying of the several Steel and Wire issues. The common got up to 40 and the preferred to 90⅝. Some observers, however, claimed to see inside liquidation on the advance.

The Continental Tobacco shares recovered still further from their recent weakness. For the time being inside selling seems to have stopped. The common yesterday got up to 41 and the preferred to above 79.

Bullish enthusiasm on American Air Power was again much in evidence, and that stock sold above 70, with large lots changing hands at that figure. Sales were subsequently made below 69½. Political interests were again credited with heavy purchases. Air Power was probably the most active stock on the curb.

Otherwise transactions were comparatively few. The Otis Elevator stocks were notably strong, although sales of them were not heavy. Wagner Car sold above 201, which represents an advance of something like 20 points in the past two weeks. The New Orleans Traction stocks were in better demand than heretofore. Brooklyn Ferry sold at 38½. There was a fair demand for Mutual Gas, but it was at a much lower figure than the offerings of the stock. Columbus Street Railway sold at 64½ and Buffalo Railway at 81¾.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	246
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	92
Brooklyn, El. common	33½	34
Brooklyn El. pf.	65	66
Brooklyn El. bonds	96	97
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	80¾	82
Buffalo Street Railway con.	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	64	64½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117½	118½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	98	98½
Kings County Elevated	9¼	10½
Kings County Elevated	5	6
Nassau 1st 6s (Brooklyn trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction common	3½	4½
New Orleans Traction pf.	16	17½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	114	..
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	110
Second Avenue consols	117½	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	220
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	115
Union Railway stock	175	190
United Traction, Providence	86	87
Worcester, (Mass.) Traction	13	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	97	99

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new stock	56½	58
Hoboken Ferry 5s	93	94
Hoboken Ferry stock	37½	38
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	93½	94¼
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	110	112
Union Ferry	44	45
Union Ferry bonds	102½	103½

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	68	70
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	80	82
Indianapolis Gas stock	100	105
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex int.	105	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	86
Lafayette Gas Company stock	68	70
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	52	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gs	68	71
Ohio & Indiana stock	52	56
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	31¾	32¼
Amsterdam pf	66¼	67¼
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103¾	104¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	14½	15½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96	96¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107½	108½
Columbus Gas	70	75
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	92½	96
Mutual of New York	302	307
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60½	62
New England Gas bonds	97½	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	108	109
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	93
St. Paul Gas stock	50	53
St. Paul Gas bonds	88½	87½
Standard Gas, New York	126	133
Standard Gas, New York pf.	149	152
Standard Gas, New York 1st	115	118
Syracuse Gas stock	18	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
Western Gas	95	96
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	108

Industrials.

American Air Power	69	70
American Bank Note	39	40½
American Steel & Wire common	39¾	39¾
American Steel & Wire pf.	90	90½
American Steel & Wire subs	111¼	112¼
American Tin Plate common	36	40
American Tin Plate pf.	98	98
American Typefounders'	50	52
Barney & Smith common	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	79	80
Continental Tobacco	40⅝	40⅞
Continental Tobacco pf.	80⅝	81
Herring-Hall-Marvin	4	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	14½	17
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	94	96
International Silver Plate	19½	21
Lorillard Company pf., ex div.	116	127
Michigan-Peninsular Car	25	27
Michigan-Peninsular pf.	90½	91
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	99	101
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	43¼	44
Otis Elevator pf.	88	89
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	446	447
Trenton Potteries	12	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	59	63
Union Typewriter	20½	22
Union Typewriters 1st pf.	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	191	102
Wagner Car Company	200	201

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	14
Central & South American Tel.	107	109
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1
Electric Vehicle common	22	24
Electric Vehicle pf.	65	67
Hudson River Telephone stock	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	58
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	23½
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅝c.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Alamo sold at .06, 1,000 Creede and Crippie Creet at .04, 400 Mexican at .32, 300 Mollie Gibson at .24 seller 10, 200 Mt. Rosa at .19, 100 Ophir at .55, 100 Small Hopes at 1.40, 500 Yellow Jacket at .18.

On the Industrial Exchange 1,200 shares of Rocky Mountain sold at .07 cash@.07@.07 cash, 4,000 Justine at .02½.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.73	Horn Silver	1.15
Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.75
Belcher	.13	Kingston & Pemb	.12
Best & Belcher	.36	La Crosse	.09
Breece	.80	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.16
Caledonia B. H.	.15	Mexican	.30
Collar	.10	Ophir	.85
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.09
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.65
Confidence	.45	Standard Con	2.00
Enterprise M.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Redwood & Railroad Co.

General Offices: EQUITABLE BUILDING, Boston, Mass.

OFFERS FOR SUBSCRIPTION

$250,000 CLASS A, 6 1-2 Per Cent.

Preferred Cumulative Stock (subject to call at 110 and interest after 5 years.)

$250,000 CLASS B, 8 Per Cent.

Non-cumulative Stock, preferred as to principal and dividend.

$125,000 COMMON STOCK.

The Securities will be offered for public subscription.

One Share Class A Stock at Par, One Hundred Dollars.
Two Shares Class B Stock, Par, Two Hundred Dollars with One Share of Common Stock.

Subscriptions will be received by the Company. Negotiable certificates will be issued by the

INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY (Trustee)

And certificates of stock delivered by them.

$550,000 of 6½ % Class A, $550,000 8 % Class B Preferred Stock, and $75,000 Common Stock have already been subscribed.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.

Total capitalization of the company issued and outstanding:

$1,000,000 Class A, 6½ per cent. Preferred Stock. $1,000,000 Class B, 8 per cent. Preferred Stock. $500,000 Common Stock.

The par value of the shares, both preferred and common, is one hundred dollars ($100), there being 10,000 shares each of Preferred Class A and Class B, and 5,000 shares of Common Stock.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on the Redwood Lumber business, acquiring and operating Railroads, Steamship Lines and lines of sailing vessels.

The Company controls a tract of over 20,000 acres of Redwood timber, 25 miles of standard gauge railroad, fully equipped with motive power, passenger, freight and logging cars, ships, docks, mills, machine shop and merchandise store, and is to purchase steamships, build additional mills, to manufacture 50,000,000 feet of Redwood lumber and 75,000,000 of shingles per annum. Export market is already established for one-half of the Company's output, and the Company has Eastern market for the balance.

The profits, averaging over $3.50 per M., will leave over 12 per cent. surplus after paying 6½ per cent. on Class A Preferred Stock, and 8 per cent. on both Class B Preferred and Common Stocks. The surplus will be paid as dividends on Class B Preferred and Common Stock.

ARTICLE IV. of the charter provides as follows:

This Corporation shall have no right or authority to issue any mortgages or bonds whether secured by mortgage or not so secured, or debenture obligations.

ARTICLE VIII. Provides for Sinking Fund:

One dollar and fifty cents per thousand on all lumber and twelve and one-half cents per thousand on all shingles sold shall be paid to the International Trust Co., first: for the redemption and retirement of, or purchase of, Class A Preferred Stock; second, for redemption of Class B, Preferred and Common Stock.

DATA SENT ON APPLICATION.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President, W. S. MASON (Oregon, Mayor of Portland.)
First Vice-President, WM. ROTCH (Boston, Mass., Director A., T. & S. F.)
Second Vice-President, PHILLIP METCHAM (Salem, Ore., State Treasurer.)
Secretary, R. L. DURHAM (Vice-President Merchants' National Bank, Portland, Ore.)
Assist. Secy., HERBERT C. FOSS (Boston, Mass., formerly with D. C. Heath & Co.)
Treasurer, JOHN REYNOLDS (Boston, Mass., formerly President Everett Nat. Bank.)
JOHN MCCRACKEN (Portland, Ore., of J. McCracken & Co., wholesale grocers and grain.)
JOHN R. FOSTER (Portland, Ore., of Foster & Robinson, wholesale hardware.)
GEN. CHARLES F. BEEBE (Portland, Ore., of Sutton, Beebe Company, Ship Brokers, New York and Portland, Ore.)
W. H. WANDESFORD (Eureka, Cal., Jno. Vance Mill & Lumber Co.)
F. K. MOORE (Boston, Mass., Manager American Woodworking Machine Company for New England and Canada.)
WM. M. ATWATER (Boston, Mass., of Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co.)
FRANK SLATER (Warren, Mass., President Slater Engine Co.)
JULIAN VOSE (Boston, Mass., of Vose & Sons, Piano Manufacturing Company.)
FRANK H. UNDERWOOD (Boston, Mass., Manager Dodge Manufacturing Company.)

Trustee, Registrar and Transfer Agent: INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The money market continues in the ruts of abundant supply and light demand. When the enormous speculative activity is taken into account, and the fact is considered that it is having no appreciable effect on money rates, the situation is really almost phenomenal. Money is still seeking borrowers and paper is in scant supply. The signs up to date point to a continuance of these conditions for an indefinite period. At the Clearing House this morning the rate for all loans was still 2 per cent., and New York funds sold at from par to 5 cents premium. Call money is quoted at from 2 to 3½ per cent., with 2½ and 3 per cent the general rates. Time money continues in abundant supply, the rates on the choicest-named securities ranging from 2½@3 per cent., according to dates, while on collateral less favorably known rates range up to 3@4 per cent. There is little or no commercial paper appearing in the Street.

The stock market to-day got beyond the "boom" stage, expanding into a rampant condition. Prices were startling. Calumet and Hecla rose 25, to 675, by far the highest on record; Mexican, 10 to 283; Tamarack, 10, to 208; Quincy, 9, to 158; Osceola, 2, to 88; Arcadian, 2, to 70; Butte, 2, to 87½, closing at 86½; Isle Royal, 11½, to 45; Old Dominion, ½, to 38, and Old Colony, 1, to 184. The others held steady, even firm in gold stocks, Cochiti gained ½, to 10, while Santa Ysabel lost ⅝, to 13½. Santa Fé sold up to $1.15 on the curb; last week 30c was bid, and the week before the stock was unheard of publicly. Utah was off ½, to 23½. Even Washington Copper got a rise to-day from 1 to 2. Bell Telephone kept on upward, rising 6 more, to 319, exceeding the high-price record of 1883 by $20.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Boston & A.	255	258	Fitchburg pf.	115	115½
Boston & L.	228	...	Maine C.	145	...
Boston & M.	170½	171	Old Colony.	198½	200
Boston & P.	284	...	O. S. Line...	45½	46
C. J. & S. Y.	143¾	144½	West End...	93½	94

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (q'r).	3¾	...	G. C. M.	.70	1
Alloues	6¾	7¼	Napa, (q'er).	8	...
Arnold	9½	10	Osceola	85½	80½
Atlantic	32½	33½	Quincy	158	160
Boston & M.	282	284	Santa Ysabel.	13¼	13½
Butte & B.	86½	87½	Tamarack	206	207
Calum. & H.	670	680	Tecumseh	6½	7
Centennial	33¾	34¼	Wolverine	37¾	38
Franklin	22¼	22½			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell T.	315	316	Mexican Tel.	1⅝	1½
Dominion C.	33½	34	N. E. Tel.	...	140
Dom. C. pf.	115	...	P. Pal. Car.	159	161
Ed. El. Ill.	198	200	U. S. Oil.	38¾	38¾
Erie Tel.	94	95	U. S. Rub.	46	47
G. Elect.	99¾	100¼	West. Elect.	44	...
G. Elect. pf.	165	166	West. E. pf.	63	63½
L. C. S. S.	26	28			

Unlisted Securities.

M. G. M.	7¼	8½	O. D. C. M.	37¾	38

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Carbon and Biscuit occupied the field to-day. The former opened at 27½ and went to 31 with ease; then came a drop to 28½, and then, after sharp fluctuations, a rise to 32½, and a close at 32¼. The preferred advanced from 85½ to 88½, and subsequently closed at 85. Biscuit common was strong from 54¾ at the opening to 55⅞, closing at 55½. The preferred brought 106½ at the opening and close, touching 106⅝ on the way. Tin Plate opened at 38⅞ and closed at 40. Preferred opened at 95¼ and closed at 96½. Linseed opened and closed at 25, selling to 25½ and 24½ in the meanwhile. Metropolitan 5 per cents brought 73 to 74, closing at the latter price. Match closed at 149, having opened at that figure and sold for 148½@150.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chi., C. & D. Co.	68
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	148¾
National Biscuit Co. common	55⅞
National Biscuit Co. pf.	106
American Steel & Wire common	40½
American Steel & Wire pf.	110
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co.	2½
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	20
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	43¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	25
Chi. Packing & Provision Co.	20
Chi. Packing & Provision Co. pf.	42
N. Chi. St. R. R.	219⅜
W. Chi. St. R. R.	95⅛
South Side El. R. R.	77
Lake St. Elevated	13½
Lake St. El. t. c.	11½
Street's W. S. C. Line	20

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week Jan.	$28,625	$29,423	$21,191
From Jan. 1	52,559	62,802	...
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	336	340
2d week Jan.	$64,641	$63,948	$56,551
From July 1.	2,126,510	2,028,752	1,908,134
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,678	6,547	6,444
2d week Jan.	$416,000	$404,000	$325,000
From Jan. 1	805,000	805,000	645,000
CENTRAL BRANCH MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week Jan.	$20,000	$25,000	$18,000
From Jan. 1	36,239	48,962	28,567
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS—			
Mileage	648	648	522
2d week Jan.	$90,500	$81,100	$79,100
From July 1.	2,536,607	2,400,887	2,168,087
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
2d week Jan.	$38,649	$29,786	$28,006
From July 1.	1,145,978	1,004,038	867,502
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
2d week Jan.	$219,763	$245,263	$221,870
From July 1.	7,277,746	7,517,876	6,969,020
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,861
2d week Jan.	$288,423	$243,381	$237,744
From Jan. 1.	545,525	460,551	448,622
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
2d week Jan.	$452,000	$493,000	$397,900
From Jan. 1.	889,707	930,244	718,348
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
2d week Jan.	$133,054	$112,457	$92,367
From Jan. 1.	257,328	216,119	176,582
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
2d week Jan.	$68,644	$67,840	$63,559
From July 1.	2,250,257	2,297,292	2,236,441
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND—			
Mileage	251	251	251
2d week Jan.	$23,720	$21,910	$17,700
From July 1.	704,086	709,807	473,918
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week Jan.	$153,206	$174,788	$147,435
From Jan. 1.	294,056	326,544	...
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
2d week Jan.	$33,206	$31,510	$38,154
From Jan. 1.	61,491	63,483	65,828
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,320	2,055	2,055
2d week Jan.	$251,972	$228,571	...
From July 1.	7,801,012	7,243,306	...

Werner Company to Reorganize.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 18.—R. P. Marvin, receiver, to-day sold the property of the Werner Publishing Company at public sale. It was bid in by a committee representing the creditors of the concern, a majority of whom had agreed to the sale and the plan of reorganization contemplated. The realty involved in the transaction was appraised at $550,000. The reorganization of the Werner Company under the same name will take place as soon as the sale is confirmed. The new company probably will be capitalized at $3,500,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
29½	30	915	American Malting Co.	30¼	30¼	29¾	29¾	−1½
82	82½	558	Am. Malting Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	−½
35⅞	36	600	American Cotton Oil.	35½	36	35¾	36	+⅝
139	140	132	American Express	140	140	140	140	−1
13¼	13⅜	1,000	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13¼	13⅜	13	13¼	+⅛
36¼	37	220	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	37	37	37	+⅛
129½	129⅝	56,490	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	128½	130⅜	128¼	129½	+1⅛
111	112	380	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	111¾	111¾	111	111	+⅛
98	100	30	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	.....
147⅞	148	13,195	American Tobacco	148⅝	149⅛	148	148	.....
47½	48¾	6,795	Am. Steel & Wire.	45¾	48⅝	45¾	46⅝	+⅜
115	115	120	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	112½	112⅝	112½	112½	+⅛
39	39½	625	Ann Arbor pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	+⅛
21¼	21⅝	11,415	At., T. & S. F.	21⅜	21⅝	21¼	21½	.....
57⅜	57½	56,788	At., T. & S. F. pf.	56⅞	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛	+⅛
68	68½	240	B. & O., all in. pd.	68	68½	68	68½	.....
54½	55	500	B. & O., when iss.	54⅜	54⅞	54⅜	54½	−⅛
8¾	9¼	211	B. & O. Southwest. pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
6⅞	7	12,830	Bay State Gas	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞	7	−¼
92⅜	92½	12,365	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	92¼	93¼	92	92½	+⅝
139	141	10	Brooklyn Union Gas.	140	140	140	140	.....
15½	15⅝	3,212	Brunswick City	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	−⅛
55⅝	56	100	Canada Southern	55½	55½	55½	55½	+⅛
84¾	85	100	Canadian Pacific	85½	85½	85½	85½	−1
47½	47½	33,130	Central Pacific	46½	47⅝	46½	47½	+1⅛
26½	26¾	2,422	Chesapeake & Ohio.	26⅝	26¼	26	26¼	−⅜
163½	169	100	Chicago & Alton	169	169	169	169	.....
137½	137⅝	96,576	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	132⅜	138¼	132⅜	137⅝	+4¾
64½	65	1,850	Chi. & East. Ill.	64⅜	65	63¼	64½	.....
15½	15⅝	5,750	Chicago Great West.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
52¾	53¼	2,060	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	52⅜	54	52⅜	53⅜	+⅜
29	29½	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	29½	30⅜	29½	29⅜	−⅛
126⅜	126½	39,430	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125⅛	126⅝	125	126½	+1½
167½	168	140	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	167⅜	167⅝	167⅜	167⅝	+⅛
146⅜	147	4,590	Chicago & Northw.	144½	147½	144⅛	147½	+3½
185	...	49	Chi. & Northw. pf.	187½	187½	187	187	.....
115¼	119¼	33,437	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	117½	119¾	117⅝	119¼	+1⅝
9½	10	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
38⅜	39¼	1,120	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	39⅝	38¼	39¼	+⅛
45⅜	46½	1,340	C., C., C. & St. L.	45⅝	46	45⅛	46	+½
14⅞	15⅜	10	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	.....
41	43	50	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43	43	43	43	.....
34¾	34⅞	1,475	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34¾	34⅞	34¼	34¾	+⅝
90	95	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½	−½
54¾	55½	505	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	54	54⅞	54	54⅞	+⅞
22¼	22½	630	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	22	22½	22	22½	+⅞
2⅞	3	800	Col., H. V. & Tol.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
8⅞	9	110	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8½	8½	8½	8½	.....
48	55	40	Consolidation Coal	50	50	50	50	.....
190½	191	885	Consolidated Gas	190	190⅞	190	190¼	−¼
111¼	112⅜	300	Delaware & Hudson	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	+½
154	157½	232	Del., Lack. & West.	157½	157½	157½	157½	−⅛
20	20¼	1,200	Denver & Rio Grande.	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	−⅛
68⅞	69⅛	850	Denver & R. G. pf.	69¼	69¾	69	69	−⅛
19⅜	20	300	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	19½	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	−⅛
67½	68½	1,500	Detroit Gas	66⅝	68	66⅝	68	+1¼
.....	.....	82	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	190	190	190	190	.....
15⅛	15⅝	600	Erie	15¼	15¾	15	15½	−⅜
39¾	40	1,000	Erie 1st pf	39¼	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+⅜
20	20½	200	Erie 2d pf	20	20	20	20	.....
37⅜	38	100	Evans. & T. H.	38	38	38	38	.....
70	71	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	+⅜
.....	.....	21	Ft. Worth & D. C.	24	24	24	24	.....
53⅞	54	44,194	Federal Steel Co.	53	54⅝	52⅜	53⅝	+⅛
83⅞	84	5,360	Federal Steel pf.	83	84	83	84	+1
14½	16	1,000	Ft. W. & Rio Grande.	16	16	16	16	.....
90½	90¾	1,820	General Electric	99	100	99	100	+1
160½	161	1,460	Great Northern pf.	160	160¼	159¼	160	.....
70½	71⅛	2,200	Glucose Sugar Ref.	69⅜	71	69⅜	71	+1½
102¼	102½	700	H. B. Claflin	102¼	103	102¼	102½	+½
.....	.....	68	Harlem	375	375	375	375	.....
116¼	116½	2,735	Illinois Central	115⅝	116⅝	115⅝	116⅝	−⅛
63½	64	5,430	International Paper	62	64	62	63⅞	+1⅝
93	93½	120	Int. Paper pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	.....
11¼	11⅝	300	Iowa Central	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	−½
45⅝	46	900	Iowa Central pf	44½	46	44½	46	+1
12	13	1,928	Kanawha & Michigan.	10	13½	10	12	+2½
15	15⅝	150	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
53	54	100	Knickerbocker Ice	53	53	53	53	.....
79¼	80	400	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80	80	80	79¼	.....
52½	53½	550	Laclede Gas	52¾	52¾	52	52½	.....
98	99	100	Laclede Gas pf.	99	99	99	99	.....
18½	19¼	510	Lake Erie & West.	17¾	18	17¾	18	+2
67	67½	1,130	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63	66½	62½	66½	+4½
66	66¼	7,104	Louisville & Nashville.	65⅝	66⅞	65⅝	66¾	+⅞
108¼	108⅝	29,725	Manhattan Con	107½	109	107½	108⅛	+⅛
192¾	193	3,735	Metropolitan St. Ry.	193½	194	192⅞	193	+⅛
6¾	7	100	Mexican Central	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	−⅛
.....	.....	65	Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	.....
39¾	40	5,830	Minn. & St. Louis.	37	40	37	40	+3
75¼	75¾	1,100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	73⅜	75¾	73½	75¾	+1¼
13⅜	13⅞	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13½	14	13½	13⅝	+⅛
37½	37¾	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37½	37¾	37½	37¾	+½
44¾	45	7,208	Missouri Pacific	45	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	−⅛
36	37	700	Mobile & Ohio.	35½	36½	35	36½	.....
178	180	10	Morris & Essex.	177½	177½	177½	177½	.....
38¾	38½	1,785	National Lead Co.	37¾	38½	37¾	38⅜	−⅛
113	113¾	175	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	−¾
8¼	8⅝	50	National Linseed Oil.	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	.....
8½	8⅝	525	Nat. Linseed Oil, t. r.	8½	8½	8½	8½	+⅛
55¼	55½	6,721	National Biscuit	54	55⅝	54	55½	+1
106½	107⅞	700	National Biscuit pf	107	107½	107	107	.....
100½	102	1,136	New Jersey Central	102	102⅝	102	102	+⅝
148¼	149	1,635	New York Air Brake.	147	152	147	150	+4½
125¼	125⅝	5,652	New York Central	124½	125¼	124½	125⅝	+⅝
14	14⅛	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
19⅝	19¾	4,262	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19¼	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅛
65	65⅜	4,220	Norfolk & West. pf.	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	+1
.....	.....	800	North American	7	7	7	7	.....
47½	47¾	18,305	Northern Pacific	46¾	47⅜	46⅝	47¼	+⅛
78⅞	79	10,320	Northern Pacific pf.	78	79	78	78⅞	+⅝
70½	72	200	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	−⅛
46½	47	200	Pacific Coast	47	47	47	47	.....
85	88	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf	87	87	87	87	.....
45¼	45⅝	3,530	Pacific Mail	45	45⅝	45	45¼	−⅜
134	134½	22,566	Pennsylvania R. R.	133⅝	134½	133⅝	134¼	.....
1¼	1½	100	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	.....
111½	111⅞	9,570	People's Gas, Chicago	111	112⅜	111	111⅝	+⅜
70	70¼	3,560	P., C., C. & St. L.	69⅝	70¼	69½	70	.....
88½	89	448	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87⅝	88¼	87⅝	88¼	.....
159	160¼	718	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	159	160	159	160	+1
22¾	23¼	2,860	Reading	22½	23	22½	22½	.....
56⅜	56¾	21,010	Reading 1st pf	55⅝	57¼	55⅝	56⅞	+⅜
31¼	31⅝	14,030	Reading 2d pf	31⅜	32⅛	31⅜	31½	−⅛
69¾	70	512	Rio Grande West. pf.	68	69¾	68	69½	+⅜
48¼	52½	204	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	48	48	48	48	−6
13½	16½	112	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	13	13½	13	13	.....
9	9⅝	46	St. L. & San Fran.	9	9	9	9	.....
68	68¼	455	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67¾	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	−⅜
35¼	35½	714	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35½	35⅝	35¼	35¼	−⅛
8½	8¾	475	St Louis Southw.	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝	.....
21½	22	7,585	St. Louis Southw. pf.	21½	22⅜	21½	21⅞	+⅛
43½	44	300	St. Paul & Duluth.	44	44	44	44	.....
97¾	98	3,735	St. Paul & Omaha.	96¾	98⅛	96¾	98⅜	+1⅛
37	37¼	10,135	Southern Pacific	36½	37⅜	36½	37⅛	+1⅛
12¾	12⅞	13,240	Southern Railway	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	.....
47⅝	47⅞	15,475	Southern Railway pf.	47⅝	48½	47½	47⅞	.....
24¾	25¼	5,038	Standard Distilling	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	+⅛
78½	79	570	Standard Distilling pf.	78½	79	78½	79	+⅛
9½	9⅝	306	Standard R. & T.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	.....
40¼	40⅝	36,320	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	38½	40⅝	38½	40½	+1⅛
17⅞	18	920	Texas Pacific	17¾	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	−⅛
14¾	15	1,015	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	15	15¼	15	15½	+⅛
170	171	600	Third Avenue	170¾	170⅞	170¾	170	+¼
41½	42½	1,685	Twin City R. T.	41½	42	41¼	41½	.....
46	46¼	12,660	Union Pacific	45½	46¼	45¼	46	+⅝
74	74¼	7,030	Union Pacific pf.	73½	74½	73½	74½	+⅝
12¾	13	1,500	U. P., D. & G. 2d in.pd.	13¼	13½	13	13	−⅛
55	58	170	United States Express.	57½	57½	57½	57½	−½
7¼	7⅜	1,270	United States Leather.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	.....
72¾	72⅞	14,321	U. S. Leather pf.	71¾	73	71¾	72⅞	+⅛
46¾	47	4,110	United States Rubber.	46¾	47	46½	46⅝	+⅛
114½	115	135	U. S. Rubber pf.	114	114⅝	114	114⅝	.....
8	8½	1,025	Wabash	7¾	8⅝	7¾	8⅜	+⅝
23¼	23½	21,340	Wabash pf	22½	24	22½	23¾	+⅞
94⅜	94½	1,173	Western Union Tel.	94½	94¾	94½	94½	+⅛
6¼	6½	450	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	6½	6½	6½	6½	+¼
Sales.....		841,535						

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
22,450	Am. Sugar Refs.	128¼	130⅝	128¼	129⅞
240	Am. Tobacco	149	149	148¼	148¾
530	At., Top. & S. F.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21⅜
7,730	A., T. & S. F. pf.	57	57⅝	56⅜	57⅜
760	Bay State Gas.	7⅜	7⅜	7	7
3,100	Brook. R. T.	92½	93	92½	92¼
200	Brunswick City.	15½	15½	15½	15½
32,720	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	132¾	133⅝	132¾	133⅛
15,810	Chi., R. I. & P.	125¼	126⅜	125	126⅜
4,900	Chi., R. I. & P. pf.	117½	119¾	117½	119⅝
200	Central Pacific.	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
40	Ches. & Ohio.	26½	26½	26	26
50	Chi. Gt. West.	15½	15½	15½	15½
10	Chi. & N. W.	145	145	145	145
30	Den. & R. G. pf.	69¼	69¼	69	69
10,840	Federal Steel	53	54⅝	52⅞	54⅛
10	Fed. Steel pf.	83½	83½	83½	83½
20	Gen. Electric	99	99	99	99
3,020	Louis. & Nash.	89¾	89¾	89¼	89¾
9,680	Manhattan	108¾	109	108	108¾
2,760	Mo. Pacific	45½	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛
10	N. Y., O. & W.	19½	19½	19½	19½
10	National Lead	38	38	38	38
320	Northern Pacific.	46⅝	47⅜	46⅝	47¼
420	Nor. Pac. pf.	78½	79¼	78½	79
280	Pacific Mail	45¼	45⅞	45¼	45¼
2,820	People's Gas	111⅝	112¼	111¼	111⅝
2,120	P., C., C. & St. L.	69⅜	69⅝	69½	69⅞
100	Pennsylvania.	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	134

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Business Property in Duane and Twenty-first Streets—Valuable Harlem Corner Changes Hands.

Holdridge & Ward have sold for the estate of George F. Betts to C. F. Hoffman, Jr., the five-story iron-front building 75 and 77 Duane Street, 180 feet east of Broadway, having a frontage of 44 feet 3 inches.

Edmund Coffin has sold to a Mr. Fisher the eight-story building 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street. The plot is irregular, with a frontage of 50 feet and measuring 92 feet on its easterly line and 110 feet on its westerly line. The store in the building has been rented. Mr. Coffin took this property under foreclosure on Nov. 24 on a bid amounting to $189,062.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Archibald Russell and George A. Peabody, Jr., to George F. Johnson, for about $150,000, the plot at the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, measuring 144 feet on the street and 100 feet on Seventh Avenue.

Frederick Zittel has sold for James Rufus Smith to Hirsh Brothers two lots on the west side of Central Park West, 50 feet south of Sixty-ninth Street.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for William Call to an investor the six-story apartment house 325 West Eighty-third Street, near Riverside Drive, 41 by 92 by 102.2.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Leopold Newborg to L. Wise the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, 40 feet on the street and 102 feet 2 inches on the avenue, on which will be built, from plans by Louis Korn, a seven-story fireproof apartment dwelling, arranged for fourteen apartments. Lalor & Beringer sold the ground to Mr. Newborg for M. E. Kempner.

James E. Callan has sold for Kountze Brothers to James O'Toole the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, 80 by 119, for $50,000, to be improved immediately.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the southwest corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth Street, a five-story brick tenement, 25 by 95.

Reichmann & Sons have sold the two five-story flats 1,449 and 1,451 Fifth Avenue.

Thomas & Son have sold for Robert C. Winters the two-story frame dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, 300 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought the old Neefus Farm of about 80 acres, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, for about $250,000. The property extends along East Broadway, from the old Clove Road to Utica Avenue. Mr. Levy says that he intends to develop the tract and subdivide it into city lots.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Mercantile Co-operative Bank, for $11,975, the three-story brick flat 73 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.10; also, to the plaintiffs, for $22,295, 71 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, similar and adjoining.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Josephine W. Tonson, as executrix, for $10,700, the two-story brick tenement, with two-story brick building at the rear, 17 Barrow Street, 25 by 81.1.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to J. J. Gordon, for $24,630, the five-story brick flat 122 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to Daniel Farrell, for $23,530, 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, similar and adjoining; also, in foreclosure, to the defendants, Burrall Hoffman and another, for $24,500, the five-story brick tenement 775 Tenth Avenue, 25.5 by 60.

The following sales at auction are done for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 118 Wall Street, north side, 38.2 feet west of South Street, 21.11 by 66 and irregular, four-story brick building, with store.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 106 and 108 East Tenth Street, south side, 109.4 feet east of Third Avenue, each 22 by 63 and irregular, leaseholds, four-story brick buildings; 301 to 309 East Eleventh Street, together with 302 to 308 East Twelfth Street, abutting, 100 feet east of Second Avenue, each 22 by 103.3, leaseholds, nine five-story brick tenements; 1,181 and 1,183 Second Avenue, west side, 100.5 feet south of Sixty-third Street, each 25 by 105, leaseholds, five-story brick tenement, with store, on 1,181, three-story brick tenement, with store, on 1,183.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 20 East Eighty-first Street, south side, 93 feet west of Madison Avenue, 20.7 by 102.2, four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with two-story extension.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 1,436 Second Avenue, east side, 18.11 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 23 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,394; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles F. Bishop, referee, 108 East Fifty-fourth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Park Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,858.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 525 Lenox Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $23,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, 142 East Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 14.9 by 97.6, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,786.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Herbert L. Fordham referee, Pelham Avenue, southeast corner of Cambreling Avenue, 50.11 by 108.3, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,279.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of Edward Jacobs referee, 364 Bowery, southeast corner of Fourth Street, 19.10 by 58.2 by 17.2 by 64.6, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 360 Bowery, adjoining, 20.9 by 67.7 by 17.11, three-story brick tenement, with stores; 42 East Fourth Street, 382 feet west of the Bowery, adjoining the foregoing at the rear, 18.3 by 49.6 by 20.11 by 38.7, three-story brick tenement; 40 East Fourth Street, adjoining, 24.8½ by 38.3 by 25 by 39.2, three-story brick tenement, with store; also, an interior lot at the rear of the parcel last mentioned above, 50.8 by 25.2 by 51 by 25.2.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., public auction sale, 2,424 Second Avenue, east side, 40.11 feet north of East Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 20 by 80, three-story brick and brownstone-front dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James W. Osborne, referee, 213 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, south side, 280 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $13,827.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 461 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 105.10, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $19,475.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 463, 465, and 467 East Twenty-third Street, 81.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, three-and-one-half-story stone and frame buildings, coal yard, all title of John Dwyer on Sept. 16, 1898.

By S. Morris Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 13 East Twenty-second Street, north side, 544.8 feet east of Fourth Avenue, 25.10 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,527; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 406 West Thirty-seventh Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 84; William Sauter of 406 West Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Thom & Wilson of 111 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $24,000.

Monroe Street, southwest corner of Jackson Street, for three six-story brick flats, with stores, 25.2 by 83.11 by 25 by 66.6; Dillon, Brunner & Goldstein, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $65,000.

Eighth Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Forty-first Street, for eight five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95 by 79; D. Rothschild and Herman Strauss of 107 East Sixty-third Street, architects; cost, $180,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, west side, 375 feet north of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 45; Charles Knauf, owner and architect; cost, $4,200.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 21 by 44; Joseph Diamond, owner; C. F. Lohse of 906 Westchester Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Jackson Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for four three-story frame tenements, 20 by 72.8 and 19.7 by 58; George Bechman of 888 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 2,577 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $23,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Walton Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 28; Mrs. Emma Barker, premises, owner; Julius Spindler, architect; cost, $1,500.

Wales Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, for two four-story brick flats, 25 by 75 and 78; Luther S. Horne of 1,783 Sedgwick Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $31,000.

Lebanon Street, north side, 200 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-story-and-attic frame dwelling, 21 by 45; J. Melahan and A. Hueppner, owners; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,000.

Elm Street, northwest side, 200 feet southwest of Locust Avenue, for a one and two story frame meeting room and bowling alley; George P. Sherman, owner; John R. Reay, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

West Street, southeast corner of Perry Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Miller estate, owner; S. Griffith, architect; cost, $1,250.

New Savings Bank Building.

Plans were filed with the Building Department yesterday for the new building to be erected by the Franklin Savings Bank, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The structure will be one-story in height, of brick and granite construction, and will stand on a plot 49 by 99 feet. The architects, York & Sawyer, estimate the cost at $150,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 88th St, 25.8x100; Rosalie Goldberg, individually and as executrix, and others to Nathan E. Goldberg 50

AVENUE D, e s, 22 ft s of 5th St, 24.6x 78; Charles H. Galliker and wife to John A. Johnson ..... Exchange and 1

AVENUE A, e s, 51.9 ft n of 12th St, 25.9 x86; Elisabetha Bossong, individually and as executrix, to Josephine Bossong 23,000

BEEKMAN AV, s w corner of Oak Terrace, 25x100; 141st St, n s, 175.5 ft w of Beekman Av, 25x106.1x25x101.10; John Kolter to Charlotte E. Kolter 1

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 5th St, 100x 50x irregular; Charles Tucker and wife to William C. Bergen 10

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 5th St, 60x 50x50x100; 7th St, s s, at n e corner of Lot 223, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x 50x10; William C. Bergen to Nellie A. Leonard 1

CYPRESS AV, south corner of 133d St, 100x200; Georgie Brown to Simon Uhlfelder and another 1

ELM ST, e s, 111.1 ft n of Howard St, x27.10x0.8½x27.7; Alexander Van Rensselaer, as executor, to John J. Buckley.. 150

GARDEN AV, s s, 400 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm St; Charles Stonebridge to William H. Stonebridge 2,000

GOERCK ST, w s, 175 ft s of Houston St, 25x100; Isidore Jackson and wife to Abram Perelman 1

LOTS 19 to 25, map of the estate of Benjamin Richardson; Fannie E. Lawrence to James Gaunt and another 10

LOTS 38 AND 39, map of Undercliff Terrace; Henry L. Phillips and another to Elson C. Hill 1

LOTS 25, 44, and 51, map of J. J. Gleason; Allan G. Macdonald to J. J. Gleason 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 49th St, 79.8x75x irregular; Frank J. Parsons to John S. White 175,000

MADISON AND 4TH AVS, 49TH AND 50th Sts, block; the Trustees of Columbia College to Frank J. Parsons 1

MULBERRY ST, 286, e s, 20x1½ block; John H. Rogan, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 11,700

MULBERRY ST, 284, e s, 20x1½ block; John H. Rogan, referee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 13,700

OLIVER ST, w s, adjoining land of Samuel Day, 25x30x24.2x50; Hulda Wagner and another to Lizzie W. Davidson.. 50

OLIVER ST, w s, adjoining land of Samuel Day, 25x50x24.2x50; Morris Weiss to Lizzie W. Davidson 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 198 ft n of John St, 33x150; Gustav Eulsate'n to William Schmitz, Jr., part, quit claim 1

SOUTH ST, 212, and 415 Water St, 25x 145.6; Isaac N. Devoe and wife to William J. Matheson 18,000

WATER ST, s s, 225.5 ft w of Market St, 1.6x—x0.4x—; Isaac N. Devoe and wife to William J. Matheson & Co., Limited. 1

WEST END AV, n e corner of 103d St, 20.11x80; John C. R. Eckerson and wife to Ada Schgnalhosa 1

1ST AV, n e corner of 105th St, 25.3x 91; Rocco Dorofrio and another to Angelo De Grazia 26,500

2D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Avenue D, 28.8x 151.4x28.8x152.7; 4th St, s s, 199.8 ft w of Avenue C, 49.3x103.1x49.3x103.1; 4th St, s s, 149.10 ft w of Avenue C, 49.10x103.1; Unionport; John Roell to Theresa Roell 1,000

2D AV, 1,123, n w corner of 59th St, 25.4x 75; Bertha Cohn to Peter Doelger 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x 85; Julia Fleischmann to Israel Schneitacher and another 10

7TH AV, 126, e s, 27.10½ Frederic Bronson to Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others.. 6,667

7TH AV, 126, w s, 27x100; Egerton L. Winthrop, individually and as executor, to Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others 6,667

7TH AV, e s, 24 ft s of 57th St, 19.11x75; Robert Alexander to Mary Alexander.. 1

7TH AV, n w s, 54 ft s w of 18th St, 27x100; Frederic Bronson and another, executors and trustee, to Alfred L. M. Bullowa and others 6,667

10TH ST, 231 East; also strip 0.6x— adjoining x—; Joseph Neumann and others to Sadie Kaestner, 1-9 part 1

12TH ST, s s, 445.6 ft s e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Edward Wilckens and wife to Irving I. Kempner and another 1

12TH ST, s s, 445.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; Sarah M. Armstrong to Edward Wilckens 16,000

13TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 101.3; Henry J. Fink and wife to Lillian Roth 1

20TH ST, n e s, 200 ft n w of 4th Av, 25x 92; Percy R. Hellner and others, trustees and as executors, to Abraham Boehm and another 1

22D ST, 14 West, 27x98.9; Samuel Blackwell to the Western National Bank 1

22D ST, 14 West, 27x98.9; the Western National Bank to Francis P. Harner... 1

37TH ST, 323 West, 24.9x98.9; Richard Languth to Martha Languth 26,000

44TH ST, 18 to 24 West, 100x100.5; John S. White to the Trustees of Columbia College 100

46TH ST, n s, 527.6 ft w of 9th Av, 24.2x 100.4; Elisabetha Bossong, individually and as executrix, &c., to Joseph Bossong. 13,000

53D ST, s s, 367.6 ft w of 6th Av, 18x 100.5; Archibald N. McEwan to Silas B. Brownell 14,000

75TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, 50x 100.5; Helen M. Knickerbocker to Henry Sanford, 1-6 part 13,500

99TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 100.5; Sarah A. Cole-Cahill to Mary D. Ross 1

74TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 40x 102.2; Elias Kempner to Leopold Newborg 53,500

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.7; Frieda Hart to Louisa M. Sander. 100

103TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.11; Louise M. Sander to John J. Houlahan 100

109TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of Park Av, 17x 100.11; Henrietta A. and Virginia Granbery to Albert Niedermann 100

110TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.11; Saly E. Raunheim, individually and as executor, to Leonard Lewishon 9,000

113TH ST, 165 East, 20x100.10; John Tronsor to William McKenna 1,000

118TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100; Frank A. Seitz and wife to Max J. Katz and another 19,000

123D ST, 22 West, 16.3x100.11; Edwin F. Raynor to Sarah J. Raynor 1

123D ST, 248 West, 14.1x100.11; Eliza A. and Harriet Reese to Martha A. Crain. 14,500

133D ST, 220 West, 18.8x99.11; George E. Godward and wife to George W. Godward 1

134TH ST, n s, 112.8 ft e of Alexander Av, 16.10x100; James Duane to Henry Duane 707

145TH ST, n s, 268.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; Martin Timmins to Julia Knapp 1

146TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of College Av, 25 x100; Anna M. M. Hershey and others to Anton Rayette and another 100

159D ST, n e s, corner of Robbins Av, 200 ft to Concord Av, x 97.6; Christian Redell and another to Simon Danzig..... 1

181ST ST, s s, at n e corner of Lot 223, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x50x10; Robert W. Boatman to William C. Bergen 75

Recorded Leases.

BATTENFELD, William, to Michael Graefencher; 247 Willis Av, 5 years..... 900

DOELLING, Henry, to Herman Romer; 112 Avenue D, 5 years..... 720

GOSSETT, Rachel, individually and as executrix, to Weiner & Gollup; 29 Ladlow St and 54 Hester St, 4 years 8½ months 3,000

GREENBERG, Meyer, to Harris Kaufman and another; 109 Henry St, 5 years. 1,100

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE to Charles S. Levy; 7 West 24th St, 5 years.....$5,000, $6,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BAAS, Charles A., to Bernhard Frank; 646 Park Av, 3 years 8,000

BECK, Frederick, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 7th Av, s e corner of 120th St, 5 years..... 95,000

BIGELOW, Abraham C. and Lewis Coon, to Gilbert H. Crawford, executor, &c.; 20th St, n e s, 200 ft n w of 4th Av, 1 year..

BONNELL, Margaret C. and John H., to John A. Casey; 5th Av, n w corner of 27th St, also parcel in Richmond County, demand 35,000

BOSSONG, Josephine and John, to Elisabetha Bossong; Avenue A, e s, 51.9 ft n of 12th St, demand..... 7,500

BOSSONG, Joseph, to Elisabetha Bossong; 46th St, n s, 527.6 ft w of 9th Av, demand 19,000

BOWMAN, David J. and William R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Intervale Av, n w s, 780.7 ft n e of 167th St, extends to Home St and 168th St, 5 years 7,000

BOYLE, Kate F., to Mutual Benefit, Loan and Building Company; 6th Av, s s, easterly ½ of Lot 394, map of Wakefield, installments 11,000

BRAEM, Emily M. F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 20 Bond St, 3 years. 600

BULLOWA, Alfred L. M., and others to Benjamin R. Winthrop; n w s of 7th Av, 54 ft s w of 18th St, 6 years..... 60,000

BUTTNER, Joseph, to Williannette A. Miller; Lot 11 and part of Lot 6, map of Centreville, Westchester, 3 years..... 12,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Stephen H. Olin, trustee; 138th St, s s, 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years 5,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Donald B. Toucey; 138th St, s s, 100 and 175 ft e of St. Ann's Av, demand 12,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Stephen H. Olin, as guardian; 138th St, s s, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... 4,000

CASSIDY, James H., to Stephen H. Olin, as trustee, &c.; 138th St, s s, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... 10,500

CASSIDY, James H., to Stephen H. Olin, as trustee, &c.; 138th St, s s, 200 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 5 years..... 1,000

COLUCCI, Maria & Katharina Levy; 114th St, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year. 500

DEERE, Mary, to Abbie H. Wightman; Strong Av, n e s, 175 ft s, or e, of Forest Av, 1 year..... 500

DE GRAZIA, Angelo, to Rocco and Emilio D'Onofrio; 1st Av, n e corner of 106th St, 3 years 3,000

GILMORE, Edward G., and Eugene Tompkins to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; 15th St, s s, 155.6 ft e of Irving Place, 3 years 40,000

GOLDBERG, Nathan E., to the Seamen's Bank for Savings; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 88th St, 5 years..... 32,500

HARPER, Francis P., to the Western National Bank; 23d St, 14 West, 5 years 40,000

HARRIS, Mary E., to Antonio Cagliostro and another; 145 West 35th St, installments 3,000

HAVENS, James H., to Edward Oppenheimer; Madison Av, s e corner of 94th St, 1 year..... 140,000

HECHT, Ferdinand and Minnie, and others to Fanny Hellbrunn; Cypress Av, s corner of 133d St, 2 years..... 2,000

HILL, Elson C., to Henry J. Phillips and another; Lots 38 and 39, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, ¼ year.. 2,250

JACOBS, August, to Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children; Gouverneur Place, n s, 125.8 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 12,000

JACOB, August, to Jane E. Oothout; Gouverneur Place, n s, 151.3 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 12,000

JACOB, August, to Charles and Mary M. Lanier, executors, &c.; Gouverneur Place, n s, 177.8 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 12,000

JACOB, August, to Charles and Mary M. Lanier, executors, &c.; Gouverneur Place, n s, 99.8 ft e of Park Av, 5 years..... 12,000

KATZ, Max J., and Frederick Haugh to Frank A. Seitz; 118th St, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, ½ year 19,000

KATZ, Max J., and Frederick Haugh to Frank A. Seitz; 118th St, n s, 360 ft e of Lenox Av, demand..... 24,000

LISSNER, Jacob L. and Jennie L., to Isaac Wallach and others, executors, &c.; 88 Columbia St, 3 years..... 19,500

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 284 and 286 Mulberry St, 1 year..... 22,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to American Mortgage Company; 284 and 286 Mulberry St, 1 year..... 3,000

MILDEBERGER, George W., to Jane E. Oothout, 82 Carmine St, 3 years..... 6,000

MURPHY, Mary, to Susan T. Baldwin; Walnut St, n e corner of 9th Av, 2 years 3,500

NEWBORG, Leopold, to Elias Kempner; 74th St, s w corner of Park Av, 1½ years 19,000

NIEDERMANN, Albert, to Henrietta A. and Virginia Granbery; 120th St, s s, 85 ft w of Park Av, 5 years..... 6,000

O'FARRELL, Mary E., trustee, to Mary J. Mondorf, as general guardian, &c.; 699 2d Av, 3 years 5,000

PERELMAN, Abram, to Abraham Stern and Isidore Jackson; Goerck St, w s, 175 ft s of Houston St, 1 year..... 740

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Edward M. Burghard; Westchester Av, west corner of Eagle Av; also Westchester Av, s s, 60.6 ft w of Eagle Av, 1 year..... 11,800

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to the New York Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 115th St, 15-12 years..... 130,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Lambert Suydam; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 115th St, 1 year 44,000

STAJER, Mary, to the David Mayer Brewing Company; 713 Broadway, saloon lease, demand..... 5,000

STONEBRIDGE, William H., to the Harlem Savings Bank; Garden Av, s s, 400 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm Av, 1 year..... 800

STONEBRIDGE, William H., to Charles Stonebridge; Garden Av, s s, 400 ft e of Orchard Terrace, 25x200 to Elm Av, 2 years 400

UHLFELDER, Simon, and another to Georgie Brown; Cypress Av, s corner of 133d St, installments..... 10,500

UTHOF, Caroline, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 3d St, n s, 94.11 ft e of 1st Av, rerecorded, 5 years..... 12,000

WHITE, John S., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 49th St, 2 years..... 150,000

WILCHENEY, Edward, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 125th St, s s, 445.6 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 12,000

WITTEKIND, Marie, to the North New York Co-operative and Loan Association; Columbus Av, n s, 50 ft e of Hancock St, 24th Ward, installments 1,250

WOODRUFF, Amos, to Henry B. Hathaway; Grove St, s e corner of West Washington Place; also Grove St, s s, 40 ft e of West Washington Place, 3 years..... 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ALTMAN, Nanny, to Isabella Wilson..... Nom.

BARRINGTON, Eugene, to the Western National Bank 25,375

BERGMAN, Robert H., to George W. Smith and another 1,200

BREGSTEIN, Hyman, to Henry Wertheim ..... Nom.

DE WITT, George G., and another, trustees, to Cornelia Chittenden..... 5,000

DE WITT, George G., and another, trustee, &c., to Chauncey Gambrill 16,000

DICKERSON, John C., and another, executors, &c., to John H. Rhoades and others, trustees 9,000

GREENBAUM, Hannah, and others, individually and as executors, to F. Greenbaum, guardian 6,000

HECKSCHER, Mary T., to American Mortgage Company 10,000

JONES, Henry E., and another, trustees, to Henry E. Jones and another, trustees, (2 assignments) ..... Nom.

LASPERGES, Marie, to James V. Lawrence 400

ORR, John C., to William H. Reed..... 340

PEARSALL, Thomas W., and another, trustees, to Charles Dickinson, executor, &c. 6,000

RHOADES, Cornelia H., to John H. Rhoades and others, trustees..... 20,000

RHOADES, John H., and others, trustees, to John H. Rhoades and another, trustees 10,000

RHOADES, John H., and others, executors, &c., to John H. Rhoades and another, trustees, &c..... 20,000

SARLES, Lizzie, as guardian, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 15,000

SCHULTZ, Nicholas, trustee, to Lizzie Sarles, as general guardian 15,306

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to George Wolf... 300

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Abraham Jacobs..... 80,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Addison Brown..... 16,000

WHITE, Eleanor, and others, Commissioners, &c., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 65,000

Mechanics' Liens.

DELANCEY ST, 176; Louis Black against Margreta Stursberg, owner; Carl Stursberg, owner and contractor 603

PITT ST, 14; Samuel I. Rochmovitz against Herman Lottman, lessee and contractor 170

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Eldridge St, 25x100; Byrne & Murphy against University Settlement Society, owner; John Weber & Sons, contractors..... 4,825

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 24 ft e of Goerck St, 37.6x75; Max Block against Mary J. Sullivan, owner; John Sullivan, contractor 415

WEST END AV, 308 to 314; Ike Landres against the West End Apartment House Company, owner; Nathan Passman, contractor; clear..... 707

1ST AV, 1,105; Eric Erickson against Mrs. Hall, owner; Alfred Hall, contractor..... 52

1ST AV, s w corner of 26th St, 73.5x 75.2; the Yellow Pine Company against the Bellevue Hospital College, owner; W. and T. Lamb and Peter Gardner, contractors

23D ST, 35 to 51 East, 179.2x98.9; Hewitt Boice against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, owner; Ulster Blue Stone Company, contractor..... 274

28TH ST, 221 West; Morris Eschwege against William F. Rohrig, owner; Albert Vonder Heide and Gus Kugelman, contractors 35

58TH ST, 100 East; E. H. Hinners's Sons against Hulda Wittner, owner; James M. Fraser, contractor..... 700

ORDER UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

55TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 48.9x 100.5; Thomas Brennan on Rev. D. Schnabel to Vanderbilt & Schill..... 976

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 15th St, 26x94; Adam Renz against Henry Bergfieth and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Stein.

GOERCK ST, e s, 225 ft n of Delancey St, 25x 99.4; Samuel Blumenthal and another, administrator, &c., against Abraham Cohen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Mayer.

PROSPECT AV, 1,026; Augusta Lieberts against Henry L. Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cromwell & Bryan.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 51.9 ft s of 155th St, 75x82.7x74.11x62; William S. Hartt, trustee, &c., against Benjamin Katzenstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Duer, Strong & Whitehead.

40TH ST, 448 West; Sarah J. Burby against Katherine Cooney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, James, Schell, Elkus & Maguire.

65TH ST, s s, 228 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.5; Metropolitan Trust Company, trustee, &c., against Charles F. Hoffman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.

79TH ST, 114 West; Robert T. Varnum against Jennie Kroh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Varnum & Harison.

93D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 44.5x100.8; Hyman and Henry Sonn against George W. Spitzer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—166—Theophilus King, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John A. Cross et al.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 20, on motion of John B. Cotton in behalf of counsel.

158—Mariano S. Otero, appellant, vs. the United States.—Appeal from the Court of Private Land Claims.—Dismissed pursuant to the tenth rule.

159—German Insurance Company of Freeport, Ill., plaintiff in error, vs. the First National Bank of Boonville, N. Y.—Submitted by A. P. Jetmore for the plaintiff in error, with leave to counsel for the defendant in error to file briefs within twenty days, and to counsel for plaintiff in error to reply thereto within ten days thereafter.

165—Rio Grande Irrigation and Colonization Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Gildersleeve.—Passed to be heard with 254 as one case per stipulation of counsel.

146—Remington Paper Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Watson et al.—Argument concluded by E. T. Merrick for the plaintiff in error.

147—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. W. T. Matthews et al.—Submitted by E. D. Kenna and Robert Dunlap for the plaintiff in error. No counsel appeared for the defendants in error.

152—City of Covington, plaintiff in error, vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky.—Submitted by William Goebel for the plaintiff in error and by Ramsey, Washington, and W. S. Taylor for the defendant in error.

154—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. James De Lacy.—Argued by C. W. Bunn for the plaintiff in error and submitted by W. H. Pritchard for the defendant in error and by Solicitor General Richards for the United States.

153—J. K. Mullen et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Western Union Beef Company.—Argued by T. B. Stuart for the plaintiffs in error, and submitted by C. S. Thomas and W. H. Bryant for the defendant in error.

161—The United States, appellant, vs. the Bellingham Bay Book Company.—Submitted on briefs to be filed by appellant within twenty days and by appellee within ten days thereafter.

164—Joe Kirby, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Passed temporarily.

Call for Thursday: 167, 168, (and 176,) 171, 172, 174, 175, (and 22,) 180, 182, 187, 188.

Calendars for Thursday, Jan. 19.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Government causes, (jury.)

29—Dieckerhoff vs. Miller.
30—Cowdin vs. same.
32—Volkenburg vs. same.
33—Beeckman vs. same.
38—Anderson vs. same.
39—Bartlett vs. same.
40—Haines vs. same.
41—Lord vs. same.
42—Reese vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

60—Mcned vs. Tug Transfer No. 3.
90—L'Hommedieu vs. Scow Walter J.
70—Minott vs. SS. Patria.
69—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
82—O'Brien vs. Tugs Lyndhurst and A. J. White.
83—Montgomery vs. same.
84—Arnold vs. Schooner Mary King.
43—McLoon vs. Miller.
44—Booth vs. same.
45—Landon vs. same.
46—Valentine vs. same.
47—Hardt vs. same.
50—Campbell vs. same.
51—Wertheimayer vs. same.
52—Douglass vs. same.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

58—Steinmender vs. Ship La Guadaloupe.
13—Rogers vs. Steamboat Magenta.
32—In re Buffalo Niagara.
39—Hudson River L. Co. vs. McAllister.
44—Hastorf vs. Moore.
1—De Farconnet vs. Western Ins. Co.
81—Van Buieren vs. tug Defiance and lighter E. Dayton.
34—Sanbern vs. steamer Palatia.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 729, 732, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 744.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hussey vs. Hamilton.
2—Stritch vs. Clausen.
3—Richardson vs. Richardson.
4—Jones vs. Jones.
5—Kahn vs. Kahn.
6—Truman vs. Lester.
7—Crawford vs. Coler.
8—Becker vs. Mayor, &c.
9—St. Andrew's Co. vs. Marx.
10—Jackson vs. Leubuscher.
11—Scheurer vs. Ground Hog Tunnel Co.
12—Flatman vs. Dunn.
13—Talcott vs. Dunn.
14—Brown vs. Brady.
15—In re Munn.
16—Schultz vs. Weissberger.
17—Weston vs. Goldstein.
18—Clute vs. Andrews.
19—Berkowitz vs. Berkowitz.
20—Camfield vs. Camfield.
21—McDonald vs. Clausen.
22—Carrano vs. Attansio.
23—Gainan vs. Fisher.
24—In re McAllister.
25—People, &c., vs. Halleh.
26—In re Radlauer.
27—In re Arkell.
28—In re Goeltz.
29—In re Baker.
30—Kingsland vs. Bierbrauer.
31—Steinwitz vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
32—Kenny vs. Union Ry Co.
33—McGrane vs. Palmer.
34—Schoen vs. Pohle.
35—Haffemann vs. Hyde
36—Toner vs. Pike's Peak Tun. M. Ry. Co.
37—Doeniker vs. Hickey.
38—Merritt vs. Guion.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—

INSTRUCTION.

HOW TO GET STRONG
Reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia. Wood's Gymnasium, 6 East 59th St.; entrance, $5; monthly dues, $2.

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Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

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MUSICAL.

ORGANIST.—Lady with leading voice as organist in small church or mission. Address by letter, 381 State St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COME TO HANSON PLACE BAPTIST Church, Brooklyn, and hear address of A. C. Dixon this evening on "How a Bad Woman was Saved." Seats free.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES NORDLINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses Nordlinger of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Moses Nordlinger was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan'y 18th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Elita Proctor Otis of N. Y. City, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Elita Proctor Otis was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 237 Broadway, in N. Y. City, on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ROYAL C. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 17, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID M. TORREY, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of David M. Torrey of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1898, the said David M. Torrey was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 30th day of January, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Jan'y 18th, 1899.

AMELIA W. WELLES, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of AMELIA W. WELLES, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on January 31st, 1899, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, January 17th, 1899.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—EMMA E. COUSINS against NELLIE SANBORN and BRADLEY H. SANBORN.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, Nellie Sanborn and Bradley H. Sanborn. You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 22, 1898.
RUDOLPH G. BERGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above-named defendants, Nellie Sanborn and Bradley H. Sanborn: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 23d day of December, 1898, and filed on said day with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y. —Dated New York, December 23, 1898.
RUDOLPH G. BERGER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 2 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d29-law6wTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of BEECHING & COMPANY, a domestic corporation, for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York receiver of all the property, assets, and effects of the above-named corporation, for the benefit of the creditors of said company and of the stockholders thereof, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver, and I do hereby require:

First. All the persons indebted to said corporation to render an account to me, at my office, No. 1,258 Broadway, Brooklyn, in the City of New York, in the County of Kings, and State of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1899, of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay same to me.

Second. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver same to me on or before the said 23d day of February, 1899.

Third. All the creditors of said corporation to deliver to me their respective accounts and demands, duly sworn to, or affirmed in the usual form, on or before the said 23d day of February, 1899.

Fourth. Any person holding any open or subsisting contract of said corporation to present the same, in writing and in detail, to me, at the place aforesaid, on or before the said 23d day of February, 1899.—Dated December 27th, 1898.
ALEXANDER A. FORMAN, Jr.,
Receiver.

EDWIN F. STERN, Attorney for Receiver, office and Post Office address, 7 Beekman Street, New York City, Borough Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. In the matter of the general assignment of THE SCRANTON PHOTO SUPPLY COMPANY to FRANK T. OKELL, as assignee.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 23d day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against The Scranton Photo Supply Company, a corporation lately doing business at 65 Fifth Avenue, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to Frank T. Okell, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1899. Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.
FRANK T. OKELL, Assignee.
BURR & DELACY, Attorneys for Assignee, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d29-law8wW&f28

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next. Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898.
WILLIAM M. F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 85 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City. o20-law-6mTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWNING, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Hermon Browning, Sarah Graddon, Thirza Strong, Clara Fursman, Sylvanus Browning, Frederick Browning, Mary A. Monis, Lillie Browning, May Jones, William F. Browning, and Emma M. Browning, the only heirs and next of kin of JOHN BROWNING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Ann Monis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Browning, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
MEYER & FRIEND, Attorneys for Proponent, 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d29-law6w*Th

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of th. City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899. next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. o3-1aw6mTh

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. —Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HART, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-law6mTh

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 S. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next. —Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898. STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.
ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-law6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGOR, Executors. W. B. HARISON, Attorney for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja12-1aw6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898. JOHN G. MORRISON, Executor.
DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-1aw6mTh

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix. LOUIS NORDLINGER, CHARLES F. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-law6mTh

PEYMAN, HENRY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To MARCELLO H. BARLATTI, E. S. Greeley and Company, John Wood, Michael Manning, John J. McConnell, R. L. West, F. Schierenbeck and Company, Fanny O. Nichols, executrix of the estate of F. W. Nichols as sole surviving member of the firm of Henry T. Nichols & Company; Elizabeth McQuade and Victor McQuade, as executors of Peter McQuade, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY PEYMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of March, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Caroline F. Peyman and John Cawein, as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
[L. S.] Witness, John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899. PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.
WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL MARSH, DAVID WILLCOX, Executors. OPDYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-law6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED GUTWILLIG, plaintiff, vs. MARY CONWAY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-six feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence northerly at right angles with One Hundred and Eleventh Street and parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-four feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-four feet to the point or place of beginning, with the right to use the party wall through which the westerly line of the premises above described runs, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary Conway by Alfred Gutwillig by deed, dated the 28th day of June, 1897, and recorded in the same day in the Register's office of the City and County of New York in Section 7, Liber 47, Page 101.

Subject to the covenants contained in deed to Alfred Gutwillig by executors of the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, dated May 28th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 8th, 1896, in Section 7, Liber 37, Page 348 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

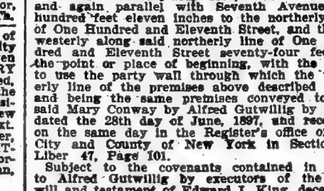

111th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $38,382.37, with interest thereon from December 28th, 1898, together with $156, watchman's services, and costs, and allowance, amounting to $418.82, with interest from January 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed by the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $790.50 and interest.

The said premises will be sold separately; the most easterly house and lot will be sold first; then the next house and lot adjoining on the west, and so on until the mortgaged premises or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demands, shall be sold.—Dated January 10th, 1899.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
Jan12-2aw8wTh&Sa&fe8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY E. GALLAGHER, plaintiff, against JAMES E. JONES and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second Avenue distant fifty-one feet northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Second Avenue with the northerly side of Eightieth Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with the said northerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and one (101) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with the said northerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and one (101) feet eight (8) inches to the westerly side of said Second Avenue, and thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899.
STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
OLIVER W. BEALS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. Ward B. Chamberlin, defts' attorney; Geo. F. Chamberlin, guard. ad litem.

The following is a diagram of the above described premises.

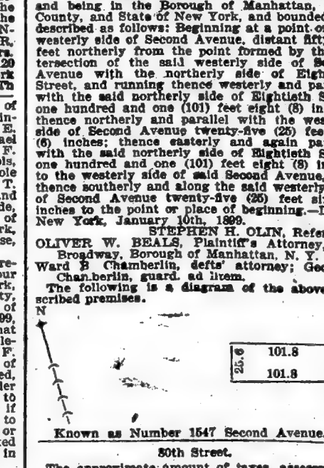

Known as Number 1547 Second Avenue.
80th Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $8,211.06 and interest: $3,000 with 5% interest from July 1, 1898, being due on a mortgage, and $211.06, being taxes for 1898.—Dated New York, January 10, 1899.
[illegible] H. OLIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against EDWARD STUART BETTS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-sixth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Riverside Avenue or Drive, running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, thence easterly along said centre line of the block ninety-six feet, thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the said northern side of Eighty-sixth Street, thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street ninety-six feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described, which are known by the street numbers 321, 323, 325, 327, 329 West Eighty-sixth Street.

86th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,111.00 with interest from January 12, 1899, together with costs and allowance in this action, amounting to $368.90, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,388 and interest.

The said premises will be sold in separate parcels, as shown above, subject to prior mortgages which are now existing liens thereon, as follows: Lot 1, $31,500; Lot 2, $27,500; Lot 3, $31,500; Lot 4, $27,500; Lot 5, $29,000.
Dated New York, January 18, 1899.
DAVID THOMPSON, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ja19-law8wMaTh

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor. c20-1aw6mTh

WILHELM, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Knapp, Edward P. Knapp, Edward Wilhelm, Alvin Wilhelm, Mabel Wilhelm, Mrs. Straub, with whom Edward P. Knapp, an infant under the age of 14 years, resides: Caroline Baettenhaussen, Henry T. Wilhelm, and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE WILHELM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the Fourteenth day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Fritz Baettenhaussen, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
FRED. CYRUS LEUBUSCHER, Atty. for Petitioner, 99 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY DEFENDORF against WILSON L. DEFENDORF and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date September 21, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard Burnett, Jr., Company, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the southwesterly corner of the Bowery and Fourth Street, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fourth Street with the westerly side of the Bowery, and running thence westerly along the southerly side of Fourth Street one hundred feet; thence southerly forty-six feet eleven inches, more or less; thence in an easterly or southeasterly direction one hundred and twenty feet, more or less, to the westerly side of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly side of the Bowery sixty-two feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land in the City, County, and State of New York, situated in the interior of the block bounded by Fourth Street, Lafayette Place, Great Jones Street, and the Bowery, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point distant in the southwesterly direction from the southerly side of Fourth Street forty-six (46) feet eleven inches, which is the southwesterly corner of the land first above described, running from thence southwesterly along land now or late of Mary Waldron and at right angles with Fourth Street fifty (50) feet eight inches to land formerly belonging to Samuel Jones and late to Benjamin Berdsell; thence southeasterly along the last-named land twenty-five feet two inches to land now or late of Mary Waldron; thence northeasterly along the last-named land and at right angles to Fourth Street fifty-one feet to the land first above described; thence northwesterly along the said last-named land twenty-five (25) feet two inches to the place of beginning. A survey made by Frances W. Ford, dated June 14, 1898, shows that the premises above described are practically located and in possession as appears by the annexed diagram:

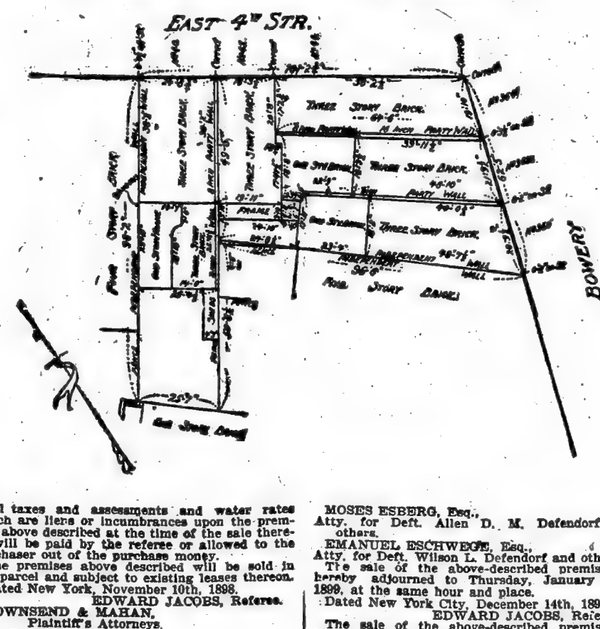
EAST 4TH STR.
BOWERY
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick
Three Story Brick

SCHOOL BOARD MEETING

Question of Distribution of School Moneys Discussed.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE TRACKS

The Board Protests Against the Four-Track Plan in Interest of Children of Neighboring Schools.

At a meeting yesterday afternoon of the School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx the question of having two Principals at Public School No. 14, at 225 East Twenty-seventh Street, instead of three, as at present, was brought up.

Mr. Burlingham argued that instead of a Principal for the primary grades, one for the boys' grammar and one for the girls' grammar grades, it would be advisable to have only two Principals for the school. Mr. Moriarty opposed this plan, and a heated argument followed. Mr. Jasper said the matter had been before the Board of Superintendents and they were in favor of the consolidation. He said there were only about 2,000 children in the school, and only three mixed classes, and that both of the Grammar Principals were capable of teaching also the primary departments. "I think," he added, "in the interest of the children that this consolidation should take place." After considerable discussion, the motion was lost.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation, in compliance with the resolution of the Committee on Finance adopted by the board in January, requesting this committee to prepare amendments to certain sections of the charter for the greater city, submitted for consideration amendments to all sections of the charter relating to the participation of the corporate schools in the school moneys, so as to provide that a definite sum be fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for distribution among the corporate schools. The per capita distribution is fixed by days of attendance, and corporate schools entitled to participate are named and all provisions authorizing participation generally and without reference to corporate schools by name are consolidated into one section.

The last apportionment made to these schools was: Queens, $405.33; Manhattan and the Bronx, $125,000; Brooklyn, $37,000; total, $162,405.33. In the proposed amendment the sum has been fixed at $175,000.

It will be asked that Section 1,065 be repealed, and the following adopted in lieu thereof:

Section 1,065. The special school fund shall be administered by the Board of Education. The general school fund shall be administered by the respective school boards, and if no reduction be made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or by the Municipal Council, shall be apportioned by the Board of Education among the different school boards of the city as the respective amounts applicable to each borough appear in the final estimate of the Board of Education.

If the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Municipal Council shall reduce the amount of the General Fund as the same appears in the final estimates of the Board of Education, then the amounts to be apportioned by the Board of Education to the respective school boards shall abate in the proportion in which the estimate applicable to each borough shall bear to the total estimates for all the boroughs.

A resolution was adopted recommending that a bill be prepared for presentation to the Legislature, asking that these sections be amended.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings reported that the site at 34, 36, and 38 Essex Street, and 20 Norfolk Street, adjoining Public School No. 75, is now being secured by process of condemnation. The committee's recommendation that the Corporation Counsel be asked to secure this site as soon as possible was indorsed by the board. It was also decided that the buildings known as 244 and 246 East Fifty-second Street be put in order as soon as possible for use as an annex to the Girls' High School in Twelfth Street.

Mr. Burlingham offered a resolution to prevent the operation of four electric railway tracks on Amsterdam Avenue. He said that there are four of the largest schools in the city in this neighborhood, and with the thousands of children who would daily have to cross these tracks the latter would be a constant menace to their lives. A resolution in the form of a protest from the board against these tracks was adopted.

Otto T. Bannard's resignation as a member of the board was read at the meeting, and formally accepted. His successor, Vernon M. Davis, was also officially declared a member by President Little. Mr. Davis was present at the meeting. Mr. Kittel was elected to succeed Mr. Bannard as a member of the Central Board.

CRUISER'S STEWARD MISSING.

Wardroom Mess of the Chicago Made Sad by His Disappearance.

The officers constituting the ward room mess of the United States cruiser Chicago, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, eat their meals with little relish these days. Ito Northuana, steward of the mess, has disappeared and disconsolation has dulled the appetites of the officers. The why and the wherefore of Ito's disappearance none knows.

Five days ago Ito packed up his kit, and, without a word of farewell, set out for parts unknown. He took nothing with him that was not his, and so deepening the mystery of his disappearance. The officers of the Chicago trusted the Japanese, but merely as a precautionary measure, lest the missing steward might be seized with a fit of absentmindedness, they caused to be published yesterday an advertisement to the effect that they would not be responsible for any debts incurred by Ito in the ship's name.

STATUE OF WILLIAM THE SILENT.

Holland Society's Plan for a Memorial of Dutch Colonization.

The Holland Society of New York, of which Mayor Van Wyck is President, is preparing plans to raise $60,000, which will be used for the erection of an equestrian statue of William the Silent, the "Father of the Dutch Nation," as a memorial of the Dutch colonization of New York. The statue, which is to be of heroic size, will stand in some prominent spot in this city. Sculptured in bas relief on the pedestal will be illustrations of important events of the United Provinces, and all will be the work of the best American artists.

Seven contributions of $1,000 each have already been made to the fund. The Daughters of Holland Dames are co-operating with the Holland Society in the matter of obtaining subscriptions. Warner Van Norden, President of the National Bank of North America, is Treasurer of the statue fund. The committee which has the movement in charge is composed of Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, Judge George M. Van Hoesen, and Gen. Egbert L. Viele.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' CONVENTION.

The American Society Holding Its Forty-sixth Annual Sessions.

The first session of the forty-sixth annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers was held at the clubhouse of the society, at 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. A motion to the effect that the society should be extensively represented at the Paris Exposition in 1900 was referred to the Board of Directors. The question of continuing the agitation in favor of the adoption by railroads of the uniform standard time system, calling each of the twenty-four hours in rotation, was taken up, and then laid over for settlement until the next convention. The Norman Medal was awarded to B. F. Thomas for his paper on "Movable Dams," and the Thomas Fitzgrowland prize was given to Henry Goldmark for his paper on "The Power Plant, Pipe Line, and Dam of the Pioneering Electric Power Company, at Ogden, Utah."

The convention will meet again to-day, and will conclude its sessions to-morrow. The following officers were elected yesterday to serve during the ensuing year: President—Desmond Fitzgerald of Boston; Vice Presidents—Robert Moore of St. Louis, and Robert Cartwright of Rochester; Treasurer—John T. Thompson of this city; Directors—Edmund K. Farmer of Boston, Palmer C. Ricketts of Troy, James D. Schuyler of Los Angeles, and John A. Hensel, C. W. Buckholz, and Samuel Whitney of this city.

Skating at Van Cortlandt.

It was reported last night that the ice on the lake in Van Cortlandt Park was in good condition and that the red ball will be up this morning.

OLD COLUMBIA'S SITE.

The Transfer Made and Mortgages of $675,000 on the University Property Also Recorded.

Deeds were recorded in the Register's office yesterday covering the transfer of the former site of Columbia College at Madison and Park Avenues, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, to Dr. John S. White and his associates, and also the transfer of the Berkeley School property, in West Forty-fourth Street, by Dr. White to the Trustees of Columbia College.

Title to the former college site is taken in the name of Frank J. Parsons, who in turn deeds to Dr. White for a consideration of $175,000 the southerly half of Hamilton Hall, which will become the home of the Berkeley School. The real owners of the rest of the block, it is understood, are the University Real Estate Company, organized by Dr. White, and in which George W. Young, Julien T. Davies, C. W. Wetmore, and others are interested.

Several mortgages were also recorded in connection with the transfers. Mr. Parsons gives one mortgage for $200,000 covering the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; another covering the Fiftieth Street part of the block to the Title Guarantee Company for $225,000, and another covering the Park Avenue front for $100,000 to the Trustees of Columbia College. Dr. White has also mortgaged the southerly half of Hamilton Hall to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company for $150,000.

In all of the deeds nominal considerations were given, but, according to the revenue stamps affixed, the Columbia block figured in the deal at about $900,000.

LEGAL NOTES.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR FERRYBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Erie Railway Company was sued by Henry Bartnik for damages for personal injuries resulting from defendant's alleged negligence, and a verdict in his favor on the trial has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. The plaintiff, a boy, was standing at the side of the ferry gangway, at Jersey City, to let the passengers on an incoming ferryboat land, and his leg was broken by the falling of an iron rod from the breaking of a chain which partly supported the bridge. It was alleged for the defendant that the boy had got inside of a railing shutting off the gangway. Evidence was given on the other side that there was no railing, and the jury so found. Justice Cullen, who gave the opinion on appeal, said the plaintiff had no reason to think that he was in a dangerous place. The plaintiff having given no evidence to establish the negligence except the occurrence of the accident itself, it was argued by the appellant that the doctrine of res ipsa liquitur only applied "when the relation of carrier and passenger exists, and the accident arises from some abnormal condition in the department of actual transportation." "We think," Justice Cullen said, "that even within this rule the plaintiff made out a prima facie case. But the proposition is incorrect. In the leading case (37, N. Y., 567,) when the doctrine of res ipsa liquitur was applied, there was no contractual relation between the parties. The instruction to the jury that the defendant was required to exercise the utmost human skill, care, vigilance, and foresight for the protection of all its passengers, and that the rule applied as well to the apparatus and appliances of the bridge as to the machinery of the ferryboat itself, was correct as applied to this case, and is well supported by the authorities. The bridge was an appliance used in the very transportation itself. An insecure condition of the bridge, or its improper operation and adjustment, might lead to most serious accidents, so that, even if not taken to be an appliance to the transportation, it presents a situation from which grave injury might be expected, and which, therefore, imposed upon the carriers' servants the duty to exercise the utmost skill and foresight toward it."

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TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.—In a suit brought by Herman Davis, in Kings County, to recover upon a benefit certificate issued by Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, the defense was a breach of warranty in making untrue answers in the petition of the insured for membership, and in his answers upon his medical examination. The alleged false answers were that he had not been attended by or had consulted a physician since January, 1895; that he had made a good recovery from the grip, which he had in 1895, and that neither his parents nor any of the paternal or maternal grandparents or any of their descendants, so far as known, had died of consumption. The Second Appellate Division has affirmed judgment on verdict given for the plaintiff. The court held, by Justice Hatch, that it was for the defendant to establish its averment of breach of warranty; that as to the freedom of the insured's relatives from consumption, he was not asked to state that none of them had died of that disease, and therefore the testimony of attending physicians offered to show that two aunts of the deceased had died of consumption was properly excluded. The question simply called for knowledge, and when answered truthfully in that respect the deceased committed no breach of the contract, even though the fact was otherwise. The questions put to the physicians were properly ruled out as being frivolous and inadmissible under Section 834 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The waiver of the insured of this disability in his petition for membership was held not to make this testimony competent. The statute protects the patient, and the seal of secrecy can only be removed by him or by his personal representatives, and any person in interest or any party to the trial may make objection. The records of the Boards of Health, offered in evidence to establish the same facts, were also held to be properly ruled out on the same ground. Those records were not competent, for they were only written declarations of the attending physician, and were no more admissible than their sworn statements at the trial. The testimony of the physicians on either side being in direct antagonism, the verdict for the plaintiff settled the fact and bound the Appellate tribunal.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Oscar Johnson, the driver of a market wagon, while driving on a dark evening through a suburban district in the town of Newtown, Queens County, on the track of the electric railroad of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, with which and with the operation of the cars thereon he was familiar, was overtaken by one of the cars at a point where there were no artificial lights, with the exception of two or three about a neighboring building, and where the roadway outside the tracks was too narrow to permit of driving. In the collision which occurred, he was thrown from his feet and injured. Although he had been driving on the tracks for a mile or more, he had not once looked behind him, and the first intimation that he had of the approach of the car was some one calling to him from behind to get out of the way. While attempting to turn his team into the other track he was struck. A judgment on a verdict for $20,000 in Johnson's favor in his suit against the company, was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Woodward. The Court held that the plaintiff had failed to establish the absence of contributory negligence on his part; that while the railroad company owed to the plaintiff the duty of using reasonable care in the operation of the cars to prevent a collision, the plaintiff could not enter upon the tracks of the company and rely upon its servants seeing him in time to give warning of the approach of a car.

Syrian Editor Not Un-American.

George Jabour, the proprietor and editor of Al Alam, (Arabic World,) the new Syrian publication which was referred to in this newspaper a few days ago, desires it to be known that although his paper is published in the Syrian language neither he nor the Al Alam are un-American. He declares that he is in no way interested in preventing Syrians, or other foreigners, from becoming American citizens. Mr. Jabour is a naturalized citizen of this country. He is also one of the founders of the Syrian-American Club at 63 Greenwich Street, this city. A cardinal principle of this club is the promotion of the naturalization of Syrians, and Mr. Jabour is a member of the Committee on Naturalization.

Horse Follows Master to the Grave.

Michael Demar of 107 Paynter Street, Long Island City, dropped dead on Sunday. He had for twenty-five years owned a horse to which he was greatly attached. Mr. Demar had requested that if he should die before the horse the animal should be led directly behind the hearse when the burial took place. Mr. Demar was buried yesterday, and the old horse, draped in black, followed his master's body to the grave.

Wonder if clergymen—if laymen and lay-women who buy for clergymen—know that all things needful for priest or choir boy are here.

Just as good and in as great variety as is the secular clothing shoes hats and furnishings for all the seven ages of man.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE GRANT READY TO SAIL

Divers Work All Night and Day on Transport's Fouled Propeller.

CONGRESSIONAL PARTY'S VISIT

The Preparatory Trip to Grant's Tomb Made Last Evening—Off for Manila To-day.

The United States transport Grant, with the Fourth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry on board, did not sail for Manila yesterday, as scheduled. The accident met with by the steamer late Tuesday afternoon while drawing out into the harbor from her pier at the foot of Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was the cause of the delay. One of her steel cables had fouled her starboard propeller, and it was not removed until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, although divers were at work all Tuesday night. This and the fact that sundry additional stores were needed caused the sailing to be postponed until 10 o'clock this morning, when, the army officers say, the Grant will positively lift anchor and stretch away on her long voyage through the Suez Canal.

It was found by the divers that eight turns of the one-inch steel hawser had been taken around the starboard propeller. To cut this away in the icy water and in the troublesome tide currents was a tedious job. By working all night the divers succeeded in cutting away six turns of the cable, but the ebb tide setting in yesterday morning swirled and eddied so swiftly that the divers were upturned and the work had to be suspended for several hours.

The new transport was inspected during the forenoon by a Congressional party, including a large number of prominent Government officials. The party arrived in Jersey City from Washington before daybreak yesterday morning on a special train. The Quartermaster's boat, General Meigs, was in waiting at the Adams Express Company's pier, and the party boarded her at 8 o'clock, and proceeded to the Grant, lying off Liberty Island. Among the visitors were Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn, Adjt. Gen. Corbin, Quartermaster Gen. Ludington, Major George H. Hopkins, aide to the Secretary of War; Gen. Henry M. Duffield, Senator Proctor of Vermont, Senator Warren of Wyoming, and Senator Sewell of New Jersey, members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs; Representatives Marsh of Illinois, Fenton of Ohio, Griffin of Wisconsin, Belknap of Illinois, McDonald of Maryland, Lentz of Ohio, and Jett of Illinois, members of the House Committee on Military Affairs; Major William P. Huxford, Secretary of the Senate Committee; Herman D. Recnes, Secretary of the House committee, and Y. A. Alger, a cousin of Gen. Alger. The Secretary of War was detained in Washington by the illness of his daughter. Col. Amos S. Kimball, Assistant Quartermaster General, stationed at the Army Building, and his aide, Capt. I. W. Littell, were on board the General Meigs.

The party was met on the transport by Major Gen. Lawton, who commands the expedition; Capt. Arey of the Grant, and Quartermaster in Charge, Jesse Baker. A general introduction and social levee followed for a half hour, after which the party was conducted over the ship. Every part of the vessel was visited from the hurricane deck to the bilges fore and aft.

The visiting officials remarked the cleanliness and orderly arrangement of the bunks, tables, benches, &c., and noted the admirable system of ventilation. Although 1,800 men had just arisen from sleep the air was fresh and wholesome. The hospital section was highly complimented upon the perfection of its appointments and appurtenances. There were a number of patients in the hospital, but none was seriously ill. At the end of the inspection the visitors expressed the greatest satisfaction with what they had seen, and pronounced the Grant the most perfect army transport in existence.

An informal reception was then held, and all the officers booked for the voyage and their wives were introduced to the visitors. At 11:30 o'clock the Congressional party left the vessel on the General Meigs, followed by a salute of the Assistant Secretary. The party touched at Governors Island and paid a brief visit to Gen. Merritt, after which it was taken directly to Jersey City and left for Washington at 12:55 o'clock.

The visit of the Congressional party was, after all, only an incident in a very busy and exciting day on the big transport. Visitors were allowed on board and the decks were thronged from morning to night, with men, women, and children, come to say one extra farewell to relatives on the transport. The big white vessel was gayly decorated from stem to stern with bunting, and the swarms of men and women on her decks gave her the appearance of a big excursion boat about to get under way. A great commotion was raised in getting the various staterooms ready by the wives of the officers, who are to share with their husbands the fortunes of the expedition.

The chief steward was half distracted during the morning, when every one of his cooks, a worthless lot it seems, struck for an increase in advance money and demanded to be put ashore. The steward, by tremendous efforts, managed to secure a new corps of cooks during the afternoon. Throughout the day the burning question was, Had the divers cleaned the propeller for it was expected until late in the afternoon that the vessel would put to sea. One of the divers got all but a last strand of the last turn about the propeller cut when he gave the danger signal and was hauled above water. His suit was leaking and he was nearly frozen. He fainted when drawn above water. He was dosed with whisky, and with the promise of double pay he went below again and finished the job at about 5 o'clock.

Then came the event of the eventful day on the transport. The anchor was raised and a start made on the little preparatory voyage to Grant's Tomb. This trip had been ordered partly to pay a tribute of respect and partly to allow the public to see what a real troopship looks like. Many persons had visited the piers during the day, but they had all grown cold and weary and had gone home before the trip was made. But salutes were given by river and harbor craft, and passengers on ferryboats cheered the soldiers. The soldiers answered with cheers. It was dark when the Grant arrived opposite the tomb and fired a salute of twenty-one guns. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" as the big vessel turned and started down the river, every man and officer standing at attention.

The Grant returned to Liberty Island and anchored to await the hour of sailing.

Mr. Riker's Vice Presidency.

John L. Riker of J. L. & D. S. Riker, the Cedar Street merchants, was not, as stated in THE TIMES yesterday, elected Vice President of the Bank of the State of New York, but of the Bank of New York National Banking Association. He succeeded Richard B. Ferris, who retired after forty years of service in this bank. Mr. Riker is Vice President of the Second National Bank and of the Atlantic Trust Company.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MEN'S COLORED DRESS SHIRTS,

95 Cents;
Regular price $1.50.

300 dozen Colored Dress Shirts of Imported Madras and Percale; detached cuffs, some with 2 pairs.

Every Shirt in the lot finished in the best possible manner, and perfect in fit. 45 new patterns of Blue, Pink, and Black and White, sizes 14 to 18,
95 Cents Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

Stern Bros

beg to announce
that during the month of January
they will make to order

Choice
Evening Gowns
of Crepe de Chene,
Satin, Moire or Net
at the
Extraordinarily
Low Prices
of
$75.00 to $95.00
West 23d St.

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Warm Colors for Cool Rooms.

In our city houses, where sunlight rarely lingers in any apartment, warm colors are a necessity.

Perhaps that is why our mahogany furniture, with its glowing reds, has become such a favorite.

Our designs are especially appropriate.

Reduced Bedroom Suites

MAHOGANY, 3 pcs. $96.00
(Reduced from $120.00.)

MAHOGANY, 2 pcs. $40.00
(Reduced from $50.00.)

Mahogany Finish Bureaus $19.00
(Reduced from $23.00.)

Bargains glisten all through our Mahogany Bedroom Floor as we must have space on this floor for our Spring designs in white enamel.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

PRESIDENT GROUT'S WORK

He Finds It Novel and Interesting in Brooklyn.

VOLUNTEER REPORT TO MAYOR

Says Duties of Office Should Be Increased in the Interest of Local Self-Government.

Edward M. Grout, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, who last Summer threatened to resign because his duties were so light, has sent a report of the business of his office for 1898 to Mayor Van Wyck. The charter makes no provision for such a report, but Mr. Grout makes one, because he has found that, after all, his duties are "novel and interesting." The most striking portion of the report is that in which Mr. Grout urges measures increasing the amount of local self-government in the conduct of the city's affairs. On this point he says:

"There can be no question that the local Boards of Improvement are a most useful feature of the charter, and necessary to the preservation of local self-government in locality matters. Such boards are the best and most serviceable means to determine the merits of proposed street openings, paving, flagging, &c.

"The borough Presidency has been generally regarded as an experiment. Doubtless the powers and responsibilities of the office are altogether incommensurate with the dignity of an office filled by election by all the voters of a borough, and the only office under the charter so filled. Whether or not the office is, nevertheless, a useful and necessary one will be clearer of determination after reviewing its first year's record. That its duties may profitably be increased and its powers advantageously enlarged I entertain no doubt. And that this will be done, if the desire be to increase local self-government, and to avoid a dangerous and unwholesome centralization, is equally clear. But that the office should remain such as it now is seems to me wholly undesirable.

"All depends upon the line of growth in metropolitan affairs. Greater centralization of all the powers of government will tend to destroy the borough Presidencies. But if the fullest measure of local self-government which is consistent with the necessary, and, to my mind, desirable state of municipal union, is to be the end sought in developing the present charter then this office will be made more useful."

Mr. Grout says that 432 petitions for street improvements were considered at hearings before the local boards. Of these 224 were recommended to the Board of Public Improvements. "The operation of the local boards in these strictly locality matters," he says, "has been wholly advantageous. Citizens have felt free to attend the meetings and to state before the small body of officials who composed the local board, their arguments for or against any proposition, while, on the other hand, the Councilmen and Aldermen composing the boards have been prompt, faithful, and attentive to all the interests concerned." He cites the fact that the ordinance restricting the use of the Nassau Company's "coffin" cars has slumbered in the Railroad Committee of the Council since Nov. 21, as illustrating that purely local matters can better be dealt with by the local boards. This ordinance, he points out, was approved by all the Councilmen and Aldermen from the only borough affected by it.

Many of the matters called to his attention were entirely outside his bailiwick, Mr. Grout says, and apparently his office was considered a clearing house for all kinds of complaints. Of these misdirected complaints 166 were sent to the proper departments.

During the Spring and Summer Mr. Grout received complaints that no new water mains had been constructed since the first of the year. He brought the matter to the attention of the Board of Public Improvements, which subsequently forwarded to the Municipal Assembly the necessary resolutions for water-main extensions. In September Mr. Grout called the attention of the Board of Public Improvements to uncompleted sewer contracts, and the board requested the Controller to certify the sums available for such contracts, which was done. In addition the Board of Local Improvements recommended the construction of sewers in Huron and Provost Streets and in Bay Ridge. The Department of Sewers prepared and presented plans for the construction of such sewers, and the plans have been approved.

Petitions for flagging sidewalks around 2,789 lots were received. In future Brooklyn will follow the custom observed in Manhattan of flagging all sidewalks when a street is graded and paved. This has not been done before.

"It has remained uncertain," says the report, "through the whole year 1898, whether repaving of streets in the Borough of Brooklyn is a city charge, as in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, or only half of it a city charge and the balance to be paid by assessments upon the property situated upon the street. Early in the year it seemed clear to me that this inequality existed in the charter. If it were there, it was by an error, as the members of the Charter Commission stated. I accordingly endeavored to have it corrected by an amendment to Sections 422 and 948 of the charter. The amendment was passed unanimously by both houses of the Legislature, but was vetoed by you, because, as I understood, you deemed that the charter furnished sufficient means to produce an equal condition between the boroughs."

Mr. Grout then points out that the Corporation Counsel has recently held that the inequality does exist in the charter, and announces that he will endeavor to secure the re-enactment of the measure. He expresses the hope that if the Legislature again passes it the Mayor will see the justice of approving it.

Upholstery Dep't.

LACE CURTAINS.

Irish Point,—an extensive range of patterns,—white or écru,—3½ and 4 yards long, per pair,
$4.00, $5.00, $7.50 & 9.00
Formerly $5.75, $7, $9.75 & $12.50.

French Lace Sash Curtains,—Renaissance, Point Arabe and Cluny,
$4, $6, $9.50 & $12 pair.

Satin Lamballe and Satin Derby Portières,—art shades, including rose, sage, cerise, crimson, steel gray, 3 yards and 3¼ yards long,
$8.00 per pair;
Usual price $10.00 & $12.50.

Brass Bedsteads (including a quantity of sample patterns), 4 feet 6 inches wide,
$18, $27.50, $37.50 & $60
One third less than regular price.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE"
CARPETS

The Committee of Ways and Means

is the most important one in Congress. We are just such a committee for all home-makers.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS

$1.50
(Reduced from $2.00.)

Dainty but strong Swisses and nets for sash curtains also at reduced prices. "Long Credit" furnishes the "means" for all furnishing needs.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Board of Public Improvements.

The Board of Public Improvements held a brief session yesterday, at which a number of important measures were discussed, among them the lighting contract for 1899. This was not finally disposed of, but was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to its validity, of which there has been some doubt. Ordinances for the repaving of the following streets were passed: East Sixty-fifth Street from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue, Broome Street from Clarke Street to Hudson Street, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street between Lenox and Seventh Avenues, East Eighty-fourth Street between Madison and Park Avenues, and West Fifty-fifth Street between Eighth and Ninth Avenues.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's able letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

O'Neill's.

WOMEN'S JACKETS and SUITS.

BLACK KERSEY JACKETS, short and jaunty, notched collar, side pockets, finished with rows of stitching, full lined with excellent quality of satin,

☞ Regular Value 18.00,

10.00 each.

MEN-TAILORED SUITS, with tight-fitting and fly-front jacket effects, lined throughout in black or fancy silks,

Special 25.00

Choice Novelties in Silk Waists at Exceptionally Low Prices.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 7—Third performance of Der Ring des Nibelungen—SIEGFRIED.
Lilli Lehmann, Engle, Schumann-Heink, MM. Dippel, Bispham, Pringle, Meffert, Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 20, at 8—FAUST.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Manteili; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Maurel.
Sat. afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2—DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast.) Lilli Lehmann, Saville, and Nordica, Ed. de Reszke, Seligmac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8 (at pop. prices)—ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Suzanne Adams, Dielia, Bauermeister; Saleza, Albers, Bars, Devries, Dufriche, and Plançon.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 22, 8th Sunday Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Scnumann-Heink, David Bispham, and ROSENTHAL, (his last appearance at these concerts.) Entire orchestra. Con. Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 23, CARMEN.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Zelie De Lussan, Saleza, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Pirola, and Van Rooy.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 8:45 precisely—Fourth and last performance of the series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 25, TANNHAUSER.
Emma Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann, Van Dyck, Pringle, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Van Rooy.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 26, in Brooklyn—FAUST.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 27, (by request,) DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Engle, and Schumann-Heink; Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Condr. Schalk.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Gericke CONDUCTOR, AND Saleza

CARNEGIE HALL.
To-night at 8:15.
Programme.
WEBER, Overture to "Freischutz." REYER, Aria from "Sigurd." BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3; DVORAK, Variations on an Original Theme; MEERUT, Aria from "Joseph in Egypt." WAGNER, Prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg."
Tickets at box office and at Tyson's (Fifth Avenue Hotel) at regular prices.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
OPENING SATURDAY EVE'G., JAN. 21.
4th National Exhibition of Cycles, Automobiles & Accessories.
50c. ADMISSION. 50c.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 2 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 58th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO SONG RECITALS,
Wednesday afternoons, Jan. 25 and Feb. 8, at 2:30.
BLANCHE MARCHESI.
Res. seats, $1.50. Now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

PLUNKET GREENE
3rd Song Recital This Aft. at 3.
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
Extra Eve'g. Recital Sat. Jan. 21 at 8:30.
Res. seats $1.50. Adm. $1. Chickering Piano.

BIJOU Eves. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs., 8:10. A RUNAWAY GIRL. By Augustin Daly's Musical Co. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

HERALD SQUARE Thea., B'way & 35th St. Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. Clever situations, bright lines, amusing complications.—Herald. THAT MAN

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music. Opera of "Martha."

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
FRANCIS WILSON AND COMPANY
THE LITTLE CORPORAL.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE. AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT. Next week—A FEMALE DRUMMER. THE EVIL EYE

IRVING PLACE THEA., To-night and Sat. Eve. "Das Erbe," by Philippi. To-morrow Eve. & Saturday Matinée, (pop. prices,) "Uriel Acosta."

PALACE 58th St. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11 and 25c. 3d Av. Performance, 11 P. M., 50c.
HENRY E. DIXEY, (new act,) GARDNER & ELY, ED LATELL, RAY L. ROYCE, EL ZOBEDIE, HARRY ALLISTER, 30 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11:30 and 25c. Performance, 10:45 P.M.
STREATOR ZOUAVES, (America's crack military Co.,) Miller Kent & Co., Caron & Herbert, 3 Sisters Macarte, Leonidas Dogs & Cats, (Farewell American Engagement,) many others.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th. Evenings at 8. Matinées at 2.
This week only, Sheridan's Comedy, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Miss Rehan as Lady Teazle
ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.
***Next Monday, (One Week Only,) TAMING THE SHREW.
Miss Rehan as Katherine.
***In active preparation for early production, the Drury Lane Drama, "THE GREAT RUBY."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y, 2.
Pinero's Greatest Comedy, "Lyceum's Crowning Success."
***Seats 4 Weeks Ahead.
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Edwin Milton Royle and Selina Fetter Royle, The Highball Family. Amy Lee, Gypsy Quintet, Arras Trio, Willard Simms, Baron's Dogs, Biograph.

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
NETHERSOLE Supported by T. B. Thalberg.
(The 2d Mrs. Tanqueray.) Next week, Camille.

AMERICAN 42d St. & B'way. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO.
IN ENGLISH. LAST WEEK. LUHENGRIN
Ev'g 8. 25c. $1. Mats. Wed. Sat. 1,100 seats 25c.
Next Week—Queen's Lace Handkerchief.

CASINO! 8th time! To-night! Lillian Russell!
Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opera bouffe, "LA BELLE HELENE."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Jan. 25—Empire's Anniversary—Handsome Souvs.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in PHROSO.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott Evgs., 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Clyde Fitch's Great Play, Nathan Hale.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., nr B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
"Success, a Decided Success."—Herald.
Wm. Gillette's Comedy, BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Fun, Women and Song—Parisian Stars.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:10. Matinée Saturday.
"Crowning success of the season."—Herald.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK in his latest success, "THE RAGGED EARL."
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
Mats. Wed. & Sat., & Eve., 8:15.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way.
Last 12 Times. The Turtle.
175th Souv. Jan. 27.

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play. 5 new songs. A Romance of ATHLONE.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. DELLA FOX in The Little Host. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Jan. 23—Charles Frohman's Farce, "On and Off."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. Every Day, 25c
Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 25 & 50c.
Last week of "My Friend from India."

COLUMBUS. RED, WHITE and BLUE.
Next Week, "THE EVIL EYE."

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. CAT SHOW LIONS TO KITTENS.

THE REV. MR. WISHER ARRESTED

Colored Pastor Charged with Wrongfully Obtaining Money.

The Rev. Daniel W.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,298. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 80c; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 43¼c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday voted to amend the Nicaragua Canal bill by providing that not more than $20,000,000 shall be paid out by the Treasury during any fiscal year. Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) denied that he had spoken for the Administration when he said the Government had no intention of retaining the Philippines permanently. Mr. Turner (Pop., Washington) addressed the Senate in support of the Vest anti-colonial resolution. The House devoted the day principally to the Post Office Appropriation bill.—Page 3.

LEGISLATURE.—The State Senate adopted a resolution calling upon the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer for information regarding the status of the contracts under the nine-million-dollar canal improvement act. The two officials named held a conference and declared their intention of administering the canals on strictly business principles. Two bills are in preparation embodying the Governor's ideas on the subject of civil service reform. Senator Coggeshall will introduce a pure beer bill, which, however, will not be a Republican party measure. The annual report of President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, in which he appealed for more power for the borough officials, caused much discussion at Albany.—Pages 4 and 5.

FOREIGN.—The situation in Samoa is considered so grave by the Government officials at Washington that the Navy Department has taken steps to send a cruiser to Apia at once to protect the interests of this country in case of trouble. Great Britain has ordered three more warships to go to Samoa. A convention between Egypt and Great Britain concerning the reconquered provinces of the Soudan has been published. In the French Senate yesterday the Minister of Justice defended the Court of Cassation against the criticism of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, and his sentiments were indorsed by the members of the Senate by a large majority. Stormy scenes resulted in the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday over motions introduced looking to the impeachment of the entire Cabinet. Advices from St. Petersburg declare that, by order of the Government, many powerful warships are to be built.) The arrival of the reputed ashes of Christopher Columbus at Seville, Spain, yesterday, was the occasion for a demonstration in honor of the memory of the dead.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Gen. Eagan was relieved from duty pending his trial by court-martial for his attack on Gen. Miles.

Several tenents were rescued from a burning house in Norfolk Street yesterday by the firemen, who carried them down ladders to the street.

Patrick Gorman, who is said to have been pushed off a Second Avenue electric car by a conductor and was injured by falling against an elevated railroad pillar, died yesterday from erysipelas resulting from his injuries.

Page 2.

The American-Irish Historical Society held its annual banquet and election of officers last night.

The Confederate Veterans' Camp held their ninth annual dinner yesterday evening at the Windsor Hotel. Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo praised the work of the navy, and said its former detractors were now its friends.

Page 3.

Dr. Herzog of Hoboken claims payment for investigating a supposed gold mine, said to belong to Father Hoffschneider, and threatens to sue the priest.

The Republican County Committee held a meeting last evening to consider proposed amendments to the primary election law to safeguard more effectually the secrecy of enrollments.

Policeman Manning Crow of Somerville, N. J., was shot and probably fatally wounded yesterday while trying to catch one of three burglars who had blown open a safe in Swift & Co.'s office.

Page 4.

The Philadelphia Press, assisted by several scientists, has made an examination of the workshop of the late inventor Keely, which resulted in bringing to light hidden tubes through which power in the form of compressed air or gas is supposed to have been transmitted to the mysterious motor.

Page 5.

The members of the Philippine Commission, who are to start for the islands next Tuesday, held a conference with the President.

Page 7.

The Menominee yesterday arrived at this port, bringing the officers and crew of the British ship Glendower, which was abandoned at sea and sank.

Joseph H. Choate last night at the Church of the Incarnation made an appeal for funds to carry on and extend the work of the Burnham Industrial Farm.

Page 12.

Insurance underwriters estimate that the loss caused by the fire at Cammeyer's shoe store will aggregate $420,0000.

The United States transport Grant sailed for the Philippine Archipelago yesterday. The ship was saluted with much enthusiasm as she proceeded down the bay.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 3.
Insurance Notes.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 6.

16 TO 1 NOT DEMOCRATIC.

Wisconsin National Committeeman Admires Mr. Bryan, but Opposes His Silver Doctrine.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 19.—The Journal prints a letter written by Edward C. Wall, Wisconsin member of the Democratic National Committee, in which he says:

"It is my belief that the doctrine of '16 to 1' is neither a Democratic nor a sound business proposition, but is in fact entirely opposed to both. I, with many others, accepted the platform of 1896, not because of that declaration, but notwithstanding it, and at this time it seems proper for me to enter, as I now do, my protest as a Democrat against a repetition of that mistake.

"I make no protest against the rest of the platform of 1896, and for Mr. Bryan, the nominee for President at that time, I have the very highest respect, knowing he is a sincere, honest, and fearless man."

INSURANCE COMPANIES FINED.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 19.—In the State Fiscal Court to-day 87 fire insurance companies, composing the membership of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters, were convicted of conspiracy to control rates in defiance of law. The case was given to the jury without specific instructions. After deliberating thirty minutes the jury returned a verdict of guilty against the 87 companies, fixing their fines at $250 each, a total of $21,750.

The indictments were dismissed as to President Dugan and Secretary Watkins of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters, the jury holding that they were but agents. The cases will be appealed. The insurance companies have been indicted in other counties, but it is probable that the other prosecutions will be delayed pending the appeal.

Conditions in the Klondike.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 19.—The steamer Danube, which arrived from the north to-day, brought about sixty men from Dawson and Atlin, with about $400,000 in gold dust. The Dawson men say the upper Dominion Creek is panning out well, running from $2.50 to $4 a pan. There are still fifteen tons of Canadian and American mails at Tagish waiting to be forwarded. A great deal of typhoid fever is reported at Dawson, some say fully 800 cases. Seven men have been frozen to death in the Klondike this Winter.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla. Now open. Fast trains from the East. Illustrated literature 261 Broadway.—Adv.

A WARSHIP FOR SAMOA

Navy Department Will Hasten a Cruiser for Our Protection.

BRITAIN TO SEND THREE MORE

Recent Outbreak of Natives and Arbitrary Course of the German Consul the Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The situation in Samoa is considered so grave by the Administration that the Navy Department has prepared orders for the cruiser Philadelphia to proceed to Apia at once to represent the United States interests there. The Philadelphia, with Admiral Kautz on board, arrived to-day at San Diego, Cal.

Meanwhile if any vessel more quickly available can be found, one of Dewey's fleet, for instance, it will be ordered at once to Samoa to answer the urgent appeal of the United States Consul there. The commander of the Philadelphia will act in conformity with the instructions of the United States Consul so far as those instructions are in line with the treaty of Berlin, which the United States contends must be literally enforced until amended. It would take the Philadelphia about sixteen days to make the run from San Diego to Apia, touching at Honolulu for coal.

One resource open to the Navy Department is to send the Oregon to Samoa. She left Callao on the 11th inst., and should reach Honolulu about the 6th of February, where she can be intercepted with orders sent by the dispatch boat Iroquois, now at San Francisco. The big battleship Iowa is due at San Francisco just about the same date that the Oregon is due at Honolulu, so that the Pacific Coast will not be left entirely without naval force.

It was stated at the Department of State to-day that dispatches had been received from United States Consul Osborn at Apia, but as to their nature the officials had nothing to say beyond that they went to confirm the news dispatches printed this morning.

The immediate effect of the publication in the morning papers of the news from Samoa was to bring to the State Department Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, and Baron Speck von Sternberg, the Secretary of the German Embassy. Under the strict rules laid down for the government of diplomatic intercourse neither Secretary Hay nor the two diplomatic representatives named would say anything whatever as to the nature of the conversations that took place between them. The deepest concern is felt by all three parties to the agreement at the outlook.

The common belief is that the German representatives in Samoa, in acting in the arbitrary manner they did, completely exceeded their instructions from their own Government It is quite certain that they were clothed by the treaty of Berlin, and it is equally certain that the German Government will unhesitatingly condemn their actions as soon as it has become officially advised as to what has actually happened. The authorities feel that the greatest element of danger lies in the possibility of trouble before Rafael and Rose can be restrained by Government advices.

It is not conceivable that they would undertake to carry out the threat reported to have been made by them to forcibly board the British gunboat Porpoise, for even though the latter might have to reckon with the German gunboat Falke, lying in her immediate vicinity, it is felt here that her Captain would resist such an attack or demand to the last extremity. Neither of the warships are very formidable craft, lacking defensive power with vessels of the Annapolis and Vicksburg class in the American Navy. Still, in the absence of anything like fortifications at Apia they probably would control the situation within the range of their guns, including the town of Apia proper, presuming that they refrained from attacking each other.

It has been realized for a long time past that there was need for a modification of the terms of the tripartite treaty by which this country assumed joint guardianship of Samoa with England and Germany, but up to this point it has not been possible to get all three of the powers to agree upon any one project. Negotiations have been on foot for some time in relation to the succession to the Samoan throne, and it is calculated to lead to ill-feeling at least that the German officials should resort to a coup d'etat at this stage of the negotiations. It is believed that much of the responsibility for this arbitrary action must rest upon Rafael, the German President of the Municipal Council at Apia, whose troublesome attitude of late has led to remonstrance on the part of the other powers. There has been an understanding that he was to be removed to another scene of activity and the supposition is that, getting wind of this intention, he has precipitated a crisis before his Government could reach him with orders. Auckland is 1,800 miles distant from Apia, and the lack of communication makes the situation more perilous than it could be otherwise. The United States, Great Britain, and Germany, it is believed, could easily reach a satisfactory solution of the crisis in Samoa if they could deal with the subject themselves in the usual course, but there is some fear of ill-considered action on the part of some of the agents of these Governments in Samoa, before they can receive instructions from their Governments. The interests of the United States are in the hands of Mr. L. W. Osborn, in whose discretion the State Department reposes great confidence.

GERMANY'S VIEW OF SAMOA.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The news from Samoa has been received with foreboding. The Lokal Anzeiger says: "All this, doubtless, signifies an appreciable quarrel, and, with the unceremoniousness which the Americans have affected lately toward us, it may easily take a serious turn. The Samoa condominium has always involved a lurking danger."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The situation will become even graver when the American warship arrives at Apia. It is said that the Washington Department of State has instructed the United States Consul General there (Mr. L. W. Osborn) not to trust the German Consul. Evidently the United States, who are least interested in Samoa among the three powers, do not mean to respect Germany's paramount interests. Germany will have to show firmness, all the more so as our position is made the worse by the evident desire of England to help the United States, so as to retain the latter's friendship."

BRITAIN TO SEND WARSHIPS.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 19.—It is reported here that, owing to the trouble at Samoa growing out of the election of a successor to the late King Malietoa, three British warships will proceed there, and that one American warship will start for the islands from Honolulu.

THE CONFLICT OF CONSULS.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch from Auckland, N. Z., says the British and American Consuls were compelled to force the doors of the Supreme Court at Apia, Samoa, in which the German Consul had established himself, and to push him into the street.

All parties at Apia, the special dispatch continues, unite in condemning the German Consul for the fighting which has taken place between the rival aspirants for the Kingship. It is pointed out that, in violation of all agreements, the Consul accompanied Mataafa's forces when the claimant invaded the town and encouraged the opposition to Malietoa Tanus.

When the British and American Consuls were informed as to the situation, they adjourned the court and locked the building. The German Consul then demanded the keys, which were refused him. He then broke open the doors, removed the locks and replaced them with others. He afterward brought the German Municipal President into the chamber, and the latter went upon the balcony and shouted to the British and American marines assembled on the square:

"I am the Supreme Court! I am the Chief Justice!"

The crowd replied with jeers and the British Consul demanded the keys of the building, which were refused. A Scotchman named Mackie thereupon climbed on top of the building and hoisted the Samoan flag, while the British and American Consuls and a number of marines invaded the building, forced the doors open, and pushed the German Consul into the street.

Then the two Consuls formally and legally, according to the special dispatch, opened the court and issued a warning against any further interference with its jurisdiction, threatening to arrest and imprison any one attempting to do so. Matters, the dispatch concludes, are now quiet, and the German Consul remains in his consulate.

HOW THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Jan. 19.—Further particulars regarding the disturbances at Samoa show Mataafa's followers numbered about 5,000 men and that the adherents of Malietoa Tanus were only about 1,000 in number. There was two hours' firing between the rival forces, during which several of the warriors were decapitated.

The American Consul issued a proclamation claiming that the Berlin treaty had the same force as a law of Congress, and that an insult to the Supreme Court of Samoa is therefore equivalent to an insult to the Government at Washington.

BRITISH OPINION OF SAMOA.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times, in a special article this morning dealing with affairs in Samoa, after pointing out that when the Central American ship canal is completed the possession of Pago Pago harbor, incomparably the safest in the entire Pacific, will become a world-important question, says:

"The decision of Chief Justice Chambers that the Berlin act disqualified Mataafa must be accepted with considerable reserve; for that act expressly reserves to the Samoans the 'free right' to elect their King and to choose their form of government. This right has been solemnly recognized by the three powers.

"The only obstacle to Mataafa's election appears to be the promise wrested from him before he was permitted to leave the Marshall Islands to renounce participation in Samoan politics. This renunciation evidently owed its origin to Germany, yet Germany now champions Mataafa. Nobody acquainted with the islands can be surprised that the Samoans uphold Mataafa. The astonishing thing about the whole business, apart from the German volto face, is that Great Britain and the United States should have consented, while the throne was yet vacant, to allow such a firebrand to be thrown among the smoldering embers of Samoan disaffection.

"The part the United States has played in the matter must be considered in connection with President McKinley's last message to Congress. It must not be forgotten that these islands were, so long ago as 1872, a cherished object in the eyes of American expansionists, and even now Samoa is a word to conjure with throughout many Western States. The present situation will not be devoid of benefit if it serves to convince the three powers that the Berlin Act requires immediate and radical amendment, in default of which Samoa will always be liable to become the prey of civil war and a source of anxiety to the signatory powers. It might even be, as was nearly the case ten years ago, the theatre of hostilities between two of their number."

The Philadelphia Needs Repairs.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 19.—Admiral Kautz landed to-day at Coronado from the Philadelphia, and was shown the dispatch stating that his vessel would be ordered to Samoa. He said no such orders had yet reached him, and that if they did it would be doubtful if the vessel would be sent on so long a voyage in view of her present condition, which he would make known to the department. Besides, he said, her bottom is foul and needs cleaning and repairing badly, as the speed of the ship is reduced at least two knots thereby. The vessel would have to go first to the dry dock at San Francisco.

The Newark for the Pacific Station.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Orders have been sent from the Navy Department to have the cruiser Newark start with dispatches from New York Navy Yard for the Pacific station, via the Straits of Magellan. The Newark is a powerful protected cruiser of about the same type and power as the Philadelphia, whose place she will take on the station.

SENATE ACCEPTS MR. CHOATE.

His Nomination for Ambassador Confirmed—Victoria Will Gladly Receive Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Joseph H. Choate of New York to be Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mr. White, the United States Chargé at London, has cabled the State Department that Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, said Her Majesty would be glad to receive Mr. Choate as Ambassador.

NEW POINT IN DIVORCE LAW.

Boston Judge Nullifies the Remarriage of a Separated Couple.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—A decision handed down by Judge Braley in the divorce suit of Margaret E. Gale vs. Brutus W. Gale to-day decrees a nullity of the marriage upon a novel point of law.

It appears that Margaret E. Gale, the petitioner, was married twice to Brutus W. Gale, the respondent. She was divorced from her husband and subsequently remarried him within one year.

The divorce law in this State permits the person getting a divorce to marry six months after the decree, but forbids the person from whom the divorce is granted to marry within two years. Upon these grounds Judge Braley based his decision.

WOES OF AN HEIRESS.

Fannie La Hommedieu Greatly Annoyed by Marriage Offers.

BABYLON, L. I., Jan. 19.—Fannie l'Hommedieu, heiress to the fortune of Thomas Broadway, is greatly annoyed by constant offers of marriage. Miss l'Hommedieu is now about seventeen years of age. A fortune was left her by Mr. Broadway, her father being the executor of the estate. There was a contest, but the will stands and the girl will inherit more than a quarter of a million dollars. Her case attracted much attention, and from its publicity has resulted the many offers of marriage. They are now being kept from her as much as possible. The offers come from all parts of the country and from all kinds of men. Some of the offers are from men who say they are well advanced in life, who urge that their offers be accepted because the writers have had business experience and can handle the fortune for her. Others are from men who profess to love the girl for herself. Others are from men professing to be young and ambitious.

Some of the letters intimate that the writers will personally press the suits commenced by letter. Mr. l'Hommedieu says any person of that kind who appears in the neighborhood of his home will be treated to a dose of a father's anger and then, if he escapes a hospital, he will be turned over to a constable.

Mr. l'Hommedieu is not desirous of publicity, but he says that if the annoyances continue he will ascertain the name of the local newspaper in each place from which he receives a letter addressed to his daughter and have such letter published in every case.

CZAR'S DISARMAMENT SCHEME.

Neither Whitelaw Reid Nor Anybody Else Yet Chosen to Represent America at the Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary of State Hay said to-night, in response to an inquiry whether the report was true that Whitelaw Reid had been appointed Commissioner to the Czar's disarmament conference, that it was not true, because no appointments had yet been considered in connection with the proposition of the Czar. Such action could not be taken with propriety, because the circular of invitation to the conference had not yet been received, although it was expected to arrive in a few days.

All reports concerning alleged selections for the commission appear to be the purest conjecture. The most conspicuous man spoken of heretofore as having been selected is Archbishop Ireland. Upon the mention of his name, and before any authoritative denial could be obtained from the Administration concerning the report, a very indignant and vigorous protest was made by the American Protective Association against the choice of a Roman Catholic for such a representative office.

There is no need of haste about the choice of a Commissioner, for the reason that the Czar has not yet fixed upon the date for holding the conference. The understanding of the Department of State is that each nation will be represented by one Commissioner, who will be attended by such clerical assistants as may be deemed necessary.

MRS. ANNIE E. GEORGE INDICTED

Grand Jury at Canton Charges Her with the Murder of the President's Brother-in-Law.

CANTON, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The Grand Jury to-day returned a true bill against Mrs. Annie E. George for the alleged murder of George D. Saxton, brother of Mrs. William McKinley, last October. The indictment charges felonious homicide in the first degree, and the penalty on conviction is death by electricity.

At the Coroner's inquest it developed that no one saw the shooting, but circumstantial evidence indicated that on the night of Oct. 7 Saxton was shot as he was about to enter the residence of Mrs. Eva A. Althouse, a widow. Five shots were fired, three taking effect. Saxton died before a physician could reach him.

Mrs. George was arrested on suspicion a few hours after the murder. Afterward evidence was secured before the Coroner showing that Saxton had not only ended his association with Mrs. George, but had also attempted to eject her from the rooms she occupied in the Saxton Block. Witnesses testified to threats that Mrs. George had made because, as she charged, Saxton had deserted her after he had paid her expenses in getting a Dakota divorce. Witnesses also testified to Mrs. George securing a revolver and being seen leaving a street car near the Althouse residence just a short time before the shooting was heard.

As Mrs. Althouse was not at home that night it was even conjectured that Mrs. George had sent the victim a decoy letter for him to call that evening at a certain hour so that the shooting might be done at the threshold of a supposed rival.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S TAXES.

Assessment on His Westchester County Property Stands.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 19.—Judge Barnard has denied the application of John D. Rockefeller to have the assessment on his country seat in Westchester County set aside. The application is denied mainly because of the failure to specify the respect in which the assessment complained of is incorrect as required by law.

DREYFUS CASE IN THE SENATE.

Minister of Justice's Defense of the Court of Cassation.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The Senate to-day indulged in another somewhat noisy debate on the subject of alleged partiality and slowness of the Court of Cassation.

The Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, defended the court, and urged the necessity of maintaining a separation between legislative and judicial powers. He also said he believed that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's resignation of the Presidency of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation was due to pique, because he thought that insufficient deference had been shown him.

A resolution approving the views of the Minister of Justice was adopted by a vote of 212 to 28.

PUSHED OFF CAR, FATALLY HURT

Second Avenue Line Conductor Said to Have Caused Gorman's Death.

Patrick Gorman of 2,495 Second Avenue died last evening from erysipelas, resulting from injuries received on being pushed off a Second Avenue electric car in front of his home on the evening of Jan. 10.

Gorman, according to several persons who were on the car, asked the conductor to stop at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The conductor paid no attention to the request, and Gorman reached up to pull the bell cord. The conductor pushed him from the car, and he fell against an elevated railroad pillar, receiving serious injuries.

Gorman's family have been unable to locate the conductor of the car thus far.

GROOM AGED 70, BRIDE 50.

Illinois Man Keeps His Promise to Marry His Brother's Widow.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 19.—At the Lebanon Presbyterian Church this evening Robert M. Keller was married to Mrs. Martha Keller. The groom is seventy years of age and the bride is fifty. The bride of to-day was the widow of the bridegroom's brother, and thereby hangs a romantic tale.

Two years ago Henry Keller, then a prominent citizen of Lebanon, was taken very ill. The physicians said there was no hope and advised him to prepare for the end. "Send for Brother Robert in haste," said the dying man, and in a few minutes' time Robert was kneeling at his bedside.

"Promise me," gasped the sick man, "that when I am gone, brother, you will take care of my widow and my business." Robert bowed his head. "And," continued the dying man, "if your good wife should die, promise me that you will marry my widow."

"I promise," repeated Robert, and the sick man sank back on his pillow with a contented smile. A few minutes later Henry Keller was no more. Eight months ago Mrs. Robert M. Keller died. This evening Robert Keller fulfilled the promise.

Paid 100 Cents on the Dollar.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Holly & Allen, a firm with extensive business on the Board of Trade previous to the World's Fair, failed in 1893 and turned over all assets to a trustee. The trustee, who had served as the bookkeeper for the firm, soon declared a dividend and continued to please the creditors by such annual declarations until yesterday, when the eighth and last dividend was declared, making a total of 100 cents on each dollar of indebtedness.

Big Ships for the Great Lakes.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—Within the past few days Cleveland and Detroit ship builders have closed contracts for four steel freight steamers, all of the very largest class, 7,000 to 8,000 tons net capacity. The cost of these modern lake freighters is very close to a quarter of a million dollars each.

Col. Waring's Monument

is really a city with a new abhorrence of dirt and waste. The Colonel would have approved of the gas range, the great promoter of cleanliness and enemy of waste in the kitchen.—Adv.

To Cuba.
Tri-weekly steamship service from Port Tampa by Plant Line. Apply 261 Broadway.—Adv.

TO GOVERN THE SOUDAN

Agreement Between Great Britain and Egypt as to Control.

WILL SHARE THE DISCIPLINE

The Two Flags Will Be Raised Together in All Reconquered Provinces—The Convention.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—The Official Gazette to-day publishes a convention between Great Britain and Egypt relating to the future government of the reconquered Soudan provinces.

After reciting that the provinces were reconquered by the joint military and financial efforts of the British and Khedivial Governments, and setting forth the desire to give effect to the claims that have accrued to her Britannic Majesty's Government by right of conquest—the claim to share in the present settlement and future working and development of the administration of the territories—and pointing out that the territories of Wady Halfa and Suakin may be most effectively administered in conjunction with the reconquered provinces, the convention proceeds as follows:

It is hereby agreed and declared between the undersigned, duly authorized, that the word Soudan in this agreement means all the territories south of the twenty-second parallel of latitude which have never been evacuated by the Egyptian troops since 1882, or which, having been administered by the Khedive's Government prior to the late rebellion, were temporarily lost to Egypt and have been reconquered by the British and Egyptian Governments acting in concert, or which may hereafter be reconquered by the two Governments acting in concert.

The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together on both land and water throughout the Soudan, except in Suakin, where the Egyptian flag alone shall be used.

The supreme military and civil command in the Soudan shall be vested in one officer, termed the Governor General, appointed by Khedivial decree, with the consent of Great Britain, and to be removed only by Khedivial decree with the consent of Great Britain.

The next clause gives the Governor General absolute power to make, alter or abrogate by proclamation laws, orders or regulations for the good government of the Soudan and for the regulation, holding, disposal and devolution of property of every kind situate in the Soudan; but all such proclamations must forthwith be notified to the Agent of Her Britannic Majesty at Cairo and to the President of the Khedivial Council. No Egyptian law or enactment hereafter made or promulgated is to apply to any part of the Soudan save by the proclamation of the Governor General.

Regarding the conditions under which Europeans shall be permitted to trade, reside or hold property in the Soudan, the convention says:

No special privileges shall be accorded the subjects of any one or more powers. Import duties shall not be levied on goods from Egyptian territory, but they shall be leviable on goods from elsewhere. In the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakin or any other Red Sea port the duties must not exceed the amount leviable upon foreign goods entering Egypt. Duties may be levied upon goods leaving the Soudan, the rates to be prescribed by proclamation.

The convention provides that the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals shall apply to no part of the Soudan, except Suakin, and the whole Soudan, except Suakin, shall remain under martial law until the Governor General proclaims otherwise. No Consular Agents shall be accredited to or allowed to reside in the Soudan without the previous consent of Great Britain. The importation or exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited; and special attention is to be paid to the enforcement of the Brussels act of July 2, 1890, in respect to the import, sale, and manufacture of firearms, munitions, and distilled or spirituous liquors.

The convention, which is dated at Cairo Jan. 18, 1899, is signed by the Khedivial Minister of Foreign Affairs, Boutros Pasha Ghali, and by Lord Cromer, British Agent and Consul General in Egypt.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Times, referring editorially to the Anglo-Egyptian convention regarding the Soudan, expresses approval of the agreement, which it describes as "eminently practical and sagacious."

The Standard says: "It is reasonably certain that some diplomatic trouble will follow. The Sultan will probably protest against the ostentatious neglect of his suzerain title, and France doubtless will leave nothing undone to nurse the displeasure of the Porte into a serious international ferment."

EXCITING RESCUES AT A FIRE.

Inmates of a Norfolk Street Tenement Carried Down Ladders to Safety by Firemen.

A number of people were rescued from a burning house at 162 Norfolk Street by firemen yesterday afternoon. The fire started in the shoe store of Samuel Weber, on the ground floor of the building, a four-story tenement. The flames quickly spread, and shut off the escape of the tenants by way of the stairs.

The firemen ran ladders up to the windows and carried the tenants down them to the street. On the fourth floor lived the family of James Dauphin. Mr. Dauphin's daughters, Edith, eighteen years old, and Bella, sixteen years old, were at home alone with their bedridden grandfather, William Brower, seventy years old. The girls tried to carry their grandfather down the stairs, but were driven back by the smoke. Then they dragged him to a window, from where he was taken down a ladder by Lieut. Hays of Engine No. 17. The girls were then rescued in the same manner.

The fire, the cause of which is unknown, gutted Weber's store. The damage to Weber's stock and to the building amounted to about $2,000.

THE AMERICAN THREAD TRUST.

Coats Company Not in Control, but Owns a One-third Interest.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Jan. 19.—Lyman R. Hopkins, President of the New American Thread Company, who was in this city to-day, stated that the Coats Company had not in fact absorbed the cotton thread concerns in this country.

The Coats Company, according to Mr. Hopkins, owns only one-third of the stock of the English Sewing Cotton Company, which has bought for about $6,000,000 all of the common stock of the new American Thread Company and will, therefore, dictate the future of the American trust. Mr. Hopkins added:

"The first meting of the directors of the new American Company since organization will be held in New York next Friday. Several important matters will come up, including the question of closing some of the mills in the combine that have not been running on a paying basis. There are some half dozen of these companies, whose business will be suspended. The branch offices of the several companies will also be closed and central offices of the trust will be opened in the large cities."

WESTERN UNION AND POLICY.

Company Demands Immediate Trial Under a New Jersey Indictment.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 19.—The Western Union Telegraph Company entered appearance to-day in the Court of Quarter Sessions, through counsel, John S. Semple. The company was recently indicted for breach of the law relative to policy. As nearly as can be learned, the indictment charged that the Western Union has transmitted through the State information relative to policy drawings. Mr. Semple demanded an immediate trial at the present term of the court.

At the September term of court Robert Neville pleaded nono vult to an indictment charging policy playing. Sentence was suspended during good behavior. Yesterday Neville and seven other defendants were acquitted of a similar charge, simply because the State could prove no overt act. Neville was arrested in the raid, and, while all the other defendants were discharged, he was held and the previously suspended sentence imposed. Mr. Semple, his counsel, declared that the power of the court was exhausted with the September term, and will appeal.

New York and Florida Special.
Only solid train service between the East and Florida.
Electric lighted; steam heated; for Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Tampa, via Plant System. Information, 261 Broadway.—Adv.

GEN. EAGAN'S COURT-MARTIAL.

The Accused Officer Relieved from Duty—Rules Which Govern the Coming Trial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Legal notice of the ordering of a court-martial for his trial was served on Gen. Eagan just before the close of office hours to-day. This notice was delivered by the messenger of the Adjutant General in the usual course, and it had the effect to relieve Gen. Eagan from duty as Commissary General pending the conclusion of the court-martial. The office was placed in charge of Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, who has been on duty there for some time as assistant to Gen. Eagan.

It was said at the War Department that the text of the charges and specifications upon which Gen. Eagan is to be tried would not be made public by the War Department, but would be placed in the hands of the Judge Advocate of the court-martial. The court itself may give them publicity. Gen. Eagan has not yet outlined the course he will pursue or the nature of his defense. He is at present engaged in trying to secure counsel, and it is believed has partially succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Worthington, ex-United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, who ranks very high in legal circles here. He will be supported by other counsel.

After Gen. Eagan has conferred with his counsel he will determine upon his plea. The procedure before a military court differs materially from the civil procedure and it therefore becomes possible in this case for Gen. Eagan to return a double plea, even under one charge. For instance, assuming that the principal charge is "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," he may plead not guilty, though to the specification setting out the use of the offensive language he may plead guilty. In other words, he may admit having used the language while denying that by using it he was guilty of ungentlemanly conduct. It will be for the court to settle that point.

As in the case of the selection of a jury, the accused officer has the right to except to any member of the trial court and this right of challenge is frequently exercised, the usual ground alleged being prejudice on the part of the challenged member against the defendant.

Gen. Miles is not openly concerning himself in the matter, if at all. He left Washington to-day for Philadelphia, expecting to return to-morrow.

SPECULATORS WERE ARRESTED.

New Law Against Betting Applied to Kansas City Grain Traders.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—Grain men, bucket shop, and "dynamite" shop keepers generally to the number of seventeen were arrested by the police to-day under the new anti-poolroom law. Included among them was John W. Moore, President of the Board of Trade. The arrests were made on warrants issued by D. A. Brown, city attorney, under the law prohibiting betting on any "event," the attorney holding that buying and selling on margin brought the grain men under the law.

The list of firms on which warrants have been served includes some of the best-known grain firms in the city, some of whom have been doing business for years. Those arrested were released on bond for appearance to-morrow.

No More "Puts" and "Calls" in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—A local news agency says that commission houses on the Board of Trade are unanimously opposed to the continuance of the practice of trading in "puts" and "calls," and are very generally sending notices to their clients that they will accept no more orders of this character. It adds that the "put" and "call" rooms will probably be closed by the Directors at once.

E. C. Benedict's Steward a Life Saver.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 19.—In recognition of his bravery in saving a human life Charles Peterson, steward of the yacht Oneida, received a medal and a testimonial from the employes of Commodore E. C. Benedict, on Tuesday. Joseph Parkin, Mr. Benedict's butler, attempted to walk 100 feet between the boathouse and the Oneida on the thin ice last Friday, and went through. Being unable to swim, and also shocked by his sudden immersion in the cold water, he was in a fair way to drown. Peterson, seeing his danger, crawled out on the ice, threw a rope over Parkin's head, and pulled him to the yacht.

Three Lives Lost in a Steamer Fire.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 19.—The Memphis and Vicksburg Packet Line's Ouachita, Capt. Render, was destroyed by fire this morning at the Memphis dock. In fifteen minutes very little was left of the boat except the hull and a mass of twisted rigging. Three bodies have been found in the débris of the burned steamer. The bodies are charred and burned beyond all recognition, but are believed to be the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Keck, en route from Columbus, Ohio, to Greenville, Miss., and Dr. Murray of Vicksburg.

San Francisco's New Charter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—The new charter for San Francisco was approved by the Senate and Assembly to-day. The new charter empowers the Mayor of San Francisco to appoint and discharge the officials of that city and to control municipal funds.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. A ridge of high pressure extends from Southern New England to Texas and thence through Utah to the Middle Pacific Coast. A storm of considerable intensity appears to be developing to the north of Montana. Light rain has fallen in the South Atlantic and the North Pacific States, and it has been generally fair in all other districts. The temperature has remained stationary in the Middle and South Atlantic States and from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast, and has generally risen elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts. It will grow warmer in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, and the temperature will remain nearly stationary elsewhere. Light southerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, variable winds on the Middle Atlantic, and light northerly winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	Weather Bureau. 1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	31	19	23
6 A. M.	30	17	22
9 A. M.	31	21	23
12 M.	35	30	30
4 P. M.	36	39	34
6 P. M.	35	35	33
9 P. M.	34	31	31
12 P. M.	34	30	29

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28½
Weather Bureau	27½
Corresponding date 1898	33½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 39 degrees at 4 P. M. and 17 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 67 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 54 per cent.

QUAY NOW LACKS 14 VOTES

Progress of His Contest in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HINT THAT HE MAY GIVE UP

Adherents Pledged to Him "Until Some Other Candidate Is Selected by the Majority."

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 19.—The Legislature took another joint ballot to-day for United States Senator. Mr. Quay received 111 votes, which was 14 less than the number necessary for a choice.

The ballot resulted as follows: M. S. Quay, (Rep.,) 111; George A. Jenks, (Dem.,) 85; John Dalzell, (Rep.,) 17; John Stewart, (Rep.,) 9; Charles W. Stone, (Rep.,) 8; George F. Huff, (Rep.,) 5; Alvin Markle, (Rep.,) 1; G. A. Grow,

vote for Burns. Hugh Burke of The San Francisco Call stated that he had an interview with Milton J. Green in which Green had told him that money had been given to Speaker Wright to aid in his campaign.

NORTH DAKOTA SENATORSHIP.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 19.—Porter J. McCumber of Richland County was nominated to-night for United States Senator by a Republican caucus, and under the caucus agreement the nomination is considered practically equivalent to election, as two votes more than necessary to elect were cast in the caucus. The ballot for Senator in joint session to-day resulted: Johnson, (Rep.,) 30; Thompson, (Dem.,) 14; Marshall, (Rep.,) 12; Little, (Rep.,) 8; Lamoure, (Rep.,) 7; McCumber, (Rep.,) 7; Hanna, (Rep.,) 8; Cooper, (Rep.,) 5.

The nomination of McCumber came in the Republican caucus after it had been demonstrated that Little and Marshall, who had led the Republican field against Congressman Johnson, were unable to win. Little had within two votes of the number necessary on one ballot, but could gain no more, and then joined Lamoure in supporting McCumber.

Mr. McCumber is a native of Rochester, Minn., and is forty-three years of age. He is of Scotch parentage. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools at Rochester, in later years taking a law course at Ann Arbor, Mich. He came to North Dakota in 1880, and took up his residence at Wahpeton.

NEVADA SILVER PARTY SPLIT.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Jan. 19.—The State Central Committee of the Silver Party today deposed Chairman W. E. Sharon, who is managing Frank Newlands's fight for United States Senator, and then read out of the Silver Party both Newlands and Sharon. The chief charge against both the deposed members was treachery to the platform adopted at Reno. Sharon was expelled from the committee by a vote of 26 to 14, and Newlands was declared no longer a member of the party by a vote of 29 to 15. A resolution was then offered reading William M. Stewart out of the Silver Party, but it was voted down. Sharon left the room, followed by eleven members of the committee.

Hayward Gains in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—If Judge M. L. Hayward can bring about a caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature and majority rule is allowed to prevail, he will be the next United States Senator from Nebraska. There is, however, a strong minority opposed to a caucus and favoring two-thirds rule. In the joint ballot to-day Hayward received 38 votes, a gain of 7, and lacking but one of a majority of the Republican membership. The vote resulted: Allen, (Fusion,) 56; Hayward, 36; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Lambertson, 4; Field, 3; Reese, 3; scattering, 13. The House this evening unseated Benjamine, (Fus.,) giving the seat to Israel, (Rep.,) who to-morrow will vote for Hayward.

Delaware Deadlock Unbroken.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 19.—The third ballot for United States Senator in joint session, taken at noon to-day, resulted as follows: George Gray, (Democrat,) 15; J. Edward Addicks, (Republican,) 15; Henry A. Du Pont, (Republican,) 11; John G. Gray, (Democrat,) 6; William S. Hilles, (Republican,) 2; absent, 3. Total vote, 49; necessary to a choice, 25. Another ballot was taken this afternoon, but it did not differ from the third.

Fourteen Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 19.—The Legislature took fourteen ballots for United States Senator to-day. The first ballot resulted: King, 19; McCune, 14; Powers, 7; Cannon, 7; Althomas, (Rep.,) 13; rest scattering. The last ballot was: King, 16; McCune, 15; Powers, 7; Cannon, 7; Nebecker, 2; Goodwin, (Rep.,) 14; absent, 2.

Wisconsin Senatorial Caucus.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 19.—After taking the nineteenth ballot, the Senatorial caucus adjourned until to-morrow. No selection was made, the result of the nineteenth ballot being as follows: Quarles, 41; Stephenson, 24; Babcock, 17; Cooke, 18; Webb, 10.

No Choice in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 19.—The vote today for United States Senator was as follows: Foster, 27; Wilson, 27; Humes, 21; Ankeny, 7; Lewis, (Democrat,) 26; Allen, 1.

The Montana Contest.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 19.—To-day's Senatorial ballot resulted: Conrad, 33; Clark, 28; Fox, 5; Maginnis, 5; Toole, 4; all Democrats. Malone, (Republican,) 15.

TO PAY SOLDIERS' EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Representative McCleary of Minnesota to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse officers and men of the army and navy who served in the war between the United States and Spain for necessary and reasonable expenses incurred while on leave or furlough for medical attendance, nursing, and medical supplies necessitated by disabilities incurred through military or naval services. When seen to-night Mr. McCleary said:

"I was prompted to introduce this bill by a feeling that equity demanded it. Numerous instances have come to my attention where men were sent home because sick and incapacitated for duty. The folks at home nursed them back to life and rejoiced in the opportunity of caring for their loved ones. But in many instances the expenses for medical attendance and supplies have been a charge that the family could ill afford.

"It seems only just and right that those expenses should be reimbursed by the Government in whose services the disabilities were incurred. If the soldier had gone to a military hospital the charges would have been paid by the Government under existing law. But there is no law authorizing the payment of such expenses for soldiers absent from their commands on sick leave or furlough. To grant this authorization is the purpose of the bill.

"In preparing the bill I consulted the Assistant Surgeon General and the Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department in order that his provisions, while dealing justly and generously with the soldiers, should properly guard the Public Treasury.

"To this end it is provided that the reimbursement shall be made under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Treasury Department, that the rates to be paid shall be those usual in the locality where the services have been rendered, and that to receive consideration, claims must be presented within two years after the passage of the act."

REEDY AND MORRIS ON TRIAL.

The trial of John Reedy and George Morris on the charge of using the mails for purposes of fraud was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Thomas and a jury. To-day is the anniversary of their apprehension.

Reedy and Morris, says Anthony Comstock, Post Office Inspector, who secured their arrest, were the tools of a gang of counterfeiters whose operations are most extensive and have been for some yars. He has not been able to apprehend the principals.

"If Reedy and Morris won't tell who the principals are," said Mr. Comstock yesterday, "they must take the principals' dose."

The case is being prosecuted by Assistant United States District Attorney Baldwin, while Abraham Levy and N. J. Marsh are, respectively, attorneys for Morris and Reedy. Mr. Baldwin, in the course of reading all letters alleged to have been issued by the green goods specialists to prospective "come-ons," reached one in which the man addressed was told to write to Joseph P. Baldwin. A weary-looking juryman in the front row smiled, and the smile spread to the lawyers, the onlookers, and the Court. "I protest," remarked Mr. Baldwin, "against the green goods men using a time-honored name for illegal purposes."

Reedy was telegraph operator, Postmaster, and station agent at Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown, N. Y., and is charged with having sent and delivered letters and telegrams from that place in the interest of the counterfeiting gang. Morris is said to have been a "steerer."

The first witness yesterday was James W. Stafford, a druggist of White Plains, N. Y., who testified to having received a green goods circular in May, 1897, with instructions to address A. B. Crum of Pocantico Hills. Mr. Stafford did so, after notifying Anthony Comstock, and in reply got a letter marked "special instructions," directing him to go to Bethlehem, Penn.

George F. Cooper of South Boston also testified to having received circulars and letters from the gang. James H. Roland of Brooklyn, who married a niece of Mr. Comstock, gave similar testimony.

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and good second-hand Pianos, our own and other celebrated makes. All have been thoroughly renovated and will be sold at very low prices.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

33 Union Square—West,

Between 16th and 17th Streets, New York.

AMERICAN-IRISH BANQUET

Historical Society Members Feast, Sing, and Elect Officers.

"ANGLO-SAXONS" DISSECTED

Ex-President General Moseley Says There Never Was Any Such Race and Denies Superiority Claimed for It.

The American-Irish Historical Society held its annual banquet at Sherry's last night. Prior to the banquet a business meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected: President General—Thomas J. Gargan of Boston; Vice President General—John D. Crimmins of New York; Secretary General—Thomas Hamilton Murray of Woonsocket, R. I.; Treasurer General—John C. Linehan of Concord, N. H.; Librarian—Thomas R. Lawler of New York. State Vice Presidents were also chosen for each State. The Secretary General, Thomas Hamilton Murray, is his report said:

"Largely owing to the presentations of our friends at Washington, the Secretary of the Navy has selected the names of American naval officers of Irish blood for three of the new torpedo craft. These names are the O'Brien, the Barry, and the MacDonough. The first is to be applied to the torpedo boat now building at Elizabethport, N. J., and the two others to torpedo boat destroyers. The MacDonough is now under construction at Weymouth, Mass. The O'Brien is to be launched at Elizabethport probably in May next. I would suggest that the occasion and the place be appropriate for our field-day celebration this year."

There were about 250 members and guests present at the banquet, at which Gen. James R. O'Beirne, State Vice-President of New York, presided. During the banquet the orchestra played "Ben Bolt," and the assemblage broke out in a plause for the air, and the author, Thomas Dunn English, who sat at the left of the presiding officer. The orchestra also played "The Star-Spongled Banner," the audience rising to their feet and joining in singing the words. A number of Irish melodies were sung by the diners. Before the speechmaking began Gen. O'Beirne read a letter from Gov. Roosevelt regretting his inability to be present at the dinner, but requesting the members of the society to meet him at the residence of his sister, 689 Madison Avenue, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet was introduced as the first speaker, and he read a paper on the history of the persecution of the Irish race in the seventeenth and early part of the eighteenth centuries. It was this virtual driving from their native land by England, that forced thousands of young men of Ireland to come to these shores where their influence had been manifest in the organization of the republican form of government here.

Gen. O'Beirne then read a letter from Edward A. Moseley, former President General of the society, in which the writer said:

"In these days, when the brotherhood of man does not count for as much as in the early days of the Republic, and when some are dividing themselves into classes and races, and assuming superiority for the so-called 'Anglo-Saxon race' over all the other races of men created by Almighty God, it seems to me that, as we do not claim to be of the 'Anglo-Saxon race' we should not submit to the implication contained in the term of all other peoples, including the Irish, are inferior in race.

"It is therefore high time for us to reassert and emphasize our protest against the claim that the American people belong to the 'Anglo-Saxon race,' or that any of the Caucasian peoples are in any degree inferior in race to each other. Where differences exist it is a question of environment. After two or three generations, no one can perceive any radical distinctions between Americans descended from ancestors who were Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen, Welshmen, Dutchmen, Germans, Scandinavians, or of any other European nationality.

"And as there never was an 'Anglo-Saxon race'—that being a term which designates two German tribes, we repudiate any suggestion that American civilization or progress is materially indebted to any supposed Anglo-Saxon element in our composition. On the contrary, we assert that all European Nationalities have contributed to our advancement and magnificent citizenship."

Among the other speakers were Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, John D. Crimmins, and Thomas J. Gargan of Boston.

LEE'S BIRTHDAY IN THE SOUTH.

State Holidays and Banquets in Many Cities in Honor of the Confederate General.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 19.—The birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee was celebrated in Baltimore to-day by the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States. The nineteenth annual reunion of the society was followed by a banquet to-night. "Our infantry," was responded to by Senator Lindsay of Kentucky; "Our Cavalry," by George Savage of Baltimore; "Our Artillery," Judge De Armond of Missouri; "Our Navy," J. T. Mason of Baltimore; "Our Dead," Gov. Underwood of Kentucky; "The Women of the South," Col. Bennett H. Young of Kentucky.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—The anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthday was elaborately celebrated to-day. It is a State holiday in Georgia, and the offices at the Capitol were deserted. In Atlanta the city offices were closed and the school children were given a holiday. Many merchants closed their places of business.

Col. Charles Marshall of Baltimore, a native Virginian, who was on the staff of Gen. Lee throughout the civil war, spoke in the Young Men's Christian Association auditorium to-night to a large audience upon the life and character of Lee.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 19.—The birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee was quietly observed here to-day. The Post Office and all banks were closed, and both branches of the Legislature adjourned shortly after meeting, out of respect to the memory of the great Southern leader.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 19.—The birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee was a State holiday in South Carolina to-day. The special feature of the celebration here was an address which was delivered under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy at the Hibernian Hall by Bishop Ellison Capers of this diocese.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 19.—The Thirty-first Michigan Regiment of volunteers was given a camp dinner to-day on the anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee by the First Volunteer Regiment of Georgia, formerly the First Georgia Volunteers, the Michigan soldiers' neighbors in camp at Chickamauga and Knoxville, and now camped near Savannah. The dinner was served by members of the Georgia regiment and by the ladies of Savannah.

CONFEDERATE CAMP DINNER

Eulogies Upon Our Navy and the Memory of Lee.

GEN. WHEELER SENDS REGRETS

Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo Responds to the Toast, "The American Sailor."

The Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York held its ninth annual dinner at the Windsor Hotel last night and toasted the new unity of the Nation as they recalled the memory of Robert E. Lee. The diners numbered about 350, and nearly half of them were daughters of the South whose affection and enthusiasm for Dixie were no less manifest than was the case with their husbands, brothers, and sweethearts. The big dining hall was draped with American flags, and the emblem of the camp was hung opposite the Stars and Stripes behind the table of honor. At this table Col. Edward Owen, Commander of the camp, presided, and Bishop Potter, Bishop Cheshire of North Carolina, and J. Hampden Robb were among those seated near him. Among the other guests were Major S. Ellis Briggs, T. P. Ochiltree, Abner McKinley, and George Gordon Battle.

The fact that the fair faces and dainty gowns of Southern women graced the tables lent an added charm to the dinner and was accorded due recognition. The toasts of the evening were interspersed with singing and entertaining recitations.

The diners drank the toast to the President standing, while the orchestra played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and then drank a reverent toast to the memory of Gen. Lee. Gen. Joseph Wheeler was to have been the first speaker, the toast allotted to him being "The American Soldier—Invisible in Peace, Invincible in War," but he was unable to be present and sent a letter of regret. J. E. Graybill, a Confederate veteran, read Gen. Wheeler's speech. In it the former old Confederate soldier spoke in terms of praise of his former leader, Lee, which made those who had never known him wonder what manner of man he must have been to inspire such words and aroused those who listened to the keenest enthusiasm of the evening. Gen. Wheeler also praised the Southern chivalry which had enabled the sons of the South to account so well for themselves on every battlefield, and spoke of the reunited Nation as forming "an unbroken phalanx of united hearts which is able to defend the country against any power that may arise against it."

The reading of Gen. Wheeler's speech was followed by H. Child's tenor solos, "I'se Gwine Back to Dixie" and "My Old Kentucky Home," which were rendered with much feeling and were enthusiastically applauded. Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo was then introduced to respond to "The American Sailor." He said, in part:

"The American Navy was not built yesterday or the day before. It was not trained to its present state of marvelous efficiency in a month or a year. It is the result of long, persistent effort and of a splendid system of discipline. Dewey did not learn to take Manila the day he started for Hongkong, and Schley and Sampson were masters of their profession long before Mr. Woodford left Madrid. [Applause.]

"Every rivet of these splendid ships of ours has been driven under the protest of men in public and private life. Even twelve years ago it required courage to speak for the navy in Congress, and at a public dinner no subject was greeted with more indifference. When a naval vessel struck bottom where merchant vessels had struck fifty times before, how the caricatures of the press reveled in it, and the National indignation was duly goaded by the National dailies. If one of these new guns of ours had burst at the start, as dozens of guns have in Europe, we would never have built another. [Laughter.]

"In the splendid National work of building up the navy the South has borne a glorious part. It is needless to speak of the navy's many true and tried friends, without regard to party, everywhere. Wise and prudent statesmen have come to realize that the guns of a navy are never trained against the liberties of the people. Unfortunately Congress did not always recognize that the 14,000 miles of our coast line needed a navy to protect it."

Mr. McAdoo here took up the subject of the representation in the navy of the South and aroused enthusism by his reference to "that splendid naval officer Admiral Winfield Scott Schley," also mentioning Admiral Watson, Capt. Evans of Virginia, the late Ensign Worth Bagley, and "that noble hero, Richmond Pearson Hobson, whom we are glad to honor notwithstanding the levity of a sensational press."

Hobson's name did not arouse such applause as that of Schley.

"I wish to say," continued Mr. McAdoo with growing ardor, "that the navy of the United States will do its duty to the constituted authority, whatever that may be. It is the grand badge of the navy that it takes its orders from the constituted authority and asks no questions. It obeys the President without respect to party. It is for you, gentlemen, who form public opinion, and for the Congress, which makes our laws, to decide what shall be our policy to the American Navy. But let me say that if the wisdom of the wise people of this Nation or the voice of Congress is determined that our flag shall remain wherever it may go, and the navy shall be ordered to keep it there, it will keep it there to the last drop of its blood and the last nail in a ship.

"Whatever we do we must be sure to do the right and honorable thing. I do not care so much as to what territory we gain, but the one thing of importance above every other question is that the 70,000,000 of the freest, the most intelligent, and the most conscientious people of the world do to all others that which is above all the honorable thing, and the just. It will be a tarnish on the blood which was spilled at Santiago, and a blot on the victory of Manila, if the civil administrators of our country do not show the same devotion to the country that was manifested by the brave men who died for her on the field and on the flood. It will be a blot upon this war if in the aftermanth justice, liberty, and unselfishness are not the badges of the Nation that waged it.

"And I believe they will be. I am not a pessimist. I know the weaknesses of the machinery of our Government, but I am optimistic enough to believe—and I have the courage to confess it—in the good sense and the honor of the people of this Nation. One thing is certain, that wherever that flag has gone liberty and civilization go hand in hand with it. And they go to stay."

Mr. McAdoo's speech was followed by a hearty and prolonged burst of applause.

Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff was then called on to respond to the toast "A Nation Reunited." He spoke of the time when he was a guest at the Atlanta Exposition, and said that when he went down he noticed that Mason and Dixon's line was plainly in evidence, but when he came back every vestige of it was gone. Mrs. Henry Gielow followed him with negro dialect recitations.

PRINCETON ALUMNI "SMOKER."

The Tiger Takes Possession of Delmonico's—Old-Time Graduates in Attendance.

Princeton's scowling tiger stood on the Stars and Stripes in a corner of the big dining hall of Delmonico's last night and silently gazed on the annual function of the Princeton Club of New York, which, instead of the customary formal dinner, was simply a "smoker." But it had all the enthusiasm and all the merriment of the Princeton dinners of yore, and 400 members of the alumni were present to enjoy the "smoker," which was considered by all present a great success in every way.

The guests of the evening were Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University; Thomas Thacher, Yale, '70; William Allen Smith, Columbia, '64, and Lloyd McKim Garrison, Harvard, '68. Many of the oldest members of the Princeton alumni were also there, the oldest among them being H. W. Alexander, '40, and John J. Pecott and Aaron Peck, '43.

When the members of the alumni and the invited guests arrived they were escorted to one of the social halls, where the Eureka trio entertained them for an hour or more by singing the entire gamut of "coon" songs from "Old Black Joe" to "Parson Jackson's Face Has Fallen In." John W. Ransome, the actor, also added to the programme, by appearing as Gov. Roosevelt, in Rough Rider costume, and imitating the Governor's best style, in one of his vivid accounts of the famous charge up San Juan Hill.

Following this, the alumni entered the dining hall, where they were seated at thirty-one tables, and a dainty supper, which began with consommé and ended with champagne, was served. M. Taylor Pyne, '77, President of the club, introduced the speakers, who were President Patton and Messrs. Garrison, Smith, and Thacher.

The committee that arranged the smoker composed the following members of the alumni: Job E. Hedges, '84; M. Taylor Pyne, '77; Robert E. Bonner, '76; Cleveland H. Dodge, '79; M. C. Fleming, '86; Tracy H. Harris, '86; Charles W. McAlpin, '88; G. W. Burleigh, '92; Irving Brokaw, '93; F. W. Steele, '93, and Scott McLanahan, '96.

KAPPA ALPHA FRATERNITY.

The New York Alumni Chapter of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Southern Order, held its fifth annual dinner last evening at the Restaurant Leon Flouret. This fraternity is exclusively a Southern college organization, and holds its annual dinner on the anniversary of the birth of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who fostered it in its infancy. It numbers among its membership in New York many prominent Southerners.

The chapter entertained as its guest of honor S. Z. Ammen of The Baltimore Sun. Dr. W. B. Pritchard, the President of the chapter, officiated as toastmaster. Toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Order," S. Z. Ammen; "The Birthday of Lee," Gordon Gordon; "Kappa Alpha in New York," Ralph H. Holland; "Riding the Goat," Paul Berghaus; "The Ladies," Col. John R. Abney, and "Dixie," the Rev. Howard L. Jones.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB DINNER

The annual dinner and meeting of the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District took place last night at the Sherman Square Hotel, Seventy-first Street and the Boulevard. The following were elected Trustees for three years: J. P. Andrews, P. Knauth, H. R. Kunhardt, A. Knauth, J. H. C. Nevius, Morris Loeb, and Rush Taggart.

The Rev. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Church, delivered an address in which he criticised the action of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company in the matter of laying additional tracks on Amsterdam Avenue. Other speakers were Charles Sprague Smith, John B. Clark, Thomas A. Fulton, and Alderman Howard P. Okie. The club decided to render what moral and financial aid it can to protect Amsterdam Avenue from further encroachment on the part of the railroad companies.

Alderman Okie spoke in favor of the advocacy throughout the year of public questions. He urged the propriety of having reform agitators undertake the work of educating the people on questions concerning municipal affairs from now on until election time. He said it was a grave mistake to postpone the proper elucidation of such matters, as was the custom, until a few weeks before election in each year.

TRANSPORTATION CLUB DINES.

The Transportation Club, which was organized two years ago by prominent railroad men, held its first dinner in its room on the twelfth floor of the Manhattan Hotel last night. Its President, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, in whose honor the dinner was given, was not able to be present. Vice President John Carstensen, who presided, proposed a toast to him at the opening of the dinner.

Gen. W. F. Randolph was the first speaker. He was followed by Major M. M. Bright and Chaplain Jones, who was introduced as the "Sky Pilot of the battleship Texas." Chaplain Jones said he was proud of his position on the "Hoodoo." "I am glad that the Texas was called a 'hoodoo,' he said, "for she has demonstrated that she is a 'hoodoo' to any foe."

"I desire to say nothing that may cause me to be called bloodthirsty," the chaplain continued. "I thank God for the war, and I have any number of reasons therefor. We went to Cuba first to avenge the Maine, and to free Cuba as a secondary consideration, and I thank God for that. I also thank God that the war has knocked out sectionalism, for in the Navy especially, Roman Catholic priest and Protestant minister worked heart to heart and hand in hand for the best good of the men. I thank God also that this war caused the grandest type of American womanhood to be properly demonstrated. God bless Miss Helen Gould. I am thankful also that the war has brought out closer relations with England which will trust culminate in an Anglo-Saxon alliance."

Genesee Society's Coming Dinner.

The Society of the Genesee, an organization of former citizens of Rochester and the Genesee Valley, will dine at the Savoy Hotel next Wednesday evening. Admiral Sampson, Stewart L. Woodford, James M. E. O'Grady, Senator Raines, Joseph O'Connor of Rochester, Job E. Hedges, and Louis Wiley will speak. Western New Yorkers wishing to attend the dinner should send applications to William J. Moran, at 59 Wall Street.

BONDSMAN ACCUSED OF PERJURY

Lawyer Michael O'Connor, who is under $5,000 bail on four indictments by the Grand Jury, charging him with subornation of witnesses, in suits brought against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, is said by L. E. Julian, an Inspector in the claim department of the railroad company, to have figured in another case, which has been discovered in the past week.

Samuel Levy of 155 Attorney Street, known about Essex Market Police Court as a professional bondsman, was arrested last night in Silver Dollar Smith's saloon, which is opposite the court house on Essex Street, by detectives attached to the court. The arrest was made on a warrant obtained from Magistrate Brann by Julian, representing the Metropolitan Street Railway Company charging him with perjury. Levy is said to have offered some resistance to the officers and made an attempt to escape. He was captured and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

The case wherein it is alleged that Levy perjured himself, and in which O'Connor is implicated, occurred on Oct. 12, 1897. James Flood, who at that time was said to be a minor, was injured by a car operated by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. O'Connor was Flood's attorney in the suit, and secured a verdict for his client of $250. Michael Flood was appointed administrator, and a bond of $500 was required for the proper distribution of the money. According to Julian's statement made last night, Levy went as the bondsman, claiming he owned the property at 112 Goerck Street, and was identified as the owner of this property by O'Connor.

The Inspectors of the railway company claimed to have proved that Levy did not own this property, and had a warrant issued for his arrest.

Fire in the Borden Sisters' Block.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Jan. 19.—The A. J. Borden block, owned by Lizzie and Emma Borden, was badly damaged to-night by a fire of supposed incendiary origin. The chief sufferers are the McComber Company, clothiers, and E. P. Charlton, dealer in small wares. The total loss will perhaps aggregate $15,000.

Gen. Reynolds Critically Ill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Major Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, retired, is critically ill here as the result of a stroke of paralysis and is not expected to live. Mrs. Reynolds and his sons, Capt. Alfred Reynolds of the army and Lieut. Reynolds of the navy, are in attendance. He is seventy-seven years old.

A Newark Minister Very Ill.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 19.—Heart trouble following throat disease is likely to cause the death of the Rev. J. Clement French, pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church. The physician who is attending him fears he will not recover.

New full-page portrait of Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Illustrated Magazine Sunday, Jan. 22.—Adv.

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CONGREGATION IN UPROAR

Another Attempt to Depose Mount Olivet Church's Minister Fails.

PASTOR'S FOLLOWERS ON HAND

They and the Opposing Faction Lay Rough Hands on Each Other—Big Mortgage May Be Foreclosed.

The most exciting scenes ever witnessed in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church took place at a meeting of the congregation, called last night by the Board of Deacons for the purpose of deposing the pastor, the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher. The record for turbulance established at a similar meeting held at the church last Monday night seemed likely to stand. On that occasion a squad of police was required to restore order.

The women took a hand in the meeting last night and created a tremendous uproar. Deacon Moore, the Moderator, was pulled from the platform and roundly pummeled by enraged sisters. Nearly every one of the seven deacons fared similarly. Deacon Halloway's beard was violently pulled this way and that by feminine hands, his hat was lost, and his coat was almost torn from him.

Deacon Jackson was constantly in a seething vortex of enraged femininity. Women fought each other all over the church, and the resulting din could be heard on the street. Two policemen sent from the Forty-seventh Street Station to preserve order were tossed this way and that like chips on angry waves, utterly helpless in the wild scramble.

The scene lasted for nearly an hour, and quiet was restored only when the meeting was declared adjourned and the excitement of the congregation had spent its force. Old church members said they hoped never to see the like again.

The trouble in the church, which has one of the largest colored congregations in New York, began last Fall, when the pastor declared himself in favor of the Democratic Party. His utterances caused much dissatisfaction among his flock, and at subsequent meetings he was assailed by peyholders. Charges were formulated accusing him of unchristianlike conduct in bringing politics into the church, and he was suspended by the Board of Deacons. The pastor took no notice of the suspension, however, and went right ahead with his duties as if nothing had happened.

The Deacons have been trying ever since to hold a meeting in order to depose him, but the pastor and his following have managed to prevent decisive action being taken. The pastor absolutely refuses to be deposed. The Deacons abandoned the political charges and brought forward others of a more serious nature

One of these was made by Mrs. Bertha Thomas of Jersey City, who charged her pastor with obtaining certain moneys from the estate of her husband through fraud. An attempt was made to get this and other similar charges before a meeting of the congregation last Thursday night, but the rather stormy meeting was adjourned to last night, nothing having been accomplished.

The pastor then announced a meeting for last Monday night to expel the Board of Deacons, but nothing was accomplished. Mrs. Thomas, despite the objections ever getting her charges before the church, caused the arrest of the pastor in Jersey City on Wednesday. The Deacons had high hopes of being able to expel the pastor in last night's meeting, but they were disappointed. The pastor was not present, there being, it was said, two warrants out for his arrest in this city, but his faction was ably represented.

Independent of his ability to "hold on" confronted the first arrivals of anti-Wisherites at the church early in the evening in the form of a notice posted on the door stating briefly that there would be no meeting held in the church that night. The notice was signed by Trustees Darnell, Gates, Harrison, and Taylor.

The church doors were locked, and the edifice was in darkness. The seven Deacons read the notice with consternation. Several hundred members who had gathered before the doors appealed to the Deacons, arguing that as the weather was rather chilly the meeting should be held within the church. The Sexton was summoned, but he was inclined to temporize. He said he didn't have the keys. Threats were made to break the doors down. It developed that a considerable number of the pastor's friends were present, and for a time it looked as if there would be trouble on the sidewalk.

The Rev. Mr. Wisher, it appears, has always been extremely popular with the women, and as they take less interest in politics than their brethren, there has been less defection in their ranks. The anti-Wisherites asserted openly in the wordy war on the sidewalks that the pastor's supporters were made up largely of the more ignorant class of members, most of whom are natives of the South. They were referred to as "tar-heel niggers." This aroused much bitter animosity and recrimination. Meantime the deacons worked manfully, running about trying doors and haranguing the crowd, counselling patience and promising quick ingress.

Increased pressure was brought to bear on Sexton John Colley, who is a small man, and by going through a private house to the rear of the church, that functionary found a back door that one of his keys would fit. The lights were quickly turned on, and the front doors opened, and at 9:30 o'clock the crowd, which had grown to very large proportions, rushed inside. Admission was limited strictly to church members, and reporters were rigidly excluded.

Ex-Trustee W. P. Jackson kindly consented to make a living bulletin of himself, however, and reports at one-minute intervals were brought out by him and delivered in terse phrases, such as "Moderator elected, praise the Lord," "Congregation getting fluctuated," "Ignorant women misproperly calling down Moderator," "A paper about to be read," "Deacon slapped in the face," &c.

Mr. Jackson, a strong anti-Whisherite, became more and more terse as his exertions began to tell on him, until at last, in one of his flying leaps into the church lobby to deliver a bulletin, he was followed by two women, each viciously clutching at his coat tails, and at last his duty as courier became too dangerous.

It was apparent at the outset that the predictions of a lively time in the church were to be verified, and that the pastor's faction was out in force. Deacon Moore, after a strong show of opposition, was elected Moderator. Dr. Richard Hartley, Secretary of the Southern New York Baptist Association, the only white man present, arose to read a statement to the effect that unless the dissension in the church was speedily ended the association would foreclose a mortgage of $46,000 held on the church and the doors would be closed.

Dr. Hartley had scarcely begun reading when he was interrupted by Montague Waldron, a Wisher sympathizer, who desired the Moderator to state the object of the meeting and the nature of the paper about to be read. The Moderator struck a fearful blow with his gavel for reply. This had just the opposite effect from what had been intended. Instantly a dozen men and women were on the floor protesting and making motions.

In vain the Moderator wielded his gavel and lifted his voice in indignant and violent protest. No one heard him. The other six Deacons could be seen wildly gesticulating and saying something. Men and women rose to make remarks until the entire congregation was on its feet.

A woman near the platform finally reached over and clutched one of her sister opponents by the hair. After this, pandemonium reigned supreme. Dr. Hartley made several efforts to read his paper, and at last gave up in despair. It soon developed that the women were the chief actors in the scene, and the majority of these were friends of the pastor. Within five minutes personal encounters were active in a dozen different parts of the church.

When Deacon Moore discovered a dozen infuriated sisters climbing on the platform he hurriedly announced the meeting adjourned and put on his coat. A moment later the platform was crowded with excited church members, and a general fight began around the Moderator's chair.

The women were in the majority, and the male element soon found that part of the house untenable, but the opposing women held their ground. At this juncture the doors were opened and the two policemen were admitted. The officers were borne this way and that by the crowd, stopping an altercation in one place only to have it renewed in a dozen others.

The officers were besieged by scores of men and women, each one wanting some one else put out. Down at the front of the church the disturbance was greatest. The air was full of hairpins, dresses and coats were torn and hats were lost. The policemen finally reached the Moderator's chair, and one of them rested in it. The congregation began to wane out gradually about 10 o'clock, but at midnight there were still scenes of confusion in the church with occasionally a slight personal encounter.

Dr. Hartley stated that there was little doubt that the mortgage on the church property would be foreclosed, as the chances of the dissensions in the congregation being terminated were exceedingly remote.

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DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., ROCHESTER, N.Y.

POWERS ART GALLERY SALE.

Second Night's Auction in Chickering Hall Nets $45,020—Bidding Spirited, but Good Bargains Secured.

Some excellent bargains were obtained at the second night's sale of paintings from the Powers Art Gallery of Rochester in Chickering Hall last evening. In most instances, however, the prices paid were regarded as very good. There was a large attendance, and the bidding was steady and appreciative. A few of the choicer canvases excited considerable enthusiasm. Ninety-nine pictures were sold, and the prices ranged from $30 up to $3,350. The total amount received last evening was $45,020, making the total for the two nights $74,510.

Spirited bidding followed the display of Jimenez y Aranda's fine picture, "A Spanish Pharmacy." Starting at $100, bids from different parts of the house ran the figures up rapidly to $1,900. The purchaser, whose name was withheld, was congratulated by Auctioneer Kirby, who said that the picture sold for $4,470 at the sale of the George J. Seney collection in this city in 1885. The highest price of the evening, $3,350, was brought by Ludwig Knaus's "The Butcher Boy." This was started at a low figure, but a determined rivalry for its possession speedily developed, and the figures mounted upward by rapid bidding until the treasure was knocked down to Mr. S. P. Avery.

One of the most admired pictures was "The Disclosure," by J. G. Vibert. This was a small but fine example of the artist's specialty as a painter of Cardinals. It was a bone of contention between three or four bidders for several minutes, and was finally disposed of for $900. Next to "The Butcher Boy," the highest prices paid were $3,000 for J. Henner's "Madeleine," $2,650 for Adolph Schreyer's "Hungarian Draught Horses," $1,600 for von Piloty's "Elizabeth and Frederic of Bohemia Receiving News of the Loss of the Battle of Prague," $1,575 for Jules Worms's "Before the Alcalde," and $1,375 for Munkacsy's "Too Much Mother-in-Law." The bidding for the last-named picture caused no little amusement as well as interest in consequence of the jocose remarks of Auctioneer Kirby about the influence of the mother-in-law on the bidding.

The only picture catalogued which was withdrawn from the sale was Emile Van Marcke's "Cows in a Pool," which was passed by the auctioneer without explanation.

Below is a list of the pictures sold last night for more than $200, with the buyers' names, so far as given for publication:

Artist, title, and buyer.	Price.
David Col, A Regular Customer	$220
Max Gaisser, The Village Politician	380
Auguste Hagborg, Waiting for the Boat—R. M. Lindsay	375
A. Piotrowski, Woodchopper's Story	255
Auguste Toulmouche, Sweet Reverie	225
R. de Madrazo, La Belle Désoeuvrée	575
Felix Ziem, View in Venice	700
C. M. Dewey, Brown and Sere—R. M. Lindsay	500
J. G. Brown, Dead Broke	250

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Senate Limits the Sum to be Spent Each Year.

ONLY $20,000,000 IS ALLOWED

Members Agree on that Amount Annually as a Protection to the Treasury of the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Nicaragua Canal bill was under consideration nearly three hours in the Senate to-day. After much debate a substitute presented by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) for the bond amendment offered by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa) was adopted. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not pay out for work on the canal more than $20,000,000 during any fiscal year. Efforts were made to amend the measure in other particulars, but all failed.

When consideration of the bill was resumed, the pending question was the amendment offered by Mr Allison, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to raise money with which to construct the canal. Mr. Allison offered a substitute for his amendment, in the form of an elaboration of his first proposition. He explained the amendment, and urged that it be adopted as a safeguard to the interests of the United States Treasury.

In reply, Mr. Morgan expressed the hope that Mr. Allison would not insist upon his amendment as it brought up the question of gold and silver and forced into the discussion a financial question much debated not only among Senators, but the people. He said he would be quite willing to accept as an amendment to the bill a limitation of expenditure of $20,000,000 a year for canal purposes. This provision, he believed, would take all the strain from the Treasury.

Mr. Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) hoped that the bill would be passed to-day. He did not think that the measure ought to be embarrassed by the question of the issue of bonds. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) also took ground against the Allison amendment. He did not believe it necessary for the construction of the canal to make an issue of bonds. He believed in the use of the current revenue and thought the money for the construction could be so acquired. He said that if $50,000,000 worth of battleships were authorized it would not be necessary to negotiate a special loan with which to build them. He was opposed to special loans on principle. The United States, he said, was big enough, strong enough, and rich enough to build the proposed canal on the Nation's credit. The amendment was an obstacle to the passage of the bill and he did not think it ought to be put in the way of the measure. Mr. Chandler appealed to Mr. Allison to withdraw the amendment and have it understood that the bills for the canal would be paid when they came in.

Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) declared he would not vote for the bill which involved the people in an expenditure of from $150,000,000 to $300,000,000. He advocated the adoption of the bond amendment of Mr. Allison, as a safeguard to the interests of the people.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas) opposed the amendment and called attention to the "plethoric condition of the Treasury." Mr. Allison interrupting him, said that the money in the Treasury might pass out by July 1. It was impossible to say now how much might be required during the next six months for the army and navy.

"The Senator from New Hampshire," said Mr. Allison, "spoke of $50,000,000 for the navy. If we make such an expenditure we shall soon exhaust the Treasury. I for one will not favor such an appropriation for the navy."

Mr. Allison inquired why a provision had not been inserted in the bill for a continuing appropriation for the canal and trust to the committees of Congress to make the necessary appropriations from year to year, as the condition of the Treasury would permit.

Mr. Morgan then offered the following substitute for Mr. Allison's amendment:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to limit the payments of the appropriation made in this act so that such payments shall not exceed the sum of $20,000,000 in any fiscal year."

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.,) said he believed that if the bill should be enacted it would mean either that the present war taxes would have to be continued or bonds would have to be issued.

The vote was then taken upon Mr. Morgan's amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Allison. It was adopted—34 to 25.

The amendment as amended was then adopted—41 to 10. The last hour of the session was occupied in discussion of several amendments offered by Mr. Cafferty, (Dem., La.,) all of which were defeated.

MARITIME COMPANY HEARD.

Statements Made by Its Representatives Before the House Committee on Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Maritime Canal Company, representing the old concession for building the Nicaraguan Canal, had a hearing to-day before the Commerce Committee of the House, in accordance with the plan to hear all parties concerned.

President Hitchcock, President of the Maritime Company, opened the hearing with a historical review of what had been done, particularly referring to the course of Mr. Blaine when Secretary of State, to protect the interests of the concession held by the company. Mr. Hitchcock referred to a conference with Secretary Sherman, at which time the Secretary of State gave assurance that the Administration would endeavor to protect the rights of the company against arbitrary forfeiture and to secure the building of the canal.

Mr. Hitchcock took up the organization of the Cragin-Grace syndicate and stated that his understanding was that owing to discouragements the syndicate had dissolved prior to the time when the contract for the concession was secured. He declared that the last concession was a violation of the rights and interests of the Maritime Company and of the United States Government. In answer to an inquiry as to who made up the original syndicate interested in getting a new concession, Mr. Hitchcock said his understanding was that Mr. Ivins and Mr. Grace of New York were the main figures.

"Was the syndicate hostile to your interests?" asked Mr. Corliss.

"Anything that would interfere with the rights and interests of the company and of the United States would to that extent be hostile to us," he replied.

Mr. Stewart asked Mr. Hitchcock if the company had gone into this plan with a view of unloading it on the Government. Mr. Hitchcock answered positively in the negative. Mr. Hitchcock said if the Government took up the work he believed the company could retire such stock and bonds as were outstanding, except that held by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. He believed this could be done, but he replied to Chairman Hepburn that he could not give the positive promise to the committee that it would be done if the Government took hold of the project.

"What do you think of the Panama Canal in its effect on your canal?" Mr. Hitchcock was asked.

"I am told by eminent engineers who have examined the subject that it will cost $400,000,000 to complete the Panama Canal," he said.

Prof. Haupt said the essential point was to secure immediate action, under existing concessions, in order to avoid dangerous complications which would postpone and possibly defeat the entire canal project. He spoke of the interests of foreign nations, strategically and commercially, in embarrassing the project, and of the opposition of trans-continental railways.

When asked as to the Panama Canal, Prof. Haupt said it was an engineering project capable of execution if enough money were furnished. But, he said, it made a route 450 miles longer between the northern terminals, and the amount of "canalization" or canal work, was double that of the Nicaragua route. Prof. Haupt said in conclusion:

"The important point I wish to impress on the committee is the necessity of taking action at once under existing concessions and treaties, as any failure in this respect would doubtless open the question to diplomacy requiring the negotiation of new treaties with Governments more or less antagonistic to the development of our commercial welfare."

Mr. Mason, attorney for the company, gave the legal phases, arguing that the present concession was in full force.

MONEY FOR POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Appropriation Bill in the House—Sum for Pneumatic Tubes Cut to $225,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House today, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Post Office Appropriation bill. Mr. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) in charge of the bill, explained its general provisions. It carried, he said, $105,471,638, being $247,638 more than the estimates and $6,269,338 more than the amount carried by the current law.

Mr. Loud was interrogated regarding the new features of the bill. Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) spoke of the provision appropriating $300,000 for postal service in newly acquired territory. He suggested the propriety of defraying the expenses of the postal service in the new territory out of the receipts there. Mr. Loud agreed with the suggestion. He said half a million was asked originally for this item, but that after a Cabinet meeting the Postmaster General had said that amount would not be necessary. He thought it was to be the well-settled policy of the Government to meet the expenses out of the receipts. In Puerto Rico, with which our relations were different, a slightly different plan might be arranged.

Mr. Brucker (Dem., Mich.,) made a point of order against the provision in the bill in connection with the appropriation of $300,000 for the pneumatic tube service. This repealed the prohibition against an extension of the service. Mr. Loud contended that if the point was sustained against the provision it would carry out the whole paragraph, including the appropriation itself. If the pneumatic tube system was a good thing, Mr. Loud said it should be extended; if not, it should be discontinued. He insisted that Mr. Brucker should make the point against the whole paragraph or withdraw it altogether. Mr. Hopkins, in the chair, sustained the point of order, whereupon Mr. Loud moved to reduce the appropriation to $225,000. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.,) moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $171,238 for special Southern fast mail facilities. A fight has been made annually against this appropriation for many years. There was a debate of more than an hour over Mr. Moody's amendment. It was supported by Mr. Todd (Dem., Mich.,) and opposed by Messrs. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) and Ogden, (Dem., Iowa.) The amendment was carried, 82 to 46, and the appropriation was stricken out.

Mr. Moody then moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for special mail facilities from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kan. Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) defended the appropriation, which he said facilitated the mails for Western Kansas and the whole Southwest. The amendment was adopted, and the appropriation stricken out.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) moved an amendment to the appropriation for stamped envelopes, providing that no portion of it should be expended in printing return cards upon stamped envelopes. He based his opposition to the printing of these cards by the Government on the ground that it thus became a competitor of small private jobbers. The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Dockery offered an amendment prohibiting the issue of Post Office or money orders to bearer. It was adopted. There were no further amendments, and the bill was reported to the House. Mr. Swanson then moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out from the paragraph appropriating $300,000 for mail facilities in territory held by military occupation the words "newly acquired territory," which he contended fixed the attitude of the United States toward this territory to some extent, and was therefore improper until Congress had decided upon a policy.

This amendment was pending when the House, at 5:15 P. M., adjourned.

SEIZURE OF GOODS AT SEA.

House Foreign Affairs Committee Approves the Proposed Change in the Law of Nations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President, in his last annual message to Congress, pointed out the need of securing an agreement with the principal maritime powers for establishing as a permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers in ume of war.

Acting on this recommendation, the House Committee on Foreign Affairs directed Chairman Hitt to report a concurrent resolution introduced by the late Mr. Dingley, authorizing the President to enter into correspondence with foreign governments to secure this change in the accepted usage and law of nations. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That the recommendations of the President in regard to the freedom from capture of non-offending commerce on the sea during war be, and hereby are, approved and adopted, and that the President of the United States and the Secretary of State thereof be, and hereby are, authorized to enter into correspondence with the Government of other nations with a view of obtaining, under proper rules and regulations of international law, the exemption of all private property at sea from capture or destruction by belligerent powers, whether belonging to citizens of neutral or belligerent nations, unless contraband or violating blockades, and to take measures to carry out these resolutions as in their discretion shall be proper.

During the recent war there were many captures of non-offending merchant ships of the belligerents, particularly those of Spain. It is said that upon the exemption from capture of this class of property, a natural sequence would be the formal agreement of the United States to the declaration of Paris against privateering.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Provision Made for a New Channel in New York Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The River and Harbor Bill is approaching completion and probably will be made public on Saturday or Monday. The amount carried by the bill will be about $13,000,000. The most important features of the bill are the new projects which it is proposed to start. One of these is the opening of a thirty-five-foot channel 2,000 feet wide, from the Narrows to the sea in New York Harbor, which the committee has determined to authorize at a total cost of $4,510,000, with an appropriation carried by the bill of $1,100,000. The extensive project for improving the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River, the total estimated cost being $13,000,000, is not authorized in the bill, but a small appropriation is to be made, it is understood, which will give a certain amount of recognition to this enterprise in a modified form.

It is understood that some of the other big projects have not been passed upon finally by the committee, but the committee acted favorably upon the project for the improvement of Boston Harbor and an appropriation of $481,941 has been placed in the bill. The bill will also carry an appropriation for the Wilmington (Del.) improvement and $175,000 is appropriated for a crib at Buffalo, and $75,000 for maintenance. The Erie (Penn.) improvement gets $125,000.

MR. GAGE ON THE CURRENCY.

Secretary of the Treasury Approves the Hill Bill Slightly Changed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage appeared to-day before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures to explain his view of the Hill bill to define and fix the standard of value and regulate coinage. This is the bill with which the advocates of currency reform propose to supplement the currency bill of the Banking and Currency Commission. The bill makes the gold dollar the standard of value. Secretary Gage gave his general approval to the measure, but took strong exception to Section 17, which proposes to assess one-quarter of 1 per cent. annually upon the capital, surplus, and undivided profits of National banks.

The Secretary contrasted the burdens under which National banks labored compared with trust companies. He explained that National banks were compelled to pay in local taxation two and one-half times as much as trust companies, and they were required to carry large reserves, which trust companies were not. He did not think it fair that this additional burden should be placed upon them.

"Do not the National banks pay large profits?" asked Mr. Maxwell, (Pop., Neb.)

"The profits are very small," replied the Secretary.

"Section 17 would increase the taxation on National banks 50 per cent., would it not?" inquired Mr. Hill.

"It would," replied the Secretary, "and I suggest that it be left as it is."

With that exception the Secretary agreed that the bill was feasible and practicable so far as the Treasury Department was concerned. "I believe," said he, "that the bill is in the right direction and would be beneficial."

"Would not the bill place the country flatly on the gold standard?" asked Mr. Cooper of Texas.

"It would."

Secretary Gage submitted a substitute bill with Section 17 omitted and various other minor changes. At the request of Mr. Hartman of Montana, the Secretary agreed in a few days to appear and reply to certain general questions which were asked of the gold-standard advocates at the Omaha monetary debate last September.

Mr. A. J. Warner, one of the leading double-standard advocates, was invited by the committee to give his views at the suggestion of Mr. Hartman. He argued against the establishment of the single gold standard. He protested against the increasing power of National banks. In the issue of notes they would be governed only and solely by self interest. He declared that all the authorities upon both sides of the money question and upon both sides of the ocean scouted the idea of basing currency upon property values.

Government Board of Tea Experts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Secretary of the Treasury has reorganized the Government Board of Tea Experts to serve during the coming year. On Feb. 15 the board will meet in New York City and establish standards of teas which will be the guide for Collectors of Customs. The members of the board as reorganized are: George Hewlett, New York; H. B. Montgomery, New York; George McMurray, Chicago; Charles B. Platt, San Francisco; Herbert Woodworth, Boston; E. A. Schoyer, Chicago, and A. P. Irwin, Philadelphia. The last three are new members, the others having served during the last year.

Virginia Democrat Wins in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The House today practically decided the Brown-Swanson contested election case from the Fifth Virginia District in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Swanson, a Democrat, by declining to consider the case. Twenty-four Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists on this vote.

SHOT BY FLEEING BURGLAR.

Thieves Blow Open a Safe in Somerville, N. J., and One of Them Probably Fatally Wounds a Policeman.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 19.—Policeman Manning Crow of this place was shot and probably fatally injured to-day while trying to capture a burglar. A bullet passed through the officer's right lung, and it is not thought he can recover. The man who did the shooting and two companions escaped, and no trace of them has been obtained.

The burglars blew open the safe in the office of Swift & Co. early this morning. A freight train on the Central Railroad went through at a few minutes after 2 o'clock. The burglars must have been familiar with the fact that this train runs every morning, for the explosion appears to have been timed so as to occur while the train was passing. The safe blowers, however, must have miscalculated the amount of explosive to use, and the report, instead of being drowned by the rumble of the train, sounded high above it.

Crow, who lives near the office, was at home when the explosion occurred and at once ran out. As he approached the office he noticed two men outside, who ran as soon as they saw him. The third man was climbing out of a window, and when he saw Crow he shot at him, the bullet striking the officer in the breast. Crow returned the fire, and then the burglar made off, with the officer after him. The burglar soon outdistanced his pursuer, and fired a parting shot at Crow, who finally fell to the ground from exhaustion.

The revolver shots, following the explosion, attracted the men in the railroad yard, and they hurried to the scene. Policeman Koch reached the spot at the same time. The wounded officer was found unconscious and was hurriedly carried to his home. A searching party was quickly organized, but, although the hunt for the burglars was kept up until daylight, and all trains passing watched, no trace of them could be found.

Swift's office was completely wrecked. The burglars forced an entrance through a side window. As no holes appear to have been made in the safe, it is thought they forced explosives into the cracks about the doors. Both doors were torn off, and the lower part of the safe ripped to pieces. One piece of the safe was blown through the wall and was found twenty-five feet away. The robbers obtained nothing, although there was $750 in the inside strong box.

ELMER RUNYON GETS DAMAGES.

Pony Express Champion Victorious Over the New Jersey Central.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 19.—A jury in the Union County Court here to-day awarded Elmer Runyon, an Elizabeth florist, a verdict of $1,000 against the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Runyon sued for $20,000 for being excluded from trains of the company in Jersey City in December, 1896.

There was a war on then between the railroad and pony express men. Runyon took the part of an Elizabeth expressman and declared that he could carry whatever bundles he liked on the trains of the road as long as he had a ticket entitling him to a ride. The railroad company refused to allow Runyon to carry express packages. The railroad stopped Runyon and the pony express men to protect the United States Express Company, which had a contract with the railroad for the carrying of express matter.

This was the second trial of the suit. The jury was out only twenty-five minutes. The verdict will be appealed.

LAD OF TEN A BURGLAR.

Confesses Theft to Get Money to Buy Cigarettes.

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 19.—Raphael Moffett, an Italian boy, ten years old, is confined at headquarters charged with burglary. He was arrested several weeks ago for a misdemeanor, and then confessed that he had broken into four or five stores. The boy was not punished at that time. He was too young to be received at the Elmira Reformatory, and was refused admission at the House of Refuge.

He is now held for having committed burglary at the Italian banking house of John Oprandi, at 16 North Fourth Avenue, this city. Young Moffett broke the plate-glass window in the office, and got into the bank by crawling through the hole he made. He broke open the cash drawer and secured $5.95 in money. When charged with the robbery, the boy replied that he did it and seemed proud of the act.

The boy is an inordinate cigarette smoker, and his craving for tobacco has caused him, he says, to commit the robberies in order that he can obtain money with which to buy cigarettes. He is bright, apparently, and has an idea that, as he has escaped punishment hitherto, nothing can be done with him, and that the authorities must set him at liberty again after a few days in jail.

Trade Press Association Dinner.

The dinner of the American Trade Press Association at the Hardware Club last night was attended by more than thirty publishers and managers of trade journals. The paper of the evening was read by Henry Ferris of Philadelphia, under the title of "What Shall the Trade Press Do About Commissions?" and was followed by a general discussion. Mr. Ferris recommended that trade journals which consider themselves strong enough should have one price for advertising space, advertising agents and every other customer paying precisely the same rate.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of (to-morrow) Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

Blue Label Soups—

we say they're "The Finest Yet"—try them and you'll say the same—at grocers.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE ADAMS POISONING CASE.

Col. Gardiner May Exhume Barnet's Body—Reported that Cornish Will Leave the Athletic Club.

There were no important developments yesterday in the Adams poisoning case. William Kingsley, the handwriting expert who is assisting the police, called at Headquarters in the afternoon and had a long talk with Capt. McClusky. Neither of them would say what it was about.

District Attorney Gardiner said that he intended to employ an expert to examine the chemical properties of cyanide of mercury. He added that if it was demonstrated to him that the poison was of a nature to leave lasting traces he would have the body of Barnet exhumed and examined.

It was reported that the Governors of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club would ask for the resignation of H. C. Cornish, who is the athletic instructor of the club, unless Mr. Cornish thought fit to resign first. It was said that Mr. Cornish would sever his connection with the club this week as the members objected to the unpleasant notoriety that had been given the club. Mr. Cornish was seen at the club last night. He was just going out of town, but would not say where. He said that he had no intention of resigning, and had not heard that the Governors of the club were going to ask for his resignation.

President J. E. Sullivan said that the report that the Governors of the club were to ask for the resignation of Cornish was news to him. There had been no meeting of the board, and the matter had not been officially discussed. What would be brought up at the next meeting of the board he did not know.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club is a proprietary club, and is owned by J. Herbert Ballantine, the brewer and his friends. Mr. Ballantine is one of the Governors of the club, and it has been rumored that he has decided that it is for the best interest of the club that Mr. Cornish should resign his position.

FAMILIES ROUTED BY FLAMES.

One Woman Loses Some Jewelry and $300 While Making Her Escape.

Ten families were routed from their homes in the apartment house at 647 Boulevard by fire early yesterday morning. The fire started, in some unknown manner, in the apartments of Arthur Parks on the third floor. Mr. Parks and his wife, after vainly trying to put out the blaze, roused the other tenants, and then fled from the building.

Frank Walker, his wife, their two young children and a servant occupied the apartment on the same floor with the Parks family. They were late in heeding the alarm, and were forced to make their way to the street down the fire escape. While on the fire escape Mrs. Walker dropped a quantity of jewelry and about $300 in money which she had taken from a drawer. The valuables and money were lost. The fire, which caused about $1,700 damage, was confined to the third floor by the firemen.

MAY A MAN WHIP HIS WIFE?

Important Question Arises in Mrs. Schoen's Suit for Separation.

Whether a man may use a whip upon his wife, even in self-defense, is a question which Justice Truax of the Supreme Court was called upon to decide yesterday.

Henry Schoen, a restaurant keeper of 409½ Third Avenue, was before the court as defendant in a suit for a separation brought by his wife. The plaintiff alleged that her husband had repeatedly beaten her with a heavy whip. The whip, an ugly-looking weapon, was exhibited in court.

Schoen frankly admitted the beating, but declared that he had been forced to use the whip in self-defense. Justice Truax reserved decision until he could determine what bearing a recent decision of a South Carolina court, in a similar suit, would have upon the case.

The South Carolina Court decision in question holds that, under the old English common law, a man may use a whip on his wife as long as it is "no thicker than a man's thumb."

KNIGHTS TEMPLARS BALL.

Annual Fete of Palestine Commandery No. 18 Held at the Waldorf.

Palestine Commandery, No. 18, Knights Templars, gave its twenty-first annual ball at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. It was declared to be the most brilliant dance ever given by the Commandery.

All of the second floor and all the dining rooms and the café on the ground floor, as well as part of the third floor, were pressed into service, for there were between 2,500 and 3,000 people present.

The preliminary exercises ended with a march on the main ballroom floor by the drill corps, which was commanded by Col. Downs, formerly of the Seventy-first Volunteers, and at the conclusion of the drill the thirty-six Sir Knights who participated formed an arch of steel by crossing swords, and under this arch walked Elmer A. Miller, Eminent Commander. He was followed by George Nicholson, Right Eminent Commander of the State, and then by the Past Commanders. The leader of the latter group, the guest of the evening, was Sir A. Colo Veloni, who was Commander of the order fifty years ago. He is eighty-five years old. The ball proper then began.

CRUSHED HIS THUMB IN A SAFE.

Secretary of a Mining Company Held for Injury to a Director.

A discussion which originated at the annual meeting of the officers and Directors of the Gold Point Mining Company resulted in the loss of a thumb of one of the Directors and led to George A. Morrison, Secretary of the company, being held in $300 bail for trial in Centre Street Police Court yesterday, on the charge of assaulting Charles G. Polleys, the injured member of the concern.

The examination showed that at the meeting which was held on Jan. 6 a fracas occurred, and while Mr. Polleys endeavored to get hold of $37,000 worth of shares which were in the company's safe, Morrison banged the safe door, which crushed Mr. Polley's thumb so badly that it had to be amputated.

Magistrate Brann inquired if the safe did not contain gold bricks, and was assured by Lawyer Moss, who appeared for Morrison, that the company is a most reliable one, having large mining interests in British Columbia.

Mr. Polleys exhibited his thumbless hand, which elicited from Morrison the information that he had offered the most profuse apologies.

"But he is minus his thumb," interposed Magistrate Brann, "and I shall hold you for trial."

Held Up a Man in Broad Daylight.

In broad daylight, yesterday afternoon, in front of 11 State Street, Raymond Fix, an employe of the German Mission in the same street, was stopped by a negro, who seized him by the throat, grabbed his watch, and made off. Fix's cries attracted the attention of several persons, who joined him in pursuit of the thief, who ran down State to Whitehall Street, where Policeman James Collins of the Church Street Police Station caught him.

The watch had been thrown away, but was found. In the Centre Street Police Court the thief said he was George Green of 15 Sullivan Street, a laborer. Magistrate Brann held him in $1,500 bail for trial.

PRIMARY ELECTION REFORM

The Republican County Committee Considers Some Amendments.

MORE SECRECY IN ENROLLMENT

John Sabine Smith Explains the Proposed Safeguards Against the Betrayal of Party Affiliation.

The Republican County Committee held a meeting last night in the United Charities Building to consider the proposed amendments to the primary election law. In the absence of President Lemuel Ely Quigg, George Sutton, the Vice President of the committee, presided.

On behalf of the Committee on Primary Reform, John Sabine Smith presented the amendments, which deal largely with the system of enrollment at the time of registration, as provided for in the primary law passed at the last session of the Legislature. Mr. Smith declared that despite the safeguards thrown about the secrecy of the enrollment by the act now in force, there was reason to believe that the Democratic Party leaders had knowledge of the affiliations of men who had enrolled as Republicans. In some cases this knowledge had been used to annoy voters.

Under the proposed amendments it is provided that the enrollment shall be made by ballot at the time of registration. The Bureau of Elections will be required to place in each room where the registry books are open a booth provided with the usual accessories of an election. When a man registers one of the election inspectors will ask him, as at present, if he desires to enroll. If he replies in the affirmative his name will be placed on the enrollment book and a number set down opposite his name. The inspector will then hand the voter a card, on which is printed the declaration of party affiliation, as it exists under the present law, and, besides, the emblems of the various political parties which are entitled under existing statutes to an emblem. Beneath each of these emblems there will be printed a circle in which the voter may make a cross, indicating with which party he desires to be enrolled. The voter signs his name and then places the card in an envelope, which he deposits in a ballot box. Neither the boxes nor the envelopes are to be opened until after the election. Until that time the boxes will be in charge of the Custodian of Primary Records.

Enrollment by declaration will be made in May and June in each year, and in years in which a National election takes place there will be a special enrollment in February. The publication of the enrollment in newspapers is abolished, as the committee found that it was unpopular and accomplished no good results.

The June primary elections, it is provided, are to be abolished and only one primary will be held in each year, on the eighth Tuesday before election day. In Presidential years a special primary will be held in April.

By one of the amendments the Committees on Contested Cases in conventions are vested with the power to administer oaths to witnesses who appear before them. In cases where a contest is anticipated the interested parties may go before a Judge of a court of record and obtain subpœnas for the appearance of witnesses before the Committee on Contested Elections.

A general discussion of the amendments followed Mr. Smith's explanation of them, and it was voted that the committee should take such steps as might be necessary to have the amendments enacted.

During the discussion of the amendment relative to the procedure in contested cases, "Phil" Reinhardt, one of the members of the committee, addressing no one in particular, said, "Who decides as to those who shall sit in the conventions?"

Quick as a flash, the reply came from Frederick S. Gibbs, "Mr. Quigg, of course." This sally raised a hearty laugh, and it apparently satisfied Mr. Reinhardt, for he asked no more questions.

MARTIN J. CALIHAN'S CAREER.

His Death Removes a Conspicuous Figure from Rochester Politics.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 19.—Martin J. Calihan, Collector of Customs for the port of the Genesee, whose death occurred yesterday at his home in this city, was a unique figure in political circles in Rochester. He was for a number of years Alderman from the Second Ward, first as a Democrat, but during the last five years as a Republican. He was the Democratic leader in the Second Ward about five years ago, but he had a quarrel with the local Democratic leaders and changed his politics at once. The Second Ward was up to that time a Democratic stronghold, but when Calihan changed his politics so did most of his former followers, with the result that the ward, which had always given a big Democratic majority, went Republican by more than 400 votes. This earned for the leader the title of "King" Calihan, a name that stuck to him from that time on. He continued to lead the Republican forces of the ward up to the time of his death, and the ward continued to be Republican. Mr. Calihan was one of Commissioner of Public Works Aldridge's close adherents up to last year, but they quarreled, and Aldridge succeeded in having Calihan, who was Chairman of the Republican County Committee, replaced by another Chairman. Previously, however, Calihan had secured the pledge of Congressman Brewster to support him for the place of Collector of the Port, and in August last he was named for that position by President McKinley.

Boston Police Seek a New York Girl.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The police of Brookline, headed by Lieut. Bartlett and a large crowd of citizens, have been engaged since last night in searching the wooded district of Brookline and West Roxbury for Miss Eva Reed of New York, a victim of a nervous disease, who escaped from her nurse yesterday afternoon. Miss Reed, who is twenty-five years old, is said to be a highly educated young woman, and a member of a prominent family in New York. Some time ago she entered a private asylum here, and, as was her practice, she went out for a walk accompanied by her nurse yesterday afternoon. Suddenly she started to run, and easily distanced her attendant.

Police Work in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Joaquin Poza and six other printers have been arrested for conducting a central supply station of obscene literature.

Col. John Gary Evans, Superintendent of the Department of Corrections, will sit as a Police Justice in addition to his many other duties. To-day he disposed of eleven cases, among them six Americans arrested for drunkenness.

One hundred and three nanigoes arrived to-day by the Spanish steamer San Ignacio de Loyola, which left Santander Dec. 31. Their photographs will be added to the New Rogues' Gallery.

Insane Man Wanted Checks Cashed.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Daniel Maloney, from Buffalo, N. Y., was arrested here to-day while trying to pass a check for $786,342.63 on the Union Bank of South Chicago. Impressed with the idea that he was the son of John D. Hess, and swimming in money, he tried to convince the cashier of the bank that it was only a small check and one of many he wanted to cash. He was taken to the Detention Hospital, where it was ascertained that cold and hunger were the cause of his demented condition.

Oil Trust Attacked in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 19.—A bill was introduced in both branches of the Legislature to-day "declaring void and non-enforceable all evidence of indebtedness given in whole or in part for any commodity or commodities produced or manufactured by any trust dealing in or producing crude petroleum or any of its manufactured products." The bill attacks the Standard Oil Company, which is operating in this State.

A Freehold Tailor Accused of Fraud.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 19.—Isaac Goldberg, a clothier of this place, was arrested to-day and held in default of $1,000 bail to await requisition from New York where it is said he is under indictment on the charge of giving a worthless check for $127 to S. Fine, a wholesale clothier, in payment of goods received.

New full-page portrait of Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew in THE NEW YORK TIMES's Illustrated Magazine Sunday, Jan. 22.—Adv.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE BURDEN.

Long Island Railroad Company Now Claims the Right to Run Its Cars Across It.

The Long Island Railroad Company intends to make an effort to run its cars across the bridge. John L. Shea, Commissioner of Bridges, says the road has no right to use the bridge, but the company's officials do not view the matter in that light.

Charles M. Pratt, First Vice President of the Long Island Railroad Company, said yesterday that the road has the right to run over the bridge, and that the only question was whether or not the Manhattan terminus of the bridge was large enough to accommodate its cars. Mr. Pratt said that the right to cross the bridge came under the fifty-year contract which the road had with the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company to run its cars over the elevated tracks to Rockaway and Jamaica.

The Long Island Road has ordered a number of new cars built, and if it carries out its plans will run trains over the bridge by Fall.

Corporation Counsel Whalen, when asked yesterday whether the Long Island Railroad Company had a right to build an incline to connect its tracks with those of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, said that the two companies had the right, so far as the city was concerned, to connect their tracks. The owner of the land making, of course, no objection, the only question to be decided was whether the rights of the respective companies enable them to carry their tracks to the side of each street in question, and it was held, on consideration of their powers, that they had such right.

Whether or not the Long Island Railroad Company has the right to cross the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Mr. Whalen was not prepared to say, not having gone into the law on that subject.

PRIEST'S MINE HAD NO GOLD.

Dr. Herzog Wants Father Hoffschneider to Pay Him for Investigating.

Dr. Alfred W. Herzog of Hoboken threatens to sue the Rev. Father Hoffschneider of the German Catholic Church of that city for time and money spent in investigating a supposed gold mine in the mountains of North Carolina.

It appears that some time ago the priest heard that gold was to be found in the mountains, and bought land which is imagined to be rich with precious metal. He interested Dr. Herzog in the venture, and last Summer the doctor went to the supposed gold mine and found it to be worthless, but acting as superintendent of the operations passed several weeks there and went to some expense. Now he wants to be paid for his time, and reimbursed for the money spent. Father Hoffschneider claims that nothing is due the doctor.

According to James F. Minturn, Dr. Herzog's lawyer, his client was working for the priest as his agent and employe. According to Lawyer Leonard, who represents Father Hoffschneider, Dr. Herzog was a partner in the plan to develop the gold mine, and the venture failing, the partners should stand the loss jointly.

Electric Car Ablaze in the Street.

An unoccupied Eighth Avenue electric car attached to another car caught fire from its motor at One Hundred and Eighteenth Street last night and ran two blocks before the blaze was discovered. The two cars were running at full speed down Eighth Avenue when persons in the street noticed the rear car ablaze and shouted to the motorman. The flames were extinguished by the fire patrol near by. The car was damaged to the extent of $100.

Condition of Gen. Smith.

Gen. Orlando Smith, representative of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in the Joint Traffic Association, upon whom a surgical operation was performed Tuesday morning, was doing well last evening. It was reported at the Hotel Beresford, at Eighty-first Street and Central Park West, where he has apartments, that he was on the road to convalescence.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

It is reported that E. C. North will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark.

At the meeting of the Fire Insurance Tariff Committee yesterday the deadlock was not materially broken, and it is now believed that the committee may decide to report a disagreement.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company yesterday, P. B. Armstrong was unanimously re-elected President and Edward Barr Vice President. H. F. Neefus and H. W. Eadie hold over as Secretary and Assistant Secretary, respectively.

The jury has reported a disagreement in the suit of the J. H. Mohlman Company against the London and Lancashire Insurance Company for recovery of the insurance upon a five-story brick building at 28 North Moore Street, which collapsed and was burned in 1895. The case, of which this was the fourth trial, was tried before Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court for the Second District.

The newly elected Board of Directors of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company met yesterday and elected officers. S. Remsen Lane was re-elected President, and Second Vice President Charles A. Shaw was chosen to succeed Howard P. Gray of Chicago, who declined to accept renomination as Vice President. The office of Second Vice President was abolished. Mr. Gray will retain the general agency of the Western Department of the Hanover.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:19	Sun sets	5:08	Moon sets	2:22

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	2:24	Gov. Isl'd	3:01	H. Gate	4:57
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	2:50	Gov. Isl'd	3:32	H. Gate	5:28

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alava, Havana	.....	.....
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Prins Willem III., Haiti	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Winifred, Ponce, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 21.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp	.....	.....
Concho, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Bermuda, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans	.....

The Wanamaker Store.

Four Hundred Overcoats

HERE'S the Clothing Store, with a story concerning four hundred common-sense overcoat bargains, that is worth reading carefully.

These are not from our own stock,—we have just bought them. But we made them toe our overcoat standard line and inspected them microscopically. They passed easily. We have nothing in our own stock any better in their grades.

Blue and black kersey, black and Oxford frieze, and cheviots. All new coats, and all that they should be.

The $12 kind for $8.50
The $15 kind for $10
The $18 kinds for $12 and $13.50
The $20 and $22.50 kinds for $15 and $16.50
The $30 kind for $20.

Boys' Clothing That Doesn't Cost Much But little money is required here to fit out the boy in well-made, durable, good-looking clothing. For instance, $5 procures a sailor suit of exceedingly good quality—blue serges and fancy mixtures, tastefully trimmed with silk soutache. Many in this lot were $9, some were only $7.50. Now $5. Other money-savers:

At $5—Reefers in blue and brown chinchilla; wool lined; $7.50 kinds.
At $3.75—Reefers of kersey, frieze and chinchilla; $5 and $6 kinds.
At 75c.—Boys' corduroy knee trousers; the $1 kinds.
At 50c.—Boys' flannel blouses and shirt waists; were 75c. and $1.
At 50c.—Boys' all-wool knee trousers; 75c. and $1 kinds.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Carpet Selling Extraordinary A ten-cent-a-yard cut on a carpet price is considerable. Carpets are sold very "close," and it is a cut that you do not see every day. Perhaps it doesn't seem very large until you come to figure up the aggregate saving. It is really a very material cut.

Now then, instead of cutting prices by a dime a yard, we are cutting them by half-dollars. Figure the aggregate saving in *that*. Fifty styles in finest Wilton carpets have been cut from $2.50 a yard to $1.65. That is 85c. a yard saved,—figure the saving in a large parlor. Axminsters that were $2 a yard are now $1.50. The cutting continues all down the line to the Brussels and Tapestries, and the further down the price scale you go the larger the proportional reductions.

The Carpet Store is having its annual cleaning out. It's a painful experience while it lasts, but fortunately it doesn't last long. If you want carpets, you'd better come in.

Third floor.

Bed Linens Not the euphemism that speaks of cotton sheets and pillow cases as bed linens, but the real flax itself, with never a thread of cotton in it.

We make a specialty of these goods, and use the whole strength of our linen-power to get the prices down toward the cotton figures. Of course we cannot reach the cotton figures,—they will always be lower than flax prices, but we can at least make linen luxury easy for you, this way:—

At 50c. yd.—Good Irish linen sheeting; well made and durable; 72 in.
At 60c. yd.—Good stout Irish linen sheeting; 90 in.
At $3.50 pair—Fine substantial hemstitched sheets; round thread; 90x96 in.; former price, $5.
At $5 pair—Sheets of German round thread linen; fine quality; 90x96 in.; were $6.50.
At 70c. pair—Well made hemstitched pillow cases; 22x36 in.
At 70c. each—Well made hemstitched linen bolster cases; 22x72.
At $1 pair—German linen pillow cases; 22x36.
At $3.75 pair—Linen sheets for single bed; one row open work; 72x90; were $4.25.

Fourth avenue.

Japanese Gowns, Jackets and Vests All that is left of last fall's importation—some elegant pieces with Japanese embroidery in the lot—is now marked at quick good-bye figures.

Beautifully embroidered gowns, wadded, at $6.25; former price, $12.50.
Embroidered jackets at $3.25; were $6.50.
Sleeveless vests at $1.25; were $2.25.

Basement.

Assorted Chocolates 20c. lb. This is a truly delicious confection—pure mixed chocolates for which we usually charge 30c. a pound; and for which you would be asked much higher prices elsewhere. To-day and to-morrow 20c. a pound here.

Basement.

About Muslin Underwear—Gowns, particularly Started fifteen days ago with the greatest sale of muslin underwear ever known—greatest in point of generously cut, honestly made garments, greatest in point of genuine value-giving, not make-believe; greatest in the magnitude of stock. A million pieces to begin with, but even now comes the report of broken lots.

Night gowns are the first to suffer. Three kinds that were 75c. and $1, and moderately priced so, are now 50c. each. They have square and V necks, trimmed with embroidery and finely plaited; some have entire yoke of embroidery and ribbon. Choose to-day only, at 50c. each. Quantity is limited. Be on time.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Trimmed Hats $3 and $4 Just fifty more of those splendid black silk velvet toques that we've been selling at $3 and $4. It's only with considerable difficulty that we keep up with the demand. They're made in the manner for which our millinery is noted; attractively trimmed, and worth easily $5 to $7.

Selling Lillian Corsets At Half The popularity of the Lillian has caused great inroads in the stock—depleted ranks in some of the kinds; sizes missing here and there; a few slightly soiled. Thus it happens—and only for those reasons—that these Lillian corsets are offered at half price.

Six styles, that were $2 to $6, are now $1 to $3. Of black sateen and black and white coutil; medium, long and short waists. All sizes in the offering, but not in each style.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Some Teak and Inlaid Tabourettes There are two sorts and many styles. Some are made from the tough "Li-Chee" wood (commonly referred to as "teak"), hand carved by patient Chinese. The others are of Armenian work, carefully inlaid with pearl.

These remain from the Christmas stock and are selling at their usual speed, but must go faster. The reason of the reduction is perhaps unique. We find that the air and heat of the basement are injurious to the pieces. Some are showing the first signs of warping. Nothing to hurt them, as yet, but we must hurry them out. So we have cut from $3 to $10 from the prices.

More Fancy China Pieces 25c. and 10c. each Yesterday's sale of fine Austrian china was simply enormous. Some lots were sold out. These, however, will be in good supply perhaps for all of to-day:

Plates, cups and saucers, sugar bowls and cream jugs, and bon-bons; all bright prettily decorated Austrian China and values in the offering considerably more than double the present price,—25c. each.
Proportionally good values are these pieces at 10c. each. All prettily decorated in bright colors and gold: Breakfast, tea and bread-and-butter plates, cups and saucers, fruit saucers, cream jugs and egg cups. Rare bargains at 10c. each.

Main floor, Tenth street aisle.

Beautiful Calendars 5c. Each Only a few thousand left from the enormous stock of a few weeks ago. These cannot last long when dealers buy them in 100 lots. Some fine specimens of lithography in this offering. Choice at 5c. each. Envelope with each calendar, for mailing, if desired.

4 Sheets of Music for 10c. Over 3,000 selections from which to choose, but only a few of each title. Vocal and instrumental music; popular and classical. Pick out four sheets for ten cents.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

STATUS OF THE BOROUGHS

President Grout's Report Causes Talk in the Legislature.

NEED OF CHARTER AMENDMENT

Argued that Local Presidents and Boards Should Be Abolished or Their Powers Enlarged.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The publication of the annual report of President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn started active discussion to-day among the New York City members of the Legislature as to whether the borough Presidencies and boards ought to be abolished, or their powers enlarged. Inquiry among the Senators and Assemblymen from the Greater New York territory revealed the fact that few of them have given the matter serious thought, or are prepared to express positive opinions on the subject.

Assemblyman E. C. Brennan of Kings started out in the morning by announcing his intention of offering a bill to do away entirely with the office of Borough President. Later in the day his attention was called to the arguments urged by President Grout in favor of giving the boroughs more power in their local affairs, and thereby increasing the usefulness of the borough organizations. These impressed Mr. Brennan as weighty, and he took under consideration the advisability of introducing a bill to enlarge the powers, duties, and responsibilities of the borough Presidents and boards. Before deciding on which side of the question he would undertake legislation, he purposed "seeing the Governor" and getting his ideas.

Messrs. Marshall and Davis, the two Republican Senators from Kings, both look favorably on President Grout's position, while declining to commit themselves to any definite legislative proposition. "I have long recognized the need of some change in the charter on the lines suggested by Mr. Grout," said Senator Davis, "and I have always regretted that the framers of that instrument did not leave to the various communities a greater measure of control over their purely local affairs. I rather think there will be legislation on that subject at the present session."

Senator Marshall said: "I am opposed to any greater centralization of power under the New York charter, and it seems to me that the abolition of the borough boards and the Presidencies would be a step in that direction. I don't see that these borough Presidencies are any good as they are. They don't seem to have done anything. But if any change is made, it ought to be in the way of giving the people of each borough more direct control over their own local improvements. What suits Manhattan often does not suit Brooklyn, and there ought to be some way for each community to get what it wants."

Assemblyman De Graw, (Rep.,) of Kings, said that he had not looked into the matter thoroughly, but his present inclination was to favor the abolition of the borough Presidencies. So far as he could see, they had proved only expensively ornamental positions.

Assemblyman Collier, (Rep.,) of Kings, said that he regarded the office of Borough President, as now constituted, as largely superfluous. It ought, he thought, either to be done away with or to have some real power and place in the city machinery. As to which of these alternatives should be adopted he was unprepared to say.

Assemblyman Henry, (Rep.,) of New York, was in doubt whether it would be better to widen the scope of the Borough Presidencies or abolish them. "Under the present system," he said, "they seem to be altogether useless."

The Tammany members are not expected to favor legislation which would reduce the patronage of the organization, and for that reason they are counted in opposition to the proposal to destroy the Borough Presidencies. However, the views of many Democratic members on the general subject of charter amendments was expressed by Assemblyman Green when he said: "I would like to see the whole consolidation act repealed. I don't see that New York City has gained anything by it."

BILL AGAINST IMPURE BEER.

Senator Coggeshall to Introduce One, but Not the Rumored Republican Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Senator Henry J. Coggeshall announced to-day that he has in preparation a pure beer bill, which he expects to introduce early next week. The bill will be presented on Senator Coggeshall's own responsibility, and will not be an organization measure.

"Efforts to provide for the proper inspection and supervision of the manufacture of beer in this State have been made before," said Senator Coggeshall to-day, "but they failed because the measures proposed were too drastic. I intend to make my bill so liberal that no valid objection can be made to it. I shall put the duty of inspecting all beer produced in the State in the hands of the Board of Health, and will provide that the board shall report to the District Attorney of the county any discovery of impure beer. I have not decided what penalties shall be imposed for violations of the law, but they will be severe.

"The bill will require that all fermented liquors made only with pure barley malt, pure hops, or pure extract of hops, pure yeast, pure water, and no other ingredients, and which shall have been brewed at least three months, shall be branded 'standard,' while all other qualities shall be marked 'inferior.' Every three months each brewer will be required to file with the Board of Health a statement of the quantity of malt liquors brewed by him in that period, and the quantity of barley malt and other ingredients used, all properly sworn to."

Senator Coggeshall comes from Oneida County, which is the centre of a hop-growing region. He introduced a pure beer bill several years ago, but it failed to pass. Nothing has been seen or heard here of the pure beer legislation said to be contemplated by the Republican organization.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of Local and General Interest in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator MARSHALL—Providing for pensioning Brooklyn school teachers; also, providing that either parent may during the lifetime of both appoint the other guardian of a child during minority; also, exempting Kings County from the special jury law.

Senator PLUNKITT—Authorizing the Board of Estimate of New York City to audit claims for canvassing the soldier vote and providing for an issue of bonds to meet such claims.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Providing that no assessment of real property shall be declared invalid because assessed to a non-resident in the tax district instead of to a resident occupant.

Senator THORNTON—Providing for the refunding of illegal, erroneous, or unequal assessments by village or city officials.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. BRENNAN—Providing that the doorman of the New York City police force shall rank as patrolman, establishing seven grades, and providing for promotions on examination.

Mr. GALE—Placing trust companies under the provisions of the banking law; also, requiring persons bringing or defending suits for personal injuries to file lists of witnesses with the Clerk of the court.

Mr. GARDINER—Giving Spanish war veterans the same preference as the veterans of the civil war in the public service.

Mr. LITCHARD—Requiring commission merchants to make verified statements of sales of agricultural products under penalty of $100 fine for neglect.

Mr. ECHMID—Providing for an asphalt pavement on Kent Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. SCHOENECK—Requiring jurors in New York County to present their claims on or before Dec. 31 under penalty of forfeiture.

Mr. GROSSMAN—Raising from $6 to $10 a day the salaries of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in New York City.

Mr. BEEDE—Extending to 1900 the time in which veterinary surgeons can file diplomas with County Clerks.

Mr. BOLAND—Authorizing city or village authorities to license Sunday baseball playing.

Mr. EGAN—Requiring street railway companies to put signs on cars indicating their destination when they do not run the entire length of the route, and requiring short line cars to be followed immediately by through cars; also, requiring street railway companies to erect transfer stations for the accommodation of passengers in cities of the first class.

RAILROAD RIGHTS IN STREETS.

Last Year's Bill Affecting Park and Atlantic Avenues Again Appears.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Senator Marshall will introduce to-morrow a bill to permit steam railways whose grade has been lowered or depressed by municipal ordinance to retain control of the thoroughfare as originally granted for transportation purposes.

The same bill was introduced last year, when it was thought to be of especial significance to the Long Island Railroad with reference to its control of Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, and to the New York Central in relation to that portion of its route from the point where it emerges from the north end of the Park Avenue tunnel to where it crosses the new railroad bridge at the Harlem River.

Another Telephone Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Senator Wagner to-day introduced another telephone bill, which provides that the charge for the use of a telephone in cities or boroughs of 1,000,000 inhabitants or over shall be not to exceed $100 per annum; in cities or boroughs of 500,000 inhabitants and less than 1,000,000, not to exceed $90 per annum; in boroughs and cities of 100,000 inhabitants and less than 500,000, $80 per annum; in cities or boroughs of 20,000 inhabitants and less than 100,000, not to exceed $45 per annum; in cities and boroughs and places of 8,000 inhabitants and less than 20,000, not to exceed $37 per annum; and in all cities and places of less than 8,000 inhabitants, not to exceed $30 per annum.

To Regulate Charges on Grain.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The canal men have renewed their effort to regulate transportation and storage charges on grain by the same bills that were introduced last session. Senator Foley has charge of the measures. One bill provides that charges shall not exceed 50 cents per 1,000 bushels for elevating grain, one-half cent per bushel for hoisting apparatus, and one-eighth cent per bushel for storage for the first ten days, with one-tenth cent additional for each succeeding ten days or part thereof. The companion bill appropriates $500,000 for the purchase of elevators—three at Buffalo and three at New York—to be under the management of the Superintendent of Public Works.

A Blow at Chinese Laundries.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Chinese laundries are again made the subject of legislation by a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Egan of New York. His measure provides that every laundryman shall furnish a receipt to patrons which shall specify in English the kind and number of goods delivered. Violation is punishable by $10 fine for the first offense, $20 for the second, and $50 for each subsequent violation. The bill applies only to cities of the first class.

Hearing on Judges' Salaries.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Committee on Cities of the Assembly will give a hearing next Thursday on Mr. Ware's bill which provides that the Recorder of New York City and the Judges of the Court of General Sessions and the City Court shall receive the same salaries as the Surrogates of New York County. The Recorder now receives a salary of $12,000 and an additional $1,000 or more in fees. The other Judges receive $12,000 annually, and the Surrogates $15,000.

Buffalo's Exposition Bill Passed.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Both houses of the Legislature to-day passed the bill incorporating the Pan-American Exposition Company of Buffalo. Later a delegation from that city appeared before the Governor in behalf of the measure, and he promised to sign it at once.

Services in the War Recognized.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Senate to-day adopted the concurrent resolution from the Assembly expressing the thanks of the Legislature and of the people of the State for the patriotic service of its National Guard and of various organizations of women during the war.

Favorable Report on McMackin.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day decided to report for confirmation the nomination of John McMackin to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Chapter 1, Laws of 1899.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day signed Chapter 1 of the Laws of 1899. The act appropriates $27,500 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

KEELY'S SECRET DISCLOSED.

Scientists Examine His Laboratory and Discover Hidden Tubes in Proof of His Deception.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The Press to-day published an illustrated article giving the details of an investigation made by that paper of the dismantled workshop of the late Inventor Keely. The Press contends that the results of the investigation clearly prove the mysterious Keely motor to have been a delusion and deception, and that its alleged mysterious forces were the result of trickery.

In the investigation, which has been in progress over a week, the flooring of the workshop was taken up and a brick partition wall was removed. The newspaper was assisted in the work by Prof. Carl Hering, a consulting engineer of experience; Prof. Arthur W. Goodspeed, Assistant Professor of Physics of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Lightner Witmer, Professor of Experimental Psychology at the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. M. G. Miller, who has had special training in exploration and research in the way of mound digging, and accordingly superintended all the digging operations. Clarence B. Moore, son of Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, who was one of the leading financial promoters of Keely's idea, was an interested spectator.

The statements in the article published by The Press, which are substantiated by signed statements of the above-named scientists, are to the effect that small brass tubing was found concealed in the brickwork and under the floor of the laboratory. This tubing, it is asserted, is of a kind calculated to stand high pressure, and could have been used in connection with the great steel sphere found last week in the laboratory, which the experts intimate was used as a reservoir for compressed air or compressed gases. The tubing could thus form an agency for transmitting the forces that moved the motor in the exhibition room. The contention of Mr. Keely and his friends for many years was that no tubing of any kind was needed to work his machines.

The views of Prof. Hering and Prof. Goodspeed are that the presence of the tubing and sphere indicates the use of normal forces and possible deception on the part of Keely. In this view Mr. Moore concurs, and Prof. Witmer is of opinion that the possibility of trickery confirms the diagnosis that most psychologists have made as to the delusive character of the Keely mystery.

Prof. Hering says in his signed statement:

"The discovery of so many tubes with couplings, which exactly resembled those shown in the photographs of Keely's apparatus, and were recognized by some of those who had seen the experiments, seems to leave little doubt that Keely probably lied and deceived. Personally I am satisfied now that he used highly compressed air, and that he intentionally and knowingly deceived the public when he held his exhibitions. Moreover, there is nothing wonderful about any of these experiments, of which I have seen descriptions, if he used highly compressed air."

Prof. Witmer, who treats the subject from a psychological standpoint, says:

"The external evidence of reservoirs and tubes was hardly necessary to demonstrate the delusional character of Keely's theories. Even had these objects not been found, the writings of Mrs. Bloomfield-Moore, the pseudo-scientific jargon of Keely, and the official reports of the Keely Motor Company would have furnished, upon critical examination, indisputable testimony to the unsoundness of Keelyism. This mad doctrine struck, to borrow Keely's phrase, a chord that was composed of nearly all the fundamental tones of delusion that vibrate in ill-balanced mental systems—a revelation of nature's mysteries, the stultifying of current science, a new mechanical contrivance to develop untold power, a process for the manufacture of gold, the cure of the sick, a religion, and a scheme of moral regeneration. Little more is needed to give Keelyism its proper place in a museum of pathological mental products."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Lieut. H. C. Du Val Does Some Good Work in the Competitions for the Kemp and Clark Trophies.

Company I occupied the ranges at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, in the competitions for the Kemp and Clark Trophies. The scores, with few exceptions, were low. Lieut. H. C. Du Val shot in excellent form. At off-shoulder shooting he scored 23 out of a possible 25, and on the 500-yard target, prone shooting, he scored five consecutive "bulls." Company F still leads for the Kemp Trophy, with a score of 1,077, and Company K, with 2,016, leads for the Clark Trophy. The scores:

Edward Kemp Trophy.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. H. C. Du Val	23	25	48
Private A. Coppell	23	23	46
Corp. Houston	23	23	46
Sergt. B. B. McAlpin	23	22	45
Private John Seward	22	23	45
Private J. Fox, Jr.	21	24	45
Private V. C. Brown	21	24	45
Corp. A. O'Connor	22	22	44
Corp. W. H. Clark	21	23	44
Private C. Fahnestock	21	23	44
Sergt. H. V. Keep	20	24	44
Capt. Landon	23	20	43
Sergt. O. H. Keep, Jr.	22	21	43
Private G. Du Val	21	22	43
Private J. W. Clark	20	23	43
Private J. D. O'Connor	20	23	43
Private G. D. Arthur	20	22	42
Private W. B. Cragin, Jr.	21	19	40
Private W. H. Mott	20	20	40
Lieut. J. W. Cleveland	21	17	38
Private S. B. Brower	17	21	38
Private L. C. Bernan	19	19	38
Corp. W. B. Cowperthwaite	20	18	38
Corp. M. L. Fonguet	20	18	38
Corp. W. A. Belden	19	20	39
Total	523	539	1,062

Col. Emmons Clark Trophy.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private A. D. F. Adams	23	20	43
Private C. Cragin	21	24	45
Private F. W. Hobby	23	21	44
Private J. S. Foster	22	22	44
Private N. J. Coudert	19	24	43
Private B. Wenman	23	19	42
Private H. K. Masters	22	20	42
Private C. Slesson	20	19	39
Private W. E. F. Moore	21	17	38
Private J. A. Le Boutillier	18	20	38
Private A. D. Smith	17	21	38
Private A. J. Compton, Jr.	21	16	37
Corp. F. A. Pattison	19	16	35
Private W. H. Peckham	19	16	35
L. Corp. I. L. Jenney	18	17	35
Private R. C. Hanson	19	14	33
Private H. L. Harding	18	15	33
L. Corp. T. B. Aldrich	16	17	33
Private H. L. Stratton	17	15	32
Private J. M. Charles	18	12	30
Private D. C. Preston	18	12	30
Private C. A. Spitzka	17	12	29
Private H. G. Waring	18	10	28
Private H. Hibbard	15	13	28
Private A. L. Watkins	10	16	26
Total	472	430	902
Kemp match	523	539	1,062
Grand total of Clark matches		969	1,964

HOCKEY AT ST. NICHOLAS RINK.

Team Representing the New York Club Easily Wins a Game.

The hockey team representing the Hockey Club of New York won another game last night in the Amateur Hockey League series, defeating the St. Nicholas Skating Club team, at the St. Nicholas Rink, by a score of 6 to 0. The home team was easily outplayed, the New Yorks showing a remarkable improvement over their work of last year. As they easily outplayed the New York Athletic Club on Tuesday night, they are favorites for the championship honors. B. Phillips played a star game, scoring three goals. The line-up:

Hockey Club.	Position.	St. Nicholas.
O'Donnell	Goal	Blair
Cunningham	Point	Slocum
Hunt	Cover point	Larned
Russell	Forwards.	Callender
S. Phillips		O'Connor
B. Phillips		Brokaw
De Casnovia		Pope

Referee—R. W. Wallace. Umpires—Messrs. Drakely and Murray. Goals—B. Phillips, 3; Russell, 2; S. Phillips, 1. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

LADIES' DAY AT THE K. A. C.

Entertainments of Various Kinds Provided for the Visitors.

It was Ladies' Day at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club yesterday, and there were entertainments of various kinds in the afternoon and evening. A "tank drama" was the chief event of the afternoon. W. J. Kindgen, dressed as a girl, was courted by several men, but each one was thrown into the water. Finally these suitors got mad and threw "Sue" into the water. After this there were aquatic sports. H. H. Reeder swam 100 yards in 1:09 3-5. W. B. Hanley swam two lengths of the tank under water. There was also a tug of war in the water.

In the evening there was a basketball game between the Yale team and the team of the Knickerbocker Club. The teams lined up as follows:

Yale.	Position.	Knickerbocker.
G. M. Clark	Right forward.	P. G. B. Keown, (Captain)
Beard, (Captain)	Left forward.	Kinney, Grenthall
Sharp	Centre.	Reuss
Lockwood	Right guard.	Strippel
J. K. Clark	Left guard.	Dietrich

The Yale team won by a score of 5 to 2. In the first half G. M. Clark made a goal from the field and Sharp made a goal from a foul, making the score at the end of the first twenty minutes 3 to 0 in favor of Yale. In the second half Keown and J. K. Clark each scored.

After the basketball game there was a vaudeville performance in the theatre which was well attended.

Golf Association Nominations.

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association yesterday gave out the list of officers submitted by the nominating committee for election at the annual meeting on Feb. 23. The officers selected for the various positions are: President—W. B. Thomas; Vice Presidents—Ransom H. Thomas and H. J. Whigham; Treasurer—George D. Fowle; Secretary—Robert B. Kerr; Extra Members of the Executive Committee—John Reid and A. M. Coats.

Janowski Defeats Marshall.

Janowski won the second game of the friendly match with F. J. Marshall at the Manhattan Chess Club yesterday. It was a Queen's Pawn opening, Marshall having the move. Janowski outplayed his young opponent, though Marshall played excellent chess in the middle game. The third game will be played at the Brooklyn Chess Club to-morrow.

To Mold the Defender's Keel.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 19.—The lead keel of the new defender of the America's Cup will be run into the mold to-morrow, all the preparations for the work being completed to-night, after much hustle and bustle, in the Herreshoff shops.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Sokombo, 102 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, won; Savoy, 106, (Bullman,) 2 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Alhaja, 98, (W. H. Martin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Felicite, Yaruba, Glengaber, Cyaro, Gottlieb, and Lord Chesterfield also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Merops, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 5 to 1, won; Master Buck, 104, (W. H. Martin,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Poteate, 116, (Hennessy,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Winifred, Sidealong, Judge Wofford, Socialist, and Zarazzo also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Gentlemen riders. One mile. Dr. Sheppard, 170 pounds, (Mr. Hobart,) 1 to 5, won; Ferrier, 170, (Mr. Dunphy,) 3 to 1 and even money, second; Una Colorado, 170, (Mr. Gamag,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Hazard also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Guilder, 96 pounds, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1, won; Dr. Sharp, 109, (Spencer,) 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second; Formella, 104, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17. None Such, Lady Britannic, Castake, Uncle True, Petrarch, Zarro, Coda, and Joe Musale also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Opponent, 106 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Lord Marmion, 101, (Thorpe,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Ricardo, 99, (W. H. Martin,) 25 to 1, third. Time—1:15¾. Sweet William, La Marona, and Don Fulano also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Heigh Ho, 106 pounds, (J. Reiff,) 3 to 1, won; Eakins, 112, (Spencer,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Schnitz, 110, (H. Martin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:03. The Last, Esperando, Aluminum, Amelia Fonso, and Prince Tyrant also ran.

Queens School Board President Out.

G. Howland Leavitt, President of the Queens Borough School Board, has resigned his office. He says that the affairs of the School Board, if properly administered, take up more of his time than he can afford to spend.

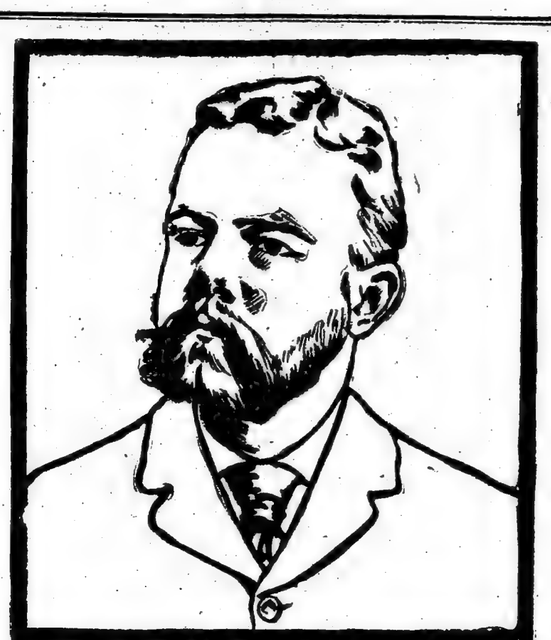

The SPANISH AMERICAN WAR in its Political Naval & Military Aspects By Senator Lodge Begins in HARPER'S FEBRUARY

A GREAT SALE OF

Fine Overcoats

$12.50 Overcoats, $7.50
15.00 Overcoats, 10.00
20.00 Overcoats, 12.50
$25 and $30 Overcoats, $15.00.

A busy season left us with too many of some of our Overcoat styles. They are the best of our stock, but too many to carry till next season.

$30 Carr's Meltons, $15

Every one knows our reputation for English Meltons, and the superior wearing qualities of a Melton stand unmatched.

$25 Beaver Overcoats, $15.

The very finest grade of Patent Beavers, lined throughout with heavy all-silk satin, made in the very best way.

$20 Kersey Overcoats for $12.50.

Super Oxford and Black Kerseys of the best fabrics, lined with heavy leather Italian and made in the best way.

$15 Kersey Overcoats, $10.

Lined throughout with check Worsted; shoulder and sleeves guaranteed satin.

$12.50 Brown Frieze Overcoats, $7.50.

The superior wearing quality of Frieze and its popularity might induce us to carry these over until next year, but it is not our way.

The best. The kind that gives satisfaction.

E. O. THOMPSON'S SONS

To-order Clothing
Ready-made Clothing
Clerical Clothing

245 BROADWAY, Above Park Place.

HORSE SHOW AT EAST ORANGE.

Society Attends the Riding and Driving Club's Entertainment.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 19.—The Riding and Driving Club of Orange gave a music ride and club horse show in its clubhouse on Halsted Street, East Orange, this evening. Fully 300 of the fashionable people of the Oranges were present.

The programme opened with a music ride, under the command of Riding Master John Fulcher, in which thirty members of the club took part. Then followed the horse show. Charles A. Sterling, Walter D. Grand, and C. J. Billison showed finely matched four-in-hands. This was followed by a potato race, in which there were six competitors, after which there was a fine exhibition of tandems. Those competing for the blue ribbon in this were Gordon Grand, C. J. Billison, Charles Hathaway, and Charles A. Sterling.

Next came a competitive jumping act over four successive four-foot jumps. C. J. Billison, Charles Hathaway, Henry Graves, Gordon Grand, William Vaughn, A. B. Leach, Thomas Nevin, Richard Coyne, and Charles F. Spaulding then competed in the class for pairs to harness, after which there was an exhibition of hackney yearlings and two-year-olds bred and owned by Alden Freeman. The show closed with a contest in single horses to harness.

ANOTHER "COUNT" ACCUSED.

Reduced to Menial Rank, He Is Suspected of Stealing.

In the Centre Street Court yesterday, Count Rocco, reported to be a scion of an Austrian house of distinction, was a prisoner, charged with being implicated in the disappearance of $500 worth of silverware from a restaurant at 93 Cherry Street, where the alleged Count had secured employment as a waiter. He was held for examination.

The Count told Magistrate Brann that he had been twice around the world, and was entertained by Li Hung Chang while visiting China.

It was ascertained that through the kindness of the restaurant keeper, the Count was permitted to sleep in the place.

Visiting the establishment at an early hour yesterday morning, the employer was astonished to find the Count greatly excited. He said that thieves had entered the place, and that he had been drugged, leaving him unconscious while they removed the silverware.

Detective Armstrong, on the complaint of the restaurant keeper, arrested the Count, who will be held until the police have an opportunity of finding evidence against him.

Rosemarie
is the name of our four-button GLACE GLOVE of which we make a specialty.
In White, Pearl, Tan, Gray and Black.
We Guarantee every pair.
E. A. Morrison & Son
893 Broadway.

THE NEW CITY ISLAND BRIDGE.

Work Begun Yesterday on the $200,000 Steel and Stone Structure.

Work was begun yesterday on the new steel and stone bridge which is to replace the wooden structure which connects City Island with the mainland at Pelham Bay Park. The new bridge is to be 950 feet long and will cost about $200,000.

The present wooden bridge has been in use about thirty years, and the need of a new structure has been urged by the residents of City Island for a long time. The draw of this bridge, a number of years ago, did service on the old bridge across the Harlem River at Third Avenue.

One night while the bridge was in charge of Capt. John N. Munson, the draw was carried away by a tow coming down the river. The draw, with several carriages and a lot of people on it, floated down stream some distance before it was drawn ashore. It was then taken to City Island and placed on the bridge there.

FIRE HORSES SAVE DRIVER.

John Rooney of Engine No. 3 Narrowly Escapes Death.

The most petted and praised horses in all New York yesterday were Zeke, Mike, and Baby, the intelligent and well-trained animals which have long been the pride and boast of the firemen attached to Engine No. 3, at 417 West Seventeenth Street.

Yesterday morning the engine was on its way to a small fire at 344 West Fourth Street, when, in rounding the corner of West Thirteenth and West Fourth Streets, the front axle of the engine broke. Lieut. D. P. Fitzmaurice and Engineer J. J. Mulligan were thrown to the street, but escaped with slight injuries. Driver John Rooney, who was strapped to his seat, fell with the engine, almost under the hoofs of the horses. The intelligent and well-trained animals instead of dragging the engine and so either killing or seriously injuring Rooney, seemed to realize what had happened and immediately came to a full stop. Rooney was released and found to be unhurt. Zeke, Mike, and Baby munched lumps of sugar all day yesterday.

For Constipation
USE
Hunyadi János
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
AND BE Sure
YOU GET THE GENUINE

CONDITION OF THE CANALS

The Senate Desires to Know the Status of the Improvement.

PARTRIDGE AND BOND CONFER

Both of the New Officials Promise a Business Administration of the State's Waterways.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The clearing-up and cleaning-out process in the canal department was begun to-day, when Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, introduced and the Senate adopted a resolution calling on the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer and Surveyor for information on the following points:

First—The total number of contracts let for the improvement of the canals of the State, with the names of contractors, a brief outline of the work to be performed, and the stipulated sum to be paid to each of them.

Second—Which of said contracts are yet unfilled, the causes of the non-fulfillment, the sum already paid, and the estimated sum that will be due on each contract when finished.

Third—The estimated time required to complete each of the said contracts, in accordance with the specifications.

Also any other information that, in the opinion of the Superintendent of Public Works and State Engineer, will aid in defining the present status of what is known as canal improvement.

The object of these inquiries, Senator Higgins explained in private, is to find out exactly where the State stands with reference to the $9,000,000 improvement, so that that matter may be closed up as speedily as possible. The queries do not necessarily look to another appropriation, the Senator said, but the committee desired to see just how the contracts stood in case money should be asked for to carry them to completion. It is intimated that some of them will have to be completed before navigation can be resumed on the canals.

This was Col. Partridge's first complete day in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and it was a busy one, his reception room being besieged by callers at all hours. "I am hard at work trying to get the hang of the office," he said late this afternoon, "and with the frequent interruptions from visitors the progress is slow. So far as I can see now I shall have more discharging than appointing to do. That is to say, I shall have to devote myself chiefly to cutting down the force rather than to putting men on it. I shall have to do that because so much of the appropriation for the current year has been spent already that it is going to push me to run the canals the rest of the year on what is left. Of course I can't spend money that I haven't got so it will be a case of cutting down the coat to fit the cloth."

Col. Partridge said that he had been notified of the Senate's request for information about the uncompleted contracts. "I am already at work compiling that information," he said, "and I hope to be able to lay it before the Senate early next week. It will be made as full and complete as possible."

State Engineer and Surveyor Bond said to-day: "I have conferred at length with Superintendent Partridge, and we understand each other thoroughly. My idea of the conduct of this department is that it should be organized and conducted just as any business man would conduct his business or as a railroad company would operate its road—on strictly business principles. Strict economy will be observed so far as is consistent with the best results."

While neither Col. Partridge nor Mr. Bond will reveal his plans as to removals, it is well understood that a general cleaning out of both departments is on the programme.

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE.

Two Bills in Preparation Embodying the Governor's Ideas—Changes in the Rules Approved.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Bills embodying Gov. Roosevelt's ideas of reform for the State's civil service are being prepared by the Civil Service Reform Association in New York City and by Sherman S. Rogers, W. H. Hotchkiss, and other active workers in the cause in Buffalo. Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that he was preparing no measure himself, but that the result of the work being done in New York and Buffalo would be submitted for his inspection.

The Governor said to-day that he had not yet selected the new Civil Service Commissioners. He is known, however, to place much confidence in the leaders of the reform movement in Buffalo, who have united in recommending Charles B. Wheeler of that city for appointment on the commission, and his selection is regarded as not unlikely. The Governor's reported intention to retain Silas W. Burt as the Democratic member of the commission is vigorously objected to by the Democratic leaders here, who insist that Mr. Burt is not a Democrat. It is understood that a formal protest against his retention as the party's representative will be lodged with the Governor through Chairman Frank Campbell of the Democratic State Committee.

Gov. Roosevelt has approved of several amendments made to the rules and regulations of the State Civil Service Commission. The most important of these provides that when an open competitive examination has been duly advertised to take place for the purpose of filling a position and no candidate appear to participate, the appointing power may hold a non-competitive examination to fill the position. A change has been made in regard to the standing of candidates who have passed examinations. Heretofore they have ceased to be on the eligible lists at the end of one year. They will hereafter be eligible for appointment for one year or until a new list is made up. The following paragraph in the rules has been stricken therefrom:

Each person whose name appears upon such merit list must notify the commission at least once every three months, computing from the date of filing the list, that he is willing to accept an appointment, if tendered to him, and desires to have his name continued on such list. If such a notice is not received by the commission the name of the candidate shall thereupon be stricken from the list.

The period of eligibility for the following positions has been extended from one to two years: Court stenographers, court interpreters, State hospital matrons, women physicians, assistant civil engineers, Regents' examiners, engineering draughtsmen, and architecturai draughtsmen.

STAMPS FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Deficiency Appropriation Needed to Pay Postage on His Letters.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—By the timely action of the Finance Committee of the Senate the State of New York has just been saved from the spectacle of its Governor being compelled to decline to answer all communications for lack of stamps. Gov. Roosevelt's voluminous correspondence, which exceeds anything ever known before in the history of the Executive Chamber, is responsible for this extraordinary state of affairs.

Gov. Roosevelt makes it a practice to answer every letter that deserves an answer. It is this principle that has caused the trouble. With so many more letters than usual coming in and so many more being replied to than was the custom with previous Governors, the drain on the stamp account of the Executive Department was heavy and constant. The appropriation for the Governor's contingent fund for the current year was made last session, and it did not contemplate such an extraordinary output for postage as the new Governor's methods made necessary. The modest sum set aside for stamps was quickly exhausted and the Controller's office called a halt. The Governor wanted more stamps. It was pointed out to him that the contingent fund was in danger of being totally exhausted, that it could not be replenished for a year, and that even if a deficiency bill were passed at once the money would not be immediately available. The Governor told the guardians of the Treasury that he would stop answering letters and publish the fact that he had to do so because the State of New York could not supply stamps for its Governor's correspondence. Then Chairman Higgins of the Senate Finance Committee was called in and it was arranged that the Governor should go ahead using as many stamps as he needed, and that the overdraft on the contingent fund would be taken care of later with a deficiency appropriation.

VACANCY LEFT BY GOV. BLACK.

Chance to Appoint an Anti-Odell Man Not Improved.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—The fact that Gov. Black left vacant an office which he had the power to fill when his term expired, and especially one within the bailiwick of State Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, has caused considerable comment among politicians.

Alonzo Wheeler was elected County Judge of the County of Rockland, to succeed Judge Tompkins, who resigned the office of County Judge to take the nomination for Congress last Fall. This left a vacancy in the office of District Attorney, which still remains unfilled.

It is known that Gov. Black, during the last days of his term of office, did not entertain the kindest feeling toward Chairman Odell, and it is considered surprising that he did not appoint an anti-Odell man to the position.

Second Deputy Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Horace G. Tennant of Schoharie Court House, Schoharie County, was to-day reappointed Second Deputy Secretary of State.

THE GOVERNOR A BRIGADIER.

Recommended for Brevet Promotion by the Schwan Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York, formerly Colonel of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders,) will receive the brevet of Brigadier General of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct in the Santiago campaign, provided the Senate confirms his nomination by the President.

Gov. Roosevelt's name is included in a list of nearly 500 officers who have been recommended by the Army Brevet Board, of which Gen. Schwan is President, for brevet appointments for distinguished conduct in Cuba.

Military Body Honors the Governor.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt has been elected a member of the Regular Army and Navy Union.

Gov. Roosevelt Coming Here To-day.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt will go to New York City at 9:35 o'clock to-morrow morning. He will review the Twenty-third regiment in Brooklyn to-morrow night.

FORAKER SPOKE FOR HIMSELF.

Says He Did Not Represent the President's Views as to the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Foraker (Rep., Ohio) denied that he spoke for the Administration in declaring recently that its purpose was not to retain the Philippines permanently.

This statement was brought forth in reply to an address made by Senator Turner (Pop., Washington) in support of the Vest anti-colonial resolution. Mr. Turner had declared that the evidence at hand was against the interpretation of the President's purpose, which he attributed to Mr. Foraker.

Mr. Foraker asserted in reply that he had spoken only for himself and had no intention or desire to pose as the representative of the Administration. Referring to the comment which had been aroused in Great Britain, he said:

"I was not speaking for the Administration, and the chill that went up and down the backs of our friends in London was due perhaps to a misapprehension as to which of the Ohio Senators was speaking." [Laughter.]

Mr. Foraker said that when he spoke of the actions or possible actions of the President he spoke as one judging from the public utterances of the President and some knowledge of his feelings and desires with respect to the question in hand. He then quoted from his speech the statement that he did not know of anybody, from the President down to his humblest follower, who had any intention or desire to retain permanent control of the Philippine Islands. "It was not," he concluded, "of a present purpose that I spoke, but rather of the absence of a purpose."

Mr. Turner based his doubts concerning the Administration's intention to liberate the Filipinos upon that part of the treaty which, he said, made not only a cession to this country of sovereignty over the Philippines, but an acceptance by us of that sovereignty. It was impossible to forget, too, he said, that the treaty was negotiated in the midst of a clamor for an extension of our dominions. As further proof of his position, Mr. Turner referred to the President's speech at Atlanta, in which he asked: "Who is there that will dare to haul down the American flag from the soil upon which it has once been planted?" He said the President had made the meaning of the Administration too plain for controversy.

Mr. Turner denied the contention that the acquisition of far distant territory had been forced upon this country by the arbitrament of war. He maintained that victory was not purchased at the cost of assimilating into our race the conquered and prostrate foe. This country was at liberty to retain such foreign territory as it had conquered, if it so desired, and such of it as was suitable in soil, climate, and inhabitants we might want to keep; but he denied that our only other recourse was to give back the conquered territory to the enemy.

"If we may keep it ourselves," said Mr. Turner, "we may require it to be given to the people who inhabit it for the purpose of independence and liberty." This, he believed, was the proper course to pursue in the case of the Philippines. The sovereignty of this country would not be impeached by such generous action. So far as other nations are concerned, our sovereignty, he said, was limitless and illimitable. It was no concern of other nations what we did for our own National health. "The idea," said he, "that limitations on our sovereign powers, when applied to our own municipal concerns, limits the sovereignty of the nation in the great family of nations and puts it at a disadvantage, has no foundation in fact."

THE MISSION OF AMERICA.

Expansion as Viewed by the President of Christian Endeavorers.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—The Rev. Dr. F. E. Clark, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, has undertaken to set before Endeavorers certain principles to be considered in determining the attitude of the members of the society as to imperialism and National expansion. President Clark says:

"The great question involved is not whether expansion will increase our exports or imports; not whether it will involve a great standing army and a vast navy; not whether it will increase our National prestige and importance; not whether it will involve a strict or a liberal interpretation of the Constitution; not whether it will involve the shelving of the Monroe doctrine; but whether or not imperialism will enable America better to perform its mission among the great nations of the world as a civilizing, uplifting, and Christianizing force."

Maine Legislature for Expansion.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 19.—The feature of to-day's session of the Legislature was the presentation in the House by Mr. Macomber of Augusta of a resolution indorsing the expansion policy of the Administration and inviting President McKinley to visit Augusta. The resolutions passed the House by a unanimous rising vote amid much enthusiasm. Mr. Macomber explained that he offered the resolution to correct any wrong impression concerning the attitude of Maine that may have resulted from the re-election of Senator Hale.

Davis Opposes the Bacon Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The supporters of the peace treaty were in conference among themselves more or less of the time to-day as to whether they should agree to accept the Bacon resolutions binding the Government to grant self-rule to the Filipinos as a condition precedent to the ratification of the treaty. Before leaving the Capitol to-night Senator Davis, in charge of the bill, told his friends that he would not agree to the passage of the resolutions.

Spanish Cortes Awaiting Our Action.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, announces that the Queen Regent will sign a decree convoking the Cortes on the day following the receipt of the news of the ratification of the treaty of peace by the United States Senate.

SOLDIERS NEEDED IN CUBA.

Gen. Leonard Wood Continues His Testimony Before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Gen. Leonard Wood continued his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day, dealing especially with the requirement as to troops in the Island of Cuba.

Gen. Wood explained at some length his estimate of 50,000 as the number of troops necessary to be kept in the entire island, saying that he had placed the number so high because the effect of the climate is such as to render a large percentage of American soldiers there ineffective for aggressive action. Malaria is the prevailing disease, and as a rule while not more than 20 per cent. might be on the actual sick list, only 35 or 40 per cent. would, as a rule, be found capable of effectual action.

As a matter of fact he thought it could almost be said that no troops stationed there had escaped the diseases due to the climate. This fact accounted for the non-aggressive character of the Spanish campaign in the island, and he thought explained why as many as 280,000 Spanish soldiers were required in the service there. It was as yet too early to say whether our troops in the island would become so acclimated that they would be able to resist disease. This was an important point, and if decided in the negative would require the frequent change of troops. He was hopeful that by an elaborate system of sanitation in the island improved conditions might be secured, just as Great Britain had produced an improvement in Jamaica. Still, it might prove, as it had in India, that Cuba was not a white man's country. A year or two at least would be necessary to decide this problem.

Replying to a question from Senator Proctor, Gen. Wood said that it was feasible to construct a railroad line between Santiago and Havana, and that a Santiago firm had agreed to guarantee the funds for the enterprise. The most practicable route would be along the central plateau of the island, and the General thought the enterprise would be a great civilizer. "It would," he said, "afford employment to many men in the interior whose present principal employment is that of carrying guns."

Gen. Wood also expressed the opinion that the native Cubans might be used to an extent as soldiers in the United States Army.

PARDONS FOR CUBAN CULPRITS.

The American Board Recommends Sixty-seven Prisoners for Clemency.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—The American Board of Pardons yesterday recommended the release from jail of seven men who have been confined here without trial, for the alleged robbery from a safe of funds belonging to the Navy Paymaster for San Juan de Puerto Rico, since 1897. The prisoners declare, and information from San Juan tends to sustain them, that the alleged robbery was a plot upon the part of Spanish officials to cover up their delinquency and to obtain scapegoats for the Spanish Paymaster at San Juan, who, it is further asserted, was probably a party to the dishonesty in appropriating the funds. Following the disappearance of the money at San Juan, some 200 suspects were arrested, and they were all released except seven, who, after ineffectual torture for the purpose of obtaining a confession, were shipped to Havana in March, 1897. They still show evidence of the torture inflicted upon them.

The Board of Pardons has examined many other prisoners, and has recommended to Gen. Brooke the release of sixty-seven who are in confinement. The idea prevails among the prisoners that there will be a general jail delivery at the hands of the Americans, which, the prisoners claim, has been practically done in the interior towns by the Cuban Generals. The prisoners seem to have no idea of justice. The board is making proper recommendations, and homicides are not recommended for release.

SPANIARDS MURDERED IN CUBA.

Castellanos Complains to Gen. Brooke and Asks Protection.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—Gen. Jiménez Castellanos, ex-Captain General of Cuba, has complained to Governor General Brooke that the Cubans in the Province of Santa Clara are murdering Spanish ex-volunteers. He says that eight have been killed in one week. A dispatch from Castellanos, who is now at Cienfuegos, runs as follows:

I have received several communications announcing assaults and acts of violence committed in various towns upon persons, who, during the late Separatist war, served in the Spanish guerrilla and irregular forces. It is reported, likewise, that during the past week eight such individuals have been assassinated in the municipal districts of Ranchuele and Esperanza, in this province, and that like deeds have been committed at Yaguajay. Knowing your just and noble intentions I have the honor to call your attention to the above, and to beg that you will take suitable measures to punish the guilty, and to prevent the recurrence of similar acts in the future.

The Governor General, replying, said he had referred the matter to Major Gen. John C. Bates, Military Governor of the Department of Santa Clara, "with directions that prompt measures be taken to punish the guilty and to prevent the recurrence of similar acts."

Americans Indemnify Cuban Farmers.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—The Military Administration has been indemnifying Cuban farmers for the lands occupied and the crops destroyed by the United States troops at various points. The owners of the land selected for Camp Buenavista demand an utterly unreasonable remuneration; and the assessment of values and the adjustment of claims are in many cases very difficult to accomplish. The Government valuations of property destroyed, however, are invariably generous.

Cuban Commission Dissolved.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The Cuban Evacuation Commission was dissolved to-day, and its members submitted to the President, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of War a report on their labors. The report makes no reference to the future government of the island and embodied no political recommendations whatsoever, consisting practically of a record of the proceedings of the commission. The members of the commission called on Secretary Hay, Secretary Alger, and the President, and each of these expressed his satisfaction and pleasure at the results of the commission's work in Cuba.

RESTRICTIONS AT SANTIAGO.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 19.—The United States military authorities in Havana have cabled the Santiago department an order directing that not a cent of the customs receipts of the department is to be expended without the permission of Gov. Gen. Brooke. The order also directs that the greater part of the sanitary work performed shall be done without money pay, and for rations merely.

The directions regarding the customs funds have not yet been generally made known. As most people, relying upon a recent dispatch from Dr. Joaquin Castillo, now in Washington, have regarded this point as definitely settled in favor of Santiago, it has been considered advisable thus far not to allow the order in question to become public, lest there be a revival of the popular excitement provoked by the issuances of the original order for the concentration of customs in Havana. Intelligent Cubans, who are in possession of the facts, however, are greatly worried over the situation, as are also the Americans; for they consider that this and other recent orders virtually reduce the Military Governor of the department to a mere automaton.

Church Property in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Jan. 19.—The Roman Catholic clergy and teaching orders are conferring with Archbishop Chappelle, Apostolic Delegate to the West Indies, concerning the title to certain property claimed by the military and insular authorities. They assert that under Article 8 of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, church and school property is protected. Recently, however, one of the Roman Catholic teaching orders was ejected from a building in San Juan.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Its Members Confer with President McKinley Preparatory to Their Trip to the Far East.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. — President Schurman of Cornell University, Prof. Worcester of the University of Michigan, and Col. Denby, the three members of the Philippine Commission now in the United States, had a long conference with the President at the White House to-day. They will receive their commissions to-morrow, when President Schurman will be formally designated as Chairman and Edward W. Harden of Chicago as Secretary of the Commission. With the exception of Col. Denby, who will be unavoidably detained here about two weeks, the members, with a corps of clerks and stenographers, will leave New York next Tuesday for Vancouver, where they will take the steamer Empress of Japan on the 30th inst. for Hongkong.

It is understood that at to-day's conference the President went over with the Commissioners in a general way the full instructions which will be issued to-morrow as to the purposes of their mission to the Philippines, the scope of their investigation, and the general conduct of the work in hand.

Mr. Harden of Chicago, who has been appointed Secretary of the Commission, served as a volunteer on board the McCulloch and participated in the victory of May 1 at Manila. He is a newspaper man of ability, and while in the Philippines was appointed Special Commissioner of the United States to report upon the financial and industrial conditions of the islands. The report has been warmly commended by Secretary Gage and his knowledge of Philippine affairs is responsible for his appointment to his present important post. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Admiral Dewey, with whom his work in Manila brought him into close relationship, and has the advantage of acquaintance with Aguinaldo. Harden, before going to the Far East, was the financial editor of The Chicago Tribune, and later held a similar position on The Chicago Evening Post.

Spanish News from the Philippines.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Gen. Rios, in command of the Spanish troops in the Philippines, in which he announces the departure of Spanish troops homeward, and says the situation at Manila is unchanged. According to his advices, the insurrection in the Island of Mindanao against the Americans is growing rapidly. Numerous Mahommedans are there, and fanatics are scouring the country preaching a holy war. It is further asserted that the Island of Zebu is in full revolt.

More Regulars Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Orders were issued yesterday from the War Department for the execution of the plans already announced for the dispatch of the Third United States Infantry from Fort Snelling to Manila by way of New York. Four companies of the Seventeenth Infantry will go with the Third Infantry. Orders have been sent for the Twenty-second Infantry, now at Fort Crook, to proceed to Manila, via San Francisco.

Mission Rock a Naval Reservation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The President has issued an executive order setting apart what is known as Mission Rock, in San Francisco Bay, as a naval reservation. The purpose is to use it as a coaling station. It is claimed by private parties under a grant from the State of California, but the Government insists that its title is good. The island is valued at a quarter of a million dollars.

Astor Battery's Homeward Journey.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 19.—The Astor Battery arrived in Denver this morning and resumed its homeward journey this afternoon.

The Brooklyn Leaves Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn sailed for the United States yesterday

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Buffalo Dairy Supply Company of Buffalo; capital, $500. Directors—H. C. Palmer and K. K. Wright, Buffalo; Frank Wright, Westfield.

Globe Reflector Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. W. Tallman, H. I. Philips, J. H. Harris and Paul Halpin, New York City.

Universal Advertising Company of Buffalo; to manufacture match delivering machines; capital, $35,000. Directors—C. Lee Cabell, G. B. Webster, H. C. Harrison and James H. Hunter, Buffalo.

The Newlandt & Rodgers Company of New York City; to manufacture drugs; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—C. H. Geage, Orange, N. J.; G. P. Ferguson and L. M. Scheuer of New York City.

Fasig-Tipton Company of New York City; to deal in horses and live stock; capital, $10,000. Directors—William B. Fasig and Edward A. Tipton, New York City; George A. Bain, Lexington, Ky.

Schwarz Manufacturing Company of New York City; to manufacture jewelers' supplies; capital, $15,000. Directors—Caroline Schwarz and Henry N. Schwarz, New York City; M. A. Rogers, West Hoboken, N. J.

Franklin Telephone and Telegraph Company, to operate a telephone system from Saranac Lake to Keene, to Bloomingdale, to Tupper Lake, to Saranac Inn, to Paul Smith's, and to intermediate points; capital, $12,000. Directors—Frank E. Kendall and others, Saranac Lake.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 19.

167—Philip T. Woodfin, appellant, vs. the Hampton and Old Point Railway Company et al. —Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for appellant.

171—John A. Gordon, appellant, vs. the United States.—Continued per stipulation.

172—Thomas Cosgrove, appellant, vs. Eugene D. Winney, United States Marshal, &c.—Submitted by E. H. Sellers for the appellant, with leave to counsel for the appellee to file brief within ten days.

182—George L. Whitman, petitioner, vs. the National Bank of Oxford.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of A. B. Browne, in behalf of counsel.

153—J. K. Mullen et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Western Union Beef Company.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief for the defendant in error within five days, on motion of W. H. Bryant for the defendant in error.

Seth Carter, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Motion to docket case without payment of costs, and for leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Submitted by Wilford H. Smith for the plaintiff in error.

168—Mrs. Bettie Allen, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Ogden Smith Company, executor, &c., et al., and 176—Ogden Smith Company, executor, &c., et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Mrs. Widow Bettie Allen et al.—Argued by James F. Pierson for Mrs. Allen, by Albert P. Fenner for Lincoln, administrator, and by Henry Chiappella for Ogden Smith et al.

174—Frank H. Pierce, petitioner, vs. the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company.—Argument commenced by Walker Percy for respondents.

Call for Friday: 174, 175, (and 23,) 164, 180, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 90.

Calendars for Friday, Jan. 20.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

1—Int. Socy., &c., vs. Wanamaker.
2—Thomson-Houston El. Co. vs. Bullock El. Co.
3—U. S. vs. Venable Con. Co.
4—Miles vs. Am. News Co.
5—Farmers' L. & T. Co. vs. Nor. Pac. R. R. Co.
6—Parisian Comb Co. vs. Eschwege.
7—Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co. vs. Breisacker.
8—Real Est. Trust Co. vs. New Eng. L. & Trust Co.
9—Union Harrow Co. vs. Woodhouse.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

60—Moned vs. Tug Transfer No. 8.
70—L'Hommedieu vs. Scow Walter J.
70—Minott vs. SS. Patria.
89—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.
84—Arnold vs. Schooner Mary King.
58—Steinmender vs. Ship La Guadaloupe.
13—Rogers vs. Steamboat Magenta.
32—In re Tug Niagara.
59—Hudson River L. Co. vs. McAllister.
44—Hastorf vs. Moore.
1—De Farconnet vs. Western Ins. Co.
81—Van Bueren vs. tug Defiance and lighter E. Dayton.
84—Sanbern vs. steamer Palatia.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 745, 749, 750, 754, 756, 757, 758, 759.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Diehl vs. Robinson.
2—In re 12th Ward Pk., (In re Mayor, &c.)
3—In re 12th Ward Pk., (In re Cuim.)
4—In re Barnett. Enumerated Motion.
97—Fischer vs. Met. L. Insurance Co. Non-enumerated Motions.
5—Schmerber vs. Reinach.
22—Raymond vs. Shook.
28—Gallagher vs. Ward.
39—Kenny vs. Union Ry.
40—H. C. Miner Litho. Co. vs. Rossow.
41—In re Radiauer.
42—Dreyfuss vs. Rosenfeld.
43—Havana City Ry. Co. vs. Ceballos.
44—Greenfield vs. Greenfield.
45—Carano vs. Atanasio.
46—Benjamin vs. Benjamin.
47—Manning vs. Benedict.
48—In re Suydam.
49—Levy vs. Fischel.
50—Havana City Ry. Co. vs. Ceballos.
51—Goldberg vs. Goldberg.
52—Canfield vs. Canfield.
53—Schiff vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
54—In re Doyle.
55—McPhillips vs. Fitzgerald.
56—Shaw vs. Vernam.
57—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
58—Brigham vs. Zaise.
59—In re Southgate.
60—Lyman vs. Congress Club.
61—Same vs. Oriental Club.
62—Bliss vs. Winters.
63—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
64—Flynn vs. York.
65—Vanderpool vs. Vanderpool.
66—Weidenfeld vs. Woolfolk.
67—Deane vs. Deane.
68—Foster vs. McMillan.
69—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
70—Kinney vs. Kinney.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motion.

1—Horsfield vs. Black. Demurrer.
859—Waite vs. Sabel. Preferred Causes.
2688—Spier vs. Tax Commissioners.
2110—Fire Department vs. Stanton.
2397—Gantz vs. Flanders
2688—Nat. Acad. of Design vs. Feitner.
2634—Wintner vs. Pandrick.
2608—Union Trust Co. vs. Van Dolsen.
2635—Same vs. Graham.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

2038—Moran vs. Freund.
1820—Mayer vs. Alexander.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2049.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Case on.

7288—Gillen vs. Boschem.
7963—Steinhardt vs. Hotze.
6605—Rosenfield vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
3802—Gumby vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7956—Adler vs. Cohen.
6733—Guarantee Sav. & L. Inst. vs. Moore.
7455—Meyer vs. Strauss.
6492—Bronx Gas & Elec. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
8088—Levine vs. Levine.
6774—Lowery vs. N. Y. Ice Co.
7659—Jennings vs. Hennessy.
7963—F. L. Smidth Co. vs. Wageter.
7861—Enright vs. Meehan.
7914—Lawrence vs. Glover.
5120—R. Grant Co. vs. Briggs Barrel Co.
7602—Perry vs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
7882—Caglione vs. Mt. Morris Elec. L. Co.
7890—Clark vs. Hart.
7919—Lafora vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8011—Stapleton vs. same.
2212—Lovell vs. Lovell.
7888—Schumann vs. Tewkesbury.
7541—Torres vs. H. C. Underwood Mfg. Co.
6626—Alston vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
7449—Michel vs. Ellwanger.
7584—Dullaghan vs. Naughton.
8037—Mudowsky vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
6713—Moss vs. Murray.
7806—Armour vs. Heuser
7910—Fernald vs. Silyer.
8024—14th St. Bank vs. Chanot.
7772—Seeman vs. Kopf.
7422—Herman Lumber Co. vs. Rawlings.
7429—Brandes vs. Royal Furniture Co.
6924—McSorley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
6874—Brennan vs. Glennon.
6839—Adler vs. Schaffer.
8235—N. Y. Polyclinic Med. School vs. King
8366—Ward vs. Conn. Indemnity Co.
6170—Murphy vs. Luyster.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

2201—Flynn vs. Mayor, &c.
3005—Bernheimer vs. Loonie.
2019—Bank of China, &c., vs. Morse.
2167—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3458—Richards vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2902—Kerin vs. Lesser.
2902—Same vs. Gerber.
738—Pierce vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3581—Marcantomo vs. Consol. Gas Co.
3416—Odell vs. Smith.
3417—Same vs. Sawyer.
3418—Same vs. Light.
4504—Rodman vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
2136—Hathaway vs. Treadwell Harris Baking Co.
3300—Spadone vs. Edmondson.
7148—Brewster vs. Wilson.
2013—Humphrey vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2002—Baiz vs. Thames & Mersey Ins. Co.
3316—Bangs vs. Nat. Macaroni Co.
945—Mayor, &c., vs. E. Bay Land Imp. Co.
2979—Finch vs. Simon.
3409—McCaffery vs. Cross.
2164—Ryker vs. Glover.
3798—Wheeler vs. Mayor, &c.
2278—Schoeffin vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
3043—Walker vs. Ravitch.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3806.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

2309—Midgley vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1927—Heitner vs. same.
1570—Western Nat. B'k vs. Faber.
1623—Hegarty vs. Union R. R. Co.
3100—Eberhardt vs. Schaetzlein.
3432—N. Y. Roofing Co. vs. Munsey.
3528—Odell vs. Ahles.
3529—Same vs. same.
555—Baumann vs. Nevins.
2567—Hess vs. N. Y. Press Co.
7674—Currier vs. Poor.
7675—Lyon vs. Brown.
7681—Driggs vs. Dean.
675—Blate vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2854—Lazarus vs. Ludwig.
3901—Cragin vs. O'Connell.
2880—Springer vs. Tompkins.
8080—Newman vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
3219—Rhodes vs. Erie R. R. Co.
3220—Rhodes vs. same.
3807—Davis vs. Piercy.
1539—Bailey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2981—Hammond vs. Snow, Church & Co.
2721—Scott vs. Banks.
2831—Busteed vs. Gregory.
2880—Robinson vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
2925—Nally vs. Hitchcock.
3365—Mullins vs. Mallard.
3512—Warpeck vs. Rossean.
3558—Rafferty vs. Sinnott.
3061—Stern vs. Raisbeck
1464—Sulzbacher vs. J. Cawthra & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 1030 A. M.

1—Robert Irwin.
2—George Ledger.
3—William F. Garvey.
4—Annie F. Larkin.
5—John McGinnis.
6—Simon Scheuer.
7—John R. Ford.
8—Jeannie L. Taylor.
9—Patrick Tallon.
10—Emma O. Carnes.
11—Barbara Oppenheimer.
12—Mary J. Havemeyer.
12—Juliette C. Trumann.
14—Simon B. Simon.
15—Patrick Smith.
16—Leopold Spies.
17—James Dun.
18—Louis Baecht.
19—Noah C. Morton.
20—Peter Duffy.
21—Sarah E. Embury.
22—Sarah E. Embury.
23—Mary A. Comptort.
24—William Steinway.
25—Rose Fetrigan.
26—James Dunn.
27—Mary Pettigrew.
28—Fannie S. Robinson.
29—Carson W. Clarke.
30—Ellen Byrnes.
31—George A. Cambels.
32—Joseph Karl.
33—Henry T. Drowne.
34—Edward J. Mahon.
Wills for Probate.
10:30 A. M.
Franz Ignee,
James McCune,
William K. O'Brien,
Catharine Forati,
Charles Seswall,
Mary Carter,
Sophia J. Stern,
John J. Mount,
Hannah Hart.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested w

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THE EFFETE TAX LAWS.

Ignorance and demagogy as usual come to the fore in the discussion of the increase of taxation in this city. There is a great outcry over the small amount of taxes on personal property paid by multimillionaires. Albany statesmen reared as barkeepers and publicists, freshly graduated from the crime department of sensational newspapers, are sitting up nights to devise tax-law amendments that shall unlock the crypts where opulence hides its tin boxes from the eye of the Assessor.

On the other hand, efforts are making to have the antique and unworkable tax laws of the State subjected to review and amendment by a competent commission. Mr. THEODORE SUTRO has prepared a bill for that purpose. Its chief defect, we should say, is the provision that four of its members shall be State officers, none of whom might at the time be competent for the work, and the other three lawyers, two of them to be residents of this city. A Governor of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S intelligence ought to have a larger discretion in choosing a commission for revising the tax laws. Within the narrow limits of Mr. SUTRO'S bill he might indeed find room for one or two fit men. But the overweight of ex-officio members would force him, perhaps, to leave out men of the highest competence for the work.

The first qualification demanded for membership in such a commission should be a willingness to abandon the moth-eaten doctrine that all forms of property must be taxed and that the exemption of any kind of property from the Assessor's visitation releases its owner from his just share of taxation. In most countries the general property tax was abandoned long ago. If we could substitute for our present jumble of tax laws a law deriving the public revenue from real estate with its improvements, occupiers of buildings, and corporations and franchises, omitting personal property altogether, we should find that the burden of taxation would be equitably distributed and that only an infinitesimal part of the population would escape their just share of the general contribution.

A "COMPROMISE" AND THE TREATY.

The idea has been suggested in the debates in the Senate that the ratification of the Spanish treaty may be secured at the present session by what is termed a "compromise." It is proposed that a resolution shall be passed by the Senate, or by the Senate and the House, declaring the policy of this Nation to be to treat the Philippines in the same general manner and on the same principle as Cuba is to be treated—that is, order is to be preserved, a just and stable administration is to be maintained, and the people are as rapidly as possible to be fitted for self-government, which will be established as soon and as far as they are ready for it.

There is no fault to be found with this plan, since it is one embodying the sentiment of the great body of the American people, but great care will have to be taken that no declaration of policy is made to seem in the remotest degree like a condition to the ratification of the treaty. It would be absurd and unwise to leave that transaction uncompleted or in a position of the slightest doubt. Especially would it be foolish to afford to Spain the faintest pretext for quibbling or delay. It is now announced that the Queen Regent is about to submit the treaty to the Cortes for ratification. This is not in accordance with the terms of the treaty itself, nor is it a step which can be expected to promote a speedy settlement. At the same time, if the Queen Regent thinks, for reasons of internal policy, that it is better to consult the National Legislature of Spain, we cannot, perhaps, make any formal objection. The treaty is by its terms to be ratified by the Queen Regent, but we can hardly dispute her right to take the advice of her Legislature before ratifying it if she prefers to do so. It is, however, very plain that such a course is likely to lead to delay and possibly to great confusion. The Cortes is torn by faction and it is bound to be the field of violent struggles between ambitious and desperate leaders. If, now, we give to these leaders any pretext for regarding the treaty as conditional and open to amendment, we shall invite incalculable trouble. Indeed, it is not at all impossible that the extreme views of some of our own public men, like Senator HOAR, may have inspired the Queen Regent with the notion of gaining time by throwing the treaty into the Cortes. It would be a criminal blunder to reopen the whole matter for Spanish discussion and intrigue.

As a matter of our own, a question to be settled by us, with reference to our own obligations and our own interests, the policy contemplated in the so-called "compromise" is admirable. We do not ourselves believe that any other policy has at any time been seriously intended by the President or by the majority of Congress or of the American people. We have long been convinced that the "imperialism" which keeps so many excellent souls in a state of sleepless anxiety and nervous distress is grossly exaggerated, if it be not a fiction of their patriotic imagination. And we have been entirely sure that the American people, whatever might be the schemes of a few of their public men, would in the long run see to it that justice and humanity should prevail in their dealings. It is eminently proper that their Congress should so declare and make it known to the world, but in the name of common sense, do not complicate the ratification thereby.

CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

The McCreary Currency bill has been finally abandoned for the present session of the House. It was a good bill in all essential respects, and ought to have commanded the support of the sound-money men. The division that existed in regard to it is the secret of the disgraceful condition of the sound-money cause. The advocates of that cause know perfectly well that such division is fatal, and they have not the sense or patriotism to yield their own ideas in small matters in order to agree on large ones and so win the victory that is vital to the lasting interests of the country. Such a situation is, as we have said, disgraceful, and it does not make it any less so to upbraid the politicians, bad as their conduct has been.

We take it that there is now no hope for action before the long session of Congress, and not much hope for action then. That session will continue down to the time of the nominating conventions, and will be occupied, if we may judge by the past, in dodging good laws rather than in making them. Every effort will be made by the Republicans to force the Democrats to commit themselves to the naked notion of inflation, whether in the form of free silver or in some other, and at present the sheeplike Democrats show every disposition to be driven by the vigilant and ingenious Republicans. The real problem before the country—the firm establishment of the gold standard and the creation of a sound and elastic currency, suited to the needs of a great and marvelously expanding commerce at home and abroad—is likely to be utterly neglected. There is only too much reason to fear that we shall be plunged into another campaign in which the standard of value will be the controlling if not the sole issue. There is not, of course, any room for doubt as to the result, but such a campaign would inflict an enormous and entirely useless loss upon the country. Its occurrence might have been made impossible if the President had been faithful to his promises and if the sound-money men had been united. It is not a pleasant prospect, and the fact that the country is prosperous as it has not been in years does not reconcile reasonable men to it. It is precisely at a time of such prosperity that the defects of our financial system ought to be remedied, because then it can be done easily and without any disturbance to trade. It is possible that the President may yet see the duty imposed upon him, that he may take the lead which his party would be sure to follow, and that the sound-money forces may be rallied to the victory which seemed so sure in 1896. That would give Mr. MCKINLEY a title to honor worth more than all his other achievements.

THE OUTLOOK FOR A CANAL.

The votes taken in the Senate during Wednesday's debate on the Nicaragua Canal bill must have a deep and melancholy interest for the railroads and other concerns and individuals that are openly or secretly opposing the construction of an Isthmian canal. Only a little over half of the Senate was present and voting, but in the course of the voting all the Senators present put themselves on record in one way or another as favoring a canal.

The bill under discussion was the Morgan bill, providing that the Government shall guarantee the bonds issued by the Maritime Canal Company for the building of the canal. On the substitute bill offered by Senator GEAR of Iowa providing for Government ownership, construction, and control, and appropriating $140,000,000 for the cost of the work, the vote was as follows:

YEAS—BATE, CAFFERY, DANIEL, GEAR, HANNA, HOAR, LINDSAY, MCMILLAN, MASON, MONEY, RAWLINS, ROACH, TELLER, THURSTON, and TILLMAN—15.

NAYS—ALDRICH, ALLISON, BERRY, CHANDLER, CHILTON, CLAY, DAVIS, FAIRBANKS, FORAKER, GORMAN, GRAY, HARRIS, HAWLEY, HEITFELD, JONES of Arkansas, KENNEY, KYLE, LODGE, MCBRIDE, MCENERY, MITCHELL, MORGAN, PERKINS, PETTUS, PLATT of Connecticut, PLATT of New York, PRITCHARD, ROSS, SHOUP, SIMON, SULLIVAN, and WHITE—32.

Senator HOAR, who voted in the affirmative, declared in the debate that the canal should be built by the Government and built forthwith. Most of the Senators who voted for the Gear substitute voted also for the Bacon amendment, and in support of the Caffery substitute, both of which provided for Government construction. Some of these Senators may have voted as they did in order to obstruct the passage of the Morgan bill. Nearly all of them, however, must be set down as favoring a canal, but preferring that the Government rather than a private corporation should build it.

The Senators who voted against the Gear substitute are with one or two exceptions supporters of the Morgan bill. Of the forty-seven who went on record in this vote, all but three or four, though differing about the plan, are supporters of the canal. This shows that with a full attendance a very large majority of the Senate would vote yea on the general proposition that a canal should be built. If the differences of opinion can be reconciled, a very large majority could be had for the accepted plan.

The vote on Senator ALLISON'S amendment, providing for a direct issue of United States bonds to provide the money needed for the work, if it reaches a vote may terminate the contest between the supporters of the Morgan bill and its opponents. If the Allison amendment is beaten a vote on the Morgan bill itself will promptly follow, we should judge, as the resources of reasonable parliamentary obstruction appear to have been exhausted. Neither the efforts of the backers of the revived Panama project nor the questions raised by the Cragin-Eyre concession have had any apparent influence on the minds of the Senators. The division is between Government construction outright and the loan of the Government's credit to the Maritime Canal Company. Should the Morgan bill pass the Senate, there will of course be a desperate rally of its foes when it comes up in the House. It is our impression that the House will show a very great majority in favor of the prompt building of a canal, but Government construction has many advocates in that body.

It is evident, however, that before action is taken under any bill that may be passed we must come to a clear and definite understanding with the Government of Nicaragua. All the plans proposed in the Senate seem to assume that her consent will be given as a matter of course. Perhaps too much is assumed. The outlook is that the relations of Nicaragua to us and to the canal enterprise must become a matter of serious negotiation. Her Government has presumed to invalidate the Cardenas-Menocal concession, on which the rights of the Maritime Canal Company and the Morgan bill are based, by granting to the Cragin-Eyre syndicate a concession to come into force on Oct. 9 of the present year, when it is declared the Cardenas-Menocal concession shall terminate. The Maritime Canal Company denies that its concession can be lawfully terminated in this manner, and the Administration is understood to be disposed to take that view. Here is plainly a dispute to be settled. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, by the terms of which England would have joint control with us of any canal constructed, is probably not an obstacle that it will be difficult to remove.

We have been talking about building a canal for fifty years. Recent events have brought the project full into the view of the American people. Its manifest commercial utility impresses them very much more even than its advantage as a measure of National defense. In both aspects it is a work of necessity. There will be general disappointment and dissatisfaction if Congress adjourns without enacting some measure that will make it possible to begin the construction of the canal at once, or as soon as the obstacles presented by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the attitude of the Nicaraguan Government can be removed.

THE SITUATION IN SAMOA.

It is a very strange turn of the whirligig of time that brings MATAAFA to the surface of Samoan politics as the representative of Germany. For it was the objection of the Germans to him, and their support of TAMASESE against him, that was the fountain and origin of the troubles of ten years ago. LAUPEPA was brought back and reinstalled in spite of the opposition of the German traders and authorities. Even then MATAAFA was very much the stronger candidate by virtue of his personal character, his hereditary claims, and his popular support. Now that LAUPEPA is dead the Germans transfer their support to their old and, ore would have said, inveterate enemy.

It is not quite clear what is meant by the report that the Chief Justice has declared that MATAAFA is barred by the treaty of Berlin. All that the treaty contains upon that subject is that the successor of LAUPEPA should be "duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa." It is further provided that any question about the succession "shall not lead to war, but shall be presented for decision to the Chief Justice of Samoa, who shall decide it in writing conformably to the provisions of this act and to the laws and customs of Samoa not in conflict therewith; and the signatory Governments will accept and abide by such decision."

The citation of this provision is enough to show that the German officials are all wrong in the present troubles. The question of the succession has been presented to the Chief Justice, he has decided it, and there is nothing to be done by the signatory Governments but to "accept and abide by such decision." The representatives of Great Britain and the United States accepted it. The representatives of Germany refuse to accept it. From the point of view of the treaty they are merely rioters and ringleaders of a lawless mob. It is not only the German Consul who has put himself in this attitude and forced the British and American Consuls to put him literally "out of court," or out of the courtroom, and into the street. It is also the President of the Municipal Council who, although he happens to be a German, as the Chief Justice happens to be an American, like the Chief Justice is not an official representative of his own country at all, but of the three signatory powers. That fact would make his behavior rather more grotesquely indecent than that of the Consul himself, even if it were not so intrinsically. But it is. For a municipal official, whose powers are strictly limited and defined by the act creating his office, to tell a force of British and American marines that he is "the Supreme Court" and "the Chief Justice," when he is evidently no more so "de jure" than he is "de facto," is to invite ridicule and contempt rather than indignation.

Germany has occasionally been very badly served in Samoa, but apparently never worse than now. The manners of her consular and volunteer representatives in Apia recall the manners of her naval representatives in the Pacific. There is, if we may say so, something very von Diederichy about the cheerful disregard of international law and international etiquette, with this difference, that the Admiral was at the head of a formidable fighting force, while the Consul and the President of the Municipal Council have no protection except that of the law which they violate and defy. They seem to be the legitimate successors of the BECKER and STUEBEL of the old Samoan days, who gave BISMARCK so much trouble and whom he was so much engaged with reprimanding, dismissing, and otherwise "calling down." It is of course to be expected that the procedures of the present German representativs at Apia will be promptly disavowed. The incident will probably close without other effect than to strengthen the general American disbelief in the feasibility of a joint protectorate or control of anything between this country and Germany. Meanwhile it is satisfactory to know that our Government has every confidence in the discretion of our representative in Samoa.

It is not easy to say how far the Cobden Club influences the public opinion of England or that of other countries. The old delusion in this country that it disseminated British gold as well as more or less persuasive literature in order to affect our elections has pretty well died out since Mr. E. H. VAN INGEN'S relentless libel suits have made the circulation of the lie risky and unprofitable—a disagreeable public service for which he deserves the gratitude of all decent men. But, whatever the club may be able to do on its old lines, it is wise in entering the new field of discussion opened by the general expansion of modern nations. There is no doubt that the "open door"—that is, equality of trade opportunities in outlying territory—would do more than any other possible policy to promote peace and the general welfare. It is special privileges—the "big slices"—that produce envy, jealousy, suspicion, and quarreling. In this sense the club is quite warranted in saying that in the new field it will still be advocating its old, fundamental doctrine: "Free trade, peace, and good-will among nations."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—"Newspaper poetry," as such, is not of very high repute among professed critics of verse, though the severest of them would be ready enough to admit many fine things have first seen the light in the traditional "corner," and as a matter of fact, it is possible at all times, by careful gleaning from the bushel of chaff, a few sound kernels can be obtained. The truth of this last assertion, we think, is demonstrated by the quality of the verses that diversify and not infrequently ornament this page. Among the men whose work has thus been presented to our readers more than once or twice is Mr. S. E. KISER, hitherto a member of The Cleveland Leader's staff, and now about to assume an editorial position on that of The Chicago News. Mr. KISER has never made the writing of poetry anything more than an avocation, more conventional journalistic labors having taken up as much of his time as the majority of us are inclined to give to labor of any sort. The numbers came, however, and he set them down. The results have set no rivers afire, but for all that they have been admirable in several respects. Simplicity of diction and lucidity of thought, for instance, have always marked these modest outpourings, and, best of all, they have usually avoided such topics as dawn, the falling leaf, moonlight, Spring, and rose petals, and treated of humanity in its various phases and experiences. This is a good plan for minor bards to follow, it seems to us, for, though the subjects first mentioned are all right in their way, they have been so frequently used, both by good poets and bad ones, that they are beginning to show the signs of wear. Humanity, on the other hand, is not only an inexhaustible source of fresh material, but it is everywhere easily accessible—a consideration not to be despised by folks with a lot of "regular work" to do.

—Ill as it becomes the Spaniards to make comments either unkind or derisory upon the censorship over telegraphic dispatches that has been put in force at Manila, one cannot blame them much for doing it, and, to be quite frank, even hopeful and patriotic Americans find difficulty in interpreting this embargo on news otherwise than as indicating the existence of a rather serious discrepancy between recent developments and the Administration's plans. The Madrid editors, who certainly should be experts on the motives and methods of censors, think, or at least assert, that the authorities at Washington fear "the bad effects which a revelation of the true situation at Manila would create," and that is a theory of the orders that cannot offhand be pronounced absurd, though it is, of course, the theory of an enemy, and unsupported by any known facts. For a really malicious explanation of this—to Americans—most distasteful precaution we commend that put forward by The Springfield Republican. "It is noticeable," declares that genial organ of anti-expansionism, "that since the censorship went into effect the situation in the islands has greatly improved and that Gen. OTIS more and more every day has matters 'well in hand.' Thus by the simple expedient of stopping up our ears we shall have the islands speedily pacified." These are insinuations well calculated to annoy, and even to enrage, those of us who credit the President, if not with supernatural virtue and wisdom, at least with honorable intentions and common honesty, but the dig is undoubtedly a neat one, and nobody can deny that the sequence of events has been exactly that which The Republican outlines. It is curious, however, to note that the Spaniards charge nothing worse than the concealment of facts, while the representative of New England conservatism—and timidity—does not hesitate to hint openly at willful lying in addition.

—So accustomed are people in this country—all of them, that is, except the very small class of avowed spoilsmen—to confess and to lament the manifold shortcomings of our Consular Service, that it is still more astonishing than pleasant to find that in our system of making foreign appointments there are features admirable enough to excite even British envy, and to cause London editors to lecture their own Government for not following American examples. Such is the case, however, for plainly set down in The London Globe is this statement: "If England reserved Consular appointments of the commercial kind for her own people, instead of foolishly filling them with foreigners, who, if patriots, must give the first place to their own national interests, it would not be long before the same sort of benefit resulted as has followed the adoption of that course in America." The value of this compliment is enhanced, perhaps, by the fact that The Globe has in the past rarely, indeed, expressed anything except a sneering contempt for Americans, their methods, and their motives. On the other hand, The Globe's abyssmal ignorance of American affairs certainly detracts from the worth of its praise to at least an equal degree. The safest deduction, therefore, that can be extracted from the words quoted is that good men will do good work under almost any system, and looking a little further down the article of which the comparison between the English and American Consuls is the text, it appears that all the foundation for The Globe's generalization was the industry of MARSHAL HALSTEAD, our representative at Birmingham, in looking up and reporting on special lines of industry in which American manufacturers could more or less easily compete with those of England. But one swallow does not make a Summer, nor does one—or even twenty efficient Consuls, warrant the exaltation of a service in which they are comparatively rare over a service in which they are comparatively numerous.

—Years and years ago mechanical experts and others whom one motive or another had impelled to make such little investigation of JOHN W. KEELY'S "motor" as that very shrewd, if not very ingenious, person would permit, declared that all his results might have been, and, so far as anything they saw indicated, were, produced by compressed air conducted to his machines by hidden tubes from a hidden reservoir. This explanation always met indignant denial by KEELY and his more intimate—and interested—associates, but they never consented to allow outsiders to make, as might easily have been done, such an examination of the machines as would have proved at once and conclusively, either that their owner was a great genius or an arrant humbug. KEELY is dead now, and his contrivances have been removed to Boston for—well, call it "further development." The dismantled workshop in Philadelphia, the abode for a quarter of a century of mysteries deep, if not important, then for the first time became accessible in all its corners and walls, and scientists employed by The Philadelphia Press have been exploring it with care. The result of their labors was the discovery of adroitly hidden pipes leading downward through the floor, and in the room below was, also hidden, a hollow steel sphere weighing three tons! The tubes were of a kind that could have been used for no other purposes than the conveyance of air or gases under great pressure, and the sphere had never played any part in KEELY'S exhibitions. These things do not, of course, demonstrate that KEELY did not turn his wheels with a new force, but they do show, what was long ago merely asserted, that his motive power might have been one with which better, though less pretentious, mechanics are much more familiar than he ever was.

THE FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A telegram from Albany recently appeared in your paper about the relations of the State Board of Charities and the American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, which in its headlines and certain expressions, separated from other qualifying ones, seemed to reflect on this well-known and deserving institution.

Our buildings at 29 East Twenty-ninth Street, running through to 30 East Thirtieth Street, are old and lack some conveniences of a new building; the State Board of Charities last Autumn did require some changes and the addition of a fire escape. Every requirement has been complied with and our buildings have now the approval both of the State Board of Charities and the City Board of Health. The management of our institution and its cleanliness have met the expressed approval of these boards, and we are certain you do not wish to injure this worthy charity.

No better evidence of the health of our children can be had than the fact that from May 1, 1895, to May 1, 1898, there were 685 different children in our home; and, during that time, there were only five deaths; two in 1895, two in 1896, none in 1897, and one in 1898. Our institution is supported in part by voluntary contributions, and we court inspection at any time, and feel sure that an examination of the methods employed and the condition of the children in it, will commend it to all who will take the trouble to favor us with a visit.

Mrs. GEORGE B. WATTS, President.
Mrs. CHARLES H. KNOX, Treasurer.
New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

Defers to Capt. Codman's Age.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I chanced last evening to look over Capt. Codman's letter published in THE TIMES of Jan. 3, and was surprised to find that the Captain made his first voyage in 1834. I had read it before, of course, but had completely forgotten it. Had the fact that I was dealing with so old a man been present to my mind when I wrote my second letter the paragraph in which I took him to task for calling me a Biblical scholar would not have been written. A. B.
New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Lucky Dog.

"Jim always was lucky."
"How so?"
"Old Gotrox's daughter refused him the day before her father failed."—Jewish Comment.

Cast a Doubt.

"I have not an enemy on earth," she said, proudly.
At that moment, as if to refute her assertion, the letter carrier arrived and delivered a box of candy.—Indianapolis Journal.

Pert.

Sue Brette—Does not applause denote pleasure in an audience?
Footelight—Why, certainly.
"I notice you always get more applause when you go off the stage than when you come on."—Yonkers Statesman.

Why He Stays.

"No, Sir," said the red-faced Alderman with great emphasis, "I'm in the franchise fight to stay!"
"I suppose, then," said the little man with wide ears, "that they don't give you your wad until the whole thing's ended."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BE GLAD?

Marianne Farningham in Christian World.

Be glad when the flowers have faded?
Be glad when the trees are bare?
When the fog lies thick on the fields and moors,
And the frost is in the air?
When all around is a desert,
And the clouds obscure the light,
When there are no songs for the darkest day,
No stars for the longest night?

Be glad when the world is lonely
And the heart has been bereft?
When of all the loves of the young springtime
Scarcely a friend is left?
Be glad in the desolate valley
After the sunny hills?
When the joy of the morning is far behind
And the gloom its task fulfills?

Ah, yes! for the truest gladness
Is not in ease or mirth;
It has its home in the heart of God,
Not in the loves of earth.
God's love is the same forever,
If the skies are bright or dim,
And the joy of the morning lasts all day
When the heart is glad in Him.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Another bracing Winter day was thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the gay world yesterday, and the streets and avenues of the fashionable districts up town were again thronged with carriages and promenaders from morning until night. The day brought several "at homes," the first of the subscription musicales at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's large and handsome house, a musicale at Mrs. James B. Martin's, a number of dinners, and a small dance at Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes's at evening. A number of New Yorkers went on to Philadelphia to the ball given there by Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., in honor of Miss Minnie Drexel-Fell. For music lovers the evening brought "Siegfried" at the Metropolitan.

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Friday is often an off day, even during the season, and will be no exception to the rule this week, as far as the day's doings are concerned. There are a few "at homes" and some luncheons, but nothing really of importance until evening, which will bring the opera and the dinner to be given by Mrs. William D. Sloane for her daughter, Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, and the latter's fiancé, Mr. John M. Hammond, with a following dance. Both dinner and dance are to take place in the residence of Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and which Mr. and Mrs. Sloane are occupying, pending the completion of their new residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street.

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There was a large attendance of well-known women at the first in the series of subscription recitals, in which appear Miss Lydia Eustis, Mme. Szumowska-Adamowski, Mr. Francis Rogers, Mr. Victor Beigel, and the Adamowski Quartet, and which took place at the new residence of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. The second of these recitals will be given in the apartments of Miss de Forest and Miss Callender, 27 East Seventy-second Street, on Jan. 30; the third at Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's, 12 Washington Square North, on Feb. 13, and the fourth and last at Mrs. Heber Bishop's, 881 Fifth Avenue, on Feb. 23. The same artists are to give three recitals in Philadelphia during the next few weeks at the houses of Messrs. A. J. Cassatt, Clement A. Griscom, and Theodore Voorhees.

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The recital yesterday afternoon had more of a fashionable than a musical atmosphere, and the audience was a very cold one, giving the artists few if any recalls, while a majority of the women present left before the end of the programme, which, without encores, was a very short one. The recital was given in the large and beautiful white and gold ballroom on the second floor, and so large was the attendance that the audience overflowed into the hall and the red library at the east end of the house. Miss Eustis, who was in good voice, and Mme. Szumoska Adamowski, who played Chopin's Nocturne in F sharp and Rubinstein's Valse Caprice delightfully, failed to rouse their audience. Mr. F. Rogers, the baritone, who sang Bemberg's "à Toi" remarkably well, and with much feeling and expression, received some faint applause. It was evident that the distractions of the season and the restless desire on the part of most of the audience to "take in" the receptions and "at homes" of the afternoon made them indisposed to listen to or enjoy the really excellent programme, which was as follows: String quartet, Op. 10, Statkowski; Ritournelle, Chaminade, and "à Toi," Bemberg, Mr. F. Rogers; Piano, (a) nocturne, F sharp major, Chopin, and (b) Valse-Caprice, Rubinstein, Mme. Szumowska; "Aimons nous," Saint-Saëns, and La Cloche, Saint-Saëns, Miss Eustis; Solos for Violin, (a) Romanza in E major, W. Gericke, and (b) Mazurka, Mlynarski, Mr. T. Adamowski, and Andante and variations from string quartet, Schubert.

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The Board of Governors of the Wednesday Cotillion has organized a large party to attend the Charity Ball on Jan. 31. This party will be chaperoned by the patronesses of the cotillion, and will assemble in the southwest corner of the large ballroom at the Astoria. Many of the patronesses of the Wednesday Cotillion are also patronesses of the Charity Ball.

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Mrs. James E. Martin, who was Miss Brokaw, a sister of Mr. W. Gould Brokaw and of Mrs. B. H. B. Gilbert, gave a musicale at her residence, 803 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Martin was assisted in receiving by Mrs Henry L. Burnett and her sister Mrs. Gilbert. An interesting musical programme was rendered, and the many guests enjoyed the opportunity of inspecting the beautiful house.

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Mme. Blanche Marchesi has consented to make her New York début for the benefit of the New York Kindergarten Association, and will appear at the first of two musicales which will be given for the kindergarten in the large ballroom at Sherry's on Monday afternoon next, at 3:30 o'clock. Mme. Marchesi will sing selections from Gounod, Brahms, Saint-Saëns, Schumann, Faure, and Delibes, and will also give Liza Lehmann's "You and I," Chaminade's "Tu me dirais," and a French chanson of the eighteenth century. The programme of the second musicale will include several solos by Miss Maud MacCarthy, the child violinist, and the cycle of songs composed of nine lyrics from Tennyson's "Princess," which will be rendered by Mrs. Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. MacKenzie Gordon, and Mr. Ericsson Bushnell under the direction of Mr. Harris. Tickets for both musicales at $10, or for one at $5, can be obtained from Miss Helen Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street; Miss Cornelia Van R. Robb, 23 Park Avenue; Mrs. Morris Loeb, 118 West Seventy-second Street; Miss May S. Palmer, 11 West Fiftieth Street; Mrs. Walter Jennings, 11 East Forty-first Street; Miss Agnes Carpenter, 54 East Fifty-seventh Street; Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, 229 Madison Avenue; Miss May R. Cromwell, Chairman, 5 West Fifty-sixth Street, and at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.

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The season is slowly simmering down, and it has become now simply one catalogue of "at homes" and of teas. Here and there is a musicale, like an occasional plum in a Christmas cake, but of dances and balls there have only been few, and there are none to come except those to be given by the dinner dance coterie, the Charity, one more Assembly, and the last meetings of the dancing classes. Already the emigration is beginning to take place. Aiken will not be very popular this year, as there is no hotel there, and no attempt has been made to replace the structure burned last Spring. With the departure of Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Astor and the mourning of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the future presents little which might be called wildly gay.

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The first signs of the approach of Lent—the meeting of the sewing classes—took place yesterday, and it was quite a fashionable function and a prelude to the musicale at Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's new house later in the afternoon. The meetings yesterday morning were at the residences of Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, 3 East Forty-fifth Street, and at Mrs. Frelinghuysen's, 60 Fifth Avenue. Miss Robina Carre, the harpist, and Mr. Henry Case, a tenor, rendered selections at Mrs. Frelinghuysen's, while the fair fingers of the ladies fashioned garments for the Lying-In Hospital, and they talked a bit between whiles. At Mrs. Brooks's, who had the up-town meeting of the same class, Mrs. Gielow gave readings and recitations in Southern dialect.

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A very pretty ball will be given in Yorkshire this month. It is to be called the ball of the white roses, and it will celebrate the famous war which took place centuries ago. All the young ladies in the country neighborhood are to be gowned in white. Miss Gladys Wilson, the beautiful girl who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson of Tranby Croft, will be one of the organizers of this dance, and both Miss Enid and Miss Muriel Wilson will be enrolled among the white roses of York. Mrs. Wilson of Tranby Croft will give a large house party for the ball.

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English society just at present is much interested in animals. There are dog and cat clubs organized all over the United Kingdom. The Ladies' Kennel Club is one to which nearly all the fashionable women belong, and Lady Marcus Beresford, who had rather a difficult time with society because as Mrs. Buller she was involved in a rather well-known divorce suit, has made her way into fashionable circles by her exploiting of cats. Each woman has a peculiar breed of animals which she protects. The Duchess of Marlborough has, of course, the famous Blenheims, and Lady Kentore is devoted to black Spitz dogs. Miss Muriel Wilson has a chocolate-colored Spitz, and the Duchess of Sutherland a Bordelaise bulldog. He is a miniature edition of the English bulldog, is black and white, and answers to the name of Zozo.

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The sad and sudden death of Mr. Edgar Ryder, as told in another column, was a shock to society. Mr. Ryder belonged to several clubs, and was a business partner of Mr. Augustine Smith, who married Miss Julia Post Hard on Wednesday. Mr. Ryder was a guest at the farewell bachelor dinner given to Mr. Smith at the Union League Club last week. He seemed then in perfect health.

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There will be a charming and novel entertainment given by Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese on Jan. 28, at the Carbon Studio. There is always some very pleasant surprise in store at one of these affairs, and society eagerly anticipates them.

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The number of receptions to-day will be limited, but yesterday they were almost unbounded. Those of yesterday were given by Mrs. George B. Post, Miss Post, and Mrs. Allison Wright Post, 11 West Twenty-first Street; Mrs. William G. Bates, who was Mrs. Effingham Lawrence, 47 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Samuel Valentine and Miss Porter, 44 East Fifty-seventh Street; Mrs. R. Aymar Sands and Miss May Sands, 56 West Forty-eighth Street; Mrs. Reginald Arnold, who had Mrs. Pelham Clinton receiving with her; Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, 39 East Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin and Miss Chapin, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. William Floyd-Jones, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, (the last of two;) Mrs. Arthur Berry, 105 East Eighteenth Street; Mrs. Charles M. Lea, 18 West Tenth Street; the Misses Dunham, 37 East Thirty-sixth Street; Mrs. A. Tredwell Sackett and the Misses Sackett, 34 East Thirty-eighth Street; Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs and Miss Oelrichs, Mrs. John H. Jacquelin and Miss Jacquelin, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison Avenue.

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Mrs. J. Warren Goddard gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, in honor of Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, one of this season's brides. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. F. Norton Goddard, Miss Butterworth, Miss Wells, Miss Winthrop, and Miss Violetta White. Gen. Merritt was one of the many guests. Mrs. George B. Post gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 11 West Twenty-first Street, for Mrs. A. W. Post.

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Mrs. Anson Phelps-Stokes gave a small dance at her residence, 229 Madison Avenue, last evening for her daughters, Miss Caroline and Miss Helen Stokes, and her son, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr. The dance followed a dinner. The guests were chiefly members of the younger set in society.

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The second dramatic breakfast for the Society of Decorative Art will be given on the morning of Jan. 24 at the Astoria. The curtain will rise as usual at 11:15. A very interesting programme has been arranged that will include a scene from "Engaged," with Agnes Booth and Maud Harrison. Charlie Ross and Mrs. Edward Morgan will appear in "One Woman's Life," by Justin Huntley McCarthy. Olga Nethersole will recite and Chauncey Olcott will sing some of his Irish ballads. The sale of tickets for the second morning is quite phenomenal and many of the tables for breakfast are already engaged. The artists of the morning will be entertained at breakfast by the management. Mr. Morgan and Miss Spong, who were unable to stop for breakfast last Tuesday, will be among the guests of honor. Tickets and boxes are on sale at the Decorative Art rooms, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street, and at Tyson's.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

MacAdam—Van Tine.

The marriage of Miss Irene Van Tine, daughter of Mr. Will's Van Tine, and Dr. Henry Graham MacAdam, was celebrated at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Twentieth Street, at 8:30 o'clock last night. The rector, the Rev. Olin S. Roche, S. T. D., officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Adele Van Tine. The best man was Dr. W. D. Entwith, and the ushers were Mr. R. Wallace MacAdam, Mr. Lucius R. MacAdam, brother of the bridegroom; Dr. T. Schermerhorn Hall, nephew of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall; Mr. William H. Foster, Mr. E. G. Deinlen, and Mr. Clifford Wilmurt. The Columbia Chapter of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon was largely represented, Dr. MacAdam having been formerly Provincial President of the fraternity. The reception was confined to the immediate family, owing to the recent death of the bride's mother. Dr. and Mrs. MacAdam left for Canada last night.

Carnes—De Bylandt.

The marriage of Mason Carnes of New York and the Countess Lydia de Bylandt, daughter of the late Count Alexander de Bylandt of The Hague, took place yesterday in the Church of St. Jossten-Noodn, in Brussels. Mr. Carnes is the son of the late Lewis M. Carnes, and a grandson of the late Henry Mason. His family has been prominent in business and social circles for many years. His aunt Mrs. Heyward Cuttin, then Miss Mason, was elected to lead the cotillion with the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the Prince's visit to this city. His cousin Miss Annie Cutting was married about ten years ago to Count de Vrière of Brussels. Mr. Carnes, since he was graduated from college in 1888, has spent most of his time in Paris. He is a member of the Union Club, The Players, and of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Pine—Grenzebach.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 19.—There was a pretty home wedding here this evening, when Miss Edith Grenzebach was

THE GLENDOWER WRECKED

Fate of the British Steamer Reported by the Menominee.

CAPTAIN AND CREW ARE HERE

Brave Rescue of the Men—The Alesia Sighted the Sinking Vessel in the Storm.

The fate of the British steamship Glendower became known yesterday when the Atlantic Transport steamship Menominee arrived from London with Capt. Honeyman and the crew of twenty-two men. They had abondoned their vessel Jan. 12 in latitude 49 degrees 23 minutes, longitude 31 degrees 37 minutes, in a sinking condition.

The Glendower sailed from Philadelphia Dec. 27 for Sligo, laden with 123,000 bushels of corn, valued at $48,000. Capt. Honeyman said yesterday that he ran into bad weather off the Delaware capes. During a fierce snowstorm on Jan. 2 one of the sailors, Peter West, a native of Finland, was washed overboard, and before help could reach him he disappeared.

The storm increased in severity, and on Jan. 6 the steamer was put about and ran before it. On the morning of the 7th the vessel suddenly dipped her stern, and an enormous following sea broke over her, sweeping everything before it, smashing the skylights, and invading the cabin. All the steamer's provisions were destroyed and the cabin furniture was set adrift, demolishing everything with which it came in contact.

The lifeboats, too, had been stove or carried away, and finally it was discovered that the sea water had found its way into the hold and was soaking and swelling the corn. The pumps were set going, but they became choked, and the water soon got beyond control, and the vessel took a heavy list to starboard.

The list became so great that it was with difficulty that the men were able to get about. The vessel continued to settle at the stern. The men had been driven from the engine room, and, as the vessel wallowed in the trough, the men huddled forward and sheltered themselves as best they could.

The Hamburg-American steamer Alesia, which has since reached an Irish port in distress, came along on the 11th, and though she lay by overnight she was unable to render assistance as her own machinery was deranged. The Glendower's plight had become well-nigh hopeless, when on the morning of the 12th the Menominee came up and bore down in response to the signals of distress.

Two boats which were quickly lowered came alongside, and the work of rescue was begun. "We were brave fellows," said Capt. Honeymann, "to undertake that job, for the seas were high, and our ship was rolling terribly. When they came alongside it looked as though they must be wrecked on our decks, but they managed it, and here we are."

The boats which accomplished the rescue were in command of Officers Languedoc and Lazelle. While the work of rescue was going on, the Johnston Line steamer Barrymore bore down and put out a boat, but its assistance was not required. The rescue took about two hours. Capt. Honeyman and Capt. Bocquet of the Menominee were both of the opinion that the Glendower must have sunk within three hours from the time she was abandoned.

The rescued officers, besides the Captain, were: J. B. Willing, First Officer; P. Scott, Second Officer; W. Anderson, Chief Engineer; R. Clark, Second Engineer, and J. Anderson, Third Engineer.

The Glendower was a single screw vessel of 2,946 tons gross. She was built at Newcastle, England, in 1882, and was valued at $60,000.

THE ALESIA SAFE IN PORT.

Her Captain Tells of the Vessel's Experiences in the Storm—Sighted a Sinking Ship.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 19.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Alesia, which left Hamburg on Dec. 27 for Boston, Mass., and which signaled Kinsale yesterday that her rudder was damaged and that her machinery was working very badly, has reached this port in safety.

The Captain of the Alesia says he never before met with such terrible gales. Immediately after he passed Land's End these began and he had a continuous experience of frightful storms. He made slow headway to the westward until the 11th, when it blew a perfect hurricane. The steamer's decks were swept by enormous seas, which smashed her steam steering gear. Recourse was then had to the hand gear; but the wheel was soon demolished by a huge wave that nearly carried several of the crew overboard. The rudder head also was broken, the vessel becoming almost unmanageable and drifting helplessly at the mercy of the storm.

That afternoon the Alesia sighted the Glendower, (British,) from Philadelphia, Dec. 28, for Sligo, which signaled that she was sinking and wanted her crew taken off.

"We were anxious to send a boat," said the Captain, "but, owing to our disabled condition, could not get the Alesia into a position to lower one. We stood by the Glendower all night, and, although the seas mercilessly swept her decks, her crew crouched in sheltered parts, awaiting rescue. But we were powerless to help her. On the morning of Jan. 12 we sighted the British steamer Barrowmore, Capt. Harris, which left Boston on Jan. 4, for London. We informed her of the Glendower's condition, and then headed for Queenstown. Kinsale was sighted yesterday. After signaling for assistance, we deemed it prudent to keep well out to sea until dawn, when we shaped our course for Queenstown. After a time we began to meet tugs, and eventually got one astern. By the aid of a hawser passed to her we managed to steer the Alesia into the harbor."

The Alesia's passengers were pretty badly frightened, but are all in good health.

IN MEMORY OF COLUMBUS.

SEVILLE, Jan. 19.—The Spanish auxiliary cruiser Giralda, formerly Mr. McCalmont's yacht, arrived here this morning with the reputed ashes of Columbus on board, which had been transferred from the cruiser Conde de Venadito, on which they were brought from Havana. The municipal authorities took charge of the coffin on board. The Giralda fired a salute, to which the land batteries replied, and the procession was then formed and the coffin transferred to the celebrated cathedral of Seville.

The route to the cathedral from the wharf was thronged, troops and sailors being drawn up on each side of the way. The chapter of the cathedral received the remains, which will lie in state until finally placed in the vault. After another salute the funeral service was celebrated in the presence of an enormous crowd.

PROF. NICHOLSON IS DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Prof. Henry Alleyne Nicholson, Regius Professor of Natural History at the University of Aberdeen, died to-day in his fifty-fifth year.

The late Dr. Nicholson, who was born at Penrith Sept. 11, 1844, was educated at Appleby Grammar School, Göttingen, and Edinburgh University. In 1869 he was appointed Lecturer on Natural History in the School of Medicine at Edinburgh. Two years later he took the Chair of Natural History in the University of Toronto. From 1877 to 1882 and again from 1890 to 1894 he was Swiney Lecturer on Geology at the British Museum.

Among his publications are "Reports on the Paleontology of Ontario," "Tabulate Corals of the Paleozoic Period," "Monograph of the British Graptolitidae," and "Monograph of the British Stromatoporoids."

FRENCH NAVAL EXPERIMENTS.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Paschal Grousset, Radical Socialist, introduced the question of submarine boats, in which vessels, he said, successful experiments had been conducted at Toulon, the French naval stronghold in the South of France. In doing so, the Deputy pointed out the importance of this matter, which, he alleged, would produce a revolution in naval tactics. He further declared that a syndicate of iron manufacturers had for twelve years past opposed the construction of submarine boats, and had tried to prevent the success of the experiment in those vessels. Therefore, he moved the appointment of a committee to examine into the question, and asked for urgency on his motion.

The Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, opposed M. Grousset's motion on the ground that a committee of the Chamber of Deputies would be incompetent to deal with the question, which, he said, was in charge of specialists. The trials of the Gustave Zédé, he continued, had shown that she possessed the required capabilities, not only for firing torpedoes under water, but for navigability under water. France, the Marine Minister also said, was the only power in possession of a practical submarine boat. The Chamber rejected the motion for urgency by a vote of 357 to 121.

Insurgents Victorious in Bolivia.

LIMA, Jan. 19.—According to reliable advices from the seat of war in Bolivia, the Federalist troops, or insurgents, who now occupy the capital, La Plaz, have had an engagement with two battalions of President Alonzo's forces, defeating them and taking a large number of prisoners, who have been carried to La Paz. Great enthusiasm prevails in the capital, and the complete victory of the revolution at an early day is expected.

The Sultan Fears a Growing Party.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says: "The Sultan is disturbed at the growth of the Young Turkey Party, which is daily winning recruits from the best Turkish families. He is especially concerned because he has been informed that the party is preparing his biography, revealing gross palace inquities and describing in detail the arts and methods constituting the 'Hamidian system.'"

Commercial Emissaries from China.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "The Chinese Government will send a commercial mission to Europe and America, starting next March and returning in November. If it reports favorably, commercial agencies will be established in important cities abroad next year. Two Directors of the Imperial Bank of China will accompany the mission to select locations for branches of the bank abroad."

Russia Building Many Warships.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The Russian Government has ordered a new cruiser of 6,250 tons, to be constructed at the Vulcan Shipbuilding Yards, Stettin, Prussia. It has also been decided to build in Russian yards three battleships, of about 12,800 tons each, and two cruisers, of 6,000 and 3,000 tons respectively. Numerous torpedo boats are now in course of construction under Government orders.

Cervera's Chief of Staff Buried.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—The body of Capt. Oviedo y Bustamente, who was Chief of Staff under Admiral Cervera, and who died at the end of July last from wounds sustained while fighting in the trenches at Santiago on July 2, have arrived at Cadiz, and have been solemnly interred in the Pantheon, where illustrious Spanish sailors find their last resting place.

To Raise the Reichsbank's Capital.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The Federal Council has agreed, in accordance with the recommendations of its committee, upon the bill raising the capital of the Reichsbank, or Imperial Bank, from 120,000,000 marks to 150,000,000 marks, and increasing the taxfree paper money from 279,000,000 marks to 400,000,000 marks.

In Honor of Justice Brewer.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, who is now in London on his way to Paris to attend the meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, of which he is a member, was the guest of honor this evening at a dinner given by the Benchers of the Middle Temple.

Uproar in Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—In the Reichsrath today the Opposition resumed its obstruction, and submitted endless motions, including the impeachment of individual Cabinet Ministers and the impeachment of the entire Cabinet, demanding a roll call in each case.

Mme. Negrier Found Murdered.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Mme. Negrier, aged eighty-two, sister-in-law of Gen. François Negrier, was to-day found murdered at Maubeuge, in Nord, on the Sambre. A male servant named Flack, in whose favor she made a will, has been arrested on suspicion.

The Crisis in Hungarian Politics.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 19.—The negotiations between the Government and the Opposition during the week for a cessation of obstruction have failed, and it is expected that tomorrow's session of the Unterhaus will be very stormy.

The Pope Has Influenza.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Rome says the Pope is suffering from a slight attack of influenza, which Dr. Lapponi, his physician, says is not dangerous and is not likely to be so unless complications arise.

President Faure's Dinner to Diplomats

PARIS, Jan. 19.—President Faure gave a banquet this evening to the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, was present.

THREW ACID AT A BURGLAR.

There is one burglar in New York who is probably carrying the marks of sulphuric acid on some portion of his body, or if he is not he can account himself a fortunate burglar. If he escaped this disfigurement the bad aim of Herbert Willnott, a clerk in the drug store of F. K. James, at 700 Eighth Avenue, is to blame, for never was a missile launched with more sincere intentions to hit the bull's-eye than was the bottle of acid the clerk aimed in the dim light of the store yesterday morning.

The hour was 5. Some person with the intention of stripping the drug store of valuables had broken into the cellar next door. The man's first act was to pry a board off the light partition between the two cellars. This brought him into Mr. James's wine cellar. There were wine and whisky in stock, but the burglar did not tarry then, because of his anxiety to investigate the till and other things up stairs. He was a clumsy housebreaker, however, and made a noise in forcing off the padlock to the door leading from the wineroom to the main portion of the cellar.

The noise awoke the clerk, who sleeps in the rear of the store. Before he was fairly awake, the creaking on the stairs leading to a big trapdoor caused Willnott to hastily prepare for hostilities. He armed himself with the nearest dangerous missile, which was a good-sized bottle of the acid. Scarcely had he taken a firm grip on it than the trapdoor began slowly to rise, and a black slouch hat appeared in the opening. Willnott took aim and let go. The bottle struck the floor and broke into small bits, the acid flying about in every direction.

He says that judging from the yell the man gave and the fall which followed down the cellar stairs, the burglar must have been hit and scorched. But that was the last of the burglar. Before the clerk could get to the front door and open it the intruder had reached the street and disappeared.

R. H. DAVIS VERY ILL.

Richard Harding Davis, the novelist and war correspondent, is ill at his home in this city. On his return from the West a few days ago he was stricken with the return of a fever which he contracted while with the United States Army before Santiago. He is not allowed to receive visitors or see any one except his immediate attendants.

His brother, Charles Belmont Davis, who is also a writer, and was formerly connected with the United States Consular Service in Italy, is looking after him. He said last night that although the patient is very ill, the doctor thought that he would get over the attack all right, owing to his youth and fine constitution.

New full-page portrait of Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Illustrated Magazine Sunday, Jan. 22.—Adv.

IN AID OF BURNHAM FARM

Mr. Choate Makes an Appeal in Behalf of the Industrial Home.

WORTH WHILE TO SAVE BOYS

Says Nothing Can Be of Greater Advantage to a Child than to Take It Out of a State Institution.

An appeal for funds to carry on and extend the work of the Burnham Industrial or Berkshire Industrial Farm at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia County, N. Y., was made last evening at the Church of the Incarnation. Not a very large crowd was present, but those who were there listened to addresses from Joseph H. Choate, the new Ambassador to Great Britain; the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church; Frederick G. Burnham, President of the institution; Dorman B. Eaton, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lawrence of Stockbridge on the work done at the farm for the reclamation of unruly boys brought there from the cities of the State.

In presenting Mr. Choate, Dr. Grosvenor mentioned that Mr. Choate had once promised him a copy of Dr. Walker's sermons and recommended him to read them, as a valuable contribution to Church literature. In his driest manner, Mr. Choate remarked that he would certainly keep his promise before sailing, and added, "And I don't doubt but that there will be a general awakening in the Church when you read them."

Mr. Choate gave an entertaining talk on incorrigible youth and reformatory institutions, closing his remarks with an appeal for funds in behalf of the farm. "Now," said he, "what can we do to raise funds? It certainly can be done and deserves to be done, for Burnham Farm is doing the greatest amount of good possible with the facilities at hand. But don't make the mistake of going to the professional charity givers. If there is any set of people who are overworked it is the habitual givers of New York. They are beset on every side, I know, but the majority of rich men in New York never give anything. I know that also.

"It has been said that a man, if he is ever going to save anything, must begin before he is thirty, even if he lays up only a little at a time. It is equally certain that if a man is ever going to extend a helping hand to charity he must begin about the same age. But when he does not begin right the habit of closeness grows with his age, and he gets worse and worse as he grows older. That's the reason why you find so many curmudgeons in New York. To approach them for money brings a quaking and terror to their hearts and pocketbooks. Now, I know a great many of these curmudgeons, and I could name them—but I think I had better not—and if I have time to tackle them before I sail I will take great pleasure in doing so.

"It's worth while to try to save these boys, for every boy saved is a clear gain to the State. It makes a useful man of him, when otherwise he would likely go to ruin. I think those who remain in the United States should give yourself up to this work. Before I return I expect to hear that Burnham Farm has been placed on a permanent foundation."

In the beginning of his talk Mr. Choate asked the question, "What shal we do with our boys? That is the problem. For, without disparagement to the rich, the richest treasure to any home is a boy with a sound mind in a sound body. The question fills the thoughts of society. It does not concern alone the salvation of waifs. It takes in the sliding scale of boys from the best to the worst.

"I have often heard it said that there are no more chances in the world such as existed in our fathers' time; that great trusts and combinations of capital have shut all that out for the youth of the generation. For one, I do not believe any such nonsense. On the contrary, there are openings for boys of the coming generation just as good, and even better, with just as many chances for success in life, and even greater than our fathers enjoyed."

Further on Mr. Choate said there seems to be a certain proportion of boys in every community who turn out badly. "And it cannot be said," he continued, "that this is all their own fault. No one can tell how much is chargeable to them. Is it due to their fathers or mothers, or to something more remote? What becomes of them? Well, I am inclined to think that they go in the way appointed for them to go. Yet there is a way, or ought to be a way, to lift this class up and make them useful citizens. One way there used to be was to send a boy to sea, and I do not doubt that when we had a merchant marine a great many boys were thus reclaimed. But now we have no merchant marine, and we have got to try something else.

"The prospects of Burnham School, to my mind, hold up one of the best opportunities for the raising up of these boys who need a strong and intelligent hand to set them aright, and give them a fair start in life. I happen to know something of dependent children from my connection with State charities. There are 35,000 in the State, or more than one in every hundred children in New York, dependent upon public charity. They are gathered into these eleemosynary institutions and hived there, a most unfortunate way of taking care of them, and it has been going on for twenty-five years. They should be sent to homes like Burnham Farm.

"The State institutions are conducted by men of all denominations and creeds—2,500, 100, or 50 boys in an institution—under kindly men, who intend to do what is right by them. These institutions seem to be conducted on the theory that all the boys who can be got into them should be gathered, for the State sets $2 aside each week for the support of every inmate, and this is plainly to the advantage of this institution or that one.

"I for one am certain that nothing can be of greater advantage to a child than to take it out of these great institutions and put it in some place where it can have self-sustaining advantages like Burnham farm. It is a terrible evil to have so many dependents growing up in the community improperly taken care of and turned out to prey on society, as so many of them do, or, what is worse, neglected altogether."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WILLIAM E. RICHARDS.—The Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was attacked at Baltimore on April 19, 1861, and three of its members were killed. Col. Ellsworth of the Fire Zouaves was shot at Alexandria on May 24, 1861.

CONSTANT READER.—The salary of the late Prince Bismarck while Chancellor was 54,000 marks, or about $13,500. The late William E. Gladstone as First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister received a salary of £5,000, about $25,000.

DAVID J. WILLIAMSON.—The officers of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Broome Street and the Bowery, have agreed to try to find work for soldiers who have been honorably discharged from the army. The rate of postage for a letter sent by a soldier from Cuba is 2 cents an ounce if it is franked by the officer commanding the regiment to which the soldier belongs. For other letters the rate is 5 cents for half an ounce.

"E."—The Ambassador, if assaulted in the streets of New York or Washington, would have the same rights as a citizen of this country. He could call a policeman and have the one who committed the assault arrested, he could go to a Police Court and apply for a warrant, or he could go before the Grand Jury and have him indicted. If he wished to bring a civil suit to recover damages for the assault he could proceed in the regular way of such cases, or, being a foreigner, he could bring the suit in the United States Court.

"A READER" asks if it is considered an offense against the Church for a Protestant to marry during Lent. Outside of the Protestant Episcopal and the Lutheran denominations the observances of Lent put little restraint upon Protestants. Marriages in the Lenten season are not interdicted by church authority in either of those two denominations. Among Episcopalians there is a strong sentiment against having weddings in the church during Lent. The average Episcopalian regards such ceremonies as unchurchly. As a matter of fact, marriages frequently occur in Lent where the contracting parties are avowed Episcopalians, and the same may be said of Lutherans.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of (to-morrow) Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

"SIEGFRIED" IN THE CYCLE.

Third of the Concert Performances of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" at the Opera.

On Tuesday evening at an appropriate hour Wotan Van Rooy put Brünnhilde Brema to sleep. Last night Siegfried Dippel, having been directed to the Valkyr's resting place by Forest Bird Engle, woke the sleeping beauty, and lo! it was not Marie Brema, but Lilli Lehmann. Were the public of this town disposed to cavil about matters of dramatic art, this might be a topic to be treated with less levity. But since the mass of people is afraid of art, since the public elects to find the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" wearisome, and to put Mr. Hall Caine upon a pedestal in the glare of general adulation, since there are some who do not like Mr. Kipling's verse because it is rude, and love Mr. Tom Hall's instead, it must be admitted that the fact which offered itself last night for the kind of criticism most generally understood and liked was the exchange of Brünnhildes. It did not really matter much to those who carry their imaginations with them when they go into the theatre, for after all Brünnhilde is not a mere individual woman, but a poetic embodiment of the "Ewig Weibliche."

"Siegfried," which was given last night at the Metropolitan Opera House in the series of Nibelung performances, is the most easily enjoyable of all four of the works. The reason of this has nowhere been better stated than in a letter of Wagner to Uhlig, written in 1851, before the plan of the series had wholly unfolded itself. "'Young Siegfried,'" he wrote, "has the decided advantage that it presents the important myth in the form of a play to the public, just as a fairy tale is presented to a child. Here everything makes a plastic effect by means of sharp, sensuous impressions, here everything is understood at once, and then if the serious 'Siegfried's Death' follows, the public knows all which has there to be presupposed or even only hinted at, and much is won—all the more as by my 'Young Siegfried,' which throughout appeals far more to the popular conscience and which is less heroic than filled with the gladsome mirth of young manhood, the actors are practically exercised and prepared to solve the more important task of 'Siegfried's Death.'"

It was seven years after the date of this letter when Wagner published the text of his completed trilogy, and the drama, then called simply "Siegfried," had undergone some modifications of its original plan; but the words of 1851 are to-day a just and luminous critical view of the nature of the work and its place in the general scheme. With or without cuts, "Siegfried" is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Let those scoff who will at cumbersome dragon and the bird that sings German. These are but bits of dust upon the gold. The work glows with the enthusiasm of youth, with the ardor of first love. It is the "gladsome mirth of young manhood" that Andreas Dippel's performance of the titular rôle of the drama brings most clearly into evidence. His interpretation of the hero has already been described in this paper, but it is a pleasure to call attention once more to its youthful buoyancy of action and its freshness of feeling. It has always been a very intelligent and interesting performance, and last night it was brilliantly effective. It has added greatly to the artistic standing of this earnest and gifted young singer. Last night Mr. Dippel threw himself into his work with splendid abandon, and aroused the enthusiasm of the audience. He was called out many times.

The general presentation of the drama was delightful. With Mme. Lehmann as Brünnhilde, Mr. Van Rooy as Wotan, Mr. Bispham as Alberich, Mr. Meffert as Mime, Mr. Pringle as Fafner, Mme. Schumann-Heink as Erda, and Miss Engle as the Bird, there was a cast capable throughout, and in four of its numbers brilliant. Mme. Lehmann's Brünnhilde in this work is well known here as majestic and lovely. The famous soprano knows full well how to denote the emotional as well as the physical awakening of the Valkyr, and her brief rôle is a fine piece of character study as well as a beautiful piece of singing. Mr. Van Rooy's Wanderer also shows skill in the development of character when it is heard in its proper sequence after the Wotan of "Die Walküre." His performance last night was admirable. So was Mr. Bispham's as Alberich. Mme. Schumann-Heink's Erda was noble, and Miss Engle sang the forest bird well. Mr. Schalk's conducting was more satisfactory last night than at the last presentation of "Siegfried" because he gave more life to the tempi in the first act. The work of the orchestra was fairly good.

PLUNKET GREENE'S SONG RECITAL.

His Third Entertainment at Chamber Music Hall.

In the midst of the turmoil of antique gods who had not full sway over the destinies of men and whose best-laid plans were upset by the profane doings of low-bred dwarfs, the song-recitals of Mr. Plunket Greene afford points of welcome repose. The third of these recitals, given yesterday afternoon at Chamber Music Hall, was attended by a larger audience than either of its predecessors. Perhaps the very size of the audience brought about one unpleasing result, namely, the difficulties under which Mr. Greene sang Schumann's "Dichterliebe." This is a cycle of sixteen songs, and after each one of the first fourteen people rushed into the hall and had to be shown to their seats. No singer living could preserve a poetic mood under such trying conditions, and certainly no audience could. Yet Mr. Greene sang most of these lovely songs with genuine feeling, though it would be hard to find anything in the text to justify his explosive treatment of "Ich grolle nicht." However, as long as he reached an extreme—either of boisterousness or of soft voce—the audience had a spasm of delight. The only thing that seems intolerable to the public just now is the serenity of a perfect poise.

The second half of Mr. Greene's programme was composed of songs from the British isles, and without any depreciation of this singer's culture in the lieder style, it may be said that he excels in those old-time ballads. The most pleasing of those on yesterday's list were "The Happy Farmer," "Scots Wha Hae," "I Will Give You the Keys of Heaven," "Where Be Going," and "The Donovans." Mr. Greene has a most hearty way of singing such songs as the last named, and if his method of interpreting all such lyrics as the third in the list just given is the same, it seems to be a suitable one, and it delights his hearers. A great deal might be written about the faults of Mr. Greene's vocal technics, but serious consideration of singing as a musical art appears to be distasteful to concert goers.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its third evening concert at Carnegie Hall last night. The orchestral numbers were Weber's overture to "Der Freischütz," Brahms's third symphony, F major; Dvorak's "Symphonic Variations on an Original Theme," and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger." The soloist was M. Saleza, tenor of the opera, who sang the same numbers as he had sung the previous afternoon—an air from Reyer's "Sigurd," and another from Mehul's "Joseph." The best work of the orchestra was done in the Brahms symphony, which was played superbly. In the "Meistersinger" prelude Mr. Gericke's conducting was somewhat too rigid. M. Saleza was in fine voice and sang admirably.

A TRAVESTY OF "CATHERINE."

Much Fun in the New Afterpiece at Weber & Fields's.

The new afterpiece at Weber and Fields's Music Hall, performed for the first time last night, is a travesty of "Catherine," in which Annie Russell and other distinguished actors lately appeared. The first scene represents the humble lodging of Catherine, who supports her family by sewing and giving sewing machine lessons. Fay Templeton is demure and patient Catherine, while David Warfield is her lazy old father, who is sent out for a walk in the vain hope that a cable car may run over him. Weber and Fields are incorrigible small boys in trousers-nightgowns, and Rose Beaumont is the well sister who is trying to make herself sick by smoking cigarettes, in order that Catherine may have more work to do.

The Duchess, who is chiefly concerned to know if she plays her part "naturally," invades this apartment and sits gracefully on the stove while she asks Catherine to marry her son and support him. Peter Dailey is the Duchess. John Kelly as faithful but vociferous George Mantelpiece; Charles Ross, (with good imitations of Frank Worthing,) the Duke; Mabel Fenton the wicked Cousin. The second scene comprises all the proceedings after the marriage.

In an interlude the Anselus sisters briefly appear in a specialty which is hardly worth while. The twinkling feet of these graceful little dancers, however, and Aimée's dazzling smile (or is it Leah's?) are as potent as ever in the first half of the entertainment, which is still a condensed version of "Hurly Burly," with the popular "Dinah" song as its chief charm.

Mr. Stromberg has written fresh music for "Catherine," and the best of it is a new "coon song" for Miss Templeton, smarter and possessing more variety of expression than "Emeline." This is called "What, Marry that Man!" and is sung in an inimitable manner, and last night's audience could not get enough of it.

There is plenty of real fun in the first scene of "Catherine," and some in the second, especially when Warfield, as the parents, trims the furniture, the curtains, the women's dresses, and the men's hair with his garden shears. The show is rather too long, though.

THE LYRIC THEATRE LEASED.

Charles Frohman and Rich & Harris Will Pay an Annual Rental of $30,000 for Five Years.

After negotiating for some time with Charles and Daniel Frohman, the Sire Brothers, the recent purchasers of the Olympia from the New York Life Insurance Company, on Wednesday leased the Lyric Theatre to Charles Frohman and Rich & Harris, the proprietors of the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, for five years, at an annual rental of $30,000. The deal came near falling through, however, as Charles Frohman and William Harris, after making an examination of the theatre, were convinced that the place would have to be practically rebuilt to suit their purposes and expressed their unwillingness to take the house in its present shape.

Mr. Frohman and Mr. Harris stated to the Sire Brothers that the building, as it stands now, contains a theatre, a music hall, concert hall, and roof garden, all of which are accessible by the same Broadway entrance. They did not care for such an alliance of entertainments, and consequently would not take the theatre unless it was made a separate and distinct institution. They also insisted on a complete reconstruction of the interior of the theatre, the doing out of the circle which is now given over to boxes, and the installation of a regular auditorium dress circle. The decorations were not acceptable, and the request that new decorations be substituted for them was made.

All of these demands were finally acceded to by the Sire Brothers, who will have a solid wall built cutting off the Lyric Theatre from the rest of the building, and the establishing of a new entrance on Forty-fourth Street. Work on the alterations will be begun at once, and by the end of May, it is hoped, they will be completed. As this will require very nearly all the time of the present season the new managers will not open the theatre until next Fall. The opening attraction has not been settled upon, but it may be Miss Julia Marlowe in a new American play by Clyde Fitch, or it may be Miss Annie Russell.

Regarding the music hall, H. B. Sire said last night that the house would be opened some time early in February, with George W. Lederer as the managing director, with an extravaganza which will cost very nearly $50,000. Regarding the roof garden, Mr. Sire said that part of the building would be opened just as soon as the weather warranted it with a vaudeville attraction, talent for which is now being engaged abroad.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The management of Miss Olga Nethersole has decided to continue its present attraction, "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," until Thursday night next, when she will present "Camille," which was originally intended for production on Monday night next.

Klaw & Erlanger have arranged with the Century Company for the stage rights of Albert Stearns's story, "Chris and the Wonderful Lamp." It will be presented in stage form as an extravaganza, with music by John Philip Sousa and libretto by George H. Broadhurst.

The pupils of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft School will give their first matinée of the season on Jan. 26, at the Madison Square Theatre, presenting a new one-act drama, "At Sundown," by George Totten Smith, and two sketches, "The Jacqueminot Rose" and "The Beggar King," by Carrie V. Schullermann. The performance will conclude with scenes from Shakespeare and Sheridan.

Miss Olive May, who last September secured a decree of divorce in North Dakota from her husband, Henry Guy Carleton, the playwright, was granted a temporary injunction pending trial by Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, restraining him from disposing of the play, "Butterfly," or contracting for its production for a longer period than a year. Miss May claims he presented the play to her as a wedding gift.

Manager Frank Perley of the Alice Nielsen Opera Company yesterday closed arrangements with George W. Lederer of the Casino for the production of a new opera at the latter house, beginning Nov. 6, in which Miss Nielsen will again make her bow to a New York audience as a comic opera star. Mr. Lederer has issued a call for the assembling of his newly organized company, which will present a new opera, the rights of which were purchased from Joseph Brooks and Ben Teal. All of the pincipals have not as yet been engaged, but it is said some thus far selected to assume important rôles are Miss Marie Dressler, Miss Cissie Loftus, and Miss Mabel Gillman. The latter has not as yet been formally engaged, but will be within a few days, her release having been practically secured from Augustin Daly. She is now playing in "A Runaway Girl." The opera will follow the present production, "La Belle Helene," which has six more weeks to run.

A BALL IN PHILADELPHIA.

Dance at Horticultural Hall in Honor of Miss Minnie Fell.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—The ball given in Horticultural Hall to-night by James W. Paul, Jr., in honor of Miss Minnie Fell was on a sumptuous scale. The decorations have scarcely ever been equaled either in lavishness or beauty. The chief charm lay, however, in their uniqueness.

The decorations of the ball room were the acme of beauty. The general scheme as represented was that of the four seasons. The walls were festooned with Southern smilax. Over each window portieres were placed, and at the base tall electrollers with red shades diffused a soft glow of light. At either end of the room banks of plants were erected. These were composed of palms, baytrees, Christmas-tree laurel, holly, azaleas, white and pink, and other like plants in pots. Behind the bank at the west end of the orchestra were stationed unique floral displays.

Supper was served in the lower corridor and foyer at separate tables, all decorated with different varieties of flowers. This was followed by the cotillion, which was led by Sydney W. Keith. The favors also represented the four seasons. Spring was recalled by bonnets and boutonnières, Summer by reticules and belts and canes, Autumn by bows and arrows and small guns, and Winter by sleighbells and snowballs.

The guests were received by Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, assisted by Mrs. George W. O. Drexel and Mrs. Herbert M. Howe.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Selden E. Marvin.

Gen. Selden Erastus Marvin of Albany died yesterday at the Hotel Roland, in this city, where he was undergoing medical treatment.

Gen. Marvin was born in Jamestown Aug. 20, 1835. In July, 1862, he was appointed Adjutant of the One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, and served in that capacity and as Assistant Adjutant General of Foster's Brigade and the Army of Southern Virginia through the Peninsular and Charleston campaigns, until September, 1863, when he was appointed Paymaster, United States Volunteers, and assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac. He filled this position till Dec. 27, 1864, when he resigned to accept the post of Paymaster of New York on Gov. Fenton's staff. Upon his re-election, Gov. Fenton appointed Gen. Marvin his Adjutant General. As Adjutant General he inaugurated many reforms.

After his term as Adjutant General expired, Gen. Marvin engaged in banking in New York City as a member of the firm of Morgan, Kern & Marvin. In 1873 the firm was dissolved. On Jan. 1, 1874, he went to Troy, N. Y., as the representative of Erastus Corning's interests in the iron and steel business, carried on by the firm of John A. Griswold & Co., and on March 1, 1875, organized the Albany and Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, being elected a Director and the Secretary and Treasurer of the corporation. On Sept. 1, 1885, this company was succeeded by the Troy Steel and Iron Company, which went into the hands of a receiver in 1893. Gen. Marvin continued in his official capacity until the business was closed, on Nov. 1, 1895. He then acted as receiver of the Perry Stove Company.

Gen. Marvin was President of the Albany City Savings Institution, and President of the Hudson River Telephone Company, a member of the State Board of Charities, Treasurer of All Saints' Cathedral, and was prominently connected with a large number of social and religious societies and clubs. A widow, two sons—Col. Selden E. Marvin of Akron, Ohio, and Langdon P. Marvin, a student at Harvard—and two daughters survive him.

Gen. Marvin's body was sent to Albany last night.

Henry Sedley.

Henry Sedley died Wednesday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He had been in feeble health for several months. He was born in Boston seventy years ago, and when a young man was an actor. He went to California in 1855, and from there to Australia, and then to England. He made his début on the London stage in October, 1858, at the Haymarket, as Don Felix in "The Wonder," and afterward appeared in rôles supporting Mrs. Catherine Sinclair, who had been known in connection with her divorce from Edwin Forrest, obtained in 1852. Forrest died on Dec. 12, 1872, and at a meeting of the Bar Association on April 12, 1876, Charles O'Conor, who had been Mrs. Forrest's lawyer, made a complete statement of his connection with the divorce case, in reply to a published attack alleging that he had offered to serve Mrs. Forrest gratuitously, and defending himself against the charge of afterward exacting an exorbitant fee. The Bar Association exonerated O'Conor, and on April 18 a letter from Henry Sedley was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which he disclaimed for Mrs. Forrest any responsibility for the attack upon Mr. O'Conor.

Henry Sedley's father was William Henry Smith, the actor who won his reputation in Boston as Rolando in "The Honeymoon," and who appeared in New York in 1865. Mr. Sedley was educated in Boston, studied civil engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, and took a law course at Harvard. He later practiced law in San Francisco. For four years he was dramatic critic for THE NEW YORK TIMES, and subsequently held a similar position on The Evening Post. He was editor in chief of The Round Table for three years, and was in charge of The Commercial Advertiser for two years. His last active connection with newspaper work was as a member of the editorial council of The Herald from 1885 to 1888. He had recently written on various subjects for The London Spectator and for Harper's Monthly and Harper's Weekly. He was the author of "Dangerfield's Rest: a Romance," and "Marion Rooke; or the Quest of Fortune." In May, 1891, he was appointed a member of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the customs district of New York. He had been a member of The Union League Club for twenty-eight years, and until a year ago his was one of the most familiar figures there. A widow and several children survive him.

Edgar S. Ryder.

Edgar S. Ryder, Vice President of the Nassau Bank and head of the firm of Edgar S. Ryder & Co., paper dealers, died of heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 25 West Eighty-second Street. He had been ailing for two days, and had arranged to go to Europe next month for the benefit of his health. Mr. Ryder, who was forty-five years old, was born in this city on East Broadway, where his father, Henry Z. Ryder, owned considerable property. His grandfather on his mother's side, Salem Wynnes, was a well-known yacht builder, and is said to have been the first man in this city to employ steam in the manipulation of boards for shipbuilding, and to have been largely instrumental in introducing the centreboard in American yacht racing.

Edgar S. Ryder, on leaving school, entered the service of the Nassau Bank as a clerk. Augustine Smith, then Vice President of the bank and a member of the paper firm of Campbell, Hall & Co., was struck by his brightness and ability, and offered him a position in his paper business. When, on the death of Mr. Campbell and the retirement of Mr. Hall, he reorganized the firm under the style of Augustine Smith & Co., he took Mr. Ryder into partnership. Augustine Smith died a few years ago, the company was dissolved, and Mr. Ryder took over its commission business, which he carried on under the title of Edgar S. Ryder & Co., his partners being Augustine J. Smith, (who married on Wednesday Miss Julia Post Hard,) and John Campbell Smith, grand-newphews of his first part

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In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:
Nos. 94, 407, 471, 652, 697, 711, 836, 940, 999, 1,431, 1,547, 1,588, 2,226, 2,288, 2,470, 2,556, 2,811, 3,661, 3,776, 3,817,
and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17, 1899.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Wall Street enthusiasm abates not one jot. In yesterday's market there was even more buoyant feeling than on days preceding. Activity, too, increased. There was no diminution of effort upon the part of bear speculators, however, but jamming methods counted for practically nothing. In two or three quarters set-backs were forced, but the market as a whole was sturdily strong throughout.

A number of conspicuous securities made new high-price records, and at the close of the day's business the belief seemed to prevail in almost every quarter that the market was in for further improvement.

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Again stocks of the higher class were prominent in leadership. Few of the low-priced stocks were much at the front, though some such seemed to be in request. In so far as the most important operators of the Street are concerned, there seems to be at the moment concentration upon standard dividend payers.

Some indications appear of a disposition upon the part of those most influential in the market to take up the preferred stocks of some of the reorganized properties, notably the Pacifics and Atchison. In Atchison preferred it was yesterday disclosed that Mr. John D. Rockefeller was or had recently been a buyer on an extensive scale; and it can be stated upon authority entitled to confidence that Mr. John D. Rockefeller and Mr. William Rockefeller are now the largest individual holders of Atchison preferred shares, and one of them holds a similar position in Atchison common.

***

Plans projected by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt in some prominent properties came also yesterday under Wall Street observation. In Manhattan Elevated particularly there was reflection of the discovery in a rapid, material advance in market value. Mr. Morgan, as the successor of Mr. Sage in dictating the Manhattan Elevated policy will be not more heartily welcomed in Wall Street, however, than by the general public, for the Morgan policy in contrast with the Sage policy will be progress contrasted with narrowness.

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One development which is likely to exert much helpful influence upon the American security market came yesterday in the reduction of the Bank of England discount rate. Apprehensions of tight money abroad have resulted in dampening the ardor of some important financial interests here, while the same factor has undoubtedly been effective in keeping foreign buyers out of our market. The re-establishment of ease in financial circles abroad is likely to become positive in its benefits. Ever since money tightness became oppressive abroad London has been continually a seller of our stocks, and to a large extent apparently for the short account. Changed monetary conditions abroad are likely to create changed investment and speculative disposition as well.

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Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $3,500 3s, coupon, at 108 and $700 do., small, at 107½@107.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 109¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	1½	Iowa Central pf.	1¼
Am. Malting pf.	½	Kanawha & Mich.	½
Am. Coal	.5	Lake Erie & West.	1½
Am. Sugar Refs.	.3	Lake Erie & W. pf.	2½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Long Island	½
Am. Steel & Wire	1⅜	Louis. & Nash.	1
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	4½	Manhattan Cons.	4⅜
At., T. & S. F.	⅞	Met. Street Ry.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅜	Mexican Nat. certfs.	⅝
B. & O. pf., w. iss.	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Canada Southern	½	National Biscuit	⅝
Chicago & Alton	1	New York Central	1½
Chi., B. & Q.	1⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & P.	½	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	1	Northern Pac. pf.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P.	1½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Pullman Car	½
Chi. Term. Trans.	½	Reading	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	Reading 1s pf.	⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Rio G. & Western	½
Consolidated Ice	¾	Glo G. & W. pf.	½
Del., Lack. & West.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Den. & Rio Grande	⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	⅝
Den. & R. G. pf.	.2	Standard Dist. pf.	1
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	⅝	Twin City R. T.	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	6½	Union Pacific	½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Great North. pf.	3¾	U. S. Rubber	½
Illinois Central	⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Iowa Central	1½	West. Union Tel.	⅛

Stocks Declined.

Arn Arbor pf.	½	Consolidated Gas	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	1⅛	Gengral Electric	½
Chi., Term. Tr., pf.	½	Kan. City, P. & G.	1⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	.2	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2½
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Col. Midland	⅝	Standard R. & T.	½
Col. Midland pf.	1⅞		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alle. & Sus. con. 6s.	1	Hous., E. & W. Tex. 1st	.2
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1¾	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1
Chi., Ind. & L. 6s.	.1	Manhattan 4s.	1½
Chi., R. I. & Pac. general 4s.	½	N. Y. Cent. 1st coup.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. general 4s.	.1	N. Y. Cent. gold 3½s.	1
De Bardeleben Coal 6s	1½	Nor. Pac. Term. 6s.	1
Erie gen. 4s.	2¼	Ore. S. L., Inc. A.	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s.	1	Ore. S. L., Inc. B.	1½
Green Bay, deb. A.	1½	Tex. & N. O. con. 6s.	1½
		West Shore 4s.	.1

Bonds Declined.

K. C., P. & G. 1st.	2¾	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb 4s, small.	.2
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	2⅝		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $227,074,976; balance, $12,763,163; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $801,518.

Money on call in London at 1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 2 per cent. for short and 1⅞@2 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.19⅜ less 1-16@5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 94⅞, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c premium@par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Cities.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Stocks were buoyant on the Bourse to-day, and international securities improved, owing to the excellent financial advices from European centres. Rio Tintos were in active demand, purchases being induced by the rapid rise in the price of copper. De Beers Mines reached top prices at 700f. Gold mine shares were active. At the close there was an all-round reaction on realizations, but the undercurrent was firm.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—On the Boerse to-day Italian securities were animated in response to Western advices, and Spanish 4s were weak on realizations. Americans were firm and Canadians were easier. Iron shares were buoyant on the favorable development of industries, and bank shares were firm.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—Prices were generally firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish securities were easier and Americans were firm.

MANHATTAN BUOYANCY.

Toward the close yesterday Manhattan Elevated came into prominence and made a sensational advance in the last hour. The stock sold to within a fraction of 113, and closed at its top price, showing a net gain of nearly 5 points for the day. More than 50,000 shares changed hands. In the last hour Manhattan was by far the most active and most conspicuous stock on the list.

There were several stories in circulation to account for the Manhattan buoyancy. One dwelt upon the likelihood of Metropolitan control of the elevated, while another upon which much more stress was laid, told of the completion of a deal whereby either Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt or Mr. J. P. Morgan or both are to become active in the direction of the elevated system.

Judging from the character of yesterday's buying, however, it is not improbable that some important stock market operators have learned of the completion of a plan which Mr. Morgan and Mr. George Gould have agreed upon for the financing of the Manhattan property, not only for its proposed electrical equipment, but for making extensions and providing comprehensive improvements. There is much mystery in Wall Street as to what significance may attach to reports that articles of incorporation have been drawn for a new railway or operating company, to be known as the New York City Railway Company.

STANDARD OIL IN WHEAT.

It was stated yesterday in Wall Street that the Messrs. Rockefeller and other Standard Oil magnates had placed a large sum of money in Chicago with important Board of Trade operators who are planning an aggressive bull campaign in grain. Accompanying the report was the suggestion that associated in this project with the Standard Oil magnates would be ex-Gov. R. P. Flower and Mr. D. O. Mills. Hearers of this news were forecasting dollar wheat.

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Wheat dealings here and at Chicago yesterday were dull and narrow but steady, with a bull sentiment that made the short interest nervous, especially when the strong position of Chicago cash wheat was brought out. The May option ranged at Chicago from 71¼c. to 70 9-16c., the closing price, and in New York from the call price, 75½c., to the put price, 74 15-16c., the close being 75c. At one time Produce Exchange traders would have wagered on a booming close because of the rush to cover on reports of improved export demand and firmer European cables, but profit taking and dull export business after noon brought about a steady decline, and the slight rally before the close put the quotation just ⅛c. over the put price. Several dealers said that the trouble with the market is the dealing in privileges by men who usually speculate in hundreds of thousands of bushels and the waiting policy of the needy European marts. The general conservative sentiment was that either wheat will hold around 80¼c. cash, New York, and jump 5c early in March, or that there will be a steady rise to 80c. May, New York, for that critical period. The situation as to statistics, stocks, and the needs of those who buy our breadstuffs has not changed.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON.

Tennessee Coal and Iron was again quite active yesterday, figuring for something like 28,000 shares. The stock sold as high as 41⅜, later reacting somewhat, but closing with a gain for the day. Insiders and other iron trade interests were credited with continued purchases.

An important conference of Tennessee Coal interests was held in this city yesterday, and it was afterward said that financial developments of an extremely favorable character may soon be announced. As near as could be learned, these developments probably have to do with the sale of certain of the company's subsidiary properties, which for some time past have not been essential to the Tennessee Coal and Iron concern in conducting its business. The company has been offered for these properties considerably more than they represent on the books, and it is said that the sale at such favorable terms is now to be concluded.

THE BUYING OF ATCHISON.

Both of the Atchison stocks were in good demand yesterday and were both quite active. On transactions of 90,000 shares, the preferred got up to within a fraction of 60, and closed showing a net gain of between 1 and 2 points. The common, with 36,000 shares to its credit, gained just a point net. Flower interests were big buyers of both stocks, and in those quarters there were predictions of better prices for them. Bulls on the Atchisons talked of the company's immense earnings and of the proposed reduction in operating expenses, and laid much stress upon dividend possibilities.

COAL TRADE PROGRESS.

Coal trade interests yesterday continued to talk of the new coal trade agreement and again declared that the whole question has been arranged and is now in shape for announcement. And, what was even more significant, these interests backed up their assertions by purchases of the coal stocks, notably the Readings. Reading first preferred was quite active and quite strong, making a new high price, 58½, and showing a substantial net gain for the day. Jersey Central was also strong, and Lackawanna made a fractional gain. Delaware and Hudson, however, sold down to 111½, and made a small net loss.

THE MORGAN-HILL CONTROVERSY

The Northern Pacific stocks were quite buoyant yesterday, and strength also showed in Great Northern preferred. These two incidents, taken in connection, seem significant. Wall Street believes that the Hill-Morgan quarrel is still on, but from some high quarters there have recently come strong hints to the contrary. Apropos of this The New York News Bureau yesterday printed the following Chicago dispatch:

"'Mr. Morgan and I may differ on some details, as any business men may,' says J. J. Hill, who is on his way West, 'but that our interests are in any way antagonistic is not true. We hold large interests in common, and no friction has arisen between us regarding their management, and I am not apprehensive that any will arise. The general railway situation in the Northwest is good. I shall be surprised if the year on which we have just entered does not prove to be one of remarkable prosperity to the country.'"

GRANGERS ALL STRONG.

All of the Granger stocks were conspicuously strong yesterday. In the earlier hours Burlington made another sensational advance, getting up to 140. Subsequently it suffered a reaction, but closed above 139, with a substantial gain. There was further discussion as to the saving to be effected by the refunding of the company's outstanding bonds. With Burlington, St. Paul got up to 128½ and closed within a fraction of that price, showing a gain of 1½ points. Rock Island sold at 121 and gained 1⅜ points. Commission houses were liberal buyers of both the latter stocks. Among outsiders sentiment on all the Granger group is rampantly bullish. All three yesterday made new high prices for the present movement—higher, in fact, than they have touched for many years.

PAPER TRUST EARNINGS.

International Paper common stock was more active than usual yesterday and was quite strong, getting up to 64¾. About 5,000 shares changed hands, and the greater part of this was taken by Wall Street interests identified with the company. Paper Trust insiders talk most enthusiastically regarding the company's business and prospects. It is semi-officially stated that the company's books are showing, in addition to the 6 per cent. dividends for the preferred stock, between 9 and 10 per cent. on the common. The company's business, it is said, is steadily increasing, and there is every prospect of the coming twelve months being much better than the past.

OMAHA'S NEW DIVIDEND RATE.

Expectations regarding the Omaha dividend were fully realized yesterday when the Directors met and declared 3¼ per cent. on the common stock. As a matter of fact, Wall Street did not believe that the dividend was to be so large. Omaha has hitherto been a 2 per cent. stock, and yesterday's declaration was a larger increase than had been anticipated, except by the small coterie of Omaha bulls, whose predictions of 3½ per cent. have hitherto been laughed at. Before the dividend action was announced Omaha sold above par. Later it reacted to 99, where it closed with a fractional gain for the day. Northwest was sympathetically strong, selling at 147½ and making a fractional net gain.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY BUYING.

London was a good buyer of the Southern Railway stocks yesterday, and Wall Street interests identified with the company also took round lots of both common and preferred. The trading contingent was quite bearish, particularly on Southern Railway preferred, and they sold it aggressively. Both stocks were in good demand in the loan crowd last night, the common loaning flat.

SOME SUGAR TRUST TIPS.

Sugar Trust was conspicuous yesterday, running from below 130 to 132⅝, and closing with a net gain of 3 full points. Nearly 70,000 shares of the stock changed hands. There was a good deal of short covering by traders, and commission houses also bought the stock. Most of the bullishness on Sugar Trust was founded on a widely distributed tip that the war between the trust and its competitors is well-nigh ended—that the opposition has surrendered and that the trust is now to have everything its own way. No authority could be found, however, who would vouch for such gossip. In fact, the trust's competitors were strenuous in their denials of the stories, yet Wall Street seemed to want to believe them, and found in them reasons for covering their short Sugar and going long of it.

LONDON BOUGHT HEAVILY.

London turned buyer yesterday, and was a liberal purchaser in the New York market. The Southern Railway stocks seemed to be new foreign favorites, and the Northern Pacifics also enjoyed a good demand from the arbitrage houses. Atchison common and preferred, Louisville and Nashville, Norfolk preferred, Ontario and Western, and, in fact, all of the conspicuous international stocks were in good demand for foreign account. Wall Street houses with London advices said that much of the foreign buying looked like short covering by speculators abroad, who have been bearing the American group on the theory that after the rapid rise a sharp reaction was due.

EDISON OF NEW YORK.

One of the stocks to make a notable advance yesterday was Edison Electric Illuminating of New York, which, on transactions aggregating only 500 shares, sold at 197½, a net gain of 6½ points. This is the highest price at which the stock has ever sold, its top figure in 1898 being 195.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Reduction in Bank of England rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent.

Decreased earnings of Southwestern roads due to falling off in movement of cotton. Picking prevented by bad weather.

Increased transactions in American shares in the London market with some sharp advances.

Denial by President Stillwell of Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf that the proposed consolidation of his and other roads contemplates the passing of the April interest on the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf bonds.

Contract closed by the Pressed Steel Car Company with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for 5,000 cars of the company's manufacture.

Completion of extensive improvements to Minnesota Iron Company's plant. Annual output to be increased 20,000 tons by new furnace to be started in a few days.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on Omaha preferred stock and a dividend of 3½ per cent. on the common, the latter an increase of 1½ per cent. over the amount paid in 1898.

Extensive improvements contemplated by the Pennsylvania Railroad during the present year.

Election of Reuben H. Donnelley and Granger Farwell of Chicago, W. L. Ross of Philadelphia, and Girard Beekman Hoppin of New York to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Announcement that the $2,500,000 St. Louis and Iron Mountain 5s recently purchased by Henry Marquand & Co. have been sold to investors here and abroad.

Order given by the Denver and Rio Grande for 1,000 cars, and contract given out to make road from La Veta to Alamosa standard gauge.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 20 shares of Manhattan Bank stock at 225.

Effort on foot in Chicago to have export rate on flour reduced.

Statement credited to official sources that Evansville and Terre Haute will at its next dividend declaration make disbursements at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock.

North Carolina timber bringing from $2 to $3 more a thousand than at this time last year.

Sale of a Stock Exchange seat at $35,000, the highest price on record.

Declaration of a 1 per cent. dividend on National Lead common stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed increases:

Chicago Great Western	$17,357
Fort Worth and Rio Grande	1,172
Kanawha and Michigan	2,948
Kansas City Suburban Belt	2,500
Louisville and Nashville	12,170
Minneapolis and St. Louis	4,643
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	73
St. Louis and San Francisco	16,244
Southern Railway	22,088
Total increase nine roads	$79,195
Increase previously reported	160,255
Total increase twenty-one roads	$239,450

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The following showed decreases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$10,491
Chesapeake and Ohio	19,025
Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling	1,858
Flint and Pere Marquette	4,515
Lake Erie and Western	2,915
St. Louis Southwestern	2,800
Wheeling and Lake Erie	3,049
Wisconsin Central	5,247
Total decrease eight roads	$49,900
Decrease previously reported	112,763
Total decrease sixteen roads	$162,663
Net increase	$76,787

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, 1¼, to 131½; Erie, ⅝, to 16¾; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 41⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 68½; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 81¾; Reading, ¼, to 11⅜, and Atchison, ¼, to 22⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 68¾; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 119½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 76½, and New York Central, ⅛, to 120. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅞. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 5-16 for money and 111⅜ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £2,044,000, circulation decreased £1,056,000, bullion increased £988,097, other securities decreased £279,000, other deposits decreased £397,000, public deposits increased £313,000, notes reserve increased £1,942,000, and Government securities decreased £1,805,000. The proportion of reserve to liability is 44.80 per cent., against 40.65 per cent. last week, compared with an advance from 41.45 per cent. to 43.37 per cent. in the corresponding period last year. The bank lost £146,000 bullion on balance.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 5,825,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 37,450,000f, gold in hand increased 3,925,000f, bills discounted decreased 13,825,000f, and silver in hand increased 1,375,000f.

Corporation Elections.

NEW YORK COFFEE EXCHANGE.—President—James H. Taylor; Vice President—Charles M. Bull; Treasurer—James H. Kirby; Board of Managers, class of 1901—Henry Schaefer, J. H. Labarre, J. C. Russell, George Gravenhorst, William Bayne, Jr., and Percy B. O'Sullivan.

BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Directors—H. H. Vreeland, D. B. Hasbrouck, C. E. Warren, H. S. Beath, John D. Crimmins, R. L. Anderton, John H. Selmes, D. M. Jacobs, R. J. Jacobs, Orin Root, Jr., D. C. Morehead, H. A. Robinson, and Benjamin Blossom.

George R. Sheldon has been elected President of the American Distributing Company in place of Frank Curtiss, who resigned because of more important claims to his attention. Mr. Curtiss remains a Director and member of the Executive Committee. Mr. Sheldon is identified with many important corporate interests.

FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE AND ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE RAILWAY COMPANY.—Directors—Henry Hart, John E. Parsons, Edward Lauterbach, Albert J. Elias, William H. Webb, Charles Remsen, Henry Iden, David E. Andrews, G. Howland Leavitt, John H. Waydell, John Byrne, Alexander Hadden and Samuel Riker.

ASTOR PLACE BANK.—Directors—A. L. Ashman, Alfred C. Barnes, M. C. D. Borden, James W. Conrow, John Daniell, Jr., Thomas W. Folsom, Francis L. Hine, Joseph J. Little, Charles McLoughlin, Effingham Maynard, William A. Nash, John T. Perkins, Horace Russell, F. A. O. Schwarz, Charles R. Schminke, Theodore E. Smith, and Charles N. Taintor.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on January 18, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William A. Nash,	John W. Aitken,
George A. Morrison,	Thomas A. McIntyre,
Joseph H. Parsons,	William R. Peters,
H. Walter Webb,	August Blumenthal,
B. Aymar Sands,	Frederic B. Elliott,
Bradish Johnson,	Albert E. Merrall,
Charles T. Barney,	George W. Young,
	Hugh J. Grant.

At a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Mr. Frederic B. Elliott was re-elected President, and Mr. Thomas A. McIntyre re-elected Vice President, both unanimously.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The Liberty National Bank.
New York, January 19th, 1899.
At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors, held January 10th, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Henry C. Tinker,	A. Fahnestock,
George F. Baker,	Garret A. Hobart,
Henry Graves,	Henry W. Maxwell,
E. F. C. Young,	J. A. Garland,
Wm. Aunkle,	Chas. G. Emery,
Dumont Clarke,	E. C. Converse,
	John H. Starin.

At a meeting of the board held this day Mr. Henry C. Tinker was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Henry W. Maxwell Vice President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

THE ASTOR NATIONAL BANK.
New York, January 17th, 1899.
At a meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors:

George F. Baker,	Frederick D. Tappen,
William Waldorf Astor,	John Jacob Astor,
Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,	Henry B. Ely,
Alexander H. Stevens,	W. Emlen Roosevelt,
Harrison E. Gawtry,	Robert H. McCurdy.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Mr. George F. Baker was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Alexander H. Stevens was unanimously elected Vice President. GEO. W. PANCOAST, Cashier.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams St. and Michigan Avenue, on FRIDAY, February 10th, 1899, at eleven o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Thursday, January 19th, and will reopen Saturday, February 11th, 1899. C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the stockholders of the Coughlin-Sanford Switch Co. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 220 Broadway, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon on January 28th, 1899, for the purpose of taking action on a resolution to increase the capital stock of this Company to one million dollars. JOHN I MIDDLETON, 3d, Secretary.

Brooklyn, January 10th, 1899.
THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Kings County Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 97 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, on Thursday, January 26th, 1899, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed for ten days previous to the election.
E. S. TERHUNE Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Goldsboro Water Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the office of the Corporation, in said Goldsboro, at four o'clock P. M. on Monday, January 23d, 1899.
RALPH L. MERRILL, Clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 19th, 1899.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared from the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1898, payable at this office on Monday, February 20th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, January 31st, and reopen on Wednesday, February 15th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.
JOHN DIXER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office of the Treasurer, New York, January 18th, 1899.—The interest due February 1st, 1899, on the LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL BONDS and the MICHIGAN CENTRAL COLLATERAL BONDS will be paid at this office on and after that date. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. January 20th and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 2d, 1899. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after February 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan 20th to Feb. 2d.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The German-American Bank.
New York, January 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 23d to Feb. 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

$300,000
(£60,000)
Pennsylvania Railroad
Consolidated Mortgage
STERLING BONDS,
DUE 1905.

$50,000
(£10,000)
Pennsylvania Railroad
General Mortgage
STERLING BONDS,
DUE 1910.
FOR SALE BY
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Adrian H. Muller & Son
will sell at auction on FRIDAY, JAN'Y 20th, at 12 O'CLOCK NOON, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.
For account of whom it may concern.
856 shs. Jos. W. Gibson Co. (Hypothecated.)

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION
OF
General First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

212	2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
281	2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31982
299	2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
414	2818	4786	9824	14356	19509	32227
416	2877	4834	9926	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	9961	14636	19521	32285
624	2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
726	2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
727	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3099	5274	10289	14818	20056	32947
753	3108	5524	10382	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
1022	3132	5668	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5736	10560	14944	20832	33054
1147	3191	5768	10796	14960	21079	33128
1329	3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3265	5833	10810

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 19, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
30¼	31¼	1,500	Am. Malting Co	29¾	31¼	29¾	31¼	+1½
83	88½	660	Am. Malting Co. pf	82	88½	82	88½	+ ½
125	140	180	American Coal	138	138	138	138	+5
35¾	36¾	10,080	American Cotton Oil	36	36¾	36	36¼	+ ⅛
89½	90	20	Am. Cotton Oil pf	89	89	89	89	
43	45	200	American Dist. Tel	45	45	45	45	
138	140	115	American Express	140	140	140	140	
13¼	13¾	700	Am. Spirits Mfg	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	
36¾	37	750	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	36½	36¾	36	36¾	— ⅛
132⅜	132¾	73,295	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	130	132⅞	129¾	132½	+3
111¾	112¾	219	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	112	112	112	112	+1
30		32	Am. Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	100	100	
148¼	148¾	8,210	American Tobacco	148	148⅞	147⅝	148¼	+ ⅛
137	139	10	Am. Tobacco pf	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	
50	50¼	4,845	Am. Steel & Wire	48¾	51⅛	48¾	50	+1⅜
117	119	900	Am. Steel & Wire pf	115	117	115	117	+1½
32	33¼	100	Ann Arbor pf	30	33	30	32	+ ½
22⅜	22¾	33,765	At., T. & S. F	22	22⅝	21⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
59	59½	89,900	At. T. & S. F. pf	58	59⅝	58	59⅜	+1⅛
54¼	54½	450	B. & O., when iss	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ⅛
76⅝	77¼	1,612	B. & O. pf., when iss	77¼	77½	77	77	+ ⅛
6¾	7	6,311	Bay State Gas	7	7⅜	6¾	6¾	
92¾	92⅞	25,572	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	93	93⅞	92⅜	92⅝	+ ⅛
139¾	141	225	Brooklyn Union Gas	140½	140½	140	140	
15	15⅜	1,600	Brunswick City	15½	15⅝	15¼	15½	
34¼	35	125	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	34½	34½	34¼	34½	— ⅛
77½	78	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf	77½	77½	77½	77½	+1
55⅞	56	1,900	Canada Southern	55⅞	56⅜	55¾	56	+ ⅛
84½	86	100	Canadian Pacific	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
47¾	47¾	14,850	Central Pacific	48	48⅛	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅜	4,850	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
169½	170¼	510	Chicago & Alton	169	170	169	170	+1
139¾	140	56,797	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	138¾	140	137⅞	139¼	+1⅝
64¼	64¾	1,350	Chi. & East. Ill	65	65⅝	64½	64½	— ⅛
13⅜	15¼	6,335	Chicago Great West	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
53	53½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
30⅜	30¾	2,500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	30	31	30	30⅝	+1
9	10	50	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9	9	9	9	
30	34	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	34	34	34	34	—1⅝
127¾	128	32,825	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	127	128⅛	127	128	+1½
167	170	195	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	
147¼	147¾	4,410	Chicago & Northw	147¼	147½	146	147⅝	— ⅛
188		200	Chi. & Northw. pf	188	189	188	189	
120¼	120⅝	40,306	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119⅞	120⅝	119¾	120⅝	+1⅜
9¼	10	900	Chi. Term. Trans	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
38¾	39	1,500	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	39¾	39¾	38¾	39¼	+ ⅛
46¾	47	2,984	C., C., C. & St. L	46¾	47¼	46	46⅞	+ ⅛
94½	96½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	95	95	95	95	—2
14⅞	15⅛	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
34½	35	750	Colorado Fuel & Iron	35	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ½
7¼	8	200	Colorado Midland	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
20	21	350	Col. Midland pf	20½	20½	20	20	—1½
7½	8	200	Col. So., when iss	8	8	8	8	— ⅛
53½	54	100	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅛
22¼	23	100	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	22½	22½	22¼	22½	
2¾	3¼	450	Col. H. V. & Tol	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
189½	190¼	715	Consolidated Gas	191	191	189¾	189¾	— ⅛
45	45¼	300	Consolidated Ice	45	45¼	45	45¼	+ ⅛
112	112¼	1,178	Delaware & Hudson	112⅜	112⅝	111½	112¼	+ ⅛
155	158¾	1,010	Del., Lack. & West	157½	158	157½	158	+ ⅛
20¾	21	3,855	Denver & R. G	19¾	21½	19¾	20¾	+ ⅛
71½	71¾	8,015	Denver & R. G. pf	70	71¾	70	71	—2
20½	21	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
8	8¼	300	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	8	8¼	8	8	
196	199	500	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	192½	197½	192½	197½	+6½
15¾	16	2,961	Erie	15¾	16¼	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
40⅝	40¾	2,541	Erie 1st pf	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	+ ⅛
20½	20⅝	510	Erie 2d pf	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
37½	38½	500	Evans. & T. H	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
54¼	54⅝	28,530	Federal Steel Co	54	54¾	54	54¼	+ ⅛
83⅞	84	9,430	Federal Steel Co. pf	84	85	84	84	
99¼	99½	410	General Electric	100	100	99½	99½	— ⅛
163¼	163⅝	3,928	Great Northern pf	160¾	163¾	160¾	163¾	+3⅛
71¼	71½	1,190	Glucose Sug. Ref	71¼	71¾	71¼	71½	+ ⅛
108¾	110	14	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	
102¼	102½	773	H. B. Claflin	102¼	103¼	102¼	102½	
58	62	25	Homestake	60	60	60	60	
117	117¼	6,670	Illinois Central	116½	117¼	116½	117	+ ⅝
64	64½	4,614	Int. Paper	64¼	64¾	64	64	+ ⅛
93	93½	700	Int. Paper pf	93½	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ⅛
11¾	12	600	Iowa Central	11¾	12	11¾	12	
46¾	47	1,580	Iowa Central pf	45¾	47¼	45¾	47¼	+ ⅛
13¾	13¾	1,575	Kanawha & Michigan	18	13½	12¾	12½	+1½
13⅛	14	4,395	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	14½	14½	12⅝	13⅝	—1⅛
55	55	44	Knickerbocker Ice	53	53	53	53	
79½	80	100	Knickerbocker Ice pf	80	80	80	80	
52¼	53	325	Laclede Gas	52⅜	52⅝	52½	52½	
19	20	3,235	Lake Erie & Western	19¼	20⅝	19¼	19⅝	—1⅛
68	70	3,573	Lake Erie & West. pf	67	72	69	69	—2½
59	61	500	Long Island	60½	61	60½	60½	+ ⅛
67	67¼	88,305	Louisville & Nashville	66¼	67½	66¼	67⅛	+1
112¾	113	52,190	Manhattan Con	108¾	112⅞	108¾	112⅝	+4¾
50	55	10	Maryland Coal pf	55	55	55	55	
193¼	193¾	4,680	Metropolitan St. Ry	193	194	193	193½	+ ⅛
7	7¼	500	Mexican Central	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
1⅝	1¾	2,725	Mexican National ctfs	1¼	1¾	1¼	1¾	+ ⅛
40	40¼	5,200	Minn. & St. Louis	39¾	40¼	39¾	40¼	+ ⅛
98¼	100	37	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	98	98	98	98	
76½	77¼	3,255	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	76	79	76	77	+1½
13¼	14	885	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	14⅛	13⅜	14¼	
37¼	37⅝	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅝	
46½	46⅝	22,850	Missouri Pacific	44⅞	46⅝	44⅞	46⅜	
36¾	37¼	600	Mobile & Ohio	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
178	180	22	Morris & Essex	177½	177½	177½	177½	
38¾	39¾	1,172	National Lead Co	38½	39⅝	37¾	38½	
56¼	56¾	4,540	National Biscuit	56½	57	56	56¼	
106	106¾	920	Nat. Biscuit pf	107	107¼	106¾	106¾	
102¾	102¾	560	New Jersey Central	102	102½	102	102¾	
148	150	1,300	New York Air Brake	150	153	148¼	149¾	
126¼	126¾	18,650	New York Central	125¾	127½	125¾	126¾	
198	199	130	N. Y., N. H. & H	199	199	199	199	
14¼	14¾	600	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	14¼	14¾	14¼	14½	
19½	19¾	5,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	20	20	19¼	19¼	
65¾	66¼	5,121	Norfolk & West. pf	65¾	66¾	65¼	66¼	
7	7¼	2,316	North American	7¼	7¾	7	7½	+ ⅛
48¾	48¾	53,320	Northern Pacific	47⅞	49½	47¼	48¾	+ ⅛
79¾	79¾	44,790	Northern Pacific pf	79¼	80¾	79¼	79¾	+ ⅛
47	50	50	Oregon R. & Nav	49	49	49	49	
71	73	1,560	Oregon R. & Nav. pf	72	73	72	72	+ ½
47	47½	750	Pacific Coast	46¼	47	46¾	47	
65	67¼	186	Pacific Coast 2d pf	65	65	65	65	—2½
45¼	45¾	1,775	Pacific Mail	45¼	45⅞	43⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
	1¼	1,100	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1	1	1	1	
111⅜	112	13,110	People's Gas, Chicago	112	112⅝	111½	111½	+ ⅛
134½	134⅝	9,350	Pennsylvania R. R	134¾	135	134	134½	
68	69	5,785	P., C., C. & St. Louis	70¾	70¾	68¾	68¾	—1⅛
88¾	89	10	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	88	88	88	88	
182		25	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi	182	182	182	182	
159	161	610	Pull. Pal. Car Co	159¼	160¼	159	160½	+ ⅞
22¾	23	7,857	Reading	23	23	22	22	+ ⅛
57¾	57¾	33,230	Reading 1st pf	57	58¾	56¾	57¾	+ ⅛
31¾	31¾	8,000	Reading 2d pf	31¾	32½	31¾	31¾	+ ⅛
31	32	700	Rio Grande Western	30	31	30	30½	+ ⅛
71¼	72	1,464	Rio Grande West. pf	69¾	71¾	69¾	71¾	—2
48	52	220	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½	+ ⅛
9¼	9¾	700	St. L. & San Fran	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	
67½	68	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	68½	68½	68	68	+ ⅝
35½	35¾	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	35½	35½	35	35¼	
8½	9¾	100	St. Louis Southw	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	— ⅛
21½	21¾	3,820	St. Louis Southw. pf	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
41	44	100	St. Paul & Duluth	44	44	44	44	
98¾	99	8,315	St. Paul & Omaha	98½	100¼	98¾	99	+ ⅝
37½	37¾	6,470	Southern Pacific	38¼	38¼	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
13¼	13¼	17,080	Southern Railway	13	13⅝	12¾	13¼	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅜	14,394	Southern Railway pf	48¼	48¼	47⅞	48¼	+ ⅛
24½	25	616	Standard Distilling	25⅞	26⅜	24⅞	25	
79	80	1,113	Standard Distilling pf	79¾	80	79¾	80	+1
9¼	9¾		Standard R. & T	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
40½	40¾	26,560	Tenn. Coal & Iron	40¾	41¾	40½	40½	+ ½
17¾	18	863	Texas Pacific	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
14½	15	42	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	14	14	14	14	
42½	43	1,913	Twin City R. T	42½	43	42	43	+1½
46¼	46¾	24,090	Union Pacific	46¼	47⅛	46¼	46⅝	+ ⅛
74¾	75	47,220	Union Pacific pf	74¼	75⅜	74¼	75	+ ⅛
12⅞	13	598	U. P., D. & G., 2d in.pd.	13	13	13	13	
56	58	100	United States Express	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ⅛
7¼	7⅝	1,370	United States Leather	7¼	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
72¾	73	21,631	U. S. Leather pf	73¼	74	72½	72¾	— ⅛
47¾	47¾	5,610	United States Rubber	47	47⅜	47	47⅜	+ ⅛
114	114½	240	U. S. Rubber pf	115	115	115	115	+ ½
8¾	8¾	900	Wabash	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
23¾	23¾	8,880	Wabash pf	23¾	24	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
94½	95	5,007	Western Union Tel	94½	95¼	94½	95	+ ⅛
6⅝	6¾	1,575	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛

Sales....1,087,080

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	99½	...	H. B. Claflin		
4s, r., 1918	107	107½	2d pf.	99¾	100
5s, c., 1918	107¾	108½	Hawaiian S.	57½	62
2s, 1918, reg.	107½	108½	Ill. Cent. L.	1100	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½	Jol. & Chic.	180	..
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113½	Keo. & D. M.	4½	5¼
4s, r., 1925	123½	120½	K. & D.M.pf.	17	18
4s, c., 1925	125½	130½	Keok. & W.	29½	32
5s, r., 1904	111¾	112½	Gas pf.	98	100
5s, c., 1904	112¾	112½	Lake Shore	199	202
Che. 4s, 1899	102¾	..	Mah. C. R.	150	..
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
			Man. Beach	3	5
Adams Exp.	106½	109½	N. C. & St. L.	75	80
Alb. & Sus.	209	..	N. Lead pf.	113¾	113¾
Ann Arbor	15½	17	Nat. Lin. O.	8	8½
B. & O., all in. paid	66	68½	N. Lin. O.tr.	8	8½
B. & O. S.W. pf. new	8½	9	New Cent. C.	37	42
Beech Creek	100½	..	N. Y. C.	117	..
Bos. A. L. pf.	106½	..	N. Y. Chi. & St.L. pf.	74	74
B., C.R. & N.	100	..	Norf. So.	65	..
Cap. Trac.	36	39	Norf. & W.	19¼	19½
Chi. & Alt.	175	..	Ontario Min.	6	10
C. & E. Ill.	114	116	Or. S. L.	45	47
C. & E. Ill. pf.	114	118	P. C. 1st pf.	85	88
C. Gt. W.	3	3¼	Penn. Coal	350	..
C., L. & W.	41	42	Peo. & East.	5	6
Cl. & Pitts.	180	..	P. Ft. W. & C.	178	..
C., C. & I.	..	1	P. & W. pf.	7	9
C., C. & I. D. pf.	..	10	Quicksilver	2¼	2½
Col. & I. pf.	92	97	Quicksil. pf.	8	10
Col. & H. C. & Iron	7	8	Rens. & Sar.	188	192
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	8¾	9	R., W. & O.	130	..
Consol. Ice pf.	91	91½	St. J. & G. I.	5	5½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	80	..	St. J. & G. I. pf.	15	16
D., S. S. & A.	3	3¼	St. P. & D.	101	103
Evs. & T. H. pf.	71	72	St. P. & O. pf.	160	175
Flint & P. M.	21	23	Sixth Av.	200	..
F. & P.M.pf.	46	48	Third Av.	170	171
Ft.W. & R.G.	14½	16½	T. & O. C.	20	30
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	96¾	100	T. & O. C. pf.	35	40
			Utica & B.R.	170	..
			W.-F. Exp.	127	129
			W. & L. E. pf. 4th as. pd.	26¾	27¼
			Wis. Cent.	2½	2¾

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 106; Binghamton Gas 5s, 99¾; Fern Coal Company, $16; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham pf., 35; Jersey Franklinite, 55½; Metropolitan Corporation, 73¼; Marshall Mill, 58¾; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Standard Tool, 13½; Retsof bonds, 71; Retsof stock, 10; Universal Security Company, 20¾; Whitney S. F. Arms, 21½, and Pressed Steel Car Company, 39.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Holders of trust company's certificates for Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company first mortgage bonds are reminded of the necessity of giving notice before Jan. 21 of their desire to take new bonds instead of cash.

Goldman, Sachs & Co. of New York offer to investors $500,000 Pennsylvania Railroad consolidated mortgage sterling bonds, due 1905, and $50,000 general mortgage sterling bonds, due 1910, of the same company. Terms on application.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Express 4s		
500		105½
Akron & C Junc 1st, Trust Co ctfs		
18,000		115
Ala Midland 1st		
5,000		99¼
Albany & Sus 6s		
6,000		117¾
Am Sp M Co 6s		
1,000		96
Am Tob Co scrip		
11,000		98
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		
11,000		89
Atch, Top & San F adjustment 4s		
100,000		80¾
201,000		80¾
4,000		80¾
20,000		80¾
500		80¾
50,000		80¾
57,000		80¾
2,000		80¾
50,000		80¾
1,000		80¾
10,000		80¾
1,500		80¾
Gen 4s		
50,000		100¾
1,000		100¾
20,000		100¾
5,000		100¾
15,000	200	100¾
50,000		100¾
5,000		100¾
1,000		100¾
4,000		100¾
121,000		101
7,500		100¾
9,000		100¾
Atlantic & Dan 1st		
1,000		100¾
Austin & N W 1st		
8,000		94
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		
30,000		98¾
5,000		98¾
142,000		98¾
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued		
10,000		99¾
30,000		99¾
100,000		99¾
25,000		99¾
2,000		99¾
50,000		99½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co ctfs		
10,000		102¾
Brklyn Rp Tr 5s		
13,000		110
Brklyn W & W Co 5s		
2,000		91
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		
10,000		93½
35,000		93¼
11,000		93¾
2,000		93¾
20,000		93¾
7,000		93½
25,000		93¾
Cent of N J gen 5s		
2,000		114¾
3,000		115
10,000		114½
Ches & O gen 4½s		
25,000	203	96
34,000		96
Chic, Ind & Lewis refunding 6s		
1,000		106
C, B & Q conv 5s		
10,000		140
2,000		140¾
25,000		140¾
10,000		140
C, B & Q conv 7s		
10,000		114¾
Chic & E Ill gen 5s		
1,000		110
Chicago & Erie 1st		
18,000		113½
Chic, M & St Paul con 7s		
1,000		161½
Chic & Mo Riv 5s		
2,000		118¾
3,000		120½
C & P W div 5s		
5,000	203	121¾
H & D div 7s		
2,000		129
I & D Ext		
2,000		161½
Chic, M & St Paul gold 7s		
1,000		161½
So Minn Div		
6,000		121
Chic & N W S F deb 5s, 1933		
1,000		122
C, R I & P gen 4s		
20,000		106¾
25,000		106¾
30,000		106¾
20,000		106¾
6,000		106¼
60,000		107
Chic Term Tran 4s		
4,000		96
Clev & Canton 1st, Trust Co ctfs		
10,000		73
C, C, C & Ind 1st		
1,000		102¼
Clev, C, C & St. L gen 4s		
23,000		89½
17,000	203	90
10,000		90
10,000		90¼
Col Fuel & Iron 5s		
5,000		89¼
Col Midland 1st 4s		
3,000		75¼
Col C Mid 1st Ext		
1,000		85
Colorado South 4s, when issued		
10,000		87
10,000		87¼
4,000		87
Col, H V & Tol 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $88 pd		
17,000		73¾
5,000		73½
6,000		73¼
De Bardeln C & I 5s		
20,000	203	80
10,000		100
Den & R G 4s		
1,000		100¾
1,000		101
Den & R G 4½s		
10,000		109½
Den Con Tramway 1st 5s		
5,000		90
Det City Gas 5s		
20,000		97½
Dul., S S & A 5s		
6,000	1133	111¾
Erie 1st con 7s		
1,000		145
Erie gen lien 4s		
38,000		74½
26,000		74½
52,000		74½
50,000		74½
60,000		75
10,000		74½
99,000		75
20,000		74½
245,000		75
72,000		74½
10,000		75
80,000		75¼
80,000		75¼
25,000		75½
35,000		75½
28,000		75¾
54,000		75¾
85,000		75½
3,000		75¾
60,000		75¾
22,000		75¾
15,000		75¾
Erie 4s, prior bds		
84,000		93
10,000		93¼
7,000		93
20,000		93¼
45,000	203	93½
5,000		94
5,000		94½
10,000		93¼
10,000		93¾
10,000		93¾
26,000		94½
Kings Co Elev 1st 5s, 50,000		76
L Erie & W 1st 5s		
1,000		117½
L Erie & W 2d 5s		
9,000		104
L S & M So 3½s		
10,000		107½
Lehigh V of N Y 1st		
3,000		105½
Lehigh V Term 5s		
5,000		113½
Louis, Ev. & St. L. consol 1st 5s, Trust Co ctfs		
1,000		35
Louis & Nash col trust 5s		
4,000	203	108¾
N O & Mob 1st		
2,000		129¾
Unified 4s		
23,000		96¾
Manh Con 4s		
5,000		100¾
25,000		101
1,000		101¼
30,000		101¼
6,000	203	101¾
50,000	203	101¼
50,000		101¾
Metropol Elev 1st		
6,000		116
4,000		116¼
Met St Ry gen 5s		
50,000		123
2,000		122½
Mex Inter 1st 4s		
5,000		85¾
9,000		86
4,000		85¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s		
2,000		94
20,000		93¾
500		93
10,000		93¾
5,000		94
2,000		94
4,000		93¾
3,000		93¾
4,000		93¾
5,000		93¾
10,000		93¾
20,000		93¾
10,000		93¾
50,000		93½
5,000		93½
10,000		93¾
5,000		93¾
4,000		93¾
Mo, K & T Ext 5s		
5,000		82
5,000		82¼
Mo, K & T of T 5s		
25,000		87
4,000		86¼
Missouri Pac con		
30,000		112¾
2,000		112¾
10,000		112¾
Mo Pac 1st col 5s		
10,000		93¼
10,000		93½
10,000		93
10,000		93¼
17,000		93
Mo Pac trust 5s		
10,000		94½
5,000		94¼
Mob & O 1st Ext 6s		
2,000		118½
Mob & Ohio gen 4s		
500		85
15,000		85¾
5,000		86¾
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s		
10,000		108
Nash, C & St L con		
2,000		108
N Y 1st coupon		
7,000		118¾
N Y C & H 5½s		
6,000		112
N Y C & H Lake Sh col 5½s		
20,000		100¾
106,000		101
11,000		101¼
Mich Cent col 5½s		
30,000	215	100¾
2,000		100
N Y Cent Ext 4s		
1,000		106¾
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb ctfs, small bonds		
700		172
N & W Ry con 4s		
9,500		90¾
1,000		90¼
5,000		90½
N Y, S & W G M		
11,000		96¼
Total sales		$7,608,500

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Tin Plate had an advance to-day from 40 at the opening to 41¼, closing at 41. The preferred, too, improved from 96⅛ to 98, but dropped to 95, and closed at 95½. Biscuit ranged from 56 to 56¾, opening and closing at the former price. The preferred closed at 106⅛ after opening at 106 and selling for 106¾. Carbon had a wild opening at 32 and ran up to 35, declining subsequently to 33½, and closing at 34. The preferred was steadier, advancing from 85 at the opening to 86, and closing there. Chicago City Railroad advanced from 297 to 298, but declined again, and at the close one share was bought at 296. Metropolitan receipts brought $.

Settlement prices:

TRUST COMPANIES' REPORTS.

Continued from Page 9.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$8,184,038
Stock investments, (market value)	4,084,261
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,049,284
Amount loaned on personal securities	79,535
Real estate (estimated value)	325,180
Cash on hand	30,760
Cash on deposit	1,807,583
Foreign department	525,625
Other assets	313,231
Total	$21,009,497

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000
Surplus fund	1,500,000
Undivided profits	70,338
Deposits in trust	311,510
General deposits payable on demand	10,026,754
Other liabilities	7,100,886
Total	$21,009,497

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$952,112
Interest credited depositors	447,213
Expenses of institution	146,668
Dividends declared	150,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	9,745,505
Rate of interest	1 to 4

Washington Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$103,100
Stock investments (market value)	1,155,058
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,736,300
Amount loaned on personal securities	151,350
Cash on hand	2,930
Cash on deposit	1,024,557
Other assets	42,098
Total	$7,209,373

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	114,008
Deposits in trust	75,974
General deposits payable on demand	6,009,285
Other liabilities	17,106
Total	$7,209,373

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$231,566
Interest credited depositors	95,121
Expenses of institution	41,116
Dividends declared	40,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,035,804
Rate of interest	1 to 3

BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$146,500
Stock investments (market value)	3,158,991
Amount loaned on collaterals	7,769,345
Amount loaned on personal securities	976,290
Real estate (estimated value)	131,736
Cash on hand	97,329
Cash on deposit	959,357
Other assets	276,099
Total	$13,516,247

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund, undivided profits	1,593,665
Deposits in trust	742,103
General deposits payable on demand	10,084,842
Other liabilities	85,837
Total	$13,516,247

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$486,216
Interest credited depositors	221,417
Expenses of institution	83,758
Dividends declared	160,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	10,145,945
Rate of interest	2 to 3

Franklin Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$445,000
Stock investments (market value)	3,345,690
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,430,959
Amount loaned on personal securities	925,151
Real estate (estimated value)	527,642
Cash on hand	64,841
Cash on deposit	1,396,011
Overdrafts	274
Other assets	77,053
Total	$9,214,023

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,125,809
Deposits in trust	440,089
General deposits payable on demand	6,558,606
Other liabilities	89,229
Total	$9,214,023

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$426,222
Interest credited depositors	124,495
Expenses of institution	77,125
Dividends declared	85,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	6,898,356
Rate of interest	1 to 4

Hamilton Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$775,290
Stock investments (market value)	1,899,740
Amount loaned on collaterals	2,439,044
Amount loaned on personal securities	45,550
Real estate, (estimated value)	222,560
Cash on hand	30,585
Cash on deposit	874,860
On value of securities	80,590
Other assets	59,353
Total	$6,436,529

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Surplus fund	500,000
Undivided profits	209,993
Deposits in trust	155,261
General deposits payable on demand	4,463,403
Other liabilities	53,440
Total	$5,875,097

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$233,104
Interest credited depositors	81,908
Expenses of institution	37,666
Dividends declared	50,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	4,015,338
Rate of interest	2 to 3½

Nassau Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$418,819
Stock investments (market value)	1,254,661
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,467,793
Amount loaned on personal securities	260,186
Cash on hand	25,866
Cash on deposit	208,510
Other assets	71,189
Total	$3,707,024

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000
Undivided profits	330,820
Deposits in trust	2,863,990
Other liabilities	12,214
Total	$3,707,024

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$142,441
Interest credited depositors	60,060
Expenses of institution	27,449
Dividends declared	30,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	2,863,990
Rate of interest	2 to 3½

People's Trust Company.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$311,813
Stock investments (market value)	4,844,010
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,621,982
Amount loaned on personal securities	414,714
Real estate (estimated value)	75,500
Cash on hand	102,020
Cash on deposit	1,007,798
Other assets	299,928
Total	$11,221,661

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000
Surplus fund	1,000,000
Undivided profits	279,324
Deposits in trust	1,147,785
General deposits payable on demand	7,597,851
Other liabilities	196,766
Total	$11,221,661

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Profits during the year	$340,381
Interest credited depositors	166,480
Expenses of institution	57,768
Dividends declared	100,000
Deposits on which interest is allowed	8,858,238
Rate of interest	1½ to 4

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

SAMUEL KREISER.—Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Rudolph C. Faber receiver in supplementary proceedings for Samuel Kreiser, auctioneer, on the application of John L. Melcher as attorney and agent, who recovered a judgment against Mr. Kreiser on July 8 last for $871 for rent of store at 232 Fifth Avenue. The receivership was particularly for $250 deposited with the City Chamberlain for an auctioneer's license, which money, it was stated, Mr. Kreiser had assigned to his sister.

THE HUNGARIAN ASSOCIATION.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for a receiver for the Hungarian Association of the City of New York on the application of John Matyasovics, who obtained a judgment against the concern on Oct. 31 for $1,020. He was formerly the manager of the company's banking and exchange business, and the judgment was for damages for breach of contract for services. It was stated in the papers submitted that the association appealed from the judgment, but did not give the necessary undertaking, and the plaintiff believes that the business is now transacted by another association of the same name. The association was incorporated ten years ago to assist Hungarian immigrants, and had a banking department in the business.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A meeting of creditors of Thomas Q. Seabrooke, the actor, was called yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy George C. Holt, at 34 Pine Street. The schedules showed liabilities $39,075, and the only asset was a scarf pin. Of the 100 creditors mentioned in the schedules, only three proved their claims, the Broadway Theatre Company, $1,034; Herman Fromme, $1,442, and the Germania Bank, $723. Four other creditors put in an appearance, and can prove their claims later on. Mr. Seabrooke was present, and was examined by Gen. S. F. Kneeland, attorney for Fromme Brothers, creditors, concerning the production of various plays in which he was the leading performer. Mr. Seabrooke said he does not own any plays now; he formerly controlled several popular plays under contracts with the authors. Of late he has been employed at a salary of $400 a week, but he has not been playing for the past two weeks. Asked what had become of his last salary, he said it had been used up in legal expenses in Boston. Rudolph Talughtan was elected Trustee of the assets, and the examination was adjourned.

Joseph W. Gibson, formerly a publisher at 757 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $12,361 and no assets. The largest creditors are the Textile Publishing Company, $6,438; C. Henry Mattlage, $3,000; I. S. Anderson, $2,300.

Bernard Goodman of 93 Madison Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $24,582 and no assets. He was formerly a manufacturer of shirts at 89 East Broadway, and made an assignment on Dec. 21, 1897, and as far as he knows the amount realized was nothing.

Frederick Drews, formerly a liquor dealer at Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities $3,579 and no assets.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against William H. Gray, dealer in carriages at 20 and 22 Wooster Street, by three creditors, the Sturtevant Larrabee Company of Binghamton, N. Y., $805; the Binghamton Wagon Company, $210, and George Mayer & Co., $100. They allege that he made a general assignment on Oct. 3, and shortly prior to the assignment he transferred a portion of his property, valued at $20,000, to various creditors to give them a preference. The business was established in 1890.

The examination of Allan Macnaughtan, brother of James Macnaughtan, former President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which was set down for yesterday before Royal S. Crane, referee in bankruptcy, at 237 Broadway, was adjourned until Jan. 26 without taking any testimony, as the attorneys in the case were engaged in other courts.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNOLD, Harry T.—The Press Publishing Company $51
AMMON, Robert, and John Miller—A. Falk 1,335
BYRNE, Ellen T.—J. A. Taylor 86
BECKER, George—Manhattan Brass Company 1,291
BIRD, William E.—P. Cahill 45
BEARD, William H.—B. C. Ackerman and others 97
BETTS, Charles A., and the Betts Construction Company—Clark & Loog 91
BLADY, John, and George J. Wodack—R. E. Thibaut 318
CROWE, Mary, and Frank S. Dirlam—American Lumber Company 226
COWAN, Stuart W.—A. E. Smith 196
CARPENTER, William H. — J. V. D. Wyckoff 831
CHELLBORG, Albert—New York Milk Company 828
DE LAVELETTE, Addie E.—E. Lyons, costs 1,039
DUMOIS, HIPOLITO & SIMON, Jose Mones, and Pedro J. Mones—William Hill and others 108
DIEPENBROCK, Louise, executrix, &c.—B. Steinthal, costs 126
DOUGHERTY, Patrick J., and Albert L. Rider—The Mayor, &c., costs 12
ENOS, Alanson T., and Eli D. Hofeller—C. Beck, deficiency 1,108
FORD, James, and John F. Reilly—J. McEachen 162
FRAZEE, John H.—F. W. Bohlk and another, costs 124
GILLEN, John—Aspell & Co 33
GALLO, Joseph—William F. Weber and another 39
GILDAY, Walter C.—P. Shotland 53
GREENBERG, Becky—T. E. Arnold, administrator, &c 79
GRAHAM, Elizabeth J.—P. G. Kemp 67
HUGHES, Charles D.—P. T. Adler 928
HOGEBOOM, John C.—W. L. Jaques 243
HALLEN, Frederick, and Joseph Hart—The Thomas & Wylie Lithographing Company 2,011
HAYDEN, Edwin B.—J. H. Knapp 97
HONIG, Karl—Kohn, Tickner, Myers & Co 512
HASKELL, Charles W.—New York Telephone Company 500
HILDEBRET, James E., and William L. Hauptman—B. F. Kiernan 309
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HAYS, Louis S.—C. Bloomberg 96
HEALY, Michael E.—Merchant & Co 94
HEITER, Henry C.—H. Rood 239
IRSCH, Francis—F. Guttmann 259
KING, David W.—H. Zirwas 171
KEARNEY, Lucille C.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company 108
KEIFER, Frederick, and Emma K. Reichert—I. N. Burdick 261
KROM, John D.—J. H. Newton 114
KELLER, Isaac—H. B. Claflin Company 132
LYMAN, Louise—A. Gardner 69
LOJINSKY, Louis—Gudebrod Brothers Company 244
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McCALLUM, John—J. Casmento and another 234
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McCOURT, Patrick J.—J. C. McCarty 97
McGOVERN, John P.—T. G. Patterson, costs 134
McKENNA, William J.—G. E. Mead 161
PETTIT, Leo O.—W. H. Tallmadge 51
PALMER, George W., and Frederick E. Porter—J. J. McGrane 816
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RAND, Charles E.—A. Powell & Co 114
SIMON, Sigmund—W. Watson and others 220
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SAX, Julius—Tiffany & Co 463
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WEISS, Minnie—J. Meirowitz 126
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THE MAYOR, &c.—E. L. Edgar 1,113

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Wide Range of Properties Involved in the Day's Dealings—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

The Storrs estate has sold the plot occupying the block front on the east side of Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets, 201.10 feet on the avenue, 120 feet on One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and 70 feet on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

George R. Read has sold for William G. Read and the Misses Jackson, for about $400,000, the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 46 by 100, now occupied by three four-story dwellings remodeled for business purposes.

Frederick H. Betts has sold the four-story dwelling southeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Irving Place, on a lot 27 by 106.8.

Samuel Goldsticker was the broker in the sale of the building 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street, for Edmund Coffin. The buyer, Benedickt Fisher, gives in part payment a plot of thirteen lots at the southwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and First Street.

Borgstede & Kienke have leased for ten years the Virginia Hotel property, at Fifty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Broadway, to A. Ruehl, at about $20,000 per year.

O'Reilly Brothers have sold the plot on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, 205 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 75 by 100. The price is reported at about $180,000.

Stabler & Smith and Henry Worms have sold for S. W. B. Smith to Gilbert Oakley's Sons the new six-story apartment house, 45.5 by 98 by 103, at the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The buyers give in part payment the two three-story tenements, with stores, 82 and 84 Watts Street, 40 by 56, together with the similar properties, 88 to 92 Watts Street, on a plot 60.2 by 50.

Martin Metzger has sold to Walter Reid the plot on the east side of Seventh Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50 by 100. This is the first resale to be reported of any of the properties sold at the King estate auction sale ten days ago. Mr. Metzger paid $31,200 for these lots.

Sauer, Gross & Herbener have sold the five-story flat, with stores, northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-first Street, 25.8 by 100, one of a row of eight recently completed.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has bought from a Mrs. Wagner, through W. Loewenthal, for $60,000, the two five-story flats, 129 and 131 West Ninety-eighth Street.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold to a builder the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of the Boulevard, 26 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street.

Joseph Hyman has sold to a Mr. Flammer the six-story building recently completed at 76 Monroe Street on a plot 75 by 82.

Henry Russell has sold for Rebecca Cohn to Abelman & Rosenbaum the northwest corner of Birmingham and Madison Streets.

Jackson & Stern have bought the old buildings, 743 and 745 Fifth Street, 46 by 97. 46 by 97.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Jacob Fischel, for improvement, the plot 70 to 74 Pike Street, 60 by 63.

J. Roberts has sold for Edward Erdman and Charles Rosenthal to Felix Phillips, for improvement, the plot, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 50 by 100.

Auctioneer Harnett was successful yesterday in selling by executors' orders several small leaseholds on East Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Streets, as follows: To Frederick Henssler, for $6,100, the four-story brick building, 106 East Tenth Street, 22 by 63; to Charles Dempsey, for $5,600, the similar building, 108 East Tenth Street; to Charles Greismer, for $5,750, the five-story brick tenement, 302 East Twelfth Street, 22 by 103; to S. Rose, for $14,450, the similar adjoining properties, 304, 306, and 308 East Twelfth Street; to Alfred Abraham, for $28,500, the five five-story brick tenements, 301 to 309 East Eleventh Street, each 22 by 103.3; to Charles Dempsey, for $9,800, the three-story brick tenement, 1,181 Second Avenue, 25 by 105.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. also sold, at public auction sale, to Thomas F. Monahan, for $39,500, the four-story brown stone front dwelling, 30 East Eighty-first Street, 20.7 by 102.2.

William Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Vassar College, for $20,000, the five-story brick flat 108 East Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Peter Coughlin, for $4,800, the plot, southeast corner of Pelham and Cambreling Avenues, 50.11 by 118.11 by 50 by 109.3; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Archibald A. Fox, for $14,750, the four-story stone-front dwelling, 142 East Thirty-fifth Street, 14.9 by 97.6.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in partition, to the plaintiff, Mary Defendorf, for $106,000, the three-story brick tenements, 360 to 364 Bowery, together with 40 and 42 East Fourth Street, on a plot 40 by 100 and irregular at the southwest corner of the streets named; also, in foreclosure, to Benjamin A. Jackson, for $19,750, the five-story brick flat, 213 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.11; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Alice M. Bodine, as guardian, for $20,000, the five-story brick flat, 461 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 25 by 105.10; also, at public auction, to William Rosenzweig, for $7,625, the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 2,424 Second Avenue, 20 by 80.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Oliver P. Buel, referee, 203, 205, and 207 East Fifty-sixth Street, north side, 80 feet east of Third Avenue, 80 by 100.5, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $80,338.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Madison Street, southeast corner of Scammel Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 33 by 70.9 by 65.10; Morris Monsky of 8 Ludlow Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $40,000.

Nos. 221 to 225 Third Street, for two six-story brick flats, with stores, 27.1 by 83.2 by 41 by 84.1; Harry Fischel of 215 East Broadway, owner; Samuel Sass, architect; cost, $50,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 85; John K. McAfee, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, north side, 100 feet west of College Avenue, for a one-story stone stable, 16 by 25; P. Gardon of 445 St. Ann's Avenue, owner; H. T. Howell of 148 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $350.

Park Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, for three four-story brick flats, 25 by 75 by 85; Otto Eichler of 666 East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $49,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 80 and 82 Greene Street, to a five-story brick store and salesroom; H. L. Herbert, owner; P. H. Murphy, builder; cost, $625.

No. 853 Broadway, to an eight-story brick store; Broadway Improvement Company, 33 Wall Street, owner; cost, $380.

No. 58 Clinton Place, to a four-story brick and frame office and studio building; A. J. Anderson, of 127 Water Street, owner; E. V. Anderson, of 63 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 56 Allen Street, to a one-story brick store; Edward Ridley & Sons, owners; Hugh Getty, architect; cost, $300.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 163 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a three-story frame dwelling; Catherine Collins, of 732 Eighth Avenue, owner; James Brown, of 569 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

King's Bridge Avenue, northwest corner of Webber's Lane, to a four-story brick school; City, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $300.

Third Avenue, west side, 160 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Samuel C. Bocher, of 29 Peck Slip, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 19.

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 135 ft w of 170th St, 115.6x140x78.9x88.4; Estelle Dean, as executrix and trustee, to Joseph Pickard 100
JACKSON ST, s w corner of Monroe St, 89.6x75x irregular; Rebecca Cohn to George Denison and others 1
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 115th St, 25x75; Frederick Wein and wife to Moses Arndtstein 1
LOT 55, map of Metropolitan Real Estate Association, 24th Ward; Morris Lewine and others to Samuel H. Stone 1
LOT 212, map of farm of Charles Berrian, Fordham; G. B. Newell and another, executors, to Jacob Pritz and another 50
LOTS 2, 2½, 3, and 3½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; Solomon Levin and wife to E. H. Aube 1
LOTS 94, 95, 96, map of property of Neill estate; Edw. M. Neill and another, executors, to Joseph Diamond 1,350
LUDLOW ST, s w corner of Rivington St, 25x100; David Kidansky and others to Meyer Vesell 1
MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 51, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; Annie and Patrick Kennedy to Mary H. Taylor 600

FROSPECT AV, s e corner of 156th St, 100x90; Elisabeth F. Knauss to Kate C. Kelly 1
ROGERS PL, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x71x50x71.10; David Quigley and wife to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co 2,750
WASHINGTON AV, s e corner 173d St, 150.2x120 and irregular; Princess Delores Radziwill to Jared W. Bell 1
WASHINGTON AV, 1,824, 27x120; Charles H. Schroeder to Charles A. Bess 1
WEST BROADWAY, w s, 75 ft n of Spring St, 25x22.2; William H. Fordham, Jr., and others to August A. Jacobi and another, (correction,) ½ part, quit claim 1
WILKINS PLACE, e s, 156.6 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Maria Vaccara to Gaspare Vaccara 800
1ST ST, 31 and 33 East; William M. Hoes to Adolph Jacobs 14,450
4TH AV, s s, part of Lot 689, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Lorenzo Mendenhall to William Van Houten 1
4TH AV, s s, part of Lot 689, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Lorenzo Mendenhall to William Van Houten 1
5TH AV, w s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; Mathilde Teschemacher to Ludwig Traube 100
5TH AV, n e corner of 97th St, 100.9x200; Euphemia S. Coffin to Isaac H. Clothier. 10,000
7TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 119th St, 25x100; Emma G. Leith to Edwin F. Robinson 10
14TH AV, s s, w ½ of Lot 202, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Lorenzo Mendenhall to William Van Houten 1
36TH ST, 155 West, 20.2x98.9; Bernard Murphy and wife to Benj. L. Curtis and another 1
47TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 60x200.10 to 48th St; Charles J. Richter and another to William Brewster 1
613T ST, 220 East, 20x100.5; Meyer Vesell and wife to David Kidansky 1
613T ST, 224 East, 20x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Charles S. Gumb 1
613T ST, n s, 132.4 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; S. E. Cohn to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 1
65TH ST, s s, 192 ft e of 10th Av, 18x100.5; Harold P. Cox to John B. Cole 1
65TH ST, s s, 264 ft e of 10th Av, 19x100.5; Annie B. Ritterband to Jane A. Townsend 1
74TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 40x102.2; Leopold Newborg to Leo Wise ..... Nom.
78TH ST, 352 East, 25x100; Edward J. McGuire, referee, to Patrick A. and Richard E. Kayes 5,075
80TH ST, 157 West, 20x102.2; Selma Salomon to H. N. Bayley 37,500
87TH ST, 536 East, 18.3x62.2; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Annie O. Allen and another, executors, &c 7,000
101ST ST, 52 and 54 East, 50x100.11; Moses Arndtstein and wife to Frederick Weis 1
102D ST, 225 W of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Sophia Schneider to August and Carrie Schneider 1
111TH ST, 27 East, 25x100.11; Max Rosenthal and another, executors, &c., to Morris Lewkowitz 25,750
115TH ST, 460 East, 20x100.11; Lottie M. Fowler to Catharine Doving 1
116TH ST, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, 100x100.10; Julius T. Rosenheimer to Louis Rosenheimer 1
121ST ST, 508 East, 17x90; Daniel P. Ingraham to Elizabeth Herdtfelder 5,600
131ST ST, 8 East, 18.2x99.11; Henry H. Lawrence to Moses Lichtenstein 10,000
147TH ST, n s, 193.9 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9 x99.11; N. J. Morris, Jr., to Julia A. Morris 1

Recorded Leases.

BECK, Isaac, to Jacob Klein; 100 Goerck St, 1 year $420
BENJAMIN, W. H., agent, to E. J. Sandy; 486 Chrystie St, 10 years 480
BENJAMIN, W. H., agent, to E. J. Sandy; 6 Jackson St, 7 years 600
IMPERIAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to L. C. Wesemann; Columbus Av, s w corner of 80th St, 5 years ..... 1,100 to 1,200
MARKHAM, Francis J., to Owen Devaney; 314 10th Av, 7½ years ..... 1,500 to 1,800
PETAILE, Francis D., to J. J. Aaron; 191 Grand St, 3 years 2,300
STAUDER, Margaretha, to William C. Cook; 1,660 Park Av, 4½ years ..... 600 to 1,020
TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARbor to Jennie M. Tompkins; 90 Front St, 21 years 500
TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARbor to Jennie M. Tompkins; 90 Front St, 21 years 500
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Sabato Zito; 246 Mott St, 5¼ years 3,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Sabato Zito; 248 Mott St, 5¼ years 3,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Sabato Zito; 250 Mott St, 5¼ years 3,000
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Sabato Zito; 252 Mott St, 5¼ years 3,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNOUX, George T., to Jennie Orr, trustee, &c.; 142d St, n s, 245 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years $8,500
ARNOUX, George T., to Jules Mayer; 142d St, n s, 260 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 8,500
AUBE, Edwin H., to Isaac Goldberg; Lots 2, 2½, 3, and 3½, Block 2,913, map of 170 lots, Bathgate estate, late of Charles B. Beck, ¼ year 6,000
BAKER, Marion L., to Mary L. Baker; part of Lot 81, map of Morrisania, and Clinton Av, n w s, 62.3 ft n e of 170th St, 1 year 710
BERGER, Benjamin, to George B. Christman and Christian Woesner; 186th St, s s, 220 ft e of Park Av, 1 year 4,000
BJORKEGREN, Charles and Meta J., to Lucy Kirtland; Mapes Av, w s, old line, 102.11 ft s of 180th St, old line, 3 years .. 2,800
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Oscar Schreiber; 112th St, n s, 170 ft w of 5th Av, 3 months 1,600
BLUMENTHAL, Babette, to Oscar Schreiber; 112th St, n s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 3 months 1,650
BROWN, George, to Charles G. Root; 8th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 3 months 1,500
CHISLING, Michael, and Michael Cowen to Harry S. Haupt; Wales Av, w s, 218.8 ft s of Westchester Av, secures notes ..
CIMINO, Vito and Caterine, to Giuseppe and Antonia Colombo; 175 Hester St, 1 year 1,500
CLOTHIER, Isaac H., to Euphemia S. Coffin; 5th Av, n e corner of 97th St, 1 year 8,400
JACKSON, John W., to George P. Andrews; Lot 16, Block 467, map of subdivision of property of Lyman Tiffany, part of Fox estate; also Intervale Av, e s, 340 ft s of 167th St, 1 year 30,000
JACOBS, Adolph, to Union Trust Company; 81 and 83 1st St, 5 years 1,000
KERR, Leonard R., and Lawrence R., to the National Surety Company; e s of 4th Av, 114.11 ft s of 27th St; also land in Richmond County, demand 3,000
LEVIN, Esther A., to Benjamin Albert Avenue B, s e s, 43.3 ft s w of 12th St, leasehold, 2 years 80,000
LEVIN, Joseph, to John F. Steeves; 132d St, s s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1½ months 300
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Simeon E. Cohn; Cherry St, n s, 186 ft e of Clinton St, 5 years 2,000
LUNITZ, Lippe and Jacob, to Samuel Levin; 141 Madison St, 6 years 12,000
PENFIELD, William W., to the Co-operative Building and Loan Bank; Lot 88 and Lot 105, map of Washingtonville, East Chester, installments 15,000
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALTY Company to American Mortgage Company; w s of Rogers Place, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year 3,000
PICKARD, Joseph, to Estelle Dean, executrix, &c.; Boston Road, n s, 135 ft w of s w s of 170th St, extends to Crotona Av, 1 year 2,000
RAMSDELL, Anna F. and Charles F., to Jane A. Lester; 312 East 57th St, 3 years 5,250
SCHEER, Dora, to Lambert Suydam; 828 Madison St and 27 Scammel St, one-third year 7,500
SCHIELE, Anna and Lewis to Citizens' Savings Bank; 173 to 177 West 45th St, 1 year 2,000
SCHIELE, Anna and Lewis, to Max Erlanger; 173 to 177 West 45th St, 1 year. 130,000
SCHNEIDER, August and Carrie, to William F. Schneider; 102d St, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 3½ years 4,900
SOLOMON, Abe, to Bradley & Currier Company; 188th St, n s, 381.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x200 to 189th St, one-third year 2,700
TAMSEN, Edward J. H., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 247 East 77th St, 5 years 15,000
TOWNSEND, James R., and another, executors, &c., to Marie Sauerteider and another, executors, &c.; 4 East 46th St, 2 years 10,000
TRAUBE, Ludwig; to William Knoepke; 5th Av, w s, 75.11 ft s of 113th St, ½ year 3,400
WALTER, Nellie A., and another to Justus L. Bulkley, trustee; 150 East 65th St, 3 years 9,500
WISE, Leo, to Leopold Neborg; 74th St, s w corner of Park Av, 15 months (two mortgages) 78,000
YOSTPILLER, George, to Harlem Savings Bank; 141st St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 500

Assignments of Mortgages.

AUERBACH, Mayer S., to Louis Auerbach $9,500
BAKER, Mary L., to Lawyers' Surety Company 710
BARRY, John H., to the J. L. Mott Iron Works 2,000
BEARD, Curtis J., to Boudinot C. Atterbury ..... Nominal
FICHET, Virginie, to Michele Battais 8,000
GORDON, Louis, and others to William H. Palmer 1,800
HAYDEN, Henry W., executor, &c., to John H. Bloodgood 4,750
HERTZEL, Caroline M., to Louisa L. Jeremiah 1,500
HERZ, William, to Cora L. Vander Roest. Nom.
HIRSH, Edward and Henry, to William Kent and others, trustees 19,500
HOENNINGER, Erhardt B., and another to Meyer Vesell 7,000
LINK, Christina, to Frances R. Gwyer ... 3,000
LUDLAM, Frederick and James H., executors, &c., to Clarence K. Valentine 1,500
MANNING, William D., to Charles E. Hall 1,100
MILLER, John B., to George W. McCabe. 7,311
PRIDGE, John A., to Richard A. Turner, Jr 1,110
RINGLER, George, & Co., to James Everard's Breweries ..... Nominal
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMpany, trustees, &c., to The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company 16,000
TIFFANY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Richard W. Stevenson, guardian, &c., two assignments 2,979
TIFFANY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Charles L. Terry 771
TIFFANY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Francis T. Perry 605
TIFFANY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Francis T. Perry 920
WEEKES, Hen

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in the City and County of New York.—MARY TULLY, as trustee under the last will and testament of MARY DEVLIN, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM EMERY CALDWELL, Meta J. B. Caldwell, individually and as substituted trustee under the will of Stacey Pitcher, deceased; Franklin Bien, as substituted trustee under the will of Stacey Pitcher, deceased; Franklin Bien, as executor and trustee of and under the last will and testament of Maria A. Le Mon; Franklin Bien, as receiver of the rents and profits of the property known as Number 621 Hudson Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York; Edmund Graham Caldwell, Helen M. Caldwell, Helen Rosamond M. Caldwell, Laura B. Caldwell, Elizabeth Marie Graham, Helen M. Graham, Laura Margaret Graham, Louis Malcolm Graham, George Hautmann, Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, "Mary" or "John" Hautmann, infant child of Mabel Antonio R. F. Hautmann, the names "Mary" and "John" being fictitious, the names "Mary" and "John" being fictitious, the true Christian name and sex of said child being unknown to plaintiff; Charles H. Le Mon, George F. Le Mon, William S. Le Mon, Meyer J. Stein, as receiver of the property and effects of Meta J. B. Caldwell, judgment debtor; Charles D. Rust, Maud A. Griswold, Madison Grant, as trustee under the last will and testament of Hannah Lord Watson, deceased; Helen Kerr Comstock, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Alexander T. Watson, deceased; Patrick Lacey, "Mary" Pendergast, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the true Christian name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff; Susan Buckley, Joseph Siegel, Rebecca Schwarzbach, James Everard, and James Everard's Breweries, a domestic corporation, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, September 29, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Gelen M. Caldwell, Maud A. Griswold, and Charles H. Le Mon: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County of New York, on the 12th day of December, 1898—Dated New York, December 14th, 1898.

SIMPSON & WERNER,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja16-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—CHESTER B. LAWRENCE, as sole Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Margaret Lawrence, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET E. CONLON; Henrietta Zoeller; Kaufman Marks and Jennie Marks, his wife; The Mount Hope Retreat of Baltimore County, Maryland; Scenora Feckinger; Louis Walter; Max Schener, Ralph Schener and Isaac Schener; Israel Block; Rosa Schuhmann; Uri T. Hungerford; James W. Nicholls, Louis Schott, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas W. Ormiston and William S. Buchanan; Philip B. Jennings, defendants.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 19th day of December, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 154 Nassau St., Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Henrietta Zoeller above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph P. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1898.—Dated December 30th, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
154 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja20-law6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PLAINTIFF desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, plaintiff, against THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Carlo La Maida, and John M. Gardner, as assignee of the firm of La Maida Brothers & P. Andreoli, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken herein against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898. WEEKES BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 58 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Carlo La Maida: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of January, 1899, filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, at the County Court House, in said county.—Dated New York, January 19th, 1899. WEEKES BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Post Office address and office, No. 58 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja20-law6wF&mh7

LEGAL NOTICES.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of The Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company.

You are hereby notified that as $4,185,000 of the above bonds have already been deposited under the terms of our circular of December 28, 1898, or have otherwise accepted its terms, the time for further deposits of such bonds WITHOUT PENALTY has been extended to and including January 20, 1899. Bonds not deposited prior to that date will not be admitted to participate in the benefits of the arrangement except upon such terms as the Baltimore and Ohio Reorganization Managers may determine.

As the proposed arrangement will not become operative unless the holders of all the outstanding bonds or such lesser amount as the Baltimore and Ohio Reorganization Managers or the new Company shall approve, shall assent thereto and present their bonds for stamping accordingly, bondholders who have not already deposited their bonds, are urged to do so promptly, so that the arrangement may be made effective and the risk of foreclosure of your mortgage and consequent loss be avoided. Copies of our circular of December 28, 1898, may be obtained at the office of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, or such copies will be mailed to bondholders upon application.

HENRY N. PAUL,
RALPH P. SULLIVAN,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JULIUS A. BAILEY,
Committee.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BENJAMIN COCHRAN, plaintiff, against THE A. S. BAKER AND COMPANY, defendant. In pursuance of an order duly made and entered herein on the 17th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, James J. Neallis, the receiver of "The A. S. Baker and Company," will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, all my right, title and interest as receiver in and to the publication known as "The Spanish-American Buyer," all contracts of every name and nature existing between said company and various merchants whose names will be given on the day of the sale, as appear by the books of the said A. S. Baker and Company, for the placing and circulating of their advertisements in said publication, their cuts, and the right to use the same in connection with said advertisements, and everything now owned or possessed in connection with said publication of the Spanish-American Buyer by A. S. Baker and Company, including the name of said paper and the good will thereof.

Further information as to the nature and extent of the plant to be sold as aforesaid, and for the contracts for advertising above referred to, may be had by applying to the undersigned or his attorneys.

JAMES J. NEALLIS,
Receiver.
January 20, 1899.
THOMPSON & MALONEY, Attys. for Receiver, 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES I. ATCHISON, Bankrupt.—No. 314. In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James I. Atchison of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said James I. Atchison was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the first day of February, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated N. Y., January 19th, 1899.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOS. A. FRANK, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Trustee's sale.

I will sell at auction this day, at 10:30 o'clock, at 961 3d Av., by Jos. Shongood & Sons, U. S. Marshal's Auctioneers, the contents and fixtures of delicatessen store. ERNEST HALL, Esq., Referee.

Order WM. M. STRAUSS, Trustee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARIA M. H. FENOUILLET, Bankrupt.—No. 292, in bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Maria M. H. Fenouillet of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Maria M. H. Fenouillet was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the third day of February, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 18, 1899.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

TALLMADGE E. BROWN, PROFESSION-ALLY KNOWN AS CYRIL NORMAN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of TALLMADGE E. BROWN, professionally known as CYRIL NORMAN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John V. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on February 2, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 13, 1899.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALURED B. NETTLETON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alured B. Nettleton of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Alured B. Nettleton was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 18, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL ROSENMOND, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 328.

To the creditors of Samuel Rosenmond of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Rosenmond was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, January 19, 1899.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LUDWIG VICTOR, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 324.

To the creditors of Ludwig Victor of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Ludwig Victor was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated January 19, 1899.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

LUCIUS M. WAINWRIGHT, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of LUCIUS M. WAINWRIGHT, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on February 1st, 1899, and three o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 17th, 1899.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACHMAN, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON BACHMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 33 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1898.

SARAH JANE BACHMAN, MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6mF

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORRIS, WILLIAM PENNINGTON, GEORGE E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER attorneys for administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-1aw6mFri

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard P. Lydon, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898.

TERENCE FARLEY, Executor.
RICHARD P. LYDON, Attorney for Executor, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City. d16-law6mF

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 256 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER L. HAHN, Executors. au19-law6mF

HILDRETH PHILIP R. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. M. HILDRETH, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 116 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of Dec., 1898. W. E. HILDRETH, Administrator.

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORA H. HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s28-law6mF

KIERSTED, AMELIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Isaac C. Kiersted, Augusta Reichfield, Laura H. Fitch, William M. Kiersted, Charles McNally, Frances H. McNally, the only heirs and next of kin of AMELIA KIERSTED, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Guillette Roseknans Kiersted of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated January 13th, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Amelia Kiersted, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
ja20-law6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899. next.—Dated New York, the 27th, July, 1898.

ANGELINA PARMA,
Administratrix.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-law6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Att'y for Admr., 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt. s9-law6mF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

WILSON, PETER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER M. WILSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Slauson & Co., No. 32 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1898. ROBERT H. MOSES, JAMES E. CARPENTER, Executors. n11-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE STARK, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 6th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2377, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street (formerly Mary Street, with the westerly side of Elton, formerly Washington Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot; running thence northerly, parallel with Elton Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Elton Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

E. H. MOERAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
34 Pine Street, New York City.

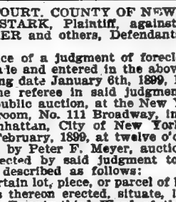

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure $13,000 and interest from October 1st, 1898, at five per cent. per annum. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's claim upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $8,020.91, and of taxes, $123.40.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALEXANDER MASTERTON as executor, &c., plaintiff, against HEINRICH STIEHLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, being part of the real estate whereof Baltus Moore died seized and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New York, at and adjoining the southwesterly corner of Water Street and Catharine Slip, and taken together are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Northerly on Water Street forty (40) feet, easterly on Catharine Slip forty (40) feet, southerly by land now or late belonging to Peter Lorillard forty (40) feet, and westerly by land now or late belonging to George Lorillard forty (40) feet, be said dimensions more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Heinrich Stiehler by Isidore Cohen and wife and Sin-on Cohen and wife by deed dated May 16, 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 2318 of Conveyances, page 144, May 16, 1890, said land being in Section One (1) in Block 251 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold: its street number is 16 Catharine Slip:

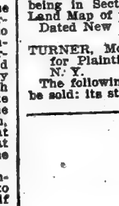

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,140.57, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $354, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $680.96, and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

L. ATTERBURY, Referee.
ja10-2aw8wTu&F&f1

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MILES M. O'BRIEN and RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, Plaintiffs, against JOHN GLASS, JR., Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee named in said judgment, will sell in one parcel, at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, or the City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, by Strong & Ireland, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, and running thence westerly along the southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and partly through the centre line of a party wall standing one-half on the lot hereby conveyed and the other half on the lot next adjoining on the west, one hundred and forty-nine feet; thence easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Eighteenth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, and running thence westerly and along said southerly line of Eighteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and, at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-two feet and four inches, more or less, to the easterly and nearly parallel with Eighteenth Street, but somewhat convergent thereto, twenty-five feet, more or less, and thence northerly and at right angles to Eighteenth Street one hundred and forty-one feet and eleven inches, more or less, to the point or place of beginning in the said southerly line of Eighteenth Street.

THIRD PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and twenty-nine feet two inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street, running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street sixteen feet and eight inches; thence northerly forty-three feet and one inch; thence easterly sixteen feet and eight inches, and thence southerly forty-three feet and five inches to the place of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth Street, distant two hundred and forty-five feet and ten inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventh Avenue and Seventeenth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventeenth Street thirty-four feet and two inches; thence northerly forty-two feet four inches and four-fifths of an inch; thence easterly to a point forty-three feet and one inch distant from the northerly side of Seventeenth Street; thence southerly forty-three feet and one inch to the northerly line or side of Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The street numbers of said premises are Nos. 221-225 West 17th Street, and Nos. 216 and 218 West 18th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $28,607.66, with interest from the 10th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $677.86, with interest from the 13th day of December, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $2,400, with interest; such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or will be paid by the referee.

The premises are to be sold subject to any mortgage liens prior to the mortgage foreclosed in this action. Such prior liens, briefly stated, are supposed to be: A purchase-money mortgage on said premises for $30,000, bearing interest at six per cent. from the 28th day of September, 1897, and a blanket mortgage on said premises for $55,000, bearing interest at five per cent from the 8th day of July, 1898.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to January 30, 1899, at same hour and place.—Dated Jan'y 11, 1899.

CLIFFORD W. HARTRIDGE, Referee.
ja13-2aw2wF&Tu&ja27

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE STARK, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, Defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 6th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with said Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

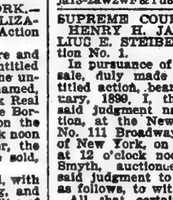

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $316.11, with interest from January 30, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $81.70 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 8d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with said Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

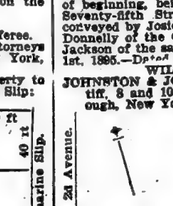

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand nine hundred and six and 25-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $319.61, and interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $70.35 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.
ja8-2aw8wF&Tu&ja27

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

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The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $24,140.57, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $354, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $680.96, and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

L. ATTERBURY, Referee.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—KATHERINE ELLAS and another, as executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Henry Ellas, deceased, plaintiffs, against THE NEW YORK MAENNERCHOR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th

CAMMEYER FIRE LOSSES

Will Aggregate $420,000, Insurance Experts Estimate.

BOOKS INTACT IN THE SAFES

Big Ice Stalactites Hang from Smoke-Blacked Ceilings and Fringe the Front of the Building.

When daylight came yesterday and the pillar of fire in Cammeyer's shoe store had been reduced to a cloud of smoke and steam, all that was left of the big store was a ruin, massive and complete. Icicles hung from the windows, the ceiling and the battered entrances. The sidewalks were covered with ice nearly an inch thick, and in the basement, into which six feet of water had been pumped, a thin crust had formed, and a fringe of long, white icicles hung from the ceiling, giving the gloomy place, with its mass of wreckage, the appearance of a cavern.

Alfred J Cammeyer remained at the fire until daylight, when he went to his home to get a few hours' rest. He returned, however, in time to meet the insurance patrolmen, who arrived about 9 o'clock, and who, with Mr. Cammeyer's employes, went about with baskets into which they gathered the water-soaked and scorched stock. The ground floor of the building was strewn with shoes of all sizes and styles, for, when the streams of water hit the piles of boxes their contents were scattered in every direction.

Mr. Cammeyer engaged a temporary office at 410 Sixth Avenue. To this office were carried the books and papers which L. N. Hart, manager for Mr. Cammeyer, found intact in the three safes of the store. "I have already given orders to make good the lost stock," said Mr. Cammeyer, "and we will reopen our doors in so short a time that people will soon have forgotten that they were ever closed."

The building is not damaged above the second floor, and the stock of the tenants of the upper floors is not even deteriorated by smoke. Underwriters yesterday estimated the loss as likely to approximate $300,000 upon the stock of Mr. Cammeyer and $120,000 upon the building, which belonged to the Rhinelander estate. The insurance carried by Mr. Cammeyer amounted to $440,000 on stock and $41,750 on furniture and fixtures. The building was insured for $215,000.

The insurance was distributed as follows: On Building—Greenwich, $25,000; Sun, $25,000; Continental, $25,000; German-American, $25,000; London and Lancashire, $25,000; North British and Mercantile, $20,000; Royal, $20,000; Queen, $10,000; Fire Association, $10,000; Springfield, $10,000; American of New York, $10,000; Pennsylvania, $10,000.

On stock of Alfred J. Cammeyer—Aetna, $30,000; Union of London, $27,500; Phoenix of London, $20,000; German-American, $20,000; Caledonian, $10,000; Norwich Union, $10,000; National of Hartford, $10,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Phoenix of Hartford, $10,000; Agricultural, $10,000; American of Philadelphia, $10,000; Underwriters' Agency, $10,000; London and Lancashire, $10,000; London Assurance, $10,000; Insurance Company of North America, $7,500; Queen, $7,500; North River, $7,500; Western of Toronto, $7,500; Law, Union, and Crown, $7,500; Atlanta Home $7,500; Hartford, $7,000; United States, $5,000; Colonial, $5,000; German Alliance, $5,000; Manchester $5,000; Magdeburg, $5,000; Allemania, $5,000; British America of Toronto, $5,000; Commonwealth, $5,000; Traders', $5,000; Hamburg-Bremen, $5,000; Teutonia, $5,000; Merchants' of Newark, $5,000; Northern of London, $5,000; Caledonian American, $5,000; British American of New York, $5,000; Continental, $5,000; Transatlantic, $5,000, Atlas, $5,000; Hanover, $5,000; Lancashire, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; Westchester, $5,000; Western of Pittsburg, $4,000; Pacific, $3,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $3,500; Niagara, $3,500; Stuyvesant, $2,750; Connecticut, $2,500; Equitable, $2,500; Virginia Fire and Marine, $2,500; German-American of Baltimore, $2,500; Norwalk, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500; Mechanics', $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Reading, $2,500; Delaware, $2,500; Thuringia American, $2,500; Traders' of Chicago, $2,500; Howard, $2,500; National of Baltimore, $2,500; Merchants' of Providence, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Wisconsin, $2,500; Newark, $2,500; Citizens' of New York, $2,500; Kings County, $2,500.

On furniture and fixtures, Fire Association, $8,250; Union, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $5,000; Pennsylvania, $5,000; Reliance, $5,000; Northern, $4,000; Springfield, $3,750; Firemen's Fund, $3,750; Agricultural, $2,000.

Andrew Alexander, whose building adjoins that of Mr. Cammeyer, said yesterday that his stock had not been damaged in any way. Four feet of water were pumped into his cellar, but he secured men to lift the boxes of stock to places of safety.

The origin of the fire is difficult to determine. Mr. Cammeyer, the firemen, the insurance patrolmen, and the police who visited the building yesterday, and who made an investigation, agree that the flames started under the street pavement at the corner of Seventieth Street and Sixth Avenue. At this point twenty electric light cables meet, and are trained upward to furnish electricity for the large illuminated sign on the corner of the building. The general theory advanced is that the insulation of some of these cables became defective, and the wires coming in contact with some of the woodwork set it ablaze.

FAVORS THE PNEUMATIC TUBES.

Merchants' Association Does Not Want the Service Discontinued.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association met yesterday and disposed of several matters. After listening to a report by F. D Deberard, who had been appointed to investigate the pneumatic tube mail service, the board unanimously adopted a resolution protesting against the discontinuance of the same and urging its extension to all the large cities of the country.

A resolution was adopted favoring the cession by the United States to the State of New York of a portion of Cob Dock, in the navy yard, Brooklyn, and a part of Little Street by the State to the United States. It is believed these mutual concessions will make it possible for the State to remove a portion of the Cob Dock and thus open up the approaches to the Wallabout Basin.

WOMAN ACCUSED OF ARSON.

Boarding House Disagreement, Fire, and a Court Hearing.

Mrs. Margaret Marney, who keeps a boarding house at 27 Hancock Street, yesterday caused the arrest of Mrs. Kate Wilson, a boarder in the house, whom she charged with arson. Mrs. Marney had a disagreement with Mrs. Wilson, and the latter's husband yesterday, and they were told to leave the house. During the day Mrs. Wilson went up to her room, ostensibly to pack her trunks. Soon after this Mrs. Gertrude Telley, another boarder, told Mrs. Marney she had seen Mrs. Wilson setting fire to her room. Policeman Weeks of the Mercer Street Station was called, and he sent in an alarm. Weeks found Mrs. Wilson in a saloon at Hancock and Houston Streets and placed her under arrest. She denied setting fire to the house.

Mrs. Lena Lee, a consumptive, living on the top floor of the building, was overcome by smoke. She was rescued with her child by a policeman. The fire caused damage to the amount of $300.

NEW CUSTOM HOUSE SITE.

Persons Interested Much Pleased with the Bowling Green Project.

The reports from Washington that the Bowling Green site will now probably be selected for the Custom House save much satisfaction to persons down town who are interested in Custom House business.

Charles W. Dayton, the former Postmaster, who some years ago took an active interest in the efforts then making to have this site selected, said yesterday that he was glad to see that Congressmen now appreciate the fact that Bowling Green was the natural site, and the only logical site for the Custom House in this city. When the matter was up before, certain of the steamship agents, having offices on Bowling Green, fought the proposal and with success. They evidently, Mr. Dayton said, now understood that the site was the only practical one. More central than any other for the shipping interests, and at the juncture practically of the two river streets, accessible to all ferries and street cars, it also had the merit of offering exceptional opportunities for architectural effects.

BLINDLY SHOT AT A PASSER-BY.

Cavary Recently Gave a Butcher $35 He Said He Had Stolen Years Ago.

John Cavary of 34 Bowers Street, Jersey City, in October last returned to Herman Bastedt, a butcher, $35 which he said he had stolen from Bastedt's shop when he was thirteen years old. While Cavary was standing on his stoop last night Frederick Diehle of 269 Webster Avenue passed the house. Cavary drew a revolver and fired at him. The shot missed.

Diehle called Policeman Martin, and Cavary ran into the house and locked the door. His wife, who was out, returned shortly after. She had another key, which she gave to the policeman. Cavary was arrested and locked up at the Webster Avenue Police Station. He refused to make any statement. His friends say he is insane.

TOOK A HOUSE PIECEMEAL.

The Charge Edmund Hoffman Is Held in Bail to Answer.

Edmund Hoffman, thirty-one years old, of One Hundred and Ninety-second Street and Eleventh Avenue was charged in the Harlem Police Court yesterday with stealing a house. It must not be understood from this that Hoffman is a Samson. As a matter of fact, he was charged with stealing the building piecemeal.

The house was owned by Ferdinand W. Hofele, manager of Fort George Park, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Hofele bought the house, a two-story frame structure, which stood at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Audubon Avenue, last September. He decided to move the building into the park and got permission from Hoffman to haul it across his land. In its slow journey across Hoffman's lot the house lost first one and then another of its parts, until it was finally reduced to a mere skeleton. Hofele naturally became suspicious. He suspected Hoffman, and now says that he caught him chopping away a part of the building. Hoffman, Hofele alleges, used the stolen material to build a wagon shed.

Hoffman denied the charge against him. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

THREATENED BROKER McCOBB.

Hearing of Charge of Disorderly Conduct Against Mrs. Martin Resumed.

Further evidence in the charge of disorderly conduct brought by Broker Joseph Selden McCobb of 17 Broad Street against Mrs. Florence La Rochelle Martin, was heard by Magistrate Brann in the private examination room of the Centre Street Court yesterday. Mr. McCobb asserts that the woman has not only annoyed him, but threatened his life.

Complainant met Mrs. Martin in the Spring of 1897 at the University Club, 26 Madison Avenue, of which he was a member, and where she was employed as housekeeper. He had a room at the club. He subsequently, Mrs. Martin asserts, took apartments for her on West Twenty-third Street, where she gave birth to a child, which, she alleges, was taken from her. Mr. Cobb testified that during the past few months the woman had several times threatened to kill him if he did not give her back her child, concerning the whereabouts of which he knew nothing. She menaced him on several occasions. He finally had a warrant made out for her arrest, and she was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court and held in $300 bonds for good behavior.

Lawyer Steinhardt, for the defense, exhibited several letters, written by Mrs. Martin, one to a member of the firm with which Mr. McCobb is connected, in which she declared that she had made up her mind to give Mr. McCobb a public horsewhipping.

During the cross-examination Mr. McCobb denied ever having given the defendant money. He went on to say that on one occasion, while in the office of Job E. Hedges with Mrs. Martin, she had drawn some letters from her pocket and thrown them into the fire, then raised a bottle to her lips and fallen to the floor. She was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where she recovered. On examination of the bottle it was found to contain nothing stronger than water.

The case will be resumed next week, Wednesday, until which time an adjournment was taken.

LEGAL NOTES.

PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNTS AND PERSONAL TAXES.—At the time of the dissolution, in 1892, of a partnership between James Snyder and Frank Seaman, a dispute arose over the personal taxes assessed against Seaman in this city from 1885 to 1891, inclusive, which had been paid out of the copartnership funds and charged to store expenses. After other matters of difference had been adjusted, Snyder brought suit against Seaman, in which the referee before whom it was tried gave judgment for the plaintiff, holding that these taxes were no part of the firm's expenses; that Seaman might as well have charged his living expenses, and that there was no evidence that the taxes were assessed solely upon the defendant's capital employed in the business. A reversal by the Appellate Division has been in turn reversed by the Court of Appeals The judgment of the Appellate Division contained this recital: "And it appearing that the defendant has fully accounted to the plaintiff for all moneys received by him, and has not denied the plaintiff's interest in claims remaining uncollected, it is further ordered that judgment be entered for the defendant, dismissing the complaint." The Court of Appeals in an opinion by Judge Haight, holds that, under Sections 1,022 and 1,317 of the Code, the Appellate Division has the power upon reversal to award a new trial or grant to either party the judgment which the facts warrant, but this has reference only to the conceded or undisputed facts, or those found by the trial court; so that the Court, in determining whether the complaint should be dismissed or a new trial granted, was called upon to determine the legal liability of the party upon conceded or found facts, and that was and always has been a question of law. "The Appellate Division considered the facts to be undisputed, and that on such facts there was no liability in law on the part of the defendant to account to the plaintiff. We must therefore, under the provisions of Section 1,338 of the Code, assume that the reversal was upon the law, and not the facts; and thus it becomes our duty to review the judgment, and, upon the facts as found, we think the conclusion of law was properly disposed of by the referee."

***

THE SCHOOL FUNDS UNDER THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.—The Court of Appeals, in its recent decision affirming the Second Appellate Division upon the appeal of the Board of Education from order made on application of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn granting a peremptory mandamus requiring the board to apportion the general school funds among the several borough school boards, held that the construction given to the various provisions of the charter in the matter, by the courts below, was correct. The Court unanimously held, in an opinion by Judge Haight, that the general school fund of Greater New York for 1898, amounting to $4,638,812, must be apportioned in proportion to the aggregate number of days of pupils' attendances in the various boroughs, and on the basis of $100 for each qualified teacher, even though such apportionment will result in the payment to Brooklyn Borough of $325,000 more than the old City of Brooklyn contributed to the school funds. It was held to be the evident intention of the Legislature in passing the Greater New York Charter, to retain the old institutions and regulations of the four component municipal organizations until the new scheme of the consolidated city was put into full operation. The provision in Section 10 that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment "shall apportion the said funds of the various departments created by the new charter so that such funds should be used as nearly as may be for the objects for which they were raised," the Court held must be read in connection with Section 11, which directs the general school funds to be apportioned on the basis and at the ratio prescribed by Section 1,065, and that the words "preceding school year," and "term of not less than thirty-two weeks," as used in Section 1,065, may include a portion of the year, 1897, notwithstanding that the charter went into effect only on Jan. 1, 1898. The apparent injustice of paying to Brooklyn a portion of the school funds contributed by the Boroughs of Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond was held to be rectified by the equalization and adjustment in the budget for 1898, as provided by Section 901 of the charter.

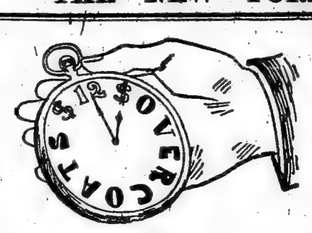

Our stores, like watchworks, are regulated to both heat and cold—no matter what the weather we're ready with just what you need for just that weather; whether it be clothes shoes hats or furnishings, whether you be man or boy.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

TRANSPORT GRANT SAILS

Enthusiastic Salutes Speed the Ship on Her Voyage.

OFF TO THE PHILIPPINES

Four Hapless Young Stowaways, Mascots of Regular Troops, Taken Off the Vessel.

The United States transport Grant sailed at 10 o'clock yesterday morning for Manila. She had anchored near Liberty Island. Just before she raised her anchor the Quartermaster's boat General Meigs rang alongside with final messages, some stores, and a lot of pajamas, ordered by the nurses aboard.

There was plenty of enthusiasm as the big transport got under way, and plenty of time for it. The vessel had swung around with the tide, and it took fully twenty minutes to straighten her out. The crowds which swarmed on the Battery shouted many a cheer as the Grant dropped down stream, and their ardor was nothing dampened by the fact that the cheers were quite unheard by those for whom they were intended; they were at least mingled with those of the harbor craftsmen and the tooting of tugs and ferryboats. Next the guns on Governors Island boomed out a Major General's salute in honor of Major General Lawton, and thereupon every craft in sight began an ear-splitting parting salute to the first transport outward bound to the Philippines.

The Grant passed out the Narrows at 10:45. The troops at Fort Wadsworth were in line atop the old stone fort and they gave three lusty cheers for their departing comrades. Salutes were fired at both Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton. The transport presented a gala sight. She wore a full dress of colors, and the men, the officers, and the members of the officers' families were seen thick along her rail waving handkerchiefs and returning heartily the cheers sent after them. Still another salute greeted them at the Hook the salute being fired from the light battery under the direction of Capt. C. W. Foster.

The marine observer had also hoisted a flag to the truck of the giant pole there and signalled "A Pleasant Passage," "Good Luck," and other good wishes, which were replied to. After discharging her pilot the transport received a parting salute from the steam pilot boat New York and commenced her long voyage, heading eastward.

Four stowaways were taken off the Grant just before she sailed. The prisoners were Frank Henzman, sixteen years old, mascot of Company G, Seventh United States Regular Infantry; George Carson, seventeen years old, another mascot of the same company; Fred Black, aged fifteen, Company C's mascot, and Albert Lined, fourteen years old, the mascot of Company I of the same regiment.

The homes of the three former are in Columbus, Ohio. The other boy lives at Homestead, Penn. They were brought to the city and arraigned before Magistrate Brann. They said that they hoped to become buglers in the army on reaching Manila. Henzman told Magistrate Brann that he had a brother in the Twenty-third Regiment, now in the Philippines, who would procure him the position of bugler.

Magistrate Brann listened to the boys as they described how they had accompanied the soldiers to the vessel, and then commended them for their patriotism, but told them it was wrong to leave their homes at such an early age. They were committed to the care of the Gerry society.

DISAPPEARING GUN CARRIAGE.

Board of Ordnance and Fortifications Tests an Invention Which Does Not Sink the Gun.

A new disappearing gun carriage was tested yesterday at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The board is composed of Gen. Miles, President; Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, Gen. P. C. Hains, Engineer Corps; Col. F. H. Phipps of the Ordnance Bureau, and ex-Congressman Outhwaite, civilian member; Lieut. I. N. Lewis, Sixth Artillery, recorder, and G. H. Powell, Secretary.

Gen. Miles was not present. Rear Admiral Sampson, who had been invited to attend, was unable to be present. Commodore Charles O'Neill, Chief of Naval Ordnance, and Lieut. Col. Hall, commanding the United States ship Enterprise, now at Boston, were present as visitors. A Commodore's salute was fired at the proving grounds in honor of Commodore O'Neill.

The test yesterday was to ascertain the rapidity with which the new carriage can be worked. A ten-inch gun was used for the purpose. The regular service charge of 240 pounds of powder and a shell weighing 575 pounds were used. The rapidity test required five shots, and these were fired in 12 minutes 38 seconds. This included the time taken in loading and manipulation.

Members of the board on their return to the city last evening said that the test had been very satisfactory. The machinery worked smoothly and without a hitch. The test had, of course, not been a competitive one, and the rapidity test could not therefore be compared with the performances of the Buffington-Crozier carriage, now being used in the service on coast fortifications.

The carriage is the invention of Rear Admiral James A. Howell, retired, of the United States Navy. It differs from the Buffington-Crozier carriage in that it does not sink the gun beneath the ground, no pit being used.

The private tests of the Gathmann shell, which have been under way for some time, were continued yesterday, Congressman Dick, George W. McMullen of Chicago, and Louis Gathmann, the inventor, being present. These shells are filled with gun cotton. Twelve-inch shells were used yesterday. The members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, however, had nothing to do with the test, though it is being conducted under the direction of Major Frank Heath in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War.

Bail for Mrs. Fayne Moore.

Mrs. Fayne Moore may soon be released from the Tombs on bail. Her lawyer, Abraham Levy, yesterday informed the District Attorney that he had a bondsman in the person of Joseph N. Campbell, a wealthy contractor living at 247 West One Hundred and Ninth Street. Mr. Campbell is said to be a friend of long standing of Mrs. Strahan, Mrs. Moore's mother. If District Attorney Gardiner is satisfied with the application it is possible that Mrs. Moore may be released Saturday or Monday.

W. C. Bushnell Taken to Bloomingdale

William C. Bushnell of 7 East Twenty-seventh Street, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital from the University Club Wednesday, was examined yesterday by Dr. Charles L. Dana, expert in insanity, and Dr. Allan Fitch, State Examiner in Lunacy, and adjudged insane. He was later taken to Bloomingdale Asylum.

Stern Bros

are now showing

a large assortment of the latest models in

Ladies' Separate Skirts

lined throughout with silk

of Cheviot Serges $17.50 & $22.50

of Cloths $26.50 & $32.50

of Taffeta Silks handsomely trimmed, at $28.50

West 23d St.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Sideboards rich and rare with fronts that proudly swell."
(EUGENE FIELD.)

Our great grandparents, living in those charming old Colonial houses, had an eye for graceful shapes; furnishing in those days was considered a serious matter. It should be today. One should have the patience to look for a good thing until he finds it, or, better, should just know where to look.

Are you looking for "rich and rare" dining-room furniture? It is here at

REDUCED PRICES.

Mahogany Inlaid Sideboards, $125.00 (reduced from $150.00.)

Oak Sideboards, . . . 195.00 (reduced from $235.00.)

Mahogany China Closet, . 85.00 (reduced from $105.00.)

Of course chairs, side tables, screens, carving-tables, etc., in correct styles, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

SHERIFF AND HIS SURETIES.

National Surety Company Objects to Being Held Responsible for More Than Its Bond.

A case of uncommon interest to lawyers and of special interest to surety companies has just been argued before Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, and is now awaiting decision. The arguments were heard upon an application made by Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn to substitute the National Surety Company, his indemnitor, as defendant in his place in a suit brought against him for damages. The claim for damages in this instance is greatly in excess of the bond given by the surety company.

This suit arose in consequence of official acts performed by the Sheriff under executions against the property of Jennie Levy and Moses Levy. It appears that Lazarus Levy has been a manufacturer and wholesale dealer in clothing in East Broadway for more than twenty years. On the 12th of last month the Sheriff's officers visited Levy's place of business with executions against Jennie Levy and Moses Levy, and, it is alleged despite Lazarus Levy's protest, removed his stock of goods and sold them to pay judgments against the other parties named. Lazarus Levy thereupon brought suit to recover $142,000, being $42,000 as the value of his stock of merchandise and $100,000 as damages for a trespass and for the alleged destruction of his business. The National Surety Company wants its liability strictly limited to $18,000, the amount for which it holds security.

Judge Gildersleeve reserved his decision, and briefs were handed in yesterday. Lawyers regard this case as important because of the legal question whether a surety company having given a bond to indemnify the Sheriff in a certain amount can lawfully be made a party to all acts done by the Sheriff, and is liable for damages in excess of the amount of its bond.

THE CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

Mrs. Nathan Says Fashion's Garments Are Made in Tenements.

The annual meeting of the New York Consumers' League took place yesterday afternoon at 7 West Fifteenth Street. New officers for the ensuing year were elected and addresses were made by Bishop Potter, Robert C. Ogden, and Prof. Walter A. Wyckoff.

The report of the President, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, detailed at length the work accomplished during the last year, and embodied recommendations for future work. One of the most important recommendations was that the organization adopt a label with which the goods of merchants on the league's "white list" are to be marked.

Mrs. Nathan brought up the trouble between the locked-out tailors and their employers. She said that the league had made some investigations, and it had found that nearly all the fashionable ladies' tailors, while they provided elaborate showrooms and fitting rooms, gave out many of their garments to be made in the tenements inhabited by the workmen, where the surroundings were unfavorable to cleanliness and anything like health conditions.

Bishop Potter's address was on the moral and philosophical side of the objects of the league. He said that to accomplish anything, those interested must give their personal attention to seeing that the merchants patronized by them complied with all the requirements of the league; that their employes were fairly treated, and that the goods they sold were made under the proper conditions. He favored the label plan.

Mr. Ogden spoke on the conditions of labor somewhat on the lines followed by Bishop Potter, and Prof. Wyckoff treated labor from an economic standpoint.

The old officers were re-elected, and this Board of Governors was chosen: Miss Laura Billings, Miss L. T. Caldwell, Miss Ethel Cushing, Miss Grace H. Dodge, Miss Helen F. Greene, Miss Edith Kendall, Mrs. William H. Laird, Mrs. Charles E. Miller, Miss Mildred Minturn, Mrs. J. Lewis Parks, Mrs. G. W. Plympton, Miss Mary D. Safford, Miss Mary R. Sanford, Mrs. Mary Kingsbury-Simkhowvitch, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, Mrs. I. Newton Phelps Stokes, Miss E. G. White, Miss Gertrude Whitman, and Mrs. George C. Wilde.

Mrs. Nathan stated that $1,500 for the coming year are wanted.

Broker McKim Released from Jail.

Clarence McKim, the broker who was arrested Wednesday afternoon on a body execution for a judgment of $470, was released from the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City, yesterday morning, the amount of the judgment having been turned over to Sheriff Methven by the prisoner's brother. He refused to make any statement about the case, except to say that he had been unjustly treated. It is alleged that Theresa Theakston, who obtained the judgment against him, engaged him to transact some brokerage business for her, and that he made no return on account of the investment.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of (to-morrow) Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—adv.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

Our entire stock of Men's full-fashioned Domestic Shirts and Drawers, in All Wool and fine Merino, White and Natural, reduced from $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50 to $1.25 Each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS

large variety, superior quality and bargain prices are links that forge themselves into a strong chain which draws money-saving housekeepers here.

TAPESTRY CARPET

45 cts. per yd.
(reduced from 65 cts.)

Every taste suited, as they range from the warm roseate hues that brighten dark rooms, to the more sombre tones suitable for business purposes.

"Long Credit" proves a valued friend to all economists.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

AN ALDERMANIC FUNERAL.

Finance Committee Criticises Items of Expense for a Supper and a Large Floral Chair.

The special committee of the Board of Aldermen which was appointed to arrange for the funeral of Alderman Edward S. Scott of the Fourteenth Kings County District, has made its report of the expenses incurred to the board. The report is now in the hands of the Finance Committee, which, it is said, will make several cuts, materially reducing the amount to be paid. The total amount expended is $940, divided as follows:

C. H. Koster, for draping Aldermanic Chamber, &c.	$366.80
Herbrand & Orf, 12 coaches at $10 each.	120.00
John J. Gallagher, 5 coaches, at $10 each.	50.00
John Schlitz, 3 coaches, at $10 each.	30.00
Mrs. J. Fleischman, 100 memorial badges and crape bands	37.40
A. Jahn, florist, large floral chair.	175.00
Marvin H. Ramsay, 8 dozen gloves, at $4 per dozen	32.00
George Frits, lunch at funeral.	27.40
F. J. Allen, Astor House, suppers on return from funeral after night session of board	101.40

The charge for draping the Aldermanic chamber with black cotton cloth is regarded as reasonable, and the committee will hardly touch that item.

Complaint is especially made about the items for the luncheon and the supper, which followed the night session of the board. It was said yesterday that the Aldermen returned from Mr. Scott's funeral at about 6 o'clock in the evening. A special night session had been agreed upon, and when the meeting was called to order police was given of the death of Alderman Hart of the Fourteenth District of New York County. Adjournment was then taken, and the thirty or more Aldermen present, with some other persons, went to the Astor House and had supper, for which the city is expected to pay.

One of the Aldermen who was in the party said yesterday that he would protest against the payment of the bill for the supper. He was at the funeral, he said, and had plenty of time to get his supper at home before the night session, but he joined his colleagues, with the understanding that the meal would be paid for by contributions from those who ate it.

Another item that will meet with opposition is the one for a "large floral chair." This charge is regarded as excessive, inasmuch as a floral emblem which was bought for the funeral of Alderman Hart, and which was equally handsome, cost only $50.

MR. TEALL NOT ON HAND.

Hearing in the Divorce Suit Before Commissioner Mills Ended.

Charles Edgar Mills, appointed by the Rhode Island courts to take evidence in this city hearing upon the suit for divorce brought against Oliver Sumner Teall by Mrs. Teall, completed his labors yesterday. There was no one available to be examined when the Commissioner declared his court opened at 2:30 o'clock in his offices at 115 Broadway.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Seaman and ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, counsel for Mrs. Teall, appeared. Soon afterward a letter was delivered to Judge Howland and its contents submitted to the Commissioner. It was from Mr. Teall, who, it was expected, would be present. Mr. Teall stated that he was purposely absenting himself from the hearing, as he feared Mr. Seaman might on cross-examination drag innocent women's names into the proceedings. The letter ended with the following challenge: "Personally, I shall be at the service of Mr. Seaman at any time or place he may be pleased to designate."

After the reading of the letter Mr. Seaman moved that all of Mr. Teall's testimony on direct examination be excluded. The motion was recorded and the hearing ended. Mr. Teall, when seen at his office, said: "I feel that I have saved many women's names from the underhanded attacks of that man Seaman."

PERMANENT EXPOSITION HALL.

Merchants' Association's Plan to Show American Products Illustrated.

An ingenious and attractive model of a permanent exposition hall, such as some of the members of the Merchants' Association think ought to be established in this city, was on exhibition in the rooms of the association, in the New York Life Building, yesterday afternoon.

This model, which is built on a scale of one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot, is represented as a practical mechanic's plan, showing the feasibility of the idea of having a permanent exposition of American manufactured products in this city. The scheme has been talked over informally by some of the members of the Merchants' Association, and if, through the exhibition of this model, it is found to meet with popular favor, the association will be asked to take it up officially and formulate a plan.

The model is a miniature six-story structure covering a platform about ten feet long and six feet wide. It represents a great hall, (with an unroofed central court,) having a frontage of 1,120 feet and a depth of about 1,000 feet. Such a hall would cover eight city blocks and contain about 6,000,000 square feet of available floor space.

It is intended to have on exhibition in this proposed permanent exposition hall specimens of every manufactured product of American industry, the idea being that purchasers from every part of the world may come to New York and find under one roof samples of all that the American market affords.

Misses' and Infants' Wear! | *Misses' and Infants' Wear!*

O'Neill's.

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES THIS WEEK IN THE

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPT.

ALL PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Infants' Outing Flannel Dresses,
Trimmed with ruffles and fancy braids; one to four year sizes,
39c. Each.

Infants' Short Dresses
Of Cambric or Nainsook, yokes of fine embroidery and insertion; six months to two year sizes;
FORMER PRICE 89c.
Now 49c. Each.

Infants' Cloaks,
Long or short, white Cashmere or Silk, slightly soiled;
FORMER PRICE 12.00.
Now 2.98 Each.

Infants' Caps
Of embroidered China Silk; in all sizes;
FORMERLY 1.25.
Now 69c. Each.

Misses' Jackets.
A special lot of Misses' Tailor-made Jackets in assorted colors; 14 to 18 year sizes;
FORMERLY 9.00.
Now 4.98 Each.

Misses' Kersey Jackets.
Misses' Tailor-made Kersey Jackets; 14 to 18 year sizes;
FORMERLY 12.00 and 15.00.
Now 7.50 and 10.00 Each.

Children's Reefers.
Children's mixed Cheviot Reefers; 4 to 12 year sizes;
FORMERLY 4.93.
Now 2.59.

Children's Underwear.
Plain Hem and Tucked Drawers;
1 to 8 year sizes . . . . . 10c. pair
10 to 16 year sizes . . . . 15c. pair

INFANTS' OUTFITTING A SPECIALTY HERE.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8—FAUST.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; Jean and Ed. de Reszke, and Maurel.
Sat. afternoon, Jan. 21, at 2—DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast.) Lilli Lehmann, Saville, and Nordica, Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
Sat. Evg., Jan. 21, at 8 (at pop. prices)—ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Suzanne Adams, Djella, Bauermeister; Salesa, Albers, Bars, Devries, Dufriche, and Plançon.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 22, 8th Sunday Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, David Bispham, and ROSENTHAL, (his last appearance at these concerts.) Entire orchestra, Con. Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 23, CARMEN.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Zelie De Lussan, Saleza, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Pirola, and Van Rooy.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth and last performance of the series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 25, LOHENGRIN.
Emma Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann, Van Dyck, Pringle, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Van Rooy.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 26, in Brooklyn—FAUST.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 27, (by request,) DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Engle, and Schumann-Heink; Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Condr. Schalk.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
OPENING SATURDAY EVE'G., JAN. 21.
4th National Exhibition of Cycles, Automobiles & Accessories.
50c. ADMISSION. 50c.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to1 at 8 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tuesday Evg., Jan. 24, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Res. Seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CASINO! Mat. To-m'rw! Lillian Russell!
Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opera bouffe, "LA BELLE HELENE."

WALLACK'S BROADWAY & 30TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
NETHERSOLE Supported by T. B. Thalberg.
(The 2d Mrs. Tanqueray.) Jan. 26, Camille.

PLUNKET GREENE
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
Extra EVG. Recital, Sat. Jan. 21, at 8:30.
Res. seats $1.50. Adm. $1. Chickering Piano.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY; 2 AND 8.
Fun, Women and Song—Parisian Stars.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.
EDEN MUSEE
Hear the Gypsy Music. Opera of "Martha."

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE. | AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT. THE EVIL EYE
Next week—A FEMALE DRUMMER.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. Every Day, 25c
Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings, 25 & 50c.
Last week of "My Friend from India."

Irving Place Theatre. To-night and to-morrow Matinée at popular prices, "URIEL ACOSTA."
To-morrow evening, "DAS ERBE," by Philippi.

COLUMBUS. RED, WHITE and BLUE.
Next Week, "THE EVIL EYE."

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. DELLA FOX in The Little Host. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15.
Jan. 23—Charles Frohman's Farce, "On and Off."

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11 P.M. 25c. 50c.
Performance, 11 P. M., 50c.
HENRY E. DIXEY, new act by GARDNER & ELY, ED LATELL, RAY L. ROYCE, EL ZOBEDIE, HARRY ALLISTER, 30 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11:25. 50c. Performance

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Probably rain at night; fresh southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,299. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.—12 Pages and Supplement. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH
REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79⅞c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 44½c; cash cotton, 6⅛c.

LEGISLATURE.—Assemblyman Brennan has prepared a resolution providing for a legislative investigation of the workings of the New York City charter. The Senate adopted its new rules, which contain a provision regarding the closing of debate somewhat different from the one in the former rules. Bills were introduced providing that the Gerry society and certain educational institutions shall not be subject to inspection by the State Board of Charities.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) yesterday addressed the Senate in opposition to the Vest anti-colonial resolution. The Senate resumed consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill, but a vote upon the measure had not been reached at the hour of adjournment. The House Committee on Commerce gave a hearing to representatives of the Eyre-Cragin syndicate. In the House a private bill for the relief of William Cramp & Sons led to a general discussion which ended in a partisan debate on the peace treaty. Speaker Reed has appointed Sereno E. Payne of New York Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to succeed Mr. Dingley.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Cabinet yesterday discussed the crisis in Samoa. It was decided to take no immediate action other than to ask that a conference of the Representatives of the three powers concurrently in control in the islands be held. This conference, it is believed, will take place at an early date in Berlin. The Philadelphia's orders are to make ready for a cruise to Samoa. Great Britain has dispatched another cruiser to the islands. The German Sovereign yesterday received the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador to Germany. In the course of another debate on Dreyfus in the French Chamber M. Méline, former Premier, attacked revision, declared that the forgery of Col. Henry disclosed no new fact, and that revisionists were the foes of the army. It is reported that Dreyfus will be taken to Paris, will be confronted with Lebrun-Renault, in whose charge he was at the time of his degradation, and will also be required to write the bordereau from dictation in company with Comte Esterhazy, that their handwriting may be compared. Rome advices state that the Pope is rapidly recovering from an attack of influenza. The upper house of the Hungarian Diet yesterday defeated a motion to petition the Emperor-King to restore constitutional order and procedure in the realm. The imperial forces in Morocco have put down the Tafilet rebellion, beheading the chief rebel's son and other leaders.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Mr. Quay received ninety-three votes in the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday. One hundred and six votes were necessary for a choice.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre will ask to have Mrs. Fayne Moore's bail increased to $10,000. He said yesterday he had trustworthy information that if Mrs. Moore ever secures her release she will never appear for trial.

Gov. Roosevelt arrived here from Albany yesterday, and in the afternoon greeted the members of the American-Irish Historical Society at the home of his brother-in-law in Madison Avenue. In the evening he reviewed the Twenty-third Regiment in Brooklyn.

Mrs. Bridget Hughes, while walking along the New York, New Haven and Hartford tracks at Mount Vernon yesterday, was struck by an express train and hurled twenty feet upon an embankment, but was only bruised. She was highly indignant at being "interfered with," and expressed her determination to patronize the trolley tracks in future.

Page 2.

The last of the Powers Art Gallery collection was sold last night. One hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and ten dollars was realized in the three nights.

Page 3.

Anthony Comstock testified in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against John Reedy, ex-Postmaster of Pocantico Hills, and George Morris, who are accused of being green-goods operators.

Richard Croker, in an interview in The Tammany Times to-day reiterates his belief that 16 to 1 is a dead issue. He says New York Democrats will support the party platform, but that the platform of 1900 is not yet written.

The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed seventy complaints of violation of the excise law. District Attorney Gardiner will probably call Gov. Roosevelt's attention to the unwillingness of Grand Juries to indict under the present law.

Page 5.

August Brentano, the publisher, was declared insane yesterday by a Sheriff's jury.

A sword of honor was presented to Admiral Schley by the Royal Arcanum at Carnegie Hall last night. Gov. Lowndes of Maryland was among those who witnessed the ceremony.

Page 7.

Fanny Vincent, a colored woman, accused of arson, tried to commit suicide by hanging yesterday in the Tombs. She was taken to Bellevue insane.

The New York, due at Southampton Wednesday, had not been sighted yesterday. There is no good reason for anxiety as to the steamship's safety.

J. W. Martin, of the London County Council, lectured at Cooper Institute, last night on "How to Clear the Slums," and explained the good work done by British municipalities in housing the poor.

Page 8.

The last two rounds in the fourteenth annual curling match for the Mitchell Medal were played yesterday, the Van Cortlandt Club of this city carrying off the trophy.

Major W. H. Daly, Gen. Miles's Chief Surgeon, testified before the War Investigating Commission yesterday that chemicals were used in preserving the meat sent to the army. He described the process employed, and said it had not been successful in preventing decomposition.

Page 12.

A plan is afoot, which will doubtless carry, to merge the Hudson River and Corn Exchange Banks.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday reported a shortage of $880 in the accounts of David M. Doremus, Clerk of the Centre Street Police Court.

Edward P. Sholl, the macaroni importer, was fined $250 yesterday by Judge Brown for assaulting Lawyer Bullowa in the corridor of the Federal Building on Saturday last.

The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday authorized the leasing of seven floors of the building at 13 to 21 Park Row. It is the purpose to assemble there the city departments which are now scattered through several buildings.

Louis J. Snure, formerly confidential clerk for Mandel, Pursch & Wiener of this city, is locked up in the Tombs to await trial for stealing $20,000 from the firm. His wife, for whose sake he stole the money in a vain effort to save her life, is dying of consumption, and the end is expected hourly.

The plan of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company to absorb the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York was announced yesterday in a circular issued to the stockholders of the Edison concern by its Second Vice President, George Foster Peabody. First Vice President Bowker is opposed to the sale, and has resigned.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 2.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 6.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, these proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

THE CRISIS IN SAMOA

Administration Asks a Conference of the Three Powers.

EXPECTS GERMAN DISAVOWAL

The Philadelphia to Make Ready for Her Cruise—Imperial Conference in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The situation in Samoa was the most important subject of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day, at which all the members were present. From trustworthy sources of information it was learned that it is the purpose of the Administration to take no immediate action. It is thought better by the President and his advisers to await official news of a definite character before determining as to the exact line of policy to be followed by this Government.

The Administration will, however, make it known to the Chancelleries that it desires a conference between representatives of the three powers which have co-ordinate and concurrent jurisdiction over the islands under the treaty now in force. This conference, according to the information received after the meeting of the Cabinet adjourned, it was desired by the President should be held at Berlin, and at as early a date as possible. The Government emphatically wishes it to be understood that it presumes that whatever overt action was taken by the German Consul in Apia was not with the knowledge or consent of his sovereign, but rather was taken on his own account, and that such action, should it be found to amount to an unjust usurpation of authority under the treaty, will be promptly disavowed by the German Government.

The State Department is moving with due deliberation, yet with firmness, respecting the adjustment of conditions in Samoa. The publication of incendiary newspaper articles is deprecated as calculated to interfere with an amicable and fair settlement of the important questions at issue, and the department is directing all of its efforts now, as it has in the past, to the use of lawful and regular means to settle the succession at Apia. In fact it was its insistence upon the compliance of all the parties to the tripartite treaty, with the terms of that document so long as it stood undenounced and unamended, that has made its position so strong legally at this juncture.

There is still a lack of official reports upon the details of the stirring events at Apia. A brief statement of these events has reached the department through the United States dispatch agent at San Francisco, but so far as can be gathered it is not yet known just why Chief Justice Chambers decided that Mataafa, the German candidate for the succession to the throne of Samoa, was ineligible.

It is suspected here that the decision was based on the use of improper influences by outside but interested parties in the election of the King. That, if established, would be sufficient to disqualify Mataafa under the strict terms of the treaty, which expressly provide for an untrammeled choice by the natives according to their own established customs.

The United States Government must adhere to the terms of the treaty so long as it stands, this being a duty imposed upon the Government by the document itself, so it is to be presumed, in the absence of an official statement, that the instructions sent to the United States Consul General at Apia, and perhaps also to Ambassador White at Berlin, are to be governed by this understanding in any presentation of the case that it may be necessary to make.

The Navy Department's orders to the Philadelphia did not go out to Admiral Kautz until to-day. Then they were in the shape of instructions to take on a full supply of coal and make ready for a cruise to Samoa. There was not an explicit order to start, but simply to make ready. If the Admiral, as reported in the press dispatches, finds that his ship's bottom is so foul through her cruise in the Southern waters as to be unfit for the voyage to Samoa, he probably will be authorized to use divers to clean the hull, for the department has decided that the ship should not be sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard to be fitted out.

There will be about five days available in all probability before the Philadelphia can be ready, and the department will be able to order Chief Engineer Bates from the Texas to take the place of Engineer McAllister of the Philadelphia. Engineer Bates was ordered to leave Havana last night for New Orleans, whence he will proceed by rail across to San Diego.

ENGLAND MAKING READY.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 20.—The British third-class cruiser Tauranga has started for Samoa.

CONFLICT OVER MATAAFA.

HAMBURG, Jan. 20.—According to news received here from Samoa, Chief Justice Chambers, on Dec. 31, annulled the election of Mataafa, who was returned by a sextuple majority, and declared Malietoa Tanus, the son of the late King Malietoa, who is still a minor, to be King, and the three Consuls recognized Mataafa's people as a provisional Government.

Malietoa Tanus, Tamasese, another claimant for the throne, and Chief Justice Chambers, it is added, went on board a British warship, whereupon the provisional Government closed the chief court. The British warship then landed a detachment of bluejackets, and later the court was reopened under the protests of the provisional Government.

AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The official Reichsanzeiger says Emperor William received the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Bülow, in audience this afternoon, and later he accorded an audience to the British Ambassador to Germany, Sir Frank Cavendish Lascelles. It is assumed that Samoan and Egyptian affairs were under consideration.

The Foreign Office informs the correspondent of The Associated Press that the official reports received from Samoa by the Government tally with those received by The Associated Press. In any event, Germany will not support any possible irregularity inconsistent with the treaty, but, the Foreign Office officials point out, it is not yet clear that the German Consul at Apia has been guilty of any irregularities of that nature. On the contrary, the Foreign Office insists, it still remains to be explained why Mataafa's election was declared invalid, as he was admittedly elected by an overwhelming majority.

The Foreign Office admits that Germany has long been dissatisfied with the condominium, which in its nature is provisional, "though unfortunately other powers, especially the Washington Government, have thought otherwise."

The Foreign Office officials say that the Captain of the German warship Falke, at Apia, "does not attach much importance to the recent incidents," and hence the Government does not intend to send additional warships to Samoa unless the other powers do.

The National Zeitung to-day, referring to the trouble in Samoa, says:

"The untenable character of the existing conditions at Samoa have again been demonstrated. Further information regarding the latest conflict between the German and the British and American officials must be awaited. But it is clear that in consequence of the joint dominion of the three powers the seeds of conflict are always present, to the dangerous nature of which the limited extent of American and British interests is in startling disproportion."

The Vossische Zeitung assures its readers that the German Government can be depended upon to act correctly, and in accordance with the treaty obligations, "of course, with due appreciation of German interests, which cannot be surrendered."

The Post remarks:

"When the actual situation is known, Germany will take a decision injurious to no existing rights."

GERMANY IS PACIFIC.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"In authoritative quarters here it is firmly believed that the diplomatic negotiations which must now inevitably be resumed will lead to a solution of the Samoan question satisfactory to all the interested powers. It is thought most improbable that any complications will arise with the United States."

THE OREGON MAY GO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 20.—The United States dispatch boat Iroquois has sailed for Honolulu. The vessel carried a number of special dispatches, some for the battleship Oregon, due at the islands, and some that are supposed to relate to the sending of the Oregon to Samoa.

The Navy Department officials here are unable to say whether the Oregon has been ordered to Samoa.

CHIEF JUSTICE BLAMES GERMANS.

A Letter from Mr. Chambers to His Brother in This City.

Dr. P. F. Chambers of 24 East Fifty-fourth Street is a brother of Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa, and is in regular correspondence with him, besides receiving the Samoan newspapers, and so is familiar with the events that led to the troubled condition of affairs in the islands. He said yesterday that, judging from what he has learned, the Germans, of whom there are many more than other foreigners in Samoa, are mainly responsible for the resort to arms in settling the succession to the throne. He said that his brother, in one of his letters, partly explained the situation following the death of King Malietoa.

"In national affairs, my brother said, his jurisdiction goes to the extent of settling political differences between the chiefs of the different districts, and even of deciding who shall be chief among them, and the treaty requires that he is to be guided by Samoan customs. My brother often thought what difficulty he would have if the King should die, as he would have to decide upon his successor. Formerly the natives decided the matter by war, and the successful rival generally ate up the defeated one at a festival. Of course the continuation of the cannibalistic part of the ancient customs would be incompatible with modern civilization, and not even a meat pie is sent to the new King as a symbol. The treaty required the three powers to uphold and enforce the decision of the chief court.

"The hand of Germany was shown by the conduct of several district chiefs, who advocated the cause of Mataafa. One of them was ejected from the court, and threatened my brother's life. That was on Dec. 23, and that night several of Malietoa Tanus's men surrounded the Chief Justice's house and stood on guard there until the following day, when the United States and British hoisted their flags over his residence, and proclaimed that he was under their protection. The German Consul, however, issued no proclamation, but sent a German flag, accompanied by a note, saying that the Chief Justice might hoist the flag if he wanted, but the German Government would not issue any proclamation. My brother returned the flag with a note to the German Consul saying that he would complain to Berlin if the German Consul did not give him the protection to which he was entitled. Germany, however, did not issue any proclamation, and my brother thinks that the moral support thus given to Mataafa precipitated the war."

HIT BY A TRAIN, ONLY BRUISED.

Mrs. Hughes, Hurled High by an Express at Mount Vernon, Anathematizes the Railroad.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Bridget Hughes of Pelham was struck by an express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad just outside of this city this afternoon, thrown twenty feet upon an embankment beside the tracks, and save for a few bruises, was unharmed.

Mrs. Hughes is sixty-five years of age. Every Friday for thirty years she has walked into Mount Vernon from her home to do her marketing. To-day she made a number of purchases, and, basket on arm, started to walk back to Pelham along the railroad tracks, which was her nearest way.

Just outside of the city Mrs. Hughes met an east-bound local, and in trying to avoid it stepped directly in front of the New Haven fast express, bound for New York. The engineer saw her, whistled, and tried to stop, but he was running at full speed and could not. The engine struck Mrs. Hughes and tossed her sideways upon the embankment.

The train was stopped, and the train hands, accompanied by a score of Yale students who were on the train, ran back to pick up the supposed dead woman. They found her denouncing the railroad in unmeasured terms and gathering up her bundles. Some of the packages had been broken open, and she declared she would make the company buy her a new stock of sugar and similar goods which had been ruined. The train hands wanted her to get aboard the train and go to a hospital, but she said she was only bruised. She declared it was an outrage that she could not walk home without being interfered with, and expressed her determination to patronize the trolley tracks hereafter.

At her home in Pelham this evening it was said that, with the exception of a bruise on her hip and a few scratches where she struck the ground, she was unharmed. She was going about her household work as usual.

HOTEL FIRE IN CINCINNATI.

Guests Rescued with Difficulty—New York Man's Escape.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 20.—A hotel fire, with sensational escapes, took place between 3 and 4 A. M. to-day. The Sherwood House, on the east side of Walnut, above Sixth Street, took fire, and in a very brief time the house was so filled with smoke as to endanger the lives of the sixty or more sleeping guests.

Many of the guests were members of theatrical companies. Very soon the upper corridors were filled with shrieking, hysterical women in night robes. The male guests had difficulty in restraining the women from jumping from the windows. The firemen were active in carrying out the women, and most of them were rescued by the stairway, but several were taken down by the ladders and by the fire-escape. F. H. Munch, a traveling salesman from New York, was among the last to be rescued. He was found with a wet towel over his face in an unconscious condition, but by the aid of physicians was saved. Several of the half-suffocated guests were carried into the Hotel Stratford.

The entire Fire Department was called out, and the fire was subdued before the building was destroyed. The money loss will not exceed $10,000, fully insured.

GAMECOCK A RAT KILLER.

The Rooster Is Clearing a Jersey City Man's Barn of the Pests.

William Grady of Avenue E, near Ocean Avenue, in the Greenville district of Jersey City, has a gamecock that has recently developed a fondness for killing rats. Mr. Grady has not yet been able to surprise the bird while slaughtering the rodents, but he is sure the rooster is the executioner, because every dead rat found in his barn has a small hole pecked in the top of its skull. Mr. Grady said yesterday that his barn was almost entirely free from rats.

SUICIDE OF S. P. LYON.

Agent for a New York Firm Kills Himself in Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky., Jan. 20.—S. P. Lyon, aged twenty-seven, of Louisville, committed suicide in the Richmond Hotel here to-day by shooting himself through the head.

Lyon was traveling for the Burnett Chemical Company of New York. A letter written to his mother, Mrs. Lulie W. Lyon, indicated that he had but little money, but expected some soon from his house and would send her a part. Lyon was emaciated from illness.

GEN. WEYLER SEEKING OFFICE.

Conditions Upon Which He Would Accept the War Portfolio—Pretensions Excite Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"Gen. Weyler has made an important declaration. He says he is willing to accept the War Office portfolio in a Liberal Cabinet on two conditions—first, that the Liberal Party be reconstructed with his assistance and that of his military and political friends and allies, Señores Romero y Robledo and José Canalejas, and, second, that the Liberal policy be aimed chiefly at a prompt reorganization of the army and navy, giving satisfaction to the legitimate aspirations of both, besides being inspired by such democratic principles as would win the support of Moderate Republicans.

"He approves Señor Sagasta's decision to invite the Cortes to discuss the peace treaty and the conduct of the war, but he is determined only to join Sagasta after the debates, when a new Liberal Party and Cabinet are formed. He regards the present Cabinet as utterly incapable of undertaking the regeneration of the country and its defenses, and considers that the present Ministry cannot survive the beginning of the coming session.

"The real Conservative Party died, Gen. Weyler contends, with Señor Canovas, and he declares that he prefers the Carlists to the modern Conservative Party, which is bound to disappear from Spanish politics. His dictatorial pretensions are daily attracting more attention, and they remind Spaniards of the era which the restoration was supposed to have closed in 1875."

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

Programme Presented for the Settlement of Disputes Foreshadows a Treaty of Highest Importance.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says:

"I am informed that Sir Edmund Monson, British Ambassador to France, in an interview with M. Delcassé, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has virtually laid down the lines of negotiation upon all disputed points between France and Great Britain.

"The programme so far amounts to an Anglo-French treaty of the highest historic importance. In official circles to-night the approaching solution is foreshadowed rather cautiously; but, while the amicable explicit terms which have been hinted to me are scarcely realized as yet, they only leave one or two details of mutual compensation unsettled."

The Daily Chronicle, commenting upon the foregoing dispatch from its Paris correspondent, says it thinks the news almost too good to be true.

FRANCE AND THE SOUDAN.

Paris Press Cautious in Discussing the Anglo-Egyptian Convention.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The French papers this morning comment, though somewhat belatedly, upon the Anglo-Egyptian convention for the administration of the Soudan. The Liberté is very angry, but The Journal Des Débats is less unfriendly. Since the Fashoda incident the French press has undoubtedly displayed greater prudence, and it will probably wait until Monday, when, in the debate on the Foreign Ministry budget in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Delcassé, the Foreign Minister, is expected to make a pronouncement on the subject.

Several papers refer to the fact that the Sultan's suzerainty is ignored by the convention, and rumor has it that M. Constans, who was recently appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, has a mission to induce the Sultan to join Russia and France, and also, if possible, to influence Emperor William to co-operate in reopening the Egyptian question.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Judging from the tone of the German press France has little to hope for regarding the Soudan convention in this direction. The Berlin papers, satisfied that Great Britain is adopting the "open door" policy in the Soudan, see therein prospective advantages for German trade.

The Kolnische Zeitung, which is not usually friendly to England, says the convention constitutes a formal proclamation of a British protectorate, and then proceeds to suggest that British diplomacy has been occupied in driving France into a corner, with a view of exhausting her power of resistance. The paper adds:

"Germany has no cause for indignation, inasmuch as England's resolute colonial enterprise will open fresh and extensive markets to German commerce as well as to English, no special privileges being conferred upon the subjects of any power."

THE CRISIS IN HUNGARY.

Motion for a Petition to the Emperor-King Defeated.

BUDAPEST, Jan. 20.—In the Upper House of the Hungarian Diet to-day, the motion of Count Szechenyi, to present an address to the Emperor-King Francis Joseph, begging his Majesty to exercise his constitutional rights in such a manner as to restore as early as possible the constitutional order of things, was rejected by a vote of 99 to 69, after the Premier, Baron Banffy, had made a speech in opposition to the proposal.

PERUVIANS INJURE AMERICANS.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 20.—As a result of the claim for damages made upon the Peruvian Government by Mr. Gottfried, an American citizen, through the United States Minister here, Mr. Irving Dudley, for outrages inflicted upon himself and members of his family by a band of Peruvian marauders, it is asserted on reliable authority to-day that some of the outlaws have been captured, and are now in jail at Huamachuco.

The Government, it also appears, has issued orders to the local authorities to have the others pursued with energy and captured.

BIG BATTLE IN MOROCCO.

TANGIER, Morocco, Jan. 20.—The Government troops, commanded by Prince Marani, have defeated the Tafilet rebels in a big battle. The chief rebel's son and nineteen others were decapitated and their heads were exposed at Rabat. This is expected to finish the Tafilet rebellion.

A dispatch from Tangier on Oct. 13 announced that serious disturbances had occurred in Tafilet, one of the great sub-divisions of the Empire of Morocco, which is used as a place of banishment for political offenders. A large body of rioters captured the uncle of the Sultan, and, when those advices were forwarded, an attempt was being made to seize the Sheriffan treasure.

Sir Tatton Sykes Provides for His Wife

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Sir Tatton Sykes, before leaving for Mexico with his nephew, Mr. Reginald Cholmondeley Sykes, a fortnight ago, made a handsome provision for Lady Sykes, to continue during her lifetime.

Lived More Than a Century.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Mrs. Mary Hine died here yesterday, aged more than 100 years. The records show that she was baptised in England December, 1798.

Only all water route to Florida by modern steamers of Clyde Line, sailing three times weekly. The preferred tourists' route. General offices, 5 Bowling Green.—Adv.

QUAY FIGHT NOT SETTLED

Pennsylvania Senator Received 93 Votes Yesterday.

NO BREAKS IN THE FACTIONS

Only 210 Votes Cast on the Third Ballot—Mr. Quay Needed 106 and Was 13 Short.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 20.—Senator Quay is still 13 votes short of election. There were 210 votes polled to-day, and of these the Senator received 93. There has been no break in the lines of the anti-Quay Republicans or the Democrats. The only change in the vote of yesterday was that of Mr. Martin of Mercer, who changed from Mr. Dalzell to Mr. Tubbs. There were 42 absentees at to-day's session, nearly all of them being paired. Mr. Dalzell fell 3 votes behind his vote of yesterday, and Mr. Rice 1 vote. The vote in detail follows:

M. S. Quay, (Rep.,) 93; George A. Jenks, (Dem.,) 69; John Dalzell, (Rep.,) 14; John Stewart, (Rep.,) 9; Charles W. Stone, (Rep.,) 8; George F. Huff, (Rep.,) 5; Alvin Markle, (Rep.,) 1; Galusha A. Grow, (Rep.,) 1; Charles E. Rice, (Rep.,) 1; C. E. Smith, (Rep.,) 1; J. F. Downing, (Rep.,) 1; E. A. Irvin, (Rep.,) 3; Charles Tubbs, (Rep.,) 4; absent and not voting, 42; necessary to a choice, 106.

At the opening of the joint assembly to-day, Lieut. Gov. Gobin called attention to the fact that a number of the pairs filed with him were without date, and that the rules adopted failed to state whether the pairs should be read before or after the ballot was taken. On motion of Senator Flinn, it was agreed that they be read before the ballot, and that order was proceeded with. At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Voorhees of Philadelphia raised the point that a pair had been announced between Mr. Brophy of Allegheny, and Mr. Harrold of Beaver, and stated that as Mr. Brophy was not and had not been in the city, asked how the pair was effected. A member stated that under authorization of Mr. Brophy by telegraph he had signed his name.

After the announcement of the result of the ballot, Representative Dixon of Elk offered a resolution regulating the filing of pairs. The Chair having questioned the order of the resolution, a lengthy discussion ensued. After a dozen speeches on each side, Senator Flinn, in reply to Senator S. J. M. McCarrell, remarked that "139 members of the joint convention are on record as questioning the right of the Lieutenant Governor to preside over the body." As Senator McCarrell was about to answer the point, a page whispered to him and he withdrew a substitute resolution which he had offered. The other substitutes and amendments were thereupon withdrawn, the original resolution adopted, and the joint convention adjourned.

That the Quayites are considering the question of making their supreme effort next Tuesday is the impression among their opponents, based upon reports and private utterances made to-night by the Senator's friends.

WEST VIRGINIA'S CLOSE FIGHT.

The Legislature Begins Work and Will Ballot Next Monday.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 20.—Both houses of the Legislature got down to business to-day for the first time since the session opened, more than a week ago. The Republican Senate at last recognized the Democratic House. In the Senate the Republicans introduced resolutions for the unseating of Kidd, Democrat, and for the suspension of Ashbury, Democrat, pending investigation into the contest for his seat. These resolutions will be acted upon to-morrow. The Democrats in the House served notice of contest upon Spencer, Republican. The Democrats in the Senate introduced resolutions declaring vacant the seats of Pierson and Getzendanner, alleging that by accepting commissions in the volunteer army they forfeited their rights to their seats.

It is conceded now that either Scott, the regular Republican nominee, or McGraw, his Democratic opponent, will succeed Senator Faulkner, with the odds in favor of the former. The Legislature as it now stands has a Republican majority of one on joint ballot. Three Republican members did not attend the caucus last night. One of them was prevented by sickness, and he is for Scott. If any one of the members is sick or absent from any other cause when the Legislature ballots for Senator next Monday, there can be no election. Scott expects to receive all the Republican votes, if all are present, but the probability of one or more being absent is causing great anxiety. McGraw is depending on some such contingency.

While the fight has narrowed down to the two party nominees, it is as bitter as at any time during the past two weeks.

BITTER CONTEST IN MONTANA.

Clark Continues to Gain in Spite of Charges of Corruption.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 20.—To-day's joint session of the Legislature was the scene of bitter attacks by two members upon W. A. Clark's candidacy for the United States Senate. They questioned his Democracy and his method of campaigning, but despite these outbursts of his opponents Clark continues to gain votes daily, and had not two of his supporters been absent through sickness to-day, he would have needed but one vote to tie Daly's candidate. The vote to-day resulted: Conrad, 32; Clark, 29; Malone, (Rep.,) 15, and 15 votes scattering. A deadlock is looked for unless one of the Democratic factions can swing the fifteen Republican votes into line, and this is regarded as highly improbable.

Senator Meyer, who agreed with Senator Whiteside, as he alleges, to secure money from Clark, for the purpose of exposing the corrupt use of the money in the Senatorial contest, made a sensational speech to-day, charging that Clark's manager visited him last fall immediately following his election, and offered him a life position as attorney for Clark if he would cast his vote for the latter for Senator. He also said that he had deposited with the Grand Jury now investigating the bribery charges a letter to him from Clark's son offering a monetary consideration for his vote. This was in addition to his $10,000 of the $30,000 produced by Whiteside.

Representative Kelly, of Cascade County, also denounced Clark as a demoraliser of Democracy, questioned his politics, and branded him as a traitor to the party.

SCANDALS IN CALIFORNIA.

Astonishing Bribery Charges in Connection with the Senatorship.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 20.—The joint session cast two ballots for United States Senator to-day without change and adjourned.

The committee investigating the scandals resulting from the Senatorial situation is meeting with surprising results. The last man to be dragged into the affair is Chairman Cosper of the committee himself.

L. L. Levings of The San Francisco Call took the stand yesterday and swore that a person, to witness unknown, had told him Milton J. Green, Grant's manager, had said that Cosper had been to Green with the statement that Burns had offered him (Cosper) $6,000 for his vote. Cosper, according to the story, had told Green that he would like to vote for Grant, but thought that Grant should pay him as much as Burns had offered. Chairman Cosper followed Levings on the stand and denied the story.

Walter Bacon, Grant's attorney before the committee, took the floor and stated that he had information to substantiate the charge against Cosper. A subpoena has been issued for C. C. Lammerson of Visalia, who is Bacon's authority. Subpoenas will be issued for M. H. De Young, proprietor of The San Francisco Chronicle; W. F. Herrin of the Southern Pacific law department, and the proprietor of The San Francisco Call.

Still Voting in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 20.—The fifth ballot for United States Senator in the Delaware Legislature to-day resulted: George Gray, (Dem.,) 16; J. Edward Addicks, (Rep.,) 15; H. A. Du Pont, (Rep.,) 11; Francis G. Du Pont, (Rep.,) 1; John A. Nicholson, (Dem.,) 4; necessary for a choice, 24. The sixth and seventh ballots showed no change.

Wisconsin Republican Caucus.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—Three ballots for United States Senator were taken in the Republican Legislative caucus to-day without changes. The vote was: Quarles, 41; Stephenson, 23; Cook, 13; Babcock, 16; Webb, 10. The caucus adjourned till Monday night.

Hayward Gains in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20.—On the fourth ballot for Senator to-day, Hayward gained 4 votes, making him 40, a majority of a Republican caucus, should one be called. The vote stood: Allen, 53; Hayward, 40; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; others scattering.

Five More Ballots in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 20.—The ballot for United States Senator resulted: Foster, 27; Wilson, 27; Humes, 21; Ankeny, 7; Lewis, 24. Four more ballots were taken to-day without change from the first vote.

Eight Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 20.—The Legislature took eight ballots for United States Senator to-day. The last vote stood: King, (Dem.,) 14; McCune, (Dem.,) 17; Powers, (Dem.,) 9; Cannon, (Dem.,) 7; Smoot, (Rep.,) 13; Sutherland, (Rep.,) 2. Not voting, 1.

An Election in North Dakota.

BISMARCK, N. D., Jan. 20.—Porter J. McCumber, Republican, was elected United States Senator in the joint assembly to-day. Mr. McCumber was nominated last night in the Republican caucus.

FIREMAN MAD AT HIS POST.

Struggles Fiercely with His Engineer in the Cab of a Locomotive Near Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—A hand-to-hand struggle in the cab of a locomotive occurred between Engineer Barney Keegan of the Illinois Central Railroad and a mad fireman last night. The contest for supremacy lasted half an hour, and the train sped unattended over a space of twenty miles and reached a siding barely in time to avert a collision.

Keegan and his fireman, Walter Cole, formed the engine crew of Train No. 202, the fast mail from New Orleans and Memphis, due in Louisville at 9:15 P. M. Cole became insane at his post. When the train stopped at Cecelia, forty miles from Louisville, for water, Keegan noticed that Cole acted strangely. Cole had complained of a violent headache throughout the run. Keegan asked him what was the matter, but the fireman only answered by trying to beat his own head against the end of the boiler. The train by this time was again under headway.

A moment later Keegan saw Cole in the act of climbing out of the cab window. Deserting his throttle, Keegan ran around the firebox and into the fireman's cab, separated from him by the boiler. Then ensued a desperate struggle. Cole, now a raving maniac, not only tried to escape, but to kill his savior. Buffeted first against the hot boiler, then against the cab, the struggle continued. The strength of a demon came to Cole.

The train was going at the usual high speed, for it is down grade all the way from Muldraughs to Louisville. The lights of West Point came in view, and yet the struggle was on. The semaphore showed red, and, besides, Keegan had orders to take the siding there for the New Orleans limited, from Louisville, his own train being late. Keegan, almost exhausted, finally knocked Cole down and before the dazed man could rise, shut down his engine.

Cole rose and leaped, but the train was almost at a standstill and already entering the siding. Scarcely had the fast mail cleared the main track when the limited shot past like a spectre in the dark, all unconscious of its narrow escape.

Cole was recovered and brought to Louisville under guard. A negro was picked up to fire the engine into Louisville. At the Union Station the services of six men were necessary to secure Cole and strap him in an ambulance. He is now at St. Joseph's Infirmary and raves constantly. His mind was unsettled by the grip. He was not badly hurt from the blow Keegan was forced to give him, but Keegan is somewhat the worse for wear.

LYMAN J. GAGE FORGAVE HIM.

Man in a Chicago Hospital Says He Robbed the Secretary's Bank.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—Alfred Jackson, who is lying at the Cook County Hospital with a bullet hole in his head, says he robbed the First National Bank of Chicago of $1,500 fifteen years ago, was chased by detectives for fifteen months, gave himself up to Lyman J. Gage when Mr. Gage was President of the bank, was pardoned, and afterward tried seven times to kill himself.

Jackson is fifty years old, and his home is in Western Springs. He says he is a safe-builder, and that he was employed on the First National Bank safes when that institution moved into its new building in Dearborn Street in 1884. There were twelve new safes in the bank, and, according to Jackson, money was put into some of them by the bank officials before they were ready for use.

"One day," Jackson said, "I was working on the safes and noticed that the door of one of them was open. I looked inside and saw several bundles of paper money. No one being near I took two of them, containing $1,500. I became afraid of the disgrace of being found out, and rather than let the detectives catch me determined to tell Lyman J. Gage all about it. I told Mr. Gage he ought to prosecute me and send me to the penitentiary. He refused to do so, and never attempted to do anything to me."

At last, Jackson says, the disgrace weighed on his mind so heavily that he determined to commit suicide. His seventh attempt, according to his story, was made on Christmas Day, when he fired a bullet into his head. It entered behind his right ear and penetrated the brain slightly. He is getting along nicely. He appears to be in full possession of his faculties, and his case has puzzled the hospital surgeons.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of the page to the left of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. Temperatures have been stationary, and only light rain or snow has fallen in the upper lake region, on the west Gulf Coast, and in the North Pacific States. Temperatures will remain stationary in all districts. It will rain in the Middle and West Gulf Coast and in the lower lake region, threatening weather in the Atlantic and Gulf States, and generally fair elsewhere. Fresh southerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and light variable winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, as taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	34	26	29
6 A. M.	38	24	28
9 A. M.	39	30	29
12 M.	44	36	34
4 P. M.	46	38	40
6 P. M.	47	37	38
9 P. M.	40	35	36
12 P. M.	41		34

THE TIMES's thermometer is

PROGRESS IN ADAMS CASE

Newark Druggists Sold Bottle of Poison Over Counter on Nov. 4.

POLICE MAY KNOW PURCHASER

Handwriting Expert Carvalho Says He and Mr. Kinsley Have Made Important Discoveries.

Fresh evidence was forthcoming yesterday to show that the police and probably a firm of druggists in Newark have evidence in their possession regarding the sale of cyanide of mercury, the drug with which Mrs. Adams was poisoned. First the story came from these druggists that four bottles of the drug were sold by them, two to the High School in Newark and one to a druggist in Roseville There was still one, therefore, unaccounted for. Then the discovery was made that a firm of smelters had bought two bottles of the stuff from this wholesale firm, and that left one bottle over. To get around this it was stated that it was probable that the Roseville druggist had bought his cyanide of mercury elsewhere.

It now transpires that the two bottles of the drug purchased by the High School came out of another lot than that originally mentioned, and that the Roseville druggist did get the mercury from the wholesale house in Newark. There is, therefore, one bottle of the drug still unaccounted for. These facts were admitted yesterday by the head of the wholesale drug house in question.

The bottle still unaccounted for he says was sold for cash over the counter on Nov. 4 last, but to whom he does not know. Several weeks ago this wholesale druggist said positively that a bottle of poison never went out of his store unless he knew who the purchaser was. A stranger, he said, coming in for cyanide of mercury or cyanide of potassium or any kindred poison would find it impossible to obtain it.

When the discovery was made of the sale of two bottles of the poison to the smelters Capt. McClusky discounted it by stating that he had already been in possession of that information. It is possible that he knows to whom the missing bottle sold for cash was disposed of. He, however, declines to discuss the matter, and, as usual, yesterday said that there was nothing new in the case.

There was considerable activity yesterday among the hand-writing experts who are employed on the case. Mr. Carvalho and Mr. Kinsley both called on McClusky and had an extended interview. After the interview Mr. Carvalho said:

"I am confident that we will be able to find the guilty party, and that an arrest will be made in the case. Capt. McClusky is on the right track, of that I am sure. When the case is brought to trial expert testimony will cut a large figure in determining the guilt of the accused person. Other specimens of handwriting that we have asked for have been submitted to us, and we are going on with our work. I am not at liberty to say just what we have discovered, but it is important."

Capt. McClusky would give no details of his interview with the experts other than to say that they had not yet submitted a final report to him, and that they had not completed their investigations.

District Attorney Gardiner said yesterday that he would not move in the matter of the exhumation of Barnet's body until he had more evidence to go on. He said he did not feel like saddling an expense of $5,000 or $6,000 on the county unless some good was to be gained. He has an expert at work on experiments with cyanide of mercury, the drug which is supposed to have killed Barnet, and of which it is known that he partook. Col. Gardiner will make no move, he says, until his expert is heard from.

Secretary Adams of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club denied yesterday that there was a move contemplated on the part of the officers and Directors to force Harry Cornish to resign his place as athletic director. A number of other members expressed the same views, but there were others who said that Cornish would be asked to get out on account of the unpleasant notoriety coming to the club from his connection with the Adams case.

HARRY CORNISH IN BOSTON.

Says He Has No Intention of Resigning from the Athletic Club.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Harry Cornish, the athletic director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club of New York, arrived here this morning. When asked at his hotel regarding the report that he would resign from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, he said:

"Here is my answer to the rumor that I have been asked to resign," showing a statement from the Secretary of the club, in effect, that no such change was in contemplation.

"Have you any intention of resigning?" he was asked. "There is a story afloat that one reason for your visit to Boston is to look over the field in view of securing another position."

"I have not thought of resigning," he said, "and so I have had no reason to make any new plans for the future. My only purpoes in visiting Boston is to secure ideas and talent for the big aquatic show soon to be held in New York. There are some clever boys at the Boston Athletic Association whom I would like to take over for that event.

"I have practically recovered from the poisoning affair. This is the first time I have been out of New York since, and I am going back just as quick as I can." Cornish told his friends that he had no intention of leaving New York, even if the talk of his leaving the Knickerbocker were true.

MEN ARE CHEAP IN CHINA.

Labor-Saving Devices Not Wanted in the Celestial Empire.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Labor-saving devices are not wanted in China. This is clearly shown by Consul General Goodnow, in a report to the State Department made in reply to an inquiry of an export association in New York.

"I cannot give you any encouragement," the Consul says, "in regard to the shipment of wheelbarrows, scrapers, dump cars and the like to China. The wheelbarrow used here has one large wheel in the middle and a seat on either side, where passengers are carried. Once in a great while dirt is carried in baskets in such a barrow, but ordinarily it is carried by a coolie in two baskets hung on the end of a bamboo rod balanced on his shoulders. These baskets are about the size and shape of a grain scoop.

"Labor-saving devices are not in demand in China. The cheapest thing here is a man. There is more labor than can find employment. A coolie carrying dirt will receive from 7 to 10 cents gold per day. He must work from sunrise to sunset—not very steadily or intensely, but putting in a great many hours and accomplishing a large amount of work for the amount of wages paid. Ther are more coolies willing to work for this pittance than there is work for them to do."

A New Light and Power Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company, with its principal office in Queens Borough, was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $500,000. The company will supply gas and electricity and operate in the several counties comprised in New York City. The Directors are Horace W. Fuller, Augustus R. Moen, Arthur C. Hume, and F. R. Foraker of New York City, and T. Wilbur Spear of Brooklyn.

Providence Corporation Assigns.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20.—The McIndoe-Butterfield Company, printer, publisher, engraver, and binder, made an assignment to-day to James M. Scott. This corporation is capitalized for $80,000, and it is estimated the liabilities will amount to between $20,000 and $30,000. The amounts due are distributed among Providence, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia firms.

'Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

After the Grip

Thousands of people say Hood's Sarsaparilla quickly restores the appetite, regulates the heart, vitalizes the blood, cures those sharp pains, dizziness, heavy head, that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla has marvelous power to expel all poisonous disease germs from the blood, and overcome the extreme weakness which is one of the peculiar effects of the grip.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine for the grip. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

THE POWERS ART SALE CLOSES.

$150,310 Realized in the Three Nights —Prices on Finest Paintings Pronounced Low.

The last of the Powers Art Gallery collection was sold last night at the auction sale at Chickering Hall. The prices obtained were said by connoisseurs to be fairly good, in the main, although some of the best paintings, like the splendid canvases by Bouguereau, Mauve, and Gérôme, sold, it was said, at ridiculously low figures. It was said that only one piece—a Dutch landscape by Mauve—brought more than had been paid for it. It was purchased for the collection for $1,000, and brought $3,700 last night, though judges declared it was worth $10,000.

There was some very lively bidding among Edouard Brandus, F. A. Bell, John D. Crimmins, James McCormick, and Jules Oehme. As a rule, however, the bids crept along by $5 and $10, and most of them started at $25.

The highest price realized last night, as also during the three nights' sale, was $7,600, for "Levying Contributions," by Edouard Zamacois. The next highest price was $6,600 for Bouguereau's "The Little Pilferers."

For the three nights the sales were as follows:

First night	$29,655
Second night	45,020
Third night	75,635
Total	$150,310

The paintings last night brought a total of $69,400; the Grand clock, $1,950; the pieces of sculpture, $2,570, and the bric-a-brac, $1,715.

Following is a list of the pictures sold last night for $200 or more, with the names of the buyers, so far as given for publication:

	Price.
Gabriel Max, Sister Agnes—Julius Oehme.	$420
F. Defregger, Portrait—Mr. Blumenstein.	350
Anton Seitz, The Card Players—W. Wild.	205
F. Streitt, An Accident—Fishel, Adler & Schwartz	260
T. Rousseau, Landscape	725
J. B. C. Corot, The Village Church—H. F. Huber	1,350
C. F. Daubigny, Springtime—A. A. Healy.	3,000
J. C. Cazin, Night—Arthur Tooth & Sons.	930
Edouard Zamacois, Levying Contributions—R. M. Lindsey	7,600
Joseph Thomas, A Classic Beauty	260
L. Crosio, The Lecture	310
A. Kowalski, A Ride in the Park	250
L. E. Adam, Marguerite	300
J. G. Vibert, Inspecting the Fort—W. R. Hearst	1,100
J. G. Vibert, Trial Sermon	850
J. G. Vibert, Rehearsing—F. A. Bell	1,025
D. A. C. Artz, Gathering Wild Flowers.	[illegible]
Louis Eugene Lambert, The Pet Kitten	375
A. Tomburini, Hard Luck	240
J. A. de Grave, School Recess	400
Jan Verhas, In the Boudoir—Knoedler & Co.	310
Emile Van Marcke, Cattle—F. A. Bell	4,625
N. V. Diaz, Forest of Fontainebleau—Knoedler & Co.	5,700
J. L. Gérome, Bab-el-Zouel	5,100
Eugene Fromentin, Arab Falconer—Durand-Ruel	6,500
M. De Munkacsy, Feeding the Favorite—John D. Crimmins	3,400
E. Richter, The Jewel of the Harem	425
Garcia y Mencis, El Pelel	340
A. Mauve, Holland Landscape and Cattle—I. Wormser	3,700
Auguste Hagborg, The Fisherman's Wife—Jefferson M. Levy	410
T. Kinsdael, The Fishing Boat	325
Benjamin Constant, Al Fresco, Tangiers	1,900
W. Kray, Venus, Aphrodite—H. F. Huber.	775
G. Jakobides, Children's Quarrel	900
W. A. Bouguereau, The Little Pilferers—C. Lambert of Paterson, N. J.	6,600
A. Velz, The Heart's Awakening—H. F. Huber	675
T. Couture, Love Drives the World—J. G. Inglis, for Cottier & Co.	3,000
Auguste Hagborg, October: The Potato Gathering	1,225
Grand Clock—C. Lambert	1,950

The pieces of sculpture that sold for more than $200 each were as follows: "Contidence Betrayed," $300; "Flower Girl," $275; "The Young Hunter," $205; "Sunshine," $275; "Storm," $360, all by the chevalier N. C. Popotti, and "Rebecca at the Well," by Andrioni, $310.

A pair of old Japanese shippo or Claisonné enamel jars brought $505, and a pair of china cloisonné gourds brought $710.

CHARITY, GOOD AND BAD.

Four speakers appeared before the New York Medical League, Manhattan Section, at the Academy of Medicine last night and discussed charity. They were Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, who spoke on "Scientific Charity"; R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, who dealt with "The Distribution of Relief"; Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, who discussed "The Uses and Dangers of Investigations," and Mrs. M. Fullerton, Superintendent of Relief, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, who told "How Relief May Cause Harm."

Mr. Devine, as well as all the speakers, held that indiscriminate giving brings bad results, and, instead of fulfilling the intentions of the donors, has a diametrically opposite effect. Charity had arrived at that stage, said Mr. Devine, where a regular course of training is required for a person who makes a practice of extending relief, and the knowledge obtained by this training may well be called "applied philanthropy." He grouped the extending of relief under three heads: First, the giving by the poor to the poor, meaning those in tenements who are sufficiently well off to be able to give less fortunate neighbors temporary relief; second, the efforts in charity made by physicians and lawyers, credit from tradesmen and tolerant landlords—and, last, the relief extended by hospitals, dispensaries, and homes of various sorts.

Mr. Cutting held that sentiment and common sense are the rock bottom virtues of charitable organizations, but pure sentiment, he said, tended to work incalculable harm. Another point made by Mr. Cutting was the extreme usefulness and availability of the paid, trained visitors of charity organizations. The force of his society, he said, was smaller than in the days of the free visitors, but what it locks in numbers it makes up in good results.

Mr. Cutting said it was a mistake to term all those who applied for aid, "beggars." He had found in many instances that they were worthy persons overcome by temporary misfortune, and needed not only the help we extended, but counsel and advice. A little intelligent work distinguishes them from the professional beneficiary, and it is the highest mission of the society to put them on their feet—to tide them over.

Mrs. Lowell said she was positive that a great deal of benevolence from people worked direct and great harm because the givers misled by sympathy helped the distressed indiscriminately, and encouraged them when they found that money or necessaries came so easily to try and live on alms alone, putting into the background all thoughts or desire for work just so long as the relief was found to last.

Mrs. Fullerton followed somewhat in the same lines of argument and added from her experiences many incidents showing how mendicants had imposed on charity organizations and individuals alike. "Morbid sentimentality and impetuous philanthropy," she declared, "are the most serious obstacles our society has to contend with. The boy who cries on the avenue that he has lost his papers, the poor old woman with a crying baby in her arms, sobbing that she has a poor sick husband in Bellevue, (poor Bellevue gets so many sick husbands,) and all of that class of beggars are almost always found to be frauds."

At the business meeting which followed, Dr. J. E. Janvrin was re-elected President of the league, Dr. J. C. Schminke and Dr. Noll were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

Henry C. Payne Ill.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 20.—Henry C. Payne, National Republican Committeeman of Wisconsin, suffered a stroke of epilepsy to-night while dining at the Milwaukee Club, but to-night his physicians say his condition is not serious.

New full-page portrait of Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew in THE NEW YORK TIMES's Illustrated Magazine to-morrow, Sunday.—Adv.

NEW STEEL AND WIRE TRUST.

The Roebling Company May Join the New $90,000,000 Concern—Men Mentioned for Eastern Manager.

There was considerable interest in business circles yesterday caused by the spread of a report to the effect that the C. B. Hewitt Company, and the John A. Roebling Company of Trenton, N. J., manufacturers of steel and wire, had joined the American Steel and Wire Company, articles for the incorporation of which, under the laws of the State of New Jersey, were filed in Trenton on Jan. 13. It is to have an authorized capital of $90,000,000.

Last night Isaac L. Ellwood of Chicago, one of the chief promoters of the new corporation, was seen, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and was asked concerning the report that the Hewitt and Roebling Companies had joined the American Steel and Wire Company and that its capital stock had been increased to over $100,000,000.

"There is no truth in the report," said Mr. Elwood. "We are negotiating with the Roebling Company, but not with the Hewitt Company. Nothing may come of the negotiations, and I am able to say that the corporation is made up of the eleven companies on whose behalf the articles were signed on Jan. 5."

The corporation now consists of the following firms:

The Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company of Worcester, Mass., and Waukegan, Ill.

The Worcester Wire Company of Worcester.

The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company of Cleveland.

The Oliver & Snyder Steel Company of Pittsburg.

The Oliver Wire Company of Pittsburg.

The New Castle Wire Nail Company of New Castle, Penn.

The Pittsburg Wire Company of Pittsburg.

The Cincinnati Barbed-Wire Fence Company of Cincinnati.

The Laidlaw Bale and Tie Company of Joliet, Ill., and Kansas City, Mo.

The Consolidated Barb-Wire Company of Lawrence, Kan., and Joliet, Ill.

The Newburg Wire and Nail Company of Newburg, N. Y.

J. & W. Seligman of 21 Broad Street are receiving the deposit of stock in the new corporation. Since the movement for an organization assumed definite form considerable talk has been heard regarding the appointment of an Eastern manager whose salary was to be $25,000 per annum.

It is generally understood that the appointment of a manager has been a stumbling block, and that the position might be given to P. W. Moen of the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company, or to J. B. Roebling, in case the Roebling company should join. Mr. Ellwood said last night that he understood that no trouble existed regarding the appointment of a Chairman, and could not say who would be named.

When asked what the new concern was doing now, Mr. Ellwood answered that routine business was being transacted daily. He added that the stock would be issued some time during the latter part of next week.

THE ROGERS ESTATE MUDDLE.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 20.—The opinion of Justice O'Brien of the Court of Appeals vacating a stay recently granted by himself in the matter of the intermediate accounting of Thomas Rogers and William Cauldwell, as trustees of the estate of Jason Rogers, the locomotive builder, was filed here to-day. Rogers died several years ago, leaving a large estate, and a number of months ago the Surrogate of Westchester County found the trustees largely indebted to the estate, and ordered that the amount be made good.

On Sept. 16 an application was made to Justice O'Brien to stay the judgment of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, upholding the Surrogate. It was made during a recess of the Court of Appeals. Justice O'Brien made an order granting the stay. Subsequently an application was made to vacate the order on the ground that the Justice had no power to make it.

Together with this opinion there was filed an order from Justice Alden Chester of the Supreme Court, that all proceedings under the decree of the Surrogate and the decree and order of the Appellate Division for the sale of any of the real estate be and are stayed until the hearing and determination of the appeal to the Court of Appeals.

David W. Fenton Dead.

David W. Fenton, a retired lawyer of this city, died at the home of his brother, in Buffalo, yesterday of acute Bright's disease. Mr. Fenton was seventy-three years old. He was born at Gilboa, N. Y., and was graduated from Union College. He entered the legal profession, and, when a young man, came to this city. Mr. Fenton retired from the practice of law some years ago. He had lived at 71 West Twelfth Street for forty-two years. Mr. Fenton was a widower. He leaves no children and is survived by a sister and three brothers. He was a member of the University Athletic Association, the American Geographical Society, the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and other organizations. The funeral will take place to-morrow at his late home. The burial will be at Orange, N. J.

Woman Killed in Bicycle Accident.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 20.—Miss Fannie Condit, fifty-three years of age, of 25 Washington Street, East Orange, was killed in a bicycle accident last night. She had just alighted from a car, and stepped in front of a bicycle ridden by John H. Thomas of East Orange. Miss Condit was knocked down by the wheel, and her head struck the ground. Her skull was fractured, and she lived but three hours after the accident. Thomas was arrested.

New Yorkers Bowl in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—The Greater New York Bowling Team played a series of six games with a team composed of Baltimore bowlers at the alleys of the German Café in this city this afternoon and evening, and divided honors with the home talent. The scores follow: Afternoon Games—New York, 928, 910, 840; Baltimore, 844, 890, 876. Evening Games—New York, 919, 887, 899; Baltimore, 865, 841, 916.

A New Colonel for the Eighth.

Lieut. Col. Jarvis was elected Colonel of the Eighth Regiment by the board of officers of the regiment at the armory last night, to succeed Col. Chauncey, resigned. There was no opposition to Lieut. Col. Jarvis, and he was elected unanimously.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

An impromptu reception was held last evening in the dressing room of Francis Wilson between the second and third acts of "The Little Corporal" at the Broadway Theatre, when the comic opera comedian entertained ex-President Grover Cleveland and his wife, E. C. Benedict and wife, and two other guests.

Mrs. Louise Hepner, who recently severed her connection with Klaw & Erlanger's production, "Jack and the Bean Stalk," has been engaged by George W. Lederer to play one of the principal rôles in the Australian production of "The Belle of New York," and will leave the early part of next week for the antipodes.

The benefit that Manager Jacques Kahn is arranging for George A. Blumenthal, which is to take place at the Columbus Theatre Sunday evening, Jan. 29, promises to be an interesting entertainment. Mr. Kahn has received many offers from professionals who desire to take part in the entertainment. The stage will be under the direction of Otto Weyl.

Miss Fanny McNeil Sterling, who was identified with some of Augustin Daly's companies about ten years ago, when she was seen in minor rôles, and who in more recent years appeared in a burlesque which had a long run at Koster & Bial's old Twenty-third Street Music Hall, has been compelled by rheumatism to abandon the stage, and is in distress. She is living in a little single room at 129 West Forty-sixth Street.

A change in the original programme which has been announced for the second dramatic breakfast to be given by the Society of Decorative Art on Tuesday at the Astoria has been rendered necessary by the illness of Miss Cissey Loftus, who was to have appeared in a short sketch entitled "One Woman's Love," by her husband, Justin Huntley McCarthy. Mrs. Sydney Harris will take the part instead and will be assisted by William Courtleigh.

Germany and Asia Minor.

It is inevitable that Asia Minor shall eventually pass from the possession of Mohammedanism, and whether Germany accomplishes the task or not, the Sultan must yield to a Christian nation. It is just as inevitable that diseases of the digestive organs must yield to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disorders of this kind are usually called dyspepsia, constipation, and biliousness. The Bitters are equally good for all such complaints, regardless of the name.

FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company,

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Net assets, December 31, 1897		$19,117,443.65
RECEIPTS IN 1898.		
Premiums	$4,101,925.85	
Interest and rents	942,648.40	
Total receipts		5,044,574.25
		$24,162,017.90
DISBURSEMENTS IN 1898.		
Death claims (less $28,150 re-insurance)	$1,272,679.71	
Payments on death claims payable in installments	13,777.98	
Matured endowments	229,496.00	
Surplus returned to policyholders in dividends	566,170.68	
Surrendered and canceled policies	496,718.95	
Total payments to policyholders	$2,578,843.32	
Commissions, salaries, licenses, and State fees, medical examinations, printing and advertising, postage and miscellaneous expenses	867,260.96	
Taxes on real estate, reserves, premiums, and war revenue tax	74,424.56	
Expenses on real estate	12,500.21	
Re-insurance	51,341.09	
Profit and loss, including $46,477 premiums on securities purchased	68,066.88	
Total disbursements		$3,652,437.02
Net assets, December 31, 1898		$20,509,580.88
Market value of stocks and bonds over cost		683,500.22
Net deferred and uncollected premiums, (reserve charged in liabilities)		556,970.04
Interest and rents due and accrued (due $7,490.48; accrued but not due, $277,906.65)		285,397.13
Gross assets, December 31, 1898		$22,035,448.27

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, Actuaries' 4 %	$19,674,532.00	
Reported death losses, and matured endowments in process of adjustment	109,721.00	
Balance of installment policy death claims not yet due	156,561.77	
Unpaid dividends due and to become due	128,389.63	
Premiums paid in advance	6,740.71	
Total liabilities		$20,075,945.11
Surplus, December 31, 1898		$1,959,503.16

ASSETS.

United States, State, City, County, Railroad and other bonds (cost value, $7,313,580.34), market value December 31, 1898	$7,872,766.87*	
Railroad, Bank and other stocks (cost value $595,536.31), market value December 31, 1898	719,850.00*	
First mortgage loans on real estate	8,248,271.08	
Loans secured by collateral	245,400.00	
Loans secured by assignment of Company's policies	1,833,681.37	
Real estate (ledger value), including home office building	490,577.45	
Premium notes on policies in force	712,966.82	
Net deferred and uncollected premiums (reserve charged in liabilities)	556,970.04	
Interest and rents due and accrued (due $7,490.48; accrued but not due, $277,906.65)	285,397.13	
Cash on hand and in banks	1,069,567.51	
Total assets		$22,035,448.27

Number of policies issued in 1898, 9,330; insuring	$20,477,850.00
Number of policies in force December 31, 1898, 47,768; insuring (including reversionary additions)	$115,678,483.00

*Circulars giving details of these investments may be had at home office and at agencies.

Springfield, Mass., January 17, 1899.

The Receipts and Disbursements of The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company for the year 1898, as shown by the foregoing statement, have been carefully audited under the supervision of the undersigned, and the securities and balances, as shown, have been personally examined by us and found to be correct.

H. S. HYDE,
J. R. REDFIELD, } Auditors.
N. C. NEWELL,

JOHN A. HALL, President.

HENRY S. LEE, Vice President. E. D. CAPRON, Asst. Secretary.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS, Secretary. OSCAR B. IRELAND, Actuary.

New York Agency, Empire Building, Broadway and Rector St.

GEORGE J. WIGHT, Manager.

CUP DEFENDER ACCIDENT.

Attempt to Pour the Big Lead Keel a Failure.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 20.—The first actual work of building the new America's Cup defender started off with an accident. The attempt to pour the big lead keel of the bow was a failure. About half of the amount of metal that is to comprise the keel was poured, when one of the melting pots suddenly cracked, and the work was stopped immediately. The metal that was poured was allowed to cool until night, when the work of demolishing the scaffolding and mold was begun.

A new kiln will have to be built around a new melting pot, and it will probably be next week before another attempt is made to cast the keel.

Tammany Men Give $1,000 for Charity.

At a meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighteenth Assembly District at 326 East Twenty-first Street last night, on motion of Charles F. Murphy, the leader of the district, $1,000 was voted from the treasury of the organization for charitable purposes. The money is to be distributed in the Assembly District.

Rev. A. K. Duff's Resignation Accepted

The resignation of the Rev. A. Kennedy Duff, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of West Hoboken, tendered some time ago, was accepted at a meeting of the New York United Presbyterian Presbytery held recently. Mr. Duff has accepted a call to Milton, Canada. His place in West Hoboken will be filled by the Rev. John Teaz of Brooklyn.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:00 A. M.—108 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; occupied by Lion Brewery; damage trifling.

5:00 A. M.—196 Park Row; occupied by Max Franko; damage, $300.

7:45 A. M.—503 Boulevard; occupied by M. A. Stamper; damage, $100.

9:40 A. M.—1,885 Third Avenue; occupied by James McMahon; damage, $10.

11:40 A. M.—95 Amsterdam Avenue; occupied by Matthew McGinnis; damage, $100.

12:05 P. M.—54 West Fifteenth Street; occupied by R. H. Macy & Co.; damage slight.

1:40 P. M.—223 East Eighty-second Street; occupant unknown; damage, $25.

3:30 P. M.—1,195 Third Avenue; occupied by James Gear; damage, $50.

5:50 P. M.—428 West Fifty-sixth Street; occupied by Patrick Farrell; damage, $25.

6:30 P. M.—230 West Forty-first Street; occupied by H. Peck; damage slight.

6:30 P. M.—11 Ludlow Street; occupied by Louis Walsky; damage slight.

6:35 P. M.—125 Forsyth Street; occupied by Morris Herszobsky; no damage.

7:45 P. M.—127 Orchard Street; occupied by Louis Balson; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-third Street and Willis Avenue; elevated railroad; damage slight.

8:05 P. M.—466 West Thirty-fourth Street; occupied by Michael Baycrof; damage, $75.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 20.—A house owned by F. A. Hall and occupied by Mrs. Francis Hall, on Greenwood Hill, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, $9,000; origin unknown.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 20.—Fire in the three-story brick building at the corner of Harding and Winter Streets early this morning caused a loss of $60,000 to the Parisian Wrapper Company, S. Kunitz, proprietor. The building was insured for $15,000, and the stock and machinery for $35,000. Ten thousand dollars' worth of new machinery had recently been installed, and Kunitz, the proprietor, says that he had orders ahead for $60,000 worth of goods. The fire started in the boiler room in the basement, but the cause is unknown. Fire Patrolman Stevens fell down a flight of stairs while working at the fire, and was slightly injured. James Mara, the watchman, was severely burned about the face and hands.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

Dr. Hillis Will Answer To-morrow.

The committee appointed by Plymouth Church to take action on the calling of the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis to the pastorate, made its report to meetings of the church and society last night, Thomas G. Shearman reporting to the church meeting and S. V. White to the society meeting. They reported that the call had been sent to Dr. Hillis on Tuesday night and that his reply would be received in time to be read to-morrow morning. Dr. Hillis's acceptance or declination of the call will be simultaneously announced at the morning services in the Central Music Hall, Chicago, and Plymouth Church.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—Justice Street, Supreme Court of Canada, Toronto; Commander William Hemsley Emory, United States Navy; Chief Engineer Roelker, United States Navy; C. K. Lord, First Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Baltimore.

EMPIRE.—W. B. Lewis, Chicago; W. C. R. Hazard, San José, Cal.

FIFTH AVENUE.—William Barnes, Jr., Albany; Nelson W. Aldrich, United States Senator from Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN.—George C. Arbuckle, St. Louis; H. W. Cramp, Philadelphia.

HOLLAND.—E. V. R. Thayer, Boston; Arthur Reed Kimball, Waterbury, Conn.

GRAND.—Capt. A. M. Patch, United States Army, (retired;) Gen. W. S. Worth, United States Army.

NETHERLAND.—George P. Peck, Syracuse.

PLAZA.—F. E. Harrington, Boston; F. J. Amweg, Philadelphia.

WALDORF.—Capt. B. K. Roberts, Fifth United States Artillery; A. K. McClure, Philadelphia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brager, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; L. Gross, cloaks; Hotel Marlborough.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. B. Fitzpatrick, underwear, 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. S. Jones, linens and white goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. B. Holliday, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; C. P. Rand, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; I. Younker, cloaks and suits, 55 Franklin Street; Gerard House.

Olson, S. E., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Swanson, millinery, 258 Church Street; Hotel Vendome.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Gentles, dry goods, 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Rosenzweig Brothers & Co., Columbia, Miss.; L. Rosenzweig, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery, 51 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Strong, Lee & Co., Detroit, Mich.; F. A. Lander, laces and white goods, 56 Worth Street; Gerard House.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; N. N. Brooke, upholstery goods, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; W. B. Trask, carpets and upholstery goods, 60 Lispenard Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...7:19	Sun sets...5:04	Moon sets...3:23		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook...3:20	Gov. Isl'd...4:00	H. Gate...5:56		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook...3:50	Gov. Isl'd...4:40	H. Gate...6:36		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 21.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Amsterdam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
British Trader, Antwerp		
Cyncho, Havena	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Dudley, Jamaica	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Fontabelle, Bermuda, Barbados, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	
Island, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull		
Menominee, London		9:00 A. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas		
Servia, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
MONDAY, JAN. 23.		
Phoenicia, Hamburg		2:30 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 24.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Progreso	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily till arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect at 6:30 P. M. Jan. 21.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 21.

Advance, Colon, Jan. 14.
Batoum, London, Jan. 6.
Bogstad, Hull, Jan. 4.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Dec. 23.
Campania, Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Cuffe, Liverpool, Jan. 11.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
Paris, Southampton, Jan. 14.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Jan. 9.
Pisa, Havre, Jan. 6.
Strathairly, London, Dec. 31.
Thornhill, London, Dec. 25.
Werkendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 9.

SUNDAY, JAN. 22.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 19.
Assyrian, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Jan. 19.
Glengyle, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 14.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.

Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 12.
Orinoco, St. Lucia, Jan. 17.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 12.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 17.
Hogartn, St. Lucia, Jan. 17.
Southwark, Antwerp, Jan. 14.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Italia, Antwerp, Jan. 13.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Malabar, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Norge, Southampton, Jan. 11.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Biela, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.
Fluminense, Para, Jan. 14.
Masconomo, London, Jan. 16.
Saale, Bremen, Jan. 17.

Arrived.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Oldfitch, Rio Janeiro, &c., Dec. 20, with coffee and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M.

SS St. Ronans, (Br.,) Rice, London Dec. 31, to Furness, Withy & Co., Limited. Arrived in Quarantine at 12:52 A. M. 21st.

SS Seguranca, Hansen, Vera Cruz, &c., Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co.

SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) Bruns,

TO INVESTIGATE NEW YORK

Mr. Brennan Plans an Inquiry Into the Workings of the Charter.

OFFICES MAY BE ABOLISHED

Usefulness of the Borough Officials and the Board of Aldermen Called in Question.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The resolution providing for a joint legislative committee to investigate the workings of the New York charter, which is being prepared by Assemblyman Edward C. Brennan of Brooklyn, probably will be introduced in the Assembly next Monday night or Tuesday. Mr. Brennan expects to consult with the Republican leaders in New York during the recess and to bring the resolution back with him next week.

Mr. Brennan's plan is to have a joint committee of seven, four from the Assembly, to be named by the Speaker, and three from the Senate, to be designated by the Lieutenant Governor, with minority representation from each house. It is proposed that this committee shall complete its work inside of a month or six weeks, the intention being to have it report to the Legislature at the current session. The cost of the investigation is to be limited to $5,000.

The question of the abolishment of the borough presidencies or the enlargement of their powers is one of the matters to be considered by the committee. It is proposed to have the committee report not only on whether the office of borough president should be done away with, but also as to whether the Board of Aldermen is not itself a useless institution. It has been urged by many observers of the operation of the new municipal machinery that it would work just as well, if not better, and certainly at less cost, without the Aldermanic attachment. This view is shared privately by the more thoughtful Tammany members, one of whom said to-day:

"The Charter makes the Mayor the 'whole thing' in the government of the city, and the Aldermen are not more than so many knots on a log. They realize this themselves, and that accounts for the difficulty that has been experienced in getting the members to attend the meetings. 'What's the good?' they say. 'We can't do anything.' And you can't blame them. Under the charter, the Aldermen are practically shorn of their power. They realize this and most of them are disgusted with being figureheads." There is no probability, however, of any Tammany member voting to abolish the Board, since its patronage is considerable.

The proposed investigation is to include, also, Gov. Roosevelt's suggestion in his message that the Legislature see whether there is any need of such offices as those of Chamberlain of the City and of Special Commissioner of Jurors, and the question whether the office of Sheriff in New York and Kings Counties should not be put on a salary basis altogether. The idea is that the report of the committee would lay before the Legislature just what changes ought to be made in the charter and would enable it to act intelligently on the many proposals for the amendment of that instrument.

There is a disposition on the part of some of his fellow-members not to take Mr. Brennan seriously at all times. The Governor has declined to indorse Assemblyman Brennan's resolution, but he has not changed his mind about the duty of the Legislature, pointed out in his message, to "investigate carefully" with a view to "cutting down the salaries of certain New York City officials, of forcing others to do more work, and of altogether getting rid of yet others."

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of Local and General Interest in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The following bills were introduced to-day in the Senate:

Senator NORTON—Providing that arrears of taxes in the former town of Newtown may be paid and discharged of record at any time before Sept. 15, 1899, with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Senator COGGESHALL—Amending the tax law so as to provide that the stockholders of trust companies shall be assessed and taxed on the value of their shares of stock in the same manner as the stockholders of banks.

Senator STRANAHAN—Authorizing the State Controller to settle with the Treasurers of the several counties of the State containing towns, villages, or cities bonded to aid in the construction of any railroad, and to pay such Treasurers the sums collected from and assessed against such railroads as State taxes within such bonded towns.

Senator MUNSINGER—Amending the Penal Code so as to provide that any person who shall issue trading stamps to any person engaged in any trade with the promise that he will give to the person presenting such stamps to him money or anything of value without receiving from such person the value thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

These bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. APGAR—Providing that shad, herring, and other fish may be taken from the Hudson and other waters, except between sunset on Saturday night and sunrise on Monday morning, which allows one more day for fishing than the present law.

Mr. COLLIER—Exempting Kings County from the act providing for a special jury in criminal cases and abolishing the office of Special Commissioner of Jurors in that county.

Mr. HENDERSON—Making five cents the fare for a continuous ride on any railroad within the limits of a city of 1,500,000 inhabitants.

Mr. WINGENFELD—Authorizing the expenditure of $6,000 for the improvement of Grove Street in Brooklyn.

Mr. MEYER—Providing for a two-cent fare on the ferry between Astoria and Ninety-second Street, New York City.

Mr. WARE—Authorizing the payment to Alderman Okie of New York City of his salary for the period prior to the determination of his title to office.

Mr. GUIDER—Requiring elevator shafts in hotels and in buildings over three stories in height to be fireproof, with fireproof doors.

Mr. SCHMID—To compel ferry companies to transport bicycles without extra charge, when the owner or rider accompanies the machine.

Mr. BRENNAN—To permit the use of the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory, in Brooklyn, for the Convention of the National Saengerbund; also providing for an additional court for the trial of criminals in Kings County, to be known as the Kings County Assizes; also providing for two additional Municipal Justices, to be elected from the Sixth and Seventh Districts of the Borough of Brooklyn.

NEW RULES OF THE SENATE.

Republicans Say They Have Made No Concession to the Democrats in the Closing of Debate.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Both houses of the Legislature adjourned to-day until Monday evening, after brief sessions, at which little business was transacted beyond the introduction of bills. The Senate, however, adopted the new rules reported by the Rules Committee on Monday evening, and this action was the occasion of quiet felicitation on the part of the Republican Senators over what they consider the outwitting of the minority.

While the Democrats insist that they were not deceived into consenting to rules which are even more rigid than those of the last Senate, against which they protested, it appears from the report as adopted that the concession made to the minority was by no means so material as was at first made to appear. The new rules were agreed upon by Senators Ellsworth and Raines for the majority, and Senator Grady for the minority. It was announced on Monday night that the Republicans had agreed to amend Rule 33, as to the "closing of debate," so that debate should continue for six hours before a motion to close debate should be in order, and that in taking a vote on a bill where the debate had been so closed each Senator should be allowed to speak half an hour. The elimination from this rule of the proviso that "upon a report from the Committee on Rules, which committee may sit at any time, a motion to close debate thereon shall cut off all debate and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions," was considered an important concession to the Democrats.

It transpired to-day, however, that the provision giving the Rules Committee control of the situation, while it was removed from Rule 33, appears in substantially the same form in Rule 1, as follows:

The Committee on Rules may sit at any time; consideration of its report shall always be in order, debate on its adoption shall not exceed one hour, one-half hour for and one-half against, and no other motion shall be in order until the vote of the Senate is had thereon.

"If our Democratic friends call that rule a victory," said a prominent Republican Senator, who pointed it out to-day, "they are easily satisfied. I should say they have accepted an even more rigid set of rules than the old ones."

Senator Grady, when his attention was called to the matter, said that there had been no deception. "I agreed to that rule," he said, "because while it does not take it out of the hands of the majority to close debate, which we cannot expect, it does give us a chance to set before the people why it is closed. The old rule not only gave the Rules Committee power to report at any time, but prescribed what the rule should be and its effect. It was to be a cloture rule, and the effect of the adoption of the committee's report was declared to be to 'cut off all debate' and bring the Senate to a direct vote. The new rule requires the Rules Committee to report a new rule for each case, a rule for that emergency only, and it may be a rule to close debate or to limit it to a certain time. Then we have half an hour in which to discuss whether or not that report shall be adopted. That will enable us to bring out the real purpose of the application of cloture. The majority will still be able to apply the gag, but they will have to prepare a new one every time, and we will have a chance to show it up before it is applied. That is what we have gained."

The new rules do away with the privilege of a Senator to yield the whole or a part of his time to another Senator or Senators.

INSPECTION OF CHARITIES.

Bills to Make the Gerry Society and Other Institutions Independent of the State Board.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—The Gerry society to-day began its fight in the Legislature to be relieved of inspection by the State Board of Charities, and Senator Coggeshall went a step further by introducing at the same time a bill relieving educational institutions, like State institutions for the blind and deaf, from similar inspection.

The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is one of the very few institutions of a charitable character in the State which have offered any serious objection to inspection by the board's representatives or have refused to render to the board a detailed report of receipts and expenditures, as the statute requires. Upon the refusal of the society's President and its Superintendent to permit of an official inspection by the board's representatives, and also to render the financial report required, the Attorney General was requested to institute legal proceedings in order that the board's rights and duties in the premises might be settled by competent judicial authority.

The Attorney General brought an action in the Supreme Court for a peremptory writ of mandamus directing the society to permit the board to visit and inspect its grounds, buildings, and papers, and to exercise the visitorial powers specified in the constitution and the law. This motion was argued before Justice Giegerich at Special Term in the First Judicial District, the Attorney General appearing in person for the board, while the society was represented by President Elbridge T. Gerry and De Lancey Nicoll. In October, Justice Giegerich handed down a decision sustaining the board's contention in the following words: "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is a 'charitable institution,' so far as it feeds, clothes, and assists children and destitute families and furnishes them with medical aid and attendance, and as such is subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities." The society's bill, introduced to-day, is to overcome the decision just quoted.

The second bill, introduced by Senator Coggeshall, is aimed to overcome a decision by the Court of Appeals, rendered Oct. 12, 1897, in the case of the "People of the State of New York, ex rel the New York Institution for the Blind, respondent, against Ashbel P. Fitch, Controller of the City of New York, appellant," in which the Court upheld the right of the board to visit, inspect, and govern the expenditures of the institution.

To Display State Battle Flags.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Gov. Roosevelt, in response to a suggestion from State Historian Hugh Hastings, has authorized the removal of the battle flags of New York regiments in the War of the Rebellion, now hidden away in the gloomy corridors of the fourth floor of the Capitol, to the roomy and well-lighted hallway on the main floor, entered directly from the great front stairway. The flags will be installed there in glass cases large enough to permit of each being shown by itself, instead of being crowded together in bundles, as at present. With each flag will be displayed a placard indicating the regiment to which it belonged and giving its history in brief.

Position for a Brooklyn Man.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—William Deterling of Brooklyn was to-day appointed by Secretary of State John T. McDonough a corporation examiner in his department at a salary of $2,000 per year. He succeeds James W. Bentley of this city, who was made chief of the corporation department in the Secretary of State's office on Jan. 1. Mr. Deterling has been a special agent in the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1894.

Buffalo Exposition Bill Signed.

ALBANY, Jan. 20.—Gov. Roosevelt has signed the bill incorporating the Pan-American Exposition Company of Buffalo. It is Chapter 2 of the Laws of 1899.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Agreement Reached by Eastern Trunk Lines—Differentials to be Reduced by One-half on Feb. 1.

Presidents of the principal railroads in Trunk Line and Southeastern territory have been conferring with the members of the Inter-State Commerce Commission the past two weeks, with practical results. Agreements have been made which, in the opinion of the parties to the conferences, will mark a radical departure from recent railroad rate conditions. The old-time differentials on freight traffic which for a long period have operated to the disadvantage of New York and to the advantage of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Newport News, are to be cut in half, and all the lines will cease paying commissions on passenger business.

The conferences just closed were held successively in Washington and in this city, and they were the outcome of efforts on the part of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to secure on the part of the railroads a fair maintenance of rates and an obedience to the law. Representatives of all the Eastern and Southeastern trunk lines took part in the discussion, and, almost unexpectedly, a spirit of concession and conciliation developed. The railroads known as the Philadelphia lines, the Baltimore lines, and the Newport News lines agreed to a reduction in their differentials. Heretofore the strong trunk lines have allowed the lines carrying freight to Philadelphia a differential of 2 cents on each hundredweight, and the lines carrying freight to Baltimore and Newport News a differential of 3 cents per hundredweight. On and after Feb. 1 these differentials will by general agreement, be 1 cent and 1½ cents, respectively.

President S. R. Callaway of the New York Central Railroad regards this outcome of the recent conferences as of great importance. He said yesterday:

"I think that the railroads have in this agreement made greater progress toward giving stability to the rate situation than has been made within the last ten years. The amicable settlement of the differential question removes what has long been an insuperable barrier in the way of maintenance of rates. With a 3-cent differential as a disturbing factor, it was impossible for the roads to maintain schedule rates. The new order of things, which will go into effect on Feb. 1, ought to be, and undoubtedly will be, of great advantage to New York in a commercial way."

Schedules of rates are now being prepared on the new basis of the reduced differentials, and they will be put into operation on Feb. 1. Inasmuch as these new rates will have the moral support of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, it is expected that they will be adhered to.

Bar "Committee on Character."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday announced the appointment of three members of the bar to be examiners of the character of applicants for admission to the bar during the year 1899. These examiners are usually known as the "Committee on Character." Those appointed yesterday are James C. Carter, Elihu Root, and William B. Hornblower. The same gentlemen served last year.

16 TO 1 DEAD, CROKER SAYS

He Reiterates His Opinion that the Issue Is a Past One.

A LOCAL QUESTION AT BEST

New York Will Support the Platform, He Says, but 1900's Platform Is Not Yet Written.

When Richard Croker, in a recent interview, declared that silver was a dead issue, he raised a storm of indignant protest among the Democratic newspapers of the West. Usually Mr. Croker does not reply to newspaper criticism, but in this instance he feels that in justice to himself he should further explain his position. This he has done in an interview in The Tammany Times, which appears to-day. In this interview Mr. Croker says:

"According to their point of view these gentlemen of the press are quite right in saying that I do not represent the Democracy of this country. If they had only been thoughtful enough to read the article in question a little more carefully, they would have seen that I gave my views simply as a citizen of New York. I trust that they will concede that I am entitled to the right of free speech as well as they are.

"I reiterate that the sixteen-to-one question is a dead issue. This was proved conclusively by the expression of the will of the people in 1896, when they elected Mr. McKinley President of the United States. Now, the Democrats of the West and other sections of the country are trying to foist this dead issue upon the Democratic Party, and to make the old, dead cry of 'sixteen to one' the Democratic slogan in 1900.

"Why should we carry a dead weight in that campaign? There is no earthly reason for it. The times of four years ago are past. To-day the times are different, and the issues are not the same.

"Speaking for this section of the country, I say that if the sixteen-to-one question is again brought before the people there will be felt again, throughout the Nation, the same distrust that prevailed in 1896. During the Fall of that year, while the campaign was in progress, every man with a dollar of surplus, whether he was millionaire or workingman, hoarded his savings; in fact, locked them up so securely that there was actually no money in circulation. As a natural consequence, the times then became well-nigh desperate.

"Look back at the Winter of 1896, and see what the mere rumor of silver coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one did to this country. You could not get money in the banks. You could not raise money on any kind of security, and the result was the very hardest kind of hard times.

"From the South and West there always comes the hue and cry against New York, because it is the money centre of the United States. But whenever there is any great public improvement to be made in any section of this country, the first look for help is toward the much-abused New York. They rush to our great city to raise the money. They come here for the means to build their railroads, to construct their water works, to erect the plants for gas service, and bond their cities for any kind of improvement. Then, no matter how much benefit is derived from this section of the country, there is always the same howl against the great city, because it is the money centre—that very centre without which public improvement would be an impossibility.

"If this silver question comes again before the people and is made a factor in the National platform, the moneyed men of the East will look for investment outside of this country, and the banks in other States in the Union will be unable to borrow money in the East. The result will be that the poor will be the greatest sufferers.

"The present Winter of 1898-9 has been free from the scenes of starvation and suffering that were so painfully characteristic of the time when the financial strength of the country was threatened. Everybody seems to be making a living and to be contented. The reason for this is easily found. The men with money have loosened their purse-strings, and money is being plentifully spent for public improvements. Labor is not idle, and money is in circulation, because there is a feeling of financial security.

"Now, I am talking, of course, from the standpoint of a New Yorker; as I find almost a unanimous sentiment against the free coinage of silver. Why should the New Yorker advocate silver? The free silver issue is, after all, merely a local issue. In the sections where free silver will benefit the residents it is but natural for them to declare for sixteen to one. However, in my opinion, the money question should be settled in Congress. But here in New York we must see to it that the position of our party on the money question must meet the requirements, not of any one section, but of every section of the United States.

"When, in convention assembled, the majority of the delegates demand a certain standard or a certain reform, New York will, as it ever has, fall faithfully in line, without a moment of opposition or a murmur of protest.

"But the Democratic platform of 1900 has not yet been written."

BONDSMAN COULD GET NO BOND.

Samuel Levy, Who Has Bailed Hundreds, Is Lying in the Tombs.

Samuel Levy of 155 Attorney Street, who was arrested on the complaint of L. E. Julian, Chief Investigator of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Brann, and held in $2,500 bail. Though Levy has furnished bonds for hundreds of persons and sworn to the ownership of property, which, if he really possessed it, would have made him a millionaire, he could not furnish a bond of $2,500 and had to go to the Tombs.

Levy was arrested on a charge of perjury. He is accused of being a straw bondsman in damage suits against large corporations. The specific charge is that he presented a bond in an accident suit against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in security for which he mentioned property that, upon investigation, was not found to exist.

70 EXCISE CASES DISMISSED.

Col. Gardiner to Call Gov. Roosevelt's Attention to Grand Jury's Work.

The Grand Jury yesterday refused to entertain seventy complaints of violation of the excise law, constituting the accumulation of the month, thus far. The majority of the complaints had been made by Inspectors of the State Excise Department, many of them being against clubs.

District Attorney Gardiner will, in all probability, communicate with Gov. Roosevelt in regard to this state of affairs, calling the Governor's attention to the reluctance on the part of Grand Juries to find indictments in such cases under the present law. He will speak of the time consumed in considering these cases in court, and point out that a conviction is seldom secured.

The first conviction out of fifty or more of these cases tried before Judge Blanchard, in Part IV., General Sessions, was secured yesterday in the case of Benjamin Heath, bartender, in a Bowery saloon. Heath was accused of selling whisky on election day of last year within the prohibited limits. Heath said that he had given whisky to a policeman who told him he had an attack of cramps. Judge Blanchard said:

"I could send you to the penitentiary for a year and fine you $800. But you have told the truth. It is a real pleasure to hear a man tell the truth in these excise cases, and I will suspend sentence."

Ex-Minister Sent to the Penitentiary.

Charles Rumpf of 561 First Street, Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday for abusing his wife. He was sent to the penitentiary some time ago from Jersey City, where he then lived, and was only released on Tuesday last. He was recommitted for thirty days. Rumpf was formerly a Lutheran minister in the West, but was deposed because of his fondness for liquor.

Aubrey Litchfield Gets One Year.

Aubrey Litchfield, who acquired considerable notoriety by suddenly losing his memory in Jersey City, and baffling the investigations of numerous physicians until the police brought him to his senses, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary yesterday, by Judge Newburger, in the General Sessions. Litchfield was found guilty of stealing a watch from a man in an uptown café

POCANTICO GREEN-GOODS CASE.

Anthony Comstock Testifies Against Reedy and Morris, and Explains What "Come-On" Letters Are.

The trial of John Reedy, former Postmaster at Pocantico Hills, and George Morris, who are charged with using the mails for fraudulent purposes, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. Anthony Comstock, on whose complaint the men were arrested, was the principal witness of the day.

Seemingly the case has attracted no attention on the outside of Pocantico, for Anthony Comstock has been unearthing green-goods men for years, and New Yorkers have tired of seeing them tried in court. Yesterday the contingent from Pocantico was unusually large. It came on the early train and it helped to add interest and attraction to the usual monotony of a Circuit Court trial. It entered the doors with the careful tread of a boy who goes to church for the first time. It gazed at the pleasant features of the Judge with apparent satisfaction, it wondered which twelve men constituted the jury, and it drank all the ice water.

According to the story told by Mr. Comstock, there is a gang of green-goods men somewhere around here, who sent circulars to their intended victims, regular old-time green-goods circulars containing a list of and back to the prices asked. These circulars were to be answered by telegrams to "A. B. Crum, Pocantico Hills." An alleged sample of the goods was then forwarded to the dupe, who, if he desired to purchase, was directed to telegraph to "W. Garcia, Pocantico Hills." The victim was then further directed to write to "H. P. Hamilton, 109 Eighth Avenue, New York," so that a meeting could be appointed. The Eighth Avenue place is a cigar store where private letter boxes are rented, and the mail for Hamilton was ordered to be forwarded to "W. Murray, 600 Ninth Avenue." Mr. Comstock declared that all the "come-on" letters were sent to that address.

Abraham Levy, counsel for Morris, stood up and a look of innocence o'erspread his face.

"I should like to know what you mean by 'come-on' letters," he said.

"'Come-on,'" explained Mr. Comstock, "is an expression used in the green goods business. For instance, when a letter was sent from Pocantico to New York, that showed that the party was 'coming on,' that he was ready to buy the green-goods."

Mr. Levy sat down quite satisfied.

In answer to a question by Norman J. Marsh, who is defending Reedy, Mr. Comstock said he had no recollection of ever having stated that the Western Union Telegraph Company should have been made the defendants in this case instead of Reedy and Morris.

In this connection Reedy said that after asking for advice, W. C. Edmstone, Eastern Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, had instructed him to receive and deliver telegrams to "Crum" and "Garcia," knowing that they were supposed to be fictitious names of persons, and that later the company had rescinded the order. The case was adjourned.

MILITARY CLUB EXONERATED.

Warrant of Attachment Secured by the Wallabout Bank Vacated.

The Military Club of New York recently made an effort to discharge its indebtedness, and, to expedite matters, the club's money was placed in the hands of its attorney, Mr. Brower. He paid off more than $12,500, having then $453.61 left, subject to the payment of his fees.

The Wallabout Bank got out an attachment on property of the club, claiming that the proceedings referred to were improper, and that they practically amounted to an assignment, with intent to defraud creditors.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in a decision handed down yesterday, finds no intent to defraud. The club is a membership corporation, and there is no legal prohibition against its giving unlimited preferences to bona fide creditors, the decision says. The Directors are liable personally for club debts contracted within one year. The attorney was instructed to settle these debts first, and this was perfectly legal.

The Appellate Division reverses an order of the Special Term, and grants a motion to vacate the warrant of attachment.

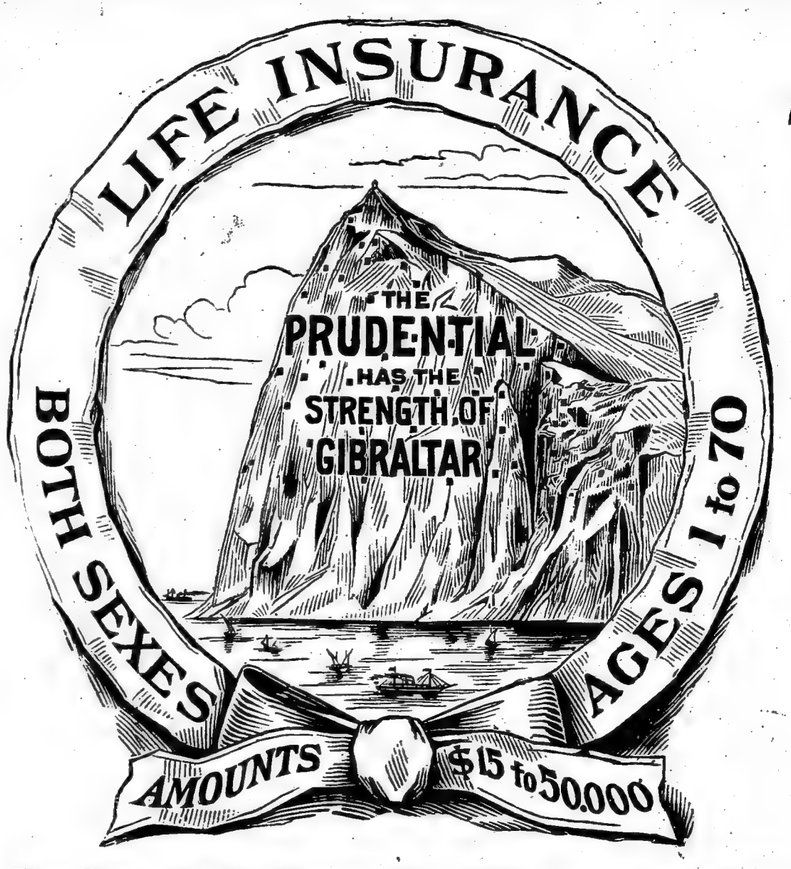

Twenty-third Annual Statement of

THE PRUDENTIAL

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Home Office, Newark, N. J.

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TH. C. E. BLANCHARD, Sup't of Real Estate.	GEO. B. SPEER, Sup't S. Ord. Agencies.

W. P. WATSON, Ass't Med. Director.

January 1st, 1899.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages,	$10,489,318.63
Real Estate,	3,557,234.29
Railroad Bonds, (Market Value)	9,054,906.25
Municipal Bonds, (Market Value)	3,167,718.75
U. S. Government Bonds, (Market Value)	111,000.00
Cash in Banks and Office	1,311,107.03
Interests and Rents, due and accrued,	308,243.00
Loans on Collateral Securities,	30,000.00
Loans on Policies,	225,570.52
Deferred Premiums in course of collection,	632,097 95
Total,	$28,887,196.42

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Policies,	$22,877,071.00
Capital and Surplus to Policy-holders,	5,888,894.76
All other Liabilities,	121,230.66
Total,	$28,887,196.42

The Prudential's Record for 1898 shows remarkable gains in those Departments of its business which add Strength, Progress, and Prosperity.

ASSETS Increased to nearly 29 MILLION DOLLARS.

SURPLUS Increased to nearly 6 MILLION DOLLARS.

INCOME increased to over 17 MILLION DOLLARS.

INSURANCE IN FORCE Increased to over 414 MILLION DOLLARS.

POLICIES IN FORCE Increased to nearly 3 MILLIONS.

CLAIMS PAID DURING 1898 on over 43 THOUSAND POLICIES.

PAID POLICY HOLDERS during 1898 over 5 MILLION DOLLARS.

TOTAL PAID POLICY HOLDERS to date over 36 MILLION DOLLARS.

The PRUDENTIAL wrote during 1898 over ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS of Insurance.

Apply to the Home Office for Information, or to any of the undermentioned Branch Offices:

R. WEIS, Sup't, Nos. 182-184 Grand Street, New York City. J. L. COYLE, Sup't, Nos. 644-646 8th Ave., New York City. J. T. McKENNA, Sup't, 3d Ave. and 68th Street, New York City. PETER EGENOLF, Sup't, Nos. 127-133 4th Avenue, New York City. R. C. ALLEZ, Sup't, No. 147 E. 125th Street, New York City. T. H. BIGELOW, Sup't, 3d Avenue and 142d Street, New York City. J. C. DEDELL, Supt., No. 20 East 1st Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y. J. B. RITTGERS, Supt., No. 415 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, Staten Island. J. EICHBAUER, Supt., No. 15 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. WM. DUTCHER, Gen. Agt., No. 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

The Wanamaker Store.

Bicycle Plans for 1899
The "Orient"

WHEN we talk bicycles we speak with authority, and the cycling population of the entire eastern United States will listen. For several seasons our retail bicycle business has been the largest in the world. We fully expect to sustain our leading record of the past in 1899.

Circumstances that are familiar to everybody necessitated a successor to the Humber Bicycle, our leader last year. It was not an easy matter. The standard set by the Humber is not one that could be met by many wheels.

We are therefore fortunate in controlling

The "Orient" Bicycle

as our leading wheel for the coming season. This is a wheel already well known to riders. It has never lost a friend nor made an enemy. It is "thoroughbred" in every respect. Details of its excellence and advantages will be a later story.

This wheel will be sold at the following prices:—

Orient Roadster, Men's or Women's, $50

(An extra charge of $1.50 for brake.)

"1.30" Orient, Men's and Women's Models, $65

(Men's wheels weigh 20 lbs., and are of the highest class for fast road use. The women's are 22½-lb. wheels—the lightest in the market.)

Orient Chainless, $75

There's a small lot of Humbers still remaining here that you may choose from at these prices: Roadsters, $40, Tourists, $42, and Lady Humbers at $45. Also a number of Continentals at $25 for men's models, and $26.50 for women's. A few men's Continents at $18.

Bargains in Men's Furnishings Men always have great interest in our Saturday morning store news. Men's furnishings in positively the latest styles, of excellent qualities, and at moderate prices at all times, as a matter of course. On Saturdays specially low-priced goods. To-day:

Men's $1 and $1.50 Shirts for 75c.
1,000 on sale this morning. Few will be left to-night, for the offer is already a famous one from its previous announcements. Most of these are imported madrasses and percales, in good patterns,—carefully selected and the kind that appeal at once to people of good taste.

Men's 25c. Satin Ties for 12½c.
We have sold about 10,000 of these in the past few weeks, and every time we tell about them another lot of a hundred dozen vanishes like smoke in a gale. Here they are again for to-day,—fine, glossy, black satin, slip-stitched, in four widths and four lengths.

Men's 25c. Suspenders for 12½c.
6,000 pairs of these, and you will like them. Not especially elaborate in design, but strong and easy and safe.

Men's Night Shirts at 25c. each.
We need not put the regular value on these; you can do that yourself. They're cheap enough. Come before noon. There are only 750 of them, and they will sell as fast as they are looked at.

Men's Gloves, 50c. a Pair.
This is a lot for a sharp, strong, soon-over sale. Probably not more than a half-day's supply. Mostly of dogskin, and gloves that will please you. The lot includes a number of dozen from our regular dollar lines. The rest are "specials."

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Trousers Several kinds—all excellent qualities and in stylish patterns—are re-marked at prices that should prove an incentive to do your choosing to-day:

$7 kinds at $5 — $4.50 kinds at $3.50
$5 kinds at $4 — $4 kinds at $3.

Saturday in the Boys' Clothing Store It's a good store at all times. Particularly good to-day. Here are some lines of stylish, dependable clothing that are marked at new little prices, to help them find wearers more quickly:

$5 Double-breasted suits, at $3.
$7.50 and $8 Double-breasted suits, at $5.
$5 Brownie suits, 3 to 8 years, at $3.50.
$5 Sailor suits, large sizes, at $3.
All-wool knee trousers at 50c.
English corduroy knee trousers $1; some at 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs Speaking of pure linen—this stock is one exclusively of pure linen—what's the use of buying handkerchiefs of cotton or admixtures? We sell linen ones about as cheaply. You may have a woman's pure linen hemstitched handkerchief for 5c. Some better qualities, priced thus:

Women's hemstitched handkerchiefs at $1.25 a doz.; regular $1.50 kind.
Women's hemstitched handkerchiefs at $2; regularly $3.
For Men—An excellent quality hemstitched handkerchief at $1 a doz. Some at $1.65 a doz. that sell regularly at $1.92. Others at $2.30 doz. that should be $3.

Women's Silk Umbrellas This is a good place in which to buy umbrellas. The assortment embraces so many kinds—the good kinds only, of course. Prices are always right, too. Just this one line, in proof:

At $2.50—A dependable quality of all silk, black; close-rolling; case and tassel to match; steel rod; handles of silver-trimmed natural wood; silver, pearl, horn or ivory hooks, silver caps, agate ball and long Dresden.

Broadway.

Shoe News Is Good News Here The following four items of shoe news are important. Our shoe business is up to date, therefore lively. Shoes of to-day are a revelation in qualities, shapes, economy. Taste in shoes makes ever new demands. Delinquents—broken lines are evicted, and thus moving prices are made. You have the text. The shoes are their own discourse.

For the big men, sizes 8 to 10 only, and only broad sizes: 300 pairs of laced and Congress shoes of box calf and calfskin; regular $3 shoes, some in the lot more than $3.

$1 a Pair for These.

Some shoes for women. Of chrome kidskin, buttoned and laced, with patent leather tips; some with tops of fine, fancy cashmere vesting and plain cloths; heavy welted and stitched soles; some with light edge flexible soles. An exceptional value.

$1.50 a Pair.

Boys' Shoes—Of patent leather, on the regular man-fashion last; sizes 13 to 5½; all widths; were $2.75 and $3.

Now $1.90.

Another small lot of the box calf and dull kid laced shoes, for girls and small boys—the strong soled, well made sort, that seldom find their way to a bargain table. Sizes up to 2. All spring heels. Counted good $1.50 value, but here

At $1 a Pair.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Elderdown Sacques, 25c. Each This is a consolation sale for the many who were disappointed on Tuesday. These sacques are the kind that have been selling at 75c. here—a good value at that price. 700 lasted only ten minutes in the first sale. 600 in this lot, red only, that will doubtless go as quickly. Only one to each purchaser.

Sale begins at 9:30 A. M.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Girls' Reefers and Jackets At Small Cost Their time is up with us. Out they go to-day. Late, well-made, fashionable garments that have outstayed their visit with us. Thus comes $6 reefers for $2—for girls 4 to 14 years. And these:

At $3—Reefers, 4 to 14 year sizes; $6 and $8 kinds.
At $5—Reefers and Jackets, 8 to 16 years sizes; values in this lot up to $12.

Fifty garments that just come into the store this morning, at $7.50 each. The lowest priced garment in this collection was made to sell at $18. Other values up to $25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's and Women's Hosiery The little prices on these lines would perhaps indicate inferior qualities. Easy to disprove that if you'll come in and look them over. They are goods for which ordinarily you'd have to pay much more:

FOR MEN
At 12½c. pair—Seasonable weight cotton half hose, unbleached, with high spliced heels, double soles and spliced toes.
At 25c. pair—An excellent quality of fine gauge cotton half hose; medium weight; mock ribbed through to toe. In fast black, navy blue and the newest shades of tans, slates and cadet blues; would be splendid value at 38c. a pair.

FOR WOMEN
At 25c. pair—A recent importation of fast black lisle thread stockings; fine gauge; excellent in make, shape and finish; reinforced heels, toes and soles; plain and ribbed; worth a half more.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Large Appropriations for Eastern Harbors, Including New York City's.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The River and Harbor bill was completed to-night. Among the appropriations are the following:

New York—New York Harbor, for thirty-five foot channel, $1,100,000; and continuing contracts, $3,510,000; Buffalo Harbor, $185,000; continuing contract, $345,113; Oswego Harbor, $60,000; Tonawanda Harbor and Niagara River, $75,000; Hudson River, $100,000; East River and Hell Gate, $100,000; Cape Vincent Harbor, $50,000; Larchmont Harbor, $50,000.

Connecticut—Bridgeport Harbor, $50,000; continuing contract, $268,327; New Haven Harbor, $50,000; continuing contract, $295,000.

New Jersey—Raritan Bay, $80,000.

PEACE TALK IN THE HOUSE

Discussion of the Senate's Duty Regarding the Treaty.

GROSVENOR IN A CONTROVERSY

Lively Debate Between the Ohio Member and Messrs. Lewis, Simpson, and Carmock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—This being Friday, the House took up the private calendar. The only bill considered was one for the relief of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, by referring to the Court of Claims the claims of this concern for damages and losses alleged to be due to the delay of the Government in supplying armor and other material. The claims aggregate $211,018 in the case of the cruiser New York, $192,235 in the case of the cruiser Columbia, $483,757 in the case of the battleship Massachusetts, and $280,231 in the case of the battleship Indiana. The discussion of the bill took a wide range and ended in a partisan debate on the duty of the Senate with reference to the ratification of the peace treaty.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) made the bill the text for an attack on the general methods of Government contractors. During the war with Spain, when the country was confronted with an enemy from without, traitors, he said, threatened it from within. Contractors, who should have upheld the Government in the hour of its peril, he declared, declined to bid against each other. In some cases, he said, they had furnished "rotten and decayed food which had been prepared for the Chinese-Japanese war."

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) remarked upon the peculiarity which always secured a hearing for large claims in the House, but which always kept the modest but often meritorious claims in the background. This was especially true, he said, of these bills to reimburse big contractors.

SHIPS NOT IN SANTIAGO FIGHT.

The report on the pending bill, he said, argued that Cramp & Sons should be reimbursed because of the great efficiency of these ships as demonstrated by their service during the late war. Was it claimed that these ships took part in the sinking of Cervera's ships? he asked. What part had the New York played at the battle of Santiago? She wasn't in it. She never caught up. [Laughter.] Then there were the Columbia and the Massachusetts, neither of which was there. The only ship which had cut any great figure in the destruction of the Spanish fleet, besides the Brooklyn and the Texas, was the Oregon. The builders of that magnificent ship were not here asking for bonuses, said Mr. Simpson.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) replying to Mr. Simpson, recalled the fact that this gentleman, who so vigorously attacked corporations, was yesterday on the floor advocating "a cold blooded, clear cut contribution" to one of these soulless, conscienceless corporations, which, as the Populist so delighted to say, defied the laws against trusts. He referred to the appropriation of $25,000 for fast mail facilities from Kansas City to Newton, Kan., in the Post Office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Simpson interrupted to say that the railroad which was to receive the appropriation did not ask it. The appropriation was for the benefit of the people of Western Kansas, not the railroad.

Mr. Grosvenor, amid laughter, expressed his greater amazement that the gentleman should seek to give a corporation that which it did not want.

GROSVENOR ON THE TREATY.

Mr. Grosvenor proceeded to speak of the effect of rejection of the peace treaty. It would, he said, plunge the country again into a foreign war. "We have not had quite graves enough," he said, "to suit the ancient methods, nor widows enough to satisfy the feelings of those who desire to precipitate us again into a bootless war."

"Does the gentleman contend that if the treaty fails we will be at war with Spain?" asked Mr. Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.)

"I do," replied Mr. Grosvenor. "A truce now exists. The failure of the treaty would leave us exactly where we were the day before the protocol was signed."

Mr. Carmack recalled the fact that the treaty with Mexico was not adopted as it went to the Senate, and contended that Spain would accept any terms we made.

Mr. Grosvenor said there was no authority for such a statement, and charged that the death of every volunteer soldier who would be mustered out the moment the treaty was ratified should be laid at the door of those who contributed to the defeat of the treaty.

"The death of every soldier in the Philippines henceforth," declared Mr. Carmack, "will be laid at the doors of those who are now prosecuting the war against the Philippines." [Democratic applause.]

"How would you meet the situation?" asked Mr. Grosvenor.

"I would sail away from Manila and never look back." [Renewed Democratic applause.]

"And all the world would brand you as a coward," retorted Mr. Grosvenor, to the accompaniment of a burst of Republican applause.

"The brand should go on the back of the Administration," declared Mr. Carmack, "for waging a causeless and unprovoked war to destroy the liberties of the people of the Philippine Islands." [Democratic applause.]

LEWIS REPLIES TO GROSVENOR.

Mr. Lewis replied to Mr. Grosvenor in a twenty-minute speech. He convulsed the Democrats with laughter at the expense of the veteran Ohioan, and repeatedly drew from them rounds of applause. He referred to Mr. Grosvenor as the security of liberty and the defender of the honor of his country. He did not wonder at the applause Mr. Grosvenor's speech had evoked from his colleagues. It had been made many times and was entitled to recognition on account of its antiquity.

But, he said, Mr. Grosvenor had now appeared in a new rôle. He had undertaken to warn the United States Senate of its duty and to portray the terrible bloodshed and devastation which would follow its failure to act in accordance with his ideas. The United States Senate had been solemnly warned that if it did not ratify the treaty it would hear from the gentleman from Ohio again. But he assumed that Senators would not be overawed; that they would continue their opposition to imperialism which would employ the bayonet as the pen with which its decrees would be written. But they must understand that the gentleman from Ohio was quite displeased with them.

Mr. Grosvenor declined to make an extended reply to the gentleman from Washington. He rose with a great bundle of documents in his hand and flourished them aloft. He did not like to engage in personalities with the gentleman, he said, and would not do so, although he had in his possession some manuscript which would be decidedly interesting and entertaining. He intimated that some of it related to the condemnation of beef by Mr. Lewis while he was a volunteer aide on Gen. Grant's staff at Newport News.

Mr. Grosvenor read some telegrams which passed between Mr. Lewis and himself during the campaign last October, when Mr. Lewis sent telegrams addressed "Dear General," and besought him not to attack him.

Mr. Lewis closed the encounter with a few words recalling the circumstances under which the telegrams were sent.

Mr. Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) in charge of the Cramp bill, then tried to effect an arrangement for a vote, but was unsuccessful.

At 4:30 P. M. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock. The evening session was devoted to private pension legislation, and at its close the House adjourned until Monday.

TALK OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Nicaragua Canal Debate Likely to Force One by Delaying Action on the Treaty of Peace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Although the Democrats do not yet announce their programme for compelling the holding of an extraordinary session of Congress, inquiry among them makes it plain that pretexts have been found for requiring that both the Senate and the House shall be called together before next December, and probably very soon after the Fifty-fifth Congress shall expire by limitation of law.

The delay in disposing of the Nicaragua Canal bill is putting off other questions. Very good reasons, in the estimation of those who entertain them, are held by those who criticise its provisions and its purpose. They have been encouraged to express them, and have thus postponed a vote on the bill longer than was intended by its promoters. The delay has kept back the treaty of peace, and has reduced the demand for speeches against treaty ratification that must be made to prevent it from coming to a vote, unless it is accompanied with what is called a "concession" in the way of a pledge that the Government shall not attempt to subdue and annex the unwilling inhabitants of the Philippines.

The delay in ratifying the treaty of peace may be such as to drive the treaty over to a new session of the Senate. The Republicans will have so much stronger a majority in the next Senate that they could easily ratify the treaty within the six months in which it is promised that ratifications shall be exchanged. But there is $20,000,000 to be paid as a condition of the surrender of the Philippines. The Senate alone cannot make effective such a condition as that. It might promise that the money would be paid, but until the House of Representatives should have agreed to the promise the money could not be taken out of the Treasury. In order to get the permission of the House that body must be called together in extra session. And it must be convened in March, evidently, in order to be sure that May will not overtake it with the twenty-million-dollar bill still pending. The time in which the treaty can be ratified may be construed to run until June, and with the rules of the House to be invoked and the party committed to the policy of the Administration there would need to be little delay in getting the measure through.

The Democrats do not make plain even to their friends just how they are to make capital out of this forcing of an extra session, which may be limited to certain work. The hope of some of them is that a financial discussion may be started and carried on, and that the Democratic managers may develop a policy on the money question that will vex their opponents. Some of them hold that the anti-expansion sentiment will be so strong by March as to justify their attitude of opposition. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Cockrell, in the Senate and Mr. Bailey, in the House, are said to favor any present delays that will bring on an extra session.

Senator Davis hears these reports and makes light of them. He is still confident that the Democrats are endeavoring to alarm the Republicans and lead them to allow amendments to be made to the treaty. But he is of the opinion that the consequencer of defeat of the treaty will be more injurious to Democratic prospects than submission to the ascertained will of Congress. As long, however, as the opposition to the treaty is indicated indirectly by prolonging discussion on another measure, the opposition will be able to avoid censure for resistance to the treaty of Paris. The policy seems to be to avoid a direct vote.

Post Office Bill Passed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—When the House met to-day the pending question was on the motion of Mr. Swanson to recommit the Post Office Appropriation bill, with instructions to strike from the paragraph appropriating $800,000 for mail facilities in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands the words "newly acquired territory." The Democrats opposed this language. To avoid a roll call, which had been ordered, Mr. Loud, in charge of the bill, asked unanimous consent that the words be stricken out, as they were unnecessary. There was no objection. The order for a roll call was vacated and the bill was passed.

Army Regulation Criticised.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A bill to grant an honorable discharge for Owen Prentice, Lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, who was dismissed from the army in the time of the civil war for playing cards with enlisted men, when called up in the House to-day, drew from Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) some caustic comment on the army regulations which made it a crime for officers to play cards with enlisted men and a pastime with brother officers. The bill was passed.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed a House joint resolution reappointing James B. Angell of Michigan as one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The House has concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill creating an additional Judge for the Sixth Circuit. The amendment added another Judge for the Fifth Circuit, and the action of the House passes the bill.

TUNNELS AND RAPID TRANSIT.

President Baldwin of Long Island Railroad on Senator Marshall's Bills —Trains to the Bridge.

With regard to the Tunnel and Rapid-Transit bills introduced in the Legislature by Senator Marshall, the following statements were made by President W. H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad, last evening:

"These bills were all drawn by the City Attorney of Brooklyn about two years ago. They were soon afterward introduced in the Legislature under the advice and direction of the Atlantic Avenue Commission of the City of Brooklyn, and with the approval of the Long Island Railroad. They passed both houses of the Legislature without a dissenting vote. Nobody, so far as I know, paid any special attention to them while they were on their passage, unless it was the Assistant City Attorney of Brooklyn. They failed to become law at that time simply because the Governor did not sign them. I have no idea why he did not sign them. Possibly they got lost some way.

"Attention has been drawn to the fact that Senator Marshall's bill provides that where a company depresses its tracks it shall not lose its rights to the surface of the street, but may operate another road thereon, with any motive power except steam. The intimation is made that the Long Island Road is going to reap some unfair advantage from this provision. Now, as a matter of fact, the Long Island Railroad Company owns the fee to the land on which its Atlantic Avenue tracks are laid. If our company takes its tracks off the surface and puts them under ground for the proposed rapid transit service we shall, of course, insist on retaining the surface rights for the running of electric cars which will be needed in the distribution of traffic from the central rapid transit stations to intermediate points.

"It must be borne in mind that the Long Island Railroad Company has voluntarily offered to put its tracks under ground instead of maintaining them in an open cut. But in making the proposed change the company practically gives to Brooklyn for use as a street a strip of land twelve miles long and varying from thirty to fifty feet in width."

President Baldwin's attention was called to a provision in one of Senator Marshall's bills, practically repealing the provision of the city charter that "no franchise shall ever be granted for a period longer than twenty-five years," by providing that this franchise clause shall not apply to tunnels built by railway corporations. Mr. Baldwin said that it was no more than right that the twenty-five-year franchise limit be suspended in the present case, for the reason that the Long Island Railroad could not afford to embark in the rapid transit tunnel enterprise with a possibility of its being required to surrender its rights at the end of twenty-five years.

Asked about the report that the Long Island Railroad Company was ready to begin work on the Atlantic Avenue tunnel as soon as the necessary legislation was procured, President Baldwin said:

"Inasmuch as this matter has been thoroughly investigated and considered for two years or more, it is fair to assume that if the necessary legislation is granted the enterprise will be carried out."

President Baldwin explained, in reply to further questions, that work was progressing on the Flatbush Avenue junction between the rapid transit tracks of the Long Island Railroad and the elevated railroad structure.

"It is proposed," said Mr. Baldwin, "to run our rapid transit trains down to the Brooklyn Bridge the same as the ordinary elevated railroad trains. If in the future it shall come about that facilities are afforded to all trains to cross the bridge, we would naturally avail ourselves of such facilities."

Chinese Exclusion in Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—By request of the Secretary of the Treasury the War Department has ordered the American officials in Puerto Rico to enforce the Chinese exclusion laws of this country in Puerto Rico. Under this regulation no Chinese can be admitted to Puerto Rico without compliance with the laws of the United States. They can go backward and forward between this country and Puerto Rico without restriction. They will not be allowed to go from Cuba to Puerto Rico. Treasury officials ascertained that Chinese agents were preparing to flood Puerto Rico with Chinese from other countries, who hoped thereby to get into the United States later.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's table letter from London, and other strong features. Adv.

WOMAN'S SENTIMENTS.

They Are Little Understood by Men, but they Cause Her Untold Happiness or Misery.

The girl of to-day is the mother of future generations. Humanity is absolutely dependent for its continuance and preservation on the knowledge and stamina and health of women. Woman's lot and her relations to the world are such as to deserve a great deal more attention and consideration from science than she has yet received.

The American race of women in particular has questions to settle that are much more important than the extension of the suffrage to women or the enactment of a national divorce law.

Why is it that there are so many feeble and sickly women all over the land? Why is it that not an average of over one child is born to American women? Why is it that hundreds of thousands of American men will not marry at all?

Have you ever thought of these things?

It is because disease is striking at the very root of the American race. It is because most diseases can trace their cause to one source; viz., troubles of the kidneys and adjacent organs.

The kidneys are the great organs of the body, but this is little realized or understood. A healthy, happy woman with good complexion, good appetite, and hopeful spirits never has diseased kidneys. The same is true of men.

But kidney disease is so deceitful, so treacherous, so strange in its approaches that it often steals into the body and deceives the victim before he is aware.

Bright's disease, like consumption, was formerly considered incurable. Now it is known that it can positively be cured, and it is also known that there is but one absolute cure for diseases of the kidneys and the female organs, and that is Warner's Safe Cure.

This great discovery of modern science has been before the public for more than twenty years. It is acknowledged by the medical profession and scientists generally as the only cure which has ever brought sufferers from Bright's disease back to health or checked it in its first stages. It is the only great remedy of the present day, which sufferers from kidney complaint, men, women, or children, can take with positive certainty that they will be relieved.

In Cold Weather,

from confinement in superheated, poorly ventilated rooms, and from lack of out-door exercise, people, old and young, lose vitality; the face becomes pale, and appetite declines with impaired digestion. A tonic is then needed, and the best that modern science can offer is contained in

FERRATIN
"FEED THE BLOOD"
TABLETS

These tablets put iron in the blood, the universal nourishing agent; appetite is developed; every function of the body is stimulated; weight increases, and a general improvement in the physical condition is induced.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

MR. NELSON ON EXPANSION

Minnesota Senator an Advocate of Philippine Annexation.

SAYS CONSENT IS NOT NEEDED

Argues that Women, Minors, and Imbeciles Have No Voice in the American Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.,) addressed the Senate to-day upon the West anti-colonial resolution. He maintained that it was no longer an unsettled question that this country had the power not only to acquire foreign territory by discovery, conquest, or treaty, but also to govern territory so acquired. That question he said had been settled by decision of the Supreme Court and was scarcely longer open to debate. He argued that the United States had inherent power to acquire territory—a power as full and comprehensive as that possessed by any other nation.

Senator Nelson referred to the territory that had been acquired in the past by the United States Government, and declared that in no single case had the people of the territory acquired been consulted or their consent secured. In the two cases of Texas and Hawaii we had more nearly approached the point of consulting the inhabitants than in any other, but even in those cases there was but a shadow of consultation. In that of Hawaii less than 5,000 of the inhabitants out of a total of 125,000 had been asked for their consent to annexation.

In the course of this debate Mr. Nelson said the contention was being made that the people of the territory proposed to be acquired were not fit for citizenship in our Republic. Admitting that that contention was correct, he continued, it was quite as true that the people of much territory hitherto acquired by this country were unfit for citizenship at the time the territory was taken into the Union. Had we applied the reasoning that was now being advanced against the acquisition of territory to the people of Florida and the Louisiana territory when they were admitted into the United States they scarcely could have passed muster, as it was well known that they were not fitted for citizenship.

Mr. Nelson maintained that the arguments that taxation without representation was tyranny and that Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed were true only in a limited extent. A majority of our people he said were without direct representation. Women, minors, and imbeciles were without representation in our Government and had to bear their share of taxation. They had, in other words, to undergo the burdens of our Government without any voice in its control.

In response to a question by Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Nelson said that no man could say truthfully that the rights of Englishmen had been destroyed or even in any sense impaired by Great Britain's great scheme of colonization. Further replying to Mr. Mason, he declared that our own magnificent Government was the product of the colonization plans of Great Britain, and demanded to know whether Mr. Mason would desire to blot out that great work of England. What the people of England had done he said, certainly the people of the United States could accomplish. "Colonies have not destroyed England; how will they destroy us?"

Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) interrupting Mr. Nelson and referring to the contest between Sweden and Norway, and the practical severance of their relations, inquired why the Norwegians at home wanted liberty, while those of the United States did not desire to give liberty to the Filipinos. This reference to Mr. Nelson's Norwegian birth aroused him. "I am a citizen of the United States, Mr. President," he replied. "I am not representing either the people or the Government of Norway, whose rights and liberties, I am satisfied, are greater than those of the people of South Carolina." [Laughter.]

In his discussion of the situation in the Philippines when Admiral Dewey arrived at Manila on the memorable 1st of May, Mr. Nelson pointed out that the islanders were in a state of practical slavery under the dominion of Spain. Aguinaldo had abandoned them, he said, on the payment to him by Spain of a paltry "thirty pieces of silver," which in this case was to be $800,000, half of which amount the insurgent leader had already received. He was to leave the Philippine and leave the country to the tender mercies of Spanish cruelties. That was Mr. Nelson, was the situation when Admiral Dewey arrived with his fleet. He maintained further that to-day the Philippines were rightly in the control of the Chief Executive of this country—as completely and legally in his control as any territory ever was. Replying to a question of Mr. Mason, he declared that the Government of the United States was as lawfully in control of the Philippines as it was of the State of Illinois."

In response to another question put to him by Mr. Mason, Mr. Nelson replied: "Are we bound by any utterance or any action of ours to enslave the Filipinos? Is there a single word in the utterances of the Chief Executive of this country, or in the utterances of any Senator on this floor, that leads the Senator from Illinois to believe that we expect to enslave them? In making even an intimation of such a purpose the Senator is slandering the officials of this Government."

Mr. Tillman called attention to Mr. Nelson's use of the word "slave" in his reference to the Philippines, and asked the latter if he appreciated that those people were of the same class as those slaves whose rule and domination Mr. Nelson and his party associates had forced upon the white people of the South. Replying, Mr. Nelson deprecated any reference to the race question in the South. "Let the dead past bury its dead." He did not consider the point relevant.

Interrupting again, Mr. Tillman urged that the race question was the one question in the whole problem, and his objection to the intention to bring these ignorant people of vitiated blood into this country as an integral part of it. Mr. Nelson contended that the Filipinos would not become voters under the arrangement proposed. He was here interrupted by Mr. Hoar with the objection that the people of the islands which it is proposed to annex could come to the United States and become citizens. To this point Mr. Nelson replied that when a question bearing upon this same point had been addressed to Mr. Hoar that Senator had raised no scruples over it.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) here rose to a question of personal privilege, relating to the action of the Legislature of California instructing the Senators from that State to vote for the ratification of the peace treaty. He read the legislative resolutions, and also the letter of his Republican colleague (Mr. Perkins) asking for an expression of opinion, calling attention to the fact that the Legislature was Republican, as was Mr. Perkins. The question, he said, was whether as a Senator he was to vote his own convictions or to comply with this request and vote in accordance with the opinion of others.

Mr. Perkins replied to Mr. White, saying that the recent elections in California had shown that the people indorsed the expansion policy of the President, and that he (Mr. Perkins) accepted this verdict as in the light of an instruction to himself.

Mr. White went on to say that he had not joined with Mr. Perkins in his request for instructions from the Legislature, and therefore did not consider himself bound by the instructions given to himself, as well as his colleague. His colleague in his letter had given strong and cogent reasons for refusing to ratify the treaty, and he was sorry that Mr. Perkins was not at liberty to join with him in voting the sentiment so well expressed by him.

He said he did not mean to minimize the importance of public sentiment, and confessed that he always took it into consideration in deciding upon a course of action, but he was not in the habit of actually voting upon it until he weighed all questions in his own mind. True, United States Senators were in a certain sense agents of the State they represented, but this did not mean that they were to shift in position with every turn of the tide. The State Legislature had no right to instruct him in matters involving the exercise of his conscience or his convictions. If so, a Senator elected as a Republican would naturally be expected to become a Democrat if the next Legislature should chance to be of that political party.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) offered the following concurrent resolution:

That the President be and he is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to furnish to the Senate copies of any communications received by the State Department from any representatives or agents of the so-called Philippine Republic, and also to furnish any information in his possession, or any documents filed in the State Department, relative to the bonds of the territories of the Philippine Islands, together with the number of inhabitants therein, held respectively under the control of the American forces and the authority of the so-called Philippine Republic, showing particularly what islands or parts of islands, if any, can in any event be delivered by Spain to the United States.

The resolution went over under objection.

WAYS AND MEANS CHAIRMAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Speaker of the House has announced the appointment of Mr. Payne (Rep., N. Y.,) to the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee, to succeed the late Mr. Dingley. This appointment carries with it the floor leadership of the Republicans in the House.

The Speaker has also chosen Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.,) for the vacancies on the Ways and Means and the Rules Committees, created by the retirement of Gov. McMillin of Tennessee, and Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.,) on the Committee on Census, to succeed Mr. Hooker of New York.

Sereno E. Payne, the newly appointed Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the National House of Representatives, was born at Hamilton, N. Y., June 26, 1843. He was graduated from the university at Rochester in 1864, was admitted to the bar in 1866, and began the practice of law in Auburn.

Mr. Payne's first public office was that of City Clerk of Auburn, which post he filled from 1868 to 1871. He was Supervisor of Auburn in 1871 and 1872, District Attorney of Cayuga County from 1873 to 1879, and President of the Board of Education at Auburn from 1879 to 1882.

The new Chairman entered the Forty-eighth Congress as the Representative from the Twenty-eighth New York District, comprising the Counties of Cayuga, Cortland, Ontario, Wayne, and Yates. He served from the same district in the Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, and Fifty-fourth Congresses, and defeated Robert L. Drummond (Dem.) by a large majority for re-election to the present House.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

TREASURY—James Low of New York, Collector of Customs for the District of Niagara.

INTERIOR—Frederick C. L. Hachenberg of Colorado, Register of the Land Office at Lamar, Col.

We are realizing a steady increase in our sales of **Old Crow Rye,** also our Bonnie Brier Bush and Souvenir (Scotch Whiskeys); not blended, and while granting that the prerequisites of success, (quality and purity,) are beyond dispute in our favor, we assume that the fact that we have never made a misstatement in our advertisements is also a potent reason. Buy only of reliable dealers.

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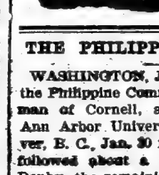

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Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
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THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Two members of the Philippine Commission, President Schurman of Cornell, and Prof. Worcester of Ann Arbor University, will leave Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 30 for Manila. They will be followed about a fortnight later by Col. Denby, the remaining civilian member, who is still sitting as a member of the War Investigation Commission.

At Manila the three civilian members will be joined by Admiral Dewey and Major Gen. Otis, who will complete the commission.

Both President Schurman and Prof. Worcester have had their final interviews with the President and have received their instructions.

Each of the Commissioners will select for himself a clerk to assist in the particular branch of the work he is to undertake. Mr. Schurman has selected for his assistant F. E. Gannett, a student in the graduate department of Cornell, who has made a specialty of the study of political science. Prof. Worcester has left the city for Ann Arbor, where he will select some one.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY HONORED

Presented with a Sword by Royal Arcanum at Carnegie Hall.

GREAT PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM

Gov. Lowndes of Maryland Among the Guests—Admiral's Hand Shaken by Hundreds After the Exercises.

The Royal Arcanum presented to Admiral Schley last night a jeweled sword. Elaborate ceremonies accompanied the presentation, and Carnegie Music Hall where the presentation took place, was filled with friends of the Arcanumites and admirers of the Admiral. The place was brilliant with lights and resplendent with red, white, and blue. Enthusiasm knew no bounds, and from the appearance of Admiral Schley until his departure his every sentence and gesture was applauded.

The centre boxes were draped with large American flags, and in them sat Admiral Schley's family and guests. They were Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Sears, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Wortley, Dr. W. S. Schley, Dr. and Mrs. M. C. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Eno, Mr. and Mrs. George Place, Col. and Mrs. A. K. McClure, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred De Cordova, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Schley, Mr. and Mrs. William McAdoo, Commodore and Mrs. Silas Casey, Miss Casey, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bunce, Theodore N. Price, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Pinshot, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stillman, Commodore and Mrs. Philip, Col. and Mrs. R. G. Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCauley, and Miss Carrie Setterman.

An adjoining box, from which hung a large Maryland State flag, was occupied by Gov. Lowndes of that State, who came with his party to attend the ceremonies. Controller Bird S. Coler, President Guggenheimer of the City Council, Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court, Senator Mason, and Congressman Sherman occupied another box, and Claude R. Zappone of the War Department, with a delegation of naval officers from Washington, still another. Most of the Supreme officers of the Royal Arcanum, the grand officers of the State of New York, and a number of members of the Grand Council, together with the members of the Schley Testimonial Committee, sat on the stage.

At 8 o'clock the Twenty-third Regiment Band played martial music, and the Admiral went on the stage, while the audience arose as a unit and cheered loud and long. Grand Regent Howard C. Wiggins of Rome, N. Y., presided, and introduced Supreme Regent Edson M. Schryner of Baltimore, who spoke briefly, and made way for the orator of the occasion, Past Supreme Regent John E. Pound of Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Pound recalled the part taken by the Admiral in the late war, and told of his connection with the Royal Arcanum. He said that one of the subordinate Councils of the Arcanum is numbered 660, is called Farragut, and is located at Washington, and that Rear Admiral Schley became a member of that lodge in 1884. He was twice elected Regent, and is now one of its Past Regents. At the conclusion of Mr. Pound's address, Mr. Schryner presented the sword to the Admiral, who immediately put it on. Mr. Schryner said:

"In the name and on behalf of nearly 200,000 members of the Royal Arcanum, it is my most pleasant duty to present to you this jeweled sword as a testimonial of their affection for you as a member of the order, their appreciation of you as a fellow-citizen of a common country, and their admiration of your distinguished career as a successful and brilliant naval commander.

"May it, during the remaining years of your life, prove a pleasant and interesting souvenir of recent events in your life's history and a cherished heirloom to your posterity."

When Admiral Schley stepped to the front to reply deafening applause burst forth. The Admiral said, in part:

"It is not easy for me to measure in words the depth and sincerity of the gratification I feel at this minute in this distinguished company to be made the recipient of this testimonial which comes to me bearing the loving esteem of my brothers in that grand organization whose purposes and object are so nobly good.

"Coming to me as this exquisite sword does, with the affectionate regard of my fellow-members of the Royal Arcanum, and in a form that implies the confidence of defense, let us hope that should occasion ever occur for its use in the service of that country which our organization loves so dearly, it may be to the increased honor of both.

"The work of July 3, which this gift is intended to commemorate, was so grand in glory and so generous in estate to our blessed country and to our peace-loving people that my brothers have signalized their appreciation in this token of exquisite taste. They have beset it with jewels whose brilliance is increased by the setting of love which clusters this priceless decoration which they confer upon me, as the representative of a service that has always wrought well for the honor of our blessed flag and for the safety and welfare of our people in this blessed land of freedom and liberty."

Miss Minnie Gallagher sang "Maryland, My Maryland" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus. Hundreds of persons then filed up one side of the house and down the other and shook hands with the Admiral.

AUGUST BRENTANO INSANE.

Sheriff's Jury, After Hearing Testimony, So Declares.

J. D. R. Baldwin, Dr. Charles Phelps, and David Gilbert, the Commissioners appointed by Justice Truax of the Supreme Court to inquire into the sanity of August Brentano, the publisher, heard testimony with a Sheriff's jury in the County Court House yesterday. The application to have Mr. Brentano legally declared incompetent was made by his sister, Laura Brentano, who gave evidence that he had been in the sanitarium of Dr. Edwin A. Goodridge, at Flushing, for some time.

Dr. Goodridge testified that Mr. Brentano was suffering from general paresis and was incurable. He was hardly able to articulate, and was altogether unable to take care of himself or his affairs. Other medical evidence having been given, the jury found a verdict that Mr. Brentano was of unsound mind.

JERSEY CITY MAN LOST AT SEA.

Stephen J. Burke Said to Have Been Drowned in a Wreck Off Honduras.

Stephen J. Burke, who is reported to have been drowned in a wreck off Honduras, and who was said to be a resident of Jersey City, was a son of John J. Burke of 629 Bergen Avenue, that city. He was a traveling salesman, and was rarely at home, though he had a nominal residence at his father's house, being unmarried. He was engaged to Miss Doehler of Philadelphia.

When last heard from he was in Kingston, Jamaica, but said he expected to leave in a few days for Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where he was to meet his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Drewery. From there they were to go to Alabama, and Mr. Burke's relatives in Jersey City do not know whether he was drowned after meeting his sister and brother-in-law or while on his way to join them. The only information they have thus far received is from a brief cablegram sent to Miss Doehler by some one who signed his name Bird.

Young Burke was twenty-five years old. His brother, John J. Burke, is the champion long-distance runner, and is assistant sporting editor of The Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.

Prudential Company's Big Business.

The progress and stability of the Prudential Insurance Company of America is amply established by its twenty-third annual statement to Dec. 31, 1898. The insurance in force was increased $51,000,000 over 1897. The insurance in force in both the ordinary and industrial branches was, Dec. 31, 1898, $414,000,000. During 1898 $164,000,000 was written, and $5,389,403.13 was paid to policy holders. The rapid growth of its ordinary business is another decided feature. The insurance in force is $80,354,853. The company placed on its books during 1898 some $43,614,000, which made a gain of insurance in force of $21,208,215. The assets of this company amount to $28,887,196.42, and the surplus is $5,888,894.76. The income is $17,481,875.74.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is the best remedy for bronchitis. It relieves the troublesome cough at once, effects an easy expectoration and cures in a few days. Price 25c. at all druggists.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N. Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

A SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Unitarians Meet and Discuss Various Topics of Interest.

A meeting of the New York Unitarian Sunday School Union was held yesterday afternoon and evening in the parish house of All Souls' Church, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The question as to whether one topic lesson or a variety, according to taste, shall be taught in the Unitarian Sunday schools was discussed, and John Wanamaker, the public schools, and certain methods of instruction in the orthodox Protestant churches were among the other subjects mentioned by the teachers.

The meeting was opened with a paper on the one topic lesson system by the Rev. Willard Reed of Passaic. He favored the idea heartily, and in the talk that followed one of the members spoke of the excellent results accomplished in the orthodox churches by the international system of uniform lessons. "I think the Unitarian Church can learn a great deal from their methods," added the speaker, "and from Mr. Wanamaker's Sunday school system."

The Rev D M. Wilson of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, took the opposite side of the one topic question, although admitting that it has its good points. "But it seems to me if adhered to too vigorously," he continued, "we may sacrifice individuality to organization. A good teacher is best able to judge what kind of a lesson and how much she can give her scholars. The great fault of the public school system to-day is that every child must do just so much, and all be turned out with the same mind and same handwriting. The general method of Sunday school teaching in most of the orthodox churches is purely mechanical. The idea of Sunday school teaching, as all others, should be to develop the individual mind and ability of each scholar."

A paper on home preparation of lessons was read by Mrs. A. H. Grant of Montclair, and the Rev. D. M. Wilson, at the evening session, made an address on the essentials of success in Sunday school work. The next meeting of the union will be held on March 17 at the same place.

AN OLD CHURCH TO GO.

Allen and Fourteenth Street Congregations Will Unite.

Another down-town church, because of lack of means for its maintenance is to be consolidated with a more prosperous one further up town. The old Allen Street Presbyterian Church, it was decided last night by the congregation, is to be consolidated with the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

The cause of this is not due to any dissension in the church, but because the gradual moving of its members further up town and their affiliation with other congregations has placed the old church in a position where it is no longer self-sustaining. A joint committee from the two churches is to prepare the matter for the action of the courts, but if it is possible, the present structure in Forsyth Street will remain standing, to be used as a down-town mission of the Fourteenth Street church. The property is unincumbered, and should it eventually be sold the proceeds will be known as the Allen Street Memorial Fund.

The old Allen Street church was organized in 1816, and the first structure, which was located at Madison and Catharine Streets, was known as the Mission Church of the City of New York. In 1823 the church edifice was removed to Allen Street, and in 1888 the present building in Forsyth Street was erected.

FRANCO-AMERICAN EVANGELISM

Committee Holds Annual Meeting—Pastor Jean Knatz Speaks.

The annual meeting of the Franco-American Committee of Evangelization was held yesterday afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church, at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. Pastor Jean Knatz, the representative in this country of the Evangelical Churches of France, made an address in which he set forth the conditions as they exist and what is needed to carry on the work.

He said that of the 40,000,000 people in France only 600,000 are Protestants, and that the work of Protestant evangelization was so broad that it could not be handled without a great deal of outside assistance. He said that vast strides had been made in the last year, and that the work which came to those interested was too great to be covered as it should be. He made an earnest appeal for help from America, and gave many illustrations of what could be accomplished by fair effort.

The National Committee of the Woman's Huguenot Auxiliary, which is associated with the Franco-American Committee, also took part in the meeting.

M. André Siegfried, a son of the distinguished French Senator, who is making a tour of the United States to study its sociology and public institutions, was present at the meeting.

Church Notes.

"The Right Relations Between Parents and Sons and Daughters" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. Felix Adler's discourse to-morrow in the Music Hall.

The Rev. Henry Frank will speak to-morrow morning in Berkeley Lyceum on "The Gospel of a Glass of Beer." He will make special reference to Bishop Potter's saloon defense.

"Leaven" will be the subject of a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Harris to-morrow morning in Temple Israel of Harlem, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

"Heathenism at Home" will be the subject of the Rev. George P. Eckman's sermon to-morrow evening in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters will preach a special sermon to business men on "Honest and Dishonest Wealth" to-morrow morning in Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.

The Rev. William M. Geer, vicar of St. Paul's Church, will deliver a sermon to-morrow evening in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue. His subject will be "Why Have a Church?"

"The Grace and Gracefulness of Young Womanhood—the Story of the Winsome Life," will be the subject of the sermon by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening.

The Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder will preach the second of his series of sermons on "The Life of Elijah" to-morrow morning in St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. His topic will be "Elijah Fed by Ravens."

The Rev. James A. O'Connor, who attended the funeral of Father Chiniquy in Montreal on Thursday last, will speak on the conversion of that venerable servant of God at the evening service to-morrow in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, will preach the jubilee sermon in Calvary Episcopal Church, Marcy Avenue and South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, on the occasion of the celebration by Calvary Parish of the fiftieth anniversary of its existence.

A service in the interest of Hampton Institute will be held to-morrow evening in Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Boulevard and Seventy-third Street. The Rev. Dr. H. B. Frissell, Principal of the institute, will speak, and several graduates will tell of the home life and conditions of the negroes of the South and the Indians of the West.

Fatal Railroad Collision in Texas.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 20.—The west-bound limited express on the Southern Pacific Railroad came in collision with an engine near Lacosta, twenty miles west of here, at an early hour this morning. Alonzo Miller, fireman, of San Antonio, was killed, and Robert Nicholson, engineer, was fatally injured. The passengers were badly shaken up, but sustained no serious injury.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Dr. Mackay to be Installed in Fifth Avenue Reformed Church.

NEW VICAR FOR ST. AGNES'S

Dr. Parkhurst's Name Being Considered by Trustees for the Presidency of Amherst College.

The vacancies in three prominent pulpits of this city have been filled, and a change is to be effected in another of equal importance to-morrow. Still another, Plymouth Church of Brooklyn, it is reported, may be provided for by an announcement from Chicago to-morrow morning.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay will be installed as minister of the Collegiate Reformed Church, and pastor of the Fifth Avenue Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The late pastor, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, will preach the sermon. The Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf of Harlem will give the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. Dr. J. Douglas Adam of Brooklyn Heights that to the people. It is said that a very large number of pews have recently been rented in the Fifth Avenue Church, some of them by former worshippers at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, now without a pastor. Upon inquiry made to-day the fact that the pews had been rented was admitted, but information by whom was refused. The Rev. Dr. Mackay will take up the duties of his new pastorate at once.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Olmsted of Grace Church, Utica, will come to St. Agnes's Chapel, Ninety-second Street near Columbus Avenue, beginning service there on April 1. He was for nearly twenty years an assistant under the Rev. Dr. Swope at Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth Street, near Fifth Avenue. He succeeds the late Rev. Dr. Bradley as vicar at St. Agnes's.

A member of the session of the New York Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue, said yesterday that that church has about 350 members at $50,000. He said that a few members had been lost, but that this was to be expected, owing to the difficulties experienced about a pastor. The Rev. Dr. Duncan J. McMillan, formerly of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, has accepted the pastorate. A promise to him has been made that the debt shall be lessened if not wholly paid off.

The Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Avenue and Fifty-third Street, whose pastor resigned to become Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, hears its new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston, for the first time to-morrow. He comes from the Forty-first Street Church, Chicago. The Madison Avenue congregation has thought, at times, that its church was in the wrong neighborhood, and that perhaps a removal up town might improve matters. With the coming of its new pastor, however, all thought of removal has been abandoned. Neither the Rev. Dr. Johnston nor the Rev. Dr. McMillan can become full pastors until the February action of the New York Presbytery, but by permission of that body they are to take up their duties at once.

Mr. Beggs, a member of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, said yesterday that hope of securing the Rev. Alexander Connell had been given up, as the conclusion had been reached that he could not be induced to leave London. Mr. Beggs said, however, that Dr. Hall's successor would probably be an Englishman and not an American.

A member of both the American Board and the managing body of Amherst College, here last week to attend the Foreign Missions Conference, said that the trustees of Amherst College are to meet soon, and that it was reported among them that as the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst is anxious to leave New York, or at least quite willing to do so, he is being considered as the successor to President Gates, whose term expires in May. This trustee said the Madison Square pastor had long been talked of, but that of late there was more serious consideration of his name, and that by men in position to act.

The Second Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, is still without a pastor, and the Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, may soon be.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Jan. 29.

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SUBJECT—Christ at Jacob's Well.—iv., 5-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him shall never thirst.—John iv., 14.

Nicodemus, and the woman of Samaria, represent two extremes in human life. In the estimation of those among whom they lived, he was one of the best of men; she, one of the worst of women. He stood particularly high, she particularly low. He was a man, a member of the Sanhedrim, as "touching the righteousness which is in the law, blameless," and "a ruler" in the Holy City. She was a woman, an outcast and degraded woman, of an outcast and despised city "called Sychar," (v. 5,) or the "drunkenness" city of "falsehood." (Whitney's Hand Book of Bible Geography.)

Had our Lord begun His teaching by telling her, instead of Nicodemus, "Ye must be born again," all the world would have said with a loud voice, "Amen." But none of the class of Nicodemus would ever have supposed that they needed the same new birth. Declaring it to Nicodemus first of all, however, He declared that there never could be any so high, so learned, so rich, or so pure, as not to need it just as much as she. And receiving her to Himself as freely as He received him, He also declared that none can ever be so low and outcast as to be beyond the riches of His grace. Even she, when she came to draw water from Jacob's Well, like the servants in Cana, found that she had drawn wine from the "wells of salvation."

Before the Lord Jesus Christ, both she and Nicodemus stood on the same level—the level on which all must stand. Both had the same great need; both were taught the same great truth concerning spiritual life; both received the same great blessing. And when they received it, both were lifted to a far higher position than it was possible to receive from men. What the blessedness of this position is our ordinary language fails to express. It must be learned by experience. Our language is adapted only to material things, and we can only say of such, as we estimate their comparative value, that they are either good, better or best. But when we come to spiritual things, we have no words to express anything higher. We can only do it by reversing our ordinary forms of comparison and say best, better, good, so that the best man, like Nicodemus, becomes better and the best wine, like that of Cana, becomes not merely better, but "good." So the believing soul, when it draws nearest to its Lord, can only say with the Apostles on the Mount of Transfiguration, "Lord, it is good to be here." This is the effect of spiritual regeneration, whether it be that of a Nicodemus, or of a woman of Sychar.

JOHN'S PREACHING IN ENON.

The time when this incident occurred was, probably, some six or eight months after the interview with Nicodemus in Jerusalem. When that interview took place, John the Baptist was still preaching and baptizing. The place of his ministry was "in Enon," or "the springs," which were "near Salim." (iii., 23.) Its exact location is not now known. Where Jesus was preaching we are not told. But it was rumored that He was not only preaching, but also baptizing. (iv., 1-2.) This appears to have aroused a spirit of jealousy among some of John's disciples, which, in its turn, led him to give a very remarkable testimony to Jesus of Nazareth as the very Son of God, and to assure his disciples, "he that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." (iii. 26-36.)

This rumor which excited the jealousy of John's disciples, also apparently awoke that of the Pharisees of Jerusalem. Knowing this, Jesus "left Judea and departed again into Galilee," (v. 3.) This may have been an act of prudence, as men look at it, but it was probably, rather an act of grace. The most direct route from Jerusalem lay through the fertile upland valley in which lay the ancient city of Shechem. "In this valley," about a mile and a half from Shechem," is the town of Sychar, now called "Askar." It is "on the eastern slope of Ebal. The village is merely a modern one built of mud, but there are remains of ancient tombs near the road beneath it."—(Schaff's Dic.)

If time permitted, very strict Jews never passed through this valley in going from Judea into Galilee, because it brought them into direct contact with the Samaritans. They usually went up on the other side of the River Jordan through Perea. But Jesus, for reasons known only to Himself, took the despised and unusual route. They were constraining reasons, which He could not resist. Just as He must needs come "into the world to save sinners," (First Timothy, i., 15,) so "He must needs go through Samaria" to bring one sinner to repentance.

It was probably in the late Summer or early Fall. The weather was still very warm—the journey was made on foot—and the roads were dusty. Such a journey at such a time would be very fatiguing. The little company probably was composed of Himself, with John and James, Andrew and Peter, Philip and Nathaniel, as all lived in Galilee, near or in Capernaum. When they reached the Well of Jacob, some short distance from the entrance to the village, Jesus sat down to rest on the stone curb while His disciples went to buy food, and perhaps to secure lodgings.

THE WOMAN OF SYCHAR.

As He sat there alone, the perfect picture of a weary man, a woman of the village came as usual to draw water. The presence of a stranger sitting on the well was probably no unusual sight. But in this case she saw at a glance that this stranger was a tired Jew. She therefore gave Him but little attention, and would doubtless have quickly let down her pitcher, filled it, and taken her departure.

In fact, she had not come there, as Nicodemus came, with a deep consciousness of a spiritual need. Her desire was only for the water which would satisfy a bodily thirst. It was a weary and oft-repeated duty to come "all the way," as the Revised Version says, to that well day after day, but her physical being demanded that water, and so she came as a matter of habit and without complaint. Like many another, she had no higher desire than the gratification of her bodily wants. So she did not in any sense seek Jesus.

But Jesus sought her, and it was no accident that they were that day brought near to each other. Without design on her part, any intention to receive a spiritual blessing—like many another—she had been brought within the influence of His saving grace. If she would willingly yield herself to those influences she would go away enriched beyond all expectation. But even Jesus could not bestow His blessing until she was ready to receive it. So it is always with the operations of divine grace. A willing Saviour can help none but the willing sinner.

Jesus arrested her attention by asking her to give Him a drink. The Giver of every good and perfect gift asked one of His own creatures to give Him "a cup of cold water only." To her it was a very singular and unexpected request. She could not understand it. He was a Jew, and she was a Samaritan, and she knew that He had always been taught—as she had been—that Jew and Samaritan must hold no fellowship with each other. Without showing any disposition, therefore, to grant His request, she demanded an explanation. Her pride and prejudice refused to give until her reason was satisfied.

It is so with many to whom the Gospel is presented. It always comes with a request from God, "My Son, give Me thine heart." (Proverbs, xxiii, 26.) He asks of the sinner before the sinner even asks of Him. Like this woman, the natural man is ignorant both of his own need and of the excellence of the gift offered to him. This ignorance, therefore, must first be removed, and desire for the "free gift" awakened.

Jesus, therefore, did not turn away from this sinful woman, but, pitying her ignorance, He said, "If thou knewest the gift of God, and who it is that saith to thee, Give Me to drink, thou wouldest have asked of Him, and He would have given thee living water." (v. 10.) So would every impenitent sinner.

Jesus, however, did not as yet reveal Himself to her, for she was not interested so much in the character of the Giver as in the character of the gift. It was water that she wanted, and she cared not who gave it. But it was "living water," ever-flowing water, water which had a peculiar quality of life in it, of which He had spoken. Such water she supposed she had always gotten from that well, and she could not think of any other. But she was puzzled to know how He could draw it, when He had nothing wherewith to draw. That well was indeed to her a fit representative of "living water," for it had never ceased to yield refreshing draughts from the time when it was dug by Jacob, upward of two thousand years before. It is just as beautiful an illustration to us, for we can go there to-day, nearly two thousand years later still, and drink just as freely as she.

THE WATER OF LIFE.

It was not hat water, however, nor anything like it, of which this Stranger had spoken. "Whosoever drinketh of this water," He said, "shall thirst again. But whosoever drinketh of the water that I shall give him, shall never thirst; but the water that I shall give him shall be in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life." (v. 14.) His gift would not only satisfy her present want, but it would be a continual fountain of satisfaction.

This was something better than anything she had ever imagined. It was too good to be lightly thrown away. It awakened desire. She was gradually coming into the light, although it was still so dark that she saw nothing clearly. But she saw that she could not receive unless she asked. Then it might have been said of her, as of Saul of Tarsus, Behold! she prayeth. (Acts, ix., 11.) It was the first step out of darkness. Although she had no clear idea of what her Teacher meant, yet she made bold to ask of Him, "Sir, give me this water, that I thirst not, neither come all the way thither to draw." (V. 15, R. V.) It was a prayer that did not look much beyond herself and her own personal ease and comfort, like that of many another, but it was nevertheless a true prayer, and Jesus accepted it as such.

She was not, however, as yet prepared to receive an answer. Before she could really appreciate, or even know, "the gift of God" she must know more correctly her own need. She was not yet emptied of self, but she was ready to be emptied. A few short questions probed her whole life and stripped it of all its fictitious glare. Then she saw that she stood before One who knew everything that ever she did. (V. 39.) A deep consciousness of sin had been awakened within her, and she saw herself standing before Him guilty and condemned. Therefore all of her efforts to find satisfaction in earthly things had been miserable failures. Now she saw that there was a spiritual world, in which there was One who must be worshipped "in spirit and in truth," whether He were a Samaritan or a Jew. Such an experience is an anticipation of the great judgment, when the guilty sinner stands face to face with God.

This woman of Sychar had thus learned to know somewhat of "the gift of God." Now she needed to know the Giver who it was that had said unto her "Give Me to drink." So now we find Jesus revealing Himself to her, just as He had revealed her to herself. When her conscience, however, began to be pricked, then, as many others have done, she began to discuss questions of controversy, to argue about times and places and methods of worship, rather than to look at Him and His gracious promises. But every refuge was taken from her by His revelations, until she finally confessed that all such questions would be settled only by the coming of the long-expected Christ. Then Jesus said to her plainly, "I that speak unto thee am He." Now her eyes were opened and she saw Him. She believed, and came unto Him and drank of that living water.

Thus repenting and believing, she left her water pot at the well and hastened into the city to tell, as Andrew told Peter, I "have found the Messias, the Christ." For two days He tarried with them, and when the villagers had seen and heard Him for themselves, like all others who have had the same experience, they said, "Now we believe, because we have heard Him ourselves, and know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world." (V. 42.) There is no other way of knowing this great fact.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of Nicodemus and of the Woman of Samaria, as representative characters, and of Jesus' reception of each?

How did they stand before Him, and what is said of the difficulty of describing the effect of spiritual regeneration?

When did this incident occur, and what were the circumstances leading to it?

What were the usual routes from Judea to Galilee, and why did Jesus go through Samaria?

What were the circumstances under which this woman met Jesus, and what is said of her coming?

How did Jesus arrest her attention, and how was He received?

How did she represent those to whom the Gospel is presented, and what did Jesus say to her?

Why did not Jesus at once reveal Himself to her, and what is said of her idea of "living water"?

What led her to ask of Him, and what is said of her prayer?

What was the effect of Jesus' questionings concerning her life, and of what is her experience an anticipation?

What did she do when her conscience was awakened, and how did Jesus reveal Himself to her?

Repenting and believing, what did she do, and what was the result of her testimony?

A QUESTION OF TRANSLATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer of your notes on the Sunday school lesson is taking praiseworthy pains to give many very interesting facts about the persons and places mentioned in the lessons, as well as much collateral information.

In the lesson for Jan. 1, "Christ the True Light," taken from the first fourteen verses of the first chapter of the Gospel according to John, he tries to show that the Son is "eternal" and "equal with God" the Father, quoting from the authorized, or King James's, version, made almost 300 years ago, the passage, (Phil. ii., 6,) "Being in the form of God, he thought it not robbery to be equal with God." I was surprised that a quotation, especially on a doctrinal subject, should be taken from a translation which was made when the best scholarship believed and taught that the earth is flat, with the sun revolving around it every twenty-four hours! Yes, and were ready to subject the holder of an adverse opinion to imprisonment, and perhaps death. Now, as we would not take the plows or the stoves or the spelling of that age because of their serious defects, which we have so far outgrown, why should we take a Bible translation of that age whose defects are also so well known, while we have other translations so much better? The revised version, recently made, translates the passage given thus: "Who, being in the form of God, counted it not a prize [margin, a thing to be grasped,] to be on an equality with God," making the meaning of the passage just the opposite of the King James version. The Emphatic Diaglott, giving the literal Greek, reads: "Who, though being in God's form, yet did not meditate a usurpation to be like God, but divested Himself, taking a Bondsman's Form" (also part of Verse 7.) Various Greek scholars, whose names and translations might easily be given, are in substantial agreement with this rendering. But Jesus Himself never claimed to be equal with the Father. He said in His farewell discourse to His disciples, (John xiv., 28:) "My Father is greater than I." First Corinthians, xv., 24 and other Scriptures teach clearly that Jesus, the Son, was and is and will be subject to the Father. As to the eternity of the Son, it is a most difficult thing to prove a son as old as his father. To my mind, the testimony of the Bible is conclusive when it declares (Revelations iii., 14,) that Jesus was "the beginning of the creation of God." Jesus anointed is the only begotten Son of God, the Saviour, Healer, Cleanser, Keeper, and coming King. For "the suffering of death" He has been "highly exalted" and given "a name above every name."

We must always bear in mind that while the Word of Jehovah in the original tongues is divine and inspired, that neither translators or translations are inspired; also, that creeds and standards of doctrine, so called, are but human inventions containing more or less of tradition, superstition, and heathen mythology as well as divine truth.

J. O. K.

New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

Y. M. C. A. IN PUERTO RICO.

Coffee House to be Opened at San Juan—Work Around Havana.

The International Young Men's Christian Association, through its Army and Navy Department, is hurrying forward to Puerto Rico the necessary outfit for starting a coffee house at San Juan. Conditions there are reported to be unsatisfactory and a coffee house is imperatively needed. A house at a low rental has been secured, and Frank L. Smith, who had charge of the association work at Jacksonville last Summer, will be in charge of it.

Tents that were used at Chattanooga, Camp Alger, and other places last Summer are now in use just outside Havana. The American troops are stationed outside the city, on high ground, and the tents are with the regiments. Meetings are held regularly, though they are not of an evangelical character. Other tents have been sent to Manila, where the work of organizing associations in the different regiments is progressing.

Home for Intemperate Men.

At the annual meeting of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men, which has been recently held, the last year's Board of Managers and officers were re-elected, and many items of special interest were reported. There were admitted to the home last year over 200 men. Great interest is shown in the Saturday night meeting by its former inmates and its many friends at the home, Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The present manager, the Rev. George S. Avery, who has spent many years in evangelical work, will speak at the West Thirty-fourth Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow night. Converted inmates of the home will also be heard.

NETHERSOLE WRITES:

"After being completely worn out from constant nervous strain, I was advised to use the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. It has benefited me so wonderfully that I have become its strongest advocate."

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RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A. C. DIXON, IN HANSON PLACE BAPTIST Church, Brooklyn, Sunday morning, "Things that Accompany Salvation"; evening, "Truth and Error in Tissot's Pictures"; also every evening next week, "How to be Saved." Glorious revival continues. F. H. Jacobs sings.

ADAMS CHAPEL UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon, 4:30 o'clock, Fourth special sermon in the course on the Holy Spirit. Theme: "The Holy Spirit's Advent at Pentecost." Preacher, the Rev. President Henry A. Buttz, D. D., LL. D., of Drew Theological Seminary. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on the Scientific Doctrine of the Reign of Law and its Relation to Active Work in Religion. Evensong at 4. [illegible] seats free.) 4th sermon by Rev. M. Kelly, subject, on the Story of Creation.

The Saturday Edition of

The Evening Post

richly deserves its reputation of being one of the most interesting issues of any daily publication in America. Besides containing reliable accounts of all the important events of general interest,

To-day's Issue will Contain

the following special and exclusive features:

RAILROADING IN CUBA
The Santiago de Cuba "Ferro-Carril"—The Cubans and Its Motive Power—Waiting for the Burros—Spanish Maladministration — Trains and Their Crews—A Lost Branch—Railway Difficulties in the Tropics.

INDIA CONVALESCENT
"Sloughing Off the Mottled Skin of Plague, Famine, and War"—The Press Attacks on the Government and Their Results—News of the Plague Now in Its Third Year—The Ever-Present Distress.

THE PASSING OF THE MICHIGAN
Approaching End of the Old War-ship of the Great Lakes—Her Patrol of Fifty-four Years—A Remarkable Record—The Confederate Attempt to Capture Her.

HOME THOUGHTS
Our Children as Our Judges—Example versus Precept.

ON THE GEORGIA COAST
Fishing for Terrapins—The Use of "Conwie"—Old-Time Cooking—Turning Green Turtles—Their Cunningly Hidden Nests.

THROUGH UNEXPLORED THIBET
A Curious Race Inhabiting It—Tribal and Domestic Customs of the Pa-Urgs—Their Love of Warfare and Contempt for Women—The Powerful Sway of the "Lamas" or Priests.

THE CITY'S FIRST ALMANAC
A Versatile New York Tavern-Keeper's Production — The Chronological Table of Domestic Occurrences — The City's Illumination and Night Watch Two Hundred Years Ago.

OUR MARY
A Sketch from Life.

The Weekly Army Article

The Evening Post

Saturday, January 21.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANGLO-SAXON ISRAELITE SOCIETY FOR the recreation of spirit, soul, flesh, and bone without blood, immortal.—108 First Street, 7:45 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-sixth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York, together with the eleventh anniversary of its 23d St. Branch, will be held in Association Hall, 23d St., corner 4th Av., Monday evening, Jan. 23, 1899, at 8:15 o'clock. Speakers: Prof. Woodrow Wilson, LL.D., and Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D. The work will be shown by stereopticon views. The public are invited.

AT CHURCH OF THE THANSFIGURATION, 5 East 29th St.—Early celebrations, 7 and 8; matins, 10:30; Garrett's Mass in E flat; Best's "The Lord is Great"; choral evensong, 4 o'clock; Gale's "Magnificat"; Dyke's "The Lord is My Shepherd"; Gaul's "No Shadows Yonder."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner 121st. Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "A Modern Estimate of St. Paul." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES, Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45. Rev. James A. O'Connor, pastor. Rev. William Fleck, a recently converted priest, will deliver an address on "Excommunication Ipso Facto."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV., AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The pastor will preach.

ATTEND WEEKLY MEETING OF "BLUE Button Brigade" next Wednesday evening at the "Open Door" Mission, 76 Allen St., above Grand; Col. Hadley will deliver a short address, "Why Is the Saloon the Poor Man's Club?" Glorious meetings every night. Workers wanted.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Ave. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M. All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street,
Henry van Dyke, pastor.
Services Sunday, January 22d.
Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M.
Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.
Young

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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SEVEN TRUTHS.

We hold these truths to be deserving of general acceptance and respect:

1. We do not need the Philippines. The undeveloped resources of our own domain supply a more profitable field for our activities.

2. The islands fell to us by hazard of war, and with them certain obligations to ourselves, to foreign nations, and to the inhabitants of the archipelago.

3. It would be cheaper to drop them and run, but it would also be disgraceful, and would doom the Filipinos to present anarchy and future bondage.

4. We ought to take the islands as provided in the treaty, but it should be the primary object of our policy to make the Filipinos contented, prosperous, orderly, educated, and ultimately capable of governing themselves

5. They must never become citizens of the United States.

6. The treaty of peace and cession ought to be ratified without any further delay in order that the state of war may be ended and the healing works of peace begun.

7. Imperialism is a painted wooden jumping jack that jumps only when somebody pulls the string.

THE VOICE OF SENATOR DEPEW.

"The gold standard should be so settled by legislation that it can be disturbed only by legislation enacted under the will of a majority of the people through their representatives in Congress, and not by the whim of a President. Currency which is the life blood of the Nation's commerce and prosperity, must be both sound and elastic. We should break the endless chain by adopting the suggestion of the President that greenbacks paid into the Treasury for gold can be only taken out for gold. We should allow banks to be organized for the need of small communities with a capital of $20,000 and allow the banks to issue currency to the par of their National bonds."—Speech of Senator-elect DEPEW at the Republican Club.

If you have the courage of those honorable convictions, Senator, you will labor with all your eloquence and persuasiveness to bring your perfidious party to a solemn sense of its duty.

"We favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States." That declaration was made in the Republican National platform of 1896. It was a falsehood. The Republican Party favors nothing of the kind. Its leaders are controlled by a spirit of reckless and most unscrupulous partisanship. They favor anything that will keep them in office. They disfavor any legislation that would remove from the strife of politics any issue on which they can win elections. Actuated by that base motive they have with calculation, forethought, and intent broken the pledge they made at St. Louis. They refuse to enact a measure to maintain the National obligations, and preserve the National honor, because a law for that object would destroy the free-silver issue, and on that issue they feel sure they can win the election of 1900. They are not sure that they could win on any other.

If the dangerous men who seized the Democratic Party in 1896 shall again control its policies next year, and the free coinage of silver shall again be the issue, we hope the Republicans will win, notwithstanding their treachery. We must not, however, put out of our sight the grave danger that on other issues than silver the people may condemn and rebuke the Republican Party by putting into power the unregenerate Democrats, who will then proceed to make cats and dogs of the National obligations. This peril is visibly augmented by the President's unwillingness or incapacity to lead public opinion. He casts his policies upon the waters and lets them drift at the mercy of the undirected currents. One day he may be overwhelmed, and intending only to escape imperialism or McKinleyism the people may be swept into base coinage and dishonor.

We therefore applaud a Republican who has the courage to use the words gold standard as Mr. DEPEW used them in his speech on Wednesday night. We hope he will go forth speaking to his party with a mighty voice to recall it to the path of duty and of honor.

DROP BRYAN, TOO.

Let due praise and credit be given to Mr. E. C. WALL, the Wisconsin member of the Democratic National Committee, for expressing his belief that "the doctrine of 16 to 1 is neither a Democratic nor a sound business proposition, but is in fact entirely opposed to both." Such utterances from Democratic leaders help the party to get out of the quagmire of 1896 and back to the solid ground.

In view of his repentance, Mr. WALL's support of the un-Democratic and dishonest Bryan platform may be condoned. He declares that he accepted it and went with the party, notwithstanding the 16-to-1 plank. We have never been able to understand how any Democrat at once intelligent and honest could so fool himself, but Mr. WALL now "protests as a Democrat" against a repetition of that mistake," and that atones for much. Every word of his protest is a stone on the grave of free silver.

But Mr. WALL flounders fearfully amid logical impossibilities when, after repudiating 16 to 1 as un-Democratic, he declares that for Mr. BRYAN he entertains "the very highest respect, knowing he is a sincere, honest, and fearless man." He cannot denounce the doctrine and take the preacher to his bosom. If the one is un-Democratic, so is the other. How can Mr. WALL entertain the "highest respect" for the false leader who dragged the party through a campaign that committed it to propositions that are sound neither as Democracy nor as business, and wants to do it again?

It is time for honest Democrats to go further and speak plainer. They must tell BRYAN he is a Populist and drop him.

A PROTECTIONIST CANNONADE.

Mr. LE GRAND B. CANNON has the courage, not to say the temerity, of his convictions. Having persuaded himself that taxes on foreign competition, paid by American consumers, are in themselves a good, he does not hesitate to trace to their beneficent influence most of the good things that have come to our beloved land. Thus he declared at the annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League, of which he is First Vice President:

"Under the Dingley tariff, in strong contrast with the period of depression, diminished production, and insufficient employment of labor under the Wilson tariff, the increase of exports has made us a creditor Nation, and the decrease in imports simply indicates that our wants have been supplied by domestic industries."

Let us see what the plain figures are. "Under" the Wilson tariff the total exports increased from $825,000,000 in 1894 to $1,100,000,000 in 1897, or 33 per cent. "Under" the Dingley tariff, the total exports advanced from $1,100,000,000 to $1,255,000,000, or 13 per cent.

So far as this increase, in either case, was due to the export of food products, cotton, mineral oil, &c., neither tariff had anything to do with it, but if Mr. CANNON claims that the increase "under" the Dingley tariff was due to that tariff, then he must admit that the advance "under" the Wilson tariff was due to that measure. By his own test the Wilson tariff did far more to "make us a creditor Nation" than the Dingley tariff. It is supremely foolish to claim such influence for his pet tariff in any case; it is still more so to make the claim without taking the pains to find out that the figures are against it.

But there are exports with which the tariff has much to do, those of manufactures. If Mr. CANNON will glance at the latest monthly summary of the Bureau of Statistics, issued by Mr. O. P. AUSTIN, the chief of the bureau, appointed by Mr. MCKINLEY, and so quite free from suspicion of unfriendliness for protection, he will find a chart showing the course of exports and imports of manufactures from 1880 to 1898, inclusive. The line showing exports climbs slowly up from 1880, when the exports were $102,000,000, to 1894, when they were $184,000,000, an average advance of only $6,000,000 a year. Then for a year it remains on the level, but between 1895 and 1897 it leaps from $184,000,000 to $277,000,000, or an average annual advance of $46,500,000, being nearly eight times as rapid an advance as took place under the protective tariffs.

Now we are not so rash as to assume that this difference was all due to the difference in the tariffs. That is a kind of crazy assumption that we are quite willing to leave to the protectionists. But it is perfectly safe to say that the rational duties on raw materials which were imposed by the Wilson tariff did have a very decided influence in aiding American manufacturers to export their goods in competition with foreign manufacturers. In the concise and forcible phrase of Mr. WILSON, used in London the year after the change was made, American trade "broke out" through the breach made in the tariff wall.

It is a significant fact, now that American trade is going to all the markets of the world and successfully meeting the products of "pauper foreign labor," that Mr. CANNON's organization is clamoring for bounties on American vessels to enable them to carry our exports. The appetite of your regular protectionists for the money of their fellow-citizens, whether through taxes on consumption or bounties, seems insatiable.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

We expressed the opinion yesterday that the result of our relations with Germany in Samoa would strengthen the general American belief that the United States could not manage a joint protectorate or any other form of joint control of anything with Germany. Our ways of looking at things are much too different.

Our opinion is strengthened by the remarkable comments of the German press on the occurrences at Apia. Not one of the papers quoted takes any shame to Germany for the outrageous proceedings of her representatives in Samoa, including the President of the Municipal Council, who had no business to represent Germany any more than Great Britain and the United States, being a common agent of all three. An account sent to Hamburg, perhaps by the malefactors themselves, describes the German Consul, who had to be put out by force from the courtroom, of which he had taken possession, and the President of the Municipal Council, screeching in the street that he was the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice, as "the provisional Government." These are German officials of the sort whom BISMARCK, when he was Chancellor, used to reduce to a just sense of their place in the scale of creation. Doubtless the present Chancellor will do that to these officials. But, meanwhile, how can anybody get on with them?

The Vossische Zeitung cheerfully observes that the United States evidently "do not mean to respect Germany's paramount interests in Samoa." The United States stands upon its rights under the treaty of Berlin, to which Germany is a party, and that treaty makes the Chief Justice the final judge of the election of a King. According to this German newspaper, the "paramount interest" of Germany entitles Germany to disregard the treaty to which she is a party and to treat it as waste paper.

Then comes the Lokal Anzeiger, complaining of "the unceremoniousness which the Americans have affected lately toward us." We know not to what this can possibly refer unless it be the wantonly irritating and interfering course pursued by Admiral DEWEY toward Admiral VON DIEDERICH, when the German officer was in charge of the Pacific Ocean in general and of Manila Bay in particular during last Summer. That seems to be as warmly resented in Germany as the greedy and unscrupulous behavior of the American and British representatives in Samoa in insisting on their rights under the treaty of Berlin, and with as much reason.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF KEELY.

It was by a pertinent and fortunate chance that one of the investigators into the subterranean parts of the workshop, or studio, or laboratory, or whatever KEELY called it, should have been a "Professor of Experimental Psychology." Because really the only question that was left, or that had for years been left, about KEELY and his motor, was the psychological question. And the repeatedly successful attempts of the "inventor" upon his stockholders belonged also to the domain of "experimental psychology."

As a psychological experimenter, KEELY was much more interesting and successful than as an experimenter in mechanics. He seems to have started with the theory of the multiplication and accumulation of vibrations, which is a very old one. It is as old as the saying of the ancient whose name we do not remember, but it will no doubt be told us within forty-eight hours by half a dozen too well-informed correspondents, that if he had a fiddle he would pull down a bridge. Not the bridge of the fiddle; any beginner can do that, but an actual structure built to facilitate transport across water courses. But the ancient sage never had the face to ask people to come in and inspect the ruins of the bridge which he had fiddled down. The modern inventor went to that extent. That is to say, he invited selected persons who did not know too much. Sometimes he encountered in spite of himself unsympathetic persons who did know too much. One of these was Capt. (then Lieut.) ZALINSKI, who witnessed some of KEELY's experiments upon investors, and incidentally upon inanimate objects, as long ago as November, 1884, and then confided to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES that every result which KEELY produced by means of "vibratory force," he could produce by the simple and familiar instrumentality of compressed air. And, in fact, the investigation into the secrets of KEELY's laboratory leave little or no doubt that compressed air in a reservoir, judiciously alternated with unconfined air in conversation, was the agency that KEELY employed to get his living for many years from many dupes.

But to say this is not to give a psychological analysis of an unlamented humbug. It is scarcely credible that, starting with nothing but the old proposition of the fiddle and the bridge, a man should deliberately set out to deceive and swindle the public with the pretense that he had made a practical application of the "vibratory force." It is more likely that KEELY, having a very turbid and confused conception of mechanical facts and laws, as was evident to everybody who ever talked with him who had a clear conception of mechanical principles, began by believing that there was really "something in it," and seemed to himself to find some facts to support this view. It may have been only when his apparent facts failed him, and his machine for reduplicating and prolonging vibrations failed to "function," that he found himself compelled to substitute secret conduits of a familiar force and to become a common swindler in order to get his living from the credulous. Upon this point we await with interest the report of the Professor of Experimental Psychology in the University of Pennsylvania.

As to the psychologizing of the stockholders, that is a much easier matter than the psychologising of KEELY himself. At least the phenomena, if not simpler, are more familiar. When the "manifestations" of Spiritualism began, and awe-stricken gulls saw tables tipped by supernatural agencies and spirit forms emerge from toilet clothes-presses, if the nowexisting financial methods had been in vogue, there would have been no difficulty in "promoting," "stocking," "floating," possibly not even in "listing" the securities which represented the magical powers of the FOX sisters or the DAVENPORT brothers. The inexhaustibleness of human credulity is a topic too trite to be attractive. But we should really like to know what a Professor of Experimental Psychology thinks about KEELY.

The changes suggested by the Republican County Committee in the primary elections law seem to us in one regard very desirable. There is no question that the secrecy of the enrollment, while preserving complete identification of the voter, must be provided for if enrollment is to be at all complete. The average voter will not avow his party preferences in the presence of the election officers. The experience of last Fall showed that very clearly.

We confess that we are quite uninformed as to the claim of the late Alderman SCOTT upon the admiration of his associates, but the feelings which could be expressed only at a cost of $940 for his funeral were somewhat confused. The desire to pay proper public respect to the deceased brother, which required $366.80 for draping the chamber and $200 for coaches to make a suitable display en route to the burial place, is more or less logical. But to what sentiment can we trace the consumption of $128.80 in food and drink? We do not understand that there was a "wake," and many of the Aldermen are not of the nationality with which that exciting ceremonial formerly prevailed. In fact the food and drink were provided, for the most part, after the funeral, at the substantial and excellent but by no means extortionate Astor House. None of the ordinary emotions awakened by the loss of a friend is supposed to stimulate appetite, nor, in well-regulated persons, to aggravate thirst. As a means of getting entertainment at public expense, the Aldermen's bill is commonplace and contemptible. But what we should like to know is the motives by which they pretend to have been animated.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—We notice with an emotion which may be only surprise, but which seems to contain a trace either of grief or of indignation, that a rather well-known advertising agency claims to possess, and offers to exercise—for a consideration, of course—the power to place in the news columns of "a thousand leading dailies" in this country any piece of information that business or professional men may desire to get before the public. To be more explicit, this agency tells its patrons, with all the emphasis lent by large type well displayed, that if one of them has won an important lawsuit over a competitor, or if his annual balance sheet evidences unusual prosperity, or if his wares have received the commendation of experts or notabilities, or if a Legislature has kindly given him an advantage over rivals in other States—in short, "if you have anything to say about your business that you want the public all over the United States to know"—and who, with anything to sell, hasn't?—then this agent can be induced to telegraph the facts in the case to said "thousand leading dailies," and they will appear next morning "as a telegraphic news item, without any of the earmarks of advertising." Now, let's see: There are in this country 2,000 daily papers, more or less. "A thousand leading dailies" therefore includes every even slightly important paper in the United States, and we are asked to believe that all of them can be hired to deceive their readers by publishing advertisements as news! We utterly refuse to believe it, and advise the advertising public to be equally skeptical. Neither the agency under consideration nor any other can sell to its customers the news columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES for any purpose whatever, and we are not so conceited—or so stupid—as to imagine that all of America's journalistic honesty and decency is monopolized by ourselves. Speaking plainly, the agency's offer is simply absurd—or would be were it not also reprehensible from every point of view.

—Anybody who takes pains to be always both interesting and amusing is a public benefactor of no small merit. Now, if there is a man on either side of the water who is better fun or more constantly deserves notice than does the German Kaiser, his name has not yet been revealed, and the frequency with which that monarch is mentioned in this column is but a humble token of the gratitude that is his due. The energetic and industrious WILLIAM's latest contribution to the sum total of human gayety is a remark which he made this week while paying a visit to the studio of HARRO MAGNUSSEN, a sculptor whose supreme ability is guaranteed by the painter, MENZEL, and therefore admitted by the Emperor. After eulogizing highly a statue of FREDERICK the Great, the royal critic turned to a bust of BISMARCK and pronounced the likeness remarkable. Apparently with the intention of explaining just why it was remarkable, he proceeded to say that most people would see in the bust no resemblance at all to the Chancellor, but—and this is very precious—"'tis only for connoisseurs." There is a genial self-confidence in that remark, a cool assumption of superiority to ordinary mortals, that will instantly delight all the cynic philosophers in the world. The words may be at first a bit enraging to the rest of humanity, but they, too, in time, will get over their anger and move to make the laughter unanimous.

—We gather from a thoughtful essay which The Boston Transcript publishes under the impressive title of "Over the Verge," that it is clear evidence of innate depravity to make any reference to the purchase of Louisiana. "There is a manifest disposition," moans The Transcript, "to keep this act of our early Government before the people." We have noticed that disposition ourselves; indeed, we have yielded to it, once or twice, to the extent of pointing out that JEFFERSON's experiment in expansion excited even more apprehension and horror than does the one now going on, and that the prophecies of National ruin and degradation were no less numerous, no less confident, and no less impressive as to origin than are those with which the country is favored to-day. This, it seems, was most reprehensible, chiefly, unless we read our Transcript awrong—a possibility most alarming, for where would safety be in that contingency?—because the argument was strong and therefore likely to be effective. So we are told that, according to a recognized authority on constitutional law, the acquisition of Louisiana carried the doctrine of constructive power to "the last verge"; ergo, since the acquisition of the Philippines gives that same doctrine a terrible shove ahead, it, or the country, or something, or somebody—this point is a little vague—is well over the edge of an awful precipice! Let the people with a "tendency" to mention the Louisiana purchase think of that. We are tempted to ask the Bostonian Cassandra for proof that "the last verge" has really been passed, this time any more than it was before, but that would make a lot of trouble, to say nothing of evidencing an obstinacy little less than impious.

—Using as a text that monstrous absurdity, the so-called "conscience clause" in the English vaccination law, The Philadelphia Medical Journal discusses the decidedly interesting question whether there is or is not as much reason to doubt the possibility of making men healthy by legislative enactment as there is that of making them moral by the same method. Sticklers for the widest measure of individual liberty—a phrase, by the way, that includes many most pestilent cranks in whom ignorance, fanaticism, and prejudice replace reason and common sense—have been active of late in denying the State's right to enforce the adoption of this or that sanitary precaution by people who do not see, or refuse to confess, the necessity for its adoption. Indeed, the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis has just announced that the policy of coercion as a means of fighting consumption has been utterly abandoned in favor of public education as to the nature of this disease. The Medical Journal—very wisely, it seems to us—criticises the propriety of the action taken. "In every Government approximating stability and civilization," it says, "there are numberless legislative and governmental acts which prove that the scientific few must compel the sluggish and end the insanitation of the many. Hardly any sanitary reform can be carried out except by governmental coercion, and when the vast majority of experts in the subject are agreed as to the advisability of compulsion, government should act in accordance with their advice." The writer admits, with respect to tuberculosis, that the time for coercive legislation of a thoroughgoing sort is not yet come, but he has no hesitation when he discusses vaccination. "One who is not convinced," he declares, "of the value and necessity of vaccination is beyond argument. In a case of this kind the claims of individual freedom and conscience—reaching as they do over upon and abrogating the freedom and conscience of others—must be at once thrown out of the count. The anti-vaccinator is a murderer, irresponsible perhaps, but all the more to be dealt with by the public because of his irresponsibility." All of which is sound doctrine, well expressed.

A SMOKE NUISANCE REMEDY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The interesting article by D. De Kremen in THE TIMES of Tuesday, the 17th, on "The Smoke Nuisance," recalls an able paper upon the same or kindred topic of "Combustion," read by Paul J. Schlicht before the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in September last.

Joseph Medill of The Chicago Tribune, also a member of the Institute, was so much impressed with the facts set forth that he had the paper published almost entire in The Tribune, and has, I am credibly informed, invited the lecturer to come to Chicago at the expense and as a guest of The Tribune to explain his views to the authorities there, saying in his letter of invitation that, if the theory advanced and its application be correct and feasible, it will be worth more than $100,000,000 to Chicago.

Mr. Schlicht claims that our present methods of producing combustion are wasteful and smoke-producing for one reason, among others, because we take air to feed combustion from beneath the fuel bed and in quantities so in excess of requirements that gas, smoke, and unconsumed carbon are thrust upward and out of the chimney. He advocates and demonstrates that all the air needed to feed combustion, from the smallest to the largest fuel burning plants, can be taken from above the bed of fuel by the use of devices to initiate the down current. This current flowing toward the fire chamber in contact with, but not mingling with, the escaping products of combustion, absorbs the waste heat of escaping gases, and so diffuses itself in a hot blast above the bed of fuel as to ignite and consume the volatile gas that would otherwise have escaped unconsumed. The combustion resulting is more perfect, produces more heat from given fuels, and greatly reduces, if it does not cure, the smoke nuisance.

I presume that the paper forms a part of the printed proceedings of the institute, and can be there obtained by any interested person.

H. B. SALISBURY.

New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

A QUESTION OF GRAMMAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 8, a Mr. G. A. Greene makes mistakes so utterly absurd that I hope, in justice to the poet Moore, you will give this letter a corner in your next publication. Mr. Greene says Stephenson Browne criticises Maurice Thompson, and he, (Mr. Greene,) criticises Stephenson Browne. Now I want to take the fourth step and criticise Mr. Greene. If he will refer to Tom Moore's song, "Oft in the Stilly Night," I think he will find the words run thus:

I feel like one who treads alone
Some banquet hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands (are) dead,
And all but me departed.

Very good of Mr. Greene to allow that it may be poetical license, but let us have poetical justice. You observe the poet does not make the nominative case follow "but" when used for "except." Mr. Greene also writes "have fled" instead of "are fled." As he puts it the context would be—

Whose garlands have dead.

In five lines two gross errors. Oh, Mr. Greene! do not criticise others unless you are sure of your ground. M. E. LISTER.

San Francisco, Jan. 14, 1899.

Alger and Watkins of Michigan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So you think Secretary Alger is going to resign, do you? And to do it as "a matter of self-respect," do you? Just allow me to ask you if you have noticed that there is going to be a colonial advisory board, "to act under the direction of the Secretary of War," "in receiving and examining applications for franchises in Cuba and Puerto Rico," that one member of the board has already been appointed, and that that member is Charles W. Watkins of Grand Rapids, Mich. Hecker is on the ground already, and now comes Watkins. The store is all fitted up, and the shutters are down, and yet you think the proprietor will seize this opportunity for taking down his sign and going out of business!

I like you and I read you, and I believe you mean well. But, excuse me. You are too innocent for this world.

KALAMAZOO.

New York, Jan. 20, 1899.

A Wise Precaution.

Mr. Labouchere in London Truth.

I get a vast number of letters from all manner of men and women, and on all sorts of subjects. When I receive one from a lady, I often do not know whether she is a Mrs. or a Miss, and therefore do not know under which section of the fair sex to address her. I would therefore suggest to the Woman's Rights ladies that they would do a considerable service to male humanity if they would agree to some general prefix which would cover both sections.

NUGGETS.

Easy Marks.

The devil has to pry the busy man's door open, but that of the idler is a standing invitation to him.—Ram's Horn.

Cause for Astonishment.

A young man is never so much surprised as when he learns that other young men think his sister is good-looking.—Atchison Globe.

After the Dinner.

Mrs. Swogly—I suppose your husband came home full of elation.

Mrs. Benthere—I wouldn't swear to the elation.—Syracuse Herald.

A Horrible Example.

"And you will not elope with me, Mamie?"

"Certainly not. Just look at pa and ma! They eloped."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DELICATE GROUND.

From The Washington Star.

When you meet a politician
Of a strictly business kind,
Who at last has climbed the ladder
And left all his past behind,
You must compliment him shrewdly
If you don't want any row;
You can say you're glad he got there,
But you needn't mention how.

You can speak your admiration
Of the place he's risen to
And talk about the future
And the things that he will do.
But brevity is safer,
Simply make your little bow
And say you're glad he got there;
And you needn't mention how.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Continued bracing weather and bright skies brought out the social crowd of fashionably-dressed young women on the avenue yesterday. There was a lull in gayety, as is usual on Fridays, and so the fine weather with its opportunities for healthful exercise was taken advantage of for walking and driving. The art galleries had an unusual number of visitors, and the Oehme and Knoedler Galleries on Fifth Avenue, where, by a coincidence, the portraits of Mrs. Edwin Gould by Madrazo and Mrs. George Gould by Chartran are on view, were thronged all day long. The evening brought numerous dinners, the opera, with the always popular "Faust," and Mrs. W. D. Sloane's large and beautiful dance for her daughters in the George W. Vanderbilt house.

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To-day will bring a number of at homes, including one at the Misses Moerans, 55 Irving Place; Mrs. Sidney de Kay's tea at her apartments, 50 West Ninth Street, for Miss Edith Livingston Mason of Newport; the opera matinée of "Don Giovanni," which will draw a tremendous house, and a number of dinners. There is nothing very large or important in the way of entertainments for the day or evening. If the bright weather continues there will be an exodus of men to the country clubs to-morrow, for with longer days and bright sunshine, and surfeited as they are with gayety and wearied by late hours, their thoughts turn to the country.

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The third of the Saturday evening dances organized by Mrs. Philip J. Sands will take place at Delmonico's this evening. This is one of the most popular of the dancing classes, and will be largely attended by the younger set. There will be a cotillion with pretty favors.

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Mrs. Daniel French, wife of the sculptor, gave a reception in Mr. French's large and beautiful studio, 125 West Eleventh Street, yesterday afternoon. With Mrs. French received Mrs. Charles C. Worthington, who wore a most effective and becoming gown of white cloth, with open-work embroidery.

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Miss Beatrice Herford will appear and give several of her clever monologues at the second dramatic breakfast in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, at the Astoria next Tuesday morning. There has been some misapprehension regarding the tickets for these breakfasts. They are sold at $5, and include the breakfast as well as the performance. Tickets for either the performance or the breakfast alone can be had at $2.50 at the rooms of the society, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street.

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The Salmagundi Club will give a dinner to its former Presidents on Tuesday, Jan. 24. Mr. Robert C. Miner is the present occupant of that office, and his predecessors, in the order of their service, are Messrs. Joseph Hartly, George W. Maynard, C. Y. Turner, Thomas Moran, W. Louis Fraser, and A. T. Van Laer. The dinner will take place in the picture gallery, where the canvases in the annual Winter exhibition are now hung.

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The passenger lists of the outgoing steamers to-day contain few familiar names. Among those booked to sail on the Servia are Mr. Herbert G. Palmer and Capt. E. H. Sanford. Booked to sail on La Bretagne among others are Mr. Edward Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Legrand, and Mrs. William H. Payne.

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It is reported at Roslyn, L. I., that one of the Vanderbilts, said to be William K., Jr., has purchased Harbor Hill, an estate of about 100 acres, situated about half a mile from the railroad station and in the direction of Hempstead Harbor. The price paid for the land, which is the highest point on Long Island, is reported to be in the neighborhood of $100,000. Harbor Hill belonged to the late S. Taber Willets, and Mr. Vanderbilt bought the property from his heirs. It is about one mile from the country estate of William C. Whitney and other millionaires who own fine country homes in the vicinity. It is said that a mansion to cost $1,000,000 is to be erected, and that work will begin in the Spring.

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The New Year has not opened with much gayety at Nice. In fact, it has been exceedingly slow there. The hotels have had a few private dances and one or two big dinner parties, but there has been held no function of any importance. This week there will be the long-promised ball of the French Red Cross Society at the rooms of the Cercle Méditerranée. This ball is very smart, and numbers among its patronesses Princess d'Essling, Mme. Gebhart, the wife of the Military Governor of the town; Mme. Bardon, the wife of the Prefect, and the Countess de la Rochefoucauld. The war scare has prevented English people from going to Nice this year, although the Queen will as usual make her Spring excursion to Cimiez. Mr. and Mrs. Brulatour are expected at Nice shortly, Mrs. Brulatour having had an attack of the grip. Miss Van Buren will be at Nice again this Winter. Mrs. Bonynge is at the Hotel des Anglais, and Mr. and Miss Krebs are at Mentone.

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Prince Francis of Teck will get an appointment abroad, and there seems no chance of a marriage being arranged between him and Miss May Goelet. The Duke of Teck is practically a prisoner at Cumberland Lodge, as he has not recovered his mind, and at times is very violent. Sir Herbert Neylor-Leyland is still a very sick man, and is at San Moritz for the Winter. From this resort come, also, accounts of Mrs. John Jacob Astor and her young son, both of whom are very much better.

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The Vicomte and Vicomtesse de Sibourg are passing through Paris en route to their chateau, and were last week at one of the Paris hotels. The Marquise Suarez d'Aulan will pass the Winter months, as usual, in the south of France. Mme. de Suarez d'Aulan was Miss Christmas. Her husband's family have been ardent friends of the cause of the Bonapartes and supporters of Prince Victor Napoleon.

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Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wilmerding have returned from Corsica, and are at their new apartment in Paris. Mr. Wilmerding's first wife was a Miss Schenck of New York. He married this Winter a Corsican woman. The health of Mr. Frederic Wilmerding, his brother, has improved. Dr. and Mrs. Shepard are still at Dinard, as are also Mr. and Mrs. T. Norton Winslow.

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Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane have left San Moritz and are in England, where they will do a little hunting before returning to America. Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Beresford are also in England.

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There are Winter concerts and dances at Biarritz and hunting and dancing at Pau. The latter place has had an excellent season. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan, Mrs. John Drexel, and the Marquis and Marquise de Ganay are among the fashionable people there. The weather has been delightful, and the American visitors and residents are more than ever in love with this beautiful village among the Pyrennees. At Dinard Mrs. Hughes Hallet, the Haggerty Pells, and the Shepards are among the most conspicuous of the American colony.

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News was received here late Thursday evening by cable of the marriage in Brussels, Belgium, on Thursday of Mr. Mason Carnes of this city and the Countess Lydia de Bylandt of The Hague. Mr. Carnes is a son of the late Lewis M. Carnes and a grandson of the late Henry Mason. His aunt, Mrs. Heyward Cutting, formerly Miss Mason, and his cousin, Miss Annie Cutting, who married about ten years ago Count de Vriere of Brussels, was formerly prominent in New York society. Mr. Carnes, since he was graduated from college in 1888, has spent most of his time in Paris. He is a member of the Union Club, the Players, and of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity.

Dinner at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President and Mrs. McKinley gave a dinner to a large company at the White House to-night in honor of the young ladies now visiting at the Executive Mansion. The long table set in the main corridor was beautiful with its decorations of flowers and ferns. The main centre pieces were of Madame Chatnay roses set in maidenhair ferns through which electric lights shone. They were flanked toward either end by larger designs of Japanese primroses, tulips and hyacinths resting in beds of green. At the plate of each lady was a bouquet of roses.

MRS. SLOANE'S DINNER DANCE.

Mrs. William Douglas Sloane gave a large dance last evening in the house owned by her brother, Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, which, pending the completion of her new residence, she occupies this Winter. This was the first large entertainment given in this house in some years. For last night's dance some four hundred invitations were issued, and there were about three hundred people present. While the dance followed a large dinner, and guests from dinners given by Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt—one of twenty-five covers—Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and Mrs. Cutting came to it, it was not distinctively one of the series of dinner dances now being given by the very wealthy young matrons of New York society, and was really in honor of Mrs. Sloane's two daughters, Miss Lila and Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane.

The spacious hallways of the Vanderbilt mansion, which need no decoration, had simply a few palms placed here and there. The red walls of the entrance hall itself were decorated with trailing vines, which half concealed and half disclosed the color underneath. The small supper tables, which were placed in the large hallway, were decorated with centre pieces of American Beauty roses and carnations. The guests began to arrive about 11 o'clock. Those who had not been at the dinners above noted came from the opera, where the beautiful gowns of the women made the house exceptionally brilliant.

After laying aside their wraps in the reception rooms off the entresol, they passed through a line of footmen dressed in knee breeches, a custom which now prevails in all the larger fashionable houses of New York, and whose liveries were the dark ones of the Sloane family. They were received, after being announced, by Mrs. Sloane and her two daughters. Miss Lila Sloane wore a very striking but simply made gown of blue satin, and Miss Emily Sloane's gown was of maize-colored satin—a very artistic and becoming dress.

General dancing began about 11:30 o'clock, and continued until 12:30 A. M., when supper was served. The menu arranged and served by Sherry was as follows:

Bouillon d'Huitres.
Terrapin.
Poulesins Grille aux Jambon a l'Diable.
Canvasback Duck. Salade Hominy.
Glace.
Macedoine de Fruits.
Gateaux. Bonbons.
Café.
Champagne. Apollinaris.

The cotillion was danced in the large picture gallery, which, with the handsome paintings covering the walls and the floor filled with beautifully gowned women and black-coated men, all under softened rose-colored electric lights, presented a beautiful picture. Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., led, dancing with Miss Lila Sloane. The favors were unusually handsome, and the prettiest given out this season. They consisted of jeweled orchids and orders, wreaths of flowers, boutonnières, directoire muffs of brocaded satin and guaze, silver-mounted canes, and dainty miniature tennis racquets trimmed with flowers. Several figures were danced, and the cotillion did not close until after 3 o'clock this morning.

The guests present, while about the same as those who danced at Mrs. Mills's, Mrs. Cutting's, and Mrs. Gerry's dances, had a larger proportion of younger people, as the Misses Sloane naturally invited their younger men and girl friends. These guests included Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Babbri, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Barbey, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend, the Misses Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mr. Egerton Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Bronson, Miss and Mr. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, the Misses Hall, the Misses Morton, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, the Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. Heber Bishop and Miss Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry McVickar, Miss Forbes-Morgan, Miss Justine Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding.

Mrs. Walter Kane, Miss Kane, the Misses Stokes, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler and Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Sturgis, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird and Miss Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., Miss Anna Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, and Messrs. James de

MELINE ATTACKS REVISION

Declares Col. Henry's Forgery Disclosed No New Fact.

REVISIONISTS ARMY'S FOES

French Legislators Plunge Into Another Dreyfus Row—Court's Determination to Bring Dreyfus Back.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after defeating, by a vote of 332 to 150, a resolution proposed by M. Dejeante, Socialist, to demolish the chapel erected in expiation of the execution of Louis XVI., plunged into another Dreyfus debate.

M. Breton, Socialist, interpellated the Government on the subject of the package of diplomatic papers among the documents in the Dreyfus case, and asserted that Former Minister Rambaud, speaking at the Agricultural Show, declared the members of the Méline Cabinet were aware of the forgery of the late Lieut. Col. Henry. The statement caused great excitement among the Deputies, in the midst of which M. Méline, who was Premier in the Cabinet in which M. Rambaud was Minister of Public Instruction, and Dr. Barthou, who was Minister of the Interior in the same Cabinet, rose and formally characterized the statement as false. M. Méline added that the day he was first aware of the Henry forgery was when M. Cavaignac, the former Minister of War, announced its discovery in the Chamber of Deputies. The speaker further declared that a revision of the trial was unnecessary, and that he had nothing to retract.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, said the so-called ultra-secret dossier which had been communicated to the Court of Cassation contained no letter from Dreyfus to a foreign sovereign. He added that there never had been such a letter, to the knowledge of the agents who had been in the service of the Ministry during the last decade. As to the suggestion that it contained letters from a foreign sovereign to Dreyfus, the Minister said he did not believe that any authenticity could be credited to such documents. [Applause.]

Continuing, the Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he, as well as every one connected with the Foreign Office, was entirely unaware that any such documents had been manufactured, as alleged. But, even if such were the case, the forger would never attempt to offer them at the French Foreign Office, for however naive the diplomatists might be supposed to be, they would never be simple enough to accept or place value upon such merchandise. [Applause.]

M. Méline, the former Premier, formally reiterated that neither he nor any member of his Cabinet was aware of the forgery of the late Lieut. Col. Henry, and he congratulated himself that he was not responsible for the revision, as, he added, there was not a new fact to warrant it.

The speaker further remarked that if there was an innocent man condemned in the case it should be proclaimed to the world, but the country only saw in the Dreyfus affair a systematic and perfidious campaign against the army. [Applause from the Centrists.]

"The partisans of revision," the former Premier said later, "should cease to join hands with the enemies of the army!"

This remark caused a violent uproar among the Leftists.

M. Méline added:

"The campaign against the army is capable of being incontestably proved."

Renewed uproar and applause followed this assertion.

Later the order of the day, pure and simple, was accepted by the Government and was adopted by a vote of 480 to 51.

M. Breton and M. Millevoye, Nationalist Republican, managing editor of the Patrie, sent seconds to each other, owing to insults exchanged during the sitting; but the seconds decided that there was no ground for a duel.

According to the Soir the Court of Cassation intends to conclude the inquiry by confronting Capt. Lebrun-Renault, who was in charge of Dreyfus at the time of his degradation, with Dreyfus himself. The necessity for this confrontation is advanced as a pretext to justify the return of Dreyfus to Paris.

The Court also proposes, according to the Soir, to have the bordereau dictated successively to Dreyfus and Esterhazy, whose handwriting will then be compared with the original document.

LEO XIII. IS BETTER.

The Pope Recovering from an Attack of Influenza.

ROME, Jan. 20.—Dr. Lapponi, the physician of the Pope, says the Pontiff, who has been suffering from a slight attack of influenza, is convalescing, and that he will leave his bed to-morrow and receive the Roman patricians on Jan. 26.

IRVING IN A NEW PLAY.

Written by Sardou on the Subject of Robespierre.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"We have authority to announce that, before going to the United States, Sir Henry Irving will reopen the Lyceum Theatre early in April, with Miss Ellen Terry, appearing in a play Sardou has written for him on the subject of Robespierre."

BRITISH STRIKES OUR BENEFIT.

India Will Send Orders for Locomotives and Iron Here.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Times says:

"The recent English strikes effectually prevented the placing of orders for rails, girders, and rolling stock for railways building in India, and it is only too probable that in future the orders will go to a large extent to the United States, particularly for locomotives."

REVOLT IN CENTRAL CHINA.

City of Ku Yung Besieged by a Large Rebel Force.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai:

"The rebellion in the Province of An Houi (Ngan-Hooi) is spreading rapidly, and it is feared that all the central provinces of China will become involved. On Jan. 10 8,000 An Houi rebels, under the notorious desperado Nui, reinforced by rebels from the Province of Ho-Nan, attacked the City of Ku-Yung. After firing a volley, the troops who were defending the city threw down their arms and fled. Two hundred men of one battalion were killed, including the commander and the Captain.

The city is now besieged, and the Viceroy of Kankin and the Governors of the Provinces of Ho-Nan and Hu-Peh are hastening with troops to its relief."

Public Affairs in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 20.—President Zolaya will replace Gen. J. P. Royes, Governor General of the Atlantic Coast Department by Gen. Aurelio Estrada. The coffee crop is being gathered rapidly. It will be about half the usual yield. The Central and South American Cable Company, disagreeing with the rate of exchange for Nicaraguan currency, insists upon prepayment for cable messages in gold, but the Nicaraguan Government declines to comply with the regulation.

Copenhagen the Czar's Choice.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily News says he is informed on the best authority that Emperor Nicholas expressly desires that the conference on the limitation of armaments should meet there.

Well-Known Cigar Dealer Dead.

Julio Hatchwell, a cigar dealer, fell dead in the barber's shop at 1,177 Broadway, in which his store was located, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Hatchwell was fifty years old, and was well known among patrons of the race track and sporting men generally. He lived at 332 Seventh Avenue.

TAX COLLECTION IN CUBA.

Gen. Brooke Receives Many Protests Against Intrusting It to the Spanish Bank.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—It is understood that Major Gen. Brooke, the Governor General, has made recommendation to Washington against the collection of taxes by the Banco Español in Cuba, and he is giving his attention to the matter of taxes which have become due since Jan. 1. This question of the collection of back taxes by the Spanish Bank is gaining daily in importance. The bank is distrusted and disliked by the Cubans, because for generations the institution was Spain's agent in forcing the collection of odious taxes, and because of its part in the juggling of Spanish credit during the war period. Taxes otherwise reasonable would be reluctantly paid to Spanish tax gatherers. The system would be too much of a reminder of former times, as the bank was distinctly a part of Spain's colonial system.

The bank was requested yesterday to pay coin for $365,000 of its notes, backed by the Government, but it refused, saying the Spanish Government alone could make this payment. A legal protest was then made against the bank's action. A $6,000,000 silver guarantee deposited in this bank was withdrawn by the Government to Spain under the administration of Capt. Gen. Blanco. The bank's refusal to honor its promissory notes is considered to amount to repudiation, and all this tends to increase the general distrust of the bank and dissatisfaction with the tax collection proposal.

The military administration has received many protesting telegrams from the interior of the island, and many protesting petitions against the measure by the Municipal Council and other civil authorities here, as well as the patriotic leagues and clubs, will be laid before the Governor General on Sunday. Cubans generally are called upon to make what dissuading action is possible that day by a demonstration with flags and banners.

It is believed that Gen. Brooke's recommendations will reach Washington to-morrow at the latest, and an answer may be expected here on or before Tuesday of next week. The American officials incline to the opinion that the back taxes will be remitted on the ground that if the United States collects Spain's back taxes it should also meet her past obligations in the island. The bank has taken no action toward making collections and will not proceed until the Governor General issues a decree to that effect.

SANTIAGO NEEDS GEN. WOOD.

Two Thousand Dollars Raised for a Reception Upon His Return.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 20.—The people of the city are anxiously awaiting the return from Washington of Gen. Leonard Wood, Military Governor of the department. His presence is greatly needed in all branches of the government. More than $2,000 has been subscribed to a popular fund to provide a grand reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Major Gen. Wood left to-day for Miami, Fla., by rail. He will go thence by boat to Havana and have a conference with Gen. Brooke before proceeding to his post at Santiago.

Spaniards Leaving Cienfuegos.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Gen. John C. Bates, Military Commander of the Department of Santa Clara, has arrived here from Cienfuegos to discuss with Gen. Brooke the affairs of his department. He reports that there are 25,000 Spanish troops still at Cienfuegos, though the transports are now leaving daily. The last one is scheduled to sail on Feb. 10. Gen. Bates will be heartily glad to see the last of the Spanish soldiery there, as the city is frightfully dirty. The Spaniards, however, are very well behaved.

Maine Troops May Return from Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Four bateries of the First Maine Regiment, which had disembarked from the United States transport Obdam, re-embarked to-day because they did not know where to go. Gen. Brooke sent word to Major Newcomb that he had no orders for the troops, and referred him to Gen. Lee. No reply had been received from Gen. Lee at nightfall, and it is rumored that the batteries may be returned to the United States and mustered out.

Havana Prisoners Surrender Weapons.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The prisoners at the Presidio, Havana, have voluntarily surrendered 378 knives and other similar defensive weapons, which, under the Spanish régime, they carried concealed about their persons as a protection against the harsh measures to which they were sometimes subjected at the hands of the guards. Lieut. Col. Montalvo, the Administrator of the prison, thanked them so warmly that several prisoners wept.

Bomb for a Spaniard in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—A small lighted bomb was found near the door of the house of a Spaniard at 32 Oficio Street this morning. It was extinguished by the occupant of the house. No arrests have been made, and up to a late hour this afternoon the bomb had not been examined by the police.

Gen. Davis Prohibits Cockfighting.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—Gen. George W. Davis, Military Governor of the Department of Pinar del Rio, has issued an order prohibiting cock-fighting. His action is applauded by the best elements in the community.

Rations for the Poor in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—By direction of the Secretary of War, the general orders of the Department have been amended so as to prescribe that the ration for issue to the destitute in Cuba shall consist of eight ounces of corn meal, as well as the following for each 100 rations: Six pounds of coffee, (green;) ten pounds of sugar, two quarts of vinegar, four pounds of salt, four ounces of pepper, four ounces of soap, and six pounds of rice.

CURRENCY IN PUERTO RICO.

The President Fixes the Legal Value of Coins in Money of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The President to-day issued the following executive order, fixing the ratios between the United States and Puerto Rican coins:

It is hereby ordered that on and after Feb. 1, 1899, and until otherwise provided, all United States customs, taxes, public and postal dues in the Island of Puerto Rico shall be paid in United States money, or in foreign gold coins, such as the Spanish alphonsinos (centen) and the French louis, which will be accepted in payment of such customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following rates: Alphonsinos, (25 peseta piece,) $4.82; louis, (20 franc piece,) $3.86.

It is further ordered that on and after Feb. 1, 1899, and until further provided, the following Puerto Rican or Spanish silver coins now in circulation in the Island of Puerto Rico shall be received for customs, taxes, public and postal dues at the following fixed rates in United States money: The peso, $0.60; the medio peso, $0.30; the peseta, $0.12; the real, $0.06; the medio real, $0.03.

It is further ordered and directed that out of the Puerto Rican coins so received a convenient supply shall be retained and carried for exchange for United States money at rates hereinbefore enumerated, namely, 60 cents in United States money for one Puerto Rican silver piece.

It is further ordered that all existing contracts for the payment of money in the currency of Puerto Rico may be discharged, and paid in that money in accordance with the contracts, or in United States money at the relative value set forth in the above table, namely, $100 in United States currency for 166⅔ Puerto Rican pesos. Bronze and copper coins now current in the Island of Puerto Rico will be received at their face value for fractional parts of a dollar in a single payment to an amount not exceeding 12 cents, (one peseta.)

Mortgages Suspended in Puerto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 20.—In consequence of the crisis which followed the war and the present scarcity of money in Puerto Rico, the Governor of the island, Gen. Guy V. Henry, will suspend for one year mortgage foreclosures and summary judicial sales of land for debt. Gen. Henry also announces the withdrawal of troops from localities where the citizens and soldiery cannot harmonize. In such cases the municipalities will be held responsible for order.

New Tariff for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the President signed a new tariff for Puerto Rico which will go into operation on Feb. 1. The regulations and general provisions of this tariff are along the lines of that recently put into operation in Cuba, except that the average rate of duty will be about 15 per cent. ad valorem, or 10 per cent. less than the Cuban tariff.

PHILIPPINE NEWS LACKING.

Cable Stations at Panay, Negros, and Zebu Have Been Closed.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Inquiries made at the offices of the Eastern Cable Company here with reference to the notice sent out in New York yesterday by the Commercial Cable Company, saying it had been advised that telegraphic communication with the Islands of Panay, Negros, and Zebu, Philippine Islands, was temporarily interrupted, which aroused some speculation as to the cause, show that the cable stations at Panay, Negros, and Zebu have been closed since Dec. 27, for the safety of the employes, owing to the prevailing unsettled conditions.

The officials of the Eastern Cable Company do not know at present whether the Americans or the Filipinos are masters of the situation. They add that the stations will remain closed until a more peaceful situation supervenes.

British Admiral Going to Manila.

HONGKONG, Jan. 20.—Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, the British commander in chief of the China Station, on board the first-class battleship Centurion, flagship of the China Station, will start on a visit to Manila on Jan. 26.

Meat for Troops in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The transports Scandia and Morgan City, which are soon to sail for Manila, will carry a large supply of California meat to feed the soldiers stationed in the Philippine Islands. On the Morgan City 4,000 cases of canned meats have been placed, while 40,000 pounds of frozen beef will be put on board the Scandia. This is the first shipment of California dressed beef in any considerable quantity for army rations. The supply has been carried to the islands from New Zealand, and the bulk of it is still supplied from that source.

The Relief Ordered to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan 20.—At the instance of Surgeon-General Sternberg, Secretary Alger to-day ordered the hospital ship Relief to Manila to serve there as a hospital ship, and also as an ambulance ship for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers from Manila to Nagasaki, or even to San Francisco. The Relief is now at New York, and will go by way of Suez. Surgeon Bradley will go with the ship, and some additional medical officers will be detailed to go out to the Philippines with her.

Transportation of Spanish Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The War Department has issued an invitation for bids from responsible shipping concerns of all nations for transportation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippines from Manila to Spain. Bids will be opened Feb. 1, in New York and San Francisco.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE'S TOUR.

To Inspect Posts in Cuba and Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Brig. Gen. Breckinridge Inspector General of the Army, will start to-morrow on his journey to Cuba and Puerto Rico to investigate the condition of army posts on the islands.

This duty, it is thought, will consume probably two months.

Review of Capt. Carter's Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Col. Thomas F. Barr, Deputy Judge Advocate General, has reported at the War Department for duty in connection with the consideration of the long-pending case of Capt. Carter, Corps of Engineers, court-martialed for irregularities in the Government works near Savannah, Ga. The President recently referred all the papers in the case to Attorney General Briggs for review. Col. Barr was Judge Advocate of the court and is thoroughly familiar with the case in all its bearings. Capt. Carter was convicted by the court and sentenced to dismissal from the army.

Allowances for Discharged Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In accordance with an order just issued, enlisted men discharged in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, or other places outside of the United States will receive free transportation to the United States on Government transports and subsistence to the port of destination. They will not be entitled to travel pay from port of embarkation to the United States nor to commutation of rations for the time so subsisted on the transports.

Illinois Senate Thanks Miss Gould.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The Senate to-day concurred in the House joint resolution thanking Miss Helen Gould for her untiring devotion to the American soldiers in the war with Spain.

Paymaster General Stanton Better.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Paymaster General Stanton is progressing so satisfactorily toward recovery that it was stated to-day that his physician had promised that he might come back to his office next week.

MISS GOULD SAVES A LIFE.

Sight of His Family Better than Medicine to a Sick Soldier.

An interesting story, in which Miss Helen Gould figures, came to light yesterday at St. John's Hospital, in Brooklyn. Albert Duncan, a young soldier in Company D, Second United States Infantry, was brought to the hospital on Oct. 3, suffering from fever. He gradually sank, and the hospital authorities became convinced that his death was only a question of time. They wrote to the young man's father, a farmer near Ashland, Ky., saying that if he would see his son alive he must come at once.

The farmer wrote back despondently that he had not money enough, but hoped to raise some and come to Brooklyn soon. Day after day passed by and still the old father was unable to get money enough together to see his dying son. At last a Miss Andrews, a visitor at the hospital, wrote to Miss Gould asking her to investigate the case. As a result of her investigation Miss Gould sent money to the Duncans, and the father, mother, and little sister of the soldier, an eight-year-old girl named Minnie, started for Brooklyn on the first train. They reached the city on Tuesday night.

The young soldier was overcome with joy at the sight of his family. Within twenty-four hours he began to improve, and last night it was said that Duncan would recover. Miss Gould, starting out with the intention of helping the Duncans to see their son before he died, ended by saving his life.

CRIED VENGEANCE IN COURT.

Craig, Convicted of Forgery, Denounces His Woman Accuser.

Charles Craig, Treasurer of New York Lodge 163 of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who has been on trial for forgery during the last two days in Part III., General Sessions, before Judge Cowing, was convicted yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Charlotte Rice testified that upon the death of her husband, who was a member of the lodge, she called upon Craig for the insurance money due her. She said that Craig had paid her $800, but she had ascertained that $2,000 was due. Upon investigation she found that Craig had signed her name upon one of the papers for $1,200, which amount he retained. She then instituted proceedings against him for forgery.

During the trial the prisoner's wife, with their two-year-old girl, has sat constantly by his side. When the jury filed in yesterday Craig grew very pale. When he heard the word "guilty" he sprang to his feet with a fierce gesture.

"I will have vengeance upon this woman," he cried, then turning to his wife he added huskily: "Before I return to you I will have vengeance upon her to right the wrong she has done me." As Craig was led from the court he kissed his little girl tenderly and hastily turned away. Craig will be sentenced on Tuesday.

New full-page portrait of Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S Illustrated Magazine to-morrow, Sunday.—Adv.

TRIED SUICIDE IN HER CELL.

Colored Woman, Accused of Arson, Hangs Herself with a Sheet.

Fanny Vincent, a colored woman, thirty years old, who was a prisoner in the Tombs, attempted suicide yesterday morning in her cell. She tied a sheet around her neck and hanged herself from the iron work over the cell door. The screams of her cell companion brought the keepers. After a struggle they untied the sheet and summoned a physician. The woman became a raving maniac, and was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where she was placed in a straitjacket.

The woman had been placed in the Tombs to await requisition papers from New Jersey. She was committed by Magistrate Brann a few days ago, charged with setting fire to the house and barn of Robert T. Haskins of Maple Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., on Jan. 4.

THE FIGHT AGAINST ROBERTS.

The Women's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church has begun a fight against the admission of Brigham H. Roberts, the Congressman-elect from Utah to the House of Representatives. Circulars have been prepared under the direction of Mrs. Darwin R. James, the President, and Mrs. Frederick H. Pierson, the Secretary, of the board, which are to be distributed among all the home mission societies of the Presbyterian Church in the country, calling attention to the evil influence of Mormonism, and asking them to exert their efforts to secure the expulsion of Congressman-elect Roberts.

One of the circulars says that the Mormons will hire shrewd lawyers and smooth-tongued men to talk about the unconstitutionality of expelling Mr. Roberts and the dangers to religious freedom, and they will even hire women to explain away Mr. Roberts's polygamy. Another circular recites opinions of leading lawyers as to the power vested in Congress to expel by two-thirds vote any member.

The circular says: "We therefore demand Mr. Roberts's expulsion in the interests of public morality and the general welfare of our country, not only because he is an avowed polygamist, but also because he is a covenant breaker, and because in his election the Mormon people are flaunting their polygamy in the faces of the American people and trying by indirection to compel the House of Representatives to sanction polygamy."

THE NEW YORK NOT SIGHTED.

The failure to get a report announcing the arrival of the American Line steamship New York at Southampton yesterday, led to conjecture of possible harm having come to her. There seemed no real reason for apprehension. The New York, like the St. Paul, which recently arrived overdue, and whose place the New York consequently took, is a stanch vessel and quite equal to any weather that she is likely to encounter on the Atlantic. The New York under ordinary conditions should have reached Southampton on Wednesday. Besides the bad weather, which has been keeping all transatlantic steamships back, another good reason for the delay is advanced by the officials of the line. After the war the New York was brought to this port, and has since remained in salt water, and her bottom has in consequence become very foul, while the other vessels of the line, which were sent to Philadelphia for their overhauling, became clean from the action of the fresh water of the Delaware. This foulness of the New York would account for an unusually long trip. Among the passengers on the New York are Col. John Jacob Astor and J. B. Hastings, United States Consul at La Rochelle, France.

The St. Paul attracted some attention yesterday, because a cofferdam was constructed about the stern. When the St. Paul came in overdue, it was announced that the only trouble with her was a break in the steam pipe. Employes of the wrecking company at work on her said that repairs were being made to one of the blades of one of the screws and on the sternpost. Vice President Wright said that the injuries were insignificant.

ASTOR BATTERY'S WELCOME.

Gov. Roosevelt's action in refusing to assign a local National Guard organization to act as an escort to the returning Astor Battery was not altogether favorably received by the members of the committee having the arrangements for the battery's reception in charge. The parents and friends of the returning soldiers met last evening in the Astor Court Building to learn what further plans had been made for the reception. Major Louis L. Robbins presided over the meeting.

J. H. Ireland, of the Parade Committee appointed at the last meeting, reported that Gov. Roosevelt had referred the letter inviting him to review the battery and to order out a local organization to act as escort to Adjutant General Andrews. The latter wrote that the Governor did not consider it practicable to do so, as no other returning organization had been so honored, and he wanted to treat all alike. This provoked Major Robbins to say that the Governor should know that Gen. Merritt had considered the battery's return important enough to order regulars to escort the volunteers. Gov. Roosevelt also wrote that he would be unable to review the battery.

The battery, according to the calculations of the railroads, is to be here to-morrow at 7 A. M. Mayor Van Wyck has given the use of the plaza on North Union Square for reviewing purposes, and said that if the battery wanted to parade to-morrow he would see that the police looked the other way. Gen. Merritt, however, advised that the parade be on Monday, and promised to send a detachment of Capt. March's old regiment, the Fifth Artillery, and the Governors Island Post Band.

When the battery arrives it will be quartered in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory and mustered out there instead of at Fort Schuyler. The War Department consented to this change at the request of Col. Astor.

ASTOR BATTERY LEAVES CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 20.—The Astor Battery left for New York on the 9:30 Lake Shore train to-night. Capt. P. C. March and his eighty-two men are worn out with their travel; much more so even than by their services in the field. They are pleased to return, but are proud of the part they took in the campaign before Manila. They lost five men in battle, and Capt. March was brevetted Major for gallant conduct. He is the only commissioned officer with the command.

The boys have come back firm in the significance of the number 13, for it was the date of their departure from New York in June, the number of the transport on which they reached Manila, the date of the battle in August, the day of Private Prybel's death in October, the day last month when they set sail, and the number of the Minnesota regiment that supported them before Manila.

MORE TALK OF BIG COPPER DEAL.

The rumor of a large copper syndicate about to be organized was revived yesterday with insistence and circumstantiality. There were several stories in regard to the scheme, but the gist of them was that the deal included the Boston and Montana, Butte and Boston, Old Dominion, Tamarack, Osceola, and the Quincy interests, with an output of 125,000,000 pounds. Again mentioned as participants in the combination were Lewisohn Bros., Samuel Untermyer, of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, and "Standard oil interests" of this city. According to the story the deal was to be closed here to-day.

No verification of the story was found among officials and others interested in the leading copper mines. Samuel Untermyer, who is the counsel for the principal copper mining companies here, said it looked like a stock jobbing scheme emanating from Chicago, but he declined absolutely to be interviewed on the ground of his professional relations to the companies.

John D. Rockefeller authorized the statement that he was not interested in any such transaction, and did not know of it. At Lewisohn Bros. the statement was made that the firm had no information of such a deal.

An authority on copper interests made this statement: "There is no doubt a great copper deal under way among certain large interests in the East. It is surmised that a Chicago lawyer and certain speculators there who are giving out interviews on the subject are trying to boom the stocks of certain new companies on the strength of this combine, and to this end are endeavoring to produce the impression that they are connected with such a deal. The fact is that they are not known to any of the people prominent in copper interests in the East, and were not known by name until they sent forth these interviews from Chicago."

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

HOW TO CLEAR THE SLUMS.

Good Work of British Municipalities in Housing the Poor Explained by J. W. Martin.

J. W. Martin, member of the London County Council, lectured last evening under the auspices of the People's Institute at the Cooper Institute on the subject, "How to Clear the Slums," and called forth repeated applause from some two thousand listeners.

The speaker knew a great deal about the reforms which have been made in the dwellings of the poor in London and other large cities of England and Scotland, and he has studied the subject of tenement reform in this city. He did not think much of the improved dwellings for the poor that have been erected by private companies, and thought they were hardly any better than the old-fashioned crowded tenements. Then he dwelt upon the improved dwellings built by municipalities in England, where the tenants were afforded much greater accommodations and comfort than they had in the private tenements and lodging houses.

The first effort made in London toward reform in this direction, the lecturer said, was by the old Metropolitan Board of Works that bought out the owners of some of the slums and let the property to so-called philanthropic companies to build upon. The result showed very little philanthropy on the part of the companies.

The London County Council, when it came into existence, determined to take the matter into its own hands, and bought a large area in Bethnel Green, tore down the old dilapidated buildings, abolished the narrow alleys where criminals easily escaped from the police and where children were brought up in crime, constructed a garden in the centre with streets radiating from it, erected modern dwellings that were both light and airy and furnished with all the modern sanitary improvements. Here there is room for 6,000 people, and altogether London has improved dwellings for 16,000 people. For these dwellings the residents pay the city rents that are not higher than they paid for the miserable, ramshackle dens in which they formerly lived.

In Glasgow there are municipal lodging houses in operation. These, the speaker said, are thoroughly clean and orderly, and for 10 cents a night give the lodger a much superior place to sleep than he formerly had in private lodging houses, and this investment yields the city a return of 5 per cent. per year. Municipal lodging houses have also been started in London with very good results.

The speaker said he had gone over the Mills Hotels in this city and hoped that more on the same lines would be erected.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward H. R. Lyman.

Edward H. R. Lyman died yesterday at his home, 34 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1819, but had lived in Brooklyn for forty-seven years. At the age of fifteen he secured a position with an importing house in Boston, and five years later was sent abroad by the firm. He remained in Europe for nine years, and was admitted to membership in the firm. In 1847 he took charge of the New York branch. Five years later he became a partner in the house of his brothers-in-law, A. A. Low & Brother. Mr. Lyman was for over thirty years Vice President of the Seamen's Savings Bank. He was a Director in the Nassau National Bank, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, and other corporations. He was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Club, and an active member of the Brooklyn Library and the Long Island Historical Society. In 1892 he presented to his native town an Academy of Music. A son, Major Frank Lyman, survives him.

James B. Weir.

James B. Weir died yesterday at his home, 144 West Eighty-second Street. He was born in Ireland in 1826, and came to this country with his parents when a young boy. In the forties he established himself in the nursery business in this city, and in 1849 went to California, engaging in the wholesale provision business at San Francisco. He remained in the West till 1863. After his return to this city he took part in the development of the Pennsylvania, oil fields, and later on acquired coal property in West Virginia. In 1893 a company was formed, with Mr. Weir as President, to develop this property. He was engaged in this business at the time of his death. In 1854 he married Miss Frances E. Wood, daughter of the late Ross W. Wood of this city. He leaves three sons and four daughters. The funeral will take place at the house to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

Billings Wheeler.

Billings Wheeler died yesterday at his home, 223 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Stonington, Conn., eighty-four years ago, and was the son of Col. Nathan Wheeler, an officer in the War of 1812. In 1843 he came to Brooklyn, and moved into the Washington Avenue house in which he died. His four sons and four daughters, who all surive him, are all married and live within a stone's throw of the old house. Mr. Wheeler was a flour merchant, but retired ten years ago. He became a member of the Produce Exchange in 1851. He was the oldest member of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, of which the Rev. Dr. T. B. McLeod is pastor. The funeral will be held at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and Dr. McLeod will officiate.

Mrs. Ione Marshall Tefft.

Mrs. Ione Marshall Tefft died at Herkimer, N. Y., on Thursday. She was the widow of Charles G. Tefft, formerly of the firm of Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg, which preceded the present New York firm of Tefft, Weller & Co. Mr. Tefft died in 1877. Mrs. Ione Marshall Tefft was the daughter of the late Daniel D. Tompkins Marshall, who was prominent in New York. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Clara Dubignac and Mrs. Morton D. Bogue, whose husband is a member of the firm of Tefft, Weller & Co. In her younger days Mrs. Tefft was well known in New York society. The body will be brought to New York and the interment will take place at Woodlawn.

Obituary Notes.

PETER F. SCHENCK, an old and wealthy resident of Atlantic Highlands, died yesterday from pneumonia at the age of seventy-six years. In youth he was a seafaring man. A widow survives him.

Judge D. W. JOHNS, a prominent former county official in Glencoe, Minn., and a member of the Kentucky Legislature, who, in 1860, voted against secession at the risk of his life, is dead, aged eighty-three years.

Sister MARY AGNES, Mother Superior of the Sisters of Mercy at Kansas City, Mo., is dead of a complication of diseases. Mary Christine Dunn was born in Pennsylvania in 1854, was educated in the Academy of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart, in St. Joseph, Mo., and entered the noviate of the Sisters of Mercy, Louisville, Ky., in 1873.

ISRA A. HAZELTINE is dead at his home, in Dorchester, Mo., of grip. He was born in Andover, Vt., in 1821. He was a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature, a Colonel on Gov. Fairfield's staff, a delegate to the First Republican National Convention, delegate to the first National Greenback Convention, and a member of Congress as a Greenbacker.

GEORGE PENN, proprietor of the Penn Spring Works of Baldwinsville, died at his home, in Syracuse, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. He was fifty-seven years old. He was for a number of years a member of the Penn & Lee Manufacturing Company of Syracuse. Mr. Penn had been in business in Bridgeport, Conn.; Gananoque, Ontario; Watertown, Syracuse, and Baldwinsville. He was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Syracuse in 1892.

New Jersey Trolley Organization.

New York capitalists have organized the Perth Amboy Railroad Company. The company has just secured an exclusive trolley franchise from the authorities of Perth Amboy, N. J. Its officers are: President—Leonard Lewisohn; Vice President—C. J. Wittenberk; Secretary—J. C. McCoy. Negotiations are pending for an extension of the Consolidated Traction Company's lines from New Brunswick to Perth Amboy, which will take the trolley line to the Staten Island Ferry, where it will connect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

MARRIED.

HAVEMEYER—BRYANT.—On Friday, Jan. 20, at Washington, D. C., by Rev. Byron Sunderland, Adah, daughter of Mrs. John Bryant, to J. Craig Havemeyer of New York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Criterion

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. (32 PAGES.)
J. I. C. CLARKE, Editor. G. L. DAVIDSON, Publisher.

SPECIAL FEATURES THIS WEEK ARE:

UNCONVENTIONAL STATUES—No. 1. President McKinley at 10:30 P. M. Designed by Hy. Meyer.
OUR GIFT OF FREEDOM. Cover, by Rob. Wagner.
THE FLAG ON THE MORRO, by Florence Brooks Emerson.
A SOCIETY FUNCTION IN HARLEM, by Eustace Gaunt.
ILOILO; A GLIMPSE OF FAR PANAY, by Margherita Arlina Hamm.
THE WAGNERIAN CYCLE RACE, by Rupert Hughes.
A TALK WITH SEMBRICH, by Charles Henry Meltzer.

OTHER TIMELY CONTRIBUTIONS BY

Charles Welsh, E. H. Mullen, Carolyn Wells, Philip Poindexter, Kate Masterson, Stephen McKenna, Chas. H. Caffin, Percival Pollard, and Idah Meacham Strobridge.

5c

The Criterion is for sale by all newsdealers, or at the publication office, 156 5th Avenue.

DIED.

BROWNE.—On Jan. 20, 1899, at her residence, after a long illness, Lillian Gilbert Browne, youngest daughter of the late Arad and Mary Fowler Gilbert, and wife of Junius Henri Browne. Funeral private.

FENTON.—David W Fenton, at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 20, at the home of his brother, Benjamin Fenton, after a brief illness.

Funeral from his late residence, 71 West 12th St., New York, Monday, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited.

KINGSLEY.—At Orange, N. J., on Jan. 19, 1899, George P. Kingsley.

Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 27 High St., Orange, on Saturday, 21st inst., at 3 P. M.

LEWIS.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1899, of pneumonia, Henry Youngs Lewis.

Funeral services private, Tuesday, 17th. Interment in Trinity Cemetery Tuesday afternoon.

LISSBERGER.—On Friday, Jan. 20, 1899, Lazarus, beloved husband of Frances Lissberger, in his sixtieth year.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday at 9:30 A. M. from his late residence, 118 East 60th St.

LYMAN.—On Friday January twentieth, at his residence, 34 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Edward Hutchinson Robbins Lyman, in the eightieth year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street, corner of Monroe Place, on Monday afternoon, the twenty-third instant, at two o'clock.

MARVIN.—Entered into rest on Thursday morning, Jan. 19, 1899, Selden Erastus Marvin.

The service of his burial will be held in All Saints' Cathedral, Albany, N. Y., at noon on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1899.

MITCHILL.—On Thursday, the 19th inst., Anne M., daughter of Anne E. and the late Samuel L. Mitchill.

Funeral private.

MORGAN.—On Friday morning, Sarah Bush, widow of Peter U. Morgan.

Funeral service at the residence of her son, William M. Morgan, 14 West 84th St., New York City, at 3 o'clock on Saturday. Committal service at East Chester, N. Y., on Sunday at 2 o'clock.

RODGERS.—On Friday, Jan. 20, at her residence, 49 Bonner Av., Jersey City Heights, Elizabeth Rodgers, niece of the late James Mackintosh of Hoboken, in the 57th year of her age.

RYDER.—Suddenly, on Jan. 19, 1899, Edgar S., son of the late Henry V. Ryder.

Funeral services Sunday, Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 25 West 82d St.

TEFFT.—At Herkimer, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 19, 1899, after a short illness, Ione Marshall Tefft, widow of the late Charles G. Tefft.

Funeral at All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 80th St., Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2. P. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

WATROUS.—At his residence, 36 West 35th St., on Friday evening, Jan. 20, of appendicitis, Charles Ansel, son of the late George H. and Harriet J. Watrous of New Haven, Conn., aged thirty-five years.

Funeral services at the family residence, 107 Whitney Av., New Haven, at 3:30 Monday afternoon, Jan. 23.

WEIR.—On Friday, Jan. 20, James B. Weir, of pneumonia, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, 144 West 82d St., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2:30 P. M.

WICKHAM.—On Thursday, Jan. 19, Lou

DR. DALY ON ARMY BEEF

Miles's Chief Surgeon Declares that Chemicals Were Employed.

DESCRIBES THE PROCESS USED

Tells the War Investigating Commission that the Preservation Was Not a Success.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Major W. H. Daly, Chief Surgeon with Gen. Miles, whose field service stretching from Tampa to Puerto Rico and whose report condemning the beef furnished the expeditionary forces created a sensation some weeks ago, appeared as a witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day.

Surgeon Daly's report was the strongest in language of those submitted by Gen. Miles in substantiation of his attack on the beef supplies. Dr. Daly has been too ill to appear here before. He was accompanied by Gen. Miles's own stenographer, despite the presence of the commission's official stenographer. On being sworn, the witness identified the report submitted as his own, changing its date, however, from Sept. 31 to Oct. 31. He was willing, he said, to stand by his report. It was wholly voluntary, and was not called out by any request or in obedience to any circular or letter, so far as he remembered. He had heard nothing of an official circular calling for reports. At Ponce, however, some time between Aug. 1 and Aug. 12, he believed, he had communicated to Gen. Miles some observations regarding beef supplies.

At Tampa, Dr. Daly said, he had noticed a quarter of beef hanging free in the sun on shipboard, and he became interested in the experiment of having fresh slaughtered beef placed under such moist climatic conditions, to see how long it could stand it. "I observed," he said, "that the flies, especially the bull flies, did not affect it; did not alight on it, or if they did they got away from it very quickly." He had cut off a piece of that beef at Tampa and cooked it, but it neither smelled nor tasted natural.

Later, Dr. Daly said, he helped the men corral some horses, and subsequently he had trouble with his stomach, which he first attributed to the activity of corralling. Then he noticed indications of chemical presence that brough back recollections of chemical stuff he had used to preserve elk in a hunting expedition in the Rocky Mountains some years before. All that day at Tampa, and the next, he had an unpleasant taste. In that previous hunting experience he had analyzed the chemical preservative and found it to contain borax and salicyclic acid. These were to be used externally on the elk, but he had rubbed in the raw flesh, and also injected it. Questioned as to these ingredients, he said borax was not safe to be used in connection with food, nor for ordinary medicinal purposes, while the salicylic acid is most nauseous, loathsome, and disgusting, almost always destructive of digestion.

CHEMICALS NOT A SUCCESS.

Dr. Daly said he should say the attempt to preserve the beef by chemicals was not a success. That had been his experience on the transport Panama, in the beef carried by which ship he was "pretty sure chemicals were involved." That beef, he said, was very foul. He thought the Government beef requirements of the contractors were very unreasonable. "Everybody knows," he said, "that beef exposed to moisture and warmth for twenty-four hours will be very much tried."

Recurring to the transport Panama, he said most of the beef carried was refrigerated. They had secured a ton of beef, and for this they at first had one and one-half tons of ice, later increased to eleven and one-half tons of ice. The beef, however, had a decidedly peculiar odor.

"At Ponce," he went on to say, "I observed the refrigerated beef taken from the transports. It had a peculiar odor. I observed the examination of spoiled beef on one transport. It was done by a butcher down in the hold. He thrust his arm in every direction into the putrid meat trying to find a solid piece. This meat had the same peculiar odor."

He added that the Panama's beef warranted his report that its odor was like that of a dead human body injected with preservatives. He also depicted the strong odors aboard the transport Chester.

Gen. Beaver asked if the witness did not think his examination purely superficial and without any substantial knowledge.

"No. I would not like to say that," witness replied.

He believed the beef on the Panama had come from the transport Manitoba. On the Panama, coming over from Ponce, he had made some tea, or soup, from the refrigerated beef. The same that had been condemned, had filtered it, and sealed it hermetically in a can, and when he reached his home at Pittsburg had analyzed it. From this he got a lightish-brown residuum. This, he said, disclosed the characteristics of borax and salicylic acid.

Dr. Daly urged that he be permitted to demonstrate the test. Dr. Conner objected, insisting that he have the book or the witness brought as the residuum of this beef with the commission to be examined by a Government chemist. Witness pleaded not to have the matter taken out of his hands, but a compromise was effected by deciding that Dr. Daly be present with the official chemist, and it was arranged to have Prof. Clarke of the Geological Survey here examine the powder to-morrow.

SEVERE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Dr. Daly underwent a rather severe cross-examination especially on the subject of the date on which he had reported as to his suspicions in regard to the beef and why he had not reported sooner.

Dr. Daly said he had never discussed with any officer the subject of bad beef. Instead of commenting on such matters, he had rather attempted to allay discontent with the meat. While at Chickamauga he had found meat which appeared to have been treated as indicated in his report. If the Government was supplied with chemically prepared beef, he was asked, did he not think the Government had been fraudulently dealt with? Dr. Daly replied that, in his judgment, when such beef had been supplied by contractors it had not been with fraudulent intent. The persons supplying the beef probably considered the preparation used no more harmful than salt. He had not arrived at the conclusions he did until after tests. Instead of weakening his position each test made him less willing to recant any statements he had made.

Dr. Daly was questioned closely in regard to the examination of an extract of beef, which he said he had made, and which he said resulted in a disclosure of the characteristics of borax and salicylic acid. He stated that the kettle from which the extract was taken was perfectly clean, and the fluid was transferred to a clean glass bottle. The beef used in making the extract was of the "refrigerated" variety. At Jacksonville he had inspected meat which, while of good appearance, had "an unmistakable odor. The cooks there said that much seasoning was required to overcome the unpalatableness of the cooked meat.

The weather in Cuba and Puerto Rico was always warm, said Dr. Daly, in answer to another line of interrogatory. This, however, did not mean that similar means would be necessary to preserve beef in those places at all seasons of the year. Beef decomposed much more rapidly during the rainy season than when the weather was merely warm. The "beard" referred to in this investigation, he said, could only grow upon meat containing putrescent germs. Many persons preferred to eat game slightly decomposed or "high," but such persons almost invariably drank wine or other spirits afterward. Such spirits, the doctor said, would kill any germs collected in the meat. It was another question, however, when it came to feeding soldiers on meat in such a condition.

THE PRESERVING PROCESS.

Dr. Daly explained the process of treating beef chemically. The boracic acid or salicilic acid, he said, was sprinkled upon the meat in the shape of powder, and that which would not adhere was brushed off. The meat was then hung in a room where it was kept cold my means of ammonia or salts. This was one means of preserving meat, but there were other methods. The substance placed upon the surface of the meat penetrated its inner tissues, and there chemical changes took place. Dr. Daly also explained the methods of embalming human bodies. Many persons had methods which they claimed to be superior to all others, but the common method was to use boracic acid, salicylic acid, or glycerine. In making examinations of beef he was possessed of a knowledge which led him to look for two particular substances.

In regard to his report on the question of the meat furnished the army, he was asked whether it had been forwarded from army headquarters to any person interested. He replied that in his opinion the Major General of the army was the person most likely to be interested.

Dr. Daly was at Tampa about the 30th of May. His suspicions in regard to the beef, he said, were aroused about the 17th of June. He reported this fact in August. Dr. Daly denied that his report stated that the beef "contained poison" or "destroyed vitality" of the soldiers. He had said that it was detrimental to health.

Mr. Denby asked Dr. Daly whether in his opinion an officer had performed his duty, when, knowing that the beef supplied to the army was detrimental to health, he had concealed that fact and had not reported for many weeks. Dr. Daly replied that he had reported upon the facts in a regular way and after mature deliberation. He could not, he said, "growl about it to any and every one he met." Mr. Denby still followed up this line of interrogatory, and asked whether he would have treated a patient as he had treated the soldiers of the army.

"You are on trial now, doctor," continued Mr. Denby; "on trial before the country."

To this the witness protested vigorously that he was not upon trial and the country would never put him on trial.

Dr. Conner questioned the witness in regard to the decomposed boracic acid frequently referred to. This brought out the fact that Dr. Daly used the term in its chemical sense, but, he said, as a matter of fact, the acid was really compounded with some other element in the meat and its nature changed in this way.

During the course of the afternoon Dr. Daly stated that it was a mistake to believe that freshly killed meat was detrimental to health. Meat from an animal just slaughtered was in no way injurious, he said.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Senators Again Accuse the Maritime Company of Seeking to Assault the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Considerable of the Nicaragua Canal bill was resumed in the Senate to-day. Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) spoke in opposition to the measure on an amendment offered by Mr. Caffery. He quoted from the Ludlow Commission and from Admiral Walker to show that the property of the Maritime Canal was no more than a "hole in the ground that had been filled up, and a lot of junk, amounting in value to not more than $1,000."

"And for this," he said sarcastically, "it is seriously proposed that the Government shall pay $5,000,000."

Mr. Elkins, (Rep., W. Va.,) while favoring a canal constructed by the United States and under the absolute control of this Government, was opposed to the United States going into partnership with a corporation. Such a partnership had proved disastrous in the case of the Pacific railroads, and he was satisfied it would so prove in this case. Mr. Fairbanks, (Rep., ind.,) took substantially the same ground as Mr. Elkins. He said he would vote for the bill, but that he believed it was in contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and that that treaty was a "vital living force."

Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.) declared that the whole canal "scheme" was purely speculative, and had for its main idea pulling out of the Treasury $5,000,000, a sum which he characterized as "the last apple of the tree which the Maritime Canal Company is grasping at after having missed the fifty millions or a hundred millions which previous bills had proposed to give them."

"I believe," he declared, "that this scheme is a steal and nothing but a steal. The more you stir this ground, the more you investigate, the dirtier it becomes and the louder it stinks. [Laughter.] When the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) tried to interfere with my rights as a Senator on this floor, I made up my mind that this bill should not pass to-day, and that we might as well adjourn."

While Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) was discussing his amendment reducing by $2,000,000 the amount available to be paid the canal company, Mr. Berry offered the following amendment to Section 3:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment to said company, or to any other person or persons, a greater sum than the value of such property as ascertained by the commission herein named, nor shall any warrants be delivered until such commission has reported such value.

Mr. Morgan accepted the amendment, and it was agreed to. Mr. Caffery's amendment was then defeated—32 to 20.

Mr. Chilton (Dem., Texas,) offered an amendment reducing the number of Directors of the canal from eleven to seven, five of whom are to be from the United States. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Spooner offered an amendment that "if the President be unable to secure from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control the canal, he is authorized to negotiate for a control of or the right to construct, maintain, and perpetually control some other canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and the President is also requested to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any and all treaty obligations in any way interfering with that construction, ownership, and perpetual control of any such canal."

Replying to a question from Mr. Morgan, Mr. Spooner said that his expression "some other canal" would, of course, include the Panama Canal. He did not believe that the United States sought to be tied up in this subject to the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. As a desire was expressed that the amendment be perfected, on motion of Mr. White the Senate adjourned.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—In the House to-day Mr. Hull, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, asked unanimous consent that the Army Reorganization bill be taken up next Tuesday, with a provision for fifteen hours' general debate. Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, said he would agree to this plan if some additional time were allowed for general debate by holding night sessions. Mr. Hull modified his request so as to include provision for night sessions Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and, as modified, the request was agreed to.

It is understood to be the purpose of the Administration in the event that Congress fails to act upon the Army Reorganization bill after ratifying the peace treaty, to ask the passage of a joint resolution in the nature of an emergency measure, continuing the authority conferred by the war legislation to keep the regular army up to a strength of 60,000 men. So far 58,000 men have been got into the ranks of the regular army under the authority thus conferred. This force of 60,000 would have imposed upon it the duties now performed by about 150,000 soldiers.

The entire Second Army Corps, now at Augusta, Ga., however, is for the time being idle, and the indications are that the number of troops required to garrison Cuba will be much smaller than was anticipated.

THE EYRE-CRAGIN CONCESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Edwin F. Cragin and Warner Miller were heard to-day by the Commerce Committee of the House. Mr. Cragin, after explaining the conception of the Eyre-Cragin syndicate and its success in securing from Nicaragua a sweeping canal concession at a time when the old concession was about to expire and the American rights terminated, said in closing:

"We have saved the situation to America, and we have secured a most sweeping and clearly defined contract as nearly perfect as you can make it. This was done with no protest from this Government or the Government of Nicaragua."

Warner Miller explained relations between the old Maritime Canal Company and the new Cragin-Eyre syndicate. He had been identified with the old company, and is now interested in the new one. His purpose had been, he said, to bring the two elements together so that the rights of each would supplement the other, and thereby the United States would have a complete chain of title. The negotiations between the two companies had not resulted in bringing them together. Mr. Miller said, however, that in his judgment, if the Government intended to take up the canal project, it should secure all the rights and benefits held by both of the concessions, and also all the rights Nicaragua and Costa Rica could confer. Then all interests would be united and the Government would go forward without complications or adverse claims.

Mr. Miller dismissed the idea that the United States would not treat Nicaragua and Costa Rica with the fullest courtesy, saying there need be no fear that warships and soldiers would be employed.

Massachusetts Mutual's Report.

The operations of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1898 are set forth in the report of President Hall. The policies written were for $20,477,850, and the increase in outstanding insurance was $6,632,823. The policies in force amounted to $115,678,482. The increase in premiums over 1897 was $285,776, while the payments to policyholders and beneficiaries exceeded those of that year by $477,791. The growth of the surplus was $20,000 greater than the increase of any year.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Company H Makes a Good Showing in the Competitions for the Kemp and Clark Trophies.

Company H made a good showing in the competitions for the Kemp and Clark Trophies at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, particularly in the match for the latter, which is for fifty men, the scores made in the Kemp match being added to the scores of twenty-five other men. Its score of 2,008 is the second best made thus far. Sergt. A. M. Pressinger made the best score—48—his 24 off shoulder being remarkably good. The scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Sergt. A. M. Pressinger	24	24	48
Corp. S. M. Richardson	23	22	45
Private S. W. Ford	22	23	45
Lieut. L. J. Josselyn	21	24	45
Private H. H. Wotherspoon	21	24	45
Corp. L. V. Ennis	22	22	44
Private H. A. Grosebeck, Jr.	21	23	44
Private W. Keil	23	20	43
Sergt. E. W. Lancaster	22	21	43
Private G. S. McAlpin	22	21	43
Private M. K. Miller	22	21	43
Lieut. J. Wotherspoon, Jr.	21	22	43
Lance Corp. R. W. Butler	20	23	43
Private W. S. Collins	20	23	43
Corp. H. E. Drake	19	24	43
Private W. C. Relyea	21	21	42
Private S. H. Storm	21	21	42
Private W. Sergeant	22	19	41
Private M. S. Da Costa	19	22	41
Corp. J. H. Ford	19	22	41
Private F. A. Rooke	22	18	40
Sergt. W. B. Miles	20	20	40
Private A. R. Bunnell	20	19	39
Private T. Dwight	18	20	38
Capt. C. E. Lydecker	18	16	34
Totals	523	535	1,058

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. W. B. Miles	23	23	46
Private J. Church	21	23	44
Private J. A. Reil	20	23	43
Corp. H. Canfield	22	20	42
Private C. H. Henke	22	19	41
Private E. E. Baldwin	18	23	41
Private W. B. H. Bacon	20	20	40
Private R. S. Holt, Jr.	20	20	40
Private G. W. Swain	19	21	40
Private G. W. Hopkins	17	23	40
Corp. J. W. Salter	20	19	39
Private J. G. Ketchum	18	21	39
Private W. L. G. McGuire	19	19	38
Sergt. J. Williams	19	19	38
Private F. C. Bell	17	20	37
Private C. D. Mitchell	19	17	36
Private A. Millet	18	18	36
Private W. J. Higgs	19	16	35
Private W. Cooper	18	17	35
Private O. W. Smith	16	18	34
Private H. V. Wark	19	13	32
Private W. T. Spence	16	16	32
Private H. B. Thomas	18	13	31
Private A. W. Morrell	16	15	31
Total	474	476	950
Kemp match	523	535	1,058
Grand total of Clark match	997	1,011	2,008

The following are the scores of the five companies that have competed thus far:

	Kemp.	Clark.
Company D	1,027	1,972
Company F	1,077	2,003
Company K	1,077	2,016
Company I	1,062	1,964
Company H	1,058	2,008

NEWSPAPER BOWLING LEAGUE.

The Sixth Set of Games in the Contest Played Yesterday.

The sixth set of games in the Newspaper Bowling League contest for the Hearst Cup was played yesterday between The Sun and THE TIMES teams, the latter losing the first game and winning the second, leaving THE TIMES and The Sun teams tied for first place. Individual scores were:

FIRST GAME.

SUN—Perry, 136; Nutzhorn, 145; Kennedy, 165; Tompkins, 173; Newman, 152; Alford, 166; Gillispie, 128; Strawinski, 200.—1,275.

TIMES—Boyle, 167; J. Pierce, 166; O'Rourke, 125; Burr, 133; McCarter, 86; C. Pierce, 178; Barrus, 124; Johnson, 164.—1,125.

SECOND GAME.

TIMES—Boyle, 180; J. Pierce, 169; O'Rourke, 115; Burr, 128; Blalsdell, 117; C. Pierce, 167; Barrus, 169; Johnson, 134.—1,179.

SUN—Perry, 124; Nutzhorn, 131; Kennedy, 164; Tompkins, 164; Newman, 133; Alford, 122; Gillispie, 157; Strawinski, 115.—1,160.

COACHES FOR YALE'S CREW.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 20.—The name of the Yale crew coach and the policy that will govern the coaching for the race with Harvard next June were made public by Capt. Allen to-night. Dr. Edson F. Gallaudet, '93, of the academic college Faculty, will be head coach, and will be assisted by several ex-Captains and expert oarsmen who have rowed on victorious Yale crews for the last decade or more. "Bob" Cook will not be back to put the finishing touches on the crew, as he has for years heretofore.

The men who will come back from time to time to assist Prof. Gallaudet are eight of them ex-Captains of crews, and the others are stroke oarsmen of unexcelled ability. They are: Alfred Cowles, '86; Dr. John Rogers, '87; G. S. Brewster, '91; Dr. Joshua A. Hartwell, '92; Dr. S. B. Ives, '93; F. A. Johnson, '94; Richard Armstrong, '95; Payne Whitney, '98; George Langford, '97; Dr. Percy Belden, '85, and James O. Rodgers, '98.

THE ANNUAL CURLING MATCH.

The last two rounds in the fourteenth annual curling match for the Mitchell Medal were played in the Thistle Curling Rink at Hoboken yesterday, and after a hard fight the Van Cortlandt Club of New York carried off the trophy. The ice was in excellent condition when the third round opened in the morning, and Van Cortlandt had as an opponent Yonkers Club, No. 2. The game at the start was rather close, but after the tenth "head" the Yonkers players were completely out of the game, Van Cortlandt winning by 13 stones.

Considerable interest was manifested in the afternoon match between the Van Cortlandt team and Thistle, No. 2 team, which was the "bye." The ice was not so good as at the morning session, having grown somewhat soft. Van Cortlandt took the lead at the beginning and held it to the close, winning by 3 stones. The Thistles made a strong fight for the medal, but were outclassed by their opponents.

Referee John McMillan presented the medal to L. Frazier, skip of the winning team. The Mitchell Medal, as it is known, was presented in 1885 to the National Curling Association by Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, and is played for alternately in the East and West every year. The Yonkers team has won the medal five times out of fourteen contests, their last victory being in Hoboken two years ago. The next match will be held at St. Paul, Minn., in 1900.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Imperius, 105 pounds, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Cyril, 105, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second; Ed. Gartland II., 105, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Novia and Hohenzollern also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Tom Cromwell, 112 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 7 to 5, won; Captive, 108, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Frank Jaubert, 105, (J. Woods,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50½. Ping also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Rey del Tierra, 109 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 2, won; Hardly, 99, (W. H. Martin,) 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Hugh Penny, 113, (N. Turner,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:42½. Oekturk, Myth, and Imp. Mistral II, also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Montgomery, 105 pounds, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, won; Mary Black, 104, J. Reiff, 3 to 1 and even, second; Rubicon, 113; Thorpe, 7 to 5, third. Time—1:01¼. Grandezia also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Moringa, 105 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, won; San Venado, 107, (Spencer,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Allyar, 100, (H. Martin,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:15. Torsida also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, selling. Adolph Spreckels, 121 pounds, (H. Martin,) 4 to 5, won; Two Cheers, 121, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Billy McCloskey, 124, (W. Narvaez,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Felicite, Outgo, and Cherry Stone also ran.

Sharkey Measured at Harvard.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 20.—Thomas Sharkey, the pugilist, visited Hemenway Gymnasium to-day at the request of Dr. Sargent, the athletic director of the University, and was measured and his strength tested. Dr. Sargent pronounced Sharkey to be a very well developed man, his chest measurement being 46 inches. Nearly all of the heavyweight pugilists have been measured by Dr. Sargent, and the results are kept at the gymnasium for reference.

Janowski Again Defeats Marshall.

The third game of the series in the match between Janowski and Marshall was played at the Brooklyn Chess Club yesterday. Janowski had the move, and a Queen Gambit declined was the opening. Marshall made a good defense, but the superior skill of the French champion told in the end game, and Marshall resigned after thirty-eight moves. The score now is: Janowski, 2; Marshall, 1. The fourth game will be played to-day at the Manhattan Chess Club.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange surpassed all previous records. Over 1,250,000 shares were traded in—that total recorded on Stock Exchange tickers which no longer affect to give anything like a complete registration of aggregate business transactions. The gain in activity was attended by gains in strength. Almost every stock on the list showed advancing tendencies. Many stocks went up several points apiece. One steel stock jumped 7 points. All the local gas stocks were strong; so were the local tractions, Manhattan Elevated and Metropolitan Street Railway being both strikingly buoyant. Some conspicuous industrials, long laggard, jumped upward sharply, while standard railway stocks, with New York Central for a leader, displayed strength beyond recent records.

In the bond market there was activity and buoyancy relatively as marked as showed in the market for stocks. A number of conspicuous bonds reached new high prices, Manhattan Elevated 4 per cents., for example, selling above 104—a rather inspiriting contrast beside the figures much below par which for years have been ruling for that security.

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During the afternoon some efforts were made upon the part of professional speculators to stem the rising speculative tide, and many conspicuous stocks were raided aggressively; but practically no success whatever attended this bearish work. Wall Street sentiment is so much becoming a reflection of outside public confidence that anything other than extreme optimism has practically no effect.

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The continued leadership or high-class stocks obtains for the market a favorable consideration in financial quarters where rash speculative ventures are never popular. However much the preachers of conservatism may have in support of their position, however much need there may be for urging the rank and file of the Street to keep carefully within the lines of prudence, certain it is that the market in its development has not run into a jubilee of rattletraps. In very great majority the securities which have improved, and are still leading the market in further improvement, have intrinsic value.

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Signs already appear of a changing disposition toward American securities upon the part of Europe, a quick reflection of the easier money market conditions ruling in London and at Continental centres. Yesterday foreign buying of American securities was more in evidence than for a long time past. Stocks like Atchison, Southern Railway, New York Central, and others having international quotation were much in request. Indications ordinarily trustworthy suggest that foreign buying for both investment and speculative account is likely from this time forward to increase materially and probably with rapidity.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $8,000 3s, coupon, at 107⅝@108@107⅝; $2,200 do., small, at 107⅜@107¼, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered at 112¼.

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In State bonds $3,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 96½, and $100 do., small, at 95.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	⅝	Manhattan Con.	3⅜
Am. Malting	½	Met. St. Ry.	3½
Am. Steel & Wire	4	Missouri Pacific	⅝
Am. Steel & W. pf.	7½	Mobile & Ohio	1½
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1	Morris & Essex	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	¾	Nat. Lead Co.	1⅜
At., T. & S. F.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	1¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	4½
B. & O. S. W. pf.	¾	N. Y. Central	4¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	2	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	2
Canada Southern	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. Paul	½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	3
Chi. & Northw. pf.	1	Norfolk & Western	⅞
Consol. Gas	4	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Den. & Rio G. pf.	1½	Oregon R. & N. pf.	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Pacific Coast	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	Pacific Mail	¾
Evans. & T. H. pf.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
General Electric	1⅝	Rio Grande Western	2
Glucose Sugar	½	St. P. & D. pf.	4½
Great Northern pf.	2	St. P. & D. pf.	4½
H. B. Claflin	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Illinois Central	⅞	Twin City R. T.	2½
Internat. Paper Co.	1⅞	Twin City R. T. pf.	2½
Kan. City, P. & G.	1¼	Union Pacific	1
K. & D. M. pf.	¾	Union Pacific pf.	3
Knick. Ice Co.	1¾	U. S. Leather pf.	2
Long Island	½	Western Gas	10

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅞	Iowa Central	½
Am. Tobacco pf.	3	Iowa Central pf.	½
B. & O., all in. pd.	¾	Lake Erie & W.	⅝
Balt. & Ohio, w. i.	½	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	½	Mexican Nat. certs.	½
Central Pacific	¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	1½	Pullman Car	1½
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	Quicksilver pf.	⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	¾	Reading	⅞
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	Standard Distilling	½
Delaware & Hudson	¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅞
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1½
Flint & P. M. pf.	2	Third Avenue	¾
Internat. Paper pf.	¾		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1⅛	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s.	7⅛
At., T. & S. F. gen.	1⅜	Mo. Pac. coll. g. 5s.	1¼
At. Av. Imp. 5s	2	Mobile & O., new 6s.	1
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s.	1¼	Or. S. L. inc. B.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s.	1¼	Rio Grande W. 4s.	1
Green Bay deb., H.	1⅜	St. L. Southw. 1st.	1
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st.	2¼	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, r.	2
K. C. P. & G. 1st.	2	Union El. 1st, t. r.	1
L., Ev. & St. L. con. 5s., t. r.	1	Wabash deb. B.	1
Manhattan 4s	2½		

Bonds Declined.

Det., M. & M. l. g.	3½	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1
Fulton Elev. 1st.	2½	Wis. C. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $242,055,012; balance, $14,210,353; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,771,179.

Money on call in London at 1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅞@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝@$4.82¾ for sixty-days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅜ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81⅞@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c premium@par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, 1.00 premium, Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50 premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened with a better feeling and hardening, but later, on realizations, there was a reaction, especially in Rio Tintos, in view of the forthcoming London settlement. Toward the close of the market there was a general recovery. De Beers Mines were firm; South Africans were strong, and British Chartered South African Company's securities were the favorites, on the report that Cecil Rhodes had secured sufficient money to construct the extension of the Bukuwayo Railroad to Lake Tanganyika.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Business was undecided on the Boerse to-day, speculators being reserved, owing to reports of interviews between the French and English Ambassadors at London and Paris, respectively. American securities were strong on London advices.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20.—Business was quiet on the Boerse here to-day, the political situation being regarded as less satisfactory. Foreigners and Americans were firm, and local securities reacted.

VIENNA, Jan. 20.—A quiet tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day. Lombards declined on realizations.

THE VANDERBILT THEORY.

Manhattan Elevated stock, traded in yesterday to an extent beyond 110,000 shares, rose over five points, opening around 113 and selling at 118½. At the end of the day the quotation was above 116. This rise, a continuance of what has been proceeding in that quarter for some time past, was attended by circumstantial reports of new investment interests becoming influential, if not controlling, in Manhattan affairs.

Wall Street makes much of the fact that Mr. George J. Gould has recently been attending conferences at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Russell Sage still insists that no deal of any sort is impending. Mr. Gould says nothing. Wall Street generally believes that the recent selection of a Vanderbilt manager to operate the Elevated property has more than superficial significance.

ANOTHER DEAL FORECAST.

Canada Southern Railway shares forge to the front along with the buoyancy in New York Central, a circumstance which is regarded in some Wall Street quarters as signifying that there is a foundation for current quiet reports that Canada Southern and Michigan Central are to be formally merged into the New York Central corporation along lines similar to those followed in the Lake Shore deal. It is said that two members of the Vanderbilt family now own three-fourths of the total capital stock of Canada Southern Railroad.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the second week of January to-day will cover fifty-seven roads, and will show 4.27 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

2d Week of January.	1899.	Increase.	Decrease.
Ann Arbor	$28,425	....	$799
Bal. & Ohio Southw.	111,521	....	10,491
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	64,642	694	....
Canadian Pacific	410,000	12,000	....
Central of Georgia	109,053	....	14,067
Ches. & Ohio	208,559	....	19,025
Chi. & East. Illinois	90,555	9,420	....
Chi. Great Western	97,182	17,357	....
Chi., St. Louis	55,163	5,733	....
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	684,929	144,365	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	22,364	....	248
Choc., Okla. & Gulf	27,582	4,309	....
Clev., Akron & Col.	14,958	....	1,397
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	29,503	....	1,858
Col., Sand. & Hock.	11,233	....	6,717
Den. & Rio Grande	165,900	15,900	....
Evans. & Ind.	5,907	617	....
Evans. & Terre Haute	22,932	....	1,306
Flint & Pere Marq.	51,254	....	4,515
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	11,000	1,172	....
Georgia	28,902	....	4,289
Grand Rap. & Ind.	40,803	4,348	....
Cin., R. & Ft. W.	8,467	1,398	....
Traverse City	691	....	174
Musk., G. R. & Ind.	1,488	....	517
Intern. & Gt. North.	65,990	....	12,933
Iowa Central	38,649	8,863	....
Kan. & Michigan	12,704	2,948	....
K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	63,541	....	4,985
Kan. City Sub. Belt	10,853	2,500	....
Lake Erie & Western	62,648	....	2,915
Louis. & Nash.	427,325	12,170	....
Mexican Central	288,423	45,042	....
Mexican National	133,054	20,597	....
Minn. & St. Louis	38,012	4,643	....
Mo., Kan. & Texas	218,708	....	26,540
Mo., Pac. & Iron Mt.	452,000	....	41,000
Central Branch	20,000	....	5,000

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and of the coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has heretofore been entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, (Eastern Division,) and said Court, of its own motion, has directed that a sale thereunder must be made not later than April 14, 1899.

Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential, and we hereby give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899, HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, in order to participate in the reorganization, MUST DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES WITH US under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co., and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

We further give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899, HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, in order to participate in said reorganization, MUST PRESENT SUCH RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES AT OUR OFFICE AND HAVE SAME STAMPED AS ASSENTING TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

Deposits and assents, if accepted after February 1st, 1899, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may hereafter determine.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 12, 1899.

23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(DATED JULY 1, 1887:)

In view of the probable reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company, the time has come when, in our opinion, the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders should be protected by a deposit of their bonds with us; the depositor, by such deposit, giving us full power to dispose of the bonds or to deliver them under any plan of reorganization, provided that in so doing we obtain for each Bondholder who deposits his bonds with us par and interest in cash therefor, or, at his option, the right to include his bonds in such plan of reorganization, and to receive in lieu of the cash price above stated the new securities offered under the plan, such option to run for at least thirty days after the plan is issued.

Bondholders are therefore invited to deposit their bonds with us at once for the purpose and with the powers above indicated, receiving suitable certificates of deposit.

We cannot undertake to act for any bonds not deposited with us, and we reserve the right to decline at any time to receive further deposits.

In our opinion, a prompt deposit of bonds will conduce to the accomplishment of the foregoing purposes.

The coupons due January 1, 1899, may be detached from the bonds before they are deposited with us.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

$300,000
(£60,000)
Pennsylvania Railroad
Consolidated Mortgage
STERLING BONDS,
DUE 1905.

$50,000
(£10,000)
Pennsylvania Railroad
General Mortgage
STERLING BONDS,
DUE 1910.

FOR SALE BY
GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.
31 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

American Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 Trinity Place,
New York, Jan. 20th, 1899.

At the Annual Election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz.:

Phineas C. Lounsbury, Jared K. Myers,
James Macdonough, John E. Currier,
Augustus D. Shepard, Edmund C. Converse,
J. Touro Robertson, James B. Ford,
Theo. H. Freeland, Robert N. Toppan,
Joseph S. Stout, Felix Campbell,
Charles A. Moore.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were elected:

JAMES M. MACDONOUGH, President.
AUGUSTUS D. SHEPARD, J. TOURO ROBERTSON, Vice Presidents.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary and Treasurer.
JOHN E. CURRIER, Assistant Secretary.
JARED K. MYERS, Assistant Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

The Liberty National Bank,
New York, January 19th, 1899.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors, held January 10th, 1899, the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Henry C. Tinker, H. C. Fahnestock,
George F. Baker, Garret A. Hobart,
Henry Graves, Henry W. Maxwell,
E. F. C. Young, J. A. Garland,
Wm. Runkle, Chas. G. Emery,
Dumont Clarke, E. C. Converse,
John H. Starin.

At a meeting of the board held this day Mr. Henry C. Tinker was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. Henry W. Maxwell Vice President.

HENRY P. DAVISON, Cashier.

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company of Chicago.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams St. and Michigan Avenue, on FRIDAY, February 10th, 1899, at eleven o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed, in accordance with the by-laws, at the close of business on Thursday, January 12th, and will reopen Saturday, February 11th, 1899. C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

The Bowery Savings Bank,
128 and 130 Bowery,
NEW YORK, Jan. 18, 1899.

At the Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 9th instant, the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:

JOHN D. HICKS, President; JOHN J. SINCLAIR, Vice President; ROBT. B. WOODWARD, Second Vice President.
ROBT. LEONARD, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25TH,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:
15 shs. Oneida National Bank of Utica, N. Y.
7 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Guar.
30 shs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
30 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
41 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Guar.
39 shs.
44 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
30 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
100 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
1,000 shs. Rathbone Oil Tract Co.
21 shs. First Great Western Turnpike Co.
32 shs. Detroit & Mackinac R. R.
$2,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
$1,000 Eastchester Gaslight Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910, Guar.
750 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R., (Cfts. Dep.)
10 shs. Germania Bank.
20 shs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
50 shs. Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. common.
$5,000 New York & East River Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 New York & East River Gas Co. 1st Cons'd Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$12,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Cons'd Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
30 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
32 shs. National Broadway Bank.
$5,000 "The Gerlach" 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. on premises Nos. 49 to 55 West 27th St.
$11,800 Texas Loan Agency 6 p. c. Debenture Bds., extd. to July, 1902.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES & GUARDIANS:
30 shs. Holland Building Association.
60 shs. Holland Trust Co.
70 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
189 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
305 shs. Phenix National Bank.
565 shs. Standard Leather Co. of Maine.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR:
10 shs. Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Co.

FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
$15,000 New Jersey Electric R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. 50-year Gold Bds., 1944.
250 shs. New Jersey Electric R'way Co.
20 shs. 9th National Bank.
8 shs. Chemical National Bank.
37 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
200 shs. Empire Self-Lighting Oil Lamp Co.
$5,000 City of Rahway, N. J., 4 p. c. Adj. Bds.
$2,000 Morris & Essex R. R. Consld. Mtge. Regstd. 7 p. c. Bds., 1915.
$8,000 State Tennessee 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
200 shs. N. Y., Lackawanna & Western R. R.
$4,000 Chesapeake Ore & Iron Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Regstd. Bds., 1915, Stamped.
$12,000 do. do. do. do. do.
212 shs. New Jersey Steamboat Co.
100 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
$10,000 Jefferson R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
25 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
$5,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1921.
7 shs. Chemical National Bank.
20 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
10 shs. Shoe & Leather Nat'l Bank.
90 shs. Pacific Bank.
30 shs. American Surety Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
10 shs. Railway Automatic Sales Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Wm. Cramp & Sons' Ship & Engine Building Co.
$5,000 St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R. R. 2d Mtge. Ext. 5s, 1947.
$3,000 Mosler Safe Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Skg. Fd. Gold Bds., 1905.
Cif. Raritan Constn. Co., representing $1,000 1st Mtge. Bd. N. Y. & Phil. Traction Co.
30 shs. Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
5 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
2 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
35 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
15 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
25 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$300 Harlem Club 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
January 16th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1899.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 25th, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1899. T. K. STUART, Secretary.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 19th, 1899.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared from the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1898, payable at this office on Monday, February 20th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, January 31st, and reopen on Wednesday, February 15th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City. JOHN BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.
JOHN [illegible], Treasurer.

Broadway Insurance Company,
80-82 William St.,
New York, January 18, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Company have to-day declared a dividend of 2½% on the capital stock of the Company, payable Wednesday, February 1st, 1899.

The transfer books close January 21st, and reopen February 2d. HILARY R. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after February 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan 20th to Feb. 2d.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company.
NINETY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine Street, New York.
GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.

New York, January 16, 1899.

The H. B. Claflin Company,
Corner of Church and Worth St., New York.
January 20th, 1899.

The quarterly interest on the Preferred Stocks will be paid February 1st.

Transfer Books, for the Preferred Stocks only, will close at 3 P. M. January 24th, and reopen at 10 A. M., February 2d. D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank.
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.
January 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (2%,) payable on and after Feb. 1st next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1st, 1899.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 19, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 23d to Feb. 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Hocking Valley Securities.
Also new securities "When issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

Central Pacific Reorganization.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—Central Pacific Railroad stock, which less than three months ago was quoted at 18, has advanced to 48. Mrs. Stanford owns 53,333 shares of the stock. The Examiner to-day says that the local stockholders of the Central Pacific estimate that within thirty days the scheme for the financial reorganization of the road would be made public. There is talk of consolidation with the Southern Pacific, but the belief is also expressed that preceding a consolidation there will be a temporary lease of the Central by the Southern Pacific under an agreement by the latter to pay a 2 per cent. annual dividend on the 85,000 shares.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 20, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108½	109½	4	Adams Express	108½	108½	108½	108½	.....
31	31¾	1,490	American Malting Co.	30⅜	31¾	30	31¾	+ ⅛
83¾	84	450	Am. Malting Co. pf.	82¾	83½	83½	83½	— ⅞
36⅜	36¼	2,890	American Cotton Oil.	36⅜	36⅝	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅛
88½	90	900	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	80⅞	89¼	+ ⅛
135	139	125	American Express	140	140	140	140	.....
13	13¼	925	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅝	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
36½	37	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅛
132	132¼	56,240	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133	134⅜	131⅝	132⅝	— ⅜
112⅜	113½	410	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	112½	113	112½	113	+1
99	100	110	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	99⅜	99⅝	.....
146⅜	147¼	20,895	American Tobacco	148¼	148¼	145⅞	147¼	— ⅛
137	140	305	American Tobacco pf.	137	137	137	137	—8
52½	54	3,250	Am. Steel & Wire	52½	54¼	52½	54	+4
121	127	895	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	120	126	120	124½	+7½
39	39⅜	516	Ann Arbor pf.	39¼	39¾	39¼	39⅜	+ ⅛
23	23⅛	56,430	At., T. & S. F.	22⅞	23⅜	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
60¼	60¾	99,840	At., T. & S. F. pf.	59⅝	60¾	59⅝	60¼	+1
67	68¼	1,900	B. & O., all in. pd.	68½	68½	67	67⅝	— ⅝
53⅝	54½	410	B. & O., when iss.	54	54	53¾	53¾	— ½
76½	77⅝	200	B. & O. pf., when iss.	77	77	77	77	.....
8¾	9½	675	B. & O. Southw. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
6¾	6⅞	10,060	Bay State Gas	7	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
92⅝	92½	15,757	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93	92⅝	92½	92¼	— ⅞
141	143	400	Brooklyn Union Gas.	141	142	141	142	+ ⅛
15	15½	305	Brunswick City	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
34½	35	150	Buff., Roch. & Pittsb.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+⅛
57½	57⅝	18,120	Canada Southern	56½	58	56½	57⅛	+1⅛
85	85½	600	Canadian Pacific	85¾	85¾	84⅜	84⅞	— ⅛
47	47⅜	8,635	Central Pacific	47⅜	47⅝	47⅜	47	— ⅜
26⅛	26⅛	3,435	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	26⅝	26	26¼	— ⅜
169	170	450	Chicago & Alton	169½	169½	168¾	168¾	—1½
138⅝	138⅞	19,803	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	139¾	139¾	138⅛	138⅜	— ⅞
64	65	710	Chi. & East. Ill.	64½	64½	64	64⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	14,385	Chi. Gr. West.	15½	16	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
51⅞	53⅛	2,000	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53½	— ⅛
30⅞	31	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf. B.	30⅜	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅛
128⅝	128½	39,930	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	128¾	129¼	127⅜	128½	+ ⅛
168	169	299	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	168½	168½	168½	168½	+ ⅛
147	147⅜	2,160	Chicago & Northw.	147¼	148	147	147⅜	+ ⅛
188	....	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	190	190	190	190	+1
120¾	120⅝	19,150	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	121	121½	120¼	120¼	— ⅜
9½	10	1,100	Chi. Term. Trans.	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
37½	39¼	1,020	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	+ ⅛
47	47½	2,000	C., C., C. & St. L.	46¾	47⅛	46¾	47⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	15½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
189	43	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	41	41	41	41	—2
34¼	34⅝	1,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	35¼	35¾	34½	34½	— ⅝
54⅜	55	400	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	54½	54⅞	54½	54⅝	+ ⅜
7	8	14	Colorado Midland	7	7	7	7	.....
2⅞	3¼	120	Col., H. V. & Tol.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	8¾	110	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
193½	194	10,850	Consolidated Gas	190	195	190½	193⅝	+4
45½	46	1,220	Consolidated Ice	45¾	46	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
111½	112¼	554	Delaware & Hudson	112⅜	112½	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅜
158½	159⅜	200	Del., Lack. & West.	158½	158½	158½	158½	— ⅛
20⅝	20¾	1,550	Denver & Rio Grande.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
72⅜	72½	7,640	Denver & R. G. pf.	70⅞	72⅜	70⅞	72½	+1½
20	21	170	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	20	20	20	20	— ½
7⅞	8¼	30	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
198½	199	1,052	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	199	199	199	199	+1½
15⅜	15⅝	815	Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	40¾	1,730	Erie 1st pf.	40¾	40⅝	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
20⅜	20⅝	1,900	Erie 2d pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
38½	39¼	547	Evans. & T. H.	38½	38⅞	38½	38½	+ ⅜
72	74	140	Evans. & T. H. pf.	72	72	72	72	+1½
46	48	100	Flint & P. M. pf.	46	46	46	46	—2
54	54½	27,266	Federal Steel	54½	55	54	54½	— ⅛
83⅜	83¾	7,702	Federal Steel pf	84¼	84⅞	83⅜	83⅝	— ⅛
100	100½	740	General Electric	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	+⅛
163½	164	3,980	Great North. pf., ex d.	161⅜	164½	161⅜	164	+2
71¼	71⅝	2,515	Glucose Sugar Ref.	71½	71⅝	71¼	71⅜	+ ⅛
102⅜	103	800	H. B. Claflin	102½	103¼	102½	103	+ ⅛
57½	62	35	Hawaiian Sugar	57½	57½	57½	57½	.....
117⅞	..	10,640	Illinois Central	117½	118	117¼	117⅝	+ ⅛
65⅞	66	18,135	International Paper.	64½	65⅞	64	65⅞	+1⅞
93	93¾	200	Int. Paper pf	93¼	93	93	93	— ⅛
11⅜	11⅝	400	Iowa Central	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
46⅞	47	410	Iowa Central pf.	47½	47¾	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
12½	13¼	2,010	Kanawha & Michigan.	12½	13¼	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	15⅛	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	14	15¼	13⅞	15	+1⅛
17	18	120	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
54	55	200	Knickerbocker Ice	53	54⅝	53	53	+1⅛
52	53	800	Laclede Gas	52¼	52½	52	52½	.....
19¼	19¾	450	Lake Erie & Western.	20	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅝
52	53	980	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	70	68	68	—1
199	202	37	Lake Shore	200	200	200	200	.....
60	62½	200	Long Island	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
67¼	67⅝	27,700	Louisville & Nashville.	67½	67⅞	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
....	....	100	Manhattan Con	114	114¼	113¾	113¾	— ⅜
196¾	197	12,470	Metropolitan St. Ry.	194	197⅛	194	196⅝	+ ⅜
7	7¼	600	Mexican Central	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅞	550	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛
40	40½	1,700	Minn. & St. Louis	40½	41	39¾	40	— ¼
77	78	600	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	77	77	77	77	.....
37⅛	38	1,360	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37⅝	38	37¼	37⅝	.....
46⅜	46¾	58,725	Missouri Pacific	46½	47¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
38	39	500	Mobile & Ohio.	38	38	38	38	—1½
180	190	230	Morris & Essex	180	180	180	180	—1½
38½	39⅜	23,978	National Lead Co.	38½	40½	38⅜	39¼	+ ⅛
113¾	114¼	482	National Lead Co. pf.	113¾	114¾	113⅜	114¾	—1½
8¾	8¾	70	Nat. Linseed Oil, t. r.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
56½	56¾	4,450	National Biscuit	56½	56⅝	56	56¼	.....
106	106⅞	330	National Biscuit pf.	106½	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	.....
100½	102½	2,057	New Jersey Central	102½	103	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
154	155	1,920	New York Air Brake.	151	154½	150	154½	+4⅝
131¾	131⅝	45,857	New York Central.	127¼	132⅞	127¼	131⅞	+4⅝
199	200	10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199	199	199	199	.....
16	16⅜	5,070	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14⅞	16½	14⅞	16½	+2
74	75	325	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	74	75	74	75	+2
38¾	40	4,160	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	38	40½	37½	40	+3
19⅜	19½	2,797	N. Y., Ont. & West.	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19½	.....
19	19⅞	3,100	Norfolk & West.	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
66¼	66½	8,828	Norfolk & West. pf.	66⅝	67½	66¼	66½	.....
7	7¼	10	North American	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
48⅞	49	28,432	Northern Pacific	49¼	49¼	48¾	49	+ ⅛
80⅜	80¾	14,895	Northern Pacific pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
72½	73½	521	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72	72⅞	72	72⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	49	1,700	Pacific Coast	47	49	47	48½	+1⅛
45⅝	46¼	11,060	Pacific Mail	45⅞	46½	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅛
133¾	134	6,025	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅛	134⅞	133⅝	133⅝	— ⅝
1	1¼	900	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅛	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
112¼	112⅝	20,620	People's Gas, Chicago.	112	112⅝	111⅞	112	+ ⅛
67⅛	67⅞	1,885	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	68½	68½	67½	67⅝	+1⅛
87½	88	430	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	87½	87½	— ⅜
157	159	1,070	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	159½	159⅞	158	159	—1½
2¼	3	400	Quicksilver	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
9½	12	100	Quicksilver pf	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
22¼	22½	2,800	Reading	23¼	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
57⅝	58	20,420	Reading 1st pf	58	58½	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	8,300	Reading 2d pf	32	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
32½	33	400	Rio Grande Western.	32	32½	32	32½	+2
72	73	790	Rio Grande West. pf.	71¾	72½	71¾	72	+ ⅛
9⅞	9⅝	100	St. L. & San Fran.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
67½	68	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
35½	36	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35½	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
8⅞	9	675	St. Louis Southw. pf.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	.....
21	21⅞	3,810	St. Louis Southw. pf.	21	21⅞	21	21⅝	+ ⅛
44	44	100	St. Paul & Duluth.	44	44	44	44	.....
104	105½	279	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	102½	105	102½	105	+1¼
99	90½	2,450	St. Paul & Omaha.	99	100¼	99	99	.....
169	175	100	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	170	170	170	170	.....
38	38¼	11,450	Southern Pacific	38	39	37⅞	38	+ ¼
13¼	13¼	7,257	Southern Railway	13¼	13½	13	13¼	.....
48¼	48¾	13,508	Southern Railway pf.	48½	49	48¼	48¼	— ⅛
24½	24¾	1,200	Standard Distilling	25¼	25¼	24½	24½	— ⅛
79½	79⅞	1,435	Standard Distilling pf.	80	80½	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	10	170	Standard R. & T.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	39¾	14,600	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	40¾	41	39¾	39⅝	— ⅜
50	....	....	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	115	115	115	115	.....
17⅞	18	625	Texas Pacific	18	18½	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
....	....	300	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	14¼	14¾	14	14	—1¼
170	171	250	Third Avenue	171	171	170	170	+ ⅛
45½	45⅝	6,810	Twin City R. T.	43	47½	43	45¼	+2¼
....	....	250	Twin City R. T. pf.	128¼	129	128¼	129	+2⅛
47⅜	47½	31,790	Union Pacific	47	48	46⅝	47½	+1
77⅞	78	98,459	Union Pacific pf.	75½	78¾	75⅝	78	+3
12⅞	13	1,310	U. P., D. & G., 2d in. pd.	12⅝	13	12⅝	13	.....
7⅛	7⅜	13,300	United States Leather.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
74⅝	74⅞	50,820	U. S. Leather pf.	73	75	72⅞	74¾	+2
46⅞	47½	2,315	United States Rubber.	47¼	47⅝	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅛
114½	114½	384	U. S. Rubber pf	114⅜	114½	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	8½	225	Wabash	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
23⅞	29	9,695	Wabash pf.	23½	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
....	....

at 87, an advance of a point over the opening, and 1¼ over the lowest price. Match closed at 150, an improvement of a point during the day. Metropolitan Elevated receipts brought 5¼, and the 5 per cent. receipts closed at 74½ after opening at 75.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	81½		
C. & C. & D. Co.	68		
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	149		
National Biscuit Co.	55¾		
National Biscuit Co. pf.	106		
American Steel & Wire	50		
American Steel & Wire pf.	114		
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	38		
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	20		
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co.	5¼		
Mil. & Chicago Br. Co. pf.	25		
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	20		
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	42		
N. Chicago St. R. R.	219¼		
W. Chicago St. R. R.	95		
South Side El. R. R.	77½		
Lake St. Elevated	13¼		
Lake St. El. t. ctfs.	11		
Street's W. S. C. Line	20½		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The money market shows no change from the easy conditions which so long have characterized it. There is an ample supply of funds and competition on the part of lenders causes rates to be low. The collateral offering still consists of such stocks as Atchison preferred, Union Pacific preferred, Federal Steel stocks, and copper shares. The outlook is favorable. It seems to be the best opinion that we will witness several years of general prosperity. Banks are not making big money, as interest rates are so low, and still they have generally done fairly well by reason of the fact that they have had a large supply of available funds. New York funds sold to-day at par and 5 cents premium for cash.

The copper share speculation again absorbed attention in the stock market to the exclusion of almost everything else. The metal market showed signs of hesitancy for the first time in weeks, but prices of the copper shares, although not up to previous levels, were well sustained. Calumet and Hecla sold again at 695, but later on dropped 5 points. Franklin was in good demand, up to 24, a gain of 1½. Isle Royale went to 47 and then reacted to 42½, but still later made a partial recovery. Arcadian sold as high as 72½, but afterward fell off to 71. Old Colony was in big demand up to 191½. Osceola rose from 88½ to 91. Butte sold as high as 92 and as low as 89½. Tamarack went to 213. Baltic held firm at 32. Wolverine gained a point, to 40. Utah, on excellent buying, based on very favorable reports from the property, went from 24¾, yesterday's closing, to 28. Montana sold in a small way at 285.

In the general market a sharp advance in United States Oil to 40½ on the news that one of the wells on the company's recently acquired property had come in big was a feature. Bell Telephone dropped off 6, to 308, and Erie dropped back to 89. A continued good buying of Mexican Central up to 7¼, and an excellent demand for Atchison preferred and Union Pacific preferred, and a lift in the Central Massachusetts to 11, also attracted much attention. The closing showed a slightly lessened activity and last prices were, with few exceptions, under the high figures of the earlier dealings.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	253	260	Maine Cent.	145	150
Bos. & Low.	228	228½	Old Colony	..	200
Bost. & Me.	171	..	Or. Sh. Line.	45½	46½
Bos. & Prov.	284	..	West End	..	95
C. J. & S. Y.	..	144½	Wis. Cent	18¾	..
Fitchb'g pf.	115	..			

Mining Companies.

Arcadian	71	72	Franklin	23½	23¾
Arena, (q.)	3¾	..	Gold C. M.	.75	1
Allouez	6¾	6¾	Napa, (q.)	.8	..
Arnold	9¼	9½	Osceola	90	90½
Atlantic	34	34½	Quincy	153½	155
Bos. & Mon.	284	285	Rhoads	13½	13¾
B. & Bost.	80	90	Tamarack	208	210
Cal. & Hec.	685	695	Tecumseh	7	7¼
Centennial	35	35½	Wolverine	39¾	40

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	305	310	Mex. Tel.	1⅞	1½
Dom. Coal	33½	34	New E. Tel.	..	140
Dom. C. pf.	115	..	Pullman P.C.	159	159½
Ed El. Ill.	195	200	U. S. Oil	40	40½
Erie Tel.	..	89	U. S. Rubber	46½	47½
General Elec.	100½	101	Westhse. El.	43	44
Lam. C. S. S.	26	28	West El. pf.	63¼	63½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced G. M.	8	9	Old D. C. M.	38½	38½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Fri.	Th's.		Fri.	Th's.
Alta	.04	.05	Julia	.03	..
Andes	.09	.10	Justice	.09	.09
Belcher	.16	.16	Kentuck Con.	.03	.03
Best & Belcher	.34	.36	Mexican Con.	.30	.31
Bullion	.02	..	Occidental Con.	.28	.26
Caledonia	.22	.20	Ophir	.50	.51
Challenge Con.	.11	.11	Overman	.05	.05
Chollar	.12	.11	Potosi	.14	.13
Confidence	.55	.50	Savage	.08	.08
Con. Cal. & V.	1.30	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.65	.65
Crown Point	.10	.10	Standard	1.95	1.95
Eureka Con	.50	.50	Union Con	.31	.31
Gould & Curry	.25	.25	Utah Con	.11	.11
Hale & Norc.	.07	.08	Yellow Jacket	.13	.14

Silver bars, 59⅞; Mexican dollars, 47@48; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations:

	Friday.		Thursday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	5⅝	5	5⅜
Anaconda	39	40	32¾	33½
Anchoria	93	95	95	97
Argentum	34	37	34	36½
Battle	36	36¾	36	36½
Columbine	13¾	14	13⅞	14
Consolidated	9⅝	10	9⅝	9¾
Elkton	70	71	70	71
El Paso	11½	11⅞	12	12¼
Findley	22¼	22½	19½	19⅝
Gibson	28½	29	28½	29
Golden Fleece	30	40	32	34
Golden King	90	98	90	98
Gold Coin	160	163	163	167
Garfield	12½	15	13	13¾
Isabella	76¾	77	78	78¼
Independence	54½	54¾	54½	54¾
Jackpot	41½	42	40⅝	41
Jefferson	6¾	10	6½	10
Matoa	30	32½	31	32¼
Moon Anchor	133	135	134	135
Pharmacist	1½	4⅝	1¼	1½
Portland	162	162½	160	162
Rawlings	38	38⅞	36	36¼
Rosa	20⅞	21¼	20¼	24
Union	22½	22¾	22¾	23
Vindicator	93	101	93	101
Work	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞

THE HERRING-HALL-MARVIN CO.

Plan for the Reorganization of the Concern Announced.

A plan of reorganization for the Herring-Hall-Marvin Company was announced yesterday as ready to be mailed to the stockholders next week. It provides for a capitalization of $3,300,000, divided into 600,000 first preferred stock, $1,050,000 second preferred, and $1,650,000 common.

The preferred stockholders, in return for an assessment of $12 per share, are to receive 12 per cent. in new first preferred 7 per cent. stock, 50 per cent. in new second preferred, and 50 per cent. in new common. Common stock, assessed $6, is to receive 6 per cent. on new first preferred and 50 per cent. on common.

The plan provides for the raising of $600,000 fresh capital, two-thirds of which will go to creditors and a portion to reorganization and receivership expenses, leaving $100,000 for working capital. The Continental Trust Company will be the depository.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Rensselaer County Loan Association of Troy; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. W. Doyle, Michael Doyle, and Mattie E. Doyle, Elmira.

Buffalo Structural Steel Company of Buffalo; capital, $30,000. Directors—Casper Teiper, John G. Wickham, William G. Houck, and Avery C. Wolfe, Buffalo.

J. B. McCarty Company of New York City, to deal in art goods; capital, $500. Directors—Ruth Beaumont, Nutley, N. J.; Arthur T. Hardy and John M. Harrington, New York City.

Casion Press Company of New York City; to carry on a printing and publishing business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Barclay Dunham, Frederick T. Singleton, and Angus F. Mackay, New York City.

Uvalde Asphalt Paving Company of New York City; capital, $200,000. Directors—John T. Marston, Brooklyn; Ralph T. Rokeby, Charles L. Spencer, Harry L. Alden, and James T. Sparkman, New York City

Jersey City Warrant for One Cent.

The smallest claim that ever passed through official municipal channels in Jersey City was audited, and a warrant issued for the amount yesterday. It was for one cent, and was drawn in favor of M. J. Connolly, who tore down old Public School No. 1. In addition to the cent paid for the work, Mr. Connolly was allowed to retain the material. He was also the lowest bidder for building the new school, which edifice was opened in September last. Mr. Connolly will not cash the warrant he received yesterday, but will have it framed.

New full-page portrait of Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew in THE NEW YORK TIMES's Illustrated Magazine to-morrow, Sunday.—Adv.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Corner on Upper Fifth Avenue Sold—Other Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Richard Arnold a plot of three lots at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-fifth Street, 75 by 102.2.

Ruland & Whiting have sold for Thomas Hitchcock to James F. McGuire the entire block front of warehouses fronting Rutgers Slip, between South and Water Streets, and covering about six city lots.

The same firm has also sold for Caroline Dreyer to Julius Hirsch and Mark Harris the four-story building 284 Pearl Street.

W. B. Taylor & Sons have sold for R. A. Dorman, for about $73,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 31 West Forty-second Street, 23.6 by 100.5.

James Livingston is the buyer of the plot, 75 by 125, at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Ninety-third Street, and will erect thereon a seven-story apartment house.

Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court has signed an order giving the Trustees of the St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females permission to sell to Maximilian Morgenthau the plot at the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, 100.8½ feet on the avenue by 88.2 1-3 feet on the street. Mr. Morgenthau signed a contract to purchase this property some time ago, dependent upon the consent of the Court being secured. The property is the site of the present home, which will be vacated as soon as the new building at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street is ready for occupancy.

James W. Taylor has sold to the Yellow Pine Company the five-story brick flat 130 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 32 by 100.11.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Charles Lowen to an investor the five-story four-family tenement house 517 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

Nathan & Rodgers have sold to Dr. George H. Hepworth the two five-story apartment houses 503 and 507 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street. A plot of three lots running through from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Streets, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, is given in part payment.

Miles & Helfer have sold for Frederick Strade to Leopold Kaufman the old three-story buildings 606 and 608 East Thirteenth Street on a plot 50 by 108.3.

Mrs. Babetta Dietrichs has sold the five-story brownstone-front flat 414 West Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

The Virginia Hotel, at Fifty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, and Columbus Circle, has been leased, through Borgstede & Klenke, to A. Ruehl, for ten years at $20,000 a year.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Henry Elias Brewing Company, for $70,000, the four-story brick building 205 and 207 East Fifty-sixth Street, 80 by 100.5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

First Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, for two five-story brick flats, with stores, 25.2 by 85.6; Mary E. Dempsey of 347 Jamaica Avenue, Astoria, owner; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $45,000.

Eighty-third Street, southeast corner of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick and stone flat, 100 by 77; Colonial Building Company of 345 West Eighty-fifth Street, owner; Henry Andersen, of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $175,000.

Nos. 229 and 231 Second Street, for two six-story and basement brick flats, with stores, 24.9 by 68.8 by 69.7; Abram Bachrach, owner; G. F. Pelham, of 506 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 7 to 11 Prince Street, for two six-story brick tenements, with stores, 36 by 66.6 by 25.2 by 75.9; Isaac Marx, of 118 First Street owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $35,000.

Clinton Avenue, west side, 180 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for two three-story frame tenements, 20 by 57; Theodore Sanger, of 1,311 Clinton Avenue, owner; G. Schwarz, architect; cost, $9,600.

Bryant Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, for six three-story frame tenements, 18 by 52, and 19 by 57.6; George T. Quinlan, of 557 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, owner; J. W. Limer, architect; cost $27,250.

Milford Place, west side, 99.6 feet north of Boston Avenue, for a two-story and loft frame dwelling, 21 by 46; Joseph Posonsky, owner; Henry Erhart, architect; cost, $4,000.

Avenue C, west side, 58 feet south of Tenth Street, Unionport, for two and half story frame dwelling, 21 by 82, Mary J. R. Dillon, of Van Nest, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; Belmont & Volz, builders; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 509 to 515 West Forty-fifth Street, to a one and three-story brick stable; Thomas Connors, of 435 West Forty-fourth Street, owner; George Fox, architect; cost, $6,500.

No. 16 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story and basement brick flat, store and offices; Charles Weinberg, Hotel Savoy, owner; Henry Andersen, architect; cost, $2,000.

Arthur Avenue, west side, 35 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street to two one-story and attic frame dwellings; Caroline Sullivan, owner; cost, $300.

White Plains Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Jerome Street, to a three-story frame tenement; John De Mattio, owner; F. Schweickert, of 210 White Plains Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Columbia Site Again Transferred.

Frank J. Parsons, who took title on Wednesday to nearly all of the block formerly the site of Columbia College, has in turn deeded it to the University Real Estate Company, recently organized to develop the property. The transfer covers all of the block except the southerly half of Hamilton Hall, at Madison Avenue and Forty-ninth Street, and two adjoining lots on the street. This portion has already been conveyed to Dr. John S. White, head master of the Berkeley School. According to the deed, the University Real Estate Company pays $1,100,000 for the property.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 20.

BAXTER ST, s w corner of Canal St, 23.4 ft to Walker St x100.6x56.5x104.11; Trademen's National Bank to Charles F. Oxley, release judgment..... 400

BOULEVARD, w s, 26.10 ft n of 107th St, 50x100; George F. Moore and wife to Nathan L. Ottinger and another..... 100

EAST END AV, e s, 50 ft n of 88th St, 25x96; George G. Banger to August Hoennicke, quit claim..... 1

EAST END AV, w s, 50.4 ft n of 88th St, 25x96; August Hoennicke to Max C. Baum..... 1

GARDEN AV, s w s, Lot 60, map of South Belmont, 50x100; Edward Newman to Edward Newman..... 1

GREENWCH ST, 35, 24x84.10x20.6x20.5; Jacob Ulmer to Alfred and Henry Ulmar, 1-3 part..... 1

JEROME AV, s w corner of High Bridge Road, 184.9x90x94.9x188; Jessie T. Corbett to James J. Corbett..... 1

KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 569.8 ft n of Wetlesley St, 50x100.4; Harry E. Cornwell to Thomas Tracy..... Exch.

LENOX AV, 235, 20x80; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,663, 15.10x70; Jean Roth to Mall Bach..... 8,500

LOT, 377, map of 473 lots of the Haight estate, West Farms; Mary F. Boland to Julia B. Kick..... 1

MADISON AV, n e corner of 50th St, run s 121.2x e 75x n 70.9x e 50x s 100.5 to 49th St x e 275 to Park Av x n 200.10x w 400; Frank J. Parsons to University Real Estate Company..... 1,100,000

MOTT HAVEN CANAL, being right of way, &c., over and through canal, and being Lots 180, 183, 184, and 187 on amended map of Central Mott Haven; the Mott Haven Canal Docks, (a corporation,) to John F. Steeves..... 1

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 150.10 ft s of 1st St, 50.8x103.6x50x107; Mary E. Deller to Charles S. Deller..... 1

ORCHARD ST, 46 to 52, 75x57.6; Elisabeth Herdtfelder to Jacob Levy..... 70,500

PLEASANT AV, e s, 25.5 ft s of 119th St, 25.8x76; Theresa Granat to Esther Davis.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, at s w s of Garden AV, 21.8x irregular; Mary J. and Daniel J. Crotty to Augustus Gareiss..... 4,100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 830, e s, 25.8x— to St. Nicholas Place x 25x— to William McCracken and another to Joseph Steidter.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, s s, 72.6 ft s of 153d St, 2.6x100; Frederick N. Du Bois to Alice D. Blauvelt..... 1

WOOSTER ST, w s, at centre line of Amity Lane, 50x100x irregular; Cora C. Dwight to Rufus R. Rand..... 1

187 AV, w s, at centre line, between 103d and 104th St, runs w 125x n 100.9 to 103d St x w 125x n 100.9x e 125x n 100.9 to 104th St x e 125 ft to avenue x s 100.9; Mitchell Valentine, executor, to Caroline W. L. Weinstock..... 52,000

2D AV, 1,123, n w corner of 59th St; Bertha Cohn to Peter Doelger, re-recorded..... 44,500

5TH AV, 222, w s, 52.6 ft n of 118th St, 25.6x irregular; 17th St., n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 65x½ block; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to Josef Steiner..... 100

8TH AV, w s, 52.6 ft n of 17th St, 25.6x 175x irregular; Josef Steiner and wife to Henry Cornes..... 100

7TH AV, w s, 125.11 ft s of 112th St, 50x 100; George T. Rowe to John H. Leith and another..... 100

2D ST, n s, 80 ft e of Av A, 40x79.5; Louis Bachrach to Solomon Bachrach..... 1

4TH ST, w s, 51.7 ft s of West 12th St, 36.5x56.8x n—xe 16.6x n e—x e—; George M. Valentine to the Middlesex County Bank..... 1

14TH ST, 331 East, 25x102.3; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 1

14TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of 6th Av, 19.6x 106.6x irregular; 21st St, s s, 458.7 ft w of 7th Av, 19.7x110x19.7x109.6, one-third part of all; James St. John to Catharine St. John..... 22,000

28TH ST, n s, 204.7 ft e of 8th Av, 49.9x 167.9x29.9x162.5; Frederick W. Ehrhard and others to James Morrison, Jr..... 1

37TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9, John Poth, as trustee, to William Sauter..... 12,100

37TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; George Poth and others to William Sauter..... 1

42D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x96.9; Adeline Rosenthal and others to James Rix..... 8,000

68D ST, n s, 310.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 16.9x100.5; Lizzie A. Moore to Sybilla Obenauer..... 4,000

72D ST, s s, 525 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Daniel P. Ingraham to New York Life Insurance Company..... 60,500

77TH ST, n s, 219 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; William Schaffer and wife to Frank Schaffer..... 1

78TH ST, 249 East, 18.10x102.2; Rachel Korn to Frederick Lang and another..... 6,500

103D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 125x 100.9; Charles E. Klein to Bernard Galewski..... 1

111TH ST, s s, 48 ft w of Park Av, 16x 100.11; Lewis Z. Bach to Daisy Bach..... Gift

112TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Max Roth to Julius Roth..... 21,750

117TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of 4th Av, 100x 100.11; John D. Mennie and wife to Emil Green..... 1

120TH ST, 406 to 408 East, 37.4x100.11; Alfred and Henry Ulmar to Jacob Ulmar, 2-3 part..... 1

121ST ST, 259 West, 17x100.11; Eugene H. Pomery, referee, to Peter A. Cassidy..... 11,500

124TH ST, s s, 174.6 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.11; David H. Taylor to Lina F. Webster..... 11,000

131ST ST, 8 East, 18.2x99.11; Moses Lichtenstein to Henry Fehn..... 10,000

147TH ST, 679 East, 27x100; Max C. Baum and wife to August Hoennicke and another..... 1

162D ST, n s, Lot 43, map of North Melrose, 50x100; Harry C. Bryan to Otto Henshel..... 1

173D ST, s s, 88.6 ft w of Webster Av, 17.6x67.11x17.1x66.4; Sophia Roberts to Helena Rexer..... 1

184TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 163x—x 139.8x112.5; Joseph H. Godwin, Jr., to Cortlandt Godwin..... 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Mary Ehrhard; Avenue A, w s, 26 ft s of 15th St, 25.9x 94, 20 years..... 750

BAUM, Lemuel, and others to Rebecca Friedman; 5 Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 2,520

GARVEY, Joseph M., and others to Patrick Flynn and another; 554 10th Av, 5 years..... 1,600

HESSE, Adolph, to Jacob Weiss; 1,554 Avenue A, n e corner of 82d St, 2 5-6 years..... 1,200

OLSSON, Ole, to John Bartels; 184th St, 65ft. s e corner of Willis Av, 5 years..$1,700-1,800

RAFTER, Edward, to Joseph Campbell; 2,262 23 Av, n e corner of 116th St, 4 1-3 years..... 1,000

SILBERSTEIN, Davis, to Isaac Bierman; 154 Attorney St, 10 years..... 840

WEIHER, Lorenz F. Jr., to David Hochner and another; 3d Av, n w corner of 81st St, 10 years..... $5,000-5,250

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKER, John, to Edward Oppenheimer and another; 113th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year..... $52,000

ARNOUX, George T., to Charles S. Baum and another, executors, &c., 142d St, n s, 200 ft w of the Boulevard, 3 years.. 8,500

BRUCK, Anselm, to Frank B. Hawkins, trustee; 82d St, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 13,500

CAMPBELL, Joseph, to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 2,262 2d Av, demand..... 4,078

CARROLL, Ana, to John D. Carroll; 76th St, n s, 413 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 6,000

CASSIDY, Peter, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 259 West 121st St, 5 years..... 7,000

CORN, Henry, to Jacob Steiner; 122 5th Av, 1 year..... 45,000

DAY, Lyman H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Cypress Av, n w corner of 132d St, 1 year..... 12,000

DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 331 East 14th St, 5 years..... 30,000

FARLEY, John T., to Edward Oppenheimer and another; West End Av, extends from 69th St to 68th St, 200.10x 100, 1¾ years..... 127,500

FEHN, Henry, to Moses Lichtenstein; 8 East 131st St, 1 year..... 2,000

FOX, Julius B., to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 233 Lenox Av, 5 years..... 25,000

GREEN, Emil, to Emma M. Zinsser; 117th St, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 3 years..... 20,000

GREEN, Emil, to Josephine E. Carpenter; 117th St, 140 ft w of Park Av, 3 years.. 19,000

GREEN, Emil, to John D. Mennie; 117th St, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, ¼ year..... 14,419

HANTZ, Annie, to Isaac Butler; Lot 73, map of the Pugsley estate, Westchester, 3 years..... 2,000

HARST, John D., Jr., to Jacob Korn; 29th St, s w s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year.. 48,000

HULL, Lillie, to Rector, &c., of St. Bartholomew's Church of the City of New York; 749 Washington St, 3 years.. 5,500

HUTKOFF, Nathan, to John A. Brown, Jr.; 510 to 514 Water St, and 56 and 68 Rutgers Slip, installments..... 87,500

HYNES, Hannah M., to Mary McGuire; Brook Av, e w corner of 143d St, 1 year. 1,000

KRAMER, Louis, to Max and Abraham Mandelbaum; 404 East 51st St, 5 years.. 4,000

KRUPP, Felix, to Morris Steinhardt; Park Av, w corner of 82d St, demand..... 2,772

KRUPP, Felix, to Edward S. Kennedy, as trustee, &c.; Park Av, s w corner of 82d St, 3 years..... 70,000

LANG, Frederick and Solomon, to Rachel Korn; 249 East 78th St, installments.... 5,500

LEITH, John H., and Charles Glenn (S City Real Estate Company; 7th Av, 125.11 ft s of 113th St, 1 year..... 76,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Elizabeth Herdtfelder; 48 to 52 Orchard St, installments..... 65,000

LUSK, Margaret W., and Theodora P. Trowbridge, as guardian; 228 East 23d St, 3 years..... 4,000

McCORMACK, Isabella, and Annie Ormiston to Harry K. Knapp; 1626 St, n s, 823.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 5,000

McGRAIL, Mary, and others to Nathan H. Moore; n s of 6th St, 180 and 155 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, 3 years..... 2,800

MOORE, Eugenia M., to Thomas Carney, as general guardian, 26th St, n s, 128 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years..... 3,500

MORRISON, James, Jr., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 245 and 247 West 28th St, 1 year..... 22,000

RAPP, Jacob W., to William G. Nicoll; 94th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years. 6,000

RAPP, John W., to Florence A. Johnson; 94th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 17,500

REYNOLDS, John T., to Mary A. Reynolds; 2d and 3d Ave bet 129th and 130th Sts, 2 years..... 6,000

ROBERT, Samuel, to Thomas H. Messenger, executor, &c.; 2d Av, s s, 24.9 ft s w of 25th St, 5 years..... 24,000

ROBERT, Samuel, to John M. Robinson; 2d Av, s e s, 48.5 ft s w of 25th St, 5 years..... 24,000

ROTH, Jean, to Mall Bach; 115th St, n s, 75 ft w of Park Av, installments..... 2,750

SAUTER, William, to George Ehret; 406 West 57th St, 1 year..... 12,000

SCHNITZ, William, to Theresa Miller; Prospect Av, w s, 198 ft n w of John St, 5 years..... 2,500

SOLOMON, Abraham, and Samuel Hauben to Princus Lowefeld and another; s s of Columbia St, 275 ft n of Rivington St, 1 year..... 12,000

SPEARS, Annie, to Mary F. Sidman; 165th St, s s, 200.7 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years..... 900

STEINER, Josef, to Charles A. Peabody, Jr.; 5th Av, w s, 52.6 ft n of 17th St, installments..... 240,000

SWEENEY, Bernard, to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations; 54 West 129th St, re-recorded, 5 years..... 14,000

THOMAS, Charles H. and Edward A., to William Baldwin, as general guardian; 180th St, n s, 60 ft e of Tiebout Av, 3 years..... 3,500

WACKER, George G. and Ida, to Mary L. Tilden; Park Av, s e s, 25.5 ft n e from s w corner of Lot 61, map of Morrisania, 3 years..... 2,000

WAKEMAN, Clara, to Thaddeus H. Wakeman; 642 West 149th St, 1 year..... 1,900

WALKER, John, to George Stark; 533 West Broadway, ½ year..... 1,708

WALKER, John, to Edward Frederich; West Broadway, e s, 100 ft n of Bleecker St, demand..... 3,000

WALSH, Mary, to Elizabeth Vois; portion of Lot 274, map of Unionport, 3 years.. 600

WHITE, Elizabeth W. and Octavius A., to William B. Isham and others, executors, &c.; Madison Av, n e corner of 78th St, 3 years..... 6,000

WOODWARD, John W., and Marie to James A. Jones; 240 West 132d St, 3 years..... 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

AETNA REAL ESTATE AND LOAN Company to Benjamin S. Harmon..... Nom.

BRADY, Charles E., to Carl Ernst..... 2,000

CLARK, Eliza, to Joseph D. Donovan..Nominal

COMPTART, S. Victor to Charles E. Howland..... 1,000

DONOVAN, Joseph D., to Zua W. Donovan..... Nominal

FURNALD, Francis P., to the Metropolitan Improvement Company..... Nom.

GARLICHS, Mary E., to William S. Patten..... Omitted

FAURE, John P., executor, &c., to Catherine A. Faure, (two mortgages)..... Nominal

FERZ, William, to Morris Manheimer..... 1,500

HERTZBERG, Lavine, to Meyer Vesell..Nominal

MACKENZIE, Alexander, and others, trustees, to John Braun..... 7,000

McKIM, Harriet R., to J. Frederic Kernochan, trustee..... 15,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary A. Byrne..... 9,081

MORGENTHAU, Henry, and Emanuel Heilner to Augusta Stegtich..... 3,500

MOLL, Ernestina F., to John D. Moll, (two mortgages)..... 5,000

MOLL, John D., and another, executors, &c., to Ernestina F. Moll..... Nom.

MOLL, Ernestina F., to John D. Moll... 1,000

MOLL, Ernestina F., to John D. Moll... 12,500

POTTER, Lawrence, to Mary E. Hunn... 4,000

POWELL, Sarah H., to Jordan Wright.. 4,000

POWELL, Wilson M., to Jordan Wright. 4,000

STRAUSS, Jacob, to Julius Levy..... 3,000

THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND Trust Company to Albert G. Morganstern..... 11,003

THE NEW YORK SECURITY AND Trust Company to Robert H. Coleman, trustee, (two mortgages)..... 22,048

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMNT Company to Wm. N. Crane and others, executors..... Nom.

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Gertrude C. Winthrop. 20,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Charlotte A. Hix, as committee, &c..... 21,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Concepcion M. Ybor.. 21,000

TIFFANY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Henry D. Tiffany and others..... 11,850

TIFFANY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Lyman and Henry D. Tiffany and others. 11,939

TIFFANY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Richard W. Stevenson, as guardian, (three mortgages)..... 4,016

TIFFANY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Charles L. Perry..... 805

WHITE, Leonard D., and another, trustees, &c., to S. Victor Constant..... ....

WINSLOW, Edward, to H. Ward Ford... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 913; Evans, Almirall & Co. against Elbridge T. Gerry, owner; Isaac Steinau, contractor..... 77

CENTRE ST, 211 to 215; George Vassars' Son & Co. against S. V. R. Cruger and others, owners; S. V. R. Cruger, contractor..... 7,648

CROSBY ST, 159 and 161; Leslie M. White against Michael O. Hanlon, owner and contractor..... 365

GRAND ST, 129 and 131; George Vassars' Son & Co. against S. V. R. Cruger, owner and contractor..... 2,704

WOOSTER ST, 174; Leslie M. White against Michael O. Hanlon, owner and contractor..... 75

3D AV, w s, 100.2 ft n of 173d St, 50.1x 119.10; J. Caro & Son against Linton B. Matthews, owner and contractor..... 570

119TH ST, s e corner of Lexington Av, 54x100; Freyer and Balthasar against Laura E. Manders, owner and contractor..... 350

162D ST, n s, 80.6 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; Wehrt and Maeder against Henry Mueller, owner and contractor..... $375

163D ST, 463 and 465 East; John Riesinger against Mary Friedel, owner; John Friedel, contractor..... 70

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 65 and 67, leasehold; Adele Lyra against Catharine Ropke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.

GRAND ST, 227; William Pieper against Herman H. Pieper and others, (partition;) attorneys, Zeller & Miehling.

MORRIS AV, w s, 53.3 ft s of 149th St, 53.3x 100; Harlem Savings Bank against Henry Fallermann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, S. B. Wightman.

UNION SQUARE, 5 to 9, and 20 East 15th St, leasehold; Henry S. Van Beuren and others against James L. Lilby and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

2D AV, 1,893; Charles Tillmann against Conrad Waldeck and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.

54TH ST, 100 East; Edward F. Burke against John W. Hasler and others, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. H. Moeran.

93D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 44.5x100.8; Hyman and Henry Sonn against George W. Spitzer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hayman & Rosenthal.

118TH ST, n s, 36 ft e of 4th Av, 16x100.11; Elizabeth J. Kerr against Moses E. Parker, individually, and as executor, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. Wandell.

114TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Richard Shea against Simon Schafer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Field & Harrison.

173D ST, 603 West; Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company against John E. Scharsmith and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Marx.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.

686—Seth Cartet, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of Texas.—Motion for leave to docket cause without payment of costs, and to proceed in forma pauperis granted. Announced by Chief Justice Fuller.

191—Sterling R. Holt et al., appellants, vs. the Indiana Manufacturing Company.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of E. W. Bradford, in behalf of counsel.

174—Frank H. Pierce, petitioner, vs. the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.—Argument concluded by Walker Percy for the respondent, and cause submitted by W. A. Gunter for the petitioner.

175 and 28—The Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the People of the State of Illinois.—Argued by Walter D. Dredge for the plaintiff in error, and submitted by F. T. Hughes for the plaintiff in error in

WINTER RESORTS.

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More than a million dollars have been spent to make this magnificent brick and iron structure a modern winter-resort hotel.

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AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE BY LIVERY STABLE MAN.—QUACKENBUSH, GARRETT D.—Take notice that by virtue of a lien held by me as livery and boarding stablekeeper under the Lien Law against the following described property, viz.: three bay horses and one gray horse (mare), belonging to Garrett D. Quackenbush of 25 Bethune Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and now in my possession, I will sell such property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien at my place of business, known as the Everett Boarding Stable, 21 Horatio Street, in the borough aforesaid, on the 6th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated January 19, 1899.

FRED. LINK, JR., Lienor.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway, Tel. 1338 Frank-lin—1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, Densmores, and all other high-grade typewriters to select from. Rentals $5 per month, including stand and ribbons; kept in repair free. If you are looking for some old, worn-out relic of past ages because it is cheap, don't call.

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FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Individual Instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

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COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59TH ST., 6th Av.—Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening; receptions Saturday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Day's Work.

DAYS' WORK.—Woman to go out by the day; first class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 1,016 Avenue A, bet. 55th and 56th Sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a chef of kitchen in private house; highest references. Baker, 234 West 27th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By single young man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class written and personal references from last and former employers; country preferred. Coachman, Lock Box 233, Cold Springs, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED.—A first-class waitress, with best city references; call Saturday, 9 to 11. 300 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC S. PLAUT and RALPH PLAUT, formerly trading as Mercantile Cloak Company, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 306.

To the creditors of Isaac S. Plaut and Ralph Plaut, formerly trading as "Mercantile Cloak Company" of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D., 1899, the said Isaac S. Plaut and Ralph Plaut were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 2d day of February, A. D., 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated Jan. 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED KOEHLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alfred Koehler, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Alfred Koehler was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 32 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS G. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 217.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES R. McDONALD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James R. McDONALD of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1898, the said James R. McDonald was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, referee, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of February, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 18, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, as surviving acting Trustee under the will of James Bogert, deceased, by judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Market and Fulton National Bank, New York Engraving and Printing Company, Emil Waldenberger, Mabel S. Carter and Herbert Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit; Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants, and all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, Defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, defendants:

You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated December 5th, 1898.

HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To John Pettit, Alida R. Pettit, Mabel S. Carter, Herbert Carter; to Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants; to all unknown persons who, by inheritance, or purchase, or otherwise, have, or claim an interest in, or lien upon, the premises described in the complaint, defendants, and to Alida R. Pettit, mother of the said John S. Pettit:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 15th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint on December 16, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county and State.

HOWARD VAN SINDEREN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

d24-1aw6wS&f4

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER MOLLER, Junior, Christopher Moller, John Moller, Charles G. Moller, and Townsend Wandell, as executors under the last will and testament of Peter Moller, deceased, plaintiffs, against STELLA L. SHERMAN, who is also known as Helen Bell; Mary M. Benedict, Anna L. Nichols, Mortimer A. Nichols, and Rachel Nichols, his wife; Edwin C. Nichols and Jemima Nichols, his wife, and Amelia Nichols, the said names "Rachel" and "Jemima" being fictitious, as the real first names are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 28th, 1898.

THOMAS W. BUTTS,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants, Mortimer A. Nichols and Rachel Nichols, his wife; Edwin C. Nichols and Amelia Nichols: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated December 29th, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on December 29th, 1898. Yours, &c. THOMAS W. BUTTS,

ja7-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THEODORE E. TACK, plaintiff, against BURRA BURRA COPPER COMPANY of Tennessee, defendant.—Amended summons.—Trial desired in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 29th, 1898.

W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Burra Burra Copper Company of Tennessee, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1898. W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

d31-1aw6wS&f11

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in the County of New York. HERMINE HERMANN, plaintiff, against OTTO HEI MANN, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant. You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1899.

ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR.
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 90 Nassau Street, New York City.

To Otto Hermann, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on January 20th, 1899.—Dated New York, January 20th, 1899.

ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR.
Office and Post Address, 90 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja21-1aw6wS

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name and style of ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY, expired by limitation on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899.

ENOS RICHARDSON.
FRANK H. RICHARDSON.

ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY.—Whereas, the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY, composed of ENOS RICHARDSON and FRANK H. RICHARDSON, has expired by limitation, and the business of said copartnership is to be continued by FRANK H. RICHARDSON; and

Whereas, The said copartnership of ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY has transacted business in the State of New York for a period of more than three years;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the statute of the State of New York, I, the undersigned, FRANK H. RICHARDSON, do hereby certify that I am the person now and hereafter intending to deal under the said firm name of ENOS RICHARDSON & COMPANY; that my place of residence is the Grand Hotel, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and that my principal place of business is at No. 23 Maiden Lane, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899. FRANK H. RICHARDSON.

[U. S. Stamp Canceled.]

City and County of New York, ss.:

On the 11th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, before me personally came FRANK H. RICHARDSON, to me known, and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same. RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
[Seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898. JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

o1-1aw6mSa

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 305 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.

JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.

GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Administrator, 305 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

se17-1aw6mS

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.

Ja14-1aw6mS

CORNWELL, JACOB WEEKS.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Millard Fillmore Cornwell, one of the heirs and next of kin of Jacob Weeks Cornwell, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles H. Ostrander of the City of Mount Vernon, New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of JACOB WEEKS CORNWELL, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said [L. S.] County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of said County of New York, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d10-1aw6w&j21

GREEN, ALICE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE S. GREEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Savage, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1898. DOUGLAS GREEN, Administrator. EDWARD S. SAVAGE, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

d10-1aw6m8a

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. VELDEN VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6m8a

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.

Ja7-1aw6mS

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. o28-1aw6mSa

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York.

n12-1aw-26wSa

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Green, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1898. —JANE E. PHILLIPS, Administratrix. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

n26-1aw6mS

PONTIN, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. PONTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Clark, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1898. JAMES DUNNE, ARTHUR T. SHAND, Executors. JOHN J. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d3-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE P. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. au20-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LIZZIE H. HOLME, plaintiff, against PETER H. HYNES, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon (at that day, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Seventh Avenue and the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, twenty feet and nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, seventy-five feet, to the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 6, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee. CARTER & LEDYARD, 8 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

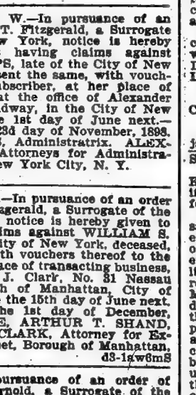

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $27,325.25, with interest thereon from 14th day of December, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $421.27, with interest from December 15, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,450 and interest.—Dated New York, January 6, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED GUTWILLIG, plaintiff, vs. MARY CONWAY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-six feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence northerly at right angles with One Hundred and Eleventh Street and parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-four feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-four feet to the point or place of beginning, with the right to use the party wall through which the westerly line of the premises above described runs, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary Conway by Alfred Gutwillig by deed, dated the 28th day of June, 1897, and recorded on the same day in the Register's office of the City and County of New York in Section 7, Liber 47, Page 101.

Subject to the covenants contained in deed to Alfred Gutwillig by executors of the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, dated May 28th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 8th, 1896, in Section 7, Liber 37, Page 348 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee. KURZMAN & FEINKNEINHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 20 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

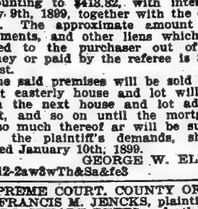

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $88,392.87, with interest thereon from December 28th, 1898, together with $158, watchman's services, and costs, and allowance, amounting to $418.82, with interest from January 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $790.50 and interest.

The said premises will be sold separately; the most easterly house and lot will be sold first; then the next house and lot adjoining on the west, and so on—mortgaged premises or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demands, shall be sold.—Dated January 10th, 1899.

GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.

jan12-2aw3wTh&Sa&fe8

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against EDWARD STUART BENTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Riverside Avenue or Drive, running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, thence easterly along said centre line of the block ninety-six feet, thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street ninety-six feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described, which are known by the street numbers 321, 323, 325, 327, 329 West Eighty-sixth Street.

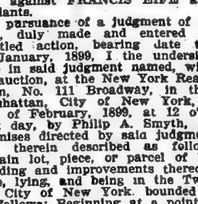

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,111.00 with interest from January 12, 1899, together with costs and allowance in this action, amounting to $368.90, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the tax-s, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,388 and interest.

The said premises will be sold in separate parcels, as shown above, subject to prior mortgages which are now existing liens thereon, as follows: Lot 1, $31,500: Lot 2, $27,500; Lot 3, $31,500; Lot 4, $27,500: Lot 5, $29,000.

Dated New York, January 8, 1899.

DAVID MASON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

ja19-2aw3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York. County of New York.—WILHELM KLINGLER and Marie Klingler, his wife, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS EIFE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of January, 1899, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence easterly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and for a part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 114th and 113th Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and for a part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 17, 1899.

TIMOTHY J. M. MURRAY, Referee.

EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

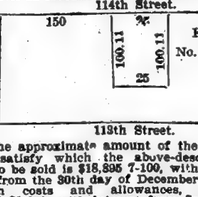

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,895 7-100, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $428 79-100, with interest from January 10, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $349 73-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 17, 1899.

TIMOTHY J. M. MURRAY,
Referee.

ja18-2aw3wW&S&f8

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WEST, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, made December 22, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WEST, late of the city of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Holt & Gaillard, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1898.

HELEN P. WEST, STUART P. WEST, Admrs.

HOLT & GAILLARD, Attys. for Admrs., 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

DE SIMARD, EMILIE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILIE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,008, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899. FULTON GOLDMAN,
ja21-1aw6m8 Ancillary Administrator.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY NEVINS MAYO, plaintiff, against THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND SURETY COMPANY of Philadelphia and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the First day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and being parts of two certain lots known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the numbers three hundred and forty-eight (348) and three hundred and forty-nine (349,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-five feet west from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-sixth Street by the westerly line of Eighth Avenue, running from thence northwardly and parallel with said line of Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly twenty feet; thence southwardly to the northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, with the right to use the party wall through which the westerly line of the premises above described runs, and being the same premises conveyed to the said Mary Conway by Alfred Gutwillig by deed, dated the 28th day of June, 1897, and recorded on the same day in the Register's office of the City and County of New York in Section 7, Liber 47, Page 101.

Subject to the covenants contained in deed to Alfred Gutwillig by executors of the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, dated May 28th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 8th, 1896, in Section 7, Liber 37, Page 348 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee. KURZMAN & FEINKNEINHE

LIGHT TRUST'S BIG DEAL

New York Light, Heat, and Power to Absorb the Edison Company.

VICE PRESIDENT BOWKER OUT

Opposes Sale of Edison Stock—Holders of the Latter Offered 220 Per Cent. in 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

More light on the plan and scope of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, incorporated in this State at $25,000,000, was had yesterday in the expected announcement of a plan for the sale to it of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York. George Foster Peabody, Second Vice President of the Edison Company and of Spencer Trask & Co., announced in a circular to the stockholders of the Edison Company, which is signed by Spencer Trask & Co., Vermilye & Co., and the Central Trust Company, that he, representing the principal stockholders of the Edison Company, has entered into an agreement with the State Trust Company for the sale of the Edison stock represented by him, to become binding only in case the holders of at least 55 per cent. of the stock shall have agreed to the sale by Feb. 15, 1899, with an allowance of ten days additional to stockholders living abroad.

Up to these dates all stockholders will be privileged to join in the sale on the same terms, viz., 220 per cent. of the par value of Edison stock payable in 4 per cent. purchase money gold bonds, due Feb. 1, 1949, of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company at par; that company to have the right to pay off the bonds at par and accrued interest at any time within three years from Feb. 1, 1899.

Vermilye & Co. have undertaken, under an arrangement with the State Trust Company, to purchase these bonds from any assenting stockholder prior to March 25, 1899, at 85 per cent. and accrued interest. The issue of bonds is to be limited to $21,000,000. They will be secured by a purchase money mortgage, which will be a first lien on the Edison shares, and by the deposit of $4,000,000 in cash with the Trustee, the Central Trust Company of New York, (with reserved power to invest the same in improvements or extensions of the Edison plant and property,) and by a second mortgage upon the property and franchises of the power company, subject to a first mortgage securing $15,000,000 bonds, of which $11,500,000 are now outstanding. The bonds and the mortgage securing the same and the other necessary instruments are to be satisfactory to the Trustee and the bankers.

The form of deposit agreement and certificate will be prepared forthwith. Stockholders become parties to the sale by deposit of stock under such agreement, or a satisfactory obligation to do so, with the Central Trust Company on or before Feb. 15, 1899.

With the announcement of the plan to acquire the Edison Company stock came the news that Dec. 22, R. R. Bowker, First Vice President of this company, sent in his resignation, which took effect Dec. 31 last, or as soon as reports from him, due as an officer of the company, could be prepared. Mr. Bowker is also to resign as President of the Manhattan Electric Light Company. He declined yesterday to discuss his resignation beyond saying that he opposed the sale of the majority stock of the Edison Company to the power company, and did not intend to deposit his stock under the plan which he considered unnecessary and undesirable. Spencer Trask, who is President of the Edison Company, said that the circular issued by Mr. Peabody covered all points of the transaction.

This step in the development of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company is consistent with its efforts to equip itself fully before entering the field as a supplier of light, heat, and energy, and, incidentally, as a bidder, with strong political and other backing, for a fat municipal contract. Its negotiations for useful and indispensable franchises have extended to the Brick Lighting and Power Company, the City Gas Company, and the Consolidated Subway Company. Owning the Edison Company, it would possess a large motor plant of 390,000-horse power, 227 miles of ducts, exclusive of high-tension system; 600 miles of conductors, and the good will of about 10,000 customers, with 39,000 lamps of sixteen-candle power, and about 7,500 arc lights.

It cost the power company $31,250 for incorporation fees at Albany, and its vast capital is assured. With it are identified William C. Whitney, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, William F. Sheehan, Anthony N. Brady, Thomas F. Ryan, and many prominent in the direction of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. In spite of repeated denials, it is generally assumed that the power company will derive energy from the new plant of the Metropolitan system and use its conduits, and it is surmised that it will be a customer for the surplus energy of the Third Avenue electric plant.

Edison Electric was organized eighteen years ago, to furnish electric current under the patents of Thomas A. Edison. The last balance sheet of the company showed assets of $15,606,907, including shares of the Edison Light and Power Installation Company valued at $1,216,400, and liabilities which included capital stock, less treasury stock, $7,938,000; outstanding funded debt, $6,493,000, and depreciation reserve fund, $488,784. In addition, there was listed on the Stock Exchange March 9 last $1,262,000 capital stock.

PLAN TO MERGE STATE BANKS.

The Hudson River Likely to Become a Branch of the Corn Exchange.

Taking advantage of recent legislation which permits State banks to merge and have one or more offices, the Corn Exchange Bank has proposed a merger with the Hudson River Bank, and the plan will doubtless carry. A circular has been sent to the stockholders by the majority of the Directors, ten in number, of the Hudson River Bank. Among the Directors not appearing on the circular is William A. Nash, who is President of the Corn Exchange Bank. The others are B. Aymar Sands, C. T. Barney, John W. Aitken, and George W. Young. They are not regarded as dissenting from the plan. The circular says, in part:

> The proposed merger is on a basis which we deem most advantageous to the stockholders of the Hudson River Bank. It is as follows: For every hundred shares of the stock of the Hudson River Bank, the Corn Exchange Bank is to issue eighty shares of its stock, and in like ratio for larger or smaller holdings. The stock of the Corn Exchange Bank at its present market value, 300, would realize to the holders of each one hundred shares of the stock of the Hudson River Bank, the sum of $24,000, or a market price for the Hudson River Bank's stock of 240. The market price of the Hudson River Bank shares has been in the neighborhood of 175. This very advantageous arrangement to the stockholders of the Hudson River Bank comes by reason of the proposed merger on the basis of the actual value of the assets of the two banks.

The proxies for the merger are Charles S. Fairchild, F. J. Middlebrook, and J. Harsen Purdy, and the legal details are managed by Bowers & Sands. The stockholders' meeting to ratify the transaction will be called as soon as it is known that a two-thirds vote in favor of it has been secured.

Under the merger the Hudson River Bank will constitute an important branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, at Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Frederic B. Elliott is President of the Hudson River and Peter Snyder its Cashier. Its last report as a non-member Clearing House bank shows: Capital, $200,000; net profits, $196,800; loans, $1,282,000; net deposits, $1,324,000. The last report of the Corn Exchange Bank shows: Capital, $1,000,000; net profits, $1,397,500; loans, $9,951,800; deposits, $13,212,200; percentage reserves to profits, 32.1.

HELEN GOULD AT BELLEVUE.

She and Two Companions Visit Sick Soldiers in the Hospital.

Miss Helen Gould and two companions visited Bellevue Hospital yesterday to inquire after the sick soldiers there. The party was placed under the charge of an attendant and conducted through the several wards where the soldiers are being cared for.

The soldiers visited by Miss Gould and her companions were Jerome W. Russell Company E, Thirteenth Infantry; Daniel Morr, Company A, Sixth Infantry; Dennis McGrath, Company E, Sixty-ninth New York; Thomas J. Kinton, Company B, Two Hundred and Third New York, and Patrick Flynn, Company A, Seventh Infantry. Miss Gould held a short conversation with each one of the men.

LEGAL NOTES.

ROBERT RAY HAMILTON'S WILL CONTESTED.—The judgment on the report of a referee in the suit brought by Nathalie E. Baylies against Schuyler Van Cortland Hamilton and others, for the partition of the property at Broadway and Spring Street, known as the Prescott Building, of which the late Robert Ray Hamilton owned an undivided three-eighths interest, was yesterday modified by the Appellate Division, so far as it related to questions arising under Mr. Hamilton's will, probated in October, 1890. By the will, the net income of the testator's share was given to his brother, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., and "upon his death the same shall go to my residuary estate." The testator gave to his adopted daughter, Beatrice Ray Hamilton, an annuity of $1,200, which he charged "upon my property in Brooklyn. His residuary estate he gave to "the children of my brother, Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., the share of any child dying before the age of twenty-one years to go to the survivors." At the date of the will, Schuyler Hamilton had two children, Schuyler V. C. Hamilton and Gertrude Ray Hamilton. Ten days after the date of the will, a third child, Violet L. Hamilton, was born. After the testator's death his brother Schuyler married a second time, and another child, Alexandra, was born to him on the 9th of January, 1897. The referee held that the child was entitled to participate in the final distribution of the real estate devised for life to her father, and that the annuity given to Beatrice Ray was a charge upon the remainder of the property, after the death of Schuyler. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holds that under the peculiar language of the will the afterborn child of Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., was not entitled to take, because of the limitation contained in the will that such remainder should go with his residuary estate. The court holds also that the annuity given to Beatrice Ray is not a charge upon this remainder. Mr. Hamilton, at his death, had about $40,000 of personalty applicable to the production of the annuity, but in consequence of litigation arising after death, his personal estate has been very materially diminished. The judgment is therefore modified in these respects. Justices Barrett, Rumsey, and Patterson concur with the Presiding Justice, but Justice O'Brien dissents as to the right of the child Alexandra to participate in the Broadway and Spring Street property, and concurs in that respect with the referee.

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A CLOUD UPON THE TITLE.—In May, 1884, Bernard McKenna, then about seventy-eight years old and residing in Ireland, deeded to his sister, Ellen Duffy, for the consideration of $1, several parcels of land in this city. The deed itself was quite informal, and was apparently prepared by an illiterate person. In November, 1891, Isaac V. Brokaw contracted with Mrs. Duffy for the purchase of one of these lots, but in March, 1892, rejected the title, and brought suit to recover the amount he paid to her under the contract, together with the expenses incurred in the examination of the title. It appeared upon the trial that the particular point of objection to the title was that proceedings brought in 1885 by a niece of Bernard McKenna to have him declared a lunatic was a cloud upon it. The Sheriff's jury in that proceeding found that he was of unsound mind, but the Court set the finding aside upon the ground of error in the Commissioner's charge to the jury. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Barrett, reversed a judgment dismissing Mr. Brokaw's complaint, holding that upon the facts presented he was entirely justified in refusing to complete the purchase. "He was not bound," Justice Barrett said, "to establish McKenna's insanity as an independent fact, with all the probative force required upon a direct issue. It sufficed that a reasonable doubt was thrown upon the validity of McKenna's deed to Ellen Duffy." The Court held that the accepting of the title would have been the purchase of an impending lawsuit, with every indication of defeat therein for the purchaser. McKenna is still living.

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THE POLICY WAS NOT VOIDED.—The defense of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, in a suit by Eugene Rau, upon a policy issued by it upon machinery in a building in Paterson, N. J., was that the assured kept upon the premises benzine to an amount exceeding twenty-five pounds, in violation of one of the conditions of the policy. Benzine was necessarily used in the business carried on by the plaintiff—the dyeing and finishing of silks and velvets—and it was conceded that three to five barrels of benzine were habitually kept by the plaintiff in an open shed a small distance away. A dismissal of the complaint on the trial has been reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, upon the ground that the evidence failed to show that any benzine, except perhaps the single quart which the assured was at liberty to keep, was kept within the buildings in which the insured property was.

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CITY GAS COMPANY'S CHARTER.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision affirming an order of Justice Cohen, in the matter of the application of Theodore Hancock, as Attorney-General, for leave to bring an action to annul the charter of the City Gas Company of New York. The Attorney General asked for leave to bring an action to forfeit the franchises, to vacate the charter, and to annul the existence of the company, on the ground that it had failed to exercise its powers, and had suspended its ordinary and lawful business for at least a year. Justice Cohen granted leave to begin the action, and an appeal was taken.

WANTS A NOLLE SET ASIDE.

Garfield (N. J.) Water Co. Seeks to Reopen Its Case Against Mr. Duysters.

A. G. Duysters of New York was indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury at Jersey City over a year ago, on the charge that he had committed perjury in an application he made to Chancellor McGill for the appointment of a receiver for the Garfield (N. J.) Water Company. The complainants never showed any disposition to prosecute Mr. Duysters, and, on the motion of Prosecutor James S. Erwin, a nolle was entered three months ago.

On Thursday afternoon James Wilcox, counsel for the complainants, called on Mr. Erwin and asked to have the nolle set aside and the indictment re-established. The matter was laid before Judge Blair, in chambers.

J. H. Potts, counsel for Mr. Duysters, said that the action was not taken in good faith, but was prompted by a desire to hold the indictment over Mr. Duysters's head, in order to prevent him from seeking his rights in connection with the water company before the United States Supreme Court. He said that the alleged perjury was simply a charge that in stating the value of the company's property he had overestimated it.

Prosecutor Erwin said he would prefer to have the matter argued in open court. Judge Blair said he would hold the matter under advisement, and if he decided to hear argument would notify counsel of the day.

The question is somewhat novel, as only once in the history of the State, so far as can be learned, has a nolle ever been reopened in New Jersey.

To Fit Out Panama as a Cable Ship.

Col. Kimball of the Quartermaster's Department yesterday received advices from the War Department that the transport Panama, formerly of the Spanish Line and captured early during the war, is to be brought to New York to be fitted out as a cable ship. The transport is now at Manzanillo, Cuba. Col. Kimball has been on the outlook for a vessel for this use in the Philippines, and though several ships have been offered to him none was thought suited for the work. The War Department, therefore, decided to use the Panama, which will be fitted with two tanks capable of holding 1,000 miles of cable. This cable has been ordered from a firm in this city.

Lafayette Memorial Fund Benefit.

Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, arranged at its annual meeting yesterday for a loan exhibition and tea for the benefit of the Lafayette Memorial Fund. It was decided to hold the entertainment in the hall at 228 West Fifty-eighth Street on Jan. 25, which is "Chapter Day" for the Knickerbocker Chapter. There will be an officers' reception, a tea, and a display of relics of the Revolutionary and others wars and of Colonial times.

Like a spark in a powder magazine, a cold often carries destruction in its train that might easily have been averted with prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

STOLE FOR HIS SICK WIFE

Louis J. Snure Tells How He Robbed His Employers of $20,000.

CAUGHT AFTER A LONG CHASE

The Prisoner Arrested Practically at the Bedside of His Wife, Who May Not Live Another Day.

Louis J. Snure, twenty-seven years old, formerly confidential clerk for Mandel, Pursch & Wiener, clothiers, of 127 Mercer Street, was locked up in the Tombs yesterday to await trial for stealing $20,000 from the firm. He had been chased for nearly a year by Capt. McClusky's men, over a large part of Europe and through the Western States, and was captured Thursday evening in this city.

Snure's peculations continued over a period of two years. There was a woman at the bottom of it all—the man's young wife. She is dying of consumption now at her mother's home, at 504 West Twenty-second Street, and the end is hourly expected. The husband willingly bartered his honor for luxuries that his salary would not buy in a vain effort to save her. He was arrested practically at her bedside on Thursday night by the reluctant detectives. The prisoner confessed all. "But you might have let me be there to see her die," was the only complaint he made. The wife will probably never know of her husband's arrest.

The marvellous success the man had in forging checks, the strange way in which he was finally detected, his flight and wanderings over the world, and his wonderful devotion to his invalid wife go to make a pathetic romance. This is his life story as given by the police:

Snure was born and raised in Brooklyn. He secured a position in December, 1891, with Mandel, Pursch & Wiener as confidential clerk, at a salary of $15 a week. Although youthful for the position, he soon won the confidence of his employers, and eventually had full charge of their books and office business. He was faithful, and worked hard for the interests of the firm. Thousands of dollars passed through his hands every week, but his meagre salary was never raised.

HIS FIRST FORGERY.

He fell in love, and early in 1896 married Miss O'Brien of Twenty-second Street, and they lived happily on the $15 a week for a couple of months. The honeymoon had not waned when the young wife was stricken with consumption. Snure saw her fade day by day, and he helpless to buy her the smallest luxuries. The doctors told him she must have attention; must go to a different climate. They suggested the Riviera or the dry air of Colorado, not knowing that their advice was but mockery to the clerk at $15 a week.

Then the tempter leaned over his ledger as he wrote and told him that the firm he was working for was rich. At last, in April, 1896, he made out a check for $450, payable to the firm, indorsed the firm name on the back, and going to the Pacific Bank obtained the money. After that the sick wife lacked nothing.

There was no trouble. When the check came back to the firm Snure destroyed it. He easily concealed the deficiency in the accounts on his books. Snure tried another forged check and another, and was always successful. All the time he was hoarding money to take his wife on the long-hoped-for trip to a milder climate. The invalid was supplied with all the luxuries that she could desire, but her continually failing health drove her husband deeper and deeper into crime. The forged checks varied in amounts from $35 to $530, all drawn on the Pacific Bank.

Snure would destroy the checks whenever the book was returned from the bank after being balanced. He made it his business to go to the bank and get the book, and then he would destroy the vouchers which he had forged. In this way the amount of money stolen reached $20,000 in two years and things ran along smoothly at the office.

TAKES HIS WIFE ABROAD.

On March 10, 1898, a policeman of the Mercer Street Station walked into the office of Mandel, Pursch & Wiener with a check for $220 on the Pacific Bank. The check bore the signature of Albert Meyer, a former employe of the firm, and for an indorsement appeared the firm name. The policeman had found it in the street. Mr. Pursch was talking to Snure at the time. They looked the check over. Mr. Pursch was sure that it was his own signature, but didn't remember the check. He said it ought to be looked into. Snure said he thought that should be done, and at once Mr. Pursch took his advice and started for the bank. Snure put on his hat and overcoat and left the office. He was not seen again by his employers until yesterday.

At the bank Mr. Pursch was shown a number of checks of the same kind, of which it was found later there was no record in the books. Every check was so well forged that Mr. Pursch could not tell the forged signatures from his own. The police were notified at once, but it was too late. The detectives found the home of the Snures, at 1,215 De Graw Street, Brooklyn, deserted. They traced the couple to the steamship and to Europe. The husband's dream was at last realized.

He took his wife to England, Ireland, and France. They traversed the Riviera, ever seeking milder skies, but all in vain. The detectives were tracking them all the while. The wife was doomed and failing fast. Snure played his last card. The doctor had spoken of the curative properties of the air in the Western States. Six months ago he brought his wife back ahead of the detectives, and took her to Cheyenne, Wyo., where he hoped she would regain her health. At last she gave up the struggle, and a short time ago came home to die. She went to the home of her mother. Snure followed soon after, as the detectives knew he would when the end drew near.

CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

Detectives Gallagher and Deery, who had traced Snure through all the countries he visited, had only to watch the Twenty-second Street house till the man appeared. He arrived on Thursday, and the long chase was ended. He took his arrest calmly. At Police Headquarters he confessed all. He did not attempt justifying his theft. He said he had taken the money for the sake of his wife. He said he spent all the money he got on her. He had none left. His employers were sent for, and before them and the detectives he signed his confession written out in full. "I would like to have been with her when she died," was his only comment.

The confession is as follows: "I was employed as a clerk by the firm of Mandel, Pursch & Wiener from Dec. 30, 1891, up to about March 10, 1898, when I left their employ. Beginning with April, 1896, I committed a series of forgeries by means of which I secured funds belonging to my employers. I forged the name of Mandel, Pursch & Wiener to a number of checks, varying in amounts from $35 to $530. All of these checks were drawn on the Pacific Bank.

"With the exception of four or five checks I destroyed all previous checks which I had forged. I would destroy them whenever the book was returned from the bank after being balanced. I made it my business to go to the bank to get the book, and then I would destroy the vouchers which I had forged. I obtained from the Pacific Bank on forged checks, either directly through the bank or by having checks drawn on the bank and cashed by myself, an amount equal to about $20,000.

SIGNATURES, NOT TRACINGS.

"I obtained money on these forged checks and converted same to my own use. My necessities and those of my family induced me to commit these wrongs. The first money I obtained was by signing the name of Mandel, Pursch & Wiener to a check for $450, payable to the order of the firm, to which I indorsed the firm name on the back of said check, and went to the bank in person and obtained the money in cash from the cashier.

"The other checks which I subsequently forged I either gave in payment for bills which I owed to various persons or I had them cashed. The signatures to all of these checks were written by my own freehand and were not tracings.

"I was informed while away that there was a warrant out for my arrest, and that I had been indicted by the Grand Jury. I was apprehended on the evening of Jan. 19, 1899, and when arrested I told the officers freely that I was guilty of the crime of which I was charged. I am making this confession voluntarily and of my own accord. I am desirous of doing whatever lies in my power to right the wrong which I have done my employers, and that is my principal motive for making the above statement, as I wish the truth to be known."

Snure was arraigned before Justice Newburger, in General Sessions, yesterday afternoon. He offered to plead guilty, but the Justice declined to accept the plea in the absence of counsel. "I have no money to employ counsel," said the prisoner. Lawyer James W. McLaughlin was assigned to defend him, and he was committed to the Tombs to be arraigned again on Monday.

Snure's former employers when seen yesterday said they were sorry for him, but that they could do nothing for him. They admitted that he had received $15 a week for carrying on the business of the office, but said they did not feel called upon to defend their action, as the man was young, and many young men and old ones for that matter, were working for less.

At the home of Snure's mother-in-law it was stated last night that Mrs. Snure was very low, but might live another day. Mrs. O'Brien declined to discuss her son-in-law's actions.

POLICE COURT CLERK ACCUSED.

Alleged Deficit in Accounts of David M. Doremus, Who Has Held Many Positions of Trust.

The Commissioners of Accounts submitted to Mayor Van Wyck yesterday a report in which they charge David M. Doremus, Clerk of the Centre Street Police Court, with failing to turn over to the City Chamberlain from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1898, the sum of $880. They also charge that Mr. Doremus has concealed or destroyed part of the records of the deficiency. On this account the report says: "It became necessary to probe through the court and prison record books for the final disposition of the cases." The Commissioners find, they say, that of $8,806 collected, only $7,926 was deposited with the City Chamberlain. The report says the total number of papers missing is 144.

Mr. Doremus is a veteran of the civil war. He is a member of the Mount Morris Republican Club and of the Central Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District, and has been a member of the Republican organization of this county for the last forty years. During the civil war he was confidential clerk to Gen. John A. Dix. From 1873 to 1879 he was Deputy Chief Clerk in the District Attorney's office. In 1880 he was chief clerk of the census in this city, and was later transferred to Washington as Special Agent. From 1884 to 1888 he was Deputy United States Shipping Commissioner. In 1890 he was sent to Ohio and Indiana as special agent of the eleventh census. In 1892 he was made chief clerk of the Grant Monument Committee, and handled the funds.

"No report has been made to me by the Commissioners of Accounts," said Mr. Doremus yesterday, "and I know of no deficit. If there is a dollar missing, I will refund it. I don't believe any papers have been destroyed. Some time ago, while searching through some old pigeonholes, I found that a number of affidavits had been pushed in back of some packages of blanks. I do not know who put them there, but I think it must have been an oversight of some one. Naturally the fines in these cases were not entered on my fine report.

"During the past year, owing to extended illness in my family, coupled with my own bad health, I have been compelled at times to leave the handling of fines to others. I am certain that no one connected with the court has caused any shortage, and the charges of the Commissioners may be due to their lack of knowledge of my methods."

A great deal of sympathy was expressed for Mr. Doremus by his friends yesterday. It was said that there was a chance that the papers alleged to be missing had been stolen. The papers are kept in a safe in the courtroom. The locks on the safe door have been broken for over two years. Mr. Doremus says he complained about the broken locks on the safe.

Mr. Doremus was appointed Clerk of the court Aug. 31, 1895, and his term, as well as those of the other police court clerks, expires June 30 next.

Copies of the report of the Commissioners have been sent to the District Attorney, the Controller, and the Board of City Magistrates.

CITY OFFICES UNDER ONE ROOF.

Scattered Departments to be Assembled in Park Row—Mayor and Controller Disagree.

The offices of several of the city departments which are now scattered about the city will be gathered under one roof as a result of the action of the Sinking Fund Commission, which yesterday authorized Controller Coler to execute a five-year lease of seven floors of the building at 13 to 21 Park Row.

This plan has been before the Sinking Fund Commission for several months. It is the desire of the Mayor that public departments shall be quartered in buildings near the City Hall, and that departments which are intimately connected shall be grouped as nearly as possible together. At first the terms offered to the city were unacceptable, but at conferences between a committee of the Sinking Fund Commission and the agents of the building the rental was reduced to a figure which was satisfactory to the commission.

The lease will be for the seven floors from the Fourteenth up. Approximately, the space taken for city purposes will be 47,915 square feet, halls included, and the annual rental will be about $77,000. The lessors are to furnish light, heat, and janitor service, and they will assume all the unexpired leases on buildings where city departments are now located. The departments affected are the following: Highways, now in the American Tract Society Building; Sewers, now at 265 and 267 Broadway; Bridges, now in the Stewart Building; Water Supply, now in the American Tract Society Building; Street Cleaning, now in the New York Life Building, and Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies, now in the New York Life Building. Besides these the Board of Public Improvements, which is in the New York Life Building, and the Bureau of Street Openings, now at 90 and 92 West Broadway, will have quarters provided. It is likely that the Corporation Counsel, who has his offices in the Staats-Zeitung Building, will also be assigned to rooms in the new building.

When a resolution authorizing the execution of a lease between the city and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the second floor of the building at 35 to 49 East Twenty-third Street for the use of the City College, at a rental of $10,000 a year, was taken up, the Mayor inquired:

"What do they intend to do with this building? If it is needed for the pupils I am in favor of the lease. But if it's for offices, I think we had better investigate. We'll lay it over and request an explanation."

A communication from the Board of Education requesting that a lease be taken on a building for school purposes in East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, led to an exchange between the Mayor and the Controller. The rental is $1,800 a year, which the Controller considered too high by $300.

"Well," said the Mayor, "the Board of Education says 388 children will be thrown out of school if this building is not taken. I don't propose to be controlled by the Controller or any one else in a matter of this kind, where the amount involved is only $300." The resolution was passed.

Shakespeare may know what shade he meant when he said "the pink of perfection" but we evidently struck the wrong shade in our pink Spring overcoats—nobody likes them.

Mark them $5 to-day so as to make you color-blind—all at our Leonard St. store.

50 big-chested and 60 little-chested men can get other colors at same price, at same store.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

HEALTH NOTICE!

LA GRIPPE STILL RAGING.

Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever Prevalent—The Importance of House hold Disinfection.

Careful investigation shows that the majority of fevers and diseases of a zymotic nature can be traced to the gases from sewers, or the gases germinated and exhaled from fermenting sewage and noxious fecal matter in waste pipes within houses. Imperfect plumbing and filthy drain pipes are active promoters of disease, especially during cold weather, when the house being closed and heated, the poisonous gases are drawn into the living rooms and there retained.

Thorough ventilation and the continuous use of a reliable disinfectant is essential. For all purposes of household disinfection, the solution known as Platt's Chlorides has proven the most reliable and economical. This is an odorless liquid sold in quart bottles by all druggists. It is colorless, and when diluted and sprinkled about leaves no stain or smell while it instantly removes any foul odors. If a few spoonfuls be poured into the traps of the water closets, wash basins, and sinks, the last thing at night, all gases that may arise will be neutralized, and the disinfectant, by passing through the pipes in the morning, purifies all it comes in contact with.

By many careful families this disinfectant is continually used throughout the year, and their freedom from disease testifies to its virtue, but the vast multitude neglect all precautions, and disinfectants are ignored till sickness breaks out and the physician arrives.

Important—Caution.

"Platt's Chlorides" is sold in full quart bottles, entirely covered with a yellow wrapper on which is printed plainly "Platt's Chlorides," with general directions for use. A strip Trade-Mark label extends over the cork and down the neck of the bottle.

Because of its value and universal sale many imitations have sprung up. Some are called "Just as good"—some "Just the same." Do not be deceived. "Platt's Chlorides" has no equal, and one bottle of it contains more real disinfecting power than six to ten bottles of the imitations.

Daniell's,

In the Linen Store.

25 Pieces Damask

Extra heavy, all linen, full bleached, satin finished, 68 inches wide, handsome patterns, value 69c.,

At 52c. yard.

⅝ Napkins to match, $1.39 dozen.

Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts

West 14th St.

ESTD'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

REDUCED PRICES

toll the knell of many choice furniture designs, whose room we must have for new stock.

Birch Desk Chairs

$3.25.

(reduced from $4.75.)

Mahogany Finish Parlor Chairs

$6.00

(reduced from $9.00.)

The modern Aladdin's lamp, the pocket-book, needs but the slightest rub here to satisfy every wish of economical housewives.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

THE BRAVE RESCUE OF A GIRL.

Michael Haggerty Picks Her Up from Elevated Railroad Track in Front of Approaching Train.

A fire started last night in a boiler room in one of the buildings which backs up to the Third Avenue elevated railroad at One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and the flames caused a blockade of the elevated trains for fifteen minutes. The fire occurred between 6 and 7 o'clock, and the trains were filled with persons returning home from work. Most of the passengers, upon learning of the blockade, undertook the journey over the ties to the One Hundred and Forty-third Street Station. There is no side path on the elevated structure at this point.

A number of women undertook the trip, and with one exception made it without incident. The exception was a plainly dressed shop girl. She had traversed about half the distance when she became dizzy and stopped in the middle of the track. Just then the foremost of the stalled trains started ahead and the engineer gave several short blasts with his whistle for a clear track.

The young woman looked around and, seeing the approaching train, gave a cry for help and sank unconscious on the track. The engineer did not see the girl and she would have been killed but for the heroism of Michael Haggerty, a reporter, living in Roosevelt Street, who was on the track ahead on his way to the station.

Unmindful of his danger Haggerty turned quickly back, and with several bounds was at the woman's side. He stooped to lift her from the track, and just then the engineer saw the two. He applied the air brakes with such force as to throw several people remaining in the car almost from their seats. The train was brought to a stop not more than five feet distant from Haggerty and his unconscious burden.

The girl was carried to the station and was soon able to return to her home. She declined to give her name. Haggerty took advantage of the crowd to quietly disappear. Persons who witnessed the rescue say it was a most daring effort, and give Haggerty full credit for saving the girl's life.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure a copy of THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-morrow, (Sunday,) with sixteen-page illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Picturesque Cabinets Reduced.

Our fine assortment will fill collectors of bric-a-brac and rarities with enthusiasm.

Vernis Martin Cabinet . $28.00 (reduced from $31.00.)

Vernis Martin Cabinet . 58.00 (reduced from $68.00.)

Vernis Martin Cabinet . 158.00 (reduced from $200.00.)

Mahogany Cabinet . . 135.00 (reduced from $152.00.)

Mahogany Cabinet . . 160.00 (reduced from $175.00.)

These example the beauty now marked in plain figures at reduced prices. Any will be a picturesque addition to any collection, and as we make them to stand this climate, durability is assured.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

An Unusual Opportunity.

$15 Suits,
$15 Overcoats,
$22 Ulsters,
at
$10.

All three stores have some noticeable Furnishings at a very low figure.

Open Late This Evening.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway, | Cor. 13th St., Cor. Canal St., Near Chambers.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This afternoon at 2—DON GIOVANNI, (extraordinary cast.) Lilli Lehmann, Saville, and Nordica, Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Carbone, Devries, and Maurel.
To-night at 8, (at pop. prices)—
ROMEO ET JULIETTE.
Suzanne Adams, Delia, Bauermeister; Saléza, Albers, Bars, Devries, Dufriche, and Plançon.
Sun. Evg., Jan. 22, 8th Sunday Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, David Bispham, and ROSENTHAL, (his last appearance at these concerts.) Entire orchestra. Con. Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 23, CARMEN.
Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and Zelie De Lussan, Saléza, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Pirola, and Van Rooy.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth and last performance of the series of Der Ring des Nibelungen—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG.
Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 25, TANNHAUSER.
Emma Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann, Van Dyck, Pringle, Bars, Muhlmann, Meux, Meffert, and Van Rooy.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 26, in B'klyn—FAUST.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 27, (by request,) DAS RHEINGOLD. Marie Brema, Engl., and Schumann-Heink; Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Condr. Schalk.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 2 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

CARNEGIE HALL,
Thursday Evening, Jan. 26,
FIFTH PIANO RECITAL Rosenthal
Res. Seats $2, $1.50, and $1, now on sale at Box Office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction: Henry Wolfsohn. Steinway piano used.

PLUNKET GREENE
CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
Extra EVG. Recital, TO-NIGHT, at 8:30.
Res. seats $1.50. Adm. $1. Chickering Piano.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
TWO SONG RECITALS.
Wednesday afternoons, Jan. 25 and Feb. 8, at 3.
BLANCHE MARCHESI
Res. seats $1.50. Now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction.....HENRY WOLFSOHN

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tuesday Evg., Jan. 24, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Res. Seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

CASINO! Mat. To-day. Lillian Russell!
Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opéra bouffe, "LA BELE HELENE."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....8:30
Daniel Frohman.....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y. 2
Pinero's Greatest Comedy.
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

AMERICAN 42D ST. & 8TH AV. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
IN ENGLISH. LOHENGRIN
Ev'g's 8. 25c.—$1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
Next Week—Queen's Lace Handkerchief.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av.
Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
Matinées To-day and Wednesday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée To-day, 2:15.
Wm. Gillette's "Success, a Decided Success."—Herald.
Comedy, BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL,
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1899.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs., 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
By Augustin Daly's Musical Co.
Matinées Wed. & To-day at 2.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. CAT SHOW LIONS TO KITTENS.

PIANO RECITAL by Mr. BEN MERRILL. The Waldorf-Astoria, Tues., Jan. 24, 3 P. M.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11:30 P.M. 25c.
HENRY E. DIXEY, (new act,) GARDNER & ELY, ED LATELL, RAY L. ROYCE, EL ZOBEDIE, HARRY ALLISTER, 30 others.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11:30 P.M. 25c.
STREATOR ZOUAVES, (America's crack military Co.,) Miller Kent & Co., Caron & Herbert, 3 Sisters Macarte, Leonidas Dogs & Cats, (Farewell American Engagement,) many others.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway and 30th.
Evenings at 8. Matinées at 2.
This week only,

JAN 1899

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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Books and Authors.

The Week in the Art World.

Notes and News.

Two Notable Portrait Shows.

Another Book Boy's Story.

Questions and Answers.

The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Books and Authors.

In the last number of The Wide World Magazine M. Louis de Rougemont is in his sixth chapter and keeps straight on with his wonderful performances. One illustration shows how he took a back hitch on a burly savage in a wrestling bout and threw his opponent head over heels. Then there is another print representing the de Rougemont dog, Bruno, who, selecting the tendrest of wild ducks, catches them, and in the politest manner lays them at the feet of two white girls. The introduction of the maidens, the Misses Blanche and Gladys, who had been captured by the savages and released by the hero, caps the climax. Long ago we insisted that de Rougemont was a fraud, and the editors of The Wide World Magazine now acknowledge this and declare that they were imposed upon.

The history of a city directory is always an interesting topic, and in London and New York the bulk of such publications increases with leaps and bounds. In The Academy the origin of The London Post Office Directory is described, or, as it is best known in the great metropolis of the world, as "Kelly's." Originally it was a kind of perquisite of the Inspetor General of Letter Carriers, and the letter carriers who canvassed for the directory earned their commissions. Later the father of the present publisher took the directory on his own account when it was deemed valueless. Under his excellent management its success was assured. The oldest London directory is dated 1736. The Academy has put the last edition of Kelly's in the office scale and it weighs "eleven pounds one ounce."

It seems that Mr. Marion Crawford has given mortal offense to Italians because of a letter of his printed in a New York newspaper. Mr. Crawford is upbraided because he does not see Italy as all couleur de rose, and reverts to social conditions there and heavy taxation. Many Americans have written delightfully about Italy, but none more truthfully than Mr. Crawford. As the son of Thomas Crawford, an American sculptor who lived in Rome for twenty years, Mr. Crawford was born in Tuscany in 1854, and was in major part educated in Italy. Who, then, could be more familiar than he with the country, or could better appreciate what is the exact situation? Perhaps some day Mr. Crawford will write for us a grave volume treating of actual Italian life and Government and explanatory of those causes which seem to portend coming disasters.

The most important personal event at the recent annual meeting of the New York Historical Society was the election of Gov. Roosevelt as an honorary member. President John A. King was the proposer, and in a brief tribute to the Governor's recent military achievements he concluded by saying that the society would feel honored in having the new Executive head of the State among its members. The election was made unanimous.

Rome has just celebrated the third centenary of Giaulorenzo Bernini, who was sculptor, painter, architect, and dramatist. Bernini from early childhood until he died, at the age of eighty-eight, found constant employment in art. He lived long enough to have seen not less than ten Popes. It was Urban VIII. who was Bernini's great patron. St. Peter's chair is inclosed in one of Bernini's masterpieces, a bronze case, though the contents of the case are only shown once in a century. The colonnades of the Piazza San Pietro and the Scala Regia show the artist's skill. Charles I. had Bernini make a bust of him. The mortal remains of the man sleep in one of the chapels in Santa Maria Maggiore, and on a slab is read: "Nobilis familia Bernini, hic resurrectionem expectat."

The most important book on Gothic architecture is to pass into a new and revised edition. It is Charles Herbert Moore's "Development and Character of Gothic Architecture," published by the Macmillan Company. When Mr. Moore's book appeared about eight years ago it created much adverse criticism in England owing to the limitations to which the author confined "pure Gothic." But one by one the critics came to accept Mr. Moore's dictum as final. It is no exaggeration to say that the "Development and Character of Gothic Architecture" came very near to being an epoch-making work in critical analysis. One important feature of the new edition is a number of very fine pictures reproduced by photographic process. There will also be a large amount of fresh material gathered at first hand from the monuments.

The Architectural League will hold its fourteenth annual exhibition at the Fine Arts Galleries in February. The press view will be on Thursday, Feb. 9. The exhibition will open on Feb. 11 and will close on March 4.

A coin recently discovered in Paris, the property of a well-known numismatist, M. Boyer d'Agen, has attracted much attention, as it is believed that it is of the Messianic period, and worn by Jewish Christians in Jerusalem during the first century after Christ. On one side of the coin there is a portrait of the Saviour, with the name of Jesus in Hebrew letters; on the reverse this motto: "The Messiah, the King, will come in Peace. He is the incarnate living light of men." Later research shows that there is almost an exact duplicate of this coin in an English collection.—This coin has a curious history. It was unearthed in 1812 in County Cork, Ireland, by a girl while digging for potatoes. The piece is of bronze. On one side is the head of Christ; on the other, in Hebrew, "The Messiah has reigned. He came in peace, and being made the light of man, He lives." Numismatists agree that this coin must be of great antiquity, because there is no nimbus around the head, the aureole having come into Christian art after the seventh century.

We give a cordial welcome to No. 1 of Vol. I. of The Technology Review, a Quarterly Magazine Relating to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, published in Boston, and under charge of the Association of Class Secretaries. As far as make-up goes, cover, paper, typography, and illustrations are in keeping with the strong characteristics of the institution it represents. This magazine, as its editors announce, is intended to be "a clearing house of information and thought," and, as far as the Institute of Technology is concerned, "to increase its power, to minimise its waste, to insure among its countless friends the most perfect co-operation." In the opening paper of the magazine there is to be read the life history of Prof. James Mason Crafts, who is the President of that most successful of all the schools of applied science in the United States, and that certainly means the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM.*

The Story of the "Underground Railroad." By Prof. Siebert.

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW By
Benjamin E. Smith,
Editor of The Century Dictionary, Editor of "The Century Cyclopedia of Names," &c.

The story of the Underground Railroad is the romance of Abolitionism—a romance that is still unwritten. But it is also a very important chapter in the history of slavery, and is ably given in Prof. Siebert's book. It is, indeed, unfortunate that this historical task was not long ago undertaken in the scientific spirit of this volume and by an equally competent hand. The legal and political struggle for the enfranchisement of the slave was carried on in the light of day, and all its incidents are matters of contemporary record. But the noble and often heroic work of giving freedom to the fugitive bondman was of necessity done in the dark—almost literally "underground"—and was virtually unrecorded. The preservation of even the briefest and most obscure accounts of the "Road" often involved great peril and was always dangerous; and, in addition, but few of the plain people who, for the most part, were its agents and conductors, understood the historical value that such records would possess. Its inner history, accordingly, lived only in the memories of these people; and could be written only from a systematic collection and comparison of their recollections, and this should not have been deferred until the lapse of time has rendered it will nigh impossible. As it is, the knowledge of the details of the great exodus of the slaves has perished, in great part, with the actors in the drama; and it is the chief merit of Prof. Siebert's labors that, by gathering the reminiscences of the few survivors, they have done what now can be done to make good this loss. To quote from Prof. Hart's introduction: "He has done for the history of slavery what the students of ballad and folklore have done for literature; he has collected perishing materials"; and it is not likely that his collection will ever materially be increased.

Prof. Siebert's work, however, is not merely that of a collector of materials. It is also critical and constructive, and builds upon a mass of well-sifted evidence, new and old, not only the most satisfactory account of the movement as a whole that has been written, but also some highly suggestive conclusions with regard to its effects. Of the latter perhaps the most striking relates to its significance as an educator of the moral sense of the North and thus as a promoter of Abolitionism. It is not, of course, quite true that, as he asserts, the "general historian" has failed to see that the underground movement "must be reckoned with as a distinct causal factor in tracing the growth of anti-slavery opinion." But it is safe to say that the data he has collected will lead future historians to assign to the "Road" a much higher value in this respect. The great problem of the anti-slavery agitation was, perhaps, not so much the awakening of the conscience of the North, which was doubtless as active then as now, as the enlightenment of its moral judgment that it might distinguish the fundamental ethical principles involved in the slavery question from those that were secondary. Now, in producing this enlightenment the Abolitionist orators and writers did something, and the abuses of slavery did much, but the fugitive slave—one is inclined to say after reading this book—did most. It was one thing to argue in the study or at the corner store that property rights having the sanction of the Constitution and the laws ought not to be attacked, and that the man who for a mere sentiment would sacrifice the peace and prosperity of his country was a pestilent fanatic; and another to find trembling at one's door a fugitive from bondage begging aid to secure freedom and manhood. One did not need to be an Abolitionist to yield, in such a case, to the first impulse of humanity; but when the act of charity was done the new experience would inevitably illuminate the whole ethical situation, and it would be seen at a glance that the only rights that needed to be defended were the rights of the slave. And there were also tragedies of the "Road" that could not but stir the blood of the most callous and clear the vision of the most blind. One such, in 1856, according to President Hayes, (Page 303,) converted "the whole street" in which he lived, while a leader among his pro-slavery neighbors came to him and said: "Mr. Hayes, hereafter I am with you. From this time forward I will not only be a black Republican, but I will be a 'damned Abolitionist'!" That such were the experiences of individuals and that there were events of this sort that attracted the attention and stirred the emotion of the whole country is, of course, familiar history; but it is only when one understands, from the evidence Prof. Siebert furnishes, how numerous, in spite of the dan-

*THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM. By Wilbur H. Siebert. With an Introduction by Albert Bushnell Hart, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company.

gers and secrecy of the operations of the "Road," must have been the unrecorded experiences of this kind in every section of the North, from New England to the Missouri, and over what a length of time this educational process went on, silently but continuously, that one begins to perceive what a mighty moral force the Underground Railroad really was. One is, in fact, tempted to say that while the Abolitionists did much to help the fugitive slave, the fugitive himself did more to help the Abolitionists. Of the equally important political results—the irritation of the South at the loss of its property and especially at the manner of it, the enactment of the fugitive slave law of 1850, and the consequent exasperation of the North and strengthening of the anti-slavery propaganda, it is unnecessary to speak. Prof. Siebert restates them all clearly and in detail.

Upon the early establishment and continuous activity of the "Road" he strongly insists, and his conclusions are apparently justified by the facts. The name (first "Underground Road," later "Railroad,") seems to have originated about 1830, but the thing, in an undeveloped form, existed long before. Even in colonial days the escaped bondman was not always without sympathizers and helpers; and in two letters of Washington, written in 1786, mention is made (the first known) of the giving of systematic aid and protection to fugitive slaves. "In the first, Washington speaks of the slave of a certain Mr. Dalby residing in Alexandria who has escaped to Philadelphia, and 'whom a Society of Quakers in the city, formed for such purposes, have attempted to liberate.' In the second he writes of a slave whom he sent 'under the care of a trusty overseer' to the Hon. William Drayton, but who afterward escaped. He says: 'The gentleman to whose care I sent him has promised every endeavor to apprehend him, but it is not easy to do this, when there are numbers who would rather facilitate the escape of slaves than apprehend them when runaways." (Page 33.) It is pleasant to know that if, as Phillips said, "the Great Virginian kept slaves," he also lost them! To the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and particularly of Philadelphia, belongs in fact the credit of making this first organized protest—secret but most effective—against the assumption that the South had a moral as well as a legal right to the restoration of its human property. As early as 1804 the citizens of Columbia, Penn., intervened in behalf of the runaways, "and the movement seems to have spread rapidly among the Quakers of Chester, Lancaster, York, Montgomery, Berks, and Bucks Counties." (Page 34.) Citizens of New Jersey were nearly as prompt to act as their neighbors, and in that State and in New York there were centres of underground activity "as far back as our meagre records will permit us to go." In Ohio tracks were laid by 1815, and even in North Carolina "underground" methods are known to have been employed by white persons of respectability as early as 1819. (Page 40.) In brief, the system was rapidly extended until, by 1850, "the North was traversed by numerous lines of Underground Railroad, and the South was declaring its losses of slave property to be enormous." Prof. Siebert seems to be amply justified by the evidence on this point, relatively scanty though it is, in attacking the "accepted view" that this earliest period of practical Abolitionism was quite distinct from that which followed it in the thirties and later decades. "The pre-Garrisonian Abolitionists," he says, "have been thought of, apparently, as marked by mild philanthropy, adherence to law, and tolerance." As a matter of fact, those earlier workers on the Underground Road had long been doing, to the extent of their opportunities, what the later Abolitionists preached. But it is in actually charting the "through lines" of the underground system that the author has made his most novel contribution to its history and furnished the most striking evidence of its importance and its wide ramification even in sections of the (then) Far West, where it has hardly been known to have existed. He has made, certainly, the most extraordinary railroad map in existence, and the one which is most significant for the history of this country. Every mile of track laid down upon his map was built as a protest against injustice and in the interest of human freedom, and every station in it was the scene of acts of genuine heroism. Its construction furnished an admirable scientific test of the accuracy of the data with regard to geographical details of underground operations which he has collected and of many of the conclusions which he has based upon them. The knowledge of the road possessed by its agents was for the most part restricted to their immediate localities. Few had the opportunity or, from motives of self-protection, the desire to know more. Their recollections, therefore, must be exceedingly fragmentary, and from the simple reading of them it would be difficult to make out whether, in fact, an organized underground system existed at all. If, however, on comparing large numbers of them and putting them together it became evident that the local routes reported fitted into one another as parts of definite lines of travel toward the goal of the fugitive, Canada, not only would the reality of the "system" be demonstrated, but the accuracy of the reporters would be ascertained. This is what Prof. Siebert, with what must have been most arduous and painstaking labor, has accomplished. He has established the routes of the Exodus. And their number is amazing. The greater part of the region from Iowa to Maine is cobwebbed with lines which, especially in Ohio, Eastern Indiana, and Western Illinois, rival in intricacy those of a modern railway guide. One cannot but wonder, if at this late date, under the difficulties of obtaining information mentioned above, so much has been accomplished, how many more there would have been on such a map made forty years ago, and what must have been the total mileage and business of the "Road." It is also astonishing that with operations so extensive as those which this map demonstrates so few of those who used and worked the "Road" came to grief at the hands of the pursuing slaveholder and the officers of the law. This fact seems to testify clearly to its high organization, and the secrecy and fidelity of its agents. The chief thing that is lacking is an approximate estimate of the number of its passengers, but this Prof. Siebert is unable to give. Official data are wanting or untrustworthy, and there is little to take their place. But when we consider the extent of the system, that one man (Levi Coffin, honored be his name!) aided over 3,000 fugitives; that another lamented that the war prevented him from attaining that mark, since he had helped only 2,700, and that instances of the giving of aid to from fifty to several hundred are numerous, one may guess that the total number of refugees during the existence of the Road cannot have been less than 100,000.

The various chapters of the book are filled with details relating to every feature of the movement—the railroad itself, the railroad hands, the freight, and the political relations and effects. If, as was said above, it is not itself the romance that should be written, it furnishes the foundation on which that romance must rest. In style it is, in parts, defective, and in construction it shows a lack of literary skill, but in substance and method it is sound, and as a contribution to the materials of American history it has a value that will endure.

BENJAMIN E. SMITH.

T. E. WATSON'S HISTORY.

A Readable "Story of France" Told by the Celebrated Populist of Georgia.*

This new, informal history of France surely will be read with interest and admiration by thousands who have little or no sympathy with its author's political opinions; and it must be admitted that, although this is avowedly a history with a purpose beyond that "true office of history"—to represent events—set down by Bacon, yet its most striking quality is its readableness. Mr. Watson perhaps uses the word "story" in his title, instead of the presumably more dignified "history," in order to avoid some measure of harsh criticism from readers who cling to Bacon's theory. But "story" seems to apply better to his impetuous, picturesque, and often positively brilliant narrative than the more formal word derived from the same Greek root. The informal quality of Mr. Watson's work will seem to many its most potent charm.

"Emotional," "headstrong," and "voluble" were the gentlest of the adjectives used in the descriptions of this remarkable Georgian when he stood before his fellow-countrymen as a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Populist ticket. He was born in 1856 of a slaveholding Georgia family, which, of course, suffered great losses in the civil war, and was ruined pecuniarily by the financial panic of 1873. Thomas Watson was compelled to leave his studies at the Mercer University in Macon, and labor for his bread and butter. While he "taught school" for $300 a year (much of which he sent to his family in Augusta) he studied law, and was admitted to the bar before he had completed his twentieth year. His eloquence, expressed in public assemblages, soon secured for him the sobriquet of "boy orator." He has been "in politics" for nineteen years more or less, has served two years in the Georgia Legislature, and two terms in the National House of Representatives, where he "stirred things up" by charging his fellow-legislators with carelessness and recklessness.

The statement that the composition of this book has occupied some years of labor may readily be accepted. To be sure it lacks the perfect consistency and dignity of profound scholarship, and is frequently inaccurate, dogmatic, and affected. One is amused to find so severe a critic of the Church and priestcraft gravely accepting the legend that Nero really persecuted Christians in the seventh decade of the first century, though, of course, no conservative account of the career of the last Caesar fails to declare that he did so. The ethnological relations of the Gauls and the blue-eyed Franks are not very coherently set forth, while such an extravagant theory as Mr. Watson's that the aristocracy of 1789-93 was Frankish and the revolting commoners Gallic is likely to shake the faith of well-informed persons at the very start in the fitness of this historian for the task he has undertaken.

These, however, are trifling faults in comparison with the manifold merits of the book, the distinctness of its rapid portrayal of the various epochs of which it treats, its imaginative force, and its frequently impassioned eloquence. The author certainly has read much and systematically, and assimilated much of his reading, and the effect of his history upon a well-ordered mind is not such as could be produced by careless and hasty workmanship.

His manner is obviously founded on Carlyle's, but he does not attempt to overcharge his sentences with meaning, and the utmost simplicity of statement seems to be ever his aim. Literary, in the narrower sense, the book is not, assuredly, and its impetuous utterance and employment of familiar figures of speech, as they come to hand, seem to suggest journalism, and that, too, of the quality most in evidence in the present hour—but smart, telling, and purposeful journalism, nevertheless. The author of the chapters in this fat first volume of "The Story of France" on Charlemagne, Joan of Arc, and the general survey of the social conditions in Europe in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; of the novel appreciations of the Emperor Charles V., Philip II. of Spain, Louis XI. of France, and John Law—whom Mr. Watson considers not only an able but also a wise and sound financier—always can be sure, if other means fail, of earning a handsome competence with his pen.

Mr. Watson is as much of a Populist when writing of all Gaul, which was divided into three parts, as he ever was in Congress or "on the stump." From the earliest times he sees the relentless warfare of capital against labor, with capital always triumphant in the end. In his view the first seeds of the Revolution were sown, not by the Bourbons or even by the Capets, but by old man Clovis himself. The fight for the rights of man is to him the mighty, burning fact of all history. Not a single vital principle battled for in the American Revolution had not been proclaimed in Europe in the Middle Ages. But that Revolution and the bloody French Revolution did not secure to man—common, oppressed man—his rights. That is Mr. Watson's incessant argument, and a scoffer might insinuate that the array of facts seems to prove (1) that man has no rights which men can be compelled to respect; (2) that, while man, collectively, may be sincere in fighting for his rights, yet individuals, as soon as they secure power, use it to oppress their fellow-men; (3) that, as man has not secured his rights, after all the opportunities he has had, probably he will never secure them; (4) that too much talk about the rights of man is a great bore.

But Mr. Watson has much more to do in these 700 odd pages than to proclaim his economical theories, and, what is more, his often ingenious deductions are diverting. With his second volume, designed to treat only of the period between the accession of Louis XVI. and the establishment of the Consulate, the case may be different. Here, however, are 1,200 years of social and political development, of conflict and conquest, of glory and shame, of splendor and horror, to chronicle, and he pursues his task with never-failing interest, with sustained power, with not a hint of fatigue, and with abundant sympathy and appreciation. His judgments of men and events are all worth having, because they are sincere. If a man, King or vassal, has been steadfast in his pursuit of one object in life, and has accomplished any given purpose whatsoever, he has some share of Mr. Watson's admiration. Wherefore, Louis XI. and Philip II. of Spain are among his heroes, while Francis I. the monarch of the Renaissance, "should be pilloried into a lofty place among worthless, harmful, and depraved monarchs."

Mr. Watson seems to share with that famous Japanese potentate of operetta a fondness for "lingering and humorous" punishments. He is always as minute as possible in describing the tortures inflicted on barbarians by Rome, on Gauls by Franks, on heretics by Catholics, on their enemies generally by monarchs and noble lords. Nor does he ever spare the reputations of noble and royal ladies from the Ildegondas and Fredegondas of the dim past to the Queens of the houses of Valois and Bourbon. There are life and color and a fine sense of pictorial effect in his accounts of romantic doings, of the age of chivalry, of the Crusades, of Roland and Bayard, of the splendid Emperor, Charles V., and the ever-gallant Henry of Navarre. No reader will ever find Mr. Watson's "Story of France" dull.

E. A. D.

*THE STORY OF FRANCE. From the Earliest Times to the Consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Thomas E. Watson. In two volumes. Vol. I.—To the End of the Reign of Louis XV. 8vo. Pp. xv.-712. New York: The Macmillan Company.

The hardening principle applied to children finds only an occasional advocate to-day. "Let the children rough it," the modern doctor decries. The stern theorist may assert that the survival of the toughest is but following the law of nature. A lecture was lately delivered in London by Mr. A. Sedgwick before the College of Preceptors on the Spartan and Athenian methods of education. The Spartan Educational Board must have had Apache characteristics. After birth State officials inspected infants. If they were found defective the child was done away with. If the baby passed the board it was permitted to live, and the parents took charge of it for seven years. Then the child was turned over to the State and given one garment and nothing more, and with a refinement of barbarity the food allowed was made purposely insufficient. The child had to look out for itself, and made up its deficient food by stealing it. Mr. Sedgwick rightly summarized Spartan education as the "organization of brute force." On the other hand, the Athenian State worked in entirely another direction. They tried to blend in one harmonious whole bodily and mental culture. But, said Mr. Sedgwick, there was in Athens, as in London to-day, the modern education quarrel, for their greatest thinkers insisted "on the superiority of conduct over mere intelligence." Children were not coddled either by Spartans or Athenians. The modern pedagogue will think that the old Greek cared more for aesthetic development in the man or woman than for aught else. Music and painting and sculpture are, then, the ornaments of life, but taking conditions as they exist to-day, the French, artistically, are very far in advance of the English, but that peculiar temperament the first possess has been acquired at the loss of many other stronger qualities. How far physical education shall go, or whether in our own colleges to-day we are not passing beyond the necessary limitations of it, is still a problem.

JAN

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

Around Cape Horn in a Clipper.*

A voyage of 131 days on a sailing vessel might appear a monotonous pastime to many persons. Mr. Stevenson and his wife, however, took the trip through their deep love of the sea, and while many days possessed little of interest, the author has succeeded in giving us a decidedly breezy and entertaining account of their experiences and excitements. Of the latter there were more than necessary for genuine enjoyment, for toward the end of the journey the second mate and a French sailor got into an altercation, with the result that the mate received a vicious stab in the abdomen, but by careful nursing reached San Francisco in a convalescent state.

The picture of life on board, while amusing and ludicrous in many respects, is not such that would tempt many pleasure seekers to take a similar journey. In fact, the author and his wife were disappointed. They had taken previously a deep sea voyage on an English ship, and the comparison between the two is not in favor of the American. The vessel in which the Cape Horn journey was made seems to be no exception to the general rule. Indeed, it was perhaps somewhat better than the majority.

Mr. Stevenson evidently understands the conditions of American shipping, and he reveals many stern and lamentable truths regarding the treatment of men before the mast on American ships. If all the statements in the book are true, slim attention is paid to the enforcement of American shipping laws. Great Britain, France, and Germany are superior to the United States in the shipping and treatment of sailors.

In our papers recently several cases of extreme cruelty on American ships have appeared. Mr. Stevenson witnessed some such scenes during his journey, where the men were knocked down and inhumanly treated, and in the case above mentioned the sailor who stabbed the second mate was exonerated in San Francisco on account of the excessive cruelty of the latter. Speaking from personal experience, Mr. Stevenson says:

"Before we sailed in this ship I had often heard that sailors under the Stars and Stripes underwent the most cruel punishments, in many cases of so unusual and low a description as to preclude mention in these pages, but I hardly believed it. Now, however, after knowing how Yankee ships are run, and that such brutes as Goggins sail as mates in them, it is my opinion and that of my wife also, who understands sailors, that the published accounts of seamen's cruelties and sufferings at the hands of the officers of our sailing ships are, in nearly every instance, true and straightforward descriptions of what took place at sea. And what is the usual result? The Justice dismisses the case with the remark, 'Justifiable discipline.'"

Such treatment is not at all necessary, and credit is given to Capt. Gates of the S. P. Hitchcock and Capt. Banfield of the St. James as skippers who run their vessels properly and never have trouble with their crews. Why, then, do so many foreigners ship in American vessels? For the sake of the Snug Harbor. If a man serves five years in American ships, and can prove it, he can end his days in peace and contentment in the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island.

A brief but very instructive account is given of the abominable practice of shipping sailors by the crimps. This latter word will probably be unintelligible to many, but crimps is the name by which the keepers of low boarding houses for sailors are known. Says the author: "New York is the hotbed of crimps. Take the case of a vessel just in from a long voyage. No sooner does the anchor touch bottom than her decks are suddenly and mysteriously filled with strange men, who pay no attention to the Captain or mates, but go at once into the forecastle among the sailors. They are the runners for the crimps—men whose business it is to supply the sailors with grog which they have brought on board for the purpose, and then decoy and persuade them to their respective establishments. Every sailor at the end of a voyage has but half of his wages coming to him—say, about $40. The crimp at once takes a week's board in advance, and then, having drenched the unfortunate with the vilest of rum, it is a matter of but two or three days until the crimp has wheedled him out of the rest of his hard-earned gains, and then he gets in his finest work by opening an account with the sailor for lodging, meals, drinks, &c. He then at once becomes the slave of the crimp, and must do his bidding; not only can the latter prevent him from securing employment, (in this free country,) but can actually prevent a ship master from getting a crew unless he signifies his willingness to deal with him."

The evils of this abominable method are clearly shown, and a sharp contrast is drawn upon the protection accorded to sailors in Great Britain and Germany. The former country has a system almost perfect, and its chief points are carefully explained. Able commissioners and officers are in charge, there are laws for the suppression of crimps, and "no person other than duly appointed officials of the Board of Trade are permitted to enter the shipping office under any pretext whatever while business is being transacted between master and crew, under severe penalty."

The ship in which the voyage was made was a three-master, 200 feet long, and her tonnage a trifle over 2,000. It cost about $25,000 a year to run her, yet she averaged from 15 to 16 per cent. profit. Nearly all American ships, says the author, pay well, but the best-paying vessel he ever knew was a British tramp steamer, which for four years has paid an annual profit of 34 per cent.

Mr. Stevenson does not believe that the Central American Canal, if cut through, will sound the death-knell of the long-voyage sailing vessel, and he cites the opinion of Arthur Sewall on the subject. When the Suez Canal was cut through, it was predicted that no more square-riggers would go around Cape Hope. Yet the amount of merchandise going that way now is at least seven million tons annually. The sailing vessels are not passing away as rapidly as some people imagine; for a short time ago the freight steamer Massachusetts, on arriving at New York from London, reported that in twelve hours she had passed fifty-four sailing vessels of various rigs.

Considerable stormy and fitful weather was met in rounding Cape Horn, for this was in July—the southern Winter. More than once the cabin was flooded with the great seas that broke over the ship, and the prevailing damp mist in that locality made everything extremely unpleasant. It took twenty-two days to get around the Cape and start toward San Francisco in the Pacific Ocean. It is a mistake, it seems, to imagine that the name of that famous South American cape is due to its resemblance to a horn. The proper name is Cape Hoorn, which was given in 1616 by a Dutch navigator, Schouten, in honor of his native town in Flanders. The author regretted his inability to photograph the cape. He believes this has only been done once, by Capt. Rivers of the American ship A. G. Ropes, who sailed boldly into within a few miles—and it is a very dangerous spot—and during a bright spell of weather secured an excellent picture.

More ships are damaged in the vicinity of Cape Horn than in any other region of the world. There is a shipyard at Stanley, a town of 1,000 inhabitants on the Falkland Islands, which is said to pay 40 per cent. annually. Some idea of the weather in that locality may be had from the statement that Stanley has about 250 wet days a year, not hard rainy days, but chiefly fogs and dense drizzles. The names given to some parts of Tierra del Fuego tell plainer than description why sailors are so anxious to avoid it. Among them are Last Hope Inlet, Desolation Island, Deceit Rocks, Obstruction Sound, Famine Reach, and Dislocation Harbor.

The book is a thoroughly interesting one, and gives a multitude of facts upon American shipping that are good to know. The author makes no attempt at literary elegance, and in the first part of the book shows a tendency to employ a little too much colloquial slang. It is a plain, simple statement of facts, interspersed with many humorous incidents.

*BY WAY OF CAPE HORN. Four Months in a Yankee Clipper. By Paul Rte Etevanno. Illustrated from photographs taken by the author. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.75.

Gertrude Atherton's Story.*

This volume is written upon a theme sure to interest the minds of most juvenile Americans, namely, adventure in the West thirty or forty years ago. Soldiers, Indians, grizzlies, rattlesnakes, and wild cattle supply delightful entertainment for the readers, while furnishing exactly the reverse to the heroes.

The scene is laid in California, just before the commencement of hostilities between Mexico and the United States, in the forties. The book shows a vivid picture of that fertile land, as it was then, in the hands of the Mexicans; almost a wilderness, with some sleepy and straggling towns, here and there in isolated ranch, and a few missions for converting the Indians, whom it would seem for the most part preferred to remain uncivilised and unconverted. The peculiarities of Mexican courtesy obtain frequent portrayal throughout the book.

The principal figures who constitute "The Valiant Runaways" are two Mexican boys, Roldan Castanada and Adam Pardo, who ride off into the wilderness and undergo many trying ordeals and adventures to escape conscription in the Mexican Army, which respected persons and personal rights somewhat after the manner of the English press-gang of the early part of this century. Of the two, Roldan Castanada is the real hero of the tale. The two boys are lost upon the famous Mojave Desert, and barely escape with their lives. While wandering about in this waste, they encounter that wonderful and always fascinating phenomenon, the mirage, which twice appears. Upon the first occasion it takes the form of a beautiful city which constantly retreated before them as they advanced toward it. On the following day a lovely lake appeared instead.

Miss Atherton depicts, with no little realism, the contrast in climate in California, the mild, balmy zephyrs of the valleys and the harsh, cold winds of the Sierras. Roldan Castanada has the typical pride of the Spaniard, but is not possessed of the evil qualities that often accompany it, viz., indolence and lack of ambition. Adam Pardo appears as a plump, good-natured young fellow, who follows Roldan in all his wanderings, and is a very handy youth to have around, for he saves Roldan's life by lassoing him as he is swept away by a mountain torrent. A queer and mirth-provoking character in the book is Jim Hill from Vermont, a tall, lank, and drawling Yankee, who, like a cat, always alights upon his feet in a misadventure. It is he that rescues both Roldan and Adam from impending death upon the Mojave and guides them safely to Los Angeles, where they at first witness and subsequently participate in the battle between the Mexican General Michiltorena and the insurgents, Castro and Alvardo.

The volume is rich in such a variety of incident and adventure that it will undoubtedly bring joy to the heart and instruction to the mind of every youthful possessor.

*THE VALIANT RUNAWAYS. By Gertrude Atherton. With Illustrations by Walter C. Greenough. Buckram, decorated cover. 12mo. Pages 276. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $1.25.

The Salt Lake Trail.*

Before the days of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, when the only route to California and the Far West was the overland trail, when the building of a railroad was believed to be impossible, and the picturesque "prairie schooner" was the only means of transportation over the trackless land of sage brush and alkali dust by the emigrants and others who were led to journey thitherward, those who have now prepared the present book were moving figures in the life of the epoch that has even now passed into the historic class. It is hard for us to realize the truth of what seems so romantic now as we read of the obstacles that were then so real and often terrible. The great Salt Lake Trail is not the least notable among the seven historic trails crossing the immense plains of the interior of this great continent of ours, and none of them has a more stirring story than has it. Over this historic highway the Mormons journeyed. Frémont, Stansbury, Landerlo, and others whose fame is not so great, followed in the Mormon footsteps to the Rocky Mountains and beyond to the Pacific slope. The pony express and the overland stage came subsequently before the telegraph and the railroad. The book takes us into the era of the trapper, and brings the reader into contact with the scout, the savage and his traditions and folk-lore, his loves and hates, and finally with the sturdy emigrant and his dangers and struggles, his alternate failures and triumphs. The first considerable knowledge we have of any part of the region through which the Great Salt Lake Trail passes came from the expedition sent out by the United States under the command of Lewis and Clarke in 1804. Travel then was a serious matter. Wolves abounded and hostile Indians lurked in ambush to plunder and to slay without mercy. Vast herds of buffalos ranged the whole country, and hundreds and thousands of the great shaggy monsters could be seen from frequent points of observation. These were slaughtered wantonly until the once countless herds are thinned and almost exterminated. For the most part only their bones remain whitening the desert and piled along the trails and railroads. Trapping and exploring expeditions rapidly followed until the discovery of gold in California in 1849 made over the lonely plains numerous routes for those attracted by the fascination that gold has always exercised, and the result was a great migration. Men lived in wagons, drawn by horses and oxen, that were protected by canvas coverings and heated by stoves, whose pipes projected above the wagon tops or extended from the rear to curl by means of elbow joints and then rise so that the heat did not damage the canvas protection. Weeks were spent on the Great Salt Lake and other trails. Dangers from foes without and sickness within were ever present. Death was the portion of many. We shall never be able adequately to measure the heights and depths of suffering and privation endured by the pioneers who crossed the plains as emigrants or as trappers for the great fur companies that sprang up, and whose trade in a short time assumed gigantic proportions. The life of these men was one continuous struggle for existence. The history of the development of our mid-continent region is indeed written in blood.

The Mormons have more than a passing place in the narrative. Persecuted as no other sect has been in modern times, they found in their early days this persecution so great and unbearable that the Mormon leaders determined to seek out some remote spot where they could worship according to their own ideas, without fear of molestation and without reproach. They followed, as has been stated, the great Salt Lake Trail, and out of the valley of a vast inland sea of early geologic time, which was one of the most desolate of our vast arid interior areas, in less than half a century have succeeded in evolving not only a magnificent garden spot, but a great city, with all the adjuncts and achievements of our most modern civilization. The Mormon community merits serious attention and careful study. They have a place in our land, they are rich in architecture, progressive in art, and with a marvelous literature, when the conditions from which it has sprung are considered, their peculiar religious tenets and practices make them conspicuous, and "The Latter-Day Saints of the Church of Jesus Christ" may be the fulfillment of some of the strange prophecies with which the Scriptures are filled. Indian outrages, slaughters, fights, and murders are numberless in the history of these pioneer days. The Mountain Meadow massacre stands out as a blot upon humanity, and as wholesale murder without excuse. A brighter historic page is that which recounts the establishment of the pony express, which at once reduced the time between New York and San Francisco from twenty-one days to eleven days, which was a marvel of rapid transit at that period. The charges for carrying letters or dispatches were $5 for each letter *so* carried, and the limit of weight was half an ounce. The stage route to the Pacific followed after the telegraph had superseded the pony express. A world of moving, intense interest clusters around the great Salt Lake Trail as the present book reveals it. The Indians who had grievances repaid them over and over again with the bow and arrow, the knife, and tomahawk.

The Indians and their folk-lore and traditions are described in detail in the book, so that those who fail to be interested in the other forms of life on the trails and plains will find much that is noteworthy to repay them in the myths and legends that belong to these primitive people that have been gathered and preserved in its pages. In these days, when so much attention is given to such subjects, the present contribution to this department of literature alone is notable, even if but incidental.

Chapters on the Sioux war of 1863, Buffalo Bill's adventures, the massacre of Custer's command, in a trapper's bivouac, Kit Carson on the Yellowstone, and building the Union Pacific Railroad are features in a book crowded with highly interesting material from beginning to end. Boys who are fired with a desire to leave their comfortable Eastern homes and go out West to hunt and fight Indians may well read the present volume, and then pause before engaging in an occupation which, in the language of the fire insurance companies, may well be styled "extra hazardous." The book bears unmistakable marks of that truth which is stranger than any fiction, and will doubtless have the popularity that it certainly merits.

*THE "GREAT" SALT LAKE TRAIL. By Col. Henry Inman, late Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, Author of "The Old Santa Fé Trail," etc., and Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," Late Chief of Scouts. Pictorial title page. Decorated cover. Illustrated octavo. Pages 538. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. Price, $3.50.

Book Collecting.*

Book collecting is the oldest, most learned, and the most aristocratic of all collecting manias. It dates from the first making of books, and its votaries flourish in all lands where the product of the printing press is found. Only a true lover and devotee of the art could do justice to the topic "Romance of Book Collecting," and Mr. Slater, who presents his latest volume under this alluring title, is amply qualified by long experience in book hunting and book pricing to treat this subject in a masterly manner. He has gathered in this work a large amount of fascinating material about book auctions, book catalogues, lucky finds, hunting grounds, vagaries of collectors, comparisons of prices, rules of the chase, glamour of bindings, and the auction block.

The only regret experienced after a careful perusal of the volume is that there is not more of it. To the genuine book lover the collecting of books is a most romantic entertainment. If he is a collector of rare volumes he cannot hope to find in his rummaging in old book stalls a rare Caxton, a Wynkyn de Warde, or a folio Shakespeare. The search for these treasures has been so systematic that nothing is now left but the gleanings in a field already raked. Nevertheless many desired volumes are to be found in out-of-the-way places, and it is the search for these that gives a romantic aspect to book collecting. The search, if properly conducted, leads the collector into strange places where there are no well-known booksellers, and it is in these side streets, hidden away among heaps of dusty volumes, that some of the choicest items are to be secured. London with its book stores is of course the centre of book collecting. The greatest book sales of history have been held there, and provincial libraries naturally gravitate to that great mart for distribution. In London, according to the Post Office Directory, there are about 450 booksellers; but this includes publishers, stationers, and bookbinders, and omits hundreds of dealers in second-hand books whose stalls are to be found in remote alleys, where the compilers of directories never venture, and, consequently, the income tax

*THE ROMANCE OF BOOK COLLECTING. By J. Slater. Illustrated. 12mo. 300 pages. New York: Francis P. Harper. $1.75.

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

(Continued.)

collector never penetrates. The location of the London second-hand stores has shifted very much during the last century. Osborne's shop, which formerly stood in Gray's Inn Lane, has closed its doors permanently. Osborne gained a lasting reputation among booksellers and book hunters through an altercation which he had with Dr. Johnson. The latter wanted to buy a huge folio, and the shopkeeper, who was noted for his peculiarities, absolutely refused to sell the volume at any price. Whereat the great author felled the bookseller with the ponderous volume. From that moment of supreme distinction Osborne's name and shop became celebrated. Neither his head nor the volume were injured, and the honor of being knocked down by the most pedantic of critics must have added materially to his trade. While Osborne and his contemporaries have passed away, they have worthy successors, and under the skilful guidance of the author we traverse the hunting grounds of London, learning much that is new about the location and peculiarities of the second-hand book stores of the great city.

Another fruitful source of supply for the book collector is the auction sales which occur almost daily in the largest cities. The first public auction of books recorded in England took place in 1676. Since that time millions of volumes have been disposed of in that manner, often to return after a lapse of years to become the property of another collector, or pass into the stock of a dealer, where, stacked up, they often perish of damp and neglect, moths, mice, and rust. The book collections that come to the auction rooms are often wonderful to behold. It is related that one collector was such an omnivorous and indiscriminate purchaser that his books, when they came to public sale, realized but trifles. He purchased libraries and piled them up all about his house, from the rafters under the roofs to the lowermost floor. They were heaped up in closets, under beds, on chairs and bureaus, and every conceivable nook and cranny was full of them. No effort was made for quality; quantity was the desideratum, and that being realized, the collector was supremely happy. Of the thousands of books which he collected, nearly all were odd. If a series was found complete, it was sure to be made up of volumes belonging to different editions and in different bindings. Some book collectors look forward with dread to their collections being sold at public auction, but through death, a change in fortune, or kindred causes the average private library is broken up after thirty years in one owner's hands. Many there are who admire Edward de Goncourt, who in his will disposed of his books and works of art as follows upon his death:

"My wish is that my drawings, my prints, my curiosities, my books—in a word, those things of art which have been the joy of my life—shall not be consigned to the cold tomb of a museum and subjected to the stupid glance of the careless passer-by; but I require that they shall be dispersed under the hammer of the auctioneer, so that the pleasure which the acquiring of each one of them has given me shall be given again, in each case, to some inheritor of my tastes."

Mr. Slater's volume will be welcomed by every bibliophile, and is sure to make converts to the book-collecting fraternity if read by those outside of that brotherhood.

A Tale of Haiti.*

A diligent perusal of Sir Spenser St. John's book on Haiti, to which country he was English Minister for several years, made on West Indian seas, and under West Indian skies, was evidently the moving inspiration of Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield's recent historical romance entitled "Latitude 19." One who has read Sir Spenser's thrilling and almost inconceivable story of the voodooism still practiced by the half-civilized negroes of Haiti, with its weird rites, and even its sacrifices of human life and its cannibalism, for there are unquestionably anthropophagi in the Haitian mountains to-day, amid like surroundings, can follow the working out of the tale in Mrs. Crowninshield's mind, and if one wielded as graceful a pen as the fair author, one feels that he or she might improve in some respects upon her story.

Mrs. Crowninshield, like most new writers, especially of her sex, has not learned the necessity of preserving the dramatic unities, and she also lacks a sense of perspective. She crowds her stage too much and jumbles her incidents, while the closing chapters of her book are distinctly an anti-climax. Despite these faults, Mrs. Crowninshield's story is not a bad one, and bears much promise for the future. It will be found sufficiently interesting, and at times sufficiently exciting, to hold the attention of even the practiced reader, and its word pictures of Haitian scenery and customs are well painted.

Briefly, the story is that of a series of adventures experienced in Haiti from 1820 to 1827 by the Captain, mate, bo'sun, and cabin-boy, and the Captain's niece, Miss Cynthia Archer, of the American schooner Yankee Blade, which was destroyed by a pirate vessel. The period was just following the death of the soldier and patriot Toussaint l'Ouverture in a French prison, when the island suffered untold horrors under the successive reigns of Toussaint's Generals, Dessalines, Christophe, and Pétion. Christophe, who called himself "King Henry of the North," was at the height of his barbaric splendor, and had about completed the wonderful palace of "Sans Souci," whose ruins are still to be seen, when the unfortunate crew of the Yankee Blade began their wanderings. They had a constant succession of remarkable adventures. They hid in caves from roving buccaneers, who captured and tried to kill some of their number; they discovered a wealth of jewels and coin, and were finally made prisoners by some of Christophe's black rovers masquerading as soldiers, and were taken to his palace, where they were presented to him, and after an anxious and uncomfortable time were finally rescued by an American man-of-war which very opportunely arrived. During this last experience they witnessed the voodoo rites, the slaying of the goat and chicken and of the two children which Sir Spenser has described at length and with details which Mrs. Crowninshield has very wisely decided are unfit for publication in her story.

There are of course the inevitable black maiden and other characters who are loyal unto death and indispensable to any proper band of castaways in the history of fiction, and there is also of course a thread of romance running through the story in the love affair—a very prosaic one, by the way—between the mate and Miss Cynthia, which ends in the expected way.

Mrs. Crowninshield is not likely to become a great writer of fiction, but she is sufficiently impressionable to be moved by the mystery and beauty of tropic scenes and airs and skies when coming under their influence for the first time, like thousands of others, and she has sufficient literary skill and taste to be able to write gracefully and intelligently of her emotions.

*LATITUDE 19. By Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Malay—Its People and Wild Animals.*

Comparatively little is known or has been written about the Malay Peninsula, that long stretch of land otherwise popularly known as the Straits Settlements, extending southward from Siam, and bounded on the east by the China Sea, while the Straits of Malacca separate it from Sumatra on the west. Mr. Rathbone writes entertainingly of its people and their customs, its jungles, its wild animals, and other natural features. Many of the jungles were explored by him for the first time while surveying roads and in other ways opening up the country to a higher state of civilization. We marvel at his boldness, sometimes, for he had several rough and blood-curdling experiences, but these do not appear to be as dangerous as the ever-present fevers to which Europeans are particularly susceptible, while the natives themselves are by no means exempt from their virulence.

The climate is a moist, depressing heat, six months in the year being exceedingly wet, and scarcely a locality is free from malarial fevers. These are always more prevalent in new districts, where the woods have been cut down and the soil dug up, as noxious gases continue to arise from the surface for several years.

Penang, a small island separated from the northern part of the peninsula by a narrow stretch of water, contains the largest number of the white population and is to a great extent the health resort of the country, and there many of the fever-stricken victims go to recuperate. Golf links and cricket fields have been laid out, so the elements of civilization have been well extended.

More interesting than the fevers are the accounts of the wild animals. The author narrowly escaped being seized by a tiger on two or three occasions. A regular man-eating tiger is a terror to a whole community. It does not frequent one spot, but travels twenty miles or more in a night, capturing its prey at about the same localities, but at different intervals of time. The tiger will only eat a portion of its victim, and the following day returns to seek another. Camps in the jungles are very hastily constructed, and one morning, when the author reached one that had been pitched not far from his, he found that the occupants had been awakened in the night by the piercing screams of one of their number who was being dragged off by a tiger. The campers were natives without firearms, and they could do nothing but huddle close together, shaking with fear. In the morning they found the body of their dead comrade about 200 yards from the camp.

"Habit, however," says the author, "soon reconciles you to sleeping peacefully, oblivious of all thoughts of danger, and even the rustling of a dead leaf as some wild animal passes ceases to disturb otherwise than by causing a feeble curiosity as to what it may be."

Elephants run wild in that country and laws have been made prohibiting the shooting of them. When it is desired to catch a number to tame, an inclosure somewhat similar to a corral is built in some locality frequented by them. This trap is fenced in with trees securely lashed together and strengthened by strong supports. When a number have been driven in, the entrance is barred up. The captive elephants then make desperate efforts to break through, trumpeting loudly, but sharpened bamboos placed inside the fence at frequent intervals generally make their efforts to escape ineffectual. Men armed with spears patrol the top of the inclosure night and day, and finally, after some weeks, captivity and starvation render the elephants sufficiently docile to be led away. It then takes from two to six months to tame an elephant and another year or more before its back becomes hardened to carry burdens. Half a ton of tin, one of the leading industries of the country, can be loaded on the best of these elephants, but they go slowly, barely more than a mile and a half an hour.

Riding on an elephant can hardly be more comfortable than journeying by camels, for, as Mr. Rathbone says: "During the whole journey you are never still, for at each step taken you seesaw backward and forward with a jerky motion. Immediately the kneeling elephant perceives that you are clambering into the rattan baskets which form the panniers it commences to rise, often without a word of command and before you are properly seated, so that unless you hold on tightly you are liable to slip off over its tail."

The rhinoceros is dreaded by the Malays, more perhaps than any other animal. It has a vicious habit of charging at any intruders who may disturb it in the forest, and when one is in the vicinity the Malays maintain the strictest silence and pass by as quickly as possible. A singular story is told that happened in one of the hospitals in Thaiping, which is illustrative of the uncivilized surroundings. One evening a rhinoceros walked completely through the hospital from one end to the other, passing between the beds of the astonished patients, but doing no damage. "This," adds the author, "was a most extraordinary occurrence, for the rhinoceros shuns the habitations of man, is more or less solitary, and its ferocious character would lead one to suspect that it would have injured or maimed some one."

The only remnants of the aboriginal inhabitants are a few tribes of Sakais residing in the less frequented regions. They live in the woods, wearing only a strip of bark as clothing, but every one is armed with his blowpipe, through which poisoned darts are shot with wonderful accuracy. They eat all kinds of animals, finding snakes, mice, and monkeys as tasty as anything else. They are filthy and ignorant, being able only to count up to three. This they can do three times, reckoning nine, which is their numeral limit. They travel through the jungles with great rapidity, and, if seen, at once dart into obscurity. "I have often tried to find out where they were concealed," remarks the author, "as I walked along, but I was never able to catch a glimpse of them, although they disappeared but a short distance off."

Some of the Malay classes have a singular custom, but an admirably honest one, that prevents any of their number being buried, should he owe any money, until his creditors are paid in full. This fact was brought home very forcibly to the author at one time while he was away attending to some important business. A Malay chief died owing him a small sum of money. For two days the funeral was delayed, while strenuous efforts were made to find him. Finally an Arab sheikh of good standing assured the family that this was an exceptional case, where some relaxation might be made, and he himself offered to receive the money in trust for the real creditor. This was done, and then the chief was buried with fitting honors.

The population of the entire peninsula in 1896 was estimated at 540,000, fully three-fourths Malays and Chinese, the Tamils coming next. The Government is under the supervision of a Resident General, appointed by the British Government, and the Sultans of the smaller States are subordinate to him, contributing money and soldiers when necessary. Mohammedanism is the prevailing religion, and the Chinese are rapidly getting hold of most of the business activities.

The port and island of Singapore are free to all goods except spirits and opium. The colony derives half its revenue from the system of farming out of the spirit and opium privileges. Tregrave Skinner bought in a Chinaman or a syndicate of Chinese, and in turn it becomes his or their interest to prevent smuggling and to make as much out of it as possible. It is a pernicious system, as the author plainly states, for, as he says, "in times of prosperity the opium farmer makes large profits, but when the reverse occurs the loss ultimately falls upon the Government, as the farmer fails to pay the installments when due, necessitating the canceling of his contract."

Only a few of the curious and interesting conditions of life as existing in the Malay Peninsula have been referred to. The author understands the people and the country thoroughly, and his volume, while making no pretense to literary excellence, is replete with amusing and entertaining descriptions of his experiences. To the lover of information from all parts of the world "Malaya" will be an interesting and pleasing book.

*CAMPING AND TRAMPING IN MALAY. Being an Account of Fifteen Years' Pioneering in the Native States of the Malay Peninsula. By Ambrose S. Rathbone, F. R. G. S. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.50.

From Trinity's Point of View.*

It is well that light should fall upon history at various angles. As long as facts are not misstated, a partisan view of them is often illuminative. It is by this process that obscure incidents and vexed questions in the tumultuous formative period of the City of New York are gradually coming into clearer view, and the present book is calculated to render certain phases more discernible in their proper relations.

No element or institution of early New York perhaps was the subject of more controversy and division of opinion than the Episcopal Church as represented (after 1697) by Trinity Parish, for it was not only attended mainly by the aristocracy and official personages, constantly becoming more obnoxious to the populace, but it became the local embodiment of kingly and clerical power, and seemed to many good souls the bulwark of the enemies of Colonial liberty. That view, or at any rate the popular discontent which scowled and sometimes assailed the Church, has animated some or most of the popular histories and has until now been nowhere broadly or effectively combated. The present history of the venerable parish, compiled by various clerical assistants and edited by Dr. Dix, is Trinity's side of the matter, and in an older time would have been styled a "defense" or "apology." The impression left upon the mind of the lay reader is the conclusion that the patriots were right in their general view, (though often grievously wrong in their manifestation of it,) and that the independence of the United States would never have come about had it been in the power of this ecclesiastical body to prevent it.

The present volume carries the record down only to 1783, when political independence disestablished the Church and set the limit of its first era, but this covers the most interesting period of its life. The historical data are copious and gathered not only from the archives of the Church itself, of which some interesting photographic reproductions are given, but form a very extensive examination of English and other sources of information, so that as a storehouse of facts alone the volume will be most acceptable to the student. It is to be hoped, however, that the ecclesiastical statements contain few such slips as that upon Page 280, where Braddock's "disastrous campaign against the French and Indians in Northern New York" is lamented. One will look almost in vain here, however, for those domestic or humorous pictures of contemporary life and scenes which revivify the past, and for which there was a fine opportunity had not all the space been required by the compiler for testimony as to the rightness of the Church's position in the succession of controversies with dissenters and with the public.

The story begins with the earliest coming of Europeans to these shores, and proceeds to show that the Dutch never had any proper right here, since all the northern part of the continent belonged to England, ergo, the State Church of England was alone entitled to recognition, and became, ipse facto, the State Church of all North America. Advancing through the early history, Leisler is unsparingly condemned, and the administrations of the successive Governors are estimated by their behavior toward the English Church. Giving at length the story of the struggle between Gov. Fletcher and the clericals and the Town Vestry, who were at last compelled to conform to the law passed by a reluctant Assembly, and provide for formal public worship out of funds raised by taxation, the writers show that Mr. Vesey, the first incumbent, was not a dissenter, but truly an Episcopal communicant, even before he went to England to receive holy orders from the Bishop of London. In 1698 the first Church of England building was erect-

*A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF TRINITY CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Compiled by order of the Corporation and Edited by Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., Ninth Rector. Part I. to the close of the Rectorship of Dr. Inglis, A. D. 1783. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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ed by funds provided by the Assembly, and the next year the Governor gave a charter to "Trinity Church," (why this name was chosen is nowhere stated,) granting it in perpetuity certain lands, (still occupied,) and recognizing it as a regular part of the Established Church of England. "Provision was made for completing the church by assessment on the inhabitants of the parish, and it was further declared that the church thus provided for should be the sole and only parish church of the city." The original edifice was opened for service in March, 1698.

From this time on the history is more concentrated and incidental, and is copiously supported by extracts from the archives. It shows that the political turmoil of the time was largely mixed with religious questions, and that Trinity's attitude or very existence, as a religious body to some degree supported by public taxation, was a constant source of social pride on one side and irritation on the other. The founding of King's College, for example, was "triumphantly" accomplished only after tremendous opposition, because it was insisted that it must be distinctly Episcopal.

Trinity was always conservative, aristocratic, and bent upon working for rather than with the people. Its membership was made up of Colonial officers, the landed gentry, and the wealthy old-family citizens for the most part. That these were really acknowledged to be the best citizens, that the Church led in education and charities and always struggling for an American Episcopate, so that it might conform itself more to American ideas and methods, did not outweigh popular disfavor at its assumption of paternal superiority and exclusive privilege. That it was loyal to the Crown was not until the last held so hardly against it, but when the Revolution began it was no surprise to find that its rectors and nearly all its stanchest churchmen remained loyalists, and that a great number of them went into exile or remained to be stigmatized for years as Tories.

It is to the circumstances which produced this state of things and the reasons for its attitude and the propriety of it that this bulky and elaborate volume is devoted, and the book constitutes a plea argued with great skill and consistent pride in a record of stanchness to principles. That part which deals with the Revolution reads very much as if it were written by some British loyalist of the period, and it must do so in order to represent its case truly, for the "rebels," as the church records style them, were enemies of the church just so far as they were enemies of the Crown, and the rectors and Vestrymen were sworn officers with consciences and a sense of honor as keen as those of the army officers. Their view of their duty is fully explained here, and it is no wonder they suffered for an obstinacy which could not well be overcome, as in the case of the British soldiers, by military methods

Times have changed. Trinity, although now so much greater in every way than during the first century of her existence, here commemorated, is no longer a controlling, much less an irritating, force in the city, but has proved one of the greatest agencies in the upbuilding of New York. Every one at this distance can look back with pride upon the acts of the men in charge of her earlier affairs, and read with interest the reasons that impelled them to take a personal course and shape the policy of the corporation in a way that often required great bravery, and we may join heartily with Dr. Dix in his regret that in the troublous times at the close of the Revolution, the church and the city should have lost by exile, whether self-imposed or enforced, so many wise and brave men whose counsels and example might have been of vast service to the young Republic. The reader may be strengthened in his earlier opinion that Trinity's teachings were the reason for Trinity's loss, but he will be glad to have listened to the church's side of the case, so ably put.

The book is exceedingly handsomely made, is illustrated by photogravures of the various churches that have followed one another on the site of the present beautiful Gothic edifice, of the venerable St. Paul's Chapel, and of several highly interesting documents and relics. It is also provided with an ample index.

The Journalist.*

The reviewer is at a loss in what manner to class this book; it looks like a novel; it appears to be intended for a novel; and all along one expects it to become a novel; but the story somehow seems never fairly to get under way, and at the last page we find ourselves in a sort of mist, wondering what it is all about.

The book concerns itself with a number of people—journalists, writers, clubmen, society women, and so forth—who talk a great deal. They give dinners and talk; they go to their clubs and talk; they go to Germany and talk, and they stay at home and talk. Occasionally they talk cleverly; more often wisely; frequently stupidly; always learnedly. They talk of science and phenomena; of Isis and Algina; of Greek and Balzac; of Cleopatra and basreliefs; of Ptolemaic tetra drachms from Ascalon; of God, human nature, and the classics; of Dickens and Thackeray and Latin grammar; of Homer and Egypt and Aethiopeans and Ben Jonson and Milton and Goethe and Bacon. These are the subjects over which they flit and flutter airily in the space of two pages; and the book is 307 pages in length. Through these solemn halls of learning a kind of love story, written very charmingly and with a rarely subtle tenderness and sweetness of feeling, creeps in and out as if it felt itself in the wrong place.

Thus the book is made up of two widely different and quite unrelated elements. One feels that the author knows a great many people of learning and culture; that he jotted down in his notebook many random conversations on a thousand different subjects. To these conversations the author—no doubt through personal associations—has attached a value which they do not possess. Moreover, he has by main force dragged them together and strung them about the slenderest possible thread of story in such a manner that the story merely interrupts the conversations and the conversations the story.

It cannot be questioned that the author writes well; there can be no less doubt of his knowledge; and it appears almost as certain that he can write a good story. But it does not do to combine a literary essay with a love story. The author has given us too much. And that amounts to not giving enough.

*THE JOURNALIST. By C. F. Keary. London: Methuen & Co., 1898. New York: New Amsterdam Book Company.

Marriott Watson's New Story.*

"You shouldn't—no, you shouldn't draw comparisons between what a man has written in the past and what he produces today." That is what some people say. But how can one help it? There was "Galloping Dick," with that delightfully fat and unctious prelate, the bold highwayman, and Old Rowley, all true types of the seventeenth century, still in our mind. In "The Adventurers," by Mr. Watson, there are, it is true, returns of his special coloring, but the spirit that galloped through your brain when Dick Ryder bestrode Calypso is wanting.

Mr. Watson describes two impossible rascals. There is Hood, the lackey, an obsequious cutthroat of a scoundrel, and Captain Sercombe, a palavering rascal, with a manner. The scene of action is a ruined castle in the England of to-day, in the County of the Gwent, where there lived a queer old man, who was murdered. The castle has a portcullis and a moat, and is honeycombed with secret panels, oaken slides, pitfalls, wells, oubliettes, and all the paraphernalia of a mediaeval, antiquated, Viollet-Leduc kind. There is a treasure, and that treasure is to be captured by Hood and Sercombe, which the heir to the treasure tries to protect. Finally the scamps capture the chests containing the money and jewels. They load it into a boat, put out to sea, and the gold, diamonds, and rubies go to the bottom of the water. There is a document torn in two, and the heir holds one fragment and the rascals the other, and on this and the piecing of it Mr. Marriott Watson dwells everlastingly. Interesting, of course, is "The Adventurers." You may tire of the plots and counterplots, and yet a morbid curiosity keeps you reading, so as to be satisfied as to what is the ending of it.

*THE ADVENTURERS. A Tale of Treasure Trove. By H. B. Marriott Watson. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Lord Raglan and Balaclava.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

In the cold gray down of Oct. 25, 1854, a British cavalry General and three of his staff were riding toward Canrobert's Hill, the extreme eastern outpost held by the allied armies. A quick-eyed aide de camp saw that above the redoubt two flags were flying instead of one. "What does that mean?" asked one. "Why," was the answer, "that is the arranged signal that the enemy is advancing;" and, as he spoke, there broke from the redoubt the sullen roar of a gun fired at some unseen object to the east. The Russians were, indeed, advancing. Balaclava, the base of supplies for the British Army, lay temptingly open to a Russian assault, and the open valley that led to it was guarded by nothing better than six redoubts held by Turks—over which a donkey might have scrambled—one battery of horse artillery, part of the Ninety-third Highlanders, and the light and heavy cavalry brigades, numbering about 1,500 swords.

And on these scanty forces in the chilly dawn of that October day were marching 25,000 Russian infantry, thirty-four squadrons of Russian cavalry, and seventy-eight pieces of field artillery. Lord Raglan had been warned by spies the previous day of the coming attack, but took no steps to meet it. News that the attack had actually begun was carried to the tent of the sleeping English General at 7:30 A. M., but he did not turn out till past 8 o'clock, nor did he get a single British regiment on to the threatened ground before 10 o'clock. Lord Raglan certainly could not be accused of the sin of "raw haste"! Meanwhile, the Russians were coming on with more than usual decision.

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Mrs. Humphry Ward's Purpose in "Helbeck."

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

As we were told by the writer of the article on "Mrs. Humphry Ward" in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 24, "every reader of the work ("Helbeck of Bannisdale") cheerfully offers his opinion in print or out of it. I gladly join the great majority—if I may.

It was certainly interesting to learn this author's "purpose" of the novel, so strangely has that "purpose" been misunderstood and strained. To call a book a religious novel when it advances not a single argument in the sense of advocating any doctrine, and when, for or because of this same so-called religion the heroine is driven to suicide, seems indeed a misnomer. That Mrs. Ward is a clever novelist and understands effects wonderfully well all this vain discussion only goes to prove. The religion of this book is really hardly more than a stage property, so to speak. Given two natures as intense and honest as those of Laura and Helbeck, the end would be the same whether the difference came from creed, social or moral questions—a perfect union would be impossible if each thoroughly believed in the right of their own view only. There is no subject that touches us all so keenly and nearly as our religion, our belief, be that what it may.

Therefore, Mrs. Ward has chosen it as the artist carefully chooses the background for his portrait that will best bring out all the strength and coloring. And the very fact that we do not guess the value of the background or its exact relation to the colors of the portrait shows the cleverness of the choice. Still, one can't help a sigh of disappointment as one closes the book. Cannot even Mrs. Ward write a story a little more true to life? We forgave her her disposal of Sir George Tressady and the mine disaster that might possibly be ascribed to luck, but it is hard to overlook another backing down, so to speak. Doubtless, it is a more artistic ending; both Sir George and Laura had reached the point where the future was difficult indeed, and the end in both cases saved many a heartache and struggle. But, alas! We cannot all of us, just as we reach the best or highest or dearest point in our lives, run across dangerous mines or conveniently loose pieces of moss. Instead, the brave hearts go toiling on, living, though longing for the end, but still brave enough to live.

But according to Mrs. Ward one would think death the only graceful exit from an unfortunate or unhappy state of circumstances, be they domestic or religious. That she does not really advocate such a settling of the matter in general is certain, and I would welcome above all a novel from her clever and well-balanced pen wherein the hero or heroine might show us, in spite of highly strung nerves and intense natures, how to dare to renounce if necessary and yet to live. Such would be a religious novel in that it would teach and perhaps help us to a better understanding of the riddle of this universe and a more patient bearing of our burdens.

DENISE.

Brookline, Mass., Jan. 3, 1899.

The Sonnets of Mr. Elshemus.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

There was some one, I forget his name, when expatiating on miracles, ghost-stories and the like, who said: "Ah! me! how credulous is the world!" From your foot-note to my last letter, and from the letter of Mr. H. Van Santvoord, I see that this ejaculation must be reversed, and stand: "Oh! how incredulous people can be!"

I never thought that any one could doubt the sincerity of my communications; nor could I believe that your readers did discredit my statements. However, many of my predecessors in letters had fared in their day no better. I hope that by this time I may be judged as an individual, and be placed on the list of contemporary workers.

Mr. Van Santvoord seems to marvel at my achievement, and he suggests that I rival Lope de Vega. The Spanish dramatist was forty-two when he had written 230 short comedies; the rest of the 1,800 had taken him thirty-one years to complete. Did Mr. Van Santvoord think I was a nonagenarian that he compared me with Lope de Vega, I wonder? Now, (I fear Mr. Van Santvoord will open his eyes wide,) the undersigned wrote the sonnets in six years' time; and he is barely two-thirds up the hill to mature manhood; what he may accomplish within seven years to come is a matter of speculation.

It might amuse your readers to read about a feat I had performed when I was twenty-three. At the time I had been greatly interested in the many works of the pundits which I had found in the Sorbonne Library in Paris. There was one chapter relating to will-power, and in which it was maintained that if a man exert his will he could accomplish anything. Being of a sedulous nature and ambitious in those days, it was easy to test the verity of that assertion. Naturally, I willed myself to write fifty sonnets in twelve hours' time—choosing four consecutive hours out of each of three consecutive days. It was accomplished. The sonnets related to widely different subjects; many expounding deep topics, and all ending with a weighty climax.

The above might incite some of the readers of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW to will themselves to compose some marvellous drama, or ballad, or a series of sonnets. I wish them success.

There are a hundred or more unusual incidents relating to compositions of mine that would prove entertaining, but I have already exceeded the bounds of being personal. A little of autobiography is harmless; too much might be wearisome. However, two examples may not seem out of place: One ballad of 44 verses, each stanza of four lines, was written in two hours. Another original ballad of 76 four-line stanzas, thus making the composition 360 lines, I wrote, eight years ago, in five hours—one hour each consecutive day. They are purely imaginative. All of this might seem incredulous; still Browning wrote with phenomenal celerity also. Of course, it must be understood that while I am writing I do not think of time, but the inspiration carries me on to such unusually quick accomplishment.

To pacify Mr. Van Santvoord's qualms of doubt as to the sonnets being rich and various in subject, it might please him to learn that their subjects range from the insignificance of a germ, through all the prodigious complexities of nature's creations, through all of human moods and passions—up to the infinitude of starry night, to the inscrutable plenipotence of Deity.

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, Jan. 19, 1899

Mr. Alden at Last Understood.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I have been waiting some time for "Veritas," "Fait Justitiam," "Old Subscriber," and numerous other amateur correspondents of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, to wake to a realization of the fact that Mr. William L. Alden is a humorist, but so far no one seems to have made that simple and interesting discovery.

Mr. Alden's waggish suggestion that Andrew Lang is a myth, and that the name is used to cover the output of a snydicate, like almost every other sly bit of nonsense in his weekly letters, was received with solemn shaking of heads, and a worthy gentleman who talks about "producing almost phenomenally vast a collection of works in literature," writes nearly a column of serious argument to prove that Andrew Lang is the name of a real person.

If the publisher of THE NEW YORK TIMES is good enough to send Mr. Alden copies of THE SATURDAY REVIEW, I fancy that the walls of his London den must often shake with the laughter of their occupant over some of the gems of serious criticism inspired by his London Literary Letters.

As Charles Lamb has been pretty generally abused for his hatred of children on account of his having told a lady, in answer to the question of how he liked babies, that he "liked them b-boiled," so the London literary correspondent of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW has arrayed against himself any number of worthy people who stood under umbrellas when God rained humor.

In Mr. Alden's last letter, printed in the issue of Jan. 14, he mentions certain societies in London for the preservation of this or that Italian city from all improvements, and adds that on his next visit to Italy he intends to propose to his Italian friends the formation of a society for the protection of public monuments in London. After citing several instances of the destruction of historic buildings by Londoners, he goes on to say: "They cut two broad avenues through the heart of St. Giles, which was a nest of fever, misery, and crime, and was, therefore, * * * necessarily picturesque and precious. Evidently the Londoners are unfit to be trusted with their city, and the sooner the Italians undertake the supervision of all plans for improving London the better."

In the next number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW I expect to see letters from "Fait Justitiam" and "Indignant Reader," treating, in terms of severe condemnation, of the unwarranted presumption of Mr. William L. Alden in declaring that the Londoners are unfit to be trusted with the historic treasures of their wonderful old city, and that a society of the subjects of an effete Latin monarchy is needed to dictate to Anglo-Saxons on questions of public interest.

On my next visit to London I shall take the time to interview Mr. Alden on the subject of "The Humorous Faculty as Observed in Readers of Literary Periodicals." His view of the question may be expected to be somewhat disheartening, but his opinion would be of immense value to all aspirants to the delicate position of literary correspondent.

ELSIE BARKER.

New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

"Aurora Leigh" Again.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Mr. Alden as a critic, and shoulderer of responsibilities and other things has long had my liking, possibly because all greater men are so classed by us, in so far as they give us back our own unexpressed thoughts and opinions, and thus become in a measure amplifications of ourselves. Your correspondent and admirer of "Aurora Leigh," by the rule of three, suggests that "it might be interesting and enlightening to Mr. Alden" to read a list of names of those who had read and enjoyed "Aurora Leigh." I can bring myself to doubt that such a reading would be interesting to Mr. Alden, though certainly enlightening as a sort of social register list of "F. F. P.'s" score or more of personal acquaintances. It is a curious fact that two of Mr. Alden's critics in the last number of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW under "Comment and Query," seem to rest their criticism on a question of arithmetic—a counting of names and words.

As a child I was far too commonplace to give up the realities of "flowers and trees and water" for a "wonderful word picture" of them, and therefore did not read "Aurora Leigh" until I was at least sixteen. And then I read it with peeps be-

COMMENT AND QUERY.

(Continued.)

tween the coming pages to see how nearly I was done with my task. It was a task, but I was told that it was the thing to do. Since that unfortunate experience I have tried again to read it, but with the same results. And I confess without a tremor that I fail to find Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" and some others, my ideal of poetry. In fact, let us go gently now, for we are skating on thin ice. Where among women can we find a great poet? Sappho? A fragment from the past, only a rib, and that a floating one, from the great poetical body of man. After this rank heresy I may as well go on and say that I find Mrs. Browning's poetic ideas completely swamped by her efforts to reach the unusual in expression. The same striving runs us to earth with a thud, as in "To Flush, My Dog," "Sugared Milk Make Fat Thee." Whereas it may very well be that Mrs. Browning had ideas, lofty ones perhaps, for the amelioration of mankind, I cannot but believe they would have been more lastingly useful if given to us in prose. For instance, the lines quoted by "E. L. C.," written prose fashion, would be apt enough and clever enough, but would give never a hint to the reader that they were immortal verse. "He builds his virtues up so high they topple over on the other side, and make a sort of badness," is, to my thinking, good, uninspired prose. Again, the great significance of

"Mouth muttering rhythms of silence up the sky,"

needs, to my dull comprehension, further elucidation, which I would had been given by Mrs. Browning's adept. "Muttering rhythms of silence" is, as may be said, full of arrested meaning. "Rhythms of silence" we might grope after as inferring a pulsation of matter beyond our ken, and so silence to us. But "muttering rhythms of silence" escapes my peasant understanding. May I ask for an explanation from your fair correspondent, for I judge the initialed one is also fair?

"To clothe the fiery thought
In simple words succeeds,
For still the craft of genius is
To mask a king in weeds."

C. E. S.

New York, Jan. 10, 1899.

The Tea Party New York Had.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Referring to the highly interesting and suggestive article in last SATURDAY'S REVIEW, pointing out that New York was the real centre of the Revolutionary War, permit me to call attention to the oft-forgotten fact that New York had its tea party as well as Boston.

On the 20th of October, 1773, the patriots of this city passed a vote declaring "Tea Commissioners and stamp distributers alike obnoxious," and expressed their thanks to masters of vessels who had refused their ships to the use of the East India Company. Correspondence had been opened with the leading spirits in Boston, Philadelphia, and other places and preparations made to act in concert

It happened that the tea ship intended for New York was driven far out of its course by storms, and did not arrive until some time after the Boston party had so gallantly done its duty. It was not until the 18th of April, 1774, that the Nancy, Capt. Lockyer, reached Sandy Hook. In reporting the fact, Holt's New York Journal said:

"Ever since her departure from Europe, she has met with a continued succession of misfortune, having on board something worse than a Jonah, which, after being long tossed in the tempestuous ocean, it is hoped, like him, will be thrown back upon the place from whence it came."

A committee of the Sons of Liberty took charge of the Nancy, held her down the bay, and secured her boats to prevent the desertion of the crew, so that the latter would be on hand to take her back to England. The Captain was permitted to visit the city in charge of some of the committee to procure supplies. He was also allowed to visit his consignee, Mr. Henry White, who refused to receive the tea, but he was not given a chance to go near the Custom House.

In the meantime, on April 22, 1774, the ship London, Capt. Chambers, arrived. The Sons of Liberty had obtained information from Philadelphia that eighteen chests of tea were on board. The Captain gave assurance that he had no tea, and showed his manifest. Nevertheless an examination was made, and concealment being of no further avail, Chambers admitted that he had some chests that belonged to himself. The committee, the owners of the ship, and the Captain then repaired to Fraunces's Tavern, but the people, becoming impatient, boarded the ship at 8 P. M., "took out the tea, which was at hand, broke the cases, and started their contents into the river, without doing any damage to the ship or cargo. Several persons of reputation were placed below to keep tally, and about the companion to prevent ill-disposed persons from going below the deck. At 10 the people all dispersed in good order, but in great wrath with the Captain, and it was not without some risk of his life that he escaped.

"No disguise of any kind was adopted or worn to shelter the persons of those who participated in the work from observation or identification. It was a work which the public weal required, and it was done openly by the parties interested, and in the presence of all who saw fit to witness it."

A few days later the Nancy and her cargo sailed for Europe with both Captains on board. The event was celebrated by the ringing of bells; the ships in the harbor raised their colors in triumph; the liberty pole was decorated, and a salute was fired. An old writer says:

"Thus spake New York * * * and New York would have occupied her position on the roll of fame—at least beside Massachusetts and Virginia—had she left less regard for principles and they more. Without seeking to establish a factitious fame for her citizens by an annual 'oration,' and notwithstanding the efforts of pedagogues, of high and low degree, who have packed alike the school books and 'standard' histories with the words of Massachusetts and Virginia, the City and the State of New York, relying on the deeds of their children, wait patiently and confidently for the justice which belongs to them, knowing that the day is not far distant when every one shall be rewarded according to his works."

This was written in 1853. Controller Roberts's book, "New York in the Revolution as Colony and State," issued last year, containing the muster rolls of the men of New York who served in the Revolution, may thus aptly be termed "a work of justice."

ALBERT ULMANN.

New York, Jan. 16, 1899.

Stevenson in the Magazines.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Last May THE SATURDAY REVIEW published some letters written by me on some pieces of not very well-known Stevensoniana. It is my purpose in this letter to speak of some of Stevenson's work as it originally appeared in magazine form, and mention some short articles about him, and a few portraits which have also appeared in various periodicals. I will start with the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, as they have published a great part of this author's work; turning to their magazine of the years 1887 and 1888, we find frequent contributions by Stevenson.

In May, 1887, this magazine published a short story by him, entitled, "The Manse: a Fragment, by Robert Louis Stevenson." The next December number contains a poem called "Ticonderoga," which is illustrated, and eight pages in length. In 1888 the following essays and stories were published in the order named: "A Chapter on Dreams," "The Lantern Bearers," "Some Gentlemen in Fiction," "Popular Authors," "Epilogue to an Inland Voyage," "A Letter to a Young Gentleman Who Proposes to Embrace the Career of Art," "Contributions to the History of Fife: Random Memories," "The Education of an Engineer: More Random Memories," "A Christmas Sermon." This magazine has again taken up Stevenson, as may be seen in the December, 1898, number, by the article "Stevenson at Play with an Introduction by Lloyd Osborne." At the close of this article, "A Martial Elegy for Some Dead Soldiers, by R. L. S.," is reprinted from the original, which Stevenson printed at his little press at Davos Platz, and also by the announcement that during 1899 some of his letters, edited by Sydney Colvin, and illustrated, are to run through the year. The next magazine we will consider will be The Century. It has published two sketches on Stevenson, the first in April, 1888, an essay of eleven pages by Henry James, entitled "Robert Louis Stevenson." In that number there is an engraved full-page portrait of Stevenson's head and shoulders, by J. W. Alexander. And the July, 1895, issue has a sketch by Edmund Gosse, taking the same title as Mr. James chose. Four magazines published in London have published essays on Stevenson as follows: No. 2 of The Antipodean, issued in 1893, "A Gossip About Robert Louis Stevenson," by J. Tighe Ryan, an eight-page article, with the same number of pictures, including one of Stevenson and one of his wife. The frontispiece of this number is a half-tone portrait of Stevenson's head and shoulders, with his autograph. The September, 1893, number of The Bohemian has this author for the frontispiece also, this being a three-quarter length engraved portrait. No. 4 of Bohemian Bookmen, in Stevenson, a four-page sketch by a writer who signs himself "Papyrus," in this number too. Time for November, 1895, has a criticism on Stevenson of eleven pages, by W. Archer, called "R. L. Stevenson: His Style and Thought." The July, 1894, number of The Cornhill Magazine has an unsigned article called "With Stevenson in Samoa." To close this letter I will speak of some books dealing with Stevenson's life; the first, "Robert Louis Stevenson," by Margaret Moyes Black, Scribner's, September, 1898; the second, "In Stevenson's "Samoa," by Marie Fraser, which has a picture showing Stevenson, published in 1895 by Smith, Elder & Co. of London; the third, "The Home and Early Haunts of Stevenson," by Margaret Armour; the fourth, "Robert Louis Stevenson's Edinburgh Days," by Miss Simpson; the fifth, the life, by Sydney Colvin, which has not been published yet. As a closing remark I might add that the collector of this author's works will be interested in a number of photographs of Stevenson, his grave, monuments to him, and so on, which appeared in recent numbers of The Book Buyer.

A. E. G.

New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

Some Recent Correspondence.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

While keenly sensible that Mr. Alden needs no one to take up the cudgels in his behalf, I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that he may long continue "willing to take this responsibility all on himself." (I dare not add the remainder, though assuring the editor—confidentially—that "them's my sentiments tew.")

Although a regular and not unappreciative reader of the London Literary Letter, I cannot at this moment recall any expression of opinion on the part of Mr. Alden regarding George Eliot or her works; it is with some trepidation, therefore, that I set down the following:

"If you deliver an opinion at all, it is mere stupidity not to do it with an air of conviction and well-founded knowledge. You make it your own in uttering it, and naturally get fond of it."

This advice, it seems to me, he has thoroughly taken to heart and profited by—to the satisfaction of his public generally, with the possible exception of Mr. Louis Elsberg, although, to judge by the weekly storm of indignant contradictions evoked by Mr. Alden's refreshing ultimata on things in general—and current literature in particular—"there are others."

(Which reminds me to thank you for reassuring us as to the actual, bodily existence of Mr. Louis Elsberg—who takes Mr. Alden seriously!—at the same time candidly confessing that I should still be decidedly skeptical—especially as he seems to hold the directory in the same contempt as the "rhyming dictionary"—had not long and faithful study of THE TIMES, Sunday, daily, and SATURDAY REVIEW, convinced me that "if you see it in THE TIMES it's so." With apologies to your esteemed contemporary.)

Revenons à nos moutons; or rather our scapegoat Mr. Alden. I would respectfully importune the editor to prevail upon him to speedily "set forth" that "theory of animal conversation" so darkly hinted at in last week's issue. "It may not be true," apart from the fact that it is to explain "many things which are as yet inexplicable," it will most certainly—emanating from Mr. Alden—prove both interesting and entertaining. Apropos of his own words, just quoted, permit me to add that—again to use his own words—the foregoing "is not an echo of any other. * * * No matter where it might be found, it would instantly be recognized as"—Alden's!

I owe you an apology for so long a letter, but having, after repeated postponements (owing to the certainty of finding what I had wanted to say, in the very next issue, said by somebody else, and said better!) at length ventured to address you, I must at least endeavor to thank you for the pleasure and profit derived from your delightful SATURDAY REVIEW. "When one is grateful for something too good for common thanks, writing is less unsatisfactory than speech—one does not, at least, hear how inadequate the words are." I wonder if you realize for how much you are responsible? Now I never read a book before it has been criticised in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, nor—frequently—afterward!

Wishing you continued success and an ever-increasing sphere of influence, I am apologetically, but appreciatively, yours with great cordiality, AN OLD MAID.

New York, Jan. 19, 1899.

The Many-Sided Mr. Ford.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

The imposing array of publishers whose imprints are to be found on the works of Mr. Paul Leicester Ford might have been lengthened, in your literary supplement of last Saturday, by the addition of the name of the undersigned. After his series of papers on "The Many-Sided Franklin" has run its course in The Century Magazine it will be reprinted as a book. Mr. Ford's own many-sidedness is shown by the titles of the many works he has issued through more than half a dozen publishers—works revealing him as editor, historical biographer and writer of fiction grave and gay. Very truly yours,

THE CENTURY COMPANY.

New York, Jan. 16, 1899.

"Down-Town Architecture."

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I should imagine that Mr. Eliot Gregory's amusing article on the architecture of lower Broadway in the last number of THE SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART would stir up a hornets' nest, and trust that my contribution to the stinging will not be too great a tax on your patience, but I cannot sit by and hear my city's famous thoroughfare derided without saying a word in its defense.

Far be it from me to misunderstand Mr. Gregory's evident good purpose, but at the same time he is quite wrong in saying that these buildings form an inartistic group; his comparison of our sky line to an ill-assorted collection of volumes is very good, and doubtless our streets have that appearance, but while this arrangement may be painful to a book lover it is not necessarily prejudicial to street architecture; it is perhaps a crime from a classical standpoint to erect an uneven, irregular series of buildings, yet some of the most interesting groupings have occurred in just that haphazard manner of working which Mr. Gregory deplores; note particularly the very Erectheum which is a name, indeed, to conjure with, as a beautiful classical construction, than which you will hardly find a more thoroughly uneven irregular building, much of its charm depending upon that inexplicable feature.

Any one who can fail to be impressed by the collection of buildings presented to his view on approaching the city from the Brooklyn Bridge or a Staten Island ferryboat is certainly lacking in artistic imagination. Even Mr. Gregory admits a "certain wild grace suggestive of Titanic strongholds," and such a wild grace there certainly is, and such Titans of a later growth we certainly are, and there is something beautiful about it, in the same sense that a Gothic cathedral is beautiful despite its grotesque, chaotic, and unfinished appearance; and we in our own way are creating something that will be the wonder of the future ages as much as those monuments are of the present.

It is true that much of our work can be criticised very sincerely and justly, and what work is worth having that cannot? But to condemn us in one breath and eulogise two buildings in the next breath which are solely the result of French influence architecturally, whose counterparts might be found in their entirety in Paris, seems to me neither patriotic nor realising of the spirit of the age and city in which we live.

The American office building is an affair so wonderful, so complex, and withal so intensely modern that it is hardly fair to expect its architectural shell to be the perfect full-blown flower that is exemplified in the great architectural monuments of other countries and times, which were the result of an atmosphere of magnificence, toil, experience, and growth, taking years to build where our buildings have taken weeks. Yet there is no doubt that our architectural problem is better solved to-day than ever before, and a type of building has been evolved which is excellent and will elucidate a great deal of Mr. Gregory's perplexity in regard to what he calls "a curious habit" of architects in decorating the base and upper stories of their buildings, leaving the intervening space bare, as in the American Surety Building and many other "newcomers." This type is derived on the analogy of the column with its decorated base and capital and bare simple shaft. Such a derivation is perfectly evident, and I am surprised that it did not occur to a man of Mr. Gregory's evident erudition. I question very much the assertion of the foreigner being afflicted with an aesthetic headache on calling on his banker; for if you can show me a financial institution in Paris or London that is more satisfying than the Bowery Bank, the Equitable, Mutual, Metropolitan, or New York Life Insurance Buildings, the Clearing House, the Stock Exchange, the Produce or Cotton Exchanges, I should be glad of the information.

Should our buildings be put up solid thirty stories high throughout the blocks we would arrive at a state of things indeed intolerable, but natural causes will necessarily prevent such a state of things, and the probable result will be that if the owner of the tall building will buy the adjoining buildings, as happened in the case of the American Surety and Schermerhorn Building dispute, thereby insuring a perpetual supply of light and air, such a system can be conceived that would be ideal.

I had supposed that the argument for the architectural conscience refusing to place columns and other insignia of dignity and wealth in positions where they could not be explained by any evident use was a thing of the past, along with Eastlake's moral furniture and many other ideas which marked the beginning of the present Renaissance; however, if these things still trouble the purists I suppose it is hopeless to argue with them. They remind me of the old gentleman who had been reading Ferguson or Eastlake preparatory to building, and being duly impressed by the reasoning of those excellent authors told his architect that he desired to have no "licentious curves" in his house.

There is much to be said against baroque and rococo work, wherein it wars against good taste, but it is an extremely unhappy style, like the dog with a bad name, in that its accusers, finding much that is sham and bad in it, refuse to recognize much that is beautiful and lovely; therefore it is with hat in hand and heart in boots that I venture to defend the damnable columns in front of the American Surety and New York Life Buildings, useless though they be, on account of the dignity and beauty they lend to any building, even in their hollow and wooden form the ghost of their pristine splendor on the portico of some New England meetin' house.

It is of course bad to put the ladies of the Erectheum on top of the Revellion Building and the Parthenon (sic) on top of the Badouine, and I notice Mr. Gregory forgets to mention that height of impudence stealing the Giralda of the cathedral of Seville to do duty for a circus building in Madison Square, but let us not condemn utterly New York architects for these little peculations, as it has been the practice of architects the world over, and if it tends to familiarize us with foreign work and to refine us, as good copies of art works however badly placed undoubtedly do, it is not for the oversensitive to cavil at any more than the habitués of symphony concerts need begrudge the pleasure derived by less fortunates from the discordant but mirth-dispelling traveling piano.

As to designating the modern office building a sham because it covers with a fair seeming exterior a steel cage of unlovely trusses and girders, Mr. Gregory errs again. As well might we complain of the human structure for covering our unlovely bones and "innards" with a veneer of skin, hair, and finger nails, to say nothing of overcoats and unmentionables. The buildings of antiquity were equally shams from this point of view, their beauty being largely superficial, the actual walls being composed for the most part of concrete, rubble, and brick. The much-quoted stanza of Longfellow to the effect that they did those things

better in old times because the "gods see everywhere" applies to a few buildings, notably the Parthenon, where the finish is remarkable, even to the veriest joints and interstices, but the absurdity, to say nothing of the expense, of such work for commercial purposes would have occurred to none more strongly than the philosophical Athenians themselves.

J. ARTHUR HOLLY.

New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

The Negro Before the War.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I see that in your SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 24, Page 875, there appears a communication from Troy, N. Y., signed "J. M. B.," in which the writer criticises my letter published in the REVIEW of Oct. 15.

This writer says: "Anybody knows that culture and refinement are associated with the schoolhouse, college, library, and books." I was not aware that these places had the monopoly of these attributes. The culture and refinement I wrote of were those of the families of the slave owners, with whom the slaves came in daily contact, and who were cultivated and refined ladies and gentlemen. Washington was one of these; Gen. Robert Howe, the friend of Washington, was one of these, of whose ancestors one historian, in speaking of the early settlers of the Cape Fear region, writes: "These were no needy adventurers driven by necessity; no unlettered boors—they were gentlemen of birth and education, bred to the refinements of polished society and bringing with them ample fortunes, gentle manners, and cultivated minds."

Gen. Howe was himself sent to England and there reared in the best London circles. Men whose names are too numerous to mention in this letter, who, in the early days of this country, compelled the respect and admiration of the world, were slave owners. As to "J. M. B.'s" statement that negroes who hoed cotton and corn from sun up to sun down had no time for instruction, I might answer, when, then, did the men, women, and children who worked in Northern factories from early morn until dewy eve get their education? There is such a thing as self-culture.

There was scarcely a plantation in the South where religious worship was not held in a suitable building, and the preachers were in the majority of cases negroes. On every plantation there were negro carpenters, architects, blacksmiths, and farriers, showing industrial education. The house servants were taught to read and write, and I have in my possession pages of poetry copied in a fair hand from Moore and other poets by a slave girl for me in my childhood. My old mammy, who belonged to my grandmother and my mother, and who is still alive, has a Bible given to her years ago by her old mistress, in which are written the names, dates of birth, and death of her parents, sisters, and brothers, and also those of her own children and grandchildren. Her children were all baptized by our rector, either in my father's library at home or at St. James's Church, where they all worshipped. My mother's slaves were all sent to the church Sunday school in Winter, where white men and women instructed them, and in Summer they were instructed by their mistress in her library. One of mammy's sons, a mere boy, could sing the Te Deum and the chants of the Episcopal Church delightfully. These are facts, not sophistry.

Years before the civil war Northern fanatics began to send incendiary pamphlets and teachers among the negroes of the South. Had not hatred of the white people of the South, rather than love for the negro, been the incentive of the majority of the abolitionists, they would never have tried to incite the negroes to murder their masters and mistresses, helpless women and children, and burn their property. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor."

There were in my native city, and I know in Charleston, S. C., many free negroes. Some had been freed by their owners; others had bought their freedom. If they were so ill-treated, where did they get the money to buy their freedom? Many of these had brought their owners $1,000 a year in hire. The Howe negroes and the Mabson negroes were among these, and one Howe negro became a Magistrate in the city and one Mabson was sent to the State Legislature just after the war.

"J. M. B." charges me with reflecting upon the integrity of the Almighty because I wrote: "Might it not be that God allowed them [the negroes] to be deported to the South and so prepared for the state to which they have attained?" We know that God did not only allow the 400 years' bondage of the Hebrews to the Egyptians, but foretold it to Abraham years before it came to pass, and we are told that they were made to serve with rigor. God also saw fit to keep them in the wilderness for forty years (until all that generation save Caleb and Joshua were dead) before He considered them fit for the duties of citizenship. Yet the party in power at the close of the civil war judged the Southern slave ready and fit for these duties. I think that the greatest tribute to the slave owners they could have received. "J. M. B." has entirely misjudged my letter and misrepresented me.

As to the "adultery, fornication, dissolution of the marriage tie, and unsanctified hearthstones," if statistics speak truly the whole world is full of it. One of my earliest recollections is of a marriage supper prepared and served in my father's dining room for a slave girl belonging to my mother and who had been married at St. Paul's Church, Wilmington, and that was no uncommon thing.

"J. M. B." speaks of the negro as like a blind Samson, grinding in the mill of American slavery for 250 years. Did these slaves receive no return for their labor? They were fed, clothed, and cared for when sick. They had the time to raise in the plots of ground assigned to each cabin such vegetables as they chose. They raised turkeys, chickens, ducks, and pigs, and sold them and also their eggs, either to the white families or at the nearest market. May I add, my friend, let us reason together? Neither section is perfect; far from it. We, when we are unable to go among you and judge for ourselves of facts, will accept your representation of the state of affairs in your section, and you will do the same by us; then there will be no rancor, no hardness of heart, because of misjudgment, but a united country, whose desire is the best interest of all. The generation of those who were slaves is rapidly passing away; the question now is what has the enfranchised negro done with his new opportunities and how has he benefited by this new state of things? E. H. M.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 30, 1898.

Books Read in Boyhood and Youth.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

The bit of literature that is most clearly present to me is a selection from Rodolphe Topfer, found in Bocher's French Reader, and entitled Le Hanneton. If any one wishes to take notes on this kind of reading, that will appeal to a somewhat sensitive boy of sixteen, he will do well to look up this little selection. I am not exaggerating when I say that my whole conception of style, of substance, of life itself, was changed by Töpfer. I think I learned from him the lesson that art is vastly greater than any one artist, and that the world of real things is immeasurably bigger than art.

I have never read anything I wanted so badly to imitate, or that I should have been likely to imitate so badly. His story was full of the poetry of boyhood which I felt but could not express. More lately I have run across something that recalls Le Hanneton in De Amici's admirable story "Cuore," in which, however, the racial note seems to me to be too purely Latin to be very strongly felt by the Anglo-Saxon boy.

In general the books I remember best are those I read during the period of adolescence and immediately after. The stories of early childhood I can recall only with great difficulty. Even Scott's novels, of which I read twenty-seven during my twelfth year, are very dim in my recollection. Very lately, when I took up "The Fortunes of Nigel," I was astonished to find that the book, which had been one of my favorites, was almost new to me. Hardly an incident, hardly a character, seemed familiar.

It would be interesting as a matter of child-study to gather experiences on this point. I have an impression that in most instances people remember their childhood books better than those of their youth, but that in the case of boys and girls whose growth during adolescence is too rapid the reverse is apt to be true.

Another circumstance interesting to me as I think over the books of my boyhood is the number of foreign authors who made a great impression upon me. I have for a long time felt that in our schools we are overdoing American literature. There is no doubt that every American ought to be familiar with the masterpieces of his own country, but if those masterpieces are, as compared with the big literature of the world, of very little account, we run a great risk of falling into provincialism by placing too much accent upon them. Nor will the stigma of provincialism be removed by laying the accent upon Anglo-Saxon literature. There is such a thing as Anglo-Saxon provincialism.

I was brought up in a suburb of Boston, where there are no Germans at all. I had in childhood read almost no German literature. At fifteen I hardly knew that one existed. Then all of a sudden I stumbled onto Lessing's "Emilia Galotti." It seemed like a discovery of my own. Where I had supposed that there were nothing but beer and erudition, I found humanity. Schiller's "Wallenstein" fanned my enthusiasm for German literature, and some of his shorter poems appealed to me so strongly that I learned several thousand verses by heart.

Another book of my boyhood that will always stay by me is "Virgil." Going over him year after year with classes there is always a faint aroma of Springtime in the room. I have never been in Italy, but I want to go because of Virgil. Perhaps because I am a clumsy Anglo-Saxon barbarian I have not been taught by him il bel stilo, but the fact remains that whenever I try to write seriously faint reminiscences of Virgil keep crowding up to the altar of my expression. Within the last year I have read a little Theocritus, and have been delighted to find in him something of the same charm. But Virgil is my first love.

We ought in educating young people to take some account of their very natural desire to keep up with the times in things literary. It seems to me to be a mistake to limit the young person's reading too strictly to the older and more classic books. To shield the child from the products of the sewer is all right; to keep him aloof from Stevenson and Kipling is foolishness. I am very glad in my own case that when the newly discovered literature of Russia was the subject of universal discussion I was allowed to read Tolstoi and Turgenieff. "War and Peace," which I read very carefully, was my first introduction to the methods and spirit of modern historical study. Turgenieff was for one Winter my favorite reading. I remember best "Dimitri Roudine," "Liza," and a very charming story, of which I can't recall the name, that is based upon a modern version of Aeneas and Dido. Gogol's "Taras Bulba," which is being revised in dramatic form in Paris, was tremendously interesting to me.

The character of my reading changed greatly during my college course. Matthew Arnold was responsible for my acquaintance with Sainte-Beuve, who became my ideal of what a literary craftsman should be. Some of his criticisms I recall very vividly; that on Bossuet is perhaps most clearly present. Arnold's influence was very strong. The "Essays in Criticism" I have since reread so frequently that my remembering them well is not remarkable.

FREDERICK W. COBURN.

New York, Dec. 28, 1898.

A Word More About the Cross.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I find in the TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 24 that your correspondent from McDonough, whose letter in the issue of Nov. 19 I criticised, has another letter on the subject of the Cross; a letter evidently written in answer to mine of Nov. 26, and marked by the same inaccuracy of statement that marred his former communication. Although in his eyes my "criticisms are all from an antiquated standpoint," and I have "no acquaintance with critical authorities on the subject," yet, I am bold enough to continue my criticisms, and even "to cite a few authorities on some specific points."

Your correspondent, in his last letter, refers his readers to a picture in Vol. XI. of W. M. Flinders Petrie's "History of Egypt" (a volume, by the way, not yet published) in order to show that I was mistaken in saying that in the representation of Akhenatem and his wife, Nefertiti, the ankh sign in a hand at the end of a sun ray was not held at "the lips of either the King or those of Nefertiti," and in additional proof, quotes the following words of Prof. Petrie that these rays "give the power symbolized by the royal uræus, and the life symbolized by the ankh pressed to their lips." My answer is the very illustration referred to, which will be found on Page 213 in the second volume, not in the eleventh, of the above named history, together with one on Page 217 in the same work and volume, and still another in Prof. Erman's "Life in Ancient Egypt," on Page 46 of the London edition of 1894. Upon inspection it will be seen that in none of these pictures is the ankh sign held at the lips of either the King or Queen, much less "pressed to their lips," Prof. Petrie to the contrary.

Your correspondent alludes to my statement that the ankh sign is not a cross, but a girdle tied into a bowknot, and his allusion is made in such a way as to lead his readers to the belief that my statement has no value. Then he goes on to say that Baring-Gould, in speaking of the ankh gives it as a later form of the labarum of Constantine, and after this astonishing bit of information, he tells us something still more wonderful, viz., that the ankh "with the Egyptians was the emblem of the ka, the symbol of life."

Prof. Wiedermann of the University of Bonn, in the "Religion of the Ancient Egyptians," at Page 288 of the English edition, says that the ankh sign is a picture of a knot, and, more than this, for he says, "since ankh was the name of a knot, and also a word meaning 'life,' the picture of it served as the ideogram for the latter." This origin of the sign is confirmed by Prof. Adolf Erman in his Egyptian Grammar, as he places the ankh among the signs derived from clothing. It is plain from the foregoing that these two authorities, "in the foremost rank of living Egyptologists," uphold the latter part of my statement. It will also be found on consulting the same work of Prof. Wiedermann, that he sustains the first part as well, for he says the ankh "has nothing whatever to do with a cross; the name, crux ansata, has no more relation to its origin or nature than the countless conjectures as to its hidden meaning before the decipherment of the hieroglyphics and even at the present day."

The assertion that ankh "with the Egyptians was the emblem of the ka, the symbol of life, is a double blunder, which the merest novice in things Egyptian should not make. The sign of the ka is pictured by two arms facing each other, the forearm in each case standing upright, at a right angle with the upper part of the arm; a fact that can be verified by turning over the leaves of Prof. Budge's "First Steps in Egyptians," or any other elementary book on the subject. Again, the ka could not be the symbol of life, because it was, as Wiedermann tells us in his work on "The Ancient Egyptian Doctrine of Immortality," the "divine counterpart of the deceased, holding the same relation to him as a word to the conception which it expresses, or a statue to the living man."

Now as to the question whether or not the monogram of the sacred name was formed from the first two or three letters of the word XPICTOC. Your correspondent holds that three letters were used, and directs the attention of his readers to a picture in Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" in support of this view, which view he also tells us is held by Baring-Gould. The picture (Page 364, Vol. I., London, 1863,) is a representation of the labarum taken from a coin in the British Museum and in truth controverts his assertion, as the monogram here depicted is formed by the union of two letters, not three, viz., the Chi (X) and the Rho (P). Moreover, Eusebius, the friend and biographer of Constantine, tells us such was the case; in describing the labarum (Vit. Const. ob. I. c. 31) he says: "The symbol of the title of salvation was indicated by means of its first two letters, the letter P being intersected by X in the centre."

Lastly your correspondent attempts to throw dust in the eyes of his readers, but only succeeds in getting it in his own, by rambling remarks concerning the form of the Cross of Christ, as it is well known that the Roman gibbet, upon which Christ was crucified, was made of two beams of wood, the upright one rising above the transverse beam. This is proved by the universal and continuous tradition of Christendom, by a series of patristic testimonies, and because this form was almost exclusively in use throughout the Roman Empire at the time Christ was executed. CARYL COLEMAN.

Pelham Manor, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1899.

Futility of Lists of Famous Books.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I have read the lists of the best twenty short stories printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW. Such lists can never be of any value, since among mankind there are a thousand and more tastes, and what is admired by one is at once deprecated by another. Another cogent reason may be claimed to consist in the compiler's probable ignorance of some short story which might be better than those quoted. For it is not supposed that one person has read every short story three nations have produced. And this assertion finds verification when glancing over the four lists submitted.

List I. omits Hawthorne; it must be conceded that he was perfect in that branch of literary achievement. List II. does not mention T. B. Aldrich. Perchance the compiler did not think much of "Marjorie Daw." And so with the others; they differ from one another. Among all I fail to find mention made of T. W. Hoffmann, the father of the fantastic tale. He cannot be omitted; his "Mlle. de Scuderi" and "The Sandman" are famous and unparalleled. Next to him, as short-story writer, Zschokke stands very high. His charming "Florette" and many others by him should figure prominently in lists such as you have prompted your readers to compile. And where is Ouida's "That Boy of Flanders"? Surely it is a perfect short story, replete with pathos, beauty, and exquisite style. Can Chateaubriand's "René" be forgotten, or Lamartin's "Graziella."?

All of this goes to show that a list of twenty famous short stories is impossible, for the simple reason that there are 200 or more stories that can be called famous. As to which is best—well, some say Poe's tales are the best—but another will dispute this, and exclaim that Hoffmann, Poe's predecessor, excels him vastly. Again, some will try to convince you that Maupassant is the peer of short-story writers. Then what is in the exclamation, the best! It lies entirely in the temperament, in the erudition, and in the critical faculty of the person giving an opinion. If a literary man has failed to read Hoffmann, he will be biased, and say Poe is marvelous. Let him become acquainted with Hoffmann's weirdest tales, and he will agree that the author of "The Elixir of the Devil" is unsurpassed in that special line of literary composition.

LOUIS M. ELSHEMUS.

New York, Jan. 2, 1899.

Du Maurier's Debt to Bulwer Lytton.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Your correspondent "J. R. H." in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 31 is a trifle energetic in denouncing the motif of "The Brushwood Boy," by Rudyard Kipling, as a "clean steal" from Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," which—were it a "striking fact"—might possibly have struck some one else. If, in connection with this matter, the onus of plagiarism rests anywhere, it is altogether on Du Maurier, whose novel is directly traceable to the little episode in Chapter XXIII. of "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," by Bulwer Lytton.

I personally know this to be the fact, and have still in my possession the copy (Tauchnitz edition) of Sir Edward's story which Du Maurier—at Duesseldorf in 1890—read and returned to me, with expressions of wonder that the author had not more fully developed the possibilities sketched in "The Life of Dreams," the charm of which ultimately became the inspiration of his own best work. JOHN R. TAIT.

Athenæum Club, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 1, 1899.

A Key Wanted to "Worldly Ways and By-Ways."

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I see with pleasure that the "Idler" is contributing to your interesting SATURDAY REVIEW, and read his articles with ever-increasing pleasure, but couldn't you persuade him to be a little more explicit?

In reading his entertaining volume, "Worldly Ways and By-ways," which I think, in its way, is the book of the season, we are, my friends and I, devoured by curiosity to know just who the celebrities he writes about and uses as types are.

He speaks in "An Ideal Hostess" of lunching in Paris with an actress, and draws a picture of her and her home that is simply delightful. Why didn't he name her? In another article he chats about "International Marriages," and tells amusing anecdotes of American homes abroad. At every page there are veiled allusions to social celebrities. I feel it is a book with a "key," and know that his numerous admirers would love to read between the lines if he would only allow it. Can't he be persuaded to give us the key?

AN INQUISITIVE READER.

New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

The New York Times
Saturday Review of Books and Art.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1899.

A MANUAL FOR OFFICE SEEKERS.

Among the books of the week is one that may strictly be described by the above title, though the impression conveyed would be a mistaken one. The difference between what office seeking once was and what under the merit system in the Federal service it now is and must be is what gives interest to the volume. It is called by the author, Mr. Francis E. Leupp of Washington, "How to Prepare for a Civil Service Examination." It does not claim a place in literature; it does not even pretend to educational value; but for all persons who desire and hope that the standard of intelligent and honest citizenship in our beloved land may be steadily advanced, Mr. Leupp's modest and practical book is well worthy attention.

Office seeking as it was carried on in this country for some eighty years, from the beginning of the century to the Administration of President Arthur, was generally, not to mince words, a pretty dirty business. With some honorable and very valuable exceptions in nearly all the great offices, minor places were got by personal or partisan favor, and he who set out to get one was apt to go in light marching order so far as conscience, intelligence, and self-respect were concerned. Fitness for the place either as to character or capacity was not an indispensable condition, and was very often not a condition at all. The main thing in many cases was to have what in the slang of New York politics is known as a "pull," and a pull was not easily secured or conveniently used by a man or a woman of much sensitiveness. Undoubtedly, even in these demoralising conditions, the majority of the civil servants of the United States were fairly respectable persons; but toward the last the number who got and kept their places by ignoble means was very considerable. The name of office seeker became quite justly a term of contempt.

This has gradually been changed, and very greatly within the last sixteen years. In 1883, under the pressure of the public horror and indignation at the slaying of President Garfield by a place hunter crazed by disappointed greed and wounded vanity, the "act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States" was passed. The essential purpose of this act was gradually to introduce "open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service," this test being in all cases supplemented by a term of probation. A modest and tentative beginning was made under President Arthur, and from that day to this no President of either party, neither Cleveland, the Democrat, nor Harrison, nor McKinley, for the Republicans, has failed to extend the application of the system. To-day it covers some 80,000 places in which, as Mr. Leupp puts it, "the Government demands that it shall have not simply competent employés, but the most competent who can be found. This is the reason," he adds, "for the competitive feature of the examinations it has prescribed as a test of fitness."

It is the reason, also, for Mr. Leupp's very careful and admirable book. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Leupp has no secrets to impart and no short cut to point out by which an applicant can come easily through an examination with a standing high enough to give him a chance for appointment. On the contrary, he simply describes fully and accurately the subjects for examination, the sort of questions asked and the study which is required to answer them, and he makes it very plain that success will depend wholly on the intelligence and application of the candidate. He also gives, compactly and clearly, all pertinent information as to the various offices that are filled by the merit system, together with the text of the law of 1883 and of the rules of the commission, and describes minutely the methods of marking papers and grading the standing of candidates.

We do not know that it would pay in money, but we wish that Mr. Leupp could see his way clear to prepare for use as a textbook in the public schools a [illegible] of the information [illegible] and matter in this book, minus [illegible] other matter as would somewhat [illegible] it would be a distinct advantage for the pupils of the schools to know what the actual system is or approximately is the Federal service, how they are made, and that they are open to those who can show themselves most fitted for them and to no others. It would be a stimulus to good citizenship and an effective prophylactic to the insidious poison of selfish partisanship.

NOT "FOR LEARNING'S SAKE ALONE."

Very matter of fact, but to us conclusive, is the purport of Mr. J. Norman Lockyer's address, delivered by him before the Royal College of Science at the close of last year, a full report of which is to be read in Appletons' Popular Science Monthly for January. The topic chosen by Mr. Lockyer was the History of Scientific Instruction. At once this most distinguished of scientific teachers stated that "the stern necessities of the human race have been the origin of branches of science and learning," and hence that "all so-called educational movements have been based upon the actual requirements of the time." The rather sentimental idea that there has been an educational movement for "learning's sake" alone Mr. Lockyer discards.

To go back to the remotest past and to imagine what were primitive conditions then may be more or less difficult, but surely we must accept a consideration of this kind; that the first representatives of ourselves had to face problems of life, and in utter ignorance of their solution, as Mr. Lockyer puts it, "when there was no certainty that the sun would rise on the morrow; when the growth of a plant from a seed was unrecognised; when a yearly return of seasons might as well be a miracle as a proof of a settled order of phenomena; when, finally, neither cause nor effect had been traced to the operations of nature."

Man ever was practical, even at the very beginning, for in common sense, not in theory, there is the factor of self-preservation. He never had at the beginning the least idea of or love for abstract science. It has always struck us as something akin to an absurdity to suppose that the Chaldeans had a predilection for astronomy, because the great level plains provided Chaldeans "with a perfect horizon." "The first historic glimpses of the study of astronomy we find among the people occupying the Nile Valley and Chaldea, say, 6000 B. C."

It was, then, for a purely utilitarian purpose that the Chaldeans worked up a study of the stars. This had to do with determining the length of the year, and "the time in which the various agricultural operations had to be performed." These people wanted to know beforehand when the Nile or Euphrates would flood their banks and the fertilizing mud improve their soil. "All human activity was in fact tied up in the movements of the sun, moon, stars." Mr. Lockyer quotes in proof of his argument Eudemus of Rhodes, who, attributing the origin of geometry to the Egyptians, wrote that they "were obliged to invent it in order to restore the landmarks which had been destroyed by the inundation of the Nile," and he added "that it is by no means strange that the invention of the sciences should have originated in practical needs."

Science, then, was born when there was a practical need for it, and man's wants, ever increasing, are for their fulfillment dependent on a better understanding of nature. We are prone to-day to belittle the commercial instinct and declare that money making is in direct opposition to scientific study. Yet commerce, manufactures, and science are interdependent, and there can be no advance in either of the first two which has not the closest relationship with the last.

Mr. Lockyer quotes a fine passage of Lord Playfair's, who said: "We find that just as early nations became rich and prosperous, so did philosophy arise among them, and it declined with the decadence of material prosperity." Greece was great because "Greece was a great manufacturing and commercial community."

The astronomer in his observatory, the chemist in his laboratory, toil unceasingly, and may think that their labors [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1899

DE TOCQUEVILLE.

Jared Sparks's Correspondence About the United States.

For the last issue of the Johns Hopkins University studies Mr. Herbert B. Adams has written an interesting monograph the title of which is "Jared Sparks and Alexis de Tocqueville." The recent publication of a new edition of de Tocqueville's "Democracy in America" (the Century Company) renders Mr. Adams's paper a most opportune one.

Mr. Adams tells us that Jared Sparks made Alexis de Tocqueville's acquaintance in 1828 "during a visit to Paris for the discovery of materials for American history in the French archives." Three years later Tocqueville came over to America for the purpose of studying "the democratic institutions of this country." Louis Philippe was then the Constitutional King of France, and "with patriotic intent Tocqueville set out to discover the fundamental institutions of American self-government." Certainly Tocqueville was eager to collect such evidence from the United States as might justify the attempt of a great people to govern itself."

It was then with "this patriotic intent that Tocqueville set out to discover the fundamental institutions of American government." On his arrival at Boston he at once sought information, and what was of singular interest to him was the organization of the New England towns. The Frenchman could have had no more competent teacher than Jared Sparks, who was "the pioneer of American institutional history."

This is what Sparks set down in his journal under date of Jan. 20, pretty nearly sixty-seven years ago.

"Two French gentlemen, Messrs. Beaumont and Tocqueville, were here three months ago, employed in examining the system of prisons and other local institutions. They were sent out for this purpose by the French Government. They have been very desirous to get some ideas of the municipal or town governments in New England. No books treat of this matter, and, if they did, they could hardly be understood by a foreigner wholly unacquainted with the habits of the people. At their solicitation I agreed to write an account of the system, as far as it could be made intelligible and suited to persons but little informed on the subject. The principles are important in regard to any changes that may be contemplated in the municipal establishments of France. I have performed my promise, and written a memoir entitled 'Observations on the Town Governments of Massachusetts.' I have hinted at the origin of the towns, the progress of their habits of governing themselves, and drawn out in as plain a form as possible the system as it now exists in practice. It has been a task of much labor, for there are few things more difficult than to write intelligibly on a subject which seems to the writer to be familiar to all and about which nobody makes inquiries, because the whole subject is treasured up among his first ideas, and is preserved fresh by every day's habit."

There had been some correspondence in 1831 between de Tocqueville and Sparks, and Mr. Adams reproduces a letter in French of de Tocqueville's, the address of which is Cincinnati. We translate a portion of this letter in order to show how difficult was the subject to a foreigner. De Tocqueville had tried to glean some clue from a book furnished him by "M. Quincy, le President de l'Université de Cambridge." The book in question had for title "Town Officer." De Tocqueville wrote in his own language about this:

"The first thing which struck me when examining the work was the great number of different functionaries which make up your municipal magistrature. Thus, independent of your principal officers, the work I am talking about calls attention to diverse public functionaries, who are called fence viewers, field Driver, fire ward, hog Reeve, measurer of wood, parish officers, sealers of Weights and Measures, Surveyor of highways, Surveyor of Lumber, town clerks, tythingmen. * * * De these officers have actual existence, or do they only figure in the law? Are they found everywhere, or only in the great townships? That is what I cannot divine. If these officers are nominated each year, do they exactly fulfill those functions laid down by the author of the 'Town Officer'?"

De Tocqueville asks Sparks many other questions, as "What is a Selectman? Do the tythingmen prosecute blasphemers and gamblers; do they hold up those who travel on a Sunday? * * * What do you mean by Parish and Parish officers? If every town (chaque town) is forced to keep a Protestant minister * * * that seems to me something like a State Religion," and de Tocqueville adds, "that is precisely the thing which America has tried to evade," (d'éviter.)

Certainly there were innumerable things which puzzled Tocqueville. Thus Tocqueville is desirous of being posted about American journalism, and he writes that Mr. Hale, one of the editors of a leading paper in Boston, has promised to send him information regarding "la presse périodique in Amérique."

Sparks's reply was written in Boston on Feb. 2, 1832, just before Tocqueville sailed for Europe. The letter reads:

"In the inclosed memoir I have endeavored to give a general and condensed view of the system of town government in Massachusetts, embracing at the same time the answers to your queries. I have avoided going into details because I have not been suggested by the 'Town Officer' such of your queries as did not seem to be fully answered in the memoir. I have numbered separately at the end

"The 'Town Officer' you mention is only a compilation from parts of the Massachusetts statutes relating to the duties of the officers of the State as pertain to towns, and presupposes in the reader a knowledge of the usages of the people. It is designed to point out the duties of town officers.

"You inquire whether all the officers there mentioned are in fact chosen and perform the duties prescribed. I believe they are all invariably chosen, and their duties are for the most part discharged with a good deal of exactness in obedience to the laws. It is rare, however, that the tythingmen stop people who travel on the Sabbath, but this is still sometimes done. The duty of the Selectmen to apprehend profane and immoral persons, post up the names of drunkards, tipplers, gamblers, and the like, is exercised in flagrant cases. In the discharge of all such duties much depends, of course, on the judgment and discretion of the officers.

"Should other queries arise in your mind after reading the memoir, I shall be very happy to answer them, and I trust you will at all times write to me freely on this or any other subject. My pursuits, researches, and observations make me well acquainted with the political and municipal institutions of the United States, and it will always give me pleasure to communicate to you any intelligence that may be in my power."

Mr. Adams says, "Of historic interest to students of American local institutions will be the 'Observations on the Government of Towns in Massachusetts,' by Jared Sparks." Not only was this work of greatest use to Tocqueville in his "Democracy in America," but Mr. James Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," has availed himself of Jared Sparks's memoir.

We need not quote from these observations, only presenting what Jared Sparks wrote about religion in Massachusetts of the time he described.

"The Constitution and laws of Massachusetts require that public worship, after some form of the Protestant religion, shall be supported in each town. This provision, like many others, had its origin in the first settlement of the country. The emigrants were dissenters from the Church of England who, from the strictness and peculiarity of their faith, were called Puritans. Their social and political organization partook of their ecclesiastical spirit, and the affairs of State and of religion became mingled in a manner not very consistent with republican freedom or a wise administration of government. The defects of this system, however, have been gradually wearing away. Salutary changes have been introduced from time to time, and it may be expected that the intelligence and good sense of the people will soon effect a total separation between all matters of religion and politics. In fact, as things now stand, there is very little hardship upon any one in conforming to the laws, but the principle of compulsion in religious concerns is radically wrong, an encroachment upon conscience, and an unjust assumption of power. It is one of those cases in which early prejudices, habit, and accidental causes may pervert the sense of a majority and operate against the equal rights of the whole. It will be corrected by time and experience."

Alexis de Tocqueville had put certain questions to Jared Sparks, and one was, "Are the effects of education uniformly good? Does it not happen that a man who obtains an education superior to his social condition becomes an unquiet and turbulent citizen?" Sparks's reply is excellent and as pertinent to-day as it was when written:

"No such evil has ever been experienced as a consequence of education. On the contrary, our ablest men, best statesmen, and truest patriots have been those who have risen from the humble ranks of society and made their way by the force of their talents, enlightened and guided by a good education. In a republic it will ever be found that ignorance is the germ of factions. Security rests in the intelligence of the mass and where this intelligence is widely diffused it serves as a check upon the improper designs and unlicensed ambition of the few, who may be inclined to take advantage of their superior talents or attainments. Nothing can be done without moving the people, and where they understand the nature of their political rights and the manner of exercising them for their own benefit it is a difficult matter to enlist them in a cause of disorganization which they see must redound to their injury. Everybody can read the newspapers, and almost everybody does read them. All kinds of political topics are there discussed, and the people become acquainted with the principles of their institutions, the proceedings of their Legislatures, and the entire machinery of the Government. They watch strictly the conduct of every public officer and hold in their hands the controlling power of elections. The surest road to success for any aspiring man is to convince the people by his conduct that he respects their rights and will maintain them, that he desires social order, and is true to the principles upon which it is founded. In this state of things it would be weak policy in a man of high education who aims to advance himself in a political career to seek by intrigue and violence what he can attain much more easily by frankness, honesty, and patriotism."

When Tocqueville's "Démocracie en Amérique" was published in France Jared Sparks did his best to arrange for its translation and reproduction in the United States. In the Library of Harvard, there has been preserved a letter of Sparks's written in 1836 to Tocqueville, in which this may be found: "I am vexed and mortified that an edition of your 'Démocracie' has not yet been published in America." Sparks explains how the time was inauspicious. The "Indemnity Controversy" was then occupying the public mind, and Jackson's "war spirit" was beginning "to stir up in the people a hostile feeling toward France." English papers had taken extracts from the book, selecting those which were the most objectionable to American readers. Then there were difficulties about the copyright. It was several months before Tocqueville replied. He had been out of Paris, having spent five months in England. He wanted to know Sparks's opinion about his book. He says it has been well received in England. He tells Sparks that he came across "Mr. Pickness, one of my Boston friends," in Dublin. In 1833 Sparks's "Life of Gouverneur Morris" had appeared, and Tocqueville writes that one of his friends was translating it, by the work there were some errors in eight letters of Lafayette's and these, he desires, which will be corrected. Tocqueville wants copies of the originals, so that they shall not be the translation of a translation.

In The North American Review of 1840 Jared Sparks, as its editor, gave a translation of Tocqueville's report on the emancipation of the slaves in the French West Indies. Mr. Adams writes: "While Mr. Sparks was very friendly to Tocqueville, he did not hesitate to criticise his somewhat doctrinaire views on American politics." In a letter to Prof. William Smyth of Cambridge, Sparks wrote:

"I think too much confidence is placed in M. de Tocqueville's ideas of the 'tyranny of the majority.' On this subject his imagination leads him far astray. In practice we perceive no such consequences as he supposes. If the majority were large and always consisted of the same individuals, such a thing might be possible; but with us, as in all free governments, parties are nearly equal, and the elections are so frequent that a man who is in the majority at one time is likely to find himself in the minority a few months afterward. What inducement has a majority thus constituted to be oppressive? Moreover, M. de Tocqueville often confounds the majority with public opinion, which has the same tendency, or nearly so, in all civilized countries, whatever may be the form of government. Yet his work has great merit, and on most points is remarkably accurate where facts only are concerned. He is apt to theorize."

Nevertheless Jared Sparks somewhat dreaded what we thought were "certain dangerous tendencies of democracy in America." He writes to de Tocqueville in July, 1833:

"The material prosperity of the country goes onward with an amazing acceleration. The rapid growth of cities, towns, and villages, the expansion of commerce, the increasing products of agriculture, the multiplication of railroads forming a network from the eastern extremity of Maine to the Mississippi, and of steamboats floating on all the navigable rivers and lakes, the vast increase of manufactures of every description—all these present a scene of rapid change, activity, enterprise, and progress which certainly has no parallel in the history of civilization. Nor is mental culture neglected. The school system of New England, modified as local circumstances may require, is established in nearly all the free States, patronized by the Governments, and sustained by the people. Higher seminaries and colleges are well supported. But it must doubtless be a long time, in the midst of so many temptations to active and political life, before there will be a large class who will seek eminence by triumphs in literature or purely intellectual achievements.

"Your apprehensions of the tendencies of the popular mind are not without foundation. The history of the last few years, the acquisitions of Texas and California, prove that a spirit of adventure and conquest excites the aspirations and moves the will of the people. Perhaps it is inherent in the democratic element. The clamor for acquiring Cuba springs from the same spirit; and a slight cause would carry the arms of the United States again into Mexico. Where will this end, and how are such vast accessions and discordant materials to be held together in a confederated republic? But the slave question presents the most formidable problem. How is this to be solved? No political geometer has yet devised a method. You know the extreme difficulties attending this question, as connected both with the form and extent of slavery as it exists in this country. Its political aspects are dark and ominous."

Mr. Sparks's last letter to Tocqueville was from Cambridge, the date being December, 1858. Then Tocqueville's "L'Ancien Régime" had appeared. Sparks directs attention to the new States forming on the Pacific Ocean "nearly 4,000 miles from the capital at Washington." He writes that "Slavery is the absorbing topic which occupies all minds. * * * The tendency of the evil, as it now exists, is to produce a geographical division in the opinions and interests of different States. Such a division must always be unfavorable to the Union. As yet, however, there are no serious apprehensions of difficulty from this source. The future must be left to the guidance of a wise and beneficent Providence."

Alexis de Tocqueville died at Cannes April 16, 1859, and Jared Sparks in May of the same year wrote to Count de Menou:

"I have received your favor of April 21, inclosing a copy of your very kind note to M. Guizot and his answer, and also a copy of the letter concerning our departed friend, M. de Tocqueville. For all these I beg you will accept my grateful acknowledgments and cordial thanks.

"The death of M. de Tocqueville has affected me very deeply. I knew him intimately during his travels in this country, and a friendly intercourse has existed between us ever since that time. He was not only an able and profound writer, but an estimable man. His death will be lamented by his friends everywhere."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

A New York "Knickerbocker" asks: "Can you tell me who introduced printing in New York City, and who the first printer was? Was there any paper published during the time the Dutch controlled New York?" William Bradford, the first printer of New York, was born on May 20, 1663, in Leicestershire, England, and served an apprenticeship with Andrew Sowle in London. After completing this he married his master's daughter, and came with her to America, bringing a press and types. His office was set up in Philadelphia in 1685, and in that city he helped to establish a paper mill, which was the first in the Colonies. The first issue of his press was Aitkin's "Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense, or American's Messenger. Being an Almanack for the year of grace 1686" of which but two copies are known, and the second was Budd's "Good Order Established in Pennsilvania and New Jersey, in America," eight copies of which are extant, both being printed in 1685. During the next eight years he printed many books, pamphlets, broadsides, [illegible] rare, some existing only in one or two copies, while of some we know merely the titles.

He was thrown into prison in 1692 on account of his part in religious dissensions, and his property was seized. Gov. Benjamin Fletcher, however, restored his types and other goods to him, and the next year he removed to New York, where he was made public printer on April 10, 1693. The first issue of his press in New York was probably "New England's Spirit of Persecution Transmitted to Pennsylvania," which he printed in May, (perhaps,) 1693. Early in June, 1693, he printed an "Act," of which only two copies now exist, and in 1694 he printed, in this order, Leeds's "Almanack for the Year of Christian Account 1694," "The Laws and Acts of the General Assembly," and Keith's "Truth Advanced in the Correction of Many Gross and Hurtful Errors." But five copies are known of "New England's Spirit of Persecution," while only seven copies of the "Laws" (two of them imperfect) are in existence, and but one of Leeds's "Almanack."

In 1710 he printed "The Book of Common Prayer," the first and only issue of the English Prayer Book in America before the Revolution. Only one perfect copy is now known. In October, 1725, he began The New York Gazette, the first newspaper of New York, and continued it for a number of years. The earliest issue of the paper now known to be extant is probably No. 18, which was exhibited at the Bradford exhibition, held at the Grolier Club in 1893. About 1726 he established a paper mill in Elizabethtown, N. J. In his old age he discontinued business, but remained in New York, where he died on May 23, 1752. At the Lenox Library you may see files of some of the early years of The Gazette.

J. H. Hennessey, a New York reader of THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW, sends the following request: "I often see in print references to Kipling and his laws of the jungle. Will you please tell an old reader what the laws of the jungle were, exactly as he gave them?" The law of the jungle was first given by Kipling in the first story in the jungle book, "Mowgli's Brothers." Mowgli learned, for example, that "the law of the jungle, which never orders anything without a reason, forbids every beast to eat man except when he is killing to show his children how to kill, and then he must hunt outside the hunting grounds of his Pack or tribe," and that "the law of the jungle lays down very clearly that any wolf may, when he marries, withdraw from the Pack he belongs to, but as soon as his cubs are old enough to stand on their feet he must bring them to the Pack Council, which is generally held once a month at full-moon, in order that the other wolves may identify them." In the second Jungle Book Kipling gave in verse a few of the laws that applied to the wolves:

"Now, these are the Laws of the Jungle, and many and mighty are they.
But the head and the hoof of the Law, and the haunch and the hump is obey!

"Wash daily from nose tip to tail tip; drink deeply, but never too deep.
And remember the night is for hunting, and forget not the day is for sleep.

"When ye fight with a wolf of the Pack, ye must fight him alone and afar,
Lest others take part in the quarrel, and the Pack be diminished by war.

"Ye may kill for yourselves and your mates and your cubs as they need, and ye can;
But kill not for pleasure of killing, and seven times never kill man."

M. Bowsky, a New York reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW from the first issue, writes thus in appreciation: "I take great pleasure in expressing my gratitude for the amount of valuable information obtained from the columns of the paper. I, like many others am a very busy man, and time for research and study is limited, I never miss a SATURDAY REVIEW, however, and make it a point to read it from beginning to end, and I can say that I have never finished a copy without deriving some benefit from my reading, because it keeps me in steady contact with current as well as older literature. I will give one instance: In reading your list of 'Twenty Famous Short Stories,' first list, I came across 'Father Tom and the Pope,' by F. Mahoney. It is many a year since I read this delightful tale. Has it ever been published in any book or magazine? I should be pleased if you could give me the name of the publisher." T. B. Peterson published, many years ago, in Philadelphia, an edition of "Father Tom and the Pope," which should still be obtained at most second-hand book stores, and the regular stores may have it, but, at any rate, should have the English edition.

Edwin L. Gibb of this city writes: "I have read with interest Charles Brockden Brown's 'Wieland' and 'Arthur Mervyn,' recently published by Lovell & Co. I have looked in vain through all catalogues available for 'Ormond,' 'Edgar Huntly,' 'Clara Howard,' and 'Jane Talbot,' but find no mention of them. Where can copies be obtained? Are there in existence any prints, portraits, or cuts of Charles Brockden Brown?" Our correspondent might possibly obtain a portrait of Charles Brockden Brown from J. O. Wright & Co., Forty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue, New York. All of his novels were published in Boston in 1827, but that edition is now hard to find, though it is not extremely valuable, five of the eight volumes bringing only $6.25 at the Deane sale in Boston, April, 1898. We do not believe that all of Brown's works have been published in late years. Ask for the novels you mention at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s, Richmond & Co.'s, F. P. Harper's, &c.

From Kansas City "Aubrey" writes concerning the following stanza from a poem entitled "In Absence," which is claimed by a Kansas City poet but which she thinks was written by Phoebe Cary:

"Watch her kindly, stars:
From the sweet beseeching skies
Follow her with tender eyes.
Look so lovingly that she
Cannot choose but think of me!
Watch her kindly, stars!"

"In Absence," which is Miss Cary's will be found on Page 190 of the "Poetical Works of Alice and Phoebe Cary," Hurst, Rice, Bartlett, Hoagland, Martin & Co., New York, 1868.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS

Some That Have Appeared in Magazines.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

There are reasons, obvious to every journalist and to every magazine editor, why it would be in the highest degree unjust to publish the names of newspapers or magazines disfigured by errors made by typesetters and uncorrected by proofreaders. No editor and no publisher willingly employs a fool, an ignoramus, or a sluggard. In all cases both editor and publisher secure the best assistants whom they can command. Sometimes the greediness of stockholders or the lack of readers limits the salaries which they can afford to pay, but such salaries as they can give are not intentionally wasted upon incapacity or upon ignorance. The outsider knows nothing of this, and when he sees an inverted "s" or "d" he blames either the editor or the publisher. Certain English reviewers behave similarly, and both The Spectator and The Saturday Review are capable of wasting half a page in scolding an author and a publisher for blunders made by an anonymous mechanic, and overlooked by a person hired for no other purpose than to correct such blunders. The printer and proofreader, if conscientious, writhe with private mortification, but it is their employers who publicly suffer for their sins. Therefore the names of the magazines and American papers from which these errors are taken are not herein stated, but are sent for the editor's private reading. One exception may be made, if THE TIMES will consent to sacrifice itself for the sake of a joke. In Gen. Eagan's furious denunciation of his superior, he said, according to THE TIMES, that, granting certain premises, his superior "lied with as black a heart as the wan who blew up the Maine." Gen. Eagan is an Irishman, and it is possible that "wan" may be the work of his stenographer and typewriting clerk, but it seems more likely to be the error of a compositor, overlooked by the proofreader or the corrector, because occurring at the foot of a galley. It is so pleasant to see it, under the circumstances, that almost any "wan," or any "man," would forgive a proofreader for leaving it untouched.

Now, here are a few magazine errors: "Bearing the blessed sacrament and sacred 'olives' to the dying." Evidently the author wrote "oils" or "oil."

"The invalid may remain here breathing delicious doors by night and day." In the author's mind this feat was the comparatively easy act of breathing "delicious odors."

"A bee laden with pumice flies homeward." The real bee had been stealing pomace from the cider presses.

"She has, however been 'daubed' the 'ugly' by her brothers and father." She was "dubbed" ugly, but "dubbed" is not in the modern printer's vocabulary.

"The estimable lady called at this office a few days since, with tears in her eyes and a dagger concealed beneath her skirt-waist." "Skirt" should be "shirt."

"His under jaw" lopped. "Dropped" seems more probable.

"She 'begun' arranging the plates."

"He saw a beautiful pasture replete with an apple tree and a five-rail fence." Possibly the substitution of "complete" for replete may bring this up to the author's standard of English.

"The stock are lean and hungry." Arc it?

But there are better—or worse—things in the newspapers, and even Punch and The London Times are sometimes ill served. As for The London News, did it not refer to Burgoyne's surrender at Santiago the other day, and then, by way of showing what it could do if it tried, did it not give Saratoga two "r's"? How many American printers, copyholders, and proofreaders can be persuaded to spell Chislehurst properly, or to leave "The Compleat Angler" as its author intended? Mr. Raymond Blathwayt says that he once wrote "Few people realize how frequently humor and pathos go together hand in hand." The sentence appeared with the more striking phrase of "humor and panthers" interpolated. "There is a good conduct ticket," wrote the editor of a children's department in a story intended to improve the youthful mind. "When you have twenty you shall have a picture card." The compositor, a woman, substituted "twina" for "twenty." An English reviewer spoke of the "sense of the North" possessed by the heroine of "The Martian." The printer, a Scotsman without doubt, preferred "sense of the Noctes." A librarian referred to the books "upon each sheif." "Upon each shirt" was the phrase which he read.

Writers on fashions and matters concerning which men are ignorant would age very rapidly if they took the blunders in their columns seriously. These are cut from a paper employing every conceivable modern machine:

"There would be a cataclyam some day on the top of the most aristocratic hill that would be remembered for a long time if there was so much as the smallest, teeniest kind of a leak in the thing."

Considering the syntax, one exonerates the printer from the sin of inventing "teeniest," but "cataclyam" is evidently all his own. "Even then it is just as easy for a really clever woman to marry a man of refinement, one who 'presents well,' with money, as it is to marry the interior article." "The girl who finds blue more becoming than pink can get up a 'rig' like this in her color, trimming her hat with coin flowers." "Corn flowers" is the proper phrase.

"Presently the long arms of the expert waving like windmills in a Dutch landscape proceeded to fold the skirts lengthwise, for the glory of the new trunk was, and is, that from end to end it measures exactly what a plumb-line does, dropped from the lady's wrist to her toes. Very nearly four feet." That is to say, the lady was about sixteen feet tall. The luckless reporter wrote "waist," not "wrist."

When everybody was making "comfort bags" this paper said that in each one should be put "a testament," not a Testament, be it observed, but "a testament, containing a religious letter from donor, with her address, cotton and linen thread, black and white, needles, darners, coat buttons in a little bag or box, a large thimble, wax, darning yarn, court plaster, scissors, linen for bandages, surgeons' plaster, soap. Also, if one is so disposed, add vaseline, pieces of woollen cloth, shirt buttons, &c." The Gospels and Epistles would be rather crowded, one surmises; but printers prefer commas or periods to semicolons.

It may be that in New York a trade which can be learned in two or three months, and which is consequently not very profitable, is pursued by men better educated and better instructed and more able than those who followed it when it was lucrative and required two years at least to learn it. This is not the case in Boston, but if Franklin were at the case and Wilson or Welch were reading proof they would find their toil doubled by "copy" enriched with the blunders of a stenographer and a typewriting clerk. Further, no copy is so hard to "hold," none so difficult to set from as typewritten matter; it is worse than the exchange editor's copy, on which almost any blunder is forgiven. When the compositor's mind was the only link between the author and the reader blunders were fewer than in these days, when the printer is separated from the author by two craftsmen and a machine, and can reach the proofreader's mind only by means of another machine. The business man labors under similar disability, and his sighs for the good old days when he or his bookkeeper wrote his letters are by no means few or inaudible, but both printer and business man would be in better case if the stenographers and typewriters had been properly taught to read. They do not know the powers of English letters. Given a word beginning with "X" followed by a vowel and they will pronounce the name of the letter instead of giving its sound; that is to say, they will call "Xanthus" "Exanthus." Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne" was called "Hugh Wine" by many a reader, and here and there, in districts unsettled by the Irish, there were doubts about "Hugh." Grammar school graduates may be excused for making three syllables of "Corleone," for calling 'François" "Frankoys," and even for asking for "Mrs. Todd's 'Coroner and Coronet.'" Italian and French and Latin are not reckoned among the necessaries of life in the United States, but the ability to read English at sight was once so reckoned, and until it is so reckoned again, printed matter will provide the irresponsible with amusement and will vex the souls of authors, editors, and publishers.

The men and women who work on typewriting machines are not to blame for not having been properly taught, and no doubt they assiduously strive to improve, but their errors should be considered by those responsible for the system of teaching pursued in the public schools. The child who in a few years will have to learn to write "nit" as a stenographer needs to have "knife" very deeply impressed upon his mind or he will be useless as an operator of a typewriting machine or of a typesetting machine. Accuracy in spelling is of no consequence to the President or to Mr. John Fiske or to Gen. Miles, but at present it happens to be of the greatest consequence to a very large number of working folk. Wherefore it should be taught in the public schools. Parents who foresee that their children will never have to become typewriters, or stenographers, or clerks, or private secretaries, or printers, or proofreaders, or telegraph operators, and therefore object to wasting their time on spelling, should employ private instructors for their offspring.

SECOND AVENUE.

Boston, Jan. 16, 1899.

Typesetting Machines.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

As an employing printer, I am disposed to agree with Mr. Blaisdell's remarks in your issue of Jan. 14, but I do not think that the "true inwardness" of the situation is entirely covered by Mr. Blaisdell's letter. "Second Avenue" is right in saying that at the present time certain periodicals, and especially daily newspapers, "teem with ghastly errors," but in my judgment he does not place the responsibility for this state of things where it rightly belongs. As an employer of a large number of compositors and as a user of typesetting machines, it is my experience that it is the universal custom to use as machine operators only the most intelligent and expert compositors. When it is remembered that the union price for such operators is 10 per cent. higher than that for hand compositors, and when, further, it is borne in mind that these machines are only permitted to run fifty-four hours a week, it is manifestly the interest of the employer not only to obtain from each machine the largest output in the restricted time, but also that the type (or slugs, if a linotype machine) should be as free from errors as possible, and thus save the expense of correction by the proofreader. To state, as "Second Avenue" does, that the operators "are as ignorant of the powers of the English alphabet as of Sanskrit," is certainly not borne out by the facts, for I venture the assertion, which I am sure will be corroborated by any employing printers using such machines, that there are no more intelligent compositors in New York than these machine operators.

The trouble, however, does not lie with typesetting machines, but with slug-casting machines such as the linotype, and it is due to the difficulties in the proofreading department.

No compositor, however able, setting either by machine or hand, can avoid mistakes. Such errors, which are always less on a typesetting machine than by ordinary hand composition, are perfectly easy of correction when noted by the reader. When, however, the slug-casting machines are used, as is almost invariably the case at present in newspaper work, the time required to correct these errors, or to reset the material, is so much greater that the exigencies of newspaper work, with every minute of importance, permit the misprint to stand.

THE TIMES is by no means the greatest transgressor in this particular, presenting in fact much less glaring blunders than many of its contemporaries, but even its best friends cannot claim for it absolute freedom from typographical errors.

The writer notes in this connection that the Saturday Supplement is very free from such blunders, and he assumes that this is due to the fact that more time is at its disposal for the correction of errors than is possible in the daily edition, and not to the employment of more intelligent operators than those used on the daily issue.

JUSTICE.

New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

A Fine Boston Library to be Sold.

The recent death of Charles E. Pratt, the Boston lawyer who had charge of the legal business of the Pope Manufacturing Company, will bring upon the market in a few months one of the most remarkable of the many fine book collections that have been formed in late years. C. F. Libbie & Co., the Boston auctioneers, have the catalogue in preparation, and the sale will probably take place soon after the A. S. Manson sale, which will occur in February and March and will offer the best collection of books relating to New England local history yet disposed of in Boston.

"Choice" is the work that best applies, perhaps, to the Pratt collection. In it will be found many of the finest modern books, together with a large number of club publications, for the late collector was a member of the Société des Bibliophiles Contemporains of Paris, of the Club of Odd Volumes, and of the St. Botolph, Payprus, and University Clubs. But the most interesting feature of the collection will doubtless be the Americana portion, which is particularly strong in Canadian books, some of the rarest of the early accounts of New France, Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland being included in it.

Mr. Pratt had managed to secure, it is understood, a considerable number of the "Relations" of the resolute and heroic Jesuit missionaries who went to "La Nouvelle France" in the seventeenth century. How many of these rarities he was able to obtain will not be known to the general book-collecting world until the catalogue is issued, but he was remarkably successful as a collector and was surely possessed of a fairly complete set. He is known to have had the rarest of the "Relations," the first "Relation de ce qui s-est passé en la Nouvelle France en l'année 1633," Paris, 1634, the Barlow copy of which was secured by the Lenox Library in 1890 for $120.

Among the works relating to the early history of Canada which are in this library is a fine copy of Sagard's "Le Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons, situé en l'Amerique vers la mer douce, es derniers confins de la Nouvelle France, dite Canada," Paris, 1632. It is not believed that Mr. Pratt had a copy of the rarest of the Champlains—the journal of the first voyage to Canada in 1603—which is practically unobtainable, but he had some of the later volumes, possibly the editions of 1613, 1619, and 1632. Another great rarity in the collection is Laudonnierre's "Floradi," Paris, 1586, which of course, is not a Canadian book, though it naturally finds a place in the library of a man who was so intensely interested in the accounts of the first French visitors to America. It contains an account of Ribault's voyage in 1562, Laudonnierre's in 1564, Ribault's second voyage in 1565, and Gourgues's in 1567.

For the last three years of his life Mr. Pratt was confined to his house by illness, but he collected up to his death. A not uninteresting part of his library is that which is devoted to cycling literature, no good collection of which, it is believed, has yet been offered at auction. Mr. Pratt was an enthusiastic wheelman.

Gen. Oglethorpe.

The attention of our Southern readers is called to Mr. Austin Dobson's interesting article in Longman's Magazine, the title of which is "A Paladin of Philanthropy," wherein are given the life and work of Gen. James Edward Oglethorpe. To the Georgian of to-day Oglethorpe stands in the same light as does Penn to the Pennsylvanian.

There seems to have been some question as to the date of Oglethorpe's birth. Recent investigation shows that the founder of Savannah was born Dec. 22, 1696. Oglethorpe seems to have rather favored the idea that he was a centenarian. His death took place in June, 1785, and he was eighty-nine. "Contemporary prints," Mr. Austin Dobson informs us, "vaguely stated his age at 102." His philanthropic efforts were first displayed when he entered Parliament. As one of a committee his duty was to look into the condition of the London debtors' prisons. Mr. Austin Dobson says that "one of the most interesting mementos of Oglethorpe's endeavors—which, by the way, were not restricted to his Parliamentary labors—is Hogarth's picture, now in the National Gallery of Balmbridge, under examination."

A year before Oglethorpe became a member of the Committee of Inquiry on Prisons he had written an anonymous pamphlet, "The Sailor's Advocate," denouncing impressment. The insight Oglethorpe gained, not theoretical but practical, for he described what he had seen with his own eyes, led him to think over the condition of those who in search of employment in England could find no work. He was the first to devise what we call to-day "assisted emigration." The result was that on Jan. 13, 1733, the Anne "dropped anchor outside the Charleston bar. Oglethorpe was on shipboard with many who had languished in debtors' prisons, and at once he proceeded to select the site of the new settlement on the bluff on the right bank of the Savannah River.

"There are many references to Oglethorpe in the memoirs of his day, through which he flits fitfully for half a century, vigorous, bright-eyed, and too eager of speech to complete his sentences." Boswell tells us about Oglethorpe introducing himself, and saying: "My name, Sir, is Oglethorpe, and I wish to be acquainted with you." Oglethorpe begged Boxsy not to marry until the Corsican question was solved, and he added, "You may make your fortune in the doing of it, or if you do not you will have acquired such a character as will entitle you to any fortune." Hannah More was fond of the old General, for she wrote in 1784, and the lady was then thirty-nine: "We flirt together prodigiously; it is the famous Gen. Oglethorpe, perhaps the most remarkable man of his time * * * the finest figure you ever saw. He perfectly realizes all my ideas of a Nestor. His literature is great, his knowledge of the world extensive, and his faculties as bright as ever; he is one of the three persons still living who were mentioned by Pope; Lord Mansfield and Lord Marchmont are the other two. He is quite a preux chevalier, heroic, romantic, and full of old gallantry." Perhaps, as Mr. Austin Dobson intimates, Oglethorpe knew Hannah More's poetry by heart, and had neatly introduced into their talk some quotations from the lady's pretticst verses. Horace Walpole, a man certainly hard to please, describes the old gentleman. "His eyes, ears, articulation, limbs, and memory would suit a boy, if a boy could recollect a century backward." Walpole was Oglethorpe's junior by some twenty-one years, but Horace never was either strong or healthy.

It might be that Mr. Austin Dobson takes too literally Hannah More's "preux chevalier" as descriptive of Oglethorpe, or as he has translated it, assorting the man to his work, as "A Paladin of Philanthropy." The founder of Savannah, he who began almost the struggle with Spanish power in the English colonies, was very much of a practical man. He might not have carried out all his schemes for the betterment of mankind, for the first reformer rarely scores successes all along the line, but in his way, as far as Georgia is concerned, his establishing of a colony there and the principles he laid down for its government were achievements the mother country should be proud of.

There never was a stronger advocate of religious liberty than was Oglethorpe. The Salzburger, the Methodist, the Jew, were all welcome to come and dwell in peace in Georgia. He was as considerate about the Indians as was Will[illegible] Penn. "And when, long after, the Sp[illegible]s sought to prejudice an Indian chief [illegible] his English friend, he answered [illegible]ove him. It is true he does not give us silver, but he gives us everything we want that he has. He has given me the coat off his back and the blanket from under him."

The Probasco Book Sale.

Last Monday Bangs & Co. began to sell the library of Henry Probasco of Cincinnati. The first day's sale was largely attended, and the prices through the week were high and in some cases beyond expectation. The sale ended yesterday, with the afternoon session.

One of the most important books disposed of was the beautiful copy of Hamilton's "Grammont," London, 1703, printed on vellum, with the portrait proofs before letter on satin, and bound in green morocco by Staggemeier. After a spirited contest this lovely volume was bought for $230. A Horn-book, consisting of one sheet mounted on a wooden tablet, and containing the alphabet, the vowels, the Lord's Prayer, &c., fetched $147, and Hakluyt's "Voyages," the edition of 1599-1600, in three volumes, went for $75. The rare map was not in the Hakluyt, but it contained the seldom-seen "Voyage to Cadiz," which, though sometimes bound with the 1599 volume, properly belongs in the volume issued in 1598. Friday morning a fine copy of Purchas's "Pilgrimes," London, 1625-26, five volumes, red morocco, by Bedford, brought $375. Kennedy's sold for $475 in 1889, Barlow's for $325 in 1890, and Ives's for $450 in 1891.

Charles Reade.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

It is related that in his early days Reade said: "I am like Goldsmith and others—I shall blossom late," and, true enough, he was almost forty years of age before his life work began. He deliberately sets out in his diary at this time the plan that he intended to follow in the writing of fiction. He proposed never to guess where he could know; to visit all the places and experience all the sensations he intended to describe; to understand all that was possible of the hearts and brains of the people he intended to portray—in a word, to be a writer of truths instead of a writer of lies. "Now I know exactly what I am worth," he says. "If I can work the above great system, there is enough of me to make one of the writers of the day. Without it—no, no."

1898-1899

RUSKIN AND ROSSETTI.

Paper Relating to the Pre-Raphaelite Movement.*

Perhaps the day, and that not far distant, will come when we will hear much less about Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The question asked, not on this side of the water, but on the other, is: "Was Rossetti painter or poet? And, if he combined the two, was he the better artist or verse maker?" The one fact, and an important one in English annals, is this, that Rossetti was one of the pre-Raphaelite fraternity. Many of those who were of this band were far better artists than ever was Rossetti, because, though the imagination occupies an important part in art, it must be always subservient to the other factors, drawing and coloring. Rossetti was singularly deficient in the first, and we look askance at the other element, for Rossetti's coloring is often garish, and, strange to say, at other times dull and monotonous.

Your Englishman never was a sentimentalist, but it so happened that Rossetti was, and it was this unusual quality, due to his Italian origin, which made him acceptable, but only in a measure.

It may seem to be a harsh criticism to state that Rossetti never was more than an erratic star of small magnitude, giving out a faint glimmer, as though that light were reflected from larger and more brilliant stars.

The volume before us, "Ruskin: Rossetti: Pre-Raphaelitism," really has not great importance, save that it contains many of Mr. Ruskin's letters. Mr. William Michael Rossetti introduces also portions of the diary kept by Ford Madox Brown, which is of some passing interest. Madox Brown, let it be said to his credit, was a firm believer in Rossetti's art, though sometimes put out by his friend's peculiar erratic ways. This note has to do with Miss Siddal, who is "Guggums."

"October 6th, (1854)—Called on Dante Rossetti. Saw Miss Siddal, looking thinner and more deathlike and more beautiful and more ragged than ever; a real artist, a woman without parallel for many a long year. Gabriel, as usual, diffuse and inconsequent in his work. Drawing wonderful and lovely Guggums, one after another, each one a fresh charm, each one stamped with immortality, and his picture never advancing. However, he is at the wall, and I am to get him a white calf and a cart to paint here; would he but study the golden one a little more. Poor Gabriello!"

It becomes evident that the Pre-Raphaelites sometimes kicked over the traces, and that some of them were not exactly pleased at having Mr. Ruskin as teamster. Madox Brown had no liking for Ruskin. We should rather judge that he was held by this artist in absolute detestation. Madox Brown was thirty-four when he set this down in his diary, July, 1855:

"There, while I was smoking a pipe in shirt sleeves, 'enter to us' Ruskin. I smoke, he talks divers nonsense about art, hurriedly in shrill flippant tones. I answer him civilly, then resume my coat and prepare to leave. Suddenly upon this he says: 'Mr. Brown, will you tell me why you chose such a very ugly subject for your last picture?' I, dumfounded at such a beginning from a stranger, look in his face expectant of some qualification, and ask, 'What picture?' To which he, looking defyingly, answers, 'Your picture at the British Exhibition. What made you take such a very ugly subject? It was a pity, for there was some nice painting in it.' I, from his manner, coupled with the knowledge of his having prais'd the subject to Gabriel a few days before, being satisfied that he intended impertinence, replied contemptuously, 'Because it lay out of a back window,' and, turning on my heel, took my hat and wished Gabriel good-bye. Ruskin seemed by this time in high dudgeon, and would not look at me as I left the room. So much for my first interview."

Mr. Ruskin one cannot imagine in the light of a trifler, and when he writes Rossetti about his work there is no nonsense in his letters. For instance, here is something like cautionary advice on Ruskin's part:

"If you send me a picture in which you try to do your best, you may depend upon it it will be beneath your proper mark of power, and will disappoint me. If you make a careless couple of sketches, with bright and full color in them, you are sure to do what will please me. If you try to do more you may depend upon it I shall say 'Thank you for nothing,' very gruffly and sullenly.

"I don't say this in the slightest degree out of delicacy, to keep you from giving me too much time. If I really liked the labored sketch better I would take it at once. I tell you the plain truth—and I always said the same to Turner—'If you will do me a drawing in three days I shall be obliged to you; but if you take three months to it you may put it behind the fire when it is done.' And I should have said precisely the same thing to Tintoret or any other very great man."

Mr. Ruskin then describes himself. There had possibly been some differences between him and Rossetti, and Ruskin thus explains his mental status:

"You constantly hear a great many people saying I am very bad, and perhaps you have been yourself disposed lately to think me very good. I am neither the one nor the other. I am very self-indulgent, very proud, very obstinate, and very resentful; on the other side, I am very upright—nearly as just as I suppose it is possible for man to be in this world—exceedingly fond of making people happy, and devotedly reverent to all true mental or moral power. I never betrayed a trust—never willfully did an unkind thing—and never, in little or large matters, depreciated another that I might raise myself. I believe I once had affections as warm as most people, but partly from evil chance, and partly from foolish misplacing of them, they have got trampled down and broken in pieces. * * * Now you know the best and worst of me, and you may rely upon it it is the truth. If you hear people say I am utterly hard and cold depend upon it it is untrue. Though I have no friendships and no loves, I cannot read the epitaph of the Spartans at Thermopylae with a steady voice to the end, and there is an old glove in one of my drawers that has lain there these eighteen years which is worth something to me yet. If, on the other hand, you ever feel disposed to think me particularly good, you will be just as wrong as most people are on the other side. My pleasures are in seeing, thinking, reading, and making people happy, (if I can, consistently with my own comfort.) And I take these pleasures."

Here is a letter which contains some advice, and addressed to Miss Siddal as to her management of Rossetti:

"The difficulty is to keep you quiet, and yet to give you means of passing the time with some degree of pleasure to yourself. You inventive people pay very dearly for your powers—there is no knowing how to manage you. One thing is very certain, that Rossetti will never be happy or truly powerful till he gets over that habit of his of doing nothing but what 'interests him'—and you also must try and read the books I am going to send you, which you know are to be chosen from among the most uninteresting I can find."

Miss Siddal's health was delicate, and, in 1855, she went to France and Italy, and Rossetti wanted to join her. Mr. Ruskin must have furnished Rossetti with the money necessary for a trip to Wales—but not to France. He is angry and writes:

"You are a very odd creature, that's a fact. I said I would find funds for you to go into Wales to draw something I wanted. I never said I would for you to go to Paris, to disturb yourself and other people, and I won't. * * * If you like to write to Browning and to manage it you can—but I won't. I am ill-tempered to-day—you are such absurd creatures both of you. I don't say you do wrong, because you don't seem to know what is wrong, but just to do whatever you like as far as possible—as puppies and tomtits do. However, as it is so, I must think for you—and first, I can't have you going to Paris, nor going near Ida, till you have finished those drawings, and Miss Heaton's, too. You can't do anything now but indoors, and the less you excite Ida the better. Positively, if you go to Paris I will."

Here is a bit of dashing description Mr. Ruskin indulges in. It is found in a letter to Miss Siddal, who was then in Nice, (1856:)

"I am rejoiced at your entirely agreeing with me about the vapid color of that southern scenery. I hate it myself. The whole coast of Genoa, with its blue sea, hills, and white houses, looks to me like a bunch of blue ribands dipped in mud and then splashed all over with lime. I except always Mentone, which has fine green and purple, and has a unique kind of glen behind it among the lemons."

Mr. Ruskin sometimes handles Rossetti without gloves:

"You are a conceited monkey, thinking your pictures right when I tell you positively they are wrong. What do you know about the matter, I should like to know? You'll find out in six months what an absurdity that 'St. Catharine' is. Please oblige me in two matters, or you will make me ill again. Take all the pure green out of the flesh of the 'Nativity' I send, and try to get it a little less like worsted work. You must really alter your way of working and mind what you are about."

In another letter, of 1860, Ruskin writes to Rossetti, some time after his marriage to Miss Siddal:

"But what I do feel generally about you is that without intending it you are in little things habitually selfish—thinking only of what you like to do, or don't like; not of what would be kind. Where your affections are strongly touched I suppose this would not be so—but it is not possible you should care much for me, seeing me so seldom. * * * I did not misinterpret or take ill anything yesterday; but I have no power in general of believing much in people's caring for me. I've a little more faith in Lizzie than in you—because, though she don't see me, her bride's kiss was so full and queerly kind; but I fancy I gall you by my want of sympathy in many things, and so lose hold of you."

Probably Christina Rossetti's poems were first submitted to Ruskin, and he writes to her brother about them:

"I sate up till late last night reading poems. They are full of beauty and power. But no publisher—I am deeply grieved to know this—would take them, so full are they of quaintnesses and offenses. Irregular measure (introduced to my great regret, in its chief willfulness, by Coleridge) is the calamity of modern poetry. The 'Iliad,' the 'Divina Commedia,' the 'Aeneid,' the whole of Spenser, Milton, Keats, are written without taking a single license or violating the common ear for metre; your sister should exercise herself in the severest commonplace of metre until she can write as the public like. Then if she puts in her observation and passion all will become precious. But she must have the Form first."

The Squid in Art.

In the last issue of The American Journal of Archaeology, Mr. William Hayes Ward presents an article having this general title, "Oriental Antiquities." A Hittite cylinder seal of magnetic iron has been found on the Mediterranean coast of Syria, on which are engraved gazelles, a cow and calf, a lion, lionesses, deer, and a squid or cuttlefish. The presentation of the cephalopods in art is curious and will be noted by many. Mr. Ward shows, however, that it was not an uncommon object in Oriental glyptic art. "The cuttlefish," he writes, "is quite familiar as depicted on the early Mycenaean or Aegean pottery. It appears on vases from the Island of Ialysus, also from Aeolis and Mycenae itself." This style of decoration dates back at some time between 1000 and 1500 B. C., and free use was made of both floral and marine forms.

One might say that the unknown potter of the remote past used certain decorations as did Bernard Palissy. Certainly the presentation of the cuttlefish indicated the work of an artist who was acquainted with marine zoology. The cuttlefish, as shown in the print, a copy of a fragment of the Mycenaean vase, is treated in the clearest manner, and the artist, though giving full scope to his fancy, has not departed from the original form. It is to be noted that Prof. Verrill, our best authority in cephalopods, would have at once classed it as belonging to the Mediterranean Sea.

The cephalopod on the supposably Hittite cylinder is of a different species, and resembles somewhat in form the octopus Bairdii. A closely related cuttlefish, as to shape, is, however, found on the Mediterranean.

In Japanese art the cuttlefish figures. The pictures of the cephalopods, as the Japanese drew them, were at first questioned as to their truthfulness. But the Japanese artist, when animals, birds, or fish are to be outlined, is always remarkable for his realism. The Japanese cuttlefish was gigantic. It is only within the last thirty years that naturalists have found that the Oriental artist was perfectly correct. Off the Labrador and Newfoundland coasts cuttlefish have been thrown ashore with a total length of forty-four feet.

If the artist of to-day were bold enough to introduce the cuttlefish in mural decoration, it would be of help for him to know that some of these smaller cephalopods are beautifully colored.

Franklin on the Dead Languages.

Paul Lester Ford in The Century.

In a concrete form Franklin testified to the slight value he placed upon college training. He saw to it that both his son William and his nephew James were properly taught, but he sent neither to a university. When William Franklin put his son into the Pennsylvania College the grandfather did not hesitate to withdraw him that he might take him to France, thus ending his further education. So, too, with his other grandson, though having a choice of all the universities of Europe, he gave him only an ordinary education at a school in Geneva.

Joke as Franklin would, however, at "Mr. Fogg," who explains "English by Greek," and at the man who "was so learned that he could name a horse in nine languages, so ignorant, that he bought a cow to ride on," one of the compliments which especially pleased him was the recognition of his contributions to science by the colleges. When Yale and Harvard both gave him the degree of Master of Arts he was proud that "without studying at any college, I came to partake of their honors"; and when the Universities of St. Andrews, Edinburgh, and Oxford in succession conferred on him the degrees of LL. D. or D. C. L., he was heedful to advertise the new honors on the title pages of his books.

Franklin's disapproval of the dead languages was not akin to that of the fox and the grapes. Though the boy had only one year at the Boston grammar school, most of the Dogood letters were headed by a quotation from Cicero, Seneca, Terence, or some other Latin author of repute. In the years following, however, he seems to have paid more attention to other tongues, and allowed his knowledge of Latin to grow rusty.

Where Coleridge Was Wanting.

From Charles Lamb and the Lloyds—E. V. Lucas.

Coleridge has a lamentable want of voluntary power. If he is excited by a remark in company he will pour forth in an evening, without the least apparent effort, what would furnish matter for a hundred essays; but the moment that he is to write not from present impulse but from preordained deliberation, his powers fail him, and I believe that there are times when he could not pen the commonest notes. He is one of those minds who, except in inspired moods, can do nothing, and his inspirations are all oral and not scriptural. And when he is inspired he surpasses, in my opinion, all that could be thought or imagined of a human being.

Reconstructing a Temple.

In the American Journal of Archaeology may be read Mr. Allan Marquand's most interesting paper on a capital from the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus in Rome. This great structure, which formed an "imposing ruin in the Middle Ages," had later on "so completely disappeared from view that its site was forgotten." In 1865 some portions of the walls of the temple were unearthed, but their importance was overlooked. Evidently they were of Etruscan origin. While much of the substructure remained, the superstructure has disappeared.

We know how for many centuries the remains of old imperial Rome were the quarries of the modern city. The evidences were positive that there were columns and an entablature. Had they all been converted into lime?

In 1875 fragments of the great shafts were found, identified, and placed in a court belonging to the Conservator Museum in Rome. In 1897, while driving a new road to the Via di Monte Tarpeo the workmen uncovered the fragment of "an immense Corinthian capital." Where it was found was within a short distance from where once stood the great Temple of Jupiter. The material, Mr. Allan Marquand states, is of fine Pentelic marble. Studying the fragments of columns already found, the proportion of this capital exactly fits architectural conditions. Though but a fragment, the acanthus leaves having been broken off, the lily or lotus flower, that strange emblem of Egyptian conservatism, is plainly shown, and so from these various dispersed stones we gain some idea of the great temple of a long-past period.

Very Old Pewter.

When old France and Germany took to their drink in glass, England absorbed her potent fluids in pewter. The pewter mug, then, in England, is of the long past, and was unquestionably an inheritance from the Roman-British period. Not so long ago a number of pewter dishes, bowls, cups, jugs, and platters were found on the site of a Roman villa near Appleshaw, in England. Time had ruined much of this pewter, nevertheless two vessels were found in good order. The material, when analyzed, yielded lead and tin in different proportions. A dish attracted much attention. It was shaped in a fish-like form, and bore a cross, and so had some connection with Christianity. Since lead and more particularly tin were essentially English metals, maybe the first pewter vessel used in old Rome was as much prized as was, some few years ago, one made of aluminium.

*RUSKIN: ROSSETTI: PRE-RAPHAELITISM. Papers, 1854 to 1862. Arranged and Edited by William Michael Rossetti. London: George Allen.

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BETWEEN THE EBB AND FLOW.

Reminiscences of American Authors and Books, from 1834 to 1844.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW by

Thomas Dunn English,

Author of "Ben Bolt," "American Ballads," &c.

FIRST PAPER.

Between 1834 and 1844 there was an interval in our literary history of ten years whose characteristics were unlike any decade that preceded or followed it. It seemed as though the ebb in the flow of American authorship had been reached, and that the period of which I write formed the slackwater, to be followed by the flow which has since continued. During this time the authors who had made their mark before had ceased to produce a sensation. Irving had already become one of the classical writers, and Cooper, whose splendid works—"The Spy," "The Pioneers," and "The Pilot"—had placed him as first of American novelists, was already beginning to show symptoms of that partial decay of his powers which came afterward. Charles Brockden Brown, whose novels produced some excitement in their day, had passed out of public favor. The popular taste ran almost entirely to foreign authors: In prose Scott, and in poetry Byron, held a firm grip. Then there sprang up a number of minor authors, some good, many bad, but the greater number indifferent, who filled the void. Some of these seem to have been entirely forgotten and others dimly remembered. I knew some of these personally and others through their works. It is my purpose in the space of two papers to recall some of these, not so much to criticise their productions as to give some anecdotes here and there of the men themselves, and in doing this the less known to the public will be apt to have the foremost place in my memory. I purpose also to include writers who began their work toward the close of the period and merely gave promise at the time of their future fame.

The most prominent of the writers at that time was James Kirk Paulding. He was a politician and amateur journalist, as well as a novelist, and was Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Van Buren. His novels were striking and memorable, not only from their style and the dry humor which pervaded them, but from their successful attempt to give the reader clear notions of Colonial and Revolutionary history through the medium of romance. Of these books there were three that seemed to me to be particularly admirable. These were "The Dutchman's Fireside," "The Old Continentals," and "The Puritan and His Daughter." These were read and admired widely, but their impression upon the public was finally blotted out by the coarse but virile novels of Marryat and the paper-covered translations of Dumas and other French writers that ran over the country in a flood. I question now whether in all this vast population there be ten thousand persons under sixty years of age who have read Paulding's works, and whether there be a hundred thousand who have ever heard of him. Yet his novels are so thoroughly American and the subjects are so deftly handled that they would form valuable aid to the student of our Revolutionary and Colonial history if such a study should ever emerge from the mist into which it has fallen because of more recent stirring events.

There was one member of the talented Ingersoll family who made somewhat of a mark in historical literature at the time. This was Charles Jared, who served some terms in Congress with distinction, and who managed to make himself the subject of bitter personal abuse because of an unlucky frankness of expression. On one occasion he had said: "Had I lived during the Revolution I should have been a Tory, and I do not think the term one of reproach." This led to a violent impeachment of his patriotism, which as his works showed, was entirely undeserved. I asked him once about this, and he told me that he stood by an existing Government because he believed its violent disturbance would wreck the general interest, and that the Tories, who were loyal to the Government under which they had been born, however much in the minority they might be, were deserving of respect for their conscientious motives. His thoroughly inborn Americanism was shown in his "Bookmaking Travelers," and in his afterward printed notes on the war of 1812. The last was discursive, filled with some eccentricities of opinion and personal memories, so as to be inferior in style and handling of the subject to other histories of the time on which they treat, but they exhibited freshness, vigor, a careful array of facts, and an intensity of anti-British feeling which sometimes sank to bitterness. His brother Joseph also served in Congress, and there was a marked contrast between the two in both their politics and manner. Charles was an ardent Democrat and Joseph was an uncompromising Whig. Charles was impulsive, erratic in manner, and would sometimes slap his friends on the shoulder in a familiar way, but Joseph, who was a sober and dignified lawyer, would have thought it a great breach of decorum to have ventured on such familiarity.

The works of William Ware made a great impression upon a large circle of readers at the time, and deservedly so, but like those of Paulding seem to be entirely lost to the present generation. Yet three of these are perhaps the most lively pictures of Roman manners, and contain more of the spirit of Roman history than any works written by an American author. "Probus" and "Julian" are notable, but inferior to "Zenobia," which has a strong hold upon the reader, and one never relaxed from the beginning to the end of the volume. Ware came of a breed of writers, Henry, the elder, being noted as a theologian and controversialist, and Henry, the younger, having attained some distinction as a writer of clever verse. Neither of these evinced the power of the author of "Zenobia," nor are their works, though they impressed the public favorably at the time, worthy of revival.

A gleam of memory comes across me at this moment of one who flourished during the period and after, mainly on the merits of a single song. That was Samuel Woodworth, an estimable gentleman who wrote a number of verses of that kind which neither men nor gods permit, and some minor dramatic pieces which for a time held their place on the stage. But his "Old Oaken Bucket" is one of those domestic lyrics which always keeps its place in the public mind, and like the "Home, Sweet Home," of John Howard Payne, will never die so long as the English language exists. In the same gleam of memory there arises the humorous "Old Grimes" of Albert Green, which made its author famous at the time. Green was a respectable lawyer, who wrote verse for the relief it afforded and not with any apparent desire for poetical reputation. His "Old Grimes," though not exactly an imitation, was probably modeled after Goldsmith's elegy on Mme. Blaize. It is frequently revived by the oldsters, and not infrequently by the youngsters, with great glee. Another poem which still retains its grasp upon popular favor was originally published in The Knickerbocker Magazine under the title "Carmen Bellicosum," but is better known as "The Old Continentals." It is quite as remarkable a specimen of metrical gymnastics as "The Bells" of Poe, but has more fire. Its author, George H. McMasters, a lawyer at Avon, N. Y., like Green, wrote for amusement, and was exceedingly retiring and modest. In some correspondence I had with him he told me that it was suggested by the sounds of a passing drum and fife, and he evidently seemed to be astonished at the fact of its survival. It had a better fate than the charming "Fly to the Prairie" of Dr. John K. Mitchell, which seems to have passed into oblivion, though it made a great mark in its day.

Brantz Mayer of Baltimore began writing during this period, but his most notable productions were issued shortly after. His volumes on the Mexican war are carefully preserved by book collectors for their store of facts and their lucid style, but his most valuable contribution to our historical literature is his vindication of Col. Cresap. Through some passages in the writings of Jefferson this gallant soldier for a long while suffered from the unjust reproach of having brutally murdered the wife and children of Logan, the noted Indian chief. Mayer entirely relieved him of this and shows how much Jefferson was deceived.

But one of the queerest of the authors of the time, and one whose many novels and tales created a great sensation among ordinary readers, but who seems to be entirely forgotten at the present day, was George Lippard. He was a young and very fertile writer, throwing off his work with great rapidity and ease, and presenting stories that were marked by extravagance of incident and absurdity of plot, but whose description was most vivid and his characters sometimes very strongly drawn. For a time his stories were popular and sold well all over the country, but they suddenly ceased to create an interest and only excited ridicule. His career was a strong illustration of the old saying about going up like a rocket and falling like its stick. Either naturally or through affectation, and I never knew which, he was eccentric in his dress, manner, and mode of conversation. I think if he had lived to be an old man he would have toned down in most of this.

An anecdote is told of him which is rather amusing. In some journal to which he had access he had made a sharp attack upon Thomas Corwin, the distinguished Senator from Ohio, who figured so prominently in the politics of that day, and whose speech in the House of Representatives in reply to Crary's attack on Gen. Harrison was a masterpiece of its kind. Some days after that Lippard was in Washington City, and at a reception there to which he was invited he was introduced to Corwin. In order to identify himself more strongly Lippard said to Corwin, "I am the one who blackguarded you so in the ——," naming the journal in which the assault had been printed. "Well," said Corwin dryly, "you look like a blackguard." Lippard told me this story himself, and said that the retort was well put, and that he was not sure but that he richly deserved it. There were many good points about Lippard, but he was a bohemian of the bohemians, and though at times his work brought him in considerable money he was nearly always in need. He made at the time a decided impression, but he founded no school, and his works are not to be found in any library that I have ransacked.

Philip Pendleton Cooke's Froissart ballads appeared during this decade. They did not at first attract the attention they deserved, and it was not until Poe had commented favorably on more than one public occasion, and twice or thrice in print, about that tender lyric "Florence Vane" that they began to impress the public. Cooke was a fine specimen of the Virginia gentleman, and his writings, both in prose and poetry, give the reader a good notion of his character. This was more strongly shown in the case of his younger brother, John Esten, who came before the public later on. His works were admirable pictures of Colonial Virginia life and manners. His "Leather Stocking and Silk," "Virginia Comedians," and one or two other books will yet take their place in American classical literature. The spirit of the man breathed in his books. He was one of the most single-hearted and genial gentlemen that I ever knew. Unfortunately for literature his health was broken by his services in the field during the sectional war, and he died too early. He was an indefatigable correspondent, and I have yet a number of his short, crisp, and piquant letters, though the collection has been somewhat diminished by autograph hunters.

The historian who made the greatest mark at that time upon public attention, a mark that is indelible, was John L. Motley, whose volumes on Dutch history are so necessary a part of a scholar's library. His first appearance before the public was during this period, though his greater works were issued in later years. Motley takes rank with Prescott as a historian, having the same clearness, accuracy, and force, and frequently is quite as picturesque. He may be considered one of the few great historians which this country has produced.

The next figure that rises in my memory is that of Cornelius Mathews, who acquired a local rather than a National celebrity in his time. Mathews dipped into verse as well as prose, but his poetry was unequal. Here and there were lines of force, but a great part of it was forced rather than forcible. His "Puffer Hopkins" was more a picture of the New York politicians of the day than a novel. It excited some attention, but traveled very little further than a circle round New York City. He was better known as a journalist, having served in that capacity on several papers of note.

J. Ross Browne, who afterward produced several charming works on foreign life and manners, began his career by a number of tales and sketches in the early part of the ten years under consideration. I remember one of these which appeared in a periodical of limited circulation and no great pretensions, and of which I was for a time the editor. It was the story of a Sultan and a vizier who had obtained from a magician the power of changing themselves into any animal they chose by uttering a certain word, and of resuming their human form on the utterance of another. One of these changes, and the last, was into two geese. The Sultan at the proper time remembered the necessary word and resumed his humanity, but the unfortunate vizier forgot his, and remained a goose to the end of his life. The Sultan still kept his favorite about him in his anserine form, to the great amazement of his Court, which was much puzzled at the mysterious disappearance of the vizier. The story was not long, but gave promise of that fine humor which Browne so frequently developed in after time.

I find I have filled the allotted space and am obliged to postpone until the next paper not only my comments of the authors of the time, but that little knot of clever writers from whom came the great stream of American humor in after years. They were the founders of a school, but were unconscious of the fact.

THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH.

Mr. W. L. Alden in his recent letter to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW finds fault with that foreign officiousness, English and German, which wants to set matters to rights in municipal Rome and Florence. Well-informed correspondents from Rome declare that the Italian Government is eager and anxious to do its best toward the preservation, not the demolition, of its ancient monuments. It was reported that the Lion of St. Mark's, the one Napoleon looted, and which was restored to its original place, was now falling to pieces through neglect. At once this monument was looked over, and the Minister of Public Instruction declared that the lion, the column, and the Doges' Palace are all in good order. The overloading of the Marciani Library was acknowledged and the books will be removed, but this had been decided on some two years ago. As to the cries about the demolition of Florence, Signor Guido Baccelli writes that there are imperative necessities, looking to public health, which make some changes necessary, and he adds: "Even without Government action, the authorities of Florence intend to preserve their artistic treasures, but one must distinguish between the religion of things really great and fanaticism for the small and unimportant." We may state from information lately given to THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW by an American antiquarian who has studied all his life Roman monuments that, having critically examined in November of last year the Colosseum, he declares that it is in a better condition than he has ever seen it.

It is not necessary to be "academic" in order to become a member of the French Academy. The much-coveted easy chairs of that learned body are commodious and adapted to any kind of sitter. M. Meilhac having passed to another world, where academicians are but ordinary men, M. Lavedan occupies the vacant fauteuil. M. Meilhac had a happy turn for the composition of plays and the fashioning of libretti for comic operas. M. Lavedan's claims to distinction are by no means salient. Paris knows him best as a sharp writer. To an English or American reader he seems more flippant than clever. It must, however, be understood that the French Academy is to be looked at as a kind of museum, with a great extent of shelvage, where all objects of the most diverse character are to find a place and a label. There are among its members men who are among the most distinguished in the world, but the balance of excellence is not kept up, and there are many mediocrities. Richelieu's principal aim as founder of the Academy was to make this institution the fountain head of the French language pure and undefiled. To the ignorant American it looks as if Parisian argot has now a fair chance of rendering that fountain of language a trifle turbid.

JAN

1899

AUTHORS AT HOME.

XLVI.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson in Cambridge

Those visitors to Cambridge who know only the college yard and its immediate neighborhood think of the old city as one of the flattest places topographically. I think, indeed, that there are even Cambridge citizens unacquainted with the ridge of higher land at the summit of which the observatory of Harvard is situated. At the head of pleasant Buckingham Street, not a stone's throw from the observatory, is the house which Thomas Wentworth Higginson built for himself nearly twenty years ago. At one side of the house is a group of tall spruce trees that almost hide it from the eyes of those approaching from Concord Avenue. At the back is a little grove of deciduous trees, while at the other side is an open lawn with a tennis court. It is in this house that Col. Higginson has just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, for it was on the 22d of December, 1823, that the youngest child of Stephen Higginson was born.

To speak of Col. Higginson as the Nestor of American letters might be a true statement so far as words are concerned. It is a sentence that sounds fairly well in print. It would certainly pass unchallenged by those who have never seen Col. Higginson, but those who know him must at once object to the word "Nestor," since the term summons at once a vision of an aged man with snowy locks, such as he certainly is not. He may have gray hairs, but his hair is not gray, nor is his tall, athletic figure less vigorous than it was twenty years ago. His complexion, his eye, his expression are those of a young man, and a young man he is in manner and feeling. Nevertheless, since the fact cannot be disputed that he has been in the world seventy-five years, each birthday since his seventieth has been made a special gala day by Col. Higginson's friends. On his seventieth anniversary the Round Table Club, of which he is President, gave him a beautiful silver loving cup, and in addition to other gifts on this and other birthdays flowers and potted plants from friends have brightened the drawing room and hall of his pleasant dwelling where, with his wife and daughter, he keeps open house for all their friends.

The old brass knocker on the door and the door-plate with the name, "S. Higginson," are from the Kirkland Street house of Col. Higginson's father, and the hall into which the visitor steps and the broad stairway leading up stairs are modeled somewhat on those of a historic Portsmouth house belonging to a Wentworth ancestor. For Col. Higginson (through his mother, Louisa Storrow,) is a direct descendant of the first Gov. Wentworth of New Hampshire, and collaterally related to the other Governors of the same name. A portrait in oils of Gov. Wentworth, a copy of the original painting, hangs at the head of the stairway, and the easy chair in which Col. Higginson does most of his writing is an heirloom from the same family. Over the stairway hang two other interesting portraits. Though the painter has not been definitely ascertained it is thought that one, if not both of them, are by Sir John Thornhill. Their date is about 1700, and their style altogether excellent, with a certain quaint stiffness, suggesting Copley, though belonging to an earlier period of art.

One of them shows Nathaniel Higginson, Governor of Madras, and his wife seated at a table, while a young man, Stephen Ainsworth, who afterward married their daughter, is entering the room. Through the open door is given a distant view of Fort St. George. The other is an English scene, with a deer park in the background, and the portraits are Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth and the sister of the latter, Deborah Higginson, who became Mrs. Jeffries. Gov. Nathaniel Higginson was a brother of Col. Higginson's ancestor, Col. John Higginson of Salem. He was a Harvard graduate, and in his later official life under the English crown had a high reputation for honor and integrity. Beside these historic paintings hangs a portrait of Thomas Wentworth Higginson in his youth, a remarkably fine head by Eastman Johnson. Near by is a head of Col. Higginson's young daughter—his only child—and portraits of his father and of his grandfather, Stephen Higginson, a member of the Continental Congress of 1783. Another small portrait of considerable interest is that of the first Mrs. Longfellow, aunt of the present Mrs. Higginson. Hanging in the lower hall near the stairway is an oil painting with an unusual history. It is a portrait, life size, of Pope's Man of Ross, yet by whom painted, or in what way it came to this country is not known. It was sent anonymously to the house of Col. Higginson's father by some friend who concealed his identity. On the back is a long inscription stating that it was sent to Stephen Higginson as to a man who "so eminently copys the fair original." The portrait is a fine one, its deep tones mellow with age, representing a man of attractive personality. Its present owner has had thorough inquiries made in the village of Ross, England, only to learn that neither of the two portraits once known to exist of the hero of Pope's poem are now there. This is undoubtedly one of the two.

There are other interesting things in the hallway—the first flag, for example, ever carried by a colored regiment, a sword given Col. Higginson by the freedmen of Beaufort, S. C., as well as the one which he himself carried in the war. The room at the left of the hall, after the New England fashion, a combination of drawing-room and library, is thoroughly home-like, with its open fireplace, high bookcases, grand piano, and old fashioned furniture. There are other old portraits on the walls as well as a Madonna of Lucca Della Robbia, and many photographs and souvenirs of travel. Opening from this room is the small study where formerly Col. Higginson did all his literary work. Bookcases reach from ceiling to floor, and a large desk stands near a window.

That it is a practical working library is shown by the way in which Col. Higginson marks his books. Instead of an elaborate dilettante book plate he has a slip of paper pasted in each volume with his name plainly printed in large capitals. Within two or three years there have gone from his shelves about 1,000 volumes, which he had been thirty years collecting, and to which he had given the name of the "Galatea Collection." They are now in an alcove of the Public Library of Boston, a gift from Col. Higginson, who hopes that those who are interested in the social, industrial, and educational condition of women will consult them frequently. Many of these books are rare and curious, especially those in other languages than English. When the collection was kept in his own house Col. Higginson was very generous in lending any of the books to those who were making special research, or who intended using them as the basis for articles in periodicals. Yet large though the space was that they filled on the library shelves their place is now occupied by other books. Col. Higginson no longer does the most of his writing in the cosy little down-stairs study. When he started on his "Naval and Military History of Massachusetts in the Civil War" a large room became necessary for his secretaries, and the large apartment up stairs which he then decided to take for his study has been retained for that purpose ever since. As to methods comparatively little of his work is dictated. He gives his mornings to his writing, and seldom leaves the house or sees visitors before 3 o'clock. Always fond of an outdoor life he still continues to take long walks. A few years ago he was devoted to bicycling, and was often to be met in Cambridge streets and the adjacent roads accompanied by his little daughter. Outdoor exercise for men and women has had no stronger advocate than Col. Higginson. No reader of "Outdoor Papers" needs to be told this. In his boyhood he was fond of swimming, skating, football, cricket, and other open air sports, and later toward war time of fencing, drilling, and the like.

This love of outdoor life and the optimistic spirit have combined to keep alive in Col. Higginson the spirit of youthfulness. "To be identified," he has said, "in early memories with some limited and therefore characteristic region—that is happiness." It is therefore to him a joy rather than a matter of regret that the home of his later years is hardly ten minutes walk from the house (built by his father in Kirkland Street) which was his birthplace. The old house is still standing at the head of Professors' Row under the shadow of Memorial Hall. Its ancient neighbor, the first home of Oliver Wendell Holmes, has long since disappeared, and new and magnificent college buildings are crowding on the houses at the upper end of the stately avenue. Yet enough of the old dwellings remains to preserve the identity of the street, and to give the street much the same character that it had in Col. Higginson's youth. In that ideal autobiography, "Cheerful Yesterdays," he has told us that the earliest documentary evidence which he has of his own existence is a note from Edward Everett, then a neighbor, inquiring after the health of "the babe." Stephen Higginson, his father, had been a prosperous Boston merchant, a liberal entertainer, and noted for his benevolence to an extent that gained for him the title "the Man of Ross." After Jefferson's embargo had deprived him of his fortune his friends procured for him the post of Steward (Bursar) of Harvard. In the pleasant Kirkland Street house, with its good library of eighteenth century books there was a decided atmosphere of literature. Andrews Norton, John Gorham Palfrey, George Ticknor, and Jared Sparks were among the eminent visitors. Washington Irving, a connection by marriage, was once within its walls. Longfellow, too, and his sister; John Holmes and his more distinguished brother, Christopher Pearse Cranch and John S. Dwight, and the various members of the Harvard Faculty, of whom a number reached a decided eminence in their respective departments. Col. Higginson's mother was a woman of great culture, and his father was bookish in his tastes. His grandfather, Stephen Higginson, had published several political pamphlets, "The Essays of Laco," "A Defence of Jay's Treaty," and another ancestor, John Higginson, (son of Francis, and first minister at Salem,) had published "The Cause of God and His People in New England," and "An Attestation to Cotton Mather's Magnalia."

It would have been strange, then, if the thoughtful boy with such environment, with such ancestry, had not drifted into a literary life. On graduating from Harvard when not quite eighteen years old, he first tried teaching, and later entered the Harvard Divinity School. His first parish was that of the First Religious Society at Newburyport, over which he was placed in 1847, and his second the Free Church of Worcester, to which he went in 1852. During these years he had become very outspoken in his espousal of the anti-slavery cause. This was the more remarkable on his part, as by ancestry and social connections he naturally belonged in the more conservative society of Boston-Cambridge. Not only his pen but his muscular strength was put at the service of the Abolitionists. His part in the Anthony Burns affair and his efforts to rescue other escaped slaves are too well known to require mention here, as well as his practical help in the Kansas troubles. When the war broke out he offered his services to Gov. Andrew, and spent some time drilling part of a regiment near Worcester. When the offer came from Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton of the Colonelcy of a black regiment—the first to be raised—he gladly accepted, and hastened to South Carolina, where it was forming. In August, 1863, he was seriously wounded at Wilton Bluff, and a few months later, on account of illness, resigned his command. His "Army Life in a Black Regiment" has given an account of his military experience. In the minds of some persons outside of Boston Col. T. W. Higginson is sometimes confused with his second cousin, Col. W. L. Higginson, the banker and projector of the Symphony concerts. The latter, though brevetted Lieutenant Colonel, is more commonly called Major Higginson.

After the war, while living at Newport, Col. Higginson gave himself entirely to literature. Before this he had been an occasional contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, (his first contribution appeared in its fifth number,) and in rather close succession appeared "Outdoor Papers," "Malbone," "Army Life in a Black Regiment," "Atlantic Essays," and in later years "Common Sense About Women," "The Afternoon Landscape," "Young Folks' History of the United States," "A Larger History of the United States," "Men and Women," "The New World," "The New Book," and "Book and Heart."

By no means all his titles are here included. There are, for example, his translation of Epictetus, the Harvard Memorial Biographies, which he edited; the military and naval record of Massachusetts in the Civil War, prepared under his supervision, and a number of other books which he has edited or written. Among our essayists Col. Higginson is unsurpassed, and the charm of his style felt at the first reading deepens with every repetition. Every word is so chosen, every sentence so placed, that no change or rearrangement seems possible. His vigorous and graceful thought touches a wide range of subjects, and its prevailing characteristics are refinement and patriotism.

The same characteristics are carried into his oratory. Years ago he was a popular lyceum lecturer, and to-day he is most agreeable on the platform, and is a favorite presiding officer and after-dinner speaker. A bronchial trouble now prevents his speaking as frequently as in the past, but when he can do so he is still ready to give his voice to a cause in which he is interested, and no one who has ever heard him can forget the grace of his manner, the quick flash of his wit, and the force of his argument.

Among the optimistic beliefs of Col. Higginson is one that the scholar makes himself much more often of value in politics than the world in general believes.

Among his offices has been that of Chief of the Governor's personal staff, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives for two years, of the State Board of Education for three years, and State military and naval historian for seven years. He has been a Director of the Cambridge Public Library, a member of the visiting board of Harvard University and of the Bridgewater Normal School, President of the Harvard Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Associated Chapters of the same society. He belongs to the American Oriental Society, the Philological Society, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Free Religious Association, the Reform Club, the Woman Suffrage Association, and many others.

Last commencement the LL. D degree was conferred on him by Harvard, and the same degree was given him some years before by Western Reserve University. Col. Higginson is one of the American authors known and honored to a rather unusual extent in other countries. Five of his books have been translated into French, "Army Life in a Black Regiment," "The Monarch of Dreams," the "Young Folks' History of the United States," "The Sympathy of Religions," and an "Essay on Greek Goddesses." Into German, "The Young Folks' History," "Common Sense About Women," and "The Monarch of Dreams." Into Italian, "The Young Folks' History," and into modern Greek, "An Essay on Greek Goddesses." In various journeys abroad he has met many of the most interesting figures prominent in the social and literary life of England and France—Browning and Tennyson, and Herbert Spencer, Rosetti, Alma Tadema, Lord Houghton, Lord Lyttelton, Thomas Hughes, Aubrey de Vere, James Bryce, and many others. In Paris, too, he has had delightful acquaintance with many of those best known in literary and political circles. Indeed, all in all, I doubt that any living American has enjoyed the friendship of so many interesting people. There was all that charming Cambridge group to which allusion has been made, there were others in Boston, like John Lothrop Motley, and some of his friends, there were Emerson and his friends in Concord, there were Whittier and his family at Amesbury, whom Col. Higginson visited intimately during his residence at Newburyport; there was the Brook Farm group, including Curtis and Dana, with nearly all of the creators of American literature he has known on terms of friendship. Then, too, there was that notable group of Abolitionists, Wendell Phillips, Harrison, and the rest, into whose counsels he entered, and whom he was always ready to assist, and finally in these later days there is a large group of younger writers who owe a great deal to his criticism aid, advice, or more definite help.

Besides his pleasant Cambridge house Col. Higginson has a cottage at Dublin, N. H., where he spends several months every year. This is at the very foot of Mount Monadnock, overlooking Monadnock Lake. Here he can indulge his love of nature and of natural history—for years ago he was a careful student of microscopy.

Though a severe illness two or three years ago has left him a little less strong than formerly, Col. Higginson continues to enter with much zest into all the pursuits of his young daughter, who is soon to enter society—the child of the second Mrs. Higginson—and his friends are in earnest when they beg him to tell them the secret of perpetual youth.

H. L. R.

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Exhibitions and Other Events in a Week of Some Importance.

After a comparative lull in the New York art world the past week brought a crowding of small but important exhibitions, incidents, and events. The Salmagundi Club made its annual display of oils by its members in its pretty little gallery at the rear of its clubhouse, 14 West Twelfth Street. Orson Lowell's drawings to illustrate a new edition of James Lane Allen's charming story, "The Choir Invisible," were on view at the Keppel Gallery, where they will remain until Jan. 29; a display of fine mezzotints was opened at the Wunderlich Gallery to remain there until Feb. 11; N. E. Montross has shown at his gallery, 1,380 Broadway, D. W. Tryon's Munich gold medal picture, "The Rising Moon," and two other landscapes by the same artist; there are twenty-one paintings of Moorish scenery and customs by Richard Newton, Jr., at the Kraushaar Gallery, 1,259 Broadway; Theodore Wores is showing a number of his pictures at the Simmons Studio, 4 West Thirty-third Street; J. Campbell Phillips has had on view a number of his pen-and-ink society sketches at the Dayton Art Rooms, 650 Madison Avenue; there is an exhibition in progress of F. A. Bridgman's works at Boussod-Valadon's; of Chartran's latest portraits, including one of the Pope, at Knoedler's; of F. Hopkinson Smith's last water colors at the Avery Galleries; of W. A. Raesse's recent works at the Macbeth Gallery, and of Madrazo's last portraits at the Oehme Gallery. In addition to these exhibitions there has been a three nights' sale of the Powers pictures at Chickering Hall, and William Clausen is giving an exhibition of works by American painters at his gallery, 381 Fifth Avenue.

This remarkably long and varied programme will give the reading public perhaps some faint idea of the difficulties that the art lover, and much more the art writer, finds in trying to see or "cover" pictures that are really worth seeing and noticing during the season's height in New York. Attention has been frequently called in this column to the serious mistake that clubs and dealers make in arranging for and holding exhibitions without consultation with their fellows and without any reference to other and conflicting displays. The scant notice that some really deserving displays receive in consequence, both from press and public, is directly the fault of this selfish and unbusinesslike policy. It seems to be useless, however, to try and effect any reform in the matter.

The business of dealing in pictures is growing more and more a cutthroat one all the time, and it is rare to find a dealer who has a good word to say for anything displayed by his competitors, while there are men in the business who do not hesitate to reflect upon the validity of canvases imported and sold by even the best houses, sometimes without the slightest proof of their assertions. The first man injured in this way who is plucky enough to bring a slander suit will be a public benefactor.

The annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, which opened in Philadelphia last Saturday, is larger and more important than usual. It contains a large number of pictures, which have been seen in New York, and have been exhibited elsewhere through the country, but there are also a number of new works, and the pictures have been hung well, and the display is more than ordinarily interesting. Boston artists contribute more than twenty works, and among the Boston representatives are Charles Hopkinson, who sends several landscapes and three portraits; Adelaide Cole Chase, who shows several portraits; William Paxton, Taber Sears, Mrs. L. C. Perry, Mrs. Sara W. Whitman, Alice M. Curtis, Mary Fisher, Catherine T. Raymond, Miss Z. M. Plaisted, Elizabeth Taylor, Mary B. Hazelton, Charles H. Davis, Laura Hills, Philip Hale, Frank W. Benson, and Andreas Andersen. It is unnecessary to repeat the names of the New York artists represented, as all the prominent men send examples. On Saturday, Jan. 26, the annual voting contest under the auspices of the art department of the Civic Club, to determine which of the paintings is the most popular, will take place.

Among the American paintings shown by Mr. William Clausen in his present exhibition at 381 Fifth Avenue are two water colors by John La Farge, "The Mountains of Miko, Japan," and "Landscape on the Teche"; two good examples of J. H. Dolph, three canvases by H. W. Ranger, an excellent example of James M. Hart, Edward Gay's "Wheat Fields" and "Dutch Landscape," a "Sunset" and "Landscape" by Francis Murphy, and a charming example of Julian Rix. Other good painters represented are Joseph Lyman, Irving R. Wiles, Louis Paul Dessar, A. T. Van Laer, Carleton Wiggins, F. K. M. Rehn, Arthur Parton, Carle J. Blenner, George Bogart, and William Howe.

Notice was made in this supplement some weeks ago of a number of pen-and-ink drawings illustrating society scenes and incidents by J. Campbell Phillips. These have been on exhibition during the week at the Dayton Art Rooms, 650 Madison Avenue. They are on the whole fairly well drawn, albeit a little stiff at times, and have a certain snap and vigor which add to their merit. Further study of drawing from the figure will not be disadvantageous, however, to Mr. Phillips.

The pictures of Moorish scenery and customs by Richard Newton, Jr., a son of the Rev. Heber Newton, now on view at the Kraushaar Gallery, are rather too [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] as the subjects are wide, fairly good in color, resemble illustrations for a book, with consequent lack of art quality. Mr. Newton has felt the influence of the tropical skies and air, but has labored too earnestly to reproduce exactly his impressions. He should have given a little more play to fancy and a close study of the works of Fromentin and Pasini, those great painters of the Orient, will be of benefit to his future work. The best of the examples shown are "Valley of Dubasa at Sunset," "The Shrine of Dirl-Ali," "The Head of a Moor," which has fine color quality and strong expression, and "Old Walls by the Sea."

D. W. Tryon is an American landscape painter who perhaps of the men of to-day may be best called the painter of the sentiment of American scenery. He is most influenced by the moonlight of early Summer and Autumn evenings, as Corot was by Spring and Summer dawns, and that indefinable sense of pensive melancholy which moonlight softened by a misty veil induces in the aesthetic mind, has entered into his soul. It affects him as it did Heine, and as it moved the German poet to song, it moves Tryon to paint. "The Rising Moon," which Mr. Montross is now showing at his Broadway gallery, together with the same artist's "Evening, Early Spring," "Autumn Evening," and "Winter Evening," is the best example of this favorite motif of Tryon's he has yet produced. It was deservedly awarded the gold medal of the first class at the Munich International Exhibition of 1892, and has also received several medals in this country, but has never before been shown in New York. It is a rarely beautiful tonal study, soft and delicious in color, and, as said above, permeated with that feeling of pensive melancholy which such a scene produces. The other examples of the artist, all characteristic ones, are well known through Alexander Schilling's etching of the first and Elbridge Kingsley's woodcuts of the last two, all published by Mr. Montross.

James Lane Allen's rarely beautiful and fascinating story of "The Choir Invisible," which has so stirred the American reading public, has found a sympathetic and satisfactory artistic interpreter in Mr. Orson Lowell, who shows the drawings which he has made for a new edition of the book at the Keppel Gallery. The artist, who draws gracefully and strongly, has evidently traveled into the Blue Grass country, where the scene of the book is laid, and has made a careful study of the types of character and of the scenery in which they are set, and which Mr. Allen so well describes. He renders the quaint, old-fashioned poke bonnets and long Greenaway gowns of the period of "The Choir Invisible" faithfully and with refinement. If there be any fault in Mr. Lowell's drawings, it is this negative one, that he has made some of the characters a little too refined, and in this way a little untruthful, but this may be pardoned in view of the sympathetic nature of his work.

The exhibition of fine mezzotints now in progress at the Wunderlich Gallery is worthy of the attention of all art lovers, whether they be students of black and white or not. Many of the examples shown have been seen by a favored few at the Grolier Club. The exhibition has been arranged by Mr. Kennedy of the firm, than whom there are few better versed and more enthusiastic collectors and connoisseurs of etchings, engravings, and mezzotints in America. A longer notice of the interesting display must be deferred this morning.

Before the opening of the exhibition of the Clarke collection of American pictures and art objects at the American Art Galleries on Feb. 6 there will come an exhibition, beginning on Monday and lasting until Friday next, at these galleries, of the exceedingly choice collection of modern foreign paintings belonging to Mr. Walter Richmond of Providence, R. I. These will be sold at auction at Chickering Hall on Friday evening, Jan. 27. Mr. Richmond has been a discriminating collector of the works of the modern Frenchmen for several years. Several of his canvases were secured at the more important sales of the past ten or twelve years. The collection has superior examples of Breton, Clays, Corot, Diaz, Dupré, Daubigny, Fromentin, Fortuny, Isabey, Jacquet, Jacque, Monchablon, Millet, Perrier, Pasini, Rousseau, Rico, Schreyer, Troyon, Vernet, and Ziem. The dealers will be out in force at this sale, which will be one of the most important of the season.

F. A. Bridgman, who is in New York this Winter on a short visit, has on exhibition at the Boussod-Valadon Galleries some forty-seven pictures, including several portraits and decorative panels. It is some years since Mr. Bridgman has exhibited in New York, and these canvases represent his work for the past six or eight years. It is to be regretted that the artist has not fulfilled the promise of his younger days, when his canvases, chiefly dealing with Oriental subjects, painted in a low key, and which showed the result of most careful and conscientious study, brought him deserved fame and a goodly fortune. It was perhaps this last, increased by his marriage, which has made that little spur of necessity less effective, so that his later work is distinctly inferior to his earlier. There is still evidence of his scholarly training and study in the dresses, or, rather, the transparent robes of his Egyptian figures, and the details of their surroundings are archaeologically correct, but the higher color key and warmer tone which he now uses, are not pleasing. Some of the color, in fact, in certain of the pictures, is repellent, and his greens in particular are painfully reminiscent of the early painters of the Hudson River school. There are fine drawing and good movement in the two large decorative panels, "Music of the Past" and "Fate of the Woods," but the color is not pleasing. The best work shown are the marines and two or three Algerian coast scenes, which, although hard and dry in color, have vraisemblance and the feeling of tropic climes. The less said about Mr. Bridgman's portraits the better. With one exception, that of "Mrs. E. M. H.," they are not worthy of the man who gave us those well-remembered and beautiful transcriptions of Oriental life and scenery twenty years ago.

Theodore Wores has turned his attention from the Japanese subjects which he painted so many years to portraiture and Oriental sketches. He is showing these at the studio of Mr. Simmons, 4 West Thirty-third Street. The portraits, mostly done in oil, although a few are in pastel, and chiefly of women, are well drawn, but somewhat dry in color. The artist's sketches are decorative and effective.

W. B. Closson, the Boston portrait painter, to the excellence of whose work in pastel on gray paper attention has been called before in this supplement, has one male and three female heads and a half-length standing female figure now on view at Arthur Tooth & Sons', where he will probably give a larger display of his work in February. The artist is unusually happy in catching expression, and his work is characterized by pure delicacy and refinement, while the indefinable effect which he secures from and by the use of gray paper and a few lines lingers long in memory. These unpretentious little portraits should be seen by all art lovers and are also worthy the attention of Mr. Closson's fellow-artists.

David Neal, the American portrait painter, sails on the Palatia from Hamburg to-morrow and will arrive here early in February. Mr. Neal comes over to paint several portraits on commission and will be welcomed back to America by a host of friends.

A STATUE OF LONGFELLOW IN WASHINGTON

It is not easy to grow particularly enthusiastic regarding the project for erecting in Washington a statue to Longfellow. The address of the Longfellow National Memorial Association presents the matter in the best possible light. It asserts that "Washington already contains the statues of more than a score of eminent citizens, but among them there is not one which marks distinguished services rendered to our National literature." It says that "therefore" it appeals with confidence to the generosity of the public. The sum required is estimated to be $35,000, an amount that should not prove embarrassingly large, considering what has been the genuine popularity of the poet. The people of this city alone have just raised in a few weeks $100,000 for the memorial of a street cleaner who with unrivaled ability did his work.

But the proposal for this statue in Washington does not immediately commend itself. An out-of-door statue is not the best kind of a literary memorial, and the city was nothing more to the poet than the Capital of his country. It came into no near personal relations with him. The monument to Scott in Edinburgh is not only forgivable, but almost appropriate, for it seems visibly to associate forever Princes Street with the great man who loved the city so dearly. The few public statues in Paris to littérateurs who partook of the life of the city, and our own statue to Greeley in front of the office of the newspaper which he built up are commendable in their way. But the unimaginative patriot who is asked to subscribe to a Longfellow statue in Washington, merely because our literature is not represented in the Capital's outdoor collection of sculptured figures—mounted for the most part on lively steeds—is apt to ask the inconvenient question, "What of it?" The magnificent Congressional Library is the best kind of a monument to our literary taste, and one would approve more heartily of a memorial to the sweet-voiced, gentle-hearted singer that was designed to go inside, instead of outside, that building. It might then have even some utility in the sphere of literature—as a special collection, or a beautiful room, that should acknowledge to the future the Nation's debt to a poet, but were it to be artistic only in its usefulness, one would still see at once the suitability of its adding to the adornment of the National Library, and there would not be need of an explanation.

Still the proposition is not to be entirely condemned. It may be wished that the association had chosen some other kind of memorial, but it did not, and there is every likelihood that its plan will succeed, and that literature will be honored by a representative among the sculptured figures of the city. It is worth while, then, to note with approval the time at which the deed is done. It comes as a rebuttal to the claim that martial victory has made us drunk with lust of conquest, and stamped our literature with militarism to such extent that we must scorn delicacy of fancy and forget poetry's gentler side. A popular memorial raised to Longfellow in 1899 would always stand for the people's breadth of sympathy. As to its location, every circumstance suggests contrast with the recent purchase of "Elmwood" as a memorial to Lowell. The expenditure is about the same, and if money seems to go further in the purchase of land than sculpture, and Cambridge seems to many a fitter place than Washington, yet in the choice of the Capital we must see one of those evidences, very interesting and fast accumulating, of a widespread tendency to consider the riches of Washington the riches of the Nation. The jealousy which would appear at the choice of any other city is silent here, and we think of our Capital as France thinks of Paris—in which also the Government is half national.

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NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

"At the Court of Catherine the Great," by Fred Whisha, recently running as a serial, is shortly to be issued in book form by Frederick A. Stokes Company as a companion to Charles Graham's successful novel, "The Son of the Czar." The period of Russian history covered by Mr. Whisha's book, while later than that of "The Son of the Czar," is no less fertile in exciting incident, and the weaknesses of the great Czarina and the peculiarities of her wretched husband afford excellent opportunities for the writer.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan is the author of "The Philippine Islands and Their People," published by The Macmillan Company. The book is in the fourth large edition which has been called for since October.

Hardy, Pratt & Co., successors to Roberts Brothers of Boston, have just announced their complete monumental edition of Balzac's "La Comédie Humaine" in forty volumes. The translation is by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. These volumes have appeared as soon as translated, and are now at last presented in uniform edition. The volumes are grouped as follows: "Scenes from Private Life," "Scenes from Provincial Life," "Scenes from Parisian Life," "Scenes from Military Life," "Scenes from Political Life," "Scenes from Country Life," and "Philosophical Studies." The volumes are illustrated by some of the best know Parisian artists of the day.

A new volume has just appeared in the edition of Balzac that The Macmillan Company is presenting. The volume is entitled in French "Une Ténébreuse Affaire: une Episode sous La Terreur," which is construed "A Gondreville Mystery." This edition is Englished by Ellen Marriage, and the prefaces are by George Saintsbury.

A German bookseller, it appears, has catalogued Mr. Rider Haggard's King Solomon's Mines" under Old Testament Literature.

Joel Chandler Harris has created a new character, entitled, "Aunt Minervy Ann," which is perhaps destined to take a permanent place alongside of "Uncle Remus." The first story about her appears in the February Scribner's, with Frost's pictures.

Edwin Pugh's "Tony Drum," and W. Pett Ridge's "Modernity" (rechristened by order of the Magistrate in the American edition) are two stories of London slum life which appeared in the latter half of 1898. Mr. Pugh reviews his rival's book in The London Outlook in a notice headed, "Real Realism and Mr. Pett Ridge," and bestows generous praise upon it, which is more than can be said of many other authors who write on common themes.

"Domitia," by S. Baring-Gould, has appeared in a second edition from the press of Frederick A. Stokes Company. There is said to be a remarkable demand for the book in Canada, as well as in England. Mr. Baring-Gould is wealthy, and resides on an estate in England that has been in his family for 300 years. He is a minister of the Established Church, and is the incumbent of a good living, but he has less than fifty parishioners. His literary work is done more for pleasure than for gain. At one time he posed as a believer in celibacy, but changed his opinions in that respect, and is now the head of a large family.

"David Harum," a story of American life, by Edward Noyes Westcott, published by D. Appleton & Co., is shortly to appear in an English edition from the press of Pearson & Co. of London. The success of the book is steadily increasing in this country. The untimely death of the author, for it is a posthumous work, and the simple life he led have done much to attract persons to "David Harum." It is reported that many bankers have purchased copies of the book. This is not strange, as the story deals somewhat ideally with the career of a banker in a small town in New York State.

Robert Barr's "The Mutable Many," published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, has been translated into Russian, and running serially in a leading Russian magazine for some time.

Doubleday & McClure Company promise for early publication in February a new novel by Maurus Jokai, entitled "An Hungarian Nabob." Mr. R. Nisbet Bain has translated this romantic tale, which has attained the position of a national classic in Hungary. The character of the old nabob and the wild life of the Magyar nobles are revelations to the American reader, while the dramatic interest of the tale never flags.

A new edition of Samuel J. Andrews's "Christianity and Anti-Christianity in Their Final Conflict," has just been brought out by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In this edition the author takes occasion in the preface to refute his critics who accused him of pessimism. They said he was doubtful of the fight for Christianity. He says he is no pessimist; he merely acknowledges the fight's existence and the existence of an opposing force.

Another play in addition to "The Rogue's Comedy," by the same author, Henry Arthur Jones, is announced by The Macmillan Company. It is that four-act drama entitled "The Physician."

Miss Ruth Putnam has accepted an invitation from Wellesley College to deliver a series of six lectures upon Dutch history in mediaeval times. In the meantime she is hard at work upon the translation of the second volume of Blok's "History of the People of the Netherlands," which is presently to appear, from the house of G. P. Putnam's Sons. The volume which Miss Putnam is translating covers the period of the gradual absorption of the countships and dukedoms by one dominant sovereign, a prince of the house of Burgundy. To this is added, at the author's suggestion, a study of Leyden at this time, with details of the condition of the city government, &c. The scheme adopted by Prof. Blok in this history is that followed by Green in his "History of the English People," and by McMaster, in the "History of the People of the United States." The narrative will be brought down to the present time. The first (two original volumes together form the first part of the English version, and are of special importance, covering the ground that has never before been treated in English.

The Macmillan Company announces a volume for publication early in March by Mr. Edmund Sheridan Purcell, entitled "Cardinal Newman as Anglican and Catholic." The book will contain portraits, and bids fair to equal in interest the same author's "Life of Cardinal Manning," which created so much discussion in 1897.

Brentano's has just received from Paris the following books: Henri Ardel's novel "Tout Arrivée," Théodore Cahn's book of great romantic adventures entitled "Perdus dans l'espace," Henry Gréville's "Vie d'hôtel," "Lune de Miel," by Gyp; "Contes de la décadance romaine," by Jean Richepin, and Paul Verlaine's "Oeuvres complètes." First volume: "Poémes saturniens," "Fêtes galantes," "Bonnie chanson," "Sagesse," "Jadis et Naguère."

Some interesting thoughts occur on comparing Canfield's "French Lyrics," published by Henry Holt & Co., with its companion volume, Kliene's "Deutsche Gedichte" issued some time ago by the same publishers. In the latter volume special attention was paid throughout the notes to the composers who had set the poems to music, while this relation between poets and musicians in France is not nearly so intimate, the Latins having no combination like Heine and Schubert, or no single man like Wagner, so notably combining the poet and musician. Again the closer sympathy between German and English poetry is lacking, when we take up the volume of "French Lyrics." Yet these Frenchmen have charms of their own—greater grace, a more singing quality of verse, perhaps more picturesqueness. This is certainly a very full collection of French verse. The book embraces the greatest French lyrics, from a ballade by Charles d'Orléans down to fourteen poems by Paul Verlaine. Among the lyrics appear "Antoine et Cléopâtre," and "Les Conquérants," by José-Maria De Heredia. José-Maria de Heredia, although of Cuban birth, was educated and resided in France.

The Macmillan Company recently published "A Short History of Switzerland," by Dr. Karl Dandliker, instructor at the training college and professor at the University of Zurich, translated by E. Salisbury; Ernst Haeckel's "The Last Link: Our Present Knowledge of the Descent of Man," edited and thoroughly annotated by Hans Gadow, F. R. S., author of "A Classification of Vertebrata" and "In Northern Spain"; "Spain: Its Greatness and Decay," (1479-1788,) by Martin A. S. Hume, editor of the Calendars of Spanish State Papers, author of "The Year After the Armada," "Philip II.," and others, with an introduction by Edward Armstrong, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and author of "Elizabeth Farnese," &c.; "Dictionary of National Biography," edited by Sidney Lee, (Vol. LVII., from Tom to Tytler;) "The History of Mankind," by Prof. Friedrich Ratzel, translated from the second German edition by A. J. Butler, M. A., with an introduction by E. B. Tylor, D. C. L., F. R. S.; "Actors of the Century," a play-lover's gleanings from theatrical annals, by Frederic Whyte, the translator of "The English Stage," by M. Augustin Filon, with a collection of prints and photographs.

Under the auspices of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a quarterly journal on anthropology, will shortly appear, published by the New York and London houses of G. P. Putnam's Sons, which will be addressed to the general reader as well as to the worker. The editorial staff will include the most distinguished anthropologists in the United States, Dr. Franz Boas, Dr. Daniel Brinton, Dr. Frank Baker, Dr. George M. Dawson, Dr. George A. Dorsey, Prof. William H. Holmes, Major J. W. Powell, and Prof. F. W. Putnam.

Two Notable Portrait Shows.

There are now open on Fifth Avenue at the galleries of M. Knoedler & Co. and Julius Oehme respectively, within a block of each other, exhibitions of portraits by two clever foreign painters, the Frenchman Théobald Chartran, and the Spaniard Raymundo de Madrazo. Both men have now been painting in this country for the past three Winters, both have become fashionable, with resultant well-filled purses, and both in a way are good exponents of modern French portraiture.

Madrazo is much the older man, and achieved a reputation for brilliant work, chiefly in interiors with figures and in fancy portraiture, years before Chartran's star had risen. The son-in-law of the great Fortuny, he had an adventitious reputation from the start, and it was at one time predicted that the mantle of the great colorist would rest upon his shoulders. The prediction, however, was unfulfilled. Madrazo painted steadily, but monotonously, and the public in time began to tire of his smooth-faced, pretty soubrettes in their bal de l'opéra costumes and with mask or fan in hand. His two best-known works, in which he showed rarely clever technique, are the "Woman with a Parrot" and "The Morning After the Ball," which were both sold in the Stewart collection last Winter. A few years ago M. de Madrazo turned his attention to portraiture pure and simple, and New York has proved a gold mine for him since that time.

The exhibition of his portraits at the Oehme Gallery is composed of nine portraits, the most important of which are the full-length ones of Mrs. Edwin Gould and Mrs. Morris Hirsch and the half-length seated ones of Mrs. John F. Dryden and Mr. W. M. Kingsland. Madrazo's portraits of women are generally painted in a high-color key in whites and grays and in high lights. They are artificial and have what may best be called a "peaches and cream" effect, and often suggest painting on porcelain. His technique is clever, at times remarkably so; his drawing is always good, and in the modeling of hands, the most difficult of problems to the portrait painter, Madrazo is a past master. In the present display the visitor will first linger in front of the altogether charming portrait of Mrs. Edwin Gould, formerly Miss Shrady. Mrs. Gould is painted at full length seated in a fauteuil, leaning slightly forward and with face turned full to the spectator. Her pose is graceful and easy, and her sweet expression is charmingly rendered. She wears an evening gown of white satin trimmed with chiffon, with one pink rose on her corsage and a necklace of pearls. On a chair near by, an opera cloak of pink velvet trimmed with sable, and a pair of gloves, are carelessly thrown. The portrait is that of an evidently sweet-tempered, gracious, kindly young woman, and the artist has certainly been most successful in his rendition of his fair sitter's character. There are two three-quarter length portraits of Miss Elsie Brown. In one Miss Brown wears an evening gown of white and pink with a soft gray background, well drawn and good in expression, and in the other a demi-toilette of black satin trimmed with chiffon. The pose of this last portrait is excellent and the flesh just seen through the black chiffon is rich and warm in color. The portrait of Miss Trevor is somewhat artificial. That of Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings is a small outdoors and depicts the subject dressed in blue velvet, seated on a bench under a tree in Autumn. The landscape background is suggested in grays and browns, and the picture is in a low color key and is soft in tone. The half-length seated portraits of Mr. Dryden of Newark and Mr. William M. Kingsland are naturally, from their subjects, much stronger than the female portraits shown. The former is an excellent likeness, natural in color, and the latter, also a good likeness; is chiefly notable for the remarkable modeling of the hands and the foreshortening of the figure. The other portraits shown, those of Miss Lamont, Mrs. Dryden, and Mrs. Hirsch, must be noticed later on.

The star portrait of M. Chartran's exhibition, like that of M. de Madrazo's display, is, rather curiously, one of the women of the Gould family. It is that of Mrs. George J. Gould, whom the painter has portrayed at full length standing against a yellow plush curtain and gowned in a rich and closely clinging evening dress of crimson velvet, with a great sable boa whose ends fall almost to her feet. In some ways it is the most successful of the portraits which M. Chartran has yet painted here, and has a certain strength and solidity which are often lacking in his work and which are not found in the well-known portrait of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, which hangs opposite and which was in the Portrait Show. The portrait of Mrs. Gould is a solid piece of work, and, although a tour de force, is worthy of high praise. The picture of the exhibition, however, and in which the artist has surpassed himself, is that of Pope Leo XIII. at prayer. The aged ascetic is depicted kneeling at a prie dieu in a white marble hall, clad in a soutane of white satin with a cape of light purple velvet. On his head is a white skullcap. The light falls from the left of the picture and from above on the upturned face and brings into strong relief the large nose, the sunken cheeks, the snowy white hair at the side below the cap, and the piercing, small, glittering eyes of the venerable Pontiff. The work is a daring one, and save for a certain feeling of insincerity and a glitter which still invest Chartran's painting, it adds greatly to his reputation.

Of the remaining portraits there are the oval bust of Mrs. R. W. Rollason, a good piece of decorative work, but cold and unpleasing in color; a small three-quarter length seated portrait of Mrs. G. L. Winthrop, very decorative and with the details cleverly handled; a half-length bust portrait of Mrs. C. L. Munn of Chicago, with fine pose of head and good details, and two solidly painted and well-handled bust portraits of Mr John J. White and Mr. H. W. Oliver. The decorative quality in Mrs. Mackay's portrait is even more attractive when seen with its fellows than when shown alone. M. Chartran has painted to good purpose within the past year. His brush was always a clever one, but he now begins to show evidences of a certain strength and feeling which impress one when one stands before some of the old English masters. A visit to these two portrait shows should not be neglected by any man or woman of art taste or knowledge or who desires to keep pace with the art development and growth of the day.

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The New York Times

Illustrated Sunday Magazine.

SUNDAY, JAN. 22.

Chauncey M. Depew

Full-page portrait of the Senator-elect. In conjunction with the portrait is a sketch of Dr. Depew's career and a statement of Senator Depew as to his opinion of the power and influence of the United States Senate.

The Old Guard

There will be a superb double-page group of the commanding officer and staff of the Old Guard, the annual reception and ball of which will take place next week. The portraits presented will include Lieut. J. Kent Mason, Lieut. William D. May, Lieut. E. Fellows Jenkins, Lieut. Charles C. Hummel, Capt. James P. Whitfield, Judge Advocate Rastus S. Ransom, Assistant Surgeon Robert Taylor, M. D.; Capt. W. Henry White, Lieut. Lawrence H. Brockway, Lieut. William R. Brixey, Capt. Alonzo T. Decker, Capt. L. Frank Barry, Adjt. Robert P. Lyon, Adjt. William H. Truman, Major S. Ellis Briggs, commanding Old Guard; Surgeon Homer H. Warner, Aide de Camp C. Stockton Halsted, Chaplain Rev. J. Wesley Brown, Capt. James F. Wenman, Capt. Charles H. Covell, Lieut. Belden J. Rogers, Lieut. John D. Quincy, Capt. George H. McLean, Lieut. William H. Seaich, Capt. George J. Seabury, and Lieut. Frank H. Clement.

Art

The annual exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, is now in progress, and THE NEW YORK TIMES has been enabled to present a solid page of some of the best pictures there shown; among others are the "Ploughing of the Ephrata Brethren," by H. R. Poore; "The Blue Veil," by Charles Edmund Tarbell; portrait by Sarah W. Whitman, "Francisque Jean Raffaelli," by John McLure Hamilton; "The Annunciation," by H. O. Tanner, and memorial window by J. Alden Weir.

Bicycle and Automobile Show

This forthcoming event is foreshadowed in an excellent article describing most of the novelties to be exhibited, and it is illustrated with half-tones of the latest improvements in cycles, together with some of the most expensive automobile carriages to be exhibited.

The Drama

Three pages are devoted to the current attractions at the New York theatres. The illustrations are elaborate and varied in character, including a portrait of J. E. Dodson. Scenes from "Nathan Hale." Portrait of Nat C. Goodwin. Portraits of Mr. Dodson and Miss Meek as Mr. and Mrs. John Weatherby and Ida Conquest as Gertrude in "Because She Loved Him So." Scene from "Because She Loved Him So." Portraits of Andrew Mack in "The Ragged Earl." Winifred Jones, daughter of Henry Arthur Jones, the dramatist; Olga Pevny of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Cora Potter and Franklin McLeay as Milady and Richelieu in "The Musketeers" at her Majesty's Theatre, London; Joaquin Miller, who has lately gone into vaudeville; Herbert Beerbohm Tree as d'Artagnan in "The Musketeers," and a scene from "Phroso."

The Wagnerian Cycle

Mr. Henderson's review of the week discusses the series of Wagnerian operas now being produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, together with portraits of Henri Albers as Gunther in "Sigurd" and Mabel Taylor King, contralto.

University Theatricals

Next week the students of Columbia University and Barnard College will present an amusing farce, "A Night Off." The cast will include many of the Columbia students, together with some of the Barnard graduates and other young women, who will take the feminine parts, thus doing away with a perplexing feature of students' plays. THE NEW YORK TIMES presents no less than ten pictures of scenes and characters in the play.

A Lover's Picture Book

Mary Knight Potter's new book, "Love in Art," is reviewed by Charles de Kay, and in conjunction therewith THE NEW YORK TIMES will present some famous paintings, including Tissot's "Meeting of Faust and Marguerite," Millais's "Yes," Volterano's "Sleeping Cupid," and Rossetti's "Beata Beatrix."

Fiction

"Mrs. Melincourt's Sense of Humor," a charming novelette by Evelyn Sharp.

Memorial of New York's Great Fire

Reproduction of the weatherbeaten tablet on Pearl Street commemorating the great fire of 1835. The story of the catastrophe is retold by Amos K. Fiske, with a graphic description of the course of the flames, which consumed the entire lower portion of the city on the east side, burning no less than 650 buildings and causing a loss of $20,000,000.

Miscellaneous Features

Portraits of Col. John N. Partridge, new Superintendent of Public Works; James J. Coogan, newly elected President of the Borough of Manhattan. Picture and description of the elaborate sword of honor presented to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley by the members of the Royal Arcanum of the United States.

The Illustrated Magazine accompanies, without additional charge, each copy of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Price, FIVE CENTS.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

JAN

1899

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW by William L. Alden.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It looks as if the days of the Christmas number were numbered. With only one exception the Christmas numbers this year have conspicuously lacked purchasers. Possibly this is because they were less interesting than usual, for, with the exception of Mr. H. G. Wells, scarcely a single writer of the first rank contributed to any of the Christmas numbers. The probability is, however, that the public is growing tired of paying its shilling for a collection of uninteresting woodcuts and a full page chromo lithograph of a soldier or a sailor saying goodbye to a girl. In time that perpetually departing yet never going hero palls upon one, and there grows up a general desire that he would go away once for all, and let some other man kiss the girl. As for the woodcuts, the inexorable editorial order that they must be "Christmassy" seems to cast a spell over even the cleverest artist and to compel him to draw pictures of "Christmas in the Olden Time," and of "Christmas in the Soudan" or "the Klondike region," precisely as hundreds of other artists have drawn the same sort of "Christmassy" pictures for years. Anything more dreary than the average Christmas number of this season could not well be imagined, and if the publishers will take the hint that the public is tired of Christmas numbers, and suppress them hereafter, it will be a comfort to thousands of people who have hitherto felt a sort of religious obligation to buy them, and will welcome the opportunity of saving both their money and their consciences.

Speaking of the inevitable sameness of the contents of Christmas numbers reminds one of the curious persistence of certain classes of magazine articles. There is the article descriptive of Monte Carlo. It appears regularly about once every two years in one or another magazine. The editor must know that the subject has been completely exhausted, and that his readers would look upon an article descriptive of Trafalgar Square or St. Paul's Church as at least as much of a novelty, but, nevertheless, he feels mysteriously impelled to publish the Monte Carlo article at the regular time. Then there is the article describing Mount Vesuvius. The periodic time of this article is about four years. It has just appeared in one of the leading magazines, and there are probably not a dozen readers of the magazine who do not know Mount Vesuvius as well as they know Hempstead Hill. Articles on Napoleon and Josephine are due every three years and a half, and articles on the Pyramids every five years. There is a mystery in this matter which deserves to be investigated. There must be some occult law which regulates the periodic times of such articles as those just mentioned, and perhaps an astronomer could tell us something about it.

The "Last Days of Shelley," by D. Guido Biagio, which has just been translated, was expected to contain a good deal in regard to Shelley that would be new to this generation. But the book in reality is of very little value. The writer seems to have identified the precise spot where Shelley's body was burned, but that is about all that he has to tell us. We knew before that Shelley and Williams were unfit to manage the boat in which the poet was drowned, and it does not need a new volume to emphasize that fact.

Shelley's popularity in Italy is a rather odd thing. The Italians like the quality of flesh and blood in poetry, and this is just what the filmy, hazy fancies of Shelley lacked. Possibly Shelley's poetry is popular in Italy because it is so little understood. However this may be, there is quite a Shelley cult in Italy just now, and he has to a large extent supplanted Byron in Italian estimation as the typical English poet.

The no-Popery crusade is bearing strange fruit. Nothing is too wild or too preposterous for Mr. Kensit and his followers to say concerning men who have the good fortune to differ from them. One of the books that is constantly cited by the Kensitites as an authority is the "Secret History of the Oxford Movement," a book which professes to prove that Newman, Pusey, and in fact all the leaders of the Tractarian movement, were secret agents of Rome, and were doubtless members of the Company of Jesus. Of course, no intelligent man can for an instant believe such rubbish, but then Mr. Kensit's followers are for the most very far from being intelligent. They are the same sort of people as those who believed that Mr. Gladstone was a Jesuit, and also that he was a madman who was constantly attended by a keeper wherever he went. The Kensit crusade will do more or less harm by stirring up strife within the Church of England, but it will have its chief value to students of England in the end of this century as a curious instance of the persistent survival of ignorance and prejudice. Of course there are men connected with the crusade who are not ignorant, and of these Sir William Harcourt is the most conspicuous, but Harcourt's adoption of the no-Popery cry was merely the last throw of a political gamester who was in the intolerable position of the leader of a party that had no principles. He has found that he made a mistake in joining Kensit, and doubtless this knowledge is one of the reasons of his resignation of the Liberal leadership.

I spoke a week or two ago of Mr. Pett Ridge's "Mord Em'ly." I now find that the book has been published in America under the title of "By Order of the Magistrate. It is a comfort to think that this abominable custom of changing the titles of books cannot have a retrospective action. Otherwise we should probably have a new American title for the Bible, and "Paradise Lost" would become in America the "Triumph of Satan." There ought to be a strong protest against this changing of titles. It should be made effective by a refusal on the part of the public to buy books the original title of which has been changed. Why the American publisher should so invariably assume to know better than the author of a book what its title should be is not very clear. But then anything in connection with the publishing business is apt to be cloudy to all except the publishers themselves.

There is a sudden cessation in the appearance of new books, now that the Christmas season is over. In fact, there has not been a single novel of any interest published this week. Publishers have a theory that people are unable to read for at least two months after Christmas, which theory is probably a recognition of the deadly power of the Christmas plum pudding. About the latter part of April the public is supposed to have recovered from the effects of its Christmas dinner sufficiently to be able to take interest in books. This tradition seems to have existed among publishers from the earliest period, and will doubtless be followed so long as book publishing exists. If some enterprising man were to publish a few good novels in February he would probably be astonished at the sale which they would receive. They would virtually have the field to themselves, and in any business, except that of publishing, it is thought to be an advantage to monopolize the field.

Mr. Hall Caine has returned from his American trip, and in good health, and with as expansive a forehead as ever. He denies that he said a number of silly things while abroad, and insists that they were the invention of unscrupulous American reporters, which is doubtless true. Mr. Caine, like Miss Corelli, pays the penalty of greatness by being grievously misrepresented. Still he does not suffer quite so much as his distinguished rival. She has publicly to deny something about once a fortnight, but Mr. Caine usually confines his denials to the eve of the publication of a new novel. Seriously speaking, Mr. Caine evidently never said the preposterous things which have lately appeared in print as to his personal appearance and the grandeur of his genius. He may not be the greatest novelist of the age, but he is a shrewd business man, and he has a very good idea as to what he had best say or leave unsaid.

Mr. Davidson's and Mr. Watson's new volumes of verse are said to be doing fairly well. Neither has, however, as yet, destroyed the Christian religion, and it is thought that the Sultan of Turkey will continue to reign for some time to come in spite of Mr. Watson's disapproval. This would be a curious world were it to be governed by the minor poets, with Mr. Le Gallienne occupying the place of the Deity. On the whole I am inclined to think that the world is better without the aid of the minor poets than with their aid. We could even manage to rub along without the help of Mr. Swinburne in politics, and of Sir Edwin Arnold in philosophy. A translation of the memoirs of Gen. Della Rocca has been well spoken of by the press, though I doubt if it has had any very large sale. People here do not take very much interest in Italian politics or history, and the autobiography of Garibaldi, in spite of his enormous popularity in England, never had any sale worth mentioning. Gen. Della Rocca was a good soldier and a perfectly honest man, and his memoirs will be of permanent value to the historians of Italian unity. I have found them very interesting, but then I happen to have reasons for taking a special interest in the matter. Crispi's memoirs, which were to have appeared about this time, are no longer mentioned. Their portentous length—twelve volumes—was alone sufficient to frighten an English publisher. They will, however, find a publisher sooner or later, and indeed I do not know but what he has already been found.

Mr. Crockett's new serial in the Windsor Magazine does not attract me. It lacks the charm which certainly does exist in his "Silver Skull," even if Mr. Crockett did write it. Unless Mr. Kipling's series of schoolboy stories can be called a serial there is at present no serial story of importance in course of publication. Whether this means that editors are tired of paying high prices and are trying to content magazine readers with stories by comparatively cheap writers can only be surmised. Certainly this is the system which both Harmsworth and the Pearson people have adopted in connection with their new threepenny magazines. If all the cheaper magazines were to adopt it the result would be greatly to the benefit of the few higher priced magazines that should offer their readers the best fiction that the market contains.

I had nearly forgotten Mr. Hardy's volume of verse. I wish I could like it, but I cannot. Mr. Hardy's ideas are poetical, but his versification is as a rule hopelessly bad. I think it may be said without dogmatism that good versification is as much an essential part of poetry as good drawing is of painting, or good modeling is of sculpture, and a man ought not to attempt to write poetry who has not mastered versification, no matter how good his ideas may be.

W. L. ALDEN.

It is amusing to notice how The Academy takes Mr. William L. Alden seriously when our London literary correspondent discusses in his peculiar pseudo grave manner what is the essence of a pun. Mr. Alden refuses to split his sides with laughter when asked the worn-out conundrum "When is a door not a door," for he declares that the answer, "When it's ajar," is "a fair illustration of the pun in all its native idiocy." In his most aggrieved way, Mr. Alden continues the argument: "If I were to say that a door is not a door when it is stopped up and turned for firewood, my answer would be a comparatively sensible one, but people who regard the usual answer to the conundrum as amusing would rightly say that my answer was not at all funny. How this widespread delusion that there is humor or wit in the accidental resemblance of one word to another originated it is difficult to imagine." The Academy very properly stands up for the time-honored pun as we would, and charges Mr. Alden with clumsiness. Some time ago in his most plausible style, Mr. Alden wrote the story of an American syndicate which was bent on securing Mount Vesuvius and Mount Etna. There was a highly ingenious plan devised whereby volcanic energy was to be put under control. Niagara Falls, with its possible millions of horse power, was not to be considered as worthy of passing notice when compared with the pent-up energy of subterranean fires. It all read glibly and convincingly. A Belgian paper got hold of the story and cast reproaches on Mr. Alden. "Here was another of those Americans," it asserted, "who was bent on disturbing the equilibrium of the world, and for gain—sordid gain—quite willing to wreck creation." Appreciation is often lost when a man is only understood "au pied de la lettre."

Gelett Burgess's fun with his pen and pencil does not strike you at once, but it is there all the same, for it is a comicality sui generis. The Goop, with strange head and no indicated nose, and octopus arms and legs, is sure to stay. Who was it that said, "Poets are born not maids," and "Western communications corrupt good manners"? The last thing of Gelett Burgess's appears in that grave publication The Technology Review. There is the picture of the student of the "Tech." Class of '87, Gelett Burgess himself contemplating his grate. There is a room, and on the mantelpiece a clock, pointing at 12, a banjo, a bowl with pipes. The grate is elaborate with its staring eyes and cavernous mouth, and there is the appropriate verse, the student's soliloquy:

"My Fancies Like the Flames aspire,
I dream of Fame and Fate,
I see my Future in the Fire,
And oh! 'tis simply Grate."

Questionable is it, since Mr. Gelett Burgess has been for some time in London, whether your Englishman could ever have this peculiar kind of fun knocked into his head. The presumption is that he never could understand it. If only Gleeson-White were alive to-day he would have been about the only man in England who would have appreciated it. The fact is that the Gelett Burgessism is very much like the caviar habit. Once you take to Gelett Burgess and sturgeon roe the craving for more becomes insatiable. Need it be said that we are smiling over "The Lark Almanac for 1899," published by William Doxey in San Francisco, for "A Poet is not without Humour save in San Francisco."

CAMERA NOTES.

Before this the special excellence of Camera Notes has been presented in these columns. It is a good deal to say, but we are forced to admit that the photographic prints to be found in this publication are better than can be found anywhere else. There are four leading prints in the last number. "Returning from the Pasture" shows a flock of sheep feeding, and no artist could have presented a more perfect picture. We are getting more familiar with night scenes and those strange and weird contrasts which electrical lighting permits. The picture "A Wet Night, Columbus Circle, New York," has the truest and yet the most startling effects. "Mending Nets," a woman hard at work, has all the sentiment of a Millet. But of all the prints Mr. C. I. Berg's "Magdalen" is the most impressive. The model and the pose show the highest artistic excellence. What if the screen behind is Japanese? That does not lessen the extreme beauty of the picture. If Camera Notes presented fine prints alone, that might suffice; but the criticisms on the pictures are carefully and thoughtfully worked up. In describing this print of Mr. Berg's Mr. Kelly shows how liberal-minded he is. "This picture might as appropriately be called a 'Model Resting,' a 'Modern Magdalen,' 'Odalesque,' or almost anything. In looking at it no one thinks about its name." That bit of criticism is of the best, and applicable to all painters' work. It is absurd to judge the merits of any picture by the reading of the printed title in a catalogue. We are not to be decried because of our Philistinism, if we insist on this, that a second-class work in oil is not as good nor as true to nature as is a fine photography—the one in which the man with the camera, uses trained, selective facilities, and where, too, technical knowledge is kept abreast of art instincts. Are we to believe, as we have been told, that a perfect photograph—and the one transferred by means of the printing press—is the resultant of ever so many fortunate accidents? If that be the case, then Camera Notes is more than lucky in the selection of its pictures.

LETTERS FROM CAMPBELL AND LAMB.

This week the Messrs. Sotheby will sell in London two autograph letters which are curious. One of Campbell's (1811) contains this: "I hate Napoleon even as the very devil, but when I think proper to abuse him I will do it in original language and not for hire."

The other is written by Lamb. It must be about some contribution to a magazine. Lamb writes:

"I had 20 guineas a sheet from The London; and what I did for them was more worth that sum than anything, I am afraid, I can now produce, would be worth the lesser sum. I used up all my best thoughts in that publication, and I do not like to go on writing worse and worse, and feeling that I do so."

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Threatening, brisk southwesterly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,299. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 22, 1899.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market active.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Nicaragua Canal bill. The Anti-Scalping bill was taken up for the purpose of giving it precedence. The House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures agreed to report a banking and currency bill, the chief features of which are an emphatic declaration for the gold standard and a provision for the gradual retirement of greenbacks.—Pages 1 and 3.

FOREIGN.—Some stir has been created in political circles in Germany by an article in one of the newspapers defending Emperor William against rumors reflecting upon his monetary resources and saying he will ask the Prussian Landtag to pay the expenses of his recent trip to the Holy Land. Cecil Rhodes, the developer of South Africa, is meeting no considerable obstacle in London to his plan for the construction of a railroad from Cairo to the Cape. The American Society in London is arranging to give a banquet to Ambassador Choate on his arrival. American securities were wild in London yesterday, and New York Central stock sold up to 145. Women will be admitted to the practice of medicine and dentistry in Germany. The Duke of Abruzzi, a nephew of the King of Italy, is preparing an expedition for the north pole. The Pope was reported yesterday to have recovered from his recent attack of influenza.—Pages 7 and 10.

Page 1.

The cruiser Newark, which is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has been ordered to the Pacific Station

Miss Emma Rumpler of Passaic, N. J., yesterday, during a fire in her home, returned to get her jewelry and was burned to death.

Washington advices state that the Administration is of the opinion that if the published reports of the events in Samoa are true, that the acts of the German Consul and President of the Municipal Council at Apia were not the result of instructions from the German Government, the imperial authorities at Berlin will not sanction them.

Page 2.

The Astor Battery will arrive here this morning and parade to-morrow.

A mass-meeting of east side coat tailors was held yesterday in Apollo Hall. The reading of a portion of Gov. Roosevelt's message was cheered.

Gov. Roosevelt spent a busy day in town yesterday. He received many visitors, made calls, conferred with party leaders, and told after-dinner stories.

Russell Sage said yesterday that Friday's rise in Manhattan stock seemed to him to indicate stock jobbing. He said that plans for electrical equipment were still under consideration.

It was learned yesterday that the handwriting experts working on the Adams case had found a request for a sample of Kutnow's powders written by the same person who addressed the package to Harry Cornish.

The University of Pennsylvania musical clubs gave a concert at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, and attended the annul dinner of the New York alumni, at which Provost Harrison expressed his belief that the university would before long receive a new parcel of land from the City of Philadelphia.

Page 3.

The National Enameling and Stamping Company, which will consolidate several concerns, was organized in Jersey City yesterday. Its capital will be $30,000,000.

Commodore Benedict and others are organizing the Union Gas Company, with $60,000,000 capital. It will unite illuminating and natural gas and electric light companies in Central and Southern Indiana and Ohio.

The Charles-Town Society, composed of former residents of Charlestown, West Va., dined last night at the St. Denis Hotel. A discussion arose on the subject of expansion, when Benjamin Trapnell, ex-United States District Attorney of West Virginia, opposed the principle in responding to a toast. Charles B. Rouss made an impromptu address in favor of expansion, and was loudly applauded.

Page 4.

Louis J. Snure, who robbed his employers of $20,000 to try and save the life of his wife, was granted permission yesterday by Judge Newburger to visit the dying woman.

As a result of an investigation into the work of several alleged charitable societies, Controller Coler has cut them off the list of organizations aided by the city, and in one case has summarily stopped payment.

A committee of the Teachers' Association attended a hearing yesterday before a committee of the Municipal Assembly, and requested the assembly to make no move in the matter of increases in salaries till the fate of the Ahearn bill is decided.

Page 5.

The Eagan court-martial will begin its sessions in the Ebbitt House, Washington, on Wednesday.

Gen. Leonard Wood sailed on the Concho yesterday for Havana, where he will call on Gen. Brooke before returning to Santiago.

Page 6.

The Baron de Hirsch Trade Schools will be removed to East Sixty-fourth Street tomorrow.

Pennsylvania soft coal mining companies have closed contracts for coaling 800 British steamers.

Dr. George A. Stuart, a well-known resident of Oyster Bay, pleaded not guilty yesterday in the Queens County Court to an indictment found against him for violating the compulsory educational law.

Charles M. Horton, receiving teller of the Hudson County Bank, and Edward Ferrier, his assistant, were discharged because they were unable to account for $500 which E. B. Bishop of Jersey City declared he had deposited, although it was not entered on his book. On Friday Bishop found the money in a safety vault in this city, where he had inadvertently placed it.

Page 7.

Property owners in the Borough of Queens are complaining against the increased assessments levied on their property.

Page 12.

Burglars entered the office of the Consolidated Butter and Egg Company, at 48 Harrison Street, some time Friday night or early yesterday morning and wrecked a big safe. Two thousand dollars in cash was within their reach when they were apparently frightened away.

President Cram of the Dock Department and a deputation from the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, yesterday made an inspection tour of the island's water front. Mr. Cram said it was the finest in the world, but that the city had no money at present to undertake improvements.

Page 13.

It leaked out at Police Headquarters yesterday that the Commissioners had abolished about 200 detailed places and the policemen who are at present holding the details will be remanded to patrol duty.

Page 17.

Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, a member of the Brockway counterfeiting gang, died Friday in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday against a colored man whom out of charity she formerly employed. She accuses him of stealing two music boxes.

Mgr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, yesterday delivered a lecture upon "Celtic Literature" before the Comparative Literature Society at Carnegie Lyceum.

Mrs. Fayne Moore was taken before Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, secured in order to obtain her release on bail. The matter was laid over until to-morrow.

While a burglar was struggling with his father early yesterday morning Lawrence Brusnaharb of 238 Linden Street, Brooklyn, struck the intruder with an axe, cutting his head severely.

Page 19.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, shows that it is now a foregone conclusion that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will be the Liberal leader in the House of Commons. He has written a letter in which he says he will accept the leadership if it be offered him. The peculiar position in which Mr. John Morley finds himself in regard to his party is explained by Mr. Norman. The British policy of control in Egypt is commented on, and it is shown how England has slowly achieved a position there from which to dislodge her no alliance between the other powers is likely. Mutual recriminations continue in France. It is considered as certain that the outbreak cannot be much longer avoided. It is expected that the Cour de Cassation, besides bringing in a report in favor of Dreyfus, will have some painful revelations to make. The Samoan question attracts little important comment in London, as the subject is well understood, and perfect faith is placed in the Anglo-American entente to protect British and American interests. A huge industrial war seems about ready to begin in England. Mr. Norman gives considerable space to an important review of the subject. Some of the principal features of an article, "The United States as a Military Power," which appeared in the latest number of The Edinburgh Review, are presented.

To Jacksonville, Florida, by all water route.

Fast Clyde Line steamers. Three sailings weekly for Charleston and Jacksonville, comfortable staterooms, perfect service. General offices, 5 Bowling Green.—Adv.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
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COMING PLAYS IN LONDON.

New Version of "Tale of Two Cities"—Le Gallienne Has a Story for the Stage.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Martin Harvey, a young actor who has frequently played minor parts with Irving, and who recently played Pelleas with Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Patrick Campbell, will essay next month the daring undertaking of producing at the Lyceum Theatre a new version of Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," by Freeman Wills. He himself will play Sidney Carton and Robert Taber will play Defarge.

Richard Le Gallienne has adapted for the stage his story "The Quest of the Golden Girl," to be produced shortly. He has written the lyrics of the piece himself. A composer is now engaged in setting them to music.

Sarah Bernhardt plays "Hamlet" in London next Summer.

Murray Carson is collaborating with Lady Fairlie Cunningham on a play founded upon a French novel dealing with the period of the French Revolution.

"What Will the World Say?" by Sir Squire Bancroft's son will be produced at Terry's this month.

WRECK AT GREAT BEND, PENN.

Fireman Killed and Two Men Injured—Train Plunged Down a Twenty-Foot Embankment.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Jan. 21.—A bad wreck occurred at Great Bend, Penn., near here, about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. One person was killed and two others injured.

Day Express Train No. 8 on the Erie Road was thrown from the track by the spreading of the rails, and the locomotive and two cars went down a twenty-foot embankment. Fireman John J. Fely of Owego, who was riding on the locomotive, was crushed to death. The engineer, Dean Welch, of Hornellsville, was riding on the baggage car, but he escaped with a scalp wound. The fireman, T. J. Smith of Hornellsville, was badly injured. The Pullman coaches remained on the track, and all the passengers escaped injury.

A relief train, carrying physicians, officials of the road, and workmen, left here immediately for the scene of the accident. Engineer Welch and Fireman Smith were both brought here, and it is thought they will recover from their injuries. Wreckers from Binghamton and Susquehanna cleared the tracks, and trains were delayed but a short time.

The locomotive and the two cars which left the track were wrecked.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND UPHELD.

Secretary of the Interior Decides the Minnesota Land Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the famous case of Archbishop Ireland, involving title to 33,178 acres of land in Minnesota.

He holds that under the first contract, made with the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company on July 17, 1880, Archbishop Ireland was not a purchaser, but that under the second contract, made on March 30, 1883, he was a purchaser. Accordingly the lands covered by the first contracts will not go to Archbishop Ireland, while he will receive those under the second contract.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—The land case just decided in favor of Archbishop Ireland by the Secretary of the Interior has been pending for a number of years, and involves the homes of a large number of settlers.

The Archbishop secured the lands for the purpose of locating settlers, an Irish colony being established, and most of the lands have passed to these settlers. There still remained, however, a great many acres not sold or only partially paid for, and on the plea that the Archbishop had simply a contract to dispose of the lands as an agent, an attempt was made to prevent a transfer of those other lands.

The contention of the Archbishop is sustained, and he will receive all the lands under the second contract. Title to the lands has been unsettled because of these suits for many years, and this final decision of the matter will come as a relief not only to the settlers on the lands but to all residents about Graceville, where the bulk of the lands are located.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The weather conditions are moderate over the whole country. The storm has moved from Lake Superior to Ontario and has caused light rain in the lake regions. Light rain has also fallen on the west Gulf Coast and in the North Pacific States. It has grown warmer in the Middle Atlantic States and the lower Mississippi Valley, and the temperature has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. Rain may be expected in New England and generally fair elsewhere. The temperature will remain nearly stationary in all districts. Brisk southwesterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast and light westerly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	43	29	34
6 A. M.	43	29	34
9 A. M.	43	31	35
12 M.	43	35	43
4 P. M.	41	39	44
6 P. M.	40	37	40
9 P. M.	38	35	37
12 P. M.	36	35	37

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	38
Weather Bureau	33¾
Corresponding date 1898	40¾
Corresponding date for last 25 years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 40 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 29 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 66 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 73 per cent.

Florida, Nassau, and Cuba.

Penn., Southern Ry., and F. C. & P. "The New York and Florida Limited," for St. Augustine—finest train in the world. Leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 11:50 A. M. Two other fast trains daily, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 A. M. Through sleeping car service. Dining cars on all trains Southern R'y. for Florida and the South. N. Y. Offices, 271 & 353 Broadway.—Adv.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL

Senate Passes the Measure by a Large Majority.

ONLY SIX VOTES AGAINST IT

Provisions of the Government's Proposed Agreement with the Maritime Canal Company.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate today passed the Nicaragua Canal bill. A number of amendments were made to the bill, and there were innumerable short speeches during the day. There was, however, no opposition to a vote when the time come and a roll call developed only six votes in opposition to final passage.

The bill, as it passed, continues the name of the Maritime Canal Company. It provides for the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of stock of $100 each. The canal company is required to call in all the stock issued except that held by the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments. The company is also required to redeem and cancel all bonds and scrip heretofore issued by the company and to satisfy all cash liabilities. To enable the company to comply with this requirement, Treasury warrants to the amount of $5,000,000 are authorized, with a proviso to the effect that only so much of the amount shall be paid as shall be required to pay the usual cash value of the rights, privileges, franchises and property at the time of the payment, the value to be determined by Commissioners to be appointed by the President.

This being done, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to subscribe for 925,000 shares of the company's stock for the Government of the United States. The present members of the Board of Directors are then to resign and a board of seven is to be appointed in their stead, consisting of five on behalf of the United States and one each on behalf of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The Directors on behalf of the United States are to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. No two of them are to be residents of any one State, and no person who has heretofore been interested in the canal company is to be appointed to this office. They are also prohibited from being interested in contracts on the canal.

Each of the Directors, except the President, is to receive a salary of $5,000 per year and the President is to have $6,000. All traveling expenses are to be paid. Annual reports are required. There is a provision against declaring a dividend, except upon the net earnings. The company is authorized to contract for the completion of the canal within six years. The payments are restricted to $20,000,000 annually.

The canal is to be large enough "for the use of the largest seagoing vessels, at a cost not to exceed the estimate of the engineers, and not to exceed $115,000,000. This amount is made a permanent appropriation for the work, to be used as occasion may require. The bill gives the Government a lien upon the property to secure the repayment of the moneys advanced, and the President is empowered to declare forfeiture of the property to the United States without the necessity of judicial or other ascertainment. Thereafter full title is to rest in the Government of the United States. The President is authorized to suspend payments at any time.

The President is also authorized to secure any change in or modification of the terms of the concession, either from the concessionnaires or from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In case of failure in such negotiation, the President is empowered to negotiate for another route across the Isthmus. He is further required to open negotiations for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty or any other treaty found to be in existence and standing in the way of the construction of the canal.

The neutrality of the canal is guaranteed, but the right to protect it against the interruptions of business between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States is reserved.

When the bill was laid before the Senate to-day the pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Spooner, (Rep., Wis.) The amendment was accepted by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.,) and agreed to by the Senate. It follows:

"That if the President shall be unable to secure from the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable the United States to build and perpetually own and control said canal, the President is authorized to negotiate for a control of or a right to construct, maintain, and perpetually control some other canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the President is requested to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any and all treaty obligations, if any such exist, as shall in any wise interfere with the construction, ownership, and perpetual control of any such canal; provided that no payments shall be made under the provisions of this act to or for the benefit of the stockholders of the Maritime Canal Company, or for any of its property, unless the President shall decide to construct a canal under the concessions granted said company."

Among the brief talks made just before the vote was an explanation by Mr. Tillman of his course yesterday. He said he had undertaken to delay the proceedings of the Senate because he had been denied his rights as a Senator and to vindicate his position as such. He was not sorry for what he had done, in view of the adoption of the Spooner amendment. He would offer no further objection if the Senate would consent to his having published as a part of his remarks all the bills and amendments on the Nicaragua Canal subject since 1891, as he thought these would show that the scheme was a speculative one. The condition was agreed to.

Mr. Pettigrew also made a brief statement, saying that while he was unalterably opposed to the bill he would not attempt to delay its passage. He advanced the idea that in case of war one man properly armed with dynamite could blow the high embankments of the canal to atoms and thus effectually imprison our navy in Lake Nicaragua. He thought the money the canal would cost could be more profitably expended.

At the close of Mr. Pettigrew's remarks the termination of the long contest was somewhat suddenly reached. There appearing to be no more speeches to be made, the Chair asked for further amendments. There was none, and the bill passed to its third reading, then passing without opposition on the part of any one, and without a roll call. Afterward, however, by unanimous consent, a reconsideration of the passage of the bill was allowed in order that a yea-and-nay vote might be taken, and the bill passed, 48 to 6. The six votes against the bill were cast by Senators Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Carfery, (Dem., La.,) Cockerell, (Dem., Mo.,) Mantle, (Sil., Mont.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) and Smith, (Dem., N. J.).

BETTER ROUTE FOR THE CANAL?

Cleveland Engineer Claims that His Employers Suppressed a Discovery He Had Made.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 21.—John F. Lebaron, a civil engineer, declares in an interview here that while engaged as an engineer on the old Nicaragua Canal he discovered a new and practical route for the interoceanic connection.

"I was one of the engineers in charge," said he, "and became thoroughly acquainted with the territory, and when I discovered the new and more practicable route I at once laid it before the men who were backing the enterprise. But they were pledged to put the canal through on practically the route they had laid out, and did not act on my suggestion, and, furthermore, did not want anything said of the new and shorter route.

"When Congress acted on the matter and the President designated a commission to go thoroughly over the ground and report on all feasible routes, I at once wrote the commission, saying that if it was desired, I would go to Washington and make known my route. I asked for no commission nor money, having no other interest in the matter than the public interest. The commission did not see fit to accept my offer, and therefore I have never divulged the route. The commission has reported favorably on the Lull route, which, I believe, presents obstacles that make it impracticable."

Mr. Lebaron claims that the route he proposed is much shorter than any other, and would cost $22,000,000 less than any yet named. Mr. Lebaron is now an engineer for the American and Honduras Company, to which the Government of Honduras recently granted valuable concessions.

Astonishing Champagne Figures.

86,855 cases, or more than one-half of all other brands, were imported in 1898 of G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry, the standard of perfection. Bottles will bear green neckband and star label.—Adv.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—A member of the Nicaraguan Commission now in this city this evening said that the commission had carefully and thoroughly investigated every feasible route. The Menocal, or high level, route, and the Lull, or low level, route were found to be decidedly the most practicable routes. After minute and careful consideration the commission, in the preliminary report to the President, recommended the Lull route as the most advantageous, owing to the lesser engineering difficulties to be surmounted. He said had there been a more suitable route, the commission would certainly have known it, and recommended it.

On being further pressed regarding Mr. Lebaron's statement that he had offered to go to Washington and lay before the commission the route of which he had knowledge, the Commissioner said that no such offer had been received from the Cleveland engineer. Mr. Lebaron, he said, had written to the commission requesting that he be engaged as an engineer to accompany the commission to Nicaragua. The commission, however, did not engage him.

Favors Government Ownership.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 21.—In the Senate this morning, the joint resolution favoring the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal was taken up. The principal clause of the resolution in the original copy was: "Resolved, That we favor the absolute ownership and control of said canal by the United States Government if within the power of said Government to own and control the same." Senator Braunhart moved to strike out the words "if within the power of said government to own and control the same." The amendment was adopted. The State is thus pledged to the unqualified Governmental control of the canal.

BOAT LOCKED IN ICE FLOE.

Passengers on the Canadian Ferryboat Niagara Threatened with Death at the Falls.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Locked in a monstrous ice floe the Canadian ferryboat Niagara, with nineteen persons on board, was swept helplessly down the Niagara River to-night and dismantled on the International Bridge.

The boat, which plies between this city and Fort Erie, Ont., left her dock near the mouth of the river in the early evening on her last trip of the day, having on board fifteen passengers, six of whom were women and two children. Her crew consisted of four men.

The river was full of floating ice that was drifted in from Lake Erie, but the boat, headed diagonally against the current, made her way to the centre of the stream. Here she became imbedded in a great field of ice, and her engines were powerless to propel her. The current at this point is exceedingly swift, and the momentum of the ice field carried the boat with it, in spite of the furious working of her engines to contend against it.

The passengers, realizing their situation, were horror-stricken with the fear of being carried over the falls and the more imminent danger of being dashed against a pier of the International Bridge.

The calls of the ferry whistle attracted attention from shore, and fire tugs were started from the harbor a mile above to endeavor to rescue the helpless craft.

The passengers and crew of the Niagara put on life preservers, and stood with blanched faces while the boat swept on with the current.

River navigation being closed, the draws of the International Bridge are inoperative and the draw engines dead. It was obvious that the upper works of the boat could not clear the span, but the great menace was the piers of solid masonry. The current favored the boat and swept her between the span, a little to the east of the centre of the river. The iron girders of the bridge raked the boat clean of her second deck, carrying away smokestock, pilothouse, hurricane deck, and lifeboats without perceptibly impeding her progress. The passengers and crew were below deck and escaped injury from the wreckage.

Swinging clear of the bridge the Niagara broke free from the floe and drifted into a patch of clear water. A hand gear was attached to the rudder, the engines, which proved to be uninjured, resumed their functions, and the dismembered craft was slowly worked to a dock on the American shore.

IRVING IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

He Will Play the Title Role in "Robespierre" at Easter.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Sir Henry Irving arrived from Bournemouth to-day in excellent health. He will return to the Lyceum at Easter in the title rôle of Sardou's "Robespierre." Arrangements for his future work are completed. He has been deeply hurt by the extraordinary series of articles about his affairs in the American press.

Sardou's play is written specially for him. Miss Ellen Terry has a prominent rôle in it.

LIFE LOST IN A PASSAIC FIRE.

Miss Emma Rumpler Makes an Effort to Rescue Her Jewelry and Is Burned to Death.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 21.—There was a fire in this city early to-day which would not have cost a life had a woman not endeavored to rescue her jewelry from her apartment. Another young woman jumped from the third-story window and her good luck alone saved her from injury.

The fire was in the brick building owned by Baker Chanler Rumpler at 195 Main Avenue. He occupied the street floor and basement with his bakery, and lived with his family over the store. The top floor was occupied by the Winthrop family.

It was about 5 A. M. when the blaze was discovered, and an alarm was promptly given. The Rumpler and Winthrop families were asleep, and the bakery had not yet been opened. The two families ran to the front windows, and soon the firemen arrived. The occupants of the house were directed to remain at the windows and they would be rescued.

All did so with the exception of Miss Emma Rumpler and Miss Grace Winthrop. The former thought of her jewelry and made an effort to get it. A few minutes after she left the window the other members of her family were taken down the ladder to the street by the firemen. Miss Rumpler was not missed until the fire was almost out. After the Rumplers were rescued, attention was given to the Winthrop family.

All of them were taken down the ladders but Miss Grace. She did not wait for the firemen to rescue her, but jumped from the window. She was seen by Chief of the Fire Department Bowker and Foreman Kennell. As Miss Winthrop descended, she struck a cornice over the bakery, and this broke her fall. Then she fell into the arms of the two firemen, and practically escaped uninjured.

After it was safe to enter the building a search was made for Miss Rumpler. Her charred body was found lying on the floor near the kitchen. She was twenty-two years of age, and popular in Passiac society.

The building was badly damaged, and the Rumpler and Winthrop families lost nearly all their belongings. The damage is estimated to be in the neighborhood of $15,000. A defective electric light wire is believed to have started the fire.

Fast Line to Florida, all Southern

Resorts, Cuba, Nassau and Jamaica, via Atlantic Coast Line, N. Y. and Florida Special. 2 other trains. Apply at 229 Broadway.—Adv.

RIVAL AUTO-TRUCK CLAIMS

W. E. Prall Says Croker and Hoadley Have His Patents.

ALL AIR-MOTOR DEVICES HIS

Fight in the Courts Threatened—To Organize New Company—Hoadley's Plans for a Horseless City.

Richard Croker, accompanied by several of his associates in the New York auto-truck enterprise, visited the compressed-air equipment plant of the American Air Power Company, at the foot of West Twenty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon, and spent two or three hours acquainting himself with the practical workings of the motor which is to be applied to his proposed auto-trucks. Being a practical mechanical engineer, having, as he remarked, "served his time at it," Mr. Croker was able to operate the motor personally on the test floor of the factory. He expressed himself as well satisfied with the motor and with the result of the tests made.

This feeling of satisfaction was avowedly shared by the other members of Mr. Croker's party, who were Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the New York Auto-truck Company; Nathan Straus, one of the incorporators and Directors of the company; ex-Senator Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, Lewis Nixon, W. H. Knight, the consulting engineer, and Judge Augustus Van Wyck, general counsel of the company. Incidentally the possibilities of compressed air were explained, and in a measure practically demonstrated for the benefit of the visitors. Mr. Croker took the lead in the investigations and manifested much interest in the subject.

While Mr. Croker and his friends are planning to convert this metropolis into a horseless city the introduction of compressed air auto-trucks is an interruption of city transportation, opposition to their ambitious scheme is forming. Steps have been taken by W. E. Prall and some associates to call to account the American Air Power Company—of which Archibald A. McLeod, the projector of the Reading-Jersey Central coal trust fiasco of ten years ago, is President—Joseph H. Hoadley, Richard Croker, and other auto-truck promoters for the alleged offense of laying claim to patents which do not belong to them. The legal aspects of the case are to be attended to by Mr. Prall's attorneys, Stetson, Jennings & Russell. The rights of the American Air Power Company have been acquired by the International Air Power Company, which purposes to manufacture the motors and equip the auto-trucks with which Mr. Croker's company hopes to monopolize the trucking and delivery business of this city.

MR. PRALL'S SWEEPING CLAIMS.

According to Mr. Prall's assertions, the McLeod-Hoadley contingent owns practically nothing. He accuses it practically of having appropriated patent properties to which he insists it has no vestige of claim. Patent rights which are designed to benefit Mr. Croker's company, are declared to be valueless, and the buoyant representations upon which the stock of the New York Auto-Truck Company has been so actively peddled out in Wall Street, are, it is averred, without the foundation even of anything like an agreement with the New York Central Railroad, such as has been claimed from time to time.

Mr. Prall said yesterday: "I am the inventor of all devices for the use of compressed air and superheated water. The American Air Power Company, promoted by Joseph H. Hoadley, does not own any of these patents. They are owned by the Storage Power Company, organized by Henry L. Sprague, with a capital of $5,000,000, and the Hydro-Pneumatic Storage Company, organized by Joseph H. Hoadley about two years ago.

"The Storage Power Company was organized to operate within the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, and have the patent rights for these States, as well as several subsequent patents on this system. The American Air Power Company is a combination of the two old air companies that experimented some years ago on the Third Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Lenox Avenue lines, and the elevated railroad, and also the city in Washington, all of which experiments were signal failures. This was the Hoadley-Knight system.

"It was after these failures that Mr. Joseph H. Hoadley became interested in my patents for the use of compressed air and superheated water, and he conducted experiments with me at his shop in Worcester, Mass., the results of which proved the great value of the new process patented by me.

"When Mr. Hoadley organized the Hydro-Pneumatic Storage Company he agreed to begin operations immediately to introduce this system, in consideration of an interest in these patents, but he afterward positively declined to do so unless an arrangement could be made with the stockholders to combine the Storage Power Company with the Hydro-Pneumatic Storage Company. For many months past Mr. Hoadley has made every effort to accomplish this end, but has been refused.

TO ORGANIZE OPPOSITION.

"The Storage Power Company, under my direction, has a motor about completed, made to run at a speed of fifty miles an hour, which will soon be put in active operation in Greater New York. Further information in regard to the alleged deal of the American Air Power Company with the New York Central Railroad, and its failure and also why their experimental apparatus was ordered away from that road, may be obtained from Mr. Edgar Van Etten, Superintendent of the New York Central, and Mr. Nathan Guilford, General Traffic Manager of the road.

"Many of our representative men of wealth are identified with the company organized by Henry L. Sprague, and a motor truck company will also soon be organized to operate in this city. We will take steps immediately to organize an auto-truck company that will operate in Greater New York, to be used for such purposes as delivering coal, hauling heavy material, &c. We will also have an apparatus which can be used for general delivery wagon purposes and for carriage and cab purposes.

"The engine to be operated will not weigh over forty pounds, and will produce six horse power, and will be much lighter and much cheaper than any electric storage could possibly be. This system will undoubtedly be the coming system of automobiles for city purposes. Of course, for long distances in the country it will be necessary to use something different from storage, but we have already in operation an automatic generator that is very light and simple, and can be operated by any inexperienced person. This is the apparatus that we propose to introduce for long distances in suburban districts."

Superintendent Van Etten of the New York Central Railroad was seen by a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES and asked as to whether any deal had been made or was under consideration between the New York Central and the American Air Power Company. Mr. Van Etten said:

"Our road is always endeavoring to find out the very best. The American Air Power Company had an engine that was tried on the elevated road, and Mr. Hoadley said that they will send us an engine with their compressors. We offered to let them go ahead with their experiments, but they did not carry out what they agreed to. Some time ago we notified them that they could not make experiments. We will have nothing to do with them, and we told them so. We came to the conclusion that Mr. Hoadley was pulling our leg, that he was after something else.

"We have had made to us all kinds of propositions, and hot-water propositions. They may be very good, and we are looking for the very best, but so far as the Air Power Company is concerned nothing will be tried by it on our line. The experimental stage is off as far as we are concerned. The Air Power Company stopped abruptly in the matter of making experiments and went—selling stock, evidently."

MORE THE MERRIER, SAYS CROKER.

Richard Croker had just finished dining at the Democratic Club last evening when his attention was called to the opposition to his auto-truck project threatened by Mr. Prall's plan of action. "Well, I had not heard of this before," said Mr. Croker cheerfully. "Of course if anybody wants to organize a new company there is nothing to prevent. The more the merrier. As for the patents covering the motor which we propose to use, the organizers of the New York Auto-Truck Company have assurances that they are all right, and I believe that they are all right. I have confidence in Mr. Hoadley, and everything that he has done is covered by a patent. Should any person seriously question his right to the patents that he claims to own the matter will have to be determined in the courts.

"Why have not these persons who now question our rights made their objections known before this? Surely this question of compressed air motors has been agitated for a sufficiently long time to bring out all the facts. Our company will certainly go ahead under legal advice and carry out its plans. We expect to put our auto-trucks on the streets as soon as we can get them built, which, I hope, will be within a few months. Doubtless the compressed air motor cars will be running in this city within a month."

The American Air Power Company controls the Hoadley-Knight patents for compressed air motors and the Hardy patents for similar motors. Both of these motors have been tested within the last two or three years in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue.

Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the New York Auto-Truck Company, said last evening: "The inspection and tests made this afternoon in the American Air Power Company's factory were both interesting and satisfactory. Mr. Croker desired to see the apparatus and familiarize himself with the entire subject of compressed air power. We went over the whole subject, and inspected the apparatus in both of the compressor stations. We also examined the Green-Wheelock engines, which drive the double air compressors. Mr. Croker is well up in mechanical engineering, and he showed an intelligent appreciation of all the details. He operated the car equipment himself on the testing floor. Mr. Lewis Nixon, the expert, explained all of the details thoroughly.

"Much time and careful attention has been given to this subject of autotrucks. It is the purpose of our company to organize one of the greatest business enterprises in this city. We hope to make it apparent to men engaged in the trucking business here that it will be advantageous to them and the people in general to have the business conducted by one general organization. We hope to satisfy the truckmen that this is not an attempt to strangle them, but to enable them to do business on a far better basis. Our policy will be to divide the city into a number of districts, and put at the head of each district one of the leading truckmen. The remainder of our employes will be selected from the other truckmen who consent to co-operate with us. We expect to have a very large staff of experienced and efficient men, and the work of introducing the autotrucks will have to be carried on gradually, but in the meantime the horsetrucks will be doing business the same as ever, only under our management.

"Our company is now negotiating for the purchase of the several trucking companies and individual interests. We will in each instance take their equipment, pay a liberal price for it, and if the truckmen are good men, we will keep them in our employ. We are more than pleased with the nice way in which the trucking interests have taken our advances. A large number of propositions have been made to us which will be acted on by our Executive Committee very soon. We have no desire to make this a trust. We want to harmonize all interests and benefit the city. In my opinion, within five years we shall have a horseless city here, with clean asphalted pavements, no rattle or clatter, no filth, and no foul odors arising from the streets."

COMPREHENSIVE PLANS.

President Hoadley said, furthermore, that the officers of his company were looking for a site for a large plant at a convenient point in this city. "We shall erect a plant costing in the neighborhood of $2,000,000," he said. "Our field of operations will be a very broad one. We purpose to operate and not sell our auto-trucks. If we were willing to sell them, we have applications now for more than 10,000 vehicles. Various important propositions have been made to our company from the big department stores, the breweries, the coal dealers, and the ice dealers to make their deliveries. Our company has also sent to the Treasury Department in Washington a bid for carrying all the bonded goods from steamships that arrive at this port to the various bonded warehouses. It is also our purpose to see what can be done in the way of operating the fire engines with our motors, with a view to making a proposition to the city to equip all of the fire engines with the new power."

Mr. Croker is particularly interested in the matter of equipping the fire engines with the compressed air motors, and he said last night that he was going to ask the Fire Department authorities to make a comparative test very soon between the new power and horses.

LONDON BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

A New Volume by Bernard Capes—Austin Dobson's Denial of Satirizing American Poets.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The late Nubar Pasha wrote his memoirs a few years ago in French and placed the copy with Edward Dicey for publication in English after his death. These will probably now appear.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is writing a popular history of the United Kingdom down to the Reform act of 1832, to be published in the Autumn. He says this is the last work he will undertake.

Lady Burchclere is writing the life of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham. This wild career has never been fully told. Buckingham is faithfully portrayed as Zimri in Dryden's "Absalom and Ahithophel."

A new volume of stories by Bernard Capes, entitled "At a Winter's Fire," will be published shortly by Pearson.

A. J. Wilson will assume the financial editorship of The Daily Chronicle from April 1.

Austin Dobson desires it to be known that a much-quoted verse attributed to him satirizing American poets is a forgery.

Maurice Hewlett is writing another romance. His "Forest Lovers" and Steevens's "With Kitchener to Khartoum" are being issued in sixpenny editions. This marks a remarkable development in low-priced literature, as both are comparatively new works.

A company has been formed with a capital of a million sterling to acquire the publications of Sir William Ingram, including the three popular weeklies, The Illustrated London News, The Sketch, and The Penny Illustrated paper. Sir William will be Chairman, and the company will be called The Illustrated London News, Limited.

Lieut. Winston Churchill, Lady Randolph's son, has gone to India as the correspondent of The Morning Post.

H. N.

Disabled Steamer in Tow Sighted.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Lloyds Agency reports that a three-masted steamer, the name of which it was impossible to make out, passed Crookhaven at 5:30 last evening, bound east, having in tow a steamer with two masts.

**Florida Fast

very full discussion of the mutual interests of the two Governments concerning Samoa. Thus far, however, Sir Julian has not received any instructions as to acting jointly with this Government, and the conferences have been simply to discuss a question in which both officials felt a common interest. It may be said also that this has developed an entire accord between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador as to the rights and duties involved, and the probable line of action of the several parties.

At the several large embassies most directly interested the opinion is quite positively expressed that the situation does not have a warlike aspect. It was pointed out by one official that the probable course would be either a repudiation by Germany of the action of her Consul, or else a move to have the tripartite agreement changed so as to permit a more expeditious management of Samoan affairs.

GERMANY'S SIDE PRESENTED.

Important Conference Between the Secretary of State and the German and British Ambassadors.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The German Ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, called on Secretary Hay at the State Department and presented two important dispatches from the German Government relating to the critical condition of affairs in Samoa.

Following this an extended conference was held between Mr. Hay and the Ambassador, and then between Mr. Hay and the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote. The dispatches communicated by the German Ambassador dealt, not only with the question of policy involved, but are understood to have presented in detail the facts of the recent collision in Samoa as viewed from the German point of view. They differ in many essential particulars from the statements made heretofore.

It was stated after the several conferences by a diplomatic official high in authority that the latest aspects of the case were such as to make a peaceful adjustment possible, and even probable. A strong impression prevails in diplomatic quarters that Germany would repudiate the action of her Consul in Samoa, if, indeed, she has not already laid the foundation for this line of action. It was stated positively in authoritative quarters that the United States Government had not up to noon today made a protest, either alone or in conjunction with Great Britain.

GERMAN ATTITUDE DEFINED.

Will Adhere to the Berlin Treaty and Disavow Illegal Acts of Imperial Representatives.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The correspondent here of The Associated Press has just had a conversation with a high official of the German Foreign Office. Dr. Hamann, who said:

"The Government has just received a detailed report from Samoa, which they think reliable, all the more so because the report distributes the blame for the errors committed there pretty evenly, though some points remain unexplained.

"The report says that Mataafa, prior to his election, was recognized as eligible by the three Consuls. It is true that Mataafa in 1888 was hostile to Germany, but the situation is different now, and Germany no longer objected to Mataafa. And why Chief Justice Chambers annulled Mataafa's election we do not know. It was certainly not under the terms of the Berlin treaty. The decision is all the more regrettable because bloodshed might have been prevented. No whites' property, however, has been destroyed, and we do not know why the Chief Justice sought refuge on the British warship Porpoise.

"Dr. Raffel, the German Municipal President, acted illegally in breaking into the Court House.

"We can only explain these things by assuming that everybody there has grown nervous. The German Government, however, takes the whole business calmly, and doubtless it will be adjusted diplomatically by negotiations between Washington, Berlin, and London. We do not expect any difficulties. Germany adheres strictly to the terms of the Berlin treaty. Whatever illegal excesses Germans may have committed we shall disavow."

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, said to the correspondent of The Associated Press, after having been informed of the above interview:

"I am without news and instructions, but I do not anticipate considerable trouble. I expect the matter will be amicably settled, as in the case of similar difficulties in the past."

Further particulars regarding the trouble at Samoa, received later in the day, show that during the fighting, an armed detachment from the British warship Porpoise occupied the house of Chief Justice Chambers, half a mile outside of Apia, and that another detachment occupied the London Mission Station on the beach, where Malietoa Tanus and his party had sought refuge. Tamasese and his party sought shelter under the guns of the Porpoise. The fugitives were compelled to surrender their arms and the rest of the Malietoa Tanus party was captured by the Mataafaites on the Peninsula of Mulinu, near Apia.

Mataafa did not take part in the fighting, and the German warship in those waters held aloof from the trouble.

The news from Samoa has not caused great surprise here. It was foreseen long ago that trouble would break out sooner or later. The tripartite treaty has always been considered in official circles here as being a most peculiar diplomatic document, creating an unsettled situation, which is really at the bottom of the present disorder, although the election dispute precipitated hostilities.

It can safely be said, however, that the German Government is not particularly annoyed at the fact that matters have come to a crisis, as it will give Germany an opportunity for reopening the Samoan question with the view of establishing order on a permanent basis.

The official Reichsanzeiger says:

"The German press lately has repeatedly discussed the nature of the relations between the German and American Naval officers in the Pacific. From reports recently received here, we are in a position to state definitely that these relations were not only free from tension, but that, on the contrary, the intercourse between the officers was of a very sociable and cordial character, as demonstrated by invitations, visits, and other friendly attentions which were repeatedly exchanged. The attitude of the German naval officers has always been correct under all circumstances."

THE PHILADELPHIA READY.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Rear Admiral Kautz, in response to a query from Washington, has stated that he can have the Philadelphia coaled and equipped for a voyage to Samoa by next Thursday.

"I suggested to the department," said the Admiral, "the urgent need of going into dry dock for repainting the ship's bottom, but they seem to think that this is not as an important a matter as the Samoan business, so I expect to be ordered from here to Apia as soon as we can get ready."

From this it is understood that no positive orders to sail have yet been received from Washington.

Great Britain and Samoa.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Samoa commands but small interest in Great Britain, and the belief seems to prevail that the dispatches magnify the importance of the Consuls' battles and that Germany will manage to gracefully disavow the acts of her agents.

A diplomatist remarked that Germany is filling for the United States the rôle Russia has played in the eyes of the Anglo-Indian—that of the conspirator to be looked for behind every war cloud.

The British Government, however, welcomes the Samoan incident as another link of the Anglo-American understanding which they are so desirous of fostering.

THE NEWARK FOR THE PACIFIC.

Cruiser at the Navy Yard Ordered to Start as Soon as Possible.

The cruiser Newark, which has been at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for some time undergoing a general overhauling, has been ordered to the Pacific Station. Orders were received at the navy yard yesterday to get the cruiser ready for sailing as quickly as possible. The Newark is now in first-class trim, and will be ready to start on her long trip around the Horn as soon as she is fitted out with the necessary stores and supplies.

Just what the purpose is in sending the Newark to the Pacific is not known at the yard. It is generally believed, however, that there is no particular significance in the order as the need of a warship on the Pacific Coast has been apparent for a long time. While it is understood, unofficially, that the Newark is intended to replace the Philadelphia in home waters, it is not thought improbable that the cruiser will be assigned to some special duty in connection with Samoan or Philippine affairs unless matters in those quarters take a turn for the better before the Newark's arrival in the Pacific.

Gunboat Machias Sails for Havana.

The gunboat Machias has sailed from this port for Havana, the rendezvous of Admiral Sampson's squadron.

Prevent the Grip

By Keeping Your Blood Pure With Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The grip is most likely to attack a weak and debilitated system. Those who keep their blood pure and systems toned up with Hood's Sarsaparilla are in little danger from this disease. If you have had the grip you will find Hood's Sarsaparilla just the medicine needed to expel the poisonous taints from the blood. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic.

SAGE TALKS OF MANHATTAN.

Attributes Friday's Rise to Stock Jobbing—Plans for Electrical Equipment Under Consideration.

Something ailed Manhattan stock yesterday, and rumors about the future of the elevated railroad system that were current on Friday were not repeated. The closing quotation that day was 116½. It was 117¼ at the opening yesterday, but steady selling ran the price down to 114⅝, at which it closed. Russell Sage talked as he did a year ago, when the stock, after booming, began to recede. He was severely censorious in regard to the stock market situation so far as it concerned Manhattan, and said that the rise of this stock seemed to him to indicate stock jobbing, an attempt on the part of certain interests to make a great splurge so as to convey the impression that the price would go to 150 or higher. There was no other way to explain it, he said.

Mr. Sage discussed various rumors in regard to his favorite corporation. He said that while he would be glad to see the Vanderbilts interested in Manhattan, he did not believe this to be the case, or that recently they had secured 1,000 shares of stock. So far as he was concerned he had not parted with any of his shares, following his resolve not to be tempted when the stock was at 174. As to electrical equipment, Mr. Sage said that he was with President George J. Gould and R. M. Gallaway a special committee to study the question, and that they were still considering the question of changing the motive power of the system. He said he believed that the electrical equipment companies were in a compact to secure high terms, as officers of these corporations have openly declared that they control the situation, and intend to have the contracts at rates which will pay them for time and money lost in getting up costly plans and specifications. Other denials by Mr. Sage were that any financiers had been called in to finance a scheme of electrical equipment; that he, Mr. Sage, had been relegated to the background so far as a voice in the management of Manhattan was concerned, and that he has placed obstacles in the way of those who desire to equip the road with new power. The most important statement attributed to Mr. Sage is the following:

"The Committee on Electricity has authorized the engagement of an electrical expert of high standing, who is now at work upon plans. Just what method will be adopted cannot now be said. This is the first time the Manhattan Road has ever employed an electrical expert, and it means that the road will change the motive power on plans made by itself."

ASTOR BATTERY COMING TO-DAY.

Arrangements for the Parade of the Command To-morrow.

Louis L. Robbins, Chairman of the committee having the reception of the Astor Battery in charge, stated yesterday that the battery would arrive at the Grand Central Station at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The battery will breakfast at the Grand Union Hotel, and will then march to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory.

The parade to-morrow, so far as it has been arranged, will be as follows: The battery, under escort of the Fifth United States Artillery, headed by the Governors Island band, will start from the Seventy-first Armory at 3 o'clock, and march west on Thirty-fourth Street to Fifth Avenue, down Fifth Avenue to Seventeenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, thence to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, and to the armory.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 21.—The Astor Battery passed through Cleveland to-day over the Lake Shore Road, en route for home. The train was a special made up of three day coaches, containing improvised berths for sleeping accommodations.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Astor Battery arrived here at 1 o'clock, with eighty-two men and officers, all well. After dining, the men received their liberty until 4 o'clock, when they left for New York, over the New York Central Road.

COAT TAILORS IN MASS MEETING.

East Side Workmen Cheer Gov. Roosevelt's Message—A Model Shop.

For the first time in nine months the east side coat tailors held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon. They assembled in Apollo Hall and listened to addresses by Nathan Wolff, Gustav Feder, Herman Robinson, Joseph Barondess, Benjamin Schweitzer, J. Miller, and Samuel H. Jacobs of the Clothing Cutters' Union. Seldom in the history of the tailors' organization has there been such earnestness displayed as was manifest at the gathering yesterday.

The sentiments of the speakers were loudly applauded, and when the portion of Gov. Roosevelt's message dealing with the interests of labor was read, the tailors cheered lustily. The purport of the speeches was that the manufacturers, instead of the contractors, ought to be made responsible to the wage earners. A bill has been prepared for presentation to the Legislature to compel the manufacturers to recognize the rights of the garment workers so far as hours of toil and wages are concerned. The tailors say that the enforcement of such a law will do away with the annual strikes.

Out of the 600 shops in the east side engaged in the manufacture of fine coats, it was stated that only one had in the last two years lived up to the requirements of the brotherhood. That shop, it was said, is the one conducted by Greenberg & Peyser, at 174 Allen Street. Greenberg & Peyser exact only nine hours' work daily from their 200 employes. In the same building it was said there are other contractors who compel their employes to work daily from 5 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night for a three days' wage, while Greenberg & Peyser pay the union scale of prices. The employes of Greenberg & Peyser held a shop meeting yesterday afternoon and passed resolutions thanking the firm for the considerate treatment accorded them, both as to wages and hours. As a result, Greenberg & Peyser decided to increase the wages of their employes 30 per cent. Greenberg & Peyser were described at the meeting as model employers, and it was said that they have been recompensed by the faithfulness of their workmen.

Horse Crashed Through a Window.

A cab horse driven by Thomas Maclin of 66 Macdougal Street ran onto the sidewalk at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street at 7 o'clock last evening and crashed into the plate-glass window of the art store of Dikran G. Kelekian. Several valuable etchings in the window were damaged. Bicycle Policeman Webb arrested Maclin and locked him up in the West Thirtieth Street Station on a charge of reckless driving. Maclin was slightly intoxicated. He said the harness broke, causing him to lose control of the horse.

Dinner of Company B, 23d Regiment.

Company B, of the Twenty-third Regiment held its annual dinner last night at the Hotel Metropole. The gathering was an informal one, and there were no set speeches. J. M. Butts and G. Broderman, both of whom were transferred from Company B of the Twenty-third to Company A of the Seventy-first, and who fought with that regiment before Santiago, were to have been the guests of honor at the dinner, but illness prevented them from being present.

NEW CLEW IN ADAMS CASE

Request for Kutnow Powders in the Writing on Cornish Package.

POLICE CALCULATIONS UPSET

The Discovery Tends to Connect the Murderer of Mrs. Adams with the Death of Barnet.

A piece of evidence tending to connect the murderer of Mrs. Adams with the death of Henry Crossman Barnet, and which at the same time may either tend to clear the person most under suspicion in the Adams case or to establish the fact that he had an accomplice has been discovered by the police. According to an admission made by Capt. McClusky yesterday the discovery came about through an inspection of the thousands of requests for samples of Kutnow powders which the police some weeks ago admitted were in their hands.

Cyanide of mercury was sent to Mr. Barnet in a sample box of Kutnow powders. Barnet had been in the habit of taking these powders for headache, and it was inferred that a person familiar with this practice of his sent the poisoned package. This inference was made after the Adams poisoning case, as was the further one that the two cases in which the same drug was used and the methods were almost precisely similar and could hardly be a work of chance, but had been carried out by the same person.

As a side issue to the Adams case, and when the plan to exhume Mr. Barnet's body was under consideration, it was learned that Kutnow Brothers had some months ago inserted an advertisement in a number of magazines and papers offering to send a sample box of their powders to any one who would fill out a coupon in the advertisement. Thousands of answers were received. After the newspapers had published this fact Capt. McClusky put his men to work on the clue, and Mr. Kutnow turned over to the department all the coupons and a lot of other requests for samples, all made in writing.

At that time Mr. Kutnow also stated that a sample package had never been sent out or given away by his firm, except on a written and signed request. Then they were put to work to look over the thousands of requests in the hope that a familiar name would be found among them, but no such name materialized. Then they were told to look over the slips again, and to pick out any request which in their opinion, corresponded so far as the writing was concerned with that on the poisoned package sent to Harry Cornish.

Among the slips, it is said, was one written on a sheet of note paper, and requesting that a sample of the Kutnow powder be sent to a certain private letter box address in this city. That it was not a Post Office letter box is evident from the fact that Postmaster Van Cott says he has not been asked by the police to aid them in any way.

This slip was turned over to the handwriting experts, Messrs. Carvalho and Kinsley, and it is said that they at once agreed that the person who wrote that request was identical with the person who had addressed the package to Harry Cornish. They asked for more specimens of the same handwriting, and it is said that one specimen was discovered which was an order for another drug to be sent to the same letter box, but which was signed by another name than that on the Kutnow powder order.

It is rumored, moreover, that the handwriting which the experts confidently identified is not that of a person who has been under suspicion, and that this has upset the police calculations to no small extent.

It has also revived the theory that the poisoner had an accomplice, and if this is true, the police say that the full solution of the mystery is only a matter of time, as no crime in which an accomplice figured has ever gone undetected. In time one of them talks.

Capt. McClusky declined yesterday to make any statement regarding this new discovery except to admit that some of the Kutnow slips had been turned over to the handwriting experts. He even seemed to regret this admission after it was made, and as usual said there was nothing new.

Neither Mr. Carvalho nor Mr. Kinsley would talk about the Kutnow slip yesterday. Mr. Carvalho stated confidently the day before that McClusky was on the right track, and that the poisoner would be apprehended. It is believed that the discovery and identification of this slip was ground for the expert's confidence.

Mr. Carvalho visited Capt. McClusky yesterday at headquarters, and the two had another long conference. It was impossible to learn from Capt. McClusky last night whether this new discovery would hasten an arrest, or whether, proving to be a different handwriting from that of the person suspected, the new complications would make an arrest further off than ever.

THE "BADGER" GAME AGAIN?

Poor Man Says He Was Victimized in a Seventh Avenue Hotel.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 21.—A man named John B. O'Brien, who lives at 193 Water Street, Springfield, Mass., was found on a train here at 10:45 this morning under the influence of an opiate. The man was poorly clothed and was in a stupor. Later he told a remarkable story.

O'Brien said that he left Springfield some days ago to find work in New York. He finally went to the United Hebrew Charities, 128 Second Avenue. Here a slip was given him bearing the address 562 Seventh Avenue, where he was to apply for work. He twice went to the place, which was called the Elite House, and on Friday was admitted. Here, his story adds, the "badger" game was worked on him, after which the opiate was given to him.

Late last night he found himself lost on the Bowery. He was picked up by a benevolent person and placed aboard a Springfield train. He proceeded from here to Springfield.

At the office of the United Hebrew Charities yesterday it was said that a man who gave his name as John T. O'Brien appeared there on Wednesday and told Secretary Isaacs he wanted work. O'Brien said he was a soldier during the late war and was anxious to get something to do. Mr. Isaacs sent him to the Elite Hotel, at 562 Seventh Avenue, where a porter had been advertised for. A card was given him, and it was supposed he presented it. Mr. Isaacs says the man came back that night and said an attempt had been made to work a "badger" game on him. Another card was given O'Brien, and that was the last seen of him.

Charles Strassbourne, proprietor of the Elite Hotel, said last night that he knew nobody named John T. O'Brien, and that he was quite sure no one with a card had presented himself for work, and that no "badger" game had been worked there. The police say that the proprietor was arrested in December for keeping a disorderly house. He was released on bail, and his case is still pending. The police, however, place no faith in the story as told in the dispatch. The dates are conflicting with those given by Mr. Isaacs.

RATES ON IRON INCREASED.

Freight Agents at Birmingham Will Make a General Advance.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 21.—General Freight Agents of the Southern railroads spent another day in Birmingham holding conferences with reference to rates on Southern pig iron. A general agreement was arrived at to make an all-around advance of something like 50 cents a ton as the maximum. It is given out to-night that the schedules of May 1, 1897, will be restored, effective Feb. 6. This rate is on a basis of $1.50 to the Port of Pensacola, the present rate being $1. The future freight charges will be regulated largely on the Pensacola basis, as that represents the average charge from Birmingham to Southern ports. The export business appears to have become the dominant factor in the Southern iron trade.

The Southern furnaces are in a position to stand the advance, as the foreign demand is very active and the foreign trade more remunerative than the domestic business, so much so that Southern furnaces have practically ceased to compete for current domestic trade.

Hugh McLaughlin's Daughter Engaged

The engagement of Miss Laura McLaughlin, younger daughter of Hugh McLaughlin, to Dr. James A. Roache of 150 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was announced yesterday. The McLaughlins left town several days ago to spend the remainder of the Winter in Florida. It is understood that the marriage will take place soon after their return home in the Spring.

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

PRACTICE MARCHES IN CUBA.

Gen. Lee Will Send Troops on Long Journeys from Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 21.—Major Gen. Lee, Military Governor of the Province of Havana, has ordered a series of practice marches for the men of his command, with a view to benefiting the troops, and also of giving the people in the interior of the island a sight of the United States troops, and thus bringing to them a realization of the fact of the American military occupation.

These marches will begin to-morrow when a battalion of the Fourth Illinois Regiment will start for Guines, about forty miles southeast of Havana, camping en route at San Francisco and San José de las Lajas. The soldiers will stay at Guines two days and will then return, reaching here by Jan. 29.

A battalion of the Sixth Missouri will go on a two days' march to San Antonio de los Banos, returning by a different route, the return march occupying three days. A battalion of the Second Louisiana is scheduled for a trip to San Antonio de las Vegas, the march each way consuming three days. One battalion of the First North Carolina Regiment will also go to San Antonio de los Banos, and will return Friday.

The troops will go in heavy-marching order, carrying rations, and all the battalions in the corps will in turn be sent into the interior.

Filipino Emissaries at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The three representatives from the Filipinos arrived here this evening. The party comprises José Losada, Juan Tuna, and N. Marti Burga. They proceeded immediately to their hotel, where they and Señor Agoncillo and his secretary remained throughout the evening. They refused all cards.

WANT THEIR MAYOR IMPEACHED

Mount Vernon Citizens Indignant Over the Granting of a Franchise.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—There was a large attendance at the mass-meeting of Mount Vernon citizens in Ferguson Hall to-night to take measures to clear up the ugly rumors that have been afloat since the Common Council, on Dec. 6, hastily passed a franchise giving the New York, Connecticut and Westchester Traction Company the right to operate cars in the city.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of seven citizens to go to Albany and push impeachment proceedings against Mayor Edwin Fiske. It was his veto that broke a tie in the Board of Aldermen, and gave the franchise to the Traction Company. The Mayor was denounced in speeches by Joseph S. Wood, President of the Board of Trade; George T. Lovell, Henry E. Rhoades, George Beach, Col. John E. Bryant, and others. They said that the action of the Mayor was arbitrary, and criticised City Clerk William M. Hoyt because he did not make public an application from the Union Railroad for the franchise awarded its rival.

THE TORRENS TITLE SYSTEM.

It Renders Unnecessary the Old Form of Abstracts.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—The first application for registration of title under the Torrens system since it was upheld by the Supreme Court, was made to-day, when William J. Lukens, a real estate agent, presented himself at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court and filed the deed for a vacant lot in Irving Park. It was the first day when filing under the new law was possible, and Mr. Luken's example was quickly followed by others, until a number of deeds had been offered for registration before the office closed at noon.

According to the regulations the applicant for certification must specify his name, age, and residence, the name of his wife and her residence, his interest in the land and a general description of the land.

Whenever a legal action is made involving the property, a note is added to the certification. These documents remain on file in the office of the County Recorder, and render unnecessary the use of the old form of abstracts, which involved great expense and time in procuring.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD DEAL.

Louisville and Nashville, as Reported, Makes a Valuable Purchase.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 21.—A report has gained circulation that the Louisville and Nashville Road has concluded a deal with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company for the purchase of the latter's road from this city to its Pratt Mines, the largest colliery in the South. The terms are said to be $1,500,000 and an agreement on the part of the railroad company to haul the Tennessee Company's coal at cost.

The road is only six miles long, but carries with it the most valuable rights of way to and in Pratt County, and with its connections with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Ensley, would give the latter a circuit through the most rapidly developing mineral towns in the South, touching the largest furnace plant and the largest coal mines in the South, a million-dollar steel mill, a two-million-dollar rod mill, the Semet Solvay by-product plant, and other leading industries.

The report is not confirmed by either company, but is said to be well founded.

THEIR HONEYMOON BRIEF.

Naval Officer Marries and Will Sail for Manila Wednesday.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 21.—Lieut. G. B. Rice of the United States Navy and Miss Elizabeth McVey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McVey, were married this afternoon at the home of the bride at Sewickley.

The couple, after a wedding dinner, left on the 6 o'clock train for New York City, where their honeymoon will be spent until Lieut. Rice sails next Wednesday for Manila for probably a two years' cruise. After his departure, the young bride will return to the home of her parents.

Musician's Wife Found Dead.

Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, wife of a musician who is a member of the Metropolitan Opera House orchestra, was found dead in bed at her home, 2,062 Arthur Avenue, yesterday, having been suffocated by gas. Mrs. Rose was alone in the house on Thursday night. Her husband had engaged new apartments for himself and wife downtown and he went to these rooms after leaving the opera house Thursday night. When she was found gas was escaping from a gas stove. Her husband expressed the belief that she had retired leaving the gas burning and that it went out after she had fallen asleep. Complaints of the gas going out are frequent in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Fitzgerald Arrested in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Mrs. D. E. Fitzgerald, alias Mme. Zingari, alias Mrs. Elizabeth Byron, wanted in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Worcester, Mass., to answer charges of extortion, was arrested here to-day at the request of Chief Detective McClusky of New York. Mrs. Fitzgerald posed as a medium, and it is charged has swindled victims out of over $25,000 within the last twenty-five years.

Private Soldiers Dead in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Gen. Brooke, at Havana, telegraphed the War Department to-day of the death of two soldiers as follows: Private Charles F. Trimble, One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, at Havana, 18th inst., of typhoid fever, and Private Richard Baker, Fifth United States Volunteers, at Santiago, 17th inst., of acute dysentery.

BUSY DAY FOR ROOSEVELT

Governor Receives, Visits, Dines, Talks Politics, and Tells Stories.

CONFERS WITH PARTY LEADERS

His Attitude on the Pure Beer Bill, Raines Law Amendment, Primaries Law, and Police System.

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt passed the day yesterday, as he usually does on his short visits to this city, in a whirl of excitement, bustle, business, conference, dining, and talking. He opened the work of the day at breakfast in his sister's home, at 689 Madison Avenue, by discussing a number of subjects with a number of visitors. This was followed by several more formal conferences in the sitting room; then come a luncheon and further conference at the Lawyers' Club, 120 Broadway; then still more conference at the headquarters of the Republican State Committee in smaller and less significant talks at Madison Avenue again, and finally dinner and story-telling of "hairbreadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach" at Santiago, and in the chase of big game in the West, before the veteran hunters of the Boone and Crockett Club.

It was a day full of action and rush and stir, and the Governor seemed to enjoy it. He issued equally smiling and cheerful from secret conferences and from luncheon and dining rooms, and seemed as fresh when he entered the Metropolitan Club to finish the day with the hunters of big game as when he went into breakfast for conferences and toast.

Among those who breakfasted with him were the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Unitarian Church; Jacob A. Riis, John Proctor Clarke, Nicholas Murray Butler, Dr. A. H. Doty, and Prof. Sloane of Columbia. Others dropped in, by appointment or without, during the morning meal. Among these were W. M. K. Olcott and Thomas R. Fulton. John D. Crimmins sent a messenger to ask at what hour the Governor could see him, and a reply was sent that Col. Roosevelt would see him at 10 o'clock. An invitation had been sent to Gen. Leonard Wood, but the General was on his way to Florida.

Each one of these visitors discussed a different subject matter, but all of them related to the city and State Government. Gov. Roosevelt asked freely for advice and suggestion, and received it freely and fully.

After further discussion in the sitting room with these gentlemen and with others, who were constantly dropping in, Gov. Roosevelt went calling in his turn. He called to see Ambassador-designate Joseph H. Choate and a few other friends, and then went to the Lawyers Club, where he had luncheon with Senator Thomas C. Platt, Chairman Benjamin B. Odell, Adjt. Gen. A. D. Andrews, and Elihu Root, forming about the same party that lunched at this club on the occasion of his previous visit.

The luncheon commenced about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but the conference, started while it was in progress, was not ended until later in the headquarters of the Republican State Committee. As at the former luncheon and conference, the subjects discussed referred to legislation. The proposed amendment of the Raines law, the Metropolitan district, and other suggested police and constabulary systems, pure beer, and primary laws, were touched on, and some little talk there was also about the few important appointments yet to be made.

All those who were present at the conference refused to say much about results and decisions; but they admitted that the matters were important. They also said that little had been actually done or agreed upon, and that the Governor wanted to hear from all sides, and reserves his own judgment.

Among the agreements arrived at, it was said, are the following:

The Republican Party refuses to make a party measure of either the Pure Beer bill or the proposed amendment to the Raines law that would still further restrict the sale of liquors in hotels. Gov. Roosevelt, it was said, repeated his former assertion that he would be opposed to any measure that appears to be retaliatory in its nature. This referred to both of these measures. Col. Roosevelt thinks that such laws would be justly open to the criticism that they were aimed at the Democratic brewers. It is for such reasons, it was said, that the Governor and his advisers thought best to let the bills go to the Legislature without the stamp and approval of the party. The Democratic politicians who were in the city yesterday were very much encouraged by this news, and declared that neither bill can now be passed.

It was also agreed that some primary law must be enacted. The conferees favored the bill drafted by John Sabine Smith and others of the County Committee, which provides for secrecy of registration.

It was understood that the conferees expressed a preference for the metropolitan district police system. This system would mean the union of New York, Kings, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, and Westchester in a police district, to be administered by a single Commissioner. The details have not yet been worked out.

Gov. Roosevelt said that he had not yet decided upon the assistant counsel to prosecute the canal case, but is still inclined to appoint a Democrat.

After these conferences, the Governor returned to his sister's home to prepare for the dinner of the Boone and Crockett Club.

The dinner of the club, of which Col. Roosevelt was at one time President, was partly in honor of the Governor. It was given in the headquarters of the Metropolitan Club. The following were present, in addition to the Governor:

George S. Anderson, F. S. Billings, W. B. Bristow, D. M. Barringer, R. P. Carroll, J. E. Cadwalader, E. W. Davis, W. K. Draper, W. B. Devereux, C. S. Davison, D. G. Elliot, George B. Grinnell, W. M. Grinnell, Madison Grant, De Forest Grant, J. T. Gardiner, Frank Lyman, Alexander Lambert, Osmun Latrobe, C. G. La Farge, L. R. Morris, H. P. Osborn, J. J. Pierpont, A. P. Proctor, Thomas Paton, P. R. Pyne, Gifford Pinchot, Douglas Robinson, J. E. Roosevelt, Elihu Root, John Rogers, Jr., Dean Sage, Alden Sampson, H. L. Stimson, J. L. Seward, W. A. Watson, Charles E. Whitehead, Caspar Whitney, W. D. Whipple, and E. A. McIlhenny, guest.

The dinner was private, and only some informal talk and adventure telling was indulged in.

Gov. Roosevelt said that he will not return to Albany until to-morrow afternoon, as he gains nothing by getting to the capital early Monday, and is always fagged out after his work here.

Senator Platt and Representative Odell will return to Washington to-day.

QUAY'S FIGHT GOES ON.

Fourth Joint Ballot in Pennsylvania Shows Little Change.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 21.—The fourth ballot in joint session for a United States Senator was taken to-day and resulted as follows:

Quay, 55; Jenks, 41; Dalzell, 12; Irvin, 3; Stewart, 9; Huff, 3; C. W. Stone, 5; Tubbs, 3; Grow, 1; Markle, 1.

Necessary to choice, 67.

Paired, 112. Absent without pairs, 7. No election.

The only change in the vote of Friday was Representative Martin of Mercer, who changed from Tubbs to Dalzell. The absents without pairs are Senator John H. Brown of Westmoreland, Representative Kendall of Somerset, and Noblit of Philadelphia, Republicans; Senator J. F. Higgins and Representatives Roth of Lehigh, Smith of Clinton, and Tighe of Luzerne, Democrats.

After the Lieutenant Governor had announced that there had been no election, the Assembly adjourned until Monday.

WEST VIRGINIA'S CONTEST.

Republican Majority for Senator Only One on Joint Ballot.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 21.—No action was taken by the Senate to-day in the contested election cases that were brought up yesterday. Another resolution was introduced declaring Senator Marcum's seat vacant pending a contest, and referring the entire matter to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It will come up in regular order for action on Monday, together with the other resolutions of yesterday relative to contests.

It is now stated that the Republicans intend to maintain their original majority on joint ballot, as shown by the rolls prepared by the Secretary of State, instead of letting the present standing remain. Since the House has unseated two Republicans, the Republican majority on joint ballot is only one, and, with an epidemic of grip, some are daily absent on account of sickness.

MONTANA'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Clark Gains Four Votes and May Be Elected.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 21.—If Marcus Daly had his innings yesterday through alleged exposures as described in these dispatches in the desperate Senatorial battle being waged between the copper kings, W. A. Clark certainly retaliated in no uncertain manner to-day, gaining as he did four votes on the joint balloting, which tied his vote with the full Daly and Conrad strength and, counting absent supporters, assuming the leadership.

The result to-day is as follows: Clark, 33; Conrad, 33; Marshall, (Rep.,) 14, and the rest scattered or absent.

In an interview published in The Independent this morning, had in Chicago, Marcus Daly's views of the contest are regarded as preparing to shift the responsibility to other shoulders should Clark prove successful in landing the toga, and the consensus of views given utterance to here to-day strongly predicts that end. Mr. Daly vigorously denies that he has any connection with the efforts now making to prevent Clark's election to the Senate, although he did not regard him as a fit man for the place. In part, he said:

"As a matter of fact, I have taken no part in the contest, and shall not do so. I am out of politics, and would not touch this fight with a pair of tongs."

But in view of the refusal of Daly to allow his personal representatives to vote for Clark six years ago, although he was the caucus nominee, causing the somewhat celebrated deadlock and the bitter personal fight being waged between the Clark and Daly organs, Daly's statement is quite generally discredited, and he is regarded as preparing for a surrender, and in consequence there is great joy in the Clark camp to-day.

The Grand Jury called to investigate bribery charges has been compelled to adjourn through illness of its members, and a report is not now expected until the latter part of next week, and if this body purges Clark of corruption he will doubtless be elected; otherwise another deadlock is almost inevitable.

Gray, 15; Addicks, 15.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 21.—The eighth ballot for United States Senator, taken by the Delaware Legislature in joint session to-day, resulted: George Gray, (Dem.,) 15; J. Edward Addicks, (Rep.,) 15; Henry A. Du Pont, (Rep.,) 10; Francis G. Du Pont, (Rep.,) 1; William S. Hilles, (Rep.,) 1; John B. Pennington, (Dem.,) 2; L. Irving Handy, (Dem.,) 2. Absent, 2. Total vote, 46; necessary to choice, 24. The joint Assembly then adjourned until Monday.

Four Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 21.—The Legislature took four ballots for Senator to-day prior to a recess. The Republicans voted for Judge Miner. In the second ballot Samuel Newhorn (Dem.) received 5 votes. The last ballot was as follows: McCune, (Dem.,) 20; King, (Dem.,) 13; Powers, (Dem.,) 6; Cannon, 7; Nebecker, (Dem.,) 1; Sutherland, (Rep.,) 1; Miner, (Rep.,) 14; not voting, 1.

The Nebraska Senatorship.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—In the vote for Senator to-day Hayward secured one less than yesterday, owing to an absentee. The vote is as follows: Allen, 51; Hayward, 39; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; others scattering. Necessary to a choice, 63.

No Change in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 21.—Three ballots were taken for United States Senator to-day in joint session, with no material change in the situation. The last ballot resulted: Foster, 26; Wilson, 27; Humes, 21; Ankeny, 8; Lewis, 24; Briggs, 15.

California Dead-Lock Continues.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 21.—On the twenty-sixth ballot for the United States Senator the deadlock continues.

BIG VANDERBILT DEAL DENIED.

Rumor of Combination of New York Central, Union Pacific, and Northwestern Called Bosh by Mr. Depew.

A story assumed definite shape in Wall Street yesterday that the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company was about to purchase control of the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern lines, the aggregate mileage of which is nearly 8,000. The conception and development of this great transaction were attributed to William K. Vanderbilt, whose success in combining the New York Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Central properties a year ago was said to have encouraged him to undertake a similar deal on a more gigantic scale.

Rumors had been current since the middle of last week that some combination was making in the interests of the Vanderbilts, but as fast as these rumors could be brought to the direct notice of any person in authority on the Vanderbilt lines they met with emphatic denials. President Callaway of the New York Central, for instance, said on Friday that while he was not authorized to speak for Mr. Vanderbilt, he could see no chance of there being any truth in the reports of a combination between the New York Central and the Union Pacific and the Chicago and Northwestern.

The following statement was issued by one of the Wall Street news agencies yesterday:

"Mr. Theodore Cox is willing to be quoted as making the following statements: 'I understand that New York Central will eventually absorb the Union Pacific and Northwest on the following basis: New York Central will give ten 3½ per cent. bonds for every 100 shares of Union Pacific preferred and five bonds for every 100 shares of common. In exchange for Northwest, it will give twenty 3½ per cent. bonds for every 100 shares of preferred, and fifteen bonds for every 100 shares of common. The surplus earnings, taking last year's business as an example of the entire combination, will show 11 per cent. or more on New York Central stock.'

Chauncey M. Depew, who is

ANOTHER BIG LIGHT TRUST

Union Gas Co. to be Organized by Commodore Benedict and Others.

CAPITAL WILL BE $60,000,000

Indiana and Ohio Illuminating and Natural Gas and Electric Light Companies to be United.

The newest mammoth corporation will be the Central Union Gas Company, with a capitalization of $60,000,000, half common and half 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, of which $10,000,000, half of each class, will be retained in the treasury for contingent and other needs. The company will be organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey to unite Central and Southern Indiana and Ohio companies, which control illuminating and natural gas and electric lighting companies, properties, plants, and franchises in such territory.

Poor & Greenough are designated as the bankers of the company, and the depository and trustee is the Central Trust Company. The plan of union will be declared operative as soon as Poor & Greenough announce the control of the following gas companies: Indianapolis, Indiana Natural and Illuminating, Fort Wayne, Logansport and Wabash Valley, Lafayette, Ohio and Indiana, Dayton Tippecanoe City, Covington, New Weston, Piqua, Sidney, Troy, Springfield, Urbana, South Charleston, and Mount Sterling. The promoters of the plan are F. P. Olcott, Charles F. Dieterich, Anthony N. Brady, John Sloane, Samuel Thomas, E. C. Benedict, and Samuel Thorne.

Details of the plan are the purchase of the constituent companies with stock of the Central Union, except in the case where it may not be possible to deliver the entire stock of any constituent company to the new company. The new company will be allowed to hold title in any such case by lease or by majority holding, issuing preferred and common stock against amounts of stock of the constituent company held for the purpose of control, on terms of the plan of consolidation, until such time as all of the stocks of the constituent company can be acquired. The plan is syndicated, and Poor & Greenough, to provide funds for cash purchases, have for subscription at par, with an equal amount of common stock, $7,500,000 of preferred stock. The companies named as constituent are earning $2,750,000 per annum, and faith in the paying possibilities of common stock is based on the advantages of business combination and resulting economies. The promoters express faith in the permanency of the supply of natural gas, but say:

"Although the supply of natural gas is not likely ever to give out, provision has been made for such an emergency by the acquisition of vast additional fields accessible to and controlled by the company, though hitherto undeveloped, the gas from which could be piped to and distributed through the existing pipe system in the various cities and districts covered by the operation of the constituent companies. To meet the charge required, should such expenditure ever be necessary, $5,000,000 of the preferred and $5,000,000 of the common are reserved in the treasury of the company—an amount much greater than would be required for the cost of such connections."

Nearly all of the constituent companies have acquired acetylene gas rights. In addition to the real estate, pipe systems, machinery, patent processes, and plants of these companies, the company will have 176,290 acres of land under lease for gas and oil purposes. The gas is now being supplied from 930 wells, and, it is said, ample resources for the additional supply of natural gas to an unlimited extent exists in undeveloped fields and territories.

The moving spirit in the scheme of consolidation is Commodore E. C. Benedict. His son, Frederick H. Benedict, said yesterday that there was no doubt of the carrying out of the plan or that it would be successful.

ENAMEL CONCERNS COMBINE.

Organize as the National Enameling and Stamping Company, with a Capital of $30,000,000.

The National Enameling and Stamping Company was organized yesterday at the office of the New Jersey Corporations Agency, in the Hudson County National Bank Building, Jersey City. The capital stock is to be $30,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock. Of this $8,000,000 preferred and $13,000,000 common stock will be issued at once, and the remainder will be held in the treasury. The incorporators are Wilson P. Marchbank, Charles N. King, and Albert S. King, all of Jersey City.

Samuel Untermyer of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall of this city, counsel for the company, said that the organization was the result of the long litigation over the validity of patents used in making onecoated enameled ware. The company expects, Mr. Untermyer said, to control the St. Louis Stamping Company, at Granite City, Ill.; the Kieckhefer Brothers Company, at Milwaukee, Wis.; the Matthai-Ingram Company, at Baltimore, Md., and the Haberman Manufacturing Company, at Berlin, N. Y., and Brooklyn. The consolidation will, Mr. Untermyer said, do away with all further litigation.

NEW STEEL COMBINATION.

Chicago the Birthplace of Another Trust Formed by Representative Mill Owners.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—Chicago will be the birthplace of a new trust as a result of plans formulated for the organization of another powerful combination in steel. Representative mill owners have been in executive session at the Auditorium Annex, and the product of their deliberations involves a consolidation of important Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana plants manufacturing more exclusively "billet" steel and tin plate bars.

William H. Moore of Chicago, who was the moving spirit in the present American tin-plate deal is credited with the promotion of the steel negotiations, though tin plate interests are said in no way to dominate the new combination.

The consolidated companies are not to be regarded, from the exclusive nature of their products, as direct competitors of either the Federal or Carnegie Steel Companies, though in some quarters the opinion is current that, once the combination of "billet" mills is effected, its absorption by the Federal Company will be a natural and not improbable step.

The following plants figure in the amalgamation: Midland Steel Company, Muncie, Ind.; Buhl Steel Company, Sharon, Penn.; King, Gilbert & Warner, Columbus, Ohio; Ohio Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio; Bellaire Steel Company, Bellaire, Ohio; Shenango Valley Steel Company, Newcastle, Penn.

The Aetna Standard Iron and Steel Company of Bridgeport, Ohio, is also mentioned. It recently disposed of its tin mill to the American Company, and is left, as a consequence, in the particular class to which the companies named belong. Stifling of competition between the component companies, and control of the market are assigned as the objects of the combination, though arbitrary ruling of prices will not be within its power, because of important manufacturers outside of the pool. However, it includes plants that furnish a very extensive percentage of the raw material consumed by "merchants' mills," and will be backed by an aggregate of capital that will insure recognition.

PAPER MILLS COMBINE.

Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin Concerns May Join the Trust.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 21.—John E. Shibley, representing Lee Hibbinson & Co. and other Boston bankers, left here for the East to-night after securing options on the printing paper mills in the Miami Valley between here and Dayton. These mills will go into the trust formed in Massachusetts with $42,000,000 of capital stock.

It is thought that the Harding Mills, at Franklin; the Friend Mills, at West Carrollton, and the Aetna, at Dayton, will be included in the combination that will absorb the forty writing paper mills of the country. The Warren Mills will be appraised next week.

It is stated that Shibley secured options on the mills in Wisconsin and Michigan before he visited the Miami Valley district.

ROGERS SILVERWARE COMPANY.

Objects of the New $1,000,000 Corporation Explained by a Director.

Arthur J. Baldwin of this city, one of the incorporators and Directors of the new Rogers Silverware Company, just formed with a capital of $1,000,000, outside of the so-called Silverware Trust, said of this enterprise yesterday:

"This new corporation is a consolidation of the Rogers interests in New England and it embraces the factories of C. Rogers & Brothers of Meriden, Conn.; the Rogers Silver Plating Company of Danbury, Conn., and the Maltby-Henly Company of New York. It is not a stock speculating transaction but purely a business enterprise.

"The stock of this new corporation will not be placed on the market. Private capital alone has been enlisted. This new company is not organized, as has been intimated, to fight the International Silverware Company, but simply for the purpose of putting the Rogers's interests on a firmer basis. The company does not expect any rate war with the 'Silverware Trust,' but it intends to manufacture goods on a business basis, leaving the prices of the commodities to be governed by the usual market conditions."

TOBACCO TRUSTS READY FOR WAR.

Union and Continental Both Want a St. Louis Concern, It Is Said.

Thomas F. Ryan of this city, who is largely interested in the Union Tobacco Company, was asked last evening if he had anything to say concerning this statement, which appeared in Wall Street yesterday:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 21.—When the Union Tobacco Company was organized it was stated by one of its most prominent Directors in an interview in the New York papers that the company would confine itself to smoking tobacco, and that it had no interest in the plug tobacco business, nor did it intend to go into that business. Accepting these assurances, the Continental Tobacco people arranged to open negotiations for the purchase of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company of this city. When this deal was about to be consummated, it was found that one of the controlling interests in the Liggett & Myers Company had thrown the trade over to the Union Tobacco Company. If this is carried out the Continental Tobacco Company, it is stated, will wage war against the Union Company. Such a step, it is declared, would cause serious damage to both companies. The Continental Company, it is claimed, has arranged its finances for an indefinite warfare, if necessary.

Mr. Ryan, after carefully reading the statement, declined to confirm or deny anything contained therein. He added, however, that this is a free country, and that the personnel of the Union Tobacco Company would be permitted to do business if it complied with the laws of the land.

BIG NEW TOBACCO CONCERN.

Metropolitan Tobacco Company of This City Incorporated at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Metropolitan Tobacco Company of New York City was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $1,000,000, divided into $500,000 of common and $500,000 of preferred stock. The Directors are Adolph D. Bendheim, Miere Bendheim, Henry Bendheim, Nathan Wise, Julius G. Miller, Moses Weinstock, Henry Lehman, Lipman Arensberg, Casper Citron, and Arthur Stern of New York City, and Jacob Wolf of Yonkers.

Adolph D. Bendheim, head of the firm of Bendheim Brothers & Co., at Crosby and Grand Streets, when questioned about the new corporation yesterday said he could make no statement until the charter was received from Albany.

CAST IRON PIPE TRUST.

New York Man at the Head of the Syndicate.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 21.—The tendency of local stockholders in the American Pipe and Foundry Company is to confirm the report that Samuel Thomas of New York is at the head of a syndicate which has secured control of the stock of that company with a view to cementing a syndicate controlling virtually all the cast-iron pipe factories in the United States. John W. Harrison of St. Louis is said to have disposed of his stock to Mr. Thomas, and to have arranged for the transfer of enough stock to give Thomas control.

This company dictates the situation because it owns and operates the Southern pipe factories at Bessemer, Anniston, and Bridgeport, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn., and their plants are conceded to have the inside track on the export field, which offers a particularly inviting prospect.

F. B. Nichols, who is also a stockholder in the American Pipe and Foundry Company says he has been offered $65 a share for his holdings, but has declined to accept. Mr. Harrison stated a week ago, just before leaving here for New York, that he had received a good offer for his stock.

The plan is said to be to aggregate the various pipe plants which represent a capital of $13,000,000 and issue $25,000,000 in stock.

$2,500,000 Mining Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—The Santa Fe Gold and Copper Mining Company was incorporated with the Secretary of State today. The capital is $2,500,000, and the incorporators are Edward Buffum, Louis Adler, Eugene Treadwell, and B. F. De Frece, all of Jersey City.

SCHOOLS AND CITIZENSHIP.

President Draper of the University of Illinois Discusses the Subject at Cooper Union.

President A. S. Draper of the University of Illinois lectured at Cooper Union last night on "The Responsibility of the School for Citizenship." When the consolidation of Greater New York was effected, Mr. Draper was chosen as City Superintendent of Schools, but declined the position. He was at one time State Superintendent of Schools in this State.

Mr. Draper's lecture was divided into three propositions: First that the Anglo-Saxon race has abundantly demonstrated its ability to govern itself; second, that the schools do not monopolize the responsibility of good citizenship, and third, that the schools can train for sound citizenship if a fair chance is given to them. From this he urged that the teaching force must teach, and not simply be markers of time; that they must teach school, not simply keep school. The schools, he said, must be free from politics, and all other interferences which stand in the way of intellectual advancement and sound ethical development. In conclusion, he said:

"What a boon American citizenship is! For ages the conscience of mankind has been beating against its bonds, feeling and fighting its way through greed and superstition toward freedom of experience, toward the toleration of opinion, toward security of person and of State, toward government by law. It has been a heroic struggle, marked by dungeon and scaffold, by the spread of Christianity, and the growth of literature; by the rush of cavalry and the roar of battleships, by the cheers of victory and the steady advance of the industries and the arts. This great improvement has been extended to the corners of the earth, but in no other land has it been so strong, so rapid, so overwhelming, as here. Nowhere else has democracy had such development, no other citizenship has been as significant of such liberty, such prerogatives, such opportunities, as ours. Of course it has its dangers, and we are doing what such a people with such a history and such accomplishments should logically do to remove them. We are doing it well—we should do it completely."

Warrant Out for Dishonest Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—A warrant has been issued by Stuart Bros., blank book manufacturers and stationers, for the arrest of their former bookkeeper, Henry W. Dowling, charged with embezzling between $12,000 and $15,000. Dowling is alleged to have covered up his peculations by false entries in the books he kept. He was dismissed a week ago for non-attention to business. The false entries were found the following day. The firm has been systematically robbed since 1894. Dowling has left his home in Camden with his wife and child.

Post Office Receipts for December.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The gross postal receipts at fifty of the largest Post Offices of the country for December aggregated $3,961,112, a net increase of almost 4 per cent. as compared with the receipts for December, 1897. The largest increase was 27.8 per cent. at Newark, N. J.

CHARLESTOWN MEN DINE

Former Residents of the West Virginia City Meet.

DISCUSSION OVER EXPANSION

Words of Benjamin Trapnell Against the Principle Excite Protest from C. B. Rouss.

The Charles-Town Society, composed of former residents of Charlestown, West Va., and its vicinity, held its tenth annual banquet last night at the St. Denis Hotel. The banquet hall was well filled, about 125 men of ages ranging from seventeen to seventy being seated around the large tables.

This society numbers among its members many prominent business men of this city, most of whom were in attendance last night; also a number of people of greater or less importance in their various adopted localities, who came here from other cities to meet their former townsmen at the banquet board.

After coffee was served, T. A. Beall, the President of the society, gave a brief outline of the society's history. At the first banquet, held nine years ago, he said, only about twenty persons were in attendance. The society had grown steadily until now it is six times larger than when formed. He then introduced James Lindsay Gordon to respond to the first toast on "The Memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee."

Mr. Gordon, in extolling the memory of the great Southern General, said that he did not wish to revive any bitterness in the mind of any man, but simply to bring back the memory of bloody battlefields and recall the desolation of defeat. "The friend and former foe," he said, "have united to give the brave Lee a place in the lines of immortality."

In the absence of Joseph S. Miller, who was to respond to the toast "Down in West Virginia," Cleon Moore of Charlestown was introduced to speak in his place. Mr. Moore said this was his first visit to New York, and he interested his hearers with a description of his first impressions of the city. This called forth some impromptu remarks from Charles Broadway Rouss, who before he had finished told of his own first experiences in New York, just after the civil war. He laughed pleasantly when Mr. Moore asked: "You walked here, didn't you?" He then spoke of his difficulties in his first endeavor to get a foothold in the mercantile world.

Col. Henry D. Beall of The Baltimore Sun was then called upon by Mr. Rouss to make some remarks not scheduled on the programme of the evening. Col. Beall called up memories of days in Charlestown before the war, and when he had finished, President Beall, who is a nephew of Col. Beall's, steered the meeting back to the regular order and introduced Benjamin Trapnell, who was United States District Attorney of West Virginia under Mr. Cleveland's second Administration.

Mr. Trapnell responded to the toast, "Our Duty in the Philippines," and created the sensation of the evening by opposing the principle of expansion. His listeners evidently had expected him to take the opposite side of the question.

"Many seem to be under the impression," said Mr. Trapnell, "that we are compelled to accept the Philippine Islands whether we want them or not. It is true that a treaty of peace has been drawn up—though it is not yet approved—in which Spain pretends to grant to us the sovereignty of those Islands, but Spain herself had no sovereignty a part of the territory there for several hundred years. The part over which she had exercised her military authority had been almost wrenched from her grasp before we appeared on the scene.

"So it seems that we are granted title to a sovereignty to which the grantor cannot successfully show her own title." Mr. Trapnell then argued that a war of conquest was out of the question, as he did not believe the people of the United States would volunteer to shoulder arms in order to subdue another people struggling for the right to govern themselves. He said the question was one of principle—not a matter of dollars and cents.

He said that since we have been forced to take the port of Manila, and since the approval of the peace treaty would probably make us in a measure responsible for the future of the Philippines, we should treat those islands the same as we do Cuba; and see that a stable government of some kind is formed in order to prevent international complications. Admiral Dewey, he said, had expressed the opinion that the Filipinos are even better qualified for self-government than the Cubans.

After Mr. Trapnell's remarks there was a buzz of protest, and Mr. Rouss again arose. "When Dewey went to Manila," he said, "he boasted that he would take Manila in thirty-nine minutes, and he did it. His men needed their breakfast, and they got it. When we took the Philippines they belonged to us—[applause]—and they do yet."—[Long applause.]

"Shafter marched into Cuba," continued Mr. Rouss, "and when he had the Spaniards [meaning on both sides], he found himself so greatly outnumbered that he said: 'They are to many for us, boys; suppose we fall back five miles,' but Gen. Wheeler said 'No, we'll stay where we are,' and that stand taken by the ex-Confederate General is what has effectively united the North and the South. A few days after Gen. Wheeler's declaration Spain backed down.

"Now I want to say again, we have taken the Philippines, and if we don't own them, who does?" [Applause and cries of "Uncle Sam."]

Anson A. Gard spoke on "Some Characters I Have Met." Indulging in entertaining witticisms, and E. Scott McKinght responded to the toast, "Our History Chapter X."

Some of those present were John T. Nagle, John A. Sullivan, Mr. D'E. Washington, H. L. Snyder, Vernon Simmons, the Rev. John H. Logie, Charles A. Deshon, Andrew S. Hamersly, and Dr. R. B. Logie.

ARMY CORPS DISCONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—By a formal order issued from the War Department today two army corps—the First and the Fourth—are discontinued. The following changes result: The troops in camp at Tampa, Ga., (six companies of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers and the Seventh and Tenth United States Volunteer Infantry,) and the troops in camp at Albany, G., (six companies of the Third Mississippi Volunteer Infantry, and the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry,) are constituted a separate brigade of the Second Army Corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. W. J. McKee.

The Second United States Infantry, Third Alabama Volunteer Infantry, Second Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry are constituted a separate brigade of the Second Army Corps, under the command of Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank. Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall is relieved from the command of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and assigned to the command of the Second Division, Second Army Corps.

Until further orders, the Sixteenth United States Infantry, now at Huntsville, Ala., will constitute a part of the Department of the Gulf.

TO INSPECT WEST INDIA CAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Inspector General Breckinridge left here to-day in execution of his orders to make a thorough inspection of the military camps and garrisons in Cuba and Puerto Rico. He goes direct to Miami, Fla., where he will take the steamer for Havana. It is expected that the work mapped out for him will keep him busily employed outside of Washington for the next two months.

The work of investigating the character of the beef supplied to the army during the Spanish war, intrusted by Gen. Miles to Gen. Breckinridge will be continued from now on by Col. Garlington, who will have charge of the Inspector General's office during the absence of Gen. Breckinridge.

SECRETARY LAMONT'S PLAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The presence in this city of Col. D. S. Lamont a day or two ago led an army officer who served under him to mention the fact that if the advice the ex-Secretary gave in three of his annual reports had been followed much of the inefficiency developed during the last Summer might have been avoided.

"It is unadvisable at this time," said the officer referred to, "when criticism coming from army men is unpopular, for me to be quoted in support of the proposition that Secretary Lamont's advice was good and should have been adopted, but the facts prove it. He found, very soon after he entered the office now occupied by Gen. Alger, that the system which allowed men to get into the chief staff positions just as they were about to be retired for age, and when they either had not developed special ability or had lost their activity, was wrong, and he said so. This was a thrust at the seniority system, which rewards a man for living by making him an officer of high rank. It is not sensible, but it is our system.

"Secretary Lamont's recommendation, if adopted, would have given the army a system somewhat like that of the navy, except that the navy has it boiled down, as the army may never hope to have it. He would have selected the heads of bureaus not for their ripe old age, but for their indicated ability in executive work. They were to be allowed to serve a tour of three or four years, and then go back to the line, from which they were to be drawn originally, and let somebody else who had shown signal executive ability to take their places.

"In that way a large number of men would have been trained to supply the army with food or to arrange for its transportation, and even to build and set up its guns, so that there would have been possible no such awkward situation as existed between the Ordnance and Engineer Corps when Mr. Lamont took hold. Both of these bureaus had been at work, and they had provided emplacements and guns, but there were no fortifications, because neither chief would look at the other, each was so stiff with authority.

"It is a great pity, but it looks as though we must go on keeping the oldest men in the army in places that should be occupied by men in their prime, until, perhaps, we are forced by some dire calamity to insist that the army shall not be under the charge of men whose chief merit may be that they have lived to be sixty or thereabout, and have done nothing unbecoming officers and gentlemen."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The gunboat Helena left Aden yesterday for Colombo on her way to Manila. The cruiser Buffalo sailed from Colombo for Singapore for the same destination, and the cruiser Raleigh is on her way from Bombay for Aden, bound for New York. The Iroquois has left San Francisco for Honolulu; the Hist Key West for Pensacola, and the Cincinnati Port Royal for New York. The Don Juan de Austria, formerly of the Spanish Navy, arrived at Hongkong yesterday, and the Topeka and the Sterling have arrived at San Juan.

Volunteer Officers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following named officers of the volunteer army have been honorably discharged: Lieut. Col. Charles H. Grierson, (Captain Tenth Cavalry,) Lieut. Col. Henry D. Borup, (Captain Ordnance Department,) First Lieut. C. R. Silverwood, Second West Virginia; Capt. Juan S. Hart, First Regular United States Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Edward S. Whitaker, Fifth United States Volunteer Infantry, and First Lieut. William F. Dailey, Second West Virginia.

Government to Seize Mission Rock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—There is likely to be a struggle in the courts before Mission Rock, a small island in the bay, is relinquished to the Government by the California Dry Dock Company, which claims the property under a State title. President McKinley has set aside the island as a naval reservation, and it will be seized in the name of the United States. The right to do so will be disputed by the Dock Company, which has been in possession for many years, and has expended nearly $500,000 on the island.

Capt. Glass Commands a Station.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Capt. Glass, late commander of the Charleston, who returned from Manila on the steamer Rio de Janeiro, will take charge of the naval coaling station now being constructed on Goat Island, in this harbor. When he left Manila, in December, he was an invalid, but his health has now been restored. He does not expect to resume active duty, however, for some time.

Engineer Officers Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following promotions in the First Regiment Volunteer Engineers: Harry E. Hodges to be Colonel, William J. Sewell, Jr., to be Lieutenant Colonel, and William R. Ramsay to be Major.

LOSS OF THE PAUL JONES.

Missing Yacht Exploded Near Bird Island and Two Weeks Ago—All on Board Believed Dead.

MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 21.—It was learned here last night that the missing yacht Paul Jones exploded near Bird Island two weeks ago. It is feared that all on board were killed. The Paul Jones had the following pleasure-seekers on board: Joseph Brinkman of Louisville, Miss Florence Taggart, daughter of Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis; Miss Marjorie Woodland, daughter of George Woodland, Vice President of the Prairie State Bank, Chicago; Col. Harry C. Yocum of St. Louis, and Miss Florence Yocum, his daughter. The crew consisted of three men, whose names are unknown.

News confirming the loss of the yacht has been brought by oyster fishermen, who have been out for more than a week. The launch exploded, they say, on or about Jan. 6, near Bird Island, and everything goes to show that all on board were killed at once or drowned soon after. The men boarded the yacht and explored her cabin, breaking open the trunks and taking from them a lot of female apparel and keys and whatever other property they discovered on board.

Although their discovery occurred a week ago, the men did not go to Venice, the nearest settlement, until yesterday, when they had to do so to lay in a supply of provisions. In Venice they turned the keys over to a storekeeper, by whom the facts were made known.

TO SUCCEED DR. GOTTHEIL.

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Chicago May Come to New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The Tribune says: "Members of the Temple Emanu-El Congregation of New York have asked Dr. Emil G. Hirsch informally whether he can see his way to consider an offer to leave Sinai Temple to take up the work in that city. Dr. Gottheil, rabbi of the Congregation Emanu-El, is about to be made emeritus. Dr. Hirsch, when seen, said that it was probable that a call would be extended him from New York, but was non-committal as to his acceptance."

It was learned officially last night that the committee of the Congregation of Temple Emanu-El has asked Dr. Emil G. Hirsch of Sinai Temple, Chicago, to succeed Dr. Gustav Gotthell, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El.

Dr. Gottheil has been considering the matter of tendering his resignation to the congregation for some time. He is seventy-two years old and wishes to retire from active work. His term expires in November. He will resign before that time, however, if a suitable successor can be found.

Dr. Hirsch is one of the most learned and progressive Hebrews in this country. Besides being rabbi of the Sinai Temple, at Twenty-first Street and Indiana Avenue, Chicago, he is Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of Chicago. He has been rabbi of Sinai Temple for more than twenty-five years. Last Sunday he celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary of the inauguration of Sunday service in the temple instead of Saturday service. He was the first prominent rabbi in the country to make the innovation, and his action aroused a storm of criticism among orthodox Hebrews, both in this country and Europe. He paid no attention to his critics, and by holding service on Sunday, instead of Saturday, made his congregation the largest and richest west of New York. Many rabbis in the West have followed his example in holding Sunday services.

This is not the only instance of Dr. Hirsch's liberality. He has mingled with the Gentiles in many charitable and other enterprises in Chicago. It has been his earnest endeavor to break down the barriers separating the Jewish and Christian religions, and to work with the Christian Church for the common good of humanity. He is as popular among Christians and nonsectarians in Chicago as among his own people, and no clergyman in the city is more universally liked. He is a leader in charitable and philanthropic enterprises in Chicago among all denominations.

He also takes a prominent part in the civic life of the city, is a member of the Civic Federation, and has been connected with several movements to improve the political administration of the city. He is, in short, identified with every movement for the betterment of the city. His congregation and the University of Chicago are making every effort to hold him. He has not yet reached a decision regarding the call of the Congregation Emanu-El.

Should Dr. Hirsch succeed Dr. Gotthell, Dr. Joseph Silverman will continue as the associate rabbi of the congregation. Dr. Silverman said last night that reports of friction in the congregation are entirely without foundation. He is authority for the statement that the committee has tendered a call to Dr. Hirsch.

PENNSYLVANIA'S GALA DAY

Concert and Dinner of the University's Alumni at the Astoria.

PROVOST HARRISON'S ADDRESS

Head of the Institution Says It Has a Bright Future and Expects More Land from Philadelphia.

Yesterday was a red-letter day for the sons of old "Pennay" as the University of Pennsylvania is affectionately called by her alumni and undergraduates, for the glee, banjo, and mandolin clubs of the university came to town and, after delighting the ears of a large and enthusiastic audience in the afternoon, were entertained in the evening at the annual dinner of the New York Society of Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania. Both affairs took place at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The dinner in the evening was preceded by the annual meeting, at which these officers were elected: President—W. B. Boulton, '79; Vice President—W. H. Patterson, '76; Secretary—R. C. Hill, '89; Treasurer—C. A. Griscom, Jr., '87. Henry G. Ward acted as toastmaster at the dinner. Mr. Ward introduced Provost Harrison of the university.

Provost Harrison said, in part: "Our university in the war with Spain did what no other university did—sent out six hospital trains, special trains fully equipped with physicians, nurses, and medical supplies. There were but five deaths among the patients thus cared for.

"The university now has a greater landed estate than has any other university in the heart of a great city. We own fifty-four acres within ten minutes' walk of the City Hall, and I shall be very much surprised if the City of Philadelphia does not add to this before long by transferring to the University of Pennsylvania the entire Arms Street property. I expect that in a few years no university in the country will have the opportunities that we shall have.

Provost Harrison then prophesied that the university would be the "greatest centre for the study and teaching of law" in the United States. He next sprang a joke on his audience which caught them napping. "The class of '76 informs me tonight," he remarked, "of its intention to erect a dormitory house for the university." This was greeted with shouts of applause.

"But," he added, "with imperturbable gravity, "on the condition that they alone shall be allowed to sleep in it."

The diners drowned their sorrow in copious draughts, but took cheer as the provost assured them that there had sprung up in the last few years in the university a new, happy and abounding life," which meant new prosperity for their Alma Mater.

Dr. John A. Marshall, Dean of the University Medical School, spoke next, and announced that the medical buildings were inadequate. "We believe, however," said he, "that in the quest for funds the alumni of the school will come to the front, although the members of the medical profession are poor."

"What, oh, ho! that's good!" exclaimed his hearers.

"The country doctors make very little and few city physicians have large incomes," continued the Dean.

"Oh, oh!" shouted the audience, "that's not so here—you don't live in New York."

Dr. Marshall said a movement was on foot to erect one large building to accommodate several of the laboratories. He was followed by Major William E. Rogers, who was in the class of '65, and left it after two years to enter the Union army.

In order to show how the university had grown since his time he called the roll of his old class, about twenty-five names in all. Louis C. Madeira then spoke on athletics. He recounted the record of the university for the last year and contrasted it with the "horrible defeats" of fifteen years ago.

"A football game," said he, "will be played on Nov. 4 with Harvard, at Philadelphia. [Cheers.] We have perfected arrangements to-day by which a boat race will be rowed with Cornell and Columbia in the latter part of June. And I am able to tell you that Cornell will not row Harvard or Yale." [Enthusiastic shouts.]

Mr. Madeira then referred to the recent war, in which he said the University of Pennsylvania was well represented in every engagement. Mr. Boulton, the newly elected President, was then introduced, and proposed a vote of thanks to the musical clubs, the guests of the evening, for their good work.

A WAR BETWEEN PERSIANS.

Dr. Elezarian Claims Dr. Karib, Who Married the Wealthy Mrs. Earle, Owes Him $47.

Dr. Ruel B. Karib, a Persian physician, who recently married the wealthy widow of Edward Earle, was yesterday examined in supplementary proceedings in the City Court on the motion of Dr. Mackerditch Elezarian, who holds an unsatisfied judgment for $47 against Dr. Karib. Dr. Elezarian, although born in Teheran, Persia, is a Christian, while Dr. Karib is a Mohammedan. He is very dark in complexion, and has a square face, with very black eyes and hair. He and his wife are now living at the Hotel Majestic.

Dr. Elezarian claimed that he had lent Dr. Karib money to buy fine clothes so as to enable him to woo the wealthy widow more successfully. Karib, he said, told him he wanted the money to pay his office rent and buy the necessaries of life, but after he got it he forthwith entered a clothing store and fitted himself out.

Dr. Karib swore that he had no real property and no money or jewelry at present and made a living by his practice. His wife, he said, did not give him any money. The hearing was then adjourned.

When Dr. Karib was seen at the hotel in the evening he said that he had paid Dr. Elezarian all he owed him, and, in fact, Dr. Elezarian owed him $4. "When he sued me for the amount," he continued, "I arrived at court late on account of the rain, and the case had already been decided against me by default. And so I was hailed up for examination in supplementary proceedings. I don't want to ask my wife for the money. I don't ask her for any, and I paid Elezarian both by check and in cash, only I have not got any receipt from him. However, I have his letters and the stub of my check.

"Why does Elezarian sue me? I suppose he is jealous and wants to blackmail me. I can think of no other reason."

When Dr. Elezarian was seen later he said that Dr. Karib had borrowed of him $125, and still owed him $47, which he refused to pay.

"I lent him money when he was hard up and was in arrears for his office rent, and wanted to buy a diamond ring to give Mrs. Earle. He promised to pay me all when he had married her, and now he refuses to do so. Dr. Karib is a Mohammedan farmer from Persia, and has been eleven years in this country. He told me he was looking out for a rich American wife, and joined a temperance club that had very wealthy members.

"Among these was a young woman whose father was a millionaire several times over, and he began courting her, but her folks objected and asked him to discontinue his visits. Then he began courting Miss Earle and gave her the diamond ring. When he asked Mrs. Earle to marry him she replied that her daughter was not yet married and returned the ring. When the daughter got married, Karib renewed his attentions and was accepted."

W. B. CHAMBERS BADLY HURT.

The Architect Thrown from His Horse in Central Park.

Walter B. Chambers, an architect, of 115 East Seventy-second Street, was riding on the bridle path in Central Park, about opposite Ninety-seventh Street, late yesterday afternoon, when the horse bolted, throwing Mr. Chambers. Stowe Phelps, who was riding with him, picked Chambers up and got a Park policeman to send for an ambulance.

The surgeon found that Mr. Chambers was suffering from concussion of the brain. The injured man was taken home and his condition at midnight was serious.

The runaway horse dashed through the carriages at the Ninety-sixth entrance of the park and up to Madison Avenue. Mounted Policeman Havey dashed after him, catching him at Ninety-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. The horse was uninjured.

To See Why Evans' Ale is the best ale brewed, try it!—Adv.

BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Baby's Clothes,

Dainty in design and neatly made.

Babies' Short Dresses of fine nainsook, bishop style, neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle of neat embroidery, full skirt, deep hem, neatly finished every way; 6 mos. to 2 yrs., 50c.

Infants' Long Slips, fine soft finished nainsook; cluster tucks, and hand feather stitching form the yoke; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle of fine embroidery, 72c.

Infants' Long Slips, fine nainsook, hangs soft and full from the neck, sleeves and neck finished with insertion and ruffles of embroidery, 62c.

Short Dresses of fine nainsook, with yoke of narrow tucks and three insertions, each insertion finished on both sides with a ruffle of embroidery, full skirt, deep hem, 85c.

These are so inexpensive that it might suggest some objectionable way or place of manufacture, as it is well known that many low priced garments are made under the most unwholesome surroundings.

But mothers may be assured that all our goods are made under perfectly sanitary conditions, and that the moderate prices are due solely to the economy of manufacturing in the large quantities necessary in doing a business exclusively for children.

60-62 West 23d Street.

RUNAWAY HORSE KILLS ITSELF.

Gets Beyond Driver's Control and Dashes Into a Fire Hydrant.

A runaway horse attached to a laundry delivery wagon caused much excitement and some damage yesterday morning at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, eventually killing itself by dashing into a fire hydrant. The horse was being driven from a stable at 446 West Thirty-sixth Street to a laundry at 266 Ninth Avenue by Frederick Hoefener, eighteen years old, an employe of the stable.

At Ninth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street the animal got beyond the boy's control and bolted. The horse dashed down Twenty-sixth Street, taking to the sidewalk and causing a stampede among the pedestrians. It turned into Eighth Avenue, and after colliding with a grocer's wagon, dashed into a fire hydrant, killing itself instantly. Haefener was hurled from his seat to the sidewalk, but escaped with a few bruises.

Edgar McAdam, fourteen years old, of 329 West Nineteenth Street, who was near the grocery wagon when the collision occurred, was knocked down. He received a cut on the chin and a severe shock.

A PULITZER SCHOLARSHIP.

Offered to Barnard by Joseph Pulitzer in Memory of His Daughter.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College, held at the house of the Chairman, Abram S. Hewitt, 9 Lexington Avenue, Friday afternoon, the following letter from Joseph Pulitzer to George A. Plimpton, the Treasurer, was read:

I desire to found and establish in Barnard College a scholarship to be known as "The Lucille Pulitzer Scholarship," in memory of my deceased daughter of that name. For that purpose I send you herewith my check for $10,000, which sum is to be received and securely invested by the Trustees of the college for the perpetual maintenance of said scholarship, and the annual income thereof is to be applied to the use of the holders of the scholarship, which shall be awarded by the Trustees from year to year to the undergraduate student entering the college from the City of New York, and there residing, who is found to have passed the best examinations and shown herself to be the most worthy in every way.

A communication was read from the Board of Regents of the State of New York reporting the asked for amendment of the charter of the college, authorizing the election of an Alumna Trustee, said Trustee to be elected by the alumnae of the college.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	7:18	Sun sets 5:05	Moon sets 4:19

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	4:14	Gov. Isl'd 4:55	H. Gate 6:41
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	4:48	Gov. Isl'd 5:34	H. Gate 7:30

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Phoenicia, Hamburg		2:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P. M.

STATE CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Governor's Activity No Antidote to Legislative Dullness.

THE EXECUTIVE IN CONTROL

Able to Prevent Legislation Which He Does Not Approve—Work of the State Historian.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Not even the incoming of so unusual an administration as that of Gov. Roosevelt promises to be has sufficed to save the opening weeks of the legislative session from dullness and apathy. The Governor himself has been busy enough, and has shattered the conventional often enough with his new departures in executive procedure to keep everybody guessing, but the Legislature may be said to have reached the end of its third week without having done anything.

Practically no new legislation of importance has yet developed. There has been the usual number of "strike" measures introduced, but even here there has appeared no redeeming element of novelty, most of them being mere duplications of bills that have done the same duty year after year. Old propositions have been revived, and new ones made for regulating the price of gas and of telephones, but none of them is associated with the name of any member whose influence is likely to carry it through. On the important subject of taxation there has been a flood of bills, which attack the question piecemeal, but no general and comprehensive plan has been proposed. Out of a half-dozen bills amending the excise law, not one is expected, even by its introducer, to become law.

Tardiness in undertaking serious constructive legislation is expected on the part of a new Legislature, but men who count the sessions they have attended on the fingers of both hands say that it is more marked this Winter than usual. This is accounted for on the ground that the majority, on whom the duty of such legislation rests, is holding back to see what the Governor is going to do. So far there has been no symptom of any clash between the Governor and the organization. Col. Roosevelt's relations with the Republican leaders in both Senate and Assembly are as cordial as they could well be. He is in frequent and close consultation with Senator Ellsworth and Speaker Nixon and their lieutenants, and he makes no secret of it. There is, however, a deep undercurrent of belief that a split will be the inevitable outcome of the diverging aims and purposes of the Governor and of the members of the Legislature, but it is not founded on anything that has happened yet.

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The one dominating fact of the situation is that, as against the machine, Gov. Roosevelt is master beyond dispute. He has made clear his determination not to dictate legislation, leaving it to the Legislature to send him what it will, but reserving the right to do with it as he wishes. In executing this policy he has an ally in the closeness of the vote in the Senate. The Republicans have there only 27 members. The Constitution provides that the votes of a majority of the members elected to each body shall be necessary to pass a bill, so that the Republicans must have 26 votes to enact a law. There are three or four Republican Senators who cannot be counted on absolutely to obey the organization's orders, and the defection of two would make the majority powerless. Under these conditions, the best opinion here is that the organization is not likely to undertake to force through any legislation to which the Governor is known to be opposed, while the futility of its trying to pass any party measure over his veto is recognized.

While the Governor's ability to prevent any measure he does not approve from becoming law is undoubted, some concern has been felt by those friendly to his administration lest he should not be able to bring about any positive reform legislation. In answer to this apprehension, it is pointed out that Gov. Roosevelt's announced determination to keep "hands off" all bills until they come to him for his signature makes it out of the question for him to undertake to "jam through" any measure. He has declared that the only piece of legislation to which he has committed himself in advance is the reconstruction of the civil service law, and in that it is not believed that the machine will oppose him, no matter how much it would like to do so. The same is true of the biennial sessions amendments, which most of the members of both parties would like to defeat if it could be done in the dark. Aside from a few cardinal reforms of this nature for which the Governor's influence will be powerfully, if indirectly exerted, he expects to leave the responsibility for legislation with the Legislature.

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Gov. Roosevelt has announced his determination to reappoint Hugh Hastings as State Historian. Mr. Hastings was appointed to the office when it was created, four years ago, during Gov. Morton's administration, and his term will expire in April. Since he organized the office, Mr. Hastings has compiled and printed all the Colonial muster rolls of New York State from 1664 to the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. These he is now engaged in indexing. This work, in conjunction with that accomplished by Controller James A. Roberts in his volume, "New York in the Revolution," will place this State in the position of being the first to publish the names of all her soldiers from the time the English took possession in 1664 until their final departure at the close of the Revolution, in 1783.

In addition to this undertaking, the State Historian has published a volume which includes the military papers of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins, and he has in the hands of the printer two volumes of the papers of George Clinton, who was the State's first Governor. During the coming year he contemplates getting out a volume containing the papers of Sir William Johnson.

The historian has gathered a great mass of material that had been buried or forgotten, relating to important incidents in which regiments from this State participated during the war of the rebellion. One of his most interesting discoveries was that relating to a stand of colors captured by the Confederates from the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery in the charge before Petersburg, on June 16, 1864. The survivors of the regiment were not aware that the colors had been lost until the State Historian drew their attention to the matter, and through his efforts the colors were recently restored to the State by special act of Congress.

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With the Superintendency of Public Works and the Commissionership of Labor Statistics filled, Gov. Roosevelt has few appointive State positions left to dispose of this year. He will probably select his new Civil Service Commissioners soon, as it is his desire that State departments shall have the advantage of the most effective co-operation from the Civil Service Board.

Among the appointments the Governor will have to make during April are those of Special Warden for the Port of New York, to succeed Horace E. Bull, and of Port Wardens, to succeed John S. Kidder and Isaac W. Edsall.

The Governor is adhering strictly to the policy of non-interference with appointments in departments other than his own, all applicants for places under his subordinates being referred to the heads of the respective departments and bureaus, whom he purposes to hold responsible for every selection. This is especially true of the Department of Public Works, whose immense patronage the Governor has turned over "bag and baggage" to Col. Partridge.

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There are whispers that the opponents of the biennial sessions amendment to the Constitution are preparing to fight it indirectly, realizing the futility of opposition in the open. The plan, it is said, is to gain time by having the form of the resolution proposing the amendment changed. This would make it necessary for it to be again referred to the Legislature "to be chosen at the next general election of Senators" in 1900, and would postpone its submission to the people until 1901.

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Several New Yorkers have taken homes here for the session. Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Woodruff are installed at 35 Elk Street. Assemblyman Gherardi Davis has taken a house and has his family with him. Assemblyman Frederick A. Ware is occupying the mansion at 160 State Street, for a time the home of Controller Roberts. Senator Thomas F. Grady and several of his Tammany colleagues are keeping house at 138 Lancaster Street.

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The legislative "chestnut" of the week was sprung by a Republican member after the election of a new United States Senator on Wednesday. "Well," he said, "I see Dr. Depew has got his Senatorial 'boss.'"

THADDEUS HORTON.

CHARITIES BOARD TO FIGHT.

Objections to Senator Coggeshall's Bills Taking Societies from Its State Jurisdiction.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The authorities of the State Board of Charities announce that they will fight the bills introduced by Senator Coggeshall to take societies for the prevention of cruelty and other institutions from the jurisdiction of the board. The bills affect principally the Gerry Society of New York City. Secretary Hebberd of the board has given out the following statement concerning these bills:

"The board visits and inspects the work of religious and educational institutions only when their work is one of charity, such as the maintenance of an institution for dependent or defective children, a home for the aged, a reformatory for women, or some similar institution, so that the effect of the proposed enactment, were it constitutional, would be to prevent the board from visiting and inspecting their work to see if the children, the old men and women, and the reformatory inmates were cared for properly and that the moneys given to these institutions were properly used.

"Further than this any charitable institution could, under the provisions of this proposed law, easily arrange to combine some religious or education feature with its work, and thus be able to evade the provisions of the beneficent law under which the board operates. It is not believed that any such mischievous amendment to the law will have the approval of the Governor, the Legislature, or the people of the State.

"Another provision of this bill is to the effect that any officer or inspector of the board who shall divulge or communicate to any person without the knowledge and consent of said board any facts or information obtained pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition, on proof of such divulgement or communication, shall at once be removed from office.'

"This clause would prevent the press from obtaining information with regard to the current work of the board's office, such as the people of the State should know about, for example, with regard to applications for approval of incorporations or respecting the annual and other reports filed with the board by the charities which report to it, unless a meeting of the board was called for this purpose. When it is considered that this would mean calling the twelve Commissioners from various parts of the State, from New York to Buffalo, it will at once be seen how absurd this provision of the bill is. It is apparently designed to keep the people of the State in the dark upon matters in which it is greatly to the public interest to have as much light as practicable.

"The institutions subject to the board's supervision provide for those who are unable to defend themselves, and if the authority of the board is diminished they will be left without the protection which the experience of this State shows they require."

FUNERAL OF MR. YOUNG.

High Officers of State Take Part in the Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The funeral of John Russell Young, Librarian of the Congressional Library, was held at 11 o'clock this morning at St. John's Episcopal Church in the presence of a large assemblage, including representatives in all walks of life. A service of prayer was held at the residence early in the day, attended only by members of the family. At the church the coffin was deposited in front of the chancel, and was banked on all sides with the many beautiful floral pieces sent from the White House conservatory, from organizations, clubs, the press fraternity, the officials of the library, and from the very wide circle of friends in public and private life that Mr. Young had about him.

The honorary pall bearers included Secretary of State Hay, Postmaster General Smith, the Chinese Minister, Senator Chandler, Representative Bingham, Col. Henry Watterson, Judge Roger Pryor of New York, President Darlington of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, Ainsworth R. Spofford, and William Potter of Philadelphia, former United States Minister to Italy. In the body of the church sat delegations from the Union League Club of Philadelphia, of which Mr. Young had been twice President, and also from the Lotos Club and Press Club of New York, and the Masonic fraternity.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Mackay-Smith, who read the burial service of the Episcopal Church. A surpliced choir chanted the music prescribed.

After the ceremony the remains were borne to the Pennsylvania Station, followed by a long funeral procession, and there deposited in a special car to be conveyed to Philadelphia. They will be placed in the receiving vault at Mount Moriah Cemetery, and the interment will be made later.

THE DUNELLEN DISASTER.

New Jersey Prosecutor Says Lehigh Valley Road Was Not to Blame.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Prosecutor John S. Voorhees of Middlesex County was asked this evening as to the progress made by the county officials in their investigation of the Lehigh Valley wreck at West Dunellen, when sixteen were killed and twice that number injured, said that the investigation was at present incomplete, but was in progress far enough to enable him to state that the company was not responsible. He said that no inquest would be held, and that he was not yet prepared to say who was responsible for the head-on collision.

The Prosecutor intimated that one or more employes were to blame for the accident. He said he would probably lay the matter before the next Grand Jury, but if an indictment was found he was uncertain whether it would hold, as in his opinion carelessness was not necessarily criminal if the employes are ordinarily painstaking.

As far as known the County Prosecutor and County Physician Samuel Long, who have been making the investigation on behalf of the officials, have not held any session in New Jersey, but their investigation was conducted at the office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad in New York. County Physician Long refused to make any statement this evening.

AMERICAN STUDENTS IN PARIS.

Gratuitous Information Bureau About to be Established.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—A number of persons, including Martin Ryerson, W. A. Giles, Charles R. Crane, Charles Henrotin, H. J. Furber, Jr., and others have provided funds for the purpose of organizing in Paris a bureau for American students. It is to be located at 70 Rue d'Assas, and will be in charge of Henry Breal, Corresponding Secretary of the Comite Franco-Americain.

The object of the bureau is to give students desirous of studying in France information concerning the resources and regulations of French schools, matters of economy, &c. Its services will be strictly gratuitous.

Mrs. S. Maretta Thrall's Will.

NEWBURG, Jan. 21.—Judge Hirschberg has rendered a decision in an action brought before him to secure a construction of the will of Mrs. S. Maretta Thrall, who died in Middletown, N. Y., in 1887. She left bequests of $20,000 to the Thrall Hospital at Middletown and $30,000 to the City of Middletown to build a free library. Judge Hirschberg holds that the second bequest is valid, but that the legacy to the hospital is void.

FATAL BORDER FAMILY FEUD.

Battle Between Eddys of Virginia and Ramseys of Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Yesterday, on the line between Lee County, Va., and Hancock County, Tenn., a section remote from the telegraph, a battle occurred between twenty members of the Eddy family of Virginia and the Ramsey family of Tennessee.

The battle lasted several hours, during which a number of men on both sides were killed and injured. A quarrel of long standing resulted in the fight, particulars of which are not at present obtainable.

CAPT. BARKER'S SQUADRON

Uncle Sam's Sailors Entertained at Valparaiso and Callao.

NAVIES OF CHILE AND PERU

A Minstrel Show on the Battleship Iowa—Mountainous Scenery in the Straits of Magellan.

CALLAO, Peru, Dec. 31.—The vessels of Capt. Barker's command are all assembled here, and for the first time since leaving New York general liberty has been given Jack Tar is, in consequence, in evidence everywhere about Callao and Lima, and has apparently made for himself some very warm friends.

A cordial welcome awaited our arrival here, and all hands, from the highest to the lowest, are doing everything possible to make our visit pleasant. The clubs have opened wide their doors; excursions up the famous Oroya Railroad have been planned; dinner parties and luncheons, shooting matches at the rifle range, and receptions follow in rapid succession, while, to cap all this, come two bull fights, in the bull ring famous for its men of dexterity the world over. I think two weeks of all this will leave us in a state of readiness for the monotony of a long sea trip in tropical weather.

The Iris's boiler tubes need repairing before she can be much of a success as an evaporating plant, and as the majority of the vessels require fresh water for their boilers, we shall possibly have to wait until she is ready for service. Lieutenant Commander Houston, the commanding officer of the Iris, has found his arduous duties too severe a tax upon him, and will be obliged to return to the United States in conformity with the recommendation of a medical Board of Survey. His place on board the Iris will be filled by an officer from one of the other vessels present, the detail probably being made by cable advice from the Navy Department.

Minister Dudley, our diplomatic representative at Lima, has been aboard the ships of the command and lunched with Capt. Barker of the Oregon. In return the officers of the squadron have been pleasantly entertained at the legation in Lima. There has luckily been but a minimum amount of official exchange of visits here, as the Peruvian Navy has never recovered the exhausting blows dealt by Chile, and now numbers but three vessels, and these seem to be almost always laid up in ordinary and only half manned. The military and naval service here is voluntary, but in Chile it is compulsory, and has been extended to men of foreign parentage born in Chile. In consequence of this law a number of young men of foreign parentage have left Chile and gone into mercantile affairs in other South American countries.

There are a number of Cubans here who are quite well-to-do and we have developed a strong feeling for the United States since the war with Spain. This band of enthusiasts clubbed together when they heard of our coming, and had two large and beautifully engraved medals struck off, one for the Iowa and the other for the Oregon. A delegation visited the two battleships and presented the medals to the Captains, officers, and crews, with short addresses. The reverse side of the medal bears the names of all who contributed.

One of the best minstrel performances ever given on board ship took place before an enthusiastic audience of about 900 men Monday night last, and it was so very good that I send you the programme.

U. S. S. IOWA THEATRE,
Corner of Anchor Crane Ave. & Catamaran Street.

Uncle Sam.....Sole Proprietor
F. Zulch.....General Manager
W. E. Whitehead.....Stage Manager
M. A. Hagen.....Scenic Artist
Kraft & Von Bielen.....Stage Carpenters
W. H. Norris.....Leader of Band
F. H. Shepheard.....Pianist

Callao, Peru, Monday, Dec. 26, 1898.
PROGRAMME.
Part One.

Overture.....Orchestra

THE IOWA MINSTRELS.

Bonâticos	Interlocutor.	Tambologists.
J. G. Ehrman.	A. E. Moore.	George McCoy.
J. H. Delahide.		W. J. Shine.

1. Opening Chorus.....Iowa Minstrels
2. Sentimental Song, "Send Back the Picture"... J. F. Shevlin
3. Comic Song, "Pack Your Trunk and Go"... J. G. Ehrman
4. Ballad, selected.....E. J. Lyons
5. Comic Song, "Get Your Money's Worth"... W. J. Shine
6. Ballad, "Sunshine Will Come Again"... E. M. Aitken
7. Monologue, "The Santiago Soldiers"... George McCoy

Concluding with brilliant tableaus.
Columbia and Cuba.

Overture.....Orchestra

Part Two.
BATES & SEIFERT
in a melange of music, melody, and mirth.
W. E. WHITEHEAD
in his original juggling and acrobatic creation, "Mon Lung's Day Off,"
Assisted by GEORGE McCOY.
THE IOWA QUARTETTE,
J. F. Dunn, J. F. Shevlin, E. M. Aitken, W. F. Wood.
The Emperors of Teutonic mirth,
EHRMAN and DELAHIDE.
Banjo duet.....PAQUETTE & FINN
The gifted Hibernian orator,
W. H. McGUIRE,
will discuss Living Political and other issues.
Serio-Comic Musical Sketch,
THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS OF GREATER NEW YORK.
The Shadow of the Bowery.....George McCoy
The Light of Broadway.....J. F. Shelvin
Boxing bout.....Delahide and Kinnane
Concluding with grand closing chorus by
THE IOWA MINSTRELS.
Overture.....Orchestra

The Iowa and the Oregon arrived at Valparaiso Saturday, the 17th, after somewhat of a stormy trip from Sandy Point. The Scindia came within signal distance the same afternoon and was sent to Callao without coming into the harbor. Chile has at Valparaiso a fine squadron of cruisers, the latest addition to her force, the O'Higgins, being one of the finest of her type turned out at any of the English dockyards. She is the bait that we nibbled at when we were buying foreign craft, but on account of her high price or for some other equally potent reason we did not purchase her. The native young men pointed her out to Americans at Valparaiso as something very much superior to anything our navy can show, and in consequence our countrymen were all very glad to leave the battleships arrive to furnish an object lesson. One enthusiast said:

"I'm glad you've come, as my throat is fairly raw with telling them we had something far better than they could put up, and now when they see those big thirteen-inch guns they'll be convinced I'm right."

It seems that the Chileans subscribed several millions of dollars to help the Spaniards during the war, but before much more than the first installment could be paid the war closed. Now they are "kicking themselves," and are singing our praises. They offered every conceivable inducement in the way of entertainments to have us remain at Valparaiso.

With Punta Arenas as the only desirable spot for a stay throughout the length of the Straits of Magellan, the scenery is about all one finds worthy of remark. To the eastward of Punta Arenas there is not much to catch the eye. At every point one finds steep, alluvial bluffs or rounded hills and ridges, with wide, arid tablelands above, and beyond that are only dull colorings without variety. To the westward, though, the scene changes, and we have snow-capped mountains rising out of the sea, barren and gray just below the snow but green with perpetual verdure for a thousand feet above the water.

There are deep black gulfs and inlets and narrow channels that seem to end abruptly, crags where the sea birds build their nests, gulches and cañons where torrents come roaring and sprawling down. There are glaciers that lie in hollows on the mountain side, and here and there push little moraines before them in their heavy course down the valleys to the water.

The furious squalls called williwaws that come rushing down the mountain side and across the face of the water are the dread of the sailing master, but, seen from the deck of a steamer, they are shorn of almost all danger. The whirling squall picks up the water in masses of foam, and as it passes the ship there is something in the whizz and swish that stirs the blood and fascinates one as only the battle of the elements succeeds in doing.

Ducks and geese are seen in considerable quantities within easy gunshot, and afford very good sport and fairly good eating. Here, too, one sees the pretty little Cape pigeons, and the huge albatross. The latter have gray and white plumage, and often measure a dozen or fifteen feet from wing tip to wing tip. Sailors nowadays do not, as a rule, believe in killing an albatross, for they believe that disaster to a ship will follow even more quickly than spilling salt causes trouble between shore folks.

Of course, descriptive letters are a drug in the market as a rule, but, then, one does not get to the end of the earth every day, and, besides, some future day I may like to freshen my wits regarding the striking features of the land and water scape, and then I may be too aged to care to stand on deck subjected to the varied conditions of temperature. This calls to mind the story of the English lady and gentleman traveling in a carriage through the grandest scenery along the Rhine. Both of them were asleep, while seated behind was an artist, sketching away with all his might. When the latter was asked the reason of his industry he answered: "Oh, my lord wishes to see every night what he has passed during the day, and so I sketch as we go along."

The battleships left Valparaiso Dec. 20, and Christmas was passed at sea, very much to the disgust of those who were looking forward to having a jolly dinner ashore with old-time friends at Callao. The Celtic touched at Valparaiso before we sailed, and the refrigerator rooms were opened and enough of the choice things on ice taken to insure the hardy mariners having a fine sea dinner at all events.

During the stay of the ships at Valparaiso Mr. Wilson, our Minister at Santiago, came down and tried to get all hands to return and partake of the hospitality of the Legation, but he didn't succeed.

Pond's Extract
CURES
Chilblains, Frostbites, Sore Throat, Sore Chest, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.
(Avoid Substitutes.)
Pond's Extract reflects its virtues wherever used.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Good golfing by Roy de Raismes, sixteen years old, gave his team the victory in the last team match of the present series played yesterday on the links of the Lakewood Golf Club at Lakewood, N. J. Roy de Raismes has been playing golf a little less than two years, but on several occasions this season he has shown that he is a strong player, with possibilities of becoming a future expert. He played against his father, F. J. J. de Raismes, one of Lakewood's strongest golfers, and beat him by three holes. The father, however, allowed his son a stroke a hole handicap, equivalent to eighteen strokes for the course.

Previous to the conclusion of this match the team on which the elder de Raismes was playing had a lead of one hole, but the son's victory transferred the triumph to the other side, the total score being 13 holes to 11. S. B. Ferris was Captain of the winning team, each member of which received a prize. These pick-up team matches have been held every week since the Saturday before Christmas. Next Saturday, however, the club will vary the programme by instituting a series of open medal play handicaps for first and second prizes, and a gross score prize.

The team match yesterday had eight players on each side. They are, with scores by holes:

Ferris's Team.	Holes.	Mills's Team.	Holes.
S. B. Ferris	0	T. M. P. Mills	0
L. G. Douglas	0	William Freeland	5
J. F. Kingsley	0	S. O. Vander Poel	6
H. G. Waite	8	H. Vander Poel, Jr.	0
W. H. Davis	5	W. B. Warne, Jr.	0
A. J. McClure	0	G. M. Stockley	0
Joseph Lynch	2	C. L. Tappin	0
Roy de Raismes	3	F. J. J. de Raismes	0
Total	13	Total	11

Nearly thirty players took part in the open medal play handicap on the links of the Ocean County Hunt Club. Only fourteen scores, however, were turned in. The finish was close, but the silver cup as first prize was won by William Freeland of the Nantucket Golf Club. It was his first attempt at golfing on the Ocean County links, and he played a fairly creditable game. He did the full course in the actual figures of 103 strokes, but his handicap of 25 reduced this to the better-looking score of 78 strokes net.

W. H. Coles and D. P. Kingsley tied for the second prize at 82 strokes net, and Coles won the play-off. Coles made a new record for the nine holes in his second round—39 strokes—and his gross score of 88 was the best of the day. The players and scores are, the first three given in full:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
William Freeland, Nantucket—			
Out 6 5 4 6 5 5 6 6 5—48			
In 7 5 5 6 6 5 5 7 7 8—55			
Total	103	25	78
Walter H. Coles, Ocean County—			
Out 6 6 6 7 4 5 6 5 5—49			
In 5 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4—39			
Total	88	6	82
D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrews—			
Out 5 6 4 6 5 5 6 6 5—48			
In 6 6 4 5 5 4 6 4 3—43			
Total	91	9	82
C. H. Robbins, Ocean County	105	22	83
N. G. Carman, Ocean County	108	25	83
E. Hinman, Ocean County	109	25	84
J. G. Douglas, Ocean County	105	18	87
H. M. Adams, Dyker Meadow	99	11	88
Dr. Burdette O'Connor, Harbor Hill	96	6	90
F. J. J. de Raismes, Lakewood	96	4	92
W. Fanning, Ocean County	114	22	92
A. B. Claflin, Ocean County	101	9	92
F. D. Beard, Ocean County	106	12	94
C. S. Haight, Ocean County	130	20	110

MOUNT VERNON JUDGE ANGRY.

Disbarred Assistant Prosecutor Who, It Is Said, Impersonated Him.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Raphael Moffo, the ten-year-old Italian boy burglar, was arraigned before Judge Schatz in this city to-day for an examination. William G. Conklin, Assistant Corporation Counsel, was on hand to conduct the prosecution, and Judge Schatz occasioned much surprise by refusing to allow him to have anything to do with the case. Mr. Conklin informed the Court that he represented Corporation Counsel Marshall, who was unable to be present.

Judge Schatz became somewhat angry at this, and said: "Lawyer Conklin cannot practice in this court while I am Judge." The Magistrate, without making any further comment, put the case of young Moffo over until Monday in order to give Corporation Counsel Marshall an opportunity to be present.

After he left the bench, Judge Schatz refused to explain his action in disbarring the Assistant Corporation Counsel, but it is reported that he did so because Mr. Conklin impersonated the Judge. It is said that Mrs. Louise Effren met Mr. Conklin on the street a few days ago, and asked him whether he was Judge Schatz. She wanted to get dispossess papers for a tenant, and, it is alleged, that Mr. Conklin told her he was Judge Schatz, whereupon she gave him $8 to have the dispossess papers made out.

Lawyer Conklin admitted that the woman had given him the money, but he denied that he impersonated the Judge. He says that, as a public official, he took the money to accommodate the woman, and that he turned it over to Frederick Bongarrel, the Court Marshal, who issued the dispossess papers.

There is to be an investigation, as the amount Mr. Bongarrel says he received does not agree with that which Mr. Conklin says he gave him.

Pond's Extract
CURES
Chilblains, Frostbites, Sore Throat, Sore Chest, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.
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SNURE SEES HIS SICK WIFE

Judge Newburger Grants the Dying Woman's Request.

A SAD SCENE AT THE HOUSE

Deputy Sheriff Kelly, Who Accompanied the Prisoner, Turned Away as Husband and Wife Met.

District Attorney Gardiner was told yesterday morning that the young wife of Louis J. Snure, who is in the Tombs awaiting trial for robbing his employers, Mandel, Pursch & Wiener, of $20,000 to get her luxuries and take her to Europe in an effort to save her life, was in a dying condition, and had begged to be allowed to see her husband before she passed away. Col. Gardiner said he had no objection to granting the dying woman's request, and gave his permission.

Judge Newburger's consent had to be obtained, too, and when he was asked to grant the request of the District Attorney and others to allow Snure to go to the bedside of his dying wife, he became visibly affected and said: "I am told that his wife is buoyed up with the expectation of seeing her husband again. She has not seen him since his arrest on Thursday. She keeps repeating his name and imploring him to return. This is an unusual request, and under ordinary circumstances I should refuse to grant it. The dictates of humanity impel me to allow this man to be at the bedside of this dying woman."

The Judge gazed out of the window as he uttered these words, and a brief silence followed, all present being affected by the scene. Then Judge Newburger ordered a Deputy Sheriff to accompany Snure to the house at 504 West Twenty-second Street, where his wife is staying with her mother.

Deputy Sheriff Kelly was assigned to the task, and took Snure from the Tombs at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. On arriving at the house Mrs. O'Brien, Mrs. Snure's mother, opened the door, and her son-in-law affectionately kissed her. "Oh, my poor boy, my poor boy!" cried Mrs. O'Brien, as she in turn embraced and kissed him, and then led the visitors into the parlor, where preparations had been made for their reception.

When Mrs. O'Brien opened the door leading to the room where the sick woman was, and Snure passed in, and found his wife propped up in a big arm chair. He knelt down by her side and kissed her repeatedly, while she gazed lovingly at him and tried to encircle his neck with her emaciated arms. She knew the trouble that he had got himself into for her sake, and she wept bitterly as she returned his kisses. Deputy Sheriff Kelly turned his back, coughed, and pulled out his handkerchief to blow his nose so as to have an excuse to wipe his eyes.

"Cheer up, little girl," said Snure, to his wife; "it's all going to come out right, and we're going to be as happy as we once were." Then he told her some funny stories and kissed her little sister Bessie.

The sick woman, however, kept on weeping, and Snure added: "Now, my little one, don't cry. It's done now, and we'll have to fight it like all other obstacles in this world."

Finally the sick woman's tears were dried, and Mrs. O'Brien urged her son-in-law to eat a dinner of turkey and vegetables that she had prepared for him. A small table was placed in the room and Snure sat down to eat while he talked to his wife. He ate as slowly as he could, so as to prolong the visit. It took him half an hour to finish his meal, and he had been in the house one hour. Deputy Sheriff Kelly hinted to him that it was time to return.

Snure rose, asked for his coat and hat, and while they were being brought he again knelt at his wife's side and embraced her, promising to come and see her every day. Then he got up and kissed Mrs. O'Brien and little Bessie, both of whom were weeping, lighted a cigar, and went out of the house with Deputy Sheriff Kelly, who took him back to the Tombs.

James W. McLaughlin, Snure's counsel, had not heard of his visit to his wife, but went to see him after his return to the Tombs. Mr. McLaughlin said that to-morrow he would ask the Court to send Snure to the Elmira Reformatory, so that he should not be disfranchised. Snure was anxious to be sent there, and Mr. McLaughlin felt confident that his late employers would give their consent to that form of punishment. Besides, it depended greatly on Snure's confession as to whether the firm could recover from the banks the money that they had paid on the forged checks, as the checks themselves had been destroyed, and there was no legal evidence of their being forged.

Mr. Pursch, when seen yesterday afternoon, said he had not heard of Snure's visit to his wife. They had secured his arrest because he had robbed the firm, of which he was a trusted employe. It was comparatively easy for Snure to rob them, because they never questioned his accounts. The matter, however, was now out of their hands, and they had not been asked to consent to his imprisonment in the reformatory. They had not even been subpoenaed in the case.

THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION.

Changes Made in the Rules, By-Laws, and Constitution Governing the Association.

The Amateur Athletic Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Astor House and made some changes in the rules, by-laws, and constitution governing the Union. The changes were agreed upon at a previous meeting of the Union, and the Legislation Committee was requested to draft suitable amendments. Its report yesterday was adopted with practically no changes.

President Bartow S. Weeks presided at the meeting, at which representatives of the New England, Metropolitan, Pacific Northwest, Military League, and Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Associations, the Young Men's Christian Association, and the North American Gymnastic Union were present.

One measure of importance was the abolishment of the Registration Committee that has heretofore existed and attended to the registration of all the associations that are members of the union, and the adoption of a law permitting each individual association to have its own registration committee. These minor committees will be composed of three members, to be selected by the Board of Managers of the associations from among their number. Each committee will exact a registration fee of 25 cents, of which 10 cents must be forwarded to the Secretary Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union.

It was resolved that the sanction fee for athletic meets shall be $10, of which one-half shall go to the Secretary-Treasurer of the main body. Each association is to have jurisdiction over the amateur status of all athletes registered in its own association, subject to appeal, first to the Board of Managers of the association, and then to the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union.

The amendments also provide that allied members shall have the privilege of appointing a Registration Committee of their own members to register athletes under their jurisdiction under the same provisions. The allied bodies shall not be required to charge any registration fee, but must forward to the Secretary Treasurer 10 cents for each person registered by them.

The clause in the rules which stated that a registered athlete would be admitted to any championship meeting upon presentation of his registration card, was elliminated. An amendment was passed providing for an individual membership in the Amateur Athletic Union upon payment of yearly dues of $1. Such members will by their membership be entitled to entrance to championship meetings, but will have no vote in the union.

An amendment was also adopted which provides that no amendments can be made to the constitution, by-laws or rules of the Amateur Athletic Union except at annual meetings, and then by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting. Twenty days' notice must be given to all members before a vote can be taken on a proposed amendment, and the Legislation Committee must meet at least sixty days before an annual meeting to consider proposed amendments and to invite suggestions.

Lived Nearly a Century.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Polly Vincent, the oldest resident of this city, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Conley, in this city, in the ninety-ninth year of her age. She was a daughter of Thomas Hubbart, who was born in 1760 and enlisted in the Continental Army under Col. Hinman, at Waterbury, Conn., [illegible]

B. Altman & Co

MONDAY, JANUARY 23d.

INVITE AN INSPECTION OF THEIR SPRING IMPORTATION OF MATERIALS DESIGNED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF LADIES' TAILOR-MADE GOWNS, COMPRISING LADIES' CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, HOMESPUNS, ETC., IN THE NEWEST BLENDING OF COLORS.

ALSO ADVANCE SHIPMENTS OF NOVELTIES IN PARISIAN DRESS GOODS WILL BE SHOWN.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

4,000 YARDS CHEVIOT SUITING, SPONGED AND SHRUNK, 50 INCHES WIDE, AT

58c. PER YARD.

RICH BLACK SILKS.

LYONS' BENGALINE,	23-Ins.,	value	$2.50	Per Yd.,	$1.85
SATIN LUXOR,	23 "	"	2.25	"	1.45
PEAU DE SOIE,	21 "	"	1.85	"	1.28

FURS.

FINAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF FUR GARMENTS, FUR TRIMMINGS AND SMALL FURS.

—ALSO—

ALASKA SABLE SCARFS (with Tails),	$4.50
" " MUFFS,	6.75
" " COLLARETTES,	12.50
FINE PERSIAN LAMB MUFFS,	7.50
BLUE FOX MUFFS,	9.50
" " SETS (Animal Scarf and Muff),	16.50
ELECTRIC SEAL COLLARETTES,	11.50
FUR LINED CAPES (Alaska Sable Trimmed),	15.00
PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS,	98.00
ALASKA SEAL JACKETS (Extra Value),	135.00

ORIENTAL CARPETS AND RUGS.

A NUMBER OF ANTIQUE AND MODERN ORIENTAL CARPETS IN VERY DESIRABLE COLORS AND SIZES, CONSISTING OF ANTIQUE PERSIAN, SARAK AND SERAPE; MODERN INDIA, PERSIAN AND TURKISH CARPETS, AT UNUSUAL REDUCTIONS IN PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

ANTIQUE SARAK CARPET, Reduced from $275.00 to	$175.00
ANTIQUE SERAPE CARPET, Reduced from $200.00 to	135.00
MODERN INDIA CARPET, Reduced from $195.00 to	160.00

And a number of other Sarak, Serape and India Carpets at proportionate reductions in prices.

MODERN TURKISH CARPETS, Reduced from $110.00 to	69.00
MODERN TURKISH CARPETS, Reduced from $80.00 to	55.00

—ALSO—

75 MOSSOUL RUGS, Size about 4 by 8 feet, formerly $22.50 and $24.00, at	$15.50
80 DAGHESTAN, CARABAGH and KAZAK RUGS, Sizes about 3 by 5 feet, formerly $9.75 and $10.50, at	$6.50

LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, Etc.

100 PAIRS RENAISSANCE AND MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CURTAINS, THE ORIGINAL PRICES OF WHICH WERE $13.75 AND $14.50 PER PAIR, REDUCED AS FOLLOWS:

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS,	$8.75
MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CURTAINS,	8.50
100 JAPANESE SCREENS, Four-Fold, 5 feet 6 inches high, assorted colorings, Each	$3.85
DAMASCUS CURTAINS, suitable for draping Corner, Each,	1.15
ENGLISH PRINTED TABLE COVERS, "Morris" Designs, 48 inches square, Each	1.10

FOR FURNISHING SUMMER HOMES.

English Printed Cotton Bed Spreads and Table Covers. Damascus Curtains. Embroidered and Printed East India Fabrics. Plain and Figured Drapery Silks.

Brass and White Enamelled Bedsteads, Bedding and Couches. Rugs, Rug Carpets, Etc.

Estimates and Designs for

PREPARING TO TRY EAGAN

Court-Martial to Meet in a Washington Hotel.

SECRETARY ALGER TO REMAIN

It Is Said that He Desires to Befriend Eagan and Is Afraid of Miles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Quarters have been secured at the Ebbitt House for the general court-martial appointed for the trial of Commissary General Eagan, and it is expected that it will begin its sessions there next Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, in accordance with the order convening the court.

The question as to whether the sessions of the court shall be open or secret lies entirely with the court itself. The almost universal rule in such cases is for open sessions, and it is expected that there will be no exception made in the Eagan court-martial. Proceeding on the assumption that the sessions will be held with open doors, the officers of the War Department are making arrangements for the attendance and accommodation of representatives of the press at the hearing. A long table and chairs will be provided for a limited number of newspaper men, sufficient to keep the public fully informed of the proceedings of the military tribunal.

Col. George Davis, the Judge Advocate of the court, was at the War Department to-day completing arrangements for the prosecution of the charges and specifications prepared by Judge Advocate General Lieber and approved by President McKinley and Secretary Alger. A certified copy of the charges and specifications has been furnished Commissary General Eagan, in order that he may have ample time for the preparation of his defense. Col. Worthington of the District bar, formerly United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, has been retained by Gen. Eagan as his attorney. Gen. Eagan declines to discuss his probable course of action before the court.

Col. James F. Weston, who has been designated to act as Commissary General of Subsistence pending the result of the proceedings against Gen. Eagan, has acknowledged the receipt of the orders of the department, and announced that he will report for duty and take charge of the office Monday morning.

Secretary Alger is said by the gossips at the War Department to have overcome his impatient determination, reached when it was decided to try Gen. Eagan without the preliminary of a court of inquiry, and has abandoned for the present his intention to resign.

One reason assigned for this change of mind is the Secretary's desire to be able to render Gen. Eagan every assistance that can be properly extended to him to maintain his defense, and another is his fear that if he "lets go" Gen. Miles may do something that will be unpleasant when the Secretary is out of the way of rebuking him for misbehavior.

A friend of the President said to-day that, so far as he had been able to probe it, the story that Secretary Alger is to go, that Gen. Miles is to go, and that perhaps Gen. Corbin is to follow them, as the result of the Investigating Commission's work, was "childish prattling." The expectation at the War Department is that the findings of the commission will be of slight interest, and that they will be colorless and effect no reform whatever. If there is to be any censure, it seems likely to be for those witnesses who varied the monotony of the testimony by stating unpalatable facts, which the commission endeavored to prove to be unworthy of acceptance.

The suggestion is made that an Administration that could protect for six months an army officer who had been proved so guilty as was Capt. Carter, and who had been loaded with a severe sentence, and that now does not deny the report that Carter may have a new trial, is not really anxious to prove that army officers have failed in the performance of their duties. The hesitation in that case has been talked of in the army for months as scandalous, and the newspapers have repeated the talk, but the criticism moves the Administration no more than does the testimony against tinned roast beef.

TWO ACIDS IN DALY'S POWDER.

Prof. Clarke's Analysis of the Alleged Residuum of Tea Made from Army Beef.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Prof. F. W. Clarke, chemist of the United States Geological Survey, to-day reported to the War Investigating Commission that his test of the powder furnished by Surgeon Daly as being the residuum from the boiling down of a portion of the condemned beef on the Panama, disclosed the presence of both boric and salicylic acids.

Prof. Clarke took the witness stand, and was closely examined. He said the powder was of a brownish color, while pure borax is white, but did not explain the difference. The witness said he could say nothing of the origin of the materials tested, nor could he state the probable amount of these chemical agents used that would be extracted in making tea from the beef without more material and longer time. Large quantities of such chemicals for preservatives, however, he said, would be unnecessary, and would be an expensive waste.

The boric acid, Prof. Clarke said, imparted no odor whatever to meat. The salicylic acid also, he said, was odorless, and he could not say whether it formed any compounds with the flesh of cattle that would produce odor.

"Would it not be probable," he was asked, "that meat kept for a time varying from one to twelve weeks in cold storage, covered by cheesecloth, would be affected by the substances in the cheesecloth?"

"I should think so," was the reply.

"Is it possible to get both these agents present?"

"Yes, Sir. We found both in the material submitted, purporting to be a meat extract."

"It does not necessary follow, then," suggested Gen. Beaver, "that the product you examined came from beef tea?"

"No, I did not inquire into its origin."

Gen. Beaver read from Surgeon Daly's report on the beef on the Panama procured at Ponce, saying some of it "tasted like decomposed boric acid."

"Now," he asked, "if there is not any perceptible taste in boric acid, would its use in any quantity in meat impart any such taste?"

"I should say not," answered the witness. "Then we have disposed of that," commented Gen. Beaver.

The witness said he knew of no such thing as decomposed boric acid, and that from a scientific point of view the expression was meaningless; that boric acid in such quantities as likely would be used would leave no taste in the mouth of an individual, as had been testified to yesterday by Surgeon Daly.

"Would the treatment of boric or salicylic acid make any difference in the odor or stench from decayed beef?" inquired ex-Gov. Woodbury.

"That would take actual experiment," was the reply. "There might be some slightly different product of putrefaction."

Asked as to the effect on health of using beef injected with the boric acid, Prof. Clarke said it would be relatively harmless, but that the use of salicylic acid would be different, and was prohibited by most European counties. The use of the boric acid on meat furnished troops, in his opinion would be of very little importance from a health view, but the salicylic acid would be objectionable. The effect of the preservatives, he said, was to make the meat keep longer. If the meat were kept twenty-four hours after leaving the refrigerator, the chemicals might retard putrefaction.

"If the boric acid were used in the meat, would it impart, as testified to, a taste so bitter, nauseous, and unpalatable as to make it unfit for use?" the witness was asked, and he replied: "No, Sir."

Paymaster Thomas H. Hicks, United States Navy, Assistant Storekeeper at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was a witness before the commission to-day. He testified that the tinned roast beef was satisfactory in the navy, was palatable and good, and that he saw no reason why it should not be a good emergency ration for the army, as it was a regular ration in the navy.

Asked what proportion of the ration in the navy the tinned roast beef formed, he said about one-seventh. He went on to say that he had noticed no material difference in the tinned roast beef when taken to a tropical climate. He said a can of the beef, if a hole should be made in it, would decay and give out an offensive odor, but that it would not hurt the other cans. A can, he said, would last some hours after being opened. He admitted that there was a good deal of beef that is not palatable. Much of the beef used at his yard had come from Libby, McNeill & Libby, which was generally satisfactory, but last June he had occasion to reject some they furnished because dry and unpalatable.

Paymaster Hicks demonstrated the method of opening the cans, and two cans bought in open market at random were opened and their contents tasted by the members of the commission. Each member declared it had a good flavor and taste.

Paymaster Henry G. Colbert of the navy testified that he had made large purchases of beef for the navy. The purchases were from the same firm which supplied the army. He said the meat gave general satisfaction, and that there were no complaints. When asked if there were any evidences of chemicals being used, he answered in the negative.

NO MISTAKES AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter, in San Francisco, Reviews His Cuban Campaign.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Major Gen. Shafter was publicly received by the citizens of San Francisco last evening at the Palace Hotel. The affair was under the auspices of a committee of 100 citizens, headed by Mayor Phelan. The General shook hands with thousands of citizens and made a brief speech, in which he reviewed the Santiago campaign. In conclusion he said:

"The campaign has been criticised, but heretofore I have said little about it. Now that I am at home and among friends, I have no hesitation in saying that not a mistake or blunder was made in that campaign. If you want to hurt anybody you have got to get up near enough so they can hurt you. [Cheers.] It was a fight between men, and the victory went to the best soldiers and best marksmen. We kept the enemy so busy they had no time to attack our flanks."

In conclusion Gen. Shafter said that the part of the army was done, and that he had no fears that the people could not successfully cope with the new responsibilities thrust upon them. The war was a great blessing and the outlook was bright for long-continued peace.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

To be Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy—Associate Prof. Wright P. Edgerton.

To be Associate Professor of Mathematics in the Military Academy—First Lieut. Charles P. Echols, Corps of Engineers.

To be Register of the Land Office at Weare, Alaska—Edmund D. Wiggin of Washington, D. C.

Assistant Engineers in the Navy to be Passed Assistant Engineers—Henry B. Price and Martin E. Trench.

Extra Session Not Implied.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, says there is no significance to the circular sent out by him requesting biographies of members-elect to the Fifty-sixth Congress for the Congressional Directory, the circular stating that it was possible an extra session might occur. He says the circular is a copy of one sent out at every Congress and had no reference to present conditions in the Senate. The circular was dated Dec. 15, when there was little or no thought of an extra session.

Mr. Levy's Dinner in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Jefferson M. Levy, who was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress from the Thirteenth New York District, will on Monday night entertain at dinner at Chamberlain's the Democrats elected to the next Congress. Mr. Levy is well known in Washington, where he is a frequent visitor, and has become acquainted with many prominent public men who have visited the home of Jefferson, which he owns.

Anti-Scalping Bill Taken Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Anti-Scalping bill was taken up on a vote of 33 to 21 in the Senate to-day, but no effort was then made to continue its consideration. The effect of the vote was to give the bill the first place on the calendar, but with the understanding that it should not be pressed in opposition to the peace treaty or to the appropriation bills.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate to-day. After the reading had been completed the bill was laid aside until next Monday.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW YORK—Craigemoor, John Beckmann; North Bay, Lewis Miller; Woodland, E. B. Miller.

Congressional Notes.

Senator Lodge (Rep., Mass.) gave notice yesterday that on Tuesday next after the routine business he would discuss the Vest anti-colonial resolution.

At the opening of yesterday's session of the Senate Mr. McMillan (Rep., Mich.,) presented the credentials of Julius Caesar Burrows, re-elected a Senator from Michigan for a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1899. They were filed.

Senator Cullom (Rep., Ill.) gave notice yesterday that on Friday he would ask the Senate to consider a resolution in honor of the memory of the late Hon. Edward D. Cook, a member of the House from Illinois, who died last session.

Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) yesterday gave notice of an amendment he will offer to the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, giving soldiers in the war with Spain the same preference in the matter of appointments in the executive offices of the Government that is now given to the ex-soldiers of the civil war.

POWER STREET CAR BRAKES.

Test to be Made Here by Inventors Very Soon.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The State Railroad Commission is making an effort in the direction of securing power brakes for street surface electric cars. This class of cars is at present equipped with common hand brakes such as were used on the almost extinct horse cars, and with the increased rates of speed and weight of the street cars now in operation the commission considers the brakes in use to be insufficient to meet the necessities of the situation.

The reason for the non-equipment of street cars with power brakes is that no brake of that character has yet been found to meet the necessary requirements. Several inventions have been tried, but they have not proved satisfactory. The railroad companies have been compelled to continue with the service of an improved hand brake. In order to secure, if possible, some invention which will approach the standard required, the State Railroad Commission has sent out invitations to all persons interested in power brakes to participate at a test of brakes of this character.

The tests will be made in New York City, on one of the lines of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, under the direction of Charles R. Barnes, electrical expert of the State commission. The date for the experiments has not been set, but it will probably be within the next two months. Some little time will be consumed by inventors in getting their inventions ready for the tests.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

Inter-State Commerce Commission No Party to Differential Modifications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day authorized the statement that the widely copied report of an agreement between the commission and Presidents of the trunk lines to bring about a modification of the present differentials in east-bound rates on grain and provisions to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other Atlantic ports is untrue.

The commission, it is stated, is not and could not be a party to any such agreement, and is not advised of any such agreement between the carriers. At the office of the commission it is said that for a number of years these differentials have been the subject of much discussion and controversy, especially when the roads have been making (as they have lately) determined efforts to maintain the published rates, and consequently to enforce the differentials.

It is, therefore, regarded by the commission as quite probable that the question has again been considered by trunk line officials, but if there be such an understanding it is not one which the commission is, or could be a party to, nor has such a proposition been submitted to it in any way.

A CURRENCY BILL APPROVED

Measure Ordered Reported to the House Yesterday.

SUPPORTS A GOLD STANDARD

Makes Provision for a Gradual Retirement of Greenbacks and Extends Banking Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—An emphatic declaration for the gold standard and a gradual retirement of the greenbacks are the essential features of a bill ordered to be reported to the House to-day by the Republican majority of the Committee on Coinage.

This bill, which embraces, with one exception, all the leading principles suggested by the extreme advocates of monetary legislation, was introduced in the House two weeks ago by Mr. Hill of Connecticut. It was referred to the Coinage Committee because it contains a provision for the coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury into subsidiary coin. After a consultation with the Republican members of the committee, Mr. Hill discovered that the measure would receive their united support. There was the most cordial co-operation between himself and the Chairman of the committee, Charles W. Stone of Pennsylvania, and it was decided that an effort should be made to report the bill to the House as speedily as a proper consideration for the wishes of the minority would permit.

Several special meetings of the committee were held and hearings were given to Secretary Gage, representing the gold standard on the one hand, and to Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio and other opponents of the bill, on the other hand. At to-day's meeting of the committee eight of the ten Republican members were present, and it was decided to press the bill to a vote. It was ordered reported by a strict party vote, all the Republicans voting in the affirmative and all the Democrats in the negative.

The detailed vote was as follows: Yeas—Stone of Pennsylvania, Southard of Ohio, Miner of Wisconsin, Hill of Connecticut, Updegraff of Iowa, Littauer of New York, Mills of Illinois, and McIntyre of Maryland. Nays—Bland of Missouri, Cooper of Texas, Hartman of Montana, Pierce of Tennessee, Maxwell of Nebraska, and Cochran of Missouria. One of the absent Republicans, Mr. Yost of Virginia, was paired with Mr. Ridgely of Kansas. Mr. Thorp of Virginia, who was detained at his home, favored the bill, and would have voted with the other Republicans had he been present. Mr. Littauer of New York, who had been absent for a few days, came back hastily to Washington this morning in order to give his support to the measure.

Several sections of the bill are taken without change from the bill of the Monetary Commission, and go as far in affirming the gold standard as could be desired by the most radical gold men. It is declared that "the standard unit of value shall, as now, be the dollar, and shall consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, or twenty-three and twenty-two one hundredths grains of pure gold." The second section provides "that all obligation for the payment of money shall be performed in conformity with the standard provided for in section 1," and provides further "that all obligations of the United States for the payment of money now existing or hereafter to be entered into, shall, unless hereafter otherwise expressly stipulated, be deemed and held to be payable in gold coin of the United States."

The coinage of silver dollars is forbidden except from the silver bulion now in the Treasury, which may also be applied to the coinage of subsidiary silver. A division is created in the Treasury Department to be known as the Division of Issue and Redemption, which is to conduct the redemption and exchange of money, independently of the fiscal operations of the Treasury.

A gold reserve is required to be set aside equal to 25 per cent. of the United States notes and Treasury notes outstanding and equal to 5 per cent. of the entire coinage of standard silver dollars. This reserve is to be kept unimpaired in amount upon the books of the Treasury, and to be used for the redemption and exchange of different forms of money. Silver dollars may be exchanged for gold, thereby insuring their equality with gold at all times.

It is provided that United States notes, or Treasury notes once redeemed in gold shall not be paid out again, except for gold coin.

The provisions for the complete retirement of the greenbacks are as follows: "That the Treasurer of the United States shall, on demand, pay in gold coin all United States notes and Treasury notes presented for payment, and, as paid, cancel the same, up to such an amount as shall equal, but not exceed, the increase of National bank notes issued subsequent to the taking effect of this act; that if at the end of five years next after the taking effect of this act any United States notes or Treasury notes shall be outstanding, a sum not exceeding one-fifth of such outstanding amount shall, as received, be retired and canceled each year thereafter, and at the end of ten years after the passage of this act United States notes and Treasury notes then outstanding shall cease to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, except for dues to the United States."

Gold and silver certificates are to be canceled as paid, and not reissued; no National bank notes under $10, and no silver certificates over $5, are to be issued.

The banking provisions are not so complete as those relating to the declaration of the standard and the retirement of the greenbacks. They provide only for raising circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited as security, for the creation of banks with a capital of $25,000, and for a change in the existing tax upon banknote circulation. A new tax is levied at the rate of one-tenth of 1 per cent. semi-annually upon the value of the franchise of National banks as measured by the aggregate amount of their capital, surplus, and undivided profits. Provision is also made for the establishment of branches of National banks under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Nearly all these provisions are taken from the bill of the Monetary Commission appointed under authority of the convention of business men at Indianapolis in 1897, but the provision for an elastic banking currency embodied in that bill was not a part of the measure introduced by Mr. Hill and ordered by the Coinage Committee to be reported favorably to the House.

The bill is supplementary to the Currency Reform bill, which is still being fought over in the Committee of Banking and Currency. It is the first general bill which has got out of the Coinage, Weights, and Measures Committee in several years. It is the result of a great deal of labor and many hearings. These had not in fact actually been completed when the bill was reported to-day, and Secretary Gage and ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne received leave to file statements which will be included in the hearings when published. Mr. Walker of Massachusetts was heard to-day before the bill was voted upon.

Mr. Bland offered a substitute for the single gold standard feature of the bill providing for free bimetallic coinage, and it was voted down—6 to 8—a strict party vote. The committee then directed the Chairman, Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania, to call up and press the bill at the earliest possible moment, and to employ to that end any possible parliamentary expedient.

CENSUS BUREAU TO BE INDEPENDENT

House Committee Makes a Change in the Senate Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Census to-day finished the first reading of the Census bill. Practically all the controverted points were passed over, and will come up at the meeting next Tuesday. The only important action to-day was the final decision that the Census Bureau should be entirely independent of the Interior Department, the Director to be appointed by the President and the whole bureau to be independent of any other department of the Government.

The main questions which went over relate to the civil service, the striking out of a provision in the Senate bill requiring that appointments must be made from both political parties, and the question as to whether each Congressional district shall be constituted a census district or whether the Director shall have discretion in this matter. Chairman Hopkins is sanguine that the committee will finally report the bill next week.

Death of a Centenarian.

CARMEL, N. Y., Jan. 21.—John Bennett, who would have been 101 years old had he lived till March, died this morning, after an illness of two weeks from grip. His oldest son, James Bennett of Yorktown, is nearly eighty years old.

TREATY TO BE HELD BACK.

Senator Davis Will Not Consent to a Vote Until Ratification Is Assured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator Davis, who is in charge of the peace treaty, today told a delegation from the opposition that he would not at present consent to a vote upon the treaty, nor until he was satisfied that the treaty could be ratified.

Senator Davis made this statement in response to representations made to him by a delegation authorized by the leaders of the opposition to confer with him, declaring in the first place that he did not accept the statement that there were sufficient votes to prevent ratification. He asked for a list of the names of opposing Senators, and received a list containing the names of thirty-six Senators who, it was declared, would vote against ratification.

Senator Davis was further told that the defeat or postponement of the treaty could be prevented by agreeing to an amendment or even to a resolution declaring it to be not the purpose of the United States to maintain permanent sovereignty of the Philippine Islands. Senator Davis declined to accede to this proposition, saying that he would prefer to have the treaty go over until another session. When his attention was called to the presumption that an extra session of the entire Congress, as well as of the Senate, would be necessary in order to appropriate the $20,000,000 made payable to Spain, he said this was not true, as the terms of the treaty did not require the payment of the money until after an exchange of ratifications.

When Senator Davis was asked as to the truth of the foregoing he declined either to deny or to confirm it.

A Western Democrat in Congress said today:

"About all the men who call themselves Democrats, including Bryan, whom I consider only partly a Democrat, agree that in order to secure the results of the war with Spain the treaty must be ratified. Nearly everybody who has sense is as much in doubt about what the course of this Government should be, after that, in disposing of the Philippines as is President McKinley. If it shall be decided that all we intend to do is to help the Filipinos get on their feet, there will not be much room for party division on that proposition, and the Democrats cannot oppose the plans, but it seems to me that there is a chance to make Democratic capital out of the situation.

"Let the Democrats at once, with a good shout of party conviction and proper respect for the principles that have helped them to their only success, demand that the effort to help the Filipinos shall be made with the pledge of the 'open door.' There need be no straining of Democratic beliefs there. Any politician who has observed the operations of the Dingley tariff and who knows that we are now prosperous, not by its provisions, but in spite of them, and that we would be better off without its excessive rates, can appeal to the voters effectively if he will but give up his demand that the people believe that the moon is made of green cheese, and devote his time to insisting that the Filipinos shall not be obliged to believe in protection as the price of freedom. I have not much confidence that this will be done, but I should begin to think that day was breaking if the Democrats were inclined to do it."

The Senate Asks for Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Caffery, (Dem., La.,) requesting from the President any information he may have received from agents or representatives of the so-called Philippine Republic relative to conditions in the Philippine Islands was adopted by the Senate to-day. Mr. Caffery said that the resolution was very important. He thought it likely the statements concerning the conditions in the islands made in the public prints were true. If they were true, he said, the question of fact concerning the islands had an important bearing on the pending peace treaty.

NO ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Opponents May Consent to the Retention of the Present Force of Regulars.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—There will be no army reorganization this session, and an extra session will not be called merely to pass the bill. The Military Affairs Committee of the House has about reached the conclusion that it will be useless to pass a bill that the Senate will simply haggle over and not pass, and it has been decided to find some means of tiding over the next year by admitting the necessity for a larger army than 25,000 men without consenting to four times that number with general reorganization.

Senator Cockrell had already intimated that something of this kind would be done, and consultations that have been since held indicate that the opponents of an enlarged army will agree to a resolution that will provide for the mustering out of all the volunteers and permission to maintain the regular army at the maximum strength of about 62,000 allowed during the recent war. This permission is to be granted for one year.

This will not provide the Administration with an army of 62,000 men, however. The soldiers who enlisted for the war, upon the ratification of the treaty of peace, will be entitled to ask for their discharges. The expectation of the War Department is that that will leave about 40,000 men in the army. It will be difficult to get along with that small number, particularly if any turbulence is developed in any of the recently acquired possessions.

Enlistments have been slow since the war stopped, and as long as business is good enough to keep able-bodied men employed, very few good men can be induced to enlist. An effort will be made to save some of the volunteers for longer service, but Congress may insist that the army it "bossed" during the war shall be disbanded.

The abandonment of the Army bill will remove one additional menace of an extra session.

TO BRING DEAD SOLDIERS HOME.

The Roumanian Will Go to Santiago for that Purpose.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 21.—Word was received by Col. Bellinger yesterday that the transport Roumanian would not come back to Savannah from her present trip to Matanzas. Instead, she is to go to New York. There she will be equipped as a transport for the dead. Taking with her a large force of undertakers and helpers and a large supply of coffins and other supplies for that purpose, the Roumanian will go to Santiago.

There the bodies of the American soldiers who died from fever or who fell in the battles that preceded the capitulation of the city will be disinterred and prepared for removal on the transport to this country. The Roumanian, it is understood, will go to New York from Santiago, the bodies being distributed from there to the relatives and friends throughout the country.

GEN. WOOD LEAVES FOR CUBA.

Will Call on Gen. Brooke at Havana Before Proceeding to Santiago.

The Ward Line steamship Concho sailed yesterday afternoon, having among her passengers Major Gen. Leonard Wood, returning to his post in Santiago de Cuba. He was accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Hanna, who came with him from Santiago. A number of friends were at the pier to see them off. The Concho was in her full dress of colors and attracted a great deal of attention as she swung around the Battery and dropped down the bay.

Gen. Wood goes to Santiago by way of Havana in order to consult with Gen. Brooke, before returning to his post. It is believed that his visit has to do with the question of the disposition of the customs receipts at Santiago. The General would not discuss this matter.

LAND DAMAGES FOR AQUEDUCT.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The report of Commissioners Emerson W. Addis, David Thompson, and Frederick Barnard, appointed to acquire land for the new aqueduct, was filed to-day in the Westchester County Clerk's office. They have reported on thirty-six cases at Farmers Mills, Putnam County. In these cases $141,100 was claimed as the value of the land, and the sum of $54,145 was awarded the claimants.

Commissioners Daniel O'Connell, William Murray, and George Caufield, who were appointed to condemn and needed for the large reservoir now in process of construction in Westchester County, also reported. Sixty-five cases are included in the report, which covers a large portion of the Northwestern part of the reservoir. The sum of $830,585 was claimed for the value of the lands, buildings quarries, &c. The Commissioners have awarded $256,108.

PSEUDO-CHARITIES MULCT CITY

Controller Coler Finds that Their Pretenses Cover a Multitude of Peculations.

Controller Coler has been investigating the status of several societies that are known as charitable organizations and that have been receiving money from the city. As a result, a number of these societies are to be cut off the list, and in one case, at least, payment of money appropriated has been summarily stopped.

The Controller's investigation proved that the societies in question were charitable in name only and that a large part of the city's appropriation was eaten up by salaries. In some instances little or no money was received by these organizations from outside sources. The city officials had believed that an amount equal to the city's contribution would be raised in each case from private sources. Mr. Coler declined to give the names of the societies affected.

In the matter of children committed by the courts, Mr. Coler believes there are grave abuses, and he is of the opinion that the law relating to the commitment of children should be amended, or that the Magistrates should exercise greater care in sending children to public institutions. Many children, whose parents are able to provide for them are maintained by the city, the controller says, and he suggests that commitments be made only after a thorough investigation. Among the poorer classes of foreigners, the Controller says, parents frequently have their children committed to charitable institutions to escape the expense of supporting them.

Another abuse of public charity which the Controller has discovered is the custom in certain of the minor hospitals that get money from the city of soliciting patients. One of these hospitals, which is devoted to special cases, the Controller has found, is in the habit of soliciting patients, many of whom are amply able to pay for treatment at home. Inasmuch as the city pays a fixed sum for each pauper treated in these hospitals, the perversion of the term "pauper" makes it possible for such institutions to obtain money from the city to which they are not rightfully entitled.

ALDERMANIC FUNERAL FEAST.

Officials Busy Denying Their Participation—A List of Men Present at Ante-Prandial Meeting.

The principal business of a member of the Board of Aldermen these days is to deny that he was present at the supper at the Astor House on the night of the funeral of Alderman Scott. At the present rate of denial the list of men who acknowledged that they took part in the funeral feast will soon dwindle down to a paltry half dozen. It is an undeniable fact, however, that fifty suppers were served, and now certain Aldermen are asserting that employes of the City Hall composed the larger part of the "Astor House Battery."

One of the Aldermen who admits that he was at the supper gives it as his belief that when night sessions of the board are held, dinners should be provided at the public expense. He also declares that it is a shame that the Aldermen could not be permitted to have a good time without being held up to ridicule.

At the special meeting which preceded the supper the following members of the Board of Aldermen were present: President Thomas F. Woods, Vice President William H. Gledhill, John D. Ackerman, James J. Bridges, John L. Burleigh, George A. Burrell, Francis J. Byrne, Jeremiah Cronin, John Diemer, Matthew E. Dooley, Frank Dunn, James F. Elliott, Frederick F. Fleck, Joseph A. Flinn, Henry Geiger, Bernard Glick, Ellas Goodman, Dennis J. Harrington, Frank Hennessy, Jeremiah Kennefick, John P. Koch, John T. Lang, Michael Ledwith, Edward F. McEneaney, Lawrence W. McGrath, James H. McInness, Stephen W. McKeever, Hector McNeil, Charles Metzger, Louis Minskey, John S. Roddy, Bernard Schmidt, P. Tecumseh Sherman, John J. Vaughan, Jacob J. Velton, Moses J. Wafer, and Joseph E. Welling.

Alderman John T. McCall, the leader of the majority, said yesterday that when he signed the report of the special committee which had charge of the funeral of Alderman Scott he protested against the supper being charged to the city. "I have told the men who went to the Astor House that I will see that all sides of the matter are fully discussed when the bill comes before the board again."

The mourning draperies which hung from the galleries and over the President's chair in the Aldermanic Chamber were taken down on Friday. They were of fine cashmere, and cost the city $366.80. The draperies were removed from the City Hall, but none of the employes about the place could tell where they were taken.

HANDS OFF TEACHERS' SALARIES

Pedagogues Request Municipal Assembly to Await Fate of Ahearn Bill.

A committee of fifteen school teachers, headed by Dr. W. L. Ettinger, representing the Teachers' Association, appeared before the joint Committee on Education of the Municipal Assembly yesterday, in response to a call for a hearing on the proposition to increase the salaries of teachers in the public schools.

Dr. Ettinger, as spokesman, informed the committee that the Ahearn bill now before the Legislature, had for its purpose the increasing of teachers' salaries. It would not be advisable, he said, for the Municipal Assembly to take any action in the matter until the fate of the Ahearn bill is determined. Dr. Ettinger thanked the Committee on Education for the interest it had taken in the matter, and said that the teachers were glad to know that in case the Ahearn bill fails, they could still rely upon the good offices of the Municipal Assembly.

Councilman Stewart M. Brice, the Chairman of the committee, said in reply that the assembly had no desire to embarrass the teachers, and would wait until the Ahearn bill is passed or defeated, before taking further action. He declared it to be his opinion that it is an "outrage that teachers get no more pay than street sweepers."

The teachers, while grateful for the interest shown, know well that the assembly has nothing to do with the fixing of their salaries.

BRIDGE TOLLS TO BE DOUBLED.

Mr. Shea Says Full Price Must Be Paid for Old and New Privileges.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea yesterday gave out a statement in which he said that he favored the extension of Brooklyn Bridge privileges on condition that the people who obtain them should pay the city the highest possible price for such privileges. He declared that the toll rates to railroads and trolley lines using the bridge are to be increased, but he was unable to state definitely when the change would go into effect. Trolley cars now pay five cents toll, and Mr. Shea intimated that this rate would be doubled.

In speaking of the complaints of delay on the bridge, Mr. Shea said: "Trouble cannot be avoided when competing lines are permitted to run on parallel tracks. This trouble will be removed by the consolidation of Brooklyn roads, which, I am sure, will come sooner or later. I have been assured by the railroad companies that consolidation of all the Brooklyn railroads is being aimed at with every prospect of success."

YOUNG WIFE WAS BAD LUCK.

Newark Man Says Old Age Was No Guarantee Against a Fool's Act.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Judge Schalk to-day sent Charles Schultz, fifty-three years old, of 37 Lincoln Street, to jail for thirty days for assaulting his wife. Mrs. Schultz is nineteen years old. She alleged that her husband had pulled her around their room; that he had beaten her with his fists, and that he had torn her clothes from her body.

Mrs. Schultz also declared that one day he brought home some chicken heads and told her to eat them if she was hungry. On one occasion, she said, her husband hurled an axe at her. She dodged it and it split a closet door.

"Why did you marry such a young girl?" Judge Schalk asked Schultz.

"It was fate, Judge," said the accused. "My bad luck made me do it. Old age is no guarantee against a fool's act."

"Why did you abuse her?" queried the Court.

"I had to. She didn't keep the place tidy, and I couldn't stand her ways."

American Art Galleries,

Madison Square South, New York.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Important Forthcoming Sales:

On Friday Evening, January 27,

At Chickering Hall,

THE

Walter Richmond

COLLECTION.

In announcing the absolute public sale of the choice collection of

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belonging to

MR. WALTER RICHMOND,

of Providence, R. I.,

The undersigned call attention to the fact that the owner has for over twenty years been a discriminating collector, and during that time has secured representative examples of celebrated artists that are at the present time exceedingly rare, especially the works representing the Barbizon school, which comprise in number nearly one-third of the collection.

On Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 28

AT THE

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A Valuable Collection of

ANTIQUE MARBLES

Modern Sculpture

Interesting Objects in Rare Stones, Bronze and Ceramics, Extraordinary Mosaics, Fine Art Books, and Library Furniture.

To be sold by order of the heirs of the late

Charles H. Rogers, Esq.

Formerly President of the Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia.

On Monday & Tuesday Afternoons Jan'y 30 and 31,

An Extraordinary Collection of

ANTIQUE AND MODERN ORIENTAL

Silks, Brocades and Other Fabrics, Remarkable Examples of Needlework, and Beautiful Kimonos.

Selected by the Japanese expert

BUNKIO MATSUKI.

On Free View Day and Evening

At the American Art Galleries,

Madison Square South, New York,

From Tuesday next, Jan. 24th, until dates of Sale inclusive

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6 EAST 23D ST., MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

$30,000 CARNATION A DREAM.

Never Was Such an Expensive Flower, Mr. Withers Says—Some of the Top Prices.

The Boston story of the sale of the $30,000 carnation has been ruthlessly and unfeelingly exploded. When a few days ago the tale was telegraphed far and wide, botanists and florists throughout the country whistled astonishment and swore to each other that such a thing could not be. And, now it is said that the story is a pure "fake," born of an advertising idea on the part of a Boston florist aided by the perfervid imagination of a conscienceless reporter. The unmasking comes from J. W. Withers, editor of American Gardening, of this city. The story is interesting, Mr. Withers says, as showing what sort of absurd misinformation can at times be unloaded on a gullible public.

Peter Fisher of Ellis, Mass., is the grower of a particularly fine carnation known as "The Mrs. Lawson Carnation." He contracted with Thomas Galvin, a Boston florist, who became his sole agent in that city, for the sale at a stipulated price of all of this variey of carnation blooms. Some time ago a syndicate of Chicago florists, at the head of which is H. N. Higinbotham, heard of the famous Lawson carnation, and wanting a striking feature for their new business, offered $4,000 for Mr. Fisher's entire stock. The offer, it was said, was refused by Mr. Fisher, and some days later it was announced from Boston that the syndicate's offer could not touch the carnation, but that it had been sold elsewhere for $30,000.

"Now," said Mr. Withers yesterday, "the sale never made, for I have seen a letter from Mr. Fisher to a dealer in this city in which he says the sale never took place. Moreover no such price was ever obtained for a flower, and certainly the Lawson carnation would not bring anywhere near that sum. Even the offer of $4,000, if it was really made, was of itself enormous, and could be justified only on the ground that the Chicago florists, hearing of the famous flower, wanted to do a little advertising themselves.

"Generally speaking the value of a flower is regulated to a great extent by the individual's fancy. A new carnation of which there would be, say, 500 plants, would be worth $400 or $500. You can figure out what profit there would be in a $30,000 purchase."

Accordong to Leonard Barron, an associate of Mr. Withers, the highest prices paid for flowers, with but very few exceptions, have been for orchids. The top figure for orchids, he says, was given at an auction in London some time ago, when $1,233.75 was paid for an Aerides Lawrenciae, named after Lady Lawrence, wife of Sir Trevor Lawrence, President of the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Mrs. Charles G. Roebling of Trenton, N. J., paid $1,000 for one specimen, the white trianae.

There are instances, Mr. Barron said, where higher prices than those mentioned for orchids have been obtained. For instance there was the Belle Siebrecht rose, a new species. It brought $3,000 in Ireland. Then, again, there was Her Majesty rose, sold in London for nearly $5,000, and renamed the Bennett. The Bennett rose, it was afterward related, proved an utter failure and not a bloom of it was ever sold.

Mr. Barron said that orchids realize higher prices in Europe because there are more collectors there than in this country. "They will always be a high-priced plant," said he. "They are hard to get, and what enhances them in value is that they cannot be raised from cuttings. They can be raised from seeds, but it takes about twenty years of careful nursing to bring them to a flowering state. This is now being done, and in a few years the success or failure of the experiment will be demonstrated. The area in which the specimens are found is decreasing every year. Central America is the best territory for orchids, but because of the encroachment of the coffee plantations and the consequent cutting down of the forests and ground clearing, it has often been said that they will one day become extinct, unless, as it have said, orchids are successfully raised from seeds."

Mr. Barron spoke of several varieties of the orchid family that are found in the North, some in Staten Island. Two are known as the "Ladies' tresses" and "Ladies' slipper." Another variety found in this section is a purple-fringed orchid.

DRY GOODS.

The "Popular Shop."

(Trade Mark Reg'd.)

THE LAST WEEK of the JANUARY DISCOUNT S

CHARMING, COSTLY CEYLON

An American's Experiences in the Hindus' "Shining Isle."

MENDICITY AS A FINE ART

All Classes of the Population Beggars by Breeding and Inclination —Buddha's Temple and the Sacred Well.

With the breezes of the warm Indian Ocean wafting through thousands of acres of spices and citron groves; with mountains and valleys wild grown with palms and flowers in infinite variety; with nooks to where the hot sun seldom penetrates; with dells and dales that are like unto the fabled homes of the fairies; with sparkling streams that seem to flow o'er spheric stones; with sunlight and moonlight and mosquitoes and monsoons, and other of nature's untold blessings in bewildering array, Ceylon, the "shining island of the Hindus," would be a great and glorious place if it were not for its beggars.

In London begging is a pastime, in Fiji it is a necessity, in Genoa it is a pleasure, and in Shanghai it is a crime, but in Ceylon it has achieved the most glorious acme that the combined forces of science and art can possibly reach. Begging is not practiced in Ceylon. It has reached the great stage of perfection. Rich and poor alike beg with equal facility. The first thing that the wee, bronze babies are taught is to hold out their hands for the coppers of the kind-hearted traveler, and even the gray-haired, yellow-gowned priests of Buddha will appeal for a pittance with a look of remorse that would stagger the starved denizens of the Bowery. The Ceylonese will beg for anything from a rupee to a red-hot stove. He will leave a square meal to beg for an old coat, and the more one refuses him the more persistent become his efforts.

The approach to Ceylon is really the greatest charm that accompanies a visit to the island. It is even money that the steamer will pass through a monsoon before reaching Colombo, the chief port of entry, unless the traveler goes by way of the Red Sea, and then the heat of this water of Biblical renown is just as terrifying and twice as disagreeable. The monsoons of the Indian Ocean come and go inside of ten hours. The heat of the Red Sea is eternal. But, coming out of a monsoon, after the steamer has been tossed and twisted and its decks swept from stem to stern with the angry seas, after the timid women have finished crying and the skeptical finished praying and the purser bravely tells how he passed through one ten times as bad, the shores of Ceylon look like the realization of a fond hope. There is a long stretch of silvery beach, surmounted with the seemingly impregnable groves of citron and cinnamon, cocoa and palms, and in their midst Colombo appears like a fairy city, with its myriad spires of Oriental design, studded with gilded balls glittering in the sun.

Just as the steamer plys slowly past the breakwater, then comes the first phalanx of the beggars. Crowded in long, narrow canoes, chattering, jabbering, pushing one another into the water, they paddle with feet and hands to meet the big liner, regardless of the danger of the propellers or the sharp bow. All of a sudden they yell with one accord something that sounds like "Di, di," which is meaningless to the visitor, but which a kind and considerate steward, always trying to make himself heard, says is an appeal for some passenger to throw a penny into the water and see them dive for it.

DEEP DIVE FOR PENNIES.

So some passenger, more ambitious than the rest, takes from his hoarded wealth a brown British copper, flings it into the water, and immediately the entire lot, maybe a hundred or more, plunge into the deep and wriggle like polliwogs to the bottom, jostling and fighting for the sinking penny. The lucky one brings the coin to the surface in his teeth, and the crowd is generally rewarded by a shower of pennies from the deck of the steamer.

But the Ceylonese is not behind times. As soon as he sees that coppers are plentiful, he refuses to dive for them, and will go into the water for nothing less than a piece of silver. They will let the pennies go without an effort to catch them; they know that they are safe at the bottom of the bay and that they can return and get them after the ship has sailed.

Once anchor is dropped they swarm over the side, a crazy, chattering mass, with baskets of fruits, jewelry, trinkets, and laces. In the crowd are several of the much-heard-of magicians who make plants grow on the deck from little handfuls of sand, drag snakes from the pockets of the passengers, and perform other feats of the Hindu wizard too numerous to mention. The dealers in jewelry and laces are the most accomplished swindlers in the world, however. Everything they have to sell is rated at a price so far beyond its actual value that one marvels at their nerve in asking such a price. Clever people can "beat them down," as the term goes, but there are others who are willing to pay $10 for a fifty-cent fan just to say that it came from Colombo. And I knew of one young woman who actually paid $30 for an alleged gold ring that turned black within four hours after the steamer had left port.

The supreme sight in Colombo is the Temple of Buddha. It is with awe that one approaches this place of worship, where the big, painted god, glass eyed, and in three different postures, rules over the spiritual destinies of his people. Of course, the temple is not reached without a struggle. It is on the road to Kandy, the ancient capital of Ceylon, and it is best to drive there. The visitor hires a carriage in Colombo, a four-wheeled, ancient equipage, drawn by a pair of small, shaggy ponies that would not take a fourth prize in a dog show. The driver is a Hindu. He will let you have the carriage for a day for a dollar, but at the same time he will beg for his aged mother, his poor brother, and his sister-in-law and his whole family, and you are lucky if you can get into the carriage without first parting with $5.

AN UNDESIRABLE ESCORT.

Once the start is made, a hundred beggars—boys, girls, men, and women; some cripples, some blind, and some naked—rush from under the canopies that shade the stores, and surround the carriage, and cry in plaintive tones for a penny. "Whip up the horses," you yell to the driver, but that is no use. The natives can run faster than the horses. They follow the carriage for miles and miles, others join in the chase, crowds rush down the road to meet it, and they clamber around the wheels and say to the visitor, "My good papa, my dear papa, gimme a penny," and "Just one penny, my dear papa." It is no use to give them anything, for it only makes them worse, but their persistent and untiring energy and their wonderful ability as sprinters create admiration.

It must not be wondered at that they speak English, because they live in a British possession, and I want to say right here that, after making a long tour of the world, I never visited a British possession but the natives had been educated in the value of money and begged for it continually. In the possessions of the other nations the natives have been taught the more valuable principles of domestic economy. Take the French and German possessions in the South Seas as an instance. Money there is practically an unconsidered issue.

But to the temple! Into the sacred portals where the "heathen in his blindness," as the hymn says, "bows down to wood and stone." It is only a stone's throw from the roadway, but the first sight of it is disappointing. It looks like the outside of a Turkish bath. The guide who met me at the gate held out his brown hand, and in a moment of affection I shook it. But he was not looking for a shake; he was looking for a shilling. I thought it best to give him one; then he asked for another for his father. After I had supplied him money for the whole family, he led me up the path toward the temple. On the way he stopped, and, pointing to a hole in the ground, said, "Here is the sacred well."

People may think that a sacred well is something mystifying and bewildering, which spits fire and disappears at irregular intervals, but this one was crude and original, something of the "old oaken bucket" style of a well, about three feet wide and walled with evenly cut rocks. I gazed into its lucid depths and beheld nothing more startling than a frog.

"Only those who go to the temple to pray can drink from this," said the guide.

"May I?"

"Yes; for you are a visitor. But pour the water you do not drink back into the well, for it is sacred."

Incredible as it may seem, but nevertheless true, the water was dipped from the well by an empty American tomato can attached to a piece of string. Great is the advancement of America! I lowered the can and brought it up brimming. I have drunk of the sacred water of Buddha, and it is no different from the placid beverage of the ordinary town pump.

The temple is only one story high. It is built of a sort of sandstone. A porch runs around the main building, the roof of which is supported by stone pillars, ornamented with woodwork painted in bright yellow, red, green, and blue. It is all kept neat and clean, and Buddha rests in an inclosure built in the centre of the main room.

At the door of the temple was a table, covered with flowers and small branches, the offerings of the worshippers. In the middle of the table is a contribution box. This is not for Buddha; it is for the poor. The guide tells you to put something in, and it is a wise traveler who obeys his guide.

IN THE TEMPLE.

One more step and I stood inside the temple. The floor was covered with bits of broken china daintily inlaid, the ceiling was a beautiful mosaic design of harmonic colors, but the walls were covered with all manner of seemingly comic pictures and weird Brahmanical writings. I gazed around in admiration, wondering what occult influence would occur, wondering if any of the figures in the pictures would come to life, or if my guide would "blow out" of the little window near the ceiling to seek his Nirvana in some esoteric spot. It was all very weird, but there was no Buddha.

"Where is Buddha?" I asked the guide.

"S-s-s-s-h! He's in there," whispered the Hindu, pointing to the door of an inner room.

"May I see him, please?"

"Well," continued the guide, in the most aggravating undertone, "Buddha's room is never open until full moon; but as you are a visitor, and as we like to please all visitors if they please us, I—"

I knew that there was no chance of getting inside that room without parting with more money. So, when he was paid, my smiling guide took from some secluded fold in his white robe a key as large as any that hung from the waist of the fabled Bluebeard and unlocked the door. Inside were three huge glass cases, containing Buddha reclining, Buddha sitting, and Buddha standing—great, bulky, uncouth, unhandsome figures, carved without grace and painted in a variety of gamboge tints which do not tend to improve the deity's appearance. At first I thought that I was in the property room of a comic opera company, but when the guide began to mutter a prayer I realized that I was standing in the presence of a god as old as the ages. I suppose that the reclining figure was about ten feet long, while the two in the standing and sitting postures were six feet high each. Buddha is a queer old fellow. When he stands he is no taller than when he is sitting, and he has a little image of himself placed outside his sanctum, to be worshipped and fringed with offerings of flowers.

The outer walls of this room were painted with pictures of purgatory and heaven. The guide pointed out one picture to me of a man writhing in agony and his flesh being picked by green-eyed vultures as he fell into a burning pit.

"That is where the men go who treat their wives badly," said the guide, pointing to the picture. "but," he added, indicating another higher up, "this is the heaven where the men go who love their wives and treat them well."

I looked and beheld a well-dressed individual, stretched at full length on a sofa, smoking a cigar, and reading a newspaper!

As I walked out I met half a dozen Buddhist priests coming from their little houses which surround the temple, each with hand outstretched for a piece of money. They have comfortable homes and plenty to eat, and they invite you in to see the rich Oriental draperies which hang from their walls; they show you rolls of parchment on which are written the commands of their idol, and they bring in great baskets of cool, fresh fruit, but still they beg. One of them, robed in a gown of the palest shade of yellow and white, whom I had overlooked inadvertently, followed me down past the sacred well to the gates, and piteously pleaded for a coin. One can never, never forget a visit to the city of Buddha and the beggars.

R. M.

BANK CLERKS WERE INNOCENT.

Man Who Thought He Had Deposited Missing Money in a Jersey City Bank Was Mistaken.

What was supposed to be the mysterious disappearance of $500 from the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, was cleared up yesterday by the discovery that the money had never been paid into the bank. In November last E. B. Bishop of Grand and Bishop Streets, a dealer in horses and mules, found that $500 which he believed he had deposited a few days previous had not been credited to his account. J. W. Hardenbergh, the cashier, made an investigation. Charles M. Horton, the receiving teller, and Edward M. Farrier, his assistant, positively denied that Mr. Bishop had made any deposit on the day named.

Mr. Horton said that Mr. Bishop called at the bank on the day in question, but went away without paying in any money. Mr. Bishop was equally positive that he had deposited the $500. He said he handed in five $100 Treasury notes, put his deposit book in his pocket without examining it, and did not discover until two days after that the deposit had not been entered. The books and deposit checks were examined, but no trace of the missing money could be found.

Horton and Farrier were told that they must either trace the money or resign. They were obliged at the end of a week to accept the latter alternative. The resignations were promptly accepted, and the two men left the bank under a cloud.

Mr. Bishop called at the bank yesterday to apologize for the mistake he had made and to ask that the deposed employes be reinstated. He said he had discovered on Friday that he had never deposited the $500. On the day he supposed he had deposited the money he came to New York to place a mortgage he held in a safety deposit vault here. Having occasion on Friday afternoon to withdraw the mortgage, he went to the vault to get it, and in the box with the mortgage he found the missing Treasury notes. The bank officers at once sent for Horton and Farrier. The latter was reinstated. Mr. Horton sent word that he did not care to return to the bank. He had established himself in the coal business, he said, at Bogota, where he had long resided, and had built up a good business.

Mr. Farrier is a son of Chief Engineer Henry E. Farrier, who was killed by an explosion in the cellar of an oil and paint shop at Grove Street and Pavonia Avenue that took fire on the night of Jan. 27, 1891.

OUR COAL FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

Pennsylvania Bituminous Mining Companies Make Extensive Contracts.

Ernest M. Munn, New York manager of the Belsona Coal Mining Company and of W. T. Rainey & Co., has returned from London, Liverpool, and Cardiff, having succeeded in making some important soft coal contracts with British steamship companies. Of his success he says:

"I closed 75 contracts, covering 800 steamships, to supply these British steamers with American coal. I also established an agency in Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, the heart of the great Welsh colliery district. The contracts are for bituminous coal from our mines in Clearfield and Somerset Counties, Penn.

"Formerly British steamers used to coal up for the round trip; now they don't. They find that American coals are equal in steam generating qualities to the very best Welsh coals. The American Line uses a Pennsylvania coal. The Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, and Rotterdam Lines burn Clearfield County coal, as do the navy yards in Brooklyn, Boston, and Newport.

"England and Wales used to send coals to Brazil and to Havana; now they don't. Over 140,000 tons of Pennsylvania coal has gone to Brazil lately. For years a Brazilian company used Welsh coals, but now the contracts are held by American collieries. Pocahontas coal is actually used in the British Navy.

"American coal is destined to play a big part in European markets, and especially in case of an international war. It is nearly as speedy as the best Welsh."

Barnum's Island May Be Abandoned.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 21.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors are talking of abandoning Barnum's Island as a County Almshouse, and the inmates now in the institution on the island are to be removed to other places, it is said. There are about 150 alleged poor people on the island, 6 of whom are women. The Supervisors inspected the island to-day, and came to the conclusion that it was a rendezvous for tramps. Thirty able-bodied men were notified to vacate, and will be sent away from the institution on Monday.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

"Don Giovanni" in the Afternoon and "Romeo et Juliette" at Night.

The matinée audience at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon presented the usual spectacle. Every seat, as far as could be ascertained by the employment of eyes, was occupied and the standing room was crowded to the very doors with a palpitating mass of eager femininity. Such spectacles offer abundant food for speculation as to the value of opera as a business. It used to be said that opera could not be made self-supporting, but required Government aid. Mr. Grau seems to have solved the problem in a very satisfactory manner by omitting those features usually found in the subsidized opera houses—namely, fine chorus, orchestra, ballet, and mise-en-scene—and providing what the kindly aid of Governments never secures—namely, the services of the world's greatest singers. Of course the public is expected to pay more for the privilege of listening to such singers than for that of hearing a good chorus and a superior orchestra, and seeing beautiful stage mountings and clever dancers, but the public does so cheerfully, and so opera becomes a paying business.

Yesterday afternoon's performance of "Don Giovanni" was, in respect of the work of the principal singers engaged in it, far superior to any likely to be heard in the opera houses of the European Continent at the present time, yet it was below the standard already set at the Metropolitan this season. This was not only because some of the singers engaged in it were not at their best, but because one of them was endeavoring to fill the place of a soprano for whom there is no substitute on the contemporaneous stage. Mme. Frances Saville, in the circumstances, is to be credited with a conscientious performance of the rôle of Zerlina, which is at present associated with the name and fame of Mme. Sembrich. An attitude of the public mind which makes a part and a performer identical is hard to overcome, and it was much to Mme. Saville's credit that she was heartily applauded for her performance.

The other members of the cast were those who have heretofore been heard in the same rôles, namely, Mme. Lehmann as Donna Anna, Mme. Nordica as Donna Elvira, M. Maurel as Don Giovanni, M. Edouard de Reszke as Leporello, M. Salignac as Don Ottavio, and Signor Carbone as Massetto, Mme. Lehmann's voice showed some signs of fatigue, owing, no doubt, to frequent performances and arduous rehearsal, but her dramatic force was as great as it usually is. The other members of the cast acquitted themselves capably, though M. de Reszke had sung Mephistopheles and M. Maurel Valentine on the previous night. Signor Mancinelli conducted.

The performance of "Romeo et Juliette" last night was attended by an audience of good size. It was a performance of extraordinary attractiveness to be given on a Saturday night at half prices. It is difficult to explain the attitude of people who complain that grand opera is an expensive luxury, when on a Saturday night a cast is offered lacking only a world-renowned Juliette to make it the equal of one previously offered on a regular subscription night. The simple truth is that the Saturday night performances at the Metropolitan Opera House are as good as any to be found in any other city in the world at similar prices.

The cast last night embraced Miss Suzanne Adams as Juliette, Mlle. Bauermeister as the Nurse, M. Saleza as Romeo, M. Albers as Mercutio, M. Plançon as Frere Laurence, M. Devries as Capulet, Mr. Dufriche as the Duke, and M. Bars as Tybalt. Miss Adams, to be sure, is not a famous exponent of the music of Juliette, but she sang it last night in a pleasing manner, and won a great deal of applause. M. Saleza's Romeo is a really admirable piece of work. He made his first appearance here in this part, and at once established himself in public favor. He was in good voice last night, and sang beautifully. M. Saleza is one of the most valuable of recent acquisitions to our list of operatic acquaintances, and he ought to be a frequent visitor to America. The other members of the cast acquitted themselves with credit, and the general merit of the performance was notable. The audience was very enthusiastic.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Composers, Singers, Players, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

The conclusion of the first series of uncut performances of the dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will arive on Tuesday night. People, who are thinking of going to hear "Götterdämmerung" for the first time this season will do well to be at the box office early to-morrow morning, because seats are already scarce. The performances of the final drama of the series will introduce Messrs Jean and Edouard de Reszke in parts which they have sung in London, but not yet here. This fact is alone sufficient to draw crowds to the Metropolitan Opera House, a effect which might in ordinary circumstances operate to keep people away is that all the parts hitherto cut out will be restored. The most important of these are the scene of the three Norns, which begins the opera, and the scene of Waltraute with Brunnhilde, which is also part of Act I. These scenes have never been given here at all. With their restoration the first act will last two hours, beginning at 6:45 and ending at 8:45. The cast for "Götterdämmerung" is worthy of especial note. It is as follows:

Siegfried	M. Jean de Reszke
Gunther	Herr Muhlmann
Alberich	Mr. David Bispham
Hagen	M. Edouard de Reszke
Brunnhilde	Mme. Nordica
Waltraute	Frau Schumann-Heink
Woglinde	Fraulein Olga Pevny
Wellgunde	Mme. Molka-Kellogg
Flosshilde	Frau Meisslinger
The Three Norns	Mesdames Pevny, Meisslinger and Schumann-Heink.
Gutrune	Mme. Frances Saville
Conductor	Herr Schalk

It appears that other cities do not approve of our Wagnerian excitement. They would perhaps think better of us if they knew that only a few wild Wagnerites are excited about the restoration of the cuts, while the rest of us are simply enjoying some very fine performances of works quite familiar to New Yorkers. But the following comments from The Chicago Post are so delightful in their good-humored satire that even a Wagnerite can enjoy them:

"Grief-stricken Chicago looks enviously at New York, where the opening of 'Das Rheingold' last evening began the glorious performance of the Ring of the Nibelung. It is understood that this delightful entertainment with run until Wednesday, Jan. 24. Of course the usual intermissions will be granted for refreshments and repose, and the greater part of the Sabbath day will be yielded for spiritual purposes, but as no 'cuts' are to be tolerated, it is considered fair to regard the presentation of the Ring as a continuous performance. Special concerts are always given at the Metropolitan Opera House Sunday evenings, and as the programmes contain many selections from the Wagner dramas, the general spirit of the delicious musical season is not marred. It seems to us that with the enforcement of a stern rule forbidding encores the whole score of the tetralogy should be easily completed within eleven days, and it is our belief that Herr Wagner did not desire that the performance should exceed that limit of time. To Chicago music lovers, who may have an intention of going to New York to hear at least a part of this charming work, we may say that the rumor that Herr Grau has arranged to introduce 'chasers' at certain hours for the purpose of driving away patrons and securing double prices is entirely without foundation. There will be no changes in the cast save such as are necessitated by unexpected illness from exhaustion, long exposure, and loss of sleep."

Boston disapproves of our emotional enthusiasm, if we are to judge by the remarks of The Saturday Evening Gazette, which make good reading:

"A New York opera audience must be tremendously tender-hearted, if one may judge from the newspapers. Listen for a moment to this extract from a notice on the recent performance of 'Tristan und Isolde': 'Mme. Lehmann and M. Jean de Reszke were in the title rôles. One hardly need be told that both the dramatic intensity and sensuous charm of the music found full expression in these two great artists. The beauty of the duet in the second act, which to the public is the Glantzpunkt of the work, was enhanced by the long-drawn-out phrases of Brangene's warning, sung by Miss Marie Brema. The death scene was an absolute triumph for both Mme. Lehmann and M. de Reszke, and the fall of the curtain was followed by an extraordinary scene, half the women in the audience in tears, the men standing and cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs while they recalled the quintet of leading singers again and again.' Ah! have we no 'Ganzpunkt' in Boston; is our enthusiasm deaf to long-drawn-out phrases, and have we lost, or never learned, the graceful art of weeping? It is curious that an intensified form of Wagnerits has attacked New York at the same time as the grip, and it would be interesting to discover if the tears aroused by the one have the same cause as the tears aroused by the other. This is worth considering, for it will be noticed that only half the women wept, and this is about the proportion of those smitten with the bacillus of the grip. It is very difficult for us cold-blooded Bostonians to believe in the sincerity of this tear business, and we all understand Merman as well as we understand Wagner's music; we are not lacking in enthusiasm, as Paderewski can testify, but we never weep by wholesale. Moisture will force its way to our eyes as we listen to a lecture on the scientific tendencies of esoteric Buddhism; and I have seen a few sensitive souls weep over the cast of the Rossetta stone in our Art Museum, but these are sporadic cases, and not samples of a prevailing epidemic. An intellectual admiration prevails in our Wagner worship; we honor him with our admiration so long as he belongs to the elect; when he is adored by the many, we shall give him the cold shoulder. It is the Weltschmerz and not the 'Glanzpunkt' that appeals to us, and weltschmerz, in German, belongs only to the few."

However, it is better to have New York opera audiences than no opera audiences at all.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

A Nashville paper says: "The manager of an Eastern orchestra was in Nashville last week, looking to the possible appearance here in May of his organization, with a number of soloists. The orchestra he represents is one of the best in the country, and has played most successful engagements in neighboring cities. Of the artists he proposes to bring Sembrich is the most famous, and to hear her alone is well worth the price of the subscription tickets."

A Buffalo newspaper, in its long announcement of three nights of opera by the Ellis company, prints the plots of the operas to be given. Mr. Walter Damrosch is to give five explanatory recitals at the piano on the Wagner music dramas in Steinert Hall, Boston. The dates of the recitals have been so arranged that they correspond as nearly as possible with the Ellis Opera Company's performance of the respective operas. The dates and subjects are as follows: Monday, Jan. 23, "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walküre"; Thursday, Jan. 26, "Siegfried"; Monday, Jan. 30, "Die Götterdämmerung"; Thursday, Feb. 2, "Tristan und Isolde"; Monday, Feb. 6, "Parsifal."

Breitkopf & Härtel of Leipsic and New York publish "Ten Preludes for Piano," by Otto Flörsheim, who was long a resident of this city and well known as a writer of and on music. These preludes show a fine feeling for harmonic structure, and none of them is beyond the powers of a pianist of moderate technical ability, except No. 8, which is not extremely difficult.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

Ludovico Alberti's "Volante," a new opera, has made a great success in Italy.

Mr. Franco Novara, well known on the lyric stage a few years ago, died a few days ago at his residence, in Upper Gloucester Place, London. He was a native of Wiltshire, his real name being Nash, and it was while a chorister at Salisbury Cathedral that the excellent quality of his voice first attracted attention. He went to Italy, and, having gained stage experience, was engaged on his return to England at Her Majesty's Theatre, where he made a successful début in May, 1881, under the name of Novara as Mephistopheles in "Faust." Subsequently he was for some time with the Carl Rosa Company, and histrionically as well as vocally in several characters distinguished himself, notably as the kindly old jailer Rocco in "Fidelio," and as Savelli in Mackenzie's first opera, "Colomba." He was a great favorite under Mapleson's régime in America, and was a member of Mme. Patti's concert party on both sides of the Atlantic. During later years he was a professor of singing at the Royal Academy of Music. Some popular songs from his pen have been published. His illness, extending over eighteen months, originated in an attack of paralysis.

A storm at the Constanzi! In view of the production of Mascagni's new opera, "Iris," the composer insisted upon directing the first performance. That was reasonable enough, but wounded vanity does not stop to think. So the regular conductor, Maestro Mascheroni, rushed to his desk and wrote a letter to the Tribuna. He scored over it. Sadly complaining that the composer of "Iris" did not think him capable of directing its première, he yet consoled himself with the fact that the great Verdi thought him good enough for the initial representation of "Falstaff." Exceedingly neat, Maestro Mascheroni!

The London Standard of a recent date says: "The final dress rehearsal of the new Savoy opera, 'The Lucky Star,' was held yesterday, and as usual at this theatre the piece, which was stage managed by Mr. Barker and was conducted by Mr. Ivan Caryll, went from beginning to end almost without a hitch, the rehearsal thus practically being tantamount to a regular performance. Criticism must, however, of course be reserved until after the first performance this evening. We yesterday, in our 'Music and Musicians' columns gave an account of the French plot upon which the libretto is based, and there can be no harm now to add that the piece, which is more closely allied to opera bouffe than to romantic opera, is mounted with the taste and costliness habitual under Mr. D'Oyle Carte's management, the scene of the Oriental court in the King's palace, in the second act, thanks to the uniforms worn by the dusky courtiers and the wonderful blends of color in the Eastern dresses of the ladies, forming an especially pretty spectacle. The opera has employed many pens, for the libretto is announced as 'Founded and adapted from the French original of Leterrier and Vanloo, and an American version thereof by Cheever Goodwin and Woolston Morse, by arrangement with Mr. Francis Wilson, with some new dialogue by Charles H. E. Brookfield, and new lyrics by Adrian Ross and by Aubrey Hopwood, the whole revised and put together by H. L. The music by Ivan Caryll.' Some of the original music, written for the Paris Bouffes twenty-one years ago by M. Chabrier, is also utilized, particularly in the first finale; while it is an easy guess that the initials 'H. L.' are those of that talented lady Mrs. D'Oyly Carte, whose maiden name was Helen Lenoir."

Lilli Lehmann, the Wagnerian prima donna, and one of the founders of the German society against "the ornamenting of women's hats with the dead bodies of birds," was recently tackled by an absurd Parisian writer, who asked whether she slept in a feather bed. In late French papers she neatly turns the tables. She declares she sleeps upon a spring mattress, but that if goose feathers are plucked from the living bird, she would protest against them as energetically as against any cruelty, whether to animals or mankind. If Frau Lehmann would only extend her denunciations to the "matinée hat" as a thing of cruelty to all who go to afternoon performances, she would earn the lasting gratitude of mere man.

Mehul's "Joseph" will be revived at the Opéra, in Paris, in the first days of March, after which we will have "Guillaume Tell," with M. Paoli in the rôle of Arnold. M. Paoli is a new tenor whom M. Gailhard discovered last Summer, and who, we are told, is the happy possessor of a magnificent voice.

Mme. Calvé will make her début this year at the Opéra as Ophelia. M. Gailhard does not intend to produce any new work this season, but next year we are likely to have M. Joncière's "Lancelot du Lac" and the revival of Berlioz's "Prise de Troie." All the scenery that was destroyed in the fire in the Rue Richer has now been replaced with the exception of that of "La Juive" and "L'Africaine."

Beethoven's "Fidelio," which had not been played in Paris for thirty years, was reproduced lately at the Opéra Comique, and M. Albert Carre is to be congratulated on the result. The rôle of Léonora was filled by Mme. Rose Caron. Her voice may not have either the freshness or the power required to surmount the vocal difficulties of the part, and in this respect she failed to eclipse her illustrious predecessors, but in her dramatic expression she was absolutely perfect. The parts of Florestan and Pizarro were most creditably filled by MM. Vaguet and Bouvet. The celebrated chorus of the prisoners was admirably sung. On the whole, the performance was well received by a crowded house of critical auditors.

Talking About One Thing.

Every musician and music lover should carry these words next to his heart. They are from The Boston Gazette: "I suppose that a man is justified in talking on subjects with which he is best acquainted, but it is rather irritating. A shoemaker who clings to his last in working hours and out of working hours is apt to be a very tiresome companion. Take an example from one of the higher arts. Some of my best and dearest friends are musicians, and it is a delight to associate with them, but I feel that I should be fonder of them if they could occasionally leave their music art behind them. I love music, but when it follows you around like a jealous wife, insists on intruding at your luncheon, dinner, and supper, and holds you by the buttonhole at street corners, its beauty becomes monotonous.

"A musician seems to be so deeply absorbed in his art that he cannot escape from it, and he carries it about with him as a snail carries its shell. If you are engaged in any sort of conversation with him, he is liable to ask you if you remember the forty-seventh bar in Brahms's F major symphony, or if you have noticed the wonderful orchestral explanation that Wagner has given to Tristan and Isolde's kiss, or if you have duly pondered the wonderful chromatic change that Remicek has made in his overture to 'Donna Juno.' Of course you say 'Yes,' but it is a strain on your conscience, and you feel that some other remark would fit the occasion better. I was once a victim at a formal dinner where diminished thirds were introduced with the soup and lasted to the coffee, and for a long Summer evening I have patiently sat in the falling dew on an overturned boat listening while a friend explained the esoteric meaning and the humor of "Die Meistersinger."

The offense of being overserious is not at all times confined to musicians, but it attacks professional people generally; they are the helpless victims of their art. A singer will utter critical monologues on singers, a pianist will eviscerate other pianists, a literary man will inflict you with a nightmare of literature, and a critic will drag you after him into the brambly wildwood of criticism. All this is ruinous to the gentle art of conversation."

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.
"Queen's Lace Handkerchief," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—"Gotterdammerung," Metropolitan Opera House, 8:45 P. M.
Kneisel Quartet, Mendelssohn Hall, 8:15 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—Blanche Marchesi, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
"Tannhauser," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Rosenthal, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.
Dannreuther Quartet, Chickering Hall, 8:15 P. M.

FRIDAY.—"Das Rheingold," Metropolitan Opera House, 8:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Lohengrin," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Young People's concert, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.
"Aida," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.

The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Carmen." Mmes. Eames and De Lussen, Saléza, and Van Rooy. Tuesday, "Götterdämmerung," cast elsewhere. Wednesday, "Tannhäuser," with Mme. Eames as Elizabeth, Mme. Lehmann as Venus, and Mr. Van Rooy as Wolfram. Friday, "Das Rheingold," same cast as before. Saturday afternoon, "Lohengrin," Mme. Eames, Mme. Schumann-Heink, Messrs. de Reszke and Bispham. Saturday night, "Aida," Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli, Signori Ceppi and Campanari.

The programme for to-night's concert at the Opera House is as follows:

Overture, "Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
"Die Frisst ist um," ("Flying Dutchman")..Wagner
Mr. David Bispham.
Air Des Bijou, ("Faust").....Gounod
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Concerto in E minor.....Chopin
Moritz Rosenthal.
Air, "Odysseus".....Max Bruch
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Academic Overture.....Brahms
"Longing," (Matthew Arnold).....Schlesinger
"To the Heroes," (Byron).....Schumann
Mr. David Bispham.
"Der Wanderer".....Franz Schubert
Sapphische Ode.....Joh. Brahms
Fruhlingslied.....Rheinhold Becker
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
"Chere Nuit".....Bachelet
Mme. Suzanne Adams.
Tarantella.....Liszt
Moritz Rosenthal.
Overture, "Fra Diavolo".....Auber

Anton Van Rooy, the famous basso of the opera, will give a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Feb. 6 at 3 o'clock. He will sing Schumann's "Dichterliebe" and songs by Schubert and Beethoven.

Moritz Rosenthal will give a piano recital at Carnegie Hall on Thursday night. He will play this programme:

Praeludium and Fugue.....Bach
"La Tendre; ou, La Fleurie Nannette"..Couperin
Sonata.....Scarlatti
Sonata—B minor, op. 58.....Chopin
Menuetto.....Schubert
Warum, Schlummerlied.....Schumann
Variations on a theme by Paganini, op. 35..Brahms
Preludes, "Chant Polonais".....Chopin
Romanze.....Moriz Rosenthal
Hexameron.....Chopin-Liszt-Thalberg-Herz-Czerny-Pixis

Mme. Blanche Marchesi's first song recital will take place at Mendelsshon Hall on Wednesday at 3 P. M. This is the programme:

Air from "Alceste"—"Divinites du Styx"..Gluck
"Wiegenlied".....Mozart
Recit. and air from "Dido and Aeneas".....Purcell
"O Cessate di Piagarmi".....Alessandro Scarlatti
"La Chanson du Papillon".....Lampra
"Von Ewiger Liebe".....Brahms
Der Nussbaum".....Schumann
"Auftrage".....Schumann
"La Cloche".....Saint-Saens
"La Chanson de la glue".....Gounod
"Tu me Dirais".....Chaminade
"Serenade Florentine".....Moret
"The Erlking".....Schubert

"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," which served to introduce the Castle Square Opera Company to the notice of New York's patrons of opera, will be sung next week at the American Theatre. Great interest naturally attaches to the forthcoming revival, which will excel in all particulars the previous production, enlisting a group of artists which might be termed an "all-star" cast. The trio of prima donnas will include Eloise Morgan as the Queen, Lizzie Macniehol as the King, and Laura Millard, a talented young soprano, who will make her début with the company as Donna Irene. Henry Norman will also make his first appearance as the Prime Minister. The rest of the cast is as follows: Cervantes, Joseph F. Sheehan; Don Sancho, Frank Moulan; Marquis of Villareal, Josie Intropodi. The great singing chorus of sixty will secure magnificent opportunities in the stirring ensembles of the opera. The action takes place at the Court of Portugal in 1570, affording fine advantages for picturesque scenic effects and gorgeous costumes.

The next concert of the Kneisel Quartet in this city will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday evening. The programme will consist of Mozart's D minor quartet, César Franck's sonata in A for piano and violin, and Beethoven's F minor quartet, Opus 95. The pianist will be Adele Aus der Ohe.

The fourth symphony concert for young People, under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch will be given at Carnegie Hall on next Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28. The little English violinist, Miss Maude MacCarthy, will play. The programme is as follows:

Overture, "Oberon,".....Weber
Andante and finale from concerto for the violin.....Mendelssohn
Miss Maude MacCarthy.
Polonaise from serenade for strings....Beethoven
Waltz, "Stories of the Vienna Forest"...Strauss

Plunket Greene's Song Recital.

Plunket Greene, the popular Irish basso, gave his fourth song recital last night at Chamber Music Hall. Judging from the size of his audience, he might go on giving recitals all Winter. His programme consisted of Rontani's "Se bel rio," the seventeenth century song "Le Rose," Schubert's "Doppelgänger" and Abschied," Grieg's "Ein Schwan," Cornelius's "Ein Ton," Jensen's "Alt Heidelberg," Frederic Clay's "The Sands o' Dee," Maud Valerie White's "Marching Along," and these old Irish melodies arranged by Villiers Stanford: "My Gentle Harp," "Remember Thee," "O Ye Dead," "Molleen Oge," "St. Serranus and the Lady," "Tom Fitzgerald," "The Zephyrs Blest," and "Father O'Flynn."

Barrett's Rights to "The Christian."

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Lloyds Weekly London Newspaper announces that Wilson Barrett has commenced a suit against Hall Caine and Charles Frohman for exclusive dramatic rights to "The Christian" in all countries except the United States.

HER DRESS DID NOT FIT.

Jury, However, Decided Against Mrs. Lithauer, Sued by a Dressmaker.

Mrs. Catharine Mayer, a dressmaker of 124 East Fifty-ninth Street, brought suit on Friday against Mrs. Lithauer, who lives at the Hotel Lorens on Seventy-second Street, near Lexington Avenue, to recover $75 for a gray silk dress she had made for her. The case was heard in the Yorkville Municipal Court before Justice McKean.

The dressmaker testified that the dress was ordered last Spring, that it was delivered in June, and that it was then thrown back on her hands, Mrs. Lithauer refusing to take it or pay for it. Mrs. Lithauer said that the dress was not made as ordered, and did not fit her. Mrs. Mayer declared that it did fit. Mrs. Lithauer retorted emphatically that it did not. Finally Justice McKean decided to leave it to the jury to decide.

Mrs. Lithauer thereupon repaired to the ante-room and donned the garment. An attendant reported that it did not fit sufficiently well to allow Mrs. Lithauer to appear in court with it. The jury, Judge, and counsel for both sides therefore retired to the ante-room to find that the dress wouldn't meet in the back. Several inches apparently intervened between hooks and eyes. The plaintiff asserted that the defendant had gained in weight since last June. The defendant said she had not.

The jury, after a deliberate debate, awarded a verdict in favor of Mr

FINANCES OF THE KAISER

Rumors Reflecting Upon William's Monetary Resources Denied.

COURT EXPENSES NOT HEAVY

Will Probably Not Ask Prussia to Pay His Expenses to the Holy Land.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Some stir has been created by an article in The Grensboten on imperial finances by Herr von Kassow, who was apparently inspired from high quarters. He takes pains to expose the baselessness of the rumor reflecting upon Emperor William's monetary resources. The Grensboten's article was prompted more particularly by recent rumors that his Majesty intended to ask the Prussian Landtag for a vote to defray the expenses of his Palestine trip, and that he had written to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria begging for a loan of 12,000,000 guilden. In view of these reports, implying that the Court finances are embarrassed, it has been deemed advisable to explain that the Prussian Crown funds are in a most flourishing condition. Herr von Kassow asserts that although the maintenance of the imperial dignity has necessitated large calls upon these funds, and while no assistance has been received from the empire, yet other factors have placed the Emperor's finances in a much more favorable position than those of any of his predecessors. The writer reminds the public that the Princes of Prussia do not receive State allowances apart from their private means and that they are dependent upon the money granted them by the King. When William I. ascended the throne he had to subsidize the Courts of the Dowager Queen Elizabeth, the Crown Prince Frederick, Prince Charles, his son; Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Albrecht and his son, now the Regent of Brunswick; Prince Frederick and his two sons, and the Princess Liegnitz, who have all lived in great style. But now most of these are dependent upon the present Emperor, and either live in comparative retirement or have inherited large properties or bequests, which have placed them beyond need of royal assistance.

Herr von Kassow then proceeds to compare the expenditure of the present Emperor and of his predecessors, and concludes: "The Berlin Court, if anything, is too economical. The Kaiser has expended little on new buildings and lives the greater part of the year at Potsdam on a scale far less pretentious than a wealthy commoner. The number of festivities has been much reduced, and foreign potentates are not entertained more frequently than desirable in the interests of the State.

"In fact," this inspired article concludes, "the Kaiser is regulating his expenditure on lines which will enable him to view with equanimity the time when the six young Princes will require separate establishments."

The Budget speech of the Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, at the opening of the Prussian Diet, contained nothing remarkable except an unusually roseate view of Prussian finances, based on the increasing revenue of the State railroads. In previous years Dr. Miquel has always taken an unfavorable view of the future, in order to discourage agitation for increased expenditure and liberal projects respecting education and other progressive movements. Now, however, Dr. Miquel has persuaded Parliament that the country is perfectly able to bear the burdens entailed by the new Army bill. Hence his cheerful forecast.

While discussing the estimates for Kiao-Chau, Dr. Lieber, the reporter of the commission, mentioned that sales of land, taxes, and dues had already produced 228,300 marks, and Admiral Tirpitz, Secretary of the Navy, said the purchasers of land included some of the best East Asiatic firms, so he looked forward to a promising future for the colony.

AT ISSUE WITH THE EMPEROR.

Debate on the Imperial Speech Prohibited, However, in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In the Reichstag today Herr Wiemer of the Freisinnige Party said he hoped the National Liberals would join the Left in opposing the Anti-Strikers bill, announced in the speech from the throne. The speaker then proceeded to refer to Emperor William's speech at Oeynhausen, in which he first intimated the introduction of the measure, but he had only uttered the words "in Oeynhausen" when he was interrupted by President Ballestrem, who declared he would not stop any member from referring to speeches of Emperor William or the other federal sovereigns, provided authentic versions of such speeches had come to the cognizance of the Reichstag, as in the case of the speech from the throne, or that the text had been published in the Reichsanzeiger; but, he added, reverence is due to the Emperor, and the dignity of the House did not admit that notice be taken of speeches authentic versions of which had not been published.

Herr Wiemer replied that he would willingly bow to the ruling of the President. He thought the Oeynhausen speech belonged to the category regarding which Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Minister of the Interior, had said he did not know of anything which had ever happened in the empire for which the Imperial Chancellor had not assumed the fullest responsibility.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN GERMANY.

They Will Be Allowed to Practice Medicine and Dentistry.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Count von Posadowsky, replying to questions on the subject in the Reichstag, said the matter of the admission of women to the medical and dental professions would shortly be settled. Women who had been allowed by special favor to take the necessary courses in the High School would be admitted to practice, provided their matriculation was not merely of a formal character.

Count von Posadowsky then referred to the talk of political discontent with the Imperial Government. He said: "There is certainly no one who is not at heart glad that the German races have been made one in the German Empire. At the foundation of the empire many wishes and hopes were cherished, all of which naturally could not be fulfilled, because too high an estimate was formed of the power of the State. This was bound to lead to many a disillusionment, but not so much to the Reichsverdrossenheit as to the Staatsverdrossenheit. With progressive political development, however, this sense of disappointment would disappear and give place more and more to a feeling of joy. We have become a strong nation, enjoying great prestige abroad."

Social Legislation in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In the Reichstag, while discussing Imperial Home Office estimates this week, the Liberals called upon the Government for greater activity in social legislation. Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, the Minister of the Interior, replied, denying that social legislation had come to a standstill. He insisted that a slow pace was necessary for the practical and sure development of such legislation, and declared the Government would not allow themselves to be carried away by "hysterical dilettantism" or submit schemes which on their face were doomed to failure. At the same time he promised to introduce a measure to prevent abuses in connection with the labor of children in their own homes.

The Danish Expulsions Discussed.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—In the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day the Minister of Finance, Dr. Miquel, as Vice President, referring to the Danish expulsions, said the State had done nothing to intensify the existing antagonism. The Government, he added, for many years had not interfered with the agitation, which was clearly directed against the union of North Schleswig to Prussia. But, finally, the increasing boldness of the agitation had compelled the Government to defend itself, though the Government, even under these circumstances, had acted with the utmost leniency.

Infanta Eulalie at Sandringham.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Infanta Eulalie, aunt of the King of Spain, is visiting England. She was the guest of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham this week.

ENGLAND'S PLANS IN AFRICA.

Cecil Rhodes, the Developer, at Work on His Scheme to Build a Great Railroad.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Great Britain seems to shake to its foundations whenever Cecil Rhodes steps foot on the island. Peers, Cabinet Ministers, promoters with Munchausen schemes, Duchesses craving for tips on "Kaffirs" or South African securities, workmen who cherish dreams of emigration, and Bishops solicitous for African souls haunt his hotel and beg for even the briefest interviews, as though he had already realized his aspiration. The popular mind credits him with being the potentate of the African continent. An inconsiderate newspaper has described how Mr. Rhodes ate his meals to the accompaniment of business, dismissed a couple of millionaires while he cracked an egg, sold mines over his beefsteaks, and ate oatmeal while organizing a company or two. It was therefore suggested that the breakfast hour was the surest time to see him, and the result is that while he breakfasts his secretaries repel the invasion of mobs of importunate speculators.

The Cabinet met yesterday, specially, to discuss Mr. Rhodes's scheme for Government guarantees of the Cape to Cairo Railroad and Telegraph. Mr. Rhodes afterward conferred with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Rhodes says £10,000,000 will cover the entire cost of the work, and there is little doubt that he will carry his point with the Government and raise all the money he needs in the City. Before the projectors can act in the matter there will be a formality in the shape of a Parliamentary bill, but the Imperialists may be backed to drive over the so-called "Little Englanders," who are preparing an opposition to the scheme, declaring that the Rhodesian Empire is making for a gigantic fiasco, and that Mr. Rhodes wants the Government to lift him out of a hole by throwing good money after bad, into a railroad through a wilderness. They also find a coincidence in Mr. Rhodes's homecoming, and the revival of newspaper outbursts against the Boers' oppression of British subjects in the Transvaal.

By slow steps, so as not to arouse the violent antagonism of the powers, but in pursuance of a definite plan, Great Britain is tightening her grip on North Africa. The Egyptian Convention, so far as the Soudan is concerned, accomplishes all that those who prodded the Marquis of Salisbury to declare a protectorate could have desired. Great Britain no longer governs through the Khédive. She becomes a co-equal ruler and ignores the mixed tribunals. This means that the Governor General is responsible only to Downing Street and Parliament.

The comment of the Liberte of Paris, that "Great Britain does not annex the Soudan as she palms it like a sleight-of-hand professor," is a specimen of the spirit in which France, already incensed at Great Britain, regards this Government's progress toward absolute sovereignty in Egypt.

Kitchener Is Governor of the Soudan.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—A decree has been signed appointing Gen. Lord Kitchener Governor General of the Soudan.

SPAIN'S COLONIAL MATTERS.

The Surrender of Santiago and Manila Will Be Investigated.

MADRID, Jan. 21.—Certain Deputies intend to demand that, after the sentence of the court-martials, an investigation into the surrenders of Manila and Santiago de Cuba be made by the chamber.

A decree suppressing the Ministry of the Colonies will be signed by all the Ministers, and a board will be created to liquidate colonial matters and revise the pension list. Questions affecting the colonial debts will be transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

Repatriated Soldiers Land at Cadiz.

CADIZ, Jan. 21.—The German steamer Fulda, Capt. Petermann which sailed from Havana on Jan. 6 with repatriated soldiers on board, arrived here yesterday.

SALE OF ZOLA'S FURNITURE.

A Single Mirror Brings the Full Amount of Judgment.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—There was another sale of the furniture of M. Emile Zola, the author, here to-day, for the purpose of defraying the 2,500f. costs resulting from the first sale. His friends offered to settle the matter, but the Magistrate refused to allow them to do so. The first lot offered was a looking glass. It was bought by M. Emile Zola's publisher, M. Fasquelle, for the full amount of the claim.

There was no excitement and there were only a few people present.

As cabled from Paris at the time, the sale of the house and furniture of M. Emile Zola was to have occurred on Oct. 11 last, to satisfy a judgment of 30,000f. obtained against him by three handwriting experts who recently won a libel suit growing out of the Dreyfus case, against the novelist. This sale was ordered to take place in spite of the fact that the late Lieut. Col. Henry, previous to his suicide in prison, confessed to having forged a letter which was instrumental in bringing about the conviction of Dreyfus, which fact sustained the attitude assumed by M. Zola toward the handwriting experts, and also in spite of the fact that a friend, M. Octave Mirabeau, offered to be responsible for the whole amount. But the friends of M. Zola who were present at the sale, ran up the bidding on the first article, a Louis X. walnut table, which was originally bought for 120f., to 32,000f., thus producing the amount required and stopping the sale.

BRITISH ARMY SCANDALS.

It Is Charged that False Reports Are Filed Against Officers.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The leading organ of the army, the Broad Arrow, publishes an article this week which has given a shock to people here who have lifted up their hands in pious horror at the French military shortcomings, as revealed by the Dreyfus affair. The Broad Arrow draws an analogy between the system of the confidential reports of the British army and the French secret dossiers, and says the British system is a "grievous blot on the military administration, which results in confidential reports being in many cases a mere travesty of justice."

The Broad Arrow explains that commanding officers are empowered to make reports which reflect on junior officers and influence the War Office in its selection for promotion, without the sufferers being informed of the reasons, and says: "The effects of prejudiced reports are often most disastrous to the officers' prospects. La chose jugée is regarded as a fetich. A particular case in point has been thus far smothered, but we are informed that the facts will sooner or later be published in the press, which will not leave a doubt that flagrant injustice has actually been committed. The secret archives of the War Department could tell tales of careers blasted on absolutely unreliable evidence, contradictory proof of which has been in the hands of the authorities, who, in order to avoid a scandal, resisted all endeavors upon the part of the victim for a fair investigation."

IN HONOR OF BISMARCK.

German Students Will Erect Columns to Preserve His Memory.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The proposal adopted by the students of the German universities to perpetuate the memory of Prince Bismarck by the erection of columns is now approaching realization. A considerable fund has been collected, and a committee has been formed to carry out the details. The columns will be high, massive granite pillars, surmounted by an urn in which a fire beacon will be kindled on every anniversary of Prince Bismarck's birthday. The students are greatly impressed with the sublimity of the notion, and have offered a wreath of iron laurel leaves for the best design for the column.

Prince Herbert Bismarck has signified in appreciative terms his acceptance of the contemplated honor of his father's memory. In addition to twenty-seven universities, each of which is pledged to erect its column, forty-seven towns have declared their intention to co-operate, and it is expected that at least 200 cities and towns will join in the movement.

A meeting was held at Leipsic on Jan. 19 to consider the establishment of an institution for the preservation of Prince Bismarck's memory at home and abroad.

GLADSTONE AND KITCHENER.

Memorials to the Dead and the Deeds of the Living Reveal British Sentiments.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Great Britain presents a vivid contrast between the potency of civic and military fame. To put it baldly, Gladstone dead is quoted at £20,000 in the memorial market, while Kitchener alive easily commands £120,000.

The promoters of the Gladstone Memorial, who expected to secure £200,000 to establish libraries in the principal cities, through popular contributions, are greatly depressed at the results of the appeals to the people. After several months these appeals have only resulted in collecting one-tenth of the sum desired.

But in the case of Kitchener, who dazzled the empire with the laurels of a day spent in mowing down thousands of savages by the perfection of military discipline and machinery, the British climb over one another in their eagerness to pour money into the "College for Blacks," otherwise, the Gordon Memorial College, at Khartoum, to educate a people they have never seen in a country they never cared for, as a tribute to the conqueror.

The Gladstone fund, however, will be made up by wealthy men, who will gladly give their money, but who are grievously chagrined at the lukewarmness of the people who called him leader, and whom they expected to contribute spontaneously.

CHURCH CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Bishops to Appeal to Parliament to Revive Ecclesiastical Courts to Deal with Ritualism.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—When the conservative churchmen who persisted in shutting their eyes to the theological controversies read the headlines in The Times and Spectator, "Crisis in the Church of England," they were compelled to recognize that the agitation against the "mass and confessional" started by Kensit and carried on by Harcourt, had come to a pass demanding settlement.

The Bishops, being finally driven to grapple with the problem, met at Lambeth Palace this week and discussed the policy of issuing a manifesto. While the deepest secrecy surrounds the proceedings, it is said that it has been one of the bitterest conclaves in the history of the Church, as it certainly was one of the most important, and that it has resulted in an agreement to present a bill to Parliament for a revival of the Church courts.

It provides that disputes must first be brought before the Diocesan Court, consisting of the Bishop, assisted by a theological and legal adviser. An appeal therefrom will be possible to the Provincial Court, consisting of the Archbishop and six Assessors, and, as a last resort, to five lay Judges appointed by the Crown.

AMERICAN SECURITIES RISE.

New York Central Stock Sold Up to 145 in London.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—American securities were very wild after the close of business on the Stock Exchange, and New York Central sold up to 145 on the curb. The official closing of this stock was 139½.

VIOLENT STORM IN ENGLAND.

The Channel Service Suspended and Continental Mails Delayed.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—There was a violent storm throughout England last night, accompanied by serious floods in Wales. The River Towy, in South Wales, overflowed, a bridge was destroyed, and many cattle were drowned.

The Channel service was suspended, and the Continental mails have not arrived here.

The Conway Valley, in North Wales, is inundated and forms a great lake. The London and Northwestern Railroad at Llanddudno Junction is washed away.

LONDON STREET CARS CROWDED.

British Police Methods of Dealing with the Nuisance.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The question of overcrowding street cars has become quite as acute here as in American cities. Breaches of the police regulations have reached such proportions that the authorities have decided upon heroic measures. They have organized a systematic overhaul of all the main routes, with the result that the curious spectacle was presented this week of street cars loaded with city men being held up and raided, one after another, by bodies of police, who also took the names and addresses of the passengers standing, with the view of taking proceedings against the company.

A WELCOME READY FOR CHOATE.

American Ambassador Will Be Received Very Cordially in London.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Joseph H. Choate, the new Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James's, will be warmly received in London. Already the American Society is arranging for a banquet in his honor, to give an opportunity to the American colonists to meet the Ambassador face to face. There will be a bombardment of requests for after-dinner speeches as soon as he is installed.

Householders here, regarding the American Ambassador necessarily as a gold mine, are sending to the Embassy numerous offers at twice the rentals they would have the temerity to ask of Englishmen.

Dinner to Justice Brewer in London.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Mr. Henry White, the American Charge d'Affaires, gave a dinner this evening at the Princess Restaurant in honor of Associate Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, who is now in London on his way to Paris to attend a meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, and Mr. Mallet-Prevost, Secretary of the commission. The guests were the Earl of Halsbury, the Lord High Chancellor; Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General; Sir Robert B. Finlay, Solicitor General; Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England; Right Hon. Sir Richard Henn Collins, one of the arbitrators on the boundary question, and Mr. George W. Buchanan, who was appointed British Agent to the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal in 1898.

Glasgow's Exposition in 1901.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A commission representing the City of Glasgow, Scotland, to-day had a brief conference with the President in the interest of the Glasgow Exposition, to be held in 1901. They asked that the United States exhibits, which will be sent to Paris in 1900, be shipped to Glasgow direct without being returned to this country. An invitation was extended to the President to be present at the opening of the exposition. The commission consisted of Michael Simons, Robert Crawford, and Thomas Mason.

Heirs of Dr. Charles Freye.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A resident of San Francisco, Dr. Charles Freye, died intestate at Vienna, in July last, of apoplexy, leaving the sum of £30,000, it is said, deposited in San Francisco. No heirs were discovered, and the State was about to take over the money when two poor Swiss, named Boshardt and May, from Dubendorff, near Zurich, arrived in Vienna on Tuesday and claimed the inheritance. They brought with them documents to show that Boshardt and May were the deceased brother and brother-in-law, respectively.

Severe Weather in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Severe weather has prevailed throughout Germany, where the gales have been causing considerable damage. Very disquieting reports have been received from the Rhine and its affluents.

The new dam near Mayence was washed away by the floods, while a freight train was traversing it. The engine and six cars fell into the harbor, but there was no loss of life.

The rivers continue to rise and are causing anxiety.

Scott's Bust for Boston Library.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Messrs. Fiske and Warren, in behalf of the Trustees of the Public Library of Boston, to-day presented the Secretary of the Sir Walter Scott Memorial Committee with a long address on vellum, thanking the committee for the gift of a bust of Scott and recognizing in this "an act of international courtesy and a mark of the growing harmony of interests between the two leading powers of the civilization of the world."

FAMINE AFFLICTS RUSSIA

Province of Lamara Alone Has 150,000 Starving Children.

HATRED OF GERMANY GROWS

No Fear About the East Entertained in St. Petersburg — School for Consuls and Interpreters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 7.—While the Russian Government is doing its utmost to obtain a loan in Germany, England, France, and the United States, and thus still further increase the enormous debt of the Empire, in the meantime the people of the interior provinces are being literally decimated by famine. While the Czar is preaching the gospel of universal peace his Ministers are demanding millions upon millions of rubles to perfect the nation's armaments, besides credits to build thirty new men-of-war. It goes without saying that under such circumstances there remains but little money for the starving peasants of Central Russia. The condition of affairs is lamentable. I have on hand a report from the President of one of the relief committees in the rich Province of Lamara.

"We have succeeded," so runs this report, "in collecting 7,000 rubles, which will enable us to feed during the present Winter 1,500 children, but there are in my district 6,000 more children whom it will be impossible for us to succor, and one can estimate at 150,000 the number of starving children in the Province of Lamara alone!"

For months past the rural populations of these central provinces have not tasted flour bread, their only nourishment consisting of unwholesome bread made of a mixture of acorns, milletseed, and sawdust, with a little rye flour. Various contagious diseases have already ravaged the villages in the Province of Lamara, and young children, in particular, not having sufficient vitality to resist these diseases, die by thousands. In every part of the empire the sanitary officials state that the death rate is far above the average. To understand fully the meaning of this fact it should be stated that the usual death rate in Russia is exceedingly high, the figures being 32 in 1,000, but in the central provinces the average is even higher than this. In the Province of Lamara the death rate is 46.70; in the Province of Moscow 53.40. In certain districts of this last province the rate is as high as 73 per thousand. In the district of Ivrasnolarsk it is 100 per thousand.

As a rule the population is decimated by the following diseases: Diphtheria, smallpox, and typhus, and these diseases have been steadily on the increase during the last ten years. Thus, in 1887, 46,136 cases of diphtheria were reported to the physicians throughout the empire, and of these cases 18,688 had a fatal result. In 1890 these figures had increased to 154,197 cases, and 44,428 deaths. As for smallpox, the increase was from 10,827 cases in 1887 to 91,442 cases in 1897.

One great boon to Russian peasants will be the reduction by imperial decree from 4½ to 4 per cent. of the legal rate of interest to be charged hereafter by the Peasants' Loan and Trust Company.

Another imperial decree just published by the Minister of Finances grants the War Department a new annual credit of 11,000,000 rubles, (about $8,000,000,) exclusively for the purpose of increasing the pay of army officers, which is at present disgracefully small and insufficient. The imperial commission appointed to fix the scale of salaries for the officers in the service has decided that the minimum salary of a non-commissioned officer shall not be less than 660 rubles (about $350) per annum. An additional amount is to be granted to Captains and other higher commanding officers for their mess expenses. But the larger portion of the new credits is destined to increase the pay of lower-grade officers, who, according to their rank, will see their salaries raised 61 per cent. in the case of Second Lieutenants, 58 per cent. for First Lieutenants, and 22 per cent. for Captains. Commanders of batallions will be raised 26 per cent., Colonels 5 per cent., Brigadier Generals 13 per cent., and commanders of army corps 11 per cent. All of the above officers will also receive a certain additional sum of money for house rent, varying according to the garrison town in which they are stationed. A fact to be noted in this new scale of salaries is that, out of the 11,000,000 rubles additional to be expended annually, only 630,000 rubles are to be spent in favor of the higher grades in the service. Almost the entire amount is destined for the lower-grade officers.

Anti-German sentiment is decidedly on the increase in Russia, and the current saying in St. Petersburg official circles continues to be "L'Allemagne, voila l'ennemi!" This applies as well to German hostility against the Muscovite in the Far East as to the recent expulsions in German Poland and Prussian intrigues against the Slavs in Austria-Hungary. Certain pan-German sheets in Vienna have lately been insinuating that the Slav agitation in Croatia, Bohemia, and Dalmatia was fomented and kept up by Russian money. This has caused deep indignation in Russia, and is another cause of the intense anti-German feeling in the empire of the Czar. The Russian press retaliates by reminding the Austrian journalists in question that their empire was saved in 1849, not by the Austrian Army, but by the Russian troops under Paskievitch.

The whole blame of the troubles in the Slav provinces of Austria-Hungary is laid upon the pan-German leaders in Vienna, whose aim is to dismember Austria and constitute a "greater Germany," extending from the Baltic to the Gulf of Trieste. The best and as a rule the most reliable Russian newspapers even go further, and state that if the pan-Germans are victorious in Austria Russia will remonstrate with the Austrian Government in favor of the Slav subjects of Francis Joseph. A leading St. Petersburg journalist, writing on this subject lately, expressed himself as follows:

"Let Austria's rulers beware; they are treading on dangerous ground, and if they continue the Austrian Empire will soon disappear from among nations, just as the Holy Roman Empire disappeared. Its only hope of salvation is to rely upon the Slavs of the empire, and to become a Slav monarchy, allied to Russia, for the purpose of driving back the onward march of the Teutonic invaders."

No immediate apprehension is entertainde in St. Petersburg official circles concerning any further possible encroachments by Germany on Chinese territory. In fact, both the occupation of Kiao-Chau and the perspective of an Anglo-Japanese "rapprochement" seem to have lost much of their former importance, and all fear of international complications on that score have been laid aside. Even the Macedonian Russian statesmen foresee that the state of affairs prevailing in that province will, before long, have fatal results, not only for the Macedonians themselves, but also for those Balkan States which would be "disturbed" by the union of the province to Greece.

The new Academy of Philology, recently opened at Vladivostock, is destined principally to turn out a trained corps of Consuls, commercial agents, and interpreters to serve the interests of Russia in the Far East. Any student of Russian birth and parentage will be admitted to the academy, provided he has previously been graduated from a classical college or military or professional school. The courses of study in the new academy include, besides all the European languages, Japanese, Chinese, Burmese, Hindustanee, and Korean. International law and the history and geography of every Asiatic nation will also be taught at the academy of Vladivostok. During the Summer holidays the students will be taken to China, Japan, or Korea, so that they may perfect themselves in the language and become familiar with the business methods of those countries.

Another scandal, the details of which are a new proof of the frightful corruption among Russian Government officials, has been made public. The matter in question first came to light through the special correspondent of a German newspaper, who had been sent to Siberia to examine into the condition of the various convict stations. According to this correspondent's description, the conditions prevailing in the convict prisons on the island of Lakhaline are almost too horrible to relate. The Government recently granted several million rubles to make these convict stations models of their kind, instead of which the money in question has gone into the pockets of the island officials. The prisons are in many cases rotting away, and are filled with vermin. It is estimated that close upon 28,000,000 rubles have been stolen by the functionaries on the island during the past four years.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

Havemeyer—Bryant.

J. Craig Havemeyer, the grandson of the late William Frederick Havemeyer, who was thrice elected Mayor of this city and who died suddenly in the City Hall in 1874, was married on Friday at Washington, D. C., to Miss Adah Bryant, the daughter of Mrs. John Bryant of Culpeper, Va. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, co-pastor with the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. John M. Gallway was best man. Mrs. Havemeyer is a very pretty young girl, who has, with her mother, been stopping in Washington. She came on to Washington with a chaperone, Mrs. C. B. Brown, a week ago, and was at one of the leading hotels. Mr. James Havemeyer, father of the bridegroom, and Miss Havemeyer were of the bridal party. Owing to the illness of the bride's mother and of Mrs. James Havemeyer, the wedding was very quiet. Mr. Havemeyer is a Broad Street broker. He lives with his parents at 50 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Lowden—Murray.

Dr. May M. Murray, Sanitary Inspector of Public Schools in the Borough of Queens, was married yesterday at the home of her parents, in Flushing, to Thomas W. Lowden. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lester Bradner, a brother-in-law of the bride. Mrs. William M. Murray attended her daughter as lady of honor, and the bridegroom was attended by his brother Robert as best man. The bride was graduated from the Flushing High School and later from a medical college. A few months ago she was appointed Sanitary Superintendent of the Queens Schools, but will now resign her position. Her husband is connected with the New York Life Insurance Company.

HIS TWO DAUGHTERS TO MARRY.

Girls of Thomas Nevins of Orange to Wed on Different Days.

ORANGE, N. J., Jan. 21.—The two daughters of Thomas Nevins, the millionaire contractor, are to be married next month. The ceremonies will take place at the Nevins home, Holly Hall, East Orange. Miss Minnie Esther Nevins will become the wife of John F. Nestor of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Catherine Deering Nevins will be married to Nicholas Doyle of Wexford, Ireland.

The first ceremony will be that uniting Miss Minnie Nevins and Mr. Nestor. This will take place on Feb. 8, and the marriage of Miss Catherine Nevins and Mr. Doyle will take place the following morning.

SOLDIER'S SAD HOME-COMING.

Death Robs Private O'Hare of the Sixty-ninth of Mother and Brother.

There will be one man, at least in the Sixty-ninth Regiment whose home-coming this week will be a cheerless and sorrowful one. The cheering crowds, the glad welcome of friends, the smiles, the handshakes, and other happy demonstrations which contribute to make joyous the home-coming of the soldier will but pain and sadden Private James O'Hare. Two loved ones whom he expected would be the first the greet him—his mother and eldest brother—are dead.

The O'Hares live at 1,243 Freeman Street, in the Bronx. When James at the breaking out of the war responded to his country's call for volunteers, he left behind him in the little home beyond the Harlem his mother and three brothers. A week ago Cornelius, the eldest brother, and the favorite of "Jim," died of pneumonia. Three days ago his mother also passed away. She was buried yesterday.

Wherefore when the boys of the Sixty-ninth come gayly marching home one heart among them will beat no faster for the music of the band and the cheers of the crowd.

NAT GOODWIN'S POINT.

Ownership of Plays Involved in a Suit Over "Congress."

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21.—If Judge Seaman favors the motion presented yesterday by the attorney of the defendant in the suit of John Maxwell versus Nat Goodwin, to have the case taken from the jury, a point of law will have been decided which will seriously affect the present status of numerous plays being produced throughout the country.

The point argued by the attorney, F. F. Reed, is to the effect that an author has no property rights in his work until the copyright has been perfected, and that even if Nat Goodwin had deliberately stolen Mr. Maxwell's plot, when the latter submitted "Congress" to him for an opinion as to its merits, the plaintiff would have no remedy at law, because his play had not been copyrighted. Even admitting that the Chicago writer had registered the title of his drama at Washington, Attorney Reed argued, he would have no protection for his rights until two copies of the work had been registered in the Government Office and the play had been presented to the public either in book form or on the stage.

These arguments were presented in the United States Circuit Court after the jurors had been dismissed until Tuesday, and the Court took the matter under advisement until that day.

The claim was made by the attorney for the plaintiff that he had received assurances from several well-known theatrical managers that half of the popular plays now being produced throughout the country are not fully secured by copyright. A rule from Judge Seaman in favor of the defendant's point of law would place all these dramas in a hazardous position, as any of these plays may be taken up by any ambitious manager and produced without fear of prosecution for infringement.

Attorney Reed even admitted that the comedy "Ambition" is not copyrighted, and an upholding of this argument will place this play on the same unsecure footing with scores of other uncopyrighted dramas. Both sides in the legal dispute are awaiting with anxiety the Court's opinion on this point.

HIGH TAXES IN QUEENS BOROUGH

Property at Arverne Assessed at $10,000 in 1897 Now $162,000.

Property owners in all parts of the Borough of Queens are making daily complaints at the office of the Tax Commissioners in Long Island City against the increased assessments levied on their property. In some instances, values have been raised from 100 to 300 per cent., and the taxpayers declare that if the property was sold, it would not bring anything near the price which the Tax Department holds it to be worth.

Ex-Supreme Court Justice Frederick A. Ward, who owns about 400 feet of beach property at Rockaway Beach and Arverne, has had his assessment increased from $10,000 in 1897, to $162,000. He says he couldn't get $30,000 some time ago when he tried to sell the land.

William H. Amerman of Arverne has had his assessment increased from $15,000 to $85,000. M. P. Holland of Rockaway Beach in 1897 was assessed at $18,000, but now it is $95,000. Clarence Schilling, who has a Summer road house in Arverne, is assessed $50,000 against $2,000 in 1897.

William Scheer owns a strip of property 1,200 feet long from the boardwalk in Arverne to the beach. He says he paid $11,000 for it four years ago, when Arverne was enjoying a boom. He is down on the books for $25,000, although he says one-fourth of the land has been washed away by the sea, and eventually all of it will go. He says he cannot get $7,000 for the strip now.

The assessment in the Fifth Ward this year is $13,982,905, while the previous assessment made in 1897 was $3,361,071. There will be a meeting of the taxpayers next Tuesday to decide on a plan for securing a reduction.

Whitestone Taxpayers Complain.

The taxpayers of Whitestone held a meeting last night to protest against the increased assessment levied by the Tax Commissioners. The value of property in Whitestone is fixed this year at $2,280,000, while the last assessment placed the value of the property in the place at $1,800,000, and the year before last it was $1,017,000. It was decided to organize a non-partisan taxpayers' association to fight the assessments.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles Ansel Watrous.

Charles Ansel Watrous, thirty-five years old, died at the Oakdale, 36 West Thirty-fifth Street Friday. He had been ill for a week with appendicitis. Mr. Watrous was born in New Haven, and was the son of the late George H. Watrous, for many years President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. He was a graduate of Yale, class of '86. In 1887 he entered the newspaper business in this city, later becoming city editor of The Evening Sun and afterward financial editor. He was later connected with the brokerage firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., and in 1895 became a member of the firm of Charles Fairchild & Co. Mr. Watrous was a member of the University Club and the Marine and Field Club, and was at one time connected with Troop A. The body was taken yesterday morning to New Haven for interment.

The Rev. Arthur D. Bradford.

The Rev. Arthur D. Bradford, United States Consul General at Amoy, China, under Abraham Lincoln, died yesterday at his country residence, Buttonwood, near Newcastle, Penn. The Rev. Mr. Bradford, who was eighty-nine years old, was a direct descendant of Gov. William Bradford of Plymouth, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who came over on the Mayflower, and he had in his possession many interesting relics of the Pilgrims. He was a great traveler, was a contributor to all the leading magazines of the country until a few years ago, when declining health caused him to rest. He was one of the early abolitionists.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN PIERSON, a well-known resident of New Brunswick, N. J., died on Friday of heart disease. He had been a Justice of the Peace for many years. He leaves a wife and eleven grown children.

SAMUEL EDDY, a real estate dealer of this city, died at his residence, in Morristown, N. J., Friday, in his seventy-fourth year, of paralysis. A widow, two sons, and four daughters survive him. Funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon.

JOHN R. WAGNER, Superintendent of the Motive Power for the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad and Superintendent of the Coxe Manufacturing Company, died at his home in Drifton, Penn., yesterday of pneumonia. He was a graduate of Lehigh University.

Gen. S. S. HAMBERGER, who has just died in San Francisco, Cal., at the age of sixty-two years, was on the staffs of Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and Jefferson Davis during the civil war, and for a time was Secretary of the President of the Confederacy. He was well known in San Francisco as a local politician.

SAMUEL MARRYOTT, seventy-five years of age, of Jamesburg, N. J., died on Thursday from the grip. He was born in Middletown, and was one of the eleven original members of the Jamesburg Presbyterian Church. He was a farmer and Justice of the Peace. He served with Company B, Twenty-eighth New Jersey Volunteers, during the civil war. He leaves four children.

LAZARUS LISSBERGER, a retired merchant, sixty years of age, died Friday at his residence, 118 East Sixtieth Street. He was born in Germany, coming to New York in 1847. He conducted an iron and steel business at 283 Pearl Street until 1890, when he retired. He is survived by a widow, four sons, and a daughter. The funeral will take place at the residence this morning.

JOHN WALKER SCOTT is dead at his home, in Clifton, Indian Territory, of pneumonia. He was born in Birmingham, Penn., in 1823, was Speaker of the last Kansas Territorial House of Representatives, served through the civil war as surgeon of the Tenth Kansas Volunteers, was later a railroad promoter, and under President Arthur served as Indian Agent of the Ponca, Pawnee, and Nez Percés.

MRS. MARY ELLIS KRUMBHAAR, daughter of Edward R. Bell of this city, died at her home in Philadelphia on Friday. Mrs. Krumbhaar was the wife of Charles Krumbhaar. Prior to her marriage, in 1880, when she took up her home in Philadelphia, she was prominent in society in this city. She was a niece of the late Isaac Bell and a sister of Mrs. Leonard E. Opdycke of this city.

Mrs. GERTRUDE HOFFMAN, widow of Dr. Edward S. Hoffman, died yesterday at Morristown, N. J. Her death was apparently due to nervous shock, caused by a fire in her house several days ago. Mrs. Hoffman was Miss Gertrude Bronson of St. Augustine, Fla. Her husband was a son of Lindley Murray Hoffman, brother of Chancellor Murray Hoffman. Mrs. Hoffman was an active member of the Baltusrol Golf Club.

JAMES COUSINS, Jr., whose death was announced Friday morning, was well known in the shoe and leather trade and very popular among his business acquaintances. He was about forty-five years of age, and a member of the firm of J. & T. Cousins, whose factory is in Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and one daughter. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the home of his father-in-law, George M. Holmes, in Norwalk, Conn.

Mrs. SARAH BUSH MORGAN died Friday at the residence of her son, William M. Morgan, 14 West Eighty-fourth Street. She was the widow of Peter U. Morgan, who died in this city last year, and the daughter of the late Dr. Isaac Bush. She was born in Rockland County in 1816, and was married in 1844. Funeral services were conducted at the house yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Treat of St. Stephen's Church. The burial will be at East Chester this afternoon.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Piles—Dr. Chapman, 107 East 23d. No cutting. Book free. City references. Pay when cured.

Permit no substitution. Insist upon having CARL H. SCHULTZ'S pure, correct mineral waters.

E. & W. "IRONWOOD." **E. & W.** A Whipped Seam Cuff.

GOLFING ON CEYLON LINKS

A Scotchman's Account of a Game Played on That Island.

CADDIES MIMIC THE PLAYERS

Peculiarities of the Course at Colombo —Sand Crabs' Holes Help to Make Playing Difficult.

Considerable interest has been occasioned in some of our Golf clubs over the recently published accounts of the world-wide popularity of golf and the existence of clubs in China, India, South Africa, Egypt, and many distant islands little frequented by travelers. The experiences of visitors to these far-away links are always listened to with keen interest by their club mates, but few American golfers have seen any foreign courses, except some in England and Scotland, or the popular winter resort links of France—those at Pau, Biarritz, Cannes, and Nice.

William H. Sands, who held the St. Andrew's Club championship for three years, spent a winter recently at Biarritz and was a frequent competitor in the golf games there. H. S. Curtis, formerly one of the Lakewood Golf Club officers, got in the semi-final round a few weeks ago at Berlin, in the tournament for the golf championship of Germany, and last summer Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis of this city, made an interesting tour among many of the famous Scotch links, playing at old St. Andrew's and getting some relightful snap-shots of celebrated golfers, including the veteran Tom Morris, St. Andrew's great professional, and now over 80 years of age. A Scotchman, however, who has frequented many of our clubs within recent years, has been a greater golf traveler than these. For several years he was engaged in business in Ceylon, in the capital of that island, Colombo. Golf has been flourishing there since 1879, and, in response to a request for some of his golfing experiences in that locality he has written the following interesting account, giving at once a description of a foursome match played on the Colombo Club links, while detailing some of the peculiarities of the course:

"I have signed my last batch of letters, lighted my 'trictie' cheroot, and am debating how I shall put in the time before dinner, when the rattle of jinrikisha wheels comes to the front of my office veranda, and there is a shout, 'Hi, Banker, will you make one of a foursome?'

"Of course, I will; it is just the day for golf, the southwest monsoon broke a fortnight ago, and, though this morning was wet, it is fair now, though cloudy, and if the temperature is rather of the Turkish bath description, it is nothing to the hot weather we have just come through. There is a rattling southwest wind blowing over the maidan, which serves as our links as well as race course and general exercise ground for the European community, and I can hear the big breakers roaring on the beach. There won't be many ladies out for their afternoon drive on the seaside road, dedicated by a former gallant Governor to the 'ladies and children of Colombo,' so if the wind does catch a long drive and send the ball a bit astray, there will be but few horses to startle.

"So my peon hails a jinrikisha from the nearest stand and I follow my friends to the club, about a mile from the fort—fort in name only now, though when I first saw Colombo the business part of the city, at least that occupied by the European mercantile community, was all within the walls designed by the great engineer, Vauban.

"The club is soon reached and the caddies are summoned. They don't have badges or numbers on their clothes, for the reason that the clothes are not in evidence; in fact, the joint attire of the four small boys who attend us would not make much more than a pocket handkerchief. They are sharp little chaps, however, and watch a ball with the greatest accuracy; each one has his own master, to whom he specially attaches himself and whose particular style of play he afterward will mimic for the amusement of his fellows. One of our partys, for instance, has to do a good deal of 'waggle' before he drives off, and the waggle affects not only his club, but his whole body. His caddie, a small and very dark Malay boy, can be seen any morning near the club with a crooked stick and block of wood, taking part in a caddie foursome and doing the 'waggle' to perfection.

"The caddies are always within hail of the club in anything like golfing weather, for the 5 cents a round is quite a consideration in a country where an able-bodied coolie only earns about 37½ cents a day, and lives well on it, so our foursome is soon started—the gallant officer and enthusiastic golfer commanding his Majesty's forces on the island, a merchant, a broker and the writer representing different parts of Scotland, from Skye to Tweed.

"The General has the 'honor' at the first tee, and as he is, if not a very powerful driver, very accurate, in his line, and the sou'wester is at his back, his ball is laid well within a half shot of the hospital hole. His opponent, a big, brawny Peterhead man, sends a far ball and rattles up against the fence in front of the Married quarters, whereat a lot of fair-haired 'Sandies' of a Highland regiment in the quarters come out to see 'the fowk playin' gowf,' and the pale-faced invalids on the hospital veranda take a momentary interest in the game.

"The General's partner rather foozles his shot, and leaves a long and doubtful put on hand, but fortunately the other side is in a worse quandary, what between the fence and a ditch full of mud and rain and water from the recent rains. The broker makes a gallant attempt, but the fence balks his stroke, the ball lands in the ditch, and his partner, to whom the pleasant task of playing it out will fall, makes some very forcible remarks.

"There is no help for it; he has to play the odd, so he manfully straddles the ditch and whacks at the ball. He gets it out, certainly, but makes a job for the laundry, for his white ducks vouch for the color and tenacity of the Colombo mud.

"'Hurrah for the General! His put was worthy of young Tom Morris, and though he modestly disclaims it, and talks about luck, there is a smile of satisfaction on his face as his partner takes the honor at the next teeing ground.

"Then we go on with varying fortune to the next hole, just outside the gates of the old European Cemetery, where military and civilians lie side by side, no more disturbed by questions of precedence at official functions. Then across a sand bunker, and, worse still, across beams of road metal, broken and ready to be put on the roads as soon as the weather is settled. Here both sides come to grief, and irons have to be handled delicately, for a broken shaft is a serious matter in Ceylon, where the native workman cannot be impressed with the gravity of the situation, and with a grin, presents you with a shaft like a handspike or cuts it down as supple as a fly-rod.

"However, time and patience accomplish all things, and we are at the Guard Room hole, opposite the old guard room that stands beyond the now abolished moat and drawbridge, over which mail coaches for Point de Galle used to rumble before railways had reached the further East; when carrier pigeons brought the news from the mail steamers to an enterprising weekly newspaper and there were no cablegrams to break the quiet between the mails.

"The Guard Room hole leaves the General's side one up, and there are still four to play. We have now to drive in the teeth of the wind, and the next hole is two full shots and an approach for the ordinary golfer even on a favorable day. The course looks simple to the uninitiated, but we who have been over it know that to get down near the sea is fatal, for there the land crab digs cunning holes, just of the capacity to contain a golf ball, and that it costs much perspiration, and even occasional profanity, before the niblick successfully extracts it. On the other hand, the main road has to be avoided with its strings of lumbering bullock carts, with their thatched roofs, which stop a ball, not to mention the chance of bowling over the driver or stampeding the bullocks.

"Next, we go for the hole opposite the Galle Face Hotel, well known to globe trotters. This one we do in great shape. A good drive by the General takes us within an iron shot over a big pool of rain water, which falls to my lot. I make it successfully and lay the ball on the putting green, but the ground is slippery and I sit down very ignominously, fortunately on the edge of the pool, and am uncomfortably wet in consequence. Our opponents have their share of this tine of sand and crab holes, and a vigorous click shot carries them past the hole, over the road, and into a gully, and only the broker's head and shoulders can be seen as he labors to get the ball out.

"Now the fore caddie is sent on up the hill to the main road, over which we must drive. The General has the honor, and narrowly misses a bullock cart; the Peterhead man is off the line and lands his ball on the cricket field, to the indignation of the players, who 'can't see anything in a game like that.'

"My next shot takes me over the compound wall of the Mission Church, and the General does not want to play it out, as there is a service for native Christians going on. It has to be done, and the juvenile dusky Christians appear to be more interested in his play than in their hymn books. Net result, another hole against us.

"There are two ways of playing the next hole. You may harden your heart and drive direct over the club chambers, a bungalow in the rear of the club, or you go around it, and take your chance of going into the lake, a partly artificial piece of water, a remnant of the Dutch occupation of Ceylon, and you may very possibly make a mess of either. To complicate matters on this occasion, the Ceylon Turf Club has a lot of bamboo railings and sheds up, for a gymkhana meeting, right in the line of play, and over the bungalow is hazardous to say the least.

"The drive off fails to me. I go around and escape the lake, but the extra distance costs a shot, while the broker, with greater pluck, drives over everything, and his side wins the hole by two.

"The last hole is judiciously placed near the club, and, as we have gone about some two and a half miles in our round, a noble thirst is set up. While we are quenching and fighting every shot over again, the dusk is falling. We have no twilight in Ceylon, and in a few minutes the night will be on us; a club boy (a servant in Ceylon is always a 'boy,' if he is 16 or 60 years old) comes in and announces 'carriage come, sar. Lady waiting,' and, as married men, we know that that summons must be attended to promptly. So the discussion is hastily closed, and we go our different ways."

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

President Thomas L. Watson of the New York Athletic Club has announced his committees for the year. They are as follows:

House—Louis H. Orr, Chairman; Bartow S. Weeks, James H. Haslin, Douglas Henry, Howard P. Frothingham, Albert E. Colfax, Edward W. Kearney, James D. Foot, Charles J. Kintner; Athletic—Bartow S. Weeks, Chairman; Thomas L. Watson, Charles E. Goodhue, James H. Haslin, Frederick M. Hausling, Charles J. Kintner, R. H. Goffe, Jr.; Admissions—James H. Haslin, Chairman; Howard P. Frothingham, Albert E. Colfax; Office and Auditing—Douglas Henry, Chairman; Frederick T. Adams, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Jr.; Restaurant—Howard P. Frothingham, Chairman; Brent Good, Roland B. Molineux; Billiards and Bowling—Albert E. Colfax, Chairman; Albert J. Morgan, R. H. Goffe, Jr.; Baths—Edward W. Kearney, Chairman; Brent Good, Charles J. Kintner; Engineer's Department—James D. Foot, Chairman; Samuel N. Shaw, Frank Keck; Bicycling—Charles J. Kintner, Chairman; Louis H. Orr, Douglas Henry; Entertainment—Charles L. Burnham, Chairman; George D. Phillips, John C. Wilson, Jr., Frederick Vilmar; Art—S. T. Shaw, Chairman; Charles C. Curran, Bleecker N. Mitchell, E. E. Bartlett; Legislation—John C. Gulick, Chairman; Thomas F. Murtha, James A. Lynch; Library—John C. Gulick, Chairman; Hugh H. Baxter, Benjamin C. Williams.

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The Boxing and Wrestling Championship Committee has about finished its work on the Amateur Athletic Union boxing and wrestling championships which are to be held in the Lenox Athletic Club, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, on the evenings of Jan. 26 and 28. This meeting will be one of the largest tournaments ever given. There are so many entries it almost looks impossible to run them off in the two nights arranged for. Entries have been received from Rochester, the Rochester Athletic Club having decided to send five of its best men. The Rochester Athletic Club devotes considerable attention to amateur boxing, and it is the general impression that some good ones will be found in the lot from up the State. There will be representatives from Philadelphia, Boston, Paterson, and Newark. The Pastime Athletic Club will enter a team of about sixty men, the Xavier and New West Side Athletic Club, have a score or more and the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club has at least twevе men on the list. In addition to these big batches of entries, there is hardly a club in the Metropolitan Association district but what is represented by from one to six men. The New York Athletic Club will have George Schweigler in two events and Guy Carleton is one of the heavy-weight classes. The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will be represented by Kinscherf and Mitchell. It has been decided to close the entries to-morrow with J. E. Sullivan, 16 Park Place.

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Metropolitan lovers of pool will have the first chance in several years of witnessing a match between the crack professional experts. Alfred de Oro, the ex-champion of the world, has been matched against Jerome Keogh of Scranton, Penn., the present holder of the championship, and the maten will be played at Daly's academy, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, next week. The conditions of the game require the men to play 900 balls at continuous pool, 150 balls each night during the week, beginning Monday evening and ending on Saturday night. Maurice Daly has offered a substantial purse, besides the gate receipts that will be shared by the contestants

De Oro won the recent championship tournament at Syracuse, beating all of the crack professional experts of the country, with the single exception of Keogh. De Oro has been practicing here in town regularly each day for this match, while Keogh has been hard at work getting into shape for the game at his place in Scranton.

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No prizes were offered for mileage at the New York Athletic Club last year, but this did not deter some of the enthusiasts from registering big figures on their cyclometers. Ewan McIntyre, Jr., a comparative novice, is head of the list, with the good score of 10,057 miles, while the Citizens' Cup winner, James Brady Post, is next, with 9,000. The second man has announced his intention of breaking all club records for mileage during the ensuing year, and has set himself the task of covering 20,000 miles.

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Arrangements are being made for a reunion of the old members of the New York Athletic Club at a dinner. Only those whose membership tickets are numbered under 100 will participate. Exception will be made in the case of a few, such as W. B. Curtis and H. E. Buermeyer, who, although among the founders of the club, were out of the organization for some time. R. H. Goffe and Walter S. Wilson are in charge of the details.

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The New Orleans Terrier Show opened last Thursday. There were 150 entries, of which 64 were fox terriers. Among those who went from this section were Messrs. Rutherford, Arden, Carnochan, and Klein.

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At the annual meeting of the Riverton Gun Club the following officers were elected: President—Samuel Wetherill; Vice President—H. Yale Dolan; Treasurer—R. F. Harned; Secretary—Moncrieff D. Cleland; Board of Governors—William R. Ellison, Daniel A. Keys, John B. Ellison, Jacob T. Alburger, Thomas S. Dando.

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The officers of the Jeanette Gun Club for 1899 are: President—Fred Ehlen; Vice President—Fred Carstens; Secretary—W. P. Rottmann; Treasurer—J. Nick Brunie. The two latter were re-elected. Shooting Committee and Handicappers—Louis H. Schortemeier, Chairman; J. Nick Brunie, and Charles Hellshorn.

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The champion of the New Utrecht Gun Club of Brooklyn, in the live bird contests of 1898, is Adrian A. Hegeman. The semi-monthly pigeon shoots in the series were all decided under the class point system, Class A shooting at scratch at ten birds, while Class B shot at eleven birds. The possible score was ten, the shooters who killed that number tallying one point; those who made nine, one-half point, and those who scored eight, one-quarter point. The summary was: A. A. Hegeman, 6 points; P. E. George, 4½; F. A. Thompson, 4½; W. H. Thompson, 4; A. Eddy, 3; J. N. Meyer, 2½; W. H. Sheppard, 2½; Platt Adams, 2; Dr. William Wynn, 2; W. F. Sykes, 1½; Lewis Harrison, 1; C. M. Meyer, 1; J. A. Bennett, 1; T. B. Rider, ¾; Capt. A. W. Money, ½; J. F. Gaughan, ½; C. T. Davey, ½; S. B. Toplitz, ½; Gus E. Grieff, ¼; Cornelius Ferguson, ¼. The club's Inanimate Target Committee makes the following statement in regard to the standing of the members for the season just closed, in which Warren H. Thompson was the winner of the annual prize. The points scored were: W. H. Thompson, 57; Platt Adams, 44; F. A. Thompson, 36; George E. Pool, 30; D. C. Bennett, 31; Donley Deacon, 25; Mort Van Brunt, 18; J. F. Gaughan, 17; G. H. Piercy, 12; A. A. Hegeman, 10; Lewis Harrison, 10; C. W. Floyd, 10; T. B. Rider, 8; S. B. Toplitz, 7; P. Hegeman, 7; A. W. Money, 7; Gus E. Grieff, 6; G. A. Bennett, 6; G. E. Nostrand, 4; H. L. Hinden, 4.

GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN.

The English Horse Show authorities have decided to take a strong stand against the practice of docking horses, and if the rule recently adopted by the Hunters' Improvement Society is strictly adhered to, it will probably result eventually in stopping for good the practice which has deprived so many animals, among the hunters at least, in England, of their tails. It is a rule which horsemen in this country say will sooner or later be taken up by the horse show authorities here, and when that time comes very few horses will be seen around without their natural protection against flies and other insects. Notice has been sent out by the English Hunters' Improvement Society that among the new rules which will be enforced at the Spring Horse Show is one providing that all yearlings exhibited, whether colts or fillies, must be undocked. The owners cannot complain that the condition was thrust upon them suddenly. They were warned more that a year ago of the society's intention, and those who docked their foals born in 1898 did so with the full knowledge that they would be disqualified at the Islington Horse Show the coming Spring.

Without its tail, a horse suffers an almost crazing irritation from flies and other insects. It is a pitiable sight to watch a docked animal continually wagging the useless stump that is left to him, while swarms of insects are annoying him. He tries to bite at them or to beat them off with his hoofs, and his only relief on a hot day is to roll around, and this is possible only when there is plenty of room. Apart from this form of torture, the operation of docking is itself painful and cruel. Many theorists doubt this, but veterinary surgeons know better, and tell that the pain when the docking iron is applied is excruciating.

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William C. Whitney and his racing partner, Sydney Paget, have taken a step forward in their turf ventures by sending their crack hurdle performer, Sir Vassar, to England. The son of Sir Dixon and Vassar is the best specimen of the hurdler seen in this country for the past few seasons, and since his season in England is intended to be one of glory, there is no doubt that he is sound and in excellent condition to go into training. He is as game as a bulldog, clever at taking the brush, and withal is possessed of considerable speed.

Sir Vassar is now seven years old, and he landed in England with a record of twenty-one wins out of eighty-five starts, nineteen seconds, eleven thirds, and thirty-four times unplaced. His winnings amount to $13,397, which is a creditable sum for a hurdle racer. As a four-year-old he raced in the colors of Stanton & Tucker, having been sold to them by H. T. Griffin. His first victory for his new owner was scored in the Kensington Hurdle Stakes, one mile and three-quarters over seven hurdles, at Gravesend, in which he carried 162 pounds, and won in 3:22, defeating Flushing, McKee, and Doctor Grimes. This was his first appearance over timber, and he won in easy style. Two days later he scored brackets in a flat race at one mile and an eighth, defeating Tom Cromwell and others in 1:55¼. At Brighton Beach he won a hurdle handicap at one mile and three-quarters, over seven flights of hurdles, in 3:25, with 152 pounds; a hurdle handicap at the same distance with 162 pounds up in 3:29, and the Chantilly Handicap, one mile and a half, over six flights of hurdles, in 2:50, with an impost of 165 pounds. At the Gravesend Fall meeting he placed the King's Highway Hurdle Handicap, one mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles, to the credit of his owners. He carried 164 pounds, and covered the distance in 3:20¼, the field behind him including Waltzer, Forget, and others. He was taken West and raced at Latonia and Lexington, winning at a mile in 1:46 at the former place, and a race at the same distance in slower time at Lexington. He was a seasick performer, so it is not known that the horse can perform equally well over the timber and on the flat. His record for 1898 was seventeen starts, eight firsts, three seconds, one third, five unplaced, and his winnings amounted to $5,262.

The performances of Sir Vassar during the past season are familiar to all turf followers. In his winnings he ranks next to F. R. & T. Hitchcock's crack timber topper Forget. Out of eleven starts the son of Sir Dixon scored three victories for his new owner, Sydney Paget. The first was a dead heat with Damien in the race for the Amateur Cup, the Withers mile, at the Spring meeting at Morris Park. At Gravesend he won a hurdle selling race at one mile and three-quarters in 3:22, 154 pounds up, and for the second time the Kensington Hurdle Handicap, one mile and three-quarters, in 3:19, with 163 pounds up, the time being 5 seconds less than in the race of the year before. Forget was among those whom he defeated. He was second in five races, third in two, and unplaced only once, winning $3,435.

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"Mexican" Murphy, who cut quite a swath in turf circles here last season, has been brought up with a round turn in New Orleans, and his somewhat sensational career on the turf cut short by his arrest on a charge of embezzlement. He was arrested in a New Orleans hotel a few days ago at the instance of the Mexican Legation, on the charge of having embezzled $70,000 from the National Bank of Mexico. He admits that he is the man sought for, but he expects to be released when he is taken to Mexico. Santiago Murphy, or "Mexican," as he was known on the turf, is the son of an Englishman, and a lady who was once the reigning belle of the City of Mexico. One of his brothers is connected by marriage with Porfirio Diaz, the President of Mexico. Murphy, with a companion, left Mexico in April, 1898, and went to London and Paris, and then came to New York. He attracted considerable attention on the Eastern racing circuit, where he raced a small string of horses and he was known as a plunger. When the racing circuit started South, he went to New Orleans, and at the Crescent City Jockey Club's meeting he made book. He went "broke" there, and had only $200 when he was arrested.

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Riley Grannan, who was recently reinstated by The Jockey Club, has returned from San Francisco, where he has had a fairly successful betting season. While on the Coast, Grannan did not make any of the meteoric plunges which frequently depleted the bank roll of some ambitious bookmaker. One of his friends, who was with Grannan in San Francisco, says that in spite of his only moderate-sized bets, the California bookmakers were afraid of him, and handled his commissions, especially on long shots, gingerly. The same informant says that any one who bets more than $100 on a race at Oakland is regarded by the bookmakers there as a high roller. If that is so, Grannan's sensational plunge on Henry of Navarre, when he ran his famous dead heat with Domino several years ago, would have given them attacks of heart disease, if they had witnessed it.

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The Charter Oak Park Driving Association of Hartford, Conn., has opened the following events for its annual meeting, which will be held this year on July 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, entries to which will close on Feb. 20: 2:08 trot, $1,000; 2:10 trot, $1,000; 2:14 trot, $1,000; 2:17 trot, $1,000; 2:19 trot, $1,000; 2:23 trot, $1,000; 2:30 trot, $1,000; 2:04 pace, $1,000; 2:08 pace, $1,000; 2:12 pace, $1,000; 2:15 pace, $1,000; 2:20 pace, $1,000; 2:30 pace, $1,000. In addition, $5,000 has been appropriated for special events. The nominators have a chance for voting for the two-in-three or three-in-five plan, and the majority will rule in this respect. It is significant that the hopple and license rule will not be enforced at this meeting.

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If George B. Hulme, who won so many prizes at the English and Irish horse shows in 1897 and 1898 with American horses, can get together a fair string of horses he will compete again this Spring at the foreign horse shows. The fourth annual show of the National Horse Show Association at the Crystal Palace, London, will be held from June 3 to 6. Vero Shaw, who visited this country last year and induced several American exhibitors to make entries to the Crystal Palace show, is in charge of the show again this year, and has asked former American competitors to make entries.

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W. B. Jennings, whose mare Briar Sweet became so popular on the Eastern Circuit last season, rarely comes East from California without a new performer of merit in his string. He is an excellent judge of two-year-olds, and usually selects one at the end of a season that he thinks should prove to be a good three-year-old. His choice for three-year-old honors this year is Lavator, a son of the famous Salvator and Hot Springs. His dam is also the dam of Ed Corrigan's crack colt Geyser, who last year rolled up a big string of victories without one defeat. On breeding and conformation Lavator should be one of the crack three-year-olds of the year. He is said to be the image of his famous sire at his age.

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There were times last year in the betting ring when bettors were driven to extreme measures in trying to pronounce the names of the horses they wanted to bet on. This was especially true when some of the horses in the string of A. H. & D. H. Morris were in a race. There was Prestidigitatrice, Hintzilopochtli and others, and it was amusing to listen to the names they were called by ambitious linguists. This year, however, there will probably be further trouble of this sort in the two-year-old races, for one of the new two-year-olds of the Morris string has been named Metempsychosis, and there are a number of other long names in the encyclopedia that the owners of the string have not yet dug up for use.

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The management of the Newport Horse Show has decided to do away at this year's show with all classes for high steppers. These classes have been decreed out of date and a number of novel features will be introduced in their stead. The first closing of entries to the classes was on Jan. 1, and a fair entry resulted. The second closing will be held on March 1, and a much larger list is expected. The association has compiled an attractive programme for the coming show. It has not been decided yet whether or not the show will be held this year on the Casino grounds, as it was last year.

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"Patsey" McDermott, the jockey who was ruled off at Brighton Beach in 1894, is making a strenuous effort to be reinstated. McDermott was a clever jockey and a splendid finisher when he cared to exert himself, but he rode many suspicious-looking races before he was finally brought up with a round turn by the turf authorities. When he was ruled off, McDermott was reputed to be worth $100,000, but he is said to be penniless now. He has been on the ground long enough to have learned a lesson, and as he is really a capable jockey, his friends believe that The Jockey Club will deal mercifully with his application.

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There is a fair prospect that the race meeting at Tampa, Fla., where cheap purses are to be hung up, will be a success, for more than 100 horses from the New Orleans track were shipped there last week, and many others from other points have already arrived there.

The meeting opened on Jan. 14, and will continue until Feb. 14, the races being given three days a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. The purses range in value from $75 up to $125. The northern population in Tampa at this season is quite large, and the meeting, its managers expect, will prove a paying venture.

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Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia, Prescot Lawrence, and H. K. Bloodgood have been selected as judges for the Boston Horse Show, which will be held this year on April 17 to April 22, inclusive. They will pass upon the merits of the entries in the heavy harness classes. Albert C. Hall of this city and Mr. Willing of Philadelphia will judge the trotting classes. At a meeting of the Executive Committee by the association, it was decided to reduce the admission, mornings and afternoons, to 50 cents, while admission to the evening show will remain as usual at $1.

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Harry Martindale of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club, who was known as one of the best cross-country riders in the State, is at the New York Hospital, where he has had one of his legs amputated. Mr. Martindale has been singularly unfortunate. He broke one of his legs in a fall some time ago, but recovered its use, and in a little while was as ardent as ever in the pursuit across country of the Genesee pack. Recently, in riding into his stable, after a day's hunting, his horse slipped and fell on the floor. Mr. Martindale's knee was slightly cut, but he did not treat the wound as a serious matter. Blood-poisoning, however, set in, and it was necessary to amputate the limb above the knee to save his life.

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Ex-Corporation Counsel Clark's trotting track, which is now being built between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, will be run by the Empire City Club. The new trotting organization has offices in the Townsend Building, Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, and Secretary S. S. Torman, and his assistant, Thomas J. Frazier of Lexington, Ky., are hard at work there every day arranging the preliminary affairs of the big meeting to be held next Summer.

NEWS FOR THE YACHTSMEN.

The three important yacht clubs of this section will hold their annual meetings next month. The New York Yacht Club will hold its meeting at the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, on Thursday, Feb. 9. The annual meeting of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Feb. 13, and that of the Larchmont Yacht Club at Delmonico's on Wednesday, Feb. 22. At each of these meetings there will be much important business for the members to transact, in addition to the election of officers for the year.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Yacht Club has finished its work, and the ticket as prepared by this committee is as follows: Commodore—J. Pierpont Morgan; Vice Commodore—Lewis Cass Ledyard; Rear Commodore—August Belmont; Secretary—J. V. S. Oddie; Treasurer—F. W. J. Hurst; Measurer—John Hyslop; Fleet Surgeon—Morris J. Asch, M. D.; Regatta Committee—S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, Irving Grinnell; Committee on Admissions—C. Oliver Iselin, Lewis Cass Ledyard, H. C. Ward, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., James A. Wright; House Committee—Tarrant Putnam, Frank M. Cronise, Edward J. Darrell; Library Committee—Fordham Morris, Arthur H. Clark, Theodore C. Zerega; Committee on Club Stations—William H. Thomas, Frederick H. Benedict, F. A. Schermerhorn, L. Vaughan Clark, Tarrant Putnam, Frederick P. Sands, Harrison B. Moore, John P. Duncan, Amzi L. Barber.

The Nominating Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club has not finished its labors yet, but will announce the ticket this week. It is said that as far as they have gone several changes have been made in the officers and committeemen of last year. Commodore Frederick T. Adams is to be renominated as Senior Flag Officer. The Vice Commodore this year will be Benjamin F. Whitlock, who last year was Rear Commodore. Col. David E. Austen will be reelected Secretary, but in place of George Church as Treasurer H. P. Frothingham is to be nominated. Col. Austen will be Chairman of the Regatta Committee and his associates will probably be John L. Bliss and George W. McNulty. Mr. McNulty was on the committee last year and John Bliss was Chairman of the committee three years ago. It has been decided to propose at the meeting that the annual dues be raised to $40 a year, payable semi-annually, and at Commodore Adams's suggestion a class of life members will be established.

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At Larchmont, Commodore Clarence A. Postley and Vice Commodore E. S. Hatch are to be renominated, and the Rear Commodore will be A. J. Morgan, who owns the schooner Viator. E. J. Greacen and William Murray will be renominated as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

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Commodore H. C. Rouse and a friend are having two yachts built by W. B. Stearns at Marblehead. They are intended for day sailing in open water, but have small cabin accommodations. The two boats are being built from the same designs. Their dimension will be: Length over all 38 feet; length on water line, 25 feet; beam, extreme, 8 feet; 6 inches; beam on the water line, 8 feet; draught, 5 feet 6 inches; sail area, 730 square feet.

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These frames are without blemish so far as could be seen. Some of the frames are 30 feet in length, and a few are longer. Others range in length from 15 to 20 and 25 feet. The shorter ones are without doubt for the bow, or forward section, while the longer ones will rise up from the sections of the lead keel. The faces of the frames are 2¼ inches wide and perfectly flat, to take the plating. The thickness is about one-quarter of an inch, and the edges are rather bluntly beveled off. The web connecting the facing with the bulb is nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness, and an inch and a quarter in width, with rounded edges. The thickness varies some in the length of the frames. The web angles inward from one side of the facing. The bulbs in the longer frames are of oval form on the ends being viewed, and extend all along the length of the bars. They are from a quarter to five-eighths of an inch through in the thickest part. The frames are slender looking when viewed. They have a clear sound when being handled.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

"When the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen meets in Providence next month the first business that it will consider will be good roads."

The above paragraph is included in a circular letter sent out from the league headquarters to the members. The latter sincerely hope that such will be the case. The National Assembly is the business meeting of the league, the time when officers are elected for the ensuing year, plans discussed for new work, amendments made to the constitution to keep up with the times, and appropriations made to satisfy the needs of nearly 80,000 members. It is the leading conference, when the best posted men in cycling matters are called together. There are many who believe that the racing question will develop into a protracted discussion, and other important matters relating to the interests of the rank and file of riders will be delayed. These same people maintain that if the league devoted all its work of improving roads it would secure thousands of new members. The fact that the league has undertaken to control races has caused thousands of riders to desert the organization.

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There are twenty-one amendments to be considered at Providence. The first of these is Sterling Elliott's proposal to abolish racing. Abbot Bassett wants the league to discontinue the practice of fining. Conway W. Sams, Chief Consul of Maryland, will advocate the registration of amateur riders, part of the revenue thus raised to be used for the improvement of roads. If Mr. Elliott's amendment is acted upon favorably, Mr. Sam's plan will go by the board, as will several others.

***

Sterling Elliott is a bitter opponent to racing, and will make a strong fight to have his amendment passed. At the same time Mr. Elliott is a stanch admirer of Thomas J. Keenan, Jr., the candidate for President. At last year's convention Mr. Elliott seconded the motion for sanctioning the search of the Executive Committee for a body capable of controlling the sport, to which the league might relinquish it. Now that the National Cycling Association has been organized, he can see no reason why the league should not relinquish its control of the sport.

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In connection with the cycle show that began at Madison Square Garden last night, the League of American Wheelmen have the use of the concert hall for a good roads convention free to the public. A series of stereopticon views will be given showing good and bad streets and roads, side paths, and other subjects. On the evenings of Jan. 26 and 27, when this convention will sit, addresses will be delivered by eminent citizens, and to this end invitations have been sent to Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. T. L. Woodruff, Mayor Van Wyck, Seth Low, Prof. W. H. Burr, Prof. Mendenhall of Boston, Gen. Roy Stone, Gen. Francis V. Greene, and others. This will also be a favorable opportunity for the coming together of the Consuls of the New York State Division, and all Consuls who are able to attend during the show are asked to report personally to the officers in charge of the proceedings.

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Chief Consul M. M. Belding, Jr., of the New York State Division is persistent in his efforts to secure good roads. A few days ago he sent the following letter to all the league members:

"A bill has been introduced in the Senate at Albany by Senator T. E. Ellsworth to encourage the construction and maintenance of side paths. Should we succeed in passing this bill the wheelmen in every county in the State may start the work of cycle path building, and before the riding season is over it will be possible to have several hundred miles of excellent paths within the State. The side path bill is drawn on liberal lines; it permits any county to organize a commission to raise funds for building these paths, but does not compel this work if the wheelmen of any county are opposed to it. This bill was formulated by the friends of this movement, who have been active in the construction and maintenance of cycle paths under the laws already in force, and is based on the experience of the two past years in Niagara County and the past year in Albany and Monroe Counties. Our League of American Wheelmen Side Path Committee is working for the success of this legislation, and invites the co-operation of all our division members. What we ask of you now is your immediate and energetic aid in securing its passage. Please write at once a strong personal letter to your Senator and Assemblyman and request each of them to support this bill. When your Senator and Assemblyman come home interview them and get as many friends as you can to do the same thing. Keep this work moving. The same method will be followed in every county, and you may be sure that the work will be kept alive along the line. We have worked many years to secure good roads; let us at least work one year to secure side paths for wheelmen."

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Chairman Mott of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen continues to deal out fines to riders who dare disobey his orders. In his regular weekly bulletin, O. V. Babcock of New York, Ashinger of Elyria, Ohio, and Harry Gibson of Cincinnati, are fined $50 and suspended until such fine is paid, for competing in unsanctioned races at Madison Square Garden. Gibson is the youngster who was called "Michael No. 2."

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William F. Stafford of Boston has started out to break "Teddy" Edwards's record of 253 consecutive century rides by riding 100 miles each day for 365 consecutive days, a record Edwards started out to accomplish, but failed owing to an attack of typhoid fever. Stafford is a racing man, and was a pacemaker last year. He rode his first century on Jan. 1. He rides a bevel-geared chainless wheel, and rides in an easy position, with handle bars moderately dropped, and adheres to riding ten miles an hour. He begins his century about 9 o'clock in the morning and finishes about 8 o'clock in the evening. On rainy days he has a rubber suit with a hood and cape.

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There are few more interesting pursuits than the study of the ever-varying riding positions which find favor with riders. When the safety was first introduced the riders rode well forward, following the position on the "ordinary," or high wheel, which was almost directly over the pedals. About 1892 a change took place, at which time the system of curving the seat post tube to follow the outline of the rear wheel was introduced. This allowed the rider to get very far back, and cases were not infrequent where extra long saddle posts were used to enable the rider to get still further back. Then, when a few years later, Arthur Zimmerman rode a wheel seated well forward, and showed how much more speed could be attained by riding in this position, a reaction set in, and nearly every rider followed his example. From then on the movement to bring the saddle well forward has been steady. Seat posts have changed from a backward L to a forward L and the L portion made longer. In a number of cases in the 1899 patterns the handle bars are set more forward than ever. Several manufacturers, instead of extending the seat post, have straightened the seat post tube more generally, bringing the rider over the pedals, and at the same time bringing him closer to the handle bars. It is easier to ride sitting well over the pedals with a slight forward position.

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The demand for an easier way of detaching and attaching the front wheel continues unabated. On the average machine there is but one way to remove the front wheel; that is to spring the fork sides apart. It is easier to detach the wheel than it is to set it in place again. This is no easy job if the fork sides are stiff, and in the hands of an inexperienced person the difficulty of attaching the wheel is quite a formidable one. Occasionally a bent fork side is the result of an endeavor of a novice to put the wheel in place. A few wheels are constructed with a hollow axle, or an axle with a sleeve enveloping it and containing the bearing parts. This makes it possible to remove the front wheel by removing the axle nuts and slipping the solid axle out.

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A large party of crack bicycle riders left for San Francisco a few days ago. They will appear in San Francisco in conjunction with the six-day race that starts at Mechanics' Pavilion Feb. 12. The big race is to be followed by a week of sprint races, middle-distance events, and a consolation twenty-four-hour race. The intention of the promoters is to tour the star riders over the Western circuit after the San Francisco events, and long-distance races have already been arranged in Los Angeles, Portland, San José, and Denver. In April a 142-hour race will be held in St. Louis. The party included Frank Waller, Harry

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FILIPINOS STILL DEFIANT

Private Advices from Iloilo Differ from the Official Reports.

REBELS BUILD FORTIFICATIONS

Gen. Otis Averts a Clash Between Native Troops and Our Soldiers at Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 17, via Hongkong, Jan. 21.—Private advices received here from Iloilo differ materially from the official reports. They say the rebels have completed their fortifications there, and that they are now fortifying Guimaras Island. The American forces are still on board the transports Newport, Arizona, and Pennsylvania, and are anchored close to Guimaras Island.

The rebel authorities at Iloilo, it is added, have granted permission to land unarmed parties, not exceeding five in number, if accompanied by a native officer. The offer, however, was declined, but the rebels subsequently permitted officers to land, furnishing them with an escort.

President Lopez of the Visayan Federation has replied to President McKinley's proclamation. He claims that the Revolutionary Government antedates the Paris treaty by over two years.

He also says he has never been officially notified of the existence of the treaty, and that, therefore, he declined to recognize American authority and refuses to allow Americans to disembark in force without express orders from the Government at Malolos.

Gen. Miller, the commander of the American expedition, replied that the Americans cannot recognize President Lopez's authority because the Filipino Republic is not recognized by the powers. He also expressed regret at the determination of the Filipinos to resist just claims.

The United States gunboat Petrel and the Spanish gunboat El Cano are near Iloilo.

The natives at the fort mistook the United States cruiser Baltimore's meal pennant for a challenge and have hoisted a red rag on the fort thrice daily, lowering it simultaneously with the Baltimore's pennant.

The United States transport Indiana has gone to Iloilo with dispatches to Gen. Miller from Gen. Otis, and coal supplies for the expedition. The British second-class cruiser Bonaventure and the German second-class cruiser Irene have returned here. Both the Iloilo banks have sent their treasure here.

The American and Filipino Commissioners are reported to have conferred at the Filipino Club with unsatisfactory results. The natives alleged that they must have official recognition before discussing the question of a protectorate. Another conference is believed to have been arranged for to-morrow night, but the officials here decline to confirm or deny this statement.

Coasting steamers which have arrived here report that the natives are fortifying Faibayog and the island of Samar, refusing to allow Americans to land there. The garrison consists of 1,000 men, armed with spears and bolos. They have only six rifles.

Owing to persistent rumors of a contemplated attack upon Manila on Saturday and Sunday, the American troops were confined to their quarters, all the guards were doubled, and, as a measure of precaution, foreign flags were displayed on the business and private houses everywhere, as on the day of the entry of the Americans into this city. The Escolta, the usually busy thoroughfare, was deserted on Saturday night. A score of groundless alarmist rumors are still abroad, but confidence is being restored.

The native paper, Independencia, which is now published at Malolos, was unusually vindictive to-day. Commenting upon the situation, it says: "The Americans are trying all the time to excite the Filipinos to commence hostilities, in the meantime tricking the natives for the purpose of gaining the time necessary to bring out reinforcements."

The Independencia adds: "The Filipinos need fear nothing. The American soldiers are completely demoralized. They are unwilling to fight a free people, who are only demanding their rights."

The idea of possible deception is probably more general than the authorities know. A Filipino officer recently said that it was ridiculous for the Americans to think the Filipinos believe they are bringing more troops and warships here to establish a protectorate ever a country for which $20,000,000 is to be paid to Spain. The Malolos Government is inflexible, and Aguinaldo's determined stand seems to have temporarily welded all factions together.

The Americans and Filipinos were probably nearer a conflict on the afternoon of the 13th inst. than at any time since the occupation. Fortunately the matter was amicably adjusted. A Filipino Lieutenant, imagining that his men had been insulted by some American sentries, marched a company of forty armed natives to the lines of the Americans, and the latter, six in number, of the Montana regiment, in obedience to orders, were compelled to retire to the outpost in order to avoid trouble.

But, as the Filipinos disobeyed the command to halt, deployed in the cane-brake and assumed a determined, threatening attitude, Lieut. Jansen, who was in command of the post, telegraphed to the brigade headquarters, and Gen. Otis personally investigated the matter. The Filipino Lieutenant was most excited, and Gen. Otis insisted upon interviewing his superior officer. Consequently, the Filipino Captain was summoned, and he was also found to be excited. But, as a result of the conference, he admitted that the Filipino Lieutenant had exceeded his authority, his men were drawn up in line, saluted, courtesies were exchanged, and the Filipinos retired.

The incident is significant, as it shows the tendency of the Filipinos to disregard pickets, knowing that the Americans are not willing to commence hostilities, and it also demonstrates the danger of irresponsible junior officers of the Filipino army precipitating trouble at any moment.

Another proclamation, purporting to be issued by an American and signed "W. T.," appeared on Friday and appealed in broken English to "Brother Americans and Comrades" to let the Filipinos alone, and that "if their officers compelled them to fire to please fire in the air." The proclamation also appealed to Americans to disregard Filipinos "who pretend to favor annexation," and alleged that the "American agitation to hold the islands is fostered by a few officers who are making money thereby."

The proclamation concluded with paraphrasing the Monroe doctrine in the words, "The Philippines for the Filipinos." A native dentist here named Arevalo has been arrested, accused of having written it. He denies the authorship of the document, but admits connection with it. Other arrests are probable. Arevalo has been twice imprisoned by the Spaniards for sedition. His son was formerly an aide de camp of Aguinaldo, and his arrest is creating consternation among the Filipinos, who fear a return to the Spanish system.

LONDON'S VIEW OF PHILIPPINES

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The officials of the United States Embassy here have sent to Washington information on the subject of the Philippine Islands which is not procurable here.

British investors in the Philippines are curiously ignorant of American politics, and are seriously discussing the possibility of President McKinley appointing an Englishman to govern the islands. They argue that it is impossible to find in America an experienced administrator acquainted with the character of the Filipinos, and suggest the name of ex-Gov. Creagh of British Borneo, who is now living in England as being eminently qualified and willing to take the post.

Some financiers are beginning to take a gloomy view of the future of the Philippines. Mr. Earnest Ruffert, the head of a Lombard Street house, who bought large tracts of land about Manila, recently said: "The land is useless under the present conditions. We could not plant crops with the possibility of the natives destroying them overnight. The United States will be unable to rule more than the fringe of the islands without an army of a hundred thousand men. They might buy the native leaders; but, they would not stay bought, and the United States must rebuy them periodically. The end of the matter will be that the United States will sell the Philippines."

TO FREE SPANISH PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The War Department has cabled Gen. Otis, in command of the military forces in the Philippines, asking if the Spanish prisoners held by the insurgents have been released. It is evident from this that the Government is moving toward the execution of Article VI. of the peace treaty, by which the United States undertook "to obtain the release of all Spanish prisoners in the hands of the insurgents in the Philippines," and at its own cost to return these prisoners to their homes.

There were reports during the day that the release of prisoners had actually begun, but Secretary Alger said he had not been advised of this release, although he was making inquiries as to the situation. The number of these Spanish prisoners is considerable, running into the thousands. At one time Admiral Dewey reported the capture of several thousand Spaniards by the insurgents, and one of the witnesses before the Paris Commission testified that between 7,000 and 8,000 armed Spaniards had surrendered to the insurgents. Quite a number of the prisoners are monks and friars.

THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Final Conference with Secretary Hay Before Leaving for Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Hay had what will probably be the final conference with the members of the Philippine Commission to-day, and gave them full instructions on every point that is likely to arise. It was stated that Profs. Schurman and Worcester would leave Washington next Tuesday, and Mr. Denby will follow to Manila as soon as he can terminate his duuties with the War Investigating Commission.

It is learned beyond question that the commission will have no executive powers; it will be an advisory council in the full sense of the term, although two of the members—Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis—may carry out the policies laid down by the commission in their own single executive capacity as military and naval commanders. There appears to be a confidence entertained at the War Department that the status quo can be maintained in the Philippines until the arrival of this commission, a belief probably based on the character of the instructions given to Gen. Otis.

The War Department has not been advised of any change in the disposition of Gen. Miller's troops, which at last report were lying before Iloilo, although it is assumed that he has carried out the project formerly mentioned by him of landing them on Guimaras Island, just off the Harbor of Iloilo.

Sons of Officials Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Secretary Hay's son, Adelbert Hay, is going to the Philippines in company with the son of Representative Wadsworth of New York. They will be rated as clerks to Col. J. H. Page of the Third Infantry, in order to warrant their passage on the transport. This vessel will leave New York with the Third Infantry Feb. 9.

Gen. Corbin's son is also arranging for a visit to Manila, though he will make the passage by one of the ordinary steamship lines.

Troops Leave Kansas for Manila.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 21.—The Twentieth United States Infantry left Fort Leavenworth to-day for San Francisco, whence they are booked to sail on the Scandia for Manila on Jan. 28. Large crowds of people were at the station to bid the soldiers good-bye, bells were rung in town, and flags were flying on the public buildings.

The Oregon Going to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Oregon is not going to Samoa, but will go straight ahead to Manila after taking coal at Honolulu, according to statements of the officials at the Navy Department. The dispatch of the ocean-going tug Iroquois yesterday from San Francisco to Honolulu was not inspired by the desire to change the Oregon's orders, for as a matter of fact the Navy Department arranged two months ago to put the Iroquois to use as a dispatch boat between San Francisco and Honolulu pending the laying of a cable, and this trip was projected at that time. Of course the opportunity to send dispatches to the Oregon was seized by the Navy Department.

TO TAKE THE SPANIARDS HOME.

Bids for the Transportation of 16,000 Soldiers from the Philippines to be Called For.

The Quartermaster's Department, both in this city and in San Francisco, will to-morrow call for bids for the transportation of Spanish soldiers from the Philippines to Spain. The number of soldiers to be conveyed is estimated at about 16,000 officers and enlisted men, and they are to be taken from Manila, or such other ports in the Philippine Islands as may be most convenient for their embarkation, to Cadiz, or such other port in Spain as may be hereafter designated.

The conditions will be very much the same as those which were set down for the transportation of Spaniards from Cuba. The officers are to have cabin accommodations and steerage or third-class accommodations are to be provided for the men. The men are to have suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to ventilation and space. The cost of putting the Spaniards on the transports will be borne by the United States. The bid must be accompanied by a guarantee that the prisoners will be comfortably cared for. Susistence equal to the Government "garrison ration" must be furnished the men.

The War Department promises the payment for the work when evidence is presented that the ship has arrived with her passengers at her destination. The invitation extends to bidders of all nationalities, and no matter under what flag the vessels sail the offer will be considered. The bids will be opened at noon, Feb. 1.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Qualifications for a Director of Physical Training Discussed.

A meeting of the Physical Education Society of New York and Vicinity was held yesterday evening at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers Street and West Broadway. Dr. J. Gardner Smith, Director of the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, was in the chair.

A motion was made by Dr. Jakob Bolin, that the National Council should be kept in Boston, where the national headquarters is now situated, and in which city the National convention of the society will be held on April 4, 5, and 6. The argument brought forward in support of this motion was, that Boston is an educational centre, and the seat of many large institutions. The motion was carried.

The subjects of discussion for the evening were: "What Are the Relations Which Ought to Exist Between the Graduate of Medicine, the Teacher of Gymnastics, and the Medical Gymnast?" and an addition to one of the resolutions of the society which was presented as follows: "Resolved, That a medical degree in itself cannot be considered as a sufficient qualification for a position as director of physical training or teacher of gymnastics, for which a professional course is absolutely essential."

Dr. A. L. Barrett, Dr. Jakob Bolin, Dr. J. Martin Voorhees, Dr. Matilda K. Wallin, and Miss Jessie H. Bancroft presented their views upon the subject. The general sentiment expressed was that a director of physical instruction should be a graduate of medicine, and prepared by a course in pedagogy and psychology, as well as practical gymnastics, before he can thoroughly appreciate and carry on his work.

Boulevard Runaway Quickly Stopped.

A horse hitched to a light road wagon, driven by Mrs. Edele Rowland of 135 East Fifty-first Street, became frightened yesterday afternoon at the Boulevard and Eighty-eighth Street and ran down the Boulevard. For a time it seemed as if Mrs. Rowland must be thrown from the wagon. She pluckily held on to the reins, however, and at Eighty-seventh Street, Bicycle Policeman Connelly saw the runaway approaching, mounted his wheel, and gave chase. He caught the horse at Eighty-sixth Street and stopped it.

The Paris Here; to be Dry Docked.

The American Line steamship Paris arrived yesterday. She had a very rough passage, but nothing serious happened to her or the voyage. On being warped into her pier, one of the seamen, Nicholas Giavenige, at work on the port bow, fell overboard. He grabbed a line that was thrown to him and was pulled aboard. It is understood that the Paris will be laid off for dry docking at Newport News before resuming service on the line.

Graduates' Clubhouse at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Nearly $10,000 has been subscribed toward the construction of a graduates' clubhouse at Cornell, such as are already in the possession of several large colleges. The need of an institution of this kind has been greatly felt for several years. The university has granted a suitable piece of property for the building, with the provision that ground shall be broken within three years.

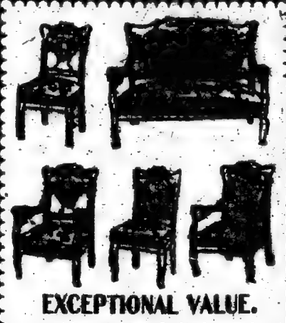

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LANSING'S LAST BOUT FATAL.

Heavyweight Pugilist Dies as the Result of a Fight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 21.—Tom Lansing, the heavyweight pugilist who was injured in a bout with Jack Root in Chicago about two months ago, died to-day at St. Mary's and Elizabeth's Hospital. For two days he had been unconscious, and it was known death was near.

Lansing was knocked down by one of Root's terrific punches and his head struck the floor with such violence that a clot formed on the brain. An operation was performed unsuccessfully.

ANNAPOLIS BOAT CREWS.

Preparing for Spring Contests with Columbia and Pennsylvania.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 21.—Training for the boat crews is at present very much handicapped by the semi-annual examinations and the preparation for the graduation of the first class. The crew will suffer from the loss of several members who, as they were experienced rowers of several years' standing, will be greatly missed. Nevertheless, Capt. Gannon is steadily training his men in slide work, rowing in dummy pair oars, in the natatorium, gymnasium work, and in taking short runs.

The cadets engaged in training are: Second Classmen John W. Timmons, Ohio; John D. Wainright, Delaware; Third Classmen John C. Fremont, Jr., New York; Roger Williams, New York; Ernest J. King, Ohio; Byron A. Long, California; Percy W. Foote, North Carolina; Guy Whitlock, Minnesota; Fourth Classmen Raymond Horning, Pennsylvania; Emory S. Land, Wyoming; J. W. Woodruff, Michigan; M. Leon Goldman, Louisiana; E. B. Parker, New Hampshire; Richard H. Johnson, Missouri; Frank D. Hall, Illinois; Frank B. Freyer, Georgia; Oscar F. Cooper, North Carolina.; James C. Richardson, Texas, and Cadet Blackburn.

Immediately after examinations, when the cadets are safely on the second term of the academic year, the Captain expects to put in more men and a greater amount of work.

There are several vacancies in the crew, and this will give zest and inducement to the training.

The changing of Captain and manager has put matters out a little, but the new Captain is a man of force and character, and will bring the crew up to its best. The academy crew has again selected Mr. Richard Armstrong of Yale as its coach. This is Mr. Armstrong's third year with the crew, and second season with the football team.

Columbia and Pennsylvania will row the cadets, and they have an invitation yet unaccepted in the hands of Cornell.

Much spirit will be shown in the Spring races, which will include Freshmen contests and single-oar sculls.

The cadets will have a new boat and every modern appliance to make the most of every opportunity to win when they row.

ICE YACHT ICICLE WINS.

Mr. Roosevelt's Boat Takes the World's Championship Ribbon.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 21.—A large crowd of ice yacht enthusiasts witnessed the ice yacht race for the world's championship ribbon, which was sailed on the Hudson between here and Poughkeepsie to-day. It was won by the Icicle. The course was one of twenty miles, and was laid out five miles in length, being sailed over by the yachts four times. The entries were the Jack Frost, which has held the ribbon since 1893, owned by Col. Archibald Rogers of Hyde Park; the Icicle, owned by John A. Roosevelt; Northern Light, Biltsen, and Santa Claus, all of the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club of Poughkeepsie; the Hemsen and Ranger, owned by the Carthage Landing Ice Yacht Club.

The yachts started on the same tack, and it was a very pretty race, the yachts speeding along at a brisk gait and close together. They crossed the line with the Icicle leading, Jack Frost second. The time limit was one hour and a quarter, and the distance was made in one hour nine minutes and twenty-seven seconds.

This blue ribbon of the ice was first won on March 5, 1881, by the Phantom of the New Hamburg Club, which sailed the twenty miles in 57 minutes and 14 seconds; then by the Avalanche of the Poughkeepsie Club, on Feb. 6, 1883; time, 57 minutes. On Feb. 28, 1883, it was won on a twenty-five-mile course by the Jack Frost of the Poughkeepsie Club in 1 hour 14 minutes and 35 seconds.

In 1884, on a challenge from the North Shrewsbury Club, the Haze of the Poughkeepsie Club won on Feb. 9 in 1 hour 5 minutes 30 seconds, and again won against the New Hamburg Club the next year in 1 hour 1 minute 15 seconds. On Feb. 18, 1885, the Northern Light of the Poughkeepsie Club was the winner in 1 hour 8 minutes 42 seconds. The Jack Frost, now of the Hudson River Club, won on Feb. 4, 1887, 16 miles, in 43 minutes 40 seconds. Then came three straight wins for the Icicle, owned and sailed by John A. Roosevelt of the Hudson River Club, all being sailed against the North Shrewsbury Club, as follows:

March 8, 1888, twelve miles in 36 minutes and 59 seconds; on Feb. 25, 1889, sixteen miles in 51 minutes and 41 seconds; on Feb. 5, 1892, fourteen and six-tenths miles in 46 minutes and 19 seconds.

The last win was by the Jack Frost owned and sailed by Commodore Archibald Rogers, on Feb. 9, 1893, twenty miles in 49 minutes and 30 seconds, against a challenge from the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club.

HEIKES WINS LIVE BIRD MATCH.

For United States Championship and E. C. Trophy.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The 150 live-bird match between Rollo Heikes of Dayton, Ohio, and E. D. Fulford of Utica, N. Y., took place this afternoon on the grounds of the Keystone Shooting League, at Holmesburg, a suburb of this city, and the Ohio man was victorious by the score of 129 to 123.

The match was for the championship of the United States and the E. C. Trophy, now held by Heikes.

The conditions were 50 birds at unknown angles, 50 at expert rules, and 25 doubles. The first 50 at unknown angles resulted: Heikes killed 45, missed 5; Fulford killed 42, missed 8.

The second 50, expert rules to govern, resulted: Fulford killed 45; missed 5; Heikes killed 43, missed 7.

The final 50 at 25 doubles, was won by Heikes by the score of 41 kills and 9 misses, while Fulford's score was 36 kills and 14 misses.

Neither man shot in true form, Fulford especially being ineffective in his double-bird series.

Sharkey and Armstrong Fined.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Thomas Sharkey, the pugilist, and his sparring partner, Robert Armstrong, were arraigned in the Municipal Court here to-day and fined $15 each for participating in an exhibition which, the police maintain, partook of the nature of a prize fight. Both the pugilists have been performing at one of the theatres here this week.

Marshall Again Loses to Janowski.

The series of chess games between D. Janowski and F. J. Marshall came to an end yesterday, by Janowski winning the fourth game at the Manhattan Chess Club, after forty-eight moves, the final score being 3 to 1 in his favor. The opening was a Sicilian defense adopted by Janowski. Marshall made a good fight in the middle game, but his attack on Janowski's king failed, and the latter was enabled to push two passed pawns through the centre to victory. Marshall being finally mated. Janowski will begin his engagement against fourteen players of the Manhattan Chess Club in single encounters to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, when he will meet ex-champion Louis Schmidt, Jr.

Warner to Coach Carlisle.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Glenn S. Warner, who has coached Cornell's football team for the last two seasons, wrote to a friend at Cornell to-day stating that he will coach the Carlisle Indians eleven next Fall. He signed his contract yesterday. This news surprised Cornell's football supporters, and the great majority regret that the Ithacans did not secure Warner before he left here last Fall.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—To-day's races at Ingleside resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Horatio, 104 pounds, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, won; Opponent, 107, (Spencer,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Lamaroma, 99, (W. H. Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Naplan, Melburnham, Midian, Kamsin, and Novia also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; three furlongs. Ella Boland, 110 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 1, won; Kitty Kelly, 110, (C. Sloan,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Loch Katrine, 110, (Piggott,) 6 to 5, third. Time—0:36½. St. Anthony, Sardine, Elarte, My Secret, Tom Sharkey, Fanny Mills, Jennie Riley, and Catulas also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Short course, steeplechase. Silverado, 138 pounds, (Hennessy,) 2 to 1, won; Col. Bartlett, 125, (T. Murphy,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Huntsman, 160, (Sheppard,) 6 to 1, third. Time—4:14. Durwad, Lord Chesterfield, and J. O. C. also ran. Rossmore fell.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lakeside Stakes. Mile and a half. Lady Hurst, 101 pounds, (Bullman,) 2 to 1, won; Sardonic, 100, (E. Martin,) 1 to 2 and out, second; Rantic, 83, (J. Reiff,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:37¼. Three starters.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Milt Young, 104 pounds, (H. Young,) 1 to 2, won; Ulm, 104, (J. Woods,) 7 to 5 and out, second; Fred Gardner, 124, (W. Narvaez,) 75 to 1, third. Time—1:51½. Lomo and Hasard also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Bendoran, 118 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 5, won; Moringa, 105, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even money, second; Morellito, 111, (C. Sloan,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Horton and David Tenny also ran.

Earthquake at Richview, Ill.

RICHVIEW, Ill., Jan. 21.—An earthquake shock was felt here to-day at 1 o'clock. The vibrations lasted for seven minutes. A roaring sound accompanied the shock.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL MID-SEASON OFFERING.

To help make the dull season a busy one, we shall place on sale to-morrow 10 large size Upright

PIANOS

with all modern improvements, including our patent practice attachment, at

$200.00 Each,

$10.00 down, $6.00 per month.

This style and quality of

PIANO

is usually sold by dealers and small manufacturers at $350.00, and should not be classed with the "cheap bargain pianos" offered by dealers and department stores.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES.

Practice attachment, Boston fall, full iron plate, best ivory keys, double veneered case, hardwood frame, and a STERLING GUARANTEE.

ALSO

several uprights which have come to us in exchange for Sterlings. All are in perfect order and look like new.

Prices, $100.00, $125.00, $140.00.

Special attention given to tuning, repairing, refinishing and restoring the tone to old pianos.

If your piano has become dull or smoky, let us restore the finish.

Price, $1.50 and upward.

THE STERLING PIANO CO.,

MANUFACTURERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS,

536 Fulton St., Brooklyn,

Opp. Montauk Theatre.

W. S. DENSLOW, ... MANAGER

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 193 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1033

SUBMARINE TELEPHONY.

Nikola Tesla Thinks It Impracticable for Great Distances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Field for free capital returns!" May I suggest that we need but more rapid and improved methods of communication with Europe to open up wider fields of outlet for our manufactures? A telephone cable of twelve independent, non-induction, and unlimited distance service wires will bring about a more active and prosperous condition, and no doubts as to the absolutely correct reproduction of conversation, both clear and distinct need exist, since ample evidence of service on 500 miles of adjusted wire, in part submarine, in the United States and 110 miles English Government service exists. Already have patents been allowed and protection secured to make value assured, and we may hope before another year to have London, Paris, and Berlin in easy talking communication with Washington, New York, and our larger cities.

GORHAM GRAY.

Boston, Jan. 20, 1899.

Nikola Tesla, talking yesterday of submarine telephoning, said: "The difficulties which are in the way of telephoning through submarine cables for such distances as 2,000 to 3,000 miles are well known to scientific men, and the scientific records are full of treatments, mostly mathematical, of the conditions involved in the scheme. There is a popular error, however, existing in this regard. It is believed that the so-called static capacity of the cable is the chief difficulty to be overcome.

"To explain it to a layman one may liken the cable to a big reservoir through which small disturbances must be transmitted. The reservoir, of course, will take up small disturbances produced at one end so that at a distant end very little of the original disturbance will be felt. The chief difficulty lying in the way of telephoning through such cables rather lies in the fact that electrical vibrations sent through it are distorted, each wave being differently distorted, according to its pitch and pressure. A speech transmitted through such a cable will reach the distant end, as a rule, but only in the form of a confused noise, entirely unstinguishable as to its meaning.

"A great number of scientific men have been endeavoring to overcome this difficulty by a suitable construction of the cable, and I have myself proposed a plan to overcome the disturbing influences by static screening. More recently Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, a very prolific writer on electrical subjects, has also proposed a somewhat modified scheme, but up to the present none of the suggested schemes has been practically carried out, and their efficiency remains to be proved.

"Meanwhile a number of electricians have suggested the employment of relay stations as a means of establishing communication between America and Europe. If I recollect rightly Lieut. J. Patton described in technical journals some time ago a scheme of that kind which was taken up by a number of other workers. This plan might eventually come to a practical result, although I am a little skeptical as to the maintenance in good order of relay stations under such trying conditions and with such delicate contrivances aboard.

"Having worked myself on this problem for some time, the recognition of these difficulties has compelled me to abandon the beaten track, and I am bending my energies on establishing communication without wires, which, at least so far as telegraphy is concerned, is very near at hand and over great distances. The telephone without wires is a much more difficult problem, but it must be mastered sooner or later."

Board of Trade's Washington Dinner.

Gov. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to be present at the dinner to be given by the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade on Washington's Birthday in the Hoffman House. Others who have accepted invitations are Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Charles Stewart Smith, Collector George R. Bidwell, J. P. Dolliver of Iowa, John T. Shayne of Chicago, Maurice F. Holahan, Charles A. Schieren, and Benjamin Fairchild. A favorable reply to an invitation extended to President McKinley is expected. Four hundred covers will be laid.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

MATTHEWS

Our System of Marking All Kinds of Merchandise at Smallest Possible Margin of Profit is Appreciated by the People.

CLOAKS.

SPECIAL.

Monday will be another unusual day. Jackets and Silk Waists are to move out. Every lady in Brooklyn knows when we say unusual just what it means, and respond quickly. We make this a one-day special, because there are goods enough for THAT DAY ONLY, and so it will pay you to be on hand early and get first pick.

100 Ladies' Black and colored Beaver and Covert Cloth Jackets, satin faced, sizes 32 to 42 bust. There are goods in the lot that were as high as $8.50; Monday your choice at $2.95

200 Ladies' Extra Fine Kersey Mixed Cloth and Boucle Jackets, silk lined throughout. There are jackets in this lot that were $12.00 to $17.00; Monday take your choice at $6.95

193 Ladies' Finish Kersey Cloth, Persia Cloth, Cheviot and Boucle Jackets, lined with the finest silks and satins, not a jacket in the lot ever sold for less than $15.00 and up to $25.00; Monday only $9.95

SILK WAISTS.

150 Ladies' Plaid and Fancy Taffeta Silk Waists, latest styles tucked and plain. There are waists in the lot that were $5.98, $6.98, and $7.98. Monday only your choice.....$2.98

TRIMMINGS.

Special sale of Black Jet, 3 inches wide, 49c. and 69c. per yard.
Jet and Silk Yokes, 25c., 48c., 69c., and 98c.
Skirt and Waist Panels, $1.25 and $1.49; formerly $2.98.
Mohair sets for tailor-made costumes, 39c.
Silk Loops, 10c. each.

MUSLINS.

Good Quality 36-inch Unbleached Muslin, 4c. a yard.
Good Quality 36-inch Bleached Muslin, 5c. a yard.
Good Quality 36-inch Cambrics, 5c. a yard.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

Ready-made Sheets, 1¼x2½, 24c.; 1¾x2½, 28c.; 2x2½, 32c.; 2¼x2½, 35c.; 2½x2½, 38c.
Extra Fine and Heavy Sheets, 32c., 36c., 39c., 44c., 49c.
Fine Pillow Cases, 45x36, 7c. each.
Fine Pillow Cases, 42x36, 8c. each.
Fine Pillow Cases, 45x36, 9c. each.
Fine Pillow Cases, 50x36, 10c. each.
Fine Pillow Cases, 54x36, 11c. each.
Extra Fine Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 45x36, 12½c. each.

WHITE GOODS.

Fine English Long Cloth, 12-yard piece, 89c.
Fine Checked Nainsook, 7½c. and 10c.
40-inch Satin Striped Apron Lawns, superior quality, 10c. and 12½c. a yard.

GOWNS.

Muslin Gowns, assorted styles, empire and high neck, embroidered insertings and edging, 48c.
Muslin and Cambric Gowns, with lace and embroidery, in a large assortment, 58c., 68c., 78c., and 94c.

DRAWERS.

Muslin Drawers—umbrella ruffle—yoke band, 15c.
Muslin Drawers—embroidered ruffle and tucks, 19c.

CORSET COVERS.

Muslin Corset Covers—high back—felled seams, 8c.
Muslin Corset Covers—lace and embroidery, 17c.
Cambric Corset Covers—assorted styles—lace and embroidery, 25c.
Outing Flannel Night Gowns—assorted styles, extra value, 98c.

INFANTS' WEAR.

Infants' Cambric Slips—embroidered edge on back and sleeves—12½c.
Children's Colored Silk Caps and Bonnets, with braid and ribbon, our $1.25 and $1.38 kind, at 48c.
Infants' Embroidered Silk Caps—lace ruche, 15c.
Children's Muslin Drawers—embroidered ruffle and tucks—all sizes, 19c.

COLORED SKIRTS.

Black Sateen Skirts, umbrella ruffle, special, 97c.
Black Sateen and Fancy Striped Skirts—umbrella ruffles, special, $1.25.
Children's Crochet Skating Caps—special 38c. and 48c.

WRAPPERS.

Flanelette Wrappers, clearing sale—assorted styles and colors, 79c., 98c., and $1.25.

APRONS.

Waitress' Aprons—satin stripes, 15c.
Nurse Aprons, full width—deep hem, 25c. and 38c.

NOTIONS.

Linen Thread, 2 ounce spool, colors, 3c. a spool.
Linen Finished Thread, black, 5c. a spool.
English Pins, 4c. paper.
Sewing Silk, all colors, 30c. a dozen.
Hairpins, cabinet, 2c. and 3c. each.
Hairpins, 10 papers, 5c. a package.
Nickel-plated Safety Pins, all sizes, 2c. a dozen.
Hose supporters, black, white, all sizes, 8c. a pair.
Fancy Side Elastics, 10c. a pair.
Fancy Belting, 9-yard pieces, 15c. a piece.
Fancy Bone Casing, 6-yard pieces, 5c. a piece.
Brush Binding, 3c. a yard.
Hump Hooks and Eyes, 5c. a gross.
Dress Shields, sizes 2-3-4, 5c., 6c., 8c., 10c. a pair.
Jet-Headed Pins, 18 to a box, 2c. a box.
Mourning Pins, 2c. a box.

BELT BUCKLES.

Fancy Metal Belt Buckles, 19c., 25c. and 39c. each.
Cut Steel Belt Sets, buckle and 3 slides, 64c., $1.19 and $1.25.
Jeweled Belt Sets, buckle and 3 slides, 59c., 98c. and $1.19.

LEATHER GOODS.

Seal Grain Leather Combination Books, double inside frame, regular value 48c.; special for Monday, 24c.
Real Leather Chatelaine Bags, regular value 50c.; special at 39c.
Silk Belts, in blue and black moire, 48c.; for Monday, 18c.
Folding Lunch Boxes, made of strong fiber, regular value 15c. and 18c.; closing 10c. each.
Imported Leather Change Purses, satin lined, were 98c.; closing, at 48c.

CAMERA DEPARTMENT.

To save time during stock taking the following Photographic Materials will be virtually given away.

In plain words we sacrifice:
$1.50 Tripods (sliding) at 89c.
$3.00 Tripods (triple sliding) $1.98.
$4.00 Tripods (four fold) $2.25.

During the holidays we secured a large quantity of double rabbited, extra heavy, screw secured springs, and well seasoned maple, printing frames, to sell out at 12c.

75c. Oil Ruby Lambs, with shades, now 35c.

50c. Albums to hold 36—3½x4¼ and 2½x3¼ photos, at cost, 25c.

BEAT THIS IF YOU CAN.

Pure Gold Toning and Fixing Solution for any brand of paper, 2½-ounce size, to sell at 34c.; 12-ounce size to sell at 19c.

16-ounce Hydrochinon Metol Developer, at 15c.

Wash Boxes, extra heavy zinc, at 79c.

25c. Print, to squeeze rollers, 15c.

$2.00 Print Trimmers, heavy knife, at 98c.

Velox Paper—4x6, any finish, 18c. dozen.

Velox Developer, per tube (will develop fifty 4x5 prints), 13c.

Here is a bargain. A 5x7 Folding Camera, thoroughly achromatic lens; rising, falling and sliding front, swing back, double-lined bellows. Polished Mahogany inside and fine grained leather covered. Complete with one double holder. To sacrifice, at $18.00.

VELVETS.

Direct from a Velvet Importer, a lot of short or SMALL ENDS of Silk Face Velvets, all grades, in colors and black, 5c., 10c., 15c. and 25c.

We have selected from our $1.00 line a number of Colored Velvets that were slow sellers, to go at 29c.

$1.00 and $1.25 Colored Velvets, a good range of colors, at 59c.

$1.25 Colored and Black Velvets, $1.00.

$1.50 Colored and Black Velvets, $1.25.

SILKS.

19-inch Black Taffeta, all silk, 39c.

22-inch Black Taffeta, superior grade, 59c.

24-inch Black Taffeta, a regular 98c. grade, 79c.

22-inch Black Taffeta, a superior grade, from one of the best French makers, 85c.

Sale of J. M. STEARN'S Celebrated BLACK SATINS, $1.00 grade, 89c.; $1.25 grade, $1.00; $1.50 grade, $1.25.

Black Peau de Sole, made in ITALY, good value at $2.50, $1.75.

Brocade Satins, Lyons fabric, were $2.50 per yard; now $1.75.

Changeable Taffeta, all silk, 49c.

Plain Taffeta, pure silk, extra firm and lustrous fabric, 69c.

Fancy Check Silks, a special line, 59c.

New Plaid Silks, $1.00 and $1.25 grades, 85c.

JEWELRY.

Oxidized Silver and Gold-plated "Nethersole" Bracelets, 48c.

Oxidized Silver and Gold-plated "Nethersole," set with stones, 98c.

Fine Gold-plated Pin Sets (3 pins in set), at 25c.

Baby Pins, good gold plate, 25 different designs to select from, at 14c. a pair.

Imported Stick Pins, hard enameled Italian Mosaic designs, at 25c.

Imported G

HABITS OF THE SALMON

Lovers of Fresh Water That Go to Sea to Grow.

SHORT STORY OF THEIR LIFE

Enemies of the Young Fish That Destroy Thousands—Rapid Development When in the Salt Water.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Most people on the Pacific Coast recognize the edible qualities of the salmon, but know very little about its true life history. This same ignorance prevailed in Great Britain until about the middle of this century. In 1848 Andrew Young, of Inversbin, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, manager of the Duke of Sutherland's salmon fishings, was one of the first careful observers who gave the public any reliable facts concerning the life habits of the salmon. He was followed in these investigations by Egerton Hall, who made a very careful and extensive study of this fish at Oughterard, in Galway, Ireland. In 1854 Robert Ramsbottom of Clitheroe, England, gave the public some most interesting facts on the propagation and annual migrations of the salmon. The information to be gathered from these noted salmon-biologists would be interesting and useful to many on this coast, especially to those who desire to foster the interests of our salmon fisheries.

It is not necessary to describe the artificial propagation of salmon, as this business is now so well understood, and most skillfully practiced in this country. It is more in reference to the growth and habits of a salmon from its infancy and life in the fresh and salt waters that the public will be interested.

The salmon in Europe and the world over is essentially a fresh-water fish, three-fourths of its life being spent in the rivers from its birth. Its migrations to the sea are solely for its growth and feeding, after reaching the adult period of its life. After it has escaped from its egg form, its attached food or nurse-bag supplies it with all the nourishment it requires for an average period of about five weeks, but this period is governed by temperature of the water: in warmer waters it is sometimes only thirty days, and in colder waters forty days. After this self-ursing period the bag is absorbed, and the fry begins to feed from the mouth, and in about sixty days it has grown to a length of about one and one-half inches, or double the size it was when hatched. The pink spots and the dark transverse bars on the sides (which distinguish the young salmon from the trout species) are then visible. The growth is then comparatively slow; at six months old it is only about three inches in length, and at twelve months four inches is the average size. During the whole of this period these young salmon are seldom seen by man, as they are very shy and secretive in their habits, and, as a rule, do not rise to the fly until they are about fourteen months old. During this period they are known as "penk" in England, "parr" in Scotland, and "fingering" in Ireland.

SALMON VARY IN SIZE.

Though the above-mentioned measurements give the average observed size of the salmon fry, there are many which vary in size, some being larger and some smaller than the average; and it has been well ascertained that this difference in size extends throughout the life of each fish, and this accounts, in a great measure, for the difference found in the size of the fish in their annual runs from the sea. It has been proved beyond any doubt that the young salmon remain in the rivers about two years from the time they are hatched to the period at which they change to their silvery coating, when they are known as "smolts," and it is then they commence their first migration to the sea. At this period they do not much exceed, on the average, two ounces in weight and seven inches in length. This first migration to the sea generally takes place in May, though in some cases the "smolts" are ready as early as January, and some as late as June; this difference being due to the long spawning season, which in some rivers commences in September and extends to March. Although the smolt has assumed its silvery coat, and the pink spots and transverse bars have thereby been covered over, yet by scraping off the scales from these sides the bars can be clearly seen; thus proving the identity of the species.

Previous to the change from the infant stage to the silvery smolt the young salmon is always solitary in its habits; but after its change it becomes gregarious, and descends the rivers in shoals to the sea. These shoals in their progress down the river progress at about two miles an hour. In passing through rapids they invariably turn their heads up stream, and when they reach smooth water, they again turn their heads seaward. At this season of migration of the smolts there are always three generations of salmon in the river at the same time: (1) the smolt, (2) the parr, (3) the young fry just hatched.

The migratory shoal of smolts remains for a short time in the brackish water of the tideway to get seasoned to the change before entering the sea. It is in their marine feeding ground that they commence their marvelously rapid growth. The average sojourn of the smolt in the sea is only from eight to ten weeks; it then makes its first return to the river of its birth, and is then known as the "grilse." The grilse varies in size considerably, some being not more than one pound in weight, and some as much as fourteen pounds. This great variation is probably due to the size of the parent-fish in large rivers, and to the longer stay some make in the sea, and also to the greater supply of rich food found there.

Most of the grilse ascend the rivers in June and July, though some ascend in March and April, owing to their earlier descent upon the sea. This first return from the sea is subject to the volume of water in the respective river homes. The physical difference between the grilse and the salmon, or mature fish, is shown by the following features: The tail of the grilse is always forked, that of the salmon is straight; the scales of the grilse are smaller, and the fins are longer and larger in proportion to the body; they return to the sea before the salmon; they remain longer there than they do on their first migration. The grilse remain in the river all the Spring, Summer and Winter, and are the first to spawn. After their second migration to the sea they return as salmon, or mature fish.

RAPID GROWTH IN SALT WATER.

Their rapid growth from the smolt stage to the grilse has been proved by careful markings. In the short space of eight to ten weeks they have increased in weight from a few ounces to many pounds. The growth of the salmon is likewise marvelous, up to a certain age. On the average the grilse and salmon have doubled their weight in their marine feeding grounds before returning to the rivers. The Duke of Athole, March 31, 1845, caught a "kelt" or foul salmon (one that had spawned, and was on its way to sea) in the River Tay, weighing exactly sixteen pounds. He attached to its fin a zinc ticket marked "129." This fish with the ticket on was caught in the same river on its return from the sea, after a lapse of only five weeks and two days, and weighed twenty-seven and a quarter pounds, so that it had increased in weight in this short period eleven and a quarter pounds.

How long salmon live is difficult to ascertain, as the rivers of Great Britain are so closely fished that very few are likely to attain any great age or size over twenty pounds. In Norway, where there is not such close fishing, salmon are caught weighing over fifty pounds, proving they must have made many annual trips to the sea. It has been proved by long-continued, careful markings that the grilse and salmon never mistake their own river, or that branch of it in which they were hatched; this shows remarkable instinct in this fish, as many rivers are long and have so many feeders. Though the salmon deposits so many thousands of ova, millions of ova and fry are destroyed; it is estimated that not more than one in a thousand reaches maturity. Their natural and gormandising enemies are the trout, the little bird called the water ouzel, and the merganser, or fish duck, all of which consume daily millions of ova and fry. It is therefore necessary to destroy these murderers of the salmon by every possible means, in order to keep the rivers well stocked with salmon for sport and for fishery interests. Unless these voracious pests are religiously destroyed a very large percentage of the annual cost of artificial propagation of salmon is entirely wasted.

It has been observed that the salmon is essentially a pairing fish during the spawning season. In the natural state the female has never been seen to spawn without a male, and never with more than one male. This was proved in one instance in Scotland. A poacher was observed to spear a male fish by the side of a female spawning. The female upon this loss immediately returned to the pool below the spawning bed and soon returned with another male, which was also speared, and again she went to the pool and brought another male. This slaughter of the male fish continued until nine males had been killed, and at last she was seen to return with a bull trout, the male salmon supply being exhausted.

There is one peculiar feature about the parr, or young salmon, before it has reached the smolt age, which is that the male has a mature milt during the period that the mature fish are spawning. It has been proved that the milt of the parr, or penk, only an ounce and a half in weight, has successfully impregnated the eggs of a large female salmon. The fact of this milt being found in the parr has led many people to think that it is not a young salmon, but a species of trout. I have seen this milt in the young male salmon in the Lewis River, Clark County, Washington.

THE BICYCLE SHOW OPENS.

Exhibition at Madison Square Garden Attracts a Big Crowd.

The fourth national exhibition of bicycles opened at the Madison Square Garden last night, and will continue for a week. The show opened at half-past seven o'clock, and an hour later the aisles on the main floor were uncomfortably crowded.

There is a fine display of the chainless bicycle, but the chain wheels are in the majority. A noticeable fact is the reduction in prices over last year's machines. A high grade chainless is marked as low as $75, and well-built chain wheels are reduced as low as $25.

The horseless vehicles form an interesting department. There were a number of exhibits that were incomplete, but everything will be in shape by to-morrow. A band concert will be given every afternoon and evening.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

A. Stein Wins First Prize in the Rifle Club's Class Match.

The members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club competed for the five prizes in the class match at the armory ranges last night. A. Stein won first prize, with a score of 68. There were several scores of 68, but A. Stein's 34 on the 500-yard target placed him first. The scores:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
A. Stein, veteran	34	68	
Sergt. R. M. Kallock, N. C. S.	34	33	67
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E	33	33	66
Private F. Wessell, Co. C	34	31	65
Private W. N. Croxton, Co. G	34	30	64

Other good scores:

Sergt. J. K. Stewart, Co. B	33	35	68
Sergt. H. E. Crall, Co. G	33	35	68
Capt. W. H. Palmer, staff	32	34	66
Corp. G. H. Fraser, Co. B	32	34	66

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private E. De Vivier, Co. K	31	34	65
Private C. Stein, Jr., Co. C	32	33	65
Private F. Wessell, Co. C	34	31	65
Private J. K. Green, Co. A	32	33	65
Corp. G. H. Fraser, Co. B	32	34	66

The following qualified as experts:

	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.
Private W. N. Croxton	70	77
Sergt. J. R. Stewart	68	69

FOX HUNTING AT LAKEWOOD.

Big Field of Riders Joins the Chase Along Lake Carasaljo.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 21.—The most successful run in the history of Lakewood fox hunts took place this afternoon. The meet was to have taken place at Whitesville, but J. J. Dwyer, owner of the pack, made the banks of Lake Carasaljo the rendezvous. A big field of cross-country riders turned out, and every vehicle or apology for one was called into requisition. The cottages are all occupied, and the accommodations at the hotels are taxed to their utmost, and their occupants turned out in coaches, private and public; tandems, victorias, broughams, dog, hunting, tea, village, and game carts.

It was 3:30 o'clock when the hounds were sent to cover in the forest that fringes the south banks of Lake Carasaljo. It was but a few seconds' work to find the drag, and the hounds ran to the head of the lake, where they broke cover on the Hyer farm. A dash across the open then gave the horsemen a chance to show their skill. A number of stiff jumps were negotiated. Miss E. E. Alger on Pansy Blossom, Clarence Robbins on Beaufort, J. J. Dwyer on Juggler, W. J. Dwyer on Duchess, J. Clark Webb on Sportsman, and T. H. Grant, Jr., on Skyscraper, shared the cross-country honors. Mr. Grant's mount plunged and reared in the early part of the chase and finally, in a fit of rage, fell over backward. Mr. Grant slipped his stirrups and managed to escape injury. A less skillful horseman would probably have been killed. Mr. Grant remounted and was among the leaders at the finish.

The hounds will meet at Whitesville on Tuesday, and the Lakewood Hotel on Saturday.

POUGHKEEPSIE GETS REGATTA.

Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania to Row There in June.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 21.—William F. Booth and Harris S. Reynolds, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the old Regatta Committee of this city, went to New York this morning to hold a conference with Passenger Agent Lambert of the West Shore Railroad, and representatives of Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia Universities, about holding the boat race between those colleges on the Poughkeepsie course next Summer.

The representatives of the local committee did not go prepared to make any definite proposition to the colleges at this time, but the condition of public sentiment here is such as to warrant the belief that the citizens of Poughkeepsie will make the same liberal terms with the colleges that they did in former years, especially if Cornell is included in the race.

The representatives of Cornell, University of Pennsylvania, and Columbia met at the Hoffman House yesterday afternoon, and agreed that the annual boat race between the crews of these universities should be rowed on the Hudson at Poughkeepsie. The date was not set, although it was agreed that it should be before June 29, but it will depend on the tides and other conditions that will be considered later on. There was some talk of a crew being sent on from the University of Wisconsin to take part in this race. The University of Toronto may also be represented.

AMATEUR OARSMEN'S MEETING.

National Regatta Will Be Held in Boston on July 28 and 29.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held last night at the Marlborough Hotel. The most important business transacted was the selection of Boston as the place for the National Regatta, to be held on July 28 and 29. When this question came up, James Pilkington announced that New York would make a bid for the regatta in 1900, and the general sentiment among the members present was that the regatta should be held here.

A committee consisting of C. R. Zappone, H. W. Garfield, and F. R. Fortmeyer has been in communication with the committee in charge of the sports that are to be held in Paris next year in connection with the exposition, and it reported that the Parisians had agreed to set the rowing races at any time that was suitable for American oarsmen. It was suggested that after the annual regatta held here the winners and those who were selected to go to Paris would be in good shape to row against the Europeans.

There were several applications for reinstatement. The most important of these was made on behalf of E. S. Headley of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia. Headley was suspended several years ago for pawning his medals. Several efforts have been made to reinstate him, but all have failed. Last night, however, the members agreed that Headley had been punished enough, and his suspension was removed. After this case had been disposed of a letter was read from G. W. Van Vliet of the Pennsylvania Barge Club, in which he acknowledged that he had sold his medals. He was disqualified.

The racing rules were amended so that the champion in the senior sculls race at the National regatta does not have to row in the event, but to defend his title will meet the winner of the race. The resignation of James R. Doyle of Boston was accepted, and James P. Fox of Boston was elected a member of the Executive Committee in his place.

Secretary Fortmeyer read a communication from the Secretary of the Henley (England) Association, stating that the reports that Americans were not wanted in the Henley regatta were false. The letter said that American amateurs were always welcome to compete in the big English rowing regatta.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Increased Tax Valuations Cause No Decrease in Business.

DEALING WIDELY DIVERSIFIED

Negotiations for Nevada Apartments—Sales by Brokers—Auction Dealings—Offerings for This Week.

The decrease in dealing which many had feared would follow the raising of assessed valuations on real estate is not as yet in evidence, and if one may judge by the business of last week the 1898 valuations might just as well have been duplicated this year, as far as any general effect upon the realty market is concerned. Indeed, now that the first shock—perhaps not a shock, in that it was generally expected—has been survived, it seems to be the general opinion that with the present upward course of the market any further damage from this source need not be seriously apprehended.

The purchase of 8 Broad Street by the Stock Exchange was the largest and, in many ways, the most interesting of the week's events. Different ways of figuring lead to different results in the matter of the rate paid per square foot, but whether the building be included in the calculation or not, the fact remains that the price was the largest ever paid for an inside parcel in Manhattan.

A substantial increase is shown over the price paid by the Exchange for the Western Union Building, 16 and 18 Broad Street, and an increase of fully 50 per cent. over that paid for the Commercial Cable Building site three years ago. A rumor that the Exchange will also acquire the Mortimer Building, at Wall and New Streets, from what can be learned, is not founded on facts.

The two sections of Fifth Avenue which have engaged attention for the last three months each furnished a representative transaction last week—the lower mercantile section in the sale of the northwest corner of Nineteenth Street and the upper section in the sale of three lots at the southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street. The latter deal in the latter neighborhood, which, it is promised, will be almost a record-breaker in point of the amount involved, will probably be made public within a few days.

The market for vacant property has shown unusual activity in nearly every one of the sections to which dealing of this class has been recently confined. Several of the King estate plots have passed into the hands of builders, fronts on Manhattan and Seventh Avenues and the large plot at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, have gone from the ownership of estates into the possession of those who will lose little time in their development. Activity in the Park Avenue district was shown in the resales of the Beekman estate lots at Sixty-fifth Street, and plot at the southwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street.

The sale of 30 and 32 East Twenty-first Street was almost identical with the sale of the similar property, 35 and 37 East Twentieth Street, a week earlier. Both were the outpost of "realty companies," both were recently taken by the plaintiffs under foreclosure, and now both have been resold. Other important transactions in business property were the purchases of 75 and 77 Duane Street by the adjoining owners, and of a block front of warehouses in Rutgers Slip.

Another feature of the week which cannot be overlooked was the activity in Brooklyn suburban property. The success of last Summer's auction sales in that borough in connection with the constant extension of transit facilities, is doubtless responsible for the investment of upward of $500,000 last week in the Ditmas, Neefus, and Kouwenhoven farms, in the Flatbush and Flatlands sections.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

The report that the seven-story apartment house known as the Nevada has been sold is a little premature, according to a statement made by the owners, Terence Farley's Sons, yesterday afternoon. From what could be learned, however, from others interested in the sale, the details of the transaction may be regarded as practically settled and its formal announcement only a matter of two or three days. The Nevada occupies a block, with frontages of 235 feet on Boulevard, 200 feet 10 inches on Amsterdam Avenue, 35 feet 3 inches on Seventieth Street, and about 138 feet on Sixty-ninth Street.

Leith & Glenn have bought the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, between St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues, 176 feet on the street by 50 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue by 200 feet on the southerly line by 50 feet on Seventh Avenue. Oppenheimer & Metzger and Hirsch Brothers, joint purchasers of this plot at the King estate auction sale two weeks ago, paid $58,350 for the property.

The plot, 50 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, another of the King properties, has been sold by Nelson R. Stillwell to Charles Brogan and Emil Meyer for improvement.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 132 West Seventy-eighth Street, 16.8 by 55 by 102.2.

The same brokers have also sold for Pauline Levy two lots on the east side of the Boulevard, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Nathan L. and Leon Ottinger are the buyers of the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of the Boulevard, 26 feet north of One Hundred and Seventh Street, sold by George F. Moore.

Kempner Bros. have bought the five-story flats, 2,206 to 2,212 Second Avenue, together with 803 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, adjoining at the rear.

Hirsh Bros. have sold to Niels Hansen the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, 199.10 by 100.

F. De R. Wissmann has sold for the Lynch estate, to August Knatz, the old building, 152 Madison Avenue, 25 by 100.

Joseph L. Buttenweiser has sold the six-story tenement, 221 Baxter Street, 25 by 117; also, the similar properties, 9 Thompson Street and 119 Sullivan Street, and the five-story flat, 151 East Seventh Street.

W. C. Dilger has sold for A. McW. Oberbeek to John Smith, the four-story building, southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 22 by 70.

Cooper & Dellon have bought, for improvement, the old buildings, on a plot 52 by 100, at the southeast corner of Madison and Jackson Streets.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for a Mrs. Best, for about $35,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 55 East Sixty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

New Broadway Building Leased.

James L. Libby & Son have leased for Charles T. Barney to Charles E. Rector of Chicago and Louis Essler of Philadelphia the new building on the east side of Broadway, adjoining the Hotel Cadillac having a frontage of 77 feet, with an "L" extending to Forty-fourth Street. The lease is for fifteen years, and the lessees will use the premises as a restaurant.

The Auction Room.

Foreclosures involving properties of a very ordinary class furnished little to attract salesroom buyers during the week, and with the exception of the flats 122 and 124 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and 213 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, plaintiffs were the buyers at all the legal sales. Even in the case of the tenements at the southwest corner of Fourth Street and the Bowery, sold in partition, the heirs did not see fit to part with their holdings, and the property was knocked down to one of them on a bid of $106,000.

The dwelling 30 East Eighty-first Street was disposed of at voluntary sale for $39,500, and Auctioneer Harnett also obtained some spirited bidding on Thursday for several tenements in East Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Streets. The properties were all leaseholds, sold by executors' orders, but the prices were satisfactory, and the competition by far the best of the week. The only other voluntary offering, 118 Wall Street, was withdrawn on a bid of $42,200.

On Tuesday another attempt will be made to dispose of the five-story building 29 Beekman Street under partition proceedings. It has been offered several times, and each time withdrawn—the last time on Dec. 29, when the highest bid was $62,000. For Wednesday, an executor's offering is scheduled, involving 84 West Houston Street, northeast corner of West Broadway. The last attempts to sell properties in this neighborhood were not wholly successful, but, with the generally improved condition of the market and with the introduction of the sub-trolley on both West Broadway and Houston Street, there is reason to expect an increased demand and better prices in that section.

Another of John Pettit's properties—the seven-story building 102 and 104 Fulton Street—will be sold, under foreclosure, on Thursday, to satisfy a claim amounting to $143,000. Four tenements, at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, will also be sold on Thursday, and on Friday the plot, 99.11 by 275, at the southeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, will be put up.

There were recorded last week 329 mortgages, for $6,077,300, of which 118, for $2,109,782, were at 5 per cent.; 136, for $1,700,338, were at more, and 75, for $2,867,170, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 372 mortgages, for $5,769,408, of which 136, for $2,582,935, were at 5 per cent.; 173, for $1,538,973, were at more, and 63, for $1,647,500, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 23.—By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 80 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 438 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $18,916.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Hassett, referee, 1,804 Anthony Avenue, east side, 130.7 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 95 by 142.5 by 98.10 by 170, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,627.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel S. Slater, referee, 73 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 50 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,257.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Lockwood, referee, 104 and 106 Bedford Street, east side, 96.11 feet south of Christopher Street, runs south 42.6 by east 50.3 by south 13.6 by east 20.11 by north 23.3 by east 8.9 by north 18.4 by east 8 by north 15.9 by west 25.5 by south 8.1 by west 55.6, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $44,801.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Rogah, referee, 29 Beekman Street, south side, 100 feet west of William Street, 22.6 by 100 by 23.2 by 100, five-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 436 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 300 feet south of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $916.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.—By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 48 West Nineteenth Street, north side, 281 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 18.11½ by 92, five-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,722.

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, foreclosure sale, Stephen H. Olin, referee, 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 240 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,817.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee, 64 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 25 by 99.11 by 25.3 by 84.7½, five-story brick flat with stores. Due on judgment, $3,845; subject to another mortgage for $25,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 84 West Houston Street and 487 West Broadway, being the northeast corner of the streets named, 22.2 by 76, four-story brick and stone building.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 322 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick building, with a three-story brick building at the rear.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis L. Donohue, referee, 147 West Fifty-first Street, north side, 175 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, westerly half of Lot 708, on the map of the Village of Wakefield, Twenty-fourth Ward, being on the southerly side of Fifteenth Street, 52.6 by 114, vacant; all title and interest of Frank F. and Teresina Dursie on Jan. 22, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Wilber McBride, referee, 114 Bradhurst Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 75, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $12,758.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.—By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Benjamin E. Hall, referee, 303 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street, 22.1½ by 59.4 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with store; 303 Seventh Avenue, east side, 22.1½ feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 27.9½ by 59.4 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with store; 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 27.10 by 68.2, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores; 163 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 59.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 18.6 by 49.4½ and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, on 305 Seventh Avenue, $26,731; on 303, $17,875, on 305, $16,768; on 163 West Twenty-seventh Street, $8,275.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 204 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 98 feet west of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $16,474; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Sabine Smith, referee, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, south side, 45.10 feet west of William Street, 45.6 by 79.7 by 50 by 81.1, seven-story brick office building. Due on judgment, $143,297.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 46 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 260.3 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 24.9 by 99.11, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,255.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 39 Avenue A, west side, 26.5 feet south of Third Street, 26.5 by 100, four-story front and rear brick tenements; all title of George Bushmann on Oct. 15, 1898.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Lardner, referee, 319 and 321 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling and vacant. Due on judgment, $16,379.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas Gilleran, referee, Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 99.11 by 275, vacant. Due on judgment, $57,905.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 211 West Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $15,755.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 37 South Street, northwest corner of Burling Slip, 21.10 by 50.1 by 22.2 by 49.7, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $16,168.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 1,354 and 1,356 Avenue A, northeast corner of Seventy-second Street, 25.2 and 26, respectively, by 98, two five-story stone-front tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on 1,354, $27,684; on 1,356, $18,763.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard B. Aldcroft, Jr., referee, 1,381 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 17.4 by 70, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,994; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 41 East Twenty-first Street, for an eight-story brick store and lofts, 25 by 90; W. N. Bernbach of 287 Fourth Avenue, owner; Pollard & Steinam, architects; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, 25 by 86.6; Strauss & Rothschild of 107 East Sixty-third Street, owners; George F. Pelham, architect; cost, $88,000.

No. 137 Suffolk Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 86.8; Bernard Klingenstein of 136 East Seventy-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 86.6; Strauss & Rothschild, owners; G. F. Pelham architect; cost, $88,000.

No. 22 Lenox Avenue, for a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 78; Riverside Building Company of 439 Boulevard, owner; Clarence True, architect; cost, $20,000.

Mapes Avenue, west side, 528 feet north of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 66, and a one-story frame barn; John Metzler, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Summit Place, north side, 108.6 feet west of Boston Avenue, for a two-story frame office and shop, 22 by 20; Emil Horn, owner; John S. Kennedy, architect; cost, $1,800.

Tremont Avenue, northwest corner of Hughes Avenue, for a four-story brick flat, with store, 17.11 by 96; Conrad Simon to 805 Columbus Avenue, owner; James W. Coe of 443 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $15,000.

Rosedale Avenue, west side, 125 feet north of Mansion Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 18 by 26 by 37; William Nagle, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 256 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 81.6; A. Dooper of 241 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; A. F. A. Schmitt, architect; cost, $120,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, south side, 17 feet east of Park Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick tenement; Herman Wendt, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose, architects; cost, $1,200.

Hubert Street, southwest corner of Hudson Street, to a five-story and basement brick tenement, with store; James Kehoe, owner; Jordan & Giller of 19 Park Row, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 1 and 3 Front Street, to a five-story brick factory; estates of A. Perry and Almy G. Gallatin, owners; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $400.

No. 342 Ninth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; estate of J. L. Payton, owner; S. Pope, architect and builder; cost, $1,000.

No. 158 West Thirty-second Street, to a five-story brick factory; F. R. Coudert of 13 East Forty-fifth Street, owner; Hugh Getty, architect and builder; cost, $1,500.

Tremont Avenue, south side, 55 feet east of Arthur Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Edward J. Deegan of 1,970 Jefferson Avenue, owner; Chas. S. Clark, architect; cost, $1,500.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 513 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; Christopher Vitte, owner; F. E. Albrecht, architect; cost, $3,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 21.

ATTORNEY ST, 17, w s, 21.3x20.3x21.3x20; Robert Sturgis to Jane E. Osthout..... $5,150

FRONT ST, 36, n s, 28.6x57x28.8x67; William H. Hoes to Alfred Wagstaff..... 12,600

ITTNER PLACE, 42.10x— Lot 19A, tax map; Jacob C. Weeks to Owen T. Martin..... 1

KINGSTON AV, s e corner of Birch St, 100x175; Karl Rapp to Jerry E. Farrington..... 1

LOTS 67, 70, 88, 97, 115, 116, map of William O. Giles; William O. Giles to Murry O. Giles..... 1

TELLER AV, e s, 274.1 ft n e of 169th St, 25x82.3x25x82.5; Ephraim B. Levy to John Aiello and another..... 100

TINTON AV, e s, 143.8 ft n of 168th St, new line, 24.8x182; Charles W. White to William H. Wright..... 100

10TH ST, 387 East, 25x94.9; 10th St, 389 East, 25x94.9; Harris Mandelbaum and others to William Evans..... 1

32ND ST, 142 East, 14.9x97.6; Horace Secor, jr., to Arthur A. Carey..... 14,750

68TH ST, 450 East, 20x80x irregular; Mary E. Scanlon to Arthur J. Scanlon..... 1

91ST ST, n s, 269 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.8; Maurice Leyne to Mercantile Co-operative Bank..... 2,800

102D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Frank Raub to Timothy Nicholson..... 1

119TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 96.8 ft to St. Nicholas Av, 223.10x irregular; Seaboard Realty Company to Anna M. Somerville..... 1

128TH ST, s s, 153 ft w of 2d Av, 52x 99.11; Mary E. Scanlon to A. J. Scanlon. 1

130TH ST, s s, 95.8 ft e of 11th Av, 23.6x 99.11; Bartholomew J. Rice to Thomas F. Rice..... 200

131ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Annie Carroll to Esther Gilbert... 1

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Missouria B. Houpt and son to John E. Falk..... 1

Recorded Leases.

FRIEDMAN, Leo, to Ferdinand Seetlemeier; 734 and 736 6th St, 4½ years.. $1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

AIELLO, John, and another to Ephraim B. Levy; Teller Av, s e s, 274 ft n e 169th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BOLGER, Paul S., to Ida A. Currier; 67 East 53d St, 1 year..... 3,500

CARRINGTON, Elisabeth M., to Frederick W. Pitcher; 147th St, n e s, 525 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year..... 2,500

CIROLLI, Andrea, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 114th St, 429 East, demand..... 1,000

EVANS, William, to Harris Mandelbaum and others; 387 and 389 East 10th St, 1 year..... 6,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Hiram Rinaldo; Rutgers Place, s s, 25.4 ft e of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 3,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom to Hiram Rinaldo; 61 Jefferson St, 3 years. 3,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom, to Hiram Rinaldo; Rutgers Place, s s, 51.4 ft e of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 3,000

FAY, Michael, and William Stacom, to Hiram Rinaldo; Rutgers Place, s s, 77.4 and 103.2 ft e of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 3,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and Barnet Feinberg to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 287 to 297 Elizabeth St, 1 year..... 40,000

GALLO, Josephine, to Tony Altieri; 3d Av, e s, 101.11 ft n of 174th St, 1 year. 2,000

HUNTER, William C., to Frederick G. Potter; 119th St, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, extends to St. Nicholas Av, 1 year. 22,500

KEANE, John A., to the Sun and Evening Sun Building, Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association; Beekman Av, w s, 25 ft n of Oak Terrace, installments..... 5,229

METZGER, Jennie, to Steinhardt Brothers & Co.; 123d St, s s, 408 ft w of 6th Av, secures contract..... 5,000

MILES, John, to Mary A. Roden; Walton Av, w s, adjoining school lands, runs w 175 ft to Jerome Av 3 years..... 9,000

O'ROURKE, Daniel, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 388 West St, demand..... 1,700

ROTH, Bertha, to Charles and Margaret Wuerth; 12th St, n e s, 335 ft n w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 4,000

TIFFANY, Henry D., to Henry Meigs, trustee; Stebbins Av, n w s, 150 ft s of 169th St; also Fox St, e s, 387.11 ft w of Home St, and Southern Boulevard, e s, 116 ft s of 169th St, 3 years..... 5,000

UHLENHAUT, John H., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Pearl St, s w corner of Malden Lane, 5 years..... 15,000

WAHLIG, Frank A., to Mary A. Aston, as guardian, &c.; Beach Av

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

For Other Financial Matters See Pages 22 and 23.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Best & Belcher sold at .40, 300 Chollar at .16, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .01, 600 Mollie Gibson at .27, 500 Pharmacist at .05, 800 Small Hopes at 1.40@1.35@1.40, and 500 Union Consolidated at .28.

On the Industrial Exchange, 9,000 shares of Good Samaritan sold at .005½@.008, buyer 30@.005⅝; 300 Waldorf at .02@.01⅝, 8,000 Sentinel at .002⅛@.002¼, buyer 30@.002½; 3,000 Jennie Blanche at .19, 2,000 Gilpin & Lincoln at .19¼, 2,000 Burt Gold at .01½, 2,000 Gregory Gold at .02½, and 2,000 High Five at .05.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.81	Father De Smet	.14
Alta	.06	Horn Silver	1.15
Best & Belcher	.36	Iron Silver	.70
Breece	.90	King. & Pem. Iron.	.15
Brunswick	.15	La Crosse	.10
Caledonia B. H.	.12	Leadville	.09
Chrysolite	.13	Little Chief	.17
Comstock Tun. Co.	.03	Phoenix Gold	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	Plymouth Con.	.09
Deadwood	.45	Standard Con	2.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.32		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.30
Adams Con.	.12	Plymouth	.10
Belcher	.10	Phoenix Gold M. Co.	.08
Best & Belcher	.36	Potosi	.12
Breece	.85	Quicksilver	1.50
Brunswick Con.	.15	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Savage	.06
Chollar	.16	Sierra Nevada	.60
Crown Point	.08	Standard	2.05
Chrysolite	.13	Small Hopes	1.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Union Con.	.30
Com. T. Co., stock	.04	Utah	.11
Com. T. Co., bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co., scrip	.04	Yellow Jacket	.10
Crescent	.06	Argentum Juanita	.80
Catalpa	.16	Alamo	.66
Deadwood Terra	.45	Anaconda	.35
Eureka Con	.35	Cripple Creek Cons.	.09
Father De Smet	.16	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.04
Gould & Curry	.23	Golden Fleece	.30
Hale & Norcross	.07	Isabel	.70
Homestake	50.00	Mollie Gibson	.25
Horn Silver	1.30	Mount Rosa	.19
Iron Silver	.80	Pharmacist	.04
Julia Con	.01	Portland	1.50
Kinsetta & Pemb.	.13	Specimen	.02
La Crosse	.14	Union	.20
Leadville Con	.11	Work	.15
Little Chief	.21	Ala. p. l. war.	$2.. 8½
Mexican	.28	Ala. p. l., war.	$3.. 8
Moulton	.20	Ala. p. l. war.	$4.. 7½
Ontario	5.50	Grey Forge war	7½
Ophir	.45		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Jennie Blanche	.19	Waldorf	.01½
Gilpin & Lincoln	.19	Cannon Ball	.003½
Burt Gold	.01½	Copper Rock	.00½
Gregory Gold	.01½	Gold Coin M.	.75
High Five	.04⅝	Jefferson	.00½
Gold Magnet	.00½	Justine	.02½
Good Samaritan	.006⅜	Old Gold	.006½
Miami	.02⅜	Playa de Oro	5.00
Pilgrim	.00½	Sentinel	.002⅛
Rocky Mountain	.07⅜		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
6,390	Am. Sugar Refs.	133	133	131½	131⅝
40	Am. Tobacco	144¼	146¾	144¼	146¾
1,150	At., Top. & S. F.	23½	23¾	23	23⅝
4,910	A., T. & S. F. pf.	60⅜	62	60⅜	61⅝
1,520	Brook. R. T.	92⅝	93	92½	92⅝
200	Bay State Gas	..	7	6⅞	6⅞
4,090	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	139⅝	139¾	139¼	139¼
3,430	Chi., M. & St. P.	127⅝	127¾	127⅜	127⅝
1,020	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	121¼	121⅝	120⅝	120⅝
1,280	Chi. Gt. West.	16½	16¾	16	16⅛
8,580	Federal Steel	54⅜	54⅝	53¼	53¼
30	Fed. Steel pf.	84⅜	84½	84	84
3,390	Louis. & Nash.	67⅝	67¾	67¼	67⅝
3,130	Manhattan	117¼	117¾	114⅜	115¼
4,950	Mo. Pacific	47⅜	47¼	46⅜	47⅜
60	National Lead	39	40½	39	40½
120	N. Y. Central	134⅜	139	134⅝	137
890	Nor. Pacific	49½	49½	49	49¼
970	Nor. Pac. pf.	80½	80⅝	79¼	80¼
300	Pacific Mail	46¼	46⅜	46¼	46⅜
1,900	People's Gas	112⅜	112⅞	111¼	111¾
50	P., C., C. & St. L.	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝
80	Reading	22¼	22¼	22¾	22½
100	Reading 1st pf.	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¾
90	Southern Ry.	13⅜	13⅜	13	13¼
890	Southern pf.	49	49	48½	48⅝
280	Tenn. C. & I.	39¼	40½	39½	39⅝
1,210	Union Pacific	49½	50	49	49⅞
4,490	Union Pac. pf.	79¼	81¾	79⅜	81⅜
800	U. S. Leather pf.	74⅜	75	74	74
30	U. S. Rubber	17	17	17	17
170	Wabash pf.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
90	Western Union	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝

$8,580

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$85,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	84⅜	85	84½	84½
20,000	St. L. S. W. 1st.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d	47	47	47	47

$120,000

Imports of Specie Into the Port of New York Jan. 14 to 20 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Dona Maria	St. Michael's	$2,548
Caracas	Curacao	2,076
Prinz Wilhelm III.	Cumana	400
American Silver Coin—		
Dona Maria	St. Michael's	27
Caracas	Curacao	32
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	2,408
Caracas	Curacao	1,356
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Allianca	Colon	4,955
Cherokee	Sanchez	78
Caracas	Curacao	117
Finance	Colon	352
Altai	Greytown	2,239
Gold Bullion—		
Germanic	Liverpool	651,897
St. Louis	Southampton	891,375
Finance	Colon	310
Altai	Savanilla	405
Dudley	Cape Gracias	1,221
Altai	Pto. Colombia	375
Marquette	London	14,584
Lahn	Bremen	184,927
Matanzas	Tampico	6,264
Silver Bullion—		
Allianca	Colon	13,342
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	31,441
Marquette	London	9,165
Matanzas	Tampico	62,241
Total		$1,884,135

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Jan. 16 to 21 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Jan. 17	Holstein	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	$3,000
Jan. 17	Alps	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	486
Jan. 19	Pr. Wilhelm II.	Haiti, G. C., (U. S.)	4,000
Jan. 17	St. Louis	London, S. B.	354,800
Jan. 20	Servia	London, S. B.	612,500
Jan. 20	Servia	London, S. C. (S. A.)	14,700
Jan. 21	Concho	Havana, G. C., (U. S.)	150,000
Total			$1,139,486

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Jan. 2	Pr. Wilhelm II.	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	$10,000
Jan. 14	Hildebrand	Manaos, G. C., (U. S.)	600
Jan. 14	City Washingt'n.	Havana, S. C., (U. S.)	4,000
Total			$1,154,086

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The advance to-day was in March. After hanging around 149@150 for several days, it opened this morning at 150¼ and ran rapidly to 154, closing strong at 153. Biscuit opened at 55⅛, and, after touching 56¼, closed at the latter figure. Carbon common opened at 33⅛, but dropped to 31¾, and closed at 32. The preferred sold down from 88 to 87 at the close. Metropolitan Elevated fives brought 74½. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	68
Diamond Match Co. of Ill.	153
National Biscuit Co. com.	55½
National Biscuit Co. pf.	105½
American Steel & Wire com.	40
American Steel & Wire pf.	114
Chi. Brew. & Malt. com.	3
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf.	20
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	5¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	25
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	20¾
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	42
N. Chi. St. R. R.	220
W. Chi. St. R. R.	96
South Side El. R. R.	77½
Lake St. Elevated	18½
Lake St. Elevated t. ctfs.	11¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	21

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—To-day's local market was active only at times, but at such periods great strength was displayed by the stocks dealt in. United Gas advanced from 142 to 145¼. Electric Storage Battery common from 62½ to 64¾, the preferred from 71 to 72½, Indianapolis Passenger from 32¾ to 36, Pennsylvania Steel from 26¾ to 30, the preferred from 52½ to 55, Welsbach Light from 38¼ to 39, and Pennsylvania Railroad from 67 to 67⅝. The remainder of the list held firm at small fractional gains over yesterday's closing. The buying and selling were alike scattered, but the ease with which certain issues advance indicates that the floating supply of stocks is very small. The close was strong, at about the best prices, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	30	30½	Union Trac.	33⅝	34
Choctaw pf.	44½	44⅝	Consol. T., B.	36	36¼
Lehigh Val.	28¼	28⅝	El. Stor. Bat.	64	64¾
Pennsylv'a	67⅝	68	El. S. B. pf.	71½	71⅞
Reading	11 5-16	11⅜	Marsden	7	7¼
Read. 1st pf.	28⅞	29	Metropol.	198	199
Read. 2d pf.	15½	16	Penn. Mfg.	24½	25
W. N.Y. & P.	4	4¼	United Gas	144½	145
Phila. Trac.	96⅝	97⅜	Welsbach L.	39	40

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.04	.04	Julia	.03	.03
Andes	.09	.09	Justice	.01	.09
Belcher	.16	.16	Kentuck Con	.08	.08
Benton Con	.04	.04	Mexican	.31	.30
Best & Belcher	.37	.37	Occidental Con	.29	.28
Bullion	.02	.02	Ophir	.50	.50
Caledonia	.20	.22	Overman	.05	.05
Challenge Con	.11	.11	Potosi	.13	.14
Chollar	.10	.12	Savage	.08	.08
Confidence	..	.55	Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Con. Cal. & V.	1.25	1.30	Sierra Nevada	.04	.65
Crown Point	.12	..	Standard	1.95	1.95
Eureka Con	.30	.30	Union Con.	.31	.31
Gould & Curry	.25	.25	Utah Con	.11	.11
Hale & Norc.	.07	.07	Yellow Jacket	.12	.13

Silver bars, 59⅝; Mexican dollars, 47½@48; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 21.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	5⅜	5	5⅜
Anaconda	47½	48	39	40
Anchoria	87	94	93	95
Argentum	34	36⅞	34	37
Battle	33⅝	35½	36	36⅞
Columbine	13¾	14⅞	13⅞	14
Consolidated	9⅜	9⅞	9⅝	10
Elkton	71	71¼	70¼	71
El Paso	11½	12¼	11½	11⅝
Findley	28½	24	22¼	22½
Gibson	29	30	28½	29
Golden Fleece	32	35	30	40
Golden King	87	88	88	90
Gold Coin	160	167	160	163
Garfield	13½	14	12½	15
Isabella	75½	75⅞	76½	77
Independence	57½	58	54½	54⅝
Jackpot	41	41½	41½	42
Jefferson	6¼	10	6½	10
Matoa	31½	33	30	32½
Moon Anchor	134	136½	133	135
Pharmacist	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
Portland	162	166	162	162½
Rawlings	40⅜	41	38	38⅝
Rosa	20	22½	20½	21⅜
Union	22	22½	22½	22⅝
Vindicator	85	97	95	101
Work	18¼	18½	17⅞	18

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	251	581	581
2d week Jan.	$31,448	$25,874	$25,193
From Jan. 1	61,003	49,328	.....
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week Jan.	$232,742	$253,517	$243,859
From July 1	8,259,735	7,927,872	.....
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Jan.	$21,855	$23,109	$20,248
From Jan. 1	45,478	44,850	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD for November—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$2,454,389	$2,254,711	$2,183,216
Operating ex.	1,850,817	1,650,532	1,704,914
Net earnings	603,572	604,179	478,302
Prop. exp. to gross.	75½	73⅜	78⅛
From July 1—			
Gross	12,257,842	11,689,998	11,335,547
Net	3,079,433	3,261,183	2,834,430
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for October—			
	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$674,931	$625,937	*$48,994
Operating exp	462,623	399,968	*62,655
Net	212,308	225,969	†13,661
From July 1—			
Gross	2,499,319	2,347,772	.....
Net	730,968	778,741	.....

*Increase. †Decrease.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for November—			
Gross	$407 995	$413,408	†$5,413
Operating exp	211,716	214,287	†2,571
Net	196,279	199,121	†2,842
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross	1,919,566	1,776,947	*142,619
Net	885,630	799,132	*86,498

†Decrease. *Increase.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for December—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$375,844	$340,544	$304,082
Op. expenses	256,156,	223,275	195,069
Net earnings	119,688	117,269	109,013
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,470,751	1,980,076	1,721,269
Net earnings	869,658	653,166	497,330

COLORADO MIDLAND for November—			
Gross earnings	152,336	140,224	159,313
Op. expenses	111,166	120,780	119,897
Net earnings	41,170	19,444	39,416
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,501,645	1,590,550	1,682,564
Net earnings	266,483	368,588	381,775

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA for November—			
Gross earnings	1,817,008	1,832,635	1,612,509
Op. expenses	1,176,612	1,186,759	1,174,257
Net earnings	640,396	645,876	438,252
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	8,668,504	9,139,221	8,615,804
Net earnings	3,149,347	3,363,827	2,742,178

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. Marie for November—			
Gross earnings	477,148	465,746	297,592
Op. expenses	206,869	209,638	188,655
Net earnings	270,779	256,108	113,937
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,124,500	2,001,322	1,710,060
Net earnings	1,020 477	992,885	755,559

PITTSBURG & WESTERN for November—			
Gross earnings	283,366	288,869	227,332
Op. expenses	202,970	182,762	148,322
Net earnings	81,296	106,087	79,010
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,007,093	2,774,324	2,658,758
Net earnings	903,551	883,981	896,635

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ELMER H. HAAS COMPANY.—Schedules of the Elmer H. Haas Company, dealers in paper and twines at 25 East Fourteenth Street, show liabilities $4,188, nominal assets $2,190, actual assets $1,267.

HICKORY BROOM FIBRE COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received another attachment against the Hickory Broom Fibre Company of 511 West Thirteenth Street for $502 in favor of James J. McCabe.

W. B. DEMING.—The office of W. B. Deming, at 32 Broadway, whose sign reads, "shipping and commission," was closed yesterday, and it was said that he had not been there for several days. City Marshal Levy has received no more attachments against him. It is said that many boxes of goods were received at the office in the past few weeks and shipped away again.

Out of Town.

EDWARD F. CULLERTON.—Alderman Edward F. Cullerton of Chicago filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in the United States District Court. He places his liabilities at $33,000 and his assets at 90,000 shares of stock in the Ward (Col.) Gold Mining Company. He does not know, he says, what this stock is worth.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

George Levy, a tobacco broker, formerly of the firm of D. Levy & Son, wholesale dealers in tobacco, formerly at 147 Water Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $66,677, and no assets. The firm failed in 1893, and David Levy, the senior partner died some time ago.

Edward A. Owen, clerk, of 151 West Ninety-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $89,593, principally contracted in 1890 and 1891 by the Owen-Hutchinson Lumber Company of Saginaw, Mich., which went into the hands of a receiver eight years ago, and creditors were paid $25,000 in dividends. Mr. Owen puts this amount and the expenses of the receivership, $3,000, in the column of assets.

A petition in voluntary bankruptcy has been filed against Mary Hopkins, widow, of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Mott Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, by four creditors, W. H. Busey, Urban, Ill., $595; A. T. Bowen & Co., $26,500; Eugene Eisert, $2,000, and Alvin Eisert. The claims are on her notes indorsed by Frank W. Gilbert, and on his notes which she indorsed. Mr. Gilbert is her son-in-law, and he was engaged in building operations at Eighty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, where a receiver was appointed for the rents in December last. The grounds of the petition are that while insolvent, on Oct. 17, she transferred real estate at Mott Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, valued at $20,000, subject to a mortgage of $12,500, and corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Railroad Avenue, valued at $30,000, mortgaged for $20,000, to Sigismund B. Wortman, and on Nov. 11 she transferred to Henry H. Jackson a bond and mortgage for $18,000, made by Mr. Gilbert to her on the property at Madison Avenue and Eighty-eigth Street. It is alleged that at the time of these conveyances Mrs. Hopkins was indebted to creditors over $60,000, in addition to bonds and mortgages on real estate and the claims of Messrs. Wortman and Jackson, principally upon notes upon which Mr. Gilbert was maker and indorser; that Mr. Gilbert promised to pay the claims when he obtained a permanent loan on the property at Madison Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, but did not do so; that the permanent loan was secured on Oct. 17 for $165,000 by a first mortgage, and two other mortgages were also placed on the property for $15,000 to Bayard Thayer, and $18,000 to Mrs. Hopkins.

A meeting of the creditors of Brouwer & McGown, stockbrokers, formerly at 2 Wall Street, was called yesterday before Referee in Bankruptcy Royal S. Crane at 287 Broadway. The schedules showed liabilities $475,780, and nominal assets, $10,304. The only large claim filed was that of John Blood for $44,000 on notes. Referee Crane appointed Isidor Osorio trustee of the assets.

The Marshall Paper Mills.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Jan. 21.—A hearing was begun before Judge Fessenden here this morning in relation to the appointment of receivers for the Marshall Paper Mills, but the session was adjourned for one week without definite steps having been taken other than to remove a temporary injunction on the property. It is understood that negotiations are pending for the purchase of the mills, but those said to be interested would not discuss the matter to-day.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BABCOCK, Raymond—P. S. Lee	$95
BROCKWAY, Clinton—Emil Henschel & Co.	403
BENVENUTI, John, or G., and Robert—M. Pierce	155
CONRAN, Mary C., administratrix—A. McConnell	424
DENNISON, Hugh—H. Weiller	140
DRESCHER, John F. W.—R. Hamilton	2,879
DEMOREST, Frank—L. Heidt	104
ENGELMAN, Eugene M.—E. E. Reilly	348
FAIR, Charles L.—E. Ittig	209
FEDERGREEN, Nathan—H. Wilhelm, costs	120
FRIEDELL, Emily F., Wilhelmine D., and Christijane S., also Sophie Hjelte—Franklin Trust Company, executor, &c., costs	47
FRINDEL, Simon—M. Malbin and another	21
FISHMAN, Max—J. Westbrook	90
GERDES, William H.—Gerdes Brothers	2,029
GERDES, William H.—John F. Gerdes	2,202
GERDES, William H.—Henry A. Gerdes	311
HAZELL, Jesse—C. H. Stevens	220
HINNERS, Edward F., John H., Frederick, and George—S. Jacobson and others, costs	46
HENNESSY, Florence—L. Schell	219
KIERNAN, Terence—M. Hellman	826
KOPF, Henry—Joseph Seeman and others	585
LEIGHTON, Charles M.—C. Edgar	109
KEHOE, Harry F.—Park & Tilford	116
LINCOLN, Herbert S.—S. Bretsfield and others, costs	67
LINCOLN, Herbert S.—H. Rosenbaum, costs	69
LEWIN, Moses—J. R. Fried and another	108
LUFT, Benjamin—H. Luft, by guardian	93
MAY, Max—E. Mollner	179
PARKE, Kate E.—E. Weller	701
ROSENFIELD, Max—A. J. Bates and another	368
ROSENFELD, Joseph—Artificial Ice Company	77
SCHAEER, John, Manuel Halis, and Isaac Reinthal—S. Jacobson and others, costs	46
SIEKE, Anton—J. McKesson, Jr., and others	92
SMITH, Louis—G. Lohr	100
SMITH, John, Jr., Thomas F. Keating, and Helen M. Dolone—M. Hickey	98
TANNENBERGER, Annie—A. Bernstein	28
WYATT, Charles L.—T. G. Patten and another	454
WUTTACK, Maria A.—P. Weber	100
WETTLE, George F.—John T. Huner Company	384
WETTJE, George F.—John T. Huner Company	1,282
WOLF, Otto and Jacob—Eastmans Company of New York	82
THIRD AVENUE STREET RAILway Company—J. F. Porter	275
THE STEWART CERAMIC COMPANY—M. Wells	522
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. O. Hare	275
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—Nora Taylor	275
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—C. Amaun	134

LONDON SPECULATORS HURT.

Sold American Stocks for a Fall That Did Not Come.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A majority of the London speculators handling American stocks have been badly bitten through pinning their faith to the prevailing idea that a reaction and a drop in prices must soon come. This prediction has been fostered by the financial papers. For weeks they have been declaring that the phenomenal advances were artificial and could not possibly be maintained, speaking of the "boom" sarcastically, in such terms as the "American mania."

The result has been that many professionals have been caught on the bear side, selling Americans for a fall which failed to materialize. They found that the heavy selling of the Venezuelan and "free silver" periods had not left enough stocks here to meet their orders, and they were forced to buy in America at advanced prices. Still, the Stock Exchange here adheres to the opinion that the "boom" will be overdone; that the ebb will set in in the natural course of events, and that it cannot be far distant. The Statist, in a somewhat alarmist tone, points out that the unprecedented amount of American capital employed in Europe, $10,000,000 or $15,000,000, chiefly in London and Berlin, may be withdrawn at its owners' pleasure, and that possibly American speculation will become so rampant that the owners will recall their money and invest it there. The paper fears serious shipments to New York would send up rates in Europe.

TEN BROECK'S SUIT DROPPED.

He Claimed Part of the Nail Trust Promoters' Profits.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Gerrit H. Ten Broeck has discontinued his suit against John W. Gates and Erhet H. Gory for $1,875,000 damages for breach of contract.

Mr. Ten Broeck alleged that he entered into an agreement with the defendants in New York on Dec. 23, 1897, to form a corporation to purchase all the wire rod, barb wire and wire nail manufactories in the United States for the purpose of controlling the market on their output. The plaintiff claimed that the agreement provided that all the profits of the trust should be pooled with J. Pierpont Morgan, who was to pay all operating expenses out of the fund and divide the remainder between the promoters of the trust, half to the plaintiff, and half to the defendants.

Mr. Ten Broeck claimed that, after the arrangements for the consummation of this agreement had been made, the defendants secretly formed another corporation, which, without the plaintiff's knowledge, purchased all the wire rod, barb wire, and wire nail manufactories that were included in the original agreement between him and the defendants. He said that he was excluded from any participation in the shares and benefits of this corporation.

Gates and Gory, Mr. Ten Broeck claimed, cleared $3,700,000 out of the transaction, and he brought suit against them to recover one-half this sum as damages that he had suffered by their failure to confirm their alleged agreement.

American Cereal Company's Affairs.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 21.—The recent big deal in the stock of the American Cereal Company means the retirement of Ferdinand Schumacher from the office of President, and a complete change of officers. The change is the outcome of factional strife, dating back a year or more. Robert Stuart of Chicago will succeed to the Presidency. Mr. Schumacher has disposed of all his holdings.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Electrics Implement Company of New York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—C. D. Cooke, T. E. Taylor, and G. M. MacWilliam.

Sterling Nipple Company of New York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—William H. Neidlinger, G. H. Neidlinger, and C. E. Watkins.

Bullis Ball Gear Company of Rochester; capital, $75,000. Directors—F. O. Bullis, A. J. Fish, T. J. Swanton, S. A. Servis, and Horace McGuire, Jr.

James Pierce Leather Company of Olean, Cattaraugus County; capital, $300,000. Directors—James Pierce, William H. Pierce, B. Frank Thomas, and Frank L. Bartlett.

Harrison & Gore Company of Newburg, to manufacture textile fabrics; capital, $1,000. Directors—James Harrison, E. E. Gore, James H. Harrison, Jr., and F. J. Harrison.

Columbine & Hamlin Company of New York City, to conduct an electrotyping business; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph A. Columbine, William O. Hamlin, and C. F. Bancroft.

Syracuse Co-operative Milk and Cream Supply Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—A. L. Crandall, Irving Blasier, E. D. Slawson, A. C. Hotchkiss, and F. H. Langnot.

American Import and Trading Company of New York City, to conduct an import and export business; capital, $10,000. Directors—Adolph Seidt, Emil Klein, M. Helborn, Gustave Taus, and Ernestine Klein.

E. H. Ogden Lumber Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. Ellery Anderson, P. Chauncey Anderson, Harry B. Kane, H. A. Millard, H. E. Ogden, L. M. Ogden, and Wilson Marshall.

Home Telephone Company of Rochester, to operate a telephone system in Rochester and elsewhere in Monroe County; capital, $150,000. Directors—Frederick Cook, Thomas W. Finucane, George W. Archer, Albreght Vogt, H. Wheeler Davis, Gustave Erbe, George R. Fuller, Jacob Gerling, J. Foster Warner, Edward W. Peck, Horace C. Brewster, Eugene H. Satterlee, Willard B. Spader, V. Moreau Smith, and Esre M. Higgins.

BOARDERS WANTED.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD. GENTLEMEN.

30TH ST., 26 WEST.—Nicely furnished floor, with private bath; other rooms; excellent table if desired.

72D ST., 168 EAST.—Large, square room; running water; bath connecting; also smaller room; parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

26TH ST., 117 EAST.—Nicely furnished room in private house, near Madison Square, for gentleman; references.

31ST ST., 116 EAST.—Large front room and connecting room; handsomely furnished; suitable for one or two gentlemen; all improvements; house private.

595 LEXINGTON AV., CORNER 52D ST.—An elegantly, newly furnished room for gentleman; very low rent; heat, gas, bath, private house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Central Park West and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

FOR SALE—One team of Lyon Blacks, 15½ hands high, very stylish; 8 years old; perfectly broke, and perfect in every respect.

One large Dark Bay Horse, 16 hands high, suitable for carriage; high stepper; 7 years old; perfect in every way, and not afraid of elevator or trolley; the above is selected stock. Address M. FELLEMAN, 1,276 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wanted, A Victoria or Brougham.

Will exchange a very old violin, fully authenticated, that cost $1,000. Magnificent tone, sweetness and carrying power. Perfect condition. PIERRE, Box 200 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS:
"Spanish With or Without a Master," $1.
"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 30c.

SCHOOL OF ACCOMPANYING,
251 5TH AV.
The art of accompanying taught in a course of twenty lessons. Vocal teachers and singers furnished with professional accompanyists.
ISABEL McCALL, Director.

BERKELEY GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN and CHILDREN. CARNEGIE HALL, 154 WEST 57TH ST.
Special Boys' Class. Fencing.

KYLE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Flushing, N. Y.; German-American boarding school for boys; no Summer vacation; boys always under supervision.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—Kindergarten, Preparatory, Collegiate. 135 W. 70th.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

THE PACKARD SCHOOL
OF BUSINESS AND CORRESPONDENCE,
101, 103, and 105 East 23d St.
Individual instruction. Students may enter at any time. Call or send for prospectus.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

MISS WEBSTER'S SCHOOL, 147 COLUMBUS Av., bet. 66th and 67th Sts.—Physical Culture, Ball Room and Fancy Dancing, Piano Music, and French; terms reasonable.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59TH ST

MRS. NOLAN AND MR. MOTT

How the Woman and the Magistrate View Her Punishment.

A CRUEL WRONG, SHE DECLARES

A Verdict on the Evidence, His Answer—Branded Her Immoral with a Clear Conscience.

Curious, indeed, is the conglomeration of human flotsam which daily drifts into the police courts of a large city on the currents of crime, tribulation, ill-luck, and hazard that cross life's tide. It furnishes wondrous material for the artist's pencil, a limitless subject for the sociologist to study and the philosopher to moralize upon, and much food for reflection for the Man in the Street, the casual passer-by impelled by curiosity to step in and witness its sorting over within the uninviting walls of "Justice's Clearing House."

Drunkards, thieves, loafers, the dregs of the submerged tenth, mothers imploring mercy for their wayward boys or girls, women pleading for the brutes who have beaten them, outcasts whose poverty is their only offense, pass in swift procession before the judgment seats on to the jails or back into the often less desirable world. Difficult, verily, is the task of the man whose duty it is to sift the truth from the mass of falsehood, hypocrisy, cunning, and bewildering contradiction, even when, inured by "callous consuetude," his discrimination ceases to be influenced by scenes that rack the heart of the inexperienced observer; and it is small wonder if sometimes justice errs, and the innocent are made to suffer with the guilty.

This remark may apply to the case of Mrs. Mary Nolan, a mother who was sentenced by Magistrate Mott in Essex Market Court on Tuesday to pay a ten-dollar fine on a charge of soliciting, preferred by a policeman. Her case has excited the interest of some readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES, who have written expressing sympathy with the woman, and indignation at the action of the Magistrate, as reported in the newspapers. One letter inclosed a check to pay the fine.

The woman protested her innocence as behemently as her distress would permit. Lawyer Pearlman, who volunteered to defend her, seeing she had no money, declares that he begged for a little time, explaining that many witnesses would soon arrive to testify to the unimpeachable character of his client, and that the Magistrate replied: "I don't care if you bring a million witnesses as to her character. I will take the word of the officer against them all." The woman was taken to prison, but her fine was subsequently paid by sympathetic neighbors and others, who contributed their mites in pennies, nickels, and dimes until the amount was raised. She was then, of course, released.

Mrs. Nolan lives with her husband and two children in a room of a tenement in Forsyth Street. She was bending over a washtub, and her little ones were sprawling in play upon the floor when a visit was paid to her yesterday. The young woman was reluctant to talk about the case. She said that her husband, who works in a sugar refinery in Brooklyn, had been terribly worried by it, and did not wish any further publicity given to it, but at length recounted the circumstances of her arrest as follows:

"I had not been out for three weeks, having been sick with a cold, which made my ears and eyes sore. My ear still aches, and I cannot hear very plainly. On Tuesday night I crossed the street to the house of a friend, and on issuing stopped on the stoop a moment to throw my shawl over my head. Then this policeman, who was passing in plain clothes, stopped and said something to me I could not catch. I asked him what he had said, and he grabbed hold of me and shouted that Captain Chapman wanted to see me. I asked him what he wanted to see me about, but he made no reply, and dragged me to the station house. The Magistrate would not believe me when I tried to explain. Somebody, I don't know who, bailed me out. I don't even know who the kind people were who paid my fine. It's very good of them to write to the papers about it," she added with tears in her eyes, "but I'd rather not, please."

Magistrate Mott, at his home, read the newspaper versions of the police court proceedings with great deliberation. "It's a lie," he calmly commented.

"The facts of the case," he went on, "are these. For some time past efforts have been made to purge that quarter of the city of the vice that openly reigned there. Disreputable women have been driven from the streets, and are reduced to soliciting from windows and stoops. At the sight of a policeman in uniform the women on the stoops rush into their houses, where they are safe from arrest. Plain clothes men have therefore been detailed to look after them. It is the only way to suppress the ignoble traffic.

"This woman Nolan, the policeman said, accosted him from the stoop, and he apprehended her. No one saw the arrest, and there were therefore no witnesses to testify as to the facts. Indeed there were no witnesses at all. I of course took the policeman's word in preference to the woman's, and I still believe that he spoke the truth. When the case, which was one of many scores that came before me that day, had been disposed of, the lawyer said he had a lot of witnesses to testify to the woman's good character. I refused to reopen it. That is the whole truth of the matter.

"Why should I have reopened it? In that neighborhood you can within half an hour hunt up scores of witnesses prepared for a small consideration to swear to anything—that black is white and white black, and the moon made of green cheese, and there are lawyers—plenty of them—unscrupulous enough to employ their services. I know something about human nature after forty years' experience in the courts. No one who has not studied the conditions under which a Magistrate works can have any conception of the responsibility that devolves upon him, of the difficulties he has to surmount; of the puzzles he has to work out.

"I carefully weigh the evidence obtainable in every case, and render my decisions impartially in accordance with the facts as they appear to me. The other day, for instance, two women, aunt and niece, were before me. The niece, who had been living with her aunt, had quarreled with her and left the house. She swore that her aunt refused to allow her to take her clothing away. Her aunt swore with equal fervor that her niece did not possess a stitch of clothing save what she was wearing. It was impossible to decide which of the two was lying. I sent them in custody of two policemen straight to the aunt's apartments, and there the officers found two trunks filled with the niece's effects.

"I would not wittingly do injustice to any one, and my conscience is perfectly clear. As to what the newspapers say about me I care nothing. I'll tell you how it is. When I first went to the Essex Market Court I found that the Magistrate's room and the court itself were owned by politicians, newspaper men, lawyers, and hangers-on. It is the duty of a Magistrate to enforce order in a court of law and respect for its proceedings. I denied them access to the Magistrate's room, and ordered them to keep outside the rail of the court, and not to converse with the prisoners, as they had been in the habit of doing.

"This was naturally, perhaps, resented, and with a view to forcing my hand the newspaper men caricatured me in their papers, and have lost no opportunity to present me in an unfavorable light to the public. That is the secret of these attacks, but, as I before observed, they do not perturb me in the least. I have always acted as my conscience and experience have dictated, and shall continue to do so as long as I am a Magistrate."

LEGAL NOTES.

GAS EXPLOSION ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.—Morris Littman, who had possession as executor and Trustee of two houses in Thirty-ninth Street, in this city, brought suit against the Mayor, &c., claiming that serious damage was caused to these houses from explosion of gas, through negligence of city employes. For a day or so before the explosion, a plumber was at work in and about the premises, making a connection between the drain pipe in one of the houses, and the sewer in the street. A tunnel was cut under ground, the opening of which came into the cellar of one of the houses. Information was sent to the Water Purveyor's office of a serious gas leak at this place, and a workman who was sent to make an examination lighted a piece of paper, and moving it along the sidewalk ignited the leak. When the leak was located, an attempt was made to extinguish the flame by covering it with earth or dirt. Four or five minutes afterward the explosion occurred in the plaintiff's premises. The flame, it was claimed, started in the street and was carried through the tunnel into the cellar, thus causing an explosion of gas accumulated in the cellar. A dismissal of the complaint at Trial Term has been sustained by the Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Patterson, that there was nothing in the evidence to show that the defendant's servant had knowledge or notice in any way of the condition of the plaintiff's premises or of the condition in which the plumber had put the street and sidewalk under the surface. Nor was there anything to show that the act of the servant in using a lighted paper as he did was not the usual, ordinary, and reasonable way in which to make examinations for leaks of gas pipes in the street; nor that there was any other or different method he might have pursued to ascertain where the leak was. Before negligence could be charged to them, it was necessary to prove that he had done something unusual, unnecessary, or improper under the circumstances.

***

NEGLIGENCE IN USE OF WATER APPARATUS.—Selig Citron and another, who were tenants of the second and third lofts of certain premises in this city, sought to recover from Anna E. Bailey and others, landlords, and Meyer Goldberg, a tenant, damages from overflowing water, resulting from a defective water apparatus, which caused a tank to overflow. It was alleged that on the 2d or 3d of July, 1894, there was an overflow from the fourth loft, occupied by Goldberg, which entered plaintiff's premises and injured goods belonging to them. The overflow, it was discovered, resulted from Goldberg's leaving open a stopcock attached to the water apparatus on that floor, and the landlords were charged with negligence in not having a ball cock attached to the tank on the fourth floor, causing the tank to fill and overflow. Presiding Justice Van Brunt, giving the unanimous decision of the Appellate Division, directing a reversal of judgment on dismissal of the complaint, holds that while the landlords were not responsible for the negligence of tenants in the management of appropriate fixtures, they were bound to have proper appliances for the control of the water introduced into their premises, and they were clearly responsible for damages arising from negligent construction or defects, due to their want of care existing at the time of their lease to a tenant.

***

SHE HAD NO CAUSE OF ACTION FOR FRAUD.—Mrs. Ellen M. A. Coyle, one of the three children and heirs-at-law of Edward Ward, deceased, brought a suit in the Supreme Court against her two brothers, William D. Ward and John Ward, charging that during the lifetime of her father, taking advantage of his feebleness and mental incapacity, they conspired to defraud her of her share in the inheritance of his property, and by fraud procured him to make two conveyances of real estate to them; and also a will, by the terms of which she was excluded from sharing in the estate. The defendants, in their answer, set up as a plea in bar a judgment in their favor in an action brought against them by their father, in which it was found by a referee that the deed was the father's free and voluntary act. A judgment overruling a demurrer to these defenses has been sustained by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, who held that it having been adjudged that no fraud was perpetrated on the father, the daughter had no independent cause of action based upon that alleged fraud. That she was not represented in that action could not, it was held, affect the question.

***

THE OMISSION WAS NOT FATAL.—The American Grocery Company having secured judgment against the United States and Brazil Steamship Company, which could not be collected, brought suit against the Directors of the corporation to recover the amount, because of their alleged failure to file an annual report for 1891, as required by the laws of 1890. A report was filed by the Directors on Jan. 16, 1892. It was verified on Jan. 13, and was also dated in January, though there appeared to be a blank in the space where the particular date of the month should have appeared. The statute requires that "Every stock corporation * * * shall annually, within twenty days after the first day of January * * * make a report as on the first day of January, which shall state" certain enumerated facts. The First Appellate Division, affirming dismissal of the complaint at trial term, held by Justice Barrett that the report, professedly in compliance with the statute, stated every fact which the statute required it to state, and in language which negatived any other save the statutory date.

Like a spark in a powder magazine, a cold often carries destruction in its train that might easily have been averted with prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

FORTY-SIXTH SEASON.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

IMPORTERS AND MAKERS OF

FINE FURS,

449 Broadway and 26 Mercer St.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

Seal, Persian and Babyland Jackets, Cap, Collarettes, Neckwear in Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Chinchilla, Ermine, Etc., of Best Quality, Workmanship, and Latest Style.

Having bought the entire stock and interest of our late partner, Mr. George Booss, lately deceased, and wanting to realize on the same, we offer it at less than manufacturing cost.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, GLOVES, SLEIGH ROBES, COACHMEN'S OUTFITS AND RUGS.

A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR REMODELING AND REPAIRING.

F. BOOSS & BRO.

449 Broadway and 26 Mercer St.

Cable cars pass the door. Grand St. Station.

Telephone 388 Spring.

Style book mailed on application.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

To Make a Real Home Nest

something more than furniture is needed.

Backgrounds:—Our seventh floor shows delightful carpets, rugs, hangings that will enrich any furniture at specially reduced prices.

French Tapestry Panels.

A large assortment from 18x24 inches to 6.4x4.6 ft.

75 cts. to $13.75.

9x15 ft. $27.00

Against cottage and castle backgrounds, picturesque youths and children are depicted at play and at work.—The color harmony is most enchanting.

REDUCED FURNITURE.

Here and there in our bargain gathering are pieces so unique that no connoisseur can pass them lightly by. From the princely suites of French design to the graceful simplicity of Sheraton and Chippendale chairs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Monday,

Final Reductions

in their

Ladies' Cloak Departments

Tailor-made Jackets

of Kerseys and Cheviots, satin or silk lined

at $4.75, $6.85, $8.50, $10.50

Also the remainder of their

Velour Jackets, Capes and Evening Garments

At Corresponding Prices

Stern Brothers

Monday, January 23d

Annual Sale of

Boys' High-class Washable Suits

of English Galateas, Irish Linens and White Duck, 3 to 12 years, 95c, $1.45, $1.98

Value $1.95 to $4.50

Sailor and Middy Suits

of English Serges and Cheviots, with short or long trousers, sizes 3 to 12 years, at $3.75, $4.98

Value $5.75 to $10.50

Double-breasted Suits

of Imported Spring Weight Cheviots and Cassimeres, sizes 7 to 16 years, at $3.50

Heretofore $6.50 to $8.90

Golf Suits

of English Overplaid Cheviots, sizes 7 to 16 years, at $3.75

Heretofore $6.50 to $8.90

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow

A Special Importation of Genuine

French C P Corsets

of white and gray coutil, silk flossed, at 98c

of Black Sateen, at $1.50

of Broche Coutil in a variety of colors, bias cut, handsomely trimmed top and bottom, at $1.98 & $2.45

Fully 50 Per Cent. Below Actual Values

Stern Brothers

will hold to-morrow their

Annual January Sale

in their

Infants' Outfitting Dep'ts

when they will offer

Short Dresses sizes 6 months to 3 years, at 35c, 50c & 98c

Long Slips, at 29c, 48c & 95c

Nurses' and Maids' Aprons, at 15c, 25c, 48c

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow

an Important Purchase of

Plain and Fancy Spring Silks

consisting of

3500 Yds. Broche, Printed Satin Striped, Striped Pompadour, Polka Dot and Broche, Camayeux and Self Color, and Pin-Spot Taffetas, at 65c yd.

And

6500 Yds. Changeable Taffetas, in the most desirable colorings, at 58c yd.

Regular value 75c

West Twenty-Third Street

REV. MR. WISHER ACQUITTED.

Pastor of Mount Olivet Church Was Accused of Fraud—Impromptu Prayer Meeting in Court.

The Second Criminal Court, Jersey City, was crowded yesterday with colored persons, members of Mount Olivet Baptist Church of New York, who gathered to watch the arraignment of their pastor, the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, who lives in Jersey City, and who was charged by Mrs. Bertha G. Thomas, a member of the congregation, with obtaining money on false pretenses.

Mrs. Thomas testified that when her husband, Walker Thomas, died seven months ago, Pastor Wisher presented a note for $250, signed by Mr. Thomas, and which he said Mr. Thomas had given him as a contribution. The executors of the estate paid him $130, she said, and would have paid him the remainder had she not been informed that the note was fraudulent. She was asked on cross-examination why she had taken action in the case. She said it was because she thought he ought to be prosecuted. No one had urged her, she said, to make the charge against Mr. Wisher.

"You know there is trouble in the church?" asked Police Justice Potts.

"I know that some of the folks are always trying to raise Cain," said Mrs. Thomas, "but there is no politics or anything of that kind in the business."

Deacon William H. Halloway testified that he had heard members of the church say that Pastor Wisher could not be trusted.

"Why do you stay in the church in that case?" asked Mr. Wisher's counsel.

"To reform him," was the reply.

Mrs. Thomas could produce no witnesses to corroborate her statement that the note was fraudulent, and as she admitted that Mr. Wisher had returned the $130 he had received, Justice Potts decided that it was not necessary to put Mr. Wisher upon his defense.

When he announced that the charge was dismissed the church members favorable to Pastor Wisher resolved themselves into an impromptu prayer meeting.

"Praise be to the Lamb!" shouted a woman, devoutly.

"You have saved the church, Judge!" cried a man. "The Lord will bless you, and you will surely go to heaven."

"When we look to the Saviour for help," said another man, "He never fails."

Then they all surrounded Mr. Wisher, and some even kissed him in their excitement. One woman started toward the bench. Fearing that she wanted to kiss him, as he afterward stated, Justice Potts retired precipitately to his private office, after instructing Detective Keenan to clear the courtroom.

MACY MUTUAL AID SOCIETY.

Ball of the Organization to be Given at Lenox Lyceum.

The twelfth annual ball of the Macy Mutual Aid Society, the pioneer organization of its kind, will take place on Friday evening next at the Lenox Lyceum. Beginning at 8 o'clock, there will be a vaudeville entertainment, which will be followed at 10 o'clock by dancing. It is announced that 5,000 tickets for the event have been sold, and the expectations are that the affair will be the most successful ever given by the society. R. Douglass is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. His associates are A. L. Simmons, M. R. Paden, T. Haynes, D. English, and B. Mendel.

The Macy Mutual Aid Society was organized in April, 1885, under the direction of Nathan Straus. The society claims to be the first of its kind organized in this country. It now has a membership of 1,250. The officers are A. McDonald, President; R. Forde, Vice President; R. Douglass, Treasurer, and A. McNeil, Secretary.

MRS. FENNER'S DIVORCE SUIT.

Application to Open a Judgment Dismissing Her Complaint Denied.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court yesterday, handed down a decision denying the application of Mrs. Kate Church Fenner of 173 West Forty-fifth Street, to open a judgment dismissing her complaint on account of her default in an action brought by her against her husband, Arthur H. Fenner, for an absolute divorce on the ground of his misconduct with a waitress named Minnie Fleidner.

Mrs. Fenner's divorce suit was begun in 1898, and default was entered against her on April 14, that year. She then commenced a similar action in the New Jersey courts, her husband having taken up his residence in that State. The New Jersey suit is still pending. Justice Scott, in his decision, says there appears to be no good reason why the plaintiff cannot obtain the relief she desires in the pending action.

The defendant is a son of Thomas Fenner of South Orange, N. J., a wealthy man and a member of the Cotton Exchange.

In her affidavit Mrs. Fenner alleges that her husband conspired with others to shut her up in a lunatic asylum at Middletown, N. Y., where she was confined for several months.

Her sister, she says, was made an innocent party to the alleged conspiracy in the belief that the lunatic asylum was a sanitarium for people in ill-health. When her sister discovered the true character of the place, Mrs. Fenner says, she compelled Mr. Fenner to take his wife out of the asylum. Mrs. Fenner also alleges that her husband squandered $60,000 upon the co-respondent, Minnie Fleidner.

Stern Bros

Monday

Exceptional Values in

Ladies' House Gowns

of Cashmere at $3.95, $5.90, $6.85

Heretofore $5.75 to $10.50

Of India Silks, elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon, at $8.25

Heretofore $12.50

Stern Bros

To-morrow, Sale of

Curtains

Novelty, Irish Point and Renaissance, at $2.95, $4.75, $5.75 pr.

Much Below Regular Prices

Irish Point Sash Curtains, at $2.95, $3.75, $4.50 pr.

Formerly $4.25 to $6.50

Tambour Muslin, at $2.50, $3.50, $4.75 pr.

Stern Bros

Continuing their

Annual Sale

of

Household Linens

will offer to-morrow

Napkins

Breakfast size, $1.75, $2.00 doz.

Dinner size, $2.25, $3.00 doz.

Table Cloths

2 by 2 yards, $1.35, $1.85 each.

2 by 2½ yards, $1.70, $2.35 each.

2 by 3 yards, $2.00, $2.85 each.

Huck Towels

Hemmed, $1.75, $2.25 doz.

Hemstitched, $2.40, $2.95 doz.

Linen Sheets

Single bed size, $3.48, $3.90 pr.

Double bed size, $3.90, $5.25 pr.

Linen Pillow Cases

22½ by 36 inches, 85c, $1.15 pr.

Satin Marseilles Bed Spreads

Single bed size $1.25, $1.65, $2.38

Double bed size, $1.85, $2.38, $3.00

Crochet Bed Spreads

Single bed size, 65c, 75c, 95c

Double bed size, 68c, 85c, $1.15

West 23d St.

STATEN ISLAND WATER FRONT.

Mr. Cram Inspects and Praises It, but Says There Is No Money for Improvements.

President J. Sergeant Cram of the Dock Department, accompanied by Chief Engineer John A. Benson, made an inspection tour of the water front of Staten Island yesterday at the request of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce. The trip was made on the department tug Pier, the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce being taken on board at Tompkinsville. The committee numbered about fifteen, including representatives of all of the manufacturing interests of Staten Island. The party went below Tompkinsville as far as Fort Wadsworth, and returning inspected the entire length of the north shore of the island. After the inspection was completed yesterday afternoon Mr. Cram said:

"I went down there to-day at the request of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, in order to learn what improvements and docking facilities they had in mind. All of that property is owned privately, and I told them there was no money at present for the improvement of their water front. There will be, however, as I understand it, a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce next week in order to frame a written statement of what they want the city to do, and this statement will be submitted to the board. There is good room for improvement. It is the finest water front in the world, especially from Clifton up, where piers could be built 1,500 feet in length, with thirty feet of water. If Staten Island were improved, as it might be, I believe there would be room to dock every ship in the world, but there is no money now available for such an undertaking."

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Black Silks.

The following four numbers we place on sale Monday with great satisfaction:

They are of exceptional merit and will be appreciated by every judge of values.

24-inch Black Satin Duchesse at - - - 85c. yard

22-inch imported Black Taffeta with a fine rustle, very strong, at - - - - - - - - 69c. yard

23-inch double warp Black Surah at half price - 39c. yard

20-inch Black Satin Brocades, reliable quality - 59c. yard

EMBROIDERIES—3,500 yards Nainsook Edgings at 10c., 12 1-2c., & 15c. yard

Matched patterns in great variety at unusually low prices.

WHITE GOODS—40-inch Lawn 10c. & 12 1-2c. yard

28-inch White Pique - - - - - 15c. yard

36-inch Long Cloth (piece 12 yards) - 95c.

68-inch French Organdie - - - 32c. yard up

New Tuckings and Fancy Yokings.

LACES—Full line of Nets for evening wear in Spangle, Lierre, Point Gene and Renaissance, also Laces and Bandings to match.

One lot 1,500 yards Lierre Laces, 4 1-2 Inches wide, - - - - - 5c. to 10c. yard

WASH GOODS—500 pieces Pique, spots and stripes, fast colors - - - 12 1-2c. yard

500 pieces Batiste in new designs at - 12 1-2c. yard

500 pieces Irish Dimity - - - 25c. yard

Also a special lot 65 pieces of Ginghams selling at 16c and 25c. yard will be closed out in this sale at 10c. yard

Vantine's | Vantine's

Navajo Indian Blanket and Curio Collections—a short time only—5th floor.

MONDAY—SECOND FLOOR.

Ladies' Quilted Silk Dressing Gowns

—to make a rapid clearance—

Reduced from $8.00 to $6.00 each.

Ladies' Quilted Silk Jackets

—large assortment of colors and sizes—

Reduced from $6.00 to $3.00 each.

MONDAY—FIFTH FLOOR.

500 Pair Turkish Slippers

AT 25c. A PAIR.

Small Sizes, 3 and 4.

Plain, lined—yellow, black, brown.

"HALEEL."—The Oriental Palmist and Voice Reader is here—see him in his Oriental Booth.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

Largest Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Persian and India House in the World.

877 and 879 Broadway

Between 18th and 19th Streets.

WORK OF DARING BURGLARS.

Safe Wrecked in Down-Town Office, but $2,000 in Cash Within Robbers' Reach Is Left Behind.

Burglars got into the office of the Consolidated Butter and Egg Company, at 48 Harrison Street, some time Friday night or early yesterday morning and blew a safe door apart, smashing and bending it out of shape. They were within a few inches of $2,000 in cash, to reach which they would only have had to turn a knob, but at this time they were apparently frightened away. They smashed drawers and furniture and closets and drilled a hole in another safe, showing that they spent some time in the office. The work of the burglars was discovered at 6 o'clock.

There is no clue to the burglars, but two men are under suspicion. Capt. O'Brien of the Leonard Street Station says that the burglary shows that the police in that neighborhood are not doing their duty, and he will prefer charges against some of them.

The firm keeps its produce in the front part of the store, in which a number of boxes are stored. Three sets of glass doors separate the front of the store from the rear, in which the office is situated. In the office is the big safe, 7 feet high and 5 feet wide. It has two doors, the lock being on the right-hand door. The burglars drilled a hole near the lock and set off a quantity of dynamite.

The burglars appear to have expected that the charge would do considerable damage, as they had placed a piece of carpet on the board flooring to deaden the sound of the door, which they believed would be blown off its hinges. This did happen, but besides the door was smashed and bent, and the heavy iron plates burst and twisted. The cement filling used in the safe was ground into powder and the hinges snapped off cleanly.

It was 6 o'clock when Sigmund Spitzbardt, the bookkeeper of the firm, entered the store. He saw at once that something was wrong. The door leading to the inner office was shut, which is not usual, and the gas, which is kept lighted in the front part of the store, was extinguished. He went through to the back and discovered the wrecked safe. He immediately looked into the little closet in a corner, in which he knew $2,000 in cash had been placed the day before, and found the package containing the money.

He then went into the next room, where there is a smaller safe, in which money is at times kept. He found a small hole drilled into this one near the lock, but it contained no explosive of any kind. It is thought that some of the men were at work on this safe when the alarm came that frightened the burglars.

Spitzbardt's continued search showed a broken window leading into the cellar, a broken outer cellar door, and a broken inner one. These showed the way the burglars entered the store.

It is said by members of the firm that two men are suspected, but are unknown. One of those called Thursday and asked the price of butter. He remained some little time and looked around the store. The other man called Friday and wanted a box into which to put something. He remained so long as to occasion some comment.

Capt. O'Brien has Detectives O'Neill and Aikman on the case. He is much put out because of the burglary happening in his precinct. "It shows plainly," he said, "that the police are not attending to their business. Here was a safe in the rear of a store with lights burning and glass doors to be looked through, and the safe near a door in plain sight of any one looking in from the street. Although the place was closed at 8 o'clock Friday night and a policeman passes it every once in a while, nothing wrong is discovered until 6 o'clock in the morning. It is simply because the police are not attending to their duty. I shall certainly prefer charges against some persons in this case."

Troops Leave Savannah for Cuba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 21.—The transport Michigan sailed this afternoon for Havana with Batteries A, D, F, and G of the Second Artillery, including Grimes's Battery. The Chester is expected Monday and will take the Thirty-first Michigan Regiment.

West 14th St.

ESTD'D 1807.

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

TRADE MARK

"The Trident of Neptune

is the sceptre of the world." The mace of "Reliable" Quality is the sceptre of the carpet kingdom. Our Body Brussels Carpets are the king's favorites, richly endowed with his gifts—firmness and durability.

Now we want more homes to prove their worth, so offer them at reduced prices.

Best 5 Frame Body Brussels

95 cts. per yd.

(reduced from $1.35 and $1.50.)

They have a fineness and excellence of yarn showing the dyes and designs at their best. The artists had free play and evolved more delightful color harmonies than ever before.

"Long Credit" gives safe transportation to your "house beautiful."

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

MANUFACTURERS TO CONVENE.

Delegates Who Will Go to Cincinnati from This Section.

The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States will be held in Cincinnati and will be in session for three days, beginning on Tuesday.

A partial list of the delegates from New York, New England, and New Jersey is as follows: Charles A. Moore, Vice President for New York; Treasurer Charles A. Schieren, Richard Young, Charles E. Locke, C. F. Boughton, William McCarroll, John Lloyd, W. C. Barker, Joseph Schneible, W. L. Marks, Aaron Naumberg, Ludwig Nissen, J. H. Snow, Louis Cassier, P. B. Thurber, E. S. Cornwall, S. J. Knight, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, A. G. Nichols, F. A. Halsey, Shizuo Kondo, President of the Japanese American Association of Tokio, and J. G. Hamilton, all of New York City; W. D. Dunning and Col. A. C. Chase of Syracuse, E. C. Lurkin of Buffalo, Lyman Jewell and C. E. Newton of Hartford, L. Moulthorp and F. H. Benton of New Haven, Henry Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Benjamin Atha, James A. Coe, and E. F. Hartshorn of Newark, and Sidney Harwood, J. W. Pike, C. W. Cheney, M. H. Farbor, and L. E. Bellows of Boston.

City College Class of '64 Meets.

The class of 1864 of the College of the City of New York celebrated their thirty-fifth anniversary at Sherry's last night. Since graduating, a reunion of this class has been held regularly every five years. The reunion last night brought together fifteen members who partook of a good dinner, and heard several of their number speak on educational topics and recall college episodes. Judge Leventritt, Judge Jacobs, Judge Flammer, Edward Lauterbach, George F. Demarest, ex-Senator Goebel, and E. M. Hornthal delivered speeches. The other members of the class present were S. B. Patterson, J. H. N. Glassford, J. S. Candler, Prof. Adolph Werner, the Rev. Dr. Westervelt, William L. Bull, George E. Hoe, and Lucius McAdam. Mr. Hoe is President of the class, and acted as toastmaster.

Sunday
Jan. 22-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

Horner's Furniture.

Unusual Advantages are now being offered by us as a result of important price reductions on many lines since completion of stock taking.

These reductions apply to Sideboards, Bedroom Sets, Parlor Sets, Dressing Tables, Cabinets, Bookcases, Couches, &c., and are well worthy the attention of all who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

Eagan's Case and the Lack of Discipline in the Army.

BLAME CAST UPON MR. ALGER

Senator Quay's Fight and the Platt and Conkling Contest in New York Eighteen Years Ago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Commissary General Eagan has been the most conspicuous man in Washington during the past week, and promises to remain more or less conspicuous until the charges against him are disposed of. Incidentally, his prominence has involved a great deal of talk about Gen. Miles and the relaxation of army discipline that made possible the atrocious assault by a subordinate against his superior. There is almost common assent to the idea that the feeble management of the War Department, manifested even before war broke out, and becoming more evident with the strain of war upon badly organized business, is responsible in large measure for the liberty taken by Gen. Eagan.

The failure to assert and maintain discipline has brought about general demoralization, illustrated in many ways. It began, as has been pointed out by army officers, when Congress was able to assert its executive power over the President and the Secretary of War in the matter of raising forces, and afterward equipping them with officers selected mainly for political reasons. The Secretary of War, yielding rather for political reasons than for those of military soundness, practically abdicated his power. Army officers saw this, and were both dissatisfied and demoralized to see how traditions of the service could be disregarded without protest. Civilian criticism, which was not always ineffectual to enforce private objects, encouraged army criticism, and line and staff presently found it easy to indulge in grumbling that was not observed, while the corridors of the War Department were filled with Congressional Assistant Secretaries bringing orders for troops, propositions to locate camps, imperative suggestions for mustering in or mustering out, and many other items of advice that were calculated, if accepted, to weaken still further the authority and self-respect of the head of the department.

When orders were originated and issued by the War Department, after consultation among the men of the regular service, it was not at all certain that they would not be revised, amended, or even countermanded before they could be carried out, with the effect of compelling a revision of an entire plan of campaign. Even the Secretary of War became indifferent to the ideals of discipline set up for the army over which he exercised command, and indulged in criticism of Col. Roosevelt by the publication of a garbled letter written by him and not intended for anything but private reading.

***

Gen. Miles, perhaps unconsciously, was affected by the demoralization produced in the War Department by the permission of improper methods of criticism. When the Puerto Rico campaign came on, and he started from Santiago to take possession of the island that the United States proposed to annex without qualification, he had been subjected to much nagging that justified him in assuming that somebody, and evidently somebody in or near the office of the Secretary of War, was determined that he should not be allowed to acquire too much distinction for his part in the war against Spain. It seems that the Secretary was unwilling to trust Gen. Miles so far as to turn over to him the entire direction of the Cuban campaign.

The man who should have been selected, if it were decided that the commanding General of the army should be kept at headquarters, was Gen. Merritt. But as he had once recommended the dismissal of Gen. Alger from the army, without the formality of court-martial, and has never been forgiven for that advice, the War Department was not seeking opportunity to afford him the chance to increase public admiration for him.

Shrewd observers have learned that the selection of Gen. Shafter was made with the conviction that however successful he might be in the Santiago campaign he could never expect, for that success, to aspire to be a Presidential candidate. But with Gen. Miles it might have been different. Enjoying a wide popularity, due to his military successes and to his known admiration for the volunteers, for whom he has the respect acquired by years of observation of what may be made of volunteers in the regular service, that popularity might have been so expanded by a bloodless and yet brilliant Cuban campaign that Miles might have been available in 1900 as a Presidential candidate. He may have felt something of this, and possibly it accounted for his irritability and his disregard of discipline when he allowed himself to be interviewed and to criticise as freely, but not at all so obscenely, as Gen. Eagan did before the Investigating Commission. If the General of the army has been demoralized, who can say how widely Gen. Alger has spread the poison of insubordination?

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Senator Platt and those of his friends who can recall the doings at Albany in the Summer of 1881 must be reminded, from day to day, as they read the reports from Harrisburg of the efforts of Senator Quay to extort victory from an unwilling Legislature, of the way in which Mr. Platt's efforts to re-elect himself and Senator Conkling were thwarted by a very obstinate, determined, and persistent minority of Republicans. When Platt and Conkling went to Albany from this city, assured by a few mistaken Republicans that the presence of the magnetic and gifted leader would speedily overcome the hostility of those Senators and Assemblymen who preferred to be loyal to President Garfield first and to the Senator afterward, Mr. Conkling had no conception of the feeling among the "Half-breeds" who had refused to enter the Republican caucus, which Gen. Sharpe and the late Stephen B. French were sure would contribute to the triumphant return to Washington of both the resigned Senators.

As in Pennsylvania, the New York members who had resolved not to vote for the return of Conkling and Platt bound themselves in their own consultations—they avoided the word caucus—under no conditions to vote for either of the men, whose sole purpose in seeking re-election seemed to be to receive commissions to come back to Washington further to defy the President. Day by day they met, and gradually, from different parts of the State, came admonitions from constituents of members of the Legislature that they must be loyal to the President first and afterward to men who had forfeited loyalty by rebellious acts. It was not long before Mr. Conkling found that his personal admirers were mistaken, that the sworn opposition to him and his associate was increasing. It finally rejected him and put him and his colleague on the retired list. Mr. Quay, another politician with purely machine instincts, may have precisely the same experience, brought about in manner very much the same as that observed at Albany nearly eighteen years ago.

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Every city has its body of citizens who are not always satisfied with the way in which street railroads are conducted, and this city is not an exception to the rule. One has only to read the papers to find out that there is in Washington a forum for the grumbler to an extent not discovered anywhere else, possible because the people of Washington, being politically silenced and subject to the direct rule of Congress, seek the newspaper columns to express those views which would otherwise be uttered at the polls.

There is a street railroad here traversing a route traveled by perhaps half the traveling population. In Summer it ran, as a rule, two-car trains over its road, one car being a closed one and the other a "picnic," or open one. In very warm and fair weather both cars would be open. When the more agreeable weather settled down a closed car took the place of one open one, and, as the Winter came on, the trains continued to be made up with one open and one closed car. Even when the thermometer was down to zero, a few weeks ago, the open car came along, perhaps with shutters drawn down to cut off some of the boreal breeze, usually without passengers, but, rain or shine, cold or mild, one of the cars has been subject to every condition of temperature.

The result has been that many persons who were not addicted to tobacco, and who were afraid of the cold, were obliged to stand up, hang on to straps, submit to being pushed about by conductors, and otherwise incommoded, in one crowded closed car, while a few held on to seats in front of electric warming pans and were philosophical. To a New York man who is accustomed to traveling four or five miles on a street car this might, at first, seem to be a condition of hardship. But if he could get home in twenty minutes from the furthest point, as is possible in this city of alleged "magnificent distances," he would gladly accept the opportunity to sit in a breezy open car rather than stand in an overcrowded and heated vehicle.

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The Naval Register, just out, and somewhat ahead of the Army Register, is fatter by forty pages than the register of a year ago. A year ago there were six Rear Admirals on the active list, not one of whom is now in the service, all six having been retired for age. Only three of the men who were Commodores a year ago remain in that list, seven Captains having been promoted one grade since the last annual register was published. Capt. F. E. Chadwick, who commanded the New York at Santiago, was a year ago at the bottom of the list of Captains. Now he is fifteen from the bottom, well on the way to the next rank.

Commander J. V. V. Bleecker has had the same advancement in the Commander rank, while Carl Rohrer, who was the last Lieutenant Commander on Jan. 1, 1898, on Jan. 1, 1899, had advanced nineteen numbers. It is a long pull through the list of senior Lieutenants, 250 of them, so that Lieut. J. L. Jayne, who was the last in the list a year ago, probably sees with satisfaction that he has advanced twenty-seven numbers in a twelvemonth. In the shorter list of junior Lieutenants Lieut. F. M. Russell has advanced from the bottom thirty numbers, being nearly half-way through the grade. Ensign Rufus Z. Johnston has advanced twenty-five numbers in that grade.

The only man dismissed from the navy in the year was Chaplain McIntyre, who would talk about the battle of Santiago in a way tolerable only in the War Department. The volunteer officers who served in the war are all accounted for, and most of them have been discharged. The Asiatic Squadron is almost as large, on the register, as the North Atlantic Squadron, Admiral Dewey having twenty ships to twenty-four under command of Admiral Sampson.

***

To the time of his death a few days ago, John Russell Young, Librarian of Congress, remained a journalist in spirit and inclination. Whatever place he occupied, at any time during his life, he retained always a preference for and pride in his chosen calling, the preparation of articles for the daily press. He was unlike many newspaper men much his juniors, in that respect. Even in Washington, where there is greater variety and importance of subjects to promote the interest of newspaper writers than in many larger cities, and more frequent opportunity for exerting influence by their writings, it is not uncommon to discover a disposition to affect the blasé condition, and among the elders in the field a proneness to consider that the calling here has been made less worthy of cultivation than formerly, when the methods of newspaper writers were somewhat different.

Mr. Young saw that the old custom of exacting long daily letters from their representatives here had been abandoned by the daily newspapers, but he explained it, and did not rail at it or take a despondent view of the future of the correspondent. He still regarded the position of the trusted correspondent superior to that of Senators and Representatives. He would much rather account for the adoption of a policy or the selection of a man to carry out a policy, than to be the man selected or to undertake the administration of the policy. In his conversation, which was always cheerful, he chose to talk more lightly than he thought, and in speech and writing he was apt to avoid blame rather than assume a censorious manner.

Mr. Young's last undertaking in connection with the Congressional Library, the providing of a room for juveniles who were too young to be admitted to the general reading rooms, occupied much of his attention, and he was as confident that it would prove a success as he was when he established the reading room for the blind that will be continued and will be permanently associated with his name through many generations of the blind who will take advantage of the comforts and conveniences he introduced for their benefit. E. G. D.

"Buy China and Glass Right"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA
RICH CUT GLASS.

A Sale of Sterling Silver Mounted Cut Glass Novelties at 50c. on the dollar.

We have just purchased from one of the largest manufacturers in this country their entire stock of Sterling Silver Mounted Novelties, consisting of Salt Bottles, Vaseline Boxes, Pomade Jars, Puff Boxes, Pocket Salts or Vinaigrettes, &c., in all about 700 pieces. Had these goods been on the market before Christmas we would have had to ask you JUST DOUBLE, in some instances even more, than the price you will pay to-morrow.

At 35 cents each.

There are several hundred very artistic and pretty Salts or Vinaigrette Bottles suitable for carrying in the pocket. They are quite nicely cut, and have a ground glass stopper mounted with sterling silver in artistic designs. Owing to the price at which they will sell, 35 cts., your immediate attention will be required if you desire any of them. We would suggest that this would be an advantageous opportunity to make selections of these goods, which would be appreciated as Easter remembrances.

At $1.00 each.

For the convenience of selecting and selling, the bulk of this entire lot will be arranged in one lot. Of each article mentioned above will be found several different cuttings, styles of mountings, &c. Ordinarily the goods mentioned in this lot are valued at from $1.50 to $3.75 each; from these you take your pick of as many as you wish at $1.00 each.

At $3.75 each.

In this lot are the larger pieces of the entire purchase, several different styles of cutting and mounting in Salt Bottles, &c.

Mail orders will receive usual prompt attention.

50-54 West 22d St.

WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

Le Boutillier Bros., 14th Street.

RETIRING from BUSINESS.

Every Day Additional Reductions Are Made in Prices.

The Greatest Bargains of the Century have been obtained by our customers from us in the last 60 days and every day sees additional reductions of what remains.

It will pay you to look through our stock every day for every article for which you may have use.

We have yet a large amount of merchandise of superior quality to sell at a great sacrifice.

Black Silk Hose.
Children's Black All-Silk Hose, with lavender soles, reduced from $1.50 pair, to close out at . . . **50c**

Muslin Underwear Dept.
$1.00 French Art Corsets, made of Satin or Coutil, with lace or floss trimmings, all sizes, from 18 to 30 inches, at . . **49c**
79c. Outing Flannel Gowns, **49c**
$1.00 Muslin or Cambric Gowns, handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery **79c**

Silk Tapestries.
$3.00 quality . . . $1.00
5.00 quality . . . 2.39

Winter Cloakings.
$2.50 quality 75c
3.75 quality 98c

Opera Cloaks.
$20.00 reduced to . . $4.98
30.00 reduced to . . 9.98

Linen Towels.
Extra large size in heavy Huck or Diaper, reduced from 50c. to **29c**

Boys' Reefers.
$2.50 quality $1.49

Golf Capes.
$10.00 reduced to . . $3.98
Odd lot of Children's Jackets, &c., will be closed at, each . **1.00**

Silks.
Black and Colors.
69c. Black Brocade Satin . 49c
$1.00 27-in. Black Taffeta . 79c
89c. Black Satin Duchess . 69c
Evening Brocade Silk, best . 39c
69c. Colored Striped Silk . 29c
69c. Changeable Taffeta . . 49c

Blankets.
$4.50—11-4 All Wool, reduced to $1.98
$5.00—11-4 California White, reduced to . 3.50

Ladies' Coats.
Heavy Winter garments, plain and fur trimmed, balance of previous season's styles, comprising goods that have been $7.50 to $12.50, all at, each
$1.50.
Much less than the value of the cloth alone.

Woollen Waists.
$1.00 reduced to . . . 49c
1.25 reduced to . . . 69c
Black embroidered and fringed Crepe de Chine Shawls to close at once, reduced from $3.00 to **1.00**

Le Boutillier Bros., 14th St., Between Union Square and 5th Avenue.

CITY OWNERSHIP IN ENGLAND.

Benefits Resulting to Citizens in the Way of Cheap Gas and Transit.

The members of the League for Political Education that met yesterday morning at 23 West Forty-fourth Street, listened to an illustrated lecture by J. M. Martin on the subject, "What English City Governments Do for the Citizens." Over 200 boroughs, he said, now supply their people with light. The first city to do this, he said, was Birmingham, and when it took the gas works from the companies, it reduced the price of gas from 80 cents to 56 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. At the same time it improved the condition of the men who worked before the furnaces. It supplies them with oatmeal water, where formerly they kept going to and from the saloons to quench their thirst.

After Glasgow had solved the water question, that municipality turned its attention to gas. It took that industry into its own hands, reduced the price of gas 50 per cent. Even the small City of Lincoln, where the lecturer was born, is now supplying its people with gas light at 56 cents per 1,000 feet, and has made a profit of $50,000, although that place is far from any coal fields.

Some English cities were already using electric light, he said. The City of Bradford has established an electrical plant, and last year it made a net profit of 12 per cent., a very large margin of profit in England. No movement that any English municipality took up in the way of electric light has yet proved a failure. On several occasions no profits were made the first year, but there was always a satisfactory income afterward. Brighton, which is called the queen of watering places, has gained very much of its prestige by the municipality's assuming charge of the electric lighting, and now no place in England is better lighted. In Shoreditch the refuse is burned in large furnaces to generate steam for producing electric light. Whether such an experiment would be successful in New York the lecturer said he could not guess.

Next, the lecturer took up the subject of street railroads, and said that wherever the cities owned and operated the lines the service was very satisfactory and the people got cheaper fares. Back in the seventies Glasgow began to consider this matter, took possession of the lines, and leased them to a company. This company had to pay the interest on the money expended by the city in securing the lines, pay a certain amount into the sinking fund, pay a fixed rental, and keep the lines in repair. On the expiration of the lease, the municipality decided not to renew it except on further conditions, one of which was that the employes should not work over ten hours a day. The company refused, and also refused to sell its rolling stock, and when the city decided to equip the roads with new cars the company threatened to put on a rival line of omnibuses. It did so, but the citizens, appreciating the fact that the municipality's cars really belonged to them, crowded into them, and the company was compelled to withdraw for lack of patronage. The first year the number of passengers increased 100 per cent., and the city made an immense profit. The municipality introduced the cheap-fare system, and 1 cent is charged for a certain distance. This enables many work men and women who formerly took cold luncheons with them to go home and get a warm meal.

"They tell us," continued the lecturer, "that we are behind you in electric traction. That is true, but not until the last three years has it been possible for our municipalities to take the matter into their own hands. Everywhere, as soon as the old leases to the companies die out, the municipalities take the business into their own hands.

"In regard to the telephone system, a mistake has been made in England by the Post Offices neglecting to assume charge of it, and allowing the National Telephone Company to get the monopoly. But here, as in other things, the canny Scots of Glasgow did not allow the company to get the best of them, and when the company wanted to tear up the streets to lay the conduits the City Council asked it whose the streets were.

"'Yours,' replied the officials of the company.

"Then the Council replied, 'If you want the use of our streets you must pay us our price and give us proper service.'"

STREET CARS IN CHICAGO

Mayor Harrison Still Fighting the Traction Companies.

NOVEL PLAN OF ASSESSMENT

Owners to Have a Voice in the Valuation of Property — Chicago River Improvement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The Mayor and the traction companies have again locked horns over the transit problem, and each has issued an ultimatum to the other. Mr. Yerkes's North and West Side companies each desire to use the overhead trolley on the loop in the business district. This does not mean that they propose to abandon the cable system, but that by an extension of the electric cars to the down-town district, they assert, they will be able to run many more cars during the rush hours in the night and morning, and that cars which now transfer at the city limits would then run straight through.

On the other hand, the Mayor and his Cabinet are sternly opposed to allowing the privilege asked. Mayor Harrison announces that he will veto any ordinance for an overhead trolley. He and Commissioner McGann of the Department of Public Works both favor an underground trolley system, such as is in use in New York City and other places. They say that if Mr. Yerkes will transform his cable slots into conduits for underground trolleys they will be glad to see him get new ordinances. But against this the street car man says that the underground system is practically impossible in Chicago, owing to the poor drainage. His company made one experiment with it, but the sewage backed up against the conduits and destroyed the insulation. He further adds that if the city insists on an underground system his companies will not make any change, but will continue to use the cables, as at present.

There are overhead trolleys in Chicago's business district—many of them—but the Mayor is determined to keep Yerkes from acquiring any more advantages, even at the risk of depriving the people of better street railway facilities. The elevated roads are giving the only satisfactory service at present. The Metropolitan, which, by the way, is emerging bravely from its financial difficulties of some time ago, is acknowledged to offer the best service in the world. This, in fact, is the chief reason why it has tossed off its burdens so lightly. It is an example of a street railway which has actually benefited property along its route. To begin with, it is excellently built along a mid-block right of way, every foot of which was purchased. It taps, by lines in the shape of a Y, two thickly settled districts of the West Side, besides connecting with paying feeders at its terminals. Its service is excellent, the cars being more frequent than on the New York lines, and much finer. Where other elevated roads have economized in expenses to the inconvenience of the passengers, the Metropolitan has never "scrimped," even when it was in distress itself. The result has been that it has attracted renters to the district through which it passes, and that it has actually increased the value of property.

Scarcely a week passes that some one from a distance does not come to inspect this line. This week it was a committee from Boston, upon whose report will largely depend the character and equipment of the new elevated lines in that city. After inspecting all the elevated roads in Chicago the members decided that the Metropolitan surpassed the efficiency of any line in the country. All of Chicago's elevated roads use electricity now, and the smoke, which forms such an undesirable feature of elevated travel in New York, is absent. In fact, even at the Metropolitan power house, where the coal used is of the smallest and cheapest variety—in truth it is considered valueless at the mines—there is no smoke, a really perfect smoke preventer being in use.

A novel plan of assessment will be put in operation here this Winter. It is proposed that, so far as possible, property owners will be permitted to make their own assessments. The Board of Assessors intends to call in representative property owners to counsel with the Assessors and assist them in putting a fair valuation on the property which is to be taxed. This call will go to the Real Estate Board, to property owners and improvement associations, to the largest individual owners of property, and to representative bodies which have under consideration the valuation of property and the levying of taxes.

The idea comes here from St. Paul, where it is said to have been tried with great success. There representatives of property owners were brought to agreement upon the valuation which should be placed upon property in the middle of the blocks fronting on the best streets of the city. The valuation of the central fifty or one hundred feet on the other three sides of the block was then ascertained. From this basis the Assessors calculated what taxes should be levied on corner lots, as well as those which should be placed upon the less favored sites. It is said that the same plan will be followed here.

The ancient task of deepening the Chicago River is again agitating shippers, vessel owners, and others. The river and harbor appropriation of the Federal Government sets aside $287,000 for this purpose, but Capt. Dunham, who went to Washington in the interest of the vessel men, says that the Government will insist that the lowering of the tunnels shall be a part of the plan of improvement. This has been urged for several years, but the railway companies using them have always stood in the way. The water over these tunnels is so shallow that loaded vessels pass them with difficulty. Every Summer heavily loaded steamers and barges stick upon these "turtle-backs," and sometimes remain thus imprisoned from twelve to twenty-four hours.

Mr. Yerkes says that he will not consent to the lowering of the tunnels, and that if the city insists on thus changing its property he will run his cars over the bridges. He volunteers the opinion that the river is a complete failure, for the purposes of shipping, and that to make it practical for an adequate vessel trade it should be widened by fifty feet. This would cause enormous expense in the purchase of the property necessary for this change.

There is no doubt about the inadequacy of the river to the present demands of trade, and that its shallowness has been driving a vast amount of trade to other points. Among the towns which have profited by the condition of the Chicago River is South Chicago, the annexed village below Eighty-third Street on the Calumet River. This water possesses many advantages over Chicago River, chief among which is the fact that it has a current. It is already the seat of a heavy shipping trade, and there is a distinct trend of Chicago business in that direction.

Ex-Senator John M. Palmer, who was Governor of Illinois when the present State Constitution was adopted, is of the opinion that the time has arrived when another convention is needed. Resolutions to that effect have been presented in the Legislature, and Mr. Palmer is using his influence to have them adopted. He does not favor radical changes in the Constitution, but he believes that in the nature of things the Constitution should be changed every thirty years, and that modern political science demands that some alterations be made in the present Constitution. Lawyers and lawmakers generally agree with Mr. Palmer that the charter is an antiquated article and could be improved in many respects.

It is now generally acknowledged that ex-Gov. Altgeld is to contest at the primaries Mayor Harrison's candidacy for re-election. He has gathered his leading adherents about him and opened headquarters and is preparing, so it is said, to start Altgeld clubs in every ward in the city. None of this is openly admitted by the ex-Governor or his lieutenants, but the very manner in which they evade questions concerning their plans shows that the rumors are correct. If Altgeld is defeated at the polls he will become a candidate by petition and run on an independent ticket. So far the whole machinery of the city and county Democracy is with the Mayor, the only exception being City Collector Joseph S. Martin, who is an adherent of the ex-Governor.

There appears to be no doubt about Mayor Harrison's renomination. A few months ago his re-election was thought to be settled without doubt. Whether Mr. Altgeld has enough strength to defeat him by electing a Republican remains to be seen. Harrison's majority was enormous last time. This year the Republicans are united, or nearly so. They appear to have realized the fatal mistake of two years ago, and to have closed up their ranks.

The Civic Federation has in hand projects for the establishment of a People's Bank and of "The Provident Pawners' Society," a sort of city pawnshop. A public meeting to this effect has been held by the Merchants' Club, and a bill making it possible to incorporate these institutions has already been introduced in the Legislature. A capital of $100,000 has already been subscribed for the pawnshop. R. B. P.

BIG POLICE SHAKE-UP COMING.

Board Has Abolished About 200 Detailed Places, the Holders of Which Will Do Patrol Duty.

There will be a big shake up in the Police Department within a few days. It leaked out at Police Headquarters yesterday that the Police Board has abolished something like 200 detailed places, and that the policemen who are at present holding the details will be remanded to patrol duty.

The Commissioners and Chief Devery have held several consultations lately about the many details in the department. At present there are more than 1,300 policemen holding details in all the boroughs. It was decided to reduce the number of details and put more men on patrol duty on the street, where they are badly needed. Chief Devery reported that there were over 200 night posts that had to be doubled up in various precincts because the commands were short of men.

The list of places abolished was made up at the meeting of the Police Board last Wednesday, when resolutions were adopted directing the Chief to remand to patrol duty the policemen stationed at the places mentioned. The details done away with are principally in Manhattan and Brooklyn. In Manhattan nearly 100 details at street crossings, public buildings, and posts along the river fronts are done away with.

The police court squads in all the boroughs have been largely reduced as well as the command of the Criminal Court squad. In some of the courts, about one-third of the force will go back on patrol duty.

The Police Commissioners and Chief Devery were surprised when they learned that the action of the board discontinuing the details had become public. They were averse to discussing the matter. President York said that he would make a statement to-morrow.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

That Silk Sale.

With favorable weather we expect the Silk sale to develop its full strength this week. Some of the items that drew such great throngs during the last six days are still to be had. To them we have added others, and the combination of the old with the new has phenomenal pulling powers. The show of Silks is now at its zenith; we've never before exhibited such large assortments. Prices are decidedly in your favor. We are selling many of them at less than cost. The claims of this sale upon the attention of thrifty women are imperious. You can't afford to ignore such unparalleled values.

1,800 yards Cheviot Taffeta pure silk, all the prettiest colorings; worth 60c., to go at 39c.

2,000 yards Printed warped Satin Duchesse—guaranteed pure silk—small, neat, pretty patterns, principally in delicate colorings. Every yard possesses a dollar's worth of grace and strength; to go at 59c.

2,500 yards Brocaded Silk for evening wear white, cream and eighteen gaslight tints. The figures are new, no ancient patterns; to go at 79c.

1,200 yards very swell Satin Brocades, all the delicate evening tints, including cream and white. Their folds hold lessons in beauty as well as in economy. Thoroughly elegant, thoroughly excellent; quoted elsewhere as specials at $1.35 and $1.50; to go at 88c. and 99c.

Black Taffeta Silk, extra elegant, strong and brilliant, full 27 in. wide, worth $1.00; to go at 78c.

Black Satin Duchesse, perfect dye; lustrous and fine; would be good value at $1.25; to go at 84c.

Black Peau de Soie, two grades that are perfectly trustworthy; they'll give great service; 99c. and $1.25.

Black Satin Brocades, three rich designs, 27 inches wide, sold all around at $2.50; to go at $1.25.

Black Satin Duchesse, superior quality. We see the identical grade advertised at $1.75; to go at $1.25.

Dress Goods.

All who visited the store last week were impressed with the values in Black and Colored Dress Goods. We wanted to open the season with brilliant eclat. Relying wholly upon excellent weaves and exceedingly low prices we succeeded wonderfully. The sale begun so auspiciously is continued indefinitely. Your appreciative responses quickly follow our persuasive advertising and the aisles stay thronged.

We've secured another lot of those steam shrunk and sponged Cheviots that you bought so lively last week. We guarantee them not to spot or shrink; superb fabric for street and traveling dress; black and three shades of blue; 45 inches wide; our price only 49c.

Storm Serge. These sturdy Serges are also steam shrunk and sponged and warranted not to spot or shrink; woven of best selected quality combed yarn. We show them in tans, grays, reds, blues, browns, greens, black and castor shades, 45 inches wide, at 49c.

French Poplins. They'll be more popular this season than ever. Here are two lines to quicken your buying thought. All the spring shades and black. Woven not to slip, 45 inches wide, at 79c., and a richer finished Poplin, 45 and 48 inches wide, at 98c.

Ladies' Cloth, not the flannelly kind that is found in most stores. Surfaces are smoothly and finely calendered; weave is sturdy and firm. A stuff that will drape gracefully and wear splendidly, thirty-one colors—all the shades of spring and summer, 50 in. wide; our price 98c.

Kid Gloves.

We think New York is full of economical women who will appreciate the fact that this paragraph recites.

Real French Kid Gloves, 2-clasp and 4-button styles, excellent quality and fine workmanship, red, tan, brown, green, slate and black, the seams are oversewn and the backs are correctly embroidered, 81c.

Exquisite Gold Glass.

Gold Glass is now a central feature on the artistically decorated table. It has become an element of the richly furnished table. Recognizing this, we show an attractive line of surface and paste gold decorations in table glassware. Gold monograms, crests and designs in heraldry executed to order.

Table Service, in glass, with richly burnished border of gold, including:—

12 Goblets, the price only	$2.97
12 Champagnes, the price only	1.97
12 Clarets, the price only	2.37
12 Wines, the price only	1.97
12 Cordials, the price only	1.73
Complete set of 60 pieces,	$10.93

Table Service, in glass, with embossed rococo gold decorations, including

12 Goblets, the price only	$16.37
12 Champagnes, the price only	9.47
12 Clarets, the price only	12.37
12 Wines, the price only	9.37
12 Cordials, the price only	8.37
Complete set of 60 pieces for	$55.94

Rich Cut Glass.

Everything you need for the table. Brilliant effects, immense variety, peerless quality and lowest prices.

Preserve Dishes, $2.49, $2.97 and $3.67.
Berry Bowls, $3.49, $4.87 and $6.97.
Celery Trays, $2.97, $3.49 and $4.87.
Cheese Dishes, $7.97, $10.97 and $18.47.
Sugars and Creams, $1.49, $3.97 and $5.97.
Water Bottles, $1.97, $3.97 and $5.97.
Bonbon Dishes, $1.49, $2.23 and $3.47.
Claret Pitchers, $4.87, $6.87 and $29.97.
Decanters, $3.97, $6.83 and $7.49.

WANT FIRE RATES RESTORED.

The Companies Will Consider a Plan for a Tariff Association on Thursday.

President Sheldon of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn issued a call yesterday for a meeting of all of the fire insurance companies doing business in this city, to be held in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters on Thursday at 2 o'clock. The meeting has been called to receive the report of the Tariff Committee of Fifteen, relative to a plan for a tariff association covering the territory of Greater New York and Jersey City. What action the companies will be able to agree upon is as yet problematical, although a strong and determined influence among the larger companies is making itself felt in favor of the unconditional approval of the report of the committee, in order to obtain the restoration of fixed insurance rates in this city.

The Tariff Committee will meet once more before Thursday for the purpose of procuring the signatures of its members to the report in its final form. President Kremer of the German-American Insurance Company, the Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that no information as to the exact provisions of the plan of the committee would be given out before its submission to the companies on Thursday. Certain provisions of the plan, however, which have been agreed upon only after long deliberation, have become known in a general way.

It is believed that the regulations respecting foreign reinsurance have been framed, largely in accordance with a suggestion of Henry W. Eaton of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, to the effect that the companies holding foreign treaties might consent to so amend their contracts as to exempt from their operation all business written upon risks located within the proposed limits of the association. It was also reiterated yesterday that the provision in regard to "overhead writing" will apply to little more than the practices of the companies in their New York offices.

The plan further provides for the restoration of all coinsurance and restrictive clauses, the neglect of which during the period of the demoralized open rate market since April 29, 1898, has caused the companies unexpectedly large losses, notably upon the drug house of Eimer & Amend, the buildings occupied by Price, McCormick & Co., at 72 and 74 Broadway; the Home Life Building, and the Cammeyer property.

Among the other instructions laid down for the committee on Sept. 20 of last year were resolutions which demanded the rating of every risk, either specifically or by a minimum limit, the restriction of brokerage commission to 15 per cent. upon all classes of business and the abolition of rebates.

The provision of the committee to obtain the co-operation of brokers with the associated companies has not been learned, but leading brokers who have been invited at different times to appear before the committee on this subject are of the opinion that the plan to be reported provides for the treatment of the brokers as individuals, rather than as an organized body. Among those who share this view is W. H. Edmister of Dutcher & Edmister, who was President of the Board of Brokers, organized in November, 1897, to obtain some measure of recognition from the companies. This board was dissolved shortly after the defeat of the project by the negative votes of the Home and the Eagle at the December (1897) meeting of the old Tariff Association, which went to pieces on April 20 of last year.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

F. W. Bower has been appointed special agent of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford for the States of Arkansas and Missouri.

Ion G. Dietrich, formerly Chicago manager of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York, has been appointed Illinois State agent of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company of Minneapolis.

Superintendent Louis F. Payn of the State Insurance Department has given his official consent to the merger of the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and the Globe Fire Insurance Company into the Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company.

T. D. Belfield, formerly joint resident United States manager of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, with J. J. Courtney, the present sole resident manager of the company in this country, sailed for London yesterday on the Marquette of the Atlantic Transport Line.

It was learned yesterday that arrangements have been practically completed whereby Percy Chubb & Son are to be the United States managers of the marine branch of the London Assurance Corporation, to succeed William Gow, who has resigned to become the home office underwriter of the Union Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool. Mr. Gow intends to sail for Liverpool about June 1, and the formal appointment of Percy Chubb & Son is expected in the near future.

The insurance on the property of J. Banner & Sons, at 164 Park Row, which was damaged by fire on Thursday, Jan. 19, was distributed as follows: Agricultural, $2,500; Traders', $2,500; Norwood, $2,500; Pacific, $1,500; Stuyvesant, $1,500; Palestine, $1,500; Caledonian, $1,500; Underwriters' Agency, $1,000; Hamilton, $1,000; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,000; Williamsburg City, $1,000; Rutgers, $1,000; Western of Toronto, $1,000; Howard, $1,000; Capital of New Hampshire, $1,000; British America, $1,000; Merchants' of Newark, $1,000; American of New York, $1,000. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

Mass Meeting Against Imperialism.

At a meeting of the Continental League on Friday final arrangements were made for the mass meeting to be held to-night at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the league, to protest against the policy of imperialism. Resolutions declaring against the annexation of the Philippines and in favor of an adherence to the policies and principles of Washington, as laid down in his Farewell Address, will be presented. The speakers will be Austen G. Fox, Edward M. Shepard, Senator Mason of Illinois, Samuel Gompers, John T. Parsons, Wheeler H. Peckham, and Bourke Cockran.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CUBA

Puerto Principe a Field for American Capital and Enterprise.

HOME LIFE ON THE ISLAND

Description of the "Casa" of a Rich Sugar Planter—Cuban Women and Their Pleasures.

NUEVITAS, Cuba, Jan. 12.—An excellent state of affairs exist in this province, the richest province in point of agriculture, next to Pinar del Rio, the tobacco district, while this section is devoted to growing sugar and the open plains to raising cattle. Administration of affairs by the military in co-operation with the civil authorities is well received by both Cubans and the Spanish. There are occasional cases reported of cattle stealing, but the military police organization of the rurales will stop this.

Lieut. Crosby, Eighth United States Cavalry, while gallantly attacking a gang of these marauders had a narrow escape with his life. His antagonist had closed in upon him, and in an instant would have given the final coup with the machete, when a sergeant shot the man dead. These little incidents are, however, incidental to military life.

There is much rejoicing among our troops at the early prospect of regular mail service—heretofore long delayed and rather haphazard. The Post Office Department has an agent here, and United States mail will be forwarded from Tampa, Fla., via Havana, and possibly weekly to Nuevitas and Puerto Principe.

The weather continues very hot—August days of Greater Manhattan—and this is the Winter season; it is also the dry season, as we only have heavy downpours of rain at night, with unexpected violent squalls of rain and wind every few days; under such conditions the dense and luxuriant growth of vegetation may well be understood. Cuba is a grand garden spot, and will be a rich producer, and when the new era of honest administration and greatly reduced taxation dawns upon the people they will be more eager for annexation than the anti-colonial expansionists now are or ever were. The climate will be found enervating and trying, but with care and prudence, acclimatization can overcome this serious drawback. In the two regiments of regulars in the province we have only heard of two deaths since they arrived, in November and December. The soldiers are well sheltered in the large hospital tents which are floored, and in which every man has a portable cot.

GOOD EFFECT ON BUSINESS.

The President's proclamation regulating values of Spanish money has been well received, as it places business affairs on a fixed basis and not changeable as each steamer arrived from Havana. The Spanish centen, formerly calling for $5.30 to $5.40, now has a fixed value of $4.80, and the peso or duro of $1 is received at 60c. American.

Home life in this town does not seem delightfully entrancing, but this, like some other things in life, may be an acquired taste. With bare floors, iron-barred, prison-like windows, lack of the furnishings found in every mechanic's home in the States, no pictures, no curtains, and with a row of stiff-backed chairs accurately arranged along the centre of the best room, and if provided with the luxury of a piano, always fearfully and wonderfully out of tune, Arcadian simplicity is rather too manifest for comfort, as we look at home life.

The first morning meal is a cup of black coffee and a roll—I don't know that they would use milk if they had it. The breakfast is also a light meal—indeed, a very little food seems to satisfy most of these people. Dinner, served at about 7 o'clock, is the principal meal of the day, and is hearty or otherwise, dependent on financial resources, but equally satisfying.

The men are everlastingly smoking cigarettes, always and everywhere. The señoritas do not comprehend when we naturally ask permission to smoke in their presence. It is a Cuban expression that he who smokes, whether cigarro or cigar, as does an American, without consistently inhaling the smoke "burns up his money." The ladies never smoke, contrary to our preconceived ideas of their customs. Perhaps they read and strain their beautiful eyes with embroidery; evidences are not manifest; we see neither books, magazines, nor periodicals scattered about in reception rooms, nor the guitar or mandolin. All this merely deals with the ordinary social life of the best people in a small town. Visitors drop in of an evening for a quiet chat, the madre always in evidence.

A recent visit to the home of an extensive sugar planter presented the ideal Cuban life of the "Four Hundred"—who, with frequent visits to the north with their families, relieve the tedium of their social existence. Narrow-gauge cars over his own railway brought us from the general station to his "casa," which, like all suburban residences on the plantations, is a large one-story building, surrounded with grand palm trees and rich parterres of tropical flowers. Orange trees laden down with fruit of delicious flavor, not found in our imported and green-picked fruit, and of varieties and peculiarities never seen in New York; almond trees, bananas, cocoanuts, cocoa, strawberries, now ripe, presented a delightful aspect. Passing thence to the wide, well-sheltered veranda through wide halls, and reclining in easy chairs, we enjoyed a Havana with delightful languor, the most charming hospitality pervading throughout. In the drawing room, with floors and walls of polished wood, are handsome rugs, paintings; then comes the library, and beyond is the salle à manger, with a beautiful vista of flowers, with which the table and rooms are tastefully decorated. The great sugar house across the roadway will not be in operation until the end of January—a month behind time for grinding to begin—in consequence of the war, involving a loss on this plantation of a million of dollars. The war has also called for rebuilding and repairing the complex machinery at a cost of $200,000. The 3,000 employes at the works and in the fields testify that time is not being wasted. An explanation of the many evolutions of the cane through the complex machinery would hardly be of interest, and its development into sugar, with a residuum of alcohol and rum. The vastness of the work and supplies necessary may be understood when we see the large sawmills, machine shops, and electric light plant, for the works are kept going day and night while grinding the cane.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN CUBA.

There are fine business opportunities at Puerto Principe and Nuevitas for those provided with abundant capital and banking. A wholesale grocery, with American methods and close prices, would have instant success. All goods must pass through the Port of Nuevitas to supply the 40,000 inhabitants of Puerto Principe, fifty-one miles distant, over a high-tariff railroad, and the balance of the province. There could hardly be a mistake in the merchandise bought here if sold at fair profit. For example, an American-made broom cannot be found in town. A tradition says they have been sold here at $1 each. Their substitute is a small bunch of dried fiber leaves at 5 cents, which would simply set our housekeepers crazy, for the dirt they leave.

The piano agent, with his installment plan, would be "right in it," and the life insurance agent ought to have a good field—if his company could afford the risks—for the people, as a rule, do not look strong or healthy. Malaria (calenturia) and tobacco smoke inhalation show their effects. But, as above remarked, strong financial resources are an essential. Business on a limited scale would not pay an American for the health risks and inconveniences.

The Martí Club, named in honor of Gen. Martí, a brave soldier who gave his life for the independence of Cuba, was opened last week with a baile, or dance. Some rather pretty señoritas graced the assemblage, looking demure and serious even in dancing the fandango and criolla, an exceedingly and excruciatingly slow waltz step, graceful, but without the go and dash of our waltz or two-step. Less chaperoning and more American esprit are among needed improvements.

Cooper Union's Annual Report.

The Trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art have issued their annual report of the receipts and expenditures. The total revenue was $59,074.98, and the expenditures $62,255.46. There is now a balance in the treasury of $2,118.70. Among the expenditures were the following: For free night classes in science and art, $14,820.81; free physical laboratory, $2,629.27; free art school for women, $9,472.44; free school of stenography for women, $821.50; free library, $4,546.24; free reading room, $1,869.60; free museum for the arts of decoration, $1,948.48. R. Fulton Cutting donated $4,000, which has been added to the endowment fund.

TWELFTH NEW YORK IN CUBA.

Comfortably Settled in Its New Home at Matanzas — Evacuation by the Spanish Troops.

MATANZAS, Cuba, Jan. 14.—On Dec. 23 the Twelfth New York Regiment, then encamped at Americus, Ga., received orders to pack up and prepare to be ready to proceed to Cuba on Dec. 25. Personal effects were rapidly collected and preparations for Christmas dinners, which had been made by the various companies, were hastened and made ready for a day in advance. The tents and company streets had been decorated with evergreens, holly, and palms, and presented a truly gala appearance. The boys were all happy, for they had long waited for orders for foreign service.

Brig. Gen. Sanger had been instructed to proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, and assume command of the province as Military Governor, pending the arrival there of Major Gen. Wilson, and to take with him the regiment in his brigade which he deemed the best and most reliable for that service. His choice of the New York regiment was a compliment which had been earned by the hard work and good discipline of the organization during the past eight months of service.

On account of poor railroad facilities the regiment was unable to leave Americus before Tuesday, Dec. 27, arriving at Charleston, S. C., on the evening of the 28th, where the transport Manitoba was awaiting it. Loading was commenced at once, thirty days' rations being taken aboard, together with tentage, lumber for tent floors, fuel, ambulances, army wagons, 215 head of mules, officers' horses, &c., and on Friday morning the transport sailed, having on board Gen. Sanger and staff, brigade hospital, with ten Sisters of Charity and ten Red Cross nurses, and the Twelfth New York, 1,000 strong, officers and men, under command of Col. Robert W. Leonard. The voyage was an exceedingly pleasant one to all on board, very few cases of seasickness being reported, and on New Year's Day the shores of Cuba were first sighted.

Matanzas is a city of about 80,000 inhabitants, situated at the end of a good bay about three miles long and one mile wide. Steaming slowly down from the entrance, numerous earthworks, built by the Spanish soldiers, were noticed at frequent intervals on both shores. A native pilot was taken aboard and anchor was finally dropped close in to shore and directly opposite the famous San Savarino Castle, the fort where so many executions of Cuban insurgents have taken place, and where two American newspaper correspondents were confined for some time.

About 18,000 Spanish soldiers were in barracks in the city awaiting the arrival of transports to convey them home, and, as Jan. 1 was the day agreed upon by the joint commission for the raising of the American flag on the island, that honor at Matanzas fell upon a battalion of the Third United States Volunteer Engineers, under command of Lieut. Col. Jadwin, which was already encamped here. Precisely at noon the Spanish colors were lowered and Old Glory raised in their place, both over the fort and in the city over the Post Office, municipal buildings, and Custom House.

The Twelfth did not disembark until early the next morning. On Jan. 2 the unloading of the transport was begun, and before nightfall the entire regiment was encamped under small shelter tents around the fort, and hardtack and coffee issued. The ground was covered with a thick growth of weeds and cactus several feet high, but a very desirable camp location was staked out between the fort and city, and in twenty-four hours was cleared up and large tents, each holding six cots for the men, were erected. The spot selected is on ground which slopes down to the water front, and is swept all day by cooling sea breezes, and the men are at certain hours each day allowed to take a salt-water bath. The weather so far has been of the pleasantest, no inconvenience whatever being occasioned by the heat, and to-day the report of the regimental surgeons showed not one man present at sick call in the entire organization.

Matanzas itself is a typical Spanish town, but with cleaner streets than one would expect, many of the principal ones being paved. The houses on the exterior are not prepossessing. For the main part, they are built of wood, one story high, and painted in the inevitable white and sky blue. They present a general sameness and barnlike or warehouse appearance. But the interiors are far different. Built generally in the form of a hollow square, with a garden in the centre, shaded with magnificent palms, each room opens into the courtyard. With tiled floors and a dado of tiles around each room, they are cool and comfortable.

The greater part of the native Cuban population is composed of negroes, and it is said that only 2½ per cent. of them are able to read and write, but there are many well-educated people among the whites, and the American soldiers have been warmly welcomed by both alike.

The final embarkation of the Spanish troops was effected on Jan. 11, and a three days' jubilee celebration has been held by the Cubans since. Fireworks, street parades, the waving of Cuban and American flags, and cries of "Viva Cuba Libre!" &c., have been indulged in each evening. But with it all not one single instance of disorder has been reported. A strong guard of two companies from the regiment has been posted in the town, and all orders are willingly obeyed. The demonstration has been one of simple joyousness, no armed troops of any kind, with the exception of the United States soldiers, being allowed on the streets.

Gen. Betancourt, with about 5,000 insurgent soldiers, is encamped across the bay, directly opposite the camp of the Twelfth.

Not many of the old reconcentrados are left here, over 40,000 having died in this province alone, but still many evidences of the old rule are noticed. One cannot go into town and sit down at one of the cafés for a cool sangaree of lemonade and claret without being surrounded by half a dozen pickaninnies with outstretched hands, begging for "una centavos, Señor," who, with their half-naked bodies, displaying their emaciated limbs, soon deplete one's pocket emaciated limbs, soon deplete one's pockets of all the "coppers" they may contain.

PROPOSED EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Lecture at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute by J. Vipond Davies.

J. Vipond Davies, a colleague of Charles M. Jacobs, the civil engineer of New York and London, delivered a lecture at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute Friday night, which had been prepared by Mr. Jacobs, now absent in London, on "Underground Rapid Transit and the Proposed Long Island Railroad Tunnel between Atlantic Avenue and Lower Manhattan." The lecture, which was illustrated with lantern photographs, consisted of a brief sketch of tunneling and its development, a study of the different methods of construction, and a description of the present designs for the proposed Long Island Railroad tunnel, together with illustrations of similar work in other cities, and solutions of the rapid-transit problem now in successful operation in Europe.

The proposed rapid transit plan of the Long Island Railroad, as explained, contemplates for the east-bound traffic from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, a tunnel to Bedford Avenue, and from there to Howard Avenue an elevated structure. The line is to be depressed again at that point, coming out of the tunnel at Manhattan crossing, then to be elevated as far as Elderts Street or the old Brooklyn City line, and from thence by surface to Jamaica. From Flatbush Avenue a tunnel is designed for west-bound traffic to Brooklyn City Hall, under Pineapple Street, across the East River to the foot of Maiden Lane, and still underground as far as Cortlandt Street, permitting stations at Church Street and Pearl Street. A further design is to carry this tunnel, when thus far completed, under the North River to Jersey City.

That part of the tunnel which will be under the East River is designed to be double, a single track running through each part. This track is to be used by a special kind of car. The double arrangement of the tunnel will permit a diameter of 14 feet and 6 inches, while a single tunnel, large enough for two tracks, would have to be 22 feet in diameter, costing much more and being much less safe. Mr. Davies said that a single tunnel running from Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, to this borough would cost something like two-thirds of the expense of a bridge from river front to river front.

"The capacity of the trolley lines, the bridge cars, and the ferries," he continued, "has been reached, and the new East River bridge will have its own problems of accommodation. The Long Island Railroad desires its own tunnel, in which there will be provision for passenger traffic exclusively, and which will afford rapid transit to the suburbs. A speed of twenty-five miles per hour is guaranteed by the electric equipment companies, and a higher rate is looked for."

INDIANA'S NEW SENATOR

"Superb Gentleman and Peerless Orator," Says Gov. Haggard.

ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH

Delivered Before the Joint Session of the Indiana Legislature at Which He Was Elected to the United States Senate.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

The cheering was then taken up in the House, and many of the men rose to their feet and cheered as the committee filed in, escorting Mr. Beveridge. As he mounted the steps the applause was vociferous. Mrs. Beveridge, the wife, waved her handkerchief with the other ladies in the hall, and Mrs. Beveridge, the mother, sat with a smile of pride and utmost satisfaction on her face. Gov. Haggard said: "At this time you would expect me to consume no time in introducing a man who needs no introduction to an Indiana audience. I now have the honor and pleasure of presenting to you the superb gentleman and peerless orator, Senator Beveridge."

Another outburst of applause greeted Mr. Beveridge as he stepped forward, and bowed his acknowledgment. In a short time the utmost silence was in the hall. Mr. Beveridge then spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Sixty-first General Assembly—I thank you for the privilege you have given me of serving the Republic in one of its historic periods. I cannot thank you for the honor of the Senatorship, since that flows only from the discharge of the duties that great office imposes. It is just as honorable to be a citizen of the Republic as it is to be a Senator of the Republic if the citizen does his duty as a citizen; the only difference is that the Senatorship is more conspicuous than citizenship—it is a kind of larger citizenship, combining with all the duties of the private citizen the special duties of the representative citizen. [Applause.] It is not the bestowal of personal honor or distinction on any man that should influence the selection of a Senator of the United States. The honor, the prosperity and the destiny of the American people are the only considerations which should control in choosing the servants of the Republic.

"And so I thank you not for the honor—that I must earn for myself—but for having commissioned me to give the best energies of my life to the service of the American people; and in so thanking you, I thank you as a soldier thanks his commander for marking him to lead the charge or bear the colors into action. Such a soldier thinks not of himself, but of the great army behind him and of the cause it represents. And so a Senator should think never of himself, but only of the Republic and of the perpetuity and progress of free institutions among mankind, which the Republic represents. The American people, the whole American people now, the American people throughout all coming time, and the duty the American people owe to the human race—these are the only subjects deserving the attention of an American statesman. [Great applause.]

FOR THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

"The American people! That term does not mean a class of the American people. The business men of the country are not the American people; the workingmen of the land are not the American people; the capitalists of the Nation are not the American people. No class has a monopoly of citizenship. It takes all classes to make up the great, vital, masterful, imperial people of the American Republic. It takes all classes to make up civilization itself. Fate has woven the life and welfare of every citizen of our sacred Nation into the life and welfare of every other citizen beneath the flag. We Americans are brothers, not only by the ties of immortal memories common to us all, not only by the kinship of glorious and of common hopes, but by the indissoluble bonds of necessity and condition. It is to the interest of the greatest bank in New York that the smallest farmer and humblest laborer of Indiana shall succeed. The bank cannot prosper if the manufacturer and the wholesaler do not prosper. These cannot prosper if the retailer does not prosper, too. And the retailer becomes bankrupt the moment the farmer and the laborer cease to pay him.

"We are knit together by the constitution of things. We are welded into a vast economic unit by the fingers of destiny. We are fused into a great indivisible, inseparable, and therefore indestructible nation by the decree of God himself. And so the lawgiver must think of the whole in thinking of a part. The true interests of a class may dictate the rejection of its temporary demands; for the true interests of any class must necessarily be the real interests of all the people. Any measures which are not for the healing of the people are poisonous and malign. The people, the whole people, and nothing but the people, is the intellectual atmosphere in which a lawgiver should live and move and have his being. And so, gentlemen, I shall fearlessly stand in the Senate of the United States for the business interests of this country, when that means the welfare of all the people; I shall fearlessly stand for the labor interests of the land, when that means the prosperity of all the people; I shall just as fearlessly stand against the demands of any class, when those demands do not involve the interests of the entire American people and the ongoing of the imperial American Republic.

WHAT VOX POPULI REALLY MEANS.

"A legislator should represent the people by standing for their permanent thought. In doing this the statesman must look to the continuous will of the people, and not to their caprice. Vox populi, vox Dei, is the noblest truth in all the book of human liberty. But the voice of the people is discovered in the persistent instincts of the race, in the great historic current of events, and not in the passing passion of artificial majorities. An eddy does not show the true current of the river. If this were not true in human affairs, the crucifixion was an act of justice and slavery an institution of righteousness. And so you have chosen me to express in the American Senate the large and true purposes of the whole American people, even though that means resistance to their transient fancies. The immortal Burke uttered the very gospel of statesmanship when, in his all but inspired speech to the electors of Bristol, he said: 'It is not your fond desires or mine that can alter the nature of things by contending against which what have we got, or shall ever get, but defeat and shame? I did not obey your instructions. No! I conformed to the instructions of truth and nature, and maintained your interests against your opinions. I am to look, indeed, to your opinions, but to such opinions as you and I must have five years hence. I was not to look at the flash of the day. I knew that you chose me, in my place, along with others, to be a pillar of the State, and not a weathercock on the top of the edifice, exalted for my levity and versatility, and of no use but to indicate the shiftings of every fashionable gale.'

"No man can remain a demagogue who takes these words of Edmund Burke for his decalogue. And they should blaze above the portals of the American Congress today.

"For we are legislating for the future and for the entire Nation. Our work touches the universal and the eternal. The local and the temporary are minor chords to-day. It is the duty of an American Senator to act with reference to the whole Republic. Your Senator is not the Senator of Indiana alone. According to the Constitution and according to the nature of nationhood he is Senator of the United States from Indiana. No demands of Indiana which do not consist with the welfare of the whole American people are valid demands. We of Indiana are as much interested in the safety of the people of New York, in the prosperity of the people of Nebraska, as in our own. The local citizenship of our State is merged into the supreme citizenship of our Nation. [Applause.] The same flag waves over us that floats above the Golden Gate.

THE UNIVERSAL AND ENDURING.

"I say all this because the day for the provincial and the transient has passed in American statesmanship. To-day our destiny is brooding over every sea. We are dealing with the world and with the unborn years. We are dealing with the largest duties that ever crowned and burdened human brows. American statesmanship must be as broad as American destiny and as brave as American duty. And American statesmanship will be all this if it draws its inspiration from the masterful American people and their imperial history.

"For the American people have never taken fear for a counselor. They have never taken doubt for a guide. They have obeyed the impulses of their blood. They have hearkened to the voice of our God. They have surmounted insuperable obstacles on the wings of a mighty faith; they have solved insoluble problems by the sovereign rule of liberty; they have made the bosom of the ocean and the heart of the wilderness their home; they have subdued nature and told history a new tale. Let American statesmanship listen to the heartbeats of the American people in the present hour and there will be no confusion, no hesitation, no craven doubt. [Great applause.] The faith of the Mayflower, as it sailed into the storm-fringed horizon, is with us yet. The courage of Lexington and Bunker Hill is with us yet. The spirit of Hamilton and Jefferson and Jackson and Seward and Grant is with us yet. The unconquerable heart of the pioneer still beats within American breasts, and the American flag advances still in its ceaseless and imperial progress, with law and order and Christian civilization trooping beneath its sacred folds. [Prolonged applause.]

"The American people are the propagandists and not the misers of liberty. He was no longer believes in the vitality of the American people, in the immortality and saving grace of free institutions, in the imperial greatness of American destiny, belongs not in the councils of the American Nation, but in the sombre Cabinets of the decaying races of the world. The American people are not perishing; they are just beginning their real career. The full sunrise of the day which peculiarly belongs to the American people in the progress of human events has flooded all the world at last; and we will live each golden moment of our mighty day in a way as great as the day itself.

MUST SETTLE MONEY QUESTION.

"The period of temporary expedients in our domestic affairs has passed. We have grown too great to longer be perpetual triflers with the vital subject of our currency. We must settle our money question permanently, finally, and forever, by applying to it financial principles as sure and certain and as plain as the laws of nature itself. This is the duty immediately before us. Let us perform it, and then on to our greater tasks, our larger duty, and our manifest destiny. Ships, canals, railroads, and commerce; civilization, Christianity, and free institutions—these are the purposes and these will be the achievements of the holy American people for the thousand years of American supremacy of which the old song tells.

"I have spoken of the American people as the holy American people, and of this Nation as our sacred Nation. With all my soul I believe in those solemn words. In the great purposes of God the American people are consecrated to the divine duty of preserving and propagating free institutions among mankind. They are, and are still more to be, the great civilizing influence of the world. [Applause.] In the heart of the humblest American citizen sleeps the belief in his own kinship and in the imperial destiny of the Republic. The ideals of the American people are the loftiest ideals known to man. The American people never fail to respond to appeals to their higher nature, their nobler thought, their loftier purposes. It is only when issues are trivial or incidental, or of a purely commercial nature that Americans are indifferent. But tell them of the honor of the flag in danger, of free institutions in peril, of the progress of the Republic impeded; tell them of human suffering to be relieved, of human wrongs to be redressed, of civilization to be proclaimed, and the conscience of the American people hears the tongue of Liberty Bell speaking to them again, and the bugles of battle are once more blowing the call to arms from every field of glory where have fought and died the Republic's heroes. You whose faith in the American people has grown frail, come down from the dust and doubt and narrowness and selfish egotism of your closeted seclusion and mingle with the mighty masses in whose hearts abide the faith and hope and charity of the Nation. Come down to the soil, to the common earth, and, like Antaeus, rise, strengthened and renewed, with faith refreshed and the light of a new hope upon your brow.

WITH HUMILITY, YET COURAGE.

"Gentlemen of the Sixty-first General Assembly, I go whither you send me, with personal humility, but with representative courage. I shall ask the instruction of the wise; I shall seek the advice of the experienced; I shall welcome the chiding of the masters; I shall take Patience for my companion, and make Application my familiar. I hope to be a working Senator, and I will be if the opportunity be not denied me. Industry in the service of the country is as necessary as diligence in private business. Whatever tasks and trials and triumphs are before me, I shall be able to meet, to overcome, and to achieve them all, if I have the affection and confidence and support of the people whose representative I am. And the affection and confidence and support of the people I shall ever court as a lover courts his much-desired; for the people, and the people only, are my masters—the people and the people only are my love, and to the people I will be true." [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

The crowd scarcely waited for the closing words before breaking into applause, and three hearty cheers were given for "McKinley and Beveridge." The joint session was declared adjourned at 12:52, and Mr. Beveridge was immediately surrounded by those who tendered to him personal congratulations.

BRONX'S REAL ESTATE BOOM.

Big Prices Obtained for Property North of the Harlem River.

The Borough of the Bronx has been struck by a real estate boom that has sent prices up to a point heretofore unheard of in the district north of the Harlem River. About the best example of the fact that this boom is a reality is the recent sale of the Bathgate estate, at which $515,275 was realized. This is said to be an average price per lot that is 33 per cent. higher than the average recorded in the former sale of the Bathgate property about a year ago. In this first sale, the southeast corner of Third and Wendover Avenues was sold for $8,000, then considered a big price, but in last week's sale the southwest corner of the same avenues brought $20,000, and opposite corners $12,700 and $5,200.

This boom is undoubtedly due to the building movement which begun in the vicinity of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and Third Avenue about a year ago, for since then not less than 200 flats have been erected within a radius of half a mile, and they are still going up. It was only a few years ago that full city lots could be purchased in the vicinity of and on Wendover and Third Avenues for $2,000 or $3,000 each. Real estate dealers are elated over the boom, and say that everything points to a very lively market this Spring.

Matthew Anderson, one of the oldest authorities on real estate in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, now the Borough of the Bronx, when seen at his office, One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Third Avenue, yesterday, said: "Property in the vicinity of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, has been on the boom for the past couple of years, but more so just at present than ever. During that time it has increased from 50 to 75 per cent., and in my opinion will go higher. However, I believe they are overcrowding the vicinity of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, which is one of the finest parts of the borough, with flat houses. I don't see where we are going to get the population to fill them. But give us rapid transit, and inside of ten years we could fill the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards with a population of 1,000,000 souls, instead of 200,000, which we now have. With our magnificent park system and the beauty and healthfulness, I have no hesitation in saying that the Borough of the Bronx is the best locality for both homes and business in Greater New York."

Broker Martin Walter of Tremont Avenue, in an interview, said that the sale of the Bathgate property had done the Borough of the Bronx more good than could be imagined, one very important item of benefit being the opening of the eyes of capitalists who neither buy nor build, but loan money on bond and mortgage. He also stated that many banks and trust companies, heretofore having little disposition to make loans north of the Harlem River had already signified their willingness to invest their capital in the borough, and, although the lots brought seemingly very high figures, the prices are only evidence of the constantly growing value of the land.

D. S. Hoatling of Hoatling & Co., real estate brokers, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, said: "Values have been on the jump for some time past, and the price paid for the Bathgate property was no surprise to me. The population of the city is gradually moving northward, and why wouldn't it when they can get better accommodations in every way in the Bronx for less than they pay in Manhattan Borough, with plenty of fresh air and healthful surroundings thrown in?"

Helen H. Gardner's Reading.

Helen H. Gardner will read from her dramatic story, "An Unofficial Patriot," at the Waldorf-Astoria next Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. The reading will be under the auspices of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association. This association is aiding the destitute families of soldiers through the Winter.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The meeting of the National Guard Association at Albany last Wednesday drew a small attendance, and was fraught with little of importance. In fact, for years the annual event has been looked upon as little less than a junketing trip. Col. Henry Chauncey, the retiring President, read a paper on how to improve the Guard, and, among other things, recommended that it be modeled after the volunteers of Great Britain, and its officers and men be paid. The Colonel also said that the system of electing officers should be changed, and advocated that Second Lieutenants be elected from certain designated and much restricted classes of candidates, and that these after seniority should regulate promotions, allowing general officers to be appointed by the Governor.

Capt. Morris of the Ninth Regiment, who is well known for his fearlessness of speech, caused quite a stir when the time came for the Chair to appoint a Nominating Committee in connection with the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Captain, who has anything but a consumptive voice, declared in vigorous language that the appointment of a Nominating Committee was nothing less than an act of "imperialism." "The naming of such a committee," said the Captain, "means simply the ratification of a cut-and-dried slate. It is unfair to the members of the association, who have not had a chance to vote for the men of their choice, and if the organization is to be of any service to the Guard of the State its members should not be led blindly by cut-and-dried proceedings. I move the Nominating Committee be dispensed with." The motion, on being voted on, was defeated. The majority of the delegates present, as at former gatherings, evinced the characteristic of "being afraid of somebody."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Lieut. Col. William H. Chapin, Sixty-fifth Regiment; First Vice President—Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, Fifth Brigade; Second Vice President—Capt. Fred A. Wells, Twenty-third Regiment; Secretary—Major James H. Manning, Ordnance Officer, Third Brigade; Treasurer—Brevet Major David Wilson, Captain of the Second Battery; Chaplain—Capt. William M. Dunnell, Chaplain of the Twenty-second Regiment.

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A member of the Twelfth Regiment, New York Volunteers, writing from Matanzas, Cuba, Jan. 6, says: "Well, after a long wait the Twelfth has finally been sent on foreign service, and here we are doing duty on Cuban soil. Our regiment is in excellent shape, and has certainly proved itself to be second to none as a reliable duty-doing command. Perhaps we may not be considered so important a factor in politics as some other regiments, but Uncle Sam evidently thinks we are worth more to him or he would not keep us in the service to help him in time of need in the settlement of his foreign affairs. Matanzas is a very pretty place, that is, so far as I have been able to observe it. We are in camp on the outskirts of the city, and the place reminds one of the Riverside Drive of our city somewhat, with trees on each side and the ocean below. We can bathe here in the surf before 10 A. M. and after 4 P. M., à la Coney Island, only without hiring bathing suits. The bay resembles a horseshoe, with the City of Matanzas in the centre. At the present writing the United States transport Manitoba, with two Spanish, one French, and one German steamer, are anchored in the bay. The foreign vessels mentioned are here to carry Spanish soldiers back to Spain. Groups of our boys and the Spanish soldiers can be seen, each swapping something with the other. Some of us have secured all manner of trinkets in the way of knives, watches, matchboxes, cartridges, &c. When our regiment returns home, quite a number of our men will be quite well versed in Spanish, as we are using every opportunity to pick it up, and with great success, as our boys from the Empire State are not slow by any means. The boys are getting as brown as berries, and have had plenty of work. We have been helping the lazy Cuban longshoremen unload our transport, not, of course, that we were looking for work, but because we had to do it according to orders. Three transports filled with Spanish soldiers have sailed since we have been here, the poor fellows being packed like sardines in a box. It was really awful to see them. Shells of the most beautiful description are found here on the beach, as well as star fish, turtles, coral, and sponges. One fish, called a "Portuguese Man-of-War," is quite curious. It looks like blue glass, with wings, and, if you step on it, it explodes like a fire-cracker, and if any portion of it comes in contact with your skin it will blister it. Cigars sell here for three cents each, and cigarettes for two cents a package. The water here all has to be boiled before we are allowed to drink it."

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The election of First Lieutenant, Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., was held at the armory Jan. 20, resulting in the unanimous choice of Second Lieutenant J. R. Cummings, who will fill the vacancy made by the resignation of W. E. Shastey, now holding a Captain's commission in the Two Hundred and First. The Rifle Committee of Company A, Seventh Regiment, has instituted a sixteen-prize handicap match, in which every man of the company will compete. The scores on which the match will be decided will comprise those made between Jan. 1 and April 1, 1899. Each man will be handicapped by the Rifle Committee according to his previous shooting strength, such handicap being unknown to the men until the prizes are awarded. This is an entirely new idea in rifle shooting, and is calculated to give the poorer shots an opportunity to win prizes. At the same time it is stated that the general interest taken in shooting will be largely increased by the conditions covering this match.

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Company G, Seventh Regiment, Capt. Underwood, still keeps up its large membership, and has taken in a number of recruits during the past week. The following civil officers have been elected in the company: Treasurer—Corp. William H. Evans; Secretary—Corp. Daniel L. Gray. Committees have been appointed as follows: Discipline—Lieut. McGreevy, Sergt. Bailey, and Privates Stillwell, Daniels, and Felt; Entertainment—Corp. Crossmond, Lance Corp. Stratton, Privates Petrie, Jenkins, and Berdan; Dress—Privates Petrie and Kellogg; Armory—Quartermaster Berdan, Sergt. Pringle, Privates Arrowsmith, Norris, and Ridabock.

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Lieut. Col. J. M. Jarvis of the Eighth Regiment, as predicted in this column some weeks ago, has been unanimously elected Colonel, vice Col. Chauncey, retired. He has an excellent reputation, and has served in the Guard since 1876, in various grades. He joined the Eighth in 1890, and was with the regiment in the volunteer service. Col. Jarvis in his first order has detailed Major W. G. Ridabock as Inspector and Instructor of Drills. Capt. John E. Kerby of Company G has been detailed to command the First Battalion. Other changes are: Capt. Knight Neftel, detailed as Inspector of Small Arms Practice and Ordnance Officer; Capt. Charles P. Staubach, to command Company K; Capt. F. R. Curtis, to command Company H; First Lieut. W. Parish, Acting Regimental Adjutant; Lieut. A. Jacobson and J. A. Holahan, Acting Battalion Adjutants; Lieut. George L. Wentworth, to duty in Quartermaster's Department; Lieut. D. McR. Livingston, to duty with Company H. Companies have been assigned drill nights as follows: A and F, Mondays; D and G, Tuesdays; H and C, Wednesdays; E and I, Thursdays; B and K, Fridays; field music, Fridays.

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Squadron A will hold its annual mounted tournament on Tuesday evening, March 7, at the armory. It has arranged a most interesting programme. The preliminaries of the events will be run off as follows: Troop 1, Feb. 27; Troop 3, March 1; Troop 2, March 2; semi-finals, March 3. The Committee on Entries comprises Corps. Wendt and Wilson of Troop 1; Sergt. E. C. Moen and Artificer Sheppard, Troop 2, and Corps. Williamson and Litteli, Troop 3. Quartermaster's Sergeant Gallaway is official measurer and master of stables.

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Chief Boatswain's Mate Robert Townsend Maguire, who has been elected Ensign in the Second Division, and Boatswain's Mate Eugene S. Willard, who has been elected Ensign in the Third Division of the First Naval Battalion, both served with distinction on board the United States steamship Yankee during our late war with Spain. Maguire was in charge of one of the guns that sunk the Spanish gunboat Diego Velasco in Cienfuegos Harbor on June 14.

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The Twelfth Regiment, by the death of its Drum Major, Richard McKay, who died at Saratoga Springs on Jan. 14, after a lingering illness, loses the oldest active member in the organization. He joined the regiment as drummer in Company K April 23, 1868, and succeeded Drum Major Brown, who joined the Twenty-second Regiment in October, 1881. Drum Major McKay, in his thirty-one years of service in the Twelfth, had the esteem of the entire command, and his corps was one of the best in the State. He was one of the charter members of the once famous Regimental Athletic Association, whose games some years ago won such renown. Some of his old friends on the non-commissioned staff attended the funeral services.

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Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Rand of the Ninth Regiment, who has served that organization faithfully through all its ups and downs since 1882, is still the favorite in the choice of candidates for the Colonelcy. The service of Col. Rand, by the way, did not begin in the Ninth. He served in the war of the rebellion with the Thirty-third Massachusetts from July 21, 1862, until honorably discharged June 29, 1865. Previous to joining the Thirty-third Massachusetts, he was a member of the Second Battalion of Massachusetts Militia. Col. Rand served with the Ninth in the volunteers during the war with Spain, and the only regret throughout the regiment, particularly among the men, is that he was not at the head of the regiment. Drills in the regiment will commence actively to-morrow night.

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Regimental Adjt. Stephen F. Hart of the Twenty-second Regiment, who served with the volunteer command as a Major, so ably filled his office that he has been unanimously elected Major of the Twenty-second Regiment of the National Guard. Lieut. Serrell, who also served in the volunteers, has been elected First Lieutenant of Company B. The following members of Company D, Capt. James A. Bell, who served in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, have been presented by the Captain with 100 per cent. duty medals: First Sergt. Stevens, Quartermaster Sergt. McElroy, Sergt. Conrow, Corp. A. O. Ford, Corp. Charles Ford, Privates Schoenberg, Van Tassel, Gilbert, Merritt, Loder, and Hearn.

The different companies have been assigned drills by Col. Bartlett as follows: Companies A and B, Mondays; H and F, Tuesdays; E and I, Wednesdays; D and K, Thursdays; C and G Fridays. The drills will be under the supervision of battalion commanders.

Company K will probably select an outside man for Captain. Capt. Miles of Company E will, it is understood, be appointed to a staff position, and, in this case, Lieut. Usher, a very popular officer, will succeed him. In both E and K there has been some discontent with their company commanders while in the volunteer service. The members of Company H, who served in the One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiment, presented their former Captain, Samuel M. Phillips, with a handsome umbrella last Monday night, as a token of esteem. The Captain, in a neat speech, advised all the men to stick together and work for the best interests of the Twenty-second Regiment.

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The armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under the supervision of Col. Denis C. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, has been much improved. This includes a new system of lighting. Gun racks have been placed on each side of the corridor, and the headquarters have been established in the room of the Board of Officers, where Col. McCarthy sits behind an iron railing with the dignity of a Judge.

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Drills in the Seventy-first

OUR TRADE WITH TURKEY

Consul General Dickinson Furnishes Some Interesting Facts.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS IN FAVOR

Mr. Dickinson Says a Direct Line of Freight Steamers Should Be Operated.

The advance sheets of the Consular reports issued by the Bureau of Commerce of the Department of State yesterday relate to the commercial conditions of Turkey. Figures on exports and imports, supplied by United States Consul General Dickinson at Constantinople, are interesting as showing the extent of Turkey's foreign trade and the proportion enjoyed by other countries, but they are four years old. That is because the Ottoman Government is that far behind in its official reports.

The latest returns are for the fiscal year from March 13, 1894, to March 12, 1895. They show England far in the van, Turkey's exports to England being $26,197,223.45 and her imports from England $40,986,987.58. Other figures are as follows: France—Exports, $16,819,053.68; imports, $12,065,724.05. Austria—Exports, $5,794,755.91; imports, $21,397,054.58. Bulgaria—Exports, $1,075,950.14; imports, $4,547,525.22. Italy—Exports, $2,092,600.81; imports, $2,885,925.06. Germany—Exports, $1,221,043.92; imports, $1,351,350.57; Russia—Exports, $1,762,400.42; imports, $7,265,891.64. Holland—Exports, $1,455,378.23; imports, $742,209.73. Greece—Exports, $960,392.88; imports, $1,954,702.51. Egypt—Exports, nothing; imports, $2,374,321.01. Roumania—Exports, $875,971.54; imports, $3,314,875.74. Persia—Exports, $59,136.40; imports, $3,096,566.

After all these comes America. Turkey's exports to America amount in value to $983,531.91. Her imports from America amount to $320,979.96.

Servia follows, thus: Exports, $323,766.65; imports, $257,798.55. To Sweden Turkey exports nothing. From Sweden her imports amount to $257,216.65. Others are scattering. The totals show: Exports, $60,516,743.31; imports, $105,382,154.64.

The Consul General says: "Germany continues to show energy in every department of business, and is undoubtedly taking each year a part of the business given heretofore to England, Austria, and France. There is a general impression in business circles that the German manufacturers are giving credit upon such long time and to dealers of such doubtful responsibility that they will soon believe that commerce with this country is not desirable.

"The English, who have heretofore done the bulk of the importing business in this country, are making no special effort to extend their business—except that a commercial agent for Turkey has recently been appointed—and they seem to be relying upon the reputation they have gained for selling reliable goods. Germany, on the other hand, has already acquired the reputation of manufacturing cheap and comparatively worthless products. The goods of American and English manufacture are the only ones in this market which have an unquestioned reputation for quality. This reputation has led the Germans to manufacture and put upon this market considerable lines of imitations of American and English goods.

"But, while American goods have an excellent reputation for quality, so far as they have been introduced, there are some conditions which must be improved before a large increase of American commerce with this country can be expected. The heavy freight charges, amounting to nearly $10 per ton, which American manufacturers are now compelled to bear, are practically prohibitory, except as to novelties and classes of goods and products in which American manufacturers and dealers start with a decided advantage over those of other countries. As these freight charges and the cost of transshipment at Liverpool and other ports prevent the products of the United States from competing with Great Britain on other countries on equal terms, it may be assumed that American products which find their way into this market are either better in quality or are manufactured under more favorable conditions than the foreign articles with which they compete.

"The principal products of the United States now sold in considerable quantities in this market are tools, locks, and other house hardware, clocks and watches, cotton twills (unbleached) and "canot," rubber shoes, lamps, pumps, stoves, perfumery and patent medicines, lubricating and kerosene oil, typewriters, pianos, desks and chairs, machinery for flour mills, agricultural implements, iron water pipes, and other products of iron and steel, sewing machines, and flour.

"This last-named article was but recently introduced, but its superior quality has attracted wide attention, and at present prices, it seems able to drive the Turkish, Russian, and Roumanian product from the market. A few months ago, a firm in this city ordered from Duluth 200 bags of flour, weighing about sixteen tons, as an experiment. In spite of the fact that the freight was about 40 English shillings per ton, there was a substantial profit in the transaction, and as a result, this firm has telegraphed further orders, amounting to 28,000 bags, (over 2,300 tons,) and a part of this flour is now on its way to this city. Several cargoes of manganese and chrome ores have been carried this season from Black Sea and Mediterranean ports to the United States for less than 12 shillings ($2.91) per ton, and the flour dealers here best capable of judging believe that if such reasonable freight rates as would naturally result from a direct line of steamships could be obtained, the principal markets of Turkey and Greece would be supplied with American flour.

"Nearly all the American goods entering the Turkish market are sold for cash, or upon very short time, and the fact that they fetch prices higher than similar goods of foreign make can command is an indication of what might be done under more favorable conditions. As to the difficulty of collecting debts, there is no more trouble or delay in collecting debts in Turkey than there is in many of the United States. As nearly all the merchants in Turkey are Greeks, Italians, English, Germans, Austrians, and French, a resort to the Turkish courts is scarcely ever necessary. The creditor must sue the debtor before the latter's Consul, and he is usually a man of such high sense of integrity that he will not shield a debtor unless he is able to make a substantial defense upon the merits of the case."

Mr. Dickinson argues strongly for the operation of a direct line from the United States, and shows by the tonnage of goods invoiced through the principal Consular offices in Turkey, Greece, and Southern Russia during 1898 that there was sufficient to supply all the freight a semi-monthly line could carry to the United States.

"Of course," he says, "it is not to be assumed that all of this tonnage could be controlled at once by any particular line, but it may be believed that a direct line would be able to offer a freight rate with which indirect lines could not compete. Moreover, the shipments shown by this statement are only of goods and products which appear from our Consular invoices, and do not include large shipments sent to London, Marseilles, and other European ports and there resold and transshipped to the United States, a large part of which would find a direct market to the United States under favorable freight conditions. My information as to the tonnage of imports from the United States into this country is more indefinite. Definite figures are not obtainable; but the value of goods invoiced directly to these ports during the last year was $1,878,000. These figures represent only a part of the American goods brought into this country, for a large number of merchants purchase all their American goods from wholesale houses in London. I hear from many sources in Constantinople, Beirut, Smyrna, and in the United States, of several lines of goods which would seek a market in Turkey, Greece, and Southern Russia, if it were not for the sixty or more days consumed in transit, and especially the high rates of freight, cost of transshipment, wharfage, brokerage, &c., incident to the long route by way of Liverpool or some other European port."

HOW TO HELP THE POOR.

Attack on the Methods Employed by the Charity Organization Society in Furnishing Relief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some six years ago the writer felt called upon to voice in THE TIMES the widespread dissatisfaction with the Charity Organization Society in its methods and work, felt by men and women who for years have devoted themselves to the study and application in lines of charity work, of "How to help the poor to help themselves. We had grown weary after years of proving it to be true, of reporting cases of families freezing and starving, and after a week or ten days had transpired having a written report of the "pedigree" of the family and a full account of their present condition mailed to us, experiencing the shock at the same time of realizing that neither food nor coal had yet reached the household!

After several days' correspondence through the columns of THE TIMES a few years ago, Mr. Kellogg, then Secretary of the Charity Organization Society, frankly admitted what had been held by the writer from the start, "that the function of the Charity Organization Society was not for dispensing charity, but for organization and for the disbursement of moneys," which all confirmed what many of us held, and hold still, that the society had outlived the meaning of its name, and should magnanimously and frankly admit this, restate its basis of work, and let the New York public know that the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, of which Robert Fulton Cutting is President, and Mrs. Fullerton Vice President, is the one and only place to report case of need and suffering requiring speedy relief. No case is ever left unvisited longer than a few hours by that society. We have proved this for years. Further, we held, and will hold, that the Charity Organization Society in reality should be merged in the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, or the two societies consolidated. This would save much confusion and accomplish far better work; also diminish expenses of salaries, leaving a larger surplus to be devoted to the relief work of the societies.

The writer cited several cases in illustration of these views held in the previous articles referred to. Before this article closes illustration will be furnished proving that in six years no change whatever has been made in the Charity Organization Society's platform or methods. And that again, justly wearied and exasperated, we ask the New York public to decide if we are not right in reiterating our opinions of the Charity Organization Society.

Recently a man of highest respectability, superior mind and ability, and with years of best references for employ in several good business houses was "laid off" temporarily. He has "push" beyond ordinary amount, was out daily from 6 A. M. and all day, in a manly vigorous way suggesting himself by his presence and application wherever he had been employed before, and wherever he could hope to have a place made, as porter, shipping clerk, or packer, all of which positions he had filled well for years. Finally, he was driven to asking for some groceries of the writer, as "a loan only"—he had never asked help before. We offered it most carefully so as not to wound. Meantime a friend sent him to the Charity Organization Society. A few hours after his interview there he sought the writer, and in a surprised, indignant manner reported as follows:

"I went at Mr. —'s suggestion to the Charity Organization Society. I had never, of course, applied to a charity bureau before in my life. Why! they asked me everything about myself way back to I don't know where—my parents, grandparents, &c., and after that gave me a woodyard ticket! Here it is. I cannot use it. How am I, an able-bodied man, with my mind and body needed every hour to enable me to hunt a position that will feed and support my family, to use a woodyard ticket! I told the lady I'd never asked charity, and didn't want it now. All I wanted was work, but not woodyard work. I must use all I am of mind and body to get a position. How may I do this and work in a woodyard?"

The writer has the woodyard ticket. The man went to a position of trust to-day, secured by his own endeavors.

A young couple of superior intelligence and refinement came to the knowledge of the writer a few months ago. The husband is 6 feet 10, and equally proportioned, with six years' reference from his last employer. The wife, up to her marriage a year ago, had held in succession for years the position of saleswoman in two of the old business houses in town. They each are able and fitted to take a janitor's position, or separate day employment in one of several capacities. The Charity Organization Society began sending the man to the woodyard daily some six weeks ago. He cannot keep appointments that might result in his being engaged in good position, as from 7 to 1 o'clock daily he saws wood. Owing to the husband's absence the wife has to stay at home, as the poor rooms they occupy are given them rent free for certain work given in return.

Had not the Charity Organization Society better "organize" a better method of giving employment than to frustrate by this indiscriminate advising of "woodyard" to all alike? Every one of others could make to get capable, energetic men regular positions?

A worthy family, never objects of charity, were recently forced to ask for some coal, as a "loan," they insisted. The name and address were given to the Charity Organization Society. It was the late zero weather, and there was absolutely no coal left. Forty-eight hours after the case was reported the writer was told that "the case had been given to the Charity Organization Society" and in a week or ten days after "investigation" was made by the Charity Organization Society, "the coal would be sent." All of which delay and "red tape," the writer was fully aware, must be expected, since the case was in the hands of the Charity Organization Society. The dilemma was how to get coal to the Families in the awful weather at once as a case once reported to the Charity Organization Society cannot be taken out of their hands and committed to Mrs. Fullerton's society. A kind clergyman, whose parish was near the family, was informed, and coal for immediate relief was furnished in a few hours.

Is it not time that New York men and women who are giving money and time to relieve and elevate the poor had more reason for confidence and satisfaction with the work of the Charity Organization Society?

Another ground of complaint with the society is the constant "appeal" for money in recent years in our daily papers for one case and another in the care of the Charity Organization Society. Why does not the society use its means with better judgment than to need to "beg" for its cases constantly? Nor are we always impressed with the wisdom of the judgment made plain and the facts of the case published for which money is asked

Let the Charity Organization Society, as we have intimated, consolidate with the A. I. C. P. Society. This will save on "salaries" sufficient, surely, to avoid the necessity for "appeals." Let clear leaflet statements be circulated from the consolidated societies of the work of each. Then the public will know where to report cases and where to apply moneys.

Let an edict go forth that a federation of charity societies is to be formed and a monthly meeting held in the United Charities Building, where a competent representative of every city, church, and other charity society is required to be present, to report a list, and allow a comparison of lists, of all individuals and families (with addresses) cited by each society for each month, and the amount of aid given.

In such a "clearing house" of charitable work in New York City, surely we shall soon put a stop in large measure to failures in relieving suffering, to indiscriminate and unwise giving of charity, and lessen visibly and soon pauperizing, which is the most blasting curse that we can bring upon manhood and womanhood.

X. Y. Z.

New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

POULTRY AND BIRD SHOW.

Some New Features at This Year's Exhibition in the Garden.

The New York Poultry and Pigeon Association is to hold its annual exhibition in Madison Square Garden, beginning Tuesday morning, Jan. 31, and continuing until Saturday evening, Feb. 4. The patronage of the show increases every year. More birds, more money in cash, and cups and prizes are offered, and a greater variety and perfection in breed are exhibited to show American poultry to be the finest in the world.

The club meetings bring together the best-known breeders and fanciers. The announcement of the meetings for next week's show in the Garden are: Thursday, Feb. 2, Leghorn Club, 10 A. M.; American Wyandotte Club, 7:30 P. M.; American Black Minorca Club, 8 P. M. On Friday, Feb. 3, Eastern Magpie Club, 2 P. M.; American Jacobin Club, 3 P. M.; National Bantam Association, 7 P. M., and on Saturday, Feb. 4, the American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Club, at 2:30 P. M., and the American Owl Club, at 3 P. M.

At the request of many exhibitors and stockholders, a pet stock department, with twelve classes for rabbits, ten for Guinea pigs, and twenty-six for cats, will be a feature. A large number of incubators will be in operation at the exhibition.

Prison Association Election.

The annual election of the Prison Association of the City of New York was held Thursday night at the headquarters of the association, 135 East Fifteenth Street. The annual report was received and the following officers elected: President—Charlton T. Lewis; Vice Presidents—Theodore Roosevelt, William P. Letchworth, Lispenard Stewart, Charles Dudley Warner, the Rev. Wendell Prime, the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington; Corresponding Secretary—W. M. F. Round; Recording Secretary—Eugene Smith; Treasurer—Cornelius B. Gold.

PATENTS TO BE PROTECTED

American Exhibitors at Paris Need Not Fear, Says A. S. Capehart.

FRENCH LAW OF 1868 EXPLICIT

Abrogates Previous Acts and Guarantees Protection—Commission to Issue Pamphlet on the Subject.

Fears are being entertained by some American manufacturers who intend to have exhibits at the Paris Exposition, lest their patents, registered designs, and trademarks be not safely protected by the French Government. A. S Capehart, Director of Liberal Arts and Chemical Industries for the United States Commission to the Exposition, who returned from Paris only a few days ago, said that he was assured that the patents and trademarks of American exhibitors would be amply protected.

A newspaper article setting forth the basis of the fears of Americans intending to make exhibits was shown to Mr. Capehart, as well as to Assistant Commissioner General Woodward and J. V. Skiff, Director in Chief of Exhibits, all of whom have been in Paris recently, and all were positive that the fears expressed were not well grounded. Those who fear that the protection afforded to exhibitors will not be sufficient to warrant general exhibits by Americans, point out a decision made some time ago by the National Court of Appeals of France in the case of a suit brought by a Swiss manufacturer.

This man claimed that certain designs of his, although they had been registered according to French laws, had been copied extensively in France, and he brought suit against the alleged imitators and infringers of his registered rights, and the case was decided against him. The Court's opinion in the case was, in part as follows:

"We assume and acknowledge that imitations of registered designs are proved. This case is based on the law promulgated by imperial decree of 1861, by which foreigners are allowed to register designs at Paris if their country has a reciprocal treaty with France, but this law has fallen into disuse, with a great many others at the epoch of free trade agreements. Under international agreement of 1883, foreigners are put on the same footing as the French, and by virtue of the text of the law of 1806, amended by decree of 1825, a manufacturer is obliged to deposit his designs to be protected with the competent authorities of the district in which his factory is located."

This construction of the law, it is feared by some intending exhibitors, makes the best brain effort of manufacturers who have no factory in France the legitimate prey of French imitators, since they believe that under the ruling of the highest courts imitation of designs is allowed. They point out also that this is the case of the fact that large sums may be paid for the registering of designs in Paris under the belief that it will insure them protection from imitations, and that these fees heretofore have been blandly accepted. The application of the decision, they claim, is so far-reaching as to apply to the exhibits of the product of American genius at the Paris Exposition, notwithstanding the fact that it was made in the case of a Swiss manufacturer.

Mr. Capehart has obtained on his recent trip considerable information in regard to the subject from the French authorities, which he will collect together within a few weeks and publish in a pamphlet to be issued by the commission for distribution among manufacturers in this country. Mr. Capehart said that he had been assured most positively by the French authorities that all patents, registered designs, and trade marks would be guarded safely from imitators.

"The documents to support this assurance are not all in my possession at present," he said. "Some are in Chicago and others are in the possession of various members of the commission not now in this city. I shall collect all these documents together as soon as possible and give the public the benefit of the information contained in them.

"However, there are some points I can give now which I think will serve to reassure some of those skeptically inclined. The decision in regard to the Swiss manufacturer, you will notice, refers to the law of 1861, on which his case was based. Now the French act which will serve to protect exhibitors at the exposition is one adopted May 23, 1868. It refers to previous acts and takes their place.

"This French law of May, 1868, is incorporated in the organic act of the republic providing for the exposition. The law is in relation to all exhibitors, and guarantees ample protection to exhibitors who have not previously exhibited their manufactured articles in the Republic of France, for a period of three calendar months next following the close of the exposition provided, such exhibitor, within thirty days after the opening of such exposition, makes or shall have made application to the Prefez of the same for a patent.

"This application, as well as the general forms thereof, corresponds with those usually followed in applications for patents in the Republic of France. The Prefez referred to corresponds to our Commissioner of Patents."

J. F. V. Skiff corroborated the statements made by Mr. Capehart, as did Assistant Commissioner General Woodward, and Mr. Skiff added that he had seen a decision of the French Court of Appeals more recent than the one in the case of the Swiss manufacturer, which referred directly to the protection of trademarks and registered designs. The commission's copy of this decision is now in Chicago, and will be incorporated in the forthcoming pamphlet report. Mr. Skiff was certain that it guaranteed full protection to owners of trademarks and registered designs.

Mr. Capehart also quoted from the general rules and regulations of the exposition. In the chapter concerning the protection of exhibits are the following provisions:

Section 70. No works of art, no products exhibited in the buildings, parks, or gardens, may be sketched, copied, or reproduced, in any way whatsoever, without an authorization from the exhibitor countersigned by the department of the Director General. The Commissioner General may give permits for the reproduction of ensemble views.

Sec. 71. Exhibitors shall have all the rights and immunities granted by the law of May 23, 1868, as to the guarantee of inventions liable to be patented, and also of manufacturing designs, within the delays and subject to the conditions of the said law.

"There are many other ways in which to show the intent to protect all exhibitors," as to the guarantee of inventions liable to be brought out in the pamphlet soon to be issued."

AUSTRALIA'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Most Articles More Abundant and Cheaper than in Europe or America.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Dec. 31.—The Australian colonists are described as being among the best fed in the world, especially those resident in New South Wales and Queensland, where the meat supply is enormously in excess of the possible local consumption. The principal articles of food are meat and bread, which, in the parent colony, represent, taking the retail value, about 41 per cent. of the total expenditure on food. The production of wheat in New South Wales is now in excess of local requirements, consequently the colony has practically become independent of supplies from elsewhere. Oatmeal and rice are largely consumed, the latter being imported principally from China and India. The consumption of meat of every kind is extremely great, its abundance and cheapness bringing it within the reach of the poorest, beef and mutton costing two-thirds less than in the United Kingdom. The average quantity of meat consumed per head is more than double that in the United Kingdom, and considerably larger than in the United States.

The quantity of tea and coffee consumed is remarkably large, the average of the first-named being 8 pounds 3 ounces per inhabitant, and of the latter 9 ounces. The consumption of tea is universal throughout the colonies, and the 4,000,000 people in Australasia use fully twice the quantity of this beverage which is consumed by the millions who inhabit Continental Europe other than Russia. Though the soil and climate of a part of New South Wales are adapted to the cultivation of tea, no systematic attempt has been made to grow this plant. The coffee berry, especially the Liberian variety, thrives in the north coast district, but it has not yet been cultivated for commercial purposes.

The consumption of sugar in the colony is enormous, averaging about 9.13 pounds per head each year. The fields of the colony produced considerable quantities of cane sugar, 269,068 tons of sugar cane having been obtained in 1897, but although the price of sugar during 1889 led to an increase of cultivation over that of the previous year, followed by further extensions in the succeeding six years, the area under cane could still be increased 58 per cent. before the production of sugar would equal the local demand. Australian sugar is largely used in the production of confectionery and spirits, chiefly rum.

The year 1890 proved very encouraging to the New South Wales dairy farmers, and the quantity of butter and cheese manufactured was sufficient to meet local wants, and leave a small balance for export. The production of the succeeding season did not, however, equal the demand, as 1,419,400 pounds of butter and 224,397 pounds of cheese were imported for ocal requirements. In 1892 there was a surplus of 1,027,900 pounds of butter for export, while cheese to the amount of 53,700 pounds had to be imported to meet local requirements. Since then the production of butter and cheese has increased very rapidly, and in 1894 there were 4,600,000 pounds of butter and 229,000 pounds of cheese available for export; but, owing to the dry seasons, the quantities available for export in 1895 and 1896 were comparatively small. In 1897 the colonial production of butter was 29,499,968 pounds, and of cheese, 3,937,168 pounds.

Vegetables are somewhat dearer than in the United Kingdom, the work of production being mostly in the hands of Chinese; but the introduction of systematic market gardening on a large scale would lead to a change in this respect, both soil and climate being admirably adapted for large and luxuriant crops. Australians are great fruit eaters. In New South Wales oranges of the finest quality are cheap and abundant during the greater part of the year, at times being retailed for about twopence per dozen.

As a rule, food of every description, of the best quality, is more abundant and cheaper in New South Wales than in Europe or America.

OBSERVATIONS IN BOSTON.

The most violently prejudiced New Yorker or Chicagoan is bound to admit that neither of these two commercial centres equals Boston in historical interest. And yet, truth to tell, in a recent visit there, though I looked with reverence at the relics in the "Old South" and upon the patriots' graves in Granary Burying Ground, nothing impressed me so much, on the whole, as the manners of the Bostonians. Account for them as one may, on the ground of the comparative homogeneity of the people, of the grafting of the good-natured Celtic element upon the substantial Puritan stock, or in any way, good manners are so general that they are noticeable. There is no doubt about it that if they could be reduced to a code and adopted in Gotham and the Lake City it would be a very great advantage to both.

We dwellers in New York who are accustomed to having two or three trolley or cable cars go by us, when we signal them, with no better reason apparent than that they have vacant seats in them; who have "Lively" shouted at us as soon as we begin to get on or off a car; who know what it is to feel for hours as if our backbone were crushed after being jammed on to a Brooklyn Bridge car—we are in a frame of mind to notice the difference of treatment received in Boston.

There an "electric" conductor whose car did not happen to be bound where I wanted to go (it was so nearly covered with names that I judged it went to every place in that part of the State) not only told me what car to take, but where to get off to find a rather obscure street some distance from the line.

As a rule, the conductors speak the English language, and can pronounce the names of the streets so that you can understand them. They ask passengers to move forward in a quiet manner, so unlike the cattle herding cries that we hear on Broadway and Fulton Street that we look at them in mingled amazement and admiration.

The clerks in the shops have so much interest in selling their employers' goods that they actually make a customer feel that they have an interest in his getting what he wants. An instance of courtesy on the part of a salesman in a stationer's on Washington Street is worth giving in detail. I asked the man if they had the ship journal, "Outward and Homeward Bound." "No," he said, "we have not. We do not keep anything of that kind, but I know the book, and will find out for you where you can get it."

With that he disappeared to the rear of the store. I stood waiting, until, from experience in other places, I supposed he was attending to other business, and his promise to me was forgotten. But I ventured to go in the direction he had gone to see if I could find him. He was at a telephone, and I was then asked to take a seat in a sort of office corner. I waited gladly. When at last he hung up the receiver, he came to me and said: "There is not a copy to be had in the city. I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long, but I have saved you a great deal of running round." And so he had.

The Public Library is a sort of typical proof that Boston people have faith in humanity and believe in treating men like brothers. The plan in regard to the annual losses of books I cannot quote, but everybody knows they are phenomenally low. Everybody probably does not know that in both the children's reading room and the great Bates Hall the walls are lined with books for about six feet from the floor, the volumes arranged under general heads, history, biography, travel, &c. These books may be taken from the shelves freely, without any formality and read as long as one pleases.

While it is necessary to have a card, if one wishes to draw books to take away, it is only necessary for any one to fill out the printed "reference slips" in order to consult them there. The card catalogue is arranged in drawers set in cases of a height which even a child may reach. A printed notice over the cases invites you to take the drawer you wish to use to a table close by while you copy on to the "slips" the shelf numbers of the books you wish. There is practically no limit to the number of volumes you may ask to have brought at a time. I went there, a total stranger, armed with a letter to the librarian, but the attendants were so courteous in giving me every facility for the work I wished to do that I had no occasion to present it.

When it was time for me to go out for luncheon I said to an attendant, "Is it possible for me to have these books reserved for me so that I can use them this afternoon?"

"Oh, yes!" she said. "Leave them on that shelf [in the catalogue room;] no one will touch them." This was more than many people could be sure of in their own homes, but not more than I found to be true in the Boston Public Library.

Everything seems to have been thought of in the construction and furnishing of the building. The chairs are comfortable, even for people who are not giants. The heat and ventilation are perfect. You forget you have a body. If you want to know a regulation or department of the building, you have only to look about you, and somewhere, close at hand, you find your question has a printed answer.

In point of perfection for its purposes, the new Southern Terminal Railway Station seems equal to the library. It has the same appearance of solidity and permanence. Its claim to be the most spacious station in the world has been disputed in favor of one in St. Louis, but the last word I have seen about it is that the Boston building contains more square feet, though one dimension is less. A plan of it was given to visitors on the opening day, showing how twenty-four well-known buildings in Boston could be inclosed within the train shed, head house, and baggage buildings. Among these may be mentioned the Post Office, State House, City Hall, Trinity and the Old South churches, the Public Library, Mechanics' Building, the Hotels Touraine, Vendome, Austerfield, and Copley, Faneuil Hall, and the Masonic Temple. The marble walls of the vestibule, the copper wall covering of the head house, the mosaic floors, the lofty ceilings, the ample restaurant and office accommodations, the little room entered from the elevator, where a couch and surgical appliances are arranged so that first aid may be given to the injured, are among the distinctive features of special interest to visitors at the opening day. No man could have looked happier than did Mr. Charles Clark, the President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, who was the master of ceremonies at the dedicatory exercises. And no man could have lent greater historic dignity to the occasion than did his Honor, the Mayor, whose address was so forceful in its diction, so progressive in its tone, as to indicate that he bears worthily his distinguished name.

A. D.

AN ALTAR OF RED PIPESTONE.

Built by Indians and Consecrated by the Bishop of South Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 7.—Situated near the western boundary of Minnesota are the famous red pipestone quarries, which are the only ones of the kind known to exist in the world. From the stone there obtained the Indians make their pipes and ornaments.

In the neighborhood of these quarries a tribe of Sioux Indians located years ago and became zealous converts to the Episcopal faith. A few days ago Bishop Hare of the Episcopal Diocese of South Dakota visited their community and was called upon to consecrate a unique altar constructed almost wholly of red pipestone, taken from the quarries by the Indians and finished and polished by them. The substance used for polishing was honey, and the work was slow and laborious, covering a period of several months. The altar is very beautiful, the symbols of the Church being engraved upon the stone panels.

FREIGHT ON THE GREAT LAKES.

Reduction in the Tonnage Rate Forcing Small Vessels Out of Iron-Carrying Business.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19.—Within the past week tonnage for some 6,000,000 tons of iron ore to be moved from Duluth, Ashland, and Two Harbors has been taken at 60 cents a ton. This is for what is called "the season"—that is, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 1—and is the same figure that was forced out of vessel men after a hard fight last Summer.

During this fight many good ships were put out of commission, their owners refusing to keep them in business at such a rate. Never before in the history of the lake trade have contracts for the season been made earlier than March or April, and the change this year is due to the Carnegie Steel Company, which took in one block 1,500,000 tons of room in one day last week from the Bessemer Steamship Company.

There is probably not one ship on the lakes of under 3,500 tons that can make its expenses at the price set this week, and the smaller ship owners are too angry for words. By making this figure the "big fellows" have practically served notice on all ship owners that hereafter and for all time the largest ships will make the rate, and that when they can get 8 per cent. above depreciation and insurance, they will be satisfied. In other words, nobody will build any more ships on the lakes for the ore, grain, or coal trade that are less than 6,000 tons' capacity. Ships built in smaller sizes than this will be for special service and under special arrangements.

It is evident from this rate that vessels of the class of the Bessemer fleet, the Minnesota ships, the steel barge, Wolvin, and Davidson boats are able to do well at 43 cents a ton net to the ship. The smallest of these fleets can move 1,000,000 tons in a lake season of eight months, and the largest not less than 3,000,000 tons. These big ships, owned in large combinations, are now showing themselves to be of the utmost importance as a factor in steadying prices for lake ores, and thus of the price of steel. Were the lake shipping trade in the hands of the numerous small interests that it was a few years ago, the demand that is now manifesting itself, and the evident shortage of tonnage to move the vast mass of freight that will press forward at the opening of navigation on the lakes, would have sent rates up with a bound. There would be an end for the present to the export trade in steel, which the makers have been fostering the past year or two, and of which Mr. Carnegie said a few months ago that "its chief drawback lies in the possibility of some interests putting up prices to such an extent that we cannot continue the trade and must be intermittent."

The foreign buyers are used to a steady and moderate price at which they will buy from year to year, and they cannot be tempted at one time with a low figure and then made subject to fluctuations of the kind common to the American market in the past. Present conditions in the freight market would have added more than $1 a ton to the price of steel from three to four years ago. Now they do not change it a hair.

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Ocala, Ocala House, a. p., open all year. P. F. BROWN, Mgr.
Belleair, Belleview, a. p., opens Jan. 18. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.
Fort Meyers, Fort Meyers Hotel, open Jan. 18, F. H. ABBOTT.

Fla., Jacksonville, St. James Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep, $1up; ap, $3up
Lakewood, N. J. Lexington Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
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Mobile, Ala.....Battle House, a. p., $2.50 up
Naples, Italy, (splendid view south) Parker's Htl
do .....Royal Hotel des Etrangers
do .....Hotel des Londres
do .....Hotel Bristol
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
New York .....Fifth Avenue Hotel, ap. $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way) ap. $1up
do...(W. Leland, jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p. $1.50up
Omaha, Neb.....Iler Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Htl Chamberlin, ap, $4up
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., 3.50 up
Pasadena, Cal., Htl. Green, (golf links,) a.p., $4up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up
do (Restaurant Alc. & Tdh.) The Lafayette, e.p. $1up
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Gordon, a. p., $5 up; e. p., $2.50 up
do (Rest. Alc.) Hotel Chamberlin, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

Our Spring Tour to China, Manila, and Japan, including Hawaii, will leave San Francisco Feb. 21 for a delightful trip of 99 days, and a Special Tour to Hawaii and Japan, only will leave San Francisco Mar. 25 for a trip of 67 days. The rates for these parties are most reasonable, and it is very desirable that further applications for accommodation should reach us promptly, in order that choice berths may be reserved of the various steamers.

Tickets for individual travelers to all these and any other resorts in the United States, Europe, or any part of the world, at lowest rates.

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COMANCHE.....Tuesday, Jan. 31
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WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lorillard, (Katherine Beekman,) Jan. 21, 1874. Their silver wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, (Fanny Brush,) Jan. 21, 1874. Their silver wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lorillard Kernochan, (Eloise Stevenson,) Jan. 21, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hoadley, (Elliott Betts,) Jan. 20, 1892.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Woodward Cooper, (Emily Erving,) Jan. 22, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Perry, (Georgette De Rham,) Jan. 22, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Clinton Wilmerding, (Katherine Rutgers Bache,) Jan. 22, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beeckman, (Florence Delaplaine,) Jan. 24, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Howland, (Clara Wood,) Jan. 26, 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fearing, (Gertrude Lea,) Jan. 27, 1874. Their silver wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, (Jeanie North,) Jan. 28, 1874. Their silver wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, (Laura Williams,) Jan. 28, 1879.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., (Grace Carley,) Jan. 28, 1890.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Patteson, (Eliza Randolph McCaw,) Jan. 27, 1846.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Sheldon, (Amy Fearing,) Jan. 26, 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, (Cornelia Sherman,) Jan. 26, 1869.

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The season has only three weeks and two days to run from this morning, and there are indications more strongly marked than on last Sunday that its end draws near. There are still to come several dinner dances and the second Assembly Ball among more fashionable events, but the devotees of gayety show signs of fatigue and are constantly discussing plans for the Lenten and Spring seasons. A little more lunching, a few more dinners and dances, and another Winter season will be numbered with the past.

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The present week will bring a number of interesting incidents and events. To-morrow afternoon the subscription concert in aid of the New York Kindergarten Association, at which Mme. Blanche Marchesi will make her first appearance in New York, will take place at the Astoria, and Dr. and Mrs. Clarkson Jay's dance for their daughter, Miss Edith Jay, at Delmonico's. Tuesday will be devoted to receptions, as will Wednesday also. On Thursday the Old Guard ball, which interests a large if not distinctively fashionable element, and which, owing to the presence of so many men in uniform, is the handsomest ball of the New York Winter season, will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House. There will be an informal dance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gordon Stedman, 15 West Thirty-fourth Street, and the second and last of the Cinderella dances will take place at Sherry's. On Thursday Mrs. William D. Sloane will give a large musicale in the George W. Vanderbilt house, which she is occupying this Winter, at which Mme. Nordica and other prominent artists will appear. Friday will be almost as busy a day as Thursday, and will bring a dance at the residence of Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, at her residence, 22 Park Avenue, for the younger set, and a dance at the residence of William K. Vanderbilt. On Saturday there will be a number of closing January receptions, and a large theatre party, following a dinner to be given by Mrs. Albert Gallatin and Miss Louise Gallatin.

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A little further in the future will come the annual Charity Ball at the Astoria for the benefit of the Nursery of the Child's Hospital on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31, which promises to be unusually successful and well attended this year; a dance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schefer, 19 West Thirty-seventh Street, on Feb. 7; the third and last junior cotillion, on Feb. 8, and the second and last assembly ball at the Astoria, on Feb. 9. There will doubtless be other dances, probably at the residences of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mr. Egerton Winthrop, the dates of which have not yet been announced.

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The past week, of which the story has been told from day to day in this column, was an unusually gay one, in many ways the gayest of the Winter, for, while it brought only one very fashionable entertainment, namely, the dance at Mrs. Ogden Mills's on Monday night, it was filled with receptions, luncheons, dinners, two extra opera nights, two notable musicales on Thursday, and the last of the Bagby musicales and the first of the dramatic breakfasts. It also brought an unusual number of weddings, most of which were on Wednesday. The week opened with the diner de luxe at Sherry's on Sunday evening, which was crowded and gay. Mrs. Mills's dance was the handsomest of the series of dinner dances which have been given this Winter. The feature of Mr. Bagby's last musicale was the singing of Mme. Schumann-Heink, while at the dramatic breakfast Mr. Edwin Morgan and Mrs. Hilda Spong delighted a large feminine audience in the farce "An Amateur Rehearsal." On Wednesday evening Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave an entertainment at her new and beautiful residence on Fifth Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, at which Miss Cissy Loftus appeared and at which the dinner dance set was present, and on Thursday afternoon the first of the Eustis-Adamowski subscription recitals took place at Mrs. Fish's, and Mrs. James E. Martin gave a large musicale in her new house, 803 Fifth Avenue.

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The most fashionable weddings of the week were those of Mr. A. J. Smith and Miss Julia Hard at St. Bartholomew's on Wednesday, of Mr. William M. Purdy and Miss Clerke at the Incarnation, at noon of the same day, and of Mr. George K. Hollister and Miss Harriet Shelton at St. Thomas's, on the same afternoon and of Mr. Edward Davis and Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King, daughter of Mr. John Alsop King, at Calvary Church, on Tuesday afternoon. The engagements were announced during the week of the Rev. Herbert Shipman, Chaplain of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and Miss Julia Fay Bradley, daughter of Mr. Edson Bradley of Tuxedo, and of Mr. Henry Mott Ransom of Albany and Miss Alice Gillet, a daughter of Mr. E. M. Gillet, a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles E. Milnor, and a niece of Mrs. Capt. Caspar Goodrich. The wedding of Mr. Shipman and Miss Bradley will unite two of the oldest families in the country, Miss Bradley being a lineal descendant of Roger Williams and Patrick Henry, and related to the Van Rensselaers and Van Arnims on the maternal side, while on the paternal side she is descended through the Bradleys of New England from that Bradley who was Astronomer Royal of England. Mr. Shipman is a descendant of the Raymonds, who date back to Count Raymond of Toulouse, the Sedgwicks, and the Golds, and is also on his mother's side connected with the poet Longfellow. Mr. Shipman was graduated from Columbia in the class of '90. He was appointed to West Point by President Cleveland, at the suggestion of Bishop Potter and at the special request of the Academic Board, and was the youngest Chaplain ever given this position.

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There were two deaths of well known men during the week, one of which, that of Mr. Wadsworth, escaped the notice of the obituary writer. Mr. J. Henry Wadsworth was a member of the old Wadsworth family. His mother died three weeks ago at the age of ninety-five years. Mr. Wadsworth had lived for some time at 31 East Twenty-eighth Street, and had practically retired from society. He married a Miss Schenck, one of whose sisters was the first Mrs. Louis Wilmerding, another Mrs. Frederick Wilmerding, and a third Mrs. Dr. Shepard. Mr. Wadsworth lost his wife a number of years ago, and has lived alone in his apartments since her death. He was taken with a violent chill and brought to Bellevue Hospital, where he died a day or two later. Mr. Henry Sedley, who died on Wednesday after the death of his first wife, who was a sister of Mrs. Edwin Forrest, the wife of the great tragedian, contracted a second marriage with Miss Eleanor McKeague, who was many years his junior. Mr. Sedley, besides his widow, leaves two daughters, Miss Eleanor and Miss Barbara Sedley, and two sons. Miss Eleanor Sedley has been much admired in New York and at Bar Harbor for her good looks. Mr. Sedley was a warm friend of William Cullen Bryant, and of the latter's son-in-law, Mr. Parke Godwin.

***

Howard Constable has sent out cards for a military evening at his studio, 22 East Sixteenth Street, for Feb. 10. There is an air of mystery about the wording of the invitation, which promises that there will be some surprise in store for the guests. Mr. Constable's evenings are always occasions to be remembered.

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The arrival of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair at Newport during the week made a mild sensation and confirmed the report that they would be married in the Spring by their announcing to some few friends that they were house-hunting. Yesterday it was learned that they had decided on Clover Villa, on the Beacon Hill Road, otherwise known as Belvoir. This is a charming place and ideal for a young couple to have during their honeymoon. Marble House will be closed, as usual, during the Summer. The wedding will take place by June, and it will not be a church affair, as Mr. Vanderbilt is not a Roman Catholic. There is also a rumor concerning the purchase of a large estate near Roslyn, L. I., where the young couple may make their future home.

***

Those who are fond of whist and euchre have found entertainment in plenty this Winter. The weekly card parties which meet at various houses have become functions of some importance. The suppers are very elaborate, the prizes are handsome, and the women wear charming gowns. The Seven-Handed Euchre and the Knickerbocker Whist Clubs are among the most popular. The first met last Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Edward Powis Jones, on West Eighty-seventh Street. Mrs. Jones is a sister of Mr. William Purdy, who married last Wednesday Miss Clerke, and Mr. Jones's sister married one of the Wombwells of Yorkshire. Among those who were present at the last meeting were Miss Julia de Peyster, Mr. de Peyster, Mr. Clarkson, Mrs. Livingston Cooper, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. Richard Dana, Mrs. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lattman, Mr. C. Stacy Clark, Mr. L. del Garcia, Mr. William Abbott, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Miss Bibby, Mr. William Bibby, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short. There will be another card party on Thursday at the residence of Mrs. Richard Starr Dana, 1,045 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Davis will receive the Seven-Hand Euchre Club next Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis (Miss Elizabeth Tompkins King) will have returned by that date from their honeymoon trip. The card meetings will take place on Tuesdays and Thursdays during Lent, the Seven-Hand Euchre Club having Tuesdays.

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Among the recent intimations of reception days are Mrs. Lattman, 170 West Fifty-ninth Street, Wednesdays until Lent; Mrs. Edward Powis Jones, 333 West Eighty-ninth Street, Mondays until Lent; Mrs. Warren N. Goddard, Mondays in February. Mrs. Grenville Winthrop is at home informally on Sunday afternoons, 160 West Fifty-ninth Street. Mrs. Gertrude Van Courtlandt Hamilton is also at home on Sundays informally. Gen. and Mrs. Daniel Butterfield will have their last informal Sunday to-morrow, as they leave for Florida within the fortnight. On Tuesday there will be a military reception, and the presentation of a sword at the residence of Gen. Butterfield.

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Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones will continue the meetings of her dancing class until Lent. This class meets every fortnight, and is for young women and men who are not yet out. A young people's party will be given by Mrs. Walker at her apartments in the Pocantico in honor of her son, who is a member of the Astor Battery, on Wednesday.

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Mr. and Mrs. John di Zerega gave a dinner on Friday evening, followed by a party to the opera in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Pelham Clinton. Among the guests were Miss Trixie Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Arnold, Mr. L. del Garcia, and Mr. Keitt Walker.

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Among the receptions yesterday were those given by Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., Mrs. Cruger Hasell, Mrs. George Blanchard, and Mrs. Henry De Forest. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard was at home informally.

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If one were to analyze the week to come the result would be like that of the week which has just closed. There are a certain number of dinners, three or more dinner dances, a musicale, and a shower of "at homes" and receptions, and quite a sprinkling of dancing classes. The Knickerbocker set will have the dance given by the Clarkson Jays to-morrow evening, and one later in the week by the Schefers, both of which will be large. Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt's dance will be more catholic than the usual dinner dances, as he always invites his friends, quite oblivious of any one set, although the majority of them are of the Sloane-Cutting-Mills coterie.

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During all this time, among the very wealthy set, there are constant entertainments and entertaining. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a musicale Wednesday afternoon, and there were dinners at Mrs. Townsend Burden's, at Mrs. Astor's, at Mrs. W. D. Sloane's, at Mrs. d'Hauteville's, and, so to speak, all along the line. Little suppers invariably follow the opera on the subscription nights, and frequently a dance follows the supper. Now and then this is varied by supper at Delmonico's, Sherry's, or the Waldorf. The boxes are not very well filled on the Wagner evenings, and these are consecrated by the same set to the play or to dinners. This Winter has not been one for original entertainments except among the little set whose members are semi-musical, semi-artistic, and semi-social. Mr. James L. Breese has had already one dance at his studio, in which the guests appeared in fancy costume. Miss Emily Hoffman was a charming Carmen, and there were many other picturesque costumes worn. Mr. Breese has issued invitations for another dance next week.

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Restlessness is a concomitant of the American temperament. Probably our climate has much to do with this, particularly the Winter climate of the Northern seaboard, which is filled with abrupt changes and transitions from warm, mild airs or moist, damp atmosphere, to almost zero cold. However this may be, the restlessness of New Yorkers, and particularly of New York society women, which has always been noticeable, has increased during the past few Winters, and particularly in gay seasons, to such an extent as to attract the attention even of themselves.

This restlessness of mind and purpose, as well as of body, is something that has to be taken into account very seriously by hosts and hostesses, for it militates seriously against the success of any entertainment, and seems impossible to overcome. On a Winter day in the season my lady rises late, wearied from the dance, dinner, or supper, or even the opera of the previous night, and, having completed her toilet, and perhaps looked after some household affairs, starts out on a round of pleasures or social duties. She has, perchance, a morning musicale or entertainment of some kind to attend, at which she is apt to arrive late, and during which she is in a fever of impatience for it to close. Then she rushes to lunch at a restaurant, a friend's house, or perhaps home, and, this meal completed, with another change of costume, she begins again a round of receptions, or drops in at a matinee or a musicale. Again she rushes home to dress for dinner there or out, and then the opera, or a dance or ball, with a late supper to close the day. Small wonder is it that after this round has been followed daily for two or three weeks that even before the height of the season the strongest woman becomes noticeably nervous in her speech and movement, and often acquires an indefinable hunted expression of countenance.

The effect of this restlessness upon entertainments, and particularly those of the late morning or afternoon, is as follows: A host or hostess issues cards, say, for a morning literary talk or an hour's music, and plans so that his or her guests may have time to fulfill their morning duties and get away in time for luncheon. Over one-half the guests, especially if they be women, instead of arriving promptly, straggle in for half an hour, by which time others who have arrived somewhat on time begin to leave, many of them from sheer restlessness, an inability to sit still for any length of time. The host or hostess is consequently obliged to spend the hour or hours of the entertainment in greeting late-comers and bidding farewell to early goers, all of whom, of course, have some pretext or excuse for their departure, and all of which the host or hostess must smilingly accept.

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At an afternoon "at home" or reception, particularly if these are many on the same afternoon, the majority of women, as has been wittily said, "enter the door, sail through the parlor, duck their heads to the hostess, sniff the air, duck again, and depart," to repeat the performance at other houses. At an afternoon musicale they struggle in, sit down for a few moments, and, no matter how good the music or how noted the artists, scarcely conceal their impatience at being obliged to keep still, and begin to leave when the programme is only half completed. There is consequent continual movement and rustle, annoying to the performers and disturbing to the hostess. At the first of a series of fashionable subscription musicales, given in one of New York's new and most beautiful houses one afternoon last week, the guests were so restless, so late in coming, and so eager to depart that they paid little attention to the music, did not demand a single encore, and left almost in a body before the final number, which was played by a celebrated musical Adonis and violinist from Boston. The fine look of disdain which this musician bore on his face as he stood, violin in hand, waiting for at least an approach to silence before he could begin, was as good as a play. Had the women who thus departed, and who individually and in the aggregate destroyed all pleasure in the musicale, been interrogated as to the reason for their action they would probably have replied that they had other engagements and that, after all, they had paid for their tickets and it was not in a way a social affair. It is to be feared, however, that many of them would have acted in the same way had the affair been purely social.

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Now most of these women were of gentle birth and breeding. They would be horrified if told that this sort of thing is not courteous, and is not tolerated abroad in the polite society of London and Paris, which they unconsciously adopt as their model. Many, from experience, know that it is not so tolerated there, but they yield to the influences around them here. It is this restlessness and this rushing which destroys for many people much of the pleasure of the season's gayeties. We crowd too much into too short a space of time, and we are selfish, supremely selfish, in entertaining and in being entertained—paying no heed to the convenience or comfort of our fellow-hosts, or, when we are the entertained, of our hosts and hostesses. It almost seems at times as if people selected dates for entertainments to purposely conflict with those chosen by others, and there have been several instances during the past few weeks of prominent women who did not like each other deliberately arranging receptions and dances for the same date with the evident desire of testing the respective loyalty of their friends. The restlessness of New York society and the evils which it brings in its train would be a good text for a Lenten sermon.

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It was somewhat of a surprise to the many friends of the family in England, as well as to a great many Americans, when the engagement of the Count Mauny-Talvande to Miss Byng was announced. The family of Strafford is not a wealthy one, and there were rumors that the Count had a large fortune. He is a clever, good-looking young fellow, well born, and a favorite in society. Miss Byng had little or no fortune. The young couple started out in life with every pleasing prospect. The Queen sent not only the usual India shawl, but accompanied that gift with a blessing. The Earl, finding himself free, with his last daughter married, promptly offered himself to Mrs. Colgate and brought her back a charming bride to a warm Christmas welcome from the tenants of Wrotham Park. The Mauny-Talvandes were at Wrotham Park, and if the English prints are correct, they will stop there for some time. The Marquis after their marriage took his bride to a beautiful château, Olsy-le-Rideau, where it was proposed they should keep school for the sons of the nobility under some very advanced ideas. The Marquis detailed his plans in a set of charming essays to the English magazines. A number of gentlemen's sons were secured, paying fabulous prices, and the Queen had half promised to send one of the precious Battenberg boys to be a pupil and to shed the glory of royalty on the establishment. Then a singular thing occurred. The Talvandes came suddenly to Paris, and there were rumors that the school was abandoned. It now transpires that there was an absolute mutiny among the boys, and that they left in a body. It is very difficult to get at the cause of the dissatisfaction. Whether the Count and Countess, tiring of the experiment, left it in the hands of others, or whether the boys themselves for some grievance took matters into their own hands, has not yet been ascertained. One of the boys who left of his own will was Lord Belgrave, the heir of the Duke of Westminster, the wealthiest peer in England, and the brother-in-law of Prince "Dolly" of Teck. All the English newspapers agree in saying that public opinion is entirely on the side of the pupils, and that the scheme has been an utter failure. Lord Belgrave will go with Sir Alfred Milner to the Cape as A. D. C., and he may also come to America via the East. He will have just arrived of age when he reaches these shores, and he will be a notable parti for a rich American girl. He will be abroad several years, as the Duke and his mother wish him to see something of the world.

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With the Van Alens and the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough near Meoton Mowbray, the Delancey Kanes at Market Harborough, and the Onativias in Warwickshire following the hounds, the hunting in England is of some interest to Americans this year. Nearly all of the fox hunters have returned to their Winter quarters after paying a round of Christmas visits, and the fields which assemble at the more popular meets of the fashionable packs are again of the usual large proportions. The most striking feature of the sport at Melton has been the singular and unaccountable dearth of foxes in all parts of the district, and it is impossible to convert English people to the aniseed bag. All the foxes found have the mange and at one of the last meets at Waltham no fewer than eight coverts were drawn blank. At Aiken, S. C., the hunting has not been much better, but the Radnor and other meets outside of Philadelphia have had splendid sport, so that there are compensations for the followers of the hounds in America.

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Sir Philip and Lady Grey-Egerton have been receiving a large family party during the holidays at Oulton Park, Cheshire. Oulton is an immense house, which was designed by Van Brugh, and contains a very choice collection of pictures, besides enamels, majolica ware, and other valuable objects of art. The park, which was formerly a part of Delamere Forest, is one of the most beautiful in the country, being undulating and richly wooded, with a picturesque lake. There are some of the largest lime trees in England at Oulton Park, which contains several hundred fallow deer and is entirely surrounded by a high brick wall built early in the reign of George II. Lady Egerton was Miss May Cuyler of New Jersey, and is now considered one of the handsomest of young matrons in London society.

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Among the New York arrivals at the Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va., during the past week, were Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Eno, Miss McVane, George C. Riggs, Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Owen, E. H. Weatherbee, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Kennard, Fred L. M. Masury, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Odell, and F. W. Williams.

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The third Wednesday cotillion for the season will be danced at Sherry's on Wednesday evening, Jan. 25. The Board of Managers report the most successful season of their long career, the demand for invitations far outnumbering the capacity of Sherry's rooms. The managers have had a difficult and delicate task to pick and choose from applicants, nearly all of whom were most desirable, but most of whom had to be left out for sheer want of room. Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, and several other of the patronesses will receive the guests, and the management, as usual, is in the hands of George H. Sullivan, James L. Johnson, Heth Lorton, and others.

Mr. Alexander M. Hadden will lead the cotillion with Miss Alice Castleman of Louisville, Ky.

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Mr. William K. Vanderbilt is entertaining quite extensively these days, and he had two large affairs last week. On Thursday evening there was a jolly supper after the play and some amateur "vaudeville," or, rather, songs and dances, which were most creditable to the talents of the performers. These entertainments take place in many of the larger houses during the season almost every evening, and are a relief from the usual conventional affair. There is much talent in New York society, and it is strange that no use is put to it. In England, at Sandringham and at the great houses, amateur theatricals and what are known here as "vaudeville" performances are frequent, and they have taken place each season at Osborne and Balmoral. The Princess Beatrice of Battenberg is an excellent actress, and dances most gracefully notwithstanding her avoirdupois, and these innocent antics always amuse the Queen.

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Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting is credited with serving supper in her box at the Opera on a Wagner night. This custom is quite prevalent abroad, and last Summer during the cycles in London was much in favor. Only a light refection can be served, but it is very grateful, and it is to be hoped that it will prevail in New York.

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The third of the Saturday evening cotillions, under the management of Mrs. Philip J. Sands, took place last evening at Delmonico's. The guests were received by Mrs. Sands. Mr. Sherrill led the cotillion. The favors were golf balls and writing pads.

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A luncheon was given on Thursday by Mrs. George Ingersoll in honor of Mrs. Mitchell of New Haven. Among those present were Mrs. Charles Fitzgerald, Mrs. Taller, Mrs. Shelton Cornell of New Haven, Miss Bibby, Mrs. Ferguson Cooper, Miss Witherspoon, and Mrs. Walter Rutherford.

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The travel is now rapidly to the southward. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp will be in Aiken this week. Mr. Clinton Gilmore of Lenox is also at Aiken on a hunting trip.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Clinch Smith have arrived at their new cottage.

Mrs. S. F. Suydam, Mr. R. L. Suydam, Miss Cram, the Rev. Dr. D. Sage Mackay and Mrs. Mackay, H. Livingston Center, Mr. and Mrs. Ethan Allen, and Mrs. Mary Ludlow are among the recent arrivals at the Hotel Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.

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Chauncey Depew has taken one of the Pinard cottages at Newport for next Summer. It is the same cottage which he has occupied for two seasons. His niece, Miss Paulding, will keep house for him.

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The Campania arrived yesterday with quite a list of passengers. Among these were Mr. Herbert King, Mr. and Mrs. James Coats, Mr. Peter Donaldson, Mr. W. F. Whitehouse, Jr., and Mr. Lloyd Warren.

The New York brought in Mr. Bourke Cockran and valet, Mr. G. H. Follansbee, the Baron Holkett, who married Miss Stokes; Mrs. Hamilton Lane, Mrs. William Thaw and Miss Thaw, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Franke Mrs. S. Davies, Mr. George D. Webb, and the Hon. Gerald Paget. Mr. Paget is an older brother of Almeric Paget, who married Miss Pauline Whitney, and a younger brother of Arthur Paget, who is the husband of Minnie Stevens, the daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens. He is forty-five years of age, and is married, and has two young daughters. He was a Lieutenant in the Herts Yeomanry Cavalry and Captain of the Netherfield Artillery Militia. His wife was a daughter of Mr. Richard Gardner, a member of the House of Commons.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. John W. Van Oost, 314 West Fifteenth Street, has issued cards for a reception on Friday afternoon, Jan. 27, from 4 until 7.

Prof. and Mrs. William G. Jones of 543 West One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street (Washington Heights) have announced the engagement of their daughter, Grace Hamilton Jones, to Dr. Palmer Heath Lyon of this city. The wedding is set for the early Summer.

BALTIMORE.

Every one is talking of Miss Laura Jenkins's character costume dinner to be given at the Kennels on Wednesday evening next, Jan. 25. Mr. Walter de C. Poultney says he is going as "Uncle Sam." Miss Jenkins stipulates that the costumes must be "droll." Harry Lehr has gone into business, that is, he sells wine on commission, and report says he has already made $5,000. The tea given last Monday by Mrs. John M. Robinson in honor of Miss Ellen Poe of Washington, Mrs. Robinson's young niece, like all the Robinson functions, was a marked success. Their new home on Park Avenue, the old Hodges mansion renovated, is a marvel of artistic taste and beauty, and was specially pretty the afternoon of the tea. Mrs. Gustave Lurman and Mrs. John Gill, Jr., poured tea. Miss Didier presided at the punch bowl, assisted by Mrs. Payson Knapp, and everybody was there.

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Monday was such a gay day. Besides innumerable receptions and luncheons there were several dinners before the cotillion and a very smart supper afterward at the Mount Vernon. Mr. Robert Lehr and Mr. William Manly were the hosts. Suppers this season obtain much favor. The Schenck recitals have been a success. The tickets being limited to 100, everybody wanted them, and Mr. Schenck's interpretation of Wagner has been much appreciated. The third of the series comes off to-morrow (Monday) afternoon at Mrs. Clapham Pennington's, and the fourth and last at Mrs. Frances M. Jencks's on Tuesday. The Jencks are an addition to Baltimore society, and although they spend much time in their old home in New York on the Hudson, they are usually here the greater part of the Winter. On Saturday last they gave a beautiful reception, and their house on Mount Vernon Place, formerly owned by the late Dr. Hanson Thomas, the father of Mrs. Rieman Duval of New York, is most artistically decorated and furnished. Walter Poultney has been entertaining for the past week Mr. Frederick Vincent of England.

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Mrs. Ross Whistler gives afternoon teas on Sunday. Mrs. B. F. Horwitz also entertains on Sunday. Miss Frances Lehr has sent out invitations for a luncheon on Friday, Jan. 27. Other entertainments to come off in the near future are two dinners of the Austin Jenkins, a breakfast at Mrs. Clinton P Paine, and a country club dinner to be given by the O'Donnell Lees. The Tuesday german will also take place this week.

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The Maryland National Society of Colonial Dames are giving a number of functions this season, and are making use of their beautiful new colonial mansion, a recent purchase. The Original Society of Colonial Dames also entertain, but always in their own homes, as Mrs. Robert Garrett, whose deep mourning prevents her either entertaining or accepting entertainments, is much missed by this society, as she constantly had the dames at her house. Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett is entertaining again, or rather putting her house at the disposal of her young niece, Miss Rosalie Turnbull. A number of dinners for the younger set have been given at Evergreen, Mrs. Garrett's home, chaperoned by Mrs. Samuel Shoemaker, the sister of Miss Turnbull. Mrs. Garrett will go later to the Adirondacks, accompanied by Miss Mary Fulton and Mrs. Horatio Garrett. Miss Eleanor Stewart, the daughter of Mr. Charles Morton Stewart, has just come out, as she was abroad when the other girls made their début at the first cotillion in November.

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The marriage of Miss Sally Taggart Fisher and Mr. Alexander Charlton Nelson will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 12:30, at Christ Church. A breakfast will follow the ceremony at the Fishers' home, on Charles Street. Miss Sally Fisher is the second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Fisher. Her sisters are Mrs. Herbert Brune and Mrs. Braxton Dallam. Mrs. Clapham Pennington's dinner for women was a success. It came off on Thursday evening, and now a number of well-known matrons are proposing to do likewise. One can pay off more obligations this way, say the wise, as married couple invitations count only for one, though two seats at the table are occupied and two dinners are eaten. Among Mrs. Pennington's guests were Mrs. John M. Robinson, Mrs. William T. Howard, Mrs. David Stewart, Mrs. W. S. G. Williams, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, and Mrs. Wilson Patterson. But how dreary are these feasts!

BOSTON.

Fast and still faster are flying the feet of Boston's gay set these few weeks before Lent, and one hears naught over the teacups of an afternoon but chatter of cotillions, their leaders, clothes, pretty women, gallant men, and good suppers. One break in these mazy dances will be the wedding on Thursday of Miss Virginia Stackpole and George Howland of New York and Paris, for which cards went out last week. It will be at Trinity Church at noon, and Mr. Howland will take with him from New York for his best man Howard Davison, and Bancel La Farge and Oliver La Farge for his ushers, all married men. The Boston ushers are Holker Abbott and Grafton Minot of the Somerset Club, J. Lewis Stackpole, Jr., the brother of the bride-elect; Dr. Willie Derby, and Rufus Thomas. It will be a big church affair, including all society Boston, but the breakfast at the Stackpoles' will be small.

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The second cotillion in the series being held at the houses of some of the smartest leaders was at Mrs. George Nickerson's Wednesday night, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer having had the first the week previous. Grafton Minot, upon whom the mantle of Tom Cushing—Boston's first accredited cotillion leader—seems to have fallen, led a very jolly one with Mrs. Nickerson. Watering pots of crepe paper and fancy spades were among the decidedly novel favors. They were brought into the ballroom by two tiny girls dressed as pages. Mrs. Bryce Allan gives the next in the series. She has been very ill with the grip, so the dance she was to have had Thursday night was given up.

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On the same night, Feb. 1, will occur a handsome affair at the Tuileries, which the well-known millionaire, James W. Kenney, and Mrs. Kenney, are giving in honor of their only child, Miss May Kenney.

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To-morrow will bring Mrs. Rollins Morse's first of two assemblies at Paul Revere Hall, which Arthur Hunnewell, the father of Mrs. Herbert Harriman of New York; Willie Burnham, S. Hooper, and Grafton Minot will manage, and at which Mrs. "Bob" Hooper, Mrs. Grafton Minot, and Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell will receive with Mrs. Morse. Many will go first to the opera, which opens to-morrow night, with Melba, its season of two weeks.

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Mrs. James M. Crafts, whose daughter, Marian, has recently become engaged to Gordon Knox Bell of New York, is giving a dance for a younger daughter at the Tuileries Tuesday night. The handsomest dance last week was the one Mrs. E. D. Jordan gave Monday night for her pretty débutante niece, Miss Marion Jordan, at the New Algonquin Club. The decorations, the costumes, music, and supper caused admiring comment. Mrs. Jordan looked very well in a gown of silvered tulle, with black spangles over pale green. Mrs. De Forest Danielson was stunning in navy blue satin, the severely plain corsage setting off her superb neck and shoulders finely. There were two orchestras, and so continuous music. The smartest luncheon of the week was the one Mrs. Willie Appleton gave Thursday at the Beacon Street house for Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, who is playing her now famous rôle in "Catherine" in Boston. Mrs. Wirt Dexter has also entertained Mrs. Le Moyne, and several others of that exclusive set are giving affairs in her honor this week.

WASHINGTON.

The second of a series of evening receptions by the President and Mrs. McKinley was given on Wednesday evening, when the guests of honor were the members of the Supreme Court and courts of the district. Two bands were in attendance, and the same gorgeous floral decorations for which the White House functions are always conspicuous were used. Mrs. Hobart and the ladies of the Cabinet assisted, with the exception of Mrs. Alger, Mrs. Bliss, and Miss Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Cornell, wife of the ex-Governor of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Thorn, and Miss De Wolfe.

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The dearth of all private dances has made the Bachelors' Cotillions, of which there are three each season, the only large dances of the year, with the exception of the Assembly and the Charity Ball, which are still to come. The second Bachelors' was given Tuesday evening, and was a great success. One hundred couples took part in the cotillion, which was led by Mr. George Dunn, a new Richmond in this particular field. Mr. Gist Blair and Mr. George Howard assisted. Mrs. Wallach received the guests, who included all the belles and beaux of the younger set and not a few of their elders, among whom were Mrs. John Davis and Mrs. Rodgers. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Earle came on from New York for the occasion, while other out-of-town guests were Mr. F. T. Bradley-Martin, Mr. William Crawford, and J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York; Robert Parker of New Jersey, and J. O. Minot and Darby Farrington of Boston. Mr. Frank Andrews, who has been spending the past few days in New York, was present with Miss Hay, daughter of the Secretary of State, for his partner. The Misses Pauncefote, daughters of the British Ambassador; Mlle. Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador; Miss Henrietta Sands, Miss Miles, Miss Hichborn, and Miss Frederika Leech were among the much favored ones.

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The sudden and serious illness of Mrs. Charles B. Pike of Chicago, youngest daughter of the Secretary of War, necessitated the recalling of the invitations of her parents for the dinner they proposed giving the President and Mrs. McKinley on Thursday evening. Mrs. Alger has been particularly unfortunate. The prolonged illness of the Secretary and the death of his only sister, as well as the death of Mrs. Alger's father, all last season, made entertaining almost impossible. The only Cabinet dinner of the week was given on Monday night, the hosts being the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Gage. Senator and Mrs. Elkins were the only additional guests. The dinner for young people given by the President and Mrs. McKinley on Friday night was a distinct innovation, as the White House functions, at least during the height of the season, have, since the days of Dolly Madison, been of a strictly official character. Friday's dinner party was followed by a dance in the State dining room, the Marine Band furnishing the music. The seventy or more guests were seated at one long table in the Red Corridor, and were all personal friends of either the host or hostess or the young nieces in whose honor the affair was given. A number of Ohio young women came to town for this function, while among the resident guests were Miss Pauncefote, the Misses Evans, Miss Cassini, the Misses Hay, the Misses Horstmann, Miss Warder, Miss Mirriam, and Miss Nannie Leiter.

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Mrs. Allen McLean gave a dinner on Tuesday night for Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish. On Tuesday Mrs. Merriam, wife of the ex-Governor of Minnesota, will entertain in honor of the same welcome additions to Washington society. The Merriams are settled in a charming though not large house on Lafayette Square, where they will spend the season, notwithstanding Mr. Merriam's recent purchase of another property. Mrs. Merriam gave a musicale on Tuesday afternoon, which was one of the features of the week and was in honor of the young guests at the White House—Miss Barber, Miss Mabel McKinley, and Miss McWilliams of Chicago. Col. and Mrs. Griffin were Mrs. Merriam's house guests last week, but have returned to New York. Mrs. Westinghouse gave her first large reception of the year on Monday afternoon, when the entire drawing room floor of her Dupont Circle residence was decorated in roses, the drawing rooms being in white and green, and the dining room, where an elaborate collation was served, in American Beauties. Mrs. Fairchild and Miss Fairchild, who are her house guests, assisted, as did Miss Endsley, Miss Foraker, and Miss Carpenter of Pennsylvania. The Misses Routh gave a small but delightful tea last Sunday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Jonathan Thorn and her guest, Miss De Wolfe of New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Barbour, who were house guests of the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart last week, were entertained at a large dinner the night before their return to New York. On Friday evening the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart gave a dinner of eighteen covers. Among the guests were the Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs, Representative and Mrs. Wadsworth, Representative and Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. John Davis, and Mrs. Merriam. The same evening the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote gave a dinner in honor of Mrs. Nevins of Boston, at which there were present the German Ambassador Lord Herschel, Sir Louis Davies, Mrs. Burden, Mrs. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, Miss Gwyn, Miss Pauncefote, Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. Zeloney.

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The Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. David J. Hill entertained a dinner company

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

Olga Nethersole's portrayal of Paula in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," which is now on view at Wallack's, is the most nearly satisfying piece of acting, to my mind, that she has yet presented in New York. It is both truer and broader in conception than her portrayal of Denise in the "social study" of that name by the younger Dumas, which hitherto has been considered her best work, but which failed in refinement of feeling and poetic elevation. Presumably Miss Nethersole means to be as pitilessly "realistic" in Pinero's play as she was in that of Dumas, but she wins our esteem by accomplishing her purpose with much better grace, much less exaggeration, much truer art than Mrs. Kendal employed in her outrageously mistaken venture with "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

In Denise Miss Nethersole was, obviously, inferior to both Clara Morris and Jane Hading, neither of whom could be said to "soar to empyrean heights." But as Paula Tanqueray her acting is vastly better in many scenes than that of her only predecessor, and as good as Mrs. Kendal's best in its least commendable passages. Miss Nethersole, however, still seems to me to lack a clear idea of the effect her gestures, posing, speech, and facial play produce on the spectator, and she would be a finer artist, assuredly, if she possessed a keener sense of humor. Paula's "business" with the whip in the next to the last episode of Act II. is so inapt and extravagant that it seems hardly credible that an actress who can so deftly and beautifully treat the scenes with Cayley Drummle and Ellean in the same act, should resort to it.

But we all ought to be grateful to this actress for the moderation and the generally unfailing graphic quality of her portrayal of Paula. In the first act the sumptuous beauty of her robes compensates somewhat for the inevitable note of vulgarity they introduce. I must hold to my own conception of Paula, and I am sure she would never be guilty of overdressing. A Thais of Menander's hour and environment, indeed, might have been thus dazzlingly gorgeous, if a fantastical mood possessed her, but never a Thais of Mr. Pinero's hour and environment. And no treatment of this remarkable play will ever be satisfying which fails to present Paula, not as a common creature, but as, in some sort, a poetic idealization, bringing across the years the breath of thyme and the sound of bees that hum, and thrown cruelly into the environment of modern social laws and conventions. The theory that Aubrey Tanqueray is a self-sacrificing salvationist is as false as the theory that he is an audacious roué would be. He represents a type not uncommon in modern society, and the all but impossible deed he commits is justified, in the artistic sense, only by the deliberate idealization of the character of the woman for whose sake he commits it.

But Miss Nethersole's treatment of the first act is commendable, as a whole, while all through Act III. only her excessive lack of repose is at fault—the night I saw her she was having a terrible time with the jet trimming of her evening gown—and in the scene of recognition of Ardale, the subsequent interview with him, and the dumb pathos of the penultimate climax, she more nearly deserves the glowing praise her faithful followers have bestowed upon her than in any other rôle she has acted.

As for the play, it is one of the finest dramatic works of this century, a correct study of the manners, a fair representation of the morals of the society of which it treats, and a superb example of workmanship. It is, however, a trifle too subtle and satirical to quite suit any large proportion of persons in Miss Nethersole's audiences. The many go to see it because prurient and dishonest paragraphers have taken pains to tell them it is nasty and immoral. As a matter of fact, it is quite free from nasty suggestiveness and is not as immoral as "The School for Scandal," which lauds the spendthrift and the profligate and makes light of womanly virtue. For an ever-growing number of playgoers "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" will bear revival many years, whenever the right actors are at hand to perform it, and these should include a woman of uncommon personal charm, fine artistic perception, good taste, and nice facility of expression.

Such an actress, I take it, Ida Conquest soon will be if she is not already. In the new comic piece at the Madison Square Theatre, which has as much of the modesty of nature in a few of its best scenes as any comedy by Goldsmith, O'Keefe, or Holcroft, she denotes the variable moods of a jealous young wife with excellent art, and makes her seem lifelike in her least reasonable moments. Miss Conquest, by the way, made her first remembered appearance in New York the night of Miss Nethersole's début here, supporting that actress in the lamentable "Transgressor" in an uninteresting ingénue rôle. Miss Conquest's progress, since this somewhat unpropitious beginning, has not been meteor-like, but it has been more than satisfactory. She has sensibility and dramatic aptitude, and she will make a great "hit" some day. Meanwhile, she is doing well work that is well worth doing.

"Because She Loved Him So" has its weaknesses. Thrice, juvenile harlequinade fun is resorted to for the sake of keeping the plot moving. But it has some rarely enjoyable moments, and is the best piece of its kind, artistically considered, which has been offered this season for the amusement of folks who regard the theatre lightly as an after-dinner diversion. J. E. Dodson is conspicuous in its performance, in a role which well repays the care and skill he bestows upon it, while young Arnold Daly, who has much to learn, doubtless, acquits himself well in an episode surprisingly rich in its variety of emotion and exacting in its demands upon the actor's powers of expression.

In the performances of "The School for Scandal" at Daly's Theatre last week George Clarke made his first appearance in the famous role of Sir Peter Teazle. At the first and second Fifth Avenue Theatre he acted Charles Surface to the Sir Peter of Charles Fisher. At the present Daly's Theatre, since 1890, he has always acted Joseph Surface until now, and his predecessor there, in the rôle of Sir Peter, has been Charles Wheatleigh. Mr. Clarke played Sir Peter with dignity and force and with sufficient sense of the humorous side of the rôle. The result was somewhat dry and hard, but, nevertheless, was much better than the result of Mr. Clarke's recent attempt to make the tricky Sardou-Moreau puppet of Napoleon seem lifelike and reasonable.

"The Taming of the Shrew" will be this week's play at Daly's, with Ada Rehan as Katharine. This early comedy of William Shakespeare and some other Elizabethan writer was produced at Daly's, Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1887, in its original form, with the Induction, for the first time in this country. Miss Rehan's splendid portrayal of its Katharine was then associated with the Petruchio of John Drew, the Grumio of James Lewis, the Baptista of Charles Fisher, the Lucentio of Otis Skinner, the Tranio of Fred Bond, the Hortensio of Joseph Holland, the Gremio of Charles Leclercq, the Curtis of Mrs. Gilbert, the Bianca of Virginia Dreher, the Hunting Lord of George Clarke, the Sly of William Gilbert, and the page of Willie Collier—a notable and wholly efficient distribution. Daly's Theatre then reached the zenith of its fame.

The night of April 14 the one hundredth consecutive performance of "The Shrew" was celebrated on the stage, after the performance, in the most notable theatrical banquet ever given in this city. The army, the bench, the bar, commerce, art, letters, and the drama were represented among the guests of Mr. Daly by many distinguished men and women. Katharine was Miss Rehan's first Shakespearean rôle—excluding Mrs. Ford in "The Merry Wives." Her portrayal gained renown all over the world. In dress, bearing, and stage business it was imitated by actresses of Germany and France. Her supremacy among living American actresses was not then questioned by any reputable authority. In succession she took up the rôles of Helena in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," Rosalind in "As You Like It," the Princess of France in "Love's Labour's Lost," Viola in "Twelfth Night," and triumphed in all of them, particularly in Helena and Viola. As Katharine, Helena, and Viola, as Peggy Thrift in the Wycherley-Garrick comedy, as Donna Hypolita in Cibber's "She Would and She Would Not," and Oriana in "The Inconstant" she has not been surpassed in the memory of any living playgoer. She has, in more recent years, appeared as Julia in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona," Beatrice in "Much Ado," Miranda in "The Tempest," and Portia in "The Merchant of Venice." Her best rôles in modern comedy have been Nancy Brasher in "Nancy & Co.," Val Osprey in "The Railroad of Love," and Baroness Vera in "The Last Word." These facts are likely to be of interest to many of the young persons who will be attracted to Daly's this week to see "The Shrew." To them Miss Rehan's Katharine appeals as a renowned work of art of the present hour. To many others, cherishing their first impressions, as we all do, it is a beautiful memory.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill at the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Burlesque and all kinds of novel diversions will be on the programme this week.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—Charles H. Yale's spectacular piece, "The Evil Eye," will begin a week's engagement to-morrow night.

WALLACKS.—Miss Nethersole will act Paula Tanqueray until next Thursday night, when she will put forward "Camille" with old-fashioned dresses.

CASINO.—"La Belle Hélène" will be continued five weeks more. Miss Lillian Russell, as ever, was never in better voice, and finds the rôle of Queen Hélène congenial.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat C. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott will to-morrow night begin the fourth week of their engagement in Clyde Fitch's patriotic drama, "Nathan Hale."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Charles E. Blaney's comedy, "A Female Drummer," has been received with such favor throughout the country that Augustus Pitou has secured it for this week's attraction.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Francis Wilson's second and last week commences to-morrow night. "The Little Corporal" has proved the most pleasing operetta in which Mr. Wilson has appeared in some years.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin and her company enter upon the twelfth week of their engagement with "Kate Kip." The Pacific Coast has now been definitely determined upon for Miss Irwin to close her season in June.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Alexandre Bisson's comedy, "On and Off," will fill a week's engagement beginning to-morrow night at this house. The cast will be identical with that which produced the farce at the Madison Square Theatre.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Cinematograph exhibition of the second act of "Martha" has proved a very interesting attraction to the patrons of the Musée. The presentation of this opera has proved so successful that other great operas will be presented in due time.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The event of this week will be the celebration of the anniversary of the opening of the theatre on Wednesday night, when Mr. Frohman will give away a handsome souvenir. "Phroso," the current success, has just closed a month of its engagement.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott is nightly turning people away who are anxious to see him in Augustus Pitou's new play, "A Romance of Athlone." Arrangements are being made for an elaborate souvenir for the one-hundredth performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack, in his new play, "The Ragged Earl," has scored an unqualified success. The management will this week tender the freedom of the house to Col. Duffy and his entire command, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, upon their return to this city.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company will be seen in Miss E. A. Stone's society drama, "A Social Highwayman," this week. Robert Drouet, Walter Allen, Mrs. Barry, Hannah Ingham, Sandol Milliken, Emmet King, and William Redmund will be in the cast.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen, in "The Christian," will remain in this city but six weeks longer, her engagement terminating March 4. Miss Allen will not be seen in this city next season, but will present "The Christian" in seven other large cities. The following season she will present a new play, now being written for her.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Zaza" will be continued, beginning its third week to-morrow evening. It is Mr. Frohman's idea to continue Mrs. Carter in "Zaza" next season and to that end he arranged during the past week with Mr. Belasco, who was to produce a new play of his own next season, to postpone the production until the season of 1900-1.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The Streator Zouaves, having made a success last week, will continue another week. The other part of the programme contains a most generous measure of comedy, which includes George W. Monroe, Ed Latell, the black face musical comedian; Harry Allister, the Valdares, Dooley and Ten Brooke, Moreland, Thompson and Roberts.

MANHATTAN THEATRE.—Only one week more remains of the engagement of "The Turtle," but before its departure on the road, the management will distribute another souvenir. The memento will commemorate the one hundred and seventy-fifth performance, which takes place on next Friday night. The next play to follow "The Turtle," on Jan. 30, is "Mlle. Fifi."

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A new feature has been introduced in "A Runaway Girl" in the shape of a song entitled "When the Little Pigs Begin to Fly," sung by Miss Virginia Earl and the chorus. Miss Earl adds greatly to the success of the song by a characteristic dance. The one hundred and seventy-seventh performance in New York takes place to-morrow night.

WEBER AND FIELDS'S.—The new burlesque called "Catherine" is very funny. The "dialect comedians" in this drop their dialect, but not their extravagance. Weber is the funniest little Lord Fauntleroy the stage has ever known, funnier than John L. Sullivan used to be. The vitality, humor, and pictorial charm of Fay Templeton, however, most strongly impress the spectator at this show.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The chief attraction this week at Mr. Proctor's uptown theatre will be Frederic Bond's appearance in a farce entitled "Her Last Rehearsal," in which he will be assisted by Clara Hathaway and Joseph Adelman. Others in the bill are John Kernell, Caron and Herbert, Monroe and Mack, the Parent-Brodaldi Troupe, Nellie Burt, Alden and Hill, and many others.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—This will be the last week of the engagement of "That Man" under the direction of Mrs. Palmer. The farce seems to have pleased many persons. The central idea is ingenious and amusing. The performance by Reuben Fax, R. F. Cotton, John Ince, Isabelle Evesson, Stella Kenny, Ramie Austen, Olive Redpath, and others is entirely competent, while the setting is handsome and appropriate.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—A new European novelty has been secured by Manager Huber to head the bill at his house this week. The attraction is the European strong man, Arthur J. Peltier, who presents an entirely new act of strength showing. "Fatty" Langtry, the boxer, will continue. The remainder of the bill includes the Dexters, mind readers; Lolo, glass dancer; Milla Vaine, W. J. Cook, and the usual double company will appear in the theatre.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The announcement is definitely made after many postponements that John Higgins, the all-around jumper, will positively make his début to-morrow night. The balance of the bill will be continued for the current week. Miss Ida Heath will introduce some new dances. Will English, the Ethiopean comedian, has a new budget of comicalities. Mme. Marzella, with her wonderful trained birds, continues to present her act. The Pantzer brothers, Mlle. Clara Lardinois, the seven Allison's, and the pantomime "Affair of Honor," are among the other features.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Director Conried has decided to continue the performance of "Das Erbe" (The Inheritance) for the next three nights. It will therefore be presented until Wednesday evening. Thursday evening, Hermann Faber's comedy, "Ein Gluecklicher Paar," (A Happy Couple.) The plot of the play presents a problem in which the two widely different manners of bringing up and educating young girls in this country and Europe, or, more particularly, in Germany, are vividly contrasted. On Friday night, Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" will be acted.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The programme offered this week by Mr. Keith will include Miss Beatrice Moreland in a clever little farce entitled "A Game of Golf"; Miss Cora Tanner and Louis Massen will present Floyd Grant's comedy, "My Husband's Model." Lydia Dreams will perform her act of ventriloquism, and the Arras trio will indulge in some of their acrobatic work. Neil Burgess will again take up the vaudeville stage by appearing at Mr. Keith's New York theatre for a week, beginning Jan. 30, and then go on the Keith circuit, the engagement lasting four weeks. He will appear in a sketch, reviving his impersonation of a Down East countrywoman, assisted by a small company. Joaquin Miller's engagement has been postponed until Feb. 20.

IDA BENFEY'S READING.

Ida Benfey will read "The Book of Job" in Carnegie Lyceum to-morrow evening at 8.30 o'clock. She has been studying this problem of the ages four years with a view to public interpretation. She will use the King James text excepting in six passages wherein she will resort to the more exact but less poetical Revised Version. In the famous twenty-fifth verse of Chapter XIX. she will cling to the Authorized Version because of its beauty, though she holds the word Redeemer is used in the sense of vindicator.

Miss Benfey has taste, understanding, and uncommon powers of expression, and her new undertaking cannot fail to interest many persons.

MRS. GRANNIS A COMPLAINANT.

She Accuses a Colored Man of Stealing Two Music Boxes.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, President of the National Christian Science League for the Protection of Social Purity, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday as complainant against a young colored man, whom she accused of theft. The defendant said his name was Herbert Williams and that he had no home.

Mrs. Grannis explained that several months ago she noticed Williams hanging about the basement of her residence, 31 East Twenty-second Street, and finally decided to give him some sort of employment. Her philanthropy was rewarded, she said, in less than two months by dishonesty on the part of the colored man. He stole, according to the complaint, two music boxes valued at $125. Mrs. Grannis said he had recently made it a practice to sneak into her home behind boarders when they entered late at night. He was seen to enter the place Friday night by one of her servants. A search was made, and he was found hiding in a closet.

The prisoner was held for examination to-morrow.

USED AN AXE ON A BURGLAR.

Young Bruscharb Felled Intruder, Who Was Struggling with His Father.

Frank Bruscharb of 138 Linden Street, Brooklyn, his wife, and their twenty-three-year-old son Lawrence early yesterday morning had a rather thrilling experience with a burglar, during which young Bruscharb smote the intruder with an axe, cutting the man's head severely.

The Bruscharbs occupy a first flat in a three-story double frame apartment house. Lawrence Bruscharb was awakened shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning by a noise in the parlor. He got up, aroused his father, and they went to investigate. The father carried a lamp, which, as he entered the parlor, was knocked out of his hand and extinguished. Young Bruscharb rushed to the kitchen, grasped an axe, and returned to help his father, who meanwhile had grappled with the burglar. He struck two heavy blows and the man dropped to the floor.

Policeman Tonery, who was summoned, found the burglar very weak from loss of blood, and helped him to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, where he described himself as James Avers of 363 Central Avenue. An ambulance was called, and Surgeon Walsh of St. Mary's Hospital bandaged Avers's head. The police, who recognized the prisoner as having been arrested before for petty thieving, locked him up on the charge of burglary, and later he was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court and, in default of $2,000 bail, committed for a hearing.

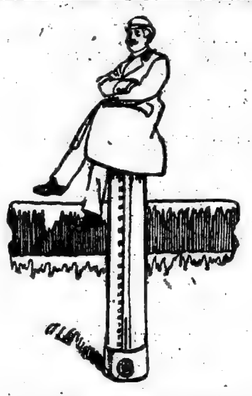

Above the mercury and up to date, if you take advantage of our remnant sale. High class Suits to order, $14.00. Coat and Vest, $10.50. Trousers, $4.00. Overcoats, satin lined, $18.00. Special sale, Full Dress Suit, silk lined, $30.00 —protected with a year's guarantee or money back.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

WE HAVE NO OTHER STORE.

ABOUT CELTIC LITERATURE

Its Origin and Development Described by Mgr. Conaty.

FULL OF STRENGTH AND BEAUTY

Lecturer Urges the Comparative Literature Society to Make It the Subject of Special Study.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Thomas J. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, delivered a lecture before the Comparative Literature Society in Carnegie Lyceum yesterday morning, his subject being "Celtic Literature."

He spoke of the deep interest felt by the universities in the development of the study of Celtic literature, and said that to students of comparative literature it appealed with all the strength and beauty of a once mighty language. His purpose was to speak of the Irish Celt and the great masses of manuscript writings which have survived the ravages of time and the persecutions of those who hated learning.

Mgr. Conaty entered into the history of the Celts showing their origin and development from the fabled beginnings down to the modern age. The two main branches of the old Celtic language were the Gaelic or Irish, and the British. The Gaelic has three dialects. First, the Irish proper; second, the Gaelic of Scotland; third, the Manx. The dialects of the British are Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, or Armoric. Four have an ancient literature, Irish, Welsh, Cornish, and Armoric. The Gaelic of Scotland has a modern literature, but no ancient one different from that of Ireland.

By means of the glosses made by the teachers in the versions of the Scriptures or by marginal translations into Celtic, he said, the ancient grammatical forms have been recovered, and the meanings of obsolete Irish words ascertained. It was thus that Zeuss made his Grammatica Celtica an almost complete grammar of the four ancient Celtic dialects. He proves the Celtic to be one of the branches of the Aryan or Indo-European languages, abreast with Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit.

Irish, the lecturer explained, is divided into: First—Old Irish, from the eighth to the twelfth century; Second—Middle Irish, from the twelfth to the fifteenth century; Third—Modern Irish, from the fifteenth century to our day. The first period has among its manuscripts the "Book of Armagh," and "Cormac's Glossary," and is regarded as the classic age. The second was for documents, such books as the "Book of Leinster," "Book of the Dun Cow," and "Book of Ballymote." The third has the "Ossianic Tales," Keatynge's History, and many other manuscripts.

All these books and such other manuscripts as have been saved, are filled with pieces of literature, annals, prose, verse, legends, genealogies, history of the manners and customs of the people, homilies, forms of prayers, the Brehon laws, translations from the Greek and Latin. Many of these manuscripts come to us through the age of scholarship in Erin when the world recognized her schools, and whence went the men who evangelized the world.

Mgr. Conaty spoke of the story-telling period, when the Bards taught the people and commended the literature of that time, which is now appearing in English translations. He read extracts from Ferguson's "Congal" and Joyce's "Children of Lir." Mgr. Conaty also spoke of the movement in the universities and in the Gaelic societies of Ireland, England, and this country, which is giving to us the beauty and strength of that Celtic thought which lies hidden in the manuscripts of the literature, and urged his hearers to become acquainted with this source of much that we are proud of in our English literature.

Mgr. Conaty will speak next Saturday, Jan. 28, on "The Celtic Influence in English Literature."

COUNTERFEITER DIES IN PRISON.

Dr. Bradford of the Brockway Gang Succumbs to Consumption.

Dr. Orlando E. Bradford, the notorious counterfeiter, died of consumption on Friday in the Kings County Penitentiary. He was serving a six-year term, and with the commutation for good behavior his sentence would have expired on Jan. 7, 1900.

Bradford was the son of a clergyman, and was a man of education. He was a dentist, with a good practice, living at 514 Third Avenue, when, in August, 1895, he was arrested as a member of the Brockway gang of counterfeiters. The Secret Service officers decided to keep the dentist a prisoner in his flat until Brockway could be apprehended, and two guards were placed in the flat. Within a day or two Bradford made his escape, but was recaptured a month later in a furnished room at 101 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. A great quantity of counterfeit money was found in his possession. He was tried before Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court, and was sentenced on Nov. 8, 1895.

RICHARD B. FERRIS ENTERTAINS.

Has Retired from the Bank of New York After Fifty Years' Service.

Richard B. Ferris received yesterday afternoon at the home of his son, Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, 12 East Forty-seventh Street, the officers and clerks of the Bank of New York, from the Vice Presidency of which he retired on Friday after fifty years of service with the institution. Mr. Ferris was born in 1827 in Albany, and in 1844 was graduated from the University of the City of New York, of which his father, the late Rev. Dr. Isaac Ferris, was for a long time Chancellor.

Mr. Ferris has been in the service of the Bank of New York since 1849, when he entered there as a clerk. At their last annual meeting the Board of Directors of that bank voted Mr. Ferris a pension of $3,500 a year in appreciation of his long and valuable service. He has withdrawn entirely from active business, and will take up his residence at Nyack, N. Y.

About fifty of the clerks of the bank attended the reception yesterday afternoon, and a number of the Directors, among whom were D. O. Mills and Anson W. Hard. The officers of the bank presented to Mr. Ferris a salad bowl.

Reception for Reformed Missions.

A reception was held from 3 to 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon by the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Dutch Reformed Church of America in the Church Mission House, 25 East Twenty-second Street. The reception was given to secure funds for sending a woman missionary to China, and gifts were received from many present. During the receiving hours a luncheon was served by Mrs. Dr. Janeway, Mrs. S. Du Boise, and Miss Helen Gould. The officers of the Woman's Board are Mrs. P. D. Van Cleef, President; Mrs. H. N. Cobb, Vice President; Mrs. A. L. Cushing, Secretary, and Mrs. Peter Donald, Treasurer.

Chaplain Chidwick's Lecture.

The lecture to be delivered Sunday at 8 P. M. in Carnegie Hall by the Rev. John P. Chidwick, Chaplain in the United States Navy, who was serving on the Maine when the battleship was blown up, is awakening much interest, particularly in navy circles. The subject will be "Our War with Spain, Its Causes and Results," and the lecture will be for the benefit of the fund for the maintenance of the Catholic Reading Room for Seamen at 175 Christopher Street. Gov. Roosevelt is expected to preside, and the lecture as well as the purpose that prompts it will be sanctioned by the presence of many naval officers of prominence.

Lectures on English Cathedrals.

A course of five illustrated lectures by Alfred M. Collett of Oxford, England, on the Cathedrals of England and Oxford University, has been arranged to begin next Tuesday evening at the rooms of the Church Club, 578 Fifth Avenue, and to be pursued on successive Tuesday evenings thereafter. These lectures are under the auspices of the Associates of Sisters of St. Mary for the benefit of the fund to build an infirmary. The lecturer has carefully prepared the course after a lifelong study of the great churches of England, and the illustrations are picturesque.

Boy Skater Killed by a Fall.

Henry Sanders, nine years old, of North Street and Tonnele Avenue, Jersey City, was skating yesterday on Fisher's Pond, at Thorne Street and Columbia Street, when one of his skates struck a piece of wood. He fell heavily, striking on his head, and when picked up was found to be dead. The fall had broken his neck and fractured his skull.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. 8:20. Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y. 2. "Pinero's Greatest Comedy."
TRELAWNY of the WELLS
"The Lyceum Co's Greatest Success."
TRELAWNY of the WELLS
Third month of the crinoline comedy.
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Ev'g Evg. at 8. Shakespeare's comedy
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
MISS REHAN as KATHERINE
George Clarke, White Whittlesey, William Owen, Wilfred Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Blanche Bates.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
***The next production will be the Drury Lane sensation,
THE GREAT RUBY.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Ev., 8:20. Only Mat. Sat
NO LET-UP IN THE BIG BUSINESS.
MAY IRWIN
and her merry Company in KATE KIP
ENGAGEMENT CANNOT BE EXTENDED BEYOND THE TIME ORIGINALLY BOOKED.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. Ev'g. 8:15. Mats. 33d St. & B'way. Wed. and Sat.
Positively the Last 6 Nights!
The Best of Friends Must Part. THE TURTLE
175TH TIME. SOUVS., NEXT FRI. EV'G. TUES., JAN. 31, New Farce, MLLE. FIFI.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Mon., Tues., & Wed. Last 3 Performances of the great success, DAS ERBE. by Felix Philippi.
Thurs., Sat. Mat. & Eve. for the first time, "EIN GLUECKLICHES PAAR"
(A Happy Couple.) Comedy by Faber. Fri. Ev., by request, "Wilhelm Tell." (Pop. prices.)

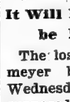

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre.
Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Fun, Women and Song—Parisian Stars.
A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

MRS. FAYNE MOORE IN COURT.

Question of Bail Heard by Justice Bookstaver, Who Lays the Matter Over Until To-morrow.

Mrs. Fayne Moore was taken before Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, granted by the Judge on the application of her counsel. The writ was secured in order to obtain Mrs. Moore's release on bail, pending her trial. Joseph N. Campbell offered himself as bondsman on Thursday, giving as security real estate. Col. Gardiner refused to accept it, on the ground that if Mrs. Moore was released she would never appear for trial.

While waiting for her case to be called Mrs. Moore sat and chatted with George R. Simpson of her counsel and Warden Hagan of the Tombs. Suddenly she leaned over to where Mr. Simpson was sitting and said something in a low tone to him. A moment later Mr. Simpson went over to the reporters' table and said:

"Mrs. Moore wishes me to say that the stories emanating from the District Attorney's office to the effect that she will jump her bail if liberated are utterly false. She will be within reach at any time, and has no desire to get away from the authorities. As a matter of fact, she is anxious to have another trial, and feels confident that she will ultimately be vindicated."

Mr. Levy made a brief statement of the case, and said that on Thursday he had offered a bondsman for Mrs. Moore, who was ready to put up the required $4,000 for her release. Mr. Levy said that the statutory time for the District Attorney to consider the surety had expired, but that the District Attorney still refused to act in the matter. Mrs. Moore's counsel then asked Justice Bookstaver to pass upon the question.

Col. Gardiner said that since Mr. Levy had offered bail he and his assistants had been looking up the reputation of the surety. In view of the importance of the case, Col. Gardiner said that he had applied to Justice Fursman for an increase of bail, but that Justice Fursman had left the city to go to his home, in Troy.

Regarding the bondsman offered by Mr. Levy, Col. Gardiner said:

"I doubt very much if Mr. Campbell has any equities in the property offered. I have learned that there are at least four summonses out against Joseph N. Campbell, requiring him to appear for examination in supplementary proceedings. Thus far I have been unable to learn as much as I want to know about Mr. Campbell. I think this matter should be adjourned until Monday."

Justice Bookstaver finally ordered the matter to be taken before Justice Fursman to-morrow. He stipulated, however, that in case Justice Fursman was not in the city he would hear the matter himself. In the meantime Mrs. Moore will remain in the Tombs.

LOSS ON CAMMEYER SHOE STOCK.

It Will Exceed the Insurance—Store to be Reopened About March 1.

The loss on the shoe stock of A. J. Cammeyer by the destructive fire of last Wednesday night will be greater than was supposed at first. It is now certain that it will exceed the amount of the insurance, and go beyond the half million mark. The work of cleaning out the burned and damaged stock will begin to-morrow, and then the tearing out of the old woodwork, scorched walls, and partitions will be taken in hand. It has been estimated that the renovation of the building, including all the interior fittings, will take until about March 1, and, as the new stock will also be ready by that time, it is probable that the store will be opened to the public on that date.

The fire has had a peculiar interest to other merchants than Mr. Cammeyer, because of its bearing upon the much-disputed question whether a fire in this neighborhood, known in insurance circles as the "congested district," was not certain to spread and prove disastrous to the whole shopping district. It was upon the assumption that this would be the case that the insurance rates for this district, prior to the breaking up of the Tariff Association, were almost prohibitory. The Cammeyer fire, however, although disastrous as to stock, did not spread beyond the third floor, and did not even scorch the adjoining building on the same block.

$15,000 WEST BROADWAY FIRE.

Elevated Road Engineer Discovers the Blaze and Calls Help.

An engineer on an elevated railroad train running through West Broadway saw smoke coming from the sixth floor of the eight-story building of E. M. Richards, at 359 West Broadway, at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He stopped his train and blew his whistle until he attracted the attention of Policeman King of the Macdougal Street Station, who turned in an alarm.

On the top floor of the building Frederick Geerhold, a feeble man of seventy years, slept in a small room adjoining his embroidery establishment. Helen Altenhut, employed as a cleaner in the building, also had a room on the same floor, and was in bed when the fire was discovered. Geerhold heard the locomotive whistle, and the next instant smelled the smoke, which had made its way from the sixth floor to his apartments. Running to the room occupied by the woman, he aroused her and conducted her down the stairs to the sidewalk.

The fire started in the establishment of William Hermann, paper manufacturer. The second, fourth, fifth, and seventh floors are unoccupied. By the time the first engine arrived the flames had made their way to the roof, and Chief Bonner, who responded, turned in a second alarm without delay. The flames made their way to the fifth floor and to the "L" of the building, on Broome Street. The fire was under control at 7:15 o'clock, having badly damaged Hermann's stock and the establishment of Geerhold.

The total damage to stock and building is estimated at $15,000. Bates, Stewart & Co., who occupy the third floor, and Davis & Quick, dyers, on the first floor, suffered a loss by water. The insurance on the building is distributed as follows: German American, $10,000; Caledonian, $10,000; Lancashire, $10,000; Greenwich, $10,000; Commercial Union, $8,000. On rents, Western of Toronto, $2,300. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The building is steam heated, the steam being supplied by an outside concern. It was said that a stove was used in Hermann's place sometimes, when the steam gave out, late in the afternoon. It is believed that this stove was responsible for the fire, which had probably smoldered all night.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Engagement Ends Feb. 4th.
OLGA
NETHERSOLE,
Supported by Mr. T. B. Thalberg; Direction of Marcus R. Mayer.
YIELDING TO POPULAR DEMAND.
FOUR SUPPLEMENTARY PERFORMANCES, Mon., Tues., Wed. Evgs. (Special Wed. Mat.)
This Week—"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."
TANQUERAY.
Thursday Evening, First Time in America, Four Performances only,
A PICTORIAL PRODUCTION.
CAMILLE Period of the play, 1840. In the costumes of the
(Monday, Jan. 30,) A new Comedy by Max O'Rell.
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RATIFY THE TREATY.

When the Philippine Islands are our own we can do what we please with them, within the limits of honor and duty. It will be time enough to determine what we shall do with them after they have come into our possession.

The attempt to settle this question in advance of ratification has its perils. Undoubtedly a man who intends making a contract to buy land may honorably make, pending the execution of the contract, another contract for its sale and conveyance. If the original owner knows of the second contract and offers no objection, no harm is done. If, however, he disapproves of the use to which the second purchaser proposes to put the land, he may upset the whole scheme by declining to execute the first contract.

There is a visible impropriety in taking risks with a solemn international compact that in private business are not taken without a careful weighing of chances. There ought to be no chances taken with a treaty. Spain cedes to us the sovereignty of the Philippines by the treaty now awaiting ratification at Washington and at Madrid. Conceivably she might have a strong aversion to our making an immediate transfer of sovereignty to the Filipinos themselves. She looks upon them as a rebellious and undutiful lot. No doubt Spaniards dislike them very much. She would never willingly have given them their independence. She may feel so strongly on the subject that if we declare now our intention to take title only to transfer it to the people of the islands, she will refuse to ratify the treaty, impressed as it would be with a new obligation not included in its terms or mentioned in the Paris negotiation.

If the treaty is not ratified the state of war continues. The war ought to end. Anybody who favors a policy of anti-expansion should think twice before taking any step that will postpone the day of peace.

AN EAST RIVER TUNNEL.

Of the three railroad bills introduced by Senator MARSHALL on Friday, one at least is of great public importance and should have prompt and favorable consideration from the Legislature. We refer to the bill authorizing the construction of an underground railroad from the Flatbush Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, under Atlantic Avenue and the East River, to a point near Malden Lane, in this borough. A bill for this purpose passed both houses of the Legislature two years ago, but failed to receive the signature of the Governor. We have repeatedly pointed out the very great value to the public of such a road as this measure authorizes. To the people of Brooklyn, especially those living in the remoter wards, it would be a boon, as it would lift from them one of the chief burdens of their lives. The road would take passengers to the Brooklyn City Hall in four minutes; to East New York in twelve minutes, and to Jamaica in about twenty minutes. The passenger capacity of the road and its elevators at terminals and stations would be so great that there could be no possibility of the overcrowding that now makes the use of the bridge so disagreeable and even dangerous.

From the point of view of the public Treasury the construction of this tunnel road under the East River has a double merit. It would be constructed entirely by private capital, thus raising no question of the debt limit and calling for the issue of no city bonds. It would make altogether unnecessary the building of more bridges across the East River at the public expense. Bridges cost about $15,000,000 and take five years or more to build. A tunnel under the river may be built for one-fifth of the cost of a bridge, and in one-third of the time. When once a tunnel road has been built and used we shall hear no further talk of bridges. Private capital will not build a bridge, because it can never be made to pay interest on the investment. It is willing to build a tunnel road of much greater capacity than a bridge, and to have it completed much earlier, because such a project is a good business enterprise promising a pecuniary return. On such a state of facts, some other motive than the public interest must be sought beneath a proposition to build more bridges at the cost of the taxpayers.

The provision of the bill authorizing the extension of the tunnel from the Malden Lane terminus to the Grand Central Station is not an integral or necessary part of a measure providing for an East River tunnel, and calls for careful examination. No franchise of the kind should be granted that would in any way interfere with the building or operation of the underground rapid transit road which the people of the old City of New York have commanded their servants to build. This part of Senator MARSHALL'S bill looks like mere surplusage, since it is unlikely that capital could be found for a tunnel from Malden Lane to Forty-second Street unless it were a part of a general plan of rapid transit.

The proposed amendment of the charter exempting tunnel roads from the operation of Section 73, which forbids granting franchises for a period longer than twenty-five years also calls for examination, not with the prejudice of a Populist, but in an open-minded way. Of course it gives the Legislature the air of a foolish and short-sighted body, but that is nothing new. The twenty-five-year limit was imposed, theoretically, in the public interest. But it is declared that capital cannot be had for a great and costly railroad on the expectation of only twenty-five years' enjoyment of the franchise. That may be true. It is the duty of the Legislature to ascertain the facts. There is a general disposition to look upon all aggregations of private capitalists who propose to do something for the public convenience and their own profit as rapacious and conscienceless bodies with whom Legislatures must be stern and denying. It is worth while to remember, however, that if three millions and a half of people want additional traveling facilities, their interests may suffer and their comfort be sacrificed if, in guarding against the dreaded octopus, the Legislature erects defenses that effectually shut out well-meaning persons willing to come to their relief. The question is one, as we have said, to be examined with an open mind. The Legislature has no right to be prodigal of public franchises. It ought not to be niggardly to the people in denying them the conveniences they require.

We are not surprised to learn that the Tammany City Government will fight these bills. The Mayor is committed to the policy of more bridges. The tunnel would consign his fifteen-million-dollar bridges to the limbo of forgotten things. He and the influence that controls him are the foes of rapid transit. They know that if an East River tunnel railroad were built and put into operation it would afford such an object lesson in rapid transit that the people of Manhattan and the Bronx would make the City Hall a great deal too hot to hold any statesman who stood in the way of carrying out the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission.

SENATORIAL INDEPENDENCE.

It is permissible to discuss the subject matter of the colloquy on Thursday between the two Senators from California without going into the merits of the "expansion policy," which was its occasion. On the merits of the discussion itself it must be owned that Senator WHITE took a more dignified and respectable attitude than that of Senator PERKINS.

If Senator PERKINS were an Indian as well as a Senator he woud be in danger of being designated as an "Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Opinions." It seems that, personally, he is or was opposed to expansion, and that he gave reasons for his opposition in the same letter in which he asked the Legislature of California for instructions as to his course in the Senate. The Legislature thereupon instructed not only Senator PERKINS but both Senators to vote for the ratification of the treaty. Senator WHITE thereupon explained that he had asked for no instructions and did not intend to take any.

Of course, Senator PERKINS, having previously acknowledged the authority of the Legislature to instruct him, can do nothing but obey it. He additionally explained that the question had been passed upon by the people of California in the late election. That is scarcely accurate. It was passed upon, as it was in every other state, in conjunction with half a dozen other questions, some National, some local, and it is not competent for any man to say that the verdict of the people was given upon any single one of them. A Republican victory in any State might, upon this principle, be interpreted as an indorsement of Algerism, whereas nobody has any doubt that if the question were put clearly and alone to the voters of any single State whether ALGER should be put out of the War Department, the ayes would have it by an overwhelming majority. No conclusion can be drawn from popular elections as to any issue that is not alone, or at least controlling.

Even if it could be, it would not follow that it should bind a Senator. Much less would it follow that a Senator should be bound by the opinions of the Legislature that elected him, and much less again that he should be bound by the opinions of a subsequent Legislature. The theory of the local statesmen at Albany, Harrisburg, Trenton, Annapolis, or any other capital is that because the Legislature is the agent of the people to choose a Senator, therefore the Senator is responsible to the Legislature for his Senatorial actions. This feeling is expressed in the ordinary legislative formula when the State Legislature undertakes to mix in matters outside of its province: "Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives be requested." But there is really no rational basis for the feeling. The assumption of the Constitution is that of reason, that the Senator or the Representative before whom National or international questions may come will be better qualified to act upon them than the members of the State Legislature, who have no responsibility in respect of them. This assumption often fails to be justified. We do not maintain that the opinion of Senator MURPHY, who represents the State of New York in the Senate of the United States, upon international questions is worth any more than that of the average legislator at Albany, or that of the man in the street. But that is simply because Mr. MURPHY is not fit to be a Senator, and because the fact that he is a Senator, though not particularly discreditable to himself, is deeply discreditable to the State of New York. If he were fit to be a Senator he would resent being told what to do and how to vote, upon questions upon which it was his particular business to inform himself, by people who had commissioned him to inform himself, and whose own business it was not to inform themselves. If he do not know more about the questions which are to come before him to be answered on his responsibility, than the promiscuous legislator, and still more than the promiscuous voter of his own State, then he has been shirking his duties and wasting his time, and is unfit to be a Representative or a Senator. He is ignorant of what he ought to know. The blame is his. If he be not more capable than the promiscuous local legislator, or the promiscuous local voter, of reaching a sound conclusion upon facts which are patent to everybody, he is equally unfit to be a Representative or a Senator. But in this case the blame is not his. It is theirs who put him in a place he was not fit to fill.

The question is not a new one. It is a very old one. Every legislator who is conscious of equality to his task resents being told what to do by people who know about it less than he knows. BURKE resented it in England. WEBSTER resented it in this country. The position of BURKE and WEBSTER is the position proper to a legislator who represents his constituents by working harder than they do to understand public questions, and arriving, in consequence, at a better understanding of them. It was strongly expressed by BURKE: "Applaud us when we succeed; cheer us when we fail. But let us pass on. In GOD's name, let us pass on." But then, evidently, Senator PERKINS of California is not a Senator of the Burke and Webster kind.

THE SUGAR ISLANDS.

The news from Barbados will tend to enliven the British agitation for "abolishing or neutralizing" the bounties paid by Continental Governments for the export of beet sugar. It was lively enough already. A recent meeting in London of the Anti-Bounty League comprised representatives of the British sugar islands, including even Mauritius. It adopted resolutions blaming the British Government for its failure to secure the abolition of the bounties at the Brussels conference. It was said at the meeting that five of the seven nations which pay bounties were ready to give up the system, and that more firmness on the part of the British representatives would have secured this result.

It is quite possible that some of the European Governments may think that the beet sugar industry has been pap-fed long enough, and should now be able to go alone. But there does not seem to be any dissent among cane sugar growers in any part of the British dominions from the proposition that they would thrive if the bounties were abolished and competition were free and open. In that case they would of course thrive at the immediate expense of the growers of beet sugar, who are now thriving at their expense, and also at that of the consumers of their own country. But if the European growers believe what the British growers say, they will be all the more reluctant to give up the bounty, and their efforts, which have been effective thus far, would be redoubled.

If these efforts continue to succeed, the only means of putting pressure upon the bounty-paying Governments would be the "neutralizing" of their bounties by countervailing duties. The case of Barbados is particularly hard, harder than that of Jamaica, because the culture of sugar is so much more exclusively the industry of the island, whereas the industries of Jamaica have been considerably diversified. The Barbadians have nothing in prospect, as they have nothing in retrospect, but sugar growing. It is not to be wondered at that they should be reputed to be in a very bitter state of mind against their own Government which they consider is in effect bribed by Continental bounties to let them starve.

But it is not at all likely that their agitation will induce Great Britain to consent to countervailing duties, and it is to be expected that the notion of annexation to the United States will take an increasing hold upon them. In fact the free admission of cane sugar into our markets, or a differential which would exclude beet sugar while still preserving the revenue, would evidently be the industrial salvation of the British West Indies.

AS TO COLDS.

There is at present no subject of more universal and to most of us more intense interest than the time-worn one of colds. This a writer in The Spectator of London discusses, apparently with some professional authority, and certainly with information brought literally from the ends of the earth. His chief proposition is that you cannot catch a cold where there is no cold to catch, which, in mechanics if not in medicine, is a pretty sound statement. And, generally, there is something queerly suggestive of mechanics in the modern theories of disease. If the disease itself is not an entity that goes from place to place in the human system, the cause of it is understood to be an individual and moving thing, animal or vegetable, that wanders and lays waste within the body of its victim. The old popular notion in this regard is, like many others, partially approved by science.

The writer in The Spectator cites a number of instances to show that what we call cold, and associate with exposure to cold and especially to dampness and chill, may be wholly escaped amid the most extreme and unfavorable conditions of this sort.

"NANSEN and his comrade, JOHANSEN, during their wonderful expedition on foot over the polar ice, went on, day after day, clad in clothes which were so saturated with perspiration that they froze by day into one solid mass of ice, and even cut into the flesh; every night when they tucked themselves up in their sleeping bags the first hour was spent in thawing; they lay shivering, their frozen socks spread across their chests, until their clothes gradually became wet and soft, and eventually comfortable and warm. It was indeed a damp bed to sleep in. Yet they never caught a cold. Directly they reached civilization they all caught cold. NANSEN'S own statement to the writer was: 'There is no doubt, of course, that cold is an infectious disease. We had none during our journey, and we all got it (very badly, too,) at the very moment we reached Norway.'"

The writer gives also the experience of explorers in other arctic regions, and upon the heights of the Himalayas. In each case low temperature, storm, chill, fog, and all the usually dreaded sources of colds, were endured without harm, but in each case the disease lay in wait for the travelers and smote them the moment they returned to the haunts of civilization. To these cases he adds another still more curious. He calls it the "classical instance of the St. Kilda cold." The people of this little rocky isle only a few acres in area, lying beyond the Western Hebrides, are all of them, "including the very infants at the breast," seized with violent colds whenever the island is visited by a vessel from the Hebrides or from the mainland.

From all this evidence the writer concludes that the disease we call cold has very little connection with weather or damp feet or draughts of air, or any of the casual dangers which we have been taught to go in fear; and he warns his fellow-countrymen that by the "coddling treatment" usually adopted to avoid colds they are running a grave risk of "undermining the health and hardihood of our English race." He implores them to cultivate that hardiness "which is so characteristic of our nation, which would prove as effective a protection against cold as against other enemies." This is logical enough from the premises of the writer, and there is a delightful flavor of English modesty in the suggestion of national superiority as the supreme object of hygiene, but we fear that even English hardihood might suffer from a too sudden application of the theory. An eminent scientist once remarked to us that, according to modern advanced notions, the only sure way to get an entirely satisfactory wife was "to marry her great-grandmother." Precautions of an equally impracticable nature might be necessary if we are going to try to secure immunity from colds by defying the conditions under which the human race so far has been accustomed to contract them. Given time enough, undoubtedly a generation could be produced that could be trusted to follow the system recommended by the learned writer of The Spectator; but for ourselves and to a great extent for our children, we should do well to recall the tragic fate of the horse whose master sought to accustom him to live without fodder—just as the poor creature was getting nicely used to it he "up and died."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—To an inquirer who asked HENRI ROCHEFORT the other day what he thought of the new Ligue de la Patrie Française, the veteran of a hundred campaigns, good, bad, and indifferent, gave an answer characteristically effective—and specious. "When," he said, "everybody who passes through the Bois de Boulogne is in danger of attack by the ruffians of Neuilly, the best thing to do is to unite in repelling the attacks of the bandits, and there is no need for preliminary discussion of the opinions, political, social, or religious, of your associates in this defensive action." Then he turned nimbly to his conclusion: "We have now to deal with a gang much more dangerous than that of Neuilly, and we cannot unite too closely against it. When the scoundrels are destroyed or dispersed it will be time enough to decide to whom the field of battle shall belong." M. ROCHEFORT'S argument is excellent, provided his cool assumption that the Dreyfusards are low criminals with designs on the pockets and lives of all good Frenchmen is in accordance with the facts. But if the assumption is not admitted, if M. ROCHEFORT'S argument is accepted only when turned squarely around, then what becomes of his precious "Ligue"? It strikes us that his figure will be effective only with those already in agreement with him and other members of the new "bande de Neuilly," and that the real friends of France, both at home and abroad, will continue to give their sympathies and their hopes to the advocates of simple justice and common honesty.

—Critics of the Weather Bureau's predictions may well ponder upon a statement which is made in the annual report of its chief, Mr. WILLIS L. MOORE. The true measure of the bureau's efficiency, he says, is "found in the promptness and accuracy with which notice of the approach and force of severe atmospheric disturbances is given." And it is upon the word "severe" that he would have us lay especial stress. That done—and to do it is only fair—the Government's prophets will get a good deal of honor, even in their own country, for in the past year they have had not a single failure of consequence to explain. On the other hand, their successes were numerous, or at least as numerous as the big storms were, and Mr. MOORE notes with justifiable satisfaction that, thanks to one warning, cotton and other merchandise worth $350,000 was removed from the wharves at Norfolk and so saved from destruction by the high tide accompanying a hurricane. As to minor atmospheric disturbances, Mr. MOORE sorrowfully confesses that knowledge is coming in with a slowness almost discouraging—as he puts it, "no substantial increase in accuracy has been obtained" by the labors of the year. Experiments with kites are making, however, that will in time, it is hoped, enable the observers to study and record the temperature, speed, and humidity of lofty air currents, and then perhaps the little storms can be predicted as well as the great ones are now. As it is just these little storms that give most annoyance to landsmen, they will all join Mr. MOORE in urging persistent investigation of the possibilities of kites.

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having made some extraordinary statements before the House committee, which passed unchallenged because there was no one present who could contradict them, Mr. Griscom has given the committee of the Senate, under similar circumstances, some further information as follows:

These vessels (St. Louis and St. Paul) would have cost $1,100,000 less in Great Britain than in the United States. Interest and insurance charges were also much higher in this country than in England. The $750,000 received annually from the American Government for carrying the mail lacked $113,000 of meeting the extra expense involved in carrying the American flag.

The company had made a living, Mr. Griscom said, but it was evident that it could not continue under the circumstances, and it would have to quit when its present vessels were worn out. The company had not declared a dividend, and it was evident that under the circumstances no more American ships could be built.

Admitting that the first item is correct, it is so because Mr. Cramp saw his opportunity to exact a large profit from the American steamship company in view of the enormous subsidy it was to get, from which it could recoup. If there had been no prohibition of the purchase of ships from abroad, he could and would have furnished them as cheaply as they might have been obtained in England. There is now very little difference in the rate of interest in England and in the United States. If there is, money can be borrowed in both countries on the same security. As for insurance, the Lloyds make no distinction of flag, the qualities of ships being equal.

Now comes a most astounding assertion as to the cost of sailing these ships. That is to say, it costs $863,000 per annum more to sail these four ships, two having been built in England and two in America, under the American than under the English flag.

It would be interesting to see Mr. Griscom's figures. While he is getting ready to produce them, here are some at his service. I have before me a list of several of the great Atlantic steamships with memoranda of the cost of sailing them. The Campania and Lucania will suffice for my purpose. These two ships are exactly alike, each of them 12,950 tons gross and 4,974 tons net; the St. Paul is 11,629 tons gross and 5,874 net; the St. Louis is 11,629 tons gross and 5,894 tons net.

It will be seen that as the Cunard ships are of much greater gross tonnage and of less net tonnage on account of thir greater horse power than the ships of their rivals, they require more men in their sailing, and particularly in their engine departments, and that the American ships exceed the British ships in each case nearly a thousand tons in carrying capacity. This, added to the fact that the pay roll of the British ships is very much larger, and the cost of feeding more men is to be counted in, establishes conclusively that the advantage is greatly on the side of the American liners. Yet these two British ships have not a penny of subsidy as against $375,000 drawn by the St. Louis and St. Paul, and they do not complain of hard times or go begging to their Government for anything.

Now, then, where does that $863,000 loss come in?

"The company has not paid a dividend." Why not? Unless it has scandalously mismanaged its business it has earned very large dividends; and it is notorious that the reason for not paying them is, that they are devoting the money to the building of two large unsubsidized steamships on the Clyde.

Perhaps Mr. Griscom can explain his testimony before the committee, and perhaps he cannot.

JOHN CODMAN.
St. Denis Hotel, New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

"LIAR."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Liar—One who knowingly utters a falsehood.—Webster.

Liar—One who knowingly utters a falsehood with willful intention to deceive.—Worcester.

Liar—One who gives "green goods" for counterfeit coin.—Jersey Lexicographer.

Liar—Any goldarned old thing from Chicago.—New York City Lex.

Liar—Any blankety-blank and goldarned old thing from New York City or its environs.—Chicago Lex.

Liar—Any one who does not agree with me.—Boss Croker.

Liar—A son of a sea cook who "lies in his throat, lies in his heart, lies in his stomach, lies in his skin, lies in his hair, (including his whiskers,) lies in his diaphragm, lies in his clavicle, and lies in his jejenum.—Eagan, U. S. A.

I quote these distinguished authorities because of their familiarity with the subject; but there are others.

When Paul said "All men are liars," he was thinking sorrowfully of his encounter with some of the fishermen around Galilee; if he had met some of the fishermen around New York City, he would have paraphrased his remarks with more force.

The scope of Paul's vision was circumscribed. If it had not been, he would have been more exact and precise in his speech. We can imagine the picturesque and pyrotechnic verbal display on that occasion, if, instead of meeting Simple Simon, Little Peter of the good-natured magnum, with their harmless fish stories, Paul had encountered one of our Stock Exchange liars, a golf liar, a campaign liar, a newspaper circulation liar, a 16 to 1 liar, a scarred veteran pension liar, or any one of the vast multitude of liars of our day.

I venture to say that part of the Bible would have been expunged as testimony unbecoming an "officer and a gentleman." But in the evolution of this wonderful species, it has taken nearly 1,900 years to produce a "canned beef" liar. This is a unique specimen of tropical growth, and, to use a genteel and polite military truism, the "canned beef" liar must be a living, moving, breathing, attestation of all the component parts of a liar.

He must lie in his throat, in his stomach, in his heart, in his liver, and all over himself, otherwise he does not fill the bill.

We are all glad to know so much about the polite amenities of the army; heretofore these gentlemen have simply made faces at each other.

The late war with Spain, however, has opened a new vista in the hitherto concealed ethics of Washington military life, and in future when officers of a higher grade are exchanging courtesies with each other, to give a lurid aspect to their complimentary epithets, it will be necessary to say you are an "Eagan" in order to finish up in proper form.

S. E. SHIPP.
Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1899.

CONSUMPTION IN TENEMENTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since poor people who live down town in crowded tenements are about to become the victims of a mistaken notion concerning the disease known as tuberculosis, it is time to call a halt. In the first place, before the medical faculty pronounce as a fact that bacilli produce consumption it should be shown that the lesser can destroy the greater when the greater has full opportunity to perform its functions. Next, they must clearly set aside the well-known fact that where one or more persons occupy a dwelling which is cleanly, well ventilated, with air space enough to supply all the occupants with sufficient oxygen, and the occupants are industrious and cleanly, and eat wholesome food and plenty of it, there are no cases of consumption.

Now, it is well known that where too many occupy an inadequate space too continuously and use up the nourishing properties of the atmosphere a breaking down of the structure of the parts of the body most in use—the lungs—must be inevitable. To put a healthy person in one of those overoccupied and undersupplied rooms, and he finally also breaks down, does not prove contagion. It only proves that exposure to the same cause may produce the same effect.

To tear down overcrowded tenements and drive the poor and miserly into other inadequate quarters is only a disastrous change. When you lessen the number of domiciles, you increase the cost of rent and make still further crowding necessary, and the cause of the trouble remains and is aggravated. It would be far better for the Legislature of the State to prohibit crowding tenants into inadequate space. It should provide cheap homes in the suburbs, and free rapid transit back and forth to business or employment for the poor. It is a case of congestion, not one of bacilli. The bacilli theory is all wrong. Bacilli live on the product of suppuration. They are nature's scavengers, Dr. Slocum to the contrary notwithstanding.

GEORGE T. CHAPMAN.
West Farms, New York City, Jan. 17, 1899.

MR. MARTIN EXPLAINS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent Mr. William B. Clarke is led by a condensed report to a false conclusion about my lecture at Cooper Union on "London Government." Being a teacher myself, I naturally have the highest regard for the profession. There's nothing like leather. But is it not freely stated in your papers and magazines that sometimes in American cities the city employes of all grades pay a percentage of their salary into the party election exchequer? And how shall an unsuspecting stranger get the truth unless he can accept the statements in the press and periodicals?

One official in London, who happened to be a school teacher, offered in the same fashion to make a big contribution to the election funds of the progressive party and was promptly dismissed for his mistaken generosity. Surely the statement of that fact is no insult to a New York audience. Possibly some of them thought the election agent was a slow-witted, dunder-headed creature to miss the chance. I am sure nearly all of them agreed with the lecturer and with all your good citizens (the mass of school teachers included) that to such an offer dismissal is a better reply than promotion.

But let American authorities bear the blame if they have wrongly led me to think that in New York some election agents would have made the bargain and accepted the money. I have too high an esteem for the American people to be guilty of insulting them.

J. W. MARTIN.
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

THE "POOR MAN'S CLUB."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bishop Potter's sympathy for the workingman, who has to withstand the complaints of many because he patronizes the poor man's club, is commendable. The only way to close the saloon is to give us something better, and until we have a more congenial saloon the present resorts must be kept open. However easily we may span the arch between the refinements of the up-town café and the cheap "groggeries" where we call a spade a spade, it is in the latter, of course, that we search for the familiar object lessons of the horrors of the drink habit.

The drinking saloon may be viewed in two aspects. The rigid moralist who is a doctrinaire in his theories can only see in it an ever-flowing fountain of damnation for soul and body, the source of unspeakable woes and feeder of every vice and crime. The critic who studies life from a genial standpoint, while partially agreeing with the other, may also recognize the saloon as the poor man's clubhouse, the door of which hospitably welcomes him to a scene of light, gayety, and companionship.

The lot of the man who is obliged to obtain his right to exist by physical labor is at the best a hard one. He lacks the solace which he who works with his brains so often possesses—a keen delight in the work itself. He returns home at night with an aching body to a lodging in a tenement house, where, if a married man, he finds a wife as tired and listless as himself with a hard day's toil. If he is a single man his surroundings are perhaps even more squalid and repulsive. The craving for diversion is irresistible. Life can't be quite all work and sleep. The liquor saloon or beer shop puts forward a most seductive claim. Light, warmth, the friendly chat, amusing stories, the music of an orchestrion, piano, or itinerant musicians in many cases, the daily and weekly papers, a free lunch, and often a seat at a table, are there. To all this he is welcomed for the price of a glass of lager or whisky by a smiling and friendly host.

To those who have carefully looked into the question it is clear that the saloons are more than half supported by those who do not patronize them primarily, or even chiefly, because they drink intoxicating liquors. They are impelled by a need which is in itself not only innocent, but grows out of something worthy and commendable.

The problem for the churches to solve is not to close the saloon—because you cannot do that, any more than you can put out of the churches people who drink, for quite often the pillars of the church are anti-temperance men. Even the clergy themselves, like all professional men, are not averse to liquors, at least in practice. The groggeries where drunkenness prevails must be replaced by the equivalent of a workingman's café, or restaurant, or clubroom, where workingmen can get their beer, ale, or whisky. Enact such a liberal law that a carefully regulated saloon system will enable the workingman to beguile his evenings and leisure time with amusements and surroundings that shall be less harmful than in the present condition of municipal affairs.

No, I say the man who will not withstand the saloon because it is open will not forego drinking because the saloon is closed. Therefore, I say don't abolish the saloon, but protect the intemperate by teaching them to require less liquor through improved social conditions. Raise the standard of municipal life through wise and liberal legislation, not by prohibition. Elevate the workingman by teaching him to desire better tenements, better schools, cleaner streets, and a higher standard of living. And then we need fear nothing from the "poor man's club."

H. P. OSTROM,
Brotherhood of St. Andrew.
New York, Jan. 19, 1899.

PRAISE FOR GEN. WOOD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following extract from a letter received from my daughter-in-law—a resident of Santiago de Cuba, may be interesting to your readers as indicative of the esteem in which Gen. Wood is there held and the feeling of the people in their new relations to this country:

"You have probably read in the papers of the great excitement there has been here during the past few days owing to the law of 'concentration' (or payment of revenues and customs into the Spanish Bank at Havana). Nearly the whole of Santiago, some 6,000 or 8,000 people, went to the Palace to protest, and I was so pleased to see the dignified manner in which that great concourse of men behaved, and what confidence they seemed to place in Gen. Wood.

"As a matter of course, one can hardly expect our poor Cuban people to be very trustful. A dog that has been continually kicked by a former master cannot at once be expected to confide in a new one, and one can easily see that the people here would like to trust completely the new Government, but are still timid and apprehensive. We all sincerely hope that Gen. Wood may be able soon to return with everything satisfactorily arranged. He is just the man for the place."

J. H. W.
Irvington-on-Hudson, Jan. 17, 1899.

A Preliminary to Ratification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The ratification of the treaty would complete the cession to us of the Philippines and Puerto Rico; and, therefore, there being no provision to the contrary, would make their inhabitants citizens of the United States. [See Story on the Constitution, Section 1,932; foot note.]

There is, however, a growing disposition on our part not to permanently retain them against their will, but to instead establish temporary protectorates, under which they would be aliens, with the intent of guiding them to self-government.

If this is to be done, would it not be wise to make sure before the ratification that after it we would have power to withdraw the citizenship it had conferred, so that protectorates would be possible?

Ought we not to carefully consider whether a joint resolution deciding for protectorates would be enough for this; or whether the treaty must first be modified by putting these other islands on the same footing as Cuba, which apparently might have been done at Paris? Would a joint resolution, acquisced in by the President, to treat the Philippines and Puerto Rico on the same principle as Cuba, to which we are giving a temporary protectorate, be enough for this? The writer thinks that it would, but that the question should be carefully considered by better authorities.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.
Morristown, N. J., Jan. 18, 1899.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following statement may be interesting to your correspondent, "P. R. S.": From 1790 to 1840 about 900,000 immigrants came to this country. I cannot learn that the Government made any record of the nationality of immigrants prior to 1840. For the decade ending 1850, 32,000 immigrants came to this country from England and 918,000 from Ireland. If we assume that the natural increase is 20 per cent. for each decade, in 1900 we should have 79,506 persons of English descent and 2,284,752 of Irish descent as the result of the immigration for the decade ending with 1850. If we deal with all our immigration from 1840 to 1880 upon the same basis, we should have in 1900 in this country 2,400,000 of Anglo-Saxon extraction, 7,000,000 of Irish extraction, 7,200,000 of German extraction, 7,500,000 of all other nationalities, or out of a total of 24,100,000 one in ten should be of Anglo-Saxon extraction, provided the Anglo-Saxon multiplies as rapidly as the immigrants of other nationalities.

Owing to the despotic rule of Great Britain in Ireland there was a large immigration from Ireland to England, and many of our immigrants who were born in England were of Irish extraction. For twenty-five years I resided in Canada, and therefore am well acquainted with the Anglo-Saxon under the British flag. When he is the under dog he is a revolutionist, and when he succeeds in climbing to the top and secures wealth or official position he becomes an arrogant monarchist. Anglo-Saxon love for this Republic is not worth the effort expended in its expression.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.
New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

"Philippines" and "Filipinos."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not an inconsistency in writing and printing the names of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands as "Filipinos"? In other words are we not confusing the Spanish and English spelling of words derived from the Greek?

The Italians, Spaniards, and possibly the Portuguese, I believe, many years ago changed the spelling of all their words containing the derivatives of "phi" so as to write them with an "f," so that "Philosophy," "Philip," "Christopher," &c., are written with an "f" instead of "ph." In fact, there are instances of a similar state of things in English; for example, "fancy" and "phantom," having the same derivation. And there is much to be said in favor of substituting "f" for "ph" in all such words, for it cannot be said that our "ph" is any more the equivalent of "phi" than is "f."

Should we not, therefore, speak of the Filipine Islands if we intend to call its inhabitants Filipinos? FILIP.
New York, Jan. 19, 1899.

Roman Catholic Schools.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In last Sunday's TIMES the heading of your report on property exempt from taxation states, "Vast wealth from which the city receives no revenue." According to your tables, the appraised value of the Roman Catholic churces in the Borough of Manhattan is in round figures $20,000,000. However, there are included in the list of Roman Catholic church property about forty parochial schoolhouses. Few taxpayers realize what an immense yearly saving these free schools are to the city. In these schools about 40,000 children are educated free of charge, and without any financial help from the city. The average cost per capita of children educated in the public schools is about $21 a year. Therefore, to educate 40,000 additional children in the public schools would entail a yearly expense to the city of $840,000. Furthermore, if Roman Catholics did not educate these children and provide schoolhouses for this purpose, the city would be compelled to buy land and erect about thirty new schoolhouses for their accommodation. The outlay for thirty schoolhouses and land can be set down at an average of $300,000 each, which would produce a total outlay of $9,000,000. Nine million dollars at 3 per cent. interest represents a yearly charge of $270,000. Thus the aggregate expenditure of the city for the education of 40,000 additional children would be $1,100,000 a year. These facts speak for themselves and show conclusively that as far as Roman Catholic churches are concerned the city loses no revenue.

JUSTICE.
New York, Jan. 21, 1899.

Dogs as Public Nuisances.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article in to-day's TIMES on the auto-truck the writer speaks of the horse as a menace to the public health. While admitting that the horse makes necessary a great deal of street cleaning, the dirt made by them is not nearly so injurious to the health of the public as the dirt made by dogs. It is not nearly so disgusting. Dogs' filth is on the sidewalks, where it is constantly being stepped on, and the dresses of women ruined, yet no effort is made to limit the number of these animals. In view of the great expense of the city government, would it not be advisable to increase the license fee on them to $5 instead of $1, which is wholly inadequate to the work they make, the nuisance they are to all except those who own them, not to speak of the number of persons who are injured by them and disease they take into houses? It would increase the revenue and lessen the number of dogs.

M. G.
New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Better Still.

Jack—Did you tell her that she was the handsomest woman in the ballroom?

Tom—No. I said she was the best dressed.—Syracuse Herald.

Business Pressure.

"Are you much rushed now, Foozer?"

"Rushed? If I were to die to-night my employer would expect me to come down town to-morrow and work until the hour set for the funeral."—Chicago Record.

Behind the Procession.

"A Massachusetts man has had his name changed from Tomaszewekelmer to Bennett," says The Cleveland Leader. He is away behind the hero procession. Why didn't he have it made Dewey or Sharkey?—Denver Post.

Unfair Advantage.

"There! That's what they call a true lover's knot. If you can pull it apart I'll—why, you've done it already! What's the trick?"

"No trick at all—for me, young man. I used to be a divorce lawyer."—Chicago Tribune.

Birds of Significance.

"Peace is represented by a dove, isn't it?" asked the man who was looking over some allegorical pictures.

"Well," answered the official who had been to a diplomatic banquet, "doves used to figure in that connection. But quail on toast appears to be more popular now."—Washington Star.

MAGDALENA.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

Earl Williams, M. D., in The Ram's Horn.

In the temple of the Master
Spoke with burning words the pastor,
Of the sinner's awful danger and of Jesus' love and power.
Soon in sorrow at the altar
Many souls were seen to falter
As they felt the gracious presence of the Spirit in that hour.

One among the "mourners" kneeling,
Trembled with excess of feeling;
All her soul, so guilty, moaning, crying for the cleansing blood.
She was young and dowered with beauty;
But from paths of right and duty
She had wandered; Sin had swept her in the torrent of its flood.

As she kneels, her tears fast falling,
Lo! a voice comes, sweetly calling:
"I forgive thee freely, fully; go in peace and sin no more."
Soon, in new life, spotless, holy,
Came she pleading, meek and lowly,
For communion with the blood-washed to the open, thronged church door.

But, her plea most coldly spurning,
With contemptuous anger burning,
Pharisaic, heartless members barred the way lest she come in.
Then she bows her head in sadness;
In her heart the new-found gladness
Dies in shame; forlorn, rejected, must she turn once more to sin?

Cursed be the Godless people
That, beneath some sky-tossed steeple,
Mock the Master with their soulless, selfish ministry of pride;
Blood-red stains are on their fingers,
And the wrath of God but lingers
For such hypocritic worship, where the Christ is crucified.

NEWS AND VIEWS IN LONDON.

Liberal Leadership in the House of Commons Decided.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN READY

How Lord Salisbury is Extending England's Control over Egypt.

Samoan Question Shows the Advantage of the Anglo-American Entente—A Great Industrial War Impending.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Jan. 21.—I have just seen a letter from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in which he says if the Liberal members unanimously invite him to lead the party in the House of Commons, he will accept the honor and do his best for his party, whose prospects, he adds, are full of encouragement. As I have previously informed you, this invitation will be given. Therefore the question of the immediate leadership is settled. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is amiable and wealthy, not an orator, but a sound debater and a capital administrator. He has not a single enemy, and all the sections will rally round him.

To judge from Mr. Morley's speeches it might be thought that the Liberal Party is torn asunder on the issue between Imperialists and Little Englanders. A greater mistake could not be made. Every Liberal is under an obligation to Mr. Morley for his eloquent and life-long advocacy of high ideals in politics, literature, and life, but on this issue, it is one man and one newspaper, The Manchester Guardian, against the whole party. Moreover, he is divided against himself, for he was a member of the Government when Sir Edward Grey warned France against encroaching in the Soudan and when Earl Spencer enormously increased the navy, and he is divided against Sir William V. Harcourt, for the latter attended the banquet given to the Sirdar and joined in the tribute to the civilizing result of the campaign. Indeed, John Morley himself is on record as an expansionist, for in November, 1896, he said at Glasgow, "I am for a safe England, a strong England, a just England, a right-doing England, and the bigger the better."

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Mr. Morley's Position.

When he and Harcourt resigned, their letters made no allusion to imperialism as the cause. Now he says he retires from the Liberal councils because the Liberal Party is going over to jingoism. That is because they have backed up a declaration for which he shared the responsibility.

The Liberals resent his applying to them Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of Beaconsfield twenty years ago, and The Speaker, the leading Liberal weekly, describes his speech as a monstrous indictment, and as trumpery of a ridiculous charge. But he has only ruffled the surface, for his attack rests upon no basis whatever, and when he pathetically paints the bloodthirsty baggaras slain at Omdurman—the survivors of whom cut the throats of their wives and children before bolting, leaving warm, reeking corpses in the houses—as the breadwinners and protectors of their little homes in the Soudan, his denunciations are naturally received with a smile.

I do not believe he will even make the stand in the House of Commons for his own views. As often before in his career, he is the soldier who honestly complains that the whole regiment is out of step.

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England's Protectorate Over Egypt.

Lord Salisbury is accomplishing piecemeal that protectorate over Egypt which he recently refused to assert at one blow. The Soudan is now formally placed under the control of England and Egypt, other nations and the Sultan's suzerainty being more ignored. It should be noted that the new proclamation includes all territories previously held by Egypt. That is also the entire Bahr-el-Ghazal, in which France still has seven military posts, some of which she has up to now hoped to retain as the result of negotiations. It is asserted in Paris that M. Constans, the new French Ambassador to Constantinople, has orders to try to induce the Sultan to raise the whole question of the British occupation of Egypt with the promise of French support. But here is seen the significance of the policy of "the open door," for no trading nation is likely to join in an attempt to drive out England, who throws the Soudan freely open to all trade, in order to replace her by a nation which would immediately close it by a prohibitive tariff to all except herself.

German commercial travelers are already packing their gripsacks for Khartoum, and the German Government will put its blind eye to the telescope when its attention is called to the Sultan's theoretical rights.

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State of Suspense Continues in France.

The week has passed in France with nothing beyond those mutual recriminations which now constitute the daily reading of the French public. M. Jules Guérin yesterday gave the following so-called synthesis of public feeling: "People discourse freely and more often now than ever about a coup d'état which appears inevitable. Nobody knows who will accomplish it, nor in whose favor it will be brought about. That which is known and very well known indeed is that the present situation cannot continue much longer. The people are tired of it."

The opinion is growing that the report of the Cour de Cassation will not only acquit Dreyfus, which is a certainty, but will contain other revelations of a most painful character. Hence the frantic efforts now being made to postpone the verdict by handing over the whole question to a complete Cour de Cassation instead of the Criminal Chamber only.

Meanwhile several battalions have been ordered to strengthen the garrisons at Biserta and other points on the North African coast, 2,000 volunteers having been enrolled. I learn, moreover, that a considerable force is about to be sent from Senegal in view of the operations of a strong British expedition near the Hinterland of Sierra Leone, also that the foreign legion is to be increased by two regiments of three battalions, a total of 6,000. A rumor reaches me that a special attempt will be made to enlist Irishmen in this force.

As an example of the utter uncertainty that prevails everywhere in Europe with regard to French affairs I may point out that to-day's Daily Chronicle contains one telegram from its correspondent in Paris alleging that the British Ambassador there is in negotiation with M. Delcassé, and has so far arranged all matters in the dispute between England and France that only a few details of mutual compensation remain unsettled, and another telegram from its Berlin correspondent stating the general impression there is that the relations between England and France are so strained that the Kaiser's long visit to the British Ambassador was to inquire the exact position of affairs.

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The Samoan Question.

The Samoan question attracts little important comment here because the main lines of the difficulty are clearly understood. It has been known for a long time that the Berlin act of 1889 contains no elements of finality. Germany would go a long way to secure possession of any part of Samoa, but not so far as to embroil herself with either America or England. Trouble was known to be inevitable as soon as Mataafa was allowed to return from banishment, and it is pointed out that although the promise wrested from him to refrain from any share in Samoan politics was due to Germany, it is now Germany that poses as his supporter, and therefore as a defender of native rights under the Berlin act. The question is graver than ever before because the prospect of an inter-oceanic canal adds enormously to the strategical importance of Samoa, particularly of Pago-Pago, which has the best harbor in the whole Pacific. Public opinion entirely supports the Captain of her Majesty's ship Porpoise in the action he has taken, and the incident illustrates the advantage of the Anglo-American entente, no anxiety whatever being felt, since it is taken for granted that the representatives of the two countries will act in concert. Therefore the interests of both will be safeguarded without the slightest risk of complications.

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A Great Strike Imminent.

I informed you last week of the creation of a federation of employers, including the greatest firms in all branches of industry, with the intention to fight the intolerable and growing demands of the trade unions. The confirmation of this news has not been long in coming. Two of the strongest and most aggressive unions are the Boiler Makers' and the Plasterers'. The latter has apparently decided to bring a conflict upon itself. During the past year the building trade enjoyed remarkable prosperity, every man connected with it being in full employ at high wages. This state of affairs has led the plasterers step by step to increase their demands to the point which finally compels the employers to fight.

It may interest both the employers and the employed in America to learn the causes which, unless the men retract their demands, will have brought another great industrial struggle upon this country. I will give a few examples. Recently an employer decided to construct certain partitions of plaster-blocks. Both the plasterers and the bricklayers claimed that this work rightly belonged to them. Both their unions informed the employer that whichever men he employed, the others would strike. He offered to arbitrate, but the offer was refused. Thereupon he closed his works while the unions settled the matter. As they failed to do so, he gave the job to the plasterers. Whereupon the bricklayers struck and for nine months he could not get a brick laid. Then the bricklayers gave way. Again the bricklayers struck because one good workman was laying more bricks than the union permitted. Union rules now allow a man to lay only 400 bricks daily, whereas the employers state that ten years ago 1,000 daily was the rate. The union publishes regularly a blacklist of employers for whom all their men are forbidden to work. If a unionist assists to procure work for a non-unionist he is fined 5s. for the first offense and 10s. afterward. In one instance the council of a union issued instructions that on no account must the men accept the introduction of the words "skilled," "superior," "inferior," or "non-unionist" into the rules agreed upon with their employers.

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Strength of One Trade Union.

So powerful has the Plasterers' Union become that it positively fines employers who infringe the trade union rules. For example, the Coventry Branch reported: "We have withdrawn our members from the firm of C. Gray Hall owing to the bricklayers doing the plastering, and had the firm fined £5."

The Plasterers' Union, moreover, limits the number of apprentices to one apprentice to seven workmen. The immediate cause of the pending struggle is that on the premises of a firm of London builders named Higgs & Hill a delegate of the union called and gave notice to the foremen that unless they joined the union by a certain date all the employes of that firm would be called out. The foremen, I must explain, were previously members of the union and even if they rejoined it now, they would not be admitted to the union deliberations. The foremen refused, and every plasterer was called out by the union, and thus the present situation has been precipitated.

The plasterers' wages have never been so high, probably averaging now 55 cents an hour, while many men who have struck in obedience to the union orders are skilled workmen who have served the same firm twenty years and are earning from $15 to $20 a week in a country where the cost of living is much less than in America. The infatuation of the men may be further judged from the fact that the whole weight of serious official trade unionism is against them, John Burns, for example, having denounced their action, while even the Socialist-Labor paper condemns their policy as foolish and advises the union to order them back to work.

I have dwelt upon this matter at such length because the action of the plasterers is typical of several of the principal trades unions and because all conditions are ripe for a struggle disastrous to British industry, whichever side wins. In view, however, of the huge proportions of the Employers' Federation described last week, the ultimate issue is beyond doubt. The plasterers may give way and the struggle be averted on this particular issue, but sooner or later the great fight between capital and labor on these lines is certain, and, I imagine, such matter is of great interest in America.

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Report on Hooley's Affairs.

The Daily Telegraph scores off its rivals to-day by exclusively publishing the full text of the report of the official receiver in bankruptcy upon Hooley's affairs. The facts elicited at prolonged inquiries were sufficiently startling, but when summarized with the official comments they are more astounding than ever. From the promotion of fifteen cycling companies the bankrupt's consideration amounted to $43,000,000. Altogether he received over $70,000,000 for his company promotions. For the properties and good will he sold he paid $45,000,000, his personal profits thus being $25,000,000. Nevertheless, by payments to eminent people to join the boards and by selling shares at discount and buying at premium to deliver on contract, the result of this gigantic finance was a net loss to Hooley of $446,000. The official receiver estimates that the bankrupt's estate will pay 4s. in the pound. This, however, is the least sensational part of the report.

The official receiver charges Hooley with deliberate fraud. For instance, in the Beeston Pneumatic Tyre Company, the profit, $447,000, was divided among the Chairman, one Director, and Mr. Hooley. Every trace of this transaction was removed from Hooley's books, and checks and counterfoils were destroyed. The official receiver reports that the transaction was fraudulent and that Hooley was a party to it. During twelve months previous to his bankruptcy his personal expenditure amounted to $64,000 and his charitable donations to $195,000. During this period his business transactions showed a loss of $1,000,000.

It is obvious from the above that a sensational prosecution must follow, and probably not against Hooley alone. Another inevitable and most welcome result will be the immediate strengthening of the law relating to the formation of public companies.

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The Edinburgh Review on the War.

The Edinburgh Review, an old-fashioned quarterly whose utterances carry traditionally great weight, publishes a remarkable article entitled "The United States as a Military Power." It is obvious that the writer, who incidentally compliments Mr. Richard Harding Davis's book, must have been a close eye-witness to the recent operations, and it is equally clear that he has access to sources of information beyond the reach of the ordinary historian. The writer, speaking as a military expert, insists that the victories of the war were won by the regulars, whose exceptional physique, intelligence, and heroism overcame the obstacles which, under superior generalship, would never have arisen. He expresses the opinion that while the volunteers did as well as could be expected in view of their inexperience and incompetent leadership, the short duration of modern wars demonstrates the inadequacy of a merely volunteer system of National defense.

He shows that nothing but Cervera's suicidal dash from Santiago saved Shafter's campaign from utter collapse with an indefinite prolongation of the war. He attributes the final surrender of Santiago to Gen. Miles's diplomatic conduct of negotiations and pays high tribute to Miles's strategic ability in winning the Puerto Rican campaign with the most inadequate means and without serious collisions with the enemy.

He declares it would be a National immorality for the United States to abandon the Philippines to an internecine struggle or to international ambitions, after destroying the existing régime. He concludes that the war opened American eyes to the fact that American popularity on the Continent of Europe was only skin deep, and that the world's peace and unrestricted commerce hang upon Anglo-American co-operation.

HENRY NORMAN.

CZAR'S APPEAL RIDICULED.

That Part of the Peace Programme Condemning New Weapons or Explosives Astonishes Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Even warm supporters of the Czar's peace appeal are astounded at the infeasibility of several items which, according to the circular of the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Muravieff, published this week, will be submitted to the congress, and they predict a fiasco for that part of the programme which includes proposals to veto the use of any new weapon or explosive, to place a restriction upon the use of existing high explosives, and to put a veto upon submarine boats and rams.

All these proposals are regarded as simply impracticable. The idea of the exclusion of the use of submarine boats is scouted in France, where the alleged success of the Gustave Zédé has caused a great elation and has conjured up visions of terrible havoc among the British ironclads in case of war, and the French papers call for the creation of a swarm of submarine boats.

One paper, the Matin, of Paris, started a subscription to build a second Gustave Zédé, and the scheme has been enthusiastically taken up. The sum of 126,708f. had been subscribed when this dispatch was sent.

The British naval authorities, however, do not seem to be seriously alarmed by the French invention, which, they claim, has not yet solved the difficulty of directing a course under water. They say that, on the contrary, in order to fire torpedoes successfully submarine boats need to rise to the surface. It is persistently alleged, moreover, that in spite of the glowing reports sent to the French press, the French naval authorities are not yet satisfied and that experiments lasting several more months to test various modifications will have to be made before they are justified in building a number of these boats.

Major Gen. William Gatacre, in command of the Southeastern Military District, who figured prominently in the recent Afridi and Soudan campaigns, commanding the British division in the Soudan during the advance on Khartoum and Omdurman, has not much faith in the success of the Czar's peace scheme. Addressing a meeting of veterans during the week, he referred to the Czar's circular and said that, personally, he was a great believer in fostering the fighting instincts of Englishmen. He added:

"That good soldier, Emperor William of Germany, went to the top of Mount Carmel and preached peace to the whole world, and meant it—till he returned to Berlin, when he sold the Sultan of Turkey 160 of his best Krupp guns. That was one side of the question."

Queen Victoria's Reception.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is announced that Queen Victoria will hold the first drawing room of the season on Feb. 24, in person. The ceremony will be very fully attended.

DISCUSSIONS IN GERMANY

Political Camps of the Country Always Alive with Quarrels.

PATRIOTISM NOT ENCOURAGED

Gossip from Berlin of Affairs of Importance—Emperor William's Ambition to Dictate.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—The Germans oftentimes sadly reflect that there are so many traitors in their own political camp that government has become, even in foreign affairs, a most difficult function. They contrast their country with Great Britain, where all parties, however bitterly they may rend each other on account of domestic questions, invariably rally to the loyal and unanimous support of the Government, be it Conservative or Liberal, the moment the country finds herself in dispute with a foreign power. Every man then becomes a Briton and forgets for the time being the quarrels of the hustings.

In Germany it is different. Here there are several parties more than ready to place stumbling blocks in the Government's way, though the prestige and even the safety of the nation be gravely endangered thereby. One may almost affirm that nearly every action of the Foreign Office is disavowed by the Radicals and Social-Democrats, and often by the more conservative element of the Liberal wing. This often extends to business transactions. For instance, a number of German manufacturers of Radical tendencies, in order to neutralize the ruinous effect on their Danish customers of the recent expulsions from Schleswig-Holstein, have issued circulars to these customers disavowing in the strongest terms the action of the German Government, and claiming that it by no means represented the will of the people.

This may be quite true, but, as observed before in this correspondence, if the Government actually did represent the people in this country, government would indeed become next to impossible. In the midst of such a chaos of violently hostile elements an arbitrary government set up and actuated by a strong will seems the only practical modus vivendi.

This strong will is present with a vengeance at the turn of the century. William II. is not only "his own Chancellor," but his own Foreign Office and Ministry of the Interior, and he would feign also be his own Reichstag. He is already more or less his own Federal Council, and nothing more conclusively proves this, say many, than the recent decision of that august body, which is supposed to correspond roughly to our own Senate, in the Lippe question, a decision which leaves the matter more or less in statu quo; in other words, it fails to declare the children of the Count Regent capable of succession, and this is accepted by the majority as a victory for the Emperor and his protegé of Schaumburg. This in the face of the fact that hardly any one in Germany denies the rights of the Lippe-Biesterfeld branch to reign in Detmold.

I have already pointed out the absurdity of the objection to the succession of the grandson of a Countess to a petty principality while the father of the present Grand Duke of Baden was the son of a simple Baroness. The decision of the Federal Council is as dubious as the oracle of Delphi, for it is capable of being read in many ways. Some, and they may well be right, opine that it is merely letting the Kaiser down easy, the Federal Council well knowing that no serious attempt will ever be made to shut out the son of the Count-Regent from the succession. This, I think, seems very reasonable.

The decision of the Federal Council, which counts fifty-eight members, was rendered with a minority of only ten, six being the votes of Bavaria. There can be no doubt that this monarchy considers the decision to be an attack upon the rights of the several States to regulate their questions of succession in their own way. I do not believe that the Federal Council would have the temerity to reverse a decision of the Lippe Chamber on the Detmold succession.

One would think, to hear the rantings of the partisans of the Kaiser's protegé, that Schaumburg were a larger and more important principality than Detmold. Such, however, is not the case, for Detmold boasts of three times as many inhabitants as Schaumburg. Either State might well be the prototype of Thackeray's "Court of Pumpernickel."

NO FRENCH TERMS IN THE ARMY.

The Cabinet order of the Emperor Germanizing certain military expressions marks the latest step in the gradual but successful effort of the Teutonic military prestige to overthrow that of the French. The helmet has at last completely overcome the cap. In the times of Frederick the Great even the commands to the rank and file were given in French. Indeed, many of the most illustrious of the Prussian officers, among others the heroic Scotch adventurer, Field Marshal Keith, who fell at Hochkirch, could speak hardly a word of German, a language which, together with its literature, it is well known that the great Frederick himself despised.

The present Emperor, however, although he is undoubtedly a devout admirer of his illustrious predecessor, takes a different view of things from the bosom friend of Voltaire. He is German, very German, and resents even the shadow of prestige of the old French military glory. He therefore abolishes as many Gallic expressions as can be eliminated without causing confusion. The Lieutenant first comes in for treatment. This officer ought really to be styled "Fähnrich," but that title is reserved for a lower grade, and no other fitting cognomen can be devised, so that the most that can be done is to simplify the spelling by omitting the unnecessary "i," the word being pronounced in German "loitnant." The First Lieutenant, "Premierlieutenant" in Prussia, has always been "Oberlieutenant" in South Germany and Austria, and, with the omission of the "i," this will henceforth be his title throughout the empire. Of course the few changes now inaugurated by no means clear German military jargon of Gallicisms. The army, for instance, is still officially styled "die armée," although the excellent and purely German word "Heer" is available.

Military titles are quite simple in the Fatherland in comparison with those of civil life, and it is difficult for an Anglo-Saxon to appreciate the subtle difference between a "Privy Councilor" and a "Real (or Actual) Privy Councilor." As a matter of fact, the latter title is higher and carries with it the style of "Excellency." Frederick the Great, who had a fine contempt for such things, but who was not averse to using them to his own advantage, invented it. A certain functionary was recommended for promotion. "Make him a Councilor," said Frederick. "But he is one already, your Majesty," was the reply. "Very well, make him a Privy Councilor," said the King. "But he is that, too." "Hang it all, then," exclaimed Frederick, losing patience, "make him a real Privy Councilor!" And the title has remained in vogue to the present day.

THE CROWN PRINCE IN POLITICS.

As the Emperor was so unwell on New Year's Day that he was not able to receive the congratulations of the Ambassadors and the Court, his son, the Crown Prince, for the first time represented his father, with the support of the Empress, and it is likely that from this time on the lad, who seems a bright little fellow, with excellent instincts, will take a more prominent part in public life.

The Government, probably to its great disgust, cannot prosecute a foreign periodical for lèse majesté, but it can prohibit its sale within the confines of the Empire, and frequently does so, often going so far as to shut a particular organ out altogether, as in the case of Puck. This humorous sheet has just been the indirect cause of the confiscation of a number of no less important a publication than the Paris Figaro, that of Jan. 8, which contained a reproduction from Puck of a cartoon representing the nations of the earth as the beasts of the field, a pig being given the features of the German Emperor. There can be no question as to the bad taste of such a picture, nor as to the wisdom of taking the slightest notice of it. The result invariably is that public attention is called to the incriminating article or picture, and thousands study it who otherwise would not have noticed its existence. In this particular case the confiscation took place five days after the paper had appeared, when most people had thrown the number into the waste paper basket, which makes the action of the police the more silly.

It is amusing to hear of the confusion of the British War Office in regard to the invitation of the Governor of Florida to send representatives to the National Military Convention at Tampa. The affair reminds me of a similar incident, which resulted also from an invitation from Gov. Bloxam, one to the German Government to send representatives to a Fishery Congress about a year ago. Instead of dispatching his invitation through the Department of State or the German Ambassador in Washington, Gov. Bloxam, evidently filled with the dignity of a sovereign State, elected to send it through a personal friend, or the friend of a friend, who was at the time American Consul in a German city. By him it was communicated to me, as I was Vice Consul General at the time, and in temporary charge of the Berlin office, with the request to place it in the hands of the proper authorities. Now a Consul General never yet communicated directly with a foreign Government in a city in which there was an American Mission, and I betook myself to our Embassy, where, however, I was told that, as the document had not come through the Department of State, our Ambassador could not take notice of it. I therefore did the best thing possible under the circumstances; I sent the invitation to an official of the German Fishery Department whom I knew, and who promised to pass it over to Prince Hatzfeld, the President. Whether Gov. Bloxam ever got an answer I cannot say. In view of this experience, however, the confusion of the British War Office is perfectly explicable. Americans abroad are often called upon to answer some difficult questions on State sovereignty, and people on this side of the ocean are prone to ask why the Governors of American States do not keep official representatives at the European Courts if they do not care to make use of the Ambassadors and Ministers of the United States.

EDWARD BRECK.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAMAICA.

Port Antonio Visited by a Severe Seismic Disturbance.

PORT ANTONIO, Jamaica, Jan. 21.—An earthquake lasting ten seconds, and the most severe in years, has occurred here. The amount of damage done is not known.

ROYAL ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Duke of Abruzzi's Preparations to Attain the North Pole.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Advices from Copenhagen say that the Duke of Abruzzi, a nephew of the King of Italy, is shortly expected there to personally superintend the preparations for his North Pole expedition.

He will sail during the Summer for Spitzbergen, will pass the Winter on Franz Josef Land, and hopes to reach the north pole by dog sleds in August, 1900. The expedition will cost about £50,000, most of which has been subscribed by King Humbert.

SCOTCH LAWYER ABSCONDS.

His Partners Say He Leaves a Deficiency of £40,000.

GLASGOW, Jan. 21.—Messrs. MacIntyre and Laird, partners in the law firm of Peattie, MacIntyre & Laird, announce that "A. Y. Peattie has absconded, after abstracting negotiative securities from the safe." They add:

"An investigation of the firm's books has already discovered a deficiency of £40,000."

A warrant was issued this afternoon for the arrest of the missing partner of the firm.

THE NEW YORK DOCKED.

Cause of the Delay in Her Arrival at Southampton.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 21.—The American Line steamer New York, Capt. Passow, which left New York on Jan. 11 for this port, and which passed the Lizard at 10:20 P. M. yesterday, was docked at 1:30 P. M. to-day here.

The delay in her arrival was due to the fact that the intermediate cylinder of her starboard engine broke at 1:58 P. M. on Jan. 14. From that time on she used her port engine. The weather was fine throughout the passage, and the steamer will be repaired here. Her runs were 357, 372, 381, 263, 281, 296, 296, 303, 273, and 250.

More than 1,000 persons gathered on the quays here and gave a warm welcome to the New York. The last two days of the voyage were squally, but the steamer weathered it splendidly.

GERMAN EMPEROR SENSITIVE.

Many Charges of Lese Majeste on Trivial Provocation.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—The police officiousness in invoking the lèse majesté law received a check this week. A popular music hall comedian named Reutter had been singing couplets on Emperor William's Oriental trip with great success, when the police decided that the introduction of his Majesty in a music hall ditty was tantamount to lèse majesté, and ordered Reutter to stop. The latter, whose couplets were inspired by patriotism, questioned the legality of the police decree, and scored a victory in a verdict setting forth that a long treating of the Emperor need not necessarily constitute a breach of public morality.

Another queer lèse majesté case has occurred at Strasburg, where an unemployed bookbinder begged to be sent to prison for shelter. The policeman to whom he applied replied that it was impossible, as he had not committed an offense, whereupon the bookbinder fired a volley of insults at the Emperor with greater success than he had anticipated, as he has just been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

STOCK JOBBERY IN LONDON.

Money Made by an Incorrect Announcement of a Dividend.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A sensation has been caused in financial circles by a blunder in the announcement of the dividend of the Southeastern Railroad, which on Monday was given as 6¼. On Thursday it was announced that a mistake had been made by the accountants and that the dividend should have been 6½. Many holders, however, on the first announcement, disappointed at the poor dividend, sold their stock at 108. Then a strange undercurrent of buying set in, which was explained by a jump in the stock to 112½, when the correction of the dividend was published.

People are now asking who were the mysterious buyers, who were aware of the blunder, and who made nearly 5 per cent. on the transaction. There are ugly rumors afloat, and the matter is regarded as scandalous. As an outcome of strong representations on the subject, the Stock Exchange Committee has decided to investigate the matter fully. The Directors of the company are acquitted of blame, but every jobber will be required to produce his books and disclose the names of clients who purchased Southeasterns between the two announcements.

Leopold de Rothschild Injured.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Rothschild family had another blow this week in a serious accident to Mr. Leopold de Rothschild, third son of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, who has just been elected to succeed the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild as member of Parliament in the Union-Liberal interest for the Aylesbury Division of Buckinghamshire. Mr. de Rothschild was hunting near Windsor when the branch of a tree struck him across the face, broke his nose, and injured one of his eyes.

Military Jurisprudence in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—A Chair of Military Jurisprudence has been instituted by the Berlin University. This is an indirect result of the agreement between the Emperor and the Regent of Bavaria on the subject of a supreme Military Penal Court, which is expected to lead to uniformity in military law procedure throughout the empire. Privy Councilor Weiffenbach has been appointed First Professor of Military Jurisprudence.

The Kaiser Designs a Statue.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—Emperor William has turned his attention to designing battle statues and has commissioned Walter Schott, the sculptor, to execute a design by himself of a monumental figure of a mailed archangel ten feet high, resting both hands on a huge sword, which will be erected on the battlefield of St. Privat, facing the French frontier.

Queen's Compliment to Iglesias.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Queen paid President Rafael Iglesias of Costa Rica a delicate attention on his recent visit to her at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, speaking to him partly in Spanish.

President Iglesias lunched with the Directors of the Bank of England on Thursday. He intends to stay here nearly a month.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH RAPPROCHEMENT.—When M. Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to England, returned to London a week or so ago, it was said that he carried with him a programme for the settlement of all the disputed questions that then existed between his country and Great Britain. A cable dispatch from Paris yesterday stated that Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador in France, in an interview with M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had established the bases for negotiations on all the points "en litige" between France and Great Britain. For the last fortnight the feeling has been growing in London that M. Cambon had actually returned with a long list of French replies to hitherto unanswered interrogations, together with explanations and a few statements of grievances. And it is now the consensus of opinion in Paris also that all differences will be shortly arranged to the satisfaction of each power. Recently an official of the French Foreign Office in Paris talked quite freely of the programme for settlement, and depreciated the importance of the items and their number. "As regards Newfoundland," he said, "we attach importance to our position there for more than one reason. But we on our side are perfectly content, and, apart from our fishing and other interests, it affords an admirable training ground for our maritime population, and, believe me, if we were to yield all along the line with nothing to show in return, the Deputies of certain Departments would soon have something to say on the matter. * * * But the French Shore has its importance in our estimation and we must have some compensation if we are to arrive at an agreement. * * * What will be our quid pro quo? I do not know, but no French Government would ever dream of suggesting the Channel Islands. * * * With respect to Shanghai, it is only the pagoda affair which has been raised, and this is not a matter of grave moment—far from this. As for Siam, our relations with that country are perfectly normal. * * * There is unnecessary misapprehension in regard to Madagascar. It was the war that upset everything. Trade cannot be carried on while a state of siege prevails, as it would in ordinary times. Our own commercial people were put out, too; it is not only the English merchants and dealers who have suffered. Ultimately all will be remedied. But we have not had matters entirely our own way. The English Methodist missionaries gave us considerable trouble, a did the settlers from India. But every point in the dispute will be met by replies and explanations. We desire to be on excellent terms with England, and M. Paul Cambon will certainly do his utmost to promote this end." This interview, which has been published in full extensively in the English press, is said to express exactly the sentiments of the French Government. It is the first inspired statement made on the subject in Paris, and discredits two or three recent and somewhat startling rumors.

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BRAZILIAN FINANCES ARE SAID TO SHOW GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—Journals recently received from Rio de Janeiro are filled with congratulations on the vastly improved financial condition in Brazil. The Government has shown its sympathy with the idea of general retrenchment, and everything seems to point, it is asserted, to a future of great prosperity in the South American republic. The budget for 1899 sets down the expenditure at 45,000 contos of reis (millions of reis or about $24,570,000) less than the previous year, a decline of about 14 per cent. This beginning in retrenchment, it is said, will be rigidly adhered to. The revenue is set down as 351,000 contos, leaving a surplus of 63.000 contos, when the 40,000 contos from the gold premium on the 10 per cent. of the customs duties are added. This surplus, it is affirmed, has this year an actual existence in fact. The Brazilian papers point with great satisfaction to the authorization the Government has received from the Legislature to lease the Central and other railways and to the fact that a free hand is given in modifying expenditure. It is declared that the Government has every intention of following out its programme to the letter, and that already correspondence from New York and London show that confidence is being rapidly restored. The consensus of opinion is that Brazil is prepared to make actual sacrifices, if necessary, to improve her financial position. Great faith is being placed in the fact that the railways are to be leased. A syndicate of European capitalists is already negotiating for them.

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M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE'S SUCCESSOR.—M. Alexis Ballot-Beaupré, who has just been appointed President of the Civil Chamber of the French Cour de Cassation in succession to M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, whose recent resignation has created so much excitement in Paris, was born in Saint Denis, Réunion, Nov. 15, 1836. Having been an "avocat" and a doctor of laws, he entered the Magistrature April 12, 1862, as a substitute Judge at Montbrisson, and he has been successively substitute at Marseilles, Procureur (District Attorney) at Toulon, Procureur Général at Bastia, Procureur Général at Nancy, First President of the same court, and, since Dec. 3, 1882, Counselor at the Cour de Cassation. M. Ballot-Beaupré is an officer of the Legion of Honor and an officer of Public Instruction. His home in Paris is at 104 Faubourg Saint-Honoré. He is considered one of the best whist players in Paris. In personal appearance he is said to resemble a Bishop, having a clean-shaven, round face in high color. He is very bald. He goes much into society, but that has never prevented him from giving a great deal of time to consultations in the Palais de Justice.

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A CURIOUS ANGLO-BELGIAN DISPUTE SETTLED.—A recent copy of l'Indépendance Belge of Brussels contained an item which announced the settlement of a unique international case. The item read as follows: "The announcement made that M. des Jardins, the arbitrator to whom the question of Ben Tillett's expulsion from Antwerp in 1896 was referred, had decided in favor of Belgium is now officially confirmed." It will be recalled that Ben Tillett went to Antwerp from London in 1896 in connection with an agitation among the dock laborers at that port. The Belgian authorities declared that whatever might be their attitude toward native agitators, they would not permit the interference of foreigners in domestic labor troubles. They therefore arrested Mr. Tillett, put him on board a steamer, and sent him back to England. Soon after attention was drawn to the matter in the House of Commons, and the British Foreign Office made representations to King Leopold's Government, claiming compensation for Mr. Tillett. While insisting upon their right to expel any alien charged with conduct attributed to Mr. Tillett, the Belgian authorities agreed to refer the question to arbitration. It would now appear that the umpire has decided that the measures taken by Belgium were justifiable, according to international law, and consequently Mr. Tillett will get no compensation.

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A KLONDIKE IN IRELAND.—According to stories published with slight variation of fact in the Limerick, Belfast, and Dublin papers, a veritable Klondike is about to be developed in Ireland in the County Wicklow. Years ago, before modern mining appliances were in use, copper, lead, and silver were profitably worked in Wicklow; but, owing to the slump in the prices of those metals, most of the workings were long ago deserted. It seems that for the last year or two peasants have made there fairly good discoveries of alluvial, but have kept the matter a close secret, sending only enough gold to Dublin for their passing needs. About the "Meeting of the Waters," made famous by Moore, and in the Ovoca River, they have recently closely searched the streams, with the result that the metal to the value of $12f is now sent weekly to Dublin. This fact at length becoming known, a gold fever set in, and the Government has seriously set about looking for the source from which the free gold has come. With this object it has sent a mining expert, a Mr. Lyburn, lately returned from the Transvaal, who is charged to report upon the prospect of finding the metal in payable quantities. Dublin geologists are of the opinion that a rich auriferous vein will be found.

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BLANQUI'S ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN PARIS.—The anniversary of Blanqui took place in Paris the other day, and the various wings of Socialist persuasion were out in full array. The Blanquist party is divided into two hostile camps, on account of the Dreyfus case—that of M. Rochefort and that of his adversary, M. Jaurès. Between the partisans of the two numerous altercations took place on the way to Père-Lachaise, where Blanqui's monument was to be decorated. The principal fight occurred within the precincts of the cemetery itself, when the friends of M. Jaurès threw themselves upon a company of Rochefortists who were bringing a large wreath toward the tomb, and, tearing the wreath to pieces, engaged in a hand-to-hand fashion with the members of the opposite faction. The police agents stationed in the cemetery did their best to restore order and made a great many arrests, but could do very little. The Rochefortists regained their wreath in a battered condition, and managed even to place it on the tomb, when immediately their adversaries made a struggle to get it again. Several men were seriously injured in the fray. An order has been sent out by the authorities to prevent in the future such meetings and processions until the present agitation is over.

IN THE FRENCH CAPITAL

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire Believed to be Losing Mental Force.

INCLINED TO BE MISANTHROPIC

The Dreyfus Case Has Disconcerted Many Anniversary Ceremonies—An Artist Coming Here.

PARIS, Jan. 11.—People who have known M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, member of the Court of Cassation, who has just resigned, are unanimous in considering him to have been slightly out of his head for some time past. His actions have been most strange. Although occupying almost the highest position as a judicial functionary in France, he has had a mania for writing inferior novels under a feminine pseudonym and contributing articles on general subjects to the daily press. He suffers, moreover, from a form of that particular madness which is known as the folly of persecutions, and is continually referring to himself as "a victim," though what he is the victim of it is impossible to discover.

The spirit of Esterhazy now seems to have entered into him, for to-day he threatens to "make implacable revelations" as to various matters in connection with which he has been "victimized," notably Panama. It would be a frightful blow to France if this wretched old Panama affair were to be dragged up again. But as M. de Beaurepaire's own conduct in connection with that notorious case was so little to his credit that it needed a judicial investigation, it is not easy to understand what he may have to say which can do him any good.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire is a tall, bony man, with a retreating forehead and a heavy, doglike jaw between two enormous ears. He has thick, massive hands—the hands of a strangler. If it should really prove to be true that he has gone mad, he will be only one of many whom the Dreyfus affair has driven insane. Statistics were recently published which show how large is the number of cases of insanity for which the Dreyfus affair is responsible.

Of course M. de Beaurepaire's resignation, the prime object of which has been to cast discredit upon the verdict which the Court of Cassation intends to give as to the revision of Dreyfus's trial, will be made the subject of questions in the Chamber which met again to-day for the first time after the Christmas vacation. The political horizon is singularly clear at the present moment, and the majority in favor of the Government has been increased by recent events, so that no Ministerial crisis may be expected for some time. There is a growing feeling, however, in political circles that England will attempt, before long, to force the hand of France in foreign and colonial matters, and there was quite a panic in the press a couple of days ago, the conviction being widely entertained that England was doing all she could to provoke this country into a war. It is pretty certain that England will get mostly all that she wants at this juncture from France, including the cession of the French Shore in Newfoundland and a more satisfactory commercial arrangement in Madasgascar. The French politicians are all for peace, and their fear of Great Britain, after the upset of the Fashoda incident, is a very genuine one.

The beginning of the year always brings up a mass of anniversaries with their accompanying ceremonies and demonstrations. The Dreyfus case has destroyed the harmony of these events, as it has nearly everything else. The pilgrimage yesterday to Gambetta's monument at Jardies degenerated into a free fight owing to the contradictory efforts of one or two speakers to describe what Gambetta's views about Dreyfus would be were he still alive. At Blanqui's tomb there was another tussle. Blanqui reposes at the Montmartre Cemetery under a magnificent recumbent statue by Dalou, and every 9th of January it is customary for the "Blanquisites" to visit his grave and deposit an immense wreath of red immortelles up

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

It is worth while to be the wife of a Justice of the Supreme Court nowadays. Now that the Justices sweep into their respective courts in rustling silk gowns, they will have more sympathy with the desires of the Mrs. Justices for that seductive silk rustle, and they will soon learn how quickly a fresh gown will become shabby and shiny and need to be renewed. The gowns of the Justices were not made with any consideration for economy. They were made at a Fifth Avenue tailor's, and they cost, so it is said, $85 each. In the small rooms adjoining each court, which will now merit the title of dressing rooms, there should be long mirrors to enable the learned gentlemen to see that their gowns are properly adjusted and also, in the interest of domestic affairs, that they may notice the first appearance of wear upon the new garments, and just how soon these signs appear.

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A man who is interested in natural history, and who keeps posted concerning books on all subjects connected with natural history, says they are works for which there is a large and constantly increasing demand. It is always a surprise in going about the country to find the general interest there is in nature studies. People are interested only in an amateurish way, many of them, but they are interested nevertheless.

A woman who is doing much to increase this popular interest is Mrs. Alice R. Northrup. She speaks particularly of the interest to be found in a knowledge of the trees; an intimate knowledge, she adds, to know them as one knows one's friends, is a great pleasure. The form of the tree should be noticed, the location of the branches on the tree which give it form, the characteristics of the bark, and the location of the leaves on the branches Winter is the time to study the buds and the trees methods of sending out its branches and to learn many pretty secrets of nature. The end of January and the early part of February are the times to collect bunches of twigs to keep in water and watch the process of unfolding. The willow, elm, maple, horse-chestnut, alder, hickory, beech, tulip tree, dogwood, and birch are all satisfactory for this purpose. The florists get their early pussy willows by putting the twigs in water and forcing them into development long before the great outdoors is warm enough to tempt the pretty, fuzzy things to stir.

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It may be always a great satisfaction for a man to be eminent, to be a great man, and rank with the other great people of the world, but there are unsatisfactory features in greatness for women. It makes no difference to a man if he is classed with men twice his age; no one thinks anything of it except that it gives him an added distinction to be classed with the older great man. It is not so with a woman. People think not so much of her greatness as of her age. "Is she as old as that?" they ask, and the woman is willing to forego all her greatness to get a proper accounting of her years. It isn't altogether vanity, it is common sense. A man is judged by what he can do, without regard to his years, but a woman, because of her age, is relegated to a back seat; she is not given the consideration a man would have. People say she is so-and-so old; she cannot do this and that.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake has trials of this kind. Nearly all the original woman suffrage workers who are now living have retired from active work, so it is the custom of people in speaking of the "cause" and its representatives to speak only of Susan B. Anthony and Lillie Devereux Blake. But they did not begin to work contemporaneously. "People always speak of me with Miss Anthony," cries poor Mrs. Blake. "They think we are about of the same age. But we are not; Susan B. Anthony is twenty years older than I am."

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"We are now," says the woman who is breaking up housekeeping, "reduced to taking our meals from my great-grandmother's dining table, and such a commentary as it is upon the difference a few years will make in household conditions! There are three of us, and when the plates are upon the table there is just room enough for one other dish in the centre. Now I have heard my grandmother tell about the days when she was young and there were ten in my great-grandmother's family who ate from that table. But the children then, as my grandmother told the story, did not sit at the table, but stood around it at mealtime, until they were fourteen years old, or grown so tall that it was necessary to stoop to reach the plates. They must have taken turns at table as well, it seems to me, for I don't see how ten people could get around that little stand, even without sitting, or with the most of them small children."

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There are a great many German and French calendars sold every year in New York, the block calendars with a sheet to tear off for each day, with a verse, quotation, or some with a goodly amount of reading matter. There is a constantly increasing study of the languages, and people who have learned a language and have not time for much reading get these calendars as an easy way of keeping up at least a slight acquaintance with it.

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There are said to be really legitimate hygienic properties in viands that we like and that suit our palates. That has always been understood to some extent, but that it is largely the case is not known. This will be a comfort to people who have weaknesses for delicacies not down on the health-food lists. It is given as an example that certain Bavarian soldiers in an army were particularly robust, while it was known that they had a very small amount of money to expend for food. The food they did have was examined by a chemist. He found that it could not be the great nutritive value of the rations which gave the men a superiority over better-fed soldiers, and he finally concluded that it was the way in which they prepared their food. Soups which they made largely of brown bread and water were so well cooked and seasoned that they were particularly palatable; the men ate them with great enjoyment, and were accordingly benefited.

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Two women who represent what is known as the "blue-blood aristocracy" of New York were conversing the other day, and a listener heard with delight —delight in a sense of being greatly amused—that they were continually commenting upon this or that person who was "in trade," and always with a superior, I-know-no-such-people air. These were women, too, of real cleverness and breadth of mind in certain directions. There is a woman genealogist in New York who, herself "blue-blooded," takes great delight in learning all that she can of her own and her friends' ancestors. She does this purely for the love of the study, but occasionally she amuses herself by using the extensive knowledge she has gained with some malicious ness. She delights, when she is called upon to write papers upon the early days of the country, and particularly New York, to bring to light the names and characters of all the ancestors of her friends, which they are very glad to have her do, though not always as she does it, representing them as they were, the common tradespeople, literally the butchers, the bakers, and the candlestick makers of those days.

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Soap bark, they are saying now, is the proper cleansing material for the hair. It is excellent for cleansing gowns, and makes a soft lather, so perhaps there is nothing better. Boiling water should be poured over it in the proportion of a quart of water to a dessert spoonful of the powdered bark. After the liquid is comfortably cool, separate the hair and rub the stuff carefully into the scalp. Then rinse the whole head carefully. A shampoo brush can be used if desired. Mme. Qui Vive of The Boston Times-Herald says that kerosene rubbed into the scalp every night is one of the best remedies for preventing the hair from falling out if the odor can be endured.

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They are taking a stand in England as well as in America against the wearing of the osprey. In The London Daily Chronicle an illustration of a little capote worn by Mrs. James Brown Potter in "The Musketeers," is given, but after the article there is a note as follows: "We print the charming drawing of Mrs. Brown Potter's capote, at the same time expressing our regret that so cruel a fashion persists."

The capote itself is a marvelous millinery arrangement. The body of it is a big rosette, and from this, over the hair, rounding out one side of the face, is a big ostrich plume, while two more stand up from the back, curving slightly backward. The osprey to which the note refers stands up from the centre. Mrs. Aria, in describing the decoration of the creation, says that it is arranged in most becoming curves.

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They are having trouble in Australia with this matter of feathers. The customs department, to prevent the slaughter of birds, made it compulsory to have all feathers passed through the customs house classified. But when action came to be taken, it was found that with the artificial feathers and so-called feathers of one bird made from those of an entirely different one, not much could be done unless the customs house was turned into a department of natural history with a Professor of Ornithology in charge. It would also be necessary to open all packages of feathers and examine all kinds of millinery, and the gentlemen in charge of the department found themselves in something of a dilemma. It was stated then that the egret and osprey were seldom used on account of the price, £1 an ounce. Heron feathers are frequently made of whalebone, so the makers claimed, and porcupine bristles make beautiful egrets. "Wings plucked from the live bird to preserve the colors" are made from the wings of the domestic duck. That is what they say in Australia. There are certainly many milliners in this country who now assert that they have only the feathers of domestic fowls, excepting, of course, the ostrich plume.

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The French professor claims that women learn his language much quicker than men, that they appear to have a better ear, and pick up the pronunciation and accent much easier, and also learn to read and write in the language more quickly. There is something, he admits, though, and that is that many of his men students are business men whose heads are full of their business and who take in the lessons in the evenings when they are not fresh for study. The coming French exposition in 1900 is doing much to increase the number of French students in this country. Many are beginning the study this year and many more will go to work next year. "But Americans like to do things so quickly," says the French professor. "It is all very well in some things, but not in the languages. The people who do not commence to study until next year will find, when they go to the exposition, that they are not quite qualified to get the best of everything. Then they will wish that they had put in three months more of study."

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Mrs. Fleming of the Harvard astronomical observatory, who has been appointed Curator of Astronomical Photographs, is the first woman whose name has appeared with those of the officers of Harvard. She has had years of experience in astronomy. Her position is one of great responsibility and trust. It is only the original plates which are of great value, as the prints cannot reproduce all the delicacy of the photograph and a plate destroyed could never be replaced. The work Mrs. Fleming is doing is something like that of a head librarian who must see that all the matter in charge is carefully preserved and registered. She has about a dozen women assistants. Mrs. Fleming has herself made important astronomical discoveries.

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Individuals who labor under the impression that people of wealth select their table china with regard to the makers, to have something representative in the way of different styles of china; in fact, that they put intellectual work and study into it, are mistaken. New Yorkers of wealth buy their china because it is beautiful, and for no other reason. "What other object should they have," asks the man who knows china, "than to get something that is pretty? The demands of what is known as 'the Fifth Avenue trade' does not change in years. There are certain lines of china that are chiefly in demand—Minton, Crown Derby, Doulton, and Copeland. If the china and prices are satisfactory, that is all any one asks. Sometimes the question might be put incidentally: 'What make is this?' and a cup turned to see the mark, but that is all.

"Boston or Philadelphia people may be interested in representative china, but not New Yorkers. I remember I have heard of some one, in Boston, I think, having a set of cups and saucers, each piece made up by a different manufacturer, but there is nothing of that kind in New York. All manufacturers, too, have all kinds of styles. They wouldn't be worth patronizing if they didn't. You may, perhaps, know a certain shape cup as belonging to a certain maker, he may have it registered, but all the manufacturers make all the different styles. It is not like the early days of china, when a manufacturer had five or six designs. A man who is in the business may know the different designs apart when he sees them. Other people know them only when they see the marks."

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It is unfortunate, if people must tell society white lies, that they cannot learn to do so artistically and with at least an appearance of truth. One may be very certain that a statement is not true and receive it without thought, but when it is manifestly impossible, from the way the white lie is delivered, that it should be true under any circumstances, it requires some brazenness to receive it with due respect and politeness.

A woman went the other day to call upon another woman with whom she was but slightly acquainted in reference to some charity work in which they were both interested. The maid took her card and carried it up stairs, only to return in a few moments to ask if the visitor would not call again in two weeks, as her mistress was very ill. "The doctor he come already twice to-day," the maid volunteered. She was a rosy, healthy-looking Swedish girl, and she delivered her story of the doctor's having been to see her mistress twice that day and that the visitor was to call again in two weeks with such radiant cheerfulness that it would have been impossible to have attached any seriousness to her story. The maid may have volunteered the most ridiculous part of the story, but the moral remains the same, and every good housekeeper should teach her servants to deliver the lie social in a plausible manner. There might be social economic white lie classes for maids.

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We have all been told so many times that tea should not be steeped too long and that it should never be put to steep in metal that we ought to know it by this time, but the fact of the very best quality tea being the only kind that should be used is not often accentuated. It would seem that there might be something in that assertion. In the very finest teas, Dr. Goodfellow, who is an English analyst, says there is very little tannic acid, the injurious property of tea. Deep color in tea is due to the tannic acid, and the tea which stimulates the nervous system is colorless. It will be noticed by people who are accustomed to use fine teas, that a brew which is just the proper strength will yet be very light. An English breakfast tea which, used with lemon, is delicious, is a beautiful golden amber shade. Dr. Goodfellow says also that the second brew must be avoided. There may be different understandings of that remark. Old tea leaves should certainly not be re-used or tea leaves that have stood some time with water upon them made into a second cup of tea, but no one who is at all a connoisseur of tea would consent to such a thing. The Chinese, who are certainly great tea drinkers, put a goodly quantity of tea into their little tea bowls, let it steep a very short time, pour off the liquid, and drink it and then add more water to the leaves. The tea from that second brewing is the best, they say. It has not the roughness of taste of the first brew. An American tea drinker, who could not possibly be urged to drink oversteeped tea, follows the example of the Chinese; makes tea for two or three people in a very tiny teapot, and replenishes with hot water, not once, but twice, and with good results. And that tea drinker is a connoisseur. Good tea, taken in moderation and properly prepared, says Dr. Goodfellow, stimulates the nervous system, the circulation, and creates activity of the sweat glands.

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If there had been nothing else worth seeing in "The School for Scandal" at Daly's this past week, it would have been worth while witnessing the performance simply for the pleasure of seeing Mrs. Gilbert as Mrs. Candour; to see her pretty gowns, her blue quilted petticoat, with the white and blue figured watteau, her pretty little light hat, with its blue trimming, her long white curls, and her apparent pleasure in the part. But then there is never an audience that does not think it is always a pleasure to see Mrs. Gilbert, anyway.

ST. MARTIN DAYS.

She is a woman past her prime,
Yet age has left her still as fair
As when with roses in her hair
She knew life's golden Summer-time.
Her smile more sweet for fallen tears,
Her heart grown kinder since it learned
The griefs that marred, the pain that burned,
The disappointment of the years.

Call her not old, whose lips can speak
So tenderly to those oppressed.
Call her not old, within whose breast
The loveless find the love they seek.
For now with holy purpose rife
She scatters incense, balm, and myrrh,
Until I know these are for her
The blest St. Martin days of life.
—LALIA MITCHELL in American Agriculturist.

FEMININE FRILLS.

They have brought out a charm in England which combines all the lucky emblems. There is a circlet of gold, and inside this three smaller circlets of crystal, in one of which is a four-leafed clover, another the lucky pig, and in another a mushroom, though just what luck the mushroom brings, or why, is not manifest. There is undoubtedly a superstition about it, but it is not as popular as the others.

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There will, before long, be a distinct garment known as the theatre cape. It will not be as elaborate as the opera cape, and will be warmer than many of the latter, more subdued and suitable for street car wear. At a theatre party at Daly's the other evening there were some pretty capes worn, though that was a carriage party. The sooner the theatre cape is evolved the better it will be for the theatregoing world at large. The cape can be disposed of comfortably on the seat if desired, and it can be slipped on and off so comfortably and without injury to a pretty bodice beneath that it is much to be desired.

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Of the head dresses of the theatre party mentioned, one young and pretty woman wore a tall spray of purple fleur de lis standing upright in her hair, and an older matron wore only her own beautiful hair, with shell combs, and nothing could have been more lovely. The hair was a beautiful soft gray, dressed with a small knot on the top of the head. All of the hair was in fluffy, soft waves, pomadour at the front and sides, and waving up to the high comb in the back. This comb looked extremely pretty with the gray hair. It was a shell, ornamented with cut steel. There were two small sidecombs of shell, of which only the beading at the edge was visible.

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There are still women who can sit in a front seat in a theatre and wear a big, broad, plumed hat and apparently enjoy the play with an easy conscience. Women are not the only sinners in this respect. Men are often as bad in the spirit of the thing.

"I wonder if I ought to take off my hat?" asked a girl who sat in one of the rear seats of a certain theatre, of her escort. "It's an awful nuisance."

"No, keep it on," said the man.

"Is my hat in your way?" asked the girl turning around to the people back of her, her conscience not quite easy.

"I can see around your hat," answered the woman who sat directly back of the headgear under discussion, diplomatically. Then the girl took it off.

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We are coming back to chignons and nets in the Spring, Mme. Rumor says, but yet not really the old-fashioned chignon, for the hair is to be coiled in some distinct fashion, braided or twisted up close to the head, not the English "bun" that hangs half way down the back. The net is to do duty as an ordinary piece of head furniture, to keep the stray locks in place. It is not to be a marked feature, like the brilliant Trawny nets. The hair done on the top of the head is so much more comfortable for Summer that the low dressing will probably not prevail during the hot months.

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For carriage wear, as evening wraps, or for driving, the long coats of cloth, heavily lined, are delightfully comfortable and stylish. A long coat for walking is always tiresome, difficult to lift, and it is almost impossible to keep the gown beneath it out of the dust. The loose boxcoat, with a slight fitting of the seams outlining the figure, and a wide ruffle up the front and around the bottom, is stylish and exceedingly becoming to the woman who can carry it. Tight-fitting long coats have collars, fur-lined, and frequently capes of the fur.

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We are returning to the cut-up fashions again, when two half-worn gowns may be made into one good one almost as fresh as new. The old-time damask sleeves, to be worn with plain waists, is one of the most practical of these combinations, and will be welcomed by the great army of people who must "make over."

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If there is such a thing as a woman who has time enough at her disposal to devote some of it to embroidery, she can give an air of individuality to her gowns by embroidering the collar. For instance, the white collar of a gown of heliotrope silk or moire can be embroidered with flowers of shades matching or harmonizing and will be very lovely.

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The boleros which appear in the princesse gown, which is growing in popularity, have exceedingly pretty lines. The longest point, which just reaches the waist line, is at the two ends in front, and from these, which are in a deep scallop or undulation, there are slighter undulations around under the arm and up to a point in the middle of the back. There is nothing so ugly as a straight line across the back, and a point down does not have the graceful effect that is given by a little point, or cut, up.

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The woman and her home decorations are now matching in general effect; she is wearing delicately painted mousseline de soie gowns and the windows of her parlors are arrayed in equally delicately painted bolting cloth draperies.

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An ingenious woman has invented an ingenious headdress for theatre going. In the first place she likes to have the appearance of wearing something on her head in the theatre. It is a public place, and if it is nothing but a flower she feels better for having it. So she has the flower, something standing, which she arranges before her mirror at home. She puts it in her hair with the best effect and then she puts her theatre hat around it. This last is not much more than a soft fold of velvet, shaped a little to fit the head and fastened with a clasp in front. The hair ornament forms the trimming for this little theatre hat, bonnet, or toque, whatever any one chooses to call it, and when this trimming is in place the hat, i. e., the fold of velvet, is clasped around it, with the clasp in front, and my lady is dressed for the street when she has inserted a few pretty hat pins. The hat pins are removed at the theatre, the clasp unfastened, and, presto! my lady is without her hat, and yet is wearing a flower in her hair, which is entirely undisturbed by the removal of the unique bonnet. She is thinking of taking out a patent on her invention. When it is removed there is nothing to crumple or get out of shape in the bit of velvet, and it is not awkward if she wishes to take it with her to her seat.

AND SHE DIDN'T LEARN A WORD.

She was a pretty girl, and it was apparent that she was not entirely ignorant of the fact. She had big dark eyes, dark hair, and she wore a coquettish little short jacket and a fur cape. In her hands she carried a big French grammar. There were no seats vacant in the car when she entered, and she put up her hand daintily to grasp a strap, ingenuously unconscious that she was standing in front of a good-looking young man. The young man arose immediately and gave her his seat, which she accepted with a sweet smile. She sat down, carefully arranged her skirts, tucked her red purse into the breast of her jacket, and generally prepared to be as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. She drew a sigh of relief when everything was arranged to her satisfaction, and settled back. Then a sudden thought appeared to strike her, and she sat up straight and frowned slightly.

She drew down the corners of her mouth until two tiny dimples appeared, and took up the big French grammar and oponed it with a determined air. She turned to the very back part of the book, something like a prayerful expression crept over her face, and she turned her eyes upward, with a far-away look in them, toward the advertisements above the windows in front of her. For the space of half a minute it was evident to her that she might possibly not be studying in the right place. The prayerful expression vanished. She came down to things terrestrial with a sigh, and turned several more leaves in the book.

She was reassured then. She was right after all, and she proceeded to concentrate her mind again. This time she closed her eyes and her efforts could be observed by the movements of the eyeballs under the closed white lids. For a whole minute her eyes were closed. The car stopped then; some one was getting out. The girl was in a line with the open door. How cold it was! The laboring mind became conscious of its surroundings. The girl shivered a little, cast a reproachful glance toward the door, and drew her fur collar more closely around her throat.

It was too much to try the back of the book when people would get on and off the car and distract her attention. She turned to the front of the book, found her place there, then turned to look from the car window to see how far she had progressed on her journey. The car had almost reached the bridge. She gave a little sigh, and turned to her book. In the front of the grammar she had a little piece of paper upon which an exercise was written. For a couple of minutes more she compared the written words on the paper with the printed words in the book, drew another sigh, this time of satisfaction, and gave her attention again to study. With both hands she held the book open on her lap, her face took on, this time, a sad, far-away expression, and she gazed with open, unseeing eyes straight ahead of her. For a whole minute she was lost to everything but mental effort.

"All change for the car ahead," called the conductor, and the girl with the French grammar and the other passengers changed cars.

"All change for the car ahead," came the voice a second time. There was a block on the bridge, and for over half an hour the car crawled along for one minute only to stop for a dozen; it was nearly half an hour going that easy mile. The girl had her book open, but she did not study. When the car was going she was obliged to give it all her attention to see when it would stop, and while it was at a standstill she was kept of a necessity on the qui vive to see if it was going to start again.

The car had made its last pause almost at the terminus of the bridge. The girl closed the book with a dissatisfied air, and an expression more of sorrow than of anger appeared on her face. "It is a whole hour since I left home," she volunteered to a benignant old lady who sat beside her; "I shall be late to my French lesson, and I don't know a word of it. I thought I could learn it going over, but it is too mean the way things conspire against one. I am going to walk." A minute later the car bowled past her as she trudged along, her lips with a melancholy droop at the corners, and her French grammar held tightly under her arm.

MAKING RHYMES FOR SOCIETY.

Mme. Thano Felipes Makes It a Regular Business—Verses for Dinners and to Accompany Gifts.

Love songs and gift songs, rhymes for each season;
Dinner cards, luncheon cards, written in verse;
Doggerals, satires, poems of reason,
With rhythm overt and sentiment terse.

In the hall at 12 East Thirtieth Street, among a great quantity of other things of all sorts and kinds pertaining to the things that women are anxious to do for their fellow-women, the above stanza stands out prominently to notify the feminine world that a certain little lady is ready to devote herself to making rhymes for it.

It would not seem perhaps that there would be a great demand for rhymes or that most people could not make all they might wish for themselves. Mme. Thano Felipes has discovered that this is not the case, and it was only after seeing the demand that she threw herself into the breach, and now her rhymes are served up at all sorts and kinds of entertainments.

"You see," said Mme. Felipes, speaking of her business, "I have always found when I wanted to write prose that my thoughts were very apt to slip away into rhyme, and if I wanted to send a little gift to a friend, I wrote a verse to put in with it. Then my friends, when they wished to send off a gift and give a little added significance to it, would ask me to write out a few verses to suit the occasion, and I always did. Then, one day, I was passing the Woman's Exchange, and it occurred to me that I might go into the business regularly and write for the rhymeless world; there are so many occasions when a little verse will add so much to the fun of a thing. That was the beginning, and now I am in business. I like to know all the circumstances of the occasion, and usually when I have an order I go to see the people who are going to give the dinner or luncheon or for whatever the rhymes are to be used, to get the particulars. If it is all to be among personal friends, there can be a strong personal note in the rhymes and hits upon personal peculiarities. If the guests are less intimate, I must use some discretion.

"For couplets I generally charge so much a line, but if there are to be a great many verses I make a difference, and the price is somewhat reduced."

Here is a sample of the gift verses of Mme. Felipes. It was a Christmas gift, the donor wishing to give her friend, an old acquaintance, the "something different," that every one is in search of nowadays, finally decided upon the always acceptable cushion, and made the difference between that and the ordinary cushion by covering it with big Southern bandanas. "Aha," said Mme. Felipes, when she saw that, "we must have some Southern dialect verses." So she sat down and evolved the following:

Dis ole bandana is fer ma Jeems.
Run along, Honey, fer Kris Kringle comes—
Fer lay daown hes haid an dream sweet dreams,
Till de Chrismus bells swing joyful in de mornin'.

Our ole goose laid fedders white.
Run along, Honey, fer Kris Kringle comes—
Fer Jeems to rest on till bright sunlight,
When de Chrismus bells swing joyful in de mornin'.

De witch man sayed fer me a spell,
Run along, Honey, fer Kris Kringle comes—
Fer Jeems to rest hes haid right well.
Till de Chrismus bells swing joyful in de mornin'.

I hope ma Jeems will not awake,
Run along, Honey, tell Kris Kringle comes—
Till its time to feast and merrimake,
When de Chrismus bells swing joyful in de mornin'.

"Ma Jeems" was delighted when he received the gift with the verses attached.

For a small dinner of eight people, all very well acquainted, were personal rhymes. For the lively member of the party, whom some of her friends call a "regular limb," there was:

The Puritans asked Grace 'fore meat,
But we ask Grace to take a seat.
A pretty thought that's worth the guessing,
We always find our Grace a blessing.

For the business man who deals in pianos there was the following:

We're glad to see our own dear Sam,
And serve to him this epigram:
A player swwet in tone so-lo-(w-)
His constant talk is piano

The verses were placed before the guests, but before they were read each recipient passed his or her card to the next neighbor to read, so that there was no chance of the subject leaving out the point of the rhyme.

Here are two more little rhymes, one for a man and one for a maiden. To the former:

Here's to our bachelor friend!
We hope the good fairies will send
Him the girl that's ideal,
With no faults to conceal,
And upon whom love's minions attend.

To the maiden there is:

Fie upon you little flirt!
Why do you your charms exert,
Just to have the chance of winning,
With love's barb your victim pinning?

There are menus in rhyme and 5 o'clock tea verses, all served on demand, and at shortest notice.

THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

Some of the Speakers and Plans for the Third Annual Meeting.

Reduced rates on all the railroads and at "The Cairo," where the visitors will stop, are to be given the visitors to the third annual meeting of the National Congress of Mothers in Washington, from Feb. 14 to Feb. 17 inclusive. The convention will be held at the First Baptist Church, Sixteenth and O Streets. The hotel is within a couple of blocks of the church.

Among the speakers will be Lawrence Hunt, former President of the George Junior Republic, on "The Duty of the State in Training Children for Citizenship;" Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Worcester will speak on "Adolescence;" Dr. L. Emmell Holt of New York on "The Physical Care of Children;" the Rev. Hastings H. Hart upon "Environment against Heredity;" Mrs. Herman H. Birney upon "Literature for Children;" Prof. Mary Roberts Smith of Leland Stanford University, "Does the Curriculum of Schools and Colleges Fit Young Men and Women for the Duties of Life?" There will be other speakers on other lines, reports of delegates, &c.

The official programme of the meeting may be obtained by sending a two-cent stamp to the officer of the congress, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

Women's Auxiliary Officers.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Harlem Dispensary, at 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr.; First Vice President—Mrs. E. P. Steers; Second Vice President—Mrs. E. C. Schenck; Third Vice President—Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett; Secretary—Mrs. Hans S. Beatlie; Treasurer—Mrs. John H. McCarthy. The annual report showed that the recent fair held by the auxiliary had netted a profit of $1,000, which had been presented to the Board of Trustees of the dispensary.

The Price of Health

Is constant watchfulness of the food we eat. We cannot be healthy if we make our food with impure and deleterious ingredients.

RAISING THE FOOD WITH INFERIOR BAKING POWDERS BECAUSE THEY ARE "CHEAP," IS AN IMPRUDENCE BORDERING UPON DANGER

Three Axioms to be Remembered:

IN the use of ROYAL BAKING POWDER there is an absolute certainty of pure and wholesome food, free from all adulteration.

IN the use of other baking powders there is uncertainty, if not actual danger from alum.

IT is unwise to take chances in matters of life and health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WOMAN'S HOTEL PROJECT

Subscription Lists to be Opened and Work to be Pushed Forward.

WAR INTERFERED WITH SCHEME

The Preliminary Plans Are Now Ready and Several Building Sites Are Under Consideration.

The woman's hotel project, which was under consideration last Spring, and which would probably have been now well under way but for the war, has now been brought to the front again, and as soon as the subscription lists are opened, which will be within a week or so, it is thought that matters will go on rapidly to a consummation of the scheme. The hotel is to be for business women, a purely business scheme, with no charity attachment, but which will give the prosperous business women of New York a first-class and independent home, with more conveniences and for less money than they can now find in the metropolis.

The hotel is to be put up by the Woman's Hotel Company. The preliminary committee in charge is composed of Herbert B. Turner, Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox, J. Kennedy Tod, and Charles D. Kellogg, Acting Secretary. On the Women's Advisory Committee are Mrs. W. W. Newell, Mrs. Richard Irvin, and Miss Grace H. Dodge. The company is to have a capital of $400,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The hotel to be built will accommodate 500 women. As everything is to be on a large scale, the company will be enabled to give first-class accommodations in the hotel and restuarant, and insure the shareholders 5 per cent. on their investments. The estimates have been submitted to some half a dozen practical hotel men of this city, who assert that this will be possible, with a liberal sum set aside each year for deterioration and a sinking fund.

The first plans, in the Spring, called for $1,000,000. It was proposed to erect a building which would accommodate 1,000 women. By lowering the amount of capital and putting up a smaller building, it will be possible to bring it to completion in a shorter time and give accommodation to some of the many women who are urgently calling for it.

That there is an urgent demand, the 400 letters that have already been received from would-be guests of the new hotel testify. The Margaret Louisa Home, which accommodates only temporary women guests, is constantly crowded, and rooms must be engaged in advance. It is stated by those who have collected statistics concerning trained nurses that there are 5,000 in New York, many of whom need homes; that there are from 10,000 to 12,000 women who come to New York every year in search of employment; that there are 2,000 to 3,000 each of artists, teachers, and stenographers already employed, and that altogether there are 70,000 well-to-do business and professional women in the city. These figures are startling in themselves, and when they are considered in connection with suitable homes, they present a great problem hitherto unsolved.

It is estimated that of this number of self-supporting women there are at least 40,000 who are able to pay for thoroughly good accommodations. For the 500 it can accommodate, the hotel company proposes to erect a fire-proof building, with all the modern conveniences, all the adjuncts of a first-class hotel—ample parlors, reading, music, sewing rooms, tea rooms, and a restaurant, at which the guest can spend 50 cents a day and live satisfactorily, or, indulging a more delicate gastronomic fancy and agreeable to a fuller purse, can spend $2 or $3 a day. The restaurant will not be confined to the guests of the house, it being realized that the larger the plant the better returns it can give.

There will be an electric plant in the building and elevators, and special regard will be paid to ventilation. There will be baths and toilet rooms on each floor, and on the roof will be isolated music rooms, studios, a sun parlor, and a promenade. There will be suites of apartments with private baths, but the greater number of the rooms will be single. All of them, however, will have ample closet room. It is to be truly a woman's hotel in this respect. Special arrangements are to be made that communications to trained nurses reach them without loss of time. They are often annoyed by lack of accommodation in this respect.

The preliminary plans have been made, but nothing will be completed until the location for the proposed building has been selected, when the plans will be prepared to suit the ground room. There will be no dark rooms in the hotel, and every effort will be made to catch the sun's rays at every angle. Several sites are now under consideration. Nothing about this will be given out until the selection has been made. The location will be as central as possible. There is $40,000 already subscribed, and the subscription lists not open.

Of the 400 letters received, a few will be read with interest, as giving an idea of the interest that is taken by the occupants-to-be of the hotel.

"I am very glad an effort is being made," writes one, "to start a hotel for self-supporting women. I hasten to add my name to the list of those who would be tenants. I feel sure there can be no doubt that a hotel of this kind would be a great success. It is certainly much needed."

Another writes:

"For some time I have been hoping that some such scheme as a woman's hotel would be a positive fact. A hotel managed on the same basis as a man's hotel would meet with great favor by myself and many of my friends."

Still another, a teacher in a private school, writes:

"I know that the need for such a house or houses is great in this city. Can working-women who are looking forward to some such house own shares and so become thoroughly identified with it? There are hundreds of women situated as I am to whom it will be a welcome enterprise, and I shall speak of it to every one and everywhere."

A clerk in a large publishing house writes:

"There are scores of business women who are waiting for that hotel, and will rejoice to see the paragraph in THE NEW YORK TIMES," (referring to a paragraph about the hotel published in THE TIMES within a few weeks.) "We have been waiting for it for years, and you will find that many of us have subscribed for stock or given our names for that purpose, knowing that such an enterprise would be a good investment."

The nature of the cuisine at the new hotel is already guaranteed, for there is a first-class hotel manager, who has had charge of hotels in New York, Philadelphia, and a large city of the South, ready to take this in hand as soon as it can be put in shape for him to begin his good work.

It is hoped to follow this hotel with others of a similar nature, but probably graded to suit different-sized purses. This first hotel will be the most elaborate, and is put up first, as it is likely to be the best investment. As before stated, this hotel is not intended as a charity, and the women who live in it will be absolutely independent, and need never feel, when they state their place of residence, that they are ticketing themselves as living on public bounty. If they take shares, they will be living on their own property.

Women who wish to become tenants of the proposed hotel should send their names and addresses, stating occupations, as soon as possible to the Woman's Hotel Committee, Box 8, Madison Square Branch, Post Office. The cost of living at the hotel, it is estimated, will be from $7 to $15 or $20 a week, according to rooms and table expenditure.

SERVANTS AND TEMPERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may not think I know what I am talking about, Mr. Editor, because I have something to say about servants when I have never had a family of my own or a servant of my own, if you can use the possessive case in that way with regard to a servant, though I know most people do. But if I never have had a servant or family of my own, I could give most people who have points, and from a rational standpoint, for I am a more or less disinterested onlooker.

They talk about the eldest daughter in a large family having to take the brunt of everything. Well, it was not that way in our family, and if I had had a chance to choose my position in life I never would have been born a second daughter. There was Margaret, the eldest girl in our family; did she have a hard time? Well I should think not. She was the first child, and all the uncles and aunts and cousins two and three times removed couldn't do enough for her. They were all her godfathers or godmothers or she was named for them—she has a string of names a yard long when they are all given—not to hurt any one's feelings, you know.

Well, all her life they have all been vying with each other to see which could do the most for her and give her the prettiest gowns, and keep her for the longest visits, and see that she had the best kind of time. That is all right, for Margaret was the prettiest kind of a baby, so they tell me, and she certainly has been a handsome girl and woman since I can remember her. Margaret would have been willing enough to share her good times, too, but you can't share some things very well, and everything was given outright to her. When I came along, the ugly duckling of the family, there was not much of anything left for me. I was just young enough to take Margaret's cast-off gowns—they were very good gowns, too—and as there were a lot of little ones after me, and Margaret was always being taken away by admiring aunts and cousins, of course I had to help mother.

Then, of course, Margaret was married very early, she was such a pretty girl, and she went everywhere and saw every one and wore such pretty clothes, and then, as the other girls were growing up—I didn't say that we were all girls in our family—and mother didn't need me any more, Margaret insisted that I should spend a great deal of time with her. That was when my experience with servants began. First one of the girls was married and then another, and since Margaret's marriage I have done nothing but move around from family to family, for they all say there is no one who knows just what to do on all occasions like Penelope. Please notice that my name is pronounced "Pe-nel-o-pe" and not "Pen-e-lope," as some people will persist in calling me.

We are a very affectionate family, and I must say that I have a very pleasant life, though there are people who say that there is nothing like a family of one's own. I am not saying that I might not have had that if Margaret had not married so early, and I had not been kept so busy with her family and those of the other girls ever since. Oh, I've had offers enough, and very good ones, too! You see, I'm what you call a capable woman, and I'm not so bad looking, either. But mercy! I hadn't time to think of it, and I've seen so much of husbands—why, I could write you a book about them, without stopping to think, if I wasn't talking about servants. I will some time. I know 'em from A to Z. Good husbands, too, as husbands go, but, gracious sakes! if men aren't trying sometimes! There's Margaret's husband! Oh, well, I mustn't get away from my subject. I know that's a way some women have, but I know more about men and how to keep them in good humor than most married women. They would have to particularize. I can generalize and particularize, too. My, but don't they like good things to eat! I don't blame them, either; I do myself, and I'll not take second place to any one as a cook. I have been told that I could make my fortune if I would take up the business professionally. "No one knows how to make waffles like Penelope," Emeline's husband always says.

We always have them for Sunday night's tea when I am with Emeline and the girl is out. Emeline has only one maid, though she lives, as pretty as a girl don't know but more so, than the other girls. Emeline is the baby of our family, and she is a delicate little creature, so I stay with her most of the time now. She has such a pretty dining room, with a great brick fireplace, and Sunday nights we put a gas stove in the fireplace, and I mix up my waffles and cook them there, and they are served crisp from the waffle irons. It does make some smoke, of course, but no one minds, and our waffle irons are famous. We have any number of people coming in for them, and I wouldn't dare to tell how long they sit at table. You see, you can't get waffles out very quickly, and to serve every one all round there must be a little wait between, and that gives every one time to get up their second and third appetites. I have stirred up two or three batches of waffles before they were all satisfied sometimes. You have no idea how expert some of the men have become in getting the waffle irons ready, just the right quantity of dripping, and then just the proper amount of batter in the pans. If you happen to go by Emeline's house some Sunday night about 8:30 or 9, you will be likely to see quite a party of people all muffled up and talking in lively but subdued tones, and then you will know that we have been having a waffle party which has attracted the plazas to get rid of the odor of waffles; a little of the odor of the smoke will sometimes linger in the clothes. But we have very jolly times.

It was what some of Emeline's callers said the other day that led me to write to you on the subject of servants. I wanted to give those women a piece of my mind then and there, but it would never do. They would have been hopping mad, and wouldn't have paid the slightest attention. But if they see it all in print it will be likely to make them think. It is funny how much importance you attach to anything you see in print. I do myself. Why, the other day—but never mind about that now.

As I was going to say, these callers of Emeline's were talking of servants, and one of them, a woman, who never could keep a servant, was telling of her trouble with the latest one. I won't tell you all about it, for it would take too long, and I believe in coming directly to the point. But anyway the girl, it seems, had gotten out of bed wrong side first, as they say. The woman noticed she was a little sulky when she went down to breakfast, and she says she knew something

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

Rest.

Not with the ears I hear;
  Not with the eyes I see;
Night and the day are near,
  Yet they are naught to me.
Green grows the grass above,
  Birds to my graveside come—
Only the feet I love
  Thrill through my lonely home!

Naked to God's clear eyes
  Since the warm vesture died,
Here, where the body lies,
  Here doth the soul abide;
Bred of the heart and brain,
  Child of their marriage—how
Frail was its garb of pain!
  God's peace enwraps it now.

When to my soul you come,
  Missing the body so,
Think not that I am dumb—
  All of your grief I know;
It is my voice you hear,
  When, loving life so well,
You feel no passing fear
  With my glad soul to dwell!

Here, in this narrow bed,
  God gives me clearer eyes—
All that I did and said
  Lives on for Paradise!
So simple Heaven is—
  Life is but truly blest
When Death in speechless bliss
  Holds wide the Door of Rest!
—FRED. G. BOWLES in Literature.

Scientific Ballooning.

From The Contemporary Review.

Some little special training, no doubt, is needed in the observer himself. He has to grow accustomed to the somewhat cramped quarters within which he is confined, not less to the novelty of the situation, and to the fact that his observatory seldom remains for a single moment in any one position. He learns only by experience not to incumber himself with superfluous apparatus, and not to attempt too much or too varied work on any one voyage. It is noteworthy, too, how much incongruity is found in the experiences of different individuals. To one, on ascending, the earth will seem to recede from beneath and hollow itself out, as it were, into a basin bounded only by the horizon. To another no optical illusion is noticeable, and the earth, from all considerable heights, will appear only as a dead level. With many, but by no means all, aerial travelers, when rapidly ascending or descending, there may be a certain feeling of distress in the ears, interfering more or less with the sense of hearing, but transient and generally relieved by the mere act of swallowing.

On clear days, as higher altitudes are reached, all voyagers will be conscious of such sensations as are experienced on mountain heights, the fierce rays of the sun appearing almost capable of blistering the skin even though the air grow very sensibly colder. There will be few, also, who will not own to a great exhilaration of spirits, which renders the task of concentrating the mind on strict observational work somewhat difficult and irksome. Some striking feature of the shifting panorama, some opening fairy scene in the heavenly glories of cloudland, will almost irresistibly divert the attention.

It is sad, indeed, that these indescribable beauties do not lend themselves readily to photography, and can never be done justice to by artist's brush. With the startling suddenness of a transformation scene there will sometimes burst on the view a vision of aerial Alps of purest snow and limitless range; towering mountains and deep ravines, rocks with yawning chasms, giving place to true castles in the air with frowning battlements, dissolving in their turn into forests of towers, domes, and spires, and all the while the beholder is conscious that this is not illusion, but a reality of his new home, and that for the time he himself is a naturalized inhabitant of the sky.

Later on fresh conditions unknown on earth will commonly prevail. The sun, hastening to the west, seems loath to withdraw his warmth, and as the distance becomes swallowed up in gloom, and shades grow darker beneath, there is the feeling that the rawness of evening is absent, and the night grows genial instead of chill.

Wood for Canes.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Oak and hazel have always held their own. Holly was almost an equal favorite. The ground ash has constantly been used by country folk of all degrees having any association with horses or cattle. At one time it was fashionable in London simplex mundities, just the plain supple, elastic stick, but with gold band around the top to give it a mark of distinction. At present the hazel seems fashionable. Those who use it are not in the majority of cases we surmise aware of the magic lore always associated with the hazel and its nuts, as to which much might be written. Orange and lemon wood find favor with some. Curious sticks there are, too, if this be not a "bull," made of huge cabbage stalks from the Channel Islands. The blackthorn has always found Ireland true to it as the needle to the pole, while some part of Scotland likes the rowan This is a tree of much magical legend. Twigs of it nailed on cowhouse or stable act as does the horseshoe elsewhere, and the herd boy or girl often carries a rowan stick with a bit of red thread attached to ward off from the cattle the evil eye, warlocks, or witches.

Dickens's Minute Observation.

Andrew Lang in The Fortnightly Review.

The observation of Dickens was as peculiar in kind as minute and sleepless in exercise. Every human being, of course, down to the semi-idiotic landlord of the inn in Barnaby Rudge, sees existence at an angle of his owr. We look at life each through our personal prism. But the prism of Dickens, if the phrase is permissible, was peculiarly prismatic. It lent eccentricity of color and of form to the object observed. It settled on a feature and exaggerated that. Now, to look at things thus is the essence of the art of the caricaturist. A very good example may be found in the amusing changes of Mr. Max Beerbohm. He shuns or omits everything but that which he considers essential for his purpose of diverting, and he insists upon that.

It has been denied that Dickens's work is caricature, and to say that it is always caricature would be vastly unjust. Nevertheless, the insistence on Carker's teeth, Panks's snort, Skimpole's manner, Jarndyce's east wind, and Rigaud's mustache, to take only a few cases, is exactly what we mean by caricature; and it is caricature in the manner of Mr. Carlyle. The historian, like the novelist, was wont to fix on a single trait or two—in Robespierre, St. Just, or whoever it might be—and to hammer insistently upon that. It was a ready, if inexpensive, method of securing a distinct impression. Both Dickens and Carlyle overworked this method, which becomes, in the long run, a stumbling block—to Monsieur Taine, for example.

Soudanese Warfare.

From "The Downfall of the Dervishes." E. N. Bennett.

The barbarous usage of killing the wounded has become traditional in Soudanese warfare, and in some cases it must be looked upon as a painful necessity. The wounded dervishes—as I saw with my own eyes, and on one occasion nearly felt with my own body—sometimes raised themselves and fired one last round at our advancing line. On one occasion a wounded Baggara suddenly rose up from a little heap of bodies and stabbed no less than seven Egyptian cavalry troopers before he was finally dispatched. Still, when all has been said in defense of this practice, it is certain that in many cases wounded dervishes, unarmed and helpless, were butchered from sheer wantonness and lust of blood. The whole formed a hideous picture, not easy to forget.

Omdurman.

From The National Review.

Certainly the first glance gives an impression of squalor, because no one dared show openly any evidence of wealth or comfort; and those who built fine, large houses invariably surrounded them with a squalid mud wall, ten to twenty feet high, against which the poorer people and slaves built lean-to huts on the outside. But walk in, and you perceive at once that these Taaisha Baggaras, whose childhood must have been passed in tending their flocks in the open, and in wet and dry weather, had a very good idea of luxurious comfort and wide verandaed houses. Building went on incessantly, each Emir outbuilding the other.

The crowning effort was the Khalifa's own masonry wall, which he built to inclose, as within a prison, all his fighting Emirs, his special soldiery, armory, and grain stores. This is a solid wall, four feet thick, fifteen feet high, over three miles in length, and with only five doorways in it. It is magnificently built, and the labor of bringing the blocks of hard stone and mortar from a distance must have been prodigious. It took the whole population, working from sunrise to sunset, over three years to build; and it is not quite completed, as there is a gap of 100 yards left between the Khalifa's house and the Beit el Amona, (arsenal.) Yet, having built this wall, and knowing full well that, after Firket, we meant to come on, he did not put up a banquette inside—so his men could not shoot at us from behind this veritable fortification.

Higher Aims of Education.

From The International Journal of Ethics.

If the majority of even cultivated people are incapable of completely appreciating a play of Shakespeare or a symphony of Beethoven without help, can we wonder that the immature mind often passes by the moral excellences of his elders without noting them? And we can hardly demand that the parents should point out their own perfections to their children! But all about our boys and girls goes on the drama of human life. Nothing but wise and sympathetic guidance is needed to enable them to discover the elements of beauty and grandeur half hidden in this moving spectacle. In every commmunity there is at least one man who embodies what is best in its moral ideals. Let the child come to understand and reverence him, and that whether personal acquaintance is possible or not. Let him become the boy's hero, the warrant for him that devotion to principle is something more than a name, that manliness is neither a dream nor the outgrown fashion of an earlier age. Such a method may be supplemented by the use of books.

Through biography and history he may learn to know the courage of a Garrison, the liberality and public spirit of a Franklin, the tireless energy and the humility of a Newton. Half unconsciously, as he reads, the wish will arise that he, too, might be able to act in like manner. Where there is no taste for reading, a story will always be listened to, and at least one young barbarian owes his entire knowledge of Robinson Crusoe, which is by no means inconsiderable, to the advantage that was taken of this fact. The recital of noble deeds was a favorite instrument of moral training among the Greeks and Romans. We should do well to learn of them in this respect.

Ere the Day.

We wakened at the dawning, but we never
  saw the day;
And we spoke our little prologue, but we
  never reached the play.
Oh! our love was sweet and certain till
  gray Sorrow dropped the curtain.
Ay, we wakened at the dawning, but we
  never saw the day.

There were buds within our garden, but
  they never came to flower;
There were birds among our bushes, but
  they only sang an hour.
And we laughed to see the swallow, but the
  Summer did not follow;
There were buds within our garden, but
  they never came to flower.

'Tis a garment white and silken, 'tis a white
  and misty veil,
'Tis a pair of little slippers—O dear love!—
  so white and frail.
Is the manhood in me dying that I'm sitting
  here and crying
O'er a garment and a slipper and a never-
  opened veil?

Dear, the world is empty—empty as the
  gemless golden band,
The token I had fingered and that never
  found your hand.
They've been telling me the story of an
  everlasting glory;
But you were the only preacher I could
  ever understand.

Ah, we wakened at the dawning, but we
  never saw the day;
And we spoke our little prologue, but we
  never reached the play.
But our love was sweet and certain till
  gray Sorrow dropped the curtain.
Hark! a single bell is calling * * * and
  this should have been the day.
—J. J. BELL in Chambers's Journal.

The Bottle and the Message.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

A form of ocean drift of special human interest is the bottle bearing its message from the shipwrecked, or about-to-be shipwrecked, mariner. And of these perhaps the most remarkable is that which told of the burning of the Kent in midocean. The ship was on fire, the end was approaching, there seemed no hope of rescue. An officer on board wrote a message to this effect and committed it to the sea in a bottle. Some months afterward the bottle was picked up near the shore by a fisherman, and the message it contained was sent to the very man who wrote it. He had been rescued at the last moment, and soon after received promotion in India.

But the bottle thrown overboard has also been used in the scientific study of ocean currents. Many such bottles have had remarkable voyages and greatly increased our knowledge of the movements of the ocean. Sir James Ross, in his famous antarctic voyage, threw overboard a number of bottles in latitude 54 degrees south to learn something of the great currents which run in that little-known region in an easterly direction all round the globe. One of these bottles actually traversed the greater part of the earth's circumference, having come ashore off Cape Liptrap in South Australia.

Arab Cavalry at Omdurman.

From Scribner's Magazine.

The Arab mode of attack was quaint to a degree. Formed in a line, each tribe advanced against a part of the village. When about 500 yards from the mud houses they halted and commenced to dance, brandishing spears and swords in the air and firing off rifles. After a few moments they resumed the advance, dancing and firing all the while, (in the air,) when suddenly, with a yell, they rushed at the houses, and, having effected an entrance, they slaughtered every one within.

Bismarck.

Thy mother follows thee to rest
  With haughty, tearless eye:
Who wert the buckler on her breast,
  The sword upon her thigh.
Through stormy youth, through stressful
  age,
Her chronicles have shown
Two stories on a single page:
  Thy country's, and thine own!

A dark but splendid record, stained
  With oozings not of wine!
Man must have gods, or true or feigned,
  And Germany was thine.
Though in that sacred cause, good sooth,
  Strange deeds thou daredst at times,
We set thy loyalty and truth
  Against a hundred crimes.

Among the wise we saw thee sit,
  Their easy master still.
In vain they brought their subtle wit
  To match thine iron will.
Each empty brag, each ready lie,
  The attentive warrior heard;
Then smiled, with cool, contemptuous eye,
  And crushed them with a word.

For Fortune saw thee, Roman browed,
  Invulnerable, austere.
And loved the soul that never bowed
  For grace, or bent for fear.
Thrice at her shrine thou didst desire
  An oracle of flame:
And thrice from out the hidden pyre
  The expected answer came.

Till on yon hill above Belleville
  Thou stoodst, when Paris burned;
And 'neath thy charger's armored heel
  The flying cinder spurred.
While near, upon that ardent sod,
  Thin-faced, emaciate:
By thee, who stoodst so like a god,
  Stood Moltke, like a Fate.
  * * * * * * *
So, guard him, guard him home to rest,
  O Mother, eagle-eyed!
He was the buckler to thy breast
  The sword against thy side.
But rear no pile with hireling hands,
  Of bronze, or sculptured stone;
One Temple to his memory stands:
  'Twas builded by his own.
—EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE in The Spectator.

O'Connell and the Reporters.

From The Cornhill.

There is an amusing story, which has the merit of being true, as to the way in which O'Connell foiled a Government shorthand writer who went over to report the speeches at a gigantic meeting on the land laws and found a howling mob of 50,000 people had to be penetrated to reach the platform, so that there was no way of getting there save with the help of the arch-enemy himself. "Have you had any breakfast?" said O'Connell. "No?—then come with me." After the meal was finished he escorted the reporter on to the platform. "Have you plenty of pencils? Yes?—then fire away." But O'Connell rose and delivered a long oration in Irish!

Another reporter who had been a strong supporter of his, and afterward went over to the other side, was present at a meeting on behalf of a hostile paper, and when O'Connell said, alluding to the attacks of that journal, "Am I, who have fluttered the Ministry, to be nibbled at by mice?" he sprang up in a fury and shouted, "Do you mean to call me a mouse?" I should not be guilty of such a misnomer," was the reply. "Every one knows you are a great big rat." He was a dangerous adversary, even when retaliation on his part would have seemed impossible.

Those Lyddite Shells.

From Chambers's Journal.

According to the accounts received from those who participated in the recent Soudan campaign, the destructive power of the lyddite shells was enormous and far exceeded any results previously attained. In an incredibly short time earthworks were destroyed, leaving breaches through which the shrapnel or man-killing shells could be fired, and the work of destruction thus completed. The experience of the whole campaign leaves no room for doubt that lyddite is by far the the most efficient shell-explosive known.

It is a very difficult problem to ascertain the numerical superiority of lyddite over other explosives. It is certainly six times more powerful than nitro-glycerine, which in turn is at least eight time more powerful than the same weight of gunpowder. Further, all experience shows that its effects are spread over a much greater area than in the case of nitro-glycerine or dynamite, which are intensely local in their action. It has been frequently erroneously stated that lyddite or melinite may be used as a substitute for cordite or gunpowder in propelling a projectile; such could not be the case, however, as the explosion takes place so rapidly that the chamber of the gun would be inevitably shattered. Probably one of the greatest advantages of lyddite is its absolute safety to handle, which we can realize when we recall its use in the arts for over a century without its powers being even suspected. In this respect, combined with its superlative destructive capacities, lyddite approaches an ideal explosive for shells, and it is safe to predict that it will play an extremely important part in the great military operations of the future.

The Tasmanian Devil.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

The animal known in Australia as the Tasmanian devil is one of the only two survivors of what must at one time have been a widely distributed class of animals, to judge from the fossil remains already found in many parts of Australia. Like nearly every mammalian quadruped of the continent, the devil is a marsupial; but, with the solitary exception of the so-called Tasmanian wolf, he is the only surviving marsupial animal that is carnivorous and may be regarded as a beast of prey. The devil is now very scarce and will soon be extinct; but in the early convict days of the island—when Tasmania, then called Van Dieman's Land, was the penal settlement for the worst class of British convicts—they were plentiful, and many ghastly stories were afloat of their attacks upon escaped convicts who had taken to the bush.

It is believed that the name of devil was bestowed on the animals by the convicts, who had learned to look upon them with almost superstitious fear, partly in consequence of their appearance, but still more owing to their untiring perseverance in following up an enemy to the last with what looked like undying hatred. No specimen has ever been found on the continent of Australia.

Mr. Scott's Roast Duck.

From Harper's Round Table.

A certain Mr. Scott of Exeter, whose business required him to travel constantly, was one of the most famous characters for punctuality in the kingdom. By his methodical habits, combined with unwearied industry, he accumulated a large fortune. For a great many years the landlord of every inn in Cornwall or Devon that he visited knew the exact day and hour he would arrive.

A short time before he died, at the advanced age of eighty, a gentleman who was making a journey through Cornwall put up at a small inn at Port Isaac for his dinner. He looked over the bill of fare and found nothing to his liking. He had, however, seen a fine duck roasting on the fire.

"I'll have that," said he. "You cannot, Sir," replied the landlord, "it is for Mr. Scott of Exeter." "I know Mr. Scott very well," replied the traveler. "He is not in your house." "Very sorry," said the landlord, "but six months ago, when he was last here, he ordered the duck to be ready for him this day exactly at 2 o'clock." And to the amazement of the traveler, who chanced to look from the window, the old gentleman was at that moment entering the inn yard about five minutes before the appointed time.

A Moscow Market.

From Donahoe's.

The best, biggest, dirtiest, and most peculiar fair is the Louse Market of Moscow. Not a pretty name, but one that must be written because it is eminently descriptive. This market is also perennial, but is at its best on Sundays in the Summer. It is held beside the walls on their inner side, and one may buy there anything from costly jewelry to worn-out boots, from rare old wines to the sifted emptyings of ash barrels.

No Profit in English Farming.

Rider Haggard in Longman's Magazine.

Compared with other and rougher countries, it is curious to note the ceaseless nature of the work needful to the carrying on of an English farm. We have brought cultivation to such a pitch of science that every day has its appropriate and necessary labor, without which all would be spoiled. Yet the pity of it is that, notwithstanding the care, knowledge, and intelligence which are put into the working of the land, under present conditions it can scarcely be made to pay. The machinery works, the mill goes round, the laborers earn their wage, and the beast his provender, the goodman rises early and rests late, taking thought for the day and the morrow, but when at Michaelmas he balances his books there is no return, and lo! the bailiff stands within the gates. Although there have been gleams of hope during the past year in our parts the ancient industry of agriculture is nearly moribund, and if the land is farmed fairly it is in many instances being worked at a loss, or at any rate without a living profit.

The reader may say that this is impossible, that no one would carry on the business under these conditions; yet it is still carried on, in many cases from sheer force of habit or because those who practice it have nothing else to which to turn. The small farmers only too often keep up the game till they are beggared, when they adjourn to the workhouse or to live upon the charity of their friends. The larger farmers go on until they are absolutely impoverished and retire into a cottage, or, if they are fortunate, find a position as steward upon some estate. The landlords with farms upon their hands work them with capital borrowed at high interest from the bank, till they can let them upon any terms to any sort of tenant. Unless they have private means to draw on, or are able to earn money, into their end it is best not to inquire; they sink and sink till they vanish beneath the surface of the great sea of English society, and their ancient homes and accustomed place are filled by the successful speculator or South African millionaire.

Martin Luther.

From Good Words.

Like Dr. Johnson, Luther was a lover of good cheer. How Carlyle would envy the man's digestion and enjoyment of food! "If our Lord God," says Luther, "may make excellent large pike and good Rhenish wine, I may well venture to eat and to drink. Thou mayest enjoy every pleasure in the world that is not sinful; thy God forbids thee not, but much rather wills it. And it is pleasing to the dear God whenever thou rejoiceth or laughest from the bottom of thy heart." What a contrast to this saying of the Reformer is the astonishing confession of Peter Damiani, the great monk-cardinal, that the sin he found it hardest to uproot was his disposition to laughter! Luther, as is well known, did not despise the fruit of the vine. He used to say: "We ought to give our guests a good drink that they may be cheerful, for the Scripture says, 'Bread strengtheneth man's heart, but wine maketh him cheerful.'"

His biographer tells us that when on some festive occasions he sat a generous host and grave father of a family, at the hospitable board, garnished by the happy faces of his children, and spread in honor of a few friends, Jonas, or Bugenhagen, or Amsdorf, or a stranger guest, with a Martinmas goose, or it might be venison sent him by the Elector from the seigneurial kitchen, or some carp or trout caught by Luther in his own fishpond * * * he was, if we may trust his own confession, happier than many nobleman or prince, words of earnestness or pleasantry flowed in gracious alternation from his lips, and diligently did his guests gather up the spiritual crumbs which fell from the table that nothing might be lost.

In 1546, during his last visit to Eisleben, the conversation having turned upon sickness and death, Luther playfully said, "If I get back to Wittenberg I will take to good eating and drinking, so that the worms may have found a fat doctor to devour." A grim joke, but it was the way of the great man.

The Collies and Amen.

From "Newman Hall. An Autobiography."

I once witnessed a phase of prompt evolution of practical and of devotional religion in Scotch sheepdogs on a communion Sabbath among the mountains.

The church yard was crowded with shepherds, accompanied by their dogs, which lay quietly asleep at the feet of their masters. The sermon was finished, the psalm had been sung, the final prayer was being offered, and there was no sign of impatience; but the moment the benediction commenced, the devotional doggies all roused themselves, and before the "Amen" they were in marching order.

"'Ark the 'Erald Angels Sing."

From The Academy.

Two turns brought me from the crowded highway along which cab and omnibus were speeding toward London's centre of attraction—to the quiet street in which fire and food awaited me. As I made the second turn I saw, through the murk of a mid-December evening, three figures pressed close against the area railings—surely my own area railings. And through the murk came, in a treble bawl, the sound of "Peace on earth—good 'ill ter men."

The area door opened with a clatter.

"Now, then, be off with yer! I'd smack yer 'eds if I could get near yer. Makin' that noise. Now, then!"

"Garn! Want yer airy window broke?" said the biggest of the trio, pulling himself up by the railings and resting his chin between the spikes.

As I entered at the gate they scurried away in fear and trembling, and cook, distracted, slammed the area door. A minute later a wait of discord came down the street:

"'Ark the 'erald angels sing."

All American Children.

From The Outlook.

"Do you not have trouble with so many nationalities?" The Spectator asked of the Principal of a large school in the crowded tenement part of the city. "Oh, we hang the flag over the school platform," was the answer, "and have the regular exercise of saluting it, and the children become very patriotic indeed. They will not own, in most cases, that they are not Americans." "Yes," said the other teacher, "I often ask, 'Will the German children in the room stand up?' The Germans are more wedded to their Fatherland, apparently, than other immigrants, for a few—though not by any means half—of them usually rise to this invitation. 'Now let the Italian children stand,' generally brings no response at all, though the school is crowded with them in my district. But when I end up by saying, 'Will the American children stand up?' the whole school rises joyfully."

Piano Practice and Peas.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

Leschetizky, the famous teacher of the piano, in Vienna, often brightens his talk with reminiscence. "I always practiced a piece with six dried peas," he said to one pupil. "When I began I would lay the six peas on the piano rack side by side. Then when I had played the piece through perfectly, or a part of it, I would put one of the peas in my pocket. That would leave five peas, and when I had played it through perfectly a second time I would put another pea in my pocket. And so I would go on until I had played it through perfectly six times in succession, and all the peas were in my pockets. But if I made a single mistake, say in the third playing or the fourth playing, I would put the six peas back on the rack and begin all over again. Whoever practices with six dried peas is sure to play as well as he can."

The Last Church.

Friend, when the dews are falling,
  When the red sunset fades,
When Summer owls are calling
  Deep in the darkening glades;
Some day we shall see beckoning
  A spire over the hill,
A Church beyond our reckoning,
  One Church still.

It will be dark when we get there,
  With a dim light inside,
The lich-gate open set there,
  The west door open wide,
Twelfth century triple moulded,
  Chevrony, billetty, beak,
No church-locking clerk to be scolded,
  No keys to seek.

We shall find no organ pealing,
  No singing boys to hear,
Only twelve weepers kneeling,
  Six and six by a bier:
We shall not see their faces
  Cowled and turned to the East,
But there will be left two places
  Behind the priest.

There we shall take our places
  Turning still to the East,
Close to the altar-paces,
  Close to the kneeling priest;
And the light from the silver candles
  Will glint on the cope on his back,
On the silver coffin handles,
  All else being black.

We shall take no heed of the prophets
  Dark in the grisaille glass,
Of pannelled quatrefoil soffits,
  Of low-side window and brass;
But looking still to the altar,
  Follow the monotone,
Change and change without falter
  Versicle antiphone.

Dirige, de profundis
  For the churches of the past,
Deus obruimur undis
  Is this Church to be last?
And the lights will seem to us lower,
  The altar-candles dim,
And the voices ofters and slower,
  A funeral hymn.

Yet our hearts shall not falter
  Kneeling behind the priest,
Turning still to the altar,
  Looking still to the East:
Illâ horâ admonebor
  The present is as the past,
Tuum vultum intuebor
  In that Church at last.
—J. MEADE FALKNER in The Spectator.

The Cape Bustards.

From The Saturday Review.

Two of the most beautiful of the lesser Cape bustards are the Vaal and the Blue koorhaans, birds of splendid form and coloring, good equally for sport or for the table. Another very beautiful bustard is the Bush koorhaan, a denizen of bush and forest country, with its notable pinkish crest, its intense black underplumage, and its handsomely speckled black and rufous back. This bird gets up most silently before the gunner, wavers through the trees with a flight not unlike that of a woodcock, and affords not only pretty shooting, but excellent eating. Two very fine South African bustards are Ludwig's and the Stanley bustards, splendid game birds, standing in size intermediate between the so-called koorhaans and the giant paauw.

The paauw itself may well be termed the king of all the bustards. It attains a length of more than four feet, a wing spread of 8 feet 4 inches, and a weight of as much as fifty pounds. The weight depends, of course, greatly upon the bird's feeding. Average well-fed specimens will scale from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds. But at certain seasons this magnificent bird feeds greedily upon the gum exuding from the thorny acacia, and puts on flesh and fat in a quite amazing manner. This habit is so well known that the Boers usually call the bird "Gom (or gum) paauw." In big locust years, too, the paauw gains flesh with great rapidity. At such seasons well-fed male specimens will attain enormous bulk and fatness, and are to be found ranging between thirty-five and forty pounds—many colonists say even as much as fifty or sixty pounds—in weight. A fat paauw is sometimes so bursting with good living that, when shot in mid-air, he breaks up on hitting the hard, sun-baked earth very much as would jelly. The flesh of this splendid game bird is delicious eating, and a paauw is one of the greatest luxuries of the hunter's camp fire or the colonist's table.

John, Thomas, Richard, &c.

From Notes and Queries.

The popularity of John is believed to be due to the supposed suitability in baptism of the Baptist's name, just as Jordan was a name usually given to children who were baptized in water brought from Palestine by pilgrims or crusaders. The prevalence of William is due to William the Conqueror, that of Robert to sympathy with the misfortunes of his son. Thomas came in with the murder of the great Archbishop. The crusading exploits of Richard I. made the name popular, while to the adventures of the Paladins we owe Roland, Roger, and Reginald. In the fourteenth century Charles, James, and George are almost unknown. Charles only became popular after the execution of Charles I., and George came in with the Hanoverian dynasty.

Official Ladies and Titles.

From The London Truth.

Official ladies here are as fond of titles as Chicago heiresses. A title gives the right to embroider a coronet on the body linen. It is pleasant in a railway train to pour scent on a coroneted pocket handkerchief. La Maréchal Niel thought so, I dare say, in the Summer of 1859. Her husband escaped the carnage of one of the battles fought that year in Lombardy. He also assured, against heavy odds and the terrible blunders of the General Staff, victory to the French. His wife was with him when his Marshal's baton was brought in with a letter from Napoleon III. Niel thought Mme. Niel would have melted into tears from joy. Instead of that, the corners of her mouth fell: "You are Marshal, you are," she said: "that does not make me Duchesse."

The Toy Spaniel and Pug.

From The Spectator.

The Stewarts added to the list the toy-spaniel, and our Dutch connection brought us the pug. Both came from Holland; but the former, the "King Charles," was originally a pure-bred dwarf-spaniel, exceptionally intelligent, useful in finding game, and differing only in its smaller size and extreme domesticity from our larger breeds. The "spaniel gentle or comforter," which Dr. Caius denounced as a useless lapdog, must have preceded the King Charles as an indigenous pet. Pugs came in with chocolate, powder, negro page-boys, and hoops, and marked the first step in English taste for the grotesque in dogs. The cleanliness and absence of canine odor about the pug, as well as his decorative qualities, also recommended him. He was an exotic, and has remained in favor on his merits for nearly 200 years. The spotted carriage dog was a Hanoverian introduction, and the white Pomeranian is credited to the connection with Prussia in the wars of Frederick the Great.

Need of a Large Regular Army.

Andrew Carnegie in The North American Review.

We need a large regular army of trained soldiers. There is no use trying to encounter regular armies with volunteers—we have found that out. Not that volunteers would not be superior to the class of men we shall get to enlist simply for pay in the regular army, if they would enlist there and be trained, but because they are not trained. Thirty-eight thousand more men are to be called for the regular army; but it is easy "to call spirits from the vasty deep"—they may not come. The present force of the army is 62,000 men by law; we have only 56,000, as the President tells us in his message.

Why do we not first fill up the gap, instead of asking for legislation to enlist more? Because labor is well employed and men are scarce in some States to-day; because men who now enlist know for what they are wanted, and that kind of work is not what American soldiers have been asked to perform hitherto. They have never had to leave their own country, much less to shoot down men whose only crime against the Republic was that they, too, like ourselves, desired their country's independence and believed in the Declaration of Independence—in Americanism. The President may not get the soldiers he desires, and yet he must have if he is not to make shipwreck of his imperialism. There is very grave reason to doubt whether the army can be raised even to 100,000 men without a great advance in pay, perhaps not without conscription.

Lysters, Websters, Shermans.

From Notes and Queries.

The dyer's trade in 1370 was naturally pursued in the larger towns rather than in the villages, and by masters employing several workmen. Thus at Pontefract there is a Lyster who employs two men and two maids; another who employs two men; and There is a Webester who employs two men. At Wakefield there is also a Lyster who employs two men. The names Webster and Lyster, also called by his Latin name Tinctor, are common enough to prove that cloth sufficient for local consumption was woven in Yorkshire. There were twelve Textors, and four Sheremans, (hence the name of Mrs. Sherman,) who "clipped" the cloth when the Websters had done their task.

Finding Gomez.

Thomas R. Dawley, Jr., in Frank Leslie's Popular Magazine.

As the sun dropped behind a fringe of trees we saw a man in the distance. He shouted a challenge across the savanna, and we answered back, "Cuba!" and rode on through more bushes, thence by an empty cowyard, a roofless ranch, and a gateless post with an armed youth leaning against it, posing as a sentry. In the pasture beyond we were joined by a horseman, who led us through a grove of royal palms, on the other side of which gleamed many little camp fires, lighting up with circles of flame the fast deepening twilight. Horses tethered by long lariats were grazing, and around the fires were groups of tattered and torn men.

They were the insurgent army. An officer, conspicuous in long boots, gazed at me and my mule curiously. Following my guides to the further end of the field, I dismounted, and being directed to a tree beneath which a piece of canvas was stretched on stakes, I peeped under; but not thinking that there was anything of consequence there, I was about to pass on. A sudden jerk at my elbow detained me, and I looked down at a little old man seated in a hammock.

His face was turned toward the ground, and I saw a very conspicuous head of white hair bobbing back and forth, apparently looking for something. I heard a deep-down voice say, "Take these candles!" and then the head went back, and a face about the color of coffee with a little milk in it turned up to mine. I was aware that a little pair of eyes, opening and shutting rapidly, were looking me over. Then I knew that I was in the presence of Gomez, the man who had made his name famous on three continents.

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Dining Chairs—Solid oak, cane seat, high carved backs and carved spindles, were $1.50, now . . . . . 95c.
Parlor Suits—Three-piece handsomely inlaid suit covered in rich silk damask, were $26.00, now 16.50
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Enameled Iron Beds, very heavy handsome brass trimmings, in all sizes, were $8.50, now 3.95
Enameled Iron Beds, Round and Brass Trimmed, very heavy uprights and fillings, were $8.00, now . 4.95
Enameled Iron Beds, Brass Mounted, Fancy Pattern head and foot, all sizes, were $4.00, now 1.95

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Heavy All-Wool Ingrain Art Squares, beautiful colors and designs, size 2½ yards by 3 yards, were $5.25, now 3.75
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The breaking of Wall Street records has become commonplace. On every day of the week that is accomplished now. In volume of business trading beyond precedent proceeds not only without interruption, but providing evidence that the general public has actually taken control of the security market. In the matter of price the exhibit is just as cheerful. Quotations rise and show in no way any disposition to react.

Ultra-conservative preaching is heard on many sides. There is much pointing-out of peril involved in recklessness. They who are among the veterans of Wall Street, remembering no such situation as now exists, seem almost unanimously sure that sentiment is overenthusiastic, that buoyancy is galloping too much, that setbacks must come quickly. But in reply to all such criticism and offsetting every degree of optimism is the continual click, click, click, of the Stock Exchange ticker quoting figures mounting higher not only every day, but virtually every minute. Tens of millions of dollars were added during the past week to the market value of securities dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange.

What goes on in Wall Street is not different, except in degree, from what the record is for securities elsewhere sold and quoted. Bonds and stocks of standard local corporations throughout the country are uniformly mounting in value. For a time at Pittsburg, at Chicago, and in Philadelphia there was hesitancy, though in Boston and other New England centres pace has been kept with New York from the start. Now there is cheerful unanimity.

While market values advance intrinsic values show similar extension. In five out of six instances well-managed local corporations are making profits to-day in contrast with past losses. Increased dividend returns develop in every business quarter. Thus the smaller corporate properties of the country show that they are in step with the greater ones in whose securities Wall Street interest centres. Increased railway earnings are not only continuing—they grow greater. And, thanks to economical management beyond all precedent, net returns are even surpassing the splendid exhibits that gross earnings present. Never before in railway history has there ever been such a record as the high-class properties of the United States to-day are making. In the old days of extravagance it would have been impossible to believe it possible that a great railway system like the Northern Pacific could be managed on an operating percentage of 50 per cent. Yet 47 per cent. has already been officially recorded as that property's operating basis, and, semi-officially, it is indicated that a statement of earnings about to be issued will disclose that operating expenses finally have fallen even below 40 per cent. of gross receipts. What once would have been viewed as marvelous, rated as a fable, has become now merely the reflection of operating business wisdom. We are in a new age of corporation economy; and if recent lean years have yielded no other good result they certainly have brought benefits to investors in American corporations in that extravagances big and little have gone out of fashion.

Coincident with the establishment of more prudent management, a management productive of increased net results, American railways are in an era of consolidation and concentration. Lesser and competing roads are being merged into greater systems. In instances which before long are likely to make a considerable list, combinations even of the greater properties are being arranged.

Some of these involve plans that are pursued with strenuous efforts at concealment, but developments here and there that cannot be hidden indicate amply what is progressing. Within a little while, for example, the New York Central Railroad is likely to be a system not only extending from ocean to ocean, not only including the Chicago and Northwestern and the Union Pacific Road, but bringing in as well a number of connecting feeding properties. Canada Southern and Michigan Central may be counted upon as being practically sure of incorporation into the New York Central and on a basis which will yield benefits warranting recent long years of patient investment. If Canada Southern shareholders should be able to exchange their present holdings for 3½ per cent. New York Central bonds on a basis of 80 for their stock, there would certainly seem to be abundant remuneration for the confidence they have shown through years of small dividend returns.

What goes on, or what is planned, at least, in New York Central's expansion policy is representative. Other great corporations are intent upon similar progress. In the Pennsylvania Company developments of extraordinary consequence may at any moment be disclosed, for under the surface their comprehensive plans are under way. Little by little "news" may leak out suggesting what really is comprehended in the new policy of consolidation and concentration. Perhaps in this development, practically revolutionary, some collisions with public policy may appear, but security tendencies are toward larger, safer, more permanent dividend returns.

In the current business situation no bad factors are anywhere discerned. Elements that are favorable show in every quarter. Capital is profiting, labor is well employed, neither suffering nor growing. Commercially as well as industrially prosperity is the rule; manufacturers and wholesale merchants are busier than for years, and the country storekeeper—good barometer he of general business conditions—is doing better than for a decade.

In the money market ease does not continue merely; it grows greater. Loans on a tremendous scale are made now in Wall Street at a rate which puts far in the background any low interest charge ever before recorded. Yesterday's New York bank statement was full of suggestion. Not only were surplus reserves raised half a dozen millions, but official Clearing House returns show that during the past week actual money rushed into New York at the rate of close to $2,000,000 a day. Money is in abundance all over the country, and from all over the country it has seemed recently bound toward Wall Street. And in this phase of the situation—a "Financial Revolution," Gov. Flower calls it—they who are conservative in Wall Street see warrant for confidence that security market values are as yet low compared with what they must eventually come to be; for, with money in the loan market practically a drug, the chief opportunity for its use profitably is in conversion into dividend and interest-paying stocks and bonds—and there is still a long list wherein can be found yielders of two and three and four times of what are present loan market returns.

Finally, Europe begins to pay respectful attention to American securities. Europe has not been merely negligent of us recently—for years, indeed—but there seemed to develop at practically every foreign financial centre absolute distrust of all American investments. Ostensibly this has been because Europe was conservative, doubtful of American good faith. As a matter of fact, such reasons have been excuses chiefly. Europe has had headaches of her own. Recently Germany has practically been through financial liquidation, and at Paris finance crises were but narrowly escaped half a dozen times last year, while in Great Britain the average investor has been stuck with all sorts of riff-raff stuff, imposed by promoters of the Hooley type, or has seen investment funds go kiting in South African balloons a la Barnato. But now some indications appear of the assertion of common sense on the part of Europe in its disposition toward American investments, and for the first time in a long while security exchanges on balance will for the past week represent probable purchases twice as great as sales.

Now, let Europe begin to show general investment interest here, begin to take American stocks and give them consideration on the intrinsic merit of them, and the quick result is bound to be wonder-working. If the London banker and investor once realize that American dividend-paying properties are worthy to rate with similar properties in Great Britain, we shall have forthwith a 3 per cent. investment basis here for high-class railway shares.

SATURDAY.

Activity that broke all Stock Exchange records—how trite that statement is becoming—characterized yesterday's two-hour stock market. From opening to close the rush was heavy and continuous. More than 750,000 shares changed hands, and nearly $5,000,000 bonds—making it by far the most active short-session ever known in Wall Street. With the heavy trading there was continued buoyancy—buoyancy that was sensational. A large proportion of the day's net changes went beyond a full point. Stocks of the higher grade were the strongest, New York Central, Union Pacific preferred, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Omaha preferred, Northwest, and Atchison preferred all making substantial gains. It was, in short, a day of bullish enthusiasm in which unprecedented things were accomplished.

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Throughout the two hours of business, heavy and aggressive commission house buying of the same confident sort that has characterized the market for weeks past was in evidence. Professionals short of stocks also turned about and covered outstanding contracts without much regard for prices. Strong interests were buyers, as was shown in the Vanderbilt shares. London was quite a factor in this market, and it was apparent that in many of the international stocks European speculators were caught short and obliged to cover hurriedly and at a loss.

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The Vanderbilts were the most conspicuous shares. New York Central advanced to 140½, a gain of between nine and ten points over Friday's close. And it was notable that this gain was made on comparatively light transactions, less than 30,000 shares of the stock changing hands. Ostensibly the New York Central advance was founded upon the story of a Vanderbilt consolidation, the Street hearing rumors of plans for a general merger of the Vanderbilt properties and the Union Pacific system. What was disclosed was the fact that all the Vanderbilt stocks were in small supply. London speculators short of New York Central ran the stock up on themselves in efforts to cover, and the advance there was carried on here at even higher speed. Vanderbilt brokers bought all of their shares aggressively, being most active in New York Central, Northwest, and Canada Southern. In the last-named stock there was particularly good buying, and it was said that a London investment interest is now completing the purchase of 10,000 shares of the stock which, after investigation, they have decided to be the cheapest of all the Vanderbilt properties. In London, even on the post-market curb, New York Central was continually kept higher than the New York parity.

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Union Pacific's buoyancy was based on the Vanderbilt story. The preferred stock got up to 83½, and held practically all of its gain to the close. Over 90,000 shares changed hands. The common, on transactions approaching 60,000 shares, jumped 2½ points, selling up to and closing at 50. Inside interests were heavy buyers; Vanderbilt brokers were active in the same direction, and London houses took round blocks of the stock.

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Only in the industrial department was there any hesitancy shown. The trust stocks did not respond to the buoyancy of the railway list. Both Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust lost a fraction for the day. None of the other industrials made more than fractional advances.

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The Atchison issues were notably strong, the preferred making a new high price at 62¼, and gaining two points net for the day. The common sold as high as 24. Flower interests were at all times good buyers, and some of the larger commission houses were quite active in the preferred stock. Other features of the market were Manhattan Elevated, which declined on realizing, as well as Pennsylvania Railroad, which again got up to 136 on buying by interests which were active in the recent advance; Metropolitan Street Railway, Delaware and Hudson, Illinois Central, and the Federal Steel stocks. One of the suggestively strong issues was Panhandle common, which on light transactions gained a full point, coincidently with intimations that important developments in the company's affairs are to be announced early this week.

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The Chicago Great Western stocks were newly active and strong. They enjoyed good buying, and the debentures and preferred B both gained substantially. Insiders are now talking of early dividends on the preferred B with the same persistence that they talked of a dividend on the preferred A some little time ago. The Chicago Great Western stocks are finding new foreign favor, and it is also stated that a prominent Wall Street banking house has in the past two months become actively identified with the property through large purchases of the shares.

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The weekly bank statement was another encouraging factor. Despite the week's heavy stock transactions, surplus reserves increased $6,430,000. The banks gained nearly $10,000,000 in cash holdings. Deposits increased more than $13,000,000, while loans increased only $3,500,000. The New York banks now have a total reserve of $247,000,000, which is $34,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $849,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $720,000,000.

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Government bonds were in demand. There were sales of $25,000 fours, 1907, coupon at 112¾, and $300,000 fours, 1925, coupon at 129½.

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In State bonds $19,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 96¾, and $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s trust receipts at 7⅞ seller 20 flat.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.	½	Met. St. Railway	2⅝
Am. Malt. Co. pf.	1½	Michigan Central	1
Am. S. & Wire pf.	½	Minn. & St. Louis	1¼
At., T. & S. F.	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	2	Missouri Pac	½
Brook. Un. Gas	1	N. J. Central	½
Canada Southern	2⅜	N. Y. Air Brake	⅝
Central Pacific	½	N. Y. Central	2½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
Chic. & Alton	½	Norf. & West. pf.	1¼
Chi. Great West.	½	Penn. Railroad	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	1	P., C. C. & St. L.	1
Chi. & Northwest	2½	Reading	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝	Rio Gr. West. pf.	½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	St. P. & Omaha pf.	3
Consol. Ice	½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	½
Del. & Hudson	2½	Third Avenue	1
Erie 2d pf.	½	Twin City R. T.	½
Evans. & T. H. pf.	2	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Great Northern pf.	2	Union Pacific	2½
Illinois Central	3½	Union Pac. pf.	5½
Int. Paper pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Long Island	1	West. Union Tel.	½
Louisville & Nash.	½		
Manhattan Con	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits pf.	1¼	Hawaiian Sugar	3¼
Am. Sugar Ref	¼	Int. Paper Co	⅝
Am. Tobacco	⅝	Lake Erie & West pf.	1¼
Am. Steel & Wire	⅛	Peo. Gas, Chi	⅛
Brunswick City	½	Pullman Car	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Tol. & Ohio Cent	5
Col. South. 2d pf., w. issued	½	U. S. Express	1¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Federal Steel	⅝	Western Gas	1

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	2⅛	Ore. Sh. Line, inc. B	2
C. of N. J. gen. 6s	1	Peoria & East. inc.	1
De Bardeleben Con. 6s	1½	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st	1
L., E. & St. L. 1st t. r.	1	Un. Pac. 4s	1⅛
		West Shore 4s, reg.	1¼
		Wilkesbarre & E. 1st	1

Bonds Declined.

Dallas & Waco 1st.	2½	Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1
St. L. & I. M. 2d	1½		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $259,494,339; balance, $15,619,045; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,604,119.

Money on call in London at 1 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 1⅞@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅜@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94¼ and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—2½c premium@par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 16c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Bourse was buoyant to-day, foreign securities following the advance of Spanish fours. Turks were firm, owing to the renewed expectation of an increase of ¼ per cent. in the interest for September. Mines and Rio Tintos were active, and De Beers were strong on the repeated rumor that the shares would be split.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.—On the Boerse here to-day international securities were quiet, with the exception of Spanish fours, which advanced materially. Americans were strong in sympathy with the London market. Industrial and bank shares were supported. Swiss railroad bonds declined rapidly in consequence of the decision of the Swiss Federal Tribunal in regard to the nationalization scheme, but they partly recovered at the end.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 21.—Prices were firm on the Boerse here to-day, and American securities were higher.

MEASURED BY THE YIELD.

In Great Britain it is impossible for investors to secure shares in well-managed railways, with dividend yields assured, at anything like returns available in American properties. Investors abroad are indeed considered fortunate when able to obtain a sure 3 per cent. return. A basis of yield considerably less than 3 per cent. is indeed the rule for high-class properties. Thus interest centres in the calculation herewith of net returns paid by a score of prominent United States Railroads, taking even the highest figures reached in the Stock Exchange buoyancy of the week just past. This is the exhibit:

Stock.	Rate.	Price.	Yield.
Burlington	5	140	3.57
Canada Southern	2	59	3.40
Chicago & Alton	7	170	4.11
Delaware & Hudson	5	114	4.38
Del., Lack. & West.	7	158	4.40
Great Northern pf.	7	166	4.24
Illinois Central	5	121	4.09
Manhattan	4	118	3.38
Metropolitan	7	199	3.50
Michigan Central	4	113	3.54
New Jersey Central	4	103	3.88
New York Central	4	140	2.85
New Haven & Hartford	8	200	4.00
Northwest	5	150	3.33
Northwest pf.	7	190	3.68
Omaha	3½	100	3.50
Omaha pf.	7	173	4.05
Pennsylvania	5	136	3.68
Rock Island	5	121	4.13
St. Paul	5	129½	3.84

One out of this score of properties is thus shown to return less than a 3 per cent. profit. But this calculation is on the basis of 4 per cent., when it can be stated officially that New York Central has now assured earnings beyond 6 per cent., while certain connected and practically auxiliary properties, like Canada Southern and Michigan Central, yielding between 3 and 4 per cent., are similarly gaining in their net revenues and will soon be giving a substantially larger yield. Indeed, in the two properties mentioned—Canada Southern and Michigan Central—an actual consolidation with New York Central may fairly be counted upon as a probable early accomplishment.

In practically every stock in the foregoing list larger returns are assured than past payments have amounted to. The conservative investor can from the basis of net returns, find nothing abroad to compare with what standard home securities offer.

PAPER TRUST PROGRESS.

The International Paper Company is obtaining control of important outside independent paper-making plants. Negotiations have practically been completed, so it is semi-officially stated, for the acquisition of the chief opposition property in this State. And similar progress is reported in negotiations for the purchase of New England mills of high reputation and large output. The taking over of these plants will, it is said, give to the International Paper Company what will practically amount to the monopoly which its projectors sought at the outstart.

Ex-Gov. R. P. Flower and Mr. D. O. Mills and other Wall Street men of consequence in the company were at the close of business yesterday enthusiastic over what they rate as an extra accomplishment in carrying through the new purchases.

One of the independent companies now to be acquired has two mills whose earnings last year aggregated $105,000. In payment of this property, the International Paper Company will assume interest upon $316,000 of 6 per cent. bonds, (calling for an annual interest payment of about $19,000,) $400,000 preferred stock, and $300,000 of the common stock of the International Paper Company. Six per cent. upon the preferred stock will require $24,000 a year, and $12,000 will pay the 4 per cent. on the $300,000 of common. Thus the interest on bonds and full dividends of 6 per cent. on preferred stock and 4 per cent. on the common will aggregate $55,000—or $50,000 less than the $105,000 now earned by the property run on an independent basis in competition with the trust.

Some of the International Paper Company's friends have been agitated over apprehensions that the Canadian Government may impose a duty on pulp wood, it being recently stated in Wall Street that $2 per ton would be fixed as such a tax, but it develops that this move, which might have imposed a serious burden upon the International Paper Company is provided against—to the extent, at least, that the Paper Trust has bought at current prices, deliverable at its option in the United States, 500,000 tons of Canadian timber suited for making paper pulp. Thus, if the mooted Canadian tax be levied the burden of it will fall upon the timber sellers who bind themselves to make deliveries in the United States at prices prevailing at present. Figured on the basis of $2 per ton, this means a protection to the trust aggregating $1,000,000, and indicates that wide-awake management is prevailing in Paper Trust affairs.

Ex-Gov. Flower and Mr. D. O. Mills are predicting much higher than current market prices for the International Paper Company's securities, and as a basis for their anticipations they yesterday showed to friends the quarterly statement of their company for the three months ending Dec. 31 last. Net earnings aggregated $525,000. To provide full dividend payments at the rate of 6 per cent. per year on the company's preferred stock and 4 per cent. per year upon the company's common stock requires only $460,000 per quarter—leaving a surplus over full dividend payments of $65,000 for the three months.

BRYAN WILL BE LONESOME.

Messrs. Hambleton & Co. of Baltimore, who hold high rank in the investment circles of the South, say:

"It is scarcely to be hoped that any action will be taken by the present Congress, but it is hoped and believed that an agreement will be reached by which the Republican members of both the Senate and the House will be prepared to support during the next session a bill covering the essential and important principles of currency reform.

"It is stated with confidence that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a positive and distinct assertion by Congress that gold, and gold only, is to be the standard and measure of value in the United States.

"Mr. Bryan and his 16 to 1 followers will, we think, be very lonesome if they insist upon making free-silver coinage a major factor in the next Presidential campaign.

"Unprecedented conditions have made this country the centre of a movement which puts the United States in a position to command the market for the gold of the world. Europe could formerly draw our gold away because we were in its debt. Now the case is reversed, and Europe is only indebted to this country to a very large extent, but the demand for our products not only continues, but is even increasing.

"Under these circumstances our country and people must prosper, but we should not fail to take advantage of the situation to establish our currency system upon a safe and solid basis, and to adopt a policy more satisfactory than the one now in existence."

WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and local wheat markets were dormant last week through lack of stimulating export business, and the colossal Stock Exchange transactions which attracted speculative money because of the chances of making great profit quickly on the booming share markets. As has been the case of late, there was just a spark of vitality in the trading during the last hour yesterday, which advanced the quotation for the May future ¼c over that of the noon dials, but on the post-market privileges were at narrow range, closing in New York at 74¾c for May puts and 75⅝c for calls. During the week May wheat in Chicago suffered a net decline of 7-16c, and May corn held firm and unchanged at 37 1-16c. In New York the declines were: May wheat, ½c; May corn, ⅛c. All things considered, wheat held its own firmly, and corn, except on Tuesday, was surprisingly steady, the fluctuations of the closing prices not varying more than ⅛c, except on the day referred to, when they were ½c.

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The course of the May wheat and corn futures in Chicago and New York is given in the following tables of closing prices:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	*Jan. 14.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	*21.
Wheat—							
May	71 3-16	71¼	70⅝	70⅞	70½	70⅜	70⅝
Corn—							
May	37 1-16	37½	36⅝	36⅞	36⅞	37	37 1-16

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	*Jan. 14.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Wheat—							
May	75½	75⅝	74¾	75½	75	74⅞	75
Corn—							
May	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜	41¾	41⅞	41¾

*Actual close.

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The situation yesterday in regard to staples continued to be satisfactory. Wheat, coarse grains, and dependent commodities made this showing on New York quotations:

	Jan. 21, '99.	Dec. 21, '98.	Jan. 21, '98.
Cash wheat	.80½	.77¼	$1.04⅝
Cash corn	.41⅝	.41⅛	.31½
Cash oats	.33¾	.32½	.28¾
Flour	$4.00	$3.80	$5.15
Lard	5.90	5.85	5.05
Pork, mess	9.75	9.00	9.25

The comparison with 1898 in regard to wheat and flour must be reconciled with the fact that the market a year ago was under Leiter manipulation.

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Statistics have not changed one whit, American reserves are in the hands of the "hold your wheat" producers, and what comes into the visible reserve will, up to the time when the Winter wheat crop is harvested, be 1898 wheat. Of the general situation the circular of Schwartz, Dupee & Co. says:

"In the United Kingdom, in France, Belgium, and Holland—all importing nations—stocks show a decrease. Russia's smaller shipments, and the reason America has been permitted to ship breadstuffs into her territory—to Spain and Mediterranean countries as far as the eastern shore of the Adriatic—is partly explained by the poor rye crops of Russia and contiguous countries, and by the further fact that Russia, like the rest of the world, is consuming only wheat produced in 1898, all of older crops, known as surplus, having been absorbed by the general sweeping up of last Spring. The shipments of the last twenty-seven weeks show that Russia and the Danubian section have forwarded only 49,000,000 bushels, against 76,000,000 bushels last year. India has furnished 9,000,000 bushels more, America 3,000,000 bushels less. In twenty-eight weeks America has marketed 190,000,000 bushels, within 10,000,000 bushels of the former heaviest forwarding, in 1892-3, and away ahead of all other seasons. From Jan. 10 to June 27, a period of twenty-four weeks, the primary marketings in 1898 were 65,037,000 bushels; in 1897, 44,723,000 bushels; in 1896, 57,105,000 bushels; in 1895, 35,201,000 bushels; in 1894, 40,426,000 bushels; in 1893, 65,160,000 bushels, and in 1892, 69,710,000 bushels, this latter from the big crops of 1891-2. What they will aggregate this year to June 27 is a guess."

BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks show an increase in reserve of $6,430,600. The banks now hold $34,693,675 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

	Jan. 14.	Jan. 21.	Changes.
Loans	$716,846,000	$720,351,600	*$3,505,600
Deposits	885,805,700	849,074,100	*13,268,400
Circulation	15,008,100	15,439,200	†168,300
Legal tenders	59,029,900	59,888,100	*859,200
Specie	178,184,600	187,073,100	*8,888,500
Reserve	$237,214,500	$246,962,200	*$9,747,700
Res. required	208,951,425	212,268,525	*3,317,100
Surplus	$28,263,075	$34,693,675	*$6,430,600

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1899, and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$28,530,375	$22,264,575	$45,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$34,693,675	1894	$102,764,450
1898	31,275,200	1893	22,529,600
1897	57,067,800	1892	33,002,900
1896	37,678,500	1891	24,089,775
1895	45,465,075		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$290,576,117
Gold reserve	230,708,543
Net silver	9,055,394
U. S. notes in Treasury	14,098,945
Treasury notes of 1890	2,321,392
Total receipts this day	1,506,550
Total receipts this month	28,378,518
Total receipts this year	274,340,408
Total expenditures this day	1,962,000
Total expenditures this month	30,518,000
Total expenditures this year	366,199,311
Deposits in National banks	89,143,881
Silver bullion	888,208
National bank notes received for redemption	648,464
Government receipts from customs	777,659
Internal revenue	715,870
Miscellaneous	13,020

DIVIDENDS.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
55TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
58, 55, and 57 Duane St.
New York, Dec. 30, 1898.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1899, to all stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899. JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Green Bay & Western R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors has fixed and declared TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. to be the amount payable on Class "A" Debentures, and a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings for the year 1898, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, on and after February 15, 1899. Transfer books will be closed on January 21 and reopened February 16.
MARK T. COX, Treasurer.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after February 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan 20th to Feb. 2d.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer-books will be closed from January 23d to Feb. 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Astor Place Bank,
New York, Jan. 20, 1899.
At the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held January 19th, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors:
A. L. Ashman, Alfred C. Barnes, M. C. D. Borden, James W. Conrow, John Daniell, Jr., Thomas W. Folsom, Francis L. Hine, Joseph J. Little, Charles McLoughlin, Effingham Maynard, William A. Nash, John T. Perkins, Horace Russell, F. A. O. Schwarz, Charles R. Schminke, Theodore E. Smith, Charles N. Taintor.
Richard S. Barnes, R. M. Walters, and Alexander Caldwell were elected Inspectors of Election.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held subsequently, Mr. Alfred C. Barnes was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. James W. Conrow was unanimously re-elected Vice President. JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S. W. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
BOSTON, 85 STATE STREET.
CONNECTED BY PRIVATE WIRES.
Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, and PROVISIONS on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent. at moderate rates of interest and 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.
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We are pleased to present it free upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will make the most decided advances.
Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices

FINANCIAL.

Fin ncial Forecast.

Some years ago the editor of this column had certain experience in railway finance which was very destructive, but afterwards proved very instructive. That experience forced this conclusion: When intelligent men undertake the strategic use of money with a view to rapid accumulation, they are best protected if they avoid new ventures and limit their operations to established securities which can be promptly turned into money. The writer determined to devote himself from that time forward exclusively to speculative investments in connection with important railway properties. At that time panic and depression were blinding and bewildering the public so that many important railway values were concealed from view. One fact was appreciated from the first. It is not sufficient that a given security is worth more than its market quotations have measured; the new value must also be clearly understood and firmly established in public confidence before its market position will come up to the level of its merit. It was therefore necessary that the writer should either combine with private capitalists or secure the co-operation of the general public. He determined to try and merit the confidence of the public by publishing sincere and studious convictions. Therefore the forecasts which have been published in this column were undertaken in the hope that he could secure the co-operation of general investors. All the important results of our investigations were recorded in this column. When we discovered a new value in some security which was worth far more than its market quotations, and when we believed that a radical advance of its market position should be forced and would be justified, we gave this information to the readers of this column before our views of such conditions were made known in Wall Street. The readers of this column, therefore, have been kept at the front in taking prompt recognition of all important market developments. If they have followed the guidance contained in these forecasts they have in every instance bought their securities at lower cost than the professional men of Wall Street, who are always absorbed in their own theories and entangled in their own complications. Combination and concentration of the potential tendencies of modern times. Nowhere is concentration more necessary than in handling securities. When courageous investors combine their buying upon any security, if that security has new and unrecognized value, they will always force and sustain such an improvement in its market position as its merits justify. This financial column has been under repeated tests during recent years and has struggled against many opposing National sensations, yet the positions herein taken with reference to established securities have without exception soon r or later been justified by developments. Panics and National sensations have sometimes baffled and delayed, but have never prevented their final justification. The market quotations of Omaha, for example, are three times as much as they were when this column first disclosed its coming value. The market value of the stock of the St. Paul Company has more than doubled since this column first explained that the "Northwest has grown up to the level of this property," although its merits were then concealed by panic and depression. The market value of the capital stock of Burlington has more than doubled since the writer "invited a partnership in this stock with the people of New England," where it is largely owned. Some two months ago a most desperate effort was made in the public journals of New York and in the New York Stock Exchange to depress Manhattan shares, and every possible manoeuvre was used against that security. After long and studious investigation and consideration it was announced in this column and nowhere else that the motive underlying that brutal bombardment of the investing public was accumulation of the stock. During a long, weary period those who were resting on the leadership of this column were compelled to struggle against this fierce onslaught. As late as January first, we stated: "1899 will bring 'important developments with the Manhattan Railway Company. These two properties, the Metropolitan surface line and the Manhattan Elevated Line, are logical counterparts of each other, and will be worked in harmony." And, now what is the result? The accumulation of that stock has been completed, the great new harmonization of New York transportation interests has been accomplished, the stock has bounded up as if by magic, and those who have relied upon this column and ignored the Wall Street clamor have realized their hopes. It is never possible to be certain about immediate quotations. Very frequently powerful manipulators will crush down the market most when most anxious to buy. Outsiders, therefore, in almost every case must ignore temporary movements. It nearly always happens before a large upward movement in any security that the market is frequently and repeatedly hammered in order to buy. We now have another illustration far more remarkable than the bombardment of Manhattan. This depression of P., C. & St. L. shares is the prelude to a stupendous upward movement. Sometimes our estimates of new values have come from studious convictions; sometimes from opinion. To-day we make a statement to the readers of this column which has not been founded upon conviction merely, nor upon opinion merely, but upon absolute knowledge. That statement discloses the most remarkable promise of new value in reference to market quotations which has ever been created by the gigantic growth of American railroads. We have before given reasons for expecting a remarkable outcome in the value of P., C., C. & St. L. shares. Our readers no doubt have understood and considered those reasons as far as published, but during the past week conditions have been uncovered and will now come into control which outrank all considerations we have ever had about this property and all the hopes we have ever nourished. Our statement is worded as follows: During the past week disclosures have been made to the writer which will lift P., C., C. & St. L. quotations far above par. After these disclosures are made public this stock will instantly be regarded as a better stock than Omaha. It will pay larger dividends and has vastly larger strategic importance. These disclosures will prove a surprise in more places than one; but even more remarkable than the disclosure itself is the fact that no capitalists or speculators have been informed in advance of the public. For the first time in the history of Wall Street the investing public will receive the first news. Professional men are always slow to believe in remarkable changes. Our readers, therefore, will have opportunity to make their purchases long before professional Wall Street will realize the changed situation. What effect will these remarkable disclosures have upon the market price of the stock? It will send it upward in leaps and bounds unless manipulation should fight it with ferocious bombardment of phantom stock, which phantom stock will in the end only add fuel to the fire. By manipulation the upward movement might be staggered, but only retarded; there is no power in Wall Street nor out of it that can long keep Pan Handle common under par.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY.

Postscript—Personal.

Some of my readers have inquired as to the motive which has instigated these publications. I would like to have all my readers understand that my purpose is to secure as far as possible the confidence and co-operation of the public. If a fair proportion of speculative investors can be concentrated upon the purchase of one security that security will be established upon such level as its merits justify. It follows that it is a serious matter with me to assume any position with reference to expanding values. These forecasts are not the result of individual study only; every day I come in contact with those men in New York finance who have the best information and the best minds. All positions taken by me come from pains-taking investigation and sincere conviction. To merit the co-operation of the public I must give information before the security has advanced and be right in my position. When it was disclosed to me during the past week that the Pan Handle stockholders will receive advantages never before dreamed of, I determined instantly that no man in Wall Street should have that information in advance of my own readers. Generally, I do not take these positive positions without some anxiety, but in reference to the outcome of Pan Handle shares there is not room for modified convictions. I cannot foretell how rapidly the market will discount these conditions, because it will depend altogether on the co-operation of my public.

F. D. C.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and of the coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has heretofore been entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, (Eastern Division,) and said Court, of its own motion, has directed that a sale thereunder must be made not later than April 14, 1899.

Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential, and we hereby give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, in order to participate in the reorganization, MUST DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES WITH US under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co., and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

We further give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, in order to participate in said reorganization, MUST PRESENT SUCH RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES AT OUR OFFICE AND HAVE SAME STAMPED AS ASSENTING TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

Deposits and assents, if accepted after February 1st, 1899, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may hereafter determine.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 12, 1899.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

A majority of the preferred and common stock of the American Steel and Wire Company having been deposited with us under an agreement dated January 5, 1899, between John W. Gates and Isaac L. Ellwood and Frederick P. Voorhees, AND SAID AGREEMENT HAVING THEREBY BECOME OPERATIVE, the time for depositing certificates of said stock under said agreement has been extended to and including the 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1899. All stock certificates to be deposited must be duly indorsed in blank for transfer under said agreement, with proper revenue stamps affixed.

New York certificates are to be presented at the office of MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. Chicago certificates are to be presented at the office of the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, who will issue certificates of deposit therefor on our behalf.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.
New York, January 17, 1899.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT issued by J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., DEPOSITARY, or by the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK of Chicago on behalf of the Depositary, are notified that the new securities of THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY will be ready for delivery after JANUARY 25, 1899.

Holders of certificates of deposit may present the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 16-22 William Street, New York, and will be entitled to new securities as provided for in the agreement of deposit upon surrender of their certificates of deposit and the signing of a suitable receipt.

Registered certificates of deposit must be presented properly indorsed or transferred in blank, and the signatures to such transfer, when unknown to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, must either be duly guaranteed by known and responsible persons or accompanied by satisfactory proof.

Certificates for fractional shares will not be issued, but The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be authorized to purchase from certificate holders such fractional shares as they may be entitled to receive or to sell to them the required fractional amount to even their holdings.

New York, January 21, 1899.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

The Northern Pacific Terminal Co. OF OREGON.

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 94, 407, 471, 652, 697, 714, 836, 940, 999, 1,431, 1,547, 1,588, 2,226, 2,288, 2,470, 2,556, 2,811, 3,661, 3,776, 3,817,

and will be redeemed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, 16-22 William Street, New York, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 10th day of February, 1899, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, January 17, 1899.

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Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
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Write or call for DAILY MARKET LETTER giving INFORMATION OF ESPECIAL VALUE. FREE upon application; also monthly table showing prices Stocks, Cotton, and Produce. Telephone "865 Broad."
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Reaping results.
We are handling Mining Stocks.
Nothing on the market but what
We know the history.
We buy and sell mines and furnish
Experts and reports; come at once for
Some good investments. We are headquarters.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 21, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
108½	109½	85	Adams Express	109	109½	109	109½	.....
82½	32½	4,350	Am. Malting Co.	31½	33½	31½	32½	+ ⅜
84½	85½	2,900	Am. Malting Co. pf.	84	85	84	85	+1½
36½	36⅝	5,300	American Cotton Oil.	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅝	+ ¼
89½	90	12	Am. Cotton C'l pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	.....
138	140	100	American Express	138	138	138	138	.....
13	13½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½	+ ⅛
35½	36½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	−1⅛
131½	131⅝	15,665	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133	133¼	131⅝	131⅝	− ⅞
...	113¼	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	.....
99½	100	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	.....
146½	146⅜	3,980	American Tobacco	147⅜	147¾	146	146½	− ¾
137	140	33	Am. Tobacco pf.	138	139½	138	139½	.....
50	52½	970	Am. Steel & Wire	53¾	54	53	53	−1
...	...	425	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	127	128	125	125	+ ½
39	39⅝	12	Ann Arbor pf.	38¾	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	.....
23⅝	23⅞	88,440	At., T. & S. F.	23⅛	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
62½	62¼	68,690	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61	62¼	60⅜	62⅛	+2
67½	68½	17	B. & O., all in. pd.	67	67	67	67	.....
54	54⅝	400	B. & O., when iss.	54½	54½	54	54	+ ¼
77	77¼	200	B. & O. pf., when iss.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¼
...	6⅞	4,240	Bay State Gas	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
92	92¼	8,340	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93	93¼	92	92	+ ¼
142	143	430	Brooklyn Union Gas.	142⅜	143	142⅜	143	+1
15	15¼	200	Brunswick City	15¼	15½	15	15	− ½
59¼	59½	10,445	Canada Southern	58	60	58	59½	+2⅜
85	85¼	1,000	Canadian Pacific	85	85	85	85	+ ⅛
47⅝	47½	7,500	Central Pacific	47¼	47⅝	46⅞	47½	+ ½
26¾	26⅞	7,410	Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅝	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
168½	170	200	Chicago & Alton	169	169	168	169	+ ½
139	139½	7,940	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	139	139¼	138⅝	139	+ ⅛
64½	65	1,500	Chi. & East. Ill.	65	63½	65	65	+ ⅛
16¼	16⅝	14,360	Chi. Gr. West.	15⅞	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
83	86½	200	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	84¾	85½	84⅜	85½	.....
53½	53⅝	1,300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	53⅝	54	53⅝	53¾	+ ¼
31⅝	31⅞	1,000	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	30¾	32¼	30¾	32	+1
9½	10	40	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	.....
37½	38½	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37¾	.....
128⅜	128⅝	10,648	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	129	129¼	128¼	128½	.....
168½	169¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169	169	169	169	.....
149⅞	150	5,610	Chi. & Northw.	148	150	147½	150	+2½
190	...	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	190	190	190	190	.....
120⅝	120⅜	8,338	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	121	121¼	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
49½	49⅝	17,215	C., C., C. & St. L.	47¼	49⅞	47½	49½	+2⅜
96	97	300	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	97	96½	97	+2
14¼	15⅞	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14½	14½	14½	14½	− ⅝
19½	20½	10	Col. Midland pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	.....
34½	35	150	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	− ⅛
55	55½	700	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
22	22½	100	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	22	22	22	22	− ⅛
...	2⅞	1,170	Col., H. V. & Tol.	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
...	8¾	60	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8⅝	8⅝	8	8	.....
192½	193¼	850	Consolidated Gas	194	194	192½	192½	−1¼
46	46⅛	710	Consolidated Ice	46⅛	46⅛	45⅞	46	+ ⅛
92	93½	110	Consolidated Ice pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
114	...	3,505	Delaware & Hudson.	112	114	112	114	+2½
158	158½	100	Del., Lack. & West.	158½	158½	158½	158½	+ ¼
20½	21	1,815	Denver & R. G.	21	21¾	20½	20¾	+ ¼
72⅝	72¾	7,400	Denver & R. G. pf.	73	73⅞	72½	72¾	+ ¼
...	109	400	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	198½	198½	198	198	−1
15⅞	16	600	Erie	15¾	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
40¼	40½	1,140	Erie 1st pf	40¼	40½	40	40⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	21	200	Erie 2d pf	21	21	21	21	+ ½
38½	39	300	Evans. & T. H.	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	.....
73	75	100	Evans. & T. H. pf.	74	74	74	74	+2
46	48	10	Flint & P. M. pf.	45	45	45	45	.....
53½	53⅝	19,750	Federal Steel	54½	54⅝	53¾	53½	− ⅝
83½	83⅝	1,520	Federal Steel pf	84¼	84½	83½	83½	− ½
102	102¼	900	General Electric	102	102¼	101¼	101¼	− ⅝
71¼	72	1,037	Glucose Sug. Ref.	71	72	71	72	+ ¼
108¾	110	20	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	.....
166	166½	2,380	Northern pf.	166¼	166¾	166	166	+2
...	...	200	E. B. Claflin Co	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ¼
57¾	62	200	Hawaiian Sugar	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	−3¼
121	121¼	29,843	Illinois Central	118⅝	121¾	118½	121	+3½
65¼	66	11,400	International Paper.	66½	67	65¼	65¼	− ⅝
93	94	200	Int. Paper pf	93¾	93¾	93½	93¾	+ ½
11½	12	150	Iowa Central	11⅜	11¾	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
46¾	47	200	Iowa Central pf	47	47	47	47	+ ¼
12½	13¼	300	Kanawha & Michigan.	13	13	12¼	12¼	− ¼
15	15⅞	300	K. C. Pitts. & Gulf.	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
17	18	20	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	17	17	17	.....
55	56¼	300	Knickerbocker Ice	55¾	56	55	55	+ ¼
17	17½	200	Lake Erie & Western.	18	19½	18	19½	+ ⅝
66	67½	837	Lake Erie & West. pf.	67½	67½	66⅜	66⅜	−1¼
60	63	300	Long Island	62	62	62	62	+1
67¾	67⅞	13,140	Louisville & Nashville.	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	+ ¼
114⅝	115	31,825	Manhattan Con	117¼	117⅞	114⅝	114⅝	+1⅝
198	198½	4,988	Metropolitan St. Ry.	197½	199¼	197½	198¾	+2⅝
7⅝	7½	200	Mexican Central	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
...	...	140	Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	+1
41¾	41½	3,200	Minn. & St. Louis.	40⅜	41¾	40⅜	41¼	+ ⅛
77½	78	400	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
13¾	14	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13⅞	− ⅛
38½	38¼	5,040	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37½	38¼	37¼	38	+ ¼
47⅜	47¼	23,210	Missouri Pacific	47½	47⅝	46½	47¼	+ ½
37	38	200	Mobile & Ohio.	38	38	38	38	.....
55½	56	5,060	National Biscuit	62	62	55	56	− ¾
106	107	200	National Biscuit pf.	107	107	108½	106¾	− ⅞
38¾	39	2,385	National Lead Co.	40	40	39	39½	.....
114	115	250	National Lead Co. pf.	115	115	115	115	+ ½
103	103¼	2,042	New Jersey Central.	103	103⅝	103	103	+ ½
154	156	900	New York Air Brake.	155½	157	154	155¼	+ ½
137	137⅞	29,055	New York Central	134½	140¼	134	137⅝	+3¼
198½	199½	40	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199½	199	199	199	.....
17	17	1,700	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	17	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
75	78	310	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	76	76	76	+1
39¾	39¾	1,500	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	40¼	40¼	39⅝	39⅝	− ⅛
...	...	300	Norfolk & West.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	− ⅛
67½	67¾	1,935	Norfolk & West. pf.	67½	68	67	67½	+ ⅛
7	7¼	100	North American	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
49	49¼	20,160	Northern Pacific	49¼	49⅝	48⅝	49	.....
80¼	80¼	10,755	Northern Pacific pf.	80¼	80⅝	80	80¼	.....
19⅝	19¾	2,180	Ontario & Western.	19¼	19¾	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
48	50	33	Oregon R. & Nav.	46	46	46	46	.....
73	74	1,012	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	72¾	73	72½	73	+ ⅛
46	46¼	3,485	Pacific Mail	46¼	46½	45¾	46¼	+ ⅛
135	135¼	9,980	Pennsylvania R. R.	134½	136	134	135½	+1¾
1⅛	1⅞	50	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1½	1½	1½	1½	.....
5	7	150	Peoria & Eastern.	6	6	6	6	.....
111¼	111½	7,410	People's Gas, Chicago.	112⅜	112⅜	111¼	111½	− ⅞
..	..	950	P., C., C. & St. L.	67¾	68½	67¾	68⅜	+1
..	..	120	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½	.....
166½	168	951	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156	158	156	157	− 2
23	23¾	2,000	Reading	22¾	23	22½	23	+ ⅝
58	58¼	6,200	Reading 1st pf	57¾	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ⅛
31⅝	31⅞	2,800	Reading 2d pf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
72½	72⅞	375	Rio Grande West. pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
9¼	9½	900	St. L. & San Fran.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	.....
67¾	68½	310	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68⅜	68⅝	67¾	67¾	+ ½
35¼	35⅝	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35¼	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	700	St. Louis Southw.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	.....
21½	21⅝	870	St. Louis Southw. pf.	21¾	21¾	21½	21½	− ¼
104	106	107	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	105	105	105	105	.....
99	99¼	2,660	St. Paul & Omaha.	99	99¼	98¼	99¼	+ ¼
172	175	150	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	173	173	173	173	+3
38	38¼	3,000	Southern Pacific	38⅝	39	38	38	.....
13½	13¼	5,025	Southern Railway	13⅛	13⅜	13	13¼	.....
48⅝	48⅜	11,150	Southern Railway pf.	48⅝	48⅞	48¼	48⅜	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	540	Standard Distilling	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
79⅜	80	1,500	Standard Distilling pf.	79⅝	80¾	79⅝	80	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	7,220	Penn. Coal & Iron.	39½	40⅜	39¼	39¼	− ⅝
17½	18⅝	750	Texas Pacific	18	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
14¼	15	400	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	14½	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
170	171	234	Third Avenue	171	171	171	171	+1
20	30	100	Toledo & Ohio Central.	20	20	20	20	−5
46½	47¼	1,950	Twin City R. T.	47¼	48½	46½	47	+1½
...	...	150	Twin City R. T. pf.	130	130	130	130	+1
49⅞	50	55,275	Union Pacific	49¼	50	49	50	+2⅛
83⅜	83½	94,610	Union Pacific pf.	79¾	83½	79¾	83¼	+3½
100	102	100	U. S. D. & G. 2d in pd.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	.....
12⅝	13	125	United States Express.	56	56	56	56	−1⅝
56	58	7,710	United States Leather.	7¾	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	15,480	U. S. Leather pf.	75	75	73⅝	74¼	+ ⅛
74	74½	1,270	United States Rubber.	47¼	47¾	47	47	+ ⅛
47	47¼	1,400	U. S. Rubber pf.	114½	115¾	114½	115¼	+ ⅜
114½	115½	425	Wabash	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8	8¼	4,275	Wabash pf.	24	24⅞	24	24	+ ⅞
24	24¼	95	Western Gas	95	95	95	95	−1
...	95	4,395	Western Union Tel.	95¼	95¼	95½	95½	+ ½
95	95¼	535	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
6	6¼							
Sales.....		761,629						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	ct. Reserve to deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,879,100	Bk. N. Y. N. B. A.	$15,450,000	$3,280,000	$1,060,000	$16,130,000	26.9
2,050,.00	2,132,000	Bk. of the Man. Co.	17,533,000	6,495,000	2,323,000	23,896,000	37.6
2,000,000	1,074,900	Merchants' Nat.	14,168,800	2,919,000	1,227,300	16,469,400	25.1
2,000,000	2,042,500	Mechanics' Nat.	12,470,000	3,127,000	1,075,000	13,557,000	30.9
1,500,000	2,674,000	Bank of America.	23,497,200	5,210,200	2,188,900	23,213,500	26.2
1,000,000	246,000	Phenix National.	4,786,000	1,000,000	348,000	4,948,000	27.2
1,000,000	4,281,100	National City.	75,178,900	26,626,500	2,270,200	98,784,900	29.2
300,000	6,411,000	Chemical National.	25,848,000	10,483,700	1,567,300	31,083,600	38.7
600,000	176,700	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,750,100	1,302,700	380,400	6,884,400	25.1
1,000,000	1,664,100	Gallatin National.	8,488,000	1,273,500	683,300	7,340,900	26.6
300,000	123,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	978,200	313,200	130,300	1,270,500	34.9
400,000	159,800	Mech. & Traders'	1,781,000	328,000	127,000	1,871,000	24.3
200,000	164,400	Greenwich	848,500	103,800	273,400	984,800	38.2
600,000	498,500	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,367,500	506,700	687,300	4,441,400	26.8
300,000	109,600	Seventh National	1,824,100	591,100	164,300	2,485,900	30.3
1,200,000	496,900	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,167,600	659,300	353,500	3,778,900	27.5
5,000,000	2,493,700	American Ex. Nat.	24,598,000	2,093,000	3,951,000	21,750,000	27.7
3,675,500	3,675,500	Nat. Bk. of Com'rce.	27,773,500	2,956,900	3,155,800	22,174,500	26.2
1,000,000	1,660,500	National Broadway.	7,600,400	2,146,300	309,400	8,028,400	30.5
1,000,000	1,053,300	Mercantile National.	12,988,400	3,061,600	838,200	14,728,700	26.4
422,700	472,300	Pacific	2,611,600	1,135,400	483,500	3,866,500	41.3
1,500,000	816,900	Nat. Bk. of Republic	18,381,900	4,682,400	831,200	21,522,100	25.8
450,000	990,600	Chatham National.	9,633,700	1,972,700	855,300	7,011,200	27.5
200,000	263,700	People's	1,688,100	326,700	811,800	2,892,200	39.3
700,000	555,300	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	13,784,500	2,760,300	1,185,500	16,178,200	24.3
1,000,000	2,290,800	Hanover National.	38,078,800	10,912,500	2,390,300	48,6.2,800	27.3
500,000	877,400	Irving National.	3,836,000	687,700	569,900	4,279,000	29.8
600,000	382,200	National Citizens'	2,849,000	656,000	194,500	3,140,000	28.1
500,000	257,500	Nassau	2,519,900	503,300	404,100	3,470,800	26.1
900,000	988,400	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	6,276,500	1,576,000	653,700	7,136,900	31.2
1,000,000	164,800	Nat Shoe & Leather.	3,656,200	850,600	306,300	4,284,400	27.0
1,000,000	1,807,500	Corn Exchange	10,009,700	2,072,000	1,056,000	11,649,500	26.8
1,000,000	606,100	Oriental

cellent buying of the Atchison securities were the interesting features. The market was quite active during the whole two hours of business and closed strong.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	233	235	Maine Cent.	145	150
Bost. & Low.	225	..	Old Colony..	199	200
Bost. & Me.	171	..	Ore. S. L....	47	50
Bost. & Prov.	285	290	West End....	..	95
C. J. & S. Y.	144	145	Wis. Central	1½	..
Fitchburg pf.	115	..			

Mining Companies.

Arcadian ...	68	70	Centennial...	33¼	33½
Aetna, (q.)...	3¾	..	Franklin	23¾	24
Allouez	6⅝	6¾	Gold C. M..	75	1
Arnold	9½	9¾	Napa, (q.)...	8	..
Atlantic	33½	34	Osceola	90	91
Bcst. & C. C.	25	35	Pioneer, (g.)	153	155
Bost. & Mon.	285	286	Quincy	153	155
Butte & Bost.	87½	88	Santa Ysabel.	13½	13¾
Calum. & H.	685	690	Tamarack ..	211	213
Tecumseh ...	6¾	7	Wolverine ...	39¾	40

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	305	308	Mex. Tel....	1¼	1½
Dom. Coal...	33¾	34	N. Eng. Tel..	..	140
D. Coal pf...	115	..	U. S. Oil....	42	42½
Erie Tel.....	89	90	U. S. Rubber.	40½	47½
Gen. Elec ..	101¼	102	West. Elec..	44½	..
Lam. C. S. S.	26½	27½			

Unlisted Securities.

Merced G. M. ..		8¾	Old D. C. M.	37¾	38

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	250	254
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	92
Brooklyn El	33	33¾
Brooklyn El. pf	65	66
Brooklyn El. bonds	97	97½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	110	112
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	116¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	83	84
Buffalo Street Railway con	115	118
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	111	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	64½	65½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	347	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	117½	118½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	97	98½
Kings County inc.	9½	10¼
Kings County Elevated	5½	7
Nassau 1st 6s (Brooklyn trolley)	105	106
New Orleans Traction	3½	4½
New Orleans Traction pf	15½	16½
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	180
Providence & Pawtucket 5s	114	..
Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consols	117½	118½
Sixth Avenue Railroad	195	200
Union Railway 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	113	114½
Union Railway stock	175	190
United Traction, Providence	86	87
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	13½	15
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	101	103

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry, new	59	60
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Hoboken Ferry stock	37½	38¼
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int.	94	94½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bonds	102½	104

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas	65	70
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	80	82
Indianapolis Gas	98	105
Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds, ex int.	105¼	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	81	86
Lafayette Gas Company	70	75
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	68	71
Ohio & Indiana	52	56
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s, ex int.	68	71

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam	31½	32
Amsterdam pf.	68	68½
Amsterdam 5s, with interest	103¾	104¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	14¼	15¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	96¼	96¾
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	108
Columbus Gas	80	81
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Grand Rapids Gas stock	94	96
Mutual of New York	306	310
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	60½	62
New England Gas bonds	97½	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	109¼	112
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39½	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	92
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	87½	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	128	134
Standard Gas, New York pf.	148	152
Standard Gas, New York 1st	113	118
Syracuse Gas stock	18	20
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	84	87
Western Gas	94	95
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest	106	108

Industrials.

American Air Power	68	70
American Bank Note	39	40½
American Steel & Wire	42½	43
American Steel & Wire pf.	94	94¼
American Steel & Wire subs.	115	117
American Tin Plate	36	40
American Tin Plate pf.	95	98
American Typefounders'	52	55
Barney & Smith	14	16
Cramps' Shipyard	79	80
Continental Tobacco	38	38½
Continental Tobacco pf.	78	78¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin	4	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	16	18
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	93	96
International Silver Plate	19	21
Lorillard Company pf.	118	122
Michigan-Peninsular Car	27	28
Michigan-Peninsular pf.	90	92
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	99	101
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	7½	10
Otis Elevator	45½	46
Otis Elevator pf.	89	90
Pratt & Whitney	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	452	453
Trenton Potteries	15	18
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	70
Union Typewriter	20½	22
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	101	102
Wagner Car Company	200	201

Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	101
Anderson Tobacco Company	11	14
Central & South American Tel.	110	112
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	⅞	1
Electric Vehicle	22	24
Electric Vehicle pf.	65	67
Hudson River Telephone	82	85
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	58
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24
Pressed Steel Car	50¼	51
Pressed Steel Car pf.	85	86
Va. Electric of Norfolk bonds	92	95

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Jan. 21, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1898.	1897.	P. C.
New York	$1,149,751,508	$716,121,184	+60.6
Boston	117,432,184	108,619,141	+8.1
Philadelphia	82,188,962	65,427,267	+25.6
Baltimore	20,774,889	15,000,077	+38.5
Chicago	111,603,760	82,916,973	+34.6
St. Louis	33,863,471	25,964,528	+30.4
New Orleans	10,238,431	11,693,148	−12.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,525,853,205	$1,023,742,318	+49.0
Other cities, 5 days	180,065,623	152,018,497	+18.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,705,948,828	$1,175,760,815	+45.1
All cities, 1 day	335,016,491	221,424,681	+51.3
Total, all cities, for week	$2,040,965,319	$1,397,185,496	+46.1

Complete returns for the week ended Jan. 14 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1898, a gain of 31.3 per cent., with the same week in 1897 a gain of 83.6 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 78.7 per cent. Outside of New York the gain, as compared with 1898, was 16.5 per cent., compared with 1897 a gain of 42.9 per cent., and with 1896 a gain of 37.2 per cent.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Reorganization Committee of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroad Company, M. L. Scudder, Chairman, gives notice that the committee has declared the amended plan filed with the depositary, New York Security & Trust Company, on Dec. 28 last, operative.

R. L. Smyth & Co. offer at 87¾ and interest, netting 5¾ per cent. to investors, $150,000 Sherman, Shreveport and Southern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds due June 1, 1943. The bonds are unconditionally guaranteed both principal and interest by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, as indorsed on each bond.

Holders of certificates of deposit of the American Steel and Wire Company, issued by J. & W. Seligman & Co., or by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, depositaries, are notified that the new securities of the American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey will be ready for delivery on and after Jan. 25.

Albert Loeb & Co. offer to investors at 107 and accrued interest $500,000 Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railway Company first consolidated 5 per cent. gold bonds, payable in 1941, and redeemable at the company's option, July, 1916. The principal and interest of these bonds are guaranteed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and the entire capital stock of both companies is owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The road, independently operated, earned last year a considerable surplus over its fixed charges.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $8,232,448. The imports of specie were $1,884,135, and exports of specie, $927,086.

For Other Financial Matter See Page 11.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN.

Luncheon.
As a convenience for you, a light luncheon in the Candy Store.

Butterick Patterns.
All the new Spring Patterns now ready.

And Now for Plain Silks.

The Colored Taffetas. 18,000 Yards, 45 of the Very Best Shades.

59 cents instead of 79 cts.

Taffetas are the bread and butter of the Silk business. Always wanted, always used, generally very scarce. In the face of these facts we offer this splendid lot of exceptionally strong Taffetas at 20 cents a yard below the regular market value. 20 cents reduction on a staple silk like Taffeta means very often more than $1.00 a yard on Fancy Silks.

Tailor Made Suits for Spring of '99

These are the newest things of the season, and in showing them we simply meet conditions, your demand. That we lead in Ready-to-Wear Gowns is undisputed, and for that very reason the newest things come to us first.

And here are two of the new styles, offered at a price to make their introduction to you very pleasing in more ways than one.

Silk Lined Throughout, $21.00.

Tailor Made Suit, stylish double breasted coat, short trim and very fashionable, faced with black peau de soie, the new style circular skirt, finished with buttons in back. The suit is made in black, navy, new blue, or brown English cheviot cloth, and lined with the finest quality colored taffeta. Price for Monday, $21.00.

Same style with skirt percaline lined, $14.50.

And New Separate Skirts.

There is always a charm about new things, this kind particularly, and when at prices within the reach of any one.

AT $4.25 INSTEAD OF $6.50.
Separate Skirts in fine English Cheviot cloth, shape entirely new, with rows of buttons in back, lined and finished with velvet.

$5.98 INSTEAD OF $9.50.
Fine grade English Cheviot Cloth, with 16-inch flounce, finished with loops and buttons in back, percaline lined.

$9.25 INSTEAD OF $13.50.
Fine black Taffeta Silk Skirts, handsomely trimmed with eleven rows of ribbon velvet, percaline lined.

Women's Winter Overgarments.

A Clearing Sale at Startling Prices.

These are winter garments, it's true, but there's style—charm about every one of them, to say nothing of the excellence of material and workmanship which characterizes all our ready-to-wear garments. In fact, to see them at these prices is to buy, even if you store them away for a year.

AT $4.98, WERE $10.50.
Black Kersey Cloth Jackets, lined with tailor serge.

AT $6.98, WERE $14.50.
Jackets in black or tan English Kersey cloth, handsomely made and equal to the best $14.50 jacket ever sold.

AT $7.75, WERE $18.00.
Jackets in English and Kersey cloth, seams strapped and trimmed with stitching, satin lined.

MISSES AND CHILDREN.
Closing out the remainder of Jackets, Reefers and Long Coats at half prices and less.

A Great Sale of Embroideries.

Manufacturers' Sample Strips, 2 and 3 yards at the price of one.

These are some of the very newest and choicest things in Embroideries we have ever offered since we began business. Many of them have never been seen before in this country; some were made for Russian, English and French trade. They are all manufacturers' sample strips, and hence made in the most careful manner possible. There are 1,500 different designs, blind and open work effects on nainsook, swiss and cambric, wide margins cut out ready for use in sets and odd widths, from ½ to 13½ inches wide. It seems almost like giving them away at these prices. 2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c., 12½c., 15c., 19c., 25c., 35c. and 49c. per yard; sold only in strips.

Section C, Extreme Rear.

A Best Chance in Laces.

Greater values and a better variety than our last sale; that means a great deal to those who know what we offered a week ago. The lot consists of washable laces and insertions, in sets and odd widths, suitable for trimming house and summer garments, underwear and fancy work, at 2c., 3c., 5c., 7c., 10c., 12½c. up to 35c. per yard, regular prices 5c. to 89c. yard.

Fancy Laces, Chantilly, Oriental Applique, Lierre &c., in ivory and champagne shades, at 5c., 7c., 10c., 15c., 19c., 25c. and 35c. per yard, regular prices 15c. to $1.00.

Valenciennes Laces and insertions in various widths, 12-yard pieces, at 10c., 15c., 19c., 25c., 35c. and 49c. per piece.

Chiffons in black and white and colors, at 39c. per yard instead of 68c.

A Look from Winter to Spring in Dress Goods

In the colored fabrics plaids are assuredly the coming fashion, and the new things we are showing are stylish and effective, especially attractive for separate skirts. As for the blacks, old Dame Fashion points her finger toward the crepons for Spring dresses and skirts, and we have them in great variety.

The Colored.

44 inch Silk and Wool Epingeline Plaids at 75c.

44 inch Foule Cloth Plaids, 98c.

48 inch Scotch Cheviot Plaids, 98c.

47 inch Rough Finish Wood Plaids, $1.25.

50 inch Zebeline Cheviot Plaids, $1.50.

The Blacks.

45 inch Wool Crepons, small designs, at 69c.

40 inch Mohair Puff Crepons, $1.00.

43 inch English Mohair Crepons, $1.50.

44 inch High Lustre English Crepon, $1.75.

47 inch Silk-faced French Crepon, $2.75.

48 inch French Bour Souffle Crepons, $3.50.

And Cotton Dress Fabrics.

In addition to our large showing of the latest printed fabrics, the summery Organdies, Mousseline de Soie, Madras, Zephyrs, Cheviots, Oxfords, Plumetis, and Silk Ginghams, well worth a visit to see, we offer the following opportunities:

30 inch Imported Organdies at 12½c.

30 inch Printed Piques, 17c.

32 inch French Satine Lisse, 28c.

30 inch Cote de Cheval, plain colors, 29c.

31 inch Florenciennes, new fabric, 39c.

Perfection in Women's Shoes.

Every day adds some betterment to our shoe store; in fact, if you've been away from this store for awhile, you will hardly know it now.

Our experts are always studying the needs of women's understanding, and the result is the most and the newest of the really good new things.

Shoe style and shoe comfort go hand in hand here, we have so nearly reached shoe perfection that no one who comes need go away without shapely, stylish and comfortably fitting shoes on her feet, and the prices reasonable, too.

New Silk Waist Temptations.

At $1.98 to $4.98 for $3.50 to $6.98 Kinds.

In the matter of Prices on these Silk Waists we've come into competition with ourselves, no easy problem either at the prices we are selling silks; but these new pretty up-to-date things have more than solved it. Why, the Waists at $1.98 are pretty enough for any one, and some of the most charming Waists you ever saw are but $2.50 each. The prices are in keeping with our Silk Sale.

$1.98, INSTEAD OF $3.50 AND $3.75.
150 Silk Waists in two styles, one plaid surah shirt waist style, stock collars, the other china silk bias, corded front, in black and white effects.

$2.50, INSTEAD OF $3.98 AND $4.50.
200 assorted Silk Waists in China silk and taffeta, plain, in the leading shades, fancy stripes and plaids, all with new corded fronts and stock collars.

$3.98, INSTEAD OF $4.98 TO $5.98.
175 assorted Silk Waists, taffeta and surahs, in plaids, fancy stripes and plain colors, corded, perpendicular and bias, self stock collars. And some excellent values in Black Taffeta Waists in this lot.

$4.98, INSTEAD OF $6.50 TO $6.98.
150 very stylish Taffeta Silk Waists, some new light stripes, bias cording, other stylish plaids. Also some Black Taffetas and Satin Waists in this lot.

Comfortable Wrappers at Comfortable Prices.

69c. INSTEAD OF $1.00.
Good quality Flannelette Wrappers, in medium and dark colorings, yoke front and back braid trimmed, all sizes; in this lot some good cambric wrappers in serviceable colorings.

98c. INSTEAD OF $1.50.
Extra quality Flannelette Wrappers, in a variety of colorings, made with ruffle over shoulder, some braid, others ribbon trimmed, full skirt, all sizes.

Flannelette Negligee Gowns, light dainty stripes, 49c., 98c., $1.39.

Hints from the Muslin Underwear Sale.

Good Muslin Nightgowns, some with 4 rows of insertions, also lace trimmed, at 39c.

Fine Muslin Gowns, V neck and Empire styles, prettily embroidered, 59c.

A splendid lot of cambric and fine Muslin Gowns, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroideries, 79c., 98c., and $1.19.

Muslin Drawers, regular shapes, embroidery trimmed, 39c.

Muslin Drawers, umbrella and lace trimmed, 49c. to 59c.

Corset Covers of good cambric, lace and embroidery trimmed, 19c., 25c. and 39c.

White Petticoats, deep embroidered umbrella ruffle, 98c., $1.19, $1.39.

Good Muslin Chemises, corded band, 25c.

Flannelette Underskirts, neat stripes, yoke band, 25c.

A fine sample lot of Underwear in nainsook, cambric and muslins, Skirts, Chemises, Drawers, Gowns and Covers, slightly soiled, at greatly reduced prices.

$1.00 for the $2.00 to $4.00 Lamp Globes.

Our selling of those special Lamp Globes last week at 75c. and $1.50 attracted the attention of a maker of Lamp Globes. He had a large stock, and wanted to sell them. We bought them at our price. Here they are. All large size Globes, 10 inches in diameter, decorated in various styles and tinted in dark colors, the prevailing style. They are regularly worth from $2.00 to $4.00 each, pick from them at $1.00 each. Also some Baccarat Lamp Globes in smaller sizes at 75c. and $1.50.

A Notable Sale of Toilet Articles.

And the Prices Are Unexampled.

Section C, Extreme Rear. None of these goods will be sent C. O. D.

BRUSHES.

3,600 Imported Tooth Brushes, at 5c. instead of 10c.

Nail Scrubs, pure bristles, white and black, 10c. instead of 15c. and 19c.

Hair Brushes, pure bristles, 19c. and 25c. instead of 25c. and 39c.

Hair Brushes, pure extra stiff bristles, 39c. and 45c. instead of 50c. and 75c.

An assorted lot of Imported Hair Brushes, screw and solid backs, long and short bristles, bleached and unbleached, and black, at 69c. and 75c. instead of $1.00 to $1.50.

Cloth Brushes, large and medium size, pure bristles, at 25c. and 35c. instead of 39c. and 50c.

Bath Brushes, pure bristles, with strap and long detachable handles, 45c. instead of 69c.

Shaving Brushes, pure bristles, bone and polished wood handles, 12c. and 15c. instead of 19c. and 25c.

Hurl Handle Whisks, good quality, 2 for 9c.

SOAPS.

Borax Toilet Soap, 2c. cake.

Highly Perfumed Soaps, lilac, lavender, jockey club, Florida water, heliotrope, tea rose and Palestine lily, at 4c. cake.

Milk or Almond complexion soap, 4c. cake.

Carbolic Toilet Soap, 5c. cake.

4 lb. bar Pure White Castile Soap, 29c.

Glass Tooth Brush Bottles, silver-plated tops, 12c. each.

Celluloid Soap Boxes, large size, 25c.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

Snow Flake Tooth Powder, 5c. can.

Perfumed Cold Cream, 5c. jar.

Best Refined Borax, ½ lb. pkg., 4c.

Extra Strength Ammonia, 1 pint bottle, 5c

Violet Ammonia, for the bath, ½ pint bottle, 5c.

Bay Rum, ½ pint sprinkler top bottles, 12c.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

The First 1899 Bicycles.

The Spalding, of course. Both the chainless and the regular chain wheels, and beautiful machines they are, too—aristocrats all the way through.

They are here in all their newness and goodness; their quality needs no introduction, but every wheelman will be glad to see the 1899 wheel, and every wheelman is welcome.

The Sporting Goods Store, 4th floor.

Faultless Furniture at Faultless Prices.

The January selling continues, measured by the best values we ever knew. The Furniture itself is the faultless kind, the kind that's measured by style and good workmanship. And look at it in any way you please, to-morrow opens up some of the best offers we've made.

Brass Bedsteads.

Just 12 of them, and luckily for you they're not faultless; they are slightly shop worn; you would hardly notice it, though, but as there are only a few and they are really so good, don't be disappointed if they are all gone when you come.

Brass Bedstead, 3 ft. 6 in., $29.50, reduced to $14.75.

Brass Bedstead, 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6 in., $34.00, reduced to $17.00.

Brass Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., $38.00, reduced to $19.00.

Brass Bedstead, 3 ft., $43.00, reduced to $21.50.

Brass Bedstead, with canopy frame, 4 ft. 6 in., $60.00, reduced to $30.00.

Brass Bedstead, 4 ft. 6 in., $85.00, reduced to $42.50.

Parlor Suits.

3-piece inlaid Parlor Suit, $40.00, reduced to $30.00.

3-piece inlaid Parlor Suit, covered with green velour, $50.00, reduced to $36.00.

3-piece overstuffed Parlor Suit, covered with tapestry, $65.00, reduced to $48.00.

3-piece overstuffed Parlor Suit, covered with damask, $150.00, reduced to $75.00.

Bedroom Suits.

Antique oak frame Bedroom Suit, 2 pieces, $12.50, reduced to $10.00.

Antique oak Bedroom Suit, 2 pieces, $28.00, reduced to $20.00.

Mahogany Bedroom Suit, 2 pieces, $38.00, reduced to $28.00.

Mahogany Bedroom Suit, 2 pieces, $69 00, reduced to $45.00.

Mahogany Bedroom Suit, 2 pieces, $80.00, reduced to $58.50.

Foot Rests, especially adapted for use with Morris chairs, in antique oak, Flemish oak and Mahogany finish, covered with artistic tapestry, $2.25.

Is 95c. a Yard Worth Saving on Carpets?

Supposing you just take out your pencil and figure up how much difference a saving of 10c. a yard will make on your purchase. It amounts to something worth while, doesn't it; more than pay for the laying?

Then how about a price that will save you nearly $1.00 a yard? Is that worth while? But it really makes no difference where you go, we can sell as low, if not lower, in every case.

Now here are some 150 rolls of Royal Wilton Carpets, the handsomest and most satisfactory wearing Carpet in the world, and the newest designs and colorings, that usually sell for $2.50, and our price is $1.55 a yard. Is the 95c. worth saving?

Again, a Worsted Axminster, in newest designs and colorings, the regular $1.25 quality, at 89c. Is 36c. worth saving?

We could quote many other like instances. Hadn't you better come in on Monday?

Men's House Coats Less Than Cost.

$5.00 to $11.50 Kinds for $2.95 to $6.45.

There are only 156 of these Jackets and they come from one of the very best makers in America. Our prices are about what it cost him to make them up—in some instances less. The greater number of them are the new and stylish reversible cloth—plain outside, with handsome plaid linings. Just the kind that no one could get enough of before the holidays. Here they are now at a very great saving to you:

$5.00 and $5.50 Coats $2.95.
$6.00 to $6.75 Coats $4.39.
$7.50 to $8.75 Coats $5.50.
$9.75 to $11.50 Coats $6.45.

Men's Dressing Gowns.

In addition to the Jackets we have a lot of very special priced Gowns and Blanket Robes. A lot of $10.00 plaid Cloth Dressing Gowns, with Silk and Wool Girdles, at $5.50; 15 Blanket Robes, with fancy striped borders, $5.00 quality, $3.30.

$5.00 Mackintosh for $3.48.

A $15.00 or $20.00 one would pay for itself in saving the wear and tear of clothes, due to the frequent rainstorms of the first four months of the year, to say nothing of doctors' bills. What say you of one of these coats that will render as good service as a rainproof, and is a $5.00 coat for $3.48? A little lot of size 42 that were formerly $7.50 at the same price.

To Every Man Who Wears Clothes.

A Merchant Tailoring Event.

This is an opportunity which comes about in this wise. We have a number of ends of our best Imported and Domestic Cloths, such cloths that cannot be duplicated and of which we have but one pattern left. We want to clean them all out, and to do so give you a suit opportunity that rarely ever occurs, and every suit tailored in the very best manner and thoroughly up to date. For instance:

AT $19.50.
A suit for business wear, made of Cheviot, formerly selling for $25.00 and $27.50; to close at $19.50.

AT $22.00.
A Cheviot or Worsted Suit, in good stylish patterns, formerly $30.00, now at $22.00.

AT $23.00.
A Worsted Suit of imported fabrics, formerly $33.00, now, to close, $23.00.

AT $25.00.
A Worsted or Cheviot Suit, stylish and neat effects, formerly $35.00, now at $25.00.

AT $28.00 AND $30.00.
A Scotch Cheviot or English Worsted Suit, good assortment to select from, formerly $37.50 to $40.00, now $28.00 and $30.00.

$1.25 Bisque Candlesticks, 50c.

Here are some very pretty Bisque Candelabra or 3-light Candlesticks; they are 9 inches high, ornamented with figures 5 inches high, tinted in variegated colors and trimmed with gold.

They are in pairs, but will be sold separately at 50c. each; if sold under ordinary circumstances would be fully worth $1.25.

Some 50 Per Cent. Savings on Linings

15c. INSTEAD OF 30c.
Imported Moreen in black, moire finish, suitable for lining a dress or making an underskirt, extra wide, 36 inches, at 15c. yard.

17c. INSTEAD OF 25c.
1,000 yards of fast black Taffeta Percaline for skirt lining, will rustle like silk, 36 inches wide, 17c. yard.

8c. INSTEAD OF 12½c. AND 15c.
Novelty Skirting, black ground, with fancy colored stripes.

Some More Very, Very Special Linens

This complete Linen store of ours is almost incumbered by the rich, beautiful, rare things in spotless linens.

These very special prices will give you a pleasant introduction to the department to-morrow.

58 inch all linen Silver Bleached Damask, 39c. yard.

66 inch extra heavy Cream Damask, 60c. yard.

70 inch Satin Finish Bleached Damask, 49c. yard.

66 inch extra heavy Bleached Damask, 79c. yard.

72 inch fine Double Satin Damask, $1.29 yard.

18 inch Bleached Satin Damask Napkins, 98c. dozen.

23 inch Bleached Satin Damask Napkins, $1.98 dozen.

Sale of Small Wares continued, 2d floor.

What of These Art Embroidery Prices?

An exceptionally beautiful collection of 200 commenced centrepieces; the designs are floral and also conventional, as well as applique lace effects, prices ranging from 25c. up to $3.00 each, which in many cases is about half ordinary prices. They are all without material for finishing, but can be matched at our silk counter at a very economical extra charge.

Also a sample lot of commenced imported pieces, with material to finish, at reductions like above.

We continue the sale of imitation Irish Point Scarfs and Shams at following very low prices:

Scarfs 18x36, 25c. and 45c.; 18x54, 29c. and 49c.

Shams to match at 29c. and 49c. each.

Cameras and Photographic Supplies.

Eastman Kodaks from $5.00 to $35.00. Rochester Optical Co. Premo Cameras, $4.00 to $56.95.

Also we have everything in Amateur Photographers' Supplies, and make a specialty of developing, printing and enlarging for amateur photographers.

On 4th floor.

At about 1-3 of Regular Prices.

The short lengths of Silks and Velvets from our Dressmaking Department, which means some of the most beautiful fabrics at very unusual prices.

JAN

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The New York Times.

ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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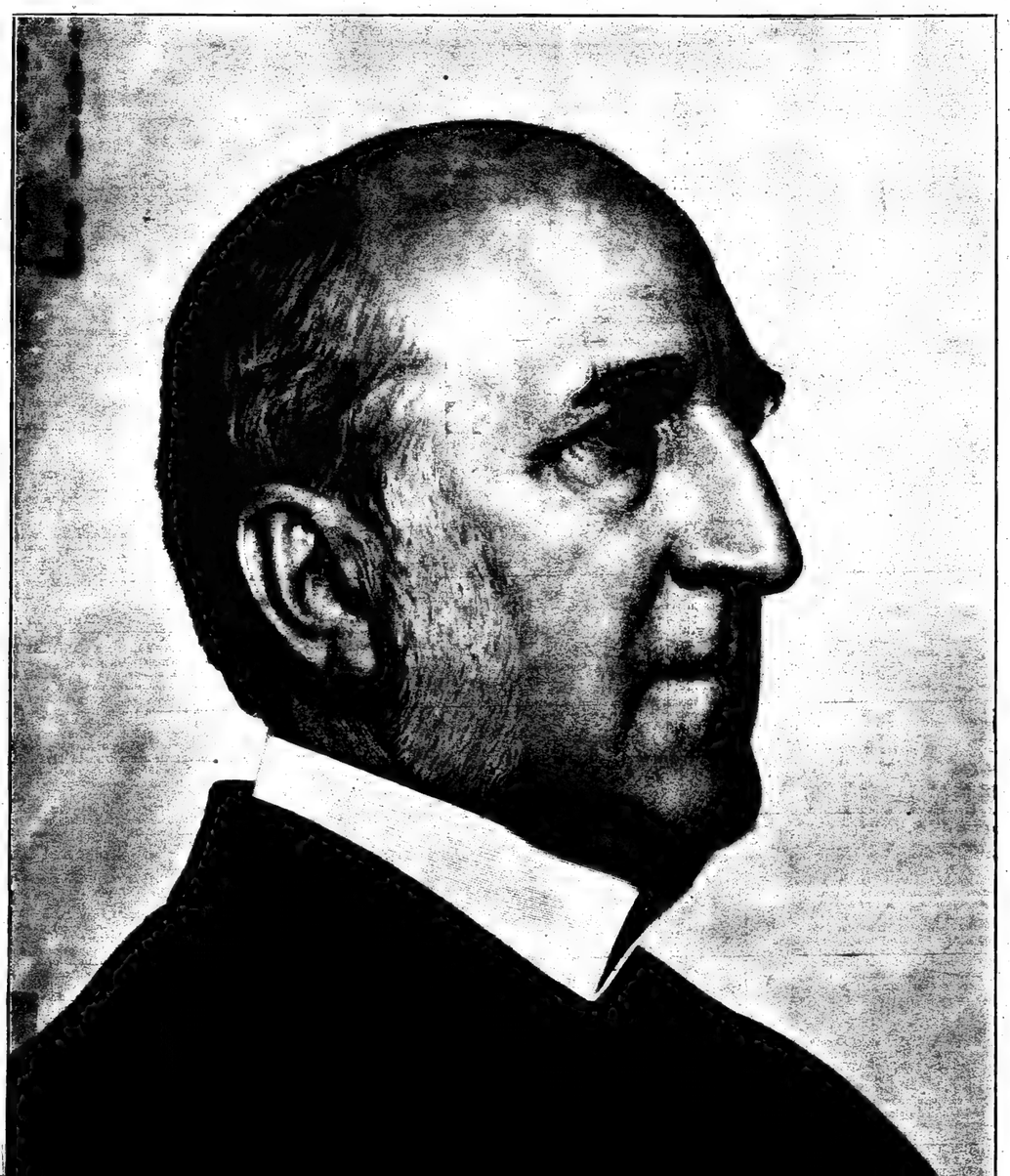

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
JANUARY 22, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

It is a fact for lamentation that the girl of the period is not as carefully instructed in household economics as was her mother. It is also a subject for serious consideration that the husband of the period takes his wife less into his confidence than did his father. To a certain degree the latter contingency depends upon and shapes itself according to the former. Of course the wife, when a girl, learned a certain amount of bookkeeping, but this she usually forgets long before her marriage as a useless acquirement. After marriage her husband usually fixes her allowance and her bookkeeping is confined to her shopping list. Knowing absolutely nothing about her husband's financial affairs, when the time comes to economize she finds it a matter of great difficulty to lessen her expenses, having really no appreciation of money except as to its purchasing power. If one will only stop to think, it will be evident that the average American husband has a fortune, or at least a competence easily within his grasp, if only he knew how to save. But with his increasing salary comes an increase in his own expenses, and, of course, if he is not a selfish man, a corresponding advance in his wife's allowance. And things are no better off than when less money came in. A woman who has learned by experience the lessons of home economics should be told the amount of her husband's income, and it will be found that she is usually able "to cut the coat to fit the cloth." It is not necessary that she should be introduced into the mysteries of her husband's affairs, but she should know how much money is received, for saving is an original trait in the character of woman, and is only eradicated by forcing her to understand that it is unnecessary. Some husbands seem to take pride in doing this, and to their ultimate sorrow when the day of adversity arrives.

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With the strictly scientific acumen that has always characterized Chicago, a preacher there the other day explained the Biblical phenomenon of the Israelites crossing the Red Sea on the theory that they passed over on the ice. Of course he was interrupted by some one, who said that ice did not flourish under the equator. "No," returned the minister, "but are we quite sure that the equator was then where it is now?" Now, the striking thing about this is not the fact that the equator since the creation has actually changed its locality, but that the same idea should once have done service as a minstrel joke. When "Brudder Johnson" touched the ice question, the "end man" always objected. Then came the reply, which actually goes the Chicago divine one better: "This happened thousands of years before the age of geographers and before there was any equator." The recent explanation may be more scientific, but it is not so convincing.

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The tendency on the part of hitherto unsuspected articles to explode is on the increase. We have got accustomed to hearing that the kitchen stove has blown up, and with it the maid who tried to facilitate her work with kerosene, and even the innocent-looking soda water fountain has been known to fly into fragments, but to this list has been added an article that is the specious delight of every household, especially where small children are concerned. In Watertown, Mass., the other day, a local paper states, an estimable lady of that city lost an eye by the explosion of a doughnut which, in the process of frying, filled with gas and annihilated itself. However dangerous to safety the doughnut might be after being eaten, it has always been supposed that it was harmless and good to look upon while in process of construction, and its fragrance was as remindful of home and mother as that of mince pie. It now seems that it has not even this virtue.

***

Certain crusty and cynical observers of the sex have remarked that no woman over twenty will tell how old she is. This statement has recently been refuted by Mlle. or Mme. (we don't know which) Arabella Makapos of Smyrna, who asserts that she was born on the Island of Delos 2,000 years ago. This young woman, who is reported to be very beautiful and not to look over twenty-five, is creating a sensation in Smyrna by revealing the future in a manner declared wholly inexplicable. In her great course of human existence she should have learned that revelations of the past would be a great deal more to the point. Of her prophetic gifts we are of course unable to speak, but her good sense in not being ashamed of her rather advanced age excites our admiration.

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John Smith is as ubiquitous and many-lived as ever. There are just ninety of him in the New York Directory. But his zeal for expiating the sins of the Smith family has not yet, so far as we can learn from the metropolitan press, brought him here. He has, nevertheless, continued his career of martyrdom in other places. John recently drowned himself in New Orleans, died in a fit in St. Paul, was scalded to death in Cincinnati, broke his neck by a fall in Boston, and was run over by a train in Charleston. Poor John, he must have much to account for. His ardor should move his family to reform in deep humiliation.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

IN his school days Chauncey M. Depew was an omnivorous reader and an eager student of history. While other Peekskill boys played football or went fishing young Depew found his most satisfying recreation in the companionship of books. He read all of the books of the academy library and followed up that feat by reading everything substantial in the village circulating library. When he was ready for college his youthful imagination had set up two ideals—Daniel Webster and Macaulay. As a student of American history he also developed an intense admiration for Alexander Hamilton. In the realm of fiction he found his greatest pleasure in the novels of Walter Scott and Charles Dickens.

"I think that my early reading of Webster's speeches and of Scott's and Dickens's novels had a very strong influence on my own tendencies as a speaker and story teller," remarked Senator-elect Depew recently. "Dickens certainly had much to do with the development of my disposition to enjoy the humorous side of life. I read the 'Pickwick Papers' through several times, and with increased enjoyment each time. I never could get much out of Henry Clay's speeches. Not long ago I read them over to see if I could discover why, as a boy, I failed to get anything out of them. The reason was clear. There is nothing of substantial value in them. Clay's speeches, as well as the speeches of most of his contemporaries, treated only of questions of the moment from the single point of view of that period. It is a notable fact that few Americans in public life who have figured as great orators have left little of value to the student. In English public life you will find many parliamentary orators who are also famous in literature.

"With the exception of Daniel Webster, and perhaps one or two others, I do not recall any of our public men of years gone by who did anything other than to discuss matters of current political controversy. Such speeches naturally become obsolete, so that the student finds comparatively little in them to repay perusal. Consider Roscoe Conkling, for instance. All of his speeches were on current political issues. The same is true largely of James G. Blaine. Of course Mr. Blaine's fame will be perpetuated by his history, but it is a political history. Mr. Conkling was the master of the Senate in his time, Fessenden of Maine was during his time. Then there was Wade of Ohio, Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, and others of enormous influence in Congress, men who controlled party policies, yet scarcely one of their speeches has found its way into the libraries and the schools.

"Abraham Lincoln's career is an extraordinary case in point. He delivered some of the ablest speeches on the slavery question ever written or spoken, but those speeches are now as obsolete as anything can be. Lincoln, as you know, was a prolific speaker on all subjects, but his greatest value as an orator to the student is found in his second inaugural address and in his short speech at the dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. Charles Sumner lives in the literature of his country because of the excursions that he made into subjects other than the mere thing of the hour."

In Mr. Depew's opinion the power and influence of the United States Senate is destined to increase. The trend of events in matters of National legislation is very different from the expectations of the framers of the Constitution. "The Senate is not only a great field in which to perform public service," said Mr. Depew, "but it is a great power, and it is becoming more and more of a power each year. The experience of 100 years has practically reversed the order of things which the framers of the Constitution sought to establish. Their notion was that all legislative matters should start in the House and pass up to the more deliberate and critical judgment of the Senate. Now, however, the Senate is really the radical body and the House the conservative body. The Senate originates the greater part of the National legislation. There have been great changes, too, in the exercise of power by the Presidency. The authors of the Constitution intended that the President should be the executive head of the Government, with sufficient power to see that the laws were enforced. The evolution of our nationality has witnessed the centralization of power in the general Government beyond even the dreaming point of the old Federalists, and if men like Jefferson and Clinton had believed such a centralization of power possible this Government would not have been formed. In recent years we have seen this great centralized power gradually concentrated in the President, who is now the most powerful ruler in the world."

In his long, varied, and exceedingly active experience in political, business, and social affairs Mr. Depew has been as guiltless of fads as any person can be. No mania for collecting particular things has ever seized upon him, and the various successive crazes of the hour have excited in him only an interest in proportion to their merits. Always associated with men of great wealth, Mr. Depew has never allowed the spirit of money getting to dominate his nature. While not unmindful of the advantages of wealth, and prompt to avail himself of the opportunities with which Dame Fortune has favored him, Mr. Depew's chief ambition, it may be truly said, has led his thoughts in other channels than financial ones. "I have never had a passion for money getting," he said a few days ago. "Such a passion excludes other things. The man who has it and yields to it can do nothing else. Politics, literature, philosophy, and religion in the sense of studying, mastering, or discussing them, do not interest the eager money getter. I have known intimately all of the great money makers in this country within the last twenty-five years, and singularly enough I have never made a dollar from a suggestion of any of them. On the contrary, I have lost many a hard-earned dollar from doing just what some of these money makers told me to do."

Frankly and with evident satisfaction Mr. Depew declares that throughout his busy and successful career he has obtained his greatest enjoyments from the social side of life. "I never saw any pleasure in hiding in the woods and catching fish," he remarked, "nor in tramping around with a gun, trying to kill something. Whenever I have had a gun in my hand I have tried to miss the object that I fired at. On one occasion about two years ago, when I was visiting Dr. Webb in the Adirondacks, a deer persisted in getting in front of the muzzle of my gun. I watched my opportunity, and when the deer wandered off a little way I fired. When my guide found that I had missed the animal he fainted. No, I am not a fisherman and I am not a sportsman. But to take a trip to some new place, or to go to Europe and there meet persons of strong character, wit, and culture, who control governmental policies and create public sentiment, and talk with them under favorable circumstances gives me a sense of pleasure that nothing else can.

"The rarest kind of pleasure is to dine with men and women of brains and culture, because at the table the sparkle of wit, the jest, the story, and the good things intellectually come out. Under such conditions one gets real enjoyment and the mind finds pleasure afterward in dwelling upon the recollections. How well I remember a certain night when I sat beside James G. Blaine at dinner when he was in his best mood. What a brilliant flow there was of anecdote, wit, badinage, and discussion and criticism of men and events. And on another occasion I enjoyed the great pleasure of meeting Gladstone at dinner, our host telling me afterward that he had never seen the Grand Old Man in such fine form. We were at the table three delightful hours. And on still another occasion I spent a couple of hours at dinner with Browning. These were nights that furnished pleasure for years afterward. I have had hundreds of them within the last twenty-five years, with almost every prominent person in the world, including representatives of every department of human effort."

Senator Depew has probably made as many political speeches as any man of his time. He has spoken publicly from one to six weeks in every political campaign in this country for thirty-eight years. In addition to his political speeches he has delivered innumerable addresses on scholastic subjects at leading colleges, at conventions of literary societies, at commencements of great law schools, on a great variety of public occasions, such as the unveiling of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, the Washington Centennial, and opening of the World's Fair in Chicago, the State Constitutional and legislative centennials, meetings of commercial bodies, laying of cornerstones of different institutions, and at dinners of every conceivable character—social, literary, dramatic, lyric, philosophic, &c. To Mr. Depew undoubtedly belongs the distinction of having creditably acquitted himself in a field of discussion wider than any other platform orator has undertaken.

EARL D. BERRY.

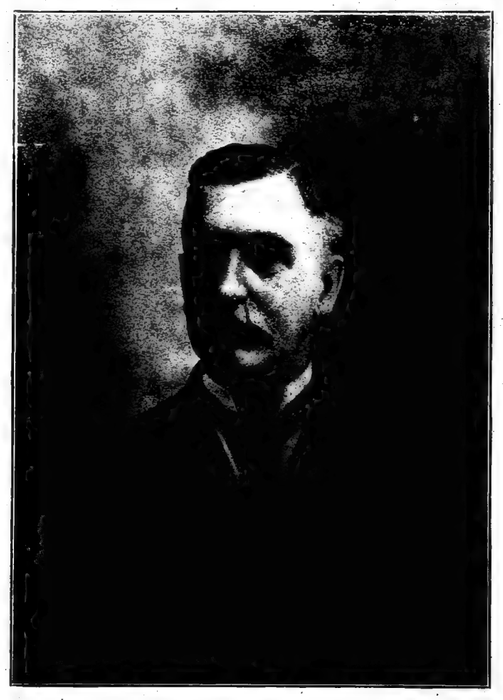

COL. JOHN N. PARTRIDGE,
Appointed Superintendent of Public Works by Gov. Roosevelt.

CIGARETTES IN ENGLAND.

When British officers went out to that memorable struggle in the Crimea, says Chambers's Journal, among a good many other privations and hardships they had to endure was for a long time an inability to get their customary supply of cigars, and, as the best substitute within their reach, they took to the cigarette so generally in use among their French and Turkish allies. When the war was over, such of them as survived it came home skillful manipulators of the little slips of paper and confirmed cigarette smokers. What the officers of the army did could not, of course, be beneath the dignity of our young civilian dandies, and the thing became fashionable to a limited extent; and to roll a cigarette with graceful ease became a coveted accomplishment. Those who smoked them had to roll them themselves then, for the readymade cigarette was hardly known.

That fact in itself tended very considerably to impede any very rapid development of the fashion; and it was not for many years after the close of that war, in 1856, that this method of consuming the fragrant weed became at all general. Practically the whole habit of cigarette smoking may be said to have been a growth of a single generation in England.

ICE EXPLOSIONS.

A traveler in Siberia relates an extraordinary occurrence among the frozen regions of that country. In the intensely cold nights, he writes in Good Words, the silence was sometimes broken by a loud report as of a cannon. This was the bursting of one of the ice bubbles on a river; a phenomenon I had neither heard nor read of before.

The streams coming down from the hills were frozen on the surface some six to nine inches thick. The water beneath flowed faster than it could escape, and the pressure on the principle of a hydraulic press became irresistible. First the elasticity of the ice was seen by the rising of circular mounds some six to eight feet in diameter, and from four to five feet high. The bursting point came at last with a report like an explosion. The water escaped, but soon froze again. I have seen scores of these ice hillocks in a few versts of the river.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

Not for thee, O Friend, the easy task, for
thou art strong;
And though, borne down with burdens, the
way seems hard and long.
Yet know that God but giveth thee
True title of nobility
In this, knowing thee e'en better than thyself; His plan
To prove thee, saying to all thy world: Behold a man!

—MARY E. STICKNEY in Lippincott's.

1899

THE DRAMA

J. E. Dodson.

J. E. DODSON, the English comedian, who has lately been a conspicuous member of Charles Frohman's dramatic forces, is employed in "Because She Loved Him So," some account of the performance of which is printed elsewhere in THE TIMES to-day. Mr. Dodson came here with the Kendals ten years ago, and was not greatly helped, in the beginning, by the overpraise bestowed upon his performances by some persons more desirous, as it seemed, of hurting some other actor than of benefiting him. Mr. Dodson's task in the Kendal company, however, was made doubly onerous because of these "notices," and he was put forward in many rôles for which he was manifestly unfit. He was then, and is now, (when his powers of expression have been largely increased,) essentially a comic actor. He was greatly inclined to overelaboration of make-up and "business." Latterly he has overcome these faults. He has a certain authority of presence, and his diction is admirable; and if not exactly popular, in the sense in which John Owens and James Lewis were popular, he is certainly held in high esteem by cultivated playgoers.

The habitual playgoer must recall Mr. Dodson's acting in a large number of rôles from his caricature of the silly old naturalist in "A Scrap of Paper" to his neat sketch of Richelieu in "Under the Red Robe" and his present part in Gillette's farce from the French. In "The Weaker Sex," "The Queen's Shilling," and "A Woman's Reason" he was particularly well cast.

Mr. Fitch's simple but pretty and touching play called "Nathan Hale" went from manager to manager, and was refused production many times before Mr. Goodwin bravely took it up and risked harsh criticism and public neglect in giving it a hearing, because he knew it deserved a hearing. The result has been gratifying to Mr. Fitch, whose play needed the fine treatment, pictorial and dramatic, which Mr. Goodwin has given it; to Mr. Goodwin, whose natural and moving portrayal of the protagonist has been warmly praised; to the uncritical theatregoer, who likes "Nathan Hale" very much, and to those few persons who have the interest of the American drama at heart. The illustrations of the performance at the Knickerbocker Theatre, given herewith, reproduce notable scenes in the play.

Joaquin Miller has not been a theatrical topic very long, but he has always been a theatrical personage. A sort of literary jack-of-all-trades, he was once hailed as "the coming poet," and he was author of "The Danites," an American play, if ever there was one, and an interesting and profitable play, too. He was one of the Klondike pioneers, and lately he has followed the example of many other illustrious personages, and "gone into the vaudevilles," under the guidance of the celebrated Mr. Keith, upon whose well-appointed stages in New York, Boston, and other cities queens of tragedy and princes of comedy, poets of note, and musicians of renown, keep company with acrobats and juggiers, mirror dancers, and the still surviving "hamfatters" and "sidewalk conversationalists."

Winifred Jones is the daughter of Henry Arthur Jones, the dramatist, and she has lately taken to the stage, learning her art by study and practice in the English provincial theatres. In a revival of "The Silver King," her father's earliest successful play, she has acted the heroine's rôle, Nellie Denver, while in his latest play, "The Manoeuvres of Jane," when it leaves London for the customary tour of the provinces, she will take up the character of Jane Nangie, "created" by another Winifred, Miss Emery, (Mrs. Maude.)

Mary Moore is well remembered here as the "leading lady" of Charles Wyndham's company. She still holds that place at the London Criterion Theatre. She was the wife of James Albery, the author of "Two Roses."

The Kendals are surely coming here again next Fall. Their new play, "The Elder Miss Blossom," has been often referred to in these notes. Its success seems beyond question. In sentiment it somewhat resembles "The Weaker Sex," one of Pinero's earlier plays, which used to be in the Kendals' repertory. Mrs. Kendal appears in it as a nice spinster of forty-odd, who is involved in a little tearful and perfectly conventional romance, with a happy ending.

It seems to be in order now to wonder whether Herbert Beerbohm Tree will ever be regarded in London as the artistic successor of Henry Irving. Probably not. Successors do not often appear until they are needed. All of Mr. Tree's ability seems to be in evidence now. His current production of Sydney Grundy's dramatization of "The Three Musketeers" at Her Majesty's Theatre is praised more for its pictorial magnificence than for his own acting of d'Artagnan. Mrs. Potter as Miladi and Franklin McLeay as Richelieu seem to have made the acting hits, but the play is little more than a series of beautiful and impressive tableaus. Yet Mr. Tree is a good actor, thoughtful, sympathetic, and highly effective when the part suits him well, as in "An Enemy of the People." E. A. D.

A New French Comedy.

Legendre's new comedy, "Mlle. Morasset," produced at the Paris Gymnase, is thus described:

"The action opens with the marriage of Mlle. Morasset, the daughter of a millionaire financier, to Michel, Marquis de Chantemeuse, who has run through all his money, and is now as poor as a church mouse. He has not married Thérèse, however, for her fortune only, but he admires her greatly, and she returns his affection with compound interest. We learn from the conversation of the wedding guests that Morasset has made the foundation of his fortune by a bit of sharp practice exercised against a certain individual, who killed himself in despair at being ruined. Just before the couple start on their honeymoon a young man forces himself into the presence of Morasset, and, declaring that he is the son of the victim, threatens to publish a defamatory article, of which he brings the proofsheet, unless the financier comes to his relief.

"Morasset not unnaturally refuses to be blackmailed, and rings the bell for the intruder to be removed. But before he can be induced to leave the house the newly-married bride enters, and the compromising document is delivered into her hands. The cowardice of the blackmailer prevents us from sympathizing with his grievances, and we are rather inclined to take the part of Morasset, who has had the courage to defy his victim's son. Not so Thérèse, however. She insists on an immediate interview with her father, and, plying him hard with questions, which he answers in the tone of a man of the world, calls upon him to restore there and then the whole of the fortune which, according to her, still bears the traces of blood. He laughs at her demand, whereupon she turns to her new husband, bidding him altogether renounce her wedding dowry. In vain does he point out that neither she nor he is responsible for what her father may have done years ago.

"Thérèse upbraids him for marrying her only for her money, and, expressing her contempt in no measured terms, declares that she will never see him again. She acts up to her resolution, and in the third act we find her with an old governess, who has inculcated in her mind the principles of the highest moral code, installed in a modest apartment at Marseilles, whither she has fled from both father and husband. Here she tries to earn her own living, but is restless, disappointed, and unhappy. Her retreat is found out by her father, who vainly endeavors to make her listen to reason, and as vainly invokes his paternal authority. She protests that, being now married, she is no longer subject to his authority, whereupon Michel appears, but he goes another way to work.

"Instead of commanding he pleads, and, reminding her of the first kiss he imprinted on her lips, he takes her in his arms, whence she has not the moral strength to tear herself away. She soon regains possession of herself, however, and, disgusted with her own weakness, swallows a bottle of morphine, and falls down in a state of unconsciousness. We naturally imagine her to be dead, and the play to be over. Nothing of the kind.

"The curtain rises on a fourth act, and we find Thérèse and Michel perfectly well and supremely happy. Eighteen months, we learn, have passed, Michel has become the manager of a china manufactory at Antibes, a son and heir has been born, and the young couple are happy as the sun-lighted day is long. Presently comes a lawyer with the intelligence that Morasset has been accidentally killed while out shooting, and that Thérèse inherits fifteen millions. She of course refuses the legacy, but her husbands accepts in her name in order that Thérèse may restore what she thinks are ill-gotten gains, and may devote the rest of her fortune to good works, the first being the donation of a dowry to a friend who wants to get married."

SCENE IN "BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

Mr. Dodson and Miss Meek as Mr. and Mrs. John Weatherby.

The Overture to "Tank-Ready."

A man who writes theatrical gossip for a London paper gravely declares that he knows a manager who was greatly concerned lest the music for a tank play he was putting on should be inappropriate. The director of the orchestra suggested several suitable numbers from "Lurline" and "The Lily of Killarney," and so on. But the manager could not be satisfied. He wanted something that should have direct relevance to the great water illusion. At last his conductor, in despair, suggested in a grimly humorous moment the overture to "Pancredi." "The very thing," said the manager; "why didn't you think of that before? Put it down on the bill, my boy, in big letters—the overture to 'Tank-Ready'!"

Clement Scott's New Book.

Of his forthcoming volume, "The Drama of Yesterday and To-day," Clement Scott writes: "Roughly speaking, I have had fifty years' experience of the stage in this and almost every country, and have dur-

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CAPTAIN HALE ACCEPTS THE PERILOUS MISSION.
Scene in "Nathan Hale."—Act II.

ing that period seen a great majority of the best actors and actresses in the world. Forty out of the fifty years have been spent in the constant daily duties of a dramatic journalist, bringing me in close touch, and sometimes into personal friendship, with some of the most attractive personalities of my time. Now that I have retired from the active duties of my profession, I propose to devote the earlier part of my leisure to recording in as interesting a manner as I can the history of our stage for fifty years, interspersed with anecdotes, reminiscences, and cheerful gossip, and illustrated with pictures of the period, valuable playbills, and such letters of dead and living artists as may be conveniently and discreetly published. The book will therefore embrace the following periods:

"1. The Phelps period at Sadler's Wells.

"2. The Charles Kean period at the old Princess's Theatre.

"3. The Charles Fechter period at the Princess's and Lyceum.

"4. The Chatterton period at Drury Lane.

"5. The Bancroft and Renaissance period at the Prince of Wales's and Haymarket.

"6. The Henry Irving period at the Lyceum.

"7. The Wilson Barrett and Charles Wyndham period.

"8. The modern period of Beerbohm Tree, George Alexander, Charles Hawtrey, Cyril Maude, and Frederick Harrison, &c.

"Chapters will be devoted to the great foreign actors of France, Italy, Germany, and Holland, welcomed in this country since free trade in dramatic art was established; and not the least interesting section of the book will be the evolution of the comic opera of the George Edwardes school, through the stages of extravaganza, with Planché; Strand and Royalty burlesque, with Talfourd, Byron, and Burnand, and the whole series of Gaiety plays."

Hare as Beau Farintosh.

Beginning his Winter term at the Globe Theatre, London, Mr. John Hare has revived T. W. Robertson's "School" and resumed his old rôle of Beau Farintosh, his acting in which was the talk of London in the late sixties. The decrepit man of fashion was undoubtedly suggested to Major Pendennis. Mr. Hare's delicate and graceful art just suits the rôle, which was originally acted in this country at Wallack's by the late Charles Fisher, and afterward by John Brougham.

Funny Penley's Newest Role.

W. E. Penley is the comedian who kept "Charley's Aunt" alive in London for some thousands of nights, and long before that was the life of "The Private Secretary." He is a very little man with a very comical countenance. He has an assortment of funny mannerisms which all London likes. In the newest London farce, "A Little Ray of Sunshine," Penley wears an attenuated frock coat, a long woolen comforter like one of Leech's street boys, a very tall hat, and carries a rug and umbrella. He is "Gerard, Lord Markham," but is mistaken, not without excuse, for the housemaid's uncle, a money lender, and the man from the wedding cake shop; as one or the other, he is cast, carried, and shot off the stage, only to reappear with undisturbed spectacles on nose. He becomes Green, the tutor, and Dunn, the trainer. He has three lunches, many glasses of port, and cigars without number. He thoroughly enjoys himself from beginning to end. He is, in fact, a wealthy nobleman, returning from a long sojourn abroad, to relieve the wants of his relatives and friends, and when he is finally identified he leads in the "Sir Roger de Coverley," and the play ends.

The Late Edward Righton.

Edward Righton, who died in London the other day, had been an actor since 1850. He was in this country years ago with a burlesque troupe. His early successes in London were secured in such rôles as Verges in "Much Ado" and Mr. Furnivall in "Two Roses." He had a command of quiet pathos that in late years was particularly manifested in his graphic realization of the cheery and kindly old bookseller in Mr. Carton's "Liberty Hall," at the St. James's

Winifred Jones,
Daughter of Henry Arthur Jones, the Dramatist.

Theatre. This was a performance that lived in the memory. He made his début at old Sadler's Wells in "The Stranger," under the régime of Phelps, and a little later was with Charles Kean at the Princess's. He was engaged by Miss Marie Litton at the old Court Theatre, and appeared in several pieces by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. He was the comic barber in Sir Henry Irving's revival of "The Dead Heart," at the Lyceum, the boisterous old sea dog in "Wild Oats" at the Criterion.

Novelli Takes Liberties.

Novelli, an Italian actor who has lately become celebrated, will soon act in England and may be expected to cross the Atlantic. His repertory includes King Lear, Benedick, Sir Giles Overreach, and Shylock. But his adaptations of the English classics are so bold as to shock Englishmen. For instance, he puts in the mouth of a character in "The Merchant of Venice" an assertion that the ships of Antonio were wrecked by the co-religionists of the maligned usurer. Novelli, moreover, cuts away ruthlessly those parts of the play which do not give him sufficient prominence. To compensate for these losses he has, in "The Merchant of Venice," added a scene which will not be found in any edition of Shakespeare, but which gives the actor full opportunity for the exercise of his tragic powers.

"The Merry Monarch" in London.

Francis Wilson's well-remembered operetta, "The Merry Monarch," is the newest production at the Savoy Theatre, London. Charles Brookfield and Ivan Caryll are announced as the author and composer. It is said that Mr. Caryll's music is entirely new. But Mr. Brookfield has used the American libretto, (made by Mr. Woolson Morse,) though he has also derived some matter, it is said, from the original French piece, "L'Etoile."

A Molieriste Theory.

As much silly speculation about Molière gets into print in France as is published in England and America about Shakespeare. Prominent among the "Molièristes" is M. Anatole Loquin, who has but now published a startling volume, devoted to the actor-dramatist's sojourn in Bordeaux. And on one of the author's conclusions, accounting unquestionably for certain missing years in the comedian's history, is that Jean Baptiste Poquelin, called Molière, and the Man in the Iron Mask were one and the same.

A German Fairy Tale.

Instead of the customary pantomime, the London Alhambra's holiday piece was a féerie taken from the German, and called "The Red Slippers." The scene is laid in Russia at Eastertide, at a village where the miracles performed by "Die Rothen Schuhe" are the talk of the countryside, which sends its cured cripples to return thanks at the church for the benefits they have received. Darinka, the heroine, disregards the well-known penalty attached to wearing these slippers, and puts them on. Attempting to enter the church, she is driven thence by the Angel of Justice, who condemns her to an eternal dance as long as she lives. The rest of the tableaus deal with poor Darinka's adventures and misfortunes, until years later she is found by her devoted lover. All is forgiven, the slippers replaced, and the happy couple are translated in a glorious apotheosis.

SCENE IN "NATHAN HALE"—ACT I.
Hale—Alice, do you know what I wish? I wish that life was one long recess, and that I could keep you in with me forever.

CORA POTTER AND FRANKLIN McLEAY
As Milady and Richelieu in "The Musketeers" at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

CRIME IN SIBERIA.

In Siberia, according to a writer in Good Words, murder is rarely punished by death; the criminal is only sent further East. If the crime is repeated he is passed on to a distant and more inclement zone. Some convicts at the Lena mines were credited with being murderers to the fifth degree. The nurse of my motherless boy was an exile who had killed her husband. One lost the sharp sense of antipathy to the criminal so instinctive in the West. Robbery accompanied with murder is common enough. I saw four crosses on the road just as I entered Irkutsk, one of which marked the spot where ten people had been murdered in open daylight. At night robbers wrap themselves in white calico, and, invisible in the snow, cut the luggage from behind the sleighs.

Near the mines a considerable trade in illicit spirits is carried on by the spiriti nocu, as the smugglers are called. These buy contraband vodki at Vitim and carry it into the mining districts, where they make a fabulous profit in exchange for stolen gold. They travel along obscure footpaths which cross the main road at well-known points. These are notoriously dangerous spots, from the murders that take place near them. Travelers gallop swiftly by, peering anxiously around. Shafts of old disused mines hold ghastly secrets. I was told that over a hundred frozen corpses lay in some of these, and that the company is afraid to reopen them for fear of the scandals that would arise.

Mary Moore in "The Jest."
At the London Criterion Theatre.

The Flank March.

From "Stonewall Jackson," by Lieut. Col. G. F. R. Henderson.

"Stonewall died," ran one of the most popular fables, "and two angels came down from heaven to take him back with them. They went to his tent. He was not there. They went to the hospital. He was not there. They went to the outposts. He was not there. They went to the prayer meeting. He was not there. So they had to return without him; but when they reported that he had disappeared, they found that he had made a flank march and reached heaven before them."

ALL WAYS OF LOVE.

Thou askest how I love thee? Every way!—
Humbly, as some poor minstrel low and bare,
But noble by his passion, even may dare
To love his Queen, and woo her in his lay;

And fiercely, as the tiger loves his prey,
Or like young pelicans, that rend and tear
Their mother's breast, to drink their life-blood there;
Ruthless, though her that gives them life they slay;

And proudly, as the poet loves his song;
With ardent yearning, like his love of fame;
With reverence, like his love of Poesy;

As life loves breath, as love loves kisses long,
As stars love shining, as the fire loves flame;
But most, as man loves woman, love I thee.

—CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE in The Bookman.

Wanted It Tested.

From Tit-Bits.

A Scotchman went to London for a holiday. Walking along one of the streets, he noticed a bald-headed chemist standing at his shop door, and inquired if he had any hair restorer.

"Yes, Sir," said the chemist; "step inside, please. There's an article I can recommend. It makes the hair grow in twenty-four hours."

"Aweel," said the Scot, "ye can gie the top o' yer heid a bit rub wi't, and I'll look back the morn and see if ye're tellin' the truth."

The chemist returned the bottle to the shelf, and kicked the errand boy for laughing.

Joaquin Miller,
Who Has Lately "Gone Into Vaudeville."

THE CAPTURE OF THE "BOY."
Scene in "Phroso"—Act I.

Herbert Beerbohm Tree,
As D'Artagnan in "The Musketeers."

A LOVER'S PICTURE BOOK.*

THE fourth in a series of pretty books—pretty in covers, paper, type, illustrations — which is called an "art series" and written by women. We have had the Madonna in art and child life in art, the text of both supplied by Miss Estelle M. Hurll, and also "angels in art" by Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement. Now comes the turn of love in art by Mary Knight Potter.

The way of these volumes is a way of light touches and gossip concerning the painters and sculptors, brief notices, a morsel of information here and there. Within the limits of the text much ground has to be traversed; the art of the writer consists in weighing the importance of each picture reproduced or merely mentioned, and giving it just enough space to impart some knowledge of its author and meaning before springing to the next. It is a constant touch-and-go like the humming-bird before flowers, or a butterfly that has hardly settled on one leaf before it is up and off again. This method, which seems necessary to the plan of the volumes, gives an air of sprightliness to the work that is not often belied by the choice of illustrations.

Women have the tact and lightness of touch for just such publications, which are designed to please and allure to a deeper study of art those people who otherwise might never care for it. These are books to popularize art, and seem written for women by women. There are no footnotes; there is no appendix to weigh the book down. An introduction there is, but it seems superfluous, for the volume speaks with its illustrations for itself, and one cares little whether or not the writer has adhered to a plan in distributing the pictures.

Yet in this case a plan there is. Love, or rather a few statues that refer to love by reason of their subject, begins with Greece, skips to the Bible, returns to Venus and Cupid, then to "myths and fancies," passes to painters' loves, comes back in modern art to Venus and her tricky son, hurries on to mythologic and ideal love scenes, to love in literature, and closes with "wives and sweethearts." The nine chapters can adhere only roughly to a chronological sequence, but the attempt is made to divide the material into three parts, dealing respectively with Greek, Renaissance, and Modern.

Greek art is represented by the so-called Venus of Melos and the Cupid by Praxiteles; Renaissance by examples of the paintings of Francia, Guido Reni, Botticelli, Titian, Raphael, Rubens, Velasquez, and Rembrandt. Among the moderns Miss Potter includes Volterano—Balthazar Franceschini, 1611-59—but unfortunately confounds him with Marc Antonio Franceschini, (1648-1729,) saying: "Franceschini, who was often called Volterano, also painted 'The Sleeping Cupid,' now in the Pitti"—from which the reader would gather that "The Cupid with the Bow" of Marc Antonio Franceschini of Bologna was from the same hands as "The Sleeping Cupid"—a fresco, by the way—of Balthazar Franceschini of Volterra.

There are few illustrations unworthy of reproduction, but one may perhaps wish that substitutes had been found for the "Fornarina" of Raphael, the "Helen of Troy" of Sir Frederick Leighton, and the "Yes" of Millais, especially as Leighton and Millais are represented by better things, namely "Wedded" and "Bride of Lammermoor." Especially appropriate are Botticelli's "Birth of Venus," which looks particularly fine in black and white on the small scale needed for a book; Correggio's gay yet tender "Education of Cupid," Beluccl's beautifully composed "Cupid and Psyche," Leonardo da Vinci's "Monna Lisa," and Rembrandt's portrait of his wife on his knee. Watt's "Love and Death"—Cupid trying to push away a veiled, draped figure with back to the spectator—tells very charmingly in the half tone. Tissot's "Meeting of Faust and Marguerite," the picture that gave him a reputation many decades ago, shows that the conscientiousness one finds in his views of Palestine was with him earlier in life. It may not be a great picture, but it holds one's respect through its grouping and moderation in dramatic action. Other well-chosen pictures are Rossetti's "Beata Beatrix,' George de Forest Brush's "Mother and Child," and Mrs. Kenyon Cox's "The Lovers," which is used as frontispiece to the book.

Miss Potter has dealt generously with American artists, giving illustrations of the work of three and mentioning more than a dozen others—Vedder, Abbey, Thayer, Duveneck, Adams, MacMonnies, Simmons, Story, (W. W.,) Mowbray, Chase, (W. M.,) Lockwood, and McEwen. The pair of lovers by Mrs. Kenyon Cox in the frontispiece is charming for sentiment, refined and restrained. William M. Hunt's "Marguerite," though not especially fitted to the name, is a pleasing object always, and George de Forest Brush's portrait of his wife and

*LOVE IN ART. By Mary Knight Potter. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co.

"From Love in Art." Copyright, 1898, by L. C. Page & Co., Boston.
TISSOT—"MEETING OF FAUST AND MARGUERITE."

"From Love in Art." Copyright, 1898, by L. C. Page & Co., Boston
VOLTERANO—"SLEEPING CUPID."

made more progress in Paris than elsewhere, and is under observation there by the guardians of the public health. The petroliques seem to begin their evil courses not because they are out of humor with alcohol, but because kerosene is the only stimulant they can get. It produces an intoxication which, though a low-spirited affair, has its attractions for the experimenters. How unwholesome kerosene is in its effects, and whether it is worse than alcohol, has not yet been fully determined. Meanwhile, alcohol is in no present danger of being crowded out of France. The number of wine shops has increased 25 per cent. in twenty-four years, and in the larger cities the consumption of wine varies from forty to sixty gallons a head, besides more or less spirits and beer. Thirst like that must either be restrained or rated by home products. There is no prospect that any considerable part of it will ever be allayed by kerosene.

TO MEASURE PROGRESS.

I recently came across a remark, writes the Bishop of [illegible] in The Cornhill, that any political reputation which survives for a hundred years survives because it is a peg on which historians hang their theories. This does not detract from a man's real greatness, for what higher position could he hope to fill than that of serving as a milestone in the great track of the world's progress? If that position be secured, the direction of the way and the points between which he marks the distance may be left for perpetual readjustment. We may measure progress by different standards in material attainments, but civilization in its noblest form depends upon moral advance, and we look to a time when this will be more and more recognized.

Having Their Way.

From The Washington Star.

"Do you think the United States will allow us to have our own way?" asked one of the Philippine insurgents.

"Certainly," answered another; "only we may be obliged to change our minds now and then about what we want."

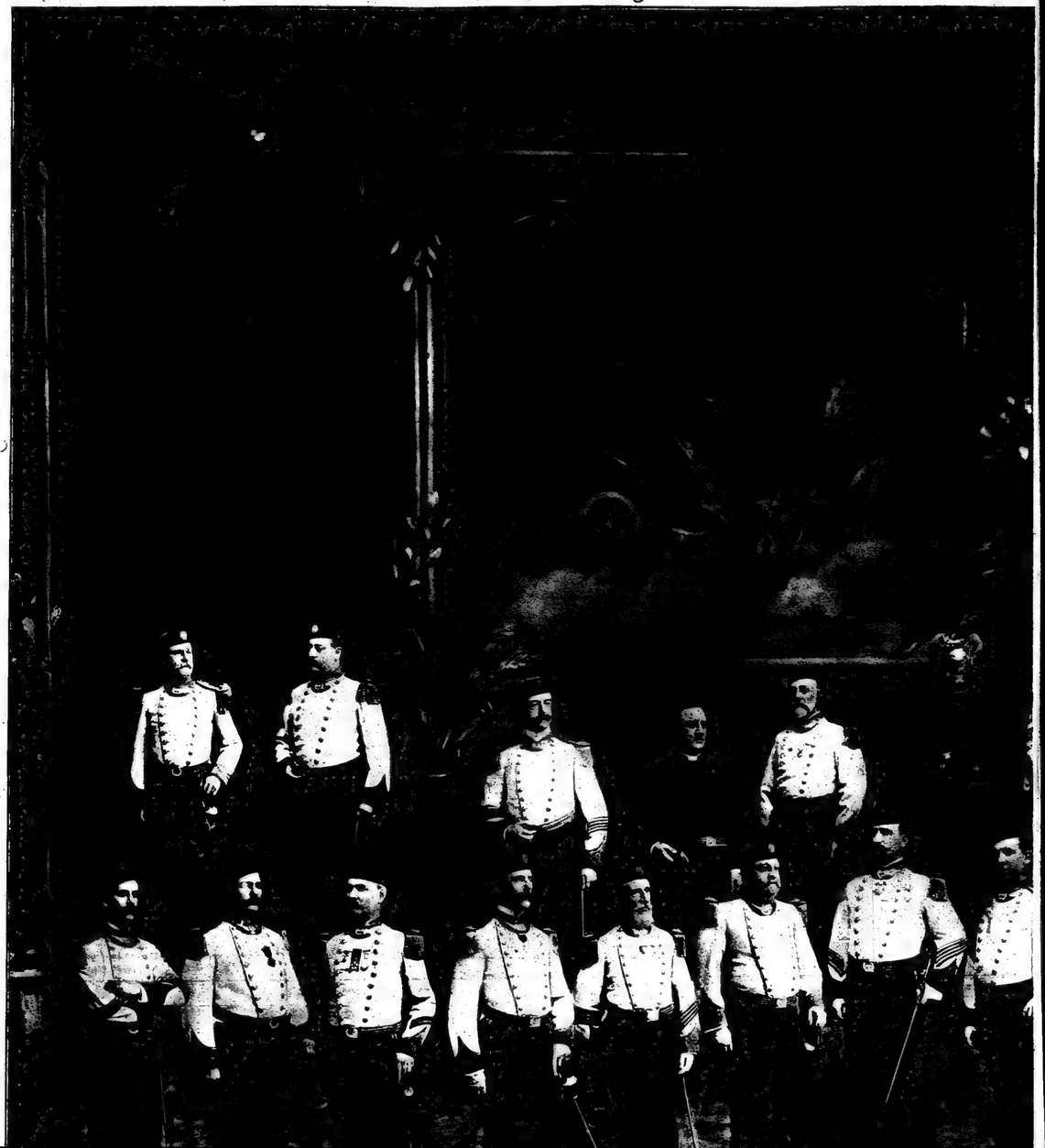

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Lieut. Frank H. Clement. Lieut. William H. Scaich. Lieut. John D. Quincy. Capt. Charles H. Covell. Capt. James F. Wenman. Lieut. C. Stockton Halsted. Major S. Ellis Briggs. Adjt. William I

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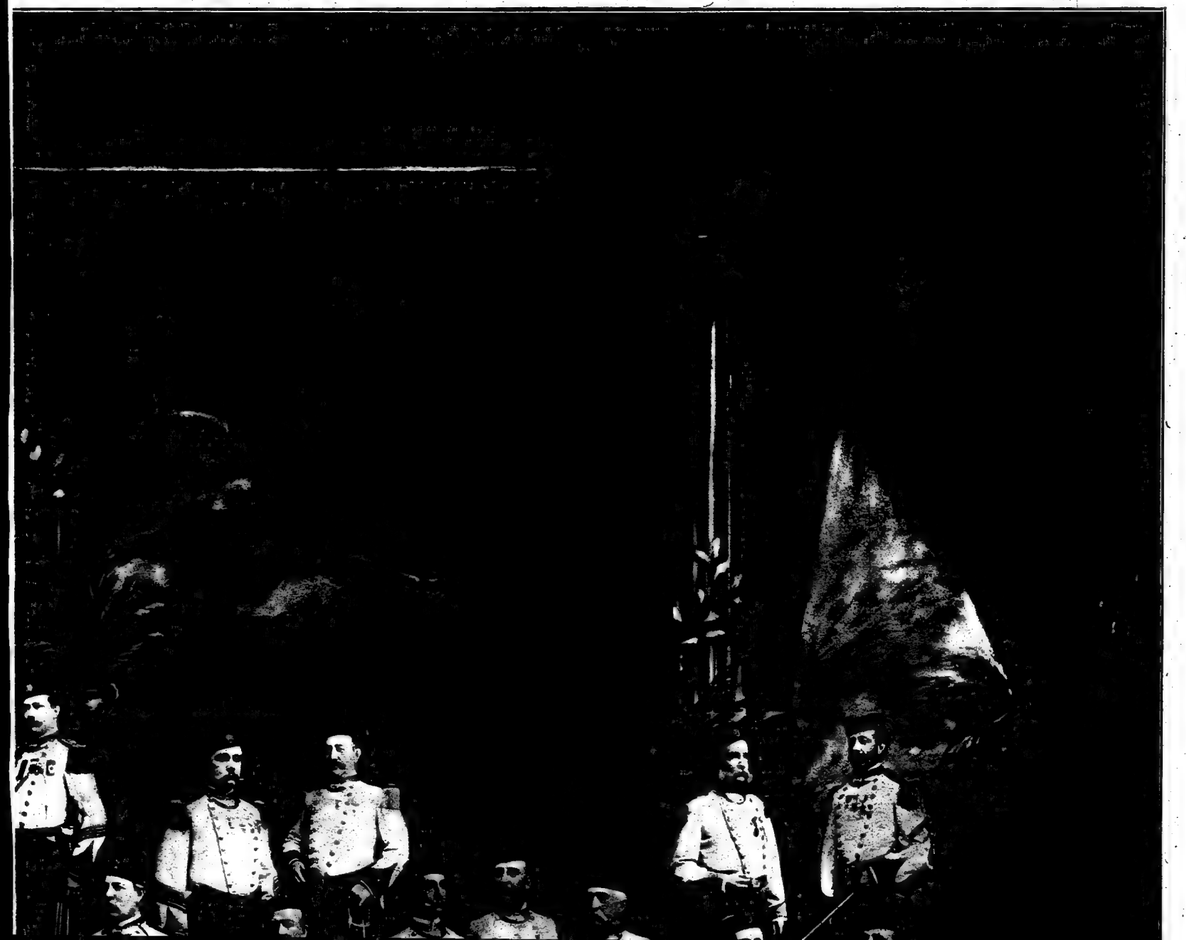

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JAN 1899

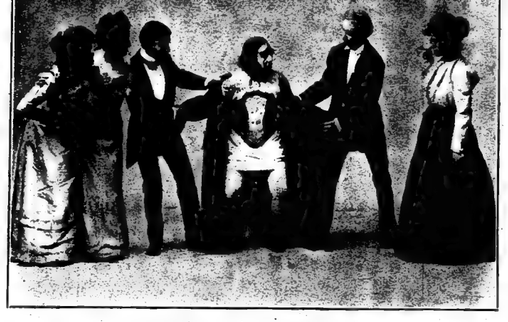

SNAP'S COSTUME CREATES SURPRISE.
Finale of Act III. in "A Night Off."

"HEAVENS, MY WIFE!"
Miss Stella G. Stern as Nisbe, Miss Minnie Humphries as Mrs. Babbitt, and H. Sydnor Harrison as Prof. Babbitt in "A Night Off."

NISBE TELLS JACK'S FORTUNE.
Scene in the Second Act of "A Night Off."

Philander H. Godwin,
As Prowl in "A Night Off."

H. Waldo Kiralfy,
As Snap in "A Night Off."

SOME SCENES IN "A NIGHT ~~OFF~~" TO BE GIVEN BY STUDENTS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

"A NIGHT OFF" BY COLUMBIA STUDENTS.

COLUMBIA University students are shortly to produce a second play, entitled "A Night Off," following "A Runaway Boy," recently given by the sophomores. The proceeds of the new play will be devoted to the Track Athletic Association of Columbia, which seldom closes a year without a debt, and which is this year involved to the extent of some $500. The cast will include, besides the Columbia men, many Barnard graduates and other young ladies, who will take the feminine parts, thus doing away with a perplexing feature of students' plays, both to the stage director and the actor himself, to say nothing of the indulgent audience. It is said to be the first time that a play given by students has had both young men and young women in the cast.

Three performances of the play will be given at the Berkeley Lyceum, on Jan. 27 and 28 in the evening, and on Jan. 29 at a matinée. The cast is as follows:

Professor Babbitt.....H. Sydnor Harrison
Harry Damask, his son-in-law.....S. John Black
Jack Mulberry.....Lee M. Bingham
Lord Mulberry, his father.....George Middleton
Marcus Brutus Snap.....H. Waldo Kiralfy
Prowl, usher at the university.
Philander H. Godwin
Tip, Damask's office boy.....R. Geer Dufourcq
Mrs. Zantippa Babbitt....Miss Minnie Humphries
Nisbe.....Miss Stella G. Stern
Angelica Damask..Miss Charlotte M. Vom Baur
Susan, servant.....Miss Mary Prior
Time—The Present. Place—Near by.
Act. I.—The Professor's study. Act II.—Reception room at Damask's—the following afternoon. Acts III. and IV.—Same as Act I., about a week later.

"A Night Off" is one of the most successful of the plays of the Daly forces. It was adapted from the German of Schönthan Brothers. It takes the story of the misadventures of a staid and highly respected college professor, who in his early youth has written a Roman tragedy. For years it has been forgotten by its author, until during a visit of his wife and younger daughter to the White Sulphur Springs—in order to kill time, which hangs heavily on his hands—the professor rummages through his books, and thus the long-forgotten manuscript is brought to light. His daily life would probably have run on serenely had it not been for the arrival in town of a company of traveling players of the "fly-by-night" variety, headed by one Marcus Brutus Snap, manager and star. Following his custom of drumming up trade, Snap calls upon the professor. From the maid Susan he elicits the information that the professor has written a play. At once he sees the possibility of drawing big houses if he can produce a piece by a local celebrity, however bad the piece may be. From the moment the professor gives his consent his troubles begin and continue to grow until the final curtain finds him in a state of collapse.

An amusing side issue is cleverly woven into the plot through Angelica, Professor Babbitt's eldest daughter, who is married to Dr. Damask. In picking up a copy of Balzac, she stumbles upon the passage "Every bride that lives, if she could but know the past and secret life of her husband, would renounce him even at the steps of the altar." She immediately demands of her husband a confession of his past life. As a matter of fact he has been a very steady young man and has no past. Angelica refuses to accept his statement, and in desperation he finally retails to her, as the story of his own past, the rather lurid experiences of his friend, Jack Mulberry, who having become entangled with a "little serio-comic singer," and having incurred the displeasure of his father, Lord Mulberry, has gone to Damask with his story and his unpaid bills to ask his aid in effecting a reconciliation with his lordship. The deception practiced by Damask upon his wife, while it satisfies her curiosity, leads to a number of most amusing complications. The piece is under the management of C. A. Vom Baur, manager of this year's track team. The rehearsals for this production are under the stage direction of W. M. Dennett.

Among the patronesses, who number 150, are Mrs. J. Montfort Schley, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. John Townsend Trowbridge, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Fred W. Hinrichs, Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. George M. Lawson, Mrs. Robert V. McKim, Mrs. Alfred T. Mahan, Mrs. George R. Van De Water, Mrs. Robert C. Alexander, and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

AUTHOR OF "THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was with a good deal of astonishment that I read the article in your Sunday's supplement of Jan. 1, entitled "The Author of the Old Oaken Bucket," accompanied by two illustrations, one of the old farm (now road house) at Westchester, where Samuel Woodworth is represented to have lived and written the poem, and the other of the original old well and old oaken bucket.

I have spent a good deal of my spare time during the last twenty years in compiling a record of the "Descendants of Walter Woodworth of Scituate"; this work has involved a large correspondence with the various branches of the Woodworth family, and especially with the more immediate kin of Samuel Woodworth, the author and poet, but this is the first time that I have ever heard that he lived at Westchester.

Woodworth was born in Scituate, Mass., in 1784, and was the sixth in descent from the original settler Walter Woodworth, who came to Scituate in 1628. Samuel, the poet, lived in Scituate on the ancestral acres during his childhood and youth, until he went to Boston to learn the printer's trade; from Boston he went to New York in 1809, being then twenty-five years of age. He married in 1810, and lived in New York City in the midst of his literary pursuits continuously until his death, in 1842. If he ever lived in Westchester, it must have been in a hired house and for only a brief period of time. Very likely, however, the statement of your contributor that Samuel Woodworth did live there, unsupported though it be, might have passed unchallenged had he gone no further; but when he presents us with a portrait of an old-fashioned well-sweep in the dooryard of that "road house" at Westchester as the veritable, original, and only old oaken bucket of the celebrated song, he encroaches more on our credulity than we can submit to without a protest. Your contributor could not have been at all familiar with the lines of the old ballad, the first verse of which runs as follows:

H. WALDO KIRALFY AS SNAP AND H. SYDNOR HARRISON AS PROF. BABBITT IN "A NIGHT OFF."

ANGELICA QUOTES BALZAC.
S. John Black as Dr. Harry Damask, Miss Charlotte M. Vom Baur as Angelica Damask, and H. Sydnor Harrison as Prof. Babbitt in "A Night Off."

How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view,
The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew;
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood near it,
The bridge and the rock where the cataract fell;
The cot of my father, the dairy house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket which hung in the well,
The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket;
The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well.

It is very plain that the poet was writing of the home of his childhood which was in Scituate, Mass., not at Westchester. Samuel's father, Benjamin, lived in Scituate until his death in 1830, and the old place still remains in possession of the family; near by is the Old Stockbridge Mill, and the wide-spreading pond, the bridge, and the cataract, and also the old well, and thither for more than fifty years the lovers of the old song have made pilgrimages and received hospitable welcome from the occupants of the old farm. The old oaken bucket is indeed gone, and is reputed to have gotten into the possession of the Rev. Daniel Wright, who died in South Natick some years ago.

WILLIAM F. WOODWORTH.
White Plains, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1899.

JAMES J. COOGAN,
Elected President of the Borough of Manhattan by the Municipal Council to Succeed the Late Augustus W. Peters.

JOHN BUNYAN'S PORTRAIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The portrait of John Bunyan in your ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE of Sunday last is interesting, but there is another and later portrait of that worthy of a more interesting character to American readers, (in the possession of Miss Bolton of New Rochelle,) which was one of the treasures of the late Rev. Robert Bolton of Pelham Priory.

Its authentic history covers 150 years, it having been a gift to Mr. Bolton from his father-in-law, the Rev. William Jay of Bath, who received it from the Rev. Cornelius Winter, the preacher to the slaves at Savannah, who received it from the Rev. George Whitefield, in whose possession it was when he ministered at the Tabernacle in the Tottenham Court Road, London.

Whitefield was an admirer of Bunyan, and wrote the preface to the second folio edition of his works. The history of the painting, which is in excellent preservation, goes no further back, but its internal characteristics seem to point to it as the original of the engraved portrait in the first folio edition, with which I have personally compared it in the British Museum, every detail being similar.

Of the known signed portraits of Bunyan there are, I believe, but two, and one sketch in the British Museum, but a third is mentioned by his biographer as having been made by his "very good friend a limner," and I venture to claim for this American picture that it is the portrait referred to. It depicts the author in the coloring and charactertistic features described in detail by his biographer.

REGINALD PELHAM BOLTON.
New York, Jan. 10, 1899.

HOW SHE CAUGHT THE PICK-POCKET.

A wealthy lady was in an omnibus with a considerable sum of money in her purse, relates a writer in Tit-Bits. At one of the stops there came into the 'bus a man who sat down beside her. She thought of her well-filled purse, and resolved to watch him closely.

Suddenly her suspicious neighbor put his hand down at his side. She felt it slide down until it touched her purse, and instantly she put out her own hand and seized the stranger by the wrist. He did not struggle, however, and she was in some perplexity as to what she should do next; but she thought that if he should attempt to get away she could at least show that she had him by the wrist with his hand in her pocket.

She said afterward that she could not tell why she did not give an alarm at once, but she sat quiet, waiting for her neighbor to make the first move.

They rode on in this way for some distance, when to her amazement the stranger prepared to rise.

"If you will let go of my arm, Madam," he said, with the utmost coolness, "I will get out here."

He half rose as he spoke, and, to her utter confusion, the lady discovered that his hand, instead of being in her pocket, was thrust into the pocket of his own ulster. The garment hung down so far that his hand had pressed against the purse without being in contact with it, and she had been holding him by the wrist with no excuse whatever.

She was overcome with confusion, but managed to say that she had thought his hand to be in her pocket. The stranger smiled and went out, while a gentleman near by leaned forward to say:

"Don't you know who that is, Madam? That is the Rev. Dr. Blank."

The name was that of one of the best-known clergymen in London.

A Remarkable Letter.

From Tit-Bits.

A young lady of very extraordinary capacity lately addressed the following letter to her cousin: "We is all well; and mother's got his Terrix; brother Tom is got the Hupin Kaugh; and sister Ann has got a babee; and I hope these few lines will find you the same. Rite sune. Your aphectionate kussen."

Carefully Cherished.

From Household Words.

She—Do you remember that thirty years ago you proposed to me and that I refused you?

He—Oh, yes. That's one of the most treasured recollections of my youth.

MUSIC

Mascagni.

HUMANITY is not capable of enduring five hours of agony at a stretch. On a recent night at the Metropolitan the ushers of the house had twelve fainting women on their hands at one time, and in the course of the evening thirty succumbed to the strain of trying to stand up through a Wagner music drama. Now the courtesy of the manager of the opera house provides me with a seat. Furthermore I am a sincere lover of Wagner's works. Still furthermore I have a sufficient acquaintance with them to be able to tell what is happening on the stage. I do not believe that I have ever mistaken Mime for Wotan or Fricka for Brünnhilde. In all these matters I have a large and valuable advantage over many of the people who have been wrestling with the Baireuth-in-New-York performances of the past few days.

I am first, last, and all the time in favor of the customary cuts. Those cuts are all the more proper and necessary when the whole series of Nibelung dramas is given. If "Die Walküre" is thrown into the middle of a season all by itself there is some excuse for Wotan's long explanation to Brünnhilde of the causes of his predicament. If "Das Rheingold" is given, then I am with Paul Lindau, who said, "If it is absolutely necessary that Brünnhilde should know all that, then Wotan should buy her a libretto of "Das Rheingold" and let her read it between the acts."

The whole Nibelung trilogy, vorabend and all, is sadly in need of condensation. It all depends, of course, on your point of view. If you are a pure and undefiled Wagnerite you will believe that one ought to study these stupendous works of genius at home and go to the Opera House so saturated with them that you could not think of sparing a measure. If they are to be treated as abstract creations this view is comprehensible and tolerable. But their maker told us that they were dramas, and they carry with them indisputable proof that they were meant to be. Now, a drama is not intended for home study. It is not a part of the theory of the theatre that one should read a play at home and go afterward to see it performed. The performance should do the entire work of the dramatist. It should be a complete exposition of the drama; and completeness excludes superfluity. A good play tells all that is necessary and no more. Wagner's Nibelung dramas without cuts contain too many repetitions. There is no sense in telling people things over and over again. There may be literary and musical eloquence in the telling, but such repetition is contrary to every law of dramatic construction. If the Nibelung works are dramas they ought to be well-constructed dramas. They are not and never will be, but they are improved by the cuts.

I say they never will be, because the fundamental plan would have to be radically altered in order to make the dramatic construction of these marvelous works perfect. Gentle reader, please discriminate when you are reading this tirade. Once I pointed out what seemed to me a weak place in "Tristan und Isolde," and the next day I was accused of being an opponent of Wagner. Please do me the justice to remember that for years (more than I shall mention) I have worked for Wagner, and that the book reviewers always accuse me of being a Wagner maniac. En passant, the only way a writer on music can escape that charge is by never mentioning Wagner at all.

But to return. The germinal idea of the Siegfried dramas expanded in Wagner's mind in such a way as to preclude all possibility of condensed and succinct dramatic exposition. Furthermore, in the beginning he had no intention of putting them on the stage at all. His first idea was to write one work, to be called "Siegfried's Death." In his "Communication to My Friends" he says: "I planned and carried out my poem of 'Siegfried's Tod' simply to satisfy an inward impulse, and in no way with the idea of producing it on our stage, with its existing theatrical appliances, which I could not possibly help considering unsuitable to the purpose. It was not until very recently that there was awakened in my bosom a hope that, provided certain circumstances turned out favorably, and after a certain time, I might be in a position to bring this drama before the public, but not, however, till after the successful results of certain preparations, destined to prove, as far as possible, that the performance would be effective. This is likewise the reason of my still (1851) keeping back the poem. At the period in question—namely, the Autumn of 1848—I never thought there was any possibility of producing the piece; I looked upon its poetically technical completion, and the attempt to carry out musically certain parts, merely as a source of inward satisfaction which I gave myself at a time when I was disgusted with public affairs and had drawn back from them."

Beginning his work with "Siegfried's Tod," Wagner, partly because he became enraptured with the majesty of the ancient tale and equally because he found that he could not embody in the one work the necessary explanations leading up to the denouement, decided to write another poem, "Junger Siegfried." This would not contain all that he found necessary to put into his drama in order to make its meaning clear, so he had finally to write "Die Walküre" and "Das Rheingold."

Edgar Allan Poe once wrote an essay in which he labored to prove that the only way to make a poem was to begin at the end and work backward. He also said that he thus composed "The Raven." It has been pretty conclusively proved that Mr. Poe was possessed of a huge contempt for the truth when he said so. The construction of a drama may proceed backward, but only when the constructor has a perfectly clear view of his starting point. Wagner, admitting that he did not begin the construction of the "Nibelung's Ring" with any idea of having it produced on the stage, had no very clear conception of the beginning of his tale, and consequently had little or no definite plan of dramatic construction.

It is not at all surprising that "Der Ring des Nibelungen" grew out of all dramatic proportions when it was manufactured in this way. Wagner himself saw that it was too cumbersome to be performed in any place except Baireuth, and in the unusual conditions which exist there. To try to give the work without the customary cuts anywhere else is to fight hopelessly against obstacles. It is an attempt to gratify the wishes of a few people who are not quite sane on the subject of Wagner. There really is no reason why the majestic works of art produced by this man should not be treated as Shakespeare's have been, provided, of course, that no Augustin Daly be permitted to remodel them. But if it is permissible to make "acting editions" of Shakespeare's dramas, it ought to be allowable to cut out those parts of "Der Ring des Nibelungen," which Wagner said might be cut when the dramas were performed elsewhere than at Baireuth.

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Another word to the leit motif identifiers. They are all acquainted with this strange and weird motive:

It is known to the students of the thematic handbooks as the "tarnhelm motive," and when they hear it in the second act of "Siegfried" they know that the object which Siegfried brings out of the cave is the tarnhelm. How much more interesting it would be for them not to know the name of the motive, or even that it was a leit motif at all, but just to be reminded by it of Alberich changing himself into a snake and then into a toad, and of Loge's triumph over him. That single phrase ought to bring up a whole scene from "Das Rheingold" to the mind, instead of making one merely say, "Now I hear the motive of the tarnhelm."

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Reader, have you ever perused Joseph Bennett's "Letters from Baireuth"? Well, here is a quotation from the famous old opponent of Richard Wagner which shows how fair he could be; and also provides the safe and sure ground for people who are abused because they love Mozart as well as Wagner:

"It is, of course, open to any man to say, looking at opera on the one hand and Wagner's drama on the other, that this or that confers the greater pleasure, just as he may choose a peach before an apple or an apple before a peach. But it is no longer possible, in the sense of being fair and true, to take opera into consideration when estimating the merits of the new music-drama. Wagner has a perfect right to insist upon this, and to say: 'Here is something evolved from my artistic consciousness by an independent process; it is not subject to any existing laws, because constructed without the slightest reference to them, and I demand, therefore, a judgment on its merits.' The result is that, while we are entitled to reject the music-drama if it does not satisfy us, we are debarred from abusing it because it does not coincide with something else. For my own part, I gladly recognize the distinction Wagner lays down. It enables me to approach the Nibelungen dramas as M. Olivier went into the German war—with a light heart—and to accept them, if I must, without violence to the affection entertained for other things, seeing in the art work they illustrate an addition to sources of pleasure, not a substitute for any one of them."

If you will stand on that ground, you can enjoy "Carmen" on a Monday and "Götterdämmerung" on Tuesday. The Wagnerites will not like you, but you will have twice as much pleasure as they will.

W. J. HENDERSON.

HENRI ALBERS AS GUNTHER IN "SIGURD."

MABEL TAYLOR KING—CONTRALTO.

The Unquelchable.

From Tit-Bits.

"Have you heard my last song?" said a simpering composer to a gruff critic.

"I hope so," was the doubtful reply.

1899

THE BICYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

CONTRARY to the prediction of many prominent people in the bicycle trade, Madison Square Garden was, last evening, again thrown open to the public with a most cordial invitation to come and witness the grandest show, both of bicycles and automobiles, that has ever been held in this and perhaps in any other country. Many firms who were strenuously opposed to a show of this kind were at least persuaded of the advisability of making as creditable a display of their manufactures as possible. They came forward with most commendable energy, thereby fulfilling the wishes of the management. With Mr. Frank W. Sanger as manager of the show, the prospective exhibitors were fully convinced that it would in more ways than one be a perfect success. Nor has the conviction proved faulty, for when it opened its doors last night everything was in perfect order and naught was left for the public to do but enter and wonder.

Those outside the charmed circle of cycledom scarce realize the march of improvements that has been made in the "silent horse" these eight years past, and a short résumé may not be out of place here. The old solid rubber tire has given place to the pneumatic one. Thousands of dollars have been expended in experimenting with both fibre and rubber, till now at the beginning of 1899, tires are on the market that seem not only to be tack-proof, but "bullet-proof" as well. So one of the great afflictions of wheeling seems well-nigh eliminated from the cycler's life. Those who have been miles away from home, perhaps on a rough road, or, still worse, at night, know full well how more than one of Job's traditional comforters would be needed to equal the feelings that a punctured tire would cause. We have all passed through this trying experience, and the advent of the new tire is a blessing to all wheelmen. Again, new devices are found in the gears, in the patent adjustments of chains, and the ever-to-be-desired perfect chainless is once more to be presented to the public, this time with the assurance that there will be no "ifs" and "buts," but rather that the proper article is now to be had. Surely the great firms of this country are deserving of success in the direction of the chainless wheel, for fortune after fortune has been spent by them in experiments.

The growth of bicycle show giving in this country is simply phenomenal. Whatever a

New Style Drop Frame Tricycle.

Yankee undertakes, he does it with all his heart and soul. As he took to wheeling as a duck does to water, so the trade took to showing their wares. These shows are not only educators of the great mass of wheelmen, but also to the manufacturers themselves. They meet on an equal footing. Each has his goods to show, and each with a jealous eye examines his neighbor's product, seeks its vulnerable parts, in fact, picks it to pieces only to find his own product can be improved upon by what he has discovered in the other's machine. New ideas, new suggestions, come to the inventor through these examinations, and so all concerned are benefited by the show, primarily the manufacturer, but ultimately the rider.

Nor has the inventive genius of man been devoted entirely to the construction of the bicycle. The discovery of the power of electricity has stimulated man to create or control some power other than animal, to propel our wagons. At this, the fourth National exhibition, there will be displayed samples of all the automobiles that are made in this country, ranging as they do in price from $1,200 to $3,000. As the trolley and cable devices have almost obliterated the sight of a horse on our street railroads, it now looks as if the time is not far off when all the delivery, package, and express wagons, as well as heavy trucks, will be propelled by the wonderful motive power which was discovered as controllable, years and years ago, by the ever illustrious Benjamin Franklin. Patience and perseverance, coupled with means with which to prosecute research and experiments, have done wonders for the world, but, perhaps, in no sphere of action has that of electricity been surpassed. At this show there will be the grandest display of automobiles ever seen in this country. The Riker Electrical Carriage Company of Brooklyn will send some of its best products, while the Overman Company of Chicopee Falls, Mass., known all over the world as the maker of sporting goods and the famous Victor bicycles, will put forth its best production in the form of a wagon which will sell at $1,800. The Oakman Company of Greenfield, Mass., the Duryea Carriage Company of Peoria, Ill., and the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., will display some carriages made especially for this show, and greatly add to its attractiveness. With perhaps the exception of the Pope carriage, all these vehicles are well known here, which fact is accounted for in a great degree by the fact that the Pope production is very expensive, the price averaging about $3,000. Its chief success has been attained in

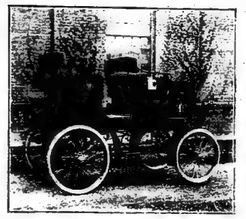

Automobile Carriage, Value $3,000.

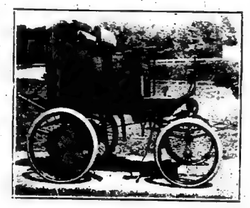

Automobile Trap, Value $3,000.

Paris and Berlin, where the carriages are as common as "the flowers that bloom in the Spring."

The interchange of thought brought about by these shows has been as productive of good results in the matter of automobiles as in that of bicycles, and great strides in improvements have been made since March, 1891. It was then in Philadelphia that the first show was held, and formed the nucleus of a great federation that has worked incalculable good. At that show the number of exhibits was rather small, but it was so well patronized by the wheeling public that a second show was held in the café of the Madison Square Garden the next year in conjunction with the six days' race. In 1894 the third show was given under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycle Clubs, and it proved to be one of the greatest successes that ever took place at this Garden. From opening to closing hours the building was crowded, and the money rolled into the laps of the association in such quantities that it resulted in the formation of the Board of Trade, one of the strongest organizations of its kind the world over. The organizers were wise in their day and generation, for they at once elected Col. A. A. Pope of the Pope Manufacturing Company as their President. Under

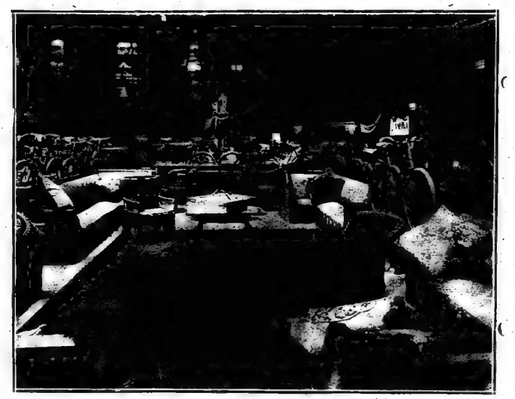

THE CYCLE SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

his wise management it made great strides up the path of success. In 1895 Mr. A. G. Spalding was elected President of the board, and in the same year the National Board of Trade gave the fourth great show in this country, which proved no less a success than the one of 1894. Mr. R. L. Coleman, as President of the National Cycle Board of Trade, engineered the fifth show, and, with its 218 exhibitors, made it as great a success as its predecessors. The year 1898 was passed over without the usual show of cycles and automobiles at Madison Square Garden, and the one to be held this year, given under the auspices of the National Cycle Exhibition Company, managed by Mr. Frank W. Sanger, will eclipse all other shows of this character. The largest number of exhibitors heretofore has been 218, but the show of 1899 will have 248 spaces occupied. Every square inch will be devoted to the trade, and the novelties will be countless.

The progress made toward the absolute perfection of the chainless wheel is simply marvelous. The difficulty that existed in the early wheels, especially the old League, viz., in turning sharply or even slowly to either right or left, the slowness in "getting away," and like difficulty in "slowing down" seems now to be wholly eliminated from the chainless of to-day, and if it does all that is claimed for it a new lease of life is given the pleasures of the wheel and millions will be benefited thereby.

Several years ago there were only about three chainless wheels on the market, while at the present show there will be seventeen

NEW BICYCLE GEAR.

counterparts of each other. Some prefer the hard, even aluminium and steel, saddles; others the pneumatic, while as many more want only one that fits properly. It is rarely the question of hardness or softness, but whether or not it is easy to sit upon. Vast fortunes have been spent in experiments to attain this end, and it seems as if now the problem had been solved, viz., in the new flexible saddle that will be shown this week. As its name indicates, it yields with every motion of the rider, but at no time does it permit any violent shock or jar to the rider. Those who at times have had to go over rutty or cobblestone roads know full well how wearisome even a short ride is made by these conditions, and if the new saddle will do all that those who have used it say it will, then the pleasure of riding will be enhanced a thousandfold.

According to reports from manufacturers, the craze for eighteen and nineteen pound wheels is forever gone. Thousands are made now weighing twenty-five and twenty-six pounds where only tens were made before. Wheeling has ceased to be a fad and has resolved itself into an enjoyable pastime, and makers of wheels are constantly studying the pleasure of the rider. Everything is being done to lessen the friction, stiffen the wheel, and avoid the many accidents that were so common a year or so ago. New seat post and handlebar clamps will be shown in varied forms, all for the advantage of the rider. Rear fork end and chain adjusters will be in evidence, while the new frame connections and fork crowns will give assurance to the rider that most of the old-time defects will be eliminated from the wheels of 1899.

The new Sager gear, adopted by so many of the bicycle makers in the wheels of 1899, seems to have a great advantage over all forms of pin gears in its line contact, the teeth and rollers bearing on each other continually, though at their entire length while in contact, thus affording an abundance of wearing surface. In all angular pin gearing heretofore, point contact only has been secured, the rollers crossing each other as they mesh together, and the contact being a point, the wear is correspondingly great.

All things considered, the bicycle show will have numberless attractions for the rider, and will be well worth visiting early and often. In the large cities of the United States only few vehicles are encountered driven by motor power. Quick as is this Nation to accept anything new that has a right to recommend it, we were far behind the European countries in adopting the bicycle and motor vehicles. France has paid the most attention to the latter, and motor carriage races were very popular there a decade ago. Yet, though late in beginning, it will take us but a short time to make up lost ground, and then we will lead the world in this as we do in about all things else.

Experts differ as to the best power means which will in the future be employed, but at present it would seem that the gasoline motor is the favorite and the preponderance of opinion favors the gasoline motor vehicle from a wholly practical standpoint. Yet, in this, as in all other mundane things, there is a difference of opinion, and will be until the perfect thing is made. Paris has adopted it almost entirely, and it is a common thing to see the hydro-carbon delivery wagons in all the streets, mostly all of the large stores using them. The cost of the fuel is so small and it is so easily obtained and the doing away with the inconvenience of charging the electric battery, and the great expense of keeping it in repair have operated against making the electric carriage popular. Again, the advantage of the gasoline over the electric carriage is apparent when we coraider that access to electrical houses is often out of the question. It is generally the unexpected that happens, and bad as it is to be found on the road with a punctured tire on one's bicycle, still worse is it to be miles away from any power house with a disabled electric carriage. Again, the price of the motor carriages driven by gas is much less than it is for electrical machines. Experts believe that before the century

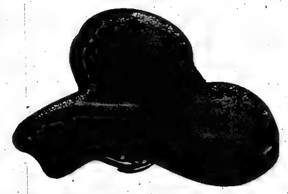

The Latest in Saddles.

closes a good, practical gasoline carriage will be sold for $500, and even less. If this does occur it will bring the vehicle into universal use. As far as its cost of running is concerned it is not to be compared with a carriage drawn by a horse. By actual experiment and use of a meter, the Hertel carriage was run fifty miles at an actual cost of 10 cents. The rapid improvement made in roads all over the country will tend largely toward bringing the horseless carriage into popular favor and no doubt exists in the minds of the makers that within the next decade it will supplant the horse even as the trolley and cable cars have. Reduce the cost of equipment and running and the problem will be solved.

THE GARRISON PUDDING.

From Tit-Bits.

Some time ago, said a volunteer recently, I spent a week with a garrison battery in a south coast fort. On the last day the Sergeants sat down to an exceptionally fine dinner, the crowning glory of which was a large plum pudding. I had made the pudding two days before, had it boiled, and now reheated, it made its appearance amid the welcome shouts of my brother-warriors, and I naturally felt a bit proud of it, for I hadn't been a ship's cook for nothing.

"Seems mighty hard!" remarked the Sergeant Major, as he vainly tried to stick his fork into it.

"Have you boiled us a cannon ball, Browney?"

"Or the regimental football?" asked another.

"Where did you get the flour from?" questioned Sergt. Norman.

"Where from?" I retorted. "From Store No. 5, of course."

"The dickens you did!" roared the Quartermaster Sergeant. "Then, hang you, you've made the pudding with Portland cement!"

And so it proved. That pudding is now preserved in the battery museum.

With or Without.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"With or without?" asked the barber as the customer took his seat in the chair.

"Without," replied the customer.

Whereupon the barber shaved him without any conversation.

Mrs. Melincourt's Sense of Humour.

BY EVELYN SHARP

"WHO'S coming?" asked Mr. Melincourt.

His tone was resigned, and his wife's, as she answered him, was purposely cheering. In the interests of her guests it was always wise to cheer Archie before a dinner party.

"The Wilson Farquharsons," she began, counting them off on her fingers.

"Of course," groaned Mr. Melincourt.

"And the Trevelyans," she proceeded, briskly, "and the Silkingtons. Now, you know you get on splendidly with Mrs. Silkington, so don't pretend—"

"All right," interrupted her husband, examining himself in the glass, and looking conscious. "Go on."

It was her turn to look resigned, which she did very effectively, as she struggled with her twelfth glove button. "There's your Aunt Louisa," she said, and sighed heavily.

Mr. Melincourt turned a reproachful face toward his wife.

"Why do we give dinner parties if we've got to invite our aunts?" he demanded.

"It's only one aunt, and it isn't mine," observed Mrs. Melincourt.

"An aunt's an aunt, and one is quite enough to wreck a dinner party," grumbled her husband. "Well, go on. Anybody else?"

"Dora Howarth, and, of course, Cedric Warnham, and—is anything the matter dear?"

There was real concern, this time, on the countenance of Mr. Melincourt.

"Dora Howarth and—Warnham!" he exclaimed incredulously. "My dear child, is it possible you didn't know they had broken it off? Really, the position will be most embarrassing for everybody concerned! Why don't you consult me about the people you ask to the house? Do you mean to say you didn't know her mother had broken it off?"

"How should I know? You never told me, did you?" said Mrs. Melincourt, smiling abstractedly. The twelfth button was still occupying much of her attention.

"It isn't likely I should tell you all the stories I hear at the club; but I thought everybody knew that the whole thing was off three months ago. Commend me to a woman for putting her foot in it! And, upon my word, you don't even seem to care."

Mrs. Melincourt accomplished the twelfth button, and smiled mirthfully across at her husband. "You dear old silly," she remarked. "I know all I want to know about the story at the club; and what is more, I know the sequel to it, too, which you apparently don't. He's going to marry the woman the week after next."

"What?" shouted Mr. Melincourt. "Going to marry that woman? He'd never be such a fool! Who told you?"

His wife nodded her head impressively. "He is," she said. "I have it on the best authority."

Mr. Melincourt whistled. "Going to marry her!" he repeated. "Why, she's nothing but a scheming adventuress; got it written all over her!" Another idea struck him suddenly, and made him start. "But why on earth did you ask him to meet Dora Howarth?" he exclaimed

"Oh, just to satisfy my sense of humor," she answered carelessly. "They don't know they are going to meet, of course. But there! I see you don't understand, so just leave it all to fate—and your wife."

Mr. Melincourt flung himself into a chair and stammered with agitation. "It's inconceivable!" he cried. "Sense of humor! I'm sick of hearing about your sense of humor. Whenever you want to do anything particularly outrageous you put it down to your sense of humor. When I was a boy women never had a sense of humor."

"Had any one?" she asked calmly. Then she bent over him and dropped a kiss on the top of his head. "Let me have my little joke, Archie," she said coaxingly. "You see, we outrageous people with a sense of humor do know why we laugh, but you others, who take yourselves so seriously, never know why you don't laugh."

"My dear," said Mr. Melincourt, pushing back his chair, "some one is coming up stairs."

"No one, but an aunt," said his wife emphatically, "would arrive so punctually as this."

And the discussion was closed by the entrance of Aunt Louisa.

Engrossing as he found the conversation of Melincourt's old aunt, Cedric Warnham felt that courtesy also demanded of him some attention to the lady on his left. It was no easy matter, however, to make a beginning, for all through the soup her head had been persistently turned toward the man who had taken her in, and as this happened to be old Wilson Farquharson, her interest in his conversation was both a puzzle and an annoyance to Cedric. He had certainly thought, in the days when she was engaged to him, that Dora had some taste in men. At last, over the fish, he saw his opportunity, and used it.

"I hardly expected to have the pleasure," he began ceremoniously.

"There is always a charm about the unexpected, is there not?" she interrupted hastily, and her head turned away once more toward Mr. Farquharson, who was wondering happily why his fate had not been Melincourt's old aunt, instead of this charming creature.

Cedric devoted himself to his fish with an open mind. It was something to have exchanged conventionalities, and he thought now he might be able to get through dinner without very much discomfort to himself. Aunt Louisa could be left to herself without a scruple during the courses, and between them there were always the royal family and her friend the Duchess. Still, it was difficult to forgive his hostess for the thoughtless arrangement of her dinner table and her lamentable want of—

"I thought you didn't like fish," broke in a voice that was decidedly not Aunt Louisa's.

Cedric smiled gently and laid down his knife and fork. "I believe you are right," he observed. "I had quite forgotten. So kind of you to remind me."

"Not at all," she replied pleasantly; "I can't very well be here without reminding you of some of your dislikes, can I?"

Old Mr. Farquharson claimed her again before there was time for a retort, and Cedric turned to Aunt Louisa and said something about the Prince, very slowly and distinctly. Inwardly he felt a little fretful. It was so stupid of her to touch on such intimate ground as his likes and dislikes; a woman never knew when a thing was over and done with. He recalled the last time he had seen her, that miserable day in February, when her mother had allowed them ten minutes for a farewell; and he made cynical reflections as he observed the perfect equanimity of her bearing. At the same time it was obviously his duty not to let her have the monopoly of indifference, and while the entrée was slowly traveling toward them he managed to insert a remark into Mr. Farquharson's elderly confidences.

"It is quite a long time since we met, Miss Howarth," he said, with the drawl in his voice that was so familiar to her. "Some weeks, in fact."

"Three months last Monday," she answered promptly. "Don't you remember? You came about tea time."

His smile was as even as hers. "I remember the circumstance perfectly," he replied, "but I had no idea it was so long ago. You have a better memory for dates than I have."

"I happen to remember that one," she said, without flinching, "because it was the day we had a snowstorm, and mamma decided to go South for the rest of the Winter."

"No doubt you had a better reason for remembering it than I had," remarked Cedric.

The entrée came between them for an instant, and his face was very near hers as he bent over the little row of larks that would never sing again.

"No doubt I had," she said in an undertone, as he was helping himself; "but I would much sooner have your reason for forgetting it!"

She returned to the elderly confidences on her left, and Cedric made a mental memorandum. She evidently knew the sequel to the story at the club that had wrecked their engagement, and the discovery was a relief to him. He might have felt obliged to tell her, otherwise; and that would have required so much finesse on his part that the effort would have been almost exhausting. In his satisfaction at being spared a tiresome confidence he felt a sudden return of friendliness toward her, and it made him a ruthless destroyer of the next elderly confidence.

"Can't you drop that old idiot?" he murmured in her ear. "I've got a lot of things to say to you."

"Have you? Then I am much afraid you mustn't say them," she answered, without so much as looking at him.

"Of course I mustn't, but that is exactly why I am going to," he retorted, with his eyes on the specimen vase in front of him. She kept her face averted; but he was satisfied with the progress he had made, and awaited the inevitable sequel with interest. In the interval he talked to Aunt Louisa about the Duchess, and was careful to assure himself for several seconds that the elderly confidences had ceased on his left before he again brought his smiling countenance to bear upon Dora's.

"What things?" she asked swiftly.

"But if I must not say them?"

"There is no reason why you should not say anything in the world to me now," said Dora. "We are not engaged, are we?"

"No, we are not engaged," drawled Cedric. "I suppose that is why we suddenly find it so easy to get on."

"Is that one of the things, please?"

"It may pass for one, if you choose. Another is that every one at this table thinks we are making it up, and that we shall have to be congratulated all over again. You see they expected us to fight or cut each other or something; so they are naturally a little upset at our evident contentment. Are you amused?"

Dora did not respond. There was a touch of contempt in her glance as she swept it round the dinner table, and then rested it for a second on her neighbor's placid face; otherwise she seemed quite unmoved. Trained as his perception was to acuteness, he never so much as surmised the battle that was producing her immobility.

"ARE YOU AMUSED?"

"I could tell you something much more entertaining than that," she said, and immediately entered into conversation with Mr. Farquharson.

The pause after the roast seemed interminable, but the bird reached their end of the table at last, and both Aunt Louisa and old Wilson Farquharson were supplied once more with occupation. Cedric turned almost eagerly to his neighbor. She was studying the wing on her plate with a childish expression of bewilderment.

"Tell me, what dickey-bird is this?" she asked him anxiously.

"Oh, anything you like—bird of paradise, if it pleases you. What is it you have to tell me?"

"It is most unfortunate," resumed Dora, in a puzzled tone; "the only bird I can tell at sight is ptarmigan, because it is black. And that is quite an unnecessary accomplishment, ptarmigan being a vulgar bird and unworthy of—of—"

"Discussion," said Cedric impatiently. "Are you going to tell me—"

"Ptarmigan is such a humorous bird," resumed Dora thoughtfully. "Look at its ridiculous name, to begin with! And then, why do you buy it white and eat it black?"

Aunt Louisa suddenly offered attractions at this point, and Dora was left to herself until Cedric swept round upon her again.

"Well, have you done being brilliant?" he asked.

"You shouldn't complain of my brilliance," she laughed. "Isn't brilliance one of the privileges of meeting as strangers?"

He seemed puzzled for an instant. "Strangers?" he repeated. Then he bowed and smiled. "I understand," he said. "We are supposed to behave like the conventional couple, who can never be civil to each other again, because they were lucky enough to decide, once upon a time, that they were not going to live happily together ever after. Isn't that it?"

She stopped laughing and looked him fairly in the face. "Don't be bitter," she said quietly; "you needn't—with me."

He met her glance with one of gentle inquiry. "Let me see," he said, with a more pronounced drawl than usual; "what was it you were going to tell me?"

Dora shrugged her shoulders very slightly. "Only that every one at this table knows you are going to marry Mrs. Fakenham on Thursday week," she answered carelessly, "and it is the intention of our hostess that I should win you back, and save you from your fate."

"Ah," he said, in an interested tone. "And are you going to try?"

He was looking straight in front of him now, and he missed the hurt look that crept into her eyes and threatened at last to ruffle her composure.

"Since we are playing at frankness," she answered slowly, "I may as well tell you that I have heard all the things they are saying about you, and—"

"And you have believed—?"

"Half," she said emphatically. He smiled in a forced sort of way, and she resumed hurriedly. "I—I want to tell you that I think you've done the straight thing—if you care a bit what I do think about you. And—I want to know her, if you'll let me. Oh, dear! how seriously we are taking ourselves; we might just as well be engaged. Do let us frivol."

He kept his head bent over his plate for a second or two, then he raised it and faced the whole table.

"All right," he said, in a relieved tone. "You begin."

"I've got an idea," she ran on hastily. "All these delightful people think I am casting my nets to catch you again; so why shouldn't we—"

"You've hit it," said Cedric, forgetting to drawl. "Let's bluff them!"

Aunt Louisa and old Wilson Farquharson had an exceedingly dull time for the rest of dinner; and all the other guests absorbed enough material for a month's scandal from the startling situation that was working itself out under their eyes. But on the face of Mrs. Melincourt reigned nothing but a complete satisfaction. Her sense of humor had scored a triumph; that charming, silly Mr. Warnham was going to be saved from the scheming adventuress, while the dear little Howarth girl, who was so sweet and childish that forgiveness would only seem an amusing game to her, would have the wish of her heart after all. To secure the happiness of two persons of her own set and the downfall of one who could not be visited was an amazing tribute to the ingenuity of a hostess.

"I suppose I must be going," said Dora, without moving.

"Already?" objected Cedric. "It is so pleasant here, and we are doing such a good work in persuading these dear people that they will have to send us some more wedding presents. Heavens! what a relief to think it is not true."

Dora surveyed the drawing room from the little alcove, in which they had been sitting since the men came up from dinner, and her smile was a trifle cynical. She was tired with the effort to play her part, and somehow the joke did not seem so good a one to her as it had done when she thought of it. She felt sure she would cry all the way home in the carriage, and she knew by instinct how sorry she would be for herself when Cedric was not there any longer to make her feel heroic. She knew that it was only because she was under the spell of his gratitude and his admiration for her that it seemed such a fine thing to give him up to the other woman; and she sighed as she thought of the reaction that would follow when she returned to her empty and unheroic life at home.

"What are you thinking about?" he asked her, rather anxiously. He was half afraid she was going to spoil it all by turning serious, a tiresome habit of hers that had often ruffled him during their engagement. She reassured him, however, by the gayety of her laugh.

"Millions of things," she answered lightly; "and particularly, how glad I am that I am not so infamous as every one here hopes I am. Just imagine what a wretch I should be if I were really trying to make you faithless to another woman."

"You are an angel," said Cedric, a little vaguely. He meant it, though, and he knew that this was why he had never thoroughly loved her. The conversation threatened to present difficulties, and he did not deter her again when she made a movement toward departure. He followed her across the room to their hostess, and enjoyed a moment's placid triumph from the looks of sentimental interest that covered them as they stood together near the door.

"Must you really be going, dear?" said Mrs. Melincourt warmly. "It was so sweet of you to come at such a short notice and without your mother, too! Archie must see you to your carriage—ah! will you be so kind, Mr. Warnham? That is charming of you, I am sure!" She held out her right hand to him impulsively, retaining Dora's in her left, and her romantic sense was satisfied by the thought of the picture she was making. "I haven't had a word with you all the evening, though it hasn't been my fault!" she continued, turning once more to Dora with a pretty shake of her head; "and when shall I see you again?"

Dora smiled, with an innocent air of in-

1899

"HER ROMANTIC SENSE WAS SATISFIED."

quiry. She was conscious that most of the conversation in the room was hushed, and it was hardly necessary to raise her voice in order to be heard all over it.

"In any case," she answered simply, "we are certain to meet on Thursday week—at Mr. Warnham's wedding. You will be there, of course? Good-bye till then!"

She rustled through the door that Mr. Melincourt held open, and Cedric strolled after her. A pause followed their exit, that even the ingenuity of Mrs. Melincourt was powerless to avoid. She was the first, however, to break it.

"Never again," she said, in a tragic aside to her husband that everybody heard, "shall I try to save a human soul from perdition—or a man from making a fool of himself!" Then she sat down on the nearest chair, and rescued the situation by bursting into a peal of laughter.

"Archie!" she cried. "Archie! Don't believe me to my dying day if I say I have a sense of humor. That ridiculous baby, Dora Howarth, has more in her little finger than your wife could ever acquire in a lifetime!"
—The Ladies' Field.

MEMORIAL OF NEW YORK'S GREAT FIRE.

On the front of a bonded warehouse on Pearl Street, a little below Hanover Square, is a gray limestone tablet holding up to the passersby in the elevated trains an inscription commemorative of the "great fire" of 1835, the greatest in the history of the city. Surmounting the tablet is a sitting female figure keeping guard over some packages of merchandise apparently, and below it is a second inscription stating that the building occupying that site was destroyed by fire again in 1853 and again rebuilt. The main inscription is the following:

DESTROYED 1835
IN THE CONFLAGRATION 16, 17 DECEMBER.
650 BUILDINGS CONTAINING MERCHANDISE WERE CONSUMED IN ONE NIGHT.
LOSS, 20,000,000 DOLLARS.
REBUILT 1836.

This famous fire broke out on the night of Dec. 16 in the premises of Comstock & Andrews, 253 Merchant Street, now Hanover Street, about opposite the lower end of what is now the Custom House. On the site of that structure was the Merchants' Exchange, a fine building, in the rotunda of which was a statue of Alexander Hamilton. Near by, in William Street, was the Post Office, and on Garden Street, as the part of Exchange Place east of Broad Street was then called, was the South Dutch Reformed Church. The night was bitter cold, with the thermometer 10 degrees below zero, and a fierce northwest wind blowing. Here was the great shipping and wholesale dry goods district, while the residence section was still lingering on the west of Broadway below Canal Street and on the east side about East Broadway. The city was in a state of alarm, and a large part of the excited population was at the fire.

The Fire Department was feeble and poorly equipped for such an emergency, the water supply was scanty, and the water froze in the hose of the engines. As the conflagration got under way efforts were directed almost wholly to saving the contents of buildings, and fabulous prices were paid for teams and for service in removing goods. At first valuable merchandise was stored in the Merchants' Exchange and the Dutch Church, but though these were to the windward and seemed to be safe, they were ultimately destroyed. In fact, goods supposed to be in a place of safety had to be removed a second and some even a third time, and many were consumed in places to which they had been removed. The efforts of the firemen were impotent to stay the raging conflagration. It swept everything to the river between Wall Street and Coenties Slip, and was stopped from working back against the wind, short of Broad Street, only by blowing up buildings in its path on Garden Street (Exchange Place) and on Pearl Street at Coenties Alley, opposite the slip. A detachment of marines under Lieut. Reynolds and of sailors under Capt. Mix of the navy brought kegs of powder and blew up several buildings, some being sacrificed in spite of the protests of their owners. In one case heavy damages were afterward recovered from the city.

The burned district formed an irregular triangle, and included all of South, Front, and Water Streets, between Wall Street and Coenties Slip, Pearl, from Wall to Coenties Alley, both sides of William Street for about the same distance, and the lower part of the intersecting streets—Garden (Exchange Place,) Beaver, and Stone. According to one account 693 houses and stores were destroyed, "with property valued at $18,000,000." The scene as viewed from Brooklyn Heights and from Weehawken was grand, and the illumination is said to have been visible 100 miles. The high wind carried blazing fragments all the way across the East River. The fire raged through the day and night of the 17th, and on that day 400 firemen came to the rescue from Philadelphia. The railroad was not completed, and they dragged their engines over a gap of six miles.

There was great suffering and distress in the city, and one writer says "the horrors and sufferings of this night exceed description." A public meeting was called, and a committee of 125 citizens was named to devise measures of relief. The Legislature authorized the city to loan $6,000,000 upon securities of the insurance companies in order that they might be able to pay losses promptly to the extent of their assets. Most of them were broken, notwithstanding this temporary assistance from the city. Although it was Winter, the people set to work energetically and hopefully, and the process of recovery was prompt and rapid. In February it is said twenty lots in the burned district were sold for more than they had been formerly valued at with their buildings.

The destruction by the fire of 1835 was a calamity perhaps equivalent to what the burning of all the territory below Canal Street would be now, speaking relatively to the business area and property values of the whole city. There had been a conflagration comparatively even greater in September, 1776, but it came after the British occupation, when the people had largely abandoned the city and given up everything on account of the war, and was not so much felt as a calamity by itself. It was even attributed to patriot incendiaries. It started in Whitehall Street and consumed most of the lower part of the city to and including Trinity Church. In fact, it nearly reached St. Paul's. But there has been no fire since 1835 to compare in disastrous effects to that, and a more conspicuous and enduring memorial than the obscure and slowly crumbling limestone tablet on a private warehouse would be appropriate.
A. K. FISKE.

LITTLE LADY SARAH LENNOX.

As old King George II. was taking the air in Kensington Gardens one fine Summer morning in the middle of the last century, relates a writer in The Cornhill, a little girl of some five years, who was walking with her sisters and the Swiss nurse, broke away from the party, skipped up to the King, dropped a curtsey, and greeted him with the remark: "Comment vous portez-vous, M. le roi? Vous avez ici une grande et belle maison, n'est-ce pas?" The old King, familiar and perhaps bored with the pomp and etiquette of his usual relations with his subjects, was pleased beyond measure at the originality of this introduction. He took notice of the child, often had her to visit him at the palace afterward, even romped with her, and put her in a large china jar, where, instead of showing fright, she sang Malbrouck's "S'en va-t-en guerre" at him from under the lid.

The little lady was Lady Sarah Lennox, and as daughter of the Duke of Richmond, a great officer at Court, she and her sisters had the privilege of being in the gardens to see the royal promenade. It was the prettiest entrance imaginable to the great world where this young lady was destined for a time to play a great part. Ten or a dozen years later all fashionable London was agog with excitement, wrote letters, reported every movement and every rumor of Lady Sarah, for it was the question of 1761 whether she was or was not to become Queen of England.

THE PASSING YEAR.

'Twixt Shortest Day and Longest Day
The grass came springing newly;
The trees put on white robes of May
With rosy flushings duly.

The blackbird, thrush, and nightingale
Were minstrels, and were married;
The clear streams sang in many a vale,
Their country songs unhurried.

Such flowers were fostered, gold and gay,
Such tender nurslings feathered,
'Twixt Shortest Day and Longest Day
The whole world went unwithered.

'Twixt Longest Day and Shortest Day
Alack! the roses dying,
The sweet grass gathered into hay,
The heaven-blue swallows flying.

The golden wren sat on a bough
Her ruined palace mourning,
Her cradle's bare and empty now,
Her love knows no returning.

Alack! the winged Loves flown away;
Gray mists wrap hill and furrow.
'Twixt Longest Day and Shortest Day
The world is old with sorrow.

Halted.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Stop, or I'll shoot!" called out the policeman.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the malefactor, nor paused in his flight.

"Stop," the policeman now shouted, thoroughly incensed, "or I'll shoot at random!"

Here the malefactor halted at once; for even to such as he life is sweet.

MEMORIAL OF NEW YORK'S GREAT FIRE.

JAN 1900

THE BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

Cora—So the engagement between Miss Trilby and George Winkles is off?

Ella—Yes, she was too sensitive. A woman ran a baby carriage over her foot, and when she told George about it he asked her if it upset the baby carriage.

SWORD FOR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY'S sword of honor, which was presented to him Friday night by the Royal Arcanum, is a lasting memorial of his part in the memorable battle of Santiago. The Admiral is a member of the Royal Arcanum and a Past Regent of Farragut Council, No. 660, of Washington, D. C. This fact, coupled with the one that the Brooklyn was his flagship during the engagement, suggested to the officers of Gilbert Council of Brooklyn the idea of presenting him with the sword.

It is the choice of eleven designs submitted to the Design Committee, and was manufactured by the Whiting Manufacturing Company. It is of elaborate design and highly ornamented. On one side of the blade, which is of the finest Damascus steel, is inscribed the words of presentation, which are as follows:

"Presented to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley by the Royal Arcanum of the United States in Admiration of His Victory Over the Spanish at Santiago July 3, 1898."

On the other side is an etching of the battle of Santiago, showing all of the Spanish and American ships engaged, with the Brooklyn in full pursuit of the Cristobal Colon.

The hilt of the sword is of shark's skin, bound with gold wire. The guard is of gold, with the Arcanum emblem in enamel on the top and the Rear Admiral's monogram in diamonds on the front.

The scabbard, of oxidized silver, is ornamented with the Past Regent's jewel, dolphins intertwined, and other ornamentation in gold. The whole is inclosed in a polished oaken casket, chamois lined, with a silver plate on the top, suitably inscribed.

Working a Scheme.

From Tit-Bits.

Billson—Whose pocketbook is that you are advertising for?

Jimson—Mine, of course.

"Get out! 'Pocketbook containing a roll of notes and a large number of checks and securities. Finder can keep the money if he will return papers.' Get out! You don't see a roll of notes or a check once a year."

"No-o, but Bertha Bullion's father takes the paper I advertised the loss in, and he'll see that advertisement. See?"

"Humph! Where did you get the money to pay for that big ad.?"

"Bertha lent it to me, bless her."

Simply a Mystery.

From The Chicago Daily News.

Any man knows what the girl who doesn't think talks about, but it's impossible for him to discover what the girl who doesn't talk thinks about.

Expanding.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Briggs—The term, "For the land's sake," used to be a New England expression.

Griggs—Yes. But now it has spread as far as Washington.

Artificially Sustained.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Bobby—Popper, what does "pot valiant mean?

Mr. Ferry—The fellow who stays all through on a bob flush is one of 'em.

Proving an Alibi.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Don't know how to plead, don't you?" scowled the Judge. "Did you or did you not steal these chickens as charged?"

"No, sah, an' I kin proob it, sah."

"That's your privilege."

"Yes, sah, an' I kin bring fo'ty ob de best gem'men in my neighbo'hood to sw'ar to my cha'acta', sah. Don't dat papah done say dey was a dozen chickens an' eight wa' stole?"

"You are right."

"Yas, sah, I is right. An' ebery one ob dem gem'men will sw'ar on dey solemn oaf dat I neber raided no hen roos' yet when I didn' lif' every pullet on de pe'ch. Dat's no job of mine."

Ancient and Modern.

From The Detroit Journal.

"The hall is a most interesting structure. There is a wing which dates back to the year the first Earl landed an army from Denmark." "Yes?" "Yes, and another wing which dates back to the year the thirty-seventh Earl landed an heiress from New York."

Precautions.

From Tit-Bits.

Jeweler—The inscription you wish engraved on the inside of this ring, I understand, is "Marcellus to Irene?"

Young Man (with embarrassment)—Yes, that's right. But—er—don't cut the "Irene" very deep.

At the Afternoon Tea.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Mr. McCall—That'sh unquestionably the fines' punch-bowl I've sheen to-day.

Miss Young—I consider your approval a very great compliment, Mr. McCall; for I'm sure you must have seen almost a hundred.

Appropriate.

From Judge.

Young Father—What would you name her?

Father-in-Law—Why, name her Maria Teresa. It will cost a small fortune to raise her, and as soon as she's raised you'll lose her.

On the Ice.

From The Philadelphia North American.

"Did you fall?" asked the officious one of the man who had slipped on the ice. "Fall!" roared the man witheringly; "no! I merely sat down to think over this expansion question."

What They Stood For.

From The Detroit Journal.

The Chief of the Imperial Secret Service was assured that he might tell all without fear of getting the Federal machine down on him.

"The foreign dogs," the Chief of the Imperial Secret Service thereupon announced, "are saying your Highness stands for mediæval barbarity!"

"Well, we don't stand for fear of bagging our trousers, like some people!" sneered the Sultan, heatedly, thus indicating that he was aware of the Fall fashions.

Keeping Company.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin.

"They kept company for a long time before they were married."

"Yes, and they've kept it most of the time since. Her relatives seem bound to live on them."

Why Not?

From The Washington Star.

"This man must be an awful ignoramus," said the answers-to-correspondents man. "What does he want to know?" asked the assistant editor. "Wants to know if campaign glee clubs are for the purpose of creating party harmony."

Losing Time.

From The Chicago News.

Scribbles—My new book will be out soon. I hope you will lose no time in reading it.

Miss Cutting—Indeed, I won't. I lost several hours reading your other one.

Which Is No Jest.

From Puck.

"The minister asked me how I could defend the practice of skating on Sunday."

"What did you say?"

"I said it might thaw on Monday."

A Mystery.

From Harlem Life.

"Robert, dear, how do you suppose those dozens and dozens of empty bottles ever got into the cellar?"

"Why, I don't know, my dear. I never bought an empty bottle in my life."

The Financier.

From Punch.

Cab Tout—I say, Bill, lend me sixpence.

Cabby—I can't; but I can lend you fourpence.

Cab Tout—All right. Then you'll owe me twopence.

His Credit Good.

From Brooklyn Life.

The Mother—Somehow I feel that I can trust my daughter to you.

The Accepted One—You can, indeed, madam. Everybody trusts me.

The Senators' Cinch.

From The Washington Post.

The talk of a sixteen-club baseball league will in no manner shake our belief in Washington's ability to finish in last place.

The Dear Girls, Again.

From Tit-Bits.

Miss Passay—I dread to think of my fortieth birthday.

Miss Pert—Why? Did something unpleasant happen then?

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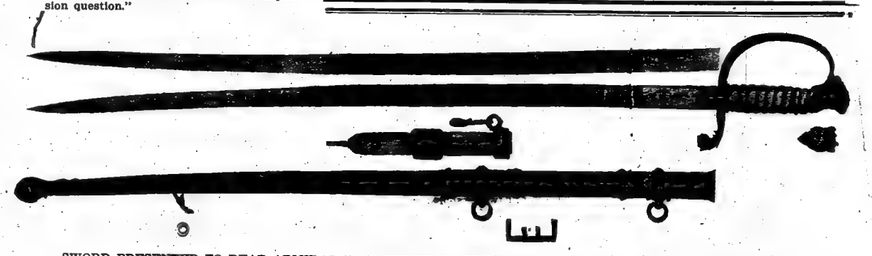

SWORD PRESENTED TO REAR ADMIRAL W. S. SCHLEY BY THE ROYAL ARCANUM OF THE UNITED STATES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42⅝c; cash cotton, 6¼c.

FOREIGN.—Violent earthquakes are reported to have occurred in the southern part of Greece, damaging the houses of villages so that the inhabitants were compelled to flee for refuge and are now camping out in the suburbs. Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the reputed author of the Dreyfus bordereau, who is now in Paris to testify before the Court of Cassation in the revision case, has been released from his oath of professional secrecy, and it is believed he will appear before the court to-day. It is reported from Brussels that there is a misunderstanding between King Leopold and some of his Ministers and that the entire Belgian Cabinet will resign. Gen. Annenkoff, the Russian engineer who built the Trans-Caspian Railway, is dead. Americans in Germany, it is said, will protest against recent anti-German expressions in this country. The British third-class cruiser Royalist has left Wellington, N. Z., for Samoa. The dockmen's strike at Colon, Colombia, threatens to become serious.—Page 7.

Page 1.

William Robinson, a watchman, was crushed to death last evening by a sidewalk freight elevator in front of the St. James Building.

Page 2.

It was reported yesterday that Chief Engineer John Waterhouse had resigned from the Manhattan Elevated Railway's service.

Three blazes in the down-town district kept the firemen busy yesterday and did damage estimated at $58,000.

The Astor Battery reached home at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The men were breakfasted at the Grand Union Hotel, and cheered by thousands as they marched to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. They will parade and be reviewed by the Mayor to-day.

Page 3.

Mayor Jones of Toledo made an address before the Letter Carriers' Association yesterday on "The Right to Work."

The annual reports of the Factory Inspector and the Commissioner of Labor Statistics to the Legislature show that the enforcement of the labor laws has proved beneficial in various respects and that there has been improvement in the condition of wage-earners.

Page 6.

Prof. John F. Woodhull of the Teachers' College yesterday addressed the Class in Present Day Problems on "Moral Instruction in Schools."

Page 7.

Nicholas Miller of 399 Honeywell Street, Astoria, was shot and instantly killed yesterday as he was about to enter his home by Santo Torre, his next-door neighbor.

Page 10.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay was installed as pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church yesterday.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Chicago has accepted the call to the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

Services were held yesterday in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church (colored) without the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wisher. The congregation responded warmly when the Rev. Dr. Morse of Calvary Baptist Church, who preached, spoke of the great harm a little talk might do.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Real Estate.—Page 8.
Markets.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 6.

NEWS OF THE KLONDIKE.

Dominion Creek a Great Gold Producer —Delay in Mails to Dawson— Little Sickness.

TACOMA, Jan. 22.—The immense production of Dominion Creek is proving the sensation of the Winter at Dawson. Dominion has become a gold producer of the first rang, exceeding Bonanza and equaling Eldorado. Its claims for eight and a half miles will produce $25,000 to half a million each before they are worked out. They are not as rich as a limited number on Eldorado, but their producing area is greater.

P. H. Hebb, who arrived to-day, says thirty millions is a conservative estimate of this Winter's Klondike output, of which Dominion and Eldorado will produce ten to twelve millions. Dominion claims are selling at $75,000 to $100,000. Its productiveness and the extent of its bench claims, as proved by this Winter's development, are considered wonderful. Many benches are richer than creek beds below them. Not over half of the benches in the district are yet staked.

Dawson's mail service is in very bad condition. The last mail reached Dawson in October. Ten tons of Dawson mail are tied up at Lake Tagish because neither contractor nor carrier, American or Canadian, appears to carry them in. Mounted police say they have no authority or orders to transport mail. Dawsonites have become so disgusted they will no longer sign petitions asking Washington or Ottawa to remedy matters. The fault lies principally with the Canadian Government, which has undertaken to carry mails to Dawson, the United States paying half of the expenses.

There is less sickness in Dawson than formerly. Typhoid has nearly disappeared. There are some cases of malarial fever and about forty cases of scurvy among the 20,000 men in camp.

Every practical workman can get work at $10 per day.

Several dozen disgusted "tenderfeet" have applied to American Consul McCook for assistance to get out. He had no funds, but has asked Washington that relief funds for use in extreme cases be placed at his disposal.

ESTIMATE OF A CHILD'S VALUE.

How an Indiana Jury Figured Out Damages for the Parent.

WILWOOD, Ind., Jan. 22.—Some time last Autumn the little son of Paul Addison of this city fell into a sewer and was drowned. Mr. Addison brought suit against the city for $5,000 damages at this term of court. The suit was tried last week, and the jury gave a judgment in favor of Mr. Addison for $599.95, after being out for fifty-three hours.

This is said to be the first time in the history of the county that a jury was out so long, and brought in a verdict. The most interesting feature of the jury's finding was the method of deciding upon and determining the value of the child to the parent, had the child lived. In doing this it went into detail, and decided the wages a child could likely earn at different periods of its life, and the probable cost of keeping it.

The jury figured that from eight to ten years old the child would be able to make 45 cents a week. During that period it would cost 35 cents a week to keep it. From ten to twelve it would make 75 cents a week, and it would cost $1.25 to keep it. From twelve to fourteen it could make $4 a week, and the living cost would be $2. From fifteen to eighteen it could make $5 a week, and the living cost would be $2.75. From eighteen to twenty-one it could make $6 a week, and the living cost would be $4. By the jury's calculation, the most valuable time of the child's life to the parent would be from fifteen to eighteen. The parent is not supposed in law to benefit from the child's earnings after it is twenty-one, and the figures began at eight years, as the child was drowned at that age.

EXPANSION IS DENOUNCED

Big Mass Meeting Under Auspices of the Continental League at the Academy of Music.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS HEARD

Bourke Cockran Makes an Eloquent Plea Against an Imperialistic Policy—Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Bryan, and Bishop Potter in Sympathy.

The mass meeting of citizens held last night in the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Continental League for the purpose of protesting against the policy of imperialism and entangling alliances was largely attended. Before the hour set for the opening of the doors a crowd of fully 3,000 persons congregated in the neighborhood clamoring for admittance. The demonstration finally became so pronounced that the doors were thrown open before 7:30 o'clock by order of the police. In less than ten minutes there was not a vacant seat in the big building and hundreds stood up.

The spectators were decidedly predisposed against imperialism, and were at heart anti-English in their sentiments. They found many opportunities to applaud the oratorical expression of both sentiments by the three speakers, James B. Eustis, ex-Ambassador to France Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and W. Bourke Cockran. The interior of the boxes was profusely decorated with National colors, and above the platform was stretched a gigantic American flag.

The platform was crowded, and well-known men were compelled to stand in the wings. Women were present both on the platform and in the boxes, and occupied seats throughout the building. The long list of Vice Presidents included the names of Charles F. Southmayd, Wheeler H. Peckham, Abram S. Hewitt, William B. Hornblower, Antonio Zucca, James S. Coleman, Roger A. Pryor, Chauncey S. Truax, E. S. Egerton, Roderick J. Kennedy, Robert S. Minturn, Andrew Jackson Smith, Hamilton Odell, Albert Stickney, John E. Parsons, John C. Sheehan, Frederic R. Coudert, John N. Parsons, General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor; Daniel Harris, President of the State Federation of Labor, and the Presidents of a dozen labor organizations.

The meeting was called to order by William Temple Emmet, President of the Continental League, who introduced Austen G. Fox as the Chairman. At this time the aisles were filled, and there was not even standing room. Among letters of regret read were communications from ex-President Cleveland, Bishop Potter, William J. Bryan, and United States Senators Hale, White, Mason, and Hoar. The anti-imperialistic expressions in the letters were received with wild applause.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The reading of the letters from ex-President Cleveland and William J. Bryan caused the great audience to rise and wave hats and handkerchiefs wildly in the air.

Mr. Cleveland's letter read as follows:

Westland, Princeton, Jan. 12, 1899.

John C. McGuire:

Dear Sir: Your letter of the 10th inst. at hand. I am so opposed to the expansionist craze now afflicting our body politic, that any organization formed in opposition to it has my hearty sympathy and approval. I am obliged to say, however, that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting which it is proposed shall be held on the 22d inst. under the auspices of the Continental League, and shall be obliged to you if you will so inform the committee having the matter in charge. With many thanks for your kind invitation, yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Mr. Bryan wrote as follows:

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 2, 1899.

John C. McGuire:

Dear Sir: Other engagements make it impossible for me to be in New York on Jan. 22. I need not assure you that I am fully in sympathy with every effort put forth to save our Nation from the dangers of imperialism. Thanking you for the honor of an invitation, I am very truly, yours,

W. J. BRYAN.

The letter read from Bishop Potter was as follows:

New York, Jan. 20, 1899.

My Dear Sir: Your letter comes to me just as I am leaving the city and find myself under much pressure. The purposes of the meeting to which it refers have my hearty approval, and I should be glad if I had time to say how strongly I feel that the policy of imperialism or expansion, in any such sense as is proposed at present, threatens equally the moral integrity of the Nation and the conditions on which its prosperity has hitherto rested.

That we should be brought into immense complications, that we should be used as a tool by other nations, that we should burden ourselves with a colossal debt and sacrifice our sons for naught—all these are secondary considerations compared with the fact that we are flinging to the winds the high purpose with which we ostentatiously pretended that we were going to war and entering upon a career which is dictated by a foolish and conceited ambition.

The United States has claimed to be the friend of liberty, of which it now proposes to deprive those in distant islands who are struggling for freedom. Whether we think they are competent to be clothed with such privileges is, under the circumstances, a sheer impertinence. Nations get upon their feet by being left to fight their own way to freedom and organized government, and the pretense that we are assisting them to such ends, when the whole inspiration of the present moment is greed of gain and passion for bigness, is equally grotesque and hypocritical. Very faithfully yours,

HENRY C. POTTER.

To William Temple Emmet, Esq.

THE OBJECT OF THE MEETING.

After the reading of the letters of regret, a set of resolutions was offered, setting forth the objects of the meeting. The preamble of the resolutions calls attention to the facts that our independence originated in a protest against an external government which claimed to rule without the consent of the governed, or without giving representation for taxation, and says that our system of government has evolved the most perfect system of human liberty in the world, "differing essentially and in its vital principles from all the Governments of the Old World," and has given us over a century of unexampled moral and material progress.

It declares that our success is due to our concentrating our energies in this continent, sticking to George Washington's advice, expanding over contiguous territory, "and by the extension of free government and individual liberty," and only waging war for the National defense or integrity, the protection of our citizens, or the advancement of the principles for which we stand. The preamble also says that the proposed incorporation of the Philippine Islands would be "the first overt step in this radical departure from our ancient principles."

The resolutions declare, first, that we ought to help the Filipinos speedily to order and self-government, and not annex them permanently; secondly, that "the European ideal of colonial conquest" should not be accepted, but that the theories of government only with the consent of the governed, and no taxation without representation, are applicable to the territories just abandoned by Spain; thirdly, that we have incurred no responsibility which makes it necessary to abandon the principles laid down in Washington's Farewell Address; fourthly, that we should not, with the task of developing our National resources still uncompleted, enter on any European alliance which might embroil us in European controversies; fifthly, that "the conspicuous services rendered to the American people by Senators Hoar, Hale, Mason, and Wellington, in preventing the new and dangerous policy of imperialism in being forced through the Senate without proper and adequate discussion," are highly appreciated, and, sixthly, that copies of the resolutions shall be sent to the President, to the members of the Cabinet, and of both Houses of Congress.

SPEECH OF MR. EUSTIS.

Mr. Eustis was heartily received when he arose to deliver the first speech of the evening. He said in part: "I see before me an audience in which I recognize the type of true Americans banded together to protest against expansion and imperialism. What a strange sight! A meeting of intelligent American citizens on American soil protesting against imperialism and the imperialistic policy of the American Government! [Groans.] The representatives of the people of this great country are combatting the idea, and I hardly feel as though I were living in the Republic of the United States, but in some Continental country where imperialism is recognized.

"The sentiment of the American people is against the rash idea of expansion, for to fight the Filipinos would mean loss of life to American soldiers. There are only two persons whose ideas on the question of annexing the Philippines have given cause for serious thought. One of them thought that by annexation certain United States merchandise could be sold to the Filipinos. The other was a preacher who thought that by expansion and annexation he could sell some Protestant Bibles to the natives. [Laughter.] The President of the United States will on March 4 next adjourn Congress, which will not meet again until December, during which time he will become the military dictator over more than twelve and one-half millions of people in these conquered islands. He will be half a President and half an Emperor."

Mr. Eustis, continuing, referred to the late war with Spain, and contended that the signing of the peace protocol after the suing for peace by Spain was in itself sufficient to decide the questions involved.

SAMUEL GOMPERS'S REMARKS.

Samuel Gompers was the next speaker. He severely criticised the Government for what he termed its inconsistency in going to war to free the Cubans, and of denying the same measure of freedom and liberty to the Filipinos. "The flag of the Nation," he said, "should never be used to hide tyranny. [Applause.]

"If might alone constituted an able Government," he continued, "the Government of Russia is the most perfect on earth. But it is said if you scratch beneath the skin of a Russian you find a Tartar. So if you look beneath the surface of the arguments of the Imperialists you will find beneath the worship of the almighty dollar. [Applause.]

"It is said that we need the Philippines in our business—[Voice, "Cheap labor"]—it is said that we need the markets of the Philippines. I answer that when our forefathers gave to the world the Declaration of Independence they not only made a new nation, but gave to the rights of man a new meaning. They declared all men free and equal, and the Filipinos should be insured their rights. The application of that principle applies to them as well as to us.

"Imperialism means pomp, ostentation, power, glitter, a large standing army; and I ask, is not a large standing army a menace to the freedom of the people? [Cries of "Yes."] It is said that we may have Filipinos in our standing army. What would you think of having breech-clouted negritos and Malays called out to shoot down American workingmen? [Applause.] We cannot conquer any people by force of arms and maintain free institutions for ourselves. [Applause.]

"It has always been the policy of tyrants at home to divert attention from domestic ills by referring to conquests abroad. We have not even redressed the wrongs that were committed at Latimer, where workingmen were shot down. Then, what redress would the American workingman have for the competition of five-cents-a-day laborers brought to his door?

"Wealth is free wherever it goes. It is the hewers of wood and the drawers of water who are the under dogs. The contest now is for a living wage at home. With trusts and corporations the struggle of the American workman is hard enough. How much more difficult would it be if the Filipinos were thrown into the balance?

"I am with Jefferson and the people rather than with Hamilton and the Federalists. The world will owe a debt of gratitude to the men who, arrayed against this policy, are holding up the torch of liberty as a beacon light to guide their fellow-men." [Long applause.]

BOURKE COCKRAN'S ADDRESS.

During Mr. Gompers's speech Mr. Cockran entered and was received with tumultuous applause When introduced he prefaced his address by stating that it was an invariable rule of his not to indulge in any discussion of American politics except in America. It had been cabled from Europe that he had said he was coming home to fight expansion. His speech consumed an hour and a half and was continually interrupted by frantic applause.

Mr. Cockran said, in part: "What is this heresy of imperialism that is sweeping over the country? It is a policy of infamy. This country of ours, the home of alien races, is about to raise its hand against its best interests and seeks not only to obscure the horizon of this Republic, but of the entire human race. We are asked to step down from our eminence among the family of nations and join in a degrading contest that has for ages filled the world with woe and and impeded human progress.

"The imperialists declare that the annexation of the Philippines will help trade and promote civilization. Thus they appeal at once to the sordid and sentimental. We say that trade does not follow the flag, but that the flag follows trade. [Applause.] When we point out that no conqueror ever achieved anything by conquest we are told that we are un-American.

"England herself, [hisses,] the robber nation of the world, never gained anything by conquest. John Brown in Sydney, John Brown in Halifax, and John Brown in Cape Town do not pay anything for the protection that the mother country gives them, while John Brown in London is taxed to death to meet the entire bill.

"Again I ask, has England gained one shilling of advantage in the rate of wages from her colonies to maintain her corporate aristocracy who are living in luxury on the toil of others? And again we ask has England ever civilized any people that she has conquered? In Egypt we read that an English general has civilized 20,000 dervishes by killing them. But I do not know that he has civilized any of the others.

CONQUEST NO HELP TO TRADE.

"Where has a nation been improved when the conquerors did not assimilate with the conquered? The imperialist may cry, Look at India. Well, look at India! Where is the evidence that India has been improved, although England has governed it for 200 years. If she has made the Indian capable of governing himself, why is England there? If he cannot govern himself, now has he been improved? If he has not been improved, then there is no moral excuse for England's conquest of India.

"Improvement begins when coercion ceases. [Applause.] You might as well claim that a nation can be prosperous when controlled by a foreign power as to argue that a man can be healthy while his vital organs are outside his body. [Laughter.] Let's see where conquest has ever helped trade.

"Look at Spain. She robbed half the world, and has not been able to raise an honest dollar since. [Laughter and applause.] England has become prosperous, not because of colonies, but in spite of them. Trade follows not the flag, but the price list. You cannot sell a bicycle by tying it to a man-of-war nor can you dispose of any of our manufactures by weighting them with shot and shell. [Laughter and applause.]

"I maintain that the building of ships, the purchase and manufacture of cannon balls, and the construction of fortifications to overshadow our land is money wasted, just as if it were thrown into the river. In this way England wastes annually $3,000,000. would say you were insane if you told her so. We are told that we are too cowardly to aproach the question of expansion and aggrandizement intelligently. The American people cowardly! We are not too cowardly to carry arms when the Nation needs them.

SAYS ENGLAND HATES US.

"The question of the twentieth century is the question of wages, of dividing equitably and justly the products of the earth among those who have contributed to their production. That will never be settled with a large army standing over us. Woe to the land where coercion and force is called to solve that problem. They tell us we are becoming isolated. We are isolated because eminence is always isolated. [Applause.] If we ever become less isolated it must be when the other nations of the world climb up to us, for we can never step down to them.

"We are told that unless we take part in the world movement we threaten the English alliance. [Loud hisses.] Think of that awful threat. [Laughter.] Why is every leading article in every English paper urging us to seize the Philippines and be quick about it? England has two reasons. One is a natural feeling of resentment felt by one nation over the superiority of another. She began by predicting our ruin in our Nation's youth, and now she hates and fears us.

"She hates us just as much as when we were weak, and with just the same intensity of hate which prompts a woman with a tarnished name to hate and sneer at her more decent sister. She knows that to-day we are unassailable, but let us annex the Philippines and we must bow to the superiority of her fleet. I warn the American people against entangling alliances with England. [Prolonged applause.]

"I confess I am in favor of expansion in the right direction. If we want expansion, here to the north of us lies a country a natural part of us. Why not annex Canada? [Tremendous applause.] I'd like to see that line of Custom Houses blown into the great lakes, and our northern territory extended to Baffin's Bay.

"But deeply as I desire the annexation of Canada, I would not have it by force of arms, but if England likes us, as she claims she does, let her convince the Canadians that their true destiny is with us. I would even favor annexing Mexico, but not for some years yet. I am in favor of taking our flag anywhere on dry land, but we must rule only white men."

A MASSACRE BY FILIPINOS.

Spanish Officers Murdered by the Natives on the Island of Palawan.

LABUAN, British Borneo, Jan. 23.—The steamer Labuan, Capt. Pfort, which has just returned from the Island of Palawan, in the southwestern portion of the Philippine Archipelago, reports that the Spanish Governor of the island and a number of Spanish officers were murdered by natives while issuing from church. The natives then retired to the hills, taking the women and children and some men as prisoners. A Spanish gunboat and mail boat called and left again.

Capt. Pfort interviewed the natives and brought away the Governor's wife, the other women, and children, a priest, and twelve soldiers, all of whom are now safe at Sandakan, British Borneo.

AUTO-TRUCK PEOPLE SILENT.

Mr. Hoadley Refuses to Discuss Claims of Rivals, and Says Mr. Prall Must "Guess Again."

The promoters of the auto-truck scheme, by which Richard Croker and his associates propose to revolutionize and monopolize the trucking and delivery business of New York and other cities, are apparently indifferent to the claims of W. E. Prall and others that there has been a usurpation of patent rights. The statements of Mr. Prall, that the Croker-Hoadley contingent owns practically nothing and that inventions of Mr. Prall himself have been appropiated, are not treated seriously by Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the New York Auto-Truck Company, nor by Mr. Croker. Referring to the claims of Mr. Prall, Mr. Hoadley said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday:

"All I have to say to Mr. Prall is he will have to guess again."

"Do you mean that Mr. Prall is laboring under a misapprehension as to the exact invention or patent with which your company is proceeding?" was asked.

"I mean to say as little about the matter as possible. I mean simply to say for the present that Mr. Prall and his associates have guessed wrong this time and they will have to guess again."

From the manner of speech, it was apparent that Mr. Hoadley is of the opinion that his rival knows nothing of the invention by which the New York Auto-Truck Company will operate its motor.

"We do not care to discuss our plans at all just now," continued Mr. Hoadley, "but I will say that the statements of the opponents of those plans which appeared in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES are full of inaccuracies. The statement that the stock of the New York Auto-Truck Company has been actively peddled out in Wall Street is totally incorrect. In point of fact, there has not been a dollar of this stock issued yet, and therefore not dollar of it sold."

Referring to the statement of Superintendent Van Etten of the New York Central Railroad that he had refused to allow Mr. Hoadley's concern to make experiments on that road, and, coming to the conclusion that Mr. Hoadley was "pulling the leg" of the New York Central, had told him he would have "nothing more to do" with his scheme, Mr. Hoadley remarked:

"I must say such statements as are attributed to Mr. Van Etten astonish me very much. Mr. Van Etten has always treated me most courteously in my dealings with him in this connection, and it is difficult for me to believe he has spoken in this way now."

Mr. Hoadley declined to discuss the claims of his rivals further.

DEATH IN SIDEWALK ELEVATOR.

Watchman William Robinson was crushed to death by a sidewalk freight elevator in front of the St. James Building, 1,133 Broadway, last evening about 6:30 o'clock. A number of persons who were passing the building at the time were suddenly confronted by a startling sight as the sidewalk opened before them and they heard the cries of the dying watchman on the slowly rising elevator.

The man's body was caught between the heavy iron-bound platform of the elevator and a steel beam supporting the sidewalk. As the platform, propelled by a hydraulic motor, continued upward, his arm, leg, and a part of the trunk of his body were nearly cut off and his head crushed in.

Policeman Egan and August Williams, the conductor of the passenger elevator in the building, had their attention attracted to the accident by the fast-gathering crowd, and Williams ran into the basement and lowered the sidewalk elevator. Robinson's mangled body was taken out and removed in a patrol wagon to the Tenderloin police station.

How Robinson came to be operating the elevator is not known, but he had access to the building at all times. He was in the basement of the building a short time before his death, and his hat and coat were found there on a chair. He was formerly a policeman, having been appointed to the force in 1867. After twenty years' service he was retired on a pension and employed as watchman by a number of Broadway merchants. He leaves a wife and several children.

ESTERHAZY FREE TO TALK.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Major Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, the reputed author of the Dreyfus bordereau, who arrived here Wednesday evening from Rotterdam, to testify before the Court of Cassation, wrote yesterday to M. de Freycinet, the Minister for War, asking to be released from his oath of professional secrecy.

M. de Freycinet to-day acceded to his request, and it is believed that Comte Esterhazy will appear before the court to-morrow. He continues to decline to receive visitors.

CHICAGO CONDUCTOR'S HEROISM.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Before a train going at full speed on the Milwaukee and St. Paul tracks Conductor Edward Wilhelming of the Chicago Avenue electric line sprang out and saved six-year-old Alma Quinn from almost certain death, flung her to one side unharmed, fell himself upon the cowcatcher, and was carried two blocks before the train slowed up. There has not been such a deed of cool-headed heroism in Chicago for many a day, and a crowd which witnessed the rescue yelled with delight as the conductor came walking back to his car.

The car had stopped at the crossing gates, and he had gone on ahead, and was watching the approaching train. The little girl had accompanied her mother, who was carrying a lunch to the father, who worked within sight of where the rescue occurred. She escaped from the mother, and ran out on the track just as the train thundered up. Like a flash Wilhelming darted after her, flung her across upon the cinders, and then sprang at the pilot. Neither was injured. The mother fainted.

PLEA FOR QUAY'S ELECTION

Governor of Pennsylvania Active in the Senatorial Fight.

ISSUES A SIGNED STATEMENT

Says the Prosecution of Mr. Quay Is a Conspiracy Case—Predicts He Will Be Re-elected.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 22.—Gov. Stone gave out the following statement this evening on the Senatorial situation:

"My opinion has not changed since I expressed the belief, after the action of the caucus making Quay the nominee of the Republican Party for the United States Senate, that he would be re-elected His supporters have not had a break in their lines since that time and they have made gains. Pennsylvania is a Republican State, and unless there are some serious reasons why a regularly nominated candidate of the Republican Party in the State should not be re-elected, it is safe to predict that he will win.

"More than two-thirds of the Republican members of the General Assembly are already publicly committed to him. No one can honestly or fairly question the regularity of the nomination of Senator Quay. The caucus was regularly called and properly conducted. Stalwart Republicans generally throughout the Commonwealth have accepted him as the candidate of their party and want to see him elected.

"The conspiracy case brought against him in the heat of the campaign has been fully ventilated, and the political character of the proceedings is thoroughly understood by the people. The argument of Attorney Watson before the Supreme Court clearly demonstrated that there was nothing in the bills of indictment against Senator Quay, nor in the testimony, showing him to have violated any law. This has been made plain to all, as has the fact that this prosecution was inspired and instituted for the purpose of influencing votes against Senator Quay in his Senatorial canvass.

"It is not my purpose or intention to quarrel with any one who is opposed to Senator Quay. That is his right and privilege. But I do say that I believe that way down in the hearts of the nearly one-half a million Republicans of Pennsylvania who voted for me for Governor at the last election, there is a feeling of sympathy for Senator Quay in the present contest.

"He has been a brave soldier in the hour of his country's trials. He has been a gallant, able, and victorious field marshal of the Republican Party, not only in local and State campaigns, but in one of the greatest and most bitterly fought National campaigns ever waged in American politics. To him, more than to any one else, as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, did we owe the election of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency.

"As a member of the United States Senate he has watchfully and zealously guarded the great industrial, manufacturing, and commercial interests of our Commonwealth. His influence was potential, not only in materially aiding in the passage of the McKinley bill, but with the Democrats in control of Congress, through his close relations with his colleagues on both sides of the House and his statesmanlike course on the floor of the Senate, he saved Pennsylvania's industries from ruin by the amendments he had inserted in the Wilson bill for their especial protection.

"There should be no occasion for concern among the friends of Senator Quay on account of the present deadlock on the Senatorship. Public sentiment in his favor is making itself felt among the members of the Legislature. If Senator Quay's supporters stand firm, as I am convinced they will, his re-election will certainly follow in due time.

"WILLIAM A. STONE."

AN ANTI-QUAY STATEMENT.

Mr. Van Valkenburg Says the Senator Will Not Be Re-elected.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 22.—E. A. Van Valkenburg, who is managing the anti-Quay campaign, issued a statement to-night, in which he says the Senatorial situation is no longer complicated or uncertain. Mr. Van Valkenburg thinks Senator Quay's strength was at high tide when he received 113 votes, which is just 14 short of a majority. Against him are 139 votes, of which 87 are Democrats and 52 anti-Quay Republicans.

In the course of his statement Mr. Van Valkenburg says:

"The Quay managers have abandoned all hope of securing a single vote from the anti-Quay ranks. But while admitting that no Democrat will vote directly for Quay at any stage of the contest, they assert with an air of mystery rather than of confidence that at the proper time enough Democrats will be found to supply the necessary 14 votes that Senator Quay must have to elect him.

"The Quay machine is bankrupt in the matter of political patronage. All the attempts of the Quay people to create friction between the Democrats and the anti-Quayites have signally failed.

"Senator Quay massed all his strength to break the anti-Quay lines last Wednesday and failed. He has given orders that every effort must be made to break them next Tuesday, but he will again fail.

"Senator Quay may be able to prolong the dead-lock, but re-elect himself United States Senator from Pennsylvania, never!"

MONTANA'S BITTER CONTEST.

Marcus Daly on the Way Home to Fight Clark's Candidacy.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 22.—The Independent to-day prints the following from Kalispel, the home of Senator Whiteside, who made sensational bribery charges against W. A. Clark in connection with the contest over the United States Senatorship:

"H. H. Garr, Representative from Flathead County, has been in Kalispel transacting some business matters and visiting prominent Democratic politicians. While here he declared that he knew nothing whatever of Whiteside's actions until he disclosed them in the Senate; that he had made no deal with Whiteside in any particular, and that when Whiteside made a statement in the Senate, saying that he (Garr) had entered in the proceedings that he is charged with, Whiteside lied from start to finish. Garr declares he was not informed of what would take place nor was he told that he would be called upon to affirm Whiteside's statements. He says that he has been slandered and lied about, and that so far as he is concerned he had nothing whatever to do with the disclosures made by any one in the Senate."

This emphatic denial from the man who was described as the five-thousand-dollar Republican in the thirty-thousand-dollar Real pleases the supporters of Clark, who say it will elect him. Marcus Daly is en route here from the East, and the fight will doubtless be one to a finish between these copper kings. Clark and Daly's candidates are now tied.

The Senate to-morrow will count the ballots for Senator from Flathead County, Whiteside having been elected by one majority on the face of the returns. Geiger (Rep.) is contesting his seat and claims that glaring errors were made in the original count.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONTEST.

Contested Places in the Legislature Make Senatorial Outlook Doubtful.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 22.—Balloting for United States Senator will begin in the Legislature to-morrow. As the Republicans have a majority of only one on ballot, and that one is in dispute, the present struggle has become a State edition of the Hayes-Tilden contest. The factional fighting was ended when John T. McGraw last Wednesday night received the Democratic caucus nomination, and on the following night N. B. Scott was made the Republican nominee.

Since then both parties have been working for partisan advantages on the settlement of contested seats. The Republicans are fighting to hold their own and have a majority of one since two of the Republicans have been unseated in the House. As the Democratic majority in the House threatens to unseat others, the Republican majority in the Senate has pending three resolutions for contests in the upper branch. Before the order for balloting is reached to-morrow it is expected that there will be lively scenes in both branches of the Legislature in the line of retaliation. The balloting may be continued from day to day till both sides get enough of the retaliation programme.

THURSTON ON PEACE TREATY.

Senator Says an Extra Session May Be Necessary to Ratify It.

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and left last night for Washington. When questioned in regard to the peace treaty the Senator said: "If on March 4 there appear to be no more votes for the treaty than its opponents now claim, an extra session will probably be necessary. At such a session the adoption of the treaty would be certain, because the newly elected Senators are all pledged to its ratification.

"To-day forty Republican Senators favor the treaty. Three—Senators Mason, Hoar, and Hale—are presumably against it. Sixty, or two-thirds of all, are required to ratify it. Therefore the Republicans need the help of twenty Democrats or Populists. The opponents of the treaty say these votes cannot be secured. I don't know whether they can or not.

"But one thing is certain— that is, that the friends of the treaty will not force a vote until they are certain that they can pass it. The passage of the Nicaragua Canal bill has cleared the track for the treaty. Whether it will soon be taken up will depend upon the result of the canvass of the strength of its friends and opponents."

PLATT'S SUNDAY CONFERENCE.

Assemblyman Adler's Liquor Bill Discussed—Senator Does Not Favor It.

Senator Platt held one of his Sunday conferences at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The principal subject under discussion was Assemblyman Charles A. Adler's bill providing fro the sale of liquor at hotels, restaurants, and clubs on Sunday, between the hours of 5 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 12 P. M. Beside the Senator, those present were his lieutenant, Lemuel E. Quigg, Assemblyman Muzet of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities and Assemblyman Kelsey of the Judiciary Committee. Assemblyman Ader dropped in during the conference. He wanted his bill made a party measure.

It was learned later that Senator Platt and Mr. Odell did not take kindly to Mr. Adler's idea. They were inclined to think that the restrictions imposed by the Raines law should not be taken away.

After the conference Senator Platt left for Washington.

SAFE ROBBERY IN OHIO.

A Night Watchman Exchanges Shots with the Men, Wounding One.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Burglars made a raid upon the Post Office at Cuyahoga Falls last night, but while they succeeded in getting into the safe, they were not rewarded for their pains, and one of them is evidently carrying a bullet in his body.

The Post Office was burned a few weeks ago, and has been placed since in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall. This morning about 2 o'clock Night Watchman Miles Evans found three men at work on the safe in the room. A fusillade of bullets followed on both sides. Evans emptied his revolver and retired into the hall to reload it. When he left two of the men crawled out of the window, but the third called them back, exclaiming that he was wounded. They carried him out. Evans summoned help, and the men were traced by blood on the snow for half a mile, but the trail was finally lost. The safe happened to be one belonging to the city and not to the Post Office, and they got only 75 cents.

JAMES L. FLOOD TO MARRY.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 22.—A Kansas City girl is to become the bride of James L. Flood of California, the only son of the late James C. Flood, who fell heir to one-third of his father's fortune, estimated at $25,000,000. The prospective bride is Maud L. Frits, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Frits of 718 Forest Avenue. Miss Frits is a sister of the first Mrs. Flood, who died one year ago this month. The engagement will be announced by the family this week, and the wedding will take place here about Feb. 8. It will be quietly celebrated, and the Floods will make their home on Nob Hill, San Francisco.

Miss Frits returned last Monday from a three months' visit in California. She is a tall young woman, not over twenty, a striking blonde, of good figure and graceful carriage. She resembles her sister, Rose, who was Mr. Flood's first wife. For the last five years she has spent most of her time in California.

The Attitude of Glass Workers.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Jan. 22.—An official of the Green Glass Blowers' Association stated to-day that 3,000 non-union South Jersey blowers would strike this week if the firms refused to pay the union wages. Meetings were held in the different towns to-day and the workers have decided to join the union.

The American Tin Plate Company.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 22.—During the past week President Wick and Secretary Baldwin of the Ohio Steel Company have been in Chicago, and it is stated that the only difference delaying the deal with the American Tin Plate Company is the high price placed on the plant by President Wick, it being conceded that this is one of the most valuable plants in the country. Plans are maturing by the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company the Mahoning Valley Iron Company, Andrews Brothers Company, operating extensive mills here, to form a combination and erect a mammoth steel plant.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

A storm of considerable intensity has developed in the Red River of the South Valley and has caused rain or snow in the Middle Rocky Mountain region, Middle Missouri Valley, and lower lake region. Light rain has also fallen on the extreme north Pacific Coast. A ridge of high pressure extends from Florida to Ontario, and a high pressure area of great magnitude has developed in the middle plateau region, Idaho Falls reporting a pressure of 30.70 inches. The temperature has fallen in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. Generally fair weather may be expected in the Atlantic States, threatening weather in the Mississippi Valley, with rain or snow in the lake regions, the Middle Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. It will grow generally colder from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi Valley. Light westerly winds will prevail on the north Atlantic Coast, and light variable winds on the remaining Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	36	34	38
6 A. M.	37	34	39
9 A. M.	36	38	40
12 M.	38	44	46
3 P. M.	38	47	46
6 P. M.	35	43	44
9 P. M.	36	39	40
12 P. M.	39	37	38

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

police without good cause, and the Magistrate was evidently satisfied that the policeman's action in this instance was justified."

WHAT MR. McINTYRE SAYS.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said: "Magistrate Mott's action in Mrs. Nolan's case was very extraordinary in my opinion. If it is true, as has been stated, that evidence was offered that would have cleared the woman of the charge made against her, it was the duty of the Magistrate to have granted her an opportunity to produce that evidence, and not blast her reputation by imposing a fine. I have always had great respect for Mr. Mott as a criminal lawyer, and thought he would make an ideal Magistrate when Mayor Strong appointed him. I read the criticisms against Mr. Mott that were published in the newspapers, but took little stock in them at first, but they have grown so persistent that one can hardly help believing there is some ground for them."

HUMMEL SUGGESTS IMPEACHMENT.

Lawyer A. H. Hummel said: "The case, if the lawyer's statement is true, is an example of outrageous assumption of power on the part of Magistrate Mott. If reported correctly, that he took only the officer's word on the charge against Mrs. Nolan, and said to her lawyer, 'I don't care if you bring a million witnesses as to her character, I will take the word of the officer against them all,' proceedings for impeachment should be brought against him. Although the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that a Magistrate has a right to convict summarily in such cases, it is because of that right that he should use extraordinary care in his decisions, and not through malevolence, asperity, and gross unfairness administer his judicial prerogative to commit a gross wrong.

"Suppose among these million witnesses, any member of his immediate family, his pastor, or even ex-Mayor Strong, who appointed him, should swear that this woman's character is good. Could he find a scintilla of justice in saying that he would take the word of the policeman against them? Most assuredly he could not. It is not only possible, but quite probable, that this woman could bring a sufficient number of respectable and credible witnesses to testify as to her character. If she could not, a judicial mind and a reader of human nature could, or ought to, be able to sift out the truth, especially with the legal means at hand. But, briefly, that one remark of Mr. Mott, if he really made it, as the lawyer says he did, is enough to condemn him. That alone would stamp him as an unfit man for the bench."

JUSTICE O'BRIEN'S REMARKS.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien said: "I do not feel at liberty to discuss this particular case, but in a general way I will say that in no court does a presiding officer need a calm and discriminating mind, and a judicial temperament more than in these city courts, before which so many poor, ignorant, and helpless people are from time to time brought. The essential qualities of a Magistrate are a sympathetic disposition, a keen judgment of human nature, and a great deal of patience, for his power of working good or evil is enormous. And a Magistrate need not necessarily be a lawyer to successfully administer the office, but he should be a man of experience in human affairs, competent to sift evidence, judge motives, and, in short, to get to the bottom of cases brought before him. Mind, I am speaking in a broad sense, and with no particular reference to the case at hand. The Appellate Division frequently has to pass on actions brought up from these lower courts."

JUSTICE McADAM'S OPINION.

Justice David McAdam said: "I must decline to pass any opinion on the action of Magistrate Mott. I know the Magistrate personally, and knew him while he was at the bar. He is certainly one of the ablest criminal Judges in this State, so far as concerns legal knowledge of that branch of the law. He was District Attorney at one time of one of the counties of the State, and was at the time of his appointment as City Magistrate one of the Assistant United States District Attorneys. Having been a prosecuting attorney for many years may have had the effect of causing him to continue the habit of prosecuting those charged with offenses against the law. Such things may affect the judicial mind, which should be patient, indifferent, and fair alike to all."

Justice McAdam declined to say what he would have done under the circumstances in which Magistrate Mott was placed. He said that it was impossible to estimate such a case without having personally had the evidence under one's notice. He expressed a thorough belief in Magistrate Mott's conscientiousness.

CORNELL UPHOLDS MOTT.

Magistrate Cornell talked freely on the case, after expressing warm commendation of the article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, in which Magistrate Mott's explanation was given. "I should in all probability have acted just as Magistrate Mott did," said he, "and can see no reason for criticising his position. I have had before me thousands of cases of women arrested for soliciting, and I do not know of a single instance of a wrong done to one of those defendants.

"When this Nolan case occurred, Magistrate Mott had taken my place in the Essex Market Court, as I was laid up with the grip. Essex Court is the most horrible and repulsive of all our courts. It is a place to which I hate to go. The district it covers is the wickedest in the city, and the number of disorderly women there is remarkably large. Magistrate Mott is entirely right when he says that witnesses can be bought there cheaply. They can be found in quantities, and for from 25 cents to $1 will swear to anything on earth. They seem to have absolutely no fear of committing perjury. These witnesses are brought to the front when women are arraigned for disorderly conduct, and they have, as a lot, an unsavory reputation.

"The women in question are often situated just as this Mrs. Nolan was, having husbands with whom they live, and who in many cases drive them to a life of infamy in order to get the money they receive. Now, the other day I had just such a case as this. A woman was brought into court charged with disorderly conduct, wearing a shawl over her head and claiming to be a respectable married woman, and it was simply her word against the policeman's, when you leave out of consideration a witness for the defendant who contradicted herself and whose testimony I could not trust. I fined her $5. I rather expected the newspapers to say something about this case, but they didn't.

"To be sure this woman's name, Nolan, is in her favor, as the Irish, as a rule, do not offend in this respect. In the Essex Court district the women of this character are mostly Hebrews, and their witnesses are Hebrews. The first thing a man says when arraigned there is, 'I got a veetness, I got a veetness.' I had a while ago a complainant and defendant before me in a larceny case in the Essex Market Police Court. I said to one of them, 'Here, this man has six witnesses while you only have five.' 'Oh,' said he, 'I get another. I get another.'

"Intelligent Hebrews tell me that these poor, ignorant people have no respect for these oaths unless administered by a rabbi of their own religion in a synagogue. When I first went into the Essex Court I procured a Hebrew Bible and had the Hebrew witnesses swear upon that, and in doing so they would put on their hats, as is their custom in taking oaths. This is one of the factors that makes the oath binding. Well, after that I thought for a while they did better, but they soon drifted back into the old rut, after they got to omitting the putting on of their hats.

"I have asked people who came into this court: 'Now, how much did you pay for that testimony?' and they would tell me frankly, 50 cents or $1. For 25 cents they can get a doctor's certificate telling how certain injuries were committed, for instance. Some of these certificates would be laughable if they were not so wicked. One of them will testify that a wound on a man's hand was caused by a bite, inflicted as the doctor has been told by Mr. or Mrs. So-and-So.

"Now, such are the witnesses relied on to vindicate a woman's character against the charge of a policeman. The police make very few mistakes in these matters. But in every case the Magistrate's action must be guided by the circumstances—who the policeman is, who the attorney is, how the defendant bears herself and speaks, and so on. I do not believe that Magistrate Mott means to say that he will always take a policeman's word against that of a prisoner. I should not care to say that I would. In some cases where women are arraigned before me for disorderly conduct, and I have doubts as to their guilt, I always give them the benefit of the doubt."

"Do you not think," the Magistrate was asked, "that when a woman is arraigned on such a serious charge she should have every chance to vindicate herself if she professes to be able to?"

"I should indeed hate to fine any woman on such a charge without the clear establishment of her guilt," he replied.

Magistrate Cornell expressed a high opinion of Magistrate Mott's conscientiousness, and said that he was fearless in rendering his decisions.

MAGISTRATE DEUEL'S VIEW.

Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel was unwilling to criticise the conduct of Magistrate Mott, but corroborated Magistrate Cornell's statement as to witnesses obtainable in the district where Essex Market Court has jurisdiction. "Magistrate Mott is an able criminal lawyer," said he, "and has the respect of his fellow-Magistrates. In a case such as this, the Magistrate must be guided by circumstances. It makes some difference who the lawyer is that proposes to bring witnesses after a case has been closed to establish a defendant's character.

"I had a case of this sort some time ago, in which I fined a woman $10. She paid her fine and went away, and then I learned something that made me think the woman had been done an injustice. I left word with the Sergeant to send word to the policeman, to the woman, and the woman's attorney that I would hear this case again on a certain date, a few days later. She did not reappear, and that leads me to believe I was right in fining her. Strictly a Magistrate has no right to reopen a case after the day has gone by, but sometimes he will stretch a point if by doing so he will conserve the ends of justice.

"I will not always take a policeman's word against a prisoner. My dealing with these disorderly cases is influenced more or less by the current rumor that the police levy blackmail on these women. The Chief and Capt. Chapman had a conference with me some time ago in which they asked if I would not be a little more stringent in reference to these cases, and I told them that I did not feel like being so when I was afraid that the policemen were getting money from this class of offenders. 'You send me men that I can trust,' said I, 'and I will fine all these women $10 apiece.' They sent me men I knew and men who were new in the district. They made good arrests and the offenders were treated severely.

"One of the evils in Essex Market Court that I have heard of, though I have not the proof, is that lawyers practicing there tell their clients they have the Judge fixed and want so much more money in order to make it all right with him. They get $25 out of the client, saying that they have to give $15 of this to the Judge. This is especially deplorable in that section of the city because those people need more than any others to have respect for the Judge and belief that he will give them a fair and impartial trial. If I could catch one of those attorneys I would make an example of him.

"In a case such as this of Mrs. Nolan the policeman is seldom likely to be wrong. He is not going, as a rule, to arrest a woman to appear against whom he must come to court next morning and lose two or three hours of his own time, unless he is compelled to, and she is generally guilty when he apprehends her. No one can fairly criticise the Magistrate's action in this matter without being there and seeing the case."

MAGISTRATE FLAMMER TALKS.

Magistrate Flammer said that Magistrate Mott was considered by his associates to be as painstaking as any of their number. He said that he, for one, would not always take a policeman's word against a prisoner's, and he did not think Magistrate Mott would. "Certainly lawyers in the Essex Market Police Court are known to be deceitful," said he, "and it is currently reported that witnesses are easily purchasable in the neighborhood. If the lawyer in a case like this is one in whom the Magistrate has no confidence, he is not likely to put any belief in witnesses he may bring. In all these cases of women arrested for disorderly conduct I believe in discharging the prisoner whenever there is evidence that the policeman has tempted her, as in many instances he has."

Ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss said: "I should not care to discuss the Nolan case without a thorough knowledge of the facts."

Magistrate Charles Simms said: "I do not care to discuss the case, and can only say that Mr. Mott evidently acted upon the evidence that was before him."

AN ARGUMENT FOR MRS. NOLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much interested in your account this morning of Mrs. Nolan and Magistrate Mott's explanation of his action in her case. It is plausible but unconvincing. Granting, as the Magistrate claims, that he adjudicates the cases of a low order of offenders, and is called upon to sift conflicting evidence—that is what he is paid for—and if he has not the patience or inclination to reach the truth in each instance, he should resign his position.

On the face of it it seems unlikely that a sick woman, a wife and mother, would solicit a stranger on the stoop of her own residence, where, according to one newspaper, she has lived for fourteen years. If she was so abandoned, her neighbors would have found it out in that period, but a score of them came to court to testify to her good character.

You state that one of your correspondents sent you a check to pay Mrs. Nolan's fine. I first saw a report of the case in The Evening Sun of the 17th inst. about 9 o'clock that night, and wrote a hasty note to the editor, inclosing a ten-dollar bill to pay the woman's fine. I also telephoned The Sun office, asking that the matter should be promptly attended to Wednesday morning, as I had engagements for that day and could not see to it personally. I may have passed over an acknowledgment in The Evening Sun, but have looked daily and observed none, so on the 19th I wrote a line to the paper, remarking that there was always a risk in sending cash by mail and requested a postal card to say whether this bill had been received. No reply has reached me. If you will kindly accord space to this letter, the editor of the newspaper referred to will probably see it, and may condescend to state what disposition he made of the money.

A DAILY READER OF THE TIMES SINCE 1875.

New York, Jan. 22, 1899.

MOTT GRANTS NO MORE PAROLES.

Frank A Minard, a bartender in a saloon at 18 Sixth Avenue, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with violating the liquor law. Detective Michaels of the Central Office testified against Minard, telling Magistrate Mott of having procured a drink on Sunday. Magistrate Mott held Minard in $1,000 bail. Lawyer Alter, who defended Minard, asked that his client be paroled in his custody. The Magistrate declined and said:

"I have had one experience in paroling a prisoner, which is sufficient for me. I paroled a man charged with the abandonment of a woman he had wronged. The man after his release went directly to the woman's home and killed her. He had made up his mind to do so even before he was released."

MANHATTAN RESIGNATIONS.

It was reported yesterday that John Waterhouse, Chief Engineer of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, had resigned. Mr. Waterhouse could not be found in the city last night, to verify or deny the report, but Daniel W. McWilliams, the Secretary of the company, was seen at his home, 39 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. McWilliams said that he could not give any information on the matter.

Mr. McWilliams positively refused to be interviewed, and said that it would be useless to query him, as he would not permit himself to say whether or not Mr. Waterhouse had resigned.

Alfred Skitt, Vice President of the company, who now, in conjunction with his own office, fills the position of General Manager, made vacant by the resignation of J. Fransioli on Jan. 17, was seen at his home in Yonkers, but like Mr. McWilliams, refused to affirm or deny the report.

Mr. Fransioli told a reporter at the Hotel San Remo that he knew nothing about the reported resignation. None of the gentlemen could furnish Mr. Waterhouse's address.

This report, following so close upon the resignation of Mr. Fransioli, provoked some comment among persons informed as to the workings of the company. Mr. Fransioli resigned to join the forces of the New York Auto-Truck Company, the new concern in which Richard Croker is interested. At the time of Mr. Fransioli's resignation it was denied that there had been any unpleasantness in the relations of the Board of Managers and the working officials of the company.

A REVENUE CUTTER WRECKED.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Jan. 22.—The United States revenue cutter Alma was driven on Padre Island, about fifteen miles south of here, Wednesday during a storm. All on board escaped, the number including several revenue officers.

The party divided and each party wandered over the island looking for a sail. James A. McEnery, Special Treasury Agent for the District of Texas, and Redford Sharp of San Antonio, Assistant United States District Attorney, sighted a craft and signaled it and were taken off the island and brought to the chipyard at Corpus Pass.

To-day another vessel was sent to Padre Island to look for the rest of the Alma's passengers, who are Capt. Celestin Laroche and John Laroche of Point Isabel, Henry Terrel of San Antonio, and Walter Rudnell of Sabine Pass, Special Treasury Inspector. They had sufficient food to last them a week.

Policemen Returned to Patrol Duty.

Orders were sent out from Police Headquarters last night to the precinct commanders remanding between two and three hundred policemen detailed to special and court squad duty back to regular patrolmen's work. The orders take effect at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE ASTOR BATTERY HOME

Survivors of the Command Arrive in Splendid Health.

THOUSANDS CHEER THE RETURN

Just in Time for Breakfast—The Men to Parade To-day—Stories Told of Their Campaign.

The Astor Battery, seventy-nine strong, under command of Capt. Peyton C. March, reached home yesterday morning from Manila. The men were enthusiastically welcomed at the Grand Central Station by an army of anxious relatives and friends and strangers, proud of their country's fighting men. The members of the command are the finest and healthiest looking soldiers that have returned from service since the war began. But of those who left this city seven months ago to try the fortunes of war in the Philippines, all did not return. Of the ninety-nine men and three officers of the original command five lie buried side by side in the cemetery at Manila. Three of those fell in battle, and two succumbed to disease. Five men had been invalided home, one was left behind in the hospital at Manila, two were left in a San Francisco hospital, and four had been discharged before leaving Manila. Two officers—Lieuts. Benjamin Koehler and C. C. Williams—remained behind with the regiments from which they had been detailed for service with the battery, one at Manila and one at the Rock Island Arsenal.

Of the eighty-two men who left San Francisco on the return journey, three unfortunates were left at various way stations in the Far West, where they had left their train in quest of the elusive sandwich. But those who did arrive on time bore a closer resemblance to returning tourists than to veterans of one of the most arduous and brilliant campaigns of the war. They told stories of short rations and privations and sickness in the tropic country beyond the seas, but the triumphant journey homeward had wrought a magic change in their appearance.

The coming of the heroes of the famous pistol charge before Manila had been heralded in advance, and at nearly every way station as they journeyed eastward they were cheered and feasted. The train—a special of two sleepers and three baggage cars—arrived at the Grand Central Station at 6:30 o'clock, and even at that early hour the sidewalk in front of the station was thronged with people. Women and children were in the majority, and Capt. Brennan, with 100 policemen, easily kept them in order. When the train rolled in the policemen good-naturedly broke ranks, and the crowd rushed by shouting, cheering, and waving flags and flowers. Some of the women were weeping. Discipline among the soldiers was relaxed for the moment, and the men jumped from the cars to disappear into the arms of fathers, mothers, wives, and sweethearts. As one broad-shouldered soldier expressed it there was "more hobnobbing in a minute than has ever been witnessed before." The watching crowd quieted down for a little, and then the cheering began again.

BREAKFAST AND SPEECHES.

Col. H. C. Blair, heading a committee representing the "parents and friends" of the soldiers, informed Capt. March that breakfast awaited his men at the Grand Union Hotel, across the street. The platform was cleared, the bugler sounded the assembly, and the men fell into line and the march on the breakfast was begun. The men made a magnificent showing. All appeared to be in superb physical condition. They wore the blue uniform of the Astor Battery, with red-lined overcapes, dark-brown leggings, gray felt hats, and gray gauntlets. All carried haversacks and canteens. From some of the haversacks the handles of frying pans protruded. At the hotel a gallant charge was made upon a meal that left nothing to be desired, while happy relatives looked on from the doors of the eating room.

Col. Blair presided at the breakfast, and after the onslaught upon the edibles had spent its force, made a congratulatory speech. "Captain and men of the battery," he said, "we welcome you to your homes. From the day you left New York until to-day our hearts have followed you. You are a small part of that incomparable body of men, the army of the United States. In settling in it I know you did not count the cost. The cost was at least as great for those you left behind as for yourselves.

"We thank you, Capt. March, for the manner in which you have brought our men home. Some died the glorious death of the soldier. Some were sick, but the sickness was small, and we cannot but thank you for your work. There were military organizations from this city that went from home and neither than Long Island, where 60 per cent. of the men were down sick. The Astor Battery traveled more than 10,000 miles with a percentage of sickness that never reached 10. You left luxurious homes to assume the life of common soldiers. You did your duty well, and I rejoice that you are here again to take up the thread you were willing to break in the cause of your country."

Col. Blair spoke at length of the work of the battery at Manila, and then called for three cheers for Gen. McArthur, the brigade commander.

Capt. March, in his reply, said that the men of the battery had not been common soldiers at all, but decidedly uncommon soldiers. He had been fourteen years in the army, and would sooner command the Astor Battery than any other body of men he knew of. "To-day," he said, "they are as good soldiers as any in the United States Army, and people abroad know that the soldiers of our army are the finest in the world."

Major Robbins and Richard Sheriden, who have sons in the battery, spoke briefly, and then First Sergt. John W. Beacham, Jr., formerly Captain of the Cornell football and baseball teams, responded to a call. He said that in his school days he had read about the heroes, love of country, and glory of the flag, and all that sort of thing, but he hadn't learned then about Government rations as the vagaries of the Commissary General. "But," he added, "we have no kick coming. We took what was coming, and were satisfied with it. All in all, we were well taken care of, and if a few meals were 'on the hog,' it is nobody's fault. I should like to describe how it feels to be under fire, but haven't the words. Judging from myself, I believe a man gets scared to death and is ashamed to show it."

Prof. Wheeler of Cornell University expressed his countrymen's pride in the glorious achievements of the men of the battery, after which three cheers were given for Col. Astor, who organized and equipped the battery. The Doxology was sung, and the men returned to the station to load their baggage on trucks.

CHEERED TO THE ARMORY.

By this time a tremendous crowd had collected, and during the march to the temporary quarters at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, the scenes resembled those when the men of the Seventy-first returned. But it would be difficult to picture a greater contrast in the appearance of the two bodies of men. Instead of men with emaciated bodies, pitiful, shrunken faces, and ragged uniforms, there strode along yesterday a blue and brawn column of giants with the bronzed cheeks and springy step of athletes. A squad of mounted police kept the roadway clear, but the spectators pressed in on every side and cheered vigorously.

The battery marched directly upon the floor of the armory, greeted with cheers and applause from the gallery above. The men lined up and answered roll call, and then, after being assigned to cots, were surrendered to their relatives. Capt. March granted leave to all the men except a Corporal's guard, extending from noon to 9 o'clock this morning, and there was a general hegira, but during the afternoon some of the men strolled in again for forgotten souvenirs intended to illustrate the wonderful stories to be told to the home folk. Nearly every man brought with him a big bundle or box of native wares. Curiously carved sticks, quaintly-fashioned rings, and beads of gold and silver, and mountainous straw hats were among the treasures unearthed.

A large crowd of wondering visitors lingered about the armory throughout the afternoon and plied the few remaining soldiers with questions of every kind. The men were still filled with reminiscences of the 13th of August, when the battery promptly seized an opportunity to make for itself a reputation. The story of the work of McArthur's brigade, which bore the brunt of the fighting on the day Manila fell, was told over and over again by the men, who lost more comrades than those of any other body. McArthur's brigade consisted of the Thirteenth Minnesota, the Twenty-third Regular Infantry, and the Astor Battery. The battery began the battle on the right at 6 o'clock in the morning, and after seven and one-half hours' fighting had demolished the enemy's blockhouse and put the Spaniards to flight. The pursuit continued a mile up the Pasay Road to a thick jungle of bamboo trees, where the enemy made the last stand. It was here that Gen. McArthur called for an officer to volunteer to lead his men in a charge. Capt. Mareh instantly cried, "Come on, men," and dashed into the wilderness, followed by every one of his artillerymen, who drew their pistols, their only weapons, and, after a desperate encounter, won a signal victory. So eager were the men to get into the fray that Sergt. Robert Sillman and Private W. D. Welsh ran ahead of their Captain in the charge. Sergts. M. E. Holmes and Dennis Crimmins were killed in the encounter, and Private Dunn was so badly injured that he died next day. Eight others were wounded.

GEIS'S WATCH WITH THE DEAD.

The battle took place near a church, and here the dead and one sick man were left in charge of Company E of the Thirteenth Minnesota and Private George S. Geis of the Astor Battery, while the remaining force pushed on into Manila.

The insurgents, who had been refused admittance into the city by the Americans, swarmed about the old church in an angry mood, denouncing and threatening the Americans. The Lieutenant of the Minnesota company decided to vacate the church, fearing trouble during the night, but Artilleryman Geis refused to leave his post. The Lieutenant, after giving Geis a rifle, withdrew with his company, leaving the brave artilleryman alone with his sick comrade and the dead. All night angry Filipinos were gathered about the church, where Geis stood, gun in hand, awaiting the attack, which he felt sure would come before daylight. Now and then a squad of scowling insurgents would enter, only to be cowed by the bold front of the lone artilleryman. Once a party more daring than the rest refused to leave the church until the resourceful Geis presented each man with a chair belonging to the church. His comrades, returning for the dead next morning, found Geis sitting there with his rifle across his knees. He had kept the rifle, and exhibited it yesterday while his companions told of his vigil.

All the soldiers had stories of their experiences to tell, but none had any complaints to make about his treatment by the Government or any criticism to offer of his officers or of his comrades. Each man declared the Astor Battery the finest organization in the world. Many expressed their intention of returning to the Philippines soon.

During the afternoon, Sergt. Lester K. Young and Privates Daniel Wright and Edward Kerr, the men who had missed their trains en route, strolled in, having taken later trains. Sergt. Young, who is a grandson of Brigham Young, had been left at Denver. Privates Wright and Kerr had a like misfortune at Ogden, Utah. They were made to believe for several hours that they had been declared deserters.

A popular member of the battery, who went through the campaign without a scratch, is Boajum, a fox terrier, who readily made friends yesterday with a host of admirers. Boajum's master, Sergt. Holmes, was killed, but Boajum has not even a scar to show after many victorious encounters with Filipino curs.

THE HEALTHIEST AT MANILA.

Capt. March, when seen during the afternoon, said that his men had been well treated. The food was good at all times. They got their canned meat from the United States, but most of the time they ate beef brought from Australia in refrigerating ships. The sick report of his men, the Captain said, was the smallest of any in Manila. It was frequently as low as 3 per cent., varying to 7 per cent., while the general average was 10 per cent.

Capt. March said he did not believe the United States would have much trouble with the Filipinos around Manila. They were making too much cash out of the United States to want to fight. They were unfit for self-government, he thought.

Arrangements have been completed for a parade of the battery this afternoon. The battery will start from the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at 3 o'clock, returning in about an hour. The route is along Park Avenue to Fortieth Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, to Union Square, where the men will be reviewed by Mayor Van Wyck; thence to Fourth Avenue, to Twenty-third Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, to the armory. The whole route is on asphalt. A battery of the Fifth Artillery from Fort Hamilton will serve as escort. The regimental band of the Fifth Artillery will precede the marchers, playing patriotic airs, and the Astor Battery March, composed for the battery by Director Clappe of the Astoria Band.

No man in the battery will believe anything bad of the number 13. The battery was organized June 13, left New York July 13, went into the fight at Manila Aug. 13, received the orders for return home Sept. 13, was paid off Dec. 13, reached San Francisco Jan. 13, and was assigned to land in that city at Pier 13. That pier, however, was occupied, and it landed at Pier 7. Private Pryibil, who died on his homeward voyage, died on Oct. 13, that being the only unlucky happening on the 13th in the battery's experience.

The date for the mustering out of the battery has not been fixed, but it is thought the men will be discharged on Wednesday or Thursday.

YOUTHFUL BURGLAR CAUGHT.

16-Year-Old Criminal Shoots His Captor at West Somerville, Mass.

SOMERVILLE, Mass., Jan. 22.—The burglaries which for a number of weeks have terrorized the residents of Somerville culminated early this morning in the capture of the burglar, a sixteen-year-old miscreant, who fired at the man who discovered him. The affair occurred in the house of William Ware, at West Somerville. Howard Ware, who grappled with the burglar, received a bullet wound in the upper arm. This did not prevent his holding the burglar until his brother came to his assistance.

The burglar proved to be Ernest C. Darling, who has been arrested and served time for several other offenses, and is considered incorrigible. He will be arraigned for breaking and entering and assault with intent to kill.

BRIDGE AND ZINC TRUSTS.

Two New Combinations of Capital in Industrial Lines.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Howard Smith, President of the Massillon Bridge Company of this city, and J. Pierpont Morgan have just engineered a deal by which thirty-two of the principal bridge manufacturing firms of the United States will enter into a combination with a capital of $50,000,000. The details of the plan will be made public this week.

An American Zinc Trust will be formed to-morrow, with a capital of $5,000,000. J. S. Rogers of the Rogers Shoe Company perfected the plans by which the zinc combination was brought about. Interested with him are ex-Gov. Flower of New York, Daniel O'Day, and several Standard Oil men.

Vessels Collide at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The steam ferryboat Oakland, plying between this city and Oakland, collided with the launch William D. to-day, near Goat Island. The launch sank immediately. Engineer Waddles of the William D. was drowned. F. O. Orr, a passenger, was struck by the Oakland and died of his injuries after reaching the hospital.

Capt. Christoffsen, Joe Matthews, and one other passenger on the launch were picked up by the Oakland while struggling in the water.

Mother's Death Follows Daughter's.

Two deaths within three days have brought desolation into the Mitchill home at 9 West Forty-sixth Street. On Thursday Anne M. Mitchill, the daughter of the late Samuel L. Mitchill, died, and yesterday her mother, Anne E. Mitchill, who was in her ninetieth year, also passed away. The funeral services of both mother and daughter will be held at the home at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Senator Wetmore's Condition Better.

Drs. Polk and Janeway made a careful examination yesterday of Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, who is ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They found that his lungs are sound and that certain other symptoms that have recently developed are not traceable to those organs. The Senator's improvement was reported as gratifying at midnight.

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MONEY MADE BY CHICAGOANS.

Large Profits Realized Through Recent Stock Booms and Industrial Deals.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—All the profits of the rise of stocks in Wall Street have not gone to New Yorkers. Many Chicagoans realized good sums by the appreciation in stocks.

Among these are Marshall Field and Norman B. Ream. Both Mr. Ream and Mr. Field have been insiders in the National Biscuit Company, the Glucose Sugar Refining Company, and the Federal Steel Company. Mr. Field and Mr. Ream are among the largest individual stockholders in these companies, and Mr. Ream is a Director in each of them. In the National Biscuit Company Mr. Ream was the largest original underwriter. The profits on his original subscription of $800,000 probably now approximate $500,000.

John W. Gates and John Lambert are supposed to have made hundreds of thousands of dollars in the two American Steel and Wire deals and the Federal Steel deal.

The person chiefly benefited by the great rise in Glucose stock is supposed to be the President of the company, C. H. Matthiessen, who is the largest stockholder.

The Biscuit deal not only rehabilitated the Moore Brothers and benefited La Salle Street generally, but is supposed to have added enormously to the wealth of certain individuals like P. D. Armour, whose backing of the deal was one of the chief causes for its remarkable success. Other Chicago people, who own large blocks of the Biscuit stock, and who are Directors of the company as well, are William T. Baker, O. Lowden, and A. W. Green.

The tinplate deal, also promoted by the Moore Brothers, was a more speedy success than the Biscuit deal, and has added millions of dollars to the credit of prominent Chicago individuals who got in the deal early, because of their pleasant experiences with the wealth-giving properties of the other local industrial deals in which they had participated as underwriters.

FIRE DEPARTMENT KEPT BUSY.

Three Blazes in the Down-Town District Do Damage Estimated at $58,000.

The Fire Department was kept busy in the down-town district yesterday, fighting three blazes which did damage estimated at $58,000. The first fire was discovered at 11 o'clock in the morning in the cellar of the five-story building 418 and 420 West Broadway among a quantity of paper boxes and brushes. The brushes were owned by H. Rosenthal, who occupies the first three floors of the building, and the paper boxes were the property of Gerbereux & Flynn, who left a large stock in the cellar when they recently vacated the two upper floors of the building and moved to 69 Wooster Street.

When the firemen arrived it was seen that the blaze was likely to prove dangerous, for smoke was pouring in volumes from the cellar, and two more alarms were immediately sent in. The place was so well guarded from entrance by heavy iron gratings and doors that it was a long time before the firemen could get water into the cellar. The cellar was finally deluged with water and the fire extinguished after a hard fight, without the flames getting to the first floor.

Firemen fought the blaze from the roof of 422 West Broadway, a vacant building. They were pouring great streams of water through the piece of hose which they had dragged to the roof, when the line broke in the middle and fell to the ground, sending gallons of water into the air like a huge fountain. It was found necessary to shut off the water from the hydrant before the flow could be stopped.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but Chief Bonner thought it had been smouldering many hours before it was discovered. The loss is almost wholly on the stock in the cellar and is estimated at $50,000.

At 5:30 o'clock flames were discovered coming from the top floor of the four-story brick building, 5 Walker Street, occupied by S. Kaltman, clothing. Only half an hour before some of the tenants, who had been working in the building, had locked up and gone away. Kaltman's stock and that of L. Cohen, trousers, on the floor below, were damaged by the flames. The other occupants suffered a slight water damage. The loss is about $2,000.

Before the firemen had "taken up," the alarm for a fire at the six-story building, 54 Franklin Street, was sent out, and some of the engines, without waiting to take up their hose, hastened to the scene. The third floor, which is occupied by the Saugerties Manufacturing Company, makers of blank books and envelopes, was ablaze, flames pouring out of the windows.

This blaze was discovered by L. Rosenbaum, who was at work on the second floor of 79 White Street, and who, upon looking out of his rear window, noticed that the iron shutters on the rear of the Franklin Street building were red hot. Rosenbaum ran to the engine house at the corner of White and Elm Streets and gave the alarm.

The Saugerties Company suffered a loss of about $5,000, while the other tenants on the lower floors had a water damage estimated at $1,000.

FLAMES IN DIVISION STREET.

Cloakmaker's Place Destroyed and $2,000 Damage Done.

Fire at 43 Division Street yesterday afternoon destroyed the cloakmaking establishment of Emil Deutsch and did some damage to a similar establishment in the next building, owned by S. Ashman. The blaze is believed to have started in the rear of the second floor, where the Deutsch family, consisting of the father and mother and two children, lived.

Mrs. Deutsch was cooking on a gas stove about 2:30 o'clock, just before the fire was discovered, but she declared afterward that she did not know how the flames started. The building, which is an old two-story brick structure, with a garret and cellar, is owned by Meyer Vessel of 41 Division Street. It was badly damaged. The total loss, about $2,000, is covered by insurance.

NEW DESIGN FOR MAIL WAGONS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 22.—The Government is to have new red, white, and blue wagons for hauling the mails in cities. A Terre Haute concern has obtained the contract for 150 wagons for use in the cities of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. They are to be delivered by July 1.

The Post Office Department has selected a design for the wagons, which hereafter will be uniform in color and construction. The wagons are to be of three sizes. No. 1 will be a large wagon, to be used in the larger cities: No. 2 a size smaller, and No. a still smaller and for one horse. The specifications call for red running gear, blue main body, red and window panels, and white roof. The screens are to be red. The rear end is to be solid blue, lettered in gold leaf, "U. S. Mail."

Three Children Drowned in Ravenna.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Three children of John Shear were drowned to-day in the reservoir at Ravenna, this county. They had been playing on the ice and broke through. The children were Elmer, aged twelve; Lena, aged eight, and Rachel, aged four. The bodies have been recovered.

AMBULANCE PACED BY BICYCLE

Policeman Whitman Clears the Street as the Wagon Takes a Dying Woman to Bellevue in Record Time.

Mrs. Louise Bourdon is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from heart trouble, and will die. She was removed from her home yesterday afternoon, at 205 West Twenty-sixth Street, under peculiarly exciting circumstances. Mrs. Bourdon, feeling that she was about to have a recurrence of an attack of heart disease, had gone for her doctor. He was not at his office, and she returned to her home. As she was going to her apartments on the second floor she fell and became unconscious.

Her husband rushed out in the street and shouted excitedly. Policeman Leazenbee of the West Twentieth Street Station came up, and when he found what was the matter sent in a hurry call to both Bellevue and St. Vincent's Hospitals. He found that the ambulances of both hospitals were out.

Policeman Whitman of the bicycle squad, whose beat is on Twenty-sixth Street, from river to river, and who is known as "Ajax," rode up, and, noticing the crowd, asked what was the matter. Some one told him that a woman was dying and that the ambulances from the hospitals were out.

Fearing the woman would die before assistance came, "Ajax" secured a blanket, and, wrapping her in it, carried her to the street, intending to take her to a drug store. As he was walking down the stoop with the woman in his arms an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital, with Dr. Christain, arrived.

Whitman placed the woman in the ambulance, and then rode ahead of it, stopping the street cars and clearing the street, and it broke all records back to the hospital. The woman was revived at Bellevue, but the doctors says she cannot live. The first thing she asked about when she recovered was her parrots, of which she has a number.

DYNAMITERS' WORK IN OMAHA.

OMAHA, Jan. 22.—About 3 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to blow up with dynamite the residence of F. B. Towle, manager of the Omaha Packing Company. At that hour a man named William Barrier on his way home saw a flickering light on the porch. He drew the burning matter off the porch and found it was a package with a fuse attached. The package was found to contain six sticks of dynamite.

It is supposed that persons recently discharged from the service of the company are responsible.

AN OPERATION FOR INSANITY.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—During the present week Dr. J. B. Murphy will perform an operation for the removal of a tumor from the brain of an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Kankakee. The patient, who is the son of wealthy parents, has been confined in that institution for six years and has been regarded as incurable.

The operation will be the outcome of scientific experiments that have been recently made in this city, whereby it has been found that brain tumors that are responsible for so many cases of alienation of mind can be detected by means of the X rays. Dr. A. F. Lemke, assistant to Dr. Murphy, says:

"The skiagraph plainly shows the tumor to be on the top of the brain. Its accessibility almost insures the success of the operation. There is no doubt that this discovery will lead to the removal of the causes of insanity in many cases. Where the X rays show brain tumors to be accessible, all that is then required is a surgical operation."

PRESIDENT TO CONFEDERATES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 22.—President Leathers of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Kentucky has received a letter from President McKinley saying he appreciated the cordial sentiments contained in a set of resolutions recently adopted at a meeting of the association. These resolutions condemned Senator Butler's request that Confederate soldiers be pensioned and applauded President McKinley for his Atlanta speech and his generous sentiment in suggesting that the Confederate graves be looked after by the Nation.

Copies of those resolutions were sent to President McKinley and to Senator Butler. Senator Butler, in his reply to the resolutions, says: "The North was the aggressor, and the South, when it took up arms, did it in self-defense, in defense of a Constitutional right. The North had no more right to take up arms to try to force the Southern States back into the Union than the Federal Government in 1788 would have had a right to take up arms to force Rhode

STATE LABOR INTERESTS

Annual Reports of Departments Having Them in Charge.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS NOTED

Factory Inspection Law Enforced, Wages Increased, and Percentage of Unemployed Decreased.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The annual report of Factory Inspector O'Leary to the Legislature gives the following figures as the result of a special inquiry into business conditions: New firms started in business, 1,078; old firms resumed business, 1,694; increase in number of employes, 63,380; number of firms working over time, 428; number of extra hours of labor so worked, 54,268.

Mr. O'Leary reports that the factory inspection law is being well enforced and cheerfully obeyed. He, however, points out the fact that there are more children of school age employed in mercantile establishments, Italian barber's shops, and offices than there are in all the manufacturing establishments in the State combined. The law regarding the employment of children in these lines is a dead letter.

The Inspector reports that the amended mining law has proved to be of great benefit to all persons employed in mining in the protection which its enforcement has brought to them, while the owners of mining property also have derived practical benefit in applying the suggestions offered them by the department. A marked improvement is noted in the bakeshops in all parts of the State in respect to cleanliness.

The present tenement-house inspection law is declared to be not entirely satisfactory, for the reason that it does not give the department the complete control of the subject which it should. Another difficulty is found in the fact that the force of Inspectors authorized by law is inadequate to enforce properly the laws relating to sweatshops and tenement houses. Relative to the tenement-house cigarmaking industry in New York City the Inspector says:

"In New York there is, of course, a great number of places where cigars are made up in so-called 'living rooms.' We will not say that these particular places were always found in as neat and clean a condition as should prevail where goods are made up, especially goods which the smoking public are expected to carry around in the mouth while using. In some places the conditions were so filthy as to warrant immediate and drastic treatment to remedy existing evils. We found no real abuses of tenement-house work, but in quite a few of the smaller shops were found persons at work who were not members of the family, and who, of course, were employed therein contrary to law."

There was a marked decline in the number and extent of accidents reported to the department. In a total of 700,415 persons employed there were 34 fatal accidents, 133 accidents of a serious character, and 643 slight accidents, making a total of 1,110, of which 422 were reported as not occurring on any kind of a machine, 596 on machines that were guarded, and 92 on machines which were not guarded or on which it was impossible to place a guard.

In this connection the Inspector urges the amendment of the factory laws so as to compel engineers and firemen, in charge of engines and boilers in connection with factories to show a practical knowledge of thier duties by having on file in the place of employment a license or other valid evidence of their fitness to have charge of and manage engines and boilers in such places. He also recommends the enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of persons under sixteen years of age in the vicinity of dangerous machinery. Another recommendation made in the report is that the working time of women employed in factories be restricted to ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week.

The annual report of John T. McDonough as Commissioner of Labor Statistics shows that the number of labor organizations which reported to him in the third quarter of 1898 was 1,087, as compared with 1,009 in the corresponding quarter of 1897. The increase was principally in the building, iron and steel, and clothing trades. The total membership of all the unions at the close of the third quarter of 1898 was 163,515 men and 7,505 women. From March 31, 1897, to Sept. 30, 1898, the number of organized wageworkers increased 20 per cent.

"A question of interest," Mr. McDonough says, "is as to what proportion of all the wageworkers of the State are organized. There are no statistics giving the total number of persons in the State who could be classed as 'wageworkers.' But making an estimate from the statistics of occupations in the State in the eleventh census of the United States, and allowing for the increase in population since 1890, it is probable that the proportion of all the working people in the State who are organized is at present not far from 10 per cent."

The report gives the following table, showing the number and percentage of unemployed persons among the members of labor organizations for the seven quarters from January, 1897, to September, 1898:

Qu'ter.	Membership Last Day of Quarter.	Unemployed Last Day of Qu'ter. No.	P. Ct.	Unemployed During Entire Quarter. No.	P. Ct.
1st, 1897	142,570	43,654	30.6	35,381	24.8
2d, 1897	151,206	27,378	18.1	17,877	11.8
3d, 1897	166,454	23,230	13.8	10,893	6.5
4th, 1897	173,962	39,353	22.6	10,132	5.8
1st, 1898	179,955	37,857	21.0	18,102	10.1
2d, 1898	172,340	35,643	20.7	10,272	6.0
3d, 1898	171,067	22,485	10.3	9,734	5.7

The average number of days of employment and earnings reported for the seven quarters of 1897 and 1898 for all the organized men and women in the State were as follows:

	Average Days of Employment. Men.	Women.	Average Earnings. Men.	Women.
First quarter, 1897	63	63	$155.06	$85.63
Second quarter, 1897	69	57	159.12	81.39
Third quarter, 1897	67	66	174.40	91.80
Fourth quarter, 1897	65	56	174.54	73.71
First quarter, 1898	62	61	163.61	75.06
Second quarter, 1898	61	58	168.65	76.88
Third quarter, 1898	65	64	173.41	81.63

Mr. McDonough reports that in view of numerous complaints from labor organizations as to the adverse effect of immigration on the trades in this State, the bureau determined early in the year to ascertain the facts from those directly affected, through their unions or accredited representatives. Toward the close of the first quarter there was sent to every trade union in the State a schedule containing these questions: (1) "Has your trade been affected by immigration during the past six years?" (2) "If so, how many of your members have been displaced by immigrants?" (3) "Have wages in your trade been reduced by reason of competition of immigrants?" Responses came from 1,039 organizations, having a membership of 175,959; 774 unions, with 105,889 members, replying that they were not affected, while 265 organizations, with a membership of 70,000, reported that they were detrimentally affected by immigrant labor. This competition was felt by the workers in 85 trades, or 45 per cent. of the 189 covered by the research, and its influence was observed to some extent in every general industry except that of glassworking. It was reported by 154 organizations that in six years 17,322 members were displaced by immigrants, and 97 unions, having a membership of 22,318, declared that the term of employment of these members was materially lessened, with a resultant decrease in wage earnings, by the surplusage of labor brought about by newly arrived aliens overcrowding the trades.

The report shows that during the year ended Dec. 31, 1898, 5,100 persons registered as applicants for positions at the free employment office maintained by the department in New York City. The greatest demand upon the bureau was for women as general houseworkers, and it was impossible to supply all the calls for servants of this class. "The moral effect of this bureau on the intelligence agencies of the city," says Mr. McDonough, "has been to force many of them to now advertise that they 'supply help free to employers.' Nevertheless from time to time, complaints have reached us of unfair treatment from people who have paid fees in these offices to secure employment. In order to eradicate such practices I would recommend that the power to grant and revoke licenses for intelligence agencies be vested in the Commissioner."

TAXATION BILLS AT ALBANY.

The "Home Rule" Measure and Others of Narrower Scope Before the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In spite of the public interest in the question of tax reform, and Gov. Roosevelt's recommendation that the Legislature devote special attention to it, the number of amendments to the taxation laws so far proposed is inconsiderable. Most of these are of a purely special nature.

The first, and, up to date, the most important general proposition regarding taxation, is what is known as the "Home Rule in Taxation" bill, which has been before many preceding Legislatures. It advocates now count confidently on its going through the Assembly this session. The measure is backed by the New York Tax Reform Association, which is represented here by E. Lawson Purdy. It was introduced this session by Assemblyman E. C. Brennan of Kings, and it stands as No. 101 on the Assembly files. It provides, in brief, that assessors shall assess the value of all land separately from that of the buildings and other improvements thereon, and authorizes the Board of Supervisors in any county, or the Common Council or Municipal Assembly in any city, to direct that all local taxes be levied exclusively on real estate alone, including land and improvements, or on the land alone, exclusive of improvements and personal property, or upon land, improvements, and personal property taken together.

In the same line, but less far-reaching, is a bill introduced in the Senate, (No. 14,) by Mr. Mitchell, and in the Assembly, (No. 168,) by Mr. Grossman, providing that in assessing real property, the value of the land and the buildings or structures upon it must be entered separately, together with a brief description of such buildings or structures.

Senate bill, No. 33, introduced by Mr. Ford, provides for the annual publication in The City Record of the assessed valuations of real estate in the several boroughs of the City of New York.

The exemption from taxation of "land or building corporations whose capital is wholly invested in real estate within this State," is provided by Senate bill, No. 78, introduced by Mr. Mitchell.

Senate bill, No. 88, emenating from Senator Ambler of the Twenty-fourth District, provides that bonds and mortgages upon real property shall be taxed in the tax district where the real property covered thereby is situated; that such bonds and mortgages are not to be assessed, but the real property is to be assessed at its full value to the owner thereof, who is to pay the tax, and that upon the presentation to the mortgagee of a receipt for the payment of such tax, the owner of the land is to be credited upon the moneys due and unpaid upon such mortgage with such proportion of the tax paid as the amount of the mortgage bears to the assessed value of the land. It is claimed for this plan that it would equalize the burden as between the mortgagor and the mortgagee, and insure the collection of the tax on mortgages, which now often escapes payment because of the inability of the assessors to find by whom the mortgage is held.

No less than six separate bills, all substantially the same in text and purpose, have been introduced to tax the stock of trust companies as that of banks is now taxed. Three of these are in the Senate—No. 110, introduced by Mr. Norton; No. 128, introduced by Mr. Foley, and No. 140, introduced by Mr. Coggeshall. Three others are in the Assembly—No. 30, introduced by Mr. Finn; No. 204, introduced by Mr. Gale, and No. 217, introduced by Mr. Phillips. Legislation of this kind has been attempted before without success.

NOMINATIONS AWAITING ACTION.

The Democrats Expected to Oppose Health Officer Doty.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Several nominations made by the Governor await confirmation by the Senate, the most important one being that of Dr. Alvah H. Doty for a second term as Health Officer of the Port of New York. Senator Grady vigorously opposed this nomination in committee, and it is expected that the Democrats will oppose its confirmation when it is reported to the Senate. The narrow Republican majority makes a full attendance necessary when any party division occurs.

Another pending nomination, to which no opposition is expected, is that of John McMakin to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics to succeed John T. McDonough, now Secretary of State. This has been acted upon favorably in committee, and probably will be reported to the Senate to-morrow night.

Adjournment by April 1 Predicted.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Mr. Allds, the leader of the majority in the Assembly, announces that the Annual Appropriation bill will be ready for introduction the fore part of this week. The very early appearance of this bill indicates that the session of 1899 will be a short one, with a final adjournment probably by the first of April.

The Governor Joins an Albany Church

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt has announced that he will attend the Dutch Reformed Church during his residence in Albany. He has joined the First Church of this city, one of the two oldest in America, the other being the Collegiate Reformed Church of New York. The pastor under whose preaching the Governor will sit is the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Johnson. The church which the Roosevelts will attend will celebrate next Sunday the one hundredth anniversary of the dedication of its house of worship. The two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the church as an organization was celebrated March 22, 1692.

Many Local Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt's warning against over legislation and his promise not to sign local or private bills that reach him after the middle of March apparently have had marked effect on the members of the new Legislature. Not only is the number of bills introduced much less than at this time last year, but the proportion of local and special measures is uncommonly large. Up to the adjournment of the Legislature on Friday there had been introduced in the Assembly 270 bills and in the Senate 144, a total of 414, including many duplications. Of the 270 Assembly bills, 83 are local or private measures, not including those applicable to New York City alone. In the Senate, the local and special bills, exclusive of New York City measures, number 45 out of 144.

A JEWELER'S CLERK ACCUSED.

Employe of Michael Price Held for Theft of Watch and Chain.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of the larceny of a watch and chain valued at $31, preferred by Jeweler Michael Price of 146 Park Row, held Sidney Davis of 510 East Thirty-sixth Street, a salesman in the employ of Price, for trial. Price, who alleges he was robbed on Saturday of jewelry valued at $3,000 by a former employe, said that Davis had taken the watch and chain in question from his store two weeks ago on representation that he had in view a minister as a possible buyer.

Davis failed to render an accounting as to the result of the negotiations with the minister, whose name was not mentioned, and Price became suspicious. He said he waited for several days in order to give Davis, whom he thought was suffering from an attack of the grip, an opportunity to explain matters, and, finally growing tired of waiting, caused his arrest. Davis pleaded not guilty, and said he had acted in good faith.

THE MONUMENT TO LONGFELLOW

Promoters of the Proposed Memorial Appeal for Subscriptions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Executive Committee of the Longfellow National Memorial Association, formed for the purpose of erecting a statue of the poet in Washington, has issued an appeal to the public for subscriptions to accomplish this purpose. The committee estimates that $35,000 will be needed to procure a statue worthy of the poet and the site. The smallest contributions will be welcomed. As almost every American home, where the inmates love good literature, says the appeal, contains a copy of Longfellow's poems, it is hoped that the response may be both prompt and generous.

The Riggs National Bank of Washington has consented to act as financial agent for the memorial association, and checks may be made payable to it. The Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Chairman, and Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, Secretary, on behalf of the Executive Committee, sign the appeal, in the course of which they say:

It has been thought by many competent judges that a statue of Longfellow placed here would be a fitting tribute both to his fame and to the distinction which he conferred upon American letters. It is a grave reproach to us that while England has been quick to recognize his eminence by placing his bust in Westminster Abbey, our own people have as yet done little to testify the affection and pride with which millions regard one who is beyond all others the poet of the American home and fireside.

The President is an honorary regent of the association, Chief Justice Fuller is President, while Secretary Hay, Senators Hoar and Wolcott, Speaker Reed, and many other prominent men are associated with the movement.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

RIGHT TO WORK DISCUSSED

Mayor Jones of Toledo Makes an Address to Letter Carriers.

FAVORS AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Thinks that Would Be a Step in the Direction of Remedying the Labor Men's Troubles.

Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, addressed the Letter Carriers' Association yesterday in the Grand Central Palace, on "The Right to Work." The hall was crowded with letter carriers and their wives, daughters, and sisters, and the association's band played several lively airs. President Fitzgerald of the association presided.

When Mayor Jones was introduced he received a cordial reception, and started out by saying that he had not come to preach a new gospel. He did not think that the employes of express and railroad companies who worked twelve hours a day had bands of music like the letter carriers, because a band of music was the result of an eight-hour day's work.

"I believe in the people and in human brotherhood," he continued. "Some people call it Socialism, but I have lived to see Socialism respected. The most Socialistic kind of work is found in the Post Office. Here we have formulated a plan by which all the people get their letters through collective effort. I have returned from Washington a better Socialist than ever, especially after seeing that magnificent National Library, built by collective effort. Some day people will wonder why the Government had not long ago assumed charge of the telegraph, telephone, parcel post, and the railroads.

"Now, in regard to the subject, the right to work. It is a right above all other rights. It is the right of humanity. It is an old right uttered by God in Eden, 'in the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat thy bread.' Adam stood alone. There was no foreman over him, no one to hire him, no philanthropic Christian to give him a job.

"Every man who is willing to work has a right to work. The social system that is based on competition has failed. The Socialist system in the Post Office gives the right to all citizens to get their letters. Why, then, should not those who want work be provided with it? Why should we not evolve some plan to bring that about?

"How can the evils be remedied? The eight-hour workday is certainly a step in that direction. If labor time in New York was reduced to eight hours a day the unemployed would fill very many vacant places. We hear men all around crying for work and not finding any. They lose their manhood and become criminals or commit suicide. Some wealthy men say these people don't want to work, but they do not know what they are talking about.

"Work is the normal condition of man, and every man takes a pride in saying that he also contributed to some great public work. I saw 3,000 unemployed men in New York City who received lodging and food in return for work in the streets, and nearly all were glad to avail themselves of the opportunity."

A man asked Mr. Jones why he did not join the Socialist-Labor Party if he believed in its principles. "Yes, yes, tell us?" cried a dozen voices.

"There might be a difference of opinion," replied Mr. Jones. "I was formerly a Republican, but later I found that the leaders had no morals and were simply looking for offices." Mr. Jones went on to say that, although he had been nominated by the Republican Convention for Mayor of Toledo, it was with the understanding that he belonged to neither party, but to the people.

When asked if he would join a new party Mr. Jones said it would not be proper for him to do so, for if he did people might say that he had a political bee in his bonnet and was "pulling" for the new party. He added: "I am not in thorough sympathy with the Socialist Party because I do not believe in a fight of class against class and of wage earners against employers."

A NOVEL CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Harlem Pastor Devises a Plan for the Benefit of His Parishioners.

Something novel in the way of a circulating library has just been instituted by the Rev. Dr. William Everett Johnson, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer. The scheme is for the benefit of the members of the parish and for people living within a reasonable distance of the church.

When the Church of the Redeemer, then at Eight-second Street and Park Avenue, moved to its present site, in Harlem, in 1897, at the same time absorbing the Church of the Holy Nativity, Dr. Johnson found himself possessed of a library of about 3,000 volumes of a fairly well-selected stock of books. Dr. Johnson found that the number of books was in excess of the immediate needs of his congregation, and the plan of making a practical use of them for the benefit of his neighbors was devised by him and lately put to the test.

According to his plan, any one living above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Manhattan Avenues, and south of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, is eligible to the benefits to be derived by the circulation of the books in the library, on the payment of a membership fee of 25 cents and of 10 cents per month as dues. The method of work is to deliver to each person who desires it a package of six books at the first of every month. These books are carefully selected from works of history, fiction, science, &c., and may be retained by the reader as long as he or she may wish.

THE YALE JUNIOR PARADE.

Many Are in Attendance Upon the Festivities at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 22.—The annual festivities of the Yale junior parade are fairly under way, and many of the fair attendants upon the great college social event are in the city and are guests of the leading families. President Dwight this morning preached his last "prom." sermon in Battell Chapel and the chapel was filled with the young ladies, their chaperons, and escorts. Owing to the Faculty ruling, however, the remainder of the day was very quietly spent, and none of the teas that have at times been given was held. These teas and informal receptions and a number of select dinner parties will be held to-morrow and on Tuesday next.

To-morrow evening will come the annual Glee and Banjo Club concert at the Hyperion Theatre, at which the obstreperous freshman is always looked to for diversion and excitement through his prankish endeavors to make himself observed. Strict Faculty warning has been given to the class, but already plans for a demonstration are noised about on the campus.

Hotel clerks here say that in point of numbers, the "prom." this year does not promise to equal former years, particularly the last three years. Among the ladies who are already here are Mrs. Marcus A. Hanna, and her daughter Miss Hanna of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. William Rockefeller of New York, and daughter; Mrs. R. H. McCormick and Miss Ethel McCormick of Chicago. It is expected that on Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will be here.

Vanderbilts and "Big Four."

In keeping with W. K. Vanderbilt's policy of concentration of power, recent events indicate that the "Big Four" system—the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—has been brought under the absolute control of the Vanderbilt combination. Mr. Vanderbilt recently made a personal inspection of this property, and he is believed to have added largely to his holdings of stock. The "Big Four" system has been regarded as under the Vanderbilt influence for several years, but recent negotiations, it is said, have made the Vanderbilt domination complete. Measures are now in process of development to increase the earning capacity of this property.

New Electric Road in Michigan.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 22.—The contracts for the construction of the Lansing, Dexter and Ann Arbor Electric Railway were signed to-day, and work will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. The road will traverse one of the richest sections of the State, and will be sixty miles long. Eastern capitalists have taken the bond issue of $1,800,000, and have arranged with the Westinghouse Company to build and equip the road.

Blue Label Soups—

are right; twenty varieties; any one makes a "good start for a good dinner"—ask your grocer.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FIGHTING EDUCATION BOARD.

Harlem Residents Do Not Want a School at Madison Avenue and 128th Street.

The fight which the residents of Harlem made two years ago against the establishment of a public school at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue has been resumed, but this time it is against the proposed site, said to have been selected by the Board of Education on the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue. The residents and property owners in the vicinity won the first fight after a hard struggle, and they believe they will win this one by setting forth the same arguments and presenting the same evidence, as it is claimed that the cases are identical. The Harlem Board of Commerce has taken the matter up, and has appointed a committee to investigate and report at the February meeting.

The majority of the members of the board, however, are opposed to the establishment of a school on the proposed site. The reasons given by those opposed to the proposed school are, in the first place, that very few children living in the neighborhood would attend a public school, as they are at present pupils of private schools; second, that the site proposed would entail too much cost, and a more suitable one could be obtained for less money, and, third, that the nearby residents do not want such a building there, believing that it would have a bad effect on property values, and be inconvenient for the pupils who would be likely to attend.

Another argument used is that apart from paying for the vacant ground at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, it is stated that the Board of Education proposes to purchase the four-story and basement brick and stone house, 2,004 Madison Avenue, which adjoins the vacant lots, and it is also stated that the owner wants $70,000 for it. Besides, it is understood that the board intends to purchase seven three-story frame houses on One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, the owners of which, it is claimed, won't sell for less than $20,000 each. The Board of Education desires an entrance to the school from One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and this would mean the purchase of another house and lot at a cost of at least $20,000. Figuring in the litigation that is bound to occur it would bring the cost of the site close to $200,000, without figuring in the cost of the vacant lots. The opponents to the site also claim that a far more suitable site can be obtained several blocks north on the avenue for half the money.

During the past few years Madison, Fifth, and Lenox Avenues, north of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, have become very thickly populated, owing to the large number of flat houses erected. South of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, in those avenues as far as One Hundred and Twentieth Street, it is a private-house neighborhood. A. S. Nichols, a prominent Harlem business man, in speaking on the subject yesterday said: "A public school is not needed at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue for the reason that there are very few children in the neighborhood who would attend a public school. Another objection is the cost and the fact that it will deteriorate the value of the good class of brick and brownstone dwellings in the neighborhood probably to the extent of $200,000."

Alderman Elias Goodman said: "While I believe the objections interposed should be carefully considered, yet the needs of the children must not be overlooked for an instant. In this instance, however, I believe that if a school is to be built it should be located further north on Madison Avenue. If this were done it would not only satisfy the objectors, but would supply the wants of the present and the immediate future."

ONE BOY SHOOTS ANOTHER.

Sandrock Had Been After "Indians" When His Victim Came Along.

Eugene La Claire, seventeen years old, of 500 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was shot in the leg at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday, by Christopher Sandrock, fourteen years old, of 29 Manhattan Street.

Sandrock and a companion, George Turner, fourteen years old, colored, of 368 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, were playing on the bluff near the Sacred Heart Convent with a number of other lads of their own age. Turner had a revolver with which to execute any stray cat or dog that ventured into the copse where the boys were in ambush, the animal being supposed to represent an Indian.

Cats became scarce and no dog would venture within several blocks of the place after the boys had been there a while, and the sport was growing dull. Just then La Claire happened to pass along a path which is a short cut across a waste space.

"Gimme de gun. I'll pink him," whispered Sandrock, and all the other boys laughed.

"Ah, gwan; you're afraid to shoot him," replied Turner. This angered the white boy, who claimed to be the leader, and he seized the revolver, and then by way of vindication in the eyes of his companions, he pointed it at La Claire and fired.

La Claire dropped with a groan, and the young miscreants scattered in every direction. A citizen passing found the injured boy and helped him to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. A surgeon was called in, and his wound dressed. It is a painful flesh wound in the thigh.

The police found Sandrock and Turner hiding in a sort of cave and placed them under arrest. Turner had the revolver in his pocket. Sandrock admitted having fired the pistol.

Both boys are unruly, and were recently released from an institution where they had been placed for a year for larceny. They were sent yesterday to the Gerry society.

RACE TRACK FOR ATLANTIC CITY

Preparations Made to Establish a Horse Show Association.

Residents of Atlantic City and others outside interested in the turf are preparing to establish and incorporate what will be known as the Atlantic City Horse Show Association. A meeting will be held in Atlantic City Wednesday, and steps will be taken to select and purchase suitable grounds within a short distance of the centre of that Summer resort. It is the purpose of the incorporators to lay out a track and promenade, erect a grand stand, club quarters, and all other necessary buildings for the full equipment of such an association.

G. Jason Waters, a well-known horseman of Ogontz, Penn., the Mayor of Atlantic City, and some other men interested in horses, together with William S. Blitz, who has been for a number of years identified with the management of horse shows in Brooklyn, Pittsburg, and other cities, are the principals in the new enterprise. Mr. Blitz will probably become the association's Secretary.

About $25,000 will be expended at the start, and it is now the intention to give a five days' show some time in July, either preceding or following by a few days, the Long Branch Horse Show. The Long Branch show has heretofore given its exhibition about the second week in August, but this year it will probably take place some time in July.

Within the past few weeks letters have been sent out by the Atlantic City people to the various exhibitors in this city, and so far, responses have been received from C. F. Bates, George B. Hulme, W. H. Catlin, E. H. Weatherbee, and others signifying their intention to make entries and otherwise pledging their support.

SNURE STAYS IN HIS CELL.

Although he promised his dying wife to visit her every day until the end comes, Louis J. Snure did not leave the Tombs yesterday, where he is awaiting trial for robbing his employers, Mandel, Pursch & Wiener. There was no provision for a repetition of the visit the Court had allowed him to make the day before, and Snure spent a quiet, dismal day in his cell.

His wife, whom he left unconscious the day before at the home of her mother, 504 West Twenty-second Street, had somewhat recovered yesterday from the shock she suffered in learning for the first time that her husband had been arrested.

In the forenoon Mrs. Snure became unconscious again, and it was thought she could not live through the day. Last night she aroused from this state and showed signs of more cheerfulness. She often inquired for her husband, and sighed when informed he had not come.

To-day Snure's attorney will ask the Court to allow him to be removed from the Tombs and imprisoned in the Elmira Reformatory instead of State's Prison.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:17	Sun sets...5:07	Moon sets...5:09

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:04	Gov. Isl'd...5:45	H. Gate....7:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....5:38	Gov. Isl'd...6:25	H. Gate....8:21

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	2:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Progreso	1.00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	.....	.....
Paraense, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Paris Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Auguste Victoria, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. $23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. $21 and up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 23.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Jan. 19.
Assyrian, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Batoum, London, Jan. 6.
Bogstad, Hull, Jan. 4.
Bovic, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Jan. 17.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Glengyle, Gibraltar, Jan. 8.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 14.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 12.
Orinoco, St. Lucia, Jan. 17.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Jan. 12.
Strathairly, London, Dec. 31.

TUESDAY, JAN. 24.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 17.
Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 21.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Jan. 17.
Kansas City, Savannah, Jan. 22.
Philadelphia, Curacao, Jan. 16.
Southwark, Antwerp, Jan. 14.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Arkadia, San Juan, Jan. 20.
Italia, Antwerp, Jan. 13.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 22.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Malabar, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Manuel L. Villaverde, Havana, Jan. 20.
Norge, Southampton, Jan. 11.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Biela, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.
Fluminense, Para, Jan. 14.
Saale, Bremen, Jan. 17.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

America, London, Jan. 14.
Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 13.
Condor, Gibraltar, Jan. 13.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 16.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 21.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Jan. 13.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 14.
Masconomo, London, Jan. 15.
Tuscarora, London, Jan. 15.

Arrived.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Lancaster, Liverpool Jan. 11, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:45 P. M.

SS British Trader, (Br.,) O'Hagan, Antwerp Dec. 31, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 8:58 A. M.

SS City of Birmingham, Burg, Savannah Jan. 19, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Seaboard, Buston, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. C. Roberts.

SS Werkendam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Rotterdam Jan. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:10 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 22, 9:30 P. M., west, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Phidias, (Br.,) for Manchester.
SS Picqua, (Br.,) for Gibraltar, &c.
SS Weehawken, (Br.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Martello, (Br.,) for Hull.
SS Willkommen, (Ger.,) for Flushing.
SS American, (Dutch,) for Rotterdam.
SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.

Notice to Mariners.

MAYPORT RANGE LIGHT STATION—FLORIDA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Jan. 25, 1899, the lights of this range, inside the mouth of the St. John's River, will be discontinued, and, on the same date, the front light will be re-established in a structure recently erected at a point located 1,485 feet E. by N. from the St. John's River Lighthouse.

With the St. John's River Light the front light in its new position will mark a range line to guide W. by S. from its intersection with the Pilot Town Range line to the Fort George Creek Range Line. The new structure is a black, pyramidal, wooden skeleton supporting the lens lantern 27 feet above mean high water.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 134, Nos. 762 and 763, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1898," Page 44.

SAPELO RANGE LIGHT STATION—DOBOY SOUND ENTRANCE—GEORGIA.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about Jan. 29, 1899, the front light of this range, on the southerly end of Sapelo Island, northerly side of the entrance to Doboy Sound, will be discontinued.

WOLF ISLAND RANGE LIGHT STATION.

Notice is hereby given that on or about Jan. 29, 1899, the two lights of this range, on the northerly end of Wolf Island, southerly side of the entrance to Doboy Sound, will be discontinued.

This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1898," Page 132, Nos. 740, 741, and 742, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys, Sixth Lighthouse District, 1897," Page 38.

Miscellaneous.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Jan. 22, 4:53 P. M.—Oil tank SS Weehawken, (Br.,) from New York for Philadelphia, has been stopped outside the Bar for some time, and is now coming in. 5:22 P. M.—The Weehawken is now going south.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 10:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Capt. Robinson, sld. from London for New York to-day.

SS (tank) Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Wythe, from Avonmouth for New York, arr. at Queenstown to-day with SS Italiana, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from Manchester for Galveston, in tow.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Thornton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Poirot, from New York, arr. at Havre at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Knight Bachelor, (Br.,) Capt. Froggart, from New York for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Westerniand, (

The Wanamaker Store

The Motive of Self-Interest

GROWTH is the object intensely sought in this business. We expect to attain it only by transactions that make good bargains for both buyer and seller. Benevolence has no rightful place in buying and selling, and it would be the height of folly to base any appeal to you for the sale of our goods upon ground other than your self-interest. Our own deep self-interest inspires our efforts to sell goods—especially such as are advertised.

Upon that proposition and the square issue it creates, your attention is asked to all that follows.

Tailored Costumes Spring suits are here—elegant and interesting. A paradox—the earliest styles are the latest.

Kenneth Durward Driving Suit, Equestrienne Skirt, New Driving Ulster—many others equally prominent. Prices $10 to $105.

Summer Costumes First showing and most worthy your notice. They float into view,—filmy, delicate, graceful. Which is the better importation—the costumes or the people that make them? Is genius dependent on atmosphere?

Three foreigners in New York give us their first designs for Summer. The dresses are made of organdies; Swiss muslins, printed, embroidered, dotted; satin striped batiste, embroidered grenadine and mousseline de soie.

The goods are novel, rare, exclusive. The gowns are masterpieces of dressmaking. The prices $25 to $70.

Second floor, Broadway.

High Novelty Summer Dress Goods With the exhibition of Summer Costumes on the second floor is a showing of light, delicate and rich Summer fabrics of our special importation—exclusive styles.

A Lawn Bargain Fair value at 10c., to-day's price *seven cents*. Big buying makes little pricing. They are all fresh from print rolls; bright, clean, fine, even, and will launder well. Patterns are solid and flowered stripes and spots; colors are pink, blue and black; 31 in. Price hardly worth mentioning—so small.

Black Italian Dress Silks The cost of an introduction. An Italian silk maker wants to get his *Black Satin Luxors* presented to your favor and is willing to pay for it, thus:

Como A, $1.15, instead of $1.35.
Como B, $1.25, instead of $1.50.
Como C, $1.50, instead of $1.85.
Como D, $1.65, instead of $2.
Como E, $1.85, instead of $2.25.

All finished on both sides—two equal wearing surfaces. Quantity limited to five thousand yards.

Rotunda.

Rich Cut Glass Here's richness cheap. The luxury of cut glass tableware is no longer an extravagance. Our policy with prices has made brilliant many a dinner table.

Elegant cuttings on new shaped blanks are offered to-day at prices that largely discount Saturday's cheapness.

8-in. Nappies, $3.75; were $5.
7-in. Bowls, $3.75; were $5.
7-in. Nappies, $4; were $5.50.
6-in. Bowls, $3; were $4.
7-in. Plates, $2.75; were $3.50.
Caraffes at $3; were $4.50.
Celery Trays at $4 each, Olive Dishes at $1.75 each, Tumblers at $2.75 doz.

Basement.

Lamp Globes—50 to 75 Per Cent. Reductions A closing out of a maker's stock, to which is added some globes from our own collection, occasions this offering. Fine 9 and 10-in. globes, many of which are hand-painted, that sell regularly at $2 to $4, go now at $1 each.

First floor, Tenth street, and Basement.

Chamois Skins Thirty packages of excellent quality, full size and weight, are to be sold at *Thirty Cents* for each skin. Trade value is 50 cents. A saving of forty per cent. will quickly set them at work polishing your brasses.

Basement.

Cloth-bound Books 15c. Each Publisher closed out this series to us at a low figure. Wishes to put the series in a new dress. Quite attractive in its present form, as was the former price 28c. a vol. Choose from these titles to-day at 15c.:

By Sir Walter Scott—The Betrothed, Peveril of the Peak, Chronicle of Canongate, Waverley, The Monastery, Guy Mannering.
By Charles Dickens—Barnaby Rudge and Hard Times, Edwin Drood and Sketches.
By Thomas Hood—Hood's Own, Whims and Oddities.
Katerfelto. By C. Whyte-Melville.
Freaks on the Felis. By R. M. Ballantyne.
Modern Story Teller, Selections from best authors.
Handy Andy. By Samuel Lover.

Other titles but only in small quantities.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The Orient at Half Prices Some Moslems, some heathens, are in the personnel attached to our Oriental Bazaar. Some manners, customs and occupations of several ancient peoples of the East are illustrated in the show. Increased numbers daily display cumulative public interest.

When the show is over the large stocks cannot be crowded into former spaces. Simply to gain room a reckless disregard of values and costs marks certain most important reductions.

The Stock of Cloisonne is very large, both of the fine Yokohama and the cheaper Kyoto types. *Prices are cut in half.* Placques, Vases, Jewel Boxes, Tea-pots, etc., that were

$2 to $50

are reduced to

$1 to $25

The Stock of Bronzes is large and elegant. *Prices are cut in half.* Vases, Koros, Jardinieres, Incense Burners, etc., that were

$1.25 to $150

are reduced to

62½c. to $75

These prices add interest to the show.

Basement, Southeast Corner.

Mattings, Linoleums, Oil Cloths If you will discount your needs we'll discount prices. Very shortly the rolling season will develop your floor matting needs. Let the following persuade you to anticipate them.

Four hundred rolls of Japanese and Chinese mattings are to be sold at half and two-thirds prices. Forty yards to the roll.

Were $6 to $25 a piece.
Are $3.50 to $12 a piece.

2,500 yards matting remnants, in pieces that vary from 5 to 30 yards. Price is from 5c. to 30c. a yard, according to quality.

INLAID LINOLEUM
The kind in which pattern and color go through to the back, and so last as long as the fabric. Have been $1.50 per square yard; we make what we have in stock $1.25 per square yard. Short lengths will go at 75c. per square yard for what may be in the remnant.

PRINTED LINOLEUM
Some patterns in the best qualities that have been slow we reduce for this sale to 75c. for the $1 kind, 65c. for the 90c. kind. Short lengths in five grades of linoleums at one-half prices and less. Kinds that were 40c. to $1 are now 20c. to 50c.

OILCLOTHS
In various widths; any length desired. Have been 25c. to 40c. per square yard; we make prices for what we have in stock 15c. to 25c. per square yard.

There are still good opportunities in the Carpet Sale, especially in the finer goods. We are offering carpet remnants at half price or less.

Third floor.

Odd Fellows in Furniture Furniture that is out of fellowship because of popularity—pieces that remain single by the sale of their fellows. All such are requested to move on. Cheapness makes the movement and the march will be quick.

Few houses are too full to forbid the presence of another piece of furniture. Your economic sensibility is the line of introduction.

Mahogany Parlor Cabinet, $100; was $175.
Empire Mahogany Desk, $100; was $163.
Mahogany framed Library Sofa, $50; was $70.
Mahogany Inlaid Table, $35; was $66.
Vernis Martin Music Cabinet, $20; was $30.
2 Flemish Oak Settees, $18.50; were $37.
Flemish Oak Library Chair, $16; was $32.
Box Couch with roll head, $16; was $25.
Tobacco Brown Settee, decorated, $16; was $24
Flemish Oak Sideboard, $15; was $22.50.
Walnut Framed Hall Settee, $14; was $28.
Flemish Oak Arm Chair, $11.50; was $23.
Flemish Oak Hall Chair, carved, $10; was $20.
8 Flemish Oak Sideboards, $10; were $15.
5 Flemish Oak sideboards, $8; were $12.
3 Imitation Mahogany Bookcases, $7; were $10
Oak Table, brass legs, $4; was $7.25.

Fourth floor.

Candies Fancy clips—beautiful to look at, pleasant to the taste. Clear candy, various flavors. 30c. a pound. Highest grade candies, 60c. Salted almonds and marrons glace, 80c.

Dinner Favors A vast variety, tasteful and grotesque. Musical instruments, brownies, base-ball players; for ices or candies—some very low priced. Sixteen sorts wedding cake boxes, $3 to $7.50 per 100. As comical as a toy store this Candy Store of ours.

Basement.

Muslin Underwear Still Cheaper The beginning of the fourth week of the great white event, of which the sale of muslin underwear was a prominent feature, brings about this important sale of odd lots at almost trifling prices. The various styles are incomplete in sizes, and therefore undesirable in this store. Price-reductions follow:

CORSET COVERS
4 styles, that sold up until this morning at 25c. to 35c., are now 18c. each.
6 styles; were 45c. to 65c.; now 25c.
8 styles; were 75c. to $1; now 50c.

WHITE PETTICOATS
4 styles; were $1.50 to $1.75; now 75c.
3 styles; were $2 and $2.25; now $1.25.
$3.75 kind now $2.

DRAWERS
3 styles; were 35c. to 50c.; now 25c.
6 styles; were 85c. and $1; now 50c.
$1.75 kind now $1.

Second floor.

Blankets, Bedspreads, Comforts Only bed-clothing of known excellence in this stock. No guess-work in any line. Experts to buy the blankets and spreads. We make the comforts. Assured of quality, these prices must have your approval:

At $2.75 each—Good, warm, durable blankets; 70x80 in.; 5 lbs.
At $4 pair—Extra heavy blankets; wool on light spool cotton warp; 72x84 in.; 5½ lbs.
At $1.25 each—Honeycomb spreads, Marseilles patterns; extra large; 2¼x2½ yds.
At $2.75—Light weight satin finish spreads; made of long staple cotton; 2¼x2½ yds.
At $1.50 each—Figured silkoline comforts; corded edge; filled with fine white cotton; 72x76 in.
At $3 each—Comforts of pure odorless down; covered with best quality figured sateen; both sides. These have been $5.

Third floor.

Table Linens By leaps and bounds our linen sales grow. The housewives of New York are finding out that we keep a Linen Store. An attractive Linen Store. A Linen Store in which the linen goods are made of flax. Our Linen Store commands the linen markets of the world. Thus come the good bargains—like the following:

TABLE CLOTHS
At $3.60 each; was $4.50; 2x2 yds.
At $7.25 each; was $9; 2x2½ yds.
At $8.40 each; was $10.50; 2x2½ yds.
At $9.60 each; was $12; 2x3 yds.
At $11.60 each; was $14.50; 2x3½ yds.
At $13.20 each; was $16.50; 2x4 yds.
Up to $30 each for the 2½x6 yd. cloth, that was $37.50.
Napkins to match, in numerous patterns, but in dinner size only.

Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons Bought these to sell at 25c. each—their value is considerably more. You'll discover that quickly when you look them over. Good assortment.

White Dress Goods Some lawns, dimities and nainsooks from last week's large offering still remain. They're marked now to assure a quick departure. About a third less than a fair price.

Lawns, striped, checked and plain at 10c. yd. Some dimities at same price. Checked nainsook at 5c. yd.

Broadway.

Bicycle News Our "Orient" Bicycle announcement has been made—the splendid Roadster at $50. Perhaps you know about it!

Another item worth noting:

Men's Continental Bicycles, $25
Women's Continental Bicyles, $26.50

Never so much Bicycle character and excellence for so little money. And they're going, quick.

Basement.

Louise Chandler Moulton From a letter recently received from this well-known novelist and poet we take the following excerpts which will be of interest to our book-reading public:

"I cannot express my pleasure too warmly.

"This set of books will be a life-long delight. I can imagine no mood in which I could not turn to them sure of response of sympathy, if I am sad; mirth if I am gay, and literary interest and stimulus always.

"The International Library' is admirably edited.' The sole fault I have to find with it is that it is so hard to stop turning its pages, when I know that I ought to be doing something else."

If you're interested to know more about the International Library call at our Book Store or write for specimen page and all particulars about the half-price-and-little-payments plan.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

TARIFF FOR PUERTO RICO

Duties That Will Be Collected Beginning Feb. 1.

AVERAGE RATE, 15 PER CENT

Trade Between the United States and Puerto Rico Reserved Expressly for Our Own Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—By authority of an executive order issued by the President Jan. 20, 1899, the Secretary of War has promulgated an amended customs tariff for Puerto Rico and all of our islands in the West Indies east of the seventy-fourth degree west longitude. It was prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury by Special Commissioner Robert P. Porter, Assistant Secretary Howell, and Dr. H. K. Carroll. It is to take effect Feb. 1, 1899.

The Port of San Juan is designated as the chief customs port and Ponce and Mayaguez are designated as sub-ports. The officer of the army assigned to each of the sub-ports as Collector will have general jurisdiction of the collection of customs at that port. Any questions arising at a sub-port will be referred to the Collector at San Juan for his decision, from which there will be no appeal, except in such cases as the Collector may refer for decision to the Secretary of War.

Trade between ports of the United States and all ports or places in Puerto Rico, and trade between ports or places in Puerto Rico, is to be carried on in registered vessels of the United States and in no others. Any merchandise transported in violation of this regulation will be subject to forfeiture. For every passenger transported and landed in violation of this regulation the transporting vessel will be subject to a penalty of $200. This regulation will not be construed to forbid the sailing between the United States and ports of Puerto Rico, or between ports of Puerto Rico of other than registered vessels of the United States carrying passengers or cargoes destined for foreign ports, provided no passengers or goods are landed in Puerto Rico. Nor will the regulation be construed to authorize any lower customs charges or tariff charges on the cargoes of American vessels entering from the United States than are paid on the cargoes of foreign vessels entering from foreign parts.

The following tonnage dues are established:

On entry of a vessel from a port not in Puerto Rico or not in the United States, 20 cents a net ton.

On entry of a vessel only to discharge or take on board passengers and their baggage, the tonnage tax is not imposed.

Vessels belonging to the United States Government or employed in its service, or a vessel of a foreign Government not engaged in trade; vessels engaged in trade between United States and Puerto Rico, and vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Puerto Rico, also are exempt from tonnage dues.

The following are the principal articles which are admitted free of duty upon compliance with certain specified conditions:

Manures, natural.
Trees, plants, and moss in natural or fresh state.
Natural products returning from foreign exhibitions.
Carriages, trained animals, portable theatres, panoramas, wax figures, and other similar objects for public entertainment, imported temporarily.
Receptacles exported from Puerto Rico with fruits, sugar, molasses, honey, and brandy, and reimported empty, including receptacles of galvanized iron intended for the exportation of alcohol.
Specimens and collections of mineralogy, botany, and zoology.
Used furniture of persons coming to settle in the island.
Samples of felt, wall paper, and tissues. Samples of trimmings in small pieces, of no commercial value or possible application.
Archæological and numismatical objects for public museums, academies, &c. Works of fine art acquired by the Government, academies, or other official corporations, and intended for museums, galleries, or art schools.
Gold in bars, or powder or coined; also national or bronze coins.
Wearing apparel, toilet objects, and articles for personal use, bed and table linen, books, portable tools and instruments, theatrical costumes, jewels and table services imported by travelers in their luggage.
Stone unwrought, for paving purposes.
Plows, hoes, hatchets, machetes, cane knives, &c., for agricultural purposes, and other agricultural implements not machinery.
Quinine, sulphate, and bi-sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.
Books, maps, and scientific instruments for the use of schools.
Mineral, carbonated or seltzer waters, natural or artificial, root beer, ginger ale and other similar non-alcoholic beverages, not otherwise provided for.
Fresh fish.
Second-hand clothing donated for charitable purposes to needy persons, and not for sale.
Tar and mineral pitch, asphalts, bitumen and schists.
Oleonaphtha, crude natural petroleum, and crude oils derived from schists.

The following are some of the more important articles named in the new tariff and the rates of duty fixed thereon, importations from the United States being dutiable like other commodities, and the metrical system of weights and measures being in use in fixing the amounts of duties:

Poultry, live or dead, (net weight,) 3 cents per kilogram.
Rates per 100 kilos:
Beef, brine or salt, (net weight,) $1.25; pork, brine or salt, (net weight,) $1.25; lard, (net weight,) $1.70; tallow, (net weight,) $1.20; bacon, (net weight,) $2.40; ham, (net weight,) $3.30; jerked beef, (net weight,) $2.50; beef, canned, (net weight,) $3; beef, fresh, (net weight,) $2.70; mutton, fresh, (net weight,) $2.70; pork, fresh, (net weight,) $2.40.
Butter and oleomargarine, $4.20; cheese, (net weight,) $3.
Salt cod and stock fish, (net weight,) 50 cents; herring, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, (net weight,) 50 cents; mackeral, pickled, smoked, salted, or marinated, (net weight,) $1; salmon, canned, smoked, salted, or marinated, (net weight,) $5; oysters of all kinds, and shellfish, dried or fresh (gross weight,) 50 cents.
Eggs, $3.
Rice, husked or not, 60 cents; wheat, net weight, 60 cents; corn, net weight, 18 cents; rye, net weight, 24 cents; barley, net weight, 30 cents; oats, net weight, 24 cents; wheat flour, $1; rice flour, $1; corn flour, net weight, 30 cents; oat flour, net weight, 72 cents.
Alcohol, per hectolitre, $14.
Condensed milk, per cent. ad valorem, 10 cents.
Brandy and all compound spirits not specially mentioned: In casks, hectolitre, $21; in bottles or flasks, hectolitre, $34.
Rum in casks, hectolitre, $18; whisky, in casks, hectolitre, $10; wines, sparkling, litre, 65 cents.
Liqueurs and cordials: In casks or similar receptacles, litre, 18 cents; in bottle, litre, 36 cents.
Other wines: In casks or similar receptacles, hectolitre, $4.50; in bottles, hectolitre, $13.
Beer and cider: Malt liquor in casks, hectolitre, $3.30; malt liquor in bottles, hectolitre, $3.66; cider, hectolitre, $1.60.
Horses and Mares—About standard height, each $20; other, $10; mules, $10; asses, $1; oxen, $4; cows, $3.50; bullocks, calves, and heifers, $3; pigs, $1; sucking pigs, 50 cents; sheep and goats, $1.
Bricks of clay not glazed for building purposes, furnaces; articles of fire clay, 100 kilos 30 cents. Roofing tiles of clay, not glazed, for building purposes, per square, (10x10 feet,) $1.60. Slabs or conduits of clay, cement, or stoneware, gross weight 100 kilos, 50 cents.
Castiron in pigs, gross weight 100 kilos, 10 cents. Iron, soft or wrought, in ingots or "tochos," steel in ingots, 100 kilos, gross weight, 84 cents.
Wrought iron or steel rolled: Rails, (gross weight,) 100 kilos, 42½ cents; bars of all kinds, 80 cents; bars of all kinds of crucible steel, (gross weight,) 100 kilos, $1.40.
Cutlery of all kinds, kilogramme, 40 cents.
Sewing machines, 10 per cent. ad valorem.
Petroleum and other mineral oils, rectified or refined, intended for illumination; benzine, gasoline and mineral oils, not specially mentioned; vaseline, (gross weight,) 100 kilos, $4.

In the course of his report, upon which the Puerto Rican tariff is largely based, Commissioner Porter says:

The tariff in force in Puerto Rico until the United States took possession of the island last Summer, was purely a revenue measure, the total amount of duty collected averaging about 14 per cent. on the value of merchandise imported. If the same amount of revenue is required, and the exports are likely to keep up to the 1897 standard, the fiscal problem confronting the Treasury Department in Puerto Rico is briefly this: Probable total value of dutiable imports, 17,358,063 pesos, or $8,769,031; total revenue to be collected, 2,481,962 pesos, or $1,240,981. The aim in framing a Cuban tariff was to secure a revenue representing about 25 per cent. ad valorem of the imports. The aim has been in the Puerto Rican tariff to secure a revenue representing about 15 per cent. ad valorem on all imports.

It would be manifestly unjust to Puerto Rico to adopt and put in force the amended Cuban tariff because it is believed a 15 per cent. ad valorem tariff, assuming that the imports keep up to those of 1897, will yield sufficient revenue for the governmental needs of Puerto Rico. The necessities and wants of the two countries are radically different. Puerto Rico has not been devastated by war nor will it require a large United States army to keep order. There are no armed insurgents demanding millions for payment or military service to be charged up to the customs receipts. For these and other reasons the amended tariff for Puerto Rico has been framed on a revenue yielding basis of 15 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., as in the case of the amended tariff of Cuba.

The general result will be a tariff not dissimilar to that of Jamaica, which averages about 12½ per cent. duty, but which is now undergoing revision by a commission, and which tariff your Commissioner was informed when in Kingston, will average after the revision is completed, about 16⅔ per cent.

Spain, according to Dr. Carroll, furnished over 40 per cent. in value of the imports in Puerto Rico, and paid less than 4 per cent. of the customs collected; the United States furnished 21 per cent. of the value of the imports, and paid 38 per cent. of the customs collected. As Spanish imports now pay duties at the same rates as those from other countries, an increase of revenue may fairly be expected in the schedules which Spain reserved for herself.

Mr. Porter says that if the amount of this increase could be estimated it would be possible to considerably reduce the rates of duties on food stuffs, but to do so without knowing exactly the amount of revenue it may be possible to obtain from the other revised schedules would be a dangerous experiment.

A REPORT ON PUERTO RICO.

Present Conditions on the Island Respecting Education, Religion, and Taxation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Capt. Augustus P. Gardner, an Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers on duty in Puerto Rico, has made a report to Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn on the conditions prevailing in the island with respect to education, religion, and taxation. He sums up his observations by saying: "If Puerto Rico is to become a credit to the United States and not a continual thorn in her side, it is as certain as the rising of the sun that the work of reconstruction must be done by men of disinterested motives. If the island is allowed to become a political plaything the Puerto Rican will be worse off than he was under Spain."

The report says that what purported to be a census of the island was taken every ten years, but the only one ever published, apparently, was that of 1887, and in this the figures relating to education were unreliable. According to a census of the City of Ponce for the year 1897, the city jurisdiction covered a population of 49,000, of which 29.37 per cent. could read and write. Capt. Gardner believes this percentage is very much too high. He says that the number of schools in the island is about 600, of which about 40 are religious and private institutions. In the larger towns there is one school to about 1,000 inhabitants, but in many country districts there are no schools whatever.

Summarizing the situation, Capt. Gardner says there exists on the island a fairly good skeleton on which to construct a school system. The difficulty arises from the scarcity of competent and reliable teachers. Little progress can be made by American teachers sent to the island until such times as a knowledge of the English language has begun to permeate all classes.

With regard to the religious question Capt. Gardner says it does not appear that the inhabitants of the island have ever taken their religion with any degree of seriousness, probably owing to the fact that the Church is regarded as one of the means by which Spain undertook to maintain her sovereignty on the island, and to provide for the maintenance of such of her clergy as could not be supported at home. Altogether the clerical establishment maintains about 240 priests and assistants, the sum total of whose salaries amounts to about 150,000 pesos annually. Since the invasion of the American troops the salaries of all these priests, which had been paid by the State, have been cut off, a state of affairs which seems to be viewed with perfect equanimity by all except the priesthood itself.

That the population of Puerto Rico, as a whole, has serious grounds of complaint on account of excessive taxation is not proved, Capt. Gardner says, but that this taxation was so distributed and administered as to bear heavily on the native merchants or planters cannot be doubted. The total amount raised by national taxation has been of late years rather more than four and one-half millions of pesos, a sum equal to a little over four and one-half pesos per inhabitant. To Americans who are accustomed to a national taxation of some $7 per capita, the Puerto Rican figures seem exceedingly small.

WESTCHESTER RACING STAKES.

Conditions to Govern Entries for the Spring Meeting.

The following stakes to be run at the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association will close at midnight on Tuesday, Feb. 7:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

The Gaiety, for fillies two years old, with $750 added. Last half mile of the Eclipse Course.

The Bouquet, (selling,) for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course.

The Laureate, for two-year-olds, with $1,200 added. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse Course.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

The Larchmont, for maiden three-year-olds at time of entry, with $750 added. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

The Baychester, for three-year-olds, non-winners of a race of the value of $1,000 in 1898, with $1,000 added. The Withers mile.

The Van Nest, (selling,) for three-year-olds, at 10 pounds under the scale, with $750 added. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

The Pocantico Handicap, for three-year-olds, with $1,000 added. Mile and a sixteenth, over the hill.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

The Metropolitan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $100 each, with $5,000 added, of which $1,000 to the second and $500 to the third. The Withers mile.

The Harlem, (selling,) at 10 pounds above the scale, for three-year-olds and upward, with $750 added. The Withers mile.

The Toboggan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added. Eclipse Course.

The New Rochelle Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, with $1,000 added. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

Highweight Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward, at $50 each, or $20 only if declared by April 22, 1899. Horses left in shall be entitled to start in each of the three handicaps, viz.: The Crotona, The Claremont, The Van Courtlandt, without additional cost, and also to be handicapped, if duly entered, free for all overnight handicaps at the Spring meeting, saving the usual declaration fees.

The Crotona Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; purse $1,500. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile.

The Claremont Highweight Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, purse, $1,500. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

The Van Courtlandt Highweight Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; purse, $1,500. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

The Amateur Cup, a highweight selling race at 40 pounds, above the scale. Of $300 in plate and $1,200 in cash, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscriptions of $15 each if made on or before Feb. 7, 1899; of $25 each if made on or before April 1, 1899, and $40 each if made on or before May 1, 1899, when subscribers must name their horse or pay forfeit. Starters to pay $50 additional. The winner to receive $300 in plate and $700 in cash. To be ridden by gentlemen riders qualified under the rules of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association. The Withers mile.

STEEPLECHASES AND HURDLE RACES.

St. Nicholas Hurdle Race, for four-year-olds and upward. The Westchester Racing Association to add $600. Mile and a half over six flight of hurdles.

Knickerbocker Hurdle Selling Race, for four-year-olds and upward. The Westchester Racing Association to add $750. Mile and three-quarters over seven flights of hurdles.

New York Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward. The Westchester Racing Association to add $600. About two miles.

International Selling Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward at 10 pounds above the scale. The Westchester Racing Association to add $750. About two miles and a half.

Grand National Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $100 each, half forfeit, only $25 if declared by May 1, 1899, with $5,000 added—$2,500 by subscriptions of gentlemen interested in steeplechasing, and $2,500 by the Westchester Racing Association, of which $1,000 to the second, and $500 to the third. Four-year-olds to carry 145 pounds, five-year-olds 159 pounds, six years and over 166 pounds. Maidens allowed 10 pounds. Allowances as by rule to mares and geldings. About two miles and a half.

OXFORD HAS CHESS CHALLENGE.

Matter of Cable Match with American Colleges Soon to be Decided.

A letter was received yesterday from Frederick Soddy, Secretary of the University of Oxford Chess Club, dated Jan. 13, by L. D. Broughton, Jr., editor of The American Chess Magazine, acknowledging the receipt of the challenge from the Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, for a chess match to be played by cable during the Easter holidays. Following is the letter:

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter conveying a challenge from the Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton to Oxford and Cambridge Universities for a cable chess match. I shall have much pleasure in laying it before the committee of the Oxford Chess Club at a special meeting as soon after the commencement of the term as possible, probably in about ten days' time. I will also communicate with Cambridge on the subject and will let you know what is decided immediately after a decision is arrived at. It will not be possible, however, to do anything before the beginning of the term. Until then, permit me to return, on behalf of the Oxford University Chess Club, its cordial greetings to the Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton.

Nothing Better in toning up Grippe Patients

Dr. A. H. BIOKERS, of Philadelphia, writes:

"I have used

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

for thirteen years with entire satisfaction. It is most satisfactory where blood building is required in convalescence. At present I am using large quantities in toning up Grippe patients. Nothing better."

Be sure to obtain the Genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT —no cheap substitute—and you will not be disappointed in results.

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but new goods at lower prices than elsewhere. Our

FOUR-ROOM FLAT at $125.00

Is still further improved.

PARLOR.	BEDROOM.	DINING ROOM	KITCHEN.
Satin Damask Parlor Suit, 5 pieces; Pier Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table (brass feet); handsome Lamp, silk lamp shade, pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7.6x10.6.	White enameled Dressing Case and Washstand, elegant brass trimmed steel enameled Bed, woven wire Bed Spring, soft top Mattress, pair Feather Pillows, Comfortable, 1 enameled Chair, 12 yards Matting, English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.	Oak Sideboard, bevel mirror, 5 oak cane seat Chairs, oak Dining Table, English Tea Set, 56 pieces; handsome Table Cover, 15 yards Matting.	Oak Kitchen Closet, glass doors; Kitchen Range, 3 Kitchen Chairs, set of Tinware, Kitchen Table, 12 yards Oilcloth.

5-Piece inlaid Marqueterie Parlor Suits, in silk damask and silk plush upholstery; silk tapestry; worth $28.00 . . . . . **17.50**

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THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Army Reorganization Bill to be Considered in the House.

DOUBT AS TO THE OUTCOME

Senate Programme Will Depend on Circumstances—Nothing Settled as to the Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The time of the House this week, excepting to-morrow, which has been set aside for the consideration of District of Columbia business, will be devoted chiefly to the Army Reorganization bill. The House has agreed to take up the bill Tuesday. The general debate, not including three night sessions, is to continue fifteen hours. This is as far as the agreement goes. It includes no provision for a final vote.

The debate promises to be both interesting and important, as it will raise all the questions involved in increasing our standing army to 100,000 men as proposed by the bill, together with our whole future policy relative to the territory acquired in the recent war with Spain.

There exists a wide variety of opinion upon the proposition to increase the standing army. The proposition has a strong majority of the Republicans behind it, and it comes into the House with the indorsement of the President's message—practically as an Administration measure.

The Democrats and Populists are intensely hostile to the proposition, and intend to fight it. They will have some support from the Republican side. The opposition, however, does not desire to embarrass the Government, and is willing to provide for a temporary increase in the army of 50,000 men, in accordance with the provisions of the substitute bill offered by the minority of the committee; or it is willing to authorize the continuance temporarily of the present war strength of the regular army—62,000 men. The feeling in the opposition is favorable to almost anything that would prevent a permanent increase of the army.

The fate of the bill is in grave doubt. The statements made on the floor of the Senate that it was not the intention of the Government to hold the Philippines permanently, although their authoritative character was denied, will be used by the opponents of the measure as a strong argument against a permanent increase of the regular army.

The bill may not be completed this week, as the order permits its consideration to be interrupted by appropriaton bills and conference reports. One of the appropriation bills—that relating to the Military Academy—is on the calendar. The River and Harbor bill will be reported to-morrow and the Naval bill probably before the end of the week.

The fact that the Anti-Scalping bill was made the unfinished business of the Senate by Saturday's vote does not necessarily insure its immediate consideration. The general understanding is that this bill will wait upon the peace treaty and the appropriation bills, and that the Indian Appropriation bill will be the first measure to receive the attention of the Senate during the week. The Diplomatic and Pension Appropriation bills, also, may be considered during the week.

Several speeches on the genral subject of expansion are expected. Senator White will speak to-morrow in opposition to the Government's policy, and Senator Lodge will follow Tuesday with a brief talk in support of the policy and in advocacy of the early ratification of the peace treaty.

How much time will be given to the treaty in executive session will depend upon whether the Committee on Foreign Relations considers it in the interest of the treaty to press consideration. There is an effort to arrange a compromise which would permit speedy action upon the treaty, but if this is not successful the indications are for considerable delay.

Friday the Senate will listen to eulogies of the late Representative Cook of Illinois.

DRIVING ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Too Much Mud on the Main Drive for Fine Sport—Some of the Teams.

Drivers have been wishing for a long time for a day overhead such as yesterday, but they did not calculate that with delightful mild weather there could be mud to mar the sport the Speedway promised. A more perfect day for driving could not have been asked, but the Speedway has been in poor condition recently, and there was such a quantity of mud, and in some sections chunks of ice, on the road that driving was not the most pleasant sport imaginable.

Some few drivers of the every-day brigade did get out, but the majority of the crack roadsters were not asked to go further than the viaduct, their speeding being limited to Seventh Avenue, from Central Park up to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. The Speedway walks, however, were thronged with pedestrians, who when they found little in the horse line to interest them turned their attention to the Harlem River, where a few ambitious oarsmen were out for practice.

The roadsters found upper Seventh Avenue in good condition, and that thoroughfare was comfortably filled with horses and vehicles of all sorts throughout the day. There were half a dozen tandem turnouts on the avenue before noon, when the roadway was not congested, but there were none in sight during the afternoon, for tooling a tandem is a ticklish job when the traffic on the road is heavy.

Henry Perkins was out with Black Dan, a clean stepper, with a good share of speed. William Parsons was out behind Bay Prince, and looked as if he would take up a challenge for a brush with any one if the mounted policemen were not in sight.

John Quinn, the Superintendent of the Speedway, had two or three changes of teams out during the morning and afternoon, and so did Capt. McDonald, who was Mr. Quinn's predecessor in office, and who expects to get the place again by direction of the courts.

George Kraus was out behind a big stepper that he has named Richard Croker, and Peter Manee, the veteran driver, sent Marvin, Jr., along at a lively clip, although not at top speed. John B. Doerr had a sealskin pair of bays in hand as he followed C. Vanderbilt Cross's handsome pair of sealskin roadsters, and Judge Fitzsimons enjoyed an outing at a modest gait in a one-man wagon behind a bay stepper.

Samuel Marks had a splendidly matched pair of blacks that could show a fast clip if they were put to the test, and Maurice Blumenthal and Albert Sanders were together behind a pair of stylish roans.

Professional Pool Match This Week.

The six-nights' professional pool match between Champion Jerome Keogh of Scranton, Penn., and ex-Champion Alfredo De Oro of this city, begins this evening at Daly's Academy. The match will last throughout the week, the men playing 900 balls, 150 each night. The winner will take the purse of $250 and the gate receipts.

Harvard-Yale Football Game.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22.—The date for the Harvard and Yale football game next Fall on Soldiers' Field is announced as Nov. 18—two weeks after the Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia.

The Fact that

Londonderry Lithia Water

is to be found among the staple articles of supply in every leading hotel and club in the U.S. should be convincing evidence of its superiority as a table water.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Probability of Still Further Advance in Cotton Goods.

BETTER BUSINESS IN WOOLENS

Fall Underwear Lines Opened—Striped Hosiery Replacing Plaid—Many Knit Goods Buyers Here—Silks.

Buyers of cotton goods have begun to arrive from various important centres, but buying has so far been light. The visitors are doing considerable "shopping," and are evidently trying to make up their minds whether the present firmness is real or only assumed by the trade for bolstering up prices. The conditions which govern the market, however, preclude any possibility of a break for some time. On the other hand, there is every probability of still further advances.

Already there are complaints from the mills in regard to the scarcity of good grades of raw cotton, and for cotton better than middling a premium must practically be paid. On this account the quotations on cotton are misleading. Buyers who delay purchasing, believing that the strength of the market is only temporary, may find themselves paying more than they would to-day, or perhaps unable to get the goods at all. The whole tone of the market is very strong, and the tendency is still upward.

In staple cottons the demand is slightly above the average. Inquiries in regard to stocks are frequent. A considerable number of purchases have been made by both jobbers and converters, and also by the cutting-up trades.

Holders of brown sheetings and drills are far from anxious to make sales for the future, and are difficult to deal with at prevailing prices for near-by delivery, owing to the great scarcity of supplies.

There is only a moderate business in bleached cottons, because the market is against buyers and particularly well maintained.

Printed calicoes have been moving steadily in both fancies and staple lines, and there have been good-sized reorders of printed wash fabrics.

Ginghams show no particular change, either in the amount of business or prices quoted, and a steady business is coming forward in both staple and dress styles.

The changes in prices that have been named on cotton goods are as follows: Allen's cardinal prints have been advanced by Lawrence, Taylor & Co. to 3¾ cents, and Geneva prints also to 3¾ cents; Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co. have advanced the price of Masonville 4-4 bleached cottons one-eighth of a cent, making them now 5⅝ cents net, and of Crow Indian 4-4 bleached cottons one-quarter of a cent, making them 6¼ cents net; William Simpson & Sons have advanced both the jobbing and agents' prices on 3-4 percales to 3¾ cents, and their solid black, black and white, and silver gray to 4 cents.

The jobbers have begun to buy with some freedom from the primary market both worsteds and woolen dress goods for Spring requirements. This has been gratifying to the agents, who now feel that the Spring season will prove fairly successful after all. Prices have regained their strength to a considerable degree, and it is strongly hinted that there is a probability of advances being made on some lines. The curtailment of production early in the season on account of the lack of orders has materially assisted in strengthening the market. Henriettas and cashmeres, perheps, show this change in the most marked degree, and the prices which were cut a month or six weeks ago have been advanced again. Cotton warp goods have not yet shown quite the same improvement, although they are becoming steadier. There has been a good business in suitings, the cheviot effects, in coverts, broad cloths, and soft-finished goods; camel's hair styles have been good, serges excellent, and crepons undoubtedly the best of all. In high-grade fancies, the market is quiet and somewhat irregular, for there is still a considerable stock to be disposed of.

The importers report that the demand for plain-faced fabrics has increased very decidedly with them.

The Fall dress goods business, with both the importers and dress goods agents, is merely speculative, for it will not open for several weeks yet. The styles, however, if the demand abroad is any indication, run to extremes—perfectly plain fabrics for tailor-made gowns and high novelties for house and evening wear.

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The jobbers have been opening their Spring lines of woolen dress goods during the last week, and business is now done from the piece, rather than from the sample. Outside buyers have been arriving, but so far have confined themselves to getting prices and making comparisons. Reports from the middle and far-western districts show that the opening conditions are so improved that there is every reason to expect a large amount of trade. The great competition in low-grade fleeced lines has resulted in a break in the prices. Goods that opened at $3.50 have dropped to $3.25 a dozen, and some other grades are reported as taking a heavier fall. Besides this the agents are cutting and underbidding each other when they hear of a competitor's price.

The men's wear department of the textile market is probably the most interesting of all to-day, for each day sees new lines of heavy-weight woolens opened. Some serges were shown last week, but the bulk of them will be opened this week.

One or two lines of serges which were opened the first of last week have been advanced a trifle. Suitings also will probably be opened this week, because the Washington Mills open their entire lines to-day. High-grade worsted suiting, such as are manufactured by the Hockanum Association and the Globe Woolen Company will open between Feb. 1 and 6. The price of the raw material will prevent any considerable change in the prices from last year. Overcoatings which have been in the market for a week or more have not found many buyers. The market opened a little too early, and for this reason it will probably be hard to establish a better basis of prices. The Western friezes have been opened in Chicago and New York, and average from 2½ to 7½ per cent. below last year's prices.

The various lines of Fall underwear have been opened. Goods made to sell at the same price are of better quality than last year, while lines of which the quality remains the same have opened a trifle lower. This is not because of a weaker market, but solely because raw material is lower. The market, in fact, is in excellent condition. There are no large stocks, the mills having curtailed production when the demand was slack, and prices are firm on the quoted basis. The reorder demand for light-weight cotton underwear has shown an improvement during the week, both in staple lines and in high grade and fancy makes. The prices are well maintained, every agent getting the same prices that he did on first orders.

The demand for hosiery last week was small, and prices quite irregular. Importers expect a good demand for fancies for Spring and Summer, basing their calculations on the large percentage of fancy business at the present time. Plaid hosiery has been replaced by stripes, both vertical and horizontal, woven and embroidered. Boot patterns are prominent in the samples which will be shown, and are made up in solid colored legs and brightly colored fancy tops. Extreme novelties in fancy lace effects and various embroidered styles are looked at with considerable interest by the fine retail trade, but on account of the high cost the actual sales are small.

The knit goods agents have been surprised to find such a large number of the Western buyers in town. Many of the traveling salesmen have been recalled, not only because their trips have been unprofitable, but because they are needed to take care of the business at home.

The general tone of the silk market is firm, and business is considered good for this time of the year. A steady volume of reorders for both staple and fancy lines is received, and as there is nothing in the way of unsold supplies, and the market is supported by the strength of raw material, there is no reason to expect anything but a continued strengthening. Agents say that the whole atmosphere is hardening. Some lines are reported to be quietly advancing from 6 to 7 per cent. above the opening prices. This applies to staple lines of taffetas and gros grains. There has been no change, however, in the price of fancies, although the market is very firm. Many reorders for printed silks have been received during the week, domestic lines securing a large share of this demand. Foulard styles and printed warps are prominent. The most striking feature of the week's business has been the demand for crêpe de chine, and extra good fabrics are steadily advancing in price.

Annual Tuskegee Negro Conference.

The annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held at Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 22. Representatives of the farmers, mechanics, ministers, teachers, &c., will be present from all parts of the South, and reports of the progress of the colored people will be heard and discussed, and plans will be adopted for their future guidance.

Policeman G. W. Reynolds Dead.

Policeman George W. Reynolds of the Morrisania Station, died yesterday at his home 964 Boston Avenue, after a long illness. He was twenty-six years old, and was appointed to the force in 1895.

NEW BANKRUPTCY RULES.

The following additional Rules in Bankruptcy have been promulgated in this district:

I (Revised) PETITIONS.

Petitions should state where the debtor has resided, including the street and number, if any, and also where his principal place of business, if any, has been during the preceding six months, or the greater part thereof.

Petitions by one or more of several copartners should state, in case a discharge from co-partnership debts is desired, whether there are firm assets, and if there are, the petition should further state whether the firm and any other partners not joining in the petition are solvent or insolvent, and, if insolvent, the place of residence and whereabouts of such other partners, so far as known, or ascertainable, in order that they may be brought in as parties in case they refuse to join in the petition. Petitions, schedules, and other papers filed shall be upon law cap, not more than 9 inches wide by 14 inches long.

IX.—DISCHARGE AND COMPOSITIONS.

Applications for the discharge of the bankrupt, or for confirmation of a composition, duly verified, should be filed in the first instance with the referee in charge, who will thereupon fix a day for the hearing before the Judge, which may be upon any Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., and give the requisite notices thereof to all creditors or other persons interested, and thereafter transmit to the Clerk of the Court two days prior to the return day, due proof of the service of such notices, together with the petition for discharge or composition and a certificate or report of the referee as to the fact whether the bankrupt has in all things conformed to the requirements of the act, and has committed none of the offenses and done none of the acts prohibited in Subdivision B of Section 14, and whether the bankrupt in the opinion of the referee is entitled to his discharge. On the return day, the default of all creditors not appearing in opposition to the discharge or composition shall be entered. Upon due filing of written specifications of the grounds of opposition to the discharge or composition, the same shall be referred to the referee in charge to take the proofs and testimony offered by the parties, and to ascertain and report the facts. The hearing thereon before the referee may be brought on by either party on four days' notice thereof to the attorney of the other.

X.—SERVICE OF SUBPOENA—PUBLICATION.

In involuntary proceedings, if personal service of the subpoena cannot be made by a delivery of a copy thereof to the debtor or to some adult person who is a member or resident in the debtor's family at his dwelling house or usual place of abode within the district, and if the debtor shall not file an appearance within ten days after the return day of the subpoena, the Court, on proof by affidavit of the foregoing facts, and of the whereabouts of the debtor, will make an order directing such debtor to appear, plead, answer, or demur by a day certain to be designated therein, pursuant to Section 738 of the United States Revised Statutes, which order shall be served upon such absent debtor if practicable, wherever found, or, if personal service of such order upon such absent debtor is not practicable, such order shall be published once a week for six consecutive weeks as the Court may direct; and upon proof of such service or publication of said order and of compliance with the terms thereof, proceedings shall be had as upon personal service of the debtor within the district.

Upon the petition of one or more of several copartners, where some other member or members of the firm refuse to join in the petition, the like proceedings, if there are firm assets, must be had to bring in the other copartners.

XI.—LACHES.

In case of unreasonable delay in the bankruptcy proceedings after an injunction or stay of any other proceeding has been granted, application may be made on any motion day in bankruptcy, on four days' notice, to dissolve the stay, though the time limited in the order granting the stay has not expired.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 66 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

70—Minott vs. Ss. Patria. | 69—Knickerbocker Ice Co. vs. SS. Patria.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts.—Fursman, P. J.; MacLean and Leaventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Plattner vs. Waler.
2—Westervelt vs. Burns
3—Pascocello vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.
4—Burnell vs. Coles.
5—Lang vs. Met. St. Ry.
6—Rosen vs. Brodsky.
7—Montgomery vs. Martin.
8—Frischman vs. Mandel.

Appeals from orders of City Court.

1—Rickerson vs. Bunker.
2—Gross vs. Gross.
Appeals from judgments of City Court.
1—Coleman vs. Central Trust Co.
2—Seeman vs. Bandler.
3—Will vs. McShane Co. vs. Hellner.
4—Havlin vs. Krulish.
5—Neuman vs. Nat. Shoe & Leather Ex.
6—Heimerdinger vs. Lehigh Val. R. R. Co.
Appeals from Municipal Courts.
2—McCormick vs. Butler.
4—Mullen vs. Conynham.
5—Thomas H. Stewart Co. vs. McDowell.
6—Hirsch vs. Feist.
7—Fitzpatrick vs. Krause.
8—McCann vs. Gibson.
10—Gorhrm vs. Williams.
11—Textile Fub. Co. vs. Smith.
12—Klein vs. Turkel.
13—Hammersen vs. Schleicher.
14—Rosenthal vs. Kanter.
15—Lewis vs. Hosey.
16—Cassanges vs. Koram.
17—Rines vs. Berkman.
19—Waterman vs. Rosenthal.
20—Haig vs. Feist.
21—Valluri vs. W. C. Loftus & Co.
23—Stern vs. Childs.
25—Steinfeld vs. Wilcox.
26—Wende'l vs. Wendell
27—Cagllostro vs. Caporale.
28—Reitman vs. Creamer.
29—Same vs. same.
30—Kruger vs. Geer.
31—Kramer vs. Schatzkin.
32—Penn. & Del. Oil Co. vs. Spitelnik.
33—Hall vs. Cromelin.
34—Bruck vs. Feiner.
36—Nicoll vs. Lloyd.
37—McKiernan vs. Ballin
38—Gair vs. Cohen.
39—Man. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Har. Rlv. Lum. & W. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Minturn vs. Calhoun.
2—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
3—Weyrich vs. Weyrich.
4—Browne vs. Browne.
5—Groh vs. Groh.
6—Hamersly vs. Forgoteston.
7—Canfield vs. Canfield.
8—Hyde & Gload Mfg. Co. vs. Osborne.
9—Gallagher vs. Bernheimer.
10—In re Brooks.
11—Fanning vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
12—Hilton vs. Carr.
13—Brownell vs. D'Espem.
14—Stiefel vs. Rothschild.
15—Byrnes vs. Cooper.
16—Pritchard vs. N. Y. Tel. Co.
17—Jenner vs. Hallahan.
18—Gallagher vs. Bernheimer.
19—De Tiestetics vs. Brown & Sons.
20—Guidet vs. Schneider.
21—Oelemer vs. Lenk.
22—Gaimari vs. Fisher.
23—In re Stephenson.
24—James vs. Cook.
25—Berkowitz vs. Berkowitz.
26—In re Lenox Building Loan Co.
27—Goodman vs. Lowen.
28—Roe vs. same.
29—Simon vs. same.
30—Belding Bros. & Co. vs. same.
31—Paltrinieri vs. Feletti.
32—Robertson vs. Sully.
33—Forrest vs. Hardiman.
34—Asch vs. Asch.
35—Rosenbaum vs. Berg.
36—Schmidt vs. Crown Cordial and Extract Co.
37—Manderville vs. Campbell.
38—Mayer vs. Alexander.
39—Wedrasch vs. Poland.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Horsfield vs. Black.
2—In re Weeks St.
3—In re Mt. Hope Place. Demurrers.
902—Gifford vs. Clapp.
903—Mills vs. Noyes.
904—Ridley vs. Pallard.
922—Citizens' Bank of Buffalo vs. Weinberg.
923—Same vs. Janowitz.
924—Same vs. Weiss.
Preferred Causes.
2597—Gants vs. Flanders.
2608—Union Trust Co. vs. Von Dolsen.
2635—Same vs. Graham.
2613—Rousse vs. Burling.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1820—Mayer vs. Alexander.
1885—Overington vs. Williams.
1905—Hall vs. Millard.
1921—Seaman vs. Millholland.
1949½—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Frost.
1958—Smith vs. Robinson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2049.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Case on.

6539—Am. Rubber Tire Co. vs. Hughes.
7056—Adler vs. Cohen.
6733—Guarantee Sav. & L. Inst. vs. Moore.
7455—Meyer vs. Strauss.
6492—Bronx Gas & Elec. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
7861—Enright vs. Meehan.
7914—Lawrence vs. Glover.
7919—Lafora vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8011—Stapleton vs. same.
7212—Lovell vs. Lovell.
7541—Torres vs. H. C. Underwood Mfg. Co.
7429—Brandes vs. Royal Furniture Co.
6859—Adler vs. Schaffer.
4967—Erde vs. Ind. Order Ahawa Israel.
5918—Somn vs. Gelber.
6480—Butler vs. Mail & Express Pub. Co.
6221—Kourlel vs. Moran.
7614—Standard Varnish Works vs. Smith.
4139—Edelsheimer vs. Katen.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

2201—Flynn vs. Mayor, &c.
2167—Gallagher vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3458—Richards vs. Man. Ry. Co.
2902—Kerin vs. Lesser.
2903—Same vs. Gerber.
733—Pierce vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
3581—Marcantomo vs. Consol. Gas Co.
3416—Odell vs. Smith.
3417—Same vs. Sawyer.
3418—Same vs. Light.
450½—Rodman vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
2136—Hathaway vs. Treadwell Harris Baking Co.
3300—Spadone vs. Edmondson.
7148—Brewster vs. Wilson.
2013—Humphrey vs. Man. Railway Co.
2002—Balz vs. Thames & Mersey Ins. Co.
3316—Bangs vs. Nat. Macaroni Co.
948—Mayor, &c., vs. E. Bay Land Imp. Co.
3409—McCaffery vs. Cross.
3798—Wheeler vs. Mayor, &c.
2278—Schoeffin vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
3043—Walker vs. Ravitch.
1215—Smith vs. Milton.
1501—Lynch vs. Leach.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and XI. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2308—Midgley vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
1570—Western Nat. B'k vs. Faber.
1622—Fogarty vs. Union R. R. Co.
3432—N. Y. Roofing Co. vs. Munsey.
3528—Odell vs. Ahles.
3529—Same vs. same.
555—Baumann vs. Nevins.
2567—Hess vs. N. Y. Press Co.
7674—Currier vs. Poor.
7675—Lyon vs. Brown.
675—Blate vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2854—Lazarus vs. Ludwig.
3901—Cragin vs. O'Connell.
2380—Springer vs. Tompkins.
8094—Newman vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
3219—Rhodes vs. Erie R. R. Co.
3220—Rhodes vs. same.
3807—Davis vs. Piercy.
1539—Bailey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2981—Hamond vs. Snow, Church & Co.
2721—Scott vs. Banks.
2983—Chauret vs. Ives.
2380—Robinson vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
2920—Nally vs. Hitchcock.
3512—Warpeck vs. Rossseau.
1464—Schlzbacher vs. J. Cawthra & Co.
2107—Muth vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3892—Horowitz vs. Lembeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Co.
2333—Thompson vs. Galligan.
3539—Formes vs. Burglo.
3897—Lynz vs. Clark.
547—Hess vs. W. & J. Sloane.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Morgan L. Livingston.
John B. Brown.
Thomas Halstead.
Charles C. Young.
Louis Spannhase.
Anna B. Benker.
Albert Beebe.
Peter Rosentreter.
Maria Surrara.
Adolph Hoffman.
At 2 P. M.
Margaret E. Adriance.
Caroline L. Macy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1438—Jeremiah Crowley.
1413—Charles Wagner.
Estate of Patrick J. Hickey.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

6509—Pasternack vs. Weiss.
1561—Imperial Building Co. vs. John H. Woodbury D. Co.
2074—Garvin Machine Co. vs. Lawrence.
2088—Davies vs. Clark.
2159—Dabney vs. Wick.
616—Harrington vs. Rice
2082—Mayburv vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
2179—Lavender vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2025½—Johnston vs. N. Y. College of Dentistry.
2186—N. Y. Strawboard Co. vs. Morrison.
2164—Blanchard vs. Guffray.
6071—Rosenstock vs. Montague.
2069—Stott vs. Am. Watchman's Time D. Co.
2081—Hecking vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
5729—Lowery vs. N. Y. Ice Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2437—Mesick vs. Wondroscope Co.
2415—Bragen vs. Peck.
1954—Phillips vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2395—Cunningham vs. D. D., Av. B. & B. R. R. Co.
2401—Ward vs. Zbrowski.
2208—Miergdschlan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1945—Homan vs. Stiligebauer.
2398—Gelula vs. Rosenthal.
2432—Meltzer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2436—Dyett vs. Ridley.
2276—Davis vs. Conkling
686—Abram French Co. vs. Shapiro.
2278—Handibode vs. Un. Railway Co.
1982—Schnitzer vs. Rugen.
2001—Same vs. same.
1967—Sheridan vs. Stein

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

1678—Adler vs. Fisher.
2065—Hennessy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
483—Huckfeld vs. Scheele.
1407—Daneman vs. Bauchle.
2151—Ahlison vs. Good Samaritan Dispensary.
2193—Haum vs. Weber.
2521—Galasse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1536—Joelson vs. Hurdt.
2364—Feiahbein vs. Ettelson.
2481—Levenson vs. Steinberg.
2196—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2876—Kerby vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
2476—Stefesch vs. Walpuski.
2492—White vs. Larkin.
2338—Jedlicka vs. Stake.
2363—Fiske vs. Autographic Register Co.
520 2/4—Pohalski vs. Tamsen.
2116—Patterson vs. Powell.
2117—Bowns vs. Briel.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

6618—Turner vs. Allen.
6257—Orphan Asylum Soc'y vs. Oppenheim.
5728—Gardman vs. Kingsberg.
5753—Produce Ex. Bank vs. Cobe.
4840—Hochner vs. Crowley.
6617—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Abrahama.
6572—On Chong Shuck vs. Richard.
5948—Coe vs. Beatty.
5845—Bellows vs. Pallard.
6515—Johnston vs. Mengis.
6592—Johnson vs. Stein.
6337—Boorum & Pease Co. vs. Odell.
6612—Madden vs. Pisciotta.
6615—Abram Bros. vs. Wormser.
6602—Samuelson vs. Rogers.
6643—Carr vs. J. V. Shaefer Co.
5950—Mendelson vs. Haan.
5007—Ridgway vs. Rothschild.
6623—Hornsey vs. Campbell.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2579.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, McCann, and McIntyre, Jr., for the People.

1—Samuel Herman.
2—Max Goldberg.
3—Charles Ward.
4—Graham McAdam, Michael J. Boylan.
5—John Ryan.
6—Henry W. Beardsley, John E. Munsinger.
7—William Whatley.
8—Julius Pudner, Joseph Goldberg, Louis Goldberg.
9—Louis Goldberg, Max Goldberg.
10—Minnie Hollin.
11—Mary Flemming.
12—Jennie Miller.
13—Jennie Yachelson.
14—David Ryan, Rube Daly.
15—Nicola Angelina.
16—Gus Littening.
17—William Lemmey.
18—James Rogan.
19—David Casey.

Pleadings.

1—Louis P. Warren.
2—William Smith.
3—Andrew Mergner, Jacob Seibert.
4—Patrick Howley.
5—Thomas Donohue.
6—Harry Eisenberg.
7—Sidney Morritz.
8—Thomas Gilien.
9—Frank True.
10—Frederick Calabrese.
11—William Campbell.
12—Ordelar Del Sans, Frankie Inman, William S. Clark.
13—Joseph Vaughn.
14—James Clark.
15—Louis J. Snure.
16—Frank Hennessey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Herrman for the People.

1—Tony Maipito, Severo Comorone.
2—John Fitzpatrick, John Collins, James Nertney.
3—Theodore Ott.
4—Thomas Burns, James O'Neill.
5—Emma Parker.
6—Mary Wilson.
7—Richard Thur.
8—Clement E. Aimone.
9—Michael Vesey, William Herring.
10—Gallia Flora.
11—Charles H. Webb.
12—Joseph Heimovitz, Fortunato Framcuwill.
13—James Gordon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and O'Connor for the People.

1—Leopold Stein.
2—Mary E. Sullivan.
3—Joseph Ryan.
4—Henry Schneider.
5—Harry Wiedenmann.
6—Annie Hausmann.
7—Perry Yarrington.
8—Morris Levinson.
9—Paul Snyder.
10—John Carbone.
11—Salvatore Margajo.
12—Henry W. Probst.
13—James Clancy.
14—John E. Risley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Sullivan for the People.

1—Patrick Gilmartin.
2—Gottlieb Kramer.
3—Selma Martin.
4—Marrietta Grassi.
5—Frank Early.
6—Matthew Mulqueen.
7—Albert Dominguez.
8—John Kiernan.
9—Kleman Larkin.
10—Patrick Meehan.
11—William Moller.
12—Henry Gehri.
13—William Gehri.
14—George Quinn.
15—George Patten.
16—Michael Goodwin.
17—Patrick J. Cregan.
18—Pearl Hodes and Ed McDermott.
19—Pearl Hodes.
20—Sarah Israel.
21—Bernard Daly.
22—Michael Camere.
23—Frank Camere.
24—John Day.
25—Henry Lane.
26—Joseph Corcoran.
27—James Brogan.
28—Marie Dreyer.
29—Thomas Kivel.
30—Michael Hotz.
31—Mary Greenfield.
32—Charles Rand, John Smith, John Palmer, John F. Hackett, John Thompson, William Bolan, Peter Seyngard, Samuel Kelly.
32—John Stack, Frederick Ruthenberg.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Lee vs. Elmeler—Thomas B. Odell. Myer vs. Leon—Edward D. O'Brien.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Barnard, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

74—New Haven Sprinkler Co. vs. Andrews.
60—Baguily vs. Morning Journal.
96—Schmenger vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R.
97—Price vs. Burnham.
98—Walton vs. Collins.
63—Sayer vs. Scott.
62—Davey vs. Davey.
20—Linderman vs. Hastings Card Co.
28—Curran vs. Guilfoyle.
29—Scripture vs. Morris.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor, J.—Calendar of Appeals from Municipal Courts.

Smith vs. Soernsen. | Huber vs. Ryan.

Calendar for Special Term trials, Jan. 23.

132—Fitchett vs. Murphy. | 172—Heyman vs. Suden.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Dickey, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Jenks, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.

4089—Bradford vs Self.
3379—Barthel vs. Gen. Fire Extinguisher.
5740—People ex rel. Noland vs. Ebbitts.
4866—Edgerley vs. Long Island R. R.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennett.
2301—Bachrach vs. Nassau R. R.
1792—Towner vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
8284—Van Dorn vs. Martin.
7137—McCormick vs. R. C. Church of Holy Trinity.
6125—Williams vs Koehler & Co.
6511—Vetter vs. Nassau R. R.
2627—Klages vs. same.
2015—Allen vs. City of Brooklyn et al.
2432—Sheer vs. Long Island R. R.
4594—Rinaldi vs. Geordani.
6843—Bogin vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
4476—Odell vs. Eppig.
1342—Duncan vs. Walsh.
933—Magnus vs. McCarthy.
3030—Rose vs. Nassau R. R.
1654—Spencer vs. Worthington.
7323—Fisher vs. Buehler.
7379—Prizzia vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
5072—Belford vs. Long Island R. R.
4238—Fisher vs. Nassau R. R.
5497—Fields vs. Brook. Heights Co.
6925—Thorn vs. Terry et al.
5017—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
4752—McLaughlin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
3674—McGarl vs. Nassau R. R.
3088—Arbuckle vs. Belford.
4759—Lordi vs. Amorosa.
5128—Coua vs. Cranford et al.
3642—Lounsbury vs. N. Y. & Rock. R. R.
2869—Stemmerman vs. Nassau R. R.
7193—Brauer vs. Brook. Heights R. R.
5839—Frank vs. Tuozzo et al.
1935—Kennedy vs. Donlon.
3159—McGarry vs. Frankel.
1051—Daly vs. Friedlander et al.
3347½—Hicks vs. N. J. Car Spring Co.
4481—Lawrence vs. Bkln. Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
1490—Anglim vs. Hoffman.
4477—Schellenberger vs. Nassau R. R.
4302—Faris vs. Bkln. & Newtown R. R.
5360—Siegel vs. Nassau R. R.
5370—Goodwin vs. Bkln. Heights R. R.
5375—Young et al. vs. Katz.
5382—Femsad vs. Bkln., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
5384—Schmielan vs. Burfeind.
3057—Boode vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.

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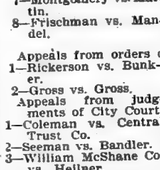

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4194—Willard vs. Whalen
7255—Alexander vs. Creamer.
4324—Frazer vs. Shannon et al.
7095—Disbrow vs. Nassau R. R.
1718—Monaghan vs. Bkn. Heights R. R.
3996—Linn vs. same.
7439—People ex rel. Tate vs. Frost.
7421—Harrison vs. Physiac.
7305—Post vs. Bkln., Q. Co. & Sub. R. R.
7300—O'Donnell vs. Shaw et al.
7415—Henderson et al. vs. Adams Cylinder Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5384.

The wills of Amelia Iffinger, Michael McLaughlin, Annie Ford, or Forde, Andrew J. Billings,

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—Calendar for Monday.

John Well, Julia A. Fleming, Ann Maria Van Pelt, Patrick Coughlin.

The accounting in the estates of John F. Stellen, Susan M. Huntington, Henry Niemetz.

The revocation probate of Christina Schaefer.

Estate of Annie M. Phillips, Sarah Moorehead.

The real estate of P. V. R. Stanton.

The administration of Viola Bedell.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 5—Will of George W. Hojer. No. 7—Will of Isabella Andrews. No. 64—Guardianship of Stella Vazzoler.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part II.—Hurd, Jr., J.

1271½—Wetherow vs. B'klyn Savings Bank.
1169—Sickles vs. Flanagan.
556—Kelly vs. Campbell.
513—Goodman vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
677—Murray vs. Friemann.
304—Towbin vs. Buttling, Sheriff.
29—Rushford vs. Atlantic Av. R. R.
1283—Lott vs. Toulmin.
1357—Schneider vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1345—Rogers vs. Joseph Lecomte Manfg. Co.
1338—Gildersleeve vs. Nassau El. R. R.
1371—Blank vs. Uhlmann.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

George W. Kitchell.
Rocco Lapetino,
James Carroll,
Joseph Morris,
George Short.
George Elka,
John Rohr,
John Hyson,
Patrick Shea,
Frederick Fisler,
Frank Colgan.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 Fifth St., Long Island City.

60—Beeves vs. Carroll.
32—Mansfield vs. City of Brooklyn.
64—Higgins vs. Eglee.
58—Greer vs. Long Island R. R. Co.
62—Kious vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R.
175—Brazil vs. Metropolitan St. R. R.
67—King vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
68—Kitchell vs. Kilgen.
69—Batterman vs. City of New York.
70—Jeffries vs. same.
71—Potter vs. N. Y. City Baptist Mission Society.
72—Purdy vs. City of New York.
74—Parks vs. same.
77—Dodge vs. Duryea.
78—Merritt vs. same.
79—Tallon vs. City of New York.
80—Bailey vs. Block.
81—Campbell vs. same.
83—Green vs. L. I. R. R. Co.

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THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.

We wish that we could regard the action of the Committee on Coinage, in reporting the Hill Currency bill, as good ground for revising our recent expression of opinion that the situation of the sound-money cause is extremely discouraging and in some respects discreditable. But we cannot see that it really changes that situation greatly.

The bill is a good one, not as good in some respects as the bill abandoned by the Committee on Banking and Currency, but one that would be of immense advantage to the country. It fixes the gold standard openly and in terms; it makes all the obligations of the Government payable in gold; it creates a separate division in the Treasury to take in charge all matters of the currency, and provides ample means for it to redeem in gold the United States notes and Treasury notes; it requires the very gradual, but finally complete, retirement of the United States notes, and it extends somewhat the legal circulation of the National banks, and authorizes smaller banks and branches of larger banks. All this is excellent, and if the Administration had taken it in hand at the start it would now be accomplished, and the country would have the incalculable benefits involved in it. The Administration did nothing of the sort. Now, at the tail of a crowded short session, when even the regular business of the Congress is far behindhand, this measure is "reported." It has not the slightest chance of passing, and must die with the present Congress. The only value that we can recognize in this action of the Republican majority of the Coinage Committee lies in the fact that it is a new pledge. But the country has had many pledges from the Republicans in many ways. It has had no performance. The President has been in office nearly one-half his term. Congress has held three sessions. Not a step has been taken, not a bill has been passed, that adds a particle to the stability or the soundness of the currency or of the standard of value. Even the gold reserve has been maintained out of the proceeds of loans. The country, which put the party in power on the sound-money issue, has received from it nothing but "words, words, words."

If President McKINLEY really wishes to retrieve the past and make some amends for his inexcusable neglect of his duty and his promises, let him lay this or some like measure before an extra session of the next Congress, and press it with all the legitimate influence of his office. He could without the slightest doubt secure its passage. It is true that in doing that he would act the part of a statesman and not that of an ordinary politician; he would almost surely take away the issue which some of his party leaders think the strongest possible one for them, but he would strengthen his party and himself as he could in no other way. In our judgment, the party that could establish the gold standard and free this country from the fear of any political fight over the currency would be sure beyond all peradventure of popular confidence for at least the succeeding Administration. That is about as far as any political forecast in this country can be made. It is a good deal further than Mr. McKINLEY can now see clearly into the future.

AGUINALDO AS A RULER.

What do we really know about AGUINALDO, who, by and with the advice and consent of Senator GEORGE F. HOAR and the authority of the Declaration of Independence, demands for himself and his associates the sovereignty of the Philippine Islands?

We know that as a rebel leader who had been stirring the Filipinos to revolt against the Spanish Government he was bought off by the Spanish, who paid him a very large bribe to quit the sedition business. He promptly accepted the bribe, and although it was stipulated that the money should be used for other purposes he proceeded to Hongkong and, like a thrifty little gentleman, deposited it to his own credit in a bank.

We know that in organizing on paper his Philippine Republic one of his earliest cares was to issue a proclamation in which the insignia of his great office, a gold-headed cane and a gold whistle, were most particularly described.

We know that Mr. RAYMON REYES LALA, a native of the Philippines now in this country, declares that "AGUINALDO and his companions, though fervent patriots, do not represent the best classes" of the Philippines, "who almost without exception are for annexation or a protectorate."

We know that he comes of a mixed race remarkable rather for the lightness and celerity of its intellectual operations than for the qualities of steadfastness, wisdom, and sound judgment; a race that under the oppressive rule of thieving Spanish Governors General has never had the opportunity, by experience in public affairs, to develop the capacity for self-government.

Yet the ardent anti-expansionist wants to intrust the lives, the fortunes, and the future of these children among the races of men to this tricky, vain, shifty, feather-headed, incapable, and self-chosen leader in order that they may be spared the horrors of enslavement under that ruthless despot WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

THE SANTIAGO CAMPAIGN REVIEWED.

As the deliberate pen of history reviews the events of the land campaign at Santiago de Cuba the impression deepens that the awful mismanagement that sent SHAFTER'S expedition from Tampa so ill-equipped for its work came perilously near involving us in disasters more serious even than those actually inflicted by disease and privation. In view of the almost universal and ostentatiously manifested sympathy of the Continental powers for Spain it was almost a supreme necessity that we defeat the Spaniards in every battle. It is impossible to say what foreign complications might have arisen had we suffered a reverse in any important engagement; while at home defeat would have filled us with shame and mortification.

Yet it has long been known that there was a time during those anxious and bloody days before Santiago when in the judgment of the commander of the expedition our position was by no means secure, and retreat was under consideration. It was after the battle of El Caney, a stubborn but not decisive engagement, on Friday, July 1, that Gen. SHAFTER sent a dispatch to the War Department saying that in his judgment he might be compelled to retire to a stronger position a few miles to the rear. That dispatch was of course not given to the public. But Saturday and Sunday were anxious days in Washington, and throughout the country, until the news of the destruction of CERVERA'S fleet on Sunday morning, July 3, restored everybody's spirits and made the speedy surrender of the city inevitable.

From two widely separated sources there now come commentaries upon the Santiago campaign that show how defective was our preparation to cope with even so ineffective a force as that which defended that city against us.

In Mr. HENRY NORMAN'S London cable letter to THE TIMES of yesterday a summary is given of an Edinburgh Review article upon "The United States as a Military Power," in which the writer, evidently a military expert, declares, as reported by Mr. NORMAN, that "the victories of the war were won by the regulars, whose exceptional physique, intelligence, and heroism overcame obstacles which, under superior generalship, would never have arisen." We quote further from Mr. NORMAN'S summary of the article:

> "He shows that nothing but CERVERA'S suicidal dash from Santiago saved SHAFTER'S campaign from utter collapse, with an indefinite prolongation of the war. He attributes the final surrender of Santiago to Gen. MILES'S diplomatic conduct of negotiations and pays high tribute to MILES'S strategic ability in winning the Puerto Rican campaign with the most inadequate means and without serious collisions with the enemy."

We turn now to an account of the fight at Las Guasimas given by Gen. S. B. M. YOUNG and printed in The Sun of yesterday. Gen. YOUNG commanded a brigade in WHEELER'S division. According to his own account he planned the advance and the attack and fought the battle as he had planned it; there was no surprise and no ambush. We quote from The Sun's report of Gen. YOUNG'S statement:

> "The General was taken down with fever immediately after the battle, but remained in camp two or three days. He told Gen. SHAFTER and others that the army was in a serious position, that if he were a Spaniard in Santiago he could lead out a regiment and by circling the American camp dash into Siboney and stampede the whole expedition. He was surprised at the rapidity of the deployment of the army for attack upon Santiago, for he supposed that it would halt in a well-defended camp for some time to get up supplies, ammunition, and artillery, and to put the men in shape after the ordeal of the voyage from Tampa to Cuba."

Gen. SHAFTER'S dispatch and the accounts given by eye-witnesses and participants in the campaign of Santiago make it very plain that our escape there from a reverse that would have spoiled our fine unbroken record of victories was too narrow for comfort at the time or overmuch pride in the recollection.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The friends of the Biennial Sessions bill make a mistake in speaking always in a slurring tone of those who oppose it. Opposition is not by any means confined to the keepers of hotels and restaurants in Albany or to politicians who covet the salaries and the opportunities of the annual session.

This is a large State, with vast and complex interests and a great deal of public business. Emergencies frequently arise which demand prompt legislation. Towns and cities require authority for works of urgency, remedial legislation is asked to repair the omissions of previous laws, and unforeseen contingencies call for legislative action in circumstances which admit of no remote postponement. Twice since 1885 the Legislature has been summoned in special session. The public business could not wait even for the convening of the members in the regular annual session.

Before the enactment of our present charter, which confers a very large and, if rightly understood and employed, a sufficient power of home rule, it would have been inexpedient to adopt the plan of biennial sessions. The city is of so rapid a growth and develops so many and such pressing needs that the comfort and prosperity of its people would have been seriously impaired by a reform that would have compelled them to wait from, say, April in one year to January of the second year following for authority to spend money in paving streets or providing additional water supply.

Now that half the population of the State enjoy under the new charter the right of local self-government a biennial sessions amendment is a much less serious matter. The rapacity and spurious Puritanism of the rural statesmen will have less frequent opportunity for exercise in forays against the peace and purse of the urban population, and timid corporations will not have to "give up" quite so much money to Albany "strikers." But even the rural counties have rights and interests which ought to be carefully considered before the amendment is sent to the people for their approval.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN CUBA.

News that is assuring in a way, but not quite gratifying to the American sense of business alertness and enterprise, comes from Havana to The Washington Star through its special correspondent, Mr. C. M. PEPPER, who has made some accurate observations in Cuba before and since the war. He says that English capital is manifesting greater confidence in the future serenity and security of affairs in Cuba than is manifested by American capital.

In illustration of this assertion, it is said that Englishmen, confident of the development of the resources of the island, have secured possession of the leading railroad lines on the island, east of Havana, and are endeavoring to obtain control also of the Cardenas and Jucaro line, that traverses one of the richest sections of the island. The Cubans have become aware of their efforts and are holding the line at a high figure, and are not alarmed at the report that the English investors will parallel the coveted property.

This prompt occupation of what are considered good properties in British estimation has been effected while Americans have been looking out, somewhat hopefully, for concessions that the Englishman has not bothered himself about. Mr. PEPPER is somewhat cynical at the expense of these Americans, who have trusted to American schemes of reorganization to enable them to get possession of the Cuban railroads. The Englishmen, depending upon our ability and determination to maintain order, have taken concessions already secured, paid gold for them, and are proceeding to run the roads at such charges as the business will bear—following pretty closely the old Spanish practice in that respect.

It is intimated by Mr. PEPPER that there may be a few small things left for American capital, after British and French capital has been expended in large undertakings in Cuba, but that the British capitalists have really seized with confidence upon some of the most apparent and most advantageous opportunities with a degree of energy and assurance that speaks of confidence in American success in establishing a permanent government that will not be in any way a menace to investments.

Gov. ROOSEVELT, while maintaining perfectly pleasant relations with the leaders in the Legislature, seems determined to keep himself free for his own duties and to leave them to take the responsibility for the performance of theirs. So far he has refused to say what his course would be on any bill that should come before him, except what he has said in his public messages. The members of the Legislature must decide what they will do as to the measures he recommended without reference to what he will do with measures they may be interested in. This is strictly right, but how novel it seems, and how far the true principle has been abandoned to make this simple return to it so impressive. If the Governor can carry out to the end of his term the excellent policy he has entered on he will render an immense service to the State.

The foolish and despotic exactions of the trade unions of the Plasterers and Bricklayers, which our London correspondent described in his dispatch yesterday, are sufficiently exasperating. It is no wonder that the masters are preparing for a stubborn defense in case of a general strike, and it would only be natural that they should resort to processes equally extreme. But the situation seems to us not so much to justify a struggle as to condemn the course that must have brought about the present condition of things. For a long time in this country the building trades in the East have been spared any serious conflict simply because a system has been adopted and loyally followed on both sides by which full knowledge and discussion have been secured through constant conference. Differences have been adjusted as soon as they arose. Of course, this involves intelligence, self-restraint, and mutual confidence, but the result shows that these are not impossible qualities. Even in England the strongest and sanest labor leaders appear to condemn the course of the unions in this case. It is probable, however, that there has been fault on both sides; they may have to have a fight before the fault can be acknowledged and remedied, but it is a costly way of learning a needed lesson.

Major DALY is not such a shining mark as the General commanding the army, but he, too, has had the temerity to provoke but he, too, had the temerity to provoke the envenomed darts of EAGAN. For saying that the Tampa beef was "embalmed" Gen. MILES drew upon himself the billingsgate of the Commissary General. Now Major DALY not only charges that the beef was embalmed, but proves it. The powder he obtained by boiling down some of the beef, when analyzed by a Government chemist, discloses the presence of boric and salicylic acids, two chemicals, it happens, that are used in embalming and that cannot be used in the treatment of beef without danger to the health of the consumers. A curious question now arises for the consideration of the court-martial that is to try Gen. EAGAN. Since it is now demonstrated that the Tampa beef was "embalmed," why was EAGAN so furiously angry at Gen. MILES for telling the simple truth about it? Some irritation was to be expected, since the charge was a serious criticism of his department. But why did he explode with wrath? There must have been some reason. What was it? Perhaps the court-martial will find out.

To release a prisoner on bail when the circumstances—including the previous conviction and sentence of an accomplice—warrant the conclusion that she or he will never return or be surrendered for trial is, in effect, to amend the Penal Code by substituting bail forfeiture and exile for imprisonment as the penalty of a felony.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Our Consul General at Shanghai, Mr. JOHN GOODNOW, may have been a bit hasty in telling the New York exporters that no market for labor-saving machinery and tools either existed in China or could be developed there. His statements as to the superabundance of cheap labor throughout the Celestial Empire are undoubtedly true, but it is more than possible that the excess of applicants for the employment now offered is due to the fact that until improved devices for making human strength effective are at hand the avenues of industry will remain, as now, few, short, and narrow. A vast deal of work will be provided just as soon as China can be persuaded that she is raw material and not a finished product. It is not because everything has been done there that her laborers are working for starvation wages or not working at all, but because practically none of the things that make for civilization have even been begun. Mr. GOODNOW apparently holds to the theory that rude tools and antique methods give employment to more people than does the best of machinery run by skilled mechanics. The fallacy of that idea was demonstrated long ago, despite the individual hardships which its abandonment produced and is still producing. The present lack in China of demand for our inventions for speeding the toiler's activity is the result of China's torpor, not of the size of her population or their willingness to work for 10 cents a day. As a matter of fact they are not willing to work for that, and never do it except under stecnest compulsion. It is absolutely certain that if the promised wakening of the Far East is at hand, it will soon cease to be cheap to carry dirt in little baskets, and then American wheelbarrows will be salable there.

—Slavery still exists in several parts of the world where British rule has been more or less well established, and this anomalous state of affairs not only keeps the minds of a lot of good Englishmen in a state of unhappy excitement, but it makes endless trouble for the officials who are constantly called upon to explain and excuse their failure instantly to overturn the immemorial customs of subject barbarians. For instance a big, double-barreled deputation from the Anti-Slavery Society and the Society of Friends called the other day upon the Right Hon. ST. JOHN BRODERICK, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and lectured him severely because involuntary servitude is recognized as legal in the Island of Pemba. The Secretary admitted the truth of the accusation, and then he in turn delivered a long lecture on the difficulties that governmental reformers are forced to recognize and overcome in ways that seem, to reformers not governmental, to be nothing short of "compromises with evil." Pemba, he said, was indeed under British protectorate, but it was ruled by the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Zanzibar itself was not yet entirely submissive to the commands of civilization. Something, however, had already been accomplished, even in Pemba. Slavery was allowed, but a system of gradual emancipation was producing results which were good, though somewhat slow. Many slaves have already been freed, and the habit of paying wages was making its way among the Arab masters to such an extent that a considerable part of the slavery which remained was merely nominal. Servants who might claim and obtain freedom often prefer a continuance of the old relations, now that they were mitigated by the receipt of a regular wage. The members of the deputation heard this with some dubiety, but they went away admitting that more haste did occasionally mean less speed, and that gradual reform might be better than a costly war with determined fighters.

—A correspondent, who describes himself as "a daily reader of THE TIMES who has been interested in your campaign against the 'Christian Scientists,'" takes us to task because we printed on Saturday a story about a sick soldier who was supposed to be dying, but who began to get better as soon as his family reached his bedside. Our correspondent sees nothing but "nonsense" in the idea that a man suffering from fever could be favorably affected by the proximity of those he loved, and concludes by asserting that the line which headed our account of this episode—"Sight of His Family Better Than Medicine to a Sick Soldier"—was not in keeping with the implied negative in our "All the News That's Fit to Print." This, it seems to us, is most amazing and unreasonable criticism. The tale as told was true, for one thing, and THE TIMES does not make harmony with its theories or beliefs the condition on which facts otherwise acceptable can obtain a place in its columns. But wherein were the facts in this case inharmonious with our views of "Christian Science"? Never, never, never did we deny the influence of the mind over the body, and never, never, never do we intend to do so. It is a matter of the commonest observation that loneliness and discouragement such as this soldier felt before his friends came decrease an invalid's chances of recovery, and equally well known is it that happiness and relief of anxiety are favorable to the regaining of health.

ANTI-EXPANSIONIST ARGUMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

* * * "The anti-expansionists would forestall knowledge by acting in ignorance now. Their arguments have long since been answered. Now the President has taken away their very name by letting it be known that his policy does not contemplate permanent possession of the Philippines.

—From THE TIMES of yesterday.

The morning dawns. When Mr. McKinley said that foreign conquest would be criminal aggression, he had the support of the entire sensible part of the Nation, which he lost when he put his "ear to the ground" and was deceived by what he thought he heard. What he thought he heard caused him to think that he was wrong when he uttered the truth that foreign conquest would be criminal aggression; and expansion and annexation was for a time thought to be the result of the late war.

But the "sober second thought" has come, and the element that, when any great crisis occurs in our country, has been heard from. It is opposed to stealing the freedom of a weak though semi-civilized people, and it is opposed to adding another inferior race to our citizenship. It still stands for the idea that "governments exist by the consent of the governed," and it will control.

The anti-expansionists have not acted, and are not acting in ignorance now. Quietly but persistently they have called the attention of the people and the Administration to the fundamental principles of our Government and have succeeded in arresting the recent craze for expansion.

Their arguments have been answered in the affirmative. That "the President's policy does not contemplate permanent possession of the Philippines" is due alone to the intelligence of the people, who recognize that which is right when they have had sufficient time to consider the questions that come before them.

In sending a commission to study and report upon the condition and needs of the Filipinos the President is now doing what many thoughtful people think he should have done months ago; but that, too, is a result of the sober second thought, and is a late step in the right direction.

I think it safe to say that the most that the country will acquiesce in is the establishment of a protectorate for the Filipinos. We do not want them as citizens, and need only the same rights there that are accorded to other nations.

We do want to be true to ourselves, and to show to the nations of the earth that our assertion that the war was one for humanity was true and that we accord the same freedom of which we so loudly boast to every human being.

THEODORE MCGARRAH.
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

No Apology Required.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is not necessary for A. B. to make any apology. Methuselah himself would not have taken offense at anything he has said. But it would be well for him to search the Scriptures more diligently before he enters into controversy either with his elders or his juniors. JOHN CODMAN.
New York, Jan. 20, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Well Fixed.

The man who is master of himself has a servant he can depend upon.—Chicago News.

Where They Are Alike.

There are persons who regard a book in the same way they do a teapot. If it turns out well, they are entirely satisfied.—Boston Transcript.

Hardly Orthodox.

"To what church did the deceased belong?" asked the Coroner.
"He was an octogenarian, I believe," said the witness.—Philadelphia Call.

Too Much Cutting?

GREAT WALL STREET WEEK.

BROKERS GLAD OF A HOLIDAY FROM SHEAR WEARINESS.

—The Sun.

A Little Late.

Papa—I hear you were a bad girl to-day and had to be spanked.
Small Daughter—Mamma is awful strict. If I'd a known she used to be a school teacher, I'd 'a' told you not to marry her.—Harlem Life.

ROBERT BURNS ON HIS DEATH-BED.

By ROBERT REID, Montreal.

(Prize poem of 1899, to which the Kinnear Silver Wreath has just been awarded by the North American United Caledonian Association.)

Life's day draws near the gloaming,
Its heat and burden dune,
And a' its dear delusions
I maun relinquish sune;
Sune will auld Mither Scotland
The hard that loes her tyne,
And hear her loves and praises sung
By ither tongues than mine.

Land o' the sturdy thistle,
And winsome heather bell,
Thou wants nae quavering minstrel
Thy pith and pride to tell;
But strong within his bosom,
The tide of song should flow
Who dares to voice thy doughty deeds
And dreams of long ago!

So well'd in mine the music
That broke in waves of fire,
When in the flush of manhood
I swept the patriot-lyre;
And though my failing fingers
Now feebler echoes wake,
Fain would their hinmaist effort be
For dear auld Scotland's sake.

* * * * *

O dinna steek that shutter
And keep the licht awa;
But owre me in its glory
Let ilka sunbeam fa'!
For in the Vale of Shadows
Where I sae sune maun be,
The bonnie heartsome Simmer Sun
Will shine nae mair for me.

Blithe hae I been to see him
Come owre the hills at morn,
Or in the eenin', gildin
Wi' liquid gowd, the corn;
When 'neath his bauld caresses
Dame Nature beam'd wi' joy,
And ilka thing that breath'd was glad,
And nane mair glad than I.

Then, rapt in poet-ardor,
Enchanted ground I trod,
As in my heart, sweet-singin',
I heard the voice of God;
His warks were a' aboot me,
I sang whate'er I saw,
For man and beast, and flow'r and stream,
I loe'd them, ane and a'!

Noo, like a wauf o' Winter
That comes afore its time,
The warld's breath has chilled me,
And kill'd me in my prime;
Dark clouds obscure the visions
Gar'd a' my being thrill,
And in my cauld and flutterin' breist
The heavenly voice is still.

O, talents richly cared for,
And noo ayont reca',
How, like a reckless spendthrift
I've cuist my waith awa!
What can I gie for answer
When the dread Voice I hear
That o' my thriftless stewardship
In thunder-tones 'll spier?

* * * * *

Sweet lass, whase step like music
Slips the town chamber thro',
Whase touch is like an angel's
Upon my burnin' broo,—
O frae the paths of virtue
Ne'er let that fitstep stray,
And for a heavenly licht to guide
This heart will ever pray.

And bairns—my blessings on ye!
Ye'll sune be left your lane,
Wi life's sair darg afore ye—
In God's name—act like Men!
Abune a' fame or fortune
For this my bosom yearns,
That man for honest worth should prize
The sons of Robert Burns!

* * * * *

Dear Jean, the nicht grows eerie,
I wat I'll slumber sune;
O lay your loof in mine, luve,
As ye sae aft hae dune;
And on that faithfu' bosom
Let this worn cheek recline,
That for a heart-beat I may pree
The raptures o' lang syne.

O bonnie was the burnside,
And fair the sylvan scene,
Where, 'neath the budding hawthorn,
I trysted wi' my Jean;
And as I fondly claep'd her—
A bliss beyond compare—
I trow the munelicht never shone
On sic a happy pair!

Sinsyne, I've tried her sairly,
But gude and true she's been;
And for a' that's come and gane yet
She's still my Bonnie Jean!
There's nane in a' braid Scotland
That's half sae dear to me,
And ne'er a hand but this dear hand
Shall close my weary e'e.

Then fare ye weel, my ain Jean,
My first joe and my last,
Through lika neuk in Scotland
Our names entwin'd hae pass'd;
And think na that she slichts us,
Or sune forgot we'll be—
A hunder year will but increase
Her pride in you and me!

But now on Life's illusions
Maun close these ee'n o' mine,
And to the Fount it sprang frae
My soul I maun resign;
Great Being! in whose presence
Ere morning I may stand,
Reach from the dark to guide me through
Thine everlasting Hand!

*Miss Jessy Lewars.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Sunday has become a general visiting day for men in New York, and nearly every hostess in society is at home informally. As yet there is enough of the old Puritan spirit existing to discourage the sending out of cards for Sunday, although there are not a few luncheons and several musicales given. The custom of dining out at restaurants, which is a fad both in London and Paris, has also taken hold of New Yorkers. The old-fashioned dinner in the middle of the day is no longer considered à la mode, although many of the conservative families still cling to this custom. The evening dinner at the restaurant, however, gives the necessary rest to servants in comparatively small households. The streets were crowded yesterday, both after church and later in the afternoon, when the general calling began. "Friendship in New York," said a clever writer, "is largely a matter of streets," and the calling was confined to districts, divided into upper and lower fashionable New York.

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The entertainments for this week are planned on almost the same lines as those of the week which has just passed. Monday is a very popular day for at homes, and it will be the fourth in a January series. Mrs. C. Inslee Pardee, 6 East Forty-third Street, will give a reception, and Mrs. Charles C. Worthington of 29 Fifth Avenue, who has had Mondays, has sent out cards for this afternoon to meet Mr. I. Zangwill, the famous London critic and novelist. This is somewhat of a new departure, and a welcome one. The Grand d'Hautevilles have one of their series of dinners, and Mrs. N. E. Baylies gives a large dinner at her residence, 1 East Seventy-first Street. Many of her guests will go afterward to the ball of the Clarkson Jays, at Delmonico's. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock will have the Post-Graduate Sewing Class.

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The ball this evening at Delmonico's for Miss Edith Clarkson Jay will be a very large entertainment, and as there is not another dance in either of the two leading sets for the date, the guests will be from the ranks of the most fashionable New York families. Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion, dancing with Miss Jay. The favors are said to be unusually pretty, and the floral decorations will be lavish. Supper will be served at small tables before the cotillion, and, as there will be more young unmarried people than matrons, the dance will be a late one.

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At the dramatic breakfast on Tuesday Mrs. Sidney Harris will again appear in public. Mrs. Harris has several times resolved not to take any part in dramatic performances, although she has been studying for several years. There is some possibility of her adopting the stage eventually as a career. For a short while she was a member of Mr. John Drew's company. Mrs. Clara Bloodgood will continue in the procession, and Mrs. "Jack" Wilmerding, whose recent experiences at Bloomingdale have occupied public attention, is reported as also studying for the stage. She will be the first Vanderbilt who has trod the boards professionally, and there is no doubt that much capital will be made of her relationship by enterprising managers.

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February cards are slowly coming in. Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden will be among the dinner dance givers. Her cards are for Saturday, Feb. 4. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer are to give a large dinner at Sherry's on Thursday, Feb. 9, and Mrs. John G. Neeser will also have a dinner on Feb. 2. This will be in honor of Miss Therese Iselin, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. Miss Iselin would have been formally presented this Winter but for the Iselin family being in mourning. Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary gives a tea on Thursday afternoon, and Mrs. Almeric Paget a large dinner on the evening of the Charity Ball, Jan. 31.

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The Kinder Simfonie of Haydn has been revived in Paris, and Mrs. William Waddington had a performance of it at her residence there on Thursday evening. Among the performers were Miss Alice Waddington, Miss Palmer, Miss Marion Munroe, Miss de Stuers, Mlle. de Bassano, Count Berthold of the Austrian Embassy, and Mr. William Waddington. Among the guests were Mrs. John Munroe, Mrs. Dominguez, who was the beautiful Miss Murphy of California; Mrs. J. Donald Cameron, and Miss Pauline Forbes.

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Mr. Walter Kingsland and Col. John Jacob Astor are due at San Moritz this week. It has been very gay there, and there are many American visitors. Among these are Mrs. John Lawrence Townsend, Mrs. Astor, Miss Willing, and George Work. Mrs. Walter Burns and Miss Burns, the niece of J. Pierpont Morgan, are in Paris selecting the trousseau for the wedding of Miss Burns to Mr. "Lun" Harcourt. Several dinners have been given in their honor. They will go to the South of France for the Winter. Mrs. John Mackay has left London, and is on her way to Monte Carlo and Nice. Mrs. Bonaparte is at Cannes and Mr. and Mrs. Michael Herbert are at Nice.

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The latest reports from England are still busy with the annoying incidents which are the lot of the Byng family. The Earl of Strafford has been retired as a page of the royal household, which position he has held for more than thirty years. It is gossip that the new Countess of Strafford is much chagrined at this, because a Court position of the kind is one which brings with it much social prestige. The rumor has been that the Queen is very much incensed with Lady Mary Byng, the Countess of Mauny Talvande because the authorship of a paper called the "Recollections of a Maid of Honor," recently published in one of the London magazines, has been traced to her. These recollections have created some sensation in London, revealing, as did Miss Burney's diary of old, a little more of the routine life of the Court, and from quite another standpoint than the one taken in "More Leaves from My Diary in the Highlands." Why the Queen, who dislikes the affairs of the Court to be the subject of gossip, should have vented her spleen on the Earl of Strafford, who was absolutely ignorant of his daughter's literary ambitions, it is difficult to imagine. But the Court gossips say that as soon as the article appeared the Earl received the hint that his resignation would be looked for. This high-handed method is characteristic possibly of monarchy.

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Mrs. Bradley Martin having at last become settled in London, the world breathes more freely. She has taken the house of Mr. William Elliott Zborowski, who married Mme. De Stuers, a niece of the late William and John Jacob Astor. The Zborowskis have also let their country house at Melton Mowbray to Mr. Van Alen, a cousin by marriage. Mrs. Bradley Martin will go to the Riviera and perhaps into Egypt later, but will return for the season, when it is expected that she will entertain on a very lavish scale. The house is very large, in Mayfair, and quite well adapted for entertaining.

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It is needless to say that the story yesterday published in one of the newspapers to the effect that Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish were to have private chaplains and private chapels in their residences had no foundation whatever. There was no necessity of even contradicting such a ridiculous statement, except that the writer betrayed much ignorance as to the conditions of American society. Private chapels and private chaplains are not rareties in this city. The late George Bliss had a beautiful private chapel in his residence, where during the lifetime of his first wife, who was an invalid, mass was frequently said. Mrs. May, now Mrs. Haines, and the sister of the late George Law, had a chapel and chaplain at her Fifth Avenue house. The chaplain was a type of the European abbé. He was a man of the world to his finger tips. He died suddenly some four years ago, during the last Winter that Mrs. Haines occupied the house. The Anson Phelps Stokeses and other families established family prayers for the household at their country residences many years ago, and the Mordecais in Baltimore, a wealthy Portuguese Jewish family, had a temple in their own town residence and a rabbi to conduct services.

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This is possibly an echo of one of the squibs now going the rounds of the clubs relative to the New York idea of exclusiveness. It is stated with apparent authority that one very fashionable leader of the set has every egg which she eats for breakfast registered the moment it is laid at her country farm. The hens are thoroughbreds, and this egg is "personally conducted" to her Fifth Avenue mansion. It is placed in a box with the proper seal of an under steward at the farm as to its authenticity. When it arrives with others of its fellows in New York, in the care of a special servant, it is poached in one cow cream—that is, cream taken from the milk of a special cow—also with a pedigree. This story, which is not more improbable than the one in which it is asserted that exclusive society finds itself absolutely contaminated by praying in the same church or bathing in the same part of the ocean in which there may be others not of their set, has afforded some amusement.

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In an obituary notice yesterday of Mr. J. Henry Wadsworth, it was stated that he had married Miss Schenck. It was his surviving brother, Mr. William Wadsworth, who married Miss Mary Schenck. Mrs. William Wadsworth is not dead. Mr. Henry Wadsworth died at St. Vincent's, and not at Bellevue Hospital. In the confusion of the moment of the taking away of Mr. Wadsworth from his residence on Friday a week ago these statements were made by one who was thought to be thoroughly posted on the family history.

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The Princess Wrede, who has been visiting here for some weeks, and who has attracted much attention at the opera and elsewhere for her beauty and her remarkable gowns and jewels, has gone to Washington for a few weeks' stay. She bears letters to Lady Pauncefote, Mlle. Cassini, niece of the Russian Ambassador, and other ladies connected with the Diplomatic Corps in Washington. The Princess is a Hungarian, and her romantic history has been told in this column.

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The Sunday dinner de luxe at Sherry's last evening was a repetition on a large scale of its predecessors. Over 200 people, unable to obtain tables, had to go elsewhere for dinner, many of whom returned afterward to witness the scene as the richly-dressed throng came out to enjoy their coffee in the corridor and to hear Baron Edelsberg play. There were a number of dinners given, and for the first time most of the women present were in full evening dress, and only a few bonnets and hats were worn. Every table in the palm garden and restaurant was filled, and a score of extra tables were placed in the corridor. Among the diners were Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vanostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Westervelt, Mr. Henry Ickelheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Bache, Mr. and Mrs. James Breese, Mr. Johnson Oliver, Mr. and Mrs Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Percival Kuhne, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Gen. Merritt, Mrs. Kortright, Mrs. Kernochan, Mr. Bourke Cockhan, Mr. Franklin Plummer, Mr. B. G. Gunther, Mr. G. S. Wallen, Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Gordon McKay, Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Miss Remsen, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Miss Paulding, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, C. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Miss Hoffmann, Miss Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, L. Stewart, Miss Blight, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. Craig Wadsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall, Mr. Naumburg, Mr. and Mrs. Guggenheim, Miss Gertrude Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Miss Laura Post, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, Miss Cary, and Mr. Eugene Fischoff.

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Mme. Schumann-Heink and Moritz Rosenthal the Principal Stars.

The regular weekly concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was an occasion of great delight to an audience which was as large as the auditorium would contain. Again Mr. Grau offered an imposing combination of soloists. They were Moritz Rosenthal, the famous Roumanian pianist; Mme. Schumann-Heink, the eminent contralto of the opera company; Mr. David Bispham, the popular baritone, and Miss Suzanne Adams, the young soprano. These four were certainly enough to attract a large audience. Mr. Rosenthal has just returned from the Pacific Coast, and he selected for the celebration of his reappearance here Chopin's E minor concerto, in which he had the aid of a brother pianist, Arthur Friedheim, as conductor. This was important aid, for Mr. Friedheim gave the soloist a splendid accompaniment, so far as tempo and precision went. That he could not control the intonation of the orchestra was not his fault. Mr. Rosenthal's performance of Chopin's first concerto is well known, and it is only necessary to say that last night it was as perfect in technic and tone as it has always been. The pianist had to supplement it with a Schubert impromptu, and in the second half of the programme he played a "Tarantella" by Liszt.

Mme. Schumann-Heink's first programme number was an air from Max Bruch's "Odysseus," which she sang with splendid tone and great dramatic breadth. Her encore number, however, simply electrified the audience. It was the threadbare brindisi from "Lucrezia Borgia," but she put such brilliant spirit into it, and sang it with such wealth of voice, such astonishing range, such agility and such infectious spirit that she made it seem like a revelation. It is quite safe to say that no music lover of the present generation ever heard it sung so admirably. She had to repeat one stanza. In the second half of the concert she sang three lieder—Schubert's "Der Wanderer," Brahms's "Sapphic Ode," and Rheinhold Becker's "Frühlingslied."

Mr. Bispham's first number was "Die Frist ist um," from "The Flying Dutchman," most of which he sang as it is generally sung, out of tune. His numbers in the second half were Schlesinger's "Longing" and Schumann's "To the Heroes." For an encore he gave the Old West country song, "The Leather Bottel." These songs he sang well. Miss Adams gave the audience the jewel song from "Faust" in a neat, but not brilliant style, and, of course, had to sing an additional number. Her selection in the second half was Bachelet's "Chere Nuit." The orchestra, conducted by Mr. Schalk, played the overture to "The Flying Dutchman," Brahams's "Academic" overture, and the over

EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE

Villages Totally Destroyed and Their Inhabitants Left Homeless.

GREAT DAMAGE AT NAVARINO

No Lives Known to be Lost, Though Complete Reports of the Disaster Are Lacking.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—A strong seismic disturbance was felt this morning about 9:30 o'clock throughout the southern portion of the Kindgom of Greece, especially in the southwestern departments of the peninsula. All the houses in the town of Philiatra, in the Department of Messenia, on the Ionian coast, have been damaged, and the inhabitants are now camping out in the suburbs. Two villages in the vicinity of Philiatra were completely destroyed, many people being slightly injured.

The village of Kyparissia was also practically destroyed, though it is not known as yet whether there were any victims there.

Much damage to property was done at Navarino, a seaport six miles north of Modon, whose harbor witnessed the victory of the English, French, and Egyptians in 1827, and considerable loss is reported from Calamata, capital of the Department of Messenia, near the head of the Gulf of Koron.

The shock was severely felt in the district of Zante, capital of the Ionian Island of that name, but there was no loss of life or property there. Many slighter shocks have occurred during the day, and to-night the people at numerous towns and villages are afraid to return to their houses.

The authorities are doing all in their power to furnish tents and supplies.

The town Philiatra is in the southern part of the Province of Messenia, Greece, and has a population of about 10,000; Kyparissia is in the same province, and has a population of 5,000. Navarino is a small town of about 3,000 population, but is historic. Not far away are the ruins of old Navarino, the ancient Pylos, and the harbor is famous for the defeat of the Spartan by the Athenian Navy. Modon is a village of about 2,000 population, and is also in the Province of Messenia.

THE ANTI-GERMAN FEELING.

MUNICH, Jan. 22.—The Neueste Nachrichten, which raised a storm of indignation among the ultra-patriotic papers by hinting that German doings in the Philippines were largely responsible for the delicate relations between the United States and Germany, and that, as the German Foreign Office knew nothing of them, it would be advisable to institute an investigation with a view of avoiding the recurrence of such mistakes, makes the following announcement to-day:

"The Americans here have decided to send to the Washington Government a protest against the anti-German expressions used in the House of Representatives, and a declaration that no animosity against America exists in Germany, where Americans always meet with the most friendly reception."

Cable from Germany to This Country.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says: "A joint stock company has been formed at Cologne, with a capital of £500,000, ($2,500,000,) to lay a cable direct from Germany to the United States. At the same time Wolff's Telegraph Agency decided to establish a branch office in New York City. Evidently the 'yellow' press campaign against Ger- [illegible] has caused great imbitterment on both sides, has induced the German Government to favor this project, by which it is hoped to exercise a direct influence upon public opinion in the United States."

CABINET CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—According to the Patriote, serious differences have arisen between King Leopold and some of the Ministers on the question of the introduction of the uni-nominal electoral system, which the King advocates. It is rumored that the Premier, M. de Smet de Naeyer, will resign to-morrow, and that the Cabinet will be reconstructed.

The present Executive Government of Belgium is administered by the following Ministers:

President of the Council and Minister of Finance—M. de Smet de Naeyer; Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. F. de Favereau; Minister of Justice—M. V. Begeren; Minister of Agriculture and Public Works—M. L. de Bruyn; Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction—M. Schollaert; Minister of War—M. J. Van Den Peereboom, (ad interim;) Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs—M. Van Den Peereboom; Minister of Industry and Labor—M. Nyssens.

GEN. ANNENKOFF DEAD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—Gen. Michel Annenkoff, the distinguished Russian engineer, who constructed the Trans-Caspian Railway, is dead.

The late Gen. Annenkoff, who was born in St. Petersburg in 1838, was a son of the famous Gen. Michel Annenkoff, and was destined by his father for a military career. In return for his services during the Polish insurrection in 1863, he was promoted, at the age of twenty-eight, to the rank of Colonel; and he remained for four years in the immediate service of the imperial administration. During the Franco-Prussian war he accompanied the German Army as a Russian Military Attaché, after which he returned to Russia, to take part, under the orders of Gen. Skobeleff, in the Merv campaign.

Specially assigned to the work of constructing railways, he soon distinguished himself in this direction, and ultimately completed the great Trans-Caspian line, begun by Gen. Skobeleff, personally superintending the construction of the division between Samarkand and Tachkend. This exploit was equally remarkable for the ingenuity of the processes of construction and the rapidity with which they were carried on.

Of late years Gen. Annenkoff had devoted himself to the Trans-Siberian Railway undertaking, for which he was personally more largely responsible than any other Russian. It was his effective presentation of the plans of the road at Paris in 1891 that secured the support of French financiers for the enterprise.

Steamer Moravia Turns Back at Sea.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer Moravia, which left Hamburg on Jan. 20 for Boston, passed Lizard Point to-day eastward bound. She displayed no signals as to the cause of her returning

The Dockmen's Strike in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 22.—The strike of dock laborers is fast assuming a serious aspect. A batch of thirty-six Panama dockmen arrived last night, and stones and revolvers were fired at the train as it neared Colon. A hundred more are expected in the course of the next twelve hours, and the shipowners are anxiously awaiting their arrival, as business is seriously delayed. Soldiers are guarding the warehouses where the dockmen now on hand are at work, and are preventing communication with the outside.

The Commercial Treaty with Germany

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The correspondent of The Associated Press understands that Dr. von Holleben, German Ambassador to the United States, will be instructed to include in the pending negotiations for a commercial treaty the recent interpretation of the tariff appraisement of cotton velvets, eau de cologne, and chocolate under the ruling of the United States Supreme Court of Dec. 27 last, on the ground that the court's decision is unfair to German exporters, since the goods affected are made in bond with duty free imported raw material.

The Pope Reported Ill Again.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says that a French Bishop has received a telegram from Rome saying that the Pope is dangerously ill.

A dispatch to The Associated Press from Rome on Saturday said the Pope had completely recovered his health, after a slight attack of influenza, and had received in audience a deputation of the Canons of St. Jean de Latron that day.

ORIGIN OF CZAR'S PROPOSALS.

Reports that Disarmament Was Suggested by His Ministers.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says: "Few people in Russia are very hopeful of the results of the Czar's conference for the limitation of armaments. Certainly the military element is not overjoyed, although better pay might be the result of retrenchment in war expenditure.

"It is now said that it was a request by Gen. Kuropatkin for more money to increase the pay of officers and to acquire a new gun that first caused Emperor Nicholas and M. de Witte (the Finance Minister) to ask themselves where the demands of the War Department would stop. A secret commission of the Ministers of War, Marine, Finance, and Foreign Affairs then sat to advise the Czar on the subject."

Rebellion in the Congo State.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 22.—There has been fresh fighting in the Congo State—the Patriote announces to-day—between the Belgian troops and the rebels, the former having sustained heavy losses, including some white officers killed. Le Patriote says: "The real truth as to the situation in the Congo State is being hidden. The losses of the Congo State troops of late have been much understated here. The whole country is in a ferment, and the rebellion is not being put down. The Government troops appear to fear the rebels, and the prestige of the whites has been much impaired."

Italian Cruisers Going to China.

ROME, Jan. 22.—The Tribuna announces that the Italian cruisers Elba and Etna will soon go to China, but that the rumor of the Italian Government's intention to seize a Chinese port is premature.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Rome correspondent of The Times, referring to the rumor that Italy is about to seize a port in China, says he believes it absolutely devoid of foundation.

Chinese Traders Approve the "Open Door."

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Times says: "A crowded meeting of the leading commercial Chinese, held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to-day (Sunday) unanimously approved the views recently expressed here by Lord Charles Beresford as to the necessity for reform, the maintenance of the 'open door,' and the reorganization of the army and navy under British officers. It was a spontaneous Chinese meeting, unprompted by foreigners, and was therefore highly significant."

Archbishop Ireland to Visit Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "Archbishop Ireland, after his visit to Rome, will come here to consult with the French Bishops on the subject of Heckerism. The Bishop of Orleans has invited the distinguished American ecclesiastic to preside over the fêtes in honor of Jean d'Arc."

The Venezuelan Arbitration Sessions.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times says this morning: "Owing to the immense mass of documents put in, the Venezuelan arbitration sessions are expected to last for several months."

The Price of French Shore Rights.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Times, discussing editorially Anglo-French relations, hints that France will be offered concessions in Madagascar as a set-off to the French shore rights in Newfoundland.

THE TREATY AS TO SAMOA.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says: "There are good reasons for believing that the German Government regards the maintenance of cordial relations with Great Britain and the United States as far more important than even German commercial interests in Samoa. The tone of the leading journals, therefore, is, on the whole, free from bitterness or exaggeration.

In a word, there are many indications that Germany will not frustrate a revision of the treaty of Berlin by extravagant demands, such as for the cession of the islands to Germany. The Kolnische Zeitung ridicules the report that Dr. von Holleben, (German Ambassador at Washington,) has complained of Mr. Berry's remarks in the House of Representatives, and says that the United States Ambassador in Berlin (Mr. White) might as well have complained of Herr Ahlward's anti-American ravings in the Reichstag."

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Germany, it is understood, is not likely to propose a conference as to Samoan affairs, but the Government will readily consent to enter a conference if the United States Government proposes one.

The German gunboat Iltis has been ordered to Samoa to replace the cruiser Cormoran.

Another British Cruiser for Samoa.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Jan. 22.—The British third-class cruiser Royalist has been dispatched to Samoa, following the Tauranga, which left on Friday.

MURDERED AT HIS DOORSTEP.

Nicholas Miller, twenty-nine years old, was shot and instantly killed yesterday as he was about to enter his home at 399 Honeywell Street, Astoria. Santo Torre, who lives in the house adjoining that of the dead man, is in the police station accused of murder. The killing is alleged to have been deliberate ,and the result of a patient wait of almost two hours on the part of Torre.

The trouble which resulted in the murder occurred just after the noon hour yesterday. Miller kept a number of chickens. Torre has a dog which, it is alleged, was in the habit of crossing into Miller's yard and chasing the chickens. Miller, according to neighbors, remonstrated with Torre, and told him the dog must be kept at home or he would kill it. This is said to have angered Torre, and the men, after a short exchange of words, came to blows.

Miller had the best of the argument, and the men separated. Torre went into his house and Miller, after spending a short time in his home, went out. He visited friends in another street, and was returning to his house when shot. According to the statements from neighbors obtained by Acting Capt. Lynch and Detective Kelly, Miller had just started to enter his house when Torre stepped to the door with a double-barreled shotgun.

Miller is thought to have seen Torre as he was about to fire, for he wheeled half around. Just then there was a report, and Miller fell. The charge of heavy shot from one of the gun barrels had struck him in the chest and penetrated to his heart.

Policeman Crozier, who was on duty not far from the scene of the shooting, reached the place within a few minutes. He found Torre in his house making ready to leave. Torre was placed under arrest, and the gun also seized.

Miller leaves a wife and four children. Torre, who is fifty years of age, is a barber. His wife was also taken into custody as a witness, as the police think she will be an iuportant factor in proving premeditation. The other witnesses were not arrested, as they are all residents of the neighborhood.

Educational Project for Harlem.

A number of men residing in Harlem and the Borough of the Bronx met several evenings ago at 11 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to consider the feasibility of establishing in the upper part of the Borough of Manhattan an organization similar to the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences Those present listened to a paper by B. Farree, describing briefly the influence of the Brooklyn Institute. A lengthy discussion followed, covering a consideration of the field for the work, the usefulness of such an organization in the Harlem district, and the possibility of its establishment on a basis of permanence and growth. At the close of the meeting H. C. F. Koch, who acted as Chairman, appointed a Committee on Plan and Scope to inquire into the feasibility of the project. A meeting will probably be held Thursday evening at the same place, when a report is expected from the committee.

Golden Wedding at Watertown.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Mary A. Montgomery of this city went to Watertown, N. Y., recently to attend the golden anniversary of a wedding at which she was a bridesmaid, Jan. 17, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Smiley celebrated the half century of their married life by giving a reception at which Mrs. Montgomery assisted in receiving.

THE LABOR MEN'S MEETING

Musical Mutual Protective Union Wants to Join Central Body.

IT WAS SUSPENDED YEARS AGO

Complaint About the Increase of Five-Cent Barber Shops—Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., Sends a Letter.

George McVey of the piano varnishers presided yesterday at the meeting of the new Central Federated Union, and one of the first things that came up was a communication from the Musical Mutual Protective Union, stating that it had appointed a special committee, of which James Beggs was Chairman, to devise ways and means to become affiliated with the Federated Union. The communication further said that the musical union was ready to send delegates.

There was loud applause by many of the delegates at the proposal of the Musical Mutual Protective Union to return after being away many years from any central labor organization. One delegate remarked that there were already a couple of musical unions represented in the body, and that there was hardly any necessity of a third. He was, however, cried down, and the meeting decided to take in the Musical Mutual Protective Union whenever it was ready to come in.

The Musical Mutual Protective Union was affiliated with the old Central Labor Union years ago, but it refused to order a sympathetic strike of musicians in a down-town theatre to help out the stage carpenters and scene shifters. For this it was suspended, and then it refused to have anything to do with any trades unions, claiming that its members were artists who had nothing to do with tailors, shoemakers, and the like. Two or three new musical unions were organized and became represented in the Central Labor bodies, but the Musical Mutual Protective Union sneered at them.

At the last election of the Musical Mutual Protective Union the old leaders, who had been in power for years, were defeated. Soon after the union withdrew from the National League of Musicians.

Delegate Prince of the cigar packers, who had headed a committee to ask Mayor Van Wyck why the snow shovelers had not been paid $2 a day, reported. "The Mayor told us," he said, "that the contract had already been made for shoveling snow. We reminded him that he had made the same excuse last year. Later he told us that he had examined the law upon the subject and found that it had been violated and the men should have been paid $2 a day.

"But, he added, to undo what had now been done would be very difficult, and, as the contract for snow cleaning would expire in April, he advised us to let the matter drop for the present. He would see to it that the new contracts were drawn up according to law and guarantee the men $2 a day."

The barbers' delegate complained that five-cent barber shops were increasing in number.

"If every union man will do as I did," said Delegate George H. Warner of the machinists, "we will help out the Barbers' Union. I went to a five-cent barber and told him that if he unionized his shop I would pay him 10 cents for a shave and recommend all my friends to patronize him. He followed my advice, and now he is prosperous and happy."

Delegate Bohm sugested that the Bakers' Union should send in lists of all the union and non-union shops, so as to enable the Central Feredated Union to take action in the matter.

Delegate Robinson of the United Clothing Salesmen reported on the tailors' mess meeting that had been held on Saturday, and said that while many were in favor of striking to abolish the abuses in the sweating system, it was decided to apply to Gov. Roosevelt to use his influence in favor of a ten-hour workday law. Former strikes had driven much of the clothing trade out of the city.

A letter was received from the Central Trades Council of Cincinnati asking whether the sub-trolley system in New York was a success, because the railroad companies in Cincinnati had denounced it as a failure. The meeting directed the Secretary to inform the Cincinnati Central Trades Council that the sub-trolley system here was quite successful.

A letter was received from Senator Platt in reply to a letter asking him to support the eight-hour bill in Congress. Senator Platt said he knew of no reason why his vote should not be recorded in its favor.

The Federated Hebrew Trades Unions sent delegates, among whom was Joseph Barondess. The Central Federated Union however, refused to admit them to seats, on the ground that they represented a central body and not individual unions, which alone could obtain representation.

A letter was read from Mr. Chase, the Socialist Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., in reply to congratulations sent by the Central Federated Union. Mr. Chase said, among other things: "I recognize the fact that the trades union movement is one of the factors in the grand process of evolution that must go on until we reach the goal for which we are striving—international as well as political equality.

"The people must demand the full product of their labor. Any Socialist who does not recognize the part that trades unions play does not deserve support. Any trades union that does not support the Socialist party should not complain about its condition."

FINANCIAL PLANS FOR CUBA.

Customs Receipts Sufficient to Pay Present Expenses—Proposed Revision of Tax System.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—All the expenses of the island for January, provincial and municipal, will be met out of the customs receipts. There will be no attempt to collect other taxes to meet the first month's pay roll. It is possible that the expenses for February will be provided for in the same way. Until the tax system has been revised the civil salary list will be met out of the customs, which will be ample for this purpose, as no new public works will be begun until the revision is completed. The military administration now has cash in hand to the amount of $900,000, as follows: At Havana, $525,000; at Santiago, $250,000; at Cienfuegcs, $25,000: at Matanzas, $80,000, and at eleven minor ports, $20,000. These amounts will be increased 25 per cent. by the end of the month.

If Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, obtains permission for the independent use of the customs receipts in that department, it is believed here that all the other departments will demand a similar concession, with the result that general disorganization will follow. The Provincial Governors have been directed by Governor General Brooke to prepare estimates for January.

Havana police, sanitation, street cleaning, and other items will probably require $90,000 at the lowest estimate, but as the annual customs receipts of the island can safely be computed at $12,000,000, the Cuban exchequer is not likely to run short. At all events there will be enough for ordinary expenditures. The large sums necessary for sewerage in Havana could not properly be made a charge upon the island revenues. Major Gen. Ludlow, Governor of the Military Department of Havana, is preparing to suggest to Washington a municipal bond plan to raise $10,000,000 or so. Havana now has an indebtedness, bonded and floating, of $12,500,000, and can bear much more.

If President McKinley decides not to utilize the services of the Bank of Spain as a Government fiscal agent for the island, there will be established in each province a fiscal government official, replacing the bank's branches. This arrangement could be carried out in two weeks. The military authorities are awaiting a reply from Washington to their taxation recommendations last week before taking any steps.

It is the intention of Gen Brooke to abolish many of the existing taxes, as, after a close examination of them, he has come to the conclusion that they are undesirable and burdensome. The remission will begin from the date of a special order to that effect, which will not be retroactive. In cases where, as in the Provinces of Santa Clara and Puerto Principe, the taxes have been paid, they will not be refunded, but the military authorities do not desire to collect any taxes which later may be abolished.

A Police Incident in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—Aguilera Silva, who had been accepted as a candidate for the police force, though not yet sworn in, last night, single-handed, captured four thieves, and locked them in a room in a private house. To-day when he went to look after his prisoners they fell upon him, beat him nearly to death, and escaped.

BAD FEELING AT SANTIAGO.

Orders Regarding Customs Receipts and Sanitary Work Resented.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 22.—The order from the United States military authorities in Havana directing the authorities of the Santiago Military Department not to expend any of the customs receipts without the permission of the Governor General, and the order directing that hereafter the bulk of the sanitary work shall be done without money pay, and for rations merely, were given to the local press for publication yesterday, though received here last Thursday.

El Cubano, in commenting upon the instructions of the Governor General, says: "The feeling is prevalent that the only course now is to retire to the mountains." The Santiago Heraldo reports that a band of men are committing wholesale depredations in the Mayari district, where several people have been murdered, and that another band, in the Guantanamo district, have burned all the cane prepared for pressing on the Isabel plantation. "These outbreaks," says the Heraldo, "are the first fruits of the money centralization system."

As yet the Mayari report has not been verified; and Mr. Brooke, owner of the Isabel plantation, who arrived yesterday, says that the burning reported on the plantation must have been done since he left, as the cane there was intact when he started for Santiago. He does not accept the report absolutely, but says that the adjoining plantation, the property of Señor Bueno, was fired at four different points, the entire crop being destroyed.

So far as the order regarding sanitary work is concerned, a Cuban Inspector in the Sanitary Department told Major George M. Barbour, the Health Commissioner of Santiago, yesterday, that the Cubans of the province would not work again for rations. "They do good work," he said, "and deserve to be paid in money. If they are ordered again to work for rations, most of them will go to the mountains."

The Independencia, which publishes the two orders, is comparatively temperate in its editorial comments, except that it indulges in the usual personal abuse of Gen. Brooke. The editorial concludes with the declaration, "If necessary the Cubans will know how to act."

THE ADAMS POISONING CASE.

Yesterday was the first Sunday since the date of the Adams poisoning tragedy that Capt. McClusky did not visit his office at Police Headquarters to talk with his detectives about the progress they have made in the case. Not only was Capt. McClusky absent from his office, but all the men concerned with the case remained away.

Neither Mr. Carvalho nor Mr. Kinsley would talk about the similarity of the writing on the note paper sent to Kutnow Brothers for a bottle of their powder, with that on the package sent to Cornish. Capt. McClusky will not receive a report from the handwriting experts until to-day. The Kutnow Brothers have offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of the murderer, claiming that the report circulated that cyanide of mercury was sent to Henry C. Barnet in one of their bottles has hurt their business and they want to see the matter cleared up.

NEWARK, Jan. 22.—The local detective department has done nothing in the Adams case in the past forty-eight hours, and does not expect to do anything further unless there are some new developments. Detective Captain Cosgrove says that the mystery, so far as he knows, is no nearer a solution than it was many days ago. There have been no New York detectives here in several days, and they, as well as the local detectives, seem to have dropped this end of the case.

ENGINEER KILLED BY TRAIN.

Patrick J. Hanlon, employed as assistant engineer at the Ridgewood pumping station of the Brooklyn water works, who was due to go on duty at 11 o'clock last night, was run over and killed by a Long Island Railroad train while on his way to work about 10:30 o'clock.

The accident occurred at Atlantic Avenue and Logan Street, at which crossing there are no lights and no gates. The engineer of the train was George Pellet. He was not arrested immediately after the accident, but the police said he would be taken into custody later.

Hanlon's body was taken to the Liberty Avenue Police Station. He was fifty-eight years old, and leaves a wife and seven children living at 28 North Oxford Street.

Germanic Athletic Club's Entertainment.

A musical entertainment to be followed by a dance will be given under the combined auspices of the Germanic Athletic Club, (White Star Line,) and Nelson Lodge, 64, Sons of St. George, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 144 East Sixteenth Street, on Friday evening, Feb. 10. Many well-known amateurs have tendered their services, including T. A. Collitt, Archie Gunn, T. Inglis, C. McDonald, and C. P. Harditch.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LAST DAY OF EXHIBITION

OF

THE MESSAGES AND PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS.

At Parlor "J," Astor House.

I am sure that the compilation will be one of practical benefit to myself and of invaluable service to all students of history.
W. McKINLEY.

It is a work of great value to every man who desires or finds it necessary to study great questions which have arisen in the history of the country.
JOHN D. LONG.

A most valuable work, and embracing scattered messages which have never before been compiled. The work has been done with scrupulous accuracy.
NELSON DINGLEY.

To the young man it affords a broad field for profitable reading. To a student of American history the work is invaluable.
GARRET A. HOBART.

The "Messages and Papers of the Presidents" is an invaluable addition to my library. The eagerness of thoughtful students of our political history to get this publication is a most gratifying proof of its usefulness and value.
JOHN T. MORGAN.

A most excellent work. It is interesting and valuable to all classes of people. I sincerely hope it may have the most extended circulation.
J. B. FORAKER.

TO-MORROW

Will be the last day to see and file applications for the TEN MAGNIFICENT Volumes of this great work at Parlor "J," Astor House.

This great book is a history of our Government, written by our Presidents. It contains the carefully compiled, annotated and indexed utterances (official) of each and all of the Presidents. Also secret diplomatic correspondence, State Department instructions, private, military and technical reports, etc. Illustrated with a complete gallery of portraits of the Presidents, handsome photogravures of historic paintings, public buildings, etc.

In all cases where inquiries mailed not later than to-morrow are accompanied by ONE DOLLAR deposit a set of books will be laid aside pending further investigation.

CALL TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW AT PARLOR "J," ASTOR HOUSE.

ARREST ON A FLYING LEAP.

Policeman Jumped from Car to Catch an Impudent Wheelman.

Policeman Frost of the "Tenderloin" was the victim of a collision with a bicycle last night at Eighth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The policeman gathered himself together, seized the luckless wheelman, and administered a lecture on the errors of scorching. He likewise warned the offending bicyclist that the sun had set and he had better light his lamp.

Frost then told the frightened wheelman to go and sin no more. The policeman boarded a down-town car. At Forty-first Street the wheelman caught up with the car and he called Frost's attention to the fact that he ignored the policeman's order to light his lamp.

"What are you going to do about it?" he yelled tauntingly, evidently depending on his ability to scorch to safety. Frost replied by making a flying leap from the car platform to the back of the wheelman, and down went wheel, rider and policeman in a heap.

After he extricated himself, the policeman yanked the bicyclist out of the tangle and remarked.

"What am I going to do about it, eh?" I'm going to run you in. Next time don't fool with a 'copper.'"

The bicyclist registered as "Philip Hogel, twenty-four years old, 709 Ninth Avenue." He was charged with violating the ordinance governing the lighting of bicycle and carriage lamps.

W. A. EDDY'S KITE EXPERIMENTS

His Latest Test, He Says, Shows the Value of Lightning Rod Points.

William A. Eddy Saturday night sent up a cardboard electric collector having forty-six points coated with tinfoil. It was sustained at a height of over 1,000 feet by four kites seven feet in diameter. The many points discharged the electricity of the upper air silently and with little spark effect at the earth.

Mr. Eddy has never failed in the course of many experiments since 1892 to get an inch spark with the collector at so great a height, and he thought that the thin copper wire running up the kite line might have become broken. When he hauled down the kites at 10 P. M. the wire and collector were intact, showing that the points had discharged the electricity instead of collecting it.

The experiment demonstrates, Mr. Eddy says, the value of lightning rod points, which dissipate electric tension, as Franklin claimed. Where frequent sparks of large diameter are required, however, points should be avoided.

Mr. Eddy says that his seven years of experimenting at Bayonne indicate that Franklin would have obtained even larger sparks had he sent up a disk or sphere with his electrical kite in 1752, although he would have been in greater danger of lightning. He says sparks can be drawn from the sky whether clear or cloudy, and at all points of the earth, day or night.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William W. Wheeler.

William W. Wheeler, Inspector of Sewers in the Public Works Department, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Grip and meningitis were the immediate causes of his death, although he had been a sufferer for years from inflammatory rheumatism. He came to this city from Monticello, N. Y., about fifteen years ago, and soon obtained a position in the Department of Public Works, where he had remained since. He retained his cottage in Monticello, however, and went there frequently, his wife staying there during the Summer months. He was a member of Tammany Hall, and of the Pequod and Schnorer Clubs. The body will be taken to-day to Monticello, where the funeral service and burial will be held. He leaves a wife, whom he married forty years ago, one daughter, Mrs. Rose Dimmick of Jersey City, and two grandchildren. His father, ex-State Senator O. B. Wheeler of Middletown, N. Y., is ninety years old.

Obituary Notes.

FREDERICK HILL of Catskill, Vice President of Tanner's National Bank, died Saturday at his home in his eighty-eighth year. From 1850 until 1892 he was Treasurer of Greene County, and repeatedly was elected without opposition.

WILLIAM INGLIS, who had been a resident of this city for more than fifty years, died on Saturday at his home, 273½ West Twenty-second Street, from a complication of diseases. He was seventy-two years old, and had been ill for about three months. He came to this city from Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born, and went into the plumbing business. He was a Mason of long standing and was one of the charter members of Scotia Lodge. He leaves a son.

Mrs. MARY C. LUKENS, wife of Henry Clay Lukens, a New York journalist, died suddenly of heart disease yesterday at her home, 189 Ogden Avenue Jersey City. She was born in Philadelphia in 1840, and in her younger days was favorably known as a magazine writer under the name of Kathryn Payter. She is survived by her husband, one son, and one daughter. The funeral services will be held at the house at 8 P. M. to-morrow, and the burial will be in Mount Peace Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Answer to Correspondents.

"A VOLUNTEER."—No resolution was ever passed by Congress to award medals "to all men who volunteered to resist the invasion of Lee's army in 1863."

DIED.

FENTON.—David W Fenton, at Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 20, at the home of his brother, Benjamin Fenton, after a brief illness.
Funeral from his late residence, 71 West 12th St., New York, Monday, Jan. 23, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited.

HILL.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Jan. 21, 1899, Frederick Hill, son of the late Hiland and Mary Hill, in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

HOFFMAN.—On Jan. 21, at Morristown, N. J., Gertrude Bronson, wife of the late Dr. Edward Seton Hoffman.
Funeral service will be held at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, on Jan. 23, at 12 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Christopher St. at 10:10 A. M.

LYMAN.—On Friday January twentieth, at his residence, 34 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, Edward Hutchinson Robbins Lyman, in the eightieth year of his age.
The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont Street, corner of Monroe Place, on Monday afternoon, the twenty-third instant, at two o'clock.

MITCHILL.—On Thursday, the 19th inst., Anne M., daughter of the late Samuel L. and Anne E. Mitchill.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 9 West 46th St., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MITCHILL.—On Sunday, the 22d inst., in the ninetieth year of her age, Anne E., widow of Samuel L. Mitchill.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 9 West 46th St., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock.

SEYMOUR.—At Aiken, S. C., on Jan. 21, 1899, Julia Trowbridge Seymour, daughter of the late Henry and Cornelia B. Seymour.
Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.
Asheville, N. C., papers please copy.

WATROUS.—At his residence, 36 West 35th St., on Friday evening, Jan. 20, of appendicitis, Charles Ansel, son of the late George H. and Harriet J. Watrous of New Haven, Conn., aged thirty-five years.
Funeral services at the family residence, 107 Whitney av., New Haven, at 3:30 Monday afternoon, Jan. 23.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, Jan. 22, 1899, Edward C. Williams, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 316 West 78th St., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 4:30 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.
Office 1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St., N. Y.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 22.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date of Dth. Jan.
BURKE, William, 40 Horatio St.	13	21
BENTLEY, Grace, 160 Waverley Place	1	21
BROWNSTEIN, S. T., 29 Madison St.	43	21
BIRNBAUM, Israel, 9 E. 131st St.	67	21
BROUNE, Lillian L. G., 152 W. 57th.	50	20
CARMICHAEL, D., 187 West End Av.	30	21
CAREY, Amos H., 440 W. 47th St.	54	20
DIETZ, Frederick, 450 W. 43d St.	70	21
DOWLING, Lizzie, 145 E. 16th St.	30	21
DANSEMANN, Emma, 511 E. 15th St.	25	21
EVANS, William, 418 6th Av.	38	21
FONTANA, Xavier, 518 5th St.	1	20
FICHMAN, Mendel, 244 E. 110th St.	65	21
FLYNN, William, 541 W. 29th St.	33	21
FRASER, G. W., Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital	62	21
FETZENFELD, Maurice, 106 W. 49th.	36	21
GREENMAN, Jake, 392 E. Houston	1	21
GIEBEL, Joseph, 559 W. 37th St.	54	20
GLASS, Jane, 448 W. 53d St.	27	20
GUNTHER, Henry, 435 W. 39th St.	6	21
HECHT, Carrie, 312 E. 80th St.	25	21
HABERKORN, F. E., 345 E. 15th St.	33	21
HOUGH, Mamie, 280 W. 118th St.	34	21
INGLIS, William, 273 W. 22d St.	70	21
JOSEPH, Hannah, 34 W. 113th St.	62	20
JOSEPH, Fanny E., 414 W. 52d St.	2	21
KUPPERBERG, Celia, 168½ Attorney	1	22
[illegible] Elizabeth, 133 Avenue C.	66	18
KELLY, Grace J., Whitestone, L. I.	21	21
KENNEY, Mary J., 1,789 3d Av.	51	20
LEVIN, Elias, 85 Avenue A.	1	21
MEOLA, Angela, 232 Mott St.	1	21
MANN, Jessie, 316 W. 69th St.	16	21
MORRIS, Ellen, 240 9th Av.	39	21
McNULTY, Ann, 353 W. 25th St.	84	20
McGOUGH, Mary, 221 E. 29th St.	39	20
McALLIFFE, Margaret, Home for Aged	72	22
RILEY, Emily, 554 W. 45th St.	1	22
ROSS, James A., 263 W. 132d St.	52	21
RICHARDSON, Elizabeth C., 244 W. 10th St.	24	20
ROSMAIR, Dorothea, 507 E. 81st St.	48	21
REDTH, Tetta, 84 Sheriff St.	63	21
STACK, Katherine, 128 Chrystie St.	69	20
SMITH, Elizabeth T., 46 Jane St.	35	21
SIGEL, Harris, 58 E. 4th St.	37	19
SCHWARZENSKI, Annie, 258 E. 105th	23	21
THUMM, Mary, 309 W. 69th St.	34	21
WATSON, Mary, 437 W. 28th St.	37	21
WHEELER, W. W., 199 Washington.	63	22
WARD, Thomas, 236 W. 21st St.	59	21
WILLIS, Jane C., 51 E. 117th St.	72	20

Brooklyn.

BENDER, Anthon, 93 Ten Eyck St.	70	20
CHICHESTER, Francis J., 107 Georgia Av.	44	21
COHN, Child of Becca, 52 Riverdale Av.	1	20
DAVINE, Cherrie, 479 Hicks St.	29	20
DENIKE, Ida, 86 Lafayette Av.	63	19
EHLERS, Robert T., 975 St. Mark's Av	1	22
ENGLER, Elizabeth, 296 Powers St.	29	20
FRANCIS, John, 24th Av. & Cropsy Av	80	21
FARRELL, John, 195 West 29th St.	32	21
FLANNIGAN, Garret, Kings Co. Hos.	62	21
FERRON, Patrick, 295 Hoyt St.	66	20
GRAHAM, Mary, 45 Heyward St.	1	20
GLECK, Caroline, 1 Calyer St.	29	19
GISSNER, James, 200 Sneediker Av.	60	20
HOWLETT, William T., Jr., 18 Rochester Av.	2	20
HANFT, Annie, 101 Leonard St.	16	20
HAYWOOD, Mary A., 1 Erasmus St.	82	19
HYNES, James, 44 Carlton Av.	30	21
KROMBACH, Catharine, 8th Av. and 39th St.	66	20
KELLY, Thomas F., 222 Lynch St.	1	19
KAISER, Frederick, 621 Evergreen Av.	58	21
LAWRENCE, Mary, L. I. State Hosp.	35	21
LINDEMAN, William, 152 Harman St.	1	19
LEE, Thomas, 434 St. Mark's Av.	1	20
LEDONNE Maria R., 104 President.	1	21

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,600,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS..... $2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $886,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,250,000.

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Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

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71 Broadway, New York.
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1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS of the bonds of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15, 1870, which by their terms fell due June 1, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, which said bonds, when the same became due, June 1, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1, 1935, with a reservation to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company to pay the same before said last mentioned date on ninety days' notice of its election to do so.

WHEREAS, The St Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, successor by consolidation to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, has, by corporate resolution passed on the 12th day of January, 1899, elected to exercise its option to pay off each of the 2,500 bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, which by their terms were due June 1st, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15th, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and which said bonds, when the same became due June 1st, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1st, 1935, with a proviso, however, that if this Company wished at any time before the 1st of June, 1935, to pay off said bonds, it could, on 90 days' notice of its election so to do, by advertisement published in two newspapers in the City of New York not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks, pay off said bonds by paying to the holder of each bond in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, $1,050, together with the interest then due thereon, and after the date so fixed in said advertisement for such payment, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

AND, WHEREAS, Said Company has resolved to pay off said bonds on the first day of May, 1899, by paying to the holder of each of the said bonds $1,050, together with the interest accrued thereon to the first day of May, 1899, such payment to be made at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, the same being the financial agency of said railway company.

NOW, this is therefore to notify each holder of said bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, and extended as aforesaid, that this Company has elected to pay the same by the payment to the holder of each of the said bonds of $1,050, together with the interest thereon up to the first day of May, 1899; and the holders of the said bonds are required to present the same to the said Mercantile Trust Company on the said first day of May, 1899, for such payment, and the same will be paid upon such presentation. After the said first day of May, 1899, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

Dated this thirteenth day of January, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.

GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

L. H. FRANCKE. ALBERT FRANCKE.

L. H. & A. FRANCKE,
50 Exchange Place. Telephone 1348 Broad.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Buy or Sell on Commission, for Cash or on Margin, Stocks and Bonds. Interest allowed on deposits subject to Drafts at Sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street veterans stood aghast at last week's wonderful stock market activity and buoyancy. The hackneyed old "blaze of glory" phrase was used over and over again—and fittingly so—to describe the market, brushing aside the feeble "when is it going to end?" queries of conservative and bearish people. It was probably the most remarkable week Wall Street has ever known, and its end was the most remarkable of all its features, for the close was without a show of reactionary tendencies, without, indeed, any intimation of a setback to follow the buoyancy.

Judging from indications that became apparent at the close of the week and from talk heard in high quarters, it is not improbable that the Vanderbilt and Flower shares will be the most conspicuous issues during the next few days. If the market holds—and there seems no reason why it should not unless something now unexpected and invisible develops—these stocks may show up phenomenally. Further sensational advances in New York Central are not unlikely, for official announcement of the cause of the Vanderbilt buoyancy is yet to be made, and the short interest in the stock, especially in London, is still large, and is in a very nervous state. Nor is New York Central the only Vanderbilt stock of which great things are expected. Friends of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt were yesterday talking much higher prices for Northwest, Big Four, and particularly Canada Southern, on which the rumored scheme for an exchange of the stock for something like 80 per cent. of New York Central bonds is expected to prove a powerful bull card.

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Regarding the several Flower stocks much confident talk is heard in well-informed quarters. Ex-Governor Flower and people personally identified with him, are said to hold now more of the shares than ever before, and among such authorities there seems to exist more confidence in their future than ever—which is saying a great deal. International Paper shares appear now to be prime Flower favorites, the new bullishness upon them being based on the enormous profits of the company. It is stated that between 9 and 10 per cent. is being earned on Paper common, after the payment of all charges ahead of that stock's dividend. And with the new developments in Paper's affairs—the absorption of new properties, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday—which gives the company nearly a monopoly of the paper trade, these earnings will be largely increased.

The Atchison issues are also the subjects of bull talk in Flower quarters, and much higher prices are predicted for the Federal Steel stocks—predictions which are echoed among iron trade interests.

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People who are bullish on the Federal Steels are also confident as to Tennessee Coal and Iron. Although insiders evidently do not want the public to know too much, a merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron with the Federal Steel is not at all unlikely. What is actually known regarding the former is that there are contemplated sales of some of the concern's subsidiary properties at prices far above the values at which they have figured on Tennessee Coal's books.

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Gossip on the Vanderbilt consolidation includes the Union Pacific system as an essential part of that scheme, and on this the Union Pacific shares boomed at the close of last week. Their buoyancy disclosed the existence of a short interest in them, located largely abroad, and also demonstrated a very large short interest in the Northern Pacifics in the same quarter. London seems to have shorted the Pacifics, notably Northern Pacific common, in the same free and easy fashion that it shorted New York Central. The result of this foreign short selling of the latter was partially shown last week. During the coming few days the London position in Northern Pacific may become similiarly effective.

A PENNSYLVANIA MELON?

During the coming week, developments of importance in Pennsylvania Railroad affairs may be divulged—developments more far reaching in their consequence than Wall Street has any idea of.

It was said toward the close of last week that Mr. J. P. Morgan's present European trip has for one of its purposes consultations with important British investment interests having large holdings of Pennsylvania stock. And it was further intimated—and the suggestions came from excellent sources—that there is contemplated a partial division of Pennsylvania's enormous surplus, now held in securities, among the company's stockholders.

Pennsylvania owns securities of subsidiary lines of the par value of $175,000,000. The market value of these stocks and bonds is now something like $130,00,000, which is about 100 per cent. on the capital stock. A scrip dividend of 25 per cent., such as is now talked of, is therefore by no means an impossibility.

It was stated some time ago that the Vanderbilt scheme for exchanging bonds of controlling properties for stock of controlled roads (as was done with Lake Shore and is now talked of for Northwest and Canada Southern) was not original with the Vanderbilt financiers, but was arrived at after consultation with the big railroad interests of the country, among whom were the Pennsylvania people. It is not improbable, then, that an operation of this kind will be included in Pennsylvania's new financial arrangements.

Much mystery surrounds Pennsylvania affairs just at present, and no official statements can be obtained for publication. But the recent buying of the stock has been of a character that gives ground for believing that something of much more than ordinary consequence is pending.

AS TO MANHATTAN.

Of the many varying rumors that are nowadays going the rounds regarding Manhattan Elevated and pending developments in its affairs, the story that comes from the apparently best sources and that receives most attention in high quarters is as follows:

A new company—the New York City Railway Company—is to be organized and is to lease the Manhattan system. Eventually it may take in other local railways, but nothing in this direction has yet been actually settled. The new company will guarantee 4 per cent. on Manhattan Elevated stock. In addition to this guarantee, Manhattan stockholders are to have the right to subscribe to the new company's preferred stock at a price below par, and with this preferred they will receive a bonus of between 25 and 50 per cent. of common stock.

So runs the story. Mr. Russell Sage vehemently denies it, but Mr. Sage is given to vehemently denying everything these days. He will not admit that new interests have been recently acquiring Manhattan Elevated stock, although the character of the buying for the past month makes Wall Street believe just the contrary.

PEOPLE'S GAS WILL FIGHT.

This may be an interesting week for some Wall Street interests in People's Gas. Again the politicians of Illinois are making lunges at the property. Chicago Aldermen have directed a committee to investigate and report means for taking from the company something like $1,000,000 which has been on deposit as a trust fund, and incidentally the Aldermen are also to try to devise some way of attacking the company's charter. They talk much about exorbitant prices being charged for gas. It looks as if the same old game were to be played in the same old way.

But what the Aldermen do is less consequential than what is to be attempted by the State Legislature. Four bills, it is said, have been preferred for introduction in the Legislature aimed at imposing new burdens on the People's Gas Company or to loot it of some of its assets and rights. Details of the sandbagging programme will probably be made public to-day.

Upon the authority of a Director of the People's Gas Company, however, it is declared that no surrender will be made to the politicians. If fighting is necessary, fighting will go on. It is the feeling of the present controllers of the property that they should take a sturdy stand against the yearly political attacks which in Illinois have developed into almost an exact science.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE.

Some time within the next two or three days the new Wheeling and Lake Erie reorganization issues are likely to be put upon the unlisted department of the Stock Exchange and traded in "when issued." They will be ready for delivery in five or six weeks. Immediately upon listing, friends of the property and people close to reoganization interests look for a movement in them, particularly in the first preferred which was traded in in the bond crowd and on the curb last week at prices up to 57.

It is pointed out in this connection that Wheeling and Lake Erie first preferred, and, in fact, all the new Wheeling issues, are in excellent position. The first preferred takes the place of the old 4 per cent. bonds, and represents the reorganization money put into the property. There is $2,500,000 first, $7,000,000 second preferred and $15,000,000 common stock. For the quarter ended Oct. 31, 1898, the road earned $425,193 gross and $130,900 net (taxes being included in operating expenses), and showed, after the deduction of proportionate interest charges on its funded debt, a surplus for the stock of more than $54,000. The full quarterly 1 per cent. dividend on the first preferred calls for only $25,000, so that 2 per cent. for this stock was earned in the three months. Thus the establishment of the full 4 per cent. rate on the first preferred is fully warranted, and insiders estimate that such a development is not improbable.

Futhermore, there are hints in circulation that the Wheeling and Lake Erie Road may shortly become a part of the New York Central-Lake Shore system. It would make a valuable addition to the Lake Shore, and would prove of much importance to Vanderbilt interests in carrying out their reported consolidation schemes. Wheeling reorganization interests were toward the close last week quite bullish on their new stocks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the curb market for unlisted securities the week that ended with Saturday was the most active known for a long time. In fact, it is doubtful if the curb ever enjoyed so much business and so much excitement. The market was at all times strong and seemed full of supporting orders, which kept realizing sales from having much effect. Some of the specialties were sensationally buoyant and in only a few quarters was any weakness shown.

The real feature of the outside market was American Air Power. The stock closed on the previous Saturday around 48, having then advanced some 8 points in a few days. Last Monday it was sensationally strong, getting up to 60, and on Tuesday it crossed 70. Talk of a proposed consolidation with the new Auto-Truck Company and stories regarding the new International Air Power concern and its relations with the American company were ostensibly factors in the advance, but much more influential was manipulation augmented by buying by local political interests. It is now disclosed, however, that American Air Power's good points are, many of them, chimerical. It is stated that the company has no legal right to use many of the patents which it claims, and big railroads are repudiating the stories that they are experimenting with a view to using air as a motive force on their lines.

Pressed Steel Car stocks made their first appearance on the curb during the week and immediately jumped into prominence. From 39 the common stock got up close to 51, and the preferred, starting from around 85, touched 89. The common was remarkably active. Insiders were heavy buyers, and it was stated that the subscription to the stocks has proved a great success. Furthermore, the company is said to have received an order for 5,000 cars from one of the big Eastern railroads. People identified with the company are quite enthusiastic over its prospects.

The most active issues during the week were the new American Steel and Wire stocks. They probably showed heavier transactions than any Industrials ever known to the curb. Insiders and speculators have been the largest sellers and buyers. Weakness of the several issues early in the week was popularly attributed to rumors of strained relations between the concern and the Federal Steel Company, although inside selling was apparently the most influential factor in the weakness. But on Wednesday this selling ceased, and insiders' endeavors seemed to be concentrated on putting the shares higher again. These efforts were eminently successful, and the stocks closed the week at their top prices.

For a couple of days in the middle of the week the Continental Tobacco shares, relieved of inside liquidation, rallied from their previous weakness. Later, however, when the selling started in again, quotations for them dropped back. Two stocks, Standard Oil and Wagner Car, were notably strong. The former got up above 450 and held well around that price. Wagner Car sold from around 190 up to 201, and held practically all of its gain.

Otis Elevator common and preferred were in good demand and advanced substantially. Announcement of the Herring-Hall-Marvin reorganization plan brought about an excellent inquiry for that preferred stock and a resultant 3-point advance in it. Throughout the market there were numerous consequential advances scored, and most of the active list showed a fair volume of trading. But the bulk of the business was in the Industrials—in those Industrials which have friends interested in keeping them conspicuously before the public.

A NEW BOSTON FAVORITE.

Over in Boston people who have made big money out of the boom in copper stocks are beginning to turn their attention to new conquerable fields. One financial clique, included in which are men close to Standard Oil information, last week took up United States Oil with the result of a quick five-point advance in it. On Saturday Boston wires to New York carried bull points on the stock, hinting at the likelihood of 12 per cent. dividends instead of the present 7 per cent. rate. It was pointed out that with oil at $1 a barrel the company was earning more than $8 per share on the stock, (its par is $25,) and that with the recent advance in oil prices, United States Oil will be able to show substantially increased earnings.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The thirty-fifth annual statement of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company has just been made public. It shows assets on Jan. 1 of over $1,700,000, a reserve of over $1,500,000, and a surplus of $176,000. The company made a considerable increase in its surplus in 1898, as well as an increase in assets. No liabilities are outstanding, the statement says, for death losses or endowment claims.

FINANCIAL.

To the Preferred and Common Stockholders of the

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

A majority of the preferred and common stock of the American Steel and Wire Company having been deposited with us under an agreement dated January 5, 1899, between John W. Gates and Isaac L. Ellwood and Frederick P. Voorhees, AND SAID AGREEMENT HAVING THEREBY BECOME OPERATIVE, the time for depositing certificates of said stock under said agreement has been extended to and including the 25TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1899. All stock certificates to be deposited must be duly indorsed in blank for transfer under said agreement, with proper revenue stamps affixed.

New York certificates are to be presented at the office of MESSRS. J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., 21 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK. Chicago certificates are to be presented at the office of the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CHICAGO, who will issue certificates of deposit therefor on our behalf.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.
New York, January 17, 1899.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT issued by J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., DEPOSITARY, or by the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK of Chicago on behalf of the Depositary, are notified that the new securities of THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY will be ready for delivery after JANUARY 25, 1899.

Holders of certificates of deposit may present the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 16-22 William Street, New York, and will be entitled to new securities as provided for in the agreement of deposit upon surrender of their certificates of deposit and the signing of a suitable receipt.

Registered certificates of deposit must be presented properly indorsed or transferred in blank, and the signatures to such transfer, when unknown to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, must either be duly guaranteed by known and responsible persons or accompanied by satisfactory proof.

Certificates for fractional shares will not be issued, but The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be authorized to purchase from certificate holders such fractional shares as they may be entitled to receive or to sell to them the required fractional amount to even their holdings.

New York, January 21, 1899.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established an office at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in CUBA and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, and to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, and to hold in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.

Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

SPECIALISTS IN Speculative Investments.

We advise purchase of
Panhandle Common.
Panhandle Preferred.
Pennsylvania.
Norfolk & Western Preferred.
Brunswick.

WILL BUY SAME ON 5 PER CENT. MARGIN DEPOSITED WITH ANY BANK IN THE UNITED STATES AND HELD BY SUCH BANK FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION.

WE ANTICIPATE IMMEDIATE AND IMPORTANT ADVANCE IN THESE SHARES.

CARLEY, ROSENGARTEN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 Broad St., New York.

For Sale
Brooklyn City Railroad
5% First Mortgage Bonds.
National City Bank Stock (of B'klyn.)
First National Bank Stock (of B'klyn.)
Frank B. Beers,
Stocks { For Estates, Individuals, Institutions. } Bonds.
200 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

35th Annual Statement
of the
BROOKLYN LIFE Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK.
January 1, 1899.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages (secured by properties nearly double in value)	$358,595.00
City and other 1st M'tge Bonds	514,872.50
Loans on Call	1,000.00
Real Estate in the cities of New York and Brooklyn	599,975.00
Cash in Banks and Office	48,585.53
Loans on Company's own Policies	161,792.39
Interest Accrued but not due	13,188.48
Deferred and Unpaid Premiums, less actual full cost of collecting	30,357.68
Agents' Balances	555.19
	$1,728,921.77

LIABILITIES.

Reserve (under laws of N. Y.)	$1,543,782.00
Death Losses	None
Liabilities on Lapsed Policies, Premiums paid in advance, etc	9,589.25
Surplus	175,650.52
	$1,728,921.77

N. B. 1. THE COMPANY MADE A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE IN SURPLUS IN 1898; ALSO AN INCREASE IN ASSETS.
2. NO LIABILITY OUTSTANDING FOR DEATH LOSSES OR ENDOWMENT CLAIMS.

Certificate of the Auditing and Finance Committees Attached to the Annual Report.

We, the undersigned members of the Auditing and Finance Committees, hereby certify that at the annual meeting, held this day, we examined the deeds of the properties owned by the said Company, in fee, the bonds secured by mortgages of real estate, the other bonds, and the certificates of deposit with banks, submitted by the President, and we find them as stated in detail in schedules A, B, C, and D.

FELIX CAMPBELL, D. BIRDSALL, ALONZO SLOTE, E. W. MASCORD, WM. H. FORD, DAVID A. BOODY.

The Brooklyn Life has always been in the van in originating and adopting the most beneficent innovations now embraced in the practice of the business; and the administration of its affairs always has been in the direction of conservatism, and of liberality and promptitude in the performance of obligations to the assured.

OFFICERS:

WM. M. COLE, President.
FELIX CAMPBELL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. FORD, Counsel.
ALBERT ROBINSON, JR., Asst. Secretary.
D. PARKS FACKLER, Cons'l'g Actuary.

Good territory and Agency positions open. Apply to
B. F. REINMUND, Supt. of Agents.

OFFICES:
Brooklyn Life Insurance Co.'s Building,
LIBERTY AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and of the coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has heretofore been entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, (Eastern Division,) and said Court, of its own motion, has directed that a sale thereunder must be made not later than April 14, 1899.

Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential, and we hereby give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899, HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, in order to participate in the reorganization, MUST DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES WITH US under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co., and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

We further give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899, HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, in order to participate in said reorganization, MUST PRESENT SUCH RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES AT OUR OFFICE AND HAVE SAME STAMPED AS ASSENTING TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

Deposits and assents, if accepted after February 1st, 1899, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may hereafter determine.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 12, 1899.

$500,000 Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban Railway Company
1st Consol. 5% Gold Bonds.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

THESE BONDS ARE PAYABLE JULY 1, 1941, AND REDEEMABLE AT THE COMPANY'S OPTION JULY 1, 1916.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS R. R. CO.

The entire capital stock of both companies is owned by the
BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO.

WHILE INDEPENDENTLY OPERATED, THE BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY AND SUBURBAN RAILWAY EARNED A CONSIDERABLE SURPLUS OVER FIXED CHARGES.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1898, (DECEMBER PARTLY ESTIMATED,) EARNED A SURPLUS OF $308,102.40 OVER FIXED CHARGES.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS SUBJECT TO ADVANCE IN PRICE AT 107 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Albert Loeb & Co.,
42 NEW STREET.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE KINGS COUNTY AND FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANIES.

In view of pending negotiations and for other reasons, it is necessary for the proper protection of the interests of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Kings County and Fulton Elevated Railway Companies that these bonds should be placed under the control of the Reorganization Committee as soon as possible. Copies of the agreement to be executed by depositing bondholders can be obtained from either of the undersigned or at the office of Guaranty Trust Company, which has consented to act as the depositary of the bonds. As it is impossible at the present time to formulate any plan of reorganization, this agreement contains a provision that any depositing bondholder may withdraw his bonds without charge within thirty days after the publication of the plan of reorganization, in case the provision made thereby for the holders of the bonds in question is unsatisfactory to him. The Committee will act for all bondholders who deposit their bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company on or before the 10th day of February, 1899. The Trust Company will give its negotiable receipts for the bonds deposited.

New York, January 23, 1899.

August Belmont,
William A. Read,
Walter Oakman,
James Jourdan,
Reorganization Committee.

A Great Bull House in a Great Bull Market.

MISSOURI PACIFIC.

OUR MONDAY'S LETTER will be an exhaustive treatise on MISSOURI PACIFIC about its bonds, earnings, past and future prospects and the prices the stock should reach. Also about its next dividend rate. This information will be found valuable.

This letter will also refer to Pacific Mail and a number of other stocks that should be 10 to 15 points higher and that are now being bought by the shrewdest bankers' houses in New York.

Did you read our LAST WEEK'S LETTER treating of every active stock on the Exchange?

If you are unacquainted with stock and grain speculation, ask for our "HOW TO SPECULATE ON MARGINS." Sent free to any address.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
Consolidated with
MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
31 & 33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. New York Produce Exchange.
Highest banking reference and financial rating.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Hocking Valley Securities.
Also new securities "When issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, December 14, 1898.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there was declared from the net earning of the first six months of the present fiscal year, a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, the same to be paid February 3, 1899, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 11, 1899.

For the purpose of such dividend the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street,
New York, December 14, 1898.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on January 11, 1899, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 23, 1899.

On February 3, 1899, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividend of One Per Cent., when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as same appear of record on their books when closed as above.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 19th, 1899.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared from the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1898, payable at this office on Monday, February 20th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, January 31st, and reopen on Wednesday, February 15th, 1899.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.

The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.

The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.

JOHN DITER, Treasurer.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF (1½) PER CENT., payable on and after February 10th proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the company at 3 P. M. on January 30, 1899.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 30th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on February 10th, 1899. AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.
New York, January 11, 1899.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after February 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan 20th to Feb. 2d.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

Pacific Bank,
No. 470 Broadway, N. Y.,
January 20th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent., (2%,) payable on and after Feb. 1st next. The transfer books will be closed to Feb. 1st, 1899.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Railway Company.

Coupons of the Rochester and Pittsburg R. R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Feb. 1, will be paid on or after that date at the Union Trust Company of New York.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 19, 1899.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 23d to Feb. 1st, inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

New York, Jan. 3d, 1899.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between GUSTAVE FUCHS and CHAS. A. BILLINGS has been dissolved by mutual consent. The Foundry business foot of East 104th Street, New York City, will be continued by GUSTAVE FUCHS, who assumes all debts and liabilities.

GUSTAVE FUCHS,
CHAS. A. BILLINGS.

OFFICE OF S. V. WHITE,
7 Wall St.
New York, Jan. 23, 1899.

The undersigned, S. V. WHITE and A. H. BORMAN, have this day formed a copartnership to continue the present business of S. V. WHITE in the New York Stock Exchange under the firm name of S. V. WHITE & CO.

S. V. WHITE,
A. H. BORMAN.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company.

The annual meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 1st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds, and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 25, 1899, and reopen on Thursday, February 16, 1899.

HY. TACON, Secretary.
MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 10, 1899.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 9th, 1899.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

Brooklyn, January 10th, 1899.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE Kings County Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 97 Broadway, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, on Thursday, January 26th, 1899, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books closed for ten days previous to the election.

E. S. TERHUNE Secretary.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Stoker Company will be held at its offices, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 6th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

H. B. HAIGH, President.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 438 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 22 by 99.11, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $18,916.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Hassett, referee, 1,804 Anthony Avenue, east side, 130.7 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 95 by 142.5 by 98 10 by 170, vacant. Due on judgment, $9,627.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel S. Slater, referee, 73 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 30 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,257.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Lockwood, referee, 104 and 106 Bedford Street

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ANGELICA P. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANGELICA P. H. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 66 Broadway, Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of April next.—Dated New York, the tenth day of October, 1898. FRANKLIN PIERCE HOOVER, Administrator. CHARLES A. KALISH, Attorney for Administrator, 66 Broadway, New York City.
o10-1aw6wM

BRADFORD, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA BRADFORD, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas E. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of December, 1898.
WILLIAM J. McCREADY, Executor.
THOMAS E. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York City.
d5-1aw6mM

CURTIN, JAMES F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Danie Reid, Julia Brosnan, Mary McCabe, Anna Mulcahy, James Mullen, and Mary Shea, the heirs and next of kin of JAMES F. CURTIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Catherine Curtin of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of James F. Curtin, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if ou have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County and New York, this 9th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

ja23-1aw6wM&mh6

CURTIN, MARY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Curtin, whose place of residence is unknown, the husband of Mary Curtin, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James F. Curtin of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY CURTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County and New York, at said county, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk in the Surrogate's Court.

d19-1aw6wM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja2-1aw6mM

FLAGG, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y.
o8-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators. E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City.
o26-1aw6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899.
CHARLES S. L. MARLOR, EDWIN M. M. MARLOR, Administrators.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ja9-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.
CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

SEARIGHT, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. SEARIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Lilian Herbert Andrews, Esq., No. 38 Park Row, Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of December, 1898.
MATILDA SEARIGHT, Administratrix with the will annexed.
LILIAN HERBERT ANDREWS, Atty. for Admx., 38 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.
d19-1aw6mM

WEST, JOSEPH I.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph G. West, Adelia R. Reed, James O. West, Emily Augusta Johnson, Florence Josephine Johnson, Francis E. Johnson, Jr., Joseph West Johnson, Stephen S. Johnson, Wellace C. Johnson, Frederick Percy West, William Norman West, Joseph I. West, James O. West, Jr., Rodney Lu Gar West, Emily Augusta Vandervoort, and Mary R. Reed, formerly Mary R. West, and to all persons interested in the trusts created by the last will and testament of JOSEPH I. WEST, late of the City of New York, deceased, Hugh A. McPherson, special guardian, as creditors, beneficiaries, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis E. Johnson and Josephine A. Johnson, as trustees of the trust created by and under the codicil of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk in the Surrogate's Court.

d19-1aw6wM

WILLIAMS, MERCY G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERCY G. WILLIAMS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of the undersigned, Francis B. Delehanty, Number 220 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, their place for the transaction of business, on or before the 27th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. FRANCIS B. DELEHANTY, FLOYD M. BLIVEN, Administrators. E. H. BENN, Attorney for Administrators, 220 Broadway, New York City.
o26-1aw6wM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

JULIUS J. ADAMS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of JULIUS J. ADAMS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on February 4th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, January 21st, 1899.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM CROSBY, Bankrupt.—In banruptcy:

To the creditors of William Crosby of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said William Crosby was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Referee, 31 Nassau St., New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS GOLLOMP and ARTHUR J. WIEMOKLY, Bankrupts, —In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Gollomp and Arthur J. Wiemokly, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of January, A. D., 1899, the said Morris Gollomp and Arthur J. Wiemokly were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 27th day of January, A. D., 1899, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 21, 1899.

PARAGON COCOA COMPANY, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of PARAGON COCOA COMPANY, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on February 4th, 1899, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, January 21st, 1899.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of YETTA ROSEMOND, Bankrupt.—In Banruptcy.

To the creditors of Yetta Rosemond, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D., 1899, the said Yetta Rosemond was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Referee, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 3d day of February, A. D., 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 21, 1899.

NO. 329.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOUGLAS R. SATTERLEE, individually and as partner of the firm known as D. R. Satterlee & Company, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Douglas R. Satterlee, individually and as partner of the firm known as D. R. Satterlee & Company, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Douglas R. Satterlee was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 21st, 1899.

NATHAN SIMON, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of NATHAN SIMON, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on February 4th, 1899, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to chose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, Jan. 21st, 1899.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

ABRAHAM STREKOWER, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ABRAHAM STREKOWER, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John W. Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on February 2, 1899, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, January 19, 1899.
JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

AMELIA WALTHERS, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of AMELIA WALTHERS, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, Referee, 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on February 4th, 1899, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.
New York, January 20th, 1899.
F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.

An examination for pupils not in the public schools will be held at the high school buildings on Monday and Tuesday, January 30th and 31st, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M.

Pupils will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend.

The Boys' High School is situated at No. 60 West 13th Street; the Girls' High School at No. 36 East 12th Street; and the High School for both Boys and Girls at 157th Street and Third Ave.

New York, January 12, 1899.
JOHN JASPER, Superintendent, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE SILL RUMNEY and WILSON BROWN, Jr., as Executors, &c., of Lydia A. Oakley, deceased, Plaintiffs, against ELLA J. PATTERSON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises described in and directed by said judgment to be sold, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of St. Owen Place, in the 24th Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Village of Wakefield, Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester and State of New York,) and known and designated as Lots Numbers Eight, (8,) Nine, (9,) and Ten, (10,) on a certain map entitled "Map No. 2 of South Vernon Park, Cranford property, South Mount Vernon, N. Y.," surveyed by H. H. Spindler, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County June 26th, 1891, as map Number 1985; which said lots and parcels of land are situated on the northerly side of St. Owen Place, about two hundred and sixty-six (266) feet easterly from the White Plains Road, (so called,) and taken together being bounded and described as follows on said map, viz.: Southerly in front by St. Owen Place seventy-five (75) feet; northerly in the rear by the lands now late of George J. Penfield seventy-seven and forty-two one hundredths (77.42) feet; easterly on one side by Lot Number seven (7) on said map one hundred and twelve (112) feet, and westerly on the other side by Lot Number eleven (11) on said map one hundred and thirty and ninety-five one hundredths (130.95) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less, containing all the lands within said bounds, and being the same premises conveyed by Kenneth Crawford and wife to Ella J. Patterson, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by deed dated May 22, 1891, and recorded in the Register's Office of Westchester County in Liber 1,234 of deeds, Page 241, on May 25th, 1891. This mortgage being made upon said premises subject to the covenants and restrictions contained in said deed.

Dated January 19th, 1899.
FREDERICK W. CLARK, Referee.
WILSON BROWN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney, 122 Railroad Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

The above is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the approximate amount of the lien or charge and costs to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,628.53, with interest thereon from January 14, 1899. The approximate amount of taxes and other liens which may be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $94.21 and interest. FREDERICK W. CLARK, Referee.
123-2aw3wM&Th&f12

FURNISHED ROOMS.

26TH ST., 117 EAST.—Nicely furnished room in private house, near Madison Square, for gentleman; references.

131 WEST 69TH ST.—Large and medium size rooms; gentlemen only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENTRAL PARK West and 93d St "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY E. GALLAGHER, plaintiff, against JAMES E. JONES and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Second Avenue, distant fifty-one feet northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said westerly side of Second Avenue with the northerly side of Eightieth Street, and running thence westerly and parallel with the said northerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and one (101) feet eight (8) inches; thence northerly and parallel with the westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly and again parallel with the said northerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and one (101) feet eight (8) inches to the westerly side of said Second Avenue, and thence southerly and along the said westerly side of Second Avenue twenty-five (25) feet six (6) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899.
STEPHEN H. OLIN, Referee.
OLIVER W. BEALS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.
Ward 23 Chamberlin, defts' attorney; Geo. F. Chamberlin, guard. ad litem.

The following is a diagram of the above described premises.

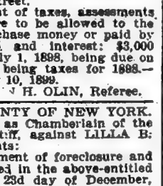

80th Street.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,211.05 and interest: $3,000 with 5% interest from July 1, 1898, being due on a mortgage, and $211.05 being taxes for 1898.—Dated New York, January 18, 1899.
H. OLIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—PATRICK KEENAN, as Chamberlain of the City of New York, plaintiff, against LILLA B. MARVIN et al., defendants:

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 23d day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Bedford Street, distant ninety-six feet eleven inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Bedford Street and Christopher Street, running thence southerly along the said easterly side of Bedford Street forty-two feet and six inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street, or nearly so, fifty feet and three inches; thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, or nearly so, thirteen feet and five inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street, or nearly so, twenty feet and eleven inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, or nearly so, twenty-three feet and three inches; thence easterly and at right angles with Bedford Street eight feet and nine inches; thence in a northerly direction eighteen feet and four and one-half inches; thence in a northerly direction fifteen feet and nine and one-half inches; thence in a southwesterly direction twenty-five feet and five and three-quarter inches; thence in a southerly direction eight feet and one inch, and thence westerly fifty-five feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.
GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD, Referee.
A. STERN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
Christopher Street.

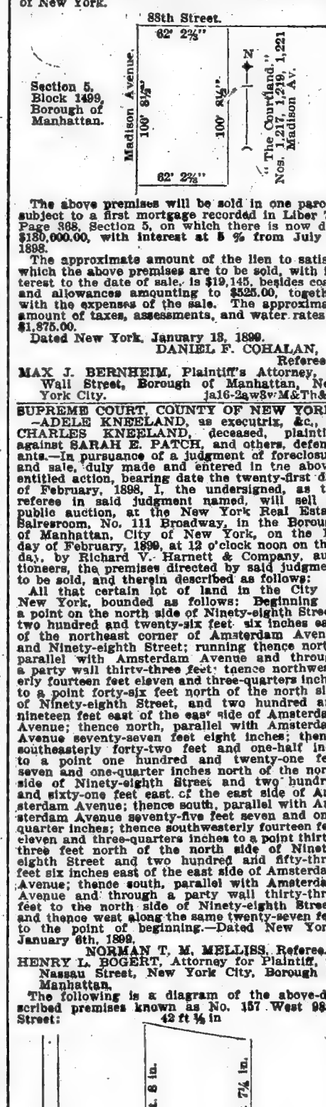

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADELE KNEELAND, as executrix, &c., of CHARLES KNEELAND, deceased, plaintiff, against SARAH E. PATCH, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, as the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, two hundred and twenty-six feet six inches east of the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street running thence north, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and through a party wall thirty-three feet; thence northwesterly fourteen feet eleven and three-quarters inches to a point forty-six feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, and two hundred and nineteen feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence north, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue seventy-seven feet eight inches; thence southeasterly forty-two feet and one-half inch to a point one hundred and twenty-one feet seven and one-quarter inches north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street and two hundred and sixty-one feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence south, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue seventy-five feet seven and one-quarter inches; thence southwesterly fourteen feet eleven and three-quarters inches to a point thirty-three feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street and two hundred and fifty-three feet six inches east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence south, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and through a party wall thirty-three feet to the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; and thence west along the same twenty-seven feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 6th, 1899.
NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
HENRY L. BOGERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known as No. 157 West 98th Street:

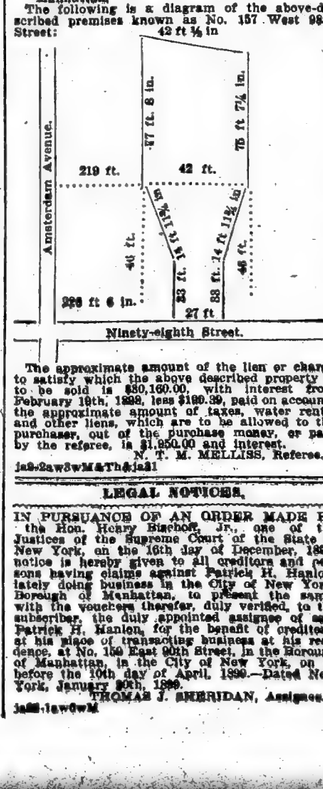

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $30,180.00, with interest from February 10th, 1899, less $180.39, paid on account; the approximate amount of taxes, water rents, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,850.00 and interest.—T. M. MELLISS, Referee.
ja9-2aw3wM&Th&ja31

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—RICHARD BETZ, plaintiff, against SOPHIA A. O. BETZ, defendant.—Summons.—Action for a separation.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1898.

WM. F. RANDEL, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City.

To Sophia A. O. Betz, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated on the 9th day of December, 1898, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county.

WILLIAM F. RANDEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
de16-1aw6wM.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 16th day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against Patrick H. Manion, lately doing business in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Patrick H. Manion, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business at his residence, at No. 150 East 90th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1899.—Dated New York, January 20th, 1899.
THOMAS J. SHERIDAN, Assignee.
ja28-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against EDWARD STUART BETTS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer of Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Riverside Avenue or Drive] running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street ninety-six feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described, which are known by the street numbers 321, 323, 325, 327, 329 West Eighty-sixth Street.

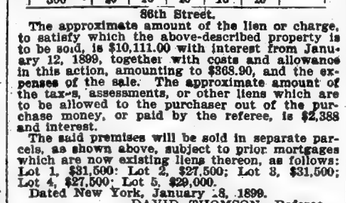

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,111.00 with interest from January 12, 1899, together with costs and allowance in this action, amounting to $368.90, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the tax-es, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,388 and interest.

The said premises will be sold in separate parcels, as shown above, subject to prior mortgages which are now existing liens thereon, as follows: Lot 1, $31,500; Lot 2, $27,500; Lot 3, $31,500; Lot 4, $27,500; Lot 5, $29,000.

Dated New York, January 18, 1899.
DAVID THOMSON, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ja19-2aw3wM&Th

MADISON AVENUE AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—BENJAMIN F. COHEN, plaintiff, against ISIDOR HOFFSTADT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 4th day of January, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises situate in said county and shown on the following diagram, and in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and running thence easterly along the said southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street sixty-two feet two and two-thirds inches; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street sixty-two feet two and two-thirds inches to the said easterly side of Madison Avenue; and running thence northerly along the said easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Isidor Hoffstadt, by David E. Oppenheimer and Matilda Oppenheimer, his wife, by deed dated the 25th day of February, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 25th day of February, 1897, in block series, (Conveyances,) Section 5, Liber 47, Page 368, and indexed under Block Number 1499 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THOMAS R. A. HALL, plaintiff, against CHARLES J. CAMPBELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in Block 1892, Section 5, on the Land Map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue, thence running northerly along said Park Avenue one hundred and two feet eight inches, thence westerly and parallel with Seventy-seventh Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly parallel with said Park Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and eight inches to the northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to said Charles J. Campbell by said Isaac T. Meyer by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, said bond and mortgage having been given to secure a part of the consideration moneys mentioned in said deed.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1899.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

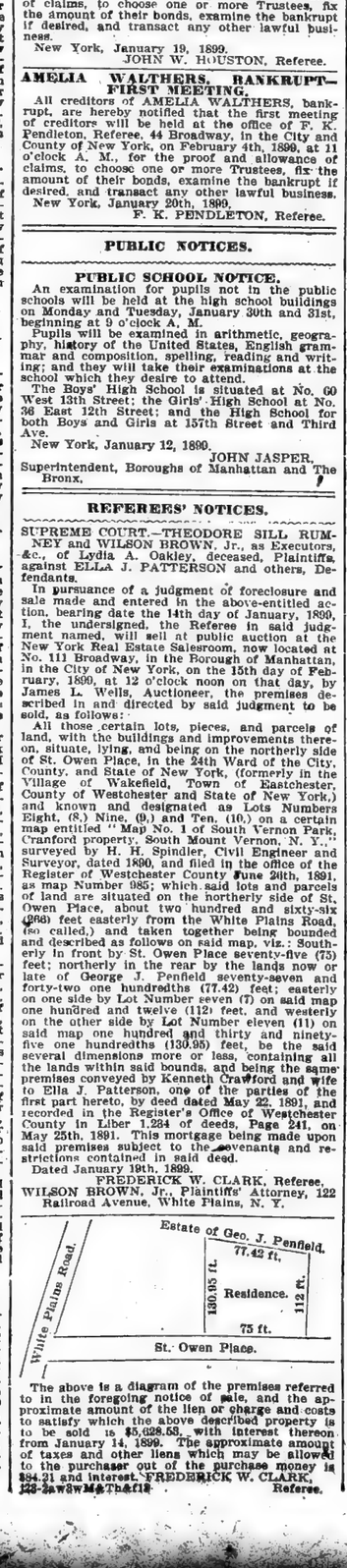
N
Park Avenue.
102.8
102.6
25
77th Street.
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,754.58, with interest thereon from the 6th day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $387.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount

To "let other people do the walking" is oftentimes good policy; but to do your own from house to office, night and morning, is always the best.

If you walk, dress for it—a medium weight overcoat is the thing.

Medium weights in coverts, blacks, dark greys; silk-lined and worsted-lined; $20 to $35.

Good suits, shoes hats and furnishings to match.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

DR. HILLIS HAS ACCEPTED

Chicago Preacher Will Become Plymouth Church's Third Pastor.

THE CALL MADE UNANIMOUS

Six Votes Were Against Him, but Those Who Cast Them Wrote to Him Giving Assurances of Their Support.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis is to be the pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The fears expressed that the lack of absolute unanimity in the vote in his favor would deter him from accepting proved to be without foundation. He had said that he would come if the call was unanimous, and six votes were cast against him; but letters have been sent to him during the week pointing out the substantial unanimity of the church, and among them have been letters from those who voted against him, assuring him of their cordial and loyal support.

Every effort has been put forth by the people of his church in Chicago to induce him to decline the call, and Dr. Hillis has held a number of consultations with the Trustees of his church during the week, but they have been unavailing to overcome the Chicago pastor's strong desire to get into the pastoral work, which, owing to the peculiar constitution of his present charge, is not now open to him.

Dr. Hillis's decision was made known simultaneously at yesterday morning's services in the Central Music Hall, Chicago, and Plymouth Church. A telegram sent on Saturday and addressed to Thomas G. Shearman, as Chairman of the Notification Committee, was read in Plymouth by the Rev. Horace Porter, the assistant pastor. In expectation of this event there was a large congregation at the morning service, although Dr. Lyman Abbott was not to preach. He had exchanged pulpits with the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson.

The first part of the services was conducted by Mr. Porter. Dr. Jefferson offered the pastoral prayer, and then Mr. Porter came forward and read the letter sent to Dr. Hillis notifying him of the call and the telegram received by Mr. Shearman from Dr. Hillis accepting it. The telegram was as follows:

Chicago, Jan. 21, 1899.

Thomas G. Shearman:

Having counseled long with good men who love God and His children, who love Christ and His Church, and believing that I have been divinely guided to a right interpretation of those providential events that seem to make known God's will, with the full consent of my judgment, conscience, and aspiration, I send you my acceptance of the call to the pastorate of Plymouth Church. My conviction is that your request is God's command. Relying confidently upon your prayerful sympathy, your Christian forbearance and support, I hope to come to you in the not far distant future. To Dr. Abbott goes my gratitude for his unfailing encouragement, advice, and sympathy. My cordial greetings to the pastors, officers, teachers, and members of the Sunday schools and the Church.

Oft, dwelling apart with God, if He so wills, I would be to you a prophet and a divine voice. Full oft, going in and out of your homes, I would be your pastor and friend, baptizing your babes, welcoming your sons and daughters into Christ's Church, burying your sacred dead, sharing with you the sorrows and joys, temptations, the duties, and rewards of Christian discipleship.

May the faith, wisdom, and courage of the founders and fathers be upon you and your children after you. May the spirit of your ascended Elijah and of your present teaching Elisha abide as a perpetual gift through the coming years. While time endures, may the Gospel of Christ's redeeming life, teaching, death, and resurrection make Plymouth Church to be a temple for those who aspire and worship—a hospital for the sin-hurt, a school for divine friendship, a college for teaching the oracles of God, a gateway unto the life that is immortal.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

It has not yet been decided when Dr. Abbott's resignation is to take effect. By resolution of the church that matter was referred to Dr. Abbott, but it is understood that he will probably continue to occupy the pulpit through the month of February. It is well known that he is anxious to give up his pastoral labors as soon as possible, but it is not believed that the necessary arrangements can be made for several weeks.

Dr. Hillis will be Plymouth's third pastor. Henry Ward Beecher was called to the pastorate in 1847, and died in 1887. For a year after his death the church was without a pastor, though Dr. Abbott acted in that capacity during nearly all the time. It was at first expected that the Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker of London would be called, but he failed to satisfy the church, and a call was extended to the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Berry of Wolverhampton, England. Dr. Berry declined, and in May, 1888, Dr. Abbott was called.

Although entirely different from Mr. Beecher, Dr. Abbott soon made the influence of Plymouth pulpit felt throughout the country. It had been freely predicted that his frail physique would make his pastorate a short one, but he preached with unabated vigor until within the last year, when his strength began to fail. He found himself unable to continue the pastoral work, especially as his strength was also tasked by his duties as editor of The Outlook, and a few weeks ago he announced his resignation.

A number of names were considered, but the Advisory Committee which was appointed to take action on the matter reported unanimously in favor of Dr. Hillis. The latter preached a sermon and delivered a lecture in the church, and was called last Monday by an almost unanimous vote.

GEN. HOWARD ON GOD'S LOVE.

The Soldier Makes an Address at the Church of the Strangers.

Gen. O. O. Howard made an address at the Church of the Strangers last night on "The Father's Love: Patriotic and Christian." The meeting was opened by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Daniel A. Blackburn. To illustrate his subject Gen. Howard told a number of stories about the war of the rebellion. He said he first heard of God's love while an instructor at West Point Academy some two or three years before the war. A minister from Brooklyn by the name of Vincent occupied the pulpit and twice in one day he pointed out the loving kindness in the heart of God.

"A father's love for his son," said the General, "was shown me right after the battle of Gettysburg. Lieut. Wilkinson, who was in command of a division of Barlow's Battery, was struck by a bullet and bled to death without any friend coming to his aid. After the battle was over I received a letter of reproach from his father, Samuel Wilkinson of this city. He wanted to know why I had let his boy die. I did not know him and if I had I could not have aided him at all.

"I acquainted the father with this fact, and the next letter I received was full of tender love for the son. How deep it is!

Inventory Sale of *Oriental Rugs.*

Commencing *Monday, Jan. 23rd.*

3rd Floor.

40 Extra Persian Carpets,

less than cost to import, as follows:

No.	Size.	Price.
1	7.10x11.0	$54.29.
2	8. 9x13.5	73.96.
3	9.7x14.0	84.62
4	10.5x14.0	91.88.
5	10.9x13.7	91.99.
6	10.6x14.0	92.61.
7	10.6x13.9	93.12.
8	10.6x14.2	93.72.
9	10.7x14.1	93.90.
10	10.11x13.8	93.99.
11	10.8x14.0	94.08.
12	10.11x14.10	96.14.
13	10.10x14.1	96.12.
14	11.0x14.0	97.02.
15	10.10x14.3	97.26.
16	10.6x14.6	97.44.
17	11.0x14.1	97.60.
18	10.9x14.5	97.64.
19	11.1x14.0	97.75.
20	10.10x14.4	97.83.

And 20 other sizes from 11.0x14.4 to 12.7x14.7 prices ranging from $99.33 to $115.61.

25 Turkish Carpets,

No.	Size.	Price.
51	8.6x11.10	$55.32.
52	9.9x12.4	66.01.
53	9.11x12.5	67.70.
54	9.3x13.5	68.26.
55	10.0x13.10	69.17.
56	9.4x13.6	69.30.
57	9.1x13.11	69.83.
58	9.8x13.9	71.21.
59	10.0x14.3	71.25.
60	10.0x13.0	71.50.
61	10.0x13.0	71.50.
62	9.9x13.7	72.84.
63	10.6x13.3	72.88.

And 12 other sizes from 10.1x13.2 to 10.10x15.8 prices ranging from $73.03 to $93.35.

Fine Antique Shirvans $9 to $25.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

This is only one expression of many that have come under my observation. Another case was the killing of the son of Gen. Gerry. This was the turning point of Gen. Gerry's life. After the boy's death he became a Christian, and was always desirous of talking with me about the hereafter.

"The mother loves her son, and her hope is in him. We all know this, but once in a while we ought to talk about it. I was eighteen years old when I first realized my mother's love. Combine the love of mother and father and you have the brother love. Expand them as far as you can, and you have but a drop in the ocean of God's love."

QUIET SUNDAY AT MT. OLIVET.

Church and Legal Feuds Leave Mr. Wisher "Too Tired" to Preach—A Sermon with Responses.

The Mount Olivet Baptist congregation held services in its edifice, in West Fifty-third Street, yesterday morning without a conflict. The pastor, the Rev. Daniel W. Wisher, whose pro-Tammany utterances have enraged the Republican portion of his colored flock so that they strove to depose him, had been discharged the day before upon a charge of obtaining money by fraud, brought against him in a Jersey City court. His recent experiences with his congregation and the law had apparently left him weary. As the deacon in charge explained to the congregation yesterday, he was "too tired" to appear, though well.

It was a scanty congregation. At first the report got around that there would be no service. But the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, and a thorough favorite with the colored congregation, was secured as a preacher. Dr. Morse fortified himself with two texts, one from Song of Solomon, ii., 15, "Take us the foxes, the little foxes, which destroy the vines"; the other from James iii., 4 and 5, in which mention is made of the ability of a little rudder to turn a big ship, and of a little fire to kindle a great matter. Then he began to tell the congregation how much harm little things can do.

Now, the Wisherites, largely feminine be it remembered, are emphatically of the opinion that Mr. Wisher's political proclivities or utterances were an extremely little fire to kindle such a great matter as a church feud, and they were loud in approval whenever Dr. Morse said anything that might be construed to reinforce this view. As the clergyman spoke of the great results due to small causes there was much shaking of heads throughout the church and murmurs of assent. When Dr. Morse exclaimed, "A slanderer is a demon" the Wisherites burst into a chorus as if inspired: "That's true! That's true! Yes, yes, he sholy is."

"His heart," continued the clergyman, "is as black as hell."

"Amen! Amen! The Lo'd be praised," from the audience.

"This church has been disintegrated by just such a cause," went on Dr. Morse.

"Yes, oh, yes; that's jes' what's the mattah! Oh, Lo'd, help us!" The responsive conversation continued:

"We all talk entirely too much."

"Yes, yes; that's so."

"And we pray too little."

"Oh, yes, yes; so we do."

"We talk to others too much and to God too little. The newspapers reek with slander and gossip. ["Yes, they do," from the Wisherites,] and do not know what wounds they make. Chaplain Jones, who read the burial service over our boys in Cuba with bullets whistling about him, told me that a newspaper reported that he was killed, and the newspaper sent to Wales, and his sister saw it and was driven insane. That newspaper published a lie. ["Yes! Yes!"] And it sent that precious girl to the insane asylum.

"Yes, we talk too much. Would to God we had here in New York that old Spartan law which imposed a heavy fine on him who used three words where two might have done."

"So be it, Lord," from a man in the audience.

The deacons were asked after the service what was to be done about the pastorate, and they all with one accord declared that nobody knew. "Has it all blown over now?" one deacon was asked.

"No, indeed, it hasn't blown over," he warmly replied. No announcements for meetings of the congregation to take up the matter were made, however, and the status quo will probably be preserved for another week.

At the Colored Tammany Club across the way it was said that the club was "not mixed up at all with that little business over there."

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

100 Pieces New French Poplins—high lustrous finish,—more than 40 shades,—suitable for street wear, $1.00 per yard.

125 Pieces Satin Duchesse, 21 inches wide,—25 colors, including new shades of Brown, Heliotrope, Blue, Old Rose, Gray and Red. Suitable for Costumes and Waists, $1.25 per yard.

200 Pieces 21 inch Taffetas—plain and changeable—36 new colorings, 90 cents per yard; Value $1.10

BASEMENT SALESROOM.

10,000 yards Novelty Silks in a variety of lengths, 50 and 65 cents.

5,000 yards Plain and Fancy Black Silks, 55 cts. to $1.00 per yd.

WINTER COATS & CAPES.

To-day, January 23rd, begins our regular Clearing Sale of Winter Jackets and Capes.

Broken wholesale lines, Imported Models and several complete assortments.

JACKETS,
Black and colored Kersey, silk lined throughout, $5.00; Reduced from $7.50 and $10.00

Black Kersey, silk lined throughout, $7.50 and $10.00; Formerly $10.00 to $20.00

Black and Colored Kersey, $12.50 and $15.00; Formerly $18.00 to $35.00

FANCY JACKETS,
Wholesale samples, black and colored, $27.00; Reduced from $40.00 and $50.00

Imported and Domestic Model Coats, black and colored, $40.00; Reduced from $65.00 and $85.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

The Secret of a Pretty Room

is not in the large expenditure. Pretty furnishings cost very little here.

Best 5 Frame Body Brussels Carpet, 95 cts. per yd. (*reduced from $1.35 and $1.50.*)

Fine textures and fast colors. Some are subdued Oriental tones, soft reds and browns—others with grounds of delicate shading, thickly woven with bright blossoms.

No furnishing self-denial necessary if you you use our "Long Credit."

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & Co.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

French Tapestry Panels
SPECIALLY REDUCED.
A large assortment from 18x24 inches to 6.4x4.6 ft.
75 cts. to $13.75.

9x15 ft. $27.00

Quaint scenes of peasant life and outdoor sports—vistas of landscape in the background and colors softened and blended with a dexterity never surpassed. At a distance they can hardly be distinguished from a fine painting.

Reduced Parlor Furniture,

Designed with simplicity and grace of Grecian art. Beautiful furnishings cost very little, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

O'Neill's.

Our First Big Dress Goods Purchase of '99.

We place on sale, beginning this morning, our first big purchase of the new year, over

17,000 Yards of French Dress Fabrics, All Plain Shades and Black,

made by one of the best makers in France and comprising Heavy Cord Poplins, Armures, Bayadere Stripe Melrose Cloth, Crystal Cords and Mohair and Wool Travers—all 44 inches wide.

This big stock came to us at a mere fraction of its value, and we're going to sell it, beginning this morning, at about

One-Half the Usual Price.

1.25 Quality, 59c Yard. 1.35 Quality, 68c Yard.

Thirteen Shades and Black to Choose From.

Light Gray, Castor, Cadet, Golden and Seal Brown, Cardinal, Garnet, Reseda, Olive, Myrtle, Light and Dark Navy, National Blue and Black.

Women's Ready to Wear Suits.

We are showing a number of advance styles in Spring Suits specially made to our order. The material, style and workmanship are fully equal to those made by custom tailors—the only difference lies in the price. A few items just to convince you:

VENETIAN CLOTH COSTUMES, with tight-fitting waist effects, notched collars, made short over the hips, new panel shaped skirt. The entire costume lined throughout with fancy plaid taffeta . $25

COVERT CLOTH COSTUMES, with short fly-front walking coat. The new skirt, finished with small buttons and loops. Entire costume lined throughout in heavy solid colored taffeta . . . $30

BROADCLOTH SUITS, with fly front walking coats, full skirt, entire suit lined throughout with fancy striped taffeta $30

A Full Line of the New Separate Skirts,

In Cheviots, Fancy Plaids, Broadcloths and Silks, at 3.98 Upward.

Closing Out Imported Costumes and Copies of Imported Models at 35.00 to 125.00,

Formerly 80.00 to 225.00 each.

A Sale of Gloves with three exceptional values:

Ladies' Four-Button Kid Gloves, worth 1.00 pair 65c

Twenty-Button Suede Gloves, blue, green, pink, and yellow, worth 2.00 . . . . . 98c

Twenty-Button White Suede Gloves, worth 2.50 pair . . . 1.25

Beginning To-morrow, Tuesday, A Great Sale of Rugs and Lace Curtains.

See to-night's papers for full particulars.

All Paid Purchases except Bicycles and Sewing Machines delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

More Big Values in HOUSEKEEPING LINENS This Week.

Damasks.

75 pieces bleached Damask, regular price, 60c. yard, 50c yard.

150 pieces silver bleached Double Damask, 64 inches wide, regular price, 70c. yard, 55c yard.

75 pieces bleached Double Damask, regular price, 80c. yard, 65c yard.

50 pieces extra heavy bleached Double Damask, regular price, $1.10 yard, 85c yard.

NAPKINS TO MATCH.

Napkins

750 doz. 5-8 Napkins, regular value $1.25 and $1.50 doz., 98c and 1.25 doz.

400 doz. 3-4 Napkins, worth $2.00 to $2.50 per dozen, on sale this week at 1.50 and 1.98 doz.

Towels and Toweling.

All-linen Huck Towels, regular price, 17c., 12½c each.

Extra large Hemmed Huck Towels, regular price, 21c., 15c each.

Extra heavy and large Huck Towels, hemstitched, regular price, 29c., 21c each.

A full line of pantry, glass and kitchen Toweling at Lowest prices.

A Great Bargain in Flannels.

Five hundred yards White Embroidered Flannel, one yard wide and worth 65c., 45c. yd.

Noteworthy Values in Blankets & Bed Spreads.

500 pairs California Blankets, regular value $6.00, 4.50 pair.

1,000 heavy, large, crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns, 79c each, worth 1.00.

THE FEAST OF ST. AGNES.

Archbishops Martinelli and Corrigan Attend the Celebration of Pontifical High Mass.

The silver jubilee and feast day of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church was celebrated by a pontifical high mass in the auditorium of the Grand Central Palace yesterday morning. There were present at the ceremony Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate; Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Conaty, Rector of the Catholic University; Mgr. Farley, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, and a number of clergymen from other parishes.

The services began with the entrance of the celebrant—Bishop Farley—assistants, and acolytes from the robing room, who proceeded up the aisle to the music of "St. Agnes's Hymn," which was composed by the Rev. Dr. Brann, pastor of the church. Haydn's Imperial Mass opened the services proper. Bishop Farley was assisted by Father Prue as deacon, Father Donlan as sub-deacon, and Father O'Farrell as archpriest. Archbishops Martinelli and Corrigan, who entered shortly after the beginning of the mass, occupied thrones on the altar platform.

Mgr. Conaty preached the sermon, which was on the lesson of the life of St. Agnes. St. Agnes, the preacher said, was a type of the new womanhood, a true Christian woman. At the time in which she lived woman had sunk to the lowest degradation in Rome. It was the sacrific and martyrdom of St. Agnes that had regenerated womanhood throughout the world.

Dr. Brann thanked the dignitaries for attending the services, and promised that a new church would rise from the ashes of the old one, which was burned on Dec. 4 last, and would be a magnificent temple of worship. A number of children in white dresses collected the offerings, which were for the benefit of the building fund of the new church.

Lecture by Father McLaughlin.

The Rev. Thomas P. McLaughlin, pastor of the Church of the Transfiguration, in Mott Street, is to deliver a lecture in the Lenox Lyceum, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Wednesday evening, for the benefit of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, of which church Mgr. Mooney is pastor. The lecture is entitled "Ireland, the Home of Music and Song." Not only will the lecturer tell of the beauties of Irish melody, but he will also accompany himself on the piano and sing many of the ballads of Moore and other Irish composers. Assisting Father McLaughlin will be a chorus of 100 voices, made up from the congregation of Mgr. Mooney's church. Following the lecture will be a vaudeville entertainment arranged under the direction of Andrew A. McCormack of the Broadway Theatre.

Golden Jubilee of a Brooklyn Church.

The golden jubilee to commemorate the founding of the society of Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was begun yesterday, and will end to-morrow night with a social reunion in the church parlors. The church was elaborately decorated with cut flowers and smilax. There were present at the morning service the Rev. Charles H. Doufe of Bridgeport, Conn.; the Rev. I. S. Townsend, and the Rev. William W. Mix. The Rev. Dr. Twing, the rector of the church, preached a historical sermon, during which he said that during the fifty years' existence of the church there had been 1,774 baptisms—adults, 135, and infants, 1,639; confirmations, 672; marriages, 752, and burials, 1,739.

Roosevelt and the Labor Laws.

Gov. Roosevelt's recommendations for enforcing and enacting labor laws, especially for increasing the number and duties of the Factory Inspectors and for licensing all buildings where manufacturing is carried on, will be discussed at the meeting of the Social Reform Club to-morrow evening. Addresses will be made by prominent labor leaders.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

REV. DR. MACKAY INSTALLED.

Impressive Ceremony at the Collegiate Reformed Church.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay was installed yesterday afternoon as pastor of the Collegiate Reformed Church. The ceremony, which was impressive, was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Julius W. Geyer, President of the Classis of New York. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, and by the Rev. Dr. Joachim Elmendorf.

In the sermon, which was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, the speaker exhorted his hearers to sustain Dr. Mackay in his new pastorate, and referred at length to his great success as a preacher in the past. Then followed the reading of the charges to Dr. Mackay and the people which were read by President Geyer. A short address on behalf of the Classis and in eulogy of Dr. Mackay was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Grant, and at its close William L. Brower, one of the Elders, escorted Dr. Mackay from the seat which he occupied in one of the front pews to the sanctuary, where, after pronouncing a benediction, he was warmly greeted by the clergymen and the members of the congregation.

Father Ducey Advised to Retire.

The Rev. Father Thomas J. Ducey of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, who has been ill for some time with the grip, announced to his congregation yesterday morning that his physicians had advised him to give up his work entirely on account of his health. He also announced, however, that he did not intend to follow their advice, but would continue to fulfill his duties so long as he was able. He will go to Lakewood to-day for a short rest.

Dedicating a Parkville Church.

Dedicatory services were begun yesterday in the new Parkville Congregational Church, Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. Rev. Dr. C. C. Creegan, District Secretary of the American Board, preached the morning sermon, and the congregation joined the pastor, the Rev. Manfred P. Welcher, in the dedicatory service. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. C. L. Wells, pastor of the Flatbush Reformed Church, preached on "The Church and the Community." In the evening the sermon was by the Rev. Dr. R. J. Kent, pastor of the Lewis Avenue Congregational Church. The services will be continued on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday

WHITEWASH FROM A SPRAYER.

Quick Way of Applying a Solution and the Cost Is Less.

Three men are now whitewashing the interior of the David Stevenson Brewing Company's brewery, in Tenth Avenue, in a manner radically different from the old method of applying whitewash. Ordinary lime "wash," reduced nearly to the consistency of water, is applied by means of a hose with a long bamboo nozzle, very much as a lawn or a flower bed is sprayed with water. The power is supplied by a portable pneumatic pump. One man prepares the "wash," another man attends the pump, and the third does the whitewashing.

This process, although said to be in extensive use in the West, is comparatively new here. As compared with the old hand-brush method, it is not only much cheaper, but it is an extraordinary time saver.

Superintendent Mitchell of Stephenson's brewery says that this whitewash "sprayer" enables one man to do as much work in half a day as six men with the old-fashioned hand brushes can do in a whole day. The quality of the work by the new method, he said, was entirely satisfactory. The sprayer puts on a good coating of whitewash. "It took six professional whitewashers an entire day to finish off a single floor in this brewery last year," said Superintendent Mitchell. "With this new method one man does the same floor in half a day. With regard to cost, the saving is very great. With the pneumatic pump and the 'sprayer' one dollar will go as far as five dollars under the old whitewashing method."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8—CARMEN. Emma Eames, Bauermeister, and De Lussan; Saleza, Devries, Bars, Dufriche, Pirola, and Van Rooy.
Tues. Evg., Jan. 24, at 8:45 precisely—Fourth and last performance of Der Ring des Nibelungen.—Goetterdaemmerung. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 25, at 8—TANNHAUSER. Emma Eames, Meislinger, and Lilli Lehmann, Van Dyck, Pringle, Bars. Muhlmann, Van Rooy.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 26, in B'klyn—FAUST.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 27, (by request,) at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Engel, and Schumann-Heink; Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Condr.—Schalk.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 28, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Sat. Evg., at pop. prices, at 8—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Plancon, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

SAUER 2nd Recital.
Carnegie Hall, Afternoon of Thursday, February 2nd.
KNABE PIANO USED.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. 8:30
Daniel Frohman.... Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y. 2.
"Pinero's Greatest Comedy,"
TRELAWNY of the WELLS
"The Lyceum Co.'s Greatest Success."
TRELAWNY of the WELLS
Third month of the crinoline comedy.
TRELAWNY of the WELLS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
JANUARY 21ST TO 28TH.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
4TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF
Cycles, Automobiles & Accessories.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.

BROADWAY THEA. Last 7 times in New York
Francis Wilson, in The Little Corporal
MONDAY, JAN. 30, FIRST PERFORMANCE.
THE THREE DRAGOONS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. Second week of the big success, CINEMATOGRAPH. Op. MARTHA. The War from Tampa to Santiago. GYPSY MUSIC. Aft. and Eve.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near Broadway. Evenings, 8:10. Matinée Saturday. "Crowning success of the season."—Herald.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15. "Success, a Decided Success."—Herald.
Wm. Gillette's Comedy, BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott
Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Great Play,
Nathan Hale.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. CHAS. FROHMAN'S FARCE, "ON AND OFF." Ev., 8:20. Sat. Mat., 2:15.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Ev'y Evg. at 8. Shakespeare's comedy TAMING OF THE SHREW. MISS REHAN as KATHERINE. George Clarke, White Whittlesey, William Owen, Wilfred Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Blanche Bates. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2. *** The next production will be the Drury Lane sensation, THE GREAT RUBY.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 9 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

WALLACK'S. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15
NETHERSOLE Supported by Mr. T. B. THALBERG.
Mon., Tues., Wed. Evg. (Special Wed. Mat.)
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Thurs. & rest of wk, CAMILLE. (Costumes of 1840.)
Monday, Jan. 30th, "The Price of Wealth."

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11:30 P.M. 25
Performance, 11 P. M., 50c.
FREDERIC BOND & CO., CARON AND HERBERT, JOHN KERNELL, MONROE & MACK, Parent-Brodaldi Troupe, 25 other Stars.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11:30 P.M. 25, 50c.
GEO. W. MONROE, STREATOR ZOUAVES, (hit of the season,) ED. LATELL, Dooley and Ten Broeck, Paolis, 25 other Stars.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday afternoons, Jan. 25, and Feb. 8, at 3.
TWO SONG RECITALS BLANCHE MARCHESI.
Res. seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction .....HENRY WOLFSOHN.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert Tuesday Evg., Jan. 24, at 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by ADELE AUS DER OHE.
Res. Seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CORA TANNER AND LOUIS MASSEN in Their New Comedy, "MY HUSBAND'S MODEL."
Beatrice Moreland & Co. in "A Game of Golf."
Geo. H. Wood, Smith & Fuller, Lydia Dreams, &c.

AMERICAN 42D & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPCO
GREAT CAST—CHORUS OF 60 IN
Queen's Lace Handkerchief.
Evs. 8, 25—$1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Opera—Lucia di Lammermoor (in English.)

CASINO 8D WEEK! Lillian Russell!
Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opéra bouffe, "LA BELLE HELENE."

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St.
WEDNESDAY EVG. Empire's 7th Anniversary.
Very Handsome Souvenirs.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Empire Theatre Company in Phroso

PIANO RECITAL by Mr. BEN MERRILL, The Waldorf-Astoria, Tues., Jan. 24, 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 26, at 8:15.
Fifth Piano Recital Rosenthal
Res. Seats $2, $1.50, and $1, now on sale at Box Office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction: Henry Wolfsohn. Steinway piano used.

5th Ave Theatre. B'way & 28th St. Evs., 8:10. A RUNAWAY GIRL. By Augustin Daly's Musical Co. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK
A Glorious Triumph, THE RAGGED EARL.
Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

BIJOU Eves. 8:20. B'way & 30th St. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. May Irwin in her great success, KATE KIP

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. LAST WEEK! 175th Souv. Friday. The Turtle. TUES., JAN. 31, new farce, MLLE. FIFI.

GARDEN Theatre, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
VIOLA ALLEN in THE CHRISTIAN.

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre. Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3876 28th. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY. 2 AND 8. Fun; Women and Song—Parisian Stars. A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE. AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Last Week. The Talk of the Town, "THAT MAN." Next week—JAMES A. HERNE in his new play.

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play. 5 new songs. A Romance of ATHLONE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—To-night, Tues., & Wed., last performances of "Das Erbe" by Philippi. Thurs. Sat., Mat. & Eve. 1st time. "Einglueckliches Paar," (A Happy Couple,) Fri. Eve., (pop. prices,) "Wilhelm Tell."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. Every Day, 25c
Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings 25 & 50c
This Week, "A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 6th Av. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
A FEMALE DRUMMER.
JOHNSTONE BENNETT & 40 others.

COLUMBUS THE EVIL EYE.

LECTURES.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FORTY-SIXTH ANNIversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York, together with the eleventh anniversary of its 23d St. Branch, will be held in Association Hall, 23d St., corner 4th Av., Monday evening, Jan. 23, 1899, at 8:15 o'clock. The work will be shown by stereopticon views. Speakers: Prof. Woodrow Wilson, LL. D., and Rev. Thomas C. Hall, D. D. The public are invited.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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JAN

1899

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 21....	5,731,976
Same week last year.....	1,843,427
Stocks to date this year.....	15,135,707
Corresponding date last year.	6,194,055
Bonds for the week.....	$38,027,100
Same week last year.....	20,491,000
Bonds to date this year.....	95,610,000
Corresponding date last year..	61,143,800

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3; at six months, 3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MUCH EASIER MONEY ABROAD

Likelihood of a Still Lower Bank Discount Rate—Investors Nibbling at American Stocks, but Sales Are Much Heavier than Purchases—Fears of Tight Money at Paris.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The change I led you to anticipate has come over our money market, and we are now positively flooded with banking credit, so much so that we growl at the Bank of England for not going at once to the 3 per cent. This is no wonder when balances are being lent in open market at three-quarters of 1 per cent. and when money can be borrowed for a week or a fortnight at 1 per cent. Discount fell to 1⅞ per cent. Wednesday, and was not much better than 2 per cent. yesterday, although the bill brokers made a struggle for 2⅛ per cent. when they found the Bank hanging in the air at 3½ per cent. and export orders for gold reviving. If an irate dealer in credits is told the Directors of the Bank have acted according to usage the reply is nearly sure to be "Usage be hanged. With money barely at 1 per cent., what is the good of calling for 3½ per cent.?" That is a rough and ready view which takes no notice of the difficulties besetting the Bank. It has drawn in no gold worth mentioning by the 4 per cent. rate. The total stock of coin and bullion is not £800,000 larger now than on the 13th of October last, when the bank rate was raised to 4 per cent., and is still all told below £32,000,000. Nor have foreign gold demands upon us ceased. They seemed about to do so at the beginning of the week, but no sooner did the market send discounts down than they revived again and £160,000 left the Bank for South America the day the rate was reduced. American and German orders for gold also in the market were merely dormant, while higher discount rates seemed probable. The Bank then might well hesitate. Gold exports or not, I think the rate will have to come down to 3 per cent., if not lower.

Up aloft where it is, the Bank can exercise no control over the open market, and this year it is in a great part deprived of its usual leverage. The March quarter is the one in which the heaviest tax collections occur. These collections are lodged in the bank by the Treasury, which often has nine or ten millions more on credit there at the end of March than at the beginning of January. Such pilings up strip the market, and give the Bank control of rates, and it may this year begin to exercise this control by the latter half of February. Meanwhile the Treasury is paying out for armor plates, ships, fortifications, &c., faster than it receives, as is proved by the fact that the Government balances this week are nearly £350,000 less than they were a year ago. Here lies the true cause of the extreme cheapness of money. Both market and Bank are overwhelmed by the Treasury disbursements; while these continue unwholesome ease must prevail. Speculation in stocks is inevitably stimulated by this ease, and an enormous business is now doing in several departments of our Stock Exchange.

In the American department, however, selling still predominates, and your railroad securities, bonds, and shares continue to be sent home on an unexampled scale. At the same time a beginning is being made in a counter movement. Speculators are joining in buying, and the humble investor is also putting in an occasional appearance, timidly as yet, a few bonds here, ten shares there; but he is coming, and in another month may be an eager and indiscriminate buyer of the stocks he scorned to look at when they were twenty or fifty dollars cheaper.

Abroad the markets are strong, too, but still there is distrust of Paris. It has been putting up Spanish bonds on various pretexts, the conversion of the debt one, and otherwise making a brave show, but the troubles of Spain are drawing to a head all the same, and those of the Bourse with them. The Spanish Government is stifling the Bank of Spain by its demands, and all the bank can do is to emit more notes. Its note circulation now is £58,400,000, fully eleven millions more than a year ago, and the cry is for more help. French bankers must lend Spain at least £40,000,000 to keep her going, and I do not see where or how they can find the money.

A. J. W.

1879 AND 1899.

When Wall Street is most enthusiastic Wall Street devotes itself to recitation of the phenomenal things which came to pass in historic 1879. Then there was a boom—such a boom that neither before nor since has there been any semblance of an approach to it.

Herewith are figures in a score of conspicuous stocks dealt in then and dealt in now on the New York Stock Exchange—and the record is indeed inspiriting. Not only were values doubled in that historic time, but much more than doubling was the average. Put beside the rise through 1879 and to the height of the boom in 1881 is the record so far made in Wall Street's present development, starting from the low ebb of last Fall to the height of the present buoyancy:

	1879.	1881.	1898.	1899.
Bur., C. R. & Northern..	22	90	73	100
Canada Southern	40	90	52	90
Central of New Jersey...	33½	112	84½	104
Chicago & Alton.....	75	150¼	151	171
Chi., Bur. & Qy.....	111¼	183½	112⅜	140
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul....	34⅜	129¼	105⅝	129¼
Chi. & Northwest.....	49⅝	136	128⅝	150
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....	110	204	99½	121½
Del., Lack. & West.....	43	131	140	160
Illinois Central	80	146½	107½	121¾
Lake Shore	67	135⅞	190	215
Louis. & Nash.....	37	110½	53	67¼
Manhattan	45	57½	90	118⅝
New York Central.....	112	155⅝	113½	140½
Omaha	36	51	77½	100¼
Pacific Mail	10⅝	62¼	31⅞	46⅝

In the old times of 1879 American railway prosperity was but started. Railway traffic then was but infantile compared with the stalwart proportions to which it has attained now. The great Western cities of the present were but hamlets then.

But even apart from the tremendous change and progress scored from 1879 to 1899, the record makes an exhibit exceptionally interesting.

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 21, total transactions included 5,731,976 shares of stock, $37,400,300 bonds, with $550,160 Government and $77,100 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 22, '98.	Jan. 21, '99.	Changes.
R. R. & M..	1,843,427	5,731,976 Inc.	3,888,549
Banks'	66	66 Dec.	21
Mining	4,500	1,300 Dec.	3,200

BONDS.

	Jan. 22, '98.	Jan. 21, '99.	Changes.
R. R. & M..	$20,302,000	$37,400,300 Inc.	$17,098,300
State	21,000	77,100 Inc.	56,100
Government.	186,060	550,160 Inc.	362,100

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 23.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway—Books open.
Northern Pacific Railway—Books open for common.

Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Chicago Edison Company—Books close.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Books close.
Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland—Books close.
Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Annual meeting.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Homestake Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn—Books close.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Dividend payable.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Dividend payable.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.

Friday, Jan. 27.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway—Books open.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Petersburg Railroad—Dividend payable.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.....	1½	Michigan Central ...	1
Am. Steel & Wire ...	10⅛	Minn. & St. L.....	3
Am. Steel & W. pf..	5	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	1¼
Am. Sugar Refs....	4⅜	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	2
Am. Sug. Refs. pf..	2	Missouri Pacific	1¼
At., Top. & S. F....	1⅝	Mobile & Ohio	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf...	4½	Morris & Essex	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	1	National Lead	1⅝
Buff., R. & Pitts....	3½	Nat. Lead pf.....	1¼
Canada Southern....	3½	National Biscuit	3½
Central Pacific	1	Nat. Biscuit pf....	2
Chi. & Alton.....	1	N. Y. Air Brake....	6½
Chi., Bur. & Q.....	6	N. Y. Central.....	1⅜
Chi. & East. Illinois.	3	N. Y., C. & St. L...	2⅜
Chi. G. W. deb.....	1½	N.Y.,C.& St.L. 1st pf.	3
Chi. G. W. pf., B...	2½	N.Y.,C. & St.L. 2d pf.	2½
Chi., Ill. & St. P...	3	Norfolk & Western...	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Northern Pacific	1
Chi. & Northwest....	4⅜	Northern Pacific pf...	1½
Chi. & Northw. pf...	1	Ore. R. R. & Nav pf.	1½
Chi., R. I. & P.....	4	Pennsylvania R. R...	4⅝
C., C., C. & St. L...	2½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Consol. Gas	3½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1½
Delaware & Hudson..	1½	Rio Grande Western.	3
Denver & R. G. pf...	2⅜	Rio Grande W. pf...	3
Detroit Gas	1½	St. L. Southw. pf....	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	6	St. P. & Duluth pf..	5
Gt. Northern pf....	7⅝	St. P. & Omaha....	1⅝
General Electric	1	Tenn. C. & I.....	3
Glucose Sugar Ref...	1	Tex. Pac. Land Tr..	2
H. B. Claflin.....	2½	Third Av.	2
Illinois Central	8½	Twin City R. T....	4
Internat. Paper	2½	Twin City R. T. pf.	7
Kanawha & Mich....	3½	Union Pacific	3
L. E. & West.....	2½	Union Pacific pf....	8½
Long Island	1	U. S. Leather pf....	3½
Manhattan	6⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.....	1¼
Metropolitan Street...	8½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	4	Erie 2d pf.....	1
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf....	3½	Ev. & T. H. pf....	8⅝
Am. Tobacco	1	Flint & P. M. pf....	2
Am. Tobacco pf....	3	Knickerbocker Ice..	1⅝
Balt. & O., all in. pd.	1	Laclede Gas	1¼
Brook. Rap. Tran...	1	Mo., Kan. & Tex....	1
Canada Pacific	1½	Oregon Short Line..	1⅝
Chic. & E. Ill. pf...	1	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf....	1⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf....	2½
Chi. Term Trans. pf.	1½	Pullman Car	4½
Clev., Lor. & W....	1⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	5
Clev., L. & W. pf...	2	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Col. Midland pf....	1½	St. P. & Duluth....	1
Col. South. 1st pf....	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Col. South. 2d pf....	1	U. S. Express	3½
Erie 1st pf.....	1½		

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Adams Express 4s....	1	Manhattan 4s	6⅝
At., T. & S. F. 4s...	2½	Met. Street Ry. 5s...	1½
At., T. & S. F. adj...	4½	Mo., K. & Tex. 5s...	6
At., Ore. Imp. 5s....	2	Mo. Pacific Con.....	1½
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1	Mo. Pacific Tr. 5s...	3
Cent. of N. J. 5s, reg.	1	Mo. Pacific col. 5s...	3
Chi., Bur. & Q. conv. 5s	9	Mobile & O. new 6s..	1
Chi., L. & L. ref. 6s.	2	Mobile & O. gen.....	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. gold 7s	1½	Mutual Fuel 5s.....	1
Chi., M. & St. P., 5s.	2	N. Y. Cent. 1st, reg..	2
Minn. 6s	2¾	N. Y. Cent. ext. 4s..	1½
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C., P. & W. 5s...	1½	N. Y. Cent. gold 3½s.	1
C., M. & St. P. 4s, Series A	1½	N. Y. Cent., M. Cent. 3½s	1
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s.	3½	N. Y. Cent., L. S. 3½s	1½
C., C., C. & St. L. gen.	2½	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.	1
Detroit City Gas 1st..	1	Norf. & West. 4s....	1½
De Bardeleben Coal 6s	4	Omaha & St. L. 4s...	1
Dul. & Iron R. 1st...	1	Ohio & Miss. 2d.....	2½
Erie prior lien.....	2	Ore. & Col. 1st.....	1½
Erie gen. lien.....	2½	Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s.	1½
Fulton Elev. 1st....	11	Ore. Sh. Line Inc. A.	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s....	1½	Ore. Sh. Line Inc. B.	6½
Green Bay deb. A...	5	Pac. & East Inc....	2½
Green Bay deb. B...	2½	Rio G. West. 4s.....	1½
Hous., E. & W. Tex. 1st	3½	Rome, W. & Og. 1st..	1
Hous. & Tex. 4s.....	1½	St. L. & S. W. 1st....	2½
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953...	1	St. L. S. W. 2d.....	2½
Int. & G. Nor. 2d....	1	South Car. & Ga. 1st.	1½
Int. & G. Nor. 3d....	1	So. Pac., Mex. & P. Div.	1½
Kan. City & Pac. 1st.	1	Stand. R. & T. 6s....	1
Kings Co. Elev. 1st..	5	So. Pac. of Ariz. 1st.	1
Kanawha & Mich. 4s.	3	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.....	2½
Long Is. Fy. 4½s....	1	Union Pac. 4s.....	2½
Louis., Ev. & St. L. Con. 5s, t. r.....	1	Wabash 1st	1½
		Wabash 2d	2½
		Wabash deb. B.....	3
		W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st..	1½
		Wheel. & L. E. Con. 4s	3½

Bonds Declined.

Dallas & Waco 1st...	2½	Texas Pacific 2d.....	1½
St. L. & I. M. 5s.....	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r...	8

Report of the Bank of Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 7,101,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 1,861,000 pesetas.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 21, 1899

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 21. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 21. A-k'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 21, 5,731,976.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Jan. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Jan. 21, '99.
108⅝ January 16.	103⅝ January 16.	106½	106¾	...	Adams Express.....	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	2	106⅝	108⅝	106⅝	108⅝	161	278
34 January 3.	29⅝ January 16.	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅝	American Malting Company.....	18,750,000			31½	33½	29⅝	32½	...	9,963
89¾ January 3.	82 January 19.	84½	85½	+ 1½	American Malting Company preferred....	12,540,000	Jan. 16, '99.	1¾	83¾	85	82	85	...	4,901
54½ January 20.	38 January 12.	50	52½	+ 1	American Steel & Wire Company.....	12,000,000			48⅝	54¼	43½	53	161	30,406
128 January 21.	104 January 3.	...	...	+15	American Steel & Wire Company preferred.	12,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	1¾	110	128	109⅝	125	...	5,100
138 January 19.	133 January 16.	125	...	...	American Coal.....	1,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	5	133	138	133	138	...	290
37⅝ January 14.	34½ January 9.	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅜	American Cotton Oil.....	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	36⅝	38⅞	35½	36⅝	21	30,080
90 January 14.	85¾ January 9.	86	90	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil preferred.....	10,196,600	Dec. 1, '98.	1	89⅝	90	86⅝	86⅝	74¾	1,107
46 January 9.	33 January 3.	43	45	...	American District Telegraph.....	3,845,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1	45	45	45	45	23	300
145 January 9.	138 January 21.	138	140	— 4	American Express.....	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '99	$3	141½	141½	138	138	119¼	840
15 January 3.	13 January 16.	13	13¾	— ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company..	27,954,800	.....	...	14¾	14¾	13	13¼	8	7,930
40 January 3.	35¼ January 21.	35½	36½	— 3¼	American Spirits Mfg. Company preferred.	6,966,000	.....	...	37½	37⅞	35¼	35¾	18½	1,880
134¾ January 20.	123¾ January 4.	131½	131¾	+ 4⅝	American Sugar Refining Company.....	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '99.	3	127½	134⅝	127	131⅝	139⅞	255,062
113 January 20.	110 January 16.	...	113¾	+ 2	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred....	36,968,000	Jan. 3, '99.	1¾	110⅝	113	110	112	112⅝	2,457
100 January 5.	100 January 5.	99½	100	...	American Telegraph & Cable Company....	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1¼	100½	100¼	99⅝	100	91½	183
149⅝ January 6.	143 January 3.	146½	146⅝	— 1	American Tobacco.....	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	147	149½	145⅝	146½	85½	92,880
140 January 14.	132 January 4.	137	140	— 3	American Tobacco preferred.....	14,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	137	137	137	137	114	348
40 January 14.	30 January 3.	39	39¾	— ⅛	Ann Arbor preferred.....	4,000,000	.....	...	39½	39⅞	39	39⅝	35	1,993
24 January 21.	18 January 7.	23⅝	23⅞	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....	102,000,000	.....	...	22½	24	21¼	23⅝	12⅝	178,265
62¼ January 21.	50⅝ January 7.	62⅛	62⅜	+ 4½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred....	120,686,000	.....	...	58	62¼	56½	62⅛	29½	414,988
68⅝ January 10.	66⅝ January 3.	67½	68½	— 1	Baltimore & Ohio, all installments paid...	35,000,000	Nov. 15, '94.	2	68	68½	67	67⅝	...	2,672
57¾ January 10.	55½ January 5.	54	54⅝	— ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued.....	.....	.....	...	54½	55¼	53⅜	54	...	5,010
78 January 5.	75⅝ January 6.	77	77¼	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued.	.....	.....	...	77⅞	77⅞	76⅞	77¼	...	2,113
9⅝ January 20.	8⅜ January 16.	8	10	+ ¼	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred.	19,670,700	.....	...	8⅞	9⅝	8⅜	9⅜	5¼	1,666
8⅝ January 10.	6 January 16.	6⅜	7	+ ⅛	Bay State Gas.....	100,000,000	.....	...	6⅝	7⅛	6	7	4⅞	92,900
96⅛ January 14.	77⅞ January 3.	92	92¼	— 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	20,000,000	.....	...	94	94	91	92	38⅝	125,677
147 January 5.	138 January 3.	142	143	+ 1	Brooklyn Union Gas.....	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	3	140¼	143	140	143	121½	1,998
15⅝ January 18.	13⅝ January 11.	15	15⅝	+ ⅛	Brunswick City.....	6,000,000	.....	...	14½	15⅝	14⅜	15	...	14,151
34½ January 17.	31 January 12.	32½	35	+ 3½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg.....	6,000,000	.....	...	34	34½	34	34½	28	600
78 January 14.	76 January 3.	77	78	— ⅛	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred.	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	77¼	77¼	76¼	77⅛	65	510
100 January 17.	100 January 17.	102	...	...	Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern....	5,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	2	100	100	100	100	...	200
60 January 21.	54 January 5.	59¼	59½	+ 3¼	Canada Southern.....	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	56	60	55	59½	52⅜	26,005
86⅝ January 16.	84½ January 20.	85	85½	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific.....	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	86¼	86¾	84⅞	85	89	2,095
48⅝ January 19.	41 January 5.	47⅝	47⅞	+ 1	Central Pacific.....	25,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	⅞	46½	48⅝	45¼	47½	17½	32,190
27⅜ January 11.	24⅛ January 5.	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛	Chesapeake & Ohio.....	20,538,400	.....	...	27¼	27⅞	26	26⅞	21⅝	37,872
171 January 3.	168 January 11.	168½	170	+ 1	Chicago & Alton.....	18,764,800	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	169	170	168½	169	165¾	1,410
140 January 19.	124½ January 7.	132	132½	+ 8	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	35,283,600	Dec. 15, '98.	1¼	128	140	122½	139	98½	261,063
95¾ January 3.	90¾ January 6.	94¼	95	+ 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....	6,197,800	Jan. 3, '99.	1¾	93	95¼	91½	95	56	22,890
116 January 14.	113⅝ January 3.	114½	116	— 1	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred.....	8,630,700	Jan. 3, '99.	1¾	114⅝	118	114½	115	106	886
16⅝ January 3.	15 January 20.	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.....	21,222,000	.....	...	15⅞	16⅜	15	16¼	14¼	33,816

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 21, 1899.—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Jan. 21. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Last Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 21, 8,731,976.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Jan. 21. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Jan. 21, '99.
54 January 18.	50⅝ January 5.	53½	53¾	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,169,600	.....	..	53¼	54	52	53⅝	34½	5,000
23½ January 21.	20½ January 18.	21⅝	21¾	+ 2⅛	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	20⅝	22¼	20½	22	28	4,500
95⅞ January 21.	88⅝ January 3.	95	96	+ 2	Chicago Great Western debenture	20,268,800	Jan., '99.	2	94⅞	96	93½	95½	....	500
9⅝ January 16.	7⅝ January 6.	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛	Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville	10,509,000	.....	..	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅞	9	300
36½ January 11.	31 January 4.	33	35	— 1½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	34	34	34	34	37½	100
129¾ January 20.	120¾ January 4.	128¾	129¾	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,732,600	Oct. 21, '98.	2½	125¼	129½	125¼	128½	94¼	191,067
169¾ January 20.	160¼ January 3.	169½	169¾	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	33,285,900	Oct. 21, '98.	1¾	166	169½	167½	168½	144	1,266
150 January 21.	141¼ January 4.	149⅞	150	+ ⅝	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	Jan. 6, '99.	2½	146	150	143⅝	150	123½	19,600
190 January 20.	188 January 19.	190	....	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,396,600	Jan. 6, '99.	1¾	188	190	188	190	164½	435
121⅝ January 20.	113 January 7.	120⅝	120⅝	+ ⅝	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	117	121¼	116¼	120⅝	98⅝	172,023
10 January 16.	7½ January 6.	9½	10	+ ⅝	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	18,000,000	.....	..	9½	10	9½	9⅝	7⅝	5,744
40 January 16.	36⅝ January 3.	37½	39½	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	39½	40	37½	37½	27	8,940
49⅝ January 21.	45½ January 4.	49¼	49⅜	+ 2⅛	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	23,000,000	Aug., '93.	1½	47⅝	49¾	47½	49⅜	33⅜	27,894
97 January 9.	92 January 21.	96	97	....	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1¼	97	97	96	97	....	500
15⅞ January 13.	14½ January 21.	14½	15⅞	— 1⅜	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000	.....	..	15⅝	15⅝	14½	14½	17½	410
44⅞ January 5.	41 January 20.	....	43	— 2	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	43	43	41	41	42	330
1⅛ January 10.	1⅛ January 17.	....	1⅛	— ⅛	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	....	100
37⅝ January 9.	31½ January 3.	34½	35	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	34	35⅝	32⅝	34⅜	24¼	14,127
100 January 7.	88 January 6.	92	97	— ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	96½	96½	96½	96½	....	100
8⅝ January 5.	7½ January 19.	7	7⅝	— ⅛	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	.....	..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	....	214
22¾ January 9.	19½ January 6.	19½	20¾	— 1⅞	Colorado Midland preferred	4,779,800	.....	..	20½	20½	20	20	....	350
8⅝ January 6.	7½ January 4.	7¾	8⅝	....	Colorado Southern, when issued	.....	.....	..	8¼	8¼	8	8	....	1,200
57½ January 6.	49¾ January 3.	55	55½	— 1	Colorado Southern 1st preferred, when iss.	.....	.....	..	56½	56	54	55	....	4,995
24⅝ January 6.	19⅝ January 3.	22	22½	— 1	Colorado Southern 2d preferred, when iss.	.....	.....	..	22⅝	22½	22	22	....	1,830
9 January 4.	8 January 16.	....	....	....	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	47,000,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	....	100
4 January 3.	2¼ January 6.	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅛	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,536	.....	..	2¾	3¼	2¾	3	6	4,982
15 January 4.	8 January 3.	8½	9⅝	+ ¾	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	....	449
*50 January 18.	*50 January 18.	50	....	....	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	50	50	50	50	....	40
136½ January 3.	130 January 12.	102½	103½	+ 3½	Consolidated Gas	37,730,000	Dec. 15, '98.	3	135⅝	136	135⅝	135½	130⅜	17,220
47⅜ January 3.	44½ January 5.	46	46½	— ½	Consolidated Ice	8,500,000	Nov. 21, '98.	1	45⅞	46¼	44½	46	34½	2,550
92 January 13.	91 January 13.	92	93½	....	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Jan. 16, '99.	1½	92	92	92	92	86½	123
114 January 21.	106½ January 3.	114	....	+ 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1¼	112⅞	114	111¼	114	111¼	8,983
169 January 3.	157 January 7.	158	159½	— ½	**Delaware, Lackawanna & Western**	28,200,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1¾	158	159½	157½	158½	151½	1,742
21¼ January 11.	18½ January 7.	20½	21	....	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	.....	..	20⅝	21½	19⅞	20⅝	12	8,520
73⅜ January 21.	68¼ January 11.	72⅝	72⅝	+ 2⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,850,000	Jan. 10, '99.	2	69⅝	73½	69	72⅝	46	26,830
23½ January 3.	19⅞ January 18.	20	21	— ⅝	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	20½	20½	19⅞	20	12¼	2,170
68 January 18.	63 January 4.	....	....	+ 1¼	Detroit Gas	1,045,700	.....	..	66¾	68	66¾	68	....	1,500
8¼ January 9.	8 January 9.	7⅝	8¼	— ⅛	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	8¼	8¼	8	8	....	330
199 January 20.	190 January 4.	....	199	+ 6	**Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	191	198	191	198	135	2,184
16⅜ January 19.	13⅜ January 3.	15⅞	16	— 1⅛	Erie	112,232,700	.....	..	15⅞	16¼	15	16	14⅝	9,611
41 January 16.	36⅞ January 3.	40⅝	40½	— 1⅛	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	40⅜	41	39½	40⅜	37⅞	15,592
21 January 21.	19 January 4.	20½	21	— 1	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	20½	21	20	21	15½	2,732
41¼ January 3.	37⅜ January 19.	38½	39	— ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, '93.	7½	38½	38⅝	37⅜	38½	....	2,047
74 January 21.	70 January 7.	73	75	— 3⅝	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	70⅝	74	70⅝	74	40	258
24 January 13.	17 January 4.	20	22	— ⅛	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	.....	..	21½	23	21½	22	12	800
48½ January 12.	43½ January 3.	46	48	— 2	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,500,000	Feb. 15, '93.	2	48	48	46	46	....	210
25 January 5.	24½ January 4.	....	....	....	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,553,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	24	24	24	24	20	21
16 January 18.	16 January 18.	....	....	....	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	16	16	16	16	14	100
55⅝ January 16.	51⅜ January 13.	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛	**Federal Steel** Company	46,484,300	.....	..	53½	55⅝	52⅜	53½	....	265,071
85⅝ January 4.	82⅜ January 7.	83½	85¾	....	**Federal Steel** Company preferred	53,148,100	.....	..	85⅜	85	83	83½	....	42,808
166 January 21.	142¼ January 6.	166	166½	+ 7⅝	**Great Northern** preferred	72,074,200	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	161	166	159½	166	....	17,563
72 January 9.	68⅝ January 5.	71⅝	72	+ 1	Glucose Sugar Refining	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '98.	1½	71¼	72	69⅜	72	....	9,140
110 January 12.	100 January 3.	108⅜	110	....	Glucose Sugar Refining preferred	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	110⅛	110½	109⅝	109½	....	79
102¼ January 21.	95¼ January 3.	102	102⅛	+ 1	General Electric	18,276,000	.....	..	101	102¼	98	101¼	....	5,182
103⅛ January 19.	97 January 3.	....	....	+ 2½	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	101	103¼	101	103¼	....	2,088
61 January 7.	57½ January 3.	57⅝	62	....	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	....	225
*60 January 16.	*60 January 16.	59	63	....	Homestake	12,500,000	Dec. 24, '98.	50c.	60	60	60	60	....	30
*375 January 18.	*375 January 18.	....	....	....	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 1, '99.	2	375	375	375	375	....	68
121⅜ January 21.	114 January 6.	121	121¼	+ 3½	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	116	121⅜	115¼	121	106	56,533
67 January 21.	61 January 12.	65¼	66	+ 2¼	International Paper	16,040,600	Dec. 31, '98.	..	65¾	67	62	65¼	....	41,390
96 January 5.	93 January 11.	96	94	....	International Paper preferred	20,530,700	Dec. 31, '98.	1½	93½	93⅜	93	93½	....	1,970
13 January 10.	10⅞ January 4.	11½	12	— ½	Iowa Central	8,480,600	.....	..	12¼	12½	11¼	11⅜	8½	2,210
48 January 10.	42⅜ January 3.	46⅜	47	....	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '93.	1	46⅜	47¼	44½	47	32½	4,265
13¾ January 18.	7⅜ January 13.	12½	13¼	+ 3⅜	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	.....	..	9	13¾	9	12½	....	4,213
18 January 6.	12⅞ January 19.	15	15⅞	— ⅞	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	..	16	16	12¾	15½	20	9,255
57½ January 3.	53 January 16.	55	56¼	— 1⅜	Knickerbocker Ice Company	4,000,000	.....	..	53	56	53	55	....	1,804
83 January 3.	79¼ January 18.	79	80	— ¼	Knickerbocker Ice Company preferred	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '99.	3	80	80	79¼	80	....	600
17⅝ January 20.	17 January 3.	17	18	+ ⅜	Kookuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	90c	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	....	140
*30½ January 16.	*30½ January 16.	29½	32	....	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '99.	1	30½	30½	30½	30½	....	70
57½ January 9.	52 January 4.	53	53½	— 1⅛	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	52½	53½	52	52½	46½	3,575
99 January 16.	99 January 16.	98	100	....	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '98.	2½	99	99	99	99	94	220
21¾ January 3.	15 January 16.	17	17½	+ 2½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,600	.....	..	17	20⅝	15	19½	17	6,625
74⅜ January 3.	60 January 16.	68	67½	+ ⅜	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,600	Nov. 15, '98.	1¼	66⅝	72	60	66⅝	72⅜	9,270
200 January 6.	190½ January 5.	200½	202½	....	Lake Shore	40,466,500	July 29, '98.	2½	200	200	200	200	37	37
62½ January 14.	56¼ January 5.	60	63	+ 1	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	62¼	62½	60	62	40	1,580
67⅞ January 20.	64 January 3.	67⅜	67⅞	+ 1½	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	66½	67⅞	65⅞	67⅜	55⅝	113,359
118⅝ January 20.	97 January 4.	114⅝	115	+ 6⅝	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	1	108½	118½	106	114⅝	117⅜	280,690
*55 January 19.	*55 January 19.	48	55	....	Maryland Coal preferred	1,576,000	Jan. 2, '99.	2½	55	55	55	55	....	10
199¼ January 21.	181⅞ January 11.	198	198½	+ 8½	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	1¾	189½	199¼	189½	198½	144⅜	39,323
7½ January 21.	6 January 7.	7⅜	7½	....	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	6⅞	7½	6⅞	7½	....	3,120
1⅝ January 19.	1 January 3.	....	....	+ ⅜	Mexican National certificates	83,350,000	.....	..	1¼	1⅝	1⅛	1½	....	3,275
113 January 21.	112 January 13.	112	January 13.	+ 1	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, '98.	2	113	113	113	113	104½	205
41¼ January 21.	33½ January 6.	41¼	41½	+ 3	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	38	41¼	37	41¼	25	19,575
99 January 16.	97⅛ January 3.	98	99	+ 1½	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '99.	2½	98	98	98	98	86	242
79 January 19.	73½ January 10.	77½	78	+ 2	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	75	79	73½	77½	55⅛	6,025
15 January 10.	13¾ January 9.	13⅜	14	— ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	14½	14⅜	13½	13⅞	13⅜	4,475
40⅜ January 5.	37 January 3.	38½	39¾	— 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	39	39	37	38	30½	17,340
47¾ January 20.	43⅜ January 17.	47⅛	47¾	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific	47,597,000	July 1, '93.	1	46	47⅜	45⅞	47¼	33⅝	129,761
39 January 6.	32 January 3.	37	38	+ 1½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	36½	38	35	38	30	2,190
180 January 20.	176 January 3.	179	180½	+ 1½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., '99.	3½	179½	180	178½	180	170	333
40⅜ January 20.	37½ January 11.	38¾	39	+ 1⅜	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	3	39	40½	37½	39½	35⅞	36,980
115 January 21.	111½ January 13.	114	115	— 1¼	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1¾	113	115	113	115	107	987
9⅛ January 9.	8¼ January 16.	8	8½	— ⅞	National Linseed Oil Company	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	18	175
8½ January 7.	8 January 16.	....	....	....	National Linseed Oil trust receipts	.....	.....	..	8	8½	8	8¼	....	635
62 January 21.	50 January 5.	55½	56	+ 3½	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	.....	..	53	62	53	56	....	11,589
107½ January 18.	104 January 11.	106	107	+ 2	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	106½	107¼	106½	106¾	....	3,492
40 January 3.	40 January 3.	37	42	....	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, '98.	2	40	40	40	40	....	100
104 January 14.	97 January 3.	103	103¼	+ ⅛	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	102⅞	103⅝	101¼	103	92⅜	7,570
162 January 16.	112 January 3.	154	156	+ 8½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	151	162	142¾	155½	25	13,750
140½ January 21.	121⅜ January 3.	137	137⅜	+12⅜	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	1	126	140½	124	137⅞	112¼	103,097
109⅜ January 5.	99 January 19.	109¼	109¾	— ⅛	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	Dec. 31, '98.	■	199	199	199	199	189	221
17⅞ January 21.	14 January 3.	16¾	17	+ 2⅜	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	.....	..	14½	17⅞	14½	16⅞	14	8,025
76 January 21.	73 January 9.	75	78	+ 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis first pf.	5,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2	74	76	74	76	....	635
40½ January 20.	34 January 5.	39¼	39¾	+ 2⅞	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.	11,400,000	.....	..	36½	40½	36⅜	38⅝	36½	5,985
*125½ January 17.	*120½ January 17.	128¾	....	....	New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 1, '99.	1¼	125½	125½	123½	125½	121½	50
109⅝ January 6.	103⅝ January 6.	108⅝	109⅝	— ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	20½	20½	19¼	19⅝	16⅝	1,050
19⅞ January 20.	17½ January 6.	....	....	+ ½	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	19½	19⅞	19	19⅜	14	2,847
68 January 21.	61¾ January 6.	67½	67⅜	+ 2½	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	64⅜	68	64¼	67½	47	24,742
7¼ January 3.	6⅝ January 3.	7	7¼	+ ⅛	North American	39,733,000	.....	..	7	7¼	7	7¼	4⅝	5,916
40⅞ January 20.	42⅝ January 7.	49	49¼	+ 1	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	.....	..	47½	49¼	46⅝	49	25⅝	145,914
80⅝ January 20.	70⅝ January 7.	80¼	80½	+ 1½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '98.	1	75⅝	80⅝	78	80¼	64⅛	96,729
50 January 13.	45½ January 3.	48	50	....	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	49	49	46	46	49	83
73 January 19.	71 January 5.	73	74	+ 1⅛	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	71¼	73	71	73	71⅝	3,823
46¾ January 14.	42 January 5.	45	47	— 1⅜	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	45	45	45	45	24	114
49⅞ January 14.	45 January 7.	48	49	— 1⅛	**Pacific Coast**	6,869,900	Dec. 15, '98.	1	49¾	49¾	46½	48½	....	4,845
87 January 13.	85 January 5.	86	88	....	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	3	87	87	87	87	....	220
67½ January 14.	63½ January 3.	66	67½	— 2½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	67¼	65	65	65	....	236
46⅝ January 13.	43¼ January 4.	46	46¾	....	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1½	46⅞	46½	45	46¾	31	30,850
138 January 21.	122½ January 3.	135	135½	+ 4⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '98.	2½	130½	136	130¼	135½	114	119,565
113⅝ January 5.	109⅜ January 3.	111¼	111⅝	— ⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 25, '98.	1½	111⅛	113¼	109⅝	111⅝	95⅝	106,531
2 January 3.	1 January 19.	1½	1½	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	1½	1¼	1	1⅛	1⅛	1,561
7 January 10.	4½ January 7.	5	7	....	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5½	6	5½	6	....	650
121 January 16.	121 January 16.	....	....	....	Pierre Lorillard preferred	2,000,000	Jan. 1, '99.	2	121	121	121	121	....	100
75⅜ January 6.	64 January 3.	....	....	+ 1⅞	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	Jan. 27, '96.	2	67	70⅜	65½	68⅜	42½	32,000
88⅜ January 20.	84 January 3.	....	....	+ 1⅜	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,640,200	Jan. 4, '99.	1¾	86	88⅝	86	87½	60½	5,018
190 January 10.	190 January 10.	182	....	....	Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	19,714,293	.....	..	182	182	182	182	170	25
10 January 4.	9 January 16.	8	9	— ½	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	9	9	9	9	....	200
164⅛ January 4.	156 January 21.	156½	158	— 4½	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	2	160⅜	160⅞	156	157	176½	5,099
2½ January 9.	2 January 9.	2½	3	....	**Quicksilver**	5,706,700	.....	..	2¼	2¼	2⅛	2¼	....	400
11 January 9.	10 January 20.	9	12	— ⅞	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	..	10	10	10	10	....	100
24 January 3.	20⅜ January 7.	22⅝	23	— ⅝	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	23½	23⅝	22¼	23	21½	25,048
58¼ January 19.	51⅜ January 7.	58	58¾	+ ⅞	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	57⅝	58½	53½	58¼	48½	114,214
35⅝ January 14.	26½ January 7.	31⅝	31¾	— ⅛	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	31	32⅝	31	31⅝	26½	57,566
32½ January 20.	26½ January 4.	32	33	+ 3	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 30, '98.	2	29	32½	29	32½	....	1,380
72½ January 20.	66 January 3.	72½	72⅞	+ 3	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Nov. 1, '98.	⅜	69¼	72½	68¼	72½	60	3,751
130 January 10.	130 January 10.	130	....	....	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	130	130	130	130	....	180
6 January 9.	5 January 3.	5	5½	....	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	7	50
55 January 7.	48 January 18.	49	52½	— 5½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	*5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	48	48⅞	48	48½	47½	424
17¼ January 9.	13½ January 4.	15	16	— 1½	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	16⅜	16⅜	16	16	17	312
9¼ January 12.	8⅝ January 6.	9¼	9¼	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,950	.....	..	9⅛	9⅜	9	9⅜	7¼	6,964
68½ January 12.	60 January 9.	67⅜	68¼	— ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, '99.	2	67½	68¼	67½	67⅜	56¾	2,255
36½ January 13.	33¼ January 5.	33¼	35⅜	— ⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,355,700	July 6, '98.	1	36½	36⅝	35	35⅜	25¼	5,554
9¼ January 9.	6¾ January 5.	8¼	8½	+ ⅛	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	8⅜	8⅝	8¼	8½	4	7,975
22⅜ January 10.	17 January 3.	21½	21⅜	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	20⅝	22	20	21½	9¼	28,176
45¼ January 13.	36 January 5.	43	44½	+ 1	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	5	44	44	44	44	22	600
105 January 20.	85¾ January 3.	104	106	+ 5	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,780,800	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	100⅜	105	100⅜	105	81¼	486
109½ January 12.	100¼ January 12.	....	....	....	St. Paul, Minnesota & Manitoba	2,240,200	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	198	198	198	198	124	20
100¾ January 19.	91¼ January 5.	99	99¼	+ 1⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	97¼	100¼	95¼	99½	73¼	21,165
175 January 21.	170 January 16.	172	175	....	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	170	175	170	173	151½	350
40 January 13.	33 January 7.	38	38¼	— 1⅛	Southern Pacific	108,232,200	.....	..	30¼	39¼	36	38	20	58,310
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	13½	13¾	— ¼	Southern Railway	119,909,000	.....	..	13⅞	14	12⅝	13¼	8⅜	123,596
49¾ January 14.	40⅞ January 4.	48⅝	48⅞	— ¾	Southern Railway, preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '99.	1	49	49	47½	48⅝	30⅝	105,833
25½ January 14.	21 January 3.	24¼	24⅝	— ⅝	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co	16,000,000	.....	..	23½	25½	24	24⅞	....	9,677
82¼ January 10.	73½ January 3.	79⅜	80	— ⅛	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	8,000,000	Nov. 8, '98.	1¾	80	80⅜	78	80	8,468
12 January 10.	8½ January 3.	9½	9⅝	— ⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	9⅜	10¼	9¼	9⅜	8⅜	1,598
41⅞ January 19.	36 January 3.	39¼	39¾	+ 3	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '97.	1	36⅞	41⅞	36	39¼	24½	132,695
111 January 4.	111 January 4.	115	125	....	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	4	115	115	115	115	....	50
19⅜ January 3.	17¼ January 5.	18½	18⅜	— ½	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	18⅜	18⅞	17⅝	18½	11⅜	4,698
15½ January 17.	12 January 13.	14¼	15	+ 2	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	12⅜	15½	12⅜	14½	....	10,676
171 January 17.	167 January 11.	170	171	+ 2	Third Avenue	12,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	169	171	169	171	173	2,389
20 January 21.	20 January 21.	20	30	....	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, '93.	1	20	20	20	20	....	100
48½ January 21.	38 January 3.	46½	47¼	+ 4	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	42½

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 21, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Jan. 21. $38,027,500

	Week Ending Jan. 21.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	105¼	106	105¼	106	6½
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 6s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	8
Akron & Chicago Junction 1st 5s, tr. r.	115	115	115	115	18
Alabama Midland 1st	99¼	100	99¼	100	20
American Cotton Oil Co. 8s	108¼	108¼	108	108	11
American Spir ts Manufacturing 6s	86¼	86¼	86	86	23
American Tobacco scrip	98	100	98	100	44
Ann Arbor 4s	89	89¼	88¾	89¼	54
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	100¾	103	100½	102⅞	2,853½
Atchison, T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	100	100	100	100	11
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	80	85½	79¾	84½	2,309
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	7
Atlantic Avenue Improvement 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	94	94	94	94	53
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s, when issued	98½	99	98¼	99	953
Baltimore & Ohio 3s, 1925, tr. rects	120	120½	120	120½	17
Baltimore & Ohio 6s, 1925, tr. rects., reg	120	120	120	120	1
Baltimore & Ohio, Parkersburg Branch 6s	116	116	116	116	5
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	99⅝	99⅝	99	99⅝	513
B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., Series II	11	11	10⅞	11	37
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	5
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	101	103	101	103	68
Brklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	107¼	108	107¼	108	93
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	110¾	110½	110	110	44
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118	118	118	118	6
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	91	91½	91	91	24
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	17
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¼	109⅞	31
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	93⅞	93½	92⅜	93⅛	965
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	40	40½	40	40	102
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	12	12	12	12	14
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. gold 5s	95	95	95	95	1
Central Ohio reorganization 1st 4½s	100	100	100	100	12
Central of New Jersey general 5s	115	115½	114¼	115½	65
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	114	114	114	114	1
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	93	93½	92⅜	93½	375
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, registered	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	5
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	118⅝	118⅝	118½	118½	20
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s, reg	116½	116½	116½	116½	13
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, Series A	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	107½	108	107½	108	18
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	135	140¼	133¾	140	175½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	26
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	104½	106	104½	106	13
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen 5s	109½	110	109¾	110	12
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	119¾	113¼	113¼	113¼	20
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	94½	95	94½	95	96
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	72½	73	72¼	73	50
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	88¾	90¾	88	90¾	187
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st. St. L. Div. 4s	96½	100¾	96½	100½	7
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	75½	75¾	75¼	75¾	25
Colorado Midland 2-4s	67	67	67	67	10
Colorado Fuel 1st 5s	89¼	89¼	89	89¼	122
Colorado Southern 4s, when issued	87⅝	87½	87	87½	324
Columbus & Cin. Midland 1st ext. 4½s	85	85	85	85	1
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	74¼	74¼	73	74¼	413
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	126½	126½	126½	126½	1
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	87½	87½	85	85	7
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	103½	103⅝	103¼	103¾	57½
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100⅝	101⅛	100⅛	101½	200½
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	106½	106½	106½	106½	2
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	16
De Bardeleben Coal & Iron 6s	98½	101½	98½	101¼	67
Denver Consolidated Tramway 1st 5s	90	90	90	90	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	97	97½	97	97½	200
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	21¾	24	21¾	22½	288
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106½	93
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	6
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¾	6
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	104½	104½	104½	104½	10
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	111¼	111⅝	111¼	111⅝	8
Elizabeth & Big Sandy 5s	103	103	103	103	3
Erie prior lien 4s	92⅜	95	92⅜	94½	948
Erie general lien 4s	73⅝	77	73⅜	75¾	2,125
Erie 1st consol. 7s	145	145	145	146	1
Erie 4th extended 5s	121	121	121	121	7
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	3
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	101¾	101⅝	101	101⅝	38
Evansville & Indianapolis 1st consol. 5s	102⅝	102⅞	102⅜	102⅝	20
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	101¼	101¼	100½	100¾	27
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122	122	122	122	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	85½	86	85	86	139
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	63½	63	63	63	5
Fulton Elevated 1st 6s	69	74¾	69	71	297
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	101¾	102⅜	101¾	102⅜	119
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	101	101¾	100¾	101¾	15
General Electric debenture 5s	110	110	110	110	7
Green Bay debenture, A	56	61	56	61	96
Green Bay, debenture, B	6	9	6	8½	1,463
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	10
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89	89¼	88½	89¼	51
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	98¾	102	98¾	102	119
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103¾	104	103	104	70
Illinois Central 3½s	103½	103¾	103½	103½	3
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	20
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	81	81	81	81	12
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	94¼	94½	94¼	94½	4
Illinois Steel debenture 5s	99	99	99	99	12
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa refdg. 5s	105	105	105	105	1
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	94	95	94	94¼	104
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	61½	62	61½	62	40
Iowa Central 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	85	85	85	85	23
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	80	82	79	82	224
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	67½	67⅝	63½	67½	384½
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93⅝	96	93⅜	94½	676
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	70	70½	68⅝	69½	5204
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	72	77	72	76	227
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	108	108¼	108	108	4
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	118	117½	118	11
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104	104	104	104¼	20
Lake Shore 3½s	107	107¼	107	107	38
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	165¼	165½	165½	165½	2
Lake Shore 1st 7s, coupon	165½	165½	165½	165½	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	106½	106½	106½	106½	17
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	113	113¼	113	113¼	41
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	100	100	98¾	98¾	23
Little Rock & Memphis 1st 5s, tr. r	35	35	35	35	3
Long Island general 4s	99	99	99	99	1
Long Island consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Long Island Ferry 4½s	99½	100	96½	100	52
Louis., Evv. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. rects	50	52	50	52	62
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s	108½	109⅝	108½	108⅝	7
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅝	226
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	22
Louis., New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	114½	115	114½	115	7
Manhattan consolidated 4s	100¼	105¼	100	105	1,220
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116	116½	116	116	17
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	1
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	121½	122⅜	121½	122½	129
Mexican International consol. 4s	85¾	86	85	86	139
Michigan Central consol. 7s	111½	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	6
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	140¾	140¾	140¾	140½	29
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	111	111	110¾	111	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas cf Texas 5s	86	88	86	87	47
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	92¾	90	92	90	68
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	112⅜	113⅝	112	113⅝	267
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	91½	94⅜	91¼	94⅜	229
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	98	98	98	98	107
Mobile & Ohio 1st ext. 6s	118½	118½	118¼	118½	2
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126	126	126	126	1
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85	85½	85	85¼	99
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas 7s	139	139	139	139	7
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, gtd	143	143	143	143	3
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105	106	105	106	53
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	106	106	6
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	104	104	103	103½	55
New York Central, Lake Shore collat 3½s	100	101½	100	101½	275
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	99½	100¾	98½	100¾	104
New York Central extended 4s	106	106½	106	106½	2
New York Central debenture 5s	110½	110½	110¾	110¾	2
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	5
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	14
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106¾	107¼	106¾	107¼	123
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. certfs. small	172	172	172	172	*7
New York & New England 1st 6s	114	114¾	114	114¾	16
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	105¾	106¼	105¾	106¼	10
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104⅝	105	104⅝	105	15
New York & Rockaway Beach 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	7
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	28
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	8
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	90	91¼	89¾	91¼	261½
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	115	116	115	116	2
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	69¾	70	68¾	69⅞	801
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102¼	103	102¼	102⅝	1,080
Northern Ohio 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	5
Northwestern general 3½s	103	103	103	103	30
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	115	115	115	115	2
Northwestern sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	122	122	122	122	1
Ol.io & Mississippi consol. 4s	108¾	108¼	108¼	108¼	28
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	127½	129	127½	129	186
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	104½	106⅝	104½	104¼	130

BONDS.

	Week Ending Jan. 21.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80¼	81	80½	81	5
Oregon & California 5s	99⅝	100¾	99⅜	100¼	72
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101⅝	103	101⅛	103	311
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	111	111	110	110	62
Oregon Short Line 6s	131	131½	131	131¼	31
Oregon Short Line Income A	86	87⅞	86	87½	924
Oregon Short Line Income B	66¼	71	66¼	74	374
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105⅞	106½	105⅞	106	44
Pacific of Missouri 2d extended 5s	111¼	113¾	111¾	113¾	3
Peo., Dec. & Evans. 1st 6s, tr. rects	90	90	90	90	6
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans, Div. 6s, tr. rects	94½	95¼	94¼	95¼	10
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	94½	94⅞	94	94⅝	17
Peoria & Eastern income	27	29	27	29	116
Pittsburg & Western 4s	98¾	98¾	98	98¼	47
Reading general 4s	86¾	87	86¼	86⅝	1,160
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	92⅜	92⅜	91½	92⅜	177
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	128	128	128	128	1
Rock Island 1st 6s	132¾	132¾	132¾	132¾	5
Rock Island general 4s	105	108	105	108	616
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	131	132	131	132	7
St. Louis & Iron Mt. 2d ext. 5s	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	15
St. L. & Iron Mt., Arkansas B'ch ext. 5s	105¾	106	105¾	106	33
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	100	106	106¾	106	709
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	83½	84	83	83⅝	156
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	107½	108	107¼	108	106
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	123½	123½	121	121	41
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	88	90½	87⅜	90½	1,328
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	47⅜	50¼	47⅜	50¼	1,128
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	161½	161½	161½	161½	2
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mil. Div. 7s	161½	161½	161½	161½	3
St. Paul consol. 7s	161½	161½	161½	161½	1
St. Paul gold 7s	161¼	161½	161¼	161½	5
St. Paul, Hastings & Dakota ext. 7s	129	129	129	129	2
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110	110	110	110	1
St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River. 5s	118½	120¼	118¼	120¼	5
St. Paul 1st., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	121	121	120¾	120¾	15
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	120⅝	121	120⅝	121	22
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	138⅜	6
St. P., Minn. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	3
St. P., Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	124½	125	124½	125	15
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	6
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	114¾	115	114¾	115	25
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80½	78⅝	78⅝	588
Seaside & Brooklyn Bridge 1st 5s	99¼	99½	99½	99¼	4
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	96¼	97	96¼	97	43
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	105¾	106	105¾	106	45
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	111	112	111	112	6
So. Pac. of California 5s consol., stamped	107	107½	107	107½	22
Southern Railway 5s	106	108¾	105⅞	106¾	549
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	86¼	86½	86½	86	89
Standard Rope & Twine income	29½	29½	28	29	371
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	101	102	101	102	9
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	104	104	104	104	1
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103½	103½	102	103½	89
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	109¾	110	109⅝	110	22
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	47⅜	47⅜	46¾	46½	84
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	78	79	78	78⅝	19
Tol., St. L. & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	93	95¼	93	95¼	100
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	100½	103	100½	103	179
Union Pacific new 4s	103½	105⅜	103½	105⅝	1,118½
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	91	91½	90¾	90¾	174
Virginia Midland general 5s	110¼	110¾	110¼	110½	10
Wabash 1st 5s	113	115	115	115	82
Wabash 2d 5s	97	99¼	97	99¼	381
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	105½	106½	105¾	106½	1
Wabash debenture, **Series B**	35½	38½	34½	38½	1,271
West Shore 4s	112¾	112¾	111	112⅜	152
West Shore 4s, registered	111¼	113⅜	111	112⅜	92
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 5-4s	55	55½	55	55	43
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110	110¾	110	110¼	5
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc	14¾	15¾	14¾	15¼	23
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	112½	113	112½	112⅝	29
Western Pacific 6s	103	103	103	103	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	60¼	62¾	60¾	60¾	5
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	100	101	100	101	19
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	62	62	59½	59½	122
Total sales					$37,400,300

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 21, 1899.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	311½
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112¼	112¼	112	112¼	91½
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113	112⅝	112⅝	33
United States 3s, coupon	107¾	108	107¾	108	106
United States 3s, small	107	107½	107	107½	*31
United States 3s, registered	107¼	107¼	107¼	107½	5
Total sales					$550,100

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 21, 1899.

Louisiana consol. 4s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	5
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	23
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	95	95	95	*1
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	8	8	8	20
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	85¼	85¾	85	85⅝	29
Total sales					$77,100
Grand total					$38,027,500

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99⅝	Jan. 6	99¼	Jan. 6	99⅞	Jan. 6
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112¾	Jan. 20	111⅞	Jan. 11	112½	Jan. 20
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	112¾	Jan. 5	112½	Jan. 3	112⅜	Jan. 21
United States 4s, 1925, registered	123	Jan. 4	123	Jan. 4	123	Jan. 4
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	123⅝	Jan. 21	123⅝	Jan. 4	123⅝	Jan. 21
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	Jan. 5	112⅝	Jan. 12	112⅝	Jan. 12
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	108	Jan. 17	107¼	Jan. 5	107⅝	Jan. 20
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	107½	Jan. 19	106¾	Jan. 5	107⅛	Jan. 20
United States 5s, 10-20, 1918, reg	107⅝	Jan. 3	106¾	Jan. 4	107	Jan. 16

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899	102½	Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov. 28
U. S. 5s, 1904, registered	112⅞	Dec. 23	

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Louisiana consolidated 4s	109½	Jan. 19	109	Jan. 12	109½	Jan. 19
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅝	Jan. 12	96¼	Jan. 13	96⅜	Jan. 21
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	96	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	96	Jan. 20
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan. 7	7¼	Jan. 7	8	Jan. 17
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	85¾	Jan. 18	82½	Jan. 3	85⅝	Jan. 18

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A	108¾	Nov 10	Louisiana cons'd 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	North Carolina 6s, 1918	129	Feb. 23
Alabama, Class B	108	Sept. 26	North Carolina cons'd 4s	104	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30			

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Commerce	206¾	Jan. 4	206¼	Jan. 4	206¼	Jan. 4
Fourth National	180	Jan. 17	170	Jan. 6	180	Jan. 17
Irving	190	Jan. 18	180	Jan. 18	190	Jan. 18
Manhattan	225	Jan. 19	225	Jan. 19	225	Jan. 19
Park	400	Jan. 5	400	Jan. 5	409	Jan. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1898 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

America	370	Nov. 25	Mechanics'	175¼	June 2
American Exchange	172	Dec 2	Mechanics & Traders'	100	Oct 26
Butchers & Drovers'	95	Nov. 16	Merchants'	149	Nov. 25
Central National	135	Oct. 1	New York	235	Aug. 26
City	1100	June 10	Ninth	90	June 15
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	North America	140	Dec. 7
Chatham	230	Oct. 27	Phenix	92	Dec. 7
Continental	130	Oct. 31	Republic	151	Sept. 8
Corn Exchange	275	Nov. 7	Shoe & Leather	90½	Jan. 20
First Nat. of Staten Island	140	Dec. 23	State of New York	105	Oct. 12
German-American	118	Dec. 5	West Side	275	Jan. 10
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	Western National	175	Dec. 2
Market & Fulton	333	Mar. 4			

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not dealt in there in 1898 nor so far this year:

Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Chemical	4300	Feb. 3	Metropolis	475	Apr. 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	Mar. 22
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Jan. 21, 1899.

JAN

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	100	Jan 20	98½	Jan 13	100	Jan 20		
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	89½	Jan 3	85	Jan 3	89½	Jan 20		
Atch., Top. & S. F., gen. g. 4s, 1995	108	Jan 21	96½	Jan. 3	102¾	Jan 21	102¼	103¾
Do., registered	100	Jan 20	100	Jan 20	100	Jan 20		
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	95¼	Jan 21	73	Jan 4	94½	Jan 21	84	84½
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn 1st g., 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20		
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	106½	Jan 18	100½	Jan 19	106½	Jan 19	100	101
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'g Br., 1919	116	Jan 18	116	Jan 18	116	Jan 18		
Do., do., trust receipts					115	Oct 19,98		
Do., gold 5s, 1933-1923					112	Oct 19,98		
Do., registered	120	Jan 18	120	Jan 23	120	Jan 23		
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	119½	Jan 19	119	Jan 23	120½	Jan 23		
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts					120	No 18, 98		
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988					118½	Sep. 7, 98		
Do., registered o					116	Au 22, 98		
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs					118¾	Oct 20,98		
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990					105	De 14, 98		
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990					106½	Oct., 95		
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919					104¾	July, 98		
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	109	Jan 16	108¼	Jan 11	109	Jan 16	109	
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19		
Col. & Cin. Mfd. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	95	Jan 19	95	Jan 19	95	Jan 19		
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946					107¼	Jul 28,98		
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	107⅝	Jan 13	107⅜	Jan 12	107⅜	Jan 12		
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1988					90	No 28, 98		
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11		
Do., do., Series B, 2043	11¼	Jan 11	10¾	Jan 16	11	Jan 18		
Ohio & Miss. 1st 2d con. 7s, 1911	126	Jan 18	126	Jan 5	126	Jan 21		
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	104½	Jan 16	103½	Jan 3	104½	Jan 20		
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	108½	Jan 11	108½	Jan 6	106½	Jan 19		
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932					106	Apr., 92		
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941					117⅜	De 14, 98		
Bkyn., Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	103	Jan 20	105⅜	Jan 4	106	Jan 21	106	109
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 6s, 1924	103	Jan 13	94½	Jan 4	106	Jan 20	102½	104
Do., Tr. Co. cts., 2d g. 5s, 1915					43	Jan 19, 97		
Do., all installments paid					86	Jne 27,98	90	
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	100	Jan 12	93	Jan 5	99½	Jan 16		
Union El. Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	103	Jan 14	94	Jan 5	105	Jan 21	102½	104
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	110½	Jan 16	108	Jan 3	110	Jan 20		111
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938					74	Sep., 98		
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	109¼	Jan 18	107½	Jan 7	109¾	Jan 18	107½	
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	128	Jan 20	128	Jan 20	128	Jan 20		
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922					123	De 7, 98	125	
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943					103	Ap 14, 97		
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913					100	Feb., 96		
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	108	Jan 18	107	Jan 4	108	Jan 20	106	109
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	111	Jan 7	111	Jan 7	111	Jan 17		
Minn., & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927					140	Fe 14, 97		
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920					105½	No 25, 98		
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6		
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	107⅞	Jan 4	106¾	Jan 4	107⅞	Jan 20		
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111¼	Jan 16	110½	Jan 4	111¼	Jan 18		
Do., do., registered					106	Ja 30, 97		
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948					97½	De 27, 98		
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	95	Jan 18	95	Jan 18	95	Jan 18		
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945					118	De 22, 98		
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	98½	Jan 14	92	Jan 4	93¼	Jan 21	93	93½
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1946	40¾	Jan 9	40	Jan 14	40	Jan 21		
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	12½	Jan 14	11¾	Jan 13	12	Jan 20		
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945					6⅝	De 8, 98		
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946					95	De 23, 98		
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947					86½	Sep 6, 98		
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946					99	Jul 6, 98		
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	101½	Jan 9	101¼	Jan 9	101½	Jan 9	101¼	
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	112	Jan 11	112	Jan 11	112	
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908					110	Jul 21,98		
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115½	Jan 21	113¾	Jan 4	115½	Jan 21	114	
Do., do., registered	114	Jan 18	112½	Jan 7	114	Jan 18		
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	100	Jan 6	98½	Jan 6	99½	Jan 20	98	101
Do., 5s, 1912	87⅝	Jan 11	87¾	Jan 11	87⅝	Jan 11		88
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921					115½	De 5, 98	114½	
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899					106	No 23, 97		
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer cts					103	Ja 13, 98		
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898					103	Fe 24, 98		
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898					102	Fe 21, 98		
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer cts	104	Jan 12	104	Jan 12	104	Jan 12		
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900					103	Oct 20,98		
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900					102¼	Oct 12,98		
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939					84½	Sep., 98		
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900					102	Mr 19,98		
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918					101	Ja 18, 98		
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Jan 19	103	Jan 19	103	Jan 19		
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907					98	Au 6, 97		
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938					105½	De 19, 98		
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898					101½	Jan 7, 98		
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119¼	Jan 19	119	Jan 6	119¾	Jan 19	118¼	
Do., g. 6s, 1911					110	No 14, 98	119½	
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	118¾	Jan 16	117⅛	Jan 3	118¼	Jan 20		
Do., do., registered					116½	De 8, 98		
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	93½	Jan 20	90¾	Jan 4	93½	Jan 21		
Do., do., registered	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18		
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105	Jan 5	105	Jan 5	105	Jan 18	105	108
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989					97	De 2, 98		
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940					96½	My 27,98		
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	103	Jan 20	103	Jan 20	103	Jan 20		
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903					110½	De 14, 98	110	
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	107½	Jan 6	107½	Jan 6	107	
Do., 2d 7s, 1900					107	Jul 20,98	106	
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd., g. 6s, 1912					105¼	Oct., 95	100¼	
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926					108¾	De 21, 98		
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	115	Jan 12	114¾	Jan 9	114¾	Jan 21	114¾	
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901					101¾	No 7, 98	102½	
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	111¼	Jan 6	111	Jan 11	111	Jan 11	110½	
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	140¼	Jan 19	125½	Jan. 6	140	Jan 21	139¾	
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919					111¼	De 6, 98	113	
Do., do., 4s, 1919					104½	De 23, 98	104½	
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922					102	Oct 19,98		
Do., 4s, 1921	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	Jan 11	101	
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905					107½	Jan., 96		
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	108	Jan 11	106¾	Jan 3	108	Jan 20	107½	108½
Do., do., registered					97	May, 9,98		
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911					122	De 7, 98	121	
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907					115	De 27, 98	115¼	
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934					124	De 22, 98	124	
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	112	Jan 10	109½	Jan 16	110	Jan 19		
Do., do., registered					105½	No 18, 98		
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. 1st 5s, 1936					108	Sep 12,98	106	
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115	Jan 18	114½	Jan 17	115	Jan 18	114	
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92½	Jan 20	92	Jan 10	93½	Jan 20		
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	106	Jan 19	104	Jan 4	106	Jan 19		
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	161½	Jan 19	160⅜	Jan 7	161½	Jan 19	162	
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899					162	De 20, 98	162	
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	161	Jan 11	160½	Jan 10	161	Jan 11	162	
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	161½	Jan 19	160	Jan 3	161½	Jan 19	162	
Do., 1st & ext. 5s, 1905	161½	Jan 19	161	Jan 11	161½	Jan 19	162	
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909					119½	No 17, 98	120	
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919					115½	No 30, 98		
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 19	116¾	Jan 11	121	Jan 20	121	
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	129	Jan 19	129	Jan 19	129	Jan 19	129	
Do., do., 5s, 1910					109½	De 7, 98		
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910					122	De 29, 98	119	
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	121	Jan 16	118¾	Jan 3	120¾	Jan 17	121	
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	120½	Jan 19	118½	Jan 19	120½	Jan 19	121	124
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910					109½	Ap 18, 98	111¾	
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921					112	Ap 21, 98		
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921					118	No 30,98	118	
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914					115¾	De 27, 98	115	
Do., Far. & So. assn. g. 6s, 1924					127¼	Ja 27, 98		
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916					106½	Jul 9, 97		
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916					114	De 5, 98		
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	110	Jan 17	108¼	Jan 11	110	Jan 17		
Do., do., registered					105½	Fe 10,98		
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910					121	De 27, 98	121½	
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913					123	Oct 13,98	124½	
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 6	144	Jan 6	144	Jan 12	142¾	146½
Do., gold 7s, 1902	113	Jan 11	113	Jan 11	113	Jan 17	113	
Do., do., registered	113	Jan 13	113	Jan 13	113	Jan 13	113	
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	116	Jan 6	116	Jan 6	116	Jan 6	116	118
Do., do., registered					117½	Oct 24,98		
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	109½	Jan 10	109½	Jan 10	109½	Jan 10	109½	
Do., do., registered					108½	De 2, 98		
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	122	Jan 19	122	Jan 19	122	Jan 19	122	
Do., registered					119¼	De 27, 98	117½	
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110	Jan 3	110	Jan 3	110	Jan 3		
Do., do., registered					109½	Mr 19, 98		
Do., debenture 5s, 1921					116	De 2, 98		
Do., do., registered					117¾	Fe 7, 98		
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926					105¾	No 2, 98	110	
Do., registered					103	Jne 10,98		
Do., gen. 4½s, 1987	103	Jan 6	102½	Jan 3	103	Jan 21		
Do., do., registered					103	No 19,98		
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901					107¾	My 26,98		
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898					102¼	Ap 12,98		
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907					127	Ap 17,96		
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905					117	Ja. 12, 98		
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 5	111	
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910					105	Ap 22,98	111	
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900					108	Oct 21,98		
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	140¼	Jan 18	140½	Jan 18	140¼	Jan 18	140	
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907					105½	Fe 24, 97		
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929					120½	De 20, 98		
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924					138	De 13, 98	135¾	
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925					133	My 19,98	138	
Do., incomes, 1911					112	Ap 26, 98		
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132⅞	Jan 20	131¼	Jan 10	132⅞	Jan 20	131	
Do., do., registered					133	No 29,98	130	
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	108	Jan 21	104¾	Jan 4	108	Jan 21	107½	108
Do., do., registered					104	Sep 22,98		
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98	Jan 9	98	Jan 9	98	Jan 9		
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905					80	No 17,98	82½	

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
Do., extension 4s, 1905					93	Mr 16,97		
Kankak & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	110¾	Jan 9	103½	Jan 12	108¼	Jan 12		
Do., 4% small					100	Ap 25,98		
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	136	Jan 9	136	Jan 9	136	Jan 9	136½	
Cin., Sel. P. & M. 1st g. 5s, 1913					102	De 27,98		
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	134	Jan 12	134	Jan 12	134	
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919					106	Jne 22,97	105	
Do., con. g. 6s, 1932					118¼	De 16, 98	119	
Chicago Therm. & Trans. 4s, 1947	95	Jan 17	95	Jan 5	95	Jan 21		
Chi. & West. Mich. 5% 5s, 1921					125	Nov., 98		
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905					119	Oct 19,97		
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937					105½	Mr 13,97		
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941					110	No 17,98	111	
City & Sub. By. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922					105	Apr., 95		
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73	Jan 19	72¾	Jan 3	73	Jan 19		
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	97½	Jan 20	87¾	Jan 12	96¾	Jan 20		
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939					91½	De 5, 98		
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100¾	Jan 20	99¾	Jan 7	100¾	Jan 20	100	
Do., do., registered					90	Mr 24,98		
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940					104¾	July, 93		
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940					97	Au 31,98		
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991					92¾	No 3, 98		
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	108	Jan 5	102	Jan 3	103	Jan 5	103	
Do., con. 6s, 1920					100	Nov., 94		
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928					114	Oct 7, 97		
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900					107¼	Fe 19,97		
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	85	Jan 10	83	Jan 4	84¾	Jan 20	84	85
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	29	Jan 5	29	Jan 21		
C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1900	102½	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 19	102¾	Jan. 19	102	102½
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914					126	De 27, 98		
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934					132¾	No 26,98		
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901					107¼	Oct 16,97		
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933					107	De 27,98		
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938					121	Sep 9, 98		
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	66	Jan 5	67	Jan 16		
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	74	Jan 7	75¾	Jan 20		
Col. Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931					89¾	My 15,97		
Do., J.P.M. & Co. cng. cts., $85 paid	80	Jan 3	70	Jan 5	74½	Jan 21		75
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	34	Jan 5	32	Jan 9	32	Jan 9		
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1945					102	Dec., 96	124	
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907					124	No 7, 98	125	
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906					129	Jul 23,98		
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914					143	De 7, 98	141	
Do., 7s, 1900					109	De 23, 97		
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	110¾	Jan 6	110¾	Jan 6	110¾	Jan 6	110¼	
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	143	Jan 20	143	Jan 20	143	Jan 20	142	
Do., registered					140	Oct 28,98	140	
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921					137	Sep 19,98	133	
Do., construction 5s, 1923					118½	No 17,97	116	
Warren 2d 7s, 1900					105	Aug 1,98	105	
Del. & Had., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917					146	Sep 13,98	143	
Do., do., registered					143	My 4, 97	143	
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906					122	De 6, 98	122½	
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117⅝	Jan 19	116⅝	Jan 16	117⅝	Jan 19	117¼	
Do., do., registered					117	No 21, 98		
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921					147	Sep 27,98	147½	
Do., do., registered					141	May 6,98	147½	
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	101½	Jan 20	100¾	Jan 4	101	Jan 20	101¼	101½
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	108½	Jan 17	108½	Jan 13	108¾	Jan 17		
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	103¾	Jan 20	102½	Jan 3	103¾	Jan 20		
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	100¼	Jan 19	108¾	Jan 9	109¼	Jan 19		
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	90	Jan 19	90	Jan 19	99	Jan 19	87½	100
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917					102	Oct 29,98		
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ @ Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	21	Jan 6	22¾	Jan 21		
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	109½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 9	108¾	Jan 20		
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 6s, 1928					110	Fe 11,98		
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	111¾	Jan 16	111¾	Jan 16	111¾	Jan 16		
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	106	Jan 9	104¾	Jan 3	106	Jan 14		
Erie 1st ext g. 4s, 1947	117	Jan 6	117	Jan 6	117	Jan 6	115	
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919					119½	Au 2, 98	121	123
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923					112	No 11,98	114¾	
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	121	Jan 20	121	Jan 20	121	Jan 20		123
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928					104½	Jne 3, 98	103¾	
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	145	Jan 13	145	Jan 13	145	Jan 19		145¾
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920					143	De 30,98		
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935					138	Sep 20,98	141	
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916					133	Jne 6, 98		140
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909					103	No 2, 98		
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113¼	Jan 19	111¾	Jan 9	113¾	Jan 19	112½	
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st con. 6s, 1913					102	Aug., 96		
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946					109	Oct 27,98	107	
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	95	Jan 20	92¼	Jan 9	94½	Jan 21	94	94½
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	77	Jan 20	72¾	Jan 6	75¾	Jan 21	76	76½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108	Jan 18	107	Jan 4	108	Jan 18	107½	
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937					92¼	Au 25,98		
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	96¾	Jan 17	95	Jan 3	96¾	Jan 20		
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943					111	Oct 11,98		
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101	Jan 21	98¾	Jan 3	101	Jan 21		
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910					122	De 21,98		
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933					95	No 10,97		
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	121½	Jan 16	121¼	Jan 16	121¾	Jan 16	120½	
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	101½	Jan 16	100¾	Jan 3	101¾	Jan 21		
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923					110	May, 93		
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1930					110	Sept., 91		
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	103½	Jan 11	100	Jan 4	102¾	Jan 21	102	103
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	122	Jan 9	121	Jan 11	122	Jan 16		
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	101½	Jan 10	100¾	Jan 3	100¾	Jan 21		
Do., Ft. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	102	Jan 9	100	Jan 8	102	Jan 14		
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918					103	Au 14,97		
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943					80½	May, 98		
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941					105	Mr 11,98		
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	96	Jan 3	85	Jan 7	88	Jan 21	85½	86½
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	63¼	Jan 13	63	Jan 21	63	Jan 21		
Gal., H. & S. 1st 5s, 1913	101¾	Jan 19	99¼	Jan 7	101¾	Jan 19	100	102
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g. 5s, 1945					106	De 12,98		
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929					97	De 2, 98		
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	61	Jan 21	48½	Jan 5	61	Jan 21		
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	9	Jan 21	5½	Jan 9	8¾	Jan 21		
Houston, E. & W. Texas 1st g. 5s, 1933	102	Jan 19	97¼	Jan 3	102	Jan 21	100	102
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951					112¾	No 30, 98	110¼	
Do., do., registered					112¾	No 23,98	110¼	
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	103½	Jan 16	103½	Jan 16	103½	Jan 16	102	
Do., registered					102	Ap 15, 98	102	
Do., g. 4s, 1952	106	Jan 12	105¼	Jan 4	106	Jan 12		
Do., do., registered					102	De 21,98		
Do., g. 4s, 1953	104	Jan 20	103	Jan 12	104	Jan 20		
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904					103¾	Sep 28,98		
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951					103	No 23, 98	105½	
Do., Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	94½	Jan 5	93¾	Jan 6	94½	Jan 20		
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950					102½	Sept., 98		
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921					116½	Aug., 95	80	81½
Do., St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	81	Jan 19	81	Jan 19	81	Jan 19		
Do., St. Louis Div. 3½s, 1951	94¼	Jan 7	94	Jan 10	94¼	Jan 19		
Chi., St. L. & New

1899

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	92 Jan 6	91 Jan 10	91 Jan 10	90	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	105¾ Jan 21	95 Jan 3	105 Jan 21	104½	105
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	116½ Jan 19	116 Jan 14	116 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅜ Jan 14	102¼ Jan 4	102⅜ Jan 16	102½	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	122⅜ Jan 20	118⅝ Jan 4	122½ Jan 20	121½	123
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122⅜ Jan 5	122 Jan 3	122½ Jan 17	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127 Jan 14	123⅜ Jan 3	126½ Jan 16	125	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	126 Jan 9	124⅜ Jan 5	125½ Jan 13	125½	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	68⅜ Jan 4	68⅜ Jan 4	68½	68½	70½
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	39 Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	11⅞ Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	86 Jan 19	84¼ Jan 6	86 Jan 21	84	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	90 Mar., 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	15 De 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	6½ De 7, 98	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ja'30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	146 Jan 12	145 Jan 6	146 Jan 12	145	155
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	111 Jan 16	110½ Jan 18	111 Jan 20	111	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	125 Oct 4, 98	124	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	120 May, 98	127	127½
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	128 De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	101½ No 3, 98	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	95 Jan 6	91¾ Jan 3	94½ Jan 21	94	94½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71 Jan 6	67¼ Jan 11	69½ Jan 21	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	90 Jan 20	82 Jan 19	90 Jan 20	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	90 Jan 6	86 Jan 16	87 Jan 21	87	89
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82 Jan 21	75¼ Jan. 5	82 Jan 21	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	88½ Jan 6	85 Jan 21	85 Jan 21	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	103⅝ Jan 11	101¼ Jan 3	103¾ Jan 16	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	113⅞ Jan 21	108⅝ Jan 9	113⅞ Jan 21	113	114
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	115 Jan 13	114½ Jan 3	115½ Jan 13	114	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	95 Jan 21	91½ Jan 3	95 Jan 21	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	94⅜ Jan 21	88 Jan 4	94⅜ Jan 21	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	107½ Jan 6	107¼ Jan 6	107½ Jan 6	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	111⅝ Jan 18	111¼ Jan 17	111¾ Jan 19	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	.. ....	.. ....	103 De 29,98	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107¼ Jan 16	106¼ Jan 7	106⅝ Jan 21	..	109½
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106 Jan 18	105¾ Jan 16	106 Jan 21	105¾	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	109 Jan 13	105 Jan 3	108 Jan 21	108	108½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	101 De 17, 98	105	110
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	126 Jan 20	125 Jan 9	126 Jan 20	125	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	118¼ Jan 19	118½ Jan 19	118½ Jan 19	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	85⅝ Jan 10	82⅜ Jan 4	85½ Jan 21	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	108 Jan 11	106 Jan 4	108 Jan 11	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132 Jan 12	132 Jan 12	132 Jan 12	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	.. ....	.. ....	105⅝ De 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108 Jan 11	108 Jan 11	108 Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	.. ....	.. ....	108 Mar., 98	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	116⅜ Jan 19	114⅜ Jan 11	116¼ Jan 21	116¼	..
Do., do., registered	116½ Jan 18	114⅜ Jan 3	116¼ Jan 18	116¼	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	110½ Jan 17	110½ Jan 17	110½ Jan 17	112½	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	110 De 16, 98	112½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Fe 21, 98	112½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	.. ....	.. ....	104 De 20, 98	106⅝	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104⅝ Fe 5, 98	106⅝	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106⅝ Jan 19	105½ Jan 12	106⅝ Jan 19	106⅝	..
Do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104⅝ Jne 30,98	106⅝	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	112 Jan 19	110¾ Jan 12	112 Jan 19	112	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	108 No 12,98	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	100¼ Jan 21	98 Jan 6	100¼ Jan 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	98 No 2, 98	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	101¼ Jan 20	99¼ Jan 4	101½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., registered	99¼ Jan 10	98 Jan 6	99¼ Jan 10	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 3s, gtd., 2361	112¼ Jan 21	110¼ Jan 3	112⅜ Jan 21	112½	..
Do., registered	112⅝ Jan 21	110¾ Jan 3	112⅝ Jan 21	112	113
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	108 No 5, 98	112	..
Do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	.. ....	.. ....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108 Jan 12	108 Jan 12	108 Jan 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	108½ De 23, 98	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	.. ....	.. ....	103 My 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132 Jan 18	130 Jan 3	132 Jan 18	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	.. ....	.. ....	110 Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	107 Au 13, 98	110	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	123¼ De 20,98	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—					
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	.. ....	.. ....	121 Ap 28,98	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	.. ....	.. ....	102¼ De 12,98	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	105¼ Jan 21	105¼ Jan 21	105¼ Jan 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	105¼ Jan 3	105¼ Jan 3	105¼ Jan 18	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	116¼ Jan 4	116¼ Jan 4	116¼ Jan 4	116¼	..
Do., do., registered	116¼ Jan 5	116¼ Jan 5	116¼ Jan 5	116½	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107¼ Jan 19	106 Jan 3	107 Jan 21	107	..
Do., do., registered	106 Jan 5	106 Jan 5	106 Jan 5	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	121 Oc 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	111¾ Jan 17	111¾ Jan 17	111¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	.. ....	.. ....	104½ De 20,98	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	122 Fe 25, 98	122½	..
Do., 5s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	121¼ Jne 21,98	126	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Ja 20, 98	126	..
Do., 4s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	106 Fe 25,98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107¼ Jan 20	106 Jan 13	107¼ Jan 20	..	..
Do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	104 No 22,98	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 1, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	174 Jan 12	172 Jan 6	174 Jan 12	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	174 Jan 5	172 Jan 19	172 Jan 19	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	126½ Au 26,98	125	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	121½	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	129¾ Jan 12	129¾ Jan 12	129¾ Jan 12	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	116 Jan 19	114 Jan 20	114 Jan 20	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	106¼ Jan 7	106¼ Jan 6	106¼ Jan 20	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	105¾ Jan 10	104½ Jan 3	105 Jan 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 30, 98	101½	103½
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	115½ Jan 4	114½ Jan 3	115 Jan 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	117 Oc 25, 98	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	131¾ De 17, 98	131	..
Do., do., registered certificates	.. ....	.. ....	130 Sep 25,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	103 Jan 21	101¾ Jan 5	102⅜ Jan 21	102½	103½
Do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Sep 30,98	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70 Jan 21	68⅜ Jan. 9	69¼ Jan 21	69½	70
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	.. ....	.. ....	88 De 28,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	116 Jan 19	112 Jan 6	116 Jan 19	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jne 27,98	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	.. ....	.. ....	127 De 8, 98	125	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	128 No 25,98	129	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	117½ Au 30,98	..	..
Cal., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g.5s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	101 Fe 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	97 Jan 3	96½ Jan 16	97 Jan 20	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	91¼ Jan 21	88½ Jan 7	91¼ Jan 21	90½	91½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	94 Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	.. ....	.. ....	82 Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	102¼ Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	85 De 16, 97	82	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	84 Sep 8, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	9 Sep 7, 98	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	.. ....	.. ....	8½ Sep 8, 98	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	81 Jan 20	80 Jan 10	81 Jan 20	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	113½ Jan 10	113¼ Jan 10	113¾ Jan 10	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	103 Jan 21	100¾ Jan 3	103 Jan 21	102½	103½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	131½ Jan 17	123¾ Jan 5	131⅝ Jan 20	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	.. ....	.. ....	121 Jne 19,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 6s, 1946	111 Jan 19	108 Jan 7	110 Jan 21	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	87⅞ Jan 21	85 Jan 7	87⅝ Jan 21	87	88½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	71 Jan 21	65½ Jan 4	71 Jan 21	..	..
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½ Jan 21	105 Jan 3	108 Jan 21	105½	106½
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	101½ Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	113¾ Jan 3	113½ Jan 3	113½ Jan 3	114	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jul 8, 98	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts.,1937	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11,98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	114½ Jan 5	114½ Jan 5	114½ Jan 5	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Oc 19, 98	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	.. ....	.. ....	113 No 23,98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	.. ....	.. ....	107 De 30,98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107¾ Jan 6	107¾ Jan 6	107¾ Jan 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Ap 23,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	138⅝ Jan 6	138⅝ Jan 6	138⅝ Jan 6	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	141 No 16,98	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	126 Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 25,98	106	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Apr., 98	120	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jne 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	.. ....	.. ....	108 My 15,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	.. ....	.. ....	115½ Fe 24, 98	115	..
Peo., Dec. & Evv. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	99 Jan 19	99 Jan 19	99 Jan 19	96	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	100 De 23,97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	95½ Jan 20	94¼ Jan 16	95¼ Jan 20	95	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	.. ....	.. ....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	.. ....	.. ....	20 De 20,98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	120 My 11,98	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	.. ....	.. ....	90 Sep 22,98	91	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	1o7½ De 28, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	121 No 26,98	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	.. ....	.. ....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., Mc'K. & Youghi. 1st gtd. 5s, 1932	.. ....	.. ....	117 Mar., 90	..	..
Pitts., Palav. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	90 Oct 10,98	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	113 Jan 5	113 Jan 5	113 Jan 5	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jul 14, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	96¾ Jan 19	96 Jan 5	96¾ Jan 21	..	..
Reading Co. gun. g. 4s, 1997	87⅛ Jan 3	85¾ Jan 7	86⅝ Jan 21	86⅝	87⅛
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	93⅜ Jan 21	91 Jan 4	93⅜ Jan 21	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	91 Jne 16,98	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	.. ....	.. ....	75 Dec 27,96	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	83 Jan 11	83 Jan 11	83 Jan 13	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114 Jan 5	114 Jan 5	114 Jan 9	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	.. ....	.. ....	114½ De 30, 98	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	.. ....	.. ....	114½ De 30, 98	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	.. ....	.. ....	113½ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	123½ Jan 16	122 Jan 3	123 Jan 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	108 Jan 21	107 Jan 5	108 Jan 21	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	.. ....	.. ....	100 Nov 10,98	100	..
Ft. Smith & Van. B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	84 Jan 21	82 Jan 4	83¾ Jan 21	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	98½ Jan 3	98 Jan 12	98 Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	90½ Jan 21	84⅜ Jan 4	90½ Jan 21	90	91
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	51¼ Jan 9	40⅜ Jan 4	50½ Jan 21	50	50½
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	90 No 7, 98	102½	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½ Jan 19	122¼ Jan 19	122¼ Jan 19	122	126
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115 Jan 20	114½ Jan 20	115 Jan 20	114½	116
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	.. ....	.. ....	124 De 20, 98	125½	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125 Jan 19	124½ Jan 16	125 Jan 19	125	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	138¾ Jan 18	138¾ Jan 18	138¾ Jan 18	137	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	138¾ Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	113¼ Jan 18	112¾ Jan 5	113¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	106½ May 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ De 22, 97	105	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	96 Fe 19,97	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	122¾ Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	130 Oct 27,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Apr24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Sep 22,98	110¼	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	.. ....	.. ....	110 No 15, 98	112	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	113 Au 26,98	112½	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	115 Apl 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	.. ....	.. ....	100 Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	114 Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	.. ....	.. ....	104½ Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	.. ....	.. ....	104¾ Feb 5,97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	.. ....	.. ....	80 Jan 25,98	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	106 Jan 19	102½ Jan 3	106 Jan 20	105¼	106
Southern Pacific Co.—					
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	.. ....	.. ....	99½ Dec 9, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	102¾ Jan 21	100¼ Jan 6	102¾ Jan 21	100	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	.. ....	.. ....	102 Nov, 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111 Jan 3	110¾ Jan 17	110¾ Jan 17	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	.. ....	.. ....	112 Dec 9, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	89¼ Jan 21	87¾ Jan 6	89¼ Jan 21	88¾	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	.. ....	.. ....	114 Nov 17,97	124	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139 Jan 20	139 Jan 20	139 Jan 21	139	140
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	100¾ Jan 19	97 Jan 3	100¾ Jan 19	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	81 Jan 9	77½ Jan 6	80 Jan 21	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	116 Dec 14,98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ Nov 17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	103½ Jan 16	102 Jan 3	103¾ Jan 21	102	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	112 Jan 21	106¼ Jan 3	112 Jan 21	110	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	.. ....	.. ....	118½ Dec 17,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Nov 11,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	107¼ Jan 21	106 Jan 4	107¼ Jan 21	106¼	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	94 Jan 14	90 Jan 3	94 Jan 21	94	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ No 23, 98	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	106½ Jan 16	103¾ Jan 3	106¾ Jan 21	106¼	107
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	98 Oct 31, 98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	107½ Jan 4	107¼ Jan 4	107¼ Jan 4	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	.. ....	.. ....	102¾ No 21, 98	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 6-6s, 1916	.. ....	.. ....	118 Sep 30,98	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	104½ Jan 16	104½ Jan 16	104½ Jan 16	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115 Jan 17	114½ Jan 14	115 Jan 17	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	115½ Jan 10	115 Jan 6	115½ Jan 19	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 6-6s, 1922	.. ....	.. ....	125 De 15, 98	120	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	119 Jan 9	119 Jan 9	119 Jan 14	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	123¾ Jan 7	123¾ Jan 7	123¾ Jan 7	123¾	124¾
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1908	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	.. ....	.. ....	104½ De 16,98	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	110½ Jan 19	110 Jan 5	110½ Jan 20	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	.. ....	.. ....	110 De 28,98	..	..
Do., serial, Series E...	109 Jan 12	109 Jan 12	109 Jan 12	..	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s, 1924	.. ....	.. ....	90 Au 25,98	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	.. ....	.. ....	118¼ Dec 1,98	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ De 28, 98	111½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	.. ....	.. ....	110 De 28, 98	111½	..
St. L. Mtge. Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s, 1930	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ De 27,98	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	110 Jan 3	109¾ Jan 9	110 Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	49 Jan 3	46¾ Jan 20	46¾ Jan 21	46¾	47
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	125½ Jan 14	125¼ Jan 14	125¼ Jan 14	..	125⅝
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105 Jan 12	104 Jan 4	105 Jan 12	105	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 23,98	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	95 Jan 18	94¼ Jan 4	95 Jan 20	..	..
Toledo Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	79 Jan 18	78 Jan 6	78¾ Jan 20	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	96¼ Jan 21	92 Jan 3	95¼ Jan 21	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	100 Jan 5	100 Jan 5	100 Jan 17	..	101
U. P. RR. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	105⅞ Jan 21	102⅞ Jan 4	105⅞ Jan 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	.. ....	.. ....	99¼ Oct 28,98	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	95 Jan 5	95 Jan 5	95 Jan 5	..	..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	.. ....	.. ....	114 Sep 29,97	..	..
U. P.,

JAN

BOOM IN SOUTHERN IRON.

A Syndicate Securing Possession of Abandoned Furnaces in Virginia.

From The Washington Post.

Revival of general industry in the country, and the increasing demand for the products of the mine, both in this country and abroad, are having most gratifying effects upon coal and iron, the twin underground resources of the South. Mention has been made of the extending trade of Southern coal producers with South America, already assuming such proportion as to excite misrepresentation on the part of those who have hitherto enjoyed a quasi monopoly. A significant comment upon this situation is made in a letter to The Manufacturers' Record, from Brookwood, Ala., in which Mr. Frederick M. Jackson writes: "We have so much business now that we are pestered to death to know what to do with it. We have about placed our contracts for another year; in fact, we have greater demand for our product than we can supply. The export trade in coke to Mexico has grown to be quite large. The demand for coke in the Birmingham district is increasing daily. If the present flattering conditions of the iron market continue, the demand for coke will be unprecedented. The price on coal has gone up considerably, and the conditions that confront us this new year are better than for many years past. The people in the Birmingham district enter the new year with bright prospects and high hopes for a period of good times."

One of the manifestations of the impetus given the iron trade during the past year has been a conviction that the furnaces in operation might not be equal to the demands made upon them during the coming year. Consequently additions to existing plants are contemplated, and definite plans have been made for reviving the operations of plants which have been idle for several years. This is notably the case in Southwest Virginia, where several years ago furnaces were built in advance of legitimate demand for them, as was afterward demonstrated. The developments in the coal fields of that section, added to the certain prospects for iron in the future, have resulted in the formation of a syndicate which has purchased several of these idle furnaces, and which is negotiating for others for the purpose of putting them in blast and manufacturing iron on a large scale.

Alluding to this a correspondent of the Manufacturers' Record at Roanoke, Va., writes: "The men at the head of this movement are men of indomitable energy as well as of ample means. The price at which they can now secure these plants, the fact that they own large coal mines, and make their own coke, and the quantity and quality of the ores within easy reach of the furnaces assure the success of the enterprise, and give promise of a great development in all this section of the State in the near future. And not only in the iron industry is this true, but the mineral resources of this section are now attracting more attention than ever before. The purchasers enjoin for the present absolute secrecy until they think proper to make the matter public. It is believed that Pennsylvania capital is interested with Virginia capital in the deal. The Crozer furnace here, the Salem furnace, and it is said the Buena Vista and Bristol furnaces have all been secured. It is believed that the two furnaces at Pulaski, the one at Ivanhoe, the one at Graham, and probably the one at Shenandoah will be included in the deal. Agents for the syndicate are taking leases on all the good iron ore properties they can find convenient to transportation. It is probable that the deal will be consummated within thirty days or less. Evidently we are on the eve of the greatest prosperity the South has ever known."

The great increase in the iron and coal business, added to the general trade improvement, is having a very marked effect upon the earnings of Southern railroads, and the leading lines handling coal and iron, such as the Southern, the Louisville and Nashville, and the Norfolk and Western, have the prospect of all the business which they can handle.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The advance to-day was in Match. After hanging around 149@150 for several days, it opened this morning at 150¼ and ran rapidly to 154, closing strong at 153. Biscuit opened at 55¼ and, after touching 56¼, closed at the latter figure. Carbon common opened at 33⅜, but dropped to 31⅝, and closed at 32. The preferred sold down from 88 to 87 at the close. Metropolitan Elevated fives brought 74⅛. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	68
Diamond Match Co. of Ill	153
National Biscuit Co. com	55½
National Biscuit Co. pf	106½
American Steel & Wire com	40
American Steel & Wire pf	114
Chi. Brew. & Malt. com	3
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	20
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co	5¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	25
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co	26¾
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf	42
N. Chi. St. R. R.	220
W. Chi. St. R. R.	96
South Side El. R. R.	77½
Lake St. Elevated	18¼
Lake St. Elevated 1. cfs	11½
Street's W. S. C. Line	21

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—To-day's local market was active only at times, but at such periods great strength was displayed by the stocks dealt in. United Gas advanced from 142 to 145¼. Electric Storage Battery common from 63⅝ to 64½, the preferred from 71 to 72½. Indianapolis Passenger from 32⅛ to 36. Pennsylvania Steel from 28¾ to 30, the preferred from 52¼ to 55, Welsbach Light from 38¼ to 39, and Pennsylvania Railroad from 67 to 67⅝. The remainder of the list held firm at small fractional gains over yesterday's closing. The buying and selling were alike scattered, but the ease with which certain issues advance indicates that the floating supply of stocks is very small. The close was strong, at about the best prices, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Choctaw	30	30¼	Union Trac.	33½	34
Choctaw pf.	44¼	44⅝	Consol. T. B.	36	36¼
Lehigh Val.	26¼	26⅝	J. Stor. Bat.	64	64⅞
Pennsylv'a	67⅜	68	S. B. pf.	71½	71⅝
Reading	11 5-16	11⅜	Marsden	7	7¼
Read. 1st pf.	28⅝	29	Metropol.	108	109
Read. 2d pf.	15½	16	Penn. Mfg.	24⅞	25
W. N. Y. & P.	4	4¼	United Gas	144½	145
Phila. Trac.	96⅞	97⅜	Welsbach L.	39	40

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	109	111
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 6s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	105	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	33½	38
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	102⅜	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. El. 5s	88	92
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	116½	117⅝
Brooklyn City Railroad	250	254
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	250	..
B'klyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	115	117
Brooklyn El., when issued	33	33⅜
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	65	66
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	83	84
Buffalo St. Ry. 1st consols	115	118
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	119	..
Central Crosstown	265	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	130	135
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	103	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	270	290
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	107
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. cfts	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	64½	65½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	105
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B.5 p.c.scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	103	..
42d St. & Grand St.	375	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	76	85
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117¼	118½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	97	98½
Kings County Elevated	5½	7
Kings County Incomes	9¼	10¼
Louisville St. Ry. com	41	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf	104	106
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com	3½	4½
New Orleans Traction pf	15½	16½
Ninth Avenue	180	180
North Shore Traction com	18	20
North Shore Traction pf	86	88
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	114	..
Rochester Ry.	14	16
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	105	..
Second Avenue stock	193	197
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108¾	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117½	118½
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	200
South Ferry 1st 5s	108	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Third Avenue Railroad	170	172
Twenty-third Street	425	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114½
United Traction, Providence	86	87
Worcester Traction common	13½	15
Worcester Traction pf.	101	106

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	59	60
Hoboken Ferry 5s	95	96
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	33	33¼
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	93½	94½
Union Ferry	46	47
Union Ferry bonds	102½	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	190	200
Atlantic	157½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	228	..
Brooklyn	400	410
Central	1675	..
Colonial	300	..
Continental	230	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1040	..
Fifth Avenue	340	..
Franklin	260	..
German-American R. E.	25	..
Guaranty	475	..
Hamilton	240	..
Kings County	300	..
Knickerbocker	315	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	245	..
Manhattan	175	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	250	..
Mercantile	510	..
Metropolitan	320	..
Nassau	165	..
National Surety		165
N. Y. Security & Trust	425	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1275	..
People's	200	..
Produce Exchange	222½	..
Real Estate Trust Co	225	..
Standard	150	..
State	222½	230
Title Guarantee & Trust	295	..
Union	1125	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	235	..
United States	1350	..
Washington	250	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	100	110
Citizens'	110	115
Continental	475	490
Eagle	235	..
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	100	..
German-American	465	..
Germania	265	..
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	170	200
Home	200	210
Kings County	190	210
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	115
Niagara	180	185
North River	135	..
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Peter Cooper	115	120
Rutgers	70	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	120
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	380	400
American Exchange	172	176
Astor National	250	..
Astor Place	230	..
Bowery	280	300
Broadway	220	..
Butchers & Drovers'	67	..
Central	175	185
Chase	300	..
Chatham	295	305
Chemical	4,000	4,200
Citizens'	135	..
City	1350	..
Colonial	150	..
Columbia	145	..
Commerce	212	220
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	295	..
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island		165
Fourth National	180	190
Fourteenth Street		165
Gallatin	305	..
Gansevoort		100
Garfield	1650	..
German-American	113	117
Germania	300	..
German Exchange	235	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	110	..
Hanover	500	..
Hide & Leather	105	..
Home	130	..
Hudson River	160	..
Importers & Traders'	490	..
Irving	155	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	150	..
Manhattan	220	..
Market & Fulton	228	..
Mechanics'	175	..
Mechanics & Traders'		101
Mercantile	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	117½	..
Merchants'	154	..
Metropolis		400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	290	..
New York	240	..
New York County	1300	..
New York National Exchange	90	..
Nineteenth Ward		110
Ninth National	70	..
North America	140	..
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	170	..
Park	400	425
People's	200	..
Phenix	92	..
Plaza	330	..
Produce Exchange	115	..
Republic	170	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	190	..
Second National	452	..
Seventh National	140	165
Shoe & Leather	97½	..
Sixth National	300	..
State of New York	110	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	185	195
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	190	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

Atlanta & Charlotte	121	..
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Boston & Providence	284	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	210
Columbus & Xenia	206	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	100	103
Erie & Pittsburg	138	..
Ft. Wayne & Jackson pf.	137	142
Gold Stock Tel. Co.	115	119
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	105	..
Ill. Central, leased lines	100	102
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	145	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Little Miami	199¾	202
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	170	..
Mahoning Coal	150	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	..
Naugatuck	250	..
New York & Harlem	360	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	128	131
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	206	..
Old Colony	198½	200
Oswego & Syracuse	206	210
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	137	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	170	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Val	146	..
United N. J. R. L. & C. Co.	263	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	178	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	68	70
American Bank Note Co.	38	41
American Brake	110	117
American Grocery 1st pf.		9
American Press Association	102	103
American Soda Fountain	6	..
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	12	20
American Steel & Wire, new	42½	43
Amer. Steel & Wire pf., new	94	94¼
Amer. Steel & Wire subs.	115	117
American Tin Plate	36	40
American Tin Plate pf.	95	98
Am. Typefounders'	52	55

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Graphophone	122½	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	11	14
Automatic Vending	28	..
Barney & Smith Car.	20	22
Barney & Smith Car pf.	82	84
Barney & Smith Car 6s.	100	..
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	120	..
Carter-Crume pf.	83½	..
Celluloid Company	83	94
Central & South Amer. Tel.	110	112
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	50	58
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	97	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	97	..
Commercial Cable	184	185
Consolidated Car Heating	40	45
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Continental Tobacco	38½	38½
Continental Tobacco pf.	78	78¾
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	79	80
Diamond Match Company	153½	154
Electro-Pneumatic, as pd.	⅞	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	100	110
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Electric Vehicle	22	24
Electric Vehicle pf.	65	67
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	53	55
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	93	96
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	4	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	16	18
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	82	85
International Silver	19	21
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	58
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	10
Journeay & Burnham pf.	30	..
Lanston Monotype	80	85
Lorillard pf	118	122
Madison Square Garden stock	..	6
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s.	28	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	30	..
Mechanical Rubber pf.	75	..
Mergenthaler Linotype	188	189
Michigan Pen. Car com.	27	28
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	90	92
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Well Paper deb. stock	65	75
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	115	120
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	157	162
Nicaragua Construction	7⅝	10
Old Dominion Steamship	87½	95
Otis Elevator	45½	46
Otis Elevator pf.	89	90
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	105	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Reasemer	23	24
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	4	5
Pratt & Whitney com.	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	104	110
Simmons Hardware com.	128	135
Simmons Hardware pf.	120	124
Singer Mfg. Co.	410	430
Standard Oil	452	453
Susquehanna Coal 6s	117	..
Swift & Co.	98½	101¼
Swift & Co. 1st 6s.	106½	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	64	70
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	15	18
Trenton Potteries pf.	65	70
Trow Directory	45	55
Union Switch & Signal	68	70
Union Switch & Signal pf.	115	..
Union Typewriter com.	20½	22
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	101	102
United States Envelope pf.	94	97
United States Envelope 1st 6s.	110	..
United States Glass	24	..
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	200	201
Westinghouse Air Brake	332	337
Worthington Pump	36	40
Worthington Pump pf.	101	102

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	68½	68⅞
Baltimore 1st fives	110½	111½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	96½	96⅝
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	14¼	15¼
Central Union Gas bonds	106⅜	108
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107¼	108
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	107	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103	103½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	118	..
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	35	38
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	80	81
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	86	90
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Detroit inc. 5s	97½	100
Equitable 1st 6s	100¼	101½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116½	118½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	65	70
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	80	82
Grand Rapids stock	94	96
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	50	55
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	70	72
Indianapolis stock	98	105
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105¼	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	70	75
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	86
Logansport & Wab. Val stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	68	71
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60½	62
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	100	102½
Mutual of New York	306	310
New Amsterdam	31½	32
New Amsterdam pf	68	68½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	103¾	104¾
New England Gas bonds	97½	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109½	111
Ohio & Indiana stock	52	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	68	71
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39½	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	91	94
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	87½	88¼
Standard Gas, New York	128	134
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	148	152
Syracuse Gas stock	18	20
Syracuse Gas 5s	84	87
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	94	95
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	106	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

1899

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Business on the Stock Exchange steadily increased last week, with a decided upward tendency in all departments, Americans still being the most active line. The temporary lull of ten days ago was followed by a renewed advance, gilt-edged securities being most in demand. Nothing except dearer money, of which there is no present indication, is likely to stop the boom.

Among the increases are New York Central and Hudson River, which rose 6¾ points; Denver and Rio Grande consolidated, 4; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1¼; Union Pacific preferred, 3½; Union Pacific ordinary, 2¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé gold, 1½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé ordinary, ⅝; Illinois Central, 1¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, ¾; Central Pacific, ⅝; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ⅝, and Wabash B debentures, ¼.

Among the declines are Baltimore and Ohio, which fell 1 point; Pennsylvania, ⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, ⅝; Reading ordinary, ⅛; Reading first preferred, ¼; New York, Ontario and Western, ⅝; Southern preferred, ⅝; Southern ordinary, ⅛; Northern Pacific, ¼; Erie, ¼, and Wabash preferred, ¼.

Money is plentiful, at the following rates: Until Monday, 1 per cent.; for a week, 1¼ per cent., and on three months' bills, from 2 1-16 to 2⅛ per cent.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	581	581	581
2d week Jan.	$31,446	$25,874	$25,193
From Jan. 1	61,003	49,328	.....
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,838	1,838	1,838
2d week Jan.	$232,742	$253,517	$243,859
From July 1	6,259,735	7,927,572	.....
DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week Jan.	$21,833	$23,109	$20,248
From Jan. 1	45,478	44,850	.....

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD for November—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$2,454,389	$2,254,711	$2,183,216
Operating ex	1,850,817	1,650,532	1,704,914
Net earnings	603,572	604,179	478,302
Prop. exp. to gross	75⅝	73⅞	78⅛
From July 1—			
Gross	12,257,843	11,689,998	11,335,347
Net	3,079,433	3,261,193	2,834,430

BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN for October—

	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	$674,931	$825,937	*$48,994
Operating exp	462,623	399,988	*62,635
Net	212,308	225,969	†13,661
From July 1—			
Gross	2,499,319	2,347,772	.....
Net	730,958	778,741	.....

*Increase. †Decrease.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for November—

Gross	$407,995	$413,408	†$5,413
Operating exp	211,716	214,287	†2,571
Net	196,279	199,121	†2,842
From July 1 to Nov. 30—			
Gross	1,919,566	1,776,947	*$142,619
Net	885,630	799,132	*$86,498

†Decrease. *Increase.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for December—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings	$375,844	$340,544	$304,062
Op. expenses	256,156	223,275	195,069
Net earnings	119,688	117,269	109,013
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,470,751	1,989,076	1,721,269
Net earnings	980,658	653,166	497,830

COLORADO MIDLAND for November—

Gross earnings	152,336	140,224	159,313
Op. expenses	111,196	120,780	119,897
Net earnings	41,139	19,444	39,416
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,501,645	1,590,550	1,682,564
Net earnings	266,483	388,588	381,775

GRAND TRUNK OF CANADA for November—

Gross earnings	1,817,008	1,532,636	1,612,509
Op. expenses	1,176,612	1,186,759	1,174,257
Net earnings	640,396	645,876	438,252
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	8,668,594	9,139,221	8,615,804
Net earnings	3,149,347	3,363,827	2,742,173

MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. Marie for November—

Gross earnings	477,148	485,746	297,592
Op. expenses	206,369	209,638	183,695
Net earnings	270,779	256,108	113,837
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	2,121,500	2,001,322	1,710,060
Net earnings	1,020 477	902,535	755,559

PITTSBURG & WESTERN for November—

Gross earnings	283,386	288,939	227,332
Op. expenses	202,070	182,732	148,322
Net earnings	81,296	106,087	79,010
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,007,603	2,774,824	2,638,758
Net earnings	903,551	883,981	890,635

Imports of Specie Into the Port of New York Jan. 14 to 20 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Dona Maria	St. Michael's	$2,548
Caracas	Curacao	2,076
Prins Wilhelm III	Cumana	400
American Silver Coin—		
Dona Maria	St. Michael's	27
Caracas	Curacao	82
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	2,403
Caracas	Curacao	1,356
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Alliance	Colon	4,955
Cherokee	Sanchez	78
Caracas	Curacao	117
Finance	Colon	352
Altai	Greytown	2,229
Gold Bullion—		
Germanic	Liverpool	681,897
St. Louis	Southampton	891,370
Finance	Colon	310
Altai	Savanilla	403
Dudley	Cape Gracias	1,221
Altai	Pto. Colombia	375
Marquette	London	14,584
Lahn	Bremen	154,927
Matanzas	Tampico	6,294
Silver Bullion—		
Alliance	Colon	13,342
Orizaba	Vera Cruz	37,441
Marquette	London	9,165
Matanzas	Tampico	62,241
Total		$1,884,135

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Jan. 14 to 21 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Jan. 17	Hohstein	Haiti, (U. S.) G. C.	$8,000
Jan. 17	Alps	Haiti, (U. S.) G. C.	486
Jan. 18	Fr. Wilhelm II.	Haiti, (U. S.) G. C.	4,000
Jan. 17	St. Louis	London, S. B.	354,800
Jan. 18	Serv's	London, S. B.	632,000
Jan. 19	Servia	London, S. C. (U. S.)	14,700
Jan. 21	Conch	Havana, G. C. (U. S.)	150,000
Total			$1,159,486

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

Jan. 2	Fr. Wilhelm II.	Haiti, G. C. (U. S.)	$10,000
Jan. 14	Hildebrand	Mexico, G. C. (U. S.)	600
Jan. 14	City Washington	Havana, S. C. (U. S.)	4,000
Total			$1,154,086

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 21. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
200	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	Jan., 1899	3½	..	..	..	*186	Feb. 3, 1893
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	.....	..	..	..	..	*43	Mar. 5, 1895
15½	17	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	17½	Jan. 14	14½	Jan. 3	17½ Jan. 14, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1898	3	..	..	..	..	*121 Nov. 28, 1898
100¼	..	**Beech Creek**	5,500,000	Jan. 1899	1	..	..	..	..	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	Jan. 1899	2	..	..	..	..	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid	13,283,600	.....	..	..	..	..	..	24¼ Sept. 28, 1898
..	..	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	75c	..	..	..	..	70 Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
176	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Dec. 1, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	177½ Dec. 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	120 June 4, 1898
180	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Dec. 1, 1898	1¾	..	..	..	..	*172 Aug. 11, 1898
1	3	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf	500,000	.....	..	3	Jan. 14	3	Jan. 14	3 Jan. 14, 1899
175	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	Jan. 3, 1899	1¾	..	..	..	..	*180 July 15, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. S. & Ref.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1898	1½	100	Jan. 6	100	Jan. 6	100 Jan. 6, 1899
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 16, 1899	1¾	..	..	..	..	99½ May 24, 1898
3	3½	**Dul., S. S. & Atlantic**	12,000,000	.....	..	*3⅝	Jan. 3	*3⅝	Jan. 3	*3¾ Jan. 3, 1899
..	..	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	157 July 23, 1898
430	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan., 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Dec. 15, 1898	1	*92¾	Jan. 14	*93¾	Jan. 14	*92¾ Jan. 14, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	*30 Nov. 22, 1898
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf.	2,000,300	Nov. 1, 1898	1¼	..	..	..	..	*94 Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,609	Nov. 1, 1898	1¼	..	..	..	..	*94 Dec. 27, 1898
100	..	**Illinois Central** l. l.	.....	Jan., 1899	2	*100	Jan. 4	*100	Jan. 4	*100 Jan. 4, 1899
..	..	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,000,000	.....	..	5	Jan. 9	5	Jan. 9	5 Jan. 9, 1899
..	4	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2 Dec. 29, 1898
2	6	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	2 Oct. 26, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1898	5	..	..	..	..	*152 May 31, 1898
..	..	Michigan Pen. Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	1	25	Jan. 12	25	Jan. 12	25 Jan. 12, 1899
..	..	Michigan Pen. Car pf	6,000,000	Dec. 21, 1892	2	*87¾	Jan. 12	*87¾	Jan. 12	*87¾ Jan. 12, 1899
8¾	10	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie	14,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	$10 Oct. 19, 1898
23¾	25	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	$23 Oct. 19, 1898
75	90	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	1	..	..	..	..	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Starch Mfg.	3,233,000	.....	..	5	Jan. 12	5	Jan. 12	5 Jan. 12, 1899
..	..	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	..	..	..	..	*60 Dec. 13, 1898
..	..	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1893	6	..	..	..	..	12½ Nov. 1, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	5,000,000	Jan. 10, 1899	4	..	..	..	..	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
65	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1899	1	..	..	..	..	*60 Nov. 26, 1898
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	.....	..	..	..	..	..	*7 Dec. 29, 1898
6	8	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	..	..	..	..	*6¼ Dec. 23, 1898
..	..	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	$	..	..	..	..	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
340	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898	4	..	..	..	..	*340 Oct. 8, 1898
188	192	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan. 4, 1899	4	191	Jan. 14	190	Jan. 13	191 Jan. 14, 1899
..	..	**Silver Bullion certs**	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	60⅝ Sep. 8, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	1½	..	..	..	..	195 July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	3,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899	5	..	..	..	..	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899	5	..	..	..	..	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	100 Feb. 17, 1893
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	.....	..	..	..	..	..	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	..	..	..	*40¼ Feb. 5, 1897
35	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 22, 1896	1¼	..	..	..	..	38 Dec. 28, 1898
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899	½	..	..	..	..	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1899	2½	..	..	..	..	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Dec., 1893	3½	..	..	..	..	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,500,000	Jan., 1899	3½	..	..	..	..	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1898	1½	..	..	..	..	94½ Dec. 27, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899	3	..	..	..	..	86 Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	..	..	..	..	8 Apr. 16, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,093	.....	..	..	..	..	..	*68 Sep. 23, 1898
..	8	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	.....	..	..	..	..	..	7½ Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days. ‡Seller 20.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½c per ounce.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 318,021.38 ounces of silver bullion.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$8,232,448
Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	9,331,418
From Jan. 1, 1899	27,202,798
From Jan. 1, 1898	25,580,973

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 17, 1899	$13,742,687
Week ended Jan. 18, 1898	9,569,982
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,545,392
From Jan. 1, 1898	17,359,358

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$1,760,146
Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	725,435
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,830,348
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,770,203

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$1,080
Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	779,545
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,174,424
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,326,585

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	$54,110

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$1,759,080
From Jan. 1, 1899	444,618

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$926,000
Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	1,098,650
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,920,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,844,628

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$123,989
Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	26,870
From Jan. 1, 1899	206,121
From Jan. 1, 1898	249,518

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$802,011
Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	1,070,780
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,714,880
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,594,110

Total Import of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$1,884,135
Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	751,305
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,216,469
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,019,721

Total Export of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$927,080
Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	1,878,195
From Jan. 1, 1899	4,095,414
From Jan. 1, 1898	4,170,223

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 20, 1899	$957,069
Week ended Jan. 21, 1898	1,126,890
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,878,945
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,150,502

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 21st day of January, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$127,577,513.76		
Gold bullion	135,202,808.69		
		$263,780,322.45	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,685,999.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,614,220.00		
		33,071,779.00	
			*$230,708,543.45
Standard silver dollars		$401,736,433.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$389,492,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,811,465.00		
		392,681,039.00	
			9,055,394.00
Silver bullion		.....	888,208.35
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$5,250,387.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	90,904,803.00		
		$96,164,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		.....	96,164,280.00
United States notes			$35,708,945.00
Outstanding currency certificates	$22,955,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,345,000.00		
		21,610,000.00	
			14,098,945.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,321,302.00		
National bank notes	6,011,900.89		
Fractional silver coin	6,534,353.51		
Fractional currency	794.12		
Minor coin	384,481.90		
Deposits in National banks	80,143,881.76		
Bonds and interest paid	17,707,310.50		
		$122,304,594.98	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,770,949.72		
Outstanding checks and drafts	10,422,464.29		
Disbursing officers' balances	58,626,339.29		
Post Office Department account	6,205,582.85		
Miscellaneous items	2,454,232.32		
		86,479,568.47	
			35,825,026.51
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$290,576,117.31

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$777,659.46	$12,427,595.66	$108,473,434.99
Internal revenue	715,870.69	13,020,271.18	152,314,610.84
Miscellaneous	13,020.09	2,080,651.62	13,552,362.51
Total receipts	$1,506,550.24	$28,378,518.46	$274,340,408.34
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	105,000.00	6,983,000.00	57,583,782.97
War	1,450,000.00	13,350,000.00	159,446,920.41
Navy	160,000.00	4,280,000.00	40,759,488.64
Indians	25,000.00	365,000.00	6,337,085.32
Pensions	202,000.00	8,862,000.00	80,368,883.06
Interest	.....	2,500,000.00	21,673,151.41
Total expenditures	$1,962,000.00	$36,518,000.00	$366,199,311.78
Excess of expenditures over receipts	455,449.76	8,139,481.54	91,858,903.44

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	207,000.00	3,395,535.00	10,165,558.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	82,200.00	1,229,055.00	9,933,410.59

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$525,800,298.00	$54,988,563.00	$620,589,861.00
This fiscal year	8,778,791.00	2,394,945.00	11,173,736.00
This month	1,637,248.00	1,952,853.00	2,590,101.00
This day	68,671.00	62,806.00	131,477.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days and 2 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@6 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £983,027 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 40.65, became 44.30 per cent. The rate of discount was reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,525,000f. gold 1,375,000f. of silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83¾ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¾@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝@$4.87⅛ for demand, $4.85½@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅜@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long, and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16@94⅜ and 94⅝@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston, 5½c premium and par. San Francisco—figs, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 25c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ¼c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

High Grade Investment Securities
Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors.
FOR SALE BY
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
70 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

G. Sidenberg,
NO. 2 BROAD ST.,
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
PAY ABOUT
C., M. & St. P. H. & D. d., 1st 7%, due 1910, 3.50
Mil. & North. 1st 6%, due 1910, 3.60
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7%, due 1913, 3.60
Ohio & W. Va. 1st 7%, due 1910, 4.50
Nash., Flor. & Shelf. 1st 5%, due 1937, 4.50
Det. City Gas Prior Liens 5%, due 1923, 5.15
MANY OTHER ACTIVE SECURITIES.
Further Particulars on Application.

Buckhout, Davis & Co.,
Bankers & Brokers,
71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BRANCH OFFICE,
Hamilton Bank Building,
215 WEST 125TH ST.

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.
OFFICERS:
LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Henry B. Hyde, Eugene Delano, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, John E. Searles, Edward D. Adams, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, George Coppell, John J. McCook, Oliver Ames, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Rudolph Ellis, Henry M. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Charles H. Godfrey, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Henry C. Deming, I. C. Weir, Henry E. Ely.

The State Trust Co.
100 BROADWAY,
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates. Interest allowed on deposits.
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary & Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK.

L. C. LATHROP. OSCAR B. SMITH.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Member N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
LATHROP & SMITH,
37 BROAD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
F. M. CRONISE, Manager, Telephone 366
INVESTMENT & UNLISTED SECURITIES D'P'T. Broad.

HATCH & FOOTE,
Bankers and Brokers,
Investment Securities, Stocks & Bonds
Bought and Sold on Commission.
No. 3 Nassau & 18 Wall St., N. Y.
Established 1867. Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Jacob Rubino,
3 BROAD ST., Drexel Bldg., NEW YORK
BROKER AND DEALER IN
Railway Bonds, Guaranteed Stocks, and Other Investment Securities
That do NOT NEED REORGANIZATION

JAN 1899

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	1	Jan. 26	Jan. 9	Jan. 27
B., C. R. & North., (semi-annual)	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Jan. 23
B., C. R. & N. (extra)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 22
Canada Southern	1	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	Jan. 10
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 20
Chicago & Great West. pf., A.	2	Jan. 31	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
C., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	Jan. 9
C., St. P., M. & O. (annual)	7½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 8	Jan. 28	Feb. 9
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Green Bay & Western	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 2	Feb. 16
Hu. & Br. Top Mt. Coal & R. R. pf.	2½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 28
L. S. & Mich. Southern	3½	Jan. 28	Dec. 30	Jan. 5
Louisville & Nashville	1¼	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Michigan Cent. (semi-annual)	2	Jan. 28	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 8	Jan. 11	Jan. 28
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 1	Feb. 17	Mar. 1
Petersburg	4	Jan. 28	Dec. 31	Jan. 10
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	⅝	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Jan. 31
St. P., M. & M. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Cin., Newport & Covington	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Columbus (Ohio) Street (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Federal St. & Pleas. Val., Pitts.	2½	Jan. 22	Jan. 10	Jan. 20
Worcester & Marlborough	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....

BANK STOCKS.

German-American	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Hudson River	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Pacific (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1

TRUST COMPANIES STOCKS.

Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Nassau, Brooklyn	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Tobacco (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Consolidated Car Heating	1½	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Consolidation Coal	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Edison El. Ill., Boston, (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 2
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Finance Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	$1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	3 1-5	Jan. 31	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Gen. Elec. pf., acc. of accum. div.	11 2-3	Jan. 31	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Henderson Bridge	¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 3
Homestake Minirg (monthly)	25c	Jan. 25	Jan. 20	Jan. 26
Homestake Mining (extra)	25c	Jan. 25	Jan. 20	Jan. 26
Hudson River Telephone (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 2
National Lead	1	Mar. 1	.....	.....
People's G. L. & C. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 14	Feb. 27
Procter & Gamble	6	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$3.50	Feb. 15	Jan. 20	Jan. 30
R. J. Perkins Horseshoe	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Feb 15	Feb. 1	Feb.16
Standard D. & D. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 1
Street's W. S. C. Co. (quarter)	50c	Jan. 25	Jan. 10	Jan. 25
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Fort Wayne & Jackson	Jan. 12	Jan. 27	Jan. 25	Annual
Maryland Coal Company	Jan. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Annual
Mechanical Rubber	Jan. 19	Feb. 8	Feb. 8	Annual
National Lead Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 16	Annual
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co.	Jan. 11	Feb 6	Feb. 1	Annual
People's Gas Co., Chicago	.....	.....	Feb. 10	Annual

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.80	.80	.80	.80	800
Kingston & Pem.	.25	.25	.25	.25	500
Total					1,300

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams	.10	.10	.10	.10	2,800
Alamo	.06	.06	.05	.06	2,300
Anaconda	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Best & Belcher	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Breece	.95	.95	.95	.95	100
Challar	.16	.16	.16	.16	300
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
C. Con. Imp.	.01	.01*	.01	.01	1,000
Creede & C. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	3,000
Cripple Creek	.10	.11	.10	.11	1,500
Horn Silver	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	100
Iron Silver	.80	.80	.80	.80	500
Isabella	.71	.71	.71	.71	100
Mexican	.32	.32	.32	.32	400
Mt. Rosa	.21	.21	.19	.20	1,200
Mollie Gibson	.24	.27	.24	.27	500
Ophir	.50	.55	.50	.55	400
Pharmacist	.06	.06	.05	.05	1,800
Phenix	.08	.08	.08	.08	200
Sierra Nevada	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Small Hopes	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.40	600
Syndicate	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,100
Union Con	.30	.30	.28	.28	900
Utah	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,200
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18	.18	.18	500
Total					20,100

ON THE INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Burt Gold.	.01⅛	.01⅛	.01⅛	.01⅛	2,000
Copper Rock.	.00⅞	.00⅞	.00⅞	.00⅞	4,000
Good Sam.	.005⅞	.006	.005⅞	.005⅞	9,000
Gil. & Lin.	.19¼	.19¼	.19¼	.19¼	2,000
Greg. Gold.	.02½	.02⅝	.02⅝	.02½	2,000
High Five	.05	.05	.05	.05	2,000
J. Blanche.	.19	.19	.19	.19	3,000
Justine	.02½	.02¾	.02½	.02½	4,000
Old Gold	.007⅛	.008	.007⅛	.008	6,000
Rocky Mt.	.07	.08	.07	.07½	2,200
Sentinel	.002½	.002½	.002⅝	.002⅝	8,000
Waldorf	.01⅞	.02	.01⅝	.01⅝	900
Total sales					45,100

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $6,430,600. The banks now hold $34,693,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $3,505,600, an increase in specie of $6,888,500, an increase in legal tenders of $839,200, an increase in deposits of $13,268,400 and an increase in circulation of $13,268,400.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 21,'99.	Jan. 14,'99.	Jan. 22,'98.
Loans	$720,351,600	$716,846,000	$623,470,100
Specie	187,073,100	178,184,600	110,647,600
Legal tenders	59,889,100	59,029,900	96,245,800
Net deposits	849,074,100	835,805,700	714,472,800
Circulation	15,483,300	15,808,100	14,593,600

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 21,'99.	Jan. 14,'99.	Jan. 22,'98.
Specie	$187,073,100	$178,184,600	$110,647,600
Legal tenders	59,889,100	59,029,900	96,245,800
Total reserve	$246,962,200	$237,214,500	$206,843,400
Reserve required against deposits	212,268,525	208,951,425	178,618,200
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$34,693,675	$28,263,075	$31,275,200

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,284,575	$43,091,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,988,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$34,693,675	1894	$102,754,450
1898	31,275,200	1893	22,529,800
1897	57,067,800	1892	33,002,900
1896	37,675,500	1891	24,089,775
1895	45,465,075		

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 21	$1,409,245,846	$90,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,004,988	72,624,566
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,023,436,920	48,476,278
Dec. 17	1,119,883,526	60,534,962
Dec. 10	954,018,126	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,684,457	39,962,287
Nov. 19	1,095,706,451	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,597	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,883,371	46,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,585	46,453,441
Oct. 22	735,390,566	50,979,224
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	880,055,649	49,831,052
Oct. 1	774,094,321	41,000,263
Sept. 24	814,737,500	50,621,285
Sept. 17	851,162,033	48,905,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,806,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,596,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,682,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,062,593
Aug. 6	741,158,572	36,354,986
July 30	844,526,326	39,372,785
July 23	930,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,393,050	47,100,836
*July 9	617,814,553	44,564,178
July 2	826,963,022	62,980,979
June 25	953,239,987	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,983
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,783,431	41,451,495
May 28	706,878,390	40,483,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,496,962	46,350,109
*May 7	778,748,024	42,742,663
April 30	631,653,506	41,238,786
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	650,947,706	35,534,274
April 9	635,529,306	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,330,842
March 26	611,535,204	38,966,193
March 19	785,375,395	43,983,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,877	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	826,511,568	41,632,483
Feb. 19	996,600,610	48,226,399
Feb. 12	725,199,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,216,938	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,018,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,827,065	46,681,532

*Five days.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Jan. 19, 1899	£21,988,505	.....
Jan. 20, 1898	32,116,185	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Jan. 19, 1899	72,579,595	£47,904,916
Jan. 20, 1898	77,079,060	48,295,128

BANK OF GERMANY.

Jan. 19, 1899	27,545,000	14,180,000
Jan. 20, 1898	30,200,000	15,558,000

RUSSIA.

Jan. 19, 1899	99,139,000	3,936,000
Jan. 20, 1898	118,327,000	3,812,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Jan. 19, 1899	35,899,000	12,498,000
Jan. 20, 1898	36,451,000	12,366,000

SPAIN.

Jan. 19, 1899	11,062,000	8,307,000
Jan. 20, 1898	9,431,000	10,320,000

ITALY.

Jan. 19, 1899	15,029,000	2,344,000
Jan. 20, 1898	15,722,000	2,101,000

NETHERLANDS.

Jan. 19, 1899	4,315,000	6,750,000
Jan. 20, 1898	2,629,000	6,800,000

BELGIUM.

Jan. 19, 1899	3,113,000	1,556,000
Jan. 20, 1898	2,804,000	1,402,000
Total for the week	£300,650,100	£97,484,916
Total preceding week	300,442,453	96,960,718
Corresponding date last year	324,786,246	100,654,128

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Rain; brisk east to south-east winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,301. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market excited and buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 80¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 43¾c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—The New York Senate last night unanimously confirmed the re-appointment of Dr. Doty as Health Officer of the Port of New York, and the Assembly passed a memorial to Congress which is aimed at Mr. Roberts, the Mormon Representative-elect from Utah.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) spoke in support of the Vest anti-colonial resolution. Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) and Mr. Wellington (Rep., Md.) during the executive session attacked the policy of the Administration in favoring Admiral Sampson at the expense of Admiral Schley. The House passed the bill to extend the navigation laws of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.—Pages 4 and 5.

FOREIGN.—The foreign affairs of France were discussed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by M. Delcassé, who declared the French were anxious to settle all disputes with England and other countries harmoniously and honorably. He said that France sympathized fully with the Czar's peace and disarmament proposals, but that such a movement could not involve the request of France to diminish its strength. Advices received at Berlin from Samoa deny that the German Consul closed the Supreme Court at Apia. The Venezuelan Commission will hold a preliminary session at Paris to-morrow. There were other earthquakes in Southern Greece yesterday, doing great damage, making inhabitants of villages homeless and injuring many persons. The Queen Regent of Spain gave a brilliant reception yesterday in honor of the King's Fête day. The fêtes in celebration of the silver wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha began yesterday at Gotha. The death of William Henry, Earl Poulett, in England yesterday will revive, it is thought, the contention of a London beggar as lawful heir to the estate. Esterhazy appeared as a witness in the Dreyfus case yesterday before the Court of Cassation.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

An oil stove explosion in Passaic, N. J., killed husband and wife, and fatally burned their son.

The trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday broke all records, an aggregate of 1,579,899 shares being dealt in. The shares bought and sold were worth at par value about $151,000,000, and brokers cleared over $250,000.

J. Alfred Bodine, President of the Bodine Glass Works in Williamstown, N. J., dropped dead in his office yesterday from heart disease. He was greatly worried over the coming strike among the glass-workers.

The police reserves were called out last night to suppress fifty members of the freshman class of Columbia who were about to storm the Hoffman House and release their Vice President, who was held prisoner by the sophomores, who were dining within.

Page 2.

Balloting for United States Senator will take place in the New Jersey Legislature to-day.

Jeremiah Roach of Hoboken shot and killed his wife in a grocery store yesterday, where she had run for protection.

The fifth ballot for United States Senator at Harrisburg yesterday showed no gain for Mr. Quay. Anti-Quayites condemn the letter of Gov. Stone in favor of Mr. Quay.

The filing of a new affidavit by John McDonald, one of the attorneys for Amsterdam Avenue property owners, caused the Third Avenue Railroad Company to ask yesterday for an extension of time in which to prepare an answer. Justice Scott granted the request, and the case will come up again on Friday.

Page 3.

Mayor Quincy of Boston lectured at Cooper Union on "Public Baths and Gymnasia."

Mrs. Florine L. Martin admitted on the witness stand yesterday that she had showed the wrong baby to Joseph S. McCobb. McCobb's lawyer says he will prove that Mrs. Martin never had the baby she claimed.

Page 4.

The Astor Battery paraded yesterday and was reviewed by the Mayor. It will probably be mustered out Thursday.

Page 5.

The charges and specifications upon which Commissary General Eagan is to be tried have been made public at Washington.

Page 7.

The new building of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, in East Sixty-fourth Street, was opened to pupils yesterday.

The Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds spent yesterday in this city, having come from Washington to inspect the present Custom House and view the proposed Bowling Green site.

Page 12.

Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore's bail was yesterday increased from $4,000 to $7,500. Her bondsman will be examined to-day.

F. N. Shurtleff and Col. Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr., of the Board of General Appraisers have been requested by the department at Washington to resign. Gen. George H. Sharpe, it is announced, will soon retire. Political pressure is said to be the cause of the removals.

Several lawyers have begun action to obtain for Mrs. George E. Waring royalties for the cart and bag contrivance used to carry street sweepings, on which she holds a patent. The device was put into use by the late Col. Waring, who would not consent that the royalty be paid while he was Commissioner.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.

NEW YORK MAN ARRESTED.

Albert Goslin Accused of Using His Brother's Note Illegally.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Albert Goslin of New York City was arrested here shortly after midnight Sunday night, and lodged in the Saratoga county jail. It is alleged that Goslin took a note given by his brother, indorsed it himself and drew the money on it, a sum of $400. When the note was sued the money could not be collected.

Soon after this Goslin went to Montreal, Canada, and opened a broker's office. When he had occasion to go to New York he would always manage to be in that city on Sunday, when he could not be touched by the law. F. M. Brown, attorney for R. J. Ferns, the complainant, secured an order of arrest from Judge Bookstaver of the New York City Supreme Court, and sent it to Sheriff E. J. Caldwell of Saratoga county. The latter gave the papers to Officer Curtis, who boarded the train arriving here at 1:20 this morning.

Goslin was found in a stateroom in the sleeping car, and when placed under arrest protested, saying it was illegal, as it was Sunday. The officer informed him that it was Monday morning according to Saratoga county time.

Grip's Fatal Prevalence in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—One hundred and five deaths attributed to influenza, or grip, and its complications, were recorded in the Health Department last week. Of these, forty were attributed to uncomplicated influenza, twenty-nine to influenza as the chief cause, with some other disease as a complication, and thirty-six to chronic diseases hastened to a fatal termination by an attack of the prevailing epidemic. The malady most seriously affected by the epidemic disease is pneumonia, from which cause 138 deaths were reported during the week. This is nine more than the highest number recorded in any previous week, and eighty-two more than for the corresponding week of 1898.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Mot & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

FILIPINOS MAKING THREATS

Madrid Reports Say the Rebels Will Open Hostilities Against Us.

TO RECALL SENOR AGONCILLO

He Is Not Recognized at Washington and Will Not Be—The Administration's View.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—A private dispatch from Manila says: "The time in which the insurgents have allowed the Americans to recognize their independence expires to-morrow and hostilities are expected to reopen. Aguinaldo has requested the Vatican to send a commission to negotiate for the release of the clericals."

Señor Sagasta declares that Aguinaldo has made the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands conditional upon Spain recognizing the Philippine Republic and allying herself thereto. Aguinaldo, it is added, has similarly demanded the Vatican's recognition of the Philippine Republic.

According to a dispatch received here from Manila, the Filipino Congress at Malolos has authorized the release of the Spanish civil prisoners, and will shortly liberate the military prisoners.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Filipino Junta here has received dispatches saying that if Agoncillo, one of Aguinaldo's envoys at Washington, is not received by the United States Government within a few days, Aguinaldo will recall him to Manila and suspend relations with the United States, "thus removing an important medium for arriving at a peaceful understanding."

The Junta's advices also assert that "large numbers of the American troops are fraternizing with the natives, and that many of them are engaged to Filipino girls."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "Aguinaldo's attitude regarding the prisoners in the Philippines obliges the Government to act cautiously, in order to avoid a conflict with the United States. While endeavoring not to make the condition of the captives worse the authorities do not like to countenance the private direct efforts of families who are disposed to offer ransoms for imprisoned friends. It is feared that this might lead to exorbitant Tagal pretensions for the remainder of the captives. The question causes the greatest anxiety, as recent news seems to show that the prisoners are being cruelly maltreated."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Secretary Alger said this afternoon that while he would be pleased to hear that the Philippines had liberated the Spanish prisoners held by them, he had no official information to confirm the statement to that effect from Madrid. Gen. Otis has been cabled for accurate information respecting the number of these prisoners, but so far he has not given the information. The Government is pledged to endeavor to secure their release, and it will use every proper effort to do so, but it cannot be held to the performance of the impossible, must be allowed its own time, and the use of what it deems the best means to accomplish the task.

It is not to be supposed for a moment that the Spanish Government, no matter how desirous of securing the release of the prisoners, more speedily than could be accomplished through the efforts of the Government, will enter into any alliance with the insurgents. Technically the war is still in progress, although active hostilities are suspended, and any conduct on the part of the Spanish Government that would tend to increase the difficulties of the United States in dealing with the insurgents may have to be reckoned for. This statement might not be held to apply to a simple effort on the part of the Spanish Government to secure the release of their subjects, but it could not be tolerated that they should enter into any sort of an alliance with people who are practically in rebellion against the United States.

The officials here are not moved by the reported threat of the Filipinos' Junta in Europe to withdraw Agoncillo and his fellows from Washington, if they are not speedily recognized officially. While Agoncillo has been well treated informally, he has not been recognized by the Government, and it may be stated positively that he will not be.

WHAT THE FILIPINOS CLAIM.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Filipino representatives here are not prepared at this time to state when their efforts to obtain recognition for the Aguinaldo Government are to cease. This is a question, they say, which will depend entirely on circumstances that may develop as a result of their attempts to be diplomatically received here, and the action of the Senate on the peace treaty.

Señor Agoncillo, the chief agent of Aguinaldo, said to-night that the reports he had received from his Government showed no change in the condition of affairs in the islands, and there was no particular news to communicate. The revolutionists have a regular form of government, and are carrying out its functions. He and his associates here would use every proper effort to obtain recognition for them, and he hoped they would be crowned with success. Up to this time, however, no reply had come from the State Department to their letters asking for the recognition desired.

Señor Agoncillo evidently discredited the reports that he would be recalled to Manila in a few days if his efforts were not successful, as he stated that there had been no word from Aguinaldo to return home. The envoy made it very clear that the Filipinos would not provoke hostilities with the United States, but that every attempt would be made to reach a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties.

Mr. Ralston, one of the attorneys who has been engaged by the envoys as counsel, said in an interview to-day that the Filipinos have come here to do all they can to secure their recognition as a nation. Their case, he declared, is a good one, as the Filipino Government has won for itself the practical control of all the Philippine Islands. Mr. Ralston said the Filipinos want independence, and they would be prepared to defend their Government against any other foreign power, which would find them as difficult to subdue as would the United States.

"The envoys," he stated, "are not here to form a junta, not as agitators, not to prevent ratification of the treaty, but as diplomatic representatives of their Government. The natives do not favor annexation, and only a certain class in Manila desires it. Even those are less than they were six months ago. The delegates are here to secure the recognition of absolute independence, and less will not satisfy them. Within a week they will be able to make an official statement as to their claims and policy."

HEALTH OF THE MANILA CAMPS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Gen. Otis, commanding the military forces in the Philippines, has cabled the War Department as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 21.

"Construction hospital at Nagasaki unnecessary. Health of command good. Diseases successfully treated here except chronic bowel difficulty and rheumatism. Send number of such cases by transport Zealandia to San Francisco. If peace prevailed might establish hospital in mountains, where recuperation would be rapid. Convalescent hospital at Corregidor (near mouth of harbor), successful. OTIS."

TROOPS HASTENED TO MANILA.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 23.—Rush orders were received to-day at the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri for the forwarding of the Twenty-second Infantry to San Francisco. The railroads will have the equipment down at Fort Crook this evening, and the loading will be commenced at once. The regiment has orders to reach San Francisco on the 28th, to sail on the Senator or Ohio, but it is not thought possible they can reach there by that time.

To Cuba.

Tri-weekly steamship service from Port Tampa by Plant Line. Apply 261 Broadway.—Adv.

TO MAKE ICE IN MANILA.

Large Refrigerating Plant to be Erected for the Commissary Department.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Col. Lee, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, has invited proposals for the erection of a large refrigerating plant at Manila for the use of the Commissary Department of the United States Army in the Philippines.

The plant, as designed, will be one of the largest of its kind ever built. It will include a number of big ice-making machines, a freezing apparatus, and numerous cooling rooms. The estimated cost of manufacturing the different parts of the apparatus here and shipping them to Manila, where they will be put together, piece by piece, is about $100,000. The cooling rooms will have a capacity of 1,200 tons of beef, 300,000 pounds of mutton, 100 tons of vegetables, 50 tons of butter, and 50 tons of canned goods. Separate refrigerators will be built for every class of supplies, so that meat and vegetables may be kept in good condition for months in the tropical climate. Under this arrangement the soldiers will always be furnished with fresh meat and other food.

The specifications require that the plant be erected and ready for use within six months after the contract is awarded. The bids will be opened Feb. 1.

SCHURMAN SAYS FAREWELL.

Addresses Cornell Students Before Leaving for the Philippines.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—Cornell's President, Dr. J. G. Schurman, delivered his farewell address to the students and the members of the Faculty of Cornell University this afternoon. He was introduced by Prof. Thomas F. Crane, now acting President of Cornell. Bishop Potter of New York was present. President Schurman said in part:

"I feel it an honor to be a member of the Philippine Commission, but after being associated with you for fourteen years it affects my heart to find that those in whose hands the welfare of the university is trusted and the students alike concur in granting me this favor of leaving you. Contrary to reports, my leave of absence does not extend to Jan. 1, 1900, but to the beginning of the next college year. By that time I hope to be with you again.

"In closing let me say a few words. I believe this university was founded for the propagation of truth, and unless it performs this duty it is of little use. God governs the affairs of nations, but the free wills of individuals also influence the shaping of events. Aside from the kingdom of heaven we should strive most to make ourselves worthy to be citizens of our great Republic. I fervently commit you all to the blessing of the Almighty God."

Resolutions were passed by the students congratulating President McKinley and the Government on their wisdom in choosing for a position of such eminent trust "a man so well fitted for it by the energy of his action, the broadness of his sympathy, and the clearness of his vision."

SOPHS DINE, FRESHMEN RIOT.

Police Reserves Called Out to Quell Columbia Men in Front of the Hoffman House.

Sergt. Wolfing of the West Thirtieth Street Station was at his desk last night, quietly munching an apple, when the telephone rang violently. Before the Sergeant could move with his accustomed dignity the bell rang again.

Some one on the other end of the telephone was excitedly calling for the police reserves, and told the Sergeant that there was a streetful of rioters in front of the Hoffman House, and that the promise of large casualties was excellent.

Several minutes later Roundsman Rohrig and a large squad of the reserves—every man of them roundly cursing his luck at being roused from his sleep—filed out of the station, and at double quick hastened toward the scene of disorder. Arriving in front of the Hoffman House they found the several policemen on post in the midst of a half hundred or more wildly excited youths, and vainly endeavoring to restore a semblance of order.

The angry reserves rushed into the middle of the fracas, and using their clubs none too gently soon had the rebellion suppressed. Roundsman Rohrig then learned that the disturbers were members of the freshman class of Columbia University, and that they were about to get even with the sophomores who were inside the hotel holding their annual dinner. The sophomores were also holding Vice President Stanton Brown of the freshman class a prisoner, and making him eat and drink in violation of all known hygienic laws. Hence the wrath of the freshmen and their futile efforts to storm the place and rescue their officer.

The Roundsman further learned that Brown had been abducted from his home at 301 West Seventy-seventh Street by several of the sophomores, led by Strong Man Wells, J. W. Cary, and E. Wooding.

The freshmen were told to move on, and further disorder was prevented. Brown ate his dinner, seated alone at a table in the middle of a horseshoe formed by the other tables. E. S. Johnson, President of the freshman class, had been taken from the gymnasium in his gymnasium suit by four sophomores to their boarding house. A number of freshmen came to his rescue, however, and in the mêlée that followed the boarding house mistress fainted. The sophomores became so frightened that they allowed Johnson to go.

OLD WOMAN'S PLUCK FATAL.

Mrs. Tarleton, 88, Fights a Burglar and Will Die.

KITTERY., Me., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Elvira Tarleton, eighty-eight years of age, is dying to-night from terrible wounds about the head and shoulders, received in an encounter with a burglar this afternoon, while Frederick Parks, twenty-three years old, who was seen to jump from the window of Mrs. Tarleton's house, is locked up in the jail charged with the crime.

THE BOURGOGNE'S OWNERS SUED.

Administrator of a Victim's Estate Asks $50,000 Damages.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—Another suit in admiralty in connection with the sinking of the steamer Bourgogne was begun in the United States District Court to-day.

A libel asking for $50,000 damages against the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, the owners of the ill-fated ship, was filed by Charles H. Williams of Baltimore, the administrator of the estate of Ralph L. Williams, one of the victims of the disaster of July 4 last. The plaintiff sues for himself, Ellen Williams, the mother, and C. H. Williams, Jr., brother of the decedent.

PASTOR ARRAIGNS WOMEN.

Asks If Evanston Mothers Have Become Gamblers and Cheat.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23.—Evanstonians are stirred over the words of the Rev. N. Magee Waters, in which he arraigned the society folk of the North Shore. In his Sunday sermon, delivered from the pulpit of the Emmanuel Methodist Church, he said in part:

"For years our citizens have striven to build a hospital for the sick in our own Evanston. At last it has been completed. In the meantime we have built four of the finest clubhouses in the city. It is hard to run a church in this town. People pay their club dues first and pay their church dues afterward with what is left, and sometimes there is nothing left.

"Where are our mothers? I have heard of some of them who spend two or three mornings a week at the club being taught how to play cards. Where are they in the afternoon? Rehearsing the game they were taught in the morning. Where are they at night? Putting into practice what they learned of the game for prizes, as they call them. And, it is said, so earnest are the games that they get angry and cheat to win. It is not play—it is dead earnest. Are our mothers gamblers?"

HOLD-UP IN BROADWAY HOTEL.

Proprietor and Waiter Accused of Robbing a Prominent Man of $2,600.

Simon Buttner, proprietor of the Hotel Winslow, formerly the Broadway Garden, at 1,261 Broadway, and one of his waiters, Arthur Sussman, were arrested last night by Capt. Price and Detectives Curry and Henderson of the West Thirtieth Street Station on the charge of "larceny from the person."

According to Capt. Price the offense was much more serious than the technical words imply, as it was nothing more or less than holding up a prominent citizen with revolvers in the Hotel Winslow at 2 o'clock Sunday morning and robbing him of cash and a valuable diamond worth in all $2,600. Who the victim was the Captain said last night he could not disclose for the present, but he gave assurance that he was a man well known about town and declared, moreover, that "We've got Buttner dead to rights this time."

When the two prisoners were taken to the police station they were subjected to a most rigid examination and searched with great care. Capt. Price personally superintended this work, and gave unusual attention to Proprietor Buttner.

After the search was completed Buttner was locked up. Capt. Price gave the doorman explicit orders not to permit any communications to pass between the prisoner and any other person without first submitting them to him, and he warned the doorman that failure to obey this order would result in his immediate suspension.

Chief Devery arrived at the station soon after the arrests. From the haste with which he left his carriage and entered Capt. Price's private room it was evident that he was deeply interested, and had been sent for in a hurry. With him were two well-dressed men.

The Chief, Capt. Price, the two men and Sussman were all locked for an hour in the Captain's private office, and when they came out it was plain that the "third degree" in some other equally trying ordeal had been inflicted upon the prisoner, Sussman. He was pale as a ghost and was led to his cell trembling in every limb.

Capt. Price says the robbery was one of the boldest ever brought to his attention. He says the victim was covered with a revolver as he bought a cigar. He was commanded to step back of a screen, and there one man held him with the pistol while a second took his property. He was then ordered out of the place and told he would be killed if he ever came back.

The hotel has been one of the most notorious resorts in Broadway. Its former proprietor, who conducted it under the name of the Broadway Garden, was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for conducting a disorderly house. The place remained closed for a short time, and was then reopened, refurnished, and renamed by Buttner. He made a feature of a Chinese table d'hote, and had the place fitted up in Oriental style. The Sixth Avenue end of the room was called "The Chop Suey," after the Chinese dish of that name.

The character of the hotel's patronage has remained much the same under the new management. Buttner has on several occasions been arrested by Capt. Price for violation of the excise laws, and on other similar charges, but in every case he managed to get free.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SCHEME.

Reduces Rates and Forms the Nucleus of Big Companies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—By a vote of 46 to 13, the City Council voted to-night a fifty-year franchise to the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company, whose backers are undisclosed, to conduct a general telephone and telegraph business in Chicago.

This ordinance, if approved, puts in the local field a dangerous rival to the Chicago Telephone Company, and reduces the cost to the subscriber of a business telephone from a maximum of $175 per annum to $85 per annum, and residence telephones from a maximum of $125 per annum to $50.

The new company, it is understood, is intended to form the nucleus of a long-distance telephone and telegraph company, which is in progress of organization, which will include cities within a radius of 500 miles of Chicago, among them being St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, and Detroit.

The reported purpose of the new combine is to dislodge the Bell Telephone patentees who now control 51 per cent. of the stock of the lessee companies. Simultaneously an Eastern combination developing along the same lines is forming, with New York, Boston, and Philadelphia as central points. It is also currently reported that Chicago packers furnish a large portion of the capital stock of the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph Company.

J. ALFRED BODINE DROPS DEAD.

Glass Manufacturer Was Greatly Worried Over the Coming Strike.

MILLVILLE, N. J., Jan. 23.—There was a change in the strike situation among the glassworkers to-day, the blowers employed by the Whitney plant at Glassboro, Moore Brothers at Clayton, and the Bodine works at Williamstown having sent word to the leaders that they will not go out with the rest, who, it is expected, will strike to-day. They take the ground that the proceedings are wrong, and will present their demands to their employers before taking action. It is believed, however, that the manufacturers will refuse their demands, and that the men will join the others.

J. Alfred Bodine, President of the Bodine Glass Company, dropped dead in the office of the factory this afternoon from an attack of heart disease, due to excitement. He was greatly worried over the coming strike. He left his home in Camden this morning to go to the factory, and it is said his mission was to endeavor to obtain a postponement of the strike and see if a conference between the men and their employers could not be arranged. It is said his efforts led to the stand taken by the men in his employ and the others who refuse to go out to-morrow. He was seventy years of age, and had been engaged in the glass business fifty years.

SUCCESSOR FOR DR. HILLIS.

Three Clergymen Named as Possible Incumbents of Chicago Central Church.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The question of a successor to Rev. N. D. Hillis in the pulpit of Central Church is causing much discussion among the members. Three men have been mentioned. Each has many supporters. They are the Rev. John Henry Barrows, now President of Oberlin College; the Rev. Thomas C. Hall of New York, and the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulis, President of the Armour Institute and pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church.

A week ago, when it was almost assured that the Rev. Dr. Hillis would accept the call to Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the name of the Rev. Thomas C. Hall received favor among the younger members of the church. His adherents are rallying for a campaign in his interest. But the congregation has not the initiative. The trustees are the managing directors of the church corporation. They will appoint a committee to look for a pastor, and after the committee shall have sifted over the candidates and settled upon some one as its choice he who now seems to have the best chance may receive the smallest vote when the ballot is taken.

Suicide of Clark W. Bryan.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 23.—Clark W. Bryan, seventy-four, formerly part owner of The Republican and later owner of The Union, shot and killed himself this afternoon. He founded Good Housekeeping and The Paper World. A few months ago he met with business reverses.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla.

Now open. Fast trains from the East. Illustrated literature 261 Broadway.—Adv.

Strong statements from Senators on the Treaty—in Collier's Weekly. Out To-day.—Adv.

GREATEST DAY FOR STOCKS

Volume of Business on the Exchange Broke All Past Records.

AGGREGATE 1,579,899 SHARES

Brokers in Feverish Excitement Awaited the Opening Signal—Colossal Trading at High Pressure.

All records were passed yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange by the volume of dealings, which aggregated 1,579,899 shares. This was in neither a bull nor a bear market, as the greatest advance in a stock was less than 5½ points and the limit of greatest recession 3¼ points. The main factor was intense speculative interest excited in every part of the United States by many gages of coming and lasting prosperity, supplemented by confidence in the future of securities. The keynote of the market was, as a broker well put it, "Now or never." Former records of phenomenally large transactions in five hours of trading were the bull market of Feb. 11, 1892, when the coal deal was announced, 1,385,998 shares, and the bear panic of Feb. 20, 1893, over the collapse of the Reading deal, 1,473,953 shares. In the latter case, however, 957,955 shares of Reading swelled the total. Before this Dec. 15, 1886, held the record, with 1,095,159 shares. Recently the Street has become accustomed to million-share days. This figure was passed Jan. 9, 10, 12, 13, 16, and 19, and Jan. 20 the record was 1,242,632. The real banner day was, however, Saturday last. In two hours' trading 761,629 shares were dealt in, which is equivalent to a full day's transaction in 1,904,072 shares.

Some appreciation of the magnitude of yesterday's business is had from calculations which are as close as possible in the circumstances. The shares dealt in were worth, par value, about $151,000,000. In commissions, including bonds, $8,951,000, the Stock Exchange brokers cleared over $250,000, and the Government profited in the cancellation of stamps necessary to the transactions of the Stock Exchange, outside market, and Consolidated Exchange, and on checks to the extent of over $500,000. In other words, were such activity to prevail in Wall Street for ten days the United States would receive enough to pay for the cost and equipment of a first-class battleship.

AWAITING THE SIGNAL.

Never in the history of the Stock Exchange have brokers turned out in such force and waited for the signal for trading to begin with such intensely keyed-up excitement. Nearly every one on the floor had orders which in ordinary circumstances would be considered a fairly full day's business, and those who had not accurately gauged the situation and what would be done on the floor before 3 P. M. were few. The ushers estimated that just before 10 o'clock there were 600 members ready for the feverish turmoil of the day. As the hands of the clock on the Broad Street side reached one minute of 10 the brokers who had talked in whispers and indulged in no horse play became silent, like troops waiting on the order to advance under fire. The public, who had thronged to the galleries until the ranks were three deep, and the ushers closed the entrances to prevent overcrowding, caught the spirit of the affair, and were as mute and nervous as the jugglers with millions below them.

At the hour, to the fraction of a second, smack went Chairman McClure's mallet, and there was for an instant the clang of the gongs. It was drowned in the roar of trading let loose, and no former confusion incident to an active market overwhelmed with business and confused by a clash between buying and selling orders ever equaled the chaos that prevailed for the first half hour. Buyers "taking a fling" and sellers realizing profits appeared from the galleries to be demented, but it was a crisis where, although quiteries were necessary to the trading and gestures were part of it, wits had to be of the keenest and well curbed.

In that first hour stocks changed hands at the rate of 10,000 shares a minute, and the record of the first two hours was at the rate of 7,000 shares a minute. Even the tickers or machines which print the quotations and sales on slips of paper were congested. Indeed, they did not at any time between opening and closing catch up with the market. At 10:20 o'clock, for instance, the tapes were quoting transactions made at 10:05 o'clock, so that they were a quarter of an hour behind.

Owing to the confusion at the opening it was difficult at many of the trading posts to determine the exact quotation for a stock. In some instances offers were simultaneously made which were two points apart. In one transaction a broker had an order to sell 200 shares of Canada Southern, bought around 57½, at 63. Although the stock started around 61½ and went by jumps to 70, the broker was unable to execute the order and caught the stock receding at 66, thus gaining for his customer $800 more than he expected, but $800 less than he would have obtained had the broker caught the 70 price.

GETTING READY FOR TO-DAY.

The market settled down to steady, active, and rapid trading at noon, and when the closing gong rang, the operations were on the average scale of the day. Hardly a broker on the floor had lunched, and all had to hurry to offices and round up transactions to prepare for to-day's tussle. In many offices the clerks were informed that they could not expect to leave before midnight. At 6 o'clock messenger boys were as active in brokers' interests as they are usually at 3:30 P. M.

The stocks actively dealt in yesterday comprised 152 different issues. Fifty showed net declines not exceeding, as in the case of New York Air Brake, 3¼, at 152. In 17 issues there was neither gain nor loss. In the 85 stocks which advanced, there was no startling net change, the highest advances being Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis—"Pan Handle"—5⅝, at 74. Ontario and Western scored a net advance of 5, at 24⅝. A feature of the day was the rapid advances and declines of several of the stocks, notably "Pan Handle" common, Canada Southern, and Pennsylvania. The first named opened at 75, and in half an hour jumped to 88, and receded to 70. During the day its limits were 88 high and 70 low. Canada Southern ranged from 70 high to 60 low in the first hour, and Pennsylvania from 142 to 137. The largest dealings were in Ontario and Western, 208,000 shares. Reading first preferred footed up 122,000 shares, and Atchison 162,000.

Each broker's office yesterday was a centre of nervous interest and excitement, and in some instances the business offered was of such volume that some of it was declined and some accepted under such conditions as made its transactions a favor. There did not appear to be very great stringency in the matter of security, or margins, for the brokers, except in the case of strangers or new customers. Many commission houses refused to deal in small blocks of stocks, or to deal under the conditions known as "stop orders," which limit the selling or buying price. One house, in a circular, said that it could only promise to execute orders with the greatest diligence possible and on the best terms, but asked that no orders with conditions or limitations be sent to it. In the trading it was noticed that the speculators almost neglected the stocks known as "industrials," and were eager to venture on railroad shares.

Each crowd around a "ticker" had its oracle, who explained the course of the market. Old hands gave some cogent reasons for the activity. Some of them were: A desire to seize on an opportunity to make money quickly, the faith which prevails in such active times in regard to any rumor that has not on its face evidence of falsity, such as the Vanderbilt deal in "Big Four," Northwestern and Union Pacific, the coal deal, which is to make all anthracite roads dividend payers; the hints on Ontario and Western's coming good fortune, London's activity in Americans, a rush of buying orders due to the bullish tone of the Sunday press, cheap money a-plenty, and from every hamlet in the United States to be used in Wall Street speculation, and—the post-bellum speculative fever.

The calamity howler was around yesterday, but not greatly in evidence, and he was universally snubbed when he told what would happen if something else happened, and so forth. Commission houses reported that during the series of million-share days they had amply protected themselves, and saw no reason, with the actual investment quality of the market, to fear any setback.

Excitement Among London Buyers.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—On the Street, after the close of the stock market, prices fluctuated wildly. There was heavy dealing in Ontarios and Eries, good dealing in others, and weaker prices. Union Pacific preferred, which closed at 83 on the Exchange, advanced on the curb to 88¾, but finally dropped off to 82½. New York Central fluctuated from 141 to 145. Atchison preferred, which closed at 64¾, advanced to 66¾ on the curb.

FLAMES IN READE STREET.

A Midnight Fire in a Four-Story Structure Does About $30,000 Damage.

Flames, which started in the four-story brick building at 2, 4, 6, and 8 Reade Street, at 12:15 o'clock this morning, destroyed a great amount of machinery, the property of a number of tenants occupying the various floors. The buildings are among the oldest in that section of the city, and were built, according to Fire Chief Bonner, about seventy years ago. Besides being old and dry, the wood work was oil-soaked from the many machines operated in the building. Nos. 4 and 6 were gutted, and the two top floors of Nos. 2 and 8 were burned out. Those parts of the building not reached by the flames were completely soaked by water.

Policeman Yaw, who first discovered the fire and turned in the alarm, says that he first saw the flames in a bicycle repair shop on the third floor of No. 6. At almost the same time smoke came pouring from the upper floors of all the buildings, showing that the fire must have been smoldering for some time before it was discovered.

Directly back of the building and separated from it only by a narrow alley, is an imposing twelve-story fireproof building not yet completed, and the attention of the firemen was at once directed to cutting off the flames from reaching across this alleyway. A number of lines of hose were taken through in this direction, and the firemen had to work in very narrow quarters. Their work, however, was eminently successful, and the new building was not damaged in any way.

But for the new water tower from Centre Street, which did effective work when it was finally brought into use, the entire row of buildings along that side of Reade Street must have been destroyed. When three engines had been coupled to this tower the stream of water was irresistible, and alone got the fire under control in about half an hour on the Reade Street side.

At one time the fiery, cave-like interior of No. 6 presented a unique sight. As the flames were subdued for a moment, it was seen that all the shafting and machinery inside was at a white heat, and this, silhouetted against a background of black smoke, presented a breatiful appearance. The water hissed and rose in steam as it struck the heated iron and soon, the fastenings of the shafting giving way, the heavy machinery crashed through to the lower floors.

The entire first floor of the four numbers is occupied by T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, manufacturers of bookbinders' supplies. On the second floor of No. 2, T. W. C. Cook manufactured presses and dies, Goat & Hibbs, millwrights, occupied the second floor of No. 4, and S. Holler & Co. occupied the upper floors. All the upper floors of No. 8 are occupied by the Star Safety Razor Company. The adjoining buildings, Nos. 10 and 12, which were damager by water, were occupied by Berman & Ackley, bookbinders' machinery, and Charles H. Ludwig, machinist.

Chief Bonner, who was early on the ground, says that the damage will reach $30,000, mainly on stock and machinery.

STOVE EXPLOSION KILLS TWO.

Husband and Wife Dead and Their Son Not Expected to Live.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 23.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taponi were burned to death in their home this afternoon, and their boy was so badly burned he may die. If he lives, he will be blind in one eye, and perhaps in both.

Taponi kept a shoe store at 94 Main Avenue, where the family lived. This evening about 5 o'clock Mrs. Taponi was cooking supper on an oil stove in a compartment petitioned off by a curtain. Her husband was at work at his bench, and the boy was sitting on the floor near the door. The stove exploded, and the oil was thrown in every direction about the little store. Mrs. Taponi and her husband were almost instantly enveloped in flames. The child's clothing is supposed to have caught from the fire in the clothing of one of his parents.

The firemen found Mrs. Taponi lying near the front door writhing in pain. Her husband was rushing about inside blindly seeking means of escape. The boy was on the sidewalk, the flames on his clothing having been extinguished by persons in the neighborhood, who had responded sooner even than the firemen. Mrs. Taponi died where she lay. One of the firemen ran into the burning shop and dragged her husband out into the street. He died on the way to the hospital.

To Build a Rival for Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Jeremiah A. Miller, cashier of a banking institution in Wheeling, W. Va., has purchased for a West Virginia syndicate the site of the ancient town of Cabanas, in the Province of Pinar del Rio, about forty miles west of Havana. The former owner was Señor Manuel Ortiz. The syndicate purposes dredging the port, building warehouses and a railroad, and making Cabanas the outlet for the products of the Province of Pinar del Rio, so as to divert the trade from Havana.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A trough of low pressure extends from the Middle Gulf to Lake Superior. Rain has fallen in this trough in the South Atlantic States and on the extreme North Pacific Coast. An area of high pressure covers the whole country from the Mississippi to the Pacific except a depression in the Lower Mississippi Valley. The temperature has fallen decidedly from the middle and lower Mississippi Valley to the middle and lower Rocky Mountain region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast.

Rain may be expected in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, clearing in the lake regions, Ohio, and Mississippi Valleys, and generally fair weather elsewhere. It will grow colder in the lake regions, the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, and to-night in the Atlantic States. Fresh to brisk easterly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast and light to fresh east to southeast winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

Storm signals are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Brownsville to Pensacola.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather B

MR. QUAY GAINS NO VOTES

Anti-Quay Republicans Protest Against Gov. Stone's Letter.

RECITE CONSPIRACY CHARGES

Declare the Governor Ignores Court and Jury in Pronouncing the Senator Innocent.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 23.—The fifth ballot for United States Senator to-day showed no change. Senator Quay still leads, with 13 votes short of the necessary number to elect. President A. B. Widener received two votes to-day from anti-Quay members. The Democrats are still united on Jenks, and the anti-Quay Republicans are divided between a half dozen candidates, with Congressman Dalzell of Pittsburg the favorite.

The rules were amended to provide that on the recapitulation of the ballot, the names of those voting, as well as those for whom they voted, shall be read by the clerk before the result is announced.

The vote in detail follows:

Quay, (Rep.,) 63; Jenks, (Dem.,) 48; Dalzell, (Rep.,) 11; Irvin, (Rep.,) 3; Stewart, (Rep.,) 8; Huff, (Rep.,) 3; C. W. Stone, (Rep.,) 6; Tubbs, (Rep.,) 3; Grow, (Rep.,) 1; Markie, (Rep.,) 1; Downing, (Rep.,) 1; P. A. B. Widener, (Rep.,) 2.

Total vote cast, 150; necessary to choice, 76. No election. Paired, 98. Absent without pairs, 4.

The absentees without pairs were Senators Higgins (Dem.); Brown, John H., (Rep.); Representatives Manning and Roth (Dem.)

Allen changed from Stewart to Widener and Laubach from Tubbs to Widener.

A statement was issued to-night by the steering committee of the anti-Quay Republicans, in part as follows:

"We, the undersigned, a committee representing and acting for and by the authority of the anti-Quay Republican members of the Legislature, hereby enter our protest against the unwarranted and unusual attempted interference of the Chief Executive of our State with the members of the Legislature for the purpose of influencing their votes for the election of M. S. Quay to the United States Senate.

"We regard the open letter of Gov. Stone, published by the press this morning, as an improper interference by the executive branch of the Government with the rights and duties of the legislative department of the Commonwealth."

The statement then recites the alleged efforts of Senator Quay to evade trial on the conspiracy charges against him, and, continuing, says:

"While these proceedings were to be argued in the Supreme Court on the 7th of January, Mr. Quay attempted to force a caucus on the 3d day of January, eight hours after the organization of the Legislature. This monstrous proposition wiped aside all precedents, and we declined to vote for M. S. Quay until he had been acquitted of these criminal charges, which he had adroitly dodged.

"Notwithstanding the above, the Governor of this Commonwealth brushes aside the court and jury, and all the criminal charges in the case, and upon the naked statement of D. T. Watson, the paid attorney of M. S. Quay, declares Mr. Quay innocent and the victim of political persecution.

"Upon the ground of party regularity alone the Governor urges the election of M. S. Quay, while at the same time he, as well as all others, knows that Mr. Quay cannot be elected by Republican votes, and that Mr. Quay and his lieutenants are desperately soliciting Democratic votes as the only means of re-electing him to the United States Senate.

"For these reasons we do most emphatically dissent from the sentiments expressed in the open letter of the Governor, believing that nine-tenths of the people of the State agree with us and indorse our action."

NO CHANGE IN CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 23.—But one ballot was taken for Senator to-day, and this showed no change.

When the work of the special committee of investigation into the Senatorial candidates was resumed to-day Daniel Cole, Coiner of the San Francisco Mint, testified that he had received $400 from Milton J. Greene, Grant's political manager, which had been turned over to Assemblyman Jilson to be used by Jilson in his political canvass. Assemblyman Belzhaw testified that Assemblyman Dale had told him that $3,000 had been offered for second-choice votes for Bulla.

E. F. Preston testified that he had been told by Police Commissioner Gunst of San Francisco that Daniel M. Burns had put $19,000 into the Senatorial fight. Gunst testified that he said nothing about $19,000. He stated that he had told Preston that Burns had given $14,000 to $15,000 to the Republican Campaign Committee. William F. Herren, attorney for the Southern Pacific Company, testified that the company had nothing to do with the Senatorial fight.

Major Frank McLaughlin, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, testified that he could not tell the exact amount Burns had subscribed to the campaign fund, but it was a generous subscription. It had been subscribed for the benefit of the whole ticket, and had been so expended. It was not used in the Legislature alone. Daniel M. Burns stated that he had not been a candidate for the United States Senatorship until the day after Christmas. He had supplied money to the regular campaign fund, but had assisted no Assemblyman or Senator to make his canvass.

U. S. Grant, Jr., took the stand after Burns. He admitted having Milton J. Greene as a sort of political manager. He had supplied Greene with money to be expended to secure the election of a Republican Legislature. Greene had made no accounting to him, but would do so when the campaign was over. He admitted having advanced money to Speaker Wright.

WEST VIRGINIA'S FIGHT.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Jan. 23.—This has been the most exciting day politically since the Legislature assembled. The Democratic majority in the House unseated two Republican members last week. This afternoon, by a party vote, the Senate unseated Kidd, Democrat, from the Fourth District, and seated Morris, Republican, without waiting for a report from the Elections Committee, to which the case had been referred. These changes make the Legislature stand on joint ballot fifty Republicans and forty-seven Democrats.

This policy, it is said, was outlined by Senator Elkins, who arrived here yesterday from Washington in company with Mr. Scott, Congressmen Dayton and Dovenor, and other prominent Republicans. The Democrats in the House have introduced resolutions looking to the unseating of Redmond, Scherr, and Cutright, Republicans. It is expected that to-morrow the Senate will unseat two more Democrats, Ashby and Marcum. To-morrow the Senate will consider both the majority and the minority reports on the contests for the seats of Senators Getsendanner and Pierson, who now hold commissions in the volunteer army.

SENATOR STEWART DENOUNCED.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 23.—To-day's legislative session developed a lively row over the Senatorial rivalry of Senator Stewart and Congressman Newlands. A petition was presented in the Assembly from some citizens of Lyon County, denouncing Stewart and asking the Assemblymen to vote for Newlands. Speaker Allen ruled the petition out of order. An appeal was taken from the decision, 14 voting aye and 14 voting no; 1 absentee.

Although this was regarded as a test vote, Senator Stewart predicts his election on the first ballot. Newlands's supporters say that if he is not elected, at least Stewart can never win. The first Senatorial vote will be taken to-morrow.

No Election in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 23.—The ninth joint ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: George Gray, (Dem.,) 14; J. Edward Addicks, (Rep.,) 15; Henry A. Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 10; Francis G. Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 1; William S. Hilles, (Reg. Rep.,) 1; L. I. Handy, (Dem.,) 2; John H. Reedny, (Dem.,) 3; absent, 6; necessary to choice, 24. No election. The tenth ballot showed no change.

The Deadlock in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 23.—The Republican Senatorial deadlock continues. Three ballots were taken in caucus to-night, making 25 in all. The only change was that of Assemblyman Dresser, who went from Cook to Stephenson. The last ballot stood: Quarles, 41; Stephenson, 24; Cook, 17; Babcock, 15; Webb, 10. Balloting for Senator will begin in both houses in separate session to-morrow.

Hayward Gains in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 23.—In the Senatorial ballot to-day Hayward's vote was one greater than any previous ballot, and the absence of two of his avowed supporters made his real gain three. The vote was as follows: Allen, 53; Hayward, 41; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; others scattering. Necessary to a choice, 64.

Five Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 23.—The Legislature to-day took five ballots for United States Senator. The last ballot was: King, (Dem.,) 19; McCune, (Dem.,) 22; Cannon, (Dem.,) 7; O. W. Salisbury, (Rep.,) 14; absent, 1.

A Ballot in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 23.—To-day's ballot for United States Senator resulted: Foster, 25; Wilson, 27; Humes, 12; Ankeny, 8; Lewis, 25; Bridges, 1.

Clark Leads in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 23.—In the Senatorial ballot to-day, Clark had 36 votes and Conrad 33. The Republicans voted for Cornelius Hedges.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

TRENTON, Jan. 23.—The principal business in the two houses of the New Jersey Legislature to-night was the introduction of bills. Mr. Foster offered in the Senate a bill to regulate freight rates for carrying fruit. Some of the bills introduced in the House were these:

Mr. Abbott—Providing that all taxes assessed against railroads shall be paid over to the municipalities through which the railroads run; providing that when suit is brought for damages for the death of an infant, the jury shall not be compelled to limit such damages to the pecuniary damages resulting from such death and that the verdict of the jury shall be final.

Mr. Benny—Providing that one-half of the taxes paid by corporations to the State shall go to the municipality in which such corporations have their principal offices.

Mr. King—Providing that in all cities there shall be a board of three Excise Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor.

The Democrats will meet in joint caucus to-morrow morning to select a candidate for United States Senator. The two houses will vote separately for United States Senator at noon, and will meet in join session on Wednesday, when John Kean, (Rep.,) will receive a majority vote, and will be declared elected as successor to United States Senator James Smith, (Dem.)

Herbert B. Brush Appointed.

Herbert B. Brush, son of ex-Senator George W. Brush, was yesterday appointed Assistant United States District Attorney by District Attorney Pettit of the Eastern District of New York. He succeeds Robert H. Roy. Mr. Brush is twenty-seven years of age, and was Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn under Joseph A. Burr.

UNIQUE ART IN POSTERS.

The poster exhibition of the Fidelio Club opened last night at the clubrooms, 110 East Fifty-ninth Street, and a large number of guests of the club were entertained. The visitors did not require the presence of the club members to be made to feel at home. They were confronted on every side by old familiar faces in red, yellow, blue, and green. The men and women and children of the poster man, in various multi-colored dress, who live on dead walls and on fences, and smile and beckon and pose for the millions that come and go in this busy world, were brought together for this poster show, and a right brave show they made of themselves.

One thousand five hundred examples of the poster artist's skill have been collected by the club, representing the best efforts of the schools of London, Paris, Berlin, Antwerp, Honolulu, Yokohama, and New York. The artists of these cities really represent their respective nations, for in the provinces of a country the poster girl and the poster man are never born, but appear there as an emigrant from the metropolis.

Although such an exhibition as that given by the Fidelio Club is an old idea in Paris and is a recognized institution of that capital, it is unique here in its present scope. The management of the club has not taken the trouble to catalogue the exhibits, and the artist in most cases remains in obscurity.

One of the most prized examples of the English school is a creation hung in the main entrance hall. It is designed to bespeak the merits of a certain "desiccated soup," and represents a very corpulent woman in a dress of flaming red, with white cap and apron, bearing a green bowl of soup. Beside her is a black cat, with brilliant yellow eyes. The leading is walking in a garden, the soil of which is yellow.

The French school is well represented and is decidedly the best in the exhibit. The poster which took the first prize at the last Paris Poster Show is a study by Steinlen in thirty-two colors. This poster is considered a triumph of the lithographer's art. It represents a street scene with seven or eight figures.

The Japanese exhibit is interesting but somewhat unintelligible, as there is very little drawing on a Japanese poster, the artist depending on fancy lettering for his effects.

The poster exhibition will continue to-morrow and Friday evenings, and conclude Saturday evening with a promenade concert, to be followed by a german.

"MAINE DAY" IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Brunner, wife of Dr. W. F. Brunner, United States Sanitary Inspector, with other American ladies—among them Mesdames Fitzhugh Lee, Ketcham, Shallen, Berger, McDonald, and Gorgas—will issue a call to-morrow to all American women in Havana to join them in arranging for the observance of Feb. 15 as "Maine Day."

They also will urge a monument to the memory of the Maine dead in Colon Cemetery, in which project they will ask the help of their countrywomen at home. They are hopeful of getting former Chaplain Chidwick of the Maine to attend the "Maine Day" ceremony.

A SUIT OVER A LYNCHING.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The suit of Benjamin A. Church against Champaign County to recover $5,000 began to-day. The suit grows out of the lynching of "Click" Mitchell, colored, two years ago, and is brought under act of Legislature awarding that amount to next of kin of the person who meets death at the hands of a mob. The day was consumed in securing a jury. Mitchell had been convicted of criminal assault, and was under life sentence, but the fury of the community broke forth during the night preceding the day set for his removal to the penitentiary at Columbus.

Many leading citizens took part in the lynching, but subsequently justified their conduct. In spite of the feeling of sympathy with the mob manifested at Urbana, however, the sentiment of the State was overwhelmingly against the citizens of Urbana and after Gov. Bushnell had been sharply criticised for dilatoriness in ordering militia to the scene, the Legislature passed the law under which his heirs brought the suit.

Struck Against New Superintendent.

Eighty-four of the ninety men employed in the Drissel Railway Lamp Works, at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, went out on a strike yesterday because the company would not discharge the Superintendent, John J. Ferrall. Ferrall was only recently hired. The men objected to him, thinking he would introduce innovations and get rid of some of the old help. The officers of the company say they will not dispense with Ferrall's services, as he is an invaluable man, and add that none of the strikers will be allowed to return to work.

Long Island Cars on Brooklyn Bridge.

There have been reports lately that the heavy passenger cars of the Long Island Railroad were running over the Brooklyn Bridge. According to officials of the Long Island and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroads, the only cars of the former which are operating on the bridge are some light Summer cars, which are loaned to the elevated road during the Winter. In Summer, under the agreement, the Brooklyn Elevated loans its cars to the Long Island. None of the Long Island's Summer cars is heavier than the other cars running on the bridge.

MR. MOTT AND MRS. NOLAN

Much Discussion of Magistrate's Summary Action in Her Case.

CONSTITUTIONAL POINT RAISED

Rights of the Accused Involved—Mr. Warner Scores the Magistrate—A Mistake, Mr. Wheeler Says.

The recent action of City Magistrate John O. Mott, in the Essex Market Court, in fining Mrs. Mary Nolan $10 for disorderly conduct without holding her case open until witnesses to testify to her respectable character, for whom her attorney had sent, could be brought to the court, has awakenned widespread attention. Many criticisms of the Magistrate's decision have been expressed. Magistrate Mott's own explanation, as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, was that witnesses could be bought cheap and in quantities in the Essex Market Court district—witnesses prepared to swear to anything—and that, as he had no reason to doubt the word of the policeman who made the arrest, he went ahead with the case.

Magistrate Mott was seen at his home 67 East Seventy-seventh Street, last night, and appeared wrought up over the notoriety his decision had brought him. He would not say that he had been misquoted, and declined positively to give a further interview. "I am not going to keep this discussion going on by talking on it," said he. He also refused to discuss the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, but declared that he had not changed his view, and had nothing to take back.

The right of City Magistrates to summarily dispose of such cases as that of Mrs. Nolan is not disputed. The question whether a City Magistrate has the right to inflict punishment for any offense—especially in a case where no punishment might brand with disgrace an innocent person—without allowing the accused full opportunity to produce all witnesses whose testimony is claimed to be germane, is answered in different ways by different men. Whatever be the opinion as to the inherent equity of the matter, there is a difference of view among lawyers as to the Magistrate's Constitutional power. Some hold that it is within this discretion to close a case, refusing to wait for witnesses for the defense, at his discretion, and that in any particular case the discretion might or might not be abused. Others say positively that law and equity demand that any accused person shall have the right and the opportunity to bring any witnesses he or she wants.

WORDS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution of the United States declares in Article VI. that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right * * * to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. Article V. of the Constitution, as well as the Constitution of this State, provides: "Nor shall any person * * * be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." A fine being, of course, a taking away of property, must, therefore, be inflicted only after due process of law, which, many lawyers contend, includes the giving to the accused in any case, no matter how petty, the opportunity to produce witnesses.

The laws of this State defining the powers and duties of City Magistrates and the rights of defendents seem explicit. A well-known criminal lawyer in this city pointed out yesterday three sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure which he considered applicable to this case. Section 8 of that code says that in a criminal action "the defendant is entitled to produce witnesses in his behalf and to be confronted with the witnesses against him in the presence of the Court," except in cases where the testimony has been taken in the form of a deposition. Section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that the Magistrate "must also allow the defendant a reasonable time to send for counsel, and adjourn the examination for that purpose, and must, upon the request of the defendant, require a peace officer to take a message to such counsel in the town or city as the defendant may name. The officer must, without delay and without fee perform that duty." Section 194 provides: "At the examination the Magistrate must, in the first place, read to the defendant the depositions of the witnesses examined on the taking of the information, and, if the defendant requests it, or elects to have the examination, must summon for cross-examination the witnesses so examined, if they be in the county. He must also issue subpoenas for additional witnesses required by the prosecutor or the defendant." These last two sections, however, come under Part IV., which deals with "the proceedings in criminal actions prosecuted by indictment." Whether the provisions of these last two sections would apply to a case in which a misdemeanant was brought directly and without indictment before a City Magistrate is, of course, open to question.

JUDGE M'CARTHY'S COMMENTS.

Judge John H. McCarthy of the City Court was asked yesterday whether a defendant before a City Magistrate had the right to have his witnesses heard, even if it would take some time to send for them. He declined to express any opinion in reference to Magistrate Mott's action, but said that he believed a City Magistrate was not exceeding his powers in going on with the case even if all the witnesses were not present, if in his judgment this would serve the ends of justice. "He must use his discretion," said Judge McCarthy, "and it is simply a question in any case whether that discretion has or has not been abused."

MOTT'S ERROR, WHEELER SAYS.

Everett P. Wheeler said without hesitation, when asked whether it was good law or equity to condemn a defendant without giving him a chance to produce all his witnesses, that it was not. "I think," said he, "that any lawyer would tell you that. I think that Magistrate Mott must himself realize it now. It is not just to punish any one for any offense, no matter how petty, without giving him or her a full opportunity to prove innocence. Magistrate Mott was clearly in error. He should have waited till the witnesses were produced. I suppose in that court of his he meets a great many cases of evasion and of false pretense, but he ought to have delayed the case a reasonable time to enable these witnesses to appear, and then, if they did give testimony establishing the woman's good character, he ought, I think, to have acquitted her. The charge is, of course, a serious one to be brought against an innocent person.

"I don't wish to say anything indicating that I think Magistrate Mott unfit. I should by no means say that he ought to be removed. From all that I know of Mott, I think him a very good Magistrate, but I should say that in this case he had certainly made a mistake.

WHAT JOHN DE WIT WARNER SAYS.

John De Witt Warner said: "Justice Mott's peculiarities of temper are so well known as scarcely to justify criticism of his utterances on the theory that they are seriously and responsibly made.

"Of course no Judge should lightly condemn a woman on such a charge, and in view of the summary character of police court trials, it becomes a matter of substantial right to the one convicted of a charge that the Judge, before sentence, should hear what is called 'evidence of previous good character.' To refuse to do so would result in great hardship. On the abstract question, as to whether the average policeman's word was not worth more than the oaths of the troops of witnesses that gamblers and prostitutes sometimes secure, most of us would agree with the Justice. But policemen are sometimes hasty, as well as Police Justices, and blindly to trust the word of the officer who made the arrest is apt to lead to such deplorable consequences as the Nolan case."

MR. HORNBLOWER'S REMARKS.

William B. Hornblower said that he was not sufficiently familiar with the laws governing police court proceedings to feel justified in criticising Magistrate Mott. "But," he said, "on the general proposition, I should say that it was good law and common sense that a defendant in any action, no matter what, should be given an opportunity to produce all the witnesses he claimed could testify in his behalf, and that a reasonable time should be allowed for their arrival."

JOHN E. PARSONS'S VIEWS.

John E. Parsons said: "A Judge is presumed to be right. Now, I am not fully aware of the facts, and I do not believe I have any right to condemn a Judge unless I have been present at the action and knew all the facts in the case. As to the abstract question whether or not an accused person has the right to produce all his or her witnesses and should have a reasonable opportunity to do so before being condemned, I should answer unhesitatingly yes."

THE LAW OF REMOVAL.

Any citizen may bring charges looking to the removal of a Magistrate under Section 28, Chapter 601, of the Laws of 1895, which has been incorporated in Section 1.392 of the city charter. The section referred to 28, reads as follows:

"The city Magistrates and their clerks and the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, and the clerk of the said court appointed pursuant to this act, may be removed for cause after due notice and an opportunity of being heard, by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the first department, or after Jan. 1, 1896, by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the first department."

In commenting upon the features of the case, A. H. Hummel, mindful of his comment published yesterday, said:

"His dictatorial assumption of power makes it quite evident that he is not a safe man for the bench. It indicates clearly that he lacks that equipoise so absolutely necessary for fair and impartial decisions of cases of the poor and unfortunate, and more or less criminal defendants brought before him. Then again, power in the hands of such an irascible and uneven temperament, is an unsafe weapon to be wielded.

"To carry this one act of Mr. Mott's to a logical conclusion, would mean that the character or liberty of no one brought before him would be safe. But specifically, should impeachment proceedings, based on the Nolan case, be brought by any one, I doubt if it would amount to anything. The process would likely end in no summary punishment. The Appellate Division would probably scold Mott, and warn him to be more careful in the future and not err again so egregiously. A case brought against the Police Commissioners of Buffalo, some time ago, on charges of malfeasance, ended with only a reproof."

MR. FRIEND'S COMMENTS.

Mr. Friend of Friend, House & Grossman said: "I do not want to place myself in the light of criticising Magistrate Mott in this case, but as a general proposition a Magistrate is bound by all precedents of right and justice to hear two sides of a case. A police officer may be wrong, he may be hasty, or he may be prejudiced, even having some private reason for revenge, as has frequently been proved, against this or that person. This I say without reference to the officer who arrested Mrs. Nolan. There can be no justification in refusing to hear a defendant's witnesses, especially so where the character of a man or a woman is held in the balance. That is where a gross wrong is likely to creep in and upset the very letter and spirit of the fundamental principles of law.

"Decision of a case in point was handed down in this city only a short time ago. The case was The People vs. Goldberg. A woman had been arrested in an up-town dry goods store, charged with shoplifting. She was convicted on the testimony of the store detective. The Appellate Division reversed the case in a scathing decision, in which, briefly, it was held that conviction on one-sided testimony was both outrageous and unjust. As to the merits of the Nolan case I know nothing, and am therefore not qualified to speak."

BOSTON AND MAINE'S FIGHT.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Jan. 23.—A fierce legal battle is imminent between the Boston and Maine Corporation and the syndicate of Maine and Massachusetts Electric Road promoters, the victors to control the coast line of electric roads proposed between Boston and Portland, Me.

A short time ago the big railroad corporation was thwarted in its intention to stifle the building of the electric road at Portsmouth, N. H. It is now the intention of the Boston and Maine Corporation to inaugurate a policy of paralleling its system with electric lines wherever the people imperatively demand it.

The first step in the impending war between the two companies is the opposition to the equipment of the Portsmouth and Dover Road, which is operated by the Boston and Maine under a lease, with electricity, and the extension of this line through Rye, Hampden, and New Castle, three of the most popular Summer resorts on the coasts. The Boston and Maine Corporation is making hard efforts to secure control of the Portsmouth, York and Kittery Electric Road, which is the most valuable line controlled by the electric syndicate. The electric syndicate says that this road cannot be bought for any price, and are steadily connecting all their roads so as to have a continuous electric line from Boston to Portland.

The New Hampshire Legislature will be called upon to settle the battle between the rival companies, and the fight will also be carried into the Maine Legislature.

STREET RAILWAY DEAL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23.—The Republic will to-morrow say:

"The Union Depot system of street railways in this city has been sold to Brown Bros. of New York, who recently bought the Lindell and Missouri systems. The negotiations practically were closed in New York Saturday by Harry Scullin, son of John Scullin, and Vice President and General Manager of the Union Depot Company, and a broker, James Campbell.

"The papers have been returned from New York for examination, and in all probability the deal will be closed within the next ten days. Neither the St. Louis owners of the properties nor the New York purchasers have mentioned any figures. Persons who are in a position to know say that the selling price was $136.66 a share, or $4,100,000 for all of the stock, of which there are 3,000 shares outstanding. President Scullin admits having refused $33.33 for the stock."

RACE TO THE KLONDIKE.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 23.—A race against time from Seattle to Dawson for a purse of $6,000 began at midnight last night, when Richard Butler, a wealthy Klondiker, started for Dawson on the steamer City of Seattle.

Joe Barrett, another wealthy Klondiker, bet Butler $2,000 he could not make the trip from Seattle to Dawson in twenty-five days or less, and $1,000 that he could not make it in less than twenty days.

Gov. Roosevelt to be Their Guest.

The committee of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York, which has in charge the arrangements for the dinner in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of that institution, has received from Gov. Roosevelt his acceptance of an invitation to speak to the toast, "The State of New York." Among the other speakers will be Controller Bird S. Coler, St. Clair McKelway, and ex-Congressman John Hardy. The dinner will take place at the Hotel Savoy Saturday evening.

Keogh Outplays De Oro.

Jerome Keogh of Scranton, Penn., the pool champion, and A. De Oro, began a 900-point match at Maurice Daly's Academy last night. The men are to play 150 each night. Keogh outplayed De Oro last night, scoring 161 to his opponent's 133. It required twenty frames to decide the game. Keogh only needed one ball in the twentieth frame, but according to rules was allowed to complete the frame.

The Seventy-first in Cuba.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Major Charles J. Buchanan, Judge Advocate of the Court of Inquiry, which is conducting an investigation of the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment while in Cuba, had a conference to-day with Gov. Roosevelt and Adjt. Gen. Andrews. The purpose of the conference was to make up a list of United States Army officers whose testimony is desired by the court. Application has been sent to the War Department to secure the attendance of the officers. The National Guard authorities will not disclose their names.

Archbishop Martinelli at Bellevue.

Archbishop Martinelli, papal delegate, yesterday paid a visit to Columbus Hospital, where he breakfasted with several priests and the physicians of the hospital staff. In the afternoon, accompanied by Miss Annie Leary and by Mother Superior Xavier Cobrini and two Sisters from Columbus Hospital, the Archbishop visited Bellevue Hospital and the chapel which Miss Leary gave to Bellevue in memory of her brother, Arthur Leary.

Fears for Safety of the Almida.

Anxiety is felt for the safety of the British freight steamer Almida, which sailed from Shields Dec. 19 with a general cargo, consigned to Barber & Co. of this city. She was last reported passing Dunnet Head, on the north coast of Scotland, Dec. 21. The Almida is in command of Capt. McGregor, and has a crew of twenty-five men. She was formerly the Cedar Branch. She is of steel, and was built at Sunderland, England, in 1888, and measures 1,542 tons. She is owned by S. W. Miller of Sunderland.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE FIGHT

Claimed that Third Avenue Road Has Not Enough Consents.

A NEW AFFIDAVIT IS OFFERED

Justice Scott Grants the Railroad Company Extension of Time Until Friday to File an Answer.

The filing of a new affidavit by representatives of Amsterdam Avenue property owners caused Ferdinand R. Minrath, representing the Third Avenue Railroad Company, to request yesterday an extension of time in which to prepare its answer in the suit for a permanent injunction to restrain it from laying tracks for a sub-trolley system in Amsterdam Avenue, between Seventy-second and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Streets. Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, granted the company an extension of time until Friday.

The new affidavit in the case was filed on Saturday afternoon by John McDonald, representing St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. McDonald and his associates did not object to the extension of time being granted, for at the time it was not decided whether they might want to submit other papers. The Court, however, ordered that all further affidavits must be filed by noon to-day, and the complainants concluded last evening to present no further papers, but to let the case come up for a hearing on Friday, as it now stands.

The affidavit filed by Mr. McDonald is an exhaustive review of the assessments and taxable valuations which will be affected if four tracks for sub-trolley lines are laid in Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. McDonald has examined each of the more than two hundred consents for construction filed by the Third Avenue Company and compared them with the deeds, to find out whether each was given by the party holding title to the property mentioned. He claims in the affidavit to have found a number of irregularities.

He declares that in 1896, the year before the Metropolitan and Third Avenue companies made application for permits to change their motive power in Amsterdam Avenue, the assessment value of property which would be affected by the change was $16,005,000, and that consequently the consents for construction must represent about $8,000,000. This assessment, however, he says, included the valuation of $2,005,000 along Morningside Park, of which only $55,700 could be used legally in considering the question involved, and he therefore placed the basis of assessed valuation at $14,055,700.

Mr. McDonald points out that the properties of Columbia University, St. Luke's Hospital, and the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine were assessed in their entirety, a proceeding not in accordance with the rulings of courts in similar cases. It has been customary, he asserts, where property covers an entire block, for the courts to allow a railway company using an adjacent street to use only one-half of the value of those properties, because other portions faced on other streets. The assessment of the three properties named was for $3,486,000. If the company is to use one-half of this sum, then $1,743,000 must also be deducted from the sum of $14,055,700, still further reducing the basis of valuation to $12,312,700, one-half of which the railroad company must be able to represent in its consents before it can proceed with construction.

"The railroad company," Mr. McDonald sets forth, "declares that it has consents representing $9,000,700, working on the basis of $8,424,800, under the assessment of 1896, or nearly $3,000,000 more than it actually requires, on the real basis of $12,312,700."

An examination of the company's figures, the affidavit continues, establishes the fact that a large number of the names on the various consents filed by the railroad are defective in one way or another, and that the company still lacks $809,550 of the sum required under the law before it can carry on its work.

SHOT WIFE THROUGH JEALOUSY

Mrs. Christine Roach, twenty-one years old, was shot and instantly killed by her husband, Jeremiah Roach, in H. L. Schroeder's grocery, at Park Avenue and Eleventh Streets, Hoboken, yesterday. They were married only seven months ago at College Point, where Mrs. Roach resided at that time with her parents. They went to Hoboken to live, Roach working in that city as a wall-paper maker. He was a widower at the time of his marriage and had one son by his first wife. The boy is now nine years old.

Roach and his wife and son occupied rooms at 256 Eleventh Street. He soon got out of work, and then he and his wife began to quarrel. They had frequent disputes, as other tenants in the house allege. Yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. the couple had a quarrel of more than ordinary violence. It was ended temporarily by the flight of Mrs. Roach. She ran to the street and took refuge in Schroeder's store, appealing to him to save her

"Save you from whom?" demanded the grocer, "I don't see that you are in danger."

Before Mrs. Roach could answer, her husband appeared in the doorway. He held in his hand a revolver. He stopped to ask no questions, but leveled the weapon at the woman and began firing. The first bullet struck her in the back of the head. As she staggered to the door he fired a second shot, which missed. He fired a third shot, which lodged in the woman's back and she fell unconscious. Roach stood watching his wife as if paralyzed until Schroeder summoned the police. Mrs. Roach died on the way to St. Mary's Hospital.

When Roach was arraigned, he said his wife had threatened to kill him, but beyond that he refused to make any statement. The police found later that Roach had fired two shots at his wife in their rooms.

Young Roach could tell nothing about the quarrel between his father and stepmother, as it occurred before he returned from school. He will be cared for by relatives. Roach subsequently told the police that his wife had given him cause for jealousy. He will be arraigned before Recorder Stanton to-day.

Mrs. George Young of 1119 Washington Street, a sister of Mrs. Roach, last night told the police that Roach was inordinately jealous, but without cause. Mrs. Young also said that Roach had made two previous attempts to kill his wife with a carving knife, the last time on Sunday night.

Elgin's Butter and Cheese Outputs.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 23.—The growth of Elgin as a butter and cheese market is shown in figures taken from the Board of Trade records. In 1872 the output of butter was 30,734 pounds for the year, and that of cheese was 903,560 pounds, the aggregate value being $81,000. Last year the output was 42,579,139 pounds of butter and 6,841,715 pounds of cheese, bringing in $8,500,902. During the twenty-seven years which the Board of Trade has been organized the two products have reached a value of $106,501,465. The average price of butter for 1898 was 18 4-5 cents, and of cheese, 7¼ cents.

Chicago Athenaeum in Difficulties.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Foreclosure proceedings were begun to-day by Attorneys for John H. Whittemore of Naugatuck, Conn., against the Chicago Athenaeum Association on a mortgage for $150,000. Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, is President of the association, and a number of prominent men are in the Directory. The association owns a good building, containing clubrooms and gymnasium on Van Buren Street, between Michigan and Wabash Avenues.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:05 A. M.—Eighteenth Street and North River, barge Minnie, Sterling Coal Company; damage $200.

10:30 A. M.—2 Vesey Street, S. Marsh, damage slight.

11:55 A. M.—23 Platt Street, E. T. Coley & Co.; damage $600.

2:45 P. M.—25 Hamilton Street, Emma Staff; damage slight.

4 P. M.—455 West Fifty-fourth Street, John O'Connor; damage slight.

7:25 P. M.—317 West Forty-fourth Street, Elizabeth Heats; damage $35.

7:50 P. M.—2 Tenth Avenue, Adolph Windhol; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—69 Forsyth Street, Max Robinwits; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—320 Rivington Street, Jacob Yonse; damage slight.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Andrew Pillatt, Nottingham, England; James James, Scotland; Congressman Charles N. Fowler, New Jersey.

BARTHOLDI.—E. K. Massee, Ponce, Porto Rico.

ENDICOTT.—R. A. Gordon, Astor Battery.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Gov. P. C. Cheney, New Hampshire; Judge Stevenson Burke, Cleveland; Ex-Congressman William Whiting, Massachusetts.

HOLLAND.—Frederick L. Ames, Boston; Frank Pryor, Pueblo, Col.

IMPERIAL.—C. L. Bulsing and W. L. Chadd, Holland; R. C. Macfie, London.

MURRAY HILL.—Fletcher D. Proctor, Vermont; John H. Hall, Hartford.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.—P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia; George W. Stevens, Richmond, Va.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

American Notion Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. F. Norton, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y. E. Fairbairn, clothing and underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Athol Silk Company, Boston, Mass.; D. E. Adams, silks; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bass Dry Goods Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. G. Bass, dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods and clothing; 2 Walker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Bryce Bros. & Co., Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, dry goods, &c., T. J. Bryce, carpets; Hoffman House.

Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sumner, dry goods; 32 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Biermeister Bros. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., linens; 310 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Binswanger & Rice, Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Rice, woolens; Hoffman House.

Bentley & Co., Owosso, Mich.; E. E. Bentley, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Bogen, H., Cincinnati, Ohio; cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Powell, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Binswanger, M., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Binswanger, woolens; 415 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Root, hosiery and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, photograph supplies; W. L. Rowell, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Kennedy, silks; E. T. Lloyd, handkerchiefs; 115 Worth Street.

Crumly, J. L., Bristol Tenn.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; B. P. Thomas, dry goods; C. P. Long, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, fancy goods; E. B. Russell, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Cravel, notions; 2 Walker

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE

Senate Unanimously Confirms the Appointment of Dr. Doty.

OTHER NOMINATIONS APPROVED

Assembly Passes a Resolution Aimed at Mr. Roberts, the Mormon Congressman-Elect.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Senate had only two bills on its calendar to-night and these were unimportant. No business was transacted except the confirmation of several appointments made by the Governor.

The Senate was about to adjourn when Senator Higgins called attention to the fact that a report had been expected from the Committee on Public Health. Senator Johnson, the Chairman of this committee, was absent, and Senator Wilcox said that the committee had agreed to report favorably the nomination of Dr. Alvah H. Doty to be Health Officer of the Port of New York. He had not the report, and supposed that the Chairman had it locked up in his desk.

Senator Higgins said, that, inasmuch as the committee had agreed upon the report, he moved that the committee be discharged and the report presented to the Senate. Senator Grady had vigorously opposed this nomination in committee, and it was expected that he would oppose on the floor. He had, however, had a conference with his fellow-members of the minority late this afternoon, and they had decided not to oppose any nominations now before the Senate. When the confirmation of Dr. Doty was moved, therefore, there was no opposition, and the nomination was confirmed unanimously.

The Senate Finance Committee to-night reported favorably the nominations of John McMackin, to be Commissioner of Labor Statistics; John S. Morris, to be Manager of the Willard State Hospital, and Marietta Doolittle Cox of Utica, to be Manager of the Utica State Hospital. All were confirmed without opposition.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—In the Assembly this evening, Mr. Delaney called up his polygamy resolution, which is aimed at Congressman Roberts and memorializes Congress not to seat any of its Representatives who may be identified with polygamy or who may have a superfluity of wives.

Mr. Gale of Queens offered an amendment that the Representatives in Congress vote upon no measure until they first received advices of this House. This amendment called forth much laughter.

Mr. Delaney, in defense of his resolution, said that despite the amendment offered by his friend from Queens, this was the proper time and place to bring up such a matter. He then took occasion to pay his respects to Representative Roberts in sarcastic terms.

Mr. Phillips opposed the resolution, which he termed as absurd and presumptuous. Mr. Harbeck, who favored the resolution, fostered, he said, by the "young Gibraltar" from Onondaga, [laughter,] said it was a most meritorious one. Of Mr. Phillips he said: "I am told he is a married man and soon expects to become a Mormon."

Mr. Gale, in reply, said that the Assembly had no more right to arraign Representative Roberts for his acts than it had to recall Solomon," who, according to Biblical history, had wives to spare."

On motion of Mr. Allds, the Delaney resolution was then adopted by a viva voce vote.

To Keep Polygamists from Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Representative Clark of Iowa to-day introduced a bill providing that no polygamist shall be a Senator or Representative. It provides that "no person living in or practicing polygamy shall be eligible to be a member of either house of Congress of the United States, nor shall such person be permitted to hold a seat therein." It is further provided that the evidence of polygamy shall be "of whatever nature that establishes the fact." Another provision makes the act take immediate effect.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of Local and General Interest Introduced Last Night.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-night:

Mr. SCHMID.—Allowing bicycles to be carried free on ferryboats; also, to provide for the widening of Newtown Creek and establishment of bulkhead lines, the cost to be charged upon the City of New York; also, authorizing the Mayor to name a commission to widen Newtown Creek at Seneca Avenue, Brooklyn.

J. F. BRENNAN.—Providing that the Fire Commissioner of New York may reappoint John D. Dalrymple, who resigned in 1887. An extensive record of Dalrymple's bravery as a fireman accompanies the measure.

Mr. HELLER.—Providing that a bankrupt may apply in one year after discharge from debt under the Federal law for cancellation of judgment.

Mr. FINN—Prohibiting the dumping of snow or refuse of any description from the sea wall of Battery Park, under penalty of $25 fine or twenty-five days' imprisonment, or both. The bill also directs "that Battery Park shall not be used or occupied in any way for any purpose except park purposes."

Mr. WISSEL—Providing for the appointment of a collateral inheritance tax clerk in the office of the Surrogate of Queen's County, at a salary not to exceed $1,500 yearly.

Mr. FINN—Providing that if public improvements hinder the completion of a railroad, the time for compliant shall be extended for a period equal to the delay caused; also that in cities of the first class, consent shall be extended to Dec. 30, 1901, for any requirement of an act relating to a street surface railroad.

Mr. COUGHTRY—Providing for protection against fraud in the conduct of warehouse business.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator ELSBERG—Incorporating the Alumnae Association of the Presbyterian Training School for Nurses in New York; also, adding the Hebrew Infant Asylum of New York to the list of institutions entitled to receive public money.

Senator FORD—The bill of the State Stenographers' Association, providing for the appointment of three examiners, who shall be shorthand experts, in each judicial district, to examine court stenographers as to competency.

Senator NORTON—Providing that Notaries Public in that part of Queens County now Nassau County, may act without additional fee, and may act for any county.

NEW BRANCHES OF RAILROADS.

Assembly Bill Requires Consent of Property Owners and Public Officers.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman Jean L. Burnett of Ontario, by request introduced to-night a bill aimed at railroad corporations in regard to the construction of branches or extensions. It provides that no street surface railroad shall build an extension or branch on a road at present constructed without first obtaining the consent of property owners and city officers.

Another amendment provides that such consents must be filed or recorded with the County Clerk or City Register. The bill also amends that portion of the law which makes the former consent applicable by striking out the words "heretofore obtained," and making it read "prior to Jan. 1, 1899." It also gives the Municipal Assembly in New York, Common Councils in other cities, boards of villages, Trustees in villages, and Commissioners of Highways in other places control of the franchise for building up such extensions or branches.

OLD GRAVESEND COMMISSIONS.

Bill in the Assembly to Abolish Superfluous Offices.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Assemblyman John McKeown of Brooklyn introduced two bills in the House to-night. One calls for the abolishment of certain old commissions of the Town of Gravesend which still continue to exist, notwithstanding the consolidation of that town with Brooklyn, and the subsequent consolidation of the latter city with the City of New York. These old commissions were appointed years ago for the purpose of carrying out certain local improvements.

The other bill presented by Mr. McKeown calls for the repeal of the Wallace act, which is Chapter 469 of the Laws of 1898. This act purposed to protect certain tidewater creeks all over the State. Shortly after its passage Mr. Wallace started suits against the City of New York to recover damages and to compel the city to go to great expense in dredging certain tidewater basins on the south side of Long Island, which, he claimed, were injured by the system of Brooklyn water works.

TO PUNISH SWINDLING MERCHANTS.

Credit Men's Bill Again Introduced in the New York Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—A measure of special importance to the merchants and business men of New York City was introduced in the Senate to-night by Senator Ford. It amends Section 544 of the Penal Code so as to provide that a purchase of property by means of false pretense is criminal where the pretense is made in writing and signed "either by the party to be charged or by his agent with his knowledge and acquiescence."

The bill provides, further, that "a published, signed statement of one's means or ability to pay, made by the person procuring the creditor, or his duly authorized agent, shall be binding upon the person so procuring the credit. If the signed statement shall state that it is for the purpose of obtaining continuous credit, and if said continuous credit shall have been given in reliance on said statement, each sale during the term of credit thereof and each sale thereafter until said statement shall have been duly revoked in writing, shall, for the purpose of prosecution under this section and Section 528, be considered to have been made in reliance upon said signed statement."

This is the bill of the New York Credit Men's Association which was introduced last year, but failed to pass on account of the strong opposition of the country members, who claimed that it was framed in the interest of the city wholesaler.

RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Legislature Asked to Place the Work in Private Hands.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—A memorial from the Rapid Transit Commission to the Legislature will be presented to the Senate in the morning by Senator Stranahan. It practically asks that the work of providing rapid transit facilities be placed in the hands of private individuals, who will complete it and give New York City the much-desired reform.

To Investigate Surrogates' Delays.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Fallows of New York introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of seven Assemblymen to investigate the manner in which the business of the Surrogates' Court and offices of the County of New York is conducted, numerous complaints about the delays in which have been made. It is provided that the committee so appointed shall have power to examine all books and papers in reference to the matter, and to compel the attendance and testimony upon oath of witnesses able to throw light upon the investigation ordered. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for a hearing on Wednesday next.

Pardoned by Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day pardoned Herbert Spear, who was convicted in Schuyler County in October, 1896, of burglary and sentenced to Auburn Prison for five years. The physician reports that Spear is seriously ill and that it is not probable that he will live out his term. The Judge who imposed the sentence and the District Attorney recommended that a pardon be granted.

New District Attorney for Rockland.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Governor has appointed George A. Wyre of Nyack to the office of District Attorney of the County of Rockland to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Alonzo Wheeler.

THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE.

Gov. Roosevelt Considers the Problem, but Maintains Silence.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Roosevelt has the question of police legislation for New York City under earnest consideration. Absolutely nothing has been determined in the matter, however, and in consequence the Governor has no announcements to make. This subject, the Governor says, formed one of the themes of his consideration while in New York City on Saturday, and was a topic of discussion between him and those with whom he had a conference on that occasion.

The appointing power, it is said, is one of the most difficult matters to be disposed of. If that were settled it is thought likely that a police measure would be ready for introduction. It is likely that several conferences on this subject will be held at the Executive Chamber in the near future.

It is said that the Governor has denied that it is his intention to reorganize the department with Adjt. Gen. Andrews at its head. The Governor believes that Gen. Andrews is needed in his present office, and he has no idea of transferring his services to the New York City Police Department.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PRISONS.

State Superintendent Collins Confers with Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Roosevelt has given verbal approval to suggestions of State Superintendent of Prisons Collins, for general improvements to Sing Sing and Auburn Prisons, in the line of bettering their sanitary condition. In order that this work may be started and a section of new cells put in this year, an appropriation of money sufficient for the necessary material and supervision is desired. The work is all to be done by convict labor, and only the material paid for.

The plan of cell arrangements contemplates steel partitions, which would give each prisoner about eleven inches extra depth and width, thus answering the general complaint of the Prison Reform Association, that health is wrecked and lives sacrificed by overcrowding. A complete system of ventilation and drainage is designed. All the plumbing is to be open, and there is to be a space between the steel backs of the cells extending up to the roof and making a great airshaft, and also making it possible to reach the sewer connection at any time. It is believed that by such a system, and with running water in each cell, the death rate in the prisons would be greatly reduced and the health of the convicts generally improved.

State Superintendent of Prisons Collins had a conference to-day with Gov. Roosevelt on the proposition to establish a prison where executions by electricity shall take place. A prison for executions would cost the State about $15,000, if erected on State land near Clinton Prison. Gov. Roosevelt was much pleased with the suggestion. It is likely that a bill providing for the prison will be introduced.

TO DRIVE OUT SWEAT SHOPS.

Statutory Revision Commission Approves the Massachusetts System.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Statutory Revision Commission, at the request of State Factory Inspector Daniel O'Leary, is drawing a measure which will increase the jurisdiction of the Factory Department over the factories in this State.

The proposed act will embody the principles of the system in operation in Massachusetts. It will provide that every building used for manufacturing purposes must have a permit or license to be granted only on the condition that the appointments of the building fulfill the requirements of law for manufacturing purposes. The license will be granted by the State Factory Inspector, who will be held responsible for the proper inspection of the buildings and the enforcement of the law.

This system provides for the classification of buildings for manufacturing purposes under certain fixed conditions, which, it is thought, will be sufficient indirectly to drive out the sweat shops. The bill will provide for fire-escapes, guarded elevators, sufficient space for the health of each person employed in the building, proper sanitary conditions, and a number of other requirements deemed necessary for the proper equipment of a factory building.

Collection of Labor Statistics.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Among Gov. Roosevelt's earliest callers to-day was Prof. Adna Ferrin Weber of Corneil University, who has been practically selected for the position of Deputy Commissioner of Labor Statistics. He was accompanied by Prof. Benjamin J. Wheeler of Cornell and Senator Frank Higgins. Prof. Weber cannot be appointed until the nomination of Mr. McMackin as State Commissioner of Labor Statistics has been confirmed by the Senate. In speaking of the probable selection of Mr. Weber as Deputy, Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that it was his intention to have a practical statistician in charge of the collection and compilation of figures.

Gov. Roosevelt's Weekly Visits.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Gov. Roosevelt stated to-day that it was his intention to make weekly visits to New York City, going down on Friday afternoon and returning on Sunday afternoon. He will make no engagements to attend public dinners except on Friday and Saturday nights. He will be unable to attend the dinner to be given to Mr. Choate.

MRS. MARTIN AND THE BABIES.

She Showed the Wrong One to Mr. McCobb, She Says—The Other's Birth Denied.

Another hearing in the McCobb-Martin case was conducted in the private examination room of the Centre Street Police Court yesterday before Magistrate Brann. Joseph Selden McCobb, who is a banker and broker, is appearing as complainant against Mrs. Florine La Rochelle Martin, who, he says, has annoyed him and threatened his life. Mrs. Martin, who was formerly head chambermaid of the University Club, took the stand and told of her relations with McCobb at the University Club and of her subsequently signing a general release in consideration of $1,250. She then described how Mr. McCobb had placed her at the house of Dr. Mary McCreary, at 137 West Thirty-fourth Street, where a child was born. She said the child was afterward taken from her.

"Did you have a child?" asked Mr. Weeks, the complainant's lawyer.

"Yes, Sir."

"And when did you see it last?"

"I saw it about half an hour after it was born."

"Not seen it since?"

"No, Sir."

"Where did you get the child you showed Mr. McCobb?"

"Dr. McCreary got it for me."

"Then you showed him another child?"

"Yes."

"And how long did you keep that?"

"Only for a little while."

"A girl named Sophy used to come and care for the child each day, did she not?"

"Yes, but not each day. Every once in a while."

Mr. Weeks called his clerk to bring Sophy into the room.

"Is this Sophy?" asked the lawyer

Lawyer Steinhardt, representing the defense, interposed: "We would like to know where Mrs. Martin's baby is," he said

"You should have kept one of the two babies when you had them," said Magistrate Brann, in answer to the defendant, when she said that it was not money she wanted, but her child. The Magistrate's remark caused a titter, and Mrs. Martin looked very uncomfortable. The case was then adjourned until this morning. Mr. Weeks said he had at his call a number of witnesses to disprove the child's alleged birth. He said that he had an affidavit from Mrs. McCreary that Mrs. Martin had no such child.

DENNIS AND THE $100 NOTE.

Young Irish Immigrant Has His Hopes of Sudden Wealth Cruelly Blasted by a Stranger.

Dennis Halpan stood at the entrance of Mills House No. 1, in Bleecker Street, Saturday morning, looking out on the busy street. The young man had come only three days before from Ireland, and everything had a great interest for him. As he was listening to some little controversy between an Italian and a French woman, a dapper young man came along, noted Halpan's absorbed gaze, and then walked back. He approached, jauntily swinging his cane, and, when right in front of Halpan, suddenly stooped and picked up a bill. Halpan saw the mark $100 on it and made a grab, but the dapper young man had it safe.

"You're entitled to half this money," said the dapper young man to Halpan, "and as you saw it as quickly as I did you shall have it. Have you $50 with you in change?"

Halpan looked at the bill in the stranger's hand, and the more he looked at it the more did he covet. He told the young man that he did not have $50, but did have five sovereigns.

"Oh, that will do," remarked the stranger; "I have plenty of money myself, but I hate to let this amount go without getting anything."

Halpan rushed upstairs and got the five sovereigns, which he had tied up in a red handkerchief, and handed them to the stranger. The stranger bowed politely and left Halpan bowing profoundly.

"Say, this is a jewel of a country, sure," said Halpan to the clerk of the hotel, as he flourished the bill before him. "Oh, I'll be rich and I'll soon go back to Ireland and bring all me folks over."

The clerk looked at the bill and then at Halpan, and then laughed a coarse, cruel laugh. He said: "That bill is no good. That's a Confederate bill, and it isn't worth a tinker's grin."

Then Halpan rushed out into the street, vowing vengeance. Had the dapper young man happened along at that stage of the proceedings he might have lived to regret it, and again he might not. From a description which Halpan gave, Policeman Larkin of the Macdougal Street Station arrested Henry Ungerleider of 106 Goerck Street. Ungerleider was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, but as Halpan did not put in an appearance he was discharged.

BOYS' FUN WILL PROVE FATAL.

Joseph Abbott, Knocked Down by Skylarking Lads, Is Dying.

Joseph Abbott, seventy-one years old, of 80 Charlton Street, is dying at his home as the result of a paralytic stroke which, it is claimed, was caused by his being knocked down by a number of boys on Hudson Street, near Charlton, on Monday of last week. Abbott is blind in one eye, and lives with his daughter.

The small boys of the neighborhood, it is said, have made sport of Abbott on many occasions. On the day mentioned a crowd of the boys set upon him, pulled his beard, and finally knocked him down. His ankle was fractured, but he managed to get to his home. A physician was called to attend him two days later, and found he was suffering a paralytic stroke. The matter was reported to the police, and detectives were put on the case.

THE SOUL OF JUDAISM.

Henry Herzberg Delivers a Lecture at Temple Beth-El.

"The Soul of Judaism" was the subject of a lecture delivered last evening by Henry Herzberg at Temple Beth-El. "The fact that many of the world's deepest thinkers are to-day absorbed in the study of Jewish thought," he said, "is a strong attestation of modern culture, yet it is to be observed that scholars fail to differentiate between Judaism and the practical life of the Jew as influenced by the most unfavorable environments. To estimate justly the character of what might be termed Jewish civilization the student should carefully consider the social and domestic life of the Jew. The impartial critic should also be in sympathy with the scions of the ancient race in their heroic struggle to keep the spring of religious thought and action pure and undefiled though haunted by the Nubian spectre of persecution. Herein is the phenomenon that confronts the psychologist; that a people grossly wronged and abused do not harbor the fiercest animadversion and hatred toward their oppressors."

"I firmly believe that there never was a period in the world's history when more potent reasons existed why the essential teachings of Judaism should be faithfully observed. Amid the forces of modern civilization—tending toward material ease and consequent moral stagnation, there is vital need for constructive thought which feeds the moral springs of action. Let us remember that the Jewish temperament is so constituted that it can bear calumny—abuse—persecution—oppression—contumely, and yet other fruits of malice, but that it cannot survive the blight of materialism."

New Captain for Squadron A.

William C. Cammann, Senior Sergeant of Troop 1, Squadron A, was last night elected Captain of the troop, to succeed Capt. Bridgman, who has been promoted to Major of the squadron. Capt. Cammann is a lawyer. He joined Troop 1 of Squadron A Sept. 29, 1892, was made Corporal March 27, 1896, and promoted to Sergeant June 23, 1896. He went to the front with his troop, returning from Puerto Rico last September.

WHY EVANS' IS THE ALE TO-DAY, because it is brewed better and bottled better than any other.—Adv.

Wedding Silver

GORHAM

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

MRS. TITUS HELD THE BRIDGE.

Her Gallant Struggle Against Supposed Usurpers of Her Prerogatives as Keeper.

Mrs. Sarah Titus, fifty-six years old, and for twenty-two years keeper of the draw bridge over the West Farms Creek, on the Westchester Road, was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, charged by Policeman Bissert of the Tremont Station with disorderly conduct. It was no vulgar charge of intoxication. Mrs. Titus had stood up soberly for what she held to be her rights, and she had fought for them until obliged to yield to superior force.

Up to his death, in 1877, Frederick Titus, Sarah's husband, was bridge keeper. He caught cold one day and died. The next morning his wife took his place on the bridge, opening and closing the draw for the boats to go through. She has held her post of duty for twenty-two years against all comers, and in spite of all wire-pulling to displace her. She received $25 a month.

Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for the Borough of the Bronx Arthur H. Moore on Friday last bethought himself that Sarah was getting old, and that she should have some assistance in swinging the heavy bridge, so he sent a man to the bridge next morning.

"Clear off the bridge, I don't want you!" exclaimed Mrs. Titus, when the man presented himself for work. "Clear off, I say, and don't come back here."

The man reported to Mr. Moore that Sarah wasn't in the need of his services, and he gallantly withdrew from the field. Thinking possibly Mrs. Titus didn't like the looks of the first man, the Commissioner selected Patrick Moriarty, a good-looking young Irishman with a honey-flowing voice and persuasive manner, and sent him to help Mrs. Titus. Patrick arrived at the bridge early yesterday morning.

"The top of the mornin' to yes, Mrs. Titus. I've been sint here to help yez draw the bridge. Have yez the key, and will yez koindly give it to me?" asked Moriarty.

"You'll help me draw the bridge, will you? Well you won't," exclaimed Mrs. Titus, "and I want you to get off this bridge as fast as you came on it." Moriarty protested and tried to show her it was all for her good, but she refused to accept the favor and began to use her arms, made strong by years of swinging the bridge, on Moriarty's face.

Moriarty retreated, and meeting Policeman Bissert, told him of his troubles with Mrs. Titus. The policeman went back with him and tried to convince Mrs. Titus that it was for her good that the man was sent. She began the same course of treatment administered to Moriarty, and the policeman thereupon arrested her.

When arraigned in Morrisania Court, Mrs. Titus told Magistrate Simms that she and her husband had been keepers of the bridge for forty-two years. "The bridge was built for my husband and me," she continued, "and it's a shame, after so long a time, they would try and displace us."

The Magistrate attempted to convince her that no effort was being made to dispense with her services, but it was in vain, and he remanded her until to-morrow to give her time to fix up matters with the Commissioners.

PUBLIC BATHS AND GYMNASIA.

Mayor Quincy of Boston Talks of These Municipal Necessities at Cooper Union.

Mayor Josiah Quincy of Boston delivered an illustrated lecture last evening before the People's Institute, in Cooper Union, on the subject, "Public Baths and Gymnasia." The hall was well filled with an appreciative audience, which repeatedly applauded his sentiments. He argued that if the people of a city want cleanliness and to develop their bodies, it was better to construct baths and gymnasia with money from the public treasury than to trust to private philanthropy. The providing of baths, he maintained, was just as essential a function of a municipality as the providing of schools. The education of children should be rounded on the physical side as well as on the mental, and public schools, he believed, should be equipped with both baths and gymnasia.

The lecturer showed himself throughout a stanch advocate of a clean skin, and he held that an unclean man could not feel the same sense of self-respect as a clean man, no matter what was his rank in society. The Mayor went still further, and said that cleanliness produced a good moral effect upon people, and that a man was less likely to fall into moral evil if he kept himself physically clean. These deductions that he made, he said were borne out by the experience of municipalities, both here and in Europe. Germany and England were still ahead of us in the matter of public baths.

In Boston the first public bath was established in 1866, he said, and until 1898 it was managed by the Board of Health. Several other baths were established, but all were Summer baths. In the last year the public baths were placed under the charge of a special board of Commissioners, two of whom were women, and the results of the change were highly gratifying. There were twenty-three Summer baths in the various wards, and under the Board of Health 650,000 people bathed in the season. Bathing suits were given children of school age free, and at one beach suits were given free to adults. Elsewhere 5 cents was charged for a suit and 1 cent for a towel, and the city did the laundry work. Formerly 650,000 bathed in a year, but last season, under the new management, the number of bathers ran up to 1,900,000. There is also a Winter bath now.

In regard to gymnasia, Mayor Quincy said that two years ago a gymnasium was given Boston, and this is patronized by children and adult men and women to the number of 800. The city then built another large gymnasium, at an expense of $20,000, and the speaker hoped that New York would soon follow Boston's example, both in public baths and gymnasia.

THE GAS TANK DISASTER.

Coroner Zucca Begins an Inquest to Fix the Blame.

Coroner Zucca and a jury began an inquest yesterday in the cases of the eight men who met their death through the collapse of the Consolidated Gas Company's big tank, at Twenty-first Street and First Avenue, on Dec. 13 last. Great care was taken in selecting the jury, which is made up of consulting engineers, architects, and ironworkers. No definite conclusions were reached yesterday, and it is not expected that the proceedings will close before Thursday or Friday.

When proceedings opened the courtroom was crowded. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Hennessey represented the people. David McClure appeared for the Consolidated Gas Company. Legal representatives appeared for the Logan Iron Company, which erected the tank, and relatives of the victims.

Several expert witnesses were examined, one of whom, F. Stewart Williamson, a civil engineer, had been employed by Coroner Zucca to inquire into the affair. He testified that he had made an examination of the structure three weeks after the occurrence, and said that he had found the foundations practically intact, and that no cracks appeared in the structural work. The only criticism the witness had to make was in regard to the construction of the bracket work, which, he thought, was improperly riveted.

At the close of the session the jury, in company with the Coroner, made a trip to the scene of the disaster. Forty-five minutes were spent in a thorough inspection of the debris. The jurors were conducted about by Messrs. McClure and Logan, who seemingly favored the dynamite theory. A section of the sixth plate of the tank was shown to the jurors. It was broken across and bent inwardly. It was then explained that dynamite had a lateral tendency in expending its force.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:17	Sun sets...5:06	Moon sets...5:52

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....5:50	Gov. Isl'd....6:30	H. Gate....8:28
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....6:23	Gov. Isl'd...7:10	H. Gate....9:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Advance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	.....	.....
Matanzas, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Assyrian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Augusta Victoria, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Wefkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Thomas Melville, South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	*11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:30 A. M.	
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 21 and up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M. Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Dec. 22; Shanghai, Dec. 25; Yokohama, Jan. 3, and Honolulu Jan. 13, arrived at San Francisco per steamer City of Rio Janeiro. A portion of the mail is due to arrive in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 25, the balance on the morning of Jan. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 24.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 17.
Assyrian, Glasgow, Jan. 10.
Bogstad, Hull, Jan. 4.
Caribbee, St. Kitts, Jan. 17.
Chalmette, New Orleans, Jan. 18.
Colorado, Brunswick, Jan. 21.
Hogarth, St. Lucia, Jan. 17.
Kentigern, Shields, Dec. 21.
La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 14.
Mesaba, London, Jan. 12.
Southwark, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
Strathairly, London, Dec. 31.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

Arkadia, San Juan, Jan. 20.
Italia, Antwerp, Jan. 13.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 22.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Malabar, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Manuel L. Villaverde, Havana, Jan. 20.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 22.
Norge, Southampton, Jan. 11.

THURSDAY, JAN. 26.

Biela, St. Lucia, Jan. 18.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.
Fluminense, Para, Jan. 14.
Saale, Bremen, Jan 17.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

America, London, Jan. 14.
Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 15.
Condor, Gibraltar, Jan. 13.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 16.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 21.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Jan. 13.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 11.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 22.
Masconomo, London, Jan. 15.
Tuscarora, London, Jan. 15.

SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Brasilia, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Catania, St. Michael's, Jan. 18.
Condor, Manila, Nov. 18.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 22.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 21.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 15.
Theresa Heyman, Shields, Jan. 14.

Arrived.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Muggah, St. Lucia Jan. 17, to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 12:30 A. M. 24th.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Jan. 13, with mdse. to White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:20 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Ocean Steamship Co.

SS Glengyle, (Br.,) Hill, Kobe, &c., Nov. 7, with mdse. to T. B. Cunningham. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Bluefields, Charles, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Goldsboro, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Jacksonville, &c., Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Towed SS Carib from Charleston to Sandy Hook.

SS Carib, McKee, Charleston Jan. 20, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

U. S. cruiser Cincinnati, from Key West and Port Royal. Anchored off Tompkinsville.

SS Philadelphia, Chambers, Porto Cabello, &c., Jan. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 11:40 A. M.

SS Statendam, (Dutch,) Bonjer, Rotterdam, &c., Jan. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS Bucentaur, (Br.,) Irving, Marseilles Dec. 30, in ballast to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Barnstable, (Br.,) Higgins, Port Antonio, &c., Jan. 17, with mdse. to the American Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Hildur, (Nor.,) Muxdus, Shields Jan. 1, in ballast to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Jan. 23, 9:30 P. M., east, light, clear.

Sailed.

SS Aragonia, (Ger.,) for Antwerp.
SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) for Hamburg.
SS El Dorado, New Orleans.
SS Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.

Spoken.

Ship Carmanian, (Br.,) Bunn, from New York for Sydney, N. S. W., was spoken Dec. 18 in lat. equator, lon. 27.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—SS Bernard Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Bartlett, which arr. here on Saturday from Galveston, reports that a fire broke out in Hold No. 2 shortly after the Bernard Hall left Galveston on Dec. 31. Steam was injected into the hold for twelve hours, when the fire was apparently extinguished.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—SS Collegian, (Br., new,) which sld. from Glasgow on Saturday for New Orleans, put into Moville with engines heated and afterward proceeded.

Ship Cora, (Br.,) Capt. Frost, from Glasgow Jan. 7 for Rio Janeiro, has put into Barry Roads leaking.

A fire broke out last evening in 5,000 bales of cotton lying on the wharf at Genoa, which had been discharged from the SS Barbara, (Br.,) Capt. Voss, from Galveston, Dec. 22. Two thousand bales were almost completely destroyed.

Bark Bass Rock, (Nor.,) from Callao for Lobos d'Afuera, has been lost at the latter place. Part of the crew was saved and has landed at Pimental.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—SS Aller, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York at 11 A. M. to-day.

SS Lackawanna, (Br.,) Capt. Whyte, (from Avonmouth,) sld. from Queenstown for New York to-day.

SS Platea, (Br.,) Capt. Allen, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Crookhaven for Bermuda or New York to-day.

SS Red Jacket, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from Smyrna, &c., for New York, arr. at St. Michael's yesterday.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York for Genoa, &c., arr. at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Traye, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York for Naples and Genoa, arr. at Gibraltar yesterday and proceeded.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Annandale, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New York, arr. at Galway Jan. 19.

SS Cyrene, (Br.,) Capt. Avery, from New York, arr. at Manchester Jan. 21.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Jackman, sld. from Shields for New York Jan. 20.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Baltazan, (Br.,) Capt. Milestone, from Calcutta, &c., for New York, passed Perim Jan. 21.

SS Langbank, (Br.,) Capt. Rout, from Calcutta for New York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS Peconic, (Br

Wanamaker's

Continuous Interest

SO many friends of the store are asking about the length of time the cotton picking tableau will remain, that we give this notice of its early removal. Date not fixed, but soon.

The Oriental Bazaar in the basement is full of scenic and industrial attractions. The *actual half prices* on the Bronzes and Cloisonne add the charm of economy.

Italian Luxor Black Silks of splendid qualities, offered on Saturday, are twenty per cent. below spot cash values. $1.15 to $1.85, instead of $1.35 to $2.25; five grades.

Many visitors are enjoying the show of Summer Costumes and Dress Stuffs—second floor.

Women's Imported Wraps A collection of fifty fine imported garments of kerseys and velours, the former in the stylish tans, grays, browns, greens and blacks. Only one or two of a kind, the last of lots. Most of them handsomely trimmed with embroidery, braid and fur. These wraps sold only very recently at $45 to $60. Choose from half a hundred beautiful ones to-day at $25 each.

A Sale of Handsome Fur Garments A large business in choice fur garments has compelled the maintenance of a large stock, and therefore as Spring approaches price reductions are necessary to remove some garments that we do not wish to store during the Summer. Thus come the following important offerings: One wrap has had $225 lifted from its former price. It's a fine Persian lamb carriage wrap, 36 in. long, with full ruffle, and was $450.

- At $125—Cape of ermine with seal yoke, elaborately trimmed with ermine tails; was $240.
- At $150—Genuine Alaska seal coats, London dyed; these were $200 and $225.
- At $150—Persian lamb cape, with collar and ruffle of fine chinchilla; was $300.
- And a lot of short capes and collarettes, in various choice furs, that have been $40 to $175, are now $25 to $125.

Second floor, Broadway.

New Prices on Silk Petticoats About 200 in variously colored taffetas, with deep corded flounce, bound with velveteen. Good quality, handsome. Were $4.25, now $3.50.

100 finer petticoats, colored taffetas, with deep flounce with three small ruffles. These sold for $6.25 and are now $5.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Muslin Underwear Odd-lot Sale The sale of lots in which sizes were incomplete, began yesterday. Great quantities were sold. The selling will be resumed this morning and will probably close with the day.

The collection includes:

- Corset Covers at 18c. for the 25c. and 35c. kinds; at 25c. for the 45c. and 65c. kinds; and at 50c. for those that were 75c. and $1.
- White Petticoats at 75c. for the $1.50 and $1.75 qualities; $1.25 for $2 and $2.25 styles.
- Drawers at 25c. for the 35c. and 50c. sorts; 50c. for the 85c. and $1 sorts, and $1 for those that were $1.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Handkerchiefs at 50c. doz. Once More A recent offering of these lasted two hours, and many seekers for them were disappointed. Another lot — 325 dozen—of the same kind is here to go at the same price: 50c. a doz., 6 for 25c. All-linen handkerchiefs with pretty initial. Sale begins at 9.30. Let us remind you that these will disappear quickly.

Broadway.

Passementeries; Half Prices A large variety of white pearl and white-and-colored pearl passementeries, but not a great quantity in any particular style. So a rush sale of these at prices half and less their real value. Stock embraces qualities that were $2.50 to $6 a yard, and that are now marked $1.25 to $2.50.

Some colored bead and spangle passementeries are also shown at reduced prices.

Tenth Street.

Richard Henry Stoddard Says: "I know of nothing which covers so much ground in so many different directions, each of which has created a literature, and suggests a Library of its own. To perceive the significance of these literatures, and determine their place and value as factors of Literature, demands a wide range of reading, and a ripe maturity of judgment, and I find these in the conception and execution of 'The International Library,' which out of many methods of arrangement, none of which can be considered faultless, has pursued the one which on the whole is best calculated to *attract, satisfy and educate* the largest number of readers."

We think it would pay you to learn more about the International Library and our half-price-and-little-payments plan. Call or write.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

An Event in Lace Curtain Selling Half prices on several of the lots that are embraced in this sale—on others reductions that will make a visit here profitable enough. One line—some Egyptian ruffled net curtains, have been here less than a month, yet they go at $4.40 pair for the full size, and $3.85 for the sash curtains to match. Double those figures for market values.

- Two patterns of Ruffled Muslin Curtains, in stock but a week; made to sell at $2.50. Price $2 a pair.
- Renaissance Lace Curtains, in 6 styles, 1, 2 and 3 pair lots only, at $4 to $30; were $8 to $45.
- Brussels Curtains, in 6 styles, at $2.75 to $17.25; good values at $5.50 to $25.75.
- Irish Point Lace Curtains, in 12 styles at $2.75 to $14; formerly $5.50 to $28.

Third Floor, Fourth avenue.

Chamber Toilet Sets Several lines just opened deserve particular attention, on account of both excellence of quality and the especially good values. A set of American porcelain, that would be only reasonably priced at $10, is here at $7. Eleven pieces in this set, all decorated with flowers and gold on tinted grounds. Some other sorts:

- At $5.50 a set—Of English porcelain; 12 pieces; beautiful designs of flowers in underglaze prints; new embossed shapes.
- At $3.50 a set—Of American porcelain; 11 pieces; 5 attractive decorations in underglaze prints.
- At $2 a set—Of American porcelain; 7 pieces; handsome underglaze prints.

Basement.

Men's Tailoring Dismissed: All, every piece, of our fine fancy cheviot and worsted suitings. It is to be done by putting the prices down from $45 to $25. Good cutters and tailors cannot usually be combined with such a price. But the unexpected happens here—hence the goodness of cloth, of cut, of workmanship.

And trousers, too, at $6.50 to order. A large variety of stuffs, and some have been $12.

Men's Overcoats New ones, here but a day or two, and they passed a close, almost microscopical examination before coming into this stock. This will be their abiding place only briefly, for they're to be sold thus:

- $12 quality for $8.50.
- $15 quality for $10.
- $18 quality for $12 and $13.50.
- $20 and $22.50 quality for $15 and $16.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A Sale of Framed Pictures Brighten up that bare-looking corner with one of these. Liberal reductions on the prices of about 300 pictures present the opportunity to do so at little expense:

- At $2.25—Etchings that were $3.50.
- At $5—Water colors that were $7.50.
- At $6—Game pictures, painted on oak panels; were $10.
- At $13.50—Pastels that were $17.50.

Sizes are 16x20 in., up to 30x38.

First floor, Tenth street.

Women's Spring Neckwear A little early? Perhaps, but we like to be in advance of the season. This first showing is an interesting one. Collection embraces many new and attractive styles in ties, jabots and stock collars. Ready for inspection this morning.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Smoking Tables There are ten styles shown here, with greatly lowered prices. Some handsome affairs in the lot that may be bought cheaply. 75c. to $8 for the kinds that sell regularly at $1.25 to $12.

Basement.

Clearing Out the Calendars All that remain of the great stock must go, and quickly. Many beautifully lithographed calendars in the lot—kinds that sold for 15c. to 20c. They're now 5c. each.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

ASTOR BATTERY WELCOMED

Paraded Before Cheering Thousands and Reviewed by Mayor.

THEIR LAST MARCH TOGETHER

The Men to be Mustered Out This Week—Talk of a National Guard Organization.

The men of the Astor Battery marched together for the last time yesterday. Thousands of their country men and women lined the streets through which they tramped and looked down upon them from windows and house tops, and with cheers and waving of flags and handkerchiefs welcomed them home again.

There were only seventy-six men in the column of blue and brown. There was little of pomp and glitter in the procession to evoke thoughtless enthusiasm. The uniforms were rusty. The sight of the little band lasted only for an instant from any point, and yet the demonstration in its honor, in some respects at least, has scarcely been equaled since the war began.

The enthusiasm was of the kind evoked by the return of each body of troops from the front, only the glory of the city's welcome must have seemed greater to each soldier of the Astor Battery because it was divided among so few.

Since the arrival of the battery from Manila on Sunday morning, its headquarters at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory had been the Mecca for thousands, and as the preparations for yesterday's parade were making, the crowds of friends and relatives of the soldiers rapidly filled the armory, and the gathering of patriotic strangers filled the streets outside.

All of the artillerymen had assembled at the armory by 10 o'clock in the forenoon. All but a Corporal's guard had been given leave the evening before. A few of them still needed shaves, and had but slight appetite for the breakfast that was served. Even "Boojum," the fox terrier and official mascot of the battery, had taken a short leave during the evening before and showed up with a weary look, having had an altercation with a civilian cur at Thirty-fifth Street and Park Avenue.

SCENES IN THE ARMORY.

At sight of the swarms of women present every one brightened up except "Boojum," who desired nothing but rest, and refused to be caressed, and wanted to fight one of the innumerable photographers who took his picture. Every man had a happy group around him, it seemed. Pretty women, some of them wearing little bits of military millinery, greeted the soldiers, who finally lined up and had their pictures taken for distribution among their friends.

At 2:30 o'clock the men were got ready for the parade. The visitors were persuaded to take to the gallery, and the men were inspected. They were in heavy marching order, with knapsack, poncho, and canteen. They wore the blue army overcoats without the capes, brown leggings, and in the band of every brown campaign hat was inserted a rifle cartridge. At every belt was suspended one of the revolvers that played such an important part in the taking of Manila. The veterans who had passed through the entire campaign were reinforced by Corp. Van Horn and Privates Kearns, Welch, and May, who had been invalided home.

Inspector Harley had distributed 125 policemen inside and outside the armory, and those on the outside had their hands full. At a quarter to three o'clock Battery I of the Fifth Artillery, 100 strong, arrived from Fort Hamilton under command of Lieut. M. G. Spinks, to escort the paraders. The regulars, their red-lined capes thrown back over their shoulders, lined on Thirty-fourth Street opposite the armory, and were enthusiastically cheered by the crowd.

START OF THE PARADE.

At exactly 3 o'clock the doors of the big armory were thrown open, and a salvo of cheers echoing up and down the street welcomed the heroes of the day as they marched out in twos. There was the great surging of the crowd checked by the wall of police. Police Sergeant Rafferty, at the head of ten mounted policemen, gave the order to move. The band fell in next, then the regulars, and last of all the men of the Astor Battery. The first stirring notes of the Astor Battery March were sounded, the crowd parted and the procession began, "Boojum" tugging viciously at the legging of the drum major all the while.

"It's all over! Why, they're gone!"

The speaker was a girl with a big flag who stood on the corner of Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue and watched the battery turn into the latter thoroughfare. And she was right. The Astor boys no sooner appeared than they seemed to vanish. Perhaps they made up the shortest parade that ever took place in New York. From Sergt. Gaffney to the last Astor man the procession took just four minutes to pass any given point.

The sun was shining brightly and the flags were waving gayly as the battery and its sturdy, straight-laced escort turned into Park Avenue. No one could doubt the superiority of the regulars as paraders. Their step was perfect, their guns were balanced to the exact fraction of an inch, their eyes were straight in front. But the Astor boys were thrilled by the cheers, and they looked to the right and to the left, and whenever they saw a familiar face they smiled and doffed their brown hats. They seemed to know that their billet as soldiers was almost at an end, that they were being paraded as heroes, and they were going to make the most of it. They looked like anything but battle-scarred heroes. They were ruddy, smiling, fat, and clean shaven. Neither the regulars nor the volunteers carried a flag, and for once a parade went down Fifth Avenue without the Stars and Stripes fluttering in the breeze, save from the housetops.

Along Park Avenue marched the battery, while people cheered and bunting waved. Into Fortieth Street Sergt. Gaffney wheeled his phalanx of police guardians, and then two lines of police on foot closed up the rear to keep back the surging crowd of boys who wanted to be near the Manila heroes and tug at their blue coat-tails. Bringing up the extreme rear was Corp. Halliday Van Horne, who had a leg shot away in the fight before Manila. He rode in a hansom cab with his crutches by his side.

DIVERSION BY THE MASCOT.

As the procession turned into Fifth Avenue it took some time to clear the way, for the avenue had become crowded with stylish equipages, and these had to be turned into the cobbled ways of the by-streets. Boojum, the ever-faithful, created a sensation at this juncture. Boojum knows every member of the Astor Battery by heart, and he has developed the idea that the world with all that therein is was made for the Astor Battery alone. At first he objected to the Fifth Artillery's being in the advance guard, and he appeased his anger by dashing madly at the men and sticking his teeth in their Government brogans. Capt. March looked daggers at his unruly mascot, but Boojum was not to be held down. When the battery stepped upon the asphalt of Fifth Avenue, Boojum saw a carriage and pair which had found it too late to turn out and had drawn up to the curb to let the procession pass. Boojum dashed up and fastened his best teeth in the right fetlock of the off horse. The animal plunged and reared, but Boojum hung on with the courage of one who fights under the banner of Astor. Just as his life was in danger of being ended a private grabbed him by the hind legs and saved him.

Down Fifth Avenue, through a great waving of red, white, and blue, and a shower of fresh violets hurled from the fifth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria, the battery marched, cheered at every step. There was no halt, no blockade, no delay, the 900 policemen who lined the route keeping the way clear. The sidewalks were blocked from curb to door. Steps, balconies, windows, and roofs were crowded, too, and women and children predominated.

Houses were draped with big flags. Streamers floated from windows. From every available point the colors of the Republic burst like flowers in the atmosphere. The Republican Club and the Union League Club each displayed new silk banners. In front of the Waldorf-Astoria one of the largest American flags ever seen waved down from the Fifth Avenue wall. The balconies of the hotel were filled. The Holland House, Delmonico's, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel had cheering crowds.

PAST THE REVIEWING STAND.

At Twenty-third Street the procession turned into Broadway and continued to Union Square. There on the porch of the little police station at the north side of the square stood Mayor Van Wyck, with bared head, to review the parade. By the Mayor's side was President Guggenheimer and Messenger Sculley, who carried the Mayor's flag. There was also a number of ladies present, and every one carried a small flag. The procession countermarched along Seventeenth Street, and then proceeded to Madison Avenue and to Thirty-fourth Street, and at 4:30 o'clock, one hour and a half after starting, it was back in the armory.

The paraders were followed into the armory by about 300 relatives and friends. A dainty luncheon was served from the Waldorf-Astoria, with the compliments of Col. Astor. The band took up its position in the drill hall, and played several selections of dance music. Marching and fighting were forgotten for an hour in the rhythm of the dance. The regulars joined heartily in the gayety, and the scene resembled a grand ball. Many members of the Seventy-first Regiment were present.

At 6 o'clock the men of the Fifth Artillery, accompanied by the band, left amid rousing cheers and returned to Fort Hamilton. Nearly all of the men of the Astor Battery got leave overnight, but Capt. March remained with a force of clerks, preparing for the muster out, which will probably take place on Thursday. Capt. E. R. Hills of the Fifth Artillery and Gen. Randolph will have charge of the mustering out. Both officers were at the armory all day. Surgeon Major Bell of the Seventy-first will have charge of the physical examination of the men. The opinion of the battery is that it should be kept together, and there is some talk to the effect that it should be added to the National Guard.

ONE UNHAPPY ARTILLERYMAN.

About the most unhappy man in the battery yesterday was Private F. M. McFarlane, who in an interview which appeared yesterday morning virtually charged criminal negligence on the part of the commissary officers at Manila in allowing supplies to be bought by soldiers at Government prices and resold to Manila dealers at advance prices. McFarlane stuck to his story, but his comrades denounced him as an idle boaster. Capt. March was furious. "I never heard of such dirty work being done in Manila," said he, "but if McFarlane did it, as he says he did, he brands himself as a sneak and a coward, and he will be dealt with accordingly. I will have a full investigation before the man is mustered out, and he is practically under arrest now, as he is confined to the armory."

COLOMBIA OFFERS TO PAY.

Settlement of a Newspaper Claim of Long Standing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The State Department has just settled a claim of long standing by accepting the offer of the Government of the United States of Colombia to pay the sum of $30,000 in three installments in satisfaction of the claim for indemnity of the owners of The Panama Star and Herald.

This offer was made through United States Minister Hart at Bogota, who advised its acceptance. The case has lived through the administrations of no less than seven Secretaries of State, each of whom has steadfastly urged it along. The claim was based on the arbitrary action of the Military Governor of the Province of Panama in suppressing the newspaper, which was operated under an American charter, on the ground that it was inimical to the Government. The original claim was for about $91,000.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Company G Makes a Good Record in the Match for the Trophies.

Company G did the best shooting thus far for the Kemp and Clark trophies at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night. In the Kemp match its team finished with 1,092, which is considered a good enough score to win. Its score of 2,056 in the Clark match, which is for fifty men, the score made in the Kemp being added to twenty-five others, is forty points better than any other score made in the present competition. In the Kemp match there were only two scores below 41, the team averaging over 43½ out of a possible 50. The scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Sergt. H. E. Crall	22	25	47
Capt. W. J. Underwood	23	23	46
Sergt. J. M. Moe	23	23	46
Private W. H. Palmer, Jr.	22	24	46
Private W. N. Croxton	22	23	45
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr.	21	24	45
Private W. M. Stillwell, Jr.	21	24	45
Private L. S. Petrie	21	24	45
Lance Corp. W. Dixon	21	24	45
Corp. G. N. Crossmond	22	22	44
Private A. C. Briner	21	23	44
Corp. W. H. Evans	21	23	44
Lance Corp. A. Hopkins	20	24	44
Sergt. M. E. Nesbitt	20	24	44
Private J. F. O'Ryan	19	25	44
Private A. N. Conover	19	25	44
Private C. W. Irving	22	21	43
Private H. B. Berdan	21	22	43
Private R. E. Larendon	21	22	43
Corp. F. C. Robinson	20	23	43
Private E. A. Howland, Jr.	20	23	43
Private H. C. Jenkins	19	23	42
Corp. F. A. Reed	21	20	41
Lance Corp. G. R. Jenkins	20	19	39
Private R. T. Dodd	20	17	37
Total	523	569	1,092

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHI.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total
Private J. S. Sills	23	21	44
Private H. L. Follett	22	22	44
Private A. D. Emery	21	22	43
Private H. J. Ward	19	24	43
Private F. E. Nixon	23	19	42
Private C. B. Gudebrod	21	21	42
Private F. Winkelman	20	22	42
Private J. J. Bellman	22	19	41
Private J. A. Smith, Jr.	21	19	40
Private C. N. Jones	20	20	40
L. Corp. G. Stratton	18	22	40
Private W. B. Hopping	19	20	39
Private J. W. Gross	22	16	38
Corp. R. Foster	19	19	38
Private E. A. Green	17	21	38
Private J. P. Felt	22	15	37
Sergt. S. J. Bailey	19	18	37
Private E. B. Fernald	18	19	37
Private H. L. R. Pershall	15	22	37
Private J. Townsend	21	14	35
Private D. M. Hopping	18	17	35
Private C. F. Doscher	16	19	35
Corp. D. L. Gray	15	19	34
Private H. C. Cromwell	15	19	34
Private J. B. Van Cleve	19	10	29
Total	488	476	964
Kemp match	523	569	1,092
Total of Clark match	1,011	1,045	2,056

Greater New York Bowlers in Ohio.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Jan. 23.—The Greater New York bowlers defeater the local bowlers to-night in four consecutive games. Two were played with the crack Lagondas and two with a picked team. The scores with the picked team were: New Yorkers, 823, 886; Picked team, 731, 767. The Lagonda's games resulted: New Yorkers, 807, 780; Lagondas, 785, 899.

INCREASING.

Few People Realize What Terrible Dangers Are Confronting Our City.

At no time in the history of New York City have there been so many deaths from grip and pneumonia as now. The official figures show this, and it is something terrible.

At this time of the year, and especially in this city, there is a low order of vitality, owing to both the weather and wind. The blood does not flow so full or rapidly, the strength is less, and for this reason grip and pneumonia have a better chance than at any other season.

This is the time of year when too much importance cannot be exercised in keeping the blood warm and in circulation. You must bring about a reaction if you wish to avoid pain, and danger, and disaster. This can be brought about in only one way, and that is by the use of a pure stimulant. Do not understand by this that we advocate whiskey, except as a medicine. But there is nothing that will help so much if it is carefully used and purely medicinal.

The Government has investigated and declared by its official stamp that there is but one purely medicinal whiskey. That is, Duffy's Pure Malt. It possesses qualities known only to itself. It will positively bring about a reaction and prevent cold, grip, and pneumonia. It has saved more lives and relieved more suffering than anything which was ever known before to the world. You should certainly keep it on hand.

Do Not Swallow them like medicine, but **EAT FERRATIN** "FEED THE BLOOD" **TABLETS**

like a confection; they have a chocolate flavor and are very palatable. They fill the blood with iron, which nourishes the entire system, creating strength, flesh, weight and good health.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

GORMAN CHAMPIONS SCHLEY

Maryland Senators Condemn the Navy Department's Decision.

CLAIMS OF OTHER OFFICERS

System of Promotion Called a Species of Favoritism Not Warranted by the Facts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The executive session of the Senate to-day was devoted wholly to the discussion of the promotion of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers, engaged in the Santiago campaign over the heads of officers who were their superiors in rank. The controversy was then postponed for twenty days after a vote had been taken to call for the records of the Navy Department bearing upon the conduct of all affected by the advancement.

The discussion arose over the resolution of which Senator Butler was the author, calling for these documents. As originally offered, it asked for the reasons for the advancement, but the resolution was modified so as to request the record only. The first vote was on a motion made by Senator Hale (Rep., Me.,) to lay the resolution on the table, and on this the yeas and nays were taken, resulting: 17 yeas to 35 nays. The resolution was then allowed to pass without further division.

For three hours previous to this, however, the Senate had been engaged in a very animated verbal battle which involved many intricacies and was participated in by a large number of Senators. The main contests were first over the general policy of promoting these officers over others who were characterized as quite as deserving, though less fortunate, in that they were deprived of such active participation in the war, and second, as to the relative merits of Sampson and Schley.

Senators Gorman (Dem., Md.,) and Wellington (Rep., Md.,) united in a fierce attack upon the Navy Department for favoring Sampson over Schley, while Senators Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Pettigrew, (Silver, S. D.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) and Money, (Dem., Miss.,) attacked the whole system of promotion as "a species of favoritism which was not warranted by the facts." The method of the Administration was defended by Messrs. Hale, Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) and Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)

Senator Wellington was especially zealous in his advocacy of the claims of Admiral Schley and in his presentation of reasons why Admiral Sampson should not be preferred over him, and he and his Democratic colleague, Mr. Gorman, made the statement that if the official papers were ordered they would demonstrate beyond a possible question the fact that Schley and not Sampson fought the battle off Santiago.

They contended that with Sampson ten miles away he could not be accredited constructively with having command of the fleet on the memorable day when the Spanish vessels were sent to the bottom. On the contrary, they held that Schley was on the ground; he was the senior officer, and that he was engaged actively and most effectively in the conflict all the world knew regardless of the favors of the Government at Washington.

Senator Lindsay found much in the promotion of both Schley and Sampson over Commodore Watson to condemn. He took occasion to praise Watson as a man who would undoubtedly have made a fine record in the war if given the opportunity he should have had as senior officer, and said that to deprive him of his rightful rank because other men were pressed to the front and given the posts of honor was in every way unfair and unworthy of a great country.

Senator Perkins, Senator Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) and Senator Pettigrew also criticised the system as one liable to result in unfairness unless very cautiously entered upon, arguing that at any rate the Senate should have the record before it that it might decide for itself, as to the merits of the men so signally favored compared with those who had received none of the loaves and fishes.

Senators Hale and Chandler, both members of the Naval Committee, defended the action of the Navy Department in giving preference to the men who took upon themselves the brunt of the battle in Atlantic waters, and in preferring the man who was in command of the fleet. They deprecated the opening up of a controversy which Senator Chandler said might lead to a condition which might prove as unsavory as that which the War Investigation Commission had developed in connection with the army beef contracts. Senator Lodge joined in deploring this policy, and owing to the fact that he had but recently in the interest of private research made an exhaustive investigation he was enabled to throw much light upon the controversy in behalf of the contention that the controversy should not be stirred.

During the presentation of this side much was said in upholding the claims of Sampson in preference to those of Schley, and the friends of the latter officer were "warned that if they insisted upon pressing the investigation too closely some facts would be developed that would not be agreeable to them."

The charge was made that Schley had voluntarily left Santiago after reaching the vicinity of that port and after Cervera had entered the harbor, and also the charge that when the Spanish fleet had sailed out through the narrow mouth of the channel, Admiral (then Commodore) Schley had made a reverse movement with the Brooklyn and gone in a direction opposite to that taken by the Spanish squadron, instead of boldly attacking the enemy in the beginning. It was asserted that these facts were among those which the archives would reveal.

The friends of Admiral Schley declared they had nothing to fear from having all the facts known. Explaining his start to leave Santiago and his refusal to obey department orders before Sampson's arrival, they said that it was because he had been unable to coal at sea. When they were asked how it had happened that they had been able to coal thirty-six hours afterward, they replied that this was due to the fact that a storm had given place to a calm.

Senators Lindsay and Pettigrew, who were not standing for either Sampson or Schley, made the point that these developments had merely emphasized the reasons why the Senate should be put into possession of all the facts before voting. "I am not the champion of either of these officers," said Mr. Pettigrew, "and if Schley ran away from the enemy or showed a disposition to do so, I want to know it."

After the decision to send for the records was arrived at, there was a general understanding that the whole matter should be postponed long enough to permit action by both Houses upon the Naval Committee's bill providing that these promotions "shall not interfere with the promotion of officers otherwise entitled to promotion." The subsequent effort of the Senate in open session to pass this bill was the result of the agreement.

During the debate the fact was brought out that Capt. Higginson of the Massachusetts had already been promoted to fill Mr. Schley's place as Commodore, and the criticism was made that this promotion was irregular, but Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) defended the promotion, and he called attention to the fact that Mr. Schley had been placed in a precisely similar predicament when he was made Commander to succeed Commander Quackenbush, who was dismissed and afterward reinstated.

THE ZIONIST MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In view of the interest manifested recently in the Zionist movement, looking to the repeopling of the Holy Land by Jews, the statistics sent to the State Department by United States Consul Ravndal, at Beirut, of the number of Jews now in Palestine, are of more than ordinary interest. He says that about 40,000 of the 200,000 population in Palestine are Jews, while there were only 14,000 twenty years ago.

In Jerusalem there are 22,000 Jews, half of whom have emigrated from Europe. After a statement of the condition and resources of some of the principal Jewish colonies, the Consul says:

"Entirely irrespective of whether or not the Zionists will succeed in awakening in the Jewish people a national spirit and forming a Judean monarchy or republic, with its Parliament in Jerusalem, the present agitation makes for the development of a country which is only a shadow of its former self, and which will generously respond to modern influences.

"The Sultan seems disposed to grant railway and other franchises, and the movement is bringing out new qualities in the Jews in Palestine. They are no longer content to study the Talmud and live on charity, but are waking to the facts, as the He brew would put it, that to till the ground is worship of God."

In conclusion, the Consul shows that, while there are still many obstacles to the return of peace and prosperity, he feels justified in saying that the prospects are brighter than ever before for the Jews in Palestine and for the country itself.

"BOB" FITZSIMMONS MAY FIGHT

The news that "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the pugilist, had canceled his theatrical engagements, and was about to start for New York from Toledo, was hailed with glee by sporting men in this city yesterday, for they construed it to mean that Fitzsimmons has made up his mind to fight. Those interested in matters pugilistic would like to see Fitzsimmons matched with Sharkey, who since his defeat of Corbett and McCoy seems to have the first call. It is probable, however, that "Jim" Jeffries, the Californian, will be the one signed to meet the lanky Australian.

W. A. Brady, formerly "Jim" Corbett's manager, now has Jeffries under his wing, and has posted a $2,500 forfeit to support his challenge to Fitzsimmons on behalf of Jeffries. Brady says that there is no loophole of escape for Fitzsimmons now, for the latter has expressed his willingness to fight Jeffries. Yesterday morning Brady telegraphed Jeffries, who was then in San Francisco, to start for New York at once, and it is said that he has received the assurance of Fitzsimmon's manager, Martin Julian, that Fitzsimmons will accept Jeffries's challenge.

Sharkey has a long list of remunerative theatrical engagements booked, and it is probable that he will not accept Fitzsimmons's challenge unless the latter is willing to fight before the Lenox Athletic Club. Those who know how Fitzsimmons feels toward Tom O'Rourke, the manager of the club, say that Fitzsimmons will never fight there. If he signs to fight Jeffries it is likely that Carson City, Nev., will be selected as the battleground.

THE SEAWANHAKA CUP RACES.

The races for the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup last Summer caused some little unpleasantness because the Canadians had built a double hulled boat to defend the cup. This was not considered fair, and the double-hulled boat was regarded as a freak. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has challenged again for the cup, and the races are to be sailed next July on Lake St. Louis.

John Hyslop, the measurer of the club, has just returned from a visit to the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club at Montreal. He went to make an agreement with the Canadians to bar freaks, and particularly double-hulled boats like the Dominion. He also wanted, if possible, to induce the Canadians to build a better type of boat; one of larger displacement and more strongly constructed.

"The Canadians were very willing to bar the doubled-hulled boats," said Mr. Hyslop yesterday. "They agreed with the members of the Corinthian-Seawanhaka Club that it was not a healthy type of boat to boom, and they agreed that it should not take part in the international races. They were unable to agree to racing with a larger boat, because their water will not admit of boats much larger.

"They also wanted to have the boats that were built last year eligible for this year's races, and if restrictions were put on boats that are to be built this year these would have a very great advantage. It was agreed that the boats racing for the cup should not be more than 32 feet over all."

A circular will be issued by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club shortly calling attention to these races, and asking yachtsmen to build to the class.

WORK ON THE YACHT SHAMROCK

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Sir Thomas Lipton in an interview to-day said: "In view of correcting misleading statements published regarding the Shamrock, it may be said that while a few of the numberless new ideas suggested will be embodied in the Shamrock, the issue at stake is too great to induce the designers to experiment overmuch. A comparatively small proportion of metal will be used in her construction. The yacht is expected to be launched early in April."

The owner of the Shamrock is negotiating for a large steam yacht to convey a numerous party of friends to New York to witness the races for the America's Cup.

The New Cup Defender's Keel.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 23.—Another attempt will be made to run the lead keel of the new cup defender to-morrow. Both the melting pots have been moved nearer the mold, so that there will be little cooling of the metal in the troughs. The work will begin early, and it is hoped that the entire keel will be in the mold by afternoon.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Brown Prince, 106 pounds, (T. Powell,) 3 to 1, won; Eppinger, 109, (Bullman,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Melkarth, 106, (Gray,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:29¾. Joan, Belola, Paul Kruger, Gratify, Simmons, Billy McCloskey, and Peru II. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, Futurity. Strongoli, 106 pounds, (Bullman,) 10 to 1, won; Lavator, 101, (Spencer,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Clarerdo, 105, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Racery, Crosamolina, Lothian, and Dun Prairie also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling, seven furlongs. Dunois, 112 pounds, (H. Martin,) even, won; Whitcombe, 109, (E. Jones,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; San Venado, 109, (Spencer,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Recreation, George H. Ketcham, and Cromwell also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. O'Connell, 104 pounds, (Piggott,) 7 to 5, won; Etta H., 101, (E. Jones,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Cyril, 111, (Thorpe,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:13¾. Midlight, Sly, and Highland Ball also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Rosinante, 106 pounds, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5, won; David Tenny, 111, (H. Martin,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Satsuma, 110, (E. Jones,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:46¾. Ballister and Magnus also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Free Lady, 104 pounds, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1, won; Meadow Lark, 114, (Spencer,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Frohman, 106, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:14¼. La Parcusseus, Lamorma, Castake, Alverine, Melvil Burnham, Shasta Water, Kamsin, and Don Gara also ran.

Lilli Lehmann Writes: "I have found **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** to be wonderfully strengthening and wholesome. I know it well, and use it very often."

Gives Strength Makes Flesh and Blood

Lilli Lehmann

FOUR ROOM FLATS AT $100 AND $150.

On exhibition in our windows. Only a slight advance if bought on credit.

Everything in our establishment marked in plain figures and for this week we offer a DISCOUNT OF 25% on all cash purchases.

Remember our lease expires soon and we must dispose of our large stock.

$100.00 FLATS

PARLOR.
1 5-piece Brocatelle Parlor Suit.
1 Pier Glass.
1 Cherry Parlor Table.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet.
1 Vase Lamp.
1 White and Gold Framed Picture.

BEDROOM.
1 3-piece Chamber Suit.
1 Pair Feather Pillows.
1 Mattress.
1 Comfortable.
1 Oak Chair.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 Bedroom Chair.

DINING ROOM.
1 6-foot square Extension Table, oak.
4 Oak Chairs.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 56-piece China Tea Set.

KITCHEN.
No. 6 Range, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Boiler, 1 Teakettle, 1 Strainer, 1 Bread Pan, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Frying Pan, 2 Saucepans, 1 Range Kettle, 1 Colander, 1 Dishpan, 1 Broiler, 1 Pudding Pan, 1 Teapot, 1 Bucket, 3-foot Kitchen Table, 1 Kitchen Chair, Oilcloth.

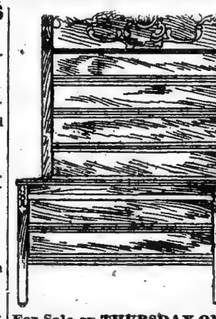

For Sale on THURSDAY ONLY.

Exceptional value in Bedsteads formerly $6.00 to $12.00, to be sold at the uniform price of

$1.98

These beds are in oak, cherry and ash, in various designs, and have never been sold at such a low figure.

$150.00 FLATS

PARLOR.
1 5-pc. Satin Brocat'leSuit
1 Bevel PlatePier Mirror.
1 Cherry Parlor Table.
1 Vase Lamp.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet.
1 pair Pictures.

BEDROOM.
1 Solid Oak 3-piece Bedroom Suit.
1 Pair Feather Pillows.
1 Mattress.
1 Comfortable.
1 Spring, woven wire.
1 Oak-frame Picture.
1 Oak Chair.
Carpet.

DINING ROOM.
1 6-foot Solid Oak Extension Table.
4 Solid Oak Cane Seat Chairs.
1 112-piece Dinner Set.
1 Solid Oak Sideboard.
1 Oak-frame Picture.
Ingrain Carpet.

KITCHEN.
No. 7 Range, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Boiler, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Frying Pan, 1 Stove Pan, 1 Broiler, 1 Iron Saucepan, 1 Galvanized Kettle, 1 Teakettle, 1 Teapot, 1 Dishpan, 1 Breadpan, 1 Soup Strainer, 1 Grater, 1 Ladle, 1 Tea Strainer, 1 Cake Turner, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Kitchen Chair, 1 Saucepan, 1

MR. WHITE ON EXPANSION

Calls Philippine Annexation a Disastrous Innovation.

THE SEED OF DISSOLUTION

Closes a Pointed Colloquy and Debate by Demanding that Our Policy Be Disclosed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.,) in accordance with previous notice, addressed the Senate to-day on the anti-expansion resolution offered by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) In view of the proposition of the Californian Legislature to "instruct" Mr. White, and his colleague, Mr. Perkins, how to vote on the policy of expansion and upon the pending peace treaty, the remarks of Mr. White were regarded with much interest. He was accorded careful attention by both his colleagues on the floor and by a considerable audience in the galleries.

Mr. White spoke not only on the Vest resolution, but also to that offered by Mr. Bacon. (Dem., Ga.,) declaring the inhabitants of the Philippines entitled to liberty and independence.

Mr. White took as texts for his remarks certain paragraphs from Supreme Court decisions, a sentence from President McKinley's Atlanta speech, and a paragraph from the report of Admiral Dewey to the Navy Department saying that the Filipinos were as well qualified for self-government as the Cubans. He said he had no intention of discussing the question from a legal point of view, as such a discussion would serve no useful purpose.

"The views of Senators of eminent ability," said he, "demonstrate the futility of endeavoring to secure accord upon that point."

He said he denied the doctrine that seeks to give this country jurisdiction in some cases and denied it in others. The country, he said, was confronted to-day by a situation differing entirely from that with which it had been confronted at any time before. While it might be admitted that we had the power to acquire foreign territory, whether we should do so depended largely upon the circumstances. He maintained that the question presented was one purely of policy. "Should we take the Philippines?" he asked. "Should we take in seeds that would prove to be seeds of dissolution of our body politic?"

He thought not, and said he would endeavor to show why we should not, for he believed it our duty to see to it that our system was kept free from all such contamination.

"I care not," said Mr. White, "whether the people in the Philippines are fitted for self-government or not. It is certain that if they are not they ought not to be brought into alliance with us. They repudiate our attempt to bring them into our system and insist that they should be allowed to govern themselves. If we say that the Filipinos are not fitted for self-government, pray let us know by what process of reasoning we can take them into our own governmental system."

Mr. White declared that no conclusion was possible except that it was the intention of this Government and the officers in power to annex the Philippine Islands. If this were not true, he inquired, why would not the supporters of the peace treaty consent to the adoption of such a resolution as that offered by Mr. Hoar, declaring that there was no intention on the part of this country to hold the islands in perpetuity?

Mr. White then referred to the President's statement that the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines was to be one of "benevolent assimilation."

Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) interrupting Mr. White said:

"The other day, when this benevolent assimilation bugbear was raised before the Senate, I took occasion to look up the definition given by Mr. Webster of 'assimilation.' If the Senator will permit me, it means a resemblance, a likeness, but not necessarily amalgamation or absorption."

After indicating just what the definition is, Mr. Chandler said:

"It is not a fair argument to say that the words mean 'absorption,' or to assume that the President used it in that sense."

"Does the Senator speak for the President with authority?" inquired Mr. White. "Does he know what the President meant when he spoke?"

"Undoubtedly," replied Mr. Chandler, blandly, "the President thinks as I do if he is a wise man, and I think he is. The President thinks we ought to bring these people into a reasonable likeness unto us, but not necessarily to incorporate them; and I hope the Senator will not lay too much stress upon the expression 'benevolent assimilation.'"

"If the Senator can assure me," replied Mr. White, "that he speaks with authority as to the utterance of the President, I may not have a higher regard for the definition, but I might have more respect for the policy involved."

"Quite naturally," said Mr. Chandler, "I am not and could not be responsible for the President's definition of his words. This word 'assimilation' does not mean destruction or swallowing up but it does mean a likeness, identity, &c."

"It would take certainly a long time," retorted Mr. White facetiously, "to bring a Mohammedan from Mindanao to assume a likeness to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire."

Mr. White, continuing, said he was opposed to the entire policy of expansion and that his objections to it were basic. He maintained that if this country had the slightest regard for its position before the world, it was the duty of Congress to declare definitely its position upon the subject before proceeding further.

"If," said he, "we ratify the pending treaty and take upon ourselves the responsibility of the Philippine Islands there is nothing else for us to do but to subjugate them at all hazards. We must show to the nations of the world that we have not only a legal right but the physical power to hold them."

Mr. White inquired what this "manifest destiny" was that had been heard so much about recently—a destiny that insisted that this Nation should do what it ought not to do. It had been maintained, he said, that wherever the Stars and Stripes were once planted they must remain, but he had heard a distinguished Senator say only recently that that was merely a figure of speech, and was not intended to be a rock of absolute policy. He ridiculed the incorporation of a figure of speech into a policy of a great Government, and insisted that it had no proper place in a declaration of a solemn and eternal policy.

Mr. White paid a high tribute to the three Senators who had been members of the peace commission, and said that nobody had a higher regard for them than he. He conceded that the formulation of the peace treaty was largely their work, but maintained that after all Senators must pass the work of the commission before their own individual judgment.

Further along Mr. White referred to the necessity under the proposed policy of expansion of a large standing army, and demanded to know what benefit was to be derived by this country from such an institution. "What is the limit of the expansionist?" he inquired. "We are already told," he continued, "that the expansionists desire to participate in the partition of China, when that shall come, and the indications are that this country is to go on and acquire still other territory, which in the nature of things would have to be defended."

At this point a colloquy occurred, which was participated in by Mr. Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Mr. Teller, (Silver, Col.,) and Mr. White. Mr. Mason inquired if it were not true that territory the inhabitants of which had to be forced into submission did not always require an immense force to keep the people in subjection.

Mr. White did not desire evidently to commit himself to Mr. Mason's position, but Mr. Teller rose and pointed out that the people of New Mexico, Arizona, and California had been forced at the point of guns into submission, and their consent primarily had not been secured.

"Yes," replied Mr. Mason, "but that territory was acquired by treaty."

"It is by treaty that we propose to acquire the Philippines," retorted Mr. Teller.

Mr. Mason—By a treaty with a people who have no more right to cede the territory than the devil had to offer to the Saviour all the land in sight of the mountain height. He did not possess even a tax title to it.

Mr. Teller said that the Government could ratify the treaty and then turn the islands over to whom we pleased within an hour. He called attention to the fact that the treaty gave to Congress full power to deal with the matter.

Mr. White, after adverting to some of the remarks made by Mr. Teller, contended strongly that it was the duty of Congress to make declaration of this country's intention with respect to the Philippines. Congress possessed the authority to make such a declaration in advance of its action on the treaty, and it would be proper to make it.

"I say," said he, "that if all the declarations we have heard regarding the holding of the islands are in good faith, and if the Philippines and Cuba are to be treated alike, the record ought to show it."

In conclusion, Mr. White said: "It is in the hope that we may preserve forever stainless in its purity and unconquerable in its integrity the Republic of our fathers that I register here my protest against what I conceive to be a disastrous innovation."

Resolutions Introduced at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—Two sets of resolutions, each declaring it to be the sense of the New York Legislature that the treaty with Spain should be ratified, were introduced in the Assembly to-night. The first, offered by Mr. Phillips of New York, "respectfully represents" this sentiment to the United States Senate, while the other, submitted by E. C. Brennan, says that the "short-sighted, narrow-minded members of the United States Senate who are preventing the ratification of the treaty should meet with the condemnation of all patriotic Americans." Both documents went over under the rules until next Monday night.

NAVIGATION LAWS FOR HAWAII.

House Approves American Registry for Ships Owned by the Islands' Citizens July 7, 1898.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—This was District of Columbia Day in the House, and the major portion of the day was devoted to local legislation. The only action of public importance was the passage of the bill to extend the navigation laws of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands. One of the provisions of the bill grants American register to all vessels flying the Hawaiian flag owned by Hawaiian citizens on July 7, 1898.

While the Hawaiian bill was under discussion Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) asked if this bill would not allow vessels owned by Hawaiians American register while denying such register to vessels built abroad but owned by American citizens. Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, responded that Mr. Berry could draw his own conclusion, but he subsequently admitted that it would. The Hawaiian Islands were now American territory.

Mr. Knox (Rep., Mass.,) thought this provision should be confined to vessels actually registered as Hawaiian vessels before the date of annexation. He thought vessels had been bought for the purpose of securing American registry. Mr. Payne said he had a list of seven vessels bought since July 7.

Mr. Bailey asked how the bill could confine this privilege to citizens of Hawaii as contradistinguished from American citizens. There were no Hawaiian citizens after the approval of the act of annexation. Mr. Hitt called Mr. Bailey's attention to the fact that the bill related to those who were Hawaiian citizens July 7.

Mr. Payne agreed to an amendment limiting the operation of the registry section of the bill to those who owned vessels registered temporarily or permanently under the Hawaiian flag on July 7, 1898. Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.,) asked why the privilege was not extended to all American ship owners; why, in fact, all limitations were not removed. Mr. Payne replied that free ships would turn over all our coastwise trade to foreigners and destroy our shipbuilding industry.

The House divided on the passage of the bill, (yeas 55, nays 45.) Mr. Underwood made the point of no quorum, and a call of the House followed. The bill was passed by 93 to 78.

THE NEW HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

Majority Report of the House Committee on Territories Filed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The majority report on the Hawaiian bill was filed to-day by Chairman Knox of the House Committee on Territories with the bill as changed in committee. The amendments have already been published, and do not change the essential features of the measure submitted by the Hawaiian Commission. The report states that in substance a territorial form of government is established for Hawaii, as nearly like that of the other Territories as the location of the islands, their physical condition, and the character of the people will permit. An amendment is proposed making all laws of the Hawaiian Legislature subject to the approval or disapproval of the United States Congress.

As to the property qualifications, as retained in the bill with some modification, the report says:

The question of property qualification of any kind for a voter or member of the Senate is an important one and is calculated to excite antagonism in the United States, but such a qualification has long prevailed in Hawaii, and, so far as can be ascertained, meets the approval of the people. The requirement has gradually grown less prohibitive, and that now proposed is most liberal, and the Commissioners, in their report, look for its final extinction, but regard the present time as not favorable to the experiment. It insures, as far as possible, a conservative body in the legislative body of Hawaii at an important period of its history. It permits a large number of native Hawaiians to vote for members of the upper House, and the objections to this provision are largely met by the removal of all property qualifications for membership of the lower House or for electors of members of that body. Thus a large popular House is created, all classes are represented, and each house will be a check upon the other.

As to the extension of the customs and revenue laws of the United States to Hawaii, the report says that a special bill now pending covers the case, and if this is not passed then the general bill will be amended to cover the case.

PEACE TREATY'S CHANCES.

Its Opponents Claim Votes Enough to Defeat It, Requiring an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Although the motion for an executive session was made by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the peace treaty was not taken up in the Senate to-day. The status of the treaty as outlined by a member of the committee who favors ratification is:

The opponents claim to have 33 or 34 sure votes against the treaty. That would defeat it, which would necessitate an extra session. If there is to be an extra session the friends of the treaty say they may as well take it over unrejected by this session. They do not propose to bring it to a vote unless they are sure of ratification.

An extra session, they say, will mean an extra session of the whole Congress unless a conditional appropriation is made to pay Spain the $20,000,000 or unless some arrangement is made with Spain to extend the time of payment three months. The United States, it is said, would not like to make this request. It is believed that in view of the possibilities of an extra session, the opponents will yield before adjournment, as a very general desire is expressed to avoid an extra session.

Mr. Brosius Resents an Insult.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the House to-day Mr. Brosius, (Rep., Penn.,) rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a paragraph from a Toledo newspaper describing him as the "sleepy member of Congress." He branded the paragraph as a "wicked, baseless falsehood and a cowardly and brutal calumny" and its author as a "dastard."

President McKinley's Outing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and a party of friends, went down the river to-day on the dispatch boat Sylph for a day's outing. In the party were Col. and Mrs. Herrick of Cleveland, Capt. and Mrs. McWilliams of Chicago, Capt. and Mrs. Rand, Miss Mary Barber, Miss Mabel McKinley, Miss Clara Shields, Miss May McWilliams, Miss Carrie Harter, C. R. Shultz, and James Barber. All the members of the party are guests at the White House.

Congressional Notes.

A bill to restore Capt. Robert W. Dowdy to the active list of the army was passed by the House yesterday.

The use of voting machines was approved yesterday by the House Committee on the Election of President and Vice President, and a favorable report was ordered on the bill amending the statutes so as to permit machine ballots when the State law so authorizes them.

Capt. John Cadman of Boston was heard yesterday by the House Committee on Merchant Marine in opposition to the Hanna-Payne shipping bill. He severely criticised the shipbuilders for "piteously begging for national charity," and in particular named and criticised prominent shipbuilders and ship owners for what he characterized their dog-in-the-manger policy. He advocated a free ship policy as most advantageous to the public, to the sailors, and to shipping.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Why cough and risk consumption. This wonderful remedy has cured others and will cure you. It promptly cures throat and lung troubles. Price 25 cents.

CHARGES AGAINST EAGAN

The Indictment and Specifications Made Public at Washington.

EAGAN NOT TO PLEAD GUILTY

Strong Legal Contest Expected Over Accusations that He Acted Contrary to Discipline.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The charges and specifications upon which Commissary General Eagan is to be tried this week have been given to the press

The charges and specifications are as follows:

Charge 1. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Specification—In that Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, did, while testifying as a witness before the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, submit and read as a part of his testimony a certain written statement in which he did make use of and thereby publish, the following disgraceful, grossly insulting, and ungentlemanly language with reference to Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, namely:

"If and when Gen. Miles charges that it (meaning tinned fresh beef) was furnished as a 'pretense of experiment,' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body, he lies willfully, deliberately, intentionally, and maliciously. * * * In denouncing Gen. Miles as a liar, when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself, I wish to force the lie back into his throat, covered with it."—(quotation from Gen. Eagan's testimony unfit for publication.)

This at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1899.

Charge 2—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Specification—In that Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, did, while testifying as a witness before the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, submit and read as a part of his testimony a certain written statement in which he did make use of, and thereby publish the following grossly abusive and unmilitary language with reference to the Major General commanding the army, namely:

"If and when Gen. Miles charges that it (meaning tinned fresh beef) was furnished as a 'pretense of experiment,' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body, he lies willfully, deliberately, intentionally, and maliciously. If his statement is true that this was furnished under 'pretense of an experiment,' then I should be drummed out of the army and incarcerated in State prison. If this statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libelers.

"His statement is a scandalous libel, reflecting upon the honor of every officer in the department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on the Commissary General—myself. In denouncing Gen. Miles as a liar, when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat covered with—(quotation from Gen. Eagan's testimony unfit for publication.)

"I wish to brand it as a falsehood of whole cloth without a particle of truth to sustain it, and unless he can prove his statement he should be denounced by every honest man, barred from clubs, barred from society of decent people, and so ostracised that the street bootblacks would not condescend to speak to him, for he has fouled his own nest, he has aspersed the honor of a brother officer without a particle of evidence or fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libelous, malicious falsehood, viz., that this beef or anything whatever was furnished the army under 'pretense of experiment.'"

This at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1899.

The precise nature of Gen. Eagan's plea to these charges and specifications has not yet been determined. So far as the charges are concerned, it is understood that Gen. Eagan will not plead guilty to either of them. A strong legal contest is looked for in the proceedings before the court-martial.

BAD MEAT IN PUERTO RICO.

Capt. Warburton's Testimony as to Beef Issued to an Artillery Battalion from Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Board of Survey appointed by Secretary Alger to pass upon the question of the proper condemnation of a large quantity of beef destined for the troops in Puerto Rico has received from Capt. Barclay H. Warburton of the Pennsylvania Volunteer Battalion of Artillery a sworn statement of the condition of refrigerated beef on board the transport Manitoba, which transport was at Ponce from Aug. 10 to 25 last. In the course of this statement, Capt. Warburton says:

"I ate of the beef which the transport Manitoba brought to Puerto Rico. It was served to the officers' mess on the United States transport Mississippi, which brought my command back to New York, leaving Ponce, Puerto Rico, Sept. 3, and arrived in New York Sept. 10, 1898. When I say I ate the meat, I must qualify my statement by saying that I tried to eat the meat. It was so bad that it was impossible to swallow it. In my opinion the meat was not good—nor was it fit for issue. I had no idea that this meat had been subjected to any chemical process, but believed the beef to have decomposed on account of the lack of proper refrigerating facilities, caused by the clogging of the machinery used for that purpose on the Manitoba. I was informed by Capt. Gates, who was then in command of the Manitoba, that said machinery had been clogged with sand, as a result of our having run ashore, which necessitated the reversing of the screw, which threw sand into the water pumps.

"In reply to your request to give the board any other evidence or information in my possession or knowledge, my answer in general is that the beef issued to my battalion was bad and had to be buried immediately upon delivery at our camp, which was about two miles beyond Ponce, at a place called Banos da Quintana, which necessitated its transportation, I should say, a distance of six miles from the commissary depot, which was at The Playa.

"One day in question, Private Hack of Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, was sent for an issue of beef which his Captain had been notified would be issued in the morning on which he was sent. On his return I met the wagon, and while it was 150 yards from me I distinguished the most terrible odor, which seemed to me to smell something like carrion. I was mounted, and when I got alongside of the wagon I looked into it and saw the meat which had been issued to him for Light Battery C, Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery. It looked white, about the color of the belly of a flounder which had been covered with a green slime. I instructed him to present my compliments to his commanding officer, Lieut. Bean, with instructions to have the meat buried immediately upon its arrival at camp."

Capt. Warburton gives the names of some witnesses whose testimony may be of value.

GEN. EAGAN UNRESTRAINED.

Freedom Cited as Indicating Decadence in Army Discipline.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Brig. Gen. Eagan, although not under arrest or in confinement, is supposed to be under restraint, and according to the opinion of army officers who may be considered sticklers for regularity ought to be suspended from duty. Yet he has been every day at his office, in uniform, as other officers who are on duty, and has appeared to be as busy as if he were expected to keep up the affairs of his department.

The belief is that he has been only continuing this practice because he has desired to secure such material from the records as he may need in supporting his defense. But that he could have done, with the permission of the Secretary of War, without wearing his uniform, or without being subjected to interruption to attend to duties from which his informal arrest has properly separated him until the charges against him have been disposed of.

While no one intimates that harm may come to the prosecution by permitting Gen. Eagan to exercise the greatest freedom in his office, the permission to him is spoken of by army officers as adding to the illustrations of the loss of discipline in the service, and an increasing blindness and indifference to practices that have obtained under former Secretaries of War.

Present indications are that the court which is to try Gen. Eagan will meet at the Ebbitt House at 10 o'clock Wednesday, with all the members in attendance, and that there will be no delay in the proceedings. The order convening the court provides that it shall meet at the time indicated or "as soon thereafter as practicable."

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MR. LEVY'S WASHINGTON DINNER

He Entertains New York Democratic Congressmen-Elect.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Representative-elect Jefferson M. Levy to-night entertained at dinner at Chamberlin's the Democratic members-elect from New York to the Fifty-sixth Congress, together with a number of New York correspondents. The round table was set in the old Swann dining room. The floral decorations were profuse and very tasteful, and the bill of fare maintained the reputation established by the founder of the hotel. The menu cards were highly artistic, the front carrying a water-color vignette of the Capitol, under which appeared the arms of the United States, and the State of New York, the announcement in hand-drawn letters of the purpose of the dinner, and in the corner was the name of a guest in gold letters.

Mr. J. B. Shriver of The Mail and Express proposed Mr. Levy's health, to which Mr. Levy gracefully responded. Mr. Scudder, from the First District, responded for the Congressmen-elect. There were many other informal speeches, all in the best of humor, and a general hope was expressed that Mr. Levy should carry out his resolution to repeat his very successful method of attracting acquaintance and good feeling.

To Take Mr. Dingley's Place.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President is understood to have decided to appoint another member of the Anglo-American Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dingley, and to have so informed Senators and Representatives who have called upon him within the last few days in behalf of Representative Tawney of Minnesota, a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Washington Property Defaced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In a fountain at the entrance to the Congressional Library Building are four large bronze turtles. Edward Fowler, advertising agent of the Columbia Theatre, in this city, was arrested to-day upon the charge of attaching a placard to each turtle, reading: "This turtle will shed his shell at the Columbia Theatre the week of Feb. 6," the purpose being to advertise a play soon due here. He was released on bail to appear in the Police Court to-morrow.

American Republics' Bureau Director.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Gen. Russell Hastings, formerly of Ohio, but now living at Northampton, Mass., has been chosen for appointment as Director of the Bureau of American Republics to succeed the late Joseph Smith. Gen. Hastings, during the civil war, was Colonel of the President's Regiment.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—English Creek, E. A. Smith.
NEW YORK—Edgewood, A. J. Connolly; Lexington, J. P. Van Valkenburgh; Little Neck, Stephen Wilson.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

GEORGE W. CHURCH COMPANY.—Justice Scott of the Supreme Court has granted a final order dissolving the George W. Church Company, dealers in machinists' supplies, at 183 Greenwich Street, and continued William T. Church, the temporary receiver, as permanent receiver. He was appointed temporary receiver in June 20 last.

M. C. SPENCER & Co.—Schedules of M. C. Spencer & Co., dealers in dry goods at 144 and 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, were filed yesterday by Charles M. Allen, the assignee, and they make a book of 1,000 pages. The liabilities are $144,945; nominal assets, $262,635; actual assets, $92,100. The assets consist of merchandise, nominal, $138,431; actual, $72,603; store fixtures, nominal, $79,447; actual, $5,185; stable account, nominal, $6,795; actual, $2,719; accounts receivable, nominal, $35,508; actual, $11,172; bills receivable, nominal, $7,514; actual, $429. The assignee filed a bond of $100,000, which was furnished by the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company.

Out of Town.

UNITED STATES WIRE AND NAIL COMPANY.—Application was made in the United States District Court, in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, by Naylor & Co. and others, to have the United States Wire and Nail Company of Newburg, N. Y., declared bankrupt. Pending a decision the company is restrained from paying out money or disposing of goods. The applicants are creditors to the extent of $5,000.

WILLIAM D. MARTIN & SON.—William D. and Thomas R. Martin, formerly machinists under the firm name of William D. Martin & Son, filed in the United States District Court, at Chicago, yesterday, a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, in which they placed their indebtedness at $32,000. The greater part of the claims is in favor of the Williamsport Machine Company of Williamsport, Penn., which holds notes for $20,000 against the petitioners. The petitioners dissolved partnership in 1893. They claim that they have no assets.

HUDSON COUNTY SILK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Otto Crouse was appointed receiver for the Hudson County Silk Manufacturing Company yesterday by Chancellor McGill. The company's factory is at Union Hill, N. J. It has employed 125 hands. The company was organized at 1894 with a paid-up capital stock of $40,000. The liabilities are $34,892.38, of which $2,000 is due to the employes for labor. The assets are estimated at $20,000. The application for the receivership was made by George H. Tennant, representing a majority of the creditors. The machinery in the mills cost $39,000. The receiver will pay all the employes in full.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

The Beacon Lamp Company, manufacturer of incandescent electric lamps, with an office at 120 Liberty Street and a factory at New Brunswick, N. J., had a petition in involuntary bankruptcy filed against it here yesterday by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for Charles Shoninger, a creditor for $500, who holds a note of the company. It was alleged that on Jan. 21 the company, through A. H. Moses, Treasurer, in a letter to Mr. Shoninger, admitted its inability to pay the note, and regretted to state that he knew of no other way than to have the company adjudicated bankrupt and have the assets distributed among all the creditors, and was willing that the company should be adjudged bankrupt. The company is a Maine corporation, with a capital stock of $500,000, incorporated in June, 1895, and was a reincorporation of the Vacuum Pump and Electric Company, which was organized in 1890 with $1,000,000 capital stock. The latter company had its principal place of business in Boston, where it was involved in litigation with the General Electric Company. After the present company was organized the plant was removed to New Brunswick, N. J., where it did a large business, and a number of New York merchants became interested in it. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner said that the company had been engaged for several years in fighting the great incandescent electric light trust, and had been forced into a condition of insolvency owing to the fight it has maintained, having refused all offers to become a party to the contracts between the great electric light companies which are now in the trusts. The liabilities are about $200,000, but the value of the assets is not yet known. The assets consist of an extensive plant at New Brunswick, merchandise on hand, and valuable patents to manufacture incandescent electric lamps. A meeting of creditors and stockholders will shortly be held at the office of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, they representing creditors for a large amount. They further said that the petition was filed against the company owing to sudden emergencies requiring immediate action.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against the Hickory Broom Fibre Company of 511 West Thirteenth Street by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner for Wilkens Brothers, creditors for $2,071. It was alleged that the company admitted, through its Treasurer, its inability to pay its debts, and will not oppose an adjudication in bankruptcy. The company was incorporated in November, 1894, and had a factory at Huntsville, Ala. H. M. Livor was President and J. D. Muller Treasurer. Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner said that the company was engaged in extensive manufacture of brooms, woodware, and wood fibre materials. It was organized for the purpose of supplying large cities with street cleaning apparatus made from hickory wood and fibre, and the company's trouble was caused by various State prisons engaging in the manufacture of the same kind of goods and putting them on the market, under the convict labor system, at prices much lower than the goods could be manufactured by outside concerns, and notably the enactment of recent State laws requiring municipalities to purchase from the State prisons the goods of the same character manufactured by the convicts, thus depriving the company of the market for its goods upon which it had relied. The liabilities are large. The assets consist of patents and machinery for manufacturing purposes, but no definite value of the assets can be given at present.

Albert C. Squier and Nelson M. Whipple, who composed the firm of Squier & Whipple, architects and builders of 150 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. The firm liabilities are $106,673, principally contracted in 1891, and no assets. Mr. Squier has individual debts of $9,513, and no assets, and Mr. Whipple has individual debts of $18,471, and no assets.

Ignatz Kohn of 1,554 Third Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,445, and no assets. The debts were all on account of the firm of Ignatz Kohn & Co., formerly wholesale tobacco dealers, at 369 East Houston Street, which failed seven years ago. Mr. Kohn in the petition states that all the books and papers of the firm were taken away without his knowledge by his partner, Frederick G. Rose, who disappeared with all the tangible effects of the firm, and whose whereabouts are unknown. In February, 1892, it was said that Mr. Rose went to Europe very suddenly.

Charles A. Contant of 728 St. Nicholas Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $72,965 and assets of $11,000, in life insurance policies. The liabilities are to a large number of creditors in Chicago, Boston, and this city. He was formerly in partnership with James Wright, who died some time ago.

John F. Luther, florist, at Westchester, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,966 and assets of $1,200, in outstanding accounts.

Oscar V. Berry of 2,378 Eighth Avenue, who was formerly in the jewelry business at New Haven, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $663 and no assets. He made an assignment in New Haven on Oct. 15, 1897.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtors:

ALLIS, Thomas V.—C. E. Allis	1,367
ALLEN, Arthur G.—H. W. Witaker	844
AACH, Joseph—S. Levy	$281
AULBACH, Fabian—A. Bartelstone and another	97
ARMSTRONG, G. W.—W. H. Jones and another	1,135
BRETTELL, Frank—C. Linck and another	220
BRUENN, Simon—Astoria Silk Works	223
BRENNAN, Patrick J., and Jacob Von Cleif—Jett Brothers Distilling Company	25
BRANDON, Isaac, Joaquin Ferro, Rafael E. Parrago, William H. Hurst, James P. Silo, Chester C. Munroe, and John T. Venion—H. B. Ball	711
CARLEY, Francis D.—W. Easton	209
COMACHO, Simon B.—Hamilton Bank Note and Engraving and Printing Company	44
COPELAND, Mary, and Forester Clark—D. C. McGowan	288
COHEN, Herman—A. S. Miller and another	30
CONNOR, James P.—J. F. Betz	505
DESSER, George W.—A. W. Steele	139
DEYO, Hugh M.—J. Wanamaker	260
ERNSBERGER, Andrew W.—Joseph L. Conite Manufacturing Company	109
GILLON, Patrick, administrator, &c.—C. D. Boschen, costs	76
HAAS, Samuel R.—S. Nelson	48
HINRICHS, Gustave—A. C. Schaefer	120
HUNTER, Sarah, Mary, and James—Mercantile Corporation Bank, deficiency	1,776
HENDRIKS, Alfred—Bank of Montreal	511
HEGARTY, John D.—D. Meschendorf	'83
HILDENBRAND, Rudolph E.—L. Faulhaber	110
HOLLAND, Charles H.—Burchard & Co.	433
JACKSON, Louis A.—Mail and Express Company	718
KENT, William S.—J. H. Regan	282
KLEIN, Henry—S. Oppenheimer and others	168
KLEIN, Moritz—B. Spgeng	185
LANGAN, William—S. Oppenheimer and others	172
LITCHFIELD, George H.—E. H. Pettit	34
MOREHEAD, Franklin C.—P. Wagner, costs	38
MOREHEAD, Franklin C.—P. Wagner	205
MALLARD, Henry—Fruit Auction Company	99
MEYER, Ida—L. W. Ahrens	2,186
MILLER, Theodore S.—W. S. Thompson	80
NEUBERG, Joseph—G. Lauter, Jr., and another	82
O'CONNOR, Michael—D. Meschendorf	98
ROGERS, Caroline A.—G. Lyon	38
ROSENZWEIG, Isaac—C. Aronson	97
SMOCK, J. Hobart—Rockwood Photographer Company	104
STEIBER, Charles—S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company	1,822
SKIDMORE, Thomas D.—Bourbon County Distilling Company	161
STEERS, Henry D.—J. L. Thomson, costs	225
SELFRIDGE, John—H. L. Bailey	215
VANDERKLOOT, Marinus L.—Produce Exchange Trust Company	1,741
WORN, Steve—E. Kosherah	84
TRIPLER, Charles E.—Rockwood Photographer Company	36
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. G. Howard and another	13,666
THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE—Thomas Manufacturing Company	27
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Murphy	269
SEIGEL-COOPER COMPANY—W. Tonk and another	1,133
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY—C. Flaherty	1,328
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY—C. Flaherty, costs	95
THE VICTORIA HOTEL COMPANY and Knickerbocker Realty Improvement Company—P. E. Smith	511
EASTMANS COMPANY OF NEW YORK—K. Reilly	1,389
ALFRED BARBER'S SON—J. Moriarty	120
VON BERLENBELL, Walter—Belle of Jefferson Distilling Company	102
WILSON, Louis H.—J. J. Butler, administrator, &c	9,445
WORK, J. Henry—E. Erbs	122
ZUHR, Frank—C. F. Fischer	311
ZIEGER, Adam—F. Marx & Brother	89

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

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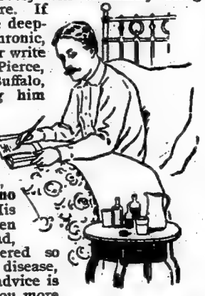

Dr. Pierce is also the head of the famed Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., where hundreds of invalids and afflicted persons from all over the country go for treatment by the corps of specialists who are in constant attendance. It is because of his vast practice that the doctor is so well fitted to successfully treat every form of disease. Do not feel that you are imposing upon him when you ask for free advice, because he wishes all to know that his medicines only are to be paid for—not his advice.

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If the head aches, the trouble is pretty sure to be constipation or biliousness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure you.

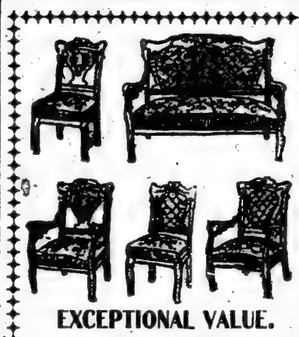

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TWELVE PAGES.

NOT A REPRESENTATIVE MEETING.

The meeting at the Academy of Music Sunday evening, although nominally called for the purpose of opposing expansion, exhibited in so marked a degree hatred of England and a desire to get hold of her Canadian possessions that we are forced to conclude that it represented only a class, or two classes, and not the general sentiment of this community. Undoubtedly there were representative men present. Some well-known names adorned the list of officers. But the animating sentiment of the audience was the old spirit of Fenianism, mixed with the propaganda of a something or other that calls itself the Continental League. We presume its purposes are holy, and if it got a good advertisement from the meeting the promoters of the demonstration probably feel well paid for their pains.

We do not believe, however, that the cause of anti-expansion was fortified by anything said or done at the Academy meeting. In the first place, the resolutions and the speeches were not directed against expansion, but against that terrible painted jumping jack, imperialism. "Beware, if you make of your President half a President and half an Emperor," said ex-Minister EUSTIS, "lest in outgrowing the Constitution of the United States you do not also outgrow your own liberties," a solemn warning which the audience received with applause. The resolutions thanked the anti-Philippine Senators for resisting "innovations in our system of government that are pregnant with demoralization and disaster." The taking of the Philippines may result in a loss of money, a loss of comfort, and a loss of life, but to predict also a loss of our liberties and general demoralization is to soar far up into the blue empyrean of flapdoodle, where the sober-minded American people will not follow.

Mr. EUSTIS was indiscreetly flippant when he said that the only serious arguments he had heard for taking over the Philippines were that of Secretary ALGER that we should be able to sell bedsteads to the Filipinos, and that of a minister, who thought we could sell them Protestant Bibles. If the manufacturers and the ministers of the United States should join hands in favoring expansion, the one for the profits of trade, and the other for spreading the light of the Gospel, the anti-expansionists would be swept out of the way in an instant. The bedstead and Bible argument interests too many people to be answered with a sneer.

Mr. SAMUEL GOMPERS is afraid of imperialism as the foe of liberty, but we conclude from his speech that he is the champion of a very peculiar kind of liberty. He is afraid breech-clouted Negritos may be employed to shoot down American workingmen. "It has always been the policy of tyrants at home," he said, "to divert attention from domestic ills by referring to conquests abroad. We have not even redressed the wrongs that were committed at Latimer, where workingmen were shot down." We can't make anything out of that except the doctrine of freedom of riot. The Latimer men were rioters who resisted officers of the law after they had been duly warned of the consequences. It is appropriate that at a meeting where such sentiments are applauded a letter should be read from W. J. BRYAN, but what were Bishop POTTER and GROVER CLEVELAND doing in that company? Their letters expressed hearty approval of the purposes of the meeting. We feel sure they did not know what its purposes were—at least not all the purposes.

The rhetorical periods of Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN were never more resonant or more empty than on this occasion. The turn and cadence of his phrases doubtless gave pleasure to his audience, and he forbore to make any intellectual demands upon those before him to which they were not easily capable of responding. When he mentioned the name of England the audience hissed, and when he called her the robber nation of the world they applauded. It was noticeable also that they applauded all denunciations of alliances or understandings with foreign nations. A great part of those who attended the meeting look with passionate disapproval on the proposition that we ought to be friendly with England. England hates us, Mr. COCKRAN assured them. He has just come from there, and the assumption is that he knows, of course. His information justified him in expressly warning us against "entangling alliances with England." On that subject he spoke with genuine feeling, we think. We see no evidence of genuine feeling or of any other convincing quality in those portions of his speech that were devoted to expansion—not even when he advocated the annexation of Canada.

There were, as we have said, some men present at the meeting who are representative of the feeling and thought of the city. There were some utterances that are worthy of attention. But as a whole neither its attendance nor its speakers stood for the character, the opinions, or the influence of the City of New York. We do not believe Mr. GOMPERS's views upon freedom of riot generally prevail among the class he assumes to represent. We know Mr. COCKRAN's hatred of England is not shared by the American people, in New York or elsewhere.

THE SAMOAN SITUATION.

It is very likely that the opinion with which the Chief Justice of Samoa justified his decision invalidating the election of MATAAFA has been distorted in transmission. The Chief Justice is reported to have held that MATAAFA was barred from the succession by the Treaty of Berlin. As we have shown, by citations from the treaty, that is untrue, and it is unlikely that the Chief Justice should have declared it to be true.

It seems, however, that MATAAFA was effectually barred from the succession, though not by the treaty. Mr. JOHN GEORGE LEIGH, who evidently knows very well what he is talking about, has an interesting paper on "The Powers and Samoa" in the current number of The Fortnightly Review, which does much to elucidate the situation. MATAAFA, who is undoubtedly the popular choice of the Samoans, has been particularly obnoxious to the Germans, having actually defeated a German force in a pitched battle. That he should turn up as the German candidate for the kingship is strange enough, and of itself would indicate that the motives of the German action lay beneath the surface. But it happens that MATAAFA was permitted to return from exile only on the express condition that he should take no part in Samoan politics, and should not leave the residence assigned to him except with the consent of the three Consuls. This agreement appears to be that by which the Chief Justice considered himself bound, and which he considered to bar MATAAFA from the succession, as it seems plainly to do. The appearance of MATAAFA at Apia, under the protection and with the consent of the German Consul alone, and against the protests of the other two Consuls, whose consent was required, was therefore an act of revolution. The subsequent performance of the German Consul and of the President of the Municipal Council of Apia, who is also personally a German, but officially a representative equally of all three powers, in erecting themselves into a "provisional Government" was of course a direct violation of the treaty and an act of mere uncolored usurpation. That one of them should be put out of the courtroom and the other jeered in the street for declaring himself to be "the Supreme Court" was very mild punishment compared to what we may expect to be visited upon the German Consul from Berlin and upon the President by the three powers to which he is jointly and equally responsible.

A RASH MAGISTRATE.

The rights and duties of a City Magistrate are not very clearly defined, and much is left to his discretion. The court procedure is extremely simple and somewhat summary. Delay and formality and expense are avoided as far as possible, the general object of the law being to secure justice in the quickest and least costly manner. In these conditions it is obvious that there is a good deal of chance for error, and that a keen sense of responsibility and cool judgment are required to avoid it. It is plain, also, that an error may have pretty serious consequences.

On his own statement, it appears to us that Magistrate MOTT, in the case of Mrs. NOLAN, has committed such an error, and we regard it as an extremely unfortunate one. Here is what he has to say of it:

"This woman NOLAN, the policeman said, accosted him from the stoop, and he apprehended her. No one saw the arrest, and there were, therefore, no witnesses to testify as to the facts. Indeed, there were no witnesses at all. I, of course, took the policeman's word in preference to the woman's, and I still believe that he spoke the truth. When the case, which was one of many scores that came before me that day, had been disposed of, the lawyer said he had a lot of witnesses to testify to the woman's good character. I refused to reopen it. That is the whole truth of the matter. Why should I have reopened it? In that neighborhood you can within half an hour hunt up scores of witnesses prepared for a small consideration to swear to anything—that black is white and white black, and the moon made of green cheese, and there are lawyers—plenty of them—unscrupulous enough to employ their services."

Because there are unscrupulous lawyers in the Essex Market district and persons ready to commit perjury for hire, it does not follow that the lawyer who offered to secure witnesses to Mrs. NOLAN's good character intended to suborn perjurers and produce them, nor is there any evidence of reasonable probability that this was his intention. Yet if there was not such evidence, and if that evidence was not very strong, why was not the accused entitled to have the witnesses heard? Magistrate MOTT took the word of the policeman against her word—they were absolutely the only witnesses possible—because he thought that he knew the character of the policeman. He acknowledges that he did not know the character of the accused. Why should she not have had a chance to put herself on an equality with her accuser? If she really was innocent, that chance was of infinite value to her. To refuse it was to incur the risk of doing her a terrible wrong.

If the case had been reopened, the worst that could have happened is that the accused might have established her good character by the testimony of perjured witnesses, and the policeman might have been discredited. That would have been unfortunate, but the harm done would have been of no consequence whatever compared to the harm done to this woman if she was innocent. We are convinced that Magistrate MOTT, excellent as is his reputation, has in this case made a most unfortunate mistake, and his explanation and defense of his course make it appear not only unfortunate but inexcusable.

FREE SILVER AND REGULARITY.

Our neighbor The Sun takes Mr. CROKER to task because after saying that free silver is a dead issue, and that New York is certainly against it because that policy would bring business paralysis and disaster, he announces virtually that if a majority of the delegates to a Democratic National Convention put free silver in the platform, "New York will as ever fall faithfully in line without a moment of opposition or a murmur of protest."

We are also of the opinion that when the leader of a powerful organization declares that free silver coinage would bring business paralysis and disaster, he ought, morally and logically, to go further and declare that neither he nor his organization will give any aid or comfort to the promoters of that form of repudiation. But it cannot be denied that Mr. CROKER's position is one likely to have influence with the Democratic leaders. It gives them grave occasion for thought.

Mr. CROKER looks at the matter from the point of view of practical politics. If he were to declare now that he would bolt a free-silver ticket he would, according to the doctrine of regularity, have no right to enter the convention. He is careful to preserve his regularity. But he tells his party now and he must tell the convention delegates the same thing, that the thirty-six electoral votes of New York cannot be had for a free-silver candidate.

This is an increasingly serious matter for the leaders of the Democratic Party. They have not a ghost of a chance in any New England or Middle State. Maryland is against them. The silver sentiment has disappeared so rapidly in the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley and in the mining States, and the Republicans have so increased their hold there that silver has no stronghold except in the South, where the habit of Democratic regularity can still be counted on.

Every Democratic leader, therefore, who gives warning that free silver means death to the Democratic ticket in his State does a valuable service to the party and to the country.

THE CUBANS AND OURSELVES.

There are several things to be borne in mind in considering the reports that come to us from Cuba, which the casual reader of the dispatches might overlook, and by overlooking be led to wrong conclusions. One of these things is that Gen. WOOD was not only encouraged, but compelled by circumstances, to take an attitude with respect to receipts and expenditures which cannot be maintained. He found himself in charge of the only part of Cuban territory that was in undisputed possession of the United States. Naturally, and, indeed, necessarily, he devoted the total revenues to local improvements. But this process cannot be maintained. The only available revenue of Cuba at present is that derived from customs and collected at the ports. This revenue must be made to serve, as far as it will go, for all the needs not only of the ports but of the whole island. It must evidently be administered from some common headquarters, and distributed according to the judgment of the central authorities, and the local budgets must be trimmed accordingly. The inhabitants of Santiago cannot expect to enjoy a continuance of the privileges they have been enjoying of having all the income of their port spent upon their city.

This is plain enough, but it seems that some of the people of Santiago either can not or will not see it, and that the people who are unfortunately or willfully blind are conducting the newspapers of Santiago. The Cuban journalist seems to be a fearsome thing, more especially the Cuban journalist suddenly emancipated from centuries of Spanish censorship, and most especially, if we may hazard the conjecture, the Cuban journalist who has failed to secure from the American commander the recognition, in the way of salaried office, to which he thought himself entitled. Such an editor might be expected to see in the order requiring the approval of the division commander to local expenditures, as the able editor of El Cubano of Santiago sees in it "the boa-constrictor tightening his coils," and even to asperse the good faith of Gen. WOOD, who commands the confidence of all the decent and disinterested people of his district.

Cuban criticism of this kind is entirely negligible, even when accompanied by the threat of the Cuban editor that the order should be "resisted in the mountains," or, in other words, that the same guerrilla warfare which was practiced against Spain for oppressing and plundering the Cubans should be invoked against the United States for devoting the revenues of Cuba to the improvement of Cuba. There is another kind of criticism which, if it be called out and justified, will not be negligible at all. It has been frankly and courageously intimated by Capt. GARDNER to the War Department, where the intimation was most needed. Capt. GARDNER was reporting on Puerto Rico, but his words are equally applicable to Cuba. "The work of reconstruction must be done by men of disinterested motives. If the island is allowed to become a political plaything, the natives will be worse off than they were under Spain." This is straight talk. While Secretary ALGER "sticks" in the War Department, after having been overruled on a subject in his own department upon which he had made a special point, conjecture necessarily plays about his motives. There is probably not a single American citizen who believes them to be patriotic or public. And it is the Secretary of War who is the official superior of Gen. BROOKE and Gen. WOOD, and who has just been constituting a Colonial Commission to look after the revenue and expenditure of the islands. The facts seem to contain the germs of scandals of the first magnitude.

"I am with JEFFERSON and the people rather than with HAMILTON and the Federalists," said Mr. GOMPERS at the anti-expansion meeting on Sunday. The allusion was most blundering. On the question of expansion in his day ALEXANDER HAMILTON took no prominent stand because he happened to be killed by AARON BURR in 1804 before the question had really arisen. But the attitude of JEFFERSON and that of the Federalists was perfectly clear. JEFFERSON made the Louisiana purchase without pretending the slightest authority in the Constitution for such action and frankly admitting that there was none. The Federalists opposed the purchase, opposed the bill for governing the territory, opposed the admission of Louisiana as a State, and went so far as to predict and almost threaten civil war in consequence of JEFFERSON's policy. It is charitable to suppose that Mr. GOMPERS has not found time to read the history of the United States, and while that is not exactly a crime it should make him more careful in his allusions.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A Sergeant in the Astor Battery says that, judging from his own feeling, soldiers when first under fire are "scared to death and ashamed to show it." That is frankness which only a brave man would use, and the description is easy enough to understand, even by home-staying people who have yet to be frightened in just that way. There are, however, more kinds of fear than one. The coward's terror is mental; the hero may shake with a physical apprehension, but he studies and overcomes it just as he would a fractious horse. It is not himself or really a part of himself.

—After an unsuccessful effort to treat the matter facetiously, The Chicago Tribune denounces with amusing seriousness New York's ruthless habit of attracting to its own pulpits the able and eloquent preachers that develop in other cities. "Not content," says The Tribune, "with robbing the Central Church of the Sunday morning eloquence of Dr. HILLIS, New York is now casting covetous eyes upon Dr. HIRSCH of Sinai Temple. Next week it will be some other pulpit star, and the week after it will be one or two others." Then the Chicago man's indignation broadens: "The whole East," he says, "needs moral reconstruction in this matter of pulpit robbery. If Gotham has in times past taken from us Dr. HALL and a score of others like him, Boston has also taken Dr. LORIMER, and Washington has captured Dr. BRISTOL, while Dr. STRYKER and Dr. BARROWS have likewise gone to maintain the old and exploded claims of the East in the matter of intellectual superiority. These are only a few names picked out at random. They stand as representatives of a long list of eminent names that belong to the West, but have been embezzled by the insatiable East." And the interpretation of this movement is delightful: "It is a proof," we learn, "that the West raises brains while the East makes money. Chicago's wealth and New York's poverty in the matter of goodness are no excuse for the offense of which we complain; otherwise, every beggar would have the right to put his hand into the rich man's pocket."

Subventions for British Ships.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my letter to THE TIMES, printed this morning, I should have said that the Campania and Lucania each receive a subvention from the British Admiralty of £11,000 or thereabouts. This is not a subsidy for mail carriage, but it is a sum paid for their adaptation in construction to naval purposes. In consequence of the room thrown out and the extra fastening, the company makes so little out of it that the Government finds it very difficult to procure ships on its terms, as they are much more exacting than ours. There are less than twenty ships that have come under these stipulations. JOHN CODMAN.
New York, Jan. 21, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Congratulations.

Miss Mamie Witless and Henry Foolfeller were married in Lincoln County last week. Heaven will surely smile upon such a fitting union as that.—Denver Post.

Modest Worth.

"De clam ain't berry han'some," said Uncle Ephe, "an' he ain't strut aroun' laik de peacock, but he got de pearl jes' de same."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

A Result of the War.

"Nan is worried to death."
"What's the trouble?"
"She can't tell whether she is in love with Lieut. Jumber or with his uniform."—Boston Traveler.

Humiliating Failure.

Student—And was the operation successful?
Eminent Surgeon—No. We found that he didn't have a vermiform appendix, and he got well.—Chicago News.

Envious.

"I wish I had gone to the war. It must be great to be a hero to the girls."
"I don't think I would like it. The idea of competing with matinée actors and skating rink 'professors' is rather distasteful to me."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE NEW "SOLDIER OF THE LEGION."

Thomas Carroll Boone in Springfield Republican.

A soldier of the legion lay starving in the camp,
The girls were not around him, the grass it was too damp;
And he loathed the cold potato, and the bread which broke his fast,
And wept for the cold bottles and the hot birds that were past.
And a comrade knelt beside him in the chill and falling dew,
As he heard of the deserters, and he swore he'd slip off too;
While the boys went serenading, just to make the Colonel kind,
Playing softly, playing sadly—playing "Bacon on the Rind."

Said the soldier of the legion, as he heard the music's storm,
"Give my best girl the buttons which are on my uniform;
She can fix her shirtwaist with them, she can wear them on a string,
On the string where she has had me for a year or more, by jing!
I would dare all dangers for her—never show the foe my back—
But the bravest heart will weaken after weeks upon hardtack."
Then the soldier of the legion left the army far behind—
And the band kept on a-playing—playing "Bacon on the Rind."

FRANCE'S FOREIGN POLICY

Minister of Foreign Affairs Makes a Conciliatory Speech to Deputies.

WANTS PEACE WITH ENGLAND

Refers to France's Course in the Spanish-American War—Deplores Internal Issues.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—A discussion in the Chamber of Deputies to-day brought out a frank statement concerning the foreign policy from M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. D'Estournelles de Constant, Republican, former Counselor of the French Embassy at London, representing the La Flèche district of the Sarthe in the Chamber of Deputies, raised the question of the Anglo-French relations. He reviewed the Fashoda question, pronounced himself in opposition to the colonial megalomania, criticised the policy of the Government throughout, and asked if they were at the beginning or at the end of the difficulties with Great Britain, with which country he urged a cordial understanding.

MM. Denis, Radical Republican, Deputy for the Dax District of Landes, and Cochin, the representative in the Chamber of the Second District of the Nord, spoke on the same subject in a conciliatory strain, urging friendly negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the disputes with Great Britain.

Former Premier Ribot made a spirited speech, criticising many of Great Britain's pretensions, especially in regard to Egypt and Madagascar, but at the same time upholding the necessity of an understanding between France and Great Britain. In so doing he pointed out that the Dreibund has been weakened by the Franco-Italian rapprochement and the Russo-Austrian entente. France, he added, only desired the peace of Europe, and to that end Frenchmen ought to forget their internal dissensions and think more of France.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, ascending the tribune, said his policy had been directed toward conserving the permanent general interests of France. He recalled the rôle of France during the Hispano-American war, and said the appeal addressed to France "by one of the two nations with which we had equally cordial relations" was all to the honor of France, and the Government could not refuse its assistance, knowing that it would not be misunderstood by our friends in America." The result, he added, was "a moral advantage for France which no one failed to understand."

Referring to the Czar's disarmament proposals, the Minister said France's whole sympathies supported them, for two reasons—the good of humanity and respect for the nation, with which her friendship was never more complete than now. France, M. Delcassé continued, is aware that nothing will be asked of her in the nature of diminishing her strength.

Relative to the protection of Eastern Christians, France's historic position had not been weakened in the slightest degree. Unfortunately, he proceeded, there was a reverse side to the picture. The great States of the world differ; but, he believed, their disputes might be settled in a spirit of conciliation. It was in this spirit that the Fashoda incident was settled. M. Delcassé then went on to narrate the diplomatic incidents already known in connection with the Fashoda question and praised Gen. Kitchener's treatment of Major Marchand, the French officer who occupied Fashoda. But, he said, in the general interest of France, the Government decided it was advisable to evacuate Fashoda. The honor of France was in no way tarnished; but, M. Delcassé believed, true patriotism was to avert a conflict which would be a calamity for the entire world and entail sacrifices altogether disproportionate to the interests at stake.

The Foreign Minister said in conclusion: "France is always ready to negotiate, being conscious of her rights. Great changes are preparing throughout the world, and, therefore, it is necessary to walk prudently. To complete our task in a dignified manner the full support of the Chambers is necessary."

The House then adjourned.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The Duke of Devonshire Rejoices at the Cordial Friendship That Has Lately Arisen.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 23.—At the annual banquet of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce this evening the Duke of Devonshire, Lord President of the Council of Ministers, said it would be safe to prophesy that the forthcoming speech from the throne, at the opening of Parliament, would announce that the relations of the Queen and all foreign countries continue friendly.

"I think," said his Grace, "that if the traditions of etiquette at the Foreign Office permitted, it would be possible that this particular paragraph might be couched in stronger language. It might safely say that our relations had improved with the United States—not our nearest neighbors, but the Nation to which, despite geographical distance, we are nearest in kinship, sympathy, and common aims. We have come to feel that ties of friendship and common sentiment, equally with ties of common interest, bind us to a common policy in the world.

"We alone, among the nations of the world, have viewed with active sympathy the prospect of the entrance of the United States upon a more active part in the politics of the world, feeling, as we do, that the aims and objects which will animate the future of the United States will not be dissimilar to our own; that the interests of the United States will mainly, if not wholly, coincide with ours and those of our colonies, and that the sympathy, so deeply felt and so strongly expressed on our part, has made this responsibility equally felt on the other side of the Atlantic.

"It is safe to say that at no period within our recollection have our relations with the United States been more friendly than at the present moment." [Loud applause.]

The Duke of Devonshire said he thought Great Britain's recent demonstration of power and intention to maintain her rights had led to better relations with Germany, Italy, and even Russia, and that he believed the crisis with France had cleared the air and aided the prospect of a satisfactory settlement.

DALY IS MAYOR OF LIMERICK.

Was Once in Jail for Trying to Blow Up House of Commons.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—John Daly, the Irish political prisoner, who was released from Portland Prison in 1896, after having been sentenced to penal servitude for life in 1884 for complicity in an alleged plot to blow up the House of Commons while in session, by throwing dynamite bombs from the Strangers' Gallery, has been elected Mayor of Limerick by a unanimous vote under the new Irish Local Government act.

John Daly was born in Limerick, and was actively connected with the Irish National movement before the rising of 1867. He took part in the election of John Mitchel for Tipperary in 1875, and the amnesty movement that led to the release of O'Donovan Rossa and other Fenian prisoners. He was himself arrested, and was confined in prison for many years for alleged connection with a dynamite conspiracy twenty years ago, and one of his fellow-prisoners, James F. Egan, who was recently in this country as a delegate from the Amnesty Association of Great Britain and Ireland, was, a few months ago, elected as Sword Bearer to the Corporation of Dublin.

While Mr. Daly was still in prison he was elected Member of Parliament for Limerick, but was disqualified by the House of Commons. He was also elected Sheriff of Limerick. About a year ago he was released from prison and came over to this country and made a tour of the States. He was given a rousing reception by the Irish societies in New York, and lectured under the auspices of the Clan-na-Gael in the Grand Central Palace. He said his chief object in coming to this country was to arouse American sympathy in favor of the release of the unfortunate men he had left behind in prison, where they had to submit to everything that a self-respecting man hated to do.

Mr. Daly is about fifty years of age, tall and spare, and wears a black beard tinged with gray. He has a good voice and a ready command of language

GERMANY HEARS FROM SAMOA.

Claimed that German Consul Did Not Close the Supreme Court.

BERLIN, Jan. 23.—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, up to this afternoon had not received instructions from Washington in regard to the recent trouble in Samoa. The National Zeitung declares that no suggestion of a conference on the subject of Samoa has yet been made by any of the Governments interested.

The Foreign Office dispatches to-day give important details of the disturbances. It appears that the Supreme Court at Apia was not closed by the German Consul's orders, but by orders of the Samoan Government. It is said that the German Consul was not even present when the incident occurred. The officials of the Foreign Office say that no additional German warships had been ordered to Samoa.

The New York correspondent of the Cologne Gazette cables that when the Samoan conference occurs the Government at Washington will make advances to Germany and will relinquish the American co-protectorate over the islands.

SILVER WEDDING OF A DUKE.

The Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Celebrate with Fetes.

GOTHA, Jan. 23.—The fêtes in celebration of the silver wedding of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, (the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh,) to which the reigning families sent representatives opened this morning with a grand reception in the throne room of the Castle of Freideinstein, by the guests, diplomats, duchy officials, and a number of public bodies, who offered the Duke and Duchess their congratulations.

The Duke replied to the addresses, declaring that he had known no higher law than the welfare of the duchy. The ceremony concluded with cheers for the ducal couple. There will be a state banquet and a gala performance to-night. To-morrow there will be a state ball.

Prince Alfred of England, Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, second son of Queen Victoria, was born Aug. 6, 1844, and was married on Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. They have four children.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

Fresh Shocks Occurred Yesterday, Doing Much Damage.

ATHENS, Jan. 23.—There have been fresh earthquake shocks to-day in the provinces of the Peloponnesus, particularly in the districts of Kyparissia and Philiatra, in the Department of Messinia, on the Ionian coast.

In the town of Kyparissia a number of houses which were damaged by yesterday's shocks collapsed this afternoon, injuring many. In one village fifty children were injured.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

A Preliminary Session Will Be Held at Paris To-morrow.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Councillor Maartens, Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg, who is umpire in the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration, arrived here on Saturday and promptly visited M. Delcassé, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador.

Sir Edmund Monson will give an elaborate banquet to the members of the Diplomatic Corps in Paris on Wednesday, at which all the members of the Arbitration Commission will be present. On Thursday M. Delcassé will give a luncheon to the arbitrators, the United States and British Ambassadors, and the Venezuelan Minister. Next Monday evening Gen. Porter will give a dinner to the arbitrators and to the Diplomatic representatives of Great Britain and Venezuela.

The arbitrators will hold a preliminary session on Wednesday in apartments assigned them at the offices of the Foreign Minister, when they will arrange as to their procedure. An adjournment will then be taken till the middle of April.

British Warships Clash at Devonport.

DEVONPORT, England, Jan. 23.—The British barbette ship Collingwood, driven by the strong currents to-day, collided with the British third-class cruiser Curacoa, driving a hole in the latter below her water line, sweeping off her boats, and damaging a gun sponson. The Curacoa filled rapidly and began to list. A scene of the utmost excitement followed on board, but the inrush of water was finally stopped by collision mats, and a number of tugs assisted the cruiser into the harbor, where she was docked. The damage to the Collingwood was not serious.

Lord Beresford on Chinese Problems.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 23.—Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British Navy, who has been making a tour of Chinese ports in the interest of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain, and who is on his way home by way of Japan and the United States, speaking at Tokio on Saturday before the Japanese Oriental Association, repeated his wish to see an alliance between Japan, Germany, the United States, and Great Britain to protect their trade interests in China, and condemned any policy based upon "spheres of influence" that a country could take.

Progress of the Rebellion in China.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai: "The An-Houi rebels, who, under the notorious desperado, Nui, reinforced by rebels from the Province of Ho-Nan, attacked the City of Ku-Yung on Jan. 10, captured it, and ordered the execution of all the civil and military officials. They have also captured another city and district in the same prefecture, the rebel sympathizers having opened the gates of the town. The rebels are now marching to besiege Chau-Chau, in the Province of Kwang-Tung, and Kan-Chau, in the Province of Kiang-Si."

Steamer New York Breaks a Pontoon.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 23.—While the American Line steamer New York was docking at Southampton on Saturday she broke adrift a large pontoon, which floated under the stern of the British steamer Larne, which arrived here on Jan. 5 from Bremen, bending some of her plates and doing other damage.

King Oscar of Sweden Takes a Rest.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 23.—Although the health of King Oscar continues to improve, his physicians have ordered him to take a complete rest. Therefore his Majesty has intrusted the Government provisionally to Crown Prince Gustaf, and has gone to Saltoja-Baden.

The Coming of Rudyard Kipling.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Among the passengers who will sail for New York on Wednesday next on board the White Star Line steamer Majestic are Mr. and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling.

The King of Spain's Fete Day.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The Queen Regent gave a reception at the palace this afternoon in honor of the King's Fête Day. It was a brilliant function, and was attended by all the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the chief civil, military, and naval dignitaries.

Notes Missing from London Bank.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Bank notes to the value of £90,610 ($303,050) have mysteriously disappeared from Parr's Bank, Limited, in Bartholomew Lane, London. It is supposed that they have been stolen.

Army Officers Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Capt. Charles W. Shivers, Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, and First Lieut. David C. Barrow, Third United States Volunteer Infantry, have been honorably discharged.

NEW COLONIAL COMMISSION.

To Administer, Under the Secretary of War, Details Respecting Our Lately Acquired Territory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Secretary of War has completed the organization of a colonial commission to undertake the administration here in Washington of all matters of detail respecting the government of the territories acquired during the war, or occupied by the United States forces. The personnel of the commission will be Gen. Robert P. Kennedy of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Col. Curtis Guild of Massachusetts, now serving on the staff of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, and George W. Watkins of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Up to this point the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary have undertaken themselves to deal with the administration of insular affairs, but the questions involved have become so numerous and complicated that it has been found absolutely necessary to call for assistance. This commission will deal with the bestowal of franchises and concessions; the distribution of moneys to be spent in public improvements, and all of the troublesome issues that have arisen, and are likely to arise in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

The new commission is to act entirely within the powers conferred by the Secretary of War, and his sanction will be necessary to give effect to any line of action proposed by the commission.

Gen. Brooke's protest against the continuation of collection of taxes in Cuba through the Spanish bank has not yet reached the War Department. The officials are disposed to show all possible consideration for the feelings of the Cubans in this matter, but there are other considerations than those of pure sentiment involved, such, for instance, as a due regard for economy, made necessary by the fact that so heavy are the requirements for the island in the matter of public improvements and maintenance and sanitation, that all of the funds derived from all possible sources of taxation will not suffice to meet them completely.

The department has not yet completed its plans for the allotment of funds between the provinces of Cuba to be used in public works.

DADY & CO.'S HAVANA CONTRACT

Attorney General Recommends that the Government's Restraining Order Be Not Yet Removed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Attorney General has rendered an opinion to the Secretary of War on the claim of Michael J. Dady & Co. as to certain contract relations between them and the City of Havana relative to sewers and paving. The completion of the proposed contract, the Attorney General says, would involve an expenditure for the benefit of the city of $14,000,000, to be secured by an issue of municipal bonds.

"The importance of the matter involved," says the Attorney General, "and the difficulty of understanding the rights and interests of the people of Havana with reference thereto, are sufficient and conclusive reasons why the restraint contained in the order of December last should not be removed by the military authorities of the United States at the present time. The administration of the United States in Cuba is of a military nature, and merely temporary. No action binding the island or any of its municipalities to large expenditures and contingent in debt should be made except upon grounds of immediate necessity, which in this case do not appear to be present.

"Whether the claims of Dady & Co. are well founded, whether they are sufficiently complete to constitute a contractual relation, and whether the authorities of Havana ought ultimately to recognize and confirm them are questions which ought to be left to the decision of the authorities of Havana—not while that city is in a disturbed and partially disorganized condition consequent upon a recent war and a change of national sovereignty, but when it hereafter shall have resumed its normal functions under such conditions of order and tranquillity as will permit its authorities to deal intelligently and justly with the subject."

The Attorney General therefore recommends that no action be taken in this matter at the present time, further than the ascertainment of such facts as are obtainable through the Military Governor of Cuba or the more immediate authorities of the City of Havana.

MILLIONS FOR HAVANA DOCKS.

Boston Capital Largely Represented in the San Jose Purchase.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23.—The Transcript says this afternoon: "News has been received in this city confirming the report of the sale, through Boston brokers, of the valuable San José docks in Havana, the finest property of their kind in Cuba, and perhaps the best in the world, and which present the only opportunity for deep-sea ships to discharge without lightering.

"The price paid for the property, which includes also warehouses and other land and buildings of value, is set at $3,500,000. It is expected that the papers will be signed this week by representatives of the syndicate, who are already in Havana."

It is learned by The Transcript that the whole deal is being engineered from Boston, and that Boston capital, whose identity it is not permitted to disclose, is represented, although not exclusively, in both promotion and the stock.

CUBANS BURNING CANE.

Report of an Organized Incendiary Gang at Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 23.—Lieut. Col. Ray, who is in command at Guantanamo, cables to headquarters here that a second attempt has been made by the disaffected Cubans to burn the cane on the Romoli plantation, but that little damage was done owing to the promptitude of the United States soldiers on guard in extinguishing the fires.

He believes that an organized gang is endeavoring to burn the cane on all the plantations in his district, and he is using every effort to find and punish the perpetrators of these outrages.

Must Not Keep Skulls in Tents.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, in command of Havana Province, has ordered the men of his corps, at the request of the Chief Surgeon, not to keep human skulls and bones in their tents. The soldiers have been taking skulls and crossbones from the piles near Quemados and Colon cemeteries, the Cuban custom being to rent a grave for a year or so from the Managers of the cemeteries, and then dig up the bones and pile them outside. A guard has been placed over Colon Cemetery by Gen. Ludlow, in command of Havana, and over Quemados Cemetery by order of Gen. Lee.

To Superintend Army Transports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, Chief Quartermaster, United States Volunteers, now disbursing officer of the War Investigating Commission, has been assigned to additional duty as General Superintendent of the army transport service and is to proceed to New York City and relieve Col. Amos Kimball of those duties.

Col. Eugene Griffin Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President to-day nominated Col. Eugene Griffin, First United States Volunteer Engineers, to be Brigadier General.

Deaths on a Spanish Transport.

PONTA DELGADA, Azore Islands, Jan. 23.—The Spanish transport Massilia, Capt. Jaubert, from Havana on Jan. 5 and Matanzas on Jan. 15 for Cadiz, has put in here to repair her engines.

Her Commander reports that nine of the returning Spanish soldiers died during the passage.

The Brooklyn Touches at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Jan. 23.—The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn appeared off this port early to-day, from Cuba, but left immediately for that island after having been notified that the health regulations provided that she would be quarantined for fourteen days.

Commander Mackenzie Detached.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie has been detached from the Mayflower, when out of commission, and ordered home on waiting orders.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Carmen" with Emma Eames, de Lussan, and Van Rooy.

KATHARINE, THE SHREW, AGAIN

Few Changes of Bill in the Theatres—The Music Hall "Turns."

The performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was attended by an audience of good size, but not large enough to pack the house. The presentation of this lovely work more than that of any other in the répertoire of the house shows the evil results of sensationalism in art and the star system in opera. The name of Mme. Calvé has become indelibly printed on the public mind opposite the name of Carmen, and her eccentricities of genius are identified with the interpretation of the rôle. Now, a genius may be eccentric, and yet be potent to reveal the true inwardness of a personality of sinuous emotion and shifting purpose. It is not needful to remind readers of this paper that the superficial aspects of Mme. Calvé's Carmen were as changeful as the colors of the chameleon, but that underneath was the same creature at all times. Now, Miss Zelie de Lussan, who was the Carmen last night, gives a consistent interpretation of the rôle, and that interpretation is always the same. Furthermore, she sings the music as it was written, and employs a tone quality which is suitable to its character. But because there is nothing eccentric or unusual about Miss de Lussan's performance she gets less credit than she deserves. It would take a mixture of Duse, Olga Nethersole, and Gabrielle Marié to excite this public now.

The novelty of last night's cast—there are always novelties in the casts at the Metropolitan now—was the appearance of Anton Van Rooy as Escamillo. The gay and debonnaire Toreador has been interpreted in several fashions, but never before in the Baireuth style. It is said that when "Carmen" was mentioned to Cosima Wagner she professed never to have heard of it or its gifted composer, Bizet. One would have judged this from Mr. Van Rooy's delivery of the familiar Toreador song. It was a very declamatory delivery, indeed. In the dramatic scene of the third act he was decidedly more at home and his work was excellent. M. Saleza's Don José was again a thoroughly delightful performance. He was in good voice and sang charmingly. Particularly in the flower song did he place his tones with such skill as to bring out the most beautiful qualities of a truly lovely voice. In the third and fourth acts he displayed all his wonted fervor, but in the last scene he forced his voice a little. It is a pity that young singers do not always see the value of preserving the repose of the tone in emotional scenes. The warmth always goes out of a voice when it is pushed beyond its natural power. And then there is always the danger of slipping off the pitch. M. Saleza is a young man yet, and he will learn the value of continence.

Mme. Emma Eames, who was the Michaela, was in fine voice and sang beautifully. Her performance of this part is always charming in its grace and modesty, and it was as winsome as usual last night. The minor parts were in the same hands as heretofore, and the opera moved generally with smoothness. Signor Mancinelli conducted. To-night "Götterdämmerung" will be given, beginning at 6:45 P. M.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

Ada Rehan Appears Again as Katharine at Daly's.

"The Taming of the Shrew" was put forward again at Daly's Theatre last evening, and Miss Rehan acted Katharine with no lack of vigor of expression in the tempestuous scenes, and with her customary deft commingling of humor and sentiment in the later episodes. This comedy is always given at Daly's with pictorial splendor, and the present performance, dramatically speaking, is coherent and discreet. George Clarke is again the Petruchio, while William Gilbert returns to his old rôle of Sly, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert appears briefly in the garb of Curtis. Blanche Bates is a comely, sympathetic Bianca. Sidney Herbert is Hortensio, and young Hadaway Biondello, while William Owen denotes cleverly the vagaries of old Gremio, and Wilfred Clarke fills well enough the clown's part of Grumio.

White Whittlesey as the Hunting Lord of the Induction, James Young as the page, Richard Russell as Baptista, Paul McAllister as Vincentio, Jefferson Winter as Lucentio (the rôle Otis Skinner used to act so well), De Witt Jennings as the Pedant, and Hazeltine as Tranio, are all new to their parts. But time flies.

"QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF."

The Opera Again Presented at the American Theatre.

The Castle Square Opera Company at the American Theatre presented last night a revival of Johann Strauss's tuneful opera, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." The chorus and orchestra had been somewhat enlarged for the production, and the entire performance was out on in handsome style, with beautiful scenery and pretty costumes in abundance.

Miss Laura Millard, who sang the part of Donna Irene, made a decidedly good impression in the part. Miss Lizzie Macnichol assumed her original rôle which she sang when the production was first given by the company at the opening of the theatre in December, 1897, that of the King, and sang it well. Miss Eloise Morgan as the Queen acted with spirit and sang pleasingly. Joseph F. Sheehan sang the part of Cervantes satisfactorily. The comedy rôles were furnished by Frank Moulton, Frank Ranney, and J. G. Gibson. The part of Count Villalobois Y. Roderiguez was admirably sung by Henry Norman.

"THE THREE DRAGOONS."

Reginald de Koven and H. B. Smith's New Operetta in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 23.—"The Three Dragoons," the latest result of the combined efforts of Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith, was first presented at Her Majesty's Theatre to-night. While it is in a way a successor to "The Highwayman" inasmuch as the two leading parts, evidently written for Joseph O'Mara and Jerome Sykes, are similar to those played by them in "The Highwayman," the new opera belongs to an entirely different class.

It is not as serious as its predecessor. In fact, there is not a single really serious character in the piece. The music is of the class termed "catchy" and the dialogue is bright. It was staged and costumed superbly.

HIGGINS COULD NOT JUMP.

One "Turn" Omitted in the Bill at Koster & Bial's.

What promised to be a very interesting exhibition of all-around jumping by John Higgins, the champion jumper of England, who made his first appearance last night at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, came to nothing. Higgins had deferred his début for two weeks because of a severely sprained knee. Last night after two unsuccessful efforts to jump over a cab Higgins retired. The stage manager then announced that he was unable to continue his act because his knee was still troublesome.

The other part of the performance was given as announced. The Hegelmanns presented their marvelous mid-air feats on the horizontal bars. Josephine Sabel was warmly welcomed, and sang her new songs. Other performers were William English, Marzella and her trained birds, the Pantzer brothers, Ida Heath, the Allison troupe, and Clara Lardirois. "An Affair of Honor" is continued.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM T. JACK'S.—Burlesque is the continued feature this week. "A Hot Time in Alaska" and "The Seraglio of the Effendi" being on the programme, which is also filled out by a number of good variety acts.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"The Evil Eye; or, The Many Merry Mishaps of Nid and the Weird, Wonderful Wanderings of Nod," is the attraction for this week. It abounds with fun and mechanical features.

EDEN MUSEE.—The reproduction of the second act of "Martha" by the cinematograph in colors and with music has scored a success. In the reproduction over 40,000 separate pictures are shown. There are many new attractions among the wax groups, and the afternoon and evening concerts are unusually good.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The bill at this house includes Frederic Bond in his comedietta, "Her Last Rehearsal," assisted by Clara Hathaway and Joseph Adelman; Caron and Herbert in their funny acrobatic specialty; John Kernell and Monroe and Mack. Clever work is contributed by the Parent-Brodaldi troupe, the Imperial Comedy Trio; Barton and Ashley, Nellie Burt, and the Randalles.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Miss E. A. Stone's society drama, "A Social Highwayman," is the bill of the Donnelly Stock Company this week. Robert Drouet is seen to excellent advantage in the rôle of Courrice Jeffray. Walter Allen proves a capable Jenkins Hanby. The cast also includes William Redmund, Emmet C. King, Miss Hannah May Ingham, Dorothy Donnelly, Rose Beaudet, and Mrs. Thomas Barry.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—A wide range of vaudeville amusement is furnished in the programme Mr. Proctor presents this week. Comedy predominates in the bill, the principal features being George W. Munroe in a specially adapted monologue; Ed. Latell with his songs; the Paolis, acrobats, aided by an intelligent French poodle, and the Streator Zouaves. Others in the bill include the Valdages, skillful bicyclists; Johnson and Dean, and Mabel T. King.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Cora Tanner produced at Keith's yesterday a new one-act comedy by Floyd Grant, an English dramatist, called, "My Husband's Model." It is a humorous treatment of a woman's jealousy, and Louis Massen was the husband. Some surprise was occasioned by the production by the Biograph of a view of the Astor Battery passing the reviewing stand. The photograph was taken at 4 in the afternoon and shown at 9 in the evening. The quickest work previously done by the biograph was the production of a picture in seven hours, in London.

Mrs. Canfield Asks for Alimony.

Mrs. Sallie S. Canfield asked Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, to allow her $500 counsel fee and $50 a week alimony, pending the trial of a suit she has begun against her husband, Eugene Canfield, the actor, for a separation. She claims that she was compelled to leave him on account of the manner in which he treated her. Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision.

FOR A NEW CUSTOM HOUSE.

Congressional Committee Inspects Present Quarters and Views Proposed Bowling Green Site.

The Congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds spent yesterday in this city, having come from Washington to make personal inspection of the present Custom House and to view the proposed Bowling Green site, which the bill now before the committee provides for. The members of the committee are: David H. Mercer, Chairman, of Nebraska; J. D. Hicks of Pennsylvania, G. W. Weymouth of Massachusetts, C. W. Gillet of New York, R. F. Broussard of Louisiana, W. G. Brantley of Georgia, and B. F. Howell of New Jersey.

The party had breakfast at the Astor House and then went at once to the Custom House, where they were welcomed by Collector Bidwell. General Appraiser Wakeman, Surveyor Croft, Naval Officer Sharkey, President Frank Brainard of the Produce Exchange, and James McCreery joined them, and a tour was made of the Custom House. The condition of the building was pointed out to the committee and likewise the inadequacy of the quarters to supply the demands of the business there transacted.

Carriages were next called, and the committee was taken to the Bowling Green site. The Congressmen examined the site with interest, after which they visited the Produce Exchange and viewed the scenes on the floor from the gallery. That the Congressmen might have an opportunity of viewing the shipping of New York, they were conducted to the Battery and a trip was made on the revenue cutter Hudson up the North River as far as Grant's Tomb.

On the party's return a luncheon was served at the Lawyers' Club, at which, in addition to those already named, there were present Congressman L. E. Quigg, C. C. Shayne, Franklin Edson, William F. Corwine, H. D. McCord, Thomas A. McIntyre, Evan Thomas, E. C. Rice, P. P. Williams, J. W. Ahles, Alfred Romer, Henry A. McGee, E. S. Whitman, Henry B. Hebert, D. D. Allerton, and C. S. Devoy.

There was speaking after luncheon. Collector Bidwell said that the committee had had an object lesson during the morning, and he was sure that they appreciated the necessities of New York in respect to a Custom House. Congressman Quigg spoke of the necessities of the Customs Service in New York and in advocacy of the Bowling Green site. He said that real estate in New York, so far as down town was concerned, had ceased to have a speculative value, and that the old Custom House was worth about $3,250,000. He would ask permission to sell at that valuation or for not less than $3,000,000. The committee returned to Washington last night.

SERVANT KEPT HER PRESENTS.

Employer Brought Action Because She Was Impertinent.

Delia Hopkins was employed as a servant in the family of Francis R. Arnold, at 121 West Seventy-fourth Street, at Christmas time. She received from members of the family several presents on Christmas morning, including a dress, a pocketbook, a hatpin, tie, and one or two other articles. Almost immediately after Christmas, according to Mr. Arnold, the girl became insubordinate, with a view, as he believed, of being discharged. She told him, in the presence of witnesses, he declares, that he could have the presents, and, with a view of making an example of the girl and preserving discipline among the other servants, he concluded to take them.

Miss Hopkins, however, locked the presents in her trunk and left the house. The following day she sent an expressman for the trunk, but Mr. Arnold refused to let it go out of his possession until the presents were surrendered.

A civil action for the recovery of the trunk followed, and the trial was held in the West Side Court, before Justice O'Gorman, yesterday morning. All of the parties interested were present with counsel. The trunk was displayed in the courtroom, and subsequently put in evidence by Mr. Arnold's lawyer, who asked the Court to direct Miss Hopkins to open it. The girl said that she had left the key at home.

"You can't have dem presents back," said the girl's lawyer to Mr. Arnold, and the spectators laughed. On the witness stand, the girl said the trunk and its contents were worth $150. She made no estimate of the value of the Christmas presents, but asserted that when she offered to give them back Mrs. Arnold declined to accept them.

Justice O'Gorman dismissed the case because there was no proof of demand, and he suggested that the parties in interest settle the dispute between themselves. Outside of the courtroom there was some heated talk, which ended in the girl bearing away her trunk in triumph, Mr. Arnold finally saying he had only desired to teach his former servant a lesson for her impertinence.

The Cincinnati Arrives in Port.

The cruiser Cincinnati arrived here yesterday from Port Royal, S. C., and went to an anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., early in the afternoon. The Cincinnati has spent a numebr of months off the Cuban coast. She is now to be completely overhauled at the New York Navy Yard and considerably improved. Her type is said to be now not up to the latest standard, and the alterations to be made in her will be extensive, so that when completed she will be an up-to-date vessel of her class. Her sister ship, the Raleigh, now on her way home from the Asiatic Station, is to undergo similar changes.

The 69th Will Be Here Next Tuesday.

The first definite information as to the arrival of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was received yesterday, when Mayor Van Wyck was notified by Col. Duffy, commanding the regiment, that, on account of the determination of the mustering-out officer to prepare all muster-out papers at Huntsville, the regiment would not be able to reach the city until Jan. 31. In view of the fact that these papers will be made out at the Alabama camp, it will not be necessary to quarter or feed the men in the armory.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

If the present mild and beautiful weather, such a novelty in midwinter, continues, and cold waves cease to trouble further, many of the plans for Southern and even European trips which have been made will be changed, and although there will be an exodus out of town when the curtain finally falls on the season three weeks from to-morrow, it will be to Lakewood, Old Point Comfort, and Washington, rather than to Florida, California, the West Indies, and even the Riviera. The social calendar, as a rule, is little affected by weather conditions, save in late Winter and early Spring, when the presence of mild weather or the opposite makes all the difference in the world to thousands of people. The Avenue yesterday resembled more a day in October or early November than late January, and people drove in open carriages and walked without wraps.

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There is not very much of importance on to-day's programme. The second and last dramatic breakfast in aid of the Society of Decorative Art at the Astoria this morning will therefore be all the more largely attended. The curtain will rise at 11:15 o'clock promptly, and all should be in their seats, for the programme is a most attractive and delightful one. Owing to the continued illness of Miss Cissy Loftus, Mrs. Sidney Harris will appear with Mr. Morgan in the play written by Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy. The appearance of Mr. Rose will also be an incident of interest, and every one will be glad to hear Miss Beatrice Herford in her inimitable monologues. This morning she will impersonate her two best characters—the "New England seamstress" and the "New York shop girl." At the breakfast which is to follow the performance, and which will be served at small tables in the Astor Gallery, the artists who appear will be present, and also Miss Hilda Spong and Mr. John Kellard, who were not able to stop for the breakfast last week.

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This afternoon will bring a number of receptions and "at homes," and the evening "Die Götterdämmerung" at the Metropolitan, the last of the evening performances in the Wagner cycle, and which will begin at 6:45 P. M. Several of the boxholders have arranged to have light suppers served in their boxes by a caterer during the first intermission, which will be a half hour long. Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting instituted this custom by having chocolate and ices served in her box at one of the Wagner nights last week.

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The long hours and the fact that the house is in darkness most of the time on these Wagner cycle nights have given rise to several amusing stories. It is told of one young man who is Wagner mad that he prepares for each performance by fasting and prayer. Another music-loving bachelor dines at 5 P. M. on the cycle nights, and goes out for supper to his club during the first intermission. Still another went to a performance which began at 6:45 last week and remained until 8:30, then attended a large dinner, and at its conclusion, after a few minutes' stay, returned to the Opera House to spend the last hour and a half at the opera. Another story is told of a well-known man who called during one of the dark scenes upon a well-known dowager and her sister, whom he had previously seen sitting in the front of their box. There was no light in the entresol, so he felt his way to the door of the box, when to his astonishment, through the portière came a suspicious sound. It took him a moment to realize that both ladies were sound asleep and snoring. He discreetly retired, but returned twice later on, to find the same conditions prevailed. At the close of the opera he met the ladies coming out of their box, and the dowager remarked: "Oh, Mr. D., where have you been? Wasn't it grand? I really now appreciate Wagner for the first time, and I never enoyed an opera so much in my life!"

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Mrs. Henry Clews will give an entertainment at her house, West Thirty-fourth Street, this evening for about seventy-five guests. The artists who will appear at Mrs. W. D. Sloane's musicale on Thursday will be Mme. Nordica and David Bispham. The Adamowski String Quartet will also play. This afternoon the first "Yard Day" reception at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, under the new régime of Commodore Philip, will be held by Mrs. Philip at the Commandant's residence.

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Another of the series of dinner dances which are such a feature of this season will be given by Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., who has issued cards for Feb. 4.

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There was no large reception at Mrs. Charles C. Worthington's yesterday afternoon, where Israel Zangwill was present as the guest of honor, Mrs. Worthington having invited only a few friends of literary tastes to meet the author. The affair was small and very informal. Mr. Zangwill came in late, and remained only about an hour.

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The first of two musicales in aid of the New York Kindergarten Association took place in the large ballroom at Sherry's yesterday afternoon. The concert was given under the patronage of Mrs. Hugh Auchincloss, Miss Laura Billings, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, Mrs. Henry Burden, Mrs. J. A. Burden, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Callender, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Margaret Chanler, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. William E. Draper, Mrs. C. Temple Emmet, Mrs. J. Warren Goddard, Mrs. Pierre Mali, Mrs. Robert Minturn, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. William H. Osborn, Mrs. Almeric H. Paget, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, Mrs. Charles Howland Russell, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Isaac Seligman, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Miss Emily Sloane, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Samuel Thomas, and a number of other prominent women. The feature of the musicale was the appearance of Mme. Blanche Marchesi, who made her début in this city, and who, in fact, was the whole programme. Mme. Marchesi, who was accompanied by Mr. Isidore Luckstone, gave first Gounod's air from "La Reine de Saba," and then sang the following selections: "Lorelei," Liszt; "Meine Liebe ist grün," Brahms; "La Cloche," Saint-Saëns; "Nussbaum," Schumann; "Sum Sum," Taubert; "The First Miracle of Jesus," Paladilhe; "En Prière," (Prière de l'Enfant Jésus,) G. Fauré, from the Cycle les Contes Mystiques; "Myrto," Delibes; "You and I," Lisa Lehmann; "Tu Me Dirais," Chaminade; "Le Célèbre Minuet d'Exhaant," Eighteenth Century. Mme. Marchesi made a very favorable impression, and was enthusiastically applauded, particularly for her rendering of the selections from Liszt, Brahms, Schumann, and Chaminade. The second musicale in aid of this kindergarten association will be given at Sherry's on the afternoon of Feb. 8, when Miss Maude MacCarthy, the child violinist, will appear, and the Persian Garden Quartet, composed of Mrs. Seabury Ford, Miss Marguerite Hall, Mr. Mackenzie Gordon, and Mr. Ericsson Bushnell will sing the cycle of songs from Tennyson's "Princess," arranged by Mr. Victor Harris to music compiled from various sources. The meeting of the Post-Graduate Sewing Class at Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock's was quite large yesterday morning, and the day was well begun in sewing for charity and discussing the events of the past week. Last evening, besides the Clarkson Day dance, of which there is a full description further on, the Monday Evening Dancing Class held its regular session at Delmonico's. This class is the one organized by Mrs. Richard Hartshorne and Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane.

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Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock is in New York for a short stay, and has rooms at the Cambridge. She will visit her daughter, Mrs. Frederic Harriman, on Staten Island, before she leaves for the West, with her ultimate destination the Klondike. Mrs. Hitchcock was in Alaska all last Summer, and she and her companion, Miss Edith Van Buren, have quite a volume of thrilling experiences to relate. Miss Van Buren, who has passed several seasons at Nice and on the Riviera, is this Winter with her mother at the Arlington Hotel in Washington. It is said that she will also return to the Klondike late in the Spring.

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The list of at homes was still somewhat formidable yesterday. Among those who received were Mrs. Inslee Pardee, Mrs. George C. Ward and Miss Florence Oliphant Ward, Mrs. L. Mortimer Thorn and Miss Thorn, Mrs. William Jackson and Miss Jackson, and Mrs. George Hammond McLean. To-day there are yet many others who will be at home. The reception which possibly may excite the more general interest will be the second Tuesday of Miss Helen Gould and her brother Mr. Frank Gould. Mrs. Edwin Gould will pour tea. There will be no music, but a small dinner will follow.

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The annual Charity Ball took place last evening in Philadelphia. Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, who now, with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Drexel, shares the position of leader of society in the Quaker City, headed the procession, which is always a feature of charity dancing entertainments, with Mr. Charles Curtis Harrison. The affair was quite successful, and the Academy of Music was crowded.

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Many preparations are being made already for the Paris Exposition by the Americans who will be there during that festive year. As yet many of these plans are a bit shadowy. A clique of some seven bachelors are negotiating for a large apartment near the Champs de Mars. Miss Susan Lord Day intends to go to the exposition in her yacht steamer, and will, if possible, anchor that vessel some distance down the Seine and live on it during the Summer. There are hotels galore springing up along the Avenue de Trocadero for the accommodation of foreigners.

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The White Rose ball, at York, England, last week, was a brilliant success. It was held in the Assembly Rooms, which were prettily decorated, the pillars being wreathed with white roses. The chandeliers were also garlanded in the same way, while the smaller ballroom was made into a "sitting-out" room. A group of "White Roses" received the guests. Among these were Miss Mary Hawke, (Lord Hawke's sister,) Miss Lila de Yarburgh Bateson, Miss Boynton, and Miss Walker. There were several débutantes, one being the daughter of the Archbishop of York. Miss Joan Wilson, (whose engagement to the young Duke of Manchester was broken off last year,) Miss Muriel Wilson, Lady Zetland, Miss Pleydell-Bouverie, Lady Muriel Parsons, and Lady Hartopp were among the very well known fashionable women present.

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The Riviera has begun to be very gay. Mr. Eugene Higgins is expected at Monte Carlo, and a plan is being made to interest him in a daily coach from that place to Nice. Among the admired American women at Nice this Winter is Miss Beavor-Webb, who is a sister of the yacht designer, who married Miss May. Among the other Americans are Mr. Van Buren, the American Consul; Mrs. and Miss Livingston, Major Brevoort, Miss Meynell, and Mrs. Livingston Thompson. Lady Whalley, who has Miss Beavor-Webb as a guest, has given several very pretty affairs in her honor, and among others a large luncheon. Mrs. Garrison, Miss Randall, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Drury are also at Nice.

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Dinard has had a fancy ball, which was given by Mrs. Stephens at La Roche Corneille, her villa. The guests came in dominoes and unmasked at midnight. After supper there was a cotillion led by Miss Stephens and Mr. R. Forbes. Among the people who are well known to New York society there were Sir George and Lady Duntze, whose daughter married Mr. Henry Whitehouse of Newport; Miss N. McCrea, Mrs. Winslow, Mrs. Dr. Shepard, Mrs. Pell Haggarty, and Mrs. Hughes Hallett. At Cairo all the hotels had Christmas trees, and there were numerous dances in the evening, both on Christmas and New Year's. Mrs. Lawrence Turnure, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Miss Julia Dent Grant were among the Americans recently in Cairo. The Duc de Loubat and Mr. De Courcy Forbes are expected there en route to Palestine and Arabia.

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At Ouchy the weather has been very mild. At the Hotel de Beau Rivage is Miss Alice Bates of this city, who is shortly to be married to M. Humbert de Cerjat, a member of one of the oldest and best known families of the Canton de Vlaud. His brother has been recently made Assistant Director of the Ottoman Bank, in Constantinople. They will reside after their marriage at M. de Corjat's estates, at Moudon.

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Booked to sail on the Lahn for Southampton to-day, among others, are the Hon. Alan Johnstone, First Secretary of the English Embassy, and Mrs. Johnstone, formerly Miss Pinchot of this city.

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Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, who at present is residing at the Hotel Buckingham, gave a dance last evening for her daughter, Miss Edith Van Cortlandt Jay, in Delmonico's large ball room. Mrs. Jay was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, Mrs. Howland Russell, Mrs. Louis Henop, and Mrs. Dupont. The music was furnished by Lander, the cotillion being danced before supper, which was served at 12:30 A. M. Alexander Hadden led, dancing with Miss Jay. The favors were ribbons and natural bridesmaid roses tied with pink ribbons. Supper was served in the small ball room at round tables. Mrs. Jay was handsomely gowned in brocaded lilac satin, the bodice of which was ornamented with point applique lace and a bouquet of mauve orchids worn over the left shoulder. Miss Jay's striking costume was of ivory white satin, embroidered in silver. This trimming was used about the skirt in waved design, the corsage being entirely covered with it and finished with point lace. A diamond crescent was the coiffure ornament worn with this artistic gown. There were over 200 guests present, among whom were the Misses Sallie Atterbury, Susan Butler, Julie Fay Bradley, Harriet Biddle, Edith Clark, Hope Drake, de Coppet, Fellowes, Laura Hard, Esther Hoppin, Schieffelin Van Nest, Violetta White, Mrs. Maturin Delafield, the Misses Delafield, and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Miss Frances de Peyster, Miss Augusta de Peyster, Miss Louise Gallatin, Miss May Beekman, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Miss Lillie Oelrichs, Miss Helen Peabody, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Miss Angelica Church, Miss Janet de Kay, Miss Mabel Armstrong, Miss Marion Curtis, Miss Kane, Miss Forbes Morgan, Miss Boardman, Miss Josephine Drexel, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Miss Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. Arthur J. Peabody, Miss Charlotte Hagerman, Miss Bartholomew, Miss Leonie Lentilhon, Miss Caroline King Lee, Miss Eloise Davis, Miss Cornelia Delafield, Miss Eleanor Soutter, Miss Barnes, the Misses Stokes, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Stephen Van Rennselaer, Miss Georgiana Wilmerding, Miss Georgette Kidd, Mrs. Kidd, Miss Alexandre, Mr. and Mrs. John Bowers, the Misses Bowers, Miss Coudert, Mrs. Fellowes Davis, Miss Davis, the Misses Fitzgerald, the Misses Ireland, Miss Munde, Mrs. John G. Neeser, the Misses Neeser, Miss Iselin, Miss Emily Livingston Mason, Miss Mabel Huntington, the Misses Robinson, Miss Clarkson, and Messrs. Lawrence Atterbury, Henry Barbey, O. M. Bishop, H. Cleveland, E. Durr, A. de Peyster, W. N. Duane, Berry Gould, Valentine Hall, de Peyster Kollins, John Iselin, Barclay Kountze, R. S. Minturn, E. V. Stebbins, Goelet Gallatin, Pell, Beekman, Bleecker, Barclay, Halcombe Lord, Raymond Lefferts, Jay, Clarence Storm, Raymon Sawyer, Harry Batchellor, C. Stacy Clark, Stephen Pell, E. C. Parrish, Wainwright, de Peyster, Charles Van Rensselaer, Graham Stokes, Charles L. Riker, Edwin Sands, and George Nicholas.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wingate—Lamb.

Miss Maud C. Lamb, daughter of Richard Lamb of 119 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, and George Albert Wingate, a son of Gen. George W. Wingate of Brooklyn, were married yesterday afternoon at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. John P. Peters. The bride was attended by Mrs. Frederick de Figaniere as matron of honor. The best man was Edward Jeans. The ushers were Charles Wingate and Frederick de Figaniere. The bride was gowned in blue broadcloth and the matron of honor in fawn-colored broadcloth. Following the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's parents.

Professional Woman's League Meets.

The Professional Woman's League held the last scheduled meeting of its fiscal year yesterday. For the coming twelve months, social, dramatic, or literary meetings will be held every Monday afternoon during the year excepting the second Monday of the month, when business meetings will occupy the attention of the members. The league has just completed arrangements for a meeting next Monday to discuss the "Myths and Legends of the Americas." The meeting yesterday afternoon was largely attended, and, in the absence of the President, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Louise Eldridge presided. The musical programme consisted of violin solos by Miss Rossi Gresch and songs by Miss Lily Ott.

TRADE SCHOOL'S NEW HOME.

Fine Building of the Baron de Hirsch Institution in Sixty-fourth Street

Opened to Pupils.

The new building of the Baron de Hirsch Trade School, in Sixty-fourth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, was opened to pupils yesterday. The school took up its work in the new building very quietly; there were no opening ceremonies. For the last five years the school has been located in East Ninth Street, but its quarters there were found insufficient. The work accomplished by the school induced the Baroness de Hirsch to enlarge its scope by providing a new building, and she gave $150,000 for this purpose.

The building is four stories high, and has a frontage of about 110 feet. It is constructed of steel and brick, and every means has been adopted to make it both safe and comfortable. Four trades are taught in the school, and a large hall is devoted to each. In the basement is the machine shop, fitted with lathes, a milling machine, a screw machine, and all the tools necessary in the machinist's calling. There is also a forge in this room, which is used to keep in repair the tools employed in the shop. On the second floor is the carpenter shop, with tables for each of the pupils. There are here two power saws and carpenters' tools of all kinds.

The floor above is devoted to plumbing. Complete sets of wash room and kitchen plumbing are placed on platforms, to be easily accessible to teacher and pupil, and in this, as in all the other departments, every effort has been made to make the instruction thoroughly practical. Painting, both house and sign, is taught on the top floor. Here sections of the room have been arranged with partitions, the upper portions of which are set with windows, so that practical work may be done by each of the pupils in sash as well as in plain-surface painting.

On the ground floor is a large lecture hall. Here lectures are to be given from time to time on general subjects, as well as on special ones, connected with the manual training given in the various departments. These lectures will be open not only to the pupils, but to any others who may care to attend. There are several other rooms in the building, in which mechanical drawing and mathematics are taught. Each pupil receives each week about three hours' instruction in these two branches.

The school is open every day except Saturday and Sunday from 8 till 5, and the course of instruction in each of the trades is five and a half months. This is considered sufficient to make the young men competent helpers. The school does not attempt to train boys to become skilled mechanics. They are taught the rudiments of their trade, and their further training is left to the practical work they do as wage earners. The average age of the boys in the school is between seventeen and eighteen years, but none is admitted before sixteen. J. Ernest G. Yalden is the Superintendent of the school.

IDA BENFEY'S READING.

The Book of Job Listened to by a Large Audience.

Ida Benfey read selections from the Book of Job in Carnegie Lyceum last night in the presence of an audience which nearly filled the hall. Miss Benfey, attired in a black evening gown, stood by a reading desk which held the text, but spoke the words from memory generally. She omitted those familiar parts of the book which in the original was written in prose and are called by the commentators the prologue and epilogue. Some "advanced" scholars regard these as additions to the original of a later date than the dialogues between Job and his "comforters," and the voice of the Lord speaking in the whirlwind. Of course the Elihu interlude, which is probably spurious, was also omitted.

Miss Benfey prefaced her reading or recitation with a few words of explanation. In the reading the salient characteristics of the three expostulatory "friends" were deftly denoted, and there was certainly no lack of declamatory force. Miss Benfey's interpretative skill and facility of expression frequently have been praised in this journal. It cannot be said that her treatment of the Book of Job exhibits those qualities at their best. Still it may greatly increase her vogue among worthy persons whose eminently respectable ears the public reader of the poets rarely ever reaches, and it may also serve to stimulate interest in Bible reading. But one could not help remembering last evening with some sort of sympathy poor Miss Frankfair's expression of fear, in "Trelawny," that Rose "declaimed" her prayers.

Manhattan Elevated Changes.

Vice President Alfred Skitt of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company said yesterday that talk of the resignation of Chief Engineer John Waterhouse was based on a change about of officials. Mr. Waterhouse had resigned to become Consulting Engineer of the company, and had been succeeded by Consulting Engineer G. H. Pegram. Mr. Skitt said that Roadmaster Robert Black had not resigned, or rather that, if he had done so, the resignation had not reached his office.

Question of Dr. Hall's Successor.

Robert Beggs, a member of the session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was quoted in THE TIMES on Saturday as saying that Dr. Alexander Connell would not be secured by that church as pastor, as he intended to stay in London, and that the successor to Dr. Hall would be an Englishman and not an American, says he made no such statement to any person.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederick Dietz.

Frederick Dietz, a member of the piano firm of George Steck & Co., died on Saturday last at his residence, 450 West Forty-third Street, of pneumonia, in his seventy-first year. He was born in Germany in 1829, and he was early apprenticed to the firm of Luckhardt, a famous piano manufacturing firm of that time. In 1850 he came to America and settled in Savannah, Ga. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Confederate Army, in which he attained the rank of Captain. Shortly after the close of the war he came to New York, and after being employed in a number of pianomaking houses he entered the employ of George Steck & Co., in which firm he soon became a partner, using in this connection several valuable patents of which he was the owner. Mr. Dietz was well known in German circles, and among others was a member of the Liederkranz and the German Society. He leaves one daughter. His son, who was a Surgeon in the United States Army and the author of a number of scientific works, died several months ago.

Gen. Frederick W. Partridge.

Gen. Frederick W. Partridge of Sycamore, Ill., died on Sunday, aged seventy-five years. Gen. Partridge was in both the Mexican and civil wars. He was sent on a secret mission by President James K. Polk to Mexico, where he was captured as a spy and imprisoned in San Juan d'Ulloa. In the civil war he was commissioned Captain of Company E, Thirteenth Illinois, by Gov. Yates and was rapidly promoted for bravery. At the battle of Missionary Ridge his valor was such that he was brevetted Brigadier General. In 1869 he was appointed by President Grant as United States Consul General to Bangkok, Siam, where he served eight years.

Obituary Notes.

Judge E. W. WOODBURY died at Bethel, Me., Sunday. Judge Woodbury was eighty-one years old. He was the framer of the first prohibitory law in the State of Maine.

Dr. WILLIAM J. LYTLE died Sunday at Princeton, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Somerset County, but spent most of his life in Princeton. He is survived by a widow, one son, and one daughter.

ANDREW J. VAN HORN, a gauger in the New York Custome House, died at his home, 300 Fifth Street, Jersey City, on Sunday, from pneumonia. He was born in Centreville, N. J., in 1823. He is survived by a widow and three married daughters.

Mrs. MARTHA E. T. SWIFT died yesterday at the home of her son, 20 West Fifty-fifth Street. Mrs. Swift was the widow of Dr. William Swift, United States Navy. The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, to-morrow afternoon.

BURTIS SCHAFF, a retired merchant and pioneer resident of Mount Vernon, died on Sunday in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in this city and went to Mount Vernon fifty-two years ago as a member of the Home Industrial Society, which founded the city.

WILLIAM P. ALCUTT, a pioneer packer and organizer of the Alcutt Packing Company of Kansas City, Mo., is dead at his home of pneumonia. He was born in Chester County, Pa., in 1827. He was at one time connected with the firm of Plankington & Armour.

DANIEL H. TURNER, eighty years old, died on Sunday at 632 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. Mr. Turner was for many years employed in the railway mail service, and retired two years ago. The funeral services will be held to-morrow and the interment will be in Poughkeepsie, Mr. Turner's native city.

JAMES W. WATKINS is dead in Kansas City, Mo., of grip. He was born in Bristol, England, in 1829, came to America in 1847, settling in Wisconsin, was fourteen years General Freight Agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, later was then agent for the New York Central and St. Louis Railroad, and at the time of his death of the Canada Cattle Car Company.

WILLIAM CLARKE died at his home, Pen-ford Avenue and Suburban Place, in the Bronx, on Sunday, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in England, and came to New York fifty-five years ago. He engaged in the manufacture of gold pens, but later entered the hardware business, retiring about a year ago. He leaves a wife and three children. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow afternoon.

Miss JENNIE MOORE of San Francis

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23 Wall Street,
New York, January 21, 1899.
To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
(DATED JULY 1, 1887.)

Referring to our circular of December 14, 1898, we have now to announce that over a majority in amount of the above-described bonds has been deposited with us under the terms of our said circular.

Holders of like bonds who have not yet deposited the same, and who wish us to include their bonds in any arrangement we may make, as indicated in said circular, are hereby notified to deposit their bonds with us not later than February 7, 1899, after which date deposits, if received at all, will be subject to such conditions as we may determine.

We cannot undertake to act for any bondholder who shall not have deposited his bonds with us on or before February 7, 1899.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market excited and buoyant.

Not only beyond all precedent, but far beyond what any man ever has dared forecast, was the record of the opening hour of business on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. London, finally becoming a buyer of American stocks, cabled advanced quotations before the beginning of business here, but such gains were trivial compared with what was scored the moment the New York Stock Exchange opened. Many stocks jumped up 2, 3, and 5 per cent. apiece, some leaped a full ten points and even more, one rising over nineteen. There was practically a panic among speculators on the short side, and their bids crowded the market recklessly. Much more effective, however, than the scramble of professional bear speculators were the bids made through commission houses by the public to take securities at whatever the price might be. Veterans of Wall Street stood aghast. Not in the experience of him who is oldest had anything of the sort ever been before approached.

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It was not in one or two stocks nor for a little while merely that there was this phenomenal spectacle. The whole list swayed in the movement, and those stocks most conspicuous, most largely traded in, were leaders among the gainers. And the feverishness of the first fifteen minutes of business, instead of leading to reaction, seemed chiefly to incite further and more confident buying. Till the noon hour no let-up appeared whatever.

Before the day was over, however, profit-taking exerted an effect, and quotations generally yielded somewhat; but final transactions were in a renewal of buoyancy, and the average trader and broker in Wall Street quit business last night—very late last night—expectant of as great if not greater market events for to-day.

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They who have been working for reaction were at the end of the day more emphatic than ever in declaring that the market could not continue so excited and so buoyant and still be safe. But the rank and file of traders in the Street give no more heed now to such warning than they have through the recent weeks in which the same ultra conservatism has been urging caution. Among the important leaders of the Street no abatement of confidence shows. Gov. Flower, the Messrs. Rockefeller, and men of that calibre hold firmly to the position that a financial revolution has come, that a 3 per cent. money market succeeding a 6 per cent. money market finds only natural result in the advance of security market values.

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Despite the tremendous aggregate of recent transactions on the Stock Exchange and the consequent increase of loans in Stock Exchange circles, money market conditions stay unchanged, funds showing further ease at the opening of this week than was the record of even a week ago.

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The public's interest in the market was yesterday extended far beyond all past commitments. A significant fact in the situation is, too, that to an extraordinary extent securities being bought for the public are at the same time being paid for outright by the public and taken away from Wall Street. In brokerage circles and in banking circles prudent rules are being followed. If any sudden, sharp setback should come it would be disclosed that with all the recent activity and recent buoyancy there has been general adherence in Wall Street to sound business principles in the conduct of Stock Exchange business. It is the general public, not the broker or the banker, that is speculating, that has made the high prices, and that has added to investments at the advance. And this is a healthy element in the situation.

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Government bonds were fairly active. There were sales of $3,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 112¼; $10,000 do, coupon, at 113; $5,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 128⅝; $1,000 do, coupon at 129, and $8,000 threes, coupon, at 107½@107⅝@107½.

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In State bonds $1,000 Tennessee settlement threes, small, at 95.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

American Express	2	Laclede Gas	⅝
Am. Malting Co.	3½	Lake Shore	4
Am. Malting Co. pf.	¾	Long Island	1
American Tobacco	1⅞	Man. Con	⅞
At., T. & S. F., pf.	1⅛	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	⅞
B. & O., when issued	1	Missouri Pacific	⅝
B. & O. pf., w. iss.	¾	N. J. Central	1½
Canada Southern	3½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Canadian Pacific	1	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	¾	pf	3
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	N. Y., Ont. & West.	5
Chi. Gt. West	1⅛	Nor. & West. pf.	⅝
Chi., Gt. W., pf. A	1	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., Gt. W., pf., B.	2⅜	Ore. R. & Nav.	2
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	3½	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	3¾
Chi. & Northwest	1½	Oregon Short Line	3
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Pacific Coast	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	5½	Penn. Railroad	2¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅝
Col. So., 2d pf., w. iss.	½	Peoria & Eastern	⅝
Consol. Ice	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	5⅝
Delaware & Hudson	2½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Del., Lack. & West.	2⅞	Reading	1⅝
Erie, 1st pf.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	6½
Erie, 2d pf.	½	Reading 2d pf.	2¾
Evans. & T. H.	¾	Rio Gr. West.	2½
Gen. Electric	3⅝	Rio Gr. West. pf.	1½
Great North. pf.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
H. B. Claflin	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅜
Int. Paper Co.	1¾	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	1
Int. Paper Co. pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	4½
Knickerbocker Ice	2	Western Union Tel.	2¼

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Nat. Biscuit	1
Ann Arbor pf.	¾	Nat. Biscuit pf.	½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1½	Nat. Lead Co.	⅝
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	⅝	N. Y. Airbrake	3½
Col., H. C. & Iron	½	New York Central	⅞
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	1¾
Consolidated Gas	1	Stand. Dist. pf.	1
Fd. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	Southern Railway pf.	½
Glucose Sugar	1¼	Third Avenue	1
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	1	Union Pacific	1⅝
Lake Erie & West. pf.	2¼	Union Pacific pf.	1⅞
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	1	W. & L. E. pf., 4th	
Mobile & Ohio	1	as. pd.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. gen. reg	2½	Ohio & Miss, Sp. Div. 6s	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. con	1½	Ore. Short L., inc. A.	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st St. L. div.	1	Ore. Short Line, int. B	2½
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1¾	Reading gen. 4s	1¾
Mo., Pac. col. 5s	1¾	W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	2
N. Y. Cent., L. S. col. 3½s	1¼	W. N. Y. & Pa., inc.	1⅛

Bonds Declined.

De Bardeleben Coal 6s	1	Fulton Elev. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days, 3 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $107,874,822; balance, $8,269,557; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $921,817.

Money on call in London at 1 per cent.

Rate of discount in open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bill.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝@$4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19⅜ for short; reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜ and 94⅛@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par.

In Continental Cities.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Prices on the Bourse today were extremely firm. Spanish fours were the feature of the transactions, and Rio Tintos were in strong demand at a considerable advance. South African securities found an excellent market, especially Gold Fields, Rand Foniens, and the securities of the British Chartered South African Company.

BERLIN, Jan 23.—Prices on the Boerse here to-day were firm. Spanish fours were animated and considerably harder. American securities were good and local stocks advanced, especially iron shares, owing to the satisfactory trade report.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.—The tendency of prices on the Boerse to-day was toward firmness, but the transactions were irregular. Spanish fours, in turns, advanced; American securities were strong, and local stocks were in demand.

LONDON IS WAKING UP.

London speculators staid long after their own business hours yesterday in order to continue trading in American stocks. It has been many a year since such a London spectacle has been in evidence.

It is estimated by people who have been closely following recent affairs abroad that the current rise has resulted in the extension of a short interest in American stocks at London beyond all precedent, and yesterday's activity in our stocks on the other side, both on the Stock Exchange and after hours on the curb, reflects not merely the nervousness of such a short interest, but reflects also buying for investment there.

New York Central, and Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, and the Atchison stocks and Louisville and Nashville are not only being bought abroad by the foreigners, but European buying orders in those stocks are now executed here on a large scale.

It is in London that the pending far-reaching deal in New York Central affairs is believed to be chiefly progressing, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's presence there being counted upon in Wall Street as significant in this particular. Mr. Morgan is likely also to be found practically directing that arrangement of Pennsylvania Railroad affairs which is forecast in Wall Street as of consequence much beyond what has been anticipated.

In yesterday's market Pennsylvania stock was conspicuously active and buoyant, about 50,000 shares of the stock were traded in, and at one time the price was up to 142, a half dozen points above where it closed on Saturday. Coincident with the rise in Pennsylvania was a sensational advance in the shares of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Pan Handle) property. Closing around 68 on Saturday, the common stock yesterday rushed at the opening up to 87, a jump of about 20 points. Later, under pressure upon the part of Wall Street interests identified with the recent movement in the stock, a sharp reaction was forced, apparently for conservatism's sake, but there was at the end of the day still a net gain of over 5 points. Before the end of the present week it is promised that there will be disclosure of one important move impending between Pan Handle and Pennsylvania interests.

ONTARIO-JERSEY CENTRAL.

Ontario and Western occupied a position on the Stock Exchange yesterday that never before was reached by it, being not only the most largely traded in stock of the day, but virtually going to the 200,000-share mark. After selling under 20, it went rushing to 25, its net gain for the day being over 5 points.

Much mystery is involved in this sudden extraordinary movement. In one important financial quarter it is intimated that the Ontario and Western property may be in some way merged into or allied with the Jersey Central, a combination (if such a thing be possible) which would be, it is said, not more important to Ontario and Western than to Jersey Central. That stock rose to 104½, its last quotation being its highest of the day. An important foreign financial interest, for a long time past largely interested in Ontario and Western, is credited with carrying on negotiations for a block of Jersey Central stock which, if acquired, will give it representation and influence in Jersey Central management; and incidentally there are suggestions that Jersey Central shares may be listed upon the London Stock Exchange. The short interest in Jersey Central is probably larger than in all the other coal stocks put together.

SHORTS CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

People's Gas stock was weak in the early part of yesterday's stock market, selling down close to 109. But the reaction seemed to be the signal for buying for the account of important New York insiders, and a quick rally carried the stock close to 113. Coincident with the rise a Wall Street news agency (credited with close relations with influential interests in the People's Gas Company) issued the following bulletin:

"It is understood from official sources that an attack upon People's Gas has been planned for to-night at the meeting of the Chicago Aldermanic Board. The plan includes the introduction of an ordinance calling upon the Illinois Legislature to repeal the Frontage act, or for some other adverse measure. There is said to be a short interest in the stock among the Chicago Aldermen, which will try to obtain relief in this way. Officials of the company here say that they have no fear regarding the matter, as they consider it only a 'strike,' and the day for 'strikes' against this company has passed. They say further that it is hardly the right time to be short of any stock in the existing conditions of the market, and certainly not of People's Gas."

After the close of business for the day a Director of the People's Gas Company said that certain reasons existed for confidence in what he called "the fact that slugging People's Gas" is played out. Important politicians hitherto fighting the company are now its open friends.

A New York audit company is to make a report of an examination of the People's Gas bonds. The showing is forecast semi-officially as 7 or 8 per cent. on the company's capital stock.

WILL MR. SAGE RESIGN?

Strenuous efforts were made to mark down the price of Manhattan Elevated shares in yesterday's market, and at one time the quotation was knocked close to 112, but there continued the same steady buying which for weeks past has been in evidence upon the part of houses which are credited with especially close relationships with Mr. J. P. Morgan and his associates.

People who have been positive in asserting that a deal of more than ordinary consequence is progressing in Manhattan affairs are now averring that an official statement corroborative of all they have forecast will be made soon, possibly this week.

One interesting current report of the day has it that Mr. Russell Sage has been asked to resign from the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Company, and the name of an officer of the New York Central Railroad is being mentioned as Mr. Sage's successor. Another Director besides Mr. Sage, it is said, may also be permitted to resign.

PROFITS IN PAPER.

Bearing out the forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the official statement of the International Paper Company shows a surplus over all expenses and charges to Dec. 31, 1898, of $1,160,000. The dividend on the preferred stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31 is $300,000, and on the common stock $160,000, leaving a balance of $700,000, equal to over 4 per cent. on the common stock.

THE ANTHRACITE DEAL.

Anthracite coal shares, notably Reading first preferred, were conspicuously strong in yesterday's market. Reading made a phenomenal run from below 58, to 66, and closed about 1 per cent. lower, with a net gain of 6½ points. Reading common and second preferred were also quite strong, gaining 1⅝ and 2¾ points net, respectively. Delaware and Hudson advanced from 112½ to 117, Lackawanna ran from 158½ to 163, and Jersey Central, after selling at 102¼, got up to 104½, and staid there to the close.

Coal trade interests and Wall Street people close to the managements of the several anthracite properties were heavy buyers of the coal stocks. There was further talk of the completion of the coal deal, and some details of it were discussed about the Street. From Philadelphia came advices that the arrangement includes an agreement with the individual anthracite operators who, with their big tonnage and their persistent clamor for lower tolls, have heretofore been thorns in the paths of the big coal producers and carriers. The adjustment with these operators will simplify the anthracite situation considerably.

GOV. FLOWER AND ATCHISON.

Reports are renewed that ex-Gov. R. P. Flower is to enter the Atchison Railroad's Board of Directors.

THE GRANGER SHARES.

The Granger shares lost their positions as market leaders yesterday, none of the group, except the Chicago Great Westerns, keeping pace with the general buoyancy. St. Paul had about 30,000 shares to its credit and fluctuated within a narrow range, getting no higher than 129, and closing just where it closed on Saturday. Rock Island, on an even smaller volume of transactions, sold down to 118½ and, although rallying subsequently, lost a fraction for the day. Burlington was the most active of the Grangers. It sold as high as 141½, a new high price for the present movement, but afterward reacted and closed with only a fractional net gain. Of all three stocks, however, commission houses were steady buyers, and big orders in them were executed for out of town account.

Chicago Great Western issues, on the contrary, were conspicuously buoyant. The common had a sensational advance early in the day, getting as high as 20⅝. It dropped back later, but retained about two points of the gain to the close. Insiders were actively bullish on the stock and heavy buying by the same interests brought about advances of one point in the preferred A and more than two points apiece in the preferred B and the debentures.

MALT TRUST PROGRESS.

Announcements are made of developments in the affairs of the American Malting Company, which will give to that trust much new importance. Competing properties are being absorbed.

Negotiations were concluded yesterday afternoon by which the company secures eight of the principal independent malt houses in the Eastern States, including that of Neidlinger & Son of this city. The majority of the plants purchased are located in this State, and their acquisition reduces competition in the malting industry to a nominal factor. The diminution of competition will in turn enable the American Malting Company to extend its policy of economy in the cost of manufacturing and distributing its products which has been a feature of the management since the company was organized a year and a half ago.

The most important plants acquired are those of Neidlinger & Son, which have a capacity of about 2,800,000 bushels of malt a year. One of the firm's establishments in this city occupies an entire city block and water front on the East River, another about a dozen city lots also on the East River, besides a valuable property in Brooklyn. The firm also had several smaller malt houses at various advantageous points throughout this State. An officer of the company in speaking of the transaction said that it was the most important one made by the American Malting Company since it began business, and one that is certain to be of great advantage not only to the company, but to its customers as well.

SENATOR BRICE'S ROAD.

Even in the height of yesterday's stock market buoyancy Lake Erie and Western shares were weak. After selling at 67 they fell to 64, and the net loss for the day was between two and three points. Talk is heard of litigation regarding some aspects of the company's affairs.

THE NEW WHEELING STOCKS.

The new Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks were in good demand on the curb and in the bond crowd yesterday, and showed advances in price. The first preferred sold at 57⅞, and at the close was not offered under 58. Reorganization interests are pointing out that the stock is selling about where the new Hocking Valley first preferred is quoted, and are claiming that their stock is much nearer full dividends than the latter. The stocks "when issued" are likely to be put upon the unlisted department this week, probably on Wednesday.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Grain movement from Chicago last week the largest third week in January in more than four years.

Increase of $357,300 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

Statement from Boston that a new copper company is forming to be named the Miners' Copper Company.

Increase of $58,000 in St. Louis Southwestern's net earnings for December, making an increase of $131,058 for the six months ended Dec. 31.

Increase of $597,805 in Northwest's gross earnings for December, making an increase of $1,100,454 since June 1.

Threatened war between the Union Tobacco and the Continental Tobacco Companies.

Statement by officers of the National Carbon Company that when the subscription books closed applications for over $1,200,000 of stock outside of Chicago and $1,000,000 in Chicago were refused.

Official announcement that new issue of $2,500,000 St. Paul 3½ per cent. general mortgage bonds has been sold.

Engineers surveying the new air line route of the St. Louis, Peoria and Northwestern from Peoria to Clinton, Ill. Contracts for construction expected to be awarded within a month.

Certificates of the American Linseed Oil Company expected to be ready for delivery this week.

Meeting of holders of trust certificates for Cleveland and Canton first mortgage bonds called for Saturday to consider a proposal that money be borrowed to pay off previous liens and acquire needed branches and connections and to empower the committee to carry through a plan of reorganization.

Production of gold from the Rand district of South Africa for 1898 increased 41½ per cent. over 1897. December production largest on record.

Decrease of $4,015 in Georgia Southern and Florida's net earnings for December, making a decrease of $11,124 since July 1.

Decrease of 9,305 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the week as compared with the previous week, but increase of 48,357 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Conference begun in Chicago between passenger men of the Western roads on the general rate situation.

President Hill of the Great Northern quoted as saying that general railway situation in the Northwest is satisfactory.

Official statement of International Paper Company showing a surplus over all expenses and charges to Dec. 31, 1898, of $1,600,000. Balance, after dividends on preferred and common stock, $700,000—equal to over 4 per cent. on the common stock.

Chicago advices that an important statement relative to the Standard Distributing Company's financial condition will be announced some time this week.

Re-election of the retiring Trustees of the Consolidated Gas Company at the annual meeting yesterday.

Resumption of business at the Calumet Woolen Mill, Uxbridge, after a shut-down of several weeks.

Violent fluctuations in American shares in the London market, but a steadier tone prevailing at the close.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, 1⅛ to 70½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 133¾; Illinois Central, ½ to 125½, and New York Central, ⅝ to 142½. Declined—Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 85; Erie, ½ to 16; Reading, ½ to 11½; Northern Pacific preferred, ¼ to 82¼; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 69¼; Erie first preferred, ⅜ to 41⅝, and Atchison, ⅛ to 25¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 87⅝. British consols declined 3-16 to 111 1-16, for money, and 111⅛ for the account. The report of the prospective amalgamation of the New York Central, Northwestern, and Union Pacific was current, but was considered fictitious and a mere Stock Exchange manoeuvre. Rumors were also afloat of a proposed fusion of Baltimore and Atchison.

In Paris rentes sold at 102f 25c, and exchange on London was 25f 19c.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed decreases:

Alabama Great Southern	$3,550
Kansas C., Ft. S. & Memphis	14,688
Kansas, Memphis & Birmingham	2,496
Total decrease, three roads	$20,734
Decrease previously reported	215,673
Total decrease, thirty roads	$236,407

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Increase:	
Northern Pacific	$12,625
Increase previously reported	252,807
Total increase, thirty-three roads	$265,432
Net increase	$29,025

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Jan. 23.	Increase.
Loans, discounts, investments	$64,306,900	*$282,400
Circulation	1,646,900	*13,400
Net deposits	74,466,800	266,000
Deposited with Custom House agents	10,013,700	298,100
Legal tender and bank notes	4,532,600	*228,700
Deposited with banks and trust companies	4,859,000	338,500
Specie	3,705,700	*15,900
Total reserve	$23,111,000	$423,800
Reserve required	18,616,700	66,500
Surplus reserve	$4,494,300	$357,300

*Decrease.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5 per cent., 89⅝; Fern Coal Company, 16.00; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 35; Jersey Franklinite, 55½; Metropolitan Corporation, 75¼; Marshall Mill, 58½; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Universal Security Company, 20½; Whitney S. F. Arms, 22.

American Steel and Wire Company.

John W. Gates, ex-President of the Illinois Steel Company, who may be President of the American Steel and Wire Company, said yesterday: "Our election takes place on Wednesday, when the Directors will exercise their judgment in the choice of a President, and the question of an Eastern manager may then be settled. As to stories of friction between Federal Steel and Steel and Iron, or between Judge Gary and myself, all I have to say is that the reverse is the case. The companies are in harmony on business matters, and my relations with Judge Gary have never been more pleasant."

May Wheat Advances in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—Wheat speculators affected by the excitement in Wall Street to-day ignored all bearish news, and under the vigorous buying that prevailed May wheat closed at an advance of 1½. Corn was aided by the same indefinite, but powerfully effective, speculative sentiment, and advanced 1 cent. Oats benefited to the extent of ⅜, and provisions gained 12½ in pork, 7½ in lard, and 5 in ribs.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland, January 16th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 25th, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1899. T. K. STUART, Secretary.

Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.,
27 William Street, New York.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.
January 18th, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF 1¼ PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Co. has this day been declared, payable Feb. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of Record at close of business Jan. 26th, 1899. The Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will close Jan. 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen Feb. 1st, 1899, at ten A. M.
N. E. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after February 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan 20th to Feb. 2d.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The Procter & Gamble Company,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 17, 1899.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after February 15. The transfer books will be closed from February 1 to February 15, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

The German-American Bank,
New York, January 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 23d to Feb. 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICKS, Cashier.

THE BANK INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of 95 cents per share, at the banking house of H. B. HOLLINS & CO., its agency in New York, on the 15th of February next, on presentation of Coupon No. 17.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 9th, 1899.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, February 2d, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Hocking Valley
Securities.
Also new securities "When issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS.
On Monday, January 9th, 1899, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bond (issue 1881) were drawn for retirement, viz:
Nos. 3937, 3527, 3868, 3625, 3959, 3683, 3799, 3588.
Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1899, these bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. E. BERRY, Trust Officer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25TH,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:
15 shs. Oneida National Bank of Utica, N. Y.
7 shs. Oswego & Syracuse R. R. Guar.
13 shs. Louisville & Nashville R. R.
30 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
41 shs. Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. Guar.
44 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
30 shs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
100 shs. Michigan Central R. R.
1,000 shs. Rathbone Oil Tract Co.
21 shs. First Great Western Turnpike Co.
32 shs. Detroit & Mackinac R. R.
$2,000 Detroit & Mackinac R. R. 4 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1995.
$1,000 Eastchester Gaslight Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1910, Guar.
750 shs. Brooklyn Elevated R. R., (Ctfs. Dep.)
10 shs. Germania Bank.
20 shs. Germania Life Ins. Co.
50 shs. Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Bergner & Engel Brewing Co. common.
$5,000 New York & East River Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$10,000 New York & East River Gas Co. 1st Consl'd Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$12,000 New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Consl'd Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$6,000 B'klyn Elevated R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Bds. (T. C. Ctfs.) Assmts. paid.
$8,000 Union Elevated R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Inc. Bds. (T. C. Ctfs.) Assmts. paid.
30 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets.)
Pew No. 98, Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.
32 shs. National Broadway Bank.
$5,000 "The Gerlach" 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds. on premises Nos. 49 to 55 West 27th St.
$11,800 Texas Loan Agency 6 p. c. Debenture Bds., extd. to July, 1902.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES & GUARDIANS:
30 shs. Holland Building Association.
60 shs. Holland Trust Co.
70 shs. Mechanics' National Bank.
189 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
305 shs. Phenix National Bank.
565 shs. Standard Leather Co., of Maine.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR:
10 shs.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

General First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hundred and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund in accordance with the requirements of Articles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

313	2743	4321	6471	14222	18966	31828
383	2770	4331	6753	14261	19145	31832
399	2773	4390	6820	14306	19158	32063
414	2813	4786	6824	14356	19509	32227
415	2877	4884	6836	14443	19512	32241
613	2895	4917	6901	14636	19621	32285
624	2903	4918	9626	14639	19672	32373
719	2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32398
726	2988	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
737	3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
742	3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
745	3090	5274	10286	14818	20056	32947
763	3108	5524	10363	14864	20455	32982
989	3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33061
1022	3132	5668	10438	14889	20739	33043
1141	3167	5766	10560	14944	20682	33054
1147	3191	5768	10796	14950	21079	33128
1329	3192	5823	10807	15064	21425	33209
1442	3235	5832	10810	15500	21619	33244
1455	3270	6014	10828	15502	21621	33250
1498	3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33251
1595	3273	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
1599	3273	6216	11125	15639	21681	33292
1601	3300	6315	11189	15812	21683	33352
1604	3310	6471	11273	15637	21945	33701
1637	3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
1639	3371	6599	11314	15602	28515	34021
1640	3458	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
1760	3496	6851	11519	15718	28874	34693
1761	3559	6900	11549	15769	29126	34993
1763	3560	7033	11681	15775	29338	35053
1764	3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
1802	3568	7064	11791	16032	29581	35184
1809	3564	7252	11813	16065	29604	35256
1818	3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35299
2106	3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
2204	3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36884
2206	3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
2207	3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36995
2347	3582	7864	12110	16414	29927	39259
2814	3594	7906	12156	16487	29960	41474
2819	3596	7928	12205	16557	29976	41483
2445	3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41624
2463	3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43899
2466	3648	8127	12327	16848	30192	43847
2478	3655	8210	12342	17025	30279	44190
2522	3668	8228	12701	17147	30358	44401
2524	3690	8231	12857	17156	30450	44826
2526	3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	46071
2531	3697	8241	12870	17189	30548	46090
2532	3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
2593	3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
2605	3748	8416	13071	17306	30850	47171
2606	3749	8424	13198	17471	30913	47291
2618	3750	8474	13203	17959	30988	47332
2614	3753	8480	13211	18010	31093	49571
2619	3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
2946	3759	8553	13851	18315	31879	50843
2951	3761	8788	13928	18317	31410	51663
2990	3766	8743	13978	18400	31562	51762
2971	3767	8937	14026	18425	31940	52072
2972	3773	8941	14058	18488	31622	52356
2890	3806	9024	14169	18723	31869	52590
2734	3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
2789	3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
2742	4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued interest on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1899.

Any holder of any of the bonds above designated, upon presentation and surrender thereof, may receive payment at any time prior to July 1, 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued to date of presentation.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
TRUSTEE.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the Four hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were designated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that the final installment of Four Dollars per share on both Common Stock and Preferred Stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned Committee, and is payable on or before the 30th day of January, 1899, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon.

Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates who have not made payment of any one or more of the installments required under the Plan of Reorganization may do so on or before said 30th day of January, 1899, without penalty, but no payment will be received after that date except under such penalty as the Committee may see fit to impose.

Dated New York, January 12, 1899.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.

To the Holders of
Preferred and Common Stock of

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Referring to the foregoing advertisement of the Reorganization Committee, the Stockholders' Committee, acting under the agreement dated September 13 1897, has extended the time within which the holders of Preferred or Common Stock, who have not yet done so, may become parties to said Stockholders' Agreement, until the 30th day of January, 1899.

Stockholders desiring to become parties to said Stockholders' Agreement must deposit their certificates of stock with the Central Trust Company of New York, receive its certificates of deposit therefor, and, at the time of making such deposit, make the cash payment of One Dollar per share heretofore called for by this Committee.

By arrangement with the Reorganization Committee all holders of Central Trust Company's certificates representing Preferred or Common Stock deposited under said Stockholders' Agreement, who present their certificates to be stamped, and make the additional payments, equal to Eleven Dollars for each share of Preferred Stock and Eight Dollars for each share of Common Stock, on or before the 30th day of January, 1899, will be admitted to participate in the Plan of Reorganization dated February 7, 1898.

No holder of Preferred or Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company will be admitted to participate in said Plan or derive any benefit thereunder, except upon becoming a party to said Stockholders' Agreement, and making the payments called for thereby and by said Plan of Reorganization on or before January 30, 1899, except under such penalty as the Stockholders' Committee and the Reorganization Committee may see fit to impose.

Dated January 14, 1899.

DICK BROS. & CO.,
BELL & CO.,
CLARK, WARD & CO.,
WEBB & PRALL,
THOMPSON & MAIRS,
Stockholders' Committee.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Colchester Chemical Company of Binghamton; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. Scott Brandt, Schuyler C. Brandt, and Josephine B. Stickley.

Nassau Investment Company of New York City; capital, $2,500. Directors—George M. Boyne and John M. Taylor, New York City; Nelson L. Ackert, Yonkers.

Dirksen Handle Bar Company of Hornellsville; capital, $7,000. Directors—Charles P. Weiss, E. C. Grindle, Charles Adsit, C. O. Rose, G. F. Rinbel, and G. E. Lawrence, Hornellsville.

Union Telephone Company of Sidney, to operate a telephone line in Delaware and Otsego Counties; capital, $10,000. Directors—D. R. Buckley and E. O. Allen, Unadilla; John Spickerman, Sidney.

Syracuse Stock and Telegraph Company of Syracuse; capital, $5,000. Directors—John F. Clive, Syracuse; John R. Considine, James P. Stone, and William R. Wilson, New York City; Robert A. Sherlock, Newark, N. J.

East River Creamery Association of East River, Cortland County; capital, $1,000. Directors—William W. Mott and George A. Klock, East Homer; John Twomey and William D. Rowe, East River; Dexter Pierce, Cortland.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

*Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 23, 1899.

—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
35⅝	36	20,080	Am. Malting Co.	34½	36⅞	33	35⅝	+3⅝
35⅝	36	2,600	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85½	98	85	85½	— ½
35¾	36	3,480	Am. Cotton Oil	36¾	39⅝	35½	35⅞	— ⅜
138	142	610	American Express	138½	140	138½	140	+2
13	13½	500	Am. Spirits Mfg.	12½	13½	13	13	— ⅛
36	37	500	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	36¾	37	35¾	35¾	+ ⅛
131¼	131⅝	32,600	Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	128	132	128⅝	131⅝	— ¼
118	118¼	200	Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	118¼	118¼	118	118	— ⅛
99½	100	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
148¾	148¾	20,810	American Tobacco	146	148½	144½	148¾	+1⅝
136	140	96	Am. Tobacco pf.	137⅝	139	137	139½	.....
...	...	50	Am. St. & W. Tr. R.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	.....
38½	39	300	Ann Arbor pf.	39	39	39	39	— ⅜
22⅞	24	48,481	A., T. & S. F.	24	24⅝	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
63⅝	63⅞	156,938	A., T. & S. F. pf.	63	63⅝	62¾	63⅛	+1⅛
68½	69	1,440	B. & O. all in pd.	68	69⅛	68	69⅛	+ ¼
54⅝	55¼	1,710	B. & O. when iss.	55¼	55⅞	55	55	+1
77½	78	2,100	B. & O. pf. when iss.	78	78	77½	78	+ ⅛
6⅝	6⅞	3,850	Bay State Gas.	7	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
90¼	90½	18,913	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	92	92	88	90½	—1⅛
142	143½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	143	143	143	143	.....
15⅝	15⅞	810	Brunswick City	15½	15½	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
34	35	350	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	34	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ⅛
62	62¾	19,065	Canada Southern	61¼	70	60	62	+3½
85½	86	1,712	Canadian Pacific	85¼	86	85¼	86	+1
47⅜	47½	12,450	Central Pacific	47⅜	48¼	45⅞	47½	.....
27⅝	27⅞	17,270	Chesapeake & Ohio	27¼	27⅝	27	27⅞	+ ⅝
168½	169½	100	Chicago & Alton	169	169	169	169	.....
139⅝	139⅞	22,455	Chic., Bur. & Q.	140¼	141½	138¾	139¼	+ ⅛
65	65½	1,850	Chic. & East. Ill.	66½	66¾	65¼	65½	+ ⅛
30	30,300	Chicago Gt. West.	17½	20⅝	16¼	18⅝	+1⅛	
83	87¼	300	Chic. Gt. W. deb.	86½	87⅝	86½	87⅜	+1⅛
54⅜	55	1,900	Chic. Gt. W. pf. A.	54	54⅞	54	54⅝	+1
33	34	1,300	Chic., Ind. & Louis.	32⅜	34⅝	33⅜	34½	.....
9	9½	100	Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
32	34	100	Chic., Ind. & L. pf.	34	34	34	34	.....
128¼	128⅝	27,290	Chic., Mil. & St. P.	129	129	127¾	128¼	.....
168½	169½	115	Chic., M. & St. P. pf.	169	169	168¼	168¼	.....
151½	152¼	13,943	Chic. & Northwest.	150	152½	150	151½	+1½
189	...	17	Chic. & Northw. pf.	192	192	192	192	.....
120	120½	20,965	Chic., R. I. & P.	121	121	118¾	120¼	+ ⅛
9	9¾	120	Chic. Term. Tr.	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
37	38	400	Chic. Term. Tr. pf.	37½	37½	36¾	36¾	— ¾
54⅜	55	18,538	C., C., C. & St. L.	52½	56	52	55	+2½
97	98	625	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	98	97¼	97½	+ ½
...	1	400	Col. Coal & I., Dev.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	.....
33⅜	34	3,800	Colorado Fuel & I.	34	34½	32⅜	34½	— ½
7½	8½	150	Col. & Hock. Coal.	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ½
55	55½	828	Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	55	55¼	54½	55	.....
22¼	22⅜	528	Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	800	Col., H. V. & T.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
8¼	9	200	C., H. V. & T. pf.	8¾	8¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
191	192¼	2,750	Consolidated Gas	194½	194½	191¼	191¼	—1¾
46⅝	46⅞	1,000	Consolidated Ice	46¾	46¾	46¾	46⅞	+ ⅛
116¼	117	7,400	Del. & Hudson	115	117	113½	116¾	+2⅛
161	161¾	4,385	Del., Lack. & West.	158½	163	158½	161⅝	+2⅞
20½	20⅝	1,300	Denver & Rio Gr.	21½	21½	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
72⅝	72⅞	6,345	Denver & R. G. pf.	72½	73½	72½	72⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	310	D., S. S. & At. pf.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	.....
197½	198½	100	Ed. El. Il. of N. Y.	197½	197½	197½	197½	+1½
16	16⅛	2,925	Erie	16⅛	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	.....
41¼	41⅜	17,192	Erie 1st pf.	40¾	41⅝	40¾	41⅜	+1⅛
21	21½	960	Erie 2d pf.	21	21⅛	21	21½	+ ⅛
38⅝	39½	216	Evans. & T. H.	39	39¾	39	39½	+ ⅛
53	53½	31,513	Federal Steel	54	54	52⅞	53⅛	+ ⅛
83⅝	83⅞	6,029	Federal Steel pf.	84½	84½	83⅝	83⅝	+ ⅛
107	107½	2,900	General Electric	103½	107	102½	105	+3¾
167¾	168½	3,130	Great Northern pf.	167½	168½	167½	167½	+2⅝
70¾	71	1,745	Glucose Sug. Ref.	72	72	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
108	110	50	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ⅛
104⅜	...	700	H. B. Claflin.	108½	108½	104⅜	104⅜	+1½
12¾	120⅜	17,620	Illinois Central	122	122	119¾	120⅜	+ ⅛
66⅞	67	14,396	Intern. Paper	67	68½	66	67	+1¾
94½	94⅝	700	Intern Paper pf.	94	94½	94	94½	+1
11½	12	100	Iowa Central	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	.....
46	46½	200	Iowa Central pf.	47	47	46	47	.....
14½	15	680	K. C., P. & G.	15	15½	15	15	— ⅛
56¾	57	300	Knickerbocker Ice	56½	57	56¾	57	— ⅛
78	79	100	Knickerbock. Ice pf.	79	79	79	79	—1
53¼	53½	200	Lacled Gas.	53¼	53¾	53¼	53¾	+ ⅛
64	65	1,170	Lake Erie & W. pf.	67	67	64½	64½	— ½
...	...	200	Lake Shore	202	204	202	204	+4
62½	64	1,060	Long Island	63	63	62	63	+1
67⅝	67½	18,960	Louisville & Nashv.	67¾	68	66	67½	— ⅛
115½	116	66,331	Manhattan Con.	115	117	112½	115½	— ¼
197½	198	3,530	Met. Street Ry.	199	199½	197½	198	— ¼
...	...	200	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	...	1½	1½	1½	.....
...	...	85	Michigan Central	113	113	113	113	.....
41⅜	42	1,800	Minn. & St. Louis.	42	42	41	41½	+ ⅛
77	78	385	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	78	78	78	+ ⅛
13¼	13½	400	Miss., Kan. & Tex.	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
37	37¾	6,600	Miss., K. & T. pf.	38	38¼	36⅞	37	—1
47⅞	48	27,950	Missouri Pacific	47½	48	46¾	47⅞	+ ⅝
37	37½	400	Mobile & Ohio	37½	37⅞	37⅞	37	—1
55	55½	4,125	Nat. Biscuit	57⅛	57½	53¼	55	—1
104¼	106	415	Nat. Biscuit pf.	106	106	106	106	+ ⅛
38¾	38⅞	2,760	National Lead Co.	38¾	39	38¼	38½	— ⅛
114	115	110	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	115	115	114¼	114½	.....
104⅜	104¾	6,630	New Jersey Central.	103¼	105¼	102¾	104½	+1⅛
150	152¾	1,360	N. Y. Air Brake.	153¾	153¾	149¾	152	—3½
136⅜	137	31,796	New York Central.	139	139¾	135⅝	137	+ ⅛
199	201	400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200½	199½	199½	+ ½
17	17½	4,500	N. Y., C. & St. L.	17½	19⅜	17½	18	+1⅛
78	79	430	N.Y.,C. & St.L.1st pf.	79	79	76¼	79	+3
39⅜	39¾	1,100	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2d pf.	40¼	41	40	40	+ ⅛
24½	24⅝	198,032	N. Y., O. & W.	19¾	25	19½	24⅝	+5
68¼	68½	6,600	Norf. & West. pf.	69	69	67⅝	68¼	+ ⅛
7¾	7⅞	4,000	North American	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
49⅜	49⅝	19,895	Northern Pacific	49¼	49¾	45⅝	49½	.....
80¼	80¾	26,121	Northern Pacific pf.	80¼	81½	80¼	80¼	.....
51½	53	526	Ore. Railroad & Nav.	50½	52	50¼	52	+2
76	77	887	Ore. R. & N. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	+3
47½	48	160	Oregon Short Line.	48	48	48	48	+3
48	49½	500	Pacific Coast	49	49	49	49	+ ½
46¼	46¾	8,165	Pacific Mail	46½	46¾	46	46¾	+ ⅛
138	138¾	46,390	Pennsylvania R. R.	137½	142	137	138¾	+2¾
1¼	1⅝	220	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅝	.....
6	6⅞	250	Peoria & Eastern.	6½	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
112¼	112⅝	18,535	People's Gas Chic.	110¾	112¾	109¾	112⅝	+1⅝
73¾	74	17,980	P., C., C. & St. L.	75	88	70	74	+5½
90	93	1,710	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	93	89¾	90	+ ⅛
156	157	1,900	Pullman Pal. Car Co.	156	157	156	156¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	24½	26,889	Reading	22⅝	24⅝	22⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
64⅝	64⅞	116,230	Reading 1st pf.	58	66	57⅝	64⅜	+6⅛
34½	34⅝	35,100	Reading 2d pf.	31⅞	34⅝	31⅞	31⅞	+2⅛
34	35	1,425	Rio Grande West.	33	35	33	35	+2½
73½	74½	338	Rio Grande W. pf.	74	74	74	74	+1½
15	16	100	St. Jo. & G. I. pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	9⅞	100	St. Louis & San Fr.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
68½	69	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	68½	68¾	68½	68½	.....
37	38	4,478	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	35½	38½	35½	38½	+2⅝
8	8¼	280	St. Louis Southwest.	8¼	8½	8¼	8¼	.....
21⅜	21½	3,030	St. L. Southw. pf.	21⅝	21⅝	21	21½	.....
105½	...	168	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	106	106	106	106	+1
98	98½	2,200	St. Paul & Omaha.	99⅝	99⅝	97½	97½	—1⅝
37⅝	38	1,450	Southern Pacific	38½	38⅝	36	37⅝	— ⅝
12⅝	13	5,715	Southern Railway	13¾	13¾	12⅝	13	— ⅝
48¼	48½	9,890	Southern Ry. pf.	48¾	49	47⅞	48½	— ⅜
25	25½	2,975	Standard Distilling	25	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞	.....
79½	80	500	Standard Dist. pf.	80	80	79	79	—1
9½	10	400	Standard R. & T.	10	10	9¾	9¾	.....
39⅝	39¾	6,630	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	40	40	39	39½	+ ¼
117	125	80	Ten. Coal & Iron pf.	115	117	115	117	.....
17⅞	18¼	1,420	Texas Pacific	18¼	18¼	17¾	18	— ⅛
14¾	15	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
169	171	100	Third Avenue	170	170	170	170	—1
51	52	9,200	Twin City R. T.	49	52¼	49	51¼	+1¼
...	...	200	Twin City R. T. pf.	130	130	130	130	.....
48¾	48⅝	35,219	Union Pacific	49½	50	47⅜	48¼	—1⅜
81½	81⅝	80,895	Union Pacific pf.	84½	84½	80	81⅝	+ ⅛
12⅜	13½	935	U.P.,D. & G.2d in pd.	12½	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	5,560	U. S. Leather.	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
73¾	74	9,430	U. S. Leather pf.	74½	74⅝	73¾	74	+ ⅛
46¾	47¼	3,000	U. S. Rubber.	47⅞	48½	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
115	116	610	U. S. Rubber pf.	115⅝	115⅞	114⅝	115⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	900	Wabash	8¾	8¾	8	8¼	.....
24½	24⅝	3,760	Wabash pf.	24½	24⅝	24	24⅛	.....
97⅝	97⅞	39,210	West. Un. Tel.	96	98	95	97⅜	+ ⅛
6¼	6⅝	1,610	W. & L.E.,4th as.pd.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
27½	28	300	W.& L.E.pf.,4thas.pd	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
*Total		1,579,899						

*Stock Exchange records for the day were necessarily incomplete, the day's total being much greater than transactions reported on the Stock Exchange tape—the facilities of the ticker being unequal to demands upon it.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

The following is the statement in detail for the past week of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members:

BANKS.	*Net Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing-House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies.	Net Deposits.
New York City:							
Astor Place	$250,000	$2,680,000	$249,90	$54,000	$168,000	$882,000	$2,989,700
Colonial	100,000	814,800	20,400	35,900	169,200	.....	962,200
Columbia	300,000	1,935,000	133,000	124,000	123,000	257,000	2,216,000
Eleventh Ward	150,000	1,193,700	45,300	56,500	359,200	.....	1,539,100
Fourteenth St.	100,000	775,000	24,000	69,400	180,400	.....	976,700
Franklin Nat.	200,000	492,000	53,000	5,000	160,000	.....	469,000
Gansevoort	200,000	683,800	28,600	42,300	20,900	61,700	617,700
Hamilton	200,000	1,184,300	40,500	87,100	141,100	.....	1,266,800
Hide & L. Nat.	500,000	2,130,200	210,900	196,100	211,400	.....	1,718,600
Home	100,000	466,500	61,300	37,500	61,300	22,400	528,600
Hudson River	200,000	1,262,000	43,000	75,000	175,000	.....	1,288,000
Mount Morris	250,000	1,521,000	78,800	168,600	56,200	90,000	1,739,800
Mutual	200,000	867,300	21,800	93,100	351,900	21,300	1,012,900
Nineteenth Ward	100,000	636,700	36,100	115,800	119,800	50,000	954,800
Plaza	100,000	1,664,000	46,000	83,000	194,700	.....	1,726,000
Riverside	100,000	773,100	9,500	44,100	64,200	.....	780,800
State	100,000	1,847,000	69,000	99,000	98,000	212,000	2,124,000
Twelfth Ward	200,000	1,139,800	20,800	96,400	110,600	82,900	1,450,500
23d Ward	100,000	823,900	26,500	82,700	85,900	75,300	850,300
Union Square	200,000	1,973,000	66,500	262,800	456,600	.....	2,641,100
Yorkville	100,000	1,175,500	105,700	80,600	196,900	92,000	1,397,500
Astor National	300,000	3,171,000	221,000	321,000	849,000	.....	3,689,000
Brooklyn:							
Bedford	150,000	1,034,200	31,600	86,100	89,600	100,000	1,138,200
Broadway	100,000	1,388,600	25,200	119,400	111,800	.....	1,478,000
Brooklyn	500,000	1,092,200	94,300	45,900	206,500	67,600	1,208,000
Eighth Ward	100,000	253,900	13,200	26,100	49,200	20,000	247,800
Fifth Avenue	100,000	548,500	25,600	20,800	46,200	2,100	495,700
Fulton	200,000	848,800	62,500	40,100	294,600	.....	949,700
Kings County	150,000	619,700	41,900	27,400	88,000	.....	611,000
Manuf'rs' Nat.	252,000	2,198,600	281,200	326,900	799,100	.....	3,147,800
Mechanics'	600,000	2,231,100	119,600	176,800	168,800	.....	2,398,300
Mech. & Traders'	100,000	890,900	53,500	55,800	124,700	25,900	943,400
Nassau National	300,000	4,050,000	268,000	238,000	680,000	52,000	4,646,000
National City	300,000	2,294,000	210,000	388,000	466,000	214,000	3,140,000
North Side	100,000	716,900	11,900	62,800	69,300	.....	657,600
People's	100,000	822,500	82,500	27,600	55,400	18,600	812,300
Queens County, (L. I. City)	100,000	1,695,100	65,800	89,500	252,800	109,700	2,018,300
Schermerhorn	100,000	486,800	23,700	24,800	178,400	.....	554,000
17th Ward	100,000	446,200	9,500	29,500	59,300	52,200	413,400
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,018,600	105,800	10,000	300,000	13,000	1,085,000
26th Ward	100,000	358,200	14,200	16,200	107,400	300	409,400
Union	100,000	297,500	8,000	16,000	30,500	6,500

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fifth Avenue Prominent in the Day's Dealings—The Nevada Apartment House Trade—Other Sales.

John N. Golding has sold for Collis P. Huntington to James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, the plot on Fifth Avenue 37.2 feet north of Seventy-second Street, 50 by 125. Mr. Stillman bought the corner last year, and now controls a frontage of 87.2 feet on Fifth Avenue. The price for the part just acquired is reported at $225,000.

The Nevada apartment house deal, negotiated by the firm of Richard M. Montgomery & Co., turns out to have been largely a trade. The buyers, Flake & Dowling, give in payment, together with cash, the nine-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, 60 by 98, and the six-story apartment house known as the Fanwood, 112 and 114 East Seventeenth Street, 50 by 92. The total amount involved in the transaction was about $1,600,000.

B. M. Strauss & Co. have sold for the estate of Jacob New to a client, a plot of nine lots on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Second Avenue.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought from the Peter Townsend estate, 129 Fifth Avenue, 47.6 feet south of Twentieth Street, a dwelling remodeled for business purposes, on a lot 22.6 by 100.

It was reported yesterday that Martin & Brother had sold the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street, 45.6 by 125, purchased by them last week, and also their 53-foot frontage at 564 to 568 Fifth Avenue, opposite the Windsor Hotel. The Messrs. Martin would not confirm or deny either report.

Frederick Zittel has sold for M. Naumberg to Moses Ottinger the four-story dwelling 23 West Seventy-fifth Street, 22 by 61 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to Adolph Altman, for $19,750, the five-story stone-front flat 39 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 22 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to Louis Katz, for $8,300, the plot on Anthony Avenue, east side, 150.8 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 95 by 170 by 98.11 by 142.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Patrick Keenan, as Chamberlain of the City of New York, for $40,000, the six-story brick tenement, with store, 104 and 106 Bedford Street, 42.6 by 55.6 and irregular; also, to the plaintiff, Paul Dartiguenave, for $30,900, the four-story stone-front dwelling 73 West Seventy-first Street, 20 by 102.2.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, John H. Regan, referee, Beekman Street, south side, 100 feet west of William Street, 22.6 by 100 by 22.2 by 100, five-story brick building.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James J. Nealis, referee, 436 West Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 500 feet south of Tenth Avenue, 23 by 98.9, three-story frame tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $616.

The Building Department.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following alterations:

Nos. 238 to 244 Sixth Avenue, to four five-story brick stores and lofts; Metzger estate of 246 West Seventy-fourth Street, owner; A. Namur of 35 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 118 John Street and 233 and 235 Pearl Street, to a four-story brick office building, with stores; Benjamin B. Johnston, owner; H. S. Hadden of 106 Beekman Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 38 West Thirty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, with office; Isabella Loring, owner; Lamb & Rich, architects; cost, $600.

Nos. 50 to 56 West Forty-third Street, to a four and one story brick shop and stable; Louis M. Gerry, Newport, R. I., owner; J. H. Snook & Sons, architects; cost, $1,500.

No. 751 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick office and bachelor apartments; estate of Mary M. Jones of 141 Broadway, owner; John Downey, builder; cost, $500.

No. 732 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick shop, with store; Julia H. Sotscheck of 732 Lexington Avenue, owner; C. Sandmeyer, architect; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 23.

CYPRESS AV, s corner of 133d St, 100x 200; Ferdinand Hecht and another to John Van Dolsen 1

DIVISION ST, s s, 42.10 ft w of Pike St, 21.4x12.8.0 to East Broadway x21.4x125.6; Samuel J. Silberman to Fajbusk Libman. 1

KELLY ST, w s, 365 ft s of 167th St, 50x 100; Intervale Av, s e s, 151.2 ft s w of Tiffany St, 50x80x irregular; James J. Nealis to Elizabeth Nealis ..... Gift

LOT 96, map of buildings, William's Bridge; Sophie Duden to James B. Cosgrove 700

MADISON ST, 412, 25x100; Simon Herman to Belle Willner 34,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 110.8 ft n of 90th St, 29.10x103.6x28.6x107.6; Albert Flake to Nellie Flake 1

RYER AV, w s, 220.1 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100x24.8x100; William J. Edwards to William H. Hodgins 1

TEUNISSEN PLACE EAST, corner of Leyden St, 75x100; Jansen Av, n w s, 81.11 ft n e of Terrace View Av, 25x126x32.8x 105.1; Nicholas J. Morris, Jr., to Charles P. O'Brien, ¼ part 1

WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of Findlay St, 50x100; Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co. 1

WALKER ST, 120 and 122, and 124 and 126; Charles E. Husted to Fred McMoran 1

4TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 58th St, 50x100; Adolph F. Rene Marquis de Portes, to Wallace C. Andrews 40,000

2D ST, w s, 229 and 231 East, 24.9x83.4x 24.10x84.1; Manicede F. Buckingham and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

2D ST, w s, 229 and 231 East; 24.9x83.4x 24.10x81.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Louis Bachrach 1

3D ST, n s, 300.11 ft w of Avenue B, 23x 96.2; Joseph Herrmann, as devisee, to Laura T. Herrmann 1

3D ST, 115 East, 25.2x96.2; William W. Astor to Joseph Lehner 17,100

4TH ST, 170 East, 24.9x96.2; William W. Astor to Joseph Lehner 16,600

57H ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 24.9x97; George Agne to Henry Agne 18,000

42D ST, 33 West, 20.8x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Annie D. Smith ... 11,500

44TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.4; Peter J. Tracy and others to Ann Lindon 1

45TH ST, 13 East, 25x100.5; Frederic R. Coudert and wife to Jessie J. Fanshawe. 70,000

80TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; John Van Dolsen to Simon Uhlfelder and another 1

84TH ST, 273 West, 16.8x90.2; Michael Reid and others to Emily L. Langdon 14,250

90TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 25 x100.11; Babetta Blumenthal to Charles W. Gramm 500

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Manhattan Av, 50x100.11; Antonio Gallo to Carlo Luckow, part 1

112TH ST, n s, 212.2 ft w of 4th Av, 17.10 x100.11, and 310 W. 141st St, 16.9x99.11, ½ part of all; John R. Hart to Elizabeth E. Hart 1,000

113TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x½ block; Benjamin Hart to John R. Todd 18,000

115TH ST, s s, 140.6 ft e of 7th Av, 34.6x100.11; Adam Danweiser to The National Prohibition Park Company 1

116TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.11; Hyman Stern and wife to Dora Schwarz 1

119TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 96.3x 118.5x58.2x100.11; Anna M. Somerville to William C. Hunter 1

121ST ST, 130 East, 20x½ block; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Alfred McIntire. 2,000

132D ST, 50 East, 23.4x99.11; Louis G. Heibeter to Julia Knapp ..... Exch.

134TH ST, 30 West, 22x90.11; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Adolph Altman ... 19,750

135TH ST, s s, 215.6 ft e of 6th Av, 18x 99.11; Edward G. Whitaker, referee, to Frank R. Johnson, as guardian 9,000

146TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 8th Av, 25 x100; Patrick F. Burns to Martin Tully. 4,000

148TH ST, n w corner of Amsterdam Av, 199.10 ft n 149th St x100; Edward Hirsh and another to Niels Hansen 1

148TH ST, 302 and 304 West, 50x90.11; George Williams to David Webster 1

152D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Caroline M. Boyce to the Institution of Mercy 1

152D ST, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Leopold Schmid to Caroline M. Boyce 100

159TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 99.11; Morgan V. Gress to Laura E. Smith 9,500

167TH ST, n w corner of Jumel Place, 119.4x101.2x100x168.4; James J. Nealis to Elizabeth Nealis ..... Gift

Recorded Leases.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Thomas Daly; 8th Av, 870, n e corner of 52d St, 5½ years $4,000-4,500

BLOSSOM, Minnie P. C., to Leopold Bleyer & Brothers; 61 4th Av, 5 years... 2,200

DOWD, James, to John C. Best; 120 West 17th St, 3 years 660

JONES, Isabella B., to Charles L. Horth and others; 15 3d Av, 5 years 1,800

McKIBBIN, George S., to George I. Miller; 157 and 159 Monroe St, 5 years..... 5,700

PFAENDER, Christiane, to Richard Dammer; 503 Grand St, 5 years 1,200

REICHARDT, George, to Adolph Seidel; 813 East 138th St, 5¼ years 1,200

SIMONSON, Isaac M., to Henry J. Johnson; 63 Barclay St, 3 1-6 years 700

SONN, Abraham H., to International Tobacco Company; 322 and 324 East 44th St, 1¼ years 1,200

TYLER, Wake W., to Bernard Keegan; 249 East 39th St, 5 years 600

WILLCOX, Marie H., to Gerardo Guidice and another; 66 and 68 Oliver St, 2¼ years 4,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDERSON, Amanda C. and John, to Margaret L. Crow; 184th St, n s, 450 ft w of 11th Av, 5 years $7,500

AGNE, Henry and Emily, to George Agne; 6th St, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years 15,000

ALLAN, John, to Walter F. Kingsland; 129th St n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 19,500

ALLAN, John, to Walter F. Kingsland; 132nd St, 226.7 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 19,500

ALTMAN, Adolph, to Randolph W. Townsend; 30 West 134th St, 2 years 18,500

ANDREWS, Wallace C., to Adolph F. Rene, Marquise de Portes, 4th Av, w s, 50.5 ft n 58th St, instalments 33,000

ALEXANDER, Fanny, to the Trustees of the Nathan Dispensary of City of New York; 145th St, s s, 52.9 and 69 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each 6,000

BACHRACH, Louis, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 229 and 231 2d St, 1 year 6,000

BALDWIN, Elbert F., to The Equitable Life Assurance Society; West End Av, w s, 50.11 ft n of 97th St, 1 year 22,000

BOYCE, Caroline M., to Leopold Schmid; 152d St, n s, 500 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 4,000

BRINLEY, Caroline, to William I. Walter and another, executors, &c.; 57 Warren St; also Warren St, Lot 366, map of Church farm, 3 years 88,000

CAMP, Frederic E. and Hugh N., Jr., executors, &c., to Bowery Savings Bank; 36 Laight St and 15 Vestry St, 1 year.. 20,000

CAMP, Ida J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 311 West 104th St, 3 years 15,000

CARPENTER, William H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Trinity Av, n w corner of 164th St; also Trinity Av, w s, 50 ft n of 164th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 8,500

DALY, Thomas, to The Karsch Brewing Company; 870 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 5,000

ENRICH, William, to William H. Schmohl; 2d Av, 334, 1 year 1,500

FALK, John E., to Elizabeth J. Vaughan; 136th St, s s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 2,000

FALK, John E., to Elizabeth J. Vaughan; 136th St, s s, 250 to 300 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, (three mortrages,) each. 2,000

FANSHAWE, Jesse J., and William S., to Frederic R. Coudert; 13 East 45th St, 3 years 50,000

FULLENBACH, Bertha, to Katy Botty; 86th St, s s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 1 month. 5,000

FULLENBACH, Bertha, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, trustee; 80th St, 2d East, 3 years..... 16,000

GERNSHEIMER, Caroline W., to David and Samuel Solomon; 225 West 138th St, 1 year 1,275

HAAS, Frederick, to Elizabeth S. Clark; 306 West 82d St, 5 years..... 28,000

HANSEN, Mels, to Edward and Henry Hirsh; Amsterdam Av, w s, extends from 148th St to 149th St, 1 year..... 145,000

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Jacob D. Butler; 7th Av, 2d and Av, w s, 18.5 ft s of 71st St, ½ year 7,200

HERRMANN, Louisa T. and Frederick, to Joseph Herrmann; 3d St, n s, 303.11 ft from n corner of Avenue B, 1 year..... 3,000

HORTON, Lottie G., to Bowery Savings Bank; 35 Madison Av, 5 years..... 8,000

HOUGHTON, H. Seymour, to George H. Coutts; West End Av, n w corner of 88th St, 5 years 19,000

ISRAEL, Bernard, to Samuel Kurzman; 155 East 61st St, 5 years 15,000

KARST, John D., Jr., to John C. Artmann; 215 West 29th St, 5 years..... 24,000

LANDON, Emily L., to Michael and John Reid and William MacDonald; 273 West 84th St, 5 years 9,000

LEVY, Jacob, to Bernard Ratkowsky; 23 James St, demand 4,000

LINDON, Ann, to James A. Trowbridge; 44th St, n s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years. 5,000

LOMONTE, Fortunata, to Elizabeth Rankin; 118th St, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year 21,300

LOWENSTEIN, Minna G., to George Marcus and another, trustees, &c.; 79th St, s s, 94 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

LYON, William E., Jr., to David Mayer; 139 West 97th St, 1 year..... 1,000

MACDONALD, George A., to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company; n e corner of Washington Av and Findlay St, demand 5,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to New York Security and Trust Company; 229 and 231 2d St, 1 year.... 22,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to American Mortgage Company; 229 and 231 2d St, 1 year..... 3,000

MORGANTHALER, Jacob, to The Karsch Brewing Company, 568 9th Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

O'FARRELL, Mary E., trustee, to Elizabeth J. Haynes; 2d Av, 690, 3 years..... 2,000

PISCIOTTA, Rose and Giacomo, to John Madden; 144th St, n s, 150 fe e of Brook Av, 2 years 275

PISCIOTTA, Rose and Giacomo, to John Madden, Washington Av, e s, 240 ft n of 167th St, 1 year..... 275

REID, Henry C., to John Bussing, Jr.; 176th St, n e s, 101.6 ft s e of Bryant St, (proposed,) 3 years 2,100

SCHNEIDER, Barbara, to Lucy A. Crimmins; 50th St, n s, 425 ft w of 10th Av, demand 500

SCHWARZ, Dora, to Hyman Stern, trustee; 116th St, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, 10 years 3,000

SCHWARZ, Dora, to Bella Schwarz; 116th St, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, due three months after decease of mortgagor..... 2,500

SCHUTT, N. Henry W. and Maury R., to William H. Palmer; 112 East 107th St, installments 2,500

SEIDEL, Adolph, to George Ehret; 513 East 123d St, saloon lease, demand..... 1,200

SHEIL, Peter A. and Dennis R., to Caroline A. Lyon; Sheil St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, Westchester, 3 years..... 3,000

SLAVEN, Henry B., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 119 West 72d St, 5 years 35,000

STEINERT, George, to Charles J. Wacker; Courtlandt Av, w s, 50 ft n of 158th St, 3 years 2,500

THE BANK BUILDING COMPANY OF Harlem to Hamilton Bank; 125th St, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 2 years. 50,000

TODD, John R., to Benjamin Hart; 113th St, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 2 years 15,000

TULLY, Martin, to Patrick F. Burns; 146th St, n s, 340 ft w of Brook Av, ½ year 2,800

VAN DOLSEN, John, to Simon Uhlfelder and another; Cypress Av, s corner of 83d St, 2 years..... 4,000

WALDRON, Sarah A. and Mary B., to Société Culinaire Philanthropique de New York; 45th St, n s, 310 ft e of 8th Av, leasehold, 4 years 2,500

WALKER, Fernando R., to Mary A. Henry; Green St, w s, 200.8 ft n of Waverley Pl; Clinton Pl, s w cor of Greene St, and Clinton Pl, s s, 25.1 ft w of Greene St, leaseholds, 3 years..... 5,000

WARREN, John E., to David Mayer Brewing Company; 5th Av, s e corner of 118th St, saloon lease, demand..... 2,850

WEBB, Edward D., to Clara Frankenberg; 132 West 81st St, 2 years..... 15,000

WEIHER, Lorenz F. J., Jr., to German Savings Bank; 147th St, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av; also 5 adjoining lots, 1 year, (six mortgages,) each 500

WHITE, John S., to Central Trust Company; Madison Av, n e corner of 49th St, secures bonds due November, 1903 100,000

WOLFF, Etta, to Bradley & Currier Company; Lots 18 and 19, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, ½ rear.. 3,766

ZILL, Oswald G., and others to Francis Schlosser; 2,150 2d Av, 5 years..... 16,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASHLEY, George B., to Eleventh Ward Bank ..... Nom.

BIGELOW, Charles E., to Dyckman Waldron $5,049

DAVIDSON, Herman, to Nathan Mayer. 2,104

DANA, Samuel B., guardian, &c., to Harold W. Dana ..... Nom.

FIELD, Cortlandt de F., and another, executors, to Cortlandt de P. Field and another, trustees ..... Nom.

HAYNES, Elizabeth J., to James Fitzsimons 1,000

NORWOOD, Catherine, to Nathan Mayer. 4,068

O'CONNOR, Thomas D., executor, &c., to Mary J. McNulty and others..... Nom.

POTTER, Abby A., to Frances C. Williams 20,000

POST, Charles A., and another, trustees, to Lina J. Webster, (two assignments).. Nom.

STILWELL, Nelson D., to Morgan V. Gress ..... Nom.

THE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT Company to Francis P. Furnald..... Nom.

THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to Francis P. Furnald ..... Nom.

TIFFANY, Lyman, executor, &c., to Charlotte F. Trowbridge, (three assignments) 5,033

TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow.. Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

BAXTER ST, 24; Albert Ravekes & Son against Pietro Traverso, owner and contractor $981

BOULEVARD, 111 to 119, and 119 to 125 West 65th St; Werner & Windolph against Louis W. Dinkelspiel, owner and contractor (correct amount)..... 1,098

RIVINGTON ST, 325 and 327; August Breuning against Brown & Hirsch, owners; John Sullivan, contractor..... 142

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, extends from 140th to 141st St x—; Andrew J. Byrne against John Connor, owner; Quayle W. Hawkes, contractor 625

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, extends from 140th to 141st St x—; John Riesinger against Henry F. Haaren, owner; John Connors, owner and contractor..... 448

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.8; David E. Morris against Jeannette Hilgers, owner; Jeannette and William Helgers, contractors 650

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100; Samuel Oliver against John Uhlein, owner; William Phelan, contractor.. 38

117TH ST, 62 to 68 East; Union Granite Company against Stephens & Green, owners; Theodore A. Kienke, contractor.... 21

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 168x99.11; Linck & Schubert against H. W. Powell, owner and contractor..... 80

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Railroad Av, 25x80; Samuel Oliver against Andrew Kitchen, owner; William Phelan, owner and contractor 55

163D ST, 463 and 465 West; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Marie Friedel, owner and contractor..... 998

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS FILED UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, extends from 148th to 149th Sts, x100; Edward and Henry Hirsh, with Niels Hansen, 8 payments 100,000

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Jacob D. Butler, with William McCracken and others, 9 payments..... 45,000

Lis Pendens.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 75 ft s of 191st St, 25x100; Catharine Corcoran against Hettie Knox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

BATHGATE AV, s e corner of 191st St, 75x100; Elizabeth J. Childs and another, trustees, &c., against Hettie Knox and others, (three actions; foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

2D AV, s w corner of 109th St, 26.8x100; William C. Stuart and others, trustees, &c., against James Ridley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord.

3D AV, or BOSTON ROAD, w s, 106.7 ft n of 150th St, 27x94x irregular; James G. Johnson against Martha and John Palmer, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, J. J. Allen.

29TH ST, n s, 144 ft e of 7th Av, 40x100x28x98.9; 29th St, n s, 184 ft e of 7th Av, 25x118.11; St. Luke's Hospital against Robert Sparks and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

41ST ST, s s, 165 ft e of Madison Av, 20x98.9; Harrison B. Moore against Ellen King and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Lamb & Johnson.

81ST ST, s s, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Anna E. Ray against Frank B. Adams and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Smith.

88TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 188.11x 100.8; Eugene Sondheim against Frank W. Gilbert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Sondheim.

88TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.8; Patrick S. Treacy against Mary E. Blackburne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. W. Bennett.

93D ST, s w corner of Madison Av, 44.5x100.8; Archibald M. Maclay, trustee, &c., against Edward Miehling and others, (foreclosure of mortgage,) attorney, C. I. McBurney.

122ND ST, 541 West, Zua W. Donovan against Anna H. Read and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Flemming & Shoun.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

214—The Northern Pacific Railway Company, appellant, vs. William V. Myers, Treasurer, &c.—Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Montana, with directions to proceed in conformity with the mandate of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Opinion by Justice McKenna. Dissenting: Justices Brewer, Shiras, White, and Peckham.

127—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Weite- S. Harsha.—On a certificate from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.—First question answered in the affirmative and the second in the negative. Opinion by Justice Gray.

Original, ex parte.—In the matter of Emma S. Fayerweather and another, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of certiorari denied. Announced by Justice Harlan. The Chief Justice took no part in the decision on this motion.

223—First National Bank of Grand Forks, N. D., plaintiff in error, vs. Alexander Anderson.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of North Dakota.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

444—United States ex rel. Alfred L. Bernardin, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles H. Duell, Commissioner of Patents.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced that the Court would take a recess from Monday, Jan. 30, to Monday, Feb. 13.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the Court:

668—Walter H. Wills, petitioner, vs. Norma W. Jones.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Denied.

237—Charles U. Cotting et al., appellants, vs. Louis C. Boyle, Attorney General, &c.—Motion to revive cause in the name of A. M. Goddard, Attorney General of the State of Kansas, as the party appellee, granted without prejudice to consideration of the question of abatement, and cause continued until the next term, per stipulation of counsel.

662—Sayers et al., petitioners, vs. William H. Burkhardt et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

672—George H. Scott, petitioner, vs. W. A. Laitner, receiver, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

675—George W. Crossman et al., petitioners, vs. William Burrill et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

677—John Roehm, petitioner, vs. Paul R. G. Horst et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third granted.

124—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., ancillary executor, &c., appellant, vs. George D. Hurst.—Restored to the docket for reargument.

110—Henry C. King, petitioner, vs. Julius C. Williamson.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Virginia.

605—Louis Rosel, appellant, vs. William T. Kirk, Sheriff, &c.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.—Final order affirmed, with costs, on the authority of Schubacker, 160 U. S. 393; Bergemann vs. Backer, 157 U. S. 655; Lambert vs. Barrett, 157 U. S. 697; Lambert vs. Barrett, 159 U. S. 661; Andrews vs. Swartz, 156 U. S. 272.

199—The United States, appellant vs. Thomas E. Patton et al.; Joseph Espel et al., appellants, vs. The United States, appellant, vs. J. Francisco Chavez et al. and 202—The United States, appellant, vs. J. Francisco Chavez et al.—Passed on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the appellant.

689—Sital Singh, petitioner, vs. the United States. —Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Jerome Carty in behalf of William C. Beecher in support of petition.

691—American National Bank of Denver, petitioner, vs. the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Thomas J. O'Donnell and Milton Smith in support of petition, with leave to respondent to file brief in opposition within five days.

190—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. One Distillery, &c.—Passed subject to the provision of Section 9, Rule 28, on motion of S. G. Hillborn, in behalf of counsel for the defendant in error.

196—Harry W. Dickerman, trustee, et al., petitioners, vs. the Northern Trust Company et al.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 28, on motion of Otto Gresham for the petitioners.

681—The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, petitioner, vs. the St. Joseph Union Depot Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by L. C. Kraubhoff in support of petition and by C. A. Mosman, W. P. Hall, O. M. Spencer, and Frank Hagerman in opposition thereto.

687—William Henry Saville, claimant, &c., petitioner, vs. the American Sugar Refining Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit submitted by Thomas H. Clark in behalf of J. Parker Kerlin in support of petition and by Harrington Putnam in opposition thereto.

194—James Knott, petitioner, vs. Botany Worsted Mills et al.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 28, on motion of Thomas H. Clark in behalf of counsel.

94—James L. Utter et al., appellants, vs. B. J. Franklin, Governor, et al.—Motion to enter judgment nunc pro tunc submitted by Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of John F. Dillon for the appellants.

681—Richard F. Caffrey, as County Clerk, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the Territory of Oklahoma ex rel. Harper S. Cunningham.—Motion for leave to file supersedeas bond submitted by Frederic D. McKenney in behalf of counsel for plaintiff in error.

198—Blanche K. Towson et al., appellants, vs. Christiana V. Moore et al.—Leave granted to file stipulation as to value of controversy on motion of A. H. Garland for the appellants.

332—The Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William J. Bell et al.—Motions to dismiss or affirm submitted by H. Bisbee in support of motions and by J. C. Cooper in opposition thereto.

335—Annie R. Kean, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward Roby et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Edward Roby in support of motion and by William P. Fennell in opposition thereto.

188—Security Trust Company, assignee, plaintiff in error, vs. Frank H. Dodd et al.—Argued by James E. Markham for the defendants in error and submitted by E. S. Durment for the plaintiff in error.

192—The Sioux City Terminal Railroad and Warehouse Company, petitioner, vs. the Trust Company of North America.—Argument commenced by Henry J. Taylor for the petitioner and continued by Asa F. Call for the respondent.

Cal for Tuesday: 192, 90, 193, 197, 198, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206.

Calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 24.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

47—Smith vs. United States.	52—United States vs. Brewer.
48—United States vs. Hirsch.	53—United States vs. Brewer.
49—United States vs. Claflin.	54—O'Donohue vs. Bruce.
50—Collins vs. steamship New York.	55—Richardson vs. Osborne.
51—Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. vs. Clark.	56—United States vs. Iselin.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 765, 766, 771, 773, 692, 774, 775, and 776.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leaventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from the municipal courts.

36—Nicoll vs. Lloyd.	55—Porter vs. Cregan.
37—McKiernan vs. Ballin.	56—Braumann vs. Vanderpeel.
38—Gair vs. Cohen.	61—Lyttle vs. Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Co.
39—Man. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Har. Riv. Lum. & W. Co.	65—Spiegel vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
40—Duckworth vs. Cunningham.	66—Zimmermann vs. Rainey.
41—Lowrey vs. Bates.	68—Smith vs. Davis.
42—Schnitz vs. Stahl.	72—Gwilim vs. Smith.
43—Leitner vs. Boehm.	73—Kunoh vs. Meadinger.
47—Levy vs. L. I. Brewery.	74—Toy vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
52—Shiller vs. D. D., B. & B. & R. R. Co.	75—Simpson vs. Bonnell.
53—Stern vs. Hoffman Brewing Co.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Laidlaw vs. Nachigall.	25—Mattiace vs. Crainl.
2—Grimn vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	26—Fisher vs. Denham.
3—Degnan vs. McGrath.	27—O'Sullivan vs. Nesbitt & Co.
4—Caffrey vs. Lane.	28—In re Rime.
5—Stern vs. Bloomingdale.	29—Siebert vs. McGovern.
6—Hyde vs. Block.	30—Birkbeck Sa. & Loan Co. vs. Sagar.
7—Rogsdale vs. Green.	31—Eisemann vs. Eisemann.
8—Palmer vs. Monaghan.	32—Buttfield vs. Gillet.
9—Kenny vs. Union Ry. Co.	33—Bowers vs. Hinkley.
10—McDonald vs. Clausen.	34—In re Proctor.
11—Lenehan vs. College of St. Francis Xavier.	35—Harden vs. Contant.
12—Talcott vs. Dunn.	36—Stiefel vs. Rothschild.
13—In re Wharnn.	37—Mandeville vs. Campbell.
14—Fleitman vs. Dunn.	38—McGown vs. McGown.
15—Maines vs. Hattman.	39—Layman vs. Oriental Club.
16—Robinson vs. Prince.	40—Clark vs. Hale.
17—Hewlett vs. Oliver.	41—Lafferty vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
18—Di Magri vs. N. Y. College of Music.	42—Byrnes vs. Coupe.
19—11th Ward Bank vs. Sonneberg.	43—Latham vs. Latham.
20—Rosenstock vs. Stern.	44—Fakas Crown Elec. Con. Co.
21—In re Ginsberg.	45—Kyle vs. Kyle.
22—Hansing vs. Scott.	46—In re N. Y. Silicate Slate Co.
23—In re Flynn.	47—In re Sunderland.
24—Kingsland vs. Bingham.	48—Ives vs. White.
	49—Hilton vs. Carr.
	50—Seibert vs. McGovern.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Forsefield vs. Black.	2685—Same vs. Graham.
2—In re Cantor.	2687—Mercantile Co-operative Bank vs. Schaeffer.
3—Lorch vs. Lorch. Demurrer.	2450—P. Ballantine & Sons vs. Mulqueen.
820—Eisner vs. Vietor. Preferred Causes.	
2606—Union Trust Co. vs. Von Dolsen.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

1820—Mayer vs. Alexandall.	1962—Frankau vs. Zinsberl.
1949½—Berger Mfg. Co. vs. Frost.	1970—Zinsser vs. Zinser.
1963—Mareantonio vs. Gotthelmer.	1976—Hatch vs. Oppenheimer.
1870—Sullohan vs. Moore.	1997—Martin vs. Oakes.
1886—Thorer vs. Meyer.	2008—Nast, Protective Asso. of Steam Fitters and Helpers vs. Cummings.
1931—Browne vs. Browne.	2030—Lederer vs. Jordan.
1935—Costa vs. Lord.	18'2—Katz vs. Katz.
1944—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.	

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2049.

SUBREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.

WINTER RESORTS.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON, BERMUDA
Open December Until May
Electric lights and all improvements.
BEAD & BROOKS, Managers
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Purest Drinking Water from our own artesian well.
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Typewriters Rented & Sold. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway, Tel. 1388 Frank. 1in—1,000 new and second hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, Densmores, and all other high-grade typewriters to select from. Rentals $3 per month, including stand and ribbons; kept in repair free. If you are looking for some old, worn-out relic of past ages because it is cheap, don't call.

18—FOR SALE—VIOLINS. ANTIQUITIES OF OLD VIOLINS for $2,500.00, a fine collection genuine Cremoneser and other very rare old VIOLINS, all in best condition, in consequence of owner's sickness. ALOIS L. KRINER, violin expert and repairer, No. 87 East 2d Street, first floor, corner 1st Avenue, New York City.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS.—Latest improved machines, reduced prices; Remingtons, Smiths, $35; guaranteed, rentals, $8, delivered; established 1881; oldest, most reliable. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 245 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

COOK'S PARTIES TO WASHINGTON AND OLD POINT COMFORT.
Five-day trip to Old Point Comfort Feb. 18th, all expenses included, $23.50. Three days to Washington, Jan. 20th, Feb. 10th, Mar. 27th and Apr. 6th, all expenses included, $14.50.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

How to Get Strong,
reduce corpulency, cure dyspepsia. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, 6 East 28th St. Entrance $5.00; monthly dues $2.00.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; after noon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59TH ST., 6th Av.—Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening; receptions Saturday.

PROPOSALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER General's Office, Washington, D. Ca, Jan. 20, 1899. TRANSPORTATION FOR DESPANISH PRISONERS OF WAR FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TO SPAIN.—By direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals are invited for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war now in the Philippine Islands from Manila or such other ports in the Philippine Islands as may be most convenient for their embarkation, to Cadiz or such other ports of Spain as may hereafter be designated. Their number is estimated as about 16,000 officers and enlisted men. Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers and third-class or steerage accommodations having suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States Government will deliver the prisoners on board the vessels at Manila or such other ports as may be designated for their embarkation. Proposals will state the price per capita for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men and for their subsistence and delivering them on shore at the Spanish port, or ports to be designated, and will be accompanied by a guarantee that the prisoners will be comfortably cared for while on the journey. The subsistence to be equal to United States garrison rations, as follows: 1,000 complete rations—meat, pork, 1-10, 75 pounds net weight; bacon, 2-10, 150 pounds net weight; tinned roast beef, 7-10, 700 pounds net weight; flour or hard bread, net weight, 1,000 pounds; vegetables—dry beans, net weight, 75 pounds; rye, net weight, 80 pounds; fresh potatoes, net weight, 800 pounds; onions, net weight, 200 pounds; coffee, roasted, net weight, 80 pounds; sugar, net weight, 150 pounds; vinegar, net weight, 80 pounds; soap, net weight, 50 pounds; salt, net weight, 40 pounds; pepper, black, net weight, 2.5 pounds. Proposals will state the number of vessels which are proposed to be used for the service, the name and classification of each, the tonnage capacity of each, their speed; the conditions and conditions upon each, and the approximate length of time required by each vessel to make the voyage from Manila to the coast of Spain. Proposals will also state the time at which each vessel will arrive in the harbor of Manila and report to the Chief Quartermaster at that place, ready for the embarkation of the prisoners of war. Vessels of any nationality may be tendered and will be considered for the service required. Payment for the service will be made when evidence is furnished that the ship has arrived, with her passengers at point of destination. The number of officers and men counted aboard at place of embarkation by the Quartermaster is to determine the number to be paid for. Proposals should be addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. Army, New York City, or to the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, California, at which places they will be opened at 12 o'clock M., Standard time, on the 1st day of February, 1899, and submitted to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals submitted. M. I. LUDINGTON, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, County of New York, held at Part I. thereof in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York, on the 25th day of October, 1898. Present: Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Durland Riding Academy Company for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of George W. Jenkins, Austin M. Shauson, and William Durland, a majority of the Directors of the Durland Riding Academy Company, a domestic corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, County of New York, which petition is dated October 14th, 1898, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 14th day of October, 1898, and the notice of motion thereto annexed, and due proof of admission of service of said petition and notice of application for an order to show cause why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and for an order appointing a temporary receiver of the property of said company, with all the powers and duties of a permanent receiver, and after hearing J. Adriance Bush, attorney for the petitioners, no one appearing in opposition, it is, on motion of J. Adriance Bush, attorney for the petitioners,

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation show cause before Daniel Lord, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the 25th day of January, 1899, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and why the said corporation should not be dissolved, and why an order for judgment dissolving the corporation and winding up its affairs and distributing its property among its creditors should not be entered.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once a week in the three weeks immediately preceding the said 25th day of January, 1899, in the New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the County of New York, wherein this order is entered, and in The Argus, a newspaper printed at Albany, New York.

Enter: R. A. P., J. S. C.

A copy.
[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
J. ADRIANCE BUSH, Esq., Attorney for Petitioners, 100 Broadway, Manhattan, New York.
DANIEL LORD, Esq., Referee, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York. ja3-law4wT.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES LIVINGSTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Moses Livingston of City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Moses Livingston was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in City of New York, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 23, 1899.

NO. 344.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. RAND, THOMAS B. RAND, and GEORGE W. RAND, individually and as copartners in the late firm of RAND BROTHERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John H. Rand, Thomas B. Rand, and George W. Rand of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, individually and as copartners in the late firm of Rand Brothers, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said John H. Rand, Thomas B. Rand and George W. Rand, individually and as copartners in the late firm of Rand Brothers, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Mr. Theodor Aub, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 20th, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARGARET J. LANGE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 346.

To the creditors of Margaret J. Lange of the City of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Margaret J. Lange was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, Referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York City, Jan. 23, 1899.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. WILLETS, as guardian of the estate of John T. Willets, Jr., plaintiff, against MARGARET A. JENKINS, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Nathaniel Wise, Theodor Pfodenhauer, Judson S. Todd, The Foskett and Bishop Company, John Simmons Company, William W. Brower, Geza B. Winterstein, James Hetherington, Carl O. Petterson, Henry Scholfield, Benjamin Greiff, David Robb, Carrie Becker, William Roberts, Samuel J. Davis, Harold L. Prescott, defendants.—Summons—(No. 1.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 29, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Margaret A. Jenkins, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, and Geza B. Winterstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja10-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. WILLETS, as guardian of the estate of Josiah M. Willets, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. JENKINS, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Nathaniel Wise, Theodor Pfodenhauer, Judson S. Todd, The Foskett and Bishop Company, John Simmons Company, William W. Brower, Geza B. Winterstein, James Hetherington, Emma Lyon, William Devine, Whitmore Turner, William Hanley, Sarah E. Parsons, Annie Light, Sophia Kraker, defendants.—Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Margaret A. Jenkins, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Nathaniel Wise, Theodor Pfodenhauer, Judson S. Todd, The Foskett and Bishop Company, John Simmons Company, William W. Brower, Geza B. Winterstein, James Hetherington, Emma Lyon, William Devine, Whitmore Turner, William Hanley, Sarah E. Parsons, Annie Light, Sophia Kraker, defendants.—Summons No. 2.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja10-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DENIS BURNS, plaintiff, against JOHN F. HOWD, Margaret Gleason, Louis E. Salmon, Adolph M. Meyer, Brian G. Hughes, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 21st, 1898.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Adolph M. Meyer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated on the 19th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the Borough of Manhattan, at his office, in the County Court House in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, January 6, 1899.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 309 Broadway, New York City. ja10-law6wTu&f21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, at No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBERIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague York City. n15-law6wTu

CHENEY, ALFRED C.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adaline J. Cheney, Harriet T. Cheney, Mary L. French, Lewis H. Cheney, William H. Cheney, Joshua H. Cheney, Mary A. Hull, Margaret T. Hull, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALFRED C. CHENEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the fourteenth day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Leander A. Bevin and Albert O. Cheney, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if any, or one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. d20-law6wTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 24th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix.

FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-law6mTu

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK FOLZ, KATHERINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-law6mTu

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-law6mTu

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York the 23d day of October, 1898. MARY C. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o28-law6mTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUDOLPH GROSS, also known as CARL RUDOLPH GROSS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the eighth day of October, 1898. EMMA E. GROSS, Executrix. QUINCY WENDELL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executrix, 280 Broadway, Borough of Mannattan, New York City. o11-law6mTu

HARRIS, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE HARRIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898. MINNIE HARRIS, Administratrix. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Adm'r'x., 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o4-law6mTu

KELLY, JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE KELLY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of October, 1898.

RICHARD E. KELLY, Administrator. o11-law6mTu

MARTIN, MARY JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY JANE MARTIN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, at the law office of C. & T. Perry, No. 77 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ROBERT J. ANDERSON, Executor. C. & T. PERRY, Attorneys for Executor. ja24-law6mTu

McMILLAN, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.

ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor. GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City. n22-law6mTu

PRYIBIL, HERMAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons havings claims against HERMAN D. PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. ALBERT PRYIBIL, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-law6mTu

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Lispenard Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. ARCHER EMILE THOMPSON, Executor. no1-law6mTu

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.

ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND,
MARY T. WHITE,
Executrices.
CHARLES J. TOWNSEND,
J. H. TOWNSEND,
Executors.

SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WARDEN, JACOB E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB E. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 13 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 13 Wall Street, New York City. s20-law6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY C. RAYNOR, Plaintiff, against MARGARET A. BECKART et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the piece directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 151st Street, distant 150 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 151st Street with the easterly line or side of the Grand Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue as widened, running thence easterly along the southerly line of 151st Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence southerly and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with the Boulevard ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of 151st Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

SHAW, FISK & STOTESBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

151st Street.

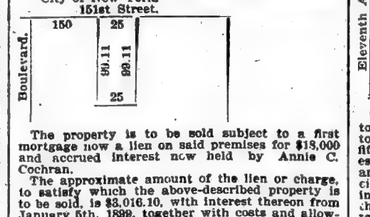

The property is to be sold subject to a first mortgage now a lien on said premises for $18,000 and accrued interest now held by Annie C. Cochran.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,016.10, with interest thereon from January 5th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.60, with interest from Jan. 6, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $362.75 and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

ja10-2aw3wTu&F&f11

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LIZZIE H. HOLME, plaintiff, against PETER H. HYNES, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Seventh Avenue and the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, and running thence eastwardly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, twenty feet and nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, seventy-five feet, to the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee. CARTER & LEDYARD, 54 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

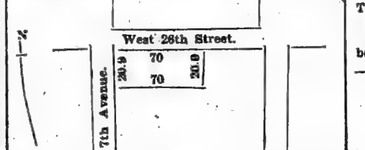

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $27,225.26, with interest thereon from 14th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $321.27, with interest from December 16, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,460 and interest.—Dated New York, January 6, 1899.

W. C. PERCY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with said Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

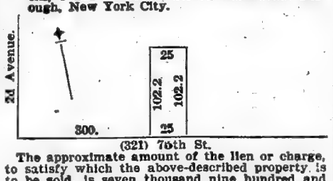

(319)—75th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand eight hundred and forty-two and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $818.11, with interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $81.70 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

ja6-2aw8wTu&F&ja27

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Second Avenue, running northerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning, being known as Number 201, the premises conveyed by Josie I. Donnelly, widow of John F. Donnelly of the City of New York, to Henry H. Jackson of the same place, by deed dated October 1st, 1885.—Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

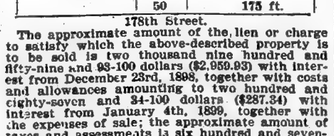

(321) 76th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand nine hundred and six and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $319.61, and interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $70.35 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

ja6-2awF&Tu&ja27

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THEODORE BAUMEISTER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH H. CAIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 15th day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land in the City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 239 and 240 upon a map entitled "Map of land conveyed by Levi P. Morton and George Bliss to Pauline Simon, by deed dated April 29th, 1891, surveyed by Geo. C. Holbrook, 55 Liberty Street, New York, May 20th, 1891, which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York May 25th, 1891, and which said lots are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 178th Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Audubon Avenue and 178th Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Audubon Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the middle line of the block; thence westerly parallel with 178th Street and along said middle line of the block fifty (50) feet; thence southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of 178th Street fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 21st, 1899. CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee. GEORGE W. PERKINS, Atty. for plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

179th Street.

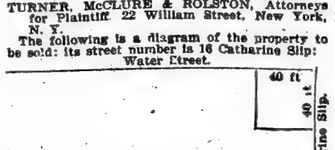

178th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine and 93-100 dollars ($2,959.93) with interest from December 23rd, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and eighty-seven and 34-100 dollars ($287.34) with interest from January 4th, 1899, together with the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of taxes and assessments is six hundred and seventy-eight and 60-100 dollars ($678.60) with interest thereon, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee. CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

ja24-2aw3wTu&F&f14.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALEXANDER MASTERTON, as executor, &c., plaintiff, against HEINRICH STIEHLER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctione

CITY MRS. WARING'S DEBTOR

Friends Say Royalties Are Due Her for Street Cleaning Device.

INTRODUCED BY HER HUSBAND

Mr. McCartney Has Changed the Mode of Collecting Sweepings and His Action Is Denounced.

James McCartney, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, for the last eight or ten weeks has been gradually dispensing with the use of the bag system adopted by the late Commissioner George E. Waring, Jr., for the collection of street sweepings, and the friends of Mrs. Waring, who has a patent on the bag device, have instituted a protest. They say that Mr. McCartney has changed the mode of collecting sweepings simply because he despises anything originated by his predecessor.

A bitter fight is believed to be brewing over the affair, for the manufacturer of the bags which have been discarded by the Tammany Commissioner is himself a Tammany man, with an office in John Street. This manufacturer recently went before the Commissioner and predicted trouble, and the only response he could get, it is said, was: "But the cans look better."

The cans referred to are what Mr. McCartney is using in place of the bags. The device on which Col. Waring's widow holds a patent consists of a cloth bag, holding about two bushels, attached at the top by a clamp to an iron framework, which is carried between two wheels. When the bag was filled, it would be tied at the top and left at the edge of the sidewalk, where it was later taken by a wagon and carried to the dumping ground and emptied. One of the little carts would carry a dozen or more bags, folded up, and an empty one was placed on the frame as soon as the previous one was filled. This plan of collecting the sweepings kept the dust from being scattered by horses' feet or blown away by the wind after once being swept up.

The only essential difference in the plan now followed by Mr. McCartney is that a tin can is placed on the original framework, and when filled it is dumped into a cart. The champions of the bag system say that in dry Summer weather the dust will be blown about the street and into people's faces when being thus handled.

Mrs. Waring's device served its purpose so well that it has been introduced in many large cities, among them Boston, Washington, Pittsburg, Milwaukee, and Trenton. It has also recently been recommended by the War Department for use in Cuba.

Mrs. Waring gets a royalty of $2 for each contrivance sold, except those in use in this city. Col. Waring purchased about 1,500, but would not allow his wife to accept royalty from the city, and made a contract providing that she should get no royalty for those purchased by his department while he was Commissioner.

Arthur von Briesen, Mrs. Waring's legal representative, and several other lawyers have offered their services free of charge to Mrs. Waring. Mr. von Briesen said yesterday: "Now that Col. Waring is dead, and his widow is poor, there is no reason why the royalty should not be paid. After conference with several lawyers, who agreed with me, I succeeded in changing the contract with the manufacturer of these bags to provide for the royalty that other cities pay. But since then no more bags have been ordered. Is it not a little remarkable that under these circumstances Mr. McCartney is the only man, apparently, to run down the device used by his predecessor, and to make changes to the detriment not only of Mrs. Waring, but of the whole city? It's anything to discredit Col. Waring!"

When Commissioner McCartney was seen yesterday, he at first declined to talk, but later handed out the following statement: "We are changing from bags to cans, not for the reason that they are more beautiful, as alleged, but because we consider them better adapted to our work. We never have cleaned the bags, and have experienced great difficulty by the odor from these bags after they have been used for two or three days. Capt. Gibson and all of the District Superintendents opposed the change at first. Now we cannot get cans fast enough for them. They were all in the department under Col. Waring, and helped to introduce the bags. We shall soon do away entirely with all bags and use in their place cans, and I feel sure that the public will not suffer any inconvenience thereby."

TO APPORTION SCHOOL FUNDS.

Board to Meet To-morrow—$325,711 Rebate Wanted from Brooklyn.

At the meeting of the Board of Education to-morrow afternoon there will be considered the recent decision of the Court of Appeals, by which the board is directed to forthwith apportion the General School Fund, amounting to $4,638,812.76, under Section 1,065 of the city charter. A resolution will be offered to apportion the fund for the six months beginning July 1, 1898, as follows: To Manhattan and the Bronx, $2,680,198.31; Brooklyn, $1,605,565.49; Queens, $256,851.92; Richmond, $96,197.04.

In the report of the Committee on By-Laws and Legislation it will be shown that on the basis of the number of qualified teachers and of the days of attendance in the respective boroughs, compliance with the terms of the order will take from the unexpended balance of the amounts raised in 1897, for expenditure in 1898, for Manhattan and the Bronx, $217,356.80; for Queens, $88,757.35, and for Richmond, $39,-509.50. This compliance will add to the unexpended balance of the amount raised in the City of Brooklyn in 1897, for expenditure in 1898, $325,711.65.

Another resolution to be presented tomorrow will request the Municipal Assembly to add $325,711.65 to the amount to be raised for school purposes in Brooklyn in 1899, and to credit this amount to the general school funds of the other boroughs.

No Teachers for New Schools.

Superintendent Snyder of the School Building Department received a communication from Frank A. Collins, Deputy Building Superintendent of Queens, in which he states that two new schools in that borough are completed and ready for opening, but owing to the lack of teachers and the financial inability of the School Board the schools cannot be placed in operation. These schools are Nos. 44 and 45, at Woodhaven. No. 66, also at Woodhaven, Mr Collins reported, would be completed in a short while.

City Contract Penalties Stand.

A verdict for the city was rendered yesterday in a suit brought against it by Joseph C. Flynn, a contractor, to recover $360, being the amount of penalties deducted by the Controller from the amount due Flynn on the completion of a sewer contract, on the ground that Flynn had not finished the work within the time specified in the contract. The case was tried before Justice Andrews and a jury, and is said to be the only case of the kind in which the city has been successful. Flynn's contract was for work at Bathurst Avenue, and he claimed that the delay was caused by the opening up of adjacent streets by the city, rendering it impossible for him to get his materials on the ground. The defendant charged that the delay was due solely to Flynn's neglect.

Coogan Urges Elm Street Improvement

James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan, has sent a letter to the members of the Boards of Local Improvements calling for a joint meeting of the boards to consider the question of the improvement of Elm Street. He has prepared a resolution which he will submit at the meeting, and if it be passed, he promises to see that no obstacle shall prevent its provisions being carried into effect. Mr. Coogan gives as his reason for the advancement of the improvement, the necessity for the relief of the congestion which now affects Broadway and the street immediately east and west of it.

Fires in High Buildings.

The Committee on Buildings of the Board of Aldermen will hold a public hearing on Thursday at 2 P. M. on the subject of the better protection of high buildings in the Borough of Manhattan in case of fire. Invitations to attend the hearing have been sent to property owners, real estate agents, and builders.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

CONTROVERSY OVER A NITRATE SHIPMENT.—T. Quincy Browne, on the report of a referee, recovered judgment on the trial of his suit against Robert W. Patterson and others for alleged breach of contract by the defendants, the firm of Knudson, Patterson & Co., for the purchase of nitrate. The two firms, in 1889, were dealers in nitrate imported from the west coast of South America. By the contract sued upon, which was made in February of that year, the firm of Hemenway & Browne, of which plaintiff is survivor, sold to the other firm the cargo of the Wachusett, chartered to load not to exceed 2,200 tons nitrate of soda, to arrive in New York, "bought to be a March and or April, 1889, shipment, from the west coast of South America." The defendants claimed that, under the contract, nitrate was to be a March and or an April shipment, but none of it was shipped until April 30, at which time a small quantity was put on the vessel. The remainder was shipped from time to time until June 17, when the loading was complete. On June 4, having learned that the nitrate was not to be shipped in March or April, the defendants notified plaintiffs that they refused to receive it, on the ground that it was not shipped within the time required by the contract. The goods reached the Port of New York on Dec. 31, 1889, and were tendered, but refused. The nitrate was then stored by the sellers, and subsequently sold for account of the buyers. There was a considerable loss, to recover which this action was brought. The defense was that "bought to be a March and or April, 1889, shipment from the west coast of South America" constituted a condition precedent, and as that condition was not complied with the defendants were not required to receive the goods. The referee held that these words were mere words of description, and did not require plaintiffs to cause the goods to be shipped in March or April. The judgment below has been reversed by the Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Rumsey, that the referee erred in his construction of the contract; that he should have held that the words referred to constituted a condition precedent, and that the failure of plaintiff's firm to cause the goods to be shipped during the months of March or April was a violation of the contract and deprived them of any right to damages for a refusal of the defendants to perform.

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THE CONTRACT WAS UNLAWFUL.—Rose Wilking and Jennie Sanders each made a verbal contract last June with Adolph Ritchie to go to Glendale Park to serve as waitresses for $2 a day during the National Scheutzenfest, from July 3 to 11, inclusive. The girls understood at the time that it was part of their duty to serve wines and liquors to customers. On the 2d of July they received word from Ritchie not to go to Glendale, as the police objected to women serving as waitresses there. They went however, and offered their services in accordance with the contract, but work was refused them. The two women, in separate suits, recovered judgment in the Fourth Municipal Court against Ritchie for breach of contract. A reversal has been directed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court. Justice Gildersleeve, who gives the opinion, holds it to be clear that the contract was unlawful, as being in violation of the law of 1897, which declares, "It shall not be lawful for any corporation, association, copartnership, or person, whether having paid such tax or not, to permit any girl or woman, not a member of his family, to sell or serve any liquor upon the premises." As to the contention that under a general denial, which defendant pleaded, he could not invoke the unlawfulness of the contract, Justice Gildersleeve holds that under such a plea the defendant may object that plaintiff's evidence showed that no valid contract was made. "The theory upon which the action proceeds," Justice Gildersleeve said, "is that plaintiff has a contract valid in law, and whatever shows the invalidity of the contract shows that no such contract as alleged ever existed."

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TOOK THE SAFE AS A PERSONAL FAVOR.—The Marvin Safe Company sold a safe to Hartog Brothers, and, failing to receive the purchase price, brought suit against Albert and Ferdinand H. Hartog in a municipal court for alleged fraud in obtaining the safe, under promise to pay the purchase price in cash on delivery. According to the testimony of one of the defendants, which was uncontradicted, they received the safe on Oct. 1, 1897, "as a personal favor to the plaintiff," and no demand was made at the time for the purchase price. On Nov. 15 following the defendants gave a chattel mortgage to the wife of one of them to secure $2,850, and as one of plaintiff's witnesses testified, Albert Hartog when the return of the safe was demanded, declared "that he had a big law library, and knew all the law, and knew how to get around it." It was undisputed that at the time the order was given neither of the Hartogs made representations as to their pecuniary responsibility, and plaintiff offered no proof of the financial condition of the firm except such as might be inferred from the making of the chattel mortgage, a month after receiving the safe. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Giegerich, has reversed the judgment given below in favor of the plaintiff, saying that no satisfactory proof was given from which it might be inferred that defendants had secured possession of the safe with the pre-conceived idea of not paying for it, while the only direct evidence was to the effect that defendants reluctantly received the safe, and did so solely at plaintiff's solicitation. The judgment, therefore, was held not to be supported by the weight of evidence.

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A BUILDING CONTRACT.—Henry E. Fox recovered judgment foreclosing a mechanic's lien against the premises 136 West Eighty-second Street, in this city, in an action to recover a balance alleged to be due for extra work under a contract to erect an extension and complete certain alterations to the building. The plaintiff set up the contract, and that he completed it, and alleged that defendant waived provisions of the contract in certain particulars and that he substantially completed it. The Appellate Division has unanimously reversed the judgment. "It is clear from plaintiff's own evidence," Justice Barrett said, in his opinion, "that plaintiff did not substantially perform the contract. He admits that he left undone one-twentieth of the work. Having alleged performance, he cannot succeed without proving it. If the defendant waived failure to complete the full amount of the work, that can avail the plaintiff only upon a pleading properly tendering the issue."

THE ADAMS POISONING CASE.

The Impression Growing that the Murderer Had an Accomplice.

According to Capt. McClusky, there were no new developments in the Adams poisoning case yesterday, although it is known that the police have been investigating the clue furnished by the order for Kutnow powder samples, which the experts in handwriting at work on the case have expressed an opinion is in the handwriting of the person who wrote the address on the package of poisoned bromo seltzer sent to Harry Cornish, and which they believe connects the murderer of Mrs. Adams with the attempt on the life of Henry Crossman Barnet.

Capt. McClusky said that the handwriting experts had not as yet furnished their report, but they have been in almost daily consultation with him, and its findings will not come as a surprise. Both Mr. Kinsley and Mr. Carvalho denied that they had submitted their final report, and said they were still at work on the samples of handwriting in their possession.

Mr. Carvalho called on Assistant District Attorney McIntyre yesterday, and after his visit, Mr. McIntyre said that it had to do with an entirely different matter than the Adams case. The impression is growing that the person who addressed the package to Cornish was an accomplice of the real sender of the drug, but nothing positive on this line is obtainable from the police.

MRS. MOORE'S BAIL SET HIGH

Increased by Justice Bookstaver from $4,000 to $7,500.

BONDSMAN NOT YET ACCEPTED

Says He Will Sell His Shoes If Necessary for the Woman—Will Be Examined To-day.

Accompanied by her lawyers, her mother, and Warden Hagan of the Tombs, Mrs. Fayne Strahan Moore appeared again in the Supreme Court yesterday, in pursuance of the habeas corpus proceedings instituted in her behalf last Saturday. Justice Bookstaver gave orders that only those who had business in the court should be admitted into the room. Before the case was taken up Mr. Simpson said that his client wished to make a statement. He said that she wished to deny emphatically the report that a certain Supreme Court Justice had been one of her victims.

"It is the duty of the District Attorney to summon any person to court to testify as to such a crime if he has any evidence. He has the power to summon a Supreme Court Justice the same as though he were an ordinary citizen," said Mr. Simpson. "Mrs. Moore never badgered a Supreme Court Justice or any other man, and she defies the District Attorney to bring any person he may choose before the court to prove such a charge."

Abraham Levy opened the proceedings, saying that it was the duty of the court either to give a prisoner an immediate trial or to admit him to bail.

"I have Mr. Campbell, the bondsman we offer, here in court," said Mr. Levy. "He is willing to go upon the stand and be examined by our Honor as to his ability to go upon this bond."

District Attorney Gardiner said that when the Judges of the Court of General Sessions fixed the bail at $4,000, the case was one of simple robbery. "Since then, however," said Col. Gardiner, "the case has taken on an entirely different aspect. I think that in the robbery indictment the bail should be fixed at not less than $10,000. As to the indictment for larceny the amount should be fixed at $3,000. This is a most extraordinary case. Both of the indictments charge felony, and I urge the Court to fix bail in such an amount that there will be no chance of the prisoner not appearing for trial."

Mr. Levy asserted that the case had been handled most peculiarly. "This second indictment, the one for larceny," said he, "was not found in good faith. I defy the District Attorney to bring Mrs. Moore to trial on that count to-morrow. I will be ready."

Justice Bookstaver said that in view of the conviction of Moore, he thought that an increase in the bail in the robbery charge from $4,000 to $6,000 would be only fair, and that he would fix bail at $1,500 in the larceny case, making the total $7,500. He ordered that the bondsman be examined before Judge Newburger.

There was a crowd of persons about Judge Newburger's chamber, including Campbell and his counsel, Col. Ammon, George Simpson, and Mr. Rosenberg of Mr. Levy's office. As soon as Judge Newburger arrived from luncheon, Col. Gardiner and Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Unger went to see him in his private chambers. Judge Newburger then announced that he had decided that the case had been taken out of his hands, why, he said he did not know, and if any bail was to be accepted, it would be taken in the Supreme Court.

Assistant District Attorney Unger then came out in a rage. He said he considered Campbell a "shoo-fly" bondsman, and a "straw" bondsman, who could not be taken for a 5-cent piece. He said it would be wasting time to examine his alleged titles in property.

"We don't want anything to do with him," he said.

Campbell was at the other end of the corridor with his friends. Mr. McIntyre now emerged and said:

"We won't take this man because he's no good. There are mechanics' liens against his property."

Campbell did not hear this, but a minute later, when told what Mr. McIntyre had said, he declared:

"Well, I'll bet I'm good. I'll sell my overcoat and shoes if necessary to get this woman out on bail. McIntyre has nothing coming, and he oughtn't to make any cracks. I know what I'm talking about, too." Campbell was excited, and he continued:

"There is a mechanic's lien against my property for $63. Only last Saturday I offered $75 to clear it, but it was refused. I'll bet $100 to $10 that McIntyre can't find a judgment against my property."

Campbell pulled out a big roll of bills, and, taking a hundred-dollar bill off the top, said: "He can't make it easier than right now."

"And we got a lot more where that came from," said Col. Ammon.

Mr. McIntyre said to some officials:

"The Sheriff of Delaware County is expected here by 3 o'clock, and there may be some interesting developments."

Campbell pulled out his watch. "It's after 3 o'clock now," he said; "and if he's got anything up his sleeve he'd better produce it."

Mr. McIntyre said that Campbell had gone on a bond in Delaware County and had forfeited it and come to this city. Rosenberg told Campbell that talk was useless, and that the best thing for them to do was to go to the Supreme Court again.

Justice Bookstaver directed all parties to be at his office at 10:30 o'clock this morning, when he will hear testimony.

SNURE GETS A RESPITE.

He Will Be Allowed to See His Dying Wife Once More.

Louis J. Snure, who was arrested on Thursday last for having robbed his employers of $20,000, was arraigned yesterday morning in the Court of General Sessions and pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree. His counsel, James W. McLaughlin, asked that he be remanded until Friday for sentence, in order that he might see his wife again before she died.

Judge Newburger granted the request. He then called up the police officers who had arrested Snure and directed that they and the complainants and bank people appear in court on Friday. Snure was then taken back to the Tombs.

At the house, 504 West Twenty-second Street, where Mrs. Snure is lying, it was said there was no change whatever in her condition from last week. It is not thought she can live more than a day or so.

A BIG POLICE TRANSFER.

One Hundred and Fifty Men on Details Get Orders to Do Patrol Duty.

One hundred and fifty of the policemen transferred last week by the Commissioners from special details to patrol duty in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn received their orders yesterday morning and went from their details to patrol duty in the designated precincts. The men removed from the various court squads will probably receive their orders to-day. Most of the men who were remanded yesterday were taken from street crossings, public buildings, street cleaning stables, public offices, charitable institutions, and Blackwell's and Randall's Islands.

President York of the Police Board said yesterday that the number of details discontinued, including courts, was 192. The board is still considering further reductions of details where they can be made without injury to the service.

Bankers' Annual Dinner.

The annual banquet of Group 8, New York Bankers' Association, which comprises banks in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, will be held at the Hotel Manhattan Feb. 3. Among the speakers will be Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, George H. Russell of Detroit, President of the American Bankers' Association; the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Robert C. Ogden, the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, and Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey.

If you walk—and what vigorous healthy man doesn't, some time during the day—don't weight yourself with a heavy overcoat, only to reach your destination in a dripping perspiration, madly uncomfortable.

Wear a medium weight, $20 to $35.

Plenty of heavy weights and light weights. Plenty of everything else man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

DRAP d'ÉTÉ.
Second Sale.

at 65 cents per yard.

On sale this morning a quantity of very fine French Drap d'Été (cloth back),—a quality selling until now at $1.50 per yard, reduced to 65 cents per yard.

Light Tan, Gray, Sage, Violet, Cadet, Olive, Two Dark Blues, Two Browns.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

APPRAISERS ASKED TO RESIGN.

F. N. Shurtleff and Col. Wilkinson Receive Formal Requests—Talk of Political Pressure.

F. N. Shurtleff and Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr., who have been members of the United States Board of General Appraisers since its organization, in 1890, received from the Treasury Department a few days ago brief formal requests for their resignations. Mr. Shurtleff is a Republican and Col. Wilkinson is a Democrat. Both have been active in the performance of their duties, Mr. Shurtleff being a member of the Board of Reappraisement and Col. Wilkinson an auxiliary member of the Board of Classification.

Mr. Shurtleff said last evening: "No reasons were given in the request for our resignations, and so far as I am personally concerned I know of no cause why I should be asked to leave the board. I certainly am not conscious of having been remiss in the performance of my duty."

Gen. George H. Sharpe will retire from the Board of General Appraisers very soon, in pursuance, he says, of a determination reached last Spring. Gen. Sharpe has arranged to sail for Europe on March 2, and he will retire from the General Appraisership before then. His retirement is claimed to be of his own volition. While he has been reticent on the subject lately, his friends say that the General asked President McKinley several weeks ago to relieve him from his official duties, but that the President requested him to remain in the service a little while longer. Two years ago Gen. Sharpe said he proposed to retire from active business when he was seventy years old, and he made the effort last Spring. He will be seventy-one years of age on the 26th of next month.

Mr. Shurtleff has been in the Customs Service since 1870, and he has long been regarded by his associates in the Board of General Appraisers as an expert in certain branches of customs administration. Col. Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr., has been one of the hard-working members of the board, and he has written several important opinions in matters of classification of imported merchandise.

Under the law establishing the Board of General Appraisers its members are appointed for life or during good behavior. They can be removed by the President only for malfeasance in office, for neglect of duty, or for inefficiency. The board is designed to be non-partisan, and thus far politics has not been conspicuous as an influencing element in the appointment of its members. There are now five Republicans and four Democrats in the board. The retirement of Gen. Sharpe, Mr. Shurtleff, and Col. Wilkinson would leave two places to be filled by Republicans and one to be filled by a Democrat.

For the past year there has been more or less talk about a lack of harmony in this board, and Republican politicians supposed to be in touch with the Administration have openly predicted that changes would soon be made. Supervising Special Agent Chance of the Treasury Department is mentioned as a possible candidate for one of the Republican places, and a New York Republican, it is asserted, will be appointed in Gen. Sharpe's place. Ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum of Indiana has strong backing for an appointment as General Appraiser should a Democratic vacancy occur in the board. Col. Wilkinson, like Mr. Shurtleff, says that he has no idea why he is asked to resign.

The salary of a General Appraiser is $7,000 a year. Some of the friends of the General Appraisers who have been asked to resign say that political pressure has been brought to bear in Washington to make places on this board for men with strong political claims.

IMMIGRANT BETRAYS HIMSELF.

Admits He Had Been in Prison and Cannot Enter the Country.

Emil Hocisl, thirty-five years old, arrived on the steamship Paris recently. He occupied the same compartment with three diamond diggers from Cape Town. He had no money when he appeared before the immigration authorities yesterday, and he explained his impecuniosity by saying that his fellow-passengers had robbed him of his watch and money. The accused men said that they knew nothing about the matter.

Chief Clerk Lederhilger, who is something of a detective, asked the man a catch question. "How long were you in prison?" he asked. The man, evidently thinking that the clerk knew all about him, promptly betrayed himself. He said that he had served thirty days for stealing.

Without further questioning the Board of Inquiry ordered that the would-be immigrant be excluded from the country.

Blocked Tube Delays Mails.

The transmission of mail matter from the General Post Office to four of the branch Post Offices by means of the pneumatic tubes was interrupted for several hours yesterday by the jamming of one of the metal carriers in one of the tubes. The stations affected by the accident were F, D, H, and the Madison Square branch. For the greater part of the afternoon the wagon service was used in carrying the mails to and from the four stations named.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Fine Arts meet in our drawing-room department and our reductions have been very sweeping to make room for new designs.

3 pc. Suite . $225.00
(reduced from $315.00.)
Upholstered in Satin Brocade, tufted seats and backs.

3 pc. Suite . . $62.00
(reduced from $75.00.)
Upholstered in Satin Damask.

3 pc. Suite . . $35.00
(reduced from $40.00.)

Mahogany finish, inlaid, seats and back panels covered in silk velour, with floral designs.

Many other examples—Sheraton, Colonial, Chippendale, Renaissance—every artistic period now marked far below their value.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The name of the Bankers' Life Insurance Company of Denver, Col., has been changed to the Guardian Life Insurance Company.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day, and it is believed that some action may be taken relative to the resignation of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

A bill has been introduced in the Colorado Legislature providing for a deposit of $50,000 to be made with the State Insurance Department by life and accident insurance companies doing business in that State, but incorporated under the laws of some other State.

The fire insurance upon the goods of Herman Boker & Co. at 54 and 56 Franklin Street, which were damaged by fire Sunday night, was distributed as follows: London and Lancashire, $5,000; Underwriters' Agency, $3,500; Stuyvesant, $1,500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss.

The Erie County Board of Fire Underwriters has adopted resolutions to the effect that the members of the board should consider the Silver Lake Ice Company liable for unpaid premiums amounting to $177.48 due from the Buffalo Ice Company, which went into the hands of a receiver on Dec. 23, 1897, on the ground that the Silver Lake Company has succeeded to the business and assets of the Buffalo Company.

Superintendent Louis F. Payn of the State Insurance Department will begin an examination to-day of the affairs and condition of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company in accordance with the request of the management of the company. The Manhattan is capitalized at $250,000, and on Jan. 1, 1898, possessed a net surplus of $177,970. At that time the company had no reinsurance reserve, its entire business having just been reinsured in the Union Assurance Company of London.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Union Life Insurance Company yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with the addition of Major E. C. Young of the First Illinois Cavalry. The following officers were elected: President—M. M. Belding; First Vice President and General Manager—Charles S. Whitney; Second Vice President—E. S. Savage; Secretary—John Napier; Superintendent of Agencies—Moore Sanborn; Medical Director—Dr. M. J. Lewi; Treasurer—Milo M. Belding, Jr.

The salvage on the damaged Cammeyer shoe stock will be handled for the insurance companies by Jacob Cohen & Son. The removal of the stock was begun yesterday. A question has been raised as to whether a ten-thousand-dollar policy issued upon this risk by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company had been ordered canceled. P. C. Ralli, the broker who handled the risk, said yesterday that he was confident either the courts or the Arbitration Committee of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters would sustain him in his contention that the policy was in force at the time of the fire. The management of the company declined to say anything in regard to the policy.

The insurance upon the property of H. Rosenthal & Brother at 495 Broome Street, which was badly damaged by fire last Saturday, was distributed as follows: Continental, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America, $3,500; Atlanta Home, $3,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $3,000; Rochester German, $3,000; Agricultural, $2,500; North British and Mercantile, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Underwriters' Agency, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500; Firemen's Fund, $2,500; Springfield, $2,500; British America, $2,500; Niagara, $2,500; Western of Toronto, $2,500; Buffalo German, $2,000; Pacific, $1,500; Grand Rapids $1,500; Hamilton, $1,500; Commercial Union, $1,000.

Two Eskimo Girls Coming Here.

Miner Bruce, who established the reindeer station in Northern Alaska, and is the author of "Bruce's Alaska," said yesterday that he had adopted two Eskimo girls eight years old from Alaska. The children left Seattle on Sunday evening for New York, and on their arrival here they will be taken to the Museum of Natural History, where plaster casts will be made of their faces. They are very bright girls, Mr. Bruce said, and will stay here until he takes them back to his home in Seattle. Mr. Bruce has also contracts for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, and the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago.

Sale of
Men's White Shirts.

Dress Shirts,
for street wear, without cuffs, open back, or open front and back, all lengths of sleeves,
$1.00,
exceptionally good value.

Men's Night Shirts,
Fancy silk cord trimmed; colors, white, pink and blue
50 cts.
each.

Men's ½ Hose,
Imported Fancy Cashmere, with silk Scotch plaids and stripes,
35 cts.
per pair,
3 pairs for $1.00,
value 75c. & $1.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's.

An Important Sale of
SILKS!

Five Thousand Yards, Comprising Black Brocaded Silks and Satins, Satin Duchesse, Peau de Soie and Taffetas, at These Exceptional Prices:

BLACK BROCADED SILKS AND SATINS, Regular 1.50 quality, 89c
BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, 27 inches wide, regular 2.50 quality, 1.50
BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, Regular 1.89 quality, 1.19
BLACK TAFFETA, 27 in. wide, strong and durable, Regular 89c. quality, 69c

These are all new designs, both small and medium, and unusually attractive.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, at 6:45 precisely—Fourth and last performance of Der Ring des Nibelungen.—Gotterdaemmerung. Mmes. Nordica, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Wed. Evg., Jan. 25, at 8—TANNHAUSER. Emma Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann, Van Dyck, Pringle, Bars, Muhlmann, Van Rooy.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 26, in B'klyn—FAUST.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 27, (by request,) at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Engel, and Schumann-Heink; Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Condr.—Schalk.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 28, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Nordica and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Sat. Evg., at pop. prices, at 8—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Plançon, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi.
Sunday Evg., Jan. 29, at 8:15—9th Sunday Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Saville, Leonore Van Stosch, Violiniste, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Plançon and Van Dyck. Entire orchestra. Conductor, Schalk.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Jan. 30, Feb. 10, 14, 3 P. M. THREE SONG RECITALS BY
Victor Maurel.
Tickets, $1.50; Course, $4. Tickets now on sale at GOTTSCHALK & ALPUENTE, MANAGERS. 21 East 20th St., near Broadway.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Third Concert TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON.
Assisted by ADELE AUS DER OHE.
Programme: MOZART, Quartet D minor; CESAR FRANCK, Sonata for Piano and Violin, A major; BEETHOVEN, Quartet F minor, op. 95. Res. Seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

PIANO RECITAL by Mr. BEN MERRILL. The Waldorf-Astoria, Tues., Jan. 24, 3 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 26, at 8:15.
Fifth Piano Recital Rosenthal
Res. Seats $2, $1.50, and $1, now on sale at Box Office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction: Henry Wolfsohn. Steinway piano used.

SAUER 2nd Recital.
Carnegie Hall, Afternoon of Thursday, February 2nd.
KNABE PIANO USED.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
JANUARY 21ST TO 28TH.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
4TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF
Cycles, Automobiles & Accessories.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 5 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Wednesday afternoons, Jan. 25, and Feb. 8, at 3.
TWO SONG RECITALS BLANCHE MARCHESI.
Res. seats $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq. Direction .....HENRY WOLFSOHN.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
Second week of the big success CINEMATOGRAPH Opera Martha. The War from Tampa to Santiago. GYPSY MUSIC Afternoon and Eve.

COLUMBUS THE EVIL EYE
Special, Nxt. Sun. Nt, GEO. A. BLUMENTHAL'S BENEFIT. 100 VOLUNTEERS. SEATS READY.

BROADWAY THEA. Last 6 times in New York
Francis Wilson, in The Little Corporal
MONDAY, JAN. 30, FIRST PERFORMANCE, THE THREE DRAGOONS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK
A Glorious Triumph,
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
THE RAGGED EARL.
Mats., Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. To-morrow Ev. Empire's 7th Anniversary; Souvs. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Empire Theatre Company in Phroso

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play. 5 new songs. A Romance of ATHLONE.

ONE KIND OF GOOD CHARACTER.

Servant Accused of Grand Larceny Gets a Recommendation She Wasn't Expecting.

Annie Hausman, a comely young woman, was on trial in Part III. of General Sessions yesterday, charged with grand larceny. When proceedings had been under way but a short time, the defendant acknowledged that she had stolen $600 worth of silverware from her former mistress, Mrs. Ray Spero of 184 West Eighty-second Street.

"You plead guilty then," said Judge Cowing, addressing the prisoner. In answer, the defendant's counsel said that she did, but that he desired sentence postponed in order that her former employers might testify to her good character.

The Assistant District Attorney then said that the defendant was suspected of setting fire to the house she had robbed in order to cover her crime. He added that the residence had been almost destroyed on Aug. 31 last, and, Mrs. Spero, searching the ruins, failed to find the silverware. "There is no doubt that she is guilty of arson," said the prosecuting attorney emphatically, "and I don't believe that she can bring any witness to testify to her good character."

"If there is any one in court who has known this woman, please stand," said the Judge.

A handsomely gowned woman arose and said that she had employed the girl as a servant.

"How long?" asked the Court.

"Three days."

"Did you discharge her?"

"No, she left of her own free will. She stole $500 worth of diamonds from me and then disappeared."

"That will do," remarked Judge Cowing dryly, as he glanced at the lawyers. "I'll pass sentence on the prisoner Friday morning, and the certificate of character just given by the lady will be used on the day of sentence."

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 25
Performance, 11 P. M., 50c.
FREDERIC BOND & CO., CARON AND HERBERT, JOHN. KERNELL, MONROE & MACK, Parent-Brodaidi Troupe. 25 other Stars.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25,50c.
Performance, 10:45 P.M.
GEO. W. MONROE, PRESS ELDREDGE, STREATOR ZOUAVES, (hit of the season,) ED. LATELL, Paolis, 25 other Stars.

DALY'S
THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Evy Evg. at 8. Shakespeare's comedy
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
MISS REHAN as KATHERINE
George Clarke, White Whittlesey, William Owen, Wilfred Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Blanche Bates.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
***The next production will be the Drury Lane sensation,
THE GREAT RUBY.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....8:30
Daniel Frohman....Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y, 2.
"Pinero's Greatest Comedy,"
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CORA TANNER AND LOUIS MASSEN in Their New Comedy, "MY HUSBAND'S MODEL."
Beatrice Moreland & Co. in "A Game of Golf."
Geo. H. Wood, Smith & Fuller, Lydia Dreams, &c.

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Av. CASTLE SQUARE CO.
GREAT CAST—CHORUS OF 60 IN
Queen's Lace Handkerchief.
Evs. 25, 50, 75, 1. Mat. Wed., Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Opera—Lucia di Lammermoor (in English.)

CASINO 3D

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Rain, then fair; colder; winds becoming northwesterly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 82c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 45¼c; cash cotton, 6 5-16c.

LEGISLATURE.—The memorial of the Rapid Transit Commission was presented to both houses of the Legislature yesterday. No business of general importance was transacted in either chamber.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday began its consideration of the Army Reorganization bill. It was decided that a vote on the measure must be taken not later than Tuesday next. In the Senate Mr. Lodge, (Rep. Mass.,) and Mr. Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) spoke at length in favor of ratifying the treaty of peace with Spain. The Senate in executive session, resumed consideration of the treaty. The Berry (Dem., Ky.,) resolution for the discussion of the treaty in open session was voted down.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Inquiry in connection with certain property is being made for Lady Drummond, who eloped to this country with George Drummond, grandson of the Earl of Perth, when he was fourteen years old, worked as a waitress in an ice-cream parlor in this city, and later was married to a Mr. Masters of Springfield, Mass. A sharp fight for the Poulett earldom is expected between Viscount Hinton, who has been earning his living as an organ grinder in London, and the late Earl's son by his third wife. The Spanish Government has decided to abolish the rank of Marshal and to retire half of the unattached Generals. The German Minister of the Interior yesterday expressed the belief that Germany, the United States, and Great Britain should act conjointly in antarctic exploration. A convention of delegates from the cities of Prussia, in session in Berlin yesterday, adopted a resolution asking the Government to relax its strict policy of meat exclusion. Reports from the districts recently shaken by earthquakes in Greece show that five villages were destroyed in the Province of Kyparissia, and that the town of Nisi, in Messenia Province, was greatly damaged. It is reported in London that a peaceful solution of the Newfoundland question between France and England will soon be reached. M. de Smet de Naeyer, the Belgian Premier, and M. Nyssens, Minister of Industry, have resigned.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Senator Sheldon is pushing through the Kansas Legislature a bill to enable habitual drunkards to try the Keeley cure at the expense of the State.

A burglar killed George Eberhardt on the fire-escape of his home early yesterday morning, in East Seventh Street, while trying to escape. It was the most exciting man hunt the police had had for years, and the burglar's escape from arrest or death was marvelous.

The situation in the Philippines is causing great anxiety to the President and his adviser. Agoncillo has sent another communication to Secretary Hay calling attention to the critical condition of affairs in the islands and asking for explanations concerning the dispatch of American reinforcements. A dispatch from Manila says the Filipino Army numbers 30,000 men, and that every available male is being recruited. Also that there are nearly fifty Maxim guns at Malolos. A statement issued by the Junta at Hongkong complains of the "high-handed action" of the American authorities at Manila, and declares that the Filipino Government at Malolos has vetoed annexation.

Page 2.

There was no change in the Pennsylvania Senatorship contest yesterday.

John Kean was yesterday chosen United States Senator by the New Jersey Legislature.

Page 3.

Miss Georgiana Wendel, a resident of White Plains, was taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital last night. She had been acting queerly for several days at an up-town hotel.

Page 4.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration yesterday investigated the causes of the strike of 200 hands at Higgins's carpet factory.

Prof. Sidney Sherwood of Johns Hopkins University spoke in Brooklyn last night on "The Currency Situation in the United States," and discussed the present banking system.

Page 5.

Two ferryboats on the Greenpoint line came in collision yesterday during the fog. The boats were laid up for repairs. The damage was only slight, but the passengers were badly frightened.

The decision of the Secretary of War to appear as a witness before the War Investigating Commission has excited surprise in Washington. The commission, it is said, is well-nigh convinced that the public is satisfied bad meat was bought for the troops, and is in doubt as to what sort of report to make.

Page 7.

Morris Schaeffer, a passenger on the Holland-America steamship Statendam, was held for the United States Grand Jury, in Jersey City, yesterday, on a charge of smuggling.

Page 8.

District Attorney Gardiner discussed last night at the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Bar Association the question of codification.

Gen. Henry has issued a notice to Americans in Puerto Rico that they will not be chosen for office in preference to properly qualified natives.

Miss Elizabeth Wenck, a cloak model, accuses Louis J. Snure, who stole $20,000 according to his story to aid his sick wife, of having made love to her and deceived her in the time his peculations took place.

Page 9.

The Board of Health, estimating the city's population on July 1, 1899, at 3,550,053, reports a death rate for the first week of the year of 22.36.

Ex-Mayor Magowan of Trenton is the mysterious person who claims he was robbed on Jan. 16 by Simon Buttner, proprietor of the "Chon Suey," a Tenderloin resort.

In connection with the request for the resignations of two members of the Board of General Appraisers, it is predicted that a big fight between importers and manufacturers impends.

Page 14.

Wall Street had another big day yesterday, 1,369,568 shares being dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Stanton Brown, who was once a Police Sergeant and was legislated out of office in 1870, and who has been an outcast for ten years, will be sent to the almshouse.

A scheme for financing the proposed change in the motive power of the Manhattan Railway Company was discussed at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Unger examined J. N. Campbell, who wants to qualify as bondsman for Mrs. Moore, and argued before Justice Bookstaver against his acceptance.

Mrs. Remley, the mother of Mamie Remley, who was shot and killed Christmas Day by her boy sweetheart, Frank Nutty, has forgiven the boy, who is dying in Bellevue Hospital from a self-inflicted wound. She called to see him Monday night.

Policeman Sauer, who captured Mrs. Mary Nolan, arraigned another woman prisoner in the Essex Market Court yesterday. Magistrate Simms set her free, refusing to accept the evidence of Sauer, of whom Magistrate Mott said, it is alleged, that he would take his word before that of a million character witnesses.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.

The Pope Resumes His Audiences.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The Pope has completely recovered from his recent attack of influenza and gave audiences to-day as usual.

Avoid Discomforts of Railway Travel. The only all-water route to Florida by comfortable Clyde Line steamers. Three sailings weekly. The preferred tourists' route. General offices, 5 Bowling Green.—Adv.

FILIPINOS CAUSE ANXIETY

President McKinley and His Advisers Look for Trouble.

SECRET INFLUENCES AT WORK

It Is Thought Resistance of Natives Is Encouraged from Europe and Perhaps from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Great anxiety about the situation in the Philippines is admitted at the War Department, and it is known to be shared by the White House, and in spite of the effort to put the best face possible on the difficulties confronting Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis, it is evident that the President and his advisers are deeply concerned about the outcome.

Everything possible has been done by telegraph and otherwise to impress upon the United States authorities at Manila and at Iloilo the importance of avoiding the shedding of blood to enforce obedience to the United States authorities. Were the inclinations and instructions of the Administration not interfered with, it is believed that it would be possible to convince the Filipinos of the peaceful purposes of the United States and of the inclination to assist the natives in obtaining a stable and autonomous Government.

So persistent has been the resistance to the assumption of temporary control by the American forces that the War Department people are sure that influences have been exerted from Europe, and perhaps from Washington, to arouse the natives to further and continued resistance.

While the telegraph wires have been controlled by the military authorities in Manila, there is reason to believe that friends of Aguinaldo have given the impression that the United States forces have been cowed into holding off any attempt to exercise control, and that the Filipino Junta will keep on cultivating the idea that cowardice and not kindness is deterring the conquerors of Spain from pressing their demands at the point of the bayonet.

Awkward as this state of things is, and difficult as it is to overcome, the success of the Filipinos in carrying on their campaign against the Spaniards has increased the belief in their ability to cope with their invaders and perhaps to set up and maintain some sort of Government when the time arrives for the natives to undertake civil administration.

The President is represented to be hopeful of a friendly agreement with the Filipinos and he is unwilling to believe that the Filipino agents here are striving to effect a breach of the friendly relations heretofore existing between the natives of the Philippines and the troops. The difficulties of communication render unusually troublesome the prompt transmission of orders, and the task of communicating with the insurgents is daily becoming more discouraging.

AGONCILLO ASKS EXPLANATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Señor Lopez, secretary to Agoncillo, the Washington representative of Aguinaldo, called at the State Department at 1 o'clock this afternoon and lodged with the chief clerk a communication from Agoncillo, which, according to the common expectation, marked the critical stage in the Philippine question.

In his communication Agoncillo calls attention to the fact that on Jan. 11 he addressed a letter to the Secretary of State upon the question of recognition, forwarding with it a memorandum demonstrating that according to all American precedents, the Philippine Republic was entitled to recognition and in the same letter invited the attention of the Secretary to the present strained conditions at Manila, where over-zeal on either side might create a condition resulting in grievous loss of life, and urging the necessity of an early and frank communication between the representatives of the two countries.

He now desires to call attention to certain conditions which in his opinion, require immediate alleviation. There are, he says, at the present time 20,000 American troops at Manila controlling a population of about 300,000. A number of war vessels are stationed in the harbor, and many other American men-of-war and transports are to be found within the archipelago, although the actual possession of the American troops extends over not more than 143 square miles out of more than 200,000.

"Despite the enormous forces now in this extremely circumscribed area," he continues, "we are informed through the public prints that other vessels of war have been ordered from distant parts of the globe to reinforce those now among the islands in question, while a few days ago a transport sailed from New York carrying about 2,000 soldiers, and having Manila as its destination, and, as we are further informed, regiments of troops are under orders to proceed by way of San Francisco to the Philippines. The public prints inform us also that an attack is contemplated upon the Philippine Islands; the islands to be taken in detail—the smaller ones first, the larger ones blockaded so that they may not assist those first attacked."

He says that it is naturally the impression of his Government and people that these warlike preparations indicate existing or immediate military operations in the Orient, and they readily conceive that it must be contemplated that such operations are to be leveled at the existing Government of the Philippines.

"As the representative of the Philippine Government," he goes on, "I hesitate to give adhesion to this idea, for I cannot believe that there is any present or future difficulty between the American and Philippine Governments justifying warlike activity, and, as a believer in the humanity of the American people, refuse to acquiesce in the idea that America has designs on the Philippine Islands."

He points out that the Philippines are in a state of order, possessing a Government satisfactory to their inhabitants, and without an enemy within their borders offering any resistance to its operations, and are at peace with all the world, and says that, notwithstanding the difficulty he labors under in not having been formally received, he considers it his imperative duty to call the attention of the Secretary to the disturbing conditions he enumerates, to the end that he may receive such assurances as will satisfy his Government that it is not the intention of America to make war upon the new republic, which will explain to it the reason why large armies and navies should be dispatched to the Philippine Islands, and which will relieve his countrymen of the fear that now possesses them that their liberties are in danger at the hands of the Republic whose name they have always believed was associated with freedom and to which they first came for recognition.

JUNTA IN LONDON WORRIED.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Filipino Junta here to-day received a cable message from Agoncillo, Aguinaldo's representative at Washington, declaring that the prospects were improving, though the work was difficult.

The absence of direct news from Manila and the receipt of secret intelligence from Washington is causing the gravest anxiety among the Filipinos here. The arrests of Filipinos by Major Gen. Otis and the news that numbers of Filipinos have fled are regarded as most serious occurrences. It is pointed out by the Filipinos that this is exactly what happened in 1896 under Gen. Blanco when the Filipinos, on the following day, attacked the Spaniards and the revolution broke out.

The members of the Filipino Junta in this city say they are so anxious to avert war that they cabled to Manila to-day urging the Filipinos "not to start hostilities if there is the remotest possibility of avoiding trouble."

DEWEY ON AGUINALDO.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—At a dinner here this evening William T. Dewey of Montpelier, nephew of Admiral Dewey, responded to the toast "Admiral Dewey." In the course of his speech he quoted from a letter received only a day or two ago from the Admiral, who stated that Aguinaldo was fast losing his strength with the natives, and could be disposed of as a disturbing factor in a hurry were it not that he is bolstered up with false hopes that Congress will refuse to ratify the treaty and that in some way he will personally benefit by the stand he has taken for independent recognition.

SITUATION AS SEEN IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—A dispatch from Hongkong to the Reforma of this city says a letter received from the Philippine Islands under date of Jan. 20 announces that the rupture between the Filipinos and the Americans is an accomplished fact, and that the lives of the Spaniards in the archipelago are endangered.

The Imparcial to-day says:

"All the intelligence from the Philippine Islands shows that the Americans recognize their inability to overcome the insurgents in the Island of Luzon and the Visayas. The Filipinos understand that the Americans wish to tyrannize over them and exploit them as the Spaniards never did.

"The Americans intended to exercise their power merely at the important ports, but they are already convinced that such a domination would not be efficacious. They would be constantly fighting the insurgents, and the latter would soon put an end to the Americans, as the Filipinos have on their side not only bullets but the climate and the enormous expenditure the situation will entail on the Americans.

"This explains Washington's desire to first get the treaty of Paris voted and then open negotiations with the rebel Chiefs in order to see if Aguinaldo and his colleagues will consent at least to accept an American protectorate with self-government."

A distinguished General, who was formerly Governor of the Philippines, has been dilating, in the course of an interview, upon the difficulties the Americans must experience there. He admitted that Spain would have required an army of 100,000 men and the expenditure of $200,000,000 to reconquer the Philippines, but the American commanders, he insisted, had committed an irreparable mistake from the beginning in humoring and parleying with the rebels, thus seriously damaging the prestige of the whites by teaching the natives that they could dispute and despise a supremacy which had never heretofore been challenged.

HONGKONG JUNTA ANGRY.

HONGKONG, Jan. 24.—The members of the Filipino Junta here have issued the following statement:

"The purchase by the American authorities at Hongkong of a number of steam launches for river work in the Philippine Islands is high-handed, unnecessary, and vexatious.

"Domiciliary visits throughout Manila are exasperating the Filipinos. Their suspicions are aroused by such actions. The dispatch of reinforcements is incompatible with peace and the appointment of a commission is only a pretext to gain time. The American secret police is acting offensively toward the Filipinos at Hongkong, who are British subjects.

"The Filipino Congress at Malolos has unanimously vetoed annexation."

SICK SPANISH PRISONERS FREE.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, received a cable dispatch to-day from Gen. Rios, the Spanish Commander in the Philippines, announcing that all the sick and maimed civil and military prisoners were released by the Filipinos to-day.

The General added that he hopes the remainder of the prisoners will be liberated shortly.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The North German Gazette to-day, commenting upon the declaration of Premier Sagasta, saying that Aguinaldo had made the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine Islands conditional upon Spain recognizing the Philippine Republic and allying herself thereto, and that Aguinaldo had similarly demanded the Vatican's recognition of the Philippine Republic, says:

"The conditions which the Filipinos seek to attach to the liberation of the Spanish prisoners, who include women and children, is unknown in the law of nations, and, unless there is some misunderstanding, the leaders of the Tagalos have thereby placed themselves outside the limits of civilization."

THE MASSACRE OF SPANIARDS.

LABUAN, Island of Labuan, British Borneo, Jan. 24.—The steamer Labuan, Capt. Pfort, which has arrived here, came from the Island of Balabac, thirty miles south of Palawan, Philippine Islands, and not from Palawan, as previously cabled. The murder of the Spanish officers which she reported occurred at Balabac.

The Labuan brought sixty-five women and children here. They had been robbed of everything, but otherwise had not been ill-treated. The Sulus assisted the Balabacs in killing the Spanish officers.

The Spaniards have left Palawan, where the natives were fearful of the Sulus. Stores had been looted, business was at a standstill, and the natives were armed and ready for mischief.

FILIPINO ARMY 30,000 STRONG.

Every Available Male Being Recruited —Nearly Fifty Maxim Guns at Malolos, It Is Said.

MANILA, Jan. 20, (via Hongkong, Jan. 24.)—The Independencia to-day issued a supplement containing a dispatch purporting to come from Malolos, the seat of the rebel Government. It comments upon the appointment of the commission and says:

"The Filipinos naturally suspect this is a new attempt to humbug. Both Dewey and Spencer Pratt promised us independence if the Filipino Republic was stable. The Filipinos are disillusioned. They believe the commission is a ruse to gain time till they have accumulated formidable forces, when America, gaining her strength, will begin a war to ratify her sovereignty."

The Independencia then alleges that all the Commissioners are partisans of colonial expansion, and incidentally asserts that the Archbishop also favors annexation, "with the sole object of gaining the sympathies of the winning side, immaterial which, in the interests of the religious corporations."

Reports from the interior indicate that Aguinaldo's authority is now generally recognized. Every available male is being recruited, and arms depots are being established at San Fernandino, Union, Trinidad, and other large towns. The surrounding country is being levied on for supplies, and the Filipino troops are living on the fat of the land, while the native villagers are compelled to subsist on rice.

There is some friction between the Filipino civil and military authorities, but they are united on the question of independence.

It is estimated that there are fully 30,000 Filipinos under arms, and it is said that there are nearly 50 Maxim guns at Malolos, some of them having been recently acquired.

The Filipino military authorities are convinced, they say, that the Americans will be unable to work effectively outside of Manila in the event of hostilities, hence they feel confidence in the future.

The Filipinos of Caloocan and Gegalangin, mistaking salutes exchanged between British and German warships on Jan. 18, moved 3,000 men to the front in order of battle, covering the adjacent country, but they did not attack the American lines.

Many of the Filipino officers complain of alleged discourteous treatment upon the part of Americans at Manila.

AMERICANS IN MUNICH PROTEST

Meeting Denounces Anti-German Expressions Used in Congress.

MUNICH, Jan. 24.—The meeting of the American residents here to denounce the anti-German expressions used in the House of Representatives was held to-day. It was decided to draw up a protest and send it to the Government at Washington, accompanied by a declaration that no animosity against America exists in Germany.

The Neuester Nachrichten, which raised a storm of indignation recently among the ultra-patriotic papers by hinting that German doings in the Philippines were largely responsible for the delicate relations between the United States and Germany, and that, as the German Foreign Office knew nothing of them, it would be advisable to institute an investigation with the view of avoiding a recurrence of such mistakes, and which announced to-day's meeting, now says the protest will express deep regret that the credulity of the American public should be exploited to such an extent by the sensational press of the United States."

SALE OF SPAIN'S COLONIES.

No Islands to be Ceded to the United States, England, or Japan.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing with reference to the bill to authorize the sale of the Carolines and other islands, says: "The Government, it is understood, will give the Cortes an assurance that the islands will not be ceded to the United States, Great Britain, or Japan. It is expected that other nations besides Germany will bid for naval stations in the Mariana Islands and perhaps also in the Carolines."

NORWICH LINE BOAT AGROUND.

The Rhode Island Loses Her Bearings in the Fog and Strikes Bottom Off Port Morris.

The steamboat Rhode Island of the Norwich Line, which left the foot of Spring Street last evening at 5:30 o'clock, with thirty passengers, for New London, ran aground in the fog last night off Port Morris.

She passed through Hell Gate in safety, but lost her bearings in the fog on entering the Sound, and struck fifty feet off shore.

There was a panic among the passengers who were at dinner when the shock came, as the boat struck hard and careened far. There was a rush made for the deck.

Captain J. McDonald, the commander, when he had escertained that there was no immediate danger, succeeded in quieting the frightened passengers.

Attempts were made to back the boat off the sand, but the engines could not budge her. The whistle was kept blowing to warn other boats, and sky rockets were sent up to summon aid.

The electric storm that came up between 11 and 12 o'clock caused more commotion among the passengers, who made a rush for life preservers as the boat trembled in the gale.

Several passengers were restrained with difficulty from jumping overboard with life preservers, and the Captain and the crew had their hands full restoring order.

After the gale had subsided and the fog lifted, the steamboat New Hampshire came along and was signaled to come alongside.

Some of the passengers of the Rhode Island were then transferred to the New Hampshire, while the remainder were taken ashore in small boats. It was evident at this hour that the steamboat could not be pulled off without more help.

Two tugs came along shortly before 1 o'clock, and hawsers were fastened to the Rhode Island, and another attempt made to pull her off. The tugs were still working at 2 o'clock this morning.

THE SAMOAN DIFFICULTY.

No Proposals for a Conference of Powers Interested Yet Made.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times, dealing with the Samoan difficulty, says:

"No proposal has yet been made for a conference as to Samoa, and I have reason to believe that there is a pause in the interchange of views, the Governments concerned awaiting fuller information."

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: "Mr. White (United States Ambassador) informs me that the report of conferences between him, Sir Frank Lascelles, (the British Ambassador,) and Herr von Buelow (the German Foreign Secretary) are mere newspaper inventions. He seems annoyed at the continuance of the newspaper allusions to alleged strained relations between Germany and the United States."

WANTS DREYFUS SENT BACK.

Law's Representative in Guiana Says Examination by Wire Is Difficult.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Cayenne, French Guiana:

"Fresh instructions to interrogate Dreyfus respecting the depositions of Count Esterhazy have been received here, in consequence of which the Procureur has started for the Ile du Diable. He says he has urged and is still urging that Dreyfus be allowed to return to France in consequence of the difficulty of replying by cable."

ANARCHIST PLOT IN MADRID.

Two Foreigners Arrested—Details Suppressed by the Censor.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing last night, says:

"A report is in circulation that a serious Anarchist plot has been frustrated, two foreign Anarchists having been arrested, but the rigor of censorship prevents the giving of details."

Patti's Wedding To-day.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Elaborate preparations are being made at Craig-y-Nos and at Brecon, South Wales, to celebrate the marriage to-morrow of Mme. Adelina Patti to Baron Cederstrom. Mme. Patti gave a dinner to a large number of her neighbors this evening, and later sang and took part in a pantomme show as Penelope.

THE BURIAL OF A MONKEY.

Boston Woman's Pet to Have a Monument Over His Grave.

SHARON, Mass., Jan. 24.—"Peppo," a monkey of high breed and aristocratic association, was buried here yesterday with honors, and soon a monument will mark his grave on the lawn of the big Summer hotel.

He was born in New York ten years ago, and was owned by Mrs. William Guild, a Boston society woman. He had lived in luxury, and had known only kindness from his friends, and when a week ago he was attacked with the grip every attention was shown him, and medical experts were summoned to attend him. Saturday he died in his apartments.

The casket in which he was buried was provided by an undertaking firm, and was covered with blue velvet and lined with satin, while a quilted white satin robe incased the little form, and a silver plate on the lid bore his name "Peppo." There were several floral tributes placed on the grave by the owner and her relatives.

The New York and Florida Limited. Finest train in the world. Leaves New York daily, except Sunday, via the Penna. R. R., Southern Ry., and P., C. & P., at 11:50 A. M.; arrives St. Augustine following day, 3:20 P. M. Exclusively Composite, Dining, Library, Compartment, Drawing Room, Sleeping, and Observation cars. Two other fast trains, 4:20 P. M. and 12:05 A. M. Perfect sleeping and dining car service. New York office, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

MURDER DURING MAN HUNT

Burglar Brought to Bay on Fire Escape Killed George Eberhardt.

ESCAPED HUNDREDS OF SHOTS

Sped Over Fences and Housetops and Eluded Both Policemen and Citizens.

George Eberhardt, twenty-four years old, a plumber, living with his widowed mother and brother at 52 Seventh Street, was shot and mortally wounded in his home by an escaping burglar at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He died of his wound at 10 o'clock at Bellevue Hospital. A few minutes prior to his death he had vainly tried to identify Charles Steele, a waiter at McGurk's saloon, 295 Bowery, who had been arrested by the police on suspicion of being the man who fired the shot.

Eberhardt had tried to stop a desperate man who, fired at by six policemen from housetops near by and by a half dozen tenants of adjoining buildings, was trying to reach the top of 52 Seventh Street by means of the fire escape. Eberhardt, called to the back window of his home by the sound of the fusillade, had met the burglar on the fire escape, and hit him on the head with a heavy piece of wood. The burglar, without a moment's hesitation, pulled his revolver, and aiming it true at his assailant, fired.

The murder was the beginning of the end of the most exciting man hunts that the police have participated in for years.

The burglar, after being made the target of nearly 100 revolver shots by six policemen and citizens, and having scaled a half dozen fifteen-foot fences, climbed to the top of a tenement and escaped by successfully running the gantlet of a crowd of several hundred people congregated in Seventh Street.

The burglary was discovered at about 4:30 o'clock by Mrs. C. W. Frank, wife of a real estate man, who lives in the rear of the top floor of the building at 315 Sixth Street. The building in which the Franks live extends about twenty feet beyond the backs of the adjoining houses on the west, and the west window of the bath room commands a view of the rear windows of the other buildings throughout the block. Mrs. Frank happening to look out of this window was surprised to see in the half light a rope ladder hanging from the top of the adjoining building, No. 313.

The ladder had been made fast to a chimney and extended downward to the level of the windows of the top floor. The ladder extended to the room which had been occupied by Joseph Young, a poolroom man, said to be worth about $30,000, who left the city about two weeks ago for St. Augustine, Fla., to be treated for consumption.

THE BURGLAR DISCOVERED.

Mrs. Frank, suspecting something wrong, awakened her husband, and when the two returned to the winoow they saw a man appear at the edge of the roof, and, after stealthily peering about, begin to descend the ladder. Frank had his revolver, and his first impulse was to challenge the burglar, not fifteen feet away, but he changed his mind, and, dressing hurriedly, hastened to the Fifth Street Station, a block away, and notified the police. Sergt. Schulum sent Roundsmen Kelly and Hogan and Patrolman Burke and Geisler back to the house with Frank.

The officers mounted to the roof of Frank's house, but the burglar had evidently become suspicious and left the scene. Frank and the policemen found the ladder still dangling, and on the roof was a derby hat, an overcoat, and a polkadot handkerchief. Listening intently, however, the men could hear the footsteps of a man descending the stairs of No. 313. Frank in his excitement fired his revolver down the scuttle which had been broken open by the burglar, and the shot immediately aroused most of the tenants in the building.

Amid yells and screams, the burglar scrambled to the basement floor and tried the front door.

"Who's there?" shouted Mrs. Goetz, one of the first-floor tenants.

The man, making no answer, hurried to the rear and made a desperate effort to force the back door. He broke the lock, but could not open the door. He then ran down the stairs of the cellar and succeeded in forcing the back door there, when he scrambled to the yard. He was instantly discovered by a score of tenants, who were peering from the back windows of the adjoining houses.

"There he is," was the shout raised, and Frank and the four policemen from the housetops all fired. The burglar, with the bullets raining around him, was confronted by the 12-foot wooden fence which surrounds the back yards of all the houses in the vicinity. Dozens of men and women were shouting "Police!" "Murder!" "Help!" and the whole community was in an uproar.

The burglar quickly decided upon his plan of action. Dropping a bicycle searchlight lamp giving a red light, which he had carried, he made a flying leap, and catching the top of the fence to the left with his hands, he pulled himself up and stood alert, thinking hard.

TOOK A FEW PRACTICE SHOTS.

"There he is on the fence," shrieked a dozen women, and from the windows nearby every man who owned a revolver took a few practice shots. The policemen, who had not left the top of 313 Sixth Street, poured a volley in the direction of the quickly dodging figure. With the agility of a cat, the figure on the fence made his way westward over the fence tops with a hail of bullets dropping about him until he reached the rear of 307 Sixth Street, three doors to the west of the scene of his original egress. He nimbly dropped to the ground and finding the rear door opening to a landing, tried to escape through to the street, but was obliged to retrace his steps, and once again dashed for the back fence.

"There he goes! Shoot him! Kill him!" echoed from windows on every side, and dozens of revolvers added to the excitement. The police had not left the tops of the houses on the Sixth Street side and with the tenants thereabouts blazed away as fast as they could. Either the aim was generally wretched or the hunted man was not hit in a vital spot, for, with a great bound, he caught the top of the fence and once more began his perilous runs along the tops of the one-inch wooden walls.

This time he transferred the scene of action to the rear of the Seventh Street tenement houses opposite, which are fitted with fire escapes. He chose the rear of 52 Seventh Street for his last desperate effort to escape. Running along the fence top to the west side of this house, he made a leap and caught the window ledge of the first floor with his hands.

The first floor on this side of the house is occupied by James Hatch who works at nights. The cries and shouting had awakened his wife, however, and when she looked out of her rear window, the fugitive was in the act of jumping for her window ledge. She slammed the window shut, and reached in a bureau drawer for a little .22-calibre revolver loaded, as she afterward learned, with blank cartridges. In the meantime the burglar had smashed the window pane, and was trying to enter when Mrs. Hatch bravely fired almost in his face.

"Al, madam, don't shoot, I'll get away up," pleaded the man as he dropped into the court yard. In an instant he had sprung from the railing of the rear basement entrance to the fire escape, and as he swung himself up Mrs. Hatch peppered away at him with her blank cartridges. The fugitive, breathing hard, but losing none of his agility, climbed up the fire escape. The policemen on the housetops opposite ceased firing, fearing to hit some one in the houses, but the yells and screams of the tenants were kept up.

On the floor above Mrs. Hatch's rooms are the apartments of the Eberhardt's. All had been awakened by the tumult. George went to the window directly over the fire-escape, and as he opened it he heard a dozen people shouting at him: "There he comes! Hit him on the head."

THE FATAL SHOT

Looking down he saw a form approaching from below. He reached for a board, and as the man appeared he swung it. The fugitive appeared on the landing despite the blow, and fired at Eberhardt. This shot was true. Eberhardt fell back in his assailant, fired.

shot in the abdomen and his mother fell fainting over his unconscious form.

The thief continued his climb to the next floor. The rooms there are occupied by Edward Ehrlich and wife. The hard-pressed fugitive here broke open a window and confronted Mrs. Ehrlich and Annie Taylor, a servant.

"Madam," said the man, calmly, although breathing hard, "I've been in a fight. Won't you let me out? If you will I won't shoot you."

Mrs. Ehrlich mechanically opened the door. The man dashed into the hallway and into the street, frightening a crowd of men there with his revolver. None dared to approach, and dashing through a mob of excited people, he started down Seventh Street toward First Avenue. Patrolman Henry Heinatz, who was standing at First Avenue, saw the man running past and called for him to stop, but the burglar ran the harder. Heinatz was about to fire, when a woman emerged from a doorway, getting in the line of fire. Almost at the same time Roundsman Kelley came on the run from Sixth Street, and acquainting Heinatz with the state of affairs both gave chase, but the fugitive was too good a runner. He ran up First Avenue to Eighth Street, and thence to Second Avenue, where he was lost.

A policeman whose post is on the Bowery saw a man running into McGurk's, a sporting resort, at about 5 o'clock. The detectives went there and arrested Charles Steele, a waiter, on suspicion. Steele had on an overcoat torn at the shoulder, and a hat too large for him. He was taken to the hospital, but Eberhardt could not identify him. Other tenants at the house at 52 Seventh Street failed to identify him as the man they had seen. Later Steele was arraigned at the Yorkville Court and remanded until to-day.

Nothing as far as known had been taken from the rooms of Young, at 313 Sixth Street. The means of access of the burglar to the housetops at 313 remains somewhat of a mystery, as no doors in the vicinity have been found broken open.

EXCLUDED MISS NIELSEN'S MAID.

Opera Singer Changes Her Hotel on a Servant's Account.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24.—Miss Alice Nielsen, the opera singer, has left the Planters' Hotel and taken apartments at the Southern because at the former house her colored maid, Geraldine White, was not allowed to ride in the passenger elevators.

The rules of the hotel prohibit negroes riding in the lifts under any circumstances. The Southern will make an exception in this case.

VERDICT AGAINST NAT GOODWIN.

Damages Awarded to a Chicago Author for Alleged Infringement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—To-day, in the Federal Court, a verdict of $10,000 was awarded to John Maxwell, a Chicago newspaper man, against Nat C. Goodwin, the actor, for infringement on Maxwell's play, "Congress."

Maxwell claimed that he submitted the manuscript of "Congress" to Goodwin, who, after looking it over, declared he did not want it, but later produced a play called "Ambition," of which Henry Guy Carleton was named as the author and large portions of which were, according to Maxwell, taken from "Congress."

RAILWAY BLACKLIST SUIT.

Former Employe of the Big Four Wants $15,000 Damages.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 24.—A sensational blacklisting action for damages was begun here to-day by "Billy" Green, who until 1896 was the Supervisor of Bridges of the Michigan Division of the Big Four.

The suit is for $15,000, and the plaintiff bases his claim on the ground that he was retired because he declined to sign "padded" material vouchers, and later, when he applied for positions on the Wabash and other trunk lines, he was not engaged because, as is asserted, his name had been placed on the railway blacklist.

STATE FUND FOR KEELEY CURE.

Bill to Enable Drunkards in Kansas to Try It at Public Expense.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 24.—In the face of a prohibitory liquor law, which has been on the statute books of Kansas eighteen years, Senator Sheldon is pushing a bill to establish a State Keeley Institute. It provides that habitual drunkards who have no money and lack of will power sufficient to break off the habit of drink, may take the Keeley cure at the expense of the State.

The measure provides that inebriates may expend $100 for the cure, including board and other expenses, the funds to be furnished by the County Commissioner upon authority from the Judge of the Probate Court, who shall first inquire into the necessities of the applicants presenting themselves for treatment.

COMMODORE WATSON'S CLAIMS.

Senator Lindsay Will Fight for Kentucky Naval Officers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 24.—The Kentucky Gazette will publish to-morrow the following letter from Senator Lindsay, in answer to one by the editor, asking why Commodore Watson had received such bad treatment at the hands of the Navy Department:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.

To H. H. Gratz:

Dear Sir: The first time naval matters are under consideration I shall take occasion to discover, if possible, why it was that Commodore Watson, who is, as you say, one of the most accomplished officers of the naval operations in and around the Island of Cuba, was passed. Kentuckians have a right to feel indignant that Watson was not only compelled to report for duty to an officer of inferior grade, but that an attempt has been made to pass two junior officers over him for services which do not come within the description of the statute, that is, "conspicuous gallantry in battles."

Practically Sampson was not in the battle in front of Santiago at all, and while Schley did his full duty it was in running down and capturing a fleeing enemy who did not come out of the harbor to fight, and in point of fact did not offer any resistance to the American ships except such as was incidental to the attempt to escape. Other Kentucky officers have received like treatment with Watson, and it is due to the service that these unjustifiable acts of preference if they cannot be defeated shall at least be presented in their true light to the American public. WILLIAM LINDSAY.

THE WEATHER.

(The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.)

The storm central Monday night over Mississippi has moved with great velocity in the Middle Atlantic States, increasing markedly in intensity, and has caused rain from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic Coast. Rain has also fallen on the extreme North Pacific Coast. A second storm appears to be developing to the north of Montana. The pressure is high from the Middle and Lower Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and middle Gulf States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. The weather will clear in the North Atlantic States, and it will be generally fair elsewhere. It will grow colder in the Atlantic States and the temperature will remain nearly stationary elsewhere. Southeasterly gales, shifting to northwesterly, will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and northwesterly gales, diminishing in force, on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1898.	Times. 1899.	Times. 1898.
3 A. M.	36	38	37
6 A. M.	34	38	38
9 A. M.	33	40	42
12 M.	35	44	50
4 P. M.	35	43	48
6 P. M.	32	45	46
9 P. M.	32	46	47
12 P. M.	31	40	40

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	42¼
Weather Bureau	41¼
Cor

fluence of a single individual who used the votes and voters of New York for his personal gain grew and grew until its manifestation shocked the community. His single will dominated nearly every department of government. He believed that he held the people in his toils and he defied them. His cynical question, 'What are you going to do about it?' rung through the length and breadth of the land to the shame of the citizens of New York until they answered it in a way that vindicated the decency of their outraged city.

"How was this monstrous power created and maintained? By the apathy of a community intent upon minding, as it was falsely called, its own business, but most criminally neglectful of its chief business, the keeping of its body politic clean. It is therefore unjust to lay the whole blame of such usurpations of power upon the individual, who for the time being, seizes it for his own ends. It is the consent of the people that makes his opportunity. If they lay down the right to govern themselves someone will always be found to take it up and wield it for his own purposes.

"It is worthy of note, with respect to the by-gone times of which I speak, and which we hope will not, in all their iniquity, be witnessed again, that the whole judiciary was not brought under sway. Shining examples of court and Judges preserving their honor unspotted have come down to us. There was, even in that perilous day, a striving from time to time after men of acknowledged character and independence for the bench. Upright Judges sat for many years, and are yet sitting, who were chosen in those times by the influence of conservative counsels that demanded and obtained a hearing. Now the question is, How can the high character and independence of the judiciary be invariably maintained?

THE JUDICIARY ELECTION.

"It is Goldsmith, I believe, who observes of some men that they think they have fulfilled every obligation to virtue when they praise it. But the test of sincerity is sacrifice. Who will give the time and the labor and, above all, display the courage needed? That question was promptly and fittingly answered upon a late occasion by the bar of New York and by the vast number of citizens who responded to its appeal. The bar rose equal to the demand upon it, feeling its obligations as the guardian of a sacred trust—the inviolability of the courts—and it performed its duty so as to win the lasting confidence of the people. I venture to say that no spontaneous movement, since the uprising of the people to preserve the integrity of the Union, evoked more enthusiasm among thoughtful people than the uprising of the bar to preserve the independence of the courts.

"The result of that election will be felt in the future. It matters not that the candidates of its choice were defeated. The real victory was this—that henceforth no Judge need stop to consider the effect upon his political prospects of official independence; and all men of all parties cannot but be gratified that such a result has been achieved and by the means by which it was accomplished.

"With the result of that election, so far as the fortunes of particular candidates are concerned, we are, we must be, content. Such result of a popular election must be accepted. But if that result were ever to be claimed as the defeat of the principle for which those candidates stood, then we are not content, and never shall be, until that principle is unmistakably proclaimed at the polls.

"I do not know how much of reference to myself may be permitted in response to your friendly greeting to-night. My history for the past twenty-eight years, nearly half my life, has been public property, and as to that I need not say anything, except this: that in all those years I had no expectation of the great compliment now paid me. I had been elected to the bench at an age when men have high ideals and many illusions. It was a matter of course to be independent, to act without regard to consequences, to be indifferent to the smiles and frowns of power. I cherished, indeed, the illusion that to insure continuance upon the bench until the Constitutional limit of age was reached it was only necessary to do justice without fear or favor.

"I have lost some of my illusions, but my ideals are unchanged. They are your ideals. Among them is that of the judicial office; that it is a place of sublime trust and honor, to be defended, if need be, at the cost of death, political and official death, but to be defended as one of the most precious safeguards of the citizen, the protection of his life, his home, and his property.

FAITHFUL SERVICE APPRECIATED.

"I have some convictions that are not illusions. Among them is the truth of that saying of one of our greatest men, that you may deceive some of the people all the time, and all the people part of the time, but that you cannot deceive all the people all the time. I trust that all who fight in a good cause and hope to be victorious through popular suffrage will remember that sooner or later a majority of the people will be on their side.

"Nor is it an illusion that faithful service upon the bench is valued by the legal profession. The vigor and extent of its demonstration lately proves the fact. It must be of the greatest value to all future movements for the preservation of our institutions and our theories of government to see the incorruptible and influential bar of New York take the active part it did in that canvass.

"I am deeply stirred by the welcome I am receiving upon my return to the profession I do not feel myself a stranger there after twenty-eight years, because in all those years I have not permitted myself to become a stranger to the feelings of the practicing lawyer. Of course, there are some things new to me. I had no idea of the height to which the profession had attained until I ascended some of our tall office buildings. Thirty years ago there were no tall buildings. The profession was mostly accommodated in converted dwelling houses and warehouses in and about Wall Street. There were no electric lights, of course. I can remember when gas even was a luxury, and in many offices a solitary candle, one to each clerk, shed a doubtful light upon his dubious task. But the lawyer of that day nevertheless saw very far by that light, as our older reports will show.

"But a change, vastly more important than any mere material ones, has taken place in the training of our young men for the bar. Thirty years ago the road into the profession was open for nearly all aspirants, through the practical education of the lawyer's office; a very serviceable training, for in it the mere words of the books became things as the student dealt with the actualities of practice. It was a severe training, but hardly systematic. Now our admirable law schools, supplemented by the bar examinations, have elevated the standard of the young practitioner, so as to leave nothing to be desired in the present or the future admissions to the bar.

"In conclusion let me say that I shall ever hold in remembrance this cordial evidence of your satisfaction with my official career. If that career has not been stretched to the utmost possible limit, it has nevertheless been rounded by tokens of public approval, even of affection, so general, from all classes, by all kinds and conditions of men, far and near, that I would have been overwhelmed—if I did not bear steadily in mind the providential message thus sent and encouragement thus given to all who are now striving and hereafter shall strive for the right and who may need the memory of such public approbation to sustain them."

OTHER SPEECHES.

John De Witt Warner followed. He said: "When the impartiality of a Judge is made a cause for his punishment every intelligent man's place in the campaign is by his side." He thought that if the issue had been placed properly before the people of this city in the last campaign the result would have been different. "Just as I am sure that next Spring will be showery and next Summer hot," he said, "so sure am I what the result will be in the fight for the principle for which we stand."

Austen G. Fox congratulated Judge Daly on escaping the gown, which in the Summer would be uncomfortable, and on again having taken up the practice of law.

Ex-Mayor William L. Strong said: "The good people of the City of New York will ever remember the just Judge that Judge Daly has been."

Frederic R. Coudert said he thought too much stress had been laid on the fact that Judge Daly was just. "Just Judges are as common as is wheat in the fields," he said. "We don't know unjust Judges. I am not disposed to pay tribute to Judge Daly for such common qualities. Judges may vary in learning, but not in justice."

SEWANEE ALUMNI DINNER.

Southern College Men Assemble at the St. Denis — Praise for Dr. Van De Water.

Thirty-five members of the Sewanee Alumni Association of New York held their annual dinner at the St. Denis last night. The Right Rev. T. M. Dudley, Bishop of Kentucky and Chancellor of the university, was expected to be present, but could not get to New York. Vice Chancellor L. B. Wiggins was also unable to attend, but Profs. W. P. Du Bose and R. H. Starr came from Tennessee to be present. Dr. R. C. Miles acted as toastmaster. Dr. H. C. Stafford responded to the toast "Sewanee in the Spanish War."

Dr. Stafford was a Surgeon in the Seventy-first Regiment. He described the work of the Seventy-first from the time it enlisted until it came home. He criticised Camp Black, and said that had it not been for the Sunday papers which the men stuffed under their clothes and around their legs they would all have had chills and fever. He never knew how important a Sunday paper was until then. He continued:

"I want to say a few words about Dr. Van De Water, our Chaplain. There has been a good deal said about him and charges of cowardice have been made. In the first place, it was not Dr. Van De Water's place to be in the van. But I saw Dr. Van De Water at Bloody Bend, the most exposed place in the whole campaign, where bullets from the sharpshooters were whistling all about.

"He was caring for the wounded and doing his duty. He was under fire, and did good work. [Applause.] I want to say that I saw a Major of the Ninth Regiment riding on a horse with Dr. Vandewater walking alongside of him and holding him on. When they came up to me the Major said he was wounded. I ripped open his trousers and found that he had only a slight scratch such as would be made by sliding down hill. The Major asked me if he had better go to the rear, and I told him that he could go to the rear or the front or elsewhere. It was settled at the man's lack of nerve."

Dr. Stafford praised the Chaplains of the Sixteenth regulars and of the Rough Riders, and told of their burying bodies while the bullets flew thick about them. In referring to the Major who showed the white feather Dr. Stafford said: "This Major came back to the United States, was lionized, and was afterward made Colonel."

In speaking of the food Dr. Stafford said: "There has been a good deal of talk about embalmed beef. I will say that the canned meats we got were very bad, indeed. It was a godsend when we got decent meat. The volunteers in this war were made the scapegoats of the mistakes of others."

Dr. W. L. Polk, Dean of Cornell Medical School, talked on the future of the university. He told, among other things, of the influence the university would have in sending forth men to enlighten the colored race.

"It is time to recognize the fact that the negro is not the equal of the white man," he said. "We must not educate the negro too much nor too little. We can give him too many and at the same time too few privileges. The negro is face to face with the mighty force of competition, and being an inferior must give way. How is this great problem to be settled? We must take the position that he belongs to us; not as property, but geographically. He is inferior, and all the powers of man can make him nothing else.

"Nature has stamped this on him. Nature revolts against any mixture of the races. Keep the negro as he is, treat him with kindness and he becomes an industrious and valuable form of peasantry. Let the educated men from Sewanee inculcate in them knowledge that will make them useful and self-supporting." Dr. Polk praised the industry of the colored man when treated right.

Prof. W. P. Du Bose paid a tribute to the late Bishop C. T. Quintard, the second founder of Sewanee. The Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington of Grace Church spoke of the relation of the Church to the university. He said that the Church should not exercise any power over the university, but an influence. The time is past, he said, when the minds of students should be swayed by dogma.

Dr. Benjamin W. Wells of Sewanee University spoke briefly of the advantages of dormitory life in colleges. Prof. R. H. Starr spoke of the advances of the theological school, the Rev. J. Crosby on "College Athletics," and Silas McBee, editor of The Churchman, on "The Power of the Church Press."

SIXTY MILLIONS IN MAINE ICE.

Combination of the Knickerbocker and Consolidated Companies.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 24.—The introduction of a bill in the Maine Legislature incorporating the American Ice Company, with a capital stock of $60,000000, by Representative Joseph H. Manley of this city is the outcome of a gradual process of centralization which has been going on in the ice business of Maine for the last two years.

It is understood that the proposed corporation is to be a union of the Knickerbocker and Consolidated Companies. The incorporators are Charles A. Blair, Augustus Sprague, Henry Shepperd, J. Henry Sturgis, H. M. Heath, and F. E. Smith. The bill introduced by Mr. Manley permits the concern to engage in the business of carrying passengers and freight by water to and from Maine ports. It is thought that the Maine offices of the new company will be located in Augusta, and it is expected that it will attempt to control both the natural and artificial ice supply of the Atlantic seaboard.

Church of St. Paul Services.

A large congregation assembled at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, last night to witness the vesper services commemorating the conversion of St. Paul, the patron saint of the church. The services consisted of singing by the choir and congregation, and a sermon, preached by the Rev. Father Smith, on the life and works of St. Paul. Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, was present, and he will be the celebrant at the pontifical mass at the church this morning at 10 o'clock. The celebrant at the vesper services last night was the Rev. Thomas Hughes.

Doctor Ill at a Station.

Dr. C. G. Mayer of Cleveland, Ohio, who is visiting friends in this city at 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was taken ill on the platform of the elevated station at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street at 9:30 last evening. He staggered to a seat, where he fell unconscious. Policeman Weizman was called, and summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Dr. Mayer was removed to the hospital. It was said that he had a slight attack of heart disease.

A Benefit for George A. Blumenthal.

George A. Blumenthal, formerly manager of the Harlem Opera House, will be tendered a benefit next Sunday evening by his friends at the Columbus Theatre. Seven months ago he helped to arrange a benefit for Oscar Hammerstein in the Harlem Opera House. Mr. Hammerstein has since undertaken to erect a new theatre, which will restore him to his former place in the theatrical world, while at the same time Mr. Blumenthal has suffered a reverse through the collapse of his enterprise for a new amusement building in Harlem.

No New Jersey State Librarian Named.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The State Library Commission failed to agree this afternoon on a choice for State Librarian, to succeed Col. Morr's R. Hamilton, Democrat, and adjourned for one week. It begins to look as if Col. Hamilton would not be reappointed, as was first thought.

Dinner to Mr. and Mrs. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs gave a Cabinet dinner to-night in honor of the President and Mrs. McKinley. The decorations of the table at which twenty guests were seated were yellow tulips.

Cup Defender's Keel Cast.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 24.—The work of running the lead for the keel of the new cup defender was a success to-day in every way. The wooden mold is now filled with lead in Herreshoff's south construction shops, and it marks the actual beginning of the construction of the new boat that is to meet Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock next October.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Grip Suggestions

When you have an attack of the grip the first and best thing to do is to get yourself warm, take a dose of Hood's Pills to open the bowels, and then keep comfortable till the illness is past. After the grip, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid and other blood poisoning diseases, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will expel every trace of poison from the blood, vitalize it, sharpen your appetite and tone your whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25c.

QUAY GAINING NO GROUND

End of the Deadlock at Harrisburg Not in Sight.

ALL FACTIONS STAND FIRMLY

Fear of Bribery Charges Expected to Prevent Desertions from Either Side in the Contest.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 24.—One more futile step has been taken in the dreary treadmill of ballot casting for a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The end is not yet, and no one pretends to have prophetic power to see when it will come. The voting today resulted as follows: Quay, (Rep.,) 106; Jenks, (Dem.,) 80; Dalzell, (Rep.,) 15; Irvin, (Rep.,) 3; Stewart, (Rep.,) 8; Huff, (Rep.,) 5; C. W. Stone, (Rep.,) 8; C. E. Smith, (Rep.,) 1; Tubbs, (Rep.,) 2; Rice, (Rep.,) 2; Grow, (Rep.,) 1; Markle, (Rep.,) 2; Downing, (Rep.,) 2; Widener, (Rep.,) 2; Benjamin T. Hale, (Rep.,) 1. Total, 238. Necessary to a choice, 120. Paired, 12; absent without pairs, 2.

For all that is outwardly apparent, the contest has just begun, and many veteran politicians predict that it will be even longer and more stubborn than its famous prototype in 1881, when fifty-six Republicans, similarly bound by the pledge of a caucus, held the Pennsylvania Legislature deadlocked for thirty-five days. The friends and supporters of Senator Quay claim that the analogy between the two contests holds at every point, and that, after a protracted resistance, the factions variously called "independents," "anti-Quayites," and "insurgents" will yield and consent to the election of Quay or some man satisfactory to him.

Viewed in this light, the insurgents become properly reconcentrados, are to be starved into allegiance to the party machine. On the other hand, the anti-Quay men declare that they will never yield, and will not, under any circumstances, budge an inch at the demand of the caucus and machine. They assert that they will see the State with only one Senator before they will permit the election of Mr. Quay or any man named by him.

BRIBERY CHARGES FEARED.

This is the situation in a nutshell. The Democrats play no part in the drama. They can do nothing. They cannot, for party and other reasons, support any man nominated by the anti-Quay faction, and to support Quay, or any one suggested by, or satisfactory to, Quay, would be to draw down upon them the accusation of bribery. They have no solution to offer, and can only meet in the House of Representatives daily and cast their eighty to eighty-seven votes solidly for Jenks, or playfully scatter them with a lavish and spendthrift hand, as the insurgents are doing, over a wide and parched political waste. Either the Quay men or the anti-Quay men could solve the problem to-morrow, if they wished. But what they want they cannot get, and what they can get they do not want. There is at present no spirit of compromise, and the election of a United States Senator has sunk to the medieval plane of a trial of endurance.

There is abundance of talk, but no pregnant suggestion of a way out, at least of a dignified and honorable way out, and there is little hopefulness. Each faction has settled down to the task of holding its own. Only Mr. Wanamaker seems to appreciate the grave situation and the significance of the political drama that is being enacted at the State capital and in the factional headquarters, which are merely the wings of the principal stage. The drama is a real tragedy. It has for a theatre the State of Pennsylvania, and for spectators the Nation and the world.

The result of this drama must be tragic, no matter what its ending. It is generally feared by Quay's adversaries that if he wins in this contest he will be acquitted by the courts, and it is generally feared by his friends that if he is defeated here, he will be convicted by the courts. In the former event, say his adversaries, the tragic element will be on the side of the State, and in the latter it will be on the side of the leader who has fought so many successful campaigns, and who now stands in defense of the last ditch in a losing battle. His opponents say that there is nothing of lasting gain that Mr. Quay can win out of the present conflict. He may save himself from sentence as a felon, but this fight will in any event make a gloomy and disastrous ending to his wonderful career. He will come out of it, even if victorious, a broken and dejected man.

MR. QUAY AS AN ISSUE.

The stubbornness of the fight is due to the conviction felt by both factions of the Republicans that Mr. Quay himself is at stake. As he was the chief issue in the late State campaign, so he is, in his own person, the supreme issue now. Both feel that his fate depends on the result. Mr. Wanamaker said to-night that, while it was surely to be hoped that a Pennsylvania jury would not be influenced by the fact that the accused man was a United States Senator, yet it would undoubtedly be more difficult to procure a conviction of Mr. Quay if he were elected by the present Legislature. This reveals at once the fear on the one side and the hope on the other.

It may be said, however, that a sentence to State prison for a term of years is not a tragic ending to a drama. In this case it would be far more tragic than a death sentence. A French prisoner sentenced to receive fifty lashes said: "But it is worse than fifty strokes of the guillotine. It hurts at the time and forever."

Men who are in the thickest of the fight seem to see least of all the importance and gravity of the issue. To them, apparently, it is only a matter of choosing a United States Senator, and getting your choice instead of having somebody else's choice forced upon you. It is not a matter of conscience with the Quay men, as they claim that the caucus pledge settles all questions of ethics and morals. The Democrats were elected in a campaign the sole issue of which was to beat Quay, and they are content to compass this end by remaining steadfast to their own caucus nominee. Even the anti-Quay faction, while its principal leader, Mr. Wanamaker, is making the contest a matter of conscience, does not seem overborne by the gravity of its caucus.

Men of all factions treat the grave question of electing to the Senate a man charged with misusing State funds as if it were no more than a question of electing some good honest Coroner. Mr. Wanamaker says that the Quay faction is actuated by the desire of self-preservation, because it realizes that if the leader falls, the machine falls with him. No political machine ever lived with the god out of it, or with the brains out of it. They must save Quay in order to save themselves. But the bulk of the anti-Quay faction and of the Democrats seem to be indifferent to such fine-spun moral theories.

It is quite common to hear on the streets, in the hotels, at factional headquarters, and in the Capitol itself, trivial jests about the oft-repeated charge that both the Quay and anti-Quay men are ready to buy votes. The offer of $20,000 by Mr. Wanamaker for evidence to convict the first member who accepts a bribe is treated as a stupendous joke. Quay helped to make it one by capping it with his offer of $20,000 for the same purpose. And now that Mr. Wanamaker's faction has added $10,000 to the first offer, the joke has become even more irresistible. Members frequently ask one another if they have got any of the $70,000, or if brick houses are still to be had for the asking. This latter jest refers to the assertion of a member, made a few days ago, that he could get a brick house by voting a certain way.

THE BALLOT YESTERDAY.

Exactly at noon to-day the Senate came into the hall of the House of Representatives to join the lower body in casting the sixth ballot. Members and spectators crowded the hall till there was not standing room. The gallery was packed, and several hundred visitors sat or stood around the walls. There was more excitement and stir than on yesterday, because a rumor had got afloat that there would be a break in the deadlock, and the crowd pressed eagerly around the members, hemming them in compactly within a living corral. It was hinted that the Quay Republicans had won over six or eight Democrats, who preferred a machine man of the opposite party to an independent. It was also hinted that, in this event, the anti-Quay men had eight or ten Republicans whom they could draw from the caucus faction.

Excitement ran high, but the spectators were disappointed. It was a mere perfunctory ballot, but it took one hour and a half to cast it. There was first the usual wrangle over pairs, and the usual misunderstandings over the roll call, and after the voting had been finished it had to be verified in a most tedious manner, and the votes summed up apportioned among the fifteen candidates. This part of the drama was enacted in a sort of upholstered and tinsel hall. There is nothing enduring in semblance or in reality about it. The rough pillars are covered with painted cloth in crude imitation of the architectural design, the wall behind the Speaker's desk is cloth also painted and bedaubed, and bearing the State's arms and the motto, "Virtue, Liberty, and Independence."

After the voting the members, who are spending the nights in caucuses and political committees, yawned and strolled out in the dreary rain to caucus again for to-morrow's vote and to canvass its possibilities. There had been no change in the situation, and there is reason to believe there is none in the sentiment of the members. As they stood yesterday so they stood to-day and will stand to-morrow. E. A. Van Valkenburg, active leader of the Wanamaker or anti-Quay faction, said last night that he saw no reason for supposing that the struggle would end in less than three or four weeks. The Quay men and the Democrats are equally hopeless of an early solution.

There is some talk to-night, however, that Thursday will be the turning point and that some surprises will be sprung then. Among the many hints as to what these surprises may be are the shifting of Democratic and Quay votes. There is also some talk of the Quay men and the anti-Quay faction agreeing upon one of the field as a common candidate. This would, of course, settle matters at once. Anti-Quay men intimate that the choice may fall on Dalzell, Stewart, Irvin, or Charles Emory Smith.

When Mr. Wanamaker was asked this afternoon what he thought of the chances of defeating Quay, he replied: "Quay is already defeated. In all this confusion, one thing at least is clear—Quay cannot be elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. Nor can a Quay man be elected. The anti-Quay men have at least accomplished that much."

NO CHANCE FOR A DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Wanamaker, however, does not yet see any way out of the present difficulty, as he and his faction are immovably opposed to compromising with the Quay faction or of throwing their strength to the Democrats. On this latter point, Mr. Wanamaker said: "Pennsylvania is Republican, the Legislature is Republican, and we will not agree to having a Democrat represent us in the Senate. The seat may remain vacant, if a good clean Republican cannot occupy it."

Mr. Wanamaker also said that some of the Quay men—he mentioned one by name—would come over to the independents but for scruples about the caucus pledge. He did not add, as he might have added, and as men of all factions are saying to-night, that the offers of money to unmask bribery have made it well nigh impossible for any member of the Legislature to change his vote as between the factions. Such a man, guilty or innocent, would be a marked man the rest of his life. Mr. Wanamaker says that the caucus pledge should not be superior to conscience, and bind a member to a false course. Such an ethical view, however, has not yet been entertained by the Quay caucus men and they are still standing shoulder to shoulder, united by the pledge of the secret caucus. If some are having bad nights over such a condition, it does not affect their voting by day.

Both Gov. Stone's letter in favor of Quay and Lieut. Gov. Gobin's rulings against the anti-Quay men and Democrats have helped to stiffen factional lines and have made a difficult problem almost impossible. The independents are caucusing to-night. The Democrats will caucus to-morrow morning. The machine Republicans do not seem to need any further caucusing, though they are holding meetings unceasingly.

KEAN UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Chosen by the New Jersey Legislature —James Smith, Jr., Receives the Democratic Votes.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The two branches of the New Jersey Legislature voted at noon to-day for a United States Senator. John Kean of Elizabeth, Republican, received 14 votes in the Senate and 37 in the House, while James Smith, Jr., Democrat, received 7 votes in the Senate and 22 in the House. The two houses will meet in joint session at noon to-morrow to ratify the vote taken separately to-day.

John Kean was born at Ursino, near Elizabeth, N. J., Dec. 4, 1852. He studied at private schools, and entered Yale with the class of '76, but did not complete the course, leaving to take up the study of law. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1875, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1877. He was elected to the Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Congresses, was Chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee in 1891 and 1892, and Republican nominee for Governor in 1892, but was defeated by George T. Werts. He was a member of the commission appointed in 1894 to revise the State judiciary and practice, and in 1896 was elected one of the delegates at large to the Republican National Convention.

Mr. Kean is President of the National State Bank of Elizabeth; Vice President of the Manhattan Trust Company of New York, President of the Elizabethtown Gaslight Company, President of the Elizabethtown Water Company and Managing Director of the Elizabethport Banking Company. He is also interested in a prospective electric street railway between Elizabeth and Plainfield, for the franchise of which he recently offered $250,000 in cash, and which will be constructed as soon as the needful franchises can be obtained. He is a bachelor.

SENATOR ALLEN TO WITHDRAW?

Report that Mr. Bryan Favors a Republican in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 24.—The Legislature took one ballot for United States Senator to-day. It resulted: Allen, 58; Hayward, 43, two more than he had before received; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Lambertson, 2; Reese, 2; Hinshaw, 1; Weston, 4, a gain of one; Foss, 2; Adams, Cornish, and Van Dusen, 1 each. It had been intended to have two ballots, but this proposition was voted down, 74 to 54.

The arrival in the city yesterday of Senator Allen from Washington led to the circulation of the report that he had come to release his supporters in the Legislature from their pledges to vote for him. This was in a measure confirmed last night, when a fusion caucus was held behind closed doors, continuing many hours. The propriety of the fusionists combining on some Republican least objectionable to them who could muster enough Republican votes to elect him was discussed, and Senator Allen and W. J. Bryan, who were present, are reported to have favored the plan.

Among the names mentioned were E. Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee; ex-Gov. Lorenzo Crounz, and State Senator A. R. Talbot, Mr. Bryan's law partner. The caucus decided to continue to vote for Senator Allen until the matter was more thoroughly canvassed. A break, however, is considered sure to come this week.

Clark Re-elected in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 24.—At noon today each house of the Legislature voted for United States Senator to succeed Clarence D. Clark. Only two nominations were made —Clark, by the Republicans, and Congressman J. E. Osborn, by the Democrats. In the Senate 13 votes were cast for Clark and 5 for Osborn, and one member was absent. In the House, Clark received 34 votes and Osborn 8, and one Senator was absent. Total: Clark, 47; Osborn, 8.

Voting in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 24.—The first vote for United States Senator to succeed John L. Mitchell was taken in the Legislature to-day, the houses voting separately. The combined vote resulted: Quarles, 40; Stephenson, 28; Babcock, 17; Cook, 18; Webb, 10; Ryan, (Dem.,) 21. The only change on the Republican side from last night's caucus was by Anderson from Quarles to Cook. Immediately after the session the Republicans resumed their caucus and took eleven ballots without change.

Ineffectual Ballots in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 24.—Two ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day. Each resulted as follows: George Gray, (Dem.,) 15; J. Edward Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 15; Henry A. Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 12; Francis G. Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 1; William C. Hilles, (Reg. Rep.,) 1; L. Irving Handy, (Silver Dem.,) 5. Absent, 3; total vote, 49; necessary to a choice, 25. No election.

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WEST VIRGINIA CONTEST.

Republican Caucus Nominee Ahead on Joint Ballot To-day.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 24.—As the Senatorial situation presents itself to-night the joint ballot to-morrow will show N. B. Scott, the Republican caucus nominee, to have 47 votes, or two less than necessary to elect him, and John T. McGraw, the Democratic candidate, will have 46. The other two votes in the joint session will be cast for Judge Nathan Goff and Judge Reese of Glenville. These two votes will be cast in accordance with an agreement entered into by the leaders of the two parties to-night.

To-day the two branches of the Legislature voted separately for United States Senator. The combined vote resulted: Scott, (Rep.,) 46; McGraw, (Dem.,) 46; Goff, (Rep.,) 1; Blizzard, (Rep.,) 1. There were two absentees. Delegate Asbury of Putnam has been ill at his home for over a week, and was not present. Senator Whitaker of Wheeling was also absent, but will be here to-morrow and will vote for Scott. The seat in the House involved in the Brohard-Delt contest still remains vacant.

The votes for Goff and Blizzard were cast by Delegates Hapstonstall of Fayette and Hunt of Kanawha. Both of these members, as well as Asbury, were not present at the caucus which nominated Scott, the two former having refused to sign the call. It was expected that Hapstonstall would vote for Goff, and when Hunt presented the name of Blizzard, there was a sensation.

As the Legislature stood to-day the Republicans would have had 50 votes on joint ballot if the two absent members had been present, and the Democrats 46. The Democrats may increase their vote to 47 by declaring Dent, Democrat, entitled to the vacant seat from Taylor County.

To-morrow, according to the agreement reached to-night by the leaders of the two sides, the Republicans will have 49 and the Democrats will have the same vote which was cast for McGraw to-day—46. By that agreement the Taylor County seat is to be left vacant until Feb. 7, when the matter is to come up for decision in the House, and in the Senate Morris, Republican, is to be suspended until the same date, when this contest is to come up for final decision.

To-morrow morning when the two houses convene they will, if the programme is carried out, refer the two contests to their Committees on Privileges and Elections. Morris will be suspended, the Taylor County seat remaining vacant. To-night all sorts of conferences are being held, but the situation is not apt to develop anything new until to-morrow morning.

No Progress in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 24.—The Senatorial dead-lock continues. But one ballot was taken to-day, and it showed no change. The special committee investigating legislative scandals has about completed its work. It held a short session this afternoon which Assemblymen and Senators attended to deny that they had received money from H. H. Grant, Jr. No event of importance was brought out at the session. This evening the committee held an executive session to discuss the plan and scope of its report. Irving M. Scott of San Francisco will open headquarters here at once. Some of the most prominent men in the State will be here making his fight. This adds a new element to the situation.

Stewart Re-elected in Nevada.

CARSON, Nev., Jan. 24.—Senator William M. Stewart received more than enough votes in the separate sessions of the House and Senate to-day to assure his re-election. The withdrawal of Congressman Newlands from the fight was the surprise of the day. The bitter fight raged by the two candidates and the claims of their friends had led to the belief that the contest would be carried into the sessions of the Legislature. In the Senate to-day Stewart received 9 votes; A. C. Cleveland, 3, and W. W. Williams, 2. In the Assembly Stewart received 15; Williams, 8; Cleveland, 3; Mason, 3, and Woodburn, 1.

Two Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 24.—The Legislature took two ballots for United States Senator to-day and adjourned until to-morrow. The last ballot was: King, (Dem.,) 18; McCune, (Dem.,) 21; Cannon, 7; Judge Bartch, (Rep.,) 14; Sutherland, (Rep.,) 1; absent, 1.

No Election in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 24.—Two ballots were taken for-day for United States Senator, the last ballot resulting as follows: Foster, 25; Wilson, 28; Homes, 20; Ankeny, 8; Lewis, 25; Huester, 1.

Culberson Elected in Texas.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 24.—Ex-Gov. C. A. Culberson was elected to-day by acclamation as United States Senator, to succeed Roger Q. Mills.

MR. MASON NOT INDORSED.

Democratic Illinois Legislator Places Republicans in Uneasy Quarters.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—Mr. McLauchlan, a Democratic Representative, today presented a resolution indorsing Senator Mason for defending the right of the Cubans and the Filipinos to self-government and expressing the thanks of the Illinois Legislature to him for his course in Congress. Senator Mason's attitude on the expansion question is a sore topic among Republicans, and Mr. McLauchlan's praise of the Senator for opposing his party, therefore, touched the Republicans on a raw spot.

They saw there was but one of two things they could do—refuse to commend the course of the Senator they elected two years ago or adopt a resolution diametrically opposed to the one they adopted last week. It was a distressing dilemma, but they chose to give Senator Mason the cold shoulder, and killed the resolution.

ROOSEVELT LABOR MEASURES.

The members of the Social Reform League at a meeting held last night at 45 University Place, discussed in a general way the labor matters contained in the message of Gov. Roosevelt.

Moses Oppenheimer spoke of the employers' liability act. He denounced the action of the Central Labor Union a year ago in passing a resolution that decried the action of the league in endeavoring to pass an honest law. He declared that human blood was spent every year in the production of coal and the transportation of goods over railroads. This coal should not be used and houses should not be tenanted where death has resulted from negligence of employers.

Miles M. Dawson said: "There are manufacturers resting their heads in Fifth Avenue who ought to be strung up to the nearest lamppost."

Charles F. Wingate said he was in favor of the Governor's position on the labor question, and was sure the powers of the Factory Inspectors would be increased. Mr. Dawson then made a motion to have the league recommend Mr. White for the position of Factory Inspector. The motion was declared out of order.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Two fires in close proximity in the factory district of the city kept the Fire Department busy this morning. The first fire was in the tobacco factory of Edwin T. Hickey & Co., and was of incendiary origin. The fire was extinguished with slight loss, but another started three hours later in the building of Bickford Brothers. How this fire started is not known. The damage will be $50,000, covered by insurance.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn., Jan. 24.—Fire here this morning caused a loss of between $70,000 and $75,000, with insurance of $40,000. Six buildings, including the National Bank and the People's Bank, and the largest dry goods store in the town, were burned.

MAY IMPEACH MR. ARNOLD

Legislative Committee Will Investigate the Surrogate's Court.

IMMEDIATE ACTION EXPECTED

The Special Committee Will Be Instructed to Report to the Legislature by March 15.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—From sources of indisputable authority it is learned to-night that the Ways and Means Committee will without delay return a favorable report to the Assembly on the resolution introduced last night by Mr. Fallows providing for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the administration of the court and office of Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold of New York County.

It is openly stated by Republican members of the committee that this action looks to the impeachment of Surrogate Arnold. The special committee will be instructed to report by March 15, to the end that legislative action may be taken during the present session. The only legislative action contemplated, it is authoritatively stated, is impeachment.

Under the Constitution, the Assembly may prefer articles of impeachment by a vote of a majority, but on the trial of the impeached official in the Senate a two-thirds vote is required. Surrogate Arnold being a Democrat, it is regarded as doubtful whether the necessary two-thirds could be secured against him in that body.

Lawyers who have a great deal of business in the Surrogate's Court in this city have complained in recent years of the delays in the settlement of cases. Statements have been made that important causes brought in the Surrogate's Court four and five years ago are still dragging along, with no definite prospect of settlement. This state of things has led to the introduction in the Legislature of a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of seven Assemblymen to investigate the manner in which the business of the Surrogate's Court and offices of the County of New York is conducted.

J. H. V. Arnold and Frank T. Fitzgerald are the two Surrogates of this county. The complaints of dilatory official action have been directed almost wholly toward Surrogate Arnold. There are about 100 unsettled cases in his court, and some of them are several years old. Surrogate Arnold said yesterday that the allegation that he had neglected his official business because of private law practice was false.

"I am not engaged in private practice," said Mr. Arnold, "and any assertion that I am is untrue. I have attended to my business here faithfully and have neglected nothing. The routine business of this office is up to date. We try our cases here quicker than in any other court, and I cannot see anything in the present situation that requires an investigation. However, I shall welcome any official investigation that may be ordered.

"Since I have been in this court I have had three attacks of illness, which naturally caused the business of the office to run behind. I am all right now, and am able to keep up with the current business. If I could have a month of uninterrupted time I think that I could settle up all of the old cases. So far from neglecting my duties, I am in my chambers each day from 10 o'clock A. M. until 7 o'clock P. M., and I spend all of that time dealing with matters that come before me. I also work at home in order to get rid of the applications made to me. The criticism that has been made on the delays in this office is particularly irritating in view of the conscientious manner in which I have attended to my duties. My calendar last Fall shows only one will case held over."

One of the delayed cases for which Surrogate Arnold has been criticised is the Tucker case. Annie E. Tucker, the widow of Moses Tucker, died in 1888, leaving an estate valued at from $300,000 to $400,000 to her grandchildren, all of whom were minors. Mrs. Emily A. Pierce, the mother of the children, was appointed guardian, and F. J. Lancaster was appointed executor of the estate. The accounts of the estate were sent to a referee, who made a report, and the case was heard in the Surrogate's Court in February, 1894. There was a contest, the counsel at the time saying that the question involved was purely legal. The main point was the right of the executor to pay certain sums of money to the guardian. This case is still unsettled, in Judge Arnold's part of the Surrogate's Court. As

RAPID TRANSIT MEMORIAL

Commissioners Express Their Views to the Legislature.

COUNTY BONDS AS A SOLUTION

Power Sought to Take Advantage of Improved City Finances or to Seek Private Capital.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Stranahan this morning presented to the Senate a memorial from the New York Commissioners of Rapid Transit, which is signed by Alexander E. Orr, Woodbury Langdon, John H. Starin, John Claflin, Charles Stewart Smith, George L. Rives, and Controller Bird S. Coler.

The memorial invites the attention of the Legislature to the necessity of further legislation to improve the transportation facilities in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx. The Commissioners refer to the steps already taken to this end, and give the history of the several commissions and their transactions and the difficulties encountered. The memorial goes on to say:

"It must be regarded as settled that no adequate and complete solution of the rapid transit problem in the Borough of Manhattan is practicable except by an underground road; that the experience of other cities has proved that this mode of transit can readily be made wholesome and agreeable; that the construction of the road from an engineering standpoint is perfectly feasible; that the risk of damage to adjoining property during construction is practically nothing, and that the total cost of construction can be accurately computed within extremely narrow limits."

Coming to the question of the debt limit, the memorial says:

"The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners have been compelled to consider attentively what courses are now open to the City of New York to obtain the relief so long and urgently needed.

"Three courses suggest themselves:

"1. To wait until the borrowing capacity of the city is so enlarged by a reduction of its present debt or by an increase of assessed valuations of real estate, or by both, as to enable it to borrow the necessary funds.

"2. To obtain legislative authority to issue bonds of the County of New York for the construction of the proposed railway.

"3. To obtain legislative authority to offer the franchise for building and operating the proposed railway to private enterprise."

The Commissioners in discussing the question of construction by issue of city bonds take into consideration the valuations of the Tax Commissioners of Jan 9 last, with the increase of $421,512,876, and the consequent increase in the city's debt incurring capacity by over $42,000,000. They say:

"These new valuations are still subject to modification, but it is not likely that the aggregate thereof will be materially changed before their final confirmation, which will occur on the first Monday in July. In view of the fact that under the most favorable circumstances the city would not be called upon to issue bonds for rapid transit purposes before July, 1899, the changed financial conditions which these new assessments will create may be regarded, for the purposes of this discussion, as presently existing.

"This statement, however, does not convey the whole truth of the situation. On the one hand, the undersigned recognize the fact that, however important the solution of the rapid transit problem may be to the citizens of New York, and especially to the inhabitants of Manhattan and the Bronx, there exist other claims for public improvements throughout the whole city which cannot properly be slighted or delayed. The necessity for new school buildings is urgent. The two eastern Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens demand the construction of new bridges over the East River to the Borough of Manhattan. The improvement of the water front for dock purposes should continue without interruption, and the financial requirements of the water supply system may be regarded as a constant source of proper and necessary expenditure.

"On the other hand, the normous revenues of the sinking funds, tending constantly toward redemption of the city's bonded obligations, enable the city to issue bonds to the amount of about twelve millions of dollars annually without any resulting increase in the net funded debt. In the former City of New York these revenues for many years were sufficient during periods of normal financial activity to offset new issues of bonds, so that the net debt remained practically stationary. Thus, during the five years from Jan. 1, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1895, the net funded debt increased only $7,877,935.45, although the new issues of bonds during this period aggregated $52,088,768.44; while during the ten preceding years, from 1880 to 1890, the net funded debt actually decreased $7,284,562.60, although the new issues during that period aggregated $59,226,838.

"The annual cash revenues of the several sinking funds of the City of New York as now constituted amount to between $12,000,000 and $13,000,000. This practically represents the amount of new bonds which the city can issue annually without increasing its net bonded debt."

In this connection the memorial says that the opinion of Controller Coler is that if it should be found both practicable and expedient to construct this road by the use of municipal credit, the contract or contracts for its construction should be so drawn as not to obligate the city to an issue of bonds exceeding $10,000,000 in any one year, and that the commission is advised that this condition can be provided for without difficulty. The uncertainties of the situation are such that the Commissioners do not rely on this solution. They ask enlargement of their powers, so as to enable them either to take advantage of the improvement in the city's finances, or else, if and when it is desirable to do so, to look to other sources for the capital needed to build a satisfactory and efficient railway.

The memorial supports a project to raise the necessary capital by an issue of county—Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx—bonds. On the question of resort to private capital, the Commissioners say:

"The board therefore ventures to urge that if the Legislature shall determine that it is wise to permit a resort to private capital the largest measure of authority and discretion compatible with the public interest shall be intrusted to the board in order that it may frame such a franchise as will certainly attract sufficient private capital and arouse competition. If the board deems it of especial importance, if private enterprise is to be enlisted, that the board may be authorized in its discretion to enter into such a contract with the corporation that shall undertake the work as will exempt it from taxation for some limited period, and will insure it for a period of years at least against the possibility of legislative or municipal interference."

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Little Business Transacted by the Senate and the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Although Speaker Nixon is greatly improved in health, the weather was against him this morning, and consequently Speaker Pro Tem Kelsey wielded the gavel in the House, Mr. Nixon remaining at home by the advice of his physician.

Two local bills were passed, and Mr. Collins's Flag bill was advanced to the order of third reading, as was also Mr. Kelsey's bill in relation to the title of the Governor's private secretary.

Mr. Hill took occasion to thank the Assembly and also the Senate for its speedy action in passing the Pan-American Exposition bill, upon which, he said, it now remained for Congress to act. Mr. Palmer of the minority said he understood that a grand dinner had been given in Buffalo to those interested in the exposition, and he thought that it would be "the proper caper" for Mr. Hill to furnish a dinner for his colleagues in the House. [Laughter.]

"Those who sat down to that dinner paid assessments all the way from $100 to $15,000," retorted Mr. Hill.

"If that is the case, then the bill should not have been passed; there is too much money behind it," was Mr. Palmer's sally to Mr. Hill's assertion.

Mr. Mazet, Chairman of the Cities Committee, handed up the memorial from the Rapid Transit Commission, which was received and ordered spread on the minutes. Adjournment was then taken until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The Senate was in session only ten minutes, and transacted no business of general interest, except to receive the rapid transit memorial, which was ordered printed.

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RAINES TO OFFER HIS AMENDMENT.

Determined to Introduce the Absolute Sunday Prohibition Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Raines declared to-day that he had finally and definitely determined to introduce his proposed amendment to the excise law, totally forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday, even with meals, at hotels.

"It may be ten days or two weeks before I present it," said the Senator, "but I shall certainly introduce it. The clamor that has arisen against it in New York has not removed the reasons for the amendment. It has only made them clearer."

It is recognized by both Republicans and Democrats that the amendment cannot possibly pass.

RECORDS OF BROOKLYN SUBURBS.

Bill in the Senate to Facilitate Examination of Titles.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator David Floyd Davis to-day introduced in the Senate a bill empowering the Commissioners of Records of New York City to collect and arrange the books, records, &c., of the old towns of New Lots, Flatbush, New Utrecht, Gravesend, and Flatlands, now in the hands of various persons; to make copies and certify them for public use, and to provide funds necessary for carrying on this work and finish such work in the office of the Commissioners of Records as is as yet incompleted.

The records of the towns named have never, since their annexation to the old City of Brooklyn, been collected, and deposited with any official so that the public might have access to them. The records are in a large proportion in the possession of former officers of the old town, or individuals who have from time to time got possession of them for private use. The consequence is that it has been exceedingly difficult, in many instances, to get at the title of property in these towns, and the matter of having titles examined has been an expensive luxury to such as have desired a thorough examination.

The bill provides that the money necessary to do this work, as well as to complete the work or copying the records, which is now very nearly accomplished, shall be furnished to the Commissioners of Records by the Controller, who shall issue bonds to provide the funds. It is estimated that the entire work can be finished in about fifteen months, at the expiration of which time the records of Kings County would be available to the public use.

NEW PRIMARY ELECTION BILL.

Congressman Quigg and Mr. Hotchkiss of Buffalo Jointly to Frame Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A conference will be held on Monday next by Congressman Quigg of New York City and William H. Hotchkiss of Buffalo, when a primary bill which will provide for absolute secrecy in party enrollments will be drawn for introduction in the Legislature.

Both of these gentlemen were in town to-day, each with a primary bill. They had a conference with the Governor, and, as there was very little difference between both bills, the Governor told them to get together and draw a bill which would embody the best features of each bill. The Governor is also desirous of having all persons interested in primary legislation communicate with either of those two gentlemen and offer any suggestions which they may have.

Both bills provide for party enrollment on a card at the time of registration. The card is to be placed in an envelope and sealed, and not opened until the day after election, when the party enrollment lists will be made up. There are but two important points of difference in the Hotchkiss and Quigg bills. The former provides that party enrollment shall be made by public declaration in cities of the first class, while the latter provides for secret registration throughout the State. The date of the September primary is changed in the Quigg bill from the seventh to the eighth Tuesday before each general election.

Both bills make the following changes in the existing law: The December enrollment is abolished, and enrollments in May and June are provided for. In Presidential years an enrollment will be held in February, and a primary in April. The June primary is abolished. The election of all convention delegates and members of committees must take place at the primary in September.

DORMANT SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.

State to Benefit by Sums Unclaimed for Twenty Years.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Leon Sanders, Democratic member of the Assembly from the Twelfth New York District, is convinced that the savings banks of the State are depriving too much benefit from the dormant accounts in their hands, and he wants to turn the money so held into the State Treasury.

By a bill which he introduced in the Assembly to-day, the time required for an account to become dormant is reduced from twenty two years to ten. Banks are required to report all unclaimed deposits with the amounts thereof, the provision of the present law that "the sums to the credit of dormant accounts are not required to be stated in these reports" being stricken out.

The bill provides that all deposits, dividends, and interests that have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive them for twenty years or upwards shall be paid over to the Superintendent of the Banking Department, who is directed to deposit them in such banks as may be designated by the Governor, the Secretary of State, and the State Treasurer.

If such deposits remain unclaimed for twenty years after they have been turned over to the Superintendent of Banks, he is directed to pay them into the State Treasury to be applied to the payment of the expenses of the State Government.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills Introduced Yesterday in the Senate and the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. HILL—Requiring jury trials in Surrogates' Courts in contested will cases.

Mr. GROSSMAN—Giving New York County an additional member of Assembly, increasing the number of Assemblymen to 151, and providing that the Municipal Assembly of New York shall cause a police enumeration of Senate District No. 21 in January, 1901, for the purpose of dividing it into three Assembly districts.

Mr. HILL—Making the provisions applying to a will conveying personal property also apply to that conveying real property.

Mr. BALL—Providing for the construction of a bridge across the millpond in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second Wards of the Borough of Brooklyn, the cost not to exceed $12,000.

Mr. KULLMAN—Providing that the Fire Department in the Borough of Richmond shall be paid by the Controller of the City of New York $1,500 to an engine company, $1,200 to a hook and ladder, hose, and patrol company; also taxing foreign insurance companies in the borough 2 per cent. until a paid department is established.

Mr. McKEOWN—Closing the terms of office of Commissioners in the Greater New York territory, and placing the work in the hands of the public department officials.

Mr. SCHOENECK—Requiring all court interpreters in Kings County to wear a distinguishing uniform.

Mr. GUIDER—His bill of last session, incorporating, as the New York Mutual Title Insurance Company, Cyrus E. Staples, Thomas F. Byrnes, James A. Murtha, William Luthy, E. C. Tucker, William T. Read, and Peter A. Hatting.

These bills were placed in the Assembly bill box after the House had adjourned:

Mr. HENDERSON—Authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to provide for the payment of the services rendered to the city after annexation by the volunteer firemen of that portion of Westchester County annexed to New York City.

Mr. COUGHTRY—Providing that any person who practiced veterinary medicine and surgery as a profession for ten years prior to July 1, 1895, but who has failed to register in the veterinary medical register, shall be entitled to practice upon filing the necessary affidavit with the County Clerk.

Mr. MEYER—Creating a Division of Notification in the Department of Finance, New York City, for the collection of assessments and arrears of taxes and assessments and water rents, the department to consist of a chief officer and two assistants, to be appointed by the Controller, who will also fix the salaries.

Mr. McKEOWN—For the establishment of the Long Island State Hospital in lieu of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. MAZET—Exempting from taxation the Young Women's Settlement of New York City.

Mr. De GRAW—Making it obligatory on all assessors of cities to mark down in their books the sum for which, in their judgment, real estate would sell if wholly unimproved.

Mr. CLOANE—Providing that admission to all places of public resort where an admission price is charged shall be regular and uniform to each and every person, and that no discriminations shall be made; also making it a misdemeanor to violate the provisions of this act, punishable by a fine of $100 or imprisonment, or by both.

Mr. WISSEL—Regulating the fares for foot passengers on the ferry operated between Long Island City and Thirty-fourth Street to 2 cents.

Mr. WARE—Providing that any notary public who surrenders transfers or sells the fees of his office in consideration of a stated salary or other compensation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. GUIDER—Providing that cemetery property shall be taxed.

Mr. GROSSMAN—Providing for a Board of Control for the supervision and regulation of dispensaries, consisting of twelve members appointed by the State Board of Charities, each of whom shall hold office for two years, to consist of two members each from the State Medical Society, State Homeopathic Society, and the State Electric Society, and six members not physicians.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator BROWN—Providing that town boards may by vote change the date for holding town meetings; also, amending the primary law by providing that five days' notice shall be given in places of over 5,000 population. Primaries to be held between the hours of 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

Senator MARSHALL—Making it a misdemeanor to tamper with fire hydrants.

Senator ELLSWORTH—Providing that the expenses of witnesses for the people in criminal actions shall be paid.

Senator HUMPHREY—Providing that at least one member of Boards of Education in localities where such boards are appointive shall be a woman.

NO INVESTIGATION OF TAMMANY.

Gov. Roosevelt Disapproves Mr. Brennan's Plan for an Inquiry.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—There will be no legislative investigation of the Tammany administration and the workings of the Greater New York Charter on the lines proposed by Assemblyman Brennan of Brooklyn.

Mr. Brennan had a resolution prepared providing for such an inquiry, but he was unwilling to introduce it without the Governor's approval. This afternoon he saw Gov. Roosevelt, and learned from him that the Executive does not believe the proposed investigation necessary. He also learned from County Chairman Quigg that Senator Platt is opposed to the scheme.

Mr. Brennan accordingly decided to abandon his projected resolution.

ELDRIDGE BILL REVIVED.

Legislation Affecting the "Huckleberry" Surface Roads and Franchises Sought at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A revival in part of what was known as the "Eldridge Railroad bill," which passed both branches of the Legislature last year but failed to become law for lack of the Governor's signature, has made its appearance in the Assembly. The new measure bears the name of Mr. Finn of the First New York District as its author, though Mr. Finn declares that he did not draw it, and that he simply introduced it because he was asked to do so.

The Eldridge bill, it is recalled, was an elaborate and comprehensive revision of the general railroad law, which, as introduced, appeared to make only a few unimportant changes, but which was later found to contain new legislation of the most radical and sweeping character, affecting the so-called "Huckleberry" roads and franchises in the upper New York and annexed districts. Representations made to Gov. Black that the new portions of the bill had not been properly italicized when it was introduced, and that its effect would be to revive and validate various expired or discredited franchises, legalize acts done in violation of the law and generally to give the surface railways of New York City far-reaching rights, privileges, and exemptions heretofore denied them, led him to refuse to sign it.

Mr. Finn's bill is brief and constitutes only a small part of the measure offered by Mr. Eldridge last Winter. It amends Section 99 of the railroad law so as to extend the time allowed surface railroad companies to comply with the law, making it read as follows:

In case any such corporation shall not complete the construction of its road, or of any extension or branch thereof, within three years after the consent of the local authorities and property owners or the determination of the Appellate Division as herein required shall have been given or renewed, its rights, privileges, and franchise in respect of such railroad extension or branch, as the case may be, may be forfeited. If the performance of any act required by the railroad law within such time is prevented by legal proceedings in any court, such court may also extend such time for such period as the court shall deem proper, and every such extension of time heretofore granted by any court is substantial compliance with the provisions of this act as hereby amended or for any cause hereinafter in this section specified is hereby ratified and confirmed, or if the performance of any act required by Article 4 within the times therein prescribed is hindered or prevented by works of public improvement, the time for the performance of such act is hereby and shall be deemed to be extended for the period covered by such hindrance, delay, or prevention.

The most sweeping provision of the bill is in its last paragraph, which is as follows, the portions omitted from the present act being in parentheses and those newly inserted in capitals:

The time for the compliance with (this) ANY requirement in this or any former act by a street surface railroad corporation incorporated for the purpose of constructing a street surface railroad (only wholly south of the Harlem River and in cities of over twelve hundred thousand inhabitants) IN CITIES OF THE FIRST CLASS AND WHICH HAS HERETOFORE OBTAINED OR SHALL HEREAFTER OBTAIN such consents, is hereby extended until (June 30, 1895) DEC. 30, 1901.

Comparison of this language with a copy of Mr. Eldridge's bill shows that, so far as they relate to Section 99 of the railroad law, the amendments made are exactly the same. The Finn bill, as far as it goes, is word for word the same as the Eldridge bill.

Mr. Finn, when asked to-day what his bill was intended to accomplish, said that he did not know. "That bill came to me last night in a letter," he said, "and I dropped it in. I don't know whether it has anything to do with the 'Huckleberry' franchises or not."

Edward Lauterbach, legal representative of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the present owner of the so-called "Huckleberry" properties, said some weeks ago that, while the Eldridge bill, which he drew, would not be reintroduced, efforts would certainly be made to secure some of the relief which it proposed for the surface railroad companies. There might have been features of the Eldridge bill, Mr. Lauterbach said which were susceptible of effects not contemplated by it, but he contended that in general it looked to giving the surface railroads simple justice.

It is believed here that Mr. Finn's bill is a part of the plan of the surface roads to secure through separate bills some of the legislation which was last year lumped into the Eldridge "omnibus" bill.

Taxation of Corporations.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A radical departure in the method of taxing corporations is proposed in a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Grossman of the Thirty-fifth New York District. The bill provides that the capital stock of all corporations shall be taxed at its market value, and if no sales of the stock shall have been made within the six months previous to July 1, at its actual appraised value, and that no liabilities of any kind shall be allowed to act as an offset to such valuation. The object is to prevent corporations from reducing the assessments on their personal property by deducting the amount of their liabilities.

New York City School Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—A hearing was given to-day by the Senate Cities Committee on the New York City School bill of Senator Ahearn. Among those present were Dr. W. L. Ettinger, President of the City Teachers' Association; Magnus Gross, Chairman of the Committee on Teachers' Interests; Henry Goodrich, representing the Male Teachers' Association; Miss Josephine E. Rogers, President of the Primary Association; Mrs. J. J. Hill, representing the Primary Principals' Association; Miss M. A. MacGovern, President of the Primary Teachers' Association; Miss Carrie Montfort, President of the Female Grammar Principals' Association, and Mrs. A. E. Bigelow and Miss Louise Russell, representing the female grammar school assistants. A telegram was received from E. Ellery Anderson and John Eustis, asking that they be heard at a future meeting as representatives of the School Board.

Blue Label Soups—

the only soups as good as Blue Label—and just as good as you think them—grocers will supply you.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

To Prevent Insurance "Scalping."

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—By a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Rierdon, a new section is added to the Fire Insurance act of 1892, providing that "no agent of any such corporation, nor any other person or firm, shall charge, collect, or receive, directly or indirectly, from any property owner, agent, factor, or trustee, or any firm, corporation, or individual who may be named or interested in any policy of insurance, a larger sum than is expressed on the face of such policy, and commonly called the premium or the consideration to be paid for such policy, nor for services rendered for procuring such policy, nor charge for any material furnished or apparatus supplied in connection with said insurance, any sum greater than the actual cost thereof. No person assured shall pay any sum in excess of the amounts authorized to be charged herein."

Bonds of Auctioneers.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Ford to-day introduced his Auctioneers' bill, which failed of passage last year. It provides that from the time an auctioneer's bond is filed in the office of the Controller or City Treasurer, it shall be a lien upon the real estate of the sureties situated in the city, and shall have priority over a conveyance, mortgage, or other incumbrance upon the property docketed or filed at the time of the filing of such bond.

License for Lenders on Legacies.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Harburger introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill to license the loaning of money on legacies or estates. Under the bill any person desiring to engage in that business must make application to the Controller of the State, with the indorsement of five reputable freeholders of the county in which he resides, for a license good for a period of two years, for which he must pay $100, and give a bond for $2,000. Any person violating the provisions of the law is declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor.

To Prevent Five-Ounce Glove Boxing.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Merton Lewis of Rochester will to-morrow introduce a bill in the Assembly calling for the repeal of the so-called Horton sparring law, which permits sparring with five-ounce gloves in athletic clubs. Such a repeal would prevent all the matches that are now arranged by the leading athletic clubs of New York City, Buffalo, and other large cities throughout the State. Conservative members thing that Mr. Lewis's bill will be defeated.

Gerry Society Seeks Independence.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Another step in the plan of the Gerry society to relieve itself of State supervision was developed to-day by the introduction by Assemblyman Kelsey of a bill exempting "corporations for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, with their books and vouchers," from visitation and inspection by a Justice of the Supreme Court or by any person appointed by the Court for that purpose.

Gov. Roosevelt Pardons a Forger.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day pardoned John J. Kane, who was convicted in Erie County in September, 1896, of forgery and sentenced to Auburn Prison for three years and six months. If released now Kane can obtain immediate employment, a desirable position having been secured for him.

To Save Girls from the Streets.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Assemblyman Fallows of New York City will to-morrow introduce a bill providing for the erection of a home for young girls in the tenement-house districts of the city, which is intended to draw them away from the temptations of the street.

Bill to Prohibit Trading Stamps.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Senator Ford this morning introduced another Anti-Trading Stamp bill, which provides that any person who shall issue trading stamps shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

TO PROSECUTE CANAL FRAUDS.

Austin G. Fox and Wallace Macfarlane Appointed by Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt has designated Austin G. Fox and Wallace Macfarlane of New York City as special counsel to represent him in the canal prosecutions. Both men have accepted the positions tendered them. Mr. Fox is a New York City attorney. Mr. Macfarlane is a Democrat. He was a United States District Attorney in this State under the Administration of President Cleveland.

They will be associated with Mr. Shove of Syracuse in the canal cases. Gov. Roosevelt stated to-night that he had told them that if they found in the testimony taken before the Canal Investigating Commission sufficient evidence to convince them that any person has been guilty of crime in connection with the canal improvement work they were to prosecute and will have behind them the support of the Governor, the Attorney General, and the Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. Shove is now in New York City, examining into testimony taken before the Investigating Commission. It is likely that Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Fox will confer with him at once and commence a joint examination of the case.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

William Miller Collier of Auburn Succeeds Mr. Lord.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed William Miller Collier of Auburn as a member of the State Civil Service Commission in place of Commissioner Lord, whose resignation was requested by the Governor.

Mr. Collier is a lawyer. He is thirty-five years old and a college graduate. Though he has never been active in politics and has never held office, he is a regular Republican and has served as Secretary of the Republican County Committee of Cayuga. He has made a specialty of the bankrupt law, is a Commissioner in Bankruptcy, and the author of a book entitled "Collier on Bankruptcy."

Mr. Collier was first suggested to Gov. Roosevelt for appointment as a Civil Service Commissioner by Senator Wilcox. The Governor was searching for a man from one of the smaller cities of the State to go on the commission. He investigated Mr. Collier's character and record and consulted the leading civil service reformers of the State concerning him. They all, including Mr. Hotchkiss of Buffalo and Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association, indorsed the selection.

To Compile Labor Statistics.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Prof. Adna F. Weber of Cornell was to-day appointed Deputy State Commissioner of Labor Statistics. He qualified and assumed the duties of his position this afternoon.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

ARMY OFFICERS DISCHARGED.

One Major General and Several Brigadiers in the Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—By direction of the President the following-named general officers have been honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States, to take effect on the dates specified, their services being no longer required by reason of the muster-out of the volunteer regiments:

Major General—H. C. Merriam, Feb. 24.

Brigadier Generals—John M. Bacon, Feb. 24; Edwin D. Sumner, Feb. 24; William W. Gordon, March 24; James R. Watles, Feb. 24; John N. Andrews, Feb. 24; Leonard W. Colby, Feb. 24; Edgar R. Kellogg, Feb. 24; John B. Castleman, Feb. 20; Thomas H. Barber, Feb. 28; John F. Weston, March 24; Eugene Griffin, Feb. 3; John W. Clous, March 24.

Some of the Brigadiers are officers in the regular army who during the war accepted volunteer rank. The remainder were appointed from civil life. The latter will procetd to their homes.

Philadelphia's Crew Complains.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 24.—A somewhat serious state of affairs prevails on board the Philadelphia, now in the harbor here. Since the arrival of the vessel, nearly or quite thirty members of the crew have deserted. Of these eighteen have been recaptured.

The men are in a very bitter frame of mind. They say that they were denied shore leave while at Central American and Mexican ports, but promised it when they should reach an American port, but since arriving here very few have been permitted to come ashore.

Court to Settle Naval Bounty Claims.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The whole question of the payment of bounties to officers and sailors who participated in the engagements which resulted in the destruction of the Spanish fleets during the war has been referred by the Navy Department to the Court of Claims, where the claims will be adjusted under the Bowman-Tucker act. It is not yet determined when the cases will be taken up by the court.

To Form a Corps of Women Nurses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Surgeon General Sternberg has taken the initial steps toward the formation of a corps of expert female nurses.

PREPARING FOR MUSTER OUT.

Physical Examination of Astor Battery Men in Progress.

The Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where the Astor Battery is making its temporary headquarters, awaiting its time to be mustered out to-morrow, presented a scene of activity yesterday. Besides considerable work being done, the physical examination took up the greater part of the day. Surgeon Major Bell of the Seventy-first Regiment conducted the examination. The men were examined individually.

Capt. Peyton C. March, commander of the battery, intends to hold an investigation of the charges made by F. M. McFarlane, a private in the battery, who virtually charged criminal negligence on the part of the commissary officers at Manila in allowing supplies to be bought by the soldiers at Government prices and resold to Manila dealers at advanced prices.

McFarlane will be detained in the armory on orders issued by Capt. March until the investigation has been completed. He said yesterday that every word he had uttered was true.

Capt. March said: "We saw no swindling among those who dealt in Government supplies while we were in Manila. Admiral Dewey is considered the supreme ruler of the place, and I must say that there never was a better official in any place. From my personal observation all the supplies sent to Manila were handled in a manner creditable to the Government. Our men were fed in good style, and I could see no cause for complaint."

To Blow Up the Merrimac.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Navy Department has finally decided to remove the Merrimac from the edge of the channel in Santiago Harbor by means of explosives. It is thought the vessel is not worth the money it would cost to raise her.

First New York Men Coming East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Major Gen. Shafter has issued an order directing that fifteen convalescents of the First New York Volunteers proceed to their homes under command of Corp. Halsey E. Gould. The men will go East as soon as the necessary transportation can be arranged.

NO ALARM FOR BURNING HOUSE.

City Official, Guarding Box Under Orders, Deemed Insane.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 24.—An employe of the Health Department was almost mobbed this morning because he refused to turn in an alarm of fire. He was stationed at a fire box to prevent any alarm being turned in, and when the people of the neighborhood saw a house burning they rushed to the box to call the firemen. The guardian of the box was considered insane when he refused to turn in the alarm, when from his post great sheets of flame could be seen leaping from the roof of the house only a short distance away. The excited crowd would not listen to explanations, and wanted to mob the man, but he held his ground. During the excitement a policeman hove in sight, and he was instantly surrounded, and a score of persons tried to explain at once. All the satisfaction they received was a laugh from the policeman.

The house burned down was one which had been occupied for several years by Italians, and which the Health Department pronounced infested with vermin to such an extent it could never be cleaned. Therefore it was soaked with oil and burned. The man at the box was stationed there to prevent a false alarm of fire.

MISS WENDEL ACTED QUEERLY.

A White Plains Woman Taken to Bellevue from a Hotel.

Miss Georgiana Wendel, thirty-seven years old, of 19 Harmon Street, White Plains, N. Y., was removed from the Park Avenue Hotel last night, where she has been a guest for several days, to the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. She will be detained there for observation. She is a sister of John G. Wendel of White Plains, a wealthy resident of that place.

Miss Wendel came to this city on Saturday and went to the Park Avenue Hotel, where she is well known. She left the hotel Sunday, and was supposed to have left for home, but it seems she returned quietly Sunday night, and, having the key still in her possession, went to her room without saying anything to the hotel people.

The latter did not know Miss Wendel was in the building until Monday afternoon, when the clerk assigned another guest to her suite, which he thought was vacant. When Miss Wendel was found there she was not disturbed. Manager Reed received a report last night from one of the servants that Miss Wendel was acting queerly. Dr. Robertson, the Bellevue insanity expert, was called. He induced her to go with him to the hospital. She was not at all violent, and voluntarily committed herself to the institution.

Manager Reed says Miss Wendel has been treated on several occasions for slight mental disorders. Miss Wendel requested that her lawyer, John E. Parsons of 90 East Thirty-sixth Street, be notified, and a message was sent to him. She had a large sum of money in her possession and a check for $500.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:16	Sun sets	5:09
Moon rises	...		

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook 6:32	Gov. Isl'd 7:12	H. Gate 9:08
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook 7:06	Gov. Isl'd 7:48	H. Gate 9:44

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Brill Brothers
OUTFITTERS TO MEN.
Have Purchased the Entire Stock of
EDGAR S. BIBAS,
Men's Furnisher,
947 BROADWAY & 177 FIFTH AVENUE,
Between 22d and 23d Sts. NEW YORK.

At 50c. ON THE DOLLAR
of the original cost. We will sell the stock at
ONE-HALF ½ OFF BIBAS' PRICES
Sale Begins This Morning at 9 o'clock at Our
6TH AVE. STORE, No. 211, Near 14th St.

Bibas' Price.	Our Price.	Bibas' Price.	Our Price.
25c. E. & W. Collars	$ .13	$2.50 Fine Wool Cashmere Underwear, each	1.25
25c. E. & W. Cuffs	.13	$1.50 American Hosiery Co. Underwear, each	.75
25c. Edgar S. Bibas' Collars	.13	$1.00 White Wool Underwear, each	.50
$2.00 Fisk, Clark & Flagg Gloves	1.00	50c. Neckwear, all shapes	.25
$2.50 Fisk, Clark & Flagg Gloves	1.25	$1.00 Neckwear, all shapes	.50
$1.50 Fownes' Gloves	.75	$1.50 Neckwear, all shapes	.75
$1.50 Manhattan Colored Shirts	.75	$2.00 Neckwear, all shapes	1.00
$2.00 Manhattan Colored Shirts	1.00	$2.50 De Joinvilles and Imperials	1.25
$2.50 Manhattan Colored Shirts	1.25	$3.00 English squares and De Joinvilles	1.50
$3.00 Manhattan Colored Shirts	1.50	25c. Men's Half Hose	.13
$1.50 Manhattan Negligee Shirts	.75	35c. Men's Half Hose	.18
$2.00 Manhattan Negligee Shirts	1.00	50c. Men's Half Hose	.25
$1.50 Natural Sanitary Underwear, each	.75	75c. Men's Half Hose	.38
$2.00 Norfolk & New Brunswick Underwear, each	1.00	$1.00 Men's Half Hose	.50
$1.25 Medium Weight Wool Underwear, each	.63	$1.50 Men's Half Hose	.75
$2.50 Heavy Natural Wool Underwear, each	1.25	$1.50 Fisk, Clark & Flagg Suspenders	.75
$2.50 White Wool Ribbed Underwear, each	1.25	$1.00 Suspenders	.50
$3.00 Dunham Ribbed Underwear, each	1.50	50c. Suspenders	.25
$8.50 Pure Silk Underwear, each	4.25	50c. Genuine Guyot Suspenders	.25
$5.00 Silk and Cashmere Underwear, each	2.50	$1.50 Madras Pajamas	.75
		$2.50 Flannel Pajamas	1.25
		$3.00 Madras Pajamas	1.50
		$3.00 Full Dress Protectors	1.50
		$1.50 Full Dress Protectors	.75

BATH ROBES, UMBRELLAS, CANES, GOLF HOSE, HALF OFF.
Brill Brothers
Reliable Advertisers of Facts
211 6th Ave., Near 14th Street.

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JAN. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bellova, La Plata	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada	.....	.....
Matanzas, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paraense, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Paris Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 26.		
Assyrian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Auguste Victoria, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Thomas Melville, South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
FRIDAY, JAN. 27.		
Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 28.		
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Ardanhu, Jamaica, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:30 P. M.	
Campania

Wanamaker's

Much Speaking

WE know even better than our censors that it is downright waste to spend money in advertising things that are inferior either in qualities or prices.

Wasting money is little better than burning it, and we have no fancy for either—the getting of it is too hard work. And so our Store News is watched. Not to do so would be throwing away money.

This homily suggests that our sales of goods in white

Muslin Underwear
Household Linens
Muslin Bed Clothing
Silver Plated Ware

have illustrated the truth of the above by the great selling that began with the month and continues with vigor and volume heretofore unknown.

Men's Trousers The Winter suit, bought early, needs amendment by extra trousers in mid-season. *Therefore* our Trouser stock is very ample just now.

Our Trouser triumph at $5 is the great clothing-trade trophy of this Winter.

The stuffs are worsteds, the styles such as good taste dictates, the shapes artistic, the workmanship excellent—all this in trousers at $5. Such as well bred men wear; critics could never detect whether they cost $5 here or $10 at a merchant tailor's. The demand is great, and the foregoing explains it.

At $4—Other worsteds, sold otherwheres at $5.

At $3.50—Cheviots and hair-line cassimeres—they were $4.50.

At $3—Ought to be $4; cheviots—all-wool.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's Imported Jackets About 40 handsome imported velour jackets in almost as many styles. All richly trimmed with jet and embroidery, edged with fur and lined with satin,—plain black and fancy brocaded. They come from the best designers of Paris and Berlin. High-class garments such as have been selling here at $60, $75, $90 and $100. Now you may select at $30, $35 and $40.

Golf Capes Getting ready for Spring garments. Some of the heavy ones are occupying needed space. New prices appear this morning on a number of handsome golf and tourist capes. Prices that will make sure a speedy departure of these:

At $7.50 — Of gray-mixed, double-faced cheviot; plaid back; finished with ruffle and fringe.

At $10—Of heavy double-faced plaid cheviot; finished around bottom with fringe and ruffle; rever fronts; deep hood.

At $13.50—Of imported Scotch rugs; double-faced plaids; deep hood; fronts faced; finished with fringe.

Women's Mackintoshes, Cravenettes A great assortment of mackintoshes in all the best, newest styles. Excellent materials; handsome linings. $4 to $15.

Cravenette storm garments, in various attractive styles, $7.75 to $19.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Women's Shoes Concerning two lines of good-looking, good-wearing shoes, for which but little outlay is required. The $1.50 shoes, spoken of before, are again in good supply. 540 pairs are added to the stock.

These are of bright finished kidskin, in the newest styles; laced or buttoned; welted and stitched soles. All sizes and widths. $1.50 a pair.

Kidskin boots, brown and tan, for Spring wear, at $1.75 a pair. A few months hence same styles will probably be double present price.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Mourning Millinery A Tenth Street window is filled with the new Spring styles. Tasteful, attractive. A good showing, also, in the Golden Salon. Best, latest ideas of Parisian milliners together with the creations of our own experts. Look them over, whether ready to purchase or not.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Men's and Women's Hosiery Excellent qualities, at moderate cost, are these mentioned below. Just random items from the Hosiery Store's daily offerings. It's a satisfaction to know this stock:

FOR MEN

Of fast black cotton; double soles and high spliced heels; well made and shaped, 3 pairs for 50c.

Of seasonable weight ribbed cotton; assorted tans, slates, cadet and navy blues, and fast black; also of black cashmere; fine gauge, medium weight. 25c. a pair.

FOR WOMEN

Of fast black cotton; double soles, spliced heels and toes; regular made, elastic. 3 pairs for 50c.

Of Winter weight cotton; fast black, tans and slates; also black with unbleached feet and split soles; also fast black lisle thread, plain and Richelieu ribbed through to toe. 25c. a pair.

Broadway.

Men's Mackintoshes For Little Money 200 men only may share this good fortune. That many mackintoshes are ready this morning—$5 kind for $3, and $10 kind for $5.

Men's Dress Shirts, $1.75 A shipment of imported dress shirts with open fronts, 9-in. bosoms, attached cuffs, has just come in. Same quality, made to order, would cost $3.50. Our price $1.75 each.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Denims, Cretonnes, Fancy Tickings Upholstery textiles. 4,500 yards of these goods in the lot to be cleared out. Numerous pretty patterns, but not the kind that will come in next season. That is why

The 15c. qualities go for 10c. yd.
The 25c. qualities go for 15c. yd.

Third floor.

Mattings and Linoleum Rare opportunity for profitable purchasing, but not for long. Chances like these under are usually fleeting:

5 to 30-yd. remnants of matting at 5c. to 30c. yd.

Linoleum, English inlaid, colors go through to back; always remain bright; practically indestructible. $1.25 square yd.

Linoleum remnants at half prices and less.

Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

MAJOR KECK PRAISES THE 71ST.

None Better Than Its Rank and File—Mistakes Made by Men Not Accountable.

The Life Underwriters held their regular monthly meeting and dinner at the rooms of the Underwriters' Club last evening. The dinner was followed by speeches by ex-Senator Charles L. Guy, Major Frank Keck, and Col. John W. Vrooman.

Major Keck's address was a recital of the experiences of the Seventy-first Regiment from the time it left the city until it arrived at San Juan Hill. He said of the battle:

"After landing we went forward to the fighting. The balloon was sent up, and it followed us right along the trail. It attracted all manner of Spanish fire, and our men began to go to the rear wounded. Finally my superior officer ordered that we deploy and lie down. I said: 'This is no place for us.' 'Never matter; lie down,' was the reply. We lay there and lost men continually. It was safer to stand up than lie down.

"Finally I was told that Gen. Kent wanted us ordered forward, and would I accept the order, and would I convey it to the regiment? I at once ordered my battalion forward. We had to cross the only available ford upon which Spanish fire was concentrated. Our loss there was terrific. Then came the assault on San Juan Hill, which is like Morningside Park at One Hundred and Twelfth Street. We captured the hill and were there from July 1 to 5. The Spanish tried to recapture it and lost 400 or 500 men, while our army lost but three or four, so secure was our position.

"I want to say that there are no better, braver men than the rank and file of the Seventy-first. The city and State have reason to be proud of the only State volunteers excepting the Second Massachusetts that entered into action. The mistakes that were made were made by men who at the time were not accountable to themselves."

When Major Keck finished he was greeted with three cheers.

OLD-TIME RAG-CARPET BEE.

It Created Amusement for the New England Women at Delmonico's.

The National Society of New England Women gave an old-fashioned rag carpet bee last night at Delmonico's, and about 500 of their friends were present as spectators. Mrs. Belle Gray Taylor took the part of Samantha Allen, Miss Etta Hudgins was "The Widder" Doodle, Miss Julia Evans was Betsy Babbett, Mrs. May Isabel Fisk, dressed in knee skirts and long lingerie was Dorlesky Peedick, and Oscar Duryea was Josiah Allen.

"The Jonesville Quire" was composed of Miss Sally Frothingham Akers, Miss Helen L. Niebuhr, Alfred McLean, and George E. Castello.

The bee began with the entrance of the "entire population of Loontown, Jonesville, and Toadhollow" into the Allens house, where they were to make a rag carpet. On one side of the stage were an old-fashioned carpet loom and spinning wheel. The men were dressed in sombre costumes of years ago, while the pretty girls wore poke bonnets with full face trimmings, scant skirts, and pointed waists with berthas. The dialogue arranged for the occasion by Mrs. Benjamin B. Kenyon, was clever and witty.

Old-fashioned games preceded the supper, and stopped promptly at the ringing of a large dinner bell. Afterward there was dancing. The Reception Committee included Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. Henry Clark Coe, Mrs. J. Woolsey Shepard, and others.

TALKS ON OUR COLONIES.

Problems of Government Discussed by E. L. Godkin and Amos K. Fiske.

E. L. Godkin and Amos K. Fiske addressed the Academy of Political Sciences at Columbia University last night on "Government of the Colonies." Mr. Godkin was introduced by Seth Low, who presided.

"We are just now full of hope," said Mr. Godkin, "about our ability to govern inferior races, although we have not made a success with the few inferior races which we have had in charge."

He then told in detail how England governs her colonies, particularly India, and concluded as follows:

"We cannot, in my opinion, govern colonies in any way but the Spanish way; that is, by simply holding onto them, except through an organization which shall be exempt from the vicissitudes of our frequent elections."

Mr. Fiske argued that we can govern our new possessions because we have the power to do so. "It does not seem to me," he said, "that because we demanded of Spain a relinquishment of Cuba that we are necessarily compelled to provide a government for it. But we should not shrink from the difficulty which confronts us. The power of Congress to do what is necessary for this island is complete.

"With Puerto Rico it is different. It has come under our flag naturally and willingly, and the inhabitants welcome our government. It will doubtless in time become a State. The Philippines present a different problem. But they are far from a 'hopeless case.' The rudiments of government are in the islands, and if developed, the people will be able to govern themselves in time."

Prof. Cunningham of Trinity College, Cambridge, also spoke briefly.

HIGGINS FACTORY STRIKE

State Arbitration Board Hears Plaints of Carpet Workers.

CANNOT WATCH TWO LOOMS

One Girl Says Even If It Were Physically Possible They Would Not Make Any More Money.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration met yesterday morning at Adelphi Hall to investigate the causes of the strike of 200 hands at Higgins's carpet factory. About 1,800 women and men are employed in the factory, but only 200 struck, because changes were proposed to be made in the machinery for tapestry work, on which they were engaged. The company, they said, wanted each girl to attend to two looms instead of one.

To enable a girl to work two looms at a time, matching machines were introduced to prevent the mixing of patterns. For attending to two looms the girls were promised an advance of 15 per cent. in wages. The girls admitted that the matching machine relieved them from much mental worry, but held that it was physically impossible for them to watch two machines, and that they would break down and become physical wrecks in a very short time.

The first witness examined was Rose Cain. She had been one of the first to strike, and was afraid of being blacklisted, but some of the girls said to her: "Don't be afraid, Rosie. You're so pretty that you'll soon get married and won't have to work in that horrid factory any more." So she took courage.

The girls had told the Arbitration Commissioners that they were too poor to hire counsel, and the Commissioners promised that Mr. Higgins would also not be allowed to be represented by counsel. Alvin Higgins, the Superintendent of the factory, however, did make his appearance with a lawyer, but the board would only allow the lawyer to question his own client. The Rev. Dr. Moran of the Church Aid Society appeared to help the girls and took part in examining Mr. Higgins.

Rose Cain gave her age as eighteen, and said she had worked eight years in the factory, and at present was a weaver. It was hard enough to work one loom, she said, but one day she undertook to work two looms, as the girl whose loom was next to her's was sick. She worked only half the day, and became so exhausted that she could hardly move. She declared that it was impossible to work two looms at once without breaking down, and besides the work so done was defective.

Nellie Huebner, the next witness, who had worked eighteen years in the mills, gave similar testimony to that of Miss Cain. She added that the girls in the Yonkers mills made as much as $12 and $14 a week, while those in the Higgins mills could not make over $7.

Alvin Higgins was next called to the stand, and said it was proposed to put four regular weavers on eight looms, with an extra girl for emergencies, and a section man to look after breaks in the machines. He did not think the girls would have to work any harder. The Yonkers mills had the two-looms system, although they did not move as rapidly as those of the Higgins mills.

In reply to further questions Mr. Higgins said that many of his girls had worked there thirty years or more, and that many of the new girls got married or moved away. He was willing to take back 150 of the strikers, including the old hands upon whom he could rely.

At the afternoon session Lizzie Irving said that even if the girls would not break down under the additional work imposed upon them they would not make any more by working two looms than they did by working one in spite of the promise of an advance of 15 per cent. in wages. The girls worked by the piece, and the time that would be lost in breaks in the weaving would more than offset the promised advance. She also said that powder dyes in the yarns that had been forbidden by the Board of Health as injurious were again used in the factory.

The board was anxious to get through with the investigation, and had another session in the evening, when several finishers who have to go over the carpets and repair the defects made by the weavers, testified. Nellie Burke, the most rapid finisher in the mills, took the stand, and said it was impossible for any girl to do good work on two looms, as she could not have one eye fixed upon each loom, and no girl's arms were long enough to repair breaks in both machines at once. And if they were, she would get one hand crushed in the machinery.

Finishers were also paid by the piece, 15¾ cents per piece of from forty-five to seventy yards, and the defective work of the two loom weavers imposed additional work upon the finishers, and their earnings were consequently reduced. She would not advise the weavers to go to work on the two looms system, because they would break down.

Several other finishers and weavers gave similar testimony, and George Viger, formerly a section hand, who attends to the repairing of looms, said that formerly a section hand was paid $2.25 for attending to thirteen looms, and now is paid $2 a day for looking after thirty-one looms.

Several of the witnesses said that the sanitary arrangements in the factory were bad, and the finishers had to sit down on the floor when they wanted to change their shoes, as no chairs were furnished.

This ended the investigation by the board. The Commissioner will visit the factory today, and then go to Yonkers to visit the carpet mills there.

BILLY EDWARDS KNOCKED OUT.

The Australian Goes Down Before "Mysterious Billy" Smith at Lenox Athletic Club.

The ambition for championship honors of another Australian pugilist was killed last night at the Lenox Athletic Club, when "Billy" Edwards, who fought well in England and Australia, received a clean knockout in the fourteenth round from "Mysterious Billy" Smith of this city. Edwards is a big, muscular fellow, and hits hard enough to break a man's ribs sometimes. He is not a boxer, but a fighter, willing to take plenty of punishment in order to get in a hard swing, but in Smith he met a welterweight of the same order.

The attendance was a light one, but the fight was fast, except in the first few rounds, when Edwards resorted to the practice of falling to avoid punishment. There was slugging from the start, and enough ferocity to satisfy the most hardened follower of the ring. Smith several times during the fight resorted to the foul methods he is noted for, and was cautioned by Referee "Charley" White, but Edwards was also anxious at all times to land a foul blow.

There was a long delay in the second round, so that Edwards might fix his glove, and after that the fighting was of the hammer-and-tongs order. In the fifth round Edwards proved himself to be a glutton for punishment, for he was pummeled mercilessly but never winced.

In the fourteenth round, when 2 minutes and 8 seconds had elapsed, Smith had the Australian in the latter's corner, and with a left swing to the heart he staggered him against the ropes. He followed with a heavy right swing to the point of the jaw, and the fighter from the Antipodes went into the land of Nod and fell to the floor. He recovered in half a minute, and when leaving the ring looked not much the worse for the punishment he had received.

STUDENT THIEF AT COLUMBIA.

Reported that He Was Expelled for Stealing Chemical Apparatus.

A story was circulated yesterday to the effect that a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University had been expelled for stealing valuable apparatus used in the physiological and chemical laboratory.

The report was not denied at the college, neither was it confirmed. The instructors there did not desire to be quoted as speaking in regard to the affair. The assertion was made, however, that instruments of various kinds, and chemicals in considerable quantity, have been taken from the building in West Fifty-ninth Street, as well as from another department of the university on Morningside Heights.

The identity of the student who was expelled was not disclosed, as it was not wished to disgrace him. His expulsion, it is thought, will be an object lesson sufficient to stop thefts on the part of other students. If not, the next one to be caught, it is said, is likely to be prosecuted.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE SCIENTIFIC REASONS.

The wide-spread use of gas for fuel is a fact that cannot be denied, however you account for it. Anybody who keeps his eyes open knows that ten people cook with gas where one did five years ago, and that various forms of gas-heaters and gas-grates have come rapidly into use. But not everybody knows the scientific reason for this great change in household economy. Practical explanations dwell upon the convenience and cleanliness of gas as a fuel, but the chemist or physicist who goes to the bottom of the matter will tell you that the whole question turns on potential energy. The latent heat of coal is its potential energy, and only a part of it can be got out for use. The best furnace utilizes only about 10 per cent. of the potential energy of the coal it burns; the average is 8 or 9 per cent. But a chemist can easily prove that gas as a fuel yields from 60 to 70 per cent. of the latent heat, or potential energy of the coal. That is an enormous difference. It tells the whole story to a scientific mind, and shows the true reason why gas is displacing coal as a heating agent. It has so great a margin of advantage that, after meeting all the expense of converting coal into gas, laying pipes, repairs and fixed charges, &c., gas companies can furnish fuel for the kitchen at half the cost of other fuel. In this age of competition the inferior method or product goes to the wall, and the immense superiority of gas as a fuel, from a scientific as well as a practical standpoint gives it the palm over all rivals.

The Saturday Evening Post,
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

SKATED INTO OPEN WATER.

A Boy and a Girl Drowned in the Hudson Near New Windsor.

NEWBURG, Jan. 24.—Walter Watts, aged seventeen, and Miss Mary Sinclair, aged eighteen, of this city were drowned last night in the Hudson River near New Windsor. With six other young people they had skated to Cornwall, four miles distant, and were returning. Watts and the girl skated into open water, supposing it to be "black ice."

The others made desperate efforts to save them by forming a line on the ice and passing a coat to young Watts, who was holding on to the girl. He might have saved himself had he released his hold on her, but he refused to do this, and as he became benumbed was unable to retain hold of the coat, and youth and girl sank to their death.

GAVE AWAY HIS NEW COAT.

Curious Mistake of a Sympathetic Physician at Bellevue.

Thomas Connolly of 758 Seventh Avenue, street-car conductor, is the way a man described himself last night as, covered with bruises and bleeding from many cuts, he called at Bellevue Hospital and asked for treatment.

Dr. Henry Wynkoop dressed the man's injuries, and, warning him to take good care of himself, volunteered to assist him put on his coat. Dr. Wynkoop had taken off his own coat, a part of a new suit just received from his tailor.

In his sympathy for the man he did not notice until later that he had picked up the wrong coat—his own—and put it on Connolly. In the doctor's coat were a handsome meerchaum pipe, several important letters, and a bank book.

A friend told the doctor afterward that he had seen his patient strolling along Twenty-sixth Street puffing contentedly at the meerchaum. The police had not recovered the coat at a late hour.

FIGHT AT MOTHER'S DEATH-BED.

Brother's Quarrel Over Property and a Serious Stabbing Results.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 24.—Thomas Pierce of South Camden was stabbed and probably fatally injured to-night by his brother Edward. The stabbing occurred in a room in which lay the mother of the men in a dying condition.

The mother's death was a certainty and the brothers quarreled over who should have the house in which she had been living. Each claimed the right to live in the house and keep it as his own. They are said to have had a violent quarrel in an other part of the house, and then to have gone to the bedside of their dying mother to argue with her, each trying to convince her to leave the house to him.

According to the story obtained by the police immediately after the stabbing, Thomas, after arguing with his mother, kicked Edward when he presented his side of the case. Edward then drew a razor and slashed Thomas. Thomas is in the Cooper Hospital. Edward is locked up. The mother is expected to die at any moment.

YOUNG THIEVES ROUNDED UP.

They Met with Success Until They Tried to Steal Two Horses.

Five boys, ranging in age from ten to thirteen years, started on a career of burglary on the east side yesterday afternoon, which gave promise of brilliant results, but which ended in the Madison Street Police Station. They are David Pearlam, thirteen years old; Marx Lewanthal, ten years old; Mineman Saggalowitz, ten years old; William Magnahus, ten years old, and Harry Dutch, twelve years old.

They began by entering the synagogue at 209 Madison Street, where they stole a silver cup, a velvet cap, and about $10 from two poor boxes. Next they visited the shop of Hineman Goldham, on the fourth floor of 74 Monroe Street, where they stole 50 spools of silk and 100 bodkins. Then they went to Mechanic Alley, where they attempted to take two horses out of a stable. This was their undoing.

Detectives Ticho and Sheehan swooped down upon them and gathered them in. They had in their possession when arrested skeleton keys, and a number of compasses, evidently stolen, besides the articles above mentioned.

L'Italia del Popolo Revived.

The Italian Republican organ, L'Italia del Popolo, has just been revived in this city at 29 Broadway, and will agitate for the release of the Italian patriots who are languishing in dungeons in their native land. The first paper of that name was founded in Milan by Mazzini in 1848, but was suppressed the following year. In 1890 Dario Papa again founded a Republican paper, which he called L'Italia del Popolo, reorganized the Republican Party, and the paper became its leading organ. In May, 1898, the paper was suppressed, and its chief editor, Gustavo Chiesi, was imprisoned. On Jan. 23 Dario Papa died, and on Monday last his widow revived the paper in this city.

Judgment Against J. N. Campbell.

A judgment was entered in the office of the County Clerk yesterday afternoon against Joseph Neil Campbell, who desires to be security for Mrs. Fayne Moore, for the sum of $3,676.64, being the amount alleged to be due by him on two promissory notes made by him to the John P. Kane Company.

John P. Kane of the John P. Kane Company said last night that the notes were given by Campbell in payment for building material furnished for the house owned by the latter on West One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The 112th Mustered Out.

The mustering out and disbandment of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment took place last night at the armory, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-second Street. Lieut. Col. Charles J. Setter of the Twelfth Regiment was the mustering-out officer. About sixty officers and men received honorable discharges. The remainder of the men will be organized into the Fourth Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment.

Director of Posts for Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Capt. William H. Elliott of Newcastle, Ind., has been selected as Director of Posts for the island of Puerto Rico. He is editor of the Newcastle Courier.

One Way to Tell.

"They are engaged," she had said, after having watched the couple across the aisle for some time.

"Why do you say engaged instead of married?" he asked.

"Well, after a woman is married she still exhibits the same proprietary interest in a man, but she doesn't seem to be so proud of it."—Chicago Post.

PRESENT BANKING SYSTEM

Prof. Sidney Sherwood Talks of Its Faults and Advantages.

SHOULD RETIRE GREENBACKS

He Favors the Establishment of a Financial Agent for the Nation Such as Other Countries Have.

Prof. Sidney Sherwood of Johns Hopkins University gave the fourth lecture in the course on "The Currency Situation in the United States" before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences last night. His subject was "The Government and the Banks; Federal vs. State Banks; Bank Notes vs. Greenbacks."

The first part of his address was an argument in support of the Government regulation of banks, and he showed that the origin of the modern banking systems was in the financiering of Government debts. The examples he cited were the Bank of England, the old United States Bank, and the National banking system.

Two of the most interesting points in American politics, he said, were, first, the question as to whether the State or the Federal banking system was the better, and, second, the question of the advisability of issuing greenbacks.

The first and second United States Banks, he said, were centralized institutions, and really out of harmony with the political ideas prevalent in this country. President Jackson, in destroying the second United States Bank, he argued, brought us back to the idea of local independence in banking. "Many important steps," Prof. Sherwood said, "toward a good banking system were worked out by the State banks before the war, but it remained for the National banking system to restore Federal control in a way not to destroy local independence."

The fact that now any responsible association of persons in any part of the country can form a bank, he declared, was one of the best features of our present system. He said, however, that there were some faults in the present banking system in the circulation of money. The National bank notes, he asserted, circulated well in the cities, but poorly in the country districts, where most needed.

"This," he said, "is the main objection to National banks. It has caused the old State banks to grow in favor, and has revived the movement to repeal the tax on State bank notes. The present banking system, however, has the advantage of maintaining a uniformity of control, while preserving local independence."

Prof. Sherwood, in speaking of greenbacks, said it was an historical fact that they had always been issued to meet a need for money in some emergency. This was especially true, he said, of the issues made by this country. But when greenbacks have been issued, he said, it has always been understood that they would be retired as soon as possible. The one great disadvantage of the greenback as a permanent money, he said, in its inelasticity.

"If the Government wants to issue paper money," he declared, "the only practicable way is to establish a Government bank. The volume, by this method, can be regulated according to the current needs." The people of this country are not inclined, however, to favor a Government bank, and I do not think one will ever be established.

"They also favor the greenback and probably would not consent to its immediate retirement. I think myself that we can sustain the present issue of Government notes, amounting to $346,000,000, but there should be no increase, and as long as such notes are in circulation there is always a temptation to issue more. For this reason it is always more or less dangerous to have them afloat."

The speaker pointed out that there is now more than $800,000,000 of silver in circulation in the form of notes which, with the greenbacks, makes about $1,000,000,000 of dead money in the country to displace a similar amount of gold. He thought the silver could be sustained, but deemed it advisable to gradually retire the greenbacks, and remove the temptation to issue more.

"On the other hand," he remarked, "the Government saves considerable in the form of interest by the issue of greenbacks. Of course, $100,000,000 in gold has to be kept hoarded up for redemption purposes, but this leaves a surplus of $246,000,000, on which the Government gains interest. This, however, is more than offset by numerous disadvantages."

In conclusion, Prof. Sherwood argued that the public depository system was a good method to keep a part of the Government's hoardings in circulation. He favored the establishment of a financial agent for the Nation, such as other countries have. The New York Clearing House he suggested as the best institution for that service now in existence, but he added that it would be better to have as an agent an association including the Clearing Houses of all the larger cities.

CONSTABLE STOPS A WEDDING.

Bridegroom Charged by Another Girl with Breach of Promise.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 24.—John Petrack, a Hungarian, was to have been married this morning at St. Joseph's Church to a Hungarian girl. Their friends had gathered and the ceremony was partly completed, but not yet to the point binding the couple, when Father Clebowsky was interrupted by a Constable, who rushed up the aisle to the altar shouting, "Stop, father," and waving a warrant for Petrack's arrest.

Explanations followed, and the priest stopped the services and examined the warrant. He then refused to go on with the ceremony, and the Constable arrested the would-be bridegroom. Another girl charges him with breach of promise.

EARTHQUAKES IN MEXICO.

Many Buildings, Including the National Palace, Damaged in the Capital.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 24.—Several sharp shocks of earthquake were felt today in the Valley of Mexico. The first one took place at 5:30 o'clock this morning, the duration being several seconds, and again at 5:15 in the afternoon came a succession of shocks, lasting nearly a minute, and producing much alarm.

People rushed into the streets and knelt, praying, or flocked under the protecting arches of doorways. Customers in shops held on to counters to support themselves, and the business of the city came to a standstill.

Many houses were cracked. The National Palace was cracked in eleven places, and in some places the sidewalks were broken. Chamboin's silk factory fell in, and it is feared that many operatives were injured. The car stables collapsed, killing a number of mules and a child.

Telegraphic advices show that the early quake was felt at Vera Cruz and Colima and other points.

YALE JUNIOR PROMENADE.

Annual Social Function Held in 2d Regiment Armory at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—The annual junior promenade at Yale was held this evening in the Second Regiment Armory. Within the big hall, which had been transformed by the pink and white hangings beautifully concealing the bare walls, nearly 300 couples started the evening's gayety in the grand march.

This was led by Percy A. Rockefeller, with Miss Barnes of New York. They were followed by Stuart Camp, with Miss Camp, of Winsted, Conn.; F. B. Adams and Miss Young of Richmond, Va., and the other members of the Promenade Committee: Matthew Mills with Miss Mills, of Chicago; W. L. Whittenden with Miss Johnson, of Washington, D. C.; S. Johnson with Miss Bushnell, of Washington, D. C.; Malcolm Douglas with Miss Douglas, of Albany, N. Y.; J. C. Greenway with Miss Greenway, of Hot Springs, Ark., and A. J. Baker with Miss Curtis, of New York.

Mrs. William Rockefeller and daughter of New York were in the Promenade Committee box, Mrs. Marcus Hanna and daughter were in Mr. Hanna's box, the Misses Hay of Washington were with their brother, Adelbert Hay, and Harry Payne Whitney of New York, Mrs. R. H. McCormack of Chicago, Mrs. Fred Kernochan and daughter of New York, and many others.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

The American Art Galleries,
Madison Square, South, New York.

Free View Day and Evening.

THE
Walter Richmond
COLLECTION.
Modern Paintings
The majority of which are choice examples
OF THE
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ARTISTS REPRESENTED:

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Boulanger	Jacquet
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Beaume	Michel
Boughton	Muller
Bierstadt	Mettling
Bougereau	Monchablon
Bonheur	Merle
Breton	Millet
Courbet	Munkacsy
Clays	Nicaky
Corot	Perrier
Cermak	Pasini
De Haas	Piot
Domingo	Rousseau
Diaz	Rico
Dupre	Seitz
Daubigny	Schreyer
Epp	Troyon
Fromentin	Viry
Fortuny	Verboeckhoven
Gericault	Vernet
Greuse	Wahlberg
Hunt	Zuber-Buhler
Isabey	Ziem

Absolute Sale
At Chickering Hall,
FRIDAY EVENING,
Jan. 27, at 8:15.

THOMAS E. KIRBY,
Auctioneer.

THE
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Valuable
Antique Marbles,
Heroic Busts
and Bas-Reliefs,
Modern Sculptures
in
Marble and Bronze,
Extraordinary Mosaics,
Matchless Bloodstone Vase,
Interesting Objects
in
Jasper, Jade,
Oriental Porphyry,
Rhodonite and Lapis-Lazuli,
Grand Vases,
Fine Art Books,
Library Furniture, etc.

Absolute Sale by Order of Messrs
AT THE
American Art Galleries,
On January 28, at 3 o'clock.

THE
B. MATSUKI
COLLECTION.
Wall Hangings
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SPAIN'S CREDITORS OUTWITTED.

Gen. Ludlow Prevents Attachments on Public Funds in Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—A number of judgments have been docketed against the City of Havana, and to-day the Finance Commission learned that some of the judgment creditors intended to levy on the public receipts. Gen. Ludlow immediately issued an order that receivers of money for the city must not disburse it except upon the order of the Governor, thus defeating the design to sweep the city treasury clean on account of Spanish indebtedness.

Señor de Castro, before relinquishing the post of Civil Governor of Havana, learned, it appears, of the existence of a fund of $1,800, resulting from a 10 per cent. Spanish war tax upon the salaries of the employes of the Havana Dock Department. About ten days ago Paymaster San Miguel of the Dock Department handed to Señor de Castro the $1,800 in question, taking receipts for it.

On learning of this, Gen. Ludlow addressed a letter to Señor de Castro, pointing out that the funds had been taken without authority—Spanish sovereignty having ceased and Señor de Castro being out of office—and requesting him to return the funds to the Paymaster. Señor de Castro answered that the money did not belong to the Dock Department, and that he would only reimburse under compulsion.

Gen. Ludlow replied that there was no reason why Señor de Castro should retain the funds, and that repayment must be made on or before noon on Jan. 20. This demand was complied with, Señor de Castro protesting and declaring that the money did not belong to the Dock Department, and that the American authorities had no right to demand it.

CLAIM ACRES IN NEW YORK.

Seeking Heirs of a Revolutionary General's Tory Brother.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—An advertisement calls for the heirs of Alexander Montgomery, a brother of Gen. Richard Montgomery, of Revolutionary fame. Alexander Montgomery was a Tory, and fled from the country. He owned, it is alleged, thirty-eight acres along the river from Murray Street to the Battery, in New York City, and part of Brooklyn, including Greenwood Cemetery. The estate is valued at hundreds of millions. Philip Fennelly of Buffalo, N. Y., and Mr. Grout of Bay City, Mich., attorneys, are searching for 100 heirs to this land. Four alleged heirs have been found here. They are William Barker, Mrs. Cooper, Eva Simons, and James Mallory.

A Peruvian Mummy at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The McGraw Museum at Cornell University has just received an important addition to its collection, in the shape of a Peruvian mummy. It is the gift of Dr. A. F. Larco, who obtained it from the University of Lima. The specimen was found in the City of Pachaeniac, south of Lima, at a place set apart as the sacred burying ground of the nobility. It is believed to be 700 years old. The earliest date at which it could have existed was 1197, during the reign of Yuca Rocca. The mummy is in a sitting posture, the knees being tightly pressed against the chest, and is completely wrapped about with bandages, securely bound with hide thongs.

Results of West Point Examinations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—As a result of the semi-annual examination of cadets at the West Point Military Academy it has been recommended that the thirteen members of the second class found deficient be continued at the academy. In the third class eleven members proved deficient, and it is recommended that three of these be discharged, while the others remain to make up for deficiencies in studies. Six members of the fourth class failed to pass the required test, and it is recommended that all be discharged. The total number of discharges recommended to be made is nine. At the last semi-annual examination, the number was thirty-five.

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2.98

AUTOMOBILES IN COLORADO.

Horseless Carriages Soon to be Seen in the Grand Canyon.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The crack of the stagedriver's whip will soon cease to sound on the road between Flagstaff, Arizona, and the Grand Canyon of the Colorado. The mustangs are to be supplanted by automobile coaches. To-day the Everett-King Company contracted to supply the Santa Fé Road with nine of these carriages.

The body of the coach will be above the size of an ordinary carette, with a seating capacity of eighteen persons, including the driver. It will seat twelve passengers inside, while six more can be accommodated on top. A fourteen-horse-power gasoline engine will furnish the motive power. The particular merit of this automobile lies in its engine, which, it is claimed by its designer, Mr. King, is the most wonderful ever put into a horseless carriage. The engine is of the double-cylinder balanced type.

The contract calls for the completion of the first of the automobiles within sixty days. At the expiration of the time limit the constructors expect to have the vehicles in readiness to be loaded upon a Santa Fé flat car and shipped to Flagstaff. Each smaller coach will be run by an eight horse power gasoline engine.

The line is to be in operation in time to furnish transportation to delegates to the National School Teachers' Convention, to be held during the Summer, when 1,000 teachers from various parts of the country will visit Grand Canyon.

"Les Huguenots" for Charity.

The Directors of the Purim Association have arranged for a performance of "Les Huguenots" on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, at the Metropolitan, with a star cast, under the direction of Maurice Grau. The proceeds are to be devoted to the United Hebrew Charities and the Mount Sinai Training School.

"A Night Off" Matinee.

Through a misprint, it was made to appear in an advance notice of the play "A Night Off," to be produced by Columbia University students on Thursday and Friday evenings and on Saturday afternoon, that the matinee performance would take place on Jan. 29. This should have read Jan. 28, which is Saturday.

LODGE PLEADS FOR PEACE

Treaty Ratification Will Give Congress Power to Act.

AMERICANS CAN BE TRUSTED

Mr. Clay of Georgia Also Tells the Senate the Convention Should Be Ratified Now.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Two speeches relative to the peace treaty and the question of expansion were delivered in the Senate to-day, one by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) and the other by Mr. Clay (Dem., Ga.)

While the two Senators differed diametrically as to the policy of expansion upon which they dwelt, both are in favor of the immediate ratification of the pending peace treaty. They contend that once the treaty is ratified Congress will have full power to deal with conditions respecting the territory acquired during the war with Spain, and not before.

Mr. Lodge particularly argued for a formal declaration of peace, which could be had only by the ratification of the treaty. That accomplished, he was willing to trust the American Congress and the American people to deal fairly, justly, and patriotically with the Philippine Islands with full regard to the principles of our Government as set forth in the Constitution, and in the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Clay was inclined to the belief that it might be desirable for Congress to make a declaration of intention regarding the Philippines before the treaty was ratified. He strongly opposed expansion, especially on the ground that it would necessitate the maintenance of a large and expensive standing army.

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lodge spoke for only half an hour. His address held the attention of both Senators and occupants of the galleries throughout. He said in part:

"Mr. President, in connection with these resolutions, and others which have been introduced, two questions have been raised, one of Constitutional law and one of public policy. My own views as to our Constitutional rights and powers are simple and well defined. I believe that the United States has the undoubted power, which it has frequently exercised, to acquire territory and to hold and govern it. I am ready to admit if necessary that action in these directions must be taken for Constitutional purposes, but the constitutionality of the purpose must be determined by Congress itself through its majority. I believe that the power of the United States in any territory or possession outside the limits of the States themselves is absolute, with the single exception of the limitation placed upon such outside possessions by the thirteenth amendment. Such, at all events, has been the policy of the United States and its course of action in practice.

"Constitutions do not make a people; people make Constitutions. Our Constitution is great and admirable, because the men who made it were so, and the people who ratified it and have lived under it were and are brave, intelligent, and lovers of liberty. There is a highe[illegible] sanction and a surer protection to life and liberty, to the right of speech and trial by jury, to justice and humanity, in the traditions, the beliefs, the habits of mind, and the character of the American people than any which can be afforded by any Constitution, no matter how wisely drawn. If the American people were disposed to tyranny, injustice, and oppression, a Constitution would offer but a temporary barrier to their ambitions, and the reverence for the Constitution and for law and justice grows out of the fact that the American people believe in freedom and humanity, in equal justice to all men, and in equal rights before the law, and while they so believe the great doctrines of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution will never be in peril.

"Holding these views as to our Constitutional powers, the great question now before the American people resolves itself, in my mind, to one policy surely. There is only one question demanding actual and immediate decision now before Congress, and the people, and that is whether the treaty with Spain shall be ratified or not. I have heard no opposition expressed to any part of the treaty except such portion of it as relates to the Philippines, and that, therefore, is the sole point upon which I desire to touch. In our war with Spain we conquered the Philippines, or, to put it more exactly, we destroyed the power of Spain in those islands and took possession of their capital. The treaty cedes the Philippines to us. It is wisely and skillfully drawn. It commits us to no policy, to no course of action whatever in regard to the Philippines. When that treaty is ratified, we have full power and are absolutely free to do with those islands as we please, and the opposition to its ratification may be summed up in a single sentence—that the American people and the American Congress are not to be trusted with that power and with that freedom of action in regard to the inhabitants of those distant islands.

MAKES US GIVE BONDS TO FATE.

"Every one of the resolutions thus far offered on this subject is an expression of distrust in the character, ability, honesty, and wisdom of the American people, and an attempt to make us promise to be good and wise and honest in the future and in our dealings with other people. It is a well-meant effort to make us give bonds to fate by means of a Congressional resolution.

"We must either ratify the treaty or reject it, for I cannot suppose that any one would seriously advance the proposition that we should amend the treaty in such a way as to make pledges to Spain, and to Spain alone, and give bonds to Spain, and to Spain alone, for our good conduct in a matter which will be wholly our own to decide. Let us look, then, at the two alternatives. Suppose we ratify the treaty? The islands pass from the possession of Spain into our possession without committing us to any policy. I believe we can be trusted as a people to deal honestly and justly with the islands and their inhabitants thus given to our care. What our precise policy shall be I do not know, because I for one am not sufficiently informed as to the conditions there to be able to say what it will be best to do, nor, I may add, do I think any one is. But I believe that we shall have the wisdom not to attempt to incorporate those islands with our body politic, or make their inhabitants part of our citizenship, or set their labors alongside of ours and within our tariff to compete in any industry with American workmen.

"I believe that we shall have the courage not to depart from those islands fearfully, timidly, and unworthily, and leave them to anarchy among themselves, to the brief and bloody domination of some self-constituted dictator, and to the quick conquest of other powers, who will have no such hesitation as we should feel in crushing them into subjection by harsh and repressive methods. It is for us to decide the destiny of the Philippines, not for Europe, and we can do it alone and without assistance. I believe that we shall have the wisdom, the self-restraint, and the ability to restore peace and order in those islands, and give to their people an opportunity for self-government and for freedom under the protecting shield of the United States until the time shall come when they are able to stand alone, if such a thing be possible, and if they do not themselves desire to remain under our protection. This is a great, a difficult, and a noble task. I believe that American civilization is entirely capable of fulfilling it, and I should not have that profound faith which I now cherish in American civilization and American manhood if I did not think so.

"I cannot forecast the future as so many others have been able to do. I can but proceed step by step, and the only step I can see now to take is to ratify the treaty, for in that way alone we can take the islands from Spain and give ourselves opportunity to deal with them and bring peace and freedom to their inhabitants.

"Take now the other alternative. Suppose we reject the treaty or strike out the clause relating to the Philippines; what follows? We continue the state of war, and every sensible man in the country, every business interest, desires the re-establishment of peace in law as well as in fact. At the same time we repudiate the President and his action before the whole world, and the repudiation of the President in such a matter as this is to my mind the humiliation of the United States in the eyes of the civilized portion of mankind, and brands us as a people incapable of great affairs or of taking rank where we belong, as one of the greatest of the great world powers.

CANNOT DESERT OUR POST.

"The President cannot be sent back across the Atlantic in the person of his commissioners, hat in hand, to say to Spain with bated breath, 'I am here in obedience to the mandate of a minority of one-third of the Senate to tell you that we have been too victorious, and that you have yielded us too much, and that I am very sorry that I took the Philippines from you. I do not think that any American President would do that, or that Americans would wish him to. Still less do I think that any American would withdraw Gen. Otis and his soldiers and recall Admiral Dewey from the scene of his great victory, leaving it to be said of us that we had deserted our post without an effort to repair the ruin we have made or to save the people we have freed with

"'One task more declined, one more foot-path untrod,
One more devil's triumph and sorrow for angels,
One wrong more to man, one more insult to God.'

"Therefore, Mr. President, by rejecting the treaty we renew the state of war.

"There has been a great deal said, Mr. President, about the Declaration of Independence and its principles, and about conscience and morality. I am sure, Mr. President, that there is no Senator upon this floor, no matter what his views on this question may be, who would not cut off his hand rather than be false to the principles of the Declaration of Independence and to the great traditions and ideals of American history, but I do not believe, Mr. President, that devotion to the Declaration of Independence is confined to the minority of this chamber any more than I believe that they have a monopoly of conscience or of morals. There is no magic in the word 'minority.' To the American people and their Government I am ready to intrust my life, my liberty, my honor, and what is far dearer to me than anything personal to myself, the lives and liberty of my children and my children's children. If I am ready thus to trust my children to the Government which the American people create and sustain, am I to shrink from intrusting to that same people the fate and fortunes of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands?

"A great responsibility has come to us. If we are unfit for it and unequal to it, then we should shirk it and fly from it. But I believe that we are both fit and capable, and that therefore we should meet it and take it up.

"There is much else involved here; vast commercial and trade interests, which I believe we have a right to guard and a duty to foster. But the opponents of the treaty have placed their opposition on such high and altruistic grounds that I have preferred to meet them there. I want to get this country out of the war and back to peace. I want to take the disposition and control of the Philippines out of the hands of the war power and place them where they belong—in the hands of the Congress and of the President. I want to enter upon a policy which shall enable us to give peace and self-government to the natives of these islands. The rejection of the treaty makes all these things impossible, and the delay in its ratification retards them."

MR. CLAY FOR RATIFICATION.

Mr. Clay of Georgia, one of the Democratic Senators who expects to vote for the ratification of the treaty of peace, addressed the Senate on the general question of territorial expansion. He made it very clear that nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of prompt ratification, but that this Government should hold out to the Filipinos the same promise of ultimate independence that is held out to the Cubans.

He contended that we have not the right to acquire those islands or any other territory, either mainland or islands in the sea, and govern the people of such territory without constitutional limitations. He said:

"If we acquire this foreign territory we must deal with the population in the same manner and in the same Constitutional way that we have dealt with territorial forms of government heretofore. We cannot have and maintain one form of government for citizens of the United States and another form of government for a subjugated race. Subjects are unknown to our form of government."

Mr. Clay described the islands and their inhabitants, contending that there can be no hope of American communities being built up in that territory capable of Statehood.

A happy solution of the present complicated situation, he thought, would be a just, benevolent, and humane Government, created by the people of the Philippine Islands under temporary direction and with the temporary assistance of this Government—a Philippine Government whose independence should be recognized just as soon as it is found capable of performing all international obligations.

The Senator thought there should be a declaration of policy now. On this point he said:

"If it be wise and statesmanlike to outline our policy as to Cuba before the adoption of the peace treaty, what reason or logic can the friends of expansion give for silence as to the policy of our Government in dealing with our other territorial acquisitions?"

Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) addressed the Senate upon a question with respect to the Constitutional powers of the Government in the Territories both prior to the starting of the legislative machinery relating to the Territories and subsequently thereto. He read an extract from a speech of Mr. Webster dealing with the rights of inhabitants of Territories of the United States. He expressed the belief that the citation he had made covered a point raised previously by Mr. Hoar in a question.

WOULD FILIPINOS BE CITIZENS?

Mr. Hoar, in reply, contended that the quotation from Webster which Mr. Teller had referred to did not meet his point. His desire was, he said, to know before the Senate's feet were entangled by the ratification of the treaty whether the Filipinos were to be regarded as citizens or subjects of the United States. Mr. Hoar argued that they would be citizens, and if the Philippines were taken by the United States every Filipino child born under the flag of this country, be he Mohammedan, Chinese, Japanese, or Malay, would be a citizen of this country and would be entitled to come to the United States and enter into competition with the laborers of Massachusetts or of Colorado, or of any other State. That was the point, Mr. Hoar said, he desired to have made clear, and thus far in the present debate the advocates of treaty ratification had not met it to his satisfaction.

In a brief reply Mr. Teller said he was not in favor of extending to the Filipinos at present all the privileges and rights of citizens of the United States, and he did not think the treaty extended any such privileges.

The Senate then, at 2:35 P. M., on motion of Mr. Davis, went into executive session, and at 5:32 P. M. adjourned.

DISCUSSING THE TREATY.

Resolution to Consider It in Open Session Defeated—Question of a Final Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Senate resumed consideration of the peace treaty in executive session to-day. The Berry resolution for the consideration of the treaty in open session was voted down, and there was more or less talk of taking a vote, though on this point no definite conclusion was reached.

The session opened with a strong appeal by Senator Berry (Dem., Ark.,) to open the doors and allow the world to listen to the debates on the subject. He said that he desired an opportunity to reply to some of the speeches which had been made on the treaty in open session, but so long as the treaty was considered executive business he did not feel so free as others seemed to be to discuss it openly.

Brief speeches were made for and against the open-door proposition, but the motion was finally disposed of in the negative without a roll call and by a very large vote. There was a demand for a roll call by the supporters of the motion, but they withdrew it.

Probably the most significant occurrence of the session was the banter upon the question of a final vote upon the treaty itself. Senators Gorman (Dem., Md.,) and Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) both of whom oppose ratification, urged the importance of getting a vote at no very distant day.

Senator Gorman, in a brief but very earnest speech, said that much had been said by the friends of ratification as to the necessity of disposing of the subject without any great delay. He agreed with them on that point, and if they were in earnest he felt that a vote might be reached within ten days. Senator Vest joined in Mr. Gorman's appeal, and urged Mr. Davis (Rep., Minn.,) to name a day and an hour when the vote could be taken.

"We want it understood distinctly," he said, "that we are not holding the treaty up at all. Name the day, we will agree to any date that will suit you. If you have the votes you can ratify your treaty; if not, it will be defeated. The question will be disposed of and the Senate can proceed with other business."

"Let us vote now," responded Senator Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) who had just entered the chamber after a visit to his home in Rhode Island. "We ought to be ready to vote in fifteen minutes."

Senator Davis replied, however, that the question of fixing a day for a vote had not been considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that he would not feel justified in assuming such a responsibility upon his own authority unsupported by the action of his committee. He promised to bring the matter to the attention of the committee at its next session.

The principal speeches of the general debate were made for the treaty by Senators Teller (Silver, Col.,) and Frye (Rep., Me.,) and by Senator Hoar (Rep., Mass.) in opposition. Senator Frye's remarks were a sharp criticism of the opposing Senators, and it was so pointed that it brought Senator Hoar to his feet for a somewhat acrimonious reply. Mr. Frye dwelt at some length upon the conditions under which the treaty had been formulated, and also referred to the situation in the Philippines, intimating that the opposition to ratification was the principal source of encouragement to the Filipinos in their present attitude toward the United States.

Mr. Hoar defended the course of the opposition. Disagreeable as it was, he said, to arouse the ill-will of his brother Senators, that condition were preferable to plunging the country into a position that might be of untold consequence to the whole Nation.

Mr. Teller replied to Mr. Hoar, saying the opposition was responsible for the continuation of the state of war, and pointing out various probable results in the way of loss of prestige and power in case the United States should fail to take advantage of the opportunity now afforded to assert her rightful place as one of the nations of the world, of commanding and permanent influence.

FACTS AGAINST EXPANSION.

Opponents of Annexation Offer Hawaii and Alaska as Examples of Failures in Colonization.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The opponents of annexation either of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, or Cuba are adding to the anxiety and embarrassment of the supporters of the Paris treaty by directing attention to a few facts which they insist are contributing to prove that the United States Government is not developing any great ability to cope with questions of colonization.

Hawaii has been annexed, and a commission, partly of legislators of the United States of admitted ability and Hawaiians who are supposed to be well acquainted with the needs of the annexed islands, have contributed to framing a body of laws for the government of the islands as a part of the United States. It is admitted that there is grave doubt whether the scheme of government proposed for the Hawaiian Islands can get through the Congress at this session, and it is believed that, with the lapse of another season, the difficulties to be encountered in Hawaii will be greater rather than less.

The decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii in the matter of the landing of Chinese immigrants in the islands is one cause of present apprehension. The full text of this decision has now been received in Washington, and it is found to be very far-reaching in its effect. It deals not only with the landing of Chinese in Hawaii, but also incidentally lays down the doctrine that it is, as a court, without jurisdiction in construing laws of the United States dealing with other than the Chinese immigration question.

Discussing this phase of the Hawaiian question, Senator Cullom, who has charge of the general bill, said to-day that the decision left the people of the islands in a most unsatisfactory predicament. "They do not know where they stand," he said, "nor what to depend upon in the enforcement of the law. Important legal questions are likely to arise at any time, and naturally the Hawaiians want to know where they stand."

The House Committee on Territories have just reported a bill providing a code of laws for Alaska, being a general amendment to the prior laws given with the expectation of providing Alaska, owned by the United States since 1867, with a more satisfactory government than it has yet possessed. The United States have not controlled the liquor traffic in the Territory, and its unregulated condition has developed many evils that are loudly complained of. In the thirty years of control Congress, it is declared, has not yet provided law enough to restrain illicit distilling, to improve the condition of the natives up to their capacity for improvement, or to make them self-sustaining. The anti-annexationists hold the case of Alaska up as an illustration of the inability of the American people to undertake the redemption of the Filipinos.

The House is, or should be, it is asserted, pretty well acquainted with the need of Alaska, where there are many thousands of Americans added to the native population of a few years ago. It is suggested that if the burden of carrying the Filipinos for thirty years before they are ready for self-government is admitted, the chances for gaining approval of a proposition to hold them under the protecting hand of the United States will be regarded with grave doubts.

This is one of the reasons governing the Democrats who object to ratification of the treaty unless ratification is accompanied by an agreement not to acquire sovereignty.

NICARAGUA CANAL QUESTION.

House Committee in Favor of Ownership by This Government—Senate Bill Received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Nicaragua Canal question was considered by the House Committee on Commerce to-day. The Senate bill was received and read, but no motion was made to agree to it.

The purpose of the committee heretofore had been pretty fully matured to report its own bill, with Government ownership as the essential feature. The matter was considered in connection with the bill of Chairman Hepburn and certain general propositions of Mr. Hepburn which took the following concrete form:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee,

First—A canal and waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific should at once be secured.

Second—That said waterway should be constructed by the United States.

Third—That it should be constructed upon territory over which the United States has ownership and sovereignty.

Fourth—That it should be constructed as works of river and harbor are, by a commission such as is charged with the improvement of the Mississippi River.

No votes were taken, but the disposition of the committee was toward a measure giving the President authority to acquire from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the right to build a Government canal.

River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Chairman Burton of the River and Harbor Committee to-day filed the completed River and Harbor bill and the report. The items have been published. Mr. Burton points out in the report the great importance of the New York Harbor project, and the desirability of beginning with a ship channel 35 feet deep and later deepening it to 40 feet.

A LOVING CUP FOR DR. MASON.

Friends of the Pianist Remember His Seventieth Birthday.

The pupils and friends of Dr. William Mason presented to the pianist yesterday afternoon a silver loving cup as a souvenir of his seventieth birthday. The presentation took place in the art room of Steinway & Sons' building. E. A. Bowman, a former pupil of Dr. Mason, made the presentation speech, to which the pianist responded briefly, and afterward played a few selections at the request of his friends.

C. F. Tretbar of the firm of Steinway & Sons then made a few remarks, paying a tribute to Dr. Mason as an artist and a man. He told how he first met the pianist forty-five years ago, and closed by presenting to Dr. Mason the piano on which he had just played.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Fourth Annual Gathering Convenes at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—The fourth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers convened here at the Odd Fellows' Temple, at 10:30 A. M., with an attendance of over 1,000. The convention will be in session until Friday.

The session to-day was devoted mostly to routine business. Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Bushnell and Mayor Tafel, and were responded to by President Theodore C. Search of Philadelphia.

In addition to the programmes for each of the three days, entertainments have been provided for the evening, and a train has been chartered for an excursion on Friday from Cincinnati up through the manufacturing districts of the Miami Valley as far as Dayton.

President Search used a gavel that had in its construction samples of wood from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and the addresses in the presentation of this gavel and in its acceptance were really the keynotes of the occasion.

THE ARMY MEAT SCANDAL

Alger's Decision to Testify Causes Surprise in Washington.

INVESTIGATORS IN A QUANDARY

Suspect the Public Mind Is Made Up About the Matter and Are in Doubt What Report to Make.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—A gentleman who is intimately acquainted with the members of the War Investigating Commission said this afternoon that the commission is well-nigh convinced that, no matter what it may decide to report, the belief has been established in the public mind that a good deal of bad meat was bought for the troops and that most of it was disposed of with the knowledge that it was not good.

The decision of the Secretary of War to appear as a witness excites much wonder. Gen. Alger is not supposed to know anything about the meat that was purchased for the army, and it is assumed that, like other witnesses, he will testify to a great deal that he does not know, except as it has been told to him. Every officer still in the army who hopes for preferment sooner or later, may be expected to take the most agreeable view before the commission which manifests greater interest and patience with the witnesses who excuse shortcomings than with those like Capt. Warburton, who tell of the efforts to feed the troops with beef of repulsive smell and taste.

From the same source the remark was gathered that the commission is now in doubt about what sort of report it will make. The general impression is that it will censure those who have criticised the conduct of the war by the department officers.

But as the commission has no authority, and the Secretary of War would hesitate to accept the advice of a body the status of which is not very clearly understood, there is no expectation that its censure will be effective to displace Gen. Miles or that any proposition to that effect will be entertained by the Secretary of War.

THE EMBALMED BEEF STORY.

Army Officer Says a Successful Test by a New York Firm Was Probably at the Bottom of It.

Regarding a report that the embalmed beef story had its origin in experiments of the commissary officers carried on with certain beef supplied by the Barclay Street firm of Powell Brothers, the following story was told yesterday at the office of the Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, at the Army Building. Said an official who thought it discreet to ask that his name should not be used: "Powell Brothers had a process by which they said the meat could be kept fresh for seventy-two hours. Gen. Weston of this department took three beeves thus prepared at the expense of the firm and tried them at Tampa. The twelve quarters were put upon three of the transports, not to be issued as rations, but only for observation.

"The test showed that the meat was in fact kept in good condition for the time stated, but the test was continued for eighty hours, and then still longer. Then the meat spoiled and emitted a very bad smell, and it was condemned. The report sent to Washington was to the effect that the test had shown just what it had—that it was successful. The meat had stood the seventy-two-hour test.

"The Commissary General, however, did not think that it was what was wanted, and no meat thus preserved was purchased. None of it was ever issued as rations. The experiment was carried on at the expense of the firm supplying the meat."

This story was corroborated at the store of Powell Brothers. The preservative process consists in the burning of certain chemicals, the smoke incrusting the beef in such a way as to exclude air. Gen. Weston took some of this beef on board of the ship on which he went to Santiago; part of it was put aboard the transport taking Col. Wood and his Rough Riders, and four quarters were also put aboard a transport bound for Puerto Rico.

At the Army Building it was said that this beef test was probably at the bottom of all the talk of "embalmed beef."

SHORT TRIAL FOR EAGAN.

Judge Advocate Expects Little Difficulty in Proving Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—It is not believed that the trial by court-martial of Commissary General Eagan, which begins to-morrow at 10 A. M., will be of greater duration than a few days, possibly not more than two or three.

Judge Advocate Davis said to-day that he expects to have no difficulty in proving that Gen. Eagan made the statements in the specifications before the War Commission, even if he cannot produce the original typewritten statement read by the accused man or obtain one of the copies of it given out by Gen. Eagan.

"The War Commissioners have ears," said he, "and heard the statement read."

Col. Davis said that he would call very few witnesses, because there is no necessity for a large number. He said he did not apprehend that Gen. Eagan would produce more than the prosecution, and therefore he believed the trial would be of brief duration.

CAPT. CARTER'S CASE.

Not Lost Sight of by Congress, Though His Friends Hope for More Delay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Intimations have been heard from time to time that there was a settled purpose on the part of the friends of Capt. O. M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States of America, who was found guilty by a court-martial some months ago, and sentenced to be fined and dismissed from the army, and imprisoned for a long period, to so manage the delays in closing up that case that Congress will adjourn before the President has approved the finding of the court. With that course followed, it is hoped and expected by the friends of the officer to secure some less severe treatment of the case than the court-martial considered proper to give it.

The case has not been lost sight of in Congress, and now it is asserted that when the River and Harbor bill comes up for consideration it will be discussed, and a resolution offered calling for the findings in the trial. An appropriation for continuing the work on the Savannah River improvement, upon which it is asserted that Capt. Carter wasted money, is to be pessed upon. Naturally when the Savannah River item comes up some inquiries will be pertinent as to what has become of the millions of dollars already appropriated for the work. A call upon the President for the papers in the Carter case will show what the court-martial found out about the money used by Capt. Carter, if any of it was misdirected or misappropriated, and the officer who disbursed it and the contractors who helped him to do so have given any testimony on the subject the House will insist upon having it.

The case is reported to have already cost the Government about $100,000, in addition to the money alleged to have been squandered by different methods, and there promises to be further expense, some of it incurred by the Government in undertaking to prove that the findings of the court-martial were not justified by the facts.

One item of expense mentioned here in a local newspaper is that incurred by the employment of ex-Senator Edmunds to ascertain whether there was any flaw in the case of the Government. It is understood that Mr. Edmunds considers a fee of $5,000 proper for his services, which were undertaken in the interest of the defendant Captain.

The War Department is reticent about this case. Sentence has been deferred now for about nine months.

Brayton Ives Buys a Summer Home.

SING SING, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Brayton Ives of New York has purchased the Benjamin Moore property on the northern outskirts of this village for $80,000. This includes a fine brick mansion, stables, riparian rights, and fine Hudson River front. He will make this a Summer residence.

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is not a mere purgative; it is an alterative and a constitutional remedy. There is nothing "just as good" when you can obtain the genuine imported article. Do not be imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers. The genuine must have the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every bottle.

ARMY INCREASE DEBATED

Hull Reorganization Measure Taken Up in the House.

A VOTE ON NEXT TUESDAY

Mr. McClellan's Tribute to the Regular Soldier—Great Cost of the Proposed Enlargement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The House to-day began its consideration of the Army Reorganization bill. After agreeing upon the terms of the debate and deciding that the vote on the bill shall be taken "not later than 5 o'clock Tuesday next," the House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the bill with the understanding that there should be fifteen hours' general debate, with night sessions to-night, to-morrow, and Thursday.

Practically three propositions are before the House: The House bill, providing for a standing army of 100,000 men; the minority substitute, increasing the standing army to 30,000 men and lodging with the President discretionary power to call out 50,000 volunteers for emergency service, and a proposition to continue temporarily the regular army at its present war strength—62,000 men. It is also understood that Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) will champion the Miles bill.

Mr. Hull (Rep., Iowa,) opened the debate to-day in advocacy of the House bill. For years he had been a supporter of a reorganization and an increase in the regular army. Now with the territory gained from Spain, for which we were responsible and the responsibility for which we could not shirk, the increase became a necessity. The bill fixed no maximum strength for the entire army, but under the organization would permit of a strength of 100,000 men. The bill could be amended if desirable so as to provide a minimum in the discretion of the President of 50,000. He explained briefly the organizations of the various branches of the service in the several branches.

Mr. Hull declared that the situation was a dangerous one. We were confronted with grave responsibilities, even though we held the Philippines temporarily. No one could tell what would happen in thirty days. Gen. Miles, he said, advocated a general staff, a plan, he said, which had great merit, but had the great drawback that it gave an invitation to the injection of politics into the army.

He declared that the proposal to continue the present strength of the regular army (62,000) until 1900 was a miserable makeshift and a piece of folly. He thought a spirit of patriotism demanded that this Congress should legislate to meet the present condition as it found it.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) a member of the committee, replied to Mr. Hull. He directed his argument against the main proposition to increase the army to 100,000. If we needed such a standing army in time of peace, something must have gone radically wrong with our institutions. The only real excuse for maintaining such an army would be to keep the country always in a position to fight at the drop of a hat with any nation on earth.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) followed in support of the bill. He did not speak in a spirit of partisanship, he said, but he considered the crying need of the hour the reorganization of the army. The horrors and the scandals of the war, he declared, were due to the system, not the men. The system permitted the appointment of men to staff positions who would never have been heard of under a proper system. Every breakdown could be traced to one of two causes: Lack of trained officers and a properly organized staff.

The victories won on land were due to the splendid courage of the men and not to the obsolete system under which the campaigns were conducted. He believed the army should be a perfectly organized machine, obeying the will of one man, and that man a trained soldier. Politics had crept into the army. An army could not be run as a primary was. The Paris Commune had tried that and failed. He said the Hull bill was a long step in the right direction. Its great failing, in his opinion, was its failure to provide for a general staff. The minority substitute was a clumsy makeshift. The Miles bill had good features. His own bill he preferred to either. Still he asked all friends of the army to stand by the Hull bill. The Spanish war had proved that the navy had a superb organization, the army organization had proved deficient.

Mr. McClellan paid a tribute to the regular soldier. "You are doubtless familiar with the cartoon representing a soldier returning from the war lionized by a group of citizens.

"'Are you one of the heroes?' asked a young lady as she grasped his hand. 'No,' replied the soldier, 'I ain't no hero, I'm a regular.'

"There is more truth in that one sentence than in all the treatises on war rolled into one," continued Mr. McClellan. "Not heroes in their own estimation, only regulars. The United States regular does his work quietly, silently, without fuss, and without bluster. Whether freezing in the deserts of Arizona or sweltering in the jungles of Siboney, whether suffering for want of sufficient food, whether dying of yellow fever or cholera, or being shot to pieces by Indians or Spaniards, he takes it all with the same hearty cheerfulness, with the same cool bravery, for it is all part of the work of the regular. Can we forget what the regulars did in the war with Mexico, the civil war, or what they won in the war with Spain? The regular asks no thanks for doing his duty. But he asks, and has a right to expect, that you will make him an efficient instrument.

And to God be the thanks
For the men in the ranks,
Let the line be black or white,
For the men at arms who stand on guard,
And keep the flag in sight."

[Great applause.]

Mr. Hay, (Dem., Vir.,) a member of the committee, then took the floor in opposition to the bill. He said in part:

"This large army is not a necessity. The vast expenditure it will entail cannot be justified. At the lowest and most conservative estimate a soldier costs $1,000 per annum at home; when he is abroad he costs $1,500 per annum. One hundred thousand men will therefore cost $100,000,000 at home and $150,000,000 abroad.

"The War Department estimates that the army under the Hull bill will only cost about $82,000,000 per annum. These figures are radically wrong. The standing army before the war with Spain cost per year, including two additional regiments of artillery, a little in excess of $25,000,000. This actual annual cost must be supplemented by the increase of the retired list proposed in the bill and the large number of pensioners. A vote for this bill means a vote for a permanent charge upon the people of at least $300,000,000 for the military establishment.

"The expenses of the Government are now $500,000,000 per year. If this measure is adopted the expense will be doubled.

"Our situation is such with reference to other countries that a large standing army never has been, is not now, nor ever will be a necessity. Our battles of the future, if there are to be any, which, God forbid, must be fought upon the high seas, we must look to our navy to bring us victories. Let us then build a strong navy and avoid the dangerous experiment of a great standing army."

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) advocated the passage of the bill. He believed in the principle of a general staff made up from the line.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) opposed the bill in toto, as a measure designed to prepare the way for imperialism.

Mr. Brown (Rep., Ohio,) supported the bill. In the course of his remarks, he quoted from the President's message an utterance to show that there was not an official or unofficial word which stood in the way of the ultimate freedom and independence of the Philippines.

Mr. Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) who closed the debate at the afternoon session against the bill, devoted his time principally to an argument against imperialism.

A SPEECH BY SIMPSON.

There were only eighteen members present at the night session, but the galleries were thronged. The evening was devoted to set speeches. The principal one was made by Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) in opposition to the bill. He charged that the Republicans were afraid to throw off the mask and assert their purpose of holding the Philippines permanently. He referred to the statement of Mr. Browne of Ohio this afternoon to the effect that the President had not committed himself as to the future policy of the country regarding the Philippines. Mr. McKinley, Mr. Simpson said, was a master of language in the sense in which a famous Frenchman once said that language was for the purpose of concealing, not disclosing, thought.

"Does the gentleman conceive that the President would declare any policy in opposition to the will of the people of the United States?" asked Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.)

"I agree with the gentleman regarding the present occupant of the White House," replied Mr. Simpson. "The President will not decide upon his policy until he has felt the public pulse."

Mr. Simpson said that within a few days Gen. Shafter, in a public speech in this city, had said that in asserting our dominion over the Philippines we would probably have to kill half the natives. Neither the Duke of Alva nor any other Spaniard had ever suggested anything half as revolting. At the end of the nineteenth century a Major General of the United States Army declared it to be necessary to sacrifice five million human beings in order that justice might be meted out to the remainder. Was this to be the sequel to our war for humanity?

Mr. Lawrence (Rep., Mass.,) spoke in support of the bill and Mr. Green (Pop., Neb.,) in opposition to it. At 11:05 the House adjourned until to-morrow.

PRESIDENTIAL POSTMASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The President to-day nominated the following Postmasters:

CONNECTICUT.—Leopold J. Curtiss, Norfolk; Stephen B. Hoyt, New Canaan; John D. Elliott, Clinton; Charles N. Hatch, Bridgewater; H. G. Lindsley, Branford.

NEW JERSEY.—John E. Fennell, Morristown; Aaron P. Kachline, Frenchtown; James E. Cook, Manasquan.

NEW YORK.—W. Scott Siver, Chittenango; Robert Hunter, Depew; Charles H. Munger, Herkimer; Henry M. Haviland, Jamaica; Charles W. Hatch, Lockport; Alfred G. Boshart, Lowville; John J. Hodge, Oneida; Lewis B. Jewell, Ovid; Frank W. Halstead, Poughkeepsie; Henry J. Pinneo, Prattsburg; George G. McAdam, Rome; James A. Wilson, Sacket's Harbor; John K. Grant, Stamford; Horace L. Burrill, Weedsport.

NO REVOLT IN TEXAS.

Defeat of a Resolution Denouncing the Federal Government.

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 24.—After an exciting debate the House referred to the Committee on Federal Relations for future action the resolution of Mr. Wooten, introduced yesterday denouncing the Federal Government for levying a war tax on county and State officials' bonds and declining positively to obey said laws.

During the debate Representative Pitts stemmed the tide in favor of the resolution, which threatened to cause its adoption, by urging that it was bad policy and entirely too revolutionary for a great legislative body to excite the people of a State to revolt against the Federal Government by any such open defiance of its laws.

State Inspector of Gas Meters.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Jastrow Alexander of New York City has been appointed State Inspector of Gas Meters by Gov. Roosevelt, in place of James L. Stewart of New York City, at a salary of $5,000 per year. Mr. Alexander is a war veteran, and rose to the rank of Adjutant General in the volunteer army in the civil war.

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DENSE FOG HINDERS TRAFFIC.

Greenpoint Ferryboats Laid Up from Collision—Electric Storm at Night.

Fog of great density settled over the city and harbor early yesterday morning, and continued throughout the hours when traffic is heaviest with businessgoers. Ferryboats, electric cars, elevated roads, and bridge were all hampered, and two boats of the Greenpoint Ferry came in collision. They were the Eastside, bound from Greenpoint for East Twenty-third Street, and the Southside, bound from East Twenty-third Street for Greenpoint. The Eastside had several hundred passengers aboard, while the Southside had but few. It was about 8 o'clock when the boats were picking their way cautiously through the fog that they came together. They struck nearly end on.

There was immediately a good deal of commotion among the passengers on both boats, and a few women were said to have fainted. It

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THE STOCK MARKET "BOOM."

The most striking feature of the present unprecedented activity in securities of all sorts is that the very great sales and the marked advance in prices have not been accompanied by any rise in the current rate for loans, either on demand or for short terms. Such a rise is not only the usual sign of approaching culmination of a movement of this sort, but it is usually the accompaniment of a movement more speculative than legitimate. Its absence may be taken as one of the strongest evidences that the really amazing movement of the past few weeks is substantially, if not completely, due to investment purchases. The "outside" public is not so much betting on the prices of stocks and bonds as it is buying them, either for the income they yield or the profit to be expected from keeping them for some time before selling them.

The latter movement cannot take place on any large scale—on any scale sufficient to produce such a general and considerable advance in prices over so long a time—except when the condition of the country as a whole is one of prosperity. Not only must men have money to invest, but they must be convinced, from their own experience, or from observation of their immediate surroundings that the business of the country is in good condition. They must believe that securities depending for their value and for their dividends or interest on the earning capacity of either transportation or industrial enterprises are really sustained by extensive and increasing and profitable operations. Otherwise, while they might speculate in them—that is to say, while they might stake money on the transient fluctuations in them, they would not tie up their money in them. That is really what has taken place in the great body of the unparalleled transactions on the Stock Exchange.

Undoubtedly the speculation will come, and the very modest share it now appears to have in the operations of "the Street" will become a controlling one. That seems to be inevitable from the working of men's minds. The sanguine mood now justified by actual conditions will be intensified, and will extend to people who will take little thought of whether conditions justify it or not. Hazardous securities, either old or new, offering big profits and involving big risks, will find sale. Credit will be strained to obtain the means of speculation not supplied by actual accumulation. Men will stake more and more eagerly on their hopes and desires and disregard the warnings of reason and the lessons of experience, especially the lessons of others' experience. The usual succession of inflation, reaction, depression, with possible sudden collapse and extended loss, will take place. But of this there is as yet no sign, and in the judgment of the best informed and most careful observers, it will be a long time before more than a temporary check and reaction is likely to take place. The lean years have been so many; we have for so long restricted consumption, studied and practiced economy, in short, stored up energy in every possible manner, that the legitimate and profitable expenditure of that energy may reasonably be expected to extend over a considerable time.

Nor must we forget that back of the accumulated energy of a period of relative depression, there is the tremendous force, contributed by the steady growth of our population—laborious, intelligent, orderly, energetic, and ambitious, sustained and inspired by such opportunity as no people in history has enjoyed—working upon vast resources as yet undeveloped and hardly known. It would be not only cowardly but stupid, in the light of these facts, to regard the marvelous experience of the stock market within the past two months as a flurry of excited speculation, the blowing of a bubble, big and beautiful, but soon to break.

RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

The memorial of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to the Legislature is a paper of grave importance. No petition of equal moment and urgency has gone from this city to Albany in recent years.

Due consideration should be given to the objections stated by the Commissioners themselves to the third plan they propose, that of offering the construction and franchise of the underground road to private capital, but we think that plan is the one which will commend itself to the Legislature and to the people.

To wait until the borrowing capacity of the city is augmented, as suggested in the first plan, is out of the question. The city cannot wait. The work is too urgent. Besides, we know that it is not impossible for a hostile City Government to juggle with the debt limit.

The second plan, asking authority to issue bonds of the County of New York to construct the road, has too much the appearance of an evasion of the Constitution, especially as an amendment to that instrument is pending which, when adopted and ratified, will forbid such a use of county credit.

The plan of private construction has the supreme merit of promising a speedy beginning of the work. As the Commissioners point out, the exceptional value of a rapid transit road to the people justifies extraordinary measures. City ownership of the road or of the franchise may be important, but to get the road built is the controlling consideration.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DEFEATING THE TREATY.

Senator JAMES K. JONES wants the treaty amended. As he is Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, we suppose his views may be accepted as the views of his party in Congress, so far as he has a party and so far as it has views.

The trouble with the treaty, from the point of view of JONES, is its failure to say what it means, a defect which he attempts to describe in the following statement:

"Why in the first paragraph of the treaty are the words used 'Spain relinquishes all sovereignty over and title to Cuba,' while in the first paragraph, Article III., the words are 'Spain cedes to the United States the archipelago,' &c.

"Let the language of this third article be changed to that used in the first paragraph with reference to Cuba, and a declaration of purpose as to the Philippines equivalent to that made use of toward Cuba, and I have no doubt the treaty will be ratified unanimously."

Very good. That being an amendment of the substance of the treaty, Spain would have the right to take her time to say whether she would assent and accept. The more she considered the change the less she would like it. She would correctly interpret the amendment as an announcement that we were to give the Filipinos their independence, not in a few years or when they were fit for it, but at once. She knows as well as we know that that is the only important difference between the friends of the treaty and its enemies. The immediate nationalization of the Filipinos would be bitterly distasteful to the Spanish people. The Madrid Government had to recognize the fact that Cuba was to be free and independent. With arms in our hands we forced her to sign a protocol in which our intention to carry out the announced purpose for which the war was begun was clearly indicated; and the recognition of our design to make a nation of Spain's rebellious Cuban subjects was a fundamental condition of the treaty negotiations.

We never announced any such purpose with regard to the inhabitants of the Philippines, also in rebellion against Spain. The Peace Commissioners gave no hint of it. As the Spaniards have a poor opinion of our honesty, they would conclude that the whole thing was a Yankee trick. Appearances would be against us. No foreigners except the English understand the constitutional limitations of the President's power. We laboriously negotiate a treaty with Spain. With calculated hypocrisy we omit from it a condition that touches Spain upon her honor, where she is known to be acutely sensitive. We go home and presently ask her assent to this humiliating condition, confident that the Queen will assent where the Spanish Commissioners would have broken off the negotiations. That is the way it will appear to all Continental nations.

Indignation at supposed trickery, and still more strongly, a sense of insult in being required to accept terms of peace that will presently compel her to recognize the independence of a rabble of insurgents will make her bold to rashness in asserting her dignity and in protecting Spanish honor from the wound we would inflict. Could she ask a Spanish nobleman to take the office of Minister to this Asiatic republic and bow before AGUINALDO, resplendent with his gold cane and whistle paid for with her bribe money? Could the Queen Regent, in compliance with the customs of diplomatic representation, greet and receive a former subject who had led the forces of armed rebellion against her authority? Spain's revolted colonies in South America were not recognized by her for years after they had entered the family of nations, although they had won their independence unaided. She will make tardy acknowledgment of Cuban independence. A Philippine republic she would be most reluctant to acknowledge at all; certainly it is midwinter madness for us to expect her to join us in taking the first step toward the immediate establishment of that republic by accepting the Jones amendment to the treaty.

If she did reject the amendment, as we think she surely would, the treaty would fall to the ground. "I need not remind your lordship that this is war," wrote Minister ADAMS to Lord JOHN RUSSELL upon a memorable occasion. If the treaty fails the war is not ended.

Accordingly, if Chairman JONES and those who are joined with him in opposing ratification of the treaty until it is amended persist in their policy and succeed in it, we must prepare for more fighting. The Astor Battery cannot be mustered out. No more troops can be mustered out. The abuses and scandals of army mismanagement would tend to discourage enlistments, but we should need a larger army forthwith, and the President would have to call for volunteers. The Generals and the Admirals who are now accepting profuse and convivial hospitality in New York and other cities would be recalled to their commands, contracts would be let, expeditions would sail, the rumor monger would resume business, giant headlines and continuous "extras" would reappear, business activity would be checked, and the future would be clouded with all the uncertainties of war and possible foreign complications.

Senator JONES says there will never be another gun fired between the United States and Spain, whether the treaty is ratified or not. The final amendment to the Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the right to talk like a fool. There need be no more guns fired by Spain at us, or by us at her. But there will have to be some guns fired in and around Manila if the Spanish treaty is not very promptly ratified. The anti-treaty party has given aid and comfort to the Filipinos in their policy of armed resistance to our occupation. Let it be known that the treaty had failed and war on a very considerable scale and of a most troublesome kind would begin at once between Gen. OTIS and AGUINALDO's men. If Senator JONES supposes that things can be permitted to remain as they are in the Philippines he mistakes the character of the people of the United States, and he mistakes the character of the President. It would have been as easy to end the war of the Revolution after Bunker Hill, the Franco-Prussian war after Sedan, or the civil war after Vicksburg as to declare the Spanish war ended and disband our armies in the present indeterminate and dangerous condition of affairs.

The amendment of the treaty means its rejection at Madrid. The failure of the treaty means that there will be more fighting.

We advise the friends of the treaty to listen to no talk of amendment or compromise. The treaty is right as it stands. It ought to be ratified. If it must be beaten, let its defeat be so accomplished that the responsibility for the consequences will be placed by the country just where it belongs.

OUR SUGAR DUTIES.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's announcement that negotiations were in progress for a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British West Indies was accompanied with the cautionary statement that "he could express no opinion as to the prospects of their success." This was a wise reservation. It is easy to see with what joy Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, as the champion of the colonies, would look forward to a treaty with the United States, under which Jamaican sugar should be admitted to the American market on an equal footing with Hawaiian sugar already free by treaty, and with Puerto Rican sugar and Cuban sugar, which almost certainly will be admitted free, or with such a differential in their favor as will guarantee them against competition with foreign-grown sugars.

But why should the United States consent to do this great favor to Jamaica or to Barbados or to any other of the British West Indies? Jamaica is in a very bad way, with an increasing deficit. Barbados is in a still worse way, because the sugar industry, by which it has thriven enormously in the past, is the only industry which its inhabitants contemplate in the present, or for the future. But that, "humanly speaking," is the affair of Jamaica and of Barbados, and of the British Empire, which owns them. It is not ours. Why should we put their products on the same footing with the products of the islands in the prosperity of which we are directly interested and for the prosperity of which we have made ourselves responsible? Can Mr. CHAMBERLAIN suggest any equivalent that will compensate us for the loss we should incur? As a protectionist, writhing under the pressure of a national sentiment for free trade which he does not openly defy, he is compelled to own that he cannot. No wonder that he should decline to express any opinion as to the prospects of the success of negotiations undertaken to induce the United States to act as a cat's-paw for the British colonial monkey!

Internationally speaking, the addiction of the United States to protection gives us a great advantage in such a negotiation. We have no scruples about clapping on a duty which will admit cane sugar and exclude beet sugar. Even the fact that Germany would be the nation chiefly injured by this performance might not suffice to deter us from it. Upon quite the same principle we might adjust differential duties in favor of the cane sugar islands in our possession or under our protection that would stimulate their production enormously and make them without question prosperous. More than that, it would, as we have before pointed out, put such a pressure upon the other cane-sugar islands as would cause them to vie with each other in their eagerness to be annexed to the United States. Does anybody imagine that we shall forego this advantage either in deference to the principles of free trade or out of a desire to oblige the Colonial Secretary? If there be any such person the Colonial Secretary himself does not seem to be he.

DUAL MONARCHIES.

Dual monarchies are by no means beds of roses, and the royal heads lie even more uneasily than usual under a double crown. Even the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is not an exception to the rule, though in that case one of the partners is so much richer, more powerful, and more prosperous than the other that the smaller can be suppressed. Still, it cannot have been satisfactory to Englishmen that the one discordant note in the chorus that greeted the Queen's jubilee from every other part of her dominions came from Ireland, especially since, as Mr. GLADSTONE said, there was no doubt of the reality of the sense of grievance if not of its justice. Nor can it be satisfactory to Englishmen that every Irish emigrant carries with him hatred of England and a desire to injure her, which have been most lately illustrated by Mr. BOURKE COCKRAN's bitter speech against the Anglo-American alliance.

On the Continent the "United Kingdoms" are still less united. The jubilee of FRANCIS JOSEPH was not a mockery because it is plain that there is a very great and general attachment to the aged Kaiser throughout all his nominal dominions. In any case the affecting circumstances under which his jubilee was celebrated were calculated to procure for him something of the immunity that belongs to a woman who is a ruler and that has attended Queen VICTORIA to the advantage of the British Empire. There was something generous and chivalrous in the response of Austrians and Hungarians and all the irreconcilable tribes that go to make up the heterogeneous empire to the appeal made to them by the Kaiser's jubilee. And yet the appeal was not powerful enough to secure a formal continuance of the "Ausgleich" for another decade, and the dual monarchy now subsists provisionally. It is "running on its headway," and continues to run because nobody is clear what would follow if it ceased to run.

The dual monarchy of Sweden and Norway is in an equally precarious position. The people of the Scandinavian peninsula are much more homogeneous than the people of Austria-Hungary. They have so nearly the same race, language, religion, and institutions that to foreigners they are not very distinguishable. But it is just these slight differences which count. They count between Swedes and Norwegians, as they count between Englishmen and Americans, and count more than differences so great as notify each party that it cannot understand the other. The news which was printed yesterday of the abdication of King OSCAR shows how the continual wrangle has worn upon him. It is true that the wording of the dispatch indicates only a temporary and provisional withdrawal from regal functions. But Kings cannot abdicate temporarily, and the truth doubtless is that King OSCAR has been wearied beyond his endurance by the continual wrangle between the two nationalities over which he has tried to preside for more than a quarter of a century. Like poor FRANCIS JOSEPH, he is "an old man broken with the storms of state," and seeking peace, as the best thing the world can now offer him. He has a peculiar interest as the last relic in Europe of one of NAPOLEON'S royalties, for he is the descendant of BERNADOTTE. But his retirement has a more general and a more pathetic interest, and seems to point with special acuteness the moral of the futility of "dual monarchies."

"Meanwhile, the prevailing sentiment of Washington is that the treaty ought to be promptly ratified, and the settlement of the Philippine problem then left to the Congress of the United States as a purely domestic question. The rejection or amendment of the treaty makes us sharers with Spain again in discussion as to the future of the Philippines. Cannot America settle that as well alone as in collaboration with Spain? This is the Administration argument from the logic of which many persons find it hard to escape."

The above is from the Washington correspondent of The Evening Post in his dispatches of yesterday. We trust it will not be deemed intrusive, since it is obviously only too pertinent, to suggest that the climate of Washington seems more favorable to the development of sound views among the writers for The Post than that of New York.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Now that the Government has forced all of us to devote an appreciable, and many of us a considerable, amount of time daily to the work of affixing stamps of one sort or another to documents of one sort or another, it would have been kind as well as wise to reduce the incidental labor and annoyance as much as possible. But the Government has done no such thing. In the first place, it has issued, in addition to the regular postage stamps and as a means of exploiting certain Western achievements and attractions, a special series of at least twice the usual size. This would have been well enough if the big stamps had been placed on sale only in the part of the country which they advertise, and where, presumably, the inhabitants are willing to take a little extra trouble on that account. But the special issue has been scattered through every State, and the clumsy things have to be handled by thousands and thousands of people who regard them as unmitigated nuisances. This in itself is a good deal of a grievance. A worse one is the fact that all the stamps now in use, big and little, postage and revenue, are backed with an adhesive preparation inadequate in quantity and of most inferior quality. The stuff is of inoffensive flavor, and its effect on the consumer's health is not deleterious, so far as known, but unless great care is used in moistening the stamps and great strength in pressing them upon the paper, followed by delicate handling until they are thoroughly dry, they fail to stick about twice out of three times. Thence ensue troubles and uncertainties many and grievous—social troubles, for instance, because letters fail to reach their destinations or reach them after long delays; financial troubles, because the wrong man has to pay the two-cent check stamp; and moral troubles, due to loss of temper and the consequent use of language approved only in the War Department. Postmaster General SMITH should reflect upon these matters, and if he wants to be popular he should show his economy by giving us small stamps and his generosity by equipping them with mucilage both energetic and agile.

—South Carolina believes, and asserts with characteristic vehemence, that it has been persistently ill-treated by the army authorities who manage the transportation and shipment of troops. The papers of the State declare that the latest evidence of what it is charitable to call adverse discrimination is to be found in the order which sent the Third Connecticut Volunteers, encamped at Summerville, to Savannah, instead of to Charleston, as the first stage of their journey to Cuba. It is hard, according to The Charleston News and Courier, for those who are "not acquainted with the mysterious ways of men" to understand why a regiment stationed twenty-seven miles from a port with excellent shipping facilities should be sent 100 miles by rail to a port with facilities certainly no better. They could have reached Charleston in an hour and a half, have been loaded, with all their baggage and stores, in two hours more, and in another hour the transport could have been steaming south on the open sea. The journey to Savannah takes a whole day, and after a ship is loaded there it often takes another day to reach the ocean. The extra travel by rail cost the Government from $4,000 to $5,000, and the men will probably be forty-eight hours longer in reaching the island than if they had started from Charleston. This, of course, is an interested, and perhaps a prejudiced, view of the case, but certainly the statistics given are calculated to inspire thought, if not suspicion. Departmental methods have been open to question ever since the war with Spain began, and this is not the first time, or the twentieth, for that matter, that a partiality not open to many explanations has been charged against the men who select land and water routes for our soldiers. In many cases the choice made was doubtless justifiable for reasons not known or appreciated by civilian critics; perhaps it was in every instance. Then, again, perhaps it wasn't.

—Pittsburg has a clergyman, the Rev. Dr. DAVID S. KENNEDY, who does not consider it either necessary or judicious, just because the jargon of "Christian Science" includes a few perversions of Bible texts and pious texts, to treat with suave leniency the inventor of the pestilent cult, her corps of voluble book agents, or the mushy-brained dupes with whom she and they pass for inspired teachers of the higher mysteries. Eddyism, Dr. KENNEDY told his congregation on Sunday, "is atheistic, blasphemous, and throws itself athwart the judgment and conscience, experience, and common sense of all mankind"—which is certainly a good description so far as it goes. The speaker apparently felt the inadequacy of his words, for he supplemented this characterization with several others. "It is nothing but a delusion," he said, "a deception, a vain babbling." In the Eddy woman's book he had found no consistency, no sequences, no premises, no logical construction—simply disassociated statements, most of them unprovable and all of them unproved, and a vast amount of egotism, which was not so much offensive as childish. The present vogue of "Christian Science" Dr. KENNEDY ascribed to a general revulsion from materialism, and then he indulged in some irrelevant comments on evolution that were calculated to inspire a suspicion that he has not investigated real science quite as carefully as the false. An interesting anecdote diversified the preacher's fierce denunciations. To illustrate the inevitable breakdown of this delusion, when it is confronted with a fact, Dr. KENNEDY said that on one occasion a feminine disciple of the high priestess had closed a discussion that had threatened to be interminable by choking that revered personage with great severity. Thereupon the denier of pain's reality had shrieked long and loud!

—One of the London papers has created almost agonized excitement among its readers by printing, for the use of those who desire to find out whether their friends, especially their feminine friends, can appreciate the subtleties of wit, the following truly remarkable story: "A guest at a dinner party, when the salad was handed to him, instead of helping himself in the usual manner, took up a liberal quantity in both hands, rubbed it slowly through his hair, and then replaced it in the bowl. Presently the lady on his left said: 'I do not wish to be indiscreet, but could you tell me why you rubbed the salad in your hair?' 'Salad!' exclaimed the man. 'Do you mean to tell me it was salad? What have I done? Why, I thought it was spinach!'" The original owner of this yarn held, it seems, that people who are puzzled instead of amused by it are without a sense of humor. The paper that published the anecdote has since been simply overwhelmed with letters, about half of them telling in serious and minute detail the results of applying the test, and the other half from people upon whom it was tried. The latter are mostly indignant in tone, which would seem to show that they were found wanting. As if the situation thus created were not sufficiently painful, another test joke has been put in circulation—a very old one, which the famous GEORGE SELWYN declared to be infallible. It runs: "A deputation waited upon the Chairman of the London Board of Works and asked, in behalf of the city's more portly residents, that a certain iron post dividing a narrow entrance to Spring Gardens might be removed. The Chairman listened courteously, and then said, in a very solemn way: 'Gentlemen, I will do my best to give effect to your wishes; but you must remember that if the barrier is removed such very stout people will be able to pass through.'" It would be interesting to know the results of trying these tests, especially the second, on American critics.

—Massachusetts has had since 1888 a law providing that applications for a license to sell intoxicants shall be refused in case objection is made by any owner of real estate that is within twenty-five feet of the premises for which the privilege is asked. The intention of this law was, of course, to prevent the opening of saloons in neighborhoods where their existence would for one reason or another be offensive, and, incidentally, to decrease the whole number of drinking places. Something in both directions has been accomplished, but it is claimed by the liquor dealers—and admitted by The Boston Transcript—that the statute has been effective most of all in subjecting the liquor dealers to demands for money, founded, not on the temperance principles of real estate owners, but on a keen appreciation of an opportunity to do a little quiet blackmailing. With a view to doing away with this sort of extortion, a bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature giving to the licensing board power to overrule the property owner's objections in case, after due hearing of both sides, the board decides that the granting of a license will not depreciate the value of neighboring real estate or be a cause of reasonable annoyance to its occupants. The Transcript, while admitting that this gives a dangerously wide discretion to the licensing board, approves of it as only justice, so long as the licensing of saloons is a part of the State's policy. Perhaps this is so, but to an outsider the amendment would seem absolutey to withdraw the objecting power from the property owner.

MR. COCKRAN CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could anything be more absurd than the speeches last evening of anti-expansionists at the Academy of Music? Does Mr. Cockran think any reasonably informed person not saturated with hatred of England can be won by his so-called eloquence, I being old-fashioned enough to think there can be no eloquence that is not the utterance of truth? The very blessings Mr. Cockran and the people of his nationality are enjoying in this country are due to the principle of English expansion directed by the hand of an Almighty Power in the settlement of this country. And what applies to this country in respect to such blessings equally applies to Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt, India, and everywhere the Union Jack is planted. Wipe out of history all that has been accomplished by the benefits of English expansion during the last 300 years, and you wipe out the best of this world's history.

And yet there are a group of objectors in this country to the United States taking its rightful share of the work of Anglo-Saxon expansion. These men remind me of a person who had spent many years in the gold and silver mining districts of the West, who stated his plan to be, not to go into the mine himself, but to wait on the top to get the precious metals that had been procured by the hard labor and suffering of others. Mr. Cockran says I warn the American people against entangling alliances with England. His warning is awfully important, is it not? E. S.

New York, Jan. 23, 1899.

WHAT DO WE GET?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As the bargain for the acquisition of the Philippines is not fully consummated, it may be wise to contemplate it from the commercial standpoint—to ascertain what we get and what is its cost. We get only what Spain can convey—technically the sovereignty of the islands—practically the right to go to war, to subjugate a people who have long struggled, not only to rid themselves of the hated rule of Spain, but also to escape all foreign domination. Our own history compels sympathy with such efforts. Our traditions forbid approval of this purchase of millions of people submitting unwillingly to superior force.

On the other hand, what is the price to be paid for the acquisition? This is not easy to determine. Twenty million dollars is an exact sum; the amount thus far expended may be computed, but the future cost in completion of the conquest, the loss of life by battle, and the deadly effect of climate cannot be determined in advance. It is reasonable to suppose the revolt will continue until completely suppressed. The army of occupation, larger by far than any we have hitherto maintained, must be the flower of our army—the regular forces. Being 7,000 miles from our coast, it cannot be available in case of war with another nation, and we shall be obliged to rely for our defense upon impromptu forces. A much larger item of incalculable expense is the resulting injury to our political system. The Constitution nowhere forbids the acquisition of territory, but it nowhere provides for the government of a people incapable of amalgamation, and who in the near future at least must be considered as without the pale of citizenship. Previous acquisitions have been of territory contiguous to our own, and capable of being made part of a whole, and subject to our system of government. A century of growth and prosperity has testified to the worth of our Constitutional system in the condition of isolation in which alone homogeneity is secured. Ingrafting upon it a colonial system may be fatal to its integrity. It is to be hoped that this topic will receive the serious consideration it deserves while the question of treaty is in debate.

These are some of the items of the cost of acquisition of the Philippines. Are they worth it?

It is interesting to consider the results of the war with Spain as affecting the participants in the contest. Spain has been divested of all her colonies which for years have been a drain on her resources, though some of her people may have been enriched; she avoids the annual destruction of many of her subjects by service in foreign lands; she enters into the condition of isolation from which we are about to emerge, and is free to devote herself to the cultivation of her own resources and the care of her people. An incubus has been taken from her shoulder and transferred to our own.

We, on the other hand, are about to enter into an untried field, to encounter the danger that Spain has, though unwillingly, cast off. It is a question whether the resulting profit of the contest goes to the victor or to the vanquished. F. W.

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 19, 1899.

QUESTION OF TINNED MEAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Whymper's book on the "Great Andes," published a number of years ago, is full of intense interest and deserves, as it doubtless has, constantly new readers. One of the trials of the arduous ascent of Chimborazo was unlooked for as well as unpardonable as to cause. One morning Mr. Whymper, with his comrades and Indians, at an altitude of 17,285 feet, found themselves, as he writes, in better condition than on the previous day, "mountain sickness, gaspings, and headaches" being relieved, but still the party felt "comparatively lifeless and feeble." At this juncture, he says, "we made the unpleasant discovery that some of our tinned meat had gone bad." This meat he describes as "ox-cheek of Chicago." Upon noticing that the ox-cheek tin was convex, and knowing what this meant, he had it thrown away at once.

"Upon opening another case, the most appalling stench rushed out, and we found that the ox-cheek had burst its bounds and had not only become putrid itself, but had corroded the other tins and ruined almost the whole of the food in the case." A quantity of provisions which had been brought up to that great height with endless trouble was hurled over the cliffs. Mr. Whymper says, "I am advised that it might be considered libelous to publish the name of a person who has sold putrid meat, and I much regret that it cannot be given a publicity that it deserves. He caused much loss and severe labor. The whole of the provision cases had to be opened and his goods ejected. In instances where the ox-cheek had burst, its stench rendered it necessary to scrape and cleanse all the other packages in the case several times with soap and water and to rub them bright with sand before we could venture to open them. The worst part of the business, however, was the prejudice that it caused against the rest of the tinned food, all of which was found unexceptionable, unless defiled by the ox-cheek. Some of my followers flatly refused to touch it."

It is most unfortunate that Mr. Whymper and other victims of like fraud or carelessness could not publish the names of the offenders. The public has a right to be defended against such possibilities. If Mr. Whymper's party had depended entirely upon "this horrid stuff," as he characterizes it, they might have starved to death instead of only suffering untold inconvenience. It, however, Mr. Whymper had given the name of the dealer, and if said dealer had called him a liar and declared that the meat was good, it is to be hoped that Mr. Whymper would have been vindicated by law and the offender punished. It is high time for it to be a dangerous thing for a manufacturer, dealer, or contractor to supply wholesale or retail foods that are not of tested wholesomeness and flavor. And also it should be considered not only safe, but commendable, to expose any departure from this rule. In fact, silence should be called conspiracy.

VOX POPULI.

New York, Jan. 20, 1699.

AN ANGLO-SAXON COUNTRY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent English-American rapprochement appears to make some of the Irish in this country who are not yet Americanized froth at the mouth. They "throw fits" at the name Anglo-Saxon. I noticed in to-day's TIMES a letter on the subject of the Anglo-Saxons in this country, in which the writer relieves his feelings by saying that "Anglo-Saxon love for this country is not worth the effort expended in its expression." He also does a little juggling with recent United States census statistics, by which he makes it appear that in 1900 only one-tenth of that portion of our population, which is derived from the immigrants who came here after 1840, will be Anglo-Saxon—concerning the great mass of our population who are derived from immigrants who came before 1840 he says nothing. Doubtless they are too Anglo-Saxon to be of use in his argument.

There is one thing which foreigners whom we have generously allowed to come here and share our prosperity should thoroughly understand. It is that this is an Anglo-Saxon country. Not only was it settled and developed by Anglo-Saxons, not only are its language and institutions and National character Anglo-Saxon, but at the present time two-thirds of its white inhabitants are of Anglo-Saxon descent. This Anglo-Saxon two-thirds will continue to determine in the future, as it has in the past, the lines on which our National development shall take place. E. E. C.

Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1899.

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE" AND DECENT PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that you justly object to the phrase in my letter "the fight in which all decent people find themselves enlisted." I beg that you will allow me the opportunity to explain. The reading intended is "should be enlisted," and the word "should" must have been dropped in copying the letter, as my first draft has it. It was, indeed, a "rash statement," since there are undoubtedly many persons of considerable decency who do not oppose this crase; some even view it with complacency.

As to the expression "miserable superstition," I used it advisedly, intending to set forth not so much the undoubted "gross fraud" of "Christian Science" as its utterly unreligious and anti-religious character. What I wished to imply was that this "fake," like many other anti-Christian systems of the present day, is not a "systematization of scientific religion," as is professed, but merely a "codification of insane hallucinations." The utter impossibility of formulating an anti-Christian system worthy the name religion is seen in present-day irrational "rationalism," unnatural "naturalism," illiberal "liberalism," and "scientific skepticism," willing to compound with any ignorant delusion, so it be anti-Christian.

Really, Mr. Editor, I myself inwardly rejoice at the excesses of all this modern "unbelief," for as "history is philosophy teaching by examples," so also does all infidelity only furnish good experimental demonstrations of Christianity. And when the evidence is all in these crude theories, snap judgments, and ignorant vaporings (now miscelled "scientific" and "advanced") will be seen to be only so many "exhibits" on human disability and on the impotence of reason, not guided by revelation, to touch the problems of God and man, or to make the universe one whit more intelligible on ultimate analysis. Thus will it be proved "that God maketh the wrath of man to praise Him." J. E. HOMANS.

Harvard Club, New York, Jan. 17, 1899.

Suggests "Autodrome."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Before the monstrous word "automobile," or the still more abominable "auto-truck" is fastened upon us beyond hope of relief, permit me to suggest the adoption of "autodrome." It is a Greek word of faultless pedigree, it exactly expresses the idea we wish to express, it is euphonious, it can be used conventently either as noun or adjective, and it has the advantage that the second member of the compound is not an entire stranger to people innocent of Greek, being already familiar in the word "hippodrome." This makes "autodrome" preferable to "autopore" or "autoknete." It may be added that "autodrome" is no modern invention; it is quoted in Liddell and Scott's dictionary, where it is translated, running or moving of itself.

CALVIN THOMAS.

Columbia University, New York, Jan. 22, 1899.

Exports and Imports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will oblige the undersigned by publishing in your paper the total value of exports and imports for the years 1898 and 1897 for the following countries: United States of America, England, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan. Please state also the person to whom one should write in Washington to get the reports of the United States Government in which the commerce of the world is reviewed. C. G.

New York, Jan. 21, 1899.

[The statistics of the trade of the countries named with the United States only are published by the Government. These are not yet completed for the calendar year 1898, but will be in the next monthly summary, issued early in February. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics is the proper person to address for publications relating to commerce.]

"All Men Are Liars."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, S. E. Shipp, in to-day's issue says: "When Paul said 'All men are liars,' he was thinking sorrowfully," &c.

I write to inquire when and where Paul said "All men are liars." David said: "I said in my haste, 'All men are liars.'" (Ps. cxvi., 11,) but I cannot find that Paul ever said it. In his epistle to the Romans (Chap. iii., 4,) he says: "Let God be true, but every man a liar." McH.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1899.

Tom Moore's Verse.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding Mr. M. E. Lister's quotation of Tom Moore's "Oft in the Stilly Night," I would respectfully refer him to "Moore's Poetical Works," by John Francis Waller, wherein he will find that "And all but me departed" should read:

"I feel like one,
Who treads alone
Some banquet-hall deserted,
Whose lights are fled,
Whose garlands dead,
And all but he departed!"

He not me. PATRICK FORD, JR.

Brooklyn, Jan. 21, 1899.

Warning Against a Swindler.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Information has reached me that some person claiming to represent the Firemen's Association of the State of New York is soliciting subscriptions in our behalf in the City of New York, and that he is using my name and pictures of the officers of the organization to assist him in obtaining subscriptions. I have not, nor has this organization, authorized any person to collect money or subscriptions either for this association or the Firemen's Home at Hudson, and any person claiming to do either of these is committing a fraud on the person from whom he obtains money. As we would not like this practice to go on, I would respectfully ask that you publish this letter in your paper. The information I now have is that this is the second year this same party has been defrauding persons in the City of New York under our name.

THOMAS O'CONNOR,
President Firemen's Association, State of New York.

Waterford, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1899.

NUGGETS.

The Difference.

Talent knows what to do; tact knows what not to do.—Chicago Record.

One Thing Lacking.

Gen. Eagan has not the calm, judicial temperament requisite for a good judge of beef.—Washington Star.

Excessive Familiarity.

"Fipleigh is rather familiar in his manner, isn't he?"

"Familiar? Why that fellow would address an icicle as 'Ike.'"—Philadelphia Call.

No Wonder.

"How nicely Dr. Pellets spoke of your Uncle Jim."

"Uncle is very popular with the doctors. He has the grip every year."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Flattering.

A woman was hugged to death in New Jersey the other day, and the hugger has been jailed on a charge of murder. His defense will no doubt be emotional insanity.—Denver Post.

She Recalled an Instance.

"Mrs. Peddicord," said that lady's husband, "did you ever say anything that you afterward regretted saying?"

"Certainly. I said 'yes' once and have been sorry for it ever since."—Detroit Free Press.

THE MINOR POET.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

A hungry man wrote verses
And men who worshipped cash
Oft wondered why the fellow
Kept pouring out his trash;
The labor that he wasted
Upon his humble rhymes,
The world said, might have brought him
In dollars for his dimes.

One day a man who faltered
Between the right and wrong
Heard some poor minstrel singing
A hopeful little song!
The words that reached the doubter
Put courage in his breast:
He turned away from evil,
Resolved to do his best.

The humble poet's message
Had reached and saved a soul;
What matter that the singer
Ne'er won a shining goal?
Men said he'd been a failure,
When the clods upon him fell—
I say they were mistaken.
He served his Maker well.

ROMANCE OF A PEERAGE

Inquiry Made for Lady Drummond, Who Is Somewhere in America.

WAS A WAITRESS IN THIS CITY

Wife of the Earl of Perth's Grandson Eloped from England with Him When He Was Fourteen.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The romance of the earldom of Perth has been revived by an inquiry for Lady Drummond, in connection with certain property, by her second cousin, Mrs. Cowdrey of Peabody Avenue, West London.

Lady Drummond, now Mrs. Masters, was a servant when she eloped with Lord Drummond's son George, who was heir to the earldom of Perth. They went to New York City, where young Drummond was employed at manual labor. A daughter was born there.

When the father died Lady Drummond was a waitress in an ice cream saloon on Eighth Avenue. The widow married a Mr. Masters, and when last heard from they intended to go South or to California.

The Earl of Perth had one son, who married the granddaughter of the Earl of Essex. The fruit of this marriage was one son, George, born in 1857. His father dying, the widow married the eldest son of Sir Charles Deering, leaving her son with his grandmother, the daughter of the Earl of Essex. Being an invalid, and requiring the services of a nurse, the grandmother, through the medium of a newspaper advertisement, engaged the daughter of a London merchant. This girl had eloped with her father's coachman when she was about eighteen years old, but soon left her husband, because he treated her badly. This nurse was the girl with whom young George Drummond eloped to America. Drummond at this time was only fourteen years old.

The woman got employment in this city as a servant with a family on Madison Avenue, where she represented Drummond as her orphan brother, and for a time he found shelter there with her. The woman then secured employment with a family at Brookhaven, L. I., Drummond following her to that place. In Brookhaven he earned a precarious living by gardening chores and shooting ducks. He was the butt of the village boys, and the acts of violence to which their pranks drove him frequently got him into trouble with the police.

It was during his stay at Brookhaven that Drummond's unenviable situation was brought to the notice of the family of a lawyer who often befriended him. This lawyer, at the instance of young Drummond, frequently wrote to the Earl of Perth, the boy's grandfather, but the latter refused to give him any assistance unless he would give up the woman with whom he eloped. These terms Drummond refused to accept. At last Drummond secured a position as porter with a clothing firm on Broadway, this city. Later he got work in the mechanical department of a newspaper, where he oiled machinery. His health, however, gradually broke down. He applied to the British Consul for financial aid, and through him was placed in St. Luke's Hospital, where he died in 1887. He was buried by his friend the lawyer in the latter's family vault, in the graveyard of Trinity Church.

Drummond and the nurse had been married by the minister of a Long Island village, and a daughter was born to them. This girl, when last heard from, several years ago, was employed in an ice cream saloon in Brooklyn. It is said that she at one time attempted to secure recognition as the daughter of Lord Drummond, but through advice dropped the matter. The Mr. Masters whom her mother married was a mechanic of Springfield, Mass.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Germany Wants the United States and England to Take Part in It.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Minister of the Interior, Count Posadowsky-Wehner, during the course of the debate on the Home Office estimates in the Reichstag to-day, said Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, was prepared to support the proposed Antarctic exploration. But, if the expedition proposed starting in 1901, a decision on the subject must be speedily taken in regard to granting funds from the Imperial Treasury, as it will take two years to construct the ship, which will cost about 1,100,000 marks.

Count Posadowsky-Wehner also expressed the belief that Germany, the United States, and Great Britain should act conjointly in the matter.

BELGIAN CABINET CHANGES.

M. de Naeyer, the Premier, and M. Nyssens, Minister of Labor, Resign.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24.—A royal decree has been published accepting the resignations of the Premier, M. de Smet de Naeyer, and the Minister of Industry and Labor, M. Nyssens. The same decree appoints MM. Liebaert and Cooreman, both members of the Chamber of Deputies, to succeed MM. de Smet de Naeyer and Nyssens. M. Smet de Naeyer has been appointed Minister of State.

The resignations of the Ministers were caused by serious differences between them and King Leopold on the question of the introduction of the uni-nominal electoral system, which the King advocates.

REBEL VICTORY IN BOLIVIA.

Vanguard of President Alonso's Army Routed Near La Paz.

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 24.—According to advices received here from the Desaguadero District, or Inter-Alpine Valley, in Bolivia and Peru, under date of Jan. 22, a fierce battle took place on Jan. 17 at Curi Bay, thirteen leagues from La Paz, the nominal capital of Bolivia, between the vanguard of the Federalist troops, or insurgents, who now occupy La Paz, and the vanguard of the forces commanded by President Alonzo, with the result that the latter were defeated with the loss of a Colonel and forty-three men killed. The insurgents also captured sixty prisoners.

It is added that desertions from the President's troops are occurring daily.

HANOVERIAN TROOPS HONORED.

Famous Deeds of the Old-Time Army Revived by the Kaiser.

HANOVER, Jan. 24.—Emperor William at noon to-day reviewed the Garrison of Hanover in Waterloo Square. An imperial decree was read, containing the following directions:

"With a view to reviving the glorious names and traditions of the old Hanoverian Army, the new regiments formed subsequent to 1866 shall be considered continuations of the old."

For instance, the King's Uhlan Regiment, No. 13, becomes a continuation of the old Hanover Body Guard.

At dinner afterward at the clubhouse the Emperor made an address, in the course of which he said:

"I have chosen the birthday of Frederick the Great, the greatest General of his century, to revive the famous deeds of the Hanoverian Army at Minden, Crefeld, and Waterloo. The Tenth Army Corps, in the glorious war of 1870 and 1871, proved itself a true guardian of the splendid traditions of the Hanoverian Army, and can be depended upon to transmit to remotest posterity the never-tiring loyalty and reckless bravery of the sons of Hanover."

The speech was vociferously cheered. Shortly after the banquet Emperor William started for Berlin.

Big Advance in Price of Cornish Tin.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—There is excitement in Cornwall, owing to the heavy advance in the price of tin, which to-day was quoted at £65, against £38 last year, there being a rise of £8 during the past fortnight.

Labor Leader John Holborn Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The death is announced of John Goundry Holborn, member of Parliament in the Liberal and labor interest for Northwest Lanarkshire. He was a tinplate worker and was born in 1843.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

FIGHT FOR POULETT EARLDOM.

Struggle Expected Between the Organ Grinder Claimant and the Earl's Son by His Third Wife.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—There is likely to be a keen struggle for the succession of the late Earl Poulett between the son of his third wife and the son of his first wife, who styles himself Viscount Hinton, and for some years has been earning his livelihood as an organ grinder in this city. It is alleged that the claimant does not intend, in the event of his winning, to assume the position to which his rank would entitle him; but his son, who has been well educated by persons believing in the legitimacy of his descent with a view to his succesion to the earldom, may do so.

It is noteworthy that when a published peerage gave the third wife's son as Viscount Hinton legal proceedings were instituted in behalf of the claimant, resulting in an apology and the withdrawal of the statement.

FRANCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

Amicable Settlement of the Fisheries and Other Outstanding Questions Expected Shortly.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is reported to-day in well-informed quarters that a peaceful solution of the Newfoundland question between France and Great Britain is expected very shortly. It means compensation to the French fishermen for the surrender of their rights under the treaty of Utrecht. A solution, simultaneously, of the French shore question and the matter of the occupation of St. Pierre-Miquelon is hoped for.

The officials here regard those islands as being little better than a big smuggling centre detrimental alike to Newfoundland, Canada, and the United States, and will insist upon the re-establishment there of the conditions contemplated when they were ceded to France.

It is said that if the anticipated arrangement falls through, steps will be taken to safeguard British imperial and colonial rights in the future. The British Government is desirous of meeting the French Government half way in this matter, but it cannot recognize any French territorial rights.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day resumed the debate on foreign affairs. Referring to Newfoundland, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, said the French rights there were inconteszable; that no one questioned them, and that there was no reason to suppose that they would not be respected.

The debate was then closed.

TOO MANY SPANISH GENERALS.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The Ministry of War has decided to abolish the rank of Marshal, to retire half of the unattached Generals, and to greatly reduce the number of officers on the active list.

HARD HIT BY MEAT EXCLUSION.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—At a convention of delegates from the cities of Prussia in session here to-day the question of the high prices and insufficient supply of meat was under consideration. The delegates unanimously agreed that there was serious reason for complaint, as statistics from fifty cities showed conclusively the shortage and the high rates.

A resolution was adopted asking the Government to relax generally its strict policy of meat exclusion, and particularly in the case of countries where cattle disease is not prevalent.

GREEK VILLAGES DESTROYED.

ATHENS, Jan. 24.—The seismic disturbances which began on Sunday in the provinces of the Peloponnesus still continue, but are much slighter.

The latest reports from the earthquake district show that the town of Nisi, in the Department of Messenia, seven miles west of Kalamata, has been greatly damaged. In the Province of Kyparissia five villages have been completely destroyed.

French Socialist Deputy's Peace Plan.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Chamber to-day rejected a motion, made by M. Vaillant, Socialist, one of the representatives for the Department of the Seine, instructing the Government to propose the formation of an international arbitration court to take steps to transform the army from an offensive to a defensive force, to reduce military expenditure, and to open negotiations looking to international labor legislation.

Vatican Invited to Czar's Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Russia, says the Rome correspondent of The Times, has spontaneously invited the Pope to send a representative to the forthcoming internation conference on the limitation of armaments.

Destructive Floods in Prussia.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Berliner Post publishes a dispatch asserting that all the rivers in East Prussia have overflowed, and that large districts have been flooded, with immense damage to the region inundated.

END OF THE WAGNER CYCLE.

The final performance in the first complete presentation in America of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen" took place at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The audience, as is usual when "Götterdämmerung" is performed, was as large as the house would hold. It was an audience remarkable not only for its size and its attitude of intense attention, but also for its early arrival. Most of the auditors were in their places before the drama began, at 6:55, ten minutes behind the schedule time. It was an audience which evidently appreciated the fact that it was assisting at the making of an important piece of operatic history in New York, and it listened in silence only to burst into prolonged applause at the ends of the acts. The performance was worthy of all the enthusiasm, but at this time more attention should be devoted to the nature and effect of the restorations, for all the lovers of Wagner in this town have not visited Baireuth.

To hear and see the beginning of this majestic tragedy as it was designed by its creator is something of intense interest to those who revere the genius of Wagner. The musical introduction beautifully and significantly begins with the orchestral passage heard as the accompaniment to Brünnhilde's action immediately after her awakening. The German commentators call it the "Weltbegrüssung." This music gives way to harps which introduce the music associated generally with the idea of destiny as embodied in the thought of Erda or the Fates, (Nornen,) and usually linked with the passage known as the "Götterdämmerung" motive, which is naturally heard here also. This information is for the benefit of those who know the scores of the dramas, or have learned the motives. The introduction stands the test of dramatic music. It arouses in the hearer the right moods.

The curtain rises on the familiar scene of the Valkyr's mountain. "It is night, and from below, at back, gleams the fire," says Wagner in his stage directions. "The three Norns, tall women in sombre and flowing drapery, are discovered. The first (and oldest) crouches in the foreground under the spreading fir tree; the second (younger) is stretched on a rock before the cave; the third (youngest) sits in the middle at back on a rock below the peak. For awhile gloomy silence prevails." The three Fates now begin a discussion of the events which have gone before and an attempt to find out what will follow. Students of the trilogy are familiar with the Wagnerian method of refreshing the memory. The story of Wotan's spear and the world's ash tree is told by the sisters, and we learn that fagots made from the tree are piled in Walhalla ready for the final conflagration. The sisters are seeking to penetrate the future, in order to learn what will be the final outcome of Alberich's curse upon the Ring, when the rope breaks. In dismay the Norns cry, "Here ends all our wisdom," and in apparent terror, disappear.

The music which accompanies their dialogue is nearly all taken from the preceding dramas. The minor version of the sword music, to which the handbook makers have applied all sorts of foolish names, but which is employed as all the minor versions of the motives in major keys are, to signify the tragedy behind them, is heard together with the music in which Brünnhilde tell Siegmund that he must die. The motive of the ring and that of the might of the gods combine with these to give the appropriate color to this sombre and effective score. With the curse music the rope breaks, and as the Norns disappear we hear those harmonies without fixed tonality in which Wagner embodies mystery so well. The whole scene is dark, gloomy, and portentous, and is one of the finest of all Wagner's demonstrations of his power to create a crushingly tragic atmosphere. The change of mood in the morning twilight and dawn music is lovely, and we are refreshed and emotionally exalted when the beautiful new themes of the mature Siegfried and the subjugated Valkyr lead us directly into the parting scene which has always been used as the beginning of the drama here.

The next restored scene, also never before performed in America, is that between Brünnhilde and Waltraute. This immediately follows the departure of Siegfried from the hall of the Gibichungs, and precedes his appearance in the guise of Gunther. It is a beautiful and dramatically significant scene, and it should never be omitted. Brünnhilde hears Waltraute's "wind-horse" coming through the air, and in a moment the sisters are clasped in close embrace. Brünnhilde asks why Waltraute has broken Wotan's command not to visit her. Waltraute says she has fled thither from Walhalla in anguish. "What has befallen the eternal gods?" asks Brünnhilde in fear. Then Waltraute gives her a majestic description of the last gathering of the gods in Walhalla, the "Götterdämmerung." Wotan, the Wanderer, had come home with his broken spear and silently bidden the heroes to hew down the world's ash tree and pile its fagots around the castle. Then assembling the gods around him, he sat silent, clasping the broken spear. Deep dismay fell upon the gods. Wotan sent his ravens forth in fast hope that they might return with good tidings. Waltraute, weeping on his breast, heard him say:

> The day the Rhine's three daughters
> Gain by surrender from her the Ring
> From the curse's load
> Released are gods and men.

This is why Waltraute has come. Will Brünnhilde give back the ring? But Brünnhilde is no more a virgin Valkyr, a mere daughter of the gods; she is a beloved and loving woman. The ring is Siegfried's bridal gift. Perish the world, perish the eternal gods, but the ring shall not leave her finger, where love kissed it into place. Even as Brünnhilde speaks, the orchestra sings the music of renunciation, for as Waltraute flees in despair, the fire springs up in defense of Brünnhilde, and the forsworn Siegfried comes in the guise of Gunther to wrest the ring from her by force and make her the bride of Gunther. This is, indeed, tremendous tragedy. The scene of Siegfried's disguised wooing gains immeasurably in dramatic power from the restoration of the Waltraute scene, which is in itself one of the noblest episodes in the last tragedy. The music which accompanies Waltraute's recital is not at all difficult to follow. It is made of the familiar material associated with Walhalla, Wotan's dire need, the warring of the gods, the Rhinegold, and the curse. The beauty of it is that it fits the text and makes a tonal word-picture of perfect color.

The act concludes in the well-known way. The beginning of the second act shows Hagen sitting outside the castle of the Gibichungs, and to him appears Alberich to urge him on with his scheme for revenge and the recovery of the ring. Hagen assures his father that Siegfried is already in his power, and Alberich sinks into the earth, calling back, "Be true." This scene was always performed at the Metropolitan Opera House in the German opera days, and has been omitted only in recent seasons in the performances under the direction of Mr. Walter Damrosch. It is not at all important to the development of the plot, and might easily be spared for good and all. It has Wagner's unfailing dramatic color, but "Götterdämmerung" is a very long and unbroken stretch of deep gloom, and this episode is not necessary. The Norns' scene is also inessential, but the Waltraute scene is so noble in its music and so fully explanatory of the title of the drama that it should never be cut out in any circumstances.

There is an added reason for giving it with a company which contains such a Waltraute as the one heard last night. Mme. Schumann-Heink's delivery of the description of Wotan and the gods awaiting their destruction was nothing short of majestic in its dignity and heartrending in its pathos. No greater piece of declamation has ever been heard on the stage here, and if Mme. Schumann-Heink had done nothing else this alone would be sufficient to give her a place among the world's greatest artists. A fitting companion piece was Mme. Nordica's Brünnhilde. Her interpretation of this part was observed here no longer ago than last season, when she was in Mr. Damrosch's company, but last night it was broader, more eloquent in vocal power, and more plastic in the grace and beauty of its pictorial aspect. Mme. Nordica invariably shows growth in her rôles, and her "Götterdämmerung" Brünnhilde affords no exception.

M. Jean de Reszke's Siegfried cannot be adequately discussed to-day. It must be heard again. It seemed last night to fall short of the proper weight in the early scenes, but it improved immensely in the second act, which he sang admirably. Much of the music in the first act is too low for M. de Reszke, but the death scene gave him his great opportunity. It goes without saying that he sang it beautifully, and that he was eloquently pathetic in the final measures. But as already said this impersonation must command further study. M. Edouard de Reszke's Hagen is more easily dismissed. In make-up, action, and declamation it was simply perfect. The famous basso revealed a perfect conception of the rôle, and a command of all the means necessary to its adequate embodiment. It was one of his greatest successes.

The other members of the cast must wait for the next performance for extended comment. Suffice it to say now that their work was generally very well done. For the sake of the record it may be stated that they were as follows: Alberich, Mr. Bispham; Gunther, Mr. Mühlmann; Woglinde, Miss Pevny; Wellgunde, Mme. Kellogg; Flosshilde, Miss Meisslinger, and Gutrune, Mme. Saville. Misses Pevny and Meisslinger appeared with Mme. Schumann-Heink as the Norns. The chorus acquitted itself with great credit, but the orchestra was far from satisfactory. Mr. Schalk's reading of the score was excellent, indeed the best he has given of that of any Nibelung drama. The stage setting was effective, and the performance as a whole was a great credit to Mr. Grau's management.

The Kneisel Quartet Concert.

The fourth evening concert of the Kneisel Quartet of Boston took place at the hall of the Mendelssohn Glee Club last night. The audience was one of good size, and would probably have been larger had not many of those who love such music as these men play been drawn to the Opera House. The performance of the well-known players was up to its usual standard of excellence. The programme was as follows: Mozart's quartet in D minor, Cesar Franck's sonata in A major for piano and violin, and Beethoven's quartet in F minor, Opus 95. The pianist was Adele aus der Ohe.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

A four years' renewal of the lease on the Harlem Music Hall to Hurtig, Seamon & Tuck was recorded yesterday. The annual rental is given at $10,000.

Miss Sarah Osgood played the rôle of Mrs. Montezuma Gashwiler in "Kate Kip—Buyer" at the Bijou last night in place of Miss Helena Lacy, who has retired from the company.

Olga Nethersole will continue "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" for the rest of the week, and present for the first time in this country on Monday her costumed production of "Camille." The following week Miss Nethersole promises Max O'Rell's new comedy, "The Price of Wealth."

Minnie Palmer, who has not played in America for the past three years, will make her reappearance at one of Mr. Proctor's theatres on March 6. She comes direct from England, and brings with her a new play by an English author and a company of five English actors to assist her.

Charles Coghlan, who has not been seen in this city since his engagement in "The Royal Box" last season, has arranged with Edwin Knowles of the Fifth Avenue Theatre for a season of an indefinite period, beginning April 10, when he will produce his new play, the title of which has not been decided upon.

"The Female Drummer," a variety farce, with plenty of good specialties, forms this week's bill at the Grand Opera House. It is presented with vim by Charles Blaney's company, which includes Johnstone Bennett, Willis Sweatnam, Eugene Canfield, George Richards, Nellie O'Neil, and Helena Salinger. There is no lack of fun in this entertainment.

The management of the Palmer Comedy Company, presenting "That Man" at the Herald Square Theatre, will give a special professional matinée this afternoon. The theatre will remain closed on Monday evening next to enable James A. Herne to give a dress rehearsal of his new play, "The Rev. Griffith Davenport," which will be presented in this city for the first time the following night.

The A. C. S. H. Sisterhood, of which Mrs. B. Leerburger is President, has arranged for a performance at the Casino on the afternoon of Feb. 9. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the poor in the district which has been assigned to the special care of the sisterhood by the United Hebrew Charities. The entertainment will be under the personal direction of George W. Lederer, who, in addition to giving the house with its present attraction, has obtained several other stars.

Richard Mansfield has signed a contract with Charles Frohman to begin his next season Oct. 1 at the Garden Theatre with a new play. Mr. Frohman has also arranged to present Miss Julia Marlowe at the Knickerbocker Theatre for her annual New York engagement beginning Feb. 27, when she will produce for the first time a historical comedy entitled "Colinette," which is written by G. Lenotre and Gabriel Martin, and the American version by Henry Guy Carleton.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The rain of yesterday made the going rather uncomfortable for the many people who were rushing hither and thither up town to this and that entertainment and affair. It was rather a crowded day with a number of receptions and "at homes," including those of Mrs. Adee, Mrs. Morton Grinnell, Mrs. James J. Higginson, Mrs. Charles H. Welling, Mrs. Berkley Mostyn, Mrs. J. V. S. Oddie, Mrs. Louis T. Hoyt, Mrs. E. L. Montagne, Mrs. Haggin, and Miss Helen Gould. The morning and noon hours were filled by the second performance and the following breakfast at the Astoria in aid of the Society of Decorative Art, and evening brought "Die Götterdämmerung" at the Metropolitan, and a meeting of the Tuesday Evening Club at Mrs. Henry Clews's.

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To-day will bring a number of receptions and "at homes," the third meeting of the Wednesday cotillion, and two or three small weddings. Mr. Alexander M. Hadden will lead the Wednesday cotillion at Sherry's with Miss Alice Castleman of Louisville, Ky., the beautiful girl who danced in the opening quadrille at the Charity Ball two Winters ago with Col. John Jacob Astor, and whose gold looks made her the belle of the ball. Miss Castleman has not been much in New York since that time, but will probably dance again at the Charity Ball next Tuesday night.

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Among those booked to sail on the Teutonic to-day are Mr. John Crosby Brown, Mr. R. I. Gammell, Messrs. R. T. and W. A. Gardner, Mrs. Gilbert Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Stewart, Miss Stewart, and Major Gen. and Mrs. Sandham. The Paris, which sails to-day for Southampton, has booked on her list, among others, Mrs. George Barclay, Capt. J. R. De la Mar, Edmond Kelly, and Miss Virginia L. Ralston.

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Mrs. Louise R. Smith, widow of Hamilton Smith and the mother of Messrs. Hamilton and Ballard Smith and Mrs. Henry Janin, died at Durham, N. H., on Friday last. Mrs. Smith was about seventy years old. She had been in failing health since the sad mental illness of her son, Mr. Ballard Smith, developed two years ago, and her death was not unexpected. She was a woman of remarkable cultivation and force of character. Her son, Mr. Hamilton Smith, and her daughter, Mrs. Janin, now reside abroad. Mr. Ballard Smith is in a Massachusetts sanitarium.

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The second of the dramatic breakfasts given at the Astoria yesterday morning in aid of the Society of Decorative Art was a flattering financial and social success. The large ballroom was so crowded before the curtain rose on the first number, a scene from W. S. Gilbert's "Engaged," that numbers of late comers had to stand up. In "Engaged" appeared Miss Grace Rutter, Mr. John Findlay, and Miss Agnes Booth, as Miss Treherne. The scene was, of course, carried by Mrs. Booth, but was marred by insufficient rehearsal and forgetfulness of lines even on her part. Mr. Charles Ross of Weber & Fields's, and MissAdelaide Cushman gave next "One Woman's Life," by Justin Huntly McCarthy, which might best be called a wail in one act. While well played, the unutterable morbid dreariness of this production, unrelieved as it is by one single ray of brightness, made the audience glad when it ended. The production of this strong, repellent and impossible picture of a husband utterly lost to all sense of feeling or affection, before so large and representative a feminine audience as that of yesterday morning, was, it is said, intentional and significant, and set the gossips' tongues wagging. Miss Olga Nethersole, who was curiously costumed in a short-skirted gown of brocaded silk, with a hat and sable muff, next recited "Whom First We Love We Seldom Wed," and W. S. Gilbert's "Princess Ida" speech, that well-remembered clever travesty on Tennyson's "Princess." Miss Beatrice Herford closed the performance with her newest and perhaps her best monologue, "Piazza Ladies." To the great disappointment of the audience Miss Nethersole and Miss Herford refused a recall. Their recitations were the great features of the morning. The plays were produced under the management of Mrs. Robert Osborn, and Mr. Burr McIntosh was stage director.

The breakfast which followed the performance was enjoyed by upward of 500 women and some ten or twelve men. It was served at small tables in the Astor Gallery, the Myrtle Room, and the adjoining rooms on the south. The menu was excellent and the breakfast well served. The scene when the breakfast was at its height, with the music playing in the gallery, was a novel and attractive one. So great was the success of yesterday's breakfast that a third one will be given on the morning of Friday, Feb. 3, when Mrs. Sidney Harris will appear in a play with Mr. William Courtleigh. Miss Bessie Tyree and Mr. Chauncey Olcott will also appear.

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Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will give a dinner dance at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, to-morrow evening. There will be about 300 guests. Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's dance will take place on Friday evening at his Fifth Avenue residence. Some 300 guests have been invited. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest will give their second and last musicale at their apartments on Tuesday evening next. Mrs. Robert W. De Forest will give a large reception on Friday afternoon.

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There will be several February brides. Miss Bacon, a niece of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, will be married on Feb. 8. Miss Lusk, daughter of the late Dr. Lusk, on the same day, and Miss Slocum, Miss Mott, and Miss Archbold on the afternoon of Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 14.

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Miss Viola Allen, Miss Ida Conquest, Miss Maxine Elliott, Miss Katherine Gray, Miss May Irwin, Miss Mary Mannering, Miss Olga Nethersole, Miss Yvonne De Trevelle, and Miss Bessie Tyree, together with Miss Claire Byron, Miss Dorothy Donnelly, Miss Mildred Eytinge, Miss Sidney Harris, Jr., Miss Frances and Miss Grace Hoyt, Mrs. Eugene L. Richards, Jr., and Miss Georgia Shippen, will pour tea at a novel entertainment to be given by the Strollers' Club at their first ladies' day at their rooms, 1,424 Broadway, on Friday afternoon. The Strollers are endeavoring to make a unique affair of the occasion. Literary, artistic, and social personages have been invited to meet the guests from the stage. On the list of chaperons, among others, are the names of Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. Stanford White. Members of the Strollers will act as a reception committee, of which Senator-elect Chauncey M. Depew is the Chairman. Some of his associates will be James Lawrence Breese, Winston Churchill, W. Bourke Cockran, William Cutting, Jr., James K. Hackett, Tracy Hyde Harris, Erskine Hewitt, H. W. McVickar, Auguste Montant, Charles M. Oelrichs, Harper Pennington, P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., James A. Stillman, Frank K. Sturgis, Nikola Tesla, G. Creighton Webb, and Stanford White. Capt. Frank L. Polk will act as chief aide, and his assistants will number among other clubmen, Samuel D. Babcock, Jr., J. Gerald Benkard, Francis C. Bishop, C. Belmont Davis, Gilbert Franklyn, F. V. Grand d'Hauteville, Paul Grand d'Hauteville, Ford Huntington, Barclay W. Kountze, John R. Livermore, Johnston Livingston, Jr., Alonso Potter, Maxwell Stevenson, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Alexander S. Webb, Jr. The Strollers are, for the most part, members of the Knickerbocker, Union, University, Players, and Century Clubs.

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Public spirit and public services find appreciation in the United Kingdom, even if the manner in which they are recognized sounds a bit odd to an American. The cable has just flashed over the statement that Mrs. Forbes-Leith of Fyvie, who recently opened a new bridge over the Lewes, has been presented by the Fyvie Councillors with a pair of silver grape scissors as a memento of the occasion.

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This morning will take place the first of the series of explanatory Wagner recitals to be given by Mr. Elliott Schenck at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Brofison. Mr. Schenck's subject will be Act. I. of "Tristan and Isolde." Among the subscribers to the series are Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. H. Pendleton Rogers, Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Seth B. French, and Mrs. Jefferson Granville Winthrop.

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Cards have been received for a reception to be given in honor of Mrs. Pelham Clinton by Mrs. Abraham R. Lawrence and Miss Ruth Lawrence, 285 Lexington Avenue, on Friday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Pelham Clinton will go to Canada for quite a long visit, returning to New York for a week or ten days in the Spring, before sailing for England.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish are being entertained in Washington by various members of the Cabinet and other people of prominence. Former Governor Merriam of Minnesota and Mrs. Merriam gave them a dinner on Monday evening. Miss Lydia Eustis will sing this week in Philadelphia with the Adamowski quartet, and under the patronage of a number of fashionable women. There is a rumor that Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Miss Fish contemplate a Southern tour shortly in their special car.

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Miss Helen Gould gave the last of her two receptions yesterday afternoon at her home, 579 Fifth Avenue. She was assisted in receiving by Frank Jay Gould, her brother; Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Dwight Miller Harris, Mrs. John P. Munn, Mrs. Fay Mac-Cracken, Miss Addie Montgomery, Miss Stevenson, Miss Agnes Morton, and Miss Mary Northrop. The beautiful house was simply decorated with numerous vases of orchids and American Beauty roses. Over 300 guests were present.

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Mrs. Clapp of 38 Riverside Drive, who has cards out for Friday, is ill, and will be unable to receive.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Boyd—Noyes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—To-day at noon at Ingleside, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, Miss Miranda Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby S. Noyes, became the wife of George Washington Boyd of Philadelphia, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Bishop Satterlee performed the service, which was solemnized in the presence of a family party. Miss Louise Kauffman attended the bride as maid of honor, and M. G. Seckendorff was best man. Four youthful ribbon bearers, Elizabeth and Frances Noyes, Newbold Noyes, and Rudolph Stanley Brown, walked down stairs ahead of the bride, and, stretching white ribbons, formed the aisle through which the bridal party approached Bishop Satterlee.

The bride was escorted by her father, and was preceded by her maid of honor. Miss McComas, Miss Hichborn, Miss Anita Evans, and Miss Stellwag, with Archibald W. Butt, Alfred J. Stofer, Fleming Newbold, and Dr. Deale, stood near the family party during the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast, served at small tables in an adjoining apartment.

At 1 o'clock the company began to arrive for the wedding reception, which continued till late in the afternoon, and was attended by a large representation of official and resident society, besides many friends from New York, Philadelphia, and Lakewood.

Denison—Stivers.

Dr. Charles E. Denison and Miss Mary F. Stivers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. W. Stivers of 142 East Thirty-first Street, were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Transfiguration, Twenty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. George Houghton, the rector performed the ceremony, which was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents. The bride was gowned in tan cloth, with a toque of golden-brown velvet, ornamented with a white tip. The bride carried pink roses. Miss Mary Ogden of Mamaroneck, her maid of honor, was in black net over blue silk, with a black velvet picture hat, while the two bridesmaids, Miss Ellen Denison and Miss Mabel Johnson of Boston, wore light-blue cashmere, trimmed with white, and hats similar to that of the maid of honor. Their bouquets and hers were of pink orchids tied with the same colored satin ribbon. William S. Denison, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Dr. Whitmeyer, Dr. Lloyd, Wilmot Archer, and Arthur J. V. Tate.

Smith—Shea.

Miss Loretta Shea, daughter of Bridge Commissioner and Mrs. John L. Shea, and Dr. Isaac Beckett Smith, both of Brooklyn, were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 278 Jefferson Avenue. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. James J. Wood, rector of the Church of Our Lady of Victory. The bride was gowned in white brocaded taffeta, with tulle veil and diamond ornaments. Her only attendant was her sister, Miss Mary Shea, who was gowned in white mousseline over green taffeta. George Smith, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The ushers were Dr. Frederick Stephenson and Harry Collard. The decorations were white and green, and the wedding, which was private, was followed by a large reception.

THREE ART COLLECTIONS ON VIEW.

Some sixty-eight pictures, for the most part examples of the Barbizon and modern French schools, and owned by Mr. Walter Richmond of Providence, R. I., are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, where they will remain until Friday, on the evening of which day they will be sold at auction at Chickering Hall. With the Richmond collection, which occupies the large and the two small connecting galleries on the third floor, there are shown in the large first floor gallery a remarkably interesting and valuable collection of antique and modern objects of art, marble sculpture, library furniture, and fine art books, collected by the late Charles H. Rogers of Philadelphia, and which will be sold at auction at the Galleries on Saturday afternoon next, and in the up-stairs gallery a collection of antique and modern Japanese silks, brocades, and other fabrics, some remarkable examples of Oriental needlework, and a number of rarely beautiful kimonos selected by the Japanese expert Bunkio Matsuki.

The majority of the pictures in the Richmond collection are fairly well known to New York art lovers and connoisseurs. They were shown here two Winters ago for a few days preparatory to their intended sale at auction, which was prevented by a very heavy snowstorm on the appointed night. The depressed business conditions at the time made it seem advisable to postpone the sale, already put off on account of the weather, indefinitely.

The return of prosperity, with concomitant renewed interest in picture collecting, has decided Mr. Richmond to again attempt the fates of a New York auction room.

The collection has an unusually good average of merit. It is not a great one, but its examples have been selected with care, taste, and discrimination, and almost all of them are fairly representative of good names, while a few are superior examples of the masters of modern French art. The star pictures of the display will be sold last, of course. Fortuny's "Arab Fantasia," formerly in the Albert Spencer collection, is a superior example of the great colorist. The picture, which will be well remembered, shows a company of Arabs galloping around, outside the walls of a Moorish town, firing their guns, while a group of spectators, in their white bournouses, are seated in a great circle watching the performance. There is a background of blue-green hills rising to a dark-blue sky. The picture is painted with nervous force, is full of life and action, and is clear and fresh in color. The best of the three Corots is the large "Dawn of Day" from the Morgan sale, where it was labeled "Nymphs Bathing." It is a characteristic and fine example, pearly in atmosphere and soft and lovely in color. Of the three Millets, the smallest, "The Sower," is one of several versions of the same subject, of which the largest is in the Vanderbilt collection. The Dupré, "Early Morning," is deep and rich in color, with a fine and exceedingly strong sky. Of the three Rousseaus, the best is "The Plains of Meudon," a rather more interesting than superior example. Its chief feature is its remarkable detail, which makes it somewhat resemble a topographical map. The other two Rousseaus are only fair. Of the Fromentins "Gypsies Breaking Camp, Algeria," from the Vose collection, is not a characteristic example. Much better is the other one, "A Mounted Spahi," which is fine in action, and rich in color. The one Daubigny, "Twilight," from the Vose collection, is a rarely strong and fine one, with a beautiful sunset sky. Others of the more notable pictures in the collection are an easel picture "The Falconer," by Paul Viry, quite worthy of Bargue, or even of Meissonier in, perhaps, a nodding moment; "Monks Rehearsing," by Seitz, with good expression and fine detail work; an excellent Boughton, "Wrestling for Favor"; two of the Michels, and particularly the landscape near "Paris," a Sanches-Perrier with an unusual motif, "Arrival of the Caravan at Tangiers"; a charming little Pasini, "Noonday Halt," from the Albert Wolf collection; a good Verboeckhoven, Courbet's well-known "Woods in Winter," from the Vose collection; "A Dutch Housewife," by Mettling, a fine Clays, an excellent Rico, a fair Schreyer, and fair examples of Rosa Bonheur, Jacquet, Bougoureau, Merle, Jacque, Munkacsy, Troyon, and Jules Breton. The only American artists represented are Bierstadt and De Haas, and rather curiously the Bierstadt is the best example of this artist's work shown in many a day, having really good color, and excellent detail. The De Haas is also a good example.

The most interesting of the many curious and valuable art

SNURE ACCUSED BY WOMAN

Cloak Model Says He Made Love to Her While His Wife Was Away.

HAD PROMISED TO MARRY HER

Letters Claimed to Have Been Written by the Prisoner Are Denounced by Snure as Forgeries.

If the story of Miss Elizabeth Wenck, a cloak model employed in a New York dry goods house, is to be believed, Louis J. Snure, who stole $20,000 by means of forged checks from his employers, Mandel, Pursch & Wiener, may have been playing on the sympathies of the public. Snure has bedewed the eyes of many by the story of the consumptive wife for whose sake he made himself a thief, in order to provide her with things that a weekly salary of $15 was quite insufficient for. Miss Wenck now declares that Snure was making ardent love to her while his wife was away for her health, and exhibits letters purporting to have been written by him to her, in which warm protestations of affection are made.

According to the girl's story, she met Snure in November, 1897, and he represented himself as a bachelor. They grew better acquainted rapidly. His wife was away at the time in the South for her health, and in the early part of 1898 he induced Miss Wenck, she says, to go to live at his home, 1,215 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, in the guise of a relative. When Mrs. Snure came home she was told that Miss Wenck was a cousin of her husband's father. She accepted the explanation of the cloak model's presence, but a few weeks later got a telegram from her husband's office directing her to send Miss Wenck away, and promptly did so. Miss Wenck says that she did not know Snure was married till some time after she went to live at the Degraw Street house and that when she found it out he promised to marry her upon the death of his invalid wife.

Upon being sent away from the Degraw Street house she decided to begin suit against him for breach of promise, she says, and Edmund Bittiner drew up a complaint, but the summons could not be served, as Snure had gone away and could not be found. Mr. Bittiner said yesterday that there was no court record of this fact, but that he was willing to substantiate it, if District Attorney Gardiner, who says he will investigate the case, would apply to him. Mr. Gardiner has expressed his intention to subpoena Miss Wenck and have her in court Friday when Snure will be arraigned. He may find this a hard job, however, as she has retired to Flushing, although she professes a desire to see Snure sentenced.

The letters exhibited by Miss Wenck are mostly dated in December, 1897, and are written on the billheads of Mandel, Pursch & Wiener. Mr. Pursch of the firm positively identified the handwriting yesterday as that of Snure. The latter nevertheless stoutly denies that he wrote them. In a postscript to one of the letters he writes: "I shall positively not smoke again; just notice if my word will be my action." In another, dated Dec. 17, 1897, in which the writer says he is compelled to write "this, my second letter of the day, to you," he expresses himself as follows:

> Though you are not with me in body, you are truly with me in thought. Dear Bessie, I do not fully realize the power you seem to have over me. Though I have traveled many thousands of miles, and have met many hundreds of thousands of people, it is positively wonderful how this strong influence has taken me. My dear sweet one, I would write you the most melodious and pure letters of love, but under the circumstances I must not do so, at least for the present. First, tell me that you are free to accept my attentions and then I shall prove to you that within my bodily frame there dwells passion of true and sweet affection. Au revoir, dear girl, and I sincerely trust you find it a joy to think of me. LOU.

Snure, when seen at the Tombs, looked the picture of health and confidence. He declared that Miss Wenck's act was merely one of revenge, and would not hurt his case. "Before I sent my wife South a second time, which was in 1898," said he, "I hired Miss Wenck, offering her so much to go with my wife as a companion on the trip. She was never at my house when my wife was away. I telegraphed my wife to send the girl away, after I had looked up her antecedents and found that her character was not good. She does this in revenge.

"These letters are forgeries, and I think I know who forged them, but will not disclose names till I have to. I have always been faithful to my wife, and spent all the $20,000 on her, and can show an itemized account for all but $90 of it. My relations with Miss Wenck were purely business ones."

Mrs. Snure was too ill yesterday to be told of Miss Wenck's charges, but her mother and her brother, Martin O'Brien, both refused to believe that Snure had been leading a double life, and said there never was a better husband than he.

LIFE IN CHILEAN TOWNS.

How American Sailors of the Iowa and the Oregon Viewed the People and Their Customs.

SANDY POINT, Chile, Dec. 10.—The oldest inhabitant—and some of them look as though they came with the everlasting hills—does not remember seeing at any one time so many United States flags as are now flying at the anchorage. There are the Oregon and Iowa as the pièce de résistance, the Celtic, Iris, Scindia, Justin, and Sterling, most all of them in good condition and quite in readiness for their journey northward. The Sterling, Lieut. Commander Selfridge, having discharged her cargo of coal into the bunkers of the Iris and Iowa, will be the only one of the squadron to turn to the eastward.

The battleships and Scindia will leave to-day or to-morrow for Valparaiso, while the other auxiliaries will go as soon as they can to Callao, which is the rendezvous for the squadron. This is a thriving little metropolis and grows most rapidly, as the sheep-raising industry in the Argentine and on the plains of lower Chile has increased marvelously within recent years and has brought a great many people and additional capital to this place, from which the wool and mutton are shipped. One hears of ranches having 150,000 sheep, and that the increase at times makes the matter of shipping something problematical. In the market here mutton brings only a quarter of a cent a pound.

His Excellency Carlos Bories is the Governor, and it would be hard to find a more genial, whole-souled, hospitable man and a better friend of North Americans than he is. All the officials here are very much interested in news concerning the relations between our country and Spain. Many of them are our stanch friends and great admirers, and it was they, who, in spite of violent and vigorous protests on the part of the Spanish Consul, furnished the Oregon with coal when she was on her famous trip from San Francisco to Key West.

The appearance of the City of Sandy Point, or Punta Arenas as it is called, is somewhat unusual when compared with the other great cities of the world. As one looks at it from the anchorage four streets line from the beach up over the gentle slope of the hill on which the city is built—streets yellow with sand, black with mud, or glistening bright with pools of stagnant water, depending upon the amount of rain that has fallen. Between these wide streets, and facing them, are massed, of course, the houses—wall after wall and roof after roof, almost every wall of wood and every roof of corrugated iron, the exceptional walls being made of iron like that in the roofs. More singular still, is the fact that the buildings appear so new—a shinging mass of pine boards and zinc-white iron, save in those cases where paint has been used, and they look more conspicuous even than the rest, as the prevailing color of paint is a brilliant pink.

People cultivate flowers here, and almost every house has window gardens, and many have rooms set apart for great masses of potted flowers and shrubs. While there are a few vehicles, the greater portion of the traveling is done on horseback. On the plains the thin-bodied, long-limbed Argentine animals are the favorites. Horses are not stabled, but when unsaddled are turned into a paddock, and even in the coldest weather do not seek shelter.

It is astonishing to see the number of things that are piled on these stocky little horses. All sorts of house and kitchen ware, merchandise of every description, and garden "sass" without end, while perched away on the top of the whole outfit is an Indian squaw, and sometimes two or three, not exactly fair to look upon, because they are quite dark. They are, however, well formed, and seem to be a merry-faced, laughing lot, attractive as a rule, and show a mingling of modesty and coquetry quite to be appreciated by the onlooker.

THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

Ordinance Providing for Issue of Bonds for the Extension of the Water Supply Fails of Passage.

The ordinance providing for the issue of $1,500,000 bonds for the continuation of work on the new East River Bridge was adopted at yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Council. The money will be applied to the cost of the erection of the steel towers.

The ordinance providing for the issue of $250,000 in bonds for the extension of the water supply failed of passage, Councilman Leich (Rep., Brooklyn,) attacking it as indefinite and misleading. In his denunciation of the measure Mr. Leich said, speaking of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Goodwin: "He has never given any intelligent explanation of this ordinance, and I don't think he himself knows what it's all about." Mr. Goodwin retorted that he had frequently endeavored to explain the ordinance, and said that it was definite enough for any one. It was made a special order for next Tuesday, upon a reconsideration.

Councilman Leich also raised a row when the ordinance authorizing the issue of $149,640 in bonds for the purchase of a plot of ground between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets and the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue was called up. Mr. Leich insisted that, as read by the Clerk, the ordinance did not state for what purpose it was intended to use the land. Mr. Goodwin and President Guggenheimer explained that it was for school purposes, but Mr. Leich contended that, if so, the fact should be stated in the ordinance. He was then informed by the President that the fact was so stated. Mr. Leich, however, insisted on the point he had made, and voted against the ordinance, thus depriving it of the number of votes necessary to its passage.

In the body of the ordinance, where it should appear, there was no reference to "school purposes." On the filing indorsement the fact that the appropriation was for the purchase of a school site was noted, and a further indorsement by the President of the Council also showed that it was for schoo purposes.

After hanging fire for ten months, the license ordinance, which has been buffeted about by committees in both houses, was reported by the Law Committee and adopted. The principal changes made by the ordinance are these: Horse and wagon peddlers are to pay $8 a year instead of $25, push-cart peddlers $4 instead of $15, pack peddlers $2 instead of $5, fruit or soda-water stands $5 instead of $10, and owners of movable news stands $1 instead of $2. Others remain as in the present ordinance.

The ordinance providing for a bond issue of $160,000 for a park site between One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, First Avenue, and the East River was adopted.

A resolution was adopted compelling the Metropolitan Railroad Company to run the cars of the Sixth Avenue line to the Desbrosses Street Ferry on a five-minute headway. The company is now running cars on a twenty-five-minute headway, and there have been complaints of lack of accommodation at the ferry.

THE NEW TOMBS PRISON MUDDLE

L. L. Buck Says the Girders and Beams Must Be Strengthened.

The contract for cell work on the new Tombs Prison came before the Board of Estimate at yesterday's meeting, when L. L. Buck, Chief Engineer of the New East River Bridge, to whom the dispute between the rival architects, Horgan & Slattery and Withers & Dickson, was referred, reported that the beams and girders in the building are overstrained and will have to be strengthened. This is the contention made by Horgan & Slattery, to whom the contract was given after it was taken away from Withers & Dickson by Commissioner of Correction Lantry.

The Board of Estimate also authorized the Controller to refund water bonds of the old City of Brooklyn, amounting to $2,715,000, and to refund $500,000 of bonds issued on account of the Park improvements.

ALDERMAN BRIDGES ANGRY.

Resents the Statement that His Resolution Was Improperly Drawn.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday an ordinance was introduced by Alderman Siefke requiring each surface railroad company operating in the city to employ two conductors on each car between the hours of 7 A. M. and midnight. One of these conductors is charged by the ordinance with the collection of fares, while the other is to attend to the running of the car. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Bridges introduced a resolution indorsing the McKeown bill now before the Legislature which provides that repaving in Brooklyn shall be paid for in the manner which prevails in Manhattan. Last Winter Mayor Van Wyck vetoed a similar bill on the ground that a great injustice would be done the taxpayers of the Borough of Manhattan by its passage. Alderman J. T. McCall took exception to the resolution, saying that it was improperly drawn.

Mr. Bridges denied the impeachment vehemently. "That there resolution is all right, so it is," he yelled at Mr. McCall.

Mr. McCall was firm in the attitude he had taken, however, and Mr. Bridges became so exasperated that he accused the Democratic leader of being "agin everything that would help Brooklyn." He further said: "Mr. McCall has been makin' ignorant statements ever since he's been takin' his feet."

Despite the Brooklyn Alderman's protest his resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

After a resolution by Alderman Lang requesting the Board of Estimate to provide funds for the purchase of gold badges costing not over $50 each for the Board of Aldermen had been passed, the board reconsidered the vote and ordered the resolution placed on file.

A resolution was introduced by Alderman Goodman instructing the Committee on Public Charities to investigate the subject of "vacant lot farms" for the poor and report and ordinance authorizing the proper authorities to begin at once to locate and operate such farms.

JUSTICE SMITH WANTS A STUD.

One Was Willed to Him by J. M. Meeks, but He Got a Collar Button.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 24.—Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith will on Monday next appear in the courtroom here as a witness on his own behalf before Surrogate Petty. Judge Smith seeks to obtain from the executrix of the estate of Joseph M. Meeks of Bayport a diamond stud willed by Mr. Meeks to him. Mrs. Meeks is the executrix.

During Mr. Meeks's life Judge Smith was his attorney and friend. The will contained a clause directing that the diamond stud of the testator be given to Judge Smith as a testimonial of regard and friendship. Judge Smith did not go into the matter until recently the executrix sent to him what he describes as a gold collar button. This the Judge returned as not being the article mentioned in the will of his friend, and demanded that the diamond stud be delivered.

Failing to obtain it, he caused the Surrogate to issue a writ requiring Mrs. Meeks to show cause why she should not carry out the terms of the will. Mrs. Meeks replied that the article sent to Judge Smith was the only one that resembled a stud. The only diamonds left by her husband were set in a scarfpin. The stud has been exhibited by Mrs. Meeks, and those who have seen it are disputing whether it is a collar button or a stud.

Surrogate Petty decided that before he could go ahead with the case and issue an order he must hear Judge Smith and have him establish the fact that there was a diamond stud.

Detective Kills a Burglar at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Detective Weber of the New York Central Railroad shot and killed a burglar in the Central yards early this morning and captured his companion. The dead man was known as Babalek and had served time for burglary. The other man gave his name as George Pakowski. In the latter's possession was found a quantity of dress goods. The dead burglar fired at Weber and was about to shoot again when Weber shot him through the head.

Dr. Robinson Barely Alive.

It was reported at 2 o'clock this morning that Dr. Charles S. Robinson, who has been lying ill at his home at 10 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, was barely alive.

Dr. Robinson was formerly pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

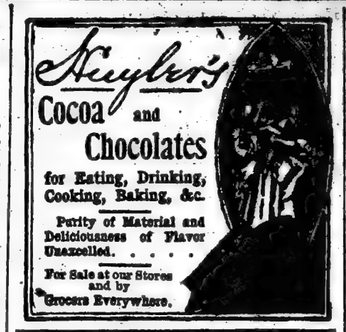

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GEN. WHEELER ON OFFICE

Why He Remained in Congress When Assigned Command.

MIGHT HARM OTHER PERSONS

Excuses Given by Members for Holding Outside Commissions in the Public Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The inquiry ordered by the House of Representatives as to what members were holding outside offices—originally intended to determine the status of Major Gen. Wheeler and other members in the army—was begun to-day by the Committee on Judiciary. The inquiry was public, and, besides the members of the committee, there were present Gen. Wheeler, Representative Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) the member of the Hawaiian Commission; Representative Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) a member of the Postal Commission, and Representative Otjen, (Rep., Wis.,) a member of the Industrial Commission.

Representative Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) a member of the Industrial Commission, submitted a brief as to the right of members on that commission to hold their places. Representative Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) who inaugurated the inquiry, was not present. The main interest attached to the statement of Gen. Wheeler, which was formally prepared and was in part as follows:

"I concur with the committee that the question before them is one of very grave importance. If the extreme view is taken that the clause in the Constitution is mandatory and that it applies to all members of Congress who accept offices of a temporary character which may be terminated at any moment, then the Government will frequently find itself embarrassed in selecting men for certain duties. For instance, it would have been unfortunate if the President had been inhibited from appointing Senators Davis, Frye, and Gray on the Peace Commission. It would have been detrimental for him to have been inhibited from appointing Senators Morgan and Cullom and Representative Hitt on the Hawaiian Commission, and it would have been equally unfortunate had he been inhibited from appointing Mr. Dingley and Senators Fairbanks and Faulkner on the Canadian Commission.

"It would also have been unfortunate had he been inhibited from appointing such a distinguished and able man as Senator Morgan on the arbitration court in Paris. It has frequently been the case and will often hereafter be, that members of the House and Senate possess knowledge with regard to important matters which eminently fit them for holding offices of performing duties of vital importance. So thoroughly have Congress and the Executive been impressed with this that during the 110 years of the existence of our Government many hundred members of the Senate and of the House have been appointed to offices.

"The committee will readily understand my embarrassment in a matter of this character. There are three other members of this House who have accepted military commissions, and some 28 others who have accepted civil positions. It would be very unjust to them for me to have assumed to decide this question by attempting to resign, as it has been urged that such action on my part would be used as an argument against their right to retain their seats in Congress. Again, I have received continued and urgent appeals from my constituents not to resign, and these have come from men who have successfully supported me in ten primary elections and in ten elections as a member of this body.

"In deference to the views of the distinguished members of Congress who are insisting upon my seat being vacated, I have studiously refrained from taking an active part in the proceedings of Congress, and since the day of my appointment, on May 4, I have refrained from voting. It is true that at first I entered the hall a few times to see some of my fellow-members, but, since learning that this was distasteful to one or two of my old friends, I have refrained from even availing myself of this privilege. I have not drawn any Congressional pay, mileage, or clerk hire since May 4, notwithstanding that I have been compelled to employ clerks at my own expense to perform routine duties."

Gen. Wheeler then gives the names of the many members of Congress serving on commissions or on the boards of various Government institutions. After an exhaustive review of the law and past cases in Congress, Gen. Wheeler concludes:

"I know that the members of the committee and the members of the House whom I am proud to call my friends, will decide this case as they believe to be in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. To those who contend that I should have resigned my seat, I will say that I was urged not to do so by persons whose requests and recommendations I could not disregard, and it has also been urged that for me to have done so would have been an expression of my judgment on the matter, and thus, in a measure, have prejudiced the case of some thirty other members of the House who are in the same position as myself."

Mr. Hitt said he had nothing to volunteer as to the right to serve on the Hawaiian Commission beyond what was clearly known.

Mr. Hitt regarded it as strictly legislative work performed at the request of the President, and it was in response to an express mandate of Congress in the original resolution annexing Hawaii.

Mr. Otjen was heard on the right of members of the House to serve on the Industrial Commission. He pointed out that the service was under special provision of law creating the commission; and that the Senators and Representatives on the commission received no salary for commission work, beyond certain expenses. He maintained it was not an office in the sense of the Constitution, but was a duty of gathering information for Congress.

Mr. Moody took similar grounds as to the Congressional members of the Postal Commission, holding that it was a duty performed for Congress just as an ordinary committee performed the work of Congress. The members received no pay beyond actual expenses.

Representative Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) who was a Major of volunteers, presented a statement on the lines of Gen. Wheeler's, maintaining that he had not forfeited his seat by accepting a commission.

Great Candy Consumers.

From The Washington Post.

A. J. Walter of St. Louis, J. J. Matchett of New York, W. M. Lowney of Boston, and a number of other prominent candy manufacturers are at the Raleigh, having come to this city to attend the Pure Food Congress, and also to hold a session of the Executive Committee of the American Confectioners' Association. "The candy business in this country is assuming constantly increasing proportions," Mr. Lowney said. "Taken all in all, about $100,000,000 capital is invested in this branch of manufacture alone, and it has been said that Americans spend more money each year on candies and other sweets than on beer, wines, and liquors combined. In addition to their enormous home trade, the American manufacturers also enjoy a large custom in foreign countries, and I think we are safe in saying that the products of several American factories are becoming more and more popular across the water. The sums that are spent for the sake of some one new idea, some novel design or piquant flavor not heretofore obtained in mixtures of sweet things, are enormous, but when a manufacturer has made a 'hit' there is money in it. Thanks to the efforts of our association, poisonous candy has entirely disappeared from the market, and laws against such product are strictly obeyed in almost every State in the Union. Our association has undertaken to show the nature of every chemical added for the sake of color or taste, and now the candy manufacturers know just what mixtures would be harmful."

GARDINER ON CODIFICATION

The District Attorney Addresses the Brooklyn Bar Association.

PROFESSION SHOULD UNITE

Says the Associations in This City Should Be Merged and Have Quasi-Judicial Powers.

District Attorney Gardiner discussed last night at the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Bar Association the question of codification, and made some severe comments on the way in which the Criminal Code worked. He also advocated a union of the bar associations of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and intrusting them with quasi-judicial powers. Incidentally, he spoke of the great increase in subordination of perjury and the necessity for the existence of a quasi-judicial body, with power to subpoenae witnesses and administer oaths in order to purge the bar of unworthy members.

The dinner was held at the Pouch Gallery, on Clinton Avenue. H. C. M. Ingraham presided, and after expressing regret at the absence of a few of the Judges spoke of his pleasure that so many of them had come. "I think," he added, "that I never before had the pleasure of addressing so full a bench." Everybody laughed, and the Judges present glanced at their champagne glasses and blushed.

In speaking of the great work done by the New York Bar Association in securing the impeachment of some Judges and preventing the election of unworthy aspirants for the bench, Mr. Ingraham mentioned the association's attitude toward the Judge Daly affair as an attempt to protect the purity of the bench. Mr. Ingraham said that there was no necessity for such work in Brooklyn, because the politicians deferred to the opinion of the bar there, and said that Hugh McLaughlin had uniformly nominated men of the highest type for the bench.

In introducing Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Ingraham said: "This borough, which boasts of the presence of Edward M. Shepard and Justice Gaynor, always welcomes a reformer." Mr. Gardiner afterward remarked: "I am a reformer, though I did make a certain remark about certain kinds of reform."

In speaking of the codification question, Mr. Gardiner said that he had not yet fully made up his mind on the subject. "But as to the Criminal Code in this State," he said, "after a year's practical experience of it, I am convinced that it is developing a kind of practice where dilatory motions have become a science and effort to prevent trial an art.

"Only the other day an ex-Assistant District Attorney boasted to me that it would take six months to get a case to trial after an indictmen, and all the efforts of the District Attorney could not bring it to trial under that. That is one of the developments of the Criminal Code.

"The bar of Manhattan has a kind feeling for its brethren here. But it is time now that the bar of the City of New York unite and unite for a practical purpose. It should imitate the County Medical Society, which has existed for nearly a century, and has defined powers. There should be a State Bar Association, composed of delegates from county associations. The local associations should be recognized by statute and should have supervisory power over the bar.

"I have had referred to me several cases, not only from the Appellate Division, but from Special Term, to investigate, as to lawyers. I am placed in the embarrassing situation that I have not the power to administer oaths or compel the attendance of witnesses, and yet I am expected to thoroughly investigate and report.

"That should be a matter for the profession. Complaint should be made to the association, and the association should then have power to take evidence, summon witnesses, administer oaths, and present the matter to the Appellate Division.

"We have over 8,000 lawyers, and there should be a body which has power to inquire into unprofessional conduct. I am now investigating before the Grand Jury a series of cases involving lawyers in subornation of perjury. It is alleged that traction companies and railway companies have been mulcted in hundreds of thousands of dollars by reason of fictitious damage suits. All these matters should be a matter for the profession, not for the District Attorney."

Mr. Gardiner then spoke of the difficulties a prosecuting officer meets with under the jury system, and said. "The practice of jury fixing has become an art." He praised the special jury law. "Next month," he said, "it will be put in effect in New York, and my friend Mr. Steele says he will apply for it here.

"My friends, if you could see some of the juries I get over there you would appreciate the benefit of that law. When it goes into effect the gentlemen who have been basking in peace so long will have the pleasure of serving the State."

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell spoke on "The Lawyer in Church"; Seymour D. Thompson on "Chaw-Bacon Lawyers," and District Attorney Hiram R. Steele on "Ourselves."

COAL MINERS REJOICE.

Peace for 100,000 Men Involved in a Signal Agreement Between Operators and Men.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 24.—Carnegie Hall, in Allegheny, rang with the hymn of "America" to-night in ratification of the settlement of the wage differences which was effected between the coal operators and miners of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. The settlement means peace for more than 100,000 men and their employers, as far as the general issues are concerned.

The settlement was reached after one of the most notable gatherings in the history of the industry.

The adoption of this report will prevent a National strike, and any trouble that may occur during the year will be in the Hocking Valley, Ohio, and at mines where the operators have refused to be a party to the contract.

Under the new agreement the rates in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will be the same as at present. For run-of-the-mine coal the rate will be 42.66-100 cents a ton; inch-and-a-quarter-screen coal, 66 cents a ton; drivers and outside labor will receive the same wages as at present, and eight hours will constitute a day's work.

In Illinois the run-of-mine system will prevail. The machine differential is to be arbitrated. The operators want a flat differential 25 per cent. of the pick mine rate in favor of machine mined coal. This rate will be fixed, however, by a Board of Arbitration.

ADOLPH PHILIPP ARRESTED.

He and Mr. Amberg Came to Blows Over Lease of Germania Theatre.

Adolph Philipp of 315 Second Avenue, manager of the Germania Theatre, in Eighth Street, near Fourth Avenue, was arrested last night by Policeman Moloney of the Jefferson Market Court squad, on a warrant issued by Magistrate Mott, charging him with disorderly conduct. The warrant was issued on the complaint of Gustav Amberg, proprietor of the theatre, who alleged that Philipp had assaulted him and threatened him with further violence. Mr. Philipp was released on bail.

Mr. Philipp said that he owns the Germania Theatre, and that Mr. Amberg leased it from him some months ago. Mr. Amberg's lease expired yesterday. There was some correspondence in regard to a renewal of the lease between Mr. Philipp and Mr. Amberg, but Mr. Philipp refused to renew it. On Monday there was a conference at the theatre, in which they came to blows. Mr. Amberg thereupon procured a warrant for Mr. Philipp's arrest.

ALLENTOWN DOCTOR OVERCOME.

Dr. Harkin Found in a Hotel Unconscious from Gas.

Dr. Daniel F. Harkin, twenty-seven years old, of 717 Front Street, Allentown, Penn., was found unconscious in a room in a hotel at 700 Third Avenue early last evening, overcome by gas, which was escaping from a gas stove connection in the wall. He was removed to the Flower Hospital, and was in a serious condition late last night.

Dr. Peter Harkin of 132 West Sixty-second Street, an uncle of Harkin, called at the hospital and identified the young man. His nephew, he said, came to this city on Monday to pass his final examination before the Board of Regents. Mr. Harkin said that he knew of no cause for the supposed attempt at suicide.

Garments to Order.

An open weather season necessitates the clearing out of our WOOLLENS FOR MEN. All business suitings, overcoatings, &c., are at clearing prices. Many medium weights among them.

This sale will last only as long as these goods last. There will be no substitution of cheaper, inferior goods. The prices only are changed. The making and finish are the same.

One of our great specialties for this "dress suit season" is Black Cashmere Twill for Full Evening Dress Suit (or Tuxedo Sack).

Present Price, **$50** (worth $65); best of making.

E. O. Thompson's Sons,

Tailors,

Custom Dept., 2d Floor.

245 Broadway (Opp. City Hall Park), NEW YORK.

MONTANA'S POLITICAL FEUD

Struggle for Supremacy Between Marcus Daly and William A. Clark, "Mining Kings."

ALWAYS FIGHT EACH OTHER.

A Row About Some Mining Lands Began the Trouble Between Two Former Friends that Has Lasted for Years.

Helena, Mon., Correspondence in The Chicago Tribune.

For a score of years this State has been the battleground on which has been waged the deadly war between the millionaires Marcus Daly and William A. Clark. From Miles City to Missoula there is not an interest or industry in the State but that has felt the effect of it. It has more than once determined the election of Congressmen and Senators, and it was the determining factor in the selection of the State capital. It has even been intruded in the Mayoralty fights of a number of Montana cities, and there is scarcely a county from Choteau to Old Deer Lodge in which it has not made itself felt.

This feud had its beginning a number of years ago when Clark and Daly were friends and business associates. A Montana man who has known the two millionaires for many years and knew them intimately at the time when their serious differences began, said to the correspondent of The Tribune:

"This whole thing came about through a purchase of some land several miles out of Butte which Clark and Daly made together. As the land was well watered, Daly conceived the plan of erecting on it the works of the Anaconda Mining Company. At the time Clark was in Europe, but Daly, thinking all would be well, began to put his plans in execution. Clark returned, and, finding that he had Daly in his grip, tightened on him. The outcome of the matter was that Daly, after a long and expensive litigation, had to pay Clark $250,000 for his interest in the land. From that day to this the men have been deadly foes."

Their hostility has manifested itself in politics, in business, and in the running of opposition daily newspapers. In 1888 Clark received the Democratic nomination for Delegate in Congress from what was then Montana Territory. There was a safe Democratic majority that could always be safely counted on, and it was believed that Clark could win against Thomas H. Carter, his Republican opponent. But this belief did not take Marcus Daly into account.

The "Copper King" whetted his knife and started on Clark's trail. Although himself a Democrat, he did not hesitate to give every aid in his power to the Republicans, and the result was that Carter was elected.

When Montana came into the Union by proclamation of President Harrison in November, 1889, interest throughout the State at once centred in the question as to who would be chosen for the first United States Senators. Clark, having a great personal following and having been his party's nominee for Congress in the preceding election, was at once brought forward as one of the Democratic candidates.

OVERTHROW OF CLARK.

In the election of the succeeding year there was a memorable contest between the Republicans and Democrats over the control of the Legislature, owing to the famous Precinct 34 case from Silver Bow County. The upshot of the matter was that there was a double organization of the Legislature, the Republican end of it selecting Thomas C. Power and W. F. Sanders for the Senate, and the Democratic end choosing Clark and Martin McGinnis. Both sets of Senators sought admission to the Senate, but Sanders and Power were seated. In the overthrow of Clark at this time Daly did not bear so large a part as usual, but there is every reason to believe that he had something to do in again having his bitter rival overthrown.

If there was any doubt as to his part in this first Senatorial struggle there certainly was none in the famous deadlock of '93, when Clark's disastrous defeat was due solely to Daly. In the Legislature of that year, which was to choose a successor to Col. Sanders, the Democrats had 35 votes, the Republicans 33, and the Populists 3.

The Democrats in their caucus selected Clark as their Senatorial candidate, but there were nine Daly Democrats who refused to abide by the caucus decision and steadily supported ex-Congressman W. W. Dixon. The result was a deadlock lasting during the entire legislative session of sixty days.

Had the Daly Democrats stood by the caucus there is no doubt that Clark would have had his hope of being a United States Senator realized, for the Populists, who held the balance of power, could have been brought to his support had the time come when their votes would have made an election.

CLARK MAKES HELENA CAPITAL.

During these half dozen years in which Clark was defeated, once for Congress and twice for the Senate, the tide of battle seemed running decidedly in Daly's favor. But Clark's turn was now to come. Montana had to vote on its selection of a State capital. Daly entered his town of Anaconda as a candidate, and Clark put forward his home city of Butte. The other towns competing for the prize were Helena, Bozeman, and Great Falls. The two towns receiving the highest votes were Helena and Anaconda, and by the provisions of the law under which the election was held these became the sole contestants in a succeeding election, which was to be decisive.

The whole State of Montana lined up for the contest. Daly personally directed the fight for Anaconda, and in the early stages of the campaign so vigorous was the onslaught made by his workers that it seemed his candidate would have the victory. It was conceded the decision lay largely with Butte. Clark's time had at last come. He at once picked up the gauge of battle in Helena's behalf, and in a campaign that will ever be memorable throughout the Mountain State he was largely instrumental in securing a victory for Helena by a majority of 1,906.

Shortly after the election, when Clark visited Helena, he was hailed as a hero, and a whole suite of rooms in the leading hotel of the city were needed to hold the floral offerings brought to him by the citizens of the winning town.

All of this, of course, was wormwood and gall to Marcus Daly, but he bided his time, knowing that the day would come when he could again fight his rival at close quarters.

That day is on in Montana now. Clark again seeks the coveted seat in the Senate, and Daly stands squarely across his path, determined to defeat him at all hasards. What the outcome will be no one in Montana dare hasard a prophecy.

CARRY FEUD INTO BUSINESS.

In business this feud has been carried on as bitterly as in politics. Clark owned and operated The Butte Daily Miner in order to further his private and political interests primarily. At once in his little mining town of Anaconda Marcus Daly started The Anaconda Standard, and took pains to see that, regardless of expense, his paper should be a better one than Clark's.

He even invaded The Miner's home field of Butte, putting in a special wire from Butte to his newspaper office and locating a city editor and a corps of reporters in the mining town in order to cover its news more fully than it was covered in Clark's paper. He ran a special train over from Anaconda, getting his papers into Butte early in the morning, and the two dailies have fought for the Butte field as if they were both published there.

The Standard, moreover, has made it a point to fight every move Clark has made.

Several years ago Clark brought forward a Democratic candidate for Mayor in The Miner and was instrumental in securing his nomination. In the campaign following, the Standard supported the Republican candidate, Lee Mantle, the present United States Senator, whose term is just expiring. After the most bitter fight Butte had ever seen Mantle was elected.

While Mr. Daly has always professed to be a loyal Democrat he has never allowed party considerations to weigh much in the balance when Clark's scalp was on the other side of the scales.

In the Legislature of '93, when he compelled the nine Democratic members to stand stoutly for Dixon against Clark, the party's caucus nominee, he was deluged with telegrams, some pleading, some peremptory, from Gorman, Whitney, Brice, and other National Democratic leaders, urging him to withdraw his opposition so Clark could be chosen, but no appeal of this sort could be loud enough or strong enough for Marcus Daly to heed it.

Daly has made his great fortune in the Anaconda copper mine, where he has had as business associates J. B. Haggin and the dead Senator George Hearst of California. The profits from his interest in this mountain of copper have made him many times a millionaire.

Clark's interests thus far have been chiefly in silver mining and in banking, and his fortune is estimated, as is Daly's, a long way beyond the $20,000,000 mark. The fact that Daly's chief interest has been in copper has been a sufficient incentive to prompt Clark to seek some field where he could engage in copper mining and thus become a business rival of Daly's. As there seemed no good opening in Montana he made a large purchase several years ago of copper lands in the United Verde region of Arizona, and has since developed some great copper producing mines. It is said that he is also interested in the great English syndicate that has recently gone into Arizona, and that he proposes to continue his development of the copper mining industry till he can divide with Daly the honors of being a copper king.

AGREE ON ONE POINT.

Along one line these millionaires are not rivals. Clark is a great patron of art, while Daly is a patron of the turf. Here it seems that their inclinations were so widely different that an effort at rivalry would require too great a personal sacrifice to both.

As a result, when Clark is bidding for some famous painting he is sure that the man who is "raising" him is not Marcus Daly, while Daly can attend the sales of thoroughbreds without any fear of having to measure his money with Clark's.

In his home in New York City Clark is gathering one of the finest collections of paintings and art treasures owned in America. A year ago he bought many of the finest canvases at the sale of the famous Stewart collection, paying for Fortuny's "Choice of a Model" $45,000. He is said to have a larger number of Fortuny's paintings than any one else in America. But Daly seems to feel no pang of envy as Clark adds treasures to his gallery, for he can have what is to him an immeasurably greater satisfaction—that of being the owner of such great racehorses as Tammany, Montana, and the great Hamburg, the winner of the Realization Stakes in 1888. He also owns the Bitter Root Valley of Montana, one of the finest breeding farms in the world.

But stock-raising and picture buying are merely the diversions of the Montana millionaires. Their business is warfare, and in all their great possessions there is not a single flag of truce.

CUTELIX

exerts such a wonderfully beneficial effect on the skin and complexion that some people think it must contain some of the poisonous chemicals used in manufacturing cosmetics. But after these same people have used Cutelix as a tooth wash they realize that it is absolutely pure and perfectly harmless. Sold by all leading druggists.

CUTELIX COMPANY,
253 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICANS IN PUERTO RICO.

Gen. Henry Announces that They Will Not Be Chosen for Office in Preference to Natives.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Jan. 5.—The American colony in San Juan, or at least that portion of it that is here "waiting for something to turn up," has been somewhat disconcerted by a letter of Gen. Henry, just issued, in which he defines what his policy will be with reference to the offices and officials in Puerto Rico. This letter, sent by the General to the newspaper men here with the request that it should be given publicity, says:

> It will save a great deal of my time and accomplish the purpose better if you will state in your paper that persons, Americans or others, who wish to make complaints should put them in writing for my reference to the proper officials for correction. Verbal statements upon which definite action cannot be taken are a loss of time to all. It is my intention to see that all obnoxious Spanish laws existing here are repealed. Taxation on property, notary fees, the prevention of Americans getting into office as lawyers or otherwise under proper laws will also be regulated when properly represented in writing.
>
> Any action upon the part of officials in office to the prejudice of Americans or American methods of progress will be reported to me. I will not continue in office any such anti-progressive or prejudiced persons.
>
> Complaint in regard to the customs or tariff regulations will have to be made to Capt. Buchanan, who is in charge of the Custom Houses of the island. Appeal from his decision will have to be made to the Secretary of War.
>
> I also want it distinctly understood that Puerto Ricans will be preferred for office. Those Puerto Ricans who have gone to the United States and received an education and are capable of filling places in this island will be selected first; Americans next in order.
>
> It is not my intention to put men in office Spanish or Spanish sympathizers. This is an island of Puerto Ricans, and will be so considered. Americans must understand that this island is not one of conquest, but was surrendered to the United States by Puerto Ricans, who had been loyal to the Government of the United States, and I propose to consider them for office as such in the future.
>
> After the country is organized and put in form under proper laws if the Puerto Ricans desire to elect Americans to office, that will be their business and the Americans' good fortune.
>
> This clamoring for office on the island by Americans to the prejudice of educated Puerto Ricans who have stood by the United States will not be considered when Puerto Ricans who are equally capable of filling the offices are available. I am sure that all good, true Americans will agree with me that all Puerto Ricans who were loyal to the American Government and the flag when they were under Spanish rule, and who are capable should be rewarded for their loyalty through preference in appointment to positions of responsibility as far as possible.

There are several American lawyers here, and they regarded the letter upon its first reading as a bl

MAGOWAN IS THE ACCUSER

Ex-Mayor of Trenton Says He Was Robbed in the "Chop Suey."

BUTTNER DENIES THE CHARGE

Says Complainant Made Himself Conspicuous in the Resort by Lighting Cigars with Bills.

Frank A. Magowan, the ex-Mayor of Trenton, and whose family and business troubles have kept him prominently to the fore during the past few years, appeared in a new rôle yesterday. In the Jefferson Market Police Court he accused Simon Buttner, the proprietor of the resort formerly known as the Broadway Garden, and now called the "Chop Suey," at 1,261 Broadway, with having robbed him while in the place on Monday, Jan. 16, of $2,000.

Buttner and a waiter in his employ—Arthur Sussman—were arrested by Capt. Price on Monday night, and there was much mystery connected with the case, Capt. Price at the time refusing to tell the name of the complainant.

There are two widely different versions of the affair. One is told by Magowan, and the other by Buttner. The former claims that he was drugged and robbed, and that he saw Buttner bending over him almost in the act. Buttner, on the other hand, says that Magowan made a lavish display of his money in the resort, and in the presence of a number of women, and that when he became helpless through drink, he (Buttner) had him put to bed and cared for.

Magowan is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with his wife, Mrs. Barnes-Magowan, and has been there for some weeks. Last Sunday night a week ago he entered the "Chop Suey," and this is his version of what happened there:

"I went into the place early in the evening," said Magowan, "intending to order a lunch. The waiter told me that the dish I wanted was not prepared there, and I went up stairs into the smoking parlor, where there were a number of women. I ordered drinks and Buttner joined the party. It was not long before I felt unnaturally drowsy, and at Buttner's suggestion I laid down on a couch in the far end of the room, and Buttner threw a shawl over me.

"Some time later during the night I woke up, and saw Buttner bending over me. I was still in a half stupor and suppose that Buttner woke me up while placing his hands on me. He had a roll of bills in his hands, and among them I saw two $1,000 bank notes. I was too drowsy to realize what was going on, and droped off to sleep again.

"The next morning Buttner came to me and, handing me my watch, which I had not missed, remarked how easy it was for a man to be "touched" while he was drunk. I then discovered the loss of my money, and charged Buttner with having taken it. He made an indignant denial, and he ordered me out of the place.

"I consulted my lawyer, Judge Scott, and was advised to make a demand on Buttner for my money. Before this he had sent me word that he wanted to see me, but I sent him a telegram declining to meet him. I then sent him a letter on Tuesday making a formal demand for my money."

Mr. Buttner indignantly denies that he took any money from Magowan, and William N. Loew, his counsel, made the following statement as embodying his side of the case: "Magowan," he said, "first came into the place the night of the 15th and remained there until the next morning drinking and treating the women in the place.

"He went into the smoking parlor, where he made himself conspicuous by lighting cigars with bills, and stuffed bills of considerable amounts into the pockets of the women. Buttner told him not to be so foolish, and offered to put his money in the safe. Magowan would not allow this, and finally went to sleep early the next morning on a divan.

"At 5 o'clock that afternoon he woke up and met my client. They had a drink together and Magowan left the place. On Monday evening he came back again, and there was a repetition of the scenes of the previous evening. He was put to bed, and the next morning he accused Buttner of having robbed him. Buttner saw that the man was still drunk, and told him to go home and come back when he was in a condition to talk. Instead of that he sent the following telegram:

Simon Buttner:

Judge Scott called out city. Returns to-morrow morning. We will call 2 o'clock to-morrow, insisting upon immediate settlement.

FRANK A. MAGOWAN.

"Before that, however, he had sent a letter threatening to have my client arrested unless his money was returned. No attention was paid to the communication, and now at this late day he makes a complaint."

When the case was called in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday before Magistrate Mott, Henry W. Scott appeared for Magowan and Mr. Loew for Buttner. There was a tilt over an adjournment, when Magistrate Mott said: "There's going to be no piecemeal business about this case. If you want an adjournment ask for it, and don't fool away the time of the Court."

Judge Scott thereupon asked for an adjournment, and the case was put down for to-day at 2:30. Sussman was released on $100 bail as a witness, and Buttner was required to give $5,000 bail, which was furnished by Leo Friedman of 311 East Fiftieth Street.

Frank A. Magowan is forty-one years old, and has had a remarkable career. In 1892, after he had been twice Mayor of Trenton, he was prominently mentioned in the Republican Convention as a candidate for Governor of New Jersey. He had previously been a pupil in the public schools, an office boy, and a salesman for a rubber company. Ten years later, in 1881, he owned a factory of his own and was prominent in the rubber and pottery industries and in various corporations.

The scandal connecting him with Mrs. Barnes, the wife of the foreman of one of his factories, brought him prominently before the public. Barnes sued his employer for alienating the affections of Mrs. Barnes, and the matter was compromised. He then obtained a divorce from his wife in Oklahoma, and Mrs. Barnes also having obtained a divorce in the same Territory, the two were married and went to live in Trenton.

About this time Magowan's creditors came down on him, and he was forced into bankruptcy. Lately he is said to have again recouped his fortunes. His last prominent appearance before the public was when he and Mrs. Barnes-Magowan were arrested for stealing her child, Ethel Beryl Barnes, from a school in Cleveland, Ohio. They were arrested in Erie, Penn., and taken back to Cleveland for trial, but subsequently released.

CITY'S POPULATION AND DEATHS

On a July 1 Estimate of 3,550,053 the Rate Is 22.36.

The weekly report of the Board of Health, issued yesterday, estimating the city's population July 1, 1898, at 3,550,053, states that the deaths in the first week of the new year were 1,521, or a death rate of 22.36 on the estimated population.

The population by boroughs is estimated as follows: Manhattan, 1,953,560; the Bronx, 163,537; Brooklyn, 1,231,548; Queens, 134,139; Richmond, 67,260. The death rates as estimated from the first week are: Manhattan, 22.70; the Bronx, 24.48; Brooklyn, 21.06; Queens, 24.12; Richmond, 22.50. It is explained that the many large institutions in the Bronx raise the death rate there.

STEAMSHIP 35 DAYS AT SEA.

The Kentigern Encountered Terrific Gales—La Normandie Arrives Late.

The British freight steamship Kentigern arrived yesterday after a transatlantic voyage of unusual violence, lasting thirty-five days. She sailed from Shields on Dec. 21. Capt. Vallentine reported that he encountered terrific gales and head seas from the start. A week out he ran into a cyclone, striking from the northwest. The vessel labored terribly and the seas boarded her frequently. Another week passed, and another hurricane was encountered. The seas continually swept over the decks, and one sea that boarded her smashed the bridge and knocked down the cook, the steward, and a fireman. It did considerable other damage about the decks.

The British tramp steamship Almida, which left Shields two days before the Kentigern, has not yet been reported. She is also bound for this port.

The French Line steamship La Normandie came in yesterday two days overdue. She was delayed also by stormy weather, and was so tossed about that her cargo shifted and gave her a list to starboard. She suffered no damage, however, and her passengers were none the worse for their trying experience, though most of them had stories to tell of the horrors of mal de mer. She brought forty-seven cabin passengers.

BIG CUSTOMS FIGHT PREDICTED

Foreshadowed by Request for Appraisers' Resignations—Special Agents Held to Blame.

Neither of the two members of the Board of United States General Appraisers whose resignations have been requested was at the Public Stores yesterday. Col. Wilkinson is still out of town, and Mr. Shurtleff is confined to his home by illness. There was a great deal of talk about the matter in custom circles, however, and the opinion is general that a big fight is impending. In this fight two opposing camps of business men will be heard from—the manufacturers and the importers. In any complicated tariff system there are of necessity thousands of cases where there is an honest doubt as to which of two rates of duty shall apply. The manufacturers, as a class, want foreign goods excluded and want the duty as high as possible. The only exception is in the case of raw materials. The importer, however, claims that where there is an honest doubt he should have the benefit of it.

The members of the board will not discuss the situation officially. On condition that his name be not mentioned, however, one member gave this explanation yesterday:

"I know of no friction between the Treasury Department and the board. The department frequently appeals from our decision, but that does not cause friction. Why, as to that, the board frequently suggests that the Government take an appeal, so as to have some question definitely settled. But there has been friction between the board and the 'special agents.' These special agents have frequently come to us and undertaken to tell us how to decide certain questions, and we have refused to hear them. We have told them that the Government was represented by counsel, and could present all its evidence through such counsel. The board would decide the questions as between the two litigants, the Government and the importer. This claim that the board is a judicial body has never been accepted by the special agents. It is possible that the present proceeding is due to the influence of the special agents."

The members of the board have always supposed that they held life positions. Although the salary is but $7,000 a year, one member some years ago refused an offer from a business concern of $17,500 a year because he preferred a life position.

Four decisions were announced yesterday by the Board of Classification of the General Appraisers, the opinion in each case being written by Col. Wilkinson. These embraced such diverse subjects as trimmings for Christmas trees, silkworm gut for fishing tackle, egg albumens, and drainings from a cargo of sugar. The sugar case is rather odd. On a voyage from Brazil there was a loss of 15 per cent. of the stuff was mixed with bilge water it should sugar. This was pumped up from the hold and assessed for duty as molasses, at 3 cents a gallon, under Paragraph 209, act of 1897. The importer claimed that as the be assessed merely as a non-enumerated manufactured article, at 20 per cent. ad valorem, under Section 6. Paragraph 209, however, expressly covers "sugar drainings and sweepings," and the board consequently overrules the protest.

The Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws of the Chamber of Commerce appeared before the Board of General Appraisers yesterday. Gustav H. Schwab is the Chairman of the committee, which is trying to secure a change in the manner of announcing reappraisements. At present not merely is the number of the case given—there are many thousands every year—but the name of the exporter as well. The publication of the name of the exporter in a great many cases makes it perfectly plain to persons familiar with certain trades who the importers are. The result is, it is claimed, that rival houses can learn more about each other's affairs from these decisions than is agreeable. The hearing yesterday was private. The committee will report to the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Shurtleff, when seen at his home, said that he has not yet answered the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury. He said: "The letter asking for my resignation was a complete surprise to me—even a greater surprise than my appointment, and I did not know of that five days before. The very day I received the first notification that I was to be appointed I had completed arrangements for a business connection which would have made me a good deal better off than I am to-day. When I went home that night about 10 o'clock I got a telegram saying that President Harrison was thinking of sending my name to the Senate for appointment as General Appraiser. I learned that it was a life position, and I decided to accept."

A report that Lemuel E. Quigg might be appointed to a place in the board is not generally credited in Republican political circles. Mr. Quigg said not long ago that he had no ambition to be appointed to any office, and that he would not accept any appointment if it were offered to him. He had plans, he said, for private business ventures, which did not allow of his accepting a political office. Mr. Quigg was in Albany yesterday, but his friends said his opinions in this matter remained the same.

PRIESTS FIGHT CHURCH FIRE.

Father Kessner Climbs on Burning Altar with a Chemical Extinguisher —Wedding Ceremony Not Delayed.

A fire was discovered yesterday afternoon in the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in East Sixty-first Street, by two women who were at prayers. They saw a piece of evergreen on the altar catch fire from a candle, and gave an alarm. Father Superior Kessner of the Redemptorist Order, which is conducting a mission in the church, heard the outcry and rushed into the church. A number of Redemptorists who were with the regular priests in the rectory adjoining the church, followed Father Kessner, who seized a chemical extinguisher and ran to the St. Joseph's altar, where the fire was blazing.

Father Kessner did not make much headway with the extinguisher. The fire kept spreading over the vestments on the altar and seized the woodwork. The priest climbed on the altar and used the extinguisher from that point. The church was soon filled with smoke.

Climbing to the highest point of the altar, the Father Superior called for another extinguisher, which was handed to him. In his position he was surrounded by flames. He wore his cassock, and it was considered wonderful that the flowing garment did not ignite. The other priests were also in the midst of the flames. All wore their cassocks, but not one caught fire.

Father Minister ran to the street and sent in an alarm. He began fighting the flames after his return. Father Kessner called to him: "Save the Blessed Sacrament."

Father Minister and two other priests hurried to the main altar. Father Minister put on the stole lying at the side of the altar and opened the tabernacle. The church was filled with smoke and the priests were tearing the wood from St. Joseph's altar. As Father Minister opened the door of the tabernacle he devoutly knelt and then took out the silver paten containing the Sacrament. Preceded by two priests he walked through the smoke to the main aisle and out of the church just as the engines arrived. The remaining priests were in such danger that the firemen ordered them to leave the building.

When the fire began there were 200 children in the basement, who had been summoned to attend the day mission by the visiting Redemptorist priests. As soon as they heard of the fire they rushed for the doors. The priest in charge quieted them and made them walk out slowly.

A wedding ceremony had been arranged to take place at 3:10 o'clock, but the bride and bridegroom arrived at the church to find the priests fighting flames. They were shown to the rectory, and Father Kessner, from his place on the top of the altar, ordered one of the priests to go into the rectory and perform the ceremony. Just as the firemen were extinguishing the flames the newly married couple entered their carriage, and were driven away.

The flames destroyed the altar and part of the woodwork. St. Joseph's statue and other valuable adornments were saved.

Cyclist Falls Through Ice on River.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Charles Smith, aged eighteen, had a narrow escape from drowning on the Hudson just south of this village yesterday afternoon. He and two companions, named Ziegler and Maynard, were bicycling on the ice, when Smith broke through. Ziegler and Maynard hurried ashore, secured a rowboat and a ladder, and dragged them over the ice to his assistance. They managed to save him, but he is suffering from the shock of his immersion.

MRS. TITUS LOSES THE BRIDGE.

Commissioner Moore Prevails Over Her Prowess by Strategy—Assistance Forced Upon Her.

Mrs. Sarah Titus, who for twenty-two years has held her post as bridge keeper of the West Chester bridge which spans the West Farms Creek—opposing guile to guile and force to force—fell into an ambush prepared for her yesterday by the Deputy Commissioner of Bridges for the Borough of the Bronx and lost her vantage and likewise the bridge. Conscious of her prowess, and thinking the punishment she had administered the day before to the presumptuous Patrick Moriarity would deter other candidates for the position of assistant keeper, she sat near the draw yesterday morning, chuckling over her victory and still holding the bridge.

But her triumph was of short duration. As she walked up and down in front of the bridge she noticed two men approaching. She scented trouble, and posted herself squarely in front of the entrance to the bridge.

Along came Deputy Commissioner Moore and that same Moriarity who had been selected for her assistant, and whom she had driven away with blows.

"Good morning, Mrs. Titus," said Mr. Moore, pleasantly.

"Good morning," chimed in Moriarity in a soft voice.

"Get out!" laconically remarked Mrs. Titus.

"We come as friends, Mrs. Titus, and all we want is the key of the bridge," said Mr. Moore.

"Yes, that's all we want," chimed in Moriarity.

"Well," replied Mrs. Titus, with her brawny arms akimbo and her eyes flashing, "if you want that key you will have to tear it from me. This bridge was built for me. I don't want any assistant. I have been here twenty-two years, and I can take care of this bridge without help. Go 'way! Scat! That man (pointing to Moriarity) is no good. He can't take care of himself, not to say anything of a bridge. If I wanted any one better than him I'd pick out a six-year-old boy. Go 'way! Scoot! I don't want to gab with you."

"You don't understand us, Mrs. Titus. If you understood the situation rightly you would gladly surrender the key to this good man."

"He isn't a good man. He ain't even a man," replied Mrs. Titus. "Both of you get out of here or there'll be trouble."

Finding that persuasion was useless, Moore and Moriarity withdrew a little way and began to talk in an undertone. Mrs. Titus eyed the pair suspiciously and walked toward them. Moore and Moriarity stopped talking and retreated. Then Mrs. Titus returned to her position at the entrance to the bridge. As she stood there, erect and with shoulders squared, she presented a formidable appearance, and neither Moore nor Moriarity hungered for an engagement at close quarters.

Finally a boat came along toward the bridge. Both Moore and Moriarity moved close to the entrance to the bridge. Mrs. Titus fetched the key which swings the draw. She placed it in the slot, and, with a careless display of strength, pressed the lever, and around swung the bridge. Mrs. Titus was watching the boat as it passed through, and as the draw swung back with a click she turned around to see if another boat was coming. That was a fatal mistake. Quick as a flash Moore darted forward and seized the key. Mrs. Titus tried to stop him, but it was too late. She struggled and screamed and fought like a tigress. But Moore had the key, and he handed it over to Moriarity, who was protected by Policeman Bissert, who had come up opportunely. Mrs. Titus then screamed and bewailed her fate. Her cries could be heard for a quarter of a mile. She said:

"Now that you have the key, take my life. I don't want to live longer. For twenty-two years I watched this bridge and attended to it. Now it is gone. That bridge was built for me. Please give me the key."

For an hour Mrs. Titus pleaded with Moore and Moriarity for the key, but they would not listen. They tried to tell her that she would still be gate keeper at night at her old wages of $25 a month, and that Moriarity would care for the bridge by day. Mrs. Titus would not seem to care about this, but continued to weep.

Mrs. Titus did not appear in the Morrisania Police Court in the afternoon to answer the charge of assault made by Moriarity on Monday. Moriarity asked that the case be dismissed, but Magistrate Pool said that the woman had been paroled, and should be punished for violating an order of the Court. Policeman Bissert then spoke up and said that Mrs. Titus had said that if they wanted her in court they would have to send a carriage for her, as she did not have the money to ride on a street car. Magistrate Pool ordered a patrol wagon to be sent to the bridge, and adjourned the case until this morning.

Moriarity said that he wanted it known that when he was assaulted he made no resistance, as he did not think it was gallant to do so. He preferred being assaulted to striking a woman.

Advocates Mrs. Titus's Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no one to have a care for the old bridge tender at Bronx Creek in this so-called civilized age? Is this the way we have been taught to respect the aged? This old woman has performed her duty faithfully for twenty-two years, and is well able to perform it yet, and to put her out now is brutal, unless she is taken care of for the rest of her life, as she has spent all her past life on the bridge.

JOHN WETTERER.

New York, Jan. 24, 1899.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Company E Makes the Lowest Scores Thus Far in the Competitions.

The competitions for the Kemp and Clark Trophies, in progress at the Seventh Regiment Armory, were not productive of any record scores last night. Company E occupied the ranges, and made the lowest scores thus far in both matches. Only eight of the fifty men made scores above forty. The scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private A. E. Wells	23	23	46
Lieut. A. E. Pressinger	23	22	45
Private E. F. Wilton	23	22	45
Lieut. F. M. White	22	22	44
Private C. W. Dean	23	20	43
Corp. W. E. Strauch	21	22	43
Private E. F. Lonsdale	19	22	41
Private W. A. Grant	21	19	40
Private G. B. Gcaman	19	20	39
Private J. N. Topping	20	19	39
Private F. M. Knight	19	20	39
Private S. W. Christie, Jr	16	23	39
Sergt. W. M. Bernard	21	17	38
Private D. F. McCoy	21	17	38
Private A. Plimpton	21	17	38
Sergt. J. C. De Mille	19	19	38
Private B. H. Weisker	19	19	38
Private H. E. Williams	19	19	38
Private W. L. French	19	19	38
Corp. C. W. Lyon	20	17	37
Private A. T. Strauch	20	17	37
Private L. F. Knust	18	18	36
Sergt. J. Hopkins	20	14	34
Private E. S. Miller	21	8	29
Sergt. A. T. Moore	12	14	26
Total	496	473	969

Col. Emmons Clark Trophy.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private B. M. Chilton	19	21	40
Lance Corp. C. C. Gott	21	18	39
Private C. E. Gleason	20	19	39
Private R. W. Hillman	21	18	39
Lance Corp. S. K. Thomas	17	22	39
Private E. B. Van Nordin	16	22	38
Private G. W. Price	16	21	37
Private M. J. Waters, Jr	20	18	38
Sergt. H. Dalzell, Jr	19	19	38
Lance Corp. A. M. Simpson	17	19	36
Private A. F. Jackson	15	21	36
Private T. McLelland	15	21	36
Private A. E. Rauch	19	15	34
Private C. F. Porter	18	16	34
Private F. H. Judd, Jr	18	16	34
Sergt. C. H. Reisig	20	13	33
Private H. W. Martin	16	17	33
Private C. W. Kirby	19	12	31
Private J. B. Meeker	21	9	30
Private H. W. Baker	18	12	30
Private C. A. Nixon	14	16	30
Private J. A. Kennedy	10	20	30
Private M. J. Martin	7	20	27
Private W. J. Ehrichs	19	7	26
Private H. C. Althaus	11	13	24
Total	422	425	847
Kemp match	496	473	969
Total for Clark Trophy	918	898	1,816

Montclairs Win a Hockey Game.

The Montclair Athletic Club scored its first victory in the Amateur Hockey League at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, defeating the St. Nicholas Skating Club by a score of 5 to 1. The passing and stick work of the Montclair forwards was a feature, as well as the work of Jacobus, the goal tender. Blair played a poor goal for the home team, and Sloqum's playing at point was just as poor.

A POLO FIELD FOR LAKEWOOD.

George Gould, Who Is a Follower of the Sport, Orders One Laid Out.

George Gould has been a great admirer of the game of polo for several years. He has had a stable of polo ponies, and his sons have their ponies. Mr. Gould has practiced the game whenever he has had the opportunity, and now has ordered a polo field to be laid out on the grounds of the old Lakewood Golf Club, which were abandoned last year. This field is to be 1,000 feet by 500 feet, and to be perfectly drained. Mr. Gould proposes to make Lakewood the Winter home of the sport.

He said recently: "Aside from the merits of the game as a pastime, the sport is recognized by the British War Office as the very best school of horsemanship for the cavalry." In taking up polo Mr. Gould is not going to give up his interest in other sports, such as golf, shooting, hunting, yachting, or bicycling, but he hopes to boom sports of all kinds and to make them very popular in the vicinity of Lakewood.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Formella, 110 pounds, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, won; Master Buck, 97, (W. H. Martin,) 5 to 1 and even, second; Be Happy, 110, (J. Woods,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Engea, None Such, New Moon, and Nonchalance also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Mile and a sixteenth. Mistleton, 105 pounds, (Thorpe,) 6 to 5, won; Master Lee, 106, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and even, second; Ulm, 94, (J. Woods,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:48½. Fortes, Colonel Dame, Rose Maid, and Fred Gardner also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-sixteenths of a mile. Two-year-olds. Lemond, 108 pounds, (——,) 3 to 1, won; Reginald Hughes, 108, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Harry Thatcher, 118, (E. Jones,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:42. Jennie Riley, Homada, Champion Rose, Ruby Blazes, Innovator, Choteau, and Bathos also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Doctor Bernays, 105 pounds, (Spencer,) 5 to 1, won; Captive, 110, (Piggott,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Amelia Fonso, 100, (W. H. Martin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:41. Wing, Tenrica, Mamie G., Alicia, and Horatio also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Abuse, 117 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 1 to 3, won; Sam McKeever, 99, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and even, second; Recreation, 109, (Thorpe,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:13. Limewater and Rosormonde also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Futurity course. Selling. Jennie Reed, 112 pounds, (Spence,) 20 to 1, won; Jueva, 112, (Mounce,) 75 to 1 and 20 to 1, second; Good Hope, 112, (Piggott,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:12. Nora Ives, Royal Fan, Sonora, Caesar, and Charmant also ran.

Keogh Again Outplays De Oro.

The second night's play in the continuous pool match between Champion Jerome Keogh and ex-Champion Alfredo De Oro, at Daly's Academy, resulted in another victory for the champion. Keogh was twenty-eight balls ahead when he started, and he gained fifteen more in last night's game.

Bronze Plates for the Shamrock.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—It is announced that the Manganese Bronze Company of Deptford has received an order for bronze plates with steel ribs, to be used in the construction of the America's Cup challenger Shamrock.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Jan. 24.

193—The Anglo-California Bank, Limited, appellant, vs. the Secretary of the Treasury.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of William Pinkney White for the appellant.

27—Abram W. Hendry et al., appellants, vs. Ocean Steamship Company.—Assigned for reargument Feb. 20, after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Eugene P. Carver for the appellants.

202—Claw Hing Lung & Co., petitioners, vs. John H. Wise, collector, &c.—Passed subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on motion of A. B. Browne for the petitioners.

126—United States, appellant, vs. Thomas K. Morgan.—Mandate granted on motion of C. C. Lancaster for the appellee.

204—The Union Pacific Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David Gochenauer et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

205—Francis G. Posey et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. John Hanson.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the tenth rule.

192—The Sioux City Terminal Railroad and Warehouse Company, petitioner, vs. the Trust Company of North America.—Argument concluded by John C. Coombs for the petitioner.

689—Li Sing, petitioner, vs. the United States.—Leave granted to respondent to file brief in opposition to petition for writ of certiorari on or before Friday next, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for respondent.

90—William T. Gilbert, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. the Washington Beneficial Endorsement Association et al.—Argument commenced by H. D. Hotchkiss for the appellant, and continued by A. A. Liscom and S. Philipps for the appellees.

Call for Wednesday: 90, 197, 198, 203, 206, 209, 211, 212, 213, 216.

Calendars for Wednesday, Jan. 25.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Preferred cause.

122—Amer. Graphophone Co. vs. Nat. Gramophone Co. General Calendar.
52—United States vs. Brewer.
53—United States vs. Brewer.
54—O'Donohue vs. Bruce.
55—Richardson vs. Osborne.
56—United States vs. Iselin.
—Wilcox & Gibbs Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Nurrow Machine Co.
57—U. S. vs. Bacharach.
58—Same vs. Schroeder.
59—Smith vs. S. S. Guyandotte.
60—Boker vs. U. S.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 96 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Bankruptcy, (jury.)

117—In re Marine Mach. & Conveyor Co.
119—In re Haas.
125—In re Ghiglione.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Smith, Jr., vs. Crocker, appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Buchanan, appellant, vs. Tilden.—Order of Appellate division and judgment entered thereon reversed, and the original judgment in favor of the plaintiff affirmed, with costs in all courts.

People ex rel. International Contracting Company, appellant, vs. Roberts, Controller; people ex rel. Percival et al., appellants, vs. Cram et al., Commissioners of Docks; people ex rel. Daniels, appellant, vs. Kearney, Commissioner of Public Buildings.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Steinson, appellant, vs. Board of Education of the City of New York; in re Petitions of Marvin et al., appellants; Bushwick Savings Bank vs. Traum et al., Hermann et al., appellants, vs. Steugerwald; people ex rel. Fuller, appellant, vs. Coler, Controller, &c.; in re appraisal under transfer acts, estate of Palmer.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

In re application of Mayor, &c., opening East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, &c., New York, appeal of Whitney.—Order affirmed, with costs, and the question certified answered in the affirmative.

In re application of Small to open decree, &c.; in re. application of Norton.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

In re. application of Board of Street Opening of New York to acquire title to Edgecombe Road, &c.—Appeal dismissed on the ground that the order is not a final order in a special proceeding.

Jones, respondent, vs. Tonawanda.—Motion to advance cause granted.

To-day's calendar: 692, 774, 775, 776, 747, 459, 780, 883.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts.—Freedman, P. J.; MacLean and Leaventritt, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motion.

3—Pascocello vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. Appeal from order of City Court.

4—Burnell vs. Coles. Appeals from Municipal Courts.

66—Zimmermann vs. Rainey.
68—Smith vs. Davis.
72—Gwillim vs. Smith.
73—Kench vs. Moadinger.
74—Toy vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
59—Pascocello vs. Bkln. Heights R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Wegman.
2—Eisman vs. Eisman.
3—Bennett vs. Volk.
4—In re Am. Finger Tipped Glove Co.
5—Ryan vs. Feeney.
6—Rosenstock vs. Dessar.
7—Gilsey vs. Miner.
8—In re Wilson.
9—Boyle vs. Frothingham.
10—Watertown Brass & Mfg. Co. vs. Valentine.
11—Thau vs. Thau.
12—Press Pub. Co. vs. Associated Press.
13—Lewis vs. Kunitzer.
14—In re Ingram Interlining Co.
15—Koches vs. Wilson.
16—Smith vs. Swenbon.
17—Adams vs. Calhoun.
18—McGovern vs. Barkalew.
19—In re Merriam Co.
20—Campbell vs. Brocks Commercial Agency.
21—Frayer vs. Alexander.
22—Mayer vs. Alexander.
23—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
24—Schmidt vs. Crown Cordial & Ext. Co.
25—Freeman vs. Freeman.
26—McLoughlin vs. Bleber.
27—Ferber vs. Singer.
28—In re Kerr.
29—Roehrs vs. Giatras.
30—Favata vs. Hamilton Co.
31—In re Brooks.
32—Bowen vs. Bowen.
33—Quail vs. Nelson.
34—Bradley & Currier Co. vs. Jenkins.
35—Ward vs. McKee.
36—Duncan vs. Scurich.
37—Doody vs. Downey.
38—In re Foster.
39—Griffin vs. Spratt's Patent.
40—Sommers vs. Busey.
41—Guldet vs. Schneider
42—Bronx Gas & Elec. Co. vs. City of N. Y.
43—Colgate vs. Siegler.
44—In re Flagg.
45—People, &c., vs. Hallen.
46—Lyon vs. Press Pub. Co.
47—Kinckerb. Trust Co. vs. Gerlach.
48—Casperfeld & Cleveland Co. vs. Lynch.
49—Lyman vs. Arnor Pleasure Club.
50—Same vs. Congress Pleasure Club.
51—Same vs. Club Artistique, &c.
52—Same vs. Shaughnessy.
53—Hilton vs. Carr.
54—Anderson vs. Anderson.
55—Fulton vs. Crown Mfg. Co.
56—Stiefel vs. Rothschild.
57—Wolf vs. Zeller.
58—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Hopper.
59—McPhillips vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
60—Lochner vs. Lochner.
61—Heroho vs. Cohen.
62—O'Sullivan vs. D. M. Nestle Co.
63—Siegel vs. Mahler.
64—In re Sterlin.
65—Rosenstock vs. Stern
66—In re Briggs Barrel Co.
67—Stritch vs. City of New York.
68—In re Sisters.
69—Reese vs. Reese.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Divorces.

2718—Mahler vs. Mahler.
2101—Levy vs. Levy.
2708—Collin vs. Collin.
2704—Brown vs. Brown.
2715—Mathews vs. Mathews.
2732—Goldstein vs. Goldstein.
2844—Richardson vs. Richardson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

944—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.
1864—Frankau vs. Cuthbert.
1970—Zinsser vs. Zinsser.
2008—N. a t. Protective Asso. of Steam Fitters and Helpers vs. Cummings.
2030—Lederer vs. Jordan.
1872—Katz vs. Katz.
1883—Hefter vs. Hefter.
1908—Belcher vs. Belcher
1915—Boland vs. Boland.
1923—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
1933—Gould vs. Edison El. Ill. Co., &c.
1952—Raynor vs. Sire.
1955—Quimby vs. Whittier Elevator Co.
1958—Same vs. same.
1990—Busey vs. Cox.
2022—Martin vs. Martin.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2049.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

7455—Meyer vs. Strauss.
7843—Moses vs. Baruch.
7429—Brandes vs. Royal Furniture Co.
6754—Slepp vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7657—Bajart vs. Roth.
7658—Same vs. same.
7626—Mulligan vs. Seiferd.
6605—Rosenfield vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7898—Hoffer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7391—Vermont Marble Co. vs. Lennen.
7472—Fink vs. Am. Sugar Refining Co.
6231—Newcombe vs. Pritchard.
7077—Prod. Exch. Trust Co. vs. Brown.
59374—McNulty vs. Mayor, &c.
7741—Hardy vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
8028—Danel vs. McDonald.
8047—Storck vs. Zellweger.
6219—Eisner vs. Plaut.
6358—Leland vs. Hearn.
6957—Heussy vs. Goldberg.
7762—Steuer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8002—Thompson vs. Averill.
6225—City Bank of H. vs. Corey.
7337—Mut. Loan Assn. vs. Hurt.
7904—Tepper vs. McLaughlin.
7975—Livingston vs. Beers.
7390—Wright vs. Russell
7404—Prod. Exch. Trust Co. vs. Sayles.
7382—Same vs. same.
7854—Posner vs. Younker.
7934—Wash. Sav. Bank vs. Ferguson.
3923—Ragalamonti vs. Mahler.
5614—Ludwig vs. Blum.
5971—Spellman vs. Multifeld.
8030—Dennison vs. Lawrence.
7408—Armulajtis vs. Yoduszus.
6457—Union Assoc. Press vs. Heath.
6496—Weill vs. Wolff.
7262—Good vs. Longstreet.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts II. and IV. for trial.

3416—Odell vs. Smith.
3417—Same vs. Sawyer.
3418—Same vs. Light

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TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
KINGS COUNTY and FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANIES:
In view of pending negotiations and for other reasons, it is necessary for the proper protection of the interests of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Kings County and Fulton Elevated Railway Companies that these bonds should be placed under the control of the Reorganization Committee as soon as possible. Copies of the agreement to be executed by depositing bondholders can be obtained from either of the undersigned, or at the office of Guaranty Trust Company, which has consented to act as the depositary of the bonds. As it is impossible at the present time to formulate any plan of reorganization, this agreement contains a provision that any depositing bondholder may withdraw his bonds without charge within thirty days after the publication of the plan of reorganization, in case the provision made thereby for the holders of the bonds in question is unsatisfactory to him. The committee will act for all bondholders who deposit their bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company on or before the 10th day of February, 1899. The Trust Company will give its negotiable receipts for the bonds deposited.
New York, January 23, 1899.
AUGUST BELMONT,
WILLIAM A. READ,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
JAMES JOURDAN,
REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

American Air Power, International Air Power, Auto Truck Company
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
UNITED BANK BUILDING,
2 WALL STREET, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Prophecies of reaction materialised yesterday into reaction that was actual. Quotations showed strength throughout the morning hours, and transactions were on a large scale; it was not until the last hour of business day that the set-back came. Some stocks fell off as much as 5 points; practically every conspicuous share lost a point or more.

In the recession stocks of the highest class fell, in sympathy with all the rest of the list. Indeed, some of those which are favorites with ultra-conservative investors seemed disposed to yield quite as freely as did cheap railroad shares or even the trust stocks.

At the close of business it was notable that most of the recent predictors of reaction, those who have been most insistent that a set-back was absolutely necessary for the market's own good, were taking a new position—agreeing that a better Wall Street atmosphere was resulting, that dangers like "pyramiding" and "stop orders" had been largely eliminated, and that on the new basis reasonable transactions could be founded.

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The extent to which the reaction extended is shown in the subjoined table, quoting the high prices reached in the phenomenal market on Monday and yesterday morning compared with subsequent low figures, there being presented the net decline scored in a list of half a hundred conspicuous stocks:

	High.	Low.	Re-action.
Atchison	24⅞	22½	2⅛
Atchison pf	65¾	61⅛	4⅝
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	92	88	4
Burlington	141½	136¼	5¼
Canada Southern	70	60	10
Central Pacific	48½	45⅞	2⅜
Chicago Great Western	20⅝	18½	1⅞
Chic. & Eastern Illinois	68¼	65	1¼
Consolidated Gas	194½	191½	3⅜
Delaware & Hudson	117⅝	114	3⅜
Delaware, Lack. & West	163	160⅜	2¾
Denver pf	73¼	70½	2¾
Erie 1st pf	42	40¼	1¾
Federal Steel	54	52⅜	1½
General Electric	110	107½	2½
Illinois Central	122	118¾	3⅛
International Paper	68½	65	2½
Lake Erie & Western pf	67	63¾	3¼
Louisville & Nashville	66	2	2½
Manhattan	117	114½	2½
Metropolitan Street	199½	196	3½
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf	38¼	36⅞	1½
Missouri Pacific	49⅞	48	1⅝
New Jersey Central	106¼	102½	3⅝
New York Air Brake	153¾	146	7¾
New York Central	141	134	7
New York, Ontario & West	25	22⅜	2⅝
Norfolk & Western pf	69	66½	2½
Northern Pacific	49¾	47¼	2⅝
Northern Pacific pf	81½	79	2½
Northwest	152½	147½	5
Pennsylvania	142	134½	7½
People's Gas	115⅝	112⅝	2½
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L	88	70	18
Pitts., Cin., C. & St. L. pf	93	89⅞	3½
Reading	25	23½	1½
Reading 1st pf	66	60½	5½
Reading 2d pf	34⅝	30¾	3⅞
Rock Island	121	119¼	1¾
St. Paul	129	126	3
St. Paul & Omaha	99⅝	97	2⅜
Southern Pacific	38½	36	2½
Southern Railway pf	49	46¼	2¾
Sugar	133	129⅝	3⅜
Tenn. Coal & Iron	42¾	40	2¾
Tobacco	149	147¾	1¼
Union Pacific	50	46¼	3¾
Union Pacific pf	84½	78½	6
U. S. Leather pf	74⅝	73	1⅝
Western Union	98	96½	1½

***

An exhibit like the foregoing reflects nothing that is trivial. It shows not only tremendous profit-taking sales at the market, the reaching of stop orders, the elimination of weak margin accounts, but it makes clearly as well the fact that bear aggressiveness has finally accomplished something material, and a consequent result is the creation of a new short interest, one which by many indications seems now to be extended throughout the whole stock list and in some quarters on a large scale.

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Measured by usual standards, the security market is stronger, healthier, for this shaking up. Just that is said of it, in fact, by practically every conspicuous operator in Wall Street. A canvass of such authorities after the close of the Stock Exchange yesterday disclosed the fact that there was virtual unanimity among the foremost men of the financial district that nothing consequentially bad was involved in the day's setback. All lay emphasis upon the continuing business prosperity throughout the country, the growth of it, and the lasting quality of it. And all were agreed, too, that nothing seriously grave could come to pass in a situation safeguarded by money abounding at rates far below any hitherto ruling. In a 3 per cent. money market, so even extreme conservatives reason, safe 4 and 5 and 6 per cent. stocks cannot stay down at former prices.

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Just how far this reaction may go, whether the force of it is already spent, depends much upon what will this morning be disclosed as the position of the commission houses of the Street. If the public is not scared, if the public is still as confident as it has been, this incident will be forthwith forgotten, along with relatively insignificant flurries. A selling movement on the part of the public can, however, knock quotations lower perhaps, though at the close of yesterday's market buying orders appeared from quarters not recently at all sympathetic with buoyances—some such purchases being made for interests second in financial importance to none in this country. For a long list of rich men, this reaction opens up opportunities to get back stocks some time ago sold, gives to such men opportunity to join in helping further to maintain and promote a good times security market.

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One or two efforts were made by bear manipulators yesterday to force up the money rate, but the endeavor resulted only in palpable failure In every banking quarter there continues agreement that funds at current rates are in practically unlimited supply, and are likely so to remain for some time to come.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $3,000 3s, coupon, at 107½@107¾, $20,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 113, and $14,000 2s, registered, at 99½@99¾.

In State bonds, $5,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 96¾ and $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 88½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	½	Long Island	1
Am. Spirits pf	½	Michigan Central	3
Am. Tobacco pf	1	Pac. Coast 2d pf	1
B. & O. all in pd	3¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1
B. & O., when issued	2	Quicksilver	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A	1¼	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. deb	⅝	Standard Dist. pf	⅝
Chi. Ter. Tran. pf	2⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	9
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	2½	Twin City R. T.	½
Clev., Lor. & Wheel.	1	U. S. Express	½
Clev., L. & W. pf.	2	W. & L.E., 4th as. pd.	⅝
General Electric	4¾	W. & L. E. pf., 4th as. paid	¾
Knick. Ice pf	2		
Lake Shore	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting Co.	⅛	Lake Erie & W. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅛	Louis. & Nash.	⅛
Am. Tobacco	⅛	Manhattan Con.	⅛
Ann Arbor	2	Met. Street Ry.	1
A., T. & S. F.	1¼	National Biscuit	1¼
A., T. & S. F. pf.	2½	National Lead Co.	1¼
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	National Lead Co. pf.	1½
Brunswick City	½	N. J. Central	2
Buff., R. & P. pf.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	6
Canada Southern	2⅛	N. Y. Central	3
Central Pacific	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Chicago & Alton	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2
Chi., Bur. & Q.	3	Norfolk & West. pf.	1⅝
Chi. & East. Ill.	½	Northern Pacific	2
Chicago Gt. West.	1	Northern Pacific pf.	1
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	1⅞	Oregon R. & Nav.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2½	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	1
Chi. & Northwest	2½	Penn. Railroad	3½
C., R. I. & Pac.	1⅜	Peoria & Eastern	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	2
Col. So. 2d pf., w. is.	1	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
Col. Midland pf.	1¼	Quicksilver pf.	1
Delaware & Hudson	1½	Reading	⅞
Del., Lack. & West.	⅝	Reading 1st pf	3¾
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1½	Reading 2d pf	3
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1½	Rio Gr. West. pf.	3
Erie 1st pf.	1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	2
Federal Steel pf.	⅝	Southern Railway	½
Glucose Sugar pf.	1½	Southern Rway pf.	1¼
Great North. pf.	1½	Twin City R. T. pf.	1
Illinois Central	2¼	Union Pacific	1⅝
Int. Paper Co.	1½	Union Pacific pf.	2⅞
Int. Paper Co. pf.	¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Kan. City, P. & G.	¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Laclede Gas pf.	1¼	Wabash pf.	⅝
Lake Erie & West.	2½	West. Union Tel.	1

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s	1	Kanawha & Mich 4s	5
Chi. & East Ill. gen.	1	Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st	1
Den. Tramway 5s	2	T., St. L. & K. C. 1st, r. r.	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. dev. 5s	1	Wab. 1st, D. & C. 5s	1½
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	2½	West. Un. col. tr. 5s	2⅝
Ind., Ill. & I. ref. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	Or. Short L. inc. B.	1½
K. C., F. & G. 1st	2	St. L. Southw. 1st	1½
Kings Co. El. 1st	1	St. L. Southw. 2d	1
Or. Short L. inc. A.	1¼	Wabash deb., B	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $347,216,834; balance, $12,156,458; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,212,81d.

Money on call in London at ¾ per cent. Rate discount in open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅝@4.84¾ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94¾, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—5c premium @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Prices on the Bourse today opened strong, and later reached high level, which caused realizations and a reaction, especially in foreigners. Rio Tintos were in favor, and made a substantial rise, and De Beers Mines relapsed.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were irregular. Spanish fours were firm on Western advices. Americans were easier and Canadian Pacifics were strong. Local securities were maintained.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 24.—On the Boerse here to-day foreign securities were firm under the lead of Spanish fours, advancing one point. Americans were quiet and iron shares were in demand.

FACILITATING A COAL TRUST.

Ontario and Western Railway shares continued yesterday to be leaders in Stock Exchange activity. Three stocks crossed the 100,000 mark—People's Gas and Atchison preferred, in addition to Ontario, while Missouri Pacific came within a few thousand of a similar aggregate.

In Ontario and Western, the buying seems to be almost as largely for Europe as for New York. According to Wall Street authorities claiming knowledge, Ontario and Western stockholders are to receive a cash dividend of 1 per cent. upon the payment of which the company's voting trust will be dissolved, the dividend being an essential preliminary according to the voting trust's terms.

With this voting trust out of the way, it is said that the last obstacle is removed to the complete formation of an anthracite coal trust.

STILL THE RECORD GROWS.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the third week in January were made public last evening. They aggregated $661,090, and show the following as compared with the previous six years:

Increase over 1898	$106,989
Increase over 1897	172,862
Increase over 1896	123,936
Increase over 1895	217,305
Increase over 1894	162,338
Increase over 1893	45,749

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So far this month St. Paul's gross earnings show the following increases over preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$428,246
Increase over 1897	678,831
Increase over 1896	486,023
Increase over 1895	752,583
Increase over 1894	581,620
Increase over 1893	167,743

A VANDERBILT EXPECTATION.

In New York Central it is estimated that Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt is to-day not only the largest individual stockholder, but the owner outright of two or three times as much stock as any other person. It is believed that Mr. Vanderbilt has been converting into New York Central stock large blocks of the 3½ per cent. bonds he received in exchange for his tremendous Lake Shore stock investment.

According to people close to Mr. Vanderbilt, predictions are fashionable of a price soon to be quoted for New York Central stock close to Lake Shore's figures.

NEEDED FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Discussing recently much distributed Wall Street rumors of an immediate resumption of dividends on Missouri Pacific stock, a Director of that railroad says:

"We may get back on a dividend basis a year or so hence. For the present, all the earnings we can pile up will be needed for improving the property. We are going to put the road in first-class shape, and that cannot be done without spending a great deal of money. Especially large expenditures will be made in improving the Iron Mountain grades. Dividend talk is for effect on the Stock Exchange, and not in the real interests of the property."

CANADA SOUTHERN MERGER.

It is remarked upon in Wall Street that though some rather technical denials are issued regarding what is known as the New York Central deal, the denials do not go so far as to dispute the correctness of recent statements that the Canada Southern property is soon to be merged into the New York Central along lines similar to those followed in the Lake Shore and Michigan Central consolidation.

GERMAN INVESTORS BUY.

Activity in Twin City Railway shares comes from the fact that a Stock Exchange house with international connections has become identified with the property—the street railway system of Minneapolis and St. Paul. A large block of the stock has been shipped abroad, being taken by German investors who, it is said, have been assured that the company is ready to become a stable dividend payer.

STATESMEN ARE ALERT.

Washington interests in the stock market are extending. It is easy to come across United States Senators in the Stock Exchange district nowadays, while lesser National politicians hug tickers all over the Street.

At present Washington is bullish, in contrast with what heretofore has pretty generally been the disposition. So far as is discoverable, not a single Congressional scheme is afoot to help bears make money in Wall Street.

Pacific Mail, Central Pacific, and Southern Pacific seem to be just now the Washington favorites. It appears to be taken for granted in Washington that Congress will put through such a subsidy bill as will enable Pacific Mail to profit tremendously.

WAR BY WORD OF MOUTH.

Though much Wall Street noise is being made, it is somewhat difficult to persuade close observers that anything very serious is going on in the way of a Southern Railway rate war.

COPPER AND ITS BOOM.

According to the official figures of copper production in the United States last year there was an output from the Montana, Lake Superior, and Arizona mining localities which exceeded that of 1897 by over 18,000 tons. The close of the year, however, notwithstanding the larger production, found stocks almost exhausted both in this country and in Europe. Mr. John Stanton, the statistician of the copper manufacturing industries, in discussing the situation yesterday with a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, took the view that higher prices must come, and that still greater increase of production will be necessary to meet growing demands. Mr. Stanton said:

"While the production of copper for 1898 shows considerable increase over that of 1897, and is by far the largest production ever made in this country, the consumption has also been very large, especially since the close of hostilities with Spain. Stocks in Europe as well as in the United States at the close of the year were unusually low, there being practically none in sight. As a consequence copper has been making very rapid advances, and it has been rather hard to keep track of it for the past two weeks or so. I should say that 16 cents is a fair price for copper to-day, and that represents the highest figure reached in many years. Consumption is so large that it looks, too, as if a higher figure will be obtained.

"The peculiarity of copper's position is that during the last few years of depression the production has constantly been increasing, and yet consumption has carried it all off. European stocks have been steadily declining, until now they have reached the lowest point ever known. The electrical industry is a very important factor in the copper business, and its need of copper is growing greater. Wherever railway or other construction is going on there is always a large demand for copper in the form of brass and a variety of other articles. And as the electrical business advances by leaps and bounds it is no easy matter to tell what quantity of copper will in this way be absorbed.

"Now that a betterment in business generally is being felt a great stimulus has been given to the opening of new mines and the development of copper properties. It is apparent that the existing mines have not capacity to furnish the quantity that will be needed in the near future. Companies with good prospects of becoming producers find that their shares are eagerly sought for in the market, and it is the general belief that for some time to come copper mining will prove profitable."

A good deal has been said on the subject of a copper combination. It is quite possible that a combination of certain interests may be effected, but as to a general combination or one between the very largest producers, that is simply absurd. I don't think there is any foundation for it at all. Some groups of mines have a tendency to consolidation, being owned and controlled by practically the same men, but where interests are very distinct it would be difficult to arrive at any basis by which consolidation could be carried out equitably. In my judgment there is no foundation for stories of a general copper trust or combination.

"At present there is no difficulty in selling copper at good prices. Everything that is offered is eagerly taken up. Those who have it to sell must look upon the outlook as highly encouraging."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Silver amounting to 475,000 ounces going out to Europe by to-day's steamers.

Decrease of $34,306 in net earnings of Street's Western Car Stable lines for the year 1898.

Southern dispatches stating that the new iron pipe trust said to be forming, with a capital of $25,000,000, is making strong efforts to obtain control of the Southern plants of the American Pipe and Foundry Company, practically controlling the Southern field.

Stockholders of Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company said to have sent a large number of proxies authorizing the increase of capital stock of the company by $25,000,000.

Reported purchase by one firm on Monday of 60,000 shares of New York, Ontario and Western at private sale.

Increase of $41,591 in Pan Handle's surplus net earnings for December, making an increase of $229,317 for the year 1898.

East-bound rates on grain and provisions already agreed on by trunk line Presidents to be adopted by freight representatives of the Central Traffic Association.

Decrease of $4,512,091 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and decrease of $1,586,673, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Recess of the Supreme Court for three weeks from Monday next.

Beginning of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Matter of dividing the stock of the New York, Ontario and Western to be taken up in the near future.

Completion of negotiations looked for in a few days for the purchase of the Indianapolis and Broad Ripple Railway by the City Railway of Indianapolis.

Evident earnest desire of Western roads to co-operate for the maintenance of tariffs.

Increase of $15,099 in Chicago and Eastern Illinois surplus net earnings for December, making an increase of $138,977 since July 1.

St. Louis street railway officials seeking a change of motive power for railways in that city.

Increase of $91,647 in Southern Railway's net earnings for December, making an increase of $615,390 from July 1.

Quarterly dividend on Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis passed. Surplus earnings to be used to pay for additional equipment and reduction of floating debt.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern reorganization plan declared operative.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in January showed increases:

Denver & Rio Grande	$25,700
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	6,374
Rio Grande Western	700
St. Paul	106,909
Texas Pacific	5,559
Wabash	49,490
Total increase 6 roads	$194,732

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Decrease:	
International & Great Northern	$164
Net increase	$194,568

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Pennsylvania, 2⅝, to 70; New York Central, 2½, to 139; Louisville and Nashville, 1⅛, to 68⅜; Erie first preferred, ⅝, to 42½; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 83½; Atchison, ½, to 24⅛; St. Paul, ⅝, to 132; Illinois Central, ⅝, to 124; Readings, ⅜, to 12½; Erie, ⅜, to 16⅛, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅜, to 82⅛. Canadian Pacific sold at 88½. British consols advanced 3-16, to 111¼ for money and 111 15-16 for the account.

The Bank of England lost £13,000 bullion on balance. In Paris, rentes sold at 102f 10c and exchange on London was 25f 19½c.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday: American Biscuit bonds, 107½; Binghamton Gas 5s, 89⅝; Fern Coal Company, 16.75; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham pf., 35; Jersey Franklinite, 55; Metropolitan Corporation, 76; Marshall Mill, 59¾; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Standard Tob. S. Company, 11; University Security Company, 21; Whitney S. F. Arms, 21½.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—There was a sharp and general reaction in the market to-day. From the opening, prices were soft, but the recessions at first were slow. When New York broke, the locals went more rapidly. United Gas declined from 146¾ to 142½; Pennsylvania Manufacturing from 24⅞ to 24½; Electric Company of America from 17¾ to 16; Cambria Steel receipts from 17¼ to 16½; Electric Storage Battery common from 65⅝ to 64½; Union Traction from 33¾ to 33; Indianapolis Passenger from 37 to 35½. The Readings, Pennsylvania, and Lehigh Valley were strong in the early trading, but subsequently joined in the retrograde movement. The selling to-day was liquidation of speculative holdings. Buying on the decline was called good. Insiders were heavy buyers of Metropolitan Street Railway. Conferences are being held in New York between the Directors, and important developments are expected before the end of the week.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Val.	26¾	26⅞	Read. G. 4s	88	88½
N. P. L. ctfs.	47⅞	47¾	E. & P. 4s	98½	98⅝
N. P. pf.	73⅝	73¾	E. G. L. 5s	106¼	106⅜
Pennsyl's	67¾	67⅞	Phil. E. 5s	103½	105⅝
Read. t. ctfs.	11 13-16	11⅞	Union Trac., (17½ pd.)	32	33¼
Read. 1st pf.	30⅝	30⅞	E. Storage	64½	65
Read. 2d pf.	15⅞	16⅛	E. Stor. pf.	72	73
Marsden	7	7¼	U. G. Imp.	142½	142¾
Choctaw	29	30	Wels. Light.	39	40
Choctaw pf.	44	44½	Con. T., P'g.	22½	23½
Penn. Mfg.	24½	24¾	Con. T., P's., pf.	61	61¾
N. J. Trac.	59	60	Con. T., P's., pf	49¾	49¾
W. N. Y. & P	4¼	4¾	U. Trac. P'g.	19¼	20
Met. Ry	196	197	U. T., P's.		
Phil. Trac.	96¾	96¾	pf	49¾	49¾
Balt. Con.	36¼	36¾			

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

60 shares Produce Exchange Trust, $100 each, 215.

20 shares National Starch Manufacturing Company, first preferred, $100 each, 50.

25 shares Arthur Suburban Home Company, $100 each, (hypothecated,) 95 per cent.

$20,000 Illinois Fuel and Power Company of Sparta, Ill., first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds. Dated Feb. 1, 1896 (5 to 15 years. All coupons, (hypothecated,) 5 per cent.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $9,230,596, against $13,742,687 in the preceding week and $10,797,269 in the corresponding period of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $34,775,988, against $28,356,627 in the corresponding period of last year.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 19th, 1899.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared from the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1898, payable at this office on Monday, February 20th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, January 31st, and reopen on Wednesday, February 15th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company,
No. 20 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Twenty-third Ward Bank,
Cor. Third Ave. and 125th St.
New York, Jan. 24th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Feb. 1. The transfer books will close Jan. 26 and Feb. 2.
GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after February 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan 20th to Feb. 2d.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

STANDARD ROPE & TWINE COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
January 23d, 1899.
COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st ON THE ABOVE WILL be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

The German-American Bank.
New York, January 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 23d to Feb. 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

THE BANK INTERNACIONAL E HIPOTECARIO DE MEXICO, Mexico, has declared a dividend of 2 per cent., Mexican money, payable at the equivalent of 95 cents per share, at the banking house of H. B. HOLLINS & CO., its agency in New York, on the 15th of February next, on presentation of Coupon No. 17.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
New York, January 25, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 14, 1899, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, February 3, 1899, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 15, 1899, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 25, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 14, 1899, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, February 3, 1899, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 15, 1899, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
That a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The East River Mill & Lumber Company will be held at the office of the said Company, at No. 425 East 92d Street, in the City of New York, on the 16th day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to determine whether the number of shares of the capital stock of the said Company shall be reduced from Seventy-five Thousand Dollars ($75,000.00) to Sixty-four Thousand Dollars ($64,000.00), to consist of Six Hundred and Forty (640) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) per share.
Dated New York, January 23, 1899.
GEORGE H. POOR,
THOMAS J. CROMBIE,
NELSON H. SALISBURY, } Majority of Directors.

New York City, January 25, 1899.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 141 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, February 8, 1899, at 3:30 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Trustees to hold office for three years, one Trustee (to fill a vacancy) to hold office for one year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open half an hour. Transfer books will be closed from January 28, 1899, to February 8, 1899, inclusive.
EDS

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000

Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company

DEBENTURE 5% GOLD BONDS

Part of an authorized issue of **$5,000,000.** The object of this issue is to provide for the recent acquisition of the Michigan Telephone Company and for necessary extensions in the territories of the other sub-companies controlled by the **ERIE COMPANY.**

Principal due, $1,000,000, July 1, 1928.
Principal due, $1,000,000, January 1, 1929.
Interest payable January 1 and July 1.
Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration.

Principal and interest payable at Old Colony Trust Company, Boston

Share Capital		$5,000,000
Six per cent. Collateral Trust bonds due 1909.	$1,000,000	
Five per cent. Collateral Trust bonds due 1926.	4,000,000	
Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, present issue.	2,000,000	7,000,000

We offer for public subscription at 98 1-2 and accrued interest, the above issue of $2,000,000 Debenture Bonds, payment therefor to be made as follows:

3 per cent., or $30 per bond, on application.

95 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest on or before February 15.

The bonds are now ready for delivery, and application will be made to have them listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

The **Erie Company** was organized in 1883, and controls:

The Cleveland Telephone Co., serving Cuyahoga County, Ohio, including the City of Cleveland, owning about 65 per cent. of its capital stock of $2,400,000

The Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co., serving North Dakota, part of South Dakota, and all of Minnesota except Duluth, owning about 70 per cent. of its capital stock of 3,700,000

The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co., serving Arkansas and Texas, owning about 70 per cent. of its capital stock of 4,000,000

The American Bell Telephone Co. is represented in the boards of each of the sub-companies.

The control of the **Michigan Telephone Co.** will place under the management of the **Erie Company** a total of 51,200 subscribers. The four sub-companies combined will make the largest organization under the Bell Company in the country.

Following are the official statements of the earnings and expenses of the Erie sub-companies for the years indicated, with an official estimate for the year 1899 (the Michigan company not included)—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Gross Income	$1,085.895.70	$1,206,147.40	$1,412,023.14	$1,700,000	$2,000,000
Operat'g Ex.	635,258.17	706,134.73	871.165.66	1,100,000	1,152,000
Net Income .	$450,637.53	$500,012.67	$540,856.48	$600,000	$848,000

The profits of the **Erie Company,** like those of the **American Bell Telephone Company,** are derived from dividends on the shares of the sub-companies belonging to it, and for eight years past its income account has been as follows:—

Income account of the **Erie Company** for eight years, 1890 to 1897, inclusive:—

	Total Net Income.	Interest and Executive.	Income Applicable to Dividends.	Dividends.	Carried to Surplus Account.
1890 ..	$205,318.84		$205,318.84	$192,000	$13.318.94
1891 ..	208,450.64	$1,018.83	207,431.81	192,000	15,431.81
1892 ..	222,184.96	8,377.59	213,807.37	192,000	21,807.37
1893 ..	231,244.61	19,462.50	211,782.11	192,000	19,782.11
1894 ..	234,912.29	30,412.06	204,500.23	192,000	12,500.23
1895 ..	271,781.12	64,024.86	207,756.33	192,000	15,756.33
1896 ..	314,913.75	106,273.68	208,640.07	192,000	16,640.07
1897 ..	364,550.00	137,902.78	226,647.22	192,000	34,647.42
	$2,053,356.21	$367,472.30	$1,685,883.98	$1,536,000	$149,884.28

The net income for 1898 (December estimated), is $440,000.

The **Erie Company** has paid sixty quarterly dividends during the fifteen years of its history, and the stock is regularly dealt in at the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

The legal organization of all the companies, the physical condition of the property, and the accounts have been examined and reported upon by experts nominated by the undersigned.

Copies of the reports are open to inspection.

The subscription books will open at 10 o'clock, January 27th, and will close at 11 A. M., or earlier, upon the same day at our discretion.

Subscription blanks may be obtained at our offices.

POOR & GREENOUGH
18 Wall Street, New York
52 Devonshire St., Boston

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
2,090	A., T. & S. F.	23½	23⅝	22½	22½
19,510	A., T. & S.F. pf.	62¾	63½	61¾	61¾
16,760	Am. Sug. Ref.	130⅞	131½	129¾	130¾
2,370	Am. Tobacco	147½	148¾	146¾	148¾
90	Am. Sp. Mfg.	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13¼
800	Bay State Gas	7	7¼	7	7
4,320	Brooklyn R. T.	90	91¾	88⅜	89⅞
50	Brunswick	15½	15½	15½	15⅝
11,860	C., B. & Q.	138⅝	139¼	136½	137
11,380	C., M. & St. P.	127⅞	128¼	126⅜	127½
6,840	C. R. I. & P.	119¾	120¾	119¼	119⅜
2,060	Chi. Gt. West.	17⅞	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜
40	Ches. & Ohio.	27¾	27⅞	26½	26½
100	Den. & R. G. pf.	72½	72½	72	72⅜
100	Del., L. & W.	161	161	161	161
13,060	Federal Steel	53⅜	55½	52⅝	53⅝
270	Fed. Steel pf.	84	84⅞	83⅜	84
100	Gen. Electric	108½	108½	108½	108½
7,685	Louis. & Nash.	67	67⅜	66¼	66½
16,030	Manhattan	115¼	116¾	114¾	114¾
30,090	Mo. Pacific	47¾	47⅞	47	47
10	National Lead	38½	38⅝	38½	38½
230	N. Y. Central	136½	136⅝	134¾	136¼
1,470	N. Y., O. & W.	24	25½	23	23½
1,690	Nor. Pacific	48¾	49¼	47¾	48
1,330	N. Pacific pf.	78½	78⅝	77½	79¼
2,230	Pacific Mail	46¾	48¼	46¾	46¾
26,630	People's Gas	112	115¾	112	113
960	P., C., C. & St. L.	74	74¼	73¾	73⅞
2,290	Reading	24⅞	25⅝	22½	22⅝
4,510	Reading 1st pf.	64½	65	61¼	62¼
160	Reading 2d pf.	32½	34⅜	33½	34⅜
60	Southern Ry	12½	13	12½	13
940	Southern Ry pf.	47½	48¾	46¾	46¾
8,390	Tenn. C. & I.	39¾	42	39⅝	40
580	Union Pacific	43	45¾	43	45¾
3,560	Union Pacific pf.	80	81¾	78⅞	79
100	U. S. Rubber	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
190	U. S. Leath. pf.	74	74	73	73
870	Wabash pf.	24	24½	23¾	23¾
4,340	West. Union	96⅜	98½	96⅜	96⅝
135,855.					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$45,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83½
6,000	Mo. Pac. con.	115	115	115	115
20,000	St. L. & W. 2d	48½	48¼	48½	48½
$71,000.					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Tin Plate was weak and lower to-day. It ranged from 41 to 40, with an opening at 40½ and a close at 40¼. The preferred closed at 95, after opening at 95¼. Biscuit dropped from 55 at the start to 53⅛, and closed at 53¾. The preferred dropped half a point from the opening at 106¾. Carbon opened at 30, and after touching 30½ dropped to 29¾ and closed at 30. The preferred dropped from 87½ to 86¾. Match opened at 151, rose to 152, and closed at 149. Metropolitan receipts sold at 44½. Metropolitan 5 per cents at 74½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	69
Diamond Match Co. of Ill	149½
National Biscuit Co. com	52⅝
National Biscuit Co. pf	105½
American Steel & Wire com	40
American Steel & Wire pf	114
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	5
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf	20
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	5¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf	25
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	23½
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf	93
N. Chicago St. R. R.	219
W. Chicago St. R. R.	94½
South Side Elevated R. R.	77
Lake St. Elevated	13¼
Lake St. Elevated 1. cfts	11½
Street's W. S. C. Line	21

American Steel and Wire Directors.

These Directors were yesterday elected by the stockholders of the American Steel and Wire Company: For three years—John W. Gates, Isaac Elwood, William Edenborn, Henry Seligman, John Lambert; for two years—Stewart H. Chisholm, Frederick P. Voorhees, William P. Palmer, Philip W. Moen, Frederick Strauss; for one year—George T. Oliver, Francis M. Drake, Charles T. Boynton, James Hopkins, Charles C. Howard.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS of the bonds of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15, 1870, which by their terms fell due June 1, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, which said bonds, when the same became due, June 1, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1, 1935, with a reservation to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company to pay the same before said last mentioned date on ninety days' notice of its election to do so.

WHEREAS, The St Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, successor by consolidation to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, has, by corporate resolution passed on the 12th day of January, 1899, elected to exercise its option to pay off each of the 2,500 bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, which by their terms were due June 1st, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15th, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and which said bonds, when the same became due June 1st, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1st, 1935, with a proviso, however, that if this Company wished at any time before the 1st of June, 1935, to pay off said bonds, it could, on 90 days' notice of its election so to do, by advertisement published in two newspapers in the City of New York not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks, pay off said bonds by paying to the holder of each bond in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, $1,050, together with the interest then due thereon, and after the date so fixed in said advertisement for such payment, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

AND, WHEREAS, Said Company has resolved to pay off said bonds on the first day of May, 1899, by paying to the holder of each of the said bonds $1,050, together with the interest accrued thereon to the first day of May, 1899, such payment to be made at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, the same being the financial agency of said railway company.

NOW, this is therefore to notify each holder of said bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, and extended as aforesaid, that this Company has elected to pay the same by the payment to the holder of each of the said bonds of $1,050, together with the interest thereon up to the first day of May, 1899; and the holders of the said bonds are required to present the same to the said Mercantile Trust Company on the said first day of May, 1899, for such payment, and the same will be paid upon such presentation. After the said first day of May, 1899, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

Dated this thirteenth day of January, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.

GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and of the coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has heretofore been entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, (Eastern Division,) and said Court, of its own motion, has directed that a sale thereunder must be made not later than April 14, 1899.

Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential, and we hereby give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899, HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, in order to participate in the reorganization, MUST DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES WITH US under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co., and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

We further give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899, HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, in order to participate in said reorganization, MUST PRESENT SUCH RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES AT OUR OFFICE AND HAVE SAME STAMPED AS ASSENTING TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

Deposits and assents, if accepted after February 1st, 1899, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may hereafter determine.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 12, 1899.

CHOICE FIRST MORTGAGE
Street Railway Bonds
on Ohio & Michigan Properties.
Send for Circular.
The Cleveland Trust Company,
119 & 121 Euclid Ave.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Hale & Norc.	.08	.07
Andes	.11	.10	Justice	.08	.07
Belcher	.15	.16	Kentuck Con.	.03	
Benton Con.	.04	.04	Mexican	.31	.31
Best & Belcher.	.38	.35	Occidental Con.	.25	.26
Bullion	.17	.20	Ophir	.58	.51
Caledonia	.19	.20	Overman	.04	.05
Challenge Con.	.11	.11	Potosi	.14	.14
Chollar	.20	.09	Savage	.09	.08
Confidence	.55	.55	Sag Belcher	.03	.02
Con. Cal. & V.	1.35	1.30	Sierra Nevada.	.06	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Standard	2.00	1.90
Crown Point	.11	.11	Union Con.	.31	.31
Eureka Con.	.30	.30	Utah Con.	.11	.11
Gould & Curry	.26	.25	Yellow Jacket.	.12	.13

Silver bars, 70¾c; Mexican dollars, 47½c; drafts, sight, 17½c; telegraph, 20c.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Tuesday.		Monday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked
Alamo	5	5¼	5	5⅝
Anaconda	44	45	47½	48
Anchoria	34	37	35½	36
Argentum	36	40	35	36
Battle	35¼	35½	35	35½
Columbine	14	14½	14	14¾
Consolidated	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Elkton	82½	83	74	74½
El Paso	12½	14	12½	13
Findley	22½	23	22½	23
Gibson	25½	28¾	29	30
Golden Fleece	31	36	32	35
Golden King	90	95	87	88
Gold Coin	159	160	155	159
Garfield	13	15	13¼	14½
Isabella	87	87½	79	79½
Independence	56½	57	56½	57½
Jackpot	40¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
Jefferson	6	10	6¾	10
Matoa	30½	32	30½	32
Moon Anchor	129¾	130	130¾	131
Pharmacist	4½	5	4¾	4¾
Portland	180	182	167	168
Rawlings	43½	45	42	44
Rosa	22	25	22	24½
Union	22¾	23	22¾	22¾
Vindicator	90	95	90	95
Work	22¾	23	22½	23
Sales	1,389,568			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	111	200	Adams Express	109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾	+ ½
....	....	330	Am. Steel & Wire cts.	50	50	49	49	....
34½	35	10,060	American Malting Co.	37	37⅛	34½	34½	−1⅝
86	85½	3,236	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86	87	85½	85½	− ½
35⅝	36	2,950	American Cotton Oil.	35⅞	36	35¼	35⅞	− ⅛
89¾	90	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	89¾	89¾	− ⅛
43	45	200	American District Tel.	44½	....	44½	45	....
140	145	26	American Express.	140	140	140	140	....
13½	18⅝	1,467	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅛
35¾	36½	850	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	36	36	36	+ ⅛
129¾	129⅞	18,350	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130⅞	131¼	129¾	130	−1⅝
112½	112¾	150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	113	113	....
99	100	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	100	100	100	....
147¼	147½	44,030	American Tobacco	145	149	145	147½	− ⅞
139	140	452	American Tobacco pf.	137	138	137	138	+1
15	16	100	Ann Arbor	15½	15½	15½	15½	−2
38	39	20	Ann Arbor pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	....
22½	22⅞	22,850	At., T. & S. F.	23¼	23⅝	22½	22⅝	−1¼
61⅜	61½	112,395	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62½	63¼	61½	61½	−2½
70½	71	1,580	B. & O., all in. pd.	69	72⅞	69	71⅝	+3¼
56¾	57	8,165	B. & O., when iss.	55¼	58⅛	55¼	57	+2
77½	78	6,437	B. & O. pf., when iss.	73½	79	73	78	....
6¾	6⅞	4,900	Bay State Gas	6¾	7	6¾	6⅞	....
89⅜	90	12,150	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	90	92	89¾	89⅞	− ⅝
14½	15	1,815	Brunswick City	15¼	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
76¼	77⅛	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	76	76	76	76	−1½
60	60½	7,980	Canada Southern	62	62⅝	60¼	60¼	−2½
85½	85⅝	200	Canadian Pacific	86	86	85¾	85⅝	− ½
46¼	46¾	3,900	Central Pacific	46½	47	46	46¼	−1¼
27½	27⅝	20,390	Chesapeake & Ohio.	27⅞	28½	27½	27¼	− ⅝
168½	170	200	Chicago & Alton	169	169	168	168	−1
136½	136⅝	18,408	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	135½	139¾	136¼	136⅝	−3
64½	65¼	1,900	Chi. & East. Ill	66	66	65	65	− ½
17⅛	17⅜	28,895	Chi. Gr. West.	18	18⅛	16⅞	17⅛	−1
82	87	300	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	87¼	88	87¼	88	+ ⅝
55⅝	56	900	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	54⅞	56	54⅞	56	+1½
31½	32½	900	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	34	34½	32¼	32½	−1⅞
126½	126¾	24,412	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	127¾	128¼	126	126¼	−2¼
168	169	95	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	169	169	168½	168⅝	....
149	150	3,059	Chicago & Northw.	152	152	147½	149	−2½
118⅝	118¾	15,041	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119¼	120¾	118¾	118¾	−1⅝
9	9½	200	Chi. Term. Trans.	9	9	9	9	....
37½	38¾	935	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¾	38⅞	36½	38⅝	+2⅞
55½	56	15,361	C., C., C. & St. L.	54½	57½	54	55¾	+ ⅝
98	100	2,550	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	98	100	97	100	+2½
15¼	15½	2,400	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14¾	15¾	14¾	15½	+1
....	43	300	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43	43	43	43	+3
33½	34	1,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33½	34⅞	33½	33½	− ⅞
7½	8¼	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
19	21	140	Colorado Midland pf.	19½	19½	19½	19½	− ½
54¾	55	230	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	55	55	55	55	....
21	22	330	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	21½	21½	21½	21½	−1
3	3½	1,260	Col., H. V. & Tol.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	....
8¼	8½	470	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
191	193	550	Consolidated Gas	191½	192½	191½	191½	....
46⅜	40⅝	320	Consolidated Ice	46¾	47	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
114½	115	4,264	Delaware & Hudson.	116	117⅝	114	115	−1½
160½	161½	2,350	Del., Lack. & West.	161	162	160⅜	160⅜	− ⅞
19⅞	20⅝	600	Denver & R. G.	20½	20½	20¼	20⅜	− ⅛
70¾	71¼	3,730	Denver & R. G. pf.	71⅞	72½	70½	71	−1½
19½	20½	1,025	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	20	20½	20	20⅝	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	100	Dul., S. S. & At.	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
197	198	568	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	197½	197½	197	197	−1½
15½	15⅝	902	Erie	16	16	15¾	15⅝	− ⅜
40½	40⅝	7,930	Erie 1st pf	41	42	40¼	40⅝	−1⅜
20	21½	520	Erie 2d pf	21½	21¾	21	21	−1¼
38¼	39	700	Evans. & T. H.	38½	38¾	38	38	−1½
52¾	53	77,350	Federal Steel	52½	53¾	52¾	53⅛	+ ⅛
83½	83½	11,885	Federal Steel pf.	83¾	84½	83½	83½	− ⅞
40	46	50	Flint & P. M. pf.	40	40	40	40	....
107⅜	108	3,448	General Electric	107½	110	107½	109⅝	+4¾
166⅜	167¾	1,212	Great Northern pf.	168	168½	167½	167¾	−1½
70½	71	1,200	Glucose Sug. Ref.	70¾	71¾	70¾	71	+1
108	109½	130	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	−1½
104⅝	104¾	397	H. B. Claflin Co.	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	+ ⅜
59	....	35	Homestake	60	60	60	60	....
118¾	119	7,625	Illinois Central	119⅞	120¼	118½	118¾	−2¼
63¾	65½	5,920	International Paper	67	67¾	65	65½	−1¼
93¾	94	1,100	Int. Paper pf	94½	94¾	93½	93¾	− ¼
11¼	11⅜	33	Iowa Central	11	11	11	11	....
14	14½	400	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	14⅞	14⅞	14½	14½	− ½
4½	5¼	10	Keokuk & D. M.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
17	18	10	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17	17	17	17	....
55	57	200	Knickerbocker Ice	56½	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ¼
79	81	1,000	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	79	80	79	80	+1
51	52	1,738	Laclede Gas	53¼	53¼	52	52	−1¼
17	18½	1,000	Lake Erie & West.	17½	17½	17	17	−2½
63	64	1,400	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64½	64⅞	63¾	64	− ½
204	206	300	Lake Shore	208	208	205½	206	+2
63	65	2,215	Long Island	64	64¾	63	64	+1
....	66¾	18,160	Louisville & Nashville.	66¾	67¼	66	66	−1⅝
114⅞	115½	24,289	Manhattan Con	115	116¾	114½	114⅞	− ⅝
50	55	20	Maryland Coal pf.	55	55	55	55	....
196⅞	197	5,210	Metropolitan St. Ry.	197¼	198¼	196	197	−1
112	114½	500	Michigan Central	113	116	113	116	+3
41	41½	700	Minn. & St. Louis.	42	42	41½	41½	....
77	78	1,050	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	77½	78	77½	78	....
....	88	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	88	88	88	88	....
13½	13⅝	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
36½	37½	1,800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37	38	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
47½	48	94,735	Missouri Pacific	47½	49⅞	47½	48	+ ⅛
35	37	26	Mobile & Ohio	36	36	36	36	....
....	....	11	Morris & Essex	179	179	179	179	....
53½	53⅞	610	Nat. Biscuit Co.	53½	55½	53⅜	53⅜	−1½
38	38½	1,935	National Lead Co.	38⅝	38⅞	37½	37⅞	−1½
113⅝	114	366	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	−1½
8	8½	10	Nat. Linseed Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	....
102¼	108½	4,550	New Jersey Central	105	106⅞	102½	102⅞	−2
145	147	1,595	New York Air Brake.	148¾	150	146	146	−6
134	134½	14,730	New York Central	136	136½	134	134	−3
199¼	200	144	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199	199½	199	199½	....
17	17½	1,425	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	17½	18	17	17	−1
39	40	700	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	39½	40¼	39¼	40	....
22¼	22⅝	117,170	N. Y., Ont. & West.	24¾	25	22⅝	22⅝	−2
18¾	19¼	650	Norfolk & Western.	20½	20½	19¾	19¾	....
66¾	67	6,155	Norfolk & West. pf.	68	68½	66½	66⅝	−1⅜
7⅝	7⅞	21,835	North American	7⅝	9	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
47¼	47⅝	22,120	Northern Pacific	49	49	47¼	47½	−2
79⅛	79¼	12,775	Northern Pacific pf.	79⅝	80¼	79	79¼	−1
50	51½	685	Oregon R. & Nav.	51	51	51	51	−1
74½	77	633	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76	76	76	76	− ¾
44½	46⅓	80	Oregon Short Line.	44	44	44	44	....
46¼	47	19,825	Pacific Mail	46	48¼	46	46¼	− ⅛
64½	66½	200	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	66	66	66	66	+1
134½	135	23,140	Pennsylvania R. R.	138	138¼	134½	134½	−3¾
1	1¼	2,325	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	....
5	6¼	200	Peoria & Eastern.	6¼	6	6	6	− ⅝
112⅝	112¾	105,700	People's Gas, Chicago	112	115¼	112	112⅝	+ ⅛
71½	72	6,492	P., C., C. & St. L.	74	74	72	72	−2
90	93	594	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90½	93	90½	91	+1
8	9	200	Pitts. & West. pf.	8	8	8	8	−1
156	157	560	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156¼	156¾	156¼	156¼	− ½
2⅞	3½	400	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
9	12	100	Quicksilver pf.	9	9	9	9	−1
23⅜	23⅝	16,220	Reading	24½	25	23½	23⅝	− ⅞
61⅜	61⅝	46,830	Reading 1st pf.	64½	65	60½	61	−3¾
31½	32	15,350	Reading 2d pf.	34½	34⅝	30¾	31½	−3
71	74	900	Rio Grande West. pf.	74½	74⅝	71	71	−3
130	....	50	R., W. & Ogdensburg.	130½	130½	130¼	130½	....
9⅝	9⅞	2,525	St. L. & San Fran.	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
68½	69½	430	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	69	69	69¼	+1

1¾, at 30¼, closing at 31; Old Dominion fell 1⅝, to 36½; Arnold fell 1, to 7½, but recovered. Wolverine was up 1½ more, at 47½, falling back to 46. Arcadian improved 1, to 69½. Union lost ⅞, to 8; Centennial, ½, to 32½; Old Colony, 2, to 16; Winona, 1, to 13. Cochiti was up ½, at 10¼. United States Oil lost 1, to 43; Mexican Central 1⅜, to 1½, to 70.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Boston & A....		252	Maine Cent...	144	150
Boston & L.	230	...	Old Colony...	190¼	...
Boston & M.	171	..	West End....	94	95
Boston & P.	283	..	West End pf.	112	113
C. J. & S. Y.	143	144	Wis. Central.	1½	..
Fitchburg pf.	113	114			

Mining Companies.

Arcadian....	67	69	Franklin....	23⅝	24
Aetna, quick-silver	.70	1.00	Gold C. Mines.	.70	1.00
	...	3¾	Napa, quick-silver.	...	...
Allouez.	6⅝	7		8	..
Arnold.	8¾	9	Osceola.	93	93½
Atlantic....	3⅜	3¼	Pioneer, gold	5½	6
Bos. & Crip. C.	.20	.30	Quincy.	170	175
Boston & M.	284	288	Santa Ysabel	....	13
Butte & B.	86½	87	Tamarack.	223	225
Cal. & Hec.	720	725	Tecumseh.	6¾	7¼
Centennial.	32½	32¾	Wolverine.	45	46

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	306	308	Lamson Con. Store Serv.	26½	27
Dom. Coal.	33½	33¾	N. Eng. Tel.	..	140
Dom. Coal pf.	115	116	Pull. P. C.	156	157
Ed. El. Ill.	195	..	U. S. Oil.	42⅝	43
Erie Tel.	90½	91	U. S. Rub.	47	48
Gen. Electric.	107½	108	Westingh. El.	..	46
Gen. El. pf.	158	..			
Mexican Tel.	1⅜	1½			

Unlisted Securities.

Merced G. M.	8½	9	O. Do. C. M.	37½	38

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
3d week Jan.	$162,700	$137,000	$107,000
From July 1.	5,237,700	4,765,200	4,074,598
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF—			
Mileage	870	814	896
3d week Jan.	$67,899	$61,525	$21,319
From Jan. 1.	183,019	177,896	65,949
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Jan.	$73,712	$73,876	$64,632
From July 1.	2,594,353	2,341,366	2,289,589
RIO GRANDE WESTERN—			
Mileage	582	550	550
3d week Jan.	$54,700	$54,000	$40,350
From July 1.	1,939,635	2,019,587	1,402,507
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
3d week Jan.	$150,676	$145,117	$133,709
From Jan. 1.	444,732	471,681	456,045
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,326	2,055	1,936
3d week Jan.	$257,283	$207,793	$189,972
From July 1.	8,148,295	7,453,089	6,695,570
CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for December—			
	1898.	1897.	Decrease.
Gross earnings.	$444,419	$445,367	$948
Operating ex.	192,408	207,238	14,831
Net earnings.	252,013	238,120	*13,883
Charges	126,005	127,220	1,216
Surplus.	126,008	110,909	*15,099
For six months—			
Gross earnings.	2,383,985	2,222,314	*141,671
Net earnings.	1,230,992	1,090,222	*140,769
Surplus	469,138	630,160	*138,977
*Increase.			
PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for December—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross earnings.	$1,492,330	$1,598,947	$1,230,345
Operating ex.	1,112,587	1,011,223	876,164
Net earnings.	379,743	577,724	354,181
Prop. ex. to gross.	74⅝	64	71¼
Charges	318,848	558,421	422,196
Profit	60,894	19,303	*68,015
*Deficit.			
For the full calendar year—			
Gross earnings.	16,246,516	15,109,656	14,439,029
Net earnings.	4,663,239	4,884,761	3,850,050
*Profit	1,234,059	1,004,741	429,149

*Out of this balance it will be necessary to set aside a considerable sum to meet extraordinary expenditures not properly chargeable to capital account.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for December.	1898.	1897.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$2,251,115	$2,018,408	$232,707
Ex. and taxes.	1,443,818	1,302,758	141,060
Net earnings.	807,297	715,650	91,647
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings.	12,941,390	11,408,381	1,533,009
Ex. and taxes.	1,563,277	7,645,658	917,619
Net earnings.	4,378,113	3,762,723	615,390

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

American Isotlerm Company of New York City, to manufacture heating and refrigerating utensils and vehicles; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. W. Brooks, J. T. Bankes, and C. A. Miller, New York City.

The Continental Trust Company announces that it is now prepared to deliver engraved certificates of preferred stock of the International Silver Company in exchange for its trustees' certificates. Fractions of a share will be adjusted by purchase or sale, at par, at the option of the holder.

Announcement is made by Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of this city and Speyer Brothers of London, reorganization managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, that more than 87 per cent. of the bonds and over 80 per cent. of the preferred stock affected by the reorganization having been deposited under the plan of Dec. 15, 1898, the plan is now operative. The time for further deposits of securities, without additional charge, has been extended to and including Feb. 6 next.

Poor & Greenough offer for subscription at 98½ and accrued interest, payable 3 per cent. on application and 95½ per cent. and accrued interest on or before Feb. 15, $2,000,000 Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company debenture 5 per cent. gold bonds, being part of an authorized issue of $5,000,000. The object of the issue is to provide for the recent acquisition of the Michigan Telephone Company and for necessary extensions in the territories of the sub-companies controlled by the Erie Company. The principal of the bonds is due, $1,000,000 July 1, 1928, and $1,000,000, Jan. 1, 1929. The subscription books will open at 10 A. M., Jan. 27.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Elmwood Water Company of Elmwood; capital, $100,000. Directors—Robert C. Pruyn, Albany; William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia; John Dunfee, W. B. Kirk, E. F. Allen, P. J. Mack, and C. F. Taylor, Syracuse.

Elmwood Light and Power Company of Elmwood; capital, $100,000. Directors—Robert C. Pruyn, Albany; W. L. Elkins, Philadelphia; John Dunfee, W. B. Kirk, and P. J. Mack, Syracuse.

Joseph W. Gibson Company of New York City, to carry on a printing business; capital, $1,500. Directors—Annie E. Gibson, C. Henry Mattiage, and E. C. Titus, New York City.

Binghamton Gas Engine Company of Binghamton; capital, $20,000. Directors—M. L. Deyo, Wood to Nelson W. Wood. 100 100
Gross earnings. 16,246,516 15,109,656 14,439,029
Net earnings. 4,663,239 4,884,761 3,850,050
*Profit 1,234,059 1,004,741 429,149

*Out of this balance it will be necessary to set aside a considerable sum to meet extraordinary expenditures not properly chargeable to capital account.

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Announcement is made by Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of this city and Speyer Brothers of London, reorganization managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, that more than 87

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

HOUSES $75 MONTHLY.

Ten rooms, others fourteen rooms; at proportionate rents; very desirable; handsomely appointed and decorated; good sanitary arrangements.
Now open for inspection.

138th and 139th Sts.
(7th and 8th Avs.)

ERASTUS HAMILTON,
252 W. 138th St. Telephone 647 Harlem.
Elevated Station 140th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

18 WEST 30TH ST.
Unfurnished apartment to let at low rent; light, heat, and janitor service. Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

WINTER RESORTS.

To California
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Runs on fast special schedule via Chicago and Alton, Iron Mountain Route, Texas and Pacific, Southern Pacific Co.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.
Chicago & Alton. 261 B'way. 256 Washington St.
Iron Mountain & T. 391 B'way, 192 Washington St.
Texas & Pacific. }
So. Pacific Co .....349 B'way. 9 State St.

MILLBROOK INN.
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.
LEON COTTENTIN, for years manager at HOLLYWOOD, LONG BRANCH, now in charge.
GOLF LINKS ON GROUNDS. LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE in house. Trains leave N. Y. Central Depot, 42d St., N. Y., 9 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway, Tel. 1388 Frank lin—1,000 second hand Remingtons, Smiths Premiers, Densmores, and all other high-grade typewriters to select from. Rentals $3 per month, including stand and ribbons; kept in repair free. If you are looking for some old, worn relic of past ages because it is cheap, don't call.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS.—Latest improved machines, reduced prices: Remingtons, Smiths, $35; guaranteed, rentals, $3, delivered; established 1881; oldest, most reliable. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 245 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

COOK'S PARTIES TO WASHINGTON AND OLD POINT COMFORT.
Five-day trip to Old Point Comfort Feb. 18th, all expenses included, $23.50. Three days to Washington, Jan. 26th, Feb. 16th, Mar. 27th and Apr. 6th, all expenses included, $14.50.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS:
"Spanish With or Without a Master." $1.
"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 50c.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 6th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Kindergarten, Preparatory, Collegiate. 135 W. 70th.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59TH ST., 6th Av.—Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening; receptions Saturday.

PERSONAL.

GOOD GERMAN FAMILY WOULD LIKE TO take child in care; good home and mother's care for one settlement. Mrs. HANSIG, 525 St. Ann's Av.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENtral Park West, and 93d St. "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady about to sail for Europe, and therefore giving up housekeeping, desires to find a good situation for her chambermaid, whom she can truthfully and very highly recommend. Address, (by letter,) 129 Everett House.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid, waitress, or waiting alone; willing and obliging; best city reference. 329 East 88th St., McCue's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid in a private family; good references. T., care of Brennan, 207 East 39th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—In private family; no washing; best city reference; who is entirely capable. 490 Lenox Av.

COOK.—Good cook; private family or small boarding; good reference. 144 East 43d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant gowns made cheap; will fit at customer's residence if desired. Dressmaker, 261 West 24th St.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By a young German who speaks no English, as maid to growing children. 228 East 31st St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a French seamstress; fine lingerie; children's dresses, &c.; years with first-class houses; Thurn, 5th Av.; Maison Benoit, 21st St.; out by day; samples and references. Elise Laurent, 158 3d Av.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a young German-American woman; would do washing, ironing, or cooking by the day; best city reference; top floor; rear house. Griswold, 321 West 44th St.

Miscellaneous.

SCALP TREATMENTS, LADIES' HOMES; brushing, shampooing, massage; city reference. Miss Maloney, 1,763 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands care of gentleman's place; can milk; English; married; several years' first-class references. B. P., 202 East 47th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; age, 24; good family; reference. R. R., 60 South Washington Square.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By an all-round young colored man; can do all branches housework; eight years' reference. Call at 474 7th Av., Edward.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,000 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

NEW MEN
can secure liberal contracts with the New Central Branch Office of the New York Life, which provides a guaranteed income in the future, by making application to ROBT. T. FURMAN, Agency Director, 415 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A fire insurance man of good record can secure a permanent field position in State of N. Y.; state business experience and send references. Amos D. Bickford, General Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large stock of boots, shoes, and rubbers, and fixtures contained in the store or premises No. 106 Grand Street, Borough of Brooklyn. Dated New York, January 24, 1899.
CHARLES A. STEWART,
Receiver for Hans J. Widness, Bankrupt.
265 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

THE MOST DELICIOUS, PERFECT, NATURAL, and lasting Violette Perfume is Violette Exquisia Libert; for sale at JAMMES, West 37th St., near 5th Av.

PROPOSALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT. QUARTERMASTER General's Office, Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1899. TRANSPORTATION FOR SPANISH PRISONERS OF WAR FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TO SPAIN.—By direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals are invited for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war now in the Philippine Islands from Manila or such other ports in the Philippine Islands as may be most convenient for their embarkation, to Cadiz or such other ports of Spain as may hereafter be designated. Their number is estimated as about 16,000 officers and enlisted men. Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers and troops and steerage accommodations having suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States Government will deliver the prisoners on board the vessels at Manila or such other ports as may be designated for their embarkation. Proposals will state the price per capita for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men and for their subsistence and delivering them on shore at the Spanish port, or ports to be designated, and will be accompanied by a guarantee that the prisoners will be comfortably cared for while on the journey. The subsistence to be equal to United States garrison "rations, as follows: 1,000 complete rations—meat, pork, 150, 75 pounds net weight; bacon, 2-10, 150 pounds net weight; tinned roast beef, 7-10, 700 pounds net weight; flour or hard bread, net weight, 1,000 pounds; vegetables—dry beans, net weight, 75 pounds; or rye, net weight, 50 pounds; fresh potatoes, net weight, 800 pounds; onions, net weight, 200 pounds; coffee, roasted, net weight, 80 pounds; sugar, net weight, 150 pounds; vinegar, net weight, 80 pounds; soap, net weight, 40 pounds. Salt, net weight, 40 pounds; pepper, black, net weight, 2.5 pounds. Proposals will state the number of vessels which are proposed to be used for the service, the name and classification of each, the tonnage capacity of each, their speed; the berth accommodations upon each, and the approximate length of time required by each vessel to make the voyage from Manila to the coast of Spain. Proposals will also state the time at which each vessel will arrive in the harbor of Manila and report to the Chief Quartermaster at that place, ready for the embarkation of the prisoners of war. Vessels of any nationality may be tendered and will be considered for the service required. Payment for the service will be made when evidence is furnished that the ship, with her passengers and crew, has arrived at the point of destination. The number of officers and men counted aboard at place of embarkation by the Quartermaster is to determine the number to be paid for. Proposals should be addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. Army, New York City, or to the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, California, at which places they will be opened at 12 o'clock M., Standard time, on the 1st day of February, 1899, and submitted to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals submitted. M. I. LUDINGTON, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK DREWS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 350.

To the creditors of Frederick Drews of Mount Vernon, in the County of Westchester, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of January A. D. 1899, the said Frederick Drews was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1899, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 23d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EUGENE FLAURAND, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Eugene Flaurand of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Eugene Flaurand was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
January 24, 1899. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. GIBSON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 347.

To the creditors of Joseph W. Gibson of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January A. D. 1899, the said Joseph W. Gibson was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 24th, 1899.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BENJAMIN COCHRAN, plaintiff, against THE A. S. BAKER AND COMPANY, defendant. In pursuance of an order duly made and entered herein on the 17th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, James J. Nealis, the receiver of "The A. S. Baker and Company," will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, all my right, title and interest as receiver in and to the publication known as "The Spanish-American Buyer," all contracts of every name and nature existing between said company and various merchants whose names will be given on the day of the sale, as appears by the books of the said A. S. Baker and Company, for the placing and circulating of their advertisements in said publication, their cuts, and the right to use the same in connection with said advertisements, and everything now owned or possessed in connection with said publication of the Spanish-American Buyer by A. S. Baker and Company, including the name of said paper and the good will thereof.

Further information as to the nature and extent of the plant to be sold as aforesaid, and for the contracts for advertising above referred to, may be had by applying to the undersigned or his attorneys.
JAMES J. NEALIS,
January 20, 1899. Receiver.
THOMPSON & MALONEY, Attys. for Receiver, 63 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY.—The People of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by the BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY, lately doing business at 104, 106, and 108 West 54th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, to Joseph W. Doolittle, for the benefit of creditors, as creditors or otherwise:

You and each of you are hereby cited and requested to appear at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held in and for the County of New York in Special Term, Part I., on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why a settlement of the accounts of proceedings of said Joseph W. Doolittle, as assignee of the said estate, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend a settlement of said account.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the [L. S.] seal of the said Supreme Court in and for the County of New York to be affixed. Witness Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said court, this 17th day of December, 1898.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.

EDWARDS & RYAN, Attorneys for Assignee, 52 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
d21-law6wW&f1

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of J. Plass & Son, formerly doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of the said firm of J. Plass & Son, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Greenhall & Levy, No. 277 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April, 1899.—Dated January 16th, 1899.
SYDNEY H. CARR, Assignee.
GREENHALL & LEVY, Attorneys for the Assignee, No. 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
ja18-law6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To the creditors of MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH, insolvent assignors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Supreme Court at Special Term, Part I. thereof, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, on the fifteenth day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of William A. Watson, as the assignee of the abovenamed assignors.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused [L. S.] the seal of the said Supreme Court for the County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. JOSEPH F. DALY, Justice of the Supreme Court, this 19th day of December, 1898.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
LOGAN, DEMOND & HARDY, Attorneys for Assignee, 27 William Street, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRYANT, GEORGE W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. BRYANT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Ward, Hayden & Satterlee, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of November, 1898. EMMA F. BRYANT, Administratrix. WARD, HAYDEN & SATTERLEE, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway.
n16-law6mW

COIT, SARAH LLOYD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of SARAH LLOYD COIT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Strong & Cadwalader, No. 40 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898. ALIDA L. BORLAND, FRANCIS C. WELCH, Executors of the last will and testament of Sarah Lloyd Coit, deceased. STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Executors, 40 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d14-law6mW

COLBY, ANNA S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA S. COLBY, late of Lakewood, New Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Richard D. Morse, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. COLGATE HOYT, HOWARD A. COLBY, EVERETT COLBY, Executors. RICHARD D. MORSE, Attorney for Executors, 111 Broadway, N. Y. s21-law6mW

CURPHEY, THOMAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CURPHEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor & Miller, at No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 6th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. MARGARET A. CURPHEY, NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, Administrators. n30-law6mW

DAVIS, SILAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SILAS DAVIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 184 South Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1898. SUSAN E. DAVIS, WILLIAM D. LOCKWOOD, Executors. WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Executors, 26 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
d14-law6mW

DE GROOT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DE GROOT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorney, Thomas H. Robin on, No. 874 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. ELIZABETH DE GROOT, Executrix. s28-law6mTh

HALL, AUSTIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUSTIN HALL, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of November, 1898. GEORGE O. HALL, Executor. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executor, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

HENDERSON, MARGARET, or MARGARET LENNOX.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET HENDERSON, (also known as MARGARET LENNOX,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Clark Brooks, No. 54 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of October, 1898. WILLIAM DICK, Jr., Executor. CLARK BROOKS, Attorney for Executor, 54 William St., New York. o19-law6mW

KRAMER, CLARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA KRAMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 201, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. JOHN KRAMER, Executor. QUINCY, WENDEL & ROBESON, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. s21-law6mW

MILLS, HARRIET B.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNA P. ROE, Sarah Paddock, Agnes Lawrence, William L. Sands, Philip J. Sands, Henry M. Sands, John B. Pine, Annie Gordon, Irving H. Sands, Louise E. Ress, Robert C. Sands, Arthur B. Sands, Mahlon A. Sands, Ethel Sands, Morton H. Sands, Archibald Sinclair, Hattie Louise Sands, Florence Sands, and David Ferris, Mary Smith, and Harriet B. Fisk, the next of kin of HARRIET B. MILLS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Katharine Goddin and Alice E. Pine of the City of New York have lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated November, 1895, relating exclusively to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Harriet B. Mills, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office, in the County of New York, on the twenty-fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN B. PINE, Attorney for Executrices, 63 Wall Street, New York City.
ja4-law7wW

MIX, JAMES B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the county of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES B. MIX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Abram Kling, No. 96 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1898. CHARLES BROWN, Executor. ABRAM KLING, Attorney for Executor, 96 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
{s28-law6mW

OAKENFULL, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH OAKENFULL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 42 Monroe Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of October, 1898. HENRY OAKENFULL, Executor. CLARENCE R. CONGER, Attorney for Executor, No. 87 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o26-law6mW

PLUMMER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PLUMMER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, his attorneys, No. 52 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. HARRY PLUMMER, Executor. EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Executor, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d14-law6mW

STEPHENSON, HELEN C.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Sarah Fuller, Louis H. Culver, Adrianna Shiek, Thomas S. Culver, Annie Stanford, Clara Harper, Mary Anna Ring, Stanley King, Addie Beveridge, Wallace Rice, Margaret Rice, Louis Rice, Lucy Lee Rice, the heirs and next of kin of HELEN C. STEPHENSON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas Katherine Stephenson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Helen C. Stephenson, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 14th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SUESS, JACOB.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Julia Fitzpatrick, Mathilde Jacobs, Robert, Emma Elsas, Theodore Suess, Charles Suess, Philip Suess, John Suess, George Suess, the heirs and next of kin of JACOB SUESS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charlotte Suess of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 2d day of October, 1878, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Jacob Suess, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our county of New York, at his office in the County of New York, in the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
JOHN B. PINE, Attorney for Executrices, 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

WHITEWRIGHT, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of September, 1898. EDWARD KING, JOHN P. DUNCAN, WALTER WATSON, Jr., Executors. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New York City. s21-law6mW&mch22

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILHELM KLINGLER and Marie Klingler, his wife, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS EIFE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and being parts of two certain lots known and designated on a certain map in possession of the said William Waldorf Astor by the numbers three hundred and forty-eight (348) and three hundred and forty-nine (349,) and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the said northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street, distant one hundred and sixty-five feet west from the point of intersection of said line of West Forty-sixth Street by the westerly line of Eighth Avenue, running from thence northwardly and parallel with said line of Eighth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly twenty feet; thence southwardly to the northerly line of West Forty-sixth Street one hundred feet and five inches, and thence eastwardly along said line of West Forty-sixth Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; the same being a leasehold of the premises known as No. 311 West 46th Street, made by William Waldorf Astor, April 20th, 1892, for twenty years from May 1st, 1892, with a renewal for twenty years from May 1st, 1912.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
JOHN H. HENSHAW, Attorney for Plaintiff, 20 Nassau Street, New York City.

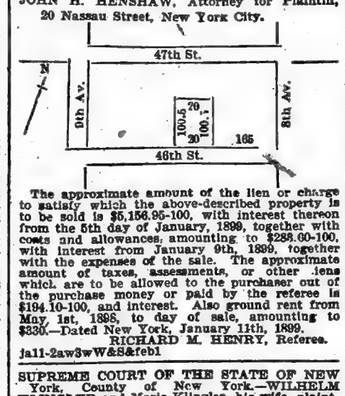

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,156.95-100, with interest thereon from the 5th day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $288.60-100, with interest from January 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $194.10-100, and interest. Also ground rent from May, 1st, 1898, to day of sale, amounting to $330.—Dated New York, January 11th, 1899.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Referee.
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SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILHELM KLINGLER and Marie Klingler, his wife, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS EIFE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of January, 1899, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence easterly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and for a part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 114th and 113th Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and for a part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 17, 1899.
TIMOTHY J. M. MURRAY, Referee.
EDWARD F. HASSEY, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $18,886 7-100, with interest thereon from the 30th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $428 79-100, with interest from January 10, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $249 78-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 17, 1899.
TIMOTHY J. M. MURRAY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE STARK, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 9th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2377, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, formerly Mary Street, with the westerly side of Elton, formerly Washington Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot; running thence northerly, parallel with Elton Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence easterly, and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Elton Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.
JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
E. H. MOERAN, Atty. for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

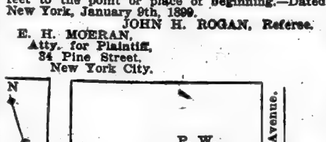

The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages, which, with interest to date of sale, amount to $24,855. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's claim upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,256.03, and of taxes $185.07. JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.
ja18-2aw W&F&f21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE STARK, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, Defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 9th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2377,

MR. MOTT AND MRS. NOLAN

Magistrate Simms Hears Another of Policeman Sauer's Cases.

SETS ACCUSED WOMAN FREE

Rejects Evidence of Man Whom Mott Would Take Before a Million Witnesses—Mr. Warner's Opinion.

Policeman Sauer of Capt. Chapman's precinct arrested a woman yesterday who calls herself Annie Grovestein of 162 Allen Street, charging her with disorderly conduct. The policeman is the same who arrested Mrs. Mary Nolan last week on a similar charge and brought her before Magistrate Mott, who fined her $10 without giving her an opportunity to bring witnesses to prove her good character, saying, as it is alleged, that he would take the policeman's word before that of a million such witnesses.

The Grovestein woman was brought before Magistrate Simms, who was sitting yesterday in the Essex Market Court. Sauer said he had heard her call to a man from the stoop of 162 Allen Street, and he therefore placed her under arrest.

Magistrate Simms told the woman she had the right to have an examination and call witnesses, and that she could have a reasonable adjournment to procure witnesses.

"The officer has wrongfully charged me and I am ready to go right ahead," was the reply. "The man I called is my husband."

"In your affidavit," said the Magistrate, turning to the policeman, "you swear that the woman is a night walker. What do you know about that?"

"Nothing," replied the officer. "I never saw her before."

"You also say in your affidavit that she solicited you, but you gave no evidence in that respect."

"I—I saw her talk to a man," the policeman replied.

"He was my husband," said the woman.

Magistrate Simms discharged the woman and wrote on the affidavit: "Defendant discharged. Evidence insufficient. No evidence that she solicited complainant."

In speaking of abuses likely to occur in police courts, John De Witt Warner yesterday made this statement:

"I should hardly call the Nolan case a typical example of abuses in our police courts. It is rather an example of the constant—one might say necessary—risk of doing injustice, and an example of how remediless is a wronged citizen in the case of a Judge lacking temper or tact, and of how much more essential are such qualifications in proportion to integrity or learning than is generally assumed.

"It would be impracticable to enforce good order in a community and protect its well-disposed members were not summary procedure permitted in our police courts. In a large proportion of cases recklessly perjured testimony is offered, and it is only the fact that it is so generally 'sized up,' as it were, by the intuition of the Justice and discouraged without ceremony that prevents its amount from being multiplied.

"Then, also, too many of the lawyers who practice in these courts are irresponsible. Indeed, many a man who would not willfully mislead the court is in the habit of making any statement desired by his client, with no expectation that any credit will be given his word unless the circumstances are so peculiar as to put him specially upon honor.

"It is through such a medium of perjury and lying that our Police Justices are forced summarily to decide dozens or scores of cases in a day upon matters in each of which it is of vital importance to the liberty or repute of some one that the decision shall be just, and in all of such vital importance to the community that it shall be prompt as to preclude resort to methodical methods of ascertaining the truth.

"It is to the credit of our Police Justices, and a proof of the marvelous accuracy in judging human nature that can be gained by experience, that, on the whole, so much of justice is done and so little of injustice—except to the community in attempting to avoid the chance of it to individuals; and it would be most rash in any single case to accept proof of summary or apparently arbitrary decision, resulting in injustice, as conclusive against either the competency or integrity of a Police Justice.

"All this, however, simply emphasizes the prime importance one occupying such a position, of those qualities of mind and temper which are necessary creditably to fill it. And it is no special discredit to a gentleman, however learned or well intentioned, to say that he is not the one man out of a hundred thus qualified to be a Police Justice.

"As to Justice Mott, in most of the cases in which I recall that his conduct has been criticised, my recollection is that, as I have heard each mentioned, it was not such as of itself to preclude explanation honorable to him, except in so far as it involves questions of temper or tact; but from all that I have heard, it would require evidence to remove the strong impression which, perhaps unintentionally, I have acquired that he is not the one man of a hundred fitted by nature for a Police Justice.

"As to impeachment, or proceedings for his removal, I recall no case where the facts, as responsibly stated, would warrant this. To the unfortunates with whom a Police Justice has to deal, however, infirmity of temper may and does often work more frequent and more terrible injustice than might other acts clearly such as to cause the removal of their perpetrator from the bench."

LUNCHEON TO MGR. MARTINELLI.

Apostolic Delegate Entertained by Gen. James at Union League Club.

Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate, was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Gen. Thomas L. James at the Union League Club yesterday afternoon. Among the other guests were Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Conaty of the Catholic University, the Rev. Dr. Brann of St. Agnes's Church, Warner Miller, and Col. John R. Van Wormer.

The luncheon was an informal one, but short speeches were made by several of the guests, as well as by Gen. James. Archbishop Martinelli touched upon America's mission in the world, and expressed the belief that this country was a great force working for the betterment of mankind.

WANT CANALS OPENED EARLIER.

Boatmen Will Ask to Have Waterways Ready for Business April 1.

A meeting of canal boatmen and others interested in canal navigation and trade was held yesterday afternoon in the Seamen's Chapel to take action to urge the Legislature to enact a law to have the Erie Canal opened on April 1, instead of in May, and to protest against the discrimination made by the grain elevator companies against canal boatmen in favor of the railroads. Capt. Frank S. Cassidy, President of the Canal Boat Owners' and Commercial Association, was elected Chairman, and E. M. Clarkson of Brooklyn Secretary.

Capt. M. Depew offered a resolution stating that the State of New York has suffered a loss of many millions of dollars by too late opening of the Erie Canal, the opening in many seasons having occurred forty to sixty days later than was practicable. To insure the usefulness of the Erie Canal to its fullest extent it was recommended that a law be enacted making it mandatory on the Superintendent of Public Works to have the State canals ready for business by April 1 this year, and every year hereafter.

Secretary Clarkson said he had just returned from a trip through the West, and he had found the merchants there anxious to have the Erie Canal opened early this year. The resolution was unanimously passed, and it was decided to appoint a committee to draft a bill to that effect and to go to Albany to have it introduced in the Legislature and urge its passage.

During the discussion about the elevator charges a letter was read from Gov. Roosevelt's private secretary, who said: "The Governor directs me to reply to your letter of the 16th relative to grain elevator charges. The act of 1888 to which you refer is now Section 32 of the Domestic Commerce Laws of 1896, under which a person violating its provisions forfeits $250 to the people of the State, and is also liable for any damages sustained by persons injured by such violation. It seems that under Section 1,962 of the Code of Civil Procedure an action to recover a forfeiture to the people must be brought by the Attorney General or the District Attorney, and your letter has been referred to the Attorney General."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

Mrs. Bates Tells Political Students Why Results There Establish Nothing—Praises Pingree and Tanner.

Patriotism was the topic of discussion at the meeting of the Woman's Society for Political Study at Genealogical Hall, in West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. The paper which gave rise to the discussion was by Mrs. Margaret Holmes Bates, on "What Is Patriotism?"

"Patriotism," said Mrs. Bates, "is too often confounded with militarism. Those who are ready to take up arms for their country by no means hold a monopoly of patriotism. Gov. 'Potato' Pingree, who has sought to raise the moral and intellectual standard and increase the material well-being in workshop and home, represents another and equally high form of patriotism. So does Gov. Tanner, who prevented the depreciation of wages among the miners of Illinois by barring imported cheap labor.

"'Why,' I have been asked, 'do you not cite our new Governor as an example of patriotism?'" continued the speaker. "Because he is not the first man who has gone into office with a whoop and a halo of military glory. Wait a while till we see if he will continue to use his own opinions or go to the party machine shop and get misfit 'hand-me-downs.'

"Women who have toiled in season and out of season for equal suffrage, equal rights before the law, equal rights in work and wages, are the truest patriots that the world has ever seen. Within the last few weeks a new reproach has been hurled at those who stand for this cause. We are asked, 'If you want the franchise, why don't you go where it is to be had? Don't look for orange groves in Alaska. Go to Utah and vote with the Mormon women. See what a mess they've made of their secured rights.' Yes, but these women were, if possible, more unfit for the exercise of the franchise than were the freedmen of the South. They are educated, truly, but how? They are in a more hopeless slavery than ever were the blacks in any State of the Union. They are bound in the shackles of superstition, of religious bigotry. Take the most monstrous thought that human immorality can dream, dress it in sacred robes, veil it in mystery, surround it with ceremonials, call it a revelation, and preach it to the child. It grows to be the conscience of the man or the woman. This had happened to the women of Utah before the franchise was given to them."

OLD POLICEMAN AN OUTCAST.

Stanton Brown, Once a Sergeant, Must Go to the Almshouse.

Stanton Brown, sixty-five years old, who for many years, and until he was legislated out of office in 1870, was a Brooklyn Police Sergeant, was committed to jail by Magistrate Lemon, in the Ewen Street Police Court, yesterday.

The former Sergeant has been an outcast for the last ten years, and was found early yesterday morning wandering about Johnson Avenue and White Street. He was taken to the Stagg Street Police Station, where he once presided over the desk. He will be sent to the almshouse.

TO ASK NO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Editor of a Jersey City Church Bulletin Makes a Statement.

St. Michael's Journal, a church bulletin published by the Rev. Father Sheppard, rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Jersey City, in its issue for this week, treats of the custom of soliciting advertisements for such publications. Father Sheppard, in his article, says that the practice of asking business men to print advertisements in church journals or for programmes of entertainments, with the incidental suggestion that he should contribute $5 or $10, savors too much of the "stand and deliver" principle.

Father Sheppard concludes by saying that in future none of these practices will be tolerated in his parish. He thinks that, as a rule, business men and office holders are sufficiently charitable, and can be trusted to contribute to all deserving entertainments without solicitation. Hereafter no one will be allowed to ask for advertisements for St. Michael's Journal.

LEGAL NOTES.

COMMISSIONS WERE NOT EARNED.—In an action brought by Henry Byrne in a Municipal Court for broker's commissions against Henry Korn, the seller of the premises, it appeared that both parties and their tenants met at a preliminary meeting and considered the proposed sale. They then agreed upon a price, upon the amount of a builder's loan to be made by the seller, upon mortgages upon the premises to be given by the buyers, upon the date of repayment, upon the rate of interest, and as to additional security which was to be given by the buyers. At a final meeting, however, when the formal contract was read, the buyers objected definitively to a provision proposed therein to the effect that the mortgages which they were to give the seller should contain a clause assigning the rents as a further security. The Appellate Term, in an opinion by Justice Giegerich, has reversed judgment given for the plaintiff, holding that this provision was a material and not a minor detail of the contract, and that within the rule that upon an implied contract for the services of a broker he, in order to recover commissions, must show that he had produced parties able, ready, and willing to take the premises upon the terms named by the seller, when the parties met, it could not be said that the minds of the parties in question had ever met, and that consequently the broker had not earned his commissions.

***

AGREEMENT BY A PARTY TO MAKE A CHILD HIS HEIR.—In January, 1882, Alonzo W. Gates, who has since died intestate, with the consent of his wife entered into an agreement with Sophia Carr, the mother of an infant two years old, whose father was dead, to make the child "an heir" and "to give him the same interest which a son would have in whatever property he owned or might have at the time of his decease." In an action in the Supreme Court, in Cortland County, by Floyd Gates, the child referred to, against Fred Gates and others, as administrators, to enforce the agreement, judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff, which has been affirmed by the Third Appellate Division. Presiding Justice Parker, giving the opinion of the Court, held that the child was entitled to such a share of the estate of the party making the agreement as a son would be entitled to as an heir if the estate were divided among such children as the intestate migh have at the time of his death; and where the intestate, as in this case, had died without issue or descendants, the child was entitled to the whole of the estate, subject to the dower interest therein of the widow of the intestate.

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DAMAGES FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—George L. Page sought in a suit in the Supreme Court against the President, managers, and company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to recover damages for personal injuries which he claimed was caused by one of its employes negligently opening a switch and allowing an engine to back down against a car he was helping to unload. The company, while not denying its liability for damages, claimed the verdict given for $7,000 was grossly excessive, and was rendered because of erroneous rulings upon the trial. The judgment has been reversed by the Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, holding that in such an action the plaintiff was only entitled to nominal damages for the expense of medical attendance, in the absence of evidence showing what the medical attendance was and the amount of it, and where a claim was made, as here, for future pecuniary loss on account of expenses to be incurred for medical services, evidence should be given showing a reasonable certainty that such services would be needed, their probable duration, their character, their frequency, and their value.

The University Settlement Society.

The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society will be held in its new building, at the corner of Rivington and Eldridge Streets, Saturday, at 4 o'clock. Seth Low will preside. The principal speaker will be Gov. Roosevelt. Reports of the work will be presented by the head worker, James B. Reynolds, and others. The new house was erected at a cost of $155,000, of which $80,000 has been paid. Of the remaining indebtedness $45,000 has been pledged, $30,000 of which is promised on the condition that the officers of the institution raise the remainder. At the meeting next Saturday steps will be taken to secure this sum.

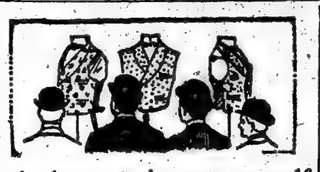

A chance to in-vest yourself with glory; to be in a vest and in some money.

Single and double-breasted; all colors and combinations of colors; all sizes.

Were $5 to $8.

To-day, at all three stores, $2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Special Sale of Fur Rugs Greatly Reduced.

Moth-proof, and in Perfect Condition.
Leopards, Panthers, red and gray Foxes, Hudson Bay and Prairie Wolves, etc. From Foxes at $5.00 to fine Leopards at $40.00. Some full, others half-mounted heads.
Artistic folk with no money to waste, are privileged characters here.
Our multitude of odd pieces of furniture in correct historic styles are greatly reduced to make room for light and airy spring designs.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ENAMELED WARE TRADE FIGHT.

The Lalance & Grosjean People Are Heading the Companies Not in the New Combine.

The enameled ware trade of the country is looking with interest on the fight that is brewing between the recently incorporated National Enameling and Stamping Company and the few companies, headed by the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company, which have remained outside of the new trust. Owing to the strength of the Lalance & Grosjean Company, with the lesser firms as auxiliaries, the fight is expected to be a bitter one. The Lalance & Grosjean people and the St. Louis Stamping Company both claim equal rights in certain patents for manufacturing enameled ware, and suits are now being prosecuted by the former company against Matthai, Ingram & Co. and the Haberman Manufacturing Company on the grounds of infringement of patents.

The new company or trust is capitalized at $30,000,000. These firms are members of it: St. Louis Stamping Company, Granite City, Ill.; Kiechhofer Brothers & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Matthai, Ingram & Co., Baltimore, and the Haberman Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn. The principal opposition companies are, besides the Lalance & Grosjean Company, the American Stamping Company and the Ironclad manufacturing Company.

The Lalance & Grosjean Company has works at Woodhaven, L. I., and rolling mills at Harrisburg, Penn. It produces its own raw materials and employs several thousand men. George L. Nichols is counsel for the company and a Director. In speaking last night of its interests he said:

"We do not form a part of the enamel and stamped ware combination, nor have we any intention of so doing. Moreover, it is not true, as has been said recently, that we propose to stop all litigation against members of the combine on account of infringement of patent rights. Our reason for not entering the pool is that we are substantially stronger than the combination, and well able to take care of our interests as an independent concern."

An official of the Iron Clad Manufacturing Company, whose works are in Brooklyn, in speaking last night for the manager of the company, said: "We were not asked to go into the combination. The firms that did go in were drawn together for their own self-protection. They manufacture a cheap grade of enamel, and really do not enter into competition with us. We expect to go right along as we have done, without reference to the trust or the firms composing it."

JUDGMENT FOR E. S. STOKES.

Referee Awards Him $27,627 in Suit Against Hoffman House Company.

Judgment for $27,627 was entered yesterday in favor of Edward S. Stokes in an action brought by him against the Hoffman House Company. The judgment was allowed upon the report of a referee. Mr. Stokes was receiver of the Hoffman House when it was sold under foreclosure proceedings and purchased by the present Hoffman House Company. He claimed he had spent $16,233.27 as receiver and $4,352.40 upon customers, which amounts he believed the company now controlling the hotel was bound to pay him. The judgment includes these amounts, with costs and interest.

John P. Caddigan, President of the Hoffman House Company, said last night that no such judgment should have been given, and that the case would be appealed. On appeal he was confident that the referee's decision would be reversed.

INJURED HUSBAND GETS $1,000.

Settle Must Pay for Alienating the Affections of Mrs. Kremp.

Charles Kremp, yesterday in Long Island City, received a verdict of $1,000 against Edward Settle of Plainview, L. I. Kremp sued Settle for $20,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Kremp. The case was given to the jury Monday night, and Justice Garretson directed that a sealed verdict be brought in.

Kremp, on the witness stand, told how his wife and Settle kissed every morning, how Mrs. Kremp had received a bicycle and other presents from Settle, how she laced his shoes, put on his collar and tie, and assisted him with his overcoat.

Mrs. Kremp said that she was the housekeeper, and that her husband did the same things for Settle that she did. She denied kissing Settle, but admitted receiving the presents.

FORGIVES DAUGHTER'S SLAYER.

Mrs. Remley Visits Young Nulty, Who Is Dying in Bellevue.

Frank Nulty, the youth who shot and killed his sweetheart, Mamie Remley, on Christmas Day and then shot himself, has been forgiven on his deathbed in Bellevue Hospital by the girl's mother. She was prevailed upon to visit him in the prison ward Monday evening with the boy's mother. There she bent over him, and, kissing him, patted him on the head and then whispered the words of forgiveness which he had been waiting for. The boy smiled as she spoke to him, and then all three wept.

The surgeons say the boy cannot live. It was through his mother that the reconciliation was effected. When Mrs. Remley left, after a two hours' talk, she promised to call again.

No More Police Mechanics.

The Police Board has decided to abolish the Mechanics' Squad. The policemen on this squad are carpenters, painters, plumbers, and tinsmiths, and they have been employed chiefly making repairs to station houses. Charles Brewer, a patrolman, is in charge of the carpenter shop at Headquarters. According to a new rule adopted by the board, "No officer or patrolman other than doorman shall be detailed or assigned to perform any repairs or mechanical work." Outside workmen will be employed hereafter.

Like a spark in a powder magazine, a cold often carries destruction in its train that might easily have been averted with prompt doses of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

LACES.

Point Venise insertion and Appliqué effects, 1 to 2 inches wide,
28 cents per yard.

Net Top and Appliqué Laces, 4½ to 8 inches wide,
58 cents per yard;
Worth 80 cents.

Ecru and Butter Point de Paris and Platte Valenciennes Laces, 2 to 6 inches wide,
14, 28 & 35 cts. per yd.

RIBBONS.

Double-faced Satin Ribbon, 4½ and 5 inches wide, in all the new Spring shades,
25 cents per yard.

A large assortment of the newest fancy Ribbons, in Stripes, Ombre Plaids, Lace Bayadère, Plaided Warp Prints and Shaded effects,
35 to 85 cents per yard.

MEN'S NIGHT SHIRTS.

125 dozen Fine Cotton Night Shirts, good durable muslin, made full sizes, 52 inches long. Fast colored trimmings and plain white. Pearl buttons,
50 cents each.

Men's Extra size Nonpareil Muslin Night Shirts, all hand-made button holes—pearl buttons—extra wide yoke and 60 inches long. Pressed, and made equal to Custom Work,
85 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

MANHATTAN'S MOTIVE POWER.

Proposed to Issue $10,000,000 or More of New Stock for the Purpose of Making the Proposed Change.

A scheme for financing the proposed change in the motive power of the Manhattan Railway Company was discussed at a meeting of the Board of Directors yesterday. President George J. Gould and Russell Sage were both present, and the meeting is said to have been harmonious. The necessity of taking some steps sooner or later to bring the elevated railroad system up to date was admitted by all of the members of the board, and the means of raising a large sum of money for the improvements were fully discussed.

Both President Gould and Mr. Sage agreed that all of the money required could be raised among the stockholders of the company. It is roughly estimated that the cost of equipping the elevated railway system in New York with a new motive power—whether it be electricity or something else—will exceed $10,000,000. It is proposed to issue new stock to this or a greater amount and give all of the stockholders the privilege of subscribing at a fixed price. All of the new stock not subscribed for by individual stockholders will be taken by an underwriting syndicate composed of members of the Gould family, Mr. Sage, and other large Manhattan stockholders.

The matter of determining what kind of a change shall be made in the power end equipment of the system is still in the hands of a special committee, with power to act. President Gould is at the head of this committee, and other members of the Directory say that it only remains for Mr. Gould to decide what shall be done. There is a strong sentiment in the board in favor of electricity, but Mr. Gould has expressed doubts as to the expediency of equipping the elevated roads with electricity at the present time.

Russell Sage reiterated last night that the Manhattan Railway Company wanted the best motive power that could be procured, and that if it could be demonstrated that electricity was the best thing for that system, then electricity would be adopted. There would be no difficulty about raising the necessary money, Mr. Sage said.

ANOTHER BIG WALL ST. DAY.

Stock Exchange Shares Dealt In Run Up to 1,369,568—Bond Sales Also Large.

Wall Street had another great day yesterday. In the five hours' trading on the Stock Exchange 1,369,568 shares were dealt in, less by 210,331 than on Monday, and the railroad bond sales were $6,400,000, or more than two and a half millions under the total of the previous day. The scenes of Monday were not repeated in the matter of confusion and uncertainty as to quotations at the opening. It was a steady grind from 10 o'clock to the closing gong. The brokers had their gait set at the first bids and offers, and there was no zigzagging such as that which on the record day accompanied the first dealings in Pan Handle, Canada Southern, and Pennsylvania.

The brokers were in good humor over their prosperity the day before, and the prospective gains, and when it is found by calculation that the sales averaged over 4,500 shares a minute it should be admitted that the trading went on quickly and smoothly. This was due largely to the decision made by the "market movers" and large houses not to embarrass trading by accepting business hampered by conditions of any sort.

In all, 158 issues of stocks were dealt in. Of these, 18 closed without advance or decline, 97 declined, and 43 advanced. While not a bull market, the stocks offered on realization of profits were eagerly snapped up, and the only change in sentiment on the part of speculators appeared to be in letting the grain-carrying roads remain at the advanced quotations, and in switching off on some industrials and railroads not yet put on the advance line.

The aggressively strong position of wheat was by some regarded as holding the stock market up. Others said that it needed no crutches, because of the rallies and steadiness that followed several declines due to general taking of profits. The greatest net decline was 6 points in New York Air Brake at 146, and the highest net advance 9 points in Tennessee Coal and Iron at 120. But these changes were about 2 points ahead of the other recessions and advances, whose general average was less than 1 point. The greatest activity was in Ontario and Western, 118,000 shares, with Atchison preferred, 110,000; Federal Steel 80,000; Missouri Pacific, 98,000, and People's Gas, 110,000.

Reflecting the vast transactions of Monday the transactions at the Bank Clearing House broke records. The clearings were $347,216,800, beating the record of Jan. 4—$315,236,000. The balances were only $12,156,000. The settlements of the member and non-member banks were accomplished in less than three-quarters of an hour.

Excitement in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Ordinary market considerations were tabooed in the wheat pit to-day, owing to the flurry in Wall Street. There was considerable excitement at times, and the sentiment became so bullish that May wheat at one time was bringing 1¾ cents over last night's close. Part of this advance was lost on account of realization of profits, but at the close May showed 1¼ cents improvement for the day.

Answer to a Correspondent.

A CONSTANT READER.—At either the Normal College for Women or the College of the City of New York for Men a classical education may be obtained free of tuition. Persons desiring to enter either of these colleges must have graduated from the high schools of this city or from an institution elsewhere, the curriculum of which is equally far advanced. Free scholarships are also to be obtained at different colleges in the city, but only through competitive examination and special requirements.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

West 14th St.

ESTAB'D 1807.

CROWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

FOR ECONOMY SECURE NOW

CHOICE ORIENTALS REDUCED.

A fine lot of over 50 pieces

CASHMERE RUGS
(Averaging from)

4.10x10.10 ft. . . $35.00
to
7.2x11.9 ft. . . . $55.00

To collectors as well as to thrifty housekeepers this sale of finest color combinations is of great interest. We never treat our rugs with acids, so you may depend upon their lasting qualities.

A half-dollar in the pocket is worth a dollar in the bank, if you use our "Long Credit."

CASH OR CREDIT

CROWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

MRS. MOORE'S BAIL.

Mr. Unger Examines Campbell and Advises Against His Acceptance—A Decision To-day.

Justice Bookstaver, who was to have taken testimony yesterday morning regarding the sufficiency of the bond of J. N. Campbell, a Harlem real estate owner, who wishes to bail out Mrs. Fayne Moore, now awaiting her second trial on a charge of robbery in the first degree, sent Mr. Campbell to the bond clerk of the District Attorney's office with an order that the testimony be taken there.

The examination of Campbell was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Unger. Campbell was accompanied by his attorney, R. A. Ammon. Mrs. Moore was represented by George Simpson of the law firm of Abraham Levy. Mr. Campbell said that he would offer as surety for Mrs. Moore the property at 247 West One Hundred and Ninth Street and also the property at 370 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He also stated that he was endeavoring to secure a cash loan of $35,000 on the East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street property, and that there was a permanent loan of $30,000 on the West One Hundred and Ninth Street property. His income from the property was $3,500 a year.

Campbell admitted that there had been a number of judgments against him, but said that he had satisfied all of them but two. He owed two notes, one for $65 and the other for $85. He valued his property above all liabilities at $78,000, and had about $5,000 owing to him.

Assistant District Attorney Unger has prepared two affidavits to prevent the acceptance of Campbell as a bondsman. One of these affidavits is sworn to by J. D. Lawrence, Deputy Sheriff of Delaware County, stating that on Oct. 14 last Campbell went on the bond of Louis P. Lasher for $500, and that the bail was forfeited and has never been collected.

The other affidavit is by George S. Hierapolis, a carpenter, who states that Campbell made a note for him for $65 and that the note has never been paid, though it has long since matured. Campbell stated that he offered $75 for the note and Hierapolis wanted $85, and he would not give it.

Mr. Unger presented the affidavits to Justice Bookstaver and argued that it was a risk to accept Campbell as bondsman for $7,500 for Mrs. Moore. A decision will be rendered this morning.

NO BLAME FOR GAS TANK WRECK

Coroner's Jury Recommends Municipal Supervision of Such Work.

The inquest before Coroner Zucca and a jury into the collapse of the big tank of the Consolidated Gas Company at Twenty-first Street and Avenue A, in December, resulting in the death of eight men, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, the jury retiring at 3:50 o'clock. After an hour's deliberation the jurymen brought in a verdict.

They found that the plans and specifications prepared for the construction of the tank were in accordance with the standard principles by which numerous other tanks of similar character have been constructed; that the plans and specifications were followed, and that the workmanship was of good character.

"In view of the fact," the verdict concludes, "that neither the design nor construction of such gas tanks is under the official supervision of any city department, we recommend that all such work in future shall be subject to proper municipal supervision and control."

After hearing the verdict Coroner Zucca discharged William H. Bradley, chief engineer of the Consolidated Gas Company, and William J. Logan of the Logan Iron Works, which supplied the iron work for the tank. The men had been placed under $10,000 bail each pending the result of the inquest.

It was a general surprise that the inquest reached such a speedy termination, as it was thought that it would consume most of the week. Considerable interest was evinced when testimony was given yesterday that there had been some friction between union and non-union men employed in the construction of the tank, and intimation was made of a dynamite bomb. No plausible theory, however, for the cause of the disaster was produced.

Bargains in Reliable Furniture! | Bargains in Reliable Furniture!

O'Neill's.

Our January Clearance of FURNITURE

is still on, and will continue until closing time Saturday. Never before have we sold Furniture so cheap. Bear in mind these goods are not the trashy kind that go to pieces after a little wear, but are thoroughly reliable in every way and will give entire satisfaction to the most exacting purchaser.

COUCHES!

Our entire stock of sample Couches, all of the best upholstery, in a large assortment of coverings, including Velours, Silk Tapestry, etc., at these extraordinary prices:

$26.00 Grade, now 19.00
$20.00 Grade, now 15.98
$16.00 Grade, now 11.98
$13.25 Grade, now 9.98

MORRIS Chairs!

One hundred of them to go. They arrived too late for the holiday trade, so must be sold quickly. They have highly polished massive frames in Golden Oak or Mahogany finish, and all-hair cushions covered in Velours.

Regular Price 13.00
now 8.98.

ROCKERS!

We want to close out all our Vernis-Martin and solid Mahogany inlaid Rockers, and to dispose of them quickly have made these prices:

Regular $13.00 Grade, 9.98
Regular $15.00 Grade, 11.98
Regular $17.00 Grade, 14.98

These Reductions in Saddle and Cobbler Leather Seat Rockers, Mahogany or Oak finish.

Regular $5.60 Rockers, 3.48
Regular $4.50 Rockers, 2.98

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There is still a good selection of Dining Chairs left—SAMPLES, and EVERY ONE HIGH GRADE.

The original prices were $3.50 and $5.00,
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Also exceptional values in Cabinets, Reception Chairs, Parlor Suits, Parlor Tables, Brass Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, &c., &c.

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AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night at 8—TANNHAUSER.
Emma Eames, Meisslinger, and Lilli Lehmann, Van Dyck, Pringle, Bars, Mlle. Mantelli, Van Rooy.
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 26, in B'klyn—FAUST.
Fri. Evg., Jan. 27, (by request,) at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Engel, and Schumann-Heink; Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Condr.—Schalk.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 28, at 2—LOHENGRIN.
Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
Sat. Evg., at pop. prices, at 8—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Plançon, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi.
Sunday Evg., Jan. 29, at 8:15—9th Sunday Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Saville, Leonore Van Stosch, Violiniste, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Plançon and Van Rooy. Entire orchestra. Conductor Schalk. Repertoire for next week:
Mon. Evg., Jan. 30, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich, MM. Saleza, Pringle, and Campanari.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 1, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Lehmann and Brema; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 3, at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Lehmann, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

SAUER 2nd Recital

CARNEGIE HALL, AFTERNOON OF
THURSDAY, FEB. 2d.
PRICES, 50c. TO $2.00.
Sale of seats opens 26th inst. at Tyson's, Schuberth's and Box Office.
Knabe Piano Used Exclusively.

PIANO RECITAL by Mr. BEN MERRILL. The Waldorf-Astoria. Tues., Jan. 24, 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Evening, Jan. 26, at 8:15.
Fifth Piano Recital Rosenthal
Res. Seats $2, $1.50, and $1, now on sale at Box Office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction: Henry Wolfsohn. Steinway piano used.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
Mr. THEODORE BJORKSTEN, announces the first of a series of three musical lectures,
THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 8:15 P. M.
MR. H. E. KREHBIEL on
Shakespeare's Songs and Dances.
Illustrated by singers and dancers in costumes of the period. Tickets at Schuberth's and at the door. $2.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & B'WAY. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
GREAT CAST—CHORUS OF 60 IN
Queen's Lace Handkerchief.
Evs. 25, 50, 75, 1. Mat. To-day. 1,100 seats, 25c. Next Opera, Lucia di Lammermoor, in English. MASON AND HAMLIN PIANOS USED.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
LAST 4 DAYS.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
4TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF
Cycles, Automobiles & Accessories.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 8 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON at 3.
FIRST SONG RECITAL. BLANCHE MARCHESI.
Res. seats $1.50, at Schuberth's & box office.
2nd Recital Feb. 8, at 3. Direction Henry Wolfsohn.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
ANDREW MACK
A Glorious Triumph.
Prices, 25, 50, 75, 1.00.
THE RAGGED EARL.
Mats. To-day & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups.
Second week of the big success
CINEMATOGRAPH Opera Marths.
The War from Tampa to Santiago.
GYPSY MUSIC Afternoon and Eve.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE, 24th St., n'r B'way.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
"Success, a Decided Success."—Herald.
Wm. Gillette's Comedy.
BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE. AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

IRVING PLACE THEA. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. (Except Fri.) The Great Success, "Das Erbe," by Philippi. Fri. Eve., (pop. prices,) Wilhelm Tell.

COLUMBUS Mat. To-day. THE EVIL EYE

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to Performance, 11 P. M. 50c.
FREDERIC BOND & CO., CARON AND HERBERT, JOHN KERNELL, MONROE & MACK, Parent-Brodaldi Troupe, 25 other Stars.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25,50c. Performance, 10:45 P.M.
GEO. W. MONROE, PRESS ELDRIDGE, STREATOR ZOUAVES, (hit of the season,) ED. LATELL, Paolis, 25 other Stars.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St.
Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. Shakespeare's comedy
TAMING OF THE SHREW.
MISS REHAN as KATHERINE
George Clarke, White Whittlesey, William Owen, Wilfred Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Blanche Bates.
Matinées to-day and Saturday at 2.
***The next production will be the Drury Lane sensation,
THE GREAT RUBY.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
NETHERSOLE Supported by Mr. T. B. THALBERG.
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Owing to its great success will be continued all this week. Matinee Saturday.
Monday: First time, "CAMILLE."

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St..... 8:30
Daniel Frohman.... Manager
Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y, 2.
"Pinero's Greatest Comedy."
TRELAWNY OF THE WELLS

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c

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The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.

Fair; fresh westerly winds becoming southerly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,303. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 83½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—Speaker Nixon resumed his work in the Assembly yesterday and the business of the body will be pushed henceforth. Neither chamber transacted any important matters yesterday. In the Senate Mr. Ford introduced a bill designed to tax all classes of corporation franchises, which, he says, may result in cutting the tax rate in New York in half.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—Senator Hale, (Rep., Me.,) in the open session of the Senate yesterday, announced that he would bring up for consideration as soon as possible the Navy Personnel bill. Senator Chandler (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill temporarily creating the rank of Admiral. In the House the debate on the Army Reorganization bill was resumed. Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) spoke in strong opposition to the measure and Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa,) replied to him.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the British Treasury and Government leader in the House of Commons, has definitely adopted the Dublin-Belfast scheme for establishing universities in Ireland for Catholics and Protestants. Adelina Patti was married yesterday at Brecon, Wales, to Baron Cederstrom. Dispatches received at Madrid yesterday from the Philippines say the insurrection of the Filipinos is spreading considerably. Figures published at Madrid show that Spain lost 80,000 soldiers, chiefly from sickness, during the last campaign in Cuba. The meeting of the Venezuelan Commission in Paris yesterday was purely formal, and the next meeting will be held May 25. Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who has been visiting Chinese ports, left Yokohama yesterday and will visit this country before returning to England.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Senator Quay lacked fourteen votes of re-election in the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday.

Page 2.

Produce Exchange seats were sold yesterday, the last bringing $215.

James L. Stewart, State Inspector of Gas Meters, declares he will fight the appointment of Jastrow Alexander to succeed him.

Admiral Sampson was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Newark Board of Trade last evening and received an ovation from diners and spectators.

Dr. William E. Beardsley of Brooklyn saw thieves in his sleep Sunday night, and next day gave orders to his servant which resulted in the capture of Burton E. Beardsley, whom the Brooklyn police suspect of numerous robberies.

Capt. McClusky yesterday admitted the truth of the story that a person calling himself "H. Cornish" hired a letter box at 1,200 Broadway, where samples of medicines were sent. Harry Cornish was taken there, and was not identified. The police also gave out fac simile copies of the address on the poisoned package sent to Cornish.

Page 4.

The Cambridge University Chess Club has accepted the challenge of the Chess Clubs of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton for a match in March.

The trial by court-martial of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence of the United States Army, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in connection with his testimony before the War Investigating Commission, opened in Washington yesterday.

Page 5.

Bishop Potter, in a letter to a Cincinnati clergyman, says that his recent utterances concerning saloons have been misquoted.

A reply to Bishop Potter's apology for the saloon as "the poor man's club" was made at the Open Door Mission last night by Col. Henry H. Hadley.

Page 7.

A swindler used the name of W. B. Deming to obtain nearly $50,000 worth of goods from New York merchants.

Stephen O'Brien, an alleged policy dealer, was arrested in Brooklyn for bribing witnesses against another policy man.

The ferryboat Communipaw's steering gear got out of order yesterday morning and she drifted down the river, narrowly escaping collision with other craft before the pilot could regain control of her.

A band of Italian counterfeiters, with a stock of spurious American bills, is reported to be coming to New York on three steamships due within the week. Secret Service officers denied the story yesterday.

At a reception given by the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home at the Waldorf-Astoria, last night it was announced that Sigmund Neustadt will erect a new wing to the sanitarium of the Home at Bedford Station.

John Gallagher has secured an injunction to prevent the Long Island Railroad from making connections with the Brooklyn Elevated at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, saying that the purpose is to run Long Island trains to the bridge. The order is returnable to-morrow.

Page 12.

B. L. Ackerman, President of the Keely Motor Company, issued a statement denying that Keely was an impostor.

A hearing will be held to-morrow before President Coogan with reference to a plan to extend Sixth Avenue to Canal Street.

Gen. Emilio Nunez and a number of passengers from the stranded French steamer Versailles arrived from Havana yesterday on the City of Washington.

Austen G. Fox, one of the counsel appointed by Gov. Roosevelt to represent him in the canal cases, said yesterday that the Governor wants the truth made known without regard to consequences.

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade has framed a bill to reduce telephone rates and decided yesterday to start an agitation in its favor throughout the State. The board also urges the erection of a new Custom House.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday, it was announced that the Brooklyn School Board relinquished $60,000 of the apportionment for 1898. The board decided to retire a number of Principals. The question of the licenses of class teachers was up for consideration, but action on it was deferred. The Committee on Buildings was authorized to advertise for proposals for erecting three high schools.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Business Troubles.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 10.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 6.

WOMAN THIEF CLUBS SHOPGIRL.

Knocks Her Senseless and Robs Cash Drawer in Newark Candy Store.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 25.—Miss Sadie Thornton was sandbagged and seriously injured this afternoon by a woman. Miss Thornton was alone in her mother's confectionery store, at 599 Orange Street, about dusk, when a woman wearing a gray shawl and black alpine hat entered. The woman was about forty years of age, was strongly built, and her hair was slightly streaked with gray.

She asked for some bananas, and as Miss Thornton was mounting a chair to cut them from a bunch hanging near the ceiling she struck her with what is thought to have been a piece of lead pipe wrapped in cloth. The blow landed above the young woman's ear and felled her. A second blow split the girl's lips, blackened her eye, and rendered her unconscious. When she regained her senses she screamed, and her mother ran into the store. She found her daughter on the floor, covered with blood. The cash drawer had been rifled of the $4 it contained. No trace of the girl's assailant could be found.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans, $27.50 Round Trip.

Southern Railway will sell tickets to New Orleans at one fare for the round trip from Washington. Tickets on sale Feb. 7th to 13th, final limit to return Feb. 28th, 1899. Double daily trains from New York, with through sleeping cars. Dining car service on both trains. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

TWO UNIVERSITIES FOR IRELAND

Mr. Balfour Definitely Adopts the Dublin-Belfast Scheme.

MAY SETTLE A GREAT PROBLEM

Unionist Leader Makes a Statement to Protestants.

Advice for Non-Conformists—Expectation that Parliament Will Concur in the Measure.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In my Sunday letter of Dec. 11 I informed you that a proposal vitally affecting the future relations of England and Ireland was before the Government. I explained this proposal as fully as I felt at liberty to do without betraying confidence. I cabled:

"Only two inspired but vague articles in the English press have hinted at the very remarkable movement toward the satisfaction of very natural Irish demands. The matter has been kept a profound secret, but I may say that the Government has received conclusive communications showing that the hotly disputed question of a Catholic university in Ireland could be settled in a manner to satisfy both Nonconformists and Catholics and conciliate all reasonable interests. The proposal is to establish two open universities, one in the south, at Dublin, which would be Catholic, the other in the north, at Belfast, to attract Protestants. Each would have its teaching or internal, and examining or external, side, and be equally endowed by the Government, although theological teaching per se is not endowed. Thus, de facto, but not de jure, the universities would be respectively Catholic and Protestant. The Belfast institution is to be called the Queen's University, that at Dublin St. Patrick's. At present both the Irish Protestant and Catholic youth are gravely handicapped in modern competitive careers by the absence of higher education. The Presbyterians are feeling this pinch no less than the Catholics. Such an opportunity was never opened to any Government before. If accepted, the question will be settled forever. Great fear exists, however, that the Government may not dare to grasp it."

THE SCHEME ADOPTED.

This question is now about to receive universal and vigorous discussion. The Right Hon. A. J Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and Government leader in the House of Commons, has definitely adopted the scheme that I outlined, and one provincial and several London newspapers will to-morrow publish a long letter from him addressed to the electors in East Manchester. It is needless to say that this new departure will monopolize public attention here for some time.

No statesman of Mr. Balfour's position has ever ventured to identify himself frankly and publicly with a proposal whose reception by English and Scotch Protestantism is so uncertain. A large number of Nonconformists are certain to oppose the scheme bitterly, their argument being that while they are demanding the disestablishment of the Protestant Church in England they cannot possibly support the establishment of Roman Catholicism in Ireland.

As will be seen, Mr. Balfour specially meets this objection in his letter dated yesterday. He says:

"I think I am not mistaken in supposing that it is the religious aspect of the university question which chiefly disquiets my friends in East Manchester and elsewhere. They fear that any attempt for further development of higher education for the Roman Catholics, however excellent in its intention, may in its results augment the power of the Irish priesthood and depress the cause of Protestantism in Ireland, and they naturally object to the public money, which is in part their money, being employed in furtherance of a scheme whose consequences they distrust and dislike. It is to this aspect of the case and to this only that I propose to address myself in the present letter."

Mr. Balfour proceeds to discuss the Nonconformist objection mentioned above, and declares that no scheme, even though its adoption would leave the balance of religious parties unaffected, is likely to be palatable, which confers on one particular denomination privileges refused to all others, and adds, "the plan, which seems best to solve the university problem both for the Presbyterians and for other Protestants in the north and for the Irish Roman Catholics generally, and which does so without revolutionizing Trinity College or violating any accepted legislative principle, is to establish by a single act two new teaching universities, one in Dublin and one in Belfast, on precisely similar lines, and differing in no particular excepting in the names of the gentlemen first appointed to serve on their respective governing bodies.

THE STATUS OF THE UNIVERSITIES

"As the university in Belfast would absorb the existing Queen's College, the governing body of the new institution should be so constituted as to continue the tradition of the old. As the Dublin University is designed to attract those Roman Catholics who now hold aloof from university life altogether, its governing body, as first constituted, should no doubt be in the main of their own way of thinking. But both universities would be rigidly subject to the test acts. All scholarships and fellowships paid out of the public funds would be open to competition, irrespective of creed. No public endowment would be given to Chairs in Philosophy, Theology, or Modern History. The professors would have the right of appeal against unjust dismissal and the number of clergy on the governing body would be strictly limited.

"A university so constituted would, I believe, meet the needs of the Roman Catholics, but it would not be a Roman Catholic university. This phrase has a well-understood meaning, and the universities properly answering to it are to be found in Belgium, in Switzerland, and elsewhere. Yet, we need not dispute about words, and if any one chooses to brand the proposed institution as 'Roman Catholic' I will not quarrel with him, provided only that in common consistency he applies parallel language to other universities in and out of Ireland. If the university in Dublin, constituted as I have stated, is to be described as 'Roman Catholic,' then must Trinity College and the new university in Belfast be described as 'Protestant.' There will thus be in Ireland two Protestant universities to one for Roman Catholics, which, as there are nearly three Roman Catholics in that country to one Protestant, seems not unfair to the Protestant. That the scheme thus sketched out violates no accepted principle of legislation, that it confers no exceptional privilege upon any particular denomination, I hold to be incontrovertible.

OPPORTUNITY FOR PROTESTANTS.

"Is there then anything in it which would give umbrage to us as Protestants? Is it not rather as Protestants that we ought specially to welcome it? We claim, and justly, to have been the pioneers of toleration. Let us not persist in a policy so perilously suggestive of intolerance. We claim, and justly, that the Reformation scarce did more for the purification of religion than for the advancement of learning. Let us not show zeal for one-half its work by frustrating the other. We have not here, be it remembered, a proposal for making Roman Catholics, but only a proposal for educating them. The scheme neither confers on the Roman Catholic priesthood powers they have not got nor augments those they already possess. On the contrary, unless we Protestants are strangely mistaken, whatsoever of evil the priestly influence carries in its train it must surely be mitigated by the broadening of knowledge and a more thorough culture.

"But though I feel assured that the plan here sketched in outline is not open to objection either from the Protestant point of view or from that of undenominational education, as undenominational education is exemplified in our existing university system, I am well aware that it labors under peculiar difficulties and disabilities. In the first place, we may not receive any satisfactory assurance that it will satisfy the wishes of those for whose educational benefit it is specially designed. If so, it seems useless and worse than useless for the friends of higher education here or in Ireland to press it further. In the second place, the question which it endeavors to solve divides opinion so deeply, yet so little in conformity with ordinary party distinctions, that it cannot be treated by ordinary party methods, nor its development furthered by ordinary party organization. Yet this fact, whether we deplore it or rejoice at it, does but throw upon each one of us who compose the Protestant majority of the United Kingdom heavier responsibility. We have it in our power to give or to withhold. It is for us to decide how long the existing condition of things is to be suffered to continue; whether Ireland is to have an adequate university system granted to her, and if so, how soon? For myself, I hope it will be granted, and I hope it will be granted soon. I hope so as a Unionist, because otherwise I know not how to claim for the British Parliament that it can do for Ireland all and more than all that Ireland could do for herself. I hope so as a lover of education, because otherwise educational interests, both of Irish-Protestants and Irish-Roman Catholics, must grievously suffer and suffer in that department of education the national importance of which is from day to day more fully recognized. I hope so as a Protestant, because otherwise a too easy occasion is given for the taunt that, in the judgment of Protestants themselves, Protestantism has something to fear from the spread of knowledge.

"At present no doubt there exists a strong unnatural prejudice against this great educational reform due in part to the extravagant claims formerly advanced by the leaders of Roman Catholic opinion and the unhappy controversies thence arising. The new scheme is thus in danger of condemnation, not for its own faults, but for those of its predecessors. But if it be true that in the opinion of those most competent to judge and most deeply interested this ancient problem can now be solved in strict accordance with the principles adopted by Parliament in its dealings with universities elsewhere, then I refuse to believe that any long time will elapse before we see freely accorded to Ireland what Scotland and England have so long enjoyed, a system of higher education, appropriate to its special requirements."

I cable this at such length first, because the future of Ireland in her relation with England is bound up with it; second, because it will provoke here a discussion unequaled for a long time in interest, possibly in bitterness; third, because the reception of the proposal in America, and consequently the American advice given to the Irish people will necessarily play a large, almost decisive, part in determining their attitude.

If the scheme should finally be rejected Mr. Balfour's political position might be seriously compromised, but he would have sacrificed himself by one of the most gallant and magnanimous political acts of modern times.

H. N.

MASSIVE ROCKS BREAK LOOSE.

They Roll Down a Hillside, Crushing a House, Injuring Inmates.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Two rocks, each weighing about 100 tons, broke loose from a hill north of this city at an early hour this morning and bounded down the hill with tremendous velocity. They struck two ends of a loaded gondola on the railroad siding, crushing the car. One struck the house of Daniel Burns, tearing away half of it.

Daniel Burns, Jr., who was in a second-story room, was carried in his bed along with the roof a distance of 80 yards and badly injured. Burns and his wife were both injured in the wreck.

Quality, Purity, and Natural Dryness.

Connoisseurs find these in G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry champagne. Its importations in 1898 were 98,855 cases, or 52,949 more than any other brand. Only choicest grapes and first pressings used, hence never surpassed in quality.—Adv.

FOR LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

Much Interest in the Contest—A Superintendent of the Census to be Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Very decided interest is being manifested in the strife, not at all heated or desperate, to secure the position of Librarian of Congress, vacated by the death of John Russell Young. There are several candidates of prominence looking for the place, and all have influential backing.

Thomas G. Alvord, now Superintendent of the Art Department, and at all times a very close second in command during Mr. Young's incumbency, has the support of the New York Senators and the delegation in the House. H. B. F. MacFarland, correspondent of The Boston Herald, has been recommended by ex-Secretary Day, and is personally well known by the President, having been a correspondent here for many years, although still a young man. G. A. Townsend is also an applicant for the place. Murat Halstead has been considered as a promising candidate for the position, but it is intimated here that the possibility that the Senate would not confirm him may dissuade the President from sending in his name. George Alfred Townsend's name was presented to-day by Senator-elect McComas of Maryland.

The report that the President will choose a newspaper man, if he can find one possessing the requisite executive ability, gains a sort of corroboration from the White House, although the President would feel free to select a trained librarian who is not a newspaper man, if he becomes convinced that the interests of the institution demand that such a man be preferred.

A Superintendent of the next census is also to be chosen shortly, and the President has had a number of names called to his attention in coniection with the appointment. The Census bill is now pending in Congress and no appointment can be made until it becomes a law, but in view of the urgent need for an early organization of the force for the taking of the next census, it is believed a Superintendent will be appointed very shortly after the bill is signed by the President. Mr. John Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, by reason of his record in special work in previous censuses, and his equipment for the office as a result of years of work in statistical fields, is a strong candidate for this office, and Mr. O. P. Austin, a former newspaper writer and now Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, is also being urged for the place.

STATE AND INSURANCE.

Question of Public Conduct of the Business Raised.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—In the House to-day Representative Carey of Haverhill introduced the following order: "That the Committee on Insurance is hereby instructed to investigate and see whether the State might not assume, to the advantage of the public, the business of life and fire insurance in this Commonwealth, and to report the result of its investigation, with its conclusions thereon, to the General Court."

ROACH POISON IN CAKES.

Was Used in Mistake for Baking Powder and Three Persons Are Ill.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 25.—Roach poison used in mistake for baking powder in the making of buckwheat cakes made Mrs. Marsh of this city, her daughter, Laura, and her grandson, Eugene Scudder, very ill this morning.

It appears that in getting the box of powder from a closet Mrs. Marsh mistook the poison box for the baking powder receptacle. Mrs. Marsh is likely to die. The others are out of danger.

LIVE BIDDING ON TOBACCO.

Competition in Louisville Causes Prices to Go Very High.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 25.—A vigorous competition is being waged in Louisville between Ligget & Myers of St. Louis and the newly-formed Continental Tobacco Company. As a result of the spirited bidding, the grower is making money rapidly. To-day the record for this year's crop was broken at the sales at Bridge's warehouse. Under the competition, the price was run up $17.25 a hundredweight. Frequent sales were effected at values ranging from $12 to $16.

Prices are high for all grades, and no trouble is experienced in disposing of crops to the rival companies, each being anxious to get the majority of tobacco offered on this market, which is the largest in the world. Total sales to-day were 1,042.

TROUBLE OVER DREYFUS DRAMA.

Company Playing "Prisoner of Devil's Island" Loses the Manuscript.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—The theatrical company that has been playing the German drama, "Captain Dreyfus; or the Prisoner of Devil's Island," has lost the manuscript of the play.

It was taken by Earnest Pacully Sunday night after the performance at Aurora Hall, Milwaukee Avenue and West Huron Street. Pacully claims authorship of the play. He walked upon the stage, appropriated the printed copies of the manuscript and started for the door.

Rudolph Hankle, husband of Mme. Bergere, manager of the play, had Pacully arrested, but he was released later. Mme. Bergere claims joint authorship of the drama with Pacully. He denies this, saying that he simply arranged with Mme. Bergere to produce it.

RABBI SEGAL NOT INDICTED.

Grand Jury Believes He Had a Right to Kidnap His Daughter.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 25.—The Union County Grand Jury announced this morning that it had finished its labors, and it was discharged. The charges made by Dr. John Max Reiner of this city against Rabbi Joseph Segal of Newark, the rabbi's two sons, and Louis Norton of Newark, and Philip and Samuel Cohen of Elizabeth, for forcibly breaking into the Reiner home and carrying away Rose Segal, the rabbi's daughter, were dismissed. The jurors took the ground that had it been shown that the young woman was of age, the men who took her out of Reiner's house would have been liable to indictment, but as this was not proved, the jurors considered that Miss Segal was still under her father's control, and that he was justified in resorting to extraordinary measures to regain control of his daughter.

CHICAGO'S ART INSTITUTE.

Friends of the Scheme Wipe Out a Large Debt.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 25.—W. M. R. French, Director of the Art Institute, announced at the Union League Club last night that the debt of $100,000 on the lake front enterprise had been wiped out by subscriptions from friends during the last ten days. This statement was made as part of the report of the Art Committee. Mr. French did not go into details, but it is understood the announcement carries with it the promise of an expanded field of usefulness for the institute, including the establishment of a gallery of American art.

Frank G. Logan, whose gift of a library building fund was announced a few weeks ago, said last evening that the floating debt of about $100,000 which had been hanging over the institute from the beginning had been provided for during the last two weeks by a subscription, in which friends of the institute vied with one another. Two men gave $10,000 each and a number $5,000 each, and others in varying smaller amounts.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unrivaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

TO VOTE ON THE TREATY

Senate Will Take Final Action on Monday, Feb. 6.

RATIFICATION ALMOST SURE

Senator Davis Confident the Convention Will be Approved—Opposition Apparently Diminishing.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The vote on the peace treaty will be taken Monday, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock. Unless the sentiment of the Senate undergoes a change the convention will be ratified.

The Senate held two executive sessions to-day, and in each the peace treaty was the subject under discussion. In the first session the time for taking the vote was fixed, and in the second Senator Davis presented the American Commissioners' reasons for the acceptance of the treaty in the form in which it was finally concluded. The agreement for a vote was made in the following language:

"That the Senate agrees to vote on the treaty with Spain and all amendments on Monday, the 6th of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and that until that time the Senate shall go into executive session on each day at 2 P. M."

This was a unanimous agreement, the terms of which were formulated by Senator Davis in reply to yesterday's proposition by the opposition, and as a result of to-day's meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The agreement in the committee to accept the proposition was unanimous, and it is understood that Senator Davis informed his fellow-committeemen that it was the wish of the President that the proposition for a vote should be accepted, and the result made known as soon as possible.

DAVIS EXPLAINS THE TREATY.

In accordance with the terms of the agreement the Senate resumed its work in executive session at 2 o'clock, and the entire time of this session was consumed by Senator Davis in making a presentaiton of the history of the Paris Conference. This presentation consisted largely in relating the various propositions made on each side of the controversy at Paris, and while the speech was thus rendered somewhat formal it received the closest and most careful attention.

Senator Davis eulogized the Spanish Commissioners in high terms as men of exceptional shrewdness and ability, saying the Americans had found them armed at all points, zealous of Spain's honor and interest, and prepared at all times to defend her cause as long as there was anything to defend. He said the Americans of the commission had been in constant communication with the President while negotiating the convention, that he was made acquainted with all the commission's movements, and while he admitted that there had been apparently some division of opinion among publicists in the United States as to the policy of including the Philippines in the agreement, there had been practically no other honorable way out of the difficulty.

As for himself, Mr. Davis was willing from the start to extend our borders so as to include these islands because he believed their acquisition a most important stride in the advancement of the American Nation, commercially and otherwise. He with others was looking forward to the prospective partition of the vast Chinese Empire among the European nations, and he foresaw that if the United States did not secure a footing in the Orient such as they now have an opportunity to secure through the terms of the treaty, they would be most effectually and forever shut out from this vast market.

On this account there was every reason in the world why the treaty should be ratified, and he contended that few men who would study the world-wide questions presented as the Commissioners had been compelled to study them could doubt the expediency of the move. He also touched upon the legal questions involved, contending that there were many precedents for the acquisition, that we as a Nation had the right to acquire territory and that there were no constitutional barriers.

OUR ADVANTAGE IN THE EAST.

If we should fail to make good our own opportunity thus providentially provided, we need, Mr. Davis said, expect no favors from Europe in regaining a foothold in the Eastern markets. We need count upon no display of friendship from Europe in this or any other matter. The European powers were profoundly jealous of the United States, and the Senator declared that it was a fact that we had not had one friend on the Continent in our recent struggle with Spain or in our efforts to secure peace favorable to this country.

He intimated that but for Great Britain's attitude there would have been intervention by the Continental powers. In this connection he referred to the newspaper reports from London accrediting him with an expression favorable to an alliance of the United States with Great Britain and Japan. He had, he said, never advocated such an alliance for the present, but he would not say that the time might not come when such an alliance would be both wise and necessary for the preservation of our rights and prestige. He dwelt at some length upon the favor shown the Spanish side of the question while the conference was in progress, and said there was especial effort to have the Spanish bonds secured in the colonies guaranteed by the Americans. He believed if the Americans held the Philippines, international trouble would be avoided, but if the contrary course should be pursued he was most apprehensive of the results.

In reply to a question from Senator Hoar, Mr. Davis said there had been no effort to put the Filipinos on the same footing with the Cubans in formulating the treaty. He said the two countries were very differently situated, and instanced the demonstration in Manila Harbor as an example of what might occur in a land so distant.

Mr. Davis urged the importance of favorable action upon the treaty at the present session of Congress. A failure to ratify meant, he argued, continued uncertainty, renewed encouragement to the insurgent Filipinos, possible conflict with them and a prolongation of the state of war with much of its horrors.

STRONG BACKING FOR THE TREATY.

From many accounts it seems safe to assert that the course adopted by the Committee on Foreign Relations was chosen because the members of that committee were more confident of the ratification of the Paris treaty than the President. The President continues to be a careful reader of the leading newspapers, and he has also kept up his custom of talking with members of both parties, and he is understood to have been so impressed with the strength developed by the opponents of ratification of the treaty that he was disposed to accept the representations of the opposition that it would be difficult to get a two-thirds vote for the treaty until it was so amended as to pledge the United States not to assert and maintain sovereignty over the Philippines after those islands have been ceded by Spain.

As has been reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES, the canvasses made by the opposition are not to be relied upon as showing the strength of the treaty in the Senate. If a vote were to be taken to-morrow instead of on Feb. 6, to which date the vote was postponed, it is almost certain that the convention would be ratified, and that the opposition to it would be much less than one-third of the Senate.

The caution that has been manifested by the Senate, and notably by Senator Davis, has not represented the predominant feeling in the Senate nor the convictions of Senator Davis. In fact, some of the men on the Democratic side who have been regarded as opponents of ratification resent the position in which unjustified report has placed them. They assert to their acquaintances that they do not desire to be put in the position of encouraging the insurgent Filipinos to fight the Americans in the Philippines, and to get the reputation of being helpful to a Spanish attempt to beat the United States in the Senate after having been beaten by the United States in the field. The assertion that there are twenty-six opponents of the treaty is not accepted by Senator Davis as a true account of the opposition, and the story that there are thirty-six opponents of the treaty cannot be traced to any trustworthy source.

Senator Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, offered to-day an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $20,000,000 to pay Spain according to the terms of the treaty.

PLAYWRIGHT D'ENNERY DEAD.

One of the Two Authors of "Une Cause Celebre"—Wrote Many Other Plays.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—M. Adolphe Philippe d'Ennery, one of the most prolific playwrights of the century, died to-day in Paris in his eighty-eighth year.

The late M. d'Ennery, or Dennery, as he often wrote it, was perhaps best known to the American playgoing public as one of the two authors of "Une Cause Célèbre," (A Celebrated Case,) which he produced in collaboration with M. Mallian. Alone or in conjunction with other playwrights he wrote hundreds of pieces for the French stage.

In 1862 and 1863 it several times happened that no fewer than five plays from his pen were being presented simultaneously at as many Parisian theatres. He wrote comedies, vaudeville sketches, dramas, and spectacular reviews with equal facility; and he was responsible, with MM. Louis Gallot and Ed Blau, for the libretto of Massenet's opera "Le Cid."

He collaborated with M. Dumanoir in writing "Don Cesar de Bazan" and with M. Jules Verne in "Le Tour du Monde en quatre vingts jours" ("Around the World in Eighty Days") and "Michael Strogoff."

Others with whom he collaborated, at one time or another during his long career, were MM. Anicot Bourgeois, Gustave Lemoine, Alexandre Dumas, Grangé, Mallian, Bresil, Dugué, Foucher, Clairville, H. Cremieux, C. Edmond Lambert Thibeus, Plouvier, Dartois, Albert, Hostein, Brisebarre, and Decourcelle.

He was born in Paris June 17, 1811, of Jewish parents. He tried successively, but not successfully, the calling of a notary's clerk, painting, and journalism. Failing in all he turned his attention to the theatre, making his début in 1831.

His first play, "Le Changement d'Uniforme," was produced in 1836, and he wrote and produced almost continuously for forty-four years. In 1847 he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and in 1859 was promoted to be an officer of the legion.

BIBLE BARRED IN COURT.

Magistrate Pool Says Kissing the Book Spreads Disease.

There was no Bible visible on the bar in front of Magistrate Pool in the Morrisania Court yesterday afternoon. The Magistrate explained that he himself had caused it to be removed.

"I won't swear anybody on the Bible or tell them to kiss it," he said. "There is no law to compel any one to do so. All manner and classes of persons kiss the Bible in court, and a police court, especially, is of the filthiest kind. The Bible in such a place is nothing more than a breeder of diseases. I've decided to discontinue its use, and swear persons by having them hold up their hands."

A LAWYER'S SKULL FRACTURED.

He Fell from the Steps of a House Into an Areaway.

Leon J. White, thirty years old, a lawyer, having an office down town and living at 210 West Fifty-seventh Street, was taken to Roosevelt Hospital at 1 o'clock this morning with a fractured skull.

White had been out with a friend, George M. Hamlin, a lawyer, having an office at 63 Wall Street, and living at 440 West End Avenue, and the two men started up the steps of the boarding house at 212 West Forty-sixth Street. White leaned against the railing of the steps and lost his balance, falling backward into the areaway, a distance of several feet, fracturing his skull in the fall.

Theodore M. Brown, living next door, saw White fall, and ran to his assistance. Policeman Reagan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station was called, and summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, where White was taken. A detective from the West Forty-seventh Street Station who was sent to investigate the case reported that there was nothing suspicious connected with the lawyer's fall.

Philadelphia North American Sold.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The North American will to-morrow print the announcement of its transfer to R. E. A. Dorr, publisher of The New York Mail and Express, and of the dissolution of the firm of Clayton McMichael & Sons. The North American is the oldest daily newspaper in America, being a direct descendant of The Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser, the first issue of which appeared on Oct. 28, 1771.

Big Fire in Johnstown.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Jan. 25.—All of the eleven volunteer fire companies of the city turned out to-night to battle with the worst fire in Johnstown's history. Within two hours' time flames consumed $100,000 worth of property, on which there is an insurance estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000. The fire started about 10 o'clock in the composing room of The Herald Printing Company, and was not under control until midnight. The heaviest losers are The Herald Company, John H. Waters, The Johnstown Supply House, and the Cambria County Medical Society.

THE WEATHER.

(The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.)

The storm, central Tuesday night to the north of Montana, has moved to Wisconsin, increasing markedly in intensity. It has been succeeded by a marked high pressure area and a decided fall in temperature in Assiniboia, Swift Current reporting a pressure of 30.54 inches and Qu'Appelle a fall of 38 in twenty-four hours, and to 12 degrees. Light rain or snow has fallen in the Middle and North Atlantic States, Missouri Valley, and Upper Lake region, and light rain on the extreme North Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and in the Atlantic States, has risen in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the upper Lake region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. Snow may be expected in the lake regions, clearing in the northwest portions, and generally fair weather elsewhere. There will be a decided fall in temperature in the Middle and Lower Missouri and Middle and Upper Mississippi valleys and the upper lake regions, and the temperature will remain nearly stationary elsewhere. Light to fresh westerly winds will prevail on the North Atlantic coast, and light variable winds, becoming southerly, will prevail on the Middle and South Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	—TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	29	36	38
6 A. M.	27	32	34
9 A. M.	30	33	36
12 M.	32	35	37
3 P. M.	32	38	37
6 P. M.	28	36	34
9 P. M.	32	31	33
12 P. M.	39	30	32

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	35
Weather Bureau	33½
Corresponding date 1897	31½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	29

The maximum temperature was 40 degrees at 12:30 A. M. and the minimum was 30 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 P. M. was 59 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 71 per cent.

Pommery Champagne on Its Merits the Choice of the U. S. Government Over All Other Brands.

News comes from California that the Commissary Department of the United States Government, which recently made an investigation of the leading Champagnes, selected Pommery on its merits as the best, and awarded its agents the contract for supplying the transports sailing to Manila and Honolulu. The transport Grant, which recently sailed for Manila from New York, and also the Sherman, about to sail, have also been supplied with Pommery.—Adv.

QUAY FIGHT IS UNCHANGED

The Senator Lacked Fourteen Votes on Yesterday's Ballot.

MANAGERS FEAR A DEFECTION

Supporters of the Caucus Nominee Warned Against "Pairing" Without Conferring with Leaders.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 25.—The seventh joint ballot of the Pennsylvania Legislature for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows:

Quay, 104; Jenks, 79; Dalzell, 16; Stone, 7; Stewart, 8; Huff, 5; Irvin, 2; Tubbs, 2; Rice, 2; Grow, 1; Markle, 2; C. E. Smith, 1; Widener, 3; Frank M. Riter, (Rep.,) 2.

Total, 234; necessary to a choice, 118; paired, 18. No election.

Apparently there is no change in the situation. The fighting to-day was not a continuation of yesterday's battle; it was a mere repetition. Lines were formed exactly as they were yesterday morning, and the same sort of listless, aimless skirmishing followed. The 234 members present at the joint session at noon to-day voted rapidly and with parrot-like precision as their names were called. They voted so rapidly that the balloting, which generally takes one hour and a half, was completed inside the hour.

A CHANGE COMING?

The result shows that Quay still lacks fourteen votes, and that, as things look on the surface, no one whose name is now before the Legislature has the slightest chance of election. But there are indications, even on the surface, if one looks closely enough, that a change is preparing. The political waters are troubled, and the surface shows some effects of the agitation in the depths. Men, it has been wisely said, are but human, and even men are becoming tired. They may revolt at any moment.

Quay is still of course, the only issue. If he were out of the fight, or if there did not hang over him the shadow of that criminal accusation, the problem would be solved at once. To elect him, and by holding before him as a shield the honor of a United States Senator, to save him from a possible term in the penitentiary, is seemingly to be the sole object his friends. The sole object of his opponents is to defeat him, and to make sure a still more serious downfall. These independents can hope to elect no one. They can only block the way to the Senate.

It is conceivable and it has been more than once intimated that Mr. Quay would be completely satisfied with an empty election, and that he does not care to take up again, after the wearing care and wounds of the present struggle, the duties of a Senator. Those duties and responsibilities have no longer any glamour for him, and after this agonizing conflict they would only be burdensome. He would, it is suggested, be content with the verdict of the Legislature, notwithstanding, as it is generally believed it would, the verdict of the jury. This double vindication is indeed a goal worth struggling for, and it is thought by many that Mr. Quay would resign his seat as soon as the criminal charges should have been

spectators more cheerful. Caretakers of the State grounds had sought to aid the downpour of rain last night in clearing up the very dirty environment of the Capitol. For some days zealous politicians had been using the trees in the park to hang their advertisements upon, and every monarch or commoner in the fine grove preached its sermon to members as they climbed up the hill and were advised to cast their votes for this or that Pennsylvania Lycurgus. All these have been removed, and the only notice that now adorns the stems of these beautiful trees is the injunction, "Don't spit on the walk."

In the balloting to-day the members showed manifold signs of distress. They yawned, stretched over their seats and desks, and many buried their faces in their hands and drowsed through the joint session. Many of them adopted all sorts of devices to lend passing interest to the proceedings. They mimicked one another in their manner of announcing their vote and laughed immoderately for at least the seventh time at the way one member squeaks out the name of George A. Jenks and at the pompous manner in which another votes for Quay. This latter member avails himself to the utmost of the sonorous combination, "The Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay," and declaims these five words as if he were pronouncing sentence—a rather ominous suggestion.

Another member to-day offered the following as his contribution to the gayety of the hour:

We meet, we vote, every day;
Some for Jenks, and some for Quay;
How long, O Lord, will some one say,
Shall we thus fritter time away?

To this question there is no reply, the oracles all having been dumb for at least two thousand years.

WEST VIRGINIA'S NEW SENATOR.

Nathan B. Scott Elected—Democratic Nominee Will Contest.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Jan. 25.—After a contest of over two weeks Internal Revenue Commissioner Nathan B. Scott was this afternoon elected United States Senator from West Virginia for the term ending in March, 1905. He will succeed Senator Charles J. Faulkner.

A decisive result was reached on the first joint ballot. The vote stood: Scott, (Rep.) 48; McGraw, (Dem.) 46; Goff, (Rep.) 1. Total vote cast, 95; necessary to elect, 48.

As the ballot when the last name was called, Scott had only 47 votes, and the dead-lock which had been expected seemed assured. But just before the President of the Senate started to announce the result, Delegate Hunt, who had voted for Judge Blizzard, announced that he wished to change his vote. During a brief speech, in which he explained his position, there was suspense. The galleries and chamber were crowded. At first it appeared as if he would join Delegate Hapstonstall, who voted for Goff but he cast the vote which elected Scott. Hapstonstall clung to Goff to the end. Delegate Asbury, who had been absent the entire session on account of sickness, was present and voted for Scott.

Morris, Republican, against whom a contest is pending in the Senate, was not permitted to vote, and the Taylor County seat in the House, which is claimed by Dent, Democrat, was left vacant in accordance with the compromise agreement reached Tuesday night between the leaders of the two houses. To-night it was given out that Scott's election would be contested in the United States Senate. During the balloting the Democrats filed protests against the votes of Metzendanner and Pison, whom they claim to be ineligible, because they accepted a commission in the volunteer army while holding their offices as Senators. This they will make one ground of the contest.

The other ground will be because Scott received only 48 votes, one less than a majority of all the members elected to the Legislature. As a precedent they cite the Blackburn-Hunter case in Kentucky, in which the Senate refused to let Hunter take his seat because he had not received a majority of all the members of the Kentucky Legislature, though he had received a majority of those present and voting. Scott's fight was directed by Senator Elkins.

J. T. McGraw, the Democratic nominee for Senator, to-night made the following statement:

Neither Mr. Scott nor myself was elected to-day under the forms of law to the Senate. I received forty-six votes in the joint assembly. He received forty-eight, and Judge Goff received one.

This gives Mr. Scott a majority of one over the combined vote of Judge Goff and myself, but of the 48 votes received by Mr. Scott two of them were the votes of State Senators who had forfeited their votes by reason of the provisions of Section 8 of Article 6 of the State Constitution in the Senate by the acceptance of lucrative offices under the Federal Government, (commissions in the army,) therefore, Mr. Scott, in reality and in law, received 46 votes.

The vote for him was 46; the vote for myself was 46, and the vote for Judge Goff was 1, and in consequence there was no election.

"In addition to this the ballot in joint assembly was taken in the absence of any and all representation from the County of Taylor and from the Fourth Senatorial District, so that the pretended election was had without any representation from that Senatorial district and from one county in the Legislature, and with the absence of such representation the vote received for Mr. Scott in joint assembly was not a majority of all Senators and delegates to which the various counties of the State were entitled under the Constitution thereof.

"I therefore feel it my duty to see that these questions be presented and a protest be made to the Senate of the United States."

Mr. McGrew makes this statement as the base of his notice of contest.

Nathan Bay Scott was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1842. He enlisted in the Union Army and was mustered out in 1865, settled in Wheeling shortly afterward, and went to work as an employe of the Central Glass Company. In a short time he was employed as manager, and soon afterward was elected President of the company. He was elected in 1882 as a member of the State Senate, and again in 1886, serving eight years. For five years he was West Virginia's member of the Republican National Committee, and during the entire time was a member of the Executive Committee. During the campaign of 1896 he was selected by President McKinley to serve with Gen. Powell Clayton and Vice President Hobart in the headquarters at New York City.

The California Dead-Lock.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 25.—The Senatorial dead-lock remains unchanged. When the vote was taken to-day it resulted the same as that of yesterday. It is generally believed that the supporters of the leading candidates will stand firm until the special investigation committee of the Assembly has filed its report, which is looked for to-morrow or next day. The committee had a short meeting to-day, but heard no evidence.

Changes in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 25.—Allen polled within one of the fusion strength in the Senatorial ballot to-day, one Populist being absent. Hayward lost two, and Valentine again appeared in the list of those voted for. The ballot resulted as follows: Allen, 58; Hayward, 45; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Lambertson, 1; Reese, 2; Hinshaw, 1; Weston, 4; Foss, 2; Adams, 1; Cornish, 1; Van Dusen, 2; Valentine, 1.

Three Ballots in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 25.—The thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day by the Delaware Legislature in joint session at noon, and resulted as follows: George Gray (Dem.), 15; J. Edward Addicks (Union Rep.), 15; Henry A. Du Pont (Reg. Rep.), 14; L. Irving Handy (Silver Dem.), 5; absent, 3; total vote, 49; necessary to a choice, 25. No election.

Two Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 25.—The Legislature took two ballots for United States Senator to-day. The ballots both gave the same result: King (Dem.), 19; McCune, (Dem.), 21; Cannon, 7; Nebeker (Dem.), 1; A. C. Bishop (Rep.), 14; Southerland, (Rep.), 1.

No Change in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 25.—The deadlock in the election of United States Senator continues. To-day's joint session showed no change from yesterday's vote.

The Washington Situation.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 25.—One ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. It resulted: Foster, 28; Wilson, 29; Humes, 20; Aukeny, 8; Lewis, 25; Bridges, 1; Daniels, 1.

Another Ballot in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 25.—The Senatorial vote to-day was: Clark, 39; Conrad, 39; Maginnis 8; Fox, 2; Grubb (Rep.), 14. No election.

Pure Beer Bill in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Assemblyman King introduced in the House to-day a bill to constitute a board of inspection for the purpose of inspecting beer, ale, and porter, made or sold in this State. There are to be five Inspectors, two of whom are to be chemists. The Inspectors are to receive $1,200 per year. The bill fixes a standard of purity, and the making or selling of beer below the standard is made a misdemeanor punishable with a fine of from $25 to $100. Manufacturers are also prohibited from selling ale, beer, or porter within six months of the date of brewing.

BREAK IN REPUBLICAN RANKS.

Removal of James L. Stewart Likely to Cause Considerable Trouble.

The appointment of Jastrow Alexander, the Republican leader of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, to succeed James L. Stewart as State Inspector of Gas Meters, is expected to create no small amount of trouble in the Republican ranks. Mr. Stewart has a strong disinclination to give up his $5,000-a-year position just at present, and he does not intend to do so without a fight. He asserts that, as his term of office has not expired, and as no charges have been preferred against him, he cannot be ousted. He was appointed on Dec. 24, 1895, to serve five years.

Lemuel E. Quigg is supposed to be behind the appointment of Mr. Alexander. According to the story told by Mr. Stewart's friends yesterday, Mr. Alexander, in response to a message from Gov. Roosevelt, went to Albany and called at the Executive Chamber on Tuesday morning. He was met at the door by Mr. Quigg. The Governor and Mr. Quigg informed him that they wished to give him Mr. Stewart's place. Mr. Alexander replied that Mr. Stewart was a friend of his, and he did not wish to take his place from him, but after the Governor and Mr. Quigg had insisted upon his doing so he finally accepted.

Mr. Stewart is the leader of the Twentieth District. He has been a political enemy of Mr. Quigg for some time. He supported Frank S. Black for the nomination for Governor last Fall, and opposed Mr. Quigg for President of the County Committee. He is a strong friend of Edward Lauterbach and Abraham Gruber, and it is thought not unlikely that he will have strong support in his efforts to retain the Inspectorship.

IMMUNITY OF WITNESSES.

Citizens' Committee for the Protection of Soldiers on Record.

The Citizens' Committee of New York for the protection of the soldiers held a meeting on Jan. 17 and decided to send a communication to President McKinley regarding the protection of witnesses before the War Investigating Commission. The communication follows:

New York City, Jan. 17, 1899.

The Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of New York for the Protection of the Soldiers held this day it was voted very respectfully to present to you the following statement:

The Committee for the Protection of the Soldiers asked for protection to witnesses who might testify before the commission of investigation appointed by you to inquire into the sufferings of our army. But in so doing we did not mean, nor could our request, by any stretch of interpretation, be made to mean that we asked for license for vituperation or abuse. On the contrary, had any witness called by this committee used vile, ungentlemanly, or insulting language, we should have requested that all protection for such language be withdrawn from him and he be left to suffer the full penalty of his misconduct.

We go further, and add that had any witness of ours employed epithets which are not permitted among gentlemen we should have requested the commission of investigation to give no credence to anything that he might have testified to, being convinced that no honest cause could need such a method of defense. We desire to make this statement in order that there may be no misunderstanding about the position of this committee or any pretense that we ask immunity for vituperation or insult. We regard the use of such language before the commission appointed by you not only as an outrage on that commission, but a gross insult to yourself, who appointed it. Very truly yours,

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Chairman.
EDWARD HAGAMAN HALL, Secretary.

OVATION TO SAMPSON.

Admiral the Guest of Honor at Newark Board of Trade Banquet.

NEWARK, Jan. 25.—Admiral Sampson was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Newark Board of Trade, held in the Essex Lyceum to-night. Two hundred and sixty sat down to table. Before the guests entered the banquet hall Admiral Sampson held an impromptu reception, during which he shook hands with all present.

President Richard B. Jenkinson presided at the dinner. Before introducing Congressman Mahlon Pitney, who was the first of the speakers, President Jenkinson made a short address, during which he referred in eulogistic terms to Admiral Sampson. All the guests and the ladies in the galleries responded by rising and cheering the Admiral enthusiastically. The ladies in the galleries also stood and cheered. Then the quartet, which had been furnishing vocal music during the courses, began to sing "The Star-Spangled Banner," every one joining in the chorus.

Congressman Pitney in his speech, after referring to President McKinley and Admiral Dewey, both of which names gave rise to demonstrations of approval, also alluded to the guest of the evening, who was again loudly cheered.

The other speakers were United States Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, James B. Hill, the Rev. Dr. J. B. Buckley, and the Rev. Joseph Leucht.

New Jersey Trolley Line Opened.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 25.—The first cars over the line of the Brunswick Traction Company from this city to Somerville, were run this forenoon. The cars were decorated with flags and contained the municipal officials of New Brunswick, Bound Brook, Somerville, and Raritan. During the Summer months, it is expected that through cars will be run between Plainfield and New Brunswick.

Extra Pay for Naval Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Long has prepared the draft of a bill which he will urge Congress to pass, providing for extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the volunteer force of the navy—two months extra pay where they served creditably beyond the limits of the United States and one month's extra pay where they served within the limits of the United States.

Lighting Company for West Indies.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day of the Puerto Rico Company, with an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The company is empowered to manufacture and sell gas and electric light in the West India Islands. The incorporators are Matthew Randall, Nathan J. Mitchell, Edmund C. Alsop, and Frank B. McAvoy.

Mrs. August Belmont's Will Filed.

MINEOLA, L. I., Jan. 25.—The first will of importance offered for probate in Nassau County was that of Mrs. Bessie M. Belmont, wife of August Belmont, which was filed with the Surrogate to-day. The entire estate, worth about $200,000, is left to Mr. Belmont, the husband of the testator. He is named as the sole executor.

Mr. Gebhard's Horse on Board.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 25.—H. G. D. Wilson's private horse car, which left here to-day for New York, was Owas, Mr. Fred Gebhard's Reform-Maggie B. B. stallion, which goes to his new farm on Long Island. Several yearling thoroughbred fillies, the property of Mr. Keene, go by the same car.

Mrs. Erastus Wiman Injured.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Mrs. Erastus Wiman, wife of Erastus Wiman of New York, fell last evening while descending a stairway at her country residence at Sheldrake, on Cayuga Lake, breaking her right arm near the shoulder.

Answers to Correspondents.

"INQUIRER."—The question whether money deposited in savings banks in this State is taxable as personal property has not been settled yet. Several suits involving this question have been decided differently in the Supreme Court, and the whole matter is now pending in the Court of Appeals. A life insurance annuity policy, payable at the expiration of twenty years to the person to whom it is issued, is not taxable at any time, and an annuity policy, purchased outright and payable annually during life, is not taxable.

J. M. S.—If a registered letter cannot be delivered immediately on account of the absence of the addressee it is not retained at the Post Office but is sent two or three times at least to the address. This rule is followed, except when special instructions are given to the carrier by some one representing the person to whom the letter is addressed.

POISONER'S PLOT UNFOLDS

Cornish Was to be the Murderer, If Not the Victim.

HOW THE TRAP WAS PREPARED

Drugs Ordered Sent to Private Letter Box in Cornish's Name—Things Said of the Police.

An important clue in connection with the Adams poisoning case was made public yesterday, which would seem to indicate that the person who sent to Harry Cornish the package containing cyanide of mercury was also implicated in the attempt on the life of Henry Crossman Barnet by almost exactly similar means. Immediately following the publication of this discovery, which the police had investigated ten days ago, Capt. McClusky yesterday gave out for publication photographic copies of the address on the poison package sent to Cornish, with the hope, as he expressed it, that some one would recognize the handwriting and tell the department of it. This action of Capt. McClusky's has produced the impression, which was voiced in many quarters yesterday, that the police have been unable to trace the murderer and are all at sea in their investigations.

Capt. McClusky some time ago stated that he would give out these photographic reproductions. At that time it was acknowledged by the police that they had nothing positive to go on, and a person since under suspicion had not then been brought into the case. Then a clue or two were turned up by newspapers, and then McClusky changed his mind and said that he would not give out the fac similes. Yesterday, however, on the eve of what seemed like an important development, he gave out the copies of the address. It is asserted with confidence by persons who have had the handling of important criminal matters that nothing the detective department had previously done had so clearly established the fact that it is "up in the air," and has no definite information upon which to proceed. Either this is the fact, they say, or the theory advanced some time ago is still the correct one—that is, that the police know the culprit and are shielding him, while trying to beguile the public into believing that they are doing all in their power to apprehend him. It is also true that nothing has transpired since the publication of the fact that persons in high places were protecting the poisoner, which would in any way change that view of the case.

The latest clue in the case came from Cincinnati. When the Adams murder became a cause célèbre Joseph Brewster of the drug firm of Von Mohl & Co. of Cincinnati recalled the fact that his firm had in December received from one "H. Cornish" a request to forward to him at 1,620 Broadway a sample of patent medicine in capsules which the firm manufactures and which had been advertised in a New York newspaper. The letter was written on note paper of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and on Dec. 24 Von Mohl & Co. sent the sample requested. Mr. Brewster turned this letter over to Chief of Police Deitsch of Cincinnati and he sent it to McClusky. It was taken over with other matters to the handwriting experts, and up to yesterday McClusky said he supposed that he and the experts were the only persons in New York who knew of the affair.

An investigation was made, which proved that on Dec. 21 a man calling himself "H. Cornish" rented a letter box from Manager Koch of the Commercial Advertising Company, which does business at 1,620 Broadway. Letter boxes are rented there by the month, and "H. Cornish" took his box for two months, paying for it in advance. A description given by Koch of the man who rented the box corresponded in a general way with that of Harry Cornish, and on Jan. 16 the detectives took Harry Cornish to 1,620 Broadway to see if Koch could identify him. Mr. Koch was positive in his assertion that the physical director of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was not the man who rented the box. It was also ascertained that the false Cornish had never called for any mail, so far as Koch knows, and that two packages, one containing a sample box of Kutnow powder, it is said, and the same sample of the medicine in capsules from Von Mohl & Co. of Cincinnati, had come to the Broadway address, but by mistake had been placed in Box No. 9, instead of No. 10, which the man had rented. These packages were still there when the police called, and they were turned over to them.

Up to this point the clue was mainly negative. The police admit that if Harry Cornish had written for samples of medicine, intending to put them to nefarious use, he would not have been likely to use his proper name, and still less likely to so far commit himself as to write his request on Knickerbocker Athletic Club paper. It is the impression of the police officials that the scheme of renting the letter box and sending for Kutnow powder, the medium through which cyanide of mercury was administered to Mr. Barnet, was part of a deep-laid plot to connect Cornish with that crime should the attempt on his own life fail. The poisoner probably thought, they say, that if Cornish did not take the poisoned bromo seltzer, the letter-box scheme would in time become public and show that Cornish had written for samples of the medicine sent to Barnet. That would connect him with that crime, and the next best thing, the police say, to killing an enemy is to have him accused of murder. The accusation is sometimes as useful as the killing could be.

A comparison of the main dates in the story makes it evident that the poisoner did not intend to use anything he received at the Broadway address in the attempt on Cornish's life. The letter box was hired on Dec. 21, and when "H. Cornish" wrote the request for Von Mohl's medicine, probably the following day, he must have known that the medicine would not be forthcoming in time to send it in a Christmas box. The silver bottle holder purchased in Newark, in which the poison was sent, was bought on Dec. 23, and a man answering the description of the man who bought the bottle holder bought two bottles of bromo-seltzer and two bottles of bromo-caffeine at an adjoining drug store in Newark on Dec. 20. Although the poison was not sent in a bromo-seltzer bottle, yet it was necessary for the poisoner to obtain such a bottle in order to place the wrappings and labels on the bottle of poison. Cornish, in his statement made several weeks ago, says that he received the poisoned package on "the Friday or Saturday before Christmas," which must have been Dec. 23 or 24. The police also think the poisoner may have been shrewd enough to guess that if Cornish did not take the poison himself, he might administer it to some other person, and, not having retained the wrappings of the package, and an investigation proving that he had had a private letter box, where he got samples of medicine, he would then be armed with evidence with which to implicate the person to whom he gave the poisoned bromo-seltzer. It is admitted that the murderer planned pretty closely, but in his planning he forgot that motive cuts a large figure, which in the case of Mrs. Adams cannot be imputed to Cornish.

Capt. McClusky came to the door of his office long enough yesterday to tell the reporters that there was nothing new. As the story of the letter box had been investigated and proved correct, and as Capt. McClusky had probably failed to tell Koch not to talk, he could not deny the truth of that part of the story.

"Have you in your possession the letter written by a person signing himself 'H. Cornish' and asking the Von Mohl Company for samples of medicine?" he was asked.

"Yes, I have that letter," said McClusky.

"Does the writing in that letter correspond with the writing on the package sent to Cornish?"

McClusky plunged his hands into his pockets, hunched his shoulders, cocked his head to one side in characteristic fashion, and then putting on one of his choicest Sherlock Holmes looks, disappeared within his sanctum without a syllable.

It is known that several days ago a request for Kutnow powder samples written on half a sheet of note paper was given to the experts in handwriting, and that they at once said that the person who had written that request had also written the address on the package to Cornish. It was said yesterday that this request was written by the person who hired the letter box on Broadway, and that it is in the same handwriting as the request for samples sent to the Von Mohl Company in Cincinnati. As a detective put it yesterday, "It is now up to the police to find the man who hired the letter box at 1,620 Broadway, if they really want to find him."

Erie Railroad Conductor Killed.

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Jan. 25.—A coal train on the Erie Road was partly derailed near Cattaraugus this afternoon. Conductor J. T. Harknett of Hornellsville was killed and James Coon, the flagman, seriously injured.

Senator Proctor Goes to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Senator Proctor of Vermont left here this afternoon on a trip to Cuba. He expects to make a tour of the island. He is accompanied by his family.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE SEATS $215.

Five Sold Yesterday at Constantly Advancing Prices.

Richard V. Harnett sold five New York Produce Exchange memberships yesterday. One brought $160, but the price advanced to $180, $205 each for two certificates, and finally $215. When in the bidding $200 was reached the brokers in the call room cheered with vigor and said that good times, improved business, a booming wheat market, and the choice of the Bowling Green as a site for the new Custom House would before long make Produce Exchange memberships much more valuable.

At the last sale of memberships, Jan. 4, the prices were from $135 to $150.

SERVANT GIRL AND JEWELS GONE

Mount Vernon Woman Said to Have Been Robbed of $2,000 Worth.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 25.—The police of this city and of New York are investigating a diamond robbery said to have occurred in this city on Tuesday. The police have endeavored to keep the matter secret. The thief's alleged victim is Mrs. Foster, wife of Jerome Foster of Foster Brothers, whose place of business is in New York.

It is said that Mrs. Foster a week or ten days ago engaged at an employment agency in New York a young woman for housework. The servant had good references. On Tuesday afternoon she left Mrs. Foster's house, saying that she was going to a dentist's. She did not return. Mrs. Foster, it is said, found that about $2,000 worth of jewelry, mostly diamonds, had been taken from her jewel case.

Mrs. Foster refused to talk of the robbery this evening.

MIXED TRIBUNALS IN CAIRO.

American Judge Announces He Cannot Postpone Cases After Feb. 28.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Morning Leader publishes the following dispatch from Cairo:

"A sensation has been caused by the announcement of an American Judge of the Mixed Tribunals that he cannot postpone cases after Feb. 28. The announcement leads to the belief that England intends to abolish the capitulations."

The capitulations are the articles by which the Sublime Porte has granted to foreigners residing in Turkey and the dependencies of Turkey, of which Egypt is nominally one, extraterritorial rights and immunities, such as trial by Consular Courts or, in Egypt, by the Mixed Tribunals, in cases where Turkish subjects are not concerned.

Ruthless Practices in Vienna Hospitals.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Vienna correspondent of The Morning Leader says: "It has been discovered that the physicians in the free hospitals of Vienna systematically experiment upon their patients. In one case a doctor injected the bacilli of an infectious disease from a decomposing corpse into thirty-five women and three new-born children. In another case a youth who was on the high road to recovery was inoculated, and he died within twenty-four hours.

"Many dying patients have been tortured by poisonous germs, and many men have been inoculated with contagious diseases. One doctor, who had received an unlimited number of healthy children from a foundling hospital for experimental purposes, excused himself, on the ground that they were cheaper than animals."

ACCUSED BY HIS PROTECTRESS.

Youth Arrested in Boston Upon Mrs. Annie Aspinwall's Complaint.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Clifford Lamont was arraigned in the Municipal Court to-day on a complaint charging him with making threats against Mrs. Annie Aspinwall of New York.

The complainant is reputed to be wealthy and a woman of social standing. She claimed that, with a sister, she had taken Lamont from an infant asylum some twenty years ago and had always supported him. Lately, however, he has been making demands for more money, and on Monday, upon Mrs. Aspinwall's refusal, threatened her with bodily harm.

The defendant said he had always thought Mrs. Aspinwall was his mother. She never educated him nor permitted him to learn a trade. The only threat he ever made, he said, was to compel her to go to court and prove whether or not she was his mother. The case was continued, and Lamont was held in $2,000 bail.

Keogh Plays Brilliant Pool.

Jerome Keogh of Scranton, Penn., the pool champion, again showed his superiority over A. De Oro last night in the continuous match in progress at Daly's Academy. He completed his game in the seventeenth frame, with a run of 15. He scored 145 last night, bringing his total score to 520 for three nights. He made one scratch. De Oro's net score last night was 106, he making three scratches. His grand total for three nights is 371. Keogh's position play was brilliant. He scored 15 balls in seven frames, De Oro claring the table four times.

Promotions in New Jersey Guard.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—These military commissions were issued to-day: Lieut. Col. W. S. Righter of Newark to be Colonel, vice Col. Oliphaunt, promoted; Major Charles A. Gifford, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Col. Righter; Theodore R. Plume of Newark to be Major, vice Major Gifford; Major Howard of Newark, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Col. Strange, deceased; C. H. Huestis of Upper Montclair, to be Major, vice Major Howard.

Peoria Pottery in the Trust.

PEORIA, Jan. 25.—The Peoria Pottery, one of the largest in the West, is now a part of the combination of leading pottery interests in the United States formed recently. The papers have been made out, and will be accepted by the National Association just as soon as the buildings are put in condition, as specified in the contract.

Bank Closed; Its Officers Arrested.

KANSAS, CITY, Mo., Jan. 25.—The Planters' Bank, with a capital of $25,000, was closed to-day by the State. The proprietors are under arrest by order of Secretary of State Leseur and Assistant Attorney General Jeffries.

The bank has no visible assets, it is alleged, whatever.

Reception at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President and Mrs. McKinley gave a reception to-night to the officers of the army and navy and the Marine Corps. Invited to meet them were the Cabinet circle, the Diplomatic Corps, and a contingent of Congressional and resident society. The affair was one of the most brilliant thus far this season.

Bishop of North Dakota.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The Rev. Samuel Cook Edsall, long the head of St. Peter's Episcopal Church in this city, was consecrated Bishop of North Dakota to-day.

Second Panel Sheriff's Jury.

The dinner of the Second Panel of the Sheriff's Jury will be held at Delmonico's this evening.

Purifying the German Language.

From The London Telegraph.

The Army Regulations Gazette has just published the first imperial order of the year 1899, under the title "Germanisation of Certain Foreign Expressions." The order runs as follows: "With a view of furthering the purity of language in my army, I give orders, in consequence of a report that has been made to me, that, while paying full regard to traditions, from to-day the following foreign expressions are to be replaced by the German words written opposite to them." Then follows a list of the titles and expressions which are to be changed.

Hitherto the army, the kitchen, all forms of sport—especially anything to do with shooting, horses, or dogs—and the drawing room in Germany have borrowed a number of words, which have either retained their original spelling or have had German endings affixed to them. When the present Kaiser ascended the throne he had a number of foreign words in every department abolished and replaced by German [illegible]

BEST & Co
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR
Boys' Blouses, 48c.

Made of fancy percales in various patterns and colorings, wide sailor collar and tie to match.
Another example of the low prices for really good articles, made possible by manufacturing in the large quantities necessary to supply the children's store.
60-62 West 23d St.

HER SISTER THREW HIM OUT.

Schulman, Who Had Annoyed a Girl, Accused Her Avenger of Assault—Served Him Right, Court Said.

A sadly tangled case of love, jealousy, jewelry, misplaced confidence, and a club drifted into the Essex Market Court yesterday. The principals in the love affair were not directly concerned in the court proceedings, but their respective seconds were, and Exhibit A was the club.

Mrs. Mollie Sack of 127 Rivington Street was the defendant, charged with assaulting with the club and otherwise maltreating Samuel Schulman of 237 Henry Street. The alleged acts of violence took place on Tuesday afternoon at 100 Norfolk Street, where lives the defendant's sister, Annie Stern. The latter was for some time engaged to Harry Schneider, a young tailor, and the young man lavished upon his sweetheart not only affection, but also jewelry to the extent of a pair of genuine diamond earrings and a gold watch and chain. The fire of love burned too fiercely in the tailor's breast, however, and he became insanely jealous. A lovers' quarrel about six months ago ended by Schneider's leaving his sweetheart's side, vowing never to return. It occurred to the tailor later that he wanted his presents back. Miss Stern refused to return them. He tried innumerable schemes to recover the pledges of affection, but in vain, and Miss Stern about a month ago had him arrested for annoying her.

About two weeks ago Schulman, a friend of Schneider, showed up as a peacemaker, all-round conciliator, and jewelry retriever. He first tried to effect a reconciliation between Annie and Schneider. He failed, and then confined his efforts solely toward getting Schneider's presents back. It is claimed that whenever Schulman had time on his hands he went around to Miss Stern's home and pestered her. On Tuesday, it is said, he stood in the hallway of the girl's house and shouted that Miss Stern was "nobody and a thief."

At this juncture Mrs. Sack, Miss Stern's sister, came to pay her a visit. Mrs. Sack weighs about 185 pounds, and is of athletic build. According to her witnesses, she grasped Schulman's coat collar with one hand and a handful of his trousers in the other and threw him into the street, and he alighted on his head, injuring his scalp. Some of his friends gathered about and advised him to invoke the law. Schulman was uncertain what instrument Mrs. Sack had struck him with. He was inclined to think it was an axe or a brick, but finally determined to name a club as the weapon. The "club" exhibited in court was a piece of broom handle.

Magistrate Simms decided that Schulman got only what he deserved, and discharged the woman.

ENGINEERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Discussion of Ventilation at Yesterday's Session of the Convention.

The session of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers yesterday afternoon was devoted to the reading and discussion of a number of papers on ventilation. The officers of the society for the coming year, as elected Tuesday, were announced as follows:

President—Henry Adams, Washington; Vice Presidents—D. M. Quay of Chicago, A. E. Kenrich of Brookline, Mass., and F. A. Williams of New York; Secretary—W. M. Mackay, New York; Treasurer—Judson A. Goodrich, Philadelphia; Board of Managers—W. F. Wolfe, H. C. Meyers, Jr., and A. A. Cary of New York, S. A. Jellett of Philadelphia, B. H. Carpenter of Wilkesbarre; Council—R. C. Carpenter of Ithaca, N. Y.; William McMannis, B. F. Stangland, and W. S. Hadaway, Jr., of New York, John Gormley of Philadelphia.

The society was entertained by the local members at a dinner at the Hotel St. Denis last evening.

CHINESE OFFICIALS FROM CUBA.

Consul Li Yung Yew Says His Countrymen There Favor Our Occupation.

Li Yung Yew, the Chinese Consul General in Havana together with his son, Li Tuk Hong, and his Secretary, Wu Char Wei, arrived yesterday by the steamer City of Washington, and in the evening they went on to Washington to see the Chinese Minister there.

The Chinese Consul General in New York and several prominent Chinese merchants of this city went to the dock to meet the visitors. Li Yung Yew and his party were dressed in Chinese costume. He himself wore a long mantle of dark fur that reached down to the ankles, and under this could be seen a richly jacked and yellow silk skirt fastened at the sides with small brass buttons. His son wore a blue fur-lined jacket and skirt, and the Secretary was similarly attired.

Consul General Li Yung Yew said he had been summoned by the Chinese Minister in Washington, and had been relieved of his duties in Havana. He felt sure that he would be sent to Manila. Many of the Chinese merchants in Havana, he said, were in favor of American occupation of the island, because taxes were lower and business was better.

Relics of Three Wars Exhibited.

Relics of three wars were displayed yesterday afternoon in the new hall of the Genealogical Society, at 226 West Fifty-eighth Street, where a loan exhibition was given by Knickerbocker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The proceeds were given to the Lafayette Memorial Fund. A number of prominent members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution was present, among them being women from Syracuse, Newark, Fishkill, Hudson, and Brooklyn. The hall was prettily decorated with flags, Revolutionary pictures, and antique vases and bric-a-brac. One corner was devoted to civil war relics, and one to Spanish war souvenirs, though more interest centred around the end of the hall in which the Revolutionary mementos were exhibited. A fac simile of the history of Plymouth, written by Gov. Bradford about 1630, an old print and an autograph of Martha Washington, and an autograph letter of Lafayette written to the Mayor of Philadelphia, were among the articles on display.

Dinner to Ambassador Choate.

Levi P. Morton gave a dinner at his home last evening in honor of Joseph H. Choate, the new Ambassador to the Court of St. James. The guests included Bishop Doane, E. J. Phelps, William G. Choate, ex-Gov. Flower, A. S. Hewitt, Gen. R. F. Tracy, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, James M. Carter, Andrew Carnegie, Cavendish Bentinck, Wheeler H. Peckham, John E. Parsons, C. C. Beaman, Elihu Root, James W. Alexander, E. H. McCurdy, Joseph Larocque, Osmun Latrobe, A. Newbold Morris, H. McK. Twombly, P. W. Whitridge, and R. G. Morse.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE L. A. W.

The Manhattan Beach Track Joins the Eastern Cycling Association.

The National Cycling Association, organized last December to control amateur and professional racing, met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday.

The Manhattan Beach track joined the association at the meeting. This means that it has withdrawn from the League of American Wheelmen. This accession is most valuable, as the Manhattan Beach track is one of the most important in the country, in that it offers the largest prizes. The Berkeley Oval and Ambrose Park managements have also joined the new association. It is now expected that the League of American Wheelmen will relinquish its control of racing, since the National Cycling Association has all the important tracks in the country as members.

The association decided to extend its territory to Missouri, so as to enable the St. Louis Track Association to become a member.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Capt. S. A. Stanton, United States Navy.

GRAND—Dr. T. B. McClintic, United States Marine Hospital Service.

HOFFMAN—Baron de Leyssiec, Paris; Col. J. F. Gaynor, Fayetteville; R. H. White, Boston.

MURRAY HILL—W. R. Addicks, Boston.

NETHERLAND—W. D. Frick, Pittsburg; Moritz Rosenthal, Vienna.

PLAZA—Franklin Hanford, United States Navy.

WALDORF—Count Vinci, Washington; Winthrop Coffin, Boston; J. Price Wetherill, Philadelphia; Col. O. L. Hein, West Point.

WINDSOR—Gen. Lundham, Folkstone, England.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Black, H., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; L. Black, cloaks, suits, and skirts; Hotel Vendome.
Blackstone, N. B., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; N. B. Blackstone, furnishing goods, 55 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; T. F. Baldwin, domestics; W. M. Rhodes, flannels; 8 Greene Street; Stuart House.
Danenberg Company, The, Macon, Ga.; J. Danenberg, notions; S. J. Danenberg, housefurnishing goods and upholstery goods, 48 Leonard Street.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Post, domestics, 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, ribbons, ladies' collars, and handkerchiefs, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. H. Hopkins, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.
Edwards, E. W., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Power, laces and embroideries; D. M. Edwards, carpets and upholstery goods; William Walker, dry goods, Hotel Albert.
Falkenberg, J., Providence, R. I.; fancy goods; Hotel Normandie.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear, muslin underwear, and corsets, 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Vendome.
Good, L. S. & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; L. S. Good, notions and furnishing goods, 358 Broadway; Hotel Vendome.
Graff, A. A., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; L. A. Graff, carpets; Hoffman House.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.
Imwold, Kiser & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Imwold, carpets; St. Denis Hotel.
Jolesch, S., Ennis, Texas; dry goods; Hotel V

BILL TO TAX FRANCHISES

Sweeping Measure Introduced Yesterday by Senator Ford.

AIMS TO REACH VAST WEALTH

Its Author Thinks It May Result in Halving the Present Tax Rate in New York City.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Ford has introduced a bill including under the definition "real estate," for the purpose of taxation, all street railway, telephone, and telegraph franchises. The measure is very sweeping and will add millions of dollars to the taxable basis in every city. Discussing its provisions, Senator Ford said this afternoon:

"To restore to the schedule of taxable property the immensely valuable franchises of street railroads and other similar corporations, where they were for more than forty years preceding 1891, is the object of the bill which I introduced this morning. This is accomplished by a few simple changes in Sub-Division 3 of Section 2 of the tax law, which defines the terms land, real estate, and real property as used in that law. That section now reads as follows:

Section 3. The terms "land," "real estate," and "real property," as used in this chapter, include the land itself above and under water, all buildings and other articles and structures, substructures, and superstructures, erected upon, under or above or affixed to the same; all wharves and piers, including the value of the right to collect wharfage, storage, or dockage thereon; all supports and inclosures for electrical conductors and other appurtenances upon, above, and under ground; all surface, underground or elevated railroads; all railroad structures, sub-structures, and superstructures, tracks, and iron thereon, branches, switches, and other fixtures permitted or authorized to be laid or placed upon or under any public or private road, street, or ground; all mains, pipes, and tanks laid or placed in, upon, above, or under any public or private street or place for conducting steam, heat, water, oil, electricity, or any property, substance or product capable of transportation or conveyance therein or track protected thereby; all trees growing or underwood growing upon land, and all mines, minerals, quarries, and fossils in and under the same, except mines belonging to the State.

"It will be noticed that, in the case of wharves and piers, not only are the material structures taxed as real estate, but there is included the value of the right to collect wharfage, storage, or dockage thereon. Now, the right to collect wharfage is about as intangible a species of real property as can well be imagined, and yet it is subject to taxation as real property.

"The definition proceeds then to enumerate a species of property appertaining to railroads, electric light companies, gas companies, and the like, which may be taxed as real estate, but carefully excluded the franchises, which are the principal factors of value in the assets of such corporations. The courts have uniformly held that under this definition franchises of street railroads, gas companies, and the like cannot be taxed as real estate. They have with the same uniformity and unanimity held that the franchises could not be taxed as personal property. The consequence is that since 1891 they have escaped taxation altogether.

"It occurs to me that it would be a simple thing to change the definition of real property as given in the tax law so that it would clearly include franchises as well as the other real property of these corporations. I therefore added after the words 'all surface, underground, and elevated railroads' the following:

Including the value of all franchises, rights, or permissions to construct, maintain, or operate the same in, under, above, on, across, or through streets, highways, or public places.

"I also, in another place in the section, added the words:

Including the value of all franchises, rights, authority, or permission to construct, maintain, or operate in, under, above, upon, across, or through any streets, highways, or public places, any mains, pipes, tanks, conduits, or wires and their appurtenances for conducting water, steam heat, light, power, gas, oil, or other substance, or electricity for telegraphic or telephonic or other purposes.

"There is no doubt that the class of property with which we are dealing is real property in contemplation of law—intangible property, it is true, but yet a species of real property, that has been recognized as such since the dawn of civilization. Only within the meaning of the tax laws of the State of New York has this class of wealth been denied its place in the schedule of real estate.

"The enactment of this bill into a law would have the effect of increasing the taxable valuation of property in the City of New York alone of many hundreds of millions of dollars, in my opinion, and would certainly cause a very material decrease in the present tax rate on real estate. If proper valuation is given to the public franchises affected, I should not be surprised if the tax rate may not be cut in two.

"It was not my opinion that the so-called franchises of railroad companies who have purchased their own right of way to operate over their own property should be brought within the scope of this measure. That sort of a franchise is more like the good-will of a private business than like the public franchise enjoyed by the street railway company. Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the language of the bill did not include such franchises, but I wish to make it clear that, so far as I am concerned, if they are included, I shall try to amend the bill so as to exempt them from its operation."

THE STATE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. Roosevelt Decides that the Present Members' Terms Have Expired.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Gov. Roosevelt has decided that the terms of all the members of the Board of State Tax Commissioners have expired; that the three Commissioners now in office are hold-overs, and that he has therefore the right to appoint an entirely new board if he so desires.

The present Commissioners are Martin Heermance of Dutchess, Rolin L. Jenkins of Essex, and Edward L. Adams of Chemung. Owing to obscurity in the law, there has been a dispute as to whether, when they were appointed by Gov. Black in 1896, it was for full terms or to fill out unexpired terms. The Governor's decision is that it was for unexpired terms.

Gov. Roosevelt said to-day that he would appoint a New York man on the commission, if he could find the right man there for the place. He did not, however, conceal his belief that such an appointment would accomplish very little in the direction of easing the city's tax burdens.

Interest on Overdue Taxes.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Grossman has introduced a bill which makes it unlawful for cities and villages to charge more than 1 per cent. interest on back taxes and assessments. Its author contends that it is not right for municipalities to charge rates which in the case of private creditors would be usurious. Mr. Grossman, who is a large real-estate owner, and the President of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Bronx, is taking an active part in taxation legislation, and has introduced already several important bills on the subject.

HEARINGS ON RAILROAD BILLS.

Measures to be Considered by the Assembly Committee.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Assembly Railroads Committee has arranged for a number of hearings for Wednesday, Feb. 8. Two bills introduced by Mr. Streifler, two by J. F. Brennan, and one each by Mr. Fallows and Mr. Ware will be under consideration.

Mr. Ware intends to make a determined fight for his measure, which provides for the issuing of tickets in cases of prolonged stoppage or blockade in cities of the first class. This transfer ticket is to be issued to any passenger who has paid his fare and leaves the car in case of a blockade whereby the car does not progress more than two blocks within a period of five minutes.

Mr. Fallows's bill, which is the only one set down for Feb. 1, is to regulate the using of street surface railroad tracks upon Amsterdam Avenue, New York City, by forbidding the laying of them closer than 20 feet to the curb line between Seventy-second Street and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Mr. Brennan's two bills make it a misdemeanor for street railroads in cities having a population of 200,000 failing to provide proper heating in their cars during the Winter months, punishable by a fine, on conviction, of $50, and also providing that only 5 cents shall be charged for a single continuous ride.

One of Mr. Streifler's bills calls for the equipping by Buffalo street railroad companies of their lines with vestibule cars that shall protect conductors and motormen operating them. The other provides that whenever a railroad corporation requires an employe to deposit a sum of money as security or shall retain any part of his wages due, interest must be paid at the rate of 6 per cent.

Wedding
Silver
GORHAM
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Short Sessions in Both Houses and No Important Business.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Senate convened this morning with nothing of importance in view. A number of bills were introduced. The reference of Senator Norton's bill, fixing at 2 cents the legal fare for passengers with bicycles on the ferry between Thirty-fourth Street, New York, and Borden Avenue, Brooklyn, and between Ninety-second Street, New York, and Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, provoked a discussion. Senator Coggeshall claimed it for the Committee on Commerce and Navigation; Senator Grady claimed that it should be given to the Committee on Cities.

Senator Ford agreed with Senator Coggeshall. The latter declared that the Chair, in giving this bill to the Committee on Cities, was doing so without precedent and was ignoring all established rules governing this body. He cited instances of incorrect references simply because the word cities appeared in it. Senator Strauhan severely censured what he termed this daily scramble for bills, and upheld the ruling of the Chair, who thought the bill should go to the Cities Committee.

A communication was received from the Governor nominating Jastrow Alexander of New York Inspector of Gas Meters.

Assemblyman Delaney's concurrent resolution to Congress protesting against polygamy was read and referred. Senator Wilcox's bill amending the charter of the Theological Seminary at Auburn was passed.

When Speaker Nixon resumed his place in the Assembly this morning after more than a week's absence due to illness, he was greeted warmly by the members.

Two bills of W. J. Sullivan, one legalizing the proceedings of Utica in appropriating moneys to complete the Free Academy Building there, and another authorizing the city to borrow money for new schools and to issue bonds were advanced to third reading.

Mr. Ware introduced a resolution by unanimous consent that the thanks of the Assembly be tendered to Miss Margaret Astor Chanler of New York City for her patriotism and humanity in providing and caring for sick and wounded soldiers during the Spanish-American war. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Previous to the adjournment Mr. Allds stated that inasmuch as the Speaker was again in the chair and prepared for work, the business of the session should be rapidly pushed and he desired the attendance of every member from this time on. Mr. Allds closed his remarks by giving notice that he would move a call of the House at to-morrow's session.

Speaker Nixon called the attention of the new members to the fact that the introductions of bills by unanimous consent did not mean their speedy passage. It was an erroneous impression, he said, which he desired to dispel. He also warned the members that the early part of the session was the proper time for introducing local measures.

THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL

Bill to Permit the Company to Abandon the Waterway.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—A bill authorizing the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company to sell or discontinue to use or maintain its canal from Rondout to the Pennsylvania coal fields was introduced in the Senate to-day by Mr. Goodsell and in the Assembly by Mr. Kelsey.

In addition to this authorization, the bill empowers the canal company "to use any part of its net earnings or surplus for the purpose of purchasing or extinguishing securities or shares of stock of itself or of any corporation with which it may have entered into any contract or lease or upon whose securities or stock it may have become liable to pay interest or dividends."

The amounts to be so used and the time and manner in which they shall be applied are to be fixed by a majority vote of the stockholders of the company.

TO AMEND THE BANKING LAWS.

Changes Suggested by Mr. Kilburn Embodied in a Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman James B. McEwan of Albany introduced to-day a bill amending several sections of the banking law. Section 25 is changed by the bill so as to modify the restriction on officers of banks which now prevents their borrowing from the banks with which they are connected, and allow the officers of savings banks to do so

Section 105 is amended by inserting among the regulations for savings banks the following: "But no such corporation shall open more than one account with any person, corporation, or society in his, her, or its individual capacity."

Section 113 of the savings bank law is amended not only to limit an individual's deposits to $3,000, but also that the total deposits of himself and others shall not at any time exceed $3,000. By another change the bank is forbidden to pay interest on a deposit of over $3,000.

These proposed alterations of the banking law are in line with the recommendation of Superintendent Kilburn of the Banking Department, and meet with his approval.

TELEPHONE BILL INTRODUCED.

Provides a Scale of Charges from $125 to $27 a Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Henry to-day introduced a bill in the Assembly which is practically Senator Bush's bill of last year, regulating telephone charges in the State, except that the rates are higher, and also provides for the appointment of a secretary or stenographer, at a yearly salary of $2,000, to serve the board of State officials named to carry its provisions into effect.

The charges provided in the Henry bill are as follows: In cities of 1,000,000 inhabitants and over, $125 per annum; cities of 500,000 or less, $85 per annum; cities of 100,000, $48 per annum; less than 100,000, $36 per annum; less than 20,000, $30, and less than 8,000 inhabitants, $27.

BILL TO OUST MOTT AND POOL.

Measure Aimed at New York City Magistrates Introduced at Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—To legislate City Magistrates Mott and Pool out of office is the object of a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Green of New York.

While neither of these officials is named in the bill, its provisions would apply to them, and, it is believed, to no other Magistrates now on the bench. The bill makes sixty-two years the age limit for City Magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, makes immediately vacant the offices of all such Judges or Magistrates as have passed that age, and authorizes the Mayor to fill the vacancies thus created by appointment for the unexpired terms.

It is claimed that Magistrates Pool and Mott have rendered themselves obnoxious to a large proportion of the bar of the city, and that their general course of late years has been such as renders their retirement and the substitution of younger men desirable.

Senator Davis of New York has introduced a bill which rehabilitates the City Magistrates in the Second Division of the City of New York with the powers and jurisdiction which they had as Police Justices previous to consolidation, which powers have been conferred upon the Courts of Special Sessions. It makes such City Magistrates full-term officials, with added duties, and abolishes the Court of Special Sessions in the Second Division.

The proposition, discussed recently in New York, by certain courts to require attorneys to practice before them gowned is made the subject of legislation by Assemblyman Green to-day. He has introduced a bill making it unlawful to require an attorney to appear in court in any unusual garb or apparel.

Druggists Oppose the Ten-Hour Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—On Tuesday next the Assembly Committee on Public Health will give a hearing on Mr. Maher's bill, which limits the hours of employment of pharmacists and drug clerks in New York City to ten hours a day, except on Saturday, and then to twelve hours, and on Sundays to six hours. The bill does not prohibit the working of one hour over time on any day except Sunday, provided, however, that the aggregate number of hours per week does not exceed sixty-six. It is understood that the pharmacists and clerks employed in the large stores are opposed to the Legislature regulating their hours of labor, preferring not to be included in the "laboring class," as they term it.

For Free Baths and Gymnasiums.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Leon Sanders of New York City introduced a bill to-day in the House which provides that all cities of the first and second classes shall establish and maintain free public baths and fully equipped gymnasiums in each and every Senatorial district.

East River Bridge Bill's Hearing.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman E. C. Brennan's bills to authorize the construction of a bridge over the East River and exempting the new East River Bridge and the New York and Brooklyn Bridge from certain restrictions will be the subject of a hearing by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation on Wednesday next. J. F. Brennan's bill compelling ferry companies plying between New York City and New Jersey or Long Island to equip their boats with closets will also be considered.

Pensions for Old New York Soldiers.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mr. Redington of New York has introduced a bill providing for a pension of not exceeding $600 a year to every soldier who has been in the State's employ for ten years, and who has been retired because of age or physical disability.

To Punish Copyright Infringements.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—At the request of the Dramatists' League a bill was introduced by Assemblyman Green this morning to protect copyrighted plays. It provides that any person guilty of taking a drama or similar composition to perform the same for compensation shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

To Regulate the Barber Business.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman McEwan to-day introduced a bill creating a State Board of Barber Examiners, to be appointed by the Governor, and to consist of two master barbers, two journeymen barbers, and one physician. The board has power to examine all persons who hereafter desire to engage in that business in this State.

Promotion of Sugar Beet Culture.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Mr. Litchard's bill making an appropriation to continue the promotion of sugar beet culture under the supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture was reported to-day by the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly in amended form. The committee decreases the appropriation $20,000, placing the amount to be appropriated for such purposes at $30,000 instead of $50,000, and also cutting in half the $5,000 allowance for the Commissioner in making experiments, &c.

Counsel in Criminal Cases.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Assembly Committee on Codes will to-morrow report favorably on Mr. Ware's bill in relation to the assignment of counsel, which provides that in cases where a defendant appears for arraignment without counsel the court must assign counsel before the defendant shall be compelled to plead to the indictment.

Pay of Industrial Insurance Agents.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Riedman to-day introduced a bill providing that any commissions or salary paid to agents operating solely for companies transacting industrial insurance shall not be charged with the lapse of any policy after the same is in full force and effect for a period of one year from date of the policy, "or any policies in full force or effect on the date of this enactment."

New Rifles for the National Guard.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Senator Johnson has introduced a bill appropriating $300,000 for the purchase of 15,000 new smokeless-powder rifles for the National Guard, no particular make being designated.

Hospitals for Consumptives.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Henry of New York to-day introduced a bill which will allow cities of the first class to establish, equip, and maintain outside of their corporate limits, and with the approval of the State Board of Health, hospitals for the regular treatment of the disease known as pulmonary tuberculosis.

To Exclude Hempstead from New York

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Assemblyman Doughty introduced a bill in the House amending the Greater New York charter by excluding from its corporate limits the former town of Hempstead as it existed on Dec. 31, 1897.

New Bills in the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—These bills were introduced in the Senate to-day:

Senator McCARREN—Providing that Supreme Court Justices in Brooklyn shall have the same compensation as those in New York City.

Senator WILLIS—Appropriating $150,000 for an extension of the Elmira Reformatory, of which $75,000 is to be available this year.

Senator FORD—Providing that the State Board of Health shall send annually not more than 100 persons to the Loomis Sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis, at an expense not to exceed $200 each, and appropriating $20,000 for the first installment.

Pardoned by Gov. Roosevelt.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Gov. Roosevelt has commuted the sentence of M. H. Hess, who has served sixteen years of a life sentence for murder. Hess was a German immigrant unable to speak the English language. He killed a man in a fight in New York City and was adjudged guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sent to Sing Sing Prison for life. The pardon was asked for by Arthur von Briesen of the Legal Aid Society. The Governor is convinced that there were mitigating circumstances connected with the murder which justified the commutation. As the man could not speak English there was much testimony which was not brought out at the trial.

Mr. Woodruff Entertains the Governor

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, at their house, 35 Elk Street, this evening, tendered a dinner to Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt. The house was decorated with palms and cut flowers, and the table was trimmed with smilax. The dinner was the first given by the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Woodruff in their new home. In addition to the Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt, those present at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard King, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Pruyn of Albany, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson of Virginia, Mrs. John Van Nostrand of Brooklyn, Mr. William Rhinelander Stewart of New York, and Miss Hun of Albany.

The Rhode Island at Her Pier.

The steamer Rhode Island of the Norwich Line, which got stuck in the mud off Port Morris on Tuesday night, was pulled off by tugs several hours later and was towed to the dock at the foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and laid up. It was found that she had lost her rudder, but sustained no other damage. Capt. McDonald, her commander, reported the accident at the Alexander Avenue Police Station, and said that it was caused by the loss of the rudder. Later in the day the Rhode Island was towed to her pier at the foot of Canal Street. All her passengers had been transferred to the steamer New Hampshire.

To Fight the Enamel Ware Trust.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25.—The articles of incorporation of the National Tin Plate and Enamel Ware Company, with a capital of $2,000,000, one-half preferred and one-half common, were filed here to-day. The certificate of incorporation is signed by Daniel G. Reid, William B. Leeds, and James B. Dill. All three are Directors of the American Tin Plate Company. It is understood that the American Tin Plate Company enters the enamel trade through the new company, and it will fight the National Enameling Company, recently organized.

EVANS' ALE
is favored by leading Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés, Clubs, and Chop Houses Everywhere.—Adv.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION,

(INCORPORATED.)

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

MUTUAL RESERVE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

DECEMBER 31, 1898.

Made in accordance with Standard used in Schedule "F" of report by New York Insurance Department of Examination, 1898.

INCOME DURING 1898	$6,134,327.27
DEATH LOSSES PAID, 1898	$3,887,500.95
TOTAL PAID MEMBERS, 1898	$4,584,095.12

CASH AND INVESTED ASSETS.

(Not Including Mortuary and Dues Resources, or Premiums Due.)

Loans on Mortgages, First Liens on Real Estate	$1,195,580.11	
Real Estate, English Consols, French Rentes, Municipal and Government Bonds	1,037,080.16	
Cash Deposits in Banks, Trust Companies, and with Bonded Collectors	1,133,909.40	
All other Assets, accrued Interest and Rents, etc.	24,473.05	
Total Assets		$3,391,042.72

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding Bond Obligations and unused Advance Deposits	$217,940.07	
Losses adjusted, but not due ($389,555.75 since paid)	508,380.00	
Losses in process of adjustment not due	852,807.70	
All other contingent Liabilities, being Face of Policy where death has been merely reported (not required by law to be included in liabilities)	421,196.36	
Bills outstanding, Agents' Credit Balances, and special charge covering possible depreciation	7,542.21	
Total Liabilities		$2,007,866.34
Net Surplus invested and Cash over all Liabilities, actual and contingent, Dec. 31, 1898		$1,383,176.38

BUSINESS RECEIVED AND IN FORCE.

		Policies.	Insurance.
Applications Received in 1898	14,366		
Amount Represented	$37,150,390		
Applications Rejected, Postponed and Under Investigation	1,587		
Amount Represented	$5,123,000		
Business Written in 1898		12,779	$32,027,390
Total Business in Force Dec. 31, 1898.		**102,379**	**$269,169,321**

Total death losses paid by Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association since organization over $37,000,000.

WOMAN DIES FROM FRIGHT.

Mrs. Wittman Expires Just Before a Surgical Operation.

Mrs. John Wittman of Woodcliffe, N. J., died suddenly on Tuesday under circumstances that lead her husband and relatives to believe that her death was due to fright.

Mrs. Wittman had been ill for some time and at a recent consultation the physicians decided that an operation would be necessary to effect a permanent cure. The operation was neither difficult nor dangerous, but Mrs. Wittman, who was of an exceedingly nervous temperament, became greatly excited. When the physicians arrived they advised her to lie down and rest a while. She did so. When her husband went to her room fifteen minutes later she was unconscious. The physicians were called in. They said she was dead. They thought her nervousness had resulted in heart failure.

OFF FOR A LONG CRUISE.

The Augusta Victoria to Carry Excursionists to the Mediterranean.

The steamer Auguste Victoria will sail to-day for a Winter cruise in the Orient, and will carry over 400 excursionists. She will be gone sixty-nine days, and will stop at Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Alexandria and Constantinople. Among her passengers are Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Adams of New York, D. C. Amiden of Baltimore, the Rev. J. G. Anderson of Boston, Gen. and Mrs. Alfred C. Barnes of New York, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Bunnell of New York, Dr. George Fales Baker of Philadelphia, Miss Mary J. Buchanan of Washington, D. C.; Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Bradbury of Lansingburg, N. Y.; S. F. Batcheider of Boston, Dr. O. G. Dyer of Brandon, Vt.; the Misses Harriet, Madeline, and Elizabeth Evans of Morristown, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Goodwin of Lexington, Mass.; George H. Hoyt of Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. George Hamilton and Miss Beatrice Hamilton of Montreal, James F. Hunnewell of Boston, Dr. and Mrs. C. E. Inches of Boston, Miss Mary E. Lyon of Cleveland, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and child of New York, Sir B. Samuelson and Mrs. and Miss Samuelson of London, Marion Story of Colchester, N. Y.; Miss Philippa Wattles of Washington, D. C.; Miss Louise M. Seeley of Brandon, Vt.; Mrs. M. D. Spaulding of Boston, Richard Mortimer of New York, T. M. Macknight and Mrs. Macknight of Nyack, N. Y., and J. Deming Perkins of Litchfield, Conn.

NEW YORK WAIFS IN KANSAS.

Bill Introduced to Close That State to Them Causes Comment Here.

There was considerable comment in this city yesterday in regard to the bill introduced in the Kansas Legislature by Senator Anderson, making it illegal for residents of New York, Chicago, and other cities to send to homes in Kansas "cast-off children picked up from the slums and byways."

The Children's Aid Society of this city is one of the organizations that have been sending children to that State, and at the office of that society it has been known for some time, it is said, that opposition to the system had developed in Kansas. Secretary C. Loring Brace referred to this opposition in his last report, and quoted from a Paola (Kan.) newspaper an indorsement of the society's philanthropy and of the system, showing that sentiment there is not all one way.

An officer of the society said yesterday:

"For forty years the society has been sending poor children to homes and employment in Western States. The average annual number has probably been as high as 300. The principal States to which they are sent are Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa. We place a few of them with merchants in the towns, but most of them with farmers. The society has maintained constant communication with them and their employers, and knows that all, except two or three, have done well. The statement that children sent from this city to Kansas almost invariably find their way into the reformatory or pentitentiary is surprising. It is certainly not true of the children who go from this society."

At the office of the New York Juvenile Asylum at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Tenth Avenue, it was said yesterday, that no children were sent from there to Kansas. Most of them went to Illinois and some to Iowa. No other societies were named as having sent children to Kansas.

DAVID DOREMUS INDICTED.

Chief Clerk of Centre Street Court Charged with Grand Larceny.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for grand larceny in the first degree against David M. Doremus, Chief Clerk of the Centre Street Court, who was charged by the Commissioners of Accounts with having appropriated $880 of the court funds. Doremus appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday morning to give his version of the case. The explanation was evidently unsatisfactory, as the indictment followed.

The indictment will be filed to-day, when Doremus will either surrender himself or be arrested.

CAT THROUGH THE MAILS.

Jumped Out of a Sub-Station Pouch and Startled Clerks at Branch H.

A live cat springing out of a mail pouch, which had just been unlocked, caused surprise and more or less excitement in Branch Post Office H, at Lexington Avenue nad Forty-fourth Street, two or three days ago. There were no postage stamps on the cat and no tag indicative of ownership or explanatory of its presence in the mail bag. Investigation showed that the mail pouch had been collected in the regular way from the sub-post office station in F. W. Schoonmaker's drug store, at Forty-second Street and Park Avenue.

As soon as communication could be established with the drug store sub-station, the mail clerks of Branch H learned that the cat was one of the belongings of the drug store. It bore the name of Eurita, and had been privileged to roam at will throughout the establishment. Mail matter in this substation is sent in a chute in the front of the drug store, and it drops into an open mail pouch, loosely attached to the bottom of the chute in the basement. It is supposed that the cat, seeing objects falling into the mail pouch, jumped in to investigate, and one was unable to get out. The clerks in the drug store think that the cat must have been asleep when the mail pouch was locked nad delivered to the collector from Branch H.

The animal was in the bag only a few hours and did not appear any the worse for its experience.

THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Its Director, Dr. Britton, Lectures on Its Progress and Condition.

Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton, Director of the Botanic Garden, read a paper before the Torrey Botanical Club at its meeting last night in the library of the New York College of Pharmacy, in West Sixty-eighth Street. His subject was "The Progress and Present Condition of the Botanic Garden."

He told of the distribution and arrangement of trees and plants there, and spoke also of the new buildings.

Construction work on the museum is well under way, and it will be finished, it is expected, about the middle of July. This building is situated just inside the grounds, and only a short distance from the Bedford Park Railroad Station. On its first floor, Dr. Britton said, it will contain a collection of the products of plants, perishable specimens being represented by wax models or by photographs. On the second floor will be a more technical collection, including collections mounted on swinging panels and illustrating the flora of the district within a radius of a hundred miles from this city. On the third floor will be a herbarium, laboratory, and study rooms, while in the basement will be a lecture room large enough to accommodate 900 persons.

Dr. Britton also described the horticultural building, which, it is hoped, will be ready for occupancy by next September or October. He spoke of a report recently received from Mr and Mrs. A. A. Heller, who have gone to Puerto Rico on an expedition for botanical research through funds which were subscribed for that purpose by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Shall Porto Rico Be a State?

Our public men are trying to decide what action should be taken regarding the status of Porto Rico. We have never before had to deal with a similar condition where nearly a million people of a foreign tongue have been annexed. Neither have we ever had before such a reliable medicine for malaria, fever and ague as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It drives the poisons out of the system and establishes strength to resist future attacks.

SURROGATE ARNOLD'S CASE

Assembly Committee Reports the Investigation Resolution.

INQUIRY TO BEGIN SATURDAY

Democratic Members of the Senate Expected to Oppose the Impeachment —A Conviction Not Probable.

ALBANY, Jan. 25.—The Republican leaders in the Legislature have determined to hasten the effort to impeach Surrogate Arnold of New York County. The resolution of Assemblyman Fallows providing for an investigation of the Surrogate's office with a view to "legislative action" was considered by the Ways and Means Committee this afternoon, and to the surprise of Leader George Palmer and the other Democrats on the committee, it was immediately reported. The minority members had asked for more time to consider the resolution, and a tentative agreement had been reached by which it was to be reported Friday and discussed Monday night.

The favorable report of the committee will be submitted to the Assembly to-morrow. According to the programme as at present arranged, it will be passed at to-morrow's session, and the committee appointed immediately thereafter. The committee will go to New York on Friday, and will hold its first session there Saturday. Thereafter it will make weekly visits to the city, going down every Thursday night and holding sessions on Friday, Saturday, and Monday. By the terms of the resolution, it must make its report to the Assembly by March 15.

Edward H. Fallows will be Chairman of the committee, which will probably consist of four Republicans and three Democrats. Mr. Fallows said to-day that he had received in his morning mail a bulky bundle of letters from New York City in reference to the condition of affairs in Surrogate Arnold's office.

"Many of these," he said, "were from lawyers who gave instances of delay and procrastination in the Surrogate's office sufficient in themselves to constitute grounds for impeachment. The committee will not lack for evidence. From the communications already showered on me, I should say they will be overwhelmed with it."

It does not appear that the instigators of the investigation hope to have the impeachment proceedings result in a conviction by the Senate. The Republicans have a bare majority there, and two-thirds is necessary to convict. While there is no enthusiasm among the Democrats in Surrogate Arnold's behalf, the minority Senators will, it is authoritatively stated, oppose his conviction on the ground that the impeachment proceedings are for political purposes only.

"It is a Republican political play, pure and simple," said a leading Democratic Senator to-day. "Arnold would go out under the age limit in a year, anyhow, and all they can hope to gain is an appointment by the Governor for a few months. They have no hope of securing a conviction. What they hope to do is to make political capital by discrediting a Democratic official."

Charity Entertainment at Bay Ridge.

The ladies of Bay Ridge will give an afternoon tea and musicale at the Ridge Club, Second Avenue and Seventy-second Street, Bay Ridge, on Saturday afternoon. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music, and the reading by F. F. Mackay of a paper on "The Character of Juliet." The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to the furnishing of a hospital now being built for the Navajo Indians.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:16	Sun sets...5:09	Moon rises...5:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook....7:12	Gov. Isl'd...7:50	H. Gate....9:40
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook....7:43	Gov. Isl'd...8:23	H. Gate...10:19

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Antillia, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	.....
Assyrian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Auguste Victoria, Genoa, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Monte, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Thomas Melville, South Cuba	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Werkendam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

Colorado, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardanhu, Jamaica, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
New York, Santo Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. 1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aoranci, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. $21 and up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M.

$Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JAN. 26.

Arkadia, San Juan, Jan. 20.
Borstad, Hull, Jan. 4.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.
Fluminense, Para, Jan. 14.
Italia, Antwerp, Jan. 13.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Malabar, Gibraltar, Jan. 11.
Nacoochee, Savannah, Jan. 22.
Norge, Southampton, Jan. 11.
Saale, Bremen, Jan 17.

FRIDAY, JAN. 27.

America, London, Jan. 14.
Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 13.
Condor, Gibraltar, Jan. 13.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Jan. 16.
Knickerbocker, New Orleans, Jan. 21.
Seneca, Santiago, Jan. 22.
Tallahassee, Savannah, Jan. 24.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, Jan. 13.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Critic, Dundee, Jan. 14.
Excelsior, New Orleans, Jan. 22.
Manchomo, London, Jan. 15.
Tuscarora, London, Jan. 15.

SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Brasilia, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Catania, St. Michael's, Jan. 18.
Condor, Manila, Nov. 18.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 22.
La Gascogne, Havre, Jan. 21.
Madiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 25.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, Jan. 15.
Theresa Heyman, Shields, Jan. 14.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

Aurania, Liverpool, Jan. 21.
Cevic, Liverpool, Jan. 21.
El Paso, New Orleans, Jan. 25.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Jan. 18.
Norwegian, Glasgow, Jan. 16.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

Edam, Amsterdam, Jan. 19.
Hudson, New Orleans, Jan. 25.
Manitou, London, Jan. 19.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.

Arrived.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Taylor, Santos Dec. 30, Victoria Jan. 4, and St. Lucia 17th, with coffee to Bush & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Allen, Rio Janeiro Jan. 2, Bahia, 7th, with coffee to Bush & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 P. M.

SS Richmond, Hiller, Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Advance, for

Wanamaker's

The Orient Bicycle

"Major" Taylor and Harry Elkes, the famous wheelmen, are here to-day, from 10 until 1, eager to give testimony of the merits of the "Orient" wheel. They will also be here on Saturday during the same hours.

New Bicycle Store, Basement.

Elegant Summer Dress Stuffs Looking forward! Early buying of Summer stuffs is popular now. We meet the demand with a collection that will charm you by the delicacy of the weaves and the beauty of the designs. A half hour in their company will prove delightful.

Organdies,—Lisse, Carreaux, Pekin, Raye, 35c., 40c.
Swiss Embroidered Muslins, exquisite figures, stripes, scrolls, 85c. to $1 50.
Fine Cottons, with satin figures, 85c.
Mousseline de Soie, 90c.
Scotch Ginghams, variety without limit, 35c.
Organdies, American print, 12c.
Great lots Batistes, Lawns and other stuffs, 7c. to 12½c.

High Novelty Dress Stuffs They go. Are not old nor antiques, but here too long. Hence the usual process of price adjustment for speedy eviction. If you are just now combining elegance with economy you'll at least look them over. They are good for Spring, Fall and early Summer.

At $1 yd., was $1.75—Silk-and-wool Bayadere Chevron Novelty.
At $1.25 yd., was $2—Fancy silk-and-wool figured novelties, in combinations of colors with black.
At $1.50 yd., was $3.50—Silk Plaid Novelty Grenadine.
At $1.50 yd., was $3.50—Silk figured Crepe Novelty.
At $2 yd., was $3.50—Handsome Faille Silk Plaid Novelty with black grenadine centres.
At $2 yd., was $3.50—Colored narrow Faille Silk, stripes on grounds of black Venetian.
At $2 yd., was $3.25—Colored Silk and black Faille silk plaid Novelties.
At $2.50 yd., was $4—Fancy colored silk Bayadere stripes on ground of black Venetian.
At $3 yd., was $4.75 and $5—Black corrugated Bayadere stripes, edged with colors on ground of black Venetian.

Rotunda.

Prince Albert Coats and Vests That tailoring is a progressive art is proved by the character of the ready-made clothing now made and sold by a few concerns—not many, only a few of us.

Mid-winter demands half-dress for many occasions, and Thibet cloth Prince Albert coats with vests, fancy or to match, fill the bill.

Any man of reasonable figure can be fitted from stock—and that goes hard with the merchant tailor, for the prices are half.

At $20—Of black Thibet; serge lined; silk faced to button-holes; hand-made collars and button-holes; double-breasted vest.
At $25—Of extra fine black Thibet; silk lined and faced to button-holes; double-breasted vest.
Men's double-breasted fancy vests; very latest styles; at $5 and $6.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Trimmed Millinery Only expert milliners find places in our work rooms. The mystic touch of the best Paris taste is upon every bonnet they trim. Just now all are busy upon the harbingers of Spring.

But time enough has been taken to prepare just fifty hats that are to be sold at $3 and $4. New, bright and tasteful. Earlier or later they would be $8.

Mourning hats for Spring, now shown, are attracting many admirers.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Fine Table Linens We collect the best in the world. We sell them at very small profits. Every day brings a widening and growing business in fine *Table Linens*. New York is appreciative.

Towels Money is to be lost on every towel in the following list. When linen towels are retailed at less than our import costs they must be cheap. Test them:

At 10c. each—All-linen huckaback; hemmed; white and colored borders; 17½x35.
At 15c. each—Full bleached huckaback; extra heavy and durable; 19x39.
At 20c. each—Hemstitched huckaback; damask borders; 19x93.
At 25c. each—Extra fine all-white hemmed huckaback; damask borders; 22x42.
At 30c each—Damask towels with knotted fringe; white and colored borders; 24x47.

Fourth avenue.

Muslin Underwear at New Prices Some sizes in certain styles sold too quickly, leaving lots broken in sizes, and they are not tolerated here. Hence these reductions in price. Clean, fresh goods of the same high-grade for which Wanamaker underwear is well known.

Night Gowns at 38c.; were 50c. Some at 50c., the 75c. quality.
Petticoats at 75c.; were $1.50. Others that were $2.25 are now $1.25

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

WANAMAKER'S

Single Pieces—Chairs and Tables We have secured sample lots of Rocking Chairs, Odd Chairs, and Parlor Tables at one-third and one-half off list prices. They are offered to you on exactly the same basis. The chance is unusual. It will be brief. Single pieces only.

We also group with them some lots of similar articles from our own stocks, and reduce them one-half. Some are slightly shop-worn, are sold as they are and not exchangeable.

TABLES

At $7.50—3 mahogany tea tables; cast brass trimmings; regularly $15.
At $8—2 green Vernis-Martin parlor tables; decorated tops; regularly $15.50.
At $8.50—3 mahogany tea tables; hectagon tops; glass cabinet in base; regularly $12.50.
At $10—1 mahogany table; fancy inlaid top; regularly $15.50.
At $15—1 Louis XV. Vernis-Martin table; decorated top and sides; regularly $20.
At $20—2 solid mahogany parlor tables; inlaid tops; fancy sides; French legs; regularly $30.
At $28—2 mahogany inlaid tables; cast brass trimmings; elegantly lacquered; regularly $56.

CHAIRS

At $5—3 mahogany finished rocking chairs; leather covered seats; regularly $7.50.
At $3.50—5 mahogany finished rocking chairs; cobbler seats; regularly $5.
At $4—4 antique oak rocking chairs; upholstered seats; tufted backs; regularly $6.
Nine gold chairs, reception, corner and parlor styles, at $3 to $25, for kinds that sell regularly at $6 to $35.

Fourth floor.

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs All linen, good quality—better than you ordinarily get for prices like these. You will readily note the exceptional values here offered if you examine the goods.

At $1 doz.—Plain white, hemstitched handkerchief.
At $1.50 doz.—Hemstitched and initialed.
At $1.75 doz.—Plain white, hemmed.

Broadway.

A Sale of Dumb-bell Cuff Buttons Five hundred pairs—all that remained in the hands of the maker, who was eager to dispose of them—go on sale this morning at $1.75 a pair. Of solid gold, 10-k., Roman, polished and enameled, plain and chased. Same goods are now selling at $2.50 and $3 a pair.

Broadway.

To Talk Well is a great thing. It comes next to thinking well. Hosts of big-brained men have stuck, many rounds too low on the ladder, because they couldn't dress their ideas in clean-cut taking phrase. Probably you know such a man yourself.

There is but one way to gain this skill of words.

It is by close fellowship with men who have put their thoughts so grandly, so powerfully, so winningly that all the world gives willing ear.

That is where the International Library pays dividends. It acquaints you with the best models of charming narrative, of persuasive eloquence, of forceful argument, of lucid analysis, of tuneful melody. Ten thousand fascinating pages. Five hundred full-page illustrations.

The complete set (20 vols.,) any binding, is sent to those joining the Wanamaker Club.

The membership fee is ONLY $1. You are allowed 10 days to examine the books. If you choose to return them, your dollar is refunded. If you keep them, you pay monthly for 15 months: $2 for cloth binding, $3 for half-morocco, $4 for rich three-quarter levant, or $6 for sumptuous full levant, such as delights the connoisseur. We recommend one of the leather bindings as being more appropriate for so large a volume, and more durable. Specimen pages and full information concerning club membership mailed free.

The Book Store, Ninth Street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

WANT TREES IN THE STREETS.

Women's Health Protective Association Considered the Subject.

The Women's Health Protective Association has been asked to co-operate with other associations, societies, and individuals in endeavoring to have the State Legislature pass a bill placing all trees growing in the streets of New York City in the care of the Park Department. A similar bill to this was introduced in the Legislature in 1872, but it never became a law, and the project is now being revived.

The association met last night at the home of Mrs. Esther Herrman, 59 West Fifty-sixth Street, and an exhaustive paper on vegetation as a remedy for the Summer heat of cities was read by Dr. Stephen Smith. Dr. Smith stated at the outset that the aim of the paper was to revive interest in the bill proposed. He gave statistics showing the increase of this city's death rate in Summer months, and also facts and figures showing the cooling effect on communities by growing trees. Washington, New Haven, and Paris were cited as instances where plenty of trees grew in the busiest thoroughfares. The question was discussed by Prof. N. L. Britton of the New York Botanic Gardens, and others who thought the plan feasible and commendable. The Tree Planting Association, of which ex-Mayor William L. Strong is President; the Women's Health Protective Association, and other organizations have taken the matter up, and will try to get the bill made into a law.

OFFICERS OF THE 71ST DINE.

They Surprise Col. Francis with the Gift of a Silver Loving Cup.

The officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, who were mustered out of the Federal service on Saturday last, celebrated the formation of an association to perpetuate their friendship with a dinner last evening at the Murray Hill Hotel, at which a silver loving cup was presented to Col. Francis, the Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-first, and the present commander of the Seventy-first Regiment. Col. Francis presided. After the dinner he spoke of the formation of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, and complimented the officers upon the excellent discipline they had maintained.

Lieut. Col. Homer then presented Col. Francis with a handsome loving cup with staghorn handles. He praised the work of the Colonel in the organization of the regiment. Col. Francis was completely surprised by the gift, and was able to say only a few words of thanks.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

GEN. EAGAN NOW ON TRIAL

He Claims Immunity for His Attack on Gen. Miles.

UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

His Counsel Declares He Was Goaded to Desperation by Gen. Miles and the Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence of the United States Army, was placed on trial before the board of army officers designated to sit as a court-martial by the Secretary of the War to-day. Gen. Eagan's defense to the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in connection with his testimony before the War Investigating Commission, was at once outlined by his counsel, who stated that the General could not be held responsible by any tribunal, civil or military, in the country for language used before the War Commission, inasmuch as he was shielded by an order of the President of the United States granting immunity to all witnesses testifying before that body.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OPENS.

The court martial met in the red parlor of the Ebbitt House at 10 o'clock this morning and almost immediately proceeded to the business in hand. The court consisted of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army; Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Volunteers; Major Gen. M. C. Butler, United States Volunteers; Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Richard Coxba, United States Volunteers; Col. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers; Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers; Col. Charles R. Suter, Corps of Engineers; Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Col. George B. Davis, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Judge Advocate of the Court.

The members of the Court who appeared in full dress uniform were seated about a long table placed lengthwise of the room, Gen. Merritt, the President of the Court, occupying the seat at the head.

At just 10 o'clock Col. Davis called the roll of the Court, all of the members responding to their names. As he concluded Gen. Eagan appeared with his counsel, Mr. A. S. Wortnington, formerly United States District Attorney for the District of Columbia. They took seats near the Judge Advocate, at the foot of the table. Gen. Eagan also wore the dress uniform of his rank. Almost immediately Col. Davis arose and introduced Gen. Eagan and his counsel, and then proceeded to read the order convening the Court.

The Judge Advocate, when this was concluded, turned to Gen. Eagan and inquired whether he objected to any of the members of the court as designated by the order. Gen. Eagan replied: "I do not."

The members of the court then arose and took the usual oath, which was administered by Col. Davis. The charges and specifications were then read.

During these preliminary proceedings Gen. Eagan exhibited no signs of nervousness, but the expression of his face and his manner clearly indicated that he realized that the trial involved consequences to him of the gravest character. While he stood listening to the charges and specifications his face seemed somewhat paler than usual.

At the conclusion of the reading he was requested to plead to the specification to the first charge, that of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, the specification being as follows:

"In that Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, did, while testifying as a witness before the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War Department in the war with Spain, submit and read as a part of his testimony of a certain written statement in which he did make use of and thereby publishes, disgraceful, grossly insulting, and ungentlemanly language with reference to Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army. (Gen. Eagan's words as recently published in THE TIMES were then quoted.)

EAGAN PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Gen. Eagan's answer was:

"Not guilty, not denying, however, that the specifications set forth correctly a part of the language used."

To the first charge, he pleaded "Not guilty." To the specification to the second charge, that of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, he pleaded "Not guilty," not denying, however, that the specification sets forth correctly a part of the language used."

To the second charge he pleaded "Not guilty."

The Judge Advocate then arose and said that the case in hand was a peculiar one, but presented no unusual difficulties. The accused had seen fit to add to his plea of not guilty some words tending to qualify it, but he did not think the plea relieved the court from the necessity of proving the facts alleged.

Judge Worthington responded briefly and explained why the qualifying words had been used upon his recommendation. The specifications did the accused a great injustice in that they selected particular expressions without giving the context, and in one or more instances the specifications quoted began in the middle of a sentence.

Continuing, Mr. Worthington said that he desired to state briefly to the court the substance of Gen. Eagan's defense. Whatever, said he, the court may think of the propriety of the language used by Gen. Eagan before the War Investigating Committee, there was no doubt in his, (Worthington's,) mind that he was fully protected in using that language by the laws of the land. In no court, civil or military, he said, could the accused be held accountable for his language, even if it could be shown that the speaker was actuated by malice. In addition to this the President of the United States had instructed the War Investigating Commission to announce publicly that witnesses before that tribunal would be given immunity for whatever they might testify to. This was a solemn promise given by the President of the United States, and counsel had no doubt that the court would find that Gen. Eagan could not under these circumstances be held to answer to a military court-martial for his language.

Gen. Miles, counsel said, had appeared before the committee about three weeks before Gen. Eagan had made his statement, and on that occasion had made most serious and sweeping charges against many of his subordinates, and particularly against Gen. Eagan and the Commissary Department of the army. He had charged Gen. Eagan with being incompetent and neglectful of his duties and had inferentially charged him (Gen. Eagan) with issuing poisoned meat to the soldiers of the army, and had averred that many had died in consequence. He had also implied that Gen. Eagan was acting corruptly in the matter. Immediately upon reading the testimony given by Gen. Miles, Gen. Eagan went to the Secretary of War and asked leave to bring charges against him. Gen. Alger had replied that under the President's order of immunity, Gen. Miles could not be held responsible for his language before the committee. The newspapers then took it up and goaded Gen. Eagan almost to desperation. He had come to believe that the press and the country at large had accepted the accusations made by Gen. Miles as true, and the condition of his mind, in consequence, grew worse and worse, until he was in a state bordering on distraction. The language which Gen. Eagan used under these circumstances was the natural outburst of an honest man suffering under an unjust accusation.

COUNSEL'S CLAIM OF IMMUNITY.

In closing, Judge Worthington said that Gen. Eagan could not be held accountable for his language before any tribunal in this country, civil or military, and particularly under the President's order of immunity.

A few minutes was given a photographer in which to take a picture of the court, and then Major S. C. Mills was called to testify on behalf of the Government. He said he was the Recorder of the War Investigating Commission, and was present and heard Gen. Eagan's testimony before the commission. The manner of Gen. Eagan in giving his testimony, he said, was that of a man laboring under great excitement, but trying to control his excitement. Witness had charge of the typewritten testimony given by Gen. Eagan, and had delivered the same to Gen. Dodge at his hotel. Subsequently the witness had returned the paper to Gen. Eagan, with a letter from the commission declining to receive it in its present condition. He recalled some of the words used by Gen. Eagan in his testimony, which agreed substantially with the phraseology used in the specifications.

The witness was shown a copy of the specifications and identified the language there quoted as having been used by Gen. Eagan. Judge Worthington interrupted to say that Gen. Eagan did not deny the language quoted, and, had not the original statement been destroyed after the objectionable words had been expunged, he would willingly produce it here. Major Gen. McCook, retired, a member of the War Investigating Commission, was the next witness. He was present and heard a part of Gen. Eagan's testimony before the commission.

"The impression I had," he said, "was that Gen. Eagan must be laboring under great nervous excitement." He recalled some of the language used, and it agreed substantially with the testimony as published. He was shown a copy of the specifications, and identified some of the language as having been used by Gen. Eagan.

The words "I wish to force the lie back into his throat covered with"—(the remainder of this portion of Gen. Eagan's testimony is unfit for publication)—Gen. McCook did not hear. He had his own views as to such language as he had first heard, and he had turned away and did not hear this sentence.

The witness recalled a remark made by the President in regard to the immunity of witnesses. The President had said, in substance, that any person who should come before the commission to give evidence should receive immunity from the action of any higher authority. It was the understanding of the commission that this immunity extended only to legitimate testimony that could be received by any tribunal. No written statement or order as to the immunity of witnesses, so far as he knew, had ever been made. Gen. Miles had appeared before the commission some days before Gen. Eagan was heard. He had objected to being sworn, and his statement had been received without his taking the oath. Gen. Miles was the only witness, so far as he recalled, who had objected to taking the oath, although one witness in New York had refused to swear that he would tell the whole truth. Other witnesses had preferred to affirm. The commission had no hard and fast rule in regard to the matter of the oath.

The Judge Advocate then read at some length from Gen. Miles's testimony before the War Investigating Commission which called forth the objectionable language in Gen. Eagan's statement.

At the conclusion of the reading of Gen. Miles's statement, Judge Worthington read at length from Gen. Eagan's revised testimony before the War Investigating Commission. At 2 o'clock the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Word came from the White House at 10:50 o'clock that the President would receive the members of the court between 11 and 12 o'clock. Thereupon Gen. Merritt announced that the court would take a recess for the purpose of paying their respects to the President of the United States.

The members of the court-martial, after paying their respects to the President, called at the War Department. Secretary Alger and Adjt. Gen. Corbin were both temporarily absent at the time, so that the court called upon Gen. Miles. Later they were received by Secretary Alger and were presented by Gen. Corbin. The visit was purely formal.

NEW YORK APPRAISERS.

Secretary Gage Declines to Discuss the Request Made to Them to Resign Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Secretary Gage declines to discuss the request made to the New York Appraisers to resign. All inquiries are met with the same declination, and Assistant Secretary Howell refers all who come to him for information to the Secretary of the Treasury. Thus far all the light that has been thrown upon the proposition to renew the membership of the Board of Appraisers has come from the Appraisers themselves.

A Treasury officer whose attention was directed to the remarks about a life tenure of the office, made by one of the officers whose resignation was requested, said that there was no such understanding about any office in the Treasury. Length of service depends in all offices upon the degree of satisfaction given by the office holder, and that might lead to a request for resignation not for incompetency, but because adherence to a policy was deemed inexpedient by the Treasury Department, without attributing unworthy motives to the incumbent sought to be displaced.

Secretary Howell, talking about the propositions made to a Chamber of Commerce committee yesterday about the method of announcement of decisions by the Board of Appraisers, said that the attention of the department had been directed hitherto to some objecionable features in that method. The method of advertising announcements was followed principally because by showing persistent and large undervaluations and advances on the entries, a bad practice was apt to be discouraged. Where exporters of foreign goods habitually made correct entries of values, it seemed to him that it would be needless to advertise the names of the exporters, and thus to advise competitions of the rates at which certain buyers secured goods. The proposition to be made will probably receive favorable consideration and lead to a modification of the method of announcing the decisions of the Appraisers.

THE SAMOAN INVESTIGATION.

Instructions Forwarded to Ambassador White How to Proceed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The State Department has forwarded to Ambassador White, at Berlin, full instructions as to the presentation he is to make to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs relative to the indignity reported to have been offered the Chief Justice of Samoa by the German officials at Apia. The department has also had some exchanges with the German Ambassador here on the subject. The nature of these communications cannot be revealed, but it is believed that they show an abiding confidence in the disposition of the German Government to right any wrong that may have been perpetrated at Apia through overzealous agents.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The correspondent of The Associated Press is informed by the German Foreign Office and the United States Embassy that neither Germany nor the United States will enter upon negotiations regarding Samoa until reliable detailed reports are received, as it is suspected that the present reports are incorrect in important details.

A NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

The Department of Justice Structure Will Be Well Designed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Members of the Senate who consider the new Washington Post Office an architectural monstrosity heartily agreed to-day to the proposition that the new building for the Department of Justice, for which the Senate has agreed to appropriate $1,000,000, shall not be designed in the Supervising Architect's office in the Treasury.

The probability is that the designs will be procured by competition. An effort will of course be made by the District architects to limit the competition, so as to assure its award to a resident architect, but Congress will not readily deprive the Government of the opportunity to get a design from the very best architect who will venture into the competition. The spot upon which the new building will be erected is that now occupied by the Department of Justice, formerly the Freedmen's Bureau, sometimes called the Department of Injustice. As it is but part of a larger design, and is quite as monstrous in its way as the Post Office, besides being unsafe and inconvenient, its removal will be a decided gain.

To Test Emergency Rations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A board of officers has been appointed to meet in New York City for the purpose of examining, testing, and reporting upon the various emergency rations, as to their adaptability for use in the army, and to compare the present emergency ration with those that may be submitted to the board. The board is authorized, on application, to make a practical test of the various rations with United States troops, to be designated when the board is ready to make the tests. The detail for the board is as follows: Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Lieut. Col. Charles Smart, and Major Louis A. Craig.

To Block Union Pacific Reorganization

George N. Miller, a shareholder in the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad Company, has brought a suit for an injunction in the Supreme Court to prevent the Reorganization Committee of the company from carrying out their plan and from forfeiting 500 shares of stock, which he holds in the corporation, because of his failure to pay an assessment of $5 per share on the stock. Miller says that unless an injunction is granted, his interest in the company will be forfeited, because of his failure to pay the assessment, to which he objects.

ATTACK ON ARMY INCREASE

Debate on the Reorganization Bill Develops Republican Opposition.

PRESIDENT'S POLICY SCORED

Representative Johnson of Indiana Calls It Evasive and Mr. Dolliver Defends the Executive.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House to-day resumed the debate on the Army Reorganization bill. Mr. Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) who was the first speaker, advocated the passage of the Hull measure. The remainder of the afternoon session was taken up with speeches in opposition to and in advocacy of the bill by Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) respectively, ending in a sharp passage at arms between the speakers as to the attitude of the Administration on the question of the annexation of the Philippines.

Mr. Gibson, in the course of his remarks, argued that it was too soon for us to decide upon a permanent policy regarding the Philippines. Our present policy should be delay, until we had thoroughly investigated the situation.

Mr. Johnson then took the floor in opposition to the bill. As he arose the Democrats applauded.

"While the President, in the presence of what he may conceive to be a popular demand," he began, "is hurrying the army and navy across the seas to inflict upon an alien people a government against their will, I propose fearlessly, without regard to its effect upon my personal fortunes, to make a plea for liberty and an argument against the perpetration of the injustice.

"We were on the verge of a crisis," said Mr. Johnson. "Those who failed to rush forward in support of the schemes of the imperialists were being denounced here and in the public press as Spaniards, and men who failed in their duty." His answer was that if the Chief Executive would break his silence and openly state that we did not propose to enslave the people of the Philippines, his word for it, the present strained relations in the islands would cease, those who were but yesterday our allies would return to their homes, and there would be no necessity for this proposed increase in the standing army. No, this would not be done.

Mr. Johnson paid a high tribute to Aguinaldo and to Agoncillo, whose letter to Secretary Hay had appeared in the morning papers. The letter, he declared, was the letter of a statesman and was worthy of a place in the archives of any Government. He referred to the commission the President had appointed to go to the islands and report on the situation. It was not enough, he said, that the Commissioners should be men of high characters, but they must be without prejudices if the truth were to be obtained.

"If William McKinley ever changes his policy regarding the Philippines," he declared in stentorian tones, "he will bend to the weight of popular opinion, to which he bows right or wrong."

Proceeding, he denounced the President's course as a "policy of evasion" and charged that his supporters were conjuring up spectres to drive in the opposition. It was declared that our failure to take the Philippines would precipitate a general European war, that all the nations of Europe would scramble for what we left if we withdrew. He said he had seen no such disposition except on the part of Germany, and she was actuated by the example of our greed.

"I thank God," shouted Mr. Johnson, "for the spirit of independence in the Senate of the United States, irrespective of party. Bryan never made a greater blunder than when he said the treaty should be ratified and our policy determined afterward."

He would vote for a bill to reorganize the army, but, before God, he would never vote for a standing army of 100,000 whose ultimate object was to establish a colonial system.

"If I were in the Senate," he said, "I would rot in my seat first. I would scorn the demands of a State Legislature and the clamor of the press. I would let them malign my character and misinterpret my motives, but I would never swerve from what I believed to be right."

Mr. Johnson next referred to the part Great Britain had taken in inducing the United States to enter into controversies in the Far East, and of the manner in which British assistance was being given to the "iniquitous policy of William McKinley."

"Let there be a new treaty, he pleaded vehemently. Let it not give $20,000,000 for a cession of the Philippines to the United States, but let it provide unequivocally that Spain withdraw from the Philippines and give to the Filipinos the inestimable blessings of liberty.

The Monroe doctrine, he declared, would vanish with the annexation of the Philippines. If we reached out into the other hemisphere we could not with propriety resist aggression on this.

When Mr. Dolliver of Iowa rose to reply, there was an outburst of applause from the Republicans.

It was sorrowful and discouraging, he said, that no sooner was the protocol signed when the Nation needed, and the public safety demanded the support of all, that there arose this bewildering confusion of tongues. Whatever responsibilities existed to-day, he declared, dated from the final ultimatum we had given to the Ministry at Madrid. All the treasure that had been expended, all the victories that had been won, all the possessions we had gained, were part of the context of the resolution of April 20, 1898. If we were wrong then, as his friend from Indiana was sure we were, if the President was loyal as he said he was, if our action in Congress was a blunder and a crime it was a year too late to go back and begin over again. Almost alone in this capital the President had begged and pleaded for time for a peaceable solution against those who were using their influence to inflame the passions of the hour against the resources of diplomacy.

A heated passage between Mr. Dolliver and Mr. Johnson occurred when the latter asked if the Administration believed in the forcible annexation of the Philippines.

Mr. Dolliver sharply answered that he did not speak for the President or the Administration.

When Mr. Johnson again demanded to know if Mr. Dolliver advocated the forcible annexation of the Philippines, he replied: "If I had my way I would take possession of the entire Philippine group and establish in Luzon a base of operations, from there scattering the beneficence of our institutions and holding that territory in trust for the civilization and advancement of the world."

Mr. Johnson made a five-minute reply, saying: "The gentleman has contented himself with glittering generalities; with three cheers for the flag and William McKinley.'" There had been an avoidance of the vital question on the forcible annexation of the Philippines.

Mr. Dolliver was followed by Mr. Lentz, (Dem., Ohio,) who opposed the bill.

At the night session Mr. Crumpacker (Rep., Ind.) supported the bill and advocated annexation. Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) supported the bill. The other speakers to-night were Mr. Knolles (Fusion, S. C.) and Mr. Stokes (Dem., S. C.) Both opposed the bill. At 11:15 the House adjourned.

THE NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL.

Senate Committee Reports It with Several Important Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, through its Chairman, Senator Hale, reported the Naval Personnel bill to-day. Several amendments were suggested in committee, the most important of which is that a proviso be added to Section 7, giving to each of the Rear Admirals embraced in the nine lower numbers the pay and allowance of a Brigadier General of infantry in the army. An officer filling the position of chief of a bureau is given the pay but not the rank of a Commodore.

The provision giving a Captain in command of a squadron the pay of a Commodore is stricken out. Several amendments are made to the provision for the retirement of officers, but they are largely technical. In this connection the authority to the President to appoint additional Ensigns and Lieutenants in the navy is continued for two years.

The House provision for a Judge Advocate's corps is eliminated from the bill, as was also the provision giving retired officers who served during the civil war three-fourths of the pay of the next highest grade, and also that giving students at the Naval Academy the rank of midshipman.

An amendment was added giving Chaplains not now officers the rank of Lieutenant.

A proviso was inserted to the effect that after the vacancies in the Marine Corps now existing are filled there shall be no further appointments from civil life. The provision in the House bill giving senior officers of marines or fleets while so serving the next highest rank in the Marine Corps is stricken out.

Aids Digestion and adds zest to the appetite.

Londonderry Lithia Water

Pure, sparkling and delicious. "The one perfect table water."

BANKS WITH SMALL CAPITAL.

House Committee on Banking Favors Representative Brosius's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day decided, by a vote of 7 to 4, to report the bill of Representative Brosius (Rep., Penn.) authorizing the issue of bank circulation up to the par value of bonds deposited; for the establishment of National banks of small capital in towns of 3,000 and upward; changing the tax on circulation to a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent. on capital.

The measure is on the lines of recommendations made in the President's message.

Senate in Open Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Only a brief time was occupied by the Senate to-day in open session. The Senate bill providing for the erection of a building in this city for the Department of Justice at a cost of $1,000,000 was passed.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) introduced a bill temporarily creating the office of Admiral of the navy. It was referred to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Collector at Great Egg Harbor.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The President to-day nominated Walter Fifield to be Collector of Customs for the District of Great Egg Harbor, N. J.

THE MAINE MEMORIAL.

American Women in Havana Are Perfecting the Programme.

HAVANA, Jan. 25.—Seventy-five American women met in this city to-day to arrange for a memorial of the anniversary of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine on Feb. 15. Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone presided, and a letter from Capt. Sigsbee was read, suggesting as features of the programme prayer, singing, if desired, addresses by one or two prominent persons, and a volley fired over the graves of the Maine's dead by a battalion of marines from the United States battleship Texas. Capt. Sigsbee wrote that he had granted the request of a deputation of sailors and marines of the Texas to be allowed to decorate the graves.

These suggestions were not acted upon, and the preparation of the programme was deferred. The Executive Committee was directed to invite Major Gen. Brooke, Major Gen. Ludlow, Major Gen. Lee, Capt. Sigsbee, and others to take part in the ceremony.

It was decided, in order to avoid giving offense, to issue an invitation to representative Cubans and Spaniards.

CUBANS SEND GREETING.

Matanzas People Grateful to Our Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The following cablegram from Gen. Brooke, in Havana, has been received at the War Department:

The people of Matanzas, after a three days' peaceful and orderly celebration by their Civil Governor, Mayor, Council, and Junta, convey to the Military Governor, and through him to the President of the United States, their grateful acknowledgment of the inestimable services which have been rendered by the army and navy together with their assurances of such conduct as will convince the people of the United States and of the world that they are entitled to the confidence and respect of all patriotic people.

Spain Lost 80,000 Soldiers in Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—According to figures published here, 80,000 Spanish soldiers perished, chiefly from sickness, during the last campaign in Cuba.

SPAIN'S PHILIPPINE ARMY.

All Her Troops Have Concentrated in the Visayas Islands.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Government has received an official dispatch from Manila saying that all Spanish troops and supplies are now concentrated in the Visayas Islands and Mindanao.

Dispatches received by newspapers here assert that the insurrection of the Filipinos is spreading considerably. It is added that a native regiment which was disbanded by the Spaniards enlisted as a body in the service of Aguinaldo.

An official dispatch from the Sulu Islands, of the Philippine group, declares that all is well there, and that the Spanish occupation continues.

FILIPINOS TAUGHT TO HATE US.

Spaniards Have Told the Natives We Are Slave Masters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—A most interesting report upon existing conditions in the interior of the Island of Luzon has reached the Government through two young naval officers, one of them Paymaster Wilcox, who made a trip afoot and in boats clear across the greatest length of the island. They found the obstacles to progress seven on foot almost beyond belief, and it required not less than two months for them to make the trip.

They have a good deal to say incidentally in their reports upon the political situation, and assert that the Spanish before retiring from the interior managed so thoroughly to influence the minds of the natives against the Americans by representing them to be slave masters and monsters of destruction toward all alien races that it will be only with the greatest difficulty that confidence in our good intentions can be implanted.

Smallpox in Our Manila Camps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Inquiry made at the War Department into the reports of the rapid increase in the number of smallpox cases among the American soldiers at Manila elicits the assurance that the sick reports sent about twice a week by Gen. Otis exhibit the full extent of the dread disease, as far as the officials themselves know. The mortality rate is not excessive, but of course it is not denied that the soldiers would be safer at home than they are at present in Manila, suffering from the homesickness which always follows waiting without action.

Books Wanted for Sick Sailors.

A. Wakeman, Secretary of the Coffee Exchange and Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association, has received a letter from Medical Inspector R. C. Persons, U. S. N., asking for contributions of books for the convalescing sick in the navy at Manila. Medical Inspector Persons says that he is going to Manila on the Solace, which will leave the navy yard about the 31st, to establish a hospital at the navy station there. He says as the hospital will be permanent, bound books of travel and adventure and novels will be most desirable. Mr. Wakeman will receive contributions at his office, 98 Wall Street, and will forward them to the navy yard propery packed.

Spanish Cortes to Meet in February.

MADRID, Jan. 25.—The Premier, Señor Sagasta, announced to-day that the Government has decided to convoke the Cortes Feb. 16, whether or not the United States Senate ratifies the treaty of peace.

Women at the Democratic Club

The Democratic Club has decided to accord its house privileges to women. Feb. 11 has been selected as ladies' day, and after that date the house will be open to wives, daughters, and sisters of the members every day from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. The women will be allowed to entertain friends at the house, and to order luncheon at the restaurant. They can charge what they order to the member who obtained the card admitting them to the house privileges. The club will have a smoker Feb. 4.

A Rusty Nail

in a vessel of wine, allowed to stand for some time, and then taken in small doses, was the ancient method of "taking an iron tonic" centuries ago. In this advanced age physiology has discovered the exact chemical compound of iron as it exists in all food and is absorbed by the digestive organs to nourish the body through the blood; this compound is called ferratin and is contained in

FERRATIN "FEED THE BLOOD" TABLETS

in a palatable form, which will not hurt the teeth nor disturb digestion—as do the old-fashioned iron preparations. Ferratin Tablets make the weak strong, and establish normal good health quickly.

50 tablets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

Kennedy

12 CORTLANDT ST.

Those Wonderful Derbys at $1.90.

No such values to be found elsewhere.

Mellow felts, newest blocks and colors,

$1.90 each.

Hazel and Pearl Alpines, 1.90 to 2.90.
Silk Hats, 3.90 to 4.80.
Opera Crush Hats, 4.80 to 5.80.

LA GRIPPE

INFLUENZA AND COLDS quickly cured by

BLANCARD'S PILLS

or Syrup of Iodide of Iron

Unequalled as a tonic and an alterative for fortifying the system and *preventing a relapse*. All Druggists E. Fougera & Co., 26, 28, 30 N. William St., N.Y.

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WILL FIND THE

GLOBE DESKS

GLOBE-WERNICKE Sectional Daily Report Cabinet

OF ENORMOUS ASSISTANCE.

It Helps to Make a Perfect System,

THE GLOBE CO., Fulton & Pearl Sts.

Rosemarie

is the name of our four-button GLACE GLOVE of which we make a specialty. In White, Pearl, Tan, Gray and Black. We Guarantee every pair.

E. A. Morrison & Son

893 Broadway.

CAMBRIDGE ACCEPTS CHALLENGE

English and American Chess Players to Have a Match in March.

A cablegram was received last night from the President of the University of Cambridge Chess Club by the editor of the American Chess Magazine, stating that the challenge which had been forwarded from the Universities of Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge would be accepted by the Cambridge University Chess Club, and agreeing to the main conditions of the challenge. It also conveyed the news that the British Chess Club would invite the British students

A REPLY TO BISHOP POTTER

His Remarks on the Saloon Discussed by Col. Hadley.

BLOW TO CHRISTIAN WORKERS

The Workingman Spends $100 Yearly in "the Poor Man's Club," Col. Hadley Says.

At the meeting of the Blue Button Brigade last night at the Open Door Mission, Col. Henry H. Hadley discussed the argument attributed to Bishop Potter, that the saloon is "the poor man's club" and must be tolerated in lieu of something better. Col. Hadley spoke, he said, from the point of view of "a rescued man." "I ought to know," he said, "having learned to drink in the army. I became drink's slave, and for twenty years was much in the saloon. At one time I had a personal acquaintance with 400 saloon keepers in this city." Again he said "I propose a compromise to the clergy: We will let theology alone and we ask them to leave the saloon question, about which they know practically nothing, to those who know all about them by sad experience." He began:

"Dangerous words are said to have been spoken upon this subject recently. Let us charitably hope that they were misquoted. On behalf of my colleagues I may say that rescue workers feel that their cause has been injured, and the advocates of total abstinence, from a Christian standpoint, know that their work has received a serious set-back. I have been asked by the Christian Men's Union for Total Abstinence and Rescue Work to say a few plain words tonight protesting against the alleged declaration that 'the saloon is the poor man's club,' or that it is in any way necessary to the workingman or poor man.'

"Supposing the saloon were a club at all, it is the poor man's club only because he has made himself poor by spending the money there that would have made his home comfortable. If a club at all, it is a bad man's club, a drinking man's club, a thieves' headquarters, the scheming place for a certain class of politicians, a place of sin and temptation, usually followed by remorse, disappointment, slavery to appetite, and death. I have known a great many men in my time who thought nothing of spending 50 cents for a single drink at the Hoffman House bar, and who afterward were so reduced financially that they would be glad to get a 3-cent drink of whisky in Mulberry Bend. [Cries of "That's right!" and "True!"]

"If the husband gave his home the cheer and smile and bright words that he gives the saloon, surely the wife would be less 'untidy' and the children would 'squeal' less. The average amount spent in the saloon by the workingman is $100 a year. Each of the 250,000 saloons in America has an average of at least 40 customers, making the drinking people number 10,000,000, or one-seventh of our population.

"If we are going to have inns and other counter attractions to the saloon I insist that the whole family be embraced in the benefits—'untidy' wife, 'squealing' children, and all. They have rights. I want to expose another fallacy, and that is that the rich man's home is happier than the poor man's home. I have witnessed terrible degradation and misery through drink in the homes of the rich as well as of the poor, and while I have seen many happy homes among the rich, yet the happiest homes I have seen and the homes to which I most love to go, are the homes of the poor, and I am glad to testify that the majority of the workingmen prefer home to any saloon. The face blackened by honest toil is handsome to the sober man's wife, and the blistered hand is not hard to the pretty children of the workingman who abstains from drink and makes his home his 'club.'

"Yes, the happiest homes in New York are the apartments of the workman who does not work 'the growler.' It is called the 'malt mug' in the home of the rich where delirium tremens is known as 'heart disease.' The majority of the rich who visit the clubs, and the poor who lounge in the saloons, do so to be free from restraints when they wish to do something which would be improper in the home. No boy can linger there and come away pure. The argument of President Huyler of the Christian Men's Union should be repeated as I close:

"'Let the hundreds of untaxed churches in the metropolis throw open their doors every evening. Let whoever will find a welcome, to listen to religious, martial, or patriotic music from the organ. Welcome the whole family, and while those who want whisky may not all come, some will, and thousands of the poor will make the church instead of the saloon their club.'"

THE BISHOP SAYS HE'S MISQUOTED.

Letter to Cincinnati Clergyman Tells What He Said About Saloons.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—The Rev. George M. Hammell of the Western Christian Advocate, and Chairman of the Hamilton County Prohibitionist Executive Committee, this afternoon received a letter from Bishop Potter of New York, who is reported to have said that the saloon is "the poor man's club" and a necessity. The letter to the Rev. Mr. Hammell, which was written in response to a personal inquiry, runs as follows:

Diocesan House, Lafayette Place,
New York, Jan. 21.

My Dear Sir: You have been misinformed. I have never expressed any opinion as to the "dramshop." In a recent address in behalf of coffee houses, coffee wagons, coffee carts, and the like, I stated that something answering to the saloon, i. e., place of inexpensive recreation and refreshment, would always be a necessity. I may add that until it is provided the mischiefs of the saloon, which nobody recognizes more clearly than I, will continue. The saloon may be driven to cover, but it cannot be abolished. Something better, something wholesome, harmless, undefiled, and undefiling must take its place and so expel by substitution.

Legislation has failed to do this, and Prohibition has failed. Denunciation has failed. It is a case for Christian capital, wisely employed, as the history of the Liverpool coffee houses has shown. Very truly yours. H. C. POTTER.

TRADE UNIONS AT WAR.

One Body Seeks an Injunction Against Two Others.

The trial of the suit of the National Protective Association of Steamfitters and Helpers against James J. Cummings, walking delegate of the Enterprise Association; James J. Nugent, walking delegate of the Progress Association, and other officers of these two bodies, to restrain the defendants from interfering with the rights of the plaintiff corporation and its members, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Truax.

The plaintiff alleges that the Enterprise Association and the Progress Association are both composed of steamfitters, and that their members are banded together chiefly to secure employment in their trade and to prevent persons not in these associations from procuring or retaining employment. Cummings and Nugent, the compaint avers, were employed by the Enterprise and Progress Associations to visit buildings where steamfitting work was being done and seek to have discharged men who were not members of the two associations. The plaintiff claims $1,000 damages and asks that a perpetual injunction be granted restraining the defendants from the practice alleged.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Billy McCloskey, 112 pounds, (E. Jones,) 7 to 1, won; Eventide, 107, (Powers,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Beaumonde, 109, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:29½. Lomo, Pelxotte II., Alvaro, Thyne, Joan, Two-Cheers, and The Plunger also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. The Fretter, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Sir Urian, 107, (H. Martin,) 2½ to 1 and even, second; Ann Page, 107, (W. H. Martin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:15½. Juva, Furia, Ocorona, Gin Sling, Gilt Edge, Napian, Campus, San Augustine, and Diana also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Aluminum, 103 pounds, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, won; Ricardo, 107, (E. Jones,) 2½ to 1 and even, second; Schnitz, 110, (H. Martin,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:02. The Last, Santa Lucia, Col. Dan, and Zorrazzo also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Hohenzollern, 112 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, won; Torsida, 109 (Thorpe,) 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Dare II., 102, (C. Sloan,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Rosemaid and Frank Jaubert also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Cromwell, 103 pounds, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, won; David Tenny, 111, (H. Martin,) 1 to 3 and out, second; Frohman, 89, (Daly,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:52¼. Three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Don't Skip Me, 103 pounds, (H. Martin,) 5 to 1, won; Cyril, 102, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Etta K., 107, (E. Jones,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:14. Ed. Cartland also ran.

Pond's Extract Ointment

first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

NEW YORK BOWLERS WIN.

Three Local Teams in Dayton, Ohio, Beaten by Them.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Three local bowling teams suffered defeat this afternoon at the hands of the Greater New Yorks at the Sanders alleys. The visitors were especially strong.

The totals of the New York teams scores were 967, 832, and 944. The totals of the Dayton teams scores were 782, 829, and 873.

The individual scores of the New York team were: Thyne, 193, 156, 185; Stein, 198, 134, 166; Ladue, 202, 203, 178; Phypard, 181, 161, 160; Wolf, 193, 178, 255.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Competition for the Kemp and Clark Trophies Continued.

The Kemp and Clark competitions were continued at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, Company C occupying the ranges. In the Kemp match its team did fairly well, but the last twenty-five men in the Clark match, which is for teams of fifty, did poor shooting. The scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lance Corp. E. Steiger, Jr.	25	47	72
Private H. Dunkak	23	23	46
Private F. Wessel	23	23	46
Private A. Balthaser	23	23	46
Private J. J. Brogan, Jr.	24	21	45
Corp. C. J. Austin	22	23	45
Private W. A. Bavier	22	23	45
Private C. Stein, Jr.	23	20	43
Sergt. E. C. Robinson	22	21	43
Private O. Maurer, Jr.	22	21	43
Private W. H. Shaw, Jr.	21	22	43
Private H. Hesse, Jr.	21	22	43
Private A. R. Thoman	21	22	43
Lance Corp. S. A. Sacchi	19	24	43
Lance Corp. M. Uhl	22	20	42
Private O. Wuerz	21	21	42
Corp. R. A. Stewart	21	21	42
Lance Corp. E. H. Klotz	20	22	42
Private C. F. Berg	20	21	41
Sergt. O. W. Uhl	19	22	41
Corp. F. X. O'Connor	21	19	40
Private W. B. Greeley	18	22	40
Sergt. N. Engel	19	20	39
Private E. S. Munson	21	17	38
Private H. C. Meany	15	18	33
Total	525	536	1,061

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

	100 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private E. Osterholt	23	23	46
Private G. F. Lawrence	21	43	44
Private H. M. Bristol	21	21	42
Private F. W. Karsch	20	22	42
Private L. C. Raecke	23	19	42
Private F. H. Kennedy	21	20	41
Private M. L. G. Hadley	19	22	41
Private R. B. Moneypenny	21	19	40
Sergt. W. F. Smith	20	20	40
Private W. H. Schwegler	20	20	40
Corp. H. S. Lyons	20	20	40
Capt. J. W. McDougal	19	20	39
Private W. Wuerz, Jr.	20	19	39
Lieut. M. Crane	17	20	37
Private H. F. Tiedemann	18	18	36
Sergt. I. P. Sherman	17	19	36
Private J. Siegel	16	19	35
Private W. P. Hart, Jr.	15	20	35
Private A. Fink, Jr.	18	15	33
Lieut. H. Bernard	18	15	33
Private C. A. Maurice	16	17	33
Private H. Hazelton	17	8	25
Private G. W. Taylor	12	11	23
Corp. W. A. Journeay	15	7	22
Corp. L. F. Eggers	11	5	16
Total	454	446	900
Kemp match	525	536	1,061
Grand total of Clark match	979	982	1,961

The following is the scores made in the competitions thus far:

	Kemp.	Clark.
Company G	1,002	2,056
Company D	1,027	1,972
Company K	1,071	2,016
Company I	1,062	1,964
Company H	1,058	2,008
Company E	969	1,816
Company C	1,061	1,961

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.

211—C. H. Bosworth, receiver, &c., petitioner, vs. Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis.—Submitted by Buford Wilson and P. B. Warren for the petitioner, and by M. F. Watts, J. R. McKeighan, Shepard Barclay, and S. P. Wheeler for the respondent.

213—Crystal Springs Land and Water Company et al., appellants, vs. the City of Los Angeles.—Continued on motion of Thomas B. Turley in behalf of Counsel.

90—William T. Gilbert, receiver, &c., appellant, vs. the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association et al.—Argument continued by Samuel E. Phillips for the appellees and concluded by Thomas M. Fields for the appellant.

197—Frederick Bausman, as receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Dixon.—Argued by Frederick Bausman for the plaintiff in error and submitted by J. E. Humphries and Edward P. Edsen for the defendant in error.

198—Blanche K. Towson et al., appellants, vs. Christiana V. Moore et al.—Argument commenced by Franklin H. Mackey for the appellants, and continued by C. H. Cragin for the appellees and by A. H. Garland for the appellants.

Call for Thursday: 198, 203, 206, 209, 212, 216, 220, 221, 222, 224.

Calendar for Thursday, Jan. 26.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Preferred cause.

122—Amer. Graphophone Co. vs. Nat. Gramophone Co.
57—U. S. vs. Bacharach.
58—Same vs. Schroeder.
59—Smith vs. S. S. Guyandotte.
54—O'Donohue vs. Bruce.
55—Richardson vs. Osborne.
—Wilcox & Gibbs Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Nurrow Machine Co.
60—Boker vs. U. S.
61—Constable vs. Miller.
64—Holly vs. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 747, 611, 768, 785, 788, 793, 794, 795.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Elsman vs. Elsman.
2—Gaunt vs. Phillips.
3—Baumeister vs. Musical Courier Co.
4—Alker vs. Jarvis.
5—Bleeman vs. Heine.
6—Higgins vs. Starin.
7—Dwight vs. Olmstead.
8—Steinwitz vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
9—Pakas vs. Crown Elec. Mfg. Co.
10—In re Kerr.
11—Barrios Diamond Co. vs. Goldsoll.
12—Quinn vs. Quinn.
13—In re Rossow.
14—Universal Trust Co. vs. Diederick.
15—Beresford vs. Pettit.
16—In re Wheeler.
17—In re Siera.
18—In re Sistare.
19—Collins vs. Matthews.
20—Comrie vs. Caldwell.
21—Levi vs. Bien.
22—Stritch vs. Clausen.
23—Same vs. City of New York.
24—Sandberg vs. Heuel.
25—Nat. Cash Register Co. vs. Johnson.
26—Lorch vs. Lorch.
27—Whiteman vs. Smith.
28—In re Rime.
29—Owen vs. Roberts.
30—Tuthill vs. Sheffield Farms Co.
31—In re Wham.
32—Weeks vs. Morton.
33—Gunther vs. Gunther.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Townsend Ave
2—Bunnell vs. Hover.
3—Smith vs. Simonson.
4—People, &c., vs. N. Y. State Ben. Ass'n of S. Demurrer.
303—Higgins vs. Gedney.

Preferred causes.
2808—Union Trust Co. vs. Van Dolsen.
2635—Same vs. Graham.
2450—P. Ballantine & Sons vs. Mulqueen.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

944—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.
1944—Frankau vs. Cuthbert.
1970—Zinsser vs. Zinsser.
1872—Katz vs. Katz.
1889—Hefter vs. Hefter.
1915—Boland vs. Boland.
1923—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.
1952—Raynor vs. Sire.
1955—Quimby vs. Whittier Elevator Co.
1956—Same vs. same.
1990—Busey vs. Cox.
2022—Martin vs. Martin.
1998—McComb vs. Stone.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2049.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

7657—Bajart vs. Roth.
7658—Same vs. same.
7243—Moses vs. Baruch.
7429—Brandes vs. Royal Furniture Co.
6605—Rosenfield vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
7741—Hardy vs. Knickerbocker Trust Co.
8047—Storck vs. Zellweger.
7975—Livingston vs. Beers.
6035—Raegener vs. Tynberg.
7244—Levy vs. Dunn.
6518—Bossul vs. Loftus.
7426—Oldham vs. Campbell.
7542—Bendheim vs. Herter.
7909—Treat vs. Union Trust Co.
7916—Nolan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8019—Chase vs. East. R. Savings Institution.
7415—Rindia vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
7954—Cohen vs. Uffenheimer.
7417—Southern Nat. Bk. vs. Harman.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III. and IV., for trial.

3418—Odell vs. Light.
948—Mayor, &c., vs. E. Bay Land Imp. Co.
3409—McCaffery vs. Cross.
3798—Wheeler vs. Mayor, &c.
3661—Mosher vs. Mayor, &c.
2296—Nearn vs. Met. St. Railway Co.
2315—Holler vs. Houston, West St., &c., R. R. Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 3906.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts V., VI., and XI. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

2308—Midgley vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
3529—Odell vs. Ahles.
2201—Flynn vs. Mayor, &c.
555—Baumann vs. Nevins.
7674—Currier vs. Poor.
7675—Lyon vs. Brown.
675—Blate vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3901—Cragin vs. O'Connell.
2380—Springer vs. Tompkins.
8080—Newman vs. Penn. R. R. Co.
3219—Rhodes vs. Erie R. R. Co.
3220—Rhodes vs. same.
1539—Bailey vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2981—Hammond vs. Snow, Church & Co.
2721—Scott vs. Banks.
2686—Chauret vs. Ives.
2880—Robinson vs. N. Y. & Texas S. S. Co.
2920—Nally vs. Hitchcock.
3517—Warpeck vs. Rosseau.
1464—Sulzbacher vs. J. Cawthra & Co.
2107—Muth vs. 3d Av. R. Co.
2333—Thompson vs. Galligan.
3530—Forbes vs. Burgio.
3897—Cruz vs. Clark.
547—Hess vs. W. & J. Sloane.
2855—Richardson vs. Hinck.
1957—Atchison vs. Williamson.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Georgiana Oakley,
Mary Koukol,
Mary Ellis,
Walter F. Reed,
Victoria E. Drummond,
Lydia E. Bacon,
John D. Thees,
John M. Guiteau,
John Koukol,
Margaret E. Jones,
Kerzia Shepherd,
Ar. 2 P. M.
Peter Fuchs,
Patrick Connolly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2164—Blanchard vs. Ouffray.
2034—Artur vs. Herzfeld.
5786—Sondheim vs. Lippman.
2849—Rockman vs. Friedman.
2650—Rishel vs. Well.
2651—Lieberman vs. N. German Lloyd.
2652—Solomon vs. Van Brunt.
2653—Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co. vs. Mystic Cycle Co.
2654—Worcester Cycle Mfg. Co. vs. Doherty.
2633—Hammond vs. Daly.
2656—Wasle vs. Mercantile Supply Co.
2658—Betz vs. Bensberg.
2659—McConchie vs. Miller.
2660—Lesson vs. Tayler.
2661—Lewinson vs. Reich.
2662—Cooper vs. Parker.
2663—Brooks vs. Witt.
2664—Schreiber vs. First Nat. Bank.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2398—Geiuia vs. Rosenthal.
2436—Dyett vs. Ridley.
2276—Davis vs. Conkling
686—Abram French Co. vs. Shapiro.
2278—Handibode vs. Un. Railway Co.
2286—Ertes vs. McManus.
1986—De Hart vs. Greater N. Y. Pub. Co.
2509—Doran vs. Union Railway Co.
1993—Harris vs. Gemindar.
2403—Ames vs. Folk.
2406—Stein vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2315—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2522—McCormick vs. Gebhardt.
2523—Cutler vs. Leper.
2618—N. Y. Biscuit Co. vs. Tompkins.
2620—Kissling vs. Crow.
2621—Schwab vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2622—Cox vs. Roele.
2623—Schwartz vs. Bumerhof.
2624—Chief vs. Halsey.
2626—Rosenblatt vs. Prince.
2628—Orristein vs. Lang.
2629—Pitzele vs. Conolly
2630—Zeltz vs. Weber.
2631—Solomon vs. Downing.
2632—Clapkewitz vs. Tamsen.
2633—Doutlill vs. Baldwin.
2431—Benis vs. Weiss.
2444—Sheffiin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2502—Hernin vs. James Reilly Repair and Supply Co.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Calendar called at 1:30 P. M. Case on.

1407—Dansman vs. Bauchle.
2095—Hennessy vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2151—Ahlson vs. Good Samaritan Dispensary.
2521—Galasse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1539—Joelson vs. Hurdt.
2481—Levenson vs. Steinberg.
2196—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2376—Kerby vs. Bradley & Currier Co.
2476—Stefesch vs. Walpuski.
2480—Crump vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2373—Herder vs. Fleichtenfeld.
1678—Clarke vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
2145—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Feeney.
2596—McKenna vs. Regensberger.
2539—Cox vs. Cameron
1535—Howe vs. Glauber.
2665—Sweet vs. Weinberg.
2666—Clifford vs. Callahan.
2667—Am. Gas C. Co. vs. Stimmel.
2668—Hensel Colliday Co. vs. Werner.
2670—Soles vs. Carrito.
2671—Weinig vs. Downing.
2672—Musier vs. Muller.
2673—O'Bannan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2676—Raff vs. Rothberg.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

6700—Jacobs vs. Domerich.
6688—McLaughlin vs. Collins.
5295—Hirsch vs. Am. Flag Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2676.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, McCann, and McIntyre, Jr., for the People.

1—William Hamilton, alias Wm. McGuire.
2—Thomas Hannon.
3—John Keating.
4—Mamie Smith, Mary Potter.
5—Teresa Gillen.
6—Cornelius Hector, James Smith, Joseph Rheim, Stephen Smith.
7—Saverio Marrone.
8—Louis Snilken.
9—William Johnson.
10—Thomas Commiskey, John Lee.
11—Jacob Farber.
12—Hyman Graff.
13—Alfred Hoppe.
14—Genaro L. Cataldo.
15—Rosina Steiber.
16—Jennie Miller.
17—Louis Goldberg, Max Goldberg.
18—Max Goldberg.

Pleadings.

1—Joseph Cash, Peter Dwyer.
2—Joseph Leahy.
3—Daniel Leahy.
4—John Reynolds.
5—William McMahon.
6—John Koch.
7—Thomas Brooks.
8—Annie Carroll.
9—John Gorevan, Thomas J. Murphy.
10—Herbert Williams.
11—James F. Dixon.
12—Joseph Smith, George Keeler, Harry Cleary.
13—Le Roy Davidson.
14—Walter Burrell.
15—Christ Carpanotes.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Herrman for the People.

1—John Collins, James Nertney.
2—Lelege C. Worl.
3—Henry Davis.
4—Alexander Geismar.
5—Thomas Brynes, George Scullen.
6—Edward Johnson, William Westner.
7—Herman Schmitt, John McCarthy.
8—Mortimer A. Harrison.
9—Jacob Spiegelelglass, Abraham Goldstein, Morris Mappin.
10—William Hopkins.
11—Stephen Roland.
12—Harry Ray, Susie Poindexter.
13—Gallia Floro.
14—Patrick McKeon.
15—Maggie Wilson, May Wilson.
16—William Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and Townsend for the People.

1—Benjamin Bernstein.
2—Richard F. Price.
3—John Williams.
4—Emil Straub.
5—John Miller.
6—Michael Falvey.
7—Edward Dwyer.
8—Peter Casey.
9—Joseph Roberts.
10—Salvatore Margajo.
11—Giuseppe Cobuccio.
12—Mary E. Sullivan.
13—George McGilligan.
14—Mary E. Sullivan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and O'Connor for the People.

1—John Dermody.
2—Edward Dovell.
3—Richard De Bow.
4—Joseph Forlanza.
5—William Flanigan.
6—Max Mitz.
7—Nathan Frolich.
8—Henry F. Carroll.
9—Bernard Heidenreich.
10—J. Harris Drummond.
11—James Davis.
12—Robert H. Jones.
13—William Boyle.
14—Edward R. Gottlieb.
15—Otto Egner.
16—Joseph Schultz.
17—Louis Sigmond.
18—James Bendon.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Majestic Hotel Company vs. Eyre—Hamilton Odell, New York Security and Trust Company vs. Rouckendorf—Henry B. Anderson.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Gauts vs. Flanders—James R. Torrance.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Catharine F. Kingsland vs. William B. Bingham—Edward F. De Blexedon. John O. M. Hafernann vs. Sarah J. Hyde—Christian Crdemann. Frank A. Favata vs. Frank L. Hamilton Company—George W. Simers, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Bookstaver, J.—Harlan P. Hubbard vs. Clark W. Bryan Company—Louis Hanneman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

102—Iseman vs. Miles.
103—Henke vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R.
104—Vogedes vs. Beakes.
106—Sizer vs. Spitzer.
86—House vs. Erie R. R.
63—Sayer vs. Scott.
105—Rice vs. Coutant.
108—Bliss vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
110—Bank of Metropolis vs. Faber.
111—Suburban Electric Light Co. vs. Town of Hempstead.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials—Gaynor J. Day calendar.

132—Pitchett vs. Murphy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I. Dickey, J.; Part II. Keogh, J.; Part III., Marean, J.; Part IV., Jenks, J.; Part V., Lambert, J.

7475—Mary L. Elsworth vs. supposed incompetent.
4866—Edgerley vs. L. I. Railroad Co.
2015—Allen vs. City of Brooklyn et al.
3030—Ross vs. Nassau R. R.
5072—Belford vs. Long Island R. R.
4238—Fisher vs. Nassau R. R.
5497—Fields vs. Brooklyn Heights Co.
6938—Thorne vs. Terry et al.
5017—McGahey vs. Nassau R. R.
4752—McLaughlin vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
3674—McGarl vs. Nassau R. R.
3085—Martin vs. Palmer.
3250—Arbuckle vs. Belford.
4750—Lordi vs. Amorosa.
2869—Stemmerman vs. Nassau R. R.
7192—Brauer vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2732—Stafford vs. Stanley.
4446—Baldwin vs. Long Island R. R.
3581—Murray vs. Candee.
558—Kenny vs. City of Brooklyn.
1079—Brown vs. Barrett
2976—Rafferty vs. Brown.
4316—Kipp vs. Pullman & Co.
6780—Wahl vs. Chatillon & Sons.
3844—Brady vs. Nassau R. R.
3812—Tunney vs. Nassau R. R.
4439—Koehler vs. Minck.
4471—Farrell vs. Condon.
3845—Reilly vs. Nassau Railroad.
3159—McGarry vs. Frankel.
1051—Daly vs. Friedlander.
3374—Hicks vs. N. J. Car Spring Co.
4481—Lawrence vs. Bkln., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.
1490—Anglim vs. Hoffman.
4477—Schellenberger vs. Nassau R. R.
5269—Siegel vs. Nassau R. R.
5375—Young et al. vs. Katz.
5378—Femsead vs. Bkln., Q. C. & Sub. R. R.

The following causes if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

5384—Schmielan vs. Burfeind.
3057—Boode vs. Bklyn. Heights R. R.
4194—Willard vs. Whalen
7255—Alexander vs. Creamer.
4324—Frazer vs. Shannon
3996—Linn vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
7439—People ex rel. Tate vs. Post.
7421—Harrison vs. Physiac.
7300—O'Donnell vs. Shaw et al.
7415—Henderson vs. Adams Cylinder Co.
7473—Brainerd vs. Nassau R. R.
3111—Jenkins vs. Herrmann the Great.
5272—Wolf vs. Boscher.
3124—Frazey vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
6327—Nathan vs. Gibb et al.
4311—Melik vs. B'klyn Homeopathic Hosp.
3610—Bcwee vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
7226—Linton vs. Monahan.
3099—Boyle vs. Taylor.
5803—Shepard vs. Nassau R. R.
5335—Parker vs. B'klyn City & Newtown RR
5390—Diebold vs. Imperial Council.
5396—Bruce vs. Fiss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Co.
5399—Moran vs. McAlpin
5460—Butler vs. Supreme Council, C. B. L.
5402—McAllister vs. Ferguson.
3625—Gibbons vs. B. H. R. R.
6047—Greer vs. Monahan et al.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5405.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar.

John Lanniger, grand larceny; Abraham Lewis, burglary; Joseph Goldstein, burglary; Bernard Miles, assault; Edward Mass, grand larceny; Helen Hewitt and Mary Clemens, burglary; William D. Fernell, William Collins; John Ambrose, burglary.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Hurd, J. Civil calendar.

683—Redtke vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
588—Dibetta vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
3872—Munsey vs. Brooklyn H. R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of John G. Crosley, Margaret McDonough, Jane Roome, James B. Washington, Seth C. Keyes, Benjamin G. Swanton, George Zipp, John Zipp, Cornelia McD. Lewis, George H. Fitchett, Mary L. Whiting, Henry Weinrauch, William H. Kiernan, Loftus Wood, and Carl Schoenberg.

The revocation letters testamentary of Seth C. Keyes.

The estate of Samuel Whitnum.

The administration of Frederick Iffinger, George W. Rogers, and James Ryan.

The inventory of Edward von Fricken.

The real estate of Anderson Criwell.

The probate of heirship of James Denny.

Contested Calendar at 10:30—5—Will of George W. Hofer. 8—Will of Daniel H. Homan. 1—Will of James McGuigan.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M.

64—Higgins vs. Eglee.
67—King vs. N. Y. & Q. Co. R. R. Co.
68—Kitchell vs. Kilgen.
72—Furdy vs. City of New York.
74—Parks vs. same.
77—Dodge vs. Duryea.
78—Merritt vs. same.
79—Fallon vs. City of New York.
80—Daley vs. Block.
81—Campbell vs. same.
83—Green vs. L. I. R. R. Co.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

AMERICAN FIN

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE ENEMIES OF THE TREATY.

The responsibility resting upon the little group of United States Senators who are obstructing the ratification of the treaty is getting to be heavier than prudent men would wish to bear.

In fighting the treaty they are postponing the day of peace; they are striving to continue the state of war, now suspended, not ended. Their success must inevitably lead to further armed conflict and bloodshed.

The situation in Manila causes much anxiety at Washington. The Filipinos, whose armed forces, though far outnumbering our army of occupation, would be easily dealt with by peaceful means if they were not sustained by outside influences, are now beyond the reach of reason or friendly appeal. There is grave suspicion that they are receiving encouragement from Europe and even from Washington. The threatened defeat of the treaty has emboldened AGUINALDO's representative in Washington to send to the State Department a demand to be informed why we are sending reinforcements to Manila and whether military operations are to be directed against "the existing Government of the Philippines." Such impudence from the Cuban Junta two years ago would have made the face of Senator HOAR turn white with rage. He is now the very cause and occasion of AGONCILLO's bumptiousness.

Admiral GEORGE DEWEY declares that AGUINALDO is fast losing strength with the natives and "could be disposed of as a disturbing factor in a hurry were it not that he is bolstered up with false hopes that Congress will refuse to ratify the treaty and that in some way he will personally profit by the stand he has taken for independent recognition."

When Spain delayed for more than two years the ratification of the treaty of 1819 ceding Florida to the United States President MONROE took the position that "a treaty concluded in conformity with instructions is obligatory in good faith according to the true intent and meaning of the parties; each party is bound to ratify it." Secretary of State JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, following VATTEL, MARTENS, and the earlier writers, repeatedly asserted in diplomatic correspondence that the King of Spain was bound to ratify the treaty. This extreme view is of course inadmissible, and is no longer held. But it is the opinion of all modern text writers, sustained by the practice of nations, that refusal to ratify a treaty negotiated by agents armed with full powers, which they cannot be shown to have exceeded, is to be justified only by grave public reasons, which comity and honor demand should be frankly stated. What grave public reasons could the President present to Spain in justification? Absolutely none beyond those suggested with telling sarcasm by Senator LODGE. He would be compelled to say to the Madrid Government that he rejected the treaty in obedience to the mandate of a minority of one-third of the Senate because Spain had yielded too much. Our good faith and honor, our capacity to make and keep a compact, would be impugned or made doubtful by the success of the reckless foes of the treaty.

The responsibility for further warfare, for National disgrace, for the humiliation of the President, for the bloody consequences of the false hopes of the Filipinos, and for all the evil complications which a refusal to make peace may involve lies with these Senators. Their arguments have long since been overcome. They have taken refuge in mere conceit of opinion and in that brutish stubbornness which has so often made the Senate the stronghold of resistance to the country's will. Their behavior calls for prompt and severe reproof and chastisement from public opinion. Feb. 6 is the day fixed for a vote on the treaty. Before that day opposition should cease.

IS CONGRESS BRIBED?

It was to be expected that GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN would come to the defense of the regular army. His eulogy, delivered in the House on Tuesday, was what was to be expected from his father's son. Not that the regular army needs any defense anywhere in this country, except in the halls of Congress. Everywhere else it is recognized that it has saved the country. We are all proud of what the army has done, excepting, apparently, our so-called representatives in Congress. Mr. MCCLELLAN's voice is the only one that has been raised in deprecation of the stupid insults that were heaped upon the regular army in Congress last April by such a mountebank as LEWIS of Washington and such a demagogue as KNOWLES of South Dakota. Neither of these men has yet had the grace to eat his own false and shameful words in the place where they were delivered.

Silence upon the great achievements of the army is perhaps all we can expect from Congress. But we have a right to expect and to demand that Congress shall take order that the standard of the regular army shall be maintained. This is the main question. No guarantee upon this question finds a place either in the Hull bill or in any measure that has been introduced for the enlargement of the army. The appointment of more than a thousand new officers is left to the favor of the President, and treated as spoils. Neither the President nor any other man is fit to be trusted with such a discretion. The President has shown himself especially unfit to be trusted with it, not only by the political appointments which he made last Spring to the army, but by the really disgraceful appointment he has just made to the Consulate at Singapore, suddenly become of great National and international importance, of a commonplace office-hunting politician of no pretense of special fitness for the place.

The phrase "civil service reform" had a special application in this country. It meant that the civil service was to be raised to the plane of the military service, with which we were all satisfied, of which we were all proud. But nothing can be more certain than that the appointment of hundreds, almost of thousands, of new officers by favor will do much to degrade the military service to the level of the unreformed civil service. Perhaps this is the most important and far-reaching question now before the country. And yet not a voice is raised in Congress upon what is so plainly the side of right and reason. Here was a chance for the Democrats to raise an issue upon which they would be clearly in the right and upon which the country would be with them. Yet they let go the chance to serve their party by serving their country. Yet they are as dumb as the Republicans. Why? There is only one plausible answer, and that is that all Congress has been bribed into silence by the expectation of "some of the pork," by the expectation that places will be found in the new army for the political retainers and dependents of every member. The prospect of the passage of a bill enlarging the army and taking no guarantees for the character or the competency of the new officers is shameful and appalling.

WHAT IS "THE OPEN DOOR!"

It is only too plain from the expressions of some of our public men and from those of a large number of our newspaper writers that the real nature of the policy known as that of the "open door" is very imperfectly understood in this country. We may add for the comfort of ultra-Americans that it is frequently misunderstood in England, where it is supposed to have had its origin.

It may be well to mention at the outset some things that the policy is not. It is not, for instance, a policy that demands that the door of trade shall be forced open when it is in the control of a nation which prefers, however unwisely, to keep it closed, if that nation is one of the recognized powers of the world. Some of our protectionist friends appear to imagine that the aim of England in promoting this policy is to compel Germany or France or the United States to repeal the duties on imports which interfere with the extension of English trade. No such idea has ever been advanced in England, nor until general insanity sets in among her public men is it likely that it will be. England is not prepared to spend millions on war to secure thousands in trade, and that is what would be the result of such a mad line of action.

Nor does the policy of the open door imply that nations shall be forced to open the trade of their outlying possessions to others, if these possessions have been acquired with the assent of the others, or without their active opposition. Germany can do what she finds best for her own interests in China, as can Russia, without fear of forcible resistance from Great Britain, so far as concerns territory already obtained. What may be done in the future, if the plans of these powers shall continue to be aggressive, will be a question to be settled when it arises. Meanwhile, it is inevitable that the course of these nations should influence the attitude of England in the general relations of the world. Governments which prefer to act in a selfish and, so to speak, in a hoggish manner, in the matter of trade, cannot complain if they do not excite the warmest affection in others. But though there is a small faction in England that urges extreme aggression for the extension of trade—the true Jingoes—it is a small minority, and like the corresponding faction in our own country it is made up rather of demagogues who mistake the feeling of the people than of any considerable part of the people themselves.

On the other hand, the real policy of the open door is, as we understand it, this: That outside of the strictly domestic boundaries of the recognized powers of the world trade should be free to all on equal terms, and that the influence of the Governments which believe in this principle should be exerted to bring about its general acceptance. Undoubtedly this is what our own Government had in view when it made its declaration in regard to the trade of our dependencies acquired by the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain. It is a policy which we can with entire safety adopt for ourselves, and can unite with any other power that believes in it to extend it as widely as possible throughout the world. It happens, indeed, that the only power now showing any intelligent sympathy with this policy is Great Britain, but it is by no means certain that the other powers will not gradually come to an understanding of its great value. Already there is no nation that ventures openly to reject it and oppose it. It is the professed policy of Germany and of Russia in China, and even France in Madagascar will not admit that she intends to insist upon the policy of exclusion. When a policy has thus won its way against the prejudices and false notions of interest nursed by the traditions of generations, it is safe to assume that it will go very much further if it is wisely and firmly sustained and pressed. Since it tends strongly to promote not only the prosperity of the American people but of the world, and general peace, it is clearly our duty to maintain it with all the resources at our command. It is the true mission that we have to carry out as a "world power."

"EMBALMED BEEF."

Much disappointment was expressed, when Gen. EAGAN turned his official defense into a series of personal insults, that he had not used moderate and decent language, which would have enabled the President to call a court of inquiry instead of a court-martial. A court of inquiry would have been able to make an investigation of the charges. The wish expressed for such a tribunal is of course an acknowledgment that no real investigation can be expected from the existing commission. Of course a commission the appointment of whose members was dictated or acquiesced in by Secretary ALGER could not command public confidence. The creature could not be superior to the creator. A touch of burlesque is added to the performance by the announcement that Mr. ALGER himself will "take the stand," and undergo the searching cross-examination of men chosen as his inquisitors by himself, or, what is the same thing, by a President who is on his defense before the country for keeping ALGER in office.

But there is really no occasion for a court of inquiry about the specific issue between Gen. MILES and Gen. EAGAN. That has already been settled, and settled in Gen. MILES's favor. It has been shown that while some of the fresh beef issued to the troops was fairly good, some was very bad, and that some at least was injected with chemicals for the purpose of preserving it. So that Gen. MILES's description of it as "embalmed beef," which so infuriated Gen. EAGAN, was entirely accurate.

A FOOLISH RUMOR.

The spoilsmen are circulating the story that Gov. ROOSEVELT has changed his mind to some extent in regard to the repeal of the civil service law known as the "anti-starch" act, which was the pet achievement of Gov. BLACK's remarkable administration. They are either deluding themselves or trying to delude others with the statement that Gov. ROOSEVELT has been persuaded that the appointing officer should have a wider discretion in all cases and that there should be a much greater number of cases in which the appointing officer should have entire discretion.

There is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Governor has changed his mind in this direction. He is no novice. He does not enter upon his duties, as his predecessor did, with little knowledge and strong prejudices. He has not that shallow tendency to theorizing which was at once the most dangerous and the most amusing quality of Mr. BLACK's mind. He knows the civil service from every point of view probably better than any other living American, for he has studied it and administered it as a reformer, as a Commissioner of the reform law, and as an officer in both the Federal and the State service. Moreover, he has had ample opportunity to study the politician's view of the matter, and he has not neglected it. There is no legitimate phase of the service that he does not know intimately, and there is no abuse connected with it that he cannot be relied upon to detect.

When, therefore, he announced in his inaugural address the principles which he thought ought to be applied to the service of the State, and when especially he advocated the repeal of the absurd and hypocritical Black law, it is perfectly certain that he had made up his mind deliberately and intelligently as to the grounds of such recommendation, and he is not in the remotest degree likely to change it at the present time. Like most other civil service reformers, Gov. ROOSEVELT is no doctrinaire. He is the last man to insist that the present system cannot be improved in the light of experience, but the spoilsmen may rest assured of one thing: he will seek to improve it and not to "beat" it. He will stand like a rock against the use of the service to promote partisan ends at the expense of the public interests. And he is wise enough to see that in this he is really serving the true and lasting ends of his party, which he regards as an instrument for high purposes and not as a mere place-mongering organization.

THE NEED OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

A man of gifts and attainments is needed at the head of the great National Library at Washington. He must be broad-minded, full-minded, capable. That noble edifice cannot be made a life retreat for old hacks and indigent office rounders.

The technical expertness of the trained librarian is indispensable somewhere, but not necessarily at the head. It can be provided in the administrative places of the second grade, in the chiefs and heads who act under the direction of the Librarian. That office, however, is of such high requirements that it must be filled by a man of distinction.

The Nation is proud of the library. In the nobility of its architecture and the beauty of its adornments the building is unsurpassed in the country. As a collection of books it is beginning to take its place among the great libraries of the world. Its utility as a source of knowledge and information at the seat of the Government is demonstrated at every session of Congress, and is incalculable.

Think of enthroning in that splendid pile, where he will be surrounded by all the learning of the ages, some superannuated party valet or butler who has got through life with a political almanac and a gazetteer, who regards law, institutions, science, and literature with the cheerful incuriosity of a fourth-rate mind, and who would exercise his power of appointment in the service of the library strictly according to the principles inculcated by the late EUGENE HIGGINS.

It would be a National disgrace and humiliation. Is it forbidden to hope that in making the appointment the President will be guided by a fit sense of the dignity and high responsibilities of the place?

POLICE PISTOL PRACTICE.

The most striking fact about the escape of a burglar, told in yesterday's TIMES, after the courage and readiness shown by the thief himself, was the very bad shooting done by the police. The casual citizens who took shots at the burglar shot as badly, but casual citizens are not supposed to shoot well, and that lady can be pardoned who in her enthusiasm emptied a revolverful of blank cartridges in the direction of the fleeing burglar. But policemen are furnished with revolvers upon the theory that they shall learn how to use them. Yet half a dozen policemen blazed away at a burglar, not yet become also a murderer, at point blank range, without disabling him and apparently without hitting him. The thing is disgraceful and absurd.

When Gov. ROOSEVELT was a Police Commissioner provision was made for regular pistol practice by the police. It lasted for only a short time, and has never been attempted before or since. If the police are to carry pistols they certainly should know how to use them. The pistol practice which has lapsed into a not at all "innocuous desuetude" ought to be revived and kept up until it should be impossible for any man on the force firing his revolver from the top of a house to miss a man on the back fence. The lack of pistol practice is only one instance, however, of the lack of training on the part of the police. When a new applicant joins the force he is supposed to be, and usually is, in good physical condition. But sauntering along a post is not exercise that will keep him in condition. It simply develops his appetite and his girth until after a year or so the common "cop" can no more run a quarter of a mile at top speed that he can jump over a house. A simple gymnasium and a shooting gallery ought to be part of the equipment of every station house, and the habitual use of them should be made compulsory and officially tested.

STREET IN BAD CONDITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am curious to know if there is any official in the present administration whose duty it is to see that streets which have been opened for gas or water connections are restored to their proper condition. I ask this because I notice that in every locality there are dangerous holes which are a constant menace to the life of drivers of all kinds of vehicles.

An accident occurred in Twenty-first Street, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, on Monday night, the result of one of these traps, which even in daylight are almost unavoidable. This accident occurred about 6 o'clock, when darkness had made the hole invisible. A man was thrown from his seat on a truck, and before a team which was passing at the same time could be stopped he was run over and badly injured. If a suit to recover damages should be brought I am sure every tenant in that block will be willing to testify that the negligence of the city officials (if there are any such) is responsible for the dangerous ditches the whole width of the street, which have been there all Winter.

SILLAGA.

New York, Jan. 25, 1899.

What St. Paul Wrote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Does not one of THE TIMES correspondents err in quoting St. Paul on the subject as to which Gen. Eagan is so animated and brilliant? St. Paul wrote:

"For what if some did not believe? Shall their unbelief make the faith of God without effect?

"God forbid: yea, let God be true and every man a liar; as it is written, That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings and mightest overcome when thou art judged." (Romans, iii., 3, 4, King James version.)

The Psalmist wrote: "I said in my haste, All men are liars." (Psalms, cxvi., 11.)

David had some military experience.

Boston, Jan. 23, 1899. X. Y.

NUGGETS.

Explained.

"I wonder why Dazzler always wears rubbers?"

"To insulate that remarkable sparkling wit of his."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Getting Even.

"Why should I marry you?" she asked, coldly.

"Well, of course," he replied, viciously, "you can be an old maid if you wish."—Philadelphia North American.

By Another Name.

Dakota Woman—I know I can never stand it, doctor, to have that tooth pulled!

Dentist—I can divorce you from that tooth, Madam, in five seconds.

Dakota Woman—Oh, well, go ahead.—Chicago Tribune.

Doubtful.

"Isn't that young man fond of music!" exclaimed the young woman.

"I don't know," answered Miss Cayenne. "Judging by the way he will stand up and listen to himself sing by the hour, I should say he isn't."—Washington Star.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

Maxwell Williams in Chicago Record.

Still, the belief I hold is fixed and strong,
That evil deeds bring instant punishment,
And good deeds swift reward, although a long
Success to wicked plottings may be lent.
For man is like a player at the board
Of some great organ; if he strike the notes
Which harmonize, a pure and gracious chord
Down the dim vast cathedral arches floats;
But if the notes be false, the sweet sounds cease,
And discord jars the ear and mars the prayers
That into troubled hearts were bringing peace,
And healing with their balm all human cares.
So does each deed a hellish discord roll
Or chord of heavenly sweetness through man's soul

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to Miss Virginia Fair will occur at noon on Tuesday, April 4, at the home of Miss Fair's sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, on Fifth Avenue. After a honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will go to Newport early in June and occupy Belvoir on Beacon Hill, which was rented by Mr. Vanderbilt a few days ago.

***

The incidents and events of the midweek are many and varied, and are keeping the devotees of gayety on the go. Yesterday brought numerous luncheons, a number of small receptions and at homes, at least a score of ladies' luncheons, a few dinners, and "Tannhäuser" at the opera in the evening. To-day is even more filled, and with more important affairs. There will be a reading this morning at the Waldorf at 11 o'clock by Miss Helen Gardener from her own war story of "An Unofficial Patriot" in aid of the Benefit Fund for the Relief of Soldiers, Sailors and Their Families, which is being managed by the Women's Patriotic Relief Association. The cause for which the entertainment is given should appeal to every one. Tickets can be procured at the Astoria, costing only $1, and will doubtless be much in demand.

***

The most important event of this afternoon will be the large musicale to be given by Mrs. W. D. Sloane at her Fifth Avenue residence, and at which Mme. Nordica, David Bispham, and other artists will sing, and the Adamowski Quartet will play. The evening will bring a dinner dance at the residence of Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, to which guests will go from other dinners to be given by Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. Bayard Cutting, and others; the second and last of the Cinderella dances at Sherry's, an informal dance at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Stedman, a dinner at the residence of Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, at 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, and the Old Guard ball, at the Metropolitan Opera House.

***

Among those booked to sail for Mediterranean ports on the Auguste Victoria today are Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Stuart A. Coats, Mrs. Robert D. Douglass, Gordon Fellows, Miss W. L. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore F. Jackson, Henry S. Kip, Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, the Rev. John R. Paxton, son and daughter, Francis W. Peabody of Boston, W. W. Lawrence of Pittsburg, Lambert Suydam, Sir B. Samuelson and Lady Samuelson, Mrs. J. E. Taylor, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Woodruff.

***

The Old Guard Ball, while not distinctively a fashionable event, still interests a very large number of people, and, from all indications, the ball to-night will be the largest and handsomest in the history of the old and popular organization. A number of the officers and many of the soldiers and sailors who served in last Summer's war will be present in uniform, and this fact will alone draw many people to the affair who are not usually ball goers. Those who have never attended an Old Guard ball are possibly not aware that it is the handsomest ball given in America. The Opera House, with its decorations of American flags, the back of the stage arranged with a marquee tent and suggestions of war in piles of cannon balls and ancient field pieces, and its throngs of brilliantly uniformed men and well-gowned women, make up a mise en scène worth going many miles to see. The grand march, which will take place about midnight, is followed by a series of evolutions skillfully performed, and then come general dancing and supper.

***

The return of Mrs. de Garmendia and her daughter, Miss Anita de Garmendia, from La Guayra on Tuesday, was welcomed by a number of friends. Mrs. and Miss de Garmendia went to Caracas last Autumn. There they were several times the guests of President Andrade. Mr. Spaulding de Garmendia, who was with them, sailed just before they left direct for France, where he will rejoin his wife, formerly Miss Mary Jenness of Baltimore, to whom he was married in Italy last Autumn.

***

Mr. Clinton Gilbert and Miss Bacon, a niece of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, will be married at the Church of the Holy Communion on the afternoon of Feb. 8. Mr. Cleveland Moffett, the well-known writer, and Miss Mary Lusk, daughter of the late Dr. Lusk, will be married in the Church of the Epiphany on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 11. Miss Lusk will be attended by her two younger sisters, Misses Anna and Alice, as bridesmaids. The engagement is announced of Mr. James Woodhull Adams of Newark, N. J., and Miss Helen Minot Shaw, daughter of Mrs. Leander B. Shaw, and of Mr. Philip Crossley, a young Englishman, and Miss Redfield, niece of the late Lawrence Turnure.

***

Cards for the February receptions, which promise to be almost as numerous as those of January, although crowded into two weeks' time, are being received by every mail. Mrs. Charles Walton Ogden, Jr., formerly Miss Little of Boston, and who receives to-day at her residence, 30 West Twentieth Street, will give a second reception next Thursday, Feb. 2. Mrs. Henry R. Beeckman and the Misses Beeckman will receive to-morrow at 35 West Seventeenth Street and will give a second reception on Friday, Feb. 7. Among the "at home" cards received are those of Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., of 8 East Seventy-sixth Street; Mrs. Ernest R. Adee of 146 East Thirty-eighth Street, Mrs. Clarence Pell and Miss Charlotte Pell of 119 East Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. Robert Livingston Crooke and the Misses Crooke of 100 East Seventeenth Street, and Miss Davenport of 216 East Sixteenth Street, for Wednesdays; of Mrs. José F. de Navarro of 13 West Forty-sixth Street, for Thursdays, and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield and Miss Emily Delafield of 64 West Fifty-sixth Street, for Mondays.

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Among small dances in the near future will be one to be given by Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald at her residence, 253 Lexington Avenue, on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 14. There will be a cotillion.

***

As the first swallow is said to be a sign of Summer, so the first meetings of the various Badminton, tennis, and bowling clubs are signs of the coming Lenten season. The Junior Badminton Club will hold its first meeting in the Berkeley School Armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, and thereafter will meet every Tuesday evening. The President of this club is Mr. Philip Livingston, the Treasurer Mr. Schuyler S. Stebbins, and the Secretary Mr. Francis B. Kemble. The patronesses are Mrs. Henry A. Coster, Mrs. John Neeser, Miss Furniss, Mrs. Henry Lewis Morris, Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mrs. Samuel Riker, Jr., Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mrs. Philip J. Sands, Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., Mrs. Howard Henry, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, and Mrs. Gouverneur Kemble.

***

The management of the Cinderella Dance this evening is determined to carry out the idea of the dances expressed in the title, and will start the cotillion promptly at 10 P. M. and close it at midnight. It is to be hoped they will be more successful than the Philadelphia women, who have tried in vain to effect early hours for their entertainments there. The management has also arranged to supply hot coffee to the cabmen and coachmen who wait for the guests outside.

***

The invitations for the second Assembly ball, the last large ball of the season, at the Astoria, on Feb. 9, are now all out. The cotillion will begin at 1:30 A. M., after supper, and will be led by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden. Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. John W. Minturn will receive the guests.

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The class which sews for the Lying-In Hospital, and whose organizers are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Frederic Bronson, and others, will hold its two meetings this morning. The up-town meeting will be at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Bronson, 174 Madison Avenue, where Mrs. Leonard, the contralto, will sing, and Carl J. Krenauer, the 'cellist, will play. At the down-town meeting at Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's, 12 Washington Square, a trio composed of Miss Ballade, violinist; Miss McFarland, pianist, and Mrs. Trippen, the 'cellist, will play. Next week's meetings will be at the residences of Mrs. Astor and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt.

***

The first meeting of the new Musical Club, organized by Miss Justine Cutting, daughter of Mrs. Bayard Cutting, which is to meet weekly during Lent, will be held next week at the residence of Mrs. Bayard Cutting. The Knickerbocker Riding Club will hold its first meeting for the season at Durland's Riding Academy to-morrow evening. The meeting was to have been this evening, but was postponed because it would have clashed with the Cinderella dance at Sherry's.

***

The death of Mr. Charles R. Hone from typhoid fever, which occurred at his residence, 207 West Seventieth Street, on Tuesday night, was received with sad surprise. It was known that Mr. Hone was quite ill, but people were not cognizant of his desperate condition. Few men were formerly better known in New York society than Mr. Hone. His obituary will be found in another column.

***

The third Wednesday or Southern Cotillion was danced last evening at Sherry's. Mr. Alexander M. Hadden led the dancing with Miss Alice Castleman, a typical beauty from Kentucky, the birthplace of so many fair women. The Southern element preponderated at this dance, as it does at all of these entertainments. Messrs. Heth Lorton, George H. Sullivan, James L. Johnson, John C. Breckinridge, and a few others managed the affair and took charge of the floor. Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. J. Burling Lawrence, and other patronesses received. A large number of the members of this organization will attend the Charity Ball next Tuesday night. The fourth and last Wednesday Cotillion for this season will take place at Sherry's Feb. 8.

***

The demand for boxes at the coming Charity Ball has been so great that the management has found it necessary to build a number of new ones for the occasion. The doors will be opened at 9 o'clock. The opening ceremony of the promenade will take place at 10 o'clock.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Smith—Hyman.

An attractive wedding yesterday evening took place at the home of Mrs. Rose Hyman, 46 East Fifty-eighth Street, when her daughter, Miss Julia Hyman, became the wife of I. Richard Smith, the son of Abraham Smith. The ceremony was performed at 8:30 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gottheil, pastor of Temple Emanu-El. The banisters of the house were trimmed with greens, and the rooms in which the ceremony and reception took place were handsomely decorated with palms, pink roses, Southern smilax, and white hyacinths.

The music was furnished by Ernest Neyer's orchestra, which played the Wedding March from "Lohengrin" and that by Mendelssohn, and during the ceremony the "Freischutz" prayer. The bride, who is a striking looking brunette, entered on the arm of her uncle, Mitchell Hyman, who gave her away. She was gowned in white satin, trimmed with duchesse and point lace, and carried white roses and lilies of the valley. Her tulle veil was fastened with orange blossoms. Miss Sophie Hyman, sister of the bride, who attended her as maid of honor, wore white satin and silver brocade, and carried deep red Jacqueminot roses. There were no bridesmaids.

Milton Goldsmith attended Mr. Smith as best man, and the ushers were Benjamin Tuska, Gustave Tuska, Henry C. Bernheim, Dr. Emanuel M. Baruch, Henry Smith, a cousin of the bridegroom; William W. Platzek, and Leo Hyman.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding supper for abo. 150 persons. Mrs. Henry Meyers, sister of the bride, wore pink damassé and duchesse and point lace. Mrs. Hyman, the bride's mother, was in black velvet and duchesse lace. Mrs. Leopold Wallau wore black spangled gauze, Mrs. David Simon wore white satin and diamonds, and Miss Mattie Hyman, the bride's cousin, wore white spangled gauze. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Schulman, associate pastor of Temple Beth-El, and Mrs. Schulman; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman of Temple Emanu-El, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of Temple Bnai Jeshurun, Dr. and Mrs. Henry Hermann, Edmund Wise, Edward Stern, Miss Emma Stern, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strauss, Dr. Manzes, Benjamin Blumenthal, Miss Adele Joseph, Miss Sophie Levy, Miss Rose Spiegelberg, the Misses Schlesinger, Miss Belle Sulzberger, Miss Flora Price, Miss Florence Dessa, Miss Jessie Dessa, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bing, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rosenbaum, Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil, Mr. and Mrs. John Globerman, Mr. and Mrs. George Lithauer, Allen Fisher of Philadelphia, Simon Rawitzer, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mack of Cincinnati.

Mr. Smith is a merchant in this city, and has for some time taken an active interest in the work of the Educational Alliance. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will spend a few weeks on a Southern bridal tour, and will make their home with Mrs. Hyman, the bride's mother.

Feder—Mosler.

Miss Edith Mosler, daughter of Henry Mosler, the artist, was united in marriage to Joseph Feder of Cincinnati, at the home of her parents, 119 West Eighty-fifth Street, shortly after noon yesterday. The ceremony was performed underneath a bower of palms and other plants by the Rev. Dr. F. De Sola Mendes, pastor of the West End Synagogue. The wedding brought congratulatory cablegrams from various European cities and telegrams from all parts of the United States, and several guests came on from the West to attend it. The ceremony itself was a family affair. The bride, who was given away by her father, entered the room to the music of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, played by Edwin Cahn, the violinist, who was accompanied by Prof. Max Liebling on the piano. The bride was unattended. She was gowned in white satin, Marie Antoinette style, trimmed with bow knots of point lace, and carried a bouquet of white flowers. Her tulle veil was fastened by diamond ornaments, the gifts of the bridegroom and of his mother, Mrs. Gustav Feder. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, Julius Feder, as best man. The ushers were Max Fleischman of Cincinnati, Edgar Johnson, Harry Feder, brother of the bridegroom; Max Well, and Arthur Mosler, Gustav Mosler, and Frederick Mosler, brothers of the bride. The ceremony was accompanied by the playing of soft music. The guests at the wedding breakfast were relatives or intimate friends of the bridegroom or bride.

The reception, for which about 500 invitations were sent out, began at 5 o'clock and lasted two hours. It was largely attended. Mrs. Henry Mosler received, gowned in black satin. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Feder and Miss Elsie Feder of Cincinnati, respectively the parents and the sister of the bridegroom; Lee Mida of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. William Mosler of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Mosler of this city, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff of this city, Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Segal and Miss Judith Cahn of Cincinnati, Bertie Segal, Miss Agnes Meyer, an intimate friend of the bride; Mrs. Heinsheimer, and Mr. and Mrs. Berizheim.

Mr. Feder is a broker of Cincinnati, having succeeded to the business of his father, who recently retired, in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Feder will spend a few weeks in Southern travel, and will then go West to make their home in Cincinnati.

Huhn—Foote.

Mr. George Albert Huhn, Jr., of Philadelphia and Miss Madeleine A. Foote, sister of Mr. and Mrs. John Grant Dater, were married yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan performed the ceremony, after which a reception was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, where the bride has been staying.

The bride's white satin gown was trimmed with point lace, with which was woven a collar of pearls and diamonds and a string of the same jewels. She carried a bouquet of valley lilies and orchids. Mrs. Charles C. Daniel was her sister's matron of honor. She wore an effective costume of white lace, draped over silk, with a hat to match, and carried a large bouquet of pink roses. There were no bridesmaids. W. Tevis Huhn, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Spencer D. Wright, Thomas J. Jefferies, Detrich W. Gross, Charles Malcom McCloud, Samuel D. Walton, and Eldridge Smith, all of Philadelphia. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Blanchard, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Haight, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Van Name, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Dater, Mrs. Robert Clendenin, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Wland, Mr. and Mrs. Isidor Wormser, Jr., and Col. and Mrs. A. K. McClure.

Richardson—Williamson.

The marriage of Mr. Albert Landon Richardson and Miss Ella Augusta Williamson occurred yesterday afternoon at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the Rev. Alexander Griswold Cummins, Jr., the assistant rector, officiating. The bride, in a gown of white satin, with the appropriate adornment of orange blossoms, was attended by Miss Georgia Grey, her cousin, as maid of honor. She wore pink silk mull trimmed with narrow ribbon, and a hat of the same color, mousseline de soie. The bridesmaids were the Misses Olive Hitchcock, Carlie B. Taylor, Mary Reynolds Beal, Kathryn Hasbrouck, Annie Halderman, and Helen Weeks. They wore costumes of broadcloth, three in cream color and two in light green, with black velvet picture hats.

Harry Richardson was his brother's best man. The ushers were Mr. Edward Browning, Mr. Nathaniel C. Campbell, Mr. James Coffin, Mr. Elmer H. Crail, Mr. Alphonso Rockwell, and Mr. La Coste. After the ceremony a reception followed at the home of the bride's uncle, Mr. William Steele Grey, 8 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Wells—Rommell.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Lieut. Benjamin Warner Wells, United States Navy, was united in marriage at noon to-day to Miss Julia Laurette Rommell of this city. The ceremony took place at the Church of St. John the Evangelist (Episcopal) in Bowdoin Street, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. William H. Longridge, the pastor, assisted by Brother Albert. In the afternoon Lieut. Wells and his bride boarded a train for New York, and from that city they will go direct to Chicago. Lieut. Wells was flag secretary for Admiral Winfield Scott Schley during the Spanish war. He has recently been assigned as assistant to the Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard, where Lieut. and Mrs. Wells will reside after their return from their Western trip. The bride is a granddaughter of John Masters Bradshaw and was a resident of Boston, and volunteered her services to the Government as a nurse during the Spanish war, accompanying Sister Frances of the Order of St. Margaret on her visit to Puerto Rico.

Fiske—Dean.

A Brooklyn marriage that attracted much attention because of the social standing of the bride and bridegroom was celebrated last evening at the Ross Street Presbyterian Church, in that borough. The bride was Miss Pauline Dean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Dean of 89 Lee Avenue, and the bridegroom Dr. Edwin Rodney Fiske, son of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. M. Fiske of Bedford Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. Erskine Adams, pastor of the church. The bride was gowned in white satin, veiled in embroidered mousseline de sole. Her veil was of tulle, and her bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was Miss Edith L. Putnam. The bridesmaids were Miss Winifred Wall of Manhattan, Miss Cynthia Dixon of Stamford, Conn.; Miss Hattie B. Matthews of Orange, N. J., and Miss Jeanette Day of Brooklyn. John S. Fiske, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were De Witt Bailey, Edward Roberts, Charles C. Brainerd, H. J. Burchell, Walter G. Crump, and W. M. Fiske

ADELINA PATTI'S WEDDING

Was Married to Baron Cederstrom at Brecon, Wales, Yesterday.

OVATION TO THE BRIDAL PARTY

Sir George Faudel Phillips Gave the Bride Away—Honeymoon in Southern France.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Adelina Patti was married this morning at Brecon, Wales, to Baron Cederstrom, Director of the Health Gymnastic Institute here. Mme. Patti took a train from Craig-y-Nos, her residence, to Brecon, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. The band of the South Wales Borderers met the party at the station and, with the fire brigade and police, headed by the Town Banner and the Mace Bearers, escorted the wedding party, in five landaus, to the Roman Catholic Church, which had been specially decorated. Sir George Faudel Phillips, ex-Lord Mayor of London, gave Patti away. The service was very short.

Mme. Patti was married in a traveling dress of dove-colored satin embroided with steel, with a bodice of pale gray and a bonnet trimmed with mauve orchids. Her traveling cape, which matched her dress, was ornamented with a design of true lovers' knots.

The Aldermen, in their robes of office, met the bride and bridegroom in the porch of the church, which was beautifully draped with white, pink, and blue muslin, worked into a canopy in front of the altar, under which the couple stood during the ceremony.

The procession to the church and returning to the station passed under several triumphal arches bearing inscriptions in honor of the bride. The streets were thronged with people, and the church was crowded with invited guests.

Baron and Baroness Cederstrom emerged from the church at 11 o'clock, entered a carriage, the procession was re-formed, and the bride and bridegroom proceeded to the railroad station and started for London. They received an ovation.

The wedding breakfast was a unique affair. Mme. Patti's own chef prepared a most elaborate meal. A table nearly 30 feet long was laid in an improvised dining saloon, with a kitchen attached. Bridal wreaths were suspended from the walls of the car and a wealth of flowers from Craig-y-Nos adorned the table. The dinner service, silver, and wines were all supplied from Craig-y-Nos Castle, while the menu card was adorned with fanciful and grotesque cupids.

The bride presided and herself cut the bride cake, assisted by the husband. While the train was speeding along at the rate of fifty-six miles an hour the customary toasts were proposed with humorous speeches by Sir George Faudel-Phillips, former Lord Mayor of London, and others.

Crowds of admirers welcomed the arrival of the newly wedded pair at the railway station in London and also at the Hotel Cecil. The bride and bridegroom will start to-morrow for the south of France, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Adelina Patti, the widow of Nicolini, the singer, who died at Cannes, France, on Jan. 18, 1898, was born in Madrid on Feb. 19, 1843. She was first married in 1868 to the Marquis de Caux, and was married to Nicolini in 1886. She is a daughter of Salvatore Patti, studied under Ettore Barili, made her début in New York in November, 1859, and at the Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, London, in "La Sonnambula," in May, 1861.

Baron Olof Rudolf Cederstrom was born in 1870. He is the eldest son of Baron Claes Erdad Cederstrom, deceased, who was a Lieutenant in the Swedish Light Guards. Baron Cederstrom was until recently an instructor in a health gymnasium, and was Director of his own health gymnastic institute in London.

ANTI-JESUIT LAW IN GERMANY.

The Reichstag Passes the Reading of a Motion to Repeal.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The Reichstag to-day passed the first and second reading of the Centrist motion to repeal the anti-Jesuit law.

A bill to repeal the anti-Jesuit law of 1872 comes up periodically in the Reichstag and is killed in the Bundesrath, or Federal Council. As a matter of fact, the so-called May laws, under which, during Bismarck's time, the religious orders were dissolved, are no longer in force, and the Jesuits have nearly all returned to Germany, where they virtually occupy the same position they did before 1872. The only advantage which would accrue to the Jesuits by the repeal of the exlie law would be to give them in form the liberty which they now enjoy in fact, and to abolish a statute which might be revived.

THE VENEZUELAN COMMISSION.

Preliminary Sitting Was Purely Formal and Nothing Was Achieved.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The preliminary sitting of the Venezuelan Court of Arbitration this morning was purely formal. The court met in the room which was used by the Spanish-American Peace Commissioners, at the Foreign Office here.

The arbitrators only sat for half an hour.

Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney General of Great Britain, made a brief speech, and Prof. Maertens, the umpire of the Anglo-Venezuelan Arbitration Commission and Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg, replied. In so doing he thanked the French Government for its hospitality. The next meeting of the commission will take place on May 25.

The arbitrators, the Russian Ambassador, Prince Ouroussoff; the British Ambassador, Sir Edmund J. Monson; the United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and the high Foreign Office officials lunched with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé, to-day. The British Ambassador gave a diplomatic dinner to the party this evening, to which the arbitrators were invited.

The Dock Laborers Strike in Colombia

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 25.—The strike which has been in progress here for nearly a fortnight among the dock laborers has extended to Panama partly owing to the fact that the Chilean Line of steamers has increased the wages of its employes, thereby accentuating the deadlock. The company having recently extended its itinerary as far north as Ocos, Guatemala, has suddenly become a serious competitor with the Panama Railway Company for freight by way of the Straits of Magellan.

Boom in South African Securities.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The unprecedented boom in South African securities on the Stock Exchange here has not abated to-day. They were wild after the opening and caused quite a great deal of excitement. The crush was stupendous. Members were lifted off their feet and clouds of dust filled the air. The carrying-over rates were very high and settlement was incomplete. The Clearing House had the utmost difficulty in coping with the crisis.

Dewey on Britain's Imperial Policy.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Mr. Hamilton Brown, editor of The British Realm, received a letter to-day from Rear Admiral Dewey, dated Manila, Dec. 18, in response to a request for an expression of opinion on Great Britain's imperial policy. The Admiral says: "After many years of wandering I have come to the conclusion that the mightiest factor in the civilization of the world is the imperial policy of England."

Beresford Coming to This Country.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 25.— Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, who has been visiting Chinese ports, sailed for the United States to-day on his way to England. In an interview previous to his departure, the Admiral laid emphasis upon the necessity of an understanding between Japan, Germany, the United States, and Great Britain in order to prevent war in the Far East.

Transvaal Charge d'Affaires in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Herr C. van Boeschoten, the Transvaal Charge d'Affaires, attended the Court ball this evening, and Emperor William has personally invited him to participate in the birthday celebration of his Majesty on Friday.

A SUIT OVER A COLLIER DEAL.

Two Ships Ordered in England Were Never Delivered to Us.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice today the trial began of the suit of the United States against Pelley Brothers, ship brokers, for the recovery of £5,300 paid them on April 21, 1898, on two 600-ton colliers by Lieut. Sims, then Acting Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy here.

Lieut. Sims testified that the ship brokers signed a contract at midnight on April 21 to deliver the colliers for £53,000. He added that the contract stipulated that they were to be delivered as soon as possible, and said the ship brokers promised verbally that one of them was to be ready to sail in twenty-four hours and the other in forty-eight hours. The Lieutenant gave the brokers a check for £5,300 at midnight, but they failed to deliver the ships before the neutrality proclamation of April 26, and claimed they were unable to get the colliers ready in that time.

Continuing, Lieut. Sims said the check beat the records in going through the Clearing House, as the brokers secured the money at noon on the morrow, intimating that they cashed the check, expecting war, and that they did not intend to deliver the colliers. Sims further testified that the colliers were to have joined the United States fleet at Key West.

Expert shipmen testified that the colliers could have been ready to sail in the promised time. The defense to-morrow will be that the brokers were unable to fit out the ships before war was declared.

Lady Drummond Found in Brooklyn.

Lady Drummond, of whom, according to a dispatch from London, information is sought by a relative in England, lives in Brooklyn with her husband, Harry Masters, a mechanic, in a flat at 1,364 Fulton Street. She said yesterday that she had received information that she was wanted in England in connection with the disposition of an estate.

MONTEFIORE HOME LEAGUE.

Reception at the Waldorf—Gift of a New Wing to the Sanitarium of the Home.

The annual series of receptions of the Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's League of the Montefiore Home began last night in the small ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria. The reception was in charge of a committee, including Mortimor Hayman, President of the League; Miss Amy Rosenfeld, Vice President; Miss Rebecca Fox, Honorary Secretary; Aaron Bach, Treasurer; Henry Hirsch, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and the Board of Directors of the league. Dancing began at 9 o'clock and ended at 1 A. M., an à la carte supper being served in the dining room. Several hundred young people were present. Among the guests were Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Henry Hess, Louis Gans, Leopold Stein, Ferdinand Sulzberger, Dr. and Mrs. William Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kuhn, Charles Liebeskind, Miss Liebeskind, the Misses Hayman, Miss Singer, and Miss Bertha Simon.

During the evening announcement was made of a donation in aid of the non-sectarian work of the home. This is a gift by Sigmund Neustadt of 15 East Sixty-ninth Street, head of the banking house of Hallgarten & Co., of a new wing to the country sanitarium of the home. This sanitarium, which was dedicated a number of months ago, is a commodious frame structure at Bedford Station, N. Y., and accommodates about thirty-five patients. The home, which is primarily intended for sufferers from incurable diseases, sends to this sanitarium some of its patients who need the bracing country air, curable cases as well as consumptives. The new wing will provide accommodation for about thirty more patients, and will cost probably $5,000 to $7,000. The work will begin next week.

There are to be two other receptions this season—one in March and one in April—and besides this the league will celebrate Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, by holding exercises at the home, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Grand Boulevard, at 3 P. M. On this occasion there will be a musical programme, and the Rev. Dr. Schulman, the new associate pastor of Temple Beth-El, will deliver an address.

GEORGE E. ORAM DEAD.

Anthony Comstock's Secretary Expires from the Effects of Pneumonia.

George E. Oram, thirty-seven years old, of Avenue F and Second Avenue, Kensington, L. I., private secretary to Anthony Comstock, died shortly before 6 o'clock last evening at the home of Police Sergeant O'Toole of the Morrisania Station, at 743 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, as a result of going out too soon after an attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Oram had been ill at his home for several weeks with pneumonia. Yesterday he went to the Borough of the Bronx to transact some business. He was taken with a chill in East One Hundred and Forty-first Street and was taken by Policeman Neville to the Alexander Avenue Station.

There he said that Sergt. O'Toole was a personal friend of his, and he was taken to the Sergeant's house, where he died in a short time. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment in Willis Avenue.

INVASION OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Italians with Spurious Bills Said to be Coming on Three Vessels.

It was reported yesterday that the United States Secret Service agents had received information regarding the movements of a band of Italian counterfeiters, who are said to be on their way to this country on the steamships Kaiser Wilhelm II., Lord Warwick, and Malabar, now due here. It was also reported that the men were bringing with them a lot of spurious American bills which they had made in Italy, and that a Secret Service detective had left word at a shipping office at the Battery to have Chief Hazen informed as soon as any of the three vessels is sighted.

At the Secret Service office yesterday the report was generally denied. Chief Hazen and other members of the office said that it was absolutely untrue.

ARRESTED FOR BRIBERY.

Detectives Catch Stephen O'Brien in the Act of Corrupting a Witness.

For twenty-five years, according to the Brooklyn police, Stephen O'Brien has conducted a policy shop at 143 High Street, in that borough. Try as they would, however, they could never get positive evidence against him, but yesterday he was arrested and locked up in the Adams Street Police Station on the more serious charge of bribing witnesses who were to appear against Charles Abbott, who was arrested on a charge of running a policy shop, and whose trial will take place to-morrow.

These witnesses are Alexander Prince of 45 Oliver Street, Manhattan, and Samuel Scott of 14 Hart's Alley, Brooklyn, both colored. O'Brien met the men on Tuesday and offered them $10 apiece and a ticket to Philadelphia if they would not testify against Abbott. The colored men informed the police of O'Brien's offer, and Detectives Roach and Doyle were detailed to watch O'Brien and the men he had attempted to bribe. Prince and Doyle met O'Brien by appointment yesterday morning, and the three remained together all day. O'Brien urged the negroes to leave town at once, but they declined to start because their clothes were in pawn. O'Brien offered to pay the pawnbrokers' charges and deduct the amount from the $10 he had promised them. Accordingly he accompanied the men to McAleenan's pawnshop on Washington Street, near the bridge, and just as he paid the money to the pawnbroker the detectives walked in and placed him under arrest.

O'Brien is wealthy, and lives in Eighteenth Street, Bath Beach.

Indians in New Mexico Suffer.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Jan. 25.—Late information from the Zuñi Pueblo, in Western Valencia County, tells of a sad state of affairs among these Indians. Smallpox is raging with terrible results, and deaths are numerous. Since the disease broke out 217 deaths have occurred and 600 Indians are sick, of whom possibly about one-half will recover.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip Ill.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Frank A. Vanderlip is seriously ill at his home in this city.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

Miss Blanche Marchesi's First Song Recital at Mendelssohn Hall.

Blanche Marchesi is the daughter of the famous teacher of singing, Mme. Mathilde Marchesi of Paris, among whose pupils are such distinguished artists as Emma Eames, Nellie Melba, and Emma Calvé. This alone would be sufficient to draw the attention of music lovers to the appearance of the daughter in song recital in this city. Hence Mendelssohn Hall was filled yesterday afternoon when the caughter made her public début in New York. She had already sung with success in Boston and had been heard in a semi-private performance at Sherry's on Monday. At the last named entertainment she established herself in the favor of the musically inclined part of the leading social set, and it may therefore be said that, no matter what critical opinion may be expressed about her singing, her success in the metropolis is a foregone conclusion.

The programme which Miss Marchesi offered yesterday was designed—or at least suitable—to display all her abilities. It began with two numbers of widely differing styles, thus giving her at the outset an opportunity to show her command of contrasting color and delivery. The first number was the "Divinites du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste" and the second Mozart's "Wiegenlied." The opening air at once revealed all the scope of the singer's voice and gave a pretty clear insight into her vocal method. Miss Marchesi's voice is not a good advertisement for her mother. The singer is in the prime of life, but the voice sounds old and worn. It may have been more than ordinarily husky in its lower tones yesterday, but it is safe to say that in its best state it is not a voice which other singers will envy. But we Americans have learned that the voice is not everything, and there are some of us who are willing to forego purely sensuous beauty of tone if we can get the rest of the qualities that go to make song recitals a pleasure. Miss Marchesi in her opening number revealed a complete intellectual grasp of the grand style of the Gluck periods, and she sang the Mozart air in the "voix blanche" with consummate skill in the appreciation of that quality of tone. It may fairly be said, however, that this was only doing the obvious thing.

In songs by Purcell, Alessandro Scarlatti, and Lampra she showed an excellent comprehension of style, and in the "Chanson de la glue" she brought home to her hearers the conviction that her art was very closely allied to the peculiarly eloquent dramatic recitation of Yvette Guilbert. In Schubert's "Erlkönig" Miss Marchesi proved that there is at least one song in which how to do a thing will not act as a substitute for the material with which to do it. One must have a voice for the "Erlkönig."

Miss Marchesi's vocal method will probably not meet the preformed ideas of those to whom the word Marchesi means perfection in tone formation, but the intellectual and temperamental qualities of her singing are worthy of study. She has learned the art of lyric interpretation, and what clear understanding, sincerity, mastery of the art of phrasing, justice of accent, knowledge of the vocal delivery of text, and skill in using variety of tone color can accomplish with a hard, veiled, and unsympathetic voice she shows in a manner which ought to give possessors of beautiful voices some thought as to what they might achieve by mixing their singing with brains. Miss Marchesi is in the strictest sense of the expresson a reciter of songs, not a singer pure and simple, and in order to get enjoyment from her entertainments people must go with clear ideas as to what they are about to hear. If they look for lovely tone quality and a beautiful cantilena they will be disappointed. If they expect intellectual readings of songs, they will be satisfied in the fullest measure possible.

"TANNHAUSER" AT THE OPERA.

Lilli Lehmann as Venus and Anton Van Rooy as Wolfram.

Wagner is having a large innings at the Metropolitan Opera House just now. Last night "Tannhäuser" was presented, and as usual the cast was changed so that there was an interesting amount of novelty. The new members of the cast were Mme. Lehmann as Venus, Mr. Van Rooy as Wolfram, and Mr. Pringle as the Landgrave. The house was one of good size and the applause was sufficient to indicate that all of those present were enjoying themselves. The performance was one of sufficient merit to deserve all the applause which it received.

Mme. Lehmann's Venus is by no means unfamiliar to old operagoers here. In its salient characteristics it did not differ from the interpretation made known to us in the days when Niemann was our Tannhäuser. It is still big, majestic and overweighty Venus. Mme. Lehmann's Venus was always more imposing than alluring, and it is now broader than ever. She sang the music with good tone last night, but there was nothing sensuous in the delivery.

Mr. Van Rooy's Wolfram was entirely acceptable. He did not look quite as well as he might have looked, but he acted with dignity and sang the music in the true Wagnerian style. In the song to the evening star he achieved great success with the audience. Mme. Eames's Elizabeth is another interpretation which does not require extended comment. It is always a sweet and womanly performance, and the popular soprano's voice and vocal style are admirably suited to the music, especially in the third act. Mr. Pringle's Herman was hard and conventional. Mr. Dippel again appeared as Tannhäuser with great credit to himself. The general features of the performance were almost the same as heretofore. Signor Mancinelli conducted and took the tempi at a speed even greater than that which caused comment of an unfavorable nature once before.

Edna May Is Ill in London.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Edna May left "The Belle of New York" company a few days ago in order to take a rest. She was then slightly ill, and her illness developed into a most serious attack of peritonitis, which greatly alarmed her friends. Her understudy, Jessie Carlisle, who was substituted for her, is now ill, and Manager Norman is troubled to find a leading lady. He tried two of the chorus girls this week, and they played the part as well as they could without rehearsal.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Weber & Fields have abandoned the idea of taking their stock company to England after the season in this city, and have arranged for an engagement at Manhattan Beach during the month of June, when the present attraction will be presented.

Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott will, after their season in this city, play a four weeks' engagement in Philadelphia, one week of which will be devoted to a production of Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Cowboy and the Lady," which will not be seen, if at all, in this city until next season.

"Trelawny of the Wells" will reach its one hundredth performance at the Lyceum in a few weeks. It has thus far equaled the best record at this theatre—so far as drawing power is concerned—which shows that thoroughly good taste in theatricals is not nearly so rare in this city as it sometimes seems to be.

The announcement that Charles Frohman would celebrate the seventh anniversary of the opening of the Empire Theatre last night by distributing a souvenir—the like of which in value and beauty had never been offered to New York theatre-goers caused a general demand for seats, and the theatre was filled. As each woman entered the house a box, which contained a gilt candlestick, was handed to her.

Leonce de M. Melles is engaged in organizing a concert company to make a tour of the theatres controlled by the West India Theatrical Company. Thus far he has engaged Florence Wolcott as prima donna, Ardna O'Donnchaldh, baritone, and Lillian G. Julian, who will be the accompanist. As soon as the organization is completed it will give a concert in this city and then go direct to Havana, after which the company will visit other towns of Cuba and in Puerto Rico and Jamaica.

Managers Brady and Ziegfeld of the Manhattan Theatre, have decided in order to have the production of "Mlle. Fifi," the new comedy, perfect in every detail, to give up the first two nights of next week to dress rehearsals and present the play on Wednesday. "The Turtle," which is in its last week, is about to leave New York for an extensive tour, and the one hundred and seventy-fifth performance to-morrow night will be recognized as souvenir night, when gilded plates, engraved with turtle decorations in relief, will be distributed.

Friends Give Broker Flower a Watch.

Frederick S. Flower, the junior partner and one of the Stock Exchange members in the firm of Flower & Co., has had his patience and amiability, which were conspicuous in the recent hustling times, fittingly recognized. Many of the clients of the firm, who were indebted to Mr. Flower for valuable courtesies and information, presented him with a splendid watch on Monday. The occasion was a notable one convivially, and Mr. Flower made a very modest and happy speech of acceptance.

SOCIETY OF THE GENESEE

Its First Annual Banquet Held in This City.

PATRIOTISM AND FLOW OF SOUL

Natives of the Valley Extol Its Beauties, the Prowess of Its River, and the Talent of Its Sons.

The members of the Society of the Genesee enjoyed their first annual dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night. There were about 150 members present. At the guest table with President Rossiter Johnson were Joseph O'Connor of Rochester, ex-Speaker J. M. E. O'Grady, Justice William Rumsey, Theron G. Strong, Louis Wiley, Dr. W. M. Polk, President Southern Society; G. H. Daniels, John Proctor Clarke, the Rev. Dr. Calvert, J. B. Van Every, and Levi A. Ward.

The society is composed of former residents of Rochester and the Genesee Valley now residing in this city. The officers are Rossiter Johnson, President; Theron G. Strong and John B. Van Every, Vice Presidents; Richard T. Greene, Secretary; Levi A. Ward, Treasurer, and Louis Wiley, Historian.

After drinking to the President of the United States, Mr. Johnson welcomed the members of the society. He talked to them about the glories and beauties of the Genesee and took them back to their boyhood days. In lauding the Genesee he said that it was what all Americans gloried in—a self-made river. Unlike the Niagara River, which was like a son of rich parents and had the unlimited supply of the lakes to draw on, the Genesee began in the swamps on the borders of Pennsylvania, and many present could remember when it swept out stores in Rochester. He concluded by reciting a poem on "The Indian Trails."

Louis Wiley, the historian of the society, was the next speaker.

Mr. Wiley in part said: "Bishop Doane once wrote on a hotel register 'William of Albany,' and a wag wrote under it 'Tim of Rochester.' Every man who ever lived in or near the Flower City seems to find particular pride in proclaiming it, and this association is the manifestation of that feeling. The founders of the Society of the Genesee builded better than they knew. They little dreamed that it would at its first dinner report a membership of nearly 250 who lived in and love the Genesee Valley, that it would arouse the wild enthusiasm of all of Western New York, and that Rochester, Princess of the Genesee, would send some of her best men to represent her at this feast.

"The genesis of the Genesee Society is quickly told. We have a list of officers and a membership in which we all take great pride, and a reception committee which includes nearly one gentleman at this table, and many not here. I sincerely hope we may continue to grow and prosper, and I fully expect that next year 500 refugees from the Genesee Valley will be seated at our table. Already we are rivals of the New England Society, the Southern Society, and the Ohio Society. Our example may be followed.

"The society has already served the purpose of presenting to impecunious sons of the Genesee Valley who come to New York a complete alphabetical list, with addresses of gentlemen to whom they may apply for funds. Since the organization of this society even the Powers pictures have come to New York only to be sold.

"I rejoice that we have in our membership one grown person, brother Robert Hone, and a sister, Miss Hone. He was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, and New York Yacht Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM DUNBAR, one of Halifax's (N. S.) oldest and richest citizens, died yesterday morning. He was at one time Mayor of that city.

WILLIAM F. TAYLOR, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died on Sunday at his home, in Myrtle Avenue, Red Bank, N. J., in his fifty-ninth year. The funeral services were held yesterday.

MRS. KEZIA SEABURY WEEKS, wife of James Weeks and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, died at her home, 44 West Ninth Street, on Tuesday night. The funeral and burial will be private.

Mother MARY ST. EUPHRASIA died at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, from heart disease. In the world Mother Mary St. Euphrasia was known as Anna Costello. She was born in New York in 1849, and entered the religious order with which she was connected nearly twenty-six years ago. The funeral will be held to-morrow, and burial will be in Calvary Cemetery, New York.

HENRY M. MURPHY of Newark, N. J., died at Saratoga on Tuesday of tuberculosis. Mr. Murphy was a brother of Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee, and was a member of the Murphy Varnish Company. He was forty-one years old. About eighteen months ago his wife died, leaving a twelve-year-old daughter. Mr. Murphy was a graduate of Columbia University and a member of the Essex Club.

HENRY WALTON GRAVES died on Tuesday after an illness of about three weeks. The funeral will be held this evening at the home of his son-in-law, T. V. Sand, 373 State Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Graves was born in Oneida County in 1815, but came to New York City at an early age. For many years he represented the Meriden Britannia Ware Company, and afterward Reed & Barton, in Europe and Australia, and in the South. In his later years he had been associated with an electroplating company in Brooklyn. He leaves two daughters and two sons.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, fifty years old, died Tuesday morning from heart trouble at his home, in Eleventh Street, William's Bridge. Mr. Johnston was born in County Leitrim, Ireland. He came to this country in 1871, securing employment in the dry goods house of A. T. Stewart. In 1878 he went to Glenham to take charge of the Glenham Carpet Mills, but returned here a year later and resumed his former position. He remained with the firm until the dissolution of its successors, Hilton, Hughes & Co., about two years ago. Mr. Johnston was Treasurer of William's Bridge, and was the first candidate for the Presidency of the town. He was a Mason and a charter member of the Bronx Council of the Royal Arcanum. He leaves a wife and three children. The funeral will be held Friday in Olin Methodist Episcopal Church, William's Bridge, of which Mr. Johnston was Treasurer. The burial will be at Woodlawn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c a bbt.

E. & W. "BLACKWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—BACHE.—On Wednesday, 25th inst., at Rutherford, N. J., by the Rev. Charles L. Mead, Eloise K., daughter of George F. Bache, to Wilmer O. Davis of New York City.

WEIST—CILLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1899, at 170 Central Park South, by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes of Richmond, Ind., Alice Longfellow, daughter of John K. Cilley, to Dr. Harry H. Weist of Richmond, Ind.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, 1899, Theodore E. Baldwin, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral service at his late residence, 102 West 93d St., on Friday, Jan. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GRAVES.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, Henry Walton Graves, in the 84th year of his age.

Funeral service at the residence of his son-in-law, T. V. Sand, 373 State St., on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.

HONE.—At his residence, 207 West 70th St., in this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1899, Charles Russell Hone, son of the late Robert S. Hone, Esq., aged 49 years.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Saturday, Jan. 28, at 1:30 P. M.

HUNT.—On Tuesday, Jan. 24, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Mary St. John, widow of the late Smith G. Hunt of Brewster, N. Y.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSTON.—At William's Bridge, N. Y., George W. Johnston, on Jan. 24, 1899.

Funeral services on Friday evening, 8:15 P. M., Olin M. E. Church, White Plains Av., opposite 4th St. Train from Grand Central at 7:35 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1899, at Los Angeles, Cal., Dr. Charles Fayette Taylor, in the 72d year of his age.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at 44 West 9th St., on Jan. 24, 1899, Kezia Seabury, wife of James Weeks, and daughter of the late Samuel Seabury, D. D.

Funeral private.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

MANY MERCHANTS FLEECED.

A Clever Swindler Gets Away with $50,000 in Goods Using Another Man's Name.

A man calling himself W. B. Deming with the intention of decoying people to believe that he was William B. Deming, the broker, of 52 Exchange Place, is reported to have fleeced a number of merchants in the vicinity of New York of about $50,000. It is known that he has not been seen at his office, Room 135, on the thirteenth floor of the Hudson Building since the first of the year. A host of duped creditors are looking for him, and so are the police.

Deming started to do business in New York on a hazardous scale. Some time ago he rented the office in the Hudson Building, and shortly after had cards printed, which are similar to those used by William B. Deming. On the cards were the words: "W. B. Deming, Shipping and Commission Merchant, 32 Broadway and 69 New Street, New York Tel. 1138 Broad." Once his cards were printed, Deming installed two women stenographers in the office as well as a small boy to run errands. He had some handsome stationery printed, and, according to the story told to Capt. McClusky the stenographers were kept busy for weeks writing letters to business firms throughout the country to send big shipments of merchandise to various addresses.

The merchants, supposing him to be William B. Deming, the broker, who is rated in the mercantile agencies as being worth $500,000, filled the orders without any hesitancy. He did not limit himself to any line of goods, but purchased clothing, bicycles, groceries, and machinery in large quantities, and on the best of credit, and sold them for ready cash. He might have been conducting his business yet, had not Mr. Deming, the broker, received a telegram from a Buffalo firm about three weeks ago, acknowledging the receipt of an order for goods and adding: "The supply you ordered will weigh nearly a ton. Did you not make a mistake when you told us to send it by express?"

William B. Deming replied at once that he had not ordered the goods. Then followed a number of inquiries from a score of firms that had received orders from the fictitious W. B. Deming. To all of them the broker replied that he was not ordering goods on credit, and was dealing only with firms with which he had established a business. He notified Dun's and Bradstreet's agencies that the Broadway Deming had no connection with him, and they sent out a notice to their patrons that the man at 32 Broadway had no rating with them. The representatives of creditors throughout the country began to appear at 32 Broadway, but W. B. Deming had disappeared. For a few days the stenographers and the office boy remained at the place, but they, too, ceased to appear.

Among the firms that have been fleeced by the bogus Deming are Boam & Lichtenstein, 359 West Broadway; J. A. Jochum, 426 Bergen Street, Brooklyn; Acme Knee Pants Company, 395 Broome Street; W. H. Sheldon & Co., 105 Reade Street, representing the Mechanical Fabric Company; A. Goldberg & Co., 93 Mercer Street, and Charles Broadway Rouss, 549 Broadway.

THEOSOPHISTS IN A REVOLT.

Members of the Society Withdraw from the Parent Organization.

There is a revolt on in the Universal Brotherhood, formerly known as the Theosophical Society of America, because of the methods employed by Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the head of the movement in America.

The rebels are led by John M. Pryse of 17 West Ninety-eighth Street, who has issued a circular, in which he charges that Mrs. Tingley has usurped power and is conducting the society for her own purposes to the detriment of the organization.

Mr. Pryse, in his circular, declares that no member of the society can truthfully claim to be an occultist, and that it is not necessary to have a leader in the organization. One lodge, the White Lotus Theosopic Society, has already seceded, and others will likely follow.

FERRYBOAT ADRIFT.

The Communipaw Narrowly Escapes Collision on the Hudson.

When the ferryboat Communipaw of the New Jersey Central Railroad left her slip on the New Jersey side at 8:45 o'clock yesterday morning the tide was running so strong and the wind was blowing so hard that the pilot found it very difficult to manage the rudder. On nearing the New York side another boat of the same line was lying diagonally across the slip and trying to get in. While the Communipaw was waiting the steering gear became unmanageable and the tide swept the boat down the river. She nearly collided with the steam yacht Teresa, and came near bumping against some car floats.

After battling with the wind and tide, the pilot, who took the other rudder in hand, managed to come up the New Jersey shore after shaving a tow of canalboats. Then he again headed for the New York shore, and at 9:20 o'clock succeeded in running into the slip.

ENJOINS LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

Mr. Gallagher Says He Will Prevent Its Running Trains to the Bridge.

John Gallagher, a taxpayer, secured from Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, late Tuesday afternoon, an injunction restraining the Long Island Railroad Company from building the connection between its tracks and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues. The injunction also restrains the city authorities from granting permission to the railroad to build the connection. The order is returnable to-morrow.

Mr. Gallagher contends that the Department of Highways had no power to authorize the building of the connection, and that the Municipal Assembly only has such power. He also contends that the structure is an encroachment on the public streets and is not permissible under the charter. He sets forth in his moving papers that the purpose of the two railroad companies is to run a Long Island trains to the bridge.

Mr. Gallagher, who lives at 72 South Portland Avenue, is a large property owner in the neighborhood of the proposed structure. "We cannot cross the Long Island Railroad on the level now," he said yesterday, "without endangering our lives. I lost a coach some time ago, but did not sue because I knew it would cost more than the coach was worth. Several men have recently lost their lives on this crossing. This proposed connection will make the thing much more dangerous. I have tried to get my neighbors to take this matter up with me, but, although they have expressed themselves as in sympathy with my views when the time came I had to take the case in hand alone. But I intend to see that the railroad gets nothing more that does not belong to it."

President Baldwin of the railroad said that a franchise was not necessary. He said: "We are putting the poles or framework and rails upon our own land, except the few posts that must be placed just outside the sidewalk at the place of connection, for which we have the permission of the Highway Department."

New Tariff on Personal Baggage.

It was announced yesterday that the new Treasury regulation regarding personal baggage would go into effect on Feb. 1. Heretofore, when persons returning from abroad brought with them less than $100 worth of personal baggage that had been purchased abroad, it has been customary for them not to declare it at all. Under the order of Assistant Secretary Howell, dated Jan. 13, however, passengers returning to this country must declare every individual article purchased abroad. A description of each such article must be written on the back of the declaration by the Customs Inspector, and submitted to the appraising officer, who must fix its value.

Shakespeare's Songs and Dances.

This evening at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall the younger set in society will present Shakespeare's songs and dances. Theodore Bjorksten will sing and H. E. Krehbiel will deliver the lecture. The dances will be rendered by Misses Marie D. Brooks, Lucie How-Draper, and Agnes Sheffield, and Messrs. Roland Harvey, Andrew Rogers, and Elgon Marwig.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London and other strong features.—Adv.

BURNS ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

Two Hundred Clansmen Participate in the Feast at the Hotel St. Andrew.

The Burns anniversary dinner was given at the Hotel St. Andrew last night. Two hundred members, representing five different clans of the Order of Scottish Clans, were present. James Kennedy, Royal Deputy of the State, presided. The majority of the diners were in Scotch costume, and half a dozen pipers furnished music.

In proposing a toast to "Her Majesty and the President," Mr. Kennedy said: "The Widow of Windsor and the Man from Ohio make a pair that it is hard to beat."

"The Immortal Memory of the Scottish Bard, Robert Burns" was the principal toast of the evening and was responded to by Charles H. Govan. "What Burns has written," said Mr. Govan, "could be put into a small volume. But what has been written about Burns would fill a big library. No man ever came closer to the great human heart than Robert Burns. His depth of feeling has never been equaled. His life, broken and wasted as it was, is the glory of Scotland. Why is it that when the roll of nations is called Scotland can step forward and proudly answer, Here? It is because Burns lived. Robert Burns was the inspiration of Whittier and other great American poets. He was the poet of democracy. He is loved and honored as much in America as he is in his own land."

In introducing Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, Toastmaster Kennedy made reference to his part in the Moore trial. He said that it always took the Scotch terrier to draw the badger. Mr. McIntyre responded to the toast "The Land We Live In—The Countrie o' Oor Adoption." "All Americans realize the worth of a Scotchman," said Mr. McIntyre. "When I see one in the jury box, I always feel confident of an honest verdict." Mr. McIntyre said that it was through the adopted citizens that America had taken her place among the great nations of the earth.

In responding to the toast "The Toun an' Trade o' New York" Sir Roderick W. Cameron took exception to the assertion made by Mr. McIntyre. Sir Roderick said that while he believed that the Yankee and the Scotchman were about the same thing, it was the Yankee that made America what she is to-day and not the alien citizen.

"The Land o' Cakes" was responded to by the Rev. Dr. D. G. Wylie, Peter Kerr responded to the toast "The Order of Scotch Clans," and Walter Scott May toasted the "Absent Friends."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore E. Baldwin.

Theodore E. Baldwin of the firm of McIlvaine & Baldwin, wholesale wine merchants, at 16 Dey Street, died at his home, 102 West Ninety-third Street, yesterday, after an illness of about two weeks. His death was hastened by a stroke of paralysis with which he was afflicted one day last week. Mr. Baldwin was born in this city about seventy-one years ago, and had lived here for the greater part of his life. During his early years his parents resided in New Brunswick, N. J., and it was there that he obt

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
45 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,250,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office: LAKEWOOD HOTEL, LAKEWOOD N. J.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & CO
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

Andrew McKinney & Co.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
52 Broadway, NEW YORK. 11 St. SacramentSt., MONTREAL.
PRIVATE WIRES.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

Price, McCormick & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
72 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE
50,000 South Pacific Coast Gold 4s 1937,
Guaranteed Principal and interest by Southern Pacific Co.
PRICE AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH OFFICE 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Management of ESTATES a SPECIALTY, for which REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES are always kept on hand.
Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-Pres. & Acting Pres.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FREDER'K T. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.
The undersigned is now prepared to deliver engraved certificates of PREFERRED STOCK of the International Silver Co. in exchange for its Trustee's certificates. No fractions of shares will be issued. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at par at the option of the holder.
CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York.
NO. 30 BROAD ST.

L. H. FRANCKE. ALBERT FRANCKE.
L. H. & A. FRANCKE,
50 Exchange Place. Telephone 1348 Broad.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Buy or Sell on Commission, for Cash or on Margin, Stocks and Bonds. Interest allowed on deposits subject to Drafts at Sight.

Hocking Valley Securities.
Also new securities "When issued."
C. B. VAN NOSTRAND,
36 Wall St.
Telephone 514 Cortlandt.

SINKING FUND NOTICE
ROANE IRON COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds Secured by Mortgage dated January 20, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed One hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the tenth day of February, 1899.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By G SHERMAN, Vice President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

Wall Street did not begin business yesterday in an altogether optimistic mood. The reaction for which so many people had been yearning seemed in its actual appearance to prove more than a little disturbing. The recession had been more substantial than generally the expectation was, even in circles where reaction had for days and weeks been preached as the primest of necessit es to keep the market healthful. And it did not add much cheerfulness to the situation when London quotations came in ahead of the opening of business here showing further declines. New York Central, for example, being down very nearly 2 points below the last previous sale here.

As the Stock Exchange signal was given for the start of the day's activity, only bear speculators seemed to be altogether happy. They were much in evidence, and full of predictions of smashing victories they were to score, and they did start in vigorously. The first prices on the board were in a majority of cases below Tuesday's final quotations.

Then, of a sudden—as swiftly and as smoothly as in fairy tale times—the scene changed and prices stopped going down; instead, they began to go up. Heavy selling disappeared; buying orders seemed of a sudden to fairly jam the Stock Exchange. And straightway coolness possessed Wall Street, confidence was reassertive once more—the market's leaders appeared all on the bull and buying side. And thus until the very close of the day improvement continued. In Wall Street history few examples, indeed, have there been of a change so sudden and encouraging.

***

Herewith in fifty conspicuous stocks is the record of the reaction's low level compared with figures reached in the better feeling:

	Low.	High.	Recovery.
Atchison	22¾	23½	1
Atchison pf.....	61¾	63½	2⅜
Brooklyn Rapid Transit..	88	91⅞	3⅞
Burlington	130¼	131¾	3
Canada Southern	60	63	3
Central Pacific	45⅞	47¼	1⅜
Chicago Great Western..	16½	18	1½
Chic. & Eastern Illinois..	65	66	1
Consolidated Gas	191⅜	192⅞	1⅝
Delaware & Hudson.....	114	115	1
Delaware, Lack. & West.	160⅜	161¼	⅞
Denver pf	70½	72¼	1⅝
Erie 1st pf.....	40¼	41¼	1
Federal Steel.....	54⅜	57⅜	2
General Electric	107½	110	2½
Illinois Central	118½	120¼	1¾
International Paper	65	66¾	1¾
Lake Erie & Western pf.	63¾	70⅝	6¾
Louisville & Nashville...	86	87½	1½
Manhattan	114½	117⅝	3
Metropolitan Street	196	208½	12½
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. pf.	36⅞	38	1⅛
Missouri Pacific	48	49¼	1¼
New Jersey Central.....	104	106½	1½
New York Air Brake.....	146	150	4
New York Central.....	134	139¼	5¼
New York, Ont. & West..	22⅜	24¼	1⅞
Norfolk & Western pf....	66¼	68⅞	2⅝
Northern Pacific	47¼	49	1⅞
Northern Pac. pf.....	79	80¼	1¼
Northwest	147¼	152¼	4¾
Pennsylvania	134½	137⅛	3
People's Gas	112⅝	114¾	2⅛
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	70	74	4
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf.	89½	91	1½
Reading	23½	24½	1
Reading 1st pf.....	60½	64⅛	3⅝
Reading 2d pf.....	30⅝	33½	2⅞
Rock Island	118¼	119⅝	1⅜
St. Paul	126	127⅜	1⅜
St. Paul & Omaha.....	97	97⅝	⅝
Southern Pacific	36	37⅞	1⅞
Southern Railway pf.....	46½	48	1½
Sugar	129⅜	132	2⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	40	42½	2½
Tobacco	147⅜	148	1
Union Pacific	46½	48¾	2¼
Union Pacific pf	78¾	81⅞	3⅛
U. S. Leather pf.....	73	74¾	1¾
Western Union	96½	97½	1

***

Almost every stock on the list shared in the betterment. Such practically unanimous recovery added one more broken record to recent Wall Street history. But significant and inspiriting in the upward movement was the fact that leadership centred in stocks of the highest class—stocks like New York Central and Pennsylvania, standard shares of the Granger group, and properties representing the phenomenal industrial progress of the iron trade. In the rushing advance there were some things that fared better than they should, some stocks getting higher than they were worth, perhaps, so general and infectious was the buoyancy.

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At the close of business professional Wall Street was once more aggressively confident that the security market is yet far from fully reflecting the new good times. And even authorities most conservative were last night agreeing that conditions seemed ripe not only for the maintenance but for the material increase of market values.

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Men of most consequence in the financial district still insist on rating the money market situation as foremost and most important of influences. With money plenty at 3 per cent., securities cannot, they reason, stay on a 5 or 6 per cent. basis.

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Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $21,000 3s, coupon, at 107½@107¾@107⅝.

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In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 86½ seller 20 flat, and $5,000 at 86½, regular way.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co.....	½	Lake Erie & West...	3½
Am. Malt. Co. pf....	1½	Lake Erie & W. pf..	6½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1½	Long Island	1
Am. Tel. & Cable....	1	Louis. & Nash.....	1
At., T. & S. F.....	¾	Manhattan Beach ..	3
At., T. & S. F. pf...	1⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1¼
B. & O. all in. pd..	⅝	Met. St. Ry.....	11½
B. & O., wh. iss....	1½	Missouri Pacific....	½
B. & O. pf., wh. iss..	1	Mo., Kan. & T. pf...	1¼
Brooklyn Rapid Tr...	1⅝	National Biscuit	½
Canada Southern	2⅛	National Lead Co....	⅝
Capital Traction	17	New Central Coal....	2
Central Pacific	1	N. J. Central	½
Ches. & Ohio	2½	N. Y. Air Brake.....	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	2¼	N. Y. Central	1¼
Chi. & East. Illinois..	1	Norfolk & West. pf..	1½
Chi. Gt. Western.....	¾	Northern Pacific	1½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	3	Northern Pacific pf..	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	1⅝	Pacific Coast	⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	1¼	Pacific Mail	3⅛
Chi. & Northwest	2	Pennsylvania R. R...	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific..	1	People's Gas, Chi....	1½
Chi. Term. Trans....	½	P., C. C. & St. L....	1½
C., C., C. & St. L....	5½	Reading 1st pf.....	2½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Reading 2d pf.....	1½
Cleve., Lor. & Wh...	½	Rio Grande West....	3½
Cleve., L. & W. pf...	½	Rio Gr. West. pf....	3½
Col. Fuel & Iron.....	1½	St. J. & Gr. I. pf..	¾
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i..	1	St. Louis & San Fran.	2
Col. Midland	⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	1½
Col. Midland pf.....	1	St. L. Southw. pf....	½
Consol. Gas	1⅜	St. Paul & Omaha....	⅝
Del., Lack. & West..	¾	Southern Ry.	⅝
Den. & Rio Gr. pf...	1½	Tenn. Coal & Iron...	2½
Erie 1st pf.	⅞	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	5
Erie 2d pf.	½	Tol. & Ohio Cent....	5
Federal Steel	1¾	Twin City R. T.	8
Federal Steel pf.....	1½	Twin City R. T. pf..	3
Flint & P. M.....	⅛	Union Pacific	1½
H. B. Claflin.....	⅞	Union Pacific pf....	2½
Illinois Central	1¼	U. S. Leather pf....	⅝
Internat. Paper pf...	1¼	U. S. Rubber	2½
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber pf.....	1½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Spirits pf.....	½	Laclede Gas pf.....	2
Am. Sugar Refs. pf..	½	Michigan Central ...	1½
Brooklyn Union Gas..	½	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West. deb...	1	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	⅛
Chi. Term. Tr. pf...	1¼	Mobile & Ohio	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y..	1	Norfolk & Western..	½
Ft. Worth & D. C...	¾	Oregon Short Line...	3
General Electric	½	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
Glucose Sugar	½	Third Avenue	1
Iowa Central pf.....	1	Tol. & Ohio C. pf...	3
Kanawha & M.....	1½	U. S. Express.....	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

At., T. & S. F. adj..	1	Flint & P. M. con. 5s.	1
B., C.R. & N. col.t.5s.	1	Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	1
Ches. & Ohio 4½s...	1½	Leh. & W. B. 5s.....	2
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1½	Mutual Fuel Gas 5s..	1
De Bard. Coal 6s....	2¼	Peo. & Eastern Inc..	1¼
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	1½	Rio Gr. West. 1st..	1
		Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Bir. Div. 6s	3½

Bonds Declined.

Cleve. & Can. 1st, t.r.	2	Hous., E. & W. T. 1st.	2
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.....	1¾	Kings Co. Elev. 1st..	2
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 6s	1	L., Ev. & St. L. 1st, t. r.	1½
Fulton Elev. 1st.....	2	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st..	1
Gal., H. & H. 5s...	1	St. P. & Duluth 2d..	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $277,548,201; balance, $11,739,284; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $800,425.

Money on call in London at 1 per cent. Rates of discount in open market, 2 1-16@2¼ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easy. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85¼ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¾ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 3-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—5c premium. @par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅜c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS Jan. 25.—Prices on the Bourse today continued to move upward. Interest was centred in mining shares. Internationals were firm, with Spanish 4s leading. Rio Tintos rose sharply, in sympathy with copper; De Beers weakened; South African securities were in active demand, in view of the approaching declaration of options, and Chartereds were especially favored.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 25.—On the Boerse today prices were irregular; Americans were weak and internationals were firm, especially Spanish 4s, Mexican and Greeks.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Prices were firm all round on the Boerse to-day, except in the case of Americans, which were weak. Spanish 4s advanced, coal shares were in strong demand, owing to the weather, and upon bear account Deutsche Bank shares were actively bought.

A SIGN FROM THE SOUTH.

Wall Street hears much of material business improvement throughout the country. Every day discloses some new example of revived prosperity. From the South recently many such exhibits have appeared. In that list is a record which does not fall short of the marvelous—illustrating how a representative Southern industrial corporation has developed from depressing conditions into exceeding prosperity.

That corporation is the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. After the panic of 1893 it was unable to continue paying dividends upon its preferred stock. Now it has reached the point where not only preferred dividends are earned, but where 7 per cent. or more is in sight for the company's common shareholders.

As an illustration of trade revolution through good times the Tennessee Coal and Iron record is just now exceptionally interesting and significant. Herewith is a summary of the company's annual statement just issued for 1898, compared with 1897:

	1898.	1897.
Net earnings.....	$792,290	$590,627
Surplus	223,152	7,303

This shows an increase in 1898 of over $200,000 in net earnings and of over $215,000 in surplus. But even that favorable exhibit falls short of what the long time patient holders of the company's securities may now enjoy. Compared with prices prevailing this time last year the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is now receiving $2 per ton more for its product. Now it is turning out 50,000 tons a month, and almost immediately that output will be increased 5,000 tons or more per month—yielding thus an actual net gain of $2 per ton on 55,000 tons per month, equivalent to $110,000 per month or $1,320,000 a year.

Further advances in iron are counted upon, not by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company only, but practically the forecast comes from every iron trade authority in the country. The Iron Age, for example, will say to-day that the demand is so active that "what iron is offered is snapped up without quarreling as to prices."

But even on the basis of an advance of only $2 per ton, (if such an advance be averaged throughout the year, and not at all advanced beyond the 1898 average,) the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's annual report for 1899 will show that in addition to the surplus in 1898 of $223,152 there can be added an increased profit of $1,320,000—a surplus of $1,543,000 for the year. Taking from that aggregate $80,000, representing a year's interest upon the company's preferred stock, there is left $1,460,000. And to show 7 per cent. on the total common stock of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company requires but $1,400,000.

Such an exhibit does not fall short of warranting the enthusiasm of those who insist that the country is profiting through an actual commercial revolution.

Increased output of coal and advanced prices for it will add materially to the Tennessee property's good fortune, and there are other pending matters which will be largely helpful—including action agreed upon by the company's Directors this week to call and pay off $700,000 of outstanding 7 per cent. bonds, canceling these bonds without issuing any new bond obligation whatever to replace them. Wall Street has reports, too, that the company's preferred shares are to be retired. That theory is supported somewhat by the way in which the preferred stock has been advancing. It jumped up five points yesterday—selling at 125—the quotation last year hanging around 80.

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Property That Reflects General Business Improvement.

To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Mr. A. M. Shook, Vice President of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, yesterday gave the following expression of his views of the iron and general business outlook in the South:

"At no time in the history of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company have the prospects for its business been better than they are to-day. The demand for all of its products has been phenomenally large. Its export business is especially gratifying, 1,000 tons of pig iron being daily marketed abroad. Its coal trade is larger than ever before appearing in the records of the company. Arrangements have just been completed for the retiring of $700,000 of its 7 per cent. bonds that are subject to call. These are the $400(000 Eureka and $300,000 Alice 7 per cents.

"The building of a large steel plant, together with the industries that it is drawing around it, is creating a largely increased local demand for the company's products, both of coal and iron. It is mining and marketing 350,000 tons of coal per month—representing an increase of about 10 per cent. over a year ago—and this output will necessarily be largely extended, so that additional consumers locating in the Birmingham district may be supplied. The company's output of pig iron is about 50,000 tons a month, and will be increased within the coming sixty days by at least 5,000 tons monthly. Prices for this iron are $2 per ton higher than they were early last year.

"The outlook for the coal and iron industries of the South is brighter than that for similar industries in other sections of the country. Tidewater is more accessible, and there must also be taken into account the fact, now conceded everywhere, that iron is being produced cheaper in Birmingham than in any other place in the world. Iron can, in fact, be delivered at tidewater cheaper than it can be produced in any other section of the United States. And, aside from this, the facilities of the Southern iron properties for getting their product to foreign markets are also superior to those of the iron producers elsewhere, owing to the fact that the entire co ton crop that goes abroad is practically moved from Gulf or South Atlantic ports, every cotton-carrying vessel that is engaged in the business requiring 500 to 2,000 tons of pig iron to hold it down after all the cotton it can accommodate has been loaded. In Mexico, too, the company's coal and coke trade is rapidly increasing, while in Cuba as well a large business is promised. There are many other things now in process of incubation that will materially add to the business and revenues of the company.

"Outside of the iron and coal business there is great improvement being made all over the South. One of the very largest interests in that section is lumber, and those connected with that industry are more prosperous now than they have been at any time in the past. The lumber mills around Chattanooga are doing an extensive business. To the Chattanooga market are brought the supplies of logs from the tributaries of the Tennessee River, which penetrate the most extensive tracts of virgin forest in the South. This is also true of Nashville, which is situated on a river reaching into the same great virgin forests of Eastern Kentucky, Southwest Virginia, and Eastern Tennessee. There is the largest lumber trade being enjoyed in these regions at present that has ever been known, and the industry generally is in a healthy and prosperous condition.

"All of the Southern agricultural interests are showing considerable progress, notwithstanding that products are relatively low in value. The cost of production of cotton and of everything else has gone down also, making net results to the producer as good, if not better, than they were formerly. Recently cotton prices have advanced, and there appears to be a ready market for the greater quantity that is now produced. The railroad interests are also enjoying an era of unexampled prosperity. On the principal Southern roads the traffics are larger than ever before. The volume of business in all lines is unprecedented, extending beyond the records of the period of good general business which was felt in 1892.

"Money is now coming South and seeking employment in greater amount as well as at lower rates than ever before. Business activity and prosperity in the South are assured. Credits are good and collections prompt. The merchants of Nashville, Montgomery, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Memphis are especially prosperous, and are enjoying the best trade perhaps, both wholesale and retail, that they have known at any time within the last ten years."

THE IRON AGE'S REVIEW.

Ultra-conservative always in its statements and calculations, The Iron Age, as the National iron trade authority, commands a public confidence, which gives consequence to expressions like the following, to appear this morning as its weekly trade summary:

A perfect craze is developing for consolidation, aided largely by the eagerness of bankers to promote such undertakings. They seem to be outbidding one another, and encourage the disposition to put fancy valuations on moribund properties. Active work is going on in the cast iron pipe industry. In the soil pipe branch there has been a movement for some time, but it has been progressing so slowly that some of the concerns are growing impatient. A good deal of work has been done under the leadership of Clifford Ladd toward a fusion of the bridge plants of the country. The car builders have had their meetings and the sheet mills have been in conference over a plan to consolidate.

The most interesting developments during the week, however, have been in connection with the tin plate industry. The same parties who carried through the consolidation in this industry are reported to have perfected now a fusion of the leading makers in the Central West of tin plate bars, five great plants being named, situated at Youngstown, New Castle, Columbus, and Wheeling. It is reported that arrangements have been made with one great works in Pittsburg and another in the Wheeling district to secure exclusive control of this branch of raw material, in other words, outside mills are to find it difficult to obtain the needed tin plate bars.

Another important step in the same direction is the completion of arrangements with foundries and machine shops which make a specialty of tin plate machinery to control their capacity for a considerable period. The effort evidently is to keep out a rush of outside capital into the business.

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From all quarters come buoyant reports concerning the volume of business and the strength of the markets. In pig iron the demand is active, and what iron is offered is readily snapped up without much quarreling as to prices. There have been some large lots sold for export, for delivery during the second half of the year, the aggregate being considerably above 50,000 tons.

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The billet market has been very animated, Eastern buyers having purchased considerable quantities in the Central West.

In the steel rail trade Pittsburg reports the sale of one block of 30,000 tons, while a moderate business has been done by other mills. A considerable tonnage of rails for foreign countries is, being considered, but little has been actually placed.

Sales have been very active in bars and in car material of all kinds. Among the transactions reported is a lot of 40,000 tons for steel cars, to cover the material for some large contracts recently taken.

Foreign inquiries for all kinds of material continue numerous, and in some cases are pressing, thus showing that the advance has not frightened buyers off.

SOME BUYING OF ONTARIO.

About 40,000 shares of Ontario and Western changed hands yesterday, and the stock was conspicuously strong, getting up to 24½, and gaining between one and two points net for the day. Insiders were steady buyers, and these purchases were largely augmented by others coming from coal-trade interests. The buyers carried on their operations in a most confident way, and talked much higher prices for the stock.

In quarters where bullishness on Ontario and Western was most rampant it was yesterday reported that a very large block of the company's stock—something like 60,000 shares—was recently purchased privately by financial interests identified with the arrangement of the big anthracite coal deal. The price paid for this stock was said to have been above 30. Rumors of a consolidation of the Ontario and Western and one of the larger anthracite roads, probably the Jersey Central, have been in circulation for some time past, and the reported private sale of the big block of stock was looked upon as a deciding step in the direction of this merger.

PEOPLE'S GAS STRONG.

People's Gas was one of the most prominent stocks in yesterday's market. It made a notable gain at the opening, the first transaction being at 114¼, against 112⅝, Tuesday's closing price. The Flower following was at all times a good buyer of the stock, and from this quarter came much bull talk on it. People's Gas interests again declared their intention of fighting the Chicago strikers to a finish. They stated that it has been made the avowed policy of the company to aggressively take up every legislative attack upon the property and to fight with the object of completely crushing the ambition of Illinois legislators to make profits out of People's Gas. Furthermore, they stated that they have no fears as to the outcome, and reiterated that these latest attacks will not cost the company either money or business.

TWO INVESTMENT FAVORITES.

Investment interests were active yesterday as buyers of New York Central and Pennsylvania, taking both stocks freely and without much regard for price. Of Pennsylvania, London was quite a heavy buyer, and although arbitrage houses sold New York Central in the first hour, much of the buying of that stock seemed to be for foreign account. Nothing new was disclosed during the day regarding the Vanderbilt deal, although in high quarters there were reiterations of recent stories as to its settlement and its scope.

METROPOLITAN ABOVE 200.

For the first time in its history, Metropolitan Street Railway yesterday crossed 200, and thereby fulfilled many predictions and expectations which only a short time ago were generally looked upon as ridiculous. About 30,000 shares of Metropolitan changed hands, and the stock ran up to and closed at 208½, a gain of 11¼ points over Tuesday night's closing. Manhattan Elevated was also notably strong, selling up to 117½, and showing transactions of between 35,000 and 40,000 shares.

What was most notable about the advance in the two traction stocks was the fact that the same brokers were buyers of both. Wall Street gossip explaining their strength was at variance, but there appeared to be in the character of the buying more than ordinary significance. Insiders continue to deny the stories of pending deals, but Wall Street nevertheless went on believing them.

NEW GRANGER BUOYANCY.

Commission houses, and particularly the better class of commission houses, were persistent buyers of the Granger stocks yesterday, and there was also much buying of the group for out-of-town account. Both Boston and Chicago seemed quite bullish on the Grangers, and Wall Street houses with wires to various parts of the West reported the same sentiment there. St. Paul got up to 127½ and closed there, showing a net gain of more than a point. Burlington, after selling at 136½ early in the day, rose to 139¼ and gained more than two points net. Rock Island sold below 118, but closed at 119. The Chicago Great Westerns were again strong on inside buying. The preferred A gained three points and the preferred B between one and two points. The common was the most active of the stocks, and sold up to 18.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO FACTS.

Two notably conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market were Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and Chesapeake and Ohio. The former figured for considerably more than 20,000 shares, and made an upward run from 54¾ to 61, closing within a fraction of its highest price and showing a net gain of more than 5 points. Chesapeake and Ohio, on nearly double the volume of transactions, advanced from 27⅝ to 30¼, and gained between 2 and 3 points net. The same brokers were aggressive buyers of both stocks, and the Street looked upon the simultaneous buoyancy of both as evidence that the long expected Chesapeake and Ohio-Big Four consolidation deal is about closed. As to the accuracy of this belief, nothing official could be learned, although the buying of both stocks by people close to Mr. W K Vanderbilt might be considered significant.

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Meanwhile there are many Wall Street people who insist that no Big Four deal is needed to bring about a substantial appreciation in the market value of Chesapeake and Ohio stock. The company's steadily increasing business is pointed out as a substantial reason for bullishness on it. An authority on railroads and railroading, in talking yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding Chesapeake and Ohio affairs, said:

"The public are beginning to appreciate the real merits of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road. Evidently some one has been studying out the great strength of that property and the future it has before it. Among all the trunk lines, including the Norfolk and Western, it showed last year the lowest earnings per ton per mile—.0037—a lower average than any reported so far. Yet in spite of this fact, the road was able to earn all its fixed charges and a handsome surplus during the year without in any way depreciating the value of the property.

"Its maintenance of way expenses per mile of road were over $1,100, which indicates more than average maintenance. Large amounts were also spent on the equipment, but the great economy was in conducting transportation. The trainload reached 375 tons, and I am reliably informed that in the present year it will exceed 400.

"It is readily seen from these results that the improvement in the rate situation now going on, the better average rates and the higher tons per train that will be shown by the next annual report of the Chesapeake and Ohio will all go to net results, and also that the road, having undoubtedly reached the bottom, so far as rates are concerned, has been able on this low basis to earn all its charges and surplus.

"Chesapeake and Ohio is not in the position of some of the Western, roads, who with an average of 1 cent per ton per mile, fear reduction of their rates and guard against it at all times. But, having touched the bottom, Chesapeake is now in the upward course. A very small addition to the rate per ton per mile means a handsome dividend on the stock."

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

At the regular meeting of the Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday the following securities were admitted to the list:

St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company—$1,000,000 first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. seventy-year gold coupon bonds, Nos. 1 to 1,000 inclusive.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company—$1,000,000 real estate first mortgage collateral trust 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Series H, 1903-1918, Nos. A1 to A1,000 inclusive, for $1,000 each.

Pittsburg and Western Railway Company—$5,000,000 J. P. Morgan & Co. engraved certificates of deposit for first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of 1917; the amount of bonds to be reduced accordingly. The committee is empowered to add to the list from time to time additional certificates of deposit as officially notified that further amounts have been issued.

Reading Company—$1,952,000 additional Reading Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, 1997, of $1,000 each, Nos. 60,505 to 62,456 inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $62,456,000, Nos. 1 to 62,456 inclusive.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—$447,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, Nos. 19,035 to 19,481 inclusive, to be added to the amount now on the list, making total amount listed to date $19,481,000, Nos. 1 to 19,481 inclusive.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company—Mercantile Trust Company engraved certificates of deposit for Ohio and Mississippi general 5 per cent. bonds, (currency;) Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern first 4½ per cent. bonds, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern first consolidated 4½ per cent. gold bonds, Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern first income 5 per cent. bonds, Series A, and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern preferred stock. The committee is empowered to add to the list the certificates of deposit for Ohio and Mississippi first consolidated bonds, extended 4 per cent.; Ohio and Mississippi second consolidated 7 per cent. bonds, (currency;) Ohio and Mississippi first Springfield Division 7 per cent. bonds, (currency;) Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern first income 5 per cent. bonds, Series B, and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Terminal Company 5 per cent. gold bonds, when properly engraved certificates have been prepared therefor.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance of 20 points in Calumet and Hecla Copper mining shares in the Boston market to 750.

No new or amended plan of reorganization to be prepared by the first mortgage bond holders' committee of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville.

Election of J. W. Gates Chairman of the Board of Directors, and John Lambert President of the American Steel and Wire Company.

Price of Bessemer ore fixed upon the basis of 20 cents a ton increase over the price of last year.

Election of Edwin Hawley a Director of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Reported assertion of General Manager McCrea of the Pennsylvania's Western lines that for the last two weeks the company's lines have carried the largest eastbound tonnage out of Chicago at tariff rates.

Incorporation at Austin, Texas, of the Texas Western and Circle Belt Railway, with a capital of $5,000,000.

Syndicate formed by two prominent Wall Street houses to organize the American Beet Sugar Company.

Settlement of differences between Illinois Central and New Orleans authorities regarding terminals in that city. Company will expend $2,000,000 for new tracks and the erection of another 1,000,000-bushel grain elevator.

New time card over the Northwestern to go into effect on Sunday shortening the time of west-bound passenger trains one hour and fifty-five minutes.

Statement credited to an authoritative source that the transfer of ownership to the Central of the Lake Erie and Western Railroad is being quietly accomplished.

Increase of over $100,000 in Pan Handle's gross earnings for the first two weeks of January as a result of higher rates.

Indianapolis train records showing that 20,646 loaded cars were received there and forwarded last week, an increase of 573 over the corresponding period last year.

Queen group of iron mines in Neguanee, Mich., beginning with March 1, to be worked to the utmost capacity.

Decrease of $2,024 in Pittsburg, Youngstown and Ashtabula's deficit for the month of December, and decrease of $110,353 in net earnings for the year 1898.

Reorganization plan for the New York, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad providing for an issue of $3,000,000 first mortgage bonds and $1,000,000 income bonds. Par value of stock reduced from $100 to

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000

Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company

DEBENTURE 5% GOLD BONDS.

Part of an authorized issue of **$5,000,000.** The object of this issue is to provide for the recent acquisition of the Michigan Telephone Company and for necessary extensions in the territories of the other sub-companies controlled by the **ERIE COMPANY.**

Principal due, $1,000,000, July 1, 1928.
Principal due, $1,000,000, January 1, 1929.
Interest payable January 1 and July 1.
Coupon bonds of $1,000 each, with privilege of registration.

Principal and interest payable at Old Colony Trust Company, Boston

Share Capital		$5,000,000
Six per cent. Collateral Trust bonds due 1909.	$1,000,000	
Five per cent. Collateral Trust bonds due 1926.	4,000,000	
Five per cent. Debenture Bonds, present issue.	2,000,000	7,000,000

We offer for public subscription at 98 1-2 and accrued interest, the above issue of $2,000,000 Debenture Bonds, payment therefor to be made as follows:

3 per cent., or $30 per bond, on application.

95 1-2 per cent. and accrued interest on or before February 15.

The bonds are now ready for delivery, and application will be made to have them listed on the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

The **Erie Company** was organized in 1883, and controls:

The Cleveland Telephone Co., serving Cuyahoga County, Ohio, including the City of Cleveland, owning about 65 per cent. of its capital stock of $2,400,000

The Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co., serving North Dakota, part of South Dakota, and all of Minnesota except Duluth, owning about 70 per cent. of its capital stock of 3,700,000

The Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Co., serving Arkansas and Texas, owning about 70 per cent. of its capital stock of 4,000,000

The American Bell Telephone Co. is represented in the boards of each of the sub-companies.

The control of the **Michigan Telephone Co.** will place under the management of the **Erie Company** a total of 51,200 subscribers. The four sub-companies combined will make the largest organization under the Bell Company in the country.

Following are the official statements of the earnings and expenses of the Erie sub-companies for the years indicated, with an official estimate for the year 1899 (the Michigan company not included)—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Gross Income	$1,085,895.70	$1,206,147.40	$1,412,023.14	$1,700,000	$2,000,000
Operat'g Ex.	635,258.17	706,134.73	871,166.66	1,100,000	1,152,000
Net Income .	$450,637.53	$500,012.67	$540,856.48	$600,000	$848,000

The profits of the **Erie Company,** like those of the **American Bell Telephone Company,** are derived from dividends on the shares of the sub-companies belonging to it, and for eight years past its income account has been as follows:—

Income account of the **Erie Company** for eight years, 1890 to 1897, inclusive :—

	Total Net Income.	Interest and Executive.	Income Applicable to Dividends.	Dividends.	Carried to Surplus Account.
1890 . .	$205,318.84		$205,318.84	$192,000	$13,318.94
1891 . .	208,450.64	$1,018.83	207,431.81	192,000	15,431.81
1892 . .	222,184.96	8,377.59	213,807.37	192,000	21,807.37
1893 . .	231,244.61	19,462.50	211,782.11	192,000	19,782.11
1894 . .	234,912.29	30,412.06	204,500.23	192,000	12,500.23
1895 . .	271,781.12	64,024.86	207,756.33	192,000	15,756.33
1896 . .	314,913.75	106,273.68	208,640.07	192,000	16,640.07
1897 . .	364,550.00	137,902.78	226,647.22	192,000	34,647.42
	$2,053,356.21	$367,472.30	$1,685,883.98	$1,536,000	$149,884.28

The net income for 1898 (December estimated), is $440,000.

The **Erie Company** has paid sixty quarterly dividends during the fifteen years of its history, and the stock is regularly dealt in at the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.

The legal organization of all the companies, the physical condition of the property, and the accounts have been examined and reported upon by experts nominated by the undersigned.

Copies of the reports are open to inspection.

The subscription books will open at 10 o'clock, January 27th, and will close at 11 A. M., or earlier, upon the same day at our discretion.

Subscription blanks may be obtained at our offices.

POOR & GREENOUGH
18 Wall Street, New York
52 Devonshire St., Boston

FINANCIAL.

REDWOOD AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

General Offices:
EQUITABLE BLDG., Boston, Mass.
Offer for Subscription

$250,000 CLASS A, 6½ Per Cent.

Preferred Cumulative Stock (subject to call of 110 and interest After 5 years.)

$250,000 CLASS B, 8 Per Cent.

Non-cumulative Stock, preferred as to principal and dividend.

$125,000 COMMON STOCK.

The Securities will be offered for public subscription.

One Share, Class A Stock at Par, One Hundred Dollars.

Two Shares, Class B Stock, Par, Two Hundred Dollars with One Share of Common Stock.

Subscriptions will be received by the Company, negotiable certificates will be issued by the

INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO. (Trustee)

And certificates of stock delivered by them.

$550,000 of 6½% Class A, $550,000 8% Class B Preferred Stock and $75,000 Common Stock have already been subscribed.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.

Total capitalization of the company issued and outstanding:

$1,000,000 Class A, 6½ per cent. Preferred Stock. $1,000,000 Class B, 8 per cent. Preferred Stock. $500,000 Common Stock.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on the Redwood Lumber business, acquiring and operating Railroads, Steamship Lines and lines of sailing vessels.

The Company controls a tract of over 20,000 acres of Redwood timber, 25 miles of standard gauge railroad, fully equipped with motive power, passenger, freight and logging cars, ships, docks, mills, machine shop and merchandise store, and is to purchase steamships, build additional mills, to manufacture 50,000,000 feet of Redwood lumber and 75,000,000 of shingles per annum. Export market is already established for one-half of the Company's output and the Company has Eastern market for the balance.

The profits, averaging over $3.50 per M., will leave over 12 per cent. surplus after paying 6½ per cent. on Class A Preferred and 8 per cent. on both Class B Preferred and Common Stocks. The surplus will be paid as dividends on Class B Preferred and Common Stocks.

The Company's charter prevents the issue of any bonds and also provides for a sinking fund for retirement of the stock.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President, W. S. MASON (Oregon, Mayor of Portland).

First Vice President, WM. ROTCH (Boston, Mass., Director A., T. & S. F.).

Second Vice President, PHILLIP METCHAM, (Salem, Ore., State Treasurer).

Secretary, R. L. DURHAM (Vice President Merchants' Nat. Bank, Portland, Ore.).

Assist. Sec'y, HERBERT C. FOSS (Boston Mass., formerly with D. C. Heath & Co.).

Treasurer, JOHN REYNOLDS (Boston, Mass., formerly President Everett Nat. Bank).

JOHN MCCRACKEN (Portland, Ore., of J. McCracken & Co., wholesale grocers and grain).

JOHN R. FOSTER (Portland, Ore., of Foster & Robinson, wholesale hardware).

GEN. CHARLES F. BEEBE (Portland, Ore., of Sutton, Beebe Co., ship brokers).

W. H. WANDESFORD (Eureka, Cal., Jno. Vance Mill & Lumber Co.).

F. K. MOORE (Boston, Mass., N. E. Manager American Woodworking Machine Company).

WM. M. ATWATER (Boston, Mass., of Wash burn & Moen Mfg. Co.).

FRANK SLATER (Warren, Mass., President Slater Engine Co.).

JULIAN VOSE (Boston, Mass., of Vose & Sons, Piano Manufacturing Company).

FRANK H. UNDERWOOD (Boston, Mass., Manager Dodge Manufacturing Co.).

Trustees, Registrar and Transfer Agent:

INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

OFFICE OF

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,

New York, January 24, 1899.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1898:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898	$3,056,555.08
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1898	1,238,340.83
Total Marine Premiums	$4,294,895.91
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898	$3,327,340.67
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, etc.)	$1,507,565.36
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$659,421.05

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and City of New York Stock: City Banks and other Stocks	$7,437,089.00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,167,000.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	899,931.65
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	956,161.43
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	229,783.36
Cash in Bank	184,997.78
Amount	$10,874,923.22

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1893 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of May next.

By order of the Board.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	John D. Hewlett,
Joseph Agostini,	Charles D. Leverich,
Vernon H. Brown,	Leander N. Lovell,
Waldron P. Brown,	W. H. H. Moore,
William B. Boulton,	Charles H. Marshall,
Francis M. Bacon,	George H. Macy,
George Coppell,	Levi P. Morton,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James G. De Forest,	George W. Quintard,
William E. Dodge,	John A. Riker,
Everett Frazar,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	N. Denton Smith,
Horace Gray,	Lawrence Turnure,
Anson W. Hard,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Clifford A. Hand,	William C. Sturgess,
Henry E. Hawley,	William H. Webb.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-Pres't.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—The market responded to the encouragement from New York to-day. The leaders were the Electric Storage Battery shares, the common reaching 70 and the preferred 75. Buying of important interests for control and dividend expectations were the given reasons. United Gas Improvement recovered much of yesterday's decline. At first weak, Pennsylvania Manufacturing recovered with the market, being helped also by the renewal of negotiations for the absorption of the Southern Electric Company, which is the only local concern outside of the combination. If it goes through it will be on the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company's terms. Electric Company of America, $5 paid, also at first weak, on realizing, responded to semi-official assurances that the properties acquired are already earning 50 cents a share on the stock. Hints of another big deal, involving both the Pennsylvania Manufacturing and the Electric Company of America were also heard. Pool buying sustained Cambria Steel. Selling by impatient holders weakened the Choctaws. Marsden was active, selling up to 8¾.

The close was firm at these bid and asked prices:

Bald. Val....	26⅝	26½	Elect. S. pf..
N. Pac. com..			Eq. gen. 4s.
t. c.....	48⅝	49	E. & P. 4s.
N. Pac. pf..	79⅞	80	Equit. G. 5s.
Pennsylvania	68	68¼	Phil. Elect.
Rdg. 1.c.11	13-16	11 15-16	Sh. t. c..
Rdg. 1st pf.	31 5-16	31½	N. J. Trac.
Rdg. 2d pf..	16⅞	16¼	United G. I.
W.N.Y. & P.	3⅞	4	Marsden ....
Met. Ry.....	206	207	Choctaw ....
Phila. Trac..	96¼	96⅝	Choctaw pf..
Balto. Cons..	36¼	36½	Penna. Mfg..
Union Trac..			C. T., Phila.
17¾ paid..	35⅝	35⅞	C. T., P. pf.
Welsb. Light	39½	40	Un. T., Phila.
Elect. Stor..	69½	69⅝	U. T., P. pf.

Elect. S. pf..	75¼	76
Eq. gen. 4s.	87½	88
E. & P. 4s.	98⅝	99
Equit. G. 5s.	108¼	108½
Phil. Elect.		
Sh. t. c..	103¼	104
N. J. Trac.	58½	36½
United G. I.	144½	144⅞
Marsden	8⅛	8⅜
Choctaw	29	29⅛
Choctaw pf..	44½	44¾
Penna. Mfg..	24½	25
C. T., Phila.	23	23¼
C. T., P. pf.	61¼	61⅝
Un. T., Phila.	19⅝	20¼
U. T., P. pf.	49¾	49⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Diamond Match was very active to-day, once dropping 2 points; it opened and closed at 150 and touched 148. Tin Plate opened and closed at 40, and did not reach over 40½ at any time. Linseed opened at 24, and after touching 24¼ dropped to 23½, but closed at 24; the preferred declined from 75 to 73¾, and closed at 74. Carbon opened at 30 and declined to 29, recovering the loss, however, at the close. Biscuit started in at 54½, but closed at 54, after touching 54⅝. Metropolitan 5 per cents brought 74½.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co	69
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	149½
National Biscuit Co. common	54⅛
National Biscuit Co. pf	104
American Steel & Wire common	40
American Steel & Wire pf	114
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co	3
Chicago Brewing & Malting Co. pf	20
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co	6¾
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	25
Chicago Packing & Provision Co	20½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	42
North Chicago Street Railroad	218
West Chicago Street Railroad	94
South Side Elevated Railroad	77
Lake Street Elevated	13½
Lake Street Elevated t. ctfs	11½
Street's W. S. C. Line	21

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Pennsylvania, 2⅛, to 70½; St. Paul, 1¼, to 131½; New York Central, ⅜, to 139; Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 87⅜; Illinois Central, ⅜, to 122½; Atchison, ¼, to 25⅜; Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 41¾, and Union Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 81¼. Declined—Erie, ⅜, to 15⅝, and Northern Pacific preferred, ¼, to 81½. Louisville and Nashville sold at 68½, and Reading at 12¼. British consols declined ⅛ to 111⅛ for money and 111 3-16 for the account.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109½	111	10	Adams Express	110	110	110	110	.....
34¾	34⅞	3,635	Am. Malting Co.	34¾	35⅝	34½	35	+ ⅛
86⅝	87¼	2,575	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86¼	87	85½	87	+ 1½
35⅝	36	1,820	American Cotton Oil.	35½	36	35½	35⅝	+ ¼
89⅝	90	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	+ ⅛
141½	145	90	American Express	140	145	140	141¼	.....
13½	13¼	475	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
35⅜	36	150	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅛
131½	131⅝	26,209	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	130	132	129½	131¼	+1¾
111⅝	112¼	300	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112⅜	112½	112½	112⅞	— ½
101	102	370	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	101	100	101	+1
147¼	147⅞	7,775	American Tobacco	147½	148	146½	147¼	— ¼
138	139	240	Am. Tobacco pf.	138	138	138	138	.....
48¼	49	125	Am. Steel & Wire, cts.	49	49	49	49	.....
23½	23¼	20,655	At., T. & S. F.	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23⅜	+ ⅜
63⅝	63½	126,516	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61	63½	60⅜	63⅜	+1⅝
72½	73	1,685	B. & O., all in. pd.	71⅜	72½	71⅞	72½	+ ⅝
58	58⅜	3,002	B. & O., when iss.	57½	58¼	57½	58⅛	+1⅛
78⅞	79	2,890	B. & O. pf., when iss.	78¾	79	78⅝	79	+1
6¾	6⅞	4,250	Bay State Gas	6⅞	7	6⅞	6⅞	.....
91¼	91½	14,690	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	89½	91⅞	89½	91½	+1⅝
141	143	110	Brooklyn Union Gas.	142½	142½	142½	142½	— ½
14½	15	665	Brunswick City	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
62½	62½	7,065	Canada Southern	60	62	60	62¼	+2⅛
85¼	86	65	Canadian Pacific	85	85	85	85	.....
...	...	100	Capital Traction	87	87	87	87	+17
47	47⅛	5,540	Central Pacific	46½	47¼	46¼	47¼	+1
29⅝	29⅞	63,630	Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	30¼	27⅝	29¾	+2½
168½	169½	350	Chicago & Alton	168	168⅜	168	168¼	+ ½
138⅝	138⅞	28,685	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	136⅝	139¼	136½	138¾	+2¼
65⅞	66	2,125	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	63	66	65	66	+1
17⅝	17⅞	21,950	Chi. Gr. Western	17½	18	17⅛	17⅞	+ ¾
82½	87	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	86½	87	86½	87	—1
58½	59	3,725	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	56	59	56	59	+3
32⅝	33½	1,000	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	32⅝	33⅞	32⅝	33⅞	+1⅜
127⅝	127⅞	26,129	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	126¼	127⅞	126¼	127½	+1¼
151	151½	5,215	Chi. & Northw.	149	152½	149	151	+2
119⅝	119¾	15,950	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118	119⅞	118	119¾	+1
9	9½	352	Chi. Term. Trans.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ½
37	38	395	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	37	37½	37	37½	— ½
60⅜	60⅞	32,823	C., C., C. & St. L.	54⅜	61¼	54¼	60⅛	+5⅝
101½	101⅝	7,944	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	99⅝	102	99	102	+2
15½	16	1,350	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
42	43⅜	312	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
34⅝	34½	1,830	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	33½	34⅝	33¼	34⅜	+1⅛
7½	8	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8	8¼	200	Colorado Midland	7¾	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅝	554	Colorado Midland pf.	20	20¼	20	20¼	+1
54½	55	400	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	55	55	54¾	55	.....
22½	22⅝	115	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	22½	22¼	22½	22½	+1
3	3½	300	Col. Stock. Val. & Tol.	2½	3	2½	3	— ¼
8	8½	500	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾	.....
191½	192½	3,298	Consolidated Gas	191	192⅞	190	192⅞	+1¾
46⅞	47	550	Consolidated Ice	46⅞	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅜
115	116	577	Delaware & Hudson.	114½	115	114½	115	.....
161	161¼	1,800	Del., Lack. & West.	160½	161½	160½	161½	+ ⅝
20¼	20½	380	Denver & Rio Grande.	20½	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
72⅛	72½	3,610	Denver & R. G. pf.	71	72⅛	70¾	72⅛	+1⅛
20	21	500	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	20	20	20	20	— ⅜
7¾	8¼	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	8¼	8	8	8	— ¼
195	196	330	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	196½	197	196	196	—1
15⅝	15¾	1,138	Erie	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	.....
41⅞	41⅝	2,288	Erie 1st pf	40½	41½	40½	41½	+ ⅛
21½	22	800	Erie 2d pf	21⅜	21½	21⅝	21½	+ ⅛
72	75	25	Evans. & T. H. pf.	71½	71½	71½	71½	.....
54¼	54½	35,525	Federal Steel	53¼	54⅝	53¼	54½	+1⅜
84⅛	85	23,790	Federal Steel pf	83½	85⅛	83⅜	85	+1½
22¼	23	500	Flint & F. M.	22	22½	22	22½	+ ½
...	...	125	Ft. Worth & D. C.	24½	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
109½	109⅞	2,318	General Electric	107½	110	107½	109¾	+ ⅞
70½	71	120	Glucose Sugar Ref.	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	— ½
166¾	167½	2,110	Great Northern pf.	166¼	167½	166½	167¼	.....
...	...	621	H. B. Claflin Co.	104⅞	105¾	104¾	105⅝	+ ⅝
...	...	20	Harlem	360	360	360	360	.....
120	120¼	7,190	Illinois Central	118¼	120¼	118½	120¼	+1⅜
66½	67	5,700	International Paper	65	66¾	64½	66⅝	+1¼
93½	94	340	Int. Paper pf	94	94	94	94	+ ¼
46	46½	300	Iowa Central pf.	46	46	45¾	46	—1
10½	11	739	Kanawha & Michigan.	10½	11	10½	11	—1¼
14⅜	14¾	550	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	14⅜	14¾	14	14⅜	— ⅛
29½	32	35	Keokuk & Western.	32	32	32	32	.....
...	...	275	Knickerbocker Ice	56¼	56½	56½	56½	— ¼
52½	53	470	Laclede Gas	53	53	52⅝	53	+1
96	98	400	Laclede Gas pf.	98	98	97	97	—2
20	20¼	1,922	Lake Erie & West.	18	20¼	18	20¼	+3½
69	70	1,840	Lake Erie & West. pf.	64	70½	64	70½	+6½
64	65	700	Long Island	64½	65	64½	65	+1
67	67¼	13,025	Louisville & Nashville.	66⅝	67½	66⅜	67¼	+1
5	6	225	Manhattan Beach	5	5	5	5	+3
116⅛	116½	41,655	Manhattan Con	114⅜	117½	114½	116⅛	+1½
208	208½	30,713	Metropolitan St. Ry.	197	208½	197	208½	+11½
7⅝	7⅞	400	Mexican Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
1¼	1½	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
113	114½	100	Michigan Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	—1½
41½	42	1,850	Minn. & St. Louis.	40½	41½	40½	41½	.....
77½	78	166	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ½
10	900	900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	.....
13½	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	13	13	13	13	— ⅝
37⅝	38	3,650	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37	38	36⅞	38	+1½
48⅝	48⅞	26,460	Missouri Pacific	48¼	49⅛	48	48⅝	+ ⅝
35⅞	36½	400	Mobile & Ohio	35	36½	35	36½	+ ½
54¼	54⅝	380	National Biscuit	54⅛	54½	54¼	54½	+ ½
38	38½	1,220	National Lead Co.	37¾	38½	37¾	38¼	+ ⅜
43	48	950	New Central Coal	42	42	42	42	+2
102½	103½	..0	New Jersey Central.	103½	104	103	103	+ ½
150	152	1,070	New York Air Brake.	145	150	145	149	+3
138⅝	138½	32,870	New York Central.	133⅜	139¼	133½	138¼	+4¼
198⅝	199⅜	100	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199½	199½	199½	190½	.....
17	17½	625	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	17	17½	17	17¼	+ ¼
39	40	700	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	39¾	40	39¾	40	.....
23⅜	23⅞	41,804	N. Y., Ont. & West.	23	24½	22¾	23⅜	.....
19	19½	400	Norfolk & Western.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	— ½
68⅛	68½	8,540	Norfolk & West. pf.	66¼	68⅞	66½	68¼	+ ⅛
...	...	4,000	North American	8	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
48⅞	49	17,410	Northern Pacific	48	49	47⅞	49	+1½
79¾	79⅞	6,900	Northern Pacific pf.	79¼	80	79¼	79¾	+ ½
...	...	100	Omaha & St. Louis.	7	7	7	7	.....
74½	76	28	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½	.....
45¼	45½	2,788	Oregon Short Line.	46	46	45	45	—3
49¼	49½	26,165	Pacific Mail	46½	48¾	46½	49⅜	+3½
49	50	2,219	Pacific Coast	48	49⅞	48	49⅞	+ ⅞
136	136½	13,660	Pennsylvania R. R.	136	137½	135½	136¾	+1½
1¼	1⅝	550	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
6½	6⅝	100	Peoria & Eastern.	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
114¼	114⅝	29,095	People's Gas, Chicago.	114¼	114¾	113⅝	114⅜	+1½
72¼	74	2,093	P., C., C., & St. Louis.	72¼	74	72	73¼	+1¼
91	91	$16	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	91	91	90	90	—1
156¼	157½	135	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156¼	156¼	156¼	156¼	— ¼
2⅞	3	300	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	.....
23½	24¼	4,800	Reading	23½	24¼	23½	24	+ ¼
63½	65	29,600	Reading 1st pf.	61½	64⅛	61½	63¾	+2½
31⅞	32	13,100	Reading 2d pf	32	33½	32	32	+ ½
188	192	20	Rensselaer & Sara.	188	188	188	188	.....
38½	39½	725	Rio Grande Western.	37	40	37	38½	+3½
74¼	75	1,450	Rio Grande West. pf.	71	74¾	71	74¼	+3¼
130	..	150	Rome, W. & Ogdens...	130	130	130	130	.....
49½	52	300	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49½	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ⅛
15	15⅜	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
10½	10⅝	6,305	St. L. & San Fran.	9⅞	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	+ ⅝
69⅜	70	500	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	69	69¾	69	69¾	+ ⅝
37⅜	38	4,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	38	36½	37¾	+1¼
8¼	8½	880	St. Louis Southw.	8	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
22	22¼	5,908	St. Louis Southw. pf.	21½	22¼	21¼	22	+ ½
104	105	25	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	.....
97½	98	450	St. Paul & Omaha.	97¾	97¾	97½	97¾	+ ⅜
37½	38	3,520	Southern Pacific	30⅝	37¾	36¾	37¾	+ ¼
12¾	12⅞	3,140	Southern Railway	12¼	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
47¾	47¾	3,583	Southern Railway pf.	46⅝	48	46⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	25⅝	1,900	Standard Distilling	24⅝	25½	24⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
80	80½	633	Standard Distilling pf.	79	80	79	80	+ ¼
...	...	360	Standard R. & T.	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
42⅜	42½	27,620	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	40¼	42½	40¼	42½	+2½
...	...	665	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	120	125	120	125	+5
17⅜	17⅞	730	Texas Pacific	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅛
15	15¼	1,400	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	15	15⅞	14½	15	+ ¼
167	168	890	Third Avenue	160½	169	160½	169	—1
25	30	300	Toledo & Ohio Central.	29	25	20	25	+5
36	38	100	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf.	35	35	35	35	—3
60	61	6,870	Twin City R. T.	52	60	52	60	+8
...	...	100	Twin City R. T. pf.	132	132	132	132	+3

up 1¼, at 33¾. Old Colony held at 16. Wolverine was up 1, at 47, and Isle Royale 1½, to 47½. The market on the new "Prospects," both listed and on the curb, was weak. In the last half hour there was a sudden renewal of aggressiveness in the copper stocks generally.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Boston & A..	251	252	Maine Cent...	144	...
Boston & L..	230	235	Old Colony...	...	196¾
Boston & M..	171	...	Ore. S. L....	...	47
Boston & P..	285	290	West End....	94	94½
C. J. & S. Y.	142½	143½	West End pf..	...	113
Fitchburg pf.	113	114	Arcadian....	69½	70

Mining Companies.

Aetna, quick-silver....	3¾	Gold C. M....	.60
Allouez....	6	Napa, quick-silver....	8
Arnold....	11¾	Osceola....	96½ 97
Atlantic....	33¾	Pioneer, gold	5¾ 6
B. & B. & C.	25	Quincy....	175 180
Boston & M.	296	Santa Ysabel	12¾ 12¾
Butte & B....	87¾	Tamarack....	230 295
Cal. & Mec....	750	Tecumseh....	6½ 7
Centennial....	34	Wolverine....	47 48
Franklin....	24		

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	307	309	Stor. Serv.. 26½ 27½
Dom. Coal....	33½	33¾	Mexican Tel.. 1¾ 1½
Dom. Coal pf.	115	116	Gen. Elec. Tel.	138	...
Edi. El. Ill....	316	...	Pul. Pal. Car.	157	158
Erie Tel....	90½	91	U. S. Oil....	42¾	43
Gen. El....	109	109¾	U. S. Rubber	49	49½
Gen. El. pf.	158	...	Westing. El..	45¾	45¾
Lamson Con			West. El. pf.	68	68½

Unlisted Securities.

Merced G. M....	.09	O. Do C. M.	37¼ 37½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59¼@60¼. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47⅛c.

On the Stock Exchange 200 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.30.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at .43, 100 Challar at .35, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 100 Crown Point at .15, 300 Horn Silver at 1.35, 500 Leadville at .13, 100 Mexican at .26, 100 Ophir at .58, 100 Potosi at .18, 100 Savage at 15, 100 Sierra Nevada at .72, 100 Union Consolidated at .26, 100 Work at .20, 100 Yellow Jacket at .16.

On the Industrial Exchange 1,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .002 buyer 4; 45,000 Good Samaritan at .006¼@.007, 1,000 Pilgrim at .003, 28,000 Waldorf at .02½@.02¾, buyer 15 @.02¾, 2,000 Cannon Ball at .008 buyer 30, 1,500 Gold Coin at 1.58@1.58½, 1,000 Isabella at .90, 18,000 Old Gold at .007, 13,000 Sentinel at .002¾ buyer 10 @.003¾, buyer 30 @.00¾, 2,000 Work at .23, 10,000 Jennie Blanche at .21, 8,000 Gilpin and Lincoln at .21, 2,000 Burr Gold at .02¾@.02¾, 5,000 Gregory Gold at .00¾, 7,000 Hight Five at .06, and 11,000 Alliance at .10 buyer 30 @.10.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.78	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alta	.05	Horn Silver	1.25
Belcher	.15	Iron Silver	.75
Best & Belcher	.35	King & Pem.	1.4
Breece	.09	La Cross	.09
Brunswick	.15	Leadville	.08
Caledonia, B. H.	.15	Little Chief	.15
Chollar	.10	Mexican	.25
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.06
Com. Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Plymouth Con.	.10
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.45	Standard Con	2.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.50	Union Con.	.25
Father De Smet	.14	Utah	.10
Gould & Curry	.20	Yellow Jacket	.09

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Occidental	.20
Adams Con.	.11	Plymouth	.10
Best & Belcher	.35	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.09
Breece	.90	Potosi	.10
Brunswick Con.	.15	Savage	.12
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.67
Chollar	.15	Standard	2.05
Crown Point	.10	Small Hopes	1.35
Chrysolite	.13	Union Con.	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co stock	.04	Yellow Jacket	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Argentum Juanita	.31
Com. T. Co. scrip	.1	Adams o	.05
Crescent	.08	Anaconda	.40
Catalpa	.14	Cripple Creek Con.	.10
Deadwood Terra	.45	Creede & Cripple C.	.04
Eureka Con.	.25	Gold & Globe	.04
Father De Smet	.13	Golden Fleece	.30
Gold & Curry	.25	Isabella	.90
Hale & Norcross	.10	Mollie Gibson	.25
Homestake	....	Mount Rosa	.21
Horn Silver	1.30	Pharmacist	.04
Independence	....	Portland	1.75
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Specimen	.04
La Cross	.14	Union	.19
Leadville Con.	.12	Work	.20
Little Chief	.21	Ala. P. I. w. No. 2	8.50
Moulton	.15	Ala. P. I. w. No. 3	8.00
Ontario	5.50	Ala. P. I. w. No. 4	7.50
Ophir	.50	Gray Forge	7.50

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.001¾	Old Gold	.007
Good Samaritan	.007	Playa de Oro	5.00
Miami	.02½	Sentinel	.002¾
Pilgrim	.03¼	Work	.20
Rocky Mountain	.07	Jennie Blanche	.21
Waldorf	.02¾	Gilpin & Lincoln	.20¾
Cannon Ball	.00¾	Burr Gold	.02¾
Gold Coin	.1.50	Gregory Gold	.06¾
Isabella	.87½	High Five	.06
Jefferson	.05¾	Alliance	.08
Justine	.02		

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

15 shares Oneida National Bank of Utica, N. Y., $100 each, 188.

7 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad guaranteed, $100 each, 216.

15 shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, $100 each, 86⅝.

30 shares Consolidated Gas Company, New York, $100 each, 190¾.

41 shares Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company guaranteed, $100 each, 181¾.

44 shares New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, $100 each, 198¾.

30 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $50 each, 137.

100 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each, 110½.

32 shares Detroit and Mackinac Railroad, $100 each, 16½.

$2,000 Detroit and Mackinac Railroad 4 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, due June, 1995, coupons June and December, 82.

$1,000 East Chester Gaslight Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bond, due 1910, privilege to pay off before maturity with 10 per cent. premium, guaranteed principal and interest by American Gas Company,) coupons April and October, 108.

750 shares Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, (Central Trust Company certificates of deposit, all assessments paid,) $100 each, 27½.

10 shares Germania Bank of New York, $100 each, 321.

20 shares Germania Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 227.

50 shares Bergner & Engel Brewing Company preferred, $100 each, 77.

50 shares Bergner & Engel Brewing Company common, $100 each, 47.

$5,000 New York and East River Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1944, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 113½.

$10,000 New York and East River Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1945, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 108¾.

$12,000 New Amsterdam Gas Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1948, coupons January and July, $1,000 each, 104¼.

$6,000 Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company second mortgage bonds, (Central Trust Company certificates,) assessments all paid, 100½.

$8,000 Union Elevated Railroad Company second mortgage income bonds, (Central Trust Company certificates,) assessments all paid, 50½.

30 shares Brooklyn Academy of Music, (with tickets,) $50 each, 116.

22 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each, 241.

30 shares Holland Building Association, $100 each, 5.

60 shares Holland Trust Company, $100 each, 85.

70 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each, 195.

180 shares Merchants National Bank, $50 each, 156.

305 shares Phenix National Bank, $20 each, 96½.

10 shares Eppens, Smith & Wiemann Company, $100 each, 80.

20 shares Ninth National Bank, $100 each, 76¼.

3 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 4100.

33,000 State of Tennessee 3 per cent. settlement bonds, due 1913, coupons January and July, 96¾.

200 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each, 130½.

100 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Company, $100 each, 300½.

10,000 Jefferson Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1909, coupons April and October, accrued interest from Oct. 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 108.

25 shares Colonial Trust Company, $100 each, 400.

7 shares Chemical National Bank, $100 each, 4,100.

30 shares American Surety Company, $50 each, 191½.

50 shares Lawyers' Surety Company, $100 each, 161.

10 shares Railway Automatic Sales Company 8 per cent. preferred stock, 105.

50 shares William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, $100 each, 70.

30 shares Mergenthaler Linotype Company, $100 each, 188.

35 shares Bank of New York, N. B. A., $100 each, 240½.

10 shares Central Trust Company, $100 each, 1,900.

25 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Company, $100 each, 305.

50 shares National Bank of Commerce, $100 each, 214¾, 215¼.

25 shares Hamilton Trust Company, $100 each, 250½.

31 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 182.

100 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each, 205.

25 shares Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, $50 each, 276½.

$7,000 Central Branch Union Pacific Railway Company first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1948; coupons June and December, 91½.

$7,000 Omaha Water Company 5 per cent. bonds, 80.

30 shares Omaha Water Company second preferred, $50 each, 10½.

1,002 shares Batopilas Mining Company, 96c per share.

$2,400 Batopilas Mining Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1902; December, 1898, coupons on two of $200 each, and fourteen of $100 each, 46.

170 shares Corn Exchange Bank, (ex. div.,) deliverable opening of books, $100 each, 300 to 301.

10 shares Washington Trust Company, $100 each, 301¾.

60 shares Eagle Fire Company, $40 each, 251.

200 shares Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad common, $100 each, 2.

5 shares H. B. Claflin Company common, (hypothecated,) $100 each, 104.

$2,000 Key West Electric Company first mortgage 5 per cent. thirty-year gold bonds, due 1929; coupons January and July, 94.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Jan.	$31,470	$32,361	$21,635
From Jan. 1	84,029	95,165	68,737
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	336	339	340
3d week Jan.	$64,721	$68,948	$56,550
From July 1	2,191,281	2,092,760	1,964,684
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,078	6,547	6,444
3d week Jan.	$448,000	$396,000	$315,000
From Jan. 1	1,806,000	1,201,000	960,000
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
3d week Jan.	$19,000	$23,000	$16,000
From Jan. 1	53,364	70,692	45,044
CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING—			
Mileage	192	192	192
3d week Jan.	$31,426	$30,974	$21,882
From July 1	878,333	868,783	656,284
KANSAS CITY SUBURBAN BELT—			
Mileage	32	32	35
3d week Jan.	$10,689	$7,569	$5,672
From Jan. 1	31,597	23,294	16,690
MEXICAN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	1,956	1,956	1,861
2d week Jan.	$301,750	$253,580	$238,780
From Jan. 1	847,275	714,137	687,402
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	366	366	370
3d week Jan.	$36,840	$36,061	$30,570
From July 1	1,341,250	1,343,542	1,184,938
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	2,197	2,197	2,197
3d week Jan.	$241,367	$223,099	$215,258
From July 1	7,519,113	7,740,975	7,184,278
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,938	4,938	4,936
3d week Jan.	$476,000	$443,000	$388,000
From Jan. 1	1,366,175	1,278,654	1,106,348
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
3d week Jan.	$76,261	$66,391	$62,724
From July 1	2,326,518	2,363,083	...
TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL—			
Mileage	371	371	371
3d week Jan.	$30,702	$33,780	$33,201
From Jan. 1	92,193	97,272	99,629
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	937
3d week Jan.	$97,462	$93,040	...
From July 1	2,857,260	2,843,703	...
ALLEGHENY VALLEY for December—			
Gross earnings	227,140	228,188	199,326
Op. expenses	136,147	135,453	126,353
Net earnings	90,993	92,735	72,973
For the year ending Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,669,446	2,553,135	2,341,613
Net earnings	1,116,449	1,074,869	832,509
PITTSBURG, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA for December—			
Gross earnings	79,513	103,099	69,801
Op. expenses	81,986	107,598	77,169
Deficit	2,473	4,497	7,278
For the year ending Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,449,918	1,452,706	1,383,100
Net earnings	404,721	515,075	435,096
NORTH SHORE TRACTION COMPANY for December—			
Gross earnings	113,852	108,772	103,803
Op. expenses	68,850	65,373	66,026
Net earnings	45,002	43,399	37,777
From Oct. 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	341,586	336,538	317,018
Net earnings	129,635	130,683	120,073
NEW ORLEANS TRACTION COMPANY for December—			
Gross earnings	113,361	107,936	109,921
Op. expenses	64,881	62,527	72,979
Net earnings	48,480	45,409	36,942
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,316,791	1,237,263	1,322,826
Net earnings	512,461	399,880	584,153

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.03	....	Hale & Norc.	.07	.08
Andes	.11	.11	Justice	.10	.08
Alpha Con.	....	.03	Kentuck Con.	.08	.08
Belcher	.14	.15	Mexican	.33	.35
Benton Con	.04	.04	Occidental Con.	.18	.25
Best & Belcher	.40	.38	Ophir	.54	.53
Caledonia	.19	.19	Overman	.05	.04
Challenge Con.	.11	.11	Potosi	.15	.14
Chollar	.21	.20	Savage	.09	.09
Con. Cal. & V.	1.35	1.35	Sierra Nevada	.75	.66
Con. Imperial	.01	.01	Standard	2.00	2.00
Crown Point	.13	.11	Union Con	.33	.31
Eureka Con	.10	.10	Utah Con	.12	.11
Gould & Curry	.27	.28	Yellow Jacket	.14	.12

Silver bars, 69¾; Mexican dollars, 47½@47⅝; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	4¾	5¼	5	5¼
Anaconda	44	44½	44	45
Anchoria	87	93	87	94
Argentum	37	38	36	40
Battle	35	35¾	35¼	35½
Columbine	14½	14¾	14	14⅛
Consolidated	10	10¼	9⅞	9⅝
Elkton	91	92½	82½	83
El Paso	13½	14½	12⅞	14
Findley	22	22½	22¾	23
Gibson	31	40	25½	28⅞
Golden Fleece	31	35	31	35
Golden King	91	95	90	95
Gold Coin	159	160	159	160
Garfield	13	15	13	15
Isabella	88¼	89	87	87½
Independence	57½	58	56¼	57
Jackpot	39¼	39½	40¾	41¼
Jefferson	10	11	9	10
Matoa	31	32	30½	32
Moon Anchor	131	132½	129¾	130
Pharmacist	4¾	5	4¾	5
Portland	184½	184¾	180	182
Rawlings	41	42¾	43½	45
Rosa	22¼	24¾	22	25
Union	23¾	23¾	22¾	23¾
Vindicator	80	95	80	95
Work	19	20	22¼	22½

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Henry Lee Company of Syracuse, to produce theatrical productions; capital, $4,000. Directors —Aaron Graff, S. S. Shubert, and I. A. Graff, Syracuse.

Banks Law Publishing Company of New York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—David Banks and David Banks, Jr., New York City; I. S. Jennings, South Norwalk, Conn.

Hardiman-Woolworth Company of Watertown, to deal in furniture; capital, $25,000. Directors—Michael Hardiman, Leland G. Woolworth, and Ellen A Hardiman, Watertown.

Incandescent Mantle Machine Company of New York City; capital, $18,000. Directors—Alwin Von Auw and Bruno Von Bultzingslawen, New York City; Thomas Traver, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Penn Yan Steam Heating Company of Penn Yan; capital, $20,000. Directors—Henry Russell, Albany; Calvin Russell, C. T. Birkett, Edward Donahue, and William D. Dwelle, Penn Yan.

Trebert Automatic Coaster and Brake Company of Syracuse; capital, $10,000. Directors—Francis W. Gridley, C. Arthur Benjamin, Henry Trebert, William A. Wynkoop, and Daniel W. Gridley, Syracuse.

Sherman Telephone Company of Sherman, to operate a telephone system connecting the villages of Sherman, Westfield, Mayville, and Ripley; capital, $1,000. Directors—Albert J. Arnold, Charles H. Corbett, Charles E. Sheldon, W. H. Homewood, P. H. Corbett, B. Whitney, and T. J. Newell, Sherman.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Hopkins & Kimberly of Baltimore have been appointed General Agents of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford.

H. J. Grant & Co. of Salt Lake City, Utah, have been appointed agents of the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the American Institute of Marine Underwriters yesterday, the policy of increased marine rates upon both inland and ocean going risks was discussed. Immediately following the adjournment of the institute, the companies chiefly interested in inland business decided upon a tariff of rates upon inland coastwise hulls. L. Allyn Wight, the underwriter of the British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, said last night that, while the amount of increase effected could not be easily estimated, it would probably average not less than 25 per cent.

The agency of A. M. Woodruff, at Newark, N. J., which represents the Prussian National, St. Paul Fire and Marine, United Firemen's, Merchants' of Providence, Farmers' of York, Penn., and London Assurance Corporation, has been sold to Robert B. Dunham of the Lewis & Frear agency in Brooklyn.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association yesterday William H. Hume and George W. Harper were re-elected as Directors and Richard Deaves was chosen to succeed J. D. Wells, who was not a candidate for re-election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors the following officers were re-elected to serve during the coming year: President—Frederick A. Burnham; Vice President—George D. Eldridge; Secretary—Charles W. Camp, and Treasurer—George W. Harper. Vice President Eldridge said last night that no action was taken in regard to the Second Vice Presidency, which had been held by J. D. Wells, the retiring Director.

The Managers of the fire insurance companies doing business in this city will meet in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters at 2 o'clock to-day to act upon the report of the Tariff Committee, providing for the restoration of a tariff association. The report was signed by every active member of the committee at a special meeting yesterday. What action will be taken to-day was regarded last night as uncertain. The committee declined to give out any information as to the exact nature of its plan in advance of the meeting of the companies.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 440 Broadway Sold—Small Block in Harlem Changes Hands—Other Dealings and Auction Sales.

The five-story building 440 Broadway, on a lot 38.6 by 98, has been sold. Further details of the transaction could not be learned yesterday. The property adjoins the nine-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard Street, given by Flake & Dowling to Terence Farley's Sons in the recent trade involving the Nevada apartment house.

It is reported that Mary G. Pinckney has sold to a firm of building-loan operators the small triangular block included by Eighth and St. Nicholas Avenues and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 123 feet on Eighth Avenue, 144 feet on St. Nicholas Avenue, and 75 feet on One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold to William Gunn and Andrew Grant two lots at the northeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 50.11 by 100. The buyers will erect a seven-story elevator apartment house on the plot.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Hoffman Brothers to Andrew Kerwin the plot at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventieth Street, fronting on Sherman Square, 100 by 125.

V. G. Hall and Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Stanley Mortimer to Percival Kuhne the lot, 20 by 100, on the north side of Seventy-eighth Street, 125 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

Folsom Brothers have sold for William C. Doscher to Henry Fuldner for $68,000 the six-story factory 404 East Fourteenth Street, 28 by 178.

The Frank J. Fisher Company has sold for A. C. Bechstein for $40,000 the dwelling 150 West Eightieth Street, 22 by 100 by 100.

Louis Lese has sold to the Ernst-Mark-Nathan Company the plot southwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 150 by 100, taking in exchange the five-story flat 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 28 by 100. Leitner & Marks were the brokers.

Leitner & Marks have also sold for John Madden to G. Roman two lots on the east side of Third Avenue, between Wendover Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 50 by 125; also, for the Ernst-Mark-Nathan Company, Bookstaver, four lots on the east side of Brook Avenue, south of Wendover Avenue, 100 by 100.

Borgstede & Klenke have sold for William B. Stones to Herman Schmuck, for about $10,000, the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Jackson Avenue, a plot 75 by 100.

Rebecca Cohn has bought from Charles Dorn the old building 208 Monroe Street, 25 by 80, and from Maurice Myers the old building 135 Madison Street, 18.9 by 60.

Rebecca Cohn has also sold to Dellon, Brinner & Goldstein the plot, 75 by 89, at the southwest corner of Monroe and Jackson Streets. The buyers will erect thereon three six-story tenements from plans by Horenburger & Straub.

Louis Lesse has bought the frame dwelling 132 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Joseph Hyman has bought the four-story dwelling 152 Madison Street, 25 by 100.

Josephine Kessel has sold to Harris Levy, for $33,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 21 East Ninety-third Street, 17 by 100.8½.

Yesterday's records show the transfer of the stable property extending through from Seventeenth to Eighteenth Street, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, by Henry Morgenthau to William Wetterer for a consideration of $135,000. The property has also been mortgaged by the latter to the New York Life Insurance Company for $90,000. The stables have a frontage of 50 feet on either street, and are leased to the Segel-Cooper Company at $12,000 a year.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Adrian H. Muller & Son sold, in foreclosure, to Stephen Farrelly for $11,100 the three-story stone-front dwelling 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 15 by 99.11; also, in foreclosure, to D. Lord, a party in interest, for $34,500 the five-story brick dwelling 43 West Nineteenth Street, 18.11 by 92.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co sold, in foreclosure, by the plaintiff, Aaron H. Rosenberg, for $26,087, the five-story brick flat 64 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 84.7 by 26.4 by 92.9.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Catharine C. Hunt, as executor, for $12,000, the five-story brick flat 114 Bradhurst Avenue, 25 by 75; also, in foreclosure, to Henry Korn for $15,300, the four-story brick tenement 147 West Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100.5.

The four-story building, 22.2 by 75, at the northeast corner of West Broadway and Houston Street, offered at executor's sale, was bid in at $29,750.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Benjamin E. Hall, referee, 301 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street, 22.11½ by 59.4 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores; 303 Seventh Avenue, east side, 22.11½ feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 27.9½ by 59.4 and irregular, five-story stone-front tenement, with store; 305 Seventh Avenue, east side, 49.11 feet north of Twenty-seventh Street, adjoining the foregoing, 27.10 by 63.2, five-story stone-front tenement, with stores; 163 West Twenty-seventh Street, north side, 59.4 feet east of Seventh Avenue, at the rear of the foregoing, 18.6 by 49.4½ and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, on 301 Seventh Avenue, $26,731; on 303, $17,875; on 305, $10,768; on 163 West Twenty-seventh Street, $8,275.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Job E. Hedges, referee, 204 West Forty-sixth Street, south side, 98 feet west of Broadway, 20 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $16,474; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Sabine Smith, referee, 102 and 104 Fulton Street, south side, 45.10 feet west of William Street, 49.8 by 79.7 by 50 by 81.1, seven-story brick office building. Due on judgment, $143,297.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan referee, 46 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 260.3 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 24.9 by 99.11, two-story brick building. Due on judgment, $3,255.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 39 Avenue A, west side, 26.5 feet south of Third Street, 26.5 by 100, four-story front and rear brick tenements; all title of George Bushmann on Oct. 15, 1898.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, northeast corner of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25.3 by 95; Alexander McDowell of 388 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. A. Schellenger of 128 Broadway, architect; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 233 and 235 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 37.6 by 90.11; Max Vogel of 50 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $32,000.

Nos. 120 and 122 Lewis Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 87.9; Eliza Schlesinger of 120 Lewis Street, owner; N. Langer, architect; cost, $40,000.

Union Avenue, east side, 97 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 52; H. A. Luft of 732 Union Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Nos. 53 to 57 Duane Street, to a seven-story brick and stone electric power station; Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 31 West Ninety-eighth Street, to a one and two story brick dwelling, with stable; Valentine Wille of 31 West Ninety-eighth Street, owner; J. W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,200.

Nos. 303 and 305 Eleventh Avenue, to a one-story stone shop and offices; Rapp & Speidel Iron Works, owners; T. J. Bartley, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 19 East Ninety-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; Solomon Bachrach, premises, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. G. Smith of 221 Lenox Avenue, owner; F. M. Schell, architect; cost, $750.

No. 5 to 11 Broadway and 5 to 11 Greenwich Street, to a sixteen-story brick office building; Broadway Realty Company, owner; Milliken Brothers, architects; cost, $800.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES PROTEST.

Say Expense of 120th Street Improvement Should Be Divided.

The City Record yesterday contained in its report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Jan. 18 a communication from the Trustees of Columbia College, protesting against an assessment of $39,788 for the widening of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. Lucy Wharton Drexel, George B. Post, and five other property owners also objected to the assessments upon their property for the same purpose.

In these communications it is set up that the improvement could by no means be called a local one, and that the community at large should therefore be taxed to pay for it. It is suggested that the assessment be amended so as to make it local for one-third of the cost, and that the other two-thirds be made a charge against the city.

The college ceded sufficient land to the city to increase the width of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard, from 60 to 100 feet.

Belmont Avenue Extension.

The Board of Public Improvements has decided to extend and alter Belmont Avenue, between East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth and East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets, and will hold a meeting on Feb. 8 at the office of the board, at which the matter will be considered. All persons interested are expected to attend this meeting, when maps will be exhibited showing the proposed improvement.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Jan. 25.

AVENUE A, w s, 76.7 ft n of 5th St, 25.6x100; Hannah Wallach to Babetta Bacharach 1

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of Fitch St, or 175th St, 29.9x90; George G. Jackson to Robert Tag 1

CANAL ST, s s, 100.4 ft e of Mulberry St, ×—; Ambrose E. Barnes to Ida B. Washburn and others, quit claim 1

CANNON ST, 118 and 120, e s, 50x100; Leopold Kaufman to Jonas Weil and another 1

GERARD ST, n s, 179 ft e of Bergen Av, runs s e 25 ft x s w 32 ft to 149th St, old line, x w 30 ft x n e 44 ft; Peter Fogal to Louisa Nussbaum 1

HOUSTON ST, s s, 50 ft w of Wooster St, 25x95; Edward B. Stanton to Fanny Bressant 80,000

INTERVALE AV, e s, 200.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 20x100; the William's Bridge Land and Improvement Company to George W. Flagg 1

LOT 199, map of the property of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another executors, to John C. Melahm and another 700

LOTS 101 and 102, map of the property of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another to William S. Harlan 850

MONROE ST, 188 to 194, s s, 93.10x91.4x 94x86.9; Sophie Bohnet and others, heirs, to John A. Anger 1

MONROE ST, 188 to 194, s s, 93.10x91.4x 94x95.9; John Bohnet, Jr., and others to John A. Anger 80,000

PARK AV, 1,855, n e corner of 57th St, 99x102.9; James B. Healy to James W. Golden 5,000

SAGAMORE ST, n s, 150 ft e of Brown Av, 50x100; Catherine Fischel to Annie Fischel 1

SCAMMEL ST, 28, e s, 27x95; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another 15,000

SPRING ST, 20, s s, 18.6x42.2x irregular; Fanny Bressant to Edwin B. Stanton 15,000

SPRING ST, 208, s s, 18.9x42.2x irregular; Fanny Bressant to Edwin B. Stanton 15,000

UNION AV, e s, 131.6 ft s of 169th St, 100x168.4; Jenny A. Carew to E. H. Hammond 2,000

WEST END AV, 206, 25x82; John T. Farley to Sarah L. Shanley 1

WEST END AV, 202, 25x82; John T. Farley to Thomas F. Butler 1

WEST END AV, 204, 25x82; John T. Farley to Patrick Shanley 1

WEST END AV, 210 and 212, 50x82; John T. Farley to Agnes Shanley 1

WEST END AV, 208, 25x82; John T. Farley to Rose T. Shanley 1

WEST END AV, e s, 25.5 ft n of 69th St, 150x82; Cornelius L. Cooke to John T. Farley 1

5TH AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x100; Isabella Jex to William R. Travers 1

5TH AV, s e corner of 97th St, 75.9x100; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors, &c., to Edmund

PROPOSALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER General's Office, Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1899. TRANSPORTATION FOR SPANISH PRISONERS OF WAR FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TO SPAIN.—By direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals are invited for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war now in the Philippine Islands from Manila or such other ports in the Philippine Islands as may be most convenient for their embarkation, to Cadiz or such other ports of Spain as may hereafter be designated. Their number is estimated as about 16,000 officers and enlisted men. Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers and third-class or steerage accommodations having suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States Government will deliver the prisoners on board the vessels at Manila or such other ports as may be designated for their embarkation. Proposals will state the price per capita for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men and for their subsistence and delivering them on shore at the Spanish port, or ports to be designated, and will be accompanied by a guarantee that the prisoners will be comfortably cared for while on the journey. The subsistence to be equal to United States "garrison" rations, as follows: 1,000 complete rations—meat, pork, 1-10, 75 pounds net weight; bacon, 2-10, 150 pounds net weight; tinned roast beef, 7-10, 700 pounds net weight; flour or hard bread, net weight, 1,000 pounds; vegetables—dry beans, net weight, 75 pounds; or peas, net weight, 60 pounds; fresh potatoes, net weight, 800 pounds; onions, net weight, 200 pounds; coffee, roasted, net weight, 80 pounds; sugar, net weight, 150 pounds; vinegar, net weight, 80 pounds; soap, net weight, 40 pounds; candles, net weight, 40 pounds; pepper, black, net weight, 2.5 pounds. Proposals will state the number of vessels which are proposed to be used for the service, the name and classification of each, the tonnage capacity of each, their speed, the accommodations upon each, and the approximate length of time required by each vessel to make the voyage from Manila to the coast of Spain. Proposals will also state the time at which each vessel will arrive in the harbor of Manila and report to the Chief Quartermaster at that place, ready for the embarkation of the prisoners of war. Vessels of any nationality may be tendered and will be considered for the service required. Payment for the service will be made when evidence is furnished that the ship has arrived, with her passengers at point of destination. The number of officers and men counted aboard at place of embarkation by the Quartermaster is to determine the number to be paid for. Proposals should be addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. Army, New York City, or to the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, California, at which places they will be opened at 12 o'clock M. Standard time, on the 1st day of February, 1899, and submitted to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals submitted. M. I. LUDINGTON, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY ALEXANDER, Bankrupt.—No. 90.

Notice is hereby given that Henry Alexander, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Dated January 25, 1899.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE JENKINS, Bankrupt.—No. 168.

Notice is hereby given that George Jenkins, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 6th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Dated January 25, 1899.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD A. OWENS, Bankrupt.—No. 356, in Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward A. Owens of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Edward A. Owens was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 44 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, Jan. 25, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—DAVID ROTHSCHILD, Bankrupt.—No. 223.

Notice is hereby given that David Rothschild, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 20, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 8, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Dated January 25, 1899.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE G. TURNER, Bankrupt.—No. 195.

Notice is hereby given that George G. Turner, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 12, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Dated January 25, 1899.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRIARLY, GEORGE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to John J. Willis, William Ryder, Mary Irwin, Martha Pollock, George B. Willis, Sheltering Arms, Greenwood Cemetery, and to all persons interested in the estate of GEORGE BRIARLY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Willis, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

j26-1aw6wTh

BROWN, SOPHIA RAYMOND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHIA RAYMOND BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifth day of February, next.

Dated New York, the third day of August, 1898. WILLIAM F. WILSON, WM. STANLEY LOCKWOOD, Executors. STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., N. Y.

DAVIDSON, ARTHUR M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR M. DAVIDSON, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 35 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of October, 1898. JOHN A. DAVIDSON, ISABELLA DAVIDSON, Executors. T. ASTLEY ATKINS, Attorney for Executors, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.

o26-1aw-6mTh

JENKINS, JOHN JAY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JAY JENKINS, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Staley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1899. WILLIAM P. GILLETTE, JAMES S. JENKINS, Executors. STALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Attorneys for Executors, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. ja26-1aw6mTh

WALTERS, FRANK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK W. WALTERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 612 Ninth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of January, 1899. ANNIE M. WALTERS, Executrix. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, 49 Liberty St., N. Y. City. ja26-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, CHARLES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. ALLEN, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May, 1899 next.—Dated New York, the first day of November, 1898. ETHAN ALLEN, Executor. o8-1aw6mTh

BROWNING, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to Hermon Browning, Sarah Graddon, Thirza Strong, Clara Furman, Sylvanus Browning, Frederick Browning, Mary A. Monis, Lillie Browning, May Jones, William F. Browning, and Emma M. Browning, the only heirs and next of kin of JOHN BROWNING, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Mary Ann Monis of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of John Browning, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the twentieth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

MEYER & FRIEND, Attorneys for Proponent, 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. d29-1aw6wTh

FREEBORN, ELIZABETH L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH L. FREEBORN, formerly Elizabeth L. Cate, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of January, 1899. FRANK W. FREEBORN, Administrator. WELLMAN & GOOCH, Attorneys for Administrator, 15 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

GILLIS, CHARLES J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES J. GILLIS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1898. FREDERIC S. GILLIS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. n27-1aw6mTh

HART, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY HART, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of April next. —Dated, New York, the fifth day of October, 1898. HENRY W. HAYDEN, JAMES R. WHITING, Executors. J. LANGDON WARD, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. o6-1aw6mTh

HORTON, PETER Q.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER Q. HORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 S. Water Street, in the Village of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 10th day of June next. —Dated New York, the 6th day of December, 1898. STEPHEN D. HORTON, Executor.

ROBERT McCORD, Attorney for Executor, Peekskill, N. Y. d8-1aw6mTh

LAHEY, FRANCIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS LAHEY, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Francis Lahey & Sons, Number 162 East 86th Street, in said borough and city, on or before the 15th day of July, 1899.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. JAMES LAHEY, WILLIAM T. LAHEY, JOSEPH LAHEY, RICHARD LAHEY, and CHARLES S. GREGG, Executors. W. R. HARISON, Atty. for Executors, 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ja12-1aw6mTh

MORRISON, JOHN G.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, one of the Surrogates of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN G. MORRISON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the office of De Grove & Riker, Potter Building, Number 145 (one hundred and forty-five) Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the thirtieth day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of September, 1898. CATHARINE G. MORRISON, Executor.

DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys for Executor, 145 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s22-1aw6mTh

NORDLINGER, JACOB D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB D. NORDLINGER, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Bondy, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of November, 1898. MINA NORDLINGER, Executrix. LOUIS NORDLINGER, Executor. CHARLES A. WIMPFHEIMER, Executors. WILLIAM BONDY, Attorney for Executors, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d1-1aw6mTh

PEYMAN, HENRY.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God, free and independent.—To MARCELLO H. BARILATI, E. S. Greeley and Company, John Wood, Michael Manning, John J. McConnell, R. L. West, F. Schierenbeck and Company, Fanny O. Nichols, executrix of the estate of F. W. Nichols as sole surviving member of the firm of Henry T. Nichols & Company, Elizabeth McQuade and Victor McQuade, as executors of Peter McQuade, and to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY PEYMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Edward Willis, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 23d day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys for Administrators, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. ja19-1aw6wTh

WHITON, AUGUSTUS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS S. WHITON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 149 Broadway, in the Borough of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of October, 1898. L. C. WHITON, Executor.

c20-1aw6mTh

WILHELM, SOPHIE.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louise Knapp, Edward P. Knapp, Edward Wilhelm, Alvin Wilhelm, Mabel Wilhelm, Mrs. Straub, with whom Edward P. Knapp, an infant under the age of 14 years, resides, Coline Baerthenhausen, Henry T. Wilhelm, and to all persons interested in the estate of SOPHIE WILHELM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the fourteenth day of February, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Fritz Baettenhaussen, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

FRED. CYRUS LEUBUSCHER, Atty. for Petitioner, 36 Mamaa Street, Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SALA Y REYNE, JUAN, also Known as JUAN SALA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUAN SALA Y REYNE, also known as JUAN SALA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of J. Sala & Co., No. 24 State Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1898. EMILIA CHAUDRUC DE SALA, Executrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executrix, 100 Broadway, N. Y. au11-1aw6mTh

STARR, DANIEL E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL E. STARR, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Messrs. Wolf, Kohn & Ullman, No. 203 Broadway, in the said Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of July next.—Dated New York, January 18th, 1899. PAULINE STARR, Administratrix.

WOLF, KOHN & ULLMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 203 Broadway, New York City.

WILLCOX, JAMES K. H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES K. H. WILLCOX, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the sixteenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the fourteenth day of December, 1898. SAMUEL McKEEN, DAVID WILLCOX, Executors. SPDYKE, WILLCOX & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d15-1aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against EDWARD STUART BETTS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer of Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Riverside Avenue or Drive, running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, thence easterly along said centre line of the block ninety-six feet, thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street ninety-six feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the above described premises.

86th Street.

Riverside Drive.		20 Lot 1	18 Lot 2	20 Lot 3	18 Lot 4	20 Lot 5
100.8½						100.8½
	300	20	18	20	18	20
						West End Ave.

86th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,111.00 with interest from January 12, 1899, together with costs and allowance in this action, amounting to $368.90, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the tax-s, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,288 and interest.

The said premises will be sold in separate parcels, as shown above, subject to prior mortgages which are now existing liens thereon, as follows: Lot 1, $31,500; Lot 2, $27,500; Lot 3, $31,500; Lot 4, $27,500; Lot 5 $29,000.

Dated New York, January 6, 1899.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. ja19-2av.3wM&Th

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY E. GALLAGHER, plaintiff, against JAMES E. JONES and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in Block 1892, Section 5, on the East Side of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue, thence running northerly along said Park Avenue one hundred and two feet and eight inches, thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventy-seventh Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly parallel with said Park Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and eight inches to the northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to said Charles J. Campbell by said Isaac T. Meyer by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, said bond and mortgage having been given to secure a part of the consideration moneys mentioned in said deed.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1899.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 182 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

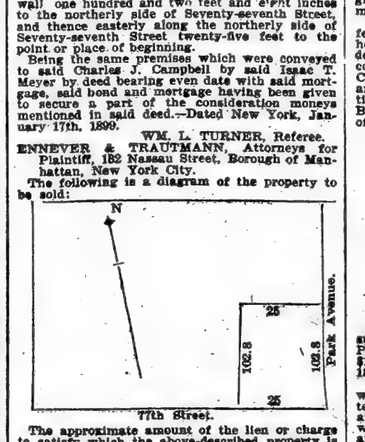

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $6,754.56, with interest thereon from the 6th day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $387.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $261.86 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $21,000 and interest from August 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 17th day of January, 1899.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

ja26-2aw5wTh&Sa&7t

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against EDWARD STUART BETTS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer of Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, distant three hundred feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street with the easterly side of Riverside Avenue or Drive, running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, thence easterly along said centre line of the block ninety-six feet, thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street ninety-six feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the above described premises.

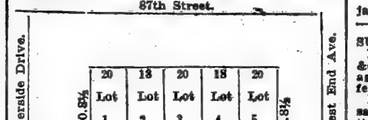

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $3,211.05 and interest: $3,000 with 5% interest from July 1, 1898, being due on a mortgage, and $211.05 being taxes for 1898.—Dated New York, January 10, 1899.

S. N. H. OLIN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.— THOMAS R. A. HALL, plaintiff, against CHARLES J. CAMPBELL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Block 1892, Section 5, on the East Side of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue, thence running northerly along said Park Avenue one hundred and two feet and eight inches, thence westerly on a line parallel with said Seventy-seventh Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly parallel with said Park Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and eight inches to the northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Being the same premises which were conveyed to said Charles J. Campbell by said Isaac T. Meyer by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, said bond and mortgage having been given to secure a part of the consideration moneys mentioned in said deed.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1899.

WM. L. TURNER, Referee.

ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 182 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

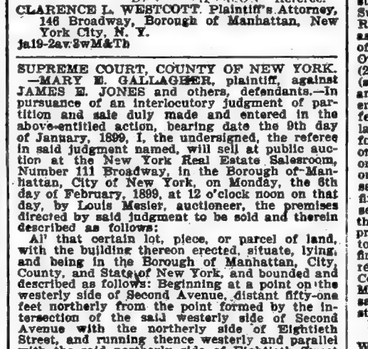

The above premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a first mortgage recorded in Liber 76, Page 368, Section 5, on which there is now due $130,000.00, with interest at 5 % from July 1, 1898.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold, with interest to the date of sale, is $19,145, besides costs and allowances amounting to $525.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $1,675.00.

Dated New York, January 13, 1899.

DANIEL F. COHALAN, Referee.

MAX J. BERNHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 99 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja16-2aw3w-M&Th&f7

THE NEW YORK TIMES, "All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.— ADELE KNEELAND, as executrix, &c., of CHARLES KNEELAND, deceased, plaintiff, against SARAH E. FATCH, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-first day of February, 1898, I, the undersigned, as the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in the City of New York, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, two hundred and twenty-six feet six inches east of the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence north, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and through a party wall thirty-three feet; thence northwesterly fourteen feet eleven and three-quarter inches to a point one hundred and forty-four feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, and two hundred and nineteen feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence north, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue seventy-seven feet eight inches; thence southeasterly forty-two feet and one-half inch to a point one hundred and twenty-one feet seven and one-quarter inches north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, and two hundred and sixty-one feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence south, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue seventy-five feet seven and one-quarter inches; thence southwesterly fourteen feet eleven and three-quarters inches to a point thirty-three feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street and two hundred and fifty-three feet six inches east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue; thence south, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and through a party wall thirty-three feet to the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; and thence west along the same twenty-seven feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 6th, 1899.

NORMAN T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the above-described premises known as No. 157 West 98th Street:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $30,160.00, with interest from February 19th, 1898, less $199.39, paid on account; the approximate amount of taxes, water rents, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser, out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,950.00 and interest.

N. T. M. MELLISS, Referee.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the general assignment of THE SCRANTON PHOTO SUPPLY COMPANY to FRANK T. OKELL, as assignee.

In pursuance of an order made by Hon. Joseph F. Daly, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 22d day of December, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against The Scranton Photo Supply Company, a corporation lately doing business at 65 Fifth Avenue, City of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to Frank T. Okell, the duly appointed assignee of said corporation for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

FRANK T. OKELL, Assignee.

BURR & DELACY, Attorneys for Assignee, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d29-1aw6wW&f28

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e.p. means European plan, a.p., American: op., open

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do .....Swannanoa Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up

Baltimore, Md. ...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50

Tampa, Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p., opens Dec. 5, A. E. DICK, Mgr.

Winter Park, Hotel Seminole, a.p.,op. Jan. 18, O.L. FRIZBEE, Mgr

Ocala, Ocala House, a. p., open all year. P. F. BROWN, Mgr.

Bellenair, Belleview, a. p., opens Jan. 18. W. A. BARRON, Mgr.

Fort Meyers, Fort Meyers Hotel, open Jan. 18. F. H. ABBOTT.

Fla., Jacksonville..St. James Hot

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Brooklyn Returns $60,000 of the Apportionment for 1898.

PRINCIPALS TO BE RETIRED

Action on Question of Class Teachers' Licenses Deferred—Three More High Schools to be Erected.

At the meeting yesterday afternoon of the Board of Education the question of apportioning to Brooklyn the money claimed by that borough, and which claim was sustained by the Court of Appeals, was brought up for consideration. Mr. Swanstrom, as President of the Brooklyn School Board, and Mr. Maxwell, as Chairman of Brooklyn's Finance Committee, made a report on the following resolution adopted by Brooklyn in December last.

Resolved, That in the event of there being any unexpended moneys, received or to be received, appertaining to the general school fund for the current year for Brooklyn, but not required for the purpose for which the same were appropriated or apportioned, the President of the board, in conjunction with the Chairman of the Finance Committee, be authorized and empowered to relinquish such surplus moneys and to certify on behalf of the School Board of Brooklyn to the Board of Education for New York City that the same are no longer required and may be applied to such other use as the Board of Education, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, may deem fit.

In Messrs. Swanstrom and Maxwell's report it was certified that of the General School Fund for 1898, as constituted by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on July 1, 1898, to be apportioned in obedience to the order of the courts, the sum of $60,000 is not required. They therefore relinquished this sum, to be applied to such use as the Board of Education may see fit.

The matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

The question of apportioning the $525,711.65 to Brooklyn, as ordered by the Court of Appeals, was taken up.

Mr. Anderson said he thought this should be postponed until it was seen what the Legislature does in regard to amending the charter relative to the apportionments for 1899.

Mr. Dresser of Brooklyn said the money should be apportioned at once, as the order of the court was mandatory and that Brooklyn needed the money for January and February salaries. He said Brooklyn had not put any salary schedules in operation until she had the money to meet them, and did not want to now.

Mr. Anderson said no time limit was fixed in the charter for apportioning the money and that as there are plenty of funds available, the City Controller will not hold back any money needed by Brooklyn for paying these salaries. He further said that the present figures are not operative, as the $60,000 must be returned by Brooklyn to the other boroughs—$35,000 to Queens and $25,000 to Richmond.

The matter was laid over until the next regular meeting of the board.

A number of Principals who have been recently recommended for retirement, protested against it, claiming they were still fully capable of remaining in their positions. A report was submitted by Superintendent Maxwell, in which he stated that five Principals had voluntarily asked to be retired since his recommendation, and that he would suggest only one change. This was to allow Alpheus Du Bois, Principal of School No. 36, to remain in service. In his report Mr. Maxwell said:

"I have reached the conclusion that my recommendation made on the recommendation of the Borough Superintendent, is not justified by the results of my own observations. I therefore withdraw my recommendation regarding Mr. Du Bois and venture to express the hope that he may be permitted to complete during the present year without disturbance his half century of intelligent and faithful service in the public schools of this city."

It was deemed best to hold an executive session of the board to decide in the matter of these retirements. The decision was that the name of Mr. Du Bois be taken from the list and the others be retired as recommended.

The Committee on School System offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the licenses held by class teachers in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx on Feb. 1, 1898, be classified as follows:

1. The licenses held by Vice Principals of elementary schools shall be regarded as equivalent to permanent head of department licenses.

2. All teachers in elementary schools who on the 31st of January, 1898, held permanent licenses, and who then had not less than eight years of experience in class teaching in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, shall be regarded as holding Permanent License No. 2.

3. All teachers who hold permanent licenses issued prior to Feb. 1, 1898, not included in the foregoing lists shall be regarded as holding Permanent License No. 1.

4. Teachers holding temporary licenses issued prior to Feb. 1, 1898, shall be regarded as holding Temporary License No. 1.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent be and he is hereby authorized to issue the foregoing licenses on application to any teacher or teachers entitled to receive the same.

Superintendent Maxwell explained what each license meant and urged the necessity of the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Anderson said the object of the resolutions was to dispel any unnecessary exertion by the teachers, and let them know just what they must do to secure the license he or she wanted. He said it would wipe out all question of examination, of trouble, or uncertainty for the teachers.

At the request of Mr. O'Brien that the matter be held over until he and other new members of the board could become more conversant with its details action was postponed until the next meeting of the board.

Mr. Eustis offered a resolution that the Committee on Buildings be authorized to advertise for proposals for erecting the following buildings for high school purposes: Boys' High School, west side of Tenth Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets; Girls' High School, One Hundred and Fourteenth and One Hundred and Fifteenth Streets, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue, and Mixed High School, One Hundred and Sixty sixth Street, between Boston Road and Jackson Avenue. The resolution was adopted.

Preceding the board meeting short sessions of the Trustees of the Normal College and the College of the City of New York were held. The sums of $200,000 for the Normal College, and $175,000 for the College of the City of New York were apportioned to be used for general school purposes.

CHANGE IN CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Only High School Graduates Will Be Eligible for the Colleges.

A change in the school system of this city is to be made at the earliest possible time in regard to the present rules governing the entrance to the Normal College and the College of the City of New York. Heretofore graduates from the grammar grades were el gible to enter these colleges, but under the new arrangement it will be required that pupils shall have graduated from the high schools before they may enter either of the higher colleges.

This change is to be brought about by the successful operation of the high schools. Superintendent Jasper said yesterday that when these schools were first built, it was with the understanding that not later than three years after they were opened this new plan would go into operation. The high schools have now been running not quite two years, and it is expected that by the opening of the next scholastic term plans will so have matured that the new method may be put in operation. The maximum delay will be not longer than a year.

This step means an advance in the curriculum of the schools of this city.

TO INFORM ASSESSED PERSONS.

Mr. Meyer's Plan Will Save Property Owners from Injury Through Their Ignorance of Public Improvements.

A bill was introduced in the Assembly on Tuesday by Mr. Meyer of New York County creating a Division of Notification in the Department of Finance in this city. The division is to consist of a chief officer and two assistants, who are to be appointed by the Controller.

At present property owners are left to shift for themselves in learning of assessments for public improvements. No one who does not follow The City Record, day by day, can tell what improvements are proposed, and frequently it occurs that a taxpayer has been assessed for an improvement concerning which he had no knowledge, and which, had he known in time the intentions of the authorities, he would have opposed. This is especially true of street openings, which seldom find publicity in the newspapers, unless they are matters of magnitude.

The procedure, under the charter, is that an improvement shall be suggested to the local board of the district affected; hearings are held, and if the improvement is decided upon, a suggestion is made to the Board of Public Improvements. From this board the matter goes to the Municipal Assembly, where, if deemed desirable, the improvement is authorized by ordinance. Then the matter is taken up by the Board of Estimate, which makes provision for the payment of the necessary damages. The Corporation Counsel next institutes legal proceedings looking to the condemnation of the property and the appointment of assessment Commissioners to appraise the property and ascertain damages and benefit. The report of these Commissioners is deposited with the court and the condemnation ordered. Of course this takes time, and months sometimes elapse before the work is well under way. By that time the property owners affected, unless they follow the matter through all its stages, may lose sight of it and be burdened with an assessment that may, to them, seem unjust, for an improvement that may do them injury and injustice. A Division of Notification could remedy this trouble by serving notice on all such property owners at the time the improvement is first considered and through its various phases, so that no one would be injured, and those who would be benefited might be enabled to aid the improvement by their presence at the hearings and the use of their influence with their neighbors.

PLAN TO EXTEND SIXTH AVENUE

Hearing Before President Coogan To-morrow—May Cost $1,000,000.

One of the most important plans for street opening since the Elm Street improvement was begun is that proposed for the extension of Sixth Avenue to Canal Street. A hearing will be held in the office of James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

This extension would make it necessary to condemn forty-four three-story buildings, fourteen two-story buildings, and five other structures. Besides these there are several which must be altered, in case the opening is made.

President Coogan estimates that the improvement will cost only $400,000, but conservative city officials fix the expense at not less than $1,000,000.

MAYOR SCORES COMPLAINANT.

Hints at Blackmail and Calls McGuire a Fool or a Knave.

Thomas J. McGuire, a real estate dealer at 1,499 Amsterdam Avenue, appeared before Mayor Van Wyck yesterday and charged George W. Klune, a City Marshal connected with Municipal Magistrate Worcester's court, with having wrongfully withheld $79 belonging to McGuire.

During the hearing Abraham Gruber, who was counsel for Klune, showed that McGuire had obtained a judgment against Klune, and that the judgment had been set aside.

"Has this case been adjudicated in the courts?" the Mayor asked.

"It has," was McGuire's reply.

"Why do you come here, then?" said the Mayor. "Do you want to blackmail this man? The case is dismissed."

Speaking to McGuire's counsel, the Mayor alluded to McGuire as a "fool or a knave."

TO SAVE CITY FROM CHARITIES.

Controller Coler Gives an Instance of How Taxpayers Are Mulcted.

Controller Coler and W. R. Stewart, President of the State Board of Charities, will hold a conference within a few days on the subject of educational and so-called charitable institutions that at present draw money from the city and which the Controller believes should be cut off from the list of those for which appropriations are annually made. The Controller will make an effort to prevent legislation which would force the city to aid in supporting any more of these institutions.

As an instance of how the city is mulcted by some of these concerns, the Controller yesterday said that there is one library which annually receives 10 cents from the city for every volume circulated. In some cases a book is issued in several volumes, and the person applying for one volume is compelled to take all in the set, whether he wants them or not. The city is thus forced to pay several times as much as it rightfully should, and the Controller purposes asking for relief from the provisions of an act that works such injustice to taxpayers.

THE AMOS R. ENO ESTATE.

Application for Permission to Sell Part of It Favorably Reported.

Hamilton Odell, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court to examine the application of the executors of the estate of Amos R. Eno for permission to sell some of the estate's holdings, has rendered a favorable report. The sale of realty will be held because it has been decided that the personal estate is insufficient to discharge all the debts of the estate and at the same time pay all of the legacies provided for under the will.

One of the executors of the estate said yesterday that no exact date for the sale had yet been appointed, but that the recommendation of the referee that it shall take place between Feb. 1 and March 15 probably will be complied with. The properties to be sold have not been selected, but it is not probable that the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Madison Square Theatre, or the small triangular plot formed by the junction of Broadway and Fifth Avenue at Twenty-third Street will be put on the market.

ALBANY LINES TO MERGE.

Plans for a Direct Electric Railway Connection with Hudson.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan has completed the purchase for some New York clients of valuable water power rights in Kinderhook Creek, Stuyvesant Falls, and the Colonial Trust Company of New York is the trustee in the transaction. This purchase has given rise to rumors of extensive electrical railway developments along the Hudson River from Albany southward.

Mr. Sheehan explained last evening that so far as he knew the proposed developments would be purely local between Albany and Hudson. The capitalists for whom he had acted in the purchase of the Kinderhook Creek water rights believed that the power there could be utilized to advantage by manufacturing interests in Albany and vicinity.

Advices from Albany indicate that plans are developing to unite certain existing lines, and by building a connecting link of about ten miles form a direct electrical railway between Albany and the City of Hudson. The Kinderhook and Hudson Railroad, which runs from Hudson, (Boston and Albany junction,) to Niverville, this State, it is expected will become a part of the proposed new line as also will the Hudson Electric Railway. It is proposed to lay a third rail for the through electric service, and run cars from Hudson to Albany in less than an hour.

CROKER QUITS INSURANCE.

Leaves the North American Life Company for Auto-Truck Scheme.

Richard Croker has left the North American Life Insurance Company. This organization was formed a short time ago by a number of Democratic politicians and business men in this city and by business men of other cities as well. It was only recently incorporated, and the organization has not yet been perfected.

Among those interested besides Mr. Croker were Andrew Freedman, Congressman-elect Jefferson M. Levy, and ex-Controller Theodore W. Myers. Mr. Levy said yesterday that he had at present nothing to do with the concern, although he had consented to become one of the incorporators to oblige his friends, and knew nothing as to Mr. Croker's relations to it.

Mr. Myers, who has charge of the company's management, said definitely that Mr. Croker had disposed of his interests in it. "Mr. Croker," continued Mr. Myers, "never was a Director in the organization. In fact, there is no organization at present."

"Is it true," Mr. Meyers was asked, "that the reason for Mr. Croker's withdrawal was that he was dissatisfied with some of his associates in the concern?"

"Oh, no, I don't think so," he replied. "He told me a short time ago that he was going to get out, and I understood then that it was because he wanted to give his attention to this auto-truck scheme. That will take up his interest, I think, to the exclusion of the life insurance business."

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

Lest Easter Givers may forget that Easter Sunday is not so far away.

Serge cassocks, sizes 34 to 44, $10; less 10%, $9.
Russell cord cassocks, $15 and $18; less 10%, $13.50 and $16.20.
Drap d'Ete cassocks, $12 and $20; less 10%, $10.80 and $18.
Serge cassocks for boys of 8 to 18, $6; less 10%, $5.40.
Linen cottas, $1.50 and $2; less 10%, $1.35 and $1.80.
Surplices, $1, $1.50, $1.75, $3, and $3.50; less 10%, 90c., $1.35, $1.58, $2.70, and $3.15.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Historic Styles Reduced.

An artistic scheme in furnishing is to adopt the same historic period for all rooms.

Our designs in Renaissance, Colonial, Old English, etc, are varied enough to make the rooms charmingly unlike.

In Renaissance, for instance, the drawing-room may have delicate white and gold, while the dining-room may contain heavy and richly carved dark oak.

The pity is that there are so many inartistic interiors, when one may make them harmoniously beautiful far below factory prices now, as we must have room for new goods coming from our factories.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

A SCHOOL FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Brooklyn May Have an Institution of Domestic Science.

The domestic science department of the Brooklyn Institute listened to an interesting account of the Experimental School of Chicago, given by Miss Caroline B. Weeks of Pratt Institute yesterday afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Brooklyn. The school is for children from the kindergarten up to the high school age, and is under the direction of the department of pedagogy of the Chicago University.

Miss Weeks described at length the methods employed at the school to give the children a practical insight into domestic science, geography, history, and other subjects. Mrs. John Kendall Dunn told of the School for Housekeeping in Boston. Miss Mary J. Fitzpatrick said that if such a school could be started in Brooklyn she would give her time and efforts to it, and other women promised to do all they could to further the plan.

PRIVATE MAHONEY'S DEATH.

His Parents Had Prepared His Bed and Clothes for His Home-Coming.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mahoney, the parents of William Mahoney, the private in the Sixty-ninth Regiment who was shot accidentally by his tentmate at Huntsville, Ala., Tuesday night, live in a small room at 441 East Eighteenth Street. They received a telegram from Col. Duffy Tuesday telling them of the accident. The dead soldier was their only son, and the parents were dependent upon him for maintenance. The father has been at work on various jobs, but has rheumatism in his hands, which puts him at a great disadvantage in the fight for bread. Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney had prepared for the home-coming of the Sixty-ninth Regiment by making up their son's bed and laying his civilian clothes out on a chair.

William Mahoney was thirty years of age, and had worked in the gas house on East Twentieth Street and also at street paving. His body will be brought to New York to-morrow morning.

HENRY T. SLOANE'S CHILDREN.

Report that He Is Taking Action to Obtain Them Not Confirmed.

It was reported yesterday that Henry T. Sloane, whose differences with his wife recently led to their separation without invoking the instrumentality of the law, may take legal proceedings against Mrs. Sloane unless she consents to surrender the custody of their two children, Jessie and Emily Sloane. The children are now living with Mrs. Sloane, at her house, 9 East Seventy-second Street, which was deeded to her when the separation took place some weeks ago, her husband going to live at the Buckingham Hotel.

It was said that an application had been made for a writ of habeas corpus to compel the production by Mrs. Sloane of the children in court. An application for such a writ must be made to a Supreme Court Justice. No such application was on record yesterday, and it remains to be seen whether one will yet be made.

Mr. Sloane denied himself to newspaper reporters yesterday, and his counsel, Augustus C. Brown of 120 Broadway, told every one who came to him for information that he had nothing to say. Mrs. Sloane's counsel, De Lancey Nicoll, also refused to discuss the question.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION.

Roosevelt Wants Truth Made Known Regardless of Consequences.

Austen G. Fox and Wallace Macfarlane, the New York lawyers who have been designated by Gov. Roosevelt as special counsel to represent him in connection with Mr. Shove of Syracuse in the canal cases, conferred yesterday afternoon with regard to their course of action. Mr. Fox saw Gov. Roosevelt in Albany last Tuesday, and obtained from him an explicit statement of his wishes in this matter.

"Our course will be, to first ascertain the facts," said Mr. Fox yesterday, "and if we find that they are sufficient to warrant an indictment and are provable by legal evidence the Grand Jury will be asked to consider them, no mater who may be affected thereby. On the other hand, should we find that the facts do not warrant the prosecution of any person we will report that no indictment can properly be had. On Tuesday last I had a very satisfactory interview with the Attorney General of this State, who expressed his determination heartily to co-operate with the counsel whom the Governor has seen fit to appoint. Every means at the disposal and under the control of the Attorney General is placed unreservedly at our disposal.

"I discussed this matter with the Governor, and his desire is for us to discover the truth so far as we shall be able to do so, and to see that the truth is made known without regard to consequences."

Seized Jewels Ordered Released.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the unconditional release of a lot of diamonds and other precious stones seized by Treasury employes on the premises of T. Infeld, 160 Houston Street, on the charge that they had been smuggled. The seizure was made on a search warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields upon affidavit of Treasury employes. An investigation by customs officials did not sustain the charge of smuggling.

Sale of Gloves.

Thursday, January 26th.

1000 doz., including Perrin's 2 clasp,—piqué sewn. Colors:—Tan, red, brown, mode, grey and black, $1.00 per pair.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

TELEPHONE RATES TOO HIGH

Merchants' Board of Trade Demands that They Be Reduced.

WANTS LEGISLATURE TO ACT

Will Present a Bill and Begin Agitation Throughout the State—New Custom House Also Required.

The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Board of Trade has planned to make a strong fight in support of a bill it has framed to secure lower telephone rates in this city. The board met at the Hoffman House last night and decided to send a representative to Albany next Sunday, who will remain there during the week to work for the measure. A committee representing the board will also go to the capital in a few days.

The bill provides that in any city of a population of 500,000 or more it shall be unlawful to charge any single subscriber more than $50 a year for less than 1,000 messages transmitted within the city limits, or more than 5 cents for each message over 1,000. The present rates in this city are $90 a year for 600 messages, $225 for 4,000 messages, and $240 for unlimited service.

C. C. Shayne, President of the board, said the board had received communications from fifteen commercial organizations expressing their willingness to co-operate in the fight for lower rates. He said a fierce fight would be waged for the bill, and would be continued until the Legislature took some action.

The board has issued a circular in which it is announced that correspondence will be opened with telephone users' associations in other cities and towns, to the end that uniformity of action may be secured, and that "the revolt against injustice and extortion" may be general. The circular says:

"If the exigencies of political parties are such that Legislatures cannot or will not give redress, we will see what can be secured in this direction by the united action of telephone users. It is therefore recommended that anti-telephone monopoly associations be formed wherever there is a sufficient number of subscribers, and that such associations, when formed, communicate at once with this board.

"It has become known to every intelligent reader of the daily newspapers that a large reduction in the charges are justifiable, and that they can be made without injury to any vested rights, or without any substantial reduction in profit-earning capacity. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that popular charge for public service of any kind is the surest means of enlarging public use. This is shown in the case of street railroads, gas companies, and similar quasi public operations."

The board also adopted a resolution to the effect that it is in favor of the immediate purchase of the property known as the Bowling Green site for the erection of a modern and suitable Custom House to take the place of the old building on Wall Street. The preamble to the resolution says the Wall Street building is unadapted to the requirements of modern business methods, besides being unsanitary and decidedly unwholesome. The purchase of the Bowling Green site is provided for in a bill now before Congress, and the board in its resolution urges the need of a prompt and favorable report upon this bill by the committee of Congress which has it under consideration.

The banquet committee reported in regard to arrangements for the board's banquet to be held at the Hoffman House on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22. Among fourteen prominent men who have accepted invitations to respond to toasts are Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Cullom of Illinois. About 400 persons are expected to attend.

STOLE TO WED HIS SWEETHEART.

Gurkin's Tender Ambition Lands Him in the Law's Clutches.

Over in Germany there is flaxen-haired fräulein who will await in vain the coming of a fiancé who now languishes behind prison bars on this side of the sea. He is John Gurkin, nineteen years old, of 558 Seventh Avenue, who was employed by John Helmken, a grocer, at 200 West Fortieth Street. Yesterday the boy was arrested charged with stealing about $1,500 worth of champagne and cigars from his employer during the last eight months.

Gurkin confessed to the thefts. He said that he had sold the goods stolen to get together enough money with which to return to Germany and marry his sweetheart. He was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. In his room $333 in cash and a bank book showing that he had $526 on deposit in the Germania Savings Bank were found.

GEN. EMILIO NUNEZ HERE.

Arrived from Cuba with Passengers of the Stranded Steamer Versailles.

Among the passengers that arrived yesterday by the steamer City of Washington from Havana was Gen. Emilio Nunez, who carried expeditions to Cuba during the insurrection. He said that he had come here on pure personal business, and not in the interests of the Cuban Assembly. Everything in Havana, he continued, was progressing nicely, and the remaining Spanish troops were fast leaving the country.

The City of Washington also brought fourteen passengers from the Ward steamer Versailles, which went ashore fifty miles west of Havana. The Versailles left Vera Cruz on Jan. 12 for Havana, and went ashore at 3 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 15. The passengers were taken off by a coaster the following day. Among those brought by the City of Washington are Miss Hodgkinson, a relative of the British Consul General in New York, J. Pears and wife, and Miss Louise Gibbons.

BERRIAN ISLAND'S NEW OWNER.

Property Conveyed to the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company.

In the Queens County Clerk's Office yesterday John D. Crimmins filed a deed conveying Berrian's Island, which has an area of 90 acres, to the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company, incorporated at Albany last Friday, with a capital of $500,000, the consideration being $750,000. The power company's affairs are being managed by Root, Howard, Winthrop & Stimson, who decline at present to say who the real promoters of the company are or to divulge the business of their clients. The act of incorporation recited that its scheme was to supply gas and electricity to the New York City counties.

In spite of denials it is assumed that the Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Company will enter into the plan and scope of the operations of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company, which through the Manhattan Electric Light Company, or rather Edison of New York, has just absorbed the Block Electric and Power Company.

West 14th St.
ESTAB'D 1807.
COWPERTHWAIT'S
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

A SENSE OF SECURITY
accompanies every bargain we offer.

ALL WOOL BLANKETS.
10.4 . . 75 cts. and $1.25
11.4 . . $5.00 and $8.00
(reduced from $7.00 and $10.50.)

Firm in weave, yet soft and flexible; closely woven, yet not so close as to harden in the wash. Warm enough for the frostiest weather.

Handsome Furniture Reduced.

Odd pieces to make room for new stock, and "Long Credit" as you wish.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

LEGAL NOTES.

ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN IN THE STREETS.—In dismissing Isaac Lowery's suit against the New York Ice Company to recover damages for injuries inflicted upon his son Albert, five years old, who was run over on June 13 by one of defendant's wagons in Chrystie Street, Justice McAdam of the Supreme Court made some interesting remarks in reference to such cases. He spoke of the spontaneous sympathy which goes out to such unfortunates from all, and added: "But when the injured party appears in court as a litigant claiming compensation there are certain inflexible rules which regulate the rights and liabilities of the parties, and these cannot be departed from. A court is called upon to administer justice impartially, according to established law and precedent,, without regard to prevalent sentiment or sympathy." After stating the facts in reference to the accident, Justice McAdam said: "The child, on account of its extreme youth, could not appreciate the dangers of the situation nor protect itself from them. The child was clearly non sui juris, and the negligence of its parents in permitting it to go upon the street unattended is clearly attributable to it. (25 Misc. R., (94.) The child, in some manner not clearly explained, came in contact with the horses of the ice cart and was injured. Whose fault occasioned the injury is not made clear by the evidence. The ice cart was where it had a right to be, and the child was where it should not have been at that hour of the night, (8:30,) unattended by a person of age and discretion. If the accident had occurred at a street crossing or in the daytime, when children congregate in the street, the case might have been one for the jury, on the ground of negligence on the part of the driver; but as the accident occurred in the nighttime, when the driver was not bound to anticipate that such little tots should be upon the highway, he was not bound to act upon the assumption that they were there, and there can be no recovery which a court of justice could sustain. * * * Ice carts, coal carts, ash carts, foundry, lumber and stone trucks, with their weighted loads, have the right to use public highways as freely as the pleasure wagon or the ordinary vehicles of trade. The trolley has its rights; so have the cars propelled by steam; and the swift-going fire engine dominates the highways at a speed that attracts more than passing notice, yet the dangers from them cannot be controlled further than to require ordinary care, according to the exigencies of the case, leaving the wayfarer to protect himself as best he can. It requires the exercise of care and discretion in every large city to protect oneself from the dangers which constantly menace life and limb, and it is only when, despite such care on the part of the pedestrian, an accident happens that a remedy may be had in the courts. In the case of little children, their parents are their natural protectors, and they must to an extent keep them out of harm's way or take the chances of injury. Unfortunately, circumstances compel most parents to take these risks. When a child is too young to appreciate and protect itself from attending dangers which beset it in thickly populated districts, the parent must have some discreet attendant in charge or trust to good fortune rather than the law for the child's safety. This may seem hard, but it is nevertheless the law as established in this State. The Court has a plain duty to perform, and must execute it, however unpleasant it may seem to those interested."

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LANDS UNDER WATER.—The controversy in a suit brought by Mary H. Archibald, to recover possession of certain real property from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, was concerning the title to two small parcels of land which originally were under the waters of the Hudson River. The railroad company's claim of title was in the filing of a map in 1868, under the act incorporating the Hudson River Railroad Company, and the filing by the company of the land in question, then under water. The main claim of title by the defendant, however, was by adverse possession. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge O'Brien, recently affirmed the judgment of the Second Appellate Division in favor of the plaintiff. The Court held that a railroad company cannot acquire title to land under water by taking possession of it and filling it up; that when lands under water had been conveyed by the State to the owner of the adjacent uplands, the lands under water so conveyed become appurtenant to the uplands, and will pass by a conveyance of the latter, without specific description. The Court also held that the failure or neglect of a party receiving a grant from the State of lands under water to comply with the conditions of the grant, by constructing docks thereon within a certain time, cannot be taken advantage of by another party claiming title to the same land under a subsequent grant from the State. The State, only, can claim the right to vacate the patent for breach of condition. A party who bases his title to land entirely upon a claim of adverse possession, must show, the Court holds, that there has been a substantial inclosure and an actual occupancy, definite and notorious. In this case the land during twenty years was not inclosed or cultivated, or put to the exclusive use of any one. Passengers to and from the railroad station passed over it, but there had been no actual occupation by any one until the defendant extended its railroad track over it, and set up a derrick upon it, about eleven years ago. Payment of taxes upon lands was held to be no evidence of possession, either actual or constructive.

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SERVICE OF PROCESS ON HOLIDAY.—A suit brought by Amelia Slater in the Eighth Municipal Court against Mary C. Jackson, as Treasurer, &c., was dismissed by the Justice on the ground that the summons was served on the Fourth of July, a legal holiday, he holding that the service of process on that day was illegal. The judgment thereupon entered for the defendant has been reversed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, which holds that the Justice erred in this respect. The General Term of the Supreme Court, (56 Hun., 423,) where the summons was served on Christmas Day, held: "It would have been easy to prohibit the commencement of actions and the transaction of legal business on holidays and make them Sundays for all purposes, but it was not done, and the issuance and service of legal process remains unrestricted, as it was anterior to this law, and holidays are yet juridical."

New Rectors for Two Churches.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Intercession, at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, whose rector, the Rev. Henry Dixon Jones, resigned last Summer after differences with the congregation, has called the Rev. L. H. Schwab, for a number of years rector of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence Street near Amsterdam Avenue. The Rev. Mr. Schwab has accepted and will enter upon his new duties on Sunday. He will be succeeded at St. Mary's by the Rev. Hiram R. Hulse, who for two years was vicar of the Pro-Cathedral, in Stanton Street. He will enter upon his duties on the first Sunday in February.

Important
Sale of Furs.

Collarettes, Capes and Jackets
in fine furs, at greatly reduced prices.

Persian Lamb Muffs, $12.00.
Alaska Sable Muffs, $7.50.
Stone Marten Scarfs, $14.00.
Mink Scarfs, $7.50.

Furs purchased at this sale, will be stored and insured during the summer season free of charge.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

O'Neill's

Women's Suits.

Women's Suits, in tan effects, with fly-front Walking Jackets, Flounce Skirt; entire suit lined with silk,

15.00

Women's Suits, in covert mixtures, with tight-fitting Waist, new shaped Skirt, lined throughout with fancy taffeta,

25.00

A Special in Jackets.

Women's three-quarter Jackets, made from rich kerseys,
Worth 18.00 to 35.00,

12.00

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night at 8, in Brooklyn—FAUST. To-morrow, Fri. Evg., (by request,) at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Engle, and Schumann-Heink; Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Condr.—Schalk. Sat. Aft., Jan. 28, at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham. Sat. Evg., at pop. prices, at 8—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Plançon, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi. Sunday Evg., Jan. 29, at 8:15—9th Sunday Concert Soloist: Mmes. Saville, Leonore Von Stosch, Violiniste, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Plançon and Van Dyck. Entire orchestra. Conductor Schalk. Mon. Evg., Jan. 30, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich, MM. Saleza, Pringle, and Campanari. Wed. Evg., Feb. 1, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Lehmann and Brema; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Van Rooy. Fri. Evg., Feb 3, at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Lehmann, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann. STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, Jan. 30, Feb. 10, 14, 3 P. M. THREE SONG RECITALS BY
Victor Maurel.
Tickets, $1.50; Course, $4. Tickets now on sale at GOTTSCHALK & ALPUENTE, MANAGERS. 21 East 20th St., near Broadway.

Symphony Concerts FOR Young People
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Fourth Concert Saturday, JAN. 28, at 2:30.
SOLOIST: Miss MAUD MacCARTHY.
Subscription and single tickets now on sale at special box office, Carnegie Hall.

SAUER 2nd Recital
CARNEGIE HALL, AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, FEB. 2d.
PRICES, 50c. TO $2.00.
Sale of seats opens 26th inst. at Tyson's, Schuberth's and Box Office.
Knabe Piano Used Exclusively.

CARNEGIE CHAMBER MUSIC HALL. Mr. THEODORE BJORKSTEN announces the first of a series of three musical lectures, THIS EVENING (Thursday) at 8:15 P.M. MR. H. E. KREHBIEL on Shakespeare's Songs and Dances. Illustrated by singers and dancers in costumes of the period. Tickets at Schuberth's and at the door. $2.

CARNEGIE HALL. TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. FIFTH PIANO RECITAL. ROSENTHAL
Res. Seats $2, $1.50, and $1, at Box Office and Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction: Henry Wolfsohn. Steinway piano used.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
LAST 3 DAYS.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
4TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF
Cycles, Automobiles & Accessories.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.
THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital, WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 8 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

EDEN MUSEE
WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. Second week of the big success CINEMATOGRAPH Opera Martha. The War from Tampa to Santiago. GYPSY MUSIC Afternoon and Eve.

HARLEM Opera House. CHAS. FROHMAN'S "Sag and Off." 8:20 Sat. Mat. 2:15
Monday, Jan. 30, SOUVENIRS.
Handsome Imported Silk Fan to Each Lady To commemorate the 150th performance of "THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER."

CASINO! MAT. SAT. Lillian Russell!
Accompanied by THOS. Q. SEABROOKE, JOHN E. HENSHAW, AND EDNA WALLACE-HOPPER, and great cast, in Offenbach's opera bouffe, "LA BELLE HELENE."

BROADWAY THEA. Last 4 times in New York Francis Wilson, in The Little Corporal
MONDAY, JAN. 30, FIRST PERFORMANCE, THE THREE DRAGOONS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
Empire Theatre Company in Phroso

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play, 5 new songs, A Romance of ATHLONE.

PALACE 58th St. and 5th Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11:30 P. M. 25c
Performance, 11 P. M., 50c.
FREDERIC BOND & CO., CARON AND HERBERT, JOHN KERNELL, MONROE & MACK, Parent-Brodaldi Troupe, 25 other Stars.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25, 50c. Performance, 10:45 P.M.
GEO. W. MONROE, PRESS ELDRIDGE, STREATOR ZOUAVES, (hit of the season,) ED. LATELL, Paolis, 25 other Stars.

WALLACK'S Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Supported by Mr. T. B. THALBERG.
NETHERSOLE
THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY.
Owing to its great success will be continued all this week. Matinee Saturday.
Monday: First time, "CAMILLE," (In Costume.)

WALLACK'S THEATRE. EXTRA.
.....MONDAY, Feb. 6.....
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN.
Direction of Daniel and Charles Frohman.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. Shakespeare's comedy TAMING OF THE SHREW. MISS REHAN as KATHERINE
George Clarke, John Whitesey, William Owen, Wilfred Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Blanche Bates.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
***The next production will be the Drury Lane sensation, THE GREAT RUBY.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER:
Snow early, cold wave; southwesterly gales becoming northwesterly.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,304. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York; Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market broad and strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2, red, 86¾; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 45¼; cash cotton, 6⅝.

LEGISLATURE.—The State Assembly passed the resolution providing for an investigation of the official acts of Surrogate Arnold, and a committee composed of five Republicans and two Democrats was appointed to conduct the inquiry. The General Appropriation bill was introduced, carrying an aggregate of $9,986,793.43, which is $92,118.63 less than last year. Among other bills introduced was one to repeal the retaliatory insurance law, which was passed three years ago on account of the hostile attitude of the Prussian Government toward American companies.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—The debate on the Army Reorganization bill was continued yesterday in the House. Addresses were made by Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) and others. The Senate had the Pension Appropriation bill under discussion, and Mr. Butler (Dem., N. C.,) offered his amendment providing for pensions to Confederate soldiers, which, however, he afterward withdrew. Mr. Mallory (Dem., Fla.,) spoke in support of the Vest anti-colonial resolution.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Cable advices from London announce that it is the purpose of the British Government to establish a permanent post as military attaché with its embassy at Washington. The letter of Mr. Balfour concerning the British plan to establish universities in Ireland has been received with general approval in London and Ireland. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for the British Home Department, in a speech before Unionists, said that the increasing friendship between the United States and Great Britain is more desirable than a formal alliance. Earthquakes throughout Jamaica are reported. Bank robbers who stole £47,600 from a London bank returned £40,000 by post. Ambassador White, at Berlin, has had a harmonious conference with von Bülow concerning the Samoan situation.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

Commissary General Eagan testified before the court-martial at Washington yesterday

W. M. Cox, a stockholder of the Continental National Bank of Memphis, in his complaint in a legal action, accuses Controller of the Currency Dawes and the cashier of the bank of being in collusion to prevent exposure of the alleged fraudulent management of the institution.

Page 2.

Mr. Quay still lacked 14 votes on yesterday's ballot for United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

The Rev. Dr. Murray, Dean of Princeton University, who underwent an operation on Wednesday, was yesterday reported to be recovering.

Page 3.

Dr. Lyman Abbott in a lecture on "The Duty and Destiny of the Nation" at Barnard College yesterday, advocated present protection of the Philippines and Cuba from aggression and anarchy and giving them the choice of the government they want when they have been educated to free institutions.

Page 4.

The plans for the new home of the New York Yacht Club, to be erected in West Forty-fourth Street, have been placed on exhibition in the clubhouse at 67 Madison Avenue.

Page 5.

Mrs. Esther Herrman has sent $10,000 to the Council of the Scientific Alliance for the building fund.

The rectorship of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin has been offered to the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian of Grace Church, Newark, N. J.

The Grand Jury yesterday found a second indictment against Lawyer P. O'Conner, and also indicted William Rapp and Jacob Bosshardt in connection with the alleged damage suit conspiracy. Bosshardt made a confession implicating Rapp and O'Conner.

Page 7.

Mrs. William Zinsser, Jr., was granted a decree of separation from her husband yesterday, and awarded $6,000 a year alimony.

Page 9.

Charles E. Sprague, President of the Union Dime Savings Institution, has invented a machine that records deposits and disbursements, and it is claimed renders mistakes or falsification of entries by bank employes impossible.

Page 12.

The Committee on Building Department of the Board of Aldermen held a public hearing yesterday on the question of the better protection of high buildings in case of fire.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday discussed the bill which they are preparing for submission to the Legislature. The measure probably will be ready by Tuesday.

At a meeting yesterday authorized representatives of the fire insurance companies doing business in this city unanimously approved a plan for the immediate organization of a fire insurance exchange.

It was learned yesterday that the firm of Von Mohl & Co. of Cincinnati, which sent samples of medicine to an "H. Cornish" at 1,620 Broadway, had been as early as last May in communication with an "H. C. Barnet."

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 6.

CONTROLLER DAWES ACCUSED.

Charges in a Suit Involving Him and the Cashier of a Memphis Bank.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 26.—A bill making sensational allegations against Controller of the Currency Charles G. Dawes was filed in the Chancery Court at Memphis on Tuesday, but the fact was suppressed in that city.

W. M. Cox, a stockholder of the Continental National Bank of Memphis, which has a capital of $600,000, alleges that H. L. Armstrong, cashier of the bank, and Controller Dawes have entered into collusion for the purpose of preventing the complainant from exposing "fraudulent management" of the bank. It is alleged that Armstrong is running the bank in open violation of the law, "seemingly with the full consent and knowledge of the Controller." Cox alleges that Armstrong has formed a "combine" with influential capitalists for the purpose of depressing the price of the bank's stock, and by "false statements" frightening non-resident stockholders into selling to a "friendly stock broker, who delivers the goods to Armstrong."

The complainant says he made repeated demands for his lawful right to examine the bank's stock books, but the demands were refused. It is charged that false statements of the bank's condition were published, and that Armstrong's personal account was overdrawn $41,000. After making further charges of irregularities by the cashier, the petitioner charges that on June 5, 1898, Bank Examiner J. S. Escott wrote to the Controller: "The cashier is a scheming rascal, totally unfit to hold the position."

Cox appends a letter from Eugene Snowden, former teller of the bank, dated June 23, 1898, in which Snowden made charges of mismanagement. Then follows a letter from George M. Coffin, Deputy and Acting Controller, in which Coffin is quoted as saying: "We would advise you not to follow this matter up, as it might result in serious trouble to all concerned."

In conclusion the petitioner prays that the Controller be required to show cause for not taking proper steps to protect the stockholders of the bank, and also asks for the appointment of a receiver.

Ambassador White Sees von Bulow.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of The Standard says that Mr. White, the United States Ambassador to Germany, had a long and cordial conversation on Wednesday with Herr von Bülow, Imperial Secretary for Foreign Affairs, regarding the Samoan question, as to which it is evident, the correspondent observes, that no serious differences will arise.

THE PEACE TREATY SAFE

President No Longer Doubtful of Its Ratification.

OPPOSED TO FURTHER DELAY

Visitors at the White House Told of the Desirability of Speedy Action.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Very promptly following the speech of Representative Johnson in the House in opposition to the Paris treaty and the extension of the rule of the United States over the Philippines came the report to-day that the President's doubts about the ratification of the treaty have been dissipated and that he is confident the Senate will dispose of it favorably on or before Feb. 6.

All sorts of opinions have been expressed about Mr. Johnson's speech, but many of those who admire its lively delivery and the audacity of the Speaker, denounce it as being just the mass of "glittering generalities" which he described the speech of Mr. Dolliver to be. The prevailing opinion on both sides of the House was that the speech was mischievous, and that if it were followed to its logical effect, it would bring about a renewal of the war with Spain, and encourage those agents of Spain who are suspected by the Administration of conniving with Spain to induce the Filipinos to bring on that war so that there may be a chance to rob the United States of the territory ceded to this Government by the Paris treaty.

It is impossible to ascertain what the report is based upon that the Filipinos under Aguinaldo are being assisted by Spain, but the fact was pointed out to-day at the Department of State that the assertion of the Filipinos that the people are averse to the United States is not corroborated by the dispatches and reports of Admiral Dewey, Gen Merritt, and Gen. Greene, all of whom, it is understood at the War Department, still favor the assertion and maintenance of American authority over the islands. They are quoted as saying that the President is well advised as to the attitude of the people of the islands as is Aguinaldo.

The discussion of the situation is not weakening the treaty in the Senate. Every reason that was urged against recognition of the fitness of the Cubans to assume control of Cuba is now urged by the supporters of the treaty as reason for refusing to admit the readiness of the Filipinos to assume control of all affairs in the Philippines.

Visitors to the White House to-day found the President more inclined than ever to press for ratification of the treaty. He will go almost anything rather than consent to the use of force to overcome the resistance of the Filipinos, but some of the most merciful of his advisers insist that the Filipinos must be suppressed at all hazards. Their chief reason for advising such a course is that they fear that upon the withdrawal of the forces of the United States, in case it should be decided to abandon the islands, the Spaniards left in the Philippines, and all not Spaniards who did not sympathize with or assist the insurgents, would be in danger of massacre. There is no doubt that the Roman Catholic friends of the President, who know the perilous situation of the clericals in the Philippines, have protested strenuously against the surrender of power to the natives, who hate and will revenge themselves upon the priests and all who have been friendly to them.

One of the Commissioners to the Philippines is to be Col. Denby, formerly Minister to China. It is understood that Col. Denby's appointment on the commission to the islands was made upon the strong request of the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, and in the interest of the two or three hundred thousand Chinese population of the Philippines. The Minister has given an idea, in a recent interview, of the great interest felt by China in the future of the Philippines and the confidence reposed by the Chinese in Col. Denby, for whom the authorities of that country have great respect, led them to urge his selection as a measure of protection to Chinese who might be exposed to bodily injury and persecution in case the Filipinos should succeed in driving the Americans out of the islands.

A Senate Democrat said this afternoon, after the executive session, that he believed the treaty could have been ratified yesterday or to-day, and that in his estimation it should be ratified at once. He gave it as his personal opinion that President McKinley would as fully justify confidence by his treatment of the Filipinos as he justified his course in using the $50,000,000 placed in his hands for war purposes. "In my opinion," said he, "nothing can prevent the ratification of the treaty."

PEACE DOCUMENTS WITHHELD.

Complaint that the President Has Not Furnished All the Details.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—To-day's executive session of the Senate was consumed in discussion of the failure of the President so far to send the Senate the documents in his possession and on file in the State Department bearing upon the Paris Conference. Senator Gorman raised the point as soon as the doors were closed that the resolution had been adopted several days since, and addressed the Senate at some length on the failure of the President to respond to the Senate's request for information.

The attack of the Maryland Senator was followed by similar speeches by Senators Vest and Hoar, and they were replied to by Senators Spooner and Platt. The five Senators engaged in a running debate, the opponents of the treaty contending that the Senate was entitled, as part of the treaty-making power, to all the facts bearing upon the case, and the supporters of the document holding that the President could withhold any papers which he did not consider in the interest of the general welfare to give out.

Senator Spooner cited the precedents to show that the President could withhold information of this character at his pleasure, and that such a course frequently had been followed in cases in which the President deemed it unwise to communicate facts bearing upon international complications when to do so might prejudice the country's best interests and promote the very evils which it was sought to ameliorate. The point was also made that the President might feel more free to communicate with the Senate if he could be sure of privacy in doing so. No one professed to speak by authority, and all the Senators who were heard in support of the President's course, expressed confidence that the President's action, whatever it might be, would be for the best interests of the public.

Replying to this latter point, Senator Hoar said that no one could excel him in admiration for the personal qualifications of the President or in confidence in his patriotism. At the same time he contended for his original proposition that the Senate was entitled to the President's full confidence in passing upon a question of so much importance as the acquisition of territory thousands of miles from our own shores, and with millions of people totally unlike our own population. He thought there must be some reason for putting the Philippines on a footing so different from the footing on which Cuba had been placed in the treaty.

The opinion is generally expressed that the time allowed for debate of the treaty in executive session will not be by any means consumed, as very few Senators on either side desire to make speeches behind closed doors. The friends of the treaty profess increasing confidence for ratification, but there is some talk of adopting a negative resolution to the effect that the treaty does not bind the United States to the adoption of a colonial policy.

SPANISH CABINET MEETS.

Senor Sagasta Says the Cortes Should Meet to Act on the Treaty.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day the Premier, Señor Sagasta, outlined the Government's intentions relative to the peace treaty. He said that information received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar de Rio, had created the impression that President McKinley feared the treaty would be defeated in the Senate and apprehended "an obstinate resistance upon the part of the Philippine insurgents against the Americans, who desire to deprive them of independence and debase the Spanish Government, which are sufficient reasons for the triumph of the anti-annexationists in the Senate."

Therefore the Premier insisted that the convocation of the Cortes should no longer be delayed.

SPANISH OFFICERS CENSURED.

Gen. Toral, Gen. Jaudenes, and Admiral Cervera to be Tried.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The Cabinet met this afternoon under the Presidency of the Queen Regent. The absence of Gen. Correa, the Minister of War, was much commented upon and is believed to have been connected with a decision, not yet divulged, reached by the Supreme Military Tribunal relative to Gen. Jaudenez, the Spanish commander who capitulated at Manila, who has been in prison since yesterday, and Gen. Toral, who capitulated at Santiago de Cuba, who is absent from Madrid.

The Cabinet met again this evening, Señor Sagasta presiding. It appears that the evidence before the court-martial showed that Gen. Jaudenez had sufficient ammunition and food to have enabled him to resist longer. The court ordered his arrest, whereupon he surrendered himself, attired in mufti, (civilian dress,) and accompanied by his son and several Ministers of State. Gen. Correa confirmed the arrest.

It is reported that the court-martial will exonerate Gen. Toral on the ground that he acted under superior instructions, but that Admiral Montojo, who was defeated by Admiral Dewey at Cavite, will be tried for the incompetent condition of his fleet.

The newspapers assert also that Admiral Cervera is awaiting his trial, and that therefore he will not be able to take his seat as a Senator on the reassembling of the Cortes.

It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting this evening Señor Capdedon, Minister of the Interior, proposed that the suspension of the constitutional guarantees should now cease.

THE FILIPINOS AGGRESSIVE.

Their Congress Votes Confidence in Aguinaldo and Empowers Him to Declare War.

MANILA, Jan. 23, via Hongkong, Jan. 26.—The Republica, official organ of the Filipino Government, announces that the Congress at Malalos has adopted the Philippine Constitution, passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo, and empowered him to declare war on the Americans whenever he deems it advisable.

At a mass meeting of women at Cavite, the paper adds, it was enthusiastically resolved to petition Aguinaldo for permission to take men's places in defense of independence and to bear arms if necessary. Paterno has asked for the privilege of "taking a prominent place in the line of battle against the Americans," and, it appears, it has been granted him.

An American sentry recently killed a Captain of Filipino artillery at the Tondo outpost. As a result the native press is intensely excited and denounces it as a "cowardly assassination. On Saturday evening, Jan. 21, five Filipinos, determined to have revenge for their Captain's death, attempted to enter our lines. An American sentry killed one of them, who was armed with a revolver. After an exchange of shots the others were arrested. The incident has intensified the excitement here.

The Mabini Cabinet yesterday insisted upon the liberation of the Spanish civil prisoners in commemoration of the proclamation of the Filipino Republic, and also donated money to the native clergy. A decree to that effect was signed. The Spanish clergy, however, remain prisoners.

An elaborate programme has been arranged for the formal ratification of the Constitution to-day.

Nothing was accomplished at the conference here yesterday, and it is rumored that the Filipinos at their next meeting will give the Americans eight days in which to accede to their demand for recognition. The rumor is discredited.

Ships on the Way to Manila.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The cruiser Buffalo is making excellent time on her trip to Manila. According to a cable message received at the Navy Department yesterday she has left Singapore, and will make no more stops until her arrival at Manila. The gunboat Princeton, which also is on her way to the Philippines, arrived at Gibraltar yesterday, and will continue her voyage without delay. The gunboat Marietta, which is likewise destined for service with Admiral Dewey's fleet, has left Cartagena for Savanilla.

Agoncillo to Make Another Move.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Having failed to receive from the State Department any answer to his latest communication, Senor Agoncillo, the envoy of Aguinaldo, in a few days will take another step to bring the latter's case to the attention of the Government. The envoy here is keeping in touch with the conditions existing in the Islands, and, it is said, is using his influence with Aguinaldo to avoid hostilities with the Americans as long as possible.

Satisfactory News from Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Gen. Otis cabled the War Department to-day from Manila that the transport Zealandia left yesterday for San Francisco with 124 officers and enlisted men. The soldiers on the Zealandia are said at the War Department to be convalescents. This dispatch, like the last received from Gen. Otis, was regarded as satisfactory, because he made no mention of any change in the conditions at Manila, such as he would be sure to do had there been any insurgent outbreak.

SMALLPOX RAGES IN ARKANSAS.

Four Hundred Cases in Fulton County Within Two Months.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 26.—Dr. H. C. Dunavant, President of the State Board of Health, in speaking of the smallpox situation to-day, told of a terrible state of affairs at Salem, in Fulton County.

Dr. Dunavant has just returned from that place, where he made a thorough investigation. He says that there have been at least 400 cases of smallpox in the locality within the last two months and that a number of deaths have occurred. He found people walking about the streets of the town, broken out with the disease, pock-marked and pitted, and others falling ill every day.

The local physicians contended that the disease was not smallpox, and little effort had been made to check its ravages. As a result, the disease has become scattered along the line of the Memphis and Fort Scott and Cotton Belt Railroads, and many neighboring towns are now infected.

The disease was first brought to Fulton County about two months ago by a returned soldier.

STRANGE BURIAL AT AMESBURY.

Reuben J. Smith's Body Rests in a Chair in His Sarcophagus.

AMESBURY, Mass., Jan. 26.—The funeral of Reuben J. Smith, whose desire was that his body should be placed in a chair in a sarcophagus the construction of which he personally directed some time ago, was held here to-day.

The arrangements were carried out in accordance with the desire of Mr. Smith. The Rev. Joseph Lambert of the Christian Church conducted a brief service over the body in the room where Mr. Smith formerly lived. The reclining chair which Mr. Smith selected for the repose of his remains had been brought to the apartment, and the body was placed thereon. The room in which the burial service was held was crowded.

Instead of a hearse, the peculiar receptacle necessitated the use of an undertaker's covered wagon. This vehicle, followed by three carriages, proceeded to Mount Prospect Cemetery, where the chair containing the body was placed in its designated position within the tomb. Mr. Smith had expressed the desire that the door of the sarcophagus should be left open, and hundreds were permitted to view the body before the sarcophagus was finally locked and sealed. The key was destroyed after the closing ceremonies.

Free Cooking Classes

on the East Side are the latest charity. They help the poor, and in no way more than by showing them the economy of cooking by gas.—Adv.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITIES.

Proposed Plan of Establishing Them at Dublin and Belfast Accepted with Favor in Britain.

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Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—On the whole, the reception of Mr. Balfour's letter concerning the Irish university scheme has been favorable. The Irish Catholic press receives the proposal warmly. The Times adopts a cautious attitude, and the Liberals are more enthusiastic than the Conservatives. There has been no time yet for opposition, either Nonconformist or Orange, to develop, as the letter took the public by surprise. To-morrow's papers will probably contain a mass of letters on the subject.

THE PROPOSED INSTITUTIONS.

Judge O'Brien Voices Satisfaction at Mr. Balfour's Step.

Henry Norman's cable dispatch to THE TIMES yesterday morning announcing that the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and the Government leader in the House of Commons, had definitely adopted the scheme for establishing two universities for Ireland, was read with much interest by many influential Irish-Americans whose interest in the welfare of their native land has never abated. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, who is also President of the Society of Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, read the long dispatch carefully and said, after a little deliberation:

"It is a difficult thing for us to understand in this country the conditions in Ireland relating to education. The conditions there are entirely different from our own. The great drawback which existed for many years with reference to primary or elementary education in Ireland was overcome during Mr. Gladstone's administration by the establishment of a system which is practically the same as exists in Canada, viz.: the denominational system. This was a very long step in advance of anything that had ever been done by the English Government for Ireland, and my own observations while in that country in 1896, together with expressions that I heard from the Catholic clergy, many of them members of the local boards of education, were favorable to, and commendatory of, the system.

"In the schools in Ireland they have succeeded in solving what in this country has been a vexed question. That is the question of uniting secular education with religious training. Without interfering with the religious convictions of the different denominations schools have been provided in Ireland where the very best kind of primary education is given. The theory of putting a dome on what is seemingly a good foundation, while it is an advanced and progressive idea, is the natural and logical result of the primary system already established. I was found that with regard to primary education the denominational system worked well, and I do not see why in the higher or university education it should not be equally effective. I have myself heard within a year, from the lecture platform, the statement that the system of primary education in Ireland is the best in the world. This statement was made by a priest who came from Ireland and who was a pronounced home ruler and an advocate of more liberal treatment for Ireland. He said that his assertion was borne out by the evidence that in the tests for scholarships and prizes offered by the English and Scottish universities more than 75 per cent., year after year, were won by the Irish students who were educated in the Irish schools.

"My own views would naturally be modified and controlled by the opinions and views of those best able to speak for Ireland with regard to the education of the people of that country. In the absence of such an expression of opinion, however, I may say that I think this latest action of Mr. Balfour is a great step in the right direction. Whether or not something additional to what he proposes is necessary to make the scheme acceptable to the Irish people, it is quite clear that with the principle conceded according to three-fourths of the people of Ireland the benefits of a higher education, the mere details of administration, or minor differences, can in some way be arranged consistently with the effective advancement and establishment of a great principle.

"I therefore personally view with pleasure the evidences given by the English Government, as represented by one of its most advanced statesmen, of according to the Irish people in one direction the rights for which they have contended for centuries."

A BARON AND BARONESS HELD.

A Requisition from London Detains Them in Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 26.—Baron and Baroness de Barra, who were yesterday arrested here, are still held in detention. The officers intended to take them to Jacksonville to-day, but a Deputy Marshal arrived from New York with a requisition for the pair from the English Government, they being charged with having fraudulently obtained £5,000 in England.

President McKinley has been asked to grant the requisition.

INSISTENT PULLER-IN SHOT.

Tried to Convince a Man He Needed New Clothes and Is Wounded.

Charles Marks, the puller-in of Meyer's clothing store, at Park Row and Pearl Street, had a bad scare yesterday afternoon, and, although he escaped with the little finger of his right hand split by a bullet and a few bulletholes through his clothing, he will probably be more careful hereafter in his quest for customers. Marks was standing in front of the store at 4:30 o'clock, when Rafello Carolo of 1 Grand Street came along with a friend.

Carolo did not want any new clothes, but this did not deter the puller-in from trying to convince him that he did. The men were just returning from work, and Carolo was armed with a revolver, while his friend carried a shovel. Angry words were being spoken when Policeman Alexander Smith of the Elizabeth Street Station rode by in a Third Avenue cable car.

Smith saw Carolo draw his revolver and fire two shots at the puller-in, while his friend raised his shovel and held it over Marks's head. Smith jumped off the car, and, running up behind Carolo, seized the weapon and knocked the man down. Carolo's friend ran away, but Marks stood bleeding from a wound in his hand, too frightened to move.

An ambulance was called, and Surgeon Dodge found that only one of the two shots had taken effect, a bullet having split the little finger of Marks's hand. The other missile had bored holes through Marks's clothing. Marks's wound was dressed and Carolo was taken to the police station.

The Art of Making Champagne

and developing those finer qualities so thoroughly appreciated by true connoisseurs has been brought to the highest point of perfection by the famous old house of Pommery. It is a natural consequence, therefore, that this celebrated brand should be the choice of the discriminating public.—Adv.

MR. PLATT AS AN ORATOR

New York's Junior Senator Gives Notice of a Speech.

WILL TALK ABOUT EXPANSION

His Previous Efforts in Addressing the Senate Confined to a Few Formal Requests.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Platt of New York gave notice of a speech on Mr. Vest's anti-expansion resolution. Mr. Platt will speak to-morrow after the morning business.

New York Republicans who have heard Mr. Platt speak at State conventions and in Republican meetings know that the Senator can talk when he desires to say something, but he has not been moved to speak since he became a member of the Senate. His remarks since he entered the body at the beginning of the Fifty-fifth Congress would not fill half a column of The Congressional Record. The index to that work shows that he has introduced a few relief bills and many pension measures, and a few public bills, together with many petitions. But for the three years he has enjoyed the opportunity to talk to people in the gallery of the Senate he has been silent, affording opportunity, in the meantime, for such voluminous orators as Peffer and Morgan and Stewart to fill many pages of The Record.

The reports of the utterances of Mr. Platt have been collected for this dispatch in a form which makes it necessary to give a few remarks of others in order to make Mr. Platt's part seem intelligible. Senator Platt's first speech in the Senate was made on March 16, 1898, when he appears as having spoken as follows:

Mr. Platt of New York—I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 101) to correct the naval record of and grant an honorable discharge to Thomas H. Holden of Pawtucket, R. I.

The next remarks reported from Mr. Platt were made April 20, 1898, when he said:

Mr. Platt of New York—I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4929) extending the time for the completion of the bridge across St. Lawrence River.

Again, on April 28, he is recorded as having spoken thus:

Mr. Platt of New York—I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 141) regarding the holding of a Pan-American exposition in the year 1901 upon Cayuga Island, between the cities of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, in the State of New York, to illustrate the development of the Western Hemisphere during the nineteenth century.

On June 14, 1898, this report appears:

Mr. Platt of New York—I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6088) to correct the military record of W. Cady Ward, late Major of Second Mounted Rifles, New York Volunteers, and to grant him an honorable discharge.

On June 21, 1898, Mr. Platt occupied the attention of the Senate with these remarks:

Mr. Platt of New York—I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 1073) to provide for the construction of a bridge across Niagara River.

In the present session also Mr. Platt has been heard. The record of Jan. 5 shows the following:

The President pro tempore—The Chair lays before the Senate a bill from the House of Representatives, and calls the attention of the Senator from New York (Mr. Platt) to it.

The bill (H. R. 1,674) for the relief of the estate of Abel Adams, deceased, was read the first time by its title.

Mr. Platt of New York—I ask unanimous consent that the bill be submitted in lieu of the Senate bill upon the same subject, and that it be put upon its passage.

The President pro tempore—The Chair understands that the Senate has passed a similar bill.

Mr. Platt of New York—Yes; it has been passed in a slightly amended form by the House, and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the House bill.

Mr. Cockrell—Let it be read for information.

The bill was read for the second time at length. It provided for the payment to the representative of the estate of Abel Adams of $2,300 for United States coupon bonds that were lost.

The President pro tempore—Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in committee of the whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. Platt of New York—I ask that the House be requested to return to the Senate the Senate bill upon the same subject, being the bill (S. 4,583) for the relief of the estate of Abel Adams, deceased.

In every instance the Senate granted the requests of Mr. Platt, and passed the bills called up by him.

TO FORM A VAST ICE TRUST.

Standard Oil Company Said to be Behind the Proposed Combination of Corporations.

GARDINER, Me., Jan. 26.—From facts in possession of the men engaged in the ice business on the Kennebec, it appears that the bill to incorporate the American Ice Company, which Representative Manley introduced in the Maine Legislature on Monday, is a measure of greater magnitude than has yet been understood by outsiders.

It is taken here to mean not only a union of the Knickerbocker and Consolidated Ice Companies, but also a consolidation of all the ice companies of any note in the country. The Knickerbocker Company of Philadelphia, the Consolidated Company of New York, the Knickerbocker Company of Chicago, the Independent and Great Falls Companies of Washington, the Richmond Company of Richmond, Va., and subordinate companies, are believed to be in the movement, and while each will come into the combination under its individual name, all will be owned and controlled by the American Ice Company.

A new feature of the deal suggested here, and one which is considered well substantiated by the magnitude of the transaction, which promises to develop a combination almost equal to the great Standard Oil Company, is that the latter is behind the new ice company. It is known that many persons interested in the Standard Oil Company are large stockholders also in the ice companies of this section.

FELTING MAKERS TO COMBINE.

Manufacturers Seek to Stop Competition and Increase Profits.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—It was learned here to-day that the various manufacturers of felting have agreed to combine, it is claimed, for the purpose of correcting abuses which have grown up in the trade, and to call a halt to an unhealthy competition which has reduced the profits of manufacturers very materially.

The parties to the transaction are said to include Tingue, House & Co., who will conduct the New York business; Alfred Dolge & Son whose plant at Dolgeville, N. Y., is being operated by the creditors; Taylor & Bloodgood, Picton, N. J.; the City Milling Franklin, Mass., and the Boston Felting Company of this city. The latter concern will have charge of the Boston business, while a well-known Chicago wholesale house will take care of the Western trade. This comprises practically all the felt plants in active operation in the country.

BIG RUBBER COMBINATION.

New Yorkers in Concern with a Capital of $50,000,000.

The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company was incorporated yesterday at Trenton, N. J., by the law firm of Higgins, Kidder & Mercer. The company has a capital of $25,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock, and $25,000,000 of common stock, and was organized for the purpose of acquiring plants engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods. The incorporators are Charles Stewart Smith of Smith, Hogg & Gardner; Charles H. Dale, Henry Steers, Alvah Trowbridge, Ulysses D. Eddy, George W. Hebard, R. L. Edwards, Percy Chubb, Herbert P. Davis, Alden S. Swan, William A. Towner, Thomas Russell, Ansel L. White, and George E. Dearborn of New York, and Camillus G. Kidder of Orange, N. J. The promoters of the corporation say that its policy is not to acquire all of the companies engaged in the manufacture of rubber goods, but to acquire properties that have demonstrated their capacity to manufacture goods cheaper than their competitors, and by combination of such concerns and through the securing of special facilities for obtaining crude rubber, it is expected that the cost of producing rubber goods can be still further reduced.

Among the bankers interested in this enterprise are: J. P. Morgan & Co., Kunn, Loeb & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, August Belmont & Co., Speyer & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston, Brown Brothers & Co., Blake Brothers & Co., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Morton, Bliss & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., F. S. Smithers & Co., and Baring, Magoun & Co.

The authorization of the incorporation empowers the company to manufacture and deal in all goods of which india rubber, gutta percha, balata, or their substitutes form a component part.

TIN PLATE CORPORATIONS.

Organizing Opposition to the National Enameling and Stamping Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Articles of incorporation were filed to-day of three allied concerns, the National Tin Plate Company, the United States Tin Plate Company, and the National Tin Plate and Stamped Ware Company. The two former have an authorized capital stock of $125,000 each and the latter has an authorized capital of $20,000,000. The companies are empowered to manufacture and deal in tin, terne, black plate, and steel plate, and the larger concern is in addition authorized to manufacture steel and iron.

The incorporators of the three companies are the same individuals, viz.: David G. Reid, William B. Leeds, and James B. Dill. The capital stock of the National Tin Plate and Stamped Ware Company is divided into $10,000,000 preferred stock, with 7 per cent. cumulative dividend, and $10,000,000 common stock. The companies are understood to be organized in opposition to the National Enameling and Stamping Company, incorporated on Saturday last with an authorized capital of $30,000,000.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY ATTACHE.

A Permanent Post Will Be Established at Washington—Capt. Arthur H. Lee Will Probably Be Selected.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British Government has decided to create a post permanent as British military attaché to its embassy at Washington.

Of course, the United States Government will previously have been asked whether such a step will be agreeable to it and will have given an affirmative answer. Hitherto the British Government has had military attachés attached to embassies and legations at Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Constantinople, Teheran, Tokio and Peking.

I am able to add that the first British Military Attaché at Washington will be Capt. Arthur H. Lee, Royal Artillery, who was for nearly five years Professor of Military Topography at the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario, and who accompanied the American forces throughout the Cuban and Puerto Rican campaigns as Military Attaché and whose article on American regulars in a recent Scribner's Magazine attracted much attention. He will be raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in his new post.

I feel sure that this appointment will be welcome news to the American Army officers, among whom Capt. Lee made many warm friends while sharing their hardships in the field. It need not be added that the British Government does not make appointments like this unless it is well pleased with an officer's past services.

13TH SKATER MET DEATH.

Train Killed Member of a Party Bound for Crotona Park Lake.

Harry Blundell, eighteen years old, of 848 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, was invited to be one of a skating party on the lake in Crotona Park last evening. Eager for the sport, he hurried home from work, ate his supper, and joined the party near the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street station of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. There was just a dozen merry boys and girls there when he reached the rendezvous. One of the lads counted noses.

"You make the thirteenth, Harry," he said when Blundell came up, "and there's trouble ahead for you, old man, to-night."

Blundell laughed at this sally, and all started for the lake, taking a short cut along the tracks of the railroad. They had not gone many yards when a train came along, and to avoid it they crossed over to the north-bound track. Just then a second train, bound in the opposite direction, rounded the curve at that point. All the members of the party got off the track with the exception of Blundell. He was struck by the train and hurled thirty feet into a ditch. The engineer, Thomas Burkhard, of New Rochelle, stopped the train and picked the boy up. He had been horribly mangled, and killed instantly. The body was removed to the home of his parents.

Several of the girls in the skating party fainted and had to be taken home.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm central Wednesday night in Wisconsin has moved to Ontario, increasing in intensity, and has caused snow and violent gales in the lake regions. Rain has fallen on the West Gulf coast. The storm has been followed by a marked high-pressure area which was central last night in North Dakota, and which has caused a sharp fall in temperature from the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions to the Ohio Valley and upper lake regions. St. Paul reports a fall of 36 degrees in twenty-four hours and to 4 degrees below zero, and Davenport and Dubuque a fall of 34 degrees and to 6 degrees. The temperature has risen in the Atlantic States and has remained stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast, where the weather has been fair. The cold wave will move eastward and reach the Atlantic Coast to-night, causing a fall of 20 degrees to 30 degrees in the Atlantic States, except Eastern Florida, and the cold weather will continue through Sunday, with northwesterly gales till to-morrow morning. It will grow colder in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and in the Gulf States, except Eastern Florida, where it will be colder to-night. The weather will be fair in all districts, preceded by snow in the Middle States and rain on the West Gulf. Southerly gales will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, shifting to northwesterly, colder weather and fresh to brisk westerly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Wilmington to Eastport.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	34	30	33
6 A. M.	35	33	36
9 A. M.	37	39	42
12 M.	32	44	44
3 P. M.	31	46	45
6 P. M.	30	44	45
9 P. M.	28	41	43
12 P. M.	27	44	44

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 282 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41½
Weather Bureau	40½
Corresponding date 1898	31½

The maximum temperature yesterday was 48 degrees, at 3 P. M., and the minimum 29 degrees, at 12:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 per cent., and at 8 P. M., 69 per cent

of the different contractors? A.—On my honor and before God, not the color of one cent has ever touched me, nor, so far as I know, any officer of the department. I have not to-day enough money to pay you your fee.

Q.—What do you recollect as to how soon after you received the notification from the commission that you should go over on a certain day, you began the preparation of the paper? A.—I began almost immediately to get the data, the dates of purchases, the orders for shipment, the arrival of steamers, and so on. It required a good deal of reference to the records and consumed some time, because sometimes the papers had to be hunted up. I dictated it all, and I realized at the time that I did not have time enough. My motive for dictating, for having it typewritten, instead of giving it vertally before the commission, was that I realized that it was utterly impossible to furnish complete a proper answer to Gen. Miles's statement from my memory. That is what prompted me to have it typewritten. The greater part of the time was consumed in getting the data.

PREPARATION OF THE PAPER.

Q.—It was dictated entirely, was it? Did you write any part of it? A.—I did not write a line of it.

Q.—When was the preparation of the paper actually completed? A.—It was completed just before I went in to the commission.

Q.—On the same morning? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you desire to say anything to the court as to the state of your mind on that day and the day preceding? A.—I went into the court feeling as I had been feeling for days, that I had been charged as I say, that I had put out a dignified statement to the press and it was not believed; that I had to say something and I had nowhere else to say it; that I had to say something in some such way that the press and the people would know that I was an honest man. That is what actuated me, and the charges were so foul that I was rent in pieces. I felt burning up inside all the time. Every day that the clippings came to me it was a reiteration of the same thing. Each day would bring clippings showing that I was still further condemned.

Q.—What did you feel to be the state of the public mind in regard to your being an honest or corrupt man? A.—I believed the press and the public mind to be that I was a wholesale murderer for the purpose of gain. That was what possessed my mind.

Q.—When you were giving your testimony before the commission will you state to the court whether or not there was any interruption by any member or any suggestion by any member of the court or any person present that it was improper? A.—No, Sir. There was no interruption. There was no action indicating that anybody thought it was improper. I was absorbed in vindicating myself, to have the honor of all vindicated. I was wholly oblivious of anything else.

Q.—Was there anything else that took place there that gave you a hint or a suggestion, while you were reading that paper, that there was anything improper? A.—I had nothing whatever to indicate to me but what each and every member of the commission thought that I was right. I knew in my heart that every member of the commission ought to know, from examinations of five hundred witnesses in all the camps, that I was an honest man, and that I had been goaded and driven to death, and especially by the statements of the press regarding the statements of Gen. Miles.

OTHER WITNESSES EXAMINED.

The other witnesses examined for the defense were Col. W. L. Alexander of the Subsistence Department, Col. George B. Davis, Assistant Commissary General; Miss Millard, Gen. Eagan's stenographer, and Mr. Rodgers, a clerk in the office of the Commissary General. All of these witnesses detailed circumstances tending to show the heavy mental strain under which Gen. Eagan, it was alleged, had labored after Gen. Miles had given his testimony before the War Investigating Commission and the newspaper interview in question. Mr. Rodgers related that on one occasion, when he approached the Commissary General on business, he heard Gen. Eagan repeat to himself several times, in an absent-minded way: "I am a murderer, and for gain! I am a murderer, and for gain!" He did not appear to notice the witness.

Mr. Worthington, Gen. Eagan's counsel, submitted, as exhibits copies of the correspondence between Gen. Miles and Gen. Eagan, through the Adjutant General; extracts from the alleged newspaper interview with Gen. Miles, and a large number of newspaper clippings, many of which spoke of Gen. Eagan as a scoundrel, and demanded his dismissal from the army.

At 12 o'clock Mr. Worthington announced that he was unable to proceed with his case, as the Secretary of War, whom he desired to call as a witness, was then before the War Investigating Commission, and could not appear. Other witnesses also could not appear until to-morrow. Thereupon the court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COMMENT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Gen. Eagan's defense began to be talked about to-day before the court-martial had adjourned. An intimation of its character had already been conveyed to the friends of Gen. Eagan, so that the members of the court were in no way surprised at its character.

Officers who had just heard the statement read in its original vulgar fullness, and who had heard the plea of not guilty put in, wondered how the court would be able to make the plea and the testimony of the witness seem consistent. Everybody who has read the testimony of the witnesses for the Commissary General regards it as an effort not to prove lack of guilt, but to justify it.

Gen. Alger, it is understood, will not attempt to approve the indecent language of the Commissary General, nor justify him in assuming that such an attack as that upon Gen. Miles was permissible under the assurance of the President that all witnesses should enjoy immunity for what they had to say to the Investigating Commission. It is asserted that he will not offer Gen. Eagan's rage as an excuse for overriding the army regulations.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary of War Alger was a witness before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He denied that during the continuance of the war he had received any complaints in regard to foods furnished to the army. The shortage at Santiago, he declared, was due solely to the fact that supplies could not be landed from the ships.

None of the heads of bureaus in the War Department, the Secretary said, had been guilty of failure to discharge his duty, nor had he, directly or indirectly, received complaints of irregularity or fraudulent practices in the matter of contracts for supplies. Gen. Alger declared that neither he nor anybody connected with him had any interest in the selection of camps, and he stated positively that he had no interest in any contract for materials or transports supplied during the war.

With regard to the alleged complaints from Gen. Miles concerning the quality of refrigerated and canned meat sent to Puerto Rico, the Secretary quoted a dispatch from Gen. Miles asking that no more beef be sent, because a large supply could be got there, and stated that Gen. Miles had said something about beef that had spoiled there. Except for what had been brought out by the Investigating Commission, he had no information that meat was chemically treated. He had never received an official report that beef furnished to the army had caused sickness.

THE REV. DR. MURRAY BETTER.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The following announcement was made to-day regarding the condition of the Rev. Dr. Murray:

"The Dean of the university, the Rev. James O. Murray, has been confined to his house for some weeks with an obscure digestive trouble, and it became necessary to resort to a surgical operation. The operation was performed yesterday afternoon by Dr. Andrew McCosh of New York City.

"Dr. Murray has rallied very successfully from the effects of the operation, and is doing very well. The doctors give us reason to hope that his recovery will go on steadily, and that he will soon be about again and, we hope, able to resume at least some of his duties before the end of the present term."

Broker Has a Fit in the Street.

By having an epileptic fit at the corner of Mail Street and Broadway last evening, William C. Joles, who described himself as an English broker, and who said he is stopping at the Morton House, attracted the attention of a large and sympathetic crowd. He was finally escorted by a policeman to the City Hall Station, where he was attended by an ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital. He refused to be taken to the hospital, and remained at the police station for over an hour before he was able to go to his hotel with a friend who was with him when he was stricken.

Woman Killed by a Train.

Catherine Coyne, forty-seven years old, of Brunswick and Eleventh Street, Jersey City, was struck at the Brunswick Street crossing of the Erie Railroad yesterday by an east-bound passenger train and instantly killed.

Two Transports Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The transports Scandia and Morgan City sailed for Manila this evening.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of (to-morrow) Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

THE SHERIFF'S JURY DINNER

Justice Fitzgerald Presides at Banquet of the Second Panel.

ADDRESS BY EX-GOV. FLOWER

He Thinks We Should Help the People of the Islands We Have Captured to Govern Themselves.

The second panel of the Sheriff's jury dined last night at Delmonico's. As usual, the Sheriff of New York County, in this case Thomas J. Dunn, was the guest of honor, and as usual, good fellowship and good cheer were the main concomitants of the feast.

Justice James Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court presided. With him and Sheriff Dunn at the table of honor were Judges R. B. Cowing, Joseph D. Newburger, and James M. Fitzsimons; Justices H. W. Bookstaver, Henry Bischoff, Jr., David McAdam, Charles H. Van Brunt, Francis M. Scott, and David Leventritt; ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, Marion J. Verdery, John S. Wise, Job E. Hedges, Augustus Thomas, ex-Gov. Flower, the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Controller Coler, District Attorney Gardiner, President Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, and Gen. Martin T. McMahon. At the other tables were Gen. E. L. Molineux, Milton Roblee, Amasa Lyon, S. Edward Nash, Chief of Police Devery, Park Commissioner George C. Clausen, Congressman-elect Jacob Ruppert, Jr., County Clerk William Sohmer, J. M. Ritchie, Elias R. Peck, ex-Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, D. I. Roberts, James Kelly, James J. Martin, Adon Smith, J. Seaver Page, F. W. De Voe, Seth L. Keeney, Lee Phillips, Alfred M. Downes, Police Commissioner Sexton, Philip J. Britt, Thomas L. Feitner, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Maurice Untermyer, George Ehret, Register Fromme, Edward A. Price, Charles F. Doelger, William N. Penny, and A. E. Goodhart.

In his introductory remarks Justice Fitzgerald referred to Sheriff Dunn as the "best-looking" man who had ever held that high office from the days of Peter Stuyvesant down to the present. It was his duty as presiding officer, he said, to say pleasant things of the Sheriff, and he did his duty to the entire gratification of his hearers and to the discomfiture of Sheriff Dunn.

Sheriff Dunn responded briefly, and was followed by ex-Gov Flower, who spoke to the sentiment, "Our Country." After referring to the trials of the early settlers in the upbuilding of the Nation, ex-Gov. Flower said that in the light of what had occurred within the last year no American had reason to feel otherwise than proud of his country. The recent war, he declared, had taught two lessons—one to us and one to Spain. We have learned, he said, that the memories of the civil war have passed away, and that our country is once more united; Spain has learned that it is impossible to maintain a government of oppression almost within gunshot of our shores.

"I have different views of these new acquisitions of ours," Gov. Flower said, "from most men. When we achieved our victory over Spain many of our citizens seemed disposed to shirk our duties toward Cuba. I believe that our duty toward Cuba and the other islands we have captured is to give them the best government possible until they are fit to govern themselves in an enlightened way. I believe, however, that the American people will solve this question with justice to themselves and the peoples concerned, and to the satisfaction of the entire civilized world."

"The American Volunteer" was the toast to which the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, spoke. Dr. Van De Water related several interesting incidents of the Santiago campaign, and told how, on one occasion, he made a banquet off a deviled land crab. The hardships of the campaign he said, had shown the intensity of the patriotism of the volunteers. Speaking of his own regiment, he defied any one to show that it had not done its full duty and done it well.

Augustus Thomas and District Attorney Gardiner also spoke.

TO EXTRADITE SAMUEL WHITE.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day made a requisition on the Governor of Pennsylvania for the return of Samuel White, who is charged with having defrauded the Bank of the Metropolis in New York City of $4,500 by making a fraudulent misrepresentation of his financial condition.

White was the senior partner of the firm of White & Spink, lumber dealers. On July 13, 1896, he made a statement of his financial condition to the Bank of the Metropolis, in this city, and, it is charged, got $4,500. His partner, Spink, learned of the matter and dissolved partnership. He also told the police that White had made a false statement. White disappeared soon after getting the money, and was located in Philadelphia, where he was conducting business.

THE STANDARD OIL CASES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Attorney General Monnett has given out the following statement in regard to the Standard Oil cases now pending in the Supreme Court:

"I will follow the directions of our Supreme Court and will proceed between the 16th of February and the 4th of March and complete the taking of testimony in behalf of the State before Master Commissioner Brinsmaid. The Standard Oil Company will have until the 25th day of March to put in its testimony, and evidence will be collated by the Master, and his report filed by April 5. I shall press the same to an immediate hearing before the court as soon as the testimony is filed.

"The court's decision is a recognition of ample power in the master to enforce the order of the court. In the meantime the other cases will be pushed against the constituent companies of the Standard Oil Trust to take away their charters for violations of anti-trust laws.

"They will first be heard on the demurrer of the Standard Oil Company to the interrogatories attached to our petition calling for information from the company. This will be heard before the court on Feb. 2, and I am positive now that every constituent company of the Standard Oil Trust in this State will be ousted from doing business in Ohio."

Heavy Windstorm at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 26.—An extraordinary change in weather conditions was recorded in this city this afternoon. The day had been comparatively mild, with the wind calm, until about 5 o'clock, when the wind suddenly veered to the west and blew a furious gale. For a time heavy snow fell, and a wild blizzard was on. The highest velocity attained by the wind was at 6 o'clock, when seventy miles an hour was recorded. The temperature dropped from 42 degrees at 5 P. M. to 26 degrees at 8 P. M., and indications were for a further fall of from 10 to 15 degrees before morning. Heavy plate-glass windows were blown in in different parts of the city, but no serious damage is reported.

Hermann Katz, Milwaukee, Bankrupt.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 26.—Hermann Katz of this city filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day in the United States court. The liabilities are given at $204,965. This proceeding is a sequel to the closing up of the big dry goods and department stores of the Jacob Katz Company by the Sheriff in July, 1898, and the assignment of the members of the company, of which Hermann Katz was one. The store was closed at the instance of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank on four judgment notes, aggregating about $110,000.

Train Kills Horse and Driver.

August Strauss, who kept a livery stable at 98 Gregory Street, Jersey City, drove to Bayonne yesterday to deliver a horse he had sold. While returning he was run down and killed by a passenger train of the Central Railroad at Curry's Lane crossing. The horse was also killed and the wagon was wrecked.

New York Bowlers Win at Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Greater New York and Greater Dayton bowlers met to-night for a three-game series, the former winning two games. Score: New York, 834, 867, 902; Dayton, 863, 785, 878. The New York men leave for Cincinnati to-morrow morning.

CHARTER TO HAVE A TRIAL.

Gov. Roosevelt and Republican Leaders at Albany Oppose Radical Legislation for New York City.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Beyond an attempt to reform the Police Department, Republican leaders here agree in predicting that no radical amendments to the Greater New York charter will be undertaken during the present session of the Legislature. While Gov. Roosevelt has not declared himself publicly to this effect, the majority leaders in Senate and Assembly believe that he holds similar views.

There has been some informal talk among the Republican members concerning the two most important suggestions yet made for charter changes, the abolition of the borough presidencies and of the Board of Aldermen, but neither of these propositions, it is authoritatively stated, has received serious consideration in the party councils. To representatives who have gone to him on the subject, Gov. Roosevelt has indicated a tendency to let the charter endure a longer test before altering it in any material way.

The Governor, in adherence to his policy of non-interference with legislation in advance of its presentation to him for signature, has taken no positive stand against bills looking to charter amendment, but in conversation he has distinctly discouraged any amendments except where the practical workings of consolidation have shown the need of altering some of its administrative features to enable it to work more smoothly. He is inclined to think that in matters so closely interwoven with the theory and principle of the new charter as the borough organizations and the dual-chambered Municipal Assembly, it is too early to pronounce judgment.

This attitude of conservatism as to charter tinkering on the part of the Governor is reflected in the expressions of the majority leaders in the Legislature. Senator Ellsworth, in reply to questions as to whether an effort would likely be made to abolish the Aldermanic Board and do away with the Borough Presidents, said that he had not heard the matter discussed except in the newspapers.

"Speaking for myself alone," he said, "I should say that the Legislature should confine itself for the present to making such amendments in the purely administrative features of the charter as the exigencies of the case seem to demand, without touching matters which form so integral a part of the whole plan of consolidation as the Aldermanic Board and the Borough Presidents. It does not seem to me that the charter has been long enough in operation to justify such radical changes, unless there were some crying necessity."

Assemblyman Robert Mazet, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, who will be in charge of such Greater New York legislation as the majority may undertake, said to-day:

"I do not look for any radical amendments to the charter this session. In my opinion it has not been working long enough to have received a thorough test, and the most that we should undertake now is to make such minor amendments as are needed to remedy clearly shown defects."

Inquiry among the other New York City representatives developed the fact that nothing was known by them of legislation looking to abolishing the borough Presidencies and the Board of Aldermen. Those closest allied with the organization declare that Senator Platt does not favor any extensive meddling with the charter and, except in the direction of police reform to be initiated by the Governor, they do not expect any important legislation along that line.

As to the police situation, the most definite statement that can be made at present is that it is completely in the Governor's hands—so completely that the Republican Senators and Assemblymen do not know what plans he is considering or what he is likely to recommend for their action. It may be further stated that Gov. Roosevelt and the representatives of the party organization are working in perfect harmony in the matter; that substantial progress was made on the occasion of the Governor's last visit to the city toward a solution of it, and that the Governor is perfectly confident that it will come out, as he expresses it, "all right." He is giving the question earnest and careful consideration and is hopeful of being able to send a special message to the Legislature in the course of a week or ten days, recommending a bill to meet the emergency.

An unauthorized version of Gov. Roosevelt's police plan is given by a member who claims to have talked with him within the past few days, to the effect that he contemplates a metropolitan police district including Nassau and Westchester Counties, with a single-headed commission appointed by himself and with a chief in whom would be lodged the absolute control of the force on a semi-military basis. It is seriously doubted, however, by those who know best the Governor's home ideas that he has settled upon any such plan. The Governor himself declares that he has not settled the question in his own mind.

THE "HUCKLEBERRY" RAILROAD

Another Partial Revival of the Eldridge Bill Introduced by Mr. Burnett of Ontario.

ALBANY, Jan 26.—The companion piece to Assemblyman Finn's bill, partly reviving the Eldridge Railroad bill of last session, has been found in a measure presented to the Assembly by Jean L. Burnett of Ontario County. Like that of Mr. Finn, Mr. Burnett's contribution is, with one or two slight changes, a reproduction of the Eldridge bill, introduced last Winter in the interest of the surface railroad corporations.

Although the Burnett bill was dropped into the box on Monday evening, its kinship with the Finn bill was overlooked, partly because special legislation affecting New York City street railroads was not looked for from a representative of an interior county, and partly because its author forestalled investigation by giving to the press an advance synopsis of his measure, in which it was described as being "aimed at railroad corporations."

The Eldridge bill amended many sections of the general railroad law, running from 5 to 103. The new Burnett bill is the portion of the Eldridge bill which amended Section 91. The new Finn bill is that portion of the Eldridge bill which radically altered Section 99.

The Eldridge bill validated all consents of property owners to the building, extending, operating, or change of motive power of a street surface railroad, "obtained prior to Jan. 1, 1898." In the Burnett bill, this is changed to "Jan. 1, 1899."

This amendment contained in the Eldridge bill is reproduced verbatim in Mr. Burnett's measure, the only difference being that this time the new matter is properly underscored:

The consent of the Board of Supervisors in any county, evidenced by a resolution of said board, shall operate as the consent of such county as the owner of county property, and the consent of any corporation, church, asylum, charitable or benevolent institution may be given by its Board of Directors or trustees, and shall be evidenced by a resolution of such board. The Board of Railroad Commissioners, on the application of any railroad corporation, may, after public notice and hearing, make its certificate that the requisite consents of the owners of property as by Sections 91 and 100 of this article required, have been obtained by the applicant for the construction, maintenance, or operation of the whole or any part of its railroad, extension, or branch, or for the change of motive power thereon, which certificate shall specify the total assessed valuation of all property bounded thereon, including property, the value of which is to be ascertained as herein provided, and the total assessed value of all property the owners of which have consented as herein provided, and every such certificate of said board shall be presumptive evidence of the facts therein stated.

When the Eldridge bill was being opposed by New York City property owners before Gov. Black, it was contended that this provision would legalize franchises and privileges given away by the Boards of Supervisors of Westchester in excess of their authority.

At the end of Section 91, Mr. Burnett's bill adds the following new matter:

Where any consent of the local authorities shall hereafter be renewed, modified, continued, or confirmed the value of the property above specified shall be ascertained and determined by the assessment roll of the city, village, or town in which it is situated, completed last before such municipal consent shall have been renewed, modified, continued, or confirmed.

Mr. Burnett said that he introduced the bill "by request." He denied that it was a part of the old "Huckleberry" or Eldridge bill. "That bill was in the interest of the street railroads," he said, "while mine is aimed at them." He had not noticed, he said, that the language of the measure he had offered was the same as that of the so-called "Huckleberry" bill of last session.

Co-operative Store Plan a Failure.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—The Blair County Courts have appointed G. H. Rogers receiver of the Juniata Co-Operative Association for employees at Juniata, this county. This association was composed of Pennsylvania Railroad employees who sought to buy and sell groceries and household necessities on the co-operative plan, but the project was unsuccessful.

STATUS OF QUAY'S FIGHT

The Pennsylvania Senator Neither Gains Nor Loses.

RUMORS OF COMING ACTION

Pairs May Be Broken or Advantage Taken of Absences to Accomplish an Election.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 26.—To-day had been anxiously awaited by many, as some of the political forecasters had predicted that it would prove the turning point in the long Senatorial fight. Both Senator Quay and Mr. Wanamaker, according to the seers, were prepared to do something alike astonishing and decisive.

But the day passed without anything occurring to make it memorable. In fact, the veteran political Captain, calloused by a dozen important campaigns, did not even come over from Washington, and Mr. Wanamaker returned to Philadelphia after witnessing from his headquarters the ineffectual though significant skirmishing over the McCarrell bill in the State Senate.

The eighth ballot resulted as follows: Quay, 103; Jenks, 81; Dalzell, 15; Stone, 7; Stewart, 6; Huff, 6; Irvin, 3; Tubbs, 2; Rice, 1; Grow, 1; Markle, 2; Widener, 3; Ritter, 2. Total, 232. Paired, 20. Necessary to a choice, 117.

As usual, the fight for and against Quay was made outside the joint session. It is waging violently in the State Senate, in the Democratic headquarters, and in the headquarters of the anti-Quay Republicans. The perfunctory ballot casting that takes place every day at noon is but the faint echo from this factional battle. The casting of the votes merely shows what has been done or what it has been agreed not to do.

To-day, as yesterday, the principal fighting has been over the McCarrell bill in the State Senate. This has been from the start classed by the "insurgents" as a Quay measure. The Quay Republicans do not bother about denying the charge, but go ahead trying to pass it, in the interest of civilization. An amendment offered by Senator Miller forced the Quay men to assume an attitude which was practically an admission that the bill was introduced in the interest of Mr. Quay. This amendment was to the effect that the provisions of the bill should not apply to cases now before the courts.

The proposition was derisively howled at. Senator McCarrell declared that if the principle of the bill was good, it should appiy at once and to all alike. The idea of not having Mr. Quay's counsel avail himself of its provisions was exasperating. Impartiality, equal privileges to all, and even-handed justice furnished the matter for numerous perorations. Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans are saying, however, that Mr. Quay had opposed this same measure for years. In vain did Democratic Legislatures strive to strike from the statutes a law that has been denounced as medieval.

When the bill came up to-day, Senator Washburn, a Democrat, spoke in favor of the amendment. He declared that the bill was drawn up in the interest of a certain influential politician. "It will be a disgrace and an outrage to the State of Pennsylvania," said the speaker, "if the bill passes without the amendment. It will mean that one man who is in distress can call upon the Legislature to help him out of his trouble."

Senator Magee, speaking for the Quay view, said:

"If the amendment is right, then the bill is wrong. It is unfortunate that this bill should be in the Legislature while a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania is under indictment, but I will vote against the amendment and in favor of the bill. Let us be fair. The people of Pennsylvania want everybody to have a fair trial. They do not want a man unjustly convicted, but they will accept the decision of a fair trial, whether the result be conviction or acquittal."

The amendment was killed and the Quay forces thereby scored a victory.

The anti-Quay forces, both Democrats and Republicans, are having difficulty in finding good reasons for voting against a measure of this sort. Senator Flinn, who opposes the bill, rests his objection upon a reason that will hardly be pleasant to thoughtful Pennsylvanians. It is no less grave a reason than the fact, as he says, that wealth and influence could, if the laws of this State were like those of other States, make it impossible to convict criminals before a jury. He said to-night, before a meeting of the independents:

"There can be no doubt that this is a measure in the special interest of Senator Quay. We have believed this from the start. In fact, there could have been no doubt of it in the mind of any fair person. But the Quay people no longer deny it. Senator Brown of Lawrence County, in his speech in the Senate this morning, shows that the exponents of the measure admit the correctness of our judgment. Senator Brown openly asserted that the bill was intended for the purpose of benefiting Senator Quay and giving him rights not heretofore enjoyed by a person accused as he is. There can be no two ways about this bill, and I say frankly that its passage means practically that it will be impossible, at least in the larger cities of the State, to convict any person accused of crime who has influence or wealth behind him."

It is thought that the Quay forces will make the bill a test of strength. Many Democrats, it is said favor the Senator to the extent of voting for the measure, though they cannot go to the extent of sending him back to the United States Senate. At all events, the bill is to be pushed through as rapidly as possible, the purpose being, it is said, to have Quay acquitted by the courts. No one supposes that there would be much doubt of his election in that case. Democrats and many Republicans who now assume that he is implicated in a crime could then vote for him without incurring the charge of bribery. This plan involves dead-locking the Legislature until after the third week in February, when the Quay case is docketed for trial.

It was made apparent to-day that the Quay men were resorting to that time-honored political stratagem of formulating a circular letter and having their friends sign it and flooding the opposition with copies. At the anti-Quay meeting to-night one legislator said that he had received a dozen letters condemning his action in opposing Senator Quay. Four or five of these letters were displayed at to-day's meeting by as many different men, and it was discovered that, although the communications purported to come from different sections of the State, the wording of each of them was the same. This convinced the anti-Quayites that the letters had been prepared by one person and forwarded to the people who signed them.

Two rumors are more or less current here to-night that indicate some prospect of a dissolution of the dead-lock. One is that Senator Quay will withdraw from the race as soon as he finds it impossible to win. The other is that the Quay managers are preparing to carry their point by having members violate their obligation and break their pairs. The rumors would ordinarily and elsewhere seem utterly absurd, but here they are readily credited by many. It seems clear enough that Quay would prefer having no successor than to fail of re-election. Such failure might well have disastrous and lasting consequences.

There is much discussion, however, of the report that an attempt will be made to elect Quay by breaking a sufficient number of pairs. The anti-Quay forces regard it seriously enough to have made provision against it. It is a coup that is quite possible. To-day about one-half of the legislators asked and obtained leaves of absence from Saturday till Tuesday. A bare quorum will be left if of the 254 members 130 remain. Sixty-six could elect a Senator. If such a plan were afoot, good care would be taken to have a majority of these men out-and-out for Quay. In such an event no pairs would need to be broken, but if a few more votes were wanted, they could be brought in.

In other words, if the Quay men are bold enough, they can elect him Senator Saturday or Monday. And if those Democrats who are supposed to favor Quay were willing to undertake such a risky procedure they could elect him by simply absenting themselves for one hour. The air is thick with possibilities.

MAY BREAK WISCONSIN DEAD-LOCK.

Opponents of Quarles Said to Have Combined to Defeat Him.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—It is believed a break in the Senatorial dead-lock is imminent. A secret conference of the managers of all the candidates except Quarles was held to-night, at which it is rumored, the managers of Stephenson, Babcock, Cooke, and Webb proposed a plan to defeat Quarles by consolidating their strength. Who the fortunate one of the four will be it is impossible to predict.

To-day's ballot in the Legislature was the same as yesterday's, except that there were one or two absentees. Five more ballots were taken in the Republican Senatorial caucus to-night, making a total of seventy-three. The last ballot was: Quarles, 43; Stephenson, 25; Babcock, 17; Cooke, 17; Webb, 18.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MONTANA BRIBERY CHARGES.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 26.—Before the members of the Legislature met in joint session to-day to vote for United States Senator, the Grand Jury reported that it had no evidence on which to return any indictments. For two weeks the Grand Jury has been investigating the charges of bribery made by State Senator Whiteside when he turned over to a joint committee thirty one-thousand-dollar bills, swearing they had been given him and three others by agents of W. A. Clark of Butte to influence their votes in his favor. Whiteside repeated his story to the Grand Jury, and thirty-three other witnesses were examined. One of Whiteside's alleged copartners denied the story. Other contradictory testimony was given, and the jury failed to find evidence sufficient for an indictment.

At the session of the Senate this afternoon, by a vote of 14 to 9, Whiteside was unseated on a contest for his office, and his seat awarded to his Republican opponent. Nine Democrats and five Republicans voted to unseat him. All those who voted for Whiteside were Democrats. In the joint session Whiteside made a long speech, in which he made charges of bribery against every man who voted for Mr. Clark. After his speech, one of the accused members arose in his place and violently denounced Whiteside as a liar.

The fifteenth ballot for United States Senator, taken to-day, resulted: Clark, 40; Conrad, 30; Maginnis, 8; Fox, 1, and Grubb, (Rep.,) 16; necessary to choice, 48.

Deadlock Continues in California.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 26.—To-day's vote for United States Senator on joint ballot, the thirty-first, resulted similar to that of yesterday. The forces of Grant and Burns continue firm, as do those of the other candidates. It is even predicted that no Senator will be elected this session. The Investigating Committee is now preparing its report on the bribery charges against the workers for Grant and Burns.

Four More Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 26.—The Legislature took four ballots for United States Senator to-day. The result of to-day's balloting was a gain of five votes for McCune and a loss of five for King. The Republicans voted for W. S. McCormick. The last ballot was: McCune, (Dem.,) 26; King, (Dem.,) 14; Cannon, 7; Nebeker, (Dem.,) 1; McCormick, (Rep.,) 13, and Sutherland, (Rep.,) 1. Absent, 1.

Three Ballots in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 26.—Three ballots for United States Senator were taken to-day. The first ballot was: George Gray, (Dem.,) 15; J. Edward Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 15; Henry A. Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 12; L. Irving Handy, (Sil. Dem.,) 4, and Dr. J. H. Chandler, (Reg. Rep.,) 2. Absent, 4; total vote, 48; necessary to a choice, 25. No election. The next two ballots resulted: Gray, 15; Addicks, 15; Du Pont, 11; Dr. Chandler, 3, and Handy, 4. No election.

Hayward Loses in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 26.—Hayward lost two votes in to-day's Senatorial ballot; they went to Field. The vote was as follows: Allen, (Pop.,) 57; Hayward, 39; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Weston 5; Reese, 2; Foss, 2; Field, 2; Van Dusen, 1; Lambertson, 1; Hinshaw, 1; Cornish, 1; Valentine, 1, and Adams, 1. All Republicans except Allen.

Another Ballot in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 26.—One ballot was taken to-day for United States Senator, as follows: Foster, 25; Wilson, 28; Humes, 20; Ankeny, 9; Lewis, 26, and Bridges, 1.

BOSTON SALESMAN ARRESTED.

E. C. Thatcher, who is said to be well connected in Boston, where he lives, was held in $1,000 bonds yesterday for examination in the Centre Street Court on a charge of larceny. Thatcher was formerly employed by the Jordan Paper Company of Boston as a traveling salesman. A few days ago, it is alleged, he visited the store of Burke Brothers, at 114 Grand Street, and a note for $142, due the Jordan Company, was given to him. Thatcher, it is alleged, got Paul Vianni, a boss truckman, to cash the note.

Burke Brothers later received a bill from the Jordan Company and a request for a settlement of the account. Thatcher in the meantime, it is claimed, had tried to palm off an alleged fraudulent note signed Burke Brothers on Vianni. The police were notified and Thatcher was arrested yesterday afternoon.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—F. P. Jordan, President of the Jordan Paper Company, stated to-night that according to a long explanation received from Burke Brothers, the giving of the note to the company's ex-salesman, E. C. Thatcher, who has been arrested in New York, was entirely voluntary, and with the understanding that the Boston firm should know nothing about it.

The settlement of the claim, Mr. Jordan said, terminated his interest in the matter. He said that in his opinion the whole trouble arose out of the unfortunate custom of lending money to drummers.

POLICEMAN'S BRAVE DEED.

Policeman Alexander Kerr, attached to the Mulberry Street Station, and who was relieving a member of the Broadway Squad at the corner of Broadway and Bleecker Street, rescued a young woman from death by pulling her from in front of a Broadway cable car shortly after noon yesterday. The young woman attempted, with others, to get across Broadway, and in doing so she struck her foot against the track and fell in front of a car.

Kerr, who was standing on the corner, saw the woman fall, and rushing out into the crowded street at the risk of his life, pulled her off the track. After reaching the sidewalk the young woman refused to give her name and continued on her way.

The rescue was witnessed by a large number of passers-by, and they prepared the following testimonial and sent it to President York of the Police Board:

We, the undersigned witnesses to a brave and cool act of Policeman 1,537, take this method of calling your attention to our approval. At the risk of his own life and without a second to spare, he pulled a woman from under a Broadway cable car at 12:50 o'clock on Jan. 26, 1899, at the corner of Bleecker Street. We especially commend him to you.

S. M. Alexander, 637 Broadway; James Spalacker, 85 Bleecker Street; W. H. Vance, Joseph Gordon, J. H. Bernard, A. C. Stevens, S. Simonfeld.

FATAL OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE.

Charles W. Leonard, fifty years old, a real estate dealer, took a large quantity of morphine last night in his flat at 241 Third Avenue, and died before a physician arrived.

Leonard married his wife Emma seven years ago. She is twenty-eight years old. He has long been a victim of insomnia, and his only relief was found in morphine.

When he came home at 11:30 o'clock last night he complained of sleeplessness, and asked his wife for a glass of water. "Oh, Charlie," pleaded his wife, "I hope you don't intend taking any more of that medicine."

"Oh, it's all right," he replied cheerfully, and then poured the contents of several powders into the glass. He asked his wife if she would not take some.

Mrs. Leonard refused to take any of the mixture, and he became insistent. She noticed that he acted queerly, and ran from the room. He pursued her several times through the flat, but she managed to get away. She heard him fall a few minutes later, and running back saw him lying unconscious on the floor.

The young wife ran out and called a policeman, who sent a hurry call to Bellevue Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Randall responded and pronounced the man dead. Mrs. Leonard is prostrated by the shock, and was obliged to take to her bed.

Dartmouth Alumni to Dine.

The thirty-fifth annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association will be held at Delmonico's this evening. Among the speakers of the evening will be Prof. Charles F. Richardson, representing the college; Gen. George A. Marden, editor of The Lowell Courier; Elihu Root, and Charles R. Miller. There will be about 150 members of the association present.

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

Striking Scene at the Metropolitan Opera House, Where the Annual Event Was Held.

The annual ball of the Old Guard took place last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. There was unusual interest in the ball this year, owing to the fact that numbers of the soldiers and sailors who served in the war with Spain would be present in uniform.

The Opera House last night presented an unusually attractive scene. The American, English, and French flags were draped at intervals along the front of the box rows, and pennants of bunting fell from the central dome. On the platform, erected at the back of the stage, which was set to represent a scene in Cuba, stood Major S. Ellers Briggs and the members of the Reception Committee.

The staff, honorary staff, and line officers reported to the commandant on the stage at 10 P. M. Meanwhile the Opera House had been filling up until the corridors were thronged with richly gowned women and their escorts, hurrying to the seats and boxes in preparation for the grand march. This began soon after midnight, and was as usual a beautiful scene.

The holders of parterre boxes were Mrs. M. Thornton, Capt. George S. Cummings, Mrs. G. de Almagro, Lieut. William H. Seach, E. Erlinger, William Perzel, Major Gen. Roe and staff, Capt. H. C. Pierce, Capt. George J. Seabury, Officers Governor's Foot Guard, Hartford, Conn.; Veterans 71st Regiment, Capt. James Foley, Boston; Lieut. James Kent Mason, Arnold Weber, Adjutant General of Connecticut and staff, Gen. McLeer and staff, Lieut. William D. May, Capt. R. J. Rogers and Lieut. E. Fellows Jenkins, George W. Millar, Capt. H. H. Brockway, Capt. Charles A. Stadler, Gen. H. H. Bishop, Lieut. W. R. Brixey, Capt. L. Frank Barry and F. M. Robinson, Lieut. Frank H. Clement, Major S. Ellis Briggs, F. De Bary, and S. Lichtenstein.

In the grand tier boxes were Lieut. E. P. Craum, Boston; Second Naval Battalion, Brooklyn; D. C. Johnson, John J. Quinn, Lieut. C. S. Halsted and Lieut. Charles H. Chumar, William Hartman, W. R. Briley, Capt. James P. Whitfield, William Shaffner, Major C. H. Huestis, F. C. Bennett, F. F. Martinez, Jr., Holland Dames, Capt. Tracy B. Warren, Grand Marshal Van Wyck and staff, Capt. Rastus S Ransom, and William G. White. In the stall boxes were Gen. Alexander Shaler, Thom

ARNOLD INQUIRY ORDERED

Assembly Votes to Investigate the Acts of the Surrogate.

WORK TO BE BEGUN AT ONCE

The Speaker Appoints a Committee of Five Republicans and Two Democrats.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Interest in the legislative proceedings was centred to-day in the Assembly Chamber, the Senate having adjourned after a brief session, at which no important business was transacted. The Assembly, after a debate lasting three hours, passed the resolutions introduced by Mr. Fallows of New York providing for an investigation of the official acts of Surrogate John H. V. Arnold of New York.

The resolutions as adopted provide that the Speaker of the Assembly shall appoint seven members of the Assembly, with full power to investigate the manner in which the various judicial, clerical, and other duties are performed in the Surrogate's Court and office in New York, and shall have the power to compel the production before it of any books, records, documents, and other papers deemed material to the investigation, whether in the office of the Surrogates or in the possession or custody of any erson or corporation whatsoever, and also to compel the attendance of witnesses. The committee is directed to commence its investigation immediately, and to report to the Assembly on or before March 15, 1899.

Immediately after the passage of the resolutions Speaker Nixon announced this committee to conduct the investigation: Mr. Fallows of New York, Chairman; Mr. Rogers of Broome, Mr. Davis of New York, Mr. Lewis of Monroe, Mr. Martin of Oneida, all Republicans, and Mr. Heller of Chemung and Mr. Flinn of New York, Democrats.

The Assembly proceedings began with a call of the House, moved by Mr. Allds, the majority leader, at the close of which the Ways and Means Committee presented a favorable report on the Fallows resolutions. Several points of order raised by members of the minority were overruled, after which Mr. Palmer, the Democratic leader, moved to recommit the resolutions to the Ways and Means Committee.

"This is a matter of grave importance," Mr. Palmer said, "not only to New York County, but to the State at large as well. This is a move made to tear down the fair fame of this old man, who is just about ready to lay down his cares of office under the age limitation act." He alluded to the work of the Lexow committee as an instance of useless expenditure of money, such as was contemplated in the present case, and added: "I ask of the members who will shortly be called to vote upon this important question, don't tear to pieces the honest reputation of a man who has spent seventy years in building it up."

Mr. Allds, after defending the action of the Ways and Means Committee, gave way to Mr. Fallows, who explained his reasons for introducing the resolutions. "This is not a fishing excursion," he said. "It is not a shot in the air. The members of the New York County Bar have been engaged for ten days in a preliminary investigation of these charges. The Surrogate himself, at whom this resolution is aimed, welcomes such a move as this, so I understand, and he courts an investigation. In fact, he says that such investigation may prove for him a clear bill of health. This is nothing new; it has been running for three years, and speedy action should be taken by this Legislature in the matter."

After further discussion Mr. Palmer's motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 52 to 78. Four amendments were then offered as follows: By Mr. Green, directing the Judiciary Committee to make the proposed investigation; by Mr. Trainor, prohibiting the hiring of special counsel by the Investigating Committee; by Mr. Phillips, limiting the expense of the investigation to $2,500; by Mr. Collins, authorizing the committee to sit only in New York County. All of the amendments were lost by a vote of 49 yeas and 79 nays. The resolutions were then adopted by a party vote.

In the course of the discussion on the various amendments Mr. Mason of Oneida asked if Richard Croker had not issued an order to the effect that the minority in the Assembly was to oppose the passage of the resolutions.

Mr. Trainor replied that Mr. Croker courted investigation in each and every department in New York City and desired to see dishonest officials behind the bars.

Mr. Vincent of Broome took exception to the statement made by Mr. Trainor that the majority had to obey the dictates of the "boss." He wanted it distinctly understood that he was not run by any boss.

"Prove it, then," replied Mr. Trainor.

This question put to Mr. Fallows by Mr. Trainor was answered in the negative.

"Will you state, Mr. Fallows, who gave you the resolutions to introduce here?"

"Will you deny, then, that the Governor was instrumental in having this resolution framed and presented?" asked Mr. Trainor.

"I will not," said Mr. Fallows.

Gov. Roosevelt was asked to-day if he was in favor of the contemplated investigation. He replied that nothing but an ex parte statement had been made to him, and he could not draw any conclusion, but if the facts were as alleged the matter should be investigated at once. He would say nothing further on the subject.

THE SURROGATE IS ACTIVE.

Admits Dr. Buchanan's Will to Probate—The Ledyard Will.

There was evidence of considerable activity yesterday in the office of Surrogate John H. V. Arnold, whose impeachment is said to be desired by Republican Assemblymen. Mr. Arnold admitted that he had been hard at work, "devoting every minute" possible to the business of his office, and yesterday he handed down about fifty decisions. The bulk of these consisted of unimportant matters, such as action on applications for letters of administration. About a dozen were decisions on contested motions, requiring the weighing of evidence on both sides.

Among these was an extremely important case, that involving the will of the late Dr. Alexander Buchanan, which disposes of an estate the value of which is not entered on record at the Surrogate's office, but is said to be about $150,000. The will was admitted to probate. It gives the great bulk of the estate to Mrs. Kate M. Foster, the wife and daughters of the testator being practically ignored. Surrogate Arnold disposes of this case and of another will as follows:

"Matters of contested wills of John Elting and Alexander Buchanan—The objections filed in these proceedings have not been substantiated by the evidence, and are, respectively, overruled and decrees admitting the wills to probate may be presented."

Mrs. Buchanan not only instituted proceedings to break the will, on the ground of undue influence exercised over her late husband and his mental incompetency, but also sued Mrs. Foster for alienation of her husband's affections and obtained a verdict of $50,000, after a sensational trial, which awakened wide public interest. The case was carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and there the decision has recently been reversed. As matters now stand, with her $50,000 verdict swept aside and her husband's will admitted to probate, Mrs. Buchanan is a heavy loser in the legal fight.

The will was filed for probate on Oct. 24, 1896, and about a year ago the case was submitted to the Surrogate for decision. He was asked yesterday whether the case had involved a great deal of work on his part, and said that it had. "The testimony," said he, "was voluminous." Surrogate Arnold was considerably chagrined over a report which had come to his notice that, owing to the importance of the case, an opinion of considerable length had been expected from him, and that his brief memorandum proved quite a surprise.

"It's hard to please people," said he, with a smile of resignation. "I try to be conscientious and give an opinion containing all my reasons for deciding a case, and then they say, 'Never mind the long statement; what we want is a decision.' Then when I am working to get rid of a heavy amount of business and render a decision simply on the facts, that does not prove satisfactory. In this case, I do not see why I should have been expected to give a long opinion. It was merely a question of facts, and I did not find sufficient testimony to show that the testator was influenced unduly."

"Is it true, Mr. Surrogate," he was asked, "that you are working a great many hours of the day to get rid of an accumulation of work, in view of recent developments at Albany?"

"I am devoting all the time I can spare to my work," he replied, "just as I always do."

It is expected that the committee to investigate the conduct of business in the Surrogate's Court of this county will get to work in a few days. The Surrogate was asked yesterday as to whether he considered the movement to appoint a committee to investigate the conduct of business in his court as undertaken simply in order to discredit a Democratic official.

"I would not care to speak any further on that," said he. "It seems to me that any one, however, can draw his own conclusions as to the reason for which this thing is being done."

Surrogate Arnold yesterday also extended the time to serve the citations in the matter of the will of Mrs. Matilda Cass Ledyard, who died recently, leaving an estate valued at about $1,000,000.

The reason for the extension of time is that the will will be contested by her brother and two sons, Lewis Cass Ledyard and Henry B. Ledyard. It is also probable that Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goddard, their sister, will oppose probate of the will. The will originally came up here for probate, but the proceedings were transferred to Newport, R. I., and are now going on in both States.

Blue Label Soups—

it may be you have heard of them; the quality is there and it never varies—try them—at your grocer's.

CURTICE BROTHERS CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Governor Displeased at Delay in Starting to Repeal the Black "Starchless" Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Some comment has been caused here by the delay in the introduction of a bill to repeal the Black "starchless" civil service law and substitute the merit system, in accordance with the recommendations in Gov. Roosevelt's message. The delay, it may be asserted, is not due to any hesitancy on the part of the Governor. It is, in fact, exceedingly distasteful to him.

The preparation of a bill to carry out his ideas on the subject was intrusted by Gov. Roosevelt to the Civil Service Reform Associations of New York City and Buffalo. It was his desire that the measure should represent the latest development of the civil service reform idea, and to accomplish that result he deemed it wise to put the task of constructing it into the hands of the men who have made the subject a study and who know the details of its practical operation. Further, he wanted to remove the proposed legislation as far as possible from partisan politics by having no machine politicians tinker with it in advance of its introduction.

It was the Governor's expectation that the bill would be drawn promptly, and he is disappointed that it has not been. He is desirous of having it laid before the Legislature and enacted into law as soon as possible, so that the various departments of the State Government may have the advantages of its operation at the earliest practicable moment, and the experts in New York and Buffalo to whom he has intrusted the work do not have it ready early next week, he may find it necessary to take the matter in his own hands.

The delay in the appearance of the Civil Service bill has has been seized upon by opponents of reform as the basis of reports that the Governor has modified his pronounced ideas on the merit system. Nothing could be further from the fact. The new civil service law will be as perfect an embodiment of the most modern civil service reform spirit as the Governor can get, and, so far as his power extends, it will be enforced in letter and in spirit to the remotest confines of the State administration. In so far as his experience since entering the Executive office has affected his ideas at all, it has confirmed rather than weakened his belief in the classified merit system.

RETALIATORY INSURANCE LAW.

Bill to Repeal It Introduced at Superintendent Payn's Request.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Senator Parsons to-day introduced a bill to repeal the Retaliatory Insurance act which was passed three years ago because the Government of Prussia so discriminated against American companies that they could not compete with the domestic companies of that country. The Retaliatory act authorized the State Superintendent of Insurance to exclude from transacting business in this State companies from countries which discriminate against American insurance companies. Under the authority of that act State Superintendent of Insurance Pierce, who was then in office, excluded several Prussian companies.

Superintendent Payn, at whose request the present bill is introduced, does not believe that it is wise to keep the law on the statute books. He says that it is unnecessary, as the State Superintendent of Insurance, under Section 9 of the insurance law, has full power to exclude any foreign company from transacting business in the State when the good of the people of the State requires it. He is of the opinion that a continuance of the retaliatory law on the statute books is a constant invitation to foreign Governments to enter into a controversy with this Government, and would probably prove more of a detriment than a benefit to New York State insurance companies in their relations with foreign Governments.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Aggregate Amount Carried $92,118.63 Less than Last Year.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Mr. Allds to-day introduced the General Appropriation bill in the Assembly. The amount appropriated by this bill is $92,118.63 less than by the bill passed last year. The appropriations in this bill are: For the School Fund, $4,021,200; for the General Fund, $5,975,693.43; total, $9,996,793.43. Last year the amount appropriated for the School Fund was $4,024,200; for the General Fund, $6,064,712.06; total, $10,088,912.06. The bill was ordered printed and recommitted.

In this year's bill the several charitable institutions of the State receive an aggregate increase for the maintenance of inmates amounting to $63,700, which is in accordance with the recommendations of the Controller and the State Board of Charities. An increase of $21,600 is required for additional salaries and expenses of the judiciary of the State, and $35,423.01 is required by the provisions of the Horton Educational law, being money which, while it is raised in the General Fund, is actually expended for high school education throughout the State. The only other large item of increase is $76,000 for the maintenance of the public buildings, the Ways and Means Committee having decided that, instead of division of this appropriation between the annual Supply bill and the Appropriation bill, the whole amount deemed necessary to run this department should be provided for in the appropriation bill.

The committee reports that, in spite of the items of increase set forth above, it has been able to make reductions in various other items to the extent of $300,000, and thus to reduce the total amount carried by the bill.

HOW TO TAX FRANCHISES.

Senator Ford Gives a Formula for Ascertaining Their Value.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Senator Ford of New York, who introduced the bill to include transportation corporations' franchises in the listed real estate for taxation purposes, was asked to-night how he thought any tangible figures could be reached so that the value of the franchises would be known. He said:

"There is a mathematical formula by which the value of such a franchise may be arrived at with absolute accuracy. Take the aggregate amount of bonds and other obligations of a street railroad corporation, for instance. It must have assets equivalent to the market value of those obligations and also have earning capacity sufficient to pay interest on them before its stock can be worth a cent in the open market. Now add to that amount the market value of the stock and you have almost exactly the value of the corporation's assets. Subtract from it the value of its tangible property and the difference is the value of its intangible property, or, in other words, its franchise.

"Mathematically, this formula is unassailable and moreover it has been the method long in vogue in Connecticut in arriving at the value of railroad property for purposes of taxation."

STEWART-ALEXANDER FIGHT.

Hearing Arranged on the Governor's Nomination for Inspector of Gas Meters.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—James L. Stewart has notified Senator Higgins, Chairman of the Finance Committee, that he will contest the confirmation of the appointment of Jastrow Alexander as his successor in the office of State Inspector of Gas Meters, and has asked to be heard when the committee takes the matter up. Senator Higgins has set next Tuesday for the hearing.

Mr. Stewart, it appears, is under the impression that, when he was appointed, Dec. 24, 1895, it was for a full term of five years, which would make his term expire Dec. 24, 1900, leaving him two more years to serve. Under the ruling of the Executive office, however, Mr. Stewart was not, and under the law could not have been appointed for a full term, but for the unexpired term of his predecessor only. This ruling is based on Section 27 of the Public Officers law, which is as follows:

If an appointment of a person to fill a vacancy in an appointive office be made by the officer, or by the officers, body or board of officers, authorized to make appointments to the office for the full term, the person so appointed to such vacancy shall hold office for the balance of the unexpired term.

Mr. Stewart was appointed, not at the beginning of a new term, but to take the place of Andrew Clinchy, who resigned in the face of charges preferred against him. Under the interpretation of the Public Officers law, which has been regularly followed by the Executive Department, Mr. Stewart could only fill out Clinchy's term, which expired March 30, 1897. According to the records of the appointment clerk in the Governor's office Mr. Stewart has been a holdover since that date.

Under the same law, Mr. Alexander, who has been appointed to the office by Gov. Roosevelt, will only fill out the unexpired term into which Mr. Stewart has been holding over, and he will go out of office five years from March 30, 1897. This is in accordance with the provision of Section 5 of the Public Officers law, that "an appointment for a term shortened by reason of a predecessor holding over shall be for the residue of the term only."

EAST RIVER BRIDGE PLANS.

Bill to Permit the Purchase of Additional Lands.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Senator Grady has introduced a bill drawn by Corporation Counsel Whalen under which the commission created by the act of 1895 "to construct a permanent suspension bridge over the East River between the Cities of New York and Brooklyn" is authorized to prepare, adopt, and file an amended plan of the bridge, "so as to include as part of the real property necessary to be acquired for the bridge and for the approaches thereto, such additional lands adjacent to the anchorages and to the towers of said bridge as shall in the judgment of said commission be necessary for the protection of said anchorages and towers against the dangers of fire or other casualty." After the adoption of this amended plan a copy thereof, signed by the President and the Secretary of the commission, is to be filed in the office of the Corporation Counsel, and another copy in the office of the Board of Public Improvements.

The bill further provides that the commission may, "with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, purchase from the owner or owners thereof at a price or prices to be mutually agreed upon all or any part of the lands shown on any plan or plans, or amended plan or plans, lawfully adopted and filed by said commission, or it may from time to time acquire the title to all or any part of said lands by condemnation in the manner and by the special proceedings provided for the acquisition of lands and interests therein for public purposes by Chapter 21 of the Greater New York Charter, and all of the provisions of said chapter shall apply to any proceeding authorized by this act to be instituted, except that said commission shall not be required to file its plan or plans, or amended plan or plans, other than as heretofore directed by law, or as directed by Section 1 of this act."

Senator Grady says that the object of the bill is to place the condemnation of land for the new bridge under the charter provisions.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of Local and General Interest in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—These bills have been introduced in the Senate:

Senator HIGGINS—Authorizing the use of ballot machines at all elections.

Senator GRANEY—Authorizing the Town Clerks of Westchester County to deliver to the County Historical Society all books, maps, and documents not in actual use.

Senator MARSHALL—Authorizing the audit of claims of volunteer firemen of the towns of New Utrecht, Flatbush and Gravesend; also providing that a will probated in a foreign country, to be probated here, must be duly authenticated under seal and have a certificate of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Justice of the foreign country.

Senator HUMPHREY—Providing that if on examination any stock corporation is found to be unsound or unsafe to do a banking business or the business it was incorporated to do, the Superintendent of Banks may take charge.

Senator PARSONS—Prohibiting the formation of fire or marine insurance companies with less than $200,000 capital; also generally amending the insurance law relative to mutual fire insurance corporations and striking out the provision that no such company may do business with capital stock notes or deposit notes shall underwrite property not located in this State.

Senator WILCOX—Prohibiting the manufacture or sale of cigarettes under penalty of $1,000 fine or six months imprisonment.

Senator GRADY—Authorizing the erection of dumps at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street and West Ninety-sixth Street in New York City.

Senator ELSBERG—Removing the personal liabilities of Directors in cases of failure to file annual reports.

The following bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. MAHER—Compelling elevated or street surface railroad corporations in cities of the first class to run passenger cars once in every fifteen minutes.

Mr. FISH—Limiting sparring exhibitions to four rounds of three minutes or less.

Mr. HOFFMAN—Exempting commercial travelers from jury duty.

Mr. BREWSTER—Providing that on all cars on street railroads the platform shall be inclosed or screened.

Mr. EGAN—Requiring gas companies to put stop cocks on service pipes in front of buildings.

Mr. HALLOCK—Compelling contractors and builders to provide a safe repository for the tools of mechanics in their employ.

Mr. DAVIS—Exempting the National Academy of Design in New York City from taxation.

Mr. HILL—Providing that males between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, convicted of a felony and sentenced to less than one year, shall be sent to a reformatory.

Mr. MARTIN—Providing that the property of literary, social, fraternal, and college associations shall not be exempt from taxation.

Mr. SCHOONECK—Providing that pawnbrokers may legally charge 1 per cent. for the first two months and one-half of 1 per cent. thereafter, and shall not sell pledged articles until a year has elapsed.

Mr. SLOANE—Requiring savings banks to publish all dormant accounts after twenty-two years, and to pay all such accounts into the Treasury of the State.

Mr. SULLIVAN—Placing all incorporated loan institutions under the direction of the Superintendent of Banks.

Mr. REDINGTON—Abolishing all property qualifications for trial jurors.

To Increase Judicial Salaries.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—A bill introduced by Senator McCarren, Democrat, of Kings, transfers to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York the duty of allotting extra compensation to the Justices of the Supreme Court in Kings County, and authorizes the Board to change these allowances so as to make them the same as those to the Justices of the First Judicial District, (New York County.) The salary paid by the State to all the Supreme Court Justices is $6,000, with $1,200 for expenses. In New York, this is supplemented by $10,000 paid by the county, making a total of $17,200. In Kings, the present extra compensation is $6,000, making the salary of the Justices there $13,200. Under Mr. McCarren's bill it is proposed to increase them by $4,000, so as to make the pay of the Justices of the two districts the same.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of (to-morrow) Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

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LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

Against Charitable Pawnbrokers.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Assemblyman Sullivan of New York to-day introduced a bill to repeal the law of 1895 which authorizes charitable institutions to be established for loaning money on personal property. The passage of the law was opposed at the time by the established pawnbrokers, who have never been reconciled to this form of opposition and who assert that the law has been used by evil-minded persons to incorporate institutions which purposely evade its provisions and impose many hardships on the poor.

Legislative Notes.

The Assembly Committee on Labor and Industry yesterday decided to report favorably on Mr. Maher's Labor Law Enforcement bill, which provides for the appointment by the District Attorneys in twelve counties of special officers to bring violators of labor laws to justice. The counties mentioned in the bill are New York, Kings, Erie, Queens, Westchester, Monroe, Richmond, Onondaga, Oneida, Rensselaer, Duchess, and Albany, but an amendment was adopted excluding Oneida from the list.

Assemblyman West of Saratoga will introduce a bill prepared by the Department of Public Instruction, increasing the salaries of School Commissioners throughout the State. Under the present law School Commissioners receive $1,000 salary and $200 for expenses. Under Mr. West's bill the salary will be increased to $1,500 and an allowance of $3 for each school above 150 in a School Commissioner's district.

It seems likely that the so-called "pure beer" legislation will not trouble the present Legislature, in spite of the fact that a bill is said to have been prepared for that purpose. The present intention of the Republican leaders is to leave the whole subject to Congress.

A bill was introduced in both branches of the Legislature yesterday appropriating $150,000 for an industrial training school for girls in this city. It provides that the Governor shall appoint five women and four men as managers; that girls between the ages of eleven and nineteen years shall be received in the institution, and that they shall be taught domestic science.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary has announced public hearings on Senate Bills 141 and 142, better known as the "Gerry Society bills," on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M. The bills propose to relieve the Gerry Society and certain educational institutions from the inspection of the State Board of Charities.

THE GOVERNOR COMING HERE.

Engagements Announced for a Visit from Saturday to Monday.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Gov. Roosevelt will go to New York City on Saturday. He expects to hold conferences with Senator Platt and Elihu Root during the afternoon on the proposed changes in the State Primary law and other contemplated legislation. He will also visit the University Settlement in the afternoon. In the evening he will address the graduating class of the University of the City of New York.

The Governor will remain in New York until Monday, and will preside at the lecture to be given on Sunday by the Rev. Father Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the battleship Maine at the time she was blown up in the Harbor of Havana, for the benefit of the Seamen's Home.

Governor's Legislative Reception.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt to-night gave their first annual legislative reception. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Woodruff, wife of the Lieutenant Governor, and Mrs. Cowles, sister of the Governor. The Executive Mansion was thronged with State officers, members of the Legislature, Judges of the several State courts, members of the Republican State Committee, representative citizens from almost every part of the State, and prominent Albanians and their wives. The reception continued from 9 until 12 o'clock.

BRAVE RESCUE AT A FIRE.

James Tobin, with a Woman in His Arms, Drops 20 Feet Through a Shaft of Flames.

James Tobin, who is said to have several medals for life saving, distinguished himself at an early hour yesterday morning by rescuing a young woman from a burning building at the risk of his life. Miss Mary Alice Carly, the daughter of John Carly, was awakened at 3 o'clock by the smell of smoke. Carly lives with his wife and five children on the top floor of 440 West Tenth Street.

Miss Carly, who discovered that the kitchen was ablaze, aroused the other members of the family, who were forced to leave their rooms without waiting to dress. Miss Carly became confused in the smoke, and, instead of going out into the hall and down the stairs, retreated into the front room. She was soon imprisoned there by the flames, which cut off escape by the stairs.

The young woman's brother, John, ran to a fire box and turned in an alarm. And it was not until he rejoined his family in front of the house that his sister was missed. She then appeared at the front window, calling for help.

Tobin lives on one of the lower floors of the house. When he saw the young woman at the window he dashed through the smoke and was soon beside her. He led her into the hall, but the stairs were then burning. The house is an old-fashioned one, and the stairway circular. Through the opening around which the flaming stairway curled Tobin dropped to the first floor, a distance of twenty feet. Miss Carly, half fainting, was clasped in his arms. Tobin landed heavily on his back, with his burden on top of him. He was not hurt, however, and lost no time in taking the young woman to the street. Two of Miss Carly's fingers were sprained by her fall. Tobin is twenty-four years old and is employed as a driver by a stevedore. The fire, which started from an unknown cause, was extinguished after $500 damage had been done.

SISTER WITHDREW HER BOND.

Clark, Who Neglected Wife and Children, in Jail in Default of Bail.

John Clark was arrested in Jersey City a short time ago for failing to provide for his wife and three children. Police Justice Nevin put him under bonds to pay his wife $4 a week. His sister became security. On Tuesday Clark was rearrested at Gloucester, N. J., and taken back to Jersey City, where he was rearraigned before Justice Nevin. Clark asked for an explanation.

"The facts of the case," answered Justice Nevin, "are these: Your sister is a devout Catholic. She attended a mission at St. John's Church last week. She told the priest who heard her confession what she had done in your case. He advised her to come to me and cancel her obligation because if she did not she would be morally guilty of encouraging you to neglect your obligation to support your family. The priest also hoped that by this means you and your wife might be reconciled."

Clark said that he was willing to return to his family, but Mrs. Clark objected. She said he had treated her with cruelty, and she would have nothing more to do with him. As Clark could not furnish a new bond for $250 to guarantee the payment of $4 a week to his wife he was committed to the county jail.

Suicide in Jersey City.

A man apparently twenty-five years old and who registered as David Daly secured a room at the Pennsylvania House, Jersey City, yesterday. At 7 P. M. he was found dead. He had taken carbolic acid, the empty bottle being found on the bed. In his pockets $2.25 and a gold watch were found. There was nothing to show where he came from.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

DR. ABBOTT ON EXPANSION

Explains to Columbia Students His Views of Our Duty.

IS OPPOSED TO ANNEXATION

Says We Must Protect and Educate Cubans and Filipinos, Then Let Them Choose for Themselves.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, gave his views on the expansion question in an address on "The Duty and Destiny of America" before the graduate clubs of Columbia University yesterday evening in Barnard College Hall. John R. Neal presided, and President Seth Low was an interested auditor.

Dr. Abbott said he would treat the subject from the standpoint of a believer in American principles, and went on to say what those principles were. He denied that either drunkenness, lawlessness, or corruption was peculiar to America, and enumerated the things that were.

"First," said he, "we believe in self-government. We believe that it is safer to trust every man to govern himself than to trust any other man to govern him. America is the only country in the world in which authority begins with the individual and goes up to the centre. The people of all other nations possess only power which has been granted by or wrested from the central authority. The oldest building in the world now occupied by a popular assembly is the State House of Massachusetts. Another American principle is that we settle our quarrels not by force but by reason. The Nation was recently divided upon the subject of the income tax. It was carried to the Supreme Court and declared constitutional, and then on another hearing one Judge changed his mind and it was declared unconstitutional. The degree of self-government we have attained is such that this controversy, which elsewhere might have kindled the flames of civil war, passed over almost without a ruffle.

"Then there are no caste walls in America. The man born with a golden spoon in his mouth may come to handle a spade, and the man born with a spade in his hand may eat with a golden spoon before he gets through. We have established it as a firm American principle that the State shall equip all the boys and girls so that they shall have a chance to go in at the door the law holds open. There is no other country on the globe where youth receives so good an equipment for practical living and citizenship in a free republic as in America. Here the principle of absolute religious liberty is established, I am a Christian minister. Hardly anything I believe in is believed by Robert Ingersoll, and I believe in scarcely anything that he believes. Ah, yet I am profoundly glad that I live in a country where Robert Ingersoll can inveigh against my faith and no man can put a padlock on his lips.

"There are no such splendid cathedrals here as in England or France or Italy, but every shingle in the roof of every meeting house from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate is the voluntary contribution of some man or woman, professing either his or her personal faith or the desire that some one else should think he or she had a personal faith.

"Lastly, with all these advantages, we have flung open the doors and said to the men of other lands, 'Come.' We have only drawn the line at the Chinese. I don't find that any other nation of the world has made such an offer.

"I believe in these American principles with every globule of blood in my body. In view of them, what are we going to do in the present crisis? America has changed much in the last hundred years. From a little strip of land by the Atlantic, we have spread from ocean to ocean. Our population also has changed; we are now heterogeneous ourselves and homogeneous with every nation in Europe. Now we have entered into new relations to two communities—Cuba and the Philippine archipelago. I am not going to discuss how we got into these relations, though personally I believe the war was righteous, necessary, and just. The question is now, 'What are we to do?'

"There are three things we can do.

"First, we can disown the relations and wash our hands of them altogether. There is nothing clearer than that when a great power has destroyed an existing Government it is morally bound to see that another Government is put in its place at least as good as the one it destroyed. I don't say 'Where the flag goes it cannot come down.' That seems to me a piece of spread-eagleism. It was raised over the Capitol at Mexico, and it came down, and it ought to have come down. But wherever we have destroyed a Government we must replace it.

"One island in the Philippines is occupied by pirates, and this island Spain made an effort to police. Now, if the Malay pirates are allowed to come out and prey on merchantmen I think the European nations have a right to hold us responsible. The property owner of Manila, from which we have driven Spanish authority, has a right to look to us for the protection of his home, wife, and children. Simply to sail away from Cuba and the Philippines and say we will have nothing more to do with them is an utterly untenable proposition. We must give them as good a Government as Spain's. I don't think that would be very hard. We might send Quay to one and Croker to another and still improve on their old Government. Ours would certainly be better.

"Secondly, we may say that we will govern Cuba and the Philippines. If that is our policy, we can only do it by falsifying our essential principles. It is impossible for a nation to be governed by its traditions. Life means growth, and growth means change. But we cannot depart from our essential principles and not inflict death wounds on ourselves. But I do not fear imperialism. It is not so much a ghost, only the shadow of a ghost. We have doubled our territory without exercising imperial control over a rod of it. We will never look at an imperialistic policy until we have tried the question of democracy to the bitter or the splendid end.

"If the alternative were to sail away from the islands or to exercise imperial control over them, the question would be a hard one. But this is not the case. We can say to the other nations of the world, 'The Philippines and Cuba are our friends. Their enemies are ours. They shall have a free hand and a fair chance, and no foreign nation shall be allowed to take them.' We can say also to the islands, 'As we protect you from attack without, we will protect you from Anarchy within and from brigandage.'

"In common with you, I suppose, I am wondering what sort of a man Aguinaldo is. Is he a second George Washington, and his followers like the men of Valley Forge? If so, we want no collision of arms with them. Is he a blackmailer, who had his hand on Spain's throat and wants to get his hand on ours? Then we don't want him within a thousand miles of our pockets. What we have to do is just what our Administration is doing—send the ablest commission we can across the sea to find out the facts. If we find out that the Aguinaldo party will give good government, then we don't want to subjugate them. If they are simply a band of brigands we must see to it that their brigandage is stopped. We must also guide these people to the establishment of institutions like our own—not necessarily in detail, but in fundamental principles.

"If the Cubans are ready to-day to establish good government and liberty, then three centuries of Spanish misrule is not the evil thing we thought it. We had eight centuries of English growth behind us when we achieved independence. Are we to expect a Cuban or Filipino Government to embrace the principles of liberty at once? Or are we to think we can help them in no way? We can do just what Gen. Wood is now doing, educate them to American principles. Then we can say to them: 'What would you like? Do you want independence, or a defensive and offensive alliance with us, or do you wish to be our colonies, as Canada is England's, presenting a united front with us to the nations of the world, but governing your own affairs at home?' Or, we can, if we please, take them in as States and ask them to help elect our Representatives. I think myself we would better learn not to try to send a man to prison in one city of a State while we are trying to elect him United States Senator in another, before thinking of enlarging our territory."

New Jersey Masons Elect Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—The New Jersey Grand Lodge of Masons in session here to-day elected these officers: Grand Master—Josiah W. Ewan of Mount Holly; Deputy Grand Master—Joseph E. Moore of Jersey City; Senior Grand Warden—W. Holt Apgar of Trenton; Junior Grand Warden—John H. Wilkins of Newark; Grand Treasurer—Charles Bechtel of Trenton; Grand Secretary—Thomas H. R. Redway of Trenton; Deputy Grand Secretary—William D. Rutan of Newark.

Disease Kills Eastport Chickens.

WESTHAMPTON, L. I., Jan. 26.—Edward Tuttle, Benjamin Seaman, and Mott Tuttle, well-known poultry dealers of Eastport, are complaining of the loss of many chickens by a strange disease, which now prevails among their broods. Edward Tuttle has lost 150, while the two others mentioned have suffered a loss almost as great, and hundreds of chickens are dying. The poultry raisers cannot account for the disease, and efforts to prevent its spread have not met with much success.

Killed by a Peanut.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Herbert Maul died at St. Francis's Hospital to-day. While eating peanuts a whole one lodged at the entrance to his stomach.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:15	Sun sets...5:11	Moon rises...6:15

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:49	Gov. Isl'd...8:25	H. Gate...10:21
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:20	Gov. Isl'd...8:56	H. Gate...10:52

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY.) JAN. 27.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Brunswick		.....	3:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston		.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 28.

Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ardandhu, Jamaica, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. 1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Italia, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II, Naples	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Normandie, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico, La Guayra, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A. M.
Villaverde, Havana	.....	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 27 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 27 and up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (FRIDAY.) JAN. 27.

America, London, Jan. 14.
Boerstad, Hull, Jan. 4.
Bolivia, Gibraltar, Jan. 12.
Britannic, Liverpool, Jan. 18.
Buffalo, Hull, Jan. 13.
Condor, Gib

The Wanamaker Store.

Parlor Furniture

At Nearly Half Prices

WANT any? You'll never get a better chance if what we show suits you. Some of the pieces (if you look closely), show signs of their being here for a season. Nothing to hurt much,—about the same as if you had been using them in your own home for a few months,—carefully.

That's for a few of them. Most of these, however, have had their prices cut down for another reason,—the effort to solve the everlasting problem of *Room, Room, Room.* We are preparing for prodigious furniture movements, and that means prodigious furniture purchases. The new goods are crowding us; the older pieces must give way. The tension of the conditions is indicated by these reductions. There are comparatively few of the pieces where the excuse "shop-worn" can be made.

At $22—Mahogany finished sofa and rocking chair; was $34.
At $40—Mahogany framed parlor suit of 3 pieces; was $63.
At $30—Mahogany finished parlor suit, 3 pieces; was $43.50.
At $50—Mahogany finished parlor suit; 3 pieces; was $90.
At $65—Mahogany framed parlor suit; 5 pieces; was $100.
At $30—Mahogany framed sofa and side chair; was $46.
At $50—Over-stuffed suit; sofa, 2 arm and 1 side chair; was $91.
At $34—Over-stuffed sofa and side chair; was $84.
At $10—Mahogany finished divan; was $18.
At $45—Over-stuffed suit; sofa, 2 arm and 2 side chairs; was $75.
At $50—Over-stuffed suit; sofa and 2 side chairs; was $92.50.
At $100—Over-stuffed suit; sofa, arm and side chair; was $150.
At $60—Over-stuffed suit; sofa, 2 arm and 2 side chairs; was $110.
At $120—Over-stuffed suit; sofa, 2 arm and 2 side chairs; was $155.
At $100—Overstuffed suit; sofa, arm and side chair; was $175.
At $4—Mahogany finished odd chair; was $8.
At $15—Sofa with inlaid frame; was $21.
At $10—2 odd chairs; were $16.
At $4—Mahogany finished chair; was $8.
At $20—Leather covered sofa; was $30.
At $5—Odd chair; was $9.

Some New Austrian China Most of these are shown for the first time this morning. Unusual prices are marked upon them. They combine newness, cheapness and undisputed beauty.

Austrian makers are close on the heels of the best French china decorators. It is often a question for experts to settle *which is which.*

You can always tell by the price-mark here. Austrian china costs about one-half the prices of its French prototype, and we never sell one for the other.

These new pieces will be sold at about two-thirds the prices generally asked for goods of their class. The decorations are mainly of the "solid color" sort,—richest reds and greens and yellows, heavily treated with gold, and with exquisite medallion figures.

Plates at $8 to $14 doz.; qualities that were $12 to $21.
Pudding Sets, 3 pieces, $3.50; were $5.
Cake Plates, 70c. each; were $1.
Chop Plates, $2.50 each; were $3.50.
Tea-pots, $1.70 and $3.50 each; for the $2.50 and $5 kinds.
Sugar Bowls, 95c. and $1.40 each; for the $1.25 and $2 kinds.
Cream Jugs, 70c. and $1 each; for the $1 and $1.50 kinds.
Chocolate Pots, $1.40 each; were $2.
Bon-bon Dishes, 50c., 85c., $1 each; were 75c., $1.25, $1.50.
Celery Trays, $1 each; were $1.50.
Salad Dishes, $1 each; were $1.50.
Stamp Boxes, 70c. each; were $1.
Jewel Boxes, 70c. each; were $1.
Paper Weights, 70c. each; were $1.
Pin Boxes, 40c. each; were 60c.
Safety Match Holders, $1.50 ea.; were $2.25.
Calendars, 70c. and $1.40 each; for the $1 and $1.75 kinds.
After Dinner Coffees, $6.75 doz.; were $10.
Tea Cups and Saucers, $5.50 and $12 doz.; for the $8 and $18 kinds.
Chocolate Cups and Saucers, $5.50 and $12 doz.; for the $8 and $18 kinds.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers, $18 doz.; were $24.

Main aisle, Broadway.

Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters All of our own make. Therefore we can assure you of the excellence of their quality. There's only one profit, too. That's a point worth remembering.

At $9.75—Mattresses of good South American curled hair; best blue and white ticking; 40 lbs.; one or two parts, as desired.
At $2.50—Bolsters of especially fine goose feathers, covered with best blue and white ticking; 5 lbs.; 20x56.
At $1.50—Pillows of same materials; 3 lbs.; 20x30.

Third floor.

Choose an Overcoat at $15 There are nearly a hundred of these overcoats, and you can find among them almost any size you wish. They are friezes and cheviots made in our own way and up to our own standard. They are our own overcoats, in fact, and we have asked the prices they merited, $20, $22, $25 and $28,—up to now.

Choose to-day at $15, and it's profitable choosing.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Long Trouser Suits Remainder of a lot of stylish suits of fancy cheviots and neat dark worsteds—$15 and $16.50 suits, and good sellers at those prices, are now

$10 a Suit.

Some of the suits have double-breasted vests. Men of small stature can be fitted in this stock.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

A New Candy Good, and Low Priced Cocoanut Puff is the latest confection, — pure and palatable. 30c. a pound. Try it.

Chocolate-covered Nougat—a fresh lot of the well-known and well-liked kind that we sell regularly at 30c. lb. These are to be only 20c.

Basement.

A Jacket Choosing at Four Dollars Cleaning up the Jacket Stock, we come across less than sixty of the good, stylish, well-designed and well-made jackets that we sold in the early cold weather at prices up to $7.50. Most of them are remaining from our $5 and $6.50 lines that were leaders at their prices. Serge linings for the most part, some few are half-lined in colored taffetas. Good coats.

Choose at $4.

New Offerings in the Sale of Furs The several choice fur garments here mentioned must now depart without delay. They will not be stored as our property the coming Summer, The absurdly low prices will surely find new ownership quickly:

At $90—Opera wrap of heliotrope velvet; lined with white Thibet; was $125.
At $100—Fine Persian lamb cape, with top collar and ruffle of fine chinchilla; was $175.
At $125—Broadtail Persian blouse jacket; was $250.
At $225—Handsome mink wrap, with combination of white satin and Irish point lace; was $450.
At $20—Electric seal collarettes, of the finest quality; full ruffle and 3 tails; was $30.
A large assortment of collarettes, in combinations of choice furs, at proportionate reductions.

Second floor, Broadway.

Velvet Toques, $1.75 and $2.50 See the hats and you must be surprised at the little prices. They're made of fine all-silk velvet, and require only a quill or a bunch of flowers to be ready-to-wear. In fairly good supply this morning, but can't promise they will last the day.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Good News of Two Shoes One sort for men at $3.90, that we delight to have matched against most $5 kinds. All you can match by eye are the leather and the shape and the finish. The wear you may take our word for.

Tan and black, in box and willow calfskin, patent and enamel leather, and heavy, weather-proof and crack-proof waxed calfskin. Light or heavy soles. Shapes for all feet.

One sort for women. Kidskin, bright or dull in surface-finish as you prefer. Soles welted and stitched and flexible. They are the best shoes for

$2.50

that we have ever had the pleasure of presenting.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Good Hosiery Low Priced Here are several kinds, specimen offerings for men, women and children, upon the values of which we are willing you should judge this Hosiery Store:

FOR MEN
At 25c. pair—Fine cashmere half hose in fast black; also heavy natural and colored merino, medium weight.
FOR WOMEN
At 3 pairs for 50c.—Medium weight black cotton stockings; fast colors; double soles and high spliced heels; a 25c. value.
FOR CHILDREN
Heavy weight, fast black, ribbed cotton stockings; double knees and extra spliced heels and toes; elastic, durable and well made; sizes 6 to 7½, 20c.; 8 to 9½, 25c. a pair.

Women's Pocket-Books Merely a leaf from the tree —one line out of many, but an especially good one. Three sorts of pocket-books in it.

One is a genuine black seal; double-clasp; leather lined throughout.
Another is a pocket-book of plain brown alligator; handsomely lined with calf and alligator.
The third—pocket-books of morocco; tan, brown, green, blue and red; also of highly polished levant; richly mounted with sterling silver.

Choose any of these at $1 each.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

YACHT CLUB'S NEW HOME

Members of the New York Institution View the Plans.

ARCHITECTS EXPLAIN THEM

Model Room the Striking Feature in the Structure, the Style of Which Is Renaissance.

The plans for the new home of the New York Yacht Club, which is to be erected in West Forty-fourth Street on three lots that were given to the club by Commodore J. Pierpont Morgan, were on exhibition in the clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, yesterday. They were viewed by the members of the club, who were delighted with the work of the Building Committee and the architects.

The house will have a frontage of 75 feet, and the front has been designed in keeping with the purpose for which the house is to be erected. The building is to be of marble and limestone up to the fourth story, and above that of brick. The style of architecture is the modern Renaissance of the French school. The bay windows on the main floor are made by the conventional treatment of the sterns of old Dutch yachts, or yac, as they are called.

On the right of the vestibule is the office, and to the left the strangers' or visitors' room. At the foot of the stairs is a coat room. On the main floor is the model room, directly to the left, the grand staircase to the right, and in front a vista through the café. Over the vestibule on this floor is the lounging and writing room. Should one desire to go to the grill or billiard room, directly on entering the building, one turns to the left, always passing before the coat room.

The café or palm room is a half story between this first story and the basement, and thus a connecting link between the main hall and the billiard room. Immediately above the main floor is the mezzanine, which is devoted to the gallery of the model room and to the card room.

On the third floor is the library and chart room, occupying the entire façade. On this floor also is the private dining room, the committee rooms, a room for the Librarian, Treasurer, Secretary, and Superintendent.

On the fourth fifth, sixth, and seventh floors are placed bedrooms, twenty in number. The exterior wall of these stories is fifteen feet in the rear of the building line, thus giving to these rooms a terrace which will be the most attractive feature. The central light well here becomes enlarged giving to all the bedrooms, both front and rear, north and south, light and ventilation, the rooms having been arranged so that each of these may have full sunlight.

A portion of the fifth floor has been given up to the required number of servants.

Whitney Warren and Charles D. Wetmore, the architects, in describing the building, said:

"This being a club with a special purpose, namely, the furtherance of naval architecture from an amateur point of view, we consider that externally and internally the arrangements should be such as to place that object in evidence, and not to retire it and make the clubhouse appear as that of a merely social club.

"For this reason we have considered it important to place the model room where it will make the most striking effect. We have imagined it as the centre of the life of the club, and having endeavored to make it so as far as lighting, ventilation, and decoration are concerned, attractive; and in spite of its being a vast hall, have divided it in such a manner by means of alcoves, that it will have the air of coziness.

"To us this room is essentially 'The Club.' To place it where there would be any effort to reach it, or where it could not have proper light, would, we believe, be fatal. The description of the plan from the moment of entering the clubhouse would be as follows:

"The façade, as we have imagined it, indicates well the purpose of the club, the entrance and the model room being well emphasized with library and chart room windows above them. We would have the façade constructed of marble or limestone, and it is with this object in view that we have placed the bedroom floors in retreat, so that a portion of the façade may be made of common brick covered with lattice work, and the expense thus saved lavished on the main part of the façade. This retired portion is not visible to a person standing on the opposite side of the street."

The Building Committee, of which ex-Commodore E. M. Brown is the Chairman, has issued a letter to the members of the club, which tells how the money for the new building is to be raised. It will cost $175,000, and several members of the club have made liberal donations. The rest of the money necessary will be raised on mortgage.

It is expected that work on the erection of the building will begin next month, and it will be completed as soon as possible. It was hoped that it might be finished in time for the entertainment of the visiting British yachtsmen next Fall, but this idea has been abandoned.

AN EXCITING HOCKEY CONTEST.

Teams of the New York Athletic Club and Hockey Club of New York Play a Draw After a Rough Game.

The teams representing the New York Athletic Club and the Hockey Club of New York played one of the best games ever seen in this vicinity at the St. Nicholas Rink last night, each team scoring three goals. The score was a tie at the end of the second half, and, although an extra ten minutes were played, neither side could score the deciding goal, so the game was declared a draw and will be played off later in the season.

There was much rough playing during the game. Baird and Radcliffe of the New York Athletic Club were the chief offenders. Early in the second half Baird brought his stick down on Russell's right hand, and the latter was unable to continue. A few seconds before the game ended De Casanova of the Hockey Club secured the puck and started down the field with it. Radcliffe blocked him, although not playing for the puck, and De Casanova was sent headlong against the side of the rink, finally rolling over on his face. It was nearly five minutes before he recovered.

The retirement of Russell practically lost the game for the Hockey Club, as Forrest, who replaced him, missed several chances to score through poor skating and stick work. The teams lined up as follows:

New York A. C.	Positions.	Hockey Club.
Roberts	Goal	O'Donnell
Radcliffe	Point	Cunningham
Fenwick	Cover point	Hunt
Belden, Spalding, Baird, Wallace,	Forwards	Russell, Forrest, S. Phillips, De Casanova, B. Phillips,

Referee—W. A. Larned. Goals—B. Phillips, 2; Russell, Baird, Belden, Fenwick.

Brooklyn Team Defeats Montclairs.

The Brooklyn Skating Club and the Montclair Athletic Club played a game in the Amateur Hockey League series at the Clermont Avenue Rink in Brooklyn last night, the Brooklyns winning by a score of 4 to 3.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Company B Makes a Record-Breaking Score in the Kemp Match.

The shoot for the Kemp and Clark Trophies at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night was productive of a record-breaking score, Company B making 1,124 in the Kemp match, supplanting its own record of 1,113. The team averaged a fraction less than 45 out of a possible 50. This score will probably win the trophy. In the Clark match the company also made the highest score thus far, and one that can hardly be beaten. Sergt. O. M. Beach scored 49 out of a possible 50, the best individual score since the competitions began. The score:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Lieut. O. M. Beach	24	25	49
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	24	24	48
Private C. W. Luyster, Jr.	23	25	48
Sergt. E. P. Sands	23	24	47
Private C. H. Plump	23	24	47
Lance Corp. C. W. Wood	23	23	46
Private A. V. Fry	23	23	46
Private J. D. Thees	22	24	46
Corp. G. H. Fraser	22	24	46
Private A. W. Harkinson	24	25	49
Corp. E. D. Hewitt	23	22	45
Sergt. E. P. Fowler	22	23	45
Private W. T. Mason	22	23	45
Corp. H. S. Young	21	24	45
Private E. B. Clark	21	24	45
Private H. Pinner	21	24	45
Private C. L. Acker	20	25	45
Sergt. J. R. Stewart	21	23	44
Lance Corp. W. B. Mabee	20	24	44
Sergt. A. Geery	22	21	43
Capt. J. E. Schuyler	21	22	43
Private C. L. Drummand	21	22	43
Sergt. R. F. Kennellie	21	21	42
Corp. G. H. Gilman	20	21	41
Sergt. W. M. Halsted	20	20	40
Total	544	580	1,124

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private J. H. Clarkson	23	22	45
Private G. G. Milne, Jr.	21	24	45
Private H. M. Shrady	20	23	43
Private N. A. Donnelly	19	24	43
Private C. E. Snedecor	20	22	42
Private L. L. Lefferts	23	18	41
Private F. Schmidt	23	18	41
Private E. Wantz	20	21	41
Private N. M. Pattison	19	22	41
Corp. C. G. Alleyn	18	22	40
Private F. E. Hayward	18	22	40
Private W. R. Taylor	17	23	40
Private C. McDougall	21	18	39
Private F. B. Ware	20	19	39
Private L. H. Austin	20	19	39
Private F. J. Clarkson	17	22	39
Corp. W. J. Yates	16	23	39
Private E. McKay Froment	17	21	38
Private E. A. Ware	20	17	37
Private F. W. Cobb	19	18	37
Corp. H. B. Kyle	16	21	37
Private J. J. Finlay	20	10	30
Private H. Johnson	20	15	35
Private A. F. Lyons	16	19	35
Private J. P. Atkinson	15	15	30
	478	504	982
Total for Kemp match	544	580	1,124
Total for Clark trophy	1,022	1,084	2,106

NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

Will Be Composed of Ten Clubs—Cleveland and Baltimore Out.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The National League baseball managers have practically come to an agreement on the circuit for next season. All hope has been abandoned of paring the circuit to eight clubs, and the schedule which will be proposed at the meeting in New York Feb. 28 will provide for ten clubs.

The programme includes the abandonment of Cleveland and Baltimore. The Cleveland Club will go to St. Louis. It is asserted on good authority that Mr. Robinson will probably be in possession of the St. Louis franchise within a week or ten days.

Cycle Manufacturers Dissolve.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—A certificate of dissolution of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers has been filed with the Secretary of State. The corporation was organized with a capital of $10,000. Its Directors were Charles E. Dikeman of Torrington, Conn.; Robert S. Crawford of Hagerstown, Md.; Kirk Brown of Belleville, N. J.; J. A. Carter of Geneva, Ohio; R. Lindsay Coleman of Somerset, Va.; George H. Day of Hartford, Conn.; Algar Ford of Elyria, Ohio; Arthur L. Moore of Cleveland, Ohio; Arthur R. Peck of Syracuse, N. Y.; Windsor T. White of Cleveland, Ohio; Joseph McKee of New York City, and R. P. Gormully of Chicago, Ill.

De Oro Practically Beaten.

A. De Oro is practically beaten in his 900-point pool match with Jerome Keogh, the champion. The fourth game was played at Daly's Academy last night before a large crowd, the champion scoring 151 in fourteen frames, De Orr counting only 57. Keogh has a grand total of 602 for four nights, De Oro's score being 428. De Oro challenged Keogh to a match for the championship of the world after last night's game. Keogh said that he was ready to bet any part of $5,000 that he is De Oro's superior at pool. The players will meet to-day to arrange the match.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Maidens; selling. Five furlongs. Racivan, 104 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 1, won; Sidealong, 114, (C. Sloan,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Romany, 114, (Thorpe,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:01⅘. C. K., Bid Me, Royal Tar, Fiero, and Nilgar also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Wyoming, 109 pounds, (H. Shields,) 8 to 1, won; Cavallos, 109, (Snyder,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Fly, 109, (Bullman,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14½. Glenn Ann, Colonial Dame, Esperando, Meadow Lark, Melbournham, Joe Mussie, and Dongara also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Five furlongs. Yaruba, 114 pounds, (H. Shields,) 3 to 1, won; Race Bird, 112, (Frawley,) 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, second; Noma, 112, (J. Woods,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:02½. My Bear, Maud Gnagi, Limatus, Miss Reel, Gin Sling, Con Dalton, Gold Baron, Simi, and Clarello also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Castake, 90 pounds, (J. Reiff,) 2 to 1, won; None Such, 94, (J. Powell,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Ballister, 90, (Daly,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:42. Peter Weber, Paul Kruger, New Mohn, Magnus, Eppinger, and Twinkle Twink also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Rosormonde, 99 pounds, (Bullman,) 6 to 1, won; Rubicon, 114, (H. Martin,) 7 to 10 and out, second; Lime Water, 89, (Houck,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:33¾. Morinel also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Captive, 110 pounds, (Piggott,) 2 to 1, won; Amelia Ponso, 101, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Mamie G., 109, (F. Jones,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1.40. Wing Dun Praise, Guilder, and Shasta Water also ran.

THE MANUFACTURERS ADJOURN.

Will Meet Next Year in Boston—Election of Officers.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—At to-day's session of the National Manufacturers' Association Boston was selected as the next place of meeting, and the following officers were elected: President—Theodore C. Search, Philadelphia; Secretary—F. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; Treasurer—Charles A. Schieren, New York.

A Vice President from each State was selected and an Executive Committee was formed as follows: Theodore C. Search, Philadelphia; Charles A. Schieren, New York; E. P. Wilson, Cincinnati; Charles A. Moore, New York; John H. Converse, Philadelphia; C. F. Quincy, Chicago; H. C. Yeiser, Cincinnati; L. D. Kingsland, St. Louis; Frederick W. Sivyer, Milwaukee; D. M. Parry, Indianapolis; George F. Coppins, Boston; Benjamin Atha, Newark, N. J.; O. H. L. Werneke, Detroit; Pliny Jewett, Hartford; Richard Young, New York; C. D. Mitchell, Chattanooga; Robert Laidlaw, Cincinnati, and B. F. Jones, Pittsburg.

The New York Times

Saturday Review of Books and Art.

To-morrow's Features:

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
Trevelyan, Macaulay's Nephew and Biographer, and the First Volume He Has Written About It.

JULIA WARD HOWE.
Her Reminiscences of English Celebrities in 1843.

REMEMBERED BOOKS.
Correspondents Add Further to "The Review's" Series. I.—Read Among Adirondack Foot Hills. II.—On a New England Farm. III.—From a Slave of the Business World. IV.—Schoolday Recollections. V.—In an Old Virginia Colonial House. VI.—In a Country Minister's Study.

BOOKS NO LONGER COLLECTED.
Changes Which Taste and Judgment Have Made in Recent Years.

VICTOR EMANUEL.
Count Della Rocca's References to Him in His Autobiography.

A FAMOUS COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD.
Jowett, John Bright, and Oliver Wendell Holmes Were There.

LEE'S SHAKESPEARE.
A Correspondent Who Is Amazed to Find It "Crowned."

ROSCOE'S LIBRARY.
Irving's Friend and the Books He Collected.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.
By William L. Alden.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."
ONE CENT.

AMATEURS BOX FOR HONORS

The Preliminary Bouts for the Championship Decided.

FIGHTING FAST AND CLEVER

William Diehl, in the 125-Pound Class, Was the Most Deceptive Man of the Night.

The Amateur Athletic Union held its preliminary boxing bouts for the amateur athletic championship of America last night at the Lenox Athletic Club. As this was the first opportunity in nearly five years that the lovers of amateur boxing have had to see this class of sport, a large crowd was in attendance, and the spectators were rewarded by seeing as good a set of events as they could desire. There was much applause and shouting of encouragement to favorites and the bouts were awarded in every instance on their merits.

The events consisted of bantam weight, 105 pounds, in which nine men weighed in; 115-pound class, with eleven men; 125-pound class, with fourteen men; 135-pound class, with nine men; 145-pound class, with nine men, 158-pound and the heavy-weight class over 158 pounds. The boxing bouts were of three rounds of three minutes each with a rest of one minute between rounds. J. J. Frawley of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club was the referee of the boxing and J. J. Walsh, Pastime Athletic Club, and Albert Camacho of the Dauntless Boat Club, were the judges.

Charles Prior of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club and John Rolston of the Pastime Athletic Club came up for the first event in the bantam-weight class of 105 pounds. The boys put up a fast fight, which was awarded to Prior by the referee, the judges having disagreed.

In the 115-pound class the first bout was between J. J. Donovan of the Pastime A. C. and Alfred Levy of the Union Settlement A. C. Some one had told Donovan that he looked like Fitzsimmons, and he went at Levy as though he was about to eat him up. Levy was not a bit frightened, and throughout the bout chewed gum and looked unconcerned. In the second round he had Donovan all out, and punched him as he pleased, all of Donovan's tiger rushes having disappeared. Levy was awarded the fight amid much applause.

The second bout in this class was between John Leddy, Pastime Athletic Club, and James Peters of the Pine Tree Athletic Club. In the third round the bell saved Peters, who was just about out. Leddy was awarded the fight. In the third bout in this class James Fitzgerald and James Burke, two Pastime Athletic Club boys, met, and Fitzgerald won.

The 125-pound class brought out some clever lads, and in every round the fighting was fast and furious. William Atkinson of the New West Side Athletic Club met Joseph Ponsford Bickerton, Jr., of the New York Athletic Association Club in the first bout. It was give and take for all three rounds, and both boys were badly punished. Atkinson was stronger at the finish, and Bickerton was hugging his adversary. The bout went to Atkinson.

In the second bout John Burns of the New West Side Athletic Club beat J. Miller of the National Athletic Club. Michael McGarry of the Pastime Athletic Club and J. J. Smith of the West Side Athletic were so evenly matched after three rounds that the judges could not agree, and the referee ordered another round, which resulted in the fight going to McGarry. In the same class James F. Donohue, New West Side Athletic Club, beat Frederick Lutz of the Pastime Athletic Club in one round, Lutz quitting under punishment J. McCaffrey, Union Settlement Athletic Club, beat A. Meanwell of the Rochester Athletic Club, and Roger Hannigan, Tower Athletic Club, beat William McNamara of New York, unattached.

Joseph J. Conlon of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, who was three pounds overweight in the 125-pound class, and so went in with the 135-pounders, met W. L. Metz of the Union Settlement. Conlon was nearly twice Metz's age, and struck a blow like a trip hammer. At almost the first blow he raised a lump as large as a fist on Metz's eye, but the boy stood up and took his medicine like a soldier. He was, however, clearly outmatched, and the bout went to Conlon.

William Diehl, St. Augustine Lyceum, and F. Herrick, new West Side Athletic Club, who were both overweight in the 125-pound class, came up for the next bout. Diehl, a long, lanky boy, did not look as if he could fight a zephyr, but he was the most deceptive man of the night. Every time he struck out with his right he made a move as if he was throwing a sixteen-pound hammer. He had his adversary in trouble several times, and kept the game up through three rounds. Both boys were weak at the finish, however, but the bout went to Diehl amid great acclaim.

Eddie K. Johnson of Boston and A. Commisky of the new West Side Athletic Club met in the 145-pound class. Commisky rushed matters from the start, and although he received severe punishment he won the bout on points.

In the 158-pound class, George W. Moore of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club, Brooklyn, proved too much for H. Reid, Pastime Athletic Club. The referee stopped the bout in the third round, when Reid was groggy. H. Fisher, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, punished John Daly so badly that the referee stopped the bout in the third round and awarded the verdict to Fisher.

Owing to the lateness of the hour—12:30 o'clock—when the last bout was concluded the managers announced that the semi-finals and finals, as well as the wrestling bouts, would not take place until next Saturday night.

SCHOOLBOY STABS A TEACHER.

Jackknife Used Near Albany (Mo.) to Escape Punishment.

ALBANY, Mo., Jan. 26.—T. B. Hunter, a teacher in the Adams school, twelve miles northeast of here, has been fatally stabbed by a 13-year-old pupil named Charles Ayres whom he was whipping. The boy is in jail here.

According to the statement of the pupils, Hunter was punishing Ayres by holding a switch close to his face, bending it back and allowing it to snap against him. The switch almost cut the blood every time.

Suddenly the boy whipped out a jackknife and made a slash at the teacher's throat. The blade struck beneath the left ear and was drawn half round the neck, cutting a frightful gash. The children all fled from the school after the stabbing and Hunter was left for some time without assistance.

REJECTED LOVER TRIES MURDER.

Newark Man Follows Girl Through the Streets Shooting as He Ran.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Charles Taylor, twenty-six years of age, of 105 Adams Street, this evening fired five shots at Mamie Nugent, nineteen years old, of 195 Morris Avenue. All the shots went wild, and the would-be murderer is under arrest.

For some time Taylor has been in love with the girl. He repeatedly asked her, she says, to marry him, and she refused. She also says she discouraged his attentions and tried not to meet him. This evening Miss Nugent was on Ferry Street, when she met Taylor, who accosted her and again asked her to marry him.

The girl refused, and Taylor, she says, gave her the choice of promising to marry him or of being killed. At the same time he drew a revolver from his pocket. On seeing this, Miss Nugent screamed and ran, Taylor following her down the street, shooting after her.

A number of men who were in the saloon at the corner of Ferry and Adams Streets heard the girl's screams and the shots. They ran to the door, and saw Miss Nugent coming down the street with Taylor in pursuit. One of the men stationed himself in the girl's path, at the same time telling the others to get inside and turn out the lights, and to stand ready to lock the door the moment he entered.

As Miss Nugent approached, he motioned to her to go into the saloon, and she obeyed. The man ran in after her, and the door was locked before Taylor came up. After trying to enter and then peering through the glass, Taylor went to his home, where he was arrested. The revolver was found under his bed, and of the seven cartridges it contained five had been discharged.

Oklahoma Wants to be a State.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Jan. 26.—The Territorial statehood convention has resolved for a constitutional convention in June and a State election in October on a proposal to go to Congress and demand admission in December.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

99c. for Women's $1.75 Glace Pique Gloves.

This is an unusual opportunity. This morning we will place on sale three thousand pairs of Women's fine Glace Pique Gloves. These Gloves bear the stamp of the celebrated firm of Fownes Brothers and Company. Their regularly established retail price is $1.75. Backs finished with three rows of embroidery and Paris point effects, two metal or one pearl clasp. Newest shades—tan, gold, mode, navy, myrtle, ox-blood, brown, black, pearl, butter and white. The skins have strength and elasticity, Fownes' faultless workmanship and worth $1.75; our price

99c

NOTICE: In consequence of the enormous crowd we are justified in expecting, it has been decided, for the sake of expediency, to withdraw the usual privilege of allowing customers to fit the gloves on at the counter. Sizes are distinctly marked and we guarantee every pair to be just as represented.
It should be the gala Glove sale Gotham has ever known.

SUIT OVER A REORGANIZATION.

George N. Miller, as stockholder in the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railroad, has begun a suit in the Supreme Court in which he wants to stop the reorganization agreement so far as it affects his interests and holdings in the road. Grenville M. Dodge, J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Oliver Ames, Harry Walters, Norman B. Ream, Henry Levis, and Uriah Herrmann, constituting the Reorganization Committee, are named as the defendants.

In his complaint, Mr. Miller alleges that under the new plan of reorganization the minority stockholders get the worst of the matter. He hinges his suit upon the question of the constitutionality of the proposed action of the committee in issuing $37,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds under the new organization scheme. Under the Colorado laws, Mr. Miller says, the proposed issuance is illegal.

STEAMER LAUNCHED AT CHESTER

CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 26.—The Hamilton, a sister ship of the Princess Anne of the Old Dominion Line, was successfully launched to-day from the yards of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works. She was christened by Miss Jean de Gau Livingston of New York.

The Hamilton is almost the counterpart of the Princess Anne in size and general appearance. She is 315 feet long, with a beam of 42 and a depth of 27 feet, and will be propelled by triple-expansion engines with cylinders of 27, 44½, and 73 inches diameter. Her four boilers are each 14 feet 3 inches in diameter by 12 feet 6 inches. A speed of nearly 17 knots and a horse power of 3,400 will be developed by a grate surface of 300 feet and a heating surface of 10,000 square feet. Like other steamers of the Old Dominion Line, she will depend upon natural draught, having a single stack reaching 90 feet from the grate.

The Hamilton will have accommodations for 120 first-class and 47 steerage passengers. The staterooms and saloons will be finished in hardwood and the upholstering and decorations will be handsome. Like the Princess Anne, her promenade deck, which is very long and wide, is protected by a wooden awning from sun and rain.

The Hamilton, with another new steamer, the Jefferson, which will be launched later from the same yards, will go into commission in the Spring and will sail between New York, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk.

Brooklyn Street Railroads Merged.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—The certificates of merger by the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn, of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn and the Union Railroad Company were filed to-day at the office of the Secretary of State. The certificates are signed by President John E Borne and Secretary William F. Ham of the Nassau Road. The certificates tell of the purchase by the Nassau of the capital stock of the two merged roads and of possession of all of their property and franchises. The capital of the Atlantic Avenue road was $2,000,000 and of the Union road $200,000.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day from Capt. Cook, commanding the cruiser Brooklyn, announced the departure of that vessel from Santiago for Key West. Assistant Secretary Allen, who lately made an inspection of the naval station at San Juan, is a passenger on the Brooklyn. The department also is informed of the arrival of the Detroit and Lebanon at Santiago and of the Yankton at Caimanera.

English Courtesy to the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Long has received a very cordial letter of invitation from the Mayor of Torquay, England, for the European squadron to visit that place The Mayor warmly congratulates the navy on its success in the Spanish war. Secretary Long in his response says no arrangements have been made yet to send a squadron to Europe, but one will go later, and he will bear Torquay's invitation in mind.

Commencement at School No. 10.

The semi-annual commencement of the Mixed Grammar Department of Public School No. 10, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, was held yesterday morning at the school. Miss Florence E. Sterne presided at the exercises. The salutatory was by Harold La Forge Terhune and the valedictory by Grace C. Affleck. Addresses were made by School Commissioner Farrell, School Inspector Karelsen, George W. Debevoise, and others. The Scriptures were read by the Rev. H. H. Birkins.

Australian Promoter's Illness.

I. B. Carter, an Australian promoter, staying at 209 West Fourteenth Street, and whose office is at 51 New Street, was taken suddenly ill in an office in the Havemeyer Building yesterday afternoon and was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. It was learned that he was suffering from syncope, resulting from an acute attack of gastroenteritis. It was stated last night at the hospital that Mr. Carter was not in a critical condition.

The Saturday Evening Post

Philadelphia, Pa.

All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

HUNTING FOR HER FIANCE.

A young woman who gave her name as Ada Hoxsie, and who said she lived in Bristol, R. I., yesterday applied to Justice Hanna, in Jersey City, for a warrant for the arrest of William Sheppard, also of Bristol. She said that she and Sheppard had eloped and were on their way to Danbury, Conn., to get married, when they were overtaken by Sheppard's father. He separated them, Miss Hoxsie said, and she was left on the train. When she returned to Bristol she was informed that Sheppard had sent his son on a visit to relatives in West Hoboken. Justice Hanna sent a constable to West Hoboken to look for Sheppard. He found the relatives with whom the young man had been stopping, but was told that he had gone back to Bristol Wednesday night. Miss Hoxsie at once started for home. She said she would find Sheppard if she had to follow him to the end of the world.

A MISSING MAN'S MAIL.

In the barber's shop of Gus A. Henninger, 15 First Avenue, there are many letters, some of them registered, awaiting the coming of Philip Heinsberger. This man has not been heard of in three months, and no one is found who knows of his whereabouts, if, indeed, he is still alive.

About eight years ago this man asked permission of Henninger to have his mail sent there, and ever since many letters have been received regularly, some of them from Germany, addressed to him. Since his disappearance the letters have not ceased coming, and there are now in the little barber's shop

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL

Grosvenor Defends the President's Silence About His Policy.

FEAR OF MILITARISM SCOUTED

Opponents of the Peace Treaty Blamed for the Situation in the Philippine Islands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The third day of the debate upon the bill for the reorganization and increase of the regular army passed without notable incidents. Its feature was an hour's speech by Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, whose utterances, rightly or wrongly, are frequently supposed to reflect the views of the President.

In opening his speech, Mr. Grosvenor distinctly disclaimed that he spoke for anybody but himself. He referred to the horror expressed at the prospect of "militarism," and said that only twice in the history of the country had the regular army been used save in war. He recalled the action of President Cleveland during the Chicago riots in sending troops there upon the advice of Secretary Olney, saying that that act commended itself to him more than any other of the Cleveland Administration. The idea that the army might be invoked to subvert our liberties was a man of straw which gentlemen set up. It was a slander upon the American people, he said.

CUBA'S FREEDOM DECLARED ABSURD

Mr. Grosvenor characterized Mr. Johnson's speech yesterday as the fiercest and most vindictive attack upon the Administration he had heard on the floor of the House. Mr. Grosvenor contended that the purpose of the Administration had never deviated from the time the declaration of war was adopted "with the absurd provision in it which no one here would support now." From that day to this, he said, this Government, under the guiding hand of the Administration, had never deviated from its purpose, and stood to-day simply executing the orders and decrees of Congress, of civilization, and of Almighty God.

"Does the gentleman mean the Teller provision as the absurd provision in the declaration of war?" asked Mr. Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.)

"I mean the provision that the people of Cuba were and of right ought to be free and independent," replied Mr. Grosvenor.

Proceeding, Mr. Grosvenor declared that the foundation of all our trouble originated May 1, 1898. Incidentally, at this point, he mentioned the desultory discussion in the press of Admiral Dewey as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1900. And yet, he said, it was Dewey who had got the country into all this trouble.

"At that time," he continued, "there was not a thought of the Philippines; there was not one on this floor who knew within a thousand how many islands were in the archipelago. At that time, when we had no thought of the Philippines, Dewey was instructed to find the Spanish fleet and destroy or capture it. The most brilliant page in our history was the answer that splendid officer and his men gave to those instructions. But when he had executed his orders he found himself powerless to get out of Manila Bay."

Was there, he asked, any one who would undo Manila and tear those shining pages from the history of his country?

DEFENSE OF GEN. CORBIN.

At this point Mr. Grosvenor paid an eloquent tribute to our soldiers and sailors, officers and men, and said that no one should stain, with his consent, their honor until proofs were produced, not of mistakes, but of derelictions of duty. [Applause.] He spoke of the President's difficult task during the 120 days of the war, and defied any one to show that he had failed in any duty that he might have discharged. He described his sleepless vigil, with Adjt. Gen. Corbin at his side, and incidentally paid the latter a tribute, which was heartily greeted by members on the floor. No man had ever done his duty, he said, better than Henry C. Corbin.

After the protocol was signed, Mr. Grosvenor said, the President had sent to Paris a Peace Commission which fully and grandly represented the best type of American manhood. What had that commission done which it should not have done? The President had been criticised for not informing Congress of his ultimate purpose regarding the Philippines. The President was never a usurper, he had never said he would seek to usurp the authority of Congress. The future of the islands was a matter for Congress to decide. The blood of those who might be sacrificed in the Philippines now, he charged, would be upon the heads of those who oppose the President's policy. The President had nobly discharged his duty when he found himself by the accident of war in possession of the Philippines.

"If we were in possession of the Philippines," asked Mr. Terry, (Dem., Ark.) "why should we pay Spain $20,000,000 for them?"

"Why, let me ask you," responded Mr. Grosvenor, answering the question by asking another, "did we give to Mexico $15,000,000 when she lay crushed under our power?"

"Answer my question."

"My question answers yours."

MORAL SUPPORT OF FILIPINOS.

Proceeding, Mr. Grosvenor charged that the present strained relations between the American armies and the insurgents in the Philippines was due to the moral support they were getting in this country. He described how Aguinaldo had burned the proclamation of the President of the United States and had shot to death those who sought to print it.

"Aguinaldo was our ally a few months ago," interposed Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.)

"Why did he not remain our ally?" replied Mr. Grosvenor. "Benedict Arnold was our ally also before he became a traitor."

"But for the course of events here, beginning before the conclusion of the last campaign," continued Mr. Grosvenor, "there would to-day be peace and co-operation in the Philippines. The expressions of those who were opposing the Administration encouraged the resistance of Aguinaldo and his gang at Iloilo, while here in this capital Agoncillo was insultingly demanding of the President that he define his position."

He had seen a letter from Dewey read in New York a few days ago, in which Dewey said if the treaty was ratified and the insurgents were taught that they were not supported by a great party in the United States there would be an end of strife and peace would be established.

In conclusion, Mr. Grosvenor challenged any one to deny, first, that the President had deviated from the course mapped out by Congress; second, that he had usurped any authority he was not compelled to assume, and, third, that the settlement of the Philippines was a question for the future.

MR. MARSH SUGGESTS CHANGES.

Among the other speakers during the day session of the House was Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. He opposed certain features of the bill, although, he said, he favored the reorganization and enlargement of the army. He proposed to leave to the President discretion as to the size of the army, and quoted Mr. McKinley as telling him that he would not enlist a man or commission an officer more than he deemed necessary.

Mr. Marsh also opposed the proposition to increase the size of the infantry company to 145 men. He advocated the detailing of officers from the line for four years staff duty, with the proviso that they should then return to the line and be ineligible for further staff duty until four years had elapsed. He said that Gen. Miles favored a detailed staff. Mr. Marsh declared for the annexation of the Philippines, whether the natives were willing or not.

Mr. Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) advocated the passage of the bill. He said that if the army was increased to 100,000 it would not now be larger, the area, population, and necessities of the United States considered, than the standing army which Thomas Jefferson supported. He defended the course of the President relative to the Philippines, arguing that we were now dealing with a situation created by Dewey May 1, 1898. He claimed there was no justification for the reckless assertions that the Administration desired to hold the Philippines permanently. They would be treated as Cuba was to be treated. When the islands were pacified—when anarchy had been expelled, when the inhabitants had had an opportunity to express their wishes and form a government—then would be the time to sail away.

In Favor of Steamship Subsidies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to make a favorable report on the Hanna-Payne bill for the encouragement of foreign trade, by granting subsidies to the owners of American steamships. Several amendments were made, but, with a few exceptions, they were of a technical character. One of the amendments has the effect of extending the benefits of the bill only to first-class vessels, and another extends the privileges to vessels to be built within the following five years.

Agent for "Secret Service" Found Dead

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Israel Drew, advance agent of Charles Frohman's "Secret Service" company, was found dead in his sleeper on an Atlantic Coast Line train which reached here to-day.

NEW YORK'S MEN SCALDED.

Nine Firemen and Coal Passers Suffer from a Strange Accident on the Cruiser.

Nine men were scalded by escaping steam on the United States ship New York, Capt. Chadwick, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard early yesterday afternoon, and one of them is expected to die. The accident occurred in the boiler room while the cruiser was moored at the Cob Dock, near the receiving ship Vermont.

The scalded men are J. T. Shea, T. Wainwright, Thomas Hickey, W. Cullen, George Ziegler, P. Halstead, P. Reid, Samuel Willis, and J. H. Brown, all firemen or coal passers. Reid, Willis, and Brown are only slightly burned, and remained on the ship, but the others were taken to the Naval Hospital in Flushing Avenue.

It was said at the hospital late last night that Shea would die before morning, but that the others were resting comfortably and would probably all recover.

The men were at work cleaning Boiler D at the time the accident occurred. Next to this boiler is Boiler F. The two are connected by pipes. Boiler F was supposed to be empty, and some one—it has not been learned who it was—unscrewed a valve on one of the pipes. Instantly a cloud of scalding steam rushed out and filled the room. The six men who were sent to the hospital climbed up on top of Boiler D and tried to escape through a manhole. This hole measures only 14 by 16 inches, and Hickey, who is a heavily-built man, and who was the first to attempt to get through, became so tightly wedged in that he could move in neither direction, making the plight of those below more perilous. Reid, Willis, and Brown then started to escape through a manhole lower down. Reid and Brown got out before they were severely burned. As Willis was about to follow them he saw Hickey's danger, and, turning back, clambered up to his assistance. He finally succeeded in forcing the struggling man through, and the five men behind him followed him out.

Assistant Engineer McAlpin, and Lieut. Potter, the executive officer of the ship, gave out a meagre account of the affair, and very little else could be learned. They were quite sure, they said, that Boiler F was empty, and that the accident must have been due to the accumulation of steam in the pipes. Other naval men, however, said that the accident could not be thus accounted for.

SCIENTIFIC ALLIANCE AIDED.

Mrs. Esther Herrman Starts the Building Fund Subscription List with a Gift of $10,000.

Mrs. Esther Herrman, who has given much money to scientific societies, has sent her check for $10,000 to the Council of the Scientific Alliance. A note accompanying the gift stated that it was to be used for the building fund. The council has for some time had plans of a building which will cost half a million dollars, and it has made efforts to start a subscription list. All who were approached, it is said, were in sympathy with the movement, but were adverse to heading the list. This Mrs. Herrman has done, and the council believes that the fund will now grow steadily.

The Scientific Alliance is composed of eight scientific societies, which include the New York Academy of Sciences, the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, the Torrey Botanical Club, the New York Microscopical Society, the New York Entomological Society, the New York Mineralogical Club, and the Linnaean Society of New York.

Charles F. Cox, a member of the council, said last night that the societies composing the alliance held their meetings at different places, and all of them needed a home where each could have its hall and library. Mr. Cox and Prof. H. F. Osborn, another member of the council, say the beginning of the building fund is significant of a growth in interest in the sciences. They believe the building will soon be erected, and the 1,200 members of the alliance will have one home.

The council at a meeting accepted Mrs. Herrman's gift, and appointed Prof. H. F. Osborn, C. F. Cox, Prof. N. L. Britton, and P. H. Dudley to write her a letter of thanks.

SUSPECTED MURDERER CAUGHT.

Police Think They Have the Man Who Killed George Eberhardt.

Police Capt. Diamond of the Fifth Street Station believes that he has in custody the man who shot and killed George Eberhardt Tuesday morning at 52 Seventh Street. The suspect is Duncan Young, a sailor. Henry Bauman, also a sailor, and a man named Frederick Smith are under arrest as Young's accomplices. Bauman told the police that Young fired the shot that killed Eberhardt.

The police on Wednesday learned that Young and Bauman, and possibly a third man, were the men who attempted to enter Joseph Young's room at 313 Sixth Street. The information is said to have come through the unguarded utterances of Robert Ryan, until recently a sailor in the United States Navy. Detectives shadowed Ryan, and while doing so late Wednesday night came upon Young and Bauman at the Bowery and Houston Street and placed them under arrest.

The sailor, Ryan, and Tillia Rindsfkopf and Alice Kelly, two women found in the rooms occupied by Young and Bauman at 5 Second Street, were taken into custody as witnesses. They made damaging admissions as to the movements of the two men on the morning of the murder.

Smith, who gave his address as 220 East Seventy-eighth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having been implicated in the crime. At the police station he was identified by the women detained as witnesses as a man who left the Second Street house on the morning of the murder with Young and Bauman. The three men were remanded in the Yorkville Court until this morning.

Attachment Proves Futile in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan 26.—A writ of attachment for $79,600, in favor of Frank T. Fowler, formerly President of the Fowler Cycle Company, and against Lyman E. Crandall and Sophia D. Crandall of New York City, was taken out in the Circuit Court to-day. Deputy Sheriff Spears was instructed to levy on shares of stock of the Bordeaux Mining Company, which were said to be in the possession of E. B. Meyers, the reputed President of the company. No property was found. It was reported at the office that Mr. Meyers was in Mexico, and that he was not the real President of the Bordeaux Company.

Clifford A. Lamont Held in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Clifford A. Lamont, who was charged yesterday in the Municipal Criminal Court with threatening a wealthy woman named Aspinwall of New York, and who said in his defense that he thought Mrs. Aspinwall was his mother, as she had supported him all his life and provided for him, was to-day held in $500 to keep the peace for one month. Mrs. Aspinwall's relation to the man was not ascertained. On a more serious charge, brought by a young woman, he was held in $800 for the action of the Grand Jury.

Jersey City Clergyman Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The Rev. Walter A. Coar of Jersey City was struck and instantly killed last night by a Pennsylvania Railroad train a few miles outside this city. The head was severed from the body. He was thirty-five years of age, and was a son of Robert Coar, Water Commissioner, of Jersey City. He was admitted to the priesthood in 1893. He has since been a professor at Villa Nova College. He had intended to take a train for Jersey City from Villa Nova to visit his family.

Death Overtakes a Juror.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 26.—Uriah Meyers of Phillipsburg died at his home in that place last night. He was one of the jurors in a trial in the County Court here. Court did not adjourn last evening until late, and in order to catch a train Meyers had to run to the station, some distance away. During the journey he fell and was injured internally, but continued to his home, where he died soon after arrival. The death of the juror will require a new trial of the suit.

NO CONFEDERATE PENSIONS

Senator Butler Withdraws His Offered Amendment.

DEFENDS THE SOUTH'S COURSE

Says the People of Seceding States Simply Defended Their Personal and Constitutional Rights.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—When the Pension Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate to-day Mr. Butler (Dem., N. C.,) offered his amendment providing for the payment of pensions to Confederate as well as to Union soldiers. After presenting an analysis of the compact of 1787 he declared that "not a single Southern soldier was a rebel or a traitor." He maintained that the great fratricidal conflict was forced upon the South, and that the people of the South simply defended their personal and constitutional rights.

Under the compact of 1787 the Southern States, in Mr. Butler's opinion, undoubtedly had a right to withdraw from the Union. He was inclined to think the compact was not right, but it was a compact, and ought to be and ought to have been respected. Mr. Butler said that his own State of North Carolina fully and completely recognized the right of South Carolina to withdraw from the Union, but decided herself not to withdraw. It was not until forced to defend herself that North Carolina voted to withdraw, together with her sister Southern States. This, Mr. Butler said, was true of a majority of the Southern States. They had been forced by Northern States to take up arms in self-defense.

"Every gun fired by a Southern soldier," declared Mr. Butler, "was fired in self-defense of the constitutional rights of the Southern States and in defense of his home and fireside."

Further along Mr. Butler said, speaking of the war of the rebellion: "It was a most unnecessary war. The Southern States did not desire the war. They asked only to be allowed to exercise their constitutional rights, and withdraw peacefully from the Union. The South was right, and history will so record. The South knew she was right at the time, and she knows it now. It is the duty of the Southern people not to permit a prejudiced historian to brand their fathers and brothers as rebels and traitors."

The Senator said that he believed that the States whose soldiers were being pensioned would not object to the pensioning of the ex-Confederate soldiers.

Interrupting Mr. Butler, Mr. Chandler said that he had no doubt the ex-soldiers of the North would be perfectly willing to set on foot and reasonable testimonial of regard and respect, but that he did not see how the Government of the United States could recognize, as Senator Butler had suggested, those who had taken up arms against the Union. Mr. Butler protested against the language of Mr. Chandler, as he had already explained, he said, that the South did not take up arms against the Union, except in self-defense.

"I wish the Senator would explain," inquired Mr. Chandler a little later, "upon what theory the United States Government could be asked to pay for property in the South destroyed by the forces of the Union?"

"Whenever," replied Mr. Butler, "the Senator will explain to me why we should pay Spain $20,000,000 for the privilege of not being whipped by the Filipinos, I will answer his question."

"For an answer to his question," retorted Mr. Chandler, "I must refer the Senator to the senior Senator from Massachusetts," (Mr. Hoar.) [Laughter.]

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Butler withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) an ex-Confederate soldier of distinguished bravery, in presenting some resolutions in opposition to the Butler amendment, expressed the belief that this was not the time to discuss the issues of the civil war. The Confederate soldiers, he said, were not here knuckling and kneeling in order to obtain pensions. The South, aided by its glorious women, had thus far been able to care for its brave soldiers. Monuments had been raised to them in the past and more would be raised in the future. While he, in common with every other ex-Confederate soldier, believed the South was right in its struggle, the discussion of the question was a thing of the past, and he was glad the amendment had been withdrawn.

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.,) appealed to Senators not to attempt to renew the war. All agreed that it had ended at Appomattox and nobody wanted any more of it.

Mr. Sullivan (Dem., Miss.,) offered an amendment providing that no pension should be paid to any person as a dependent pensioner under the act of June 1890 who had an income of $750 annually; and further, that a dependent pensioner must affirmatively establish the fact that he has not an income of $750 before he can draw a pension. Mr. Perkins made the point of order against the amendment that it was new legislation. The point of order was sustained. Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.,) offered an amendment providing that no part of the appropriation made by the pending bill should be paid in pensions to widows who may marry pensioners after the passage of the act. It also was ruled out on a point of order.

As several Senators had expressed a desire to speak on the pending bill, it went over until the morning hour to-morrow. The bill appropriates $125,233,830.

DANGER FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Mallory Speaks in Support of the Vest Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mr. Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) addressed the Senate to-day in support of the Vest anti-colonial resolution. He maintained that it was inconsistent to take the Philippines in the face of our declaration of disinterestedness in reference to Cuba, and this inconsistency, he said, we could not afford.

Mr. Mallory pointed out the difficulties with which, he contended, we were confronted in the attempt to bring the unwilling Filipinos into subjection, and referred to the competition with from 7,500,000 to 10,000,000 people from which American labor might suffer in case of the annexation of the islands. If these people did not actually come here, he said, they would have the right to send their products here to compete with those of our own laborers.

In conclusion Mr. Mallory said that he had quoted from the utterances of Washington, Jefferson Sumner, Thurman, and other great statesmen of the country in support of his contention that the policy which it was proposed now that the United States should enter upon was not only dangerous and fraught with consequences which we knew not of, but was an absolute menace to the Republic itself.

THIS PATIENT AN ENIGMA.

Surgeons at Two Hospitals Try in Vain to Find Out What Ails Him.

Standing against an electric pole at Columbus Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Policeman Thompson of the West One Hundredth Street Station yesterday afternoon noticed a man who seemed in great pain. He was about thirty-five years old, poorly dressed, and had the appearance of an Italian laborer.

A bootblack of that nationality was called to talk to the man, but could get nothing from him. A policeman able to talk German then tried to question the man, but all the latter would or could do was to wave his hands and point to his mouth. A policeman who speaks French and another who speaks Spanish met with like success.

A doctor from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital talked to the man, and a citizen familiar with the deaf and dumb language made signs in vain. The physician then took the man to the hospital for further examination. All the physicians of that institution tried to solve the puzzle, but they were foiled in every effort, and the man was bundled into an ambulance and sent to the Harlem Hospital.

The surgeons at the Harlem Hospital were no more successful than their colleagues of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital in diagnosing the case, so they sent the man to the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island. The patient is 5 feet 6 inches tall, of medium build, with dark hair and a short dark mustache. He wore a brown overcoat, dark suit, black derby hat, and lace shoes.

Rabbi Schulman's Sermon To-morrow.

Rabbi Samuel Schulman will preach at Temple Beth-El to-morrow morning. His text will be "The Eternal Is a Man of War."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MR. VANDERBILT'S DENIAL.

Says New York Central Will Not Absorb Other Roads.

William K. Vanderbilt checked yesterday the riot of rumor in regard to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company by a letter he wrote to a newspaper which on Wednesday outlined plans for Vanderbilt consolidations. In the communication Mr. Vanderbilt said: "My attention has been called to an article referring to a proposed consolidation or absorption by the New York Central of certain other lines. Inasmuch as this is misleading, I beg to inform you that no such consolidation is contemplated, and as far as I am concerned, has not even been considered."

Mr. Vanderbilt's denial follows that of Chauncey M. Depew of the same rumors, which were equally uncompromising and emphatic. The principal rumors set at rest are of the consolidation of the Central, of Chicago and Northwestern, and Union Pacific.

Another Wall Street story which was upset yesterday was in regard to the acquisition of the stock held in Lake Erie and Western by the late Calvin S. Brice by "Vanderbilt interests." Acting President and Chairman Frederick W. Whitredge of Carey & Whitredge said yesterday that Mrs. Brice had not sold her stock, and so far as he knew, had no intention of disposing of it. Another authority asserted that the Vanderbilt holdings in Erie and Western have not increased lately. Did such holdings include the Brice shares they would not control the property.

BIG FREIGHT DEPOT AT JAMAICA.

Long Island Railroad's Business to be Centred There.

The Long Island Railroad is laying additional tracks on its property between Dunton and Jamaica, in the Borough of Queens, and when all the rails are down the locality will be used as the main freight depot of the road. The business of the railroad has grown beyond the facilities for handling freight in Long Island City, and on this account Jamaica was decided upon.

Freight cars loaded at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and in Long Island City will be run to Jamaica, regardless of their destination, and in Jamaica the trains will be made up and sent over the various branches of the road.

The Long Island Company has been adding to its property about Jamaica for some time past, and now owns forty acres. This is regarded as sufficient by the officials to enable them to promptly handle and dispatch freight.

UNION PACIFIC DEAL.

Exchanging Common Stock for Oregon Short Line Stock.

Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company met yesterday and were reported to have acted on a plan for the exchange of Union Pacific common stock for Oregon Short Line stock and to have settled the terms.

It was, moreover, announced that the details were to be made public after the closing of the Stock Exchange. Later the time for their publication was set for 5 P. M., when Secretary Alexander Millar said that the only announcement would be in an advertisement. This last night was counternanded, with the information that no news would be given out until to-day.

It was generally believed that the arrangement arrived at would be share for share on the $27,400,000 of Oregon Short Line stock, with a "string" to the deal in the shape of a small assessment on the Short Line holders. This deal should net Union Pacific about $1,000,000.

NEW DELAWARE RAILROAD.

Organization Formally Effected Yesterday at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 26.—The new Delaware Railroad Corporation, which includes the old Delaware Railroad, now the Delaware Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, the Queen Anne and Kent Railroad, the Delaware and Chesapeake Railway, and the Cambridge and Seaford Railroad, was formally organized at Dover to-day with the following officers:

President—H. F. Kenney; Vice President—E. T. Warner; Secretary and Treasurer—Manlove Hayes; Directors—E. T. Warner, Wilmington; John P. Green, Philadelphia; George Gray, Wilmington; Manlove Hayes, Dover; James J. Ross, Seaford; Thomas Curry, Greenwood; Charles J. Harrington, Farmington; W. T. Records, Laurel; W. T. Porter, Wilmington; George W. Massey, Philadelphia; John H. Hoffecker, Smyrna; William T. Watson, Milford, and Samuel Rea, William A. Patten, and H. F. Kenney, Philadelphia.

The capitalization of the new company is $2,987,000, this being $300,000 more than the present capital of the Delaware Railroad Company. Mr. Kenney, the President, recently resigned the position of General Superintendent of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, after many years' service.

To Link the Twin Cities and Omaha.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 26.—The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad, it is announced, will build a line from the Twin Cities direct to Omaha. This statement was made to-day by General Manager Day on his return from the conference with higher officials in New York.

New Indiana Electric Line.

WARSAW, Ind., Jan. 26.—Noah J. Clodfelter last night secured a franchise from the City Council for the construction and operation of an electric railway from Warsaw to Winona Lake. Clodfelter represents an Indianapolis syndicate.

AN ECONOMICAL RAIL.

Invention to Minimize the Wear on Short Curves.

Chief Engineer W. T. Manning of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has invented a new rail that experts say has many points of interest to railroad owners, the principal one being its economical feature. It is well known that rails wear rapidly on curves, and where these are short and traffic heavy the cost of renewal is very large. Mr. Manning has evolved a section, which he asserts will reduce the cost 37 per cent. per ton per year. He adds materially to the life of the rail by placing additional metal in the head and on the side upon which the wear comes.

The new rail will receive a thorough test on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the receivers having ordered 1,000 tons from the Carnegie Steel Company. The Pittsburg and Western also has ordered 500 tons.

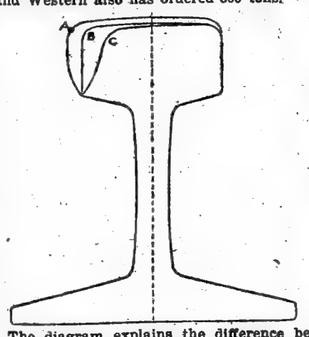

The diagram explains the difference between the standard and the Manning rail.
A shows outline of Manning rail.
B shows outline of standard rail.
C shows the line of both rails.
A B shows increase of life by the use of the Manning improvement.

Conferences at Tuskegee.

The annual Tuskegee Negro Conference will be held this year on Feb. 22, and the Workers' Educational Conference on Feb. 23, at Tuskegee, Ala. Friends of the institution, as well as others interested in these conferences, are invited. Further information will be given by Booker T. Washington, Principal of the Tuskegee Institute.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SUICIDE TO ESCAPE PAIN.

Frank Pinz, Employed in a Cigar Factory, Leaped to Death from a Window.

For the last four months Frank Pinz had led a life of physical torture. Racked by rheumatism, day after day, he had sat with pain-drawn face at his bench on the fourth floor of Holzen's cigar factory at 609 First Avenue, toiling bravely that his wife and their four children at home in the tenement, at 1,428 First Avenue, might have bread.

Yesterday when Pinz reached the factory his fellow workmen observed that the lines of pain in the sufferer's face had deepened. With frenzied haste he worked for a time, and then stopped with a suppressed groan and a twitching of the lips. The shop was warm, and one of the men threw open the window in front of Pinz's bench. The movement gave the man a dreadful inspiration. He dropped his work and walked to the open window. He looked down for a moment at the pavement below, and then, without a word or cry, leaped out.

Below on the sidewalk children were playing "Ring-a-ring-a-rosy." At their feet Pinz fell, dying almost instantly. In his descent Pinz had struck an open iron shutter at the second story, breaking every rib on one side of his body and tearing his flesh in a shocking manner. The screams of the children attracted the attention of a policeman, and an ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital. The surgeon looked at the bleeding form and then turned away. "He's dead," he said.

The body was taken to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station and the Coroner was notified. Pinz's wife, when seen at her home, said that her husband had been suffering from rheumatism for four months.

INFANTS' HOSPITAL REPORT.

Death Rate Lowered by Use of the Nathan Straus Sterilising Plant.

The Department of Public Charities has had compiled, through Mr. M. C. Dunphy, Superintendent of the Infants' Hospital, on Randall's Island, a statement of what has been accomplished during the year just ended. The facts are enumerated in the following letter, which has been sent to Nathan Straus:

The Hon. Nathan Straus:

Dear Sir: It will I am sure be as pleasing to you as it is gratifying to us to know the low death rate we have had at the Infants' Hospital during the year 1898, in comparison with that of the previous year, and to know that the sterilizing plant which your humanity and generosity prompted you to erect in the Infants' Hospital has contributed to this satisfactory result.

I append the number of infants treated at the Infants' Hospital; the deaths and the percentage of deaths during the years 1898 and 1897:

Number treated in 1898, 1,284; in 1897, 1,179; number of deaths in 1898, 255; in 1897, 254; percentage of deaths in 1898, 19.86; in 1897, 44.44.

Thanking you for all you have done to further this end, I am sincerely yours,

M. C. DUNPHY, Superintendent.

SAYS HE TORTURED BOYS.

Former Superintendent of Brooklyn's Training School Accused.

A reply was issued yesterday by former City Treasurer John D. Kieley of Brooklyn to the criticisms of the management of the Brooklyn Disciplinary Training School for Boys which were made by E. R. Downing. Mr. Kieley is a Director of the institution, and he has been taking an active part in a discussion arising from the report of the State Charities Aid Association criticising the school management. Over a week ago he asserted, in replying to the report, that cruelties were practiced in the school while Mr. Downing was its Superintendent. Then Mr. Downing came out with a statement in which he denied these assertions.

Mr. Kieley now says he has secured sworn statements from employes who were under Mr. Downing and who hesitated to make known certain matters while he was in control. These statements and some of the instruments of torture, he says, may be seen by any of the ladies of the Visiting Committee of the State Charities Aid Association at the offices of his attorneys, Kieley & Haviland, at 19 Whitehall Street, Manhattan. He gives what he says are a few excerpts from the affidavits, which may, he says, show these ladies the propriety of at least revising their report reflecting on the Board of Trustees and the present management. The names of the deponents are not given.

One of the affidavits made by a carpenter in the school says that in November, 1897, an inmate was locked in an air shaft in the cellar by Mr. Downing's orders, and was confined there for over a week. When taken out he acted like a person with palsy, and, according to another affidavit, was unconscious twenty minutes. Another affidavit says that boys were whipped by Mr. Downing personally and also by his knowledge and permission. It also says that boys were chained to pillars in the chapel and to beams in the attic for several days. Still another of the alleged affidavits says chains were in almost constant use until Mr. Downing's departure. Some of the boys had their ankles chained together. Others were fastened to a ball and chain.

THE PHILADELPHIA FOR SAMOA.

After Completing Coaling, the Cruiser Will Sail from San Diego.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Navy Department has been advised that the cruiser Philadelphia has completed coaling at San Diego and is prepared to sail to-day or to-morrow for Apia, Samoa, in execution of the department's instructions to look after the United States' interests in that quarter of the globe. She will touch at Honolulu en route, for coal and fresh provisions. In view of the foul condition of the bottom of this vessel, it will be impossible for her to make full speed, and it will be near the end of February before she reaches her destination.

Mr. Von Holleben, the German Ambassador, was among Secretary Hay's callers to-day. It is presumed that there was a further exchange between them respecting the Samoan complications, the nature of which is not known, although it is surmised from the Berlin dispatches that both sides are willing to await exact information as to what occurred at Apia during the recent demonstration before proceeding further.

MAY SUCCEED FATHER BROWN.

Dr. Christian of Newark Called to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

The Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, rector of Grace Church, Newark, has been elected rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, to succeed the late rector, the Rev. Father T. McK. Brown. He has not yet accepted, but a member of the governing body of the church said yesterday that there was every reason to hope that he would do so.

The Rev. Dr. Christian came into prominence in the Episcopal Church first through an address made during a sitting of the General Convention of the Church, held in this city twelve years ago. The question was over the Nicene Creed, and the change in its present form long agitating the Church, and led by Bishop Pierce of Arkansas. The address of this occasion was made by the Rev. Dr. Christian, and called forth from the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix the statement that he had saved the day for the best Church traditions.

Dr. Christian is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and was at one time a curate in St. Marks Church, Philadelphia. He is a forceful preacher, and has long been regarded as the logical candidate of the "Catholic" party in the diocese of Newark for the succession to the Bishopric. He has been several times a delegate to the General Convention, and is a member of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missions Board.

Lived to be Ninety Years Old.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cole died at her home in West Hoboken on Wednesday from apoplexy. She was born in this city in 1808, and had lived in West Hoboken for over fifty years. She was familiarly known as "Aunt Betsy." After the death of her husband and all her children she supported herself by sewing. Despite her great age she was bright and active until the moment she was stricken. She died an hour later.

Clerk Doremus Relieved From Duty.

David M. Doremus, Clerk of the Centre Street Court, charged by the Commissioners of Accounts with having embezzled $880 of the court funds and destroyed 144 of the court papers to conceal the result of his shortage, was relieved from duty yesterday. Clerk Demarest of the Jefferson Market Court will have charge also of the Centre Court papers and funds for the present.

Going to Carlsbad

isn't necessary now. Carlsbad is coming to you. At least, the health-giving part of it is. You get every curative quality that has made the place famous for hundreds of years, in the Carlsbad Sprudel Water and Salt. That is, if you get the genuine.

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COL. WILKINSON'S STATEMENT.

Forwarded His Resignation as General Appraiser After a Trip to Washington.

Col. Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr., who has returned from Washington, was at his office in the Public Stores Building yesterday and gave out the following statement regarding the request for his resignation as a member of the Board of General Appraisers:

"A week ago I received a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury saying that 'the President deems it his duty to make some changes in the personnel of the Board of General Appraisers. With this in view, he directs me to request you to submit to him your resignation, to take effect at his pleasure.' On receipt of this letter I went immediately to Washington and called on the Secretary of the Treasury and the President, requesting a statement of the grounds of dissatisfaction with me.

"I was informed that there was no dissatisfaction whatever with my personal character, conduct, or standing. Under these circumstances I felt that, as I am a Democrat, my resignation would not carry with it inferences unfavorable to me personally, and I forwarded it, to take effect at his pleasure, should he conclude to accept it, as requested.

"I, however, presented to the President a partial record of my work, with other considerations to which he promised to give attention, and I have no reason to believe that any change will occur immediately.

"It may not be improper to state that in the past eight and a half years I have written opinions in about 50,000 cases. Of these, 1,189 were published. Many of these cases were appealed to the courts by the importers and many by the Government. Of the decision that were appealed about 67 per cent. were affirmed. Several were affirmed and none reversed by the United States Supreme Court.

"There are two parties to every contest, and one of them is usually dissatisfied whenever a case is decided. It is hardly to be doubted that there were many dissatisfied contestants in the 50,000 cases in which I voiced the opinion of the board."

Mr. Shurtleff made no announcement as to his intentions in regard to the request for his resignation. Gen. Sharpe, who has been ill, was reported to be better yesterday.

Henry J. Walsh's Defense.

Acting under direction of the New Jersey Court of Chancery, a commission will sit in Hoboken to-day to hear testimony on the application of relatives to have Henry J. Walsh of 831 Park Avenue, that city, declared a habitual drunkard, incapable of attending to his affairs, and for the appointment of a guardian to administer his property. Mr. Walsh is a retired iron merchant. He owns, besides property in New Jersey, a large amount of revenue-producing property in Sullivan Street, this city. He retired from business almost three years ago and bought the house in which he lives in Hoboken, a house adjoining, and deposited money in bank in his wife's name. The property was also recorded in her name. Mr. Walsh alleges the action is unwarranted is not yet known if Dr. Christian will accept.

ASK FOR "REGISTERED BONDS."

Holders of Richmond Hill Paper Want the Controller Mandamused.

Justice Scott in the Supreme Court yesterday reserved decision upon an application by the firm of Whann & Schlesinger, bankers and brokers, for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Coler to issue to them "registered bonds" to the amount of $25,000 in lieu of a like amount of bonds issued by the village of Richmond Hill, L. I., prior to the consolidation of that village with the City of New York.

The petitioners claim that after an investigation by Samuel Untermyer, David McClure, and William C. Trull, who were appointed special counsel on behalf of the city to inquire into the validity of several million dollars' worth of bonds issued by various towns and villages incorporated with New York City, the Richmond Hill bonds were declared to be legal.

They claim that they demanded that the Controller register these bonds as corporate stock, but that he refused to do so. This refusal means a depreciation of 2½ per cent. in the valuation of the bonds.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Sterling opposed the motion, and said that if it were granted it would affect bonds valued at $18,000,000, which had been issued by cities, villages, and towns now annexed to New York City, and would cost the new municipality 2 per cent

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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TWELVE PAGES.

A PERILOUS RESPONSIBILITY.

The enemies of the treaty of peace are backing down. Not all of them have the hardihood to go on record as favoring a continuance of the war. On Constitutional points they have been bold and aggressive. They were noisy and declamatory in upholding the great principle of the consent of the governed. But now that a day has been fixed for voting on the treaty, they are preparing to retreat with the least possible disgrace from a position which carried to its logical extreme would require them to vote that the war ought not to be ended and peace declared. Not even the secrecy of an executive session would shield them from the public blame and odium of such an act. The more reasonable and prudent among them will therefore vote for the treaty, and it will, it is now expected, be ratified.

By this late abandonment of their perfectly untenable position these Senators will save the treaty, but they will not escape the responsibility for the serious situation in the Philippines, due in a large measure to their efforts to defeat the treaty. They have filled the heads of the Filipinos with the notion that the American people will not sustain the Administration or accept the treaty; that if they organize and fight and hold out a little longer Congress will repudiate the policy of the President, compel him to recall our troops and ships, and leave them to paddle their own canoe. Vain, misguided, and incapable, they do not know what currents will hurry them on, nor down what cataracts they will presently plunge. Their abettors in the Senate have not told them that. Apparently they do not care what becomes of them if only we can set them adrift.

Encouraged and made bold by the outcry against the treaty, the Filipinos have taken formal action looking to a "declaration of war on the Americans." They have troops and arms. They outnumber the forces of Gen. OTIS. If all goes well in carrying out the policy of Senator HOAR and Senator JONES and Senator VEST and AGUINALDO there will shortly be an organized attack on our position in Manila. Gen. OTIS has been instructed to go to all reasonable extremes to avoid hostilities. If attacked, however, he will have no choice. He must fight, possibly in a very few days. Fighting means killing. Many of the Filipinos will be killed. We cannot expect to escape without casualties. American blood will be shed, American soldiers will fall.

Not even GEORGE F. HOAR will have the desperate hardihood to stand up in the Senate then and continue the evil policy that has rekindled the flames of war and brought death and sorrow anew into American households for no good purpose.

Very likely there is grave trouble coming in the Philippines. There can be no doubt about our duty. With or without the treaty, we have taken the place of Spain as the preserver of public order. If men rise with arms, we must put them down; and we cannot stop until our authority is acknowledged in the islands. Had the treaty been speedily ratified, the President would have been able to adopt definite measures of policy at Manila which, we cannot doubt, would have made the Filipinos our friends. They understand us and our power as little as the Spaniards understood before the breaking out of the war. Now they attribute our friendly forbearance to cowardice, and grow more presumptuous every day. We could have made them understand us almost in a day, if the President had not been hampered by the necessity of waiting upon men who gave so little consideration to what they were about to do that they are already forced to run away from the necessary consequences of their own acts. Their position is humiliating. It will be worse than humiliating for those among them who persist after American blood has been spilled.

TAX LAW REFORM.

We hope Gov. ROOSEVELT will not encourage the Legislature to undertake piecemeal tax legislation. By that mistaken process we have built up the system of wretched tax laws we now possess, which are the despair alike of the property owner, of the demagogue, and of the political economist. To enact new taxes or to seek to bring unreached classes of property within the reach of the Assessor will accumulate inequities and add new confusion to a situation already sufficiently confounded.

There is such a thing as a science of taxation; a body of principles which, intelligently applied, enable the Government to supply itself with revenue with so just an apportionment of the burdens of taxation that no citizen either escapes his due share or bears an undue share. Those principles are not yet written out in any book, and probably never will be in their perfection. But the mind of man is busy with their formulation, and every year some advance is made. The advance has been tremendous since the system of taxation in this State was devised. We know the remedies for many of the evils we now groan under. In the present state of the science we can create a tax system immeasurably superior to that now existing.

Is it not the wise way, then, to begin at the foundation and build anew? Surely we shall have sound and reasonably just tax laws sooner if we go about their preparation now than if we postpone the work. We must come to it, and soon. The present evils will not long be borne. It will be the crowning distinction of Gov. ROOSEVELT'S administration if he puts a good general tax law on the statute books.

Let the Legislature withhold its patchwork amendments and authorize the Governor to appoint a commission to study the subject and report a plan that shall embody the results of modern research and discussion.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

Mr. BALFOUR'S plan for a Catholic university in Ireland, of which Mr. NORMAN cabled to yesterday's TIMES an exclusive account, is of the highest importance as a political project, and not less bold than it is important. American readers who have not paid special attention to the subject will have difficulty in conceiving how bold it is, or what a great section of English public opinion it defies.

If a large and important religious body in this country deemed that it needed a university, it would have a university. In fact, every religious denomination in this country has a seat of higher education adequate to its demands. But although individualism is more developed in the United Kingdom than anywhere else except in the United States, there is no real conception there of the voluntary system as applied to religion or to education. The education of the middle classes is indeed left to take care of itself, and, according to the best observers, it takes care of itself very badly. Such an institution as Cornell University or as the Chicago University or as the Catholic University in Washington would be almost unthinkable in England. The English conception of a university depends upon ancient endowments or a present grant of public money. In this country a grant of public money for the foundation of a university is almost unthinkable. Certainly if such a grant were made, it would be accompanied by the condition that the teaching should be unsectarian, if not absolutely secular. That would be here the line of least resistance, but in England it appears that it would be the line of greatest resistance. So, when the Catholics of Ireland demand a university from the Government, the Government couples with the supply of that demand from the three millions and a half of Irish Catholics a similar university for the use of the 400,000 Presbyterians of Ulster, the educational needs of the 600,000 Anglicans in Ireland being fully met by the old and richly endowed Trinity College, Dublin.

In order to appreciate the boldness of Mr. BALFOUR'S project, which does not seem to have been definitely adopted as an article of the Ministerial programme, it is necessary to remember that a great part of the Unionist defection from the Liberal Party was of those voters who apprehended that the Catholic Church would derive some advantage from the grant of home rule for Ireland. We in this country do not want for examples of Protestant suspicion and jealousy and bigotry where the Church of Rome is concerned, but the feeling here is very mild compared to that in England, Scotland, and Wales. Not only all the Dissenters from the Church of England experience this emotion in a very lively form, but the whole "evangelical" division of the Established Church partakes it also. The "Maynooth grant," which was made in 1845 in aid of the education of Irish students intended for the Catholic priesthood, was fiercely attacked in almost every session of Parliament until it was extinguished, with compensation to the individual beneficiaries, in the act disestablishing the Irish Church, in 1869. From that time to this it has almost been a commonplace of British politics that the vast majority of the Irish people should not have the kind of education which they desired provided for them at the public expense. This was expressed many years ago by The London Times: "It is necessary to repeat the simple fact that the temper of the people of Great Britain will not admit of any endowment of Roman Catholic institutions. We should recognize the futility of contending with the most rooted of popular prejudices."

It is this "most rooted of popular prejudices" that Mr. BALFOUR at least, if not the Ministry of which he is a member, is prepared to defy. So far as the Tory Party proper is concerned, it requires no courage to make such a proposition. They are a party of Gallios, caring for none of these things. And this is true of what may be called the aristocratic section of the Liberal Unionists, the section headed by the Duke of DEVONSHIRE. They broke with the Liberal Party upon the question of home rule upon purely secular grounds, not because they were under any apprehensions about the Pope of Rome, but because the Gladstonian proposition, as DISRAELI queerly put it, "challenged the expediency of the imperial character of this realm." They are perfectly prepared to vote for a grant in aid of a Roman Catholic college if that will keep the Irish quiet.

But it is quite otherwise with the evangelical section of the Liberal Unionists, who are really Liberals on most political questions, even though it may be maintained that they are not entitled to be called Liberals by reason of the narrowness and bitterness and bigotry of their religious opinions. Of these voters it is quite true that they are, as was said when the question was up before, "emphatically hostile to the endowment of Catholicism in any shape or form." They broke with the party to which they naturally belonged because they feared that the Catholic Church might derive some advantage from home rule in Ireland. They would break with the Conservative Party with even more alacrity for attempting to endow a Roman Catholic college.

It is the sentiment of these Liberal Unionists that Mr. BALFOUR is prepared to defy, if he does not succeed in conciliating it, as he does his best to do in the statement we published yesterday. He points out that the charters of the two proposed colleges are precisely the same, and that the only difference is that the governing body would be composed in the one case of Catholics, and in the other of Presbyterians. The Dublin university would doubtless absorb University College, Dublin, and its seven affiliated colleges, and the Belfast university would absorb Queen's College, Belfast, which is now the seat of Presbyterian learning in Ireland. In neither college is there to be any public endowment of Chairs of Theology, Philosophy, or Modern History, the subjects which are most differently taught in Roman Catholic and in Protestant institutions, so that the British dissenter will not be called upon to vote directly for the inculcation of "Romish superstitions," and it is evidently hoped that the fact that the same provision is made for 400,000 Protestants as is made for nearly ten times their number of Catholics will prove an effectual sop to Protestant discontent. That remains to be seen. Meanwhile it is well to recall that Mr. GLADSTONE offered the Catholics of Ireland a university, with the same exceptions of the Professorships of Theology, Philosophy, and History, and that the proposition was dropped without being brought to a vote, because the Irish members would not accept it. But surely there ought to be enough of wealth and zeal among Irish Catholics to supply these three chairs by private endowment after the rest of the apparatus of a university had been provided by a Government grant. In reply to Mr. GLADSTONE'S proposition, the O'CONOR DON moved a resolution affirming that Ireland had a right to a Catholic university, and the votes of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN and Sir CHARLES DILKE were cast in favor of it. This vote was an act of great political courage, especially on the part of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, because he is, more than any one else that could be named, the representative of that part of the British public in which the hostility to the endowment of Catholic institutions is "most rooted." The opinion these two leading Liberals thus expressed is also that of Mr. JOHN MORLEY, who has reported with approval JOHN STUART MILL'S remark to him: "The most feasible solution of the Irish university question is a Catholic university."

It is at all events plain that Mr. BALFOUR'S project has the merit which BURKE said all British legislation for Ireland ought to have. It is "healing." And the great majority of Americans will hope that it may be as successful as it is well-intentioned.

A NEW COLUMBIA ENTERPRISE.

As will be seen by the announcement in our news columns, the Trustees of Columbia College propose to open a Summer school in 1900 if the desire shown for it shall seem to justify it.

We have no doubt that it will. The school will be designed especially for teachers, though the courses will be open to all men and women qualified to take them, at a small fee, without formal entrance examination. The resources of Teachers College and the fine library and laboratories of the university will be available to students, while the gymnasium and swimming pool will also be opened to them.

This kind of education is not an experiment. It has been given at various places with the most satisfactory results, the school at Harvard having had some 800 students in attendance last year. We know of no enterprise in which Columbia could more logically and profitably engage. It is a work the benefits of which are cumulative, for it strengthens, animates, and broadens the profession of teaching and helps to secure that most important condition for sound and fruitful instruction, a persistent and effective desire for progress among the instructors. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that a university of the first class cannot now be regarded as complete that does not undertake to occupy this field.

FREE WOOD AND PAPER.

One of the most obvious and most serious interests of the United States is the preservation of such forests as we have left, with the scientific renewal of trees legitimately and intelligently cut down.

A measure that would greatly contribute to this end is a reciprocity treaty with Canada by which the import duties on lumber and on paper made from wood pulp should be removed, if not at once, gradually and surely.

Against this measure are arrayed two very powerful and selfish interests, the protected lumbermen and the protected papermakers. In calling them selfish we do not mean to distinguish them discreditably from the great body of protected interests. They are neither worse nor better than hundreds of others who seek to compel the American people by taxation to pay higher prices for the necessaries of ordinary trade. But their appetites have this mischievous element, that their indulgence involves grave risk to the welfare and prosperity of the whole country, since the wasting of our forests has changed and is constantly changing our climate, drying up streams, and increasing the violence of destructive storms and floods.

The representatives of these interests are telling the Senators from the various States that there is no real public sentiment in favor of either free paper or forest preservation. The statement is the reverse of true. We know of no intelligent and candid student of the subject—and of these there are plenty—who does not earnestly support both these policies. The Senate should not permit itself to be deceived on this point; but even if there were no such public sentiment, it would still remain the duty of Senators to comprehend and to serve the public interests, which, in this case, are perfectly plain.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A thunderstorm in January is not an unprecedented event, of course, but it is one sufficiently rare in these latitudes to excite general astonishment when it comes. That of Tuesday night was of really remarkable severity, considering the time of year. It showed every characteristic of the little tempests that follow hot days in midsummer. The lightning was sufficiently vivid to light up the whole sky with quivering flashes, the thunder, if not especially terrifying, was heavy enough to make big buildings tremble more than once, and the rain, though it didn't fall in literal torrents, did fill the city's gutters with brooks far from insignificant. And, alas! people said in Winter, just as they say in Summer, "The storm has cooled the air." Why will people say that? Such of them as know anything whatever about the matter know that lowered atmospheric temperature is invariably the cause, never the effect, of the thunderstorm, while those who don't know anything whatever about it might at least ask for information before they assume to solve meteorological phenomena.

—Talking about Tuesday night's thunderstorm, it is worth while to say that nobody in all New York had a finer opportunity to study every detail of this unseasonable contest between the elemental forces than did those persons who, for one reason or another, were not met by carriages when they left the Metropolitan Opera House. The rain was doing its best just then, and it was a very good best at that. Everybody made a run for shelter at full speed, but the run was short and the shelter was not reached, for, of course, the minions of the quality were in a great state of excitement, and every crosswalk leading from the Opera House block was occupied by an impervious line of cabs and coaches. The owners of these vehicles waited calmly under cover till their coachmen and their policemen brought the carriages one by one to the appointed doors. Then the great and good, still calm, drove rapidly home. Meanwhile people, presumably good but certainly not great and as certainly not calm, also waited on the corners. They had no cover, no coachmen, and no policemen, but there was nothing of the storm that they did not see and little of it that they did not feel. In ten or fifteen minutes the horse race over the crossings came to an end, and then the folks on foot, too, went home. Most of them had long before become accustomed to this atrocious disregard of their simplest and most ordinary rights, so no very general indignation was expressed. And, anyway, they had an excellent opportunity to study the thunderstorm.

—Father DOYLE voiced some days ago the indignation which was excited in the minds of all the more zealous advocates of temperance by Bishop POTTER'S characterization of the saloon as "the poor man's club," and now Col. HENRY H. HADLEY has given expression to the grief and discouragement caused by an admission, coming from such a source, that drinking places serve commendable ends as well as reprehensible ones, and can be superseded only by institutions not now in existence. The Bishop, writing to a friend, declares that he was misunderstood, and that in his Squirrel Tree Inn address he merely emphasized the fact that men needed and would get inexpensive refreshment and recreation—in the saloon until they could be obtained elsewhere. This, it seems to us, paraphrases the original newspaper reports without in any way changing their essential meaning, and it certainly intimates anew that the unattractiveness of "the poor man's" home is the cause, not the effect, of saloon patronage. Now it is that intimation to which practical reformers like the Paulist Father and the missionary Colonel make strenuous objection, and their resentment of it will be shared by unnumbered people whose sympathy with the active foes of intemperance is more or less purely academic. Squalid rooms, wives slatternly and ill-tempered, and swarms of squalling children do, indeed, present unattractive pictures to the laborer tired by a hard day's work, but resort to saloons, or even to philanthropic "coffee houses," is not, never was, and never will be the only alternative to evenings passed in these truly trying surroundings. The money spent for drink, with incidental—very incidental—recreation of a social sort, would do much to decrease the squalor of the home, to sweeten the wife's temper, and to still the wails of the children. Even more in the same direction might be accomplished if the husband devoted to domestic uses some or all of the talent for cheerful conversation that he displays in communing with barkeepers and fellow-drinkers.

—So far as Gen. EAGAN'S defense has as yet been revealed, it practically amounts to a confession of guilt, accompanied by a plea of temporary insanity in mitigation of the offense committed. The General, it seems, was "driven to desperation" by the charges made by the commander of the army, and by the acceptance of those charges as well founded by the general public and by the press. Well, the situation was trying enough to explain thoroughly, if not to excuse fully, every bit of Gen. EAGAN'S emotion. His emotion, however, could hardly have made him either hysterical or irresponsible. This conclusion we draw from the fact that he is calm and distinctly cautious now, though his present situation is worse, if anything, than it was at the time of his "desperation." Not one of the original accusations has been withdrawn or qualified; the public is much more nearly unanimous than it was a week ago in accepting as true even the worst of the "embalmed beef" stories, and the press, besides treating that phase of the controversy as beyond discussion, has united in wholesale reprobation of Gen. EAGAN as a man, as an officer, and as an orator. Even the Administration and the War Department, by ordering a court-martial instead of a court of inquiry, has passed contemptuously over the question of provocation, and concentrated official attention on the act of reprisal. Here surely is fuel enough to heat the General's rage to at least seven times its former temperature. But he remains cool! The change is more than mysterious; it is supernatural, unless the original excitement was an ellotrope of fancied immunity from punishment.

—From present indications there is little if any hope that the great Keely problem will soon be solved. The few people who still insist that "there was something in it"—meaning the famous motor—support the assertion only by repeating the few phrases of pseudo-scientific jargon with which the mystical mechanician had made them familiar. The vastly greater number who express equal certainty that KEELY was a mere humbug, do little more than declare that he might have produced all his effects by means of compressed air. "Might have" is not "did," even when it has the assistance of a few concealed tubes and a big steel sphere. The interchange of undemonstrable contradictions is still going on actively, however, and even the technical journals are not yet tired of it. The Electrical Review, for instance, expresses the editorial opinion that KEELY was remarkable only for his ability to sell worthless stock for twenty-five consecutive years, and yet it allows a correspondent to fill a column with denials of the compressed air theory.

MRS. NOLAN AND MR. MOTT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the case of Mrs. Nolan and Magistrate Mott, does it not seem as if there is danger of too much sympathy defeating the cause of justice and hampering the police in their efforts to stamp out vice? It is not long since Allen Street was a byword for the entire city, on account of its open doors for vice. Every politician who spoke from a truck on the street corners at the last election referred to it, and I believe it was the voice of the people as well as of the politicians that induced the Police Board to send Capt. Chapman to this precinct for the purpose of cleansing it.

That Capt. Chapman has gone into the work in a careful and judicious manner is well known to those acquainted with the neighborhood. Those who know him and have conversed with him know that he is not the hasty and impetuous man that some people suppose him to be, but rather that he is desirous of enforcing the laws in the best and most orderly way he can.

It may or it may not be that Mrs. Nolan was unjustly condemned and punished; it may or may not be that this other woman who was arrested at 162 Allen Street on a similar charge, and who was discharged by Magistrate Simms, was innocent, but one thing is certain—that, despite the efforts of Capt. Chapman and his police, women of the street still ply their infamous trade in Allen Street, not quite so openly, as before, but still open enough for a fool or a novice to understand. I am by no means a young man, and am not considered very good looking, neither do I dress in such a way as to impress one with the idea that my pockets are full of dollars or dimes, yet I scarcely ever pass through this street, morning, noon, or night, without receiving a nod, a wink, or a word from some of these women, who are stationed at their doors or on their stoops. Others can give the same testimony.

I do not believe in upholding the police in any unjust arrest they may make, nor do I believe that the police, as a rule, are so anxious to make arrests that innocent and inoffensive women are in danger. I rather incline to the other side—that more arrests could be made, and justly made, if it were not for the fact that the arrest of a woman under any circumstances is a matter for widespread sympathy toward her, and an equally widespread indignation against the policeman who arrests her and the Judge who punisher her. Let us try to be fair in such cases, and give a little consideration, if not sympathy, to those who have to enforce and administer the laws for the public good.

New York, Jan. 25, 1899. M. R. B.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE SALOON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the writings of Bishop Potter and other dignitaries of the Church on the saloon question, I would say that I, as an ordinary layman and a unit of the masses, "and, while not a total abstainer, I abhor the idea of drunkenness," agree with the worthy Bishop. I am a salesman. My field of labor is Brooklyn. Very often I am too far from home to go there for luncheon, and am compelled to take it where I happen to be at the noon hour. I cannot afford to go to a hotel, and, as there are no places where a man can get a cheap lunch and sit a while without attracting much attention, I frequently go to a saloon, at the door of which there is a sign telling of the free hot and cold lunch inside.

But a week ago I was in Greenpoint and went into just such a place. I had with a five-cent glass of beer, of which I drank less than half, three hot potatoes, some cabbage, and a generous slice of corned beef. Besides this hot lunch there was a buffet full of bread, crackers, cheese, meat, pickles, &c. On the tables were the different morning papers. There were very many other men in there, who, I suppose, like myself, were some distance from home. Now, as for myself, I would have preferred tea or coffee, but where could I have got tea or coffee served with such a lunch and in such a manner as to make you feel that your patronage was desired for 5 cents?

I am now at the bedside of my eleven-year-old son, who is very ill, and he has just said: Oh, yes, he has seen the free lunches in a saloon, and how inviting they looked; only he would use his fingers instead of the fork, which every one is supposed to use, for he knew they were clean. I asked him how he came to see the lunch; he said he had gone in a saloon to see the result of a baseball game. Until there are coffee saloons run on the same plans as the beer saloons, the latter will be successful, even if they be to the detriment of the unfortunate who cannot control his appetite. E. G. F. M.

Brooklyn, Jan. 24, 1899.

A Reply to Bishop Potter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thanks to THE NEW YORK TIMES for giving its readers the practical and convincing reply of Col. Henry H. Hadley respecting the saloon question, than whom no one is more competent to deal with the subject in all its varied aspects. If the press will give the same widespread publicity to this reply as to the apparently misunderstood intent of the Bishop's remarks, it will offer some valuable education in an intelligent way.

CARLOS A. BUTLER.

New York, Jan. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Supplying the Facts.

She—How long has your friend been bald?

He—He was born that way.

She—Indeed!—Chicago Record.

Too Late Then.

"Pa, did you know ma long before you married her?"

"No, my boy, I didn't know her until long after I married her!"—Boston Traveler.

Was Gathered In.

Watkyns—What did you say to your wife, anyhow, when you proposed?

Bjones—Well—I—er—well—the fact is, Mrs. Bjones was a widow when I married her.—Somerville Journal.

Satisfied.

Opulent Father-in-Law—What ails you, George? Since you have married you seem to have lost all your ambition.

George—Well, you see, Sir, I reached the height of my ambition when I became your son-in-law.—Harlem Life.

"ALL IN THE LEAFY DARKNESS."

Virginia Woodward Cloud in The Denver Republican.

All in the leafy darkness, when sleep had
passed me by,
I knew the surging of the sea—
Though never wave were nigh.
All in the leafy darkness, unbroken by a
star,
There came the clamorous call of day,
While yet the day was far.
All in the leafy darkness, woven with bushes
deep,
I heard the vulture wings of fear
Above me tireless sweep;
The sea of doubt, the dread of day, upon
me surged and swept,
All in the leafy darkness
And while the whole world slept.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will give a large dinner at her residence, 677 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow evening in honor of Miss Virginia Fair and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Belmont's son. This will follow the dance given by Mr. William K. Vanderbut this evening at his residence in honor of the young couple.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has issued cards for a large dinner to be given at her residence, 2 East Sixty-first Street, very shortly in honor of Mrs. Henry T. Sloane.

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Many friends will be sorry to learn of the painful accident which has happened to Miss Constance Wright of Hempstead. Miss Wright fell recently on the ice when skating and has fractured her arm in two places and hurt severely the fingers of one hand. Mrs. Isaac Wright, her mother, who has also been quite ill, has recovered.

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The Strollers give a very representative entertainment this afternoon. Their rooms on Broadway, on the floors above Brown's chop house, will be thrown open for a tea. These rooms are most artistic, and are decorated with the poster and photograph collections of Mr. Robert Sands, the President. The poster room is quite a wonder. The Strollers are composed of many men in fashionable society, writers, musicians, actors, and those in Bohemia. The idea to-day is to bring together all these elements. A number of very charming actresses and an equal delegation from the very fashionable set of women have been asked to receive together. The Reception Committee is composed of men as well known in society as Creighton Webb, Robert Sands, James De Wolfe Cutting, and James Lawrence Breese, with a sprinkling of leading men and dramatic critics.

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The theatre club organized by Miss McAllister and Miss Charlotte Pell attended the performance of "Because She Loved Him So" at the Madison Square Theatre last evening and were afterward entertained at supper by the Misses Gibert at their residence, 107 East Sixteen Street.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gordon Stedman of 15 West Thirty-fourth Street gave a small dance at their residence last evening, at which about seventy guests were present. Mrs. Stedman, who is a sister of Mrs. George B. McClellan, Sr., and Mrs. Marcy Raymond, received with her nieces, the Misses Johnson of Hartford, and Miss May Russell of Hartford. Mrs. Marcy, Mrs. Stedman's mother, and Mrs. Raymond, her sister, also received with her. Mrs. Stedman wore a gown of white satin embroidered in silver. There was no cotillion, but general dancing filled the evening, both before and after supper, which was served about midnight. The guests were chiefly drawn from the younger set, which figures at the junior cotillions and the more prominent dancing classes.

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The second and last of the dances known as Les Cendrillons or the Cinderella dances took place in Sherry's large ballroom last evening. The women who received were Mrs. Henry Dupont, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Alfred Pell, Mrs. J. W. Miller, and Mrs. John S. Barnes. The Austrian military band played for the cotillion, which began soon after 10 o'clock and closed a few minutes after midnight. This was led by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, and was the most spirited cotillion of the Winter. The favors which were given out in two of the figures were vari-colored gauze sashes, ribbons ornamented with bells, and silver photograph frames. Among the patronesses who were present were Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Mrs. Francis H. Cabot, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. George de Clark, Mrs. R. James Cross, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. C. Temple Emmet, Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt, Mrs. Robert P. Huntington, and Mrs. John G. Neeser.

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Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, formerly Miss Helen Suydam, gave a dinner of forty-four covers at her residence, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, last evening, which was followed by a dance, to which a score or more of added guests came. Both dinner and dance were in honor of Miss Justine Cutting, the daughter of Mr. Bayard Cutting, and a niece of Mr. Fulton Cutting. The dinner was a very elaborate one, and the decorations of the tables as well as those of the supper tables were American Beauty roses. Palms and ferns were placed here and there in the halls and first floor rooms. Mrs. Cutting, with Miss Cutting, received the guests. The cotillion, which began about 11 o'clock, was led by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Miss Cutting. The favors were bags and fans, paper cutters and pencil holders of silver, jeweled orders and distaffs twined with ribbons and roses. The guests were chiefly of the very young set. The dance was the prettiest of the small private dances of the season.

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Mrs. William Douglas Sloane gave a second large entertainment in the George W. Vanderbilt house, which she is occupying this Winter, last evening. This took the form of a musicale, and some 300 guests were present to enjoy the singing of Mme. Nordica, Mr. Bispham, and the playing of the Adamowski Quartet. The music began about 10:30 P. M., and the guests filled the large picture gallery in which the artists appeared, and overflowed into the second picture gallery. The beautiful and spacious rooms were decorated very simply with palms and loose flowers, placed here and there. The programme was as follows:

1. Quartet in D major, Tschaikowsky; Allegro—Andante.
   The Adamowski Quartet.
2. Die Ehre Gottes, Beethoven; Serenade and Erl King, Schubert.
   Mr. David Bispham.
3. Violin Solos: Melodie, Paderewski; Gypsy Dance, Nachez.
   Mr. T. Adamowski.
4. Chere Nuit, Bachelet.
   Mme. Nordica.
5. Andante and Variations from Quartet, Op. 18, Beethoven.
   The Adamowski Quartet.
6. Longing, Schlesinger; To Electra, Maude Valérie White; Danny Deever, Walter Damrosch.
   Mr. David Bispham.
7. Si Mes Vers Avaient des Ailes, Hahn; Junge Lieder, Brahms; Spring Song, O. Weil.
   Mme. Nordica.
8. Duet from "Marriage of Figaro," Mozart.
   Mme. Nordica and Mr. Bispham.
   Mr. E. Romaine Simmons, Accompanist.

A buffet supper was served at midnight. The menu, served by Sherry, was as follows:

SERVICE CHAUD.
Bouillon.
Huitres Bechemef aux Truffes.
Croquettes de Ris de Veau.
Terrapin.
SERVICE FROID.
Galantine de Chapon. Jambon de Virginia Glace.
Aspic de Foie Gras. Pate de Gibier.
Mayonaise a la Reine.
Salade Lakme.
Rillettes de Tours. Sandwiches Assortis.
Glace.
Moules Fantaisies. Biscuits Assortis.
Gateaux. Bonbons.
Marrons Glaces. Cerises au Fondantes.
Café.

Among the guests present were ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Virginia Fair, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Burden, Miss Burden, Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Sloane, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. R. Duncan Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Gerald Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, the Misses Hewitt, Erskine Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor, Miss Coster, Miss Josephine Johnson, Miss Bend, Mrs. George Bend, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Heber Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Miss Morgan, Creighton Webb, Louis Webb, Alfonso de Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, Eliot Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Brown, J. H. Hammond, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Clapp, Miss Clapp, the Rev. Dr. Green, Miss Greer, Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Randolph.

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After several days of comparative dullness, society resumed yesterday its round of gayeties, and there will be crowded into the end of the week entertainments, dances, dinners, and receptions. The springlike weather induces many to go driving in the Park, and the brougham on Fifth Avenue was an exception, while the landau, with women in pretty gowns more suggestive of April than January, was met with at every turn. The sewing classes are small receptions and musicales, and the second meeting of the one organized by Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Frelinghuysen, and other fashionable matrons for the benefit of the Lying-In Hospital held its double meeting at Mrs. Frederic Bronson's on Madison Avenue and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's on Washington Square. Mrs. Leonard, a contralto singer, and Karl Grienauer, the 'cellist, were the entertainers on the programme at Mrs. Bronson's, and Miss McFarland, the pianist; Miss Ballade, violinist, and Mrs. Trippen, the 'cellist, played at Mrs. Bryce's. This began the day's social pleasures, followed by many receptions, dinners, the Sloane and the Foote musicales, and three large dances.

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The dance to be given this evening at the residence of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt will be one of the handsomest of the season. There will be a cotillion, the favors for which were ordered quite a long time ago. It will be a stag cotillion, and the leader will dance alone. There will be the usual informal dancing before supper and the cotillion afterward. It is understood that the dance is given for Miss Fair and William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Many will go to the opera, and afterward from there to the dance.

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The weekly meeting of the Knickerbocker Whist Club was held last evening at the residence of Mr. Horace Barry. This club has among its members Miss de Peyster, Mrs. Van Beverhout Thompson, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, Mr. Stacy Clark, Mrs. Cooper, Miss Bibby, and Mrs. Fraser. At the Carnegie Chambers the Shakespearean dances were given in which Miss Draper, Mr. Roland Harvey, Miss Marie Brooks, Miss Agnes Sheffield, Mr. Andrew Rogers, Mr. Richard Irvin, Miss Eleanore Stuart Patterson, Miss Elizabeth Dodge, and Mr. Clinton Morse took part.

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There were among the dinners those given by Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest and Mrs. William B. Hoffman. The receptions were many, and included the last of the series given by Mrs. Lindley Chapin and Miss Chapin, 5 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Albert Gallatin, 40 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt, 39 East Thirty-fifth Street; Mrs. Cravath, 107 East Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. Reginald Arnold, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, the Misses Dunham, and Mrs. Hamilton Cary at her house, 801 Fifth Avenue. This is the first entertainment given by Mrs. Carey since her marriage, last year. Mrs. William Bliss and the Misses Barnes gave a reception, with music and dancing, at their apartments at Sherry's.

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To-day Miss Ruth Lawrence will entertain for Mrs. Pelham Clinton, who received yesterday with Mrs. Arnold, and who was given a large dinner last evening. Mrs. John di Zerega this evening will have a dinner for Chauncey Depew. Mrs. Oscar Livingston will have the last of her series of days. On Washington Square Mrs. Pierre Lorillard will receive informally, Mrs. Henry De Forest will also have a day, and at Mrs. George Blanchard's the Hungarian Band will play, and Mrs. Albert Gallatin will have a dinner.

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Owing to last evening's meeting of the Cinderella dancing class, the Knickerbocker Riding Club postponed its opening ride until this evening. It will in future have rides at Durland's every Thursday. Mr. Schuyler Schieffelin is President of the club, and among its members are Miss Frances Pell, Miss Ethel Barclay, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Bessie Sands, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Miss Thompson, Miss Lucette Banks, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, Mrs. Wilbur Matthews, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heaton. Miss Grace Henop is at the head of the Invitation Committee, and the Supper Committee consists of Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Ethel Barclay, Miss Eleanor Thomas, and Miss Henrietta Schroeder.

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In dances this evening is very rich, and each of the different sets is

TO PAY CUBAN SOLDIERS

Rumor that We Will Lend $3,000,000 Does Not Satisfy Them.

THINK IT SHOULD BE MORE

Twenty Thousand People Are Being Fed at the Expense of the United States.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—A rumor has been in circulation during the last few days that the United States will lend $3,000,000, to be applied in part payment of arrears of pay claimed by the Cuban soldiery. It has provoked some strong criticism, the argument being that if the customs were in the hands of the Cubans the first thing done would be to pay the Cuban soldiery in full, and that, therefore, the United States, holding ample customs receipts as security, could and should advance more than $3,000,000.

The Executive Committee of the Cuban Assembly makes public a document, the importance of which lies in the fact that the committee should have deemed its publication necessary. The following extracts will give an idea of its character:

The committee learns that some excitement prevails because of the smallness of the sum which it is reported the United States will loan to pay the Cuban troops. Although the reports of excitement are exaggerated, the committee thinks it necessary to recommend to the civilian and military elements concord, unity, and the best discipline.

As yet it has not been officially announced how much the United States will lend or what the manner of payment will be. The Cuban Assembly's commission to lay the case before the Washington Government will soon return, and judgment should be suspended until the facts are known. This assembly is properly the representative and head of the revolutionary element. Our duty is fully to examine into the conditions that face us and to recommend the course of action to be pursued. We have in the past wisely directed the action of the people and are fully able to continue to do so.

The people should have confidence in the assembly and obey its rulings and the recommendations we believe necessary. We recommend quietude and discretion. We do not see cause for great anxiety. Should there be such, the Executive Committee will fulfill its duty, and the first meeting of the assembly will inform the people of all that is transpiring, so as to enable them to judge fairly.

The Havana papers give prominence to this address, saying that the voice of the Cuban Assembly, through the Executive Committee, should be listened to and heeded.

Twenty thousand persons are fed daily in Cuba at the expense of the United States. The machinery of the military administration is working toward the relief of 15,000 or 20,000 more, and probably another million rations will be required in addition to the 2,000,000 ordered on the 1st of the month. Since Jan. 10 1,300,000 rations have been sent to department and district commanders. The supply ship Comal, now on her way around the island, is disembarking the remainder of the 2,000,000 rations ordered for Cuba on Jan. 1. Yesterday she landed 115,000 rations at Matanzas, and she is due to deposit 100,000 at Nuevitas tomorrow. Then she will proceed to Cienfuegos, afterward coming to Havana.

Reports received by Gov. Gen. Brooke from Matanzas show that there are 19,000 destitute persons outside the cities in that province. Dr. de la Calla, who was sent to Pinar del Rio, reports that there are 4,000 destitute in that department. Dr. Escheverria, who has been collecting information in the Province of Santa Clara and the Cities of Matanzas Province, reports that about 11,000 need food, on his estimates, while Gen. Leonard Wood, now in Havana, is able to say that Santiago Province is not in need of further rations.

THE SANTIAGO REVENUE ISSUE.

Governor General Brooke and Gen. Wood Reach an Understanding.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—As the result of a conference between Gov. Gen. Brooke and Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, a mutual understanding has been reached regarding the customs receipts at Santiago.

Santiago's $280,000 will not be used in other provinces, but will be mortgaged to defray the cost of works now under way. The sum of $80,000 is required for the water works at Santiago alone.

Roadmakers Strike in Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 26.—Two hundred men who had been engaged in road making in this district went on strike to-day. They had been receiving $1 per day, and want $1.25 with rations.

More Troops for Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The military forces in Cuba are to be reinforced by the Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers, now at Macon, Ga. Orders to sail from Charleston were issued to-day.

WRECK OF THE HAWKSDALE.

Three of the Crew Were Drowned on Long Sand.

MARGATE, England, Jan. 26.—A large ship ashore on Long Sand and apparently sinking was found to-day to be the British ship Hawksdale, Capt. Steele, from Hamburg for Melbourne. The Margate lifeboat saved seven of her crew and the Clacton-on-Sea lifeboat saved seventeen more. Three of those who were on board the Hawksdale, including the pilot, were drowned by the capsizing of one of the ship's boats.

The Hawksdale was a steel ship, built at Londonderry in 1890. She registered 1,723 tons, hailed from Liverpool, and belonged to P Iredale & Porter of that port.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

Sir Matthew White Ridley Thinks It Better Than a Formal Alliance.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Sir Matthew White Ridley, Secretary of State for the Home Department, was the principal speaker this evening at a great Unionist demonstration at Blackpool.

Referring to the historical events of the past year, and particularly to the Hispano-American war, the Home Secretary said that while the absolute neutrality of Great Britain had not been properly appreciated by one of the contestants, the English people had been gratified at the good feeling which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain. The results of the war had been to make the United States an important factor, not only in Asiatic, but possibly also European politics, and to bring America face to face with some of the colossal problems and difficulties which Great Britain had long experienced.

"This," he continued, "is a serious event for the great powers of the world, but it is not likely to be disadvantageous to the British Empire, which gladly acknowledges the kindly sympathy and the sense of common objects now animating alike the citizens of Great Britain and the United States, and which feels that the continuance of the growth of this feeling must tend to the peace and prosperity of the world. The growth of such a feeling is far better than the formal alliance suggested by some."

BURGLARS RETURN £40,000.

The Robbery of a London Bank Takes a Spectacular Turn.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The robbery of over £60,000 from Parr's Bank in this city on Monday last, which has been the sensation of the week, took a dramatic turn to-day, when the Chairman of the bank announced, at a meeting of the shareholders, that £40,000 in the biggest notes had been returned to the bank by post.

The robbery, apparently, was a most daring crime. The thief is supposed to have walked boldly behind the counter where there were over 100 clerks at work, to have opened a drawer, taking a parcel of notes, and walked out of the bank undetected. American thieves are suspected of having been concerned in the theft of the notes, as it is said several Americans were noticed loitering recently about the premises. The police are again utterly helpless.

Thirty-six one-thousand-pound notes and twenty-two five-hundred-pound notes figured in the robbery. Most of these have now been returned, and the remainder of the notes are practically unnegotiable.

The Chairman of the bank also announced that the Bank of England had promised to pay this amount, the £47,000, £40,000 of which had been returned. The remainder of the money was in notes of smaller amounts which could be easily passed, and might therefore be considered lost.

The shareholders greeted this unexpected announcement with enthusiasm, especially as it was accompanied by a declaration of a dividend of 19 per cent.

UNITED STATES LOSES ITS CASE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Justice Bigham, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, decided promptly in favor of Pelley Brothers, the shipbrokers, in the suit of the United States against them to recover £5,300 paid the brokers on April 21, 1898, on two six-hundred-ton colliers by Lieut. Sims, who was then Acting Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy in London, that amount being 10 per cent. of the total sum, £53,000, for which the shipbrokers agreed on April 21 to deliver the colliers.

It was claimed on behalf of the United States that Pelley Brothers, according to the contract, were to deliver the colliers "as soon as possible," and that they promised verbally that one of them was to be ready in twenty-four hours and the other in forty-eight hours, but that they failed to deliver the ships before the neutrality proclamation of April 26, claiming they were unable to get them ready in time to do so. The case hinged on whether a state of war existed on April 22, when the owners ceased their preparations to fit out the ships. They testified that they sounded the Foreign Office on the subject and were informed that they might be liable under the Foreign Enlistment act if they carried out their contract.

The Justice said they did what he hoped any English gentleman would do under the circumstances. He himself believed that war existed on April 21, and there was no ground to insinuate that the brokers acted in bad faith. They were entitled to keep the money under a clause of the contract which provided that it should be retained if a state of war prevented delivering the ships.

Serious Strike Riots in Russia.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Moscow: "There have been serious strike riots in the cotton mills of the St. Petersburg district. The police, while attempting to raid the workmen's barracks in order to arrest a strike ringleader, were attacked by the workmen, one policeman being killed. The Cossacks were then summoned, and they literally stormed the barracks, fighting their way from floor to floor, assailed with bricks, other missiles, and boiling water. The workmen were eventually forved into the garrets, where the Cossacks severely flogged them with whips and arrested two hundred. It is said that the Cossacks flogged men, women, and children indiscriminately."

The Strike of Dock Men in Colombia.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 26.—Matters in connection with the strike of dockmen and railway employes here and at Panama are growing worse rather than better. The steamer Alliance, which arrived here last Tuesday, is lying idle and all business is paralyzed. There have been no freight trains from Panama to-day. Several Panama laborers who were recently brought to Colon to join the strike here, have returned to Panama. This afternoon a deputation of Panama strikers arrived at Colon with a view of strengthening the mutual claims. The military was ordered to charge a mob of Spaniards attempting to prevent passenger trains from leaving Panama. Police are riding on all the switch engines.

Carlist ex-Deputy Holds a Reception.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says: "Señor Mellas, the Carlist Deputy who was expelled from the last Cortes, in May, 1898, for a speech in the Chamber in which he used a Scriptural quotation referring to 'an unfortunate nation whose Kings are boys,' has just held a reception near Murcia. It was attended by Carlists enough to fill thirty coaches. A riot is reported to have taken place at Penaranda de Bracamonte, in which a rioter was killed and a Sergeant wounded."

China's New Director of Railroads.

PEKING, Jan. 26.—An imperial decree has been published dismissing Hou-yu-Fen from the directorate of the railroads, on the ground of maladministration, and appointing Hsu-Ching-Cheng, a member of the Tsung-li-Yamen, to be Director of Railroads. The German and British Ministers intend to enter a protest against this action.

Earthquakes Throughout Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 26.—A severe earthquake shock, which was felt throughout this island on Saturday morning, was followed by another on Tuesday night, the direction being west to east. No damage has been reported. The Northern West Indies are geographically cut off. The reason is unknown, but in all probability it is due to an earthquake.

Many Russian Troops Dying in China.

ODESSA, Jan. 26.—According to a dispatch received here from Port Arthur, the Russian post in the Liau-Tong Peninsula of China, bad water is causing terrible mortality among the Russian troops. Two hundred and fifteen died during the months of November and December, and the average mortality is now four deaths daily.

A Jamaica Village Swept by Fire.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 26.—The town of Porus, the inland terminus of the central line of the Jamaica Railroad, has been almost destroyed by fire, involving heavy losses. There were no fatalities, however. The fire raged unopposed, owing to the want of water.

Americans Made Knights of St. Olaf.

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 26.—United States Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota, the American Commissioner to the Bergen Exhibition, and Mr. O. A. Thorp of Chicago have been gazetted Knights o St. Olaf.

MADE BABY AND SELF AT HOME.

Mrs. Knowlton Took Possession of the Office of Paterson's Poormaster and Demanded Justice.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Ellsworth Knowlton of 214 Jane Street, Hoboken, brought proceedings against Jacob Grobski of this city a few days ago for the support of her eleven-months-old child, of which she claims he is the father. Grobski was arrested and a day was set for the trial.

On the day appointed she was about to enter the courtroom to testify against him, when a friend of Grobski called her to one side and, showing her a fifty-dollar bill, said he would give it to her if she would sign a certain paper. She accepted the offer and was detained outside the courtroom long enough to have the case dismissed for non-appearance. It turned out that the paper she signed set forth that she did not desire further to prosecute the case.

She went away, and nothing more was heard of her until yesterday, when she came from Hoboken and demanded that Recorder George B. Senior do something to compel Grobski to support the child. She was told that she had signed a release and nothing could be done for her. She answered that she had been tricked, and refused to leave the courtroom. She was ordered out, but said she would return and camp with her baby in the city offices until justice was done to her.

True to her word she appeared in the Recorder's office this morning, took off the child's cloak and bonnet, and then her own wrap and hat, and prepared to stay. After while she took up the wraps and the bundle of baby clothing she had brought with her and crossed to the office of Poormaster Jacob Ryerson, where she made herself at home. She piled the baby's clothing on top of the safe, put the little one's coat and her own wrap on Mr. Ryerson's desk, and made herself and the child comfortable in the Poormaster's easy chair. Mr. Ryerson could not induce her to leave. The baby became fretful, and the mother got up and walked back and forth in the railed-off portion of the office and sang it to sleep.

The Poormaster went out and consulted with the Recorder, then with the police officials, then with the City Council, and finally telephoned to the Mayor himself. None of them interfered, however, and Mr. Ryerson had to transact his business with the woman and the baby behind his desk.

Finally, after much talk, she was induced to accept a pass to the Almshouse, good for the night. She and the baby are there now, and she says she is going to stay until her object is obtained, unless she is driven out, in which case she is going to return to Mr. Ryerson's office.

ROSENTHAL THE PIANIST.

His Fifth Recital Given at Carnegie Hall Last Night.

Mr. Moritz Rosenthal, the famous Roumanian pianist, gave his fifth recital last night at Carnegie Hall. The large auditorium was quite filled, and the assembly was of an attentive and enthusiastic disposition. Mr. Rosenthal's programme was as follows: Prelude and fugue in D minor, Bach; "La Tendre on la Fleurie Nannette," Couperin sonata, Scarlatti; sonata in B minor, Chopin; "Schlummerlied," Schumann; minuet, Schubert; variations on a theme by Paganini, Brahms; preludes and "Chant Polonais," Chopin; romanza and "Papillons," Rosenthal, and the "Hexameron," by composers too numerous to mention. This programme was well chosen for a complete and satisfactory display of the pianist's powers, and it enabled him to combine in one recital not only a wide variety of styles, but all the peculiarities of his own personality as a performer.

Each successive hearing of Mr. Rosenthal deepens the conviction, made by his playing when he first returned to us this season, that, while he has grown much in his art, he has not opened for himself any new realms of emotional experience. In technic, in touch, and in the details of conception he has became a finer, a more interesting, and a more surpassing artist; but he has not penetrated further toward the soul of music. He still plays with matchless skill that kind of music which calls for the clearest, smoothest, and most liquid delivery of runs, and also that whose melodic structure courts most winningly the individual tonal peculiarities of the piano. These kinds of music draw out the highest of the purely pianistic gifts with which Mr. Rosenthal is so richly endowed. But whenever he is called upon to do things which are not obviously pianistic specialties, he reveals a poverty of absolute musical thought.

The music of Bach, for instance, seems to appeal to Mr. Rosenthal only by its capacity as a medium for piano effects, and he plays such things as the Bach number on last night's programme with hard, glassy tone and forced contrast in dynamics. The reflective, intimate nature of Bach's music is lost in his endeavor to make resounding climaxes and to give a tone-color which he thinks suitable to the profound intellectuality of the matter in hand. In his reading of the Couperin and Scarlatti numbers there was a beautful clearness, coupled with a most admirable repose; but the classicism of his reading was cold rather than suavely serene.

In the Chopin sonata all his best and worst qualities were brilliantly displayed. He overaccentuated the cantabile theme of the first movement, so that its rhythm was distorted and its song-like character more than half obliterated. The rapid part of the scherzo he played in a manner that commands only the warmest praise. In clarity, in touch, in warmth of color, it was perfect, and one felt for the time as if in the presence of a real pianoforte genius. But in the last movement he wholly destroyed the good impression by taking a break-neck tempo, muddling everything by his extreme rapidity and inordinate use of the "loud" pedal and by outright pounding in the concluding measures.

The Schumann "Schlummerlied" was played reposefully and with fine singing tone, and the middle part of the Schubert minuet was performed exquisitely. In the Brahms number Mr. Rosenthal was in his own province, for he disposed of its stupendous difficulties with incomparable ease and brilliancy. And it should be added that he played the waltz variation with lovely nuancing. The Chopin preludes were played neatly, and the "Chant Polonais" with immense brilliancy, but without warmth of color or feeling. The audience seemed most delighted with his performance of the last movement of the Chopin sonata, but it is impossible to escape the belief that the pleasure was largely the outcome of amazement at his great display of speed and force. In those numbers which he played most thoughtfully Mr. Rosenthal showed too much deliberation in the preparation of his effects, and gave the impression of an analyzer in the act of analyzing rather than of one presenting the synthetic results of private study. But when all is said, Mr. Rosenthal is an interesting player, and his technical triumphs are such as to excite admiration.

SARDOU AND OUR FLORISTS,

Dramatist and Foreign Actors Enlightened as to the Value Boston Places on Wreaths.

For original business methods there live florists in Boston who can easily outdo New York tradesmen and throw those of Chicago into fits of envy. It was only two weeks ago that one caused to be spread far and wide a tale of the sale of a thirty-thousand-dollar "Mrs. Lawson Carnation," and yesterday came another story shaded with imprecations from actors in this country and Europe.

It was shortly after Miss Davenport's death last September that a number of actors in London and Paris received prepaid cable messages announcing the death of Miss Davenport and asking if the recipients would not like to have wreaths put on her grave. The messages were signed by a Boston florist and were as courteous as the brevity of a cable message would admit. All felt pleased of course to pay this last tribute to the actress and cabled to the sender, "yes."

Three weeks ago, Victorien Sardou in Paris received a bill which ran something like this:

"M. Victorien Sardou, Dr.:
"To flowers placed on Miss Davenport's grave.....$110."

The illustrious dramatist indulged in vigorous language and then wrote a letter to Miss Elizabeth Marbury, Sardou's agent in this country, running thus:

"I cannot make out the inclosed bill at all. Either flowers must be a very expensive luxury in America, or else the person who made out this account, by mistake sent my bill in dollars instead of in francs. It is true that in answer to a prepaid message from the florist, I did give him authority to place a wreath on poor Miss Davenport's grave, but if floral wreaths cost so much as all this, I do not see how any of you good Americans can afford to die."

The bill was inclosed with the letter. Miss Marbury paid no attention to it until three days ago when the florist, evidently impatient, sent her a letter saying that if she did not settle M Sardou's bill at once he would "draw on her at sight."

"Outrageous," said Miss Marbury. "The very idea that flowers in September should cost that much."

It was during this state of indignation that Miss Olga Nethersole came in to pay a morning call.

"What do you think?" said Miss Marbury in indignant tones. "Just look at that!" And she handed the bill and letter to Miss Nethersole.

The actress laughed heartily.

"My wreath cost me only $60," said she, and then Miss Nethersole related a story to her astonished friend.

Miss Nethersole was in London when Miss Davenport died. She received a cable worded like M. Sardou's, and hastened to cable "Yes." She thought no more of the matter until one day just before sailing she met Charles Wyndham. That actor was in a state of mind.

"Look at this!" he cried. "This is a Boston florist's bill, and he has charged me $75 for putting a wreath on Miss Davenport's grave."

Miss Nethersole met Beerbohm Tree and he was angry. His bill was $100. Then presently bulletins from enraged Englishmen and Englishwomen began to float about her. Sir Henry Irving was almost paralyzed by receiving a bill, "One wreath, $90."

So far as is known, Miss Nethersole is the only one who has paid the Boston florist.

DRAMATIC STUDENTS' MATINEE.

Pupils of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft School Act Creditably.

Students of the Stanhope-Wheatcroft Dramatic School gave their first matinée of this season at the Madison Square Theatre yesterday. The programme consisted of "At Sundown," an original drama by George Totten Smith, followed by a two-sketch comedy by Carrie V. Schuellerman, "Sunshine and Shadow." The afternoon's entertainment was concluded with scenes from Shakespeare and Sheridan, including the balcony scene and the potion scene from "Romeo and Juliet"; Act 5 and part of Scene 1 from "Much Ado About Nothing," and the closet scene from "The School for Scandal."

The students acquitted themselves creditably in their parts, and the attendance, which was by invitation, filled every available seat in the theatre.

ART AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

For some time past Mr. John Elderkin of the Lotos Club has been observed in deep conference with Mr. William H. Fuller. This started a rumor of a forthcoming exhibition of the works of Claude Monet at the club, for it is known that Mr. Fuller was one of the earliest of American art collectors to become impressed by Monet, and that Mr. Elderkin has furtively expressed admiration for that artist's works. The rumored exhibition is now a fact, and the mask is off.

It seems almost impossible to realize that it is hardly fifteen years since the works of Monet and some of his followers, Pissarro, Renoir, Sisely, and Degas, were first shown here to be universally condemned and even reviled. Even Mr. Fuller bought timorously in those days of the man he so much admired, and the early example "On the Cliff," owned by him and now displayed with twenty-one other examples of the great French Pleinarist at the Lotos Club was for a time only shown by stealth to a few of his trusted friends.

Fifteen years have brought much of art knowledge and cultivation, however, to America and the Americans, and those who have followed the progress of art at all intelligently and closely have come to realize how meaningless the word "impressionism" with the suggestion of bad art it has carried here has become, and to also realize that the leader and founder of the so-called impressionistic school in France is one of the greatest of landscape painters. So Mr. Fuller and Mr. Elderkin have done well to give us the present display which, although small, is the best selected and arranged, and the most representative exhibit of Monet's works ever made here. Mr. Fuller, himself, contributes a monograph on Monet and his paintings to the catalogue, so well and appreciatively written as to constitute almost the last word on the subject. Mr. Fuller persists in writing these admirable monographs on painters of his adoration, art critics and writers will find their occupation and usefulness gone.

To quote Mr. Fuller, "Monet's paintings are the expression of a sensitive, original, and forceful personality. His pictures are original in expression and full of the qualities of a sincere and highly gifted man. He sees nature sympathetically and he paints it pictorially." Born in 1840, in Paris, Monet, after a youth spent at Havre, where he developed a taste for drawing and painting, and came under the influence of Boudin, who advised him to paint out of doors, he returned to Paris in 1863 to study under the classicist, Gleyre. He rebelled against Gleyre's teaching and tenets, and with Renoir and Sisely devoted himself to painting out of doors. His artist ion pictures in 1865 was accepted, as was also that of 1866, but the pictures he sent in 1867 and the three successive years were refused. The artist bided his time, and in 1880 sent in the superb, "Le Glacons Sur La Seine," now owned by Mr. H O. Havemeyer, only to have it refused. Since then he has not sent a picture to the Salon.

It is impossible in brief space to do more than notice in general the pictures in the present remarkable display—the most remarkable, the most interesting, and the most important that the Lotos Club has ever made. Collectively they run the full gamut of the artist's powers, and emphasize his rare versatility. One picture, that of the Cathedral at Rouen, loaned by Thomas Kirby, towers above the rest as the cathedral tower itself rises majestically over the old buildings that surround its base. It is almost an inspired picture, filled with vague mystery and suggestiveness. It was painted at early morning when the mysterious triple gates are faintly illuminated by some interior light, and the tower, grand and imposing, rears itself into the heavens out of a gray mist made pearly by the advancing sunshine. It is more of a vision than a picture, and with its exquisite blending of tone and soft color, may best be called a dream. Next to this picture should be placed "The Sunset at Etretat," the great cliff, with its hollowed-out passageway; the calm, opalescent ocean, heaving with restrained force, and low in the west the red ball of the setting sun, dropping into gray clouds. There is a sense of vastness and of power in this canvas which few painters have ever equaled.

In strong contrast is the "Morning at Antibes," also loaned by Mr. Fuller, a canvas filled with the warm, soft atmosphere of the South, a rich light falling on old walls, and illumining the delicate soft foliage of the trees. "Belle Isle," owned by A. A. Pope, has splendid atmosphere, rich, full color, and a breeziness and truthfulness found in few marines. The familiar series of haystack pictures are represented by two excellent examples, "Hoar Frost" and "White Frost," owned respectively by A. A. Pope and James F. Sutton, the first clear in color and atmosphere, for the sun has risen and driven away the mist, and the second veiled in the delicate and diaphanous mist of dawn. Here, also, is the well-known "Wheat Field," loaned by Henry W. Cannon, with its rich color and clear air; "The Bridge" and "The Village," loaned by Frank Thompson of Philadelphia, the first notable for its tone as well as detail, the large and grand "Cliff at Etretat," with its opalescent green water and the varicolored strata of the cliff, and those rarely beautiful Autumn and Winter scenes on the Seine, owned by Mr. Fuller, tender in feeling and soft and delicious in color, and particularly "The Floating Ice on the Seine," a thoroughly satisfactory picture of a dull gray Winter's day with movement of floating ice down a river. There are delicate and delicious color and lovely sunlight in "Plum Blossoms," and rare sunlight and color in Mr. Cannon's "Cliff near Pourville."

The exhibition will be open to the members of the club to-day and until Wednesday next, and ladies will be admitted on Monday and Tuesday afternoons. The opportunity of seeing these representative works of the great French landscapist should not be missed.

A Musicale at Mrs. H. F. Dimock's.

An attractive musicale is to be given this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock. The Morgan String Quartet will be assisted by Miss Maud McCarthy, the child violinist, who will play Mendelssohn's violin concerto between the quartet numbers, Schubert's A minor, Op. 29, and Haydn's A major, Op. 33.

McCreery Mutual Aid Association.

The annual meeting of the James McCreery & Company's Employes' Mutual Aid Association was held last evening in Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The gathering was largely attended, and after the business meeting there was a musical entertainment, which was much enjoyed by the members present. This was followed by a supper served in the lower hall.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

It is very doubtful if Mme. Marie Brema, who is suffering from a severe cold, will make her appearance to-night in the performance of "Das Rheingold."

The costumes for the new Smith-De Koven opera "The Three Dragoons," which is to be produced at the Broadway Theatre on Monday, are from designs by Archie Gunn.

Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment has notified Gilmore & Tompkins and Rich & Harris that he and his command will be pleased to accept their invitations to witness Andrew Mack's performance of "The Ragged Earl" at the Academy of Music next week. A special night will be allotted to each company.

George H. Broadhurst's new play, "The Last Chapter," will be presented for the first time in Trenton, after which the company will fill a week's engagement in Washington, beginning Monday, Jan. 30. The play is scheduled by Charles Frohman to succeed "The Christian" at the Garden Theatre, opening March 6. During the interval it will be presented in a number of the large cities.

John Higgins, the champion English jumper, who injured himself last Monday night while endeavoring to perform his specialty at Koster & Bial's, and was compelled to abandon his act, is so badly hurt that it is doubtful if he will ever be able to perform again. His engagement, which was for eight weeks, will be left open for him, and if it is found that he will not be able to fulfill his contract the management prior to his departure for England will arrange a benefit for him.

The monthly musical calendar issued by Manager Savage of the Castle Square Opera Company announces the repertoire for the coming four weeks, beginning Monday. Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" will be the attraction for next week, followed the week of Feb. 6 with a double bill, "H. M. S. Pinafore" and Leoncavallo's "I Pagliacci" in English. Beginning the week of Feb. 13, Ambroise Thomas's opera "Mignon" will be given, and Verdi's "Rigoletto" is billed for the last week of the month.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of (to-morrow) Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—ADV.

AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND DEAD

Ex-Attorney General of the United States Killed by Apoplexy.

STRICKEN WHILE IN COURT

Was Arguing a Case Before the Supreme Bench—Lived Only Ten Minutes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Ex-Attorney General Augustus H. Garland was stricken with apoplexy while addressing the United States Supreme Court at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon and died within ten minutes. The occurrence came with startling and tragic unexpectedness, changing the usual calm and dignity of the court into temporary confusion, while the dying man was carried from the chamber in a futile effort to alleviate his condition.

When the court convened at noon Mr. Garland resumed an argument in the case of Towson vs. Moore, which began yesterday. There was a full bench, with the exception of Justices Brewer and White. Mr. Garland spoke calmly and with no evidences of agitation or effort. He had read from a law volume and had followed with the sentence: "This, Your Honors, is our contention."

As the last word was uttered Mr. Garland was seen to raise his hand and then gasp. He tottered and fell sidewise, striking against a chair and overturning it as he fell heavily to the floor. A succession of loud, deep gasps came from him as he lay on the floor. His associate in the case, Mr. Franklin Mackey, was at once by his side, and, with other counsel and officials, the head of the dying man was raised, his shoes removed and a draught of water given him. A deathly pallor had overspread his face, and this soon gave place to a deep purple, which foretold the gravity of the attack.

He was carried from the chamber across to the room of Chief Clerk McKenney, and there placed on a sofa. Senator Gallinger, who is a physician, was near at hand. A single glance told him that the attack would be fatal. Within ten minutes from the time of the stroke Mr. Garland breathed his last.

The court in the meantime had postponed the case in which Mr. Garland was engaged, and until the seriousness of the attack was known had proceeded with other business. Word of the tragedy was soon noised through the Capitol, and Senators and Representatives hurried to the courtroom. The two Arkansas Senators, Mr. Berry and Mr. Jones, were among the first to view the body, and following them was a long line of persons high in legislative and legal circles, who had been associated with Mr. Garland at various times in his long and notable public service.

After the death of Mr. Garland became known the Supreme Court, on the motion of Attorney General Griggs, adjourned until to-morrow.

Mr. Garland's two sons, who are living in this city, were telephoned for, and arrived after their father's death. It is said that never before in the history of the United States Supreme Court has an attorney been stricken with death while making an argument there. There have been cases in which counsel have fallen stricken with illness, but in these cases death has followed within a few minutes, as happened to-day.

Mr. Garland had been in poor health for several years, and some months ago was in the hospital for some weeks. His friends noticed when he was well enough to be out again that he had failed rapidly, and was growing feeble. Several weeks ago he was taken ill with the grip and had suffered from its effects ever since. He doctored himself by taking popular remedies, and it is understood had not considered his case serious enough to call a physician.

PUBLIC LIFE OF MR. GARLAND.

Prominent in the Confederacy and Later in National Politics.

Augustus Hill Garland was born at Covington, Tipton County, Tenn., June 11, 1832, but his family removed to Arkansas the following year, and he was educated partly in that State and partly in Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. Three years later he entered into partnership at Little Rock with Ebenezer Cummins, a distinguished Arkansas lawyer of that time.

Mr. Garland was absent from Arkansas during the discussion which was followed by the ordinance of secession in his State, but he was elected a delegate from Pulaski County to the convention which ultimately declared for secession. In the convention he was a constant opponent of the secessionists, and to him was largely due the fact that Arkansas was kept in the Union during the first session of the convention. Finally, however, seeing that war was inevitable, he voted in favor of the ordinance. He afterward represented the State in the Congress of the Confederacy, serving in both houses at different times, and was a member of the Senate at Richmond when the war was brought to a close.

When the cause of the South was finally lost, Mr. Garland returned to Little Rock and resumed the practice of law there. He found himself hampered, however, by the requirement of an "ironclad" oath from practitioners before the United States courts. This oath had originally been designed to exclude all voluntary participants in the rebellion from the tenure of Federal offices, and by a supplemental act had been extended to the attorneys of the Federal courts. Mr. Garland determined to test the constitutionality of this statute, and petitioned the Supreme Court for permission to practice before it without taking the oath. His brilliant argument on this occasion and the success he achieved brought him prominently before the country and at once established his legal reputation at the National capital.

The Legislature of Arkansas elected him to the United States Senate in 1867, but he was not permitted to take his seat in Congress. He was elected Governor of his State in 1874, and quietly took possession of his office on Nov. 12 of that year, much to the surprise and disappointment of his opponents, who had planned, amid the display incident to his inauguration to make a coup d'état and place Volney Voltaire Smith in the State House. In January, 1876, he was again elected to the Senate and, this time, took his seat at Washington without opposition. He was re-elected for six years in 1883.

When President Cleveland was first inaugurated his Cabinet included Mr. Garland as Attorney General. He served throughout Mr. Cleveland's first term. During the latter part of the administration he became involved in the notoriety incident to the petition for a dissolution of the Pan-American Electric Company, of which he was a stockholder.

Mr. Garland married, in 1853, a daughter of Capt. S. T. Sanders, who for thirty years filled the office of Clerk of Hempstead County, Ark. Three years ago one of his daughters committed suicide while suffering from melancholy, and her death is said to have affected him profoundly. His health was further impaired about a year ago, when his leg was broken in an accident, although he recovered the use of his limb. These circumstances made him unable to bear so serious a stroke as he suffered yesterday, and his death followed speedily.

Death of Mrs. T. Allston Brown.

The funeral of Mrs. T. Allston Brown, the wife of the well-known dramatic agent, who died Wednesday, will take place to-day from her home, 478 West Twenty-fourth Street. The interment will be in the family plot at Evergreens Cemetery. Mrs. Brown was fifty-seven years old, and was well known on the stage in the fifties. Her first appearance under the name of Fanny Clifford was made with the Marsh troupe of juvenile comedians. Later she played under her right name, Fanny Beckley, at Laura Keene's Theatre. Mrs. Brown had been sick for the last year, the result of a fall she received Nine weeks ago she contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia, and on Wednesday morning a hemorrhage of the lungs caused her death. She was married to Col. Brown in 1851, and then retired from the stage.

Miss Wendel Taken to a Sanitarium.

Miss Georgiana Wendel, who was removed from the Park Avenue Hotel to Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday, left the hospital last evening in charge of two nurses for a private sanitarium at Goshen, N. Y. Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, signed the papers for Miss Wendel's removal to the sanitarium, as the physicians appointed to inquire into her mental condition had declared her insane.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Charles Fayette Taylor.

Dr. Charles Fayette Taylor, a prominent orthopedic surgeon, died at Los Angeles on Wednesday from the grip. He had been an invalid for fifteen years, and had spent most of that time in California. He was born in Williston, Vt., on April 25, 1827. He was educated in the public schools, and in 1856 was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Vermont. Soon after this he came to this city to practice, but after a few months went to London to study the Swedish movement cure under Dr. Roth. On his return to this city he became interested in the treatment of deformed and crippled persons, and became a specialist on that branch of surgery. In 1866 he called the attention of Howard Potter, James Brown, and others to the need of a place where crippled poor could receive attention and treatment. As a result, the New York Orthopedic Dispensary was founded.

Dr. Taylor wrote several books and many articles, most of which were in relation to orthopedic surgery. His best-known books and articles are "The Theory and Practice of the Movement Cure," "The Mechanical Treatment of Pott's Disease of the Spine," and "The Mechanical Treatment of Hip Joint Disease." He received diplomas or medals for original exhibits at the Paris Exposition in 1867, at Vienna in 1873, and the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

Dr. Taylor was a corresponding member of the Imperial Vienna Medical Society, a charter member of the American Orthopedic Association, Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, a member of the New York County Medical Society, and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society. He leaves a wife and four children—Dr. Henry Ling Taylor and Miss Charlotte Taylor of this city, Mrs. Harold P. Brown of Montclair, N. J., and Mrs. John McCarthy of Plainfield, N. J.

Benjamin Eastwood.

Benjamin Eastwood, Rector Emeritus of the Church of the Good Shepherd at Pawtucket, R. I., died there yesterday. He was one of the best-known Episcopal clergymen in New England. He resigned as the rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd on July 1, 1898, after having served the people for twenty-five years. He was born in Olithero, Lancashire, England, July 4, 1825. He prepared for the ministry at the Berkeley Divinity School and was ordained Aug. 19, 1846. Shortly after he connected himself with the Wesleyan movement, but soon returned to the Episcopal Church. Later on he came to this country and found rectorships in Plymouth and Torrington, Conn., and nearly twenty-six years ago he was called to Pawtucket. On Aug. 19, 1896, he celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his service as a clergyman. He was known in literature as the author of two books, "Trials and Triumphs Among the Lowly" and "Cranberry Culture," the latter being considered a standard authority by growers of that fruit. He was a frequent contributor to The New York Tribune when that paper was under the control of Horace Greeley.

Obituary Notes.

ISADORE CHOYNSKI, father of Joe Choynski, the pugilist, died yesterday at San Francisco. He was sixty-four years of age. He was the editor of a Jewish paper, Public Opinion.

FREDERICK BARSTOW died at his home, 51 East Seventy-eighth Street, yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in Maine in 1851, and was Treasurer of the Hammond Typewriter Company. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

C. STANLEY HURLBUT, chief clerk in the office of President Frank Thomson of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday afternoon of consumption in Philadelphia. Mr. Hurlbut was about forty years old and enjoyed a wide acquaintance among railroad men all over the country.

NATHANIEL B. GARDNER, who was a Town Committeeman of Weshield, N. J., from 1891 to 1894, died at his home Wednesday from heart disease. He was one of the Superintendents of the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Works in this city. Mr. Gardner, who was sixty-one years of age, leaves a wife and one daughter.

JACOB VARIAN died at his home, 206 West Eighty-sixth Street, on Wednesday of a complication of diseases. He was seventy-five years old, and was born in the old Varian homestead at William's Bridge. He was educated in the public schools, and when a young man entered the employ of Jacob L. Dodge, wholesale provision dealer, later becoming a partner of Mr. Dodge. Mr Varian retired five years ago. He is survived by two sons.

W

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National Bank of Commerce
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Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1 500,000. Surplus, $1,250,000.

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PRIVATE WIRES.

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MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Call or send for our latest Customers' Special Stock Report. Long-distance telephone, 1447 Broad.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
New Orleans Traction Company
PREFERRED & COMMON STOCK.
In accordance with the agreement and plan of reorganization, holders of the above preferred and common stock are hereby notified to pay on or before FEBRUARY 10, 1899, the THIRD INSTALLMENT of 33⅓ per cent. of the amount payable on their stock, namely, Two ($2.00) Dollars per share on the preferred stock and One ($1.00) Dollar per share on the common stock.
R. M. WALMSLEY, Chairman,
E. W. CLARK, JR.,
JOHN C. RUSSELL,
Committee of Reorganization.

SINKING FUND NOTICE
ROANE IRON COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds Secured by Mortgage dated January 20, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed One hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the tenth day of February, 1899.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By G SHERMAN, Vice President.

American Air Power, International Air Power, Auto Truck Company
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
UNITED BANK BUILDING,
2 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Central Union Gas Co. of New Jersey
SUBSCRIPTIONS
PREFERRED STOCK
COMMON STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
ALEX. LE VINO,
Telephone 2431 Broad. 30 BROAD ST.

Tenn. Coal & Iron Co.
Bonds and Stocks Dealt In.
Send for our Second special report.
PAYSON & FOSTER,
BROKERS, 52 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND GAS & COKE CO.
SECURITIES DEALT IN.
Particulars upon application.
GEORGE P. TOBY
(Drexel Building.)
WALL AND BROAD STS., N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1207 CORT.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market broad and strong.

Another day of stupendous trading, another day of buoyancy, another day of the public's domination in Wall Street—yesterday's Stock Exchange record going again over the million-and-a-half mark, rising even beyond all recent record-breaking days.

A few stocks sagged in the face of the general advance, but the rule was improvement throughout the list. Efforts were made by professional speculators to force reactions at various times during the day, but raiding tactics got small attention. A new condition on the Stock Exchange is that, while a thousand people used to represent the active Wall Street trading element, there are now ten thousand men eagerly buying. Offices formerly empty are crowded now. Where one ticker used to stand lonesome all day long, three or four tickers are now in the same room, closely hedged in by competing participants in the market.

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Nobody is openly selling stocks except professional traders on the Stock Exchange. The professional trader has had half a dozen years of training upon the bear side. Nine out of ten profitable deals since 1895 have had to do with depression and smashes. Such education is hard to get over, and thus the "talent" on the Stock Exchange has been out of sympathy with the market's upward movement, has not only scorned opportunity to profit in the advances, but actually has fought the market's development step by step continuously—and expensively.

"The public" is a phrase which for years has been a Wall Street jest, and the average board room trader seems incapable of realizing what actually it can signify when seriously "the public" is, as now, actively and aggressively a factor in the security market.

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Of news developments yesterday none was of consequence enough to distract Stock Exchange attention. What news appeared was good news. Especially favorable were the indications conveyed by current reports of important railways—St. Paul and Atchison, representative properties, both making returns showing tremendous increases. And nearly every report which comes in continues to emphasize the fact that while gross earnings grow greater steadily the relative gain in net is similarly inspiriting.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of 80,500 threes, coupon, at 107½@107¾@107½.

In State bonds $5,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 96¾ and $12,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, of 1991, at 86½.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	⅝	Louis. & Nash.	¾
Am. Spirits pf.	1	Maryland Coal pf.	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅝	Met. Street Ry.	9
B. & O., all in. pd.	2	M. & St. Louis.	1¾
B. & O., when issued.	1¼	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1¼
Brn Rapid Transit.	1¾	M., K. & Texas.	1½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	2	National Biscuit	¼
Central Pacific	½	N. J. Central	1
Chicago & Alton.	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake.	½
Chicago & East Ill.	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	½
Chicago & E. Ill. pf.	½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	1	Norfolk & W.	½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1	Northern Pacific	1½
C., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Oregon Short Line	2
C., R. I. & P.	⅞	Oregon R. & N.	1
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	Pacific Coast	⅞
Col. S. 1st pf., when issued	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Col. Midland pf.	½	Peoria & Eastern	⅝
Commercial Cable	9	People's Gas, Chi.	2⅛
Consol. Ice	½	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Consol. Ice pf.	1	Rio G. West.	2½
Denver & R. G.	⅝	Rio G. West. pf.	1¾
Denver & R. G. pf.	¾	Rome, W. & O.	⅝
Erie 2d pf.	½	St. L. & San F.	2⅜
Gas., & T. H.	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	3¼
Federal Steel pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¼
Flint & P. M.	1¼	St. L. Southwest.	1
Gen. Electric	1¾	St. L. S. W. pf.	2½
Glucose Sugar	1¾	St. Paul & O.	¾
Glucose Sugar pf.	1½	Southern Pacific	¾
H. B. Claflin	⅞	Southern Ry.	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Southern Ry. pf.	1⅛
Kan. City, P. & G.	⅞	Stand. Dist. pf.	1
Kanawha & M.	1¼	Stand. R. & T.	⅝
Knick. Ice pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	2½
Kingston & Pem.	1¼	Third Avenue	½
Long Island	3½	U. S. Rubber	⅞
		U. S Rubber pf.	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	1½	Del., Lack. & West.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1½	Great North. pf.	¾
Am. Tobacco	⅝	International Paper.	1¼
Brook. Un. Gas	2½	Knickerbocker Ice	½
Canadian Pacific	1	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	N. Y. Central	⅛
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅛	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	2⅞
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	West. Union Tel.	⅝
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	½		
Consolidated Gas	2⅞		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Balt. & O. S. W. Inc. "B"	2¼	Long Is. Fy. 4½s.	1
Cleve. & Canton 1st, t. r.	1½	Ore. Sh. Line Inc. B.	2
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	2½	Peo. & East. 1st.	1⅝
Col. Mid. 1st.	1	St. L. & S. F. Con. 4s.	3¼
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	5½	St. L. S. W. 2d.	1½
Long Island Con. 5s.	2	Stand. R. & T. Inc.	2
		Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	2

Bonds Declined.

B'klyn Un. Gas 5s.	1
South Car. & Ga. 1st.	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $252,071,345; balance, $12,176,023; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $132,930.

Money on call in London at ¾ per cent. Rates of discount in open market, 2 1-16 per cent. for short and 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝@$4.82⅝ for sixty days, $4.84⅝@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85⅛ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛@5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long, and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94⅜, and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—10c premium. Boston—8@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

IN CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—At the opening of the Bourse to-day prices were strong, with Spanish 4s and mining shares leading. Realizations later, especially in De Beers Mines, caused a reaction, which at the close of the market affected the whole list, though the undercurrent was good. Rio Tintos were in great demand, made sharp rises, and closed easier, in sympathy with the reaction in copper.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. The favorable bank return had a good effect on the market, which was added to by the bank's belief that financial transactions are imminent. International securities were in good demand on Western reports, and mining shares were active.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—Foreign securities advanced on the Boerse to-day, Spanish 4s especially. American securities were firm.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced.—Union Pacific preferred, 1⅝, to 85¼; St. Paul, 1⅛, to 132⅝; Erie first preferred, ¾, to 43¼; Atchison, ⅛ to 24⅜; Erie, ¼, to 16½; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 124; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 69¼, and Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 82⅝. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 70⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 89, New York Central at 142⅛, and Reading at 12⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 111 1-16 for money and 111⅛ for the account. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3½ per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £919,000, circulation decreased £205,000, bullion increased £714,286, other securities decreased £21,000, other deposits decreased £445,000, public deposits decreased £1,340,000, notes reserve increased £978,000, and Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 45.90 per cent., against 44.89 per cent. last week, compared with an advance from 42.37 per cent. to 44.89 per cent. in the corresponding period last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 45,250,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 19,175,000f., gold on hand increased 6,375,000f., bills discounted increased 36,475,000f., and silver on hand increased 1,925,000f. The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash on hand increased 42,180,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 2,390,000 marks, other securities decreased 43,080,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 74,700,000 marks.

EUROPE'S BIG IRON PURCHASE.

Wall Street was devoted yesterday to the belief that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company is to be merged into the Federal Steel corporation. Insiders in both companies denied such reports. Tennessee Coal and Iron stock rose about three points, the closing being within a fraction of the highest price at which the stock has sold in years. Formerly, as a dividend payer, it was above par.

Friends of the property insist that the only reason for advance in the value of Tennessee Coal and Iron securities is that the company has emerged from hard times conditions and is making earnings which will put it back on the dividend-paying list.

In its weekly trade review The Iron Age yesterday printed this paragraph: "There have been some large lots of iron sold for export, for delivery during the second half of the year, the aggregate being considerably above 50,000 tons." This statement suggests even better news than has lately been disclosed. The fact is that the 50,000 tons to be exported have been bought of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the price obtained by the company is 75 cents a ton above recent figures. The iron is what is known as No. 3 Foundry, and is not to be called for shipment until late in the year, export as well as domestic orders being booked far ahead.

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Apropos of this extraordinarily large iron export order—the largest of its kind on record—Mr. Archer Brown, resident New York partner in the firm of Rogers, Brown & Co., said yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"It was expected that with the rise in prices on this side of the ocean the export movement of American pig iron would dwindle to small proportions. After the break in the corner in English iron, which occurred late in November, markets on this side were somewhat depressed. About the time that break occurred a good deal of American iron was pressing on the English and Continental markets. That pressure has been gradually removed as prices have advanced on this side, and now that the foreigners find American iron is no longer pushed at them they are getting eager for it.

"Quite to the surprise of the leading exporters, a lively demand has sprung up in the past ten days, and prices have improved abroad quite as much as on this side. Some very considerable transactions were closed this week at figures quite up to the parity with domestic prices. Our agents and some of the best informed dealers in Europe believe that every rise in values on this side will be promptly responded to on the other, and that the demand will be constant and increasing. The reason for this is that business in Germany and Great Britain particularly is better than for years. Shipbuilding yards, engineering works, machinery makers, &c., are overwhelmed with orders and cannot get adequate supply of raw material at home. In England and Scotland there can be no appreciable increase in the output of pig iron unless at much higher prices. In Germany there are extensive additions to the furnace capacity, but it cannot all be made available owing to short coke supply. It is stated that the leading German syndicates have booked their product for the entire year, and have not fully met the requirements of consumers.

"So far as I can discern, there is not a spot on the whole horizon of iron and steel that is suggestive of any danger, unless it be Germany. And the only apprehension about Germany is lest in her intense ambition to take the industrial supremacy from England, she is going at too rapid a pace.

"I look for a constant and increasing movement of iron and steel products to foreign markets, particularly remote markets, like Australia, Japan and South Africa. In pig iron, however, I don't think the movement this year will be greater than it was last year. The reason for this is the oversold condition of the Alabama furnaces, which from their location are the chief sources of supply of pig iron for export. Most of them are sold six months ahead and cannot offer a ton for delivery until the last half of the year. The iron which is now going forward is on engagements previously made.

"Foreign markets would have to improve a good deal before iron could be shipped from New York, for it costs less to transport the metal from Birmingham to Liverpool to-day than it does to bring it from Birmingham to New York."

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It is Mr. Brown's firm of Rogers, Brown & Co. which is the purchaser of the 50,000 tons of Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's product at a price said to be $8 per ton net, against the hitherto prevailing rate of $7 to $7.25. Rogers, Brown & Co. are said to have made a bid for another 50,000 tons which the company could not see its way to sell at even the newly advanced figure.

MONEY EASE CONTINUES.

Despite the enormous trading in Wall Street and the consequent enormous demands upon Wall Street banks, money continues decidedly easy. Call loans are readily obtainable at 2½ per cent., and practically all the business is now done at that figure. Even the cautious people of the Street who are at present preaching conservatism and advising speculators to go slow, do not seem to be in any way apprehensive of the money market. Bankers are almost unanimously agreed that loan rates are to continue easy for some time to come—until something now invisible occurs to advance them. Time money is offered liberally at current rates, and collateral is not scrutinized any too closely. Ninety-day money is only 2½ per cent., and six months' loans can be obtained at 3.

THE SHORT INTEREST.

The short interest in the stock market, which has been growing for some time, and which was increased considerably during last Tuesday's sharp reaction, does not seem to have diminished any during the bulges of the past few days. In many quarters there is a substantial short account, and of late there have been many evidences that these shorts constitute one of the market's best suports. Especially in all the iron stocks is the short interest large. It is chiefly in the hands of professional room traders, who seem to have been arguing with themselves that advanced iron prices do not necessarily mean larger earnings for the big iron concerns.

NEW PACIFIC BUOYANCY.

The Northern Pacific stocks came to the fore yesterday and were more active and stronger than they have been for some time. Nearly 80,000 shares of the common were traded in, and it made a new price, selling at 51¾. Of this gain the stock held more than 1 per cent. to the close. The preferred sold at 81½, also a new high price, but broke sharply in the last hour and closed at 80. London was quite a heavy buyer of both stocks, the arbitrage houses taking big blocks of the common. There were stories of an extended short interest in the stock abroad, and Wall Street friends of the property intimated that a repetition of the New York Central phenomenon is not improbable in Northern Pacific common. Morgan brokers bought the stock heavily.

The Union Pacifics were also active and made new high prices, the common selling at 49 and the preferred at 83¾. Sharp reactions before the close, however, cut off the stocks' gains, and their final prices showed neither advances nor recessions. The buying of both common and preferred was called unusually good, and the Street did not seem to pay very much attention to Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's denial of the pending Vanderbilt deal. The denial was specific enough, but only professional room traders with bearish inclinations sold stocks on its account.

SOUTHERN RAILWAYS STRONG.

Southern Railway preferred and common both showed new life yesterday, the former geting up close to 51, and making a 2-point net gain, while the latter sold at 14. Both stocks were unusually active. About the only gossip regarding the property heard to-day was its big earnings. Southern Railway bulls talked of a surplus now being earned, showing something between 4 and 5 per cent. on the preferred stock. Much of the buying was attributed to Morgan interests, and it was notable that common was equally as well taken as was the preferred.

PEOPLE'S GAS AND CHICAGO.

People's Gas, responding to aggressive buying by inside interests, was a feature of the market yesterday, advancing from 115 to 117⅝, and closing a point or more lower, but with a net gain of nearly 2 per cent. With Atchison preferred and Northern Pacific common, People's Gas led the market in activity, figuring for nearly 80,000 shares. Wall Street somehow got the impression that the Chicago clique that sold People's Gas short on the theory that the new Legislative attacks on the company would bring about a break, had got itself into trouble, and was being twisted by bull interests. Undoubtedly there was much short covering in People's Gas yesterday, and it was not unlikely that the theories regarding the twisting of Chicago shorts are correct.

METROPOLITAN AND MANHATTAN.

Metropolitan Street Railway was the sensational feature of yesterday's market. Closing at 208½ on Wednesday, it opened yesterday at 210 and sold up to 220¼, reacting later and closing at 217½. About 30,000 shares of the stock changed hands. Brokers believed to be representing controlling interests in the property were again heavy buyers, and Wall Street gave credence to rumors that there is shortly to be a distribution of privileges of some sort to stockholders. These same brokers were again buyers of Manhattan Elevated, and on their buying that stock got up to 117¼. Selling by traders, however, broke it later, and it closed at 116, showing a fractional net loss.

Wall Street was very much exercised over the activity in the two stocks, and many wild rumors regarding them were circulated. Nothing definite, however, was given out during the day.

SOME GRANGER EARNINGS.

Again yesterday the Granger shares were active and conspicuously strong. St. Paul made a new high price, selling at 130½, and was one of the most largely traded in stocks on the list. It made a net gain of 1⅝ for the day. Rock Island figured for nearly 25,000 shares, and sold up to 121½, gaining about a point net. Chicago Great Western sold at 18½, and the preferred A touched 61⅛, closing at 60, with a gain of just 1 per cent. Burlington, although selling as high as 139½, dropped back before the close and made a fractional recession, as compared with Wednesday night's last price.

Commission houses and the West were good buyers of the Granger group. Chicago orders in Rock Island were particularly heavy, and from that quarter came predictions that the stock will soon overtake St. Paul in price. Wall Street friends of Rock Island re-echoed this bullishness. In St. Paul the magnificent statement of net earnings for the month of December, showing an increase of more than $330,000, was quite influential. Atchison's December report was also published yesterday and showed an increase in net nearly as large as St. Paul.

MALT TRUST EXTENSION.

President Charles A. Stadler of the American Malting Company yesterday stated that deeds and contracts have just been executed by which the malting plants, storehouses, and elevators of Neidlinger & Sons become the property of the American Malting Company.

Neidlinger & Sons were the largest competitors of the American Malting Company. They had extensive malthouses and elevators, occupying the block between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, and extending from Avenue A to the East River, and in East Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets. They also had extensive properties, malt, storehouses, and elevators in Brooklyn, near the water front; Sodus Point, on Lake Ontario; Rondout, on the Hudson River, and at Oswego and Cayuga in this State. All of these plants have excellent facilities for grain shipments both by rail and water and direct connections with principal grain markets in the West. By this purchase the American Malting Company acquires an additional volume of business amounting to 3,000,000 bushels of malt.

The business of Neidlinger & Sons is the oldest of its kind in the United States, and the house was the strongest competitor of the American Malting Company financially and otherwise. The active members of the firm will retire from the American Malting Company and supervise the plants mentioned. It is expected that in the near future George F. Neidlinger will be elected a member of the Board of Directors of the company.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Central Union Gas Company stock subscribed for almost twice over.

Reduction in the Bank of Belgium's rate of discount to 3½ per cent.

Gold-smelting plant to be built by Denver capitalists at Atlanta, Ga.

Only routine business transacted at the meeting of Directors of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois. Statement that the report of a consolidation of the company with Louisville and Nashville is entirely without foundation.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000, divided equally into common and preferred shares.

Annual meeting of stockholders of American District Telegraph Company. Election of Thomas F. Clark a Director, succeeding J. W. Clendenin.

Increase of $306,770 in Atchison's net earnings for December, making an increase of $161,892 for the last half of 1898.

Election of Albert R. Fish, William T. Calaway, J. Harsen Rhoades, Jr., Frank H. Hurd, T. Henry Walter, William Talbot Perry, William Erdman, and Rawson Underhill, all of this city, to membership in the Stock Exchange.

Introduction of a bill in the Massachusetts House of Representatives requiring foreign corporations which do business in that State to file more complete returns with the Corporation Commissioner than they do at present.

Increase of $336,792 in St. Paul's net earnings for December, making an increase of $974,154 since July 1.

Loans of money reported to have been made at 3 per cent. for one year.

Official announcement that securities of the American Steel and Wire Company to the amount of over 98 per cent. have been deposited.

Capital of newly formed American Beet Sugar Company $20,000,000 of which $5,000,000 is preferred stock. Operations to be entirely west of the Missouri River.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad to use the Illinois Central bridge at Cairo, Ill., instead of the ferry as heretofore.

Payment begun by Chicago and Northwestern of interest on funded debt due Feb. 1.

Decrease of $6,404 in Cleveland, Canton and Southern's net earnings for December, making a decrease of $81,925 since July 1.

No change in the Bank of England rate of discount.

Decrease of $1,966 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus net earnings for December.

Increase of $11,145 in surplus earnings of the American District Telegraph Company for the year 1898.

Election of G. G. Williams, President of the New York Clearing House Building Association; J. Edward Simmons, Vice President, and William Sherer, Secretary and Treasurer.

Conference of Union Pacific Directors on a plan of exchange of the Oregon Short Line stock into Union Pacific securities.

Further new high records for copper shares made in the Boston market.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in January showed increases:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern.	$3,257
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.	28,200
Chicago Great Western.	17,200
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.	4,004
Evansville & Indianapolis.	925
Evansville & Terre Haute.	1,018
Flint & Pere Marquette.	5,083
Iowa Central	9,485
Louisville & Nashville.	31,370
Mexican National	20,640
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville.	2,305
St. Joseph & Grand Island.	4,876
St. Louis & San Francisco.	10,385
St. Louis Southwestern.	2,200
Total increase, 14 roads.	$140,948
Increase previously reported.	365,069
Total increase, 30 roads.	$506,017

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The following showed decreases:

Lake Erie & Western.	$533
Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2,514
Total decrease, 2 roads.	$3,047
Decrease previously reported.	8,142
Total decrease, 6 roads.	$11,189
Net increase	$494,828

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.09	.08	Justice	.09	.10
Andes	.11	.11	Kentuck Con.	.08	.08
Belcher	.14	.14	Mexican	.33	.33
Bentok Con.	.04	.04	Occidental Con.	.23	.18
Best & Belcher.	.39	.40	Ophir	.55	.54
Bullion	.02		Overman	.05	.05
Caledonia		.19	Potosi	.16	.15
Challenge Con.	.12	.11	Savage	.09	.09
Chollar	.21	.21	Sierra Nevada.	.76	.75
Con. Cal. & V.	1.35	1.35	Standard	2.00	2.00
Crown Point.	.12	.15	Union Con.	.36	.33
Eureka Con.		.10	Utah Con.	.12	.12
Gould & Curry.	.25	.27	Yellow Jacket.	.14	.14
Hale & Norc.	.07	.07			

Silver bars, 69⅝; Mexican dollars, 47⅛@48; drafts, sight, 17⅛; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	5	5⅜	4⅞	5¼
Anaconda	44½	45½	44	44½
Anchoria	87	94	87	95
Argentum	37	37½	37	38
Battle	35	35¾	35	35¾
Columbine	15	16	14½	14¾
Consolidated	10½	10¾	10	10¼
Elkton	88	89¼	91	91⅝
El Paso	14½	14¾	13½	14½
Findley	21½	22½	22	22½
Gibson	29	30	31	40
Golden Fleece	34	34	31	35
Golden King	90	94	90	93
Gold Coin	165	166	159	160
Garfield	13¾	14	13	15
Isabella	93	93½	88¼	88½
Independence	57¾	58	57½	58
Jackpot	36½	36¾	39¼	39½
Jefferson	7	10	6	10
Matoa	30	31¼	31	32
Moon Anchor	130	134	131	132½
Pharmacist	5½	6	4½	5
Portland	179¾	181	184½	184¾
Rawlings	39	40	41	43½
Rosa	24¾	26	22½	24½
Union	24	24½	23½	23¾
Vindicator	80	95	80	85
Work	20¾	20¾	19¾	20

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 91 and interest; Fern Coal Company, $16; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham pf, 35; Jersey Franklinite, 54¾; Metropolitan Corporation, 77¾; Marshall Mill, 58½; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Standard Tob. S. Company, 10½; Universal Security Company, 21½; Whitney S. F. Arms, 22½.

Corporation Elections.

The retiring Board of Directors of the American District Telegraph Company was yesterday re-elected, with the exception of Thomas F Clark, who succeeds the late J. W. Clendenin.

The New York Clearing House Building Association held its election yesterday with the following result: Directors—George G. Williams, Frederick D. Tappen, J. Edward Simmons, E. H. Perkins, Jr.; Officers—President, George G. Williams; Vice President, J. Edward Simmons; Secretary and Treasurer, William Sherer.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that securities of the American Steel and Wire Company to the amount of over 98 per cent. have been deposited with the different depositaries.

It is announced that the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company has declared a dividend of one per cent., the first on the stock of the company out of the net earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable Feb. 15 next.

The fifty-fourth annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., of which Amzi Dodd is President, makes a favorable showing. To the balance $61,096,824.32 Jan. 1, 1898, added $12,529,729.28 in premiums, rents, and interest, and all expenditures were $9,285,251.98, so that the balance Jan. 1, 1899, was $64,341,301.60, and the total assets that date $66,219,976.49, with a legal standard surplus of $5,394,189.74.

A committee consisting of Ernest Thalmann, Chairman; Louis Fitzgerald, J. Lowber Welsh, J. De Goeyen, Jr., William L. Bull, August Heckscher, and Arthur E. Stillwell has been appointed by a majority of the holders of the stocks and bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Terminal Company, and Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company to devise and carry out a plan for the readjustment of the affairs of the companies by means of consolidation and otherwise.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Jan. 27, 1899.
A dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on and after February 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on January 31st, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of CONSOLIDATED ICE CO., 23D ST. & LEXINGTON AVE.
NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, and will be payable February 15th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 3rd, 1899. The transfer books of the Common Stock will be closed from 3 P. M. February 3rd, 1899, until February 16th, 1899. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, unless otherwise instructed.
H. F. MORSE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New York, January 19th, 1899.—A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and an annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this company have been declared from the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1898, payable at this office on Monday, February 20th, 1899. Transfer books will close on Tuesday, January 31st, and reopen on Wednesday, February 15th, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd.
JOHN DUNN, Treasurer.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
A Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF per cent. out of the net earnings for the six months ending December 31st, 1898, has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable February 15th next to stockholders of record on February 6th, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.
GEORGE H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, January 26, 1899.

**The Hudson River B

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 26, 1899.

—Closing.— Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
109	110	127	Adams Express	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅝
33	33¾	5,850	Am. Malting Co.	35	35¼	32½	33½	−1½
85½	86	1,725	Am. Malting Co. pf.	86¾	87¼	85¼	85½	−1½
35¾	36	3,250	American Cotton Oil.	36	36	35¼	36	+ ¼
89¾	90	600	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	....
....	44¾	565	Am. District Tel.	44¾	45	44¾	45	....
13¼	13¾	2,840	Am. Spirits Mfg.	13½	13½	13	13¼	− ⅝
36¾	38¾	700	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	36	36½	36	33½	+1
132½	132¾	45,580	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132	133⅛	131¼	132⅝	+1⅝
....	113	400	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	113	113	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
100¼	102¼	40	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	101½	101½	101	101	− ⅝
146½	147	4,770	American Tobacco	147¼	148	146¼	146½	....
14⅞	16	100	Ann Arbor	15⅞	15½	15½	15⅞	....
38¾	39	200	Ann Arbor pf.	39	39	39	39	....
23½	23¼	25,070	At., T. & S. F.	24	24	23¾	23½	....
63⅜	63¾	85,620	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63¾	64½	63¼	63¾	+ ⅜
73¼	74	1,245	B. & O., all in. pd.	73½	74⅛	73½	74½	+2
59	59½	6,290	B. & O., when iss.	59	59⅝	59	59¾	+1¼
78¾	79¾	3,165	B. & O. pf., when iss.	79¼	79⅝	78¾	78⅝	− ⅛
7	7⅛	18,575	Bay State Gas	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
93	93¾	38,669	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	91¾	94⅛	91¼	93¼	+1⅛
140	142	200	Brooklyn Union Gas.	141	141	141	140⅛	−2⅝
14¼	14⅞	310	Brunswick City	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅜	....
32	35	50	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	32	32	32	32	....
74	....	100	Buff., R. & P. pf.	78	78	78	78	+2
62	62¼	6,175	Canada Southern	64	64	62	62	− ¼
85⅜	86¼	310	Canadian Pacific	85⅝	86⅝	85¼	85¼	− ½
47¾	....	16,680	Central Pacific	47⅝	48⅝	47½	47½	+ ¼
30	30¼	40,795	Chesapeake & Ohio.	30¼	31	30	30	+ ¼
168¾	169½	426	Chicago & Alton	169	169½	169	169¼	+ ¼
138	138¼	19,804	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	130	139½	138	138⅝	− ⅞
....	....	3,500	Chicago & East. Ill.	69½	69	68	68	+2
....	....	1,245	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	115½	115¾	115½	115½	+ ½
17¼	17⅝	24,280	Chi. Gr. Western	18	18½	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
88	89½	200	Chi. Gr. West. deb.	87⅝	88	87⅝	88	+1
59⅜	61	1,430	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A.	59½	61½	59½	60	+1
32⅜	33⅛	1,800	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	33½	35½	33¼	33¼	....
129¼	129¾	56,002	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	128½	130¾	128¼	129⅛	+1⅝
167½	168¾	505	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	168	168	168	168	− ⅛
151	151¼	1,100	Chicago & Northw.	151	151¾	151	151¼	+ ⅛
120½	120⅝	22,845	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	119⅜	121½	119½	120⅝	+ ⅛
38	39	1,280	Chi., Term. & Trans. pf.	38	39¼	38	38	− ⅞
60½	60¾	18,801	C., C., C. & St. L.	61	61¾	59⅝	60	− ⅞
101	101⅜	3,710	C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	102¼	102⅝	101	101	−1
15⅝	16	2,220	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
42	43⅞	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅝
34½	35	5,400	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	34½	35¾	34½	34½	− ⅛
55⅝	55½	585	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	55	55⅝	55	55½	+ ⅛
22	22½	983	Col. So., 2d pf., w. iss.	22½	22	22	22	+ ⅛
....	....	2,572	Colorado Midland pf.	20½	21	20½	21	+ ½
3	3¼	450	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3⅞	3⅞	3	3	....
8	8½	126	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
185	....	100	Commercial Cable	189	189	189	189	+9
190	191½	270	Consolidated Gas	193	193	190	190	−2⅝
47¼	47¾	1,660	Consolidated Ice	47	47⅝	46½	47½	+ ½
91	93	2,245	Consolidated Ice pf.	93	93	93	93	+1
115	116½	1,082	Delaware & Hudson	116⅜	116⅜	115	115	....
160	161¼	1,400	Del., Lack. & West.	161⅜	161½	160¼	160¼	−1
20½	21	1,110	Denver & Rio Grande.	20⅞	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅝
72¾	73	10,875	Denver & R. G. pf.	72½	73⅜	72½	72⅝	+ ⅝
19⅜	20½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
15⅜	15¾	1,367	Erie	16	16	15½	15½	− ⅛
41	41¼	4,429	Erie 1st pf	41¼	41¾	41	41	....
21½	22	300	Erie 2d pf	22	22	22	22	+ ⅛
38½	39¼	100	Evans. & T. H.	39	39	39	39	+1
72¾	73	90	Evans. & T. H. pf.	72	72	72	72	....
54⅝	54½	51,970	Federal Steel	55	55¼	54¾	54⅝	− ⅛
86⅛	86⅝	56,362	Federal Steel pf	86	87½	85⅝	86½	+1⅛
24½	24⅝	500	Flint & P. M.	22½	24¾	22½	23½	+1
111⅜	112	6,370	General Electric	110½	112⅝	110¼	112	+1⅝
164½	167	2,252	Great Northern pf	167	167¾	166½	166½	− ⅛
73	73½	7,060	Glucose Sugar Ref.	71	74½	71	72¾	+1⅛
108½	110¾	311	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf.	108¾	110	108¾	110	+1⅝
106¾	....	1,150	H. B. Claflin	105½	106⅞	105⅝	106½	+1
120¼	120¾	3,732	Illinois Central	120⅝	121	120¼	120¾	+1⅛
65	65½	4,450	International Paper	67	67½	65	65½	− ¼
93½	94	600	Int. Paper pf	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾	− ⅛
11⅞	11¾	980	Iowa Central	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	− ¼
46¼	47	710	Iowa Central pf	46½	46⅝	46½	46½	+ ⅛
12	12¼	350	Kanawha & Michigan.	12	12½	12	12¼	+ ⅛
15	15¼	1,400	K. C., Ptts. & Gulf	14	15	14	14⅝	− ⅛
....	....	1,400	Kingston & Pembroke.	2	3¼	2	3¼	+1⅛
55	56	330	Knickerbocker Ice	56	56	56	56	− ¼
79½	80½	150	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
96	97	100	Laclede Gas pf.	96	96	96	96	−1
20⅜	20⅝	5,935	Lake Erie & West	21	21½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
69	71	1,860	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	71½	70	70½	+ ⅛
68½	70	4,658	Long Island	65	69	65	68½	+3½
67⅜	67¾	43,700	Louisville & Nashville.	67¼	68¼	67¼	67⅞	+ ⅝
116	116⅜	21,875	Manhattan Con	116⅝	117⅝	116	116	....
53	56	100	Maryland Coal pf.	55	55	55	55	+1
217	217¼	31,212	Metropolitan St. Ry.	210½	220¼	210	217½	+9
7	7⅜	300	Mexican Central	7⅜	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
114½	115⅜	200	Michigan Central	114½	114½	114½	114½	....
43¼	43½	4,480	Minn. & St. Louis	41½	43⅜	41½	43½	+ ⅛
78	78¾	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	77½	78⅜	77½	78⅜	+1⅛
13½	14	1,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	14	14⅜	13⅝	14⅛	+1⅛
38¼	38⅝	5,122	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	38½	39	37⅝	38⅛	+ ¼
47¾	48	23,120	Missouri Pacific	49¾	49¾	47	48	....
36	37	100	Mobile & Ohio	36½	36½	36½	36½	....
55	55¼	1,175	National Biscuit Co.	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55½	+1⅛
38¼	38½	4,861	National Lead Co.	38⅞	39½	38	38⅝	− ⅛
113	114	265	National Lead Co. pf.	114	114	113½	113½	....
102½	103⅝	1,717	New Jersey Central	104½	104½	104	104	+1
148	151	670	New York Air Brake.	151	152	149½	149½	− ½
137⅜	138	21,561	New York Central	139¼	140	137½	137⅝	− ⅛
198½	199½	610	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199½	200	199½	199½	+ ¼
17½	18	2,200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	17½	18¼	17½	18	+ ¾
72	78	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	75	76	75	75	−4
38¼	39⅝	400	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	40	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	− ½
19	19½	200	Norfolk & Western	19⅜	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
68½	68⅝	4,575	Norfolk & West. pf.	68⅝	69¼	68½	68½	+ ¼
7⅞	8	1,700	North American	8¼	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	....
50¼	50¼	81,988	Northern Pacific	49½	51⅝	49¼	50¼	+1⅛
80	80¼	36,770	Northern Pacific pf	80¼	81⅞	79⅞	80¾	+ ⅝
23⅜	23⅞	19,775	Ontario & Western	24¼	24⅞	23¾	23⅞	....
46½	47¼	100	Oregon Short Line	47	47	47	47	+2
49½	50¼	500	Oregon R. & Nav.	52	52	52	52	+1
75	77	1,020	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	76¼	76¼	76	76	+ ⅛
49¼	50¼	908	Pacific Coast	50⅞	51	50¼	50⅝	+ ⅛
65	67¼	600	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	66	68	66	66	....
51	51½	30,775	Pacific Mail	50¼	52⅛	50	51	+1⅝
136¼	138½	12,224	Pennsylvania R. R.	138¼	138¾	136¼	136½	....
1⅝	1⅝	200	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6	6½	300	Peoria & Eastern	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
116¾	116¾	72,670	People's Gas, Chicago.	115½	117⅝	115	116¼	+2⅛
72⅜	73	1,530	P., C., C. & St. L.	74	74¾	72¼	73	− ¼
88	90	200	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	90	90	90	90	....
156	157½	482	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	157	157	156½	156½	+ ¼
24¼	24½	1,710	Reading	24½	24¼	24	24	+ ⅛
63¾	64	27,254	Reading 1st pf	63¾	63⅞	63¼	64	+ ⅜
32¼	32½	6,316	Reading 2d pf	33	33⅜	32½	32⅝	+ ⅜
40¾	42⅝	650	Rio Grande Western.	39½	41	41	39½	+2⅝
75¼	78	750	Rio Grande West. pf.	75	76	75	76	+1¾
130	....	300	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	130½	130½	130½	130½	+ ⅛
14	16	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14½	14½	14½	14⅞	− ⅛
13⅝	13¼	21,700	St. L. & San Fran.	10⅝	13⅞	10⅝	13	+2⅝
73	75	3,873	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	75½	70	73	+3½
40¼	42¼	14,770	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	38	41	38	40¾	+2½
9¼	9½	2,810	St. Louis Southw.	8½	9½	8½	9⅝	+1
24	24½	20,600	St. Louis Southw. pf.	22¼	24⅝	22¼	24⅞	+2½
98	98½	425	St. Paul & Omaha.	98	98½	98	98⅜	+ ⅜
170¼	....	290	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	170½	170¾	170¼	170⅜	−2⅞
38¼	38⅝	7,510	Southern Pacific	38¼	38⅞	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅜
13⅜	13½	30,060	Southern Railway	13	14	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	47,900	Southern Railway pf.	48⅞	50⅜	48⅝	49⅝	+1⅞
25¼	25¼	1,675	Standard Distilling	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
79	79½	950	Stand. Dis. pf., ex div.	79¼	79½	78¾	79½	+1
9⅜	10¼	400	Standard R. & T.	9¼	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	+ ⅝
45	45¼	40,020	Tenn. Coal & Iron	44½	45½	43⅝	45	+2½
17⅜	18	2,350	Texas Pacific	18	18	17½	17⅝	....
14⅞	15¼	700	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	13½	15¼	15¼	15	....
169½	170½	300	Third Avenue	170	170	169½	169⅝	+ ½
40	50	80	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf.	40	40	40	40	....
60	60⅜	12,776	Twin City R. T.	60	60¼	60	60	....
47⅞	48	33,245	Union Pacific	48⅝	49	47⅝	48	....
81⅞	81¾	92,745	Union Pacific pf	82¼	83⅜	81½	81¼	....
12⅝	13	200	U. P., D. & G. 2d in pd.	12⅞	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
55	58	31	United States Express.	55	55	55	55	....
7½	7⅝	10,860	United States Leather.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	− ⅛
73⅜	74	8,900	U. S. Leather pf.	74⅜	74⅜	73¾	73⅝	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	17,660	United States Rubber.	51	53	51	51⅜	+1⅛
117½	118	1,760	U. S Rubber pf.	117	120	117	118	....
8⅝	8¾	1,025	Wabash	8½	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
24	24¼	4,485	Wabash pf.	24½	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ¼
96¾	97	7,425	Western Union Tel.	97½	97⅝	96¾	96⅞	− ⅛
7⅞	7⅞	830	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
29	28⅞	200	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	28½	28½	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
Sales....		1,525,741						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	99½	....	Eighth Av.	380	....
5s, r., 1918	106¾	107¼	P. & S. M. pf.	47	49
5s, c., 1918	107⅜	108	Ft. W. & R. G.	15	16½
3s, 1918, sm.	107	108	Hawaiian S.	58½	62
4s, r., 1907	112	112½	Homestake	58	....
4s, c., 1907	112¾	112½	Ill. Cent. l.	1.100	....
4s, r., 1925	120½	120¾	Jol. & Chic.	180	....
4s, c., 1925	129½	130½	Keok. & D.M.	5	5½
5s, r., 1904	111⅝	112½	K. & D.M.pf.	17	18
5s, c., 1904	113	114	Keok. & W.	29½	32
Chs. 4s, 1929	102¾	....	Laclede Gas.	53	53½
D. C. 3-65s	119¼	....	Lake Shore.	200½	206
Alb. & Sus.	200	....	Mah. C. R.	155	....
Am. Coal	123	....	M. C. R. pf.	105	....
Am. Express.	142	145	Manhat. Bch.	5	7
Am. Tob. pf.	138	139	Mex. N. ctfs.	1¼	1½
B. & O. S. W. pf., n.	9¾	10¼	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	98	99
Beech Creek	100	....	M. & St. L. S. S. M.	8½	11
Bos. A. & P. pf.	106½	....	M. & St. L. S. S. M. pf.	25	30
B., C. R. & N.	105	....	Mor. & Ess.	179	180½
Chi. & Alt. pf.	176	....	Nat. Bis. pf.	106½	108
C., Ind. & L.	5½	9½	Nat. Lin Oil.	8	10
C. I. & L. pf.	30	34	New Cent. C.	40	48
Chi. & N.W. pf.	....	190	Norf So.	68	....
Chi. T. & Tr.	9¼	9¾	Ontario Min.	8	8¾
Clev. & Ptts.	180	....	Penn. Coal.	350	....
Col. C. & I.D.	1	1½	P., Ft. W. & C.	180	....
Col. C. & I. D. pf.	....	2	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	120	....
Col. F. & I. pf.	92	97	P. & W. pf.	7	8½
Col. So. w.i.	7⅛	8	Quicksilver.	2⅞	3
C. & H.C. & I.	7⅜	8¼	Quicksil'r pf.	9	10½
Consol. Coal.	48	....	Rens. & Sar.	188	194
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	....	85	St. J. & G. I.	5	5½
D., S. S. & A.	3	3½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	49¼	52½
D., S. S. & A. pf.	7¾	8¼	St. P. & D. pf.	104	105½
Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	195	197	Sixth Av.	300	....
			Tol. & O. C.	22¼	26
			W. F. Exp.	128	129
			Wis. Cent.	2¼	2¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$291,271,304
Gold reserve	229,103,940
Net silver	9,806,035
United States notes in the Treasury	14,784,365
Treasury notes of 1890	2,181,157
Total receipts this day	1,628,974
Total receipts this month	35,208,575
Total receipts this year	281,165,265
Total expenditures this day	2,089,000
Total expenditures this month	44,974,000
Total expenditures this year	374,655,311
Deposits in National banks	89,495,534
Silver bullion	858,832
National bank notes received for redemption	440,803
Government receipts:	
Customs	670,294
Internal revenue	922,704
Miscellaneous	33,774

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp Co 4s		Cent of N J gen 5s	
2,000	106¼	5,000	115¾
Alb & Sus 6s, reg		Ches & O gen 4½s	
4,000	117½	26,000	95½
Am Col Oil Co 8s		10,000	95⅝
10,000	103	15,000 s10F	95⅝
Am Sp Mfg Co 6s		18,000	95½
3,000	86	6,000 s5F	95¼
Atch, Top & San F adjustment 4s		1,000	95⅝
10,000	84	5,000	95⅝
30,000	84¼	5,000	95⅞
10,000	84⅛	10,000	95¾
21,000	84¼	44,000	96
34,000	84⅜	10,000	95⅞
119,000	84¾	Ches & O con 5s	
1,000	84⅛	3,000	110
122,000	84	Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s	
10,000	83⅞	2,000	105½
39,000	84	C, B & Q con 7s	
20,000	83¾	7,000	114¾
100,000	84	C, B & Q, Southw Gen 4s	
8,000	102¾	2,000	100⅛
16,000	102¾	C, B & Q conv 5s	
19,000	102¾	2,000	139¼
4,000	102¾	Chic, B & Q Neb Ext 4s	
14,000	102¾	24,000	107½
8,000	102⅞	Chicago & Erie 1st	
500	103	5,000	113⅝
38,000	102¾	Chic, Ind & Louis refunding 6s	
10,000	102¾	2,000	108
30,000	102¾	1,000	106½
15,000	102¾	C, M & St P, Chic & Mo Riv 5s	
Austin & N W 1st		1,000	120¼
10,000	94½	5,000	121
5,000	94¾	Chic & N W S F 5s	
6,000	95	5,000	106½
Balt & Ohio 3½s, when issued		C, R I & P gen 4s	
30,000	99	2,000	107¾
Balt & Ohio 4s, when issued		20,000	107½
25,000	99⅞	C, St L & N O 5s	
130,000	99⅞	1,000	126
30,000	99½	Clev & Canton 1st, Trust Co ctfs	
Balt & O Southw 1st inc, Ser B		4,000	71½
12,000	12½	3,000	72½
10,000	13¼	C, C, C & Ind 1st	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s		3,000	102
7,000	117½	Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s		30,000	98
1,000	110	30,000	97
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		90,000 s20F	94½
1,000	92½	11,000	97
1,000	92¼	4,000	96⅞
1,000	92	10,000	96⅜
B, N Y & Erie 1st		10,000	96½
10,000	140	10,000	96⅝
B, C R & N 1st col trust 5s		30,000	96
11,000	112	18,000	96½
Canada So 1st 5s		10,000	96⅝
1,000	110	10,000	96⅞
1,000	110¼	10,000	97
9,000	110½	50,000 s20F	96⅞
Cent Ga Ry con 5s		65,000	97
5,000	96	1,000	95½
3,000	92¾	30,000	95
2,000	93⅛	18,000	95½
1,000	92⅜	30,000 s20F	95
3,000	92½	10,000	95½
30,000	92¼	Col Fuel & Iron 5s	
9,000	92⅞	12,000	89¼
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		Col Midland 1st 4s	
5,000	40¼	6,000	75
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc		Col Midland 2-4s	
25,000	13	2,000	66½
Ohio & Miss 2d			
3,000	129¼		
Oregon Short Line			
1st E & col tr			
12,000	72⅝		
10,000	73½		
67,000	73¼		
45,000	73¾		
10,000	73⅝		
10,000	73½		
14,000	74		
Peo & Eastern 1st			
3,000	85		
96,000	85½		
15,000	85⅜		
5,000	85⅞		
5,000	85⅞		
25,000	85⅝		
Peoria & East inc			
12,000	31		
Reading Co gen 4s			
21,000	88½		
20,000	88⅝		
30,000	88⅞		
20,000	88⅞		
20,000	88⅞		
36,000	88⅝		
46,000	88⅞		
5,000	88⅝		
31,000	88⅝		
20,000 s20F	88⅜		
16,000	88⅜		
15,000	88⅜		
5,000	88⅜		
10,000	88⅜		
7,000	88⅜		
Rio G Western 1st			
1,000	93½		
7,000	93⅝		
7,000	94		
1,000	93½		
St J & G I 2-3-4s			
2,000	83½		
St L & Iron M, Ark Br ext 5s			
5,000	106		
St L & I M 2d			
23,000	106½		
St L & I M gen 5s			
45,000	108¼		
25,000	108¼		
15,000	108⅝		
27,000	108⅝		
3,000	109		
18,000	108⅞		
4,000	108½		
St L & S F 4s			
5,000	84½		
5,000	84⅝		
12,000	85		
5,000	85¼		
5,000	85⅜		
35,000	86		
5,000	86¼		
20,000	87		
10,000	87½		
St L Southwest 1st			
5,000	90⅝		
48,000	90½		
10,000 s20F	90¼		
20,000	90¼		
20,000	90⅜		
10,000	90⅜		
90,000	90¼		
5,000	90¼		
5,000	90¼		
115,000	90½		
St L Southw 2d inc			
15,000	50⅜		
15,000	50⅝		
35,000	50⅜		
150,000	50⅞		
20,000	50⅝		
130,000	51		
10,000	51⅛		
30,000	51		
5,000	51¼		
15,000	51¼		
10,000 s20F	51¼		
St P, M & Man, Mont C 6s			
3,000 s20F	132		
San A & A P 4s			
2,000	80		
10,000 s10F	80		
20,000	80¼		
12,000	80		
So Car & Ga 1st 5s			
3,000	105		
Southern Ry 1st 5s			
13,000	106		
3,000	106⅛		
5,000	106⅛		
20,000	106⅛		
10,000	106⅛		
Standard R & T 6s			
6,000	88		
Standard R & T inc			
15,000	27⅛		
10,000	27½		
8,000	28		
10,000	28¼		
81,000	28¼		
10,000	28⅜		
10,000	29		
35,000	30		
5,000	30		
20,000	87		
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Bir Div 1st			
5,000	106		
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Tenn Div 6s			
14,000	105		
1,000 s20F	105		
5,000	105½		
5,000	105½		
Tex & N O con 5s			
7,000	103½		
6,000	103¾		
19,000	104		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s			
1,000	109½		
Tex & Pac 2d inc			
12,000	46½		
1,000	46⅝		
50,000	46		
10,000	46½		
Tol, Peo & W 4s			
5,000	78½		
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Trust Co certfs			
37,000	98		
3,000	99		
Union Pacific 4s			
1,000	105½		
4,000	105⅝		
20,000	105⅝		
500	105⅝		
11,000	105⅝		
8,000	105½		
4,000	105½		
5,000	105½		
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs			
10,000	90½		
10,000	90¼		
10,000	90¼		

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Nos. 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street Sold—Activity in Bronx Lots—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

M. & L. Hess have sold for the Remsen estate, to Boehm & Coon, the plot 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, now occupied by two three-story dwellings.

Sonn Brothers have sold the block front on the west side of Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, to William Wahle, who will erect thereon ten high-class private dwellings.

John N. Golding has sold for A. B. Kight the four-story dwelling 111 West Eighty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.8½.

Lalor & Beringer have sold for Gustavus C. and Charles J. Weber, to F. L. Froment, from the plans, the five-story twenty-foot American basement dwelling to be erected on the south side of Seventy-fourth Street, 40 feet west of Park Avenue.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Arthur S. Luria, to Fountain Brothers, for improvement, the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68, now occupied by a three-story dwelling.

William A. White & Sons were associated with F. De R. Wissmann in the sale of 440 Broadway.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for a client, to Maria Dolan, the two four-story brick tenements 205 and 207 West Twenty-seventh Street, 50 by 98.9.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has bought the block front on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, between Park and Brook Avenues, 91.4 by 69.5.

Bryan L. Kennelly & Co. have sold for William Nelson, to Isabel H. Crombie, the five-story flat northwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100 by 40 and irregular.

Leitner & Marks have sold for William Rosenzweig, to M. L. Ernst, the southeast corner of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100; also, for the Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company, to W. Winezimmer, the plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Brook Avenue, 200 feet south of Wendover Avenue.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company also reports the purchase, from Mrs. Kate M. Watkins, of the three-story dwelling 734 St. Nicholas Avenue, 18 by 71, and from the estate of Emanuel Hoffman that of the two-story store building at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

The same company has also sold to Nina and Saverio Guidera the plot at the northeast corner of Brook Avenue and St. Paul's Place, 25.4 by 90.8, and to the same buyers two plots on the west side of Brook Avenue, between St. Paul's Place and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 35 and 100 by 39 respectively.

William C. Flanagan has bought from the estate of Emma L. Watkins, for $27,000, the five-story flat 204 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought the four-story dwelling 1,047 Fifth Avenue, 21.11 by 100.

In the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jennie W. Francke, for $27,000, the five-story stone-front flat 204 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

Peter P. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Sarah W. Hoyt, for $16,330, the two-story brick building, with store, 46 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 24.9 by 99.11.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William J. Gardner, referee, 319 and 321 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Second Avenue, each 25 by 102.2, two-story frame dwelling and vacant lot. Due on judgment $16,370.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Thomas Gilleran, referee, Boulevard, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 99.11 by 275, vacant. Due on judgment, $57,305.

By Peter William Kennelly, sale, Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, 211 West Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $15,755.

By Philip D. Sherman & Co., foreclosure sale, Adrian H. Larkin, referee, 87 South Street, northwest corner of Burling Slip, 21.10 by 50.1 by 22.2 by 49.7, five-story brick building. Due on judgment, $16,168.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George C. Austin, referee, 1,354 and 1,356 Avenue A, northeast corner of Seventy-second Street, 25.2 by 26, respectively, by 98, two five-story stone-front tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, on 1,354, $27,684; on 1,356, $18,763.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard E. Aldcroft, Jr., referee, 1,381 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-first Street, 17.4 by 70, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,904; subject to another mortgage for $15,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 135 West Twenty-fourth Street, for a six story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 101.8; Casey & Hatkoff of 109 West Thirty-sixth Street, owners; Max Muller of 12 Centre Street, architect; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 304 and 306 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 52.8 by 88.10; Cornelia B. Drew of 306 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; George S. Drew, Jr., of 231 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $60,000.

Alterations.

No. 5 West Thirty-second Street, to a five-story brick and stone dwelling, factory and store; estate of John C. Brown, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,915 Third Avenue, to a three-story brick music hall and lodge rooms; Pangburn & Adams of 45 Broadway, owners; George S. Drew, Jr., of 231 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 73 Oliver Street, to a one-story brick lavatory for a schoolhouse; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $1,400.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story brick hotel; Sarah A. Hewitt of Lexington Avenue, owner; Julius Munckwitz of 247 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 219 East Forty-second Street, to a four-story brick business building; John N. Stearns of 10 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Edwin Bartels, architect; cost, $400.

No. 2,157 First Avenue, to a one and two-story brick and frame concert hall; Henry Vorbeck of 332 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; S. M. Holden, architect; cost, $250.

To Urge Improvement of Elm Street.

After a hearing by the Local Boards of Improvements of the Tenth and Eleventh Districts of the Borough of Manhattan held yesterday afternoon in the office of the President of the borough, it was decided to recommend to the Board of Public Improvements that steps be immediately taken to regulate, grade, and pave Elm Street from Great Jones Street to City Hall Place. President Coogan promised that the work would be hastened and had inserted in the resolution a clause urging the board "to consider this matter at its meeting to be held on Feb. 1."

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

AUDUBON AV, e s, 51.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x95; M. Cleeland Milnor, referee, to Benjamin W. Winans and others, trustees $2,021

BERGEN AV, w s, 50 ft n of Rose St, old line, 50x83.8x50x86.11; Andrew Kitchen to Julia Buckley 1

CEDAR ST, n s, 34.3 ft e of Greenwich St, 49.11x39.11x irregular; William E. Hebberd to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 92d St, 75.8x125; William H. and James Bingham to Joseph Hamershlag and David E. Oppenheimer 1

COLUMBUS AV, n e corner of 107th St, 25.2x100; Albert Erdman to Felix Phillips 100

ELM ST, 167 to 171, e s, old line, 137.2 ft s of Broome St, runs e 30.1 to e s of Elm St, widened, x s 61.7x w 30.1x n 61.4; Richard M. Hoe and another, trustees, to City of New York 25,000

FRONT ST, 100, n w s, 19.10x85.3x19.5x84.9; City of New York to Laura B. James and others 705

FRONT ST, 100, 19.10x84.8x19.5x84.6; John E. Devlin and others to Laura B. James and others, quit claim 1

HUDSON ST, 174 and 176, e s, 50x115x irregular; Cecilia de Medina, executrix, &c., to Samuel Welt 45,000

LEXINGTON AV, 372, s w corner of 41st St; Arthur S. Luria to Gideon E. Fountain and another 1

LOT 36, Block A, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Charles Knauf to Henry W. Volkmar 1

LOT 181, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Nellie Cafferty 525

LOTS 114 and 115, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to Emil Utard 1

MADISON AV, e s, 173.3 ft s of Grove, now 182d St, 16x115; Madison Av, e s, 141 ft s of Grove, now 182d St, 16x115; Malachi Kelly to Mary Kelly 1

MORTON ST, s s, 205 ft e of Hudson St, 25x100; George W. and Percy F. Hogan, trustees, &c., to Addison Brown 100

SHEIL ST, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100, William's Bridge; George B. Boyd, referee, to Dennis R. and Peter A. Sheil. 3,300

STANTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 59.10x81.8x59.8x81.3; Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager to Barnett Hamburger 1

THOMPSON ST, 133, 22x100; Emily F. Wyckoff to Antony Reisert 11,000

4TH ST, 158 East; William W. Astor to Anna M. Wolf 17,300

6TH ST, 219, 23.6x90.10; John C. Felten to Max Hockstim 17,000

7TH ST, s s, Lot 146, map of Unionport, 100x216; John Bungert to Mary M. Bickford 1

13TH ST, s s, 170 ft w of 1st Av, 28x103.3; Sigmund Stein and wife to Helene Stein 1

18TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Mary T. Seccomb and others to Hilda C. Seccomb, ¼ part 1

27TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Lawrence C. Sorensen and wife to Anna M. Underhill, &c 1

30TH ST, 21 West, 20x98.9; Mary T. Seccomb and others to Hilda C. Seccomb, ¼ part 1

30TH ST, n s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Mary T. Seccomb and others to Hilda C. Seccomb, ¼ part 1

31ST ST, 300 West; Arthur J. Levy to Maurice Fitzgerald 16,750

33D ST, s s, 145 ft w of 8th Av, 18.3x98.9; Thomas J. Dunn as Sheriff to William J. Dane 2,700

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Edward W. Watkins and others to William C. Flanagan 1

37TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Henry J. Brady, executor, to William C. Flanagan 27,000

52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100; German Kahn to Jacob Fleischhauer and another, one-third part 1

62D ST, 226 West, 25x100.5; Isaac L. Smith to Lydia W. Perry 25,000

85TH ST, 224 East, 24.9x102.2; Charles Stoeppler to Kate Stoeppler 1

88TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft e of Park Av, 25.8x100.8; William S. Kane and wife to Michael A. C. Levy 1

88TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft e of Park Av, 25.8x100.8; Mitchell A. C. Levy to William S. Kane 1

101ST ST, s s, old line, 80 ft w of Park Av, 75x100.11; Nathan Goldstein to Simon Prensky and another, 1-5 part 1

114TH ST, s s, 330 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.10; James Barry and others to Joseph Visconti 8,900

115TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; John E. Alexander to Clarence A. Lent 1

131ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11; Leopold Kahn Company to Alfred P. Coburn 1

133D ST, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Mayer May and another, executors and trustees, of Kate Healey Company 1

134TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; 133d St, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Meyer May to Mayer May and another 1

157TH ST, s s, 30 ft w of Melrose Av, 19.3x100; Annie Buckley to Andrew Kitchen 1

176TH ST, 747 East, 25x105; August Roggenkamp to Charles A. Baas 1

177TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, new line, 25x100.5; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to Edward J. Deegan 4,775

Recorded Leases.

BENT, Frank R., to S. Forbes; 1,957 2d Av, 3 years $680

COHEN, Herman, to Vincenzo Fino and another; 143 and 145 Thompson St, 5 years 4,260

KRAUSS, Julia, to Frederick Pape; 422 Greenwich St, 5 years 3½ months, $900 to 1,000

MACKELLAR, Thomas, and another, executors, to Louis Haims; 15 Frankfort St, 5 years 2,200

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to John H. Coursen; 634 Park Av, 5 years 1,050

Recorded Mortgages.

ABBATE, Annie and Dominick, to David J. King and others, executors, &c.; 111th St, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years $9,000

ATLANTIC, Henry L., to the Bank for Savings; Columbus Av, n w corner of 78th St, 2½ years 20,000

BEINHAUER, Edward F., to Ferdinand Beinhauer; 2d Av, n e corner of 106th St, 3 years 6,000

BEINHAUER, Edward F., to Ferdinand Beinhauer; 2d Av, n e corner of 106th St, 3 years 15,000

BRENNAN, Robert M. and Edward J., to Isabella A. Brock; 118th St, n s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 3 years 1,500

CLIFFORD, Edward, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 10th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 169th St, 5 years 6,000

COBURN, Alfred P., to Leopold Kahn Company; 131st St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 1 year 8,600

COBURN, Alfred P., to Leopold Kahn Company; 133d St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, as widened, 1 year 11,000

CUTTLE, Elizabeth J., to Clara V. Shepard; 47th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 6,000

CUTTLE, Elizabeth J., to Sarah J. Coffey; 47th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 4 years 2,000

CUTTLE, Elizabeth J., to Charles T. Shepard; 47th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 1,500

CUTTLE, Elizabeth J., to Clarissa Marshall; 47th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 4 years 2,000

DEEGAN, Edward J., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 177th St, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 1 year 2,387

DONOVAN, Daniel J., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,120 7th Av, saloon lease, demand 6,000

ERDMAN, Albert, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Columbus Av, n e corner of 107th St, 1 year 15,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Margaret B. Bininger; Rivington St, s e corner of Clinton St, 3 years 41,000

FITZGERALD, Maurice, to Michael Fitzgerald; 31st St, s s, 180 ft e of 9th Av, 10 years 10,000

FLANAGAN, William C., to George E. Kiessling; 37th St, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 17,000

FOSTER, George V., to Mary E. Rogers; 129 East 17th St, 4 years 3,700

FOUNTAIN, Gideon E. and Gerard, to Eliza J. Fountain; 372 Lexington Av, 5 years 23,000

FRITSCH, Mary J., and others to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 105 and 107 Reade St, 3 years 45,000

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to Selig Housak; 133d St, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 12,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and Timothy J. Sullivan to Caroline Engs; 660 Water St, 5 years 14,000

GRAEBER, Frederick, and George Reichert to the Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; 13 Hudson St, saloon lease, demand 3,000

HAGGERTY, Barnett, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Stanton St, s e corner of Goerck St, 1 year 11,500

HAUPT, John and Minnie J., to Benjamin F. De Klyn; Southern Boulevard, s w s, 100 ft n w of Briggs Av, 1 year 3,000

HERTER, Rosamond, and Barbara Leyendecker; Allen St, s e corner of Rivington St, 1 year 3,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Abraham Boehm and Lewis Cohn; Rivington St, s e corner of Allen St, demand 10,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to Raymond S. White; 69 to 73 Rivington St, and 138 to 144 Allen St, 3 years 82,000

HOBLIM, Max, to John C. Felten; 219 6th St, 3 years 12,500

HOOPER, Lida J. and William B., to Thomas W. Timpson; 770 West End Av, 1 month 1,350

HYATT, Annie B., to Augustus T. Gillender, as a committee, &c.; Canal St, n s, about 177 and 152 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 2-9 parts 8,000

KANE, William S., to Maria L. Pringle; 88th St, n s, 82.3 ft e of Park Av, 5 years 23,500

KITCHEN, Andrew, to Enoch C. Bell; 157th St, s s, 30 ft w of Melrose Av, ½ year 2,500

KITCHEN, Andrew, to James W. Bryant; 157th St, s s, 30 ft w of Melrose Av, ½ year 900

KITCHEN, Andrew, to George B. Christman; 157th St, s s, 30 ft w of Melrose Av, ½ year 600

KLEIN, Elizabeth, to Marie Wein; St. Ann's Av, w s, 50 ft s of 139th St, 3 years 3,000

KRAHAAR, Charles and Nellie, to Martha A. Roby; Lot 326, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, 1 year 1,000

KRAUSHAAR, Charles and Nellie, to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors, &c.; Lot 361, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, collateral 2,000

LENT, Clarence A., to Morris Steinhardt; 115th St, n s, 525 ft w of Lenox Av, demand 1,500

LINDO, Joshua J., and Henry P. Mendes to Mary F. Reis; 28d St, s s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 22d St, n s, 208.4 ft w of 6th Av, 2 years 3,000

OPPENHEIMER, Matilda, to William C. Lesster; 142 West 77th St, ½ year 2,500

PHILLIPS, Felix, to Albert Erdman; Columbus Av, n e corner of 107th St, ½ year 12,500

PHILLIPS, Felix, to Albert Erdman; Columbus Av, n e corner of 107th St, ½ year 15,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and William Feinberg to George H. Draper; Madison St, s s, 132.6 ft w of Clinton St, 5 years 45,000

POLSTEIN, Joseph, and William Feinberg, to Samuel Colgate; Madison St, s s, 171 ft w of Clinton St, 5 years 20,000

REINHARDT, Lizzie, to American Mortgage Company; 123d St, n s, 35 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years 4,500

ROBERTS, Edwin, to Louise Handibode; Lots 289 and 240, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, demand 500

ROSENBAUM, Daniel, to Union Trust Company; 6 of Nos. 220 to 228 St, n s, 145.1 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 22,500

STARK, Joseph, to the Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Company; 282 East Houston St, demand 1,000

STEIN, Henry, to Miles Gearon; 60th St, n s, 85 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 6,500

STOLL, George, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 195 Mott St, saloon lease, demand 1,250

SUSSMANN, Adolph, to Andrew Ryan and another; 161st St, s s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 5,000

TURNER, William C. and Lucy E., to the Standard Agency Company; 145th St, s s, 333.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 month 1,358

UECKERMANN, William, to Adam Happel; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 173d St, 1 year 4,000

VISCONTI, Joseph, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 826 East 114th St, 5 years 3,000

VOLKMAN, Henry W., to Charles Knauf; Lot 36, Block A, map of Mapes estate, 3 years 500

WOLF, Anna M., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 158 East 4th St, 5 years 12,000

ZEIGLER, Mary H., to Elisa M. Hough; Opdyke St, n s, 200 ft e of Keppler Av, 1 year 800

Assignments of Mortgages.

AHLBORN, William, to Therese Sommer.. $8,000
BUTLER, Jacob D., to Charles Weinberg. Nom.
BUTTENWIESER, Lasmmlein and Joseph L., to Adeline Myers 3,015
DUANE, Harry, administrator, to Harry Duane, (2 assignments) 800
FALKENAU, Moritz, to Alfred Gutwillig. Nom.
GABLER, Emil, and others, executors, &c., to Eleonora E. Hurlimann ..... Nom.
GRIGGS, James M., to Isaac Griggs ..... Nom.
GUTWILLIG, Alfred, to Moritz Falkenau. Nom.
HELLMERICH, Adam and Heimericke, to Carl Fischer 5,500
HIRSCHBACH, Cecelia, to Herman Kopp and another 350
HOWLAND, Charles E., to the People's Bank of East Orange, N. J. 2,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to the State Bank ..... Nom.
PETTY, SOULARD & WALKER REALty Company to Charles Unangst ..... Nom.
QUIGLEY, David, and another to Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company ..... Nom.
SLADKUS, Sigmund, to Albina Reich ..... Nom.
THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE Company to Mutual Life Insurance Company 150,000
WANDELL, Caroline S., to Elizabeth J. Kerr 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; Low & Flogaus against Mary E. Larkin, owner; McConologue Brothers, contractors $124
AMSTERDAM AV, 1,930; James E. Farrell against Mary E. Larkin, owner; McConologue Brothers, contractors 36
BROADWAY, 773; James B. Smith against Mary L. Vail, lessee and contractor 8,285
DAVIDSON AV, n w s, 300 ft n e of 184th St, 50x100; James V. Lawrence against Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner and contractor 408
ELDRIDGE ST, 207 to 213; Louis Bossert & Son against Feinberg & Polstine, owners and contractors 5,151
ELTON, AV, w s, 50 ft n of 160th St, 50x100; Domenico Terranova and others against John J. McDonald, owner; Filippo Cerrito, contractor, (eleven liens) 125
GLEBE AV, e s, 235.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x139.6; Thomas B. Bowne & Son against Augusta Berger, owner; Patrick Walsh, contractor 74
GLEBE AV, e s, 235.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 26x147; Charles Weber against Augusta Berger, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, contractor 228
GRAND AV, s e s, 150 ft n e of 184th St, 50x100; James V. Lawrence against Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner and contractor 403
GRAND AV, n e s, 100 ft s e of 184th St, 50x100; James V. Lawrence against Adelaide A. Yeandle, owner and contractor 403
MADISON ST, 242 to 246; Louis Bossert & Son against Feinberg & Polstine, owners and contractors 3,748
PARK AV, n e corner of 170th St, 25x100; Pfotenhauer & Nesbit against Thomas J. Fanning, owner; Sheehey & Heney, contractors 99
28TH ST, 46 West; Edward Burke against Ezekiel J. Donnell estate, owner; Henry C. Cahn, contractor 595
129TH ST, 145 East; Samuel Goldsmith against Charles B. Tooker, owner; John A. Pierce, lessee and contractor 108
136TH ST, 843 to 849 East; Samuel Lewis against Herman Engelhardt, owner and contractor 44
138TH ST, 900 ft e of Willis Av, 25x200 to 139th St x25; Progress Marble Works against Thomas Williams, owner and contractor 343
182D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; William A. Brandt against Frederick Robinson, owner and contractor 29

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

STANTON ST, s e corner of Goerck St, 59.10x81.3x59.8x81.3; Lowenfeld & Prager, with Barnet Hamburger, (ten payments) $25,000
8TH ST, 319 to 325 East; Lowenfeld & Prager, with George Hofmann, (eleven payments) 36,000

Lis Pendens.

AVENUE A, 65 and 67, leasehold; Adele Lyra against Catharine Ropke and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. A. Hassey.
COMMERCE ST, s e corner of Bedford St, 50x 51x50.5x44.8; Sarah L. Cromwell and another against Arthur J. Foster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 54.11 ft n of 138th St, 18x83; the Germania Life Insurance Company against Jane M. Hamilton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Shipman, Larocque & Choate.
FRONT ST, s e corner of Montgomery St, 21.2x 70; Anna M. Behrens against Nicholas F. P. Behrens and others, (to recover dower, ⅓ part;) attorney, I. W. Jacobson.
9TH AV, 214 to 218; 337, 385, and 387 3d Av; Avenue A, e s, 40 ft r of 17th St, 46x95.6; 51 Dey St; 18th St, s w corner of Avenue B, 95.6x92; Clemence S. B. Fish and another against Joseph S. Bryce and another, individually and as a committee, and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden.
87TH ST, 530 and 532 West; Rosa Weisman against Max Rosenzweig and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. J. Belfer.
54TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x 100.5; Annie Hunt against Matilda E. Starbuck and others, (recovery of dower;) attorneys, Benedict & Benedict.
68TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Frederic J. Middlebrook against James Riley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.
102D ST, 175 East; Johanna Levy against Francis J. Schnugg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.
132D ST, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Abby A. Potter against Charles H. Kivlen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Harrison & Byrd.
150TH ST, s s, 625.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x 100; George S. Parrell against George Pickel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

164—Joe Kirby, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Time in which to file brief for defendant in error extended to Jan. 30, on motion of Solicitor General Richards for the defendant in error.

124—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., ancillary executor, appellant, vs. George D. Hurst.—Assigned for reargument Feb. 20 after the cases already set down for that day, on motion of Eugene P. Carver, in behalf of counsel.

220—Robert B. F. Pierce, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. Edward Van Dusen.—In error to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit. Dismissed per stipulation.

198—Blanche L. Towson et al., appellants, vs. Christiana V. Moore et al.—Argument concluded by A. H. Garland for the appellants.

206—Sterling R. Cockrill, receiver, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. the United States National Bank of New York.—Passed, subject to the provisions of Section 9, Rule 26, on account of sickness of counsel.

209—Frank M. Rider et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced by F. H. Southard for the plaintiffs in error, and continued by George H. Gorman for the defendant in error.

Call for Friday: 209, 203, 212, 216, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227.

Calendar for Friday, Jan. 27.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APpeals—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M. Preferred cause.

55—Richardson vs. Osborne.	60—Boker vs. U. S.
—Wilcox & Gibbs Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Nurrow Machine Co.	61—Constable vs. Miller.
57—U. S. vs. Bacharach.	64—Holly vs. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.
58—Same vs. Schroeder.	67—Cottingham vs. Steam Tug Paoli.
59—Smith vs. S. S. Guyandotte.	68—Dewey vs. Whitney.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J. Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—United States vs. Leung.	11—Same vs. J. H. Dunham & Co.
2—Same vs. Li Sing.	12—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. McKeon.
3—Hanover Foundry & Machine Co. vs. Hawkins.	Cases noticed.
4—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Standard Welsbach M. Co.	13—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. New England L. & T. Co.
5—Int. Socy. vs. Wanamaker.	14—Same vs. same.
6—Miles vs. Am. News Co.	15—Davis vs. Hippolite Dittenhein.
7—Parisian Comb Co. vs. Eschwege & Cohn.	16—A. B. Dick Co. vs. Mittag.
8—Real Estate Trust Co. vs. New England L. & T. Co.	17—Palmer vs. Makin.
9—Union Harrow Co. vs. Woodhouse.	18—New Brunswick Rubber Co. vs. Jacobs.
10—Singer Mfg. Co. vs. A. W. Ball & Son.	19—Cleveland Linseed Oil Co. vs. A. F. Buchanan & Sons.
	20—Sprague Elec. Ry. & Motor Co. vs. Nassau Ry. Co.
	21—Same vs. same.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar—785, 788, 793, 794, 798, 799, 800, 802.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. vs. Hoffman House.	16—In re New Paltz vs. Wallkill Valley R. R. Co.
2—Smith vs. Swenson.	17—Fleitmann vs. Dunn.
3—Lyons vs. Lyons.	18—Talcott vs. same.
4—O'Brien vs. Baltes.	19—Kenny vs. Union Ry. Co.
5—In re Rappelye.	20—Byers vs. Hoffenden.
6—Hand vs. Gas Engine & Power Co.	21—Chevra. Medrash, &c., vs. Makower, Chevra, &c.
7—Met. Life Ins. Co. vs. Creagh.	22—Schnee vs. Pohle.
8—In re Quinn.	23—Ostgarten vs. Olstgarten.
9—Produce Ex. Trust Co. vs. Quintard.	24—Bowine vs. Electro Bicycle Lamp Co.
10—Lafferton vs. Molina.	25—Emerald & Phoenix Brew. Co. vs. Killcoyne.
11—Morgan vs. Weidenfeld.	26—Forrest vs. Hardman.
12—Crocker vs. Martin.	27—Soc. for the Relief, &c., vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
13—Macy vs. Macy.	
14—Heyman vs. Johnsen.	
15—Roracher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.	

28—In re Ker.	48—Line vs. Nat. Surety Co.
29—In re Beach.	49—Paul vs. Norton.
30—Haften vs. O'Gorman.	50—Nereshelmer vs. Keightley.
31—Ryan vs. Ryan.	51—Sargent vs. Press Pub. Co.
32—Streep vs. Maurer.	52—Putnam vs. same.
33—In re Deinke.	53—In re Flynn.
34—Steinman vs. Schiele	54—Vinten vs. Duck.
35—Guidet vs. Schneider.	55—St. Michael's P. E. Church vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
36—Brigham vs. Zaiss.	56—Willis vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
37—Weidenfeld vs. Woolfolk.	57—People, &c., vs. Selvaggi.
38—Mayo vs. Nat. Loan Association.	58—Coffin vs. O'Connor.
39—Powell vs. McBride.	59—Foster vs. McMillin.
40—Eno vs. Pinchot.	60—Felton vs. Tuttle.
41—In re Rime.	61—York vs. York.
42—Frank vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.	62—Chartres vs. Palmer.
43—Loring vs. Chase.	63—Azzaretto vs. Settepane.
44—Metz vs. Benjamin.	64—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
45—Health Dept. vs. Mitchell.	65—Stokes vs. Burr.
46—Berger vs. Haber.	
47—In re Northern Dispensary.	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Nash, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—In re Riverside Park Extension. Demurrer.	104—Ridley vs. Pailliard. Preferred causes.
920—Eisner vs. Vietor.	2608—Union Trust Co. vs. Van Dolsen.
902—Gifford vs. Tapp.	2635—Sayre vs. Graham.
903—Smith vs. Noyes.	2640—Kegeler vs. Stenck.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Part IV, room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial. Law and fact.

844—Lambert vs. Cuthbert.	1897—Loucheim vs. Bettman.
1964—Frankau vs. Cuthbert.	1898—Bradley vs. Ritchie.
1915—Boland vs. Boland.	1906—Herbster vs. Herbster.
1923—Rosenberg vs. Rosenberg.	1920—Arendt vs. Morrison.
1955—Quimby vs. Whittier Elevator Co.	1925—Kalish vs. Kalish.
1990—Busey vs. Cox.	1942—De Nierapolis vs. Reilly.
2022—Martin vs. Martin.	1950—Bostwick vs. Norris.
2054—Mccomb vs. Stone.	1954—Vanderpoel vs. Vanderpoel.
1989—Lyons vs. Lyons.	1965—Ellwanger vs. Ellwanger.
2003—Strothers vs. Austin Co.	1980—Jacobson vs. Uptown Talmund Torah, &c.
—Tanker vs. City Trust, &c., Surety Co.	1984—Stephenson vs. Lange.
1831—Kauffeld vs. Lyman.	1819—Battelbaum vs. Tannenbaum.
2009—Grinden vs. Fenno & Co.	1462—11th Ward Bank vs. Sonneberg.
1887—Hagencamp vs. Hagencamp.	1778—Whitman & Blumberg.
1875—Sun, &c., Mutual F. Assn. vs. Johnson.	1807—Donovan vs. Mayor, &c.
1876—Hastings vs. 23d Ward Imp. Co.	1891—Dougherty vs. Insamse.
1889—Kier vs. Quirk.	1997—Martin vs. Oakes.
1890—Stewart vs. Thompson.	

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2049.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Adjourned until Monday, Jan. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

Wednesday, February 1st, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE

JOHN R. ROGAN, ESQ., REFEREE,

4-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling, with lot 24x90,

NO. 601 WEST END AVENUE,

Northwest Corner 89th Street.

For maps, etc., apply to VARNUM & HARDISON, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 62 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

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TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS UNFURNISHED—A handsome corner house, with southern exposure,

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MADISON AV.—1109-1111.

Corner of 83d St.

New thoroughly fireproof modern apartment house; hardwood finish throughout; parquet floors, tiled bathrooms; servants' toilet; steam heat, hot water supply; electric lights; passenger and freight elevators; burglar-proof safe in each apartment; the tiled roof of this building will be arranged for a promenade and roof garden, from which an unsurpassed view of Central Park and surroundings can be had; rents $1,800 and $2,000 per annum. Apply to Superintendent, or

CH. VOLZING & SON,
N. E. cor. 57th St. and 3d Av. Tel. 2134 38th St.

18 WEST 30TH ST.

Unfurnished apartment to let at low rent; light, heat, and janitor service Apply to J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT.—Well-situated office in American Tract Building; rent, $15 per month. Address J. D., Box 101, Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

FLORIDA

A party will leave for a 19-day tour of the most delightful Resorts of Florida on February 3, by CLYDE LINE, visiting **Jacksonville, Palm Beach, Rockledge, Ormond, St. Augustine,** etc.

All Expenses, Including finest hotels, **$90.**

A SECOND SECTION, for shorter Tour, leaves Feb. 7. Inclusive Fare, **$58.**

Programmes and Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway. Tel. 1336 Franklin. : 1-in—1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smiths Premiers, Densmores, and all other high-grade typewriters to select from. Rentals $3 per month, including stand and ribbons; kept in repair free. If you are looking for some old, worn-out relic of past ages because it is cheap, don't call.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS.—Latest improved machines, reduced prices; Remingtons, Smiths, $35; guaranteed, rentals, $3, delivered; established 1881; oldest, most reliable. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 245 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

OFFICE OF DAUB'S FIRST AV. STORAGE Warehouse, No. 75 1st Av., New York.—January 11, 1899.—The following-named persons are hereby notified, as the law directs, that the amount due on goods stored in their several names must be paid on or before February 23, '99, at this office, or said goods will be sold at public auction to pay charges and expenses of such sale: Rosenkranz, Burgess, Askanas, Lorenz, Pottschalk, Reese, Boehm, Muller, Martin, Cohen, Weiss, McCann, Graf, Scully, Harens, Hausschild, Sommers, Lahr.

INSTRUCTION.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Kindergarten, Preparatory, Collegiate. 135 W. 70th.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59TH ST. & 6th Av.—Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening; receptions Saturday.

BOARDERS WANTED.

165 EAST 72D ST.—Large, square room; running water; bath connecting; also smaller room; parlor dining; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR CENTRAL PARK West and 93d St "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

The New York Times
ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE
Sunday, January 29.

Prof. James Bryce.

Full page portrait, together with an especially prepared article by the author of "The American Commonwealth"—"Hawaiian Problems."

Troops for Manila.

Full page of snapshots of the transport Grant.

Upper Broadway.

Series of attractive illustrations.

Musical.

Portraits of Lillian Russell and Frances Saville.

At the Theatres.

Portraits of A. S. Homewood, Grace George, Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Maxine Elliott, Mrs. Kendal, Ida Conquest, J. E. Dodson, Edwin Arden, Helen Tracy, Mrs. Leslie Carter, and Mr. Stevenson.

German Charity Ball.

Portraits of the officers of the Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and the Beethoven Maennerchor.

Art of the Day.

The Powers Collection illustrated.

Poultry and Pet Stock.

Collection of notable pictures.

Whittier's Home.

Views of the Amesbury Homestead and of the poet's birthplace at Haverhill.

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

"COPPER."—A limited number of shares of a good mine for sale at a nominal figure to erect a mill; expert reports, samples of the ore, and all information furnished. Address or call, S. F. MACK, 150 Nassau St., Room 830.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Good reference from last place. 1,582 Madison Av., Dolan's box.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving the city wishes situation for excellent chambermaid. M. P., 251 Columbus Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—As first-class cook in private family; best city reference; no objection to the country. 256 West 31st St., Tighe's bell.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook; good city reference. 56 West 28th St., O'Brien's bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady of good family as companion to lady; some knowledge of housekeeping, and nursing; references exchanged. Miss E., 18 Monticello Avenue Jersey City, N. J.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker from Paris, (late with Paquin,) wants few more engagements by the day; city references. L. R., Times Uptown Office, 1,269 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant gowns made cheap; will fit at customer's residence if desired. Dressmaker, 261 West 24th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable girl for general housework for a small family; willing and obliging; has city reference. H. B., Box 297, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By neat, capable French girl as lady's maid; willing to assist with light chamberwork or growing children; first-class references. 416 West 48th St., Flynn's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family; best city reference. 232 East 29th St., one bell.

Miscellaneous.

SCALP TREATMENTS, LADIES' HOMES; brushing, shampooing, massage; city reference. Miss Maloney, 1,768 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Young, neat, and competent; in private family; charge parlor floor; furnace; wages moderate. Waiter, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly reliable young man; eight years' best city reference; is a good valet and silver cleaner. J., 157 East 33d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; on gentleman's place; understands growing roses, carnations, violets, grapes, vegetables, and flower gardens; can take full charge; best references from present and past employers. Gardener, Box 329, Bay Shore, N. Y.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—First-class references. Henry Davis, care of Miss Pierce, 244 West 47th St.

Miscellaneous.

MEMBER I. O. R. M., MARRIED, (24,) WISHES situation; brothers please answer. Brother, 240 East 79th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—An American, English, or Swedish woman as cook and housewoker; must be willing to go into the country; wages, $20. Call, between hours of 9 and 12, at 12 East 32d St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter; a profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among the agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A fire insurance man of good record can secure a permanent field position in State of N. Y.; state business experience and send references. Amos D. Blatchford, General Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper and cashier in stock broker's office. Apply to Howard Lapsley & Co., 110 Exchange Court.

A FIRM DEALING IN BORDEAUX WINES wants a representative. G. L., 333 Poste Restante, Bordeaux, France.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. COUTANT, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles A. Coutant of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Charles A. Coutant was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK WALLACH, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frank Wallach of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Frank Wallach was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 26, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BACHMAN, SOLOMON.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOLOMON BACHMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 32 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1898. SARAH JANE BACHMAN, MAYER S. BERNHEIMER, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6mF

CATLIN, ROBERT KEARNEY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT KEARNEY CATLIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 34 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of September, 1898. JOSEPHINE R. MORTON, PENNINGTON, EDWARD E. WALDO, Administrators. WELLS, WALDO & SNEDEKER, Attorneys for Administrators, 34 Nassau Street, New York City. s30-law6mFri

FOLGER, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY FOLGER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Richard P. Lydon, No. 58 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 24th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1898. TERENCE FARLEY, Executor.

RICHARD P. LYDON, Attorney for Executor, 58 Pine Street, N. Y. City. d16-law6mF

HAHN, FREDERICK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK W. HAHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 856 Grand Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next. Dated New York, the 27th day of August, 1898. MINA HAHN, ALEXANDER I. HAHN, Executors. au19-law6mF

HILDRETH, PHILIP R. M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. M. HILDRETH, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of Dec., 1898. W. E. HILDRETH, Administrator.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEINSOHN, JOHN H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. HEINSOHN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 548 Hudson Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1898. DORAH HEINSOHN, Administratrix. CHARLES H. FULLER, Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, New York City. s23-law6mF

KIERSTED, AMELIA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Isaac C. Kiersted, Augusta Redfield, Laura H. Fitch, William M. Kiersted, Charles McNally, Frances H. McNally, the only heirs and next of kin of AMELIA KIERSTED, deceased, send greeting.

Whereas, Guillette Rosekrans Kiersted of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, dated January 13th, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Amelia Kiersted, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Joan H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EZEKIEL FIXMAN, Attorney for Petitioner, 31 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City. ja20-1aw6wF

MORTIMER, JOHN S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. MORTIMER, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of November, 1898. MARY A. MORTIMER, Administratrix.

JAMES, SCHELL, ELKUS & McGUIRE, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 52 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n18-law6mF

OGDEN, LIZZIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LIZZIE B. OGDEN; otherwise known as Mrs. H. C. Ogden, or Elisabeth C. B. Ogden, or Elizabeth C. Ogden, or Elizabeth B. C. Ogden, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, office of Saunders, Webb & Worcester, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1899. EULALIE H. NORRIS, Admt. ja6-law6mF

PARDO, ISAAC GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC GEORGE PARDO, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Martin & Weil, No. 220 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of October, 1898. CARLOS PARDO, JR., CHARLES DE SOLA, Executors. MARTIN & WEIL, Attorneys for Executors, 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. o28-law6mF

PARMA, RAFFAELE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAFFAELE PARMA or Raphael Parma or Raffo Parma or Raphael Palmer or Raphael Barma, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, 4 Warren Street, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 27th July, 1898. ANGELINA PARMA, Administratrix.

JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 4 Warren Street, New York City. jy29-law6mF

TRACY, ELLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN TRACY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Eugene Smith, his attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of August, 1898. DANIEL TRACY, Administrator of Estate of Ellen Tracy, dec'd. EUGENE SMITH, Atty for Adm'r, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City, N. Y. au12-law6mF

THEBAUD, PAUL L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL L. THEBAUD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Frank L. Hall, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of September, 1898. CAROLINE GIBERT THEBAUD, Executrix. Frank L. Hall, Atty. for Executrix, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

TIGHE, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD TIGHE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Miller Peckham & Dixon, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1899.

M. LOUISE PECKHAM,
ELLEN C. GOLDSCHMIDT,
AUGUSTA S. HOCHSTAETTER, Executrices.

MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Executrices, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja27-law6mF

TUTT, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. TUTT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Nathaniel Niles, counsellor at law, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of September, 1898. LEWIS THOMPSON, Executor est. Wm. H. Tutt. s9-law6mF

WILSON, PETER M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER M. WILSON, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of A. Slauson & Co., No. 32 Dey Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1898. ROBERT H. MOSES, JAMES E. CARPENTER, Executors. n11-law6mF

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANNIE CHEIN, Plaintiff, against HEINRICH STIEHLER &c., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, being part of the real estate whereof Baltus C. Hollerith, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York, died on the 20th day of March, 1891, which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York May 25th, 1891, and which said lots are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of 178th Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Audubon Avenue and 178th Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Audubon Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the middle line of the block; thence westerly parallel with 178th Street and along said middle line of the block fifty (50) feet; thence southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of 178th Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of 178th Street fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 21st, 1899. CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee. GEORGE W. PERKINS, Atty. for plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

178th Street.

178th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $24,140.57, with interest thereon from the 28th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowance amounting to $354, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $630.95, and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

L. ATTERBURY, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY C. RAYNOR, Plaintiff, against MARGARET A. BECKART et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date January 6th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2977, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 151st Street, distant 150 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 151st Street with the easterly line or side of the Grand Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue as widened, running thence easterly along the southerly line of 151st Street twenty-five (25) feet, thence southerly and parallel with the Boulevard and part of the way through a party wall ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block, thence westerly along said centre line twenty-five (25) feet, thence northerly and again parallel with the Boulevard ninety-nine (99) feet eleven (11) inches to the southerly line of 151st Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

SHAW, FISK & STOCKESBURY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 160 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

151st Street.

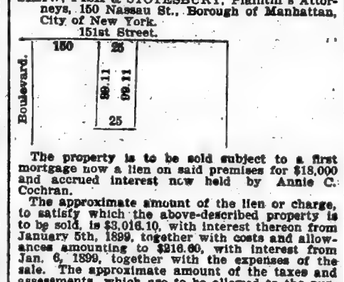

The property is to be sold subject to a first mortgage now a lien on said premises for $18,000 and accrued interest now held by Annie C. Cochran.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $3,016.10, with interest thereon from January 5th, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $216.60, with interest from Jan. 6, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $362.75 and interest.

Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

J. P. SOLOMON, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HENRY H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against JULIUS E. STEIBER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 3d day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot of land situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, and running thence northerly on a line parallel with Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line and parallel with Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with said Second Avenue one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-fifth Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 4, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

JOHNSTON & JOHNSTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 8 and 10 Centre Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

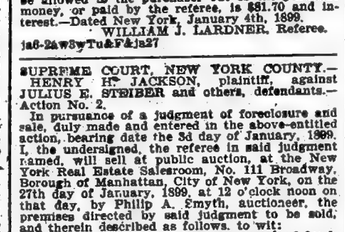

(321) 75th St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is seven thousand nine hundred and six and 25-100 dollars, with interest from December 27th, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $319.61, and interest from January 3d, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $70.35 and interest.—Dated New York, January 4th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. LARDNER, Referee.

ja6-2awF&Tu&ja27

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—THEODORE BAUMEISTER, plaintiff, against JOSEPH H. CAIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 4th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 15th day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots of land in the City of New York, known as Lots Nos. 239 and 240 upon a map entitled "Map of land conveyed by Levi P. Morton and George Bliss to Pauline Simon, by deed dated April 29th, 1891, surveyed by Geo. C. Hollerith, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York, May 20th, 1891, which said map was filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York May 25th, 1891, and which said lots are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the northerly side of 178th Street, distant one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Audubon Avenue and 178th Street, and running thence northerly parallel with Audubon Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the middle line of the block; thence westerly parallel with 178th Street and along said middle line of the block fifty (50) feet; thence southerly parallel with Audubon Avenue one hundred (100) feet to the northerly side of 178th Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of 178th Street fifty (50) feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, January 21st, 1899. CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee. GEORGE W. PERKINS, Atty. for plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

178th Street.

178th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is two thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine and 98-100 dollars ($2,959.98) with interest from December 23rd, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to two hundred and eighty-seven and 84-100 dollars ($287.84) with interest from January 4th, 1899, together with the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of taxes and assessments is six hundred and seventy-eight and 60-100 dollars ($678.60) with interest thereon, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee. CHARLES DONOHUE, Referee.

ja24-2aw3wTu&F&f14.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—GEORGE STARK, Plaintiff, against ELIZABETH MEYER and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 6th, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, in Section 9, Block 2977, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Elton, formerly Washington, Avenue, distant twenty-five feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, formerly Mary Street, with the westerly side of Elton Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and partly through a party wall, ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot; thence northerly and parallel with Elton Avenue twenty-five feet; thence easterly, again parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, ninety-nine feet and 50-100 of a foot to the westerly side of Elton Avenue aforesaid; and thence southerly, along the same, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 9th, 1899.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

E. H. MORRAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
34 Pine Street, New York City.

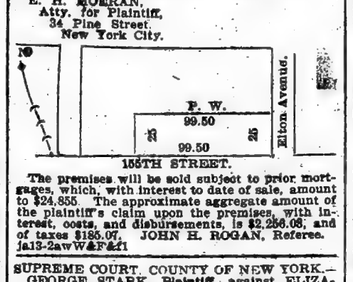

155TH STREET.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure $13,000 and interest from October 1st, 1898, at five per cent. per annum. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's claim upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $5,020.91, and of taxes, $123.40.

JOHN H. ROGAN, Referee.

ja13-2aw3wF&W&f1

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—CHESTER B. LAWRENCE, as sole Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Margaret Lawrence, deceased, plaintiff, against MARGARET E. CONLON; Henrietta Zoeller; Kaufman Marks and Jennie Marks, his wife; The Mount Hope Retreat of Baltimore County, Maryland; Scenora Peckinger; Louis Walter; Max Schener, Ralph Schener and Isaac Schener; Israel Block; Rosa Schuhmann; Uri T. Hengerford; James E. Nichols, Louis Schoff, Thomas M. McCarthy, Thomas M. Ormiston and William S. Buchanan; Philip B. Jennings, defendants.

To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated the 19th day of December, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 154 Nassau St., Tribune Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Henrietta Zoeller above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 30th day of December, 1898.—Dated December 30th, 1898.

PHILLIPS & AVERY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
134 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja20-1aw6wF

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—PLAINTIFF desires trial to be had in the County of New York.—HENRY DE FOREST WEEKES, plaintiff, against THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Carlo La Maida, and John M. Gardner, as assignee of the firm of La Maida Brothers & P. Andreoli, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken herein against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 27th, 1898.

WEEKES BROTHERS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Post Office address and office, No. 58 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant Carlo La Maida: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of January, 1899, filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on that day, at the County Court House, in said county.—Dated New York, January 19th, 1899.

WEEKES BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Post Office address and office, No. 58 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ja20-1aw6wF&mh7

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL

POISONING CASE BAFFLING

Cincinnati Firm Last May Sent Drug Samples to "H. C. Barnet."

ALSO TO LETTER BOX ADDRESS

Writing in the Request Same as that in the "Cornish" Letter—McClusky Sees No Arrest in Sight.

Cincinnati is the latest clue centre in the Adams poisoning case. The police of this city have learned that the firm of Von Mohl & Co., who sent samples of medicine to an "H. Cornish," at 1,620 Broadway, had also been, as early as last May, in communication with a man who called himself "H. C. Barnet," and who used means to get samples of medicine similar to those employed by the person calling himself "H. Cornish."

It appears that on May 27 last a man rented a letter box at 257 West Forty-second Street, giving the name of H. C. Barnet. According to Nicholas A. Heckman, the manager of the place, he was a medium-sized, dapper man, who was always neat in his dress. He had a reddish mustache, curled at the ends, and hair of a lighter shade of auburn.

According to Mr. Heckman, he noticed the man particularly, because all his mail, for which he called regularly, was of the same class—always samples of patent medicines. After having received his mail for a month at the Forty-second Street place, the man discontinued the use of the box, and Mr. Heckman saw him no more.

From Cincinnati comes a story that Von Mohl & Co. kept the letters for samples sent to them by H. C. Barnet, and as soon as Capt. McClusky learned of this further development in the case he wired at once to Mr. Brewster of the firm, the same who had turned the Cornish letter over to the Chief of Police of Cincinnati, telling him to send on the "Barnet" letter at once.

Capt. McClusky said yesterday that he had just received a telegram from Mr. Brewster stating that he had sent on the letter to a newspaper man in this city with whom he is acquainted, and who had asked permission to use it in his newspaper. Mr. Brewster says that the writing in the "Barnet" letters is the same as in the "Cornish" letters.

Capt. McClusky was disgusted yesterday over the fact that the "Barnet" letter had been sent to a newspaper instead of to him, and this fact caused him to talk rather more freely than usual. He is plainly puzzled over the turn affairs have taken.

"Does the description of the man who hired the letter box in Broadway tally with that of the man who hired the box under the name of Barnet in Forty-second Street?" he was asked.

"That Forty-second Street man has talked enough to allow you to draw your own conclusions," was the answer.

"Do you think that this new development, going back as far as last May, complicates the case?"

"I'm done thinking," retorted the head of the Detective Bureau, and withdrew.

All through the case so far there is a striking similarity between the cases of Barnet and Mrs. Adams. A man, who, from descriptions given by men who have had every opportunity to observe him, is the same in both cases, hired two letter boxes at different times in the names of two of his intended victims, once in the name of Barnet and again in the name of Cornish, and at both places received samples of drugs.

Barnet was the recipient of a package supposed to contain a sample of Kutnow powders, but which really contained cyanide of mercury. He partook of the powder and was made very ill. A week later he died, supposedly of diphtheria. He was a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. A little over a month later a bottle supposed to be bromo seltzer was sent to Cornish, the physical director of the same club, and this also contained cyanide of mercury. He gave some of the powder to Mrs. Adams, and it killed her.

At least one of the requests for samples sent to Von Mohl was written on Knickerbocker Athletic Club paper. There is no longer a doubt in the minds of the police that the same hand attempted both crimes. They say that they will look for the man who hired the letter boxes, and when they get him they believe that they will have the murderer. They have no clue to him at present, for Capt. McClusky said last night that he could see no arrest in sight.

Edwin H. Barnet, a brother of H. C. Barnet, said yesterday that from the description of the man who hired the letter box in Forty-second Street it could not have been his brother. The latter was tall and dark, and there were absolutely no points of similarity between the two men.

Coroner Hart, in company with Deputy Coroner Kelly and Dr. O'Hanlon, visited the laboratory of Prof. Witthaus yesterday to inquire about the report relative to the chemical analysis which Prof. Witthaus has made of the viscera of Mrs. Adams. Prof. Witthaus said that on account of the great amount of work entailed he would not be able to submit the report until Tuesday next. Dr. O'Hanlon said that he was there to confer with Prof. Witthaus, as he (O'Hanlon) was to make the autopsy on Barnet's body if the authorities decide to exhume it.

DR. E. A. D'AUDRADE ARRESTED.

An Alleged Count Held for Trial on a Charge of Forgery.

Dr. E. Arnold d'Audrade, who sometimes calls himself Dr. Arnold von Bulow, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with forgery. He says he has an office at 248 West Twenty-sixth Street, and he gives as his last place of residence 230 East Sixty-ninth Street. This is the dwelling of the complainant, S. B. Menden, whose name the Count is said to have forged.

Mr. Menden said that the man came to him some time ago, stating that he was a Dutch Count and had left Europe because he had fallen into disfavor with his family on account of his love for a servant. Menden said he befriended him in many ways, even opening an office for him.

Menden's charge against the prisoner is that Dr. d'Audrade went to a photographer recently and procured a number of photographs, the cost of which came to $10. He paid, Menden said, with a check signed S. B. Menden, on the Astor Place Bank, payable to himself, and calling for $100. He got $90 change from the photographer, it is alleged. The police were notified, and arrested d'Audrade Wednesday night.

In court there also appeared Louis Mohrman, a grocer, of 250 Eighth Avenue, who said that the prisoner had given him a worthless check for groceries. Magistrate Mott held the prisoner for trial.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT COLUMBIA.

To Establish One If the Popular Desire Warrants It.

The Trustees of Columbia College announce their intention of establishing a Summer school during and after the Summer of 1900 if a popular desire is evinced sufficient to justify such action. The correspondence and inquiries already received indicate that the school will have a large attendance.

It is proposed that the curriculum shall embrace a wide range of liberal and scientific instruction, and the courses will be planned with especial reference to the needs of teachers. Each course will consist of thirty lectures or exercises to be given daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) during a term of six weeks, beginning about the middle of July. No entrance examination will be required, but the courses will be open to all men and women who are qualified to take them. A small fee will be charged for each course, and students will be at liberty to select such as they may prefer. The library, the laboratories, the gymnasium, and the swimming pool will also be made available to Summer students.

A limited number of women students can be accommodated in the dormitories of Teachers' College and Barnard College, and as soon as the Trustees are able to carry out their plan for building dormitories upon the grounds, the university will be in a position to provide rooms for a large proportion of the men students attending the school.

Home-Coming of the 69th.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday received a telegram from Adjt. Emmet of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, saying that the regiment would leave Huntsville to-day, and would reach this city on next Monday morning. The regiment will be reviewed by the Mayor and the Reception Committee of the Municipal Assembly from the steps of the City Hall.

Everything that clergyman or choir-boy wears—whether the outward clerical or the inward secular.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGAL NOTES.

EQUITABLE LIEN ON A TRUST FUND.—Eugene V. N. Bissell, member of the firm of E. Bissell, Son & Co., on April 1, 1896, transferred to his father all his interest in the copartnership, receiving from the latter as consideration for such sale $11,000, which was evidenced by eleven promissory notes of $1,000 each, maturing at different dates, covering a long period of years, and upon which interest was to be paid. The Continental Trust Company was made trustee by a deed of trust by which the sum represented by the notes was declared to be held by the company in trust to collect the income and apply it to the use of Mary Valentine Bissell, wife of Eugene V. N. Bissell, for her sole use during her life. In March, 1898, an action was brought by Bernard Schuloch, a judgment creditor of Eugene Bissell, to set aside the transaction on the ground that it was fradulent as against Bissell's creditors. Up to that time the trust company had been paying the income to Mrs. Bissell of the trust property. After the commencement of the judgment creditor's action it refused to make further payment, and then Mrs. Bissell brought suit in the First Municipal Court to recover the income which had meantime been collected by the trustee, amounting to $327. Justice Lynn gave judgment for the defendant, which the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court now sustains, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Beekman. The Court holds that the property being affected by an equitable lien or charge, which required the trustee for its own protection to retain the proceeds of the trust until the creditor's action should be determined, there could be no recovery in the present action.

***

THE NEGLIGENCE OF A CO-SERVANT.—Peter Gibbons, who, for eighteen years had been engaged as a lineman, recovered judgment on the trial of his suit against the Brush Electric Illuminating Company for damages for injuries he received by falling from the top of one of the electric-light poles of the company, where he went to take down frames, hoods, and lamps, and to put up new ones. In removing a heavy appliance at the top of the pole, part of it gave way from rusted screws. The work was done under the direction of a foreman, who was informed of the failing, because of rusted screws, of other appliances on poles on the line. Because of this occurrence it was determined to examine and repair or substitute other appliances along the line on Broadway from Fourteenth to Thirty-fourth Street. The First Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, who held that the company, having furnished all the appliances necessary to take these frames down with perfect safety, and the foreman being competent to do the work, if any negligence occurred, it was in the manner in which he directed the work to be done and the situation in which he directed the plaintiff to put himself in so doing. "This, under all the authorities, was clearly the negligence of a co-servant. (126 N. Y. 5.) If the foreman proceeded to do this work in a manner which exposed the plaintiff to unnecessary danger, that was not the negligence of the defendant, but of the foreman, who was a fellow-workman of the plaintiff."

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CONTROVERSY ABOUT PICTURES.—Max De Lipman recovered judgment in the First Municipal Court against D. Appleton & Co. for the value of three drawings which he claimed were made by him at the instance of the defendant. The defendant contended that one of the pictures sought to be recovered for, "A Night Scene in Printing House Square," was not included in the order given, and that the other two, "Wall Street at Night" and "Business Men at Lunch at Astor House," were not executed in conformity with the agreement entered into respecting them. A judgment given for the plaintiff on the trial has been affirmed by the Appellate Term, in an opinion by Justice Giegerich, which held that the conflict of testimony rendered unjustifiable any interference with the conclusions of the Justice. "With respect to the artistic value of the articles, as well as their peculiar adaptability to the purposes for which they were designed, there was a diversity of opinion regarding the other two pictures, but as the trial Justice was in a better situation than we to pass upon the credibility of witnesses, having seen them and observed their manner while upon the witness stand, we fail to find reason for disturbing his determination."

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THERE COULD BE NO CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—Margaret Kleiner, who was severely injured by a collision on one of the cars of the Third Avenue Railroad Company with a carriage in which she was riding in company with three other women, recovered judgment on a verdict given in her favor in her suit against the company, and that judgment has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The carriage, which was drawn by two horses, was proceeding along Twenty-sixth Street and in the act of crossing the westerly track of defendant's road on Third Avenue, when the collision occurred, causing her to be thrown to the pavement, striking on her head and side. The negligence was alleged to have occurred from the failure of the motorman operating the car, through inattention, to stop in time to avoid the collision, the plaintiff's claim being that the carriage was observable to the motorman for a sufficient distance to have enabled him to prevent the accident. The car was going very fast. Justice Patterson, who gave the unanimous opinion of the court, on appeal, said it was not a case in which contributory negligence might arise. The plaintiff was riding inside the carriage, and the driver was not under her control nor subject to her direction. The issue of negligence was held to have been properly left to the jury.

Havana Cigars Not Becoming Rare.

The statements recently made that pure Havana cigars are more of a rarity in the market now than they formerly were are being contested. The large retailers and a great number of wholesale dealers affirm that honest Havana cigars can be easily procured. A. Schulte, proprietor of several large cigar stores down town, said yesterday that it was almost impossible to get American tobacco smuggled into Havana, as had been alleged. The manufacturers in Havana are even more zealous than the Government in keeping their output free from foreign and inferior tobacco, and, besides, the duties on tobacco in that port are so heavy that it does not pay to import it from other countries.

The Reedy Jury Disagreed.

The trial of John Reedy, former Postmaster, station agent, and telegraph operator at Pocantico Hills, N. Y., and George Morris, on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes, which was begun before Judge Thomas and a jury in the United States Circuit Court on Thursday of last week, was brought to a close last evening by the disagreement of the jury. The jury had the case under consideration all the afternoon, but was unable to reach a verdict, standing six to six throughout the balloting. The two accused men were paroled in the custody of their counsel until this morning, when they will appear to renew their bonds.

Advance order to your newsdealer is necessary to secure copies of the editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES of (to-morrow) Saturday, with sixteen-page Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with sixteen-page Illustrated Magazine, Henry Norman's cable letter from London, and other strong features.—Adv.

Stern Bros

Will place on sale to-day a special purchase of

Imported Cotton Dress Fabrics

consisting of
Irish Printed Dimities,
Scotch Striped and Checked Zephyrs,
Plain & Fancy Cheviots, 18c yd.
Actual value 25c

125 Pces.
Lace Striped and Plaid Batistes,
Satin Striped and Printed Emb'd Swisses, 23c yd.
Actual value 35c & 45c

110 Pces. Striped and Floral Organdies, 10c yd.

West 23d St.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE

Organization Approved by Representatives of the Companies.

FIRST MEETING VERY SOON

An Important Conference, the Only Disagreement Being on the Rules Regulating Reinsurance.

At a meeting held in the rooms of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday afternoon the authorized representatives of the fire insurance companies doing business in this city unanimously approved a plan for the immediate organization of the "New York Fire Insurance Exchange," in accordance with the report of the Tariff Committee. The territory, over which the exchange will have entire jurisdiction in regard to rates and rules, includes the Borough of Manhattan, that part of the Borough of the Bronx which is west of the Bronx River, Brooklyn, that part of the Borough of Queens which was formerly Long Island City, the American Dock stores and piers, in the Borough of Richmond, and that part of Hudson County, New Jersey, which is east of the Hackensack River.

President George B. Sheldon of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn presided over the meeting, and the report of the committee was read by Manager J. R. McCay of the Phoenix of Hartford. After an explanation of its provisions by Manager J. Montgomery Hare of the Norwich Union and a general discussion which resulted in several minor amendments, the report was adopted without a dissenting vote, upon the motion of Manager E. F. Beddall of the Royal of Liverpool. Nearly all of the 144 companies which are licensed to transact the business of fire insurance in this city were represented at the meeting. The Tariff Committee was authorized to begin the work of obtaining signatures to the agreement at once, and leading underwriters say that the exchange will probably hold its first meeting within a fortnight. The section of the agreement regulating the action of the companies in regard to rates is as follows:

Section 13. Rates.

(a) At the first meeting of the association rates shall be adopted to apply on all risks in the territory specified, and such rates, and the commission rules as provided in the agreement, shall apply immediately.

(b) No unrated risk shall be written except subject to a rate to be made by the association, and such rate shall apply from the assumption of the insurance.

(c) Rated risks, when taken for periods of less than a year, shall be taken only at the rates named in short rate tables of this association.

(d) No policy shall be written for more than one year on stocks of merchandise, or upon machinery, stock, or supplies in manufacturing risks except at full pro rata rates. No policy shall be written upon other property for more than one year, except with the addition of three-fourths of the annual premium for each year after the first. For fractional parts of a year in excess of one year a pro rata of such three-fourths annual rate shall be added. No policy shall be written for a longer term than one year until the risk has been rated.

(e) The Committee on Rates shall recommend ratings to the association, when, if the same are adopted by a vote of 90 per cent. of the members present and voting at a meeting regularly called, they shall become operative; and to change a rate once established, a vote of 90 per cent. of the members present and voting at a meeting regularly called shall be required.

(f) Rates of premium shall be adjusted upon a discriminating basis which recognizes merits and faults of construction, fire extinguishing appliances, and percentage of insurance to value.

The agreement further provides that no brokerage or commission shall be paid or allowed on policies of insurance or reinsurance in excess of 15 per cent., except on such risks as are permitted to be written at branch offices, on which a brokerage or commission not exceeding 25 per cent. may be paid.

The rules in regard to branch offices require that such offices shall not be given independent control, and must be confined to the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and the City of Brooklyn. Managers of branch offices are not to receive any brokerage or transact business as a broker, and must be compensated by salary only.

All premiums shall be due upon delivery of the policy, and if not paid within thirty-five days after the close of the calendar month in which the insurance takes effect notice of cancellation shall be issued.

A License Committee will be chosen to issue a "broker's license" to an applicant duly qualified to receive such license, and no brokerage will be paid to any person not so licensed, and no license is to be issued to any clerk or employe of the assured or any other person who handles insurance for only one person or firm or individual members of such firm. The License Committee is empowered to revoke the license of any broker who is proved to have violated his pledge to the association, and a right of appeal to the Grievance Committee is provided for.

The rules governing the violations of members of the association have been drawn up with a view to preventing all escape from punishment for bad faith. They provide that a charge of deviation from any rule or rate be sustained by a vote of not less than five of the seven members of the Grievance Committee, and this vote is confirmed by a 90 per cent. vote of those members present and voting at any meeting of the association, a certificate of this action shall be forwarded to the Directors of the company, if it be a local company, and to the President or the General Manager and the Directors of the company at its home office, if the home office shall be outside of the City of New York, whether in the United States or in foreign countries.

The agreement also provides that members of the association shall not write any risks on outside property in their New York offices in violation of the tariff rates and commission rules of any local board.

That part of the agreement which caused the greatest amount of controversy and threatened at one time to prevent the adoption of any report in the committee is the section regulating reinsurance. The rule in regard to this point which was reported by the committee and approved yesterday is as follows:

(a) No member or company represented by a member shall effect, here or abroad, any reinsurance upon risks located in the territory of this association, otherwise than with members of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

(b) The above restriction shall not apply to such risks as, under the provisions of the statutes of New York State, can be placed by licensed brokers in companies not duly admitted to transact business in the State, nor shall it apply to buildings or contents of railroad terminal property.

The delay in the work of procuring the signatures of the companies to the agreement will not, it is thought, exceed two weeks. The managers of several foreign companies were not disposed to sign the compact until they had been given an opportunity to consult with their home offices, but no serious hitch is anticipated on this account.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Comany of New York yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-elected to serve during the coming year.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Kings County Fire Insurance Company yesterday a new Board of Directors was elected in the interest of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, whose Eastern manger, Frank Lock, recently purchased a large majority of the stock of the Kings County. The new board consists of seventeen Directors, including Tredwell Cleveland of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, J. M. Neuberger, the Chicago manager of the Atlas; S. Taylor, Jr., of McIntyre & Wardwell, Samuel D. Davis, Merrick Vinton, Frank Lock, and the following members of the old board: William E. Horwill, William H. Male, William Brookfield, Ezra B. Tuttle, John V. Jewell, and Welding Ring. At a subsequent meeting of the board Frank Lock was elected President of the company to succeed William E. Horwill. The future policy of the company was not fully determined, and will be taken up again in the near future.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

Criticisms and Recommendations Made at a Hearing by a Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

As a consequence of the fire in the Home Life Building on Dec. 4, the Board of Aldermen on Jan. 3 of this year adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on Building Department to hold a public hearing for the purpose of considering means for the better protection of high buildings in the Borough of Manhattan in case of fire. The hearing took place in the Aldermanic chamber yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a number of interested persons, including fire underwriters and representatives of concerns which manufacture devices for the extinguishment and detection of fires. The Board of Fire Underwriters was not officially represented, but a communication was received from John H. Washburn, Chairman of the Water Supply Committee of that organization, asking for a further hearing. This was agreed to, and the date was set for Feb. 8, at 2 P. M.

George H. Stanton, an insurance agent, was the first speaker. He argued against the use of a supplemental system of water supply from the East and North Rivers, saying that such a system would prove inadequate in cases of emergency and would detract attention from the need for an increased general supply. More water, he said, was needed for all purposes, and the only way to go about it was to increase the Croton water supply and provide greater pressure by the contruction of reservoirs at sufficient heights to give a nozzle pressure adequate to raise a stream to the tops of high buildings.

R. P. Bolton, an engineer, devoted his remarks to the subject of skyscrapers. These high buildings, he said, were subject to exterior and interior perils. Of the former, the more dangerous were the windows opening on to old buildings or those filled with merchandise. When such openings existed, he argued, they should be protected by iron shutters, and he suggested that ordinances requiring such protection and providing for inspection by fire officials could easily be adopted. Another exterior peril, he said, was the danger in the bursting of hose under the added pressure required to raise water to the upper floors of high buildings.

As to the internal hazards, Mr. Bolton declared that gas pipes, and especially gas meters, are not subjected to sufficient inspection, and that for that reasons fires are often started from explosions and leaks. In regard to the construction of high buildings, Mr. Bolton urged legislation which would prevent the building of staircases around elevator shafts and require that all stairways should be closed in by practically fire-proof walls.

Mr. Bolton digressed from his topic to offer a few criticisms of the Fire Department. Firemen, he said, had a tendency to smash windows and doors, thereby permitting air to reach smoldering material and frequently causing disastrous conflagrations. This, he said, was the case at the fire in Cammeyer's shoe store last week. In cases of fire, he declared, every orifice should be tightly closed.

S. D. Barton, an insurance agent, urged the extension of the Croton water system and declared that a salt water supplementary system should be used only as a last resort.

All the others who spoke had something to sell, from automatic fire alarms to hose, and all were anxious to display samples of their wares, but the committee declined to permit them to do so.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift to Zoological Park.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Zoological Society held last night ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton announced that Andrew Carnegie had subscribed $5,000 to the building fund for the zoological park, and Mr. Carnegie was elected a founder. The Executive Committee hopes that by Feb. 20, its next meeting, a sufficient number of additional subscriptions will have been received to enable the construction of the antelope house to be immediately undertaken.

Macy Mutual Aid Society's Ball.

The twelfth annual ball of the Macy Mutual Aid Society will take place this evening at the Lenox Lyceum. The dancing will be preceded by a vaudeville entertainment. The committee in charge of arrangements is composed of R. Douglass, Chairman; A. R. Simmons, M. R. Paden, T. Haynes, D. English, and B. Mendel. Five thousand tickets have been sold.

The Vesta TRADE MARK

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Absolutely correct in proportion and line.
New Models and materials.
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Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

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of our forefathers, which lasted generations and cost a king's ransom, we have reproduced and brought within reach of modest purses. While retaining all the artistic merits of the originals many improvements have been made in construction, which insure the highest satisfaction. Combined with rich upholstering effects, the most harmonious results are obtained. A visit to our studio, where special designs of every art period are constantly being worked out, will give you valuable decorative ideas.

Phenomenally low are factory prices, and even those are now reduced.

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43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET.

1899

54TH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL BENEFIT Life Insurance Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, President.

Receipts in 1898.

Received for Premiums	$9,158,117.25
Received for Interest and Rents	3,371,612.01
	$12,529,729.26
Balance January 1st, 1898	61,096,824.32
Total	$73,626,553.58

Expenditures in 1898.

Claims by Death	$3,503,459.41
Endowments and Annuities	361,325.12
Surrendered Policies	1,626,316.70
Dividends or Return Premiums. (Paid Policyholders, $7,247,812.54)	1,756,711.31
Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	330,850.57
Expenses, including Agents' Commissions, Advertising, Salaries, &c.	1,457,532.14
Profit and Loss Account, including Premiums on Bonds Purchased, and $50,000 charged off from Real Estate to cover possible depreciation	249,056.73
	$9,285,251.98
Balance January 1st, 1899	64,341,301.60
Total	$73,626,553.58

Assets January 1st, 1899.

Cash on hand and in Banks		$871,696.29
Loans on Collateral, U. S. Bonds and other Securities		4,014,500.00
United States and other Bonds, par		14,236,817.05
First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate		32,355,960.38
Real Estate		2,930,514.61
Loans on Policies in Force		9,911,388.22
Agents' Balances and Cash Obligations		20,425.05
		$64,341,301.60
Interest due and accrued	$1,160,134.57	
Net deferred and unreported Premiums on Policies in force	718,540.32	
		1,878,674.89
Total		$66,219,976.49

Liabilities.

Reserve Fund, 4 per cent	$60,878,674.00	
Policy Claims in process of adjustment	225,812.57	
Present value of $32,000, hereafter payable on Matured Installment Bonds	24,317.56	
Allowance for unpresented and Contingent Claims	200,000.00	
Dividends due and unpaid	350,840.00	
Premiums paid in advance	22,768.47	
		61,702,412.60
Surplus		$4,517,563.80
Surplus by Legal Standard of N. J., N. Y., &c., based on Market Value of Assets and 4 per cent. Reserve		$5,394,189.71
Policies issued and revived in 1898, 15,562, insuring $35,949,683.		
Policies in force January 1st, 1899, 97,884, insuring $246,350,788.		

DIRECTORS:

Fred'k M. Shepard,	Albert B. Carlton,
Edward H. Wright,	Rob't F. Ballantine,
Benjamin C. Miller,	James B. Pearson,
Franklin Murphy,	Marcus L. Ward,
Amzi Dodd,	Eugene Vanderpool,
Bloomfield J. Miller,	Fred'k Frelinghuysen.

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STATE AGENT,
Southern New York and Northern New Jersey.
137 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

West 14th St.
ESTD 1807
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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

SPECIAL
SMYRNA HALL RUGS

2.6x9 ft.	$5.50
3x9 ft.	6.50
3x12 ft.	8.00
3x15 ft.	9.50

(former prices $8.00 to $15.00.)

All copies of fine Orientals. Full, rich color combinations—browns, old reds, golden hues, greens—all the harmonies of autumn foliage.

"Long Credit" solves every furnishing problem.

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104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
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RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

Bill to be Presented to the Legislature Discussed—May Be Submitted on Tuesday.

The regular monthly meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission was not held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the usual meeting place. There was, however, a conference at the offices of George L. Rives, on the sixth floor of the Mutual Life Building. It was attended by Commissioners Orr and Rives, Secretary L. L. Delafield, and Albert B. Boardman, counsel to the commission. At the close of the meeting it was announced that the business transacted had been purely routine and of no public interest. Later, however, Secretary Delafield said that the proposed bill to be offered before the Legislature by the commission to secure rapid transit facilities for New York had been discussed to some extent, but that no material determination had been made during the meeting regarding it.

Messrs. Orr, Delafield, and Boardman, when leaving the conference, were asked which of the three courses outlined in the commission's memorial presented to the Legislature last Tuesday for securing rapid transit would be advocated in the forthcoming bill. They replied that no decision in the matter had been reached. "We favor municipal means of construction, however," remarked the three Commissioners in unison.

The persistent rumor that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company has renewed its proposition to undertake the work, as a partial result of which that corporation's stock has been "soaring" on the Exchange, was called to Mr. Delafield's attention. He refused to discuss the matter.

"Was any proposition of the railway company brought up at to-day's conference?" was asked.

"There was no discussion of the kind—at least not to-day," Mr. Delafield replied.

It was learned that the bill being prepared by the commission will be ready for submission to the Legislature on Tuesday. The bill will ask that the Rapid Transit Commission be empowered to choose between three courses for the construction of an underground railway. The propositions as already outlined in the commission's memorial are, first, to wait until the borrowing capacity is enlarged sufficiently to secure an adequate loan for the work; second, to issue bonds of the County of New York; third, to offer the franchise for building and operating the proposed railway to private enterprise.

KITES AID WEATHER BUREAU.

New Jersey Man's Discovery as to Temperature Changes Confirmed.

William A. Eddy, expert kite flyer, of Bayonne, N. J., was a happy man yesterday when he received news confirming his discovery, in 1891, that the approach of warm and cold waves can be detected by kite-sustained thermometers sent up to a height of 1,000 feet. A. L. Rotch, director of the Blue Hill Observatory, near Boston, informed Mr. Eddy of the confirmation, and sent him his report of 200 kite ascensions before the Royal Meteorological Society of London.

Sixteen kite stations have been established in the United States by the Weather Bureau, and observatories are rapidly being equipped with kites in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy. Elaborate preparations for kite observations are under way in London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. Invisible clouds floating in a clear sky have been discovered by the kite humidity instruments at Blue Hill Observatory, the transparent moisture floating at the same height as the cumulus clouds.

Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, United States Navy, has been in correspondence with the Blue Hill Observatory regarding the miles of wire used in flying kites, for the principle of the Captain's deep sea sounding apparatus is used to haul in the kite wire after experiments.

Fight Among Trades Unions.

Decision was reserved by Justice Truax yesterday in the action brought by the National Protective Association of Steamfitters and Helpers against James Cummings, William J. O'Brien, James J. Nugent, Patrick J. Duff, and John F. Mullany, who are officers of the Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, and the Progress Association of Helpers, and the Board of Delegates, to restrain them from interfering with the members of the plaintiff organization and preventing them from procuring and retaining work.

O'Neill's.

For To-Day and Saturday in the

Misses' and Infants' Dept.

Slips and Dresses.

Infants' Long Empire Slips, neatly trimmed with embroidery,
39c. each.

Infants' Slips, with pointed yoke and Empire effect, handsomely trimmed,
49c. each.

Infants' Short Nainsook Dresses, all neatly trimmed with fine embroidery,
98c. each.

Coats.

Infants' Long and Short Coats, in silk, cashmere and Bedford cord, slightly soiled,
Formerly 12.50,
4.98.

A special lot of Short Coats, variety of colors, 2 to 4 year sizes,
2.98.

Infants' Outfitting a Specialty with Us.

Misses' Jackets.

Misses' Tailor-Made Jackets, plain and mixe cloths, 14 to 18 year sizes,
Formerly 7.50,
Now 4.98 each.

Misses' Kersey Jackets, in tan, navy blue an castor,
Formerly 15.00,
Now 7.50 each.

Misses' Skirts.

Misses' Black Cheviot Skirts,
4.98 each.

Misses' All-Wool Plaid Skirts,
7.50 each.

Children's Hosiery.

Children's Black Ribbed Cashmere Hose English make, all sizes,
Worth 40c. to 65c. Pair,
34c. Pair.

SIXTH AVENUE, 20TH TO 21ST ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
To-night, (by request) at 8:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Mmes. Marie Brema, Engle, and Schumann-Heink; Van Dyck, Dippel, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Condr.—Schalk.
To-morrow afternoon at 2—LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
To-morrow night, at pop. prices, at 8—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Plançon, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi.
Sunday Evg., Jan. 29, at 8:15—9th Sunday Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Saville, Leonore Von Stosch, Violiniste, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Plançon and Van Dyck. Entire orchestra. Conductor Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 30, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich, MM. Saleza, Pringle, and Campanari. Conductor Bevignani.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 1, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Lehmann and Brema; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 3, at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Lehmann, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Muhlmann.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

SAUER
MATINEE RECITAL.
Thursday, February 2d,
CARNEGIE HALL.
Seats at Tyson's, Schuberth's and Box Office.
KNABE PIANO USED EXCLUSIVELY.

Symphony Concerts FOR Young People
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Each number on the programme will be preceded by a short explanation.
Fourth Concert Saturday, JAN. 28, at 2:30.
SOLOIST: Miss MAUD MacCARTHY.
Subscription and single tickets now on sale at special box office, Carnegie Hall.

THE CHARITY BALL
For the Nursery and Child's Hospital,
WALDORF-ASTORIA,
Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 2 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
LAST 2 DAYS.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M.
4TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF
Cycles, Automobiles & Accessories.
50c. ADMISSION 50c.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d & B'way. LAST 3 TIMES. 175th Sonv. To-ng't. The Turtle. NEXT (WED.), MLLE. FIFI. SEATS READY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. Second week of the big success CINEMATOGRAPH Opera Martha. The War from Tampa to Santiago. GYPSY MUSIC Afternoon and Eve.

BIJOU Evgs. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. May Irwin in her great success, KATE KIP

SAM T. JACK'S Theatre. Broadway and 29th St. Tel. 3676 38th. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. Fun, Women and Song—Parisian Stars. A HOT TIME IN ALASKA.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Last Week. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. The Talk of the Town, "THAT MAN." Jan. 31—JAMES A. HERNE in his new play.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat. FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE. | AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, by request, (at pop. Prices,) "Wilhelm Tell." Sat. Mat. & Eve., last performance of "Das Erbe."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A FEMALE DRUMMER. JOHNSTONE BENNETT & great cast Next Week, SHENANDOAH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Andrew Mack in THE RAGGED EARL. Matinées Wed & Sat. at 2. Evg's, 8:15.

COLUMBUS Next Week—Mon., Tues., Wed., THE MUSKETEERS; Thurs., Fri., Sat. THE DAWN OF FREEDOM. The Evil Eye

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11 Performance, 11 P. M., 50c. FREDERICK BOND & CO., CARON AND HERBERT, JOHN KENNELL, MONROE & MACK, Parent-Brodaid Troupe, 25 other Stars.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11. 25,50c. Performance, 10:45 P. M. GEO. W. MONROE, PRESS ELDRIDGE, STREATOR ZOUAVES, (bit of the season,) ED. LATELL, Paolis, 25 other Stars.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Ev'g Ev. at 8:15. Shakespeare's comedy TAMING OF THE SHREW. MISS REHAN as KATHERINE. George Clarke, White Whittlesey, William Owen, Wilfred Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Blanche Bates. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2. ***Thursday, Feb. 9, first production of the Drury Lane sensation, THE GREAT RUBY.

WALLACK'S Ev'gs 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. NETHERS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk westerly winds, diminishing.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,305. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY:

TWELVE PAGES,

WITH

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market under pressure.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 86½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c; cash cotton, 6⅜c.

LEGISLATURE.—Senator Ford introduced a bill appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the commission which is engaged in investigating the causes of the decline of New York City's commerce, the commission having sent him a memorial declaring that the task is one of great magnitude. Attention was attracted to Senator Elsberg's bill amending the stock corporation law with reference to the personal liability of Directors.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Platt of New York spoke in advocacy of the annexation of the Philippines. The Senate passed the Pension Appropriation bill. The general debate on the Army Reorganization bill was ended in the House, and votes were taken on the amendments.

FOREIGN.—Henry Norman by special cable sends to THE TIMES interesting news regarding London books and authors and English dramatic topics. The suit of the widow of Col. Henry against M. Joseph Reinach, for libel in denouncing her husband as a traitor, was taken up in the Assize Court in Paris yesterday. The anti-Semites made a demonstration around the Palace of Justice, and a military cordon was drawn about the building after the mob was dispersed. There is great excitement in Madrid over the court-martial of Jaudenes, late Governor General of the Philippines, and at the reports that are current that sensational revelations regarding the destruction of Cervera's fleet are to be made. The German Emperor celebrated his birthday in Berlin. Earthquakes in Greece were again violent yesterday, especially in the southern districts of the kingdom, where the people are panicstricken. Hand-to-hand fights occurred in the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday over racial differences. The Sultan made his annual progress to Stamboul to kiss the mantle of the Prophet. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent his assassination, which he fears.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The steam canalboat J. C. Austin was sunk off Norwalk yesterday and five persons were drowned.

A numebr of Copper River prospectors have perished in Valdez Glacier. Five are known to be dead and twenty-one others are in hospitals at Valdez and Twelve Mile Camp.

The trial of Commissary General Charles P. Eagan came to an end and the court-martial agreed upon a verdict which will remain secret until it has been passed upon by the higher authorities of the army.

Mrs. Lantz of 240 Warren Street, Jersey City, is supposed to have died yesterday morning. Two doctors were unable for some time to decide whether she was dead or not, and her husband and the undertaker are still in doubt.

Page 2.

The Manhattan Club will move Aug. 1 into the University Club Building.

The dead-lock in Senator Quay's fight for re-election continues unbroken.

Richard Croker last night expressed the opinion that Surrogate Arnold's lax business methods, and not politics, were responsible for the legislative investigation of his office. Assemblyman Fallows, Chairman of the investigating committee, was in the city yesterday arranging preliminaries with J. Proctor Clarke. The first hearing will be next Friday.

Page 3.

Savages near Cape Nelson, New Guinea, have killed and eaten eleven castaway sailors.

It is reported that the Government has acquired the whole of Plum Island, commanding the Sound entrance, and will erect additional military works there.

The Union Traction Company was sold yesterday at Hackensack, N. J., by Receiver Johnson, the Reorganization Committee buying it at $20,000 over the indebtedness of $882,000

Page 4.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, continued the consideration of the peace treaty.

The Government authorities are aware that Agoncillo, the agent of the Filipinos in Washington, is in communication with Aguinaldo, and they are keeping him under strict surveillance. He denies that he has sent any message advising the Filipinos to go to war with the United States.

Page 5.

An application to show cause why a receiver for the Hoffman House should not be appointed was made yesterday for plaintiffs, whose names were not divulged.

At the regular Friday prayer meeting in Plymouth Church last night letters were read which had been written to Dr. Hillis by certain persons in Chicago denouncing the church, in an endeavor to dissuade him from taking the pastorate of it.

Page 7.

The annual banquet of the Dartmouth College Association of New York was held at Delmonico's last night.

Page 8.

The Boards of Local Improvements of the Tenth and Thirteenth Districts had a hearing yesterday on the subject of the extension of Sixth Avenue.

Policeman John Newton of the Elizabeth Street Station was fatally shot early yesterday morning in front of 483 Pearl Street by Louis Champ of 483 East Houston Street.

Page 11.

The Rev. George R. Herbst, pastor of the German Evangelical Church of St. Paul, at Bayonne, N. J., was dismissed on Thursday night by a unanimous vote of the members.

Page 12.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has ordered the reorganization of the corps of sappers and miners of the Fire Department.

Louis J. Snure, who stole $20,000 from his employers and took his sick wife abroad, was sentenced yesterday to seven years in State prison.

Gov. Roosevelt in an interview commended the work of the Bureau of Elections and intimated that the Legislature would increase the powers of Superintendent McCullagh.

Justice Scott yesterday reserved decision in the application to continue the temporary injunction restraining the Third Avenue Railroad Company from laying sub-trolley tracks on Amsterdam Avenue.

The new mail steamship Havana of the Ward Line reached this port yesterday from Philadelphia, having exceeded the required speed of 17 knots during trial runs on her way from Philadelphia.

The St. Gall embroidery cases, which have attracted much attention in customs circles during the past six months, have been decided by the United States General Appraisers, by an average advance of 45 per cent. in values.

Dr. Parkhurst in a letter to Gov. Roosevelt protests against legislation affecting the Police Department in this city. The situation is undoubtedly deplorable, he declares but the citizens have brought it upon themselves, and ought to be made to suffer for a time the consequences of their "civic unfaithfulness" as a measure of kindly discipline. Ex-Police Commissioner Moss has also written a letter to the Governor on the police situation.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Insurance Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Markets.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 6.

New National Bank for Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—The City Bank, a State institution, has taken the necessary steps to be converted into a National banking institution, and within a short time the formalities incident upon such a change will be completed and the bank will be kown as the City National Bank of Buffalo.

FROZEN IN VALDEZ GLACIER

Copper River Prospectors Perish in Alaskan Ice.

FIVE ARE KNOWN TO BE DEAD

Others May Have Lost Their Lives, and Twenty-one Are in Valdez and Twelve-Mile Camp Hospitals.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 27.—The steamer Cottage City, from Alaska, brings news that a number of Copper River prospectors perished in Valdez Glacier. The following are known to have been lost: Charles Khron, New York City; D. P. Smith, Chicago; Ole Evjen, Baldwin, Wis.; —— Henderson, Wisconsin, and George Sweesey, New York. Among the many badly frozen miners are George Poalowitz, New York City; Sylvester Grog, St. Joseph, Mo.; Holven Evjens, Baldwin, Wis.

There are six men at Valdez suffering from frozen feet, hands, and faces. A hospital has been established at Twelve Mile Camp, on the other side of the glacier, and fifteen men are suffering there from the same cause. All were frozen trying to cross the glacier, but managed to get back into camp.

Holven and Ole Evjens, father and son, started for Valdez, but on getting well toward the summit of the glacier found their feet freezing. Both started back. The son gave his father extra wrapping for his feet, and as a result both the son's legs were frozen in a few minutes, and he was unable to proceed. He bade his father good-bye and compelled him to go on without him. Then the boy lay down in the snow to die. The body will probably never be recovered. The father reached Twelve Mile Camp, but is not expected to live.

Smith and Khron were members of the same party. In company with George Poalowitz, Sylvester Grog, and several others, they started across the glacier early in December. Smith was the first to suffer. After they had crossed the summit and were going down the long stretch toward Valdez his strength began to fail him. At last he could keep up no longer. Calling his companions around him, he told them he was doomed, even if they got him into camp, and that they must try and save the nselves. Then he laid down in the snow, and was soon lulled into a last sleep by the deadly frost.

Charles Khron wanted to lie down and die when the trip was almost at an end. His comrades kept him moving, in spite of the pain of his badly frozen feet, and at last got him into Valdez. His toes were so badly frozen that they fell off when his boots were cut away. Blood poisoning set in soon after, and in ten days he was dead. He was a member of the Manhattan Mining Company of New York a German, and leaves a wife and a family in that city.

The third man of the party to lose his life was a miner named Henderson, from some small town in Wisconsin. He started out with the party, but was frozen before they reached the summit of the glacier. He decided that his only hope was to turn back. Soon after he left the party a blizzard swept over the glacier, obliterating all trails, and making travel impossible. He probably lost his way then and perished.

George Poalowitz of the Manhattan Mining Company of New York was the fourth members to be badly frozen. He returned on the Cottage City to-day in charge of Dr. Lewis of Chicago. He will lose the greater part of both feet, and is in danger of losing his life from blood poisoning.

George E. Sweesey, also of New York, was a blacksmith at Valdez for a long time. He started across the glacier early in the Winter, drawing a heavy sled. The details of his death are unknown, for he was alone.

The miners who arrived on the Cottage City say that many others perished like Sweesey. They are unable to give names. The men starting out in pairs or singly were never heard of again.

CLOSING ATLIN GOLDFIELDS.

British Columbia's Act May Work Injustice to Americans.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Gov. John E. Brady of Alaska, who is in Washington, has received word of the enactment of a law by the British Columbia Parliament providing for the exclusion of aliens from the Atlin territory, which is within British domain.

As the Atlin goldfields are expected to bring out a rush of gold seekers in the Spring, the action is regarded by the Governor as of great significance, and he has urged the Administration to have steps taken that may either repeal the exclusion of Americans, as such, or that retaliatory measures be adopted. Representations will be made first to the British authorities of the injustice the measure will work upon Americans.

Philadelphia Klondiker Drowned.

EDMONTON, N. W. T., Jan. 27.—Capt. John Mason of a large Philadelphia party bound for the gold fields, was accidentally drowned in the Nelson River, three miles above its mouth on the afternoon of Aug. 24.

CHICAGO ELECTRIC TRACTION.

Trust Deed Filed to Secure an Issue of Bonds.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—A trust deed for $500,000 was filed for record to-day in the office of County Recorder Simon. It was given by the Chicago Electric Traction Company through I. L. Rice, its President, and E. R. Gilbert. Secretary, to the Manhattan Trust Company of New York and John Kean of New Jersey.

The term of the instrument is fixed at thirty years and the interest rate at 5 per cent. It was given to secure an issue of first mortgage gold bonds.

THE BIBLE IN CHICAGO.

Society Finds 1,240 Families Who Are Without It.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 27.—The Chicago Bible Society held its annual meeting today at its headquarters, 153 La Salle Street, and elected the officers for the ensuing year.

The report of General Secretary Mack showed that during 1898 six young women, under the direction of Miss E. Dryer, were in constant service visiting houses and distributing Bibles. In all 30,315 Bibles and Testaments were distributed by the society, of which number 24,066 were sold and 6,249 given away. The visitors found 745 families attending no church and 1,240 families without the Bible.

SUGAR INTERESTS COMBINING.

Glucose and American Refining Concerns Negotiating for Consolidation.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 27.—Negotiations for a combine between the glucose and the American Sugar Refining interests are, it is said, being conducted by Levy Mayer, who is now in New York.

Provision is to be made for the incorporation of the beet sugar company also in this combination, and if the plan carires it will bring about the greatest industrial consolidation in the country. The strong opposition to the sugar refining companies waged by the Arbuckle and Doscher factories is said to have prompted the proposed combination.

Interest on United States Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The interest payments on United States bonds due on Feb. 1, amount to $2,807,876, as follows: Loan of 1904, $831,855; loan of 1925, $1,130,797; loan of 1898, $606,021; District of Columbia 3-65s, $239,203.

Exclusive Paris Society

Described in Elliot Gregory's article, "Three Little Duchesses," in The Commercial Advertiser this afternoon.—Adv.

MRS. LANTZ ALIVE OR DEAD?

She Is Supposed to Have Died Yesterday Morning, but Her Husband and Undertaker Are in Doubt.

What seemed to be a case of suspended animation was reported in Jersey City yesterday. Mrs. Nettie Lantz, thirty-four years old, wife of John Lantz of 240 Warren Street, was prostrated by pneumonia on Jan. 1. She subsequently became convalescent, but suffered a relapse, and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning she died. At least that was the opinion of Dr. Edward K. Dunkel, the attending physician.

As Mr. Lantz wished to take the body to Cleveland, Ohio, where his wife's relatives reside, he asked Dr. Dunkel to send an undertaker to embalm the body. He selected William J. Moran of 147 Montgomery Street. When Moran went to the house with Mrs. Bowe, a professional nurse whose services he had secured, he found the body still warm. Mrs. Bowe said she did not think the woman was dead. Moran indorsed her opinion. Dr. Dunkel was sent for. He applied all the tests known to medical science and concluded that there was at least a warrantable doubt of death. At noon he called in Dr. Louis Baumann, and the tests were repeated with such unsatisfactory results that neither physician would give an opinion as to whether the woman was alive or dead.

At 8 o'clock last night Dr. Dunkel found that the body was still slightly warm, but the legs and arms were cold. He then pronounced the woman dead, and gave a certificate to that effect. The cause of death, he said, was cerebral hemorrhage consequent upon her illness.

Mr. Lantz said he would proceed no further with the funeral arrangements until he was satisfied that his wife was dead. Mr. Moran also declined to assume the responsibility for embalming the body until a further consultation was held or all doubt had been removed by unmistakable signs of death.

LYNCH LAW UPHELD.

Ohio Suit to Recover Damages for Next of Kin Fails.

URBANA, Ohio, Jan. 27.—The suit of Benjamin Church against the County Commissioners to recover $5,000 for the hanging by a mob of "Click" Mitchell two years ago ended to-day. The case has been in progress during the week and attracted great crowds. The jury was out an hour, when a verdict in favor of the county was returned. The case will be carried higher.

The suit was based on the act which awards $5,000 to the next of kin of a person who suffers death at the hands of a mob. Mitchell was convicted of felonious assault and was under a life sentence when he was taken from his cell and lynched.

RAILROAD WRECK IN JERSEY.

Freight Train Dashes Into a Derailed Car Near Landisville.

LANDISVILLE, N. J., Jan. 27.—A southbound Central Railroad freight train ran into a derailed car lying on the track near this place shortly before daylight this morning. The engine was overturned and seven cars were wrecked. The engineer and fireman escaped with bruises. The train hands, who were all in the rear of the train, were shaken up, but uninjured.

The car which caused the accident had been left on a siding on an incline. It is supposed that the brakes were not properly set, and that the high wind prevailing last night started the car down hill.

TO MARK MAINE MEN'S GRAVES.

Government Orders Tombstones to be Sent to Key West.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—Quartermaster Hyde of Boston has received orders to send 28 gravestones to Key West, Fla., to be set up over the resting places of 24 victims of the battleship Maine and 4 victims of the torpedo boat Winslow, who are buried there.

These graves, which are among those of soldiers who died in the late war, will be the first to secure this recognition from the Government. The names of the men from the Winslow whose graves are to have stones placed over them are John D. Neefe, C. B. Meeks, E. J. Tunnell, and J. Varreres. The names of only a few of the men of the Maine who are buried at Key West are known. Each grave is numbered, however, and the unknown are designated by number only.

STATE FUNERAL FLOWERS.

Their Cost in Canada and an Acting ex-Premier's Liability.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 27.—A case which will cause considerable talk and discussion when it comes to trial has been entered in the High Court of Justice here. When Sir John Thompson was buried at Halifax Sir Mackenzie Bowell, then Acting Premier, and his colleagues sent a floral wreath purchased from W. B. Davidson, florist, of Montreal, as a mark of respect and esteem from his "Devoted Colleagues." The flowers were imported from New York, and the wreath cost $900. The wreath was said to be a personal gift from the Ministers, and the account was not included in the sum of $25,000 which was submitted to the Government for the State funeral.

The Ministers did not pay the amount, and the present Government, which is asked to do so, refused on the report of Mr. Louis Coste, Chief Engineer of Public Works, who said that the wreath was ordered by him at the request of Sir Mackenzie Bowell. Action is now taken in the court against Sir Mackenzie Bowell personally for $900 and interest, making $1,141 in all. The reason for not including Sir Mackenzie's colleagues is that he was Acting Premier, and that he consequently had no right to include them in his order.

SAW HIS SWEETHEART BURNED.

Indiana Lovers Went to Sleep by an Open Fire with Fatal Result.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 27.—Miss Frances Leffler, the sixteen-year-old daughter of George Leffler, one of the best-known farmers in Washington Township, was practically cremated before the eyes of her lover, Charles Banter, yesterday morning. Banter accompanied her to a revival meeting, and both returned to her home tired and sleepy. They sat before an open fire, and both fell asleep. The occupants of the house were awakened shortly by screams. The youthful lover awoke just in time to see the girl dashing out of the door with her clothes in flames.

The wind added strength to the blaze, but the girl ran until she sank from exhaustion. Her clothes were entirely burned from her body, and she died from her injuries. Before she died she told the attending physician that the wind had blown down the chimney with such force as to send a blaze against her dress, igniting it, and that her lover was in no way responsible for the accident. Banter is distracted with grief.

Students Must Not Receive Sharkey.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Chancellor Day of the Syrause University to-day flatly refused the request of a member of the Monarch Athletic Club of this city, before which Tommy Ryan and Tom Sharkey will meet in a six-round bout next Wednesday evening, to allow Sharkey to visit the athletic class next Wednesday morning and exhibit himself to the students. The Chancellor refused point blank to consider the proposition.

Allentown Wagon Builders Fail.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Jan. 27.—Lewis Wolf & Sons, the oldest wagon-building firm in Allentown, failed to-day on executions for $22,347.11 in favor of the Allentown National Bank.

Through Pullman Service New York to Miami

on and after Jan. 30th, via Penn. R. R., Southern Ry. F. C. & P., and F., E., C. Ry. direct connections with steamship for Havana, Key West, and Nassau. Route of "The New York and Florida Limited." Offices 271 and 353 Broadway. —Adv.

PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN.

Imperial Police, by Precipitate Action, Enable Some of the Conspirators to Escape.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says:

"A plot to assassinate the Sultan has been denounced by a conspirator, but the police, by too precipitately arresting four of the plotters, enabled several others to escape."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—Sultan Abdul Hamid made his annual visit to Stamboul by water to-day to kiss the mantle of the Prophet. The usual elaborate ceremonies were observed.

Throughout the week the police have been taking extraordinary precautions to secure his Majesty's safety, and many arrests have been made. Yesterday they visited all the drug stores and hermetically sealed all deposits of chlorate of potash. This was done to alleviate the Sultan's fear of being attacked by explosives.

LONDON BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Report that Morley Received $50,000 for His "Life of Gladstone"—Scheme for Sixpence Novels.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is reported that John Morley has been paid $50,000 for writing the "Life of Gladstone."

John Black Atkins, the correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, is publishing his letters sent from Cuba and Puerto Rico during the war, the sub-title being "Experiences of an Englishman with the United States Army."

A new volume by Hans Breitmann is to be published by Redway.

Messrs. Methuen have decided to publish some new novels at a sixpence. The first will be by W. E. Hornung; then follow Robert Barr, Cutcliffe Hyne, Baring Gould, and others. In some cases these books will be issued at 6s., as well as at sixpence, the latter being expected to appeal to a different class of readers. In giving novels of the ordinary six-shilling length at sixpence, the publishers have no intention of undermining the sale of the expensive form.

It is an excellent proposal that the memorial of William Black take the form of a lifeboat, named after him, and stationed in the Hebrides.

Beatrice Harraden's new story will be called "The Fowler." The title is taken from Psalm cxxiv., Verse 7: "Our soul is escaped as a bird out of the snare of the fowlers. The snare is broken and we are escaped."

Ian Maclaren has finished his "Life of Christ."

Dean Farrar is supplementing his "Life of Christ" as the outcome of some studies in Palestine.

Florence Warden's new novel is completed. It is called "The Love That Lasts." The scenes are laid in Scotland.

Robert R. Chambers is writing a romance treating of the Southern invasion of France coeval with the siege of Paris.

Mr. Dent will publish a book on the nature and development of imaginative art by Godfrey Blunt for the use of designers of ornamental patterns. H. N.

PUERTO RICO FUNDS LOOTED.

Spaniards Carried Off Between 300,000 and 400,000 Pesos of Trust Moneys.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 20.—The Secretary of the Puerto Rico Treasury estimates, as a result of his investigations just completed, that the Spanish authorities made away with between 300,000 and 400,000 pesos of trust funds that were deposited in the Treasury here.

These funds consisted of deposits made by foreign life and fire insurance companies, by public contractors and officers, litigants, judicial officers, and others.

The officials here appeared to complacently regard this spoliation of the local Treasury, until the foreign insurance companies and other depositors began to deluge the local Treasury with their demands. The foreign companies have made their demands the subject of negotiations with Spain and Washington.

By the records of the Treasury Department, it appears that on Oct. 12, 1898, Gen. Macias ordered the Secretary of Finance to publish a notice in the Official Gazette notifying all parties having claims against the Treasury to present the same by Oct. 17, thus giving five days for the disposition of this most important matter.

Of course the foreign companies had no knowledge of such proceedings. After the expiration of the five days, which was the last day of the Spanish rule in the islands, Gen. Macias took snap judgment, and held that, as no claimants had appeared, the deposits belonged to his sovereign. He carried the money to Spain to present to his royal master as an evidence of the economy and thrift of his administration in Puerto Rico.

While the foreign companies are looking after their interests through diplomatic channels, the private people, whose funds are gone, are thrown into consternation at the prospect of their losses.

"Will America pay these people?" is the question asked by those in authority.

COLORADO TRAIN LOST IN SNOW.

Town of Kokomo Threatened with Starvation in Consequence.

DENVER, Jan. 27.—An accommodation train on the Colorado and Southern Railroad which left Kokomo, Col., at 5 o'clock last night, has been lost in one of the mountain cañons and fears are held that it has ingulfed in a snow avalanche.

The storm of yesterday deposited about three feet of snow on top of that already packed on the mountains, and the condition for snowslides was made complete. The train is on a branch of the road running to a mining district, and for two months trains have been run only at irregular periods, owing to heavy snows and winds.

The towns along the road are now short of provisions, and Kokomo reports to-night by telegraph that the last delay in train service threatens that town with starvation. Provisions of all kinds are extremely short and the branch is completely tied up.

The Egerton-Starin Suit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—Judge Townsend of the United States Court to-day rendered a decision in the suit of William C. Egerton against John H. Starin. The case was brought in an action to recover $100,000 claimed as dividends due from an alleged partnership. The suit was originally brought in the State court, but was transferred to the United States court on the plea that the plaintiff's residence was in New York. A motion was entered by the plaintiff asking that the case be remanded to the State court, and to-day's decision dismisses this motion and the case stands for trial in the Federal court.

Buffalo's Exposition.

BUFFALO, Jan. 27.—Subscriptions to the stock of the Pan-American Exposition reached the million-dollar mark this afternoon, over $300,000 having been received within forty-eight hours. It is now proposed to increase the capital stock of the company from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000.

The New York Central Poughkeepsie Local Train now leaving Grand Central Station at 5:00 will, beginning Monday, 30th inst., leave at 4:55 P. M.—Ad

SAW THE BEEF EMBALMED

A Philadelphia Doctor Furnishes Evidence to Gen. Miles.

INJECTIONS IN ARMY MEAT

Witness Says He and Others Observed the Process in Swift & Co.'s Omaha Packing House.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—Dr. C. Maxwell Christine of 2,043 North Twelfth Street, visiting surgeon to St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, will send to-morrow to Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles an affidavit in which he declares that while in South Omaha last June, he saw a liquid injected into beef by employes of the packing firm of Swift & Co., which had at that time a contract with the Government to supply the army with meat.

Dr. Christine said this evening that he had taken great interest in the conduct of the Commissary Department during the recent war and that he had given close attention to the present controversy between Gen. Miles and Commissary General Eagan. The vituperative statement of Gen. Eagan concerning his superior officer, Dr. Christine said, had aroused his indignation. He added:

"It was during a convention of the American Institute of Homeopathy held in Omaha that I, in company with Dr. A. Frank Ziegenfuss of this city and a number of other physicians from various sections of the country was conducted through all the departments of Swift & Co.'s large packing house.

"There was one man in the place whose sole duty seemed to be the handling of pieces of beef about sixteen inches long, having a depth and breadth of about twelve inches. I saw him inject a fluid, by means of a canula attached to a flexible tube, into every piece of beef that passed through his hands. I do not know the nature of the fluid, but I was told by an employe of the house that the beef passed upon by the 'injector' was supplied to the army.

"Shortly after Gen. Eagan's attack upon Gen. Miles I wrote to the latter, informing him of what I had seen, and received the following reply: 'Your very important letter of yesterday's date is at hand. Please accept my thanks for it. I will be greatly obliged to you if you will, in the interest of truth, make an affidavit of the facts as stated in your letter, and also give the names of any persons who were with you at the time and witnessed the transaction. Their affidavits would also be highly important. Also please inform me if you could identify any of the men who were engaged in the transaction.'

"I shall furnish Gen. Miles with the affidavits to-morrow, and shall tell him exactly what I have told you. My only regret is that I cannot swear to the nature of the fluid that I saw used. I think that I could identify the man who used the canula."

Dr. Christine is well-known as having one of the largest general practices in the State.

Chicago Packers Challenge Proof.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The Chicago packers, Swift & Co., and Libby, McNeil & Libby, as a result of the criticism made against the fresh meat furnished during the war, to-day announced that they would jointly pay $100,000 to anybody proving that chemicals were used to preserve any beef packed by them.

QUEER POSTERS IN PARK RIDGE.

Bear Remarks That Are Not Approved by the Rev. Dr. Kershaw's Admirers—Church for Sale.

PARK RIDGE, Jan. 27.—A number of posters, with comments on the fight between James Leach of this place and New York and the congregation of the local Congregational Church, appeared this morning. They were posted during the night on trees, walls, and fences in every part of the village, and are worded as follows:

"The gossips of Park Ridge will hold a reception at the house of one of the old women gossips near the Congregational Church on Friday, Jan. 27, 1899, at 8 o'clock."

"All gossipers are invited, as it is got up by one of the head gossippers.

"Do not fail to attend."

All the posters have the imprint of Leach's printing establishment in New York. The comments are in line with his outbreak in the church on Sunday last, when from the body of the church he called the retiring minister, the Rev. Dr. Kershaw, a gossip.

Park Ridge is not a place where wealth abounds, and often a minister of the Gospel finds his congregation in his debt. That is Dr. Kershaw's case He is an interesting preacher, his friends say, but was not compelled to remain in Park Ridge, so accepted a pulpit elsewhere when called. The people of Park Ridge did not like to see him go away unable to collect his back salary, so a minstrel show was arranged for his benefit. Although Mr Leach, who has not been friendly with Dr. Kershaw, did not indorse this action, $100 was cleared to speed the parting minister.

For this evening a farewell reception was planned. This is the gathering of the gossips referred to in the posters. Many who objected to the posters made their opinions evident in the streets to-day. The reception was held, however, and was a pleasant affair. The posters were not discussed.

It is generally believed that the church is closing its career. Leach owns the building, and has advertised it for sale. Dr. Kershaw will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday. He said last night that Mr. Leach and his followers "had not lived in the harmony and peaceful love due to a minister and his flock."

At the reception to-night a purse of $70 was presented to Dr. Kershaw as "a mark of esteem, to show what the non-members of his church thought of him," so the man who made the presentation said.

"The local paper to-day contained the following advertisement: "For Sale—The Congregational Church of Park Ridge. Inquire of J. Leach, Park Ridge."

OCEAN LINERS OVERDUE.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which was scheduled to sail to-day for Italian ports, will not sail, as she has not yet arrived from her westerly trip. Her delay is attributed to the rough weather, that has been holding back all trans-Atlantic craft. If the Kaiser arrives in time she will sail on Monday.

The Ethiopia, which was to have sailed to-day for Glasgow, did not arrive till last night. Her sailing will therefore be delayed, as will that of the Italia, not yet arrived, which was to have sailed for Antwerp.

Chicago Metropolitan Elevated.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—General Counsel W. W. Gurley left for New York to-day, to be present at the settlement of final details in completing the Metropolitan "L" reorganization plan. There is to be a cash deposit in the court registry to take care of the small balance of outstanding bonds, amounting to not more than $160,000. The accepted bid of $6,000,000 at the recent foreclosure sale has been apportioned on the old ten-million-dollar issue. The new company has been organized with a provisional Board of Directors, most of whom are local "dummies." The permanent Directors will probably be announced within the next week or two.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.

For richness of quality, dryness and flavor, Mot & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

LONDON THEATRICAL NEWS.

The Future of the Lyceum—Plays by John Davidson and Max Pemberton.

[Copyright, 1899.]

Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—John Davidson, the poet, whose translation of François Coppée's "Pour la Couronne," presented by Forbes Robertson at the Lyceum some years ago, was so cordially praised, has just read to Beerbohm Tree one scene, in blank verse, of a new play he has planned. Mr. Tree is so well pleased with the sample that he has commissioned Mr. Davidson to finish the play, which is to be ready for production within six months' time.

Nothing has yet been actually decided as to the future of the Lyceum Theatre but that the historic playhouse will be controlled by a limited corporation, now forming, is altogether likely. This scheme consists of two parts, one involving the purchase of the freehold of the Lyceum, the other the transfer to the corporation of Sir Henry Irving's splendid array of "properties," armor, furniture, wardrobe, and scenic outfit, and his "acting rights" in plays still protected by copyright.

Whatever happens, Sir Henry himself will have no part in the promotion of this company, but if it is satisfactorily organized he will undertake to act at the Lyceum every year for a specified period, and, of course, to retain the artistic directorship of the theatre while he occupies it. In his absence Comyns Carr, widely known as a journalist and dramatist, and author of Irving's "King Arthur," will be the director. Some years ago Mr. Carr managed the Comedy Theatre.

In spite of the definite announcements that Sir Henry Irving will produce the new Sardou play on the subject of Robespierre, early in the Spring, it is known that only three of the five acts have been finished by the veteran French dramatist.

Max Pemberton, taking his cue from Anthony Hope and Barrie, has dramatized his romance called "Kronstadt."

"The Elixir of Youth," a new play by George R. Sims and Leonard Merritt, soon will be produced at the Vaudeville Theatre.

In spite of contrary announcements it is definitely stated that "A Man of Forty," by Walter Frith, son of the famous painter, will be produced by George Alexander at the St. James's Theatre after the run of "The Ambassador." Frith's piece was very successful in the provinces last Autumn. Edward Rose's "In Days of Old," treating of the youth of Henry VI and Margaret of Anjou, will be held over a while longer.

H. N.

FIVE DROWNED OFF NORWALK.

Disabled Steam Canalboat J. C. Austin of Lockport Goes on the Rocks and Is Sunk.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 27.—Disabled by an accident to her steering gear during a trip up the Sound last night, the steam canalboat J. C. Austin, owned by Jacob F. Schoelkopf of Buffalo, whose agent is George D. Gilson of 129 Broad Street, New York, ran on to the rocks off Norwalk early this morning and at 8 o'clock she sank. Accompanying her was the consort Daniel B. Fiske, loaded with coal consigned to Westport.

In an effort to escape five of the persons aboard the two vessels lost their lives. They were Capt. Lavigne of Jersey City, Engineer Thomas Young of Buffalo, deckhand, name not known; V. Greenwood of Lee Centre, N. Y., and Mrs. Helen Callahan of 119 West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

When the Austin ran on to the rocks it was seen that both vessels were in dangerous positions, and a lifeboat was launched containing the five persons. In some way the boat was caught between the Austin and her consort, overturned, and the occupants were thrown into the water. Signals of distress had been raised, and later the tug Laurie, coming up the Sound, put into Wilson's Point, left her tow, and put out to the two boats

By this time the Austin had sunk, but the Fiske was towed into Wilson's Point. With her was Capt. Thomas Gorman, who brought the details of the affair. Mrs. Callahan, the woman who was drowned, was a sister of Capt. Gordon.

The Austin, which was of 135 tons, 95 feet long, was built in Lockport, N. Y., in 1886. Her home port was Buffalo, N. Y. The two barges were laden with coal from Perth Amboy.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm Thursday night in Ontario has moved to Newfoundland. A second storm has developed to the north of Lake Superior. A third storm has developed in the northern Rocky Mountain region, and a fourth storm central Thursday night in the West Gulf has moved to the East Gulf. Rain has fallen on the Gulf Coast and snow in the lake regions and in the interior of New England, also in the upper Missouri Valley, and it has been generally fair elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. The area of high pressure central Thursday night in North Dakota has moved southeastward, and stretches in a ridge of high pressure from Texas to New England. The temperature has fallen sharply in this ridge. Albany and Boston report a fall of 30 degrees in twenty-four hours. The temperature has risen in the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley and the northern Rocky Mountain region, and has remained stationary on the Pacific Coast. Threatening weather may be expected in the Atlantic States with rain on the south Atlantic Coast and in Florida; snow in the Red River of the North and Middle Missouri Valleys, and generally fair weather elsewhere. The temperature will rise in the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and will remain nearly stationary elsewhere. Brisk westerly to southwesterly winds may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast and brisk to high northeasterly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	—TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	34	35	40
6 A. M.	35	31	33
9 A. M.	37	28	32
12 M.	32	27	32
4 P. M.	31	25	26
6 P. M.	30	22	22
9 P. M.	28	20	18
12 P. M.	27	17	18

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	27½
Weather Bureau	26½
Corresponding date 1898	31½
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 44 degrees at 1 A. M.; the minimum was 17 degrees at 10:30 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 54 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 84 per cent.

Pullman Service New York to Augusta and Aiken.

On and after Jan. 30th, via Penn. R. R. and Southern Railway. Leave New York 11:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, New York to Augusta, connection for Aiken, 4:20 P. M. daily, Pullman drawing room sleeping cars, New York to Aiken, connection for Augusta. N. Y. Office, 271 B'way.—Adv

EAGAN'S TRIAL IS ENDED

The Court-Martial Agrees Upon a Verdict in One Hour

ITS FINDINGS REMAIN SECRET

Higher Authorities of the Army to Pass on the Proceedings—The Closing Testimony.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The case of Commissary General Charles P. Eagan, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and with conduct tending to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, is now ready for final adjudication. To-day the taking of testimony was closed and arguments of counsel submitted. The trial had lasted three days and consumed less than eight hours of actual sitting. A session behind closed doors, of an hour or so, sufficed for the court to reach a conclusion and embody it in a report. What the verdict was is altogether a matter of speculation, and officially, at least, will not be made public by the trial board, military regulations requiring that its finding shall go through prescribed channels and be kept secret until action is taken and promulgated by the proper reviewing authorities.

The attendance at the court-martial was much larger to-day than at any other time since the trial began, and among the spectators were a score or more of women. Several

upon. She described her father's actions when he first read the testimony of Gen. Miles, and said that since that time he had been a greatly changed man. He could think and talk of nothing except that Gen. Miles had ruined his life.

Mr. Worthington then read Gen. Eagan's military record from the Army Register, and also read an interview with Gen. Miles printed in a New York newspaper soon after he had made his statement before the War Investigating Commission, at the conclusion of which the defense rested its case.

ARGUMENT FOR THE ACCUSED.

After a recess Mr. Worthington began the argument for the accused, opening by saying that he contended that by the law of this country civil, criminal, or military, the defendant could not be called to account for what he had said before the War Investigating Commission. He called attention to the President's public statement that witnesses should enjoy immunity, and declared that this guarantee was claimed by the accused.

Mr. Worthington next quoted from authorities to show that to convict the accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman the offense must be such that any brother officer who should, after his conviction, take him by the hand or visit his home, or be on intimate terms with him, would himself be disgraced thereby and render himself unfit to associate with gentlemen and men of honor. The indorsement of several high reviewing officers in the United States Army on the findings of courts-martial were quoted as showing that the offense must be exceptionally heinous, and such as would unfit the accused for association with right-thinking men.

Counsel then reviewed the statement made by Gen. Miles, and characterized it as without a parallel in the history of the country. He commented upon the statement that Gen. Miles pretended to have known about the so-called beef frauds for three months before he had sprung them upon the country in his testimony before the War Investigating Commission. During that time, said counsel, Gen. Miles had not communicated the alleged facts to the responsible officers or taken any steps to put a stop to them.

In concluding, Mr. Worthington reviewed at length the testimony which had been given tending to show that Gen. Eagan's mind was so seriously affected by the accusations which had been made against him that his friends feared he would go out upon the street and shoot Gen. Miles on sight. He was no longer himself, and no longer could control his feelings or his actions. Counsel asserted that throughout this controversy Gen. Eagan had conducted himself as an honest man goaded to desperation by the cruel and unjust accusations of his superior officer.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S SPEECH.

Col. Davis the Judge Advocate, closed the argument. He said that he had had no other idea from the beginning than that all the facts and the whole truth in this case should be brought out. If the accused thought himself aggrieved by the statement of Gen. Miles, he had a positive and sure remedy. He had a right to demand a court of inquiry, and he also had the undoubted remedy of resort to the civil and criminal law. But he saw fit to ignore all these remedies and to take the matter in his own hands. He had prepared, with deliberation, a statement, which he had read before the War Investigating Commission, which was grossly insulting and an undoubted infraction of the army regulations, as charged.

EAGAN AND THE BEEF CANNERS.

Reticence in Washington About a Report of an Agreement Between Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Gen. Eagan and the officers at the War Department were adamant to-day when questioned concerning the publication of a Chicago dispatch containing the intimation that there was an improper understanding between Eagan and the canners of beef in Chicago. Gen. Eagan will not talk about any publication in the paper in which this dispatch appeared, and no one else could be found who would admit that it had any applicability to the War Department.

J. G. Brine, the representative here of the Chicago beef canners, has been sought for diligently by many reporters. He is said to be still living at the Arlington, but it is certain that he has not been in the hotel since very early to-day. The assertion is made by a very much interested man who has been looking for him that he left the city this morning simply to get out of the way of the newspaper men and the War Department. Whatever his business has been, he has employed prominent counsel, but W. W. Dudley, who is understood to be the man, could not be found to-night.

While not much credence is given to the story at the War Department, it is considered highly probable that the War Investigating Commission will be obliged to look into the matter, as the information it might gain would be valuable to the President in considering the findings and recommendations of the Eagan court-martial. All the testimony given thus far by the representatives of the beef producers has been to the effect desired by the packers and canners. Until the report is probed that there has been some sort of understanding between Gen. Eagan and the agent here of some of the beef handlers, the War Investigating Commission can scarcely be comfortable or convinced that it has searched for every essential fact.

LUDLOW CONTRADICTS MILES.

Statement on the Engineers' Part in the Santiago Campaign to the War Investigating Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—There were no witnesses before the War Investigating Commission to-day, but the commission received and gave out an affidavit from Gen. Ludlow, now Military Governor of Havana, which the General had forwarded in lieu of personally appearing in Washington. The typewritten statement was principally in answer to the statements of Gen. Miles before the commission in reference to the lack of preparation made by the Engineer Corps, of which Gen. Ludlow was the chief officer in the field. Gen. Ludlow, in his statement, disclaimed all intention of disrespect toward Gen. Miles before categorically contradicting the latter's testimony as reported in the newspapers.

Gen. Ludlow said that on arriving at Tampa he found Gen. Shafter had turned over the whole matter of transportation and disembarkation to Col. Humphreys of the Quartermaster's Department, and Gen. Ludlow thereupon confined himself to studying the problems of defense and roads around Santiago. There were orders and countermanding of orders at Tampa, Gen. Ludlow explained, and he did not know till just prior to the sailing of the Shafter expedition whether he was to go with it or to Puerto Rico. At the last moment he received a formal letter from Gen. Miles announcing that he was charged with the full responsibility of the Shafter expedition's transportation and disembarkation, that he was unrestricted in his orders and expenditures, and would be held to account for the success or failure of the expedition in these respects. Gen. Ludlow thereupon formally disclaimed this full measure of responsibility, expressing his opinion, however, that the preparations were adequate.

P. D. ARMOUR SERIOUSLY ILL.

Talk About "Embalmed Beef" Partly Responsible for His Condition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—P. D. Armour is ill at his home, 2,115 Prairie Avenue. The sickness from which he suffers is a severe attack of grip, with threatening complications that may entail danger to the sturdy physique of the great food supplier.

For nearly two weeks Mr. Armour has not been at his desk in the down-town office. The first symptoms of his illness appeared in the form of a bad cold. About the same time his business cares were entangled by the disclosures relative to the so-called "embalmed beef," said to have been supplied to the army during the war, although his firm was not implicated. About two weeks ago he was forced to keep to his home altogether, where latterly much of the time formerly devoted to business has been spent in bed. He is reported to be somewhat better to-night.

Bad Beef at Havana Yesterday?

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—It is reported that a quantity of dressed beef brought here by the United States transport Michigan and hung up on the docks last night was found in a slimy condition this morning. It is also reported that a quantity of canned beef which has been issued to Cuban sufferers was canned for the Japanese Army in the Japan-China war.

FAVORS LABOR INSURANCE.

Josiah C. Pumpelly spoke before the Manhattan Liberal Club last evening on "State Philanthropy and the Claims of Industrial Misfortune," and he argued that the State ought to have some kind of compulsory insurance for workingmen that would give them relief in case of accident, sickness, and helpless old age. The annual cost of the British Poorhouse, he said, was over $45,000,000, and poverty in England was on the increase. He referred to the efforts of Joseph Chamberlain in the British Parliament to pass a bill for compensation to workmen for accidents, and the opposition he encountered on the question of old age pensions.

The lecturer suggested a few plans of labor insurance. It might be strictly compulsory, the Government starting with the proposition that all workingmen ought to be insured, or the Government may found institutions for the purpose and endeavor to persuade the intended beneficiaries to come in. It may found no systems, but may aid or partly control private organizations, and lastly, funds could be created by employers or by employers and employes.

In the debate that followed the lecture Wilson Macdonald expressed the opinion that most workingmen did not earn what they received, not even he himself. They idled away much of their time, and spent their money on whisky and beer. He himself drank about a gallon of beer in a year, but not a drop of whisky.

Another member said that workmen were addicted to vices, and held that the compulsory insurance system did not benefit the workmen much. The German Government made the employers contribute toward the insurance fund, but these got it back from their men by reducing wages or increasing the hours of labor. Other members agreed with the lecturer.

A BOY MYSTERIOUSLY SHOT.

Brooklyn Lad Mortally Wounded After Delivering Lunch to His Father, Who Is Under Arrest.

Heinrich Lauth, eleven years old, is dying in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, from a pistol wound received in a mysterious manner. His father, Adam Lauth, night watchman in the Kenneth woodyard, Brooklyn, is under arrest, as the police believe that he might have done the shooting.

Adam Lauth and his wife and three children live at 185 Ellery Street, Brooklyn. Heinrich last night left his home, as usual, at 9:30 o'clock to carry his father's luncheon to the wood yard. He returned home about an hour later with a shawl wrapped around his body, and when he entered the house his mother noticed that blood was dripping from his clothes. She undressed the boy, and found that he had been shot through the abdomen. He said that he had received the wound accidentally. A physician was called to attend the boy, and he reported the matter at the Vernon Avenue Police Station.

Capt. Lees and two detectives took the case in hand. The boy told them that after delivering the luncheon he went to the second story of the office building in the coal yard to get the shawl, as it was cold. When he pulled the shawl down the pistol fell and was discharged, and the bullet passed through his body. Dr. Hancock said that the wound showed that such an accident was impossible. Adam Lauth, the father, was then placed under arrest. Capt. Lees believed that he had a dislike for the boy and shot him.

Lauth was taken to the hospital to see his son, who still clung to the story of the falling pistol, and the police believe that he is trying to shield his father. The father was locked up in the Vernon Avenue Station. The boy, the physicians said, could not live until daylight. Coroner Delap will investigate the case to-day.

JUDGMENT AGAINST I. K. FUNK.

The Outcome of a Claim Held by Charles Gerding Against East Tennessee Land Company.

The transcript of a judgment from Westchester County was filed here yesterday against Isaac K. Funk of the Funk and Wagnalls Publishing Company for $6,804 in favor of Charles Gerding, Jr., of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Anthony Avenue. The case was heard by Cephas Brainerd as referee and was the outcome of a claim held by Charles Gerding, Sr., against the East Tennessee Land Company, which was organized by prohibitionists in 1889 for the purpose of establishing a prohibition settlement in Tennessee. Mr. Gerding, Sr., who sold his claim to his son, was at one time in the employ of the East Tennessee Land Company, and it was for money due for services rendered the company that he brought suit.

When seen at his home, on Anthony Avenue, last evening Mr. Gerding, Sr., said: "I think I am about the only one that ever got anything out of this company, which was a failure, and I have got all I want of prohibitionist for a long time to come. This company, which caused a boom in the South two years ago, was organized for the purpose of establishing a prohibition settlement, of which Harriman, Tenn., was to be the centre. Clinton B. Fisk was President of the company, and on his death A. W. Wagnalls, the partner of Mr. Funk, became President. In 1893 the company failed, and William Hepburn Russell and Prof. A. A. Hopkins were appointed receivers.'

"The company had purchased about 100,000 acres in Eastern Tennessee, which was then a wilderness, and among the other enterprises started was the building of the Harriman and Northeastern Railroad. The property had been divided up into townships and sold in building lots, and thousands of people bought property at fancy prices. Matters did not progress well under the receivership of Messrs. Russell and Popkins, and I, who had sold the company land, and others made a motion for their removal. As a result Thomas L. James and Boyd Ewing were appointed receivers.

"Shortly after this Mr. Funk, J. B. Hobbs, A. W. Wagnalls, Ferdinand Schumacher of Ohio, and others issued circulars of reorganization of the company, and in 1894 they met in Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr Funk was made Chairman of the Reorganization Committee About this time Mr. Funk made an arrangement with me by which I was to assist him in reorganizing the company, for which he agreed to give me $5,000 of the Harriman Northeastern Railroad bonds, which were then at par. He failed to keep his agreement with me, and I sold my claim to my son, who began suit and obtained judgment for the original amount, with interest and counsel fees."

IN EAST SIDE SWEATSHOPS.

Tour of Inspection by Delegates of the United Garment Workers.

Several representatives of the United Garment Workers of America started out yesterday morning on a tour of inspection of the sweatshops on the east side for the purpose of collecting information to be presented to the Legislature and the Governor in support of a new sweatshop bill which the union is preparing.

The bill will regulate the hours of labor in tailors' shops and fix them at ten. One of the main features of the bill will be making the manufacturers responsible for the wages of the men and women employed by the contractors and will provide for permits to be granted to the manufacturers.

The committee that made the inspection yesterday consisted of Henry Robinson of the Brotherhood of Tailors, Samuel H. Jacobson and John N. Lawrence of the Clothing Cutters, Benjamin Schweitzer, and two representatives of the Garment Workers of Baltimore and Rochester.

The first place that they visited was 190 Delancey Street. After going through the rear courtyard, in which stood receptacles for ashes and garbage, the delegates walked up a flight of rickety stairs to the second floor, where they found eighteen men and wome at work. The floor was filthy, and the place was badly ventilated.

Then the committee went to 348 Madison Street, wher a sweatshop was in operation in a small room, 8 by 8 feet and 12 feet high. Here several persons were at work, coats in various stages of completion were on the table and floor, and tools were scattered about. In another room, 8 by 10 feet, four men and one woman were at work, and in an adjoining room lay the contractor's wife, who was ill

De Oro Outplays Keogh.

De Oro outplayed Keogh in the pool match at Daly's Academy last night, but the latte still has a winning lead. De Oro pocketed 196 balls before Keogh finished his game. The final game will be played to-night. The score now is: Keogh, 755; De Oro, 724.

Three Little Duchesses.

An article on the most exclusive coterie in Paris society, by Elliot Gregory, in The Commercial Advertiser this afternoon.—Adv.

QUAY'S OPPORTUNITY LOST

Could Have Won His Fight for Re-election Yesterday.

FAILED TO GRASP THE CHANCE

Needed Only 86 Votes and Might Have Broken Pairs, but Now It Is Too Late.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 27.—The voting for United States Senator to-day on the ninth ballot was an empty piece of routine. There were only 171 of the 254 members present, and the relative strength of the factions had been so equally preserved that Quay still fell short of election by the usual number—13. It would have been 14, as on yesterday, but for the death of a member breaking a pair and confusing the nicely balanced adjustment of the contending parties. The ballot resulted as follows:

Quay, 73; Jenks, 55; Dalzell, 13; Stone, 7; Stewart, 5; Huff, 6; Irvin, 3; Tubbs, 1; Rice, 1; Grow, 1; Markel, 2; Widener, 2; Riter, 2; total vote, 171; paired 80. Necessary to a choice, 86; absent without pairs, 1. No election.

The only interest attached to the balloting to-day was in the peculiar and alarming situation in which the anti-Quay forces found themselves. For a while they hung in the balance, and if the Quay leaders had prepared their coup for to-day instead of for to-morrow, at this time Senator Quay would be happy in the knowledge of another victory.

So many leaves of absence were granted yesterday that 86 votes would have been sufficient to-day to elect a Senator. Quay has received as many as 112 votes on a single ballot. It would have been comparatively easy to have got together enough Quay votes if the caucus leaders had such a plot on hand as the anti-Quay men believe and if they had not arranged for the development of the scheme on Saturday. Of course the anti-Quay men have been looking out for some such stratagem, and they had prepared, in a way, to meet and block it even if it was sprung to-day; but they confessed to-night that they were not fully prepared, and admit that if the Quay men had been ready they could have carried the day.

These plots and counterplots were fully disclosed in the dispatches to THE TIMES from this place on yesterday, and to-night Mr. Van Valkenburg, the anti-Quay leader, says that there is not the slightest doubt that the Quay men had perfected their scheme and had arranged for carrying it through to-morrow. He is glad that they did not undertake to carry it through to-day. The plan for thwarting the scheme to-day was as follows:

The anti-Quay forces had within call fifteen members who have heretofore voted for Quay, but who are opposed to winning by trickery. If the Quay forces had resorted to the violation of pairs, these fifteen caucus men would have thrown their votes against Quay, and the entire independent vote would have been concentrated upon some one of the anti-Quay candidates.

But the independents were doubtful of the success of their own plans, and it is generally admitted to-night by those who are most exactly acquainted with the inner situation of the fight that Quay has lost his only opportunity of winning. The opportunity to strike and win comes once in every lost battle, it is said, and in this protracted conflict it has come and passed. No leader was shrewd enough or bold enough to seize it

Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans have agreed not to attend the session to-morrow, so that there will be no quorum. Some of the Quay papers of this State, however, are contending this afternoon that there must be a vote every legislative day, and that there will have to be some sort of a joint session to-morrow. The anti-Quay forces do not take this view, and say they will not go to the Capitol. The Democrats had a caucus at 2 o'clock, and after an interchange of opinion it was agreed that under the circumstances anti-Quay men would not only be justified in preventing a quorum, but be in duty bound to do so, and a resolution was passed accordingly. The anti-Quay Republicans also held a caucus, and decided that they would not go into the joint session to-day or Monday.

Mr Van Valkenburg said to-night that the Quay leaders had carefully worked out their plan last night. Those among Quay's supporters, he said, who could be depended on to violate their pair pledges had been selected. Pairs had been arranged for them, and it was their purpose to remain here, and before the vote was announced on Saturday demand that they be recorded as present and voting for Senator Quay. The knowledge of this scheme came to the opponents of Senator Quay on Thursday night, as a part of the plan. Mr. Van Valkenburg says, Quay was to come to Harrisburg to-night to be on the ground to witness his own triumph. This part of the programme has been abandoned indefinitely.

This discovery of the plans of their enemy has very much elated the anti-Quay forces. They also feel greater confidence in themselves after the failure of the Quay leaders to recognize in the situation to-day an opportunity for a sweeping victory. They say that this is Quay's last hope, and that he will retire next week and counsel his supporters to agree with the independents upon another man for Senator. They also say that the McCarrell bill is certain to be defeated next week, and that its fate will determine Quay in his course. He will withdraw from the fight, they say, and devote himself to postponing his trial.

No one expects any change in the present situation before Wednesday of next week. To-morrow and Monday, if the anti-Quay forces carry their point, there can be no joint session, and Tuesday the factions will face one another along the same old lines and begin plans for new and more effective methods of attack.

REPORT ON CALIFORNIA SCANDAL.

Committee Finds that U. S. Grant's Agent Expended $20,000.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 27.—The special committee appointed to investigate the scandals connected with the election of a United States Senator filed its report to-day. The committee finds that Howard E. Wright, Speaker of the Assembly, received from U. S. Grant, Jr., through his political manager, Milton J. Green, $900 as a gift and $750 as a loan; that Wright, prior to his election, deceived John D. Spreckels and W. S. Leake to secure their support for the Speakership, stating that he was unpledged to any Senatorial candidate; that by promising to vote for Robert N. Bulla for United States Senator he secured Bulla's support for the Speakership, and that by the acceptance of Grant's money and by the solicitation of Daniel M. Burns's influence to secure his election as Speaker, Wright led each of those candidates for United States Senator to expect his vote.

The report further declares that Milton J. Green, the duly accredited agent of U. S. Grant, Jr., expended large sums of money, exceeding in the aggregate $20,000, but the exact amount of which is to the committee unknown, to secure the election of a Republican Legislature.

The committee also finds that D. M. Burns, R. N. Bulla, W. H. L. Barnes, and the other Senatorial candidates, except Grant, expended no money and promised no patronage to promote their respective interests.

The report was made a special order for to-morrow, prior to taking the vote for United States Senator. The vote for Senator to-day resulted the same as that of yesterday.

To Prevent Legislative Bribery.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27.—The Business Men's League to-day offered rewards aggregating $25,000 for information leading to the discovery of purchase or attempt to purchase the vote or influence of members of the Pennsylvania Legislature in the interest of any legislation and the conviction of the perpetrators.

Three More Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 27.—The Legislature took three votes to-day for United States Senator. The only change was one vote from Nebeker to McCune. The last ballot stood: King, (Dem.,) 14; McCune, (Dem.,) 27; J. E. Bagley (Rep.,) 13; Howells, (Rep.,) 1; absent, 1; Cannon, 7.

Two Ballots in Washington.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 27.—Two Senatorial ballots were taken to-day. The second ballot resulted: Forster, 27; Wilson, 26; Humes, 20; Ankeny, 10; Lewis, 24; Bridges, 1.

Hayward Loses Votes in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—Hayward's Senatorial vote dropped to 33 to-day, his loss being distributed among various candidates. The ballot was as follows: Allen, (Pop.,) 58; Hayward, 33; Webster, 10; Thompson, 7; Weston, 4; Field, 5; Reese, 3; Lambertson, 1; Hinshaw, 3; Adams, 1; Foss, 2; Valentine, 1; Van Dusen, 1; Cornish, 1.

Changes in Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Jan 27.—There were three changes in the vote for United States Senator in the Legislature to-day, all from Stephenson to Cook. This made the result: Quarles, 42; Stephenson, 22; Babcock, 16; Cook, 20; Webb, 10; Ryan, (Dem.,) 16. Though ninety ballots have been taken in the Republican legislative caucus, the selection of a candidate apparently is as far off as ever. The ninetieth ballot, taken to-day, resulted as follows: Quarles, 40; Stephenson and Cook, 21 each; Babcock, 16; Webb, 10.

No Choice Yet in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 27.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: George Gray, (Dem.,) 14; J. Edward Addicks, (Union Rep.,) 15; Henry A. Du Pont, (Reg. Rep.,) 10; Dr. Joseph H. Chandler, (Reg. Rep.,) 2; William C. Spruance, (Reg. Rep.,) 1; L. Irving Handy, (Silver Dem.,) 5; absent, 5. Total vote, 47; necessary to a choice 24 No election.

No Election in Montana.

HELENA, Mon., Jan. 27.—The Senatorial vote to-day resulted: Clark, 40; Conrad, 29; Maginnis, 6; Fox, 3; Leonard, (Rep.,) 16. In the Senate Geiger occupied the seat from which Whiteside was ousted yesterday, and in joint session voted with the Republicans.

Washington Republicans' Caucus.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 27.—The Republicans of the Legislature, in caucus last night, took three ballots for United States Senator, all resulting as follows: Foster, 27; Wilson, 26; Humes, 20; Ankeny, 10.

GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE DEAD.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 28.—Gen. George S. Greene, father of Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York, died this morning at 1 o'clock of old age.

Gen. George Sears Greene was born in Apponaug, Warwick, R. I., in May, 1801. He was able to trace his American ancestry back to 1635, when John Greene came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Warwick, R. I. Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame was also a descendant of this same John Greene. At an early age he developed a strong patriotic spirit and importuned his parents to allow him to become a soldier. He was admitted to the West Point Academy in 1819, and was graduated from that institution four years later, standing second in his class. Soon after his graduation he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery, and he served for a while in the Military Academy. Subsequently he was Assistant Instructor in Mathematics at Fort Monroe. He devoted much study to the higher mathematics, and attained a degree of proficiency that placed him in the ranks of experts.

After winning promotion to a First Lieutenancy young Greene resigned his commission in June, 1836, and turned his attention heartily to civil engineering, a study which he had taken up incidentally while in the army. He attained considerable celebrity as a constructor of railroads, and in 1856 he became connected with the Croton Aqueduct Department in this city. The designing and construction of the big reservoir in Central Park was probably Gen. Greene's most important piece of engineering work. He also planned and supervised the enlargement of High Bridge. He was appointed Chief Engineer and Commissioner of the Croton Aqueduct Department in 1867, and remained in that office until 1871, when he was called to Washington, D. C., to take the important post of Chief Engineer of Public Works. During his two years' work in that city Gen. Greene drew up the elaborate plans for the Washington sewerage system.

Since 1868 Gen. Greene had been a member of the Century Club of this city. In recent years he enjoyed some of his warmest friendships there, and until confined to his home he was fond of dropping into the club for an hour or two both day and evening. Always an appreciative reader of current literature, he kept himself well posted on public affairs, and his comments on topics of interest were well worth listening to. He never developed any fads, but within the last decade he had given considerable attention to the study of genealogy. He was President of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society for a number of years, and was also President of the American Society of Civil Engineers from 1875 to 1877.

When the war of the rebellion began, George Sears Greene was in his sixty-first year, but he was among the first to offer his services to his country. Favorably impressed by his earnestness and zeal, President Lincoln appointed him a Brigadier General of Volunteers after he had gone to the front as Colonel of the Sixtieth New York Regiment. Gen. Greene was in command of his brigade at the battle of Cedar Mountain, in August, 1862, and he was at the head of the Second Division of the Twelfth Army Corps at the battle of Antietam. While successfully repulsing a fierce attack of the enemy upon his division, Gen. Greene's horse was shot from under him. He distinguished himself at the battle of Chancellorsville, and again at Gettysburg. During the last-mentioned engagement, on the night of July 2, 1863, with only a part of his brigade, Gen. Greene held the right wing of the Army of the Potomac at Culp's Hill against more than a division of Confederate troops, thereby averting the disaster which would have resulted from turning the right wing of the army.

In September, 1863, Gen. Greene was transferred to the Army of the West, and in a night engagement at Wauhatchie, near Chattanooga, on Oct. 28 of that year, he was severely wounded in the jaw. This injury disabled him from active service until January, 1865, when he was able to join Gen. Sherman's army in North Carolina. He resumed his brigade command and took part in all the engagements preceding the surrender of Johnston to Sherman. In appreciation of his brave and efficient service in the army Gen. Greene was brevetted a Major General of Volunteers on March 13, 1865, and he was mustered out of service on April 30, 1866. He returned to this city and resumed the practice of civil engineering.

An agreeable peculiarity of the venerable Gen. Greene has always been his fondness for the society of young people. Until his recent illness restrained him he was at all times "young with the young," and frequently he was the moving spirit in innocent jollifications. His companionship had always been eagerly sought by young persons. Gen. Greene took an earnest and sympathetic interest in young men. It had for many years been one of his chief pleasures to talk with worthy young men about their plans, their projects, and their prospects, and in a great many instances he proved a most helpful counselor.

Gen. Greene at the time of his death was the oldest surviving graduate of West Point. He was the oldest commissioned officer in the United States Army, and is believed to have been the oldest Lieutenant in the world. By a special act of Congress, passed in 1894, George Sears Greene's regular army rank of First Lieutenant was restored to him, and he was placed on the retired list.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATOR CAUGHT.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 27.—Representative Cawthra of Gosper County offered a resolution to-day charging irregularities in the House Post Office Department, "threatening the domestic relations of members of the House," and asking for a committee to investigate. The Chair appointed Representatives Fisher, Chambers, and Cawthra to investigate.

From the story given out it appears that one of the minority members wrote a letter to a woman and forgot to address it. The Postmaster or his deputy opened the letter, and, finding the missive interesting reading, refused to return it and sent it to the member's wife. She returned it to her husband with this indorsement: "I have caught you; send this to the other woman."

The name of the member is not known.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy.

"I had the grip for several consecutive Winters and it always left me very weak and nervous and with dizziness. I always had recourse to Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the last severe attack I concluded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills until the effect was entirely gone." ORTHO PENNOCK, 427 5th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. Remember

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Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure biliousness, indigestion.

CROKER BLAMES ARNOLD

Says Surrogate's Laxness, Not Politics, Led to Investigation.

MANY LAWYERS WILL TESTIFY

Chairman Fallows of the Legislative Committee Here Arranging Preliminaries—First Hearing Friday.

Richard Croker does not agree with those who posit a political motive to the forthcoming investigation of Surrogate Arnold's office. He said in so many words last night that the Surrogate's troubles had been brought on himself by his dereliction of duty.

Mr. Croker made this statement at the Democratic Club during the course of a conversation on the possible causes that led up to the investigation. When the subject of a political intrigue by the Republicans was broached Mr. Croker interrupted the speaker to say:

"I do not believe that politics cut any figure in this matter. It arises out of the simple fact that Surrogate Arnold has not attended to his duties, and the people have become tired of it. The fact that Democrats, independents, and Republicans alike are prominent in the investigation movement would seem to dispose of the political question. There have been many complaints about the conduct of the office, and they have been going on for some time, and as matters have not improved an investigation is the natural result.

"I have always held to the opinion, and frequently expressed it, that no man has a right to take a public office unless he means to fulfill the duties attendant upon it, and if he cannot fulfill them properly, the only thing for him to do is to get out. That is what Surrogate Arnold ought to have done, and the people have a perfect right to investigate the conduct of his office if they do not think that he has conducted it properly.

"No. I do not think there is any political significance in the matter at all, and although Surrogate Arnold may think there is, my opinion is that the investigation is the natural outcome of events that have been going on until the people are tired of them."

Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows, Chairman of the legislative committee appointed on Thursday to conduct the investigation, was in the city yesterday arranging for the sittings of the committee. J. Proctor Clarke has been appointed counsel of the committee, and he and Mr. Fallows yesterday made a partial canvass among the lawyers whose practice has recently taken them into Surrogate Arnold's court. It was stated later that a large number had expressed a willingness to appear before the committee and testify to their experiences.

Mr. Fallows when seen last evening at Mr. Clarke's office said that as the committee was only one day old little that was definite could be said concerning its intended operations. "We will hold our first meeting next Tuesday at Albany," he said, "and the first hearing will be held in New York next Friday. The place of meeting here has not yet been decided upon. There will probably be daily sessions. The investigation should and will be as speedy as possible in the interests of the widows and orphans, who have been too long already the helpless victims of delay, and in view of the cutting off of their incomes in violation of the most important laws governing the conduct of the Surrogate's office. It was evidence of such action, and that alone, that prompted the formation of the Investigating Committee."

"I should like to ask on behalf of the committee the co-operation of all persons who have suffered inconveniences of any sort at the Surrogate's office. We desire any facts that will aid in the investigation. It may be distinctly understood that any material so furnished will not be used in a way to cause embarrassment to those who furnish it. It will not be used with their names at all, if they prefer."

Mr. Fallows was asked if the investigation would be limited to the complaints of delays.

"It will not," he said. "The committee is authorized to investigate the official acts in the Surrogate's office, and if the inquiry develops evidence leading in various directions, the evidence will be followed up, no matter who is affected. The investigation will be full, fair, and searching, and no one will be shielded."

Mr Clarke said that the time allowed for the committee to prepare and submit its report to the Legislature was seemingly short. "But," he said, "there is not as much work to be done as might appear to the uninformed. We could begin the investigation to-morrow if necessary, as we have plenty of witnesses willing to testify."

Mr. Clarke refused to affirm or deny the rumor that evidence would be submitted to the committee by the Controller's office bearing upon certain vouchers for collateral inheritance taxes sent from the Surrogate's office to the Controller's office.

"The investigation will be thorough," he said, "and will speak for itself. I cannot state in advance what the character of the evidence will be. The scope of the investigation is limited only to the Surrogate's office."

It was learned authoritatively that the official acts of others in the Surrogate's office besides Surrogate Arnold will be searchingly inquired into, there being a number of complainants ready to testify against them.

"The question of the distribution of the patronage of the Surrogate's office, it was stated, yesterday, is one on which greater stress will be laid than has been popularly supposed. It is claimed that the Surrogate has violated the law which provides that "the law partner or clerk of a Judge shall not practice before him as attorney or counselor in any cause or be employed in any cause which originated before him. Surrogate Arnold sent out word by Secretary Bennett yesterday that he had absolutely nothing to add to his statements already published concerning his case, and that he preferred not to "thrash it over." Secretary Bennett was authorized to say that the Surrogate had not been hurrying out his decisions since the subject of an investigation had been agitated. "The announcement that fifty decisions were handed down one day gave a wrong impression," said Secretary Bennett, "for the majority of the so-called decisions amounted to nothing more than the usual routine business of signing orders."

It has been stated that Surrogate Arnold would be retired next year by age limitation. Surrogate Arnold's age was given yesterday by his Secretary as fifty-nine years. The age limitation in his case is seventy years.

$100,000 Windfall for a Truckman.

It developed yesterday that D. W. Manwaring of 58 West Fifty-third Street, who died about seven weeks ago, died intestate. His property is said to be worth something more than $400,000. His grandson, known as D. W. Manwaring, Jr., who was reared by his grandfather, but afterward disowned by the old man, will get about one-fourth of the estate, or $100,000. This young man has for some time past been in very poor circumstances, gaining a livelihood for himself and wife by driving a delivery wagon in Niagara Falls, N. Y. He married without his grandfather's consent four years ago, it is said.

54 Graduated from Public School 77.

The semi-annual graduation exercises of the female department of Public School No. 77, at Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, of which Miss Julia Richman is Principal, were held yesterday morning, State Superintendent Skinner presiding. After the distribution of diplomas to the fifty-four graduates addresses were made by Superintendent Skinner, Commissioner Anderson, Superintendent Marble, and Inspector Bach of the Twenty-fourth District.

Ousted from Vanderbilt Homestead.

Marquis De Planty was dispossessed yesterday from the old Vanderbilt homestead in Grimes Hill, Stapleton, Staten Island, for non-payment of rent. Cornelius G. Kolff, the agent for the property told Justice Reynaud that the Marquis was behind $250 in his payments, and said that the Marquis had also borrowed $100 from him on a note. The Marquis had been living at the Vanderbilt homestead since last Summer.

"Finest Flavor. Fairest Price."

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

MANHATTAN CLUB'S NEW HOME.

The Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club met last night and decided upon cancelling the lease of the club's present home, the A. T. Stewart mansion at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on Aug. 1 next. It was also decided to take a ten-year lease of the University Club Building, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. It was learned that there has been quite a difference of opinion among the members regarding a new location, some thinking the new quarters should be further up town, while a good many were in favor of a down-town home. The Governors, however, are confident that there will be general satisfaction with the house that has been selected.

Frederic R. Coudert, the President of the club, said after the meeting that a resolution had been unanimously passed by the board authorizing the President and Vice President to agree with the owners of the premises now occupied upon a cancellation of the present lease on Aug. 1. "The consent of the landlords has already been given orally," said Mr. Coudert, "and it is necessary only to reduce it to writing. That will be done at an early moment. The proposition of the owners of the University Club Building, which the board resolved to accept, is for a ten-year lease at $24,000 per annum and water rates, the taxes to be paid by the owners.

"This arrangement, while furnishing the club a suitable and convenient house in a desirable locality, will effect a saving on fixed charges of $36,000 a year, while it is expected that the efficiency of the service will be improved and the comfort of the members increased. Other sites were mentioned and considered, but it was soon evident that they could not be adapted to the use of the club without such expense as amounted to prohibition, the only premises at all suitable being the University Club building. Some members would have preferred a delay sufficient to permit a more thorough ascertainment of the views of the members, but it was understood that unless immediate action were taken there was some danger that the opportunity offered would be lost, and the club would be obliged to remain in its present quarters. The House Committee had examined the question of expense in the University Club building as compared with the expense of running the club in its present home. It was found, as I have said, that the reduction in the fixed charges would amount to $36,000. A very small increase in the present membership would permit, in their opinion, a reduction of the annual dues from $100 to $75.

"It is understood that the clubhouse on Madison Avenue will not require a very large expense to make it entirely suitable. The board is satisfied that its action is the wisest that could be taken, and look with confidence to the loyal support of the members. That support they have always thus far received."

The club pays for its present home $37,500 a year rent, and $20,000 taxes. Recently it assessed each of its members $50. It was said last night that 500 of these assessments had already been paid.

Union and Metropolitan Clubs.

With regard to the rumored negotiations for the consolidation of the Union and the Metropolitan Clubs in this city, a gentleman who belongs to both clubs and is an officer of the Metropolitan said yesterday: "There has been some informal talk by individual members of the Union and the Metropolitan Club about consolidation, but no definite propositions have been made, and I do not think that anything will be done in that direction."

PENSION FOR ELLIS'S WIDOW.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Pension Bureau to-day granted a pension of $12 a month to the widow of Chief Yeoman George H. Ellis, the only man in our navy killed at Santiago in the annihilation of Cervera's fleet.

Ellis was on the Brooklyn, and was exposed on the open deck ascertaining the range of the enemy, when his head was blown off by a large shell. He came from Peoria, Ill.

BANK CONSOLIDATION REPORTS.

It is reported that the Corn Exchange Bank is about to absorb the Astor Place Bank. It is thought that a plan similar to that adopted for the proposed merger of the Corn Exchange and the Hudson River Bank will be followed in this new consolidation and it is said that the terms to be proposed to the shareholders of the Astor Place Bank will be as advantageous as those offered to the shareholders of the Hudson River Bank. The latter were to receive eighty shares of Corn Exchange Bank stock, which is worth about $300, for every hundred shares of Hudson River Bank stock, which is quoted at $175.

No information in regard to the details of the plan could be obtained from the officers of either bank yesterday. William A. Nash, who is President of the Corn Exchange Bank and a Director of the Astor Place Bank, when asked for information in regard to the report, replied:

"I cannot give you the facts in the case, for as yet there are no facts. The matter is merely being talked about, and thus far neither bank has taken any action in the matter."

The Corn Exchange Bank has over $13,000,000 of deposits, and its capital is $1,000,000. The Astor Place Bank's capital is $250,000, and its deposits at last report were $2,969,700.

New York Bowlers Win in Cincinnati.

C

FOR NEW YORK COMMERCE

Memorial from the Commission to Investigate Its Decline.

A TASK OF GREAT MAGNITUDE

Legislature Asked to Grant More Time and to Appropriate $15,000 for the Work.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill appropriating $15,000 for the expenses of the commission appointed last year to inquire into the causes of the decline of New York City's commerce. The Senator had received a memorial from the commission declaring that it had been found impossible to complete the investigation within the time originally allotted, and that a sufficient allowance for clerical assistance and other expenses was essential to the proper performance of the duties of the Commissioners, who receive no pay for their personal services. Among the matters set forth in the memorial are the following:

There is no official data in existence showing the domestic commerce for the Port of New York, nor is there any officer of any Government, National, State, or municipal, charged with the duty of collecting statistics that shall show either the tonnage or the value of that commerce. Its value has never been estimated, and the aggregat of its tonnage is estimated all the way from 50,000,000 to 120,000,000 tons annually. It is impossible, therefore, without careful and tedious investigation, to ascertain whether there has been any increase or any decline in the domestic commerce of the Port of New York, although a competent person has been employed several weeks by the Commerce Commission in gathering together data on this important point.

Representations have been made to the commission, which they have not substantiated to their entire satisfaction, that the dock accommodations in New York City are inadequate. This is a subject requiring most careful and thorough investigation before recommendations are made for their improvement, if improvement shall be found to be necessary.

The water front of the Boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, Kings, and Richmond may offer exceptionally advantageous attractions for the accommodation of an increased commerce, which matter the commission is in the midst of studying, although far from arriving at a final conclusion.

It has been frequently asserted before the commission at its public hearings that the port charges in the City of New York are excessive, but the detail of these charges and how they compare with the charges in other ports of the United States, and also how they compare with the charges of ports of similar rank abroad, have yet to be learned and studied, before recommendations are possible.

Considering that the commerce of the State of New York, foreign and domestic, is fully one-half of that of the United States, comparisons of the facilities and accommodations afforded to commerce in its great ports, if confined to the other ports of the United States, will unwisely limit the commission.

In the Port of New York, it is asserted repeatedly before the commission, the rentals charged for the docks are excessive. The subject is one requiring the most thorough investigation, and the most careful study before recommendations are ventured. It is obvious that the recommendations of the commission should only be made after the most complete and exhaustive study, considering that the actions that follows based upon such recommendation might be of the most far-reaching and permanent character.

The claim has been made and freequently reiterated that at the Port of New York, where nearly one-half of the foreign commerce of the Nation is handled, the Federal Government has not adequately and fairly maintained the channels in a state of safe navigation for the increasingly large steamships that enter and leave. This, it is alleged, restricts the development and expansion of commerce, since, it is claimed, the larger the vessels engaged in carrying the commerce the less the cost, and the greater the volume of commerce to carry. While this is a subject that the Federal Government must deal with, nevertheless it so vitally concerns New York's commerce and commercial interests as to justify, if these assertions prove well-founded, such representations to Congress by the Legislature of the State of New York as may induce the Federal Government to create and maintain channel and harbor improvements constantly abreast of New York's shipping and commercial needs. This is a matter on which the commission desires to acquire sufficient information to wisely advise the Legislature in what in its judgment the State may be able to do to hasten such a consummation.

It is asserted that within a year the enlargement of the Canadian canals will admit the passage of ships carrying from 2,000 to 2,500 tons from the lakes to the sea without breaking bulk, while it is well known that the limit of cargo now possible in a vessel navigating the Erie Canal of this State is 250 tons. The extent, therefore, to which the Canadian enlargement threatens to divert commerce from New York requires the most careful study. The competition that is soon to occur between the Canadian canals and New York's routes of transportation may suggest the necessary scope of enlargement of New York's canals, in order that the State may retain its commerce unimpaired. The subject of New York's canals, and their needs, as so directly contributory to New York's commerce, is one that requires a degree of attention and study which the commission has found not time to give it as yet.

It is most desirable that the commission should learn, with as great a degree of accuracy as is possible, the area of country formerly contributing to New York's commerce, the extent to which this has been curtailed and the reason therefor, whether it is because of superior attractions at other ports, or less terminal charges, or both, or whatever the causes may be, with a view to ascertaining whether or not it is possible for New York to reattract to itself the commerce formerly naturally tributary to it. This, it must be clear, is a subject of the most practical importance, and one that the commission cannot leave undeveloped with a due regard to their conception of their duties in the premises.

In this comprehensive and exhaustive study, involving the ascertainment of past and present conditions, existing obstructions, the cause of them, and how they may be removed, and how New York's commerce may be best promoted and maintained, the constant advice and assistance of competent counsel is deemed absolutely necessary. The same is true of other experts, such as engineers and others, who may have made a study of transportation and commercial problems.

It is for these reasons, and for many others that may be cited, aside from the need of a sufficient clerical force to keep up with the work of the commission, and to preserve a system or progressive method of carrying on its investigations, that the request for an extension of time and a small appropriation named in the bill has been made.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—These bills were introduced to-day in the Senate:

Senator WHITE—Repealing the section of the act incorporating benevolent, charitable, scientific, and missionary societies relating to the taking and holding of property by devise or bequest.

Senator D. F. DAVIS—Appropriating $15,000 for the services and expense of the Volunteer Life-Saving Corps on inland waters of the State; also exempting from taxation the property of the "Medical Societies for the Regulation of Practice of Physic and Surgery in this State" in New York City, such exemption not to exceed $100,000.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. MEYER—Providing that no salt water striped bass shall be fished for, or possessed, from Jan. 1 to May 1.

Mr. MURPHY—Amending the law which permits old soldiers to peddle without license, by adding National Guardsmen who have received honorable discharge; also, exempting public property of a corporation, such as water mains and appurtenances thereto, from taxation.

Mr. WINGENFELD—Amending the liquor tax law so as to prohibit the sale of liquor, either at wholesale or retail, in department stores.

Mr. DILLON—Providing that a guardian ad litem of an infant plaintiff shall be personally liable for costs only to the extent of the infant's estate.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

Mr. Elsberg's Proposed Amendment to the Stock Corporation Law Attracts Attention.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Attention has been attracted here to a bill introduced by Senator Elsberg, making amendments to the stock corporation law (Chapter 36 of the General Laws,) which are of importance to the creditors as well as the Directors of corporations. The bill adds a new section, to be numbered 34, as follows:

No Director or officer of any stock corporation shall be liable to any creditor of the corporation because of the creation of any excessive indebtedness, or because of any failure to make or to file an annual report whether heretofore or hereafter occurring;

1. In case of any debt, as to which personal liability of Directors or officers may be or shall have been waived by such creditor, or by any one under whom he claims; or by any provision of any instrument creating such debt; or

2. Unless within three years after the occurrence of the act, or the default in respect of which it shall be sought to charge the Director or officer, such creditor shall have served upon such Director or officer written notice of his intention to hold him personally liable for his claim; provided, nevertheless, that any such liability, because of any such default now existing and not waived as before provided may be enforced by action begun at any time within the year 1899, or by action begun thereafter, if within such year written notice of intention to enforce such liability shall have been given as above provided.

Any Director or officer who, because of any such existing or future liability, shall pay any debt of the corporation shall be subrogated to all rights of the creditor in respect thereof against the corporate property, but not against the stockholders of the corporation; and also shall be entitled to contribution from all other Directors and officers of the corporation similarly liable for the same debt, and the personal representatives of any such Director or officer who shall have died before making such contribution.

It has been charged that the bill is a dangerous measure in the interests of corporations and against those of their creditors. In explanation of the measure, Mr. Elsberg said to-day that it is intended to meet the situation created by the decision of Judge Wallace in the case of Swancoat versus Remsen, decided in January, 1897, in the United States Circuit Court of the Second Circuit. The bonds of the Austin Consolidated Coal Company contained this provision:

"No stockholder of this company shall be individually liable on this bond or in respect thereto." This provision, it was argued, relieved the Directors of their liability, under the stock corporation law, arising out of the failure to make annual reports. Concerning this the Judge said:

This provision does not relieve the defendants from their statutory liability as Directors. It was not intended to provide against liability of that sort, and, if it had been, I cannot doubt it would be void as against public policy.

Mr. Elsberg says that his bill is simply intended to make valid the waiver of personal responsibility, which Judge Wallace decided was not valid. What is regarded, however, as the more important feature of the bill is its fixing of a three years' limit within which claims may be preferred under the act. This, it is pointed out, shifts a new burden upon the creditor or holder of the securities of a corporation, and doubt is expressed as to whether this would not work serious injustice in many cases. Lawyers in the Legislature whose attention has been called to it declare that it would discriminate against every holder of the certificates of indebtedness of a corporation, and might result in the abrogation of valuable rights which are now possessed by every such creditor.

LIMITATION OF TAX LIENS.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—A proposition to wipe off of the tax books of New York City all back taxes previous to 1889 is made in a bill introduced in the Assembly by Ghirardi Davis of the Twenty-seventh District, and now under consideration by the Cities Committee.

Mr. Davis's bill directs the city tax receiver to cancel and discharge, as if paid in full, all taxes, assessments, water rents, or charges, which on Jan. 1, 1899, had remained due and unpaid for ten years. It further provides that hereafter the lien of all taxes, assessments, water rents, or charges shall continue for ten years only; that the collection officer shall cancel all obligations of that duration every January, and that any legal stay of collection on the application of the taxpayer shall not be taken as a part of the ten-year limit.

A provision similar to this was incorporated in the charter of the City of Buffalo in 1891, and it is said to have worked excellently there. It is urged that some limitation to the life of liens for taxes is necessary to the simplification of transfers of property, that it would greatly expedite tax searches in title investigations, and that there is no reason why the city should not enforce its claims inside of ten years if they car be enforced at all.

Suffolk County Man Pardoned.

ALBANY, Jan 27.—Gov. Roosevelt has pardoned Benjamin Goldberg, who was convicted in Suffolk County Dec. 7, 1898, of grand larceny and sentenced to imprisonment for four months in the county jail. The facts of the case are that Goldberg, having been requested to deposit two checks for the complainant, delivered them, with the complainant's passbook, to the cashier, by whom the deposit slip was made out. The checks were properly credited on the complainant's passbook, but the cashier, having inadvertently made the deposit slip in Goldberg's name, they were credited to him on the books of the bank. Several weeks afterward, when the mistake was discovered, Goldberg refused to adjust the matter. The County Judge recommended a pardon, being doubtful as to whether Goldberg's act constituted larceny.

To Extend Woman Suffrage.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The first move to extend woman suffrage will be made in the Legislature on Monday night, when Senator Armstrong of Monroe will introduce a bill providing that in cities of the third class and in all villages and towns where school suffrage is now granted women may also vote on all questions involving taxation. This proposition is on the line suggested by Gov. Roosevelt.

New Title Insurance Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Ex-Superintendent of Police Thomas F. Byrnes is named in a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Guider as one of the incorporators of the "New York Mutual Title Insurance Company." His associates are Cyrus E. Staples, James A. Murtha, William Luthy, Edward C. Tucker, William T. Read, and Peter A. Hatting. The same bill was before the Legislature last year.

No More Special Counsel.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Gov. Roosevelt has carried his point against the employment of special counsel for the State's charitable institutions, and in the new appropriation bill that source of expense is cut off. This is regarded here as indicating the decision of the majority leaders to co-operate with the Governor generally in measures for the reduction of the State's expenditures.

New Inspector of Steam Railroads.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The State Railroad Commission has appointed Jefferson B. Schultz of Watertown Inspector of Steam Railroads, in place of George H. Gatchell of Buffalo, resigned. The salary is $3,000.

For Civil Service Commissioner.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Governor to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of William Miller Collier of Auburn to be Civil Service Commissioner, in place of George P. Lord, resigned.

A REBUFF FOR MR. STEWART.

The Governor Gives No Comfort to the Inspector of Gas Meters.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—James L. Stewart called at the Executive Chamber to-day to lay before the Governor his reasons for protesting against the appointment of Jastrow Alexander in his place as Inspector of Gas Meters. The conference was brief and apparently not the source of satisfaction to Mr. Stewart, to whom the Governor gave cold comfort.

Mr. Stewart intimated that he did not know exactly what he would do. The Governor did not share his uncertainty. He assured Mr. Stewart that he had consulted the Attorney General before he took any steps in the matter, had received the assurance that Mr. Stewart's term had expired in 1897, and knew exactly what he was doing when he appointed Mr. Alexander. He further intimated that it was a matter of indifference to him whether Mr. Stewart abandoned his contest or not.

The intimation came from the Executive Chamber that if Mr. Stewart should insist on charges being preferred to justify his dismissal they would not be lacking.

VITAL STATISTICS IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The State Board of Health, in its annual bulletin of vital statistics for the year 1898, shows that during the year there were 120,972 deaths. This is 3,894 more than in 1897, which was a year of unusually low mortality, and is about the average of seven preceding years.

The delayed returns not reported in the bulletin numbered 733, making the death rate per 1,000 of the population 18.10, the average of the past ten years being 18.25. The death rate of the maritime district was 20 against 18.90 in 1897, there having been about 3,500 more deaths. Of the other districts there is no material variance from the rate of last year. Last year the saving in mortality was in the metropolis.

The bulletin of the board for the month of December, also issued to-day, says:

"There was an average daily mortality during December of 350 deaths, against 290 in November and 295 in December, 1897. Grip became epidemic during the month, and may be estimated to have caused 1,800 deaths."

Early Opening of the Canals.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Col. Partridge, Superintendent of Public Works, announces that the canals will be opened for navigation this year at the earliest possible date. He is making a special effort in this direction, and believes that the canals will be ready for opening just as soon as the weather will permit. The Superintendent has directed Chief Inspector Tubbs to hurry repairs with this end in view.

Bank President to Entertain Force.

Col. John McAnerney will to-night at the Windsor Hotel entertain his business family. He is President of the Seventh National Bank, and has invited its officers, clerks, and other employes to dinner, and later in the evening they will go with him to the Broadway Theatre. The entertainment has the features of the annual reunion of the staff and employes of the Hanover National Bank.

MR. PLATT FOR EXPANSION

New York Senator Advocates Philippine Annexation.

THINKS IT THE NATION'S WILL

Argues that the Constitution Provided Our Plan of Government, but Not Our Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Particular interest was manifested in the Senate to-day in a speech delivered by Mr. Platt of New York on the general subject of expansion.

Mr. Platt took for his text the anti-expansion resolution offered by Mr. Vest, (Dem., Mo.,) but in the course of his speech merely touched upon the constitutional question involved in the proposed declaration. He spoke in a clear, resonant voice, and not only because this was the first speech he had delivered in the Senate since his return to the body, but also because the address was a thoughtful and well-considered statement, he received the undivided attention of his colleagues on the floor and a large audience in the galleries. He took strong ground for the ratification of the pending treaty of peace.

Senator Platt said:

"I suppose I may be permitted to enjoy the same latitude of discussion and the same liberty of expression which have distinguished the remarks of other Senators during this debate. It is scarcely possible to talk upon the resolution of the Senator from Missouri without saying something concerning the treaty, which is being considered in executive session. Indeed, the resolution may almost be looked upon as an amendment to the treaty. If the resolution were to pass and the treaty were then to be ratified, the resolution would be nothing less than a definition of what the treaty must be understood to mean. And, in voting against the resolution, which will be my course when the occasion arrives, I desire to be understood as voting against any limitation upon the terms of the treaty.

"There has never been absent from the floor of the Senate that class of intellect which has found in the Constitution its warrant for opposing new things. It has always been a superior class of intellect, without doubt earnest and sincere, but not always to be appreciated by an ordinary mind that believes in finding a practical solution for practical questions, as they arise one after another in the course of National experience and that starts out in its consideration of all public questions with the assumption that the founders of our Government did not intend it to be anything less than a competent Government. Nor is it new things only which are so resolutely opposed in the name of the fathers. It is the old things, with new faces, as well. Here we have been for a whole century annexing territory, annexing with a club or with a caress, as the necessities demanded, and yet Senators are discovering to one another the most acute distress over what they boldly describe as a 'departure from time-honored traditions.'

NO POLICY IN THE CONSTITUTION.

"Mr. President, it was not the main purpose of the makers of the Constitution to point out a way in accordance with which the problems of government were to be solved. That purpose, no doubt, was in their minds to some extent—but to an extent which must have had its boundaries defined in their own experience. And even then they allowed it to apepar in the Constitution with reluctance and obvious misgivings. The main purpose was to devise a plan of government, and not to ordain policies; and where they seemed to be ordaining policies, where they departed from the main work of establishing the bodies which together should form the Government, and of distributing to each its particular functions, they were doing precisely what every other legislative assembly, before their time and subsequently thereto, has had to do—they were satisfying popular prejudices and looking forward to the day when their work would be passed upon by minds less trained than their own in the consideration of great principles and more subject than theirs to temporary and local prejudices.

"I do not mean to suggest, Mr. President, that such legislation as does occur in the Constitution is any less binding upon us because it was put there as a concession to the sentiment of the hour, but I do affirm without hesitation that the inferences which we draw now from such legislation, limiting the power of the General Government and tending to render our Government less competent than other Governments, need to be drawn carefully and need to be considered in the light of the whole scheme of Federal authority. It is true that we are a Government of limited power, but the purpose of the limitation was simply to reserve to the peoples of the States such ample power as would enable to determine their own affairs in their own way, such affairs, I mean, as were not also the affairs of the people of other States; and it was not the purpose of such limitation to hinder the Federal Government in providing as might seem best and wisest for the general welfare of the whole country.

"It is surprising, Mr. President, how often it has been necessary to make this argument and to call attention to these distinctions, and yet, I suppose, the temptation is a natural one to make the phrase 'a Government of limited powers,' mean a Government empowered to do whatever each man wants done but forbidden to do whatever each man opposes. That thought must have occurred, it seems to me, to every Senator who heard the proposition advanced here that we had the right under the Constitution to annex territory for the purpose of putting up guns to kill people with, but lacked the right of annexing it for the purpose of putting up schoolhouses and of doing the things that contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the people concerned.

"The disorder now existing in the Philippine Islands, to which Senators who are opposing the treaty may well afford to consider how far they are contributing; the unwillingness of the armed natives to accept American authority, does not constitute in my mind the slightest ground on which to base a vote against the Paris agreement. On the contrary, it affords a new reason why our action should be the more prompt and unanimous. No Senator has had the hardihood to suggest that we shall now return these islands to the Spanish Government. Imputations have been made here upon the purpose of those who advocate the assumption by the United States of Philippine sovereignty, which can scarcely be genuine. All this talk about forcing our Government upon an unwilling people, all this eloquent invocation of the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, is far and away from any real point that concerns the Senate in this discussion.

AMERICA'S BENEVOLENT INTENTIONS

"No Senator can suppose that there exists an American statesman who approaches the consideration of the Philippine problem with any other than the most benevolent intentions concerning the Filipinos and their future. There are reasons why the natives of those islands, after their experience with Spanish misrule, should misunderstand the presence at Manila of an American army, but there is no reason why an American Senator should misunderstand it, and no justification of his course in misrepresenting it. He knows that there is no American in all this broad land who wishes any other fate to any single native of the Philippine Islands than his free enjoyment of a prosperous life. He knows that close in the wake of a merican rule there would come to the Filipinos a liberty that they have never known and a far greater liberty than they could ever have under the arrogant rule of a native dictator. He knows, moreover, that it would be self-rule, the rule of the islanders to the full extent of their capacity in that direction, and that each successive American President would welcome the time when he could recommend new leases of self-government to an advancing and improving people.

"The Filipinos may not know these things yet, but every American Senator knows them and puts himself and his country in a false position when, by attributing the spirit of conquest and aggression to those whose policy has rescued the Filipinos from Spain and would now rescue them from native tyrants, he encourages them to doubt the generous sentiment of our people. I do not say that these considerations are absolutely conclusive of our right and duty to assume the direct and exclusive government of the Philippines, for we have our own interests to think about, but certainly they forbid the use on this floor of any argument which tends to imperil the safety of our troops at Manila or which adds one whit to the embarrassement of the Administration in the trying situation by which it is confronted.

LEAVES ACTION TO THE FUTURE.

"Mr. President, I do not know, and I do not think any one else can know, just what ought to be done with the Philippine Islands beyond this—that we ought, as instantly as possible, to complete the withdrawal of their sovereignty from the Kingdom of Spain, and that we ought ourselves to assume its obligations and prudently to discharge them until we have had full opportunity in our own councils to determine their best disposition. This is all that the treaty of Paris proposes or imposes. It is all that the Administration has at any time suggested. It is no more than a safe and conservative policy advises. It is no less than our public obligations require. It is a plain, clear, positive duty. It is one of those duties that are not to be got rid of by evasion, nor even by denial. It would remain after you had rejected the treaty. It lies in the nature of the situation.

"Your army, your navy, and your flag are at Manila. You can add to their dangers if you will. But their duty abides, and the will of the Nation must be done."

At the conclusion of Mr. Platt's address Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.,) precipitated some discussion by a statement which he submitted at this point with respect to the anti-expansionist propaganda. He said that on Thursday certain clippings from agricultural newspapers from various parts of the country were inserted in The Record.

"There is a very systematic and subtle attempt to mislead the people of the country with respect to the question of expansion," said Mr. Fairbanks, "and the agricultural papers are being used as a medium for this misinformation."

Mr. Fairbanks said that he had been credibly informed that Herbert Myrick, the editor of an agricultural newspaper at Springfield, Mass., had sent to agricultural newspapers throughout the country the letter of Andrew Carnegie to Secretary Wilson in opposition to expansion and had urged them to print it and comment favorably upon it, the space in their papers to be paid for at the usual rates. He then had read some of the communications sent out by those who were opposed to the policy of expansion, remarking in conclusion that he desired simply to put the Senate in possession of the information contained therein, without commenting upon it.

Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) inquired whether Mr. Fairbanks could inform the Senate who paid for the publication of this literature and whether he objected to the payment for it by anybody who was able to do so.

"The matter—some of it, I may say," replied Mr. Fairbanks, "is being systematically published and sent to Senators in this chamber at the expense of somebody. I do not know and do not say who pays the bills. It was my desire simply to bring the matter to the attention of the Senate."

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) said that the matter which had appeared in the agricultural papers with reference to the question of expansion was simply being supplied to the Senate for its information and as a guide, so far as it might be considered to be such, to Senators as to the views of the great agricultural class of this country. If there could be, he said, a more absolute, harmless method of communicating public opinion, he did not know what it was. He indicated that the expansionist press was being employed to the same end, and said he did not enter any objection to it. Then Mr. Chandler inquired of Mr. Hoar if he knew of any man with more or less money who was paying for the expansion propaganda. Mr. Hoar replied that he was merely stating facts and had no desire to impugne the motives of anybody.

NO VOTE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) asked unanimous consent for a vote on his resolution declaring it to be the policy of the United States not to attempt to govern the people of any other nation without their consent next Friday at 1 o'clock. Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) objected. A like request was made by Mr. Hoar with respect to his resolution declaring that the Filipinos ought to be free and independent. Mr. Carter again entered an objection, expressing at the same time his regret at what he regarded his duty in entering the objection. Mr. Carter understood, he said, that the resolutions pending in the Senate on the expansion question had been presented as texts upon which Senators would base remarks. He thought it proper that the several resolutions lie on the table until late in the session in order that all who so desired might submit remarks upon them. Showing evidence of annoyance, Mr. Hoar rose and said:

"I desire to give notice that if we are not to have a vote on the question presented by this resolution, a question which is immediate and practical, I will keep my resolution or that of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Mason) before the Senate during every morning hour until we obtain a vote upon them."

Mr. Gallinger (Rep. N. H.,) intimated that Mr. Hoar would encounter some dimculty in carrying out his plan to keep the resolution before the Senate. Mr. Carter said he viewed with regret the "irritation" of Mr. Hoar. He thought it would be conceded that the pending resolutions presented no great or important question to the American people or to Congress, inasmuch as they were at best expressions only of the Senate—mere opinions of that body, if adopted. He pointed out the important business before the Senate and urged that the time of the Senate be not taken up with such pending matters.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) who asked that it lie on the table.

That the ratification of the pending treaty with Spain shall nowise determine the policy to be pursued by the United States in regard to the Philippines, nor shall it commit this Government to a colonial policy; nor is it intended to embarrass the establishment of a stable, independent government by the people of those islands whenever conditions make such proceeding hopeful of successful and desirable results.

Mr. Mason then spoke briefly in advocacy of a vote on his expansion resolution. He said there were people in the Senate friendly to the pending treaty who desired to give the friends of his resolution an opportunity to express their views by their votes.

"Those who are friendly to my resolution," said Mr. Mason, "have not been debating the treaty. Some of the friends of the treaty think that by refusing to afford us a chance to express ourselves and our opinions they will gain time and strength, they must consider the matter carefully. If I cannot get a vote on my resolution I shall consider myself most unfairly treated. We have never delayed the treaty twenty-four hours. I am ready to vote on it now. But I am anxious to secure a vote first on my resolution."

UNION TRACTION COMPANY SOLD.

Reorganization Committee of the New Jersey Road Pays $872,000 for It.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 27.—The Union Traction Company was sold by Receiver William M. Johnson at the Court House here this afternoon. The road was purchased by William C. Giles for the Reorganization Committee, representing 90 per cent. of the bondholders. The purchase price was $20,000 over the indebtedness, which, as shown by the receiver's report, was $852,000.

Mr. Giles said that it was the purpose of the purchasers to push the construction of the road to Hackensack, as he said the Reorganization Committee had been promised ample financial backing.

Bigamist a Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27.—Arthur Brown, who was employed by a glove manufacturer here, to-day cut his throat and jumped from a fifth-story factory window, dying soon after. Brown's father is Truman Brown, a glove manufacturer of Gloversville, N. Y. Yesterday young Brown was married to Miss Mamie Muifert of Chicago. It is learned that he had a wife in Amsterdam, N. Y. and that yesterday afternoon papers in a suit for divorce filed by her were served on him.

Peculiar Suicide at Penn Yan.

CORNING, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Miss Helen M. T. Ayres, who lived alone at Penn Yan, committed suicide in a peculiar manner yesterday. She went to the attic of her house attired in her night robe, got into a large packing trunk with a bottle of chloroform, and there ended her life. She was found in a kneeling position, with her head bowed. Miss Ayres was engaged in the insurance business. She was a cousin of De Witt C. Ayres, editor of The Yates County Chronicle.

Smallpox Among Doukhobortsi.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 27.—The steamer Lake Superior, with the second batch of Doukhobortsi, two thousand in number, going to the Canadian Northwest, arrived today from Batoum, twenty-three days. The steamer is held in strict quarantine, owing to the presence of smallpox on board. One death occurred on the way.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

Wedding
Silver
GORHAM
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

GUARDIAN WANTED FOR WALSH.

Hearing of Application in Case of Jersey City Man Accused of Being a Habitual Drunkard.

A commission appointed by Chancellor McGill to decide whether Henry J. Walsh of 831 Park Avenue, Hoboken, is a habitual drunkard or not sat in the District Court of that city yesterday to take testimony. Should the question be decided affirmatively a guardian for Mr. Walsh's person and estate will be appointed.

The law under which the proceedings were instituted says that the commission shall be composed of "a doctor, a lawyer, and a gentleman." The Chancellor appointed Dr. Michael T. Foley, ex-Judge William E. Skinner, and Charles Schultz, President of the Hoboken Bank for Savings. This commission was supplemented by a jury of twelve men, who will decide the case on the evidence presented.

The complaint was made by Mrs. Mary Gilligan, a sister of Walsh's wife, Mrs. Walsh being barred by law from bringing such an action against her husband. James M. Minturn acted as counsel for Mrs. Gilligan, and M. J. Cannon appeared for Walsh.

Walsh's defense will be that his relatives have formed a conspiracy against him to get control of his property.

DIED ALMOST TOGETHER.

Emil Reuter, a member of the firm of Ochmann & Reuter, flour merchants, and his wife, Ida, died within a few minutes of each other Thursday night, while on their way to their home, 721 Madison Street, Brooklyn, after spending the evening with friends. Mr. Reuter was fifty-four years old, and his wife about five years his junior. They had been married about twenty-five years.

Mr. and Mrs. Reuter had spent the evening with Mr. and Mrs. Emil Dusselberg at 986 Madison Street. It was nearly midnight when they made the start for their home, a few blocks away. On the way Mrs. Reuter complained of feeling ill, and her husband assisted her to the stoop of 655, occupied by Andrew Olsen. Mr. Olsen was about to enter at the time, and readily granted Mr. Reuter's request to allow his wife to rest in the house until help arrived. Mr. Hennings, a neighbor of Mr. Olsen, was fetched, and he hastily summoned Dr. William W. Browning of 155 Reid Avenue. When the physician arrived he found Mrs. Reuter was dead.

The husband almost collapsed when informed of the result of the doctor's examination, and after inquiries as to how he could have his wife's body removed to his home, left the house. It was supposed that he had gone for an undertaker. Instead he hurried to the home of the Dusselbergs and apprised them of what had happened. They started out to accompany him to Mr. Olsen's house. As they reached the door, Mr. Reuter fell back into Mrs. Dusselberg's arms, exclaiming, "Oh, Mrs. Dusselberg, this has broken my heart!" He then became unconscious, and Dr. Browning was again notified. When he saw Mr. Reuter's condition, he called in Dr. Harvey L. Grover of 847 Quincy Street. It was then found that Mr. Reuter was dead. His body was laid beside that of his wife and a messenger was sent to Henry P. Schmidt, brother of Mrs. Reuter, who at once had the bodies removed to the home of the dead couple.

BUCKET-SHOP FIRM FAILS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 27.—George Stapely, one of the firm of [illegible] O'Dell & Co., bucket-shop men, applied [illegible]dge Samuel Smith to-day for a re[illegible] The request was granted, and the court named Thomas J. Cogan, lawyer. Stapely stated that the firm was reorganized in January, 1898, with himself, F. E. Vetter, and W. J. O'Dell as partners. The capital was alleged to be $50,000. The petitioner asserted that recently O'Dell withdrew from the firm and transferred his share to Vetter. It was implied that the application for a receiver had been mutually decided upon by the partners. Cogan, the receiver, is of the firm of Shay & Cogan, who were the attorneys for the brokers. The court will be asked to dissolve the firm. Cogan qualified as receiver and proceeded to take possession of the office. He said:

"There is but little to receive. O'Dell & Co. claim to have lost $300,000 within the past few months. The creditors are principally farmers and operators throughout the country."

Every moment anxious creditors are turning up at the office of O'Dell & Co. An estimate of O'Dell & Co.'s debts to various agencies throughout Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky was said to run into the hundreds of thousands by persons familiar with the business. O'Dell apparently kept stocks and collateral of considerable value on hand, as investors who called for the delivery of stocks purchased were readily accommodated. Most of the business with him was carried on margins.

In a sumptuous office in the building at the southwest corner of Fifth and Vine Streets O'Dell & Co. transacted business. They advertised that they had a private wire to New York and were the agency of a Chicago concern. The manager of the local office stated that O'Dell's trouble was due to the fact that he was caught short in the recent market fluctuations. The partners are said to have lost heavily on the rising market. Their transactions went to $500,000 a year. O'Dell has made a fortune at the business. One day last Summer he cleared $80,000 in stock transactions. He was formerly interested in Covington poolrooms. He operated the White House poolroom, and it is said he lost $20,000 in this venture. He was later associated with John Payne in the poolroom in the Boro Building. He withdrew from this last Summer and no longer had any interests in Covington.

Leg Broken by Runaway in 59th St.

A runaway team of horses attached to a heavy truck caused great excitement in Fifty-ninth Street, near Lexington Avenue, last evening. It was during the rush hour when hundreds of people were transferring from one car to another. There was a general scamper. The team struck Thomas Farmer, seventy-five years old, a private watchman, of 1,123 Park Avenue, and one of the wheels of the truck passed over his right leg, breaking it. He was taken to the Flower Hospital. The team was stopped by pedestrians, and the driver, Owen Drake, of 308 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, who had left the horses standing unwatched in the street, was arrested.

Riverdale Residence Burned.

The two-story frame house at River Avenue and West Street, Riverdale, the home of Mrs. Henry L. Stone, was almost destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, the Riverdale Engine Company proving unable to cope with the flames. The neighbors saved most of the furniture. Mrs. Stone placed her loss at $2,000. The damage to the building, which belonged to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, is $8,000. The fire is believed to have been caused by a spark from an engine on the New York Central Railroad.

Insurance Tax Issues in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 27.—State Auditor Merriam has rendered an important decision against insurance companies doing business in Iowa. He received notice from several companies that they had paid the State tax under a protest, and asking for a certificate. Auditor Merriam informed the insurance companies that a decision rendered under the State law to receive a receipt for taxes paid under protest, and could not issue a certificate unless the protest was withdrawn.

Shall Porto Rico Be a State?

Our public men are trying to decide what action should be taken regarding the status of Porto Rico. We have never before had to deal with a similar condition where nearly a million people of a foreign tongue have been annexed. Neither have we ever had before such a reliable medicine for malaria, fever and ague as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It drives the poisons out of the system and establishes strength to resist future attacks.

CANNIBALS IN NEW GUINEA.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 27.—After escaping death by drowning, eleven of the crew of the ship Manbare were captured and eaten by cannibals of New Guinea.

The Manbare was bound for Sydney, Australia, when it was caught in the terrible gale of December. Near Cape Nelson it began to sink. The crew, eighteen altogether, left the vessel in two boats, and soon became separated. One boat, containing twelve men, was finally thrown ashore ten miles from the cape. The sailors were seized by natives from the interior and hurried off to the village of the chief. One man, James Greene, escaped.

The victims were stripped and bound and killed, one each day. A wild orgie was participated in by at least a hundred savages, who had gathered for the feast. In several cases the sailors were tortured by the old women and children of the tribe. The eyes of one were gouged out. The doomed men stoically watched the elaborate preparations for their death. A huge pot filled with boiling water was used for the feast, which on the first day was prolonged away into the night. In most cases the men were beheaded, their heads being stuck on poles and paraded before the men who were to suffer the same fate.

Greene was rescued by a steamer, after tramping without food a day and a night to reach the coast. The scenes of horror he had witnessed turned his hair snowy white.

GOVERNMENT GETS PLUM ISLAND

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 27.—It is reported here that the Government has purchased the whole of Plum Island, which is in Gardiner's Bay, opposite New London. The Government shortly before the outbreak of the Spanish war bought some land on the island for fortifications to command the entrance of the Sound. It is now said that permanent barracks are to be established.

Work on the forts has been going on for the last few months.

New Mexican Ambassador.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 27.—President Diaz to-day appointed Manuel Aspiraz, Assistant Secretary of Foreign Relations, to be Ambassador at Washington. He is a native of Puebla, is fifty-five years of age, and was prominent in the Liberal Party during Juarez's administration.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 27.—Fire in the Rochester Power Company's building to-night caused $20,000 loss.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:14	Sun sets	5:12
Moon rises	7:16		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	8:24	Gov. Isl'd	8:58
H. Gate	10:52		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	8:54	Gov. Isl'd	9:25
H. Gate	11:21		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JAN. 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Ardandhu, Jamaica, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	1:30 P. M.	
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Colorado, Hull		
Curityba, Matanzas		
Hildus, La Guayra, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Knickerbacker, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
La Normandie

The Wanamaker Store.

Signs of Spring

YOU will note in the news of day to day the increasing evidences of Spring-time demands. Many show this morning.

There has been rapid selling in the Organdies, and Lawns, and cotton dress-stuffs generally, for weeks. The showing of the Costume Store in fluffy Summer dresses is a center of constant interest. And the Neck-wear people have tales to tell this morning.

Yet, with all this "Springiness" there is much of Winter worth to talk about. Spring is not here,—it is but on the way,—and icy winds and slush have yet their best time coming. It is varied matter to-day, although unvarying in its economical interest.

More House Coats, $2.90 Another lot of 500 of the extra-ordinary Men's House or Smoking Coats. Not a coat among them worth less than $5, some worth more. Choose at

Two-Ninety.

$5 and $6 Bath Wraps at $3.75 About 150 Bath Wraps, in blan-ketings, eiderdowns and Turkish towel-ings, not to be counted in stock, hence

$3.75.

They were $5 and $6.

Suspenders at 12½c. 1,200 pairs more of those 25c. Sus-penders which you snapped up so quickly last Saturday.

At 12½c.

Black Satin Tecks and Four-in-hands at 25c. A chance very sel-dom of-fered to get a 50c. article for 25c., in as staple a thing as a black satin scarf; but here they are. Satin is as good as that in our 50c. quality. Four-in-hand and new shape of Tecks.

Twenty-five Cents.

More $1.50 Fancy Shirts for 75c. Sold over 6,000 of them in the last few weeks, and no wonder, for they are gentlemen's patterns and half price. Stripes across and lengthwise and figured French per-cales. $1.50 shirts surely.

Seventy-five Cents.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Spring Hints in Neckwear We show these as fast as we get them. We do not believe in that usual form of mercantile calendar-making that dates Spring from the day stock is taken. Consequently we think we are alone in showing these new styles.

New stocks, for instance, made of new silks, in new shades. New all through. Sure to please you. $1.

That's only one new thing out of a dozen. Come and see them.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Women's Handkerchiefs Of course they are linen and *all* linen. That you would expect. The prices, however, are unexpected,—one-half and two-thirds of the accepted retail figures. The reason is that we have rather too many of certain widths of hem. The assortment is not well balanced, and we balance it by giving you the excess of the one-inch and one-and-five-eighths-inch widths at these new figures:

The $1.50 sorts at $1 a dozen.
The $1.80 sorts at $1.25 a dozen.
The $2.40 sorts at $1.50 a dozen.
The $4.20 sorts at $2.25 a dozen.

Broadway.

Four-fold Screens, Two-fold Values These are of Japa-nese work-manship, and of the better class.

They are 5½ft. high, and the dec-orations are mostly in the dark-blue-and-white that you are familiar with. Regular prices *here*, $4.50 to $6. Regular prices elsewhere as high as $9.

Choose at $2.75 Each.

There are some of these that are slightly damaged, that you may pick at $1.50.

Basement.

Here Go All the Woolen Waists Every one of the pretty woolen waists that we have in the store is to be evicted, and we think the process will not take longer than to-day at the new price.

There are not very many of them,—as we reckon quantities,—but there is enough to make a very eventful day of it to-day. We are about to show the most superb assortment of Spring and Summer shirt waists that has ever been collected into one store, and we need room.

Therefore, you may take

Any Woolen Waist in the Store for a Dollar.

All are in shirt waist styles. All are good and perfect in shape and condition. We have been selling them up to this morning at $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.75 and $3. Broken in sizes, but not disastrously.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shoe Talk for Saturday Week's end brings out the small lot and special lots that custom has ordained for the Sat-urday shoe-shopper.

To-day's news is of:

Shoes for Women at $1.50.
Bright kidskin; welted soles; toe shapes new; sizes practically complete. Regular price, a half more.

Slippers for Women at $1.
You know the "Dolge" felt? Romeo slip-pers, brown, black, red and drab; leather soles and fur bound. $1.50 under normal conditions.

Shoes for Children, $1.
Just a small lot, mostly kid, buttoned, with tips; some laced, stout soles; not all sizes, except in narrow widths.

Shoes for Men at $3.
Leathers you like—tan and black. Shapes to suit your feet; plenty of styles to choose from. We claim the best values in any $3 shoes.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Another Overcoat Offer Told you yesterday about the $20 and $25 and $28 Overcoats that you could have for $15. In addition, what do you think of this chance?

About two hundred overcoats of our own sort, taken from our own ta-bles. They are good, straightfor-ward, honestly made Kersey Over-coats, the kinds that look well and wear well and are good all through, and you can choose at

$8.50

Some of them were $10, most of them were $12, many of them were $15.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Good Offerings by the Notions Store The attention of women general-ly, dressmakers particularly, is directed to the list of indispensable little things below. Cheap, too—cheaper than anywhere.

Stockinet dress shields, No. 2, 4c. pair.
Rubber lined dress shields, No. 3, 7c.; No. 4, 8c. pair.
Light weight dress shields, No. 3, 8c.; No. 4, 9c. pr.
Velveteen skirt binding, 1 5-8 in. wide, 5-yd. piece, 10c.
Silk taffeta ribbon, 8c. piece.
Prussian binding, 9-yd. piece, 12c.
Glacé dress belting, 10-yd. piece, 10c.
Fancy dress belting, 10-yd. piece, 15c. and 25c.
Cotton bone casing, 9-yd. piece, 7c.
Dress steels, black, white and gray, 6c. doz.
Spring hooks and eyes, Nos. 2, 3 and 4, 2c. card.
All-shell whalebone, 36 in., 10c.
Basting cotton, 500-yd. spool, 3c.
Cotton tape, 5-8-in. wide, 2c. roll.
Safety pins, Nos. 2, 2½ and 3, 2c. doz.
English pins, 5c.; American, 1c. paper.
Muslin covered corset clasps, 3c. each.
Tubular shoe laces, 4-4 and 5-4, 4c. doz.
Cotton corset laces, 2¼ yds. long, 4c. doz.
Curling irons, 3c. each.
Shoe buttons, with needle and thread, 2c. card.
Tomato pin cushions, 4c each.

Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

CRANE'S CHARITY SUGGESTION.

The Police Courts a Promising Field for Benevolent Millionaires—Story of the Durkin Family.

"If millionaires really wanted to give charity where it belonged, they should be present in or send some representative to the police courts and see the destitution there. Philanthropically inclined people never reach the right class in giving indis-criminately to institutions and homes."

When he made this statement yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, Magistrate Crane had just handed a five-dollar note from his own purse to Hannah Durkin, the penniless mother of four children, who had told the Magistrate she could no longer sup-port them, and asked him to commit them to some institution.

Up to eight months ago the Durkin family was comfortably situated in a little flat at 2,489 Eighth Avenue. The husband and father, Andrew Durkin, was a bricklayer and earned $4 a day. The four children, James, Elizabeth, Mary, and Nellie, ranging from six years to nine months old, had never known a real want. But the father was taken sick, and the doctors told him his lungs were affected and he must stop work, and take the best of care of himself.

The Durkins' little savings soon dwindled to nothing. Doctors and medicine had to be obtained. The father grew worse, and a few weeks ago the physicians ordered him to the Harlem Hospital. The mother strug-gled bravely to keep her home. She took in washing from the neighbors, earning a few cents daily, but not enough to pay the rent, and she was threatened with eviction by the landlord.

Durkin continued to grow worse and was removed to City Island. This was a heavy blow for the mother, and she broke down completely. She went to Agent St. John of the Gerry society. He investigated her story and found it true.

She tearfully repeated the story to Magis-trate Crane in court. The Magistrate was deeply moved. "I hope this will help you along," said the Magistrate, as he handed her the money. "You have been a very brave woman."

At Mrs. Durkin's request all of the chil-dren but the baby were sent to St. Joseph's Home. She kissed the little ones good-bye and left the courtroom sobbing.

PARADE OF THE SIXTY-NINTH.

Route Fixed and Arrangements for Regiment's Welcome Completed.

The arrangements for the welcoming home of the Sixty-ninth Regiment on Monday were completed last night by Col. McCar-thy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment. The column will move in the fol-lowing order:

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, Veteran Corps, Sixty-ninth Regiment; Irish Brigade Association, Shield and Corcoran Posts, G. A. R.; Reno Post, G. A. R.; St. George's Cadets, Irish Volunteers, Ancient Order of Hibernians, County Cavan Asso-ciation, discharged members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The Sixty-ninth is scheduled to reach the Barclay Street Ferry at 10 A. M. Monday. The line of march from the ferry is as fol-lows: Barclay Street, Park Row, across City Hall Park, passing in review before the Mayor and city officials; up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, in review before Archbishop Corrigan and the Cathedral dig-nitaries; to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Park Avenue, to the ar-mory, at Third Avenue and Seventh Street.

The Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will give a banquet to the regiment at the armory. The mustering out will take place the same day or on Tuesday.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Jan. 27.—The Sixty-ninth New York departed for New York to-night over the Nashville and St. Louis Railway. The regiment will go by way of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Albany, reaching New York City Monday.

ARMY BILL AMENDMENTS

Opposition to Granting the Presi-dent Discretionary Power.

A MINIMUM OF 50,000 MEN

No General Staff or Lieutenant General —Mr. Johnson Again Attacks the Administration.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House to-day finished the general debate on the Army Reorganization bill, and votes were taken on amendments to the measure.

A motion to strike out of the bill the pro-vision for a Lieutenant General was adopt-ed, and an amendment offered by Mr. Mc-Clellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) in effect creating a general staff, was lost.

Amendments have been prepared provid-ing that the President may in his dis-cretion enlist only sixty men in the in-fantry companies and sixty in the cavalry troops. By the terms of the bill there are to be thirty infantry regiments of ten com-panies each, with a strength of 145 men and 12 regiments of cavalry of 10 troops each, with a strength of 106 men.

Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) who was the first speaker to-day, said he looked with aversion upon any proposition to in-crease the regular army, and he hoped it would not be necessary to estab-lish a standing army of 100,000 men. He was, however, in view of the conditions, willing to cheerfully support a proposition to increase the army to 50,000 or 60,000 men. If the bill as drawn was not amended, he would, he said, support a motion to recom-mit the bill with instructions to recast it on the basis of 60,000 enlisted men.

Mr. Henderson spoke of the demonstra-tion of the "kickers" which the country and the House had witnessed. It had been charged, he said, that the commission ap-pointed to investigate the war was "stacked." He eulogized all the members of the commission, Chairman Dodge by name. Alverting to Mr. Johnson's speech on Wednesday, he said that never in six-teen years experience had he heard a speech so deserving of the condemnation of patriotic hearts. What crime had the Pres-ident committed? The President had done everything possible to prevent the war. Was that a crime? There was not enough powder in the country to last our guns twenty-four hours; there were neither arms, ambulances, surgical instruments, nor other equipment. When war came he quickly set factories and arsenals in motion. Then he forced the fighting in two hemispheres, and in 113 days he had whipped the enemy on land and sea, and had wound up the war be-fore the people of the country had fully realized that it had begun. Was that a crime? Until the treaty was ratified the President must hold what he had taken.

"But," said he with deliberation, "I say frankly that I entertain grave doubts as to the wisdom of holding the Philippines against their will." [Democratic applause.] While this was his present opinion, how-ever, he added, that when the time came to determine this question he must know what his duty to his country was.

Mr. Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) in support of the bill, did not touch the Philippine ques-tion. He said that the milk in the cocoa-nut of the opposition to this bill was its increase in the manifestation of Federal authority.

"Any articulation of the National spirit is regarded by some people as the voice of tyranny," he said, "but if a patriotic manifestation of Federal authority or as-sertion of the National spirit is a threat at personal liberty and a menace at our in-stitutions, then the very existence of the National spirit must be an inherent evil. I have not lived long enough to have learned of anything in the history of the exploits of American soldiery or of their service to justify that suspicion which is cast upon the institution known as the re-gular army of the United States, by the imputation that it could ever be used as a menace to the liberties of American citi-zenship.

"Does the history of valor and of glory in the Revolution prompt the gentlemen of the minority and of the opposition to warn America against American soldiery? Does the record of the regulars, led by Gen. Jackson at New Orleans, fill the hearts of gentlemen with fear or apprehension for the safety of our citizens? Does Chepul-tepec send warning even into modern Wash-ington? Did there ever issue from the lips, now closed in everlasting love and fame in that silent mausoleum by the Hudson, any word of menace to a future citizen, any thought save peace, any oracle save lib-erty and union? God spare a grateful country and an admiring world from any doubt about the matchless magnanimity of Appomattox. The lonely graves of 'reg-ulars' dot the Western plains, unlettered and obscure. Can it be possible that in those sepulchres of silence gentlemen hear echoes of dead voices menacing our lib-erties?"

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) in charge of the bill, closed for his side. The committee, he said, believed the maximum strength of the army should be placed at 100,000, but was willing to agree, in view of the opposition, that absolute provision should only be made for 50,000, giving the President the discre-tion to increase the army up to 100,000.

The first vote was taken on the committee amendment to increase the number of Chaplains from thirty to forty, and it was carried—68 to 38.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) offered the follow-ing amendment:

"Provided that the increase of the regu-lar army beyond what it was before the war with Spain shall only be used in Puerto Rico, Cuba, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, and the Ladrones, and provided, further, that said increase, both officers and men, shall be mustered out of the service within two years or sooner, if the exigen-cies permit."

Mr. Hull opposed the Hay amendment on the ground that it was a temporary expe-dient.

Mr. Hay's amendment was voted down—92 to 77.

Mr. McClellan (Dem., N. Y.,) then offered the amendment to strike out the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Depart-ment and create a general staff. He said if this amendment prevailed it would give the army a modern, flexible general staff.

The amendment was lost without division.

Mr. Lacey moved to strike out the pro-vision for a Lieutenant General. This, he said, was a question which had been fought over for years. The rank of Lieutenant General had been reserved for officers who pre-eminently distinguished themselves. Only six men had held this rank in the American Army—Washington, Scott, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield.

The motion was adopted without division.

Mr. Hull explained, in answer to ques-tions, that the reduction he would propose to the bill would come from the enlisted force by a reduction of the size of the companies. If the President should deem it proper to swell the army to the maxi-mum—100,000—the size of the companies would be increased. Very few additional officers would be required.

Mr. Dockery (Dem., Mo.,) charged that the fixing of a minimum was a palpable trick to stay the mutterings of the oppo-nents of the bill on the other side. He would be as willing to trust President Mc-Kinley as any Executive, but he would not trust Thomas Jefferson, if that statesman could revisit the earth, with discretion to increase the standing army in time of peace from 50,000 to 100,000.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) got the floor at this point, and repeated something of the sensation he caused on Wednesday. When this bill was brought into the House, said he, the proposition to quadruple the size of the standing army was so mon-strous that there was general dissent on the Republican side of the House. The Chairman of the committee had been as lacking in frankness as the Administra-tion had been with reference to its Philip-pine policy. Now it was proposed to take this monstrosity and cut it down so as to provide in general for an army of 50,000, with a sort of sliding scale up to 100,000, upon which the President could exercise "his well-known powers of elasticity."

Every man in the House, he declared, knew what the proposed change meant—it meant an army of 100,000 by direct enact-ment of Congress or by the will of the Presi-dent. There was, he urged, no reason why Congress should abrogate and give to the President this extraordinary power. He de-clared this bill would cost the Treasury $100,000,000 a year, and he warned the Re-publicans they would not dare go to their constituents on the record

Mr. Hay said that the Hull bill would create 3,700 officers, 1,500 more than its au-thor would admit.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8. The evening session was devoted to pri-vate pension legislation.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate to-day passed the Pension Appropriation bill after a brief discussion, in which Mr. Gor-man (Dem., Md.,) took the leading part.

After calling attention to the large amount carried by the measure—about $145,000,000—Mr. Gorman said that, not-withstanding the fact that 17 per cent. of our soldiers who had been and were still engaged in the war with Spain in tropical countries were suffering from illness that would make them proper applicants for pensions, no provision had been made in the pending measure for this increase in the pension roll.

At this point Mr. Gorman was interrupted by Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.,) who said that he had been informed by a prominent offi-cer of the army that if our troops were not recalled from Cuba before June or July at latest the entire army on the island would be down with illness.

Continuing, Mr. Gorman said that the war with Spain would swell the pension roll by at least 50,000 names, if the troops were not recalled from the tropical clime by the 1st of next September.

"Within three years from this date," said Mr. Gorman, in conclusion, "the pension roll will amount to $165,000,000 a year. If you add to that the cost of maintaining your army, ($1,000 a man,) the American Republic will in the year 1900 expend more for its army and pensioners than any other nation on the face of the earth. That is a fact which the American people will have to face, and they ought to know now, in ad-vance, what is coming to them if the schemes and projects that are being forced upon us are carried out."

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) in charge of the measure, replied briefly to Mr. Gorman, saying that the committee had drawn the bill according to the estimates furnished it by the department, as always had been done.

MR. CHOATE IN WASHINGTON.

Receives Final Instructions and Will Sail for London Next Month.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, had a long conference with Secre-tary Hay and later with President McKin-ley to-day. He received his final instruc-tions from Secretary Hay.

On leaving the President, Mr. Choate said that he would not sail for London until the latter part of February, and that he might return to Washington again before setting sail from this country.

Nicaragua to Receive Our Minister.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—United States Minister Merry, who has been at his post in Costa Rica for many months awaiting the time when he might secure recognition in his other capacity as United States Min-ister to Nicaragua, has cabled the State De-partment that he has at last succeeded. According to his advice, the Government of Nicaragua, again an independent State, has sent him a cordial invitation to appear at the capital and present his credentials as United States Minister, which invitation he has accepted.

PEACE TREATY IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Frye Says the Filipinos Were Con-sidered Spanish Subjects in the Paris Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Senate con-tinued the consideration of the peace treaty in executive session to-day, the doors being closed for almost three hours.

Senator Frye, (Rep., Me.,) a member of the Paris Peace Commission, held the at-tention of the Senate during the greater part of this time. Constructively, he occu-pied the floor during the entire session, but he was frequently interrupted by other Sen-ators. Most of these interruptions came in the way of questions, but some of them took the form of speeches. This was nota-bly the case with Senator Berry's (Dem., Ark.,) interruptions. He spoke for some time, and in doing so denounced the treaty in severe terms. Senators Mason (Rep., Ill.,) and Caffery (Dem., La.,) asked many questions.

Senator Frye devoted himself largely to an explanation of the proceedings of the commission, reading liberally from the rec-ord as already printed, but stopping to ex-plain the quotations which he made. He had not proceeded a great way in his ex-position of the subject when he was asked if the President had not originally instruct-ed the commission to insist only upon se-curing a coaling station in the Philippine group. To this Mr. Frye replied that he did not feel at liberty to give his interpretation of the President's instructions, and that it was not necessary that he should do so, as the President had, he said, determined to comply partially at least with the Senate's request for the documents on file bearing upon the negotiation of the treaty, and Mr. Frye said he felt justified in assuring the Senate that the papers would be received not later than Monday.

Mr. Frye devoted the principal portion of his speech, outside of the reading of the report, to an explanation why the Philipp-pine archipelago was included in the ces-sion to the United States. He was asked the question why those islands were not placed in the same class as Cuba, the sovereignty over this island being merely relinquished, while in the case of the Phil-ippines it had been made over to the Unit-ed States, and replied that the difference was made because in the case of Cuba the commission was acting under instructions from Congress.

He was reminded that the Filipinos pro-fessed to be fighting for freedom just as the Cubans were, and that they were still contending for their own independence. One Senator reminded him of the repre-sentations of Aguinaldo's American agent, Agoncillo, and asked if he meant to force the Filipino people to actual hostilities. Mr. Frye retorted that it was the opposi-tion which was forcing a continuance of the state of war and which would be re-sponsible for hostilities if they should oc-cur. As for himself, however, he did not know the Filipinos in the transaction. The treaty should have been ratified ten days ago, and if it had been all danger of war with the people of the Philippine Islands would have been averted.

Senator Mason put the question whether the Commissioners did not know when they made the treaty, and whether he did not know now, that the natives of those is-lands were then and now demanding their independence. In response, Mr. Frye re-peated that the commission had dealt with Spain regarding the Filipinos as subjects of that country. Spain had lost in the con-flict of war and hence the United States had a perfect right, according to the law of nations, to acquire any part of her pos-sessions or people in adjusting the balances after the war was over.

Senator Berry, in his speech, declared that the acquisition of the islands was merely a speculative scheme containing more of the element of landgrabbing than of patriotism and philanthropy.

MACY MUTUAL AID DANCE.

Annual Entertainment at Lenox Ly-ceum Largely Attended.

The twelfth annual entertainment and dance of the Macy Mutual Aid Society took place last evening at the Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. The balcony boxes and the stage were decorated with the National colors, and the music was furnished by the Old Guard Band. The first part of the programme consisted of a series of vaudeville numbers, and was followed by an exhibition of kineto-scopic pictures. After the set portion of the programme had been concluded, the floor was cleared for the annual dance of the society, which was divided last night into two parts of twelve numbers each. It was stated before the festivities opened that 5,000 tickets had been sold, and the hall last night was crowded to the doors. Among those present was Nathan Straus, under whose direction the Macy Mutual Aid Society was organized, on April 22, 1885.

The society guarantees to its members a weekly indemnity in the event of sick-ness and a payment of $50 to their heirs at death. The membership of the society is about 1,800, and its treasury balance is said to be ample for the financial under-takings of the society. The officers of the society are: President—Amos McDonald; Vice President—R. Forde; Treasurer—R. Douglass; Secretary—A. McNeil.

Woman Falls Dead in a Drug Store.

Mrs. Grace G. Underwood died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the drug store at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street of heart disease. Mrs. Under-wood, her husband, who is a newspaper artist, and their six weeks old baby occu-pied apartments over the drug store. Since the birth of her baby she had been in poor health, and her physician lately prescribed outdoor exercise. She got as far as the corner yesterday, when she became faint and staggered into the drug store. She died before stimulants could be given to her.

AGONCILLO NOT FOR WAR

He Denies that He Has Advised the Filipinos to Fight.

UNDER STRICT SURVEILLANCE

The Government Aware that He Is in Communication with Aguinaldo —Manila Situation Critical.

WASHINGTON Jan. 27.—Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, authorized the following statement to-day concerning a published report that the Government had intercepted dispatches from him to Agui-naldo in which he declared that the Fili-pinos would have to fight for their inde-pendence and that now was the time to act:

"The statement is absolutely false, and is calculated to excite feeling and animosity in this country and to prejudice the Philip-pine cause. No such telegram has ever been sent by me, and for that reason no such telegram could have been intercepted. The falsity of the statement is shown by the fact that I have cabled my Government to continue the same friendship which was borne on the battlefield against Spain. The Philippine people have no wish and no pur-pose to fight against the Americans unless they are driven to it. Their only desire is to strengthen the bonds now existing."

Other members of the Filipino Junta who were present when Agoncillo made his statement concurred in what he said, and emphasized the latter's declaration that all his advices had been toward an avoidance of a rupture. In other quarters it was said that Agoncillo had sent dispatches from time to time, three rather long ones having been cabled within the last few days. Ac-cording to the Filipinos, nothing that has been sent advised fighting, but every mes-sage has counseled continued friendship. Under such circumstances, the members of the Junta assert that any incriminating dispatch which has come into the hands of the Government is a forgery if it ascribes to Agoncillo any advice to Aguinaldo to be-gin fighting.

Beyond denying this report Agoncillo said he had nothing to make public as to communications to or from Aguinaldo. He expressed the positive opinion, however, that the cable report that the Filipino Con-gress had authorized a declaration of war was not correct, since the Filipinos do not want a conflict with the Americans, and will do everything possible to avoid it.

The officials at the State Department are mute respecting the treatment to be accord-ed Agoncillo, although it is known that he has been held under surveillance ever since his arrival in this city, especially since it was learned that he was in cable corre-spondence with his chief, generally through some one of the Philippine juntas in Hong-kong, London, or Paris. Whether any tele-gram has been intercepted cannot be learned. There is said to be good ground for the belief, however, that Agoncillo has been receiving advice from certain persons inimical to the policy the President has adopted for the treatment of the Philippine question at this stage. This has been tol-erated reluctantly by the Administration rather than to make an open issue of what is still a case possible of adjustment.

The publication two days ago of what proved to be a very good abstract, with ex-act quotations, of the letter left the day be-fore by Agoncillo's Secretary at the State Department, was resented as a notable breach of official decorum. The first in-clination of the officials after this publica-tion was to get rid of Agoncillo, but the Administration was loathe to take any ac-tion in advance of the Senate passing upon the pending peace treaty, especially as such action might involve passing upon certain legal and diplomatic points as to which it is desired not to establish a precedent at this time. Administration officials believe the general tenor of the advice Agoncillo has sent his principals has been in the line of admonition to hold off from the accept-ance of any terms from Gen. Otis, in view of the prospect that the peace treaty might fail in the United States Senate.

The situation at Manila is regarded as critical, of course, but the officials see no reason why they cannot command it for a time, at least. Gen. Otis reported yester-day, in connection with some matters con-nected with the shipment home of some sick Spanish soldiers, that he could hold out be-yond a doubt until his reinforcements ar-rived, and added that the news had reached Manila that there was every prospect the peace treaty would be ratified soon by the United States Senate, and its effect upon the native element had been salutary.

Gen. Otis has received permission to load some of the sick Spanish soldiers upon two Spanish steamers now at Manila, or just due, leaving the terms of payment to be set-tled upon the basis of the contract price to be paid by the War Department to the steamship line that secures the contract for the transportation home of all the Spanish soldiers in the Philippines.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

Order of Merit of Cadets Who Are to Receive Their Diplomas at Annapolis To-day.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 27.—The following is the standing in the order of merit of the graduating class of naval cadets who will receive their diplomas to-morrow:

LINE DIVISION.—Herbert G. Sparrow, Ohio; Allen Buchanan, Indiana; Edward B. Fenner, New York; John E. Bailey, Michigan; Richard D. White, Missouri; Henry M. Gleason, Kansas; Ernst Weichert, Connecticut; Welborn C. Wood, Georgia; Victor A. Kimberly, Massachusetts; Paul B. Dunhgan, Nebraska; Claude C. Bloch, Kentucky; Silary H. Royall, Alabama; Henry E. Lackey, At Large; Joseph K. Taussig, At Large; Edward C. Kalbfus, Pennsylvania; Clark H. Woodward, Georgia; James W. La Clement, Jr., South Carolina; Cyrus W. Cole, Ohio; Lloyd D. Shapley, Missouri; John E. Lewis, Minnesota; Samuel I. M. Major, Kentucky; John W. Green-slade, Ohio; Adolphus E. Watson, At Large; William R. Sayles, Rhode Island; Alexander F. H. Yates, Maine; Charles H. Fischer, Pennsyl-vania; James H. Tomb, Missouri; Harry E. Brinser, Pennsylvania; Charles E. Morgan, West Virginia; James E. A. Mathews, Illinois; John T. Bowers, New Jersey; Charles E. Courtney, New York; Samuel B. Thomas, At Large; Alfred W. Johnson, At Large; Edward B. Larimer, Kan-sas; Walter M. Hunt, Maine; Frank O. Branch, Indiana; Frank P. Helm, Jr., Kentucky; Ralf E. Pope, Nebraska; James B. Gilmer, Virginia; Chauncey Schackford, New Jersey; Charles W. Forman, Illinois.

ENGINEER DIVISION.—Guy A. Bisset, Ken-tucky; John T. Beckner, Kentucky; Everit J. Sadler, Kentucky; William S. Miller, Texas; Herbert H. Evans, Mississippi; Farmer Morrison, Arkansas; James R. Coombs, Illinois; Fred J. Horner, Jr., New York; Rae W. Vincent, Penn-sylvania; Charles B. Hatch, Jr., Illinois; Zacha-riah H. Madison, Illinois.

The diplomas will be delivered in the chapel to-morrow at 11:45 A. M. Admiral Kimberly is expected to present them.

Orders have been received detaching the graduates from the Naval Academy, and ordering them to sea on various ships, as follows:

Solace, Jan. 30, for assignments to vessels on the Asiatic Station—Cadets Branch, Brinser, Dungan, Pope, Mathews, Lewis, Hatch, Fenner, Beckner, Bailey, Yates, Woodward, Watson, Buchanan, Cole, and Fischer.

Indiana, Feb. 1—Cadets Kalbfus, Shackford, Madison, White, and Vincent.

Badger, Jan. 30—Cadets Morrison, Bowers, Sadler, Gilmer, and Block.

Massachusetts, Feb. 1.—Cadets Royal, Lackey, Kimberly, Weichert, and Morgan.

Chicago, Feb. 1—Cadets Gleason, Helm, Thom-as, Wood, Greenslade, Evans, and Combs.

Newark, Feb. 1—Cadets Bissett, Taussig, Court-ney, Johnson, and Tomb.

New Orleans, Feb. 1—Cadets Horne, Sayles, Shapley, and Sparrow.

New York, Feb. 1—Cadets Miller, Hunt, Clem-ent, Larimer, and Major.

The orders will be delivered, with the diplomas, to-morrow, and it is expected all the graduates will leave Annapolis in the afternoon.

Hunter Whisky in High Favor.

Thousands of the most active business men in all pursuits find in the moderate use of a pure stimulant all that is needed, and hence temperately so many make use of the best. The object is, imperatively, in the use of a stimulant, to find the purest type of the purest whisky, which has now become the unquestioned reputation of Hunter Baltimore Rye, the American Gen-tleman's Whisky, found in favor every-where in families, hotels, cafés, and clubs.

It is pure, ten years old, mellow, and hence the preferred for use under a phy-sician's direction. On account of its age and rich flavor it is the favorite of a large majority of those who are best judges of a fine stimulant.

Those who use it are never disappointed, but find what they expect to find, a stim-ulant mellowed by age, of delicious flavor and pure beyond question.—Adv.

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ART CATALOGUE FREE.

WESTERN WHEEL WORKS, 36 Warren St., New York.

PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

Total of $88,560 Realized at the Sale of the Walter Richmond Collec-tion at Chickering Hall.

Although some of the pictures brought much less than was formerly paid for them, the sale of the Walter Richmond collection in Chickering Hall last night realized a handsome total and an uncommonly large average for so great a variety of paint-ings. There were sixty-eight pictures sold and the aggregate amount received for them was $88,560, an average of about $1,302 for each picture. One of the pictures which, according to Auctioneer Kirby, went for a great deal less than Mr. Richmond paid for it, was Eugene Fromentin's "Gyp-sies Breaking Camp." This was sold for $1,100, and Mr. Kirby declared that Mr. Richmond paid more than $6,000 for it. Another painting which the auctioneer said was sacrificed was Jean Baptiste Greuze's "Head of a Young Girl," for which Mr. Richmond is said to have paid $8,000. It brought only $1,325 last night.

Eager and spirited bidding was caused by Diaz's "Autumn in the Forest of Fontaine-bleau." Starting with a bid of $1,000, half a dozen would-be purchasers ran the price of this painting up to $7,600, at which fig-ure it was secured by Mr. F. A. Bell. The highest price paid during the sale was $7,700, for Fortuny's "Arab Fantasia," which, after a hustling rivalry, was knocked down to Mr. Samuel Untermyer. Corot's "The Dawn of Day" was also eag-erly contested for, and was finally secured by Mr. A. Blumenstiel for $5,000. Jules Dupre's "Gathering Storm" was wanted by three or four bidders, who ran the price up to $4,750, with bids of $50 and $100, starting at $1,000.

Announcement was made that the paint-ing by Jaroslav Cermak, entitled "Chris-tian Girls Captured by Bashi-Basouks," was the only example of that artist's work in this country. The buyers were slow to start the bidding for this picture, but after $500 had been reached in small bids, the contest became more spirited, and the fig-ures rose rapidly, $50 at a time, to $1,000, which was paid by Mr. A. D. Deshong. Three Millets were sold at comparatively low prices, and Rosa Bonheur's "The Chief" brought only $1,500. Gustave Cour-bet's rich green scene, "Near Ornans," ex-cited much attention and was bid for by several persons with great eagerness.

Following is a list of the pictures for which more than $400 was paid, with the name of the artist, the price, and the name of the buyer, whenever given.

Artist and Purchaser.	Price.
The Stray Kitten, Rudolph Epp	$425
Wrestling for Favor, George H. Boughton	420
Ideal Head, William M. Hunt	575
The English Channel, F. H. De Haas	500
Arrival of the Caravan at Tangiers, E. San-chez-Perrier	470
Head of An Admiral, Domingo y Marqués	480
Noonday Halt, Alberto Pasini	750
Dutch Cattle, E. Verboeckhoven	775
Pansies, Adolphe Piot	110
Approaching Storm, George Michel	475
Woods in Winter, Gustave Courbet	1,025
Village on the Coast of Brittany, E. L. G. Isabey	575
Western Kansas, Albert Bierstadt—Fishel, Adler & Swartz	1,075
Flowers, N. Virgile Diaz	425
A Dutch Housewife, Louis Mettling	425
The Grand Canal, Venice, Felix Ziem	1,900
Mountain Stream, Theodore Rousseau	950
The Close of Day, Constant Troyon	650
In the Hayfield, F. J. Monchablon	780
The Grand Canal, Venice, M. Diego Rico	1,600
Saardam, (Pays-Bas,) Paul J. Clays—C. S. Houghton	1,050
Near Ornans, Gustave Courbet—Durand Ruel	1,900
A Path Over the Hill, J. B. C. Corot	2,300
Arab Scout, Adolph Schreyer—G. Blumen-thal	2,900
Arcadia, W. A. Bouguereau—A. Blumen-stiel	1,025
The Chief, M. Rosa Bonheur—J. D. Bache	1,500
"Cinderella," Gustave Jacquet	1,850
Autumn, Hugues Merle	575
Midday Shadows, J. F. Millet	750
Turkish Women, N. V. Diaz	1,000
Bayou of the Seine, J. B. C. Corot	3,050
Sheep Grazing, C. E. Jacque	2,050
L'Ivrogne, M. de Munkacsy	825
An Ox of Normandy, Constant Troyon—F. A. Bell	2,150
Gathering Storm, Jules Dupre—F. A. Bell	4,750
Autumn in the Forest of Fontainebleau, N. V. Diaz—F. A. Bell	7,000
Mounted Spahi, (the Light Cavalry of Algeria,) Eugene Fromentin—J. D. Bache	1,650
Sunset After Storm, T. Rousseau	1,550
A Churner, J. F. Millet	1,050
"Margaret and Martha," N. V. Diaz—E. H. Garry	1,125
Cattle en Route, Constant Troyon	725
Christian Girls Captured by Bashi-Bazouks, Jaroslav Cermak—A. D. Deshong	1,050
Twilight, C. F. Daubigny—R. C. Vose	1,000
G

PLYMOUTH CHURCH CRITICS

Dr. Raymond Says They Are More Troublesome Than Her Enemies.

SOME LETTERS TO DR. HILLIS

One Chicagoan Said the Church Was Rotten to the Core—Dr. Abbott Defends Newspaper Men.

The regular Friday prayer meeting in Plymouth Church last night resolved itself into something like a mass meeting to eulogize Dr. Lyman Abbott. It was unpremeditated, and was simply an outburst of feeling over the Doctor's resignation, caused by some remarks of Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond.

Dr. Raymond was talking of the Twenty-third Psalm, and when he arrived at the verse, "Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies," he remarked that Plymouth might not be troubled much with enemies, but was afflicted with critics. He referred to criticisms which he said had been made in some newspaper.

He then said that Dr. Hillis had sent him copies of letters written to him by certain persons in Chicago, endeavoring to dissuade him from taking the pastorate of Plymouth. Dr. Raymond read parts of these letters. One of them said: "There are circumstances connected with this matter which you ought to know, and which I think have been concealed from you. From what I know of Plymouth Church, I think it is not what it used to be. It has deteriorated, and that to a considerable degree. We all know what disastrous effects the absence of a great leader has upon the led. * * * This church has inherent in itself the elements of disintegration, decay, and dissolution."

Another letter read in part: "It is hard to understand how a young man of your bright promise and apparent desire to best promote the interests of our dear Saviour can willingly leave a young, live church, unanimous in its devotion to Him and to the cause He represents, * * * for a hide-bound, narrow church, rotten to the core, and located among a disunited and jealous people. I knew that self-righteous community before and during Beecher's administration. His career placed the mark of Cain upon it. Neither you nor any other can clear its sullied reputation."

Dr. Raymond said that such enemies were too few and too impotent to harm Plymouth, which found its greatest trouble to be not hostility but the curiosity of the newspapers. "I learned from Mr. Beecher thirty-five years ago," he said, "one of the most valuable lessons of my life—to go right ahead as if there were no newspaper men. I want to speak about the way in which I think the sheep of this flock have been led for the past twelve years."

Dr. Raymond then spoke in feeling terms of Dr. Abbott's work. He dwelt especially upon the working features of the church, as distinct from the preaching, and told how under Dr. Abbott the church had increased its activities and was doing a great and noble parish work. Cornelius Van Wagoner spoke in the same strain.

Benjamin F. Blair spoke in warm terms of Dr. Abbott's preaching and its widespread effect. Another member of the congregation spoke of Dr. Abbott as the pastor of the church-homeless, and as a preacher whose flock was wider than the confines of his church. Others followed in the same line.

"I want to say something on behalf of mine enemy, the press," remarked Thomas G. Shearman. "Since Dr. Abbott's resignation I have received 700 press clippings about the church. Only seven of them were unfavorable, and only two were bitter—one from a Chicago paper and the other from an Atlanta paper."

"I did not know how large the majority was," said Dr. Abbott, "but I am glad to learn from Mr. Shearman that it was 693." He then went on to defend reporters. He said that he should like to have every person in the room meet there on the following Sunday afternoon and submit to him a half-column report of the morning sermon. He would venture to say every report would differ materially, and not only that, but the reports which would appear on the following morning in the newspapers would be better than those which the church members had prepared.

"It is a hard task," said Dr. Abbott, "to boil down what a man has taken half an hour to say—if there is anything in it worth reporting—into an account which a man can read in five minutes. Those are reporters who sit idly in a chair and wait until the preacher says something that makes a stir, and then take it down and sit back, waiting for the next sentence which creates a stir. But I have read column and half-column abstracts of my Sunday evening lectures in Monday morning's papers, and I am free to say that they are better abstracts than I could have made."

Dr. Abbott then spoke of the warm support that had been given him. It was not, he said, the support of the newspapers or of the church that had meant the most to him; it was individual testimony that he was helping men. Many men had written to him saying that they feared he would interfere with somebody else's faith, but no one had ever written him saying, "You interfere with my faith."

On the contrary, he had received many letters from persons saying that their faith had been helped and strengthened by him. This it was which had more than anything else strengthened him to persevere in his way and had made him confident that he was doing something to help on the faith of men.

A business meeting followed, at which Dr. Hillis's letter of acceptance was received and filed. It was identical with his telegram, received on Sunday morning. Mr. Shearman said that not only had Dr. Hillis been urged by his church to stay, but that outsiders, religious and irreligious, had besieged him with entreaties to that effect.

At the close of the business meeting Mr. Shearman asked leave to make a personal statement. He then made a speech expressing his regret that he had made the criticisms on the members who voted against Dr. Hillis at the meeting of Jan. 16, and especially with regard to William E. Davenport. He was heartily applauded after he had finished. Mr. Davenport then moved that the church unanimously ratify the call extended to Dr. Hillis, which was done.

TO TEST THE SPEEDWAY RULES.

William S. Doll, the Bicyclist, Brings Suit in the Supreme Court.

William S. Doll, the bicyclist who was turned off the Speedway some weeks ago, because he attempted to ride over it on a bicycle, has commenced a suit in the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining Chief of Police Devery and Park Commissioner Clausen from interfering with his free and unrestricted use of the Speedway.

He alleges that, after he had been prohibited from riding there on a bicycle, he went on horseback, but was not allowed to ride along the Speedway. He next tried a closed carriage, but met with the same treatment. He says he was informed that the rules of the Speedway barred him, but maintains that these rules are illegal, and desires to have his rights passed on by the Supreme Court.

RECEIVER FOR HOFFMAN HOUSE.

Asked For by Plaintiffs, Whose Names Are Not Divulged.

An application for an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Hoffman House was made yesterday in the Supreme Court. The application is made returnable next Wednesday, and the order to show cause was signed by Justice Bookstaver. Lawyer William A. Underwood, who made the application, stated that he would not divulge the names of the plaintiffs until service of the notice of the application had been made. He said that the affidavit on which the application was based was of such a nature that it would be unfair to the court, the plaintiffs, and the defendants to give out the allegations before service.

Notice of the application was served on John J. Caddagan, the President of the Hoffman House Company, last night. He immediately sent them to the counsel for the company. President Caddagan refused to disclose the nature of the affidavits. "In fact," he said, "I haven't read them. I know, however, who the plaintiffs are. They are the pledgees of some of the small stockholders. They could not be admitted to the stockholders' meeting, as they were not in reality stockholders, and had no vote as to the appointment of a receiver for the hotel. The law says that none but stockholders can be admitted to a meeting. We followed the law, and this action is the result."

QUESADA TO JOIN GOMEZ.

Agent of the Cuban Junta Sent on a Secret Mission to the General.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Señor Quesada, who, throughout the last war and before, was one of the diplomatic representatives of the Cuban Junta in Washington, left Washington to-night on a special mission for Cuba. He will go first to Havana, and then proceed with all dispatch to join Gen. Gomez as soon as he can exactly locate that officer.

Señor Quesada is acting directly in this mission under the instructions of President Palma of the Junta, and, while it is not deemed expedient at this moment to say more of the nature of the mission with which he is charged, it is known that the officials here feel the utmost confidence that results beneficial to Cuba and satisfactory to the United States Government are likely to follow.

TO FORM A PARTY IN CUBA.

Platform Idea Is to Terminate the American Military Occupation.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—Dr. Castillo is going to Remedios, in order to confer with Gen. Maximo Gomez regarding the formation of the projected Cuban Independence Party. The plan has been discussed at small meetings here of notable Cubans. The platform has one idea—the termination of the military occupation of the island as soon as possible.

The Spaniards have been invited to join in the movement, and will have proportionate representation on the committees. The organization of the new party will be begun immediately in the different towns of the island. The general purpose is to draw into the party the educated and wealthy, and not to allow the military element to control it. No specific time is suggested for the end of the American provisional Government, and several months are considered necessary to solidify the Cuban people and prepare them for taking up self-government.

TAX COLLECTION IN CUBA.

Spanish Bank of Havana No Longer to Act for Us.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The War Department's order of the 5th inst. providing that the Spanish Bank of Havana shall collect the taxes in Cuba for the finance year ending June 30 next, was to-day revoked by the Secretary of War, and the bond returned to Dr. Jover Antonio, and by him accepted.

Gen. Brooke, at the same time, was cabled to establish a system for the collection of taxes, introducing such machinery as in his judgment may be necessary for the purpose.

New Steamship Line to Cuba.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 27.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company announces to-day the inauguration of a steamship service from Pensacola to Havana. For the present the service will be fortnightly, the first trip being made by the steamer Euskaro, leaving Pensacola Feb. 12. The company has completed excellent dock facilities at Pensacola, which is being developed into its main port for all export traffic. The Havana service will include passenger as well as freight, and it is the purpose to add more sailings as the business develops, and also to extend the line to other West Indian ports.

Good Order About Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 27.—A thorough investigation shows that the reports of incendiarism, brigandage, sugar-cane burning, and other lawlessness in this region have been greatly exaggerated. Probably the Guantanamo district is as peaceful as any other portion of the Province of Santiago. The entire route overland from Guantanamo to Santiago shows many signs of awakening prosperity and of increasing confidence in the present régime.

Military Service in the Tropics.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Surgeon General Sternberg has made public the report of Lieut. Col. O'Reilly, Chief Surgeon, Department of Cuba, relative to the British method of caring for troops in the tropics. Dr. O'Reilly recommends that troops intended for Cuban service should be recruited in the South and be colored, with white officers, to a great extent. They should be sent in November, after the rainy season. No improvement is needed in the ration. Night service should be avoided.

Commander Merry's New Post.

BOSTON, Jan 27.—Commander John F. Merry of Somerville will return to duty at the Charlestown Navy Yard. This was made known at the navy yard when orders arrived detaching Lieut. Commander Charles W. Tracey, retired, immediately upon the reporting of Commander Merry as his relief.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Roger Merrill of Merrill Brothers of Milwaukee, agents of the United States Casualty Company, is in town in conference with General Manager W. F. Moore.

An order is pending before the Board of Aldermen at Cambridge, Mass., requiring that all steam boilers in city buildings shall be insured in order to obtain the benefit of regular inspection.

Advices from Chicago state that a bill will be introduced in the Illinois Legislature shortly providing for the imposition of a 5 per cent. tax upon the gross premium income of foreign fire insurance companies and 2 per cent. on domestic companies.

The Insurance Commissioners of Boston received notice from the Manhattan Insurance Company of this city yesterday that it desires to withdraw from Massachusetts and discontinue business. The reason given for the request is that the company now is undergoing a critical examination by the experts of the New York Insurance Department, and it will be impossible for it to formulate its report in time for filing as required by Massachusetts law.

President W. W. Underhill of the United States Fire Insurance Company said yesterday afternoon that fully 100 signatures had already been appended to the agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, approved by the companies on Thursday. The compact, to be successful, must be signed by nearly every fire insurance company doing business in this city, and the chief anxiety is in regard to the action of the few companies which were unrepresented at the meeting on Thursday. Anxiety was expressed yesterday as to the probable course of the Germania Fire Insurance Company, the largest of the unrepresented companies. Nearly all of the leading brokers commended the action of the companies, especially as to the constitution of a License Committee, as it is thought that the proposed system of licensing will serve to discredit illegitimate brokers.

The insurance on the property 22 to 26 Reade Street, which was badly damaged by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On Stettiner Brothers—Norwich Union, $3,000; Royal, $3,000; Niagara, $3,000; Helvetia, $2,500; Rochester German, $2,500; Grand Rapids, $2,000; Lancashire, $2,000; Security, $1,500; Underwriters' Agency, $1,500; National of Hartford, $1,500; Concordia, $1,500; Caledonian, $1,500; Milwaukee Mechanics', $1,500; Western of Toronto, $1,500; Connecticut, $1,500; Imperial, $1,000; Empire City, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,000; Palatine, $1,000; Rutgers, $1,000; Western of Pittsburg, $500; Capital, $500. On New York Envelope Company—Western of Toronto, $1,000. On Leader & Bookstaver—Capital, $2,200. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the above losses. On the Theodore Ricksecker Company—American of Philadelphia, $4,000; Scottish Union and National, $4,000; Underwriters' Agency, $3,500; Lion, $2,000; Girard, $1,500; American Central, $1,500; American of Newark, $1,500; Lumbermen's, $1,500; Spring Garden, $1,500; Caledonian American, $1,000; Western of Pittsburg, $1,000; State of Pennsylvania, $750; Springfield, $750; Boston, $500. H. A. Landgraff & Co. will adjust the loss. On Vernon Brothers & Co.—Liverpool and London and Globe, $10,000; Agricultural, $8,500; Phoenix of London, $5,000; Rochester German, $5,000; Atlantic Home, $4,000; Traders', $2,500; New Hampshire, $2,500; National of Baltimore, $2,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $2,500; Howard, $2,500; Hamilton, $2,500; Associated Manufacturers' Mutual, $2,500; Aetna, $2,500; Union Assurance, $2,000; Virginia State, $2,000; Westchester, $1,500; Transatlantic, $1,500; New Orleans, $1,500; Michigan, $1,500; Manchester, $1,500; Law, Union, and Crown, $1,500; Commercial Union, $1,500; Buffalo German, $1,500; Atlas, $1,500; Albany, $1,500; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; German of Pittsburg, $1,000; North American of Boston, $750; Armenia, $750. The aggregate loss was estimated yesterday at not less than $32,000.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Cures constant coughing. A simple cough is bad enough; but a chronic cough is dangerous. Take advice, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and be cured. 25c.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO SALE.

A. S. Dunham and A. L. Spamer Appointed Masters.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 27.—Judges Goff and, Morris in the United States Circuit Court to-day handed down a decree for the foreclosure sale of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad under the consolidated mortgage and appointed Messrs. A. S. Dunham and Arthur L. Spamer special masters to make the sale. They are required to file a joint and several bond for $100,000. The property is to be sold as an entirety, and the sale is to be made on sixty days' notice and is to be at public auction at Camden Station.

It does not follow that because the decree has been granted the property will be sold under foreclosure. The decree will only be availed of in the event the organization managers fail to effect a voluntary settlement with the owners of the securities of the several properties that form the Baltimore and Ohio system.

If the property is sold the old charter will become void.

Wright-Davis Properties Sold.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 27.—The Great Northern Railroad Company has purchased the entire holdings in Minnesota of the Wright-Davis people of Michigan, with the exception of their pine lands. It, therefore, now owns the Duluth, Mississippi River, and Northern Railroad, the Swan River Logging Company, and the Mahoning, Longyear, and Bennet Mines, near Hibbing. A check for $5,000,000 has been given to the Wright-Davis people for their property. Negotiations have been under way for several weeks, and yesterday in St. Paul the transaction was closed and the property passed into the hands of the Great Northern Railroad Company.

Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific.

The terms of exchange of securities of the Oregon Short Line Railroad for those of the Union Pacific Railroad were made public yesterday. They are the same as those outlined in THE TIMES yesterday. The exchange is share for share, but Short Line shares pay each $3 to the credit of Union Pacific. The depository is the Mercantile Trust Company, which will receive for depositors certificates of the Union Pacific for the increased common capital stock, and will issue to such depositors temporary receipts, exchangeable for stock certificates when they are listed.

Lake Shore Limited to Chicago.

The leaving time of the Lake Shore Limited, the twenty-four-hour train to Chicago, has been made half an hour later. Dating with to-morrow, it will leave the Grand Central Station at 5:30 P. M. Commencing with the same date, the Chicago Special, on which there is no excess fare, will leave at 1 P. M.

Electric Power Sent 80 Miles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 27.—The longest power transmission system in the world, that which supplies the City of Los Angeles with electricity, from power developed at the head of the Santa Ana River, eighty miles away, is completed. The system has occupied several years in building and caused the expenditure of large sums of money. The wires enter the city in underground conduits.

Gen. Howard to Go to Puerto Rico.

At the request of the American Sunday School Union Gen. Oliver O. Howard has consented to go to Puerto Rico and undertake the establishment of undenominational Sunday schools there. It is announced that funds have been guaranteed in advance by which there may be organized as many Sunday schools as are needed to cover the island, and to provide suitable places for them to meet in. English is to be taught in these schools as well as the Bible, and a call has been issued for twenty experienced Sunday-school workers to go at once.

Church Notes.

"Keely, the Fakir," will be the subject of an address by the Rev. Henry Frank tomorrow morning in Berkeley Lyceum.

The Rev. Dr. Felix Adler will deliver the concluding address to-morrow in the Music Hall in his series on "The Conditions of the Happiness of Homes."

"Bishop Potter and the Saloons" will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe's sermon in the Church of Eternal Hope, in West Eighty-first Street, to-morrow morning.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Importance of the Insignificant."

Evangelist E. E. Franke will lecture to-morrow night in Chickering Hall on "Signs of the Times." Mr. Franke has expressed his willingness to debate with Col. Ingersoll on the inspiration of the Bible.

"Does Death End All? If Not, What Is After Death?" will be the subject of an address by the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson in the Central Presbyterian Church, Jefferson and Marcy Avenues, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

In his series of sermons on "The Life of Elijah" the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder will speak to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock on the subject "The God That Answers by Fire" in St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie will preach to-morrow morning in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West. His topic will be "Some National Perils." In the evening his subject will be "A Plea for Presbyterian Church Union."

A memorial service for the late Rev. Dr. Charles Chiniquy, known as Father Chiniquy, will be held to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock in Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

The Rev. Dr. S. H. Virgin, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, will address the men's meeting at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. His subject will be "Weeding."

Gounod's "Redemption" will be sung to-morrow afternoon at the praise service to be held in the South Church, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, at 4 o'clock. The choir of forty voices will be under the direction of Gerrit Smith. The soloists will be: Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano; Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto; Frank B. Pollock, tenor, and Heinrich Meyn, baritone.

A service in the interest of Hampton Institute will be held to-morrow night in Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. The service will centre about the work for and among the Indian and negro women of this country. Two of the graduates of the Institute, who have been engaged in this work among their people, one an Indian and the other a negro, will speak.

A "Sunday-closing" meeting will be held to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in St. Michael's Parish House, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street. The meeting will be under the auspices of St. Michael's Chapter of C. A. L. L. and the West Side Sunday Closing Association. E. L. Gridley, President of the West Side Sunday Closing Association, will report how the Sabbath day is observed on Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

At the musical praise service, which will be held in St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow evening at 7:45 o'clock, the choir, under the direction of Paul Ambrose, will sing Gaul's sacred cantata, "The Holy City." The soloists will be: Mrs. M. C. Wymond, soprano; Miss Feilding Roselle, alto; J. S. Macdonald, tenor; M. Rusling Wood, baritone, and Miss R. Berge, harpist.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Baptist City Mission Society Soon to be Organized Here.

IT WILL UNITE LOCAL BODIES

Designed to Promote Church Extension Work—Prominent Ministers Interested in the Movement.

The organization of a Baptist City Mission Society, to do both mission and church extension work, and to include the entire City of New York, is under contemplation. Under the old order of things there were mission societies for New York and Brooklyn, the former being the one which figured prominently during the last two years in the Tabernacle Church case. The resignation of the Superintendent of the New York society, the Rev. J. J. Brouner, who will probably become pastor of the Tremont Church, in Washington Avenue, Tremont, brought up the matter at this time, and also brought into the consideration the American Baptist Home Mission Society, which has its headquarters here.

Last year the American Baptist Home Mission Society entered into an agreement with the Baptist City Mission Society of Chicago by which expenses of administration were proportionately divided. The plan attracted the attention of the Brooklyn City Mission Society, and negotiations have for some time been going on looking to a similar joint work here. With changed political conditions and the New York society looking for a new Superintendent, the whole question of city missions came to the front. Hence a movement is now on foot by which the Baptist City Mission Society, the Brooklyn City Mission Society, and the Home Mission Society will be amalgamated in interest, so far as this city is concerned. The claim is made that in this way the expenses of administration, which by some are declared to have been too high in the society in New York, can be materially decreased.

The Baptist Home Mission Society, the National organization, already maintains in part a work for the Japanese in the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, for the Swedes who have an independent church, and for the Jews, under the Church Extension Committee of Brooklyn, and for the Chinese at the Fifth Avenue Church, the Italians at the Judson Memorial Church, and the Germans throughout the German missions. Until last year it assisted the Swedes' Church, in East Twenty-seventh Street, but a year ago this church became self-supporting. The Brooklyn committee has no Superintendent, and the New York society being now without one, the way is clear for organization to cover the entire city.

Leaders in the movement include the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. John L. Campbell of the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. William C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, and Gen. Morgan, in Manhattan, and the Rev. Dr. T. J. Whittaker of the Bushwick Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone of Emanuel Baptist Church, and the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Feb. 5.

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SUBJECT.—The Nobleman's Son Healed.—John, iv., 43-54

GOLDEN TEXT.—Jesus said unto him, Thy son liveth; and himself believed, and his whole house.—John, iv., 53.

The story of this unknown nobleman is a very simple and touching story. The meaning of it is most important. He did not come to Jesus as Nicodemus came—anxious to be instructed. Neither did he come as the woman of Sychar came—indifferent to it. Yet he was as anxious as Nicodemus and as needy as the woman of Sychar. When he came to Jesus, he was a distressed supplicant. When he reached his home, and all the way there, he was a rejoicing believer. What Jesus taught him to effect this great change we are not told. But the simple fact that he was changed evidently made a deep impression upon St. John. It revealed something to him concerning his Master, which stood out so clearly to his mind that it needed no detailed accessories. They would only divert the attention, and so mar the picture.

It is worthy of notice that, like all of the incidents we have considered, this miracle is recorded by St. John alone. It is also worthy of notice that he introduces it at just this point in his Gospel. Apparently, the narrative is so brief, and the comments so few he might have omitted it altogether without loss, as he says he did in the case of many other incidents, (xxi., 25.) But not having omitted it, we must conclude that it was recorded for the special purpose of showing "that Jesus is The Christ—The Son of God" (xx., 31.)

We are justified, therefore, in looking to this important fact for an explanation of the hidden truth contained in the incident. In some marked way, it sets forth that that Man who was pointed out to John as "The Lamb of God," who turned water into wine at His previous visit to Cana, who was looked upon by Nicodemus as "a Teacher come from God," to whom the woman of Sychar said, "Sir, I perceive that Thou art a Prophet," was in fact none other than "The Son of God," "very God of very God." It declares also that He was perfectly conscious of this fact at this time, and in all of His earthly ministry.

THE HUMAN LIFE OF JESUS.

This is a very important consideration, and in this incident John begins to emphasize it. It places the human life of Jesus upon a much higher plane than many are apt to think. For there are very many who look upon His death as the great and alone important feature of His atoning work, and His life is simply a setting before men, a high and holy model to be copied. As such, the miracles which He performed were simply testimonials, certifying—as the miracles of Moses did—that He was really sent by God. When, however, we see that He must have been conscious of His Divine nature all the while He lived upon the earth, and that in everything He did or said He never lost sight of it, then His human life—His daily going in and out among men—was as much a part of His "redeeming work" as His death upon the Cross. That simply finished the work. Without both, however—His life and His death—His work would have been incomplete, and powerless to save a soul.

Hence every incident in the life of Jesus should be looked at as in some way connected with His mediatorial work as our Redeemer. Men received from Him then, most gracious gifts—not simply as from a sympathizing friend, or as from a brother touched by the needs and sorrows of a brother, but as the gifts of God. Undoubtedly, they did not always, or even very frequently, recognize this. Yet with Him, all the while, "God was manifest in the flesh." (I. Timothy iii., xvi.)

When Nicodemus—the model man among men—came to Jesus, it is evident that the great thought which weighed upon his mind was how, with all his righteousness, he should escape the condemnation of the law, for the higher an earnest, honest man attains in moral character the lower he always stands in his own estimation. With one stroke Jesus swept away all dependence upon moral worth, and told him plainly that he "must be born again." And at the same time He emphasized that he was to be delivered from condemnation and fitted to enter into the Kingdom of God only by believing on Him who—as "The Son of Man" and "The Son of God"—would be "lifted up," as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness.

But when the woman of Sychar—the sinner among sinners—came to Him it was not a question of condemnation which troubled her, it was a question of righteousness. She could readily conceive that pardon, even for her, might be possible, but companionship with the pure and holy was impossible. And so it is manifest from the reference Jesus makes to His conversation with her—when talking afterward to His Disciples—that He told her of the work which He came into the world to finish. That work, He said, was "to do the will of Him that sent" Him, (verse 34.) It was thus a perfect obedience to the law of God which should be "imputed" to her and to all who would receive it believingly. (Romans, iv., 22-25; v., 19.)

And yet He must have told her, as He told Nicodemus, of His death also, for "His work" would not be completed until He could pronounce it "finished" on the cross. To her, however, the emphasis, as her case required, was laid on the obedience demanded by the law. To him, as his case required, it was laid on bearing the penalty of the law.

THE REDEEMER'S WORK.

But in both of these cases the attention is not so much fixed upon the person of Jesus as upon His work. Now, however, this incident of the unknown nobleman comes into the narrative in close connection with these. Nothing else of moment, apparently, has intervened; at least nothing that John considers it important to record. He saw here, however, a poor, distressed man come to his Master, to this great Teacher who has a mysterious work to perform. He comes bowed down with anxiety for another who is several miles away. He comes with a settled conviction that if help is to be found anywhere it is in Him at whose feet he kneels. And then the Master simply says, "Go thy way; thy son liveth," and turns from him without another word. But the man goes home satisfied. What does it mean? What must have been the impression stamped deep upon the mind of John and the other Disciples? Why, here is a man who must be infinitely more than a "teacher" or a "prophet" or a friend. Time and distance are as nothing to Him. Even death turns aside from his victim at His word. He speaks and it is done, and His word gives life to the dying. Surely it is the voice of God. So the miracle is a parable, emphasizing the Divinity of Jesus. It was an impressive lesson. It needed to be repeated many times, and even to the last it was not fully comprehended. But just at this time and in this connection it was very significant and very important.

At the earnest solicitation of the villagers, as we saw last week, Jesus went into the city "called Sychar," and remained there "two days." (v., 40.) "And after the two days He went forth from thence into Galilee." (v., 43, R. V.) This was, probably, only the carrying out of His purpose when "He left Judea." (v., 3.) But the reason given for it here is, "For Jesus Himself testified that a prophet hath no honor in his own country." (v., 44.) This we will understand better if we recognize that there were probably many things which might have been introduced between the visit to the Samaritans and the incident of this lesson which John thought best for his purpose to pass over in silence. These incidents are recorded by St. Matthew, and may be read as follows:

John, iv., 43.—"Now after two days He departed thence and went into Galilee." Matthew, iv., 13.—"And leaving Nazareth." John, iv., 44.—"For Jesus Himself testified that a prophet hath no honor in his own country." (See also Luke, iv., 24.) Matthew, iv., 13.—"He came and dwelt in Capernaum, which is upon the sea coast," &c.

Then all of the incidents relating to the opening of His ministry in Galilee occurred when "the Galileans received Him, having seen all the things that He did at Jerusalem, at the feast, for they also went unto the feast." (v., 45.) In the course of this ministry "Jesus came again into Cana of Galilee." (v., 46.)

HEALING BY FAITH.

At the time of this visit this unknown nobleman, or "courtier or ruler," as he is called in the margin, was also in Cana. His home, however, was in Capernaum, where his son was lying at the point of death. He "appears to have been one of the officers of Herod Antipas, and was either a Jew or a proselyte to Judaism." (Tholuck.) If the incidents recorded by St. Matthew, (iv., 23-25,) took place before his child was stricken down, they will largely account for the remarkable confidence we find him placing in Jesus' word.

When Jesus was in Capernaum and its neighborhood his child was probably well and strong. Then he thought that he had no need of help from Jesus and never would have. But he must have known—either personally or by report—of all the wonderful things that He said and did. Now, however, he was located in Cana. There he not only heard that this wonderful Teacher was in the neighborhood, but he also heard that his darling child was very sick, even "at the point of death." He could not go to him himself, and if he could he had no power to heal him. But Jesus had healed many others, why not his son? Now he was deeply conscious both of his own utter inability and of his need. This is always the first step in the series which lead to relief.

He, however, had no personal knowledge of Jesus. He had only heard of Him by the hearing of the ear. But then what wonderful and gracious things he had heard! They all came crowding in upon his mind now with irresistible force. So he did not stop a moment to consider his position, or his worthiness, or even whether it was at all likely that Jesus would receive him, or if He did whether He would give him the relief that he needed. One thing outweighed every other consideration, and he had heard that this Man had met other cases as desperate as his with efficient help. What he had heard was all that he had to go upon. But he believed it all. This was the second step in the series.

Then "he went unto Him in prayer. This was the third step. He "besought Him that He would come down and heal his son." The prayer was direct and definite, and the extremity of his son's case was no barrier. He laid it all before Him to whom he prayed. But, like many another, he could not make his prayer without prescribing the way in which he supposed it must be answered. Jesus must "come down" with him to Capernaum. It was the only way of relief that he could think of.

But Jesus was no ordinary Healer. The Suppliant must trust Him to work in His own way. So, apparently, He held him off, very much as He did, on another occasion, the woman of Syro-phenicia. (Mark, vii., 24-30.) But He held him off, only to lead him to cling closer to Himself. He was wrestling now, as Jacob wrestled with the angel of the covenant, and in wrestling both parties always cling to each other. So Jesus said, "Except ye see signs and wonders ye will not believe." But the man wanted help, and not argument. The very demand which Jesus made upon him strengthened his confidence. It only seemed to say, you will not trust Me until you are sure that I can give you what you ask. When you believe that I can, then I will. This is the last step of the series.

He had heard enough, both of Jesus' power and willingness, and he believed all that he heard. Why should he ask for further testimony? So he at once cried out in effect, Lord I do not ask for proof. I am sure that Thou art able. "Come down ere my child die." When he thus surrendered himself into the hands of Jesus, then he obtained his petition. Jesus' answer assured him that his child would live, and he was satisfied. The miracle was a double one, on the body of the absent child and on the heart of the present father; one cured of his sickness, the other of his unbelief." (Dean Trench.)

The result then was twofold. In the first place, his own mind and heart were filled with a great peace. It was not, however, because he had seen his child restored, but because he had rested on the word of Jesus. (v., 50.) As soon as he did that, "he went his way" with all anxiety gone. And the next day, when his servants met him with the glad news that his son's condition had changed at the very hour when he had believed his faith and joy were made perfect.

But this was not all. Filled with this peace and joy in believing he at once told others of all that he had seen, and heard, and received. Then "his whole house" believed also.

This is the work of our Divine Redeemer.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

What is said of this nobleman's coming to Jesus, and its effect upon St. John?

What is said of its record by St. John alone, and what does it certify concerning Jesus of Nazareth?

Why is this a very important consideration, and what does it show concerning Jesus's life among men?

What was the great thought that weighed upon the mind of Nicodemus, and how did Jesus meet it?

What was the great question with the woman of Sychar, and of what did Jesus tell her?

Upon what—in contrast—does the case of this nobleman fix our attention, and what does it show the miracle to have been?

What were the intervening events between the stay in Sychar and this interview in Cana?

Who was this nobleman, and what knowledge did he have of Jesus?

What was the first step in the series which led to his relief?

What was the second step, and how was it developed?

What was the third step, and what is said of it?

How did Jesus deal with him, and what is said of "wrestling"?

What was the last step, and what followed?

What was the effect upon the nobleman, and on what was it based?

What was the effect upon others?

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NEWS.

Miss Eleanor J. Storm, formerly Chairman of the Missionary Committee of the Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union, has recently been appointed Secretary by the Women's Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church for Christian Endeavor Societies.

The New York City Christian Endeavor Union is making quite a feature this Winter of mission work, and is arranging meetings to discuss its different phases and needs. The next meeting will be held Saturday night, Feb. 11, in the Reformed Church Building, 25 East Twenty-second Street. Special attention will be given at this time to the subject of missionary libraries, denominational magazines, and other printed helps on the missionary cause. A special missionary Chairman has been appointed for each of the six city districts. They are: First—Miss Josephine Rombout; Second—Miss Grace E. Reed; Third—Henry M. Bruen; Fourth—William J. Campbell; Fifth—Charles K. Roys; Sixth—Archibald Van Orden. A study class in missions has lately been formed by the societies in the third and fourth districts. The class is led by Elliot Field, a student in the Union Theological Seminary, and will meet every two weeks.

The Christian Endeavor Union of Montclair, N. J., has decided upon a change of name to the Christian Workers' Federation. It will embody in its membership other church societies, which are not absolutely Christian Endeavor societies, and it will divide its work in the five departments of Lookout, Prayer Meeting, Missionary, Social, and Junior. A mission class has been organized under the leadership of the Rev. Harlan P. Beach.

To Speak Against Saloons.

The Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, will preach to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock on "The Attitude of the Church to the Saloon. In View of the Saloon's Recent Defenders." "In view of the recent utterances of Bishop Potter and Dr. Parkhurst in regard to the saloons," said Mr. Jones, "I feel it a sacred duty to speak out in protest against sentiments which I feel will do great harm. Is not a question of whether or not I feel myself able to reply to me of such ability and prominence, but the way it shapes itself in my mind is this—I feel when men of such distinction have spoken, that they in a sense are representative of the silent, and I do not care to be thus represented."

Brooklyn Minister Accepts a Call.

The Rev. Frederick W. Fuess, who recently had charge of a mission church in Brooklyn and was Treasurer of the Industrial Colony Association for the education of wayward city boys, has been called to a Presbyterian Church in Watertown, N. Y. At a Directors' meeting of the Industrial Colony Association this week his resignation as Treasurer was accepted, and his brother, Charles W. Fuess, was appointed in his place.

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ANOTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

Now that the treaty with Spain seems practically sure of ratification it is well to consider the duties that will be imposed upon us.

These for some time will rest on the Administration. There is very little that Congress can do in the way of legislation for the regulation of affairs in the Philippines for at least a year. It will be bound to give the President the forces necessary to preserve order there and to place at his disposal all the money required; but for all practical purposes the islands will have to remain under military rule for the present. The responsibility of the President will be very great, for, though his agents will be military, his work will have to be that of a civil ruler. There are many persons in our country who have a rooted horror of military rule, and associate it with all the harsh and arbitrary conduct of the past. But there is no need of giving the rule of our soldiers that character, and no fear that it will be given. Gen. WOOD at Santiago has already shown, and shown most brilliantly, how to administer a military government on sound civic principles, using troops only as a police force. It will depend on the President whether this noble example shall be followed in the Pacific. As we have said, the responsibility will be very great.

Mr. MCKINLEY will not be free from temptation to evade or ignore it. He will not say: "Here is a duty; I will shut my eyes to it." But he will be liable to have his thoughts taken up with other things of importance to his party or to himself that will make his perception of duty less clear and his purpose less determined than they otherwise would be. A recent event will show what we mean. The President has just chosen Mr. DENBY as the Chairman of the commission to go to the Philippines to advise him of conditions there. It is a good choice. Mr. DENBY was for some eight years our Minister to China, and won the cordial respect of all the other Ministers as well as that of Americans in China by his intelligence, fidelity, fairness, and good judgment. But while this shows his ample fitness for the special task to which he is now called it also shows that he ought to have been retained in China, where he would have been even more useful. As a matter of fact, he was displaced in China in order to give an opportunity for a political appointment of a very inferior sort. A somewhat similar case is that of the Consul at Singapore, except that here a man in a very important place, for which he had shown himself unfit, was followed by another who had made a most discreditable record in office at home.

Here is the President's danger and the danger of the country, and it is a grave one. We are bound to do two things in the Philippines. We must give the people good government and we must teach them to govern themselves well. They are not to be our subjects or our vassals. They are to be our wards and pupils. Our duty to ourselves as well as to them demands that we shall by example and by precept bring them the best. If we introduce to them the low, debasing, and corrupting methods of spoils politics we shall incur disgrace and possible disaster. The President has shown that he is not free from the temptation to do this. He practices those methods to some extent at home. He is liable to make the awful mistake of trying the experiment on the other side of the world. If he does it will be very perilous and may be fatal.

MR. CROKER'S JUDGMENT OF MEN.

Surrogate ARNOLD may come off with flying colors in the Assembly investigation, but if he does not, if the committee shall find him guilty of sloth and inefficiency, we are afraid its report will constitute another and serious reflection upon Mr. RICHARD CROKER'S capacity as a judge of men.

Mr. ARNOLD was the personal choice of Mr. CROKER for the office he now holds. Surrogate RANSOM, in the usual course of judicial politics, was entitled to a renomination and expected it. The public expected it. The bar, by many of its most prominent members, urged it. Without giving Mr. RANSOM any inkling of his intention, Mr. CROKER had Mr. ARNOLD nominated. It was a personal nomination.

Of course it is awkward for Mr. CROKER. It is unpleasant for any man to have the fact of his defective judgment published to the world in an official report. It is peculiarly important that rulers of men and cities should be good judges of character and ability. The absolute power of choosing a city's administrative and judicial officers is a serious trust.

The interest of the public in the outcome of this investigation, though subordinate to Mr. CROKER'S interest, is nevertheless considerable. Fortunate heirs don't like to be kept out of their inheritances. Administrators and executors are vexed by delay. Lawyers' fees accumulate while wills await probate.

If Mr. CROKER'S choice of the present Surrogate shall undergo the grave criticism of impeachment, there is likely to be a widespread desire, which of course will be respectfully expressed, that he pick a better man next time.

WIDEOPENNESS.

For something like a score of years, beginning say at the close of the first decade after the close of the war, the City of New York was so moral and proper that visitors from livelier and freer communities habitually chaffed its citizens for the slowness of the town. There were improper goings-on all the time, no doubt, but they were cloaked; there was vice, but it did not flaunt itself gayly.

New Yorkers were forced to admit that in its external and visible aspects, for a city of its imposing size, their town was curiously slow. Many of them were greatly chagrined at its Puritan tone and rural backwardness.

The occasion for chagrin has passed. New York now compares favorably with the more advanced municipalities, like Chicago and Cheyenne, whose citizens and newspapers used to poke fun at it. Revelry of almost Parisian sprightliness appears to be practicable here in these freer days.

There are theatres where studied indecency is the whole bill. Publications such as were formerly suppressed by fine and imprisonment are beginning to appear Public resorts of a kind that was common just after the war have reappeared in large numbers and on the principal streets. Vice no longer retires behind locked doors and passwords. It hangs out a sign, big, illuminated, and of vulgar allurement. The hours of liquor-selling are regulated by the convenience of the dealer and his guests, and there is no great effort at concealment. Even the burglars feel the reawakened spirit and are working hard and shooting with unusual freedom of late.

Wideopenness—that is the accepted epithet, we believe—appears to suit the temper of a large part of the community. The part that it does not suit probably feels that the matter is quite beyond its control. The vote at the Mayoralty election of 1897 settled that.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

For a representative of "the new South," which in some respects Senator MARION BUTLER is, there is something singularly ancient and fishlike about his speech in support of his proposition that the United States should pension the surviving ex-Confederates. Or rather the proposition was a mere pretext for the speech, since the Senator withdrew it as soon as he had liberated his mind.

The speech was a contention, such as was familiar in Congress in former generations, of the right of States to secede from the Union. There was nothing at all in it that might not have been extracted from the Congressional Globe of forty years ago. But no orator of that era ever maintained that the expense of trying the experiment of forcible secession should be borne by the victorious party after the experiment had been tried and had failed. That costs should be awarded against the victor is a proposition as novel in law as in war. Yet it is this proposition which the cheerful and logical BUTLER took up the time of the Senate in maintaining.

This is a singularly childish proceeding, and it does not seem credible that any politician could imagine that he would make any political capital by engaging in it. The one consolation for permitting it is the demonstration that not another Southern Senator was found to support the absurd position of Senator BUTLER, and that it was distinctly disclaimed by several Southern Senators.

The complete incapacity which Senator BUTLER shows to appreciate the force of events is thus peculiar to him. That a man who has no more sense should be a Senator is not so discreditable to him as to the community which consents to be represented by him.

If a Tory Squire were to get up in the House of Commons and propose, as an amendment to some practical piece of legislation, a resolution declaring that the right of Parliament to tax the colonies was clear, that Lord NORTH was quite right in exercising it, and that the Americans were rebels for resisting it, he would present a parallel to the performance of Senator BUTLER. The fact that there is no such freak in Parliament as North Carolina has sent to Congress, and that we cannot even imagine one, is not flattering to our National vanity.

THE PRESIDENT'S "ORGANS."

Mr. GROSVENOR startled the House of Representatives on Thursday by asserting that the clause declaring that "the people of Cuba were, and by right ought to be, free and independent" was "an absurd provision which no one here would support now." In a way, Mr. GROSVENOR was in the right. The people of Cuba were not, as a matter of fact, free and independent when the declaration of war was made. Neither are they, as a matter of fact, free and independent now. Neither will they be until the condition upon which we also insisted is fulfilled, and the island is completely pacified. It was a mistake to employ the precise language used in our own Declaration of Independence. If we had said that the Cubans "ought to be free and independent" we should have said all that we really meant.

Perhaps Mr. GROSVENOR would have said all that he meant if he had characterised the statement that the people of Cuba were in fact free and independent on April 13. But he will be generally supposed to have meant more than that, and even to have objected to the promise to leave the government and control of the island to its people as soon as it was pacified. Even this would be of no consequence if Mr. GROSVENOR were supposed to speak only for himself. But he is assumed also to speak, and indeed he assumed to speak, for the Administration.

When Senator FORAKER did as much it became necessary for the Administration to put forth a disclaimer. Perhaps that will not be necessary in this case. But the President might save himself much annoyance by causing it to be known that the fact of coming from Ohio does not necessarily entitle the member of Congress who enjoys that privilege to speak with the authority of the Executive Department.

THE BACK PAY OF THE CUBAN ARMY.

It would be interesting to know how the rumor got into circulation in Cuba that we were about to advance $3,000,000 toward paying up the Cuban soldiers. The rumor is evidently taken seriously in Cuba. Perhaps the most curious thing about it is that the smallness of the sum excites the resentment of some of the Cuban soldiers. One Cuban patriot and General, who happens to be a Colombian by birth, and came to Cuba only in 1896, is so much wrought upon that he declares that our Government is worse than WEYLER'S.

Nothing but full back pay and interest will apparently slake the wrath of this Colombian friend of Cuba. On the other hand, the Cuban Assembly, through its Executive Committee, is taking a very moderate and sensible course, and trying to allay the excitement which the rumor has occasioned. It is only fair to remember that and to bear in mind that the truculent patriots who demand back pay in full and at once are like those other truculent editorial patriots who demand offices under threats of vengeance against the oppressor. "The noise of a savage signifies nothing but his hunger."

Our business in Cuba is its pacification. To turn the late insurgent army loose, with money in its pockets, would not facilitate but would retard pacification. Our very first duty is of course to relieve actual distress, and we are now feeding some 20,000 people a day, and will shortly be able, it seems, to feed all who need to be fed. At the eastern end of the island the Cubans are as well off as they were at any time during the insurrection. That is to say, they do not need to be fed, as Gen. WOOD explicitly reports about his district.

After the relief of immediate distress our business is to set the industries of Cuba going again. In the parts that have been devastated this will need a considerable outlay. "In every country," says BURKE, "the first creditor is the plough." We must enable the Cubans to till the soil where they have been deprived of the ability to do so. Work will doubtless be found in agriculture for such of the Cuban soldiers as are able and willing to work, and they will be fed until their first crops are harvested. For others of them work and subsistence will doubtless be found by employing them in the police of the island. To pay them in full the arrears of what was promised by the Cuban Republic, which we have refused to recognize, and then to turn them loose, would be not merely foolish but criminal. Their claim for back pay is neither a first nor a second lien upon the receipts of the Cuban customs.

DR. PARKHURST ON THE POLICE.

The open letter of Dr. PARKHURST to Gov. ROOSEVELT is very characteristic in its plainness of speech and in the directness of its inferences. With entire respect to the doctor, it may be said that it shows a certain balance and precision of judgment not always manifest in his writings on public questions.

The fundamental idea with Dr. PARKHURST is that New York will overcome the bad things and the bad men in its Government more surely and more rapidly if left to fight it out with them here at home, without interference, however well intended, from Albany. Vice, he says, will be less daring and virtue more alert and persistent if it is certain that neither can receive any help from the State authorities, and that each must settle with the people of the city and stand or fall by their decision. It is a good sign that a man so well known as the implacable foe of bad government as is Dr. PARKHURST should make this open appeal for a fair fight and no favors from the outside.

Very pertinent also is the doctor's deliverance to the party friends of the Governor as to their responsibility for the present state of things. It is they who are now most clamorous for "remedial" legislation. Dr. PARKHURST thinks, and we agree with him, that the remedy really needed is for their own selfish folly, and that only experience of the results of their own conduct can provide this.

As for Gov. ROOSEVELT, all advices from Albany up to the present time agree in representing him as entirely opposed to any change in the police system of New York which would take the appointment of the head of the police—whether one or more Commissioners—from the Mayor. It is said that the most he is willing to approve in that direction is the extension of the power of removal by the Governor, on charges, after a hearing, as in the case of Sheriffs. We doubt very much whether that clumsy, tedious, and uncertain process would increase the chances of securing good administration. It is likely that if the Governor were given the power of summary removal for reasons to be put on record and after an opportunity to the officer to submit an explanation, but not with the right to have a technical legal hearing, much better results would be obtained. However this may be, Gov. ROOSEVELT not only is consistent with his own professions, but adheres to a sound principle when he declines to divide the responsibility for city administration with the chief executive officer of the city.

An amendment to the Agricultural Department Appropriation bill is pending in the Senate which we think should be adopted in the general interest. It appropriates $5,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the physiological action and nutritive values of alcohol and alcoholic beverages." In one sense this may be called a temperance measure. Very few of us doubt that a full investigation of this sort would enforce the danger of excess in the use of alcoholic drinks and strengthen the convictions of even total abstainers. But the investigation is not sought for any such purpose. It is urged on Congress by the Committee of Fifty, of which President Low is Chairman, whose sole object is to get at the facts as completely as possible regarding all the aspects of the subject. This committee consists of men of repute from all parties and religious denominations, of varying occupations—business men, scientists, lawyers, teachers, clergymen, students, economists—and of varying habit, also, it may be remarked, as to the use of alcoholic drinks. They have spent much time and labor and money on different branches of the investigation. Now they ask that the Department of Agriculture shall take up the branch for the investigation of which it has ample facilities. Obviously this is a perfectly legitimate expenditure of money, and it has been favorably reported by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. It would not be easy to find a way to do more good with so little cost.

The decision of the Spanish Cabinet to try Admiral MONTOJO for the unprepared condition in which Commodore DEWEY found his squadron may be necessary as a sop to Spanish pride, which requires some very curious sops. That Admiral MONTOJO'S squadron was caught unprepared is true, but that is true of every Spanish squadron and of every Spanish ship of war that has ever gone into battle from the time of the Great Armada down. DRAKE and the other sea-rovers of the sixteenth century never thought of inquiring how many or how big the Spanish men-of-war were, but only where they were. To make a scapegoat of a single Spanish Admiral for doing what all Spanish Admirals have immemorially done, and trusting in the national deity of "mañana," would be perhaps a Spanish but certainly an unjust procedure.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While cordially admitting the enormous, almost unmeasurable, superiority of "autodrome," the name suggested by Prof. THOMAS for mechanically propelled vehicles, over such illustrations of pretentious ignorance as "autotruck," "autowain," and "automobile," yet it differs from those etymological crimes chiefly, if not only, in the fact that its maker knew and observed the accepted laws of verbal construction and derivation. "Autodrome" is good Anglicized Greek—there is no doubt about that; but it is something less than moderately euphonious, and, for a considerable time, at least, nobody could speak it without a conscious effort. If, therefore, the word were subjected to the wear and tear of daily usage by members of the trucking fraternity, Tammany politicians, and other folks more agile of tongue than sensitive of ear, the chances are that a name none too suave in its best estate would soon degenerate into a mere yelp or yawp. Such has been, or threatens to be, the fate of "bicycle," which is also good Anglicized Greek, and yet, nine times out of ten, takes in common speech the hideous form of "bike." To be quite frank, we fear that it is now too late for an effective campaign against "autotruck." That ghastly monster has managed to get far ahead of its foes, the professional and amateur philologists, and is likely, do what they may, to reach its goal, the dictionary, long before they can overtake and slaughter it. That will be lamentable, of course, but it will have to be endured. In our opinion the ideal method of procedure, in cases where a new word is needed, would be to wait awhile and see if one did not come of itself. Names made to order in cold blood are artificial things, and never seem really to form a part of the language upon which they are stuck, while such as grow of themselves, when nobody is watching, are almost always harmonious and significant. How much better, for instance, than "bike" or even "bicycle," is "wheel," both noun and verb. It is a spontaneous figure of speech, and though open to criticism as not sufficiently distinctive, yet no misunderstandings ever arise from its use, no taint of slang makes it offensive, and it comes with equal ease and accuracy from learned and unlearned tongues. Would that the new-fangled wagons might be as fortunate as their little brothers!

—In England as well as in Ireland educational and religious questions are so closely intermingled as to present difficulties much more embarrassing than are any of those which arise in countries like this one, where the separation of Church and State was long ago effected. An article on "Lay and Clerical Head Masters," which appears in The Academy, deals with the ill-effects that follow the perpetuation, in the management of the great English schools, of a rule that worked excellently in former days. When the Church monopolized all learning it was a matter of course that the head of every such school should be a man in holy orders. Now the times have changed, and conditions with them, but the old rule is still enforced, with the consequence, says the author of the article, that head masters of more than mediocre ability either as scholars or as teachers are daily becoming more and more rare in England, and the quality of the secondary education offered by the schools is as steadily and rapidly deteriorating. Only two arguments are offered by the few who attempt an open defense of the ancient restriction—the interests of religion require a clergyman in this position, and a layman would frighten parents and diminish the number of pupils. For no better reasons than these the path of preferment is closed to all lay teachers—that is, to a vast majority of the assistant masters, thus checking their zeal and crushing their energy, while the only positions really well remunerated constantly go "to men who, had they remained at the universities, would never have aspired even to a college lectureship." And the essayist declares that not only do educational interests suffer from this state of affairs, but it is causing to spread through the whole teaching class an anti-clerical, if not an anti-religious, feeling. The teachers appreciate and resent the injustice that condemns them to subjection to their mental inferiors.

—Rather more funny than the spinach story published in this column the other day, and not very much unlike it in quality was a joke, presumably unintentional, which Senator HOAR perpetrated Thursday in the course of one of his speeches on the treaty. The venerable statesman solemnly announced that he thought the Administration must have some reason for putting the Philippines on a footing so different from that on which Cuba had been placed. Here was indeed an important discovery! To be sure, an almost incalculable amount both of breath and of ink has already been devoted to the explanation and discussion of just the difference the existence of which Senator HOAR is beginning to suspect, but he and his allies do not pay much attention to current events or present conditions, and therefore the range of possible surprises is for them an extremely broad one.

—Revolt has broken out in the Theosophical Society, and once more the members of that organization are speaking their minds about each other with all the earnestness and accuracy that marked their previous quarrels. The personal revelations thus made, however, are less interesting than the information given by one of the rebels to explain just what it was that caused the past and present troubles. "If there is one lesson," he says in an appeal to his brothers in mysticism, "to be learned from the mistakes of the quarter century's work, it is that prominence (and the consequent adulation) given a new member—one who had not previously been for years an humble servant in the cause—is most dangerous to that person and to the society. It has, without a single exception, ended disastrously. Why should it not, when it is diametrically opposed to the time-honored rules of the occult schools, wherein seven years of trial and arduous service are required before any applicant, no matter how promising, is accepted as a pupil?" That makes everything clear—except how the new society that is to be formed will get a leader.

A Difficult Task for Dr. Hillis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Greater New York is to be congratulated on the result of its recent raid on Chicago, if the captured preacher will but go on as he has begun. It was a brave man who, the other night, stood on the platform of Plymouth Church, facing a dead aviary, and said: "We are not yet very far removed from the savage, because woman thinks she can make herself beautiful by wringing the necks of two birds and setting their feathers in her hat, cocking them forward in the Spring and backward in the Autumn." Nevertheless, whatever other good he may accomplish, I prophesy that he will not preach the bird off of a single hat in his congregation. The days of John Knox are gone by, and the foolishness of fashion is now far too strong for "the foolishness of preaching." CLARA MARSHALL.

New York, Jan. 27, 1899.

The Status of Aguinaldo.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are told that the proper thing to do is to ratify the treaty at once, so that we may deal with Aguinaldo. But it strikes me the reverse of this is true. Until the treaty is ratified Aguinaldo is a Spanish subject, and we can attack him if he is troublesome. After the ratification he will be the chief of a republic already instituted before we laid claim to it, and we shall be obliged to pick a quarrel with this new nation, as we did with Spain, before we can declare war with a people who have a right to defend their own soil.

JOHN CODMAN.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 27, 1899.

Typograph—Typographer—Typogram.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When news was first transmitted by the Morse telegraph there was for a while some uncertainty in understanding exactly what was meant by the statement that "a telegraph" had been received—whether the article was an instrument or an item of news.

I do not know which New York newspaper coined the word telegram, as the distinguishing name for the message, but the new word soon came into general use.

Now, when a married gentleman at home says casually that he is much pleased with his new typewriter, his wife is a little curious to know the grammatical gender of the new article—whether it be feminine or neuter, she or it.

I think it THE TIMES will lead in calling the instrument a typograph, the operator a typographer, and the product of the operation (for which there is no single word) a typogram, this nomenclature would be adopted. S. B. K.

Brooklyn, Jan. 26, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Profitable Ignorance.

Some people are so anxious to keep their left hand in ignorance of the deeds of their right that they keep it in perpetual idleness.—Ram's Horn.

In Camp.

"What a queer shore Swigsby has. Sounds like the moo of a cow."

"Yes. Swigsby's full of embalmed beef."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Proof.

"Are you sure you love her?" asked his close friend.

"Absolutely," answered the young man. "I've been her partner at whist when she forgot what trumps were, and didn't lose my temper."—Washington Star.

Chemistry Kindergarten.

Bobby—Is oxygen what oxen breathe all day?

Papa—Of course, and what everything else breathes.

Bobby—And is nitrogen what every one breathes at night.?—Boston Traveler.

Best of Reasons.

Young Bride—I didn't accept Tom the first time he proposed.

Miss Ryval (slightly envious)—I know you didn't.

Young Bride—How do you know?

Miss Ryval—You weren't there.—Boston Traveler.

SUNSET.

Mary H. Wheeler in Boston Transcript.

Turn not to the east when the day is declining
And the glory of sunset is here.
Too sad is the light the far hilltops defining
In outlines too pensively clear.
Though fair was the morning, its gladness is past,
And the day's brightest beams are reserved for the last.

The morn is for growth, and the noontide is stronger
In all that is bravest and best;
But the hands become weary as shadows grow longer,
And we look to the evening for rest.
And why should we sigh for the morning's delight,
When ripe for the quiet and peace of the night?

Turn not to the east when the day is declining,
Nor muse on the past with a tear.
When bright o'er the hilltops the red light is shining,
And the glory of sunset is here,
Enjoy then the moment, the brightest and best,
When morning is dawning away in the west.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Friday is never a very auspicious day for society. Last evening, however, there were two dances—the cotillion at the residence of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt and the fortnightly meeting of Mrs. Church's dancing class at Sherry's. Added to this there was the opera, at which many of the guests who were afterward at Mr. Vanderbilt's appeared, several receptions and "at homes," and the dinner given by Mrs. John di Zerega. To-day will see yet a few more afternoons and a general rest until Monday. There will be many informal receptions to-morrow, and Mrs. Clarence Rice will give one of her series of musicales at her residence, on Irving Place.

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On the programme to-day is the first meeting of the Badminton Club, at the Berkeley Armory, 20 West Forty-fourth Street. The Badminton is a harbinger of Lent. The Committee of Reception at the club consists of Messrs. Amory S. Carhart, Barclay Ward Kountze, Howland Pell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, John T. Wainwright, and Norman de R. Whitehouse. The meeting this afternoon will be the preliminary one of what promises to be a very successful season. Mrs. Albert Gallatin, 25 Gramercy Park, gives a dinner, and there will be receptions at Mrs. Albert Tevis Kelley's, 83 East Fifty-fifth Street, and Mrs. George W. Holland's, 524 Fifth Avenue.

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The reception at the studio of Mr. James L. Breese this evening promises to be a very enjoyable entertainment. Although Mr. Breese disclaims the idea that it is anything else than an ordinary reception with dancing, every one knows that there is never an entertainment at the Carbon Studio without some surprise as a feature. The invitations are quite general, and the list as usual comprises a mixture in almost equal proportions of the fashionable and the artistic worlds.

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Washington Square was the place of pilgrimage for callers yesterday. Mrs. de Forest has been holding the last of her receptions and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard was at home informally. Mrs. George Blanchard had quite a large reception with the Hungarian Band as an extra attraction.

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The first ride of the Knickerbocker Riding Club took place last evening at Durland's. It had been postponed from the evening before because it conflicted with the Cinderella dance at Sherry's, of which class most of these Knickerbockers are members. Mr. Schuyler Schieffelin is the President of the club. There was a full attendance, and after the ride supper was served. Among those who were present were Miss Grace Hengo, Mrs. Frank B. Keech, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mr. and Mrs. Peckham, Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Ethel Barclay, Miss Eleanor Thomas, Miss Henriette Schroeder, Miss Julia Clark, Miss Alice Sands, Miss Lucette Banks, Miss Helen Graham, Miss Julia Graham, Miss Frances Pell, Miss Nancy Whitehead, Miss Lucy Byrd, Miss Sarah Thompson, Miss Bessie Sands, Miss Esther Hopkins, Miss Constance Schieffelin, Mrs. Wilbur Matthews, and Messrs. Lawrence, Atterbury, Winthrop McKim, Wainwright Parish, Kenneth Robinson, Robert Gillespie, Robert Boerum, and Charles H. Stone.

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Albany has been unusually gay. On Thursday evening Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a large reception to the judiciary. The Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt were assisted by the wife of the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. William S. Cowles and Mrs. Douglas Robinson of New York, the sisters of the Governor. The Hudson has been frozen over and there have been skating and iceboating from Tivoli up.

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Among those who will sail for Genoa today are Mr. and Mrs. George Ball Hutchings, whose wedding this week at Richmond, Va., was one of the social events of the season there. Mrs. Hutchings was Miss Lelia Carroll Bridges of Richmond, the daughter of Clifford Cabell Bridges, and a descendant of one of the oldest Virginia families. The bridegroom is a Galveston banker. Among the ushers of the wedding were Eustis Taylor of England, Frank De Ford of Baltimore, and Waldron Belknap of this city.

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All Baltimore is talking of the costume dinner given by Miss Laura Jenkins, the daughter of Mr. George C. Jenkins, last Wednesday evening. It was given at the Kennels, a place of entertainment in vogue in Baltimore. The invitations requested that each guest should come in fancy costume and wear something grotesque. The dining hall was beautifully decorated with palms and potted plants, and the dinner was served at small tables. Miss Jenkins repeated her success of "Trilby," which made such a sensation at Bar Harbor two Summers ago. She wore a military cap and coat, and a pair of large shoes made of papier maché, each representing an immense foot. On the back of her coat and gown were spelled out in large black letters the word "Trilby." At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Harry Lehr, dressed as a French cook, in white knickerbockers, white hose, apron, shirt, and cap, presented Miss Jenkins with a large silk banner. In the centre, embroidered in gold, was a Trilby foot, and at the top was the inscription, "To Our Lovely Hostess," while below the foot was the date "Jan. 25, 1899." The banner was the gift of the guests. Some very amusing costumes were worn. Miss Chambe Robinson appeared as Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland." She wore long braids of red hair reaching to the edge of her skirt, and around her neck a large white heart hung with white ribbons. Miss Loulie Jenkins was the "Sporting Duchess." Mrs. John Frick as the "little girl with the little curl." Miss Roberts of Philadelphia and Miss Ella Reeves were Quakeresses, and Miss Ellen Poe was Musette. Mr. Randolph Mordecai led the Pierrots, who included Messrs. Poullain, Andrews, Cooper, and Horwitz. Mr. John W. Garrett was a cowboy, and Messrs. James Pendleton and Howard Harvey were clowns. Messrs. Frank Baldwin and Ewing Harvey were "Our German Senators" from Weber & Fields'. Mr. Spaulding Lowe Jenkins was "In Flew Enzor," and a tall bird cage surmounted his hat. All the waiters and club attendants were dressed as Pierrots.

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Among those booked to sail on the Campania for Liverpool to-day are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Blackman, Miss Blackman, Miss S. O. Arnew, Mr. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. George E. Dodge, Count and Countess Lewenhaudt, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Paton, Mr. David Paton, Mr. John H. Starin, Mrs. J. Bloomfield Wetherill, and Mr. P. B. Worrall and Mr. Charles M. Washington. The Kaiser Wilhelm, which sails for Genoa to-day, has booked among other passengers Mr. Atherton Blight, the Misses Blight Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Cumnock, Miss Ogden Jones, Mrs. W. G. Read, Jr., the Misses Read, Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Richardson, Miss Adeline Salisbury, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Augustine J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hunt, Prof. and Mrs. Henry M. Tyler, Miss Whitney, and Mr. and Mrs. William MacPherson of Quebec.

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The funeral of Mr. Charles R. Hone, who died on Tuesday last, will take place this morning at Trinity Chapel at 1:30 o'clock.

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A very unique, enjoyable, and interesting reception was given by the members of the club known as the Strolleas, at their rooms, on the upper floors of the building 1,424 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. The occasion was called a Ladies' Day, but it differed from the ordinary Club Ladies' Day in that it brought together elements not often seen together. Only the members of the club and a very few invited guests of the male persuasion were present to meet the hundreds of fashionably attired women who crowded the rooms, poured and drank tea, studied Mr. Sands's collection of posters and photographs which adorn the walls, and listened to some good music. The society women enjoyed chatting with the well-known actresses present, among whom were Miss Viola Allen, Miss Ida Conquest, Miss May Irwin, Miss Maxine Elliott, Miss Katherine Grey, Miss May Mannering, Miss Olga Nethersole, Miss Yvonne de Treville, and Miss Bessie Tyree. Among the society women present were Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, the Misses Hewitt, Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose, Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mrs. Stanford White, and Miss Anna Sands. The afternoon was thoroughly enjoyable in every way, and the members of the club were indefatigable in their efforts to entertain their guests.

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The fourth of the Friday Evening dances, given under the patronage of Mrs. Benjamin Church and other prominent women, took place last evening in Sherry's large ballroom. The guests were received by Mrs. Church, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, and Mrs. Bowers. The cotillion, danced after supper, was led by Frederick S. Woodruff. Ribbon sashes and natural flowers were the favors distributed.

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Mr. and Mrs. Schefer will give a dance in honor of their daughter, Miss Bertha Schefer, on Tuesday, Feb. 7.

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Miss Ruth Lawrence gave a small tea party yesterday at the residence of her father, Judge Abraham R. Lawrence, in Lexington Avenue, in honor of Mrs. Charles Pelham-Clinton, formerly Miss di Zerega, of this city. Mrs. Pelham-Clinton assisted Miss Lawrence in pouring tea, as did also Mrs. Temple Merritt and Miss Louise Ward McAllister. Some thirty guests were present.

MR. W. K. VANDELBILT'S BALL.

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt gave a large dance, which was really a ball, at his residence, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, last evening in honor of Miss Virginia Fair and her fiancé, Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr. There were about 350 guests, and with few exceptions these were the same men and women chiefly of the younger set who have been present at the more fashionable private balls and dinner dances this season.

The guests began to arrive about 11 o'clock, many of them coming from the opera. They were received by Mr. Vanderbilt and his sister, Mrs. W. Seward Webb, who stood at the side of the main stairway. General dancing took place before supper, which was served in the large banqueting hall soon after midnight. The menu, which was prepared by Mr. Vanderbilt's own chefs, was a very simple but rich one, and the supper was served at small tables. The decorations of the tables were orchids and roses. After supper the cotillion of sixty couples, which was led by Mr. Elisha Dyer, Jr., was danced.

There were five figures, in some of which novel and beautiful favors were given out. These were mandolins, lutes, guitars, miniature violins, and 'cellos, and other instruments, all decorated with vari-colored ribbon bows; jeweled orders and gilt photograph frames, large French Directoire hats trimmed with flowers and ribbons, Directoire canes, silver paper cutters and pencils, bells, and vases.

The scene when the ball was at its height was a beautiful one.

The banqueting hall in which the cotillion was danced is a lofty ceilinged and spacious apartment with mullioned stained glass windows, and as the richly gowned women and their black-coated partners moved gracefully to the music alternately of Franko's and the Hungarian Orchestras, through the "myriad of mazes" the mise en scène was reminiscent of a Court ball in some storied castle of the Old World.

Outside the gray stone mansion, whose architectural beauties were accentuated by the silver rays of the midwinter moon, and from whose windows the lights within shone out, so that it looked like a fairy structure, a crowd of spectators stood and shivered in the cold wind.

The Church Temperance Society had its coffee vans on hand, and as the guests arrived each driver was handed a ticket which enabled him to procure coffee and sandwiches. This was more than ever appreciated by the drivers last night. The automobiles were again out in force, and as they rumbled up the avenue with their glowing lights they resembled in the moonlight a migration of huge beetles.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, the Misses Sloane, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Twombly, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Virginia Fair.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Justine Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck, Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mrs. S. Townsend Burden, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Senator Depew, Miss Paulding, Miss Winthrop, the Misses Morton, Miss Beard, Mr and Mrs. Stamford White, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mrs. Henry Clews, and Miss Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Laurence, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Miss Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. George Bird, Miss Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Purdy, and Messrs. L. Stewart, W. S. Hoyt, Frederick Beach, Robert Gerry, Robert Goelet, Jr., H. L. Bull, Harry Lehr, and Francis B. Riggs.

Some of the most striking gowns seen this season were worn.

Miss Virginia Fair wore a remarkably simple but effective gown of blue spangled net over blue satin, with a large bunch of violets on the corsage. She wore no jewels, but had a diamond comb in her coiffure.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs was in light blue moire, whose skirt was draped with point appliqué lace, spangled with brilliants. She wore for jewels pearls and a rope of diamonds. Her coiffure ornaments were two high blue ostrich tips.

Mrs. W. D. Sloane was in white satin, spangled with silver. She wore a tiara of diamonds and emeralds and a necklace of the same gems.

Miss Lila Sloane was in pink satin.

Mrs. Lloyd Bryce wore white spangled net over satin, and a superb necklace of pearls.

Mrs. Townsend Burden was in pale pink satin, embroidered in silver and spangles.

Miss Evelyn Burden wore blue brocaded silk, trimmed with gauze of the same color. She wore red roses in her hair.

MORE RIOTING IN PARIS

Anti-Semite Demonstrations Occasioned by Mme. Henry's Suit.

M. REINACH IS THE DEFENDANT

Labori's Plea for Adjournment Until the Dreyfus Case Is Determined Is Denied.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The trial of the action brought by Mme. Henry, widow of Lieut. Col. Henry, who committed suicide in prison here after confessing to having forged one of the documents in the Dreyfus case, against M. Joseph Reinach, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and editor of the République Française, for libeling the deceased in declaring him a traitor, opened in the Assize Court to-day. Most of the witnesses, of whom there were a great number, were present when the proceedings commenced. The officers appeared in civilian dress.

Mme. Henry, who was dressed in deep mourning, was among those present.

There was great animation in the lobbies of the Palace of Justice.

M. Labori, counsel for M. Reinach, immediately asked the Court to postpone the trial until the Dreyfus inquiry was terminated. He declared the suit was merely the work of a political party reduced to the last extremities, and that it was merely a desperate attempt to influence the verdict of the Court of Cassation in its revision of the Dreyfus trial.

Continuing, M. Labori said the suit was ostensibly instituted to obtain satisfaction and honor a woman and child.

Here Mme. Henry began to weep, and M. Labori expressed regret at the fact that his duty compelled him to allude to painful matters.

Counsel then protested against the popular subscription started by a newspaper, the Libre Parole, which, he said, was opened for the purpose of glorifying the act of Lieut. Col Henry, who, M. Labori said, became a forger in order to maintain an innocent man in prison.

"The Court of Cassation," counsel then said, "in spite of insults and the daily attacks made upon it continues serenely to perform the work of justice, and I bow in advance before the decision which will be given by the Court of Cassation, for it is the duty of all to bow to the truth."

M. Labori concluded with declaring that he demanded an adjournment of the case in the superior interest of justice, and protested that the accusation that the Revisionists, or those who favored a revision of the trial of Dreyfus, insulted the army, was an infamous calumny.

After M. Laborl's speech, M. Staubin, counsel for Mme. Henry, replied, violently attacking M. Reinach. He insisted that all the witnesses were present and that M. Reinach should give the proofs of his assertions as he had promised to do.

M. Labori wished to reply, and there was a sharp passage of arms between him and the Judge, who refused to allow him to reply, and called upon the Advocate General, M. Lombard, to speak. The latter opposed M. Laborl's application, and M. Labori then urged an adjournment of the case in order to spare the country "useless agitation," adding, amid murmurs in court, that even if an adjournment was refused a hearing could not take place after the court had given its decision, and he, M. Labori, had given notice of an appeal to the Court of Cassation.

M. Staubin asked that the notice of appeal should not have the effect of suspending the proceedings.

The Court, after deliberation, rejected M. Labori's demand, whereupon he lodged an appeal to the Court of Cassation. Later, however, the court decided to adjourn the proceedings until the Court of Cassation passed upon M. Laborl's appeal.

Previous to the Assize Court announcing its decision, M. Labori declared that M. Reinach desired to have the action thoroughly thrashed out. But, counsel added, owing to the fact that the diplomatic and military witnesses were not yet relieved from the restrictions of professional secrecy, a hearing of the case now could only be abortive, as in the case of the trial of M. Emile Zola.

The people in court separated quietly, all present lifting their hats to Mme. Henry.

The neighborhood of the Palace of Justice was quiet until 2 o'clock, when a mob, headed by a cripple named "Libernad," who was on crutches and had naked feet, in spite of the cold, and a band of anti-Semites, led by M. Guerin, President of the Anti-Semite League, entered the Place Dauphine, at the back of the Palace of Justice, and began shouting. The police cleared the square and placed a cordon around it. The crowd cheered for the army, and shouted, "Death to the Jews!"

After the anti-Semite mobs had been driven from the neighborhood of the court, they re-formed on the Place du Chatelet, howling "Spit on the Jews!" and cheering for the army. A stick fight followed, during which several persons were injured, and the rioters were again scattered.

M. Marcel-Habart, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Rambouillet District of the Department of Seine-et-Oise, a friend of the late Gen. Boulanger, was prominent among the manifestants.

EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

Again Become Violent in the South and the Inhabitants Are Panic-Stricken.

ATHENS, Jan. 27.—The seismic disturbances which began in the Peloponnesus, or southern portion of the Kingdom of Greece, last Sunday morning, and which have continued intermittently in the southwestern departments of the peninsula, are very violent again to-day.

In the district of Kyparissia, on the Gulf of Arcadia, a number of houses fell this afternoon.

The inhabitants of the region are panic stricken.

STRIKE IN COLON SERIOUS.

Men Show Determination and Have the Public's Sympathy.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 27.—As a result of the strike of laborers here, the railroad freighthouse has been transformed into a veritable barracks where the loafers and inexperienced riffraff of the city sleep in cars and are fed from the ships. The building is guarded by troops and exit from it is impossible. Dangerous cases of looting of non-strikers' houses have already occurred. The men are showing dogged determination, and some of them have sailed for Costa Rica sooner than accept the old rates of wages.

Public sympathy generally is with the strikers. They are now more obstinate, having learned that 30 cents per hour is paid in New York for similar work. The railroad is very reluctant to pay on a gold basis, as its officials expect similar strikes coincident with each rise in the rate of exchange.

Intense Cold in Eastern Austria.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—The most intense cold prevails throughout Eastern Austria. Two gendarmes have been frozen to death near Kaschau, Hungary, about 130 miles northeast of Budapest. Other cases are reported of peasants overtaken by snowstorms and frozen.

American Goods in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The United States Consul General here, W. R. Halloway, announces the establishment of trade agencies and permanent exhibitions of samples of American goods in the Baltic provinces and in Southern Russia.

M. Duran Coming Here.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. Carolus Duran will be a passenger on La Champagne, Capt. Poirot, which sails from Havre to-morrow for New York. He expects to spend three months in the United States.

Failure of Belfast Bankers.

BELFAST, Jan. 27.—P. & M. Shields, bankers, of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are £120,000.

Joseph Parker's Wife Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Parker, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Parker, D. D., minister of the City Temple, is dead.

IMPERIAL BIRTHDAY FETES.

Celebration More General Than for Several Years in Germany—Ambassador White's Congratulations.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Emperor William this morning received the birthday congratulations of his family and household, and after a special service in the chapel of the Castle he held a reception in the White Hall.

Before the service his Majesty received the German sovereigns and Princes who had arrived in Berlin for the occasion, and the other Princes and Princesses of the royal family.

After the reception the Emperor proceeded to the Arsenal to give the password to the garrison.

The birthday honors include Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg, Order of the Black Eagle; Baron von Koller, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein, Grand Cross of the Red Eagle; Prince Fuerstenberg-Donauschingen, Red Eagle; the Queens of Saxony and Wurtemberg and Prince Hohenlohe, Red Cross medals.

At Kiao-Chau the Emperor's birthday was celebrated by a grand tattoo, parades, salutes, and banquets. In the evening the town and forts were illuminated.

The anniversary was marked with "Kaiser's weather," sunny, but cold. The city was thronged, and wherever the members of the imperial family showed themselves on the streets they received ovations.

At the Court reception Mr. White, the United States Ambassador, tendered his congratulations and was most cordially received, Emperor William shaking his hand warmly.

The celebration throughout Germany was more general than for several years before. The Prussian Minister at Munich, Count von Monts, gave a banquet and the public schools of the city had special exercises. Emperor William presented each pupil in the Berlin public schools with a book descriptive of Germany's naval progress. All the public departments joined in the festivities, the City Hall and the municipal buildings generally being decorated with flags. The banquet given by the Reichstag and Prussian Diet was attended by all the members of both bodies except the Socialists. The illuminations this evening were very brilliant.

Emperor William has issued an order directing that with a view to reviving the names and traditions of the old Hessian and Nassau regiments, the new regiments, formed subsequent to 1866, shall be considered continuations of the old.

Prince Herbert Bismarck has been promoted to the rank of a Major General. Herr von Birkner of the Prussian Diet, who recently gave the Emperor a beautiful villa and 7,000 acres of farm and forest land, called "Cadinen," near Elbing, has been appointed a member of the Herrenhaus, (House of Lords.)

It is significant as showing the resentment of the Danish Government at the recent expulsion of Danes from the northern provinces of Prussia that the Danish ships at Kiel and other ports throughout Germany omitted flag displays.

POPE'S PEACE JUBILEE.

LONDON, Jan 28.—Pope Leo XIII., according to the Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, contemplates a universal jubilee in 1900, to mark the opening of the twentieth century.

SPANISH WAR INQUIRIES.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The developments in the court-martial of Gen. Jaudenes, who surrendered the Spanish forces at Manila, and similar court-martials, are arousing intense interest and heated controversies here.

The publication of the proceedings in regard to the destruction of the Spanish fleet is expected to cause a sensation, owing to fresh particulars which are alleged to be forthcoming. Not only the Spanish officers, but all the sailors will be cited as witnesses.

UPROAR IN THE REICHSRATH.

VIENNA, Jan. 27.—In the lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath to-day a disturbance arising out of racial differences led to a hand-to-hand fight between Deputies.

The ushers finally succeeded in separating the combatants, but the sitting came to a close amid a scene of great turbulence.

The row began through the German Deputy Wolf, who rushed to the reporters' gallery with a view of expelling a Czech journalist who had applauded Deputy Kramarz, a Czech. Herr Wolf boxed the reporter's ears and tried to drag him out by the collar. Angry Czech and German Deputies rushed into the gallery to assist their comrades, and a disgraceful fight ensued, many showing the effects in black eyes, bleeding noses, and torn clothing. Finally the Germans were ejected from the gallery.

Meanwhile, owing to the noisy demonstrations of the public, the public galleries had to be cleared.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S CLAIM.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The case of Sarah Elizabeth Pemberton, an American woman, belonging to Florida, who claims to be the widow of A. R. Pemberton, is again before the courts here on appeal.

The appellant claimed a jointure of £200 yearly out of the Pemberton estates, in Cambridgeshire. She was married to Pemberton in 1890, after having been previously divorced three times. Her claim was resisted on the ground that the decree of divorce secured by the second husband, a man named Holmes Erwin, was invalid because only nine days elapsed between the issue and the return of the process, whereas the rules of the Florida court require ten days to intervene The lower court upheld this view, declared that Erwin's divorce was invalid, and that, therefore, the appellant was not the widow of Pemberton.

The appeal court reserved judgment.

"DAS RHEINGOLD" AT THE OPERA

Mme. Lilli Lehmann Sings Fricka for the First Time at Short Notice.

Wagner's "Das Rheingold," the "vorabend" of the Nibelung trilogy, was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, out of its regular order in the series. The performance was probably intended for the gratification of those subscribers who do not care enough for Wagner's tragedies to pay extra for the privilege of sitting through the four dramas. These have naturally not heard "Das Rheingold," and they must have had some curiosity to observe the fine work of Mr. Van Dyck in one of his best parts. They had an unexpected experience through the persistence of Marie Brema's cold Yesterday morning it was thought that she had recovered sufficiently to be able to sing last night, but at 3 o'clock in the afternoon all hope of her appearance was given up, and Mr. Grau looked for another Fricka.

He had two others, but both of them had to appear as Rhine daughters in the first scene, and neither could be transformed into a Fricka as quickly as the depths of the Rhine into a shady mead opposite the newly completed Walhalla. Every opera announced this season has been given, except once, and Mr. Grau did not care to cause another disappointment. Hence he turned to that walking storehouse of Wagnerian lore, Lilli Lehmann, and though she had never sung Fricka, she naturally knew the part, and consented to appear in it last night. Aside from the mere tax of recalling unfamiliar text and music at such short notice, the task was an easy one for her, and she was an eminently satisfactory representative of the chief goddess. Mme. Lehmann is a tower of strength in the operas of the German repertory, and could probably sing any part in any one of them at a day's notice.

The other members of the cast were those who were heard at the performance in the cycle. Again the warmest words of praise are commanded by the Loge of Ernst Van Dyck. Nothing done on the Metropolitan Opera House stage this season has equaled this performance in the completeness of its delineation of character. As a piece of acting, it takes rank with Sir Henry Irving's Mephistopheles or M. Maurel's Iago, though it lacks the vocal subtlety of the latter, and therefore fails to fulfill one of the fundamental requirements of operatic performances laid down by M. Maurel, that a singer must embody character with his voice. Yet it cannot be said that Mr. Van Dyck's singing is unsuited to Loge. The part could be sung better; that is all. But, despite its vocal faults, Mr. Van Dyck's Loge is a striking impersonation, and will remain as one of the bright memories of a memorable season.

The work of the other members of the cast did not differ in any respect from that of the first performance Mr. Bispham's Alberich was well worthy of a second exhibition. It is one of the popular baritone's most successful assumptions, and in it voice and vocal style are both fully equal to the demands of the music. Mr. Van Rooy was once more an admirable Wotan, and Mr. Muhlmann deserves praise again for his excellent Fasolt. Mr. Schalk conducted with skill. This afternoon "Lohengrin" will be given, and to-night "Aida" will be sung.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINE

Old and Young Graduates Gather at the Annual Banquet.

THE GROWTH OF THE COLLEGE

Acting President Richardson Tells of Its Progress Since Dr. Tucker Has Been at Its Head.

Dartmouth College men to the number of of a hundred and fifty gathered last night at Delmonico's to take part in the annual dinner of the Dartmouth College Association of New York. Representatives were present from classes which were graduated nearly a half century ago, as well as those of more recent years, and the old Dartmouth songs were sung and the old school legends were retold just as they were years ago in the placid old New Hampshire town.

Charles H. Beckett, President of the association, acted as toastmaster. Besides him at the speakers' table were Prof. Charles F. Richardson, Acting President of the college; Gen. George A. Marden, Charles R. Miller, and ex-Justice William N. Cohen.

Mr. Beckett, before introducing the first speaker, Prof. Richardson, alluded to the fact that for four years the President of the college, Dr. William J. Tucker, had been the annual guest of the association. On this occasion, however, he said, Dr. Tucker was not present, for the reason that even college Presidents had occasionally found it necessary to take vacations, and Dr. Tucker's labors for the college had made a trip abroad essential to his health. He then proposed the health of Dr. Tucker, together with a pleasant voyage and a safe return. The toast was drunk standing, with a hearty cheer for the President. A letter of regret was read from United States Senator Ross of Vermont, an alumnus of Dartmouth, who stated that nothing but imperative business in Washington could have kept him away from the feast.

Dr. Richardson, responding to the toast "The College," began by quoting some statistics of the growth of Dartmouth since Dr. Tucker became the head of the institution. At that time, he said, the Faculty numbered 48, as against 59 at the present; the students 431, as against 694 now; the students in the college proper 238, as against 581 at present, while the buildings had increased from 14 to 24.

He gave many details of the college's usefulness, and declared that, while the students of to-day were no better nor more apt than those years ago, the opportunities for individuals were annually becoming better. As a consequence, he said, the growth of the college was noticeable in the large number of accessions to the student body. He dilated upon the high moral tone of the school and its relative cheapness, and declared that it afforded the best opportunities for the least money.

Gen. Marden, speaking to "Dartmouth Reminiscences," related many stories of the college and its graduates. Some of these were legendary, but most of them were founded on his personal observations. A graduate of the class of '61, he recalled the fact that when his class left the school the rebellion was beginning. Then, as in 1898, many Dartmouth men enlisted in the army, and by way of comparison, he said, "In my time we didn't call a fight a battle unless we lost more men than have died from wounds and disease during the struggle with Spain." In closing Gen. Marden made an earnest plea for aid for the Alumni Memorial Hall which it is designed to erect on the college grounds, and said that he would be ashamed of the college and its graduates if this structure were not soon completed.

Charles R. Miller spoke on "Our Colonies and Our Colleges." He said that he did not like the term "colonies," and that it was not the right word. The possessions that have come under our charge as a result of the war are "dependencies," and should be treated as such. He said that he believed the United States would hold all of these countries and that the treaty would be ratified.

While he was not an emotional expansionist, he thought that the colleges could do much toward the bringing about of stable Governments in these new dependencies. He also laid particular stress on the importance of education for the inhabitants of these new possessions, and said that from the colleges would come the skilled engineers and others that would not only develop the country, but these institutions would also furnish men of learning who would teach the inhabitants to become good citizens and eventually be ready to govern themselves.

William C. Hill spoke on "The Dartmouth Alumnus," and Charles F. Matthewson on "Post-Graduate Diversions."

At a business meeting which preceded the dinner the following officers were elected: President—Ex-Justice William N. Cohen, '79; Vice Presidents—Grosvenor S. Hubbard, '62; Hiram U. King, '73; Charles M. Hough, '79. Secretaries—Jordan J. Rollins, '92; Albert A. Wheat, '89; Treasurer—John French, '86; Musical Director—Arthur F. Rice, '82; Executive Committee—Henry M. Silver, '72; Charles Gates, '74; Charles A. Rich, '75; John J. Hopper, '77; Osmyn P. Conant, '79; Albert E Hadlock, '87; Arthur L. Livermore, '88, and Harold H. Gibson, '97.

DUMAS'S "THREE GUARDSMEN."

Two Versions of It to be Seen in New York This Spring.

Sydney Grundy's version of Dumas's "The Three Guardsmen," called "The Musketeers," which has been played by Beerbohm Tree at Her Majesty's Theatre, in London, for the past year, will be produced in this city at the Broadway Theatre in the early Spring under the direction of Liebler & Co. The London production will be duplicated with James O'Neil in the rôle of D'Artagnan and a strong cast to support him. Mr. Malyon, the stage manager of Her Majesty's Theatre, will come to America to stage the piece.

Daniel Frohman will present E. H. Sothern in Henry Hamilton's version of "The Three Guardsmen" at the Knickerbocker Theatre about the same time. Mr. Sothern's play, which was produced in Philadelphia on Nov. 28 for the first time and since in many of the large cities with considerable success, presents Dumas's story under entirely new conditions. Mr. Frohman, in order to avoid any legal complications, has had his play named "The King's Musketeer."

Columbia Students in "A Night Off."

The Columbia University Track Team Association last night presented Augustin Daly's comedy "A Night Off" at the Berkeley Lyceum The cast included Henry S. Harris, Henry Walden Kiralfy, Miss Minnie Humphries, Miss Stella George Stern, Samuel J. Block, Lee M. Bingham, George Middleton, P. H. Godwin, R. G. Dufomeg, Miss Charlotte M. Vom Baur, and Miss Mary Prior. The performance will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Melville Stoltz, who has been identified with the dramatic profession for a number of years, married on Jan. 17 Miss Frances Lovey at San Francisco, Cal. The couple will make their home in this city.

Manager F. F. Proctor has recently concluded arrangements with Charles Frohman for the production on his circuit of "Dangerfield '95," in which Miss Annie Russell made a success. The play will first be produced at the Twenty-third Street Theatre Feb. 6, with Miss Minnie Dupree in the part of Madge Primrose

Signor Mancinelli's new opera, "Ero and Leandro," which will receive its first production in this country at the Metropolitan Opera House during the first week in March, was produced in Genoa Thursday night for the first time in Italy. Signor Mancinelli was in a happy frame of mind yesterday, the result of the following cablegram which he received: "The prologue was much applauded. The air of Ero and the shell song in the first act were heartily encored, as was the ode to Anacreon. In the second act the pagan chorus created a great impression. All the principal arias were redemanded. The orchestra, under the direction of Signor Anselmi, was magnificent and the ensemble excellent. The cast was as follows: Ero, Mlle. Strakosch; Prologo, Mlle. Bruno, Leandro, Signor Anastasi, and Ariofarne, Signor Menotti."

Jersey City Asbestos Factory Burned.

R. M. Gilmore's asbestos and magnesium paper factory, at Sussex and Hudson Streets, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire last night. The building was a brick structure, one story high. The loss on stock and machinery is about $10,000. Garvey's brass foundry, adjoining, was slightly damaged. The cause of the fire is unknown.

PROGRESS CLUB AFTER MEMBERS.

It Proposes to Admit Several Hundred Without Initiation Fees.

The Progress Club is to make special efforts to increase its membership. At a meeting of the Trustees held recently the matter was fully discussed and a plan outlined which the members will be asked to ratify at a meeting to be held shortly. The club is in a prosperous condition, but the members want to do more in the way of entertaining and to remove all necessity of economy.

Some changes are to be made in the constitution, the chief of which will be to give each of the members the privilege of introducing one candidate each, who shall be eligible for membership without paying the initiation fee.

Levi Samuels, who is the President of the club, said yesterday: "The club is in a prosperous condition, and if we were to close up our affairs we would have an equity of about $250,000. If we wanted money we could raise any amount needed in short time. We want to increase our membership and be able to spend more money.

"We make a feature of entertainments for our families and friends. We want to make the entertainments more attractive than they have been. There are at present 475 members of the club, and by allowing each member to introduce another without fee we expect to increase the membership roll to about 700."

Man Found Murdered at Newton, N. J.

NEWTON, N. J., Jan. 27.—Alfred Cassanor, who was employed at the Edison mines, was found dead in his home, near Sparta, yesterday, under circumstances which the authorities think show he was murdered. The body was lying in the kitchen with the skull crushed in and there were evidences of a struggle. Harvey Norman, with whom he had been drinking Tuesday night, and who accompanied him to his home, has been arrested. Norman says he left the house about 10 o'clock, and at that time Cassanor was sitting on a sofa.

Anderson—Requa.

Dr. John Cameron Anderson and Mrs. Henry Milton Requa, Jr., daughter of the late Isaac Sheldon of 17 West Fiftieth Street, were quietly married yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, the Rev. Dr David H. Greer officiating. The bride was unattended Dr. Kenneth E. Kellogg was Dr. Anderson's best man. As the bride's family are in deep mourning, only relatives of the couple were present at the ceremony.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Robert B. Fairbairn.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Brinckerhoff Fairbairn, ex-Warden of St. Stephen's College, at Annandale, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 94 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, of apoplexy. He was born in this city in 1818, and began studying for the ministry in 1834 at Bristol College, Bristol, Penn.

He was ordained deacon in 1843, and became rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Troy, N Y., in that year. His next charge was St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Stillwater, N. Y. In 1853 he became Principal of the Catskill Academy, and in 1863 Professor of Mathematics in St. Stephen's College. Later he was made Warden of that institution, but retired several months ago. He was the author of a number of theological works, including "The Child of Faith." Dr. Fairbairn is survived by three children. Funeral services will be held at the house Monday morning. The interment will be at Troy, N. Y.

Martin Lipps.

Martin Lipps, a well-known contractor in the Borough of the Bronx, died at his residence, Beach Terrace and Beekman Avenue, Thursday of Bright's disease. Mr. Lipps was born in this city in 1861, and received his early education at St. Matthew's Academy. Later he attended the Peekskill Military Academy. For several years he was in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., and in 1886 started in business for himself as a contractor, making a specialty of the construction of gas and water systems. He built the Syracuse conduit line, the Waterbury pipe line, the New Rochelle pipe line, many of the New York City Croton mains, and nearly all the gas mains in the Borough of the Bronx. He was a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, a thirty-second degree Mason, a noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a charter member of the North Side Board of Trade.

William Davidge.

William Davidge, an actor, son of the late William P. Davidge, a famous comedian, died yesterday in Chicago, where he had been employed as the stage manager of a stock company. He was fifty-one years old and had been on the stage since young manhood. He was never conspicuous in this city, however. In late years he had been concerned in several theatrical enterprises in Brooklyn. His wife was an actress, known on the stage as Maggie Harold, and a member of Augustin Daly's company in 1879. Mr. Davidge was esteemed throughout the country as a comic actor of good ability. He was a resident of Brooklyn for many years.

Mrs. Robert Williams.

Mrs. Robert Williams, who married Stephen A. Douglas in the zenith of his political career, and who was one of the most brilliant figures in Washington society life since the days of Dolly Madison, died at her residence in Washington Thursday night. She was a Miss Adele Cutts, a daughter of James Madison Cutts, once Controller of the Treasury. She married Stephen A. Douglas, and accompanied him in his famous political campaign about the country just prior to the civil war. On his death she lived the life of a recluse until she met Adjutant Gen. Williams and was married to him.

Obituary Notes.

Col. EDWARD MOORE, a well-known contractor of Portland, Me., died at his home, in Deering, yesterday.

JACOB GRIBBLE, a commission merchant of this city, died suddenly at his home, 407 Shippen Street, West Hoboken, on Thursday from heart disease. He was fifty-six years old, and leaves a family.

LEWIS MORRIS, Custodian of Records of the Rensselaer County Clerk's office in Troy, N. Y., was found dead in his chair at his desk yesterday. Physicians pronounced the cause apoplexy.

JOHN HOLMES, brother of the late Oliver Wendell Holmes, died at his home in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, aged eighty-seven years. He was never married. He had devoted his life to classical study and general literature.

HERBERT W CHAPMAN, a well-known machinist of Newark, N. J., died on Wednesday, after a brief illness. He was fifty-two years old, and was a native of England. He was a member of the Newark Board of Trade and Newark Yacht Club.

JAMES CARNEY died yesterday at his home, 53 West Sixty-eighth Street. He was born in Brooklyn in 1831, and up to twelve years ago, when he retired, was engaged in the iron foundry business in this city. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and one son.

JOHN KELLY, seventy-three years old, died Thursday, at Summit, N. J., from Bright's disease. Many years ago Mr. Kelly was chosen to serve out the unexpired term of an Overseer of the Poor. He was re-elected at the expiration of every term since, and held the position at the time of his death. A widow and two children survive him.

Capt. EDWARD HAIRBY, Commodore of the Lamport & Holt fleet of steamships, died in London on Tuesday. He was born in Surrey, England, sixty-five years ago, and had been with the Lamport & Holt Line as a commander for thirty years. He last commanded the steamship Wordsworth, plying between this port and Brazil She went to England six months ago for repairs.

HENRY A. BROWN died at his home in Westport Point, Mass., on Thursday. He was born in 1823. For many years he was a special agent of the Treasury Department, but he retired from the department more than twenty years ago. Since that time he had written a great deal on the subject of sugar and sugar tariff, being a regular contributor to one or more sugar trade periodicals.

CHARLES TURNER died at his home, 635 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, on Thursday, from pneumonia. He was born in England, Dec. 24, 1816, and when ten years old came to this country. He ultimately settled in Jersey City, where he embarked in the lumber business, retiring twenty years ago. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders for three terms. He is survived by a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

ESTHER H. TERRELL, the widow of Joel Terrell, died yesterday at the home of her son, 16 East Fiftieth Street. Mrs. Terrell, whose maiden name was Esther Hotchkiss, was born in 1818. She was married in 1839, and her husband was one of the early settlers of Lorain County, Ohio, where she resided up to the time of his death, in 1885. Her body will be taken to Ohio for interment.

ASHER S. RUNYON, the father-in-law of ex-Gov. Werts of New Jersey, died on Wednesday of old age. Funeral services will be held this morning at Mr. Werts's residence, 80 Crescent Avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Runyon was born in Middlesex County, N. J., in 1811. He was at one time a prominent lawyer. He is survived by two daughters and one son, Albert L. Runyon, who was Controller of New Jersey in 1877.

Mrs. CATHARINE KNIGHT CLARK, mother of W. J. K. Kenny, ex-Supervisor of The City Record, died at her residence, 420 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, yesterday She was born in Knightstown, County Meath, Ireland, on Aug. 15, 1830, and came to this country with her sister, Elizabeth Knight, in 1840. In 1849 she was married to William Kenny, who had but a short time before returned from the Mexican war with a bullet in one of his lungs. Mr. Kenny died of his wounds in 1857. Six years later his widow was married to Philip H. Clark, who survives her, as do also her son and her daughter, Mrs. M. J. Fordham. Mrs. Clark had lived in New York City for fifty-nine years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "LONGWOOD." E. & W.
A Whipped Seam Cuff.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—SHELDON.—On Friday, Jan. 27, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Annie Esleeck Requa, daughter of the late Isaac Esleeck Sheldon, to Dr. John Cameron Anderson

DAVIS—KIRK.—On Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1899, by Rev. N. J. Doran of St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, Mary Russell Kirk to William W. Davis.

WEIST—CILLEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1899, at 170 Central Park South, by the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes of Richmond, Ind., Alice Longfellow, daughter of John K. Cilley, to Dr. Harry H. Weist of Richmond, Ind.

DIED.

BARSTOW.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 26, at his residence, 51 East 78th St., of pneumonia, Frederick S. Barstow, aged 47 years.

Funeral services at the house on Sunday, Jan. 29, at 2 P. M. Interment at the convenience of family.

Boston and Maine papers please copy.

CLARK.—On Friday morning, Jan. 27, after a brief illness, Catharine Clark, (née Knight,) beloved wife of Philip H. Clark, at her home, 420 East 120th St.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FAIRBAIRN.—Rev. Robert Brinckerhoff Fairbairn, D. D., LL. D., late Warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., in the 81st year of his age, Jan. 27, at his late residence, 94 Decatur St., Brooklyn

Funeral at Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, corner Montague and Clinton Sts., Monday, Jan. 30, 10:30 A. M. Interment at Troy, N. Y.

Troy papers please copy.

GREENWOOD.—On Friday, Jan. 27, Mary, widow of the late Isaac J. Greenwood, in her 84th year.

Services at her late residence, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

HONE.—At his residence, 207 West 70th St., in this city, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1899, Charles Russell Hone, son of the late Robert S. Hone, Esq., aged 49 years.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, West 25th St., on Saturday, Jan. 28, at 1:30 P. M.

LIPPS.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 26, 1899, Martin Lipps, in the 38th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, 140th St. and St. Ann's Av., on Sunday, Jan. 29, 1899, at 1:30 P. M.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly, of la grippe, Jan. 26, 1899, at residence of her mother, Mrs. James B. Waller, Chicago, Ill., Susanna L. Waller, wife of Fielding L. Marshall.

Interment private.

McNEILL.—At East Orange, N. J., Jan. 27, Alexander C. McNeill, M. D.

Funeral services on Monday, Jan. 30, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 89 North 14th St. Interment private.

TAYLOR.—On Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1899, at Los Angeles, Cal., Dr Charles Fayette Taylor, in the 72d year of his age.

TERRELL.—On Friday morning, Jan. 27, 1899, Esther H., widow of Joel Terrell, in the 81st year of her age.

Interment at the convenience of the family.

TINSON.—At his residence, 23 Townsend Av., Clifton, Staten Island, on Friday, Jan. 27, Frederic Tinson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEATHS REPORTED JAN. 27.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date in Jan.
ALLEN, George, E. 23d St.	60	22
BLUMENFELD, Beake, 175 Eldridge	1	27
BRENNAN, Thomas, 550 Greenwich	7	26
BUDNER, Pauline, 204 Rivington St.	30	26
BENNETT, Benjamin, 54 E. 106th St.	67	26
BROWDER, Joseph A., 211 E. 19th	50	25
BECKER, W. E., 661 E. 136th St.	58	25
BADER, Sara, 9 Sheriff St.	1	28
BOASI, Louisa, 39 Park St.	29	26
BUCHWALD, Clara, 433 E. 118th St.	57	25
CRAVEN, Rose, 628 Greenwich St.	61	25
COIRA, Arsen, 320 W. 69th St.	5	27
CARNEY, James, 53 W. 68th St.	68	27
CONNOR, John A., 208 E. 106th St.	55	26
DATNIK, Sarah, 29 Allen St.	2	26
DONOHUE, Annie, 495 9th Av.	35	25
DILLON, Nora, 64 Oliver St.	42	25
DIETCH, George, 37 Bowery	26	21
DURLAND, G., 1,825 Madison Av.	32	26
DUTY, Theodore E., 232 W. 64th St.	41	25
DE WITT, Elizabeth, 232 W. 62d St	72	26
EATO, Jennie C., 248 W. 17th St.	46	26
EBERTS, Jacob, 260 E. Houston St.	17	25
ERNST, Nicholas, 439 E. 69th St.	65	26
FRANBLAU, Anna, 143 Orchard St.	1	26
FLAHERTY, Jeremiah, Brooklyn	24	26
FAHER, Anne, 250 First Av.	36	25
GILLET, Mary A., 105 E. 138th St.	46	28
GAUDIO, Giuseppe, 233 E. 108th St.	1	28
GRENNAN, William, 438 E. 14th St.	56	25
GASS, Pauline, 716 E. 9th St.	2	26
GANGGEL, Annie, 338 E. 9th St.	14	26
GIBSON, William, 457 W. 18th St.	20	27
GIANDUSO, Teresa, 251 Elizabeth	2	26
GOTTLIEB, Gottlieb, 172 Amsterdam Av.	64	26
HUGHES, Patrick, 451 W. 39th St.	32	25
HENSLER, Frederick, 88 W. 3d St.	38	25
HONHEISER Melanie, 226 E. 74th	37	27
HICKS, Henry, 508 Broome St.	66	26
HERBEIN, Jacob, 327 E. 26th St.	31	25
HARVEY, Robert, Brooklyn	40	27
JOHNSTON, George W., William's Bridge	50	24
JONES, Mary, 310 E. 34th St.	29	25
KAVANAGH, Peter J., 319 E. 52d St.	44	26
KAFFEL, Katie, Man. State Hos.	34	26
KAVANAGH, Eugenia, 304 W. 120th	24	26
KENNEDY, James, 46 Cherry St.	61	23
KLEIN, Jacob, 72 W. 106th St.	44	26
KELLAR, Hanna, 64 Goerck St.	2	27
KAVANAGH, Peter J., 319 E. 52d St.	44	26
KOWERWOOD, Ethel, 148 E. 78th St.	45	26
REEVES, Robert J. T., 212 E. 75th St	35	26
RICHARD, Nellie, 512 E. 12th St.	8	25
ROUSE, Mary J., 50 E. 103d St.	69	25
SILBERMAN, Sophie, 1,106 1st Av.	1	28
SHIPLEY, Anthony, 339 E. 49th St.	33	26
SECOR, Jane S., 1,265 Washington Av	59	25
SEAFERT, Joseph, 1,722 Park Av.	5	24
STOETZER, Ernst, 778 E. 163d St.	71	24
SCHNEIDER, Johanna, 426 W. 37th	33	25
SCHNEIDER, Lawrence, 5 Thompson	55	21
SHADY, Thomas C., 208 9th Av.	11	26
SPILLANE, Mary, 425 E 122d St.	53	26
SHAE, John, 422 E. 9th St.	2	27
THOMAS, Henry J., 221 E. 21st St.	3	26
TERRELL, Esther H., 16 E. 50th St.	80	27
TEUKA, Antoine, 1,381 Avenue A.	43	26
VARIAN, Jacob, 206 W. 88th St.	74	25
VINN, Kate, 151 Forsyth St.	4	26
WAITE, Charles, 113 E. 31st St.	24	26
WALSH, Nellie B., 115 Christie St.	29	26
YATAGAI, Tuko, 106 W. 49th St.	31	25

Brooklyn.

BRUSH, Louis, 396 Herkimer St.	1	26
BOHNLOFINK, S., 228 Wyckoff St.	69	25
BLAKE, Frank, 1,438 Broadway	35	25
BARBER, Isaac, Kings Co. Hosp.	41	25

EXTENSION OF SIXTH AVE.

President Coogan Hears Arguments For and Against.

BUSINESS MEN FAVOR PLAN

Estimate that It Will Cost Only $400,000 Believed to be Much Too Low—Assessment Question.

The Boards of Local Improvements of the Tenth and Thirteenth Districts had a hearing in the office of the President of the Borough of Manhatfan yesterday, on the subject of the extension of Sixth Avenue from Minetta Lane to Canal Street. The improvement contemplates the cutting of an avenue 100 feet wide through twelve city blocks, and entails the destruction of sixty-three buildings.

A large number of merchants and property owners were present to argue for and against the improvement. It was pointed out that below Fourteenth Street, Sixth Avenue is greatly congested, and that, owing to the numerous "blind" streets, communication with the down-town wholesale district is greatly handicapped. The suggestion for the improvement came from the Sixth Avenue Improvement Association, which is composed of business men in the great retail district.

Nathan Straus, speaking for the merchants above the line of the improvement, said that the business men favored the plan and that with a little more time petitions could be obtained from all the interests involved in the section to be improved.

Edward P. Schall, an attorney for some of the property owners in the district south of Minetta Lane, inquired who was to pay for the improvement. He did not oppose the plan, but he felt that the interests of his clients demanded that an equitable scheme of assessment should be adopted. Inasmuch as the extension of the avenue would benefit principally the property north of Minetta Lane, he thought that the greater part of the burden should fall on that section.

In reply, President Coogan said:

"The estimated cost of the improvement is $400,000. From the tax list for 1898, it appears that the assessed valuation of the property affected is something under $400,000. There seems to be a general disposition to complain about high assessments. Now, if these people feel that an injustice has been done them, we will see if they will sell at the valuation placed on their property by the Tax Commissioners. It's a fair test. The district to be assessed will be large, extending, probably, as far north as Fifty-ninth Street. So the pro rata assessment will not be very heavy."

H. H. Cannon, representing the Trinity Corporation, said that his client was willing to have Sixth Avenue extended through its property, and declared that the value of the realty in that section would be greatly increased by the improvement.

"That's so," said Mr. Coogan. "It will give you a chance to get rid of some of the rookeries the Trinity Corporation owns in that neighborhood."

Among those who expressed themselves as being in favor of the extension were S. V. R. Townsend, representing the Low estate, Col. William Jay, representing the Astor estate; Lloyd Kellogg, representing the Rhinelander estate; E. A. Cruikshank, Ellison Crawford, Ira Bigelow, R. N. Voorhees, J. W. Dimock, Henry B. Anderson, and William H. Morell.

President Coogan's assertion that the cost of the extension will be not more than $400,000 was generally combated by the men who attended the hearing. It was remembered that the Elm Street widening cost fully double the original estimate, while the College Place widening cost nearly three times the first estimate.

Another hearing will be held next Friday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BOARD OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Request for the Removal of the New Hampshire to Another Pier.

The Board of Docks and Ferries, at its meeting yesterday, received from Charities Commissioner Keller a request for the removal from the foot of East Twenty-eighth Street of the Naval Militia ship New Hampshire. The pier to which it is tied is wanted by the Charities Department. The Commissioner agreed that the New Hampshire should have another berth at the foot of East Eighteenth S reet as soon as the new pier there is completed. Meantime President Cram suggested that Commissioner Keller should communicate with the Commander of the New Hampshire with reference to the matter.

On motion of President Cram the engineer in chief of the department was yesterday instructed to prepare plans for a new recreation pier, at the foot of North Second Street, Borough of Brooklyn.

On motion of Mr. Cram it was also decided to purchase the pier foot of Jackson Street, this borough, $35,000 being named as a reasonable price to pay. It is the purpose of the department to erect there a new pier.

A delegation from the carpenters' union of this city appeared before the board yesterday to protest against the present wages paid by the department. The department is paying but $2.50 for a ten-hour day, while the union rate is $3.50 for a day of eight hours. The department employs about 500 carpenters. Commissioner Cram promised to give his early attention to the matter.

MORE CITY SALARIES RAISED.

Turn of Employes in the Department of Highways.

Yesterday was salary-increasing day in the Department of Highways. Commissioner Keating announced, through The City Record, that he had advanced the salaries of a large number of the employes in his department. Among them were John D. Creamer, secretary, from $3,000 to $3,500; George W. Tilson, engineer, in the Borough of Brooklyn, from $2,600 to $3,200. In the Borough of Queens half the salary of Deputy John P. Madden was increased from $1,666.66 to $2,500, the other half being charged to the Department of Street Cleaning.

President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan announced the appointment of I. E. Rider secretary at a salary of $3,500, an increase of $500, and John A. Broderick private secretary at $800 a year, instead of $2,800, which Broderick received during the incumbency of President Peters.

Charitable Societies and Salaries.

Controller Coler's recent remarks about charitable societies which draw money from the city and spend the greater part of their entire receipts on salaries has drawn forth an angry protest from Mrs. J. Duer, Superintendent of the Christian Rescue Temperance Union of South Brooklyn. This organization, though Mr. Coler did not say so at the time he made his statement, is one of those from which appropriations will hereafter be withheld. From the annual report of the union for 1898 it appears that $752.40 was received from the city and $46 from all other sources, a total of $798.40. Of this $300 was expended in salaries, $156 for rent, and $52.06 for printing and stationery.

A POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT.

Heads Off a Fugitive and Falls Across His Body with a Bullet Through His Lung.

Policeman John Newton of the Elizabeth Street Station was fatally shot early yesterday morning in front of 483 Pearl Street by Louis Champ, an Italian upholsterer of 483 East Houston Street. The ball from Champ's revolver struck Newton under the right armpit and penetrated his lung.

Champ was fleeing from another policeman, who wanted him as a suspected burglar, and Newton had intercepted the fugitive, when the latter fired at him.

Champ and Charles Isola, a laborer of 35 Franklin Street, at 11 o'clock Thursday night, went into Pietro Battela's saloon at 17 Baxter Street, a resort for homeless organ grinders and vagrants. They hung around the saloon until all of the habitués had dropped off asleep, and then, as it was subsequently learned, entered a side room and forced their way through a window into the yard of the Bismarck Lodging House, 5, 7, and 9 Mulberry Street.

Policemen O'Connell and Schaefer of the Elizabeth Street Station, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while walking on Mulberry Street, met Policeman James Burke of the same station, who was in citizen's clothes. He told them he had seen a man inside the gate of the lodging house yard at 5 Mulberry Street. This gate is always kept locked, the entrance to the yard being at 9 O'Connell, with Burke, went to 9 for the purpose of entering the yard, while Schaefer went around the corner into Worth Street.

The man in the yard had disappeared when the policemen got there. He had made his way from the yard into Worth Street, and was walking rapidly away, after dropping a jimmy, when Schaefer turned the corner. The policeman called upon him to halt, but instead the man, who proved to be Louis Champ, broke into a run. Schaefer drew his revolver and started in pursuit.

Champ ran only a short distance, when he turned and fired at Schaefer. The ball whistled over the policeman's head, and Schaefer returned the fire. The fugitive turned from Worth into Baxter Street, and then turned a second time and fired at Schaefer, but his aim was poor. The policeman also fired a second shot. From Baxter Street Champ turned into Park Row and ran down to Pearl Street, and then toward City Hall Place.

Policeman Newton was on duty in Pearl Street and had heard the shots. When he saw Champ turning the corner he waited for him in the shadow of the doorway of 483. As soon as the Italian got close to him Newton jumped out with uplifted club. The night stick fell on Champ's head at the same instant that the Italian's pistol rang out. Champ, stunned by the club, fell to the pavement, and Newton, mortally shot, fell on top of him.

Luke Dyer, a marine attached to the hospital ship Relief, was on the other side of Pearl Street when the shot was fired. He ran to Newton's assistance and held Champ, who speedily regained his senses, until Policeman Schaefer came up. An ambulance was called from the Hudson Street Hospital, and the wounded policeman was taken there. In the same ambulance Champ went to the hospital a prisoner, suffering from a lacerated wound on the head.

Champ and his companion, Isola, who was arrested in the yard of the lodging house, were arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court later in the day and held without bail. Newton is one of the policemen recently transferred to patrol duty by the resolution of the Police Board. He is forty-eight years old and lives at 350 East Fifteenth Street. Previous to his transfer he was for fifteen years detailed in the Tax Office.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT

Competitions for the Kemp and Clark Trophies Ended—Company B the Winner.

The competitions for the Kemp and Clark Trophies ended at the Seventh Regiment Armory last night, Company A being the competitor. Its score, however, was very low in both matches. Company B wins both trophies. The first competition this season for the Abeel Trophy will begin on Wednesday night. The scores:

EDWARD KEMP TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private J. K. Green	22	25	47
Corp. H. L. Naisawald	22	24	46
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt, Jr.	22	23	45
Sergt. T. J. Conroy	22	22	44
Corp. G. F. Picken	21	23	44
Private F. C. Wightman	23	20	43
Corp. W. H. Ford	20	23	43
Sergt. C. S. M. Hook	20	22	42
Private B. C. Lockwood	20	22	42
Private C. A. Ammerman	20	22	42
Private H. Wooley	23	19	42
Corp. T. Budenbach	22	19	41
Private G. C. Dillard	18	23	41
Private H. H. Meeder	20	21	41
Private W. F. Goeghegan	18	23	41
Private W. G. Happy	23	17	40
Private J. G. Geoghegan	18	21	40
Private E. O. Hopkins	18	22	40
Private W. Foster	21	18	39
Corp. J. A. Swinnerton	19	20	39
Capt. J. H. Townsend	16	20	36
Private J. Dixon, Jr.	20	15	35
Private P. Ford	17	18	35
Private H. Schenck	18	16	34
Private H. Wooley	20	13	33
Total	504	511	1,015

COL. EMMONS CLARK TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private D. McK. Gerard	23	23	46
Private G. B. Disosway	22	21	43
Private M. W. Scriven	21	22	43
L. Corp. E. A. Wilson	20	21	41
Private H. M. Moore	18	22	40
Sergt. J. L. Jordan	21	18	39
Sergt. G. A. Schastey	22	16	38
Private F. O'Byrne	19	19	38
Sergt. L. O. Fisk	17	20	37
Private C. C. Bryant	22	14	36
Private J. D. Miner, Jr.	20	16	36
Private G. Moller	16	20	36
Private W. J. Cassard	14	21	35
Private J. J. Healy	18	16	34
L. Corp. Bigelow	16	18	34
Private J. A. Vassar	15	19	34
Lieut. J. Cummings	14	20	34
Private W. D. Sands	20	13	33
Corp. W. A. Belcher	19	13	32
Private C. A. J. Quackenner	18	11	29
Private D. W. Kearney	16	12	28
L. Corp. C. E. Picken	16	12	28
Private R. F. Cartwright, Jr.	11	15	26
Private W. L. Maher	12	9	21
Private J. A. Faye	15	0	15
Total	445	411	856
Kemp match	504	511	1,015
Total Clark trophy	949	922	1,871

The following are the scores made by each company during the competitions:

Company B	1,124	2,106
Company G	1,092	2,056
Company D	1,027	1,972
Company F	1,077	2,003
Company I	1,062	1,964
Company H	1,058	2,008
Company E	969	1,816
Company C	1,061	1,961
Company K	1,071	2,016
Company A	1,016	1,871

Coming Pool Tournament in Brooklyn

A handicap pool tournament will be held in the rooms of the Brooklyn Republican Club, to commence next Wednesday and continue every night until finished. Several valuable prizes will be given, and as there are a number of fine players in the club some close finishes are expected.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.—Racing at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Futurity course; selling. Strongoil, 117 pounds, (Bullman,) 1 to 2, won; Whaleback, 117, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Campus, 117, (E. Jones,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:10½. Ocorona, Ann Page, and The Fretter also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Sir Urian, 111 pounds, (J. Martin,) 3 to 1, won; Jennie Reed, 117, (Bullman,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Genua, 117, (C. Sloan,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Solstice, Napian, Faversham, and Jerry Hunt also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile. Frank Jaubert, 114 pounds, (Spencer,) 3 to 1, won; Judge Wofford, 101, (J. Reiff,) 10 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; George H. Ketcham, 114, (C. Sloan,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:41½. Master Lee, Diara, Midian, Velose, and Jim Bozman also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Shasta Water, 107 pounds, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, won; Magnus, 106, (Bullman,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Meadowlark, 109, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:14¼. Burnham, Colonel Dan, Dona Gara, Nonchalance, and Ricardo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One and a sixteenth miles. Doctor Sheppard, 114 pounds, (C. Sloan,) 3 to 1, won; Dunois, 114, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Satsuma, 111, (E. Jones,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45⅘. Bernadillo, Koko, and Imp. Mistral II. also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. Seven furlongs. Peixotto, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Don't Skip Me, 105, (H. Martin,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Midlight, 104, (Rutter,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:26½. Formella, Whitcomb, Olive, Highland Ball, and Ed Garland II. also ran.

Lexington Running Races Stopped.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 27.—Charles Green of St. Louis, who has a lien for about $50,000 on the Kentucky Association track, the oldest in the United States, will begin work cutting it up in town lots in a few days. All horses have been ordered away from the track by March 1. There will be no more racing at Lexington.

To Manage Yale's Football Team.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 27.—Percy A. Rockefeller, 1900, of New York City, was to-night elected manager of the Yale football eleven for 1899.

Illinois Horses for Europe.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—Chicago will supply Europe with 10,000 coach and 'bus horses. They are to come from different parts of Illinois and Iowa, and will be shipped at the rate of 200 head a week. The first consignment left to-day for London and Liverpool.

Judge Reeve Stops a Runaway.

GREENPORT, L. I., Jan. 27.—Judge Benjamin H. Reeve of Suffolk County last evening stopped the horse of David Bader, which was running away, in Main Street. Bader could not control the animal, and shouted to pedestrians to get out of the way. The Judge was in his office. Hearing the shouts, he ran out and seized the horse by the bridle. He was dragged a considerable distance, but stopped the horse.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market under pressure.

London quotations for American stocks yesterday morning showed declines compared with Thursday's New York closing prices. But there was little influence exercised thereby. Some small hesitation appeared at the beginning of the day's business, but strength showed quickly and sturdily till prices as a rule were from 1 to 2 points advanced; and till within a half hour of the end of the day there continued firmness approaching buoyancy. Just at the close, however, all the professional contingent fell upon the market anew, and prices were offered down in free-and-easy fashion, with the result that in a very large majority of cases earlier gains were wiped out and final quotations made to show net declines for the day—the short interest being largely extended.

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Some profit taking was in evidence. That is so every day. It is altogether a mistaken idea that the public buying stocks is holding continually on to everything it takes. Instead of that, the record is that outside buyers are alertly watching all the while for opportunity to grab a profit. And this very eagerness to realize on advances is having much to do with making the market broad and big. Every day the buying crowd jumps out almost as promptly as it jumps in—only, when once out, the jumping in again is even more an expeditious fashion. It is not that the average trader in the market now is pyramiding that builds up the tremendous aggregate of daily transactions on the Stock Exchange, but rather the making of that aggregate results from the indisposition of the profit-taking trader to do otherwise than follow one profitable venture with efforts at another.

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One feature in the market's development is the calm way in which the Street has come to regard such reactions as that of yesterday, extending as it did to 1 or 2 per cent. Just as the market closed a rush of buying orders showed on the Stock Exchange, and final prices were not by any means the lowest touched in the decline that had been forced.

Conservative observers of the market seem indisposed to join in the bearish clamor of professional speculators. There will have to be a much sharper set-back than any recently in evidence before the rank and file in Wall Street will believe that the market is ready to stop going up. Of important operators like Gov. Flower and the Messrs. Rockefeller, not one is otherwise than outspokenly bullish.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $57,500 threes, coupon, at 107¾@107⅝.

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In State bonds, $96,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 86⅛@87.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.	¾	Lake Erie & W. pf.	1⅜
Am. Spirits Mfg.	¾	Long Island	5½
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	1	Minn. & St. Louis	⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Mobile & Ohio	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	⅝	N. Y., L. & W.	3
Canadian Pacific	¼	Oregon R. & N. pf.	½
Central Pacific	1	Pacific Mail	2
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	2½	People's Gas, Chi.	1½
Chi., Ind. & L.	½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1⅞
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	3	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	⅝
Col. Coal & I., Den.	⅝	St. L. & San Fran.	⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Col. So. 2d pf., w. i.	½	St. Paul & Om. pf.	2⅜
Consol. Ice	1½	Standard R. & T.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Texas Pacific L. Tr.	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½	Third Avenue	2
Flint & P. M.	2	U. S. Rubber	1⅝
Hawaiian Sugar	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Kan. City, P. & Gulf	2	W. & L.E., 4th as.pd.	⅝
King & Pem.	¾	W. & L. E. pf., 4th assess. pd.	2⅝
Laclede Gas	½		
Lake Erie & West	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. District Tel.	⅝	Nat. Lead pf.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	N. J. Central	½
B. & O., all in. pd.	2	N. Y. Central	1½
Chi. & Alton	1½	N. Y., O. & West.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.	1½	Oregon R. & Nav.	2
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	½	Pacific Coast	¾
Chi. & N. W.	1¾	Pennsylvania R. R.	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	4½	Reading	¾
Del., Lack. & W.	⅝	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	4½	Reading 2d pf.	¾
General Electric	½	St. Paul & Duluth	1
Glucose Sugar	½	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	½
Great Northern pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Illinois Central	½	Standard Distillery	½
Met. Street Ry.	1	Southern Ry. pf.	⅝
Missouri Pacific	½	Union Pacific	½
Nat. Biscuit	¾	Wabash pf.	½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1		Peo. & East. 1st	1⅝
Cleve. & C., 1st, r.	2¾	Peo. & East. inc.	1
Dul. & I. M. 1st	1	St. P., M. & M., Mon.	
Kentucky Cent. 4s	1	Ex. 4s	1¼
Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st	B. 3

Bonds Declined.

C. of N. J. gen. 5s, R.	1	St. L. & S.F. con. 4s.	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1¼

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 2¾@3 per cent, for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $238,778,051; balance $13,066,036; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $897,137.

Money on call in London at 2@2¼ per cent. Rates of discount in open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for short and 2⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.84¼@$4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞@5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16, and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16 @40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—5@10c premium. Boston—8@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—Prices were heavy on the Bourse to-day, the approaching settlement inducing many realizations. Brazilian securities were harder and Spanish fours were weak. Rio Tintos started firm but reacted. South African securities were irregular but advanced after the close of the Bourse.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—Foreign securities, with the exception of Spanish fours, which declined on realizations, in sympathy with the Paris Bourse, were steady on the Boerse here to-day. Americans were firm and local securities were strong.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 27.—International securities, especially Spanish fours, were dull on the Boerse to-day. Americans were steady and Northern Pacifics advanced. Local securities were in good demand, especially in the case of iron shares.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: St. Paul, ⅛ to 133¾; Louisville and Nashville, ⅝ to 69; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛ to 82¾, and Erie, ⅛, to 16⅝. Declined—New York Central, 2, to 140; Pennsylvania, 1⅝, to 66⅝; Reading, ¼, to 12¼, Illinois Central, ⅛, to 121½, and Erie first preferred, ⅛, to 42⅛. Atchison sold at 25⅛; Canadian Pacific at 89, and Union Pacific preferred at 83⅝. British consols advanced ⅛, to 111 3-16, for money, and 1-16, to 111 3-16, for the account.

LATEST GROSS EARNINGS.

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle's compilation of gross earnings for the third week of January to-day will cover 61 roads and will show 9.23 per cent. increase in the aggregate over the same week last year. The Chronicle's table follows:

		Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama Gt. Southern	$36,403	....	$1,808
Ann Arbor	21,470	....	591
Balt. & Ohio S. W.	115,341	2,257	....
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	64,721	773	....
Canadian Pacific	448,000	52,000	....
Central of Georgia	118,757	....	8,166
Chesapeake & Ohio	317,149	....	10,425
Chicago & East. Ill.	110,097	28,243	....
Chi. Great West.	103,721	17,200	....
Chi., Ind. & Louisv.	57,342	4,004	....
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	661,010	106,908	....
Chi. Term. Transfer	2,304	....	296
Chic., Okla. & Gulf	29,377	5,998	....
Cleve., Akron & Col.	15,889	741	....
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel.	31,426	452	....
Col., Sand. & Hocking	12,728	....	4,881
Denver & Rio Grande	162,700	23,700	....
Evansv. & Indianapolis	6,336	926	....
Evansv. & Terre Haute	22,709	1,019	....
Flint & Pere Marq.	62,495	5,084	....
Georgia	29,520	....	6,384
Georgia & Alabama	50,070	3,710	....
Gr. Rapids & Indiana	40,193	1,761	....
Chi., R. & Ft Wayne	9,029	983	....
Traverse City	857	2	....
Musk., Gr. R. & Ind.	1,619	....	149
Grand Trunk—			
Chi. & Gr. Trunk	462,947	17,096	....
Det., Gr. H. & M.			
International & Gt. N.	73,712	....	164
Iowa Central	40,674	9,485	....
Kanawha & Michigan	12,636	2,193	....
Kan. City & Sub. Belt	87,590	6,474	....
Kan. City & Sub. Belt	10,689	3,129	....
Lake Erie & Western	63,311	....	533
Louis., Evans. & St. L.	26,972	107	....
Louisville & Nashville	448,650	31,370	....
Mexican Central	301,750	48,164	....
Mexican National	126,911	20,640	....
Minn. & St. Louis	36,840	179	....
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	60,648	5,109	....
Mo., Kansas & Texas	241,307	18,288	....
Mo. Pac. & Iron Mt.	476,000	33,000	....
Central Branch	19,000	....	4,000
N. Y., Ont. & Western	76,261	9,870	....
Ohio River	31,783	244	....
Peoria, Dec. & Evansv.	17,385	2,395	....
Pitts., Bess. & L. Erie	27,459	10,850	....
Rio Grande Southern	3,375	....	504
Rio Grande Western	54,700	700	....
St. Joseph & Gr. Island	25,981	4,576	....
St. Louis & San Francis.	129,477	10,986	....
St. Louis Southwestern	110,000	2,200	....
Southern Railway	475,377	36,312	....
Texas & Pacific	150,076	5,558	....
Toledo & Ohio Central	30,702	....	3,067
Tol., St. L. & Kan. City	31,729	357	....
Wabash	257,283	49,490	....
West. N. Y. & Penn.	60,600	2,200	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie	26,235	....	2,514
Wisconsin Central	97,462	4,422	....
Total, (61 roads)	$6,509,707	$593,744	$43,762
Net inc., (9.23 p. c.)	....	549,982	....

PAPER TRUST'S BIG PURCHASE.

The International Paper Company has just completed the biggest deal since its organization. It has purchased outright fourteen mills engaged in the manufacture of paper and pulp outside the combination. These mills represent the chief opposition which the print paper trust has had to encounter. The trust has now almost undisputed possession of the print paper industry.

The fourteen mills purchased represent a capacity of 122 tons of print paper and 168 tons of wood pulp per day. Negotiations for the purchase of these properties have been pending for months. The trust will take hold at once.

The names of the companies and the number of mills owned by each are as follows: Wilder & Co., Ashland, N. H., two mills; Wilder & Co., Barnet, Vt., one mill; Olcott Falls Company, Wilder, Vt., two mills; Remington Paper Company, Watertown, N. Y., six mills; C. R. Remington & Son, Watertown, N. Y., two mills; the H. Remington & Son Pulp and Paper Company, Black River, N. Y., one mill.

THE NEW WHEELING STOCKS.

The new Wheeling and Lake Erie stocks were traded in for the first time on the Stock Exchange yesterday, as forecast in THE NEW YORK TIMES several days ago. The shares were placed in the unlisted department and were dealt in "when issued." The first preferred jumped immediately into prominence and was notably active and strong, starting at 58¼ and getting up as high as 62¾. Reorganization interests were about the only buyers, and they took the stock freely and without much regard for price. These interests talked enthusiastically over the market outlook for the new securities, predicting very much higher prices for both first and second preferred. They again pointed out that in the quarter ended Oct. 31, 1898, the road earned more than 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock, and they also stated that earnings since that time have been very much better all around. It is not unlikely that for the current three months between 2½ and 3 per cent. will be shown for the first preferred. It was further intimated that dividends on the stock at the rate of 4 per cent. in the near future are probable. Sympathetically with the advance in the new stocks the old Wheeling issues made gains, the common getting up to 8½ and the preferred to 32¾.

IN THE EXCHANGE MARKET.

Messrs. Charles Schumacher & Co. said yesterday in their regular weekly letter discussing the sterling exchange market:

"The January rise in exchange culminated about Jan. 20, since which date it declined gradually until yesterday, when a firmer tone again prevailed and the market resumed the upward course.

"In the decline of the past week long sterling lost the most, say, about 1-16 per cent., while short sterling lost barely 1-32 per cent. Continental bills held their own during all the declines since yesterday. The quotations of francs and reichsmarks are even a shade higher than those of a week ago. To-day the market is fairly firm at yesterday's closing rates.

"For the week's fluctuations the arbitrage business in stocks and bonds between the European stock markets and ours is mainly responsible. Just what the movement consisted of it would be difficult to ascertain in the present feverish condition—not to say turmoil—in our stock market, but from the fact that without any other apparent cause our exchange market declined as it did the Europeans must have bought more stocks than they sold. Of their purchases, however, a good part is believed to have been in cover of previous short sales; otherwise the decline in exchange might have been greater.

"The supply of commercial bills is gradually decreasing. Of cotton there is not much more left in the country than will be required to feed our own mills. Grain exports consisted mostly of old engagements; new business is temporarily interrupted by the advance in wheat in the Western markets and ours. Money here continues in abundant supply at about 2½ per cent. on call and 3 per cent. at ninety days. Discounts abroad show a general downward tendency, being now 2 1-16@2¼ per cent. in London, 2¾@2⅞ per cent. in Paris, and 3¼@4 per cent. in Berlin.

"With the supply of commercial bills now diminishing, the natural course of exchange should be the upward course, but while stocks remain in their present excited condition it is impossible to form an opinion as to the immediate future of exchange. Only one thing is certain, and that is that with demand sterling at within ½c of the gold import point any decline which might occur could not well exceed this figure."

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

***

Increase of $17,627 in St. Louis and San Francisco's net earnings for December, but decrease of $76,250 from July 1.

Arrangements being completed with Pullman Car Company to build 2,000 freight cars for the Big Four with all late improvements.

Baltimore and Ohio to replace in February the seventy-two-pound steel rails now used between Washington Junction, Md., and Washington, D. C., with eighty-five pound steel rails, on account of the heavy passenger traffic.

Increase of $63,981 in Northern Pacific's total net income for December, making an increase of $457,567 from July 1.

Subscription books for the $2,000,000 Erie Telegraph and Telephone 5 per cent. bonds closed with subscriptions amounting to $4,300,000.

Deficit after dividends of $509,736 shown by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western for the year 1898, against a surplus in 1897 of $76,300.

Declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. Glucose Sugar Refining preferred stock, and 1½ per cent. on the common.

Investigation on foot in Illinois Legislature to determine whether Illinois Central pays full 7 per cent. on its gross earnings to the State, as required by its charter. Road's officials not opposed to such an investigation.

President Stillwell quoted as saying that the refunding plan of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf will be officially announced on Feb. 11.

Decrease of $55,775 in Central of Georgia's net earnings for December, making a decrease of $27,023 from July 1.

Increase of $814,134 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $593,470 as compared with corresponding week last year.

Production of pig iron for the year 1898 computed at 11,733,934 gross tons, an increase of 2,121,254 tons as compared with 1897.

Contract closed by Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to furnish the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad with 7,500 tons of steel rails.

Sales on the Stock Exchange of Park Bank stock at 421, an advance of 21 since the last previous sale on Jan. 5.

Statement that two new cotton mills are to be built in Macon by Northern capitalists.

Incorporation at Elizabeth, N. J., of the Union Copper Mining Company of Roselle with a capital of $3,000,000.

Reported organization of a company to build a paper mill at White Rapids, Wis., to cost $400,000.

Official announcement of the consolidation of the Cincinnati Northern and the Detroit, Toledo and Milwaukee Railroads.

Increase of $2,664 in Edison Electric Illuminating of New York's surplus for December, making an increase of $104,400 for the fiscal year.

Silver aggregating 511,000 ounces going out to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Satisfactory conclusion of the fortnightly settlement in the London market.

Arrival at Chicago of George R. Sheldon, the newly elected President of the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company. Statement by him that business of the concern is increasing at an unexpected rate.

Declaration of a dividend of 1 per cent. on Flint and Pere Marquette preferred stock, the first since Feb. 15, 1893.

DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S.

In their weekly review of trade, Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. will say to-day:

"The country is in a stronger position than a week ago. Remarkable strength in its industries is important, but is not the chief element. Public confidence in the business of the country and in its securities has been tested to an unusual extent by the sudden fall in stocks and the subsequent rise. Confidence in the value of wheat, corn, and cotton has been shown by the markets, and at rising prices the world buys because it has to buy. The vast supply of unemployed capital has been shown impressively, and the new and startling independence of foreign money markets fixes attention. The lumber movement is unusually large for the season, with prices of low grades sharply advancing. Railroad earnings and tonnage have shown surprising gains. Treasury receipts are gaining, and a vote on the peace treaty has been fixed for Feb. 6.

"The weak points in the situation may first be considered. Wool grows weaker because forced by speculation a year ago to prices which the market for goods could not sustain, and has been much embarrassed in trying to sustain ever since. Western bankers begin to advise speculative holders to sell. Goods are in much greater demand because prices fairly proportioned to the reduction of about 10 per cent. in wool since a year ago have been made in important openings. The sales of wool are still small, manufacturers buying at Philadelphia, where prices are yielding, rather than at Boston, where great efforts are made to sustain them, but the goods movement for heavy weights is still disappointing and comparatively slow. Large reorders for light weights keep many works employed. Sales for the week have been 6,403,400 pounds, and for four weeks, 22,899,200, against 30,421,070 last year, and 26,547,600 two years ago.

"Cotton is higher ¼ cent, and goods have been strong. Belief that damaged cotton will cut down the yield helps increased demand for goods to raise prices for both. The receipts are light, though growers have seen a rise of over 1 cent per pound from the lowest point to keep them. Goods have risen on many grades about

FINANCIAL.

THE MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

Minneapolis, Minn., January 27, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa is called to be held on Tuesday, February 14, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., at the offices of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, for the purpose of taking action and voting on the following propositions, or any modification or modifications thereof which may be presented at such meeting, viz.:

I. To ratify and confirm the action of the Board of Directors of this Company in behalf of this Company in the purchase and acquisition of the railroads and properties described as follows:

(1) The railway and property of the Minneapolis, New Ulm and Southwestern Railroad Company, its line of road as completed and operated at present extending from a point of connection with the railway of this Company at or near Winthrop, Minnesota, to and through New Ulm, Minnesota, the entire length of said road as now operated being about twenty miles.

(2) That part of the railway of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company extending from Morton, Minnesota, at the point of connection with the railway of this Company, to Watertown, South Dakota, the entire length of said portion being about one hundred and twenty-three miles.

II. And in furtherance of the policy of developing the business and the railway properties of this Company, as well as to reduce the amount of fixed annual interest charges, to authorize and give consent to the issue by this Company of its four per cent. FIRST and REFUNDING gold bonds in the principal sum of twenty-five million dollars, to be secured by mortgage covering the properties of this Company and the properties acquired as aforesaid, which said bonds shall be used, appropriated, or reserved for the following purposes, viz.:

(1) Bonds to the amount of five million three hundred thousand dollars ($5,300,000) of principal shall be used for purchasing and paying for the several lines of railroad above described; for constructing and paying for the construction of the line or road to be built and completed from a point at or near New Ulm, Minnesota, the present terminus of the Minneapolis, New Ulm and Southwestern Railroad, to a point of connection or intersection with the railway of the Illinois Central Railroad Company at some point in either Buena Vista or Cherokee Counties, Iowa; for purchasing and paying for equipment, rolling stock, and motive power, and other personal property necessary to properly operate and maintain the lines of railway so to be acquired or constructed as aforesaid.

(2) Bonds to the amount of ten million dollars of principal shall be reserved solely for the purpose of refunding, paying, satisfying, and retiring all the bonds of this Company now outstanding, secured by mortgages upon its properties or proportions thereof, so that ultimately the lien to be created by the proposed new mortgage shall be a first and prior lien on all and singular the property of the Company.

(3) Bonds to the amount of two million five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) of principal may be reserved for the purpose of providing such funds as may be necessary to retire at par all the shares of the First Preferred Capital Stock of this Company now outstanding, the par value thereof being two million five hundred thousand dollars, ($2,500,000,) at such time and in such manner as the Directors of this Company may deem advisable, on reasonable notice to the holders of said First Preferred Stock. Dividends accrued on such Preferred Stock at the time of said retirement to be paid in cash out of the net earnings of this Company. If such $2,500,000 bonds shall not be used for the purpose aforesaid they shall be used only for the purposes referred to in the next paragraph.

(4) All the remainder of said bonds—to wit, about seven million two hundred thousand dollars ($7,200,000)—shall be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee of the mortgage, to be used by this Company for the purpose of constructing or acquiring additional property, or for its other corporate purposes, under proper restrictions to be contained in the mortgage.

III. To authorize the Board of Directors of this Company, whenever in the judgment of said Board it may be advisable, to provide for the cancellation and retirement as above mentioned of all the shares of First Preferred Stock of this Company, whereupon the remaining Capital Stock of this Company shall be ten million dollars, ($10,000,000,) and thereafter the shares now known as "Second Preferred Stock" shall be known as "Preferred Stock," and the shares now known as "Common Stock" shall continue to be known as "Common Stock," all the rights and privileges as to voting power, dividends, and division of net earnings now attaching to said shares of stock to continue in full force and effect, except so far as relate to the First Preferred Stock so to be canceled and retired.

The books of the Company for the transfer of stocks will be closed from 3 P. M. on February 9, 1899, to 10 A. M. on February 15, 1899.

EDWIN HAWLEY, President.
JOS. GASKELL, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and of the coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has heretofore been entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, (Eastern Division,) and said Court, of its own motion, has directed that a sale thereunder must be made not later than April 14, 1899.

Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential, and we hereby give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, in order to participate in the reorganization, MUST DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES WITH US under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co., and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

We further give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, in order to participate in said reorganization, MUST PRESENT SUCH RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES AT OUR OFFICE AND HAVE SAME STAMPED AS ASSENTING TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

Deposits and assents, if accepted after February 1st, 1899, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may hereafter determine.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 12, 1899.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1899, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,232.30 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1899, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS,
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WAITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION.
Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the Holders of the following Bonds and Stock:

Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended Four Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended Four Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
B. & O. Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage 4 1-2 Per Cent. Bonds;
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4 1-2 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A;
B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B;
B. & O. Southwestern Railway Preferred Stock;
B. & O. Southwestern Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

OVER 87% of the above-named outstanding Bonds, and OVER 85% of the above Preferred Stock, having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said PLAN IS DECLARED OPERATIVE.

The time for further deposits of the above-named bonds and stock, without additional charge, has been extended to and including FEBRUARY 6, 1899, AFTER WHICH DATE (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of such bonds and stock will be accepted only upon a cash payment of 2 per cent. of the par value thereof, excepting in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company First Income Mortgage 5% Bonds Series "A" and "B" and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company Preferred Stock, upon which a cash payment of only one per cent. will be required.

London, New York, January 24, 1899.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York.
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,

New York, January 24, 1899.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1898:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898	$3,066,555.08
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1898	1,239,340.83
Total Marine Premiums	$4,294,895.91
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898	$3,327,340.67
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, etc.)	$1,507,565.36
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$659,421.05

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and City of New York Stock; City Banks and other Stocks	$7,437,039.00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,167,000.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	899,931.65
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	956,161.43
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	229,793.36
Cash in Bank	184,997.78
Amount	$10,874,923.22

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1893 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of May next.

By order of the Board.
I. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	John D. Hewlett,
Joseph Agostini,	Charles D. Leverich,
Vernon H. Brown,	Leander N. Lovell,
Waldron P. Brown,	W. H. H. Moore,
William B. Boulton,	Charles H. Marshall,
Francis M. Bacon,	George H. Macy,
George Coppell,	Levi P. Morton,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James G. De Forest,	George W. Quintard,
William E. Dodge,	John L. Riker,
Everett Frazar,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	N. Denton Smith,
Horace Gray,	Lawrence Turnure,
Anson W. Hard,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Clifford A. Hand,	William C. Sturges,
Henry E. Hawley,	William H. Webb.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-Pres't.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 21, 1899.

To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds OF THE PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
(DATED JULY 1, 1887.)

Referring to our circular of December 14, 1898, we have now to announce that over a majority in amount of the above-described bonds has been deposited with us under the terms of our said circular.

Holders of like bonds who have not yet deposited the same, and who wish us to include their bonds in any arrangement we may make, as indicated in said circular, are hereby notified to deposit their bonds with us not later than February 7, 1899, after which date deposits, if received at all, will be subject to such conditions as we may determine.

We cannot undertake to act for any bondholder who shall not have deposited his bonds with us on or before February 7, 1899.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

To the Second Mortgage Bondholders of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company:

The Committee calls to the attention of those Second Mortgage Bondholders who have not withdrawn their bonds that until February 1, 1899, they have the right—

(a) To sell their certificates to the Colonial Trust Company at 15%.

(b) To have their certificates stamped assented, and thereby to become entitled,

1. To receive 50% of their holdings in new common stock, when issued.
2. To buy a certain amount of the new preferred and common stock, as provided in the amended plan.

IF SUCH BONDHOLDERS DO NOT AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THESE RIGHTS ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899, THEY WILL RECEIVE 14% OF THE FACE OF THEIR CERTIFICATES.

The Amended Plan can be seen at the Office of the New York Security & Trust Company, 46 Wall Street.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK,
R. SUYDAM GRANT,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
COMMITTEE.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 1ST,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:

100 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
100 shs. International Goodyear Shoe Machine Co.
9 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
200 shs. Goodyear Shoe Machine Co.
100 shs. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. R. R.
80 shs. Detroit & Mackinac Rway. (Ctf. of Dep. Int.)
$2,000 Brighton Beach Impt. Co., Ltd. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908. August, 1896, Coup.
65 shs. Brighton Beach Impt. Co. Ltd.
10 shs. Phelps Publishing Co. of Springfield, Mass.
6 shs. Chicago & Alton R. R. common.
10 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
10 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
30 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
5 shs. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg R. R.
3 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. Prefd.
2 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R.
2 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1 share Western Union Telegraph Co.
1 share Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.
1 share N. Y. Central & Hudson Riv. R. R.
2 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st Pfd.
2 shs. Long Island R. R.
2 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
25 shs. Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
25 shs. Sloss Iron & Steel Co.
25 shs. Ensley Land Co., Ala.
100 shs. Decatur Land Co., Ala., common.
40 shs. do. do. Prefd.
20 shs. Decatur Mineral & Land Co., Ala.
1 share American Milk & Kumyss Co.
40 shs. Grand Belt Copper Co., N. Y.
$1,000 Jacksonville Horse R. R. Co., Fla.
5 shs. Fulton Ferry & Canarsie Bay R. R.
$2,000 Ensley Land Co., Ala., Notes.
60 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.

BY ORDER OF THE LONG ISLAND LOAN & TRUST CO., AS EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE.

50 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. do. do. do
50 shs. do. do. do.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.

BY ORDER OF THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.

100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$3,500 American Yacht Club 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. New York Bank Note Co.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

$500 Riding & Driving Club of B'klyn. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

21 shs. Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Rway Prefd.
34 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co. (For account of whom it may concern.)
1,000 shs. Honduras Development Co. of Col.
100 shs. Irving National Bank.
30 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
5 shs. National City Bank of N. Y.,
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
4 shs. Sprague Electric Co. common.
150 shs. Syracuse Gas Co.
30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
100 shs. Chatham National Bank.
$10,000 Tonawanda Valley & Cuba R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
5 shs. 1st National Bank of Asbury Park, N. J.
30 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
15 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. 2d Pfd. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Tol. & Ohio R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1935.
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Washington Trust Co.
120 shs. Eppens Smith & Wieman Co.
$2,000 Barber Asphalt Paving Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1916.
3 shs. Central National Bank.
50 shs. American Pegamoid Co. Prefd.
200 shs. Nicaragua Company.
$8,500 Union Traction Co. of N. J. 1st 5 p. c. Eds., 1924. Dec., 1897, Coups. (Hypd.)

Sales....1,031,432

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued by J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., DEPOSITARY, or by the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK of Chicago on behalf of the Depositary, are notified that the new securities of THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY will be ready for delivery after JANUARY 25, 1899.

Holders of certificates of deposit may present the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 16-22 William Street, New York, and will be entitled to new securities as provided for in the agreement of deposit upon surrender of their certificates of deposit and the signing of a suitable receipt.

Registered certificates of deposit must be presented properly indorsed or transferred in blank, and the signatures to such transfer, when unknown to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, must either be duly guaranteed by known and responsible persons or accompanied by satisfactory proof.

Certificates for fractional shares will not be issued, but The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be authorized to purchase from certificate holders such fractional shares as they may be entitled to receive or to sell to them the required fractional amount to even their holdings.

New York, January 21, 1899.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
KINGS COUNTY and FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANIES.

In view of pending negotiations and for other reasons, it is necessary for the proper protection of the interests of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Kings County and Fulton Elevated Railway Companies that these bonds should be placed under the control of the Reorganization Committee as soon as possible. Copies of the agreement to be executed by depositing bondholders can be obtained from either of the undersigned or at the office of Guaranty Trust Company, which has consented to act as the depositary of the bonds. As it is impossible at the present time to formulate any plan of reorganization this agreement contains a provision that any depositing bondholder may withdraw his bonds without charge within thirty days after the publication of the plan of reorganization, in case the provision made thereby for the holders of the bonds in question is unsatisfactory to him. The Committee will act for all bondholders who deposit their bonds with the Guaranty Trust Company on or before the 10th day of February, 1899. The Trust Company will give its negotiable receipts for the bonds deposited.

New York, January 23, 1899.

AUGUST BELMONT,
WILLIAM A. READ,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
JAMES JOURDAN,
Reorganization Committee.

SINKING FUND NOTICE
ROANE IRON COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds Secured by Mortgage dated January 20, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed One hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Twelve thousand dollars ($12,000.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the tenth day of February, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By G SHERMAN, Vice President.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that the subscription books for $2,000,000 Erie Telegraph and Telephone 5 per cent. bonds were closed yesterday at 11 A. M., the subscriptions amounting to $4,300,000, and the allotment has not yet been made.

The Committee on the Stock List have "unlisted" the stamped trust receipts of the Virginia deferred certificates. This removes misapprehension. The Virginia Debt Commissioners cannot act unless a majority of holders give certain assurances, which cannot be given unless the certificates are assembled, and it also requires a majority to obtain the listing of the receipts issued by Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company. The Southern parties, associated with the committee, have sent on a plan of settlement, and the Legislature, being now in session, the committee have made advertisement urging prompt depositing. It appears that they require less than $1,500,000 of certificates to make a majority.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, Jan. 27, 1899.

Closing Bid	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
33⅝	33¾	2,553	American Malting Co.	34¼	34¾	33	33⅞	+ ⅝
85½	85¾	970	Am. Malting Co. pf...	86¼	86¼	85½	86	+ ¾
36	36¼	4,950	American Cotton Oil.	36	36½	35⅞	36	.....
89⅞	90	140	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
...	44¾	200	American District Tel.	44	44¾	44	44¾	- ⅝
13⅞	14⅛	11,820	American Spirits Mfg.	13¾	14⅜	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
37	37¾	2,100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	36½	38¼	36½	37½	+1
133½	133⅝	29,000	Am. Sugar Ref. Co..	132¼	134¼	132⅛	133⅞	+1
112½	112¾	147	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	113	112	113	+ ¼
101	103½	200	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	108	108	101	102	.....
140¾	147¼	4,000	American Tobacco ...	146½	147½	146½	146½	.....
135	139	180	Am. Tobacco pf.....	138	138	138	138	.....
38¾	39½	100	Ann Arbor pf.....	39	39	39	39	.....
22½	23	16,675	At., T. & S. F.....	23	23¼	22¾	23	- ⅛
62⅝	62¾	56,530	At., T. & S. F. pf....	63¼	63⅝	62½	62¾	-1
72½	74	300	B. & O., all in. pd.....	72½	72½	72½	72½	-2
58⅝	59	2,000	B. & O., when iss.....	58½	59	58⅞	59	- ⅝
78⅜	79½	1,362	B. & O. pf., when iss..	79	79½	79	79½	+ ⅜
9½	10½	400	B. & O. Southw. pf...	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
7¼	7¼	6,864	Bay State Gas	7⅛	7⅜	7	7	- ⅛
93	93⅞	20,360	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93¼	94½	92¾	93	- ¼
140	141	130	Brooklyn Union Gas..	140¾	140¾	140	140¾	+ ⅜
14⅜	15¼	410	Brunswick City &.....	14¾	15	14½	15	+ ¼
61⅝	62¼	1,810	Canada Southern	62	62¼	61⅝	62	.....
85⅜	86⅞	200	Canadian Pacific	86½	86½	86½	86½	+1¼
48⅜	48⅞	16,090	Central Pacific	48¼	49¼	48¼	48⅝	+1
29⅜	29⅞	11,105	Chesapeake & Ohio...	29¾	30¼	29½	29⅞	.....
168½	169¼	320	Chicago & Alton.....	165	168	168	168	- 1½
138	138⅜	23,363	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	138	139⅜	137¾	138	- ⅛
66¾	67	710	Chi. & East. Ill	67	67	66¾	66¾	- 1½
17½	17⅝	18,263	Chi. Great Western...	17½	18¼	17½	17½	- ⅛
62½	63	2,470	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	60½	62⅝	60½	62½	+2½
33½	33⅝	1,250	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	33¼	34⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅛
84	87½	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb...	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
9½	10	730	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9	10	9	10	+ ½
33	36	677	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	36	37	36	37	+3
129	129⅝	24,195	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	129	129⅝	128¾	129	- ⅛
168	168½	40	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾	.....
149½	150	925	Chicago & Northw....	151	151	149½	149½	-1⅜
121	121½	43,810	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	120½	122¼	120½	121	+ ⅝
9	9½	500	Chi. Term. Trans.....	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
37	38	300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38¾	38¾	38	38	.....
59¼	59½	7,250	C., C., C. & St. L....	59	60	58⅞	59	-1
100	101	425	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	101	101	101	.....
15½	16¼	1,200	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝	- ⅝
1½	1¾	2,800	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1¾	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	3,965	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35¾	35⅞	35	35¼	+ ⅛
92	97	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf...	92	92	92	92	-4½
7½	8¼	200	Col. & Hock. Coal....	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
20½	21½	667	Colorado Midland pf..	20½	20½	20½	20½	- ½
55¼	56	450	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	55	55¼	55	55½	- ½
22½	23	125	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss..	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
3	3¼	700	Col., H. V. & Tol.....	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
7½	8½	100	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	.....
190½	191½	600	Consolidated Gas	191¾	191¾	190½	191	+1
48¾	49	4,080	Consolidated Ice	48¼	49⅝	48¼	49	+1½
93½	95½	165	Consolidated Ice pf..	93	93	93	93	.....
114½	115	340	Delaware & Hudson..	115	115	115	115	.....
155	160	200	Del., Lack. & West..	159½	159½	159½	159½	- ⅝
20½	21	1,440	Denver & Rio Grande.	20⅜	21	20½	20⅞	.....
71½	72⅜	2,420	Denver & R. G. pf....	72¾	73	72½	72½	- ⅜
20½	21	900	M. & Ft. Dodge.....	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ½
195½	197	225	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	195½	195½	195½	195½	- ¼
15⅝	15⅝	740	Erie	15½	15½	15½	15½	.....
40⅜	41	1,747	Erie 1st pf	41	41¼	40⅜	40⅜	- ¼
38½	39¼	200	Evans. & T. H.....	39	39	39	39	.....
25	26	2,040	Flint & P. M.....	23½	25½	23½	25½	+2
54⅜	54½	22,760	Federal Steel	52¼	54¾	53½	54⅜	.....
86½	86¾	28,045	Federal Steel pf.....	87	87½	86¼	86½	.....
111⅜	111⅝	4,500	General Electric	111	112⅞	111	111½	- ½
166	167	1,548	Great Northern pf....	166¾	167	166	166	- ½
71	72	4,666	Glucose Sugar Ref....	72½	72½	71	71½	- ¾
100	110	155	Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	110	110	110	110	.....
107	108	1,260	H. B. Claflin	107	107½	107	107¼	+ ¾
59¼	61	100	Hawaiian Sugar	59	59	59	59	+1½
119¾	120¼	3,275	Illinois Central	120	120⅞	120	120	- ½
65¾	66	3,600	International Paper...	66	66¾	65½	65½	.....
93¼	94	200	Int. Paper pf.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ¼
114	117⅞	450	Iowa Central	114	114	114	114	+ ⅝
46½	47	1,197	Iowa Central pf.....	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¼	.....
11½	12	116	Kanawha & Michigan.	11½	11½	11½	11½	- ⅛
16¾	16⅝	4,860	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	15⅝	17½	15⅝	17	+2
55	56	200	Knickerbocker Ice	56½	56½	56	56	.....
4	5	1,700	Kingston & Pembroke.	3½	5¼	3½	4	+ ¾
53½	54	100	Laclede Gas	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
21	21¾	4,410	Lake Erie & West....	20¼	22¼	20¼	21½	+1
73	73½	4,543	Lake Erie & West. pf.	70	75	70	73	+1¾
73½	74	3,720	Long Island Traction.	68¾	73¾	68¾	73¾	+5½
68	68¼	19,770	Louisville & Nashville.	68¾	69	68	68	+ ⅜
116¼	116⅝	22,954	Manhattan Con	117	117½	116	116¼	+ ¼
216½	216⅞	8,155	Metropolitan St. Ry..	217½	218¾	216½	216½	-1
7	7⅜	200	Mexican Central	7½	7½	7½	7½	- ⅛
1¼	1½	200	Mexican National cts.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	.....
115	116	10	Michigan Central	112	112	112	112	.....
25	27	55	M., St. P. & S. S. M.pf.	23	23	23	23	.....
43½	44	2,710	Minn. & St. Louis....	43½	45	43½	43⅞	+ ⅜
76	78¾	700	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	78½	78½	76½	78½	+ ⅛
13	13¾	300	Mo., Kan & Tex.....	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
37⅝	37⅝	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf...	38¾	38¾	38	38	- ⅛
47⅜	47⅝	15,100	Missouri Pacific	47½	48¼	47¼	47½	- ⅛
36½	37	465	Mobile & Ohio	37	37	37	37	+ ½
54	54½	200	National Biscuit	54½	54⅝	54½	54⅝	- ⅜
38½	38½	1,110	National Lead Co.....	38¼	38½	38	38	- ⅛
112	113½	613	Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	113	113	113	113	.....
102	102¼	420	New Jersey Central	103½	103½	102¼	102¼	- 1¾
148	151	230	New York Air Brake.	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	- ¼
135⅝	136	13,297	New York Central	136⅜	138½	135⅞	135⅞	-1⅜
199⅜	201	535	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	200	200	200	200	.....
16⅜	17½	120	N. Y., Chi. & St. L...	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	- ¼
36½	39½	140	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	- ⅝
120½	...	200	N. Y., Lack. & West..	129½	130	120½	130	+3
23⅜	23⅝	11,382	N. Y., Ont. & West...	23⅝	23¾	23½	23¼	+

burg buying. Pennsylvania Manufacturing moved up to 28¼, on the semi-official announcement that the company will be taken over by the Electric Company of America Feb. 6, its stock to be exchanged for a 4 per cent. bond. Electric Company stock advanced a point, to 18. Continued good selling was apparent in Metropolitan, and a Director admitted that matters under consideration had not yet been settled. The weak stocks to-day were Indianapolis Passenger, 39 to 35, and Cambria Steel, 16¾ to 16. Railroad stocks were rather quiet.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Val.	26	26¼	Marsden	9⅝	10
N. P. t. ctfs.	50¼	50⅝	Choctaw	30	
N. P. pf.	80		Choctaw pf.	44¼	44½
Pennsylv'a	57	57⅝	Penn. Mfg.		
Union Trac.	35		($5 paid)	27⅞	27⅝
E. Storage	75¼	76	Read. t. ctfs.	11½	11⅝
E. Stor. pf.	30	30½	Read. 1st pf.	31⅜	31½
U. G. Imp.	14	14⅝	Read. 2d pf.	16	16¼
Phil. Trac.	96½	96⅝	Con. T., Pg.	22⅞	23⅛
W. N. Y. & Penn	3⅜	3¾	Con. T., Pg., pf.	60⅝	61
Met. Ry.	216	217	U. T., Pg.	29½	30
Balt. Con.	36⅞	37⅛	U. T., Pg., Wels. Light	39½	40
N. J. Trac.	59½	60	pf.	49½	49⅝

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅝d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 59¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47c.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.30, 300 Kingston and Pembroke at .25.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .48, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.30, 1,500 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@.11, 800 Leadville at .13@.14, 500 Mexican at .35, 700 Mount Rosa at .25, 200 Pharmacist at .06, 300 Potosi at .30, 500 Utah at .15@.16.

On the Industrial Exchange 36,000 Burt Gold sold at .03@.03½@.02½, 8,500 Gilpin and Lincoln at .21@.21½@.20¾@.21, 20,000 Gregory Gold at .03@.03¾, 5,000 Gold Magnet at .001⅝, 20,000 High Fire at .06@.05⅜@.06⅜; 3,500 Jennie Blanche at .21¼@.22@.21½, 11,000 Pilgrim at .003½, 100 Waldorf at .02½, 40,000 Good Samaritan at .006@.006¼@.006, 30,000 Cannon Ball at .004@.005, 20,000 Old Gold at .007@.007¼, 1,000 Sentinel at .002½, 1,500 Work at .21@.21½@.21, and 4,000 San Juan Star at .10@.13@.12½.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.78	Hale & Norcross	.05
Alta	.06	Horn Silver	1.25
Belcher	.15	Iron Silver	.75
Best & Belcher	.33	Kings. & Pem. I.	.14
Breece	.91	La Cresse	.09
Brunswick	.15	Leadville	.08
Caledonia, B. H.	.15	Little Chief	.15
Chollar	.10	Mexican	.25
Chrysolite	.12	Phoenix Gold	.08
Com. Tun. Co.	.03	Potosi	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.20	Quicksilver Con.	.10
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.08
Deadwood	.45	Standard Con	2.00
Enterprise M. Co.	.30	Union Con	.25
Father De Smet	.14	Utah	.10
Gould & Curry	.20	Yellow Jacket	.09

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.85	Plymouth	.10
Am. Coal	135.00	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Adams Con.	.11	Potosi	.10
Belcher	.12	Quicksilver	1.50
Best & Belcher	.33	Quicksilver pf.	5.00
Breece	.93	Savage	.10
Brunswick Con.	.15	Sierra Nevada	.70
Caledonia B. H.	.16	Standard	2.10
Chrysolite	.13	Small Hopes	1.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	Union Con.	.32
Com. T. Co stock	.14	Utah	.12
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Victor	1.00
Com. T. Co. scrip	.04	Yellow Jacket	.14
Crescent	.08	Argentum Juanita	.31
Catalpa	.15	Alliance	.03
Deadwood Terra	.45	Anaconda	.40
Eureka Con	.35	Cripple Creek Con.	.10
Father De Smet	.10	Creede & Cripple C.	.04
Gould & Curry	.25	Gold & Globe	.03
Hale & Norcross	.10	Golden Fleece	.28
Homestake	50.00	Isabella	.85
Horn Silver	1.30	Mollie Gibson	.27
Iron Silver	.81	Mount Rosa	.22
Julia Con.	.05	Pharmacist	.06
Kingston & Pemb.	.90	Portland	1.70
La Crosse	.13	Specimen	.03
Leadville Con.	.12	Union	.20
Little Chief	.21	Work	.18
Mexican	.32	Ala. p. war., No. 2	3¼
Moulton	.25	Ala. p. i. war., No. 3	7¾
Ontario	5.50	Ala. p. i. war., No. 4	7¾
Ophir	.50	Grey Forge	7¾
Occidental	.20		

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Burt Gold	.03	Good Samaritan	.006
Gilpin & Lincoln	.21	Cannon Ball	.004¾
Gregory Gold	.03¾	upper Rock	.00¼
Gold Magnet	.001¾	Alliance	.05
High Five	.06¾	Justine	.03
Jennie Blanche	.21¼	Old Gold	.007
Miami	.02½	Playa de Oro	5.00
Pilgrim	.003¼	Sentinel	.002½
Rocky Mountain	.07¼	Work	.21
Waldorf	.02	San Juan Star	.12½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
3d week Jan.	$36,403	$38,211	$32,754
From July 1	1,017,414	1,021,579	950,398
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,524	1,524	1,524
3d week Jan.	$118,757	$126,863	$127,159
From July 1	3,489,910	3,403,084	3,242,793
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	172	172	172
3d week Jan.	$12,656	$10,463	$10,071
From Jan. 1	34,656	29,989	29,625
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Jan.	$8,375	$8,879	$7,231
From July 1	298,051	236,502	245,419
SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY—			
Mileage	5,259	5,235	4,777
3d week Jan.	$475,377	$439,065	$372,738
From July 1	14,289,008	12,663,871	10,912,389
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week Jan.	43,143	36,701	.....
From July 1	1,294,829	1,033,646	.....
WESTERN NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	642	642	651
3d week Jan.	$60,850	$58,400	$51,600
From July 1	1,868,597	2,013,122	1,825,350
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY for December—	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$2,099,575	$1,770,663	$1,455,145
Op. expenses	891,919	820,683	879,620
Net	1,117,656	949,979	575,525
Prop. expenses to gross	44⅞	46⅜	.....
Taxes, rent, and imp	303,049	112,280	.....
Net op. inc.	814,606	837,698	45,802
Net income—			
Main system	903,395	921,513	592,820
Prop. lines	23,000	901	.....
Total	926,398	922,414	.....
For six months ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	14,787,043	13,375,661	.....
Net	8,570,570	7,481,238	.....
Net op. inc.	7,109,709	6,818,022	.....
Mis. inc., not including land sales	241,780	125,095	.....
Net income—			
Main system	7,342,490	6,943,118	.....
Prop. lines	261,689	203,494	.....
Total	7,604,180	7,146,613	.....
READING COMPANY for December—			
Railway Company:			
Receipts	2,006,794	1,947,585	1,739,240
Exp., including renewals	1,163,704	1,075,356	941,426
Net	843,089	872,228	797,814
Prop. expenses to gross	58	55⅓	54⅛
Coal and Iron Company:			
Receipts	2,553,946	2,024,987	1,770,698
Expenses	2,435,415	1,944,500	1,783,071
Net	118,528	80,487	*12,373
*Deficit.			
Reading Company:			
Net income	14,584	27,243	28,323
Net, all compan's.	976,202	979,959	808,766
Fixed charges and tax	750,000	753,662	.....
Surplus	226,202	226,297	.....
From July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Railway Company.			
Receipts	11,994,487	11,886,184	11,217,561
Net	5,235,128	5,559,761	5,152,994
Coal and Iron Company:			
Receipts	12,781,875	13,382,882	12,361,428
Net	803,737	818,121	731,035
Reading Company:			
Net income	104,268	184,284	180,366
Net, all compan's	6,113,105	6,582,167	6,064,395
Surplus	1,663,102	2,040,195	.....
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for December—			
Gross	607,695	543,718	495,470
Op. expenses	378,727	332,373	290,784
Net	228,967	211,340	198,686
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross	3,705,177	3,609,746	3,120,936
Net	1,534,444	1,610,694	1,411,394
WABASH for December—			
Gross	1,202,291	1,055,906	985,374
Op. expenses	988,411	755,836	673,695
Net	283,980	300,070	291,679
Prop. exp. to gross	76⅞	71⅝	69⅝
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross	7,399,120	6,813,472	6,134,058
Net	1,984,829	2,233,309	1,900,739

Miscellaneous Earnings.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW YORK reports for December:

Gross	$326,450	$285,741	$246,275
Op. expenses	161,375	129,380	113,157
Net	164,575	150,411	133,118
Deprec. charges	17,500	12,000	12,000
Surplus	147,075	144,411	121,118
For the fiscal year ended Dec. 31:			
Gross	3,036,052	2,491,372	2,247,437
Net	1,298,634	1,134,234	1,004,349
Surplus	1,088,634	984,234	944,349

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Fern Coal Company, $16.50; Tourneay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham pf., 35; Jersey Franklinite, 53⅝; Metropolitan Corporation, 79; Marshall Mill, 58½; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Retsof bonds, 70; Retsof stock, 5; Universal Security Company, 21⅞; Whitney S. F. Arms, 22¾.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
730.	A., T. & S. F.	23⅝	24⅜	23	23
11,540.	A., T. & S. F. pf.	63⅝	63¾	62⅜	63½
750.	Am. Sp. Mfg.	15⅜	15	13⅜	14⅜
300.	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	38½	38½	35½	35½
20.	Am. Cotton Oil	35⅞	35⅜	35⅜	35⅞
18,740.	Am. Sug. Refs.	132⅜	134⅜	132⅞	133¼
80.	Am. Tobacco	147⅞	147⅞	147	147
7,380.	Brook. R. T.	93¼	94⅞	92⅝	93
190.	Bay State Gas.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛
12,020.	Chi., B. & Q.	138⅜	139⅝	137⅞	138⅛
12,840.	C., M. & St. P.	129⅝	129⅞	128⅜	129⅛
40.	Ches. & Ohio	30¼	30½	29⅞	29⅞
280.	Chi. Gt. West	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜	18
15,280.	C., R. I. & P.	120⅝	122¼	120⅜	121
20.	Den. & R. G. pf.	73	73	73	73
7,080.	Federal Steel	54⅜	54⅞	53⅞	54
2,110.	Federal Steel pf.	87	87⅜	86½	86⅜
13,490.	Louis. & Nash.	68⅝	69	68	68¼
6,970.	Manhattan	117	117¾	116	116⅝
3,600.	Mo. Pacific	47⅞	48¼	47⅛	47⅜
40.	Mo., K. & T. pf.	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
730.	N. Y. Central	137⅜	137⅜	135⅞	136½
240.	N. Y., O. & W.	23¾	24	23⅝	23⅞
3,660.	North. Pac.	50½	51	50⅛	50⅝
670.	North. Pac. pf.	80⅜	80¾	80¼	80⅝
2,620.	Pacific Mail	51⅞	53⅜	51⅞	52⅞
16,490.	People's Gas	117⅛	118½	116⅜	117⅜
130.	Reading	24	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛
1,540.	Reading 1st pf.	63⅛	63¾	62⅜	62⅝
380.	Southern Ry.	14	14	13⅝	13⅞
900.	Southern Ry. pf.	49⅝	50⅛	49	49⅜
610.	Stand R & T.	11	11⅛	11	11⅛
4,150.	Ten. C. & I.	45¼	48⅜	45¼	48
2,060.	Union Pacific	48	48⅛	47⅛	47⅞
7,970.	Union Pac. pf.	81¼	82¾	80⅝	80⅞
610.	U. S. Leather pf.	74⅜	74⅜	73⅜	73⅜
130.	U. S. Rubber	52	53⅜	52	53⅜
10.	Wabash pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½
4,080.	Western Union	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅛
157,110					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$20,000.	A., T. & S. F. adj.	83⅜	83⅝	83⅛	83⅞
20,000.	St. L. S. W. 1st	90½	90½	90½	90½
25,000.	S. L. S. W. 2d.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
50,000.	Texas Pac. 2d.	45⅞	46	45⅞	46
$115,000					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—There was only a small business on the Exchange to-day. Not even in the new favorites was there much activity. Biscuit common opened at 55, sold down to 53½, and closed at 54. Carbon opened at 29⅜ and touched at 30 and 29, closing at the latter figure. The preferred began at 88¾, sold to 86½, and closed at 88. Metropolitan 5 per cents were strong at 75. Match ranged from 153½, at which one share was sold, to 143¼, the opening was at 150 and the close at 149½.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	32
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co of Illinois	148
National Biscuit Co. com	54⅜
National Biscuit Co. pf.	104
American Steel & Wire com.	40
American Steel & Wire pf.	114
Chicago Brew. & Malt Co.	3½
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	20
Milwaukee & Chicago Brew. Co.	5¼
Milwaukee and Chicago Brew. Co pf.	25½
Chicago Packing & P Co.	20¾
Chicago Packing & P. Co. pf.	44
North Chicago Street R. R.	217
West Chicago Street R. R.	95
South Side Elevated R. R.	77
Lake Street Elevated	13½
Lake Street Elevated t ctfs.	11⅝
Street's W. C. Car Line	21

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,315,400, against $2,501,266 last week and $2,721,930 for the corresponding week last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,374,191, against $2,412,306 last week and $2,420,739 in the same period of last year.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Justice Dugro Buys Two Block Fronts on Central Park West—Boulevard Corner Brings $94,000 at Auction.

The final contracts were signed yesterday afternoon by which Justice P. Henry Dugro acquires the two block fronts on Central Park West, between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth Streets. The price is reported to be in the neighborhood of $500,000. The northwest corners of Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, each 100 by 100.5, are sold by the Tracy & Russell estate. The similar plot at the southwest corner of Sixty-third Street is sold by the Winants, estate and the southwest corner of Sixty-fourth Street by the estate of James Flanagan. The deal was negotiated by Broker Samuel Goldsticker.

Martin & Brother have sold to an investor, for about $60,000, the two five-story flats, 110 and 112 West Sixty-first Street, each 30 by 100.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for a client two lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 200 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to a firm of builders, who will erect a six-story apartment house on the plot.

Charles M. Rosenthal and Albert Erdman have sold, through I. Levingson, to Abelman & Rosenbaum, for improvement, the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, 100.11 by 100.

Strang & Richtberg have sold for the estate of John Riddle, to the Masonic Board of Relief, for about $18,000, the three-story dwelling, 215 West Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for George A. Fisher, to a client, the five-story American basement dwelling 25 West Ninetieth Street, 17 by 67 by 100, in second to be sold out of a group of three now completed.

Innes & Center have sold for L. Sorensen the six-story tenement, with stores, 505 West Twenty-seventh Street, to a client, on private terms.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Thomas J. McLaughlin the five-story flat 154 East Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 85 by 100. The same firm has also sold to Mr. McLaughlin the lot 76 West Houston Street, 21.8 by 75.

Weil & Mayer have sold the new six-story tenements 102 Sullivan Street and 259 Seventh Street.

Mandelbaum & Levine have bought from the McGuire estate three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, between St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues, 75 by 100.

Henry Marks has sold for Charles E. Picken the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 208 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 18 by 52 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought from Thomas B. Young, for improvement, the lot 142 Rivington Street, with old buildings, 22 by 75.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Henry A. Carstens, 57 Pike Street, northeast corner of Monroe Street, 19.11 by 50.6; also, from William C. Colligan, 55 Pike Street, similar and adjoining, and from C. C. Wissmann and John Emmerich the old buildings 610 and 612 East Eleventh Street, 37.6 by 94.9.

The same operators have also sold to Adolph Mandel, for improvement, the plot 327 to 331 East Fourth Street, 60.9 by 96.2.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Henry H. Jackson, for $12,800, the plot, with two-story frame dwelling, 319 and 321 East Seventy-fifth Street, 50 by 102.2.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Alfred Gutwillig, for $94,000, the plot, southeast corner of the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 99.11 by 275.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to John A. Jay, Jr., for $23,600, the five-story brick building 87 South Street, northwest corner of Burling Slip, 21.10 by 50.1 by 22.2 by 49.7.

William Kennedy sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Equitable Life Assurance Society, for $15,000, the five-story stone-front flat, 211 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Charles Lanier, as trustee, for $30,000, the five-story stone-front tenement, with store, 1,352 Avenue A, northeast corner of Seventy-second Street, 25.2 by 98; also, in foreclosure, to Joseph Wiener, Jr., for $19,700, the similar property adjoining, 26 by 98.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, northwest corner of West End Avenue, for a seven-story brick flat, 95.11 by 75; H. M. Weed of 57 West Ninety-fifth Street, owner; Janes & Leo of 957 Boulevard, architects; cost, $140,000.

Rutgers Street, northeast corner of Henry Street, for a six-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 95; Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $32,000.

No. 420 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, with store, 25 by 97; John T. Brady of 310 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; John T. Brady, builder; cost, $16,000.

Simpson Street, west side, 97 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 38; Elizabeth and Alfred Ericson, owners; Alfred Ericson, architect; cost, $4,000.

Bay Avenue, east side, 210 feet west of Main Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, 23 by 28; Benedict May of West Fordham Avenue, owner; John H. Becker, architect; cost, $5,400.

South Chestnut Drive, south side, 150 feet east of North Chestnut Drive, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20 by 33; William Heath, owner; William Ronzee, architect; cost, $2,500.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Rider Avenue, for a three-story brick lofts and store, 46 by 88; H. S. Baker of 492 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner and architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, north side, 275 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 45; Charles Knauf of Classon Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $4,200.

Alterations.

No. 816 Sixth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; Louisa Minturn, owner; William Crawford of 125 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

Twenty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick clubhouse; Reform Club of 233 Fifth Avenue, owner; Percy Griffin, 48 Exchange Place, architect; Sturgis & Hill, builders; cost, $5,418.

Nos. 29 and 31 Bayard Street, to a five-story brick tenement, Harris Brown and Julius C. Levine, owners; Oscar Lowinson, architect; cost, $500.

No. 25 Bayard Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; James T. Horn, owner; Oscar Lowinson, architect; cost, $275.

No. 310 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, with store; H. J. Rohrich of 445 Willis Avenue, owner; S. M. Holden, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 334 East Seventy-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick and stone clubhouse, Cherokee Club, premises, owner; James J. F. Gavigan, architect; cost, $6,000.

Prospect Place, northwest corner of Forty-second Street, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling, with store; Peter A. Cassidy of 245 East Forty-ninth Street, architect and owner; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,170 Second Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement; Adelheid Mayer, owner; Chris F. Lohse, architect; Louis Jacobi, builder; cost, $500.

Avenue A, west side, 300 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, estate of Martha S. Walther, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $350.

Elliott Avenue, southwest corner of Juliana Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Emily Washington, owner; Joseph E. Dobbs, architect; cost, $700.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 113.9 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, Ann Baker of 1,010 Stebbins Avenue, owner; F. J. Miller & Co., architects; cost, $1,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, to a two-story frame dwelling, A. Riech of 1 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, owner; H. S. Baker, architect; cost, $400.

Plumbing Inspectors Appointed.

Superintendent John A. Dooner of the Department of Buildings for Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs yesterday announced the appointment of the following as Plumbing Inspectors: Andrew F. O'Toole, Thomas F. Ryan, Edward Greene, Charles P. Gaffney, and James J. McDonald.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 27.

ATTORNEY ST, 122, e s, 30x103; Frances Levy to Joseph Weinstein 27,500
AVENUE A, n e corner of 72d St, 25.2x98; George C. Austin, referee, to Judson H. Morey, Jr. 30,000
AVENUE A, s e s, Lot 11, map of Prospect Hill estate, 50x213x50.3x208.3; Timothy Mahoney to Dennis W. Moran 1
AVENUE D, w s, 52.6 ft n of 4th St, 52.6x108, Unionport; Sarah M. Van Alst to Mary M. Bedford 1
BRADHURST AV, e s, 25 ft s of 148th St, 25x75; Wilber McBride to Catharine C. Hunt and another, executors 12,000
BROOK AV, e s, 121.3 ft n of 169th St, 18.6x100.6; Niels Poelberg to David Henry 1
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 45.11 ft s of 100th St, 44x100; Ellen M. Hennessy, executrix, to Alois Gutwillig 1
CHISHOLM ST, 1,344, e s, 25 ft s of Jennings St, 16.8x75; William H. Wright to Arena A. Wright 100
CLINTON ST, w s, indefinite, 25.4x100, ½ part; John H. Rogan, referee, to Emma Jacobs and others 10,500
COLUMBUS AV, w s, 50 ft s of Mansion St, 25x100; Robert W. Rutherford to Mary Cady $650
CONVENT AV, w s, extends from 141st and 142d Sts, 199.10x100; Hyman Sonn and another to William Wahle 1
COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of 162d St, 28x127.7x25x140; Timothy Donovan to Fritz Seipe 1
FREDERICK ST, or St. John Av, e s, 350 ft n of Bayard St, 25x87.6; Emma G. Leith to Alice E. McBain 10
FRONT ST, No. 20x85.6x20x85.7; Rebecca C. Ryder to Henrietta M. Parker 100
FRONT ST, 66, 20x85.6x20x85.7; Murray Ryder to Rebecca C. Ryder, all title 1
FRONT ST, 66, 20x85.6x20x85.7; Sybil K. W. Hoffman and another to Rebecca C. Ryder and others, quit claim 1
FRONT ST 66, 20x85.6x20x85.7; George P. Wetmore to Rebecca C. Ryder and others, quit claim 1
FRONT ST, 66, 20x85.6x20x85.7; Florence W. R. Nash to Rebecca C. Ryder 1
GOLD ST, 75, w s, 25.4x92.9x25.9x24.5; Gold St, 75, w s, 25x25; Rignal D. Woodward to Edward Kent and another, executors and trustees 26,000
INTERVALE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x99.5x irregular; Isaac Rothschild and another to Theresa F. Whitby 1
KINSELLA AV, s s, Lot 71, map of 211 choice lots, Downing estate, 25x100; Patrick Jordan to Albert Lenz 600
LOT 259, map section of Dater estate, 24th Ward; George Beller to Charles S. Rindskopf 100
LOT 367, map of Section A, Vyse estate; George Stolz to Henry H. Barnard ..... Exch.
LOTS 455 and 456, Block P of amended map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to James M. Davis 1
LOTS 455 and 456, Block P of amended map of Mapes estate; James M. Davis to Hudson P. Rose 1
RIDGE ST, w s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Emma Jacobs and others 35,000
RIVINGTON ST, 156, 22.1x78; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Israel Lippmann and another 1
RIVINGTON ST, 138, 22.1x100; Anna B and John R. Van Kirk and others to Israel Lippmann and another 1
VYSE AV, w s, 270 ft s of Charlotte Place, 75x100; David Henry to Niels Poelberg ..... Exchange
WALNUT ST, w s, 330 ft s of Boston Road, 100x100; Louis Samilson to Samuel Finkelstein and another 100
WEST END AV, 594, 19x91; Frank R. Houghton to William Perrin 1
1ST AV, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 50.5x100; Charles Pfeiffer to Mary E. Dempsey 100
2D AV, 1,289, w s, 25x80; Kilian Menninger to Henry Deutsch and another 25,750
2D AV, 2,306, 27x80; Sophia Michael to Theresa Koehler 1
2D AV, 2,306, 27x80; Samuel C. Baum to Sophia Michael 22,000
2D AV, 2,306, s, 27x80; Samuel C. Baum to Sophia Michael 1
2D AV, 1,629, w s, 25x80; Henry Deutsch to Kilian Menninger 22,000
3D AV, n s, 111.8 ft e of 4th St, 38.4x114; Henry H. Barnard to George Stolz. Exch.
7TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, 148x175x irregular; Helen S. McLean to Gustavus L. Laurence, 1-5 part 47,500
8TH AV, n e corner of 112th St, 25.3x100; Wilber Larremore to Alexander McDowell 25,100
10TH AV, w s, 49.7 ft n of 52d St, 25.5x60; Charles Donahue, referee, to Philip Daly 24,500
23D ST, s s, 225.6 ft n e of Green Lane, 25x100; Jefferson M. and L. Napoleon Levy to Mary Smith 400
4TH ST, s s, w ½ of e ½ of Lot 398, map of Wakefield; Albert N. Tunstall to William J. Hetherington 2,500
6TH ST, n s, Lot 146, map of Unionport, 100x216 to 7th St; Frank J. Bungert to Mary Bickford 1
89TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 11th Av, 25x98.9, ½ part; James Wilson to Mary Smith 1
43D ST, 266 West, 12.6x100.5; Sophia A. Ewing to William A. Ewing 1
54TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.5; Charles F. Bishop, referee, to Vassar College 20,000
70TH ST, 303 to 507 East, 76x100.5; Theresa Koehler to Sophia Michael 1
70TH ST, 303 and 307 East, 76x100.5; Theresa Koehler to Sophia Michael 1
70TH ST, 303 to 307 East, 76x100.5; Sophia Michael to Samuel C. Baum 1
72D ST, s s, 254 ft e of 3d Av, 18x102.2; Winfield Solomon to Annie Gallagher 1
81ST ST, 216 East, 25x102.2; Simon Adler to Christian Frank 1
83D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Elias Kempner to Niels Toelberg 38,000
92D ST, 346 East, 25x100.8; Christian Frank to Simon Adler ..... Exch.
108TH ST, s s, 100.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, 0.44x100; William G. Collins to Emily Bayne 1
110TH ST, 60 East, 25x100.11; Mary E. Dempsey to Charles Pfeiffer 100
124TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Edward S. Letts to William Woodhouse, (re-recorded) 1
124TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; William Woodhouse to Henry E. Stevens, Jr., (re-recorded) 1
136TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Lorenz Zeller to Augustus G. Cobb 13,000
136TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 125x100; 144th St. s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 99x99.7x99.10x99.7; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, executors and trustees, to Enoch C. Bell 36,700
142D ST, n s, 567 ft e of Alexander Av, 18x50; Mary Juehrs to Max C. Baum 1
146TH ST, s e corner of Convent Av, 25x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch to Nelson J. Ferris 1
148TH ST, n s, 221.8 ft w of Boulevard, 33.4x99.11; Michael J. Tobin to Martha Vogel 1
150TH ST, n s, 29.8 ft e of Walton Av, 16.10x96.8x17x94.9; Laura B. Taylor to George A. Mott 1
150TH ST, n s, 29.8 ft e of Walton Av, 16.10x95.8x17x94.9; Jane A. Mott to George A. Mott 1
150TH ST, n s, 29.8 ft e of Walton Av, 16.10x95.5x17x94.9; William J. Mott to George A. Mott, (quit claim) 1
150TH ST, n s, 29.8 ft e of Walton Av, 16.10x95.5x17x94.9; Walter J. Mott and others to George A. Mott, (quit claim) 1
150TH ST, n s, 29.3 ft e of Walton Av, 16.10x95.5x17x94.9; George A. Mott to George A. Mott, (quit claim) 1
152D ST, 620 East, 25x115.5x25x115.4; Adam Stieg to John Haffen and another. 8,000
184TH ST, s s, 112 ft w of Webster Av, 44x82.5x irregular; Lutheria M. Bolster to C. A. Becker 1

Recorded Leases.

BARRY, Napoleon B., to John H. Byer; St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway, corner of 42d St, barber shop, 4½ years 1,500
BELLER

NEW COPPER-MINING COMPANIES

Two Concerns with Large Capital Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Union Copper Mining Company of Roselle was incorporated yesterday at Elizabeth, N. J., with a capital stock of $3,000,000, in $10 shares, by William G. Newman, Walter G. Newman, Byron P. Stratton, and Temple T. Berden. The company is to do a general mining business and buy and operate copper and zinc properties in different parts of the United States.

The Miners' Copper Company was incorporated at Trenton, N. J., yesterday with a capital of $2,000,000, in $20 shares, by F. B. Hyde of Boston and George W. Mark and James B. Dill of this city. Messrs. Mark & Dill are lawyers at 27 Pine Street. They declined to name the real promoters of the company

PASTOR HERBST DISMISSED.

Vote of Members of St. Paul's German Church at Bayonne Unanimous.

The Rev. George R. Herbst, pastor of St. Paul's German Evangelical Church, at Bayonne, N. J., was dismissed by a unanimous vote of the members of the church held on Thursday night. The charges against the deposed pastor were ten in number, the main ones being: Insulting members of the church and refusing to apologize, collecting money and not accounting for it, not paying his bills, and giving false information to the press. The pastor claimed that there was $65 back salary due him, but the church authorities said there was only $50.

Pastor Herbst's first defense was that he had been dismissed, and consequently was not compelled to answer the charges. The meeting promptly rescinded the former dismissal resolution, thus reinstating him, and then proceeded with the trial. The pastor virtually admitted that he had made the statements published. He will receive notice to immediately vacate the parsonage, and the Synod of the church will be asked to furnish a new pastor.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly an family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. All water used in this hotel is filtered. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

EXCURSIONS.

FLORIDA
A party will leave for a 19-day tour of the most delightful Resorts of Florida on February 3, by CLYDE LINE, visiting Jacksonville, Palm Beach, Rockledge, Ormond, St. Augustine, etc.
All Expenses, including finest hotels, $90.
A SECOND SECTION, for shorter Tour, leaves Feb. 7, Inclusive Fare, $58.
Programmes and Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway, Tel. 1338 Frank lin—1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, Densmores, and all other high-grade typewriters to select from. Rentals $3 per month, including stand and ribbons. kept in repair free. If you are looking for some old, worn-out relic of past ages because it is cheap, don't call.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS.—Latest improved machines, reduced prices; Remingtons, Smiths, $35; guaranteed, rentals, $3, delivered; established 1881; oldest, most reliable. Consolidated Typewriter Exchange, 245 Broadway.

FOR SALE—Old violins, 200 years old; cheap; by famous makers. F. KARRER, 130 Greenwich St.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
SECOND SESSION BEGINS FEB. 1st, '99.
Thorough preparation for all departments of the leading colleges. Primary Classes. Gymnasium.

FRENCH, SPANISH GERMAN, ITALIAN, classes or privately. Best instruction; reasonable rates. The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Square, corner 25th St., 75 Court St., Brooklyn.
NEW BOOKS:
"Spanish With or Without a Master," $1.
"A Practical Smattering of Spanish," 30c.

$5 PER MONTH.—Shorthand, typewriting; afternoon class. METROPOLITAN SCHOOL, 170 5th Av.; speeding all systems; telegraphy.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59TH ST., 3d Av.—Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening; receptions Saturday.

BOARDERS WANTED.

168 EAST 72D ST.—Large, square room; running water; bath connecting; also smaller room; parlor dining; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Central Park West and 93d St "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or take care of growing child; best references. Mrs. Bernheim, 135 East 31st St., second floor.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By American Protestant woman, experienced cook and laundress; agreeable, trustworthy; reference. Lordan, 1,402 3d Av., third floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; very best city references. 144 East 43d St., first floor.

Miscellaneous.

SCALP TREATMENTS, LADIES' HOMES; brushing, shampooing, massage; city reference. Miss Maloney, 1,768 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Second Men.

SECOND COOK or KITCHENMAID.—By Swedish woman as second cook or kitchenmaid; first-class city references. Mrs. Bernheim, 135 East 31st St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; German or Swedish preferred; good wages paid; references required. Mrs. Sanford, 30 West 59th St.

WANTED—A young lady of fine figure to pose for class, steady job; good pay. J. B., Box 163 Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED. We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper, in a position of trust, by a well-established institution; must have good family connections, be active, reliable, experienced, and between 21 and 25 years old; salary first year, $800; desirable opening for right party. Address, stating age, business experience, and references, P. B., Post Office Box 822.

WANTED—A fire insurance man of good record can secure a permanent field position in State of N. Y.; state business experience and send references. Amos D. Blatchford, General Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper and cashier in stock broker's office. Apply to Howard Lapsley & Co., 110 Exchange Court.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell bonded whisky to retail trade; big inducements to right party. Van Buren Distillery Company, Detroit, Mich.

WINTER RESORTS.

Grip Is Unknown at Lakewood, N. J.
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL,
in the heart of the Belt O'Pines of Southern New Jersey, is the most luxurious winter resort hotel in the North.
WATER CURE AND ELECTRIC BATHS UNEQUALED ANYWHERE.
One-third mile Sun parlors. Modern in construction and equipment, beautiful private baths. Golf; splendid roads; all sports; air mild, but always exhilarating. A Paradise for strong and weak.
T. F. SILLECK Lesree, Lakewood, N. J.

To California
Pacific Coast Limited
Runs on fast special schedule via Chicago and Alton, Iron Mountain Route, Texas and Pacific, Southern Pacific Co.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.
Chicago & Alton, 261 B'way. 256 Wash'ton St.
Iron Mountain & Texas & Pacific, } 391 B'way, 192 Wash'ton St.
So. Pacific Co. .....349 B'way. 9 State St.

HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON, BERMUDA
Open December Until May
Electric lights and all improvements.
MEAD & BROOKS, Managers
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

DRY GOODS.

PEARLS AND BRILLIANTS SO CLOSE TO genuine that even experts can't tell sometimes the difference. Necklaces made to order. Libert's delicious perfumes and sachet powders. JAMMES, West 37th St., near 5th Av.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE BY LIVERY STABLE MAN.—QUACKENBUSH, GARRETT D.—Take notice that by virtue of a lien held by me as livery and boarding stablekeeper under the Lien Law against the following described property, viz.: three bay horses and one gray horse (mare), belonging to Garret D. Quackenbush of 25 Bethune Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and now in my possession, I will sell such property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien at my place of business, known as the Everett Boarding Stable, 21 Horatio Street, in the borough aforesaid, on the 6th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated January 19, 1899.
FRED. LINK, JR., Lienor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS NIMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
Joseph Shongood & Sons, auctioneers, 94 Bowery, will sell this day, 10:30 o'clock, at their salesrooms, 94 Bowery, 2 mirrors, remnants cloth, carpets, bicycles, figures, fixtures, machines, etc.; order
MAURICE S. HYMAN, Trustee.
HON. ERNEST HALL, Referee.

RECEIVER'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large stock of boots, shoes, and rubbers, and fixtures contained in the store or premises, No. 105 Grand Street, Borough of Brooklyn, —Dated New York, January 24, 1899.
CHARLES A. STEWART.
Receiver for Hans J. Widness, Bankrupt.
26b Broadway, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LENA BIMBERG, Bankrupt.—No. 243.
Notice is hereby given that Lena Bimberg, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated 25th day of January, 1899, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, U. S. District Judge, in the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 15th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.
THEODOR AUB, Referee.
New York, January 26, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL BLOCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of Samuel Bloch of New York City, Cloakmaker, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on January 20th, 1899.—Dated New York, January 20th, 1899.
ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR.
Office and Post Office Address, 90 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja21-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEBUS MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, duly made on the 23d day of September, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. BEBUS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booth & Deane, No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of May, 1899.—Dated New York, the 29th day of September, 1898.
JOHN W. BEBUS, Administrator. BOOTH & DEANE, Attorneys for Administrator, 271 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o1-1aw6mSa

DE SIMARD, EMILE VINCENT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMILE VINCENT DE SIMARD, Viscount de Pitray, late of the Republic of France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 1,008, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1899.
JULIUS GOLDMAN,
ja21-1aw6mS Ancillary Administrator.

GREEN, ALICE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE S. GREEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward S. Savage, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 12th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1898. DOUGLASS GREEN, Administrator.
EDWARD S. SAVAGE, Esq., Attorney for Administrator, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
d10-1aw6mSa

GREENE, BARTHOLOMEW.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARTHOLOMEW GREENE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1898. BARTHOLOMEW A. GREENE, HENRY F. GREENE, ELIZABETH G. GREENE, Executors, &c. WEDDER VAN DYCK, Attorney for Executors, 15 Wall Street, N. Y. City. s17-1aw6mSa

GUTMAN, REGINA.—In ournsuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REGINA GUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifth day of January, 1899. SAMUEL AUFHAUSER, Executor. FELIX H. LEVY, Attorney for Executor, 27 Pine Street, N. Y. City.
ja7-1aw6m8

MATTHEWS, LOREE SCHUYLER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOREE SCHUYLER MATTHEWS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Edward Hassett, No. 71 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of January, 1899. RUTH K. HODGMAN, Administratrix. EDWARD HASSETT, Attorney for Administratrix.
ja14-1aw6m8

MICHL, CHRISTIAN.—The people of the State of New York, by the Grace of God, free and independent, to Jacob Michl, an heir and next of kin of CHRISTIAN MICHL, deceased, sends greeting:
Whereas, Barbara Michl, of the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Christian Michl, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under twenty years of age, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ALBERT J. WISE, Att'y for Proponent, 168 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja31-1aw6w8

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTICE.
An examination for pupils not in the public schools will be held at the high school buildings on Monday and Tuesday, January 30th and 31st, beginning at 9 o'clock A. M.
Pupils will be examined in arithmetic, geography, history of the United States, English grammar and composition, spelling, reading and writing; and they will take their examinations at the school which they desire to attend.
The Boys' High School is situated at No. 60 West 13th Street; the Girls' High School at No. 36 East 12th Street; and the High School for both Boys and Girls at 157th Street and Third Ave.
New York, January 12, 1899.
JOHN JASPER,
Superintendent, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

SUMMOSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, as surviving acting Trustee under the will of James Bogert, deceased, by judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Plaintiff, against JOHN PETTIT and Alida R. Pettit, his wife; Market and Fulton National Bank, New York Engraving and Printing Company, Emil Waldenberger, Mabel S. Carter and Herbert Carter, her husband; Roland S. Pettit; Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants, and all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, Defendants. Summons.
To the above-named defendants and to all unknown persons who, by inheritance or purchase, or otherwise, have or claim an interest in or a lien upon the premises described in the complaint, defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated December 8th, 1898.
HOWARD VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office Address, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City, N. Y.
To John Pettit, Alida R. Pettit, Mabel S. Carter, Herbert Carter; to Harriet S. Pettit, and John S. Pettit, infants; to all unknown persons who, by inheritance, or purchase, or otherwise, have, or claim an interest in, or lien upon, the premises described in the complaint, defendants, and to Alida R. Pettit, mother of the said John S. Pettit:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint on December 16, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in said county and State.
HOWARD VAN SINDEREN,
d24-1aw6wS&t4. Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of THE BURRA BURRA COPPER COMPANY of Tennessee, defendant.—Amended summons.—Trial desired in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated December 29th, 1898.
W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Burra Burra Copper Company of Tennessee, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 16th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the County Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 29th, 1898.
W. H. VAN STEENBERGH,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 10 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
d31-1aw6wS&f11

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—Trial desired in the County of New York. HERMINE HERMANN, plaintiff, against OTTO HE MANN, defendant.—Action for divorce.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant. You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 18th, 1899.
ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR.
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 90 Nassau Street, New York City.
To Otto Hermann, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on January 20th, 1899.—Dated New York, January 20th, 1899.
ARTHUR J. WESTERMAYR.
Office and Post Address, 90 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
ja21-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

COMBS, ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE COMBS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George H. Hyde, No. 306 Broome Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New York, the sixth day of September, 1898.
JESSE B. COMBS, Administrator.
GEO. H. HYDE Attorney for Administrator, 306 Broome Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
se17-1aw6mS

KESSLER, FREDERICK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK KESSLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room No. 75 Bible House, Eighth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on or before the sixth day of May next.—Dated New York, the twenty-eighth day of October, 1898. FRANK C. SCHAEFFLER, Executor of Frederick Kessler, deceased. FRANK SCHAEFFLER, Attorney for Executor, 182 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y. o29-1aw6mSa

PAINE, RUBY TILDEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUBY TILDEN PAINE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at our place of transacting business, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1898. WILLIS S. PAINE and WALDO G. MORSE, Executors. HARLOW H. LOOMIS, Attorney for Executors, 10 Wall St., New York. u12-1aw-26wSa.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE, W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. PHILLIPS, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Alexander & Green, No 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1898.
JANE E. PHILLIPS, Administratrix. ALEXANDER & GREEN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
n28-1aw6mS

PONTIN, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. PONTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Clark, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of June next. —Dated New York, the 1st day of December, 1898. JAMES DUNNE, ARTHUR T. SHAND, Executors. JOHN J. CLARK, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d3-1aw6mS

SMITH, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Smith, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Weed, Henry & Meyers, No. 62 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of August, 1898. CLARENCE F. SMITH, Executor. WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executor, 62 William Street Borough of Manhattan New York City. au20-1aw6mS

WEST, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, made December 22, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE WEST, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Holt & Gaillard, No. 141 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1898.
HELEN P. WEST, STUART P. WEST, Admrs.
HOLT & GAILLARD, Attys. for Admrs., 141 Broadway, N. Y. City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY NEVINS MAYO, plaintiff, against THE CITY TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND SURETY COMPANY of Philadelphia and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the First day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises described by said judgment as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northeasterly corner of Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue, thence running northerly along said Park Avenue one hundred and two feet and eight inches, thence westerly on a line parallel with Seventy-seventh Street twenty-five feet, thence southerly parallel with said Park Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and eight inches to the northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Seventy-seventh Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.
Being the same premises which were conveyed by said Charles J. Campbell by said Isaac T. Meyer by deed bearing even date with said mortgage, said bond and mortgage having been given to secure a part of the consideration moneys mentioned in said deed.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1899.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

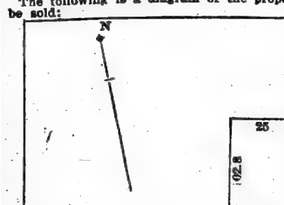

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,156.95-100, with interest thereon from the 6th day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $387.20, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $261.30 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $21,000 and interest from August 1, 1898, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, 17th day of January, 1899.
WM. L. TURNER, Referee.
ja26-3awSwTh&Sa17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ALFRED GUTWILLIG, plaintiff, vs. MARY CONWAY et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 3d day of February, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: One Hundred and Eleventh Street distant four hundred and twenty-six feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street; running thence northerly at right angles with One Hundred and Eleventh Street and parallel with Seventh Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-four feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Seventh Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said One Hundred and Eleventh Street seventy-four feet to the point or place of beginning, with the right to use the party wall through which the westerly line of the premises above described runs, and being the premises conveyed to the said Mary Conway by Alfred Gutwillig by deed, dated the 28th day of June, 1897, and recorded on the same day in the Register's office of the City and County of New York in Section 7, Liber 47, Page 101.
Subject to the covenants contained in deed to Alfred Gutwillig by executors of the last will and testament of Edward J. King, deceased, dated May 28th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on June 8th, 1896, in Section 7, Liber 37, Page 348 of Conveyances.—Dated New York, January 10th, 1899. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
KURZMAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

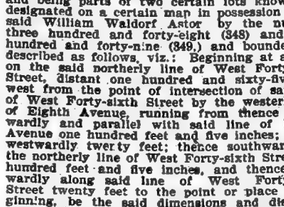

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $68,392.87, with interest thereon from December 28th, 1898, together with office watchmen's services, and costs and allowance, amounting to $418.82, with interest from January 9th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $790.50 and interest.
The said premises will be sold separately; the most easterly house and lot will be sold first; then the next house and lot adjoining on the west, and so on until the mortgaged premises or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff's demands, shall be sold.
Dated January 10th, 1899.
GEORGE W. ELLIS, Referee.
jan12-2aw3wTh&Sa&fe3

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—WILHELM KLINGLER and Marie Klingler, his wife, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS EIFE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of January, 1899, I the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street distant one hundred and fifty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street with the easterly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence easterly and along the southerly line of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and for a part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block between 114th and 113th Streets; thence running westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said easterly side of Fifth Avenue and for a part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet and eleven inches to the said southerly side of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 17, 1899.
TIMOTHY J. M. MURRAY, Referee.
EDWARD F. HASSEY Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 11 Avenue A. New York City.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge on from the 30th day of December, 1898, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $428 75-100, with interest from January 10, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $349 73-100 and interest.—Dated New York, January 17, 1899.
TIMOTHY J. M. MURRAY, Referee.
ja18-2aw3wW&S&t8

LEADING HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

This list appears every Saturday.

WHERE TO DINE.
For information, circulars, &c., of any Restaurant or Hotel below, call or address (send stamp)
HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU,
63 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Ale., A la Carte; Tdh., Table d'Hote dinner.

Delmonico's.. 5th Av., corner 44th St. Ale.
Brevoort House } 5th Av. & 8th St. Ale. & unexcelled Tdh., $1.25; imp'd. wine. Concert ev. Evening.
Brevoort Stable }
LeonFlouret.5 Av&18thSt.Ale.Tdh.$1.25(Music
Morello's Rest.. 4 W. 29th St., Tdh. (Music.)
Marsh's,104W.34.(B.& L Tdh.)Din.&S.Ale. Music
Hotel Hungaria.4 Union Sq. E. Tdh.75c; wine.$1
Luchow's G'rman Restaurant, 110 E.14. Alc
Terrace Garden } 58th St., near Lex. Av.
Cafe Heuman.. } B'dway & Reade St.
Au Chat Noir } 551 B'y. (Tdh., 50c., wine.)
Au Chat Noir } Up-town, 32 W. 28. Alc. Tdh. L'ch, 50c;
Au Chat Noir } d'r, 75c. Music. After Thea. Sup.
Thomas, (Rumson Inn) .56 E. 59. (Hotel Roland.)
Hungaria Rest'rant, } Recently enlarged and
On 2nd Ave. & 10th St., } improved. Tdh. & Alc.
Cafe Boulevard, } Celebrated Gipsy Band.
Montanelli's } 107 W. 44. Elegantly remodeled.
Montanelli's } Priv. din'g rooms. (Unsurpassed
Montanelli's } Tdh, 75c, wine; mus.) L.50c; B.40c
The Wendell, 28 E. 20....Tdh. Lch. 50c. Alc.
Ardin & Chaberty, 125 W. 26TH ST. French and Cal. wines a specialty. Alc. (Tdh., 50c., wine)
Jacquin, 57 W. 28th St.....Alc., Tdh., 55c.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Campania, Ja 28, 1 AM Etruria, Feb 18, 10 AM
Aurania, Feb. 4, 10 AM Campania, Feb. 25, 3 PM
Lucania, Feb. 11, 7 AM Umbria, Mch 4, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLY LAND, EUROPE, ETC.
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PARKHURST ON THE POLICE

Protests Against Legislation Touching the Department.

SENDS A LETTER TO ROOSEVELT

Urges that Citizens Be Allowed to Suffer for a Space the Consequences of Their "Civic Unfaithfulness."

In a letter to Gov. Roosevelt the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst protests against any legislation touching the Police Department of this city. The letter is as follows:

Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York:

Dear Sir: Your evident desire to acquaint yourself with the opinions of such as might be supposed to have intelligent grounds for their opinions encourages me to believe that you will not resent these few paragraphs touching one matter that seems to be under advisement with you, viz., the police situation in the City of New York, and possible legislation looking to the improvement of that situation.

Permit me, therefore, to urge upon you what in my judgment would be the unwisdom of complicating the present police situation by acts of legislation. That situation is undoubtedly deplorable, and the only encouraging thing that can be said in its behalf is that it is so bad there is little danger of it ever becoming worse. Nevertheless, there is small probability that our municipal machinery will ever get into permanent running order so long as it stands in instant likelihood of being legislatively tinkered. It sometimes seems as though Albany thought that the prime purpose for which New York City exists is to afford ground on which the State Legislature can expatiate.

There is little sense of municipal responsibility down here, and one important reason for that is whatever at any time may be our condition, good or bad, there is the certain expectation that Albany will presently upset that condition. However depraved the city might be, both would viciousness be less daring and virtue more alert if there were the feeling that the city stands on its own feet, and if it were no longer conceived that the Legislature is the place to look to help the municipality out of its scrapes. The more a Republican Legislature when in power does to manipulate New York City, the more a Democratic Legislature when in power will do the same thing.

If the present police situation—and no language of mine can adequately depict the abomination of it—were not distinctly the fruit of the city's own foolishness, or, to be a little more explicit, if it were not distinctly attributable, in considerable measure, to the political waywardness of some of the very people who, as we are given to understand, are urging you to exert your great influence in behalf of corrective legislation, the case would be different. But no one knows better than yourself, Sir, that while the city's condition is bad, because it is under a Tammany administration, a Tammany administration exists because some of your advisers and their associates did not in the Autumn of 1897 adopt the measures that would have made a Tammany administration impossible. And permit me to say in all respect for yourself personally, and for the high office which you hold, that I do not believe that legislative or Gubernatorial influence is corrective that ought lightly be made use of or that ought to be availed of to relieve unfaithful citizens from the legitimate consequence of their own civic unfaithfulness.

For example: Last Summer Devery was made Chief of Police. That was an issue naturally to have been expected. Devery was the logical conclusion from Tammany promises, the consummate blossom from a Tammany root. I was absent at the time of his promotion, but understand that among the first to seek the legislative abridgement of Devery's power were men who had at the November elections, by their indifference to the well-known necessities, rendered Devery's promotion possible by not rendering impossible the return to power of an administration almost certain to promote Devery. If it is reported that such an issue as the promotion of Devery could not have been foreseen, I reply, that it could have been foreseen and was foreseen, and that all such results were definitely prognosticated and reiteratedly put forth as warning to men who had the eye to see but no conscience to feel, and some of whom, I understand, were in the van of the band who last Summer rushed up to Albany and petitioned the Legislature to cleanse the nest which they had themselves helped to foul. Such a funny exhibition of belated indignation was even more pitiable than it was funny, because evincing a total inability to refer effects to their actual causes and to be chagrined at the bad fruit of their own planting.

Likewise of the present municipal situation or organized lawlessness in which apparently crime is even to greater degree a merchantable commodity than it was prior to the Lexow investigation. Such a condition was unnecessary, but came into existence because some who are now morally petulant enough to complain of a corrupt administration had not stamina enough eighteen months ago to work in a way to secure an administration that would be clean. The litter is practically of their own making, and they are appealing to you and the Legislature to help brush it up.

Of course every reputable citizen would like to see our demoralized condition righted. Dirty streets we would like to see swept; dirty police morals we should love to see cleaned; but if a citizen is either too listless or too partisan to serve his city loyally at the polls he will be made a lazier and a meaner citizen still by being encouraged to expect that what he lacks in individual action the Governor and the Legislature will make up for him by executive and legislative action.

To be obliged to simmer awhile over the heat of one's own misconduct sometimes works the regeneracy of the individual and it is the conviction of the undersigned that a similar policy of retribution is the wisest and the kindest discipline that can be meted out to a city that like our own has, in so considerable a portion of even its respectable membership, been intelligently and deliberately indifferent to some of its most urgent civic opportunities and obligations.

CHARLES H. PARKHURST.

New York, Jan. 26.

Dr. Parkhurst, when seen at his home yesterday, said: "Yes, I wrote the letter to Gov. Roosevelt. There is scarcely any need of adding anything to it. Every day I receive complaints from every source and from the best citizens in the city. I tell all to wait and that in good time the evils will be done away with and wrongs righted. There are many honest men on the police force, and all they will have to do is wait patiently and the reforms so much needed will come. Never in the history of the city has the Police Department been so bad as it is to-day."

President York of the Board of Police Commissioners said he had read Dr. Parkhurst's letter.

"I have nothing to say concerning it," he declared, "unless that there is nothing to the letter except a mere generalization of alleged abuses, and it is only a repetition of the time-worn and continuous charges that have been made against the Police Department ever since it has existed."

Chief Devery refused absolutely to discuss the letter.

MOSS ON THE POLICE SITUATION.

Ex-Police Commissioner Suggests Reforms in a Letter to the Governor.

Ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss has also written a letter to the Governor on the police situation. It is in part as follows:

I am among those who have deemed it unwise to attempt to create a metropolitan police force for the purpose of depriving the city authorities of the control of the police, deprecating the suggestion of repeating the old political mistake of managing domestic affairs of New York City from Albany; and yet I feel more and more convinced as the days go by that in the interests of the common people, and especially of the youth of our city, some check must be contrived to prevent the continuance and the increase of the friendly relations between the police and crime which are now perfectly apparent, and which are rapidly growing in strength and extent, and which if allowed time and opportunity will become almost too strong to be overthrown.

I think we will agree that two things should be done at once: (a) The Police Commissioners should be deprived of the election machinery, which should be intrusted with a separate commission, preferably a State commission, with a deputy in the city; (b) The ineffectual bipartisan feature should be abolished, and a board of one or three members should be provided.

There seem to be two ways by which the State may effectually check the evil propensities of our department. The State constabulary plan has already been suggested. If formulated and enacted, it should not abolish local police forces, but should provide for a State Controlling Board, with constables throughout the State having full authority to make arrests for all violations of the State laws, but not for violations of local ordinances. Fifty State constables in New York City, properly handled, would break up much of the evil that now exists. The plan would also give to neglected country districts a protection that they need greatly.

There is another plan that has occurred to me recently, which, I think, could be easily formulated and worked with or without the State constables. It is to provide by appointment of the Governor, a State Police Commission, to which all local police forces should report, with power to oversee the local police boards and police forces, so far, at least, as such boards and forces deal with the State laws. No one will deny the proposition that the entire State is deeply concerned with the enforcement of its laws in every locality. It is a matter of reproach to the entire State when it has no way of interfering with local State officers who may be manifestly and notoriously corrupt.

Mr. Moss yesterday sent to Gov. Roosevelt two bills he has drawn for police legislation. Both bills provide for a State Police Commission, to be appointed by the Governor, and City Commissions, to be appointed by the Mayors. Very little power is given to the city commissions, however, and the Chiefs of Police are appointed by the State Board. The bills give the Chief of Police in this city much more power than he now has. The only difference in the bills is that one provides for single-headed State and City Commissions, and the other for three-headed commissions. Gov. Roosevelt is expected in this city to-day to hold a conference, at which the bills will be considered.

ELECTION BUREAU COMMENDED.

Gov. Roosevelt Intimates that More Power Will Be Conferred on Superintendent McCullagh.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—Gov. Roosevelt, in discussing the prospects for police legislation for New York City this afternoon, gave his unqualified indorsement to the act which created the Bureau of Elections, with Superintendent McCullagh at its head, and predicted that a bill would be passed at the present session to give Superintendent McCullagh more power. At the same time the Governor declined to say that any legislation directly affecting the control of the police force of the city was probable.

This partial statement of the Governor's position on the question was brought out by a remark by Chairman B. B. Odell, Jr., of the Republican State Committee. Mr. Odell was in conference with the Governor this afternoon. Afterward he said, in answer to inquiries, that there certainly would be police legislation at the present session, though of what nature he was not prepared to state.

The Governor was asked if he could indorse that statement. It depended, he said, on what was meant by "police legislation." If the term were extended to mean legislation affecting the supervision of elections and the prevention of fraudulent voting, he would say yes. He certainly expected that there would be legislation in the direction of increasing the effectiveness of Superintendent McCullagh's bureau. He did not think there had ever been any uncertainty as to his position on that point.

The Governor went on to pay a high tribute to the work Superintendent McCullagh and his deputies had done in the way of preventing wholesale colonization and illegal registration at the last election. He had never known a legislative act, he declared, that had so quickly justified itself as that establishing the metropolitan elections district. In his opinion, its wisdom had been demonstrated by the results of its first operation. Thanks to it, he believed that more had been accomplished last Fall to keep down election frauds in the district below Fourteenth Street than had ever been done before. What was now needed was to perfect the act so as to make it more effectual in the same direction. The Governor's commendation of Superintendent McCullagh's services was hearty and unreserved. He gave the impression that he did not doubt in the least that the Legislature would not only keep the Superintendent's bureau, but would add to its scope and authority.

As to legislation concerning the police force itself, Gov. Roosevelt would not commit himself, remarking simply that half a dozen plans were under consideration, but that nothing was decided. He declined flatly to say that it was even settled that anything would be done in that line.

The certainty that an effort will be made to make the so-called "force" bill more stringent raises the prospect of a hard legislative fight. In the Assembly, where there are twenty-four more Republicans than Democrats, such a bill, it is expected, could be passed easily. In the Senate the Republicans have just one more than the Constitutional majority, and there are several Republican Senators who cannot be counted on to vote with the organization on any police bill. The Democratic Senators make the prediction with apparent confidence that no police bill to which Tammany objects can possibly pass the Senate. This is based on the alleged assurance that at least two members of the majority will vote with the Democrats.

WOULD-BE CITIZENS TRAPPED.

Judge Hurd Asks Italians Unexpected Questions with Startling Results.

Out of thirty-two aspirants for citizenship who appeared before Judge Hurd yesterday in the Kings County Court, eighteen were Italians, and eleven of the eighteen were rejected on account of their vast and comprehensive ignorance. When Judge Hurd "sized up" the would-be Americans he decided to depart from the time-honored custom of asking questions to which "Yes" should be the answer.

"Would you join any society," he asked the first candidate, "which was formed for the purpose of destroying the United States Government?"

True to his coaching, the Italian unsuspiciously answered "Yes."

"Are you an Anarchist?"

"Yes," promptly returned the Italian, firm in the conviction that he was being asked whether he would be a loyal citizen.

"Do you believe in the overturning of Governments?"

"Yes."

The Judge waved him aside and put the same questions to the next man, who, bearing in mind that he must answer "Yes" to all questions, answered as his predecessor had done. Man after man fell before the Judge's novel examination, each totally unable to comprehend what had happened to his fellows or to avert the blow from himself. By the time the eleventh victim had fallen, handkerchiefs were being stuffed into the mouths of the spectators to preserve the silence necessary in court.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.—A judgment for $3,500 awarded to Timothy Hefferman, in his action against Alfred Barber's Sons (corporation) for injuries which plaintiff sustained as the result of a collision between two coal carts, has been unanimously affirmed by the First Appellate Division. The plaintiff was driving one of the carts, and one Begley, the driver of the other, the defendant. The collision was in Water Street, between Oliver Street and James Slip. The plaintiff was going southwest and the defendant's driver northwest. Begley turned into Water Street from South Street, toward James Slip. This brought him into Water Street heading in a northeast direction, and he proceeded on the left side of that street, contrary to the rule of the road. The drivers called out to each other to change their course. The defendant's coal yard was in Water Street, and Begley told the other man to swing to the left, to give him a chance to turn into the yard. The plaintiff wanted Begley to keep to his own side of the road. Justice Barrett, giving the opinion of the court, holds that Begley was apparently in the wrong throughout, and that no matter where his master's coal yard was, he had no right to violate the rule of the road, and to force the plaintiff at the risk of collision to turn out for him.

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ACCIDENT TO A PASSENGER WHEN ABOUT TO ALIGHT.—Thomas H. Armstrong, in June, 1897, recovered judgment, in White Plains, against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for personal injuries resulting from defendant's alleged negligence. He was a passenger on an open car, and while seeking to alight he fell and was injured. He testified that, having signaled the conductor his desire to alight, his signal was recognized, and the car slowed down. While he stood on the platform, as he expressed it, "the car went right from under me and went forward," and he fell into the street, alighting upon his feet, but subsequently sinking down. The Second Appellate Division, a year ago, reversed the judgment because the testimony, unaccompanied by proof that the car suddenly accelerated its motion, or that there was any jerk or jolt to the car, was insufficient to sustain the verdict. On the second trial, the plaintiff again secured a verdict, but the judgment has now been again reversed, in an opinion by Justice Woodward. The Court held that there being nothing in the facts to indicate that the gripman was slowing up under orders, a mere change in the speed of the car was not to be presumed to be in response to a signal from the conductor, nor did it evidence on the part of the gripman an intention or a purpose to give the passenger an opportunity to alight.

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LANDLORD'S LIABILITY FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.—In her suit against Mary H. Read for personal injuries, Emily Van Tassel showed that in the renewal by her husband of a lease of certain premises owned by defendant the latter's attention was called to the defective condition of the covering of a cistern on the premises, and she promised to repair it. The promise was not kept, and plaintiff fell in through the cover and was seriously injured. The trial resulted in a non-suit, which the Second Appellate Division has affirmed on appeal. The Court held, by Justice Woodward, that the condition of the cistern was well known to the plaintiff and to her husband, and there was no negligence on the part of the defendant which could in any proper sense be construed to be the proximate cause of the accident. There are no authorities in this State holding a lessor liable for personal injuries to the lessee's family resulting from defects known to him at the time of the making of the contract or lease. A lessee is liable for a defective condition of his premises to third persons, (99, N. Y., 635,) but when the landlord has created no nuisance, and is guilty of no wilful wrong or fraud or culpable negligence, no case can be found imposing any liability upon him for any injury suffered by any person occupying or going upon the premises during the term of the demise (108, N. Y., 530.)

The danger line of life is very close to "a bad cold." Cure it in its incipiency with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

THE ADAMS POISONING CASE.

New Elements Seem Only to Complicate Matters, and the Police Make No Apparent Progress.

Several new elements have still further tangled the Adams poisoning case, and the police are from all appearances further than ever from a solution. The name of A. A. Harpster, now an employe of the Ballentine Brewing Company, the head of which concern owns the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, was brought into the case yesterday. Harpster was formerly an employe of the club, and the "H. Cornish" who rented the letter box at 1,620 Broadway wrote some time ago to Frederick K. Stearns & Co. of Detroit asking for a letter of reference for Harpster. It was stated yesterday that Harpster had made the assertion that a person named in connection with the Adams case was his enemy and that this person had written to Stearns, knowing that he (Harpster) had formerly been employed there, hoping to get an unfavorable letter in reply and thus deprive Harpster of his position. It was also said that Capt. McClusky had shown Harpster the letter written by "H. Cornish" to the Von Mohl firm in Coincinnati, and that Harpster had given it as his opinion that the letter was written by a former suspect in the case. This person was formerly a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Harpster had occasion to frequently observe his writing.

Another person brought into the case is now an employe of the New York Athletic Club, and formerly held a position under the Knickerbocker Athletic Club. It is said that he was brought before the man who rented the letter box at 1,620 Broadway to "H. Cornish," and that the rentee failed to identify him. He is said to be an intimate friend of a man whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the case. This man could not be found yesterday either at his home or at the club.

The impression is growing in certain quarters that the renting of the letter box at 257 West Forty-second Street is merely a coincidence, and that it has no significance in the case. It is supposed that the late H. C. Barnet really rented the box for the purpose of writing to firms for certain medicines. It has also been discovered that a letter was written by Barnet to a patent medicine firm of Connecticut for a bottle of its remedy, for which the price was sent. Although the description of the man who rented the box does not tally with that of the late Mr. Barnet, yet it is suggested that he might have asked a friend to act in the matter for him, and that friend, true to Barnet's memory, will not now come forward and tell what he knows.

Regulations for Poison Bottles.

ALBANY, Jan. 27.—The Adams-Cornish poisoning case in New York City is apparently the inspiration of a bill introduced in the Assembly to-day by Mr. Murphy of Montgomery, requiring druggists, pharmacists, manufacturers, wholesalers, or retailers who shall sell any proprietary medicine containing poison or poison in any form to put it in "such bottles or packages of such size, shape, or condition as to give notice of its contents." Failure to do so is made a misdemeanor.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR CO.

Concern to be Organized by a Syndicate—Will Have $20,000,000 Capital.

The American Beet Sugar Company, which is to be organized by a syndicate formed by Spencer Trask & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., will have a capital of $20,000,000, of which $5,000,000 will be preferred 6 per cent. stock. Of the preferred stock $1,000,000 is to be a treasury reserve.

The operations of the company will be west of the Missouri River. It has taken over factories at Grand Island and Norfolk, Neb., and Chino and Hueneme, Cal., which have a daily capacity of 3,450 tons. From them the company has 7,500 acres of land, which will be cultivated for beet raising.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST INQUIRY.

Gen. Greene Speaks Well of Major Smith and Capt. Whittle.

The board of inquiry which is looking into the charges of unsoldierly conduct made against officers of the Seventy-first Regiment met again yesterday. At the closing of the session the defense for Capt. Whittle rested, and the session to-day will be taken up in examining witnesses called by Judge Advocate Major Buchanan in rebuttal.

Five witnesses were examined yesterday, one of them Gen. Francis V. Greene, who was Colonel of the Seventy-first when it volunteered for service. He spoke well of the conduct and character of Major Smith and Capt. Whittle in the regiment while he was its chief officer.

The other witnesses were First Sergt. Boynton of Company B, Second Lieut. Crockett of Company A, First Sergt. Weiss of Company A, and Color Sergt. Breuford. They testified, in confirmation of the statements made by Smith and Whittle on the stand, of their whereabouts and the orders given to the regiment to stay in reserve at the foot of San Juan Hill.

WILL BLOW UP BUILDINGS.

Sappers and Miners Corps in the Fire Department Reorganized.

Fire Commissioner Scannell has ordered the reorganization of the corps of sappers and miners of the Fire Department. The recent large fires opened the eyes of the Commissioner to the great danger that would threaten the city in the event of a blaze in the closely built up business section getting beyond control. Under Section 751 of the charter this corps is empowered to blow up buildings when the circumstances warrant it. In the seventies the corps was organized, but for many years it has been a dead letter.

The new corps will consist of eight companies, four in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and four in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, represented by all the assistant foremen of the department.

The corps in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx is placed under the charge of Deputy Chief Cicquel. In Brooklyn Deputy Chief Murray will be in charge.

A special signal has been arranged so that when a section of the city is threatened by fire the Commissioner or the commanding officer at the fire can call any division or all of the divisions of the corps to the scene. When all are wanted at a fire the call, "5-3-5-5," will be sent out. This signal will mean that dynamite must be used to check the progress of the flames.

Commissioner Scannell looks upon the corps as one of the safeguards of the city. He intends to have it instructed in the use of high explosives, so as to be ready for any emergency.

SNURE GETS SEVEN YEARS.

Judge Says the Forger Could Have Been Sentenced to a Life Term.

Louis J. Snure, who by means of forged checks, stole $20,000 from his employers, Mandel Pursch & Wiener, clothiers, of 127 Mercer Street, to enable him, as he asserted, to take his sick wife abroad in the hope that the change would save her life, was sentenced yesterday to seven years in State prison by Justice Newburger in Part I. of General Sessions Court.

When the prisoner was brought to the bar for sentence Attorney McLaughlin, his counsel, began to read a letter he had received from a man who offered to testify that Miss Wencke, the cloak model, who declared that Snure had been paying attentions to her, was unworthy of belief.

"I have been deluged with information concerning the prisoner's private life," interrupted Justice Newburger, "but I don't propose to be affected thereby in any way. I shall dispose of the case simply as one of forgery. The prisoner, within twenty-two months, stole $20,000. He might have been indicted many times and put in prison for the term of almost his natural life for what he has done, but I shall take into consideration the fact that he voluntarily confessed, thus saving the trouble and expense of a conviction. I shall also consider that he has tried in every way to help the complainants by explaining his method of stealing from them. I sentence him to seven years in the State prison."

Snure turned on his heel, and with a steady stride walked back to prison. His father and mother, his mother-in-law, and several other relatives and friends were in the courtroom. All were very much affected. Snure will be taken to Sing Sing at 1 o'clock this afternoon. No arrangements have been made for him to see his wife, whose death is expected at any time.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE FIGHT

Justice Scott Hears Argument to Have Injunction Continued.

HIS DECISION IS RESERVED

Lawyers for Property Owners Speak of the Danger to Life and Limb Four Tracks Would Entail.

The applications made by the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind and the St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, to continue the temporary injunction granted restraining the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company from relaying its tracks on upper Amsterdam Avenue, for the purpose of changing its motive power to electricity, came up for argument yesterday before Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved.

St. Michael's Church was represented by Simon Sterne, John C. Coleman, John A. Beall, and John McDonald, and the interests of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind were looked after by ex-Judge Henry E. Howland. The Forty-second Street Railway, which has been leased by the Third Avenue Company, was represented by Edward Lauterbach and William C. Trull.

Mr. Beall read to the court several affidavits to the effect that four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue would ruin the avenue as a thoroughfare, and would make it dangerous to life and limb. Affidavits from the principals of three public schools were presented. Thousands of little children had to cross the street going to and coming from school, and with four tracks operated by electricity the danger to their lives would be great. Mr. Beall also asserted that several of the residents of the street had given their consent to the railroad company not fully understanding what they were doing. Some of the consents, he said, had been secured under false pretensions.

Mr. Trull followed Mr. Beall. Speaking of the assertion by the plaintiffs that some of the consents of property owners had been secured under false representations, Mr. Trull said that there was not a word of truth in the story. There was nothing in the assertion that four tracks would increase the danger to life and limb. Mr. Trull also said that before the electric cars were introduced property in the neighborhood of Amsterdam Avenue was dead, and only began to increase in value when the cars made their appearance.

Mr. Sterne said that an encroachment on the public street might cause inconvenience and still not call for injunctive relief, but that was not this case. Here the company was constructing a completely new road and destroying the easement of the property owners, which could not be done without complying with certain legislative requirements and on payment of compensation.

"My opponents allege," he said, "that this avenue was a dead avenue until the introduction of the electric cars. It will without doubt be a dead avenue when four electric tracks are placed there, so far as the mortality is considered. If, on the contrary, the introduction of electric cars will make it a lively avenue, it is likely to be made still more lively when a third company comes along and demands the ten feet which are now left on each side of the four tracks between the curbs."

Judge Howland read affidavits of expert engineers to the effect that the allowing of the operation of the four tracks on Amsterdam Avenue would be nothing short of a public nuisance and the practical confiscation of an entire street. "I am sure that the persons who gave their consent to the operation of the system originally, if approached to-day, would absolutely refuse to do so again," said Judge Howland. "When they gave their consents, facts in the case were misrepresented and they were led to believe that only one track would be operated."

Mr. Trull again spoke after Judge Howland finished, saying the company had already spent $300,000 on the relaying of the road, and intended to spend over $3,000,000, and an injunction pending trial would cause a far greater injury to the defendant than a refusal could possibly do the plaintiffs, who could have the matter settled on the trial of the action. Justice Scott said that the preservation of the status quo might not be a great injury.

Mr. Trull said it would, as it would effectually tie up the whole road. He appealed to the Court, as a question of the Constitutionality of the law under which the company had proceeded was in dispute, and as the injury to the defendant if an injunction pendente lite were granted, would be almost irreparable, to deny the application, and allow the question to be determined when the action came to trial.

DOCTOR MAY LOSE HIS FOOT.

Passenger in a Car Stepped on His Toe and Caused a Dangerous Wound.

Coroner's Physician Dr. Alvin C. Henderson of 82 Morton Street, Williamsburg, is a patient in the Long Island College Hospital, suffering from blood poisoning in the left foot, and it is feared that amputation of the foot will be necessary. Dr. Henderson's condition was brought about through a passenger in a trolley car stepping on his big toe and causing a bad wound. The toe was so swollen when he reached home that his shoe had to be cut before he could take it off.

The wound grew worse and the swelling extended to the doctor's leg. He placed himself under the care of Dr. James Feeley, and on Thursday, after a consultation with Dr. A. T. Bristow, the house surgeon of the Long Island College Hospital, it was decided to remove Dr. Henderson to that institution.

BRIDE'S TROUSSEAU REPLEVINED

Dressmaker's Action Came Near Spoiling a Wedding at High Bridge.

From facts which came to light yesterday in the Second Municipal Court of the Borough of the Bronx, it appears that a wedding ceremony in High Bridge on the night of Jan. 18 last was nearly spoiled by a dressmaker with a writ of replevin for the bride's trousseau. The wedding took place at the home of Merrick Marshall, in Woodycrest Avenue, High Bridge. Mr. Marshall's daughter Grace was married to Louis Dubois, son of the Rev. Hasbrouck Dubois, a retired clergyman, who is reputed to be related to the Gould family. It is said that Miss Helen Gould was invited to the ceremony, although she was not present. Mr. Dubois's residence is close to that of Mr. Marshall.

Mrs. Marshall contracted with Miss Mary E. Gorman for her daughter's wedding trousseau, consisting of a white satin dress, a drab traveling dress, and other garments. On Jan. 14 Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Dubois went to the home of Miss Gorman, at 1,059 Ogden Avenue, to get the dresses. She refused to part with them until her bill of $82.18 for making them was paid. Later in the day the two women returned and asked to see the dresses. They were shown, and, according to Miss Gorman's affidavit, the two mothers seized the garments and took them forcibly from the house, notwithstanding her physical efforts and those of her sister, who lives with her.

On Jan. 17 Miss Gorman appeared before Justice Tierney and obtained a writ of replevin for the dresses. The writ was placed in the hands of City Marshal McCauley for execution. At 6 o'clock on the evening of the wedding day McCauley appeared at the home of the Marshalls, and demanded the dresses. He was told that they were not in the house. A representative of Miss Gorman, who was near by, told him that he had seen a bundle thrown from a window and carried to the Dubois home. The marshal thereupon went to the Dubois residence, where the Rev. Mr. Dubois offered a check for the amount due and the legal fees, amounting to $89. The marshal refused to take the check, and the Rev. Mr. Dubois went down the street and had it cashed himself, handing the money to the Marshal. Then the wedding proceeded.

The writ of replevin was returnable yesterday. The Marshalls, through their attorneys, claimed that the bill was exorbitant, and a hearing was fixed for Thursday next before Justice Tierney.

Won't Accept Campbell as Bondsman.

Justice Bookstaver, in the Supreme Court, yesterday declined to accept Joseph N. Campbell as bondsman for Fayne Moore. He said that the testimony he had received and subsequent developments in the matter compelled him to come to the decision that it would not be advisable to accept Mr. Campbell as surety.

THE ST. GALL CASES DECIDED.

Values Advanced on an Average of 45 Per Cent., Which Means a Big Increase in Duties.

The St. Gall embroidery cases, which have attracted much attention in customs circles during the past six months, have been decided at last. The decisions in fourteen of the cases were sent down to the Custom House from the offices of the United States General Appraisers yesterday. There are more than a hundred of these cases altogether, but it was said at the Public Stores that the fourteen cases in question were typical cases, and that those that are to follow will be decided on the same lines.

In the fourteen cases sent out yesterday there is an average advance of 45 per cent. in values. This means that the Government will get more than $1,000,000 yearly in duties above what it has heretofore obtained from the class of goods in question. The outcome is a victory for Appraiser Wakeman, who pushed the fight from the beginning.

The trouble over the St. Gall embroideries began last February, when Appraiser Wakeman became convinced that there had been wholesale undervaluing in this class of goods. The duty on the embroideries is 60 per cent. ad valorem, and when Mr. Wakeman became convinced that they were being undervalued he advanced the values.

The importers then began to turn in invoices in which higher values were given, but still Appraiser Wakeman was not satisfied. He kept advancing the values, and they kept taking appeals. Finally the batch of cases now under consideration, 116 in all, came before General Appraiser Sharretts. Mr. Sharretts advanced the goods, on an average, only 4½ per cent. Mr. Wakeman wished to have an appeal taken by the Government, but such appeals are taken by the Collector, not by the Appraiser.

Collector Bidwell looked into the matter, and declined to take an appeal, as recommended by Mr. Wakeman. The latter carried the matter to Washington, however, and Assistant Secretary Howell finally directed Collector Bidwell to take an appeal to the full board. This was done, and for months past the board has been taking testimony almost every day.

Hundreds of witnesses were examined at these hearings, which were private, and the importers raised such an outcry that the Swiss Government tried to take a hand in the matter at one time. New shipments were invoiced at the Appraiser's figures, under protest, and the importers and Swiss manufacturers claimed that they were being ruined. In spite of the predictions of ruin, however, the importations of St. Gall goods have increased of late.

GERMANY'S RELATIONS WITH US

Prof. Wheeler of Yale Says She Will Be a Powerful Competitor in the World's Markets.

Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler of Yale University addressed a fair-sized audience in the Art Building, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night, his subject being, "Germany; Causes of Her Slow Political Development; Influence of the German Element in America; Relations with the United States." This was the sixth lecture in the course on "The Leading Powers of Europe and Their Relations with the United States," given under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Prof. Wheeler traced the rise of the present German Empire and the growth of militarism. He said that Prussia's population being three-fifths that of the entire empire, that State keeps entire control of affairs, and this has caused the tendency of recent years to become more and more in favor of a monarchy and the sentiment in favor of republicanism to diminish.

"They don't like our form of government," said Prof. Wheeler. "They have nearly everything they want, and they are now getting accustomed to the military service, which has been the only point they seriously opposed."

Prof. Wheeler then said that the Germans were likely to show great power if brought to war. "The army officers," he said, "not only command, but they teach, and are themselves well posted men on all subjects. This doubtless accounts for the fact that the percentage of illiteracy in Germany is less than in any other country. Higher education, as well as a knowledge of the common branches, is most prevalent there. If the German Army should go to war now, it would be found to be an organization of well-educated men, headed by those best educated."

The lecturer then referred to the large number of technical schools in Germany and to the advantages derived from this source. "The artisan there has been educated," he said, "until he beats the English and beats us. Although the Germans have taken some steps toward colonization, they have few colonies, but will be hereafter, nevertheless, be one of our most powerful competitors in all markets of the world.

"But in regard to this there is a certain treaty, which is often overlooked. It is the treaty of 1785, made when either country had hardly a ship on the sea and when Germany therefore could afford to be liberal with us. She was very liberal, and granted many things to us, simply to show her hatred for England."

Speaking more directly upon the present relations between the two countries, Prof. Wheeler said Germany could not be blamed for objecting to the importation of improperly canned goods from this country. Some concerns in this country, he said, had rushed to the newspapers with a clamor of unfair treatment, but he did not believe they had much of a grievance.

"Aside from diplomatic affairs," said Prof. Wheeler, "the relations between this country and Germany are very friendly. We still send our sons to Germany to be educated, and they send their sons here. Although the number sent in both cases has diminished recently, I see no reason for believing it is because of the existing diplomatic relations."

Prof. Wheeler concluded his remarks by declaring that should Germany be brought to a test of her strength she would be found to be "the nation of thinkers."

THE HAVANA'S TRIAL A SUCCESS.

New Mail Steamship Reaches Port, Having Exceeded Required Speed.

The most important product of an American shipyard for the merchant marine since the building of the big American Line steamships St. Louis and St. Paul is the Ward Line steamship Havana, which arrived here yesterday fresh from the hands of her builders, the Cramps of Philadelphia. The Havana is the first of two vessels the Cramps have been building for the Ward Line, the second being the Mexico, which is soon to be launched. These vessels are built to meet the requirements of the Mail Subsidy act, and are constructed, therefore, with reference to being used as auxiliary cruisers in time of war. They will be the largest vessels in the coastwise trade.

The Havana measures 5,667 tons gross and 4,192 tons net. She is 360 feet long, 50 feet beam, 32 feet 2 inches molded depth, and with 4,500 tons dead weight of cargo will reach her normal draught of 21 feet. She can, however, be laden to a draught of 26 feet. Her hull is of steel, with six watertight bulkheads and three decks. The deck houses are of steel, and have accommodation for 90 first-class, 50 intermediate, and 100 second-class passengers.

The Havana and her sister ship are required under the Government contract to have a sustained speed of 17 knots. The Havana exceeded this coming from Philadelphia. Commander Emory and Lieut. Nathan Sargent, navy reserve, the Government representatives aboard. Capt. N. M. Brooke and A. G. Smith, Secretary of the line; W. M. Barrett, C. D. Cramp, and a number of Russian officers were also aboard. The Cramps' men had charge of the engine department, and Lieut. Sargent acted as the vessel's commander. The tests were made between Southwest Light Vessel and Northeast Light Vessel and another stage between these points and Fenwick Island Light Vessel. The best run of the trials showed a speed of 18.42 knots. The average of all the trials, the aggregate distance covered being 84.02 knots, was 17.12 knots.

The new ship is scheduled to sail for Havana on Feb. 4. Her Captain will be John McIntosh.

Col. Robert G. Smith Gets a Divorce.

A decree of absolute divorce has been granted to Col. Robert G. Smith of the Fourth Regiment, N. J. N. G., and recently Colonel of the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, now at Greenville, S. C. Col. Smith is a member of the Jersey City Street and Water Board. He married Clara Knapp Dec. 31, 1879. They have been separated since March, 1891. Their six children have been with their father, and are committed to his custody by the decree of Chancellor McGill.

Paris's Aristocracy.

The most exclusive coterie in French society, reviewed in Elliot Gregory's article, "Three Little Duchesses," in The Commercial Advertiser this afternoon.—Adv.

If anyone wants as good a business suit as we can make for $20 to $22, and doesn't want to pay more than $16 or $18—why, we've been revising prices.

Just as good shoes hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

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The Flotsam and Jetsam

which collects in an old house can be weeded out, and by the addition of a few modern pieces, judiciously chosen, a room can be made artistic and modern. A graceful, dainty cabinet, an easy chair, or a luxurious deep-seated couch—and the room is transformed. Just examine your old-fashioned rooms thoroughly and then a walk through our showrooms now filled with reduced luxuries will convince you that it is economy to

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

A WINTER'S CHANCE.

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CHIFFONNIERS,

$7.25
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Antique oak finish, handsomely carved, swell front and swinging bevel mirrow.

"Long Credit" gives immediate possession, and payments need not be made till convenient.

CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

Clearing Sale
of
NECKWEAR.

Broken lines of 50c. Scarfs at
29c. Each—4 for $1.00.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
This afternoon at 2—LOHENGRIN.
Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann, Bispham.
To-night at 8, at pop. prices—AIDA. Mmes. Nordica, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Campanari, Piançon, Pringle, Vanni, and Ceppi.
Sunday Evg., Jan. 29, at 8:15—8th Sunday Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Seville, Leonard, Von Stosch, Violiniste, and Schumann-Heink; MM. Piançon and Van Dyck. Entire orchestra. Conductor Schalk.
Mon. Evg., Jan. 30, at 8—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Mme. Sembrich, MM. Saleza, Pringle, and Campanari. Conductor Bevignani.
Wed. Evg., Feb. 1, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Lehmann and Brema; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Van Rooy.
Fri. Evg., Feb. 3,

JAN 1899

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By W. J. HENDERSON

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Stray Topics.

The New York Times,
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art,
$1 Per Year.

Books and Authors.

Very few of the magazine articles that have appeared from time to time dealing with the Cuban campaign have had words of praise or even of passive approval for the work of Gen. Shafter. Possibly the most severe criticism of the way military affairs were conducted around Santiago fell from the pen of Mr. Richard Harding Davis, whose articles were recently brought out in book form by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a trifle significant that the same firm will publish in early February what is considered to be Gen. Shafter's side of the story. It is entitled "In Cuba with Shafter," by Col. J. D. Miley, Gen. Shafter's Chief of Staff.

The annual Spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design will be held from April 3 to May 13 inclusive. This will be the last Spring exhibition in the old Academy building. Exhibits will be received on March 14 and 15, and varnishing day will be Thursday, March 30. The Clarke, Hallgarten, and Dodge prizes will be awarded by the jury of selection at a meeting to be held at the galleries after the pictures have been hung. The Academy Hanging Committee this year is composed of C. Harry Eaton, W. H. Howe, and W. H. Lippincott.

Sir Walter Besant's "The Pen and the Book," written from the point of view of the author and against the publisher, has attracted scarcely any attention in the United States. It may be that writers here have no real causes of grievance. Sir Walter sets down all the various ways by means of which an author can find out whether or not a publisher is cheating him, but, as The Academy has it, "we had rather lead a literary life under the condition of being fleeced to the extent of £50 a year than wade through Sir Walter's balance sheets and take the endless precautions he recommends." In ninety-nine cases in the hundred the writing man is an imbecile as far as bookkeeping is concerned. Authors "are not men of business and never will be." Certainly, if there are publishers who are dishonest, their wrongdoings should be exposed. We do not, however, agree with The Academy when it advances the idea that Sir Walter "is poisoning the minds of would-be authors against established publishers." The "established publishers" have well-earned reputations, acquired through long years of square dealing with both producers and consumers. The Academy does well, however, to show that some authors are very quarrelsome persons, litigious, and in many ways sources of annoyance to publishers. There are cases when a writer fusses eternally over his proof and insists on revise after revise. He wants countless title pages set up and inspected by him before he is satisfied, forgetting that all this mechanical work costs no end of money to the publisher.

Mr. Noah Brooks was the editor of The San Francisco Times over thirty years ago, when the late Henry George worked at a "case" in the composing room and occupied his leisure by writing and passing around among his fellow-workers brief but striking essays on public affairs. A paper of his on Russian and American expansion in those days came to the editor's notice, and before long the young printer was added to the editorial staff. This was the beginning of the life-long friendship between Noah Brooks and Henry George. The full-page portrait which will accompany Mr. Brooks's reminiscences of George in the February Century is regarded by Mr. George's friends as an unusually striking likeness. Mr. Peter Aitken, who drew and engraved it, was a friend and admirer of Mr. George and destroyed several successive plates before he was satisfied with his work.

There was once a man who labored night and day carving and polishing a bit of ivory so that it might look like a grain of rice. At the end of nine years he deemed his work well-nigh perfect. A hungry hen then swallowed his masterpiece. The hen made no complaint, nor did the rest of the world.

A subject that has lately been discussed at length in the London literary journals is that of the relation between English and French letters, and the fact that several Frenchmen of ability have lately come seriously to consider their confrères across the Channel. In the light of this discussion the announcement of a translation of M. Joseph Texte's book comes at an appropriate time from the Macmillan Company. The title of the work in English is "Jean Jacques Rousseau, and the Origins of the Cosmopolitan Spirit in Literature." The actual theme of the book is a study of the literary relations between France and England during the eighteenth century. The opening chapter in the book deals with the revocation of the edict of Nantes and the first migration of the French spirit.

What is sadder than the way in which the Poles of Polish Russia were forced to greet the coming centenary of their great poet, Mickiewics. They were permitted to give money for the erection of a monument, which was to keep alive the memory of Mickiewics, but were not allowed to print or mention in any way his name. The day the monument was unveiled speeches were prohibited, and no applause was heard. What the crowd did when the monument was seen was to keep a dead silence, but every head was uncovered. When, in the forties, Causin was the French Minister of Public Instruction, Adam Mickiewics, as an exile, was permitted to lecture at the College de France. Slav literature he spoke about sparingly, but more of the crushing out of Polish liberty. From 1840 to 1853 there was often heard this cry in Paris, "Vive la Pologne." France and Russia being to-day bosom friends, or apparently so, sympathy for Poland would not be considered fitting.

The ground on which London stands has its antiquarian peculiarities. Only dig deep enough and you are likely to come across the traces of many different civilizations. Lately an excavation was made at the Newgate Station, and the following were the finds: The engraved rowel of a brass spur of the seventeenth century, pieces of Samian ware, a bit from a Venetian glass, portions of a platter of Delft pottery, then green-glazed ware, and finally a white stone jug and human bones. The débris of some thousands of years had been mixed up.

OUR REVOLUTION.

Trevelyan, Macaulay's Nephew and Biographer, Publishes His First Volume About It.*

Sir George Trevelyan's "The Early History of Charles James Fox" was written some eighteen years ago. In the preface to his "American Revolution" he states that there was an expectation "that he would carry on the account of the statesman from the point at which he had dropped it." Considering the project it became finally evident to him "that the difficulties of writing a political biography as distinguished from a political history were in this case insuperable." The story of Fox, between 1774 and 1782, is inextricably woven with the story of the American Revolution. Sir George writes that the immensity of the event "filled his mind and consumed his activities." During that part of a great drama which was enacted within the walls of Parliament, Fox "was never off the stage, and when there he played a conspicuous and (as time went on) confessedly the leading part."

A careful study of the volume rather inclines the reader to feel a certain amount of disappointment; that is, as far as relates to the connection Fox actually had with the American Revolution, because Sir George, though introducing one of the greatest Englishmen in about the first third of the book, afterward barely mentions him, and so the links of interest may be said to be in a measure broken. Evidently it is the inherent grandeur of the theme which carries away Sir George for the moment. It would be doing, however, an injustice to him to be too insistent on this one point because of the exact title of the volume What we may gladly expect in the time to come is that in other volumes the relation between Fox and the cause of human liberty will be even more closely knitted.

Supposably from our own historians we have at our fingers' ends the entire story of our Revolution, but Sir George, familiar with the conditions of England, and more particularly the social ones, adds many new and most valuable pages. More than this, he gives details, some of them minute, which have certainly escaped other writers, and so he rounds the picture of the time.

We have not found anywhere so careful an analysis of the characteristics of the English Generals or Admirals who were sent across the water to crush out rebellion in the colonies. As to Sir George's sympathies, they are avowedly on the side of the Americans. It is good to be patriotic, and in this volume, which concludes with the evacuation of Boston, one might fancy that Sir George had taken to heart those noblest verses of Tennyson:

> "O thou that sendest out the man
> To rule by land and sea,
> Strong mother of a Lion-line,
> Be proud of those strong sons of thine,
> Who wrenched their rights from thee!"

We know of nothing better than Max Müller's expression of the irresistible inclination which a biographer has to laud the great man when he is no more. "Whether we like him or not, many a fault which seems reprehensible and unpardonable in a man who was engaged in fierce political or theological warfare seems to become intelligible, excusable, and pardonable as we look at the placid features of the dead." Describing Fox, Sir George's first page begins as follows:

"When Charles Fox left office in the February of 1774, the first marked period of his political life came to an end. From that time forward he moved across the stage a far wiser man, pursuing higher ends by worthier methods. An epicure in history will regret the moment when he must begin to take seriously the young aristocrat who hitherto had kept the world of London as much alive as ever was the Athens of Alcibiades. The early career of Lord Holland's favorite son will always remain an amazing, if not an exemplary, chapter in the annals of the House of Commons and of the town. That career has been recounted in a former volume without disguise or palliation, and a biographer who wishes to do his best by Charles Fox will preserve the same system to the end. He thought so clearly, spoke so forcibly, and acted so fearlessly, that what was good in him does not need to be set off by favorable comment, and what was wrong could not be concealed by reticence, or mended by excuses which he himself would have scorned to give. The truest service which can be rendered him is to write his life faithfully and frankly, together with so much of the story of his country as was identical with the story of the man."

Fox when just turned of twenty-three had thrown up his first place, but before the close of the year "he had been brought back again by a Ministerial rearrangement, costing much trouble and money." Fox owed a vast amount of money, £140,000, but Lord Holland, Fox's father, made immense sacrifices and paid it.

"Everything about Fox, whether it partook of good or evil, was on a scale so extensive that he was regarded rather as a portent than an ordinary personage even by the contemporaries who might meet him in the flesh, (and there was plenty of it,) any day in the

*THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Part I.—1766-1776. By the Right Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

JAN

...ing. If they did not look for him too early in the morning. It is not to be wondered at that this "young spring tide" of personal habits and his many native activities—should read of his early profligacy, his vehement penitence, his eloquence and energy, and the extraordinary strength of the friendship which through life he inspired and felt, as if they were the fictitious attributes of some mythical hero. But no one who has studied the letters which he wrote and received, from his boyhood onward to his premature old age, can doubt that popular tradition, whatever it has done for or against Charles Fox, has not run in the direction of exaggeration. That he should have wasted an enormous fortune at faro and, broadly, and at thirty years been contending on equal terms with as masterful a sovereign as any who had ruled in England "ace the Tudors, seems perfectly natural and accountable to those who follow his correspondence through all the stages of his moral and intellectual development."

Fox saw the evils of his ways. The trouble he had given his father he now took to heart, and Sir George writes "when Charles Fox became ashamed of anything he left off doing it." Then the author describes admirably the social conditions of Fox's early days:

"Good resolutions are ill to keep in bad company; and it would have gone hard with the young man's aspirations after better things if he had not cut himself adrift from the reckless official crew who were enjoying themselves in their comfortable moorings before they started on the most disastrous enterprise on which a British Government ever deliberately embarked. Of the Ministers who had force, wit, and spirit, the best made no professions of virtue, and had a very easy standard of practice; and not a few were as competent preceptors in evil as ever called a main or pushed a bottle. The most decent and respectable of their colleagues were not of a mental calibre to exercise any influence, except that of repulsion, over one who still was at an age when the taste is only too fastidious, with regard to anything dull and straightlaced. It was useless to expect that a youth who had taken his first lessons in the art and aims of politics from the inimitable table talk of Lord Holland should seek an antidote to that pleasant poison by sitting at the feet of Lord Bathurst, that feeble figure in our line of strong Chancellors, or by doing that which George Selwyn would have described as singing psalms with Lord Dartmouth."

We in the United States to-day are of mixed race, but the main stock at the beginning was English, and that blood by main force has given us its color and strength. It is then with just pride that we read this expression of Sir George's, and take it to ourselves, for it is addressed as much to us as to the author's own countrymen:

"Among men of our race, in every quarter of the globe, and under every form of government, as soon as public danger is clearly recognized, some one will be found to face it. The undisguised tyranny of the seventeenth century had worked its own cure by the sturdy opposition which it evoked from all classes, and almost every creed. By the time George III. had been on the throne ten years there were no two opinions among politicians about the righteousness and wisdom of the Revolution of 1688. To hear them talk they were all Whigs together; but meanwhile, under their eyes, and with their concurrence, a despotism of a subtle and insidious texture was being swiftly and deftly interwoven into the entire fabric of the Constitution. The strong will, the imperious character, and the patient, unresting industry of the King, working through subservient Ministers upon a corrupt Parliament, had made him master of the State as effectively, and far more securely, than if his authority had rested on the support of an army of foreign mercenaries. The purpose to which he was capable of putting his all but unlimited authority was soon to be written in blood and fire into the face of the globe. But already there were men who, from their reading of history, their knowledge of human nature, and their experience of what politics had become since the new policy began to be inaugurated, foresaw the consequences which could not fail to result from the establishment of absolute power."

Fox's betterment was by no means accomplished in a rapid manner. He was not a spendthrift and roué one day and economical and correct the next. The process was a gradual one. He still gambled "long and often. He attended race meetings with a sort of religious regularity, and gradually built himself up the reputation of being the best handicapper in England." Occasionally, however, he spent a fair day, "going northward to Soho for an evening with Johnson and Gibbon, Garrick and Reynolds," and as he grew in years the time which he employed bore ever a larger proportion to the time which he wasted. Soon came Fox's opportunity:

"But in the Spring of 1774 events were at hand which broke the slumbers, and tried the mettle, of all true patriots in the kingdom. A controversy was at their door, unlimited in its scope, inexorable in its demands on their attention; and of all men, inside Parliament and out, to none did it come pregnant with greater issues than to Fox. It was fortunate for him now that, during his apprenticeship in debate, the topics of his choice had been trivial and ephemeral, and that, possibly by a wholesome instinct, he had left graver problems alone. It mattered little which side he had espoused on the question whether an unlucky printer was to be sent to jail or committed to the charge of the Sergeant at Arms. But it mattered very much indeed that on the transcendent decision whether America was to be enslaved or pacified Fox should have nothing to unsay. He came to the great argument fresh and unhampered, his mind and body full of elasticity and strength. Without misgiving, without flagging, and with small thought of self, he devoted an eloquence already mature, and an intellect daily and visibly ripening, to a cause which more than any one else he contributed to make intelligible, attractive, and at length irresistible. That cause at its commencement found him with a broken career. Its triumph placed him in the position of the first subject, and even considering that his principal antagonist had been the King himself) of the first man in the country."

Sir George pays a graceful compliment to Prof. Moses Coit Tyler of Cornell, whose "Literary History of the American Revolution" he quotes. "After the abolition of the stamp act there was general rejoicing in the Colonies, and Philadelphia waited for the 4th of June to celebrate the King's birthday and the repeal of the stamp tax together. John Adams wrote: 'The repeal of the stamp act has composed the minds of popular disorder into a smooth and peaceful calm.' What worried John Adams was that his wife and "little Nab" had "whooping cough." But there was an obstacle in the way, and that was the King. While there was pleasure felt in England that a wrong had been redressed in the Colonies, George III was moody and not satisfied.

"The King's sense of public virtue at this memorable juncture was inscrutable even to himself, and talked about freely by every one except by the Ministers, who, from the unfortunate obligations of their position, were bound to pretend to believe the rapid reward. The course of action which alone could secure peace and welfare to his empire had in him an opponent more resolute and bitter even than Grenville. No protest, phrased decorously enough to be admitted upon the journals of the House of Lords, could have adequately expressed the sentiments of George III. toward his subjects beyond the water. On their account the dislike which he had all along entertained for his Ministers had deepened into busy and unscrupulous hostility. He looked upon the conciliation of America, which those Ministers had effected, as an act of inexpiable disloyalty to the Crown. He thwarted them by an intrigue which has acquired a shameful immortality from the literary ability of a statesman who suffered from it, and of historians who had recounted it."

The King was bent on showing his displeasure. There must be some kind of punishment administered, and he sought how to find the means. Then, on the 2d of June, 1767, came the resolution "That a duty of 3d. per pound weight avoirdupois be laid upon all tea imported into the said Colonies and Plantations," and it was that tempest in a teapot which, once it started, forever severed America from England.

"And now, without warning, without fresh reason given, the question was reopened by the stronger of the two parties under circumstances which to the weaker portended ruin. The situation was far more ominous than if the stamp duty had been left where it was. Parliament, by repealing the act, had publicly recognized and admitted that the claim to tax America was one to which America would never submit; and now, a twelvemonth afterward, that claim was revived on a larger scale, and with a deliberation which showed that this time England meant business. It was impossible for the Colonists—who were all, in a sort, politicians, one as much as another—to understand that the great mass of Englishmen attended seldom and little to a matter which for themselves was everything; which had exclusively occupied their minds and consumed their energies during six and thirty busy and anxious months; and which, almost against their will, had taught them to feel as a nation, to meet in general council, and to plan combined action."

"The King especially had Boston on the brain," Sir George writes. The Bedfords, who had established themselves in the government, horrified at the spilling of the tea, urged the King to adopt stern measures. The King's authority had been trifled with. In 1768 eight ships of war lay in Boston Harbor. There was, as the author writes, the most stupid ignorance in England, and particularly London, as to what were the conditions—social, political, geographical, and everything else—in the Colonies. Trade instincts were aroused in England. Maybe these Colonists would start factories, and Leeds and Manchester would in time be starved out, and the Newfoundland fishermen! what was to become of them, when there was "a scheme for the establishment of a cod and whale fishery in Lake Erie and Lake Ontario"? "War is a great teacher of geography," writes Sir George, and he cites the incidents of our troubles as having enlightened Englishmen as to the American lay of the land.

The dullest, and at the same time the most aggressive, of men was Bernard, the English Governor of Massachusetts. As early as 1764 he had urged the Cabinet "to quash the charter of the Colonies." He saw no necessity to mince matters. "He called on the Bedfords for troops as often and as importunately as ever the Bedfords themselves had called for trumps when a great stake was on the card table." Now follows a scathing description of the placemen of George III.'s time, that majority in Parliament, in whom the King reposed confidence:

"These folks were the product of their age, which, in its worst aspect, resembled nothing that England has known before or since. The stern heroes who waged the great civic contest of the seventeenth century, and who drew their strength from the highest of all sources, had been succeeded by a race who in private very generally lived for enjoyment, and in Parliament fought for their own hand. The fibre of our public men had long been growing dangerously lax, and at length temptation came in irresistible force. The sudden wealth which poured into England after Chatham had secured her predominance in both hemispheres brought in its train a flood of extravagance and corruption, and occasioned grave misgivings to those who were proud of her good name, and who understood her real interests. There was now, however, in store for our country a severe and searching lesson, the direct consequence of her faults, and proportioned to their magnitude, but by which as a nation she was capable of profiting. She escaped the fate of other world-wide empires by the noble spirit in which she accepted the teachings of disaster. From the later years of the American war onward there set in a steady and genuine reformation in personal and political morals which carried her safe, strong, and pure through the supreme ordeal of the wrestle with Napoleon."

Even the American Tories, who sacrificed all they had, on coming to England felt themselves estranged:

"These honest men were shocked and pained to find that in passing from the Colonies to the mother country they had exchanged an atmosphere of hardihood, simplicity, and sobriety for what seemed to them a perpetual cyclone of prodigality and vice. Their earlier letters, before they had grown accustomed to a state of manners which they never could bring themselves to approve, breathe in every paragraph disappointment and disillusion."

Conservatives in England of to-day may not agree with Sir George's description of [illegible] of the eighteenth century, for he contrasts it strongly with the manners of the same time in the American Colonies. But that there was much that was good, solid, and honest in England Sir George shows. It is only that those who sought for the best examples did not know where to find them. In this time lived Howard, Ralton, Albemarle, Wedgwood, Watt, Brindley, Wesley and John Newton preached, and Adam Smith and Arthur Young wrote. That it was the aristocrats, the privileged class, who ruled and set the pace. Such was not the case in the Colonies. Sir George delights in tracing the lives of the Adamses, of Franklin, Nathaniel Greene, Putnam, Hancock, Warren, and, most illustrious of all, that of George Washington. From many brilliant pages devoted to Washington, we select the following:

"At nineteen he was in charge of a district on the frontier, and at twenty-two he fought his first battle, with forty men against five and thirty, and won a victory, on its own small scale, as complete as that of Quebec. The leader of the French was killed, and all his party shot down or taken. It was an affair which, coming at one of the rare intervals when the world was at peace, made a noise as far off as Europe, and gained for the young officer in London circles a tribute of hearty praise, with its due accompaniment of envy and misrepresentation. Horace Walpole gravely records in his Memoirs of George II. that Major Washington had concluded the letter announcing his success with the words: 'I heard the bullets whistle, and, believe me, there is something charming in the sound.' Of course there was nothing of the sort in the dispatch, which in its businesslike simplicity might have been written by Wellington at six and forty. Many years afterward a clergyman, braver even than Washington, asked him if the story was true. 'If I said so,' replied the General, 'it was when I was young.'"

As a side issue, but showing what were the difficulties England had in collecting revenue, and the many conflicts between excisemen and those who tried to evade the duties, Sir George presents a most interesting account of smuggling, and how the imposition of a duty on tea aggravated already strained conditions. In England the revenue from tea amounted to little or nothing. It was considered a master stroke on the part of the King and his Ministers "to claim the threepence on the pound which was paid (or, to speak more exactly, left unpaid) in America."

Sir George writes about the "tractability" of the Ministers, for "if the partial revelations of later years are to be considered as truthful, many in the Cabinet were opposed to the King's measures.

"In 1779 Lord North confessed to the King that for at least three years he had held in his heart the opinion that the system which the Government had pursued would end in the ruin of his Majesty and the country. Yet during three more years he continued to pursue that system, and would never have desisted from it if Washington had not been too strong for him abroad, and Charles Fox and his friends too many for him at home. Lord Lower, the President of the Council, supported in public North's policy, although he loved it no better than did North himself; but five years so spent were enough for him, and at the end of that period he appeased his conscience by a resignation which, for a member of that Ministry, may be called prompt and even premature."

At the conclusion of this volume Sir George devotes three chapters to the events which led to the battle of Bunker Hill and the final evacuation of Boston, giving many minute and curious details derived from English sources. "England," writes the author, "had never reaped so little glory or advantage from so great an expenditure of money, and after so much preliminary swagger on the part, not of the people who were to pay or the soldiers who were to fight, but of the statesmen who had already begun to blunder." As to the King, "he had rooted out frankness, courage, and independence," and as to his Cabinet, it "was exclusively composed of men willing to pursue ends which he dictated, but incapable of discerning or rightly directing the means by which alone those ends could be attained."

Those brilliant qualities of style which were so pre-eminent in the author's "The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay" and "Early History of Charles James Fox" are distinguishable in "The American Revolution." Rare indeed is the book wherein it may be stated that there is no line which has not its particular interest. In reading Sir George, attention never wanders, for he has all the talents of the ablest of storytellers, and that is precisely the quality many historians lack. We are positive that this volume will be sought for, read, and commented on by readers all over the United States.

Library Wisdom at a Boys' Club.

Persons interested in reading material for missions, boys and girls' clubs, concerning which a few letters have recently been printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW, may gain some interesting and helpful points from the methods adopted at the Boys' Free Reading Room, 112 University Place. One of the prides of this institution is its library. It is not large, either in room or in volumes, but the managers may justly be commended upon the quality of reading matter they have selected for the boys who assemble in the rooms and the methods adopted in making it entertaining.

The Chairman of the reading room in his recent annual report made a statement which will probably appear startling to the managers of some similar clubs. He said that during the Summer a thorough inspecting had been made of all the books, with the result that over 600 had been thrown out as useless. "We are aiming at some literary excellence in our volumes," added the Chairman, "and believe that it is just as easy to teach even the so-called street boys to appreciate good books as it is to give them a mass of useless trash, although filled with exciting but valueless incidents."

The casting aside of 600 volumes is surely a heroic remedy for any mission or boys' club to adopt, but the desire to place the largest possible number of volumes in a report too frequently overbalances any careful thought of their literary or beneficial utility.

In encouraging interest for magazine reading, an excellent, if not a novel idea, has been adopted. From old magazines or papers illustrations bearing upon any topic of timely or particular interest are cut. These are mounted upon large squares of cardboard and hung upon the walls. Brief descriptions of the illustrations are given and the name of the current magazine is designated in which an article on the subject appears. Some of the events treated in this manner with marked success are Cuba war incidents, the American Army and Navy, Spain and its history, and the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Besides this system, a list of the more important magazine articles each month is placed on the bulletin board, each article being put or a separate card, with the name of the magazine and the page.

The result of these methods has been a marked increase in the popularity of the library among the boys and a greater eagerness to read helpful articles. The boys appreciate a little careful aid of this sort, and are generally willing to respond to such literary efforts. To most boys destitute of home reading training, magazines are tedious, and there is little incentive to search for interesting articles. The successful plan adopted at the Boys' Free Reading Room is worthy of a trial in other places where the work is upon similar lines.

The Making of a Dictionary.

The enormity of the work which the compilation of the New English Dictionary entails was recently explained by Dr. Murray before a meeting of the Philological Society at the University College, Gower Street, London, Prof. Skeat being Chairman. Dr. Murray told how the constantly accumulating material was being dealt with. The following is a résumé of his speech:

He acknowledged the services rendered by various voluntary workers in the department of research, and explained how the constantly accumulating material was being dealt with. Incidentally, he mentioned that the whole of the original manuscripts for Pa. and Pe. was lost for twelve years, and that a remnant only was at last found in a stable in County Cavan. The manuscript had been used as waste paper, but enough remained to show that the whole of it had at one time been lodged in the stable. The section Hy. was also lost for many years, but that had fortunately been recovered. He was endeavoring to arrange the work so that more than half the dictionary—up to the middle of the letter L—would be complete before the end of the present century. It was, however, very difficult to plan out the work in equal sections, owing to the enormous differences in difficulty presented by various letters and even sections of a letter. The differences represented a degree as great as the proportion of 3 to 1.

The words in H, for instance, required much more treatment than the words in I; and, indeed, for sustained difficulty, no letter in the dictionary approached the letter H. The number of words beginning with H, of which the origin was uncertain, was very great. Etymological difficulties might always be expected in words with the short radical vowel "u," and that maxim had been very fully borne out by the words, such as "huddle" and "hug," beginning in "hu." But though he had been compelled to spend on H more time than he had calculated, he had actually finished and passed for press in the last year as many as 272 pages—the largest tale of work yet accomplished on the dictionary. In connection with this achievement, it was to be remembered that there were only 270 working days in the year, or 2,000 working hours, and what these figures meant was that the dictionary was being produced at the rate of two and a half hours per column, that allowance of time including all work, from the original research to the printing. Several German professors had, indeed, expressed their great astonishment at the rate of progress achieved. He and Mr. Bradley together had produced 456 pages in the year, so that three of the next four quarterly parts would be double parts.

At the conclusion of his review of the year's work, Dr. Murray read a paper on the special difficulties encountered in treating the words under the letter H. He pointed out that only in a small proportion of words did the earliest written instance take one back to the beginning of the words in the language, which had probably been in spoken use for some time before. For the new dictionary five millions of quotations had been collected from the works of all ages—a mass of material never approached before, but the material thus supplied for the history of a word was, as it were, only the torse, the extremities being still to seek. The order of precedence of several uses of the same word was often extremely difficult to decide, for it might be, as in the case of the words "hunch" and "hump," that the compounds appeared in the written language before the simple words. For example, the word "hunch-backed" was first found in the second quarto of "Richard III.," though there it was probably an accidental corruption of "bunch-backed" appearing in the first quarto, in the folios, and in another place in the second quarto.

But the word "hunch-backed" had become quite common at the close of the seventeenth century. Yet the simple substantive "hunch" was not found before 1804. Such cases were extremely baffling. The fact was that as yet we knew very little about etymology and the way in which words had arisen. Words were constantly cropping up in Elizabethan times of which nothing was known and of which nothing cognate could be found in any foreign language. After the discovery of Sanscrit it was fondly supposed that Aryan roots existed, (if they could be found,) for all words, but that was certainly not true of all English words. There were cases in which the clodest and most immediate inquiry could not discover the origin of modern words For example, the word "dude" suddenly appeared in America, and, though investigation was made within a few weeks of the recognition of the word, no one could say how it originated. It came epidemically, so to speak, and it has remained.

1899

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Her Reminiscences of English Celebrities in 1843.

A notable article in the February Atlantic Monthly is Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's "Reminiscences," in which she tells of her visit to England and the Continent. Having become engaged to Dr. Howe during her visit to Boston, in the Winter of 1842-3, she was married in 1843, and then went on her wedding tour, sailing in a Cunard steamer. Their companion was Horace Mann, who had just married Miss Mary Peabody. Arriving at London, Dr. and Mrs. Howe busied themselves with the delivering of their many letters of introduction:

"The Rev. Sydney Smith was one of the first to honor our introduction with a call. His reputation as a wit was already world-wide, and he was certainly one of the idols of London society. In appearance he was hardly prepossessing. He was short and squat of figure, with a rubicund countenance redeemed by a pair of twinkling eyes. When we first saw him, my husband was suffering from the result of a trifling accident. Mr. Smith said: 'Dr. Howe, I must send you my gouty crutches.' My husband demurred at this, and begged Mr. Smith not to give himself that trouble. He insisted, however, and the crutches were sent. Dr. Howe had really no need of them, and I laughed with him at their disproportion to his height, which would in any case have made it impossible for him to use them. The loan was presently returned with thanks, but scarcely soon enough; for Sydney Smith, who had lost heavily by American investments, published in one of the London papers a letter reflecting severely upon the failure of some of our Western States to pay their debts. The letter concluded with these words: 'And now, an American, present at this time in London, has deprived me of my last means of support.' We questioned a little whether the loan had not been made for the sake of the pleasantry."

Sydney Smith seemed surprised that Mrs. Howe spoke English grammatically, and with a proper pronunciation:

"You have just said 'House of Lords.' We say 'House of Lards.' Some one near by said, 'Oh, yes, the House is always addressed as "My Luds and Gentlemen."' When I repeated this to Horace Mann, it so vexed his gentle spirit as to cause him to exclaim: 'House of Lords! You ought to have said House of Devils!'"

Carlyle was interested in Dr. Howe, having learned through Charles Dickens the story of Laura Bridgman and sometime before leaving Boston Carlyle had written to Dr. Howe. One of the earliest visitors to the Howes was Thomas Carlyle:

"He invited us to take tea with him on the following Sunday. When the day arrived, my husband was kept at home by a severe headache, but Mr. and Mrs. Mann, my sister and myself drove out to Chelsea, where Mr. Carlyle resided at that time. In receiving us he apologized for his wife, who was also suffering from headache, and could not appear. In her absence, I was requested to pour tea. Our host partook of it copiously, in all the strength of the teapot. As I filled and refilled his cup, I thought that his chronic dyspepsia was not to be wondered at. The repast was a simple one. It consisted of a plate of toast and two small dishes of stewed fruit, which he offered us with the words, 'Perhaps ye can eat some of this. I never eat these things myself.'

"The conversation was mostly a monologue. Mr. Carlyle spoke with a strong Scotch accent, and his talk sounded to me like pages of his writings. He had recently been annoyed by some movement tending to the disestablishment of the Scottish Church. Apropos of this he said: 'That auld Kirk of Scotland! To think that a man like Johnny Graham should be able to wipe it out with a flirt of his pen!' Charles Sumner was spoken of, and Mr. Carlyle said: Oh, yes; Mr. Sumner was a vera dull swan, but he did not offend people, and he got on in society here.'

"Carlyle's hair was dark, shaggy, and rather unkempt; his complexion was sallow, with a light glow of red on the cheek; his eye was full of fire. As we drove back to town Mr. Mann expressed great disappointment with our visit. He did not feel, he said, that we had seen the real Carlyle at all. I insisted that we had."

Describing the breakfasts in London, Mrs. Howe writes:

"These breakfasts were not luncheons in disguise. They were given at 10, or even at 9:30 o'clock. The meal usually consisted of fish, cutlets, eggs, cold bread, and toast, with tea and coffee. I remember that at Samuel Rogers's plover's eggs were served. We also dined one evening with Mr. Rogers, and met among the guests Mr. Dickens and Lady B., one of the beautiful Sheridan sisters. A gentleman sat next me at table, whose name I did not catch. I had heard much of the works of art to be seen in Mr. Rogers's house, and so took occasion to ask him whether he knew anything about pictures. He smiled and answered, 'Well, yes.' I then begged him to explain to me some of those which hung upon the walls, which he did with much good nature. Presently some one at the table adressed him as 'Mr. Landseer,' and I became aware that I was sitting next to the celebrated painter of animals. His fine face had already attracted me. I apologized for the question which I had asked, and which had somewhat amused him.

Rogers must have taken a particular liking to Mrs. Howe, for he showed her his collection of autographs, and among the letters was one of Byron's. After describing the ancient Venetian custom of the Doge taking the Adriatic to wife, Byron had written: "I wish the Adriatic would take my wife." This is a description of Mrs. Norton:

"My husband was soon engaged in conversation with the Hon. Mrs. Norton, who was then very handsome. Her eyes were dark and full of expression. Her dress was unusually décolleté, but by Americans most of the ladies present would have been considered extreme in this respect. Court mourning had recently been ordered for the Duke of Sussex, uncle to the Queen, and many black dresses were worn. My memory, nevertheless, tells me that the great Duchess of Sutherland wore a dress of pink moire."

In London Mrs. Howe saw Macready as Claude Melnotte, heard Grisi in her prime in "Semiramide," and Persiani in "Lucia," and she writes:

All of these artists gave me unmitigated delight, but the crowning ecstasy I found in the ballet. Fanny Elssler and Carlotta Grisi were upon the stage. The former had lost a little of her prestige, but Cerito, an Italian, was then in her first bloom, and wonderfully graceful. Of her performance my sister said to me, "It seems to make us better to see anything so beautiful." This remark recalls the oft-quoted dialogue between Margaret Fuller and Emerson apropos of Fanny Elssler's dancing:

"Margaret, this is poetry."

"Waldo, this is religion."

I remember, years after this time, a talk with Theodore Parker, in which I suggested that the best stage dancing gives us the classic in a fluent form, with the illumination of life and personality. I cannot recall, in the dances which I saw during that season, anything which appeared to me sensual or even sensuous. It was rather the very ecstasy and embodiment of grace.

Mrs. Howe dined with Dickens and Forster was present. Perhaps what Dickens said was not over polite.

After dinner, while we were taking coffee in the sitting room, I had occasion to speak to my husband, and addressed him as "darling." Thereupon Dickens slid down to the floor, and, lying on his back, held up one of his small feet, quivering with pretended emotion. "Did she call him 'darling'?" he cried.

A visit to Wordsworth is recorded:

Mr. Ticknor had kindly furnished us with an introduction to the great man, who was then at the height of his popularity. To criticise Wordsworth or to praise Byron was equally unpardonable in the London of that time, when London was, what it has ceased to be, the heart and centre of the literary world. Of our journey to the lake country I can now recall little, save that its last stage, a drive of ten or more miles from the railway station to the poet's village, was rendered comfortless by constant showers, and by an ill-broken horse which more than once threatened mischief. Arrived at the inn, my husband called at the Wordsworth residence, and left there his card and the letter of introduction. In return a note was soon sent, inviting us to take tea that evening with Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth.

Our visit was a disappointing one. The widowed daughter of our host had lost heavily by the failure of certain American securities. These losses formed the sole topic of conversation not only between Wordsworth and Dr. Howe, but also between the ladies of the family, my sister, and myself. The tea to which we had been bidden was simply a cup of tea, served without a table. We bore the harassing conversation as long as we could. The only remark of Wordsworth's which I brought away was this: "The misfortune of Ireland is that it was only a partially conquered country." When we took leave, the poet expressed his willingness to serve us during our stay in his neighborhood. We left it, however, on the following morning, without seeing him or his again.

On their return home, Paris was visited, and Mrs. Howe heard a lecture of Philalrèle Chasles.

He spoke most disparagingly of American literature, and of our country in general. He said that we had contributed nothing of value to the world of letters. Yet we had already given it some of the writings of Irving, Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Bryant, and Poe. It is true that these authors were little, if at all, known in France at that time, but the speaker, proposing to instruct the public, ought to have informed himself concerning that whereof he assumed to speak with knowledge.

In The Cornhill there has just appeared a brilliant article, Florence Nightingale being the theme. This reminiscence of Mrs. Howe's of Florence Nightingale is, then, today singularly opportune:

We received an invitation to pass a few days with the Nightingale family at Embley, and betook ourselves thither. We found a fine mansion of Elizabethan architecture, and a cordial reception. The family consisted of father and mother and two daughters, both born during their parents' residence in Italy, and, respectively, christened Parthenope and Florence. Parthenope was the elder. She was not handsome, but was piquant and entertaining. Florence was rather elegant than beautiful. She was tall and graceful of figure, her countenance mobile and expressive, her conversation most interesting. Having heard much of Dr. Howe as a philanthropist, she resolved to consult him upon a matter which she already had at heart. She accordingly requested him one day to meet her on the following morning, before the hour for the family breakfast. He did so, and she opened the way to the desired conference by saying: "Dr. Howe, if I should determine to study nursing, and to devote my life to that profession, do you think that it would be a dreadful thing?"

"By no means," replied my husband, "I think that it would be a very good thing."

So much and no more of the conversation Dr. Howe repeated to me. We soon heard that Miss Florence was devoting herself to the study of her predilection, and when, years after this time, the war of the Crimea broke out, we were among the few who were not astonished at the undertaking which made her name world famous.

Heine's Doctor.

From The Menorah Monthly.

There are wonderful stories afloat about the cures effected by Dr. Gruby, though the medical fraternity decried him as a charlatan. His method was the simplest in the world. Instead of giving his patients a list of things which they were forbidden to eat, he gave them a menu of the things which they might partake of, with small changes in that diet. He exercised a sort of mysterious influence upon his patients. He did not write out the prescriptions himself, but dictated them to his patients. Nor did he permit any contradiction: "You need not write down what I dictate, but in that case you must not send for me." To a lazy man suffering with dyspepsia he gave the order "to eat an apple every morning under the Arc de Triomphe," or to drink a certain sort of Malaga wine which he was to purchase himself, a bottle at a time, at a certain store. The man needed exercise, and he thus compelled him to take it. To a certain deputy he gave the advice, as the only means to save his life, to take several times a week the meat of an ibis. It meant that the deputy in question must take a trip to Egypt, and to spend his time in going ibis shooting, thus enjoying the benefit of the Egyptian climate and the attendant exercise of the hunt. An artist had nervous twitching in his arm. The doctor prescribed the sewing up of his pockets. The arm had by this order to hang down and was kept in motion, which eased the weakness of the muscles, restoring the patient fully.

LEE'S SHAKESPEARE.

A Correspondent Who Is Amazed to Find It "Crowned."

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

The Academy has "crowned" as the representative book of 1898 Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare." One reads this announcement with the greatest astonishment, in view of the standing of this journal and its deserved reputation as a usually competent literary authority. But the Shakespeare fetich, doomed, apparently, to a fate akin to that of the Wandering Jew, finds itself perpetuated in these latter days by a band of idolators who can give absolutely no adequate reason for the faith that is in them. That there was a man—Shakespeare—who lived in the days of Elizabeth and James, and controlled the leading playhouse of the times, is beyond dispute, but what other facts do the quasi-biographers of this man produce that will stand the tests of the witness box? Does The Academy seriously undertake to regard this book of such preeminence as to entitle it to precedence, from any point of view, over dozens of other books issued during the same year? Let us see.

Mr. Lee has expanded his article on Shakespeare in the National Dictionary of Biography into a stout volume of several hundred pages, which he chooses to denominate a "Life of William Shakespeare." In reality the book is a monograph on the sonnets and the sonnet theories and their corollaries. True, the very few known facts of Shakespeare's career have been here gathered together, but all the padding which Mr. Lee has been able to stuff into the volume and the utmost stretch of courtesy can conceal neither his conjectures nor blunders. Mr. Lee tells us, (Page 13:)

"The eldest son, William, probably entered the school in 1571, when Walter Roche was Master, and perhaps he knew something of Thomas Hunt." "He doubtless (Page 16) possessed just sufficient acquaintance with Italian to enable him to discern the drift of an Italian poem or novel."

"His father's financial difficulties (Pages 17-18) * * * caused his removal from school at an unusually early age. Probably in 1577, when he was thirteen, he was enlisted by his father in an effort to restore his decaying fortunes."

So that English schoolboys of thirteen could read (Page 13) "Seneca, Terence, Cicero, Virgil, Plautus, Ovid, and Horace," and have a smattering of Italian as well! The contrast between Macaulay's sketch of what the future Queen—Elizabeth—learned from the best masters only a few years prior to Shakespeare's school days, and what could be acquired in a provincial town like Stratford, according to Baynes, Lee, and others who spend their years deluding their readers and themselves, is so startling that it needs but two brief quotations from eminent contemporaries to determine the matter finally and decisively. Shakespeare's biographers have heretofore always managed to overlook testimony as pertinent as that contributed to "Jonsonus Virbius," (1638.) R. Brideoak on Page 53 has this to say of Ben Jonson:

"What are his fauls (O Envy!) that you speake
English at Court, the learned stage acts
Greeke spleene
And hadst not chosen rather to translate
Their learning into English, not their hate:
Indeed this last, if thou hadst beene bereft
Of thy humanitie, might be call'd theft:
The other was not; whatsoere was strange
Or borrow'd in thee did grow thine by the change.
Who without Latine helps hadst beene as rare
As Beaumont, Fletcher, or as Shakespeare were:
And like them from thy native stock couldst say,
Poets and Kings are not borne every day."

And still Mr. Lee, despite convincing testimony of this character, draws unwarranted inferences as to Shakespeare's attainments, because he is compelled to admit (Page 14) that Belleforest's "Histoire Tragiques," in French, and Sir Giovanni's "Il Pecorone" and Cinthio's "Hecatommithi," in Italian, were not accessible in English translations! Milton's sonnet about Shakespeare's "native wood notes wild," and Ben Jonson, who loved him almost to idolatry, (sly Ben!) says he had little Latin and less Greek, and that he wanted art. Surely in all literature there is not another such travesty as this attempt of Mr. Lee to foist into his biography statements at variance with all the known facts.

The Oldcastle episode Mr. Lee goes into with much detail, but he appears unfamiliar with the most important happening connected therewith, and one which adds a most important link to the too slender chain of events with which we are familiar concerning the poet. Weever, who in 1600, had written the famous epigram commencing:

"Honie-tong'd Shakespeare, when I saw thine issue,
I swore Apollo got them, and no other,"

in 1601 took up the defense of Sir John Oldcastle, probably on behalf of the family, in "The Mirror of Martyrs," which, although excessively rare, has been reprinted among the Roxburghe Ballads. In the poem Weever makes Oldcastle speak in the first person, and this is the way he greets Shakespeare:

"Yet the world poyson'd with a swaggering humour
Of some shape-altring Succubus begot,
A wynde-swolne monster, many headed Rumour;
Vices preserver, vertue's festred rot:
Pride's male-content, minds putrified, wound,
A liquor moist distilled from the ground.

This ayres inmost and chiefest qualitie,
This ship-mans hose; this heat extinguisher;
This gallants wisdome, wise mens gullerie,
This paynted wethercocke, Arts diminisher,
With cowardize beginneth to empeach me
Because in worth not able for to reach me."

Shakespeare's imputation of cowardice was utterly unfounded both as regarded Oldcastle or Sir John Falstaff, there being abundant testimony as to this fact, and none as to the dramatist's view. Mr. Lee could scarcely have been ignorant of Weever's lines, so that the query seems pertinent as to why they should have been omitted from his book. Collier, writing of another part of this same poem of Weever's, ("Bibliographical Account of Early English Literature," Vol. IV., p. 230,) says "the obligation of Weever to Shakespeare is certainly not great, but it has reference to the battle of Shrewsbury, and to the killing of Hotspur by Prince Henry." Further on Collier notices the resemblance to the lines of Travers, (II. Henry IV., Act I., Scene 1, printed in 1600, but written before 1598,) and also to Northumberland's reply. Collier further adds that "Another illustration of Shakespeare is of a different kind, and relates to the character of Falstaff, who, when the two parts of 'Henry IV.' were first brought out, was called 'Oldcastle.' * * * Weever speaks of his hero (in the dedication) as 'this first true Oldcastle,'" &c. (See "Shakespeare," published by Whitaker & Co., 1838, Vol. III., pp. 317 and 423.) Strange that Collier should also have been afflicted as is Lee and not noticed the arraignment of Shakespeare quoted above! Why these attempts on every hand to prevent the ascertainable facts of Shakespeare's career from becoming public?

Some little space is given to the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, and here again Lee demonstrates his inaccuracy. He says (Page 371) that "Joseph C. Hart (United States Consul at Santa Cruz, d. 1855,) in 1848 first raised doubts of Shakespeare's authorship." As a matter of fact, that question had been agitated years before, and on the cover of a pamphlet, dated 1835, in the Lenox Library, is an advertisement of a reply to some previous book or pamphlet asserting that Marlowe was the author of the Shakespeare plays. There is also an old play (I am writing from memory) published in the last decade of the eighteenth century in which one of the characters asks: "Who wrote Shakespeare?" Walpole's "Historic Doubts on Richard III." must be regarded as the book which first opened the question, although in a very indirect way. Mr. Lee gives the title of Justice Holmes's book, "The Authorship of Shakespeare," as "The Authorship of the Plays Attributed to Shakespeare." Neither Dr. Owens's various books nor Wigston's, nor Mrs. Ashmead-Windle's, are mentioned by Lee. The Rosicrucian theory, which in America, at least, is held by many people, he does not mention at all. The perplexing difficulty, for Shakespeareans, as to the title page of the "Sonnets" is easily surmounted by Lee on Page 397 as being "brusque," and he regrets Roberts, the publisher, did not follow "the more urbane collocation of words invariably adopted by living authors, viz., 'Sonnets by William Shakespeare.'" And yet no attempt is made to account for the most extraordinary fact that both the sonnets and the folio bore title pages practically similar, indicating proprietary rather than creative rights. "Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies," also "Shakespeare's Sonnets," to the writer's mind, at any rate, look suspicious.

In his bibliography the important omissions are mostly of American editions, such as the Bankside, Verplancks, &c., while the reduced fac simile, in photo-lithography, of the First Folio, published by Funk & Wagnalls, and Winsor's very valuable "Bibliography of the Quartos and Folios," with plates, are important enough to need special mention. Among the list of famous Shakespearean interpreters that of Adelaide Neilson is strangely absent. There are two canceled leaves in the play of "As You Like It," in the famous so-called "1622, Lenox First Folio," and not one, as Lee states; and, in addition, it is of importance to note here for the first time that these two leaves are "inserted" in this copy, and were apparently not bound up in the original. The critical studies by Richard Grant White, Appleton Morgan, and other Americans are not mentioned by Lee, although, perhaps, this is not so strange in view of Andrew Lang's recent querulous query as to Who E. P. Whipple was? Another ill-considered statement is one that "the Bible alone of literary compositions has been translated more frequently, or into a greater number of languages, than the works of Shakespeare." Dr. Furness's invaluable Variorum edition of as popular a play as "Romeo and Juliet" shows that less than a dozen languages are represented in the various translations, while to every American two books will instantly come to mind to confound Lee: "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "Looking Backward." The limitations of space forbid a discussion of some of Mr. Lee's views, which I believe are as untenable as some of his so-called facts.

CHARLES A. HERMAN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1899.

God in the Universe.*

This is an interesting and suggestive discussion of great problems of theology, philosophy, and sociology conducted with an enthusiastic faith in the improvement of ethical conditions through the influence of religious ideas. The philosophical basis is the doctrine of the Divine Immanence, according to which the world of matter and of man is conceived as a product of God's self-manifestation. All human life being regarded from this point of view, theology "becomes a doctrine of society no less than a doctrine of God." This philosophy accords to matter no real existence. Mind alone is real. There is "no force but spirit, no independent existence but God." Important results follow as to our knowledge of God. Since He is "the ground of our being and the eternal consciousness whose reality is continually individualising itself in our minds," we are conscious of Him "in our consciousness of ourselves." How this doctrine might be carried out in detail does not appear, and no answer is given to such questions as how the finite mind is conscious of the Infinite Being—whether the consciousness of Him is included in our consciousness of weakness, of ignorance, of pain, of sin, &c. Whether, since He "individualizes Himself in our minds," He shares in our defeats, sorrows, penitence, and shame? And if He is excluded from a part of our self-consciousness, in what parts of it He is included.

One of the results of this philosophy, according to Mr. Pike, is a modification or an "enlargement" of the doctrine of the Trinity, which really amounts to an abandonment of it. "It is a great relief to faith," he says, "to have a view of God which shall suggest not the consenting activity of three Gods, but the threefold relationship of one God." The overthrow of dualism also carries with it "the emancipation from the powers of Satan," and we read with gratification the terse announcement at the end of the second chapter that "the devil is no more!" This unity of control is a ground of faith that the world-process will realize a single intelligent purpose, and if we accept with our author the Johannine dictum that "God is love," the beneficence of that purpose is a logical conclusion. It is doubtless prudent to refrain, as he does, from attempting to prove this doctrine, in view of the manifest evils of the known world order, since the proof of it as a universal proposition is evidently impossible to us from the unknowable conditions of an infinite world order. The love of God, like the Divine Immanence, is a principle adapted to faith rather than to the reason.

With the acceptance of evolution goes the rejection of the fall of man. "The thought that the stream of human life was purest near its source must be reversed." The important questions connected with the ethical relations of evolution are, however, rather too lightly passed over. Many readers will feel that proof is required for the assertion that "the rudiments of that truth, justice, conscience, and love which ennoble man are in him relatively higher, but not radically different in kind from their rudest prototypes in the most primitive animal life." Within the all-inclusive sweep of evolution Jesus as a human phenomenon must be assumed to have come. As "genuinely human" He was "liable to sin," and "came within range of the law of heredity as well as of all the other great laws that environ human life."

Among the several doctrines of the popular theology rejected from the author's philosophical point of view is that of "the final judgment." The judgment is "in each man's bosom," and is reduced to "a present and discriminating influence." The attempt, however, to support this doctrine by New Testament passages would not have been made had the author been versed in historical criticism. The judgment referred to in the New Testament is generally that of the Parousia, the second advent of Jesus, which the writers for the most part expected to live to see, and has no significance for us, since from the fact that its prophecy was not fulfilled it plainly belongs among the transient and temporary aspects of the writings in question. It is gratifying, however, to see the author take the position that "the judgment is on ethical lines." With respect to destiny two propositions are laid down: "First, sin is self-punitive; and second, the freedom of the soul must necessarily be continuous." Hence man will always be at liberty to choose virtue and blessedness, and no one will be shut out of heaven by arbitrary Divine decree. The old idea, however, lingers with Mr. Pike that destiny is somehow determined by the choices of "this life," so that it is doubtful that "he who in this life chooses his lot apart from God will hereafter choose a life with Him." But how the choices of

*THE DIVINE DRAMA: THE MANIFESTATION OF GOD IN THE UNIVERSE. By Granville Ross Pike. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1898.

[illegible] at ninety, can have such tremendous significance in determining an immortal destiny is not made apparent. Instead of endless punishment, however, the author adopts the Pauline teaching of the "destruction" of the wicked, but he follows the example set by the great Apostle in refraining from giving any reason for this doctrine. It seems hardly logical to maintain that souls in which God is immanent "must ultimately be extinguished." In fact, a more hopeful view of the efficacy of the indwelling God is expressed in the declaration that "in the inmost recesses of personality • • • God does so co-operate with the human will as to enable it to make that exchange of its supreme purpose which effects a total revolution of life."

To complete the confusion of the evangelical creeds Mr. Pike rejects the doctrine of vicarious atonement. Ineptly, however, he retains the term "vicarious" in a sense which he sees fit to give it. This using of "depolarized" theological words is nothing but a playing fast and loose with terms, which a man who pretends to be "scientific" should scrupulously eschew. Miracle and the infallibility of the Bible have of course no place in the author's philosophy; and after disposing of these matters he turns to practical social problems which are stated with a vividness and an enthusiastic interest that are very attractive. An attempt to solve these problems, however, does not appear to have been intended. The reader will find the book very stimulating and suggestive, and its point of view is one of the hopeful signs of the times. In such a book grammatical errors should not appear, and the following are pointed out with the view of securing better proofreading for subsequent editions: "Is subsumed all those elements," (Page 30;) and "this likeness subjects his bodily frame • • • and expose it," (Page 39.)

ORELLO CONE.

Lafcadio Hearn's New Volume.*

Even in the distant New Orleans days, when his imagination and fancy were comparatively unstirred, Mr. Lafcadio Hearn displayed rare courage in following his thought whithersoever it might wander, and now, after years of sojourning among a people regarding right thought as infinitely precious, he has become still more daring. It is true that in matters biological he has not gone beyond Spencer; that his theories of heredity do not surpass the boldness of those held by Dr. Holmes, and a devout Comtist would find his philosophy no more, although no less, entitled to be called universal than the Master's; but he has not trodden in the footsteps of the Frenchman, the Englishman, or the American. He seems to have taken the first pace on his own road when, at the age of fifteen, his religious tutor answered some dreamy question of his by an explanation of "the folly and the wickedness of pantheism," whereupon he says he instantly became a pantheist. In his "Exotics and Retrospectives," published this week, he writes: "Now I think that in those days I was really close to a great truth—touching it, in fact, without the faintest suspicion of its existence. I mean the truth that the wish to become is reasonable in direct ratio to its largeness—or, in other words, that the more you wish to be, the wiser you are; while the wish to have is apt to be foolish in proportion to its largeness."

Starting from this composite photograph, and wondering why the philosophers of evolution have never found that its blending and coalescing of shadows suggests that bioplasmic chemistry which crystallizes the composite of personality from the intermingling of innumerable lives, he arrives at the conclusion of Byles Gridley in "The Guardian Angel," that the personality is not a private carriage, but an omnibus:

> What science could ever hope to measure the infinite possibilities of psychical combination? And the present in every countenance is a recombination of the past; the living is always a resurrection of the dead. The sympathies and the fears, the hopes and the repulsions that faces inspire, are but revivals and reiterations—echoes of sentiency created in millions of minds by immeasurable experience operating through immeasurable time. My friend of this hour, though no more identical with his forefathers than any single ripple of a current is identical with all the ripples that ever preceded it, is nevertheless by soul-composition one with myriads known and loved in other lands and in other lives—in times recorded and in times forgotten—in cities that still remain and in cities that have ceased to be—by thousands of my vanished selves.

It will be seen that the "Retrospectives" are justly entitled to their name, since they look backward to the very beginning of things, but in the ten papers thus entitled he finds his way to primal conditions by more than one path. In "A Red Sunset" he speculates as to the origin of the vague horror which the spectacle arouses in most sensitive persons and ascribes it partly to the race memory of fire as a destroyer, and partly to later ideas of the wrath of the gods. As to the former use of scarlet as the color of pomp and luxury, he disposes of it by supposing that those sensations

EXOTICS AND RETROSPECTIVES. By Lafcadio Hearn. 8vo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

[illegible] may come when human beings cannot perceive red, which represents the lowest rate of those other oscillations which produce color. As to blue, the "color-apparent of the enormity of day and the abyss of night," the color conveying the idea of space and of motion, he says:

> Something of all human longing for all the paradises ever imagined—of all prescience of trust in the promise of reunion after death—of all expired dreams of unending youth and bliss—may be revived for us, more or less faintly, in this thrill of the delight of azure. Even as through the jewel radiance of the Tropic Stream pass undulations from the vaster deep—with their sobbings and whisperings, their fugitive drift and foam—so, through the emotion evoked by the vision of luminous blue, there may somehow quiver back to us out of the Infinite—(multitudinous like the billion ether-shiverings that make the blue sensation of a moment)—something of all the aspirations of the ancient faiths, and the power of the vanished gods, and the passion and the beauty of all the prayer ever uttered by lips of man.

The "Exotics," with the exception of "Moon-Desire," are less fascinating than the "Retrospectives." Even Mr. Hearn cannot well make a single country as interesting as all space and time, but his description of the ascent of "Fuji-no-Yama" and of the wondrous view; the paper on "Insect Musicians," the "Question in the Zen Texts," a conundrum much finer than "The Lady and the Tiger"; "Frogs," and "The Literature of the Dead," are such as no one else could have written. In his comparative seclusion from the attrition of kindred minds he seems to lose nothing, and as the very marvels of his adopted land grow commonplace to him by association he seems to escape from his early and very natural tendency to value them disproportionately, and interprets them even more clearly. Mr. Kipling has given India to Americans. Mr. Hearn is giving them Japan.

Towns That Made History.*

The revival of interest in early American history may be ascribed as a partial reason for the appearance of the superbly printed and illustrated volume entitled "Historic Towns of New England," which the Rev. Lyman P. Powell has edited. He has in contemplation the publication of a series of books on "American Historical Towns," of which the present volume is the initial issue. The inspiration which led to the preparation of this work had birth at the 1893 meeting of the Society for the Extension of University Teaching. Mr. Powell, who is an enthusiastic and accomplished student of our early National history, had conducted parties of students to historic places in Philadelphia, the battle fields of the Brandywine, and of Germantown, and to the site of the Winter camp at Valley Forge. Encouraged by the success of these little journeys, he suggested a ten days' pilgrimage in the footsteps of George Washington. This proposition was acted upon in 1894, and the party that accompanied Mr. Powell from Philadelphia to Hartford, Boston, Cambridge, Lexington, Concord, Salem, Plymouth, Newburg, West Point, Tarrytown, Tappan, New York, Princeton, and Trenton included some of the most noted authors, divines, historians, and scholars in the United States.

Out of this trip came the idea of a series of books on historical American towns. The present volume deals with only a few of the principal New England towns, and subsequent volumes will treat of the others as well as the historical towns of the Middle States. There is certainly much of delight and interest to be found in a visit to and study of New England landmarks. Boston saw the beginning of the Revolution in actual fighting, for while much pioneer work had been done in other places, the flame of independence never fully shone forth until the beacon fires of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill flashed upon the horizon. The Adamses, Hancock, Otis, Warren, and other patriots were types of the aggressive, independent New Englander, and when the first real clash of arms came it came on New England soil.

The succeeding chapters of Revolutionary history are replete with New England spirit, and the student can well trace the conflict in that section. And what is true of Revolutionary history is equally true of Colonial history and the years which succeeded the surrender at Yorktown. The New England States were leaders in the early history of our country, and in many things they have been leaders for over one hundred years, and are leaders to-day. In manufactures, in public schools, in public libraries, in railroads, and in many other branches they are ahead of all other States. In the long list of illustrious names that grace the public annals of our country we will find a large percentage of New Englanders. What would American history be without the names of Bradford, Endicott, Hancock, Samuel Adams, Otis, John Adams, Warren, Greene, Webster, and Sumner? What would American literature amount to without Longfellow, Whittier, Prescott, Motley, Lowell, and scores of other famous names that have illumined the records of our country? And in all the multifarious walks of life we find names of men and women of National celebrity who own New England as their native soil. It is to the homes and places of labor and strife of these famous men that the editor and his able collaborators guide us in the present volume.

*HISTORIC TOWNS OF NEW ENGLAND. Edited by Lyman P. Powell. 12mo. Illustrated. 509 pages. With index. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

The editor, fully realising that not until recent years has the population of the New England States become largely urban, prefaces his articles on the leading towns and cities with a brief but comprehensive sketch by George Perry Morris of New England history in general. It is evident from a perusal of this introduction that its author is thoroughly imbued with the belief that the New England States are in all departments of our National life supremely superior to their sister States.

The articles on Portland, "the Gem of Casco Bay"; Old Rutland, "The Cradle of Ohio"; Salem, "The Puritan Town"; Boston, "The Tri-mountain City"; Revolutionary Boston, Cambridge, Concord, "First in Many Fields"; Plymouth, "The Pilgrim Town"; Cape Cod Towns, Deerfield, Newport, "The Isle of Peace"; Providence, "The Colony of Hope"; Hartford, "The Battlefield of American Democracy," and New Haven, "The City of Elms," are filled with interesting matter, and in each place we walk in the footsteps of some of the celebrated pioneers, statesmen, authors, and citizens whose names have made glorious the pages of American history. Among the authors of different articles included in the volume we find the names of Edward Everett Hale, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Frank B. Sanborn, Susan Coolidge, Samuel A. Eliot, and Katherine Lee Bates. It is to be hoped that the reception accorded this book will encourage the author to carry out his scheme and complete a series of volumes on historical American towns. It is a fertile and interesting field which has not been thoroughly gleaned.

"Sunset" Cox.*

Samuel Sullivan Cox, familiarly known to a generation of Americans as "Sunset" Cox, was one of the many picturesque and interesting figures that have adorned our National life during the past fifty years. Many of his countrymen failed to appreciate his ability and accomplishments. To them he was "Sunset" Cox, the humorous debater and master of repartee. It remained for his nephew, William V. Z. Cox, who is the Secretary of the National Museum at Washington, and his friend, Milton H. Northrup, to record elaborately the lifework of this brilliant man.

Mr. Cox was the second of thirteen children, his father being the twelfth of fourteen children, and on both his father's and mother's side he was descended from early American families, including some prominent Revolutionary soldiers. His father and paternal grandfather both held prominent political positions, the former, State Senator in Ohio, and the latter, Speaker of the New Jersey Legislature. Among his maternal ancestors there was a long line of prominent jurists and statesmen, and it was no surprise that the subject of this sketch early entered political life. When he was graduated from Brown University in 1846, he wrote in the album of a classmate the following: "Samuel Sullivan Cox, Zanesville, Ohio. Born about midnight 30 Sept., 1824. Expect to study law if I don't get better. Shall live in Ohio till I die, provided I live till I get there." One failing he rejoiced in—his unterrified Democracy. He drank in with his mother's milk the spirit of liberty, and tradition says that at his birth a scroll of fire danced around the bedposts with the words written thereon "Salus populi suprema lex." He was ever true to the spirit of this tradition. After graduation from college he studied law, and a few years after admission to the bar, married, took a wedding journey to Europe—an unusual trip in those days—and upon his return published his first book, "A Buckeye Abroad." In 1853 he purchased a controlling interest in The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, the State Democratic organ.

It was while editing this paper that he secured a sobriquet which fitted his initials and clung to him all his life. On May 19, 1853, Columbus was favored with a particularly gorgeous sunset, and the youthful editor, apparently inspired by the sublimity of the scene, penned an exceedingly picturesque description under the caption, "A Great Old Sunset." Some of his friends immediately named him "Sunset," and we imagine this epithet was given somewhat in a vein of banter, as a perusal of the editorial will impress the average reader that it is too florid and exaggerated in style. At the age of thirty-two he was elected to Congress, and served eight years, which

*LIFE OF SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX. By his nephew, William Van Zandt Cox, and his friend, Milton Harlow Northrup. 280 pages. 8vo. Illustrated. Syracuse: M. H. Northrup. $2.

JAN

included the stormy period which preceded the secession of the Southern States and the succeeding years of civil war. At the expiration of the first portion of his Congressional experience he removed to New York City and entered into the practice of the law. In 1868 he was returned to Congress from his new home, and commenced a service of twenty years. During this long and valuable legislative career Mr. Cox was instrumental in having placed upon the statute books several important and beneficent laws relating to the life-saving service and the letter carriers. Upon President Cleveland's inauguration he offered Mr. Cox the post of Minister to Turkey, which the latter accepted. The occupation of a diplomat became insipid, and after a brief residence in Constantinople he returned to New York, where a re-election to Congress awaited him. This ended a long public employment, and his death in the Summer of 1889 removed from public life one of the most brilliant figures in the history of our National legislation. He had during his long career in Congress served on about all the important committees of the House. He was an indefatigable worker, an eloquent speaker, an accomplished student, and a versatile genius. He was the friend of the persecuted Jews and the unfortunate Irish, the advocate of American commerce, the champion of the life-saving service, and above all the friend of the letter carriers. The latter, not unmindful of labors in their behalf, have erected a bronze statue to his memory in the heart of New York City.

Mr. Cox was naturally witty and keen in repartee, but did not relish being considered a wit. Gen. Rosecrans related the following Congressional anecdote: "I remember one day some one on the other side, I forget his name, was making a strong pro-Chinese speech, winding up something like this: 'The Chinaman is clean, he is temperate, he is frugal; what fault have you to find with him?' Cox piped out, 'He wears his shirt outside of his breeches.' The House was crowded, and that was the last of that orator and his Chinese speech." His humor was bubbling, and by his wit and humor he disposed of many an opponent. To those who knew him best these were but inferior points of his character. To them he was deeply religious, sympathetic, courageous, and devoted to the welfare of his family, his party, and his country. He was the author of a number of books, most of them devoted to sketches of travel. Among many enumerated by his biographers are: "A Buckeye Abroad," "A Search for Winter Sunbeams," "Isles of the Princes," "Diversions of a Diplomat," "Why We Laugh," "Eight Years in Congress," "Arctic Sunbeams." "Orient Sunbeams," and Three Decades of Federal Legislation." None of his books on travel will be classed among the masterpieces of that branch of literature, and his works on Congressional history will scarcely rank with Benton's and Blaine's great books.

The authors have paid a deserved tribute to a relative and friend. Undoubtedly an impartial biographer would have found something to criticise in Mr. Cox's long career, but they have discovered little or nothing. But friends may be pardoned for overlooking or not seeing mistakes.

Ashes of Empire *

Mr. Chambers has, in the past, proved his title to be called a writer of exciting romances, where there is plenty of battle, murder, and sudden death; and in the present volume he enlarges his dominions in that magic land of lovely ladies, black-hearted villains, and dauntless heroes—all very useless and silly stuff to every respectable defender of realism, but most delightful to read of withal.

The scene of the present story is Paris during the period from the disaster at Sedan to the surrender of the city to the Prussians. The dauntless heroes are two American newspaper correspondents, by name Jim Harewood and Cecil Bourke, the lovely ladies are Hildé and Yolette, two Breton girls, most beautiful and bewitching; the black-hearted villains are Buckhurst, an escaped criminal, with a magnificent record of evil-doing, and two German spies, the one named Stauffer, the other enjoying the very appropriate name of Speyer. Besides this there is Schéhérazade, a pet lioness; there is a Communistic one-eyed person called "The Mouse," (whose life Harewood once saved, in return for which kindness the Mouse presents to Harewood, as trophies of his affection, gold watches and other things of like nature stolen from various persons;) then there are many historical lay figures, such as Jules Favre, M. Renan, (who dines comfortably at the café, discussing surrender and human brotherhood very much to the disgust of Mr. Chambers,) Gen. Trochu and others to act as supernumeraries to the story; for an orchestral accompaniment there is the deep booming of cannon, and for stage setting there is Paris, with its rabbles and riots, its boulevards and soldiers, and with all the gay panoply of war.

This is the bill of fare. If it is attractive, so will be the story. Those who care only for the tales of William Dean Howells, Henry James, and Mary E. Wilkins; those to whom subtle character analysis is the only proper aim for story tellers; to whom only that dull thing called local color appeals; who are interested only in incident and situation termed realistic merely because it happens every day—all those cultured persons will find this bill of fare indigestible and unattractive. But if you happen to be fond of reading about quick escapes, of mad deeds of daring, of chivalric love that dares all things, of dangers and death, of clash and flash of battle, of the gleam of swords, of underground passages, of dark and dreadful cellars, of swift, sudden sorties into the ranks of the enemy, and of other things equally unimproving, you will find this romance of Mr. Chambers one to your very heart.

One fault perhaps may be found with this tale. It is just a trifle too instructive. Mr. Chambers has studied history a little too thoroughly. Here and there he forgets for a half-dozen pages that he is writing a romance. This is a noticeable tendency among writers of historical romances at the present day. They forget that the purpose of historical occurrences is merely that of stage setting. Nobody reads novels to learn history. Scott and Dumas understood this well. That is why their novels endure. Bulwer understood it less thoroughly; that is why he is less read. Scott and Dumas in their historical romances give to the reader enough of facts to make a definite outline and to create an atmosphere; not the atmosphere of the period of which they write; the impossibility of doing that they realize—but merely an atmosphere that savors of a past age. Then they tell their story, interrupting it with statements of historical data as little as possible. As an example of this it may be remarked that their main characters in their most successful tales are not historical characters at all—not Richelieu, but d'Artagnan; not Louis XI., but Quentin Durward. In this regard Mr. Chambers has not erred. The moving persons in his story are his own creations. But Mr. Chambers has been a little too careful in the matter of historical detail. He has so thoroughly studied his history that facts which are really trifling details have assumed in his mind the significance of universally known and fundamental causes. But we, the light-minded novel readers, can and do skim over the instructive portions of Mr. Chambers's book and follow with the keenest zest the varied and exciting adventures in love and in war that befall the lovely Hildé, the dashing Harewood, the tender Yolette, and the fearless Bourke.

*ASHES OF EMPIRE. By Robert W. Chambers. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

By John Kendrick Bangs.*

In his new book, "Peeps at People," Mr. Bangs has departed, it would seem, from the much-traveled paths in which he has previously walked. The result has been that he has produced a book that has novelty, if nothing else. The shortcomings of some well-known persons and their peculiar foibles are held up to us as in a glass, and what is journalistically called a "story" has been created out of satire and irony. The theme has not been a high, lofty, or noble one, but it must be said that no little cleverness has been manifested in the arrangement of the mythical plots that go to make up the text.

In these days the making of a book has not the significance it once had. Formerly it was a serious business, and an author wrote because he had a message to give to the world, or thought he had; but now the writing of a book too often signifies only the production of 30,000 or 40,000 or more words as the case may be. It is not likely that Mr. Bangs himself thinks that there is anything of any permanent value in this last book of his. Whatever the intention, however, the book will go here and there all over the land; it will be on sale from Maine to California. Some people will no doubt read it and perhaps talk a little about it at the clubs, and then Mr. Bangs or some one else will write another book, and "Peeps at People" will be noted in the bibliographies and be forgotten. Ephemeral books have a place in the world, and "Peeps at People" will amuse many. Some of the things in the dozen chapters it contains are very bright. As a whole the book is far better than "Ghosts I Have Met and Some Others," the humor and wit it undoubtedly contains being less constrained and forced, but when that has been said nothing remains.

The Penfield illustrations are a feature of the volume. The effective points for illustration have been grasped and brought out most admirably. They show the flexibility and effectiveness of black and white as mediums, and with the pictures the book takes on an interest it could not have without them. They add to the book as much as poor illustrations subtract from a book with which they fail to harmonize.

*PEEPS AT PEOPLE. Being certain papers from the Writings of Anne Warrington Witherup. Collated by John Kendrick Bangs. With Illustrations by Edward Penfield. Cloth. Colored Top. Decorated Cover. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Bret Harte's New Volume.*

This volume will not be likely to add to the author's reputation, but, on the other hand, will not detract from it. The stories may be characterized, like Mr. Venus's heap of bones, as "human various." The German, the Swiss, the well-known guileless miner and guilelessly guileful Chinaman, the Californian horse thief, the Western girl, the English nobleman who loves her and her millions, and the Spanish-American "Enriquez," with his Bostonian wife, all appear on the pages of this little volume.

"The Desborough Connections" is almost too improbable to be interesting, and Mr. Harte's representation of his American heroine's speech is quite unpardonable. If some of the other stories are equally unreal, the author has, at least, so used his art as to put the reader on his side, which in "The Desborough Connections" he has failed to do. In "Unser Karl," the description of the pacific militarism of the little German town is very funny, and very clever; indeed, all the stories abound in well put and striking passages. "The Passing of Enriquez" is the most carefully wrought and the most tragic of the tales, and would be altogether harrowing, but for a certain weird and supernatural element which makes the purely human pathos more endurable.

Although the stories do not rise to a high level, they will well repay perusal, and will not disappoint Mr. Harte's large public.

*STORIES IN LIGHT AND SHADOW. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Books Received.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

The Story of the War of 1898. Told by W. Nephew King, Lieutenant U. S. N. For the Army, Major Gen. O. O. Howard (retired); for the Navy, Capt. Robley D. Evans, U. S. N. New York: Peter F. Collier.

A Short History of Germany. By Mary Platt Parmele. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

A Short History of France. By Mary Platt Parmele. 12mo. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. 60 cents.

Democracy. By James H. Hyslop, Ph. D. 12mo. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The Story of the Civil War. By John Codman Ropes, LL. D. Part II. The Campaigns of 1862. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Letters to Washington and Accompanying Papers. Published by The Society of the Colonial Dames of America, edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Our Country's Flag. By Edward S. Holden, LL. D. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

The Principles of Agriculture. By L. H. Bailey. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

The Four Gospels: a New Translation. By the Very Rev. Francis Aloysius Spencer, O. P. 12mo. New York: William H. Young & Co. $1.50.

Spiritual Consciousness. By Frank H. Sprague. 12mo. Wollaston, Mass: F. H. Sprague.

The Study of Holy Scripture. By Charles Augustus Briggs, D. D. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

The Kingdom. By George Dana Boardman. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

Christian Science. By R. Heber Newton. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 25 cents.

Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene. By E. Franklin Smith. 12mo. New York: W. R. Jenkins. $1.

Suggestive Illustrations on the Gospel of John. By the Rev. F. W. Peloubet, D. D. 12mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

The Divine Force in the Life of the World. By Alexander McKenzie. 12mo. Boston: Lamson, Wolffe & Co. $1.50.

Holy Bible. Parallel Teachers' Edition. 8vo. Philadelphia: A. J. Holman & Co.

POETRY.

Wessex Poems. By Thomas Hardy. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

Songs from Puget Sound. By Herbert Bashford. 12mo. San Francisco: Whitaker & Ray Company.

Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, Kubla Khan, and Christabel. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Yale Verse. By Charles Edmund Merrill, Jr. 16mo. New York: Maynard, Merrill & Co.

FICTION.

The Wheel of God. By George Egerton. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Mammy's Reminiscences and Other Sketches. By Martha S. Gielow of Alabama. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.

When Cupid Calls. By Tom Hall. 12mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.50.

An Experimental Wooing. By Tom Hall. 8vo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

If Tam o' Shanter'd Had a Wheel. By Grace D. Boylan. 12mo. New York: E. R. Herrick & Co. $1.25.

Angels' Wings. By Edward Carpenter. 12mo. New York: Macmillan Company.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The King and Its History. By Charles Nyrop. 12mo. Chicago: Stromberg, Allen & Co.

Commissioner Hume; A Story of New York Schools. By C. W. Bardeen. 16mo. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Bardeen. $1.25.

World Politics. By "T." 12mo. New York: F. T. Fenno & Co. $1.

Spinifex and Sand. By the Hon. David W. Carnegie. 8vo. New York: M. F. Mansfield & Co. $5.

Slav or Saxon. By William Dudley Foulke. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Autumn Leaves. By Mary Agnes Thacker. 12mo. New York: W. R. Young & Co. $1.

Sundown Leflare. By Frederic Remington. 16mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

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JAN

ART TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The week has been a somewhat quieter one than its predecessor, but with the continuance of the displays inticed last Saturday, the exhibition and sale of the Richmond collection of pictures, and of the Probasco and Rogers furniture and art objects, there has been enough of incident to keep art lovers occupied.

The Union League Club of Brooklyn gave this week its annual midwinter exhibition of pictures at its club-house on Bedford Avenue. There was a press view on Tuesday evening, a private view on Wednesday, and the pictures have been on view to guests having cards of admission Thursday and yesterday and will remain on view to-day. The club's Art Committee has succeeded in bringing together an unusually interesting lot of works. Most of them are familiar to New York art lovers and students, but with few exceptions they are worth seeing again. The more notable pictures shown are the late Theodore Robinson's "Girl in Sunlight," a landscape by Charles M. Dewey, several strong portraits by Charles M. Neagele, and landscapes by J. F. Murphy, Robert Minor, Frederick Kost, George H. Bogart, De Forest Bolmer, R. W. Van Boskerck, Walter Clark, and Julian Rix; a good Boudin, a characteristic Thaulow, and an excellent Lerolle, and well-known and good marines by Carlton Chapman, W. T. Richards, F. K. M. Rehn, and others. A portrait of his wife by Chartran, a clever piece of technique; Humphrey Moore's Moorish interior with figures, and an outdoor with figures by Charles C. Curran must also be mentioned.

Eugene Fischhof of Paris sails for home this week. He has had an unusually successful season here, and has decided to open a permanent gallery at the Cambridge, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street. Mr. Fischof, who is a son-in-law of the noted M. Sedelmeyer of Paris, has sold many important foreign canvases during the past two months, many of which have gone to Philadelphia.

By an error a statement was made in this column last week to the effect that W. B. Closson, a Boston artist whose line portraits in pastel on gray paper were favorably commented upon, would give an exhibition of some of his works at the Tooth Gallery in late February. Mr. Closson has arranged with Mr. Macbeth of the Macbeth Gallery, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, to display his work there, beginning next week, and the suggestion is made to all lovers of portraiture that they should inspect Mr. Closson's truly good and novel work.

London art lovers are at present enjoying an exhibition in the galleries of the Burlington Fine Arts Club of a large and representative collection of drawings by the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones. This exhibition has revived the old controversy in London anent Burne-Jones's place in art. The London papers are filled with letters pro and con on the subject. There have also been in progress in London a panel exhibition at the Fine Art Society Galleries, in Bond Street, chiefly of drawings by Phil May and Messrs. Brewtnall and Weedon, and an interesting little loan collection of Dutch pictures at the Messrs. Tooths', which are being shown for the benefit of the Netherlands Benevolent Society. This last exhibition includes some superior paintings of Israel, Jacob Maris, Mesdag, Mauve, and Bosboom.

There is an interesting little exhibition of old English book bindings now in progress at the Grolier Club, longer notice of which must be deferred this morning.

The Society of American Artists will hold its twenty-first annual exhibition in the Fine Arts Galleries from March 24 to April 29. Pictures must be sent in on March 9 and 10. The Hanging Committee this year consists of George R. Barse, Jr., George H. Bogert, and George W. Maynard.

Arrangements are in progress in Albany for the holding there of a portrait loan exhibition under the auspices of the Historical Society. It is intended to make this a notable showing. Mr. George Douglas Miller of 125 State Street, Albany, is in general charge of the arrangements.

The collection of American paintings owned by Thomas B. Clarke will be placed on view at the American Art Galleries, together with Mr. Clarke's valuable private collections of Greek, Hispano-Mauresque, Persian, Chinese, and European ceramics and glass and metal work on Tuesday, Feb. 7. They will be on exhibition until Tuesday, Feb. 14. On the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Feb. 14, 15, 16, and 17, the paintings will be sold at Chickering Hall, and the art objects will be sold in the afternoons of the same days at the galleries. This will in all probability be the most important art sale of the Winter, and will be the first representative sale of solely American pictures held in many years.

There will be an exhibition to-day and on Monday at the studio of Mr. A. Benziger, in Carnegie Hall, of a number of portraits which he has recently finished. Mr. Benziger is the artist who painted last year portraits of President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, and Richard Croker. These were noticed in this supplement and attracted some attention throughout the country.

The Black and White Club will hold its annual exhibition in the rooms of the Sculpture Society in the Fine Arts Building, on West Fifty-seventh Street, from Feb. 18 to March 4 inclusive. The exhibition will open on Saturday evening, Feb. 18. Only original works in any monotint, and which have never before been published or exhibited, will be shown. These works will be received on Feb. 15. George H. McCord [illegible] Secretary of the Grolier Club, 240 Fulton street, Monday, is the Secretary.

There are now on view at the Avery Gallery, 366 Fifth Avenue, twenty-five pictures by Walter L. Palmer, the well-known Egyptian colorist. They are for the most part characteristic Winter snow scenes and views on the Hudson, with a few Venetian scenes. It is impossible to say anything new regarding Mr. Palmer's work. He long since found his method, and has pursued it with diligence and deserved success. His decorative canvases, with their delicate and delicious color, are to be found in every collection of American pictures that professes to be at all complete. Perhaps the best in the present display are the "Summer's Night on the Hudson, near Albany," "After the Snow in January," "Noon Time," and "Transformation." The two views of "La Salute," respectively at noon and at night, are most effective color and tonal studies. The exhibition should be seen by every art lover.

"During a recent visit to the 'Hub,'" says a correspondent, "I made my accustomed pilgrimage to the new library to worship before the shrine of art as embodied in the mural decorations of the late Puvis de Chavannes. I was lost in contemplation before that beautiful panel 'La Poésie des Champs,' represented symbolically by Virgil; stray passages of the Aeneid, laboriously committed to memory in my schoolboy days, were passing through my mind with a new meaning and added beauty, when my reverie was interrupted by exclamations of admiration. The voices denoted that the owners belonged to the gentler sex, and also that they had been born in that section of the United States which, according to Mark Twain, is comprised in the great 'Pie Belt.' This vocal indication of origin was borne out by the appearance of the two worthy dames who stood beside me. Their admiration for the great master's work certainly showed proper instinct; but somehow their faces were lacking in those signs of culture one expects to find in Boston people. Perhaps it was the absence of the traditional spectacles. At all events, I was about to give them the benefit of my superior knowledge, when one of them crossed over to the other side of the stairway and almost immediately came back, her countenance lighted up with unmistakable joy, and in a loud whisper said to her friend: 'My dear, come over here quick; they have got this side papered, too!' Was it a presentment of this kind of appreciation that caused Chavannes to say, in reference to his decorations for the Boston Library, and while he was still working on them in his studio at Neuilly: 'Yes, they are to be exiled to America'?"

GOSSIP—HEROIC AND INTIMATE.

We have all heard that the late Lord Tennyson had a strong aversion to gossip, and the unfinished poem to "Reticence," published in his biography, expresses the tenor of his thought in regard to human intercourse. Apparently the word gossip conveyed to him the meaning of malicious personal tattle, or, at least, the idle commonplaces of social life, which he could not brook. But if we accept Stevenson's definition of gossip as all that turns on personalities, we must admit that Tennyson was in no wise indifferent to it. His friends testify to the high order of his conversation, the large thoughts that occupied him, the admirable English he used, and the fund of anecdote at his disposal. Also they say that the qualities most prominent in his poetry were characteristic of his conversation; that he talked and wrote as one man. He could not perhaps "sing like a fireside kettle," the cloak of superiority muffling his genius as that great cloak of his favorite wear muffled his large figure; but in talk and in poetry he was fond of the form of gossip that includes, Mr. Stevenson says, the discussion of morals, and is "heroic in virtue of its high pretensions."

He was not a bookman. Even when choosing a subject like that of the Arthurian Legends, drawn from books and the darling of the bookman's taste, he leads it ingenuously forward into the atmosphere of the present, fills it with modern manners and confusions, and makes its men and women seem a little too much like our neighbors and fellow-citizens. Humanity interests him, but it must be humanity upon the poetic plane of ideal thought and action. He marshals his Enoch Ardens, his Mauds, his Edyth Aylmers, his Guineveres and Lancelots, and gossips heroically of love and sorrow and virtue and sin, while they pose for him as they do for such natures, not quite liking that he should see them in their common dress. This heroism of high pretensions indicates a certain nobility of nature, but it cannot be said that it gives reality to the portrayal of character. The literature that grows out of it is apt to have the painted look of ornamental literature, and the personages created move with difficulty in the ambient air of human experience.

In reading Thackeray in his new edition we become aware of another sort of gossip—equally removed from backbiting and misrepresentation—that feeds books made of blood and sinew. Like the caller herring of the old fishwife's song:

> "Ye may ca' them vulgar faring,
> But wives and mithers maist despairing
> Ca' them lives o' men."

Mrs. Ritchie writes in one of her introductions:

"One peculiarity which has always struck me in my father, and which I have never noticed in any one else to the same extent, was his personal interest in others and in their actions. He seemed to feel in a measure responsible for the doings of any one he was concerned with. His admiration, his appreciation, were extraordinarily keen for things which he approved and loved; in the same way his feeling of real suffering and emotion over the failures and lapses of those with whom he lived was intensely vivid. This made his relations with others unlike those of most people."

In the priceless letters to Mrs. Brookfield we see how this personal interest welled up and overflowed in Thackeray's heart and brain. Scandal or romance, child's play, folly, or fun, went on before him and found him responsive. He cared for truth, not merely in its bigger and more imposing aspects, but in its multitudinous little forms. To the whole world he was "gossip" in the fine archaic sense of "relative in God." He was intimately interested in humanity as in a family belonging to him, and regarding the complicated concerns of that family which he loved there was, as he tells us in the preface to "Pendennis," "a sort of confidential talk between writer and reader." The result to the reader is a feeling that he has been granted the privilege of becoming the intimate friend of the writer and his vast family, a privilege conveying painful as well as joyous responsibilities, but exceedingly remunerative in emotion and experience.

Canon MacColl having been the authority for a story fastened on Gladstone, the conclusion of which was that the Premier, disgusted with an art criticism by Disraeli, said to Browning: "I consider that devilish." This sulphurous adjective has undergone modification. If the latest informant is to be considered trustworthy, Mr. Gladstone did not say "devilish," but "hellish." How the incident arose, assuming it is true, was in this way: Mr. Disraeli presided at a Royal Academy dinner and opened with praise for the works of art there shown. When dinner was over, Disraeli, who was walking in the gallery, met Mr. Browning and took it all back, saying: "Nothing strikes me more than the paucity of invention, the barrenness of fancy." Possibly the champagne at the dinner was not dry enough to suit Disraeli. When Browning told Mr. Gladstone about the remark there came forth the rather strong speech.

No phase of literature seems too unusual for Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. His most recent venture has been in the line of fairy stories. A volume of them entitled "Prince Little Boy, and Other Tales from Fairy Land," will be published on Feb. 4 by the Century Company.

Volume IV. of "The Memoirs of the Verney Family," being that part "From the Restoration to the Revolution, 1660-1696," has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co. These memoirs are compiled from the letters and illustrated by the portraits at Claydon House.

A somewhat elaborate biography of a little known but fascinating person is announced for Feb. 1 from the press of Dodd, Mead & Co. It is K. Waliszewski's "Marysienka-Marie de la Grande d'Arquien, Queen of Poland and wife of Sobieski, 1641-1716." The translation from the French original is made by Lady Mary Lloyd. It is the extraordinary life of a Frenchwoman, who became Queen of Poland.

McANDREWS, NOT McANDREW.

"McAndrew's Hymn" is the title of Mr. Kipling's famous verses in the Appleton edition of "Seven Seas," yet the good Scots engineer's name is clearly McAndrews, not McAndrew:

> "Not but they're ceevil on the [illegible] Ye'll hear Sir Kenneth say:
> 'Good morrn, McAndrews! Back again? An' how's your bilge to-day?'"

Presumably Mr. Kipling in his manuscript avoids the double "s" to denote the singular possessive when the word ends in "s," and uses the apostrophe only, which is the custom often followed in many American newspaper offices and still adhered to in a few of the English journals. The "double s" seems to be particularly distasteful to uneducated Americans. Its sibilant sound was surely avoided in the speech of Shakespeare's day, and on the stage to this hour we hear actors saying "Charles house" for "Charles's house," which is as intelligible as it would be to say "John house" instead of "John's house."

No typographical error is more common than that which has thus started the fame of one of Kipling's best works through the ages with a wrong name attached to it. If one writes Dickens' works, (avoiding the apostrophe and "s" after an "s,") one's proof often reads Dicken's works. So the Appletons' compositor put his apostrophe between the "w" and the "s," and gave that splendid old fellow a name not his own by which he will ever be called, in spite of thousands of explanations like this. Even John Kendrick Bangs, in his literary review in the January Harper, speaks of "McAndrew's Hymn." But, then, the droll printers are forever making the literary reviewers talk of "Bang's 'Idiot at the Breakfast Table.'"

That Irish poet and critic, Seumas MacManus, who recently visited this country, has prepared for the Doubleday & McClure Company a volume entitled, "Through the Turf Smoke; The Lore and Laughter of Old Ireland," which will be presented probably on Feb. 1.

Mary Wilcox Brown, General Secretary of the Henry Watson Children's Aid Society of Baltimore has written a book entitled, "The Development of Thrift." The subjects treated of are: The thrift habit, thrift in the family, saving agencies, such as provident savings banks, Post Office savings banks, penny provident funds and school savings banks, co-operative savings and building loan associations, people's banks, such as have been so remarkably successful in Germany and Italy; provident loan associations, industrial insurance, and the English friendly societies. The book will be published by the Macmillan Company in a few weeks.

1899

NOTES AND NEWS.

Items Gathered During This Week's Tour of the Publishing Houses.

Everything seems to indicate that the season just begun will be in general very favorable to the book trade. It is usually the case that the month succeeding the Christmas holidays is especially dull in this particular. Not so this year, however. Inquiry at several retail houses reveals the fact that the sales for the first fifteen days in January were, on the average, in advance of the sales for the whole of the corresponding month in 1898. Other things being equal, this means that after the usual January account of stock has been taken, the retailers will find their shelves quite vacant and will be forced to renew their orders. The publishers, knowing that this demand must come, are preparing for it. One significant point is that the books published this month far exceed in number those published in January a year ago. There is little doubt that the pace will be kept up.

The long-expected and eagerly-inquired-for book of newspaper stories by Jesse Lynch Williams is at last announced by Charles Scribner's Sons, in whose monthly magazine the stories originally appeared. The volume takes its title from the initial tale, "The Stolen Story." Mr. Williams knows the inside of a metropolitan newspaper office thoroughly, and to this knowledge he adds a very pretty fancy, which turns the stolid realism of the newspaper office into romance that ought to be true if it isn't.

Still another book on the Cuban campaign! This one is announced by the Century Company for publication on Feb. 4. It is "Campaigning in Cuba," by George Kennan.

Twelve years ago the Rev. Dr. William Barry wrote a novel entitled "The New Antigone." The work had a pronounced success, but the success was not followed up. Dr. Barry evidently being one of those men who do not care to write unless they have something to say. After twelve years the doctor believes he has something to say. The Century Company will publish what he says on Feb. 4. It is a novel entitled "The Two Standards." The scene is laid in London and on the Continent. There is a beautiful singer who marries for money, a handsome tenor, almost an elopement, and a lot about music that is both interesting and instructive. The book is suggestive of George Moore's last work, but by contrast rather than through comparison.

Dr. Conan Doyle's new novel, "A Duet—with an Occasional Chorus," has been withheld from serial publication because it appeared to the author that a work depending, as this does, for its effect upon feeling and atmosphere rather than upon incident is liable to produce a false impression if published in that form. His endeavor is to draw married life and to describe the humors and incidents of the domestic experiences of a young couple of the middle class. The book will be published in March or April in London by Grant Richards.

F. J. Snell's "Literature of the Fourteenth Century" will soon be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have issued a catalogue of the autographs and autograph manuscripts and letters in their possession. Several of their most interesting items are on exhibition in the front window of their Fifth Avenue store. Among the items which appeal particularly to literary men are the following autograph manuscripts: "Maria's Dwelling," a poem, by Robert Burns; Oliver Wendell Holmes's sketch of a Life of Motley; one chapter of his Life of Washington, by Irving; four stanzas of a poem by John Keats; sketches of the Lives of Mary Hewitt and George Bush, by Edgar Allan Poe, containing material not included in the collected editions of his writings; and Robert Louis Stevenson's article for the British Weekly Series on "Books Which Have Influenced Me."

"History of Yiddish Literature in the Nineteenth Century," by Leo Wiener, instructor in Slavonic languages at Harvard University, is in press at Charles Scribner's Sons.

A. Duckworth & Co. of London will publish next week a volume of "New Letters of Walter Savage Landor: Private and Public," edited by Stephen Wheeler. The publication of these letters is authorised by Lady Graves-Sawle, to whom most of the correspondence was addressed. The letters cover a period of twenty-five years, and are full of allusions to the political, literary, and social history of a quarter of a century, from 1838 to 1863.

A new book by George W. Cable is announced for early February by Charles Scribner's Sons. Its general title is "Strong Hearts," and it includes the three novelettes recently published in the magazine: "The Entomologis," "The Taxdermis," and "The Solitary."

The Youth's Companion will publish in its issues of Feb. 2 and 9, the animal stories written by the late Dan Rice, entitled "Fifty Years With a Menagerie." Mary T. Earle's serial story, "The King On the Hilltop" will begin in the issue of Feb. 2, while the issue of Feb. 23 will contain an article on "Art Students in New York," by G. W. Brock, formerly President of the New York Art Students' League.

The more striking features of the February Critic are "Thackeray at Charterhouse," with original sketches by Thackeray, and reproductions of his schoolboy manuscripts. The frontispiece of this issue is a medallion of W. D. Howells and his daughter, Miss Mildred Howells, the last work that Augustus St. Gaudens did before he sailed for France.

"The Life of Danton," from the French of Hilaire Belloc, will shortly come from Charles Scribner's Sons.

Among the features already drafted upon for the March number of Scribner's Magazine is a short story by A. B. Vorse, entitled "Psalm VII." Mr. Vorse's experience in the arctic gave him the color for his tale. A newspaper story will be contributed by Jesse Lynch Williams, and J. W. Alexander, the portrait painter, will be the subject of an appreciative paper by Harrison S. Morris, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. A number of the artist's best portraits will be reproduced. The serials continue—Col. Roosevelt's "Story of the Rough Riders," Senator Hoar's "Reminiscences," which in the March number will have to do with the formation of the Free Soil Party; Robert Louis Stevenson's letters, edited by Sidney Colvin; Robert Grant's "Search-Light Letters"—"To Modern Women with Social Ambitions," and the last installment of George W. Cable's novelette, "The Entomologist."

Among the latest books to come from the press of the Macmillan Company are "Li Livres du Gouvernement des Rois," a thirteenth century French version of Egido Colonna's treatise, "De Regimine Principium," now first published from the Kerr manuscript, together with introduction and notes and full-page fac simile, by Samuel Paul Molenaar of the University of Pennsylvania; the first volume of Peter Guthrie Tait's scientific papers; Thomas E. Watson's "The Story of France." The first volume takes the reader to the end of the reign of Louis XV.; the second and last, to the Consulate of Napoleon Bonaparte.

Omar Khayyám has supplied several novelists with titles for their books. The latest is "And Then Came Spring," a novelette by Garret Van Arkel, soon to be issued by E. R. Herrick & Co. In this instance the quotation is said to be very apt. It is a tale of every-day life of the present time; the author has a strong tendency to character analysis. The scene is laid in the picturesque surroundings of Western Pennsylvania.

Two books concerning music are about ready to come from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons; one is "Mezzo-Tints in Modern Music," by W. J. Huneker, and the other is the first volume in a new series, The Music Lovers' Library, "The Orchestra and Orchestral Music," by W. J. Henderson.

Mr. Charles H. Rammelkamp, instructor in American history in Cornell University, is writing a text book on New York history. The work will be written largely from original sources, and will be adapted to the use of high schools and colleges.

Arthur Kenyon Rogers's "A Brief Introduction to Modern Philosophy" will be published at an early date by the Macmillan Company. The author attempts to show how the problems of philosophy arise from the presuppositions of our ordinary beliefs and practical needs. In the last four chapters, entitled Hegel, Agnosticism, Theistic Idealism, and Skepticism, an attempt is made to give a critical estimate of contemporaneous tendencies and to offer a positive contribution to a tenable theory of idealism.

Vasili Verestchagin, the Russian painter, has written a monograph entitled, "1812—Napoleon I. in Russia." It will be illustrated with fifty reproductions of the author's paintings. Mr. Helnemann is its London publisher.

"The History of Japanese Literature," which W. G. Aston has written as the sixth volume in the series that Mr. Gosse is editing for D. Appleton & Co., differs from those which have preceded it in the fact that two-thirds of it is translation and only one-third narrative or criticism. The Japanese have cultivated a voluminous literature for more than twelve centuries, but forty years ago no English-speaking man had read one page of a Japanese book. One point in the work that is very curious is the commanding place that women have taken in Japan since the most ancient time. The classical writers of the eleventh century were all women.

Walter Pulitzer's new novel, "That Duel at the Château Marsanac," which is now running as a serial in The New Voice, will ultimately be brought out in book form by Funk & Wagnalls.

"The Story of the Princess de Ursins in Spain," by Constance Hill, (Camarera-Mayor,) will come from the house of R. H. Russell in February. The book presents the picture of a brilliant Frenchwoman of the early eighteenth century, who is a central and dominant figure during the turmoil and chaos of the wars of the Spanish Succession. Her history presents scenes of ever-varying fortune and adventure, and affords glimpses of Spanish and French Court life, the work of the Holy Inquisition, and the intrigues of the time.

An important work for students and writers of history is being revised for the Macmillan Company by the author, Prof. H. Morse Stephens. The work to be presented is much enlarged. It is entitled "Syllabus of European History, 1490-1598," with bibliographies.

Mrs. Parsons, formerly Mrs. Dana, who wrote "How to Know the Wild Flowers," for Charles Scribner's Sons, a book that had an immense sale, has now in press at her publishers' another volume on a similar but more particular theme, "How to Know the Ferns."

Arthur W. Pinero's latest comedietta, "Trelawny of the Wells," will shortly appear in book form from the press of R. H. Russell. The same publisher announces a new edition of the authorized translation of Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac," with illustrations by Ernest Haskell.

Miss Edith Wharton, who is a writer so far known principally through her verse, has a volume of short stories entitled "The Ways of Men," that Charles Scribner's Sons will bring out.

The Century Company will publish Feb. 4 "The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll," by his nephew, S. D. Collingwood. The author of "Alice in Wonderland," and "Alice Through the Looking-Glass" has a large following in this country. The book is appropriately illustrated, largely with photographs of famous folk taken by Carroll himself, including those of Lord Salisbury and his sons, the Rossetti's, Tennyson, Dr. George MacDonald (at whose parsonage "Alice" was published), Alice Liddell, (to whom the story was first told,) Ellen Terry, Kate Terry, and others.

"The Perverse Widow," being passages from the life of Catherine, wife of William Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Queen by the Grace of Arabella, is the title of a book announced for publication in February by Longmans, Green & Co. Part of the scene is laid in Burlington, N. J.

Mr. Whistler's new book, "The Baronet and the Butterfly," is among the announcements for early publication at R. H. Russell's.

"European History. An Outline of Its Development," is the title of a book by Prof. George B. Adams of Yale University, to be published very shortly by the Macmillan Company.

Charles Scribner's Sons in a few weeks will bring out two important books of travel and adventure. One is William Harvey Brown's "On the South African Frontier," and the other is "In the Klondyke. With an Account of a Winter's Journey to Dawson," by Frederick Palmer.

"The Forest Lovers," by Maurice Hewlett, and "The Life of Shakespeare," by Sidney Lee, were two of the three books published during 1898 which have been crowned by The London Academy this month. Each is published by the Macmillan Company. And it is not without interest to note that in the recent plebiscite taken by The Outlook five out of the ten "best books" chosen by the readers of that magazine were published by the same firm. They were "The Life of Tennyson," by his son; Moritz Busch's "Bismarck," "Helbeck of Bannisdale," by Mrs. Humphry Ward; McCarthy's "Life of Gladstone," and "The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning."

A sequel to Julian Ralph's "Anglo-Saxon Affinities," which was presented in Harper's for February, will be forthcoming in the March number of the magazine under the title of "English Characteristics." The same number will also contain an article by Russell Sturgis, the well-known architect, entitled "The Building of the Modern City House." Prof. Brander Matthews has a story called "On the Steps of the City Hall." It is the picture of a young man of birth and education entering one of the corrupt political organisations of the American metropolis. Another story is promised by Sarah Barnwell Elliott; it is entitled "Without the Courts." Mr. Stephen Bonsal will present a tale called "The Way of the Cross: A Story of Siberia," and Chief Simon Pokagon writes of "The Massacre of Fort Dearborn at Chicago in 1812." The author is a son of Chief Pokagón, who, although friendly to the whites, was present at the massacre. It is the Indian side of the story that is presented.

Francis P. Harper has just issued a catalogue of rare books and illuminated manuscripts and scarce Americana to be found in his collection. Among the items are Increase Mather's "A Seasonable Testimony to Good Order in the Churches of the Faithful," &c., Boston, 1720; Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County and Border Wars of New York," Roxbury, 1856; some Grolier Club publications, and a first edition of Washington Irving's "Knickerbocker's History of New York."

"Alice in Wonderland" has always been as popular in America as in England, and Lewis Carroll had a host of American admirers, young and old. Among the former were the members of the fourth class at the Girls' Latin School at Boston. Fourteen or fifteen years ago, it appears from the volume of his "Life and Letters," which The Century Company is bringing out, these young ladies asked the author's permission to call their class paper The Jabberwock. Carroll consented in a gracious and humorous letter, and always took a lively interest in the little sheet. Once he rebuked the editors for an irreverent joke, but shortly afterward he sent them, as a peace offering, a delightful poem entitled "A Lesson in Latin." They declared it to be "the pleasantest Latin lesson we have had this year." The letter that accompanied it was written on a typewriter. "This mode of writing," said Carroll, "is, of course, an American invention. We never invent new machinery here. We do but use, to the best of our ability, the machines you send us." The poem itself appears in his biography.

It is now definitely announced by the Macmillan Company that "The Life and Letters of Archbishop Benson" will be published in March. The volume, which was first announced last August, is edited by the prelate's son, and will contain portraits and illustrations. The biography necessarily embraces not only the history of the Anglican Church during the Archbishop's life, but also much of the inner history of Public events, and the relations with the brilliant men who have guided the affairs of England during the last half century.

Capt. Sigsbee's "Story of the Maine," that has been running in The Century Magazine, will be presented in book form Feb. 4; on the same date Joseph Pennell's "Lithography and Lithographers," will also be published by The Century Company.

Prof. Oman's elementary history of Greece is almost ready for publication by the Macmillan Company. There are many maps and plans included in the volume, and a full index. The history brings the student down to the death of Alexander the Great.

A genuine naval story, said to be strong and sympathetic, is announced by Charles Scribner's Sons. The book, which deals with the social side of a naval officer's life, is by Anna A. Rogers, and is entitled "Sweethearts and Wives."

The Engineering Magazine for February contains a number of articles apropos of the navy and schemes for transportation to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and also on those islands. The freight question in Puerto Rico is thoroughly discussed.

"If I Were a Man" is a novelette by Harrison Robertson, author of that Southern story, "How the Derby Was Won." The tale will shortly be published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

The American Unitarian Association, whose headquarters are at 25 Beacon Street, Boston, has printed for free distribution a pamphlet of twenty-odd pages, entitled "A Plea for Sincerity in Religious Thought," by the Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker, author of "Jesus Brought Back" and "Problems in American Society."

FEBRUARY NUMBER READY ON TUESDAY.

The Critic

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, ART AND LIFE.

JOSEPH B. GILDER, JEANNETTE L. GILDER, } Editors.

THE FEBRUARY NUMBER

CONTAINS a THACKERAY TREASURE TROVE. With sketches by Thackeray. M. Bontet de Monvel. By Th. BENTZON (Mme. Blanc.) Illustrated. The Novels of William Black. By AGNES REPPLIER. Sidney Lee's Shakespeare. By Dr. W. J. ROLFE. The Creator of Wonderland. By J. L. G. Illustrated.

A frontispiece portrait of W. D. Howells and Miss Mildred Howells by St. Gaudens, never before published, and many other interesting and rare illustrations, reviews, and special articles. In "The Drama" will be found a portrait of Mr. Clyde Fitch, and the latest portrait of M. Victorien Sardou, from a photograph presented to Miss Elizabeth Marbury a few weeks ago.

SOME PRESS COMMENTS.

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Mr. Bennet accompanied the last expedition to the Soudan, which ended in the battle of Omdurman, the capture of Khartoum, and the overthrow of the Mahdi. The author's charge that the wounded Dervishes were killed by the Sirdar's troops has excited all England, and has made the book the sole topic of the day.

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MR. WATSON'S HISTORY AGAIN.

In his spirited and confidently readable "Story of France," reviewed last week, Thomas E. Watson dwells, whenever the occasion presents itself, with much elaboration of detail, on the inhumanity of man to man. He seems to particularly enjoy telling about the methods of murder and public execution, the forms of legalized punishment, the tortures employed from the time of pagan Rome's ascendency in Gaul to the golden era of the great Louis.

Clovis, becoming a Christian, burned and beheaded unbelievers, as the Romans had burned and beheaded the early Christians. Clotaire shut up his son with his wife and children in a wooden hut and burned it. Chilperic, instigated by Fredegonda, smothered Galeswintha, as she lay asleep. Duke Rauking compelled the slaves who held the torches while he supped to put out the lights by holding them against their own naked legs. When two of his serfs married without his permission, he cast them into a freshly dug grave and buried them alive. For saving Merovius from torture by stabbing him to death Gailen's hands, feet, nose, and ears were cut off and he was left to die slowly. Brunehilda, aged eighty, was tortured for three days, and then tied to the tail of a wild horse and dragged to death.

Because of the frightful ravages of the bubonic plague in 1348 the Christians massacred the Jews. La Tremouille cheerfully feasted the captured nobles who fought for the league of the Princes and after dinner put them to violent death. Under Francis I. Lutherans were tortured and burned to death. The horror of the torture of John Leclerc, narrated by Mr. Watson, is fairly appalling, and this same story of breaking bodies on the wheel, burning, gouging out eyes, and the like is told over and over again—pagan against Christian, Christian against Jew and pagan, Catholic against Protestant, Calvinist against Catholic, King against noble, brother against brother, the rich and powerful against the poor and weak—until finally the crushed and persecuted revolt, and, under crafty leadership, persecute, torture, and kill the nobility.

These seem to be the all-important facts of history as Mr. Watson reads history and narrates it. Much depends upon the point of view. Doubtless the history of the world from the very beginning, if it could be fairly revealed, would be a story of development. But this historian (who will be widely read) does not seem to incline to that view. In his account of the futile meeting of the States General under Charles VIII., in 1484, he declares that the same wrongs that existed then exist now in all Christian lands—not torture, not so much bloodshed—but the oppression of the poor by the rich.

"The form has changed, the methods have changed, but the spirit of privilege has not changed. General conditions have immensely improved, but among the lower orders of our own time scenes of squalor, of ignorance, of suffering, constantly recur, which equal in horror anything known in ancient days."

Mr. Watson's history from the point of view of Populism, therefore, seems to have been written to prove by analogy that the pretended cause of the Populists is almost hopeless. But this book will please not because of its author's political and economical theories, but because it reflects so well the romance of history and treats picturesquely of heroes and heroines. No tears will be shed by Mr. Watson's least sophisticated reader for the hundreds of thousands of unindividualized human beings who perished under the Merovingians, the Capets, the relentless house of Valois, and the Bourbons. They would not have lived much longer, anyhow, and would have been as dead to this era if each of them had dwelt in peace and comfort, in the enjoyment of equal rights and an unlimited command of fiat money, for the Psalmist's full seventy years.

MACHINA VIRUMQUE CANO.

May we not change the old "arma virumque cano" and make it "machina virumque cano," since it is evident that, so far as the triumphs of our navy go, the man before the boiler had quite as much to do with our victory as "the man behind the gun"? The fighting man

JAN

figure has not changed. The courage, the endurance, the patriotism, the devotion of a century ago are the same now. Indeed, in the display of the last two qualities mentioned there has been a marked advance. On the part of the officers of the Oregon, Brooklyn, and Texas, Admiral Cooper tells us, no one was wanting in knowledge. But to-day, in every department of the fleets, there is more intelligence to the front. He is, in an engineer, a well-educated man, and though his hands may be rough and grimy, he knows, unlike anything a fever, how to pay his pen.

We are struck, then, with two notable articles, one entitled "Engine Room Experiences in War Time," by Mr. F. M. Bennett, Passed Assistant Engineer, United States Navy, in Cassier's Magazine, and "The Fighting Engineers at Santiago," by Arthur Warren. Mr Bennett writes the story of the New York in action, and Mr. Warren of the fighting work on board of the Oregon. Between these two most spirited articles there is no choice. Both are admirable in style and descriptive powers. It is well to bear this in mind—that "the engineer is now a combatant as truly as the man on the bridge." Mr. Bennett tells of novel experiences in the "stoke hole," and how terribly distressing were the fumes of powder when discharged into the engine and fire rooms, coming from the firing of the heavy guns. One curious effect of the concussion was the breaking of the glass below and the tumbling down of old chisels, files, bolts, and nuts, which had been stowed away and forgotten on the angle irons and ledges overhead, and the great anxiety, because a small metal object, falling at a critical moment, might endanger an eccentric or crank-pin connection.

The treasuring on board of the Oregon of the last bit of Cardiff coal is capitally told. Then, on the day of battle, when the Oregon was to do her very best, was that precious Cardiff coal shoveled under the boilers, and the great ship made her burst of speed. It's a fine picture of pluck and devotion, these grimy men, dripping with sweat, going quietly about "with clear heads watching everything," and with a lower engine room showing a heat of 136 degrees and the upper engine rooms 190, and on specially hot days a temperature of 200 degrees!

READING AND ORIGINALITY.

At a dinner the other night the question arose of the value of reading in imaginative work. Some one asked whether it was not the opinion of the writers present that reading tended to repress originality. The query is hardly novel, as references brought out; but it is always pertinent, and the result is just enough colored by personality to keep the answer interesting. The poles of the discussion were presented in the opinions that reading did burden the mind with others' visions and thus stifle fancy, or that, on the contrary, reading often furnished an inspiration and always offered a widening of the field of experience which was worth much to the dreamer. Between these extreme views, that reading clipped the wings of fancy or that it gave to fancy both wings and ether in which to fly, there was less expression of opinion than might have been expected. The poles proved, in fact, the points of attraction for the whole company.

A literary anecdote was recited to show how many books George Eliot had read in preparing for "Daniel Deronda," and the one who told it said that the book was as poor a story as she ever wrote. A partisan of the other side retorted that "Romola" was one of her best, and that he "supposed" she had read a great deal in its preparation. An eager look ran around the table and promised a diversion; but the subject was kept in hand by some one quickly telling the story of Disraeli and the novel. A friend met him in the lobby of the House of Commons and asked him what novel he had read last. "When I want to read a novel," came the solemn answer, "I write it." Those who disapproved of reading thought this a good recipe, and the argument having started in their direction, the story was told of a club of writers to which a young man was taken. He was immensely awed, and thinking to win the esteem of the authors, he tried to discuss books with them, taking care not to refer to their own lest his talk be "shoppy." He was surprised to find how few popular books they appeared to have read,

and the answer came back (they of course, they were that authors of other times are not "available" in taste. The talk drifted away after that, but the club's manners seemed to have left the anti-readers in the better position as far as examples could be depended upon.

Table talk, however, called here, as it so often does, to analyze carefully, and the question of the help or hinderance of much reading in imaginative writing comes up so frequently that it is well seriously to grapple with it once in a while. The primary consideration, we should say, would be the vigor of the reader's imaginative faculty. Whatever one reads exercises that to some extent. If one is not doing much original dreaming, the exercise is likely to be good for him. It keeps him in trim, so to speak, and when he wants to use phantasy, the faculty has not grown rusty as it might if he had devoted his whole attention to humdrum facts. On the other hand, if the faculty is in pretty hard use, anyway, the wear and tear of too much reading may weary it, and if this reading is in another direction than that in which fancy is taking its original flight, one can see that the taking in may hinder the giving out. Suppose, for example, that you wanted to write about love in a peach orchard and were desirous to mention the song of birds, the delicate blossoms, the blue sky, and other scenic property. If you were to read about Italian skies, flower-bordered lanes, and warbling birds, and your mind was not too tired, the visions which the reading called up would be apt to suggest to you others which had a stamp of originality and yet were better than you would have been able to conjure unaided; but if you read about snowstorms, ice floes, death on the glacier, and polar bears, you might find the task of picturing the peach orchard a bit of hard work rather than a pleasure.

And yet, this is not to say that sometimes the mind is not better for a change in the current of thought. Every one must decide for himself, and the whole problem works back to the wisdom of the choice. One might almost as well ask whether clothing helps a man to write poetry. If he looks out for his comfort he is all right. If he dons a bathing suit for a blizzard he is apt to think of nothing but the cold. So, in reading, as long as the mind finds comfort in what is read, the reading does not hurt and may help it.

Literary Relics for Sale.

A number of articles interesting to collectors because of their associations with noted men are described in the latest booksellers' catalogues from London. From one can be had for 30 guineas the demy folio albion iron press purchased by William Morris for taking proofs of the Kelmscott Press publications, and used from the start for—at purpose and for printing the leaflets. This is the identical "small press for taking proofs" referred to by Cockerell in his "Short History and Description of the Kelmscott Press," and upon it presumably were taken proofs of the fifty-two works which were issued from the famous printing office during its seven years of existence by the Thames at Hammersmith. It was on March 2, 1891, that the first sheets, showing the beautiful effect of the types the poet-Socialist had designed from old models, were pulled from this little press, the silent witness of the fulfillment of his determination to rival the early glories of the printing press.

From the same catalogue one can secure for 85 guineas the old sun dial from Gadshill Place, which Charles Dickens considered one of his most valuable treasures, placing it in the most prominent position in his garden. In 1859 he wrote thus to his daughter Mamie: "One of the balustrades of the destroyed old Rochester Bridge has been (very nicely) presented to me by the contractor for the works, and has been duly stonemasoned and set up on the lawn beside the house. I have ordered a sun dial for the top of it, and it will be a very good object indeed." Later it became the property of Mr. Crighton of Rochester. The height of the dial and column is 4 feet 8 inches.

Another relic of the novelist is his cigar box, which may be had for 32 guineas. It is an oblong box of solid oak, and was constantly used by Dickens. When the novelist died it was given by his son Charles to Holsworth, who has been business manager

of Gad's Hill Place, and the latter, in turn, presented it to the present owner. Although that the modern method of taking proofs, described as "small press for taking proofs" referred to by Cockerell in his "Short History and Description of the Kelmscott Press," and upon it presumably were taken proofs of the fifty-two works which were issued from the famous printing office during its seven years of existence by the Thames at Hammersmith. It was on March 2, 1891, that the first sheets, showing the beautiful effect of the types the poet-Socialist had designed from old models, were pulled from this little press, the silent witness of the fulfillment of his determination to rival the early glories of the printing press.

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Lot 64 in the catalogue is San Joseph's "Arte y Regias de la Lengua Tagala," by the "Predicador General en la Provincia de N. Senora del Rosario de las Islas Filipinas," which was printed in Tagalo in 1610. Americans should be interested in the author le F. Francisco de San Joseph Biancas, because of his introduction of printing into the Philippines.

To Jean de Reszke as Lohengrin.

Forgotten were the wintry winds and rain
When in the Opera House I sat to-night,
Where all was wealth, and warmth, and glowing light,
And heard once more the sweet and moving strain
In which that wond'rous tale brings back again,
Through centuries, which have passed in airy flight,
The days of chivalry and honor bright,
When Elsa sought to hold her love in vain.
Was Lohengrin of old a braver knight
Than thou didst seem, de Reszke? Silence fell
On all that audience vast when, like a bell,
Clear toned, rang out "Mein lieber Schwan." Who might
Not weep with Elsa when, in glittering white,
Thou sang'st thy sad, thy sweet, thy last farewell?

JAMES B. TOWNSEND.

Metropolitan Opera House, New York, Jan. 9, 1890.

Whittier's "Haverhill" Brings $32.

The "History of Haverhill, Mass.," Haverhill, 1832, recently discovered to have been written by J. G. Whittier, sold for $32 at Libbie's on Jan. 19. The copy sold was in the original boards, with the folding plate. On Sept. 24, 1895, a copy, also in boards, fetched $5.25 at Banga's; Guild's, boards, brought $8 in 1887, and Coburn's, in half morocco, $5.75 in 1888.

At the same sale the Rasch Bible, 1478-80, in four volumes, fetched $76, and the first edition of "Gulliver's Travels," 1726, morocco, by Rivière, went for $42. Morris's "Wood Beyond the World," Kelmscott Press, 1894, brought $17; "Syr Perceyvelle of Gales," Kelmscott, 1895, $15.50; Herrick's "Poems," Kelmscott, 1895, $18; Morris's "Child Christopher and Goldilind the Fair," Kelmscott, 1895, $15, and "Laudes Beatae Mariae Virginis," Kelmscott, 1896, $16.50. The latter is remarkable as being the first book printed in three colors.

An American Sale in France.

Beginning Feb. 4 MM. Paul et Fils et Guillemin will sell in Paris the collection of the late M. Eugène Goupil, the scholar, which was partly formed in Mexico by the late M. J. M. A. Aubin. It is a small collection, (there are but 161 lots in the catalogue,) but it contains, nevertheless, several books of the highest importance.

Chief among the rarities is the excessively rare first edition of Molina's invaluable vocabulary, which was printed in the city of Mexico in 1555. It is so scarce that at one time its existence was questioned by bibliographers, the folio "Vocabulario" of 1571 being the only edition known. The author, Fr. Alonso de Molina, was born in Spain, but was taken to Mexico when quite young. He soon learned the Mexican language, and devoted his after life to the spreading of useful knowledge in the Mexican tongue.

The second edition of the "Vocabulario"—that of 1571—is in the Goupil collection, together with Molina's "Confessionario" of 1565; Neve and Molina's "Regles de Orthographia, Diccionario, y Arte del Idioma Othomi," Mexico, 1767, a very rare work on Otomi grammar; Bertonio's "Arte y Frasis de la Lengua Aymara," printed in the "Provincia de Chucuyto" in 1612; Holquin's "ocabulario," printed in Peru in 1608, and Mijangos's "Espero Divino en Lengua Mexicano," Mexico, 1607. The latter is of extreme rarity, none of the early bibliographers of this century knowing of its existence.

BOOKS NO LONGER COLLECTED.

Changes Which Taste and Judgment Have Made in Recent Years.

"There," said the bookseller, pointing to several shelves filled with Dibdin's bibliographical works, books printed privately in England and America, reprints of classics, and famous rarities, and publications of book clubs, "are the books which American collectors competed fiercely for in the auction room forty, thirty, and even twenty years ago, but which are regarded nowadays as mere literary lumber. The days have gone by when nearly every collector of books in this country was heart-broken if he could not obtain all of Dibdin's works on large paper, and was unable to possess a complete set of the 'Oxford Classics,' the publications of the Percy and Shakespeare Societies, the 'Bridgewater Treatises,' Pickering's edition of Bacon on large paper, the Aldine edition of the British poets, Ritson's antiquarian works, with all the canceled leaves and suppressed passages, the editions on large paper of the English dramatists, edited by Gifford and Dyce; the Halliwell Shakespeare, the most costly of the illustrated works, such as Silvestre's, Lacroix's, Shaw's, and Strutt's books, together with other club publications, privately printed books, and reprints. Most of the collections formed in those days have since been dispersed, their owners losing heavily on their expensive treasures, the latest disposed of—that of Francis B. Hayes of Boston, sold last Spring—bringing about $11,000 for books that had cost $30,000 thirty-five years ago.

"Some of the early American private libraries were wisely formed, it is true. Col. Thomas Aspinwall, John Carter Brown, James Lenox, Henry C. Murphy, Charles Deane, Edward A. Crowninshield, George Livermore, S. L. M. Barlow, William Menzies, George Brinley, John A. Rice, and J. Carson Brevoort, for example, confined themselves to the gathering of books relating to the history and geography of the two Americas, and Zelotes Hosmer, Thomas Pennant Barton, William E. Burton, and Almon W. Griswold devoted their attention to early English prose and poetry. Hardly a book was collected by these men that was not sure to rise in value, but their contemporaries, who were misled by the Dibdin craze, filled their libraries with volumes that were merely beautiful and were destined in the end, after a period of noisy popularity, to be practically unnoticed in the auction room. The first American to conceive a passion for Dibdins was a New Yorker, Ithiel Town. He excited the interest of Dibdin by paying at the Turner sale in London 60 guineas for a copy of the 'Bibliomania,' extra illustrated with 211 plates, and when he wrote to the learned doctor in relation to his other books he received at once a letter full of sugary compliments. Dibdin praised highly that gallantry of spirit which hesitated not to sacrifice 60 guineas for an illustrated copy of the 'Bibliomania' upon large paper. 'Go on, dear Sir,' said the doctor, 'and put the finishing stroke to your spirit of courageous enterprise. Possess the "Decameron," (the most beautiful of all bibliographical works,) the "Tour," the "Spencer Library," "The Library Companion," and the "Typographical Antiquities." * * * I transmit you a notice of a new work, and have reserved for you a large paper copy—£10 10s.'

"With such an adviser, what wonder is it that Town became an enthusiastic Dibdinite, and it is not strange that his friends—John Allan, for instance—were attacked by the craze. Hosmer, who had been incautious enough to introduce Dibdin among his examples of English literature, had fine copies of the 'Spencer Library,' the 'Reminiscences,' the 'Bibliomania,' the 'Decameron,' and the two 'Tours.' They had cost him in England over $1,150; they brought at his sale in 1861 but $840. Henry B. Humphrey, who secured them, got $900 for them at his sale in 1871, but to-day finer sets can be had for $250. Allan, whose sale was in 1864, had all the Dibdins, but only three or four were remarkable copies. Town had sold to him privately the famous sixty-guinea 'Bibliomania,' and at the public sale it brought (with eighty-six plates added) the handsome sum of $720, but would now not fetch $200. Allan's 'Bibliomania,' 1842, on large paper, brought $109; Hayes's, last Spring, a better copy, fetched $22. His 'Decameron' sold for $81, while Hayes's more desirable copy went for $55.50, and his 'Typographical Antiquities,' on small paper, was knocked down at $34; Hayes's, on large paper, selling for only $52. High prices were paid for Dibdins at the Fowle sale later in 1864 in Boston, the 'Decameron' bringing $120 and the 'Tour in France and Germany' $75. Hayes's copy of the 'Tour,' a splendid one, sold for $54.25. The Hayes prices may again be compared with the prices paid at the Somerby sale, Boston, 1869: 'Typographical Antiquities,' $124, (Hayes, $52;) 'Bibliotheca Spenceriana,' $156, (Hayes, $73;) 'Decameron,' $120, (Hayes, $55.50,) and 'Tour in France and Germany,' $135, (Hayes, $54.25.)

"At the Rice sale, New York, 1870, the Dibdinites were present in great numbers, though the Rice library was mainly a collection of Americana. A beautifully extra illustrated copy of the 'Tour in France and Germany' brought $1,220, (it was resold in this city in February, 1898, for $630,) a copy of the 'Northern Tour,' with the canceled leaves, $173.50; the 'Decameron,' $105, and an extra illustrated 'Reminiscences,' $300. One book has since been sold at a loss, and the others would not now bring two-thirds the 1870 prices. Among the American books of Mendez were all the Dibdins, and 1870, the date of his sale, marks the decline in the price. His Tovey set in fifty-three volumes, which had cost him $3,000, was knocked down at $1,000, and the Bedford Club books, which he had purchased at a cost of $1,000, were sold for $500. Mendez's Bradford Club books, which had cost him

COMMENT AND QUERY.

Errors Not of the Press.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Errors enough there no doubt are, and errors there will be, but of such as your correspondent "Second Avenue" cites there is much more than enough. They are certainly proper subjects of criticism, but are not likely to become less, if the offenders are allowed to escape without the finger of detection being pointed to them. If these cannot bear to be named I doubt if they are worth taking notice of, and no paper like THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW and none of the best magazines would for a moment object to a rap over the knuckles for such blunders. Why should they be lightly overlooked any more than the act of a tailor should he put an unmatched button on a man's coat? A paper or magazine should be printed in correct English. Indeed it is hard to conceive what practical good can come from this entertainment. Amusing, of course, but certainly not a subject for amusement alone, and in which a practical result is not aimed at. That it should be "in the highest degree unjust to publish the names of newspapers or magazines disfigured by errors, &c." I entirely dissent from. It is, in my humble opinion, as much the function of the critic to notice such things as questions of fact or of logical arrangement, and the greatest critics we have had have taken sharp notice of these matters. But of such work as comes from the Baxter Street of literature, "I sometimes hold it half a sin" to drag it into the light for any purpose. Let it rest in well-earned obscurity.

But, there are errors not of the press, enough of them, too; some that are and some that are not excusable, and many of them surprising. I offer two or three, taken here and there, and to which many might be added. But these will serve to point the moral which I wish to do, and I will be bound that not one of the sources named will be offended or consider it "unjust" in the slightest "degree." As I view the subject, quotations from the great writers are worth infinite pains to make correct. To put a misquotation in circulation is like issuing spurious coin, and no writer should venture upon its use without verifying the language by reference to the original, for it is easy to have the quotation tumbling about in one's head with a wrong word or two, and which, when compared with its original, is at once found to be less beautiful and of less force.

There are pure and simple blunders made in writing, which, though regrettable, are quite excusable. Such, for instance, is the mistake of Macaulay in writing for Goldsmith's "The History of Greece," "The Vicar of Wakefield," which was beside his purpose altogether, which escaped his notice when reading the proofs, and the notice of Napier, and which was only, to his consternation, seen when the number of the "Edinburgh" was published. He says: "I am utterly unable to conceive how I can have committed such a blunder, and failed to notice it in the proofs." Such blunders, then, as this may well be excused that can be made by a man of the splendid vision of Macaulay, and on seeing such we can only say "to err is human."

But a misquotation is a different thing altogether. And when, for instance, we find this in The Evening Post:

The curfew tolls the knell of dying day,
The lowing herd winds softly o'er the lea,"

we can only attribute it to a lack of carefulness, for we feel well assured that there are men on the staff of The Evening Post who must have every word of the elegy at their finger ends. And the words of the immortal poem are too precious to be trifled with. Then, when we find this in Blackwood, of all places:

"So was it when I was a boy,
So is it now, when I am old,"

for

"So was it when my life began,
So it is now I am a man,"

we cannot find any excuse for it whatever. If such works are to be jealously guarded from corruption, it is simply a question of having the right man in the right place, as many other businesses. Then we have from the same source, "The likest God within the heart," by which the writer shows that he is quoting from what he is not familiar with, or his ear would at once detect the discord caused by "heart" instead of "soul" in the music of "In Memoriam." In such a learned and interesting work as Keary's "Dawn of History" we have, from the priest's speech to Laertes, the words "to the last trump" written "to the last trumpet," which sounds to an ear familiar with the text like a burlesque of the words, and is an offense to the rhythm.

In Mr. Mosher's "Bibelot" we have "Age cannot wither, custom cannot stale," for "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale." We have even such a writer as Leslie Stephen taking liberties with Shakespeare by saying in the phrase "Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel," "as with hoops of steel," which any one can see weakens the phrase. We have also the excellent John Nicholl, in his critical biography of Carlyle, misquoting the same phrase, and equally to its detriment. He has "by hoops of steel." Then we find in the "Chandos" edition of Keats a note containing the phrase "caviare to the multitude," instead of "caviare to the general," which gives a different idea. Another still from Shakespeare, in The Outlook. In using the phrase "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown," it has it "the head that wears the crown," which Macaulay's favorite schoolboy on the fourth form can see circumscribes and weakens the idea. You cannot alter Shakespeare but for the worse.

These might be multiplied, and from other sources, but space warns me to forbear, and this will suffice for my purpose, which is to advocate the strictest regard for the exact thought of the great writers, as expressed in their own words.

A. E. D.

Irvington, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1899.

"Down-Town Architecture"—Mr. Gregory Again.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Mr. Eliot Gregory has usually such a delightful way of embedding wisdom in an amberlike envelope of bright humor that his paper on "Down-Town Architecture" may be taken by his numerous admirers more seriously than perhaps he intended. If one regards it simply as a jeu d'esprit it is all very pleasant, but as a real contribution to the literature of the sky-scraper it has no value. As a protest it is belated, as a solution of the problem it is entirely lacking in suggestion. The comparison of our sky-line to a pile of ill-assorted books is funny enough, but it smacks too much of the study. This is not a matter that can be disposed of offhand from the recesses of an armchair. It has its roots right down in deep soil, and to study its growth one must get out into the broad, clear light of real life. America is solving many new problems to-day, and one of them is the development of a style of architecture which shall express the new conditions and conform to the new requirements of our social and commercial system.

There is an emotional and a practical aspect to this question, and the two are closely interpenetrating. The dominant note of American life is aspiration, and these huge buildings should be, and already often are, the material expression of it. Amorphous sometimes and sometimes inarticulate, they are yet striving to express the inherent force of this huge, impulsive, aspiring, indomitable mass of human energy. If a man cannot see this, he is altogether out of touch with the progress of thought and endeavor in this country, at least so far as architecture is concerned. We may smile at the clumsy antics of a hulking schoolboy, or wish to goodness that he could enter our drawing room without disarranging the symmetry of its arrangement; but we should do better to bear patiently with the young giant and confidently await his full development. There are a few men in America to-day who feel this way toward the office building; who have thoroughly grasped its significance as an embodiment of mighty forces, distinctively American, and believe sincerely in an ultimate wedding of symmetry with size. These are the real workers, who are doing something toward the solution of the problem.

Now, what are the conditions to which the architect has to give expression? First of all, the forces already alluded to; then their results, which are the aggregation of capital and labor, and the congestion of population within the limited areas of cities with its consequent influence upon the value of the ground, and lastly, the new method of steel construction and the revolution introduced by the high-speed elevator. It is no use to sit back and deprecate these conditions. They are facts to be reckoned with, and it is not only honest but artistic frankly to accept them.

Again, what are the requirements, the practical necessities, which have to be provided for? Firstly, a below-ground story which shall contain the plant for power, heating, lighting, &c.; secondly, a ground floor devoted to stores or some big establishment needing large area, ample spacing, ample light, and freedom of access; thirdly, a second story readily accessible by stairways, with large subdivisions of space and expanse of glass and breadth of external openings; fourthly, above this an indefinite number of offices, tier upon tier, one like another, and each a cell in a vast hive; fifthly, a top story for service purposes, in which the circulatory system of power, heating, and lighting and so on completes itself and makes its grand turn, ascending and descending.

Is there nothing here to stir the imagination? These giants have already bones and muscles, hearts and lungs, vascular, arterial, and nerve systems. Add to this a surface form which shall correspond to the functions inside, and have a beauty attributable thereto, and these buildings will rank among the grandest achievements of human endeavor. This is how some few architects regard the possibilities of their art, and they are gradually reaching a solution. Many of us will agree with Mr. J. Arthur Holly that the general view of lower New York, as one approaches it from Brooklyn Bridge or Staten Island is already noble and imposing. The great buildings compose like bastions of a mighty fortress, and all the more inspiring for not being ruins but the expression and the abode of living, growing forces. It is in the design and details of the individual buildings that so much remains to be improved, and in this respect New York is behind the cities of the West. The reason is that our principal architects have not frankly accepted the conditions or striven single-heartedly to meet the requirements. They have regarded the problem as a compromise between what they are pleased to differentiate as utility and aestheticism. But architecture is not an independent art; it must work hand in hand with its industrial and scientific sisters, building and engineering, and that will be the truest expression of aestheticism which responds most completely to the utilitarian requirements. If these are new, and to-day in America they certainly are, they will not be met by borrowing this or that detail from buildings erected in foreign countries to meet entirely different requirements. Yet this is what a great many architects are doing. They ransack their files of photographs or hunt through their books of measured drawings in the European museums to find some effect, which, like the peacock's feathers, stuck in the jackdaw's tail, may give some distinction or beauty to what they consider a form of brutal materialism.

Now, every great style of architecture has grown out of the conditions, requirements, and methods of construction which at the time prevailed. This is nature's method. Form corresponds and follows function, and, as a corollary of this, when the function does not change the form should not change. Apply this to the tall office building—the large and important stores or offices on the ground floor and in the story immediately above suggest a monumental entrance and a dignified bigness of treatment, the actual manner of which will be prompted by the requirements of lighting; next, the ascending hive of cells, a multiple of one unit, as there is no change in their function, will demand a uniformity of treatment, and as a whole will be made to express the idea of soaring height; lastly, the attic story, whose function is to conclude the internal functions, will be made completely, and, therefore, artistically, conclusive. Thus, naturally and inevitably, the form of the building is divisible into three parts, not in obedience to any fancied analogy such as that of the tree or the column, but in accordance with facts, the threefold division, namely, of the functions. What is the main characteristic of an American office building? "It is lofty; it must be tall, every inch of it tall. The force and power of altitude must be in it, the glory and pride of exaltation must be in it. It must be every inch a proud and soaring thing, rising in sheer exultation that from bottom to top it is a unit without a dissenting line." He adds that the man who designs in this spirit must "realize at once and with the grasp of inspiration that the problem of the tall office building is one of the most stupendous, one of the most magnificent opportunities that the Lord of Nature has ever offered to the proud spirit of man." These are the words of Louis H. Sullivan of Chicago, contained in an article published in Lippincott's Magazine for March 1896, which any one interested in the artistic development of the tall office building would do well to read. The only example of his work in New York is on Bleecker Street, just east of Broadway, on the north side of the way. It is small by comparison with most of his buildings, but it illustrates his principles excellently and is one of the most successful bits of artistic office building in the city. The design does not attempt to disguise the steel cage construction inside. On the contrary, it takes its inspiration from the method of building and from the purposes to which the interior is to be put. In a word, form follows function.

To sum up, is not this material expression of the genius of the race something to be watched sympathetically and intelligently? Is it not futile to attempt to meet the new conditions and requirements of American life by pedantic adaptations of old-time designs or the importation of modern French ones, planned for conditions and requirements entirely different? Should not progress be along the lines of the conditions and requirements themselves? Is it not reasonable to hope that by studying the functions in the same spirit of enthusiasm which characterises American effort in other directions, a form will be gradually evolved that will not only be appropriate, but beautiful? Will not the tall office building, which is indigenous to America, at length result in an indigenous type of architecture?

CHARLES H. CAFFIN.

New York, Jan. 23, 1899.

Thomas E. Watson's "Story of France."

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Injustice, like the poor, we have always with us. On occasion we may pass it by. Again, the only way to do is to protest. It is to protest that I write to you.

In this morning's TIMES is a typical example of how a book ought not to be reviewed. The book I mean is "The Story of France," by Thomas E. Watson. And because your review—to one who knows the book and has read it carefully and reread it with delight—because your review "lacks the perfect consistency and dignity of profound scholarship," (in the words of your article describing the story,) "and is frequently inaccurate, dogmatic, and affected," you will, I feel sure, allow a word the other way.

Personal details I should avoid. Whether Mr. Watson lost a fortune in the panic of 1873 and afterward "labored for his bread and butter" does not touch upon a consistent, dignified, scholarly, accurate, undogmatic, and unaffected opinion of his notable history. One might say, in passing, however, the more honor to the man for so good work with so tremendous a handicap. And if he "sent home to his family" much of the $300 a year which he earned when a boy teaching school, so much the nobler the boy. He was called the "boy orator" of Georgia. He was a "candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Populist ticket." Shall, then, no prophet bear witness because he is an Essene? Can, then, no good even in these days come out of Nazareth?

"Oh, by Tom Watson!" your reviewer has evidently exclaimed in taking up the book. "Well, from what I infer in my inner consciousness the book is illogical, inconsequent, 'lacks the perfect consistency and dignity of sound scholarship, and is frequently inaccurate, dogmatic, and affected.'" With this inference and foregone conclusion the reviewer has evidently gone to work, and with this he has squared his article.

Now to such an attitude of mind this very question, just as it is, historically the same, if it had been published with the name upon the title page of a professor of modern history of an applauded university, or possibly even the name of a professor of French, the preliminary survey and article would doubtless be of this tone:

"A most brilliant, vigorous, human-hearted story this! So broad in its sympathies, so vigorous in its presentation, so vital, so piquant and lively and entertaining! It will be read wherever the history of France interests men—which is everywhere. We ourselves burned midnight oil to the smaller hours of the morning before we could lay the volume down.

"The author, the learned Prof. Sèche-Poussière, who took his degree for most notable work at the University of France some twenty-odd years ago, and has since labored in the vast bibliothèques and archives of Europe—the professor conceals in most successful manner the minute, painstaking research and the unceasing toil of a quarter of a century, and only admits the reader to the keen, logical results of his labor, which never vary in brilliancy and interest and are incontestably profound. He only gives to our palate the honey he has gathered, the sweetness, the clarified, supreme judgment, the distilled excellence of his indomitable perseverance and genius.

"In some points we were at first inclined to differ with Prof. Sèche-Poussière. For instance, we notice that he accepts without querying the legends regarding Nero's persecution of the Christians; 'though, of course, no conservative account of the career of the last Caesar fails to declare that Nero did so.' We also note that he accepts the theory of the persistence, even after 1,200 years, of the blue-eyed Frankish type among the nobility of France—this even in the years of the great tragedy of the Revolution. In these disputed matters we had been disposed to think otherwise, in accordance with the learned research of Herr Prof. Dunkelheit of the University of Schwammdarüber. But to the critical judgment of our learned author, adding as he does the latest results of modern historical research to his historical criticism, we must necessarily bow," &c. In this way the article would have gone on.

Thomas Watson suffers from having once been a boy and an orator of the Southern temperament; for, having taught school at $300 a year, "most of which he sent his family in Augusta," and for having "been in politics" and served two terms in our great American Congress. If he wished to write a history of France he should have been a French professor.

There were, of course, in the natural order of things most glowing eulogies pronounced upon the book before it was put in the hands of reviewers. One commendation was from a professor of "profound scholarship" in French history, who said that the book was historically exact, and that there was nothing in the English tongue like it. Another was from a professor—still another of "profound scholarship"—who praised its flashing rhetoric, its vigor and spirit, and compared it to some of the most noted and permanent historical works in the English language. Is "profound scholarship"—expert testimony—what further could a reviewer desire?

Now as to Mr. Watson's aim in his story. This, a first and inalienable right of the author—which should be stated in any just notice—was, I believe, not contained in your article.

The purpose is in the words of the preface: "To lay before the reader a clear narrative of the gradual development of a great people. To note the varying forms of government, to trace the ancient origins of modern laws and customs, to mark the encroachments of absolutism upon popular rights, to describe the long continued struggle of the many to throw off the yoke of the few, to emphasize the corrupting influence of the union between Church and State, to illustrate once more the blighting effects of ignorance, blind obedience, unjust laws."

It is not a bald record of battles and political intrigue. It is "a digest of principle and a record of the growth of French society."

It does what no other book has attempted to do—it traces the political life of Jacques Bonhomme. Aristocratic Froissart tells in his history how "certain people of the common villages" rose in the rebellion called the Jacquerie. This event stood more than half way in the centuries between the first violations of popular rights by the Frankish Kings and the great revolution of 1780. Through the dark ages, through feudalism and chivalry, through the crusades and the domination of the ancient régime, the author shows the spirit of popular liberty was ever verging to its great outburst and the assertion of its worth and dignity.

This then is the purpose of the story. Of its vivid and animated style—its moving eloquence and broad sympathies—there is no appreciation without a calm, dispassionate reading blessed with the greatest gift a reviewer can bring to his work, a mind with but one prejudice—the desire to know and to see what is best.

In publishing this other view, you will, I am sure, but give voice to the opinion of those who have brought open-mindedness and genuine knowledge to the reading of Mr. Watson's very notable work.

KATE STEPHENS.

New York, Jan. 21, 1899.

[The notice of this book, which was written by one of our most esteemed contributors, and to which our correspondent so earnestly objects, appears to have pleased the publishers, The Macmillan Company, much better than it has pleased our correspondent. Their extended advertisements have contained more than one passage in which certain features and qualities of the

1899

book were particularly commended. It is a satisfaction to observ this appreciation of the value of commendation from THE SATURDAY REVIEW. But we willingly give space to our correspondent's letter, the length of which slightly exceeds that of the original notice.—ED.]

"Father Tom and the Pope."

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

The story of "Father Tom and the Pope" may be found in "Little Classics," Volume IX., Page 131, edited by Prof. Rossiter Johnson and published by Houghton & Mifflin, Boston; also in "Tales from Blackwood," first series, six volumes, to be found at Scribner's. It is not by "F. Mahoney," by which, I suppose, Francis Mahony (Father Prout) is meant, but by Samuel Ferguson, LL. D., of Dublin.

"In 1827 the Rev. Thomas Maguire, a Roman Catholic priest of Killeshandra, Ireland, was challenged by the Rev. Richard T. P. Pope of Cork, a clergyman of the Church of England, to a public controversy on the merits of their respective Churches. The debate took place in Dublin, in the presence of an immense audience. Mr. Pope based his arguments on the Bible, and held his ground with a great display of learning an skill until Father Maguire induced him to change it to the Christian Fathers, and then quoted passage after passage from Augustine, Chrysostom, Athanasius, Scholasticus, Lactantius, &c., which Pope, not being learned in the Fathers, was totally unable to dispose of. The controversy lasted six days, and after it was over Mr. Pope searched the Fathers for the passages quoted by his opponent, but not one of them was to be found!"

This celebrated controversy suggested "Father Tom and the Pope," which appeared originally in Blackwood's Magazine for May, 1838. It has been ascribed to William Maginn, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Brougham, Father Prout, John Fisher Murray, and to Samuel Ferguson. An illustrated edition of the story was published in New York in 1868, edited by Frederick S Cozzens, author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers," who in his preface quotes from a letter written to him by Ferguson, acknowledging the authorship.

J. C. DU BOIS.

Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1899.

Books on Tobacco.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

"La Santa Yerba" is the title of a small, quaintly made book, printed in old style types, bound in odd paper boards, with leather back and paper label. This book of poetry in the praise of tobacco by William L. Shoemaker, was published by Copeland & Day last year, and besides being valuable as an odd book, some of the stanzas in it are very clever. For instance:

A REPORTER.

"'Tis a very unclerical practice,
And a very uncleanly one.
Tobacco! Why, Sir, the fact is,
No hog would smoke it—none!"

"Dear doctor, don't you smoke tobacco?"
"I? No!!" did the doctor reply,
Indignant, with frown very black. "Oh,
Then, pray, who's the hog, you or I?"
And

FELLOWS OF TASTE.

The devils in hell, Swedenborgians say,
Are extremely fond of tobacco smoke:
If this be true, and it probably may,
Not merely a kind of infernal joke,
I reply that the liking is not misplaced
And the devils are fellows of excellent taste.

Collectors of books on the weed should not fail to get this quaint little book to add to their collection, but as the edition was very small, they may have some trouble in doing so.

Some more lines by Mr. Shoemaker were written to me, and as they have never been published may prove interesting to the owners of this book to insert in their copies. They are as follows:

TO A. E. G.

O friend, unknown to me except by name,
Lighting my pipe I smoke-wreaths round me throw
And thank La Santa Yerba, since I owe
To her, that you as friend I dare to claim.
That you, too, are a lover of the same
I scarce can doubt; at any rate, I know
The metric praise that I on her bestow
Has in your fancy raised a kindred flame.
The motley hymnal in whose leaves I show
A fond idolatry, and wherein I aim
To tell what blessings from her bounty flow.
From the precise sort might bring me blame;
But were there many more like you, would blow
About my way the transient flowers of fame.

W. L. SHOEMAKER.

Washington, D. C., June 21, 1898.

A. E. G.

"Aurora Leigh" Once More.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

While greatly enjoying THE SATURDAY REVIEW and finding never-ending food for pleasant speculations that carry me from Saturday morning to Saturday morning in a most agreeable way, yet there occur so often, especially in the columns devoted to letter from correspondents, thoughts and opinions so wholly divergent from the accepted tenor of my own that at last, after goadings fall and oft, I cry out, and so betray my weakness.

But why suffer the goading silently, after all? May my loud cries evoke more than passing wonderment in several turgid breasts and bid them pause ere they again so inconsequently apply the lash!

In a recent letter headed "Aurora Leigh Again" I sense an absolute amazed wonderment that California has a state "rank heresy." It is not that which appals, but the state of spiritual insensibility presuming its existence.

[illegible] matical method. If so, let him stick to 'em, nor court eclipse of far different order, certainly his shall he continue vilification of so sacred an exposition of love and life as Elizabeth Barrett Browning. After this wild threat, "C. E. S." may prefer taking the cudgels rather than a woman's advice. Nevertheless, it is offered in all good part. Since he is unable to appreciate Mrs. Browning's poetry, would it not be wise to learn, first of all, to appreciate the woman. This can be easily and delightfully done in a perusal of her letters, published recently, (all prose.) Understanding her inner nature to a greater or less degree may help "C. E. S." to her comprehension of her compositions, since he is so sadly lacking in his own.

Now, in perfect good nature, may I conclude by adding that if our many carping correspondents accepted a world-wide poem as counting something, there would be fewer beggars in kings' apparel, and fewer kings compelled to masquerade in unbecoming weeds? A. F.

New York, Jan. 20, 1899.

An Author's First Book.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

It gave me much pleasure to-day (Jan. 14) to read Mrs. or Miss (I do not know the prefix to the name, but if it is the same as mine it is "Miss") Elizabeth Franklin's kind words in regard to my little book, "The Daughter of a Hundred Millions," and to receive her thanks through your columns. Permit me, please, through the same medium—which I find a very happy one—to return mine to her and to say how grateful I am that my book—it was my first—should have given so much pleasure to a stranger, and that it was able to help her in her illness. I am more than delighted, and it is just such things as these which are the greatest spur and incentive to the young author who has put forth one timid little feeler and is waiting almost breathlessly for the result. When I read such kind words from one who is an entire stranger to me, and hear that the little story did some good in the world, it makes me feel that "The Daughter of a Hundred Millions" was not written in vain.

VIRGINIA NILES LEEDS.

New York, Jan. 14, 1899.

Keats Up to Date.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I note in a New York paper of the 22d inst. the following example of Keats up to date:

St. Agnes's Eve, ah, bitter chill it was!
The owl, for all his feathers, was a-cold;
They have limped trembling through the frozen grass,
And silent was the flock in woolly fold;
Numb were the beadsman's fingers while he told
His rosary, and while his frosted breath,
Like pious incense from a censor old,
Seemed taking flight for heaven without a death.

The ingenuity with which the owl's feathers are made to limp trembling through the frozen grass is good, but "pious incense from a censor old" is an inspiration which deserves notice and applause. F.

Norwich, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1899.

Incendiary Pamphlets.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

An interesting letter written by a Carolinian and printed in the SATURDAY REVIEW of Jan. 27 contained this paragraph:

Years before the civil war Northern fanatics began to send incendiary pamphlets and teachers among the negroes of the South. Had not hatred of the white people of the South, rather than love for the negro, been the incentive of the majority of the Abolitionists, they would never have tried to incite the negroes to murder their masters and mistresses, helpless women and children, and burn their property. "Love worketh no ill to his neighbor."

Are any of these incendiary pamphlets still in existence? If they be, might they not be rather interesting reading? Northern folk outside of the Abolitionist Party have always been told that there were no such pamphlets. At this moment, when the history of "the underground railroad" has been published, and shows with what troubles Southerners living under the law had to contend, such documents would have much value. V. Y.

Newton, Jan. 23, 1899.

Future of the Historical Society.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

The future of the Historical Society is a matter that is engaging the attention of you and your correspondents at present. But not all the fine buildings that vacant lots up town will afford can revive its usefulness unless it is more liberally conducted. At present it is a close corporation, to whose exhibits no entrance can be obtained except by acquaintance with and a card of admission from one of its few members. Not long since some members of my family applied with the card of one of the subscribers to its publications, but, as it appeared, not a member. They were allowed to go up stairs on the face of the evidence, but not having finished their study before nightfall, were informed, upon applying for leave to come again, that the card was not a member's and they should not have been admitted. Now this is the old exclusive spirit, long since abandoned by the Lenox Library, also a private foundation, and once conspicuous for illiberality. It is not in keeping with the advanced educational spirit of the age.

The Nineveh marble and the fine Egyptian collection, second to none in this country, [illegible] that in the Boston Museum, would do better in the Metropolitan Museum, where they would be open to all without question. Their valuable library would be more accessible in a new fireproof building, [illegible]

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by museum objects, could be left where it is, sufficiently accessible to those who desire reference to historical matter, as it is within five minutes of all the arteries of travel. I admit that nobody goes in or out of the building from week's end to week's end, but it is not on account of its topographical position, but due to the fact that the average visitor is not welcome. It is a shame that these valuable collections should be virtually buried in a great cosmopolitan city like New York. W. R. W.

New York, Jan. 24, 1899.

"Jesuit Relations" in the Lenox Library.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Last Saturday's issue of THE REVIEW (see P. 42) contains several errors in the account of the forthcoming sale of the Pratt collection.

The Lenox Library did not purchase "The Jesuit Relation," of 1633, (Paris, 1634,) sold at the Barlow sale in 1890. The Lenox had and has a copy of the second edition, but not one of the earlier issues.

The 1633 annual is not the "rarest of the Relations." The first Cramoisy—Le Jeune's "Brieve Relation," of 1632, (Paris, 1632)—is much rarer. So is the fragmentary annual of 1655, (Paris, 1656,) entitled "Copie de deux Lettres." But the rarest of all is that of 1639, (Paris, 1640,) entitled "Lettres Envelées de la Nouvelle France." These prime nuggets of "The Jesuit Relations" are in the Lenox collection, and not one of them was sold at the Barlow sale in 1890.

VICTOR H. PALTSITS.

Lenox Library, New York, Jan. 23, 1899.

Hero Worship by a Reviewer.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Mr. Kipling must sometimes wish to be saved from the praise of his friends. In a recent number of The Edinburgh Review he is called "England's greatest poet"; and "beggarly and feeble seem the resources of language to do justice to his great achievements, for he must have studied long and ardently at all the text-books and universities in the world."

This is not quite so. For it is conceded by [illegible] critics of the day that Kipling's [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

REMEMBERED BOOKS.

Correspondents Add Further to "The Review's" Series.

I.

READ AMONG THE ADIRONDACK FOOTHILLS.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

I was born of parentage which was chiefly of New England origin, with a strong dash of the luxury-loving, commercial blood of the New York Dutch, art-loving and contemplative. I had behind me men of conscience and of action—Indian fighters and wilderness preachers. I grew up in a little village lying between the foothills of the Adirondacks and the waters of Lake Champlain. Very early I understood that I was born upon historic ground, and that a large part in life was played by people and things which our bodily eyes could not see. I came of reading people, and I read literally every book I came across. There was no public library, and we read only the books we had ourselves and those that we borrowed from a few neighbors. To this day it is almost an unknown experience with me to begin a book without finishing it.

It was said of my mother in her girlhood by admiring uncles that she read "law, physic, and divinity," and when it came my turn the same quotation was often applied to me. In looking at the little list of books that I have jotted down, I see that in order to have been truly descriptive the uncles should also have mentioned poetry. Indeed I am surprised, not being accustomed to render an account of my reading, to see how large a proportion of my best remembered books are volumes of poetry. Longfellow and Lowell and Whittier, Tennyson, and Shelley, and Wordsworth's "Excursion," the latter literally discovered, at the age of eighteen, in a book that no one had ever recommended to me! I remember so well that my surprise had something of indignation in it that my elders had so often gone out of their way to point out to me books so much less interesting.

Never did I spend time willingly learning poetry by heart, but I would often discover whole stanzas of Shelley's lyrical poems in my mind. Browning did not come to me until years after, but it was at the age of eighteen, also, that I read Swinburne. I have not seen "Chastelard" since, but I can feel now the shudder and thrill of that last scene of his execution, with Queen Mary laughing among her ladies as his last look rests upon her. Before this I read "Aurora Leigh," and I do not know how many times I have read it since. From no other poet do quotations come so readily into my mind in reference to my own vie intime, if you will let me speak in that way, as from Mrs. Browning.

Long before this I had read Jean Ingelow with hitherto unimagined delight. Her tragedy had no shallowness for me, and her dainty, fanciful love poetry had exactly the quality best suited to my age. May all the little girls of fourteen be fed upon Jean Ingelow, to the exclusion of more modern and unquiet pipings! I find in reading over my childish poetry that no poet is echoed so often or so clearly as Jean Ingelow. At a later age, as I discovered long, long after, all the best was borrowed unconsciously from Tennyson. But never mind, I had much pure pleasure in writing, and the real poets were none the worse for what they lent me.

And, to finish with the poetry before I go on to follow threads of memory in regard to prose, I read Shakespeare at all ages. Of course it goes without saying that the books we best remember are invariably certain ones out of those read in youth. Then is the time when we taste the distinctive flavor of books in a way that differentiates each from each. I do blush to tell it, but I read almost every play of Shakespeare's when I was so young that it was reported as a neighborhood wonder, and I, insufferable little prig, learned to enjoy the notice of my elders, chiefly expressed in ejaculations, such as "To think of that child—!" or, "You don't think she can understand it?" with a note of horrified amusement, if there is such a note in the human voice. Of course I did not understand it all, happily, and the goings on of Juliet and Cleopatra did not interest me in the least. I did get some idea of Portia, and fancied scenes for myself where I became admired and conspicuous by rendering judgments as dramatic and as well received as hers. My feelings were most deeply touched by the woes of little Prince Arthur, and the lament of his mother, Constance, pierced my heart as no lament in blank verse, I am afraid, could touch it now. I understood that Falstaff and his companions were intended to be funny, but I never read about them twice. I liked Miranda on the island and Perdita among the shepherds much better than in later scenes, where the drama went so much further beyond my experience.

I have noticed since that children often enjoy the first chapters of a book which tell of the hero or heroine's childhood, and care very little for the later chapters. In this way a number of Dickens's novels stand in my mind with an unequal shading, the first chapters as clear cut as though I had written them myself, and the latter ones blurring together a little. How plainly I can see now the first page of "Oliver Twist," and the size of the type as I read, and my mother's face as I looked up at her for sympathy in my delight. We took our Dickens first in square, paper-covered books, yellow, and decorated with an English plum pudding and Christmas holly. I got out "David Copperfield" to read again not long ago, and I assure you it was not at all the same book that I read when I was twelve. I believe my sister and I could have stood an examination on "David Copperfield" or "Old Curiosity Shop," which demanded of us a complete list of characters, with minute details of personal appearance and history.

Very young I read "The Pilgrim's Progress," and suffered throes of bashfulness on one occasion when an injudicious old lady drew upon me the attention of a group of children by praising me for this achievement, drawing an unfavorable contrast between my erudition and their ignorance. Burning with shame, I hastened to urge, in extenuation of my disagreeable prominence, that it was only the first part that I had read, and not the second. It is more to the point to relate that I enjoyed Bunyan more than I think mortal child could who did not have strong and doubled currents of Puritan blood coursing from heart to head. I suppose I dealt with the allegory as Leigh Hunt advises—very much as though it wasn't there.

And, by the way, when I came to be older, no book has better claim to be remembered by me than Leigh Hunt's "Imagination and Fancy." No book ever did more for me. If I had a daughter just beginning to write poetry—and oh, how I wish that I had!—I would give it to her as a text book. I never had the pleasure of recommending the book to any one but a teacher in English literature, and she had never heard of it before, and thanked me from her heart for showing it to her. If I were asked to name the book I most dislike, I am afraid it would be Dickens's "Bleak House," for the lying travesty of Hunt in "Harold Skimpole." Put the writings of the two men side by side, look for evidences of sincerity and delicacy and general sanity, and there is no doubt that Hunt will hold his own with the man who maligned him.

Valiantly I strove, about the era of the "Pilgrim's Progress," to read through the whole Bible, but I never accomplished it, though I hinted delicately to my mother that I thought I might do it if she would assist my diligence by offering me a dime, as she did for the final conquest of the multiplication table. She declined to play any such part in the history of my literary or religious career.

I find that no books which I read in youth keep their flavor quite so well as do those of Scott. To find myself the possessor of two or three hours of undisputed ownership and a volume of one of the Waverley Novels is almost as much pleasure now as it ever was. "Ivanhoe" and "Kenilworth," "Rob Roy" and "The Antiquary"—may their shadows never be less! That scene which is the climax of "Guy Mannering"—

"When Bertram's might and Bertram's right
Shall meet on Ellangowan's height"—

still thrills me if I discipline myself a little and do not read it too often. And I calmly maintain that Scott wrote very good poetry. I know you people are proving it otherwise, but how are you going to convince me? What more do you want of poetry, let me ask, than to have it stir you through and through when you read it, and then ring in your ears for days and days afterward? Ah! I can hear my mother's voice as she begins,

"The stag at eve had drunk his fill
Where danced the moon on Monan's rill,"

and goes on through the greater part of "The Lady of the Lake." Ah, well! Perhaps the poetry was mainly in the light of her eye and the poise of her head? But let me tell you, masters mine, that I do most earnestly believe that we might better do without all Kipling's "Aggies" than without fair Ellen and Diana Vernon. A Flora MacIvor is just as possible—yes, and much more possible than a Trilby.

But I am not preaching, only remembering, and as my thoughts pass away from my childhood I am overwhelmed with the number of books which I recall without that distinction between them for which I search my mind.

It was a real epoch to me when I first read George Eliot's novels, especially "Adam Bede." Then I could not have believed that I should live to hear any one speak of taking "an instinctive dislike" to Dinah. Hetty, and Effie Deans, and Kate in "The Manxman," and Alexandra in "The Scripture Reader of St. Mark's"—these are those to whom most of us take an instinctive dislike, and are saved from hard uncharity by the skill and tenderness of the author, and none does this for us better than grave, wise, kind, far-seeing George Eliot. And Mrs. Poyser! "I'm not denying the women are foolish," she cries. "God Almighty made 'em to match the men!" Of all George Eliot's women, my favorite is Maggie Tulliver. That last scene in "The Mill on the Floss," where Maggie and Tom are swept away together by the flood—I hardly know of such a solemn climax in fiction.

I read "Hypatia" like a great many girls, because people told me that it was a historical novel, and of course I have always understood that it is peculiarly meritorious to read historical novels, they being warranted as innocuous in every way. How any sane person can recommend a delicate, sensitive girl to read "Hypatia" I cannot understand. I know that I did not get over the effects of it for months, and I cannot think what would induce me to read it again. The final horrible catastrophe came upon me without one breath of warning and turned me sick and faint in a genuine way, very different from the usual sympathy with the sufferers from disaster is stories. I never willingly handle the book to this day. But the "Water Babies" is to me a perennial delight, as often as I may choose to read it. Somehow, I never care much for the illustrated editions. I prefer to illustrate it entirely by my own imagination. I assure you that I have a vivid pictorial idea of the lady "Bedonebyasyoudid!"

Of course I read "Vanity Fair," and wondered then if Thackeray did not like his Becky better than he did his Amelia. I know now that he did. I get an awful check in the last chapter, where he lays upon Amelia that vile calumny of being jealous of her own daughter. I have disliked him for it ever since, feeling that if he knew it to be true it was very little to his credit to be telling of it. I found the same thing in "Henry Esmond," but I was a little hardened then, and did not mind it so much, and, besides, Beatrix deserved very little consideration at the hands of her acquaintances.

Words of quiet comfort have I taken alone with Jane Austen's people. Ah, how that woman could see things, and then how she could tell them! Howells does it a little bit as she did, but he is not so perfectly ladylike and repose ful. You can imagine Howells gesticulating now and then to bring out his points, but Miss Austen sits in her chair and never lifts her voice nor one of her hands, but talks smilingly on in that low, sweet, even voice of hers, and you see everything exactly as she does.

Of all of Howells's characters, I like best his Helen in "A Woman's Reason." When we see her last he says of her, "Helen still had all her prejudices, but she had collected a large number of exceptions." Womankind had never a prettier true thing said about it.

I haven't learned anything by heart in spite of myself since I dug out the meaning of Uhland's poem, "Des Sänger's Fluch," and was carried away by its rhythm and spiritual meaning:

"Es stand in alten Zeiten ein Schloss, so
hoch und hehr;
Weit glänzt es über die Lande, bis an das
blaue Meer,"

and that startling, inevitable conclusion—

"Versunken und vergessen—das ist des
Sänger's Fluch!"

I do not learn that this last line is much used to intimidate editors of unappreciative souls, but I confess that the idea has sometimes occurred to me that it might be.

I felt my mental tissues in a sensibly improved condition after reading Buckle's "History of Civilization," and I sat up o' nights to read Green's "Short History of the English People." Froude's "Knights Templars" was of lasting value to me, being a corrective of the loose ideas of the Crusades gathered from Scott's "Talisman," and therefore the starting point for the discriminating use of that "good servant, ill master," the historical novel. I suppose Froude ought not to have published the Carlyle letters as he did, but one has only to call up that cheerful insensibility with which we daily meet embarrassing revelations in our friends' families, and it is really not so bad. "If I can only eat and stand on my hind legs," said Mrs. Carlyle, "Mr. Carlyle never knows that I am ill."

One book which meant a great deal to me was Miss Rose Cleveland's volume of essays called "George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Essays." I recall particularly that one on "Reciprocity," and also one sentence in which she says that she has great faith in "the long run." I always hoped I should come across her novel called "The Long Run" some day, but I never did, and no one ever told me what it was like.

I don't think Blackmore has ever been thanked enough for writing "Lorna Doone." I never knew a book that could be read to so many different kinds of people with such invariable success. The robbers are just dreadful enough to be perfectly delightful, and think of the lovely Lorna, and Tom Faggus, with Winnie, the strawberry mare, and John Ridd coming in hungry to smell his dinner cooking, and thank God for the room there was inside him!

Somehow I could never get quite in touch with Thomas Hardy, but his English boors are delicious, and so like Shakespeare's that they must be true to life. If I had been consulted when the publishers thought it necessary to change the name of "The Simpletons" I should have suggested "The Wilful, Wicked Idiots" as a pleasing variation, a title doing far greater justice to the work than the flatness of "Jude the Obscure."

When the right mood comes, as it does not every day, I get great pleasure out of Owen Meredith. I am glad to bear with his affectations for the sake of having him share with me his visions of a Welsh seer. I can always read Stevenson, and have grieved over his unfinished masterpiece, "Weir of Hermiston." If the house had burned down while I was reading "The Little Minister" for the first time I am sure I should have fled with a finger between the leaves to mark the place.

Of our American authors, my memory dwells most kindly on the work of Constance Fenimore Woolson. Never were better stories written. How my sister and I devoured "Anne" and "Jupiter Lights"! Miss Woolson was a woman who knew what kind of a man other women like. Do you remember how Paul comes to the convent in his search for Eve, knocks down the Bishop at the foot of the stairs when he tries to oppose him, and meets on the upper floor the Mother Superior, bent on turning him away?

"You would not knock down a woman, I hope?"

"Twenty, if necessary," and he goes on through the corridors opening doors until he finds Eve. There is no doubt about the final result when a man like that gets the woman he loves in his arms! But no work of hers is quite equal to the short story "The Front Yard." Poor Denza, and that precious family of the "desolate Tonio," and the dreadful old woman, with her screams, and her demand for an omelet! No denouement in fiction gives me such solid satisfaction as the consummation of that front yard.

No dialect stories give me so much pleasure as the Vermont sketches of Rowland E. Robinson. Uncle Lisha and Aswine are as real to me as Chaucer's characters were to the English people in his time. "Pembroke" is so exceedingly unpleasant that I am afraid I must wait a decade before I can do it justice. If all Miss Wilkins's works were to be burned before me, leaf by leaf, like the Sibylline books, I would pay the highest ransom for "A Humble Romance." The peddler's cart which plays the part of a kind of Trojan Horse, and that brown delaine dress, which hitched up in the back, and was regretted by the emancipated little drudge in the first moments of her deliverance!

Henry James and Mrs. Burnett are not very much alike, but two sentences, one from a book of each, always run parallel in my mind. "I married Osmond," says Isabel, in "The Portrait of a Lady," "because he was the most intelligent man I ever knew." And in "Through One Administration" it is remarked of the heroine, (my quotations are all entirely from memory): "She married Dick because she believed that Dick would die if she didn't. She had long since discovered that Dick probably wouldn't have died."

I have not forgotten "Robert Elsmere." I mean to read it again soon. When it came out there was such a din of foolish talk about it in the air that it was hard to find a quiet corner to enjoy it in. It never touched my heart, though, like "David Grieve." There was a man! Do you remember how those two ghosts, David and Elise, meet in Paris, in middle age, and walk along the street together?

"Are you married?"
"Yes. My wife is dead."

What a world of meaning in that "Yes"!

Of the more recent books, it profiteth little to attempt to tell which ones we expect to remember best. I hope that some process of erosion may completely obliterate from my mind all traces of some of these, but there are among them many fitted to do all that a book should do—

"Enkindle generous ardor, feed pure love,
Beget the smiler that have no cruelty."

CAROLINE HALSTEAD ROYCE.

Westport-on-Lake-Champlain, Jan. 12, 1899.

II.

ON A NEW ENGLAND FARM.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

Books written when the soul is at springtide,
When it is laden like a groaning sky
Before a thunderstorm, are power and gladness
And majesty and beauty. They seize the reader
As tempests seize a ship, and bear him on
With a wild joy.

The writer of these lines has been deeply interested in the recent papers in THE TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW on "Books I Best Remember," the recent one by Arthur Wentworth Eaton being highly interesting, awakening memories and reminiscences that had been long slumbering in the unused recesses of the brain.

I, too, am from the land of the Mayflower, a descendant of the Plymouth Pilgrims, but was born several decades before Mr. Eaton, and when educational facilities and privileges were very limited and primitive, particularly in the sparsely settled farming districts. Then schools were few and books scarce. Our household library consisted of a dozen or two books, and was the largest in the neighborhood. This was over seventy years ago. The "library" comprised the Bible and New Testament, Hervey's "Meditations," Young's "Night Thoughts," Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," "Pilgrim's Progress," "Sir Charles Grandison," a society book, written in the grandiloquent and stilted style of the time; Goldsmith's "History of Rome," "A History of New Brunswick," "Jane Shore," "The Horrible Revenge," and a few others whose titles I cannot now recall.

The hamlet also owned a small library, among whose possessions I can only remember "Josephus" and "Fox's Book of Martyrs," the latter fully illustrated with scenes of the horrible atrocities committed in the name of religion in Queen Mary's time.

School was kept for a few months in Winter, and only the three R's were taught, and very little of them. The schoolbooks for our family of boys were the New Testament, which was always read at the opening of the school; an arithmetic, Murray's "Spelling Book," "Introduction to the English Reader," and "The English Reader," slate and pencils, and paper for copy books.

We had no "made" copy books, such as the schools are now so profusely provided with. The scholar ruled the paper with a "plummet," which he hammered out of a piece of lead, and the master set the copy. Quill pens were used. The boys plucked the geese for the quills, clarified them by boiling in oil, and the master made and mended the pens. In some families there were only three or four books among several children, and in some there was none at all. School paraphernalia was dear, money was scarce, the people were poor, and children were taught to be careful of their books.

I have now in my possession the Goldsmith's History that was in my father's library and "The English Reader," from which I learned to read, and from which I obtained my first insight into English literature. It was not a very deep draught, but it created a desire for a deeper one. I began to read in it in 1833, when I was five years old, and continued to use it until 1839, when I left the school, the farm, and the mill for a printing office, where I was apprenticed to learn the "art, trade, and mystery of printing"—"the art preservative of all arts." I have retained these two books, through all the changes and vicissitudes of a long life, and they are both in an excellent state of preservation. They are printed on the coarse paper of the time and bound in sheep, and the paper is yellow

1899 1899

with age. Both books are of the same size, (small 16mo.) The title page of the history is as follows:

Goldsmith's
ROMAN HISTORY,
Abridged by Himself
for the
Use of Schools.

Fifth American Edition,

NEW YORK.
Published by Evert Duyckinck,
No. 110 Pearl Street.
J. C. Totten, Printer.
1810.

The first six pages of the "Reader" have been lost, but as the books are exactly alike in appearance, I think they were published about the same time, and by the same publisher. The covers are slightly marred by long usage, but the leather seems as sound as when it was put on.

The "Reader" is made up of selections of the best essayists of the time, and includes Dr. Johnson, Blair, Aikin, Akenside, Milton, Addison, Cowper, Pope, Goldsmith, Young, Ogilvie, &c. The subjects are philosophical, historical, religious, moral, romantic, and humorous, treated in the purest and simplest and most attractive language, adapted to the understanding of youth, designed to impress upon them the necessity of virtue, obedience, and reverence, and to stimulate the desire to improve their minds.

Among the poetical selections were those of the grandest hymns to be found in our language, viz.: Addison's "Spacious Firmament on High," alluded to by Mr. Upton; Pope's "Universal Prayer," "Father of All in Every Age," and Ogilvie's "Begin, My Soul, the Exalted Lay." These, with nearly all other parts of the book, were committed to memory, and have never been forgotten. In my early days they impressed me deeply with the infinity, power, grandeur, and goodness of the Creator, and the youthful impression has deepened as time has sped on.

Goldsmith wrote charming essays, but in the geography of North America he was rather weak. In one of them in the English Reader, a description of Niagara Falls, he says this "amazing fall of water is made by the river St. Lawrence in its passage from Lake Erie into Lake Ontario. The St. Lawrence is one of the largest rivers in the world, yet the whole of its waters is discharged in this place by a fall of 150 feet perpendicular. A river, extremely deep and rapid, that serves to drain the waters of almost all North America into the Atlantic Ocean, is here poured down a ledge of rocks that rise like a wall across the whole bed of the stream. * * * It will reasonably be supposed that such a cataract entirely destroys the navigation of the stream, and yet some Indians in their canoes, it is said, have ventured down with safety."

During the Winter of 1837-8 I struggled through a large part of "Josephus," a ponderous quarto tome, and gained some knowledge of Jewish history; went through the horrors and atrocities of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs"; read a Sunday school book called "Groggy Harbor," an imaginary haven on the coast of Massachusetts where the dwellers consumed an enormous quantity of Medford rum, and in which the evils of intemperance were set forth in lurid terms. Another little book I obtained at the time had about a dozen pictures, only two of which I can now remember—the first John Rogers being burned at the stake, with his wife and children looking on, and the other a man climbing a tree, with the legend underneath—

"Zaccheus climbed a tree
His Lord for to see."

During the Winter I obtained a copy of Dick's "Philosophy," which I read very carefully, and from which I derived much instruction and improvement.

My entrance into the printing office in 1839 opened a new world to me, and brought me into association with newspapers, books, and intelligent people. A book store connected with the office furnished me with all the reading I needed, and I soon became a voracious and indiscriminate reader. With little elementary education, with no literary training, and with no knowledge of what or how to read, and with no one to advise, it is needless to say that I wasted precious time, and that most of the reading did me very little permanent good. It was years before I learned the lesson that should be early taught the young: Select only good and useful books, and read them until they are thoroughly understood. An old writer says that "books, like personal friends, should be few and well chosen, and then, like true friends, we shall return to them again and again, knowing they will never fail us, never cease to instruct, never become tiresome." Hazlitt wrote: "I hate to read new books; there are twenty or thirty volumes that I read over and over again, and these are the only ones I have any desire to read at all. When I look up a book I have read before I know what to expect; the satisfaction is not lessened by being anticipated. I shake hands with and look our old, tried friend in the face, compare notes, and chat the hours away."

Good books are more plentiful now than they were in Hazlitt's day. If he were here now he would hardly be content with twenty or thirty volumes, but, comparatively, his rule is a good one. Better know well a few volumes than have only a smattering of many. Books are the ties that bind the past to the present. Bulwer wrote:

"The past but lives in words; a thousand ages
Were blank if books had not evoked their ghosts
And kept the pale embodied shades to warn us
From darkness back."

The first and most attractive books that fell into my hands in the book store were "Robinson Crusoe," the "Arabian Nights," "Gulliver's Travels, and the "Narrative of John R. Jewett," a New Bedford whaler or trader, whose vessel was captured in Nootka Sound, South Sea Islands, and all the crew save Jewett were murdered and eaten by the natives who are cannibals. Jewett's life was spared, and he lived many years with the tribe, finally making his escape. This book created a decided taste in me for the sea stories. Next came the "Life of Silvio Pellico," the Italian patriot and dramatist, who suffered untold horrors in an Austrian dungeon. The next was the "Children of the Abbey," and over these two books I shed tears enough to float Jewett's ship.

Just here, for a boyish escapade, I was compelled by my employer, as an object lesson, to read the "Life of George Barnwell," the story of a bad boy, a vicious young man who went through the whole curriculum of vice and crime, finally landing in the State Prison. Had I been a bad boy, the effect of the book would have been pernicious. I did not then nor do I now believe in the theory of similia similibus curantur, particularly in morals.

Bulwer and Scott followed in rapid succession, sandwiched with "Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy," which I believe now I scarcely comprehended then. "Night and Morning," "Eugene Aram," and "Paul Clifford" of Bulwer, and "Ivanhoe," "The Heart of Midlothian," and the "Pirate," of Scott, were my favorites of these authors.

Then followed Cooper's works. I had a strong partiality for historical novels, and all of these were read with avidity, the "Spy" creating the deepest impression. It was from the pages of this book that I acquired my first knowledge of Revolutionary history—the treason of Arnold, the capture and execution of André, and the thrilling and patriotic part that the Hudson River Valley, with its "Sons of the Revolution" and its "Cow Boys," played in the war around New York.

Washington Irving was my next venture, and the "Sketch Book" was a great treat. It was among the romantic hills and glens of Westchester, with which I have become familiar in the "Spy," that Irving discovered Sleepy Hollow, became familiar with the legendary superstitions of its people and their folk-lore, fell a victim to the drowsy, witching influence that pervaded the atmosphere, and while under its magic spell gave to the world that charming prose poem, the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," and made Ichabod Crane, Gunpowder, and the Headless Horseman as famous as Tam o' Shanter and his gray mare Meg. And it was on the other side of the river, too, just where the Palisades melt into the misty blue and purple of the Kaatskills that the same illustrious explorer discoved "a little village of great antiquity," whose eminent citizen was "a good-natured fellow named Rip Van Winkle," whose history, related in Irving's inimitable style, and the comedy founded on it, have afforded infinite pleasure and amusement to the English speaking world, and made the reputation and fortune of many an actor.

In 1839 Sam Slick (Judge Haliburton) began in the columns of The Halifax Nova Scotian the publication of "The Clockmaker," his inimitable word pictures of Yankee character attracting the attention of literary people in the United States, as well as at home, for he was the only littérateur of note that the province had produced. I was almost too young then to appreciate his humor, for at that time I hardly knew what a Yankee was. Nor have I ever learned to like dialect stories or satire. But I liked the Judge. He was on the bench of the Supreme Court, and made the circuit of the province Spring and Fall, and always on horseback. He was then about forty, had a round, ruddy face, sparkling, black, deep-set eyes, and a wonderfully genial countenance. There was very little crime in the province in those days, and the old English custom prevailed of presenting the presiding Judge a pair of white gloves when there were no cases on the docket. Many a time have I seen the celebrated author and jurist take his seat on the bench, adjourn court, and accept the white gloves.

Punch and The Illustrated London News were regularly received at the newspaper office, as well as American papers. The first afforded a great deal of instruction and amusement, though I was too young to be sufficiently familiar with English politics and society to appreciate the humor and satire of many of Punch's cartoons. The earliest insight I had into American politics came to me through our exchanges during the Harrison Log Cabin campaign of 1840, and I heartily enjoyed such songs as "Tippecanoe and Tyler too!"

Along with Dickens came a host of writers, most of whose works I read, but the only ones that are now "to memory dear" are Dr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician" and Lever's "Charles O'Malley." Over the robust, rollicking fun of the hero and Mickey Free I always linger with delight. I have a tender spot still for "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby," but no such feeling for "Martin Chuzzlewit" and the "American Notes," both of which were coarse and vulgar.

Other books that I remember with pleasure and profit as the years have passed are Macaulay's History of England and Essays, "Vestiges of Creation," Headley's "Life of Washington," and his "Napoleon and His Marshals," Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Parkman's histories, "John Halifax," "Put Yourself in His Place," "Felix Holt," "Adam Bede."

I have read nearly all the British poets from Spenser's "Faery Queene" to Kipling's "Truce of the Bear," and am familiar with many of the finest parts of each. Byron, Moore, and Campbell being my favorites. I think Byron the greatest poet of the century. I have read and reread "Childe Harold," "Don Juan," and "Manfred" until I know them almost by heart. Byron's vivid description is seen at its best in "Mazeppa."

When I have a fit of the "blues" I always rush to "The Pleasures of Hope," and they are soon exorcised. Campbell's patriotic ballads will always be remembered.

I believe I never read a line of Shakespeare until after I had seen Junius Brutus Booth (the great Booth—old Booth) in Richard III. at the Federal Street Theatre in Boston in 1846 or 1847. The genius of Booth opened my eyes to the marvelous power of Shakespeare as a delineator of human character and human passions. Since then I have been a reader but not a close student of the great dramatist, and during the last fifty years have seen nearly all the great actors in his plays. Those that have impressed me most are "Richard," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Macbeth," and "As You Like It."

WILLIAM JAMES WILLIAMS.

Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 1899.

III.

FROM A SLAVE OF THE BUSINESS WORLD.

To The New York Times's Saturday Review:

The various communications published recently in your "Remembered Books" column have been of interest to me. Several times it has been my intention to send you some few remarks anent the remembrances of one of the insignificant slaves of the business world, but through lack of the requisite nerve to see myself in print I have hitherto refrained from so doing.

But in your issue of Jan. 7 there appeared a letter, that of Miss Matthews, which decided me to write something for your waste basket. I note that Miss Matthews does not hesitate to say that some famous works have failed to please her, and that only one of Dickens's novels—namely, "David Copperfield"—is now a source of pleasure in the reading.

When a hobble-de-hoy at college I remember well how I used to read works of some of the noted writers of fiction; how I would wade through hundreds of pages, not without enjoyment in many instances, and in many others doing it in order to be enabled to declare I had read So-and-So, &c. The thought of being mendacious and saying I had read where I had not did not occur to me.

Your issue of Jan. 7 put many thoughts in my mind. Can I say some of them? Or will this find its way into the dreaded waste basket?

Mr. Alden in his London letter refers to William Black in rather depreciatory terms and says that his work of late years was less in demand. I doubt this statement, and have as much right to do so as Mr. Alden had to make certain declarations some six months ago regarding Miss Jane Austen's works. I noted several communications Jan. 7 applying the lash to Mr. Alden's back, but I reckon it is broad enough to withstand it.

It seems to your subscriber that Mr. Alden is reserving to himself such a position in the literary world as Charles Austin Bates claims in the advertising world, a sort of "I-know-it-all-and-no-one-else-knows-anything" pedestal.

Regarding Mr. Black, who can be mentioned off-hand that has presented purer and more natural love stories than he? What beauty and charm in his word pictures of the fields and river scenes which abound in his novels! What charm there is in his "Princess of Thule" and "Shandon Bells" especially!

Of books that I recall as first in my remembrance are the old reliable "Robinson Crusoe," "Swiss Family Robinson," "Gulliver's Travels," "Arabian Nights," and of course the melodious jingles of that very remarkable female of history, Mother Goose, and of late the dame's marvelous adventures and those of her compatriots in the fairy world have been my means of obtaining slight concessions of peace from a couple of rising Presidents (?) or some other kind of male nuisance. The three of us sign protocols nearly every night.

During the past fifteen years it has been my pleasure to have perused more than 500 works of fiction of the standard class, less than 100 of works in the lines of history, biography, memoirs, poetry, and the drama, not to mention a barrelful of "penny dreadfuls." At divers times it has been asked of me if I remember all I read. Well, I should say not! Who does remember all he reads? But from each and every book perused I have derived such pleasure as amply repaid me for the time consumed—time which would probably, if it had not been for the books, in my particular case, have been much less wisely spent. Of the works that pleased me most I retain a very clear idea as to plot and descriptive power, delineation of character, &c., referring to the mimic characters and their doings, which I have since come to know are frequently paralleled in real life.

Many of the books read, mayhap even most of them, I do not care to remember, for they are not worth the effort. Not a few of the books read I can now reread with the same keen enjoyment as I experienced when first I perused them, notably: "Ivanhoe," "Ben-Hur," "Under Two Flags," "Silence of Dean Maitland," "David Copperfield," "John Halifax, Gentleman," "Dr. Sevier," "The Little Minister," "Shandon Bells," "Lorna Doone," "Last Days of Pompeii," "The Spy," "Three Musketeers," "Adam Bede," "Gabriel Conroy," "Pasha of Many Tales," "Vignettes of Manhattan," "When Valmond Came to Pontiac," "Red Bridge Neighborhood," "Prisoner of Zenda," "Rupert of Hentzau," "Mothers of Women," "An Enemy to the King," "A Lodging for the Night," "Scarlet Letter," "Wandering Jew," "Vanity Fair," "The Gad Fly," "Les Miserables," and some others.

Rather an assorted list of authors is represented here, and of these books I do not possess half a dozen, and therefore, when I want them, I must seek the public library.

In Shakespeare I have read much, with pleasure and profit both, I am sure.

Of the most noted poets of English literature I have some familiarity, my favorite poem of all being Bryant's "Thanatopsis," which appeals to me as the most beautiful and rhythmical composition I have met, and all the more wonderful is that production when the youthfulness of its author is considered. Surely, poets are born and not made!

"The Lady of the Lake," "In Memoriam," "Evangeline," Shakespeare's sonnets, and many others also afford me pleasure and profit.

In many instances where works of prominent authors have become classics and are so recognized throughout the literary world, I find myself showing scant appreciation. For instance, I prefer "Bride of Lammermoor" to "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth" to either of them, "Vanity Fair" to "The Newcomes" or "Henry Esmond."

I have seen very depreciatory criticisms of "Vignettes of Manhattan," and yet to me that volume of short stories appears to be exceptionally true to life, its incidents very probable, pathetic in instances where the tale demands it, and never even slightly overdrawn.

"Nicholas Nickleby" I have no liking for, preferring "Oliver Twist," "Martin Chuzzlewit," "Tale of Two Cities," or "Old Curiosity Shop."

Another story that appeals to me as a first-class production is "Soldiers of Fortune," and that it possesses superior material for dramatization I am sure. "The Last Days of Pompeii" I prefer to any of Lytton's works that I have read, and that is more than half of them.

Let me say of Dickens that I literally forced myself to admire and enjoy his books, and at present there is no more ardent admirer of him than the writer.

Why this excessive praise of Mr. Kipling's work? Our friend from India is undoubtedly one of the most popular and able authors of the day, and I feel confident that no one enjoys the product of his versatile mind more than I do, yet surely Mr. Kipling does not deserve the monumental pedestal which his admirers are trying to erect for him.

In saying above that I do not own the novels that pleased me most, I may add that the exchequer forbids it. I "lay out my little pile" in those works that are of lasting value, and of permanent enjoyable and helpful value. These books of mine have constant use in portions as the notion seizes me. My library (such is the title with which I dignify my few books) consists mainly of the following: Virgil's Aeneid, (Dryden's translation;) Dante's Divina Commedia, (Dr. Cary's translation;) Burroughs's Riverby, Burroughs's Wake-Robin, Burroughs's Fresh Fields, Bourrienne's Memoirs of Napoleon, Masterpieces of English Literature, Masterpieces of American Literature, Mastery of Books, Koopman; Boswell's Johnson, expurgated of obsolete matter; Among My Books, Lowell; Beauties of De Quincey, (selected from his writings;) Bible, Shakespeare's Complete Works, (Duyckinck edition;) Life of William Shakespeare, Sidney Lee; Studies in Shakespeare, White; Emerson's Essays, Logic—Mental Philosophy, (according to Aristotle,) Coppens; Complete Angler, Walton and Cotton; This Country of Ours, Harrison; Rise of the Dutch Republic, (condensed and continued by Dr. Griffis,) Motley; Sanderson's History of the World, The Student's Gibbon, American Literature, (1607 to 1895,) Richardson; History of English Literature, Kirkland; Plutarch's Lives.

What do you think of that list as a starter?

Recurring to Mr. Black, (mentioned above,) would say that it pleased me much to see in your citation from Sir Wemyss Reid's article in The Speaker the reference made by his (Black's) friend in saying that "he delighted to tell pure stories, dealing with wholesome, manly men, and tender, womanly women."

One last word in favor of your most excellent publication. It is with the greatest of pleasure that I look forward to its appearance each Saturday, and after each reading I wonder why others exist. Since your SATURDAY REVIEW has come into my routine I have no use for the other periodicals of its nature, and I know not one that is its equal as a literary product. This is nothing but candid opinion from a constant reader and well-wisher.

C. C. HENDRICKS.

Roland Park, Maryland, Jan. 19, 1899.

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Count Delfo Rocca's Reference to Him in His Autobiography.

Count Mario Delfo Rocca, the Italian General, in his "Autobiography of a Veteran," which has recently been brought out in this country by the Macmillan Company, has much to say of Victor Emmanuel, whom he knew from infancy, and with whom his relations, especially when the future King was the Duke of Savoy, were long of a personal as well as official nature. The following passages from the book relate to many periods of Victor Emmanuel's life, and will be read, it is believed, with interest:

"On the 14th of March the Princess of Carignano gave birth to a son, who was to be the future King Victor Emmanuel II. Born during the first revolutionary movements for the unity and independence of Italy, clairvoyants might well have hailed him the Hope of Italy.

"We pages were among the first to see the new-born baby, as we held torches round the font while he was being baptised. Some time afterward, finding the door of the nursery half open, I entered, and, absorbed at the sight of the baby in his cradle, was standing by him, when the Princess of Carignano came in. She scolded me well and forbade me ever to come near those rooms again without special permission. Twenty years later, when I was first equerry to Duke Victor Emmanuel, I told him how I had been turned out of his room. He laughed heartily, but deplored his mother's love for strict Court etiquette, which bored him, and which he abolished on coming to the throne.

"During the Winter of 1840-41 I was continually in attendance on the young Duke, but in the Spring I was ordered on ordnance service in the Alps, where I nearly lost my life. Soon after my return I accompanied the Duke to Genoa, and for twenty-five years, with the exception of two journeys in 1843 and 1849, I saw Victor Emmanuel nearly every day. Whether he knew me better, or that my frank, open character pleased him more than the usual ways of courtiers, or that, though not sharing his vehement passion for all physical exercises, I liked open-air life and was an excellent walker, I know not, but even when not on duty I was always called. I could ride all day long, or walk for ten or twelve consecutive hours, without feeling anything but a tremendous appetite, and, like the Duke, I cared more for quantity than for quality in my food. One or other of the officers of the Court or their sons were invited to his shooting parties, and among these at first was Alphonse La Marmora, equerry to the Duke of Genoa. But his authoritative, rather overbearing manner soon annoyed Victor Emmanuel, who had plenty of good sense, and accepted advice when given unpretentiously and at the proper time. La Marmora with the Duke, as with us all, posed as a professor, and wanted to lay down the law. At the slightest opposition he was ready to exclaim, like an old uncle of mine, 'I l' eu viaggià e letto.' ('I have traveled and read.') He had read and traveled much more than other officers, but he took care every one should know it, and Victor Emmanuel, who never imposed his high rank, although fully conscious of it, disliked these airs of superiority, often asserted with considerable brusqueness. I was also sometimes rather brusque with my young Prince, and held to my own opinion, but only when he did something I knew his father would not like, so he took it good-humoredly laughed, and said, 'La, là, ch' as calma, ch' as calma. 'Un autra volta i fareu coum a veul chiel,' ('There, there, be calm, be calm. Another time I'll do as you wish.') With La Marmora, on the contrary, he got angry, answered curtly, and gradually ceased to invite him. His place was filled by the son of Gen. Scati, a college friend of mine.

"The marriage of Victor Emmanuel with his cousin Maria Adelaide took place on the 11th of April, 1842, with great pomp. Charles Albert excelled in organizing magnificent ceremonials, without throwing away money or making debts. When he came to the throne the public Treasury and the private patrimony of the house of Savoy were in bad order, but by constant and wise economy he cleared off all liabilities.

"The sweet smile and angelic goodness of Maria Adelaide softened and illumined, but brought no life or gayety to the palace, where all were awed by the presence of the solemn and silent King. The Duchess of Savoy resembled her mother in many things, but lacked the brio and vivacity which, like a trumpet blast, roused every one who approached the Vice Queen, scattering melancholy and misanthropy to the winds. Victor Emmanuel loved his cousin from the first time he saw her, and his affection was lasting. But she failed to fill his life, devoid of all mental occupation, as Charles Albert never allowed his son to participate in affairs of State. The Duke continued his bachelor habits, and having more liberty after his marriage, was often away on shooting excursions for days together. At Court Victor Emmanuel was the heir to the throne, a loving husband, and a respectful son; but outside he gave full scope to his natural instincts and tastes, and became a mousquetaire of the seventeenth century. He dressed rather in that style, and physically resembled Dumas's heroes, but without their vulgar manners and tastes. Though on familiar terms with those about him, and neither proud nor haughty, he was jealous of his personal dignity and position, and for no man would he have lowered them. With women it was different. It was sufficient for them to be young, pretty, and not coy to gain his affections for the moment. But I am perfectly convinced that among the large number—a sort of magic lantern of pretty women of all grades of society—not one ever really touched his heart. That belonged entirely to Maria Adelaide. Absolute trust, respectful and passionate admiration, and all his tenderest feelings were so entirely hers that none remained for others, not even for the woman who for many years shared his life far more than the Duchess had ever done, who bore him children, and at last became his morganatic wife. Without pretending to be what he was not, Victor Emmanuel gave the best of himself to Maria Adelaide. He had no secrets from her, though he did not tell her everything, because the litany would have been long and monotonous and unfit for her chaste ears. What she knew she pardoned, and even justified—a miracle of supreme indulgence and goodness not easy to understand, save by those who, like myself, stood between the two lives of the Duke. The only person who had any right to blame him abstained, wisely, I think, showing perfect tact and an intimate knowledge of her husband's exceptionally ardent temperament. I always tried (without posing as a mentor) to restrain him; the thirteen years' difference of age between us and the affectionate familiarity with which he treated me allowed me to speak with frankness and a certain authority. I must add that, although in no way responsible for the actions of the Duke, I soon discovered that the royal family thought I had more power over him than I possessed. I perceived this from the bitter-sweet words of the Queen, 'Mais Monsieur de la Rocca, pourquoi n'avez vous donc pas ramené Victor plus tôt,' if by chance we were five minutes late for lunch

Victor Emmanuel [illegible] ... (when we were at Stupinigi) ... (when we were at Castello) ... guerrali l'amour de la patrie' ... many glance the King ... looking of his son. ... to prevent, ... to the hunt and ... ing the Duke from ... ing dangerous ... like any ... like all high-spirited young ... lazy Princes who think it their duty to have a double dose of courage, he was often imprudent and liked to show off. Ordinarily, however, I persuaded him to be more careful, and he would say, 'Là, veui neuch a stu ora an Saussa' ('There, I don't wish you to be scolded on my account.')

"The bullets were whistling past our ears [at Peschiera] and falling like hail, killing men all round us. I leaned toward the Duke and whispered, 'I expect we shall find ourselves this evening a ca d'Bergnif,' (house of the devil, hell.)

"'Not at all,' he answered; 'my plans are different. Some one is waiting for me this evening at Volta—qui no! Bergnif.' While thus joking, the Duke suddenly put his hand to his right thigh, saying in the same tone of voice, 'I am wounded.'

"Seeing him so calm, and that he had not changed color, I felt sure the wound could not be dangerous, but insisted on his going to a surgeon, who was behind a mulberry hedge near by. We walked our horses quietly, as if we were only changing our places, and the surgeon pronounced the wound to have been made by a ricochetting ball, and not serious, though it bled a good deal. As soon as the Duke heard this he refused to have the wound dressed, and remounted to show himself to the troops, among whom the news that he was wounded was already circulating. I then asked leave to go and tell the King, lest the news might reach him in an exaggerated form.

"Charles Albert had not heard of his son's wound, and was listening to my report, when Capt. Fransini, the General's youngest brother, came from Peschiera with a letter from the Duke of Genoa. The King opened it without dropping his reins. Before he had time to read a word a projectile fell a few feet in front of his horse, which reared. The King drove his spurs into the beast and forced him to stand over the shell. 'We all remained motionless, but reflected, 'If that grenade bursts, the King will be blown up and all of us with him.' The shell did not burst; the King read his letter, and with perfect calmness looked slowly round at us and said:

"'Messieurs, Peschiera est a nous.'

"We saluted these words with a tremendous hurrah, which was taken up all along our line, followed by a general and volunteer attack with the bayonet, which sent the enemy flying.

"Our right was weak, but fortunately the Zouaves came up at a double-quick time, followed by four pieces of artillery. As they debouched on to the piazza in Palestro, the King descended from the campanile and took his place in their ranks. I remained for a short time on the tower, but, anxious not to lose sight of Victor Emmanuel, soon joined him. We were in the midst of the Zouaves, who rushed like lions upon the Austrians, drove them back, and threw many into the canal. Col. Chabron approached the King and said: 'Sire, retirez vous, ce n'est pas ici votre place.' 'Sans le danger,' replied his Majesty; 'ma place est au milieu des miens, et aujourd'hui vous êtes des miens.' The slaughter was great. Our brigades Regina and Savona and the Zouaves covered themselves with glory, took many prisoners and several cannon. * * *

"On the 23d the Emperor came to visit Victor Emmanuel at Lonato and inspect the positions to be occupied, with a view to crossing the Mincio and besieging Peschiera or Verona. It was near lunch time when Napoleon, dismissing the suite, asked the King to ride up a hill near by, whence a view of all the positions might be obtained. No one had been invited to follow the sovereigns, but after they had gone a few steps Victor Emmanuel, always accustomed to have me by his side as a guide, looked back and beckoned to me to join them. I soon saw that the Emperor did not care about examining the positions, but that his object was to be alone with the King in some quiet place. We were more than half way up the hill, and I thought they would ride to the summit while I remained on the slope. But the Emperor pulled up his horse close to where I was, and taking a letter from his pocket, read it aloud to Victor Emmanuel. I feigned to examine the country through my field-glasses, but could not avoid hearing every word. The letter was from the Empress, who had been named Regent during her husband's absence, and was evidently one of a series. Alluding to certain designs of the German Confederation, and to the approach of Prussian troops toward Coblentz and Cologne, she complained of the insufficient forces left in France in case of a possible Prussian invasion, and requested the Emperor to come to an immediate decision, and send back part of the Armée d'Italie. She bade him consider the terrible consequences of a defeat on the Rhine, and advised him to take advantage of the victories already won to conclude peace, and return to France to stem the growing discontent at the menacing advance of Prussia.

"Victor Emmanuel listened in silence; he understood, as I did, that all was finished, and that the Emperor would not risk his own throne to serve Italy. Slowly and silently the two sovereigns descended the hill, without giving another thought to the siege of Peschiera or Verona. Reading the letter of the Empress, without any comment, was a tacit retraction by the Emperor of his promise to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. It was the first intimation that he meant to stop short at the Mincio. * * *

"At Palermo a large body of Bourbon troops had quashed the revolution, the leaders of which were, oddly enough, saved and harbored by the monks of a large convent. But the impulse was given, and the whole south of Italy only wanted a vigorous leader to rise and declare for union under Victor Emmanuel. Garibaldi had promised two of his friends—Nino Bixio, a Genoese, and Francesco Crispi, a Sicilian, ardent partisans of the unity of Italy—that when a favorable occasion came he would put himself at the head of an expedition to liberate the southern provinces. But after the vote in April for the cession of Nice and Savoy, Garibaldi drew back. The two patriots, however, at last persuaded him to reconsider his decision; although the official aid of the Government was refused, he had reason to hope for their indirect assistance, and determined to act. The immediate result was the embarkation at Quarto of the 'Thousand,' on two boats seized by Bixio. The incidents of that adventurous expedition are well known. They necessitated our march across Umbria and the Marches, as triumphant, in its way, as that of Garibaldi.

"On the 7th of November the King entered Naples. He arrived an hour before the appointed time; but part of the troops were drawn up in the streets he was to drive through, and, luckily, I got to the station in time to accompany him. It was raining hard, and the royal carriages were not to be seen, so the King entered a large tent, where he received the Government officials

[illegible] ... Victor Emmanuel ... Victor ... Garibaldi ... Farini ... Victor ... Garibaldi ... Victor ... Garibaldi ... Victor ... Garibaldi

1899

to be. The married daughter of Oliver Wendell Holmes (Mrs. Sargent) was there, as were Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and his pretty wife.

Robert Browning was hobnobbing with our poet, and literally as well as figuratively patted me on the back. Within a few days of this memorable night I received the following letter:

"Oxford, July 1, 1866.

"My Dear Miss Durant:

"You will find a verse with my signature in your beautiful scrapbook. I am far more than repaid by the little volume of charming poems, which I feel came from your heart, and for which please accept my cordial thanks. Faithfully yours,

"OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES."

Alas! Jowett, Browning, and Holmes are now but inspiring memories of the past.

HELOISE DURANT ROSE.

Frenchmen at Our Colleges.

In a certain way we have in this country carried out the suggestions made by Prof. Paul Barbier, and to be found in a letter of the Professor's published in the last number of Literature. Every year we listen to distinguished Frenchmen who lecture on French literature. Prof. Barbier wishes to widen the London University Extension movement, and proposes that a midsummer course of lectures should be delivered for the benefit of foreign students. He writes that "by coming in contact with eminent teachers, by seeing and observing English ways and manners, as they are met with in the broad daylight of actual life, they (the foreigners) would go back with a mind enriched with more accurate notions of what is truly good and admirable in English character and institutions."

Sometimes we have thought that the course of lectures delivered, say at Columbia, Harvard, or Yale, principally by French professors, might be very much widened, and that topics not solely literary should be treated. Then, again, there are innumerable subjects which are German, and which could be best presented by Germans.

If the Alliance Française has for its sole aim the spread of the French tongue and of the knowledge of French literature, that of the University Extension in England is very much broader. French is not the language of the world which is to come, but English is. Nevertheless, we should strive for "a more extended international system of teaching," and Prof. Barbier's suggestions we should take heed of in this country. If we may not send our own learned men abroad, we should welcome those speaking another tongue, quite indifferent as to their nationality. As to an audience, New York alone being considered, there is hardly one in the world more polyglot or of quicker apprehension.

Blackwood. The Thousandth Number.

From The London Daily News.

The thousandth number of Blackwood's Magazine, which appears in February, and of double size in honor of the event, should interest the century's stock takers. Periodical literature foreshadowed by the "Tatlers" and the "Spectators" had its birth in this century. The first number of Blackwood appeared in October, 1817. The Edinburgh Review, born in 1802, was planned at a "merry meeting" of young men round Jeffrey's table—merrier than their famous publication afterward became. The Quarterly Review appeared in 1807. For years after this date William Blackwood, the founder of the business, who was a stout Tory, had it in mind to start something "less ponderous, more nimble, more frequent, more familiar," than the quarterly organ of his party.

"Maga," as the late Laureate's "Crusty Christopher" called it, with "Christopher" and Lockhart, and the Ettrick Shepherd as its principal contributors, was the result. Eighty years ago "Maga" was almost alone in the world. Contrast its solitude with the overwhelming abundance of the magazines which, by cheapness, size, variety of matter (and style in illustration), now compete for the custom of a people among which reading is universal.

The Splendor of Darius.

From The Century.

The Court of the King (Darius) was maintained with extraordinary dignity and splendor. The person of royalty was surrounded with everything capable of giving it elevation, dignity, and charm in the eyes of the masses. Surrounded by a vast body of attendants, body guards, servants, eunuchs, and Court officials, the King was removed as far as possible from the vulgar eye. He gave audience seated on a golden throne, over which was stretched a baldachin of purple, supported on four golden pillars glittering with precious stones. In his presence his couriers prostrated themselves in the dust. Whoever stood in his presence to address him hid his hands in the sleeves of his mantle, as token of his abnegation of will to restrain or harm. He was never seen on foot. He sometimes appeared on horseback, more often in a chariot. Guards and scourgers went before his car to open the way. There followed the chariots of Mithra, and Magi carrying the sacred fire. Around him and behind him were the staff bearers and his body guard. On solemn occasions the ways were purified with frankincense and strewn with myrtle. The King's attire was varied. She wore, say, at 12,000 talents (about $13,000,000).

Atossa, the daughter of Cyrus, united as the queen of Darius. Among his wives of second rank the first place was held by the daughter of Gobryas, who had borne him three sons before he came to the throne. Below the secondary wives were the concubines, who formed a numerous body. Three hundred and twenty concubines of the last Darius (III.) were found among the captives after Alexander's victory at Issus. The stories that passed current among the Greeks concerning the extent of the Kings' retinue and the lavishness of their Court, and which come to us particularly through the pages of Xenophon in his "Cyrus's Education and Training," and of Plutarch in his life of Artaxerxes, are the natural tribute which the wonder of a plainer people pays to the grandeur, luxury, and circumstance of an older civilization.

Ancient Poetry.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

Poetry, no one will question, is far more easily memorized than prose. Whether invented as a species of mnemonics, or already existing in some form, it is easy to see why it would be adopted as the language of early philosophy and religion. Not only would it have the capacity to give a far wider oral publication, but it had something of the character of a record. Alteration would be readily detected. For the dissemination of moral and religious precepts, therefore, poetry would have an immense advantage over prose. But if this early poetry possessed beauty, it was not because that was a leading intention. The subjects of inquiry were grand, lofty, awe-inspiring, but there was no thought of ornamenting them or adding to their attraction by committing them to verse. Other things not grand or beautiful, but which it was thought desirable to preserve for any reason, received the same treatment.

Doubtless there has been a process of selection by which the best has been transmitted to us and vast heaps of rubbish have perished. Still, we find in the Iliad a catalogue of the Grecian ships, and in the elder Edda much which no stretch of the imagination can make otherwise than puerile and dull. But, while the intention was as stated, the inventors of poetry builded better than they knew. To its uses as a vehicle for preserving or disseminating thought it added the charm of music. The charm would have been felt even if not designed, and by and by, when poetry lost its useful function, it would naturally attract all kinds of writings in which beauty or pleasure rather than use was the main motive.

Discovery of Old Tapestry.

From The Surrey Comet.

The beautiful tapestry in the Queen's Gallery has recently been cleaned and renovated under the supervision of Mr. Brown, curator at the palace, and is now being replaced. This tapestry was discovered more than thirty years ago by the present courteous Superintendent, Mr. W. H. Pleasants. A picture having been removed, a defect in the woodwork behind made it apparent that some material was at the back, like tapestry. Mr. Pleasants reported his suspicions to Lord Mount Temple, who at once sent word that he would make an inspection of the palace, and that some of the woodwork was to be removed. Being an admirer of tapestry, he was delighted to find that Mr. Pleasants's suspicions were confirmed.

The woodwork was removed, and although dust and cobwebs abounded, and the huge and notable Hampton Court spiders marched out, the tapestry was in good order, and after brushing it was as fresh as ever. It is surmised that it was covered up by Queen Caroline in 1735, for in Hervey's "Memoirs" it is stated that she (the Queen) was very fond of pictures, and bought a number for Kensington Palace.

English Parochial Accounts, 1667

Buck's Archæological Society.

Many of the entries, which are in a splendid state of preservation, are exceedingly quaint and amusing. For instance, there is one "for one umbreHoe, £1 3s. 8d.," evidently procured for the minister to be used as a shelter when officiating at funerals in wet weather! Another entry reads: "For a pair of bellows for Thrusher, 6d." A curious one runs: "For destroying Jack Daws on the steeple, 13s. 6d." The entries relating to the burial of the poor are singularly funny, and include: "Paid to a poke man and sending him away, 4s."; "Paid for keeping the wench with the lame hand, 17s. 6d."; "Paid for a shirt for Levy Biddmore's boy, 2s." "ditto, for ye cure of ye Widder Winckel's finger, 5s."

The overseer's matrimonial entries are also peculiar. For instance: "Expenses of taking William Shrim and marrying him, the ring, &c., £1 14s. 2d."; and "gave James Morton of Thame to marry Rebekah Burkett, £2 13s. 6d; a license, parson's fee, and the clerk's fee, £2 4s. 6d.; expenses taking John Neighbour, 9s. 8d.; also marrying him to Elish. Phillips, £2 12s. 6d.; a bill for Rebekah Burkett's wedding being kept at Richard Wright's, at Spring-gardens, £1 11s. 4d."

A Spanish Cathedral.

From The Saturday Review.

Tarragona has its sun reserved, the Cathedral, as the Cathedral has kept its quintel, the cloisters. Its facade colored the brown of the earth, and warmed with a tinge of almost ruddy gold, till the whole wears at day at the end of the deep street by which one approaches it, seems carved in dusky red, like the great rose window, and the arched doorway opposite, in which the gate and chain stand in the gaps of grotesque and massive, carved plinth and dentil ly by the thirteenth century sculptor, who has set over them a Last Judgment in relief, crowded with small, indistinguishable dead, while the great saints—each saint distinct, with his written history beside him—rise visibly from their coffins, and two flying angels blow long trumpets above their heads. Walking round it, by ways which lose and find it again, we see the long, irregular, late Romanesque structure, like house added to house, with its low octagonal turret, exactly the deep, rich color of plum pudding.

Inside, the church, with less of that properly Spanish mystery which we find in the Cathedral at Barcelona, for example, has an ample dignity, and at night, before the altar candles are lit, becomes splendid in shadow. In its detail, in the gradual accumulation of structure and ornament, the statues of the retablo, the windows, doorways, columns, it is in itself an almost complete historical museum of Spanish art in stone. But it is, after all, in the cloisters that one cares chiefly to linger. To walk there, looking between the slim white columns, with their history of the Bible or of the world carved minutely and with mediæval humor on the capitals; looking past them into that inner court where a garden of trees and shrubs blossoms with many greens—the green of palm, of cypress, of oleander; in that coolness under the sunshine visible upon the foliage, is to surrender one's self to an enchanted peace. Here Tarragona at least still sleeps perfectly, in that permanent dream of the Middle Ages.

Death Scenes in Modern Fiction.

Andrew Lang in The Fortnightly Review.

In Scott we have scarcely a death scene, except where men die under arms. In Thackeray we have Colonel Newcome's death, and the parting of Amelia from George Osborne, with the rest of her helpless sorrows. But to force tears by such furious situations is not Thackeray's way, nor Fielding's. Dickens, on the other hand, habitually insists on pathetic scenes, and on the sufferings of the very young and very weak. Surely he did not feel such more for such tribulations than the men of genius who, as a rule, passed them by, as "too deep for tears", or as too facile sources of the reader's emotion. But on such tribulations Dickens dwells long and fondly; he insists on and elaborates them with every pathetic artifice.

My own taste—not, I hope, from hardness of heart—is averse to much in Smike, Little Nell, Little Dombey, Dora, and other small sufferers exposed to the crushing weight of destiny in various forms. Apparently the taste of the greatest writers has been in agreement with this, for they do not use the pathetic nearly so much, or so often, or so recklessly as Dickens. That he overdoes it is plain from the contrast between the restraint he shows in describing, for example, the death of Mrs. Dombey and the elaborate effusion on the death of her son. But whether this view is right or wrong—whether his passages of pathos are too frequent and too elaborately tearful or not—certainly they pleased the public and were a great element in his popularity. His own pathetic powers, on the other hand, he was well aware, were great, and he was conscious that he could move himself to tears by writing as Dickens's audience required him to write.

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The New York Times Illustrated Magazine.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, JAN. 29.

Prof. James Bryce

On the first page The New York Times will present a portrait of the learned Englishman, the author of "The American Commonwealth." In The Times of to-morrow, Mr. Bryce will begin a series of articles upon living issues of the day—the one for next Sunday being "Hawaiian Problems."

Troops for Manila

A full page of snapshots of the departure from New York of the transport Grant with the United States troops for Manila. Seven pictures, including a portrait of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, commanding the expedition, and the members of the Congressional Committee who came from Washington to review the departure of the first American troops to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

Snapshots of Upper Broadway

A series of present day scenes is shown along this part of the historic post road, with views of the great changes now being made by the introduction of an electric car system. Scenes about the Columbus Monument in the Circle at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street are also reproduced.

Music

Mr. Henderson's review of the week will be embellished with portraits of Lillian Russell, now playing at the Casino in "La Belle Helene" and Frances Saville of the Metropolitan Opera House Company as Manon.

The Drama

Mr. Dithmar's review of current attractions. Portraits of A. S. Heward, Grace George, (Mrs. Brady,) in "Mlle. Fifi"; Mrs. Beerbohm Tree as the Queen in "The Musketeers;" Maxine Elliott as Alice Adams in "Nathan Hale"; Mr. Kendal in "The Elder Miss Blossom"; Lillian Russell and William Philp, Fair Helen and the "Shepherd" in "La Belle Helene"; Ida Conquest, J. E. Dodson, and Edwin Arden, in "Because She Loved Him So"; Menelaus, Calchas, and Orestes in "La Belle Helene"; Helen Tracy as Nathalie in "Zaza," Mrs. Carter and Mr. Stevenson in "Zaza," Act IV.; Kate Meek as Mrs. Weatherby in "Because She Loved Him So."

German Charity Ball

This function, one of the social features of the season, is to be held at the Metropolitan Opera House on February 2d, under the auspices of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and the Beethoven, Maennerchor. In conjunction with the article are portraits of Anton C. G. Hupfel, President; Charles Forster, Recording Secretary; Charles F. Voltmer, Corresponding Secretary; Hubert Cillis, Treasurer; Rudolph J. Schaefer, Chairman Music Committee; Oscar B. Weber, Chairman Press Committee, and others.

Art of the Day

Superb page of illustrations of the most remarkable pictures of the Powers Collection, recently sold at auction in New York, including Edouard Zamacois' "Levying Contributions," sold for $7,600, the highest price of the sale; "The Butcher's Boy," by Prof. Ludwig Kraus, sold for $3,350; "A Spanish Pharmacy," by Luis Jimenez-y-Aranda, sold for $1,900, and others.

Strange Customs in New Guinea

A traveler through this distant country writes of the strange ways of these people from actual observation. Some of the idols worshipped in New Guinea are illustrated, and two native chiefs are shown in full war regalia.

Poultry and Pet Stock Show

Pictures of notable entries in the show soon to be held at Madison Square Garden, including Mrs. T. King's cat, Persian Prince, winner of seventy-one first prizes in England; black and tan rabbit, owned by J. L. Lawrence, Worcester, Mass.; Persian Troubadour, owned by E. N. Barker; Peruvian cavy, San Juan, bred by Anton Rottmueller; S. Lousfield's tortoise and white cavy, Gatlee More; solid black English cavy, Gov. Hogg, imported by Anton Rottmueller, and a group of fancy mice also owned by Mr. Rottmueller.

The Home of an American Poet

Appearance of Whittier's Home at Amesbury, Mass., is shown in pictures of the parlor in the homestead, and of Mr. Whittier's library and bedroom. His birthplace at Haverhill, Mass., is also illustrated, and the pictures are accompanied by an interesting retrospect of the poet's life and an account of the efforts of the Whittier Home Association to preserve the appearance of his home for the benefit of interested visitors.

Fiction

An interesting novelette entitled "Simon Dowling, Miser."

Men of the Hour

Portraits of George Curtis Treadwell, Military Secretary, reappointed by Gov. Roosevelt; Capt. Watson Vredenburgh, Police Captain of the Old Oak Street Station, who served as a soldier for three years during the Civil War, and for thirty-three years as a police officer.

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The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

JAN 1 1899

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW by

William L. Alden.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—It is pleasant to know everything about the future world. Mr. W. Marsham Adams was, until the other day, the only man who possessed this knowledge, but now that he has published his revelation, entitled "The Book of the Master," we may all be as wise as himself. Mr. Adams obtained his wonderful knowledge by reading the Egyptian "Book of the Dead" and studying the Great Pyramid. Combining the information thus obtained, much as the well-known philosopher combined the information contained in the two articles in the encyclopedia on China and metaphysics, Mr. Adams arrived at a full and precise knowledge of the future life, which, judging from his book, is not altogether an attractive one.

I had supposed that the sect of pyramid worshippers founded by a once well-known Astronomer Royal had ceased to exist. The theory that the Great Pyramid was so constructed as to be a symbolic compendium of history and prophecy was based on certain measurements of the pyramid which subsequent investigators have found to be erroneous. That alone ought to have blown the pyramid fantasy to the winds, but it evidently still exists, for Mr. Adams is a firm believer in it. Of all crazes to which imaginative men have ever been a prey this pyramid craze was the most preposterous. Even if the measurements of the base of the pyramid upon which the inventor of the craze relied had not been shown to be false there was nothing in the pyramid more than there is in any large building to sustain the theory that it was meant to teach history and to prophesy the future of the human race. If any one chooses to look for the history of the American civil war in the architecture of the Tribune Building he can easily find it, and I can demonstrate, at least as plausibly as any pyramid lunatic demonstrates the prophetic character of the pyramid, that the World Building contains in lines that may be read of all men, the origin, progress, and final fate of yellow journalism. Mr. Adams's book will, however, appeal to the class of minds to which the revelations of Mme. Blavatsky appeal, and if he cares to take the trouble to found a new theosophical society, with exclusive information derived from Egyptian sources, he can doubtless do so with brilliant success. As for his book, aside from its character as a revelation, it is dull and unattractive—almost as much so as the future world which he promises us.

Opinions differ as to whether the most noteworthy book of the year is Busch's "Boswell," the "Bismarck Memoirs," "Helbeck of Bannisdale," or "The Day's Work." No one seems to have thought of the new edition of Thackeray with the biographical notes by Mrs. Ritchie, which virtually constitutes the first authentic biography of Thackeray. In these notes we have found the man who wrote "Pendennis" and "Vanity Fair" and "The Newcomes." Hitherto the world has never fully known Thackeray. Was he the genial, frank, and honest friend that some of his associates represented him to be or was he the St. Barbe drawn by Disraeli? To most men who care for literature it is of vastly more importance to make the acquaintance of the true Thackeray than of the true Bismarck. Mrs. Ritchie's notes have been just what we all wanted. They have been admirable, both in the matter which she selected to lay before us and the style in which she has done her work. If I had to choose between reading this most delightful biography of the great writer and either of the Bismarck books I should unhesitatingly choose the former, and so, I am convinced, would nine-tenths of all cultured Anglo-Saxons.

Anecdotes of the late Mr. Black are still cropping up from time to time. As is usual when writing of an author recently deceased, the newspapers invariably speak of "poor Black." It is odd that we should call a man poor because he happens recently to have gone where poverty can never again touch him. Black's whole life was a steady struggle to keep poverty at bay. In this struggle he wore himself out, and he must have gladly lain down to rest. Why, then, speak of him as poor Black? The epithet probably conceals a certain pitiable suggestion that the man's life was a failure. No one ever spoke of "poor Dickens" or "poor Thackeray," but no writer of the second class ever dies, at least in England, without having the adjective "poor" lavishly attached to his name. Now, Black was not a failure. He gave the world the best that there was in him, and he received a fair measure of appreciation. He certainly was not a great novelist, but he obtained all the success that he could reasonably hope for. When he came to die he probably regretted the fact less than any one who knew him. The man had been terribly tired for years, and the prospect of an eternity of rest must have been welcome to him. Let us cease to speak of him as "poor Black." Both the pity for his fate and the suggestion of failure which the word carries with it are alike out of place.

"Love Is Not so Light" is the title of a readable novel by Constance Cotterell. As it made its appearance just in the height of the publishing season it may escape the notice which it really deserves. It has the faults of a beginner, but it has genuine ability, and even if it fails to meet with popularity the author will some day make a name for herself. I do not often prophesy, but Miss Cotterell's book, while it cannot be called a great or even a thoroughly good novel, has promise in it, and I shall wait with confidence to see that estimate of it made good in the near future.

I have not the slightest faith in the theory that the success of novels is due wholly to chance or to favoritism, and that scores of novels as able as those which succeed meet with failure merely because luck happens to be against them. As a rule novels meet with precisely the fate which they deserve. Occasionally we are amazed at the success of some writer of whose work we find it impossible to say a good word, but the explanation is that he or she has found an audience capable of appreciating the work which to us is tiresome and unprofitable. The people who read Miss Corelli's novels have, for the most part, never heard of Thackeray, and if you asked them if they liked Keats would reply in the words of Punch's swell, "What are Keats?" A writer of very poor novels may succeed financially by thus meeting with an audience suited to him or her, and in this way a poor novel may succeed better than a good one, but if a novel is really great nothing can prevent its success. If a novel which is intended to appeal to intelligent and educated people falls flat it is idle to say that it is due to a combination of hostile critics or to the wicked wiles of a faithless publisher. No man ever saw a really good novel sold as a "remainder" on a second-hand bookstall. I do not know of a novel published this year which deserved a conspicuous success which has not already received it.

Of course you have long ago seen the announcement that M. Zola has been living for some months in England, and has completed his new book, "Fécondité"? Zola is himself the best possible instance of fecundity, and his new book, which has been written in the time in which an average writer could have written a book of about a sixth of its length, is appropriately named. What is the subject with which the book deals no one really knows, although some of those ingenious people who affect to know everything have already told us all about it. There is no living Frenchman who is more honored in England than is Zola, though by a curious anomaly British magistrates still hold that most of his books are unfit to be printed in English. While it is impossible to deny that there are passages in some of Zola's books which unfit them for general reading, the absurd theory that he is an immoral writer is rapidly passing away, even in England. It is beginning to be perceived that the "Assommoir" is the most powerful attack on drunkenness that has yet been written; that 'Germinal" is a presentation of the sufferings of coal miners that cannot fail to have a tremendous influence in promoting efforts to better their condition; that "The Débâcle" is worth all the tracts against war that the Peace Society ever published, and that even "Nana" is a warning against sexual vice the meaning of which can only be missed by the most stupid reader. England is slowly getting ready to acknowledge in Zola the greatest moralist of the age. His conduct in the Dreyfus matter has, of course, helped him greatly in the estimation of English people, but the respect for Zola the writer has grown side by side with the respect for the courageous defender of an innocent man.

Timid authors are beginning to view with some alarm the undoubted success of Harmsworth's and Pearson's new threepenny magazines. The reason for this alarm is that the magazines in question pay much less to their contributors than do the higher-priced magazines. Most of these contributors are persons whose names are quite unfamiliar to the public, and of those whose names are not utterly new there are few who command prices that are much above the rates paid to unknown writers. From this it is argued that the day of high prices paid to magazine contributors is nearly over. If, it is urged, the two new magazines can obtain a circulation of a million each without employing writers who demand high prices, the other magazines will decide that it is folly for them to pay out thousands of pounds to contributors, and consequently men who ask more than a guinea or two per thousand words for their work will find themselves without a market. This argument sounds specious, but there is really nothing in it. The threepenny magazines have a public of their own—the sort of public which reads penny novels of which the rest of the world never hears. The people who read the Pall Mall, The Cornhill, Blackwood, or The Windsor, not to mention several other magazines, find nothing to read in the threepenny magazines, or at all events do not open them in search of reading matter. They will continue to buy the higher-priced magazines, and of these they will buy those which give them the sort of reading of which they are in search. The writers who demand and obtain high prices will be as much in demand by the high-priced magazines as they ever were, and the ingenious alarmists who write to the daily newspapers prophesying that in a short time no magazine editor will buy stories from Kipling or Meredith or Anthony Hope are grievously mistaken. The popularity of Miss Corelli and of Mr. Hall Caine does not injure the popularity of Kipling and Meredith, and the threepenny magazines and their contributors will be in no wise rivals of the older magazines and the contributors whom they must employ or fall behind in the race for popularity.

W. L. ALDEN.

EDGAR FAWCETT'S "NEW YORK."

If any one has a right to speak with authority of New York, it is Mr. Fawcett. His life and work are identified with the metropolis. He understands every fibre of its complex organism. He has a New Yorker's pride in its unparalleled growth and development, a New Yorker's belief in its great possibilities. When he longs, as we all do, for some knowledge of what the next century will bring, we are very sure his first wish is for a vision of New York a hundred years hence.

Yet his devotion has never been a blind one. He is keenly alive to the forces of evil in the city of his love; he knows the canker at its heart, and he dreads a day of doom, when her glory shall have departed, when her very potentialities shall have been blighted.

And so few writers are so well equipped as Mr. Fawcett, both by the clearness of his perceptions and by the whole trend of his literary work, to follow M. Zola's perilous example, and to gather the results of his long observation and experience into a novel bearing the title of the great world city of the Western Hemisphere. Yet, as in even M. Zola's case, the title of necessity promises and implies too much. Rome and Lourdes have each its distinctive cachet; but who can compress New York and Paris into the limits of a single novel? New York is of all faiths—and of none. It is a Northern city, a Western city, a Southern city, a foreign city. It is a city of the extremes of selfishness and of philanthropy. It has its plutocratic society, with a capital S, whose doings and happenings and clothes and functions and too frequent scandals are daily chronicled to the delight and the detriment of the curious, and it has its unobtrusively charming social circles, intellectual, artistic, musical, philanthropic. There is political New York, in itself a theme as huge and as repulsive as the monster Frankenstein. There is educational New York, more and more a gracious and permeating force. There is bohemian New York, unique and fascinating, as Miss Glasgow has dramatically depicted it. There is the greatest New York of all, the New York of stress and struggle, whose energies are unceasingly bent upon solving that most elusive of problems how to "make both ends meet," and below all, as in every great city, is the vast, mysterious, awful gulf of utter poverty, of nameless sin, of crime that knows no law save that of fear. All these social elements—and how many more—are seated in the golden chariot, or dragged in the dust behind it, of our wonderful city, that clangs and crashes and whistles and roars its triumphal and discordant march into the coming century!

And how pack all this into one book? Yet Mr. Fawcett has very nearly done it. The released convict problem, the race problem, the immigration problem, the problem of the classes and the masses; international marriage, "the curse of caste," the "vile civic conditions," that have made so much of our municipal government a hissing and a reproach, the iniquity of the cold-blooded self-righteousness that holds back its skirts from suffering and sin—of all these things and of many more does Mr. Fawcett write in strong words and wise and eloquent withal. He shows the almost insurmountable barriers raised between an ex-convict and an honorable career. He portrays the peculiar perils of an educated and refined negress. He takes us to the trials of the Polish "firebug, Lynsko, and of the corrupt police Captain, Cummisky. We go with Doris through the Tombs, to the Patriarchs' ball, and into the purlieus of vice and wretchedness.

Naturally, necessarily, the interest of the novel totters and bends and almost breaks down under such a load. A few sparkling dialogues, in which Mr. Fawcett's pen is always felicitous, relieve the prevailing sombreness of the story; but we fear it is too heavy with problem, too thoroughly charged with purpose, to become popular.

The characters are firmly and clearly drawn, though we are constrained to protest against the heroine, Doris. Novelists are very fond of creating such young women, a law unto themselves, a reproach to worldly parents and guardians. Should these writers' own sisters or daughters walk in the ways of their supposedly perfect heroines, great would be the consternation, prompt would be the restraining edict to hold the young girls back from their adventurous and dangerous paths. Doris is charming on the printed page, but clothe her in flesh and she would be as "difficult," it is to be hoped as impossible, as the young Marcella. Such portrayals may make older readers smile, but to the imitative and willful girl they are distinctly harmful.

Although, as has been said, "New York" is too heavily freighted to predict for it a successful voyage on the tide of popular favor, it is richly worth not the reading only, but the thoughtful consideration, of all who look upon life as a Summer holiday and not as a sacred trust. Could these be persuaded to ponder its earnest pages, its message could not be altogether unheeded. Unfortunately, this is the very class to which this book will not appeal. Mr. Fawcett's clear insight, his wide knowledge of facts and wise judgment of tendencies, his words of warning and of counsel, would, we think, command a larger public, if they could be altogether disentangled from fiction and given to the world as a series of brief papers, pointed with illustrations of what he himself has seen and known.

Meanwhile, whether or not "New York" becomes a successful book, its readers will find it a true and a suggestive one, and the wider that circle of readers the wider will be an influence that "makes for righteousness."

*NEW YORK. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. F. Tennyson Neely, Publisher. $1.25.

A monumental book in its unfortunately limited field has just been published by Longmans, Green & Co. It is "Sanitary Engineering," by Col. E. C. S. Moore. Col. Moore was a friend and admirer of the late Col. George E. Waring, and there are many appreciative references made to the work of the New Yorker, and some space is given in exposition of his theories. The book has 534 illustrations and 70 large plates. This work is mentioned here because, aside from its technical theme, its author has successfully tried to give it a literary flavor. There is more romance in the subject than one might think. Col. Waring's report on Havana gave some idea of its peculiar fascination.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE | COPYRIGHTED, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. | WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Snow; clear and colder at night; winds variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,305. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 29, 1899.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular

CONGRESS.—Mr. Frye, (Rep., Me.,) one of the Peace Commissioners, addressed the Senate during the executive session yesterday in support of the ratification of the treaty. The Senate passed the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The discussion of the Philippine question incidental to the debate on the Army bill continued in the House. No substantial progress was made on the bill.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The French Cabinet has decided to introduce a bill providing that cases of trial revision shall be brought before the united sections of the Court of Cassation, thus practically sustaining M. de Beaurepaire's charges against the criminal branch and striking a blow at the revision of the Dreyfus affair. Advices from Berlin show that Germany is expected to deal harmoniously with Great Britain and the United States in adjusting Samoan differences. At the performance of the "King of Rome" at Paris the Bonapartists clamored their approval and cried "Long live the Emperor." One hundred and nineteen war vessels are now being constructed by Great Britain. Reports from London show that England and France are negotiating for a settlement of all African claims, and the Newfoundland shore claims, also. Great Britain is amazed at the increase of American foreign trade. The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned. Queen Victoria is reported as taking great interest in the ritualistic controversy in England. Archbishop Ireland, who has arrived at Rome, will be received by the Pope without delay. The Spanish Cortes will meet Feb. 20.—Pages 1, 7, and 17.

Page 1.

Secretary Long, at a dinner at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, praised Admiral Sampson and made a plea for early ratification of the treaty.

Gen. Eagan has been convicted of all the charges preferred against him, and sentenced to dismissal from the army, but the court-martial recommends Executive clemency.

A decision made by the Controller of the Treasury in answer to an inquiry by the Secretary of War is regarded in official circles in Washington as throwing a side light on the case of Capt. O. M. Carter.

A man registered at the Hanover House, Brooklyn, as the Rev. Charles McLean, M. D., says he is the healer Schlatter, risen from the grave, and ready to accomplish wonderful cures.

Page 3.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the last legal day for filing nomination papers is twenty-four hours long.

Only thirty-two members of the Legislature voted at Harrisburg yesterday. All but two voted for Quay, but in the absence of a quorum no election was effected.

The police accomplished nothing in the Adams poisoning case yesterday except to discover the worthlessness of one of their clues and to begin to entertain doubts of others.

The $50,000 libel suit of Charles A. Hess, accused by a city newspaper of buying a nomination to Congress for $5,000, was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court.

Page 4.

James Leach said yesterday that he would sell the Park Ridge (N. J.) Congregational Church.

It was denied yesterday by a friend of Surrogate Arnold's that he would resign before the investigation of his office begins.

Examination of the accounts of the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings at Albany has developed the fact that annual deficiencies have been allowed to accumulate there which will amount to about $200,000.

The body of Private William J. Mahoney of the Sixty-ninth Regiment reached here yesterday from Huntsville, unclothed, through error or carelessness. The funeral will be held to-day.

Sheriff Acker of Richmond County yesterday seized horses, carriages, a fur coat, and other property belonging to Marquis de Planty, who was served Friday with a notice to vacate the old Vanderbilt mansion. The seizure was made on a judgment secured by a firm of butchers and grocers.

Page 5.

The strikers at Higgins's carpet factory have agreed to return to work to-morrow, all their differences having been settled.

President Murphy of the Board of Health yesterday received a communication from the Medora Dressed Meat and Provision Company of North Dakota, asking for permission to open a store in this city for the sale of horse meat.

Page 7.

Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall was granted a decree of absolute divorce yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith, sitting in private chambers at Patchogue, L. I. The suit was not defended.

Page 11.

The Kaiser Wilhelm II. arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports. She was four days late.

Page 12.

Bishop Tierney issues a call to the Catholic clergy to increase their efforts in behalf of total abstinence.

Gov. Roosevelt delivered an address yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society, held in its new house.

The shareholders of the Franklin National Bank will vote March 1 on a proposition to go into voluntary liquidation. The bank is sound, but is making little money, if any.

A spark from a parlor match was the cause of a fire in the Bronx yesterday which did about $7,000 damage and resulted in injuries to a fireman and a woman.

Page 13.

The board of inquiry which has been investigating the charges against Major Smith and Capt. Whittle of the Seventy-first Regiment finished its work yesterday. The inquiry into the conduct of the regiment while it was in the volunteer service will be begun to-morrow night, when the board will hear the testimony of a United States officer, said to be Gen. Kent, who will not be able to attend the later sessions.

Page 17.

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter, gives some space to showing that there is a falling off in cordiality in Anglo-American relations noticeable in British official circles. He gives in detail the reasons for this condition of affairs, and says it is extraordinary that Americans cannot comprehend the British point of view in advising the United States to keep the Philippines. The peace propaganda is not meeting with the success in England that Mr. William T. Stead had hoped. Although some religious enthusiasts have come to its support the official circles have held themselves aloof. Count Muravieff's second peace circular has brought out much ironical discussion. The impossible aspect of the scheme under present conditions is revealed by Continental critics. There is fear in some quarters in London that Mr. Balfour's proposal for a Roman Catholic University in Dublin may split both political parties. There is also fear that the industrial war which Mr. Norman had already considered as almost imminent may now break out. The situation is described in detail. The maintenance of industrial peace now depends upon whether the Plasterers' Union accepts the ultimatum of the master builders.

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Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Legal Notes.—Page 12.
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Elections in Haiti Were Quiet.

WASHINGTON, Jan 28.—Minister Powell reports from Port au Prince that the elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies passed off quietly, and resulted in the election of Governmental candidates, so that the Government has an absolute majority in both Chambers. This, it is thought, will insure the stability of the present Government.

Y. & S. Stick Licorice.
Deservedly popular. At all druggists and confectioners.—Adv.

$50,000 Art Collection at Dante's Inferno Café for Gentlemen, 1,177 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts. Will open 1 P. M. Monday.—Adv.

ALGER AND THE WAR FUND

National Defense Moneys Not Applicable to Capt. Carter's Case.

SECRETARY OF WAR'S REQUEST

Employment of ex-Senator Edmunds and a Treasury Decision May Cause Congress to Act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A decision made by the Controller of the Treasury in answer to an inquiry by the Secretary of War is regarded in official circles here as throwing a side light upon the case of Capt. O. M. Carter, and as incidentally indicating the possibility that Secretary Alger has authorized some uses of the National defense fund of $50,000,000 that ought not to receive the sanction of the President or of anybody else.

The Controller of the Treasury lately received the following letter from the Secretary of War:

"The President having convened the court-martial that tried a case against Capt. O. M. Carter of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, he became the reviewing authority in the same, under the law. The case involved many legal questions, and is considered a very important one, and on this account it was deemed by the President to be advisable to have the record examined by an able lawyer in civil life, and accordingly he employed the Hon. George F. Edmunds for that purpose. Mr. Edmunds has rendered the service contracted for, and it is now proposed to pay him for the same.

"You are respectfully requested to inform this department whether compensation for his services, as shown by the vouchers herewith, can be paid out of the appropriation for the National defense or any other fund that is under control of the Secretary of War and is to be expended by his direction:

"'For professional services rendered and expenses incurred in the Carter court-martial case, viz.:

Services	$5,000.00
Expended for travel and storage	36.79
For stenographic and typewriting work	379.65
Total	$5,416.44

"'I hereby certify that George F. Edmunds was employed by the President to review the record in the Carter court-martial case, which, under the law, must be submitted to the President for action, and that the account herewith is for services rendered by him in reviewing the said case for the President.'"

Writing to the Secretary of War in response to the above letter, the Controller says:

"In the absence of any statement or certificate that the employment of the Hon. George F. Edmunds as legal counselor for the President in the court-martial case referred to was on account of any matter growing out of the war with Spain, I am of the opinion that the voucher submitted cannot be paid out of the appropriation 'National Defense,' nor do I recall any other appropriation out of which same can be legally paid."

The only way, it is said, by which Mr. Edmunds can get the fee for which Secretary Alger offered vouchers, is through Congress. In Congress it will be made to appear that there was no occasion for the Government to have the case so expensively reviewed. The Government had made out its case, and nothing remained to be done by the President, it is considered, except to affirm the sentence of dismissal, fine, and imprisonment.

If anybody needed a review of the case, at great expense, it looks to army men as if Capt. Carter, anxious to escape dismissal and other penalties, was the person to bear it. This proposition, it is intimated, may lead to inquiries as to what has been done with the $50,000,000 besides using it to make war on Spain. The House or the Senate cannot avoid making the inquiry, so it is affirmed, if Senator Edmunds's fee of $5,000 for less than two months' work in behalf of Carter, is to be authorized.

The efforts made to protect Capt. Carter are considered by army men as unparalleled.

DR. CHRISTIAN COMING HERE.

He Has Accepted the Call to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, has accepted the call to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, New York City. The Wardens and Vestrymen of Grace Church are sorry that Dr. Christian is to leave the church, where he has been for nineteen years.

Dr. Christian said this afternoon that he would begin his pastorate of the New York church on March 1, and preach his first sermon there on the following Sunday. He says he will preach no "farewell" sermon at Grace Church. "The last Sunday I am here," he said, "I will preach just the same as if I were going to be here for the next twenty years."

FINE HOTEL TO BE A FACTORY.

Furniture to be Made in the Famous Richelieu of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Cardinal Richelieu's weather-beaten statue in Michigan Avenue, near Van Buren Street, will look down upon furniture merchants after Feb. 1. Karpen Brothers have secured the Richelieu Hotel property at 154 Michigan Avenue, and will adapt it to manufacturing purposes.

The building has not been occupied since the hostelry, famous the world over for its gorgeous furnishings, expensive lodgings, and fine liquors, was closed several years ago. The Richelieu was the scene of some of the gayest revels Chicago has ever known. It was a popular resort of the very wealthy. Some of the most costly pictures in Chicago hung on its walls. Its silver service and napery were of the finest, while its sets of crystal were the wonder and admiration of those who beheld them.

Among the persons who have enjoyed the luxuries of the hotel are Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, Prince Jerome Napoleon of France, the late George W. Childs of Philadelphia; his intimate friend and business associate, Mr. Drexel; William C. Whitney of New York, Senator Wolcott of Colorado, John D. Rockefeller, Senator Jones of Nevada, Marcus Daly, and W. H. Clark of Montana, Signora Duse, Sir Henry Irving, and Ellen Terry.

A PHYSICIAN'S LEG AMPUTATED.

Dr. Henderson Loses a Limb as the Result of a Trifling Accident.

The right leg of Dr. Alvin C. Henderson, autopsy physician to Coroner Delap of Williamsburg, was amputated yesterday afternoon in the Long Island College Hospital. The amputation was the result of a contused wound he received in his big toe in the latter part of October, when a woman stepped upon it in a trolley car. Dr. Henderson at first treated the wound himself, but it became so painful that he finally put himself under the care of Dr. James Feeley, by whose direction Dr. Henderson was taken to the Long Island College Hospital last Thursday.

While Dr. Henderson was under the influence of an anaesthetic it was thought for a time that he could not survive the shock. Last night his condition was regarded as extremely critical.

Mardi Gras, New Orleans, Birmingham, and Mobile.
Southern Ry. will sell round-trip tickets at one fare, Feby. 7th to 13th, good to return Feby. 28th. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

Fastest Line to St. Augustine, Miami, Tampa.
Atlantic Coast Line, route of the New York and Florida Special. Two other trains, seven steamers a week, Florida to Cuba. Tri-weekly, to Nassau. Apply 229 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

SUICIDE OF A MAGISTRATE.

Milwaukee Justice of the Peace Despondent at Not Being Re-elected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 28.—George McWhorter, for thirty years Justice of the Peace, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head.

As Justice, he did a land office business marrying couples from adjoining States. Despondency over defeat for the office he held so long is supposed to have led to his suicide. He was unmarried and about sixty-five years of age.

KILLED TRYING TO SAVE WIFE.

Farmer's Neck Broken by Fall at Fire —Son Effects the Rescue.

LYNBROOK, L. I., Jan. 28.—George Brown, a veteran of the civil war, lost his life early to-day, while trying to rescue his wife from their burning home. Brown lived in Norwood, a mile north of Lynbrook, with his wife and five children.

Brown was awakened about 3 o'clock by the smell of smoke, and found the lower portion of the house, a two-story frame structure, in flames. He managed to reach the ground floor, although the flames were licking the stairway. He realized that his wife and children could not escape by the stairs, and going to the barn, secured a ladder. This he placed against the side of the house, and it just reached the window where Mrs. Brown and the children were. Mrs. Brown weighs about 250 pounds, and Brown knew that she could not descend the ladder without his assistance. He ran up the ladder to the window. While aiding her he lost his balance, and pitched backward. He struck on his head on the frozen ground, and broke his neck.

George, the eldest son, when he saw his father fall, got out on the ladder. Although he is only sixteen, and no overstrong for his age, he was able to help his mother out of the window, and down the ladder to safety. He then helped the children from the burning building, and saw to it that they were taken care of by neighbors.

When the alarm was sounded, it was too late to save much of the house. Mrs. Brown, when informed that her husband had been killed, became hysterical. In the excitement of the escape his death had been overlooked. The damage to the house was about $3,000. The fire is believed to have resulted from an overheated stove.

LAWYER SUES FOR FIVE CENTS.

Street Railway, He Says, Broke Its Contract with Him.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 28.—"If the court decides in my favor I will collect damages, or at least get back the nickel I paid for my fare, and if the decision is against me I will be out the costs," said Attorney Levi Sprague of the Tacoma Building to-day as he discussed his suit for 5 cents against the Chicago City Railway Company. Mr. Sprague lives in Thirty-third Street, and was going home on a Cottage Grove Avenue car, which failed to stop at his corner, although he says he told the conductor to stop. He was carried a block too far, and Monday Justice Everett, who has already heard the evidence, will decide whether he is entitled to damages for breach of contract and the return of his fare.

"I simply want to show," said the attorney, as he pointed to a pile of law books, each one of which he declared contained decisions sustaining his claim, "that the company had a contract with me to carry me to a certain point—that is, to Thirty-third Street, where I wanted to get off, and this contract was the same as that of the railroad which sells a man a ticket to a certain station and agrees to land him there."

DIVIDEND PAID TO EMPLOYES.

Procter & Gamble Soap Company Distributes Twelve Thousand Dollars.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28.—At the plant of the Procter & Gamble Soap Company, Ivorydale, a suburb of this city, the twenty-third semi-annual dividend to the employes was paid to-day. This company, since its adoption of the plan of declaring a dividend to its employes on the amount of their salaries, has declared and paid twenty-three semi-annual and two extra dividends.

The buildings at the works were handsomely decorated. A special train over the Big Four left the Grand Central Station for the accommodation of the Cincinnati employes and invited guests. Superintendent James W. Donnell read the report of the pension fund Trustees. The employes then proceeded to the election of the new pension Trustees. The election was followed by the distribution of the 6 per cent. dividend checks to the employes. Five hundred and seventy-five employes, representing 500 families, were benefited by this dividend, and more than $12,000 was paid out by the company.

This is the fourth dividend paid by the company to its employes within the past year. Two semi-annual dividends of 6 per cent. each, and two extra dividends of 3 and 5 per cent., respectively, making a total of 20 per cent., have been paid to the employes in the past year. This is the same percentage as was paid on the common stock of the company.

DEATH A PLOTTER'S FATE.

Man Conspired Against Lives, but Is Accused of Murder.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28.—Thomas Hughes, aged nineteen, was stabbed to death during a fight in Newport last night with other colored men. The trouble was caused by a woman, and there are some peculiar features in the case which show that there was a conspiracy to kill Clarence Reed. Instead one of the plotters suffered. Reed and another colored man have for some time been calling on Bessie Settles. Reed says he was warned last Wednesday to be cautious, and that the plotters would kill him if he continued going to that city.

Last night he went over and attended revival services. The services had just closed, and he had gone but a few steps when he met three or four colored men, and a fight followed. He fought his way out and ran down the street, making for the railroad bridge. Hughes, who was in the fight, also ran, saying he was stabbed.

Police Sergt. Riley met Hughes at Fifth and York Streets. He fell exhausted, bleeding from a deep wound under the heart, and died shortly after. In the meantime Reed ran on to the trestle-work on the outside of the regular foot passage of the bridge, and was crossing by threading his way from one joist to another at the risk of falling into the river. Policeman Livingston jumped on a car, and when he caught up to the man ordered him to stop, but the fellow refused to do so, and fired several shots at him. The fellow continued to run along the hazardous path until the Cincinnati side was reached, where he was captured. He was taken to Newport. He stoutly denies that he stabbed Hughes, and said he had no knife.

CHICAGO IRON PLANT SOLD.

The Iroquois Furnace Company's Property Brings About $500,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The Iroquois Furnace Company's plant at Ninety-fifth Street, South Chicago, the only producing furnace in the Chicago district outside of the Illinois Steel Company's works, has been sold to Rogers, Brown & Co. The price paid is understood to be somewhere near $500,000.

The buyers are among the largest dealers in pig iron in the country, having offices in Chicago, New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

Florida, Havana, and Nassau.
Pennsylvania, Southern Ry., F. C. & P. and Fla. East Coast Ry. "New York & Florida Limited" leaves New York daily, except Sunday, 11:50 A. M., for St. Augustine; parlor smoking car, dining, library, compartment, drawing room, sleeping, and observation cars. Two other fast trains. Through sleeping cars, New York to Tampa, Ormond, Rockledge, Palm Beach, and Miami. Direct connections with steamships for Havana, Nassau, and Key West. N. Y. Offices, 271 and 353 B'way.—Adv.

Florida East Line.
New York and Florida Special. Electric lighted, steam-heated, for Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa, via Atlantic Coast Line and Plant System. 229 and 261 Broadway.—Adv.

SPEAKER NIXON VERY ILL.

Prostrated with a Relapse After Suffering from Grip and His Physicians Are Alarmed.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., Jan. 28.—S. Fred Nixon, Speaker of the Assembly, is ill at his home here of pneumonia. He had been prostrated for a week with the grip at Albany, and returned home yesterday much improved. Last night a relapse resulted from his exposure on the journey, and the physicians say he has pneumonia.

This evening Dr. Roswell Park of Buffalo made an examination of Speaker Nixon and pronounced his condition decidedly critical. Dr. Park will not to-night hazard an opinion as to the outcome. Mr. Nixon's relapse from grip is more serious than his original illness in Albany, and the local physicians in charge of the case consider his chances of recovery doubtful.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S OFFER.

Will Give $100,000 for a Library Building at Bellefonte.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Andrew Carnegie has offered to give $100,000 for a library building for the State College, at Bellefonte, providing the State will appropriate $10,000 annually for the maintenance of the library and museum to be connected with it.

The Trustees of the State College have appointed a committee to present a memorial to the Legislature setting forth Mr. Carnegie's offer and urging the necessity for such a building.

WANT TO IMPEACH A JUDGE.

Grave Charges Against Cunningham R. Scott of Omaha, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28.—Charges looking to the impeachment of District Judge Cunningham R. Scott of Omaha were this evening filed with Speaker Clark of the lower house of the Legislature, and will be laid before that body Monday.

The charges are preferred by David E. Van Etten of Omaha, and are said to be indorsed by a majority of the bar members of Douglas County. Speaker Clark, while denying an inspection of the document, said the charges were highly sensational and covered every shortcoming and abuse of power of which a Judge could be guilty.

WILL OF EDWARD G. FIELD.

Division of the Estate of a New York Broker.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 28.—Edward G. Field, who for thirty years was a stock broker and general speculator in New York, living at the Hoffman House and the Manhattan Clubhouse, died there recently. His will, just filed here, where his relatives live, divides nealy $500,000 as follows:

His sister, Mrs. Charlotte Blackman, receives $10,000, as does also Miss Charlotte Merriman, a niece. The residue of the estate, after trifling minor bequests, is equally divided between the heirs of Junius Field, James Edward Field, and his sister, of Kalamazoo, Mich., taking together one portion, and Frank B. Field, Charles H. Field, and William B. Merriman, and the Misses Charlotte, Helen, and Sarah Merriman, and Margaret E. Castle each another portion. Each of the latter portions of the residue will not fall much short of $60,000. Miss Charlotte Merriman participates in the special bequest.

PRECAUTION SAVED JEWELS.

A New York Salesman Conceals Valuables, but Loses the Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Frank J. Lightfoot's forethought in secreting his valuables saved him over $1,000 last night. Feeling jubilant, Lightfoot called at Detective Headquarters to-day and reported the theft of a sample case containing $75 worth of jewelry from Room 227 of the Grand Pacific Hotel. He said he cared little whether the case was found or not, as he had cheated the burglar by secreting most of its contents.

Lightfoot is a traveling salesman for a New York jewelry firm. He arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. Since losing $2,500 worth of jewelry two years ago, he has always removed his samples from the case and secreted them in his room. Last night he followed his usual custom, and had the satisfaction of learning it was a good one. He left the hotel at 8:30 o'clock, and when he returned two hours later he found that his sample case had disappeared. Some one had entered the room with a skeleton key and picked the lock of the trunk.

RUNAWAY ICE YACHT PERILS.

Narrow Escape of a Couple Who Rode on the Cyclone.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 28.—A runaway ice yacht gave three persons a thrilling experience on the Hudson River opposite the pumping station of the City Water Works this afternoon. Floyd Hawley, aged twenty-four, and Miss Pearl C. Pink were on the river skating, when they were asked to ride on the ice yacht Cyclone by Judson Hey, part owner of the boat. They accepted, and Hey started the boat up the river. While tacking toward the east shore the boat ran aswag and threw Hey, who was at the tiller out. The yacht veered around and dashed into an open ice field where men were taking in ice. The Cyclone dashed into the water at full speed, the cockpit and one side of the runner plank being submerged. The boat then came up into the wind, and one shoe held on the ice, which saved it from sinking.

The shock threw Miss Pink out into the open water. Hawley pluckily plunged after her and caught her by the shoulder. A struggle ensued, in which her clothing was torn, but he held fast and succeeded in getting her to the solid ice, where, with the assistance of Hey, the young woman was pulled out.

Hawley was praised for his pluck. He and the girl skated to the engineer's house at the pumping station, where they were supplied with dry clothes.

HEALER RISEN FROM THE GRAVE

Dr. McLean, in Brooklyn, Says He Is the Reinvigorated Schlatter.

A personage who declares himself to be Schlatter, "the divine healer," has appeared in Brooklyn in the Rev. Charles McLean, M. D. Dr. McLean is staying at the Hanover House. He announced yesterday that during the coming week he will give a practical demonstration of his powers at the Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. McLean, or Schlatter, explained how it was that he had been reported dead and his bones found in a desert place in the Far West.

"That is easily explained," said he. "I lay as dead in Denver. I had failures there. All were not healed. I told the Lord I would give up healing, for I was unfit. My power was gone. He told me to go to a desert place and remain buried for forty days and forty nights. They came and found bones in the desert and thought they were mine. They were not. I did not die. I slept. It was not my skeleton. More than that I cannot reveal."

Dr. McLean presents a good likeness to the man Schlatter. His hair is long, his beard unkempt. He talks intelligently on many subjects. He maintains an air of mystery. According to his declarations, his long sleep restored his power, and he is now ready to perform wonderful cures. If the papers abuse him, he says, he will hie himself to other fields. To work cures, he must have the faith of the people.

"Why, see here," he said. "Other people live by advertisement. I do not. I want no money. Charles Broadway Rouss has offered me a million to give him sight again. God said there shall be no working in secret. If Rouse will come to me, he shall be cured in public, as all others are."

New York to Aiken and Augusta.
Pullman Sleeping Car Service via Pennsylvania and Southern Ry., 11:30 A. M. daily except Sunday, to Augusta, 4:20 P. M. daily for Aiken. Connection for Augusta and Aiken on both trains. New York Office, 271 Broadway.—Adv.

GEN. EAGAN FOUND GUILTY

Court-Martial Convicts Him Upon All Specifications.

THE SENTENCE IS DISMISSAL

Recommendation of Executive Clemency Included in the Findings—Beef Dealers' Agents in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Gen. Eagan, Commissary General of Subsistence, has been found guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and of conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, and of the specifications thereto, and has been sentenced to dismissal from the United States Army, but with a recommendation from the court for the exercise of Executive clemency.

Under the regulations, the court, having reached the conclusion that the accused was guilty, had no choice in selecting a penalty, the regulations prescribing absolutely but one punishment—dismissal—for the offense. Therefore the only hope for Gen. Eagan is in the direction of commutation, mitigation, or disapproval.

Col. Davis, the Judge Advocate of the court-martial, finished his revision of the record of the court's proceedings this afternoon and at once placed the papers in the hands of Secretary Alger. This action settled at once any doubt that may have existed as to the routine to be pursued in the treatment of the case. As for Secretary Alger, as soon as he has read the record, he will place it at once with the President, who under the law is the final reviewing authority. It is his privilege to add to or take from the strength of the court's recommendation that clemency be shown. The indications are that the papers will be in the President's hands early next week.

Though adjourned without day, the Eagan court-martial still preserves its legal existence, and will continue to do so until the findings reached by it have been finally acted upon by the Executive. This practice is made necessary by the occasional discovery of an error at some stage of the proceedings which requires such correction as can be administered only by the full court.

Some interest is discovered in the reported correspondence between Chicago beef packers and their representative, Mr. Brine, in Washington. The references to Col. Denby as having conversed with the beef dealers' representative, cause some wonder that a member of the Commission of Investigation should have entered into such a discussion, and it is the opinion that the other members of the commission should make inquiry to ascertain what there was in the talk.

Gen. Eagan said to-day that he had not read the account in the New York newspaper mentioned, and did not know who Mr. Brine was. Col. Davis, Assistant Commissary General, said he had not heard of Brine, but did recall the name of Favorite as a witness before the Investigating Commission. Other officers of the War Department say that the only interest of Brine and Favorite that would can discover was in preventing the giving of a bad reputation to packed beef.

A prominent army officer declared that he hoped the matter would be probed by the commission. He cared less, he said, about the commercial injury that might be done by proving that beef was doctored than he did that the army might be made of use to enable packers of meat to unload upon the Government products that would surely produce ill-health among soldiers. He hoped that the good reputation of American meats would be maintained, but not at the expense of the soldiers who may have been obliged to eat meat that was unwholesome, but which, he said, had been contracted for and bought, perhaps, with great profit to a lot of conscienceless contractors.

The new reports do not promise to increase confidence in the findings of the commission.

Several cases of canned meats bearing the labels of Swift, Armour, and Libby, McNeill & Libby arrived at the rooms of the commission early in the day, but the members denied all knowledge of these new shipments, and would not say whether or not any fresh tests of the meat were to be made.

DR. CHRISTINE'S AFFIDAVIT.

Philadelphia Physician Makes Oath that He Saw a Fluid Injected in Meat at South Omaha.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 28.—The testimony of Dr. G. Maxwell Christine concerning the use of chemicals and the treatment of beef at Swift & Co.'s establishment at South Omaha, which Gen. Miles regards as especially important in the present dispute over army supplies, was sent to the General to-day in the form of the following affidavit:

G. Maxwell, Christine, M. D., being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say:

"While on a visit to Omaha in June, 1898, I was invited to make a tour of inspection through the butchering establishment of Swift & Co., at South Omaha. I accepted the invitation and paid a visit to said establishment on or about June 27, 1898, in the company of several other physicians, members of a medical convention meeting at Omaha. While passing through one of the departments I saw one of the men, apparently an employe, engaged in injecting a fluid into pieces of meat. These pieces of meat were perhaps twelve or sixteen inches long, but not as wide. I do not know what the fluid was, nor for what purpose it was injected into the meat. I recall the general features of the manipulation, but would probably fail to identify the workman. I have lately notified Gen. Nelson A. Miles of the above information, solely in the interest of truth and for him or others to ascertain its relevancy or irrelevancy to the present National beef issue in the army. Further than that which I have stated above, I know not.

"G. MAXWELL CHRISTINE."

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 28th day of January, 1898.

WILLIAM Y. TRIPPLE,
Notary Public.

This embodies nearly all the facts given by Dr. Christine in his interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES of to-day.

The physician stated that he had been told that the meat thus treated was intended for consumption by the members of the army. Dr. Christine says he did not embody this in his affidavit because of the fact that he was most careful to make only such statements to Gen. Miles as he was positively sure of, at the same time embodying every particular of which he had absolute knowledge in the document.

Beef Sent to Havana Is Good.

HAVANA, Jan. 28.—The commission appointed by Gov. Gen. Brooke to investigate the condition of the refrigerated beef brought here by the United States transport Michigan will, it is asserted, report that the beef is in good condition and that the method of refrigeration is excellent. The rumors to the effect that this beef is bad were circulated, it is supposed, by men who desire that the beef from the United States should be condemned, in the hope of getting a local contract to supply beef on hoof.

Miles's Testimony in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—A high imperial official says that the chances of the Meat Inspection bill in the Reichstag are good. The Reichstag will pass it in spite of the agrarian opposition, and the Centrists will not vote against it, except possibly the Bavarian contingent. Some members of the Reichspartei support it, so the Government feels sure of a strong majority. The German press is publishing extracts from the testimony of Major Gen. Miles at Washington, and points out that this "unimpeachable testimony is good material to use against the United States in the question of American canned meats." The Cologne Volks Zeitung calls the testimony an "efficient weapon."

Mr. Payne Succeeds Mr. Dingley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York has been appointed a member of the Canadian Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Dingley.

To Charleston and Jacksonville by Clyde Line Steamers. Three sailings a week. Luxurious accommodations, perfect table, absolute comfort. Perfection of travel realized. General offices, 5 Bowling Green.—Adv.

ICEBERGS MAY CAUSE TROUBLE.

Serious Danger to Passing Steamers in the Atlantic Track.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 28.—The British steamer Ulunda, at this port from Liverpool, reports immense icebergs 200 miles southeast of St. John's, directly in the track of Atlantic shipping, and forming a serious danger to passing steamers. Reports from along the coast indicate that the arctic ice floe is traveling south rapidly, and a blockade of the eastern front of the island is impending.

The first seals of the season have been observed off Cape Bona Vista. The sealing steamers are preparing for their annual hunt.

The Bark Bass Rock May Not Be Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Latest advices received make doubtful the report that the Norwegian bark Bass Rock, Capt. Smidt, was lost with part of her crew at Lobos d'Afuera, one of a group of guano islands off the coast of Peru, as reported on Jan. 23. The story is apparently incorrect, and circulated by runaway seamen from the British ship Beechwood, which about the time of the report arrived at Casa Blanca from Lobos d'Afuera.

PROTECTS A PUBLIC OFFICER.

Tennessee Judge Stamps a Bill "Scandalous and Impertinent."

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 28.—A bill was filed last Saturday in Chancery against Charles G. Dawes, Controller of the Currency, and Harry L. Armstrong, cashier of the Continental National Bank of this city. The ground of the suit was a disputed ownership of five shares of stock, the same being claimed by three persons. Sensational allegations were made against the Controller and Cashier Armstrong.

Yesterday, after reviewing the case, Chancellor Thornton issued an order that the records of the court be purged of the bill and that it be thrown out of court because it contained matter that was "scandalous and impertinent."

BURGLAR CAPTURED BY PRAYER.

Constable Baker Leaned Against a Telegraph Pole and Saw a Vision.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 28.—Thomas Burroughs pleaded guilty to-day to robbing Edward Hayes's drug store here on Christmas night, and Judge Shipman sentenced him to two years in prison. Burroughs is the man who was arrested in Scranton, Penn., by Constable Charles P. Baker. Baker has been much praised for his work in the case, but he modestly says that the credit does not belong to him, but to the Lord.

The Constable, who is a devout church member, was detailed to find the Hayes burglar, who robbed the safe as well as taking considerable stock. Baker suspected Burroughs. He learned that Burroughs had gone to Scranton, and followed him there. According to the Constable's story, when he reached Scranton he did not know what to look for the burglar. So he stood against a telegraph pole and offered a silent prayer for guidance. Immediately in a vision he saw Burroughs in the Opera House saloon opposite the station. Constable Baker's faith was not without its reward, for he found Burroughs drinking at the bar.

The burglar was greatly impressed with the Constable's methods, and when he was arraigned for trial, straightway admitted his guilt.

HORSE DELAYED EXPRESS TRAIN

Its Foot, Caught in Track, Could Not Be Loosed for Half an Hour.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 28.—A fast express train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was delayed a half hour at New Market last night because of a peculiar accident to Prince Edward, a valuable trotting horse, which was being driven by Edward Campbell, its owner, of this city. As the horse was crossing the Lehigh tracks one of its hoofs became wedged between the loose planking and the rail. The horse was going fast, and the driver was thrown, striking his head on the rail with enough force to stun him for the moment. The horse fell and began to thrash about trying to regain his foot.

Campbell, realizing the danger that the horse, which he valued at $1,000, was in, jumped on its head to prevent its breaking its leg. Several men hurried to his assistance, just as a fast freight came roaring along the other track. They signaled the train to stop, but its momentum was too great. Two men sat on the frightened animal's head while the freight train rushed by with less than a foot to spare between its wheels and the prostrate animal.

The freight had no sooner passed than the express train hove in sight on the track on which the horse was lying. One of the onlookers had secured a red flag from the station. The man ran up the track toward the express train. The engineer clapped on the air brakes, the train stopping so suddenly as to jar some of the passengers severely. The locomotive was stopped twenty-five feet from the horse.

It was necessary to secure crowbars and other tools to pry away the planks and release the horse. Campbell says the accident was due to a fault in the planking, and he will sue the railway company for damages. The horse may be ruined for racing as a result of the straining it underwent.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure which appeared Friday night to the north of Montana has moved to South Dakota and has caused a sharp fall in temperature in the middle plateau, Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions and the Middle and Upper Missouri Valley, Rapid City reporting a fall of 34 degrees in 24 hours and to 2 degrees below zero, and Huron a fall of 32 degrees and to 10 degrees below zero. The temperature has risen in New England, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and fallen in the South Atlantic States, and has remained stationery on the Pacific Coast. Rain has fallen on the Gulf Coast and in Florida, rain or snow in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and snow in the lake regions, Missouri and Middle and Upper Mississippi Valleys and Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions, and on the northern plateau. It has been fair on the Pacific Coast. Snow, followed by fair weather, may be expected in the North Atlantic States, and generally fair elsewhere. It will grow colder in the lower lake region, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys and West Gulf States, and the cold wave will extend to the Atlantic and East Gulf States tonight. Fresh to brisk variable winds becoming northeasterly and shifting to northwesterly may be expected on the North Atlantic Coast, and brisk north

THE CITY COLLEGE JUBILEE

Graduates of the Institution Celebrate with a Banquet.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ATTENDS

Addresses by Controller Coler, School Commissioner Little, and St. Clair McKelway.

The alumni of the College of the City of New York met at the Hotel Savoy last night, to forget together the cares of business and professional life, in an enthusiastic celebration of their Alma Mater's golden jubilee. There were many names of prominence in various walks of life in the lists of the several hundred graduates who gathered in the banquet hall of the hotel, and the air was full of their hearty pride in their college and hope for her future, which showed themselves in songs and cheers whenever opportunity presented itself.

Edward M. Shepard, 69, President of the Associate Alumni, presided at the table of honor, and Gov. Roosevelt, Controller Coler, President Alexander S. Webb of the college, and St. Clair McKelway, who was there in his capacity as Regent of the New York University, were among those who sat with him. Behind this table was a painting of the imposing college buildings overlooking the Hudson, which, though they have no material existence yet, the alumni look forward to as the future home of their Alma Mater. On either side of this picture were the American flag and the seal of the State.

Among the diners were Ferdinand Shack, '74, Chairman of the Dinner Committee; Judge W. M. K. Olcott, John F. Carroll, Commissioner W. T. Jenkins, Edward Lauterbach, Bartow S. Weeks, Register Fromme Col. A. P. Ketchum, Everett P. Wheeler, Major Frank Keck, and Maurice Grau.

When Gov. Roosevelt came in at 8:45 o'clock with Judge Olcott, President Webb caused a demonstration by conferring on the Governor the decoration of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. President Shepard, in opening the feast of intellect, recalled the founding, in 1849, of the old Free Academy, the institution out of which the college grew, and went on in a semi-humorous vein to review the realms of activity in which his fellow-alumni had distinguished themselves in the half century just ended. The applause was particularly warm when he referred to a world-famous impressario, and Maurice Grau's neighbors patted him on the back.

"When," said Mr. Shepard, "the people of the city desire a journey through Blackwell's Island or Sing Sing they have to look around for an alumnus of our Alma Mater to pilot them as District Attorney, [laughter and cheers,] and when he has to step out because his politics are bad, we have another alumnus ready to take his place. [Applause.]

"We represent the proposition that in a community like that of New York, the cap and crown of the educational system should be a college—not a university—an institution toward which the grammar schools and high schools in all in their order tend. It is the institution at the head which is the tonic that dominates and determines all the educational system."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S REMARKS.

Before introducing the Governor to respond to the toast "The State of New York," Mr. Shepard proposed a toast to the college, which was drunk with cheers. Of Gov Roosevelt he said: "He has made it evident in the few days he has been Governor that politics may be practical and yet sum up the duties of citizenship, may have underlying them and exalting them a regard for the community at large." [Applause.]

Gov. Roosevelt said: "It will be an ample reward to me if at the end of my term of office I have the right to come before men like yourselves and deserve their opinion that, while always recognizing my obligations to the men of my own party, I have always recognized as superior to everything else my obligation to the State. [Applause.] It has always seemed to me that the politician who most clearly does his duty to the Commonwealth is he who sees clearly his duty to his party.

Gov. Roosevelt referred to the record of the college alumni in the civil war, and continued: "This college stands more isolated in the East than in the West. In the West there are many institutions analogous to it, such as the University of Michigan. In this city, to the great credit of which it must be written down in summing up the debit and credit accounts—and serious entries are to be made upon both sides—it is greatly to its credit to have steadily fostered such an institution as this.

"Personally I am utterly unable to understand why a criticism is aimed at this institution because it has in its ranks the sons of men of wealth, as well as those who, if it had not been for this college, would not have been able to get an education. It has always seemed to me a mistaken idea to treat a high degree of scholarship as incompatible with the possession of means. [Laughter and applause.]

"I know in my own college what a great benefit to Harvard it was when, instead of treating the scholarships as something to be awarded only to men who needed financial assistance, we removed that condition and threw them open to every one, treating the acquisition of knowledge in its highest form as something so important that it would be utterly unfair, utterly untrue to the best interests of education, to condition it by anything.

"To you we have the right to turn for civic leadership, and evil though it is that any citizen should prove recreant to his trust, it is a thrice greater blight of responsibility will attach to one of you who so proves recreant. [Applause.] I ask you, not merely to feel the just pride that you must feel in the half century of life the College of the City of New York has seen, not merely to remember with gratitude the privileges you have enjoyed—not merely to feel the comradeship that fellow-graduates must feel—but I ask you to remember not merely that you have got to be thankful for the obligations you are under, but that you are to do a little more than your duty in working for the betterment of all the conditions, social, civic, and political, of the mighty metropolis in which we have a right to expect that you will be the leaders of thought and action." [Prolonged applause.]

After Gov. Roosevelt had finished speaking Ferdinand Shack, Chairman of the Dinner Committee, read several letters from prominent men who were unable to be present, among these being messages from Andrew H. Green, who was a member of the Board of Education at the time the college was founded, and from Giles Hubbard Gray, now of San Francisco, who was one of the seventeen young men who were graduated from the institution in its first class in 1853.

Mr. Shepard then arose to call for a response to the toast "The City," and made a reference to the Mayor as follows: "It is to be regretted that the Chief Magistrate of the city could not be here, but he attends very few banquets. If he doesn't eat and doesn't drink for my part I don't see how he can be able to keep his temper." The Chairman then introduced Bird S. Coler.

SPEECH OF MR. COLER.

Controller Coler said, in part: "The City of New York to-day, not Greater New York, but Grandest New York, the foremost city of the civilized world, is the toast to which you may expect me to reply to-night. If I may in some humble way convey to you my faith in the stability of its present greatness and my expectation of its future possibilities, I shall feel that I have not altogether wasted your time and neglected my opportunity on this occasion.

"There has been a great deal of talk of late of what the 'antis' are pleased to call the failure of consolidation. I do not believe that this talk has taken very much hold upon the more intelligent class of our citizens, but I feel it is my duty to go upon record whenever possible in the expression of an emphatic negative to those who have adopted this view. To my mind, Greater New York is not a great failure, but a splendid success, a success which may bring with it hardships during the years of adjustment, but which makes possible in the end all that development to which our enormous population and ideal location entitle us in the history of the Nation and the world.

"One of the most splendid features of our splendid city is our public school system. It compares favorably with that of any municipality in the world, and should grow, and will grow, with our city. At the head of this school system in the greater city is the College of the City of New York. It is not the duty of a municipality to give every one of its children a collegiate education. Our private wealth is sufficient for a large share of our youth to obtain their higher education through individual means or private munificence.

"But the College of the City of New York has a great and important function. It holds out to the youth of the city as an inducement to earnest study and high attainment the prospect of the enjoyment of its advantages. It gives to the deserved scholar the possibility of the best and highest education, no matter what his individual or parental resources may be of a financial kind, provided his attributes of mind and character make him deserving of such advantages."

One of Mr. Coler's remarks was: "I am glad to know that there is no politics in the Board of Education. There is one interesting incident in regard to this board which I recall and wish to relate—and there is one member of the board here whom I particularly want to hear it. On Oct. 27 last, I received from the board the pay roll of the teachers for the month of October. It was due in my office the first of hat month, but I did not get it until a few days before election. Meantime I had been receiving numerous angry letters from unpaid teachers, demanding to know why their salaries had been withheld by the Democratic administration. Now, remember, I don't say there was any politics in this delay by the board in sending me the pay roll."

WHAT MR. LITTLE SAID.

"The Public School" was the toast to which School Commissioner Joseph J. Little responded. "I am to speak of the public school," he said, "and I embrace within that term every educational institution that is supported by public funds—the kindergarten classes, the primary schools, the grammar schools, the high schools, the training schools, the Normal College, and the College of the City of New York—all are, in my mind, public schools. I know that the question as to how far the State or the Municipal Government should tax its citizens for the purpose of higher education is still open to discussion.

"You are undoubtedly aware that my opinion is that if only sufficient money is appropriated to furnish a primary education to all, then that fund is too sacred a trust to be used for any other purpose, as it is undisputed that every child is entitled by law to a primary education; nay, more, under the Compulsory Education act every child should be compelled to receive such an education. Primary schools are not maintained for the benefit of the individual, but for the safety and welfare of the State.

"Let me not be misunderstood. I am not of the opinion that public education should be limited to primary education. I am of the opinion that, particularly in a great city like our own, where not less than 10,000 teachers are required for the public schools alone—where, perhaps, are required as many more intelligent and competent public servants to fill other positions of responsibility, honor, and trust, it is the duty of the Municipal Government to support enough high schools and colleges to at least supply its own necessities. National, State, and Municipal Governments alike now recognize the principle of civil service.

"If opportunity be not offered to all who desire to obtain sufficient education to qualify themselves to compete in civil service examinations for positions there is being built up a favored class, and the authorities are excluding from participation in the affairs of the Government all citizens who are deprived of educational opportunities sufficient to qualify them to pass the required examinations.

"On the golden anniversary of the founding of the College of the City of New York, it is proper that I may, as President of the School Board of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, to challenge the attention of the world to the organization of the public school system as it exists to-day in this portion of the metropolis of the Nation. Free public kindergartens, primary schools, grammar schools, high schools, and training schools are organized into a system fittingly crowned by a department of free colleges—the normal colleges for young women, and for young men, the College of the City of New York.

"This organization of a free public schools system, I venture to say, is not surpassed, if equaled, by the organization of any other public school system in the world. Through efforts of its own, and not those of outside or foreign teachers, Principals or Superintendents, the work of the public schools of Manhattan and the Bronx in competition in the public exhibition with the work of other cities, has never taken second place."

MR. McKELWAY'S ADDRESS.

St. Clair McKelway, who spoke on "The State's Policy Toward Professional Education," said: "My subject is 'The State's Policy Toward Professional Education.' Really, the State has none. But one has been made for the State and accepted by the State. A canal policy the State has. It made it at the polls and put it into the Constitution. So it did with the merit system. So it did with other matters.

"But the learned professions have made their own policies. Afterward they got the State to enact them. Still, the people at large actively and actually had little to do with them. They were not much concerned with them at the first. They have become interested in them since.

"Distinguish the policy of the State toward general education from its policy toward professional education. The common school system of the State and the State Board of Regents long existed together before the State had a policy toward professional education. The common school system carried pupils to the threshold of what is called the higher education. Then the Board of Regents had provisional charge of the institutions where that higher education was obtained. But both systems together were at most or at best only fitting instrumentalities for professional education. The State's policy toward the latter—made for it by the professions themselves—is a different thing from the State's general policy toward education, lower or higher.

"Roughly speaking, law, medicine, accountantship, pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine and surgery are affected by relation enactments. All of them are units, except medicine, which is found to be divided into three schools. There are now two ways of studying the other professions. There are three schools of study in medicine. The State impartially recognizes all three. Now, every one of these professions requires a certain amount of preliminary knowledge from intending students of it. It may be a little less or a little more, in the case of some than in that of others. The degree is immaterial. The fact is the thing.

"The development within the professions of a demand for a minimum educational requirement of intending students has strengthened the place of the high schools in our educational system. Graduation from these schools qualifies intending students of the professions to begin their professional studies. High schools thus become not only the summit of the common school system, but the threshold of the system of professional education. As the moral right to spend public money for more than general elementary education has been challenged, the additional defense or justification which the State's policy toward professional education has given to the high schools is of marked value.

NOT THE NEW YORK STANDARD.

"I care not to quarrel with whether too much or too little preliminary education is required of intending professional students. Some should be required, as all admit. Not too much is likely to be required in a State ultimately governed by public opinion. But the question of whether too much subsequent education in professional schools themselves may not be required is an open and an important one. The State will be unlikely to interfere, even with the extreme requirements of any of the medical schools, or law schools, attached to college foundations Schools attached to such foundations are part of a university scheme. Universities can well be permitted by law to make their own conditions. They will not be permitted by law to make the only conditions of entrance to the professions.

"Take accountants and pharmacists—I shall not say dentists. Practically, it is hardly necessary that they should have a college education. Practically, it is necessary that they should know enough to graduate from a high school, whether they acquire that knowledge inside or outside such a school. This is also the case with veterinarians. Whether a lawyer or a physician should have a college education before entrance upon the professional institution from which he would be graduated, is a proposition more interesting in academic than in practical form. Charles O'Conor, James T. Brady, and some of the greatest jurists of the United States did not have a college education. Abraham Lincoln had not. Grover Cleveland had not. It does not make against college education, but it does make against the requirement of college education by law for entrance into, and graduation from, schools of professional instruction.

"I know this is a delicate and difficult question. I know that the standard of professional education has been raised so high in this State by professional schools annexed to college foundations that the tendency is to establish that standard by law upon all intending students of the professions. It is called the New York standard. It is not the New York standard. It is within this State, but it has not been enacted by this State. The State requires preliminary education, a certain period of study in professional offices or schools or both, and the ability to pass the examination of the boards which the State has established for practitioners of these professions. The degree of knowledge required does not itself involve a college education. Such an education is an excellent aid to professional equipment. It is not a necessary part of it.

LONG PERIOD OF EDUCATION.

"I am not pleading for or against any standard. I am only pointing out to college men and to non-college men that the State standard is one thing and the standard required by the professional schools annexed to college foundations is another. The effort to fasten the standards of such schools on the State will be resisted. It ought to be, unless certain changes be made. The age at which men can become breadwinners in the professions, or out of them, is a matter of public policy. A man should be able to be a breadwinner in an honorable profession at twenty-three or twenty-five. Suppose a lad gets through a high school at seventeen. If he then gets through a college at twenty-one and through a professional school at twenty-five he will have to use up from three to five years more in getting a practice. That will put him at twenty-eight or at thirty before he ceases to be a charge on some one else and becomes a charge on himself.

"If in law or medicine, he would supplement his schooling here with school or hospital experience, at home or abroad, two years more would be added to his period of preparatory and unproductive activity. If any one thinks that the great mass of American youth can be subjected to that protracted process he is an errorist, whom it were kind to call a crank. It will be impossible, and it should be

"I know that the question of degrees in some of the professions has been brought in to complicate matters. But a man can be a lawyer without being a LL. B., and there are not a few LL. B.'s who are members of the bar, rather than lawyers—a distinction that should be borne in mind.

"If the professional schools annexed to college foundations insist on courses and policies which will bring men to the threshold of middle age before they can establish themselves in professional practice, the professional schools not annexed to college foundations will obtain one class of students, the children of those in humble circumstances, or persons who support themselves while studying by their own labor, and the schools annexed to college foundations will obtain pupils from homes of ease and will carry them on their way. There will thus be one State standard met by one set of professional schools and a university standard exceeding that required by the State, and the result may be lawyers and physicians representing the masses and physicians and lawyers representing the classes in this Commonwealth.

"That is not a question that personally concerns laymen. It does concern educators, and it collectively concerns the State. I say nothing against the higher standards. Those who wish them can take them. But the attempt to prescribe them by this State will fail. The attempt, therefore, would better not be made. I know what I am talking about on this head, for I know the temper of the great mass of the people and the direction of their sympathies toward all students, especially toward those entering the professions by the road of hardship.

BOYS AND MEN OVERSCHOOLED.

"If college education is ever made by the State a necessity for entrance upon the learned professions, then the State, through its central authorities, or by the power it delegates to local communities, will make or establish the colleges for that purpose, and will make them free. The State will prescribe no standards for which, as a State, it does not provide the facilities. If the State does that, it will recognize or establish colleges as one thing and universities as another. It will not favor universities doing college work or colleges doing university work. It will take into account the time at which men should be able to begin to earn their own living. It will reduce high school standards to enable pupils to get through those schools and to enter colleges of such standards as it will provide at fourteen or fifteen. It will create college standards for free colleges, from which pupils can be graduated at eighteen or nineteen. It will encourage professional schools, in which the period of study will not be more than two years.

"Those professional schools may or may not be parts of universities. But if the State is required to go into the business of standard making all around, universities will be required also by the State to confine themselves to post-graduate instruction altogether. Those who press upon the State the provision of more than a general standard for professional education will have themselves to blame if they bring down upon their own heads more changes than they would desire. There is a temper growing up among all but the so-called professional educators in whose name as many blunders have been committed as crimes in the name of liberty, a temper not to be mistaken or too brashly invoked.

"Boys and men can be overschooled, and the primary purpose of education itself can be misconceived, and the misconception can be elaborately organized into universities, and even into a State system. The object of education is a modicum of knowledge and a maximum of the whole man. The pupil should learn as much as will equip him with necessary facts and necessary principles. That should be for the purpose of graduating him into the school of life, there to learn more. Too many colleges are would-be universities. Too many so-called universities are only inflated multiples of small colleges.

"I believe in mathematics, in the classics, and in the humanities for the value of them as intellectual disciplines and stimuli. I believe in the modern languages for the rest which they give to the mind through change, and in the sciences for their exact knowledge. But I maintain that enough of these can be acquired to bring our youth to the threshold of professional study at a far earlier age than that at which many of them now reach it, and to bring them over that threshold into the inspiring field of competition and industry while they are still young and buoyant and hopeful."

When Mr. McKelway had concluded his remarks he was loudly cheered, the diners rising and waving their napkins. Then Mr. Shepard explained that Alexander S. Webb, who was to respond to the toast "The Alma Mater of the College," had been compelled to go home early on account of the illness of his son, and the toast was omitted.

John Hardy, who was valedictorian of the class of '53, the first graduated, spoke next, to the toast "'49 and '99." In his remarks he went into the history of the institution, and told what had become of the various members of the first class and some of those in the classes immediately following. The ground upon which the college now stands was bought for $35,000, and is now worth half a million. He referred to the period since the establishment of the institution as "probably the most eventful fifty years in the history of the world."

Vernon M. Davis closed the programme with a response to the toast "The Next Jubilee."

Bogus Eggs for Amateur Fanciers.

From The London News.

A curious account is given by a Paris correspondent of the discovery of an egg forger, whose false productions are purchased for scientific collections and by amateurs. The man was very clever. A visitor saw him make a penguin egg that could not be distinguished from the real one that served him for a model. He made the shell of plaster of paris, burned and glazed. The egg was intended for a man who furnished eggs for a foreign scientific collection. These imitations are not difficult, for among the real eggs of most species there are so many varieties that even the most practiced expert could not distinguish all of them. The eggs of the common fly catcher are very cheap. By chemical treatment they acquire a bluish-green shining color, and are then sold at a very high price as the eggs of the silk-tail. From common duck eggs are fabricated the eggs of a falcon, for which 40f. or 60f. are paid. The duck eggs, for this purpose, are given a silver-green color. Pigeon and wood-pigeon eggs are also transformed into rarer products of middling-sized birds. Nightingales' eggs are difficult to procure, and are therefore very dear. They are imitated by coloring larks' eggs brown. The egg forger was for a long time an assistant in a natural history museum in the provinces.

Saved Her Conscience.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"What do you think of your new neighbors?" asked the hostess of the "sweet" old lady who was calling.

"You know that I never speak unkindly of any one. I have nothing to say of her; but I will say of her husband that I feel very, very sorry for him."

Fight the Grip

By keeping yourself strong, and your blood rich and pure. That is the way to avoid attacks of this mischievous distemper. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need. Its wonderful blood purifying power is demonstrated by an unequaled record of cures. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and builds up the physical strength, fortifying the system against the grip and malaria.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache. 25 cents.

"77"

Is Dr. Humphreys' Specific for Lingering Coughs, Stubborn Colds That "hang on," Influenza and

GRIP

The epidemic of Grip is proving the popularity and intrinsic merit of "Seventy-seven" as a preventive and cure.

Those who take "77" in time do not have the Grip; those who take it early escape with slight illness, and by its continued use receive all the benefits of its sustaining qualities, making a rapid and vigorous recovery.

At druggists or sent prepaid; 25c., 50c., & $1.00.
DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK SENT FREE.
Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. Be sure to get

HUMPHREYS'

WANT NO GARBAGE DUMPS.

West Side Citizens Opposed to a Plan for the Construction of Two.

Residents of the west side have evinced considerable indignation during the last few days over the action of Senator Grady in introducing a bill at Albany to amend Chapter 900 of the Laws of 1895. The chapter provides that no dump for the reception of garbage or refuse of any kind shall be established upon any public park or water front of the park domain bordering the Hudson River above Fifty-ninth Street. Senator Grady's amendment is intended to give power to the Dock Board, at the request of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, to designate piers at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street and West Seventy-ninth Street as dumps for ashes, garbage, and other refuse for the use of the Street Cleaning Department.

The West End Association, composed of west side property owners, has taken the matter in hand, and will do all in its power to defeat the amendment. Cyrus Clark, President of the association, was seen at his home, 327 West Seventy-sixth Street, last evening. He said:

"We shall fight this proposed amendment vigorously. Not alone to this end have members of the West End Association expressed their emphatic opinions. Riverside Park is well known to contain one of the finest driveways in the world, and it seems strange to me that after the city has expended nearly $7,000,000 for the purpose of beautifying this park that there should be any question about $25,000, which is the annual expense necessary for hauling the ashes of this district to some more remote locality. It is not a selfish motive that actuates residents of the west side. All New Yorkers take great pride in their parks, and the drive and walks along Riverside are enjoyed by thousands.

"This is not the first attempt to establish dumps long the Hudson River front. Commissioner Waring tried to do so in 1895, but did not succeed. The association secured at that time the passage of Chapter 900 of the Laws of 1895 prohibiting such establishments along the water front. Col. Waring went so far as to send a circular to residents of the west side, saying that if the restrictions to placing a dock on Riverside Park were not removed, it would be necessary for us to hire private carts to insure the daily collection of ashes.'

"There is not the slightest doubt that the amendment will be defeated," said Alderman Howard P. Okie at the Colonial Club yesterday evening. "It seems in every way inappropriate that garbage carts should cross one of our finest driveways. Few citizens of this city would favor injuring Riverside Park for the sole purpose of facilitating the disposition of garbage from this part of town."

WILL OF NELSON DINGLEY.

Desired His Sons to Manage His Newspaper Interests.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 28.—The will of Congressman Nelson Dingley was filed for probate to-day. It first makes a small bequest to each of his children and grandchildren, and leaves the remainder of the estate, personal and real, to Mrs. Dingley.

It is expressed as a special wish that one or more of Mr. Dingley's sons shall succeed to his interest in The Lewiston Journal Company.

THE PEOPLE AND THE LIBRARY.

A Lecture at Cooper Union by State Librarian Dewey.

Melvil Dewey, Secretary of the Board of Regents and State Librarian, delivered a lecture last night in the great hall of Cooper Union on "The Relation of the Library to the People."

Mr. Dewey pointed out that education is now recognized as being in two main groups—first, that of the universities, colleges, technical, high, and elementary schools; second, the equally important group of libraries, museums, study clubs, and other authorized forms teaching outside the regular schools The public, he said, is coming to support the free library with the same spirit with which it supports the free public school, because the theories of a generation ago have been confirmed by experience and statistics, proving, according to the recognized authorities on economics, that no money expended by the State yields a greater practical return than that given to public libraries.

"The three ordinary functions of the library," he continued, "are as a storehouse, as a recreation room, and as a laboratory where any person can secure information on any subject, thus standing on the shoulders of his predecessors. A man in any kind of business who gets his experience through books becomes familiar with all the greater men, the greater countries, and events of the world. He gets the best, the richest, and the rarest experience.

"Education is only developing and training of the raw material, and the library is one of the most important branches of education. It is this developed material that the world demands, for it is much more difficult to get a ten-thousand-dollar man than a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar man.

"Heading begets reflection," he said, "then motive, then habit, action, and character."

Mr. Dewey spoke of the development of character and the lengthening of life by the knowledge gained from the library, thus gaining also for mankind more happiness and efficiency in all things in a given time.

SERIOUSLY HURT BY A KICK.

Youthful Drug Clerk Arrested for Defending Himself Too Effectively.

Henry Steibler, eighteen years old, of 350 Brook Avenue, a drug clerk, employed in a pharmacy at St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street, was locked up in the Alexander Avenue Police Station last night on a charge of assault. Herbert Duffy, twenty-two years old, an insurance adjuster, of 743 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and several companions were annoying Steibler last night and he and Duffy got into a fight. Duffy is larger than Steibler, and was getting the better of the fight when Steibler kicked him in the groin. Duffy fell almost senseless.

An ambulance was summoned, but Duffy refused to go to the hospital and was taken home. The Harlem Hospital ambulance surgeon said his condition was serious.

A Police Trial at Night.

President York of the Police Board spent nearly two hours at Police Headquarters last night, trying the case of Policeman Frank Bolles of the Mercer Street Station. He was charged with having been in the café of the Brevoort House, where he bought a glass of whisky and at first refused to pay for it. He was compelled to pay, and then he demanded something to eat from the chef. The latter refused it and Bolles abused him. The policeman was also accused of threatening the steward. Bolles denied having been in the place, but the chef, the steward, and the bartender recognized him. There were also three charges of absence without leave from the station house against him. The trial took place at night because the witnesses could not be present in the daytime. Decision was reserved.

B. Altman & Co

Will offer the following on Monday, January 30th, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES:

500 Pairs Irish Point Lace Curtains, in a large variety of patterns, at per pair, $2.60, 2.90, 3.45 & 3.90

200 Down Pillows, covered with Printed and Embroidered Oriental Materials, Each, $1.25 and $1.85

2,000 Cushion Tops, of Tapestry, All Silk Damask, Figured Velours, etc. (on First Floor).

At 45c., 75c., and $1.00 Each.

IMPORTED CORSETS.

White and Ecru Corsets, "The Kara," (Registered) in sizes 18 to 30; value $2.25 per pair, at . . $1.15

Black Sateen Corsets, "The Kara," (Registered) in sizes 18 to 30; value $2.75 per pair, at . . $1.55

White, Ecru, Blue, Violet and Pink Corsets, "The Grecia." (Registered) in sizes 18 to 26; value $3.25 per pair, ... $1.95

Black Corsets, "The Grecia," (Registered) in sizes 18 to 26; value $3.75 per pair, at . . . $2.15

LADIES' BOOTS.

1,000 Pairs Ladies' Kid Button Boots, Kid Tips, per pair, ... $2.65

800 Pairs Ladies' Kid Laced Boots, Kid Tips, per pair, ... $2.48

Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

ROOSEVELT OPPOSES PLATT

Won't Consent to His Plans for Police Legislation.

CONFERENCE LEADS TO NOTHING

The Governor Wants a Single Police Head, to be Appointed by the Mayor.

Legislation affecting the Police Department of this city is at a standstill, so far as the present visit of Gov. Roosevelt is concerned, and, according to a man high in the councils of the Republican organization, the differences between Gov. Roosevelt and Senator Platt are so radical that concessions on both sides will be necessary before any definite plan can be arranged for presentation to the Legislature.

The Governor arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and immediately went to the Lawyers' Club, where he took luncheon with Senator Platt and Congressman Odell, Chairman of the State Republican Committee. Incidental to the meal there was a conference over the police situation, but no conclusion was reached.

Elihu Root, who is one of the Governor's most trusted advisers, was unable to be present because of illness, so the Governor and Messrs. Platt and Odell went to Mr. Root's house, 25 East Sixty-ninth Street, when the conference was resumed. Mr. Root upheld the Governor in his views, and the question of police reform was dropped.

After the conference at Mr. Root's house, Mr. Odell said: "At present there is no indication that anything will be done looking to police legislation. Gov. Roosevelt has some excellent ideas, but neither Mr. Platt nor I consider them advisable. The differences between us, however, are on comparatively insignificant points, and I am sure that an agreement will be reached before long. Just what these differences are I am not permitted to say."

Late in the afternoon Senator Platt returned to Washington, and Mr. Odell went to his home in Newburg.

Mr. Odell's hopeful view of the situation is not shared by party leaders who know on what points the Governor and Senator Platt disagree. Senator Platt feels that trouble would ensue if the Governor's plan for a single-headed police commission were adopted. In the debates over the Greater New York charter the organization took the stand that a bi-partisan commission was the most desirable and effectual solution of the police problem, while the reformers, and especially Seth Low and other close friends of Gov. Roosevelt held that one man should have entire control of the force. They were confirmed in this opinion by the unfortunate squabbles in the Police Board during the Strong administration. Mr. Roosevelt often deplored the dead-lock which hampered the work of the department, and said time and again that the only way to prevent a recurrence of the difficulty was to vest the supreme power in one man.

Aside from the question of the concentration of power in the Police Board there is involved that of local self-government. The Governor favors the vesting of the appointment of Commissioners in the Mayor, while the organization leaders believe that the best interests of the city will be conserved if the appointing power is given to the Governor.

To this plan, it is said, Gov. Roosevelt is firmly opposed. While he may compromise as to the constitution of the board, he is desirous of keeping the appointment of Commissioners where it now is, so as to shut off any complaint that the Administration has any intention of curtailing the power of the Mayor, or taking away from the city one of the most important rights of self-government.

The situation is a most embarrassing one to all concerned, and in case a full compromise, covering all disputed points, cannot be reached, it is said that the Police Department will be stripped of all control over elections, and its duties in that regard transferred to the State Bureau of Elections, of which ex-Chief of Police McCullagh is the head. The adoption of this plan would entail several important amendments to the election laws.

It was said at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that any police legislation which has the sanction of the Republican organization and Gov. Roosevelt will surely pass the Legislature and that no member of the majority would be found in opposition.

Doctors of Pedagogy at Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Doctors of Pedagogy of New York University took place at the St. Denis Hotel, at Broadway and Eleventh Street, last evening. Dr. Burtis Magie presided. The toasts which followed the dinner were mostly in a humorous vein. The speakers were Dr. Truman J. Backus of Packer Institute, Brooklyn; Dr. Henry M. MacCracken of New York University; Dr. Frederick Monteser, Principal of the Boys' High School; Dr. James P. Haney, Superintendent of the Manual Training School, and Dr. Edward R. Shaw.

Northern Pacific's Victory.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 28.—Judge Lochren of the United States Court to-day filed a decision involving the right of the Northern Pacific Railroad to about 1,000,000 acres of land in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, the company securing title. The contest was over the eastern terminus of the railway, the United States holding that it was at Duluth, while the company insisted that it was at Ashland. The case decided was for a small tract, but the point decided involves the whole.

Conference of Insurance Men.

The 260 Superintendents of the branch offices of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in the United States and Canada held their annual conference yesterday in this city. After the transaction of business the agents were entertained at luncheon at Delmonico's, and in the evening attended in a body the performance at the Bijou Theatre. There was a dinner at Delmonico's after the play.

Alleged Gambling House Raided.

Detectives Sheehan and Lockwood of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, raided an alleged gambling place at 249 West Forty-second Street, at 11 o'clock last night. The place was on the first floor, and is said to have been a faro room. John Simms, fifty-four years old, of the West Shore Hotel; William Sharkey, a contractor, and Frederick White, a travelling salesman, of 216 West Forty-third Street, were arrested. Simms is the alleged proprietor. Capt. Thomas discharged White, who said he was in the place looking for a friend.

A Military Band Jubilee.

Lieut. Daniel Godfrey and his British Guards Band will take part in a military band jubilee at the Seventh Regiment Armory some time in March. The Seventh Regiment Band and the Pipe Band of the Fifth Royal Scots, stationed in Canada, will also participate in the jubilee. Lieut. Godfrey will make a tour of the world with the British Guards Band, beginning in Washington about March 1.

Joshua Hitchcock Dead.

Joshua Hitchcock died at his home, 205 Kent Street, Brooklyn, yesterday in his eighty-fourth year. He was born in this city, and had been in the shipbuilding business in Greenpoint for half a century. He retired three years ago. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and one son. The funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow evening.

A Sea Trip on Dry Land.

From The London Chronicle.

One of the attractions of the Paris Exhibition is to be the Mareorama, devised and painted by M. Hugo d'Alési, the well-known poster artist. After duly paying his fee, the visitor will pass a gangway and find himself on the deck of a first-class passenger steamer, with Captain, crew, rigging, smoking funnels, and every other detail complete. Around stretches a blue and sparkling sea, while behind may be seen the Port of Marseilles fading away on the horizon. Machinery imparts a pleasant rocking motion to the fictitious vessel, and a concealed fan makes a breeze as the traveler skims past Le Frioul and the Château d'If. The sun sets and rises to reveal Naples and Vesuvius, and having safely passed between Scylla and Charybdis, the good ship reaches in a few minutes the Harbor of Stas in Tunis. Venice will be the next halting place, and finally the passengers glide up the Bosphorus to Constantinople, but a storm must first be faced. The illusion, throughout, is said to be marvellous.

SOME FAST AMATEUR BOXING.

A Big Crowd Goes to the Lenox Athletic Club to See the Fighters Spar for Honors.

Whenever there is boxing or wrestling among the amateurs a large crowd turns out to see the bouts, for there is bound to be fast fighting in the boxing bouts, and wrestling of the proper sort on the mat. The amateur has no money prize to win—only a medal and glory and a possibility of getting into the professional ranks if he shows well. He therefore does his best, as the large crowd that witnessed the final bouts of the Amateur Athletic Union at the Lenox Athletic Club last night can testify.

The bouts were to decide the championships in the various boxing and wrestling classes, and fast fighting marked almost every contest. The bouts were so numerous that some could not be decided, but were left over until to-morrow for settlement. In the boxing bouts the finals were decided by two three-minute rounds and a four-minute round, while the wrestling matches were limited to six minutes each.

In the bantam weight boxing class John Halliday of the New West Side Athletic Club was so anxious to win the coveted medal that he induced a lighter boy to weigh in for him. He stuck the decision over David Watson of the Pastime Athletic Club, but was disqualified when the fraud was discovered.

Alfred Levy of the Union Settlement Athletic Club and W. Wildner of the New West Side Athletic Club put up a lively set-to, and their efforts were received with cheers. Levy was game throughout, but Referee Frawley gave the decision to Wildner, who did most of the leading.

John Hughes and James Fitzgerald were unevenly matched, Fitzgerald having all the best of it, and the bout was stopped in the third round to avoid having a knockout. Another pair, H. McCarthy and John Leddy, were stopped from going further than the first part of the third round by the referee, who said that McCarthy was beaten, and gave the decision to Leddy.

John Burns and W. Atkinson, both of the New West Side Athletic Club, were pitted against each other in the 125-pound class, and fought as if their lives were at stake. They were covered with blood and both punished well when the bout was stopped and the decision given to Burns.

Only two heavyweights weighed in. They were Herman Miller, a brawny blacksmith, who knew nothing about boxing, and Joseph Knipe, who put Miller down with a hard right on the jaw after one and a half minutes.

SEVENTH REGIMENT RIFLE CLUB.

Competitions in the Non-Expert and the Prone Class Matches.

The members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club competed for the prizes in the non-expert and prone class matches at the armory ranges last night. Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., won the leading prize in the non-expert match. The four members who won the other prizes scored 66 each, but the prizes were awarded according to the location of shots fired off shoulder. Corp. A. V. Stout and Private J. D. Thees, Jr., both scored the same total on the two targets, but the former's score was considered best because his last shot off shoulder was a "bull." The match was open to those who had never made 68 in any club match or in competition for the Abeel Trophy. The prize winners were:

	20 Yds.	50 Yds.	Tl.
Priv. W. H. Palmer, Jr., Co. G	32	35	67
Corp. A. V. Stout, Co. K	33	33	66
Priv. J. D. Thees, Jr., Co. B	33	33	66
Priv. G. Du Val, Co. I	32	34	66
Corp. G. H. Gilman, Co. B	31	35	66

Some excellent scores were made in the prone class match, Corp. E. S. Coy winning first prize. In this match all scores having the same numerical value constitute a class. The prone score is shot first. Ties are decided by the best score prone. The men fire seven shots standing and seven shots prone. The prize winners were:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Corp. E. S. Coy, Co. D	35	34	69
Sergt. B. B. McAlpin, Co. I	33	35	68
A. Stein, veteran	33	35	67
Sergt. R. M. Kalloch, N. C. S.	31	33	64
Corp. E. M. Leask, Co. D	30	35	65

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Priv. G. Du Val, Co. I	32	34	66
Priv. G. H. Gilman, Co. B	31	35	66
Priv. L. S. Petrie, Co. I	32	33	65

EXPERT.

	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.
Sergt. H. E. Crall, Co. G	68	74

Cutter School's Cross-Country Run.

The Cutler School Athletic Association held its first handicap cross-country run over the Van Cortlandt Park course yesterday. J. Butts finished first, covering the distance, about four miles, in 28:45. He also won the time prize. W. Brown finished second in 29:23. S. M. Edgell was home first in the junior division, W. Hudson second, and De Forest third.

A General Snow in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 28.—Snow is reported as general throughout Central

LULL IN THE QUAY FIGHT

Only 32 Legislators Voted at Harrisburg Yesterday.

BALLOT AN EMPTY FORMALITY

No Quorum of the Joint Assembly Expected Until Tuesday—Quay's Contest Believed Hopeless.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 28.—Thirty-two members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which numbers 251, met in joint session to-day and consumed an hour in the farce of balloting for United States Senator.

It is generally considered that not less than a majority of 126, which at present is a quorum, could elect a Senator. This means at least 64 votes, or twice as many as were present altogether to-day. There was not even a specious reason for holding the joint session at all, except the contention of a few members that the Constitution requires that a ballot must be cast every legislative day until a Senator is elected.

The thirty-two members present and acting dispensed with every formality except themselves. They voted away the formal roll call, and even the verification of the ballot. But they balloted as solemnly as if they were electing a President of the new imperial Republic. Of the thirty-two votes cast Quay received thirty. Jenks and Dalzell got one each from the sentinels that the anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats had left to guard their outposts while they went home for a holiday. If the joint session were legal, then Quay was elected. But Lieut. Gov. Gobin announced that as a quorum of the Legislature was not present, there had been no election.

Probably, the same farce will be repeated Monday. Such is at least the declared intention of the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans, who are acting in concert on this question. This programme on the part of the anti-Quay forces has been very carefully planned, and is being very strictly adhered to, but it is evident that it is followed at considerable risk. The risk is not that some advantage may be seized by the Quay leaders—they have just shown that they lack either the foresight or boldness to make the most of a favorable opportunity—but there is danger that the people of Pennsylvania may conceive that they have not sent men to the Legislature for the purpose of giving them four holidays out of every seven.

These good people may argue that there is something else to be done in Harrisburg besides electing a Senator, and that if the main object of the anti-Quay members is to defeat Quay, that object can be accomplished just as well by voting against him as by going home and blocking the work of the Legislature. There is already general complaint that, because of the Quay deadlock, the Legislature cannot attend to its regular duties. But it is the deliberate purpose of the anti-Quay forces to absent themselves every Friday, Saturday, and Monday, so that there can be no quorum. If the deadlock continues, therefore, the legislative working week will consist of three working days of about one and a half to two hours each or, say, five hours for the supposed week of six days.

There is no doubt that this neglect of other legislative duties is damaging to the anti-Quay fight. It is giving a moral argument to the Quay forces, who sadly need one. It is also creating sentiment throughout the State in favor of taking the election of Senators away from the Legislature and putting it in the hands of the people, who would dispose of it, for better or worse, in a single day.

To-day's ballot was the eleventh that has been cast for Senator, or the tenth joint ballot. It was, of course, worthless as an indication of progress in the stubborn fight. It only brought to a lame and impotent conclusion the ineffectual balloting of the second week of the deadlock. Up to this time there has not been the slightest apparent change in the contest. Neither side has gained and neither side has lost an inch. The variation in the votes cast for Quay have been due to the absence, or pairing of his followers, and not to any conversions in faith. The variations among the multitudinous candidates voted for by the anti-Quay Republicans have been mere tossing of stones from one hand to the other. Members of the House and Senate are availing themselves of these fruitless ballots to bestow empty compliments upon their friends.

It is plain that both sides are getting weary. The actual fighting is fight enough. It is the tension that is telling on nerves and brain. The moment one ballot is over preparation is made for the next. Leaders are once summoned the members to secret caucuses where the whole dreary situation is reviewed over and over again, and the same instructions are given and the same exhortations are reiterated. And then no member is free. He is watched day and night. His leader can tell at any hour exactly where he is, what he is doing, who talked with him last, whom he is paired with, and what his position is to be in the firing line to-morrow and next week. If you stop to speak to a legislator you will suddenly discover that everybody within sight is watching you, and pretty soon some one will be within earshot. It is a beautiful system of espionage that must be pleasant to those who are subjected to its ever-open ear and sleepless eye.

The scene of this political battle is as quiet as that of Gettysburg. The politicians have mostly gone home for Sunday, and many have gone with the intention of staying away until Tuesday. The city is sinking into that dead calm that is known here as Sunday. Even the citizens dread it, and look forward eagerly to the return of the factious Legislature and the stir of the workaday world. It is probable that there will be no change in the situation here before Tuesday, as it is not likely there will be a quorum in the joint session on Monday. Many think, however, that the next week will see an end to the contest. It is frequently remarked even by men who a few days ago were confident Quay would win, that the Senator already realizes the hopelessness of his struggle, and will soon withdraw from the fight.

It is clear that he can win only by stratagem, and it is believed by his opponents that all chance for this has been thoroughly guarded against. The next Senator from Pennsylvania will not be Quay, but no one knows who it will be. It is also certain that it will not be a Democrat, and almost equally certain that it will not be an anti-Quay Republican. The Democrats are in the fight what diplomatists call a negligible quantity, and if on the one hand the Quay men cannot elect their candidate, they can also block the attempt of their adversaries. In fact, either of the Republican factions can prevent an election.

It is possible, then, to choose only a regular Republican, not too close to Quay and not too intimate with the machine, and yet not hostile to either. Such a candidate, it is believed, will appear upon the scene next week.

Quay to be Tried Feb. 20.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The District Attorney to-day notified counsel for United States Senator Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and ex-State Treasurer Haywood that he had fixed Monday, Feb. 20, as the date for the trial of the three defendants on the charge of conspiracy in the misuse of the money of the State on deposit in the People's Bank.

CLARK ELECTED IN MONTANA.

Successor of Senator Mantle Is a Democrat and Has About $10,000,000 a Year.

HELENA, Mont., Jan. 28.—On the seventeenth ballot, taken to-day, the Montana Legislature elected William A. Clark (Dem.) of Butte United States Senator, to succeed Lee Mantle. The vote was 54 for Clark; for Conrad, 27; for Marshall, 4; 4 scattering. Of those who voted for Clark eleven are Republicans. The four votes cast for Marshall were Republican, and one Republican was absent because of sickness.

Two ballots were taken to-day. The first resulted practically as previous votes had, but in the second Republicans came to Clark, and his election was made sure. At a caucus of Republican members held last night, by a large majority of those present it was decided to be good politics to vote for Clark and effect his election, in the belief that it would hopelessly disrupt the Democratic organization of the State.

The joint session was without notable incident though several members made speeches explaining their votes. The election of Mr. Clark was made certain when the Grand Jury, which thoroughly investigated the sensational charges made by State Senator Whiteside, reported that it had heard no evidence on which to found an indictment for illegal use of money, thus completely vindicating Mr. Clark.

William A. Clark is sixty years of age and a native of Connelsville, Penn. In 1856 his parents moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where the future Senator pursued his schooling. He studied law, but never practiced. In 1862 he crossed the plains, driving a team and locating at South Park, Col. Mr. Clark was one of the first to reach Bannock, Mon., on the discovery of gold there in 1863, driving an ox team. His Montana career began with merchandising, but he soon got into mining, in which most of his vast fortune was accumulated.

Mr. Clark is the largest individual owner of copper mines and smelters in the world, his principal properties being in Butte, Mon., and Jerome, Arizona. He has extensive beet sugar interests in California and a large copper-wire works at Elizabethport, N. J. He has a plantation of 32,000 acres in Mexico devoted to growing coffee, tea, tobacco, and rubber. His net income for 1898 was not far from $10,000,000.

NO CHANGE IN CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. Grant Gives Thanks for Legislators' Loyal Support of Her Son.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 28.—To-day Chairman Cosper of the investigating committee filed a supplementary report setting forth that Howard R. Wright had promised to vote for Robert A. Bulla for United States Senator, in the event of Wright's election to the Assembly, over a year ago. The report of the committee filed yesterday was to come up to-day as a special order. It went over until Monday, however, when both reports will be considered.

The deadlock still continues, the vote to-day being practically the same as that of yesterday.

This afternoon, just before the vote was taken, the majority, if not all the members who were voting for U. S. Grant, Jr., received the following telegram from his mother, Julia D. Grant, in Washington:

"I thank you for your loyal support of my son, Ulysses S. Grant."

Four Futile Ballots in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 28.—Four ballots were taken for Senator to-day without change, except that the Republicans voted for McCarthy. The last vote was: King, (Dem.,) 14; McCune, (Dem.,) 27; Cannon, 1; McCarthy, (Rep.,) 13; Sutherland, (Rep.,) 1; absent, 1.

Wisconsin Situation Unchanged.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 28.—There is no loosening of the Senatorial deadlock, the ballot in joint convention to-day standing practically the same as yesterday. It was announced that there was an agreement between the leaders that there would be no election Monday, as several of the members will not be present.

No Election Yet in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 28.—The twenty-first joint ballot taken for United States Senator in the Delaware Legislature to-day resulted as follows: Gray, 14; Addicks, 15; Du Pont, 7; Handy, 4; Higgins, 2; Dr. Chandler, 2; Spruance, 1. Necessary to a choice, 23. No election.

Washington Dead-Lock Continues.

OLYMPIA, Washington, Jan. 28.—One ballot for United States Senator was taken to-day. The result was: Foster, 27; Wilson, 26; Humes, 19; Ankeny, 10; Lewis, 21; Bridges, 1.

WILSON TO SUCCEED SCOTT.

The President Selects a New Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senators Deboe and Lindsay called on the President to-day to urge the appointment of Samuel H. Stone, a prominent Republican of that State, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed Senator-elect Scott of West Virginia. The President stated he had already decided upon George W. Wilson, at present Department Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who has been serving in that capacity since 1889, and who is well and favorably known to public men throughout the country, as Mr. Scott's successor.

Mr. A. B. White of West Virginia at present a Collector of Internal Revenue, will be appointed Department Commissioner, if he desires the office.

A LETTER FROM MR. BRYAN.

What He Said Last March About the Silver Issue in a Communication Just Made Public.

Willis J. Abbott, who is one of the most ardent supporters of William Jennings Bryan in this city and who was the manager of Henry George's campaign for the Mayoralty in 1897, yesterday made public a letter which he received from Mr. Bryan in March, 1898, and in which the silver leader declares that New York Democrats should show their hands or accept the hostility of the members of the party in the West and South.

In explaining his reasons for giving publicity to the letter, Mr. Abbott said: "As Mr. Croker has definitely antagonized the Democrats who hold to the Chicago platform, I believe this letter will prove of interest, as showing Mr. Bryan's status as regards the members of his party in this State. The letter came to me in response to one I had written to Mr. Bryan at the suggestion of Mr. Croker, asking the former if he would be willing to make a speech in this city and refrain from discussing the money question."

Mr. Bryan's letter follows:

I am just in receipt of your letter. Please say to Mr. Croker that I shall not be able to come East until about April 15. At that time I shall be pleased to meet him and talk over the political situation. If, as I have heard, he is compelled to leave for Europe before that time, express my regret to him.

I appreciate his invitation to speak there, but he will upon reflection realize that I could not afford to make a speech upon the lines suggested. The Chicago platform declares the money question to be the paramount issue, and I fully indorse that declaration. So believing I could not directly or indirectly encourage any State to abandon the National platform. While the Democrats of the West and South have no right to force the National platform upon the people of New York, yet the Democracy of the Nation does have a right to expect the Democrats of New York to stand by the platform or announce their hostility. We ought to know whether the New York Democracy means peace or war.

The platform of 1896 will be reaffirmed in 1900, and I, for one, would like to know as soon as possible whether we are to regard the New York Democrats as allies or enemies. If the Democrats of New York invite me to speak in New York City while in the East, I shall accept the invitation with pleasure; but it must be with the understanding that I shall not be restricted as to the subject to discuss. I do not care to be a guest where the Chicago platform is denied a hearing.

I believe that the restoration of bimetallism is necessary and that 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored, and I have no right to expect favors from those who are hostile to that doctrine. I can say to bimetallism at 16 to 1 as Ruth said to Naomi: 'Entreat me not to leave thee, or to refrain from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest, will I die, and there will I be buried: the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me.'

No one is compelled to accept my judgment, and I must myself be guided by it, and in my judgment the attempt to chain the Nation to a gold standard is so cruel and wicked that I would be beneath contempt if I should trade my convictions on this subject for any political advantage which the New York Democrats might be willing to offer.

Let me add another word. It is not only right that the New York convention should stand by the Chicago platform, but it is good policy. Bimetallism will be as strong in New York when it is fully understood as it now is in the West and South, and the sooner the Democracy of New York begins the defense of the Chicago platform the sooner will the work of education be completed. To ignore the platform when all the States West and South indorse it will have all the force of a declaration against the platform, and such a course will make it more difficult to indorse the platform hereafter.

We were embarrassed in the last campaign by the fact that the Democrats of your State went to Chicago to oppose the platform which was adopted. Unless the party in New York expects to repeat this experiment in 1900 it should lose no time in taking a firm stand upon the Chicago platform. In forcing this course upon Tammany and the Democracy of New York I ought to suggest that the party in New York has something at stake as well as the party in the Nation. Tammany needs the Democracy of the Nation as much as the National party needs Tammany, and Tammany should recognize this fact. Democratic principles have too firm a hold upon the plain people to give the party in any section any promise of success by abandoning them.

Democracy was defined at Chicago, and the definition is so satisfactory that no material change will be made in that definition for years to come. I hope the New York Democrats—for their good as well as for the good of the party and country at large—will speedily bring themselves within the definition by giving an unqualified indorsement to the Chicago platform.

NOMINEES' DAY 24 HOURS LONG.

Court of Appeals So Decides in Case of Rejected Certificate.

The Court of Appeals in Albany has decided the appeal made by the County Clerk of Queens from a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the Second District. That court held that Deputy County Clerk Charles Downing should have received the certificate of nomination of James Norton as the regular Democratic candidate for Senator in the Second District, which was offered between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M. on Oct. 14, which was the last day for filing regular party nominations.

The Deputy County Clerk would not receive the certificate, claiming that the nomination should have been filed during business hours, or between 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. The Democrats appealed to Justice Gaynor, but he upheld the Deputy County Clerk. The Appellate Division reversed Justice Gaynor, and the decision of the Court of Appeals is another victory for the Democrats. The Court of Appeals held that the last legal day for filing nominations consisted of twenty-four hours, and that Mr. Norton's certificate was entitled to be received up to midnight. It was ordered that it be recorded as having been received on Oct. 14.

POLITICIAN'S SUIT FOR LIBEL.

Charles A. Hess, Accused of Buying a Nomination, Wants $50,000.

Politicians of all shades of opinion are deeply interested in the outcome of a $50,000 suit for libel brought by Charles A. Hess, who was defeated for Congress in the Twelfth District in 1896, against The New York Press. The suit is on trial in the Supreme Court.

In the campaign in question the newspaper made a fight against Mr. Hess, although he was the regular Republican nominee, accusing him of having bought his nomination for $5,000, of being a non-resident of the State, and of being a Democrat, and therefore not entitled to the suffrages of the Republican voters. Mr. Hess was badly defeated, although his Congressional district gave a majority for the other Republican candidates.

Testimony in the case has been given by a number of politicians, among them Henry L. Einstein, Amasa Thornton, Horace H. Brockway and Fire Commissioner John J. Scannell.

Mr. Einstein, in his testimony, declared that the nomination had been promised to two men, but was given to Hess, after he had agreed to pay $5,000 for it. Edward Lauterbach, then President of the Republican County Committee, he said, had told him that Hess had paid over the money and that he was depending upon Scannell, who was and is a leader in Tammany Hall, to elect him. Further, Mr. Einstein said that he had told Mr. Lauterbach that Hess wanted to go to Congress only in order to further lobbying plans in which he was interested.

Mr. Scannell denied on the stand that he had ever helped to elect a Republican candidate, and declared that he knew very few of the men connected with Hess's campaign. He had never had any dealings with them, he said.

Amasa Thornton, who was accused of having told Hess that no one could get the nomination unless the money was first forthcoming, declined to say positively whether or not he had made such a statement.

The trial will be resumed to-morrow morning.

NO LECTURES FOR LAY WORKER

Union Seminary Abandons Proposed Course Because of Lack of Interest.

Union Theological Seminary's course of lectures for lay workers has been abandoned because no lay workers came forward to take the lectures. Treasurer Kingsley said yesterday concerning the course that the response from four thousand lay workers in and around New York was exactly five favorable, and a considerable number that criticised members of the proposed lecture force. A member of the Faculty, when seen, said there was much disappointment, and a Presbyterian Elder, well acquainted with church conditions in New York, said:

"There were two things the matter with this course. One was the subjects offered, and the other was the men who offered them. What does Union Faculty know about practical lay problems? Lay people are always the most orthodox, as witness the jury in the Briggs trial. These lay people were appealed to to come and hear Prof. McGiffert. They refused to do so. They refused to go to hear Prof. Briggs. And even President Hall in the list did not draw. Negatives do not create, and these lay people are trying to build up. I do not wonder the lay course failed. I predicted it would do so. So did every one else who knew the conditions in the churches."

A member of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, appealed to on the ground that Prof. Briggs is now an Episcopalian, declined yesterday that he replied to the invitation in writing to the effect that he would lose his standing as a churchman were he to take the lectures offered. The course was to have begun next week, and to have continued for twelve weeks, and the circular said it was an experiment which, if successful, would be made an annual course.

POISON CLUES WORTHLESS.

The Police Make No Progress in the Adams Case—Kutnow Brothers Offer a Reward.

The Adams poisoning case, as far as the police are concerned, is about as near solution as it has been all along, except that some of the so-called clues have been run out and found to be worthless.

One of these was the discovery that a patent medicine firm in Connecticut which had sent a sample of its wares to "H. C. Barnet," at the Forty-second Street address, had also sent a sample of its medicine to one Harry Rogers, at the Seventy-second Street station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad. The police at once asked the Connecticut company to send the letter from Rogers to them, for the reason as alleged that the name corresponded to that of the daughter of Mrs. Adams, Florence E. Rogers, and also because the Seventy-second Street station overlooks the manicure establishment of Mrs. Bellinger, with whom Mr. and Mrs. Molineux lived in West End Avenue.

Now, when the employes of the medicine company were working hard to find the letter from Rogers, there came forward James Wagner, the ticket agent on the down-town side of the elevated road at Rector Street, and said that last Summer, while he was at the Seventy-second Street Station, one of the train guards, who did not wish to have his real name known, asked him to write for samples of medicine to some firms, and to give the name "Harry Rogers." The samples were to come to the station and be received by Wagner. Several letters and samples came, and then as "Rogers" did not want any more, further mail was refused. Some short time ago Wagner was transferred to the Rector Street Station, and did not leave word about any mail for "Rogers" with his successor, so that lately, when a letter from the Connecticut firm came to him, Wagner's successor turned it over to a policeman, who took it to Headquarters. Wagner gave the name and address of the guard to the police merely as evidence that he had nothing to do with the Adams case.

The worthlessness of this clue has set the police to estimating the value of the other alleged discoveries, principally the writing of an "H. Cornish" from the letter box at 1,620 Broadway. The impression is gaining ground with them that a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club who wanted to get samples of medicines of a certain sort without letting his friends know anything about it, might have hired the Broadway letter box for that purpose, and when asked to give a name, mentioned "H. Cornish" as the first name that occurred to him. There is a growing belief that H. C. Barnet was really the lessor of the Forty-second Street letter box, but that he hired it through a friend, who does not now feel at liberty to come forward and tell what he knows of the matter.

The conference between several members of the New York Athletic Club and Capt. McClusky, which is alleged to have taken place Friday night, was denied yesterday by Capt. McClusky, who said that no such conference had taken place. He made his usual statement that there was nothing new in connection with the case, and that there was no immediate probability of an arrest.

Kutnow Brothers, in a sample of whose powder the cyanide of mercury was sent to H. C. Barnet, have written a letter to Capt. McClusky, a copy of which G. Kutnow gave out yesterday. It is dated Jan. 23, and Mr. Kutnow says he would have made it public before, but was asked by the police not to do so. The letter as is follows:

The London house of Kutnow Brothers, Limited, enabled us, being their representatives here, to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the culprit who mixed cyanide of mercury with our powder, and we herewith communicate this offer to you.

ARE YOU AN ALE DRINKER?
What do you like best about EVANS'?—Adv.

Arthur Tooth & Sons
ART GALLERIES
FINE PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS, ENGRAVINGS and ETCHINGS,
299 Fifth Ave., cor. 31st St.
LONDON NEW YORK PARIS

DREYFUS AND ANGLOPHOBIA

The Charge of Lack of Patriotism Against His Friends.

FRANCE'S NEW NAVAL WONDER

Great Expectations from a Submarine Invention—The Passing of Nubar Pasha from Paris Life.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Anglophobia is still the order of the day. And curiously enough this is also in some measure the outcome of the Dreyfus case. The friends of M. Edmond Dramont, who is the Dreyfus antichrist, have always hurled the reproach of lack of patriotism against the Dreyfusists, knowing that this moral projectile would cause them the most harm in the eyes of the public.

I was talking only yesterday to the editor of the chief Conservative organ here, and this was what he said:

"That Dreyfus be guilty or innocent is a matter of absolute indifference to me. I do not propose to judge the matter in my own conscience. But what I object to is that my country should be turned upside down for the sake of one insignificant Jew. They can kill him, for all I care, as long as they do not worry us any more."

This is a representative opinion, and for that reason I quote it. It gives the case of the anti-Dreyfusites, who are not necessarily anti-Semites, pretty clearly. And it imputes a lukewarm patriotism to the other side. At all costs the pro-Dreyfus party is anxious to wipe itself clean of such an accusation, and so to-day it takes advantage of the nasty attitude England has recently adopted toward France to direct its loudest thunder against the cross-Channel neighbor.

NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

A new submarine boat, the Gustave Zédé, named after its designer, has recently been launched, and according to M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, the possession of such a boat in every French colonial port would render the French colonies impregnable to the strongest fleet afloat. Each vessel of this type is expected to cost about 300,000f., or $75,000, and to purchase one—one, mind—the Matin, an organ which has always supported Dreyfus's claims, has opened a subscription, which it itself heads with a donation of $1,250. Quite a large proportion of the subscribers to the fund, which now amounts to over $7,500, are Jews, and the Matin appeals to the public to adopt this method of showing that when the defense of the country against foreign aggression becomes urgent, Frenchmen of all racial origins and religions are capable of being united once more. A typical subscription comes from "un anglophobe enragé," (a furious hater of the English,) who contributes 2f., exactly half a dollar.

EXPERTS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Experts here are not quite so enthusiastic over the prospects of submarine warfare as M. Lockroy, the Minister of Marine, would seem to be. I have consulted one or two on the subject, and they think that the use of the submarine vessel will simply involve a change of venue; that is to say, that instead of a naval battle being fought in future exclusively on the surface of the sea, some of the fighting will be done under water.

The French are very proud of the last experiments, conducted with the Gustave Zédé, the submarine boat in question, which, according to M. Lockroy, made be looked upon as conclusive. The submarine boat went down some twenty fathoms under water, and, after maneuvering in an easy and skillful manner, attached a torpedo to the side of a French ironclad which was anchored some distance away from port. The natural consequence of this, say the French, would be that in actual warfare the ironclad would have been blown into midair, Q. E. D. But probably the ironclad would have been on the lookout, and there is nothing to prevent sentinel submarine boats employed in the neighborhood of big ironclads to keep on the watch and repel invasions.

It would be a great joy to the French, however, if they could manage to present a bold front on the sea to the hated English at not too great an expense to themselves. The budget prospects are poor enough this year, and M. Lockroy's appeal for more funds for the navy is not likely to receive favor in Parliament all the attention that it deserves.

NO PROSPECT OF REVOLUTION.

There has lately been some talk of a forthcoming revolution in France, but my own observation assisted by an experience of some years tells me that there is nothing really very tangible in these sensational reports. M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's resignation, the motives of which I explained in my last letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, has fallen flat. Esterhazy's home-coming will not cause the sensation which the Major anticipates and hopes, supposing he can screw up his courage and does not hold back at the last moment, which is quite possible.

The fact is the French have not within them the energy necessary for a revolutionary outburst. The only combative element which still exists among the people is supplied by the Anarchists, who will, I am certain, make themselves talked about again before long. I was discussing this question this very afternoon with Charles Malato, one of their leaders. He is the most cultured and intellectual Anarchist I have ever met, and personally a most charming man—a friend of Henri de Pressensé, the foreign leader writer of the Temps, and himself a valued contributor to the Aurore. M. Malato assured me that the Anarchists had all gone over to the side of Dreyfus, and as they represented the only fighting strength now left in Paris, should the army chiefs attempt a coup d'état blood would certainly flow, and, so far as the capital is concerned, the mob would certainly not be on the side of the revolutionists. The revolutionists, the supporters of a military dictatorship, would have a better chance in the provinces.

POSSIBLE REVIVAL OF ANARCHY.

As to Anarchy itself, it seems to be dormant for the time being, but certain things which I have heard lead me to the conclusion that its activity will soon again start into life. M. Sébastien Faure, the great Anarchist orator, (I call him "great" without sharing his opinions, for even when a Jesuit priest his eloquence made him celebrated,) is about to start a daily paper, which will be the first Anarchist organ laying claim to literary and journalistic excellence. Some of the best writers will contribute to its pages, notably, M. Anatole France, a member of the French Academy. It will, of course, take a strong pro-Dreyfus line, but when the "affaire" is over, social politics will necessarily constitute its chief theme.

That the "affaire" will be over soon seems to be the general theory. Esterhazy has published, contrary to his intention, a second installment of his brochure, which is even more mendacious than was its predecessor. It contains, however, a practical avowal that he was indeed the traitor and ought to have been punished in Dreyfus's place. The Major admits that he gave secrets to Col. Schwatzkoppen, and that the bordereau was the only material proof against Dreyfus; also, that the staff possessed no material, but only moral, proof against the condemned man. That being so, the bordereau must have been a fabrication, and as it is certainly in Esterhazy's handwriting, there is only one possible answer to the question, Who forged it?

I doubt very much, supposing that Esterhazy comes back to France, that he will ever be allowed to leave the country again. Even if M. Bertalus, the magistrate who is investigating the swindling charge against the ex-Major, stays his hand, as he has promised to do, Esterhazy is still amenable to military law for leaving the country without permission. As a deserter, he is liable to ten years' imprisonment.

DEATH OF NUBAR PASHA.

With the death of Nubar Pasha Paris loses an entertaining Oriental whose conversation was always full of interest, and whose character was distinctly amiable, even if it was not strictly honest from a European point of view. Nubar Pasha had only one enemy in life, whom he had created for himself, and this was Tigrane Pasha, the present Khédive's Foreign Minister, who was also Nubar's own son-in-law. It was owing to Tigrane that Nubar's last Ministry in Cairo was overthrown. Tigrane is a friend of the English; Nubar cared for nothing but expenditure, on condition that it was somebody else's money that was expended. He was the right-hand man of poor Ismail, the late Khédive, the most lavish Oriental Prince who ever lived, and helped him to run up the colossal debt which necessitated the British occupation of Egypt.

Apart from this purely active side of his career, Nubar had dreams of Egyptian independence, but they remained dreams. He kept the two things—the dream and the independence—carefully apart. He had begun life as a slave; he was of Armenian origin. In his little flat in Paris he received freely and gave away the very worst cigars in the world, carefully enveloped in gilt paper. In spite of his connection with Ismail Pasha, he was not as wealthy as some people thought.

A "POINT OF IRONY" WANTED.

An amusing question which is being discussed a good deal just now in literary circles has been started by a decadent poet, in Alcanter de Brahm, namely, whether or not an innovation should be made in the orthography system adopted in France, and "a point of irony," he added, like a note of interrogation. According to M. de Brahm (and few will contradict him) the French ride irony to death. Instead of being a passing literary phase in a book, it has become the book itself, the attitude of the author toward his readers, his subject, himself, and the entire universe. This excess would be best combated, thinks M. de Brahm, by introducing a special typographic sign which would warn the reader when the author meant to be, or had been, ironical. Unfortunately the essence of irony consists in dissimulating it. The French writers of to-day should, however, be most certainly encouraged to remember that wit does not solely consist in saying the opposite of what one means.

NEW ACADEMICAL CANDIDATE.

The other topic with which the literary world is busy is in Deschanel's candidacy for a seat in the Academy. As this young man has no literary laurels to show, nor indeed any literary baggage whatsoever, all that he has published being reproductions of political speeches, couched in that style which Mr. Sarcey has aptly described as "parliamentary eloquence in all its horror," one might think that his chances of election were poor. But that would be to misappreciate the inner machinery of Academy elections.

M. Deschanel, for some unaccountable reason, is popular with Parliamentarians, of all shades of opinion, mainly, I think, because he invites them to luncheon frequently, and irrespective of their ticket; and thanks also to his father, who is a lecturer on foreign literature in the Sorbonne, he has academic connections. I should like to see him succeed, for this would put the ultimate fool's cap upon the academy as a literary institution and thus provide it with its only suitable crown.

ROWLAND STRONG.

QUEER INSURANCE SCHEMES.

A Church's Odd Plan to Pay a Debt—Theatrical Ventures and Novels Insured.

The insurance question seems to have started on a boom in New York this Winter, and since the first of the year several unique plans for extending it into other fields have been adopted.

An up-town church that has been heavily in debt for some time, carrying a mortgage of over $70,000, with the prospects of paying it off very soon poor indeed, organized an insurance club of its leading members. There are twenty-five members of this club, varying in ages from thirty-five to sixty, and each member takes out a life insurance policy in favor of the church. The policies are graded in amounts according to the financial position of the members accepting them. The smallest is $2,000 and the largest $10,000. Altogether they aggregate over $100,000, which at the death of all the members will go to the church. Each member pays up his annual premium, but for the sake of guarding against any contingency a sinking fund is provided for the purpose of continuing the payments of those who forget to attend to the matter. It is estimated that from 10 to 20 per cent. of the members of the club will eventually fall out and be unable or unwilling to keep up the payments.

To make the members more careful to keep up their premiums, a reduction in pew rents is offered to all those who carry a life insurance policy for the church. It is believed that the scheme will work successfully. The death of some of the older members may be expected every year or two after five years have elapsed. Then the church will begin to come in for its share of profits. As many of these members are moderately wealthy, they can easily afford to pay for their policies, but none of them would be apt to leave any legacy to the church.

Even theatrical ventures are insured against loss. This comes rather heavy, however, as the risks are correspondingly high. But more precarious than this is the risk taken upon forthcoming novels. Yes, works of fiction are actually insurable. Of course, there would be plenty of concerns willing to take the risk on a new book by Kipling, Conan Doyle, Barrie, Hope, or any other well-known writer. But to take up the work of a new and unknown author is quite a different matter. But there are insurance concerns who are willing to step in between the struggling author and the publisher and insure the former against loss. The initial cost varies from $25 to $100, with a percentage sometimes on the profits. Thus, an author who cannot find a publisher willing to take the full risk of bringing out his work goes to one of these insurance bureaus and states his case. If he advances the publishing firm $200 as part payment for the cost of publishing and distributing, and gives the insurance company $25 down, he will receive a contract which absolutely insures him against loss. After he receives back his investment, the insurance company then receives a slight percentage on all the profits.

But in one way the difficulties attending an author's first venture are not much mitigated by this system, for the insurance bureaus will not cover the risks of every book that comes out. They require the opinion of some literary expert or reader, who must pronounce the work meritorious to some extent. Then they take the risk of striking a rich mine. They have already assured several books in this way, which are daily adding considerable to their income through percentages on royalties. Altogether the subject seems fruitful of good results and far-reaching possibilities. The mute, inglorious Miltons may yet have an easy road to success.

NEW WAY TO MAKE STEEL.

The Siemens Method Rapidly Supplanting Bessemer's Plan.

In the present remarkable trade in steel a revolution is being effected that few have heretofore noticed. Bessemer steel is rapidly declining in the market, while Siemens open-hearth process steel is supplanting it in many industries. There is something interesting and picturesque about the rise and decline of the Bessemer steel that appeals strongly to the imagination.

When Sir Henry Bessemer put his newly invented steel on the market it was supposed that the limit of improvement had been reached. The enormous fortune which he reaped from his discovery was not more gratifying than the high place accorded him among the great inventors of the age. Many Englishmen, realizing the value of steel, were not loath to class Sir Henry with the inventors of the steam engine and the telegraph. But the short-lived popularity of Bessemer steel illustrates forcibly the remarkable strides that this age is making in discoveries and inventions. The Bessemer steel was hardly put on the market successfully before Siemens quietly worked out his open-hearth system of making steel, and while no such glory and popularity has ever been accorded to him as Sir Henry received, the product of his discovery has been rapidly forging to the front.

"To-day Bessemer steel is largely a thing of the past," explained a well-known steel expert to the writer, "and its decline will continue rapidly in the near future. The open-hearth process of steel-making is adopted now by more than half of the large steel shops, and the Bessemer process could be dispensed with entirely. Even in Great Britain Bessemer steel is being pushed aside, and every new improvement in the steel works there means the adoption of the open-hearth process. This is an emphatic recognition of the value of the Siemens process, and it adds another crown of glory to American inventive genius. But the steel works of Great Britain were forced to the adoption of the open-hearth process because of the competition they met in Europe with American manufacturers.

"The immense steel plants of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois early adopted the Siemens process of open hearth, or a slight improvement on it, and the superiority of their steel has gradually made the British abandon the Bessemer process and adopt our method. Thus it is that Great Britain is to-day producing great quantities of open-hearth steel, and Bessemer steel is losing ground rapidly in the country which a few years ago was ringing the praises of its inventor. Such is fame, I suppose, in these days of rapid changes and evolutions."

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

The Welfare of the Baby

Is best considered by the mother who makes sure that its clothes were not made in dark, crowded, unwholesome tenements, or workshops.

We can relieve her of all apprehension about the clothes bought here. Without exception, they are made in just the places where such dainty articles should be made, under conditions sanatorily perfect. The low prices are the result of the economy of manufacturing in large quantities—by the best system possible.

Long Slips, 40c., 50c., 62c., 72c., 85c., $1 & $1.15.

Short Dresses, 50c., 69c., 75c., 85c., 95c., $1 & $1.10.

Also entirely hand made Long Slips for $1.45, and Short Dresses for $2.00.

60-62 West 23d Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:13	Sun sets...5:14	Moon rises...8:16

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:59	Gov. Isl'd...9:26	H. Gate...11:22
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...9:20	Gov. Isl'd...9:56	H. Gate...11:52

Outgoing Steamships.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg.	.....	6:00 A. M.
Villaverde, Havana.	.....	1:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

Arkadia, San Juan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chaucer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

Seneca, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

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STATE CAPITAL AFFAIRS

Work of the Legislature Thus Far of Little Importance.

LEADING MEASURES HELD BACK

Last Year's Scandal Caused by the Effort to Conceal the Effect of Bills Not Repeated.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—The "Laws of 1899" are so far few and unimportant. Fourteen legislative sittings have been had, but the total product is a half dozen local measures, an appropriation of $27,500 for contingent expenses, and the Buffalo Pan-American Exposition act. The committees have hardly got to work in earnest yet, and, although they will turn out some business of importance during the coming week, the session is not expected to liven up to any considerable extent before the middle of February.

As the outlook is viewed here, the leading measures of the session promise to be the New York City Police-Election Board bill, the Rapid Transit bill, the Civil Service bill, and the changes in the primary law, with corporation and street railway legislation as interesting incidents.

With a Republican majority of only two in the Senate, and the Democrats claiming control of that body as against any proposition to interfere with the city's control of the police system or any enlargement of Superintendent McCullagh's powers, there is prospect of anything but a dull time in Albany this Winter. Gov. Roosevelt is not looking for trouble, but he is ready for a fight if it comes, whether with his own party machine or with Tammany.

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The determination announced by Gov. Roosevelt not to sign any bill which when introduced did not clearly indicate the changes it proposed to make in existing laws has already borne fruit. One of the scandals of the last session was the effort made by the authors of the so-called Eldridge Railroad bill to conceal its real purpose by italicizing only its unimportant provisions, and failing to indicate where whole paragraphs of the general railroad law had been lifted out. Portions of the Eldridge measure have been reintroduced this session in the form of separate bills by Assemblymen Finn of New York and Burnett of Ontario, but in each instance the new matter introduced and the old matter stricken out is indicated in compliance with the law.

Veterans in the Legislature say that this one case is enough to prove the wisdom of the Governor's rule. It may not prevent bad bills from being passed, they point out, but it will make it impossible for members to excuse their votes for them by saying that they did not know what they meant.

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The point of view from which Gov. Roosevelt looks upon his executive duties and prerogatives was illustrated in some remarks he was led to make incidental to his selection of Jastrow Alexander to be State Inspector of Gas Meters in place of James L. Stewart. In the various official positions he had filled, the Governor said, he had taken an interest in developing the men of the best type of each race with which he came in contact. For instance, he said, he had liked to do what he could to bring forward what he called the "Maccabee type" of Jew. On the police he had some representatives of that type, he said, and they were among the best men on the force. In his regiment, too, he had had several of the same type, "corking good fellows, too," and as brave as the bravest. In Mr. Alexander the Governor believed he had found another Maccabee—a Jew who had come to this country from Germany while a young man, had become thoroughly imbued with the American spirit, had enlisted when the civil war broke out, and by reason of conspicuous courage had been advanced to be an Adjutant General.

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Gov. Roosevelt purposes doing what he can to keep the State's charitable institutions out of politics. His reappointment of Prof. John F. Morris of Cornell as a manager of the Willard State Hospital is accepted as a pledge of the sincerity of his intentions in that direction. Prof. Morris is a gold Democrat, and his reappointment was vigorously objected to by the Senator who claims control of the hospital's patronage and who had a "good Republican" picked out for the place. The Governor looked into the matter, found that Prof. Morris had discharged his duties acceptably and was a fit man for the place, and sent his name to the Senate. The Senator whose Republican candidate was rejected yielded gracefully, and the Republican majority confirmed the nomination of the Democrat without a protest.

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The scheme for the erection of a State library building on the block to the west of the Capitol has been agitated in a quiet way for several years, but so long as the State was still appropriating money for the Capitol itself the futility of pressing it was recognized. Now that the Capitol is actually completed and the State has no other building enterprise on hand, it is to be pushed with vigor. Already a bill has been introduced in the Assembly by a member of the Albany delegation providing for the purchase of the lot bounded by Washington Avenue, Capitol Place, State and Swan Streets as a site for the proposed building and appropriating $400,000 therefor. Beyond providing for the purchase and condemnation of the buildings now on this land and the closing up of a cross street the bill does not go at present.

The State's costly experience with the Capitol itself is expected to make the Legislature chary about entering on another undertaking where similar opportunity for the wasting of millions might be afforded, and the charge is sure to be made that the local interests which profit from State building contracts are at the bottom of the plan, but a strong showing undoubtedly will be made of the need of such a building. Secretary Melvil Dewey of the Board of Regents urges that the State Library, which already monopolizes the western end of the Capitol, has far outgrown its present quarters, not less than 150,000 of its volumes being stored away and out of use for lack of shelf room. In addition there are valuable collections of a scientific and historical nature, the property of the State, for the proper display of which there is now no place. To make the need more urgent, it is pointed out that the Department of Public Instruction and the Excise Bureau, both of which have grown greatly, are clamoring for more room, and that the offices of the Controller, State Engineer, and Superintendent of Banks, now in the old State House, ought really to be in the Capitol, so that no difficulty would be found in profitably utilizing the space now devoted to the library.

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The introduction this session of a variety of bills affecting dormant accounts in savings banks has called attention to that subject. The present law requires the banks to report to the Superintendent of the Banking Department the names of all holders of accounts unclaimed for twenty-two years. Propositions are being made to require the amount of each such account to be reported to reduce the time required for an account to become dormant to ten years, and to turn all such deposits into the State Treasury at the end of twenty years.

These propositions are not approved by the experts of the Banking Department. To make public the amounts of the deposits, it is claimed, would put it in the power of sharpers, who are constantly on the lookout for such chances, to swindle the people to whom the money belongs, while the conversion of the money into the State Treasury, it is urged, would work a positive hardship to numbers of people. The experience of the department has shown that many of the accounts supposed to be dormant have by no means been forgotten or overlooked by their owners. Sometimes a father opens an account to be transferred to his son when he comes of age and lets it lie there for fully twenty-one years. Sometimes a poor couple will let an account remain untouched for many years, finding no opportunity to add to it and experiencing comfort from the fact that it is "there" for the rainy day that may come. An instance is on record where an old woman let an account lie for thirty years, and when at last her whereabouts was discovered, she explained that she was holding it back so that she might not have a pauper's burial.

In 1894 the banks were required to make a report of the total amount of the accounts remaining in their hands unclaimed for twenty years for the benefit of the Constitutional Convention. The total then was a little less than $1,500,000. The same statement showed that in the period between 1890 and 1894 there had been claimed of such accounts about $123,000, or 17 per cent. of the whole sum on deposit.

THADDEUS HORTON.

NO SWEATSHOP UNIFORMS.

War Department and State Officials to Act Together.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The War Department at Washington and the Factories Inspection Department of the State of New York have joined forces in an effort to prevent the manufacture of uniforms for the United States Army and Navy in tenement house sweatshops in this State.

The fact that army clothing contractors were having work performed in these establishments developed last Fall, and a complaint was lodged with the Quartermaster General's Department at Washington by certain labor organizations of New York City. That department at once ordered an investigation, and sent Col. William S. Patten of the department, to this State to make an inquiry into the matter.

Chief Inspector O'Leary designated Deputy Inspector James L. Gernon of Brooklyn to assist Col. Patten and to accompany him to all sweatshops where it is alleged army clothing is being manufactured.

An investigation was conducted, and Col. Patten returned to Washington. Inspector Gernon subsequently sent him a communication setting forth some facts which he obtained.

In reply, he received a communication asking if a certificate could not be furnished by the State of New York certifying as to the facilities of the bidders to carry out contracts in sanitary shops.

In reply, Chief Inspector O'Leary wrote the department that it would be a pleasure for his department to co-operate with the War Department against the manufacture of army clothing of a contaminating character and to furnish such certification as the War Department desired.

THE SURROGATE INVESTIGATION

A Friend of Mr. Arnold's Says He Will Not Resign—Legislative Committee's Plans.

The investigation of the official acts of Surrogate Arnold, which is to be begun on Friday by the special legislative committee, headed by Assemblyman Edward H. Fallows, might be prevented, some politicians suggested yesterday, by the resignation of the Surrogate. It was argued that the Surrogate need not await an inquiry into his office methods, but could end all threatened trouble by resigning at once. It was rumored that the Surrogate had been approached by some of his political and personal friends and advised to withdraw from office. On the other hand, a close friend of Mr. Arnold's said he had not heard of any movement to induce the Surrogate to resign, and declared that the Surrogate, so far as he knew, fully intended to see the case through and justify all his actions.

Mr. Fallows and John Proctor Clarke, the committee's counsel, have agreed, it is said, upon most of the points to be covered by the inquiry. Surrogate Arnold's son and law partner, Reginald H. Arnold; his brother, Thomas E. Arnold; Chauncey M. Bennett, his private secretary, and Frederick H. Chapin, his brother-in-law, will be called before the committee, it is declared. The investigation, it is asserted, will be a business one from the start.

Mr. Clarke says that enough witnesses have already volunteered their service to warrant an immediate hearing, but the committee has, of course, to hold a preliminary session and lay out plans. This meeting will be held in Albany on Tuesday.

Mr. Clarke visited the Surrogate's office yesterday afternoon, taking with him a staff of expert accountants, who proceeded to look through the office books. This was merely a preliminary investigation, according to Mr. Clarke, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact state of affairs and to see what evidence might be placed before the committee when it assembles. He said he intended to have a full statement ready to present to the committee when it assembles here on Friday.

Surrogate Arnold declared yesterday that he had no further statement to make, but said he was satisfied that no investigation was necessary.

Mr. Fallows said that the committee would sit for six hours, on Fridays, Saturdays, and Mondays, until the inquiry had terminated. He hoped that the committee would be able to get a room in the County Court House, he said, as it was of very great importance that its members should be within reach of the Surrogate's office, as a necessity might arise at any moment for searching the records.

In reply to a question as to whether the scope of the committee's investigation is to be limited, Mr. Fallows said: "No limit whatsoever has been placed as to what we shall do. We intend to make a full and searching inquiry into all matters connected with the administration of the Surrogate's office. When we sit here we shall take all the testimony which may be presented to us. We shall not allow defamation of character, but we will insist at getting at all the facts in connection with the Surrogate's office."

WAR VETERANS OFFENDED.

District Attorney Gardiner Criticised for a Speech Made in Brooklyn.

District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner of this county and District Attorney Hiram R. Steele of Kings are being severely criticised by civil war veterans as the result of a speech Mr. Gardiner is reported to have made at the dinner of the Bar Association of Brooklyn Tuesday evening.

In this speech, it is claimed, Mr. Gardiner referred with marked satisfaction to his success in having his action in removing one Flood, a war veteran, from office sustained by the courts. Mr. Gardiner is further quoted as saying that District Attorney Steele called him up on the telephone and asked him if the Court of Appeals had sustained him in his contention, as he (Steele) would like to remove a few veterans himself.

Both Mr. Gardiner and Mr. Steele are civil war veterans, and the reported remarks of the former have moved to wrath their fellow-veterans. Winchester Post, No. 107, G. A. R., on Wednesday evening adopted a series of resolutions condemning the alleged sentiments expressed by District Attorney Gardiner as unpatriotic and un-American, particularly as emanating from one who is himself a veteran. District Attorney Steele's haste in calling Mr. Gardiner up to learn the result of the appeal, that he might be guided by it in his course toward the veterans in his office, was also denounced in the resolutions.

FELTING COMPANIES' UNION.

Several Firms to Organize with a Capital of $5,000,000.

The report that the American Felt Company will be organized, with a capital of $5,000,000, by several large felting companies was practically confirmed yesterday, and it is thought that articles of incorporation will be filed some time this week.

Among the manufacturing houses which are interested in the proposed combination are the City Mills Company and the Waite Felting Company of Franklin, Mass.; the American Felt Manufacturing Company, which was formerly the Dolgeville (N. Y.) Mills; W. S. Taylor & Bloodgood, Jr., of Cranford, N. J., and Tingue, House & Co. of Glenville, Conn.

H. P. Tingue of Tingue, House & Co., it is said, will be the President of the new company, and that its headquarters are likely to be located at the offices and warerooms of Alfred Dolge, in Thirteenth Street.

Mr. Croker Goes to Washington.

Richard Croker went to Washington on an early train yesterday. At the Democratic Club last night it was said that Mr. Croker's visit to the capital was for the purpose of transacting some private business and that it had no political significance.

Seventh National Bank Dinner.

Col. John McAnerney, President of the Seventh National Bank, entertained at dinner at the Windsor Hotel last night the bank's officials and employes and their wives and a few other friends. The dining room was tastefully decorated with flowers. Forty-two covers were laid. President McAnerney was toastmaster. Informal speeches were made by Hugh Kelly, ex-Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, Col. Wagstaff, and ex-Mayor Seider of Jersey City. Afterward Col. McAnerney took his guests to a theatre.

NEW DEFICIT AT ALBANY

Annual Deficiencies Accumulated in Public Buildings Department.

NO CHARGES OF SHORTAGES

Outgoing Superintendent Says Political Influence, Presidential Aspirations, Party Needs Increased Expenses.

ALBANY, Jan. 28.—Examination of the accounts of the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings, incident to its transfer from Frederick Easton, who has held it for four years, to Henry H. Bender, Gov. Roosevelt's appointee, has developed the fact that annual deficiencies have been allowed to accumulate there which will amount at the end of the current fiscal year to between $180,000 and $207,000. The lower figure is Mr. Easton's estimate; the higher Mr. Bender's. To make up this deficiency and carry the department until Oct. 1 the Legislature will be asked to provide an appropriation at once.

No charge of a shortage is made. The office, it appears, has simply spent something like $200,000 more than was appropriated for it. Mr. Easton, the retiring Superintendent, says that he was compelled to spend it to keep the State's buildings running; that the deficiency is due to the Legislature's policy of paring down appropriations in order to reduce the tax rate, and that every cent expended has received the approval either of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker, or the three Capitol Trustees. He admits that he allowed the pay roll to run too high at times, but he justifies that course by the pressure for positions brought to bear on him by the Republican leaders.

"This deficiency," said Mr. Easton today, "began to pile up when I first came in in 1895. That was just after the Constitutional Convention, and we had to provide for altering the Senate and Assembly chambers to accommodate the new members. I asked the Finance Committee that year for a $30,000 deficiency appropriation to clear up the department's debts. They allowed me $32,000, out of which I was to make the necessary changes in the two chambers. Now, the act under which those changes and alterations were made provided that they should be made under the direction of the President and Clerk of the Senate and the Speaker and Clerk of the Assembly.

"They had to be paid for out of my appropriation, but whatever these four men said was done. As a matter of fact, while $2,000 was allowed, the alterations and changes cost first and last $87,385."

Mr. Easton's attention was called to the fact that the regular appropriation for the maintenance of his department had varied from $195,000 in 1895 to $215,000 in 1896 and $150,000 in 1897 and 1898.

"The reasons for that fluctuation," he explained, "were largely political. You see, in 1895 and 1896, all of the Capitol Trustees were candidates, Gov. Morton for President and Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish for Governor. That, of course, ran up the pay roll. In 1898 the pay roll alone was $185,000, but that was a Presidential year, and we had to take on more men than usual for political reasons."

Mr. Easton expressed the opinion that no department of the State administration suffered from political pressure as did his.

"Why," he said, "not only the Capitol Trustees, who appoint you, but members of the Senate Finance Committee and of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, to whom you have to look for your appropriations, come to you and simply lie down on you for jobs for their men. Then they refuse to vote enough money to run the department. In that way we get men from all over the State on the pay roll who don't belong there. The Superintendent is helpless to prevent this. You must remember, too, that the Republican Party had been out of power for ten years, and I got the burden of the rush for patronage."

In further explanation of how the office had run behind, Mr. Easton said:

"I asked for $200,000 last year and the year before, but the Finance Committee cut me down to $150,000. Last year I begged for an extra $50,000, but the Trustess said, 'No. It is a campaign year, and we must keep the tax rate down. Take $150,000 now, and we will see that you get a deficiency appropriation next year.'

"I knew the office was running behind. In fact, I had calculated, in case I was reappointed, on asking the Legislature this year for $70,000 to meet deficiencies.

"They have allowed Mr. Bender $225,000 for the maintenance of the department next year. He receives nearly $150,000 for his pay roll alone, besides extra appropriations for lighting, supplies, water, coal, &c. I was expected to do all that on $150,000. If they had let me have what he is to have, the office would have been out of debt. It would have been out of debt, anyway, but for the political necessity of keeping the tax rate down. The fact that they have increased the appropriation $75,000 for the next year is an admission that it has been much too small for two years past."

Unexpected demands were made on his department, Mr. Easton said, which ate up its funds.

"Last Summer," he explained, "the Capitol Commissioner turned over to me 6,000 new electric lights to run. The Park about the Capitol was completed, and its care put in my hands. A $100,000 ventilating apparatus was put in, which I had to take charge of. There was no appropriation for any of these new items, but the completion of the Capitol was a Republican campaign issue, and I had to keep these things going, money or no money. The Spanish spy scare cost $4,000 extra for extra guards."

Mr. Easton said that since Oct. 1, when the new appropriations, $150,000 regular and $35,000 deficiency, became available, everything had been paid up except the electric lighting bill and the January bill for supplies, and he would turn over to his successor about $20,000 in cash. The biggest item in the deficit, he said, was for electric lighting, over which he had no control. Capitol Commissioner Perry, he said, had put in 6,000 lights, 1,200 of which are at the top of the unused western staircase, for which the State must pay $4 a year each, an added expense of $24,000 a year for which no appropriation had been made. He estimates that the deficit for lighting alone will amount to between $60,000 and $70,000.

"I have vouchers for every cent I have spent," said Mr. Easton, "and under the law I cannot buy a box of matches without the signature of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, or the Speaker. Every item of these bills was approved by Gov. Black, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, or the Speaker. Every pay roll, too, is signed by the Governor.

"I certainly don't think we have been extravagant. I hope Mr. Bender will get appropriations big enough to avoid deficits. That, I understand, is what he is trying to do."

Mr. Bender declined to talk about the deficiency. He will take charge of the office on Wednesday, and he said that he would have something to say then.

The revelation of the heavy deficit in the office may cause Gov. Roosevelt to investigate it. A legislative committee did this during Gov. Black's administration without result, but the Governor may, it is thought, conclude that the Legislature is largely responsible for the way, according to Mr. Easton's statement, it has been used for political purposes, and look into it on his own account.

CANALBOAT AUSTIN SAFE.

Report of Her Loss, with Five on Board, False.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 28.—It transpired to-day that the steam canal boat J. C. Austin, which yesterday afternoon was described by Capt. Thomas Gorman of the Daniel B. Fiske, the Austin's consort, as having sunk off Wilson's Point with the loss of five lives, did not meet with such disaster. On the contrary, the Austin, with the consort Fiske, yesterday morning was moored in safety to a dock at Wilson's Point, and was this morning still at the dock with all on board.

George Gilson of 129 Broad Street, New York, agent for the owners of the Austin and Fiske, came up from New York to-day to arrange if possible for the raising of the canaler. The agent's investigation fixed the responsibility for the false story on Gorman, who at first made a denial. Later, however, he admitted to the agent that he had told the story, and was summarily discharged. He received his pay and immediately disappeared. He gave no explanation of his action.

A very slight mishap to the Austin's steering gear was adjusted to-day, and to-morrow or Monday she will proceed with her consort to Westport, and later to Milford, to which places cargoes of coal are consigned.

THE MACNAUGHTAN CASE.

Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud the Tradesmen's Bank Heard by Commissioner Shields.

The examination of James Macnaughtan, formerly President of the Tradesmen's National Bank, and his brother, Allan Macnaughtan, who was a Director in the bank, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the bank, came up before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. The additional charge against James Macnaughtan of having fraudulently certified, or caused to be certified, for his brother a check for $510,000, when he had no funds on deposit in the bank, also came up.

The Macnaughtans were represented by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy and Alexander Blumenstiel. James Macnaughtan was present, and a physician's certificate was presented, stating that Allan had been confined to his bed for the past ten days with a severe cold. United States District Attorney Burnett appeared for the prosecution of the charges, which were made by David H. Bates, the President of the bank. The case against Allan Macnaughtan was adjourned temporarily on account of his illness.

James W. Clawson, who was cashier of the Tradesmen's Bank in February, 1897, when the alleged fraudulent certification was made, testified that he received the check for $510,000 about 11 o'clock on Feb. 10, 1897, and had taken it to President Macnaughtan, who directed him to take it to the paying teller for certification, as it would be made good. At the close of business hours on Feb. 9 the records showed that the account of Allan Macnaughtan was overdrawn to the extent of $682.10, and on Feb. 10 they showed that $510,000 had been drawn out by Allan Macnaughtan, two payments of his account having been made, of $10,000 and $500,000, respectively.

Upon cross-examination, Mr. Clawson said that, to the best of his recollection, the check was certified about 11 o'clock in the morning, and that he could not say at what time the payments credited to Allan Macnaughtan were made. Gen. Tracy said that he proposed to show that there was no intent to defraud; that the certification of the check was part of a plan for the transfer of the real estate of one corporation to another; that the entire business was transacted within one hour, and at the time when the check was certified the note of the United States Trust Company was ready and was immediately placed to the credit of Allan Macnaughtan. Gen. Burnett said that the charge against James Macnaughtan was that at the time when the check was certified Allan did not have $510,000 on deposit to his credit, and that whether the amount was made good during the day made no difference.

Mr. Clawson then testified that when he certified the $510,000 check he received Allan McNaughtan's note for $500,000, which he held until later in the day, and that when Allan gave him the uncertified check of the United States Trust Company for $500,000, he deposited it to his own account and gave Macnaughtan his own check for a similar amount. The $500,000 check was given for 5,000 shares of Wool Exchange stock, for which Clawson received from the Wool Exchange a deed of the company's property. The note for $10,000 was deposited to the credit of Allan Macnaughtan, and was paid on Feb. 18. Mr. Clawson said that he did not deposit the $500,000 note, but held it as security against the identification of the check of $510,000.

William H. Tandy, the paying teller of the bank, testified that he certified the $510,000 check at the direction of Mr. Clawson, and gave it to Allan Macnaughtan. He did not examine Macnaughtan's account and did not know what it amounted to.

Rufus F. Nevins, a bookkeeper, testified that he entered the credits of $10,000 and $500,000 to Allan Macnaughtan's account about 2 o'clock on Feb. 10.

The prosecution then rested its case. Upon the suggestion of Gen. Tracy, the further examination of the case against James Macnaughtan was adjourned until next Monday, when it is expected that Allan Macnaughtan will be able to appear, and the two cases against the Macnaughtans can be taken up together.

KEPT IN JAIL THROUGH ERROR.

Prisoner's Release Was Ordered, but His Mother Found Him There.

Charles Price, an engraver, employed by Robert Gair, in Brooklyn, had a quarrel with a fellow-workman, Otto Braune, last Wednesday, and shortly after trying to get a warrant for Braune's arrest, was himself arrested on Braune's complaint, charged with assault in the second degree. Magistrate Brenner fixed the bail at $350, and the case was adjourned until Friday. Mr. Gair, hearing that Price was in jail, signed his bail bond, and Chief Clerk Chambers telephoned to the jail ordering Price's release. The reply was sent that Price would be released immediately.

On Thursday morning the prisoner's friends, alarmed at his absence, went to the Adams Street Court and were told that Price had been released. They visited Raymond Street Jail, and were told that Price had been released on a telephone message from Mr. Chambers. His family and friends were then in such a state of excitement that they caused a general alarm to be sent out by the police.

On Friday when the case was called Price did not appear. Greatly excited, the young man's mother and friends and Mr. Gair went to the Adams Street Court, and an investigation was made. It was then found that Price was still in jail. A lively session with the jail officials followed, and they in a perturbed spirit said that Price's detention was all a mistake. There were new employes there, it was explained, and they "did not understand their duties."

Price was released at Magistrate Brenner's order and went home. The trouble with Braune arose over the latter's discharge from Gair's employ, and Braune said that Price was the cause of it.

LEACH WILL SELL THE CHURCH.

Park Ridge Man Says He Can Come to New York to Worship.

James Leach of 86 Nassau Street, who lives at Park Ridge, N. J., when spoken to yesterday about the trouble between himself and the Rev. Dr. Kershaw, the pastor of the Congregational Church at Park Ridge, at first refused to talk. Later he said that Dr. Kershaw was a very good man and an excellent preacher, but he had allowed himself to be influenced by a couple of old women gossips.

"Dr. Kershaw," continued Mr. Leach, "received a call from Morristown, and I had nothing to do with his resignation. It was only after he had tendered his resignation that I said I hoped he would not make the same mistakes in Morristown that he had made in Park Ridge."

Mr. Leach went on to say that he was going to sell the Congregational Church in Park Ridge, as the property was his. He had already been approached by representatives of Park Ridge Methodists, who have no church, but they had not yet made any bid. He did not know what the Congregationalists at Park Ridge would do after the church was sold. He had done with churches, he said, and if he wanted to attend divine service in the future he might come over to New York. He had paid most of Dr. Kershaw's salary.

Councilman Ebbets Keeps His Seat.

A jury in Justice Jenks's court, Brooklyn, decided on Friday night that Councilman Charles H. Ebbets, from the Seventh District, is entitled to his seat. Proceedings to test his election had been brought by Henry R. Nostrand. Justice Jenks directed the verdict, it having been found, after a count, that Ebbets had a majority of 12 votes. He was originally declared to have had a majority of 127.

An Appeal for a Destitute Woman.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 to pay the admission fee to a home for a woman sixty-eight years old, who because of the insanity of her son is left destitute. She has good references, but is too ill to do any kind of work. She has not previously had charitable assistance. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

Mrs. Lants Dead.

All doubt of the death of Mrs. Nettie Lants of 240 Warren Street, Jersey City, was settled yesterday. Dr. Dunkel had arranged with Dr. G. K. Dickinson to assist him and Dr. Baumann in making a further test, but in the meantime rigor mortis became marked and distinct. The body was then embalmed and sent to Cleveland, Ohio, last night.

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PRIVATE MAHONEY'S BODY HERE

It Came from Huntsville Unclothed Through Error or Carelessness—Funeral Will Be Held To-day.

The body of Private William J. Mahoney of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who was accidentally shot on Monday at the camp at Huntsville, Ala., arrived in this city yesterday over the Pennsylvania Railroad under conditions that gave rise to some comment. The body, upon which an autopsy had been performed, was encoffined in a casket, which in turn was inclosed in a pine box neatly made.

The only covering on the body, however, was a strip of muslin. Undertaker Duffy of 308 First Avenue, who went to Jersey City after the body, said he could not account for this, and thought it must have been due to a mistake or carelessness on the part of an undertaker at Huntsville. He did not think that the fact that the body was unclothed could have been known to the regimental authorities, because other bodies from the camp that he had taken charge of were properly clothed in uniform.

Mr. Duffy saw to it that the body was clothed and properly laid out. The dead soldier's parents watched beside it all day, and scores of persons viewed it. Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney, who live at 441 East Eighteenth Street, are destitute and unable to pay the funeral expenses, and Undertaker Duffy comforted them with the assurance that he would bury their boy himself if necessary. A subscription, however, was started last night by neighbors whose sympathy had been aroused by the case, and it was hoped that enough would be raised to cover the cost of the burial and help the parents a little.

The funeral will take place at the undertaker's establishment at 10 o'clock this morning. No arrangements to render military honors had been made last night. Col. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth said there was no time to take action in the matter as far as his command was concerned, even if any action on his regiment's part was called for. He did not think that it was.

READY TO GREET THE 69TH.

Regiment Will Land at Franklin Street Instead of Barclay.

Col. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment received the following telegram yesterday from Col. Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Regiment:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 28.

Col. D. C. McCarthy:

Regiment en route to New York. Arrive Franklin Street on Monday, 10 o'clock, without fail. Colonel requests, if practicable, that escort be ready on arrival. Will follow same line of march wired you in every particular.

In accordance with the new place of arrival, which has been changed from Barclay Street, Col. McCarthy has arranged the following plan of formation for the parade: Veteran Corps of Sixty-ninth Regiment and Irish Brigade will form on Harrison Street, right resting on West Street; Shields and Reno Posts, G. A. R., on Jay Street, right resting on West Street; St. George's Cadets, on Duane Street, right resting on West Street; Irish Volunteers, on Reade Street, right resting on West Street; Ancient Order of Hibernians, on Chambers Street, right resting on West Street; County Cavan Association, on Warren Street, right resting on West Street; discharged members of Sixty-ninth Regiment and Veteran Zouaves, on Murray Street, right resting on West Street. Immediately after the arrival of the regiment the line of march as previously given out will be followed.

The committee of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on reception of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will meet this morning at 11 o'clock at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory representatives of all the civic and military organizations desiring to participate in the celebration of the homecoming of the command. Arrangements have been made for a collation to the regiment at Tammany Hall after the men are mustered out. The society will meet in the City Hall to-morrow morning to join the Mayor in the review of the regiment.

To Recover 71st Men's Bodies.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Jan. 28.—Archer B. Wallace, son of ex-Assemblyman George Wallace, has applied to be sent to Cuba to superintend the bringing back to this country of the bodies of the dead of the Seventy-first Regiment. Mr. Wallace served in the regiment in Cuba. Major Frank Keck has indorsed his application. Wallace was accompanied to the front by Charles Gumbert. Gumbert fell at Santiago, and as Mr. Wallace, it is said, was instrumental in getting Gumbert to enlist, he wants to see that his body is recovered.

MARQUIS'S BELONGINGS SEIZED.

De Planty Deprived of Everything Movable to Pay a Butcher's Bill.

Sheriff Acker of Richmond County yesterday seized the personal property of Marquis de Planty, who was served Friday with a dispossess notice to vacate the old Vanderbilt mansion. The seizure was made under an execution issued upon a judgment for $407.88, obtained last Wednesday by default by Rhode & Schmidt, grocers and butchers, at Tompkinsville.

Sheriff Acker, Under Sheriff Banning, and several deputies took everything movable they could find, as a report had reached them that the Marquis was going to move. The Sheriff found only one horse in the stable, but there were several carriages. A quantity of harness was found in the house. Another horse was found in a West Brighton livery stable. When the Sheriff and his deputies reached the Marquis's place they were greeted vociferously by a large mastiff and several bulldogs. The bulldogs were put to flight and the mastiff was seized, as he was valuable. The Marquise claimed the dog as her personal property, and he was turned over to her.

After the appearance of the Sheriff, the Marquis said he would go to Manhattan to obtain money to pay the judgment against him. He was putting on a valuable otter and seal fur coat, but the Sheriff seized this, and the Marquis then donned a Fall topcoat and started for Manhattan, complaining bitterly.

Little is known on Staten Island of the nobleman or his family, which consists of a wife and two daughters. He had a fine stable when he first appeared in Richmond, but made few friends among the people of the island. It is said that he entertained lavishly and that his guests came from Manhattan.

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TROOPS RECALLED FROM ILOILO.

Fifty-first Iowa to Return to Manila by Order of Gen. Otis.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, Jan. 28.—Gen. Otis has recalled the Fifty-first Iowa from Iloilo for the purpose of repairing the transport Pennsylvania and in order to relieve the regiment, which has been on board that vessel most of the time since she left Honolulu. The Eighteenth Infantry and the Sixth Artillery will remain at Iloilo indefinitely. The storeship Brutus left here to-day.

The British first-class battleship Centurion, flagship of Vice Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Commander in Chief on the China Station, has arrived here.

ALLEGED OTIS-DEWEY RIVALRY.

A Spanish Correspondent's Story of Conditions at Manila.

BARCELONA, Jan. 28.—The Manila correspondent of the Diario says he has discovered that the relations between Gen. Otis and Rear Admiral Dewey are most strained, owing to the profound rivalry which exists between the land and sea forces of the United States in the islands.

"The administrative morality of the Americans," says the correspondent, "is below par. The gambling hells of Manila are taxed $1,200 each, and the police are highwaymen who make arbitrary arrests and then demand from $10 to $20 for the release of their prisoners."

The correspondent further declares that the Americans have monopolized all the trade and swamped the markets with their products, rendering European competition impossible. As an instance of this, he alleges that California wines are sold in Manila as genuine Bordeaux.

SPANISH CORTES AND PEACE.

Plan to Pay Indemnity to Spaniards in the Philippines.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The reopening of the Cortes is fixed for Feb. 20. The Government will introduce a bill providing for the payment of indemnity to Spaniards who have suffered through the cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States. The members of the Opposition propose to raise a debate on the wars in Cuba and the Philippine Islands. It is believed the session will be short.

The Premier, Señor Sagasta, will then submit to the Queen Regent a question of confidence in the Government.

The Official Gazette announces that the Spanish troops in the Philippine Islands who are to be repatriated at the expense of Spain numbers only 2,000. The remainder it is added, will be repatriated at the expense of the United States.

The Sixty-ninth at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28.—The Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, en route from Huntsville, Ala., to New York, passed through here to-day in four sections. The first section arrived over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at 12:30 P. M., and was followed by the other three sections at intervals of from fifteen to twenty minutes. They were transferred here to the Big Four for transportation to Cleveland and thence by Lake Shore and the New York Central.

Third Infantry Ordered to Manila.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Gen. M. V. Sheridan, Commander of the Department of the Lakes, issued orders to-day for the departure of an expedition to the Philippines. The force will include the Third Infantry, stationed at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. The troops will leave their home stations Jan. 30, and sail from New York Feb. 1 for Manila. Company B, Seventh Infantry, at Fort Wayne, Mich., and Company D, Seventh Infantry, at Fort Brady, Mich., will be transferred to Fort Snelling during the absence of the Third Regiment in the Far East.

BREWERS MAY COMBINE.

Samuel Untermyer Says Consolidation Has Been Considered.

Samuel Untermyer, who is the counsel for the principal brewers in Greater New York and vicinity and who is a Director in a number of the breweries that are said to have entered into a huge consolidation, when asked yesterday as to the truth of the report, said:

"It is like most of such rumors. It has just a scintilla of foundation. The balance is pure fiction. The brewers have been invited into a number of projects. None of the larger ones has yet seriously considered the subject, although the question of consolidation has been under consideration for years. I prepared a plan looking in that direction as long ago as 1895, and it came much nearer completion then than it is to-day.

"Innumerable promoters have been issuing invitations to people in the business whom they have never seen to attend meetings, but they have met with poor results thus far.

"I believe that a consolidation in the near future is inevitable, and we are working to that end, but all announcements of plans or parties concerned are premature, as nobody is yet committed. The imposition of the war tax and the burdens of State excise legislation have almost ruined the industry, so that combination is necessary for self-preservation, and it is sure to come, but is not yet arranged for."

None of the proprietors of the Brooklyn breweries who were asked about the reported deal would admit that they are in any way interested. Otto Huber said he had received no circular asking him to go into the pool and knew nothing of it. August Scharmann said: "I have not been requested to join the combine, and I would not if I had. I would not sell out under any circumstances. I prefer to retain my independence." Neither Ferdinand Munch nor Piel Brothers could or would confirm the story.

THE GRIDIRON CLUB'S DINNER.

Fourteenth Annual Entertainment at the Arlington Hotel, Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Gridiron Club gave its fourteenth annual dinner at the Arlington Hotel to-night. The club is composed of forty Washington newspaper correspondents, who have made a specialty of the entertainment of distinguished guests at dinners of a unique character. The dinner to-night was no exception, and has added another notable and picturesque performance to the credit of the club.

More than 175 persons were present, including men from every sphere of public life and from different quarters of the globe. Many features of entertainment were introduced, such as burlesquing events of the day, touching upon topics of current interest, and humorously impersonating prominent men who were guests of the evening. Speeches and features were interspersed with songs by the club quartet, solos, and witty interruptions and observ

MR. FRYE ON THE TREATY

Maine Senator Defends the Convention of Paris.

THE CLAIMS OF OUR CITIZENS

Spain's Poverty, He Says, Made It Necessary for America to Assume the Obligations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Senator Frye (Rep., Me.,) continued his argument for the ratification of the peace treaty with Spain in to-day's executive session of the Senate. He talked for an hour and a half and again made the only speech of the day's session.

The principal questions under consideration to-day were those relating to the payment of claims against the Spanish Government, the reasons for agreeing to pay Spain for the improvements made in the Philippines and the reasons for extending to Spain the benefit of an open-door policy in her former possessions. There were various interruptions by other Senators, who, however, confined themselves to questions.

In reply to one of these questions relating to the President's instructions, Mr. Frye said the Commissioners were in constant communication with the President and that the latter had cabled them on more than one occasion to use their best judgment in reaching conclusions and recording results.

Mr. Frye said that the question of claims of American citizens against Spain had occupied much of the time and been the subject of much anxious thought on the part of the commission, but that there was no other practical solution of the problem in view of the poverty of Spain, and that, in fact, no other policy was compatible with the reputation of the United States as a Nation, which knew how to be generous as well as just. There were about $12,000,000 of those claims, and possibly the amount might reach $15,000,000. Spain had agreed as an offset to this concession on our part, to pay the claims of Spanish citizens against the United States Government, but Mr. Frye admitted that the aggregate of these counter claims was not large.

Senator Frye also said that the Commissioners had felt that they were justified in drawing upon the generosity of this country in agreeing to pay $20,000,000 to Spain for the improvements made by the Spanish Government, and in conceding to them for a term of years the same privileges as claimed for the United States in the matter of trade in the conquered country. Such concessions were in the line of precedents set by the most civilized nations. Great Britain's policy had been in the line of a constant extension of the open-door policy, but whether or not the United States meant to adopt this policy upon the whole, he felt sure that history would commend the course in the present instance.

In agreeing to pay Spain a lump sum, Mr. Frye said, we were also following the best policy. Many quotations were read to show that other nations had pursued this course toward their vanquished rivals, and especial stress was laid upon the German course in taking Alsace and Lorraine from France and paying for them $300,000,000, when, as was the case of the United States and Spain in the matter of the Philippines, the doctrine that "might makes right" could have been consulted to the exclusion of all ideas of fairness and honor and the territory taken simply as the result of conquest.

The effort of the American Commissioners to secure control of the Caroline Islands was also explained, Mr. Frye stating that the Spaniards had absolutely refused to discuss the proposition. Our offer of $1,000,000 for the islands had appeared to have no effect whatever. They had even declined in the most positive manner to cede one of the islands of this group as a cable station.

Referring to the present situation in the Philippines, Senator Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) asked Mr. Frye if he was willing to have our troops fire upon the Filipinos, to which Mr. Frye replied that the firing stage had not yet been reached, and that he hoped that the treaty would be soon ratified and this stage thus probably averted for good.

In conclusion, Senator Frye referred to the great improvement in a religious and spiritual way that would result from American occupation of the islands, saying no man who would have the Gospel preached to all nations could view with equanimity the prospect of a restoration of the islands to Spain or their partition among other nations. To reject the treaty meant the restoration of the status quo, to give up Manila and all the points taken after the signing of the protocol, and to lose all the vast advantages acquired through the War in the Far East.

Senator Davis (Rep., Minn.,) answered a question put by Senator Mason, (Rep., Ill.) The question was whether it was the purpose of the United States to pay the $20,000,000 indemnity until the United States should come into the full possession and occupation of the country.

"I want to know," the Illinois Senator said, "whether we are to pay the money before the goods are delivered."

Mr. Davis referred Mr. Mason to the text of the treaty for his reply. He said that the Spaniards had shown their good faith by preparing as speedily as possible to evacuate the ceded islands. They had ceased to defend them for themselves, and therefore Spain could not be held responsible for any failure on our part to avail ourselves of sovereignty. He understood that the ratification of the treaty bound us to the payment of the indemnity, regardless of the attitude of the natives of the Philippines.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL.

Philippine Question Gives Rise to Some Humorous Sallies in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The House today continued the consideration of the Army Reorganization bill until 2 o'clock, when the members paid their tributes to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts. Very little progress was made with the Army bill. The time before the eulogies began was chiefly devoted to a continuation of the debate on the advisability of retaining the Philippines.

Speaking upon a pro forma amendment to the Army bill, Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.,) said that he would withdraw our troops from Manila before a hostile shot had been fired against the natives, who were standing for liberty. He would not like to witness another Bunker Hill, in which we would act the part of the invaders of liberty. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) raised a laugh in replying to Mr. Handy. He recalled the fact that yesterday the gentleman from Delaware had declared his belief that the army should be withdrawn. He had been joined by Mr. Todd, (Dem., Mich.)

"That makes two, Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Cannon—"a pair. I believe you could draw to every member of the House and not make three of a kind." [Laughter and applause.]

"I protest," interposed Mr. Grosvenor, "against similes which the average member fails to understand."

"You are just about the average," responded Mr. Cannon.

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.,) read a letter from a soldier recently returned from Manila, in which the writer said he was fed on horse meat and wormy bread, and that 90 per cent. of the American troops were anxious to return. The other 1 per cent. was made up of those who thought they could make money. The writer said the sickly season was approaching, and a large majority of the troops would fall sick if they were not withdrawn. Mr. Bell argued that the pension rolls would be increased many millions if we attempted to hold the Philippines.

Mr. Carmack (Dem., Tenn.,) declared that the responsibility for the death of every soldier in the Philippines should be laid at the door of those who insisted upon the proposed imperialistic policy. He quoted ex-Secretary John Sherman as favoring the withdrawal from the Philippines "as soon as we honorably could."

"We all believe in that," interposed Mr. Walker.

Mr. Carmack became engaged in a warm controversy with Mr. Grosvenor, whom he charged with being the mouthpiece of the Administration. Mr. Grosvenor denied that he ever pretended to speak for the President.

"Well," said Mr. Carmack, "he carries the odor of the sanctity of the White House about with him. He registers all the varying moods and shifting opinions which take place there—"

"I don't believe it is possible for any man to do that," interrupted Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) amid great laughter on the Republican side.

The committee amendment to give veterinarians in cavalry regiments the rank, pay, and allowances of Second Lieutenants of cavalry was adopted.

STATISTICS OF OUR RAILWAYS.

Summaries from the Tenth Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—From summaries which appear in the tenth statistical report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, prepared by its statistician, it is shown that on June 30, 1897, the total railway mileage in the United States was 184,428 miles, and the number of railway corporations was 1,987. The number of men employed by the railways in the United States at that time was 823,476, and the amount of railway capital outstanding was $10,635,008,074, which assigned on a mileage basis shows a capital of $59,620 per mile of line.

The preliminary report on the income account of railways in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898, prepared by the statistician to the commission, presents concisely the results of the operations of the railways for the last fiscal year. This advance report includes the returns of 720 lines, representing an operated mileage on June 30, 1898, of 181,333.62 miles, or of 97 per cent. of the operated mileage in the United States. The total gross earnings of the mileage represented were $1,238,523,380 for the year ending June 30, 1898. The distribution of these earnings shows that $332,892,782 were derived from the passenger service and $874,865,487 from the freight service. Other earnings from operation amounted to $30,765,111. The operating expenses of the railways during the year were $811,241,458. The net earnings for the year were $427,281,922.

Since the enactment of the safety appliance law in 1893 there has been a decreasing number of casualties. There were 1,034 fewer employes killed, and 4,062 fewer injured during the year ending June 30, 1897, than during the same period in 1893. These results have been largely due to automatic couplers and other safety appliances made imperative by the act. For some time the men have had the benefit of handholds and of a uniform height of drawbars. The simple, inexpensive handhold required by the act has been of great advantage to the men who, when stumbling over ties or other obstructions, or slipping on ice, &c., are now provided with a life hold conveniently placed to protect them from death or injury.

SALARIES OF AMERICAN CONSULS.

Senate Provides for Increased Compensation in Several Instances.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A spirited debate was precipitated in the Senate to-day while the Diplomatic and Consular bill was under consideration. The Appropriations Committee was sharply criticised for not providing adequate salaries for some of the Consular officers and Secretaries of Legations of this Government in foreign countries, and the parsimony of the Government in this respect was denounced as a disgrace.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) was in charge of the bill, and despite his protests several amendments increasing the salaries of diplomatic officers were incorporated in the measure. The salaries of three third Secretaries of Embassies at London, Paris, and Berlin were fixed at $1,600 each. The bill was then passed as amended.

SICKNESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Senator Mason Would Ask Surgeon General Sternberg for Information.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) offered a resolution prefaced by statements that reports had been received that "of late years as high as 50 per cent. of soldiers unaccustomed to the climate (of the Philippines) have died by reason of said climate," as follows:

That the Surgeon General of the army be requested to furnish for the information of the Senate a statement as to the percentage of our soldiers who are sick and have been sick, and the number of deaths in our army by reason of the sickness caused by the climate, and to set forth when, according to the generally accepted term, the sickly season begins in the said islands; and, further, that he will give to the Senate the benefit of his opinion as to the number of deaths that will occur in our army before the end of the next sickly season, his opinion to be based upon his experience and information within his possession.

Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.,) objected to calling for the opinion of the Surgeon General. Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn., objected to the resolution as a whole, and it went over.

Platt of Connecticut to Speak Again.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.,) called up his Philippine resolution in the Senate to-day in accordance with the notice he had given. Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.,) doubted the expediency of pressing the resolution to a vote at an early date. He said he desired to submit some further remarks upon the several resolutions pending. Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) suggested that several days would elapse before the agreed-upon vote should be taken on the treaty, and that Mr. Platt would have ample time to present his views. The hour for the recess having arrived, Mr. Bacon announced that he would not at this time further press the Senate to fix a time to vote upon his resolutions, but would leave them pending.

Civilians Not Wanted in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The introduction of an amendment to the Naval Personnel bill in the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, permitting the direct appointment in the navy of civilians, has united all branches of the service in opposition, and it is asserted at the Navy Department to-day that if the amendment is persisted in the whole bill will be lost. The main argument is that the appointment of a number of civilians now would create just such a "hump" as resulted from the appointments made during the civil war, which caused the stagnation from which the service is still suffering.

Appropriation Bills in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate today adopted the resolution for the amendment of the rules so as to provide for the distribution of the appropriation bills among the various Senate committees instead of having them all go to the Committee on Appropriations, as heretofore.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate yesterday passed bills granting to the Dakotan Southern Railway a right of way for the construction of a line through the Yankton Indian lands in South Dakota and permitting the use of voting machines in Congressional elections, and adopted resolutions directing a survey and estimates for the improvement of Brazos River, Texas; calling upon the Secretary of State to procure statistics concerning pensions not civil paid by foreign Governments, and asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information concerning the investigation of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving.

A concurrent resolution adopted by the New Hampshire Legislature urging the speedy ratification of the treaty of Paris was presented to the Senate yesterday by Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)

The House yesterday adopted a joint resolution granting to Venezuela the privilege of sending a cadet to West Point Military Academy, and passed the Senate bills granting to the Rutland Canadian Railroad the right to construct certain bridges across Lake Champlain, and authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Lexington.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

George B. Whitaker, Collector of Customs, District of Burlington, N. J.

William C. Hook, United States District Judge, District of Kansas.

Marcus C. McLemore, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Texas.

James H. Worman of New York, now commercial agent at Cognac, to be Consul at Munich, Bavaria.

William T. Fee of Ohio, now Consul at Cienfuegos, to be Consul at Bombay, India.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Avondale, S. R. Flock.

NEW YORK—Brier Hill, Elijah A. Barney; Russell, P. G. Carr.

Appointments of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations of Postmasters:

NEW JERSEY—A. P. Kachline, Frenchtown; J. E. Fennell, Morristown; J. E. Cook, Manasquan; B. B. Ogden, Keyport.

NEW YORK—A. G. Bohart, Lowville; C. W. Hatch, Lockport; H. M. Haviland, Jamaica; J. J. Hodge, Oneida; R. Hunter, Depew; L. B. Jewell, Ovid; G. G. McAdam, Rome; C. S. Munger, Herkimer; H. J. Pinneo, Prattsburg; W. S. Siver, Chittenango; J. A. Wilson, Sacket's Harbor; J. K. Grant, Stamford.

STRIKERS TO RETURN TO WORK.

The State Board of Mediation Has Arranged the Troubles in the Higgins Factory.

The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration has at last succeeded in settling one strike, that of the 200 weavers and other workers in Higgins's carpet factory in West Forty-third Street. All the strikers will return to work to-morrow morning.

After the termination of the investigation into the causes of the strike by the board on Tuesday evening, the Rev. Dr. Francis J. Clay Moran, who had acted as counsel for the strikers, and Miss Harriet Keyser, Secretary of the Church Association for the Improvement of the Interests of Labor, held a consultation with the strikers, and Dr. Moran suggested that they request the Arbitration Commissioners to mediate and arbitrate for them. The following day President Johnson of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration called on Mr. Higgins, and after a five-hour conference between the two, Mr. Higgins agreed to the mediation proposal.

Another meeting of the girls was called, at which Dr. Moran presided, and Commissioner Johnson told them what Mr. Higgins had agreed to go. He promised to take back all the strikers without exception. The girls would not be compelled to work two machines each until such time as a proper test could be made as to whether the two-loom system could be safely adopted or not. If Mr. Higgins found that one girl could not attend to two looms, he would give her all the help necessary. Should it be found that five girls could operate eight looms, instead of eight girls, as heretofore, the remaining three would not be discharged, but be placed elsewhere in the mill.

Commissioner Johnson went on to say that he could neither order nor advise the girls to return to work, but he left the matter entirely in their hands. The Rev. Dr. Slicer, who was present, advised the girls to return to work, and they decided to do so on Monday, and tendered a vote of thanks to the Arbitration Commissioners. A committee of four girls, one from each department that had struck, was appointed to inform Mr. Higgins that the strikers would return to work on Monday on the conditions as explained to them by the Commissioners of Mediation and Arbitration.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD.

Miss Whitson Says Parents Should Guide, Not Check, Their Offsprings' Natural Activities.

The Philanthropic Committee of the Westbury Quarterly Meetings Committee held a conference yesterday afternoon in the Friends' Meeting House, at Rutherfurd Place and Fifteenth Street. "Child Development" was the subject of a paper read at the conference by Miss Mary H. Whitson of Philadelphia.

"I know of no subject," she said, "broader, deeper, or higher, more vital or more worthy of our earnest, prayerful consideration than that of child development. The greatest responsibility rests with the parents. Could the solemnity of their vocation be made clear to them, could they but realize themselves co-creators with God, and that it is theirs to give humanity a push up or down, would so many enter the marriage relation thoughtlessly as they do now, absorbed in the joy of close communion with a congenial spirit, reluctantly yielding themselves to the cares of parenthood, negligent of the claims of the immortal soul which has been intrusted to them?

"A child's first birthright is a sound body. Great formative power lies in the hands of the mother. By her food and daily care the child may be made strong and healthy or weak and delicate. Even in the first days' lessons, obedience and trust can be impressed. A child soon learns to adapt itself to its environment. Witness the children of the poor working woman who has not time to give much thought to the child she has perhaps unwillingly brought into the world. Visitors to sweatshops tell me the babies there lie or sit hour after hour, stupidly quiet, scarce uttering a cry or murmur. Of course they are pitifully stunted, but they illustrate my point of adjustment to environment.

"I would plead for an encouragement of the natural activities of the child. The child's instinct will generally guide him toward the information he needs, and our care to provide all things we can for his inspection. Mothers, before you say 'Don't' try to see why baby is inclined to do that for which you are correcting him. It may be just the thing he should do. Put aside your impatience and selfishness and study the impulses of your child.

"Children's feelings are fully as sensitive if not more so than adults', and their ideas of justice, though the result of instinct rather than of reason, are very keen. Rudeness is as inexcusable and politeness as much appreciated when the recipient is a child as when it is a cultured adult. Honor a child's questions and requests as you would a friend's of larger growth. The question is the legitimate seeking of an expanding mind for knowledge, and the tendency should be guided rather than checked. Every fault is but the lack of some virtue, and if the virtue be developed the fault will die for want of nourishment."

ROGERS MUST BE TRIED SOON.

Application for a Reduction of the Medium's Bail Denied.

Henry Richardson Rogers, the Spiritualistic medium, who has been in the Tombs since Dec. 12 awaiting trial on a charge of assault, was before Justice Bookstaver in the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Lawyer Purdy. Mr. Rogers asked Justice Bookstaver to either order the District Attorney to give him a speedy trial or else make a reduction in the $1,000 bail required for his release.

Rogers was arrested originally in 1895 as the result of an exposé of one of his séances. When the detectives who had a warrant for his arrest rushed into the dark cabinet, which was being used by him, it is alleged that he attempted to assault one of them with a hatchet. Subsequent to his arrest, Rogers was released on bail, but when his trial came up he did not appear. He was again arrested on Dec. 12.

In asking for a reduction of bail, Mr. Purdy said that Rogers admitted having a hatchet in his hand at the time the detectives rushed into his cabinet, but that he had no intention of using it upon the officers. He was using it to pry open a box. Mr. Purdy said that Rogers was unable to give the required sum for his release pending trial.

Assistant District Attorney Blake urged that Rogers, having once forfeited his bail, had no right to ask the Court for favor. He said that the case was under preparation, and that the District Attorney was making all possible haste. After hearing the arguments, Justice Bookstaver ordered that the writ be dismissed, but said that unless the District Attorney prosecuted the case during the February term of court he would entertain another application for a reduction of bail.

MEIKLEJOHN SEES GARDINER.

He Is Said to Have Inquired About Charles Hernandez.

There was an air of mystery surrounding the District Attorney's office yesterday concerning the visit of Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn to the Criminal Court Building. Mr. Meiklejohn was closeted with Col. Gardiner for an hour or more, but after the conference both officials declined to explain what they had been talking about. It was reported that the Assistant Secretary of War had made inquiries concerning Charles Hernandez, who was recently appointed by the War Department to the customs service in Cuba.

It was learned in looking over the records of the Centre Street Police Court that one Charles Hernandez, who was formerly employed by the drug firm of Schieffelin & Co., had been arrested some time ago on a charge of embezzlement, and had been arraigned in the court mentioned. The accused furnished bail to the amount of $10,000, at the time. When the case was called by the Magistrate Hernandez failed to put in an appearance, and the bail was declared forfeited. The matter was never called to the attention of the Grand Jury.

It is understood that Mr. Hernandez is now in Cuba, and the War Department will call upon him to ascertain whether or not he is the person whose bail was forfeited as stated, in the Centre Street Police Court.

It was said at the office of Schieffelin & Co. that Hernandez had been employed as a clerk in the Spanish department of the house. It was discovered on Oct. 6 last that money amounting to $225 was missing from his department.

CAMP LIFE AT MATANZAS.

The Twelfth New York's Service in the Tropics—Spaniards Have All Left the Forts.

MATANZAS, Cuba, Jan. 24.—American troops are rapidly arriving at this place. Besides the Twelfth New York men, who arrived Jan. 1, there are now here a Signal Corps, a battalion of First United States Volunteer Engineers, Eighth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana, and Third Kentucky Volunteers, and the Seventh Regular Cavalry and one light battery of artillery is expected daily. The Spanish troops have all left for home, but a very strong provost guard is still maintained in the city for the purpose of preventing disorder of any kind.

This guard is composed of five companies of the Twelfth New York, who are on constant duty, with headquarters in the city itself. The men of this regiment are as steady and reliable as veterans, and have performed their peculiar and arduous duty with great credit to themselves and to the State which they represent.

The native Cubans here finished Sunday a five days' "fiesta," or celebration, held in commemoration of the evacuation of the province by the Spanish. The city has been gayly decorated with American and Cuban flags and bunting, and a general air of good feeling and happiness prevails. Fireworks have been displayed on the plaza in front of the palace in the evenings, parades of the local firemen and of Cuban soldiers have been held, but with it all there has not been the slightest act of disorder of any kind.

On Saturday, Jan. 21, a solemn requiem mass was held at the spot, near the camp of the Twelfth New York, where so many executions of captured Cubans had been held. It was a very impressive but sad sight. A large mausoleum had been built, draped with black, around which were grouped several hundred Cubans dressed in black, many of whom mourned for lost husbands and brothers, kneeling on the ground in the open air, while the curé of a neighboring church, with his assistants, conducted the services, a Cuban military band furnishing the music. A troop of Cuban cavalry and a battalion of infantry, under command of Gen. Pedro Betancourt, furnished the escort.

Saturday evening a reception and dance were given by the Cuban Club of Matanzas, which was attended by the representative people of the city. Addresses were made by several of the prominent persons, and it was noted that they were all very favorably inclined toward the American Government of the island. Instrumental and vocal music followed, and last of all the floor was cleared for dancing. The music for the latter was furnished by a native band, and sounded very peculiar to American ears, the instruments being of the oddest kind, the principal one seeming to be the tom-tom.

Monday a review of all the troops here was held by Gen. Wilson, commander of the department, in front of the palace. The different regiments as they passed by presented an unusually fine appearance. The men looked hardy and strong, their well-tanned faces showing the effects of the nine months' service they have experienced.

Tuesday the Paymaster commenced paying off the Twelfth New York for the month of December, and the boys are now happy. Most of the money will be sent home, as there is very little to spend money for here. Prices of everything are very high. Turkeys are worth about $9 apiece, chickens $2.50. A single collar bought in a furnishing goods store costs 60 cents. The camps are situated a little over a mile from the city, and everything that is needed by the men is furnished by the United States Government.

The camp of the Twelfth is situated right near the waters of the harbor and affords abundant bathing facilities. The men are getting used to camp life in the tropics, and the finding of a scorpion, tarantula, or centipede among their blankets in the morning no longer excites the comment it did at first.

The following changes among the officers of the Twelfth have taken place: First Lieut. T. B. Taylor to be Captain of Company B, First Lieut. Hotchkins to be Captain of Company L, and Second Lieut. John Fennell to be First Lieutenant of Company G.

A general court-martial has been ordered for the trial of enlisted men of different organizations here composed of: President—Lieut.-Col. James Parker, Twelfth New York; Capt. A. G. Perkins, Eighth Massachusetts; Capt. A. P. Chase, Eighth Massachusetts; Capt. J. R. Harrison, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; Capt. W. P. Judson, Twelfth New York; Capt. T. C. Buek, Twelfth New York; Capt. W. M. Connell, Twelfth New York; Capt. J. M. Pettingill, Eighth Massachusetts; First Lieut. C. H. Farnham, Eighth Massachusetts; First Lieut. G. I. Canfield, Eighth Massachusetts; First Lieut. Arthur G. Reed, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana; First Lieut. D. E. Jewell, Eighth Massachusetts; First Lieut. Alfred A. Mitchell, Twelfth New York, with Capt. Osgood Smith, Twelfth New York, as Judge Advocate.

RECORDING OF PAPERS IN CUBA.

Complicated Condition of Affairs Now Existing.

Since Spain's sovereignty over her West Indian colonies was formally relinquished, a complicated condition of affairs in regard to the filing and recording in Cuba and Puerto Rico of papers and deeds from this country has obtained, no provision having been made by the Government for the legalization of such documents. The same remark applies to the filing or recording in this State of deeds, &c., from those islands. Prior to Jan. 1 the Austrian Consul in this city, representing Spain, was empowered to legalize papers requiring certification, but since that date much inconvenience has been experienced by persons having business with those islands.

An instance of this was given yesterday by Emmet R. Olcott of the law firm of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzales, which has much to do with the drawing and executing of papers that have to be filed in the former Spanish possessions.

"A power of attorney relating to real estate," said he, "executed before the British Consul at Havana, in charge of United States interests, was presented to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of this city for acceptance, and by it declined on the ground that it was not executed as required by the laws of the State of New York, before a proper agent of the United States.

"It was then presented to the Register of the County of New York for record, who declined to record the document for the same reasons. Thereupon we addressed a letter to the State Department requesting that the department certify that the Consul Gene[illegible] at Havana was acting as Consul Agent or Commercial Agent in behalf of the United States Government, but the department did not so certify, and only certified to the genuineness of his signature.

"The consequence was that the paper was rejected by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company and refused record by the Register of the County of New York, and the attorney, in fact, was obliged to go to Havana, have the paper executed before one of the officers of the steamship line plying between Cuba and New York, and take proof by him before a notary in this city that the paper had been executed before him as subscribing witness."

Mrs. Ludlow Sails for Havana.

Mrs. Ludlow, the wife of Major Gen. Ludlow, the Military Governor of the City of Havana, was a passenger on the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, which sailed yesterday, bound for the Cuban capital.

Contributions to Charity.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges the following contributions in response to its recent appeals in behalf of an aged man and his wife, who is blind; to pay board in an institution for an educated man, seventy-eight years of age; in behalf of a middle-aged woman whose husband deserted her three years ago, and for funds to provide food, fuel, and clothing for a widow and three children: "E. L. M." and "C. F. P.," $50 each; Fred Hermann, $30; "E. C. M.," "G. P. W.," and "L. P. H.," $25 each; "C. L. D.," $20; "Cash," "A Friend," "J. B. J.," and William Laner, $10 each; Samuel G. Brown, "C. W. A.," "A. M. S.," "H. S.," "K. T. D.," John H. Cuthbert, "S. C. L.," and Mrs. Winfield Scott, $5 each; "H. C. F., $3; Mrs. F. E. Morse, "A Friend," Mrs J. T. Dunnell, and "Cash," $2 each; Mrs. D. H. Barrows, "R. E. B.," "I. H. N.," "M. A.," "S. F. M." and Miss E. D. Kinney, $1 each. Sufficient money has now been received for these cases.

THE TOPEKA CONDEMNED.

Disabilities of the United States Cruiser May Lead to an Official Investigation.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Jan. 28.—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, left here to-day in tow of the supply ship Sterling. Several days ago orders were received for the Topeka to continue her cruise; but her engineer reported that her boilers were disabled and that it would be unsafe to proceed. The local Board of Surveyors made an examination and condemned the vessel.

It is the opinion of prominent naval officers here that the disabilities of the Topeka will lead to an investigation by the Secretary of the Navy.

FOR THE PACIFIC CABLE.

United States Ship Ranger to Make Deep Sea Soundings.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The United States ship Ranger, now at Mare Island, will at once be prepared to go into commission. She has been detailed to make deep-sea soundings between Honolulu and Guam and Guam and Manila, the object in view being the survey of a suitable cable ground.

Soundings have already been taken between San Francisco and Honolulu. Commander Belknap will have charge of the Ranger, with Lieut. H. M. Hodges as executive officer.

TO RETIRE GEN. STANTON.

Coming Changes in the Paymaster's Department of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Brig. Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, who has been Paymaster General of the army since March, 1895, will close his active military career Monday, when he will be retired for age.

Gen. Stanton is convalescing from an attack of pneumonia. Ever since he was stricken down Col. Asa B. Carey has been in charge of the Paymaster General's office and will probably be Gen. Stanton's successor. Col. Carey will reach the retiring age in July. This will enable the President to appoint Col. George H. Glenn, the senior Colonel of the corps, to the office of Paymaster General two years before his retirement for age.

No Secret Telegrams Allowed at Manila

The Commercial Cable Company to-day issued the following notice: "We have been advised by the American authorities at Manila that private telegrams in secret language cannot be accepted from and to the Philippine Islands."

Gen. Gobin Discharged.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Brig. Gen. Gobin of Pennsylvania to-day was honorably discharged.

Lieut. Ferris Retired.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—First Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, First United States Infantry, has been retired.

Movements of Warships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The Navy Department is informed that the gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg, which are cruising in the West Indies, left St. Croix yesterday for St. Thomas.

WANTS TO SELL HORSE MEAT.

North Dakota Concern Asks Permission of the Health Board to Open a Store in This City.

Henry Bossé, agent for the Medora Dressed Meat and Provision Company of Medora, N. D., communicated with the Board of Health yesterday in a letter addressed to President Murphy to the effect that the Medora Company was anxious to establish a branch here for the purpose of selling horse meat. The letter, which was sent from Boston, Mass., and dated Jan. 26, was as follows:

We, the undersigned, the Medora Dressed Meat and Provision Company, of Medora, N. D., incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, wish to lay before your honorable board an application for the sale of dressed horse meat in the City of Greater New York. We respectfully submit a statement of just what we propose, hoping that none of the members of your board may have any personal prejudice against horse meat, and if the statement contained meets with your approval, we trust you will give us the consent of the board, to the sale of dressed horse meat in the City of Greater New York.

What we propose is this: To slaughter only such grade of horses as would be best adapted to the retail trade, and only such horses as have never had a harness on, being as well fed as our Montana beef, which has a world-wide reputation. The animals are all young stock from one to five years old, and their physical condition will be superior to beef.

The said stock was slaughtered under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, by act of Congress, approved July 1, 1898, and the fact of their physical condition properly attended by said department; the meat to be sold only as horse meat, and the fact to be borne out by our advertising matter. Our store will be kept scrupulously clean.

The location of the store is to be regulated by the neighborhood where can be found the Italian, French, and Bohemian element. These people are largely consumers of horse meat in their native lands, and it, therefore, is to be seen that it would sell more freely among them.

In Belgium horse meat is the national dish. During the year 1897, Paris used 34,326 horses, or 12,014 tons of horse meat for human food, and throughout Germany it is largely consumed as in Italy. Horse meat is the most nourishing of all meat, containing 25 per cent. less water than beef, and the taste is hardly distinguished from beef.

As to the cleanliness of a horse, it is useless to enter into that. He is more particular than a human being. We are constantly eating adulterated foods. If a horse's food were dosed as our modern condiments are, you would soon find the horse starving to death. His construction, except in his joints, is identical with that of the steer. He is less susceptible to disease than the steer, pig, or sheep. Trichinosis is unknown among horses. Can one point be mentioned in the United States where a quarantine exists against horses? We think not. Cattle? Yes, in every State of the Union. This speaks well for the general health of the horse.

The discrepancy in the price of cow beef, and a good carcass of a horse is very large. The best cuts, such as tenderloin, porterhouse, and round steaks can be sold for 5 cents per pound, and the soup and steer pieced at 2½ cents a pound. The meat will be shipped from North Dakota in refrigerator cars just as our dressed beef is.

The figures above would enable people to nourish themselves with something outside of the farmers' potato. It would be welcomed by thousands of people in New York City, and we venture to state it would finally find its way to tables other than the element of which we have spoken. We already have a large export trade to Europe, and wish to establish here for home consumption. It is our intention at the beginning to kill about 1,000 horses weekly.

We would respectfully ask your honorable board to set aside any personal prejudice that may exist with you, and look at the matter from an unbiased standpoint. The writer will appear before the board and explain the plan of the company.

No action was taken by the Health Board yesterday. There is no ordinance preventing the sale of horse meat, but Section 175 of the Sanitary Code prohibits the slaughter of horses for food in this city. The matter will be considered at a meeting to be held this week.

KILLED BY A CABLE CAR.

Man Run Down on Third Avenue Dies in Flower Hospital.

A swiftly moving cable car at Forty-third Street and Third Avenue about 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon struck down John Murphy, a waiter employed at 685 Third Avenue. The man died less than two hours later in Flower Hospital. His skull and right arm were broken and he was internally injured. The gripman of the car, Joseph Lawrence of 1,427 Amsterdam Avenue, was arrested.

Murphy was seen a few minutes before the accident standing on the curb. Some people say the car came bowling along, hit the man, knocked him several feet along the track, and then stopped. Murphy was picked up unconscious and hurried to the hospital, where he died on the operating table.

The car was fairly well filled with passengers, half of them women. There was a good deal of excitement among them, though it was not known for several minutes what had actually happened. As soon as they learned that a man had been run down a rush was made for the door, and nearly everybody left.

The gripman says he rang his bell as he noticed Murphy about to cross the street. He says Murphy stopped and he went on. Murphy then tried to get across ahead of the car and was struck, though, Lawrence says, he tried to pull up again.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

A New Tailor-Made Suit, Phenomenal Value.

OUR SUIT DEPARTMENT, on the second floor, will place on sale on Monday, January 30, a new assortment of ladies' handsome fly-front Cheviot Serge Suits, in black, navy and brown colors. They are of extra quality, neatly tailored, and the jacket, as well as the skirt, is lined throughout with the best quality of Taffeta silk, the skirt being cut on the new circular model. The suit is especially adapted for present and early spring wear, and, taking everything into consideration, has no equal for less than $20 in this market; to-morrow, as a very special attraction, we will offer 100 of them at the very low price of, each 13.50

The Jacket Clearance Still Continues.

Divided into two great bargain lots, we offer you the choice of every Ladies' Jacket we have in the house. Choose any cloth Jacket in the store, no matter what its former value or price may have been, and it's yours at $7.45 or 4.95

ALL THE $7.50, $10 AND $12 JACKETS we have reduced to 4.95

ALL THE $13, $15 AND $18 JACKETS we have reduced to 7.45

Every garment in both these lots you will find superbly silk lined, made of substantial kerseys and boucles, in the latest swell shapes.

Special for Monday--Ladies' Silk Waists.

LADIES' STYLISH SILK WAISTS of superior satin or taffeta, desirable goods, mostly in blacks, also some in colors, the kind that sold readily at $5, $6 and $7.50; here for Monday at, each 3.95

HIGH CLASS FLANNEL WAISTS of fine all wool flannels, plain or embroidered, in colors or black; formerly sold at $4.50 and $5 each; here for Monday, special, at, each . . . 2.95

A Very Special Sale of Superior Dress Silks on Monday, January 30, at 69c. a yard.

Under this heading we will offer on Monday four lots of magnificent Dress Silks, three of them black and one of them in colors. All of the four lots are strictly new, highly fashionable, perfect, without a spot or blemish, and we can say conservatively that there isn't a store in town that will equal a single yard of these goods FOR LESS THAN A DOLLAR A YARD!

Lot 1—1,200 YARDS OF BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE, 27 inches wide, warranted pure silk, very bright, lustrous finish, always considered excellent value at $1 a yard; extra special for Monday, per yard 69c

Lot 2—NEARLY 1,000 YARDS OF 2⅜-IN. GROS GRAIN SILK, soft and brilliant finish, well recommended for wear; the grade that is extensively advertised by other stores as uncommon value at $1 a yard; here on Monday, special, at, per yard 69c

Lot 3—2,000 YARDS OF HEAVY LUSTROUS, SOFT FINISH TAFFETA SILK, 24 inches wide; there are no irregularities in the weave or finish; every yard is guaranteed to be smooth and perfect, as good and better than the very best that sells elsewhere for 90c. a yard; here for Monday, special, per yard 69c

Lot 4—A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF CREPE DE CHINE, in plain and brocade effects, embracing a good range of fine colors, as well as ivory and white, in plain and polka dot effects; while this lot will hold out, and that won't be very long, we will offer it at the very remarkably low price of, per yard, ... 69c

Corsets--Importers' Samples.

This will be a very special event, much appreciated by ladies in the habit of wearing costly IMPORTED CORSETS. Having bought out the entire sample lot of a prominent corset house, corsets that are made with genuine whalebone, of the finest materials known to the trade, we offer them on Monday at prices ranging from . . 98c to 5.00

Under ordinary circumstances these fine qualities of corsets could not be purchased for less than two or three times these figures. The assortment contains short models, medium models and long models, so we can fit and suit almost any one. The quantity being limited, quick action is necessary.

FOR REFORM IN TAXATION

THEODORE SUTRO'S PLAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to explain my reasons for constituting the personnel of the commission to revise our tax laws, as I have done in the bill which I have drawn, and to which you refer in an editorial article in your issue of Jan. 20, in the way of criticising this feature of the bill. The bill is as follows:

An act to provide for a commission to inquire into the expediency of revising and amending the laws of this State relating to taxation.

The People of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. The Controller, the Attorney General, the Chairman of the State Board of Tax Commissioners and the Chairman of the State Board of Commissioners of Statutory Revision for the time being, and three other persons learned in the law, at least two of them residents of the City of New York, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall not be removable except for cause shown, upon charges duly preferred and after a hearing had, shall be and constitute a commission to examine the laws of this and other States and countries and to obtain, collate, and report facts concerning taxation, present a summary of conclusions to be drawn therefrom and suggest any changes advisable in the laws of this State relating to taxation.

Section 2. Said commission shall have authority to employ assistants and fix their compensation, subpoena witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document, administer oaths and examine thereunder any person touching the subject matter hereby committed to its charge and to send for persons and papers.

Section 3. The necessary expenses of said commission upon vouchers to be approved by the Governor, together with such compensation to the three members thereof to be appointed by the Governor as shall be certified by the Governor and Attorney General to the Controller to be just and reasonable, but not exceeding $5,000 compensation per annum to each, shall be paid from time to time from the Treasury of the State.

Section 4. Said commission shall make and present its final report to the Governor and Legislature not later than on the first day of February, 1901, and submit therewith such bills as will upon their enactment into laws provide for a just and uniform system and method of taxation throughout the State both for State and local purposes.

Let me say the following:

1. The Controller of the State has jurisdiction in his department of the entire subject of taxation of transfers and estates and of the organization and franchise tax of corporations.

The State Board of Tax Commissioners is charged with the duty of investigating the methods of assessment and matters generally relating to taxation, including the question of the equalization of taxes throughout the State.

The Statutory Revision Commission is charged with the duty of suggesting and superintending the revision of all the laws of the State from time to time, and the Attorney General is the legal adviser of the State Government.

Outside of the liquor tax law, which is in the hands of a Commissioner, and who also might be made a member of this commission, the heads of the departments which I have mentioned deal with every manner of taxation in the State, except the local tax departments, which, however, constitute a part of the general machinery of the State, with certain modifications in the City of New York under the Greater New York charter.

By making these various officials members of the commission, the experience, knowledge, and facilities which they must be assumed to possess, are placed at the disposal of the commission, and all the various interests would be harmonized.

2. It is much more likely if all these various officials, together, as is to be assumed, with the Governor, support any measures which may be recommended by the commission, that the Legislature would enact them into laws, than if a body constituted as former commissions have been, entirely of outside persons, should recommend any radical legislation.

3. It is no objection that under my plan a majority of the commission should consist of the State officials named, as, in my opinion, that is the very means of preventing the matter from becoming too much the football of politics. As the dominant party of the State for the time being would have the ruling voice in the commission, this would disarm criticism and prevent the failure of passage in the Legislature of desired measures through party opposition.

4. It is my idea that the three outside members should be chosen absolutely and alone for their knowledge, experience, and special fitness, and this being a strictly economic and financial question, their political complexion should not disqualify them. It is to be presumed that the three outside members (lawyers) will do the bulk of the work, and for that reason I have not fixed any extra compensation for the State officials who are to be members of the commission, the main object being to obtain their co-operation and get the benefit of their experience and knowledge of matters connected with their respective departments.

With reference to some criticisms which I have heard concerning the features of my bill regarding the length of time allowed to the commission within which to complete its work and providing for compensation to the three outside members of the commission, I desire to say that two years is a very short time in order to go to the root of this matter, and that if the Commissioners are expected to serve without compensation it would be impossible for them to take hold of this subject with the earnestness that it demands.

The Greater New York charter is a sample of what results from a commission which is expected to do an enormous amount of work without compensation and with lightning speed. If each Commissioner had been paid $25,000 and another year had been allotted to the task, and thereby some of the flaws had been avoided which crept into the charter in spite of the great intelligence and ability of the gentlemen who composed that commission, that would have been but a bagatelle compared with what these imperfections have already cost, not to speak of what they will still cost the people of the city and State.

If such a commission as I have suggested should really evolve a system of taxation for this State which would, as nearly as may be, place the burdens in just proportion upon all the interests in the State, it will accomplish a work so important that almost no amount of compensation would be too great and no length of time too long to achieve the desired end. Where millions upon millions—yes, billions—are involved, and every individual in the State is interested, a few thousand dollars more or less, or a year more or less, should not weigh in the balance at all. The problem of working out a satisfactory tax system is, in view of the labor connected with it, appalling. To do so requires not only considerable study and comprehension of all legislation of this State and the innumerable decisions on the subject, but of other States and countries, and an investigation into facts and figures of vast extent. Unless this is done such a commission will bear the same fruit as all the other previous commissions in this State and in numerous other States. Their time and labor will be wasted, and no progress will be recorded.

It is not merely a question of revising and codifying or amending the statutes. The whole theory and plan of taxation must be changed, and the machinery for collecting taxes made uniform throughout the State, or we will be at sea in the future just as much as we are now and have been in the past. THEODORE SUTRO.

New York, Jan. 21, 1899.

THE TAXES ON REALTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article in to-day's issue, "The Effete Tax Laws," has pleased me very much, and I only hope that you will make "reform in taxation" a leading feature of your paper. That the tax laws of this State have long ago been proved abortive every one knows, and that if the assessors assessed all property at its "true value" it would drive capital out of the State, every one ought to know, but doesn't.

It is undoubtedly true that the quickest way to have a bad law repealed is to have it enforced, but we can never hope for such a thing to take place, in spite of the fact that the Governor of the State commits perjury if he does not see that the laws are enforced, especially after such lack of enforcement has been pointed out to him. I doubt if the people of New York City will ever be able to abolish the personal property tax until they get "local option in taxation," and that they never will get until one of the great papers, like THE TIMES, comes out for it boldly.

If THE TIMES purposes to make "tax reform" a leading feature, I wish it would advocate the taxing of vacant lots to their full value. It is a crying shame that there should be vacant lots in any city, especially when rents are so high. I think that it could easily be proved that the assessment on vacant lots in Greater New York does not average more than 25 per cent. In other words, the owners of vacant land in Greater New York are paying into the Treasury one-fourth of what they should be paying. About the only argument that can be brought against taxing vacant lots up to what the law requires is, "Why should we be taxed? We are deriving no revenue from our investment." The reply is simply: "The law says 'all property shall be assessed at its true value,' and the best thing you can do is to put your vacant lots to their best use and thereby get revenue."

I am almost convinced that if the personal property tax was abolished, and the taxes on improvements remain as they are, and all the vacant lots in Greater New York assessed as they should be assessed, that the great labor question, overproduction, so called, would be solved. I understand, from a statement made by The Brooklyn Eagle that only one-fourth of the land in Greater New York is in use. Now, if that is true, you can easily see what the effect would be on the labor market if the three-fourths of the land had to be put to its best use. Incidentally, I might say that rents would take a drop, for the simple reason that houses would be looking for tenants, and houses looking for tenants would have the same effect on rents that "two men looking for one job" would have on wages—that is, they would fall.

If you care to investigate this matter you will find acre after acre of vacant land in the boroughs which are taxed only 10 to 20 per cent. of their true value. You can readily see that this discrimination in regard to vacant lots fosters land speculation, and some of our wisest thinkers say that this speculation in the unearned increments of land is the primary cause of all the industrial depressions. Holding lots out of use certainly causes dull times in all the building trades, and dull times in the building trades tend to cause dull times in all the industries, because if the building trades were active and all the men had steady employment, those men could certainly use more of the necessities of life than they otherwise could if they were unemployed.

I should think that if the State could collect all the revenue needed that it would be a good idea to reduce, if possible, the tax on improved property, because, to my mind, it does not seem just that if I should put up a row of brownstone houses, and thereby give employment to a great number of men directly, and indirectly to thousands of men, (for, although it is said "that the effect of a man driving a nail in New York is felt in San Francisco," I am not so sure of that. Still, it is certainly felt in the iron mines, because that nail will have to be replaced,) I should be treated as if I was a criminal. And not only that, but I believe in the rights of property, and surely the State has no right, moral right, to confiscate my property. I am aware that it does, but it seems to my mind to be a wrong, a civil wrong; in plain words, robbery.

If the State taxes my house and my furniture or my stocks and mortgages, why, it simply confiscates 2½ per cent. of my private property. I suppose if I refused to pay my taxes I would be put in prison, and yet if there is any truth in the Declaration of Independence, (one of the New York papers says there isn't,) I would be perfectly justified in refusing to pay my taxes, because the Declaration says we have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But how can a man have any happiness when he knows the State is robbing him of 2½ per cent. of his wealth every year? I can't! Surely if it would be wrong for me to compel my neighbor to give me some of his wealth every year, why, ten of my friends couldn't make it right; neither could the State. I think the poet Edmund Spenser somewhere said: "If you multiply a wrong a thousand times by a right, you can't make what was originally a wrong a right."

I wish THE TIMES would look into this taxation business, for I think it is of as much importance at least as Emperor Hanna's shipping bill.

A FARMER'S SON.

New York, Jan. 20, 1899.

THE QUESTION OF TAX REFORM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Reform the tax laws." So says the Governor, so says the press, and so say we all. The loudest and most persistent agitators for this reform are the Single Taxers, to their credit be it said. As this tax theory has of late obtained quite a vogue, and appeals persuasively to landed voters, it is worthy of inquiry as to its equity and availability. The Georgian school of political economy starts with a convincing arraignment of indirect taxation; shows the inequality of a tariff and its expensiveness in collection; shows the clan distinction features of excise taxes, and the offensive incidents of custom house examination. The conclusion is justly reached that indirect tax is clumsy and uncertain in operation, productive of extravagance and irresponsibility, and that direct taxation is on all these counts the best, and imperatively needed in the interest of honest and economical government and a just diffusion of its burden.

Now, what do the Single Taxers propose as a system that will accomplish these desired results? The concentration of all taxation upon ground value, that is, to appropriate ground rent so far as it may be required for government. Is this direct taxation? Oh, no, this is another chapter, and the dogma laid down in the opening argument of single tax literature does not govern in the closing chapters, where the right path is revealed. Where will this path lead, and what will be the consequences? The equity of single land tax is argued on the score of rent being in the nature of a tax that all must bear directly or indirectly, and it is shown with more or less conclusiveness that single tax cannot be shifted upon the tenant, in fact our Georgian philosophers contend, with much satisfaction, that increase of land tax will have a tendency to reduce land values and rent. What kind of argument is this for "honest and economical" government?

The majority of voters being tenants, can reduce their rent by allowing corrupt and extravagant government, while reform tending to honesty and economy would increase the largest item of their living expense. Verily, our Georgian apostles prove too much. It is further contended that property in land is the inalienable right of the community, and that private landlordism should be tolerated only that "nature's tax gatherer" may continue to do his work. There is not a single argument in the case of the community versus the individual that does not apply with equal force to personal property, and even the talent and labor of all mankind, as well as land. This brings us face to face with pure Socialism, a logical system of society which shows no favoritism in confiscating property.

Next to the argument against tariffs is that against direct personal taxes; this is not the kind of direct tax our singular friends were groping so earnestly for in their opening chapters. The eloquence of the Single Taxers rises to its highest level in defense of personal property. We are told how hard it is for assessors to find this, which is quite true under existing laws. We are told that household furniture and other non-revenue producing personalty should not be taxed, which is absolutely and at all times true. To reach the great volume of income investments which mostly escape taxation should be the object of rational tax reform, but at this suggestion the Georgians, with much horror cry "double taxation." They have made the discovery in their admirably arranged statistics that the great bulk of personal property is in loans upon real estate, directly or indirectly, as in stocks and bonds of corporations. In this connection they raise the point of credits, which obviously should not be assessed to both debtor and creditor; to avoid this they propose to exempt the creditor entirely. Why this monstrous proposition to relieve the money lending clan entirely from taxation? Because, they say, the capitalist will seek to avoid it, and it is cruel to wound his moral sensibility by making it necessary for him to commit perjury in swearing it off.

As the personal property owners, on the testimony of their own advocates, seem to be liars and cheats, a simple remedy would be to collect the tax from the debtor, but with authority to charge back and deduct from interest payment. This would be an inestimable relief to the heavily burdened middle classes whose public spirited enterprise has led them to extensive improvements, of which the money lender and tax eater at present derive first benefit. Direct taxation is the straightforward and honest way. The problem for reformers is to fairly assess it upon the three sources of income—land, capital, and labor. The discussion of ways and means would in no place find a wider or more intelligent consideration than from the readers of THE TIMES, and as tax reform is emphatically the topic of the day, I trust you will favor us with the views of the best thinkers upon the subject.

S. B. TOWNSEND.

New York, Jan. 15, 1899.

Good Roads in Minnesota.

From The Omaha Bee.

Complete returns from the Minnesota State election of last November show that the good roads Constitutional amendment was adopted by a large majority. The vote stood 70,043 for to 38,017 against, or nearly two to one in its favor. The amendment provides for State aid in the building of roads, and was passed by the Legislature in 1897, to be submitted to a vote of the people at the next election. The large vote it received shows how popular the good roads movement is in Minnesota.

BLOW AT DREYFUS'S HOPES

The Full Court of Cassation Must Pass on Revision.

FRENCH MINISTRY'S ACTION

Cabinet's Decision to Introduce a Bill Virtually Sustains M. de Beaurepaire's Charges.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—A semi-official note issued this afternoon says that, at an extraordinary meeting, the Cabinet has decided that the Minister of Justice, M. Labret, shall submit to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday next a bill providing that cases of trial revisions are to be brought before the United Sections of the Court of Cassation and that whenever the Criminal Section has pronounced upon the admissibility of an application for the revision of a previous judgment it shall proceed with a preliminary inquiry conducted by a delegation consisting of more than one-third of all the members of the court.

In the preamble of the bill the Government, reciting the conclusions of M. Manau, the First President of the Court of Cassation, on the charges brought by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the President of the Civil Section of that court, at the time of his resignation, will say:

"From the facts adduced by M. Manau, it would not be wise to intrust the judgment of the Dreyfus affair to the Criminal Section alone."

A lively discussion of the bill is expected to take place in the Chamber of Deputies, though the measure will probably be finally voted.

The facts adduced in M. Manau's report, it is added, are not sufficient to lead to disciplinary measures against the Criminal Court Magistrates, though they are possibly sufficient to give doubts as to their impartiality in the public mind.

The decision of the Government is most unfavorable to the revisionists and is a serious reflection upon the Criminal Court, though its ultimate effect, if the United Courts of Cassation should favor a revision of the Dreyfus trial, would undoubtedly leave the anti-revisionists no ground for further agitation.

In the meanwhile the Government's decision justifies the charges of M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire.

In the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies it is believed that the Government's bill will not lead to the resignation of any member of the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation. Even if it did it would not change the situation. The Dreyfus revision inquiry would proceed. When it is terminated it will be submitted to the combined Court of Cassation, in the event of the bill being passed.

It is understood that on Monday the Government will propose that the bill be submitted to a special committee of the Chamber, to which M. Manau's report will be communicated.

The actual words of the conclusion of M. Manau's report are as follows:

"Without suspecting the honor of the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation, which remains intact, it appears wise not to leave it to bear alone the responsibility for the definitive judgment which has to be pronounced."

According to the Liberté, M. Manau's investigation revealed acts of imprudence and incorrectness of attitude upon the part of certain members of the Criminal Section of the court, notably their refusal to hear witnesses who applied to be confronted with other witnesses whose testimony clashed with their own.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, disposes of the rumors of possible action against members of the Criminal Section by saying that the result of M. Manau's investigation "will not necessitate further action beyond the introduction of the proposed bill."

The Government's bill has created a deep impression and is eagerly and animatedly discussed everywhere. The various political groups in the Chamber will meet to-morrow to discuss the matter and agree upon the attitude they shall assume.

A resolution will be submitted to the Chamber on Monday calling upon the Government to communicate to the Deputies the results of the inquiry into the charges made by M. de Beaurepaire, but it is stated that the Government will refuse to comply with the demand, giving merely the gist of the report of the commission, on the plea that the inquiry was confidential.

BONAPARTIST AGITATION.

Performance of "The King of Rome" Causes Stormy Demonstrations.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—During a performance of "The King of Rome" at the Nouveau Théâtre yesterday evening a number of Bonapartists clamored their approval, and at the conclusion of the play hoisted a tricolor flag, surmounted by an imperial eagle. They also shouted "Vive l'Empereur!"

Great excitement followed, blows were exchanged, but no arrests were made.

MUSIC HEARD YESTERDAY.

"Lohengrin" at the Opera in the Afternoon and "Aida" in the Evening.

The audience at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon was almost large enough to satisfy the manager. Even the old familiar sign "Standing Room Only" could not have been exhibited yesterday. There was neither standing nor sitting room, and had it been possible to sell the house twice the demand for seats would still have continued. Such an audience, when the familiar "Lohengrin" is given, carries the mind back to some old convictions. On Friday night, when "Das Rheingold" was given, the audience was small. Yesterday it was jammed. "Das Rheingold" is almost a novelty to the young generation of operagoers, but it is one of those works which you cannot enjoy by regarding the voices simply as musical instruments engaged in intoning melodies. In "Das Rheingold" you must know what people are saying; otherwise the music is incomprehensible, except in spots. Precisely the opposite state of affairs exists in "Lohengrin." If you have a general idea of the story, you can sit and listen to voices intoning pretty melodies, and the music is incomprehensible only in spots. The biggest of the spots is the duo of Telramund and Ortrud at the beginning of Act II., and if you have the "Lohengrin" habit in its complete development, you are always glad when that is over.

Now it must be plain to the most casual observer that the great majority of operagoers do not care a sixpence about the dramatic significance of the music—a significance discernible only by those who know how well it fits the text—but desire only to drink in the sensuous beauty of sounds. A beautiful voice giving out a beautiful melody is what the unthinking operagoer desires to hear. That is why the house is packed when "Lohengrin" is sung by Nilsson, Eames and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. de Reszke and Bispham. When Mme. Schumann-Heink sang her denunciatory passage in the second act she was applauded. Why? Because of her force and volume of tone and her evident intensity. But it is safe to say that few besides the Germans knew the exact meaning of the passage.

Mme. Eames's tonal beauty and free style are sure to give pleasure at all times, and they are always delightful to those who listen to her voice exactly as they would to a violin. The same thing may be said of the work of such a vocal artist as M. Jean de Reszke. But there are always some, often many, in the house who know how perfectly the vocal skill of these artists and their associates in yesterday's cast is devoted to the exposition of the meaning of the passages intrusted to it. It is for these connoisseurs that these artists pour out the choicest treasures of their art; and if the uninformed get only the lower pleasure which comes from the mere beauty of sound, who shall say that all is not well?

The audience at this matinée was the largest at any matinée of the season, and was second in size only to that which attended the last performance of "Faust," with Mme. Melba as Marguerite. At the close of each act the principal singers were called out many times, and when the opera had been finished the usual excited crowd of people remained to shout "Bravo!" and rush down to the front of the orchestra, and try to shake hands with Mme Eames and M. de Reszke. The operatic hysteria is one of the worst of the species.

In the evening there was another large audience to hear "Aida." It was as large as any that has been seen on any Saturday night except one. The cast was certainly strong enough to justify the public outpour, for it would have been regarded as quite good enough for a gala night in any Italian city. Mme. Nordica is one of the best representatives of Aïda now on the stage, if, indeed, she be not the very best, and last night she sang with that complete abandon which now characterizes her impersonation of every rôle intrusted to her. One reason of this is that Mme. Nordica has about finished all experimenting with her vocal method and gives little thought to the mere mechanical production of tone. Hence she sings with perfect freedom and gives herself up to dramatic force. Mme. Mantelli's Amneris improves with repetition. It is cast in the familiar mold of Italian opera of old time, but it is rich in vocal vigor and in its absence of restraint. In the fourth act especially Mme. Mantelli gave her auditors a specimen of fine, old-fashioned dramatic singing and awakened memories which were not unpleasing.

Signor Ceppi was the Rhadames last night. It would be unkind to the audience to say that he was the equal of his predecessors, but, on the other hand, it must be said that his voice is better suited to the music of the part than some others which have been heard in it. A little more evidence of a clear idea of the meaning of the character would give to Signor Ceppi's performance the distinction it now entirely lacks. Signor Campanari's Amonasro is so well known that nothing more need be published here than a statement that it was up to its usual level of excellence last night. M. Plançon was again the Ramfis. His voice sounded somewhat tired, but he sang with skill. Mr. Pringle was acceptable as the King. Signor Manelnelli conducted.

MANY WOMEN FAINT AT THE OPERA.

Admissions Sold Yesterday Afternoon Broke All Records.

The sale of general admissions to the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon exceeded any in the history of the house. The standing room space at the rear of the orchestra circle was crowded to suffocation, and many women fainted during the performance. They were carried into the corridors, where restoratives were applied. As many as fifteen women were under treatment at times, and the corridors resembled hospitals.

Maurice Grau has selected the following repértoire for the week beginning Feb. 6: Monday, Rossini's "Il Barbiere Di Siviglia," with Mme. Sembrich as Rosina; Wednesday, "Lohengrin"; Friday night, the first performance of "Norma," with a star cast; Saturday matinée, "Les Huguenots," and Saturday evening, "Tannhäuser." Tuesday evening Mr. Grau will begin his season of opera in near-by cities, in Philadelphia, where "Tannhäuser" will be presented, with Mme. Emma Eames as Elizabeth. Performances in Baltimore and Washington will follow.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

What the Composers, Players, Singers, and Managers Are Doing in Various Places.

The Musical Record, a monthly periodical published in Boston, offers $1,000 in prizes for original compositions. The list is as follows:

1. Cantata, sacred, for mixed voices, with organ or piano accompaniment; orchestral accompaniment at the option of the composer, the work to be suitable for performance in church $250
2. Cantata, secular, for mixed voices, with orchestral accompaniment; with or without organ 250
3. Composition, for piano solo, not a sonata and not dance music, in the common acceptation of the phrase, and of such artistic significance as to appeal to first-class pianists.
   First prize 75
   Second prize 55
   Third prize 40
4. Song, for church use, with organ accompaniment; with or without violin or 'cello obbligato.
   First prize 75
   Second prize 50
   Third prize 40
5. Song, for concert use, with piano accompaniment; with or without violin or 'cello obbligato. Where songs are otherwise equal in merit preference will be given to those with obbligato. The possibility, however, of a song without obbligato excelling any submitted with one is recognized. True also of Class 4.
   First prize 75
   Second prize 50
   Third prize 40

Total $1,000

The cantatas and songs must have English words. If the compositions submitted under any class fail to come up to the required artistic standard, no award will be made in that class. No prizes will be divided. The judges of the compositions will be Prof. Horatio W. Parker of Yale University, Mr. Arthur W. Foote of Boston, and Mr. Reinhold Hermann, conductor of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston.

The conditions proposed are as follows:

1. The competition is open to all without restriction as to age, sex, or nationality. However, in the event of a tie between compositions otherwise equal, preference will be given to the native-born composer.
2. All manuscripts must be plainly written in ink. Work difficult to decipher will not be considered.
3. Each manuscript must be signed with a pseudonym or motto only. The real name corresponding, with full address, must be inclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the pseudonym or motto. These envelopes will not be opened until after the awards are made.
4. All manuscripts should be accompanied by return postage, and be addressed: Musical Record Competition, care Oliver Ditson Company, Boston, Mass.
5. All manuscripts must be sent in prior to April 1, 1899, except those of Classes 1 and 2. The latter must be sent in before May 1, 1899. Announcement of prizes will, if possible, be made in The Record for June, 1899.
6. All manuscripts are the property of the composers. The publishers of The Musical Record, however, reserve the right to publish compositions to which prizes are awarded, paying the usual author's royalty thereon.
7. In naming the conditions of the competition, it may be well to add that the first criterion of judgment will be solely that of musical beauty, involving also fitness for public performance.

This offer ought to stimulate American composers to renewed efforts. There ought to be some very good material already in existence and suitable for entry in such a competition. Usually the best composers hold aloof from such contests, but this one seems to offer special inducements.

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Persons who go to the opera and pay their good money complain that the musical criticism in the daily papers of New York is altogether too mild and lenient. Those who manage musical entertainments and those who perform in them regard all criticism which is not praise as outrageous. The following words from The Boston Herald will give both classes food for reflection:

"The Telramund of Mr. Stury was monotonously boisterous. He made of it a part to hear a cat in, and roared extravagantly, gesticulated with wild and incessant violence, and scowled and made faces in the most pronounced style of melodramatic exaggeration. Nor was his singing characterized by a tunefulness that made it pleasing to a sensitive ear. In the long and boresome duet with Ortrud in the second act he reached a height of physically exhausting activity, both in song and action, that would have placed any but a well-seasoned artist, saturated through and through with German methods of operatic art, completely hors de combat. But when he was through with it he appeared to have sufficient reserve power of vitality to do it all over again with equal vigor. Why this part should be given with this reckless expenditure of savagery is not easy to divine. Mr. Stury is not the only artist who has interpreted the character in this fashion, though he perhaps went further in that direction than any of his predecessors have done. The consequence was an unrelieved storminess of rage," &c.

There is also such a thing as "unrelieved storminess of rage" in criticism.

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Operagoers whose personal acquaintance is enjoyed by the writer of this department complain bitterly that they are hounded into the very doors of the Opera House by ticket speculators who are not made to obey the law and keep at a specified distance from the entrance. They complain that no police protection is afforded to those who attempt to walk across the Thirty-ninth or Fortieth Street crossing after the opera, and whose lives are endangered by the reckless and abusive drivers of carriages. They complain that even women who do not get out of the way quickly enough to please these drivers are cursed loudly and vigorously, and that the police never hear or heed such cursing.

MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

Up to to-day there have been forty-nine performances of grand opera at the Metropolitan Opera House this season. Of these nineteen have been of works by Wagner and thirty of those by other composers. For a bursted bubble Wagner seems to float pretty well in the artistic atmosphere. In the coming week there will be five performances, and three will be of Wagner's works. If he were alive he would sing "Ich grolle nicht."

Music appears to be poorly suported in Baltimore. Harold Randolph, the head of the Peabody Institute, writes to a local paper a letter in which he says:

"Throughout Germany Willy Burmester, who played at the last concert here, is considered as strong a drawing card as Sauer. It is doubtful if he attracted fifty people here who would not otherwise have heard the concert. How many persons in Baltimore know anything of Lady Halle, who is to play next time? And yet she was the first of the great women violinists, is yet considered the best of them all, and is one of the most popular artists in England. One becomes inclined to suspect that 'great star' means an opera singer only (always excepting Sauer!) And yet the last time the Metropolitan Opera Company came here it produced 'Aïda' with Nordica, Brema, (who is in some respects the more interesting artist of the two,) a fine tenor and baritone, and Plançon, gorgeous costumes, magnificent scenery, good chorus, and fine orchestra. There were certainly not 200 people in the house, all told. Will 'Music Lover' expound to me the 'moral' of this? To speak of Baltimore as 'music-starved' is misleading. Baltimore gets just as much music as it wants."

Another correspondent declares that the sale of seats for the next Oratorio concert is "lamentably small."

These words from The Boston Journal (not the musical department) are quite as good as much other Wagner speculation: "Suppose that Elisabeth had lived and married Tannhäuser. They would have been obliged to listen to the boresome Landgrave; Wolfram would have been always about the house, picking his harp and singing a-vie with the other minstrels, unless they had organized a traveling company with Venus as the star. Tannhäuser would have yawned himself to death, seeing Elisabeth knitting stockings for the poor near the castle. It was better for the lovers to die."

"La Bohème" was produced in Boston on Jan. 25 with Melba and Pandolfin as the lovers. It made a deep impression on the Boston critics, who had learned that it had not made a "hit" in New York.

If one may judge from the remarks of the New Orleans papers, a tenor can succeed in that city by singing high C and must fail if he ventures to use his falsetto tones.

Some of the Boston papers put up twelve-line "scare-heads" over the opening of the opera there. Opera is a real sensation in the house of the Handel and Haydn Society.

The next public service of the Choir Guild will be held in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 9. The programme will include a Magnificat by Martin; Creed, Walter Henry Hall; "O, Be Joyful," Palestrina; "Lord, Thou Art God," Stainer, and "Let God Arise," Thomas Whitney Surette. The musical service will be under the direction of Mr. Walter Henry Hall, organist and choirmaster of the church, whose choir is one of the notable boy choirs in New York.

The following organists passed the associate examination on Jan. 4: William C. Steiner, Pittsburg, Penn.; William J. Gomple, Buffalo, N. Y.; Harry Leonard Vibbard, Mus. Bac., Syracuse N. Y.; W. H. Humiston, East Orange, N. J., and Norman Landis, Flemington, N. J.

The time for the competition for the prize of $50 for the best organ prelude and postlude, offered by the guild, has been extended to March 1. Particulars concerning the competition or other matters pertaining to the guild may be ascertained of the Secretary, Will C. MacFarlane, 153 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York.

Mr. Max Decsi will deliver a free lecture on "Vocal Method" at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5, on which occasion Miss Marie Patz, an ambitious Boston girl of nineteen, will make her first public appearance as a singer. Miss Patz is said to possess a remarkably fine soprano voice and to have a range up to the high E flat. She is a daughter of Mr. Gustav Adolph Patz, who was for twenty years a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and she owes much of her success to the late William Steinway, who was her generous patron. Miss Patz will sing Elsa's Dream Song from "Lohengrin," an aria from Weber's "Freischütz," and a lullaby by Godard.

Mr. Elliot Schenck will deliver a lecture on "Siegfried" at the New York College of Music on Friday afternoon at 3:15.

MUSICAL MATTERS ABROAD.

The subjects chosen by the Italian composers to-day are as inspirations to opera. After finishing "Roland of Berlin," Ruggiero Leoncavallo is to make an opera from Paul Bourget's "A Tragic Idyl," which failed on the stage in Paris, because it was analytical and psychological rather than dramatic. Umberto Giordano is to found his next opera on Hauptmann's "Lonely People." Pietro Mascagni will take a subject more closely related to the genius of his own people. He will write music to a libretto founded on Goldoni's comedy, "The Masks."

After the first act of Siegfried Wagner's comic opera, "Der Bärenhäuter," in Munich, last week, Mother Cosima fell upon her son's neck and exclaimed: "Thy father's genius listened to thee." She neglected to state what comment the genius made, but she took good care to have her speech cabled all over the world. And thus does the sacred family of the master indulge in press agent's work.

Madrid has recovered sufficiently to produce a new opera, the work of a Spanish composer who has just reached his thirtieth year, and was praised chiefly by the critics for having shown a careful study of Massenet, Wagner, and Bizet, and for the skill with which he treated the Spanish folk-songs. "Maria del Carmen," which is the title of the opera, is also the name of a well-known Spanish story. The effort was not regarded as a striking achievement for either the composer or the librettist. But the supply of national music in Spain is so meagre that every operatic effort is regarded as a national work.

Wilhelm Tappert, who a number of years ago wrote a fragmentary life of Wagner, has already written an article on Wagner's compositions for the piano. He refers to three sonatas, in E flat, and in A, the one in A having never been published; also a fantasia in F sharp minor, still in manuscript. Besides these, three "Album Leaves" are well known, and Tappert refers to a fourth, which has never been printed. It is a waltz of thirty-two bars, the first draft of which, in pencil, is preserved in the Siegfried archive in Baireuth. It was written in the early fifties for the sister of Frau Wesendonck, who did so much to help Wagner while he was a penniless exile in Switzerland.

Mascagni is at present the director of the Rossini Conservatory, at Pesaro, which has an interesting history. Rossini left $600,000 to Pesaro, his birthplace, and the conservatory was erected in his honor. Rossini intended to leave his fortune to Bologna, but upon some occasion the Bolognese hissed one of his operas, so they only received $20. Mascagni's wife, who encourages him in every way, prevented him from throwing the manuscript of "Cavalleria" into the waste basket, and so made her husband famous. Mascagni's opinion of the French and English is not very complimentary. Mascagni is dubbed "Maccaroni" by the Frenchmen, so he asserts they have no taste for music.

The death of Herr Albert Becker, conductor of the Berlin Dom Chor, is likely to attract greater interest in Germany than here, where his music is little known. It is mostly sacred music, and includes a mass in B minor, a "Reformation Cantata" written for the Luther festival of 1883, and an oratorio, "Sehnsucht Gmade." He also composed a symphony and many other works; while two of his songs, "Rattenfänger" and "Wilder Jäger," have achieved great fame. He was born at Quedlinburg in 1834 and was a pupil of Dehn of Berlin.

Hamish McCunn has resumed the conductorship of the Carl Rosa company.

This paragraph from The Pall Mall Gazette may be saved for future reprint here with the necessary changes in names: "The most important musical enterprise of 1898 seems indubitably to have been the triple production of 'Der Ring des Nibelungen' at the Covent Garden Opera. The affair was, one may say, a joint stock concern, and the operatic syndicate combined with Mr. Alfred Schulz-Curtius in endeavors to bring the enterprise to a successful issue. As everybody knows, for this purpose the opera sometimes opened at 4 P. M., sometimes at 5 P. M., and a general disorganization of social conditions of life was the natural result. The artistic success of the scheme was, perhaps, not in proportion to the gigantic labor that was spent over it. One performance of 'Götterdämmerung,' indeed, probably bears the record for incompetent stage management in London for many a long year, and was only saved by the spirit, the fire, and the intelligence of Herr Mottl. Still, a great deal of it was beautifully done; but it is much to be feared that the proved difficulties that stood in the way of the performances on this occasion will postpone its reproduction at an ordinary theatre for a long time to come."

NOTES OF MUSIC.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY.—Popular concert, Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 P. M.

MONDAY.—Victor Maurel, song recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 3 P. M.
"Lucia di Lammermoor," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
"The Three Dragoons," Broadway Theatre, 8:15 P. M.
"Lucia di Lammermoor," American Theatre, 8:15 P. M.

TUESDAY.—Joseph Weiss, piano recital, Mendelssohn Hall, 2:30 P. M.
Madrigal Singers, Chickering Hall, 3 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.—"Tristan und Isolde," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:45 P. M.

THURSDAY.—Emil Sauer, piano recital, Carnegie Hall, 2:30 P. M.

FRIDAY.—Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 2 P. M.
"Götterdämmerung," Metropolitan Opera House, 7:30 P. M.

SATURDAY.—"Die Walkure," Metropolitan Opera House, 1:30 P. M.
"Carmen," Metropolitan Opera House, 8 P. M.
Philharmonic Society, Carnegie Hall, 8:15 P. M.

The programme at the Metropolitan Opera House for the tenth week of the season, which begins to-morrow night, is as follows: Monday, "Lucia." Mme. Sembrich, M. Saléza, and Signor Campanari; Wednesday, "Tristan und Isolde," Mmes. Lehmann and Brema, Messrs. J. and E. de Reszke and Van Rooy; Friday, "Götterdämmerung," Mmes. Lehmann and Schumann-Heink, Messrs. J. and E. de Reszke; Saturday afternoon, "Die Walküre," Mmes. Brema and Eames, Messrs. Van Dyck, Bispham, and Van Rooy; Saturday night, "Carmen," Misses De Lussan and Adams, Messrs. Saléza, and Albers. The hours at which the various performances will begin are stated in the calendar of the week. "Il Trovatore" will be sung at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday night, with Mme. Nordica, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Ceppi, and Signor Campanari in the cast.

The programme for the concert at the Metropolitan to-night is as follows:

Overture, "Magic Flute" ..... Mozart
Concerto for violin, two movements ..... Mendelssohn
Miss Leonora Von Stosch.
Air Des Saisons, "Le Laboureur" ..... Haydn
M. Plançon.
Air from "Le Prophete" ..... Meyerbeer
Mme. Schumann-Heink.
Air de "Joseph en Egypte" ..... Méhul
M. Van Dyck.
Valse de "Mireille" ..... Gounod
Mme. Saville.
"Espagna" ..... Chabrier
"Ich grolle nicht" ..... Schumann
"Die Post" ..... Schubert
M. Van Dyck.
"Berceuse de Jocelyn" ..... Godard
"Wiegenlied" ..... Brahms
Mme. Saville.
Overture, "Euryanthe" ..... Weber

Joseph Weiss will give his second piano recital at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. The programme will be as follows:

Variations on a theme by Paganini. First Book ..... Brahms
Sonate in F minor, Op. 5 .....
Walzer—Op. 39 (Nos. 1, 15, 17) .....
Intermezzo—Op. 117, No. 1 .....
Ballade in G minor, Op. 118, No. 3 .....
Romance in F minor, Op. 118, No. 5 .....
Rhapsodie in E flat major, Op. 119, No. 4 .....
Variations on a theme by Paganini. Second Book .....

"The Three Dragoons," a new operetta by

WILLIAM II. TO THE CZAR

A Russian Centennial the Occasion of a Friendly Message.

WELCOME TO FRENCH CADETS

Russia's Warlike Preparations and Railway Plans—Prophecy About the Czarina and Imperial Heirship.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 17.—Two events of considerable importance from the point of view of international politics have taken place in St. Petersburg during the past week. The first of these was the centennial of the St. Petersburg Military Academy of Medicine. This celebration was sufficiently interesting in itself, but the autograph letter which Emperor William sent the Czar on this occasion gives it additional importance. In the course of this somewhat long letter, William II. gives "renewed assurance to the Czar of his high esteem and unshaken devotion."

The Russians interpret this letter—to use the official formula in such matters—as a proof of the high value placed by Germany's sovereign on the friendship of Russia. As, moreover, by order of Nicholas II., the letter was read at the banquet of the Academy of Medicine, it is taken for granted that friendly relations prevail between the Cabinets of Berlin and St. Petersburg just now. A noteworthy fact in this connection is that several influential organs of the Russian press express the hope that this exchange of courtesies between the Kaiser and the Czar will not be frowned at in Paris.

Should this evidently keen desire of Germany to be as friendly as possible to Russia be considered as a direct result of the cooling off in the relations between the Austrian and German Governments? Most probably this is the case. Since Count Thun's famous declarations concerning the race conflicts in Austria there has been a distinct "rapprochement" between Russia and Austria-Hungary at the expense of the Austro-German alliance.

The traditional Russian hospitality was displayed on a large scale at the centennial anniversary of the Military Academy of Medicine, but the French delegates were more particularly the guests of honor. It was a French physician, Dr. Landouzy, who, in the name of all the foreign savants assembled from Europe and America, made the official address to the Minister of Public Instruction. And the academy took advantage of the occasion to give the title of honorary member to ten French doctors. Among the recipients of this honor were Drs. Roux, d'Arsonval, and Lannelongue.

But although the French delegates to the centennial celebration of the Academy of Medicine were honored in this manner, the real "lions" of the hour in St. Petersburg are the French military cadets of St. Cyr, now on a visit to the Russian capital. They have literally been lionized during the past three days. As soon as they crossed the Russian frontier at Vierzbolevo they received telegrams of welcome from the Czar, the Czarina, and the Major General in command of the St. Petersburg Military Academy. On arriving at the Russian capital they were formally received by military delegations from the Paul Academy, the Army and Navy Clubs, and from the regiments in garrison at St. Petersburg, numbering several hundred in all. Never within the memory of the present generation have any foreign officers been greeted with such genuine enthusiasm on Russian soil. As the St. Cyr cadets left the railway station the sound of the "Marseillaise" was almost drowned by the cheers from hundreds of throats. Since their arrival the cadets have been through a continual round of official visits and receptions—to the Court Ministers, to the military commander of St. Petersburg, to the Ministers of War and the Navy, and to each of the military schools. A special theatrical entertainment was arranged for them at the Michel Theatre, and a ball given in their honor at the Paul Academy. Nor is this all, for Moscow has also insisted that the future officers and commanders of the French Army should be received in the old capital of the Czars. Next week, therefore, they will visit the Kremlin, and everything points to an equally enthusiastic reception in the coronation city of the Russian Emperors as in the modern metropolis of the empire. The importance of the hearty welcome given the French military cadets can escape no one, since the impression made upon the French officers of to-morrow will be a lasting one, and the remembrance they will carry back to France of their first visit to Russia cannot fail to strengthen the bonds between the two countries in the future. The far-seeing Slavs were fully aware of their opportunity on this occasion, and have taken entire advantage of it.

The French cadets were particularly impressed with the cordial manner in which they were received by the Russian Minister of War, Gen. Kowropatkine. He spent several hours in close conversation with them, questioning them concerning the details of their life at St. Cyr. As for the Czar, he has honored the cadets in a most unusual manner by the institution, according to special decree, of a new order, to be reserved for graduates of the Paul School and the members of the visiting delegation from St. Cyr.

The visit of the cadets will be returned in eighteen months, at the time of the fêtes of the Paris Exhibition in 1900. To judge from the present outlook, every Russian who can possibly pay his railway fare will visit Paris at the time of the coming "world's fair." Already the managers of the Russian railways have begun to plan excursion trips at greatly reduced prices. The Directors of these roads are at present making arrangements with the managers of the German, Belgian, and French railways to obtain a reduction of 30 per cent. on the regular prices. It is also hoped that special excursion trains will go from Kiew and Odessa, through Austria and Galicia.

The development of the Russian railway system and the improvement in every branch of the service remains one of the great schemes of the Government. As an instance of this, 12,000,000 rubles are to be spent on new railroads in the extensive region of the northern provinces. The principal of these will put St. Petersburg in communication with Petrozavodsk, Kiew, and the immense region of the great lakes. This is a piece of the greatest good fortune for those districts of the far north, until now deprived of the benefits of civilization.

I have before had occasion in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to speak of the prevailing spirit of charity among the upper classes in Russia. A strong proof of this spirit has lately been given, since the terrible condition of the starving peasants in the districts of Moonzelinsk, Birin, Stebat, Ufa, and other localities was made public. No sooner did the condition of the poor wretches in the famine-stricken districts become known than voluntary offerings of money and food began to pour in. Princess Youssoupoff at once sent in her check for 50,000 rubles, and her example has been followed by many others in the ranks of the nobility and "bourgeoisie," who have contributed sums ranging from 1,000 to 20,000 rubles. But however generous may be these subscriptions, they must necessarily prove insufficient to save the people of the famine districts from starvation. Even the help of the Government will itself only be a partial remedy. The only hope for permanent relief lies in outside help from France, Genmany, England, and the United States. It was at first rumored that the Russian Government would refuse any outside help, but this, I am assured on good authority, is not the case. Contributions of money or food will be thankfully received. I hear through private sources from Pratvolka, in the district of Buzuluk, that the peasants have neither corn, bread, nor hay. For weeks past they have been living on roots and potatoes. In the districts of Birin and Stebat alone it is said that 1,000,000 rubles is needed, if the people are to be saved from starvation.

It seems that, according to news just received in St. Petersburg, fears are entertained of another uprising of the Mussulman fanatics in Turkestan. It may be remembered that the Mussulmans in certain districts of Turkestan have been in a very unruly frame of mind since the Greco-Turkish war. The existing Mussulman fanaticism among the natives of Turkestan is to be traced directly to the easy victories of the Turks over the Greeks two years ago, and is in the same line as the late risings in British India and Algeria. Mohammed Ali Khalife, the former leader of the rebels in Turkestan, is now a prisoner in the fortress of Andijan, but lieutenants have made their appearance in various parts of the country to take his place. Consequently the Russian Government is just now taking every precaution to prevent further Mussulman risings of the kind which took place last Spring.

Though the Czar is continually showing evidence of his naturally peaceable disposition, his Ministers, while scouting the idea of a European war being near at hand, continue, alike on their defensive and offensive preparations, as if Russia were really on the eve of a great war. Port Arthur, which is now being strongly fortified, is, of course, the key to the Pacific and the antechamber of Peking. Libava is, on the other hand, in process of being converted into the strongest military post on the Baltic, it being the only Russian harbor on that sea which is free from ice in Winter.

Russia will in future be able with little trouble to keep an important war fleet at Port Arthur and along the Pacific Coast. This, added to the immense advantages which she will derive from the completion of the Trans-Siberian Road, must give Russia considerable advantage over Germany, Japan, and Great Britain. The Russian Government will shortly, with very little trouble, be able to convey reinforcements, provisions, and ammunition from Moscow and St. Petersburg to the shores of the Yellow Sea.

Concerning the present state of the Russian Army it is interesting to note that the total number of new conscripts to be called under the flag during 1899 is estimated at 350,000, which is 100,000 more than a decade ago.

The St. Petersburg social season is one of the gayest on record for many years past. Those foreign visitors who have the good fortune to obtain an "entrée" into the sacred precincts of the "beau monde" have been treated to an endless succession of balls, dinners, and theatre parties.

Russians of high and low degree are all devoutly hoping that the Czarina will give birth to a boy. It will be remembered how great was the disappointment two years ago at the news that the Empress had given birth to another daughter. It has, however, been currently prophesied in the country that the Czarina is to have nine daughters in succession before a male heir to the throne is born!

The St. Petersburg press has recently been expressing renewed satisfaction at the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, which are thus definitely taken out of the grasp of Japan.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

BRITISH LABOR LEAGUE.

Trades Unions Take Action at Manchester Which May Lead to War with Capital.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The trades unions have replied to the challenge of the employers in forming a league for protection against strikes by a meeting at Manchester of the representatives of many branches of labor, who organized a Central Federation almost on the lines of the Employers' League. If the plan proves successful and all the great unions enlist in it, Great Britain may yet witness a gigantic war of capital against labor, in which the organized employers will confront the organized workmen. There was strong opposition to the plan from the labor leaders, who believed in maintaining the autonomy of the unions. But the centralization scheme mustered a large majority. It is estimated that this consolidated union starts with a membership of 600,000 and an annual revenue of £60,000.

Many of the newspapers fear that the great power which such an organization will give the workmen may tempt them to strike more readily than ever, particularly since they will be assured of money backing. However, the speakers at the Manchester congress all deprecated strikes and took the view that the control of them by a strong Central Committtee would prove an effective brake on petty strikes, while giving the men the most powerful weapon for the protection of their real rights.

CHAMBERLAIN ON AMERICANS.

British Statesman Rejoices at the New Departure of this Country.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking in Birmingham this evening, at the annual dinner of the Jewelers and Silversmiths' Association, said:

"We now see our cousins across the Atlantic entering the lists and sharing in a task which might have proved too heavy for us alone. Under the circumstances, the first business of this 'the worst Government of modern times' is to draw closer the bonds which unite us to the other members of the English-speaking race and to promote their co-operation in the great work of civilization, which appears to be the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Speaking of the Government's imperial policy, Mr. Chamberlain said: "Providence shapes our ends and intends us to be a great governing power, conquering, in order to civilize, administer, and develop vast areas of the world's surface—primarily to our advantage, but to their own advantage as well.

"As to the result of this mission hitherto, an impartial witness, Rear Admiral George Dewey, has said that one of the mightiest factors in the civilization of the world is the imperial policy of England. But it will not be longer the imperial policy of England alone, for all the nations that have sprung from our loins will share in the task which has hitherto fallen upon our shoulders alone."

SUGAR REFINER SAY DEAD.

After an Eventful Career in the Business He Passes Away.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—M. Say, the well-known sugar refiner, died here yesterday.

Henry Say, up to Oct. 1 last, was the head of the famous sugar refining concern known as the C. Say Refinery, or H. Say & Co. In September last M. Say announced that owing to ill-health he had consolidated his interests in a corporation with a capital of 32,000,000f., to be known as the Société Des Raffinerie et Sucrerie; Say with headquarters at 123 Boulevard de la Gare, Paris, with M. Cronier as Director General.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Due to the Premier's Adherence to Macedonian Autonomy Schemes.

SOFIA, Jan. 28.—The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned, owing, it is believed, to the discontent aroused by the adherence of M. Stoiloff, the Premier, to the schemes for Macedonian autonomy, which are considered to be antagonistic to Bulgarian aspirations for obtaining predominant influence in Macedonia.

The retiring Ministry is made up as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Worship—Dr. Stoiloff; Minister of Finance—M. Theodoroff; Minister of Justice—M. Zgoureff; Minister of the Interior—M. Beneff; Minister of Public Instruction—M. Vazoff; Minister of War.—M. Ivanoff; Ministers of Public Works, Ways, and Communications—M. Madjaroff; Minister of Commerce and Agriculture—M. Velitchkoff; Secretary General of the Council of Ministers—M. Taptchilechtoff.

Emperor William Reproves a Court.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—There was a curious incident this week in the Emperor promoting the President of the Court of Beuthen, Judge Wiszomisski, to be Judge of the Imperial Court at Leipsic. Judge Wiszomisski recently sentenced an innocent laborer to eighteen months in jail, it being shown that the prisoner was a Socialist. The latter appealed to the Imperial Court, which reversed the sentence and censured Judge Wiszomisski for his loose methods in arriving at the judgment. Now the censured Judge, on the Emperor's orders, becomes a member of the bench which has just solemnly declared his unfitness for judicial functions.

Labor Conflict at Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 28.—There was much commotion in Colon to-day, arising from the strike of the dockmen and railway employes, and large mobs of men and women gathered at various points in the city. The military guards were reinforced, and a number of shots were fired in the air for the purpose of intimidating the crowds. During the demonstration several persons were wounded. A number of the stores have been closed, the proprietors fearing that their establishments would be looted by the mobs. Efforts are being made by the strikers to prevent the workmen in the machine shops and the switchmen from continuing work.

To Celebrate Carl Schurz's Birthday.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Dr. Barth, the well-known Freisinnige leader in the Diet, has put himself at the head of a committee to arrange to celebrate, on Feb. 24, the birthday of Mr. Carl Schurz by a banquet "in recognition of his labors to promote good feeling between Germany and the United States."

Italy Approves Franco-Italian Treaty.

ROME, Jan. 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day, after a week's debate, approved the Franco-Italian commercial treaty by a vote of 226 to 34. One of the speakers expressed the hope that a similar treaty would be concluded with the United States.

Archbishop Ireland to See the Pope.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Archbishop Ireland, the American prelate, who arrived here yesterday, will forthwith be received by the Pope.

AWAITING SAMOAN NEWS

Germany Expected to Deal Fairly and Amicably.

VIEWS OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Opinion Generally Expressed that Tripartite Control of the Islands Is a Failure.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Public opinion was focused on the Samoan question this week. The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, has had several meetings with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Buelow, and assurances were given on both sides of a nature calculated to promote a speedy and successful solution of the question. Baron von Buelow's whole attitude, Mr. White says, tended to show that the German Government means to do its full share in settling the matter fairly and amicably.

From another authentic source it has been learned that the preliminary negotiations thus far have not gone beyond mutual assurance of a desire for a friendly and equitable arrangement, and that the negotiations will not take a more tangible shape until full, detailed mail reports are received from the agents of the three powers at Samoa. This will involve a delay of a month in the case of Germany, though the reports will reach the United States and Great Britain earlier. Until then no decisive steps nor important negotiations can be undertaken. The telegraphic news of the German Government has been meagre.

The suggested partition of the Samoan group among the three powers, which has been much discussed in the German press, has not been broached, the correspondent is authoritatively assured, in any form by either power.

The German press commented on the Samoan matter variously. The general opinion expressed was that the tripartite control was a failure and ought to be changed. But opinions differed greatly respecting the remedy. The Kreuz Zeitung advises the partition of the islands, while the semi-official Hamburger Correspondent claims that their partition is impossible because each of the three powers would undoubtedly want the only valuable island, Upolu.

The Munich Neueste Nachrichten takes the Government to task for its "weak and pusillanimous attitude" toward the other two powers, notably Great Britain, and the Vossiche Zeitung and Cologne Volks Zeitung talk similarly.

After divine service at the palace on Emperor William's birthday, his Majesty received the personal congratulations of each of the Ambassadors. He greeted the United States Ambassador with especial cordiality and conversed with him for quite a long while. During the conversation, the Emperor expressed great satisfaction at the fact that the United States and Germany were "evidently understanding each other better than formerly, and that the efforts of persons who, for their own purposes, sought to stir up strife had failed."

Emperor William thanked Mr. White specially for his efforts in behalf of a more complete and truer understanding between the two nations and the establishment of more friendly relations. In the evening, during the gala performance, which was attended by all the staff of the United States Embassy and the ladies of the embassy, the Emperor reiterated to Mr. White similar congratulations and statements with the same heartiness and cordiality as in the morning.

The correspondent of The Associated Press has interviewed Mr. White regarding the statements that the United States wants Germany to recall the German Consul at Samoa, Herr F. Rose. The Ambassador said:

"The statements are incorrect. The truth is that both sides are awaiting fuller information. Each side decidedly inclines to believe that mistakes have been made all round. But just how far each is responsible there is no means of telling until the dispatches arrive here and at Washington. The two Governments have discussed the matter in the most friendly manner, and each has avowed its readiness to do whatever is just and right, including the disavowal of any action of one or more of its agents which may be shown to have been contrary to the treaty or to the comity of the nations concerned."

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Indications of Rich Deposits Found in the Mountains by Minnesota Soldiers.

The men of the Astor Battery, just arrived from Manila, bring information of a remarkable trip made recently by a party of nine men of the Thirteenth Minnesota Regiment among the San Juan Mountains, in the interior of the Island of Luzon. The prospecting tour consumed eight days, and gold in paying quantities was found along the mountain streams, and marble was discovered in one mountain. The expedition was organized by Private John Newton, a practical miner who, from a wandering mountaineer, had obtained a sample of gold. The information was given that plenty more was to be found almost anywhere in the mountains, which, by the way, are included in the insurgent territory. The party of nine men, having obtained permission from their Colonel, went up the Pasig River about twenty-five miles in a "casco," or native boat, and continued their trip on foot. They thoroughly prospected the San Juan and "Mont Blanc" Mountains, fifty miles distant from the American lines. They found the natives inclined to be friendly, but very curious.

The tribe of mountaineers they saw the most of were the Negritos, who, in cleanliness and morality were found to be far superior to the Filipinos about Manila. Their houses are much larger and far better constructed but of the same style as the better known Filipinos. This tribe, although living in the very heart of the insurgent country, does not recognize the sovereignty of Aguinaldo's Government and is defiantly independent.

The mountain streams were found very swift, and the water clear and cold. As a rule, they are quite shallow, but many specimens of fish were found in them. All of the streams find their way into the Pasig. In all of these streams that the party prospected, save one, evidences of gold were found, and one or two of the streams showed good yields. The natives, with the crudest of instruments, manage to wash out about a tablespoonful of gold a day, for which the insurgents pay them two Mexican dollars, equal to about $1 in our money, when in reality that amount of gold is worth somewhere in the neighborhood of eighty-five American dollars. The members of the party concluded that further up the streams, where the insurgents would not permit them to go, there must be some very rich drifts. There was one stream discovered that promised to be a regular Eldorado. The soldiers followed it for some distance. Dust and small nuggets were "panned out." The signs grew richer as they advanced, but just as the men felt sure they were nearing a bonanza a party of insurgent soldiers ordered them not to ascend the stream any further, offering as a reason for the order that they feared the mountaineers would attack them, and the Americans would hold the insurgent Government responsible for their lives. The men learned later from a native, however, that further up the stream Aguinaldo had a supply house, and the insurgents feared the Americans were desirous of locating it.

While ascending one of the mountain streams, the party discovered a great cavern opening out of the mountain side. It extended far back into the heart of the mountain, which was nothing more than a ledge of pure marble. At some early date marble had been mined about the mouth of the cavern, for all signs of such action were apparent. The latest date scratched on the rock was 1850. It was subsequently learned that all the marble used in the interior furnishings of the Manila cathedrals had been mined about this cave and floated down the mountain river to the Pasig, and hence by the latter stream to the city.

The mountain country was found not so much different from that of South America. The inhabitants do not live in villages, as a general rule, but their homes are scattered all over the mountains. The Negritos are absolute savages, acquiring nearly all their food by hunting and fishing, only a few rice fields being cultivated in the lowlands. They do not understand the use of firearms, their weapons still remaining the bow and arrow and spear.

The members of the exploring party reported that many of the insurgent officers were inclined to be insolent to them. Several times they were arrested and conveyed before the Presidents of the different provinces they traversed. These men were found to be illiterate, bigoted, and cruel men, although they treated the visitors with a crude sort of courtesy. The gold discoveries of the Minnesota men have created some excitement in the American camps.

MRS. TEALL GETS A DIVORCE.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith Grants the Decree at Patchogue—The Suit Was Not Defended.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall to-day secured an absolute divorce from her husband from Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith, sitting in his private chambers here. Mr. Teall was not present, neither was he represented by counsel.

Mrs. Teall testified to learning of the unfaithfulness of her husband, but she did not know the name of the woman. Neither was the name of any woman brought out at the hearing before the Justice, the co-respondent being spoken of as "unknown." Mrs. Teall said she had not lived with her husband for years, and had not seen him for the past two years.

Thomas Jackson, colored, who was formerly Mr. Teall's valet, testified that on March 15, 1893, he had driven Mr. Teall and a woman to a house in West Sixteenth Street. Annie Jackson, a servant at the house, testified to having received Mr. Teall and the woman there.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, who represented Mrs. Teall when she commenced proceedings some time ago against her husband for a separation, testified that he called on Mr. Teall and that the latter made some admissions to him. They were that he had been guilty of indiscretions.

After the evidence was in, Justice Smith signed the papers giving Mrs. Teall her divorce. She was also awarded the custody of her nine-year-old daughter, and received permission to resume her maiden name, Florence Sanford Bissell, and to marry again.

Mrs. Teall can also apply for alimony at a future date if she desires to do so. It is understood that nothing was said about alimony to-day because of an agreement that no allowance would be requested. If Mr. Teall consented to his wife securing a divorce.

The trial of the case here was somewhat of a surprise. Justice Smith has not been sitting this week, and last night he received a telegram from Mrs. Teall's lawyers asking him if he would hear an undefended divorce suit. As the Justice had nothing to do to-day, he replied that he would. Justice Smith did not know the names of the parties in the suit until the plaintiff and her witnesses and counsel appeared to-day.

Mrs. Teall has a suit for divorce pending against her husband in the Rhode Island courts. The trial of this action has occupied a long period, and it is said that the divorce proceedings were brought here, as the counsel for Mrs. Teall knew it could be disposed of without delay. It is said that the Rhode Island proceedings will now be discontinued by Mrs. Teall.

SOME QUEER BUSINESS SIGNS.

Odd Announcements Intended to Catch the Public Eye—Spanish War Responsible for Many.

An observer with a sense of humor can derive considerable amusement by noticing the many odd signs displayed by dealers to attract attention to their wares and shops. Some of these signs are intentionally funny and others are unconsciously so by reason of their inappropriateness.

Probably the latest and most inappropriate sign to be seen in New York is that of the "Quo Vadis" restaurant and chop house on an east side street. One man who noticed it hazarded the opinion that the "Wo Gehen sie Restaurant" would fit better with that particular neighborhood.

The Spanish war is responsible for new names of various places of business, in which the appellations of noted heroes shine predominant. Theatres, restaurants, barbers' shops, and cafés are named after Dewey, Sampson, Schley, and Hobson, and even Shafter has not been forgotten. The latest figure in front of a cigar store on Third Avenue is that of a Rough Rider in full uniform, and the proprietor says that it attracts much attention and has brought him considerable custom.

On a large clothing house in Brooklyn is the sign, "Dewey Sell Clothes? We Dew." Not far from this is another sign, in which a man announces in large letters that he is a "shirt constructor."

A sign painter in Brooklyn, whose name is Dubey, has a large board in front of his place of business which says: "I am not superstitious, but I Du-bey lieve in signs." In front of another Brooklyn sign painter's is a picture of two men conversing with their fingers, and the inscription: "We are not dumb, but we make signs."

Many persons have had a laugh at a photographer on the west side who announces his name and business thus: "Budd, Portraits." And the photographer has probably had a quiet laugh himself at the attention his sign has attracted. A favorite sign on the east side is a representation of a gigantic beer glass with a man climbing up a ladder to get to the top and the inscription over it: "Our Baby."

Another well-known sign on the east side is that of a haberdasher who announces that his place is the headquarters of the "Society for the Encouragement of Wearing Clean Shirts."

In front of a west side shop recently appeared the sign, "Slightly Damaged Camembert Cheese at a Reduced Price." As a Camembert cheese in good health has a very decided odor, it is impossible to say how a damaged one would smell. When a large building in Brooklyn was recently condemned by the Building Inspectors as unsafe, all the tenants moved out hastily except one who hurled defiance with the sign: "First, Last, and Only Survivor! We Will Not Move Until Driven Out. Come in and Inspect Our Stock." In a short time he was also compelled to leave, as the building was further demolished. Then he put up another sign announcing that he had at last been driven out, and stating where his new place of business was.

A thoroughly serious sign in Brooklyn which frequently provokes a smile is that of the "Coons Decorating Company." Another sign on a large factory building in New Jersey is that of "The Smith Manufacturing Company." This has given rise to many jokes, as it is alleged that this is where all the Smiths come from. A novel sign to be seen in Philadelphia is that in front of the hotel run by Arthur Chambers, the retired pugilist, which says: "This House Keeps Arthur Chambers."

The "Lady Barbers" of Brooklyn attract attention by the novelty of their sign. Not far from them is another one over a printer's, who gives his name and business thus: "Kick the Printer."

The Nun's Dilemma.

In the first number of a new French review, named "L'Egypte," the following extraordinary story is told by a writer who signs himself Dabbous Bey: "You know that the entry of the English into Khartoum has been the means of liberating a certain number of Europeans who were made prisoners during the revolt of the Mahdi. Among them were some Italian nuns who were obliged to take husbands in order to escape the harem of some amiable native. One of them was the Mother Superior of a convent of Franciscan nuns named Sister Theresa. She became the wife of a Greek, who, like herself, was a prisoner, and she gave birth to four children, of whom only one survived—a boy.

"After the capture of Omdurman, Sister Theresa and her son hastened to return to Cairo, where the Greek was to rejoin them after having seen to certain business matters. Well, the husband arrived, but found neither wife or child. However, after a search he discovered his wife and child in a convent in the neighborhood of Cairo. But Sister Theresa declares that she has had enough of wedded joys, that her marriage was invalid, as she was not a free agent, that she had re-entered for ever the holy house of God, and that she kept her child by her to prevent his father, who was an Orthodox Greek, and, consequently, a heretic, from making a lost soul of him. The husband makes no demand for restitution of conjugal rights, but he is energetically claiming his son. The Greek and Italian Consular tribunals are engaged with this curious case."

Menelek's Amusement.

The latest news of the Emperor Menelek, says The Manchester Guardian, touches his interest in surgical operations. In the hospital at Addis Abeba attached to the Russian Mission he is continually watching the surgeons at their work. Their skill often calls forth from him expressions of admiration. His great desire is to act the part of an assistant—for example, to hold the limb when an amputation is being performed. He never misses an operation.

CANDLEMAS DAY AT HAND.

Something About That Day and the Practices and Beliefs Popularly Associated with It.

The careless, everyday reader, who is too busy to trouble himself about musty historic matters and exact dates, may perhaps be surprised to learn that the day which stands out on his local calendar as "groundhog day" (being the day on which that interesting animal is supposed to emerge for a few moments from his customary hole to arbitrarily decide as to the immediate cessation or indefinite prolongation of Winter) has other claims upon public attention. But it is even so. It is a day that has been set apart in different countries for many centuries for the observance of various interesting ceremonies and quaint customs.

From the time of Justinian, A. D. 542, Feb. 2 has been celebrated as the feast of the Purification of the Virgin. The popular name of this feast is derived from the consecration on that day in the Roman Catholic Church of candles that are to be used during the year for ecclesiastical purposes. It is the custom of the Pope to officiate personally at the religious services celebrating this festival in Rome. After he has blessed the candles, he himself distributes them to the officers of the Church, according to their rank.

In Scotland, where the 2d of February has been chosen as one of the four termdays, there is a curious practice in connection with Candelmas Day. On that day it is the custom for school children to bring presents of money to their teachers, the sum being proportioned according to the abilities of their parents. Each child in turn goes up to the master's desk and presents his offering. Sixpence is the most common sum given; a few, however, give a whole crown and even more. The boy and the girl who give the largest sum of money are designated King and Queen, and retain that title in the school for a year. At the close of the offering ceremony in school the children, after having received a glass of punch and a biscuit from the teacher, are dismissed for the day. They march through the streets singing and laughing and carrying the King and Queen in state. Another custom in Scotland on Candelmas Day is to hold a football match.

There is a universal superstition throughout Christendom concerning the weather on that day. Good weather indicates a severe prolongation of Winter and a bad crop; bad weather on this day indicates a good crop and a good Summer.

If Candlemas Day be dry and fair,
The half o' Winter's to come and mair;
If Candlemas Day be wet and foul,
The half o' Winter's gane at Yule.

On Candlemas Day each Hebridean family takes a sheaf of oats and dresses it up in women's clothes; they place the dummy in a large basket, and lay a wooden club on it; this they call "Brud's Bed." The mistress of the family then, just before going to bed, marches around the basket three times, calling out, "Brud is come! Brud is welcome!" The next morning she carefully examines the ashes in her stove to see if by chance any impression resembling a club be there. If she finds it, it foretells a prosperous year to herself and family; if not, it is taken as a bad omen. The dummy is carried to the top part of the house, where it is expected to ward off lightning for a year.

The German shepherd would rather see a wolf enter his stable on Candlemas Day than the sun. A proverbial belief in Germany concerning Candlemas is that the badger peeps out of his hole on that day, and if he finds snow walks abroad; but if he sees the sun shining he draws back into his hole. This superstition about the badger the Germans have brought to America, but as the badger is little known here the woodchuck or groundhog has been used in its stead in the proverb. In the Central and Middle Atlantic States Candelmas is known as "Groundhog Day," the saying being current that on that day the groundhog comes out to notice whether or not his shadow is visible. If the sun shines and he is able to see it he hastens back to his hole to sleep again, but if the day be cloudy and his shadow invisible he remains out, for he knows that Winter is at an end. A popular rhyme concerning the day runs as follows:

As far as the sun shines out on Candlemas Day,
So far will the snow blow in before May;
As far as the snow blows in on Candlemas Day,
So far will the sun shine out before May.

YESTERDAY'S SOCIETY DOINGS.

Mr. James I. Breese gave a large dinner at his Carbon Studio, 5 West Sixteenth Street, last evening. Some twenty covers were laid. After dinner a number of added guests came in and enjoyed some music and informal dancing. Mr. Breese as usual had several surprises for his guests.

The Badminton Club held its first meeting of the season at the Berkeley Lyceum, 20 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. The members of the club's Executive Committee, who are Messrs. Norman de P. Whitehouse, Amory S. Carhart, Barclay Kountze, Howland Pell, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and John T. Wainwright, were with two exceptions all present. Several of the members of the club who served in the recent war with Spain were present and received the congratulations of their fellow-members on their return. Among them were Lieuts. Robert L. Livingston, J. Philip Benkard, Percy M. Burrill, and Duncan Livingston, Corp. J. Langdon Erving, Lieut. Van Horn Lonsdale of the navy, and Seaman Stephen H. Pell.

The third of the De Coverley dances took place at Delmonico's last evening. The guests were received by Mrs. Henry C. Valentine and Mrs. Charles B. Foote. The cotillion was led by Mr. Henry Batcheller, who, since alone, the sixth and last De Coverley dance will take place at Delmonico's on St. Valentine's evening, Feb. 14, which will also be Shrove Tuesday.

MRS. BELMONT'S DINNER.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont gave a dinner of twenty-four covers at her residence, 677 Fifth Avenue, the old home of the City Club, last evening, in honor of her son Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his fiancée, Miss Virginia Fair. The dinner was a pink one. Pink roses were the decorations of the dinner table, which was lighted by candelabra with pink shades. The menu was an elaborate one. After dinner some extra guests came in, and, with the dinner guests, were entertained by Miss Cissy Loftus, who gave a number of impersonations of noted actresses and music hall singers. Among Mrs. Belmont's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, and Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the subject of smoke prevention, I note that several correspondents have unburdened themselves of late. Allow me to call your attention to an editorial in The London Journal of Gas Lighting and Water Supply, Dec. 6, 1898, page 1,284. I should very much like to have you publish the article in question, not only for the information of the general public, but also for the edification of your correspondents alluded to above. I will quote from this article one or more paragraphs:

"The smoke entails a loss of carbon at the rate of a few pounds weight per ton, but this is an inconsiderable trifle, from the steam raisers' point of view. It means a good deal, however, to the public outside, but that is their affair. The two interests are not reconcilable upon an economic basis. This may appear a deplorable conclusion for the smoke-abatement enthusiasts, but it is worse than useless to blink at the truth. Recently in Paris the municipality received the report of a technical commission appointed to investigate this very subject.

"Paris threatens to become almost as smoky a city as London, which would be a dreadful circumstance. In the face of this eventuality, the municipality decided to have the matter looked into. The commission began by offering prizes for the best smoke-preventing furnaces, for which there were 110 entries. All the furnaces were tried upon one and the same boiler. Every device was also tried by slow and by forced firing, and every test was made twice over.

"The tests included the determination of the quantity of fuel burned per unit of grate area, the evaporation duty and observation of the smoke effect produced. As the result of all the devices submitted for examination representatives of three general types came out with a fair degree of credit. These were the Donnelly furnace, (cooking,) the Proctor, (mechanical stoker,) and the Hawley, (down draught.) Honorable mention was accorded to a steam-jet arrangement. This seems to register the high-water mark of smokeless combustion in a boiler furnace using a naturally smoky fuel. Experiments made with a view to determining a basis of comparison proved that the ordinary boiler furnace with hand firing could not be worked without smoke, even with the most careful stoking. The blackest of smoke represents an insignificant amount of fuel, and the tests demonstrated that the devices which produced the least smoke were not the most economics."

"The true principle is not one of consuming smoke, but of preventing its production. Smoke once produced, as Sir Frederick Bramwell observed a long time ago, is unconsumable, incurable, and unmanageable. So the matter stands at this hour. If a factory owner can afford the best of Welsh smokeless steam coal, or has conveniences for burning coke, he can snap his fingers at the Smoke Inspector."

"CARBON."

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 22, 1899.

BRONX WANTS HOME RULE.

Citizens of the Borough Are Tired of Waiting for Long-Delayed Improvements.

Nowhere in Greater New York would the proposed bill putting more than advisory powers in the hands of the local borough boards receive heartier support than in the Borough of the Bronx. This borough is tired of consolidation, and has been for some months past, for the reason that public improvements have been at a standstill, while taxes have been raised and assessments increased. The first year of the separate existence of the borough as an official entity has passed, but apart from a few minor improvements nothing has been done, and the citizens assert that the Bronx has obtained none of the advantages promised them and that the progress of the borough has been retarded by reason of the change. The statement that matters were not yet in working order was accepted as a possible explanation for the first six months after consolidation, but it has been reiterated continually for a year, and the taxpayers have grown impatient.

Both the North Side Board of Trade and the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx have taken the matter up and are anxious for home rule and a restoration of old conditions. At a recent meeting of the latter organization the subject came up for discussion, and the existing condition of affairs was roundly denounced. Mr. J. B. Powers, a prominent taxpayer and citizen, said at this meeting: "Under one Commissioner we were far better off than we are to-day, and were making rapid progress, but they wanted sinecures and they got them, and now we have to pay the debts of bankrupt towns taken into New York." At the same meeting ex-Assemblyman W. W. Niles said: "I have been informed that the matter of restoring the conditions which were so satisfactory and beneficial to us is now under serious consideration. Certain men of prominence are preparing a bill which will bring about a restoration of the old order of affairs. I am not at liberty to say more, but I understand that the work is well advanced."

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, when interviewed on the subject said: "While I know of no measure to be presented to the Legislature, I sincerely believe that more powers should be given the local boards. And that is the general view taken, not alone in the Bronx, but throughout the greater city. Speaking for the citizens of this borough, I can say that there is practically a unanimous demand for some legislation to lodge more powers with our board. Complaints are received by me daily from people who are inconvenienced by the present order of things. As the matter stands now, all the borough boards can do is to recommend or disapprove of whatever comes before them. Everything has to be brought before the central boards down town for final action. Such a state of affairs as this was not meant to be so by the framers of the charter. If you read the first part of the charter, that refers generally to the borough boards, you will find that the commission meant to lodge considerable home rule powers in the hands of the people of each borough. However, for some reason they did not provide for any such local legislation. Whether it slipped their minds or not, or whether they did not consider it of any great importance, I cannot say, but I don't think the mistake was intentional on their part. However, there is very little opposition to that belief; the mischief has been done, and the State Legislature must be appealed to to undo it.

"The Bronx got the little end of the deal when the Greater New York charter went into effect. Before that time there was absolutely home rule in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. We had everything to say about local matters, and did the work now attended to by the Departments of Sewers, Highways, Bridges and several others. When I was Commissioner of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the act under which that office was created also provided that the office should be something more than an empty title. Now it is different. The act that provided for local boards did not give them any actual authority, and the result has been delays in local matters when there ought to have been no delays. In my annual report, now in the printer's hands, I shall not deal with this question, as I believe it is out of my province to do so in so public a manner. I shall, however, write a personal letter to Mayor Van Wyck and express to him my views."

Slightly Mixed.

From The Boston Traveller.

White (slightly confused)—Miss Stirley allow me to present my dear friend, Mr. Black.

Miss Stirley—But, Mr. White, this is Mr. Green.

White

BOYCOTT IN THE KLONDIKE

Miners Make a Stand Against Exorbitant Prices for Food.

SOCIETY NEWS FROM DAWSON

John Marter, ex-Carpenter of Atlanta, Says He Proposes to Erect a Palace in the Arctic City.

"Trade is dull in the Klondike now," said John T. Marter at the Hoffman House yesterday, "but a great many merchants contemplate going over the passes to bring in new goods for the early Spring trade. All this looks very promising for Dawson City, inasmuch as the warehouses in that place are crowded with goods of every description."

Marter was a carpenter in Atlanta, Ga., eighteen months ago, and is the man who walked from that city to New York in order to save part of his passage money, and who worked his way from Seattle, Washington, to Juneau, Alaska. To-day he owns three of the best-paying claims in the North. He has just arrived in New York, where he will remain during the Winter, and intends to return to Dawson City in April, with material to erect the first palatial mansion of the arctic zone.

"But with the great quantity of goods," continued Marter, "prices still remain very high. Merchants in Dawson are getting modern in their practices, and have cornered certain goods. When the open season comes, and vessels with fresh commodities begin to enter, then the men who have cornered their goods will suffer. This year, when the river closed, prices were advanced on many staple articles of food, such as fresh meat, canned meat, butter, and vegetables. The miners working up the creeks became very indignant at this, and held a meeting, at which they appointed a committee to go to Dawson to learn which merchants had advanced prices, so that they could be boycotted. The boycott is now on, and many of the miners have said that they would do without articles rather than pay the high prices. They say that the advance is without reason or excuse.

"Some of the prices that were being charged when I left there were as follows: Coffee, $1.25 per pound; tea, $1.50 per pound; bacon, 75 cents per pound; hams, 80 cents to $1.00 per pound; butter, $1.75 per pound; evaporated potatoes, 75 cents per pound; sugar, 80 cents per pound; coal oil, $1.75 per gallon; candles, $8 per box; beefsteak, pork, mutton, and moose steaks from $1.25 to $2 per pound; flour, $10 per sack; cornmeal, $35 per hundredweight; cocoa, $3 per pound.

"Just before the end of the season several big cargoes that were being perfected were spoiled by the sudden arrival of new cargoes. A scow loaded with butter, and another loaded with flour, arrived down among the ice cakes, made a successful landing, and interfered with the speculators. A number of rafts and barges carrying meats, provisions, and other goods passed down the river during a run of ice last October and were unable to make a landing. A few barges laden with meat are known to be stuck in the ice within twenty miles of Dawson City. An effort will be made to bring this meat in with dog teams. The electric dynamos, being brought in by the Dawson Electric Light Company, are also in the ice about 100 miles from Dawson City. The poles are up and the wires are strung and we are only waiting for the dynamos, which cannot possibly reach Dawson this Winter. Meantime the Standard Oil Company is not losing any money.

"As for the output of gold, all the creeks in the vicinity of Dawson indicate that the product this Winter will exceed that of last year by over 100 per cent. New strikes are being made daily, and it is evident that the extent of the Klondike placer regions has not been fully determined. All the open localities are crowded with hard-working miners who are rushing development work with a rapidity unparalleled in the Klondike. 'Yankee genius,' as the Canadians call it, has opened the country in fine style, and there is many a fortune to be made there yet.

"Capt. Jack Crawford, who, I believe, is known as the poet scout, is giving Sunday evening entertainments of a high class to which married men may bring their families. Crawford is doing well at $3 per seat. He is also at the head of a big mining concern, but he finds time to devote to the cultivation of a better social atmosphere. Crawford is trying very hard to reduce the number of saloons, and he has succeeded in closing up quite a number. The women of the place look upon him as being their best friend, because he keeps their husbands straight and induces them not to drink and to save their earnings. A skating rink has been opened on the flats back of the town, but on the first night it was flooded by the fire department trying to extinguish the lamps from a coal oil lamp which had exploded. The skating is done on real ice under a huge shed. The admission is $2 a head, including skates.

"Our society people are expecting a good time this Winter, as two clubs have been organized. They are called the Regina Club and the Dawson Club, and all the prominent men—bankers, merchants, and officials—have joined. The Elks organized to give a benefit for the purpose of defraying the funeral expenses of several poor brothers. All the leading talent, amateur and professional, was represented. All the fraternal bodies, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Elks, Woodmen, Red Men, and United Workmen, have combined to raise funds to erect a fraternity hall.

"The cold weather had just set in when I left. On Nov. 12 the thermometer registered 35 degrees below zero. Last Winter it fell as low as 45 degrees below. Several persons are reported to have been frozen to death already. J. H. Coudenheads, a civil engineer in the employ of the Canadian Government, was found frozen recently, standing erect in the ice of the Klondike River, with a pack on his back and within fifty yards of an inhabited cabin. It is supposed that he broke through the ice while crossing the river, and before he could muster sufficient strength to extricate himself was frozen to death.

"Dawson City has been saved from destruction by fire half a dozen times since the big fire of October by the newly organized Fire Department. Defective flues are a constant source of danger. The owner of a stock of well-constructed galvanized ventilator flues would reap a fortune if he took his stock to Dawson.

"I have put great faith in that little city, and also in Eagle City, inside the American border, which now has a population of about three thousand. When I return I will take with me a quantity of granite, marble, and bricks, and all the latest improvements for a modern mansion. I will erect a three-story house right in the heart of Dawson. It will be something like the big houses out on Fifth Avenue, and I will then win the distinction of being the first man in the world to erect an up-to-date American house in the Arctic Zone."

NEWS FOR YACHTSMEN.

Sir Thomas Lipton recently talked quite freely about the Shamrock and his plans to try and capture the America's Cup. He said that the new boat would not be of composite build, but entirely of metal, and that the metal would be special steel, manufactured in England from a Krupp formula. Not only will the hull be built of this metal, but the deck, too. He believes that Thornycroft, who has turned out such fine and fast torpedo boats, will do particularly well in the construction of the new yacht. The metal, he said, was particularly hard to deal with, but he believed that it was safe in the hands of the great Chiswick builders. "If money can win this cup," said Sir Thomas, "we are going to win it, and if we lose on the merits of the two boats we won't quarrel. There will not be a recurrence of the trouble that occurred after the last races. I know the American people well and I like them. The gentlemen of the New York Yacht Club are thorough sportsmen, and I am as sure of fair play outside Sandy Hook as I would be on the Clyde. The Shamrock will be fitted out at Belfast, and will do the British regattas as far as Bangor, which means the third week in July. Then she will cross the Atlantic.

"Archie" Hogarth will be the skipper, and probably Wringe of the Ailsa will be the second in command. Lord Lonsdale, who will cross to witness the races, tried to get "Ben" Parker of the Meteor, but the Emperor of Germany intends to race the Meteor.

The model of the Shamrock has stirred up British yachtsmen, who are wondering what Fife will turn out. He has said that he must have a boat that will reach well in order to win. The Watson boats were all good in a turn to windward and off the wind, but failed woefully when reaching against the Herreshoff boats. Last Summer there were two boats that raced in English waters that showed what Watson and Fife could do. They were the Astrild, from Watson's board, and the Saint, from Fife's. These two boats raced in the class for sixty-five-foot linear raters. In light weather when running and going to windward the Astrild was the better boat, but on a reach the Saint was a wonder. The Saint was very nearly a bulb keel boat. She was long on the floor, which accounted for her wonderful reaching powers, and was one of the lightest displacement boats ever built. The Shamrock, it is said, is to be a big Saint, with a little more beam. It is hoped that she will be as good as Valkyrie on or off the wind, and a much better boat when reaching. If these hopes are fulfilled the British yachtsmen think that the outlook for winning the cup will be bright.

"Archie" Hogarth, who is to have charge of the new yacht, is regarded as one of the ablest skippers in England. He is young, resolute, and nervy. He sailed the Columbia in 1894, and since then has raced Peter Donaldson's yachts. Hogarth, in accepting the position of Captain of the Shamrock, stipulated that he be allowed to select his own crew, that Mr. Fife, after getting the boat in shape, was not to interfere in its navigation, and that a skilled yachtsman, like Peter Donaldson or W. G. Jameson, represent Sir Thomas Lipton in the races. It is thought that Mr. Donaldson will come over to take charge of the Shamrock in her races here. Peter Donaldson, "Archie" Hogarth, and Wringe will be a hard combination to beat.

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Col. David E. Austen, Chairman of the Regatta Committee of the Atlantic Yacht Club, has revised the courses over which the yachts will sail in the club regattas. Those that are in the bay off the clubhouse are not to be changed, but those that go down to Sandy Hook will be very much altered. The yachts will start, as formerly, off the Craven Shoal Buoy, and they will be in view of those who are at the clubhouse. The chief changes will be in the turning mark off the point of the Hook. Formerly a stakeboat was anchored there, but now the buoy will be used. The big course, which goes out to the Sandy Hook Lightship, and which is thirty-three miles long, will be the same. The course for the next size yachts to the Scotland Lightship will not be altered. This course is twenty-five and a half miles in length. Course No. 3 will take the yachts to the Swash Channel Buoy instead of a stakeboat off the point of the Hook, then to the Scotland Lightship and home again through the Swash Channel, a distance of twenty-two miles.

The thirty-footers and medium-sized sloops will race to the Swash Channel Buoy, then to and around Old Orchard Shoal Light, then to the bell buoy off the point of the Hook, and then home, going through the Swash Channel. The length of this course will be nineteen miles, and no matter from which direction the wind blows there is sure to be one leg which will be a beat. The course for small boats will be to the Swash Channel Buoy, then to and around Old Orchard Light, then to the Southwest Spit Buoy, and then home, a distance of sixteen and a half miles. This is also a triangular course.

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Clinton H. Carne will give his second lecture on "Naval Architecture" at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubhouse, 19 East Twenty-second Street, next Tuesday evening.

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Now that the keel of the cup defender has been successfully cast, the yacht will soon begin to assume shape. There seems to be no doubt now that it is to be built entirely of bronze, as bronze plates as well as bronze frames have been delivered at the Herreshoff yard from Bridgeport. A new idea is to be used in the plating of the yacht. The different strakes of plating will not lap one on top of the other, but, instead, the edges and ends of each plate will be turned inboard or knuckle jointed, and these joints will be riveted on the inside. This will make the hull smoother, and the rivets will not show on the outside. In addition to the benefit derived from making the surface smoother, the inturned flanges will very materially strengthen the hull of the yacht.

The work of laying down the yacht has been completed, and some idea can now be had of the dimensions of the new craft. It has been figured by those who have seen the plans that from the baseline of the lead keel to the crown of the deck will be about 25 feet. At this point the deck will have a crown of about 10 inches upward, and from the line where the beam is measured to the base of the keel is about 24 feet 2 inches. If 3 feet 9 inches are allowed for freeboard, the draught of the yacht will be seen to be close to 20 feet. The beam of the new craft, it is said, will be a trifle over 24 feet.

WORK ON THE CUP DEFENDER.

The Lead Keel Is Completed and the Sails Are Being Cut.

BRISTOL, R. I., Jan. 28.—The lead keel of the new cup defender was finished today, after being finely polished and set up on the marine railway, where the boat will be built. The keel was fitted with bronze bolts, and as soon as the framework arrives the new boat will begin to take definite form. Two new bronze plates came in today, and more are expected next week.

The work has already been started of cutting the sails of the new boat in the new sail loft, and the staysail and No. 1 jib were cut to-day. The mainsail will be cut late in the season, the town hall being used as a sail loft.

A Mate for the Cup Defender.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A dispatch from Narragansett Pier says that Capt. Frank M. Allen, one of the best-known yachting masters about Rhode Island waters, has accepted the position of mate on the new America's Cup defender.

Ice Yacht Races at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 28.—The fleet of the Orange Lake Ice Yacht Club sailed two handicap races this afternoon, and Vice Commodore Kidd's swift Snowdrift won both. The first was for the Kidd championship pennant. The entries were: Commodore Higginson's Windward and Cold Wave, Kidd's Snowdrift, Kernahan's Trouble, and Walsh's Arctic. The Snowdrift and Windward speedily left the rest, and after a close and pretty race, the Snowdrift finished 15 seconds ahead of the Windward. The second race was for the Van Nostrand Cup. The entries were the same as for the first, with the addition of Graziella, and Ramscell's Ice Queen.

Ice Yacht Races at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 28.—The club race for second-class yachts for the Hudson River Ice Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon over a nine-mile course off Roosevelt's Point. Only two yachts entered—the Blitzen, sailed by Commodore Rogers, and the Santa Claus, sailed by Herman Vonderlinden. There was a strong sailing breeze from the south. The Blitzen redeemed the bad showing she made in the race for the championship pennant of America by defeating the Santa Claus over two minutes. She finished in 29:55, and the Santa Claus in 32:10. The race for the first-class pennant will be sailed next week, as soon as the Jack Frost, Commodore Rogers's boat, has her runner planks shortened.

POUGHKEEPSIE SKATING RACES.

Americans Easily Defeat Canadians in Chief Contest.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 28.—The National championship skating races here concluded this afternoon with two fine contests—one for the National championship at 10,000 meters and the other at one mile for the Hudson River Valley championship. Both races were sharply fought out from start to finish. The 10,000 meter championship was naturally the chief event of the afternoon. The Canadians, Pilkie and Drury, made a heroic effort, in order that they might take home at least one of the National laurels with them, but neither one was fast enough for the fleet Yankee competitors. By mutual agreement, Thomas, Gibb, and Sager paced the race up to the last two laps. Then McClave, who had been trailing along in fourth place and saving his wind, made one of his phenomenal spurts and went ahead of everybody. Thomas, Pilkie, and Gibb dropped back with the bunch, while Sager and Perkins forged ahead to the second and third places, finishing in that order. The races will not be held here again because of lack of patronage. They may go to Newburg. Summaries:

10,000-Meter National Championship.—Charles McClave, New York Athletic Club, first; F. R. Sager, West Point, second; Harry Perkins, Hamline, Minn., third. Time—21:36.

One-Mile Hudson River Valley Championship.—E. A. Thomas, Newburg, first; F. R. Sager, West Point, second, F. D. Gibb, Newburg, third. Time—3:12.

SOUTHERN GOLF ACTIVITY

A Syndicate of Five Clubs Formed in Florida.

MANY TOURNAMENTS ARRANGED

New Links Being Laid Out at Tampa Bay—Games at Lakewood for February—Other Club Items.

Golf in the South during the coming two months will be more active than in any previous year. Many improvements have been made on the links in that part of the country, and this, combined with a number of new ones that have been laid out, will offer sojourners to the popular Winter resorts better and more extensive playing facilities. Like many of our Northern hotels during the Summer, the Southern hotels have realized the attractiveness of the game, and have hastened to lay out and advertise golf links.

The golfer visiting those places must not expect anything elaborate in the golfing line. There are very few, if any courses, in the South that could pass muster beside our best Northern courses. Most of them are short, while the greens sadly lack perfection, but they answer the temporary purpose of practice, and give visitors something to do, which is, after all, the main thing. Very few of the Southern links have any greens, in the proper sense of the term. Even the Palmetto Club course, at Aiken, S. C., probably the best in the South, has big table squares of sand for greens, and, of course, on the Florida links no one expects anything different. The season at Aiken is getting well under way, and a number of club tournaments will be held in February and March. In the latter month the annual open event of the Aiken Club will be played and also the tournament for the Southern Cross Championship, now held by Herbert C. Leeds of Boston.

Willie Weir, the genial professional of the Morris County Golf Club, at Morristown, N. J., has been for several weeks at Summerville, S. C., in charge of the course there, and has evidently got it in excellent playing condition. A few days ago he made a new record, doing the eighteen holes in 77 strokes, the halves being respectively 41 and 38 strokes. A number of interesting events will be played on the course during the Winter.

The most pretentious golfing effort in the South has been put forth by the Florida East Coast Golf Club, which has, in one sense, formed a syndicate of five well-known hotel links, and has recently announced a cycle of tournaments for March. A novel and convenient system adopted by this organization is that a member, upon paying the season fee at one course, receives a card entitling him to the use of all the other courses in the club without additional expense. The five clubs in the golf syndicate are the St. Augustine, Ormond, Palm Beach, Miami, and Nassau, at New Providence, in the Bahamas.

Able professionals have been secured for each course, Arthur H. Fenn being stationed at Palm Beach. He is well known to the golfing world as the prominent amateur two years ago, who played with more than ordinary success in many big tournaments. For two years he held the championship of the Palmetto Golf Club, and by two victories at Lenox he won permanently the magnificent Lenox silver cup. Other professionals who will have charge of the other courses are Alexander H. Findlay, D. H. M. Findlay, George Merritt, Lancelot Servos, and John Harland. Fenn has now been playing for several weeks at Palm Beach, and is said to be in excellent practice.

Of these five courses the St. Augustine is probably the best. Its playing distance for the nine holes is 2,824 yards, a shortening some of the holes a smaller course is made of 2,612 yards. The Palm Beach course has a playing circuit of 2,184 yards, while that at Ormond is only 1,861 yards. They are all flat and sandy. The Nassau links, in the Bahamas, is also short, and a new one has recently been laid out there over the old fort Charlotte grounds. C. B. Knott is President of this fine club system, and Charles B. Cory is Secretary.

Small handicap events have already begun, but the season of big tournaments will begin March 2 at the Nassau Golf Club. This will be followed by the Miami tournament March 9, Palm Beach March 13, Ormond March 17, and St. Augustine March 22. Each event will continue three days, the qualifying round in each case to be 36 holes. There will also be a consolation cup in each tournament. The final tournament for the Florida East Coast Golf Club championships will be played at St. Augustine March 27, 28, and 29. Over twenty-seven silver cups and other trophies are offered for these events, and the month of March will be the liveliest from a golfing standpoint that Florida has ever seen.

The infancy of golf in Florida is well illustrated from the notices on the game which occasionally appear in the Florida papers. For instance, while describing a new course that is about to be laid out at Tampa Bay, it was stated that John Duncan Dunn, who is laying out the links, had said that "the Tampa course is more like the real thing than any other in the South, or in America, for that matter." Had the statement ended with the word "South," the opinion might be accepted in lieu of better information as correct, but persons who know John Dunn will doubt very much his assertion that golfing facilities at Tampa are equal to any in America. Dunn is known as a well-posted and experienced golfer, and if he ever made such a remark it was probably done to tickle the vanity of the Tampa golf promoters. The Florida newspaper account bears out this latter view, for we are told that an eighteen-hole course as long as old St. Andrew's in Scotland is to be laid out, while at the close it is stated that only nine holes will be laid out at first, and in all probability this will be the limit for the present year. The first nine holes will be about 2,400 yards long, the longest hole being 429 yards and the shortest 168 yards. John Dunn will remain there during the Winter as professional in charge. The course will be opened early in February, and several tournaments will be given during the season.

Henry O. Tallmadge, the former Secretary of the United States Golf Association, will start for Florida this coming week on a month's tour for golf and fishing. He will visit all the popular links and try his luck at the sporty tarpon fishing.

A few days ago a lively foursome match was played at Palm Beach between A. H. Findlay and Charles B. Cory, against Arthur H. Fenn and John Duncan Dunn. The former pair won by 3 up and 2 to play, making the eighteen holes in 80 strokes.

Golf at Lakewood will in all probability be far more lively during the month of February than has been the case this month. Besides the usual Saturday tournaments, which will be continued, there will be two extra days of open events, Lincoln Day, on Monday, Feb. 13, and Washington's Birthday. The Lakewood Golf Club, which was forced on account of the snow on New Year's Day to postpone its big tournament, has decided to hold the event on Feb. 22, when the four prizes previously offered will be played for. Beginning yesterday, the Lakewood Golf Club changed the style of its Saturday events from the team contest to eighteen-hole handicap matches, open to all golfers. These will begin in the morning while the similar event at the Ocean County Hunt Club will start in the afternoon. The first of a series of five dances for members and guests was held last evening at the latter club. They will be continued every Saturday night during February.

The Chicago Golf Club has recently elected the following officers for the year: President—Edward Ryerson; Secretary—Frederick Hamlin; Treasurer—Prescott Hunt; Captain—Richard Emmett; Directors—F. A. Keep, Eames McVeagh, Theodore Sheldon, James A. Waller, Charles P. McAvoy, and the officers. A woman's nine-hole course is to be laid out this season, and $4,000 will be spent in improvements to the clubhouse and links.

Al Glover, professional of the Richmond Hill Golf Club, Long Island, has offered a prize for competition by the caddies to-morrow. A cup for members has been presented by Walter Rutherfurd, to be played for during February, the member making the lowest score during the month to win the trophy.

Extensive improvements have recently been made to the Cape May Golf Club. An old colonial mansion has been purchased, and fifty-five acres of ground obtained for the links.

The Montclair Golf Club, in following out the policy of its recent change of links and other improvements, has become incorporated, and the following members will act as officers and Directors during the coming year: President—Paul Wilcox; Vice President—J. D. Freeman; Secretary and Treasurer—H. H. Spies; Directors—T. T. Reid, F. M. Harrison, J. S. Brown, C. F. Droste, H. R. Wilson, and F. W. Stephens, with the officers.

Several important changes are to be made to the links of the Oakland Golf Club, at Bayside, L. I., before the coming season opens. David S. Hunter will continue in charge of the links. The first hole, now 178 yards long, will be lengthened 100 yards. The second hole, which is the short one, will be increased from 125 to 150 yards. Fifty yards will be added to the fourth hole, which is now 187 yards from the tee. These additions will make the nine-hole course, already one of the longest, a very long and a very sporty one. The improved course will probably be used for the first time during the annual open tournament in the Spring.

The Garden City golf links is about to be placed under the management of a regular club. A convenient house is now being erected, and the club will be thoroughly organized by July 1. A meeting of the subscribers to the links will be held before April 1, to arrange the future management of the club.

The annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association will probably be held early in February. The dates for the coming season of open tournaments in the metropolitan locality will be arranged, new officers elected, and other matters of local golf interest acted upon. Henry B. Hollands is President of the association.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

The managers of the Sportsmen's Show have decided to open the exhibition three days earlier than was at first planned, and it will now begin on March 2 and continue until March 11. It will be held in the Madison Square Garden, and in addition to the exhibits and sports that have been held at previous shows there will this year be a water carnival. In a tank 75 by 40 feet there will be swimming races each day, tub races, diving, tugs-of-war, team races, relay races, swimming under water, water polo, and other aquatic sports. Handsome prizes are to be given to the winners of the different events. The entries for these races will close with J. A. H. Dressel, 280 Broadway, on Feb. 23. Some of the events, however, will be kept open until forty-eight hours before they are to be decided.

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The committee in charge of the Olympian games concluding the Graeco-Roman festival at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 4, have decided to substitute a three-mile scratch run in place of the roller skating race, and have already received several entries for the same.

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At a meeting of the National body of the Amateur Athletic Union on Jan. 21 it was decided to reduce the registration fee for athletes to 25 cents per man and to do away with the clause exempting the novice from the payment of a registration fee. This rule will take effect immediately, and it is expected to meet with the approval of those athletes who in the past objected to paying $1 for registration, although upholding the benefits of registration.

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At Speedwell Lake, Morristown, N. J., on Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 13, there will be a series of skating championship races should the ice permit. There will be about fifteen events on the programme, seven of them consisting of championships, which are as follows: New Jersey championship, National championship of America, intercollegiate relay race, two interscholastic championships, and two championship races open to all bicycle clubs. The remainder will be open events to all amateurs. The lake is two miles in length and one mile wide, beautifully located in a valley. It is likely that a hockey championship game will be played between Princeton and Columbia in the forenoon. The management is confident of having many amateur skaters present on that date to compete for championship honors. In addition to these sports, there will be several exhibitions of fancy skating. Full information may be obtained from "Sparrow" Robertson, 29 Park Row. Entries close on Feb. 7.

Communications have been received from Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia stating that they will each enter a team in the relay championship race. E. Waddock is endeavoring to have two special features added to the programme, a quarter-mile hurdle dash race and a one-mile paced race behind an ice machine, which will be ridden by Ray Dawson and C. C. Sewarts of Columbia College.

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The Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—A. J. Cassatt of the Merion Cricket Club; Vice Presidents—J. B. Colohan, Jr., of the Belmont Cricket Club and G. S. Patterson of Germantown; Treasurer—E. S. Buckley, Jr., of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; Secretary—J. H. Mason of the Philadelphia Cricket Club; Executive Committee—E. W. Clark, Jr., and A. A. Morgan of Germantown; Capt. John P. Green and G. T. Morgan of the Belmont Cricket Club; R. H. Reilly and Allen Evans of the Merion Cricket Club, and S. Welsh of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. The organization practically controls cricket in the United States. It has absorbed the International Match Committee, and all visits of foreign teams to the United States are now under its auspices.

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The Australian cricketers will again visit the United States this year. Several communications have passed between the Associated Cricket Clubs of Philadelphia and the Melbourne Cricket Club of Australia, and it has been decided that after the tour of England the famous Australian eleven will return home via San Francisco, thus visiting the United States and playing a series of games here en route.

Every effort is being made by the antipodeans to get together the strongest team ever sent out by the colonies, and they expect to have even a more successful trip than the remarkable tour of 1896, when out of thirty-four matches played in England only six were lost. The team will comprise fourteen or fifteen men, and they expect to sail for England during the first week in March. Nine men have already been selected and have accepted places on the team. These are "Clem" Hill, E. Jones, and J. Darling of South Australia; Hugh Trumble, J. Worrall, and C. McLeod of Victoria, and S. E. Gregory, J. J. Kelly, and M. A. Noble of New South Wales. All of these were on the last team, with the exception of Noble and McLeod. The former is considered the best all-round cricketer in Australia. He has been doing some splendid work with both bat and ball this season. He has made some tremendous scores in local matches, and in a recent game at Sidney scored 267, not out. The itinerary of the visitors will probably include three games in Philadelphia and one each in New York, Baltimore, Toronto, Chicago, and San Francisco.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS.

The recently organized National Cycling Association scored a decisive victory over the League of American Wheelmen when it secured as members the Manhattan Beach, Berkeley Oval, and Ambrose Park tracks. These are the principal cycle tracks in the East; indeed, the only tracks in Greater New York where the most important cycle meets of the season are held. This progress made by the new association will, it is thought, have the desired effect in compelling the League of American Wheelmen to relinquish its control of racing, since nine-tenths of the track associations throughout the country have forsaken the league. When the National Cycling Association was organized, the prominent league members who were opposed to the abolition of racing said that the managers of the big tracks would not become affiliated with what they termed an "outlaw" body. In this, however, they were mistaken, and local league workers now admit that the League of American Wheelmen has a losing fight on its hands, and that it would be a wise move on its part to meet the National Cycling Association on friendly terms and relinquish its control of racing to the new association. At the meeting held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last Wednesday, the most prominent cycle organizations in Greater New York were represented. Some of those represented at the meeting were the Harlem Wheelmen, Riverside Wheelmen, Kings County Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, Pierce Wheelmen, and Nassau Wheelmen. The American Racing Cyclists' Union and the Connecticut Athletic Association of Hartford were also represented. According to the constitution and by-laws, the association is a combination of track, race-promoting clubs, and racing men. Horse track associations will be admitted as associate members. All riders, amateur and professional, must register, and trainers must obtain licenses. District circuit and grand circuit meetings will be held during July and August.

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The New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen will oppose the bill introduced by Assemblyman George A. Stoneman of Cattaraugus County, to regulate the use of bicycles on country roads outside the cities and villages. The measure is as follows:

Regulations for Use of Bicycles and Similar Vehicles.—The town board of any town may adopt ordinances regulating the speed of bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles on any public highway, street, avenue, parkway, or public place in such town, outside of a city or village, requiring or prohibiting the use of alarm bells or lamps thereon, or prohibiting the riding thereof on any sidewalk or footpath therein, and may prescribe fines for the violation thereof not exceeding $5 for each offense. One-half of such fine shall be given to the person giving evidence of such violation sufficient to convict, unless such person be a police officer or constable having a fixed salary; but it shall be the duty of any police officer or constable of such town to arrest any such offender.

Any person arrested for the violation of any provision of the last preceding section may deposit the sum of $5, or his bicycle or similar vehicle, as security for his appearance in court, to answer to the charge of such violation, and the officer making such arrest shall accept the same as such security, giving his receipt therefor, in which he shall state the time and place for such appearance. Any police officer or constable who shall accept such security for such an appearance and fails to give his receipt therefor, as herein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Circular letters sent out from the headquarters in New York state in part:

The town board of any town may limit the speed of every bicycle on a country road to any rate suiting the judgment of the town there, and if this bill should become a law, every traveling wheelman must not only be aware of the nature of the ordinance passed by every town board in the several hundred towns in this State, but he must make himself familiar with the exact geographical location of the town boundary at the point where it crosses the public roads. He must be prepared to remove his lamp and bell at one boundary line and to replace it at the next, and to regulate his speed in each town according to the "ordinance."

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The indications are that the question of roadmaking will be considered by a convention of bicycle manufacturers in the near future. A. G. Spalding, in discussing the roadmaking question at the Cycle Show, said:

"I believe that the time has arrived when the bicycle manufacturers of this country, and, in fact, I may say the makers of all vehicles, should meet in an annual convention to consider ways and means looking to the advancement of roadmaking throughout the United States. I am a firm believer in the view advanced by Senator Guy of this city some time ago. In brief, it was that the various States should build trunk roads extending north and south and east and west through each State. Those roads should be constructed at the expense of the States. Then it would be the proper thing for the counties of each State to construct county roads, which would intersect the trunk roads and at which they desired to make connections. It would then be in order for the towns to consider the road question from the township point of view. In this way we would have three or four Governmental factors of this country working with a common end in view—namely, the making of our highways. I believe that the time will come when we will have National legislation on this subject. No one who has been abroad could ever fail to have been impressed with the roads of the Continental countries; they are so much better than ours and last so much longer. This question, to my way of thinking, is a very important one, and one in which every good citizen is interested. It is one which only requires able leadership to bring it to an effective solution, and it will do much to advance the prosperity of this country.

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The fourth National bicycle show that came to a close at Madison Square Garden last night proved one of the most successful shows ever held in this country. It was purely a bicycle exhibit and entirely unlike previous shows, where all sorts of freaks were shown. No previous show has had more brilliant electrical displays. Indeed, everything seemed to have been run on a more elaborate scale. Thousands of "bicycle students" visited the show. Bicycle enthusiasts will visit a show and spend nearly two hours in making the rounds. They inspect closely every new device. A show of this kind always adds new recruits to the ranks of cyclers. This is one of the principal reasons why the show is held. Numerous wheels and accessories were sold during the week. Every one was on the hunt for something new. The lamp manufacturers did a thriving business, particularly those that exhibited the new acetylene gas lamps. A noticeable thing at the show was the few tandems exhibited. Leading manufacturers predicted that the "bicycle built for two" fad was losing favor with riders.

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The weather during the past two weeks has been very propitious for cycling. Last Sunday was an ideal day for a spin, and thousands of wheels were seen on the various thoroughfares. The Park had charms for many, and it was a delightful ride, too. Not many ventured out of town, being doubtful about the condition of the roads. Those, however, who did venture out for a twenty-five-mile trip reported the roads in remarkably good condition for this season of the year. The Merrick Road was used by thousands of Brooklyn wheelmen. This road, which is one of the principal paths in the State, needs repairing in places, and the League of American Wheelmen will take immediate steps to place it in good shape. Willis Avenue, in the Bronx, is now a veritable cycle path on a clear day. It is a wide avenue, there being abundant space on each side of the tracks to insure safe riding.

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The majority of wheelmen affect an utter disregard for wheels that do not run true, and in many cases high-grade machines are ruined through this indifference. A rider should learn something about the construction of his machine, so that he can true up a wheel if it does not run easily. One of the most foolish things a rider can do is to use his machine if any of the ball bearings are broken. This frequently occurs and can easily be detected by the hard running of the machine and a grating noise. The broken part should be removed at once, the bearings being easily removed, and a new bearing can be purchased at any bicycle repair shop, and is not expensive. If a broken bearing is not removed, it will destroy the bearings by wearing a groove in them. If a new bearing is not at hand, the broken bearing can be taken out, as the absence of a bearing or two will not materially affect the running of the machine until the proper repairs can be made.

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The annual statement issued by Secretary-Treasurer Bull of the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen shows the receipts for the year ended Dec. 1, 1898, to have been $15,750.52. The total disbursements were $15,726.45. The income from membership fees and dues was $10,228.98.

WINTER BASEBALL TALK.

Something definite will be done in the Brooklyn-Baltimore deal before long. At any rate, F. A. Abell, who owns a controlling interest in the Brooklyn team, is intent upon bringing the Baltimore team to Brooklyn, and if he cannot come to terms with the minority stockholders, will sell out a controlling interest to Messrs. Von der Horst and Hanlon of Baltimore, holding enough to be interested in the club. The Brooklyn enthusiasts who have patronized a losing team since 1891 are anxious to have the Baltimore team in Brooklyn, and look upon the refusal of the minority stockholders to have the change take place as suicidal. President Ebbetts denied last week that he was blocking the deal, but Mr. Abell has intimated that Ebbetts is still to give his consent. Ebbetts is quoted as saying that even if the change does not take place the team as composed at present will make a good showing. The present team, however, is far from being a formidable one, and on form there are at least six teams in the league that can beat them out on the season. Last season was an excellent illustration of what will eventually occur unless a good team is secured to represent Brooklyn. The club started in playing on the most centrally located grounds in the circuit, but lost nearly $20,000 because the team could not win enough games. A prominent baseball manager, in talking about the deal recently, said: "President Ebbetts often said during last season that a winning team cannot be developed in one season, and that when some of the young element now on the team will have rounded into form the team will be a winner. All this time, however, the club would naturally be losing money, while if a winning team like the Baltimores were secured the club would recoup much of its losses in one season. F. A. Abell is aware of this, and as he has practically kept the club from going to the wall, the minority stockholders should give their consent, thereby enabling Mr. Abell to retrieve his losses, and at the same time enable the club to declare a dividend, something it has not done in nearly ten years." President Hanlon of the Baltimore Club is sanguine that the deal will be completed after the meeting of the Brooklyn Club in the near future.

The Spring, or schedule, meeting of the National League, which will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel next month, will be interesting for the baseball enthusiasts. A large number of deals and exchanges of players that are now pending will be consummated, and several proposed changes in the playing rules will be discussed. The adoption of the annual schedule is no small matter, and another important matter to be taken up is the much-discussed "Brush rule," which was adopted at the St. Louis meeting, to suppress rowdyism. The Board of Discipline appointed to try violations of this rule asked for more power at the Fall meeting, but the faction opposed to the Board of Discipline succeeded in having the matter passed over until the coming meeting. The opponents of the Brush rule want it abolished altogether and the old system of fining players for an infraction of the rules again adopted.

There will be an attempt made to abolish the bunt hit, which will practically place a handicap on teams that play in this scientific manner. Those opposed to the bunt hit, however, will find President Hanlon ready to answer any argument. The latter will also strongly oppose the scheme of making a catcher play up close to the batter at all times. President Hanlon claims that this is merely another way of trying to knock out the bunt hit. Any follower of the game knows that successful bunt hitting would be made almost impossible with the catcher playing close up. The schemers who want to bring the catcher up claim that it will shorten the game at least ten minutes.

Matters in local baseball circles have been extremely quiet during the past week. It is settled that the local team will be sent to Charleston, S. C., to get into condition. Manager Day will start for the South about March 10.

There seems to be no doubt about the ultimate consummation of the deal whereby Dahlen, the Chicago infielder, will come to Baltimore in exchange for De Montreville. Dahlen's abilities as a ballplayer are unquestionable, but he proved very indifferent to the success or the defeat of the Chicago team last year, and President Hart is anxious to get rid of him. He will secure a good man in De Montreville, but the latter is hardly Dahlen's equal. A money consideration will probably go with De Montreville. If the Baltimore team locates in Brooklyn, Dahlen would be played at third base.

When the Missouri court decided that the St. Louis franchise was part of the assets of the defunct Sportsman's Park and Club, which is the St. Louis baseball Club, Chris Von der Ahe, the most picturesque figure ever in baseball, practically passes from the game. Von der Ahe made a fortune in baseball, but lost it again. He was one of the most envied club owners in the country, having many of the stars of the baseball world on his team. "Charley" Comiskey was his manager. Comiskey had wonderful ability as a manager, and as fast as he would develop a player Von der Ahe would sell his release for a good sum. When the fight of the National League and American Association began in 1891, Von der Ahe put an American Association team in Cincinnati, under the management of "Mike" Kelly. This venture is said to have cost Von der Ahe nearly $30,000. When St. Louis became a National League city, Von der Ahe had lost his best players, and from then on he lost money. St. Louis becoming one of the poorest paying cities in the circuit, although when a member of the American Association, with a winning team, it was the best baseball city in the country.

AMONG THE OARSMEN.

An official of the Harlem Regatta Association has received information to the effect that the Weld Boat Club of Cambridge, Mass., whose members are Harvard students, intends to send junior and senior eight-oared crews to the Harlem River Spring regatta. Columbia, it is said, will also enter two and possibly three crews. An effort will be made to induce both Cornell and Yale to enter crews. If this can be accomplished, there is little doubt that the Spring regatta of the association will be the largest and most interesting ever held on the Harlem River.

The Harlem Rowing Club will hold its annual ball at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Tuesday evening, Fe

CURIOUS COURT EXHIBITS

Articles That Have Figured as Evidence in Strange Cases.

THE STORY OF A LOCOMOTIVE

Its Mysterious Disappearance from Its Train Sadly Perplexed the Brakemen in the Caboose.

Away up under the big dome on the northeast corner of the Post Office Building, in a dark, gloomy room, is a curious collection of all sorts of articles, which have been piling up and getting more and more numerous and varied year after year as the cases of litigants have dragged along, one after another, through the United States Circuit Court. Almost everything is there, from the parts of a locomotive to a woman's gloves, which have lain so long in their dusty receptacle that no one remembers the story that brought them there. All these things are on file as exhibits in the Circuit Court cases, and to each belongs a story hidden away in the long records of litigation—often some old romance or tragedy.

Stored away in a corner there is an old piece of boiler iron, which recalls one of the strangest tales of railroading ever told in court. For weeks it cumbered the courtroom, because it was too big to be carried up the narrow, winding staircase leading to this storeroom of curiosities, but some ingenious mind devised some scheme for getting it up to its present quarters at last, and there it is doomed to remain until, perhaps, some future plan for dispensing justice will not admit the necessity of such exhibits.

The story that clings to this old boiler iron came out in a suit for damages brought by the heirs of a brakeman on the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad against that corporation for damages for his death. The man was killed by what was apparently the explosion of an engine in which he was riding. Two other brakemen, the only survivors of a freight train crew of six men, were the principal witnesses. The train pulled out of a country station late one night, and rumbled along for four or five miles, when the engineer discovered that he had left his conductor and one of his train crew behind. He switched off on the first siding he came to, uncoupled his engine from the train, and went back for the missing men, whom he found patiently waiting for him. The two castaways boarded the engine, which sped back to the siding, where the train was picked up, and was soon jogging along on time.

The conductor and the brakeman did not go back to their usual places in the caboose, but remained on the engine. It was a few minutes after leaving the siding that one of the two brakemen who remained at their posts of duty felt a check to the train, as if steam had been suddenly shut off and the air brakes applied. Then came a jerk, and the train sped on again. He knew that they had reached the top of a grade, and supposed the engineer had simply checked the speed, as usual, before beginning the descent.

A little later the two brakemen found that the train was going at a tremendous rate of speed. It was very plain to them that something was the matter. One of the two determined to go forward and find out what it was. He climbed to the roof of the caboose and started to run along the footboard on top of the cars. The train was jolting and swaying so that he could not keep his footing. He dropped down on all fours and scrambled along until he came to the forward end of the front car. There he looked over. The engine had disappeared.

It seemed impossible that it could have run ahead of a train that was going along at something like seventy or eighty miles an hour, but he lost no time in trying to fathom the mystery. He went scrambling back over the tops of the cars, setting the brakes as he went. Half way to the caboose he met his mate. There was not a moment's time for words. The train must be brought under control at once to save it from disaster. They set to work upon the brakes with all their strength, and at last the frightful speed at which they were going slowly decreased.

When the long line of cars came to a standstill the two men got off, and went forward to find out how the engine had so strangely disappeared. Then they found another surprise. Although the boiler, firebox, and cab were gone entirely, the trucks remained apparently uninjured.

The men were at a loss to explain what had happened. That such a thing could have occurred without their knowledge seemed to them impossible. People living near the road were roused from sleep and went back with the brakemen to try to find the engine and the men who had been on it. When they reached the top of the grade they found that the roadbed had been loosened; that the ballast had been scooped out and the ties splintered. But the missing engine was nowhere to be seen. Finally they found the scalded and mangled bodies of the engineer, fireman, conductor, and brakeman. The brakeman was still alive, but died without recovering consciousness. Finally the big piece of boiler plate was found in the woods, 200 feet from the loosened spot in the roadbed. Scattered fragments of the engine were found in many different places.

At any rate all this was the story the brakemen told.

The heirs of the dead brakeman failed to get a penny for damages, for the jury after long deliberation over the strange disaster failed to agree. The case is going to be tried again some time or other, and the piece of boiler plate will again give its silent testimony.

All kinds of bicycles kept as exhibits in patent cases are stored away in the room, and some time ago 100 boxes of a certain cereal food were kept there. The mice got at this, however, and ate every morsel of it.

Sometimes the exhibits fall to agree among themselves in their long imprisonment. Some time ago a quantity of caustic soda stored there as an exhibit ate its way through the wooden boxes in which it was packed, and destroyed a mass of records of the court.

Curing a "Prescription Beat."

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

This story may be taken for what it is worth. It was narrated by a druggist who claims to be truthful; in fact, he declares he can't tell a lie when he sees one. "There are a vast number of people," said he, "who habitually sponge their medical advice. I know it, because my store is a rendezvous for doctors, and not a day passes but folks approach them casually and get suggestions for treatment in the guise of an ordinary conversation. Of course, the doctors realize what they are doing, and writhe inwardly; but as a rule they can't get out of it without seeming boorish. The other day, however, I saw the tables neatly turned on a confirmed prescription beat, who is a man of means and ought to be ashamed of himself. He strolled in, and noticing a physician of his acquaintance, at once accosted him. 'Say, doc,' he exclaimed, 'what would you suggest for a sick headache?' The doctor thought a moment, and then scribbled a memorandum on the margin of a newspaper. 'That will do the work,' he said. 'Thanks,' replied the sponge, and had me put up the stuff. I chuckled as I did it, and didn't see him for two whole days. Then he walked in looking pretty rocky, and, oddly enough, the same physician happened to be standing by the cigar case. 'Look here, doctor,' he said, 'that medicine you gave me made me as sick as a horse, and I thought my head would split in two.' 'I supposed it would have that effect,' said the doctor, as cool as you please. 'The deuce you did!' says the man; 'why, confound you, sir, what do you mean?' 'You asked me what I would suggest for a sick headache,' says the doctor, still cool, 'and I supposed, of course, you wanted to get one. If you wanted something to cure a headache, why didn't you say so?' The sponge looked at him a minute, and then walked off without a word. He hasn't been back since."

Cost of One Political Pull.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

An itemized statement of the expense of Dr. Gatling's experiment with an eight-inch cast steel civilizer and enlightener at Sandy Hook impresses us with the high cost of fulfilling our duty to humanity. In the first place, Congress appropriated $40,000 for the building of the gun and $15,000 more was appropriated for the construction of a cast steel mortar. Then the Ordnance Board had to appropriate $18,600 more to test the doctor's work. Then the whole business burst at the first test, and $73,600 of your Uncle Sam's good money went whirling into the blue empyreal.

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Satin Damask Parlor Suit, 5 pieces; Pier Mirror, French bevel glass; Parlor Table (brass feet); handsome Lamp, silk lamp shade, pair of handsome Pictures; large Oriental Rug, 7.6x10.6.	White enameled Dressing Case and Washstand, elegant brass trimmed steel enameled Bed, woven wire Bed Spring, soft top Mattress, pair Feather Pillows, Comfortable, 1 enameled Chair, 12 yards Matting, English Toilet Set, 10 pieces.	Oak Sideboard, bevel mirror, 5 oak cane seat Chairs, oak Dining Table, English Tea Set, 56 pieces; handsome Table Cover, 15 yards Matting.	Oak Kitchen Closet, glass doors. Kitchen Range, 3 Kitchen Chairs, set of Tinware, Kitchen Table, 12 yards Oilcloth.

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GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN.

J. Malcolm Forbes, whose experiments in breeding have attracted the attention of horsemen in all parts of the world to his establishment near Boston, Mass., has branched out again in a new field of experimental breeding. He will attempt now to produce an ideal road and show horse by the infusion of trotting and French coach blood. Mr. Forbes paid $125,000 for the stallion Arion, 2:07¾, and he also owns Bingen, 2:06¾. His success in the breeding of trotters has been brilliant, and he has attained a fair share of encouragement in his experiments on crossing the thoroughbred and trotter. Last Spring Mr. Forbes bred Nancy Hanks, 2:04, the former queen of the trotting turf, to the imported thoroughbred stallion Meddler, for which William C. Whitney and Sydney Paget recently paid $41,000. If the result is a filly, it will be bred to Arion or Bingen.

The new experiment proposed by Mr. Forbes is to cross the trotter with the French coach mare. He will breed a couple of richly bred French coach mares to either Arion or Bingen. The two mares which are to be used are, respectively, three and five years old, bred in the most fashionable French trotting lines, and both are by L. V. Harkness's stallion Indie.

***

C. T. Patterson, who developed and trained Ornament, Hamburg, Howland, Suisan, and other noted performers at Montgomery Park, has again several well-bred ones, and thinks he will develop another star of the turf. Lamplighted, ch. c., 2, by Lamplighter, dam Harebell, (the dam of MacIvor,) cost $6,700 as a weanling. In this colt Mr. Patterson thought he had the best thoroughbred he ever handled. The colt took sick at Louisville, and never fully recovered, but the illness does not seem serious and may not affect the colt's performances. McMeekin, b. c., 2, Fonso-Daisy Rose, is another of the good youngsters, and is now really the star of the stable, having recently worked three-eighths of a mile in thirty-six seconds in good style. Benito Brush, b. f., 2, Bramble-Roseville, a full sister of the famous Ben Brush, greatly resembles her illustrious brother, and promises to be of stake quality. Lampwick, ch. c., 2, Lamplighter-Chaplet, is also a handsome colt, on which Mr. Patterson places great dependence. First Past, b. c., imp. Order-Happy Sally II., showed a grand trial as a yearling, and still retains the fast burst of speed that he showed early last Spring, when, with a boy weighing over 100 pounds, he showed an eighth in twelve seconds. He is a half-brother to The Winner and a full brother to Jolly Roger. Besides these Mr. Patterson has the following: Prince of Melbourne, ch. c., 2, by Bramble-Maid of Balgowen; Kentucky, blk. c., 2, Kingston-Mete; Phallas, b. c., 2, imp. Pirate of Penzance-Katie H.; chestnut filly, 2, Prince Royal-Unadega; Jolly Roger, b. c., 2, imp. Order-Happy Sally II.; The Barrister, ch. c., 3, Terra Cotta-Alarming; bay colt, 2, imp. Esher; bay colt, 3, Tenny-Soprano, and Burlesque, br. h., 5, imp. Deceiver-Cicely Bowling.

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Walter Hobart, the young California millionaire, who poses as the crack amateur jockey on the Pacific Coast, met with a decidedly warm reception from the spectators at Ingleside one day last week. Mr. Hobart won the $1,000 silver cup offered by the Pacific Coast Jockey Club for gentlemen riders when he finished first with Dr. Sheppard. It was his third winning mount in the series of races for amateurs. When the races for amateur riders were inaugurated at the beginning of last season, the ambitious riders drew for mounts and catch weights were the rule. When the present season opened Mr. Hobart had increased in avoirdupois to 170 pounds, and to oblige him the officials placed all the weights at 170 pounds. Drawing for mounts was discontinued, and each rider was privileged to secure any mount he could. Mr. Hobart spared neither pains nor money to secure the best horse available, and engaged Dr. Sheppard, who was by far better than Ferrier, Una Colorado, or Hazard, the other entries, and he won in a gallop. The crowd expressed its disapproval of the club's catering to Mr. Hobart by hisses and catcalls when the young millionaire passed the judges a winner.

***

"Tod" Sloane will not ride in this country next season, as he is under contract to ride in England for the Prince of Wales and Lord Beresford, and it develops now that his retainer for the season will be $20,000. This sum is only a part of what the crack lightweight will earn if he has many winning mounts, for he will in all cases, whether riding for his employers or outsiders, receive extra fees for losing mounts and larger ones for winning mounts. If his riding is as successful as it has been in the past, bidding for his services by outside owners will be high, and he may receive fees larger than ever before tendered to a jockey. The late Fred Archer, the idol of the turf during his career, once received a retainer of $16,500 for his services for a season, but Sloane's retainer is larger than was ever before paid to a jockey in England. Sloane is now in California, where he is showing his versatility in sports by defeating the crack wing shots on the Pacific Coast. He admits weighing 114½ pounds in street attire. He will return to New York next month, and will leave then for England. He expects to be able to ride in England at 100 pounds.

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"Curly" Brown has filed a charge against "Father Bill" Daly. The ex-starter claimed that he had engaged Daly's light-weight jockey O'Connor, to ride Deyo in a race some time ago, and that Daly, who entered one of his own horses in the same race, concluding that his candidate did not have a chance, told him that if he wanted O'Connor he must make good the entrance fee which Daly had paid for his entry. This Brown did to secure O'Connor. That was on Dec. 28.

The ex-starter said nothing about it, however, until Jan. 14, when Daly, he claims, canceled an engagement which he had made a week or more prior to that time for O'Connor to ride Deyo in the Crescent City Handicap. That action on the part of Daly angered Brown and he made the charge. The Stewards, however, did not consider that the ex-starter had established his charge, and they accordingly took no action in the matter.

***

Among racing men in this city the new rule of The Jockey Club in declaring that hereafter a jockey under suspension must remain idle during the term of his suspension is looked upon as presaging the reappointment of Starter Fitzgerald. One of the most embarrassing features of Mr. Fitzgerald's work last season was his inability under the rules to adequately discipline an unruly jockey who had a contract with an influential stable. He could set the jockey down, but, as the boy could ride in stake engagements and for his regular employer, the suspension was really no hardship, and accordingly had no effect upon the boy. It is generally understood that Mr. Fitzgerald could have the position again if he desires it. His work at New Orleans is beyond criticism, and he can do equally well in New York under the new rule.

***

The entries for the English Grand National Steeplechase number seventy-two. This, however, is very little short of last year, and class is again well represented. The Prince of Wales has entered Ambush II., who recently won a race at Leopardstown. Several who have distinguished themselves over this course are among the candidates, including The Soarer, who won the race in 1896; Manifesto, who won in 1897, and last year's winner, Drogheda. Among familiar names connected with this event is Wild Man of Borneo, who carried John Widger's colors to victory in 1895. Cathal, who twice ran second, 1895, behind the Wild Man, and last year, when Drogheda beat him by three lengths, is again nominated.

***

The Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston was formally organized at Young's Hotel, that city, last Wednesday, and a big driving organization for the Hub is now assured. It is proposed to build a ten-thousand-dollar clubhouse on the grounds of the Breeders' Association at Readville, Mass., and to hold matinée races there during the light-harness season. Some of the best-known horsemen of Boston are interested in the new organization. The officers of the club are as follows: President—Albert S. Bigelow; Vice Presidents—J. Malcolm Forbes, John E. Thayer, George E. Perkins; Treasurer—Frank G. Hall; Secretary—T. Lee Quimby; Directors—George B. Inches, E. C. Swift, Harry Burnett, Charles Whittemore, John Shepard, and B. F. Dutton.

Boston's road drivers have for some time past felt the need of a rendezvous, and as Readville is conveniently situated it was decided upon as the most desirable spot to build. Professional drivers will be barred from membership in the club.

***

A Western paper announces that "Last year's good performer, Goodrich, has been fired and turned out at Lexington. It is to be hoped this rarely good stayer will stand training in good shape in time to show the benighted Easterners who think Ben Holladay the only good long-distance horse left on earth the breadth and depth of their mistaken notions."

The addition of Goodrich or of any other long-distance racer on the metropolitan tracks would be welcomed with joy by Eastern racing men, especially if the newcomer proved to be even within pounds of the merit of Ben Holladay. The latter has so often proved his superiority over any other long-distance racer in the East, except Hamburg, that his appearance in a race has always brought out a crowd. He never met Hamburg, but if Goodrich is in training and enters the lists in the long-distance races, he will have to be an extraordinary horse to give the Ben Holladay that won the Metropolitan Cup or the Municipal Handicap at Morris Park last Fall a beating.

***

Arthur Dean, the little jockey who was apprenticed to John McCafferty, was thrown from the horse Mount Washington at New Orleans on Monday and killed. The race was a selling affair, at a mile, and Mount Washington was up with the leaders until the turn into the back stretch. He burst a bloodvessel then, and Dean, realizing that something was wrong, endeavored to pull him up. The horse insisted on going, and when opposite his stable he staggered and fell, throwing his rider heavily to the ground. Dean landed on his head and fractured his skull. Concussion of the brain resulted, and the boy died in a few minutes. Dean came from Kaufman, Texas, and rode frequently on the Metropolitan tracks last year. He lost two fortunes for McCafferty by easing up on Himtine, on two different occasions during the Summer.

***

It is said there is a scarcity of two-year-olds this season. John B. Madden has twenty-six, and other turfmen have correspondingly large numbers, but all are afraid they will not be able to find a good one among the lot. Madden says his are "dogs." Madden seldom praises one of his horses unless he is confident that it is capable of measuring distance with the best out. At the breeding farms there are no two-year-olds, and the knowing ones say no good ones have been shipped away among the lots sent to California and the South to be trained in the early Spring.

***

One of the greatest reversals of form ever witnessed on a California track occurred at Ingleside recently, when Myth, a despised 30 to 1 chance in a three-horse handicap, at a mile and a quarter, beat the crack colts Sardonic and Morellito a length. The previous day Myth started in much inferior company, and after going half a mile, shut up like a clam. Bullman got Myth off in front, and was never headed, winning by a clear length in 2:11¼. The time was fast, as the track was very sticky. Somebody on the inside played Myth just before post, driving the odds down to 20. Morellito beat Sardonic a head.

***

The report that the horses at Lexington had something like the grip is not considered seriously by the breeders. There have been a few horses sick of colds, as is always the case at this season of the year, but that is all. Nor do the breeders anticipate so large a percentage of slipping this season as has been the case for two or three seasons. It is calculated by the best posted breeders that this season's crop of foals will be double that of last Spring.

***

No city in Canada has made such a success of Winter trotting meets as Ottawa. For years the Dominion capital has had the field in Canada to itself in this branch of the sport. The success of the Ottawa ice meeting is due to the management. Gentlemen are in control, and they have given their time and money to further the sport. The meetings were inaugurated twenty-five years or more ago by "Billy" Aumand, Joe Riopelle, and Capt. McCaffrey.

***

Reddington, Edward Corrigan's good hurdler, fell and broke his shoulder in a race at San Francisco recently. The injury made Reddington a cripple, and to put the poor brute out of his misery Mr. Corrigan had the horse killed. Reddington was a well-known performer, being very speedy on the flat or over the jumps.

***

Edward Corrigan has a Derby candidate in Corsine, a son of Riley. His youngster won his last race in such impressive style as to lead to the conclusion that he will take a whole lot of beating. The probable starters in the California Derby are First Tenor, Obsidian, Survivor, Allyar, Maud Ferguson, Olinthus, Horton, Lime Water, and Corsine.

***

"Barney" Demarest of Boston has discovered in Montreal a green trotter that he thinks will step in 2:10 next season. It is the mare Dorothy Wilkes, by Jersey Wilkes, dam by Jerome Eddy, and she is owned by J. C. King, a wealthy resident of Montreal.

***

H. L. Asher of Lexington has bought from Bowerman Brothers Dame Rumor, sister to the dam of John R. Gentry. The mare is heavy in foal to Ashland Wilkes and the foal will be a brother or sister in blood to the former champion.

***

The first entry to the $10,000 Louisville prize, which does not close till Feb. 15, has been made by R. H. Plant of Macon, Ga., who names the bay colt by Directum, 2:05¼, dam May Day, 2:18¼, by Abdullah Mambrino.

***

The famous Terry Stable in France will soon be a thing of the past, as the heirs are not interested in trotting sport, and trainer William E. Weeks will in the near future return to his native land.

A HUNT AT LAKEWOOD.

Smart Run Across Country in a Raw, Cold Air—Many Riders Out.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 28.—The Lakewood fox hounds met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and, although the ground was hard and the air raw and cold, the largest field of the season turned out. The territory hunted over was new to the hounds. It was what is known as Prospect Woods, and is about four miles south of the Lakewood Hotel. The throw-off occurred on the Mitchell Farm. The drag was laid in a northeasterly direction, through the Vanschaag Farm, to Farmingdale, Bennett's Mills, to Henderson's, and Burnett, where the kill occurred.

The hounds worked splendidly from start to finish. J. J. Dwyer, the owner and master of the hounds, came to grief through his horse slipping on a piece of ice. As usual, he was ahead of his field, but he remounted and was with the pack before the other cross-country riders got up to him.

Miss Alger of Great Neck, L. I., on Toprail and Miss Fuller on Sportsman were the centre of attraction in the big field. The former negotiated every obstacle and set a pace that but few could follow.

Among those who were in at the death were C. H. Robbins on Beanfoot, J. Le Compte on his recent purchase Sensation, Charles McCue on The Unknown, P. Lyons on Skyscraper, James Carton on Juggler, Graham Chambers on Mistletoe, J. J. Dwyer on The Squire, W. M. Dwyer on Duchess, Frank Fitzpatrick on Pansy Blossom, and Frank Dwyer, third whip, on Never Sweat.

A large gathering of carriages followed the hunt during the early stages of the proceedings, but the distance was too great and the pace too hot for those who drove to get much more than a brief view of the chase.

The L. A. W. to Meet in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—National Secreary Abbot Bassett of the League of American Wheelmen announced this afternoon that Boston had been selected by a mail vote as the place for holding the National League American Wheelmen meet for 1899. The choice was between Boston and Buffalo. The vote stood 159 for Boston and 90 for Buffalo.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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REMNANTS.

Best 36-inch Percales and Bates' Seersuckers, 2 to 12 yard lengths, 8½c. per yard.

500 yards Double-Faced Cotton Eider Down, values 15c., to close at 7½c. per yard.

Cashmere Twill Flannelettes, choice styles, for this sale 6½c.

5,000 yards 36-inch Cambric, remnants, in dark and light effects, 5½c. per yard.

Berkshire Tartan Plaids, wool finish, 10c.

Extra heavy Outing Flannel, usual price 7¼c., now 5c. a yard.

Amoskeag Apron Ginghams, all styles, 5½c.

Mill Remnants of Fine Dress Ginghams, excellent styles, Plaids and Stripes, worth 8½c., (lengths 2 to 12 yards,) 5½c.

BLACK GOODS.

Brilliantines:
36 inches, 29c.
38 inches, 39c.
45 inches, 75c., 89c., $1.00, $1.25.
Cheviot Serge, 50 inches wide, 69c.
Steam Shrunk Serge, 50c. and 59c.

GOWNS.

Muslin Gowns assorted styles, tucks, embroidered insertings and edgings, 38c.
Muslin Gowns, empire style, with lace and embroidery, 48c.

DRAWERS.

Muslin Drawers, hem and tucks, also embroidered edge, 18c.

CORSET COVERS.

Muslin Corset Covers, V shape, with lace, special, 15c.
Muslin and Cambric Corset Covers, assorted styles, with lace and embroidery, 25c.
Children's Muslin Drawers, embroidered ruffle and tucks, special, 19c.
Children's Colored and White Lawn Dresses, with embroidery, tucks and braid, special, 38c.
Children's Colored Silk Caps, with braid and ribbon, all colors, our $1.25 and $1.38 kind; special, at 48c.
Children's Imported Crochet Skating Caps, 38c. and 48c.

WRAPPERS.

Flannelette Wrappers, assorted styles, with ruffles and braid, special, 79c., 98c., $1.25.
Black Sateen Skirts, umbrella ruffles and cords, 97c. and $1.25.
Waitresses' Aprons, satin stripes, 15c.

LINENS.

68-inch Bleached Irish Satin Damask, 75c. per yard.
64-inch Bleached Irish Satin Damask, 65c. per yard.
60-inch Unbleached Scotch Damask, 50c. a yard.
5-8 Bleached Napkins, $1.25 per dozen.
3-4 Bleached Napkins, $2.00 per dozen.
8-4, 8-10 and 8-12 Hemstitched Sets, $5.98, $6.48, $6.98.
300 dozen Bleached Napkins, hemmed, ready for use, 10c. each.
100 dozen Hemmed Huckaback Towels, size 20x40 inches, 15c.

WHITE GOODS.

On Monday we clear out all odd lengths of Dotted Swiss, Organdies, White and Colored Piques, Dimities, etc., at one-half regular prices.

QUILTS.

Crochet Quilts, full size, 59c. instead of 75c.

Blanket Department—2d floor.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

Single Bed Sheets, 24c. each and upward.
¾ Bed Sheets, 32c. each and upward.
Full Bed Sheets, 35c. each and upward.
Extra Fine and Heavy Sheets, 2x2½, 39c., 2¼x2½, 44c., and 2½x2½, 49c.
100 dozen Fine Pillow Cases, 45x36, each 7c
Extra Fine Quality Pillow Cases.
42 x 36 . . . . . 8c. each
45 x 36 . . . . . 9c. each
50 x 36 . . . . . 10c. each
54 x 36 . . . . . 11c. each
Extra Fine Quality Hemstitched Pillow Cases.
42 x 36 . . . . . 12½c. each
45 x 36 . . . . . 12½c. each
50 x 36 . . . . . 14c. each
54 x 36 . . . . . 15c. each

Muslin.

Good Quality Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 4c. a yard.
Good Quality Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 5c. a yard.
White Cambric, yard wide, 5c. a yard.

TOILET.

Fancy Perfume, in wood shells, were 10c.; special, at 5c.
Fine Grade Talcum Powder, 12c. grade, at 6c.
Genuine Bristle Hair Brushes, value 29c., at 19c.
Rose and Violet Toilet Soap, value 25c., at 12c. a box.
Fine Toilet Soap, were 35c., a box of 3 cakes, at 19c. per box.

JEWELRY.

Indescribable Pearl Hat Pins, 10c.
A large assortment of Imported Stone Hat Pins, all colors, 25c.
Fine Gold and Silver Plated "Nethersole" Bracelets, 48c.
Rhinestone Drop and Screw Earrings, good gold-plated wires, 25c.
Rhinestone Hair Clasps, several different designs, 48c.
Five Strand Watch Guards, with fifteen steel ornaments, 59c.
Imported Stick Pins, 5c. each.
Empire Combs, all the most desirable designs, 19c., 25c., 39c., 48c.
Pompadour Combs, 25c.
Imported Celluloid Hairpins, 10c.

STATIONERY.

Bond Writing Paper, in the newest square sheets, 5c. per quire, envelopes 5c. per package; usual price 18c. per package.
Mourning Paper in Octavo and Commercial sizes 10c. per box, with envelopes.
Correspondence Cards, decorated, 10c. per box.
"Old Glory" Playing Cards 15c. per package.
Writing Paper, ruled and plain, 10c. per box.

ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT.

Cards Engraved and Paper Stamped, orders for wedding invitations promptly attended to.

CREPE PAPER.

Imported Crepe Paper, in all the newest floral designs, 25c. per roll.
Pen Knives, from 25c. upward.
Imported French Papers, decorated, 15c. to 25c.
Imported French Paper, plain, 8c. per roll.
Orders for Candles and Lamp Shades taken, also for favors.

CORSETS.

Special Sale of the imported "Z. Z." Corsets—white, drab and black—short lengths—sizes 18 to 30, in regular $2.25 quality, reduced to $1.39; also odd sizes in the I. C. and "Prima Donna" Corsets, reduced to $1.39.

Fulton Street, Gallatin Place, Livingston and Smith Streets, Brooklyn

A REMARKABLE STAMPEDE.

Wild Cowboy Story That Led to the Christening of "Stampede Gully."

From the Waco (Texas) Independent.

One of the most desperate stampedes of cattle ever witnessed by a Texas cowboy, says Rev. J. B. Cranfil of Waco, occurred in 1876 on the prairie in the centre of which now stands the town of McGregor. Fifteen thousand cattle and twenty-five cowboys participated in the exciting event. Mr. Cranfil was not a participant, but he tells the story as he got it from an eyewitness. Late in the afternoon of July 4 there had been a lively thunderstorm that made the cattle nervous. At 10 o'clock at night, however, they seemed to be sleeping profoundly. Then the narrative proceeds as follows:

"The stars were all shining, and there was no cause, at all for the arousing of the herd. They appeared to get up all at once with a single purpose, and the roar that was heard seemed to come from a single throat. The Wilson brothers and their cowboys, who were sleeping in the camp, rushed to their ponies, which were grazing with the saddles and bridles on, and as fast as the bits could be placed in their mouths they mounted and galloped to the flanks of the now disappearing mass, headed in the direction of the Brazos River.

"The usual course on such occasions is to get in front of the herd—a risky piece of work—and start it to running in a circle. This attempt was made in this case. Some cattle can outrun others, and in this case there was a bunch of about fifty fully twenty yards in advance, and toward this leading group the two rescuers rode. Of the leading group also some were faster than others, and this group ran in a diamond shape, with two immense steers leading all. When Mr. Wilson and his companion reached the two leading steers they began shooting revolvers close to them, and in this way the bunch was made to oblique, and as the leading bunch of cattle obliqued the main stampede obliqued, and the first step in 'milling' had been taken. By this time the cattle were getting tired. Nearly five miles had been covered, and the breath of the leaders was coming short and painfully, but they were rushing on, because the front cattle at this time knew as a matter of fact that their only safety was in keeping up the run. Those behind were coming, and they were in the majority, and the leaders were compelled to run. There was real danger for the forward members of the stampede.

"In the invoice articles contained in the regulation 'outfit' there is always some kind of stimulants, and but for the stimulants contained in Mr. Wilson's outfit it is possible that the stampede would have been halted without disaster. He had a Mexican along, one of the best cowboys in the Southwest. This Mexican and his horse always reminded those who saw him ride of the fabled Centaur. He rode far forward and bent over, so that he and his horse appeared to be one animal. No horse, however rugged, 'wild and woolly,' had ever been able to unseat him. This Mexican had been to the little brandy runlet too often, and had filled and emptied his tin cup with surreptitious intoxicants, so that his usual excellent judgment went awry. When he succeeded in getting mounted, after having fumbled with his bridle a good deal, he was far in the rear, and the stampede had gone past him, so that when he overtook the rear end he passed to the front on the other side and rode on the wrong flank. When he reached the head of the herd he was just in time to defeat the manoeuvre then under execution of bending the moving mass from a straight line to a semicircle. Revolver in hand, disregarding the other men, he began shooting in the faces of the wild steers, and the effect of this was to straighten the run and bring the advance straight toward a precipice. This precipice was a wash in the prairie, forming a deep ravine fully thirty yards wide, and in a shorter time than it takes to tell of this contretemps the head of the column was pouring over, a horrible cascade of beef plunging to destruction while fleeing from an imaginary danger.

"When Mr. Wilson and his lieutenants saw that it was impossible to save their cattle they saved themselves by dexterously turning at right angles at full speed and riding out of the way. They next returned to the flank and held a council of war. A few seconds decided them, and all hands commenced shooting into the herd, the object now being to build a breastwork of carcasses and save the rear end from the destruction that had overtaken the front. The gully was nearly full of cattle by this time. They were snorting and bellowing, crashing and tearing, and still heaping up; and when the firing began the wounded ones tumbled over the others, and in a short time the gully, like the sunken road at Waterloo, was bridged by carcasses. The herd surged up in billows, like an ocean, and bent now, because it could not do otherwise. The semicircle was formed, and Wilson and his men crossed the gully below and rode around the opposite side and recrossed; and in a short time they had the cattle halted, forming an incomplete letter O, and there they stood, blowing, bellowing, and shivering. All hands remained on watch all night, and in the morning, when a count was made, it was ascertained that 2,700 head were missing. There were afterward 2,700 pairs of horns taken from that gully. It was called Stampede Gully for many years afterward, and perhaps will always, with some people, be remembered by that name."

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

H Batterman

BROADWAY, GRAHAM AND FLUSHING AVENUES, BROOKLYN.

Our Annual Sale of Crockery and Housefurnishings Commences Monday, January 30th.

Dress Goods Dept.

Our January Clearance of Dress Goods is still on. Never before have we sold Dress Goods so cheap. Our lines are thoroughly reliable in every way.

At 25c. per Yard.

JUST HALF PRICE.

200 pieces 40-inch All-wool Brown Cheviot Serge, silk and wool mixtures, camel's hair fancies, shepherd checks, plaids, and jacquards.

COVERT CLOTH.

Two Extra Specials.

52-inch extra wide Covert Suitings, only 29c. per yard; good value at 75c.

75 pieces double-fold Satin Finish Covert Suitings, the regular price 16c.; marked for this sale 10c. per yard.

SERGES. SERGES.

Another lot of our guaranteed Serge just received; it is steam shrunk and thoroughly sponged. Should the goods shrink or spot after a wetting or pull in the seams, we will replace it with new goods. Colors, browns, blues, tans, grays, reds, green. Others charge 69c.; our price 49c. per yard, (full 46-inch wide.)

Black Brilliantine.

Extra Special.

5,000 yards extra fine quality black silk finish English Mohair, (perfect black,) full 42-inch; actual value 85c.; sale price only 50c. per yard.

36 pieces 40-inch Black Storm Serge only 19c. per yard; good value at 29c.

A Few Special Items in

Infants' Department.

Children's School Aprons in plain lawn, with large ruffle over shoulders, edged with lace and embroidery, yoke and waist effects, sizes 3 to 10 years, special 49c., 59c.

Infants' Slips of very good Cambric, with yokes of fine tucks and inserting, and cambric ruffle on neck and sleeves, special 29c.

Children's Body Skirts, made of outing flannel in dainty pink and blue stripes, with crochet edge of fine zephyr worsted, also some in all-wool flannel, sizes 6 months to 3 years, at 39c., 49c.

One lot of Children's Colored Dresses, in plaids and fancy mixtures, made with reveres and trimmed with velvet, silk braid and buttons, special $1.79; former price $2.49.

Specials in Corsets.

A special lot of standard makes of Corsets, in Drab and White, extra long waisted with short hip, trimmed top and bottom with lace; and some with gored hip and fan back, made of fine English coutil. Among them W. B., Nemo, and H. & S., at 69c.; value $1.00 and $1.50.

A lot of fine fitting, extra long waisted Corsets in black with fancy trimmings, at 98c.; value $1.50.

Also a full line of the latest styles in Bustle and Pads of all descriptions at low prices.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert," 183 Fulton St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone

DISARMAMENT IN ARIZONA.

How It Was Accomplished in Tombstone by a Clever Fireman.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"This newspaper talk about the Czar's disarmament scheme," said a Western man, "reminds me of something that happened in Tombstone, Ariz., when that place was the hottest hamlet on the whole frontier. There were two factions in town at the time, and everybody predicted that a big pitched battle was liable to occur at any moment. The split grew out of an old quarrel between the cowboys and certain self-constituted authorities, and was complicated by so many side issues that nobody knew exactly what it was about. All that was perfectly clear was that two good-sized crowds were zigzagging about town waiting for some trifle to start the fracas. Every member of both parties was armed to the teeth and afraid to lay aside his shooting irons for a moment lest he be taken at a disadvantage. In addition to the regulation brace of 45-calibre Colts most of them carried 'sawed-off' shotguns. These weapons were very popular in Arizona in the early days, and were ordinary breech-loaders with the barrels amputated some eight inches above the locks, making just about the ugliest machine that mortal man ever gazed into. When loaded with half a pint or so of slugs it would kill everything in an acre lot except the gentleman directly behind the gun. Nobody ever thought of firing the things from the shoulder, but turned them loose at the hip, and the modish way of carrying them was by a loop of clothes line tied at one end to the belt and at the other to a ring in the breech-plate. Local dudes used to go about twirling them like monocles. Well, this armed peace went along without any special incident for over half a year, greatly to the disgust of everybody.

"You see, each side carried so much personal artillery and kept such a sharp lookout that none of them cared to take chances on starting a row. That was the way things stood when the fire department got ready to give its annual ball, which was the great social event of the year. The fire chief was a keen-witted Irishman, and he thought the situation over, and called on both factions. 'Look here, boys,' he said in substance, 'you all want to come to the ball, and you can't do it with them scatter-guns hanging to you. If you happened to kick one off waltzing you might massacre the whole orchestra, and they're the only musicians in the town. So, why not let all hands agree to unload everything until further notice—guns, pistols, knives, and knuckles—and just turn in and have a good time? I'll take care of the hardware and give each fellow a check.' This interesting proposition was favorably received, and after considerable quibbling about details an agreement was drawn up and everybody peeled off his weapons. There was a great sigh of relief, and the ball was the biggest success on record. The truth is Tombstone was sick of war, and

SNEEZED FORTY DAYS.

Strange Affliction That Baffled the Skill of the Doctors Until a Growth in the Nose Was Found.

From The Washington Post.

One hundred sneezes a minute, 50,000 sneezes a day—such a record reads like a page from a fairy tale, or the preamble to a patent medicine advertisement. It is neither one nor the other, however. It is the true story of a case of sneezing which occurred in Washington only a few weeks ago, and was reported to the Medical Society by Dr. Walter A. Wells of this city.

Every now and then some unfortunate individual starts on a spell of hiccoughing that continues in spite of all measures to relieve it, and sometimes ends fatally. Neither medical skill nor popular remedies can make headway against the trouble, the hiccough persisting, no matter how many swallows of water are taken, how much sugar is put on the tongue, how many seconds the breath is held, how many numbers are counted, or what highly vaunted charms are brought into requisition. The wonders of science and the traditions of our grandmothers are alike powerless before a simple operation of nature.

There is no parallel case on record, however, of an attack of sneezing so violent and so long continued as the one which occurred recently in this city, where the patient spent forty days and forty nights in sneezing. This phenomenal case was not due to hay fever, nor to a cold, nor to any kind of snuff that had been sniffed. The subject was a schoolgirl, who had hardly ever sneezed before in her life.

The attack began at school one day in October, and had been preceded by a cold, lasting a couple of weeks, during which she had sneezed somewhat, but not unnaturally. The sneezing spell broke out at just 9 o'clock, when she had taken her seat to begin the morning work. Like Mary's lamb, it made the children laugh and play, and at 10 o'clock, as the sneeze was still uncontrollable, the girl went home. In that first hour her schoolmates counted about 1,500 sneezes. Everything she did for it or that anybody else did made it worse. She went first to a drug store, and at that time she was sneezing moderately. The apothecary gave her a little powder, which he told her to use as a snuff. After that the sneezing was excessive, and nothing that anybody could do—and everybody had a suggestion—had any effect.

Medical aid was summoned. A number of the learned doctors visited this interesting case, and each prescribed something different. All the so-called sedatives were tried, as opium, bromide, and hyoscyamus, in the very largest doses, but none seemed to sedate. Still the sneeze went on, and the patient was becoming exhausted. A consultation of doctors was held; they decided to agree. The patient must be chloroformed. Accordingly, in the usual manner the patient was put to sleep. The sneezing began to grow less and less pronounced, and finally, when the stupor was complete, sneezing ceased. For a half hour or so she was kept under the influence of the anaesthetic and not a sneeze was heard.

Gradually the stupor wore off, and as it did the sneezing began again as bad as before. That night the patient sneezed up to about 3 o'clock, when she dropped off for a few hours' sleep.

The next day ether was tried with the same result as had been attained with the chloroform. Dr. W. M. Barton, who was the family physician and in charge of the case, made some calculations as to the number of sneezes at that time. In the course of five minutes there were usually from 300 to 500 sneezes. There were occasional pauses, but never lasting over a minute. Generally there would be a paroxysm of about ten or fifteen sneezes, and then fifteen seconds' rest, after which they would begin again. During the night the sneezing continued, though not so incessantly. It was estimated that some days she sneezed as many as 50,000 times in the twenty-four hours. According to members of the family, she sneezed unconsciously during sleep.

After a day or two the sneezing grew much lighter, and the patient was sent into the country for a week, where she improved very rapidly. On her return, however, the trouble began nearly as severely as before. She had to eat the best she could between sneezes, and her conversation was necessarily frequently interrupted. She kept up for several weeks, when it was decided that perhaps some condition might be present far up in the nose to account for the trouble.

When the lights were turned on a growth was found located deep in the nose, which is known as perhuphics. Dr. Walter A. Wells, who is an expert in such matters, undertook their removal by operation with the electric needles A number of operations had to be performed before all the abnormal growth was eradicated, but from the first the sneezing began to grow less and less frequent, until it finally ceased about the 1st of December.

The girl has done no sneezing since, and it is not improbable that she feels that she has had her share of sneezing for one lifetime. Perhaps she is satisfied to let bygones be bygones, and has made up her mind that after all sneezing is not a thing to be sneezed at.

BIG ELEVATOR COMPANY FAILS.

Receivers Appointed for the Farmers' Concern of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 28.—Henry Sebastian, President of the St. Louis Bridge and Iron Company, has been appointed receiver of the Farmers' Elevator Company of this city, which made an assignment to-day. He qualified and filed a bond for $25,000.

The elevator, which is one of the largest and best in the city, has a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. No figures are given to show the extent of the liabilities and assets. The Farmers' Elevator Company has a capital stock of $350,000, with a bonded indebtedness of $300,000 and a floating debt of $75,000. For some time past a heavy judgment has been hanging over the company, and this, with some other troubles, has caused the action taken to-day.

The receivership was the outcome of a meeting of stock and bond holders held a few days ago, when, after rejecting President W. J. Anderson's suggestion that the stockholders agree to an assessment, in order to pay off the floating debt, the motion withdrew from the meeting and secured legal advice.

Bread Crusts, Negroes, and Alligators.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"One of the many important differences between the white man and the nigger is that the one likes crust and the other doesn't. The Caucasian will always cast sheep's eyes at the 'outside slice,' while the African will long for the doughy wadding from inside the loaf. The nearer the darkey is to his primitive surroundings, the more marked is this love for the uncooked, and up in the camps the peculiarity causes us a great deal of extra expense." So spoke a railroad contractor who has seen all colors among the construction gangs. "We tried making the offense a cause for discharge, but still the hands continued to chuck the crust under the table when nobody was looking, and a good many dollars' worth of flour went that way during the course of a month. There was one big buck, one of my very best hands, who was particularly pernicious in working schemes to avoid eating crust. We were building a lumber line over in Alabama on the bank of a little river; I believe it was Indian Creek. The mess tables were planks laid on stakes driven into the ground, and fifty coons were lined up before bean soup, bacon, and bread. I was standing off to one side, keeping my eye on the big nigger just mentioned and watching his method. He would take a slice of bread, slip his hand under the table, and when it returned the bread would be stripped as clean of crust as a backwoods biscuit. The process was interesting, but when the eighth slice passed through the mill I began to get hot in the collar and was about to run that nigger out of camp, when—it came time for the ninth slice. The hand went under the table as usual, but all at once that nigger's knees came up through the planks, scattering soup and saucepans in every direction, and before you could count 'one' there was the juiciest stampede in that camp you ever laid eyes on. Negroes were running in every direction, and the big coon, in particular, was off down the railroad cut with a trail of blood dripping behind him. Well, out from under the ruin of the table wriggled a twelve-foot alligator that had been having a good thing eating up the crusts. Like all men with cinches, however, he had at last grown over bold, and when the ninth slice appeared beneath the table the alligator had made one reach and had flavored the morsel with two of the big negro's fingers. That coon is cured, but the trouble is not confined to him, and a good camp cook will always collect the crust beneath the table for next day's 'duff.'"

THE PAINT HABIT.

An Insidious Vice That Attacks and Then Controls Men.

From The Montreal Gazette.

Of all the vices to which the head of a family can be addicted, the paint craze is probably the most devastating in its effect upon the mind, clothing, and purse.

Unlike drunkenness and playing on brass instruments, it is a vice which can be practiced without publicity, and this is doubtless one reason why it is so awfully prevalent.

There seems to be something wonderfully fascinating in the private paintbrush and the cans of prepared paint that are extensively advertised as combining the twofold mission of preserving and beautifying objects upon which applied.

The man who has once allowed himself to paint the kitchen chairs or the dog kennel takes a step which he can rarely retrace. His thirst for paint grows with indulgence, and he soon comes to feel wretched unless he has a brush in his hand.

Among private painters there exists a strange and morbid unwillingness to allow a particle of paint to be wasted. The man who buys a pound can of blue paint with which to paint a table, and finds that after the work is done he has a quarter of a pound of paint left, instantly tries to find some other article of furniture on which to use it.

Thus he is constantly led on from one article of furniture to another, and reduces himself to poverty, madness, and despair.

The story of a man who was once a respectable and worthy ratepayer of an adjoining municipality presents a fearful illustration of the misery caused by private painting. The man in question was induced by an indiscreet friend to buy a pound of red paint with which to paint a small dog kennel. Without reflecting upon the danger to which every one exposes himself who takes the unhallowed brush in his hand, this man painted the dog kennel, and with the quarter of a pound that was left undertook to paint the bathtub—in order, as he told himself, that the paint should not be wasted.

He found that when the bathtub was not more than half painted his supply of paint was exhausted, and he therefore bought another can. With this he finished the bathtub, and had this time three-quarters of a pound left.

It was, of course, impossible for him to allow so much paint to be wasted, and accordingly he began to paint the six kitchen chairs. There was enough paint for five chairs only, and the wretched man saw that he could not help buying a third pound, nearly all of which was left after the sixth chair was finished.

With hungry eyes and an excited air he now roamed through the house seeking what he might paint, and finally decided to paint the woodwork of his study. Two additional pounds were used before the woodwork was finished, but he found that in his anxiety to finish the work without buying a sixth can of red paint he had laid on the paint so lightly in some places that the result dissatisfied him.

As a remedy, he resolved to run a narrow bar of black paint around each panel, and, therefore, bought a pound of the best prepared ivory black. Not more than half of it had been used when the work was finished, and it became necessary to find something on which to use the remainder.

The unhappy man now realized when it was too late to save himself that he was a confirmed painter, and that he had not sufficient strength of will to cast the accursed paint brush from him, no matter if he did thereby waste nearly a pound of ivory black. He pursued his downward course with great rapidity. Heedless of the tears of his wife and the entreaties of his daughters, he painted everything in the house on which a paint brush could be laid.

His wife and daughters could not go into the street without showing, by their involuntary patches of black paint, that the head of their house was a private painter. His money gradually found its way into the pocket of the storekeeper who sold the paint, and his health eventually gave way under the influence of painter's colic.

SIX MEN IN LOVE.

With a Young Lady Who Wrote Circular Love Letters.

From the Ohio State Journal.

Yes, people can come close to each other without scraping in a big city. I stumbled onto a case the other day. A few months ago I was let down the trapdoor of somebody's confidence. Men don't confide very often, but when they do they make a landslide of it.

This one did. He told me of a poor little Columbus girl who was hopelessly in love with him. Unrequited love is such a bid for sympathy, you know, and in this case it seemed so dreadfully pathetic. Poor little thing! If she could only care for some one else! But then, she couldn't, he knew. He was worried, in a lofty, condescending kind of way. He hated to think that he must wreck a life on the shore of love—but then he could not care for her—for, well, she cared too much for him, you know.

Before the end of the month I was up to the ears in confidence! Six unfortunate fellows, neither of whom knew the other, were beloved by six unfortunate girls—with all of the love emanating from the female side.

I had begun to fear for the sense of the sex, when one day I called in on a lively little friend of mine in a big High street office building, and found her writing letters. "Six of them—all alike, except for the addresses," said she.

"Circular letters?" I asked.

"Yes, circular love letters," she laughed, showing the addresses.

"Marjorie! you don't mean that you are the composite young woman in love with these six men?"

"Oh, yes, I am, and it's great fun, too. And you ought to see the way they all believe it! Talk about flattering a woman! Why, they can't be touched compared to a man. Why, it has never occurred to one of them that possibly I might not mean it! Oh, yes, I'm an object of pity all right. Let's see—I'm to commit suicide twice, go into two nunneries, and—well, die of six broken hearts some way. Oh, I'm in an awful shape."

"Yes, it is rather extravagant entertainment, but then you know I'm understudying a part at the theatre that just needs such practice."

Secret of the Telephone Discovery.

From The Electrical World.

In a recent lecture Prof. Alexander Graham Bell is reported to have explained how he came to invent the telephone as follows:

"My father invented a symbol by which deaf-mutes could converse, and finally I invented an apparatus by which the vibrations of speech could be seen, and it turned out to be a telephone. It occurred to me to make a machine that would enable one to hear vibrations. I went to an aurist, and he advised me to take the human ear as my model. He supplied me with a dead man's ear, and with his ear I experimented and upon applying the apparatus I found that the dead man's ear wrote down the vibrations.

"I arrived at the conclusion that if I could make iron vibrate on a dead man's ear, I could make an instrument more delicate which would cause those vibrations to be heard and understood. I thought if I placed a delicate piece of steel over an electric magnet I could get a vibration, and thus the telephone was completed.

"The telephone arose from my attempts to teach the deaf to speak. It arose from my knowledge, not of electricity, but as a teacher of the deaf. Had I been an electrician I would not have attempted it."

Mississippi's Secession Ordinance.

From The Jackson (Miss.) Sun.

The honor and credit for saving the ordinance of secession, which Secretary of State Power discovered the other day in a heterogeneous mass of rubbish against the old Capitol wall, under a record cupboard, belongs to Mrs. C. A. Brougher of Jackson. If it had not been for her the ordinance would have fallen into the hands of the Federal soldiers. In 1862, when our friends, the Yankees, were making it exceedingly interesting for Jacksonians by throwing a large and varied assortment of cannon balls into the city, the women and children refugeed to places of safety. The late Col. C. A. Brougher was Secretary of State, and the ordinance of secession was in his office. Before leaving Mrs. Brougher put the ordinance in her trunk, and thus saved it from capture.

After the war the Republicans got hold of the State, and Mrs. Brougher did not return the ordinance. When the Democrats again assumed control she delivered the ordinance to the Secretary of State. Presumably no attention was paid to it, and the document was hidden away among some old rubbish, where it was found by Col. Power. Mrs. Brougher had the document in her possession for something like ten years, and she rejoices with Col. Power that it will at last be given an honored place among the previous State documents.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Growing Demand for Central Park West and Boulevard Corners.

DEALING MOSTLY SPECULATIVE

Latest Sales—Fifth Avenue Property at Auction This Week—Other Attractive Offerings.

The recent activity on Central Park West reached a climax last week in the purchase of the two block fronts from Sixty-second to Sixty-eighth Street by Justice P. Henry Dugro. With the popularity of the seven-story elevator apartment house seemingly assured, the development of the many admirable locations for this class of structure along both Central Park West and the Boulevard is not far distant. Much of it has been going on in the Boulevard for the last year; in fact, it was only last week that Gunn & Grant acquired a corner at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and if one may judge by recent buying along Central Park West, it will not be long before all the more desirable corners on both thoroughfares will be in the hands of builders or held at high figures by the operators anticipating the demand.

The week's business has been of good volume, although largely of a speculative character. Broadway furnished one substantial transaction—the sale of 440 to Daniel B. Freedman—and an equally unsubstantial rumor in regard to the Knox property at Fulton Street. Lower Fifth Avenue continued to command attention through the acquisition of a forty-five-foot frontage just south of Twentieth Street by Jefferson M. Levy, while Martin & Brother finally succeeded in disposing of their fifty-foot frontage adjoining the northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street.

There seems to have been a slight let-up in the speculative buying on upper Fifth Avenue, the only transaction reported in that neighborhood being a purchase by James Stillman to increase his plot at the northeast corner of Seventy-second Street. The buying of building sites in the section north of Union Square, between Broadway and Fourth Avenue, continues. The sale of 13 East Twenty-second Street is the latest bit of news from that neighborhood, while 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, sold by the Remsen estate earlier in the week, will be the site of another new building, which, however, may not be erected by the present owners of the plot, Boehm & Coon.

Latest Sales by Brokers.

John N. Golding, together with V. G. Hall & Co., have sold for Stanley Mortimer to Thomas E. Stillman the lot on the north side of Seventy-eighth Street, 235 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 30 by 102.2.

The four-story dwelling 13 East Twenty-second Street, 25 by 98.9, 130 feet east of Broadway, has been sold.

A trade has been effected between Jantes Brothers and Denison P. Chesebro, the former giving the five-story building 779 Broadway, and taking in part payment the dwelling, altered for business purposes, 32 East Tenth Street. Both properties are Sailors' Snug Harbor leaseholds.

Jefferson M. Levy has bought 131 Fifth Avenue, a four-story dwelling, altered for business purposes, on a lot 22.6 by 100. Mr. Levy recently bought 129, and now owns a forty-five-foot frontage on the avenue, with an "L" fronting at 4 East Twentieth Street.

De Blois & Eldridge were the brokers in the sale of three lots on the south side of Fifty-sixth Street, 250 feet west of Fifth Avenue, for M. J. O'Reilly.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold to John Naughton the plot northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Fulton Avenue, 97 by 90 and irregular; also the lot northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, 20 by 100, also two lots on the east side of Vyse Street, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, and one lot on the west side of Vyse Street, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street.

Henry Oppenheimer is the buyer of the plot southwest corner of Central Park West and Seventy-first Street, 100 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Joseph L. Buttenweiser the tenements 22 Baxter Street, 187 West Third Street, 9 Thompson Street, 63 West Third Street, and 119 Sullivan Street; also, for Weil & Mayer, the tenement 102 Sullivan Street; also, for Patrick Brady, the lot at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninth Street and First Avenue.

Weil & Mayer have also sold the five-story tenement 1,057 First Avenue, 25 by 75.

Leopold Kaufman has bought the old buildings 22 and 24 Mangin Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The interest in last week's auction offerings was greater than there had been any reason to expect. The few parcels offered at public auction were in sections in which there has been no recent demand, and, with the owners' lofty ideas of values, it was hardly a surprise that they were not enthusiastically received. The sale of nine out of eighteen properties under foreclosure to disinterested parties showed, however, that there is nothing wrong with salesroom conditions, and that just now failures at auction can be more safely attributed to the quality of the property than to any real lack of purchasers.

Even 29 Beekman Street, one of the Conner estate's holdings, offered in partition on Tuesday for the fourth time, found a buyer at $57,500. On Friday eleven lots at the Boulevard and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, under foreclosure, went to a firm of operators for $94,000, while earlier in the week, for several smaller parcels against which it would ordinarily have been safe to put down the plaintiffs' names, there were outside buyers, and at good prices.

Real estate men are naturally awaiting with a good deal of interest the announcement of the Eno estate auction sale, but, according to a statement by one of the executors, it will not be of any such proportions as some reports would indicate. The amount to be realized to satisfy the claims of legatees is inconsiderable compared with the total value of the realty holdings of the estate, and it is not likely that any of the more valuable parcels will be disposed of. The executors expect to hold a meeting early this week, at which the properties to be sold and the date of the sale will doubtless be determined.

For this week the most important offering will be a partition sale on Tuesday, involving two properties belonging to the Paran Stevens estate—the dwelling 244 Fifth Avenue and the stable 5 East Twenty-eighth Street. The auctioneer, William M. Ryan, also announces two executors' offerings for the same day, covering the flats 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and 428 East Fifteenth Street. George R. Read will sell at executor's sale 364 Third Avenue, and Auctioneer Harnett offers 47 West Thirty-fifth Street and nine dwellings on Water and Front Streets, near Jackson Street.

Among the more important properties to be sold under foreclosure are the eight-story building 65 to 69 Fourth Avenue, four flats at the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, 210 East Fourteenth Street, and 37 Broome Street.

There were recorded last week 353 mortgages, for $5,446,268; of which 105, for $1,572,651, were at 5 per cent.; 161, for $1,758,117, were at more, and 87, for $2,115,500, were at less. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 272 mortgages, for $3,461,124; of which 115, for $1,968,455, were at 5 per cent.; 113 for $673,919, were at more, and 44, for $818,750, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.—By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Mazet, referee, Boston Road, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 110.5 by 178 by 100 by 224.9, except a strip 7.9 by 100 along the easterly side thereof, taken for the opening of Trinity Avenue, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,191.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 1,436 Second Avenue, east side, 18.11 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 23.9 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,394; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By S. Morris Pryor, foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 32 West Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,944.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.—By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 244 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.4 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 31.4 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; 5 East Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story brick stable.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale to divide interests, 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 476.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 33.4 by 100, five-story brownstone-front apartment house.

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 428 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 395 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 103.3, Astor leasehold, five-story brick tenement.

By George R. Read, executor's sale, 364 Third Avenue, west side, 74.2 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 24 6 by 112, running through to Broadway Alley, two three-story brick and frame buildings on the avenue, and a one and two-story brick building on the alley.

By George R Read, foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 403 Greenwich Street, east side, 50 feet north of Beach Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $24,656.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, W. C. Percy, referee, 231 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street, 20.9 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $27,647.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James T. Law, referee, 210 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 117 feet east of Third Avenue, 17 by 103.3, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $18,933.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's and executor's sale, 663 Water Street, south side, 253 feet west of Jackson Street, 17.9¾ by 70, five-story brick and frame dwelling; 673 and 675 Water Street, south side, 150.1 feet west of Jackson Street, 17.11 and 17.8, respectively, by 70, two three-story brick and frame dwellings; 677 and 679 Water Street, south side, 114 feet west of Jackson Street, 18.2 and 17.11, respectively, by 70, two two-story brick dwellings; 356 Front Street, north side, 325 feet west of Jackson Street, 24.3 by 70, two-story brick dwelling; 362 and 364 Front Street, north side, 250 feet west of Jackson Street, 18.6 and 19.1, respectively, by 70, two two-story brick dwellings; 388 Front Street, north side, 216.10 feet west of Jackson Street, 16.8 by 70, two-story frame dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 47 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 310.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.6 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 317 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue, 25.11 by 70, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $8,381; subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 628 Hudson Street, east side, 37 feet north of Jane Street, 19 by 53.11, by 76 by 55.6, four-story brick flat, with stores; 318 West Eleventh Street, south side, 31.10 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20.8 by 74.10 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, East Broadway, northeast corner of Catharine Street, 27 by 71 by 32.9 by 71, leasehold, four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $11,807.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward F. McCall, referee, Suburban Street, south side, 151.3 feet east of Bainbridge Avenue, 26.2 by 59.7 by 25 by 60, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,145.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clinton W. Hentridge, referee, 37 Broome Street, south side, 25.2 feet west of Goerck Street, 24.10 by 100 by 24.9 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,754.

WEDNESDAY, FEB 1.—By L. J. Phillips & Co., foreclosure sale, J. P. Solomon, referee, 558 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 150 feet east of the Boulevard, 25 by 99.11, four-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,234; subject to another mortgage for $18,000.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 157 West Nineteighth Street, north side, 226.6 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 feet front and 42 feet at the rear, with an average depth of 121.8 feet, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $29,961.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 723 and 725 Elton Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, 50 by 99.6, two four-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, $5,277; subject to other mortgages, on 723, for $24,855; on 725, for $13,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 601 West End Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, 24 by 90, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $30,794.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 65, 67, and 69 Fourth Avenue, east side, 98 feet north of Ninth Street, 48 by 80.10½; by 50.7 by 94.11, eight-story brick building. Due on judgment, $29,467; subject to other mortgages for $106,632.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, referee, 311 West Forty-sixth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,441.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, C. L. Atterbury, referee, 14 and 16 Catharine Slip, southwest corner of Water Street, 40 by 40, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $24,495.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, 106 to 112 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $19,988.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.—By Philip A Smyth, foreclosure sale, Sigmund Feuchtwanger, referee, part of lot 62 on map or the lands of Charles Darke, in the former town of Yonkers, being on the northwesterly side of the road from King's Bridge to William's Bridge, 75 feet by 184, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,781.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Henry P. McGown, referee, 253 Lenox Avenue, west side, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 75, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $21,180.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Francis J. Hopson referee, 238 East Forty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Second Avenue, 22 by 82 by 25 by 94.1, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $13,043.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Bradburn C. Chetwood, referee, 1,550 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-seventh Street, 26.5 by 80, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $5,775.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 552 to 558 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, south side, 250 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, each 18.9 by 104.11, four three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $16,044; subject to other mortgages for $16,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., referee, 68 West Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 144 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 19x100.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $20,409.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 403, 405, and 407 East Twenty-third Street, 81.6 feet east of First Avenue, each 25 by 98.9, three-and-one-half-story stone and frame buildings, coal yard, all title of John Dwyer on Sept. 16, 1898.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Gescheidt, referee, Prospect Avenue, south side, 220 feet east of Samuel Street, 22 by 150, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,039.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, James T. Law, referee, 60 and 62 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Park Avenue, each 20 by 99.11, two three-story stone-front dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $13,764.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, 1,443 to 1,449 Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 100.5 by 100.8, four five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgment, $21,302; subject to another mortgage for $32,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 111 to 119 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 426 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 74 by 100.11, five five-story front and four-story rear brick dwellings. Due on judgment, $68,963.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 70 and 74 Pike Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with stores; Jacob Fischel of 197 Henry Street, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, south side, 100 feet west of Convent Avenue, for thirteen four-story brick dwellings, 16, 17, and 18 by 53; Miss Della Stevens of 147 West Ninety-sixth Street, owner; George W. Spitzer of 156 Fifth Avenue, architect; John W. Stevens, builder; cost, $208,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 24.7 by 95; Robert Ferguson of 109 Manhattan Avenue, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect of 608 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, northwest corner of Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 25 by 95; William Cummings, Jr., owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $35,000.

Eighty-fourth Street, northeast corner of Riverside Drive, for a nine-story brick and stone flat, 51.4 by 50.10; J. M. & W. B. Stewart of 131 Columbus Avenue, owner; George Keister, architect; cost, $180,000.

Nos. 313 to 323 West Eighty-third Street, for six five-story brick dwellings, 17 and 18 by 62; Alonzo B. Kight of 102 West Eighty-first Street, owner, architect, and builder; cost, $114,000.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, north side, 340 feet west of Brook Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 82; Martin Tully of 734 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; H. T. Howell, architect; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Third Avenue, for four five-story brick flats, irregular; Ragette & Wolf of 2,082 Third Avenue, owners; Edward Wenz of 2,577 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $96,000.

Columbus Avenue, north side, 50 feet west of Taylor Street, Van Nest, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 45; John A. Fey of 613 Second Avenue, owner; Arthur Boehmer of 751 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $3,800.

Alterations.

No. 532 Washington Street, to a three-story brick warehouse; August Beckstein of 12 Coenties Place, owner; Franklin Baylies, architect; cost, $4,500.

No. 203 Seventh Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Max Green of 203 Seventh Avenue, owner; P. F. Brogan, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 909 Broadway, to a three-story brick store; estate of G. H. Warren, owner; Frank De Gheen, architect; cost, $2,129.

Madison Avenue, east side, 45 feet south of Ninety-third Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Mrs. M. C. Nordemann of 1,309 Madison Avenue, owner; George W. Spitzer, architect; cost, $1,800.

No. 124 East Thirty-second Street, to a two and five story brick stable and lofts; M. A. C. Levy of 36 East Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Stein, Cohn & Roth, architects; cost, $5,000.

Nos. 10 to 14 Avenue A, to three five-story brick tenements; estate of B. R. Winthrop of 23 East Thirty-third Street, owner; C. B. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue, to a five-story and attic brick school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Jan. 28.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 167th St, 26.7x95; M. C. Milnor, referee, to Henry de Peyser	3,950
AUDUBON AV, e s, 26.7 ft n of 167th St, 25x95; M. C. Minor, referee, to Leopold Gusthal	2,300
BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 60 ft n of 50th St, 20x75; Hulda Wittner to Jacob Levy.	1
BROOKLINE ST, s s, 85 ft w of Decatur Av, new line, 63x86x63x35; Cornelius B. Schuyler to Oscar Schuyler	Gift
GREENWICH ST, 74, w s, 23.5x99.10x23.5 x99.11, with alley on rear; Eugene H. Pomeroy to George M. Miller, trustee	25,000
JEROME AV, e s, 108.5 ft n of Garfield St, 28.6x165.11x26x152.3; Ellen McCue to Agnes McCue	1
MADISON ST, s s, 52.2 ft w of Jefferson St, 28.1x100; Wolf Fein to Lena Price.	36,000
MANGIN ST, w s, 55.4 ft s of Stanton St, 15.9x100; Bankson T. Morgan, referee, to William P. Dixon and another, executors and trustees	15,000
PEARL ST, 486, n s, 26x42x irregular; Pearl St, n e s, at s w corner of the above, 5.3x60x irregular; William T. Read, referee, to Clara J. Walgrove	40,000
PLOT 175, North Morris Park Av, and 522 East Unionport Road, runs w 97.6x n 75x e 97.6x s 75; also Morris Park Av, n s, 522 ft e of Unionport Road, 45x250; Ephraim B. Levy to David L. Gluck	100
WEBSTER AV, s w corner of Brookline St, new lines, 33.8x104.1 to Decatur Av, x34.4x108.1; Cornelius B. Schuyler to Oscar Schuyler	Gift
13TH ST, 520 and 522 East, 50x100.3x50x 103.3; Jacob Levy to Hulda Wittner	1
34TH ST, 202 West, 19x98.9; Mabel Suydam to Crosby Leonard	1
42D ST, 119 West, 25x100.5; Joseph E. Weed to Willet C. Ward	1
60TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Harriet Bleecker, devisee, to Frederick J. Schillinger	6,500
62D ST, 225 West, 25x100.5; Reginald S. Blake to Ida R. Baker	Exch.
71ST ST, n s, 30 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Samuel S. Slater, referee, to Paul Dartiguenave	2,200
76TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Kneil Wallach to Ray W. Cox	1
84TH ST, n s corner of West End Av, 20.6x80.2; Sarah L. Jackson to Minnie Harris and others	1
86TH ST, 426 East, 25x102.2; Moses K. Wallach to Ray W. Cox	1
108TH ST, s s, 121.4 ft e of Riverside Drive, runs s 100 x w 0.4½ x n 100 to the street, x e 0.4½; Atlas Improvement Company to William G. Collins	1
112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of the Boulevard, 25x142.11, to old line, x27.11, 9x130.10; James McClenahan and others, executors, to Jacob Lawson	13,000
146TH ST, s e corner of Convent Av, 25x 99.11; Nelson J. Ferris to Martha A. Lynch	1

Recorded Leases.

HAYCK, Franc's, Jr., executor, to John E. Supnes; 615 10th Av, 5 years | 120
PARKER, Mary A., to Antonio Saladino and another; 387 Broome St, 1-8 years.
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Giovanni Intorcia; 79 Oliver St, 5¼ years | 2,700
WEIL, Jonas, and another to Giovanni Intorcia; 77 Oliver St, 5¼ years | 2,400
WILLIAMS, L. L., to George Chalmes; 39 West 98th St, 5 years | 2,400
| | 660

Recorded Mortgages.

COOK, Ella F., to J. Campbell Thompson; 40 West 87th St, 1 year	4,000
COX, Ray W., to Karl M. Wallach; 76th St, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years	$750
DE PEYSTER, Henry, to American Mortgage Company; Audubon Av, n e corner of 167th St, 1 year	2,500
DEVLIN, Ida, to American

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Foreclosure Sale of the Central Vermont System Ordered by Court.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., Jan. 28.—Judge H. H. Wheeler has handed down a decree in the United States Circuit Court ordering the foreclosure sale of the Central Vermont Railroad system. E. L. Waterman of Brattleborough is appointed master to make the sale. The decree is to date from the first day of February, with ten days in which to redeem, after which, if the property is not redeemed, the master is to give four weeks' notice by advertising. There was opposition to the decree by second mortgage bondholders, who wished to make a defense.

This action is an important step toward the control of the Central Vermont system by a new company, which is authorized by the Vermont Legislature to organize with a capital stock of $3,000,000, and to issue bonds to the amount of $12,000,000 more to take up the debts of the present Central Vermont Company, according to the agreement of the creditors at a meeting held in Boston last September.

Sale of the Baltimore and Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 28.—In the suit of the consolidated causes of the Mercantile Trust Company against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Judge Taft to-day granted a degree of foreclosure of the consolidated mortgages of 1872 and 1874. This approves the recent action of the United States Circuit Court of Maryland. It is decreed that A. S. Dunham and Arthur L. Spamer shall act as special masters to conduct the sale in the foreclosure of all the properties of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. No date for the sale is named.

The Cincinnati Northern's Plans.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 28.—The new management of the Cincinnati Northern will give its attention to the extension of the road to Cincinnati. At present the line only reaches to Franklin, Ohio, and from there the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern is used. Senator Brice had secured valuable terminals into Cincinnati before his death, but it will be necessary to reclaim a tunnel before these can be used.

MAY FIGHT SALARY INCREASES.

Civil Service Reformers Likely to Test Their Legality.

The State Civil Service Reform Association, it is said, may take steps to test the legality of recent increases in the salaries of Tammany officeholders. The association has kept a record of every case of arbitrary increase.

Secretary George McAneny said yesterday that the action the association would take would depend largely upon the decisions to be rendered by the Court of Appeals in the pending cases. Should these decisions give the association a foothold for proceeding against the heads of departments who are responsible for the salary increases, action will be begun as soon as practicable.

Mr. McAneny said that the association held that nearly all, if not all, these increases of salary have been, within the meaning of the civil service law, promotions, and that as they have been made arbitrarily and without the competition which the law requires, they are illegal. An advance of salary itself constitutes a promotion, according to the association's view of the law, Mr. McAneny said.

STORMS DELAY STEAMERS.

The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, arrived yesterday twelve days out from the Rock. Her usual time is eight days. Capt. Hogemann reported that on Jan. 21 during a strong westerly gale with high seas, the steamer's propeller worked badly, and although the cause of the trouble could not be ascertained the indications were that the propeller had fouled something or had loosened on the shaft. The engines were slowed down and the vessel proceeded under eleven knots speed. Strong gales were encountered during the remainder of the voyage, and the greatest precaution had to be observed.

The Kaiser fell in with her sister ship the Saale on Wednesday, and the Saale, which was bound here from Bremen, at Capt. Hogemann's request, kept her company into port. The Kaiser was to have sailed from here yesterday, having been due Tuesday. She will now undergo repairs. The Saale was also overdue two days and the Britannic of the White Star Line, which arrived last night, was one day late in arriving. The delay of these two vessels was due to bad weather.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.03	.03	Justice	.11	.10
Andes	.13	.13	Kentuck Con	.06	.06
Belcher	.15	.14	Mexican	.34	.34
Benton Con	.04	.04	Occidental Con	.24	.24
Best & Belcher	.43	.41	Ophir	.58	.57
Bullion	.01	.01	Overman	.05	.05
Caledonia	.21	.21	Potosi	.17	.16
Challenge Con	.13	.11	Sag Belcher	.01	.02
Chollar	.22	.22	Savage	.10	.10
Confidence	.55	.55	Scorpion	.11	..
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.45	Sierra Nevada	.78	.79
Crown Point	.18	.18	Standard	2.00	2.00
Exchequer	.01	.01	Union Con	.34	.34
Gould & Curry	.26	.26	Utah Con	.13	.13
Hale & Norc	.07	.07	Yellow Jacket	.13	.14

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WANTED—A fire insurance man of good record can secure a permanent field position in State of N. Y.; state business experience and send references. Amos D. Blatchford, General Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Office boy about 18; must live with parents; Wall St. or banking references required. Apply in own handwriting, stating references, Bankers & Brokers, Box 133, Times Office.

WANTED—Architectural draughtsman. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M. at 802 Melrose Av., New York.

WANTED—Diamond setter that is also a jeweler. Geoffray & Co., 161 West 29th St.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

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HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 62 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan. a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up
Asheville, N.C. Battery Park Hotel, a. p., $4 up
do .....Swannanoa Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
Baltimore, Md. The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up
Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap, 3.50 up, ep, 1.50 up
Tampa. Tampa Bay Hotel, a. p., opens Dec. 5, A. E. DICK, Mgr.
Winter Park, Hotel Seminole, a.p., op. Jan. 18, O. L. FRIZBEE, Mgr
Ocala. Ocala House, a. p., open all year. P. F. BROWN, Mgr.
Belleair. Belleview, a. p., opens Jan. 18 W. A. BARRON, Mgr.
Fort Meyers. Fort Meyers Hotel, open Jan. 18, F. H. ABBOTT.
FLORIDA Plant System Hotel Offices: 12 W. 23d St., New York. 205 Washington St., Boston. Clark St., Chicago
Fla., Jacksonville. St. James Hotel, a. p., $3 up
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London, Eng .....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
London, St. Ermin's. {Westminster, High Class Residential Hotel. Unexcelled for cuisine, comfort. Moderate tariff
Mobile, Ala.....Battle House, a. p., $2.50 up
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do .....Royal Hotel des Etrangers
do .....Hotel des Londres
do .....Hotel Bristol
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up
New York .....Fifth Avenue Htl, ap, $5 up
do Cosmopolitan Htl. (Chambers & W. B'way), ap, $1up
do...(W. Leland, Jr.,) Grenoble Htl., e.p, $1.50up
Omaha, Neb.....Her Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
Old Point Comfort, Va. Htl Chamberlin, ap, $4up
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., 3.50 up
Pasadena, Cal., Htl. Green, (golf links), a.p., $4up
Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep, 1.50; ap, 3.50up
do (Restaurant Alc. & Tdh.) The Lafayette, e.p, $1up
Southern Pines, N. C.....Piney Woods Inn.
St. Louis, Mo. Planters' Htl, e.p., $2 up; a.p., $4 up
Washington, D.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

Gov. Roosevelt Addresses the Society in Its New Home.

HE PRAISES ITS WORK HIGHLY

The Best Yet Undertaken, He Says—Disgusted with Radical Reformers—Good and Evil in Social Conditions.

The annual meeting of the University Settlement Society was held yesterday afternoon in the new house, 184 Eldridge Street. The house was inspected by the members and friends before and after the meeting. This house has a frontage of eighty feet on Eldridge Street and sixty-seven feet on Rivington Street. The basement is to have a gymnasium in one corner, baths in another, and storerooms in others. On the first floor is the office of the Provident Loan Society, the Kindergarten Hall, and a store or lodge room. On the next floor is a hall with a seating capacity of 358, the reading room, study, and head workers' office. On the next floor are class and club rooms and a small social hall, and on the two upper floors are bedrooms for the residents, sitting rooms, dining room, and servants' rooms.

President Seth Low called the meeting to order, and said:

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this new home of the University Settlement. Such a building as this is evidence of the good work that has been done, and is a pledge of the better work to be done in the future. Therefore I want to congratulate those whose energy and activity are expressed in this building, and to bid them godspeed in the work that lies before them."

The election of the members of the Council was the first business. Stephen H. Olin nominated J. G. Phelps Stokes, Rollin H. Lynde, Dr. Edward H. Peaslee, Henry P. Wertheim, and Amos R. E. Pinchot. They were elected nuanimously.

Mrs. Nicholas M. Butler made a report of the work of the Women's Auxiliary and the kindergarten. She said there were 261 members of the auxiliary, of whom 68 had been added during the last year. The average attendance at the kindergarten had been 48, and there were now 70 on the waiting list. The receipts of the kindergarten during the year were $1,805 and the expenditures $1,637.50. The receipts of the Women's Auxiliary were $2,041.31 and the expenditures $1,710.49. She announced that the Women's Auxiliary had undertaken to furnish the dining room completely, but asked for help in furnishing other rooms in the house. The colleges and private schools had been asked to furnish the rooms of the residents, and they had responded liberally, so that there were only a few rooms left unfurnished.

President Low said that if there were enough rooms left he would like to promise that one would be furnished by Columbia University, one by Barnard College, and one by the Teachers College. R. R. Bowker said that he thought he could guarantee that the College of the City of New York would furnish two other rooms. President Low remarked in congratulating the Women's Auxiliary on its work that "the woman behind the dollar was quite as important as the man behind the gun."

Stephen H. Olin then told of the work that the Treasurer, James Speyer, had done, and moved the following resolution, which was adopted: "Resolved, That the society, grateful to all its members who have aided in building the Settlement House, records particularly its obligations to Mr. James Speyer for his generous gifts and his efficient services as Treasurer."

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS.

While Mr. Olin was speaking a cheer from the crowd that had gathered in front of the house announced the arrival of Gov. Roosevelt, and after he had taken off his coat, President Low called on him to speak. Gov. Roosevelt said:

"I have refused almost every request of the kind I have accepted to come to your meeting to-day, but I accepted your invitation for a double reason. In the first place, because during my incumbency as a Police Commissioner I saw so much of the work of the University Settlement as to gratify me, and because, in the next place, it seems to me that this type of work is more important for our social and civic betterment than any other that is now being undertaken by any one or any society.

"There is very little that I can say to you. I don't intend to speak to you of your work in the past. That would be merely to show my own familiarity with it, and that, I assume, you know. I see here many a face familiar to me, many a man and many a woman with whom I have struck hands for a common object in the years that have gone by; many a man and many a woman with whom I expect to work shoulder to shoulder in the future, and while it is necessary above all things to show wisdom, and while that is demanded of every one who has to do the work we have been doing, the cardinal feature about this University Settlement has been that the people actually work; that the function so prevalent in more than one society of talking about work is relegated to its proper place of inferiority as compared with doing it.

"And again I feel that the University Settlement is approaching that work in the only spirit which can make it ultimately successful, and that is the spirit of genuine comradeship. When a man who goes down understands after a while that he may have been going up; when a man who sets out to do a work of this kind realizes that he has got to learn as well as to teach; when he understands that the work which has to be done must be done in a spirit of genuine fellowship and genuine comradeship, then his work will turn out to be worthy of the doing. Here in this city we have problems of vital importance to solve. They can be solved only by frankly meeting the conditions with which we are faced in this new world of democracy, by frankly facing the fact that we must come together—that each man or woman or set of men and women must realize what he is to learn as well as the knowledge which he has to impart. It must realize that we must strike hands together in order to make any substantial advance on a large scale, and when that fact is recognized then we will go forward. The one thing I feel more like preaching, the one line of conduct which I feel like laying special stress upon, is the need of understanding that it is better to be a pretty good Sergeant than to try to be a Brigadier General. That applies not only in social things, but to political matters also. Don't refuse to do the best you can do because you don't think it covers the entire field. Don't refuse to do the work at hand because you see what an enormous amount of work ought to be done.

RADICAL REFORMERS DENOUNCED.

"I have grown to feel a disgust with the radical social reformers, a disgust which is quite as radical as any extreme feeling they can have. I give no place to social reformers, except to those who aid in striving to make things better. I have seen a good deal of it during the time that I have been intimately connected with the City of New York, but I have not seen the least little bit of effective work done by those who insist upon doing everything, and unless they could do everything would do nothing.

"Every practical effort that has been made in this city for the betterment of social conditions in late years I have seen. Every effort to that end that has been most productive of good has been accomplished by people who were content to grapple with a small part of the evil, but who grappled with that small part effectively. These people, although they might think that the conditions of modern life are all wrong, yet realized that a change in these conditions can be only a matter of growth, and not of revolution, and set themselves to work to foster that growth instead of wasting their strength in trying to bring about the revolution. That is why I have felt so great a sympathy with your society—because you have conducted it along the lines of true democracy and true Americanism. I don't use either phrase in a spirit of demagogy. I have nothing but abhorrence for the man who would use the word Americanism or the word democracy as an excuse or an apology for what is wrong, and it remains true in this country that we must accept in good faith the spirit in accordance with which our whole scheme of living is planned if we are to accomplish aught of permanent value. Americanism knows no difference of creed, no difference of race origin, and the University Settlement and kindred efforts have obtained the great measure of success which has fallen to them, because they treat a man as a man, disregarding his creed, disregarding the country from which he or his fathers came, so long as they know that he is honestly and in good faith striving to be a decent citizen, and to obey those high laws of ethical conduct which are grouped together in the name of morality and religion.

RACE AND CREED DIFFERENCES.

"There is much that is evil in our political and social life. There is much also that is good, but nothing is better than the way in which the Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant, are striving together to accomplish just such things as this society set out to accomplish, and of all the many mean and ignoble passions which are at times appealed to in this country by men who seek their selfish advancement at the cost of the State, none is meaner, none is more ignoble, than the effort to appeal to religious or race prejudice. That has two sides. Woe to the men who seek to excite feeling against another man because of his creed or his birthplace, and double woe to those who seek to defend a scoundrel by appealing to the fellow-feeling of those who profess the same creed or those who have the same race origin. Treat each man on his merits. If he fulfills his duty stand by him, and if he does not, war against him. You are as much bound to do the one thing as the other.

"I don't preach softness to you. I have not much sympathy with those who hold up the ideal that an easy life is the end to be sought after. I do not mean to denounce the existence of a leisure class, because they often work harder than any who are obliged to work for their bread. By success in life I do not mean material success. I mean the higher type of success by which the individual achieves for himself, not merely good for himself, but for the community in which he exists. Success in life was never attained save from the lessons of failure, of shortcomings, and mistakes, and of a resolute purpose to strive onward and upward. Therefore, I appeal particularly to the work that this society has done, because, feeling a spirit of comradeship and a spirit of fellowship, you who are its members have not striven to preach false doctrines, but have taught the true doctrine that men must act together as brothers, must feel for one another, and because you feel in seeking to attain the beautiful object you have set before yourselves you are doing your duty because it is your duty."

R. R. Bowker, the Chairman of the Building Committee, told of the work his committee had accomplished. He said the work of erecting the house was begun last May and was not yet finished. He asked that some one undertake to furnish the gymnasium and the baths. He said the land had cost $60,000, and the building $95,000, making a total of $155,000. Of this $80,000 had been paid before the work was begun. With promises of subscriptions there was now on hand $45,000, but some of this was contingent on the rest being raised before March 1. The amount to be raised is $30,000, and then the house will be free from debt. The expenses of running the house are $16,000 a year.

Mrs. E. R. Hewitt told of the kindergarten work, and asked that some one give a piano. James Speyer, the Treasurer, said that the society had come out even last year, but did not bother his hearers with figures. J. B. Reynolds, the head worker, briefly outlined the work done by the society and its growth. He said that much help in many ways was needed, and asked that those who wished to help call and see the house, and he or others could tell just what was needed.

PLEA FOR TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Bishop Tierney Calls Upon the Catholic Clergy to Increase Their Efforts in the Cause of Temperance.

Bishop Tierney, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, has issued a letter to the Catholic clergy, in which he says:

"The spiritual welfare of millions of souls is wrapped up in the future prosperity of our country. As water will not rise higher than its source, so a government by the people will never be any better than the moral standards of the people who constitute it. Grave evils are already menacing our National institutions. The lack of religious teaching among the young is sapping their spiritual strength. The prevalence of the divorce abomination is tearing down the social fabric by disrupting the family and destroying the home, but along with these two, and, indeed, with equal virulence with them, is a third. It is the drink plague.

"The universality and malignity of the evil of drunkenness are patent to any one whose outlook is over the country and who with discerning eyes studies the lives of the people. While the clergy have made almost superhuman efforts to stem the tide of intemperance, they have had almost insuperable forces to contend against. They have had certain climatic tendencies to counteract. They have had to contend against deep-seated craving for alcoholic stimulant; they have had to overcome certain rooted prejudices as to the nutritious value of intoxicating drink, as well as false notions of social hospitality. But most of all they have had to strive against an omnipresent agency coming from the organized liquor traffic, with its 200,000 saloon centres of activity. Many are the ways suggested whereby the evil of intemperance may be destroyed. One may have certain favorite methods of his own. To us it makes very little difference what legitimate methods are pursued if only results are obtained. Our complaint is only against inactivity.

"As an organization, we believe in the gospel of total abstinence. The Holy Father has said that the practice of total abstinence is 'the proper and truly efficacious remedy for this great evil.' We believe that total abstinence is necessary for the drunkard; we believe that it is good for all others, and especially in the face of the evil of intemperance it puts into one's hand a powerful weapon to fight the enemy. Certainly by how much more the practice of total abstinence is adopted, by so much the less does the vice of drunkenness prevail.

"The Catholic Total Abstinence Union is the official and duly authorized organization in the Church in these United States whereby the sentiment of total abstinence is encouraged, and its statements and practice are guarded from all danger of fanaticism. For more than a quarter of a century this organization has done vigorous work against the drink evil, and has done it with an unblemished record for prudence in speech and wisdom in action. It has gradually grown from a mere handful of twenty-five years ago until to-day it is the largest fraternal and religious association in the Church in America, embracing a membership of 80,000.

"Now, as the dawn of another century is brightening the sky, we appeal to the priesthood of our land to make a still more vigorous onslaught against the hydra-headed evil of drunkenness. The ranks of the temperance hosts are increasing steadily and rapidly, but we would have your assistance to make that increase tenfold. In return we shall lend you the strength that comes from our great organization, in order that you, too, may more effectually carry on this most sacred warfare."

THE SIGNAL CORPS TROUBLE.

Inspector Hoffman Reports that Only One Man Is Discontented.

Inspector Morris Hoffman of Gen. Roe's staff visited the quarters of the First Signal Corps on Thursday to investigate the cause of the alleged dissatisfaction that was said to have existed among the men. A secret meeting of the men was held recently, and it was decided that Gen. Roe should be notified of the feeling that had developed in the corps against Capt. Hedges, who, the malcontents claimed, had used the corps for political purposes. Quartermaster Sergeant Charles L. Eidlitz was selected to represent the men with Gen. Roe. Gen. Roe listened to the complaint, and expressed much surprise that there should be any trouble in the Signal Corps, and promised that he would have the matter investigated.

When Inspector Hoffman entered the armory he informed Capt. Hedges that, acting under orders of Gen. Roe, he had come to investigate certain alleged trouble in the organization, and that he desired to see each member in private. Each man was requested to make a statement to Inspector Hoffman who has made a report to Gen. Roe that after investigating the troubles in the corps he finds that the dissatisfaction with Capt. Hedges is confined to one man, and that the corps is a well-instructed body. It was reported yesterday that Capt. Hedges had decided to resign, but the report could not be verified.

"YANKEE DOODLE HOUSE."

Another Effort to Preserve the Historical Landmark on the Hudson.

Another effort is being made to preserve in appropriate condition Fort Crailo, or the Greenbush Manor House, that stands on the Hudson opposite Albany. This mansion, which is the homestead of the Van Rensselaer family, is more popularly known as the "Yankee Doodle House," because it was there in 1758 that Dr. Schuckburgh scribbled the lines of the famous doggerel.

Other attempts have been made to preserve this relic of Colonial days. From 1889 to 1893 a bill asking for the appropriation for that purpose of $20,000 was before the Legislature in Albany. The bill was defeated. A year or two later the Colonial Dames of America interested themselves in the matter, but without important results.

And now Mrs. Alan Hartwell Strong (née Van Rensselaer) makes a public appeal for subscriptions that the house may be purchased from its present owner and preserved in a way in accord with its history. Mrs. Strong has secured an option for the purchase of the property for $5,000. An additional strip of land, providing a much-needed outlet in the rear, can be acquired and will cost $1,500. The estimate for restoration and improvements immediately pressing is $3,500. The entire sum which it is proposed to raise is, therefore, $10,000.

It is the intention of Mrs. Strong, after securing the property, to present it to some historical society that will preserve it as a National monument.

Subscriptions will be received by Mrs. Howard Townsend, 2 East Fifteenth Street, and Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, 9 West Ninth Street.

A BAD FIRE IN THE BRONX.

Spark from a Parlor Match Starts a Blaze Which Badly Damages Police Sergeant Ferris's House.

A spark from a parlor match was the cause of a bad fire in the Bronx yesterday morning, doing about $7,000 damage and resulting in injuries to a fireman and a woman. The blaze started in the two-story frame house at 1,778 Bathgate Avenue, occupied by Police Sergeant James B. Ferris, his wife, mother, and three daughters.

Mrs. Ferris, the wife of the Sergeant, went into the parlor about 7 o'clock to light a lamp. A spark from the match set fire to the fringe of the sofa, and the flames had gained such headway before Mrs. Ferris noticed them that she could not extinguish them. She was badly burned about the hands and arms in her attempt to put the fire out. She then aroused the family.

Mrs. Ferris, the mother of the Sergeant, became so frightened by the fire and the excitement that she was unable to help herself. Sergt. Ferris and Policeman Lynch of the Bronx Park Station rushed through the smoke and flames and carried her out and into an adjoining house.

An alarm was sent in and the firemen, seeing the adjoining houses were threatened, sent in a second alarm. Fire Battalion Chief Short soon reached the scene, but not before the flames had gained control of Ferris's house and were communicating to Nos. 1,780 and 1,782. Five streams of water were turned on the houses and the flames were soon checked, and in an hour extinguished.

While trying to drag the hose into the second story of the Ferris house Fireman Thomas Lynch of Engine Company 46 had an artery of his left wrist cut by broken glass. An ambulance was summoned from the Fordham Hospital, and, after Lynch's injury had been attended to, the fireman was taken to that institution. Mrs. Ferris, the wife of the Sergeant, was also treated by the ambulance surgeon.

The Ferris dwelling and contents were damaged about $5,000. The walls of the house No. 1,780, occupied by Mrs. L. Summerville, and that occupied by Mrs. Cornelius Pieke, at No. 1,782, were badly burned. The damage to each house amounted to about $1,000. The buildings are owned by William Fernschild of Fairmount. Most of the loss is covered by insurance.

The danger line of life is very close to "a bad cold." Cure it in its incipiency with DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Stern Bros

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the remainder of their large purchase of

French Printed Challies

in desirable designs and colorings, at 21c yd.

Also

3800 Yds. French

Henrietta Cloth

45 inches wide, in all the newest shades for house and evening wear, at 58c yd.

Stern Bros

will close out to-morrow in their

Lace Dep'ts

All silk Chenille Dotted Brussels Net in black, white, cream and other desirable colors, 44 inches wide, 38c 45c yd.

Formerly 75c & 88c

Black Lierre & Silk Embroidered Drapery Nets 20 & 24 ins. wide, $1.25 $1.98 yd.

Also

Cream Net Top, Lierre and Silk Applique

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4 to 10 inches wide, at 15c, 19c, 25c, 38c yd.

Stern Bros

To-morrow

Special Values in Curtains

Ruffled Muslin Curtains at 75c 95c $1.15 pr.

Irish Point Curtains at $3.50 $4.75 $5.75 pr.

Regular prices $4.75, $6.75 & $7.75

Tambour Muslin Sash Curtains $1.25 $1.75 pr.

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Regular price $11.25

West 23d St.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. McCURDY PRESIDENT

Statement for the Year ending December 31st, 1898

According to the Standard of the Insurance Department of the State of New York

INCOME

Received for Premiums	$42,318,748 51
From all other Sources	12,687,880 92
	$55,006,629 43

DISBURSEMENTS

To Policy-holders for Claims by Death	$13,865,908 00
To Policy-holders for Endowments, Dividends, etc.	11,485,751 35
For all other Accounts	10,493,379 53
	$35,245,038 88

ASSETS

United States Bonds and other Securities	$160,956,141 33
First Lien Loans on Bond and Mortgage	68,503,580 90
Loans on Bonds and other Securities	9,396,619 00
Real Estate, appraised by Insurance Superintendents at $23,534,826.88: Book Value	20,604,649 61
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	11,621,377 36
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred Premiums, etc.	6,434,957 16
	$277,517,325 36

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserves, etc.	$233,056,640 68
Contingent Guarantee Fund	42,238,684 68
Divisible Surplus	2,220,000 00
	$277,517,325 36
Insurance and Annuities in force	$971,711,997 79

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct; liabilities calculated by the Insurance Department. CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

From the Divisible Surplus a dividend will be apportioned as usual

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APPEAL COURT BUSINESS

Complaints of Delay in Settlement of Cases Renewed.

A FEW LEGAL OPINIONS

Justice Barrett Thinks Help Is Needed—Views of Messrs. Hornblower, Tracy, Coudert, and Peckham.

Recent instances of tedious and vexatious delays in the settlement of cases in the Court of Appeals of this State have stimulated anew the complaints which for years have been voiced by lawyers regarding the slow progress of cases through the Court of Appeals. New York lawyers assert that it now takes from two to five years to get a case through the Court of Appeals, and it is a fact that this court is about two years behind in its business. Various measures have been suggested by which this court of last resort might be enabled to keep pace with the flow of business that passes up to it. The lawyers have widely differing views on the subject, but all agree as to the urgent necessity of taking some steps to relieve the pressure on the Court of Appeals.

Much interest is centred in a Constitutional amendment which was passed by the last Legislature and is expected to be passed by the present one prior to its submission to the people at the next Fall election. This amendment is designed to relieve the Court of Appeals by enabling the Governor to specially designate from time to time four Judges of the Supreme Court to act with the seven Court of Appeals Judges. Such designation, however, is to be only temporary; the four Judges selected by the Governor will not cease to be Judges of the Supreme Court, although their functions in that respect will be suspended while they are serving in the Court of Appeals. They will retain their salaries as Supreme Court Judges.

Justice Barrett of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court said last evening:

"It is necessary under the law for this Constitutional amendment to pass through two different Senates before it is voted on by the people. If the present Senate adopts it, and a majority of votes are cast for it next Fall, the Governor will be able on the 1st of January next to designate the four Supreme Court Judges who are to help out the Court of Appeals.

"We shall soon know just to what extent the Court of Appeals needs help. That court has ordered a new calendar for April 17, which will show how many of these cases are undisposed of, and how many have been appealed from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court within the past year. The Court of Appeals Judges have not quite finished the old calendar. There are still a few hundred cases to be disposed of, and I am informed that it is proposed to clear those off before beginning with the new calendar. But the new calendar will show just how much work there is ahead for the Court of Appeals.

"It would be difficult at present to tell exactly to what extent the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has relieved the Court of Appeals. We shall know when we see the new calendar and find out how many of our cases have been appealed. The Judges in this Appellate Division disposed of between 900 and 1,000 cases last year; the second department disposed of 700 or 800 cases, and the two other departments of a smaller number. Of course, the larger part of the business comes to this department, and the Judges have been and still are working hard.

"I am glad that THE TIMES is taking up this subject of relief for the Court of Appeals. It is certainly an important question, and it has evoked a great deal of discussion and comment in years past. Whether or not the pending Constitutional amendment will meet the requirements and remedy the evil remains to be seen. There is one point that calls for some reflection, and that is that, while the Governor is to be permitted to strengthen the Court of Appeals by the designation of four Supreme Court Judges, that act will naturally weaken the Supreme Court for the time being. However, I have no desire to make any criticism on the proposed measure."

In commenting on the necessity for some measure of relief for the Court of Appeals, William B. Hornblower said:

"In my opinion, the Legislature should pass an act that no appeal be taken from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeals where the decision is unanimous and is an affirmance of the judgment below unless the appeal is certified up by the Appellate Division or by the Court of Appeals itself. This rule has already been laid down by the Legislature as to certain kinds of cases, such as suits for personal injuries and suits for compensation for services. The elimination of these two classes of appeals will undoubtedly relieve the court to a considerable extent during the next few years.

"There is no reason, however, why the same principles should not be applied to all cases. There are five Judges in each Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. When they have unanimously agreed with the Judge below after careful hearing there should be no further appeal allowed except in cases involving important questions of law certified up or matters of great public interest where it is important that a court of last resort should pass on the questions involved.

"I tried to get this scheme adopted by the Constitutional Commission of 1890, of which I was a member, and I believe it will ultimately be adopted as the true solution of the difficulty. There are very few cases in which two appeals are desirable in the interests of justice."

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy said:

"The matter of relief for the Court of Appeals is a never-ending subject on which lawyers scarcely ever agree, and if they should agree the Court of Appeals itself would probably not agree with them. This question has been discussed over and over again, and at the present moment I do not think of any suggestion to offer to remedy the difficulty. Certain steps have already been taken to relieve the pressure on the Court of Appeals, but it does not appear that the present remedies are sufficient. I do not think that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has thus far relieved the Court of Appeals to any great extent. The Court of Appeals is now between two and three years behind in its business. It has been as much as five years behind."

Frederic R. Coudert observed:

"The best way that I know of to relieve the pressure on the Court of Appeals is to have more Judges, and have the court sit continuously, the Judges relieving each other from time to time. I should say that from three to five more Judges would be sufficient. I am not in favor of any further restriction of the cases that can be appealed. The Court of Appeals ought not to be a rich man's court. It ought to be accessible to the common people, and if you enact a law shutting out all cases in which less than three or five thousand dollars are involved you shut out a very large proportion of the business of the court. A great many of the cases that reach the Court of Appeals do not involve more than a few hundreds of dollars.

"If I should find that I could not take care of my practice with the office staff that I have, why I should get more clerks. The Court of Appeals cannot dispose of its business with its present staff, therefore it should get more Judges.

"This suggestion to increase the number of Judges of the Court of Apepals has been made before, and it has met with some opposition from the Judges themselves, on the ground that to increase their number would lessen their dignity. I cannot see, however, why ten Judges should not have as much dignity as seven."

Wheeler H. Peckham remarked:

"I would restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals to cases involving $5,000 or over. Such a limitation would leave the court comparatively little to do, to be sure, as a large proportion of the cases now carried up involve amounts much less than $5,000. I think that the Court of Appeals should be reasonably occupied, and it ought to be able to dispose of its business within a reasonable time."

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED TABLES,

for the parlor, of every conceivable style and design.

Mahogany Finish . . . .60 & $1.50 (*reduced from $1.00 & $3.00.*)

Solid Mahogany . . $3.50 & $4.00 (*reduced from $5.50 & $6.00.*)

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Green Oak Inlaid . . . . . $7.00 (*reduced from $13.00.*)

Dainty affairs, slim-legged, round-topped, some heavier ones in the ever popular mahogany, beautiful examples of "inlay," with colored woods, mother-of-pearl, etc. Others trimmed with gilt.

It is a comfort to know where even odd bits, however simple, are as carefully designed and made as the most elaborate pieces.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19th STREET

TO CLOSE FRANKLIN NATIONAL.

Shareholders Will Vote March 1 on a Resolution to Liquidate — Bank Sound, but Making Little Money.

The Franklin National Bank, 187 Greenwich Street, founded in 1893, with a capital of $200,000, by Ellis H. Roberts, now Treasurer of the United States, will, if its shareholders elect, go into voluntary and honorable liquidation in the early Spring. The institution has of late been the subject of gossip dealing with a legacy bequeathed to the administration of Col. C. F. James, now its President, by President Roberts. This was a record of business that lagged through competition and of loaning that in some instances has been criticised as injudicious. The bank is amply solvent, but it supplies no particular need in the neighborhood of Dey and Greenwich Streets, now well equipped with banks in active competition. The Franklin made little if any profit, and last Wednesday Director William James, at a meeting of the board, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the judgment of the Board of Directors of this bank it is deemed to be to the best interests of the depositors and stockholders that said bank be placed in voluntary liquidation, under Sections 5,220 and 5,221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect March 1, 1899.

Resolved, That this resolution be submitted to a vote of the shareholders at a meeting to be held for that purpose at the offices of the bank on March 1, 1899.

At the same meeting the services of Col. James, Cashier Jacob H. Van Deventer, and the other officers of the bank were recognized in a resolution of thanks.

Col. James said yesterday that the bank would liquidate on the basis of 100 cents on the dollar, as it was in good financial condition. Its Directorate consists of Col. James, E. M. Cutler, Vice President; Philip Carpenter, William James, Washington L. Jacques, George West, T. P. Huffman, Brent Good, J. W. Cox, Ellis H. Roberts, and Joseph Beckel. The Franklin cleared at the Clearing House through the Market and Fulton Bank, and its last report showed deposits $489,000; deposits with the Clearing House, $160,000; loans, $492,000; specie and legal tenders, $53,000.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Streets.

Early Spring Silks.

Lyons Printed Indias, thirty-five choice new patterns, 24 inches wide, at . . . . . 55c. yard

Lyons Printed Liberty Satins, the latest Parisian effects, colorings and styles, are all exclusive at . . . . 85c. yard

27-inch Lyons Printed Silk Foulards, the best quality imported, in twenty-five designs, at . . . . . $1.00 yard

BLACK SILKS—After inventory on Wednesday next it will be impossible for us to sell at the prices quoted below:

23-inch Black Surah, double warp, value 65c., at . 39c. yard

24-inch bright, strong Black Taffeta, imported, value $1.00, at . . . . . 68c. yard

A thoroughly reliable rich Black Gros Grain at . 85c. yard

WASH GOODS—Designs and Colorings are exquisite and sales very large for these popular fabrics. We quote three specials:

Pique, Cordett, Batiste, Dimity and Percales at . 12½c. yard

Scotch Ginghams and Madras Cloths at . . . 15c. yard

Irish Dimity and French Percales, stripes, spots and flowers, at . . . . . 25c. yard

EMBROIDERIES—2,000 yards Cambric Edgings . 5c. yard

2,500 yards Nainsook Edgings . . 10c., 12½c., 15c. yard

1,500 yards Swiss Edgings, 10 to 12 inches wide, at . 24c. yard

WHITE GOODS—28-inch White Pique, heavy cord, 15c. yard

32-inch Colored Organdies, evening shades . . . 15c. yard

68-inch White Organdies, at . . . . . 32c. yard up

31-inch Pin dot Swiss . . . . . 20c. and 25c. yard

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Exhibit and Sale—Navajo Indian Rugs, Blankets and Curios—Short time only. 5th Floor.

Condiments from the East

Delicious, appetizing, unique. You'll find them in the Tea Dept., main floor.

RIPE PINEAPPLE: for dessert; quart bottles, 75c.; $8.50 a dozen.

RIPE MANGOES: for dessert; quart bottles, $1.00; $11.25 a dozen.

PRESERVED TAMARINDS: delightful tart flavor, 1½-pint bottles, 75c., or $8.50 a dozen.

GUAVA JELLY: 1½-pound cans, 50c., or $5.50 a dozen.

GUAVA CHEESE OR MARMALADE: 1½-pound cans, 50c., or $5.50 a dozen.

VANTINE'S CHUTNIES: superior quality; in quart bottles, 75c.; by the dozen, $8.50. Brands: Major Grey's, Col. Skinner's, Mango.

You can't begin to fathom the real enjoyment to be gotten out of tea till you've tried the "Vantine" Brands—28 in number. A sample brew served if you call.

See "HALEEL"—The Oriental Palmist and Voice Reader, in his Oriental Booth.

A. A. VANTINE & CO.

ORIENTALISTS AND JEWELERS

877 and 879 Broadway

Between 18th and 19th Streets.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE HOFFMAN HOUSE LITIGATION.—Justice Stover, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in three suits brought by the Knickerbocker Trust Company against Grahams Polly and others, has overruled demurrers by plaintiff to the answers of defendants. The actions were brought upon four promissory notes, dated Sept. 25, 1897, of the aggregate of $55,000, made by Mr. Polly to the order of Edward S. Stokes and indorsed by the other defendants, Leary and McDonald. The notes were given on the purchase from Stokes of the Hoffman House property and as part of the consideration. At the same time an agreement to guarantee the notes was made by Leary and McDonald, and, as part of the consideration, another agreement was made on Sept. 27, 1897, between plaintiff and Stokes and the defendants other than Polly reciting that the notes were deposited with the company to secure Leary and McDonald against loss on their part by reason of being sureties upon appeal by Edward S. Stokes to the Court of Appeals upon judgment against him in a suit brought by him against William E. D. Stokes. In case of affirmance by the Court of Appeals, the parties of the second part should take up the notes, whether past maturity or not, and apply the amount to the judgment in the action. What remained was to be held by the trust company, subject to Mr. Stokes's order. In case of reversal, the trust company was to deliver the notes to Stokes. The notes, which were delivered to the trust company, were not paid at maturity, and this action was brought. The answer recited the facts in reference to the judgment in Stokes vs. Stokes, in which, although there was an affirmance, a new trial was granted on certain conditions. A trial was granted on certain conditions. A counter-claim was also interposed in the answers, growing out of alleged fraudulent representations by Stokes upon the purchase of the property. Justice Stover decides "that it was not the intention of the parties to the agreement to invest the plaintiff with the title to the notes, either for the purpose of enforcing them or for any other purpose, and that the circumstances surrounding the transfer and the terms of the agreements themselves are such as to preclude the idea that it was intended by the parties that the plaintiff should take any property whatever in the notes, and that it was simply intended to constitute the plaintiff the depositary, with the power of manual transfer of the proceeds of the notes in the directions intended by the agreements, or the notes themselves in the event of the judgment being reversed. The agreement is made with reference to the prior agreement by which defendants undertook to become sureties for Stokes upon appeal. To protect them Stokes deposited the notes, retaining title, the notes on reversal to be delivered up."

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PLEADINGS IN SUITS ON BUILDING CONTRACTS.—Henry E. Fox recovered judgment for closing a mechanic's lien against the premises 136 West Eighty-second Street, in this city. The action was against Isaac Davidson, to recover a balance alleged to be due on a contract to erect an extension and complete alterations to the building. The complaint alleged that plaintiff had substantially completed the contract, but it set up an allegation that defendant waived its provisions in certain particulars, and that plaintiff performed all the terms and conditions except such as were thus waived. The answer denied this. The First Appellate Division has directed a reversal, Justice Barrett, who delivered the opinion, holding that under the pleadings the issue was whether plaintiff performed his contract so as to entitle him to recover under its terms, and therefore whether he had substantially performed it. The Court held it was clear, upon the plaintiff's own evidence, that he did not substantially perform the contract. "He admits," Justice Barrett said, "that he left undone over one-twentieth of the work, consisting of numerous items. He did not overlook this work, but simply neglected it, relying upon upon the validity of what he had not done, to be considered upon the issue tendered by his complaint. Under such circumstances, it is plain that there can be no recovery. Whatever may be the rule where the contractor is in endeavoring to perform in good faith, and has omitted some slight thing by inadvertence, it is well settled that any substantial deviation or omission, made intentionally, will bar a recovery." (50 N. Y., 145; 130 N. Y., 571; 61 N. Y., 645.) The Court held, in conclusion, that plaintiff having alleged performance, could not succeed without proving it. The alleged waiver of failure to complete the full quantum of work could only avail upon a pleading properly tendering the issue.

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REMOVAL OF ELECTRIC WIRES.—The Electrical Power Company, which was organized in 1888, in that year, under the authority of the Board of Electrical Control of the City of New York, which authorized the erecting of wires for conducting and distributing electricity through subways constructed by the Consolidated Telegraph Electrical Subway Company, erected wires in different parts of the city, some on housetops, and crossing city streets from house to house, and others on poles in the streets. The wires on the house tops were erected with the consent of the owners. In November, 1891, Thomas F. Gilroy, the Commissioner of Public Works, at the direction of Theodore Moss and others, composing the Board of Electrical Control, cut down more than 20,000 feet of these wires from the house tops and removed it to the corporation yard. The wires thus taken were worth $4,000, for which suit was brought against the city and the Commissioners. The Justice at Trial Term held that the claim was actionable, but the Second Appellate Division, to which the appeal was transferred, has unanimously directed a reversal, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich, holding, on the authority of 148 N. Y. 746, without passing upon the other points involved, that though the defendants had the right to remove the wires, yet by thereafter carrying them again they made themselves liable for the property tendering the issue.

West 14th St.

ESTD 1807 TRADE MARK

COWPERTHWAIT'S

Sunday
Jan. 29-1899

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-22

NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

New Evidence of the Need of a Larger Executive Mansion.

HUMORS OF THE EAGAN TRIAL

Phenomena of Washington Winters—Progress of Japanese Civilization—Mr. Garland's Peculiarities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Col. Bingham, Superintendent of Federal Buildings and Grounds, has greatly improved the conditions at the White House for the card receptions given by the President and his wife, but the inconveniences suffered at the reception of Wednesday were so conspicuous and great, and so avoidable by the provision of additional space and suitable arrangement of rooms, that the necessity for the extension of the White House, or the erection of a new and more modern and commodious dwelling for the President was once more made apparent to everybody who acted upon the invitation to the reception in honor of the army and the navy.

Prior to last year, when invitations were issued to five or six thousand persons for all the receptions of the season, and the crowd was brought awkwardly together in two converging lines at the Red Room door, the crush and the heat were distressing. Three thousand invitations were sent out for Wednesday's reception, that being the least number that would provide for the recognition of the officers of the army and the navy and their families, for the officers at New York, Philadelphia, and Fort Monroe, being so near at hand, were favored, as were those living in this city. Instead of getting most of the guests inside the White House first and then packing them in the halls and corridors in evening dress, the crush occurred outside the White House, two lines of waiting ladies and gentlemen forming at the main door at a quarter to nine, and waiting from twenty minutes to three-quarters of an hour before being able to reach the cloak rooms just inside the main door. As many of the ladies had come in carriages, without bonnets or with head coverings discarded on leaving their carriages, and as some of them wore thin shoes, the exposure to the night air was calculated to put some of them on the sick list.

Once inside, the plan adopted of having one line approaching the Blue Room by way of the conservatory and State Dining Room proved effective in saving dresses and temper unimpaired, and those who had become chilled by waiting outside had time to recover warmth before being presented to the President and Mrs. McKinley. Still, the inadequacy of space and the bad arrangement of entrances for such a crowd were so apparent as to renew once more talk about the imperative necessity for a larger and better arranged house in which to entertain the people asked to wait upon the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

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Everybody who had had opportunity to make comparisons declared that Wednesday's reception was the most brilliant of the season, not excepting that in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, usually considered the one likely to be most picturesque because of the turn-out of gorgeous official uniforms. But on Wednesday evening there was so much of the uniform of the army and navy as to make the diplomatic group seem small and sombre. Major Generals and broad sashes of yellow silk were so abundant as to surprise those who had not kept up with the growth of the army. The more brilliant uniforms of the navy shone resplendent, and army and navy uniforms were worn by men who have recently faced dangers and won fame and the thanks of the country.

There were several persons who kept groups of others near them all the evening, with others waiting to follow them in a sort of state procession. Gen. Miles, accompanied by Mrs. Miles, made a sort of "progress" around the East Room, greeting many acquaintances with gracefulness and tact. Gen. Merritt and his associates on the Eagan court-martial, nearly every one of them identified with some war work, made another group or set of groups. Admiral Schley and Mrs. Schley, the most conspicuous representatives of the naval contingent, held court wherever they halted, the Admiral hearing over and over again the now familiar congratulations upon the victory in which he participated at Santiago. The company included some naval commanders who have distinguished themselves by their activity, men like Lieut. Southerland, who captured with the little Eagle the Spanish 5,000-tonner, the San Domingo, by that stroke depriving Gen. Blanco of two pieces of twelve-inch ordnance and a vast quantity of stores that were burned or now lie at the bottom of the Caribbean Sea.

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Four hours each day the Eagan court-martial has been on exhibition to those who could find it at the Ebbitt House. The officer of the War Department who selected the room probably did the best he could, in renting a room about seventy-five feet long and twenty in width. It is called the Red Parlor, for some reason not apparent. There are windows on each side of this long and narrow apartment. Far away at the end opposite the door Major Gen. Merritt and the other members of the court sat about a table. A mirror behind the President of the court enabled the visitor to the courtroom to get a front and back view of the recent commander in the Philippines at one glance. Three other Major Generals, wearing their best uniforms and their broad sashes; three Brigadier Generals, four Colonels, and one Lieutenant Colonel made up the court on the opening day.

At a respectful distance from the Court was a table for newspaper men. Back of this accommodation was a row of chairs for spectators, some of them occupied by ladies, who were presently unable to see because other spectators came in and stood in front of them. A barrier of sofas and tables cut off another section of the room, near the door. A vigilant doorkeeper held applicants for admission so rigorously that the hallway soon ceased to be crowded, and the public turned to the newspapers to get its report.

A mild sort of amusement was created on Wednesday by the court-martial's calls of courtesy. The court adjourned as soon as organized to pay its respects to the President, marching two by two to the White House along the streets to reach its destination, and back in the same way. Later on there was a second procession of military officers to call upon Secretary Alger and Gen. Corbin, both of whom were at luncheon, the court leaving its cards. Gen. Miles did not happen to be out of his office, so that for a few moments he was treated to a dazzle of blue and gold and the perfume of recently exposed camphor.

***

Tuesday's thunderstorm in this city was not the first of the Winter. On Dec. 23, just about a month earlier, when the weather was very mild for that time of the year, there was a sudden lowering of the clouds, a drench of rain, and three or four peals of thunder that astonished everybody who noticed them. As the storm was a day storm, the lightning that accompanied the thunder was not generally noted. Last Tuesday's storm came early in the evening, after a mild and muggy day, a fog having hung over the city until evening. But the last shower was too well marked to escape anybody's notice. The lightning was vivid and frequent, and the thunder was in all respects as loud and long as that heard during the last trying Summer at infrequent intervals. That the lightning had the properties of Summer lightning was shown by the prostration of a railroad employe over at Arlington. The rain fell in sheets for an hour or more, making creeks of all the gutters sloping toward Pennsylvania Avenue, and producing great puddles at the culverts that would not swallow rapidly enough the volume of water.

This weather freak does not alone illustrate the vagaries of Washington Winters. The weather has been so unseasonably mild as to deceive the dandelions as well as the official prognosticators. The warm sun shining on dooryards with a southern exposure tickled some sensitive roots, and on Jan. 16 many yellow blossoms of the dandelion were found peeping from the turf, even before the grass had been stirred into life. The students of the weather who have kept track of it for many seasons have gone into the newspapers to say that they have seen the dandelions early before this season, but not so early as Jan. 15. But almost anything might happen in a Winter which produces two thunderstorms between Christmas and Ash Wednesday.

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While the Senate was considering the treaty with Japan that was negotiated by Minister Kurino some objection was suggested to the provision of that convention which proposed to restore to native courts the jurisdiction which Japan had divided for many years with those Governments having Ministers and Consuls in the empire claiming extraterritorial privileges. Japan was rather slow about asserting its right to try all manner of offenses and by persons of all nations living within its borders. In fact, the treaty that it first offered and then withdrew contained a proposition for a mixed tribunal similar in some respects in its composition to the Egyptian Tribuneaux Mixé. Seeing that an offer of this kind would justify a lack of confidence, the treaty was replaced by one asserting Japan's preparation to administer justice by native Judges.

Senators who were then getting their first insight into Japanese civilization were amazed to learn that the empire had a bench and bar of the highest respectability; that the Justices were more exempt from the interference of the Emperor than they are in this country from the control of the President, and that the fault of the bar and the bench, for that matter, was excessive respect for the letter of the law.

Some light is shed upon the interest taken in Japan in law and other professions by a recent communication from Consul General Gowey at Yokohama. He gives the regulations and fees under which lawyers, veterinary surgeons, doctors of medicine, dentists, and pharmacists may practice. They seem to be sufficiently strict. What is more interesting, however, is his presentation of lists of twenty-three law schools, about half of them conducted by the Government; three private schools of dentistry, fourteen veterinary schools, public and private, and ten pharmacy schools, seven of which are public.

***

Ex-Senator and ex-Attorney General Garland, who died so suddenly on Thursday in the room of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, was one of the most serious-looking jolly men who ever addressed argument to the reverend Judges of the highest tribunal in the land. He was perhaps best known as the man in the Cabinet who would not follow the example of Mr. Cleveland's other advisers and wear a dress coat. Mr. Garland insisted that a frock coat would make him as beautiful as he ought to look, and that he could only go where frock coats were admissible. He had no prejudice against them, but he unquestionably congratulated himself upon having found a permanent excuse for not attending full-dress ceremonies.

While in the Senate he was a practical joker. He took the keenest delight in deceiving that rather pettish statesman, the late Judge David Davis, on April 1. The Judge liked sweets, and especially chocolate confections. On one April 1 Garland provoked the good man from Illinois by offering him a box containing what seemed to be chocolate cream drops, to which Davis helped himself, only to find, a moment later, that the chocolate covered cotton instead of sugar cream. When he saw opportunity he would convey mischievous reports to the ear of the testy presiding officer about his associates, and involve them and the presiding officer in distressing complications and mutual apologies.

***

Andrew Carnegie has offered to build a public library for Washington, but it begins to look as if the city might get nothing out of the offer but a new conflict between owners of sites that do not find bidders. When the offer of Mr. Carnegie was first made public the press proposed to put up the building on a reservation fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventh and Ninth Streets. This was considered not a good site, after the low land and prevailing noises were considered, and Mount Vernon Square, a reservation, not a park, further up on Ninth Street, at the intersection of Massachusetts Avenue, was preferred, and it seemed to meet with general public approval.

In the Senate opposition arose to the proposition to erect buildings on any of the "breathing spots," whether organized parks or not, and next came along the decision to abandon Mount Vernon Square and buy a site for $250,000. This will set at work all the lobbyists for sites, and the experience of Congress in trying to get a site for the Printing Office will be renewed. Several times, against reports of committees, the Senate insisted that a very poor site for the Public Printing Office should be bought, the only reason for indicating it appearing to be that it was owned by Mr. Mahone, who had been a Senator. It is thought that there is some danger that Mr. Carnegie's patience may be too severely tried by this sort of strife, and that he will withdraw his offer.

E. G. D.

ONE RUNAWAY CAUSES ANOTHER

Two Men Thrown Out of a Buggy in Harlem and Badly Bruised.

Max Hart of 220 East One Hundred and Fifth Street and Sebastian Sanders of 167 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, builders, were driving on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday morning in a buggy drawn by Hart's horse, when the vehicle lost a front wheel a few feet from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station House. The horse was startled and ran away.

There were many delivery wagons in the street and pedestrians on the sidewalk, and the frightened animal caused a general scattering among them. The horse and buggy narrowly missed striking a dozen wagons, the animal finally dashing up on the sidewalk. There were many persons on the sidewalk, and they quickly ran for safety points. The horse kept along the sidewalk, with the two men trying to control him, till he reached the corner of Amsterdam Avenue, where the grocery wagon and horse of John H. Bunger were standing.

Hart's horse ran into the grocery wagon and fell over, throwing Hart and Sanders out. Bunger's horse became frightened and started up Amsterdam Avenue. Hart was severely bruised about the body and his clothing was badly torn. Sanders was also bruised by his fall. After their injuries had been dressed by a physician, the men went home.

Bunger's horse narrowly escaped striking a number of wagons on Amsterdam Avenue as he dashed along. He finally dragged the wagon into a lamppost, and was caught by a policeman. Bunger's horse was not injured, but Hart's horse was cut about the head, legs, and body.

MOORE ESTATE LOSES $16,500.

Counterfeit Missouri and Mississippi Bonds "Secured" a Loan.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 28.—The City Controller of Quincy has examined and marked "counterfeit" thirty-three Missouri and Mississippi bonds, each for $500, against this city, which were included in the estate of William Henry Moore of New York. Mr. Moore was victimized by a swindler, who gave him these bonds as collateral security on a loan. Eight of the bonds are duplicates of securities held by Peter A. H. Jackson's Sons, brokers, of New York. The City Controller's action to-day was taken at the request of J. C. Moore, administrator of the estate, so that the affairs of William Henry Moore might be settled.

A member of the firm of Peter A. H. Jackson's Sons, real estate dealers at 163 East Twenty-seventh Street, said yesterday afternoon that he and his partners held a small block of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad bonds, and that he considered them good securities, as the interest had been paid this year. The firm had not heard before of the counterfeit bonds.

Free Shoes for School Children.

School Commissioner George Spaeth, at a meeting of the Queens School Board in Flushing, Friday evening, recommended that the Central Board be requested to grant an appropriation of $250 to be used in the purchase of footwear for children. Commissioner Spaeth declared that there were many children out of school in Long Island City solely because their parents could not buy them shoes. Commissioners Callahan and Power opposed Mr. Spaeth's request, holding that such action would turn the board into a charitable organization. The resolution was lost by a tie vote, but will be pressed again.

WHAT INTERESTS CHICAGO

Post Office Clerks Strongly Object to Wearing Uniforms.

CHEAPER TELEPHONE TARIFF

More Rumors About the Realty Holdings of the Pullman Company—Exciting Interest in Art.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Postmaster Gordon's attempt to put the clerks of the Post Office in uniform has raised about his head a storm which he will find some difficulty in quelling. He obtained from the department an order allowing him to put the clerks in uniform, and on his return he issued a mandate that after a certain date the inside employes of the Post Office must don a specified garb. There was a gentle murmur of protest at first, but this was quelled, only to break out again more vehemently than before. Now the postal employes are holding mass meetings, in which the order is openly denounced.

Mr. Gordon says he is doing this for the good of the service. The men say the service can in no way be benefited by their wearing uniforms. They add that very few of them come in contact with the public, and that a good proportion of those who do are women, who could not wear the livery the Postmaster proposes. Most of the clerks work in their shirt sleeves to facilitate their labor, and the new garb would not be seen by the public or be of any use to the men. The press has taken the matter in a peculiar way and the cartoonists and paragraphers are poking much fun at what is denominated the flunkeyism of Mr. Gordon.

The telephone monopoly, which has in its grasp Chicago, in common with other large cities, is really to have a rival here. The Council last Monday night passed an ordinance granting to the Illinois Telegraph and Telephone Company a fifty-year franchise without compensation. It passed by an overwhelming majority, including in its number Aldermen who did and did not vote for the recent traction measure. Its rates are to be $50 a year for residence telephones and business instruments in proportion. Its promoters were not named on Monday night, but they have since been discovered. They are H. J. Stanford and Milo G. Kellogg. The latter is widely known in telephone circles as the inventor and manufacturer of telephones and switchboards. His patents are in use by the "outside" telephone exchanges in St. Louis, Cleveland, and Indianapolis. In the St. Louis company are some heavy stockholders among prominent men.

The local telephone field has been carefully gone over by the promoters, who have been perfecting their field notes during the past three months. They promise if the Mayor signs the ordinance next Monday night that their company will put in an exchange at once. The capital stock is $5,000,000 and agreements to finance the company are completed. Only $500,000 of the stock will be subscribed by Chicago people. The remainder will be taken by St. Louis and other cities. The stock will remain in the hands of a Trustee for five years, so that no stockholder can sell out in that time. It is understood that if the company will agree to reduce its franchise from fifty to forty years and will agree to pay the city a compensation after the first fifteen years, the Mayor will sign the ordinance. The old company's franchise expires fifteen years from now, and if it should desire an extension a uniform rate of compensation may be agreed upon at that time.

There has been another change at Fort Sheridan, and the Fourth Regiment is succeeded by the Seventh. The Fourth was hardly here long enough for the men to say more than "Howdye do?" but during their brief stay they made many friends, and Chicago was sorry to lose Col. Hall, even though they did take a Brigadier General out of him. The Fourth covered itself with real glory at Santiago, and the broken ranks it showed at the Peace Jubilee told better than words how the command had accounted for itself. It was hardly settled on its return, when it got orders to move to Manila, and away it went. There was one very disgusted man with it. He was a private who was at Manila with another regiment, and served all through the fighting previous to the city's downfall. Then his term of enlistment expired. Wishing to re-enlist, but wishing to escape the Philippine climate, he looked the ground over and decided that the Fourth had seen so much service that it was not likely to again be called into active duty, so he chose that command and came on here just in time to start for Manila again.

The Seventh Regiment comes here with honors from the late conflict and a regimental history dating back to 1798, with creditable records in all the wars from that time to this.

There are rumors in the south part of the city that the whole realty interest of the Pullman Palace Car Company is to be transferred to the Chicago Canal and Dock Company and the model town to be conducted very much as it is at present. These rumors may be based upon a remark made last Fall by the attorney for the Pullman corporation, when the celebrated decision of the Supreme Court was rendered. Mr. Runnells, the attorney, said at that time that no arbitrary confiscation was contemplated by the court, but that it might not be contrary to the law and the court's ruling to effect a simple transfer of the objectionable interests to a trustee, the old corporation still holding the title to the property.

The debt of the Art Institute, amounting to $100,000, has been taken up by friends, and the institute has besides received two gifts of $25,000 each from Frank C. Logan and Martin Ryerson. The first-named gave his subscription to equip and maintain an art library. It is considered here that the institute is rapidly outstripping anything of the kind in the Nation, both in point of its art galleries and its methods and instructors.

The Public School Art League, which has already done so much to awaken in the pupils of the public schools a feeling for art, by placing as loans in the school buildings choice examples of art, both painted and plastic, has supplemented its labors by placing in the same places a large collection of fine prints. These pictures are the choice of a collection made abroad by Miss Emma March, assistant supervisor of drawing, and they consist of a great many large photographs and carbon prints of Old-World masterpieces. Ultimately it is designed to place the collection in the poorer schools, for the children in the better districts have already begun to buy pictures of this sort for their own use, so deep an impression have the efforts of the league made.

M. de Monvel is still being feted, though in a more formal manner than heretofore, and the artist has met many Chicago people that he is really becoming very well acquainted, although he has not yet learned to say more than two or three words in English. Besides a public reception in his honor at the Art Institute, he lectured at the Friday Club, an exclusive literary and artistic organization, which meets in the Newberry Library Building, over on the North Side.

Steps are being taken to provide a coadjutor Bishop to aid the venerable Bishop McLaren in this diocese of the Episcopal Church. Bishop McLaren has now held office for twenty-five years, and the burden of his work has daily grown heavier. For a long while he was in feeble health, although he is stronger now than he has been in six months. The action now under consideration is one looking to the future.

A number of prominent Chicagoans have provided funds to organize in Paris a bureau for the benefit of American students. It will be located at 70 Rue d'Assas, and its purpose is to advise American students in that city concerning schools, studios, teachers, &c., the rates, rules, and resources.

R. B. P.

WILL SELL HIS STOCK FARM.

Jacob Ruppert to Retire from the Business of Horse Breeding.

Jacob Ruppert, the brewer, who has devoted considerable time and money during the past few years to breeding, trotting, and pacing stock at his Hudson River Stock Farm near Poughkeepsie, has decided to retire from the breeding world, and to sell out his entire establishment. The Hudson River Stock Farm is one of the best equipped in the country, and it has turned out a number of well-known performers. It is stocked with the best trotting and pacing blood that its owner could buy, and all of the roadsters used by Mr. Ruppert's son, Congressman Jacob Ruppert, Jr., were bred on the farm.

Favorite Wilkes, 2:24½, who has more than twenty of his get in the 2:30 list, is one of the favorite sires of the establishment, and he, with about 150 other stallions and choice brood mares, will be disposed of at auction in March. The horses will probably command big prices, for all are choicely bred.

SHOOTING OF YOUNG LAUTH.

The Father Held in Court Without Bail, Although He Protests His Innocence.

The mysterious shooting of eleven-year-old Hennich Lauth on Friday night is still puzzling the police of the Vernon Avenue Station, Brooklyn. The boy is still alive in the Eastern District Hospital, where he was removed, although the doctors entertain no hopes for his recovery. The bullet entered the left side of the abdomen, passed through the body, and came out of the back near the spinal column. It was found imbedded in a woolen jacket the boy wore.

Adam Lauth, the father of Hennich, who is a night watchman employed in Kenneth's woodyard, on Flushing, near Clinton Avenue, where the boy received his wound, and who was arrested by the police on suspicion of having fired the shot, was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday. Detective Grosel charged Lauth with the willful shooting of his son. When the prisoner heard the complaint he exclaimed: "My God, I wouldn't harm a hair in the boy's head. I didn't know that he had been shot until I was summoned to my home, and then I was arrested. For God's sake don't accuse me of a crime of which I am innocent."

Magistrate Kramer committed Lauth to jail without bail until Friday next. The police believe that they will be able to solve the mysterious shooting by that time. Young Lauth still remains conscious, and declares that he received his wound by the accidental discharge of the revolver while removing a shawl from a shelf where the revolver was lying beside it.

Coroner Delap went to the hospital and took the boy's ante-mortem statement, which somewhat varies from the story first told by the boy after the shooting. In his ante-mortem statement he says: "I was looking for a shawl on the second floor to wrap around me, as I was cold, when I pulled the revolver down from the shelf and it went off while falling." When the Coroner asked the boy why he didn't tell his father he was shot before leaving the wood yard, he made no reply.

Lauth, the father, has heretofore borne an excellent reputation, and nobody in the neighborhood of his home believes that he had anything to do with the shooting. On the other hand, Police Captain Lees and his detectives say that there are several points in the boy's story and that told by the father which do not agree. Lauth, when first questioned by the police, said he was on the ground floor when his boy was looking for the shawl, and later that he was on the top floor of the building, eating his supper, which the boy had brought him from his home, 185 Ellery Street.

On making an examination of the floor in the building at the wood yard, Detective Grosel found the revolver lying on a pile of wood several yards away from the shelf. One cartridge had been discharged. The boy's jacket was burned where the bullet entered, showing that the muzzle had been held close to his body, and the revolver not discharged after it had struck the floor, as young Lauth first stated.

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

President Asks Legislative Relief in the Prosecution of the Society's Work.

President Arthur Von Briesen of the Legal Aid Society has issued the twenty-third annual report of the society, which tells of its work last year. This report says:

"During the past year the number of persons who received relief through our society was 5,602. This brings the total of the society's clients during the twenty-three years of its existence up to the extraordinary figure of 91,824. The amount of money recovered, so far as pecuniary demands were involved, is $23,226.22, actually collected in and by the office of the society, and $44,585.75 recovered by settlement outside of the office—in all, $67,811.97. Adding this amount to the sums of money collected in like manner during past years, we find that the total sum of $731,778.33 has been recovered for the clients of the society during the twenty-three years and distributed among 91,824 individuals.

"It is interesting to observe from year to year the modifications which the nationality of the applicants demonstrates. Thus, during the past year, out of 5,602 applicants, 1,931 were of German birth, 1,551 were born in the United States, 875 in Russia, 653 in Austro-Hungary, 254 in Ireland, and but 40 in Italy. The number of natives of the United States has vastly increased, the number of natives of Germany has largely decreased, and Ireland is coming to the front slowly but noticeably."

The President asks for legislative relief, and says that as the society's attorneys have frequently fifteen or twenty cases a day in different courts, a single court might be provided in which the cases of the Legal Aid Society could be tried. Continuing, the report says:

"It is not to be presumed that poverty is a crime, or even a reproach. On the contrary, it regard it as creditable, because usually coupled with integrity and single-mindedness. The majority of the people are poor. By this I do not refer to paupers, but to those whose income is just sufficient to maintain them, but insufficient to meet extraordinary demands. A law case involving the collection of a few dollars due is a matter of impossibility to the ordinary wage earner if he is required to pay usual lawyer's fees. The work connected with the collection of $5 due is as great, in most cases, as that connected with the collection of larger amounts. The ordinary wage earner, whether man or woman, would, therefore, be helpless, because no lawyer could be found to take care of his or her small claim, except on charges that exceed the amount involved. Nevertheless, we desire to take the sting of charitable support from those who seek relief at our doors, and therefore exact, wherever possible, from each applicant the payment of a regular retainer fee of 10 cents, and also, in all cases where the money recovered for the client exceeds $10, the payment into the treasury of the society of 10 per cent. of the amount recovered. Most claims, as has been stated, are below the ten-dollar limit, and are therefore covered by the retainer fee. The amount paid into the treasury of the society from the 10 per cent. payment on recoveries exceeding $10 is shown by the Treasurer's report to have been $811.33 during the year 1898.

"In this connection it might be well to protest against the so-called 'pauper summons,' an institution which heaps indignity upon the applicants, and which, moreover, practically saves them but little, if anything. In many instances we have to secure 'pauper summonses' for our impecunious clients who are not 'paupers,' and to whom the obtainment of such summons is a decidedly objectionable necessity. One who, without the assistance of counsel, seeks to secure a pauper summons will find that the time expended, the number of affidavits made toward perfecting it (and for these affidavits he has to pay), and the uncertainty as to the time of issue, are elements which render the pauper summons practically valueless. We think the system should be abolished, and provision made for the free issuance of 'free' summonses to all whose claims are less than a certain amount, say less than $25.

"The income of the society from its members (exclusive of donations) during the year 1898 was $5,620; the income from the clients, $811.33; in all, therefore, a little over $6,000. This amount, it will be seen, falls far short of the actual expenses of the society. The society pays $1,200 for rent, and $5,400 to the attorney per annum. Out of this $5,400 the attorney is required to pay the assistant counsel, the bookkeeper, typewriter, office boy, and, in fact, all the office expenses. What we do need is an annual income approaching $20,000, instead of the present annual income, which approaches only $6,000. Who will provide for this? The charitably inclined men and women of New York are already overtaxed. There are hospitals and diet kitchens, educational institutions and relief associations of all kinds to be taken care of. Those who support such institutions are unable to extend their kindness into further channels."

Horner's Furniture.

Moderate cost and unequalled assortments are the characteristics of our stock, which represents the best of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts produced at home and abroad. The satisfaction of selecting from such a stock will be self-evident.

To make room for incoming goods we have reduced the prices on many pieces in all lines, which are well worthy the attention of those who wish to secure fine Furniture away below regular prices.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

THE HEAVENS IN FEBRUARY

Number of Bright Stars and Striking Star Groups Visible.

PLANETS IN THE FIELD OF VIEW

Mars, Though Chief Among the Evening Stars, Is Not Particularly Conspicuous.

The increase in the length of the day now begins to be perceptible to even the most unobservant of people. From the beginning of January to the opening of February the gain hereabouts is almost three-quarters of an hour. Counting from the shortest day, in the latter part of December, an additional five minutes or so will be obtained. The sun rises earlier and earlier each day and sets later and later. Most of the gain, though, comes in the latter part of the day. Of the forty and odd minutes of increase made in January, only thirteen minutes belong to the forenoon, the remainder being left to the credit of the afternoon. So much for the effect of the equation of time, which, as we have already explained, is the difference between mean and apparent time.

While there is a lack of conspicuous planets in the field of view in the evening at this time, the number of the brilliant stars and striking star groups which are visible removes all pretext for dissatisfaction on this account. The firmament never presents a more variegated and splendid panorama than it displays in midwinter. An hour or two after sunset on any of the nights near the beginning of February, Beteigueuse and Rigel may be seen in the southwest; Sirius a little lower in the sky in the same quarter; Procyon and the Twins, Castor and Pollux, in the east, and Capella and Aldebaran nearly overhead, the former to the northward and the latter to the southward of the zenith point. About 9 o'clock in the evening Regulus will come into view in the east, and Spica, two hours later, will be in plain sight in the southeast. These are all among the brightest stars ever visible to us.

Among the most striking constellations or star clusters now in view at 8 o'clock are Orion and the Greater Dog in the southeast, the Lesser Dog and the Twins in the east, the Bull in the south, not far from the zenith; the Charioteer north of that point, the Great Bear, or Dipper, in the northeast, and Perseus, Andromeda, and the Lady in Her Chair in the northwest.

All of these groups are composed of what are ordinarily known as fixed stars, an expression which, by the way, is a misnomer, for almost every star that has been observed long enough is seen to be in motion. Indeed, it is not at all likely; in fact, it is infinitely improbable, that such an object as a really fixed star actually exists. When the place of a star has been accurately determined by measurements made with the Meridian Circle, as it is called, and when after the lapse of a number of years the place of the same star is again determined by observation, it not unfrequently happens that the two places disagree. The explanation is, of course, that the star has moved in the interval. Thus the constellations are becoming gradually transformed by the movements of the several stars which form them. It is true that the movements are so slow that even in thousands of years the changes do not amount to much when regarded as a disturbance of the configuration. Thus, to take an example, we know the movements of the stars forming the Great Bear sufficiently well to be able to sketch the position of the stars as they were 10,000 years ago, or as they will be in 10,000 years to come, and though no doubt some distortion is shown in each of these pictures from the present lineaments of the Great Bear, yet the identity of the group is in each case well preserved.

Modern astronomy has brought new arts to its aid, and it is the alliance of photography with spectroscopy that makes the present time so full of promise. The improvement of the two arts has gone on simultaneously, and the recent wonderful success that has attended the photographing of the stellar spectra shows the immensity of the field that is so temptingly inviting us to its exploration.

The last quartering of the January moon occurs on the 3d, and the February new moon is not due until the 10th. On the 17th we have the phase of first quartering, followed by full moon on the 25th. The greater number of conjunctions between the moon and the planets take place before the 10th, the day of new moon, which shows that the majority of the planets are ranked among the morning stars for this month. In fact, Neptune and Mars are the only evening stars, but with neither does the moon come in very close proximity, and even these meagre exhibitions are not favorably located for us to observe.

Jupiter is the first of the planets this month to receive a visit from Luna, and the event occurs on the 3d. Jupiter is now a morning star of high repute, the highest, probably, as he gets up some time before his brethren and is five or six hours ahead of Old Sol. We find him moving along toward the point of opposition, which he reaches in April, the month after which he

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

Congratulations may be extended this week on the anniversaries of their weddings to

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, (Alice Gwyne,) Feb. 4, 1867.

Col. and Mrs. Edward M. Neill, (Catherine S. Stuyvesant,) Feb. 4, 1863.

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Ash Wednesday, which marks the close of the Winter season, is now only two weeks and a half away. There are still to come a dinner dance at Mrs. James A. Burden's on Saturday evening, the Charity Ball on Tuesday evening, the last Callender-De Forest musicale on the same evening, the last meetings of the dancing classes, and the second and last Assembly Ball on Feb. 9. The passenger lists of the outgoing steamers for the West Indies, Nassau, and the Mediterranean contain more and more prominent names every week, people begin to talk of Aiken, Florida, and New Orleans, and the curtain will soon fall.

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The second of the Eustis-Adamowski subscription recitals will take place at Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's apartments on Tuesday afternoon. The third will be held at the residence of Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, 10 Washington Square North, on Feb. 13, and the fourth and last at the residence of Mrs. Heber Bishop, 881 Fifth Avenue, on Feb. 23. Mme. Blanche Marchesi is to sing at Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's on Tuesday evening, on which occasion Miss Leonora Von Storch, (Mrs. Louis Howland,) the violinist, will play.

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It is rather a pity that the Callender-De Forest musicale falls on the same night as that of the Charity Ball, but many of the guests at the musicale will probably go later to the ball, which promises to have a larger fashionable attendance this year than usual. Some of those who have secured boxes are Gen. and Mrs. Roe, Mrs. A. T. Van Nest, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Gilbert S. Coddington, Mrs. J. Sayre Martin, Mrs. Nelson G. Greene, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Miss Susan De Forest Day, Everett M. Culver, Mrs. M. E. Leavitt, Mrs. G. Almagro, Mrs. George J. Schermerhorn, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Mrs. Joseph Milbank, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. William Fanshawe, Howard Frothingham, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Ernest A. T. Thompson, Mrs. Richard A. Anthony, Mrs. Daniel C. Tate, Mrs. Anson R. Flower, and Mrs. Hobart, wife of the Vice President. Alexander M. Hadden, Chairman of the Floor Committee, will have the assistance of William North Duane, Stowe Phelps, Dwight W. Taylor, P. Stuyvesant Pillot, George Austin Morrison, George H. Sullivan, Raleigh O. Gildersleeve, F. Delano Weekes, George B. Agnew, Gano Silleck Dunn, Minturn Post Collins, E. Victor Loew, Jr., A. S. Doremus, Wyllys Terry, Charles A. Appleton, Col. William H. Rowe, Jr., Francis T. A. Junkin, Heth Lorton, J. Langdon Erving, R. W. G. Welling, A. Goadby, Arthur P. Sturges, H. Suthill Spence, Burritt H. Shepard, Robert Howard Russels, Frank Johns, Schuyler Schieffelin, Arthur Frederic Schermerhorn, Ernest F. Ayrault, H. E. Gregory, Roland Holt, Harrison B. Moore, Jr., Duff Green Maynard, James S. McGuire, William A. Watson, Richard L. Morris, Robert Thorn, L. B. Gantry, John A. H. Gilbert, Rudolph Nieeser, Ralph B. Colt Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., John Sprunt Hill, Kenneth Robinson, Renwick C. Hurry, G. F. Bartholomew, and Thomas Colston Kinney. A few boxes can still be had from Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard.

The demand for boxes exceeded the number of permanent boxes, but the management met it by building a number of new ones. The sale of the tickets has been almost unprecedented. Many private dinners will be given before the ball, the guests attending afterward in a body. Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget gives one of thirty guests, who will go with her to the ball. Both the army and navy are to be largely represented in the opening promenade, officers coming from the navy yards, from Washington, and from West Point.

The Vice President and Mrs. Hobart will open the ball, followed by Major Gen. Miles, Gen. Corbin, Gen. Gillespie, and distinguished representatives of the army and navy. West Point will be represented by twelve officers, the Brooklyn Navy Yard by fifty, Governors Island by fifty-two. The ball will open at 10 o'clock, and the doors will be open at 9 o'clock.

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Among the February receptions will be those to be given by Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and Miss Jones of 116 West Seventy-second Street on Feb. 1 and 8, and by Mrs. Jules J. Vetable of 11 East Forty-ninth Street on Mondays, Feb. 6 and 13. There will be numberless "at homes" during February.

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The remaining dances of the season are not many in number. As said above, Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., is to give a small dinner dance at her residence, 908 Fifth Avenue, on Saturday. Mrs. Carl Schefer, 40 West Thirty-seventh Street, will give a cotillion on Feb. 7, and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald will also give a small dance on Feb. 14. The third and last Junior cotillion will be danced at Sherry's on Feb. 8, and the last De Coverley dances will take place at Delmonico's on Feb 14, or Shrove Tuesday. There will doubtless be other dances not yet announced, but Mr. Vanderbilt's ball on Friday night was probably the last large private ball, and the Assembly ball at the Waldorf-Astoria on Feb. 9 will be the last large public ball of the season. The cotillion will be led at this ball by Mr. Alexander M. Hadden, and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. John W. Minturn will receive.

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There will be several weddings during February's second week, which have already been announced in this column. At the wedding of Mr. Clinton Gilbert and Miss Margaret Bacon at the Church of the Holy Communion at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Feb. 8, the Rev. Dr. Mottet, assisted by Mr. Moir, will perform the ceremony. The bride will wear a gown of white satin, with a long veil of point lace, and will carry a Prayer Book bound in silver. The bridesmaids will be Miss Ethel Mertitt and Miss Susie Jackson. They will wear pink crepe de chine. The best man will be Mr. F. H. Ladew, and the ushers will be Messrs. Harris Rooney, George Hoyt, Hiram Smith, John Darrell, James P. Bacon, and Roger H. Bacon. At the wedding of Mr. Cleveland Moffett and Miss Mary Lusk, which will be celebrated in the Church of the Epiphany, at Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, on the afternoon of Feb. 11, by Bishop Gaylor, a cousin of the bridegroom, and Dr. Hutchinson, the bridesmaids will be Miss Anna and Miss Alice Lusk. They will wear gowns of pale gray mousseline de soi, and will carry bouquets of purple orchids. The bride will wear a gown of white peau de soi. The best man will be Mr. John Van Vorst, and the ushers will be Dr. William C. Lusk and Messrs. Charles Moffett, Graham Stokes, and Mr. Fogerty.

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Miss Margaret A. Slocum, daughter of Col. J. J. Slocum, and niece of Mrs. Russell Sage, will be married to Sherman Flint, son of Dr. Austin Flint, on Feb. 14.

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After Ash Wednesday there will be no weddings of importance, as usual during Lent, but the Eastertide will bring a number of these events, chief of which will be those of Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Virginia Fair, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, on April 4, and of Mr. John M. Hammond, Jr., and Miss Emily Sloane at St. Bartholomew's on the afternoon of April 5.

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It may be a little late to recall the necrology of New York society of the past year, but a list of the well-known men and women who have died during 1898, compiled by a gentleman who has kept a faithful record of New York social life for forty-seven years, is so valuable and interesting that it deserves to have room in this column. During January, 1898, there died Christopher Robert, William T. Bulkley, Dr. John Wynants Greene, and George F. Betts; February was marked by the deaths of Horace Waldo, De Witt Clinton Wheeler, Gen. John Cochrane, Daniel Jackson Steward, Miss E. C. Anthon, Mrs. Howard Potter, John Bloodgood, Jr., Charles Francis Winthrop, Charles C. Pomeroy, Mrs. Charles Lanier, and Robert Minturn Grinnell. In March there died Mrs. Jordan L. Mott, Sr., Wendell Goodwin, and Hugh J. Jewett. April brought the death of Philip Bradford Niles, and May those of Charles E. Mayenmeyer, Mrs. James W. Brown, and James Low. In June there died Mrs. L. P. Bayne, Mrs. William Gihon, Paul L. Theband, and Van Rensselaer Cruger. Daniel H. Turner, Kinsley Magoun, James A. Roosevelt, James Otis, Robert Maclay, and Mrs. Horace Waldo all died in July. In August there died Mrs. John W. de Peyster and Lieut. William Tiffany; in September, John P. Townsend, the Rev. Dr. Hall, Mrs. John Harper, Miss Winnie Davis, Mr. A. Ernest Vanderpoel, and Mrs. August Belmont; in October, John C. Furman, Robert S. Hone, Miss Hannah Lawrence, Col. George E. Waring, and Mrs. Dr. Fordyce Barker; in November, William B. Douglas and Walter Stanton, and in December, Mrs. Harry A. Bogert, Thomas Streatfield Clarkeson, Antonio Terry, Calvin S. Brice, Charles A. Leary, Morgan Livingston, Charles P. Fisher, Henry Brookman, and Frederick de Bary.

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It seemed at the beginning of last week as if the season had come to a sudden stop. The week began with the same array of "at homes," and there were a few dinners, but of dance or ball there was not a hint. Even the supper dances after the opera came to an end. The Vanderbilts, however, took up entertaining at the end of the week, and the last few days there have been cotillions and dances, large and small, dinners and meetings of classes, and various entertainments. The Vanderbilts always give an impetus to society, and, although for the week to come the programme is more evenly divided, still it will not be dull. The many hostesses who had "days" in January will make room for another set, who will receive until Lent. Although one is told that the knell of the season has sounded and that with Ash Wednesday will come the end of everything, this statement is not correct. The two Spring weddings in the Vanderbilt family will keep alive the interest in matters social and prevent many from being abroad. Mrs. Astor takes her trip every year about the same time. Mrs. Ogden Mills will go to be present at the presentation of her niece, Miss Cavendish-Bentinck, and to take part in the gayeties of the London season. Here and there one will find people in the South, in Mexico, and on short visits to Europe. It looks now as if the season at Newport would be early, long, and gay.

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Tuesday will be the gayest day of the week. All the January Tuesday receptions will come to an end and there are cards also for large afternoon affairs to be given by Mrs. Morton Grinnell, 55 East Sixty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, 7 East Forty-second Street. These, with the "at homes" given by Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Haggin, and Mrs. E. La Montagne will keep society busy in the afternoon. The evening will be one of song and dance, so to speak. The last musicale at the apartments of Miss De Forest and Miss Callender will be one of the chief events of the evening. As usual, the invitation list will be large and the musical programme offered of the very best. At this affair will be present a representative fashionable assemblage. The Charity Ball comes the same evening, and this year, notwithstanding the many other entertainments, it will have a prestige—the approval mark of society, which has not only purchased tickets, but will also attend. Mrs. Almeric Paget gives a large dinner to precede it and will take her guests there. Sherry's will be the scene of the fortnightly dance, which is composed of many of the younger set, and altogether Tuesday will be a very gay day.

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It will be somewhat of a jump from Tuesday to Saturday, but there will be no large entertainments in the interim. On that evening Mrs. James A. Burden gives a dance at her residence, 908 Fifth Avenue. It will not be a large affair, and the guests will be taken from the same set who have figured at all the dinner and supper dances this season. At the studio of Howard Constable there will be a reception and a dance on Feb. 10. It will be the second in order of amusing little affairs at the studios this Winter. There is a hint that the "One Hundred" may arrange for something in Lent, and Mrs. Di Zerega and Mrs. John Westervelt are thinking of getting up an entertainment fashioned on the lines of the Midwinter Club of last year.

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It is needless to add that Miss Fair and Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will be fêted and dined for the next six weeks, and that these dinners will average about two a week. Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane and her fiancé, Mr. Hammond, are also going through the same experience—a singular New York custom in vogue of late by which it is thought that the only thing to do when a young couple become engaged is to start them off in their career with a splendid foundation for life-long dyspepsia and indigestion.

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Music seems to have taken a strong hold on society. The musicale at Mrs. William Douglas Sloane's beautiful home on Thursday evening was one of the handsomest entertainments of the season. Society has patronized the opera, and Wagner has come in for much fashionable favor. Not only are there lectures in the mornings on the Wagner operas given by Mr. Elliott Schenck, but a musical club has been formed which will meet once a week at the houses of the different members. Mrs. Bayard Cutting and Miss Justine Cutting are the prime movers in it, and the first meeting will be at Mrs. Bayard Cutting's this week. It will be one of the sources of Lenten amusement, and will take the place of the club of last year which had such successful meetings.

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The artistic set are entertaining after their fashion, and Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese have been giving dinners at their studio, in Sixteenth Street. At all these affairs there is something novel to amuse the guests. The fashionable taste in regard to popular music turns to negro melodies, and these seem to form the principal features of these entertainments.

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Among the cards for February "at homes" are those of Mrs. Witherspoon and Miss Witherspoon for Tuesdays, Mrs. Henry R. Beekman and the Misses Beekman for one more Friday, and this in February; Mrs. Ernest R. Adee of 146 East Thirty-eighth Street, Wednesdays until Lent; Mrs. Robert Livingston Crooke and her daughters, 101 East Seventeenth Street, Wednesdays until Lent; Mrs. Lewis L. Livingston Delafield and Miss Delafield, 64 West Fifty-sixth Street, on Mondays during the remainder of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer will give a large dinner at Sherry's on Thursday evening, Feb. 9, and Mrs. John G. Neeser will also give a dinner for Miss Iselin on Thursday evening, Feb. 2. Mrs. White of Gramercy Park has also cards out for a small dance for her niece, Miss Susan Butler, the daughter of Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, and a débutante of this season. The dance will be given on Feb. 8. The dance to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Schefer, 40 West Thirty-seventh Street, will take place on Feb. 6.

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The last great ball of the season will be the second Assembly. This will take place at the Astoria on the evening of Feb. 9. That week will be begun bravely by the last Junior Cotillion at Sherry's. At the Assembly the guests will be received by Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. Almeric Paget, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mrs. John W. Minturn, and Mr. Hadden will lead the cotillion, dancing with Mrs. Paget.

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The Knickerbocker Whist Club and the Seven-Handed Euchre Club will continue their meetings during Lent. Other card clubs are being formed. On Tuesday evening last Mrs. Richard Dana entertained her friends with seven-handed euchre. The prizes were unique and beautiful pieces of cut glass and silver. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Fordham Morris, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Catlin, Mrs. Ludlow, Mr. Horace Barry, Mr. Bibb, Mr. Lester Del Garcia, Mrs. Duval, Mrs. Ferguson Cooper, Mrs. Howard Wainwright, and Mrs. Lewis Delafield.

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The rather paradoxical fact that, notwithstanding New York's cosmopolitanism and marked advance in the refinements of life and savoir vivre, many of its social customs are still marked by a curious provinciality, has been commented upon in this column several times of late. To the argument regarding the worship by fashionable women of hats and bonnets at the theatres and restaurants in the evening when requested not to do so, that New York could well follow the lead of London in this particular and lay aside its provinciality, reply has been made that it is un-American to urge the adoption of English customs, and that New York, in particular, is large enough to be a law unto itself in this as in other matters of social usage.

It was not urged in this column, however, that English or Continental customs should be adopted or followed simply because they were foreign, and certainly it was far from the writer's intention to claim that American or New York ideas or customs might not be, in many instances, better for the well-being and comfort of the people than [illegible] because a custom is English or Continental, it does not follow that it is necessarily better than an American one. In the majority of cases that indefinite aggregation of individuals known as society formulates and follows rules for its guidance which have been found by experience to be the best for its comfort and well-being, and best adapted to the requirements of its climate and environment.

This being admitted, it also follows that there are some sensible English and Continental customs which it might be beneficial to adopt or follow here. The arguing of the question of wearing hats or bonnets at evening entertainments has borne good fruit already, and at the Sunday-night dinners at the leading restaurants last week those women so wearing headgear were in the minority, while many women appeared in full evening dress. The result was a much more brilliant and attractive scene than would have been possible even a few weeks ago.

Another English custom which it would seem might be followed by the men and women of influence and position in New York society, and who are the chief host and hostesses of recurring seasons, is the preparation in advance by themselves, their secretaries, or members of their household, of even a brief statement of facts regarding their entertainments, especially their larger ones, to be given to representatives of the press. The London newspapers, which are as a rule much more conservative than ours, contain during the season and at times at other periods of the year, complete and carefully worded stories of all entertainments of note at the more fashionable London houses. These are prepared by hosts and hostesses and left, either a single copy or several copies, with the butler or doorman for the press. Representatives of the newspapers obtain them on the morning or afternoon of the entertainment and publish them as given. This custom has prevailed in London for over a century, and Thackeray alludes to the reports of social functions in The Morning Post of his day. The Londoners of position find this generally adopted plan in every way a good one. It saves them the annoyance of incorrect reports of their functions and the besieging of their doors by people in search of information.

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New Yorkers must have learned that the newspapers are bound to collect and publish the news of the day, social as well as political and business news. It is the earnest desire of all reputable journals to publish only facts, and with some exceptions the New York newspapers take infinite pains to secure their facts, and to verify them before publication. The refusal of hosts and hostesses to give facts or information, particularly regarding important functions, simply entails double labor, and sometimes leads, despite the utmost care, to incorrect statements. It would seem, were these facts generally known, that the good sense of New York society people would lead them to adopt the English custom. In London newspapers one finds every morning during the season, and at other times of the year, occasional stories of social functions generally built on the same plan, which read about as follows: "Lady B. gave a dance last night at her house in Cavendish Square. The decorations were palms and ferns. Supper was served at midnight. There was a cotillion led by Lord D. The guests present were as follows." This story, as said before, is almost invariably furnished by the host or hostess of the evening, and gives to the people who are present and to the public the facts regarding the same. There is no attempt to sensationalize, exaggerate, or misstate.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES is pleased to be able to say that on several occasions during the present season the more prominent hosts and hostesses of New York have furnished its representatives with the facts regarding their entertainments in advance. It, without conceit, assumes that this courtesy is perhaps largely due to the fact that the aforesaid hosts and hostesses had confidence that THE NEW YORK TIMES would use the facts that they furnished as they were furnished, and in a decent and proper manner. On the other hand, at times when requests for information have been refused, it has occurred that the very persons refusing the information asked for in advance have themselves sent accounts the next day, too late to be used, and sometimes criticising adversely the story already printed.

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There is a curious idea still prevalent in New York society that it is derogatory in some way to be found giving or suspected of giving proper information regarding one's entertainments to the press, and this idea militates more against the general adoption of the London custom than anything else. It would seem, however, that the London custom detailed above, if adopted here, need not and would not conflict with this feeling, and would prevent entertainers being bothered or pursued by press representatives.

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New customs are often slow in growth, but it is to be hoped that the adoption of this one English custom at least, which is founded on good judgment and good sense, and which has prevailed for a century and more, may soon become one of general usage here.

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Among New York arrivals at the Homestead, Virginia Hot Springs, during the past week were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Purdy, Mrs. Josie Howe, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Young, Mrs. M. J. De Leon, John A. Taylor, Mrs. W. C. Gibson, and W. H. Langley.

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On account of necessary changes in the schedule of sailings of the American Line New York-Southampton service the steamship Paris will carry out the itinerary of the steamship New York for the Winter cruise to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Windward Islands, sailing from New York at 10 A. M., March 4, 1899. The Paris and the New York are sister ships, identical in every respect, and there will be no change in the accommodations engaged. Among the passengers booked for the West Indian trip are the Du Ponts of Wilmington, Del.; H. C. Frick, Henry W. Oliver of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Rea of Pittsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. William M. Frew, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Gillespie and Miss Gillespie, and J. H. Reed, all of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Warren of Boston, ex-Governor of Rhode Island Henry F. Lippitt and Mrs. and Miss Lippitt of Providence, Thomas D. Lockwood of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Mairs, Colgate Hoyt, I. D. Brown of Cincinnati, Alexander Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Hazard, Sylvanus J. Macy, W. G. Thompson of Detroit, Gordon Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, Col. Horace Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Pelton, and Mr. Sherlock Andrews of Rochester.

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Mr. Jefferson Seligman gave a "stag" supper at his residence, 11 East Sixty-ninth Street, on Friday evening. Some fifty well-known men were present. The supper was followed by a well-arranged and very enjoyable vaudeville performance.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Drake will give a dinner for her daughter, Miss Hopeton Drake, on Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Mrs. Alla Doughty of 250 West Fifty-seventh Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Alla Halcyone Doughty, to Mr. Chancellor Smith.

Mlle. Henriette S. Carradi, Officier d'Academie de France, will read by special request Edmond Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" in French to a gathering of 100 ladies at the residence of Mrs. Frederic Hasbrouck, 237 Central Park West, Monday afternoon, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock.

The engagement is announced of Miss Esther Greenbaum, youngest daughter of Mrs. R. Greenbaum of 53 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, to Mr. Leon B. Ginsburg of Mount Vernon, N. Y. Mr. Ginsburg is a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and a graduate of the New York University.

The informal afternoon dance on the receiving ship Vermont, given Friday afternoon from about 3:30 to 5:30, was a great success, there being a large attendance of officers with their families and invited guests. There were about 200 to 250 present, and light refreshments were served. The next of this series will be given on Feb. 10.

Larchmont society was well represented at the Hose Company Glee Club concert and reception Wednesday evening. Among the many present were Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Amory, Mr and Mrs. W. S. Allen, Miss Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Proctor, Miss Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Towle, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Steuerwald, the Misses Steuerwald, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlaufer, Miss Whitlaufer, Mrs. Cobden, Miss Morrissey, Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Hunting, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Knevals, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Knevals, Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Payson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Towle, Mr. and Mrs. Carsten Wendt, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Marinus L. Vanderkloot, Mr. and Mrs. Lester H. Riley, Miss Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald S. Hayward, Mr. Hayward, Mr. William Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bird, Mr. Eugene B. Sanger, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mackelhos, Mr. and Mrs. Mulhall, the Misses Mulhall, Mrs. Perrin, and the entire hose company residing in Larchmont at this time. The concert was financially a great success and reflects great credit on those interested, and especially Director William E. Mulligan.

Low priced baking powder is made of alum, which is unwholesome. Cleveland's Baking Powder is made of pure cream of tartar, a product of the grape, and perfectly healthful.

BOSTON.

It has been rather an off week for the dancing set, but as the Ellis opera, with Melba for its star, opened its two weeks' season Monday night, the terpsichorean devotees were grateful for the comparative rest and change of programme. The wedding, too, of Miss Stackpole and George Howland Thursday noon was another welcome break in the endless chain of dances and cotillions. Trinity Church was crowded with a distinctly fashionable throng for the ceremony. Miss Stackpole made, as was predicted, a stately, handsome bride, and Mr. Howland a manly, distinguished looking groom. They left for New York that afternoon, and are sailing on Tuesday for their temporary home in Paris, so that Mr. Howland may continue his studies at the Beaux Arts.

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The first of two assemblies which Mrs. E. Rollins Morse had arranged was the event of Monday night. Paul Revere Hall was converted into the prettiest ballroom of the Winter outside of those in private houses. Garlands of real roses, big, bright, and fragrant, were used in profusion, and bowers of palms with orchids decorated the foyer, which was hung in scarlet. Azalias of glowing hues adorned each of the thirty-two tables in the supper room. Mr. W. A. Burnham led a spirited cotillion, and Grafton Minot and Arthur Hunnewell were the managers. The ball did not, fairly begin, however, until after the opera people had arrived, just before midnight. Receiving with Mrs. Morse were Mrs. G. von L. Meyer, Mrs. Arthur Hunnewell, Mrs. Robert Hooper, and Mrs. Minot. Mrs. Morse looked uncommonly well in white satin appliqued in black velvet and a liberal display of diamonds in the corsage. Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer wore violet satin, Mrs. G. von L. Meyer pale blue with tulle. Almost precisely this same set of "howling swells" danced at Mrs. Robert Hooper's cotillion in the series at private houses Wednesday night.

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A deal of pleasant gayety has centred about the leading members of the "Catherine" cast, the play and several of the artists having taken Boston by storm. On Sunday Holker Abbott and his brother Franklin entertained Miss Elsie De Wolfe and Mr. Worthing, with others, who were asked to meet them at their fine country place, at Wellesley Hills. Mrs. De Forest Danielson gave luncheons for Miss De Wolfe and Mrs. Le Moyne, and to-night has a large dinner in their joint honor. Mrs. James T. Fields, Mrs. Arthur Beebe, Mrs. Frank Watson, Mrs. James M. Barnard, and others have given receptions and teas for both ladies. Melba had Miss Bessie Marbury, Mrs. Le Moyne, and Mr. Worthing for her special guests at a dinner she gave last Sunday night. Mr. Worthing was put up at the Somerset and all the other smart clubs. The leading feature, doubtless, in a social and artistic way of the fast approaching Lenten season will be the exhibition at Copley Hall of Sargent portraits collected from Europe and America and representing his best work. The opening night, Feb. 20, is to be a brilliant occasion. All the subscribers, who include the pick of smart society, will come in full dress. There will be music, and the committee, of which Holker Abbott is the Chairman, hopes to make the affair as much as possible like the opening of the Royal Academy in London. A number of New York people have promised to be present. It will be the largest exhibition of Sargent's work ever held in the world. There will be some sixty portraits that are in America, and among the latest Sargent is sending over from Europe for this collection are Mr. Carl Meyer's children, the picture which was the sensation of London three years ago; the Hon. Laura Lester's, a lovely young girl, niece of Lord Robblestone; Mrs. Charles Hunter's, Mrs. Hamersley's, Mr. Wertheimer's, the late Senator Brice's, and one of Mrs. Ralph Curtis, (formerly Mrs. Arthur Rotch, and born Colt,) which was painted last Summer and is sure to make considerable of a sensation. Sargent also sends some sixty sketches in oil, some drawings, and photographs of portraits.

BALTIMORE.

The fad of the hour is a women's dinner, and there have already been several given. One on Thursday night last at Mrs. Hollins McKim's was delightful. There were about twenty-two women, among them Mrs. Irvine Keyser, Mrs. Clayton Hall, Mrs. Ahrens, Mrs. Alex Brown, Mrs. Walter Brooks, Mrs. Clapham Pennington, Mrs. Ross Winans, Miss Lehr, and Miss Mary Winter Davis. The table was beautiful. In the centre was a regular farmyard and a little fence. Hens were seen, (artificial, of course,) The flowers were superb, and every course different, only they were served upon new lines, and conservative Baltimore was shocked to see the terrapins follow the roast, instead of preceding it. During the dinner colored men played and little colored boys danced for the amusement of the guests. After the dinner the dining room was cleared and there was dancing again and darky songs. Saturday evening Mrs. Clapham Pennington followed suit and gave a similar dinner. Hers was a green one. Smilax covered the table. Everything was green—the soup, the bonbons, the cakes, Mrs. Pennington's dress, the china, and glass. The room is also green, and the effect was very stunning. Mrs. Pennington's guests were Mrs. Hollins McKim, Mrs. David Stewart, Mrs. Jesse Tyson, Mrs. Bernard Baker, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mrs. Josias George, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Walter Brookes, Mrs. Ross Winans, Mrs. W. S. G. Williams, and Miss Ross Whistler. Mrs. Richard Irvin of New York, the sister of Mrs. Hollins McKim, started this "hen-dinner" idea in New York several years ago, but Baltimore has only lately taken it up.

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Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte is entertaining again, though her trained nurse is still on hand. Mrs. Bonaparte has given little affairs recently; a luncheon for young girls on Tuesday of this week, and a dinner on Thursday evening. Another handsome dinner lately was that of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. G. Williams. This time men were bidden, and the dinner was very large. Among the guests were the David Stewarts, the Sherlock Swans, the Howards, the Walter Brookes, the Thomas Defords, Walter De C. Poultney, William Manly, and Robert Lehr. One of the latest stories is that Miss Nannie Reeves is going to become a nurse at the Johns Hopkins, a compromise, it is said, with her mother, instead of going into a convent, as Miss Reeves has wished to do. Why, report sayeth not. Miss Reeves has everything that girls most want—beauty, wealth, position, and plenty of admiration, and yet apparently they have palled upon her.

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Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Jencks are thinking of following Miss Jenkins's example and giving a fancy ball, only no one seems specially anxious to go. The fact is the older women are afraid to risk many costumes for fear they may prove unbecoming, and the younger girls and men have so little idea of sustaining a character that it hardly pays to go to the trouble of getting up one. The Country Club is the joy of the members' hearts. Every evening entertainments are given there of some sort. There is an idea now to give the Hunt Ball at the Kennels instead of at Lehman's. Last year, financially, the ball was not a success, and the members don't propose to take any risks in the money line again.

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The Theodore Marburgs, who recently moved to their new home on Mount Vernon Place, promise to be prominent features in society shortly. Already several dinners have been given in their honor. Mr. Marburg's taste in art is good, and his house is handsome. He is one of the prime movers in the Art League to be started here. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Patterson are giving a number of entertainments this season. Now a dinner, then a luncheon, a supper after the cotillion, and many informal little affairs. The supper after the cotillion is to be the last Monday German before Lent. It will be a seated one, and promises to be very interesting, as Mrs. Patterson has the knack of gathering together congenial people. Mrs. Frances M. Stevens will visit her mother, Mrs. Horwitz early in February, and Mrs. Horwitz proposes to give numerous affairs in her honor. Miss Hamilton, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart, has now gone to New York, but will come back to Baltimore before Lent. Mrs. Stewart will then entertain her.

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The Kennels has never presented a gayer scene than on Wednesday night, when the long-talked-of costume dinner of Miss Laura Jenkins came off. The clubhouse was gorgeously decorated in red and yellow, the club colors, palms and flowers; and music, to say nothing of the delicious dinner served on small tables scattered throughout the dining room, made the affair most attractive Miss Jenkins was Trilby, and hypnotized everybody with her attractiveness. Miss Loulie Jenkins was the Sporting Duchess. Mrs. Clarence McDowell, as Rose Trelawny, was fine—her get-up one of the best at the ball. Miss Champe Robinson was Mrs. Leslie Carter in "The Heart of Maryland," and Mr. Walter De C. Poultney made a lovely Uncle Sam. Mrs. Thomas Whistler was a Hospital Nurse, and her husband was the Sick Soldier to be nursed. Mr. Ross Whistler was the New Dress Coat, Miss Ella Reeves a Salvation Army Lassie, Miss Lota Robinson a French Poster, Mr. Harry Lehr a French Cook, Mr. Wilson Patterson was also a Cook, Mrs. Wilson Patterson a French Maid, the Misses Bonsal the Curry Sisters, who distributed samples of patent drugs in the most bewildering manner; Mr. and Mrs. Julian De Bullett were the Heavenly Twins, Mrs. Payson Knapp Martha Washington, Mrs. Van Bibber did not carry out the idea of drollness in her personification of the Gainsborough, for she was too beautiful for that; Mr. William Lehr was a Cute Baby, Frank Baldwin and Ewing Harvey were Weber and Fields, Charles A. Deane was the Diamond King, Howard Harvey and Jack Pendleton the Dromios. Impromptu cake walks, pease-you-please dances, and breakdowns were indulged in, and the party was decidedly the jolliest affair given here for an age.

WASHINGTON.

The dinner-giving season is at its height, and parties including Ambassadors, High Commissioners, the shining lights of the army and navy, with a full contingent of the popular matrons and maids of the smartest resident set, are occurring at the rate of three a night. Many shrewd hostesses sent out cards a month in advance, and few of the popular diners-out have a disengaged night until Ash Wednesday. The Vice President and Mrs. Hobart are always in demand, as also are the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the German and the Russian Ambassadors, and Gen. and Mrs. Miles. The Cabinet dinners, which are always most important, are this season of a purely official character, no one outside the Cabinet, as a rule, being invited to meet the President and Mrs. McKinley. The Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs were the hosts at the Cabinet dinner of the past week.

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The Vice President and Mrs. Hobart gave a large dinner on Thursday night, at which Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt of New York were entertained, among the other guests being Senator and Mrs. John P. Jones and Mrs. Newton of Paterson, N. J. The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote entertained the same night, in honor of Lord Herschell, and the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mackay-Smith, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish. Mr. and Mrs. George McLanahan gave a dinner for young people on Thursday which was very smart, the sixteen guests being invited to meet Miss Litchfield of Brooklyn, who is visiting her aunt, Miss Grace Litchfield, the authoress. Miss McLanahan, who will shortly leave for New York, to visit her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George Xavier McLanahan, has as her house guests Miss Young, daughter of Gen. Young, United States Army, and Miss Edyth Hyde of Plainfield, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam entertained a dinner company on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish. Another dinner of special interest on Tuesday was by Mr. and Mrs. Richardson of Boston, at their house on Washington Square. Among their guests were the German Ambassador, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Mr. and Mrs. James Marion Johnston, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Mrs. Henry May, Miss Clift-Smith, and Representative Lovering of Massachusetts.

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Miss Grace Train had as her guest last week Miss Laurence of Boston, daughter of Bishop Laurence, in whose honor she gave a small tea on Wednesday afternoon, Miss Mabel Johnson and Mrs. Horace Wylie pouring tea. Miss Satterlee, daughter of the Bishop of Washington, entertained Miss Laurence the same day at luncheon, among the guests to meet her being Miss Miles, Miss Eleanor Patterson, Miss Mimmack, Miss Agnes Peter, Miss McLanahan, Miss Seibert, and Miss Train.

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Another important dinner party of the week was given on Monday night by Mrs. John S. Ward in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, at which a large company was entertained, including the Belgian Minister and Countess de Lichtervelde, who have just returned from Brussels.

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The important large affair of the week was the reception on Wednesday evening in honor of the army and navy. This was the third of a series of five receptions by the President and Mrs. McKinley, and brought together the largest and most interesting assemblage the present season has known. Every officer wore full dress uniform, while the toilets and jewels of the women were fully equal to those seen at the diplomatic reception, which is always fine.

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The officers constituting the court which tried Gen. Eagan attended in a body, while among the other men of the army and navy who have contributed largely to the history of our war with Spain were Admiral Schley, Gen. Wheeler, Lieut. Bernadou of the Winslow, Col. Norvall of the Ninth Cavalry, and Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Jr., who went through the Cuban campaign, and leaves shortly for Santiago to join Gen. Wood. Among the distinguished company invited to receive in the Blue Room were Mrs. Sheridan and Mrs. Nelly Grant Sartoris, Gen. Sickles, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. Miles and Miss Miles, Mrs. Stanley Matthews, Mrs.

THE WEEK AT THE THEATRES

It seems that Mr. Daly really is going to step aside from his accustomed course and give Drury Lane melodrama a place on his stage. "The Great Ruby," announced for production at Daly's a week from next Thursday night, Feb. 9, belongs to the same family as "The Sporting Duchess" and "The White Heather." Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton wrote it. It ran precisely three months at Drury Lane, in London, and then gave place to the Christmas annual. There are rumors abroad of its forthcoming revival, but that would have to be accomplished with a new equipment of scenery, machinery, and properties, for all of those used at Drury Lane are now in possession of Mr. Daly.

Large pictorial effects, it seems, are plentiful in "The Great Ruby." The action is said to begin in the handsome big shop of a Bond Street jeweler, and proceed through a typical English "Village Street," with a host of bicyclers in evidence; the "lounge" of a handsome hotel, and the historic cricket grounds at Lord's to a "balloon camp" on Hampstead Heath. Here a balloon is seen ascending through the clouds, with the arch villain in its car and his meaner accomplice clinging to its side, and the contest between these two in midair is said to be one of the most illusive devices of modern stage mechanism.

Miss Rehan's rôle in this will be Lady Garnett, wife of a "city man" who yearns for social distinction, and is addicted to somnambulism. An Indian Prince, finishing his European education at Oxford and squandering his wealth on fast living; a suppositious Russian Countess of surprising beauty, who belongs to a company of thieves called "the diamond gang," a detective of many disguises, and a score or more of other personages, grave and gay, make up the dramatis personæ.

Meanwhile "The Taming of the Shrew," that play of Shakespeare's most closely associated with Ada Rehan's fame, will hold the stage at Daly's a week or ten days more. The scenery and dresses are as rich and tasteful as ever, and the play is acted with intelligence and sympathy in every rôle. The playgoer with remembrances, to be sure, may be justified in feeling some disappointment in a few of the scenes, but few playgoers, happily, are burdened with long memories, and this performance as a whole is more expert than those of "Mme. Sans Gêne" and "The School for Scandal" given lately.

"Camille," as "La Dame aux Camélias" must ever be called, it seems, on the American stage, will be presented at Wallack's to-morrow night. It was at Wallack's, by the way, then, as it was for many years afterward, the foremost playhouse in this city, that "Camille" first secured great vogue in this city. Matilda Heron was Camille and E. A. Sothern, a year or more before his great triumph as Dundreary, was Armand Duval. The play was violently objected to then by many worthy persons on the ground that it deliberately idealized vice. The objection still holds good. But few plays in the last forty-odd years have enjoyed the prodigious success of "Camille"—and neither the harm nor the good it has done has ever been measured.

Olga Nethersole's portrayal of Marguerite Gautier is not new here, but it will be dressed in a new way, according to the Paris fashions of the forties. Thus "Camille" becomes a "costume play" and may take on new life by losing its supposed significance as a representation of contemporary society.

James A. Herne, a competent actor, an expert playwright, and an uncommonly wideawake and ingenious theatrical manager, will take possession of the stage of the Herald Square Theatre Tuesday night, presenting a play called "The Rev. Griffith Davenport," which he wrote himself, using as its basis Helen H. Gardener's widely read novel called "An Unofficial Patriot." The scene is laid in the Virginia of the early sixties, and Mr. Herne will portray a Southern slaveholder with anti-slavery principles, a humane man, a Methodist minister, who loves his State as well as the veriest rebel of them all, and is placed in a dubious and delicate position by force of circumstances. There is no pictorial representation of battle in this drama. It deals with character rather than with incident. But we may be sure that it will not lack pictorial interest.

Mr. Herne is sure of a kindly reception. He commands respect. His powers of expression are varied, and his impersonation of the rascally colored politician in "The New South" some years ago was as good in its way as his better known portrayal of the large-hearted Maine farmer, Nat Berry, in "Shore Acres." Mrs. Herne, too, is a dramatic artist of more than ordinary ability, and her return to the stage will be not the least welcome event of a week rather too well supplied with dramatic events.

At last "The Turtle," which has been true enough to its reputation for sluggishness of movement to remain in one spot from August to February, has departed from the Manhattan Theatre, and another adaptation of French farce will take its place next Wednesday night to remain on view, presumably, until next August. "Mlle. Fifi" is the name of the new piece, which has been adapted from the French of Dumanoir and Carré by Leo Dietrichstein. A young French nobleman whose wife is the daughter of a "dashing Boston widow," and a chanteuse of the Folies Bergeres are involved in some sort of comic imbroglio, which develops in a butler's pantry—for such is the scene of Act I.—and leads to a maze of bewilderment. The distribution of the rôles promises well. Rose Coghlan as the "dashing" mother-in-law, Aubrey Boucicault as the young Vicomte, Grace George as his wife, droll Thomas H. Burns as his father, John T. Sullivan as a money lender, and Louise Beaudet as the reprehensible chanteuse are the principals.

Felix Philippi's somewhat monotonous but cleverly written "Das Erbe" seems to have pleased the German playgoers of New York almost as much as the merrier piece called "In Weissen Roess'l." Philippi's play has held the stage at the Irving Place Theatre three weeks, excepting Mr. Conried's "popular price" nights, and will still be in the bill the first part of this week. Much of its popularity is due, doubtless, to the allegory of Bismarck and the young Kaiser, which it is supposed to contain, and to which Herr Willy Faber, as the Baron, gives color by his likeness to Wilhelm II. Much is due, also, to the vigorous acting and the pleasing personality of Herr Eugen Schady as the worthy, vociferous Sartorius.

This actor has made a strong impression, as his portrayal of Cyrano von Bergerac in Fulda's translation of Rostand is eagerly awaited. Schady has authority of presence, a noble voice, and splendid vitality. He also has the tobacco habit. Herr Conried's press agent, if he employs one, might make a readable paragraph which would be sure of wide circulation by estimating the cigar bills of the house during the run of "Das Erbe." Schady as Sartorius is either smoking or just preparing to smoke all through the play. He lights as many fresh cigars as the victims of "interviewers" used to in the early days of the modern newspaper "interview."

Franklin Sargent's announcements of the public entertainments of his pupils suggest intellectual alertness and a keen relish for experiments. His senior class, assisted by junior students, will do "Tartuffe" in the Comédie Française or Conservatoire manner, (which, after all, is the only way to do "Tartuffe,") Tuesday afternoon at the Empire Theatre as well as the third act of a formidable new four-act play by Mr. de Wagstaffe called "The Triumph of Catharine," which introduces a score of personages, including the Czar Peter III. and the great Catharine. Next month these embryo actors will present fanciful Bernard Shaw's smart one-act play called "The Man of Destiny." You may be sure that none of the "commercial managers" will scold Mr. Sargent for invading their field.

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A trip to the North Pole—in one of our ulsters—will make you feel at home. Special sale of Elysians, Chinchillas and Friezes lined with cassimere throughout, satin sleeves, ulster to order, $20.00.

All remnants regardless of their former cost, reduced to, suit to order, $14.00. Coat and vest, $10.50. Trousers, $4.00.

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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Changes of Bill at the Various Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

GARRICK THEATRE.—"Zaza" continues playing to the capacity of the theatre

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—"Because She Loves Him So" continues, and the mid-week matinées have been resumed.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.—Burlesque and variety will as usual prevail at this house.

EDEN MUSEE.—The cinematograph has become one of the chief features of the Musée, and of equal interest with the wax groups and gypsy music.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Phroso" will hold the stage, Mr. Frohman announces, until late in February, when one of the new plays now in preparation will be given.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott continue to play to crowded houses in "Nathan Hale." A "professional matinée" will be given some day in February.

CASINO.—The current representation of "La Belle Hélène," with Lillian Russell, John E. Henshaw, Edna Wallace-Hopper, and Thomas Q. Seabrooke, continues pictorially impressive.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Chauncey Olcott, with his new play, "A Romance of Athlone," has proved no less attractive than his appearance in the city heretofore.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—It has definitely been decided by Augustin Daly and Edwin Knowles that "A Runaway Girl" will not be disturbed in its run, which terminates Feb. 25.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—The leading attraction this week is Josephine Myrtle Corbin, the girl with four legs. The other attractions include the Lutz brothers, the Dexters, Sig. Ferreri, and Mlle. Vaine. The usual double company will be seen in the theatre.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Village Postmaster" will make its reappearance in the city for one week to-morrow night, which will be the one hundred and fiftieth performance, and souvenirs will be given to commemorate the occasion.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Donnelly Stock Company will be seen in Robert Drouet's comedy-drama "Doris," a play written for and produced by Miss Effie Elisler. The cast will include the author and all the members of the stock company.

COLUMBUS THEATRE.—"The Musketeers," which is a new name for Charles Rice's familiar version of Dumas's romance, will be presented the first three nights by the Gilmore-Salvini company, headed by Paul Gilmore as d'Artagnan and Mrs. Alexander Salvini as Constance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Jacob Litt's spectacular production "Shenandoah" will be presented for a run of two weeks. The play will be produced with its scenes as realistic as possible by the employment of 200 auxiliaries, who will be divided into a troop of cavalry, a company of artillery, and a company of infantry.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The bill offers a wide range in variety numbers, headed by the Streator Zouaves, the other features being Kitty Mitchell, three Rackett brothers, two Paolis, Manning and Weston, the Asbeys, Lamartine, the Valdares, Kriesel's dogs, and Howley and Leslie.

BIJOU THEATRE.—May Irwin and her company begin the thirteenth week of their metropolitan run to-morrow night, leaving but a few more weeks of the engagement. Sara Osgood has proved a satisfactory successor to Helena Lacy as Mrs. Monsoumus Gaslowler and has been engaged for the Western tour.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Andrew Mack has completed the first fortnight of his month's engagement, and so gratifying has been the success of "The Ragged Earl" that Rich & Harris have entered into an arrangement with Managers Gilmore & Tompkins whereby the comedian will play an annual engagement at the Academy of Music.

GARDEN THEATRE.—Miss Viola Allen to-morrow night begins the fifth month of her New York run, which marks the first of her last five weeks in this city. Miss Allen, after her departure from this city, on March 6, will not again be seen here until the opening of the season of 1900-1901, when she will present a new play now being written for her, the scenario of which has been accepted.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Neil Burgess, who achieved his success in "The County Fair," will make his début tomorrow in vaudeville on the same stage that made him famous in the years 1889, 1890, and 1891. His sketch, "My Mother-in-Law," in which he will appear, will bring forward again his famous feminine personations. He will be assisted by a competent company. Another prominent feature of the programme will be Augustus Thomas's dramatization of Dickens's story of the eloping children, "The Holly Tree Inn."

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—This week will bring a varied programme, including one novelty, "Buch & Reichenbach," a farce by Heinrich Lee and Wilhelm Meyer-Förster, which will be produced on Thursday evening. To-morrow and Tuesday evenings Felix Philippi's drama "Das Erbe" will be repeated. On Wednesday evening the fiftieth performance of "Im Weissen Roess'l" will take place. Friday evening Gutzow's drama "Uriel Acosta" will be repeated by request, and Saturday afternoon "Wilhelm Tell" will be acted.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—The programme this week is varied and interesting in all its requirements. Miss Alice Atherton will be the top liner with her coon melodies and comic ditties. Thomas Ryan and Mai Richfield will be seen in their funny Irish farce, Anna Suits, with her pickaninnies, will present "A Dream of a Cakewalk." The balance of the bill will include Sager and Fannie Midgley, T. Nelson Downs, Frobel and Ruge, and many others.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—In addition to the bill presented during the past week, which will be retained, two additional acts will be added, consisting of the Merkle sisters, the equilibrists, and Servais Le Roy, the illusionist and magician; the Hegelmanns will present their aerial act, and a number of new ones; the French dancers, the Dartos, and the English dancer, Miss Ida Heath, will both present new dances. Will English, Mlle. Mazella, the Pantzer brothers, and Mlle. Clara Lardinois are among the other numbers on the bill. The pantomime "Affair of Honor" remains.

That Report About "Dangerfield."

The statement printed yesterday that Mr. Proctor, the manager of many "vaudevilles," had concluded arrangements with Charles Frohman for the production of "Dangerfield '95" in his circuit, with Minnie Dupré in Annie Russell's rôle, has been emphatically denied by Charles Frohman. Mr. Frohman does not own "Dangerfield '95," and he declares that he and Mr. Proctor have not lately "concluded arrangements" of any kind.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

"Nitragin," the new aid to agriculture, which has been the subject of much criticism, more or less adverse, was dealt with in a recent paper to the Royal Society of Great Britain by Maria Dawson, B. Sc. The author finds that the nodules found on the roots of leguminous plants contain parasitic filaments and bacteroids. Commercial "nitragin" consists of tubercle organisms, and hence both seeds or soils inoculated with it show the tubercle formation. Young roots may also be directly infected with it. As to the practical value of nitragin, she adds that it is inadvisable to use it on soils rich in nitrates, but that it helps the crop of soils poor in nitrates, but a still better yield is obtained by adding nitrates to the soil.

An authority on blue paper gives the following advice on the toning of blue prints, which will be of interest to amateurs:

"To some the intense blue of the ferro-prussiate paper is objectionable, and they may like to know the following method of changing the same to a purple or green-black color: Dissolve one ounce of borax in fourteen ounces of water; then, little by little, add sulphuric acid until blue litmus paper is tinged red (showing slight acidity) Now add carefully liquid ammonia until red litmus turns blue in the solution, showing a return to alkalinity. Now add sixty grains of catechu, and stir to facilitate solution. Toning is performed by merely immersing a blue print till the required tone is obtained, generally from five to ten minutes sufficing. The bath keeps well. After toning, wash the prints thoroughly. The action is caused probably by the tannin of the catechu, as it is well known that tannic and gallic acids give dark-colored products with iron compounds."

M. Léon Vaillant, a French traveler, has found a snake on the borders of Lake Tanganyika, Central Africa, which, though slender as a walking stick, can swallow hens' eggs. It bears the name of dasypeltis scabra. Its throat is furnished at a certain point with small teeth, which break the shell.

Spontaneous combustion of haystacks is ascribed to a microbe which breeds in the close, moist atmosphere of the hay, and causes a fermentation, giving out heat. The subject has lately been studied by Herr Benesch on his Austrian farm of Meierhof, and to prevent the evil he had devised a kind of long fork by which he can draw a sample of hay from any part of a stack at any time and examine it to see whether it is abnormally warm or not.

It is stated that a broken-winded horse is rarely seen in Norway. A bucket of water is always placed within reach of such a horse when feeding, and the animal takes a mouthful of hay and a drink of water alternately.

It is well known that emotion is accompanied by a change in the body. The pulse of a man in anger is different from that of one who is sad or frightened. In general, these effects are transient, but sometimes fright, despair, and shame produce diseases from which a man of good conscience and easy life is free. Fear sometimes produces a perspiration more or less colored—yellow, green, blue, or black. This effect sometimes arises from excessive heat, cold, or fatigue, and has been caused by getting a tooth drawn. Poulini observed a "sweat of blood" come from a sailor during a storm. A prolonged effort or march also produces it. Moreover, lasting skin affections are sometimes caused by emotion.

An ingenious Frenchman has invented a fishing gun which he expects to revolutionize this ancient sport. The device combines at the same time the pleasure and excitement of shooting and angling, so the inventor says. The weapon is made in the form of a gun with a long iron barrel. The projectile is sent on its way by means of a powerful steel spring. It is not a bullet, but a three-pronged spear with cruel barbs and a handle 28 inches long. The theory of the new weapon is that the fisherman will be able to harpoon the fish by hitting it with his spear. The "ammunition" is connected with the gun by a stout string, and the fish can be towed ashore after each discharge.

The coming vogue of the automobile car is indicated at every turn. In Belgium, where autocars are extremely popular, a company has been formed for the novel purpose of establishing on all the principal high roads of Europe electric power stations or electric posting stations for them. At each station there is to be a bar and restaurant and a repair shop, which will be in charge of expert mechanics. Storage batteries can be recharged "while you wait," and medical attendance will be on hand in case of accidents. It is maintained in the draft prospectus of the company that not only electric motor cars, but every sort of motor car and cyclists will naturally seek the accommodations of the stations.

The qualitative tests for the presence of borax compounds are simple, easily applied, and positive in their results. Their presence in milk may be detected by evaporating to dryness not less than 10 Cc. of the suspected milk, incinerating, slightly verdifying with hydrochloric acid, placing in the capsule a slip of turmeric paper in such a manner as to be only partly wetted by the liquid, and evaporating to dryness at 100° C. If boron compounds are present the part of the turmeric paper which was immersed in the liquid will acquire a brownish red color. On moistening the paper with a drop of caustic soda a variety of colors will be produced—green and purple usually predominating. On acidulating with hydrochloric acid the red color is restored, and is again changed to green and blue by treatment with excess of alkali. A portion of the residue may also be treated with a few drops of sulphuric acid, methyl (wood) alcohol added and ignited, when, if boron compounds be present, the flame will have a pronounced greenish tinge. The tests may be applied to meat by boiling the meat in water, evaporating the water to dryness, and treating the residue as above.

The Coolgardie project, so frequently referred to in the newspapers, proposes the delivery of 5,000,000 gallons of water per day at a point in the mining regions of Australia 328 miles from the reservoir in the mountains, near the coast, where it is impounded. To force the water through a pipe line for this long distance it has to be actually raised a total vertical distance of 1,330 feet. Further, the district through which the pipe line passes is a desert whose soil is impregnated with salts, which are said to be so corrosive to iron that it is deemed safest not to bury the pipe in the ground at all. Another reason for having it exposed is that in a pipe line of such great length avoidance of leaks is essential. The work will require 246 miles of steel riveted pipe, 31 inches in diameter, and 82 miles of welded pipe, 26 to 29 inches in diameter. The specifications require acid open-hearth steel to be used.

Electric lines of various kinds have been run in times past in the face of apparently insuperable obstacles, but it is difficult to imagine more trying conditions for a line constructor to meet than those which attended the building of an aerial tramway up the Chilkoot Pass from the foot of the cañon to Scales, at the summit of the mountain. W. A. Burkholder, who was in charge of the construction, says that it was an engineering problem of expedient and frontier experiences, rather than of technical detail. To begin with, the work was of the variety best known as a "rush job," and to add to the perplexity of the engineer the contract was executed in the middle of an Alaskan Winter, with labor mildly characterized as "unskilled." The "labor" cost from $3.50 to $5 a day and board. At times twenty feet of snow had to be dug through before the ground was reached, and then, particularly during the last two miles of the line, the ground proved so hard that it was almost impossible to break it with dynamite, to say nothing of the difficulty of thawing the explosive. As soon as a hole had been dug for the pole the pole had to be slipped in or the drifting snow would fill it up. The weather at the summit was of indescribable severity. One morning Mr. Burkholder's cheeks were frozen while making an inspection of the line, and a few days before the hard-frozen bodies of two Indians were taken from the trail. The tramway, which was begun in June of 1897, was completed in March last year, when it commenced operations. It consists of a traction cable of five-eighths-inch plow steel, supported at intervals on overhanging pole structures. Underneath these cables run two buckets—not unlike two coal conveyors joined together. These buckets are hauled along the traction cable by means of a pulling cable, also of plow steel, but having a diameter of one-half inch. The tramway, which is 4,000 feet in length, is operated by electricity and is used only for freight. It is capable of handling fifty tons of merchandise daily. The rate charged for the 4,000 feet of the pass alone is 1 cent a pound.

The electric spark is not as simple as it appears. A German electrician has found that each spark is preceded by several brush discharges from both poles, each successive brush extending further outward until the gap is bridged and the spark passes. The spark discharge is complex, being made up of several partial discharges, of which the first is strongest. The preliminary brush discharges usually appear as appendages of the spark, and as they are seen in lightning photographs, it is probable that lightning is preceded by pilot brush discharges.

The rather startling plan of Dr. Jager of Konigsberg is to preserve foodstuffs by inoculating them with the proper microbes. Foods so preserved showed no putrefaction after a fortnight's exposure to the air of warm rooms.

Church Choir Recital.

A recital by the choir of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, is to be given Thursday evening, Feb. 20. The recital will be under the direction of Charles Whitney Coombs, who for many years has been choirmaster and organist of the church. The soloists announced are Mrs. Gerrit Smith, soprano; William Frederick Spence, violinist, and Hans Kronald, 'cellist.

French Cooks' Ball.

The thirty-third annual ball of the French Cooks, under the auspices of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique, is to be given in Madison Square Garden on Tuesday, Feb. 7. In the afternoon from 2:30 o'clock until 6, and in the evening preceding the ball from 8 to 11, there will be an exhibition of chef d'oeuvres of culinary art. The ball is given for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund.

DR. R. V. PIERCE'S MEDICINES.

Carried Down Stream.

When a man crossing some difficult place in his working career; spurring all his energies to accomplish some critical passage in his business journey, suddenly finds his health giving way and feels himself swept out of the saddle by the swift-running current of disease—then is the time when the marvelous rejuvenating properties of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will prove an unfailing means of rescue and restoration.

It is a very simple though eminently scientific medicine. It is not a mere stimulant like so many malt extracts. It restores healthy power by reviving the innermost sources of vitality in the nutritive system. It enables the digestive and blood-making organism to manufacture good blood abundantly and rapidly, so that the immense waste of tissue and nerve fiber entailed by hard labor is offset by a speedy upbuilding of fresh energy and strength.

A prominent and venerable Illinois physician, D. W. Vowles, M. D., of Fowler, Adams Co., writing to Dr. Pierce, says: "I send herewith thirty-one (31) cents in stamps for 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser' in cloth binding. With this pittance for so valuable a work (truly a gift to the public), I must express my high appreciation of the vast amount of good that you have rendered the public. A correct measure of your usefulness never has been, and never will be estimated by the public; no, not even by the multitude of afflicted humanity that has been relieved and cured by your medicines. Wherever I go or have been in the United States, I find persons who have used, and are using Dr. Pierce's medicines with satisfaction, for all conditions for which they are recommended. Never has one spoken disparagingly of their action, and from having seen so often their good effects, I am also enthused with confidence in their action in cases and conditions for which they are recommended. It is not common for regular physicians to endorse and recommend proprietary medicines, but in this case I have no equivocation or hesitancy in so doing."

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AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed and Sat., 2:15. LAST WEEK. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. OLGA NETHERSOLE. Supported by Mr. T. B. Thalberg. Direction of Marcus R. Mayer. CAMILLE presented for the first time in this country in costumes of play's period, 1840. FAREWELL MATINEE SATURDAY. ***MONDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 6TH, AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN. Direction of Daniel and Charles Frohman.

DALY'S. THEATRE, Broadway & 30th St. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. Shakespeare's comedy TAMING OF THE SHREW. MISS REHAN as KATHERINE. George Clarke, White Whittlesey, William Owen, Wilfred Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Blenche Bates. Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. ***Thursday, Feb. 9, first production of the Drury Lane sensation, THE GREAT RUBY.

DALY'S THEATRE. LENTEN MATINEES. BURTON HOLMES. LECTURES. Six courses, exactly alike, beginning MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 20th. Course tickets, $5. Mail orders will be filled in the order received. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St. ....8:30. Daniel Frohman....Manager. Matinées Thurs. & Sat'y. 2. Pinero's greatest comedy. Lyceum's Chief Triumph. .....Third month..... THE TRELAWNY of the WELLS

Weber & Fields's Music Hall, B'way & 30th St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. HURLY BURLY. At 8:30 sharp. Burlesque of CATHERINE.

TALKS OF CELTIC LITERATURE.

Mgr. Conaty Lectures Before the Comparative Literature Society at Carnegie Lyceum.

Mgr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University of America, lectured again yesterday morning at Carnegie Lyceum before the Comparative Literature Society, his subject being "Celtic Literature; Its Influence on English Literature." Mgr. Conaty opened his lecture by saying that in order to understand the Celtic influence on English literature it is necessary to bear in mind that English literature has the characteristics of the many races which have contributed to its upbuilding of the national character. Until recently, he said, the Celt, especially the Irish Celt, received little or no credit for any such influence, but the philological studies of the universities and the research work among the manuscripts have brought students of literature to recognize the influence of all branches of the Celtic.

As the Irish Celt came into the knowledge of the English tongue, he brought with him to the new language all the characteristics of his nature. Matthew Arnold, in The Cornhill Magazine, in 1866, said among other things that "The English got much of its turn for melancholy and all its natural magic from the Celt." Henry Morley, in his "English Writers Before Chaucer," says that "If it had not been for its frequent contact with the Celtic, Germanic England would not have produced a Shakespeare."

"It is hard," he said, "to strictly define in what this influence consists. It is called by some temperament, by which the traits of character appear in the literature. The simplicity, spirituality, love of nature, confidence in God, emotion, love of country, friendship, imagination—all these are characteristics of the Celtic nature contributed to English by the Celt. The first strong influence which the Celt exercised on the Saxon was the influence of religion, as a missionary of the Gospel and of civilization.

"Stopford Brooke, in his early English literature, says, 'The real Irish invasion which influenced English literature began with the landing of St. Columba, in 563, on some islands of the west coast of Scotland, and his final choice of Iona for the site of a monastery, from which he evangelized the Picts of the mainland.' The English came to Iona for education, and the missionaries went from Iona to Northumbria, and thus, as Brooke says in another place, 'The Irish character, the passion, impulsiveness, and tenderness of Columba, some, at least, of the Irish poetry, with its elements of color, romance, invention, and charm, penetrated the Northumbrians; and we can scarcely avoid thinking that this was one of the causes which made Northumbria more creative of poetry than the rest of England.'

"In a more recent work, Brooke says: 'The Celt brought to the Anglo-Saxon a number of elements without which English literature would not have become what it is.' He discusses at some length the idealism, love of melody, of nature, and spirituality, as well as the rhythm, which the Celt brought to poetry.

"In prose we find color, mystery, sadness, joy, romance, which give opportunities for the play of the imagination and the emotions. Matthew Arnold, while crediting the Irish Celt with influence in English literature, limits it largely to the sentimental and to what he calls magic, while he asserts that the Celt never did anything great. According to Matthew Arnold himself, 'Poetry is the sole principle of life, the only thing worth living for.' Magic should appeal to Arnold as an element of strength, for magic is the power which moves the world, as it is a spiritual power in which lies man's' appeal to the spiritual. The magic of the Irish Celt was a poetic, a religious principle, that moved for good and that led them to see the world through the untainted eyes of children."

Mgr. Conaty dwelt upon the love of nature which pervaded Irish thought, and also referred to the emotional character of the Irish which is seen in the gay, the sorrowful, the martial, the patriotic. No sweeter songs, he declared, have ever been written, no more tender characterizing of the human affections, no stronger expression of undoubting belief in God and God's providence, than are found in Celtic thought. Examples were cited from Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," "The Tempest," "King Lear," Tennyson's "Idylls of the King," and others.

The lecturer referred to the historic development of English as a language among the Irish, the maintenance of the two languages, and the contributions of the Celt in English. He spoke, too, of the efforts that have been made not only for the preservation of the Gaelic as a spoken tongue, but also of the translations into English of the choice pieces of Gaelic literature.

Mgr. Conaty further illustrated his remarks by the reading of different selections, which, either as translations from the Irish or as written in English, by men and women of Celtic instincts, showed the influence of the Celt upon the language. He closed by saying that the acquaintance now being made through the Gaelic leagues with the treasures of Celtic thought was destined to act as a savior in this day of grossness and realism.

Next Saturday morning Dr. Thomas Wilson of the National Museum at Washington will deliver an address on "Nature and Folk-Lore."

Chaplain Chidwick's Lecture To-night

The lecture to be delivered by the Rev. John P. Chidwick on "Our War with Spain, Its Causes and Results," with a description of his own experiences at the time of the blowing up of the battleship Maine, in Carnegie Hall this evening has excited much interest. The object of the lecture is to raise funds for the Catholic Reading Room for Seamen at 168 Christopher Street, and also for the establishment of similar rooms along the water front. By means of these rooms it is hoped to deliver the "poor jackies" from the temptations which beset them. Over 100 officers of the navy, it is expected, will be present on the platform in uniform. Gov. Roosevelt will preside.

Mutual Life's Annual Statement.

The annual statement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for the year ended 1898 shows a gratifying growth. The assets were increased $23,730,887, the total assets now being $277,517,225. The surplus shows a growth for the year amounting to $8,950,490, from which dividends are apportioned. In 1898 the death claims paid amounted to $13,265,908. In addition, $11,485,751 was paid on account of endowments, dividends, &c. On Dec. 31, 1898, the business in force amounted to $970,496,975.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins, Prop's & Mgrs. LAST TWO WEEKS. The most successful of Irish comedians, ANDREW MACK. Prices 25 - 50 75 - 1.00. In his Great Triumph, THE RAGGED EARL. Playing to the capacity of the great Academy every evening. MATINEES WED. & SAT. AT 2. EVE, 8:15. THE 69th Regiment N. Y. Volunteers —SPECIAL— Will be the guests of the Academy this week. Col. Duffy has arranged to send a different company each evening. EXTRA—MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 13TH. Mr. Charles Frohman will produce HER ATONEMENT. Next Sunday Eve., Feb. 5, Col. Ingersoll will deliver his new lecture on the devil.

Broadway THEATRE, cor. 41st. Evenings at 8:15. Sat. Matinée at 2. Andrew A. McCormick.....Manager. TO-MORROW EVG. AT 8:15: Inaugural Presentation in New York, by Broadway Theatre Opera Company of the latest comic opera, The Three Dragoons. Book by Harry B. Smith. Music by Reginald de Koven. The Cast Includes: Joseph O'Mara, Jerome Sykes, Richard F. Carroll, Marguerite Lemon, Linda da Costa, Leonora Gnito, Wm. H. Clarke, Fannie Briscoe, K. S. Pigott, and others. Chorus of 60. Augmented Orchestra.

PALACE. Continuous Performance. Refined Vaudeville. 58TH ST. & 3D AV. 25c., 50c. FAMOUS STREATOR ZOUAVES, WONDERFUL DRILL AND WALL SCALING. RYAN AND RICHFIELD, KITTY MITCHELL. 30 OTHER STARS! LADIES IN THE AFTERNOON, 25c.

PROCTOR'S. 23d Street Theatre. Contin's P'f'mance. 25c., 50c. Rcf'd V'd'ble. ALICE ATHERTON. BERT COOTE & CO. THE MIDGELEYS, FROBEL AND RUGE. 30 OTHER STARS! SPLENDID LAUGHING BILL!

ARION SOCIETY. GRAND MASQUERADE BALL. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1899. Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5; may be obtained at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.; headquarters; Hanft Bros., corner Madison Av. and 58th St.; Ogden & Kattenmayer, 20 Liberty St.; Wm. Juergensen, 48 Exchange Place; Wm. Barthman, 174 Broadway, cor. Maiden Lane; Peter Wiederer, 521 Broadway; Sohmer & Co., 149-155 East 14th St. and 170 5th Av., cor. 22d St.; Chas. W. Schumann & Sons, 937 Broadway; Lurch Piano Co., 353 4th Av.; Gotthelf Falck, 156 East 125th St.; Tyson & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel. A limited number of boxes and reserved seats can be had at Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Av.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. B'way & 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO. Proprietors. 2ND MONTH. Every man, woman and child should see "Nathan Hale."—Mail & Express. N. C. GOODWIN AND MAXINE ELLIOTT. EVGS. 8:20. SAT. MAT. 2:15. CLYDE FITCH'S GREAT PLAY, NATHAN HALE. EXTRA MATINEE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. SEATS BOOKED ONE MONTH AHEAD.

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MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., Near B'way. 3D WEEK. WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN THIS WEEK. "SUCCESS, A DECIDED SUCCESS."—HERALD. Charles Frohman Presents WM. GILLETTE'S COMEDY, BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY. Special Matinée Feb. 13, Lincoln's Birthday. "The Little Minister of Farce." Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.

Garrick THEATRE, 35th St., near Broadway. Evgs., 8:10. Matinée at 2. Hoyt & McKee, Lessees. Charles Frohman, Mgr. XTRA MATINEE FEB. 13. "THE CROWNING AND CONTINUOUS SUCCESS OF THE SEASON."—HERALD. Charles Frohman presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER in David Belasco's version of Pierre Berton & Charles Simon's 5-act play, ZAZA. "AN AMERICAN BERNHARDT."—Sun. Evenings, 8:10. Matinée Saturday.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. Xtra Matinée Feb. 13, Lincoln's Birthday. Last 5 weeks. 17TH WEEK—141 TIMES IN NEW YORK. VIOLA ALLEN IN HALL CAINE'S POWERFUL PLAY, THE CHRISTIAN. Seats selling for all remaining performances. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th St. Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. 2D MONTH. Special Matinée Feb. 13, Lincoln's Birthday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY, In a Dramatization of Anthony Hope's Novel, PHROSO. "An Empire Success Beyond Question."—Sun. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

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MANHATTAN THEATRE. Ev'g, 8:15. Mat. 33d st. & B'way. Next Sat. WEDNESDAY EVENING—FIRST TIME. Brady & Ziegfeld's new production, MLLE. FIFI. NEW COMEDY FROM THE FRENCH. Closed for Rehersals Monday and Tuesday.

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A CHANCE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

In the debate on Friday upon the Hull bill, Mr. HAY of Virginia, while pursuing the merely stupid and factious policy to which the minority in Congress has reduced itself, declared that the number of new commissions in the army authorized by the Hull bill would be 3,700, instead of the 2,200 which Mr. HULL had admitted. This was a very serious statement. Presumably it had been made upon some sort of computation. The summarized press report does not show upon what computation, but it does show that Mr. HULL made no reply to the charge.

Probably there is no American citizen who doubts that the injection into the United States Army of 3,700 new officers, or even of 2,200 new officers appointed by favor and not by merit would suffice to transform the army. It would mean the addition of so many "recruits" wearing shoulder straps and exercising commands. The infusion of incompetency by favor which happened last Spring did enormous mischief. But that mischief is nothing compared with the mischief that would be done by the appointment of casual young civilians to "command" men of whom the greenest knew the business all well as their new officers, and of whom the seasoned soldiers knew it ten times better.

The Hull bill, in many ways little objectionable or not at all, is frightfully objectionable in that it proposes no guarantee or test of competency on the part of the new officers whom the President is authorized to appoint at his discretion. The militia and the volunteers have cut a very sorry figure in our late little war. Why? Essentially because their officers knew no more than they did, and were incompetent to command. The "material" was all right. To be sure, the election of an enlisted man by his comrades is not a good way of choosing an officer of an army. But it is better than nothing. It is distinctly better than having an officer appointed in accordance with the wishes of those persons who can "get at" the President. The regulars in the late war were well-officered volunteers. The volunteers were ill-officered regulars.

It is no doubt true that the veteran officers of the regular army will find it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to discipline to the extent of persecution the favorites of politicians whom the Hull bill proposes to deliver into their hands, and that a good half of these will find it convenient to resign before they have been in service a year, to be succeeded by other incompetents to be dealt with in a similar spirit. But that is a very wasteful process. How much better to establish some test beforehand, in addition to the informal probation afterward?

That is the President's opportunity. His army bill has gone through the House with very little opposition, and may be expected to go through the Senate with not much more, on account of the expectation of Representatives and Senators that they will have their respective "shares" of Lieutenancies, to the injury of the army and the disgrace of the country. If the President should, when the bill was passed, put the power of appointment out of his own hands, by requiring such examinations and reports for the military service as are now established in many branches of the civil service, he would prevent the demoralization of the army, he would save himself an enormous deal of importunity and annoyance, and he would do an immense public service. Will he do it? The answer to this question does not depend upon the President's intellect. He undoubtedly perceives as well as anybody else the harm he would do by yielding to "pressure," and the good he would do by resisting it. The answer depends not upon the quality of his brains, but upon the quality of his backbone.

DWINDLING OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.

Senator PLATT exhibits considerable power of sarcastic portraiture. There were no personalities in his speech in favor of the treaty, but it is easy to trace the lineaments of the Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR in this picture:

> "There has never been absent from the floor of the Senate that class of intellect which has found in the Constitution its warrant for opposing new things. It has always been a superior class of intellect, without doubt earnest and sincere, but not always to be appreciated by ordinary minds, that believe in finding a practical solution for practical questions as they arise one after another in the course of National experience, and that start out in their consideration of all public questions with the assumption that the founders of our Government did not intend it to be anything less than a competent Government. Nor is it new things only which are so resolutely opposed in the name of the fathers. It is the old things, with new faces, as well. Here we have been for a whole century annexing territory, annexing with a club or with a caress, just as the necessities demanded, and yet Senators are discovering to one another the most acute distress over what they boldly describe as a 'departure from time-honored traditions.'"

He summed up very neatly in a phrase, too, the character of most of the discussions in the Senate on Constitutional powers of the Government, when he said that there was a great temptation to make the words "a Government of limited powers" mean "a Government empowered to do whatever each man wants done, but forbidden to do whatever each man opposes." There was a sterner note of rebuke in his allusion to "the disorder now existing in the Philippines, to which Senators who are opposing the treaty may well afford to consider how far they are contributing." It is the sobering realization that they have contributed to it, even if they are not chiefly responsible for the sudden resolution of the Filipinos to become troublesome and unmanageable, that has within the past few days taken the heart out of the opposition to the treaty.

Senator JONES still keeps up his silly talk about thirty-six Senators who will vote against the treaty. Only the most reckless and light-headed of them will dare to go that far. Senator HOAR himself, with that prudence and nimbleness that he has exhibited on previous occasions in getting over fences, will pretty certainly come over to the other side, as he did in the case of Hawaii. No Senator of any serious reputation and standing would now have the temerity to vote against the treaty if his vote would defeat it. The responsibility for talk is more easily escaped than the responsibility for action.

We dictated every line of the treaty. The Spanish Commissioners made proposition after proposition. They were all rejected if they did not suit our Commissioners. What the American Commissioners proposed went into the treaty. It had to. We were the conquering power, and dominated the conference. It would be monstrously farcical if we rejected our own treaty. Nations cannot permit themselves such humorous liberties.

Senator JONES's list is mostly made up of Democrats. They are misguided and mistaken in opposing the treaty. There is nothing in it that is not Democratic and justified by Democratic precedent. Besides, the authority of JONES to determine what is Democratic doctrine is open to question if not to contempt. There is one sound Democrat in the Senate who keeps to the ancient faith. GEORGE GRAY of Delaware toiled manfully at Chicago to keep his party from hanging itself, while JONES of Arkansas was adjusting the noose. Senator GRAY supports the treaty. He takes the logical and unassailable position that the treaty, as an instrument of international adjustment, should be ratified. The future disposition of the islands is a domestic question with which Congress has full power to deal.

Democrats all over the country will find Senator GRAY a wiser and safer leader in this contest than Senator JONES. There is no future for the Democratic Party in the Jones policy.

THE COLLEGE AND CHARACTER.

Prof. BRIGGS in a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly writes with good sense, as well as with sympathy, on the subject of "Fathers, Mothers, and Freshmen." His view is that a college is bound in honor to take into very careful consideration the character as well as the mental culture of its students, and that in this task its success will depend to a marked degree, upon the co-operation it can establish with parents, and the influence the latter have been able to secure. At the same time he recognizes that in a very large number of cases this is a pretty poor reliance, since there are parents who lightly wash their hands of the boy when he is sent to boarding school, and do not see any need of resuming charge, if at all, until he comes out of college. And there are only too many others whose influence is of less than no value, since it cannot tend to make the boy rise higher than their own poor level. It remains true, therefore, that for many students the college must be the chief training school for character, the moral gymnasium, in which they prepare themselves for the contests of later years. To a great extent this is true for all.

Now a gymnasium is not a nursery, and it is not a cloister. The will that is to be used in the conflicts of after life, and which is to give victory, if victory there is to be, must be developed by training, not by restraining alone. The boy is no longer a boy, and delights in calling himself a man, and the energy that is to make his manhood for good or ill is his. No human agency, of parents or of college professors, can supply its place. On that and on that alone he must finally depend. All that can be done for him is to aid in the development of that energy for sound purposes, and that development, as we have said, is to be got only by use, with the definite chance of abuse. And when all has been done that the wisest can devise, the outcome must remain extremely uncertain. The man may greatly disappoint the hopes and the fears alike of his would-be guides. On the average, we should say, he does better than he promises, and better now than in any previous generation.

This is an optimistic generalization, and we do not wish to make it too sweeping, but we are convinced that it is nearer the truth than the opposite, of which we find a good many advocates. One element of the college life of to-day which we are persuaded should be credited with much of the advance that we think has taken place, is the greater variety of occupation that is offered to the student. We refer not only to the far greater range of studies that is open to him, but also to the opportunities for intellectual occupation not directly connected with his studies and to the pleasures and sports in which he may engage. Under the customs that prevailed almost universally forty years ago the youngster who could not interest himself in the classics and mathematics, or in the curious assortment of subjects that went under the name of philosophy, had very little chance for that engaging mental enthusiasm which is the supreme prophylactic against any kind of dissipation. The charm of "boning" hopelessly on matters that he despaired of mastering, solely to secure the marks necessary to keep him in the ranks of his class, was hardly sufficient to overcome the temptations that beset him in other directions. To-day he has a wide choice of studies, with intelligent guidance regarding them, and a corresponding chance to find those to which his mind will respond. Outside of these, he is encouraged and aided in the use of the libraries which are far richer and more varied than were formerly dreamed of. Then, for that leisure that is now looked upon as quite as important, in its way, as the time of study, there is ten times the variety of healthful and attractive employment. In short, Satan, lurking, as is his wont, to find some mischief still for idle minds as well as hands to do, is more likely to be baffled in the college of to-day than he was in the college of the last generation. That does not mean that the college of to-day is not open to great improvement. In our judgment, it certainly is, but if it advances, it will only be following the law of evolution that guided its predecessors.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Committee of the National Academy of Design having in charge the building plan as now perfected, sends us a request to second the appeal that they are making to the lovers of art in this community for money to begin their work. We have no hesitation in doing that.

In the first place the Academy is proceeeding in this matter in a peculiarly straightforward and businesslike manner. It is not running in debt, and will not do so. It has laid out a certain part of its scheme which, if completed, will enable it to carry on a definite and useful part of its functions with advantage. It proposes to limit itself to this until it is accomplished, and then take up the next part. The situation is this: The Academy has a fund of $105,000 for its schools, it has a fund of $100,000 for purposes of maintenance; it has a fund of $193,500 for building, and it owns, clear of all incumbrance, a site of sixteen city lots on Cathedral Parkway Drive, which cost $249,000.

The committee now proposes to build on one corner of the site so much of the structure for which the complete plans provide as will give room for the schools, for temporary quarters for the permanent collection of pictures, for the library, and for public exhibitions, if it is found advisable to give these so far up town. For this plan the Academy will need $50,000 only. It will then have the completed portion of the building in shape for useful occupation, with heat, power, light, &c., and, as we understand it, with money enough to maintain and run the schools and the building. It will still be unembarrassed by debt. It is plain, therefore, that every one who gives money to the Academy can rely on its being efficient for the uses to which he devotes it, and that immediately. That is an important consideration, and one that is not often met in enterprises of this kind.

In the next place, there is no doubt in our mind that the Academy will do excellent work in the future. It will attract to it the best artists in proportion to its strength, and its strength will be constantly increasing. It will have rivals, as it has now, and the competition will be good for it and for them. We wish it all success in its undertaking.

EATING AT THE OPERA.

Few things have lately occurred better calculated to stir the reflective mind than the dispatch which we printed yesterday from Chicago. The dispatch set forth the emotions of the "society leaders" of the female sex in Chicago upon hearing the news from New York that "a substantial luncheon" was set in the foyer of the Metropolitan Opera House between the acts on a Wagner night.

One of the society leaders observed: "The report seems dreadful to me." She went on to explain that "most Chicago people of dignity eat at home." The phrase "most Chicago people of dignity" is, in itself, so calculated to make both the effete East of America and the whole Continent of Europe "sit up" that it really does not much matter what is the predicate of which it is the subject. It was a female society leader of Chicago who closed the famous discussion about the propriety of serving pie at breakfast with the remark that she was aware there were various opinions about it, but for her part she considered it "ostentatious." But her position is no more impregnable than that of the later society leader who sets forth her horror at the report that, in New York, "box holders nibble bonbons during the singing" and retire to the foyer to gorge between the acts.

But, as they also say in Chicago, "Que voulez-vous?" A Wagner opera, "in its entirety" begins at 6:45 in order to conclude at midnight. At 6:45 society leaders are just beginning to peck up, as to their appetites, after the Martini cocktail or the five o'clock tea which has stayed their respective stomachs, according to their several sexes. At Baireuth, the Mecca of the aesthetisch cult, nobody any more thinks of going through a whole music-drama without intercalary sustenance than in Arkansas anybody thinks of going to a camp-meeting without taking thought beforehand what he shall eat between the emotional spasms of the occasion. At Baireuth they allow sufficient intervals for the sustenance of the inner German. But, with the brief entr-actes of New York, in a performance which has begun before dinner time, there is no choice between "a substantial lunch in the foyer" and a too Teutonic brandishing of a gansebrust in one hand and a Bismarck herring in the other over the edge of the boxes. "Nibbling of bonbons," forsooth! Obviously the society leaders of Chicago have never undertaken to sit out an uncut Wagner music-drama on empty stomachs.

MAJOR GEN. GEORGE S. GREENE.

It was an honorable and useful career that was closed by the death of Major Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE yesterday. Very few men are permitted to live so long a life, even in peaceful pursuits, and of these only a small number preserve to the last physical and mental vigor. But here was a soldier who, at the age of sixty, in what most men look upon as the evening of their days, seized the opportunity to offer to his country the services for which it had given him his training, and for four years took an active and distinguished part in arduous campaigns and decisive battles; then at the age of sixty-four resumed the practice of his profession and achieved results which the younger men still honor and emulate.

He was born early enough to remember HULL's arrival in Boston with the flag and the crew of the Guerrière and lived long enough to see his son win honorable promotion in his own profession in Manila, and in all these years there was no officer of the service he loved that more faithfully and efficiently performed his part. He leaves to his countrymen the precious legacy of his example, and to those whose privilege it was to know him the memory of a sound and manly and gentle character.

Our readers are aware that, while we expressed upon the first report of Gen. EAGAN's so-called "testimony" before the War Commission those views which it was calculated to excite, we have refrained from saying anything whatever about the case since it came before a court-martial. We continue to abstain, for the reason that the case is still "sub judice." Probably nobody has any doubt that the findings of the court-martial were what they must have been. But there is a marked difference between the findings of a court-martial and the verdict of a jury. The verdict becomes operative at once, after sentence has been pronounced. The findings of a court-martial have no legal force or validity until they have been approved by the President. In other words, the Eagan case is still "sub judice," and the same sense of propriety which in civil cases dictates abstention from comment before the verdict has been rendered, or, in criminal cases, before the sentence has been pronounced, suggests that the President shall be suffered to make up his mind upon the findings of the Eagan court-martial without interference in the way of public comment.

MR. BALFOUR'S PROPOSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to draw your attention to two or three points in your editorial of Jan. 27, entitled "The Irish Catholic University," which indicate a want of thorough appreciation of existing conditions in connection with Balfour's proposition. The wording of the article suggests the idea that there is not public spirit enough in England to found a university, an idea that runs counter to the history of the rise and growth of those now existing. The fact is that the great antiquity of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have rendered them so venerable and given them so strong a hold on the loyalty of the nation as to present an almost insuperable barrier to the success of any new project of that nature. Not Government patronage, but a vast accumulation of voluntary endowments during many centuries have supplied a wealth and influence with which it requires not only immense resources, but long-continued and intense energy successfully to compete. The history of the rise of the London University is a fact in evidence. The conditions in England and this country are so utterly diverse in that respect that there can be no fair comparison, much less any rightful inference that "there is no real conception of the voluntary system, as applied to religion or to education."

As to the opposition to the Maynooth grant on the part of Nonconformists, it is not fair to represent it as "the narrowness and bitterness and bigotry of their religious opinions." I speak from personal knowledge, having as a Congregational minister, taken an active part in the discussion of the question at the time of its passage. Nonconformists were "emphatically hostile to the endowment," not merely of Romanism, but of any religious teaching, however orthodox. The Government that secured the passage of the Maynooth endowment would have as readily accompanied it with the endowment of a Protestant University, as a set-off, if there had been a possibility to secure their consent to such a proposition. But the Nonconformists are to-day severed from the Established Church not because of its creed, but because they will neither accept such aid nor admit the right of the Government to meddle with matters that pertain to the control or support of the Church of Jesus Christ. How much more must they resolutely object to be compelled to pay for the dissemination of what they believe to be unscriptural and soul-destroying doctrines.

As to the quotation from The London Times, any man familiar with its career can tell you that that journal never either understood or cared to understand the principles of Nonconformity. The votes of Chamberlain and Dilke, and the opinions expressed by John Morley and John Stuart Mill, were such as might be expected from men whose lives were guided by expedience or political convictions only, but who could have no sympathy with deep religious convictions. They were never really representative of more than a portion of the purely political views of Nonconformists.

S. W. LAIDLER.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1899.

WORKINGMEN AND THE SALOON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some able students of social conditions in New York are claiming that it denotes some aesthetic sense and is commendable in the workingman to be so deeply disgusted with his ill-ventilated, filthy tenement that he is driven to his "club," where, with pleasant talk, free lunch, music, &c., can be had for 5 cents. In passing, let us remark that, though the advocates of the saloon as the poor man's club insist upon the seductive figure of 5 cents, it is a moral certainty that if every visitor to an east side saloon limited himself strictly to 5 cents per night there would be no music, free lunch, and admired flow of wit. While men are justifying and even praising the workingman for being unwilling to spend a waking moment in his home, who shall speak a word for the woman whose lot it is to share those filthy tenements, bear children continually, nurse them, and often see them die for lack of proper food and clothing?

The influence of the saloon club on the young and unmarried man is not to our point. But if workingmen must be husbands and fathers, in mercy's name dignify them by teaching them always and at all times that sobriety, parental care, and self-denial are praiseworthy and ennobling. Are workingmen only animals, that no one shall encourage them in that exercise of the better nature which could do more to lighten their toil than even club life? Can any man try even faintly to imagine himself in the place of the tenement housewife and then say to the husband, "It is right and necessary for you to spend a large portion of your earnings and most of your spare time in the saloon? We know, of course, that it is far too expensive for you if perfectly innocent, and far too full of temptation if absolutely without cost, but you must have diversion." If the workingmen are too bright and refined to endure their homes, is it not an outrage for them to condemn swarms of women and children to their noisome depths?

A strange philosophy which says to a man: "Your home is too poor and dirty for you. Don't try to improve it and make it fit for your children to play in and your friends to come to. It is more sensible in you to spend your time and money on the gayer and more respectable saloon!" Yet that is the gist of the argument for the saloon as a club. The poor man has no home; the tenement is a poor place, and houses for cheap rent could be, and ought to be, better built. But we must take into consideration that a man who leans against some wall on the street and eats his bread, cheese, and onions, with beer from a gallon bucket, passed from man to man, is not so keenly alive to the tenement's aesthetic defects as the student of social life who lunches at New York's swellest restaurants would be.

In many cases a workingman's home, even in crowded New York, consists of at least two rooms. Since day laborers in New York work together all day, lunch side by side, ride home in the cars, chatting together, the pride or shame which would prevent a man from asking a neighbor to visit him does not seem particularly commendable. The home is the thing; not the home of the rich, floating all over the world, but the home of the very poorest. Love between father, mother, and children is home life, and even blackest poverty cannot entirely destroy it. All this is looking at the poor man's club in the saloon chiefly as a luxury, too expensive and unprofitable for the workingman.

That the saloon is the school for drunkenness, debauchery, wife beating, cruelty, and injustice to children, irreverence for what is purest and gentlest in life, any fair-minded man must admit. How, then, can Christian ministers give their important approbation to those men who are not ashamed to call it their club? This is a most vital question to thousands in this city.

D.
New York, Jan. 25, 1899.

THE PEACE TREATY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of Jan. 19 entitled "A Compromise and the Treaty," you say as follows: "The Cortes is torn by faction and it is bound to be the field of violent struggles between ambitious and desperate leaders. If, now, we give to these leaders any pretext for regarding the treaty as conditional and open to amendment, we shall invite incalculable trouble."

Will THE TIMES kindly permit an interested reader of an always interesting paper to take issue with it upon the above, in the best of faith and in the kindliest of spirit? Unless the United States Senate and Congress have exchanged functions with Mr. McKinley's Peace Commission and have become agents in place of principals in the business of reconstructing or maintaining (as the case may be) the political law of this Government and people the treaty is as yet in fact so entirely conditional and open to amendment by the Senate as to make any pretext in the matter quite unnecessary. Of the treaty ratification by Spain, THE TIMES says in part as follows: "The treaty is by its terms to be ratified by the Queen Regent, but we can hardly dispute her right to take the advice of her Legislature before ratifying it if she prefers to do so."

If there is such a thing as evidence by inference, the above evidences that Christina of Spain is showing more deference to the subjects of her kingdom in the matter of the treaty than is Mr. McKinley of America to his fellow-citizens of the Republic. In the same editorial THE TIMES further says, (apropos of a compromise upon the treaty): "There is no fault to be found with this plan, since it is one embodying the sentiment of the great body of the American people, but great care will have to be taken that no declaration of policy is made to seem in the remotest degree like a condition to the ratification of the treaty."

To the last part of the above sentiment (with all due deference to THE TIMES) I find it impossible to subscribe. We may have set ourselves up as the censors of the world's duty and the arbiters of its fate, and also as the original, sole, and only dispensers of humanity and civilization, which is all very pretty, in fancy. We may also have written a new cause for declaring war and a new diplomacy for securing peace, which is perhaps not so nice in fact; but let us at least stop long enough to take breath before we unwrite the Declaration and the Constitution by under writing without amendment or condition a treaty that in its present form, after spoliating one people, may buy and sell a second and endanger the safety and political principles of a third.

AN AMERICAN.
New York City, Jan. 21, 1899.

THE EVILS OF PERJURY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Quite a good deal has been said in print of late about the evil of perjury and the ease with which some lawyers and clients drop into it. The inference is drawn that heads of courts dislike it, as rendering their duties more difficult and unsatisfactory. But I doubt if they will raise a finger to discourage it; and this doubt is based not on theory, but on facts in more than one case. Here is one:

A has at present a small inheritance of $54 withheld for years past by the administrator at the instigation of counsel, because A will not make oath with formal attestation to having on a certain date past received that money, of which A has never seen or touched a cent. A has carefully prepared a full release of all claims and points and forwarded the same embodied in a draft through a bank which returned the same unpaid. A has applied to the Surrogate of the county, but that officer has declined to move in the matter or make any order as to the form of receipt required. A has also laid the matter before the President of the Bar Association, and received no reply. The sum is too small to bear lawyers' fees and expenses in a suit, and so it lies, a poor and aged relative, for whom A intended his share of the estate, being kept out of her money. All the above particulars have their proofs and vouchers at your service.

A does not expect a newspaper to collect for him, but does think it worse than idle for Judges to talk of the evils of perjury while they act like this.

AN EXECUTOR.
New York, Jan. 26, 1899.

SUBVENTIONED BRITISH SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was surprised by Mr. John Codman's letter in THE SUNDAY TIMES, in which he stated that neither the Campania nor Lucania got a penny of subsidy and am equally surprised to see a modification of his letter in THE TIMES of to-day, also by himself. But he is not quite right yet. An officer of the Campania, now in port, told me two days ago that this ship, also her sister ship, each received the sum of £12,000 per year. Mr. Codman is perfectly right in saying that this is not a mail subsidy, but a sum paid, not altogether for being built in such a manner as to suit naval requirements in England, but also for the privilege of claiming such vessels in time of need. The money for the mails to America paid by the English Government amounts to £222,250, ($1,111,250.)

Mr. Codman is wrong when he says that not twenty vessels are adapted in construction to naval use. Here is the list: Campania, Lucania, Etruria, Umbria, Aurania, Servia, Victoria, Himalaya, Australia, Arcadia, Oceana, Britannia, Rome, Peninsular, Oriental, Valetta, Masilia, Carthage, Ballarat, Paramatta, Majestic, Teutonic, Germanic, Britannic, Adriatic, Empress of India, Empress of China, and Empress of Japan. Of this list of twenty-eight ships, eleven receive the annual subvention.

J. RODDY.
Hoboken, Jan. 24, 1899.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

By HON. JAMES BRYCE.

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The problems presented by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands are less difficult on their political side than those which arise in connection with the control of Cuba; and less difficult also, both politically and economically, than those involved in the government of the Philippines. The scale, moreover, of the phenomena to be dealt with is smaller in the first mentioned case than in the two latter. But the facts of the Hawaiian case are intricate and peculiar, so that a few words upon it from one who has visited Hawaii and seen something of various British colonies may have an interest for the American reader.

Though the population of the Hawaiian group of isles is only about 137,000, it is composed of five distinct and dissimilar elements, standing on very different levels of civilization. The American-European element, consisting of white men chiefly of American origin, with a good many English, and minor sprinklings from other European countries, is the smallest, but the most important by intelligence, energy, and wealth. It is, in round numbers, about 14,000, and it has practically had the management of the islands in its hands for many years, since it guided and furnished Ministers for the latest native sovereigns. Largest in number, but still very backward, though it is nominally Christian and Protestant, and to a great extent can speak English, is the native Hawaiian element, estimated at 75,000 and apparently diminishing. Then follow three masses of recent immigrants—Japanese, about 25,000; Chinese, about 15,000, and Portuguese, about 9,000. The Portuguese are Roman Catholics, the Japanese and Chinese nearly all heathen. All these four elements, Portuguese as well as native Hawaiians, Japanese, and Chinese, are quite unfit for free government. The Portuguese, though a good sort of people, have had practically no experience in it, and have no taste for it. The other three races are, of course, in a still lower stage. All these four race-groups have, moreover, no natural organization within their groups. Three of them have come lately to the islands, while among the natives the ancient system or rule by chiefs has completely vanished. Nor has any of these four groups anything in common with any of the others, except local contiguity. The two Asiatic races hate one another. No group can speak the language of any other, and it will take a good while before they learn to use English as their common medium of communication. This is an advantage for the ruling Americans, because it prevents a hostile combination among their subjects. But it increases the difficulty of establishing representative institutions, or of impressing American ideas upon the mass of the inhabitants.

The problem of providing for a population composed of elements so strangely various and nearly balanced, a government which shall be just, pure, and progressive, is one which has never arisen in any British colony. Nevertheless, if Hawaii belonged to Britain, Britain would not have much doubt as to how she would deal with it. She would make it what we call a Crown colony; that is to say, she would administer it by a Governor sent from England, clothed with large discretionary powers, but assisted by several executive officials and advised by a local Legislative Council. To show some respect for the educated and property-holding element, (the 5,000 Americans and Europeans,) a certain number of places on this Council would be reserved for members to be elected by that element; but probably there would either be secured on the Council a Government majority of official and nominated members, or else the Home Government would reserve to itself the power, to be used in the last resort, of legislating over the heads of the local Council. Perhaps there would also be created a suffrage so arranged as to admit a certain number of the most intelligent and richest of what may be called the backward elements, (Portuguese, Hawaiians, Japanese, and Chinese,) so that they should not feel wholly excluded. And of course neither race, nor color, nor religion, would be any bar to the appointment or election of any person either to the Council or to any office, for this kind of equality is a principle to which the British Government steadfastly adheres. Thus the government of the isles would be a bureaucracy controlled from home, yet feeling through the Council the influence of local white opinion. We should think this sort of system the fairest to the backward races, and the most likely to advance the prosperity of the colony. When the masses became fitter for self-government, or when the white element had largely increased, we should by degrees liberalize the constitution. There is, indeed, one colony, Natal, in which full colonial self-government has been granted to a white population of about 50,000, ruling over a black population more than ten times as numerous. But in it the Kafirs are homogeneous and peaceable, living mostly under their chiefs, and not likely to come into any collision with the whites.

The British Crown Colony system is one which the United States cannot well apply to Hawaii, for these reasons (among others): that the United States has no Colonial Office, and that the American-European element in Hawaii has already been in control of the Government. It must also be remembered that this element is, on the whole, personally respectable and worthy, (however illegal the recent proceedings of the self-created Government may have been,) that it has no ill-will to the natives, and that it knows the country, in which many of the leading families have been long settled.

It is announced that bills have been brought into Congress for establishing a form of Territorial Government in the islands. I have not seen these bills, and in any case could not find space in this letter for commenting on them. But it is to be hoped, for the sake of the islands, that the Territorial Government to be created will not follow the usual lines of the frames of government set up in Territories on the American Continent. The American people will certainly expect that the Government to be established in Hawaii shall be pure, and shall be just to all alike, i. e., shall give full protection to the four backward races of the isles. Now, if it is to be pure, the Territorial Constitution must not admit to the electoral sufferage a sufficient number of the backward races to enable them to turn the elections. It is no kindness to thrust upon men functions they are unfit to perform. A Legislature controlled by these four races, two of them Asiatic strangers, and the Hawaiian natives nowise politically superior, would be a body either useless or mischievous. Probably, however, even if these races held the mass of the votes, the Legislature would practically come under white control. But how? Most likely by bribery. The man who doesn't know how, or doesn't care, to use his vote is willing to sell it. White purchasers would be found, and the system thus created would demoralize the advanced part of the population without benefiting the backward part, while throwing the Legislature into unscrupulous hands. All Englishmen who know India and the Crown Colonies will say to Americans, "Beware of extending the suffrage in Hawaii." Utterly opposed as it may be to all democratic doctrine that 5,000 Americans and Europeans, with perhaps a small infusion of other races, should legislate for 100,000 Asiatics, Hawaiians, and Portuguese, this is a less evil than that the 100,000 should be granted power to injure themselves, and the Americans, and the Government as a whole. The principles of the Declaration of Independence are a species of baggage which the American people cannot carry with them into their tropical dominions. In this matter nature has been too strong for us English, and she will be too strong for you.

But the conscience of the American people also desires that the Territorial Government of Hawaii should be just to all races, and extend full protection to the weaker. How is this to be secured, especially if the vast majority of the weaker are excluded from the suffrage? Several methods suggest themselves by which the difficulty may be reduced, if not quite overcome. In the first place, full private rights of citizenship, as distinguished from political rights, would be secured to the members of all races alike, with free access to all courts of law. Secondly, special officers might be appointed to look after the interests of the backward races and protect them. Thirdly, it might be considered whether a sort of council to advise the Governor could be established, on which places might be found for one or two of the leading and most intelligent men belonging to each of the four backward races. Fourthly, the system of local government, whatever it is, which now exists, might be turned to account, and, if necessary, so revised as to secure for these four races some share in the management of it, and also some training which might draw them together and give them the rudiments of political training. A fifth point touches the control of the home Government. That Government (if I am rightly informed) deals with the Territories through Congress and its Committees on Territories. These are fluctuating bodies, and act by way of legislation. Might there not be some advantage in putting the Executive Department of the Federal Government into direct contact with the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, so that the former could give advice to the Governor and the latter could obtain support, if he needed it, for any action he might feel bound to take in the interest of the unrepresented masses? Lastly, it is of supreme importance that the Governor of the Territory should be a man of the highest character and capacity, who will feel his responsibility for the protection of those backward masses, and will have both the tact and the courage to defend their interests. A man may be good enough to be Governor of Arizona or Oklahoma, and yet far below the standard needed for the administrator of Hawaii, whose duty it may become, not only to exercise boldly his veto against the local Legislature, but even to proclaim his views of policy, formed on the spot, against those of a Committee on Territories or the Executive at Washington! Such a man, raised above the suspicion of having personal or political aims to serve, may do much to smooth the path, beset with difficulties as it must needs be, along which the new Territory will have to travel.

JAMES BRYCE.

The Case of Gen. Eagan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course, President McKinley, when assuring protection to witnesses who testified before the War Investigation Commission, did not mean to protect those who used disgraceful, grossly insulting, and ungentlemanly language toward those who testified that our soldiers were fed with bad beef that injured the health of the soldiers and incapacitated them for duty. The President certainly never intended to protect junior officers of the army in using the most gross and insulting language toward their superiors. No greater blow could be given to discipline in the army. Without discipline enforced an army is a mob. The question arises, Would the President be authorized by the Constitution to give protection in such a case? Gen. Eagan's defense is that he was excited. Would the plea of excitement be acknowledged by any court-martial of officers in such a gross case as this—as an excuse for such a violation of the rules of the army?

N.
Casanova, Va., Jan. 27, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Too Late.

The bill to prevent premature burial in the State of New York comes too late to save the Hon. Frank S. Black.—Washington Post.

His Qualifications.

"Our new rector is a lovely man."

"Yes?"

"Yes; he can talk golf better than religion."—Boston Courier.

International Troubles.

"What do you think about this universal peace movement?"

"It will do to quarrel about as well as anything."—Chicago Record.

Vain Attempt.

"Anyhow, old Allscadds dresses that son of his well."

"Yes, but you can't make a thoroughbred out of a scrub by putting a fine harness on him."—Chicago Tribune

Turned Down.

The drummer looked across the aisle. The seat beside the pretty girl was vacant. Going over, he said:

"Is this seat engaged?"

"No," said the girl, "but I am; so it won't do you any good."—Syracuse Herald.

WILL HE GET ACROSS? NO!

J. H. Coffey, in The Ram's Horn.

"On Jordan's stormy banks" once stood
A higher critic, strong,
On stilts that looked to me to be
So wonderfully long,
That they would reach across the stream
And bridge from shore to shore
The mystic river we call death
And reach life, evermore.

His students gathered close around
The stilts on which he stood,
To hear, if possible, a word
That would do each some good.
Then from his lofty height he spoke,
In accents low and mild,
While on the shore of death he stood
As helpless as a child.

"At first God took a little dust
To carry out his plan,
And, artist like, He formed of it
A metaphoric man.
Then He became a butcher next,
And butchered helpless tropes,
Then tanned their hides, and garments made
With metaphoric ropes.

"Then took a metaphoric walk
On allegoric ground,
Until at last, in the cool shade
Two metaphors He found.
He paused a moment, then unrolled
The metaphoric hide,
And covered allegorically
Adam and Eve his bride.

"Then to the allegoric pair
He said, go dig and toil,
For you shall metaphorically
Dig allegoric soil.
Hoe allegoric trees and plants
I have decreed you must,
Till allegorically you change
To metaphoric dust.

"The serpent and the tree of life,
The flood and Moses' rod,
And Israel passing through the sea,
Thought by some, marks of God,
We now regard as out of date
And eaten by the moth,
As but a metaphoric strip
From allegoric cloth.

"The super-human in the book
In this way we can hide
And cancel in the hearts of men
A Saviour crucified.
And trail His sceptre in the dust,
Rob man of fondest hopes,
And lose ourselves, and them at last
In metaphors and tropes."

And when the critic closed his speech
The old ship Faith was gone,
"On Jordan's stormy banks" he stood
Forsaken and alone.
His students heard no word of cheer,
Only the plaintive wail
Came from his lips, in death's dark sleep,
A Sail! a Sail! a Sail!

THE NEWS IN AND AROUND ENGLAND

Falling Off in Cordiality in Anglo-American Relations.

REASONS FOR THE COOLNESS

No Official Support for Mr. Stead's Peace Propaganda.

The Czar's Scheme for Disarmament in Its Second Stage Severely Criticised — Danger of a Split in English Political Parties.

Cable Correspondence.
Copyright, 1899, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—I should not be a faithful chronicler if I shirked the duty of reporting that a certain falling off in cordiality in Anglo-American relations prevails in official circles in England. The difference between the feeling now and six months ago may be small in amount, but it is unmistakable. Many causes, each, perhaps, not great in itself, have combined to produce this. The application of navigation laws to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, a deliberate blow to British shipping, was much commented upon here. In the last two places British trade is now virtually destroyed. In the press here comparisons are appearing between the French action in Madagascar and the American action in her new possessions. A considerable number of contemptuous and hostile utterances toward England by American public men have been cabled over. Even Bourke Cockran's recent speech, though he is too well known this side of the Atlantic for much importance to be attached to his words, produced something of the effect he doubtless intended. Again, the declaration of responsible American legislators that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty should be simply ignored has created a very bad impression. In inside circles it is now known that no negotiations toward a fair settlement of this matter have been inaugurated. And worse still is the fact that virtually no progress whatever has been made in the American-Canadian Commission, owing to the American refusal to give way at any point

Happily, this is not yet realized by the public here. The worst of all, however, is the ceaselessly repeated belief in America that only for her own ends has England encouraged America to retain the Philippines. This charge rankles here, and may yet affect the Government's action.

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The British Point of View.

It is extraordinary and incomprehensible that America fails to understand the British point of view in this matter. Nothing could be simpler or more straightforward. First, it is known that the Philippines are extremely valuable possessions, and as England does not want them, having her hands already full, she hopes that the people whose welfare she desires after her own may secure them. Secondly, England is struggling against the world to prevent a partition of China among the protectionist powers, and she desires the help of America in keeping this vast potential market open to the trade of all the world on equal terms, and thinks that the American possession of the Philippines would naturally lead to this.

France takes Madagascar and closes it tight. England takes the Soudan and throws it wide open. In the German part of the Solomon Islands every foreign trader must take out a sixty-dollar license, and is forbidden to engage native labor. In the English part everybody trades alike. These are concrete examples, and England cannot understand how the United States, which are destined probably to be the greatest manufacturing nation in the world, are so blind as not to see that their interest at this point is identical with Great Britain's, but are apparently ready to impute any unworthy motive to British diplomacy. And, finally, English statesmen are growing rather impatient of the American charge that the English want the United States to help them fight their European battles. Happily, as England's neighbors here never realized more than to-day, Englishmen are abundantly capable of fighting their own battles.

England does not hold an individual so foolish as to think that America would allow herself to be dragged into a European difficulty which did not concern her. A formal alliance is as foreign to the British as to the American policy, otherwise England could have an alliance with any European nation for the asking. When England cannot fight her own battles it will be time for her to retire from the rank of a great power.

The foregoing are some of the considerations causing a decrease of cordiality. I deeply regret having to chronicle it, but I should be betraying the great trust you have committed to me if I did not. I venture to add that the presence of a fully authorized American Ambassador here is eminently desirable without the loss of time.

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Character of the Peace Enthusiasts.

Mr. William T. Stead is growing rather angry at the lack of support to his peace propaganda in high quarters. A number of meetings have been held throughout the country, some of a remarkably enthusiastic character, and more are announced. The ranks of the enthusiasts, however, are to a large extent filled by people in whom religious conviction and humane aspirations far exceed their knowledge of international relations. For the Czar's scheme is essentially a problem in foreign politics, and I cannot recall a single utterance of unqualified support from anybody whom the country would recognize as an expert in diplomatic studies. Herein lies the cause of Mr. Stead's anger.

At a London suburban meeting last night he declared it was a shame and a disgrace that the Liberal leaders did not lead on this peace question. The English people did not like dumb dogs. Lord Rosebery's welcome to the Czar's rescript had been awaited in vain. The hand of friendship which Lord Kimberley, the only Liberal leader left, extended was more like a haddock's tail. In fact, added Mr. Stead, "there had been resignations of petulance born of puerility and resignations produced by petulance due to senility, but both alike were proofs of debility."

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Mr. Stead Inconsistent.

Nobody doubts Stead's honesty and his vigor in pushing this crusade is phenomenal. But it cannot truthfully be said that the agitation in England is taking hold of the people. Moreover, Stead is now called upon to explain his previous utterance which appears singularly at variance with his present arguments. In a character sketch of the German Emperor in The Review of Reviews of August, 1891, he wrote, "Apart from the absolute necessity of maintaining an armament large enough to safeguard the frontiers of Germany, it is idle to expect the heir of the great Frederick and of the fighting Hohenzollerns to see things through the spectacles of the Peace Society. We have surely seen enough of the folly of that among our own kinsfolk. Nor, indeed, would disarmament make for peace. The reduction of the armaments in Europe by one-half would more than double the danger of an immediate outbreak of war. It is the very immensity of the stake that makes the possible players hold their hand."

The publication of Count Muravieff's second peace circular, at first denied as an invention, but afterward confirmed, has produced all the discordant opinions which everybody acquainted with European feeling knew would arise as soon as the scheme passed from admirable generalities to practicable proposals. It is asked, for instance, How could it possibly be known that countries were not secretly inventing and storing new explosives? How could the French be expected to agree to prohibit submarine torpedo boats, when they consider that they have gained an important advantage over all other nations by having just solved the problem? In countries with free institutions like England and America the building of ships or the increase of land forces cannot be hidden, whereas, in Russia where there is no press, no Parliament, no public opinion, vast preparations of this kind might be made which would remain hidden until the moment arrived for their use. It is ridiculously utopian to ask one nation to be satisfied with the word of another nation on matters where national existence is at stake.

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The Czar's Scheme Analyzed.

A leading Vienna journal, in an article entitled "The Dangerous Peace Conference," actually remarks that "even peace-loving Russia is herself suspected of increasing her forces in secret while openly preaching disarmament."

Again, it is pointed out that the second Muravieff circular declares that no discussion be admitted "touching the political relations of States or the actual order of things as established by treaties." But Tuscany, Modena, Parma, Naples, and the Papal States have never been formally assigned by treaty to Italy. An Austrian military personage asks, Why should not the conference prohibit false and misleading names? For instance, Why should warships or transports carrying troops and war material be classed otherwise than as men-of-war merely because they are styled vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet? These vessels of course now proceed freely through the Dardanelles, whereas the passage of warships is prohibited.

Again, many Continental critics point out that if the European situation is really so insecure as to call for this conference, no country is likely to be persuaded to curtail its defenses. Finally, the Peace Conference could not prohibit the construction of railways, yet the enormous network of strategic railways building in Russia will ten years hence have doubled the effectiveness of her present military forces.

The Times of London remarks that "At present the most potent influence on the side of peace is the growing perfection of engines of war and their growing cost." My own opinion to this effect was expressed four months ago, as follows: "War on land is already approaching the impossible. The man who invents a destructive engine as superior to the Maxim gun as the Maxim gun is to the old musket; or the first inventor to secure a dirigible war balloon will do more for peace than all the congresses that could say shibboleth."

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Danger of Mr. Balfour's Proposal.

There is an ugly probability that Mr. Balfour's proposal for a Roman Catholic university in Dublin may split both political parties. On the Liberal side the Nonconformists are showing fight, while many Unionists and Orangemen and not a few Tories are dissentient. For example, The Morning Post expresses the belief that Mr. Balfour will be opposed by the bulk of public opinion in the British Isles. If, therefore, such a scheme should go through Parliament it will only be by a portion of the Unionist Party being supported by a portion of the Liberal Party, both parties supplying the dissentient minority. It is well known, however, how unlikely such a split is in the English system of party government. Mr. Balfour stands almost alone in the Cabinet as an enthusiastic bimetallist; if his Irish proposals also fail his solitude will become almost unendurable.

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An Industrial War Imminent.

I fear that the industrial war of which I warned you last week is almost upon us. The Central Association of the Master Builders has drawn up an ultimatum to be presented to the members of the Plasterers' Union throughout the United Kingdom. This ultimatum demands the official assurance that the eight objectionable practices shall cease forthwith. These are: First, the attempt to coerce foremen or superintendents into union membership; second, the limitation of apprentices; third, the boycotting of certain firms, notwithstanding that these adhere to rules previously agreed upon between the employers and the men; fourth, the printing and circulating of the black list of employers for whom the plasterers are forbidden to work; fifth, the refusal to work in a building where some non-unionists are employed; sixth, the refusal to accept the decision of employers as to which workmen shall do certain work; seventh, the practice of withdrawing all their members when such work is not placed in the hands of the plasterers; eighth, the objection to submit trade disputes to a conference between the employers and the employed. The ultimatum adds that if these obviously reasonable requirements are refused it is intended to lock out all the members of the National Association of Plasterers at a given date.

The labor correspondents all assert that the plasterers will not accept these terms. If they are locked out, other branches of the building trades would support them. These in turn would be locked out, and thus the struggle would quickly take on vast dimensions. The Plasterers' Union is sending ballot papers to all its members on this question, the answers to be given next Tuesday week.

The provinces are always wiser and cooler than London on these questions, and the only hope for industrial peace is that the obstinate and aggressive London workmen may be outvoted by their provincial fellows.

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Col. Lee Sails for New York.

Col. Lee, whose appointment as British Military Attaché I cabled Friday, sailed to-day on the Lucania. My belief expressed in a letter on the 14th that Great Britain would not be unrepresented at the Tampa National Guard conference may thus be justified.

HENRY NORMAN.

ENGLAND'S NAVY AND ARMY.

An Enormous Increase of Armored Vessels—A Plan for Enlarged Reserve Forces Suggested.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The record number of British warships now building is 119 vessels, ranging from the heaviest battleships to tiny torpedo-boat destroyers, the figures being 16 first-class ironclads, 36 cruisers, 14 sloops and gunboats, and 53 torpedo-boat destroyers. Cnatham Dockyard is credited with the unparalleled achievement of launching three of the heaviest battleships from the same slip within ten months. The armored ships building at a cost of over £26,000,000 number 28, with a tonnage of over 350,000 tons, the number exceeding by two the entire Russian fleet of battleships and treble the number of armored vessels in the American Navy.

The whole of these ships will be added to the effective strength of the British Navy by March, 1903, while the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. George J. Goschen, in two months' time, will ask the House of Commons for credits to still further strengthen the British fleet.

The Earl of Meath came forward this week as the pioneer of a scheme of military drill for all lads between thirteen and eighteen years of age. A committee, called the British Brigade Council, has been formed to carry out the plans, and Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, the Commander in Chief of the forces; Gen. Lord Roberts of Kandahar, the commander of the forces in Ireland, and a number of other prominent men have written in support of the movement, which is intended to create a sort of second line of volunteers.

The War Office will be asked to provide a capitulation grant for these cadet battalions. The Earl of Meath anticipates enrolling 200,000 lads, who will eventually be converted into a useful, trained reserve, so that in future, in time of grave emergency, the Government will have to hand hundreds of thousands of young men already qualified to enter the ranks of the regular troops.

In an interview, after referring to the Russian danger, the Earl said: "Though at present we are on the friendliest terms with the United States, it must not be forgotten that in Canada we have an enormous tract of more or less vulnerable frontier adjoining the United States."

TO SETTLE AFRICAN CLAIMS.

Believed that England and France Are Negotiating for a Complete Adjustment of Differences.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—France, as the incendiary factor in European politics, has suddenly subsided. The diplomats in London and Paris are conferring daily, which, in connection with the hints of the Home Secretary, Sir Matthew White Ridley, in his speech at the Unionist demonstration at Blackpool, on Jan. 6, gives color to the story that a great treaty is being made by which all the disputes between Great Britain and France will be settled. One report, which finds credence, is to the effect that Great Britain will facultesce in the transfer of the Congo Free State to France as compensation for her demands in connection with Madagascar and Newfoundland, and to placate her for the conquest of the Soudan. Whatever may be the reason, the tone of the French statesmen and the press toward Great Britain has shifted to one of conciliation. The last French paper, published at Cairo, to attack British rule, has ceased so doing, and it is supposed that the French Government subsidy has been withdrawn from it.

THE CONGO FREE STATE FIGHT.

American Missionary Tells How Hopeless Is the Belgians' Plight.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—A representative of The Associated Press has had an interview with the Rev. Mr. Werner of the American Presbyterian Congo Mission, who has just arrived in England on his way to America, after four years' residence at Luebo, in the Kassai district. He said:

"The present mutiny is probably the last desperate attempt to throw off the white man's control. It is also the most serious outbreak, on account of the inaccessibility of the region. When it is remembered that Baron Dhanis, (the Belgian commander,) is 300 miles from his base of supplies, with only a handful of whites, it is small wonder that so many Europeans have already been sacrificed, and it will occasion no surprise if further disasters await the Belgians. Nothing but building a railway is likely to effectually put down the rebellion. According to my latest information, Baron Dhanis is practically surrounded by mutinous natives, and it is reported that panic reigns throughout the Congo territory. However, this may be untrue."

Mr. Werner admitted that there had been some isolated cases of bad conduct upon the part of subordinate white officers, but, he explained, the administration, as a whole, is well-intentioned and improving. "Most of the reports of maladministration and barbarity," he added, "are either untrue or greatly exaggerated. Naturally, it is extremely difficult for the central authorities to control the action of officers in remote regions, and much trouble might be avoided by due respect to native customs and superstitions."

CHURCH CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Queen Victoria Taking an Interest in the Ritualistic Controversy.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Queen Victoria is taking keen interest in the recent developments of the ritualistic controversy, which is approaching a crisis. She is much concerned about the dissensions in the Church and has expressed a strong desire that an understanding be arrived at between the Government and Bishops before the proposed legislation places a check upon the ritualistic practices introduced. Her Majesty has been in communication with the Marquis of Salisbury on the subject. She has always taken an active personal part in the administration of the Crown and public patronage and contributes liberally from her private purse to nearly all the charities in behalf of the poorer clergy and their families.

While it is a noteworthy fact that she has never contributed to any foreign missionary society, her occasional attendance at the Crathie Presbyterian Church, which she helped to build, gave offense to the High Church papers, one of which characterized her broad, religious spirit thus exemplified as "deadly schism" and "unconstitutional." Recently, however, the services at Balmoral have been held in the private chapel.

The visit of the Bishop of Winchester, the Right Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., to Sir William Vernon-Harcourt is considered significant, and is attributed to the desire of the Queen to endeavor to arrange a compromise acceptable to both sides, the Bishop of Winchester being a particular confidant of her Majesty in Church matters. The chief event this week has been the dismissal of two curates of St. Agnes's Church, Liverpool, by their Bishop in consequence of complaints of their pulpit advocacy of auricular confession.

AN UNRULY GERMAN PRESS

Embittered Utterances About Americans Cause Embarrassment.

OFFICIALS NOT ANTAGONISTIC

The Hobson Kissing Episode and Military Contentions at Washington Bring Ridicule Upon Us.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The Cologne Gazette has lately replied to the American charges that Germany has had her hand in the Philippine imbroglio, and pointed out that, quite aside from the fact that Germany is wont to battle with open visor, it would be an extremely silly thing for her to offend a country upon which she is commercially so dependent. Now this is without any doubt the true sentiment of the Foreign Office, where I was told that the Government felt itself greatly embarrassed by the unruly attitude of the press, which it was unfortunately unable to control. The height of inconsistency is recorded by many of the worst offenders among the German papers that quote the Gazette, and make its argument their own, while continuing to attack the United States in the most bitter manner.

Only yesterday an important Berlin organ published a leading article, in which the author, while seeking to prove that Germany had everything to lose and nothing to gain by offending us, proceeded to "flatter" us as follows: "Many Senators wish to pledge the United States to retire eventually from the Philippines, just as it is pledged to retire from Cuba. Well, from Cuba the United States will certainly not retire, though perhaps from the Philippines. That is not to be understood as if the Americans were afraid of the Filipinos; they probably only fear that the business will prove too costly, and in this respect they are far too 'smart.' To carry on a war from motives of honor, as the Spanish did with their antique ideas of chivalry, would never occur to them."

In another article the probability is spoken of that the vendors of bad provisions would carry off the victory over the accusing army officers, "and then, according to American custom, one would explain this result by the bribes given to Commissioners and witnesses!" It is perhaps no wonder that the editor in chief of this paper, the Local-Anzeiger, entertains little respect for Americans, for he has counted more than one American citizen (German-American, not Yankee born,) on his staff, and still does so. What kind of an American a man must be who will continue to write for an organ that systematically slanders his country may be left to the judgment of the world. Men of this stamp bring the good name of German-American into disrepute. As a matter of fact, there is nothing American about them, either in tradition, feeling, or character.

All the world here is marveling at the courage displayed by the Vice President of the Reichstag, Herr Schmidt, on the occasion of the reception by the Emperor of himself and his two colleagues. Herr Schmidt is, as will be recalled, a member of the Freisinnige, or radical, party, and had evidently made up his mind to speak up to the great war lord like a man if occasion should offer. The chance came when the Kaiser began talking about the coming military budget, and comparing his position with that of the Czar. "The Czar has but to order," said his Majesty, "and his commands are carried out. I, however, must ask the permission of the Diet to take measures which I consider necessary for the prestige and prosperity of the empire."

Then up spake Herr Schmidt, saying that no one party in Germany could claim more than another to be ready to make sacrifices for necessary military preparations, but that he considered it the duty of a Parliament to consider well whether the country could support such burdens. Now, this seems a commonplace remark enough, but to make it to the German Emperor in his own palace—what temerity! Indeed, many papers assert that the remark cannot have been made. Others say that the Emperor, as well as the two other members of the Presidency who were present, were much taken aback at Herr Schmidt's break. The whole episode is significant of the semi-divine atmosphere that hedges the German Emperor.

The Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung has made a great discovery—namely, that the proposed assassination of the German Emperor that was planned in Alexandria and prevented by the British police authorities was merely a bluff to keep the Kaiser from going to Egypt, where, for several reasons, the British did not care to welcome him. The proofs of the truth of this story are that the authors of the plot were said to have been arrested, but that, in spite of the fact that nearly three months have elapsed since the affair, nothing whatever concerning the investigation has transpired. Those English are a bad lot!

A good deal of bad blood is being stirred up by the neglect of the Government to confirm the election of Herr Kirschner as Mayor of Berlin to succeed Herr Zelle. The Radical and Social-Democratic press insist that the reason for this is because Herr Kirschner, as a member of the Berlin Magistracy, or Town Council, supported a resolution passed by that body in favor of erecting an iron fence around the graves of those citizens who were shot during the street fighting in March of the revolutionary year, 1848, and placing a proper inscription thereon. It is now over seven months since Herr Kirschner was elected. In connection with this may be mentioned that, although the Council petitioned the Presidency of Police (as the law is here) for permission to erect the above-mentioned fence on the 24th of May, that all-powerful body has not yet seen fit to give its consent, without which no building can be begun. The Town Council is now talking of proceeding legally against the Police President for willful delay of public business.

EXPULSION OF THE DANES.

The open letter of George Brandes, the celebrated Danish writer, on the expulsions of Danish subjects from the Provinces of Schleswig-Holstein has made a deep impression. The excuse, he says, that there exists in Copenhagen an organized agitation the object of which is to win back by force the provinces lost by Denmark is too silly to be taken seriously. There is nobody in Denmark so mad as to think for a moment of such a plan. The Danish inhabitants of the lost lands are simply not willing to give up their mother tongue, and they would not be the worthy representatives of a glorious language and literature if they consented to do so. Of course, this is the reverse of the coin. The Germans tell a vastly different story.

No progress has been made in the Delbrück matter. Prof. Delbrück told a friend of mine lately that he fully expected to be dismissed from his professorship, and remarked that, had he been guilty of the same "offense" in France, he would have been cashiered long ago. I have, however, found few people who agree with Delbrück. All expect a reprimand will be the worst that will befall him. The 21st of this month has been fixed for the hearing of the insult case of Harden, the editor of the Zukunft against Prof. Delbrück. The professor has become a public character with a vengeance.

Nothing that has occurred since the war has brought so much ridicule upon Americans in general, and the navy in particular, as the story of the kissing expeditions of Lieut. Hobson. How much truth there is in the extraordinary accounts that are published in the German papers from American sources I cannot say; very little, I am quite sure. But the fact remains that the reputation of our women for self-respect and of our officers for dignity and manliness has suffered severely.

Neither have the undignified squabbles about the conduct of the naval and terrestrial campaigns raised us at all in the eyes of Europe, the marvelous attack by Arthur Warren, for example, having been eagerly seized upon by those whose sweetest pleasure it is to fling mud at the Anglo-Saxons.

There is something else that is calculated, in a much greater degree, to injure our prestige in the eyes of Europe, and that is the readiness of the highest American officials to furnish almost any one who asks for them with letters of introduction and recommendation to all American official representatives abroad. The species of individual that often presents itself with a cordial letter from the Secretary of State fills the long-suffering Minister or Consul with wonder. Not so very long ago a member of a large sausage manufacturing firm in Chicago presented himself to many of the American representatives in Germany and Austria, exhibited letters of introduction from the Secretaries of State and Agriculture, and announced that he was the semi-official representative of the United States appointed to investigate the question of American meats on this side of the water, and even requested our scientific attaché to aid him in this investigation. Not finding the encouragement he seemed to be entitled to, he returned to the United States, spread abroad reports, totally false, to the effect that the interests of American meat importers were not being sufficiently attended to by our officials here, and began an energetic agitation in favor of American reprisals. This man is now called by the German press the "semi-official representative of the American Government," and is believed to be in great measure the cause of the agitation which led to the framing of the Mason bill.

The result is that the work of our embassy here has been rendered extremely difficult. The Mason bill and the exploits of the gentleman mentioned already are placed before us by the German officials, and we are requested to explain them. If the gentry at home only knew what harm they were doing to themselves, to say nothing of the country, by their indiscreet and floundering mode of action they would hold their peace. They need have no fear that they are badly served here. Our representatives know what they are about, and our scientific attaché knows his business as no other, and will see to it that our interests suffer no harm, if only people at home will keep quiet. Once the new German Meat Inspection bill becomes a law it may be criticised. Until then the help of amateur diplomats like the sausage manufacturer mentioned above is not needed. Haec fabula docet that fewer letters of recommendation should be given by our highest officials. I may say here that the dispatch of The Associated Press on the subject of a cessation of the agitation against Germany and a calm awaiting of the issue was directly inspired by our embassy.

BISMARCK'S BADGES OF HONOR.

A mild sensation was caused yesterday by the news that Prince Herbert Bismarck had been received in audience by the Emperor, but it has since transpired that the interview took place only for the purpose of giving the Prince an opportunity to return, according to usage, the orders conferred upon his great father by the Prussian monarchs under whom he had served. The Iron Chancellor was, with one exception, the most becrossed and bestarred man in the German Empire, possessing no less than fifty-four grand crosses, nearly all in brilliants. Of Prussian orders, he had everything, including the Iron Cross of the first and second classes, both classes of the Order Pour le Mérite, the Black Eagle, the Red Eagle, Crown Order, Hohenzollern House Order, the medal for service in the Landwehr, (militia,) and the Wilhelm Order, which was conferred upon him by its founder, the present Emperor.

Not only did he possess all the high orders in the gift of the Kings of Prussia and their German confreres, but the Emperor of Austria-Hungary conferred on him the Golden Fleece, as did Spain; the King of Italy his Annunciata, the Shah his Sun and his Lion, the Negus his Star of Ethiopia, the Bey of Tunis his House Order, the Mikado his Chrysanthemum, the King of Siam his White Elephant, (though he failed to receive the Danish Order of the Elephant, only possessing the Danebrog,) the monarch of Zanzibar his Flaming Star, &c. Even the hereditary enemy bestowed upon him the Legion of Honor, and another so-called republic, the tiny State of San Marino, sent him its decoration. It is well known that he was proudest of his first and most unpretentious adornment, the medal for saving life, which he received in 1866 as a Lieutenant in the militia, he pulled his own servant out of the water at the imminent peril of his own life. In the days of the old Frankfurt Parliament, when his decorations were few and far between, a brilliantly bespangled Austrian diplomat put his finger on this medal and asked in a tone of raillery not unmixed with contempt what it might be, as he had never before seen that particular order. "Sir," replied Herr von Bismarck, "I am accustomed to save a life occasionally—a habit recognized, as you observe, by my King."

Prince Bismarck was mentioned above as, with one exception, the most decorated man in the empire. This exception is the Grand Marshal of the Court, Count A. Eulenburg, who holds the record. Somebody has said that the Count might make a very respectable bellrope out of his ribbons. His position has brought him into contact with most of the monarchs and great men of the world, and he owes his stars more to this than to his services to mankind, although he is a clever and genial gentleman.

A colleague of the late A. Ward in the show business made a contract in Silesia with the happy father of a child with twelve fingers and the like number of toes to exhibit the prodigy in public when it should reach the age of eighteen months. Uuon claiming the child on the expiration of the contracted time, the showman was astonished and disgusted to discover that the mother, who was less proud than the father to be the parent of a monstrosity, had taken the child to a surgeon and had its superfluous fingers and toes amputated. The showman has now sued the father, and demands either a child with twelve digits and a dozen toes or damages.

A few days ago I attended the funeral of a young Lieutenant of artillery, the son of the Prussian General von Specht, and was struck with two marked differences between a military funeral in this country and one at home or in Great Britain. The casket was not covered, as with us, with the National ensign, and epaulets, helmet, and sword resting amid flowers on an ordinary casket. There was a military escort which fired the three customary volleys as the body sank into the grave and a regimental band played dead marches.

Prince Max of Saxony, who has just passed his examination for the degree of Doctor of Theology at Wuerzburg, has left Dresden, where he went to take leave of his parents, and repaired to Nuremberg, where he immediately enters upon his priestly duties. He will not become full pastor for some time yet, as he refuses to allow his royal birth to be the means of his undue advancement. He has also expressed a determination not to accept the apanage to which he is entitled from the Kingdom of Saxony, and which amounts to about $12,000 a year. Another Prince of the blood who is a gentleman of character and talent as well has just been honored by an election to the Russian Imperial Academy of Medicine. This is Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, the eminent oculist.

The raising of the American Consular Agency at Weimar to a full Consulate has been received with great satisfaction by the inhabitants of that classic city, particularly as our Consul there, Mr. Thomas Ewing Moore, is one of the most popular officers in our service, and deservedly so. A dinner and dance are planned by the Berlin American colony on Washington's Birthday. The celebration last year was prevented by the terrible catastrophe of the Maine's loss.

EDWARD BRECK.

EMPEROR AND DUCAL CLAIMANT.

William's Rebuff to the Pretender of Hanover and Brunswick.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Emperor William's recent action at Hanover is regarded as being of great political significance. From a member of his Majesty's entourage who accompanied him to Hanover the following has been learned: The Emperor had accepted an invitation to attend this week the silver wedding festivities of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, but heard with chagrin that the Duke of Cumberland, the Guelph claimant of Hanover and Brunswick, had also been invited. Thereupon he sent a strong expression of his dissatisfaction to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and although the Duke of Cumberland, in the meanwhile, had expressed regret at his inability to attend, the Emperor remained in high dudgeon and staid away.

There have been persistent rumors lately to the effect that the eldest son of the Duke of Cumberland might one day ascend the ducal throne of Brunswick, if he consents to abjure all claim to the throne of Hanover, demonstrates his loyalty to Prussia, and accepts the status quo by becoming an officer in a Prussian regiment of the Guards. The Emperor, however, seems to have made his excursion to Hanover in order to repudiate any intention of a rapprochement with the former Guelph dynasty, and by the proclamation of his order providing for the identification of the Prussian regiments of Hanover with the regiments of the old Hanoverian Army, he has made it plain that he considers the union of Hanover and Prussia to be an unalterable fact. He thus gave the death-blow to the hopes of the Guelph party.

The Emperor has now established a permanent bond between the old Hanoverian regimepts and the present Tenth Army Corps, which is recruited almost entirely from the Province of Hanover. His Majesty also presented his Hanoverian Uhlans with a helmet badge inscribed "Peninsula—Waterloo—Garcia—Hernandez," and he presented the Hanoverian Field Artillery with a badge with the words "Peninsular—Waterloo—Gohrde."

It is said in Court circles that the Emperor, for some time past, has been made aware of recent utterances of the Duke of Cumberland regarding his Majesty which have deeply wounded his self-esteem.

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Germany in Need of Money.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—It was announced today that the Imperial and Prussian Governments had sold the Deutsche Bank 75,000,000 marks of 3 per cent. imperial loans and 125,000,0000 of Prussian consols, which will shortly be placed on the market. The Reichsanzieger this evening published a decree authorizing a 3 per cent. loan of 5,562,991 marks under the law of March 31, 1892, empowering the Government to borrow money for the army, navy, and railway purposes.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

A REVOLT THREATENS FINLAND.—The St. Petersburg correspondents of Paris papers assert that unless the Czar intervenes there will soon be an open revolt in Finland. Profound discontent against Russia is said to be everywhere evident. The trouble dates from the moment Count Bobrikoff, the new Governor General, assumed office, and is ascribable to the excessively zealous manner in which he has undertaken the sudden and complete Russification of the Grand Duchy. It is asserted that in executing this reform he carries his action to the extent of veritable persecution. The irritation is particularly noticeable among the Finnish officers and local functionaries who are especially affected by the General's reforms. As to the Finnish press, terrorized by the Government, it is compelled to use great prudence in its language, and is therefore only a feeble echo of a native public sentiment. On the other hand, the greatest liberty is to be allowed the Russian journal which will be started Feb. 1 under the auspices of the Governor General and with Russian subsidies, its mission being to support the cause of Russification. The St. Petersburg correspondent of a London paper says: "The present deplorable state of things is fast driving the Finnish people, formerly so peaceable, governable, hard-working, and loyal, into a state of disaffection and hatred against Russia. This condition of affairs can only grow worse and worse, since the policy adopted by Count Bobrikoff, instead of meeting with a moderating influence in Russia, is, on the contrary, strongly encouraged by the approbation of certain official circles, professing ultra-patriotic views, as well as by the continual ingitements of Chauvinist and fanatical journals like the Svat and The Moscow Gazette, which never cease urging the multiplication of measures calculated to annoy the Finns."

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THE MENELEK "BOGEY" DISPOSED OF.—For over two months the journals of the Opposition in Rome, through their correspondents in Erythrea, have attempted to make the Italian people realize that the victorious Negus of Abyssinia would soon make an armed demand for the settlement of the boundary between his empire and the Italian colony in East Africa. Even the Government was at one time disturbed when the news came that Menelek, with a large army, was on his way to the Nile, and communications were sent to the British Government. Recently the old Crispian journals attacked the Government for not protecting Italian interests in East Africa and stated that Erythrea would soon be lost with the rest. This attack, continued from day to day, finally caused the Government to reply. The other day Admiral Canevaro, Minister for Foreign Affairs, caused to be printed in Italia and La Tribuna di Roma a synopsis of a letter recently received by King Humbert from Menelek, in which the Abyssinian monarch declares that, having become acquainted with the desire of King Humbert regarding the delimitation of the frontier, he will do all that lies in his power to satisfy this desire, as, for the welfare of his people, he is also anxious for a durable peace with Italy. There was also published a telegram from Signor Martini, Royal Commissioner in Erythrea, dated Jan. 7, 1899, in which it was stated that Ras Makonnen was ready to recognize the frontier as Italy desires it and without asking for any compensation. Ras Makonnen further asked for facilities to buy flour in the markets of Erythrea. The Tribuna and the Italia are now of the opinion that in Government circles there is beginning to prevail a firm belief that nothing will disturb the peace of Erythrea and that the present events relating to the delimitation of the frontier will tend to improve the general situation in that province. The Cabinet has not only denied that any troops are to be sent into Africa, but it has formulated a declaration to the nation including the above facts.

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A STRANGE AND TRAGIC SCENE AT A SERVIAN EXECUTION.—Le Figaro of Paris reprints from a Belgrade journal a strange and dramatic story, the scene of which was a Servian village near Prokupjie, where a Greek priest named Ilic Jeyrem was recently murdered. His wife and her lover were condemned to death by shooting for the crime. The hour of the execution arrived, and the two criminals were placed before the firing party in full view of thousands of spectators, who were kept back by troops. The man broke down and howled for mercy, but the woman was cool and cynical, and remarked: "See how famous we are! If I had died a simple priest's wife not ten people would have followed me to the grave." The firing party had raised their rifles and were awaiting the final orders to shoot, when a messenger on horseback broke through the crowd and handed the commanding officer a sealed letter. The condemned man and woman embraced each other and shed tears of joy at their supposed reprieve, but it soon transpired that only the man was pardoned, while the woman had to undergo the extreme penalty. "As her lover was led away the woman clung to him, begging for one more look and one more word from him, but he repulsed her pitilessly, and went away without even glancing at her." After this affecting scene the death sentence was carried out.

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MORE FACTS CONCERNING THE SOUTH POLE.—THE NEW YORK TIMES in its issue of Jan. 9 contained a brief summary of an article that appeared in L'Eclair of Paris concerning the alleged discovery of the south pole. It now turns out that the man who, it was alleged, had made the discovery really has some important news to communicate. Being pursued by the newspapers he contrived an extraordinary tale so as to throw people off the scent, while he attempted to interest the Government and certain financiers in a scheme he had. As a M. Gadabert, who has become interested in the explorer, has now arranged for an expedition to the unknown land, which will sail next Summer, the full truth is finally revealed in the columns of Le Soir. It seems that in 1863 the Marquis d'Angély, Duc d'Egra; organized an expedition for the south pole, and toward the end of the voyage he was shipwrecked, but, together with his little band, was kindly received by a company of Polynesian hunters, who conducted them to the Terre d'Adélie, where they found people who spoke French and English. These were the descendants of those sailors whom the English sent there during the Second Empire, and who had never succeeded in getting back home. Not discouraged by his misfortune, the Marquis d'Angely organized another expedition then and there, though not until he had became private secretary of the King of Adélie, a monarch whose sympathies were intensely French, and who did everything in his power to aid the adventurous explorer. Shipwrecked again, and yet again, he finally accomplished his aim, and managed, after incredible adventures, to get back to France two years ago, where he was received with indifference by the Colonial Minister. It is now stated that, besides M. Gadabert's private expedition, the Government has at last interested itself in the case, and will act in the proper way. The Marquis d'Angély says he left the French flag floating over Adélie, and that the Colonial Minister has only to put out his hand, so to speak, to add a splendid territory to France, a territory very valuable from a commercial point of view.

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THE PRESENT CENSUS OF ROME COMPARED WITH THAT OF OTHER YEARS.—According to the new census of Italian cities made in preparation for the general census of 1900, Rome has just passed the half-million mark, the exact figure, according to the Bureau of Statistics, being 500,128. These figures are considered astonishing when it is considered that on the entrance of the Italian troops on Sept. 20, 1870, the population was only 226,022, so that in twenty-eight years it has more than doubled the augmentation being 274,106. But even in 1870 the population of the Eternal City had already greatly increased since the Napoleonic invasion in 1812, when it had fallen to 117,882. But that was not the lowest level it had reached, for, in 1527, after the siege and sack of the city by the troops of Charles V., there were only 32,000 people left. In this period the very reduced numbers were, of course, mostly due to political events, but even during the splendid Pontificate of Leo X. (Medici) between 1513 and 1521, the population varied between 30,000 and 40,000. The lowest figure ever reached since the fall of the Roman Empire was in 1377, on the return of the Popes from Avignon, when Rome was reduced almost to a village, having only 17,000 inhabitants, and, therefore, scarcely exceeding the population of the days of Romulus, at whose death, it is said, there were 16,000 Romans. At the end of the republic, Rome, according to Vossio, possessed a population of from 8,000,000 to 14,000,000; according to Hock she had 2,265,000.

OUR TRADE AMAZES LONDON

British Public at Last Recognizes America's Prosperity.

OPTIMISM IS THE RULE NOW

English Investors Hastening to Buy Stocks Lately Discarded as Certain to Bring Disaster.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The attitude of British investors toward American business underwent a notable change during the past week. The mind of the British public is always slow to grasp changes, and people here are only just beginning to realize what financiers and politicians have for months considered the most important fact of the year—the tremendous commercial advancement of the United States.

Ever since the Venezuelan affair the only idea of British holders of American securities has been to sell whenever they could do so with any profit, or without too great a loss. In the beginning of the present upward rush of American stocks, both speculators and conservative holders of transatlantic securities were eager to take advantage of the opportunity to unload, the former selling for profit, in view of the crash in the market which was deemed inevitable; the latter to get rid of what they regarded as unsafe property which they had been long holding.

Both British and American financiers who talked with a representative of The Associated Press on the subject agree that the pendulum has now begun to swing in the other direction. Investors, seeing that the anticipated disasters do not materialize, and believing that the United States is apparently in for a period of great prosperity, are coming to the conclusion that they were overhasty in unloading their American holdings. They are retracing their steps, and are giving orders to their brokers to rebuy the stocks they discarded with a feeling of joy at getting rid of deadwood, though the newspapers are still croaking dismally over the panic which Wall Street is destined to witness in the near future, according to all their prophecies. Business men who have been interviewed agree that, so far as all the lines of legitimate industry are concerned, the United States has every reason to be optimistic.

Alfred Charles de Rothschild of N. M. Rothschild & Sons spoke enthusiastically of the American outlook. He said:

"There seems to be a period of unparalleled prosperity before America. So far as American investments are concerned, the

WOMEN HERE AND THERE

The white-ribbon cause has met with a serious loss in Portland. There has been a cat distemper in the city, and Hibbie and Giddy, two of the most amiable little cats that ever wore the white ribbon, have succumbed to the disease and are now deeply mourned by their friends. The departed white ribboners had for some time made their home with Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in Stroudwater, just out of Portland. They both belonged to Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Willard's devoted helper and friend, for whom Mrs. Stevens was keeping them. Giddy, as has been before stated in these columns, was a beautiful little Maine coon cat, who made an open stand for total abstinence at a big meeting in Bangor, where, uninvited, it walked calmly up the big hall to the platform and was immediately adopted by Miss Gordon, who fell in love not only with Giddy's beauty, but noble principles. Hibbie was perhaps equally beautiful, though just an ordinary little animal of the genus feline, and more retiring. Hibbie was never known to make a public expression of faith, but was as devoted as Giddy to milk, and nothing stronger as a beverage. Both cats, wearing white ribbons with cards bearing the word "Welcome," were in the hall to receive Miss Gordon upon her last visit to Mrs. Stevens. Now both have succumbed to an epidemic, giving their lives with the ordinary members of their race who did not represent principles. They leave behind many mourners. Requiescat in pace.

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"Yes," said the woman, "I believe in doing everything possible to make my servants comfortable, and you would never guess the one thing I have done which seems to have given the greatest satisfaction and which I believe has had the best results. My one servant now is an Irishwoman of the better class, and, as you may imagine, she is a great tea drinker. One thing that I learned after she came to me was that she did not care for tea if she had to drink it from a thick cup. In other words, she is something of a connoisseur, and does not think tea is fit to drink unless she can have it from a delicate cup. I was very much surprised when I learned that, but I took it as a lesson and made good use of it. I have now fitted her out with a pretty set of thin china for her own use, and you have no idea how pleased she is. There are two cups and saucers, several plates, and a pretty little creamer and sugar bowl, and she can have friends visit her occasionally if she likes. Expensive? No, not at all. You know what pretty thin china you can get in Japanese or Chinese ware for comparatively little, or of other kinds of china, for that matter. And I never made a better investment! I never saw any one as pleased as Mary was. She has her china in one corner of the kitchen closet—the one with a glass front—and I have made little cloths for her table from old table cloths, and such a pleased and grateful woman as she is! She seems to enjoy life thoroughly, and she handles my fine china apparently with a feeling of affection that I have never seen shown for it before. She has a fellow-feeling with me now. It is only a little thing that I have done, but if you will stop to think, it is really the little things that gratify our particular tastes that give us the greatest pleasure in life. Perhaps every girl would not care for this particular favor, but it will pay to study a girl and find out some of her small fancies and gratify them if possible.

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All veils are injurious to the eyes, J. Egremont says, writing in Popular Science of the experiments of Dr. G. A. Wood. Every description of veil more or less affects the ability to see, the doctor has found. The most injurious veils are those with dots of various kinds, the least objectionable those with no dots which have the least number of meshes to the square inch. The condition of the threads of the veil also plays an important part, and those veils where single threads are used are less harmful than those woven of double threads. A large meshed veil made of single, compact threads is the least of the veil evils. The healthy eye, like other parts of the body, will withstand much that is hurtful apparently without injury, but weak eyes are sure to suffer seriously from any kind of a veil.

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There is nothing so developing as hard knocks to the character which has strength enough to stand up under them. Suffering is wonderfully developing. That is something of a trite remark, but it is so true that it is unfortunate people cannot realize it while they are having their hard experiences, and so get the best they can out of them and a little comfort at the same time. "I realize," said a woman whose life has been one of many vicissitudes, reviewing her past struggles the other day, "that, after all, experience is the best thing life can offer us; better hard experiences than the satiety of monotonous welfare."

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A woman of good taste whose children in the nursery always are pretty and picturesque, dresses them in little Russian blouses of checked gingham. These little garments are practically aprons, which are loose and comfortable and protect the clothes beneath. They are simply made, there is very little more work in one than in an apron, and yet, where the apron is an ugly, utilitarian affair, the blouse is distinctly attractive.

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A good housekeeper, who clings to the spicy and historic mince pie, has a way of putting up her mincemeat which is very satisfactory and convenient. She cans it as she would a preserve. She has jars which hold just enough mincemeat for one pie. She can make one pie or a dozen, but whatever number she makes she leaves the remainder of her mincemeat undisturbed, and none of it ever by any chance molds or spoils.

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Whether it is going back to first principles or advancing scientifically, there is always something new to learn about cooking. In regard to Turkish coffee, it is probably going back to first principles. Whatever it is, the man who wears a red fez and sells pure Turkish coffee—Mocha, which he declares comes straight from Mocha, and is blackened more than ordinary coffee is for use—says that all the coffee kept on hand should be pulverized ready for use, and in that condition will preserve its strength. If it is kept in the bean the changes of the weather will affect it and the coffee is spoiled. So he says it must be kept in wood or glass, not in tin. In that he will agree with the good American housewife. But why the coffee should be ground to preserve its flavor and strength is difficult for the housekeeper educated up to date to understand.

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"I always," said the French professor, "take an apartment on the top floor, whether in Paris or in New York, and for several reasons. On the upper floor I have more light, more air, have no one over me, and it is less expensive.

"'But, professor,' my pupils say to me, 'there is no elevator, and there are all those stairs to climb.'

"'Very well,' I answer, 'it is so much the better. You are learning not only the language of Paris, but the stairs, which you of necessity have to climb there, for you will not find elevators there as in this country. You are having two lessons in one.'"

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There seems to be a stronger tendency to teach men domestic affairs than women in the schools. It is not thought to make so much difference about a woman, because she will know "instinctively," but a man has to learn by practical experience. Newsboys learn to sew on their own buttons; men who are going to mission fields when they attend regular preparatory schools for missionary work, cook, wash, and iron, and priests take up the ironing of starched shirts with their theology. There is a Brooklyn priest who acquired a great reputation for his shirts while he was a student. He is one of the men whose wardrobe is always the pink of perfection for neatness and the smoothness and gloss of his shirt bosoms at college excited the wonder and admiration of the institution. Ask another priest if he knows Father Blank, and if he is an old school friend of the latter he will answer:

"Faith, an' I do. And didn't he know how to put a gloss on a shirt bosom. And would he iron ours for us? Not a bit of it."

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It is a wonder that unfortunates are not caught frequently in the whirling compartment doors which are becoming so common in shops and big buildings, and kept whirling there. One of the numerous "Apple Marys" who help to make New York picturesque nearly had a dire experience in one of them. She was not the real, only, and original Apple Mary. That one is picturesque, but her picturesqueness is not sufficiently sanitary to make her secure many customers for her wares. The Apple Mary of the story knows the valuable qualities of soap and water, and her goods find sale in many of the down-town office buildings. It was in one of these, with the whirling compartment doors, that Mary had her experience one day.

She had a very large basket when she stepped carefully into one compartment of the door. Fortunately there was no one in any of the others to precipitate and enlarge Mary's experience, or this story would be a tragedy instead of a comedy. Mary had inserted herself carefully in the compartment and was prepared to make the usual move which on all previous occasions had landed her safely on the inside. But this time either the basket was larger than usual or Mary had not inserted it and herself at the proper angle. Anyway, before she was quite prepared to make her entrance in the regulation way, she gave an involuntary move forward, the big basket hit that part of the revolving door that was in front, sent it ahead with a swing, and the part of the door at the rear came swinging up and hit the basket a good blow on the end with a force that nearly upset its owner. Involuntarily she straitened up and back to recover her equilibrium, and the big basket hit the rear part of the door and sent it swinging in the opposite direction, the front part swung back and shoved along the owner and the basket with it. Apple Mary straitened up with great care this time and regained her equilibrium, but with her slightest movement backward or forward the basket hit the door at front or rear, and whichever one it was, the other side came up and gave the basket a knock that nearly upset poor Apple Mary.

She stood perfectly still at last and took observations. She was half way around, and she could get neither out nor in. She made one solitary, contemplative remark softly to herself. "How the divil," she said, "am I to git out, annyway?"

That was not exactly a ladylike remark, perhaps, but it is possible that Apple Mary would not be called a lady in the strictest sense of the term; or her vocabulary may not have been improved by peddling in the streets. However, the words had a good effect, for after a moment's thought, the trapped fruit merchant shifted her basket, moved the front part of the door forward without being pummeled by the other part in the rear, and stepped easily inside with a sigh of relief and satisfaction.

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The light that beats upon the stage is as nothing to that which beats upon the ordinary woman who stands for a principle. If her practices are not up to her theories, the world and her fellow-women remark upon it. Also her brother-men.

"Preserve me," said the man, when the conversation turned on the work and personality of Mrs. Household Hints, "from a woman who writes books telling other women how to cook and keep house. There are ten chances to one that she is so busy writing that she has no time for practice. I have known Mrs. Household Hints by sight and reputation for a long time, but I have never had much faith in her since I first noticed her small boy, in the early days of her work, when she lived in a lovely house in my town, running around the streets with great holes in his stockings. Give me an ordinary woman for my wife."

"Yes, they do say, people who know her well," said the woman, "that her house is shockingly kept."

"And her receipts," said the second woman; "well, it is like going round Robin Hoods barn to get anything from them. The longest way round is not the shortest or best in cooking."

"Yes," said the spirit of Emerson, which overheard, "it is just as I have always said, though people don't usually come to me for advice in housekeeping or cooking; the fiery reformer embodies his aspiration in some rite or covenant and he and his friends cleave to the form and lose the aspiration. The woman who writes a cook book should take great pains that she does not spend the rest of her life merely in reading it."

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It is a Brooklyn woman who is the cause of great entertainment to her friends because she does not practice her principles at home. She is one of the most enthusiastic of the health protective reformers. She views the Brooklyn street ash barrels with a feeling of personal pride and joy; she takes a positive pleasure in letting the expectorating man know that he is prohibited from such practices in the street cars, and she would as soon commit a theft as throw a piece of paper in the streets.

"And her own back dooryard," whispers her next-door neighbor, "is like nothing so much as Coney Island, and if you know or have read anything about that, you know what the sanitary conditions are. Do you know I have thought it would be the greatest fun in the world to make a complaint against her on purely sanitary grounds."

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If the woman could only bring herself to wear electric lights instead of diamonds, she would find it a great saving. There might be the difficulty, as electric lights are at present, that when the woman was arrayed in her strongest power illuminators, something would go wrong with the current, and she would find herself in darkness. But undoubtedly that would be overcome in time. Women have worn electric lights in their hair for fancy dress purposes, but the practice has not become universal. It would not be so difficult with the hair worn as it is now, for the battery could be easily concealed in the pompadour, and a tiara or any other form of electric lights could be worn back of it, and sapphires, rubies, or pure diamonds could be affected as the little globes were either red, white, or blue. The result would be extremely effective. It is just as well, however, to say a word of warning, in case a woman should think of adopting this inexpensive and simple method of adornment, that it would be advisable not to use too much blue glass in the lighting, for that color is apt to throw a ghastly shade. Red would be extremely becoming in most cases.

Still, electricity is somewhat brilliant for a woman who has not a perfect skin, free from lines of care and age, and an elaborate illumination would not be in good taste for very young women any more than a great number of jewels, so electricity must be adopted with discretion. It may be adopted first by men. There are scarf pins already on the market, and a good-sized one with a circle of different stones has a little electric lamp in the centre. A diamond the actual size of that burner would cost, if it were a good stone, some $500, and the whole scarf pin with the little battery, like a bottle, 4 or 5 inches high, to be carried in the pocket, costs only 98 cents.

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A woman in a Brooklyn car surprised every one in it the other day, when she wished to leave the car, by turning and pushing the little electric button in the window frame back of her. Those buttons have been in most of the cars for some time, but people are apparently ignorant of their use. A woman will try by every means in her power to attract the attention of the conductor and will allow herself to be carried by the street where she wishes to stop, but apparently she doesn't know that she can push the button and ring the bell, and conductors do not seem to care to instruct their patrons. They are really a great convenience, and might save the passengers much annoyance. Possibly the conductor thinks they will be rung for the fun of it or to attract his attention too often if the people should know their purpose.

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Our international commercial relations, as detailed by our Consul at Constantinople, are going to kill all our romance. The marvelous tales of the East, and even our "Arabian Nights" become meaningless when we know that America is shipping typewriters, rubber shoes, and perfumery to Turkey. It is bad enough to imagine the possibility of veiled houris, with their lustrous dark eyes, wearing rubber shoes and manipulating the typewriter, but to think of sending American perfumes to the land of attar of roses is iconoclastic. Attar of roses never was very satisfactory as a perfume, to be sure, but there has always been a fascination in the odd little bottles in which it came, and it played the part of a delightful shibboleth in old novels.

A LAUGH IN CHURCH.

She sat on the sliding cushion,
The dear, wee woman of four;
Her feet, in their shiny slippers,
Hung dangling over the floor;
She meant to be good; she had promised,
And so, with her big, brown eyes,
She stared at the meeting house windows
And counted the crawling flies.

She looked far up at the preacher,
But she thought of the honey bees
Droning away at the blossoms
That whitened the cherry trees,
She thought of a broken basket
Where, curled in a dusky heap,
Three sleek, round puppies with fringy ears
Lay snuggled and fast asleep.

Such soft, warm bodies to cuddle,
Such queer little hearts to beat,
Such swift, round tongues to kiss,
Such sprawling, cushiony feet;
She could feel in her clasping fingers
The touch of the satiny skin,
And a cold, wet nose exploring
The dimples under her chin.

Then a sudden ripple of laughter
Ran over the parted lips
So quick that she could not catch it
With her rosy finger tips.
The people whispered: "Bless the child,"
As each one waked from a nap,
But the dear, wee woman hid her face
For shame in her mother's lap.
—Pittsburg Times.

MRS. YOUNGWIFE'S FIRST MAID.

Fearfully Expected Her to be One of the Frivolous Stage Kind, but She Proved Different.

"Sarah?" said Mrs. Youngwife. "Why, I would almost as soon think of giving up one of my children as to give up Sarah. And I think the day she came to me was one of the most unhappy in my life. I never was so afraid of any one."

"Afraid of Sarah?" exclaimed Mrs. Youngwife's most intimate friend, in amazement. "I can't imagine any one's being afraid of Sarah; she is such a dear, comfortable soul."

"No, I can't now; and, really, I wasn't afraid of Sarah, only of what I thought she was going to be. You see, I was what you may almost call a country girl. I lived in a small town, and every one knew every one else, and we all lived very modestly. I never met in all my life, either in my travels or in the city, more charming and cultivated people than there were in Arborville, and I really think now that we lived quite an ideal life there. There were some charming old houses there, beautifully furnished, and the people were charming old people, in the sense of belonging to old and cultivated families. There were not so many young people, and the young men always get away from a place like that sooner or later, but I was perfectly happy and contented until Aunt Margaret came to visit us, when I was nearly eighteen.

"Aunt Margaret is a sweet woman, and we always enjoyed her visits. I had been to the city to visit her, but not often, for we were too far away. Aunt Margaret would not be content to spend her life in a place like Arborville, and she thought mamma had made a mistake in staying there so long, and when she made us that visit she positively insisted that I should go back to the city with her and be 'brought out.' I was delighted at the prospect, of course, and I have never been sorry since. Sarah was the only bitter drop in my cup in all that visit.

"You see, we had all lived so quietly—even people with a great deal of money—at home, that I don't believe there was such an individual as a lady's maid in the whole town. I had never seen one, anyway, except Aunt Maragret's, and I knew she was quite different from the ordinary lady's maid. She belonged to a good family and was very clever. She wrote Aunt Margaret's notes when they were traveling and did a great many things an ordinary lady's maid would not be expected to do. I don't know why she took that position, but she seemed to like it. Aunt Margaret paid her very well, and always said that if Annie should leave her she could never get any one to take her place.

"My entire knowledge of ladies' maids I gained from the plays I had seen, from books, and from Annie, who I knew was quite out of the ordinary. So I concluded that the ordinary maid was the stage maid, with her short skirts, muslin cap with long streamers, very snippy to people, and very flirtatious.

"When I came to New York, the first thing Aunt Margaret said was: 'Now, Margaret,'—I am named for her—'I must get you a good maid.'

"I begged and pleaded. I said I had never had a maid; that I had never needed one, and that there would be nothing for a maid to do, for I could dress myself better than any one else. I don't know what else I said, for I didn't want a maid. Aunt was very kind at first.

"'Yes,' she answered, 'that was all very well for Arborville; you didn't need a maid there, but it is quite different in New York. In social life you will find that one thing follows another so closely that it will take all your time to attend to them, and it is a necessity to have some one to take out your clothes, help you put them on, brush your hair, and a thousand and one things. You will require all your strength for your social duties and to keep yourself pretty and fresh.'

"'But, Aunt Margaret,' I persisted, 'I am so very quick, I don't need as much assistance as other girls might, and I can get along quite well without a maid.'

"You see, at this time I had an idea in my mind that pert little stage maid, and I knew I should be afraid of her. Our servants at home are old and dignified. They have been with us for years and years, and they would do anything in the world for me. Well, Aunt Margaret was quite provoked at last. You know, she is very dignified and she does not like to be contradicted.

"'Margaret,' she said, 'I know that you will require a maid, and I shall engage one for you immediately. I have one in mind who was with a friend of mine, and who is entirely suitable for a young woman of your age.'

"'Your age!' That was the last straw. Annie, aunt's maid, was twenty-eight, and I considered that quite old, and I supposed of course, that when Aunt Margaret said she would get a maid suitable for my age she meant some one who was young, and I was more sure of the stage maid than ever before. I didn't dare even to ask Aunt Margaret after that if my maid was to be French.

"You see, I was a real little country girl. I went off and cried. Then I wiped my eyes and set my teeth and said to myself that no maid was going to impose upon me, and she would see that I was to be the mistress.

"That night Aunt Margaret said to me: 'I have seen Sarah, and she will be here in the morning.'

"'Sarah?' I said. I hadn't the slightest idea who Sarah could be.

"'Yes, your maid,' said my aunt. 'She will be here in time to assist you to dress in the morning.'

"I didn't think she would have that kind of a name,' I thought to myself, but I only said, 'Thank you, aunt.'

"Well, in the morning I was up in good season and in my dressing gown, when there came a knock at my door, and I knew that my maid had come. My heart was beating like a triphammer, but I had made up my mind that I would be very cool and self-possessed when the young person came in.

"'Come,' I said in very stern, dignified tones, and the door opened. I didn't turn around.

"'Is this Sarah?' I asked, still in chilling tones.

"'Yes 'em,' came the answer.

"'You may prepare my bath, Sarah,' I said, still very haughtily.

"I congratulated myself then that I was getting along famously, and I was beginning to feel more comfortable and congratulating myself upon my dignified manners, when Sarah's voice said behind me:

"'Hit's ready, Miss.'

"I nearly jumped. That was such a plain, comfortable voice. I turned around, and I never was so surprised in my life as when I put my eyes on Sarah. Such a relief! I understood then what Aunt meant by getting some one suitable for my age, and I knew Sarah must have been selected for her sterling qualities; for use and not for ornament. We have done famously together ever since. I wouldn't know how to get along without Sarah. She has trouble with her hs, but there is nothing she can't do. I think, too, it would be as hard for her to leave me now as it would be for me to have her go. She didn't think so at first. One day in a confidential mood she said to me:

"'I thought at first, Miss Margaret, that you was one of the 'aughty kind, and I didn't know as I could never stay with you.'

"I was so uncomfortable over my first maid that I never see one of those flyaway little creatures on the stage without still having a feeling of devout thankfulness come over me that she is on the stage and not in my house."

FEMININE FRILLS.

Speaking of bonnets and buckles, the last time Yvette Guilbert was here she had a grievance in which a buckle she wore on a hat figured. When she first arrived on the steamer her general appearance was described by the reporters, and they being ordinary, everyday men, made the common masculine error of supposing that an article of wearing apparel being plain it must necessarily be inexpensive; so they described Mlle. Guilbert as wearing a little hat that had probably cost a few francs. Now Guilbert was not given to elaborate attire, but the simple gowns she did wear were of fine material, and her jewels and ornaments were good. On this particular hat there was in the front a buckle or clasp composed of two large pieces of lapis lazuli, in themselves worth the price of a very elaborate hat made by a first-class milliner at a first-class price.

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There are sleeves and sleeves, and the sleeve to the evening gown is not to be classified under one head. There is almost everything, from the tiny band or little fold passing over the shoulder, whose only use is, apparently, to give the beholder a feeling of confidence that the bodice below has some support and cannot slip away, to the puffed and shirred sleeve of the younger woman, which reaches half way to the elbow. There are, also, little puffed sleeves for the matron which have really the appearance of a sleeve, and there is the fold or strap over the shoulder, with a short, draped sleeve below, leaving the shoulder curve free. The sleeves for dinner and reception gowns, which have sleeves coming just to the elbow, are a little trying. There is seldom a woman who has a pretty, round elbow. There are frequently, however, a cluster of ruffles at the edge of the sleeve, or a little fall of lace which relieves the severity of the elbow's contour somewhat.

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The managers of the Society of Decorative Art struck a bright idea when they hit upon that of giving dramatic breakfasts. There is nothing that is so fascinating to the world at large and all classes of men and women as the stage and the people of the stage. It is attractive to see the latter appear informally as they do on these programmes, though in an immense room like the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria they are really further off than on the stage of a real theatre, but then to see them off the stage at breakfast in their everyday clothes is quite another thing, and the crowds which have attended the two dramatic breakfasts have made the management certain of enough success to undertake a third.

If one wishes to see all sorts and conditions of gowns, as well as all sorts and conditions of women, these breakfasts are the place to see them. As a commentary on gowns and combinations of colors in gowns, there was one little passage in Olga Nethersole's reading that was particularly interesting. It was in the speech of the Princess Ida from Gilbert's play of that name. In the part where the Princess tells of the awful things that may happen, and no one care if she and her maids do not succeed in subjugating man, "red may be worn with yellow," she says, "green with blue, and crimson with violet."

"Any one would know that those words were written by a man," said a little woman in the audience, commenting upon them. "Red and yellow! Why, one just brings out the beauty of the other if you put them in the right combination, just a little of the one when you have a great deal of the other. It is delightful; and then blue and green! Every one knows that that is an ideal combination of colors in gowns. It has been worn and is worn in all sorts of ways and combined in all sorts of shades. The crimson and violet—well, that is a little different. But, talking about shades, just look at that pretty coat of Miss Nethersole's!—heliotrope and light blue; one of those turquois green-blues. Gilbert might as well have put that into his combination of horrors, and yet when you see it it is not at all startling."

It was just after Miss Nethersole's reading that these comments were made, and at the close of the performance, as the audience strolled lazily out into the anteroom and looked around to see who was who and what they wore, the little woman grasped her companion's arm almost hysterically. "Look at that!" she cried.

"There it is, and, actually, it is rather pretty, and I never would have believed it. Let no one believe a man, even the writer of a comic opera, when he begins to talk about dress." The other woman looked in the direction indicated, and there, standing alone, so that all the points of her costume could be seen to best advantage, was a pretty young woman wearing a violet or heliotrope gown and a crimson velvet hat. And no one would have thought twice of the combination but for Gilbert's words in the mouth of the Princess Ida!

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Theatrical managers might learn something from the interest with which Miss Beatrice Herford's monologues are received. There was a ripple of laughter from the audience from the beginning to the end of her monologues. Apparently nothing on the programme was more thoroughly enjoyed. There was a marked difference in the reception of Miss Herford's monologue and Justin McCarthy's "One Woman's Life." The people did not like the sentiment of the latter, and good acting made no difference; they wouldn't applaud.

It was largely an audience of women, to be sure, and perhaps it only goes to show that light, amusing, innocent plays can be most appropriately served at matinées, when the woman and the young person are out in large numbers.

Miss Herford, with her plump figure, fresh complexion, and fair hair, does not suggest the keen sense of humor she possesses. It is not difficult to imagine her sitting comfortably and placidly on a hotel piazza, but no one seeing her there would have the slightest suspicion that she was taking a close inventory of the small vanities and weaknesses of her fellow-women to reproduce with such comical accuracy.

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There are violets and violets, and the woman who dresses well wears flowers that match exactly the color tone of the accessories to her costumes. A woman in a dark plain street costume wore on her head a little toque of soft, deep purple roses, a knot of ribbon of exactly the same shade could be seen in the short-pointed opening of her jacket at the neck, and the immense bunch of violets that she wore was not of the light blue double blooms, but of deep purple single violets that matched the ribbon and the bonnet.

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In a large gathering of women at an entertainment it is surprising to see that while all colors of the rainbow are worn in headgear there will be a very large preponderance of black hats. Black is non-compromising; it is good for morning wear and its wearer is satisfied if the afternoon and perhaps the evening finds her in the same black hat.

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There is no knowing when a fashion starts where it will end. Something gets into vogue because it answers a genuine need, and, presto! before one has had a chance to become accustomed to it, it has gone from use to ornament, and as an ornament is taking twice the prominence that it did for utilitarian purposes. Pins, straps, buttons, and loops, almost everything that can be used ornamentally as a fastening have come into vogue since we have had the plain skirts with the exposed placket hole in the back. Now the loops, which started first to hold that placket hole together, have gone way up the back of the gown and there are more of the straps for ornament than for use. A pretty brown gown the other day had a narrow piece of the material set in the back of the bodice, broader at the top and tapering down to the waist, for no other purpose than to give the vaguest kind of an excuse for trimming the gown with straps across the back. These were rather folds than straps, and they were put on with a gilt button at each end, a tiny bit of the silk appearing on each side beyond the button. The straps were longest at the neck, grew gradually shorter to the waist, and below widened out gradually again across the placket hole, where they were really needed. There was a short corset-like bodice of brown velvet in front, a square of some soft white material above that, and the lapels turning back from the white chemisette were strapped across with folds of the material of the gown with gold buttons to match those in the back.

FURNISHING THE HOUSE.

The Little Woman Did It with $500 and a Few Lares and Penates—Some of Her Ideas.

"A woman can do a great deal with $500, if she only thinks so," said the little woman. "Of course, you have to do some thinking, and there will be a great many things to add as time goes on if you are using only that amount of money in furnishing a house, but it can be done. I know from experience. Perhaps it will help some other woman if I tell something of what I did.

"There are two things that I must explain; the first one offsets the other. I had a good many odds and ends of things, a few pieces of furniture, my most beloved Lares and Penates, to begin with. But any one would have some small things—one's little personal belongings, gathered from time to time, the things that express one's individuality and do so much to give the home air to the house. But against the few pieces of furniture that I had I have to set a large family with half a dozen children. One can be almost luxuriant with $500 and only a small house or flat to furnish for two people and a servant. My big family necessitated big pots and pans, and many beds. The kitchen outlay for one who has not a pot or pan is one of the greatest. I had been traveling around the country, and, as nothing is so expensive as to carry household goods, I had not so much as a mixing spoon when I came to go to housekeeping again.

"I commenced with the kitchen. That cost me more than it otherwise would, as I say, because, owing to my large family, I had to buy my cooking utensils of extra size. However, I furnished it complete for $50, and then started in with the beds. Those are always a great expense, one of the largest, and I had to get a number of them. I bought the plainest kind of painted iron and brass bedsteads. They are pretty and clean, and anything one gets later will go with them. One of my bedsteads I had to hunt for, because I wanted one painted black, with the brass balls, instead of one of the white kind, which are so common.

"That was to match one of the Lares that I had brought with me, a Japanese chest of drawers, something that I have never seen in this part of the country. They are of a light-colored wood, finished with black iron, and are light and very artistic in appearance. The largest is in two pieces, with two drawers each, one chest being placed upon the other, and giving the height and size of a regular bureau, but prettier than any bureau I ever saw.

"For my floors, I had all of those on the lower floor stained, and those on the upper floor covered with matting. For staining the floors I went to a paint shop. I should advise every one to do that and get a good filler. My floors are not of hard wood, but they are of matched boards, and they have stained excellently well. I had the first coat of filler well rubbed in by a man, and for three days no one was allowed on it. Then another coat of filler was put on, rubbed in and left not quite so long. After that there followed a coat of shellaceen, I believe they call it, and my floors looked extremely well. Every week they are wiped over with a furniture polish, and they have worn wonderfully well, and look as good as they did when they were first stained.

"I believe in getting a moderately good quality of matting. I paid $11.50 for forty yards—a roll. That is the cheapest way to buy matting in the first place, and the most economical, for in having all the rooms covered alike, worn pieces can be taken out from one and the good pieces left from two rooms will make a perfectly good matting for one room. I like bare floors or matting, for they can be kept clean very easily and one never feels that there is a quantity of dust stored away in the corners. We only calculated at our first outlay to get chairs enough to sit on, beds, and the bare necessities for housekeeping.

"For the dining room I bought a dining room table, chairs, and a little buffet. I bought everything needed for the kitchen first, as being absolutely necessary, then I tried to make my dining room attractive, for that should be at least the most cheerful room in the house.

"I bought two jute rugs at a bargain sale, because they were inexpensive and I could get good coloring in them for the parlor. I needed something for that floor. I had my piano, my writing desk, and I bought three rattan chairs that I found at an Oriental shop at $2, $4, and $5 each, pretty, and comfortable, and inexpensive. A big hand-painted screen that I had came in a long, low box that I turned over on its side. It was the shape of a couch and that, with a big rug thrown over it, and a quantity of cushions, more of my packable possessions, makes a very pretty couch standing in front of the corner fireplace. The mantelpiece and shelves above I lined with books. I don't care for bric-à-brac, unless it is very good, and to fill so much space means a large investment in anything good. If I had filled it with cheap china, it would have looked like a bargain counter. The books over the couch I like very well.

"I have a charming little inlaid mahogany table with leaves that I bought at a second-hand shop for $4, and an old overcoat to boot. It was a shabby piece of furniture when I made the investment, but cleaned and polished—the man did that for the price I paid—it is a beauty. Back of it on the wall I have my Abyssinian prayer rug, with its verse from the Koran. Strings of Abyssinian beads of different colors I have used to loop back draperies in different places. I have my Japanese brass lantern hanging from the ceiling, a little Turkish teapot on the table, and on another side of the room I have on the wall a Japanese fokusa, one of the squares of pretty embroidery in which the Japanese send gifts, and which are always returned to the sender. My little pearl-inlaid tabourette is something else that I picked up before, and does not come in in the $500; neither does the big Indian basket in which my big rubber plant stands.

"At one of my windows, over the white suisse draperies that I have at all my windows, I have a short drapery of Eastern material of dark blue, with bits of mirror in it, which gives it so particularly an Oriental air. The draperies at the door and the two other windows, with horizontal stripes of old rose-colored silk, make altogether a pretty room, I think. I will give you some of my ideas of arrangement as well as of my expenditure of my $500.

"My hall is furnished almost entirely from the collections I had made previously, and, according to the ideas of the individual, people think it is either pretty or filled with rubbish. I had intended to have it entirely Indian, but I have had to put in some other things. For the floor I have for rugs Navajo Indian blankets. I have an East Indian durrie over a big chest in one corner; I have a small Japanese chest in another; I have a Mexican serape, one of the bright-colored wraps the Mexicans wear over their shoulders, over the little stand upon which I have my biggest and most artistic jar of Indian pottery, and there are Algerian curtains of white linen with a red edge, at the windows and a small door, while Algerian curtains of linen with gold thread are at the double doors leading into the parlor. These all wash like pieces of cotton cloth.

"My hall is my museum. I have three shelves filled with Indian pottery and the beautiful Indian baskets that are my hobby. Another big rubber plant stands in the hall in one of the largest baskets. An Indian bead belt is used for a pipe rack; there is a beaded Indian war club and a big inlaid pipe, that is too heavy to secure to the wall. There is a wicker Modoc sifting basket for grain, an Abyssinian war outfit, with all the weapons and a shield of hippopotamus hide, musical instruments, pipes, and gems of other kinds.

"Upstairs I have one old-fashioned room in which I have an old bureau that has been in the family many years; a beautiful little mahogany stand I bought of my second-hand man, chairs, and a quaint carved mirror. In the room with my Japanese chest I have undertaken Japanese effects; have chrysanthemum paper on the walls, and inexpensive draperies, that blend at the windows and doors. At first we utilized our packing cases with draperies for bureaus, and a big table that is a treasure I had made by a carpenter. It is oblong, large, and with four large square legs, and an under shelf.

"The top I covered with blue denim, and put a fringe of enamel cloth of black around the edge. This matched the black of the Japanese case and the black painted bedstead, with its gold knobs. The table is a treasure to my children. The larger ones sit around it to read and write and the smaller ones have their playthings and sit on the lower shelf. There is not much more to say, and I am not going largely into details. But this gives an idea of what can be done with a little money and a few accumulated treasures. It must be remembered that I had not a flat to furnish, but a house with a large number of bedrooms. These take money. If a woman will use a little taste and ingenuity, she can make a pretty house almost entirely out of ideas. For rugs on my matting-covered floors I sewed rags at odd times, had them woven, and for almost nothing, and now have good rag carpeting that will wear forever, can be washed, and is prettier and more satisfactory than cheap rugs or cheap pieces of carpets."

BREAK, BREAK, BREAK!

Break, break, break,
On thy cold gray stones, O sea!
But your feats cannot compare with what
My servant girl does for me.

O well for the single man
Who has no need of pelf!
O well for the careful spouse
Who washes the dishes herself!

For it's break, break, break,
At breakfast, dinner, and tea,
And the direful cost of the crockery lost
Will never come back to me.
—Boston Courier.

BABY BEATRICE AND TOMMY.

"Goo-o-o," cried Baby Beatrice, joyfully.

"Goo," answered little Tommy, apparently uninterested.

"Goo, goo, goo, goo, goo," screamed Beatrice again in her high baby-girl soprano.

"Goo, goo, goo, goo, goo," answered Tommy in his little boy-baby bass.

"Bless their little hearts," said the matron of the day nursery, "you would think those babies were talking to each other and really had something to say."

Then she walked away to attend to some other babies that had just come in, and left Baby Beatrice and little Tommy sitting on the floor, as they were before, facing each other.

Baby Beatrice was a pretty, white-faced little girl, with soft golden hair, which curled around her face. She was a healthy baby, but there was seldom any color in her round little cheeks. Perhaps her mother's hard life had had something to do with that. Anyway, the fact remained that she was a pale, refined-looking baby, who might more appropriately have been dressed in fine white frocks than in the checked aprons of the nursery, and her big blue eyes, with their dark lashes, looked preternaturally large under the golden brown eyebrows.

Tommy was a very different baby. His little checked apron seemed to suit admirably his little pug nose, straight red hair, solemn face, and staring, curious round eyes. Tommy was a little Irishman. Nevertheless, he was a great friend of Baby Beatrice, because they lived not only in the same house, but on the same floor, and Mrs. McCarthy often went in to help Mrs. Moreland "straighten up a bit," as she said, when they had both come home from a hard day's work.

Mrs. Moreland, Beatrice's mother, had seen better days. Mrs. McCarthy's mother took in washing, but had gone out to her day's work, and her daughter followed in her footsteps. Mrs. McCarthy and Mrs. Moreland were in the same social strata now, and the only recognized difference between them was apparently that Mrs. McCarthy did her work much better than Mrs. Moreland—scrubbing was her forte, and she could make the boards shine.

However, Mrs. Moreland's employers said there was one thing she could do well, and that was to wash dishes. She handled them as though she loved them. So they had her come on Christmas and other holidays for nothing else, and they paid her well for it. She wished every day was a holiday. Mrs. McCarthy was never asked to wash dishes in the family where her robust services were required.

"Bridget McCarthy washes dishes like a baggage man," one of the ladies she had worked for once said of her. "I would as soon have an elephant or an earthquake in my china closet."

But Bridget was kind hearted, and she and little Mrs. Moreland were warm friends. So it happened that Beatrice and Tommy usually came to the nursery together every morning, and Beatrice was well enough acquainted to have a great deal to say to Tommy after they had each been given a bath, dressed in the clean clothes, and put on the floor to play. Tommy was more taciturn. His round eyes seemed to be taking in everything around him, but he seldom opened his mouth. "Goo," said Beatrice again, after the nurse had passed, and then she laughed a little rippling laugh, bent over until her little round nose almost touched the toes of her little shoes, then leaned back, still laughing, until two little white teeth could be seen.

"She is the happiest baby!" said the matron, looking over in that direction again.

"Tommy," said Beatrice, in baby language, "are you afraid of the nurse?"

"No," answered Tommy, staring at Baby Beatrice in surprise, "what yer givin' us?"

Tommy was a very plebeian baby indeed, and he talked just as he heard every one around him at home talk.

"Neither am I," said Beatrice.

"Tommy!" That was after a moment's pause, but Tommy did not answer.

"Tommy," Beatrice began again, "did you ever frighten a lady in the cars?"

Tommy stared and did not say anything.

"I have," said Beatrice; "I did last night. I opened my eyes wide and looked right at her and she was scared."

"Come off yer perch," said Tommy. "Yer're stuck on yerself." That was shocking language, but Tommy did not know any better, and he really thought a great deal of Beatrice. Mrs. Moreland would not have liked it, but then she did not understand baby language. When, in a few years, she hears Beatrice use an expression like that she will never know that she learned it from Tommy.

"Yes I did," continued Beatrice. "That is what I was laughing at just now. I never knew about it before. It was going home, and I was tired and sleepy, and I didn't feel like playing, but a woman in the car would keep talking to me. I was so sleepy that I could only keep my eyes from going shut by holding them very wide open; so I did, and looked straight at the lady to see what she wanted. I looked at her and looked at her and looked at her. I was too tired to smile. But, do you know, in a minute she looked away from me, but I still stared at her, and when she looked back in a minute I was staring still. Then her face got red and she looked out of the window, and then she looked at the advertisements in the car, and she pulled up her collar around her neck and looked as if she didn't feel happy. I looked right straight at her all the time.

"I was very sleepy at first, but that wakened me, and I thought it was so funny that a little baby like me could make a big lady uncomfortable that I began to laugh and laugh and laugh. Mamma held me tighter then, for I laughed so that I nearly fell off her lap. And that lady looked so relieved, and began to smile

CURRENT LITERATURE

Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

From Foreign Parts—A Song of Devon.

I was wanderin' dro' the thicket, hot and wet, and night a-comin';
All to once I yeard a cricket set to drummin', drummin', drummin'.
Her buzzed so gude and neighborly I laughed aloud to hear,
I zimm'd 'twas engine dreshin' wheat to home in Devon-sheer.
Here us has no ice nor snow,
Like in purty Devon.
Oh, to hear the cattle low,
Winter nights in Devon!
"Hark the herald angels sing"—
Mother with her Christmasing,
Boys all slidin' ring-a-ring
On our pond in Devon.

Now the Winter days be come, you beside the barn,
Fill the dresher, make her hum, fed with yellow corn.
Red the field, and green the bank, sun in mist a-settin',
Frost in air and smoke lieth low—and I lies here a-sweatin'.
Shorter grow the afternoons,
(Ricks beside the linhay.)
Early shine the Winter moons,
(Ricks beside the linhay.)
Far along the howlets whoopin',
Milkmaid calleth, coop, coop, coopin',
Sweet red cows to farmyard troopin',
(Ricks beside the linhay.)

Home-brew zider soft as cream, blaze of ashen logs,
Our little maids like cherubim round the fire-dogs;
But hereaway—I could ha' cried, 'twas just a goin' home,
I seed un so distinckly when I yeard yon cricket drum.
Here there be no Winter days,
Same as home to Devon.
Never see the wood-fire blaze,
(Jolly land of Devon!)
Here the niggers call me "Zir"—
Oh, to be a laborer,
Back again amid good cheer—
Back to jolly Devon!

—EDWARD A. IRVING in Blackwood's Magazine.

Egypt To-day.

From The International Magazine.

"I remember, one day, going out from Luxor with a very intelligent young Egyptian, Hadji Ahmed Mohammed, whom we knew simply as 'Hadji.' We rowed up the river to visit some sugar factories, and on our return walked through several villages where the feet of tourists were not wont to tread. At the entrance to one of these villages we were met by a small party of natives with a fine, stalwart, elderly man at their head, whom Hadji recognized as the village sheik. He asked us where we were going. Hadji said: 'To look around the country, as this gentleman wishes to see something of the life of the people.'

"'What does he expect to make out of that?' said the sheik; 'does his Government pay him to report on us?'

"'Oh, no,' said Hadji, 'he makes nothing by it. On the contrary, it costs him a lot of money to come here and travel about.'

"'But why does he wish to see this place? We have no temples nor tombs here to show him.'

"'No,' said Hadji, 'he knows that, but he wishes to speak to the people, to see them at work in the fields, to know what crops they grow, and to understand whether they are satisfied with the existing state of things.'

"'Then you may tell your friend,' said the sheik, drawing himself up, 'that we are more than pleased with the existing state of things. Formerly we had no security and no justice. Now we have both. Formerly we had no encouragement to labor, for if we worked hard, and laid by something, it was taken from us by the Pasha. We never knew what our taxes were, or when we might be called upon to pay them. Then, if a rich man did an injustice, the poor man had no remedy. If the poor man carried his case to court, he would find the rich man there before him, sitting beside the Judge, and directing his judgment. Tell your friend that we bless the Englishmen for coming here, for now we can enjoy the fruits of our labors, and we can rely upon justice. It is the truth that I have spoken.'"

Not an Eldorado.

Senator Vest in American Review.

No intelligent man can be made to believe that our laborers can be induced to make homes in the tropics, amidst a population like that of the Philippines, and where the wages and comforts of the temperate zone are impossible. Speculators and promoters may go there for a time, but they will soon find that the natural resources of that distant region have been greatly exaggerated. While mineral deposits are found, they have not been developed to such an extent as will justify the certainty of profitable returns for the miner, and Spain has granted to an English company exclusive mining rights in Luzon, not to expire for many years. The valleys are fertile, but the largest part of the tillable land is owned by the Catholic Church and the priests, making it certain that the United States will be confronted with temporal and ecclesiastical claims of the most serious nature.

Labouchere Not a Napoleonist.

From The London Truth.

The first Napoleon was a Corsican adventurer of gigantic intellect. He sacrificed France to his personal ambition. After having destroyed the lives of above a million of Frenchmen in an attempt to found an Empire of the West, in which France would have been a province, he was defeated, and the French lost the frontier that they had obtained before he became their Emperor. His two brothers, Jerome and Louis, were the poorest of creatures, and Jerome was one of the most despicable of scamps. Louis had a wife, and the pair cordially hated each other.

The lady's son, Louis Napoleon, was not without amiable qualities, but he was a born conspirator. When, in an evil hour for France, he managed to become Emperor, he was surrounded by a crew of malefactors, who robbed and pillaged to their hearts' content. This second Emperor lost his health, and fell under the domination of his wife, a Spaniard. She forced him into war with Prussia, and the result was that France lost Alsace and Lorraine. During the Second Empire Jerome's son, Prince Napoleon, was an object lesson in proof of what a despicable being an Imperial Highness may be. Physically he was a coward, and was almost proud of being one. He had but two occupations: to get as much money as he could out of his cousin and to intrigue against him. Young Victor is his son. He is a nonentity, and about as fit to rule a country as the silliest of the lads whose existence is passed in aimless frivolity.

A Siamese Swell.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

One of my neighbors was an interesting creature, and evidently well pleased with himself. He wore long finger nails, and, seeing me look at him, spread out his left hand, evidently for my admiration. On the fourth finger he wore a large Chinese ring, and all the nails were long, particularly those of the fourth and fifth fingers, which had grown to a length of at least an inch. They looked like huge claws, especially when he tried to pick up anything from the seat. The owners of such nails regard them with extreme satisfaction, and cultivate them so carefully that they sometimes attain a prodigious length.

They are largely affected by Siamese and Chinese clerks, who fancy themselves exquisites. It is supposed to indicate the fact that their owners do no manual work. Curiously enough, in so far off a place as Mexico, the same idea exists; but there it is generally confined to the little finger. I do not know what else he had to be proud about, unless it was his right leg, which was elaborately tattooed above the knee. He was dressed in only a panung, and to a cord around his waist was attached a wallet for his tobacco, betelnut, &c. He also carried some food wrapped in a piece of green plantain leaf.

A Mediaeval Idea.

From The Academy.

In reply to a request for his photograph for reproduction a well-known man of letters writes to us: "The fact is, I am a firm believer in the mediaeval (so-called) superstition that people can take your 'reproduction' and stick pins and things into it and make you waste away."

A Study in Nativities.

Mr. Byron C. Mathews in the Forum.

The almshouse is the distinctively pauper institution. It might with much propriety be named Pauper Town. Its average population is about 2,500 In considering the statistics of this institution, it is well to remember that the average moral condition is exceedingly low. The worthy and unfortunate are there; but those who have spent their substance and their physical and mental energies in unworthy living are present in greater numbers. The total admissions from 1885 to 1895 were 27,743. Of these only 14.6 per cent. were born in the United States. The 85.4 per cent. born somewhere out of the United States were distributed as follows: 60.4 per cent. were born in Ireland, 14 in Germany, 4.4 in England, 2.2 in Scotland, and 4.4 per cent. in other countries.

The most striking fact that appears here is that six out of every ten of New York City's paupers were born in Ireland—more than four times as many as those born in the United States, and nearly two and one-half times as many as were born in all other foreign countries. Germany's percentage in the almshouse is exactly the same as in the city, namely, 14; England's is twice as large as in the city, while Scotland's is three times as large.

Blavatsky, Humbug, and Thibet.

Rev. F. F. Ellingwood in the Homiletic Review.

The difficulty with Spiritualism had been that its frauds could be detected, and had in fact been so often exposed that general discredit had been brought upon it. "It was time," says Mr. Sinnett, "that esoteric philosophy should be offered to those who were grappling with extra-physical laws, and especially as their conjectures were not acceptable to the cultivated world." It was not desirable that Occultism should be cheapened by the fancies and follies of every "thin-skinned" individual who should set up for a "medium," or by emotional old women who for a consideration should claim to exercise a clairvoyant, X-ray vision of the internal economy of the sick. Occult power should be shown to be the prerogative of only profound sages, the reward of long-continued self-mortification and the persevering study of the great systems of Oriental philosophy. These sages must be found not in any land pestered by irreverent investigation and impertinent newspaper gossip; not even in India, which British civilization had so badly spoiled; but only in the mountains of Thibet, where for sixty years no European had been allowed to set his foot. The system must also strengthen its assumptions with historic speculations borrowed from old philosophies; also with certain hypotheses of modern science; it must court favor still further by patronizing to some extent the Christian revelation.

An Irish Rose.

I will send a rose across the sea
All in a letter smoothly pressed;
She will take the red, red rose from me
And hide it in her breast.

Her smiles will flash, her tears will start,
As if she saw her own loved shore,
And a little thorn will pierce her heart
For the pleasant days of yore;

For the pleasant days and the dear home ways,
Her father's voice, her mother's smile;
And her eyes will turn with a far-off gaze
To the pensive, low green isle.

For the stranger's land is not the land,
However fair it be and bright!
We carry the old home in our hand,
Our eyes reflect its light.

And the rose that grew by the cottage door,
The old home garden's joy and pride,
She will prize it more and love it more
Than all earth's flowers beside.

I will not waste one crimson leaf,
Nor pluck one thorn from the prickly stem;
It shall bloom in an exile's crown of grief
A pure and perfect gem.

—IDA WHIPPLE BENHAM in The Youth's Companion.

Breathing at High Altitudes.

From Chambers's Journal.

The experience of the doctor in charge of the men now laying the completed electric railway to the summit of the Gorner Grat in Switzerland (height, 10,289 feet above the sea) is that dwellers in the plains can never accustom themselves to physical exertion at great altitudes. According to a recent article in the Revue Scientifique, the workers, many of whom were from the low-lying province of Bologna, worked perfectly well in 1896, when the elevation was below 2,400 feet; but in 1897, when they were getting above that height, the workmen began to complain of lassitude, bad headaches, loss of appetite, and other symptoms, which at first led the doctor to think an epidemic of influenza had broken out. None of the affected men could do anything like their usual amount of work; and though a short stay at Zermatt, in the valley below, banished the unpleasant symptoms, they returned as severely as before when the men resumed work on the mountain. The outcome of the observations was that the average man may be counted on to work up to a height of about 2,900 feet; above 3,300 his health and working power are seriously affected. In the end all the workmen from the plains had to be dismissed, and only mountain-bred men engaged.

Homer and Jewish Rites.

From Notes and Queries.

A passage in Pope's "Iliad" ("Chandos Classics") has stirred my intellectual curiosity, and proves that one touch of ritual makes the antique world kin. The ancient Jews were great upon "washing of hands," with the ceremonial laws of which one tractate of the Talmud largely busies itself. This "laving of hands" is regarded with such veneration by the Rabbins that they crystallized its imperativeness by stamping it with a seal as of Mosaic sanctity. Living in such an atmosphere, and trained from childhood to cherish this specific rite as indigenous in Judaism, I felt some amazement when I read, Page 165 of above:

"Now pray to Jove what Greece demands:
Pray in deep silence and with purest hands."

Buckley adds a note which displays a wide outlook: "This is one of the most ancient superstitions respecting prayer, and one founded as much in nature as in tradition."

"The Pipes of Pan."

When the woods are gay in the time of June
With the chestnut flower and fan,
And the birds are still in the hush of noon—
Hark to the pipes of Pan!
He plays on the reed that was once a maid
Who broke from his arms and ran,
And her soul goes out to the listening glade—
Hark to the pipes of Pan!

Though you hear, come not near,
Fearing the wood god's ban;
Soft and sweet in the dim retreat,
Hark to the pipes of Pan!

* * * * * * *

When the armies meet on the battlefield,
And the fight is man to man,
With the gride of sword and the clash of shield—
Hark to the pipes of Pan!
Through the maddened shriek of the flying rear,
Through the roar of the charging van,
There skirls the tune of the God of Fear—
Hark to the pipes of Pan!

Turn and flee—it is he!
Let him escape that can!
Ringing out in the battle shout,
Hark to the pipes of Pan!

—ADRIAN ROSS in the February Pall Mall Magazine.

The Turk and the Armenian.

From Harper's Magazine.

An old Turk of high station said to me one day, "How is it that England, which is like a garden, should have changed so toward us, and taken to cultivating those serpents, the Armenians?" And many Englishmen deplore this too—men whose honor is as untarnished as ever that of the check-writing meddlers who, tools in their turn, have done so much to harm the legitimate influence of England in the East. Nor is the weight of this fact lessened because these particular dissatisfied Englishmen are only few in number, and cannot compete in noise with the multitude which is leading us no man knows whither. For let there be no mistake about it—as the day passeth and the night cometh in which no man can work, so has the day gone by, probably irretrievably, for undoing the mischief already wrought here.

What It Once Cost to Swear.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

In 1623 it was enacted that any who cursed or swore should be fined 12 pence, or, on non-payment, be set in the stocks for twelve hours; or, if under twelve years of age, should be whipped. In 1694 another act was passed fixing gradations of punishment, and directing that young offenders up to sixteen should be whipped, and this law was, up to 1823, read publicly in parish churches, after morning prayer, four times a year. In 1745 there was a new statute by which a kind of swear-scale was established, whereunder a day laborer, a common soldier or sailor or seaman might utter one oath for a shilling; a person under the degree of a gentleman for two shillings; a person of or above that degree for five shillings, and the penalties were doubled after one conviction, and thereafter trebled. Nor were these enactments altogether idle. Thus in 1861 one John Mason Scott, a mealman of Winslow, Bucks, "did profanely curse one profane curse" in given words "twenty several times repeated," and it cost him two and a half guineas; two sovereigns for the curses, at a florin apiece, and twelve and sixpence for the prosecutor, James King. Moreover, the conviction was held good by Justices Wightman and Blackburn.

Sir John Strange reports a case whence it appears that William Collier came before the Justices and complained that James Sparling, a leather dresser, of the Parish of St. James, Clerkenwell—a district not altogether free from the offence to-day—had profanely sworn fifty-four oaths, and profanely cursed one hundred and sixty curses, contra formam statuti, and the leather-dresser was adjudged guilty, and to pay twenty-one pounds eight shillings. We regret, however, to add that this decision was reversed, though only on the technical ground that the oaths and curses ought to have been set out; the Lord Chief Justice, Sir John Pratt, Sir Littleton Powys, Sir Robert Eyre and Sir John Fortescue Aland being of opinion that it was not for a witness to determine what was an oath—"to swear the law," as it was quaintly put—since "it is a matter of great dispute amongst the learned what are baths and what curses."

The Platform Woman.

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

"The platform woman never has been a credit to, but ever a blot upon, American womanhood. I make this emphatic statement from a personal knowledge of the homes which these women leave behind when they go to their meetings. I have seen the rooms of their homes left in wild disorder; I have seen their servants sitting in idleness with work on every hand to do; I have seen the children neglected and left to their own devices; I have heard husbands speak in derision of the motives of their wives.

"No woman in a happy American home can ever afford to listen to these parasites of her sex. Fortunately, the platform woman's influence is steadily on the wane. She was never a power. She was never even picturesque. Her worst injury was wrought upon certain weak women whom for the time she deluded. But even with them she was soon regarded with wonder rather than with interest; with suspicion rather than with confidence. Less and less has she been able to get listeners, and it is significant that in places where she has spoken during the present season she has not been seen again. The disappearance of the platform woman is a case of a blot being blotted out."

Early Christians.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

The ordinary dress of these Christians was in no wise distinctive, except in its greater sobriety and modesty, as compared with that of the heathen. They were exhorted to shun luxury and extravagance, the scandalous sights of the theatre, the cruel shows of the public games. They were forbidden the frightful crime of infanticide, then so common in the Roman world, and warned against the superstitious practices and beliefs of wizards and other impostors, who then preyed on the fears of the ignorant.

Their communities were directed by "elders" and "overseers," aided by deacons or "ministers"; but such leaders did not claim to be a sacred caste or a sacrificing hierarchy. Tertullian says that the Christians had no altars; that they never spent a penny on incense or "exposed useless candles at noonday." The terms bishop, presbyter, and deacon were ordinary civil terms, in use among other societies of the empire which were not Christian. We have even inscriptions of heathen bishops who administered the revenue of temples in Syria and elsewhere; of heathen presbyters in an Egyptian temple of the time of Cleopatra; and of heathen deacons in Asia Minor.

Bishops were chosen by the congregation, usually from the presbyters; but sometimes by acclamation a layman might be so selected—like Cyprian, who was a neophyte, or in later times Ambrose, and Martin of Tours. Being perforce members of secret associations, the brethren were known to one another by secret signs. On their signets were engraved the fish, the anchor, the dove, the ship, the lyre; but never, until the fourth century, was the cross so used as a visible sign.

Rounds or Rungs.

Walter W. Skeat in Notes and Queries.

Any one who cares to look at my "Etymological Dictionary," or any modern dictionary that gives reasonable etymologies, will see that rung is the old and correct word for what is now called the round of a ladder. It occurs both in Langland and Chaucer; it is known to German, Middle Dutch, Icelandic, Anglo-Saxon, and Moeso-Gothic, and properly means "a spar." In Gothic it is used in Mark, vi., 8, where the A. V. has "staff." Chaucer distinguishes between the upright pieces of a ladder, which he calls "stalks," and the cross-bars, which he calls "rungs."

There can be little doubt that round was substituted for rung by some one who fancied the former a more elegant word; but it is a very poor substitute, as it is not at all descriptive of a bar. To complete the elegance of the description he should have called the upright pieces semi-rounds, and the whole would have been perfect and compact.

I believe that Shakespeare ("Jul. Caes.," II., 1., 24) is one of the earliest authors to use round for rung; if any one knows of an earlier example it would be a kindness to give it.

The "Catholicon Anglicum" (A. D., 1483) has the entry, "A ronge of a stee (of a tre, or ledder,) scalare."

Protecting Orchards from Light Frosts.

From Mahan's Monthly.

It was, we believe, William Saunders, the enlightened Chief of the Government Experiment Gardens at Washington, who, some fifty years ago, insisted, in leading magnates, that the textbooks were wrong in teaching that heated air ascended—that is, ascended in an active sense. It was, rather, pushed up by the heavier cold air pressing against it. It seems a slight distinction, but it has immense practical importance. For instance, those who understand this smile at the Florida orange grower who builds fires around his orchard to make smoke when he fears a frost is coming. He lightens the atmosphere at the same time among the trees, and makes it all the easier for the heavy cold air to push in and take its place.

The modern thought to spray with water is more philosophical. Water is a good conductor of heat, and would add to the chances of resisting cold by the heat it would abstract from its surroundings. Horticulturists have long known that evergreens are quite hardy in a moist atmosphere, when they would easily succumb under the same temperature in a dry one.

On Landing Troops.

"Life of Vice Admiral Lord Lyons." Capt. S. Eardley Wilmot.

In landing a force on a hostile shore a great deal more has to be provided than the vessels to carry it. There are people who discuss an invasion, and who seem to have an idea that the matter is limited to crowding a number of soldiers on a ship and directing them to be landed at a certain place. There is no consideration of how they are to get on shore with their arms, guns, and ammunition; that merchant ships have only a few boats, and that artillery cannot be transferred from ship to beach without any previous preparation. When we consider that, notwithstanding the support and resources of a large combined fleet and the presence of transports, more than a month of hard work was required before an army of 50,000 men could be landed in the Crimea, we are justified in doubting those who assert that the invasion of our shores with 150,000 or 200,000 men is not only within the bounds of possibility, but by no means so difficult an undertaking as is often stated.

Rhyming Advertisement—1769.

From "Lyon's Collection."

Hannah Ward.
At the sign of the Four Coffins in the Strand,
From Surrey Street the second Door,
The Number is One Hundred Four-score;
Where are sold Comic Masks with many Ends and Odds,
And also Watson's History of the Heathen Gods.

Coronial?

From Notes and Queries.

This word is used throughout the Australian colonies in connection with a Coroner's inquiry. It does not figure in any dictionary that I am aware of—not even in Prof. Morris's "Austral-English." It seems distinctly journalese. How does the "i" come in?—for one could understand the expression "a coronal inquiry." Is it a variant of "corony + al"? Perhaps somewhat akin to the formation of "baronial" from "barony + al."

Only a Song.

Love says not much, but says it, oh! so well,
We cannot tell
What is the meaning of its secret spell.
Its charm divine
Is like the murmur of a sounding shell,
Heard in the pauses of the ocean's swell,
In Beauty's oft-recurring parallel.
Its feeling line,
Artless of rule, yet more than rules of art
Unconscious pierces, probes, with inward smart
The lover's breast, the patriot's swelling heart.
Its music fine
Is such, that if the singer break his song,
And stop, the very spheres seem all a-wrong;
We bid him take his lute, and sweet and strong
Renew his strain.
"O singer, sing once more the old refrain!
And Echo faint its burden still prolong
In memory's chain!
And lest it perish, being only song,
Sing it again!
Again! again!"

A. G. B. in The Spectator.

The Sultan.

From Harper's Magazine.

The Sultan usually gives audiences on Friday after the ceremony of the Selamlik, when he wears a Turkish General's uniform, with the star of the Imtiaz Order in brilliants hung from his neck. As he sits in front of you, with his hands resting on the hilt of his sword before him, and you watch him speak to Munir Pasha in his quiet, dignified way, you cannot resist the impression of his picturesque dignity.

On other occasions his dress is simplicity itself, scarcely differing from that of his secretaries and other officials. He wears a black frockcoat, cut in Turkish fashion, which just hides a white waistcoat with a gold watchchain. The only other jewelry is apt to be a plain gold ring on the little finger of the right hand, with a fair-sized ruby cut or polished en cabochon. It is customary to sit in the presence of the Sultan after being requested to do so, but the native-born Turk will only just sit on the very edge of the little gilt chair, and fold his arms across his chest, waiting for the Sultan to address him, and then mutter in reply, while bending low and touching chest, lips, and forehead with the right hand, 'Firman Effendemizen,' (Master, thy word is law.)

Swiss Consumption of Honey.

From Chambers's Journal.

In no country in the world is honey used so generally as in Switzerland. Throughout the country it is an article of daily consumption. At every hotel it is served, with unfailing regularity, with the café complet; but the enormous demand has led to adulteration, and the purest honey is rarely found in the hotels. The ouvrier class consume it most largely. With his bread and butter, the workman always has honey. "It is healthy," he says truly; "it builds up the body—and it is cheap."

According to the most recent returns, there are about 250,000 hives in the whole country, or one to every twelve inhabitants, and the yield of a frame hive often reaches 100 pounds of honey per season. The yield from a "skep," however, is much smaller; so that, at an average of 50 pounds per hive, the honey harvest of Switzerland may be taken at 12,000,000 pounds, or some 4 pounds per head of the resident population. These figures do not, of course, represent the actual ratio of consumption, as account must be taken of the amount consumed by the multitude of tourists.

When it is remembered that the honey is gathered only from the beginning of May until the end of July, that gathered later being required for the bees' own use, it will be seen how unresting is the energy of the little workers. Nor is this more than a fraction of the harvest which only awaits gathering on the verdant hillsides and rich valleys of the land of Tell.

Love Is the Key.

A Triolet.

Ah! Love is the key
That the whole world unlocks;
To life's puzzles that be—
Ah! Love is the key.

Hope may bid troubles flee
Out of Pandora's box.
Ah! Love is the key
That the whole world unlocks.

—By the late GLEASON WHITE in The Pall Mall.

The Sacred Cake.

From The New World.

At every Sikh gathering since, the Holy Book is reverently placed at the head of the assembly and saluted with the same titles of respect as if it were a gentleman of distinction. After the volumes of the Holy Word have been placed and saluted, a large quantity of a sacred cake or sweetmeat, called kará prasád, (made of clarified butter, sugar, and flour,) is placed before them, covered with a cloth. The repast is then saluted and prayers offered; the cloth is removed, and the members sit down without distinction of caste or rank. Not only are the members of the congregation fed with the sacred food, but also the poor outside and any one in the vicinity. Then the conductors of the rite exclaim, "Chieftains—this is a Gurumatá!" Prayers are again said, and the chiefs draw closer together and say: "The sacred book is between us. Let us swear by the holy volume to forget all external disputes and to be united."

Handling a Cobra.

From "Wild Animals in Captivity." A. D. Bartlett.

When I went to the sailor he held in his hand a very old and ragged rice bag. He said: "I've got a fine stinging fellow here for you." I asked what he meant, so he opened the bag and showed me one of the largest and fiercest-looking cobras I had ever seen. I obtained a large fish globe, into which I told him to drop the serpent, bag and all, and then secured the top. I asked him how he became possessed of this dangerous creature.

"Caught it among some timber," said he, "on board a ship at Blackwall, just home from India." "And how did you get here with it in that old rag?" "Well," said he, "I took the train from Blackwall and the omnibus from Fenchurch Street, and he [meaning the snake] was quite quiet all the way." "What do you want for it?" "Ten shillings and my expenses." Which I paid. He asked me if I would take another if he caught it, as he had seen one larger than the one he had brought with him.

Loss of Gutturals.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

A word in constant use, which has lost a guttural, is "not." This is contracted from "nought," in Old English often written "noht," and having, as now, a more emphatic signification than merely "not." The simple negative adverb was "ne," as we find it continually in Chaucer, and in Spencer also, but this is well known to be an archaism. Chaucer, however, sometimes uses "nat," or "nought," in cases where the mere negative would seem to be enough; and we can easily see how, from being often used, the word would lose its guttural, and become "not," and that, as in the case of "he" and "him," the greater emphasis laid on the word, when it had a substantival meaning, would cause the guttural to be sounded to a later period, and thus to be permanently settled in writing; while, when it was simply a negative, the consonant would disappear, like the initial of 'hit," from the word having less emphasis. In German the adverb is still "nicht," often, indeed, pronounced "nit," while the substantive has "s" added, "nichts."

Blood Is Thicker Than Water.

From The Fortnightly Review.

What was done in 1859 by the gallant Tatnall and his men can never be forgotten by Britons, and has ever since borne fruit. Hope and his squadron lay mauled and in terrible difficulties under the fire of the Peiho Forts. Tatnall, the American Commodore, was on the spot—not to help us, but to watch over his country's interests. When, however, he saw that numbers of the British wounded were in danger of perishing miserably, he did not scruple to send his boats and his surgeons to save them from falling into the hands of the Chinese; and when he knew that Hope, the British Rear Admiral, was wounded in his temporary flagship, the Cormorant, under the Chinese forts he went to visit him, in spite of the hail of shot from the batteries; and, while he was below, his boat's crew, one of whom had been killed in coming alongside, manned the bow-gun of the short-handed British Plover, and fought it, with our flag flying over them, until Tatnall reappeared.

A somewhat similar incident, though fortunately it led to the sacrifice of no American life, occurred at Alexandria in 1882, when Lord Charles Beresford, threatened for a moment with serious opposition from the mob, received a quiet assurance of steady support from a United States officer, who, if I mistake not, had been told by his superiors that on no account must he interfere between the British and the Egyptians. Work of the same good kind has since been done, scores of times, by American Ministers and Ambassadors in London, though certainly not in consequence of any definite orders from Washington. It would, indeed, be hard to exaggerate the services in this direction of men like Lowell and Bayard. Officially, they were merely the paid representatives of a great foreign power; personally, they were also the unpaid apostles of that international sentiment which instinctively looks upon Britons and Americans as natural friends who, in the hour of stress, must line up freely and unasked, and then proudly stand or fall together for any cause that is truly great and noble. I hope that as much to the same end has been done by Britons.

An African King.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

King Lewanika's costume was rather remarkable. On his head he wore a black, broad-brimmed felt hat over a scarlet night cap. A long, bright-blue dressing gown, much embroidered with scarlet braid in Manchester style; a flannel shirt, tweed waistcoat, trousers, and aggressively new yellow boots completed his costume. This was evidently his holiday attire, for on other days his scarlet night cap was replaced by a blue Tam-o'-Shanter and the dressing gown by a shoddy ulster.

We seated ourselves opposite the door looking out on the river, while the rest of my party were grouped in a circle round us. It was not etiquette for any but the King and his interpreter to enter the hut, so Letia and the councilors remained outside while we carried on desultory conversation on the subject of our respective journeys, hunting, &c., enlivened by the gentle tinkling of the piano and the subdued singing of the King's choristers.

Rider Haggard's Horse.

From Longman's Magazine.

When I lived in Africa, (he says,) I had a horse called Moresco, a very remarkable beast, of great speed, endurance, and surefootedness. This creature was so clever that I have known him to resort to extraordinary artifices to obtain food, such as lying down and wriggling himself upon his side underneath a wagon till he could reach the sack where the mealies were kept and gnaw a hole in it with his teeth. Then, still lying on his side, he devoured most of the contents. Also once he broke open a door to get at the forage stored behind it. When I was traveling with him on circuit through New Scotland, the great horse-breeding district of the Transvaal, Moresco one night broke the rein with which he was tied to the wagon and made off after a troop of mares. We searched for him without avail, and at length, as it was absolutely necessary that we should open court in a certain town on a fixed day, we were obliged to abandon him. I think it was three mornings afterward that I got out of the wagon at daylight to find Moresco standing untied among the other horses. As roads in South Africa in those days were nothing but tracks wandering hither and thither across the veld, of which we had crossed many during the time that he was lost, I can only suppose that the horse, when he tired of the company of the mares, had deliberately taken up our spoor and followed it till he found us. A year or two afterward Moresco was stolen from Newcastle, in Natal, where I was then living, and for six months we mourned him as lost beyond redemption. One day, however, the poor creature, consisting of nothing but skin and bones, with a dreadful hole almost through his withers, produced by neglected sore back, was found wandering about upon the farm. Subsequent inquiries went to show that the man who stole Moresco had ridden him into the Cape Colony, nearly a thousand miles away, and that thence he had escaped and found a path back to his home.

The end of this horse, the most remarkable that I ever knew, was so pathetic that I will tell it. He was what is called a salted horse, that is to say, he had survived the horse-sickness, and it was supposed, therefore, that he would not catch it again. This, however, proved to be an error; indeed, my experience goes to show that very few horses are so thoroughly salted that they will not redevelop the sickness, generally in a different form, under conditions favorable to that disease. Moresco's state when he escaped from the thief in the Cape Colony was such that had he been any other animal I should have shot him. As an old favorite and companion he was kept and nursed, however, in the hope that he might ultimately recover. But 1881, the year of the Boer war, was a dreadful season for sickness; I remember that we lost two hundred pounds' worth of horses by it in a single week. At last the plague seized upon poor old Moresco also. We did what we could for him, which was little enough, for, though animals occasionally recover, there is no real remedy for horse-sickness, and then were obliged to leave him to take his chance. At the back of my house at Root Point stood a wall of loose stones nearly four feet high, with a gate in it which was shut in the evening. About midnight we were awakened by the sound of a clumsy knocking upon the back door. On investigating the cause it was found that poor Moresco, feeling himself dying, had contrived to climb the wall and was seeking our assistance and calling attention to his state by the only means in his power—namely, by knocking at the door. Nothing could be done for him, so he was driven through the gate, and in the morning we found him dead not far away.

A Christmas Thought.

When day draws near its close,
The liberal radiance of the western skies
O'er land and sea before our gladened eyes
A sunset glamour throws:

And Christmas-time thus comes,
Heaven sent, to light the evening of the year
And scatter kindly fragrance far and near
Upon our hearts and homes.

Life up your eyes, and fill
Your minds, my friends, with freely given light!
Open your hearts to radiance still more bright,—
The spirit of good will!

C. JELF-SHARP in The Pall Mall Magazine.

Dickens in High Spirits.

Andrew Lang in The Fortnightly Review.

Dickens simply reveled in Mr. Pecksniff, and in what is perhaps his greatest creation, Mrs. Gamp. That admirable lady is worthy of the creator of Dame Quickly, so masterly, so large is the handling, so flowing in her contour; for Sairey, in her way, has "an outline" which Mr. Mantalini desiderated in a person of quality. Near her, but not actually on her level, is the friendly Mr. Swiveller, whose Marchioness exhibits right pathos, which does not harrow, being bathed in humor. Mr. Swiveller, no doubt, is a raff, and would have been "proud of the title," but a raff of delicacy, with the kindest heart, and, in the matter of poetry, he finds in it all the consolation and counsel which, in Mr. Matthew Arnold's opinion, make poetry an eligible substitute for religion. One thinks of those enchanted characters, down to Miss Wackles and Quilp's boy, with an inexpressible affection. Our hearts are simply peopled with those creations, which gathered round Dickens when he wrote, like amiable spirits summoned by one sweep of a magician's wand. Could there be weariness in the brain which bubbled up, as it were, with these creatures of delight—with Mrs. Todgers and Bailey junior, the Mantalinis, and Betsey Prig, and Hannibal Chollop, and the Literary Ladies, and Jefferson Brick?

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FOLDING BEDS in quartered Oak and Mahogany finish, some with cabinet tops, others with carved galleries—a clearance of our entire stock; every one of these has had a half sliced off its former prices. Sale prices, 10.95, 12.50, 13.95, 14.95 and 18.75

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A peerless array of powerful values. We are determined to prove that our great pre-inventory sale presents by far the most marvelous bargains ever offered.
BEST GRADE AXMINSTER CARPETS, borders to match, $1.25 goods, at . 95c.
HEAVY BODY BRUSSELS CARPET, full five frames, borders to match, $1.35 grade, at 1.00
BEST QUALITY SMYRNA RUGS, size 9x12 feet, choice designs, were $35.00, at 28.50
MADE UP CARPET RUGS at remnant prices. Bring size of room.

Curtains.
Absolutely and emphatically the greatest bargains ever offered; stock must be reduced prior to inventory, and prices have been cut to quicken the sales.
IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, broken lots of 2, 3 and 4 pairs, formerly $5.50, $6.50, 7.00, 8.00 per pair, now . . 4.95
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, white or ecru, exact reproductions of Arabian, Brussels, Renaissance and Irish Point Laces, formerly $3.50, 4.75, 5.50, 6.00 per pair, now 2.95

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Closing days of our great silk sale—Assortment almost as good as at commencement—and the prices unquestionably the lowest quoted anywhere for such desirable and thoroughly reliable silks.
25 PIECES BLACK SILK SATIN DUCHESSE, high lustre, selling elsewhere for 69c. yard, at . . . . . 49c.
50 PIECES 24-INCH BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, elegant quality and finish, regularly 85c. yard, at . . . . . 59c.
30 PIECES BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, extra fine quality and high finish, regularly $1.10 yard, at . . . . . 79c.
100 PIECES 24-INCH PRINTED FOULARDS, in a large variety of designs and colors, regularly 89c. yard, at . . 67c.

Suits and Skirts.
Great money saving opportunities—come with high hopes, you'll not be disappointed.
LADIES' SUITS—the balance of tailor-made fly-front and fitted coat effects, jackets handsomely lined with satin or taffeta, skirts percaline lined, all perfectly tailored, were $18.00 and $25.00, your choice 12.98
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In accordance with the agreement and plan of reorganization, holders of the above preferred and common stock are hereby notified to pay on or before FEBRUARY 10TH, 1899, the third and last installment of 33 1-3% of the amount payable on their stock, namely, Two ($2.00) Dollars per share on the preferred stock, and One ($1.00) Dollar per share on the common stock.
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WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

In the past week's record are these signifying developments: Chicago May corn from 37 cents rose to 39½ cents; Chicago May wheat from under 71 cents advanced to 79¼ cents; cotton grew substantially stronger, anthracite coal goes up 25 cents a ton—practically every staple has reached higher market value. And still further significance is in the fact that freight rates in the South and in the West are rising. They who have products whatsoever to sell are in improving times. And Wall Street persists in having such improvement reflected in security market values.

At the beginning of the week a genuine riot of bullishness opened the Stock Exchange quotations for many securities rushing not only to record-breaking prices, but reaching figures fairly startling to every conservative observer. It was a runaway market, and there were some elements of recklessness in it displeasing even to those who have been most aggressively leading the market's betterment—such leaders proving the genuineness of their objection to a frantic boom by exerting themselves energetically to bring about reaction. And on Tuesday they succeeded in producing results which for a time chilled the ardor of pretty much everybody down town, quotations for the whole list running off in a hurry sharply. But quotations forced down refused to be kept down; and Wall Street was quickly restored to coolness and confidence, with effects that have since shown in substantial advances for practically every standard security on 'Change—and for a considerable number that are not now nor ever likely to be in the standard list.

The present stock market is rising without the domination of manipulative work. The public's presence in Wall Street is manifest a hundred times a day in a hundred ways; and it is the public which has been making and still is reaping the chief rewards of the buoyancy that is burst forth. Wall Street authorities used to having their counsels followed have been much preaching the necessity for a material set-back, but such advice gets now no consideration. The public sees profits of business prosperity, meets each day some new evidence of National commercial and industrial progress—rests chief confidence on the fact that money is abundant and that money is cheap beyond all precedent or dream. Thus is developed the extraordinary situation wherein more effort is required to keep the market from advancing than from declining. Inherent strength disposes of all manner and of all degree of bearishness—and this, though veterans in the financial world are firm in the conviction that it were much more advisable for the market to go slower if it is to go safely.

London has been pretty active in Americans—or rather was at the opening of the week. In Tuesday's reaction European selling was especially conspicuous, not so much of investment holdings as for the short account. Professional speculators on the other side have continued all the while not only distrustful of betterment here but outspokenly bearish, seeking every opportunity to attack and go short, and Tuesday's reaction proved extremely seductive to them. They sold on a large scale. But Wednesday nor any day succeeding gave foreign raiders any chance for profit. Having concentrated their efforts in bearishness the London skeptics pay penalties.

One fact made clear in current market movements is that the New York market finally is able to stand alone, is in no need of patronage from abroad, in no peril of frowns from over the ocean. If the foreigners do not care to join in American advancement, foreigners stay out to their own disadvantage. Once this situation was only hoped for, only adverted to by Americans disposed to boast; but the actual fact of it is indisputably disclosed now.

It isn't only the foreign bear who has come to grief during the past week by getting in the way of Wall Street's upward swing. The home bear has suffered similarly. In People's Gas there has been an especial exhibit to this effect. Not only the speculators in Wall Street but politicians in Chicago have recently been going short of People's Gas on the theory that through attacks in a Board of Aldermen or in the Legislature they could scare insiders into liquidation. And once upon a time this might have been true, but the men who now control the Chicago Gas property are not of the scary sort. They took hold of the company when its credit was away down because of long submission to political blackmail impositions, and they have lifted it into dividend-paying prosperity through sturdy devotion to business principles. It only needed the Chicago Gas Company to say that its soul was its own and to stand for its rights to assure for itself fair play and to give investors confidence. Renewed attacks at this late day fall far short of what in old times could thus be accomplished in aid of Wall Street bear schemes. But none the less, there has been evidence that a crowd of politicians and speculators here and in Chicago having gone short of the stock hoped to profit through the same old "strikes." At the beginning of this week they were slamming away at the company's stock under $110 a share, but at the close of the week they have seen the quotation above $118. It looks as if much of the short interest still exists, however, despite its punishment—despite the fact that continued campaigning of the same sort will most likely add still more punishment.

Two or three object lessons are coming along. And one is that cheap money exerts business influence of consequence in Wall Street apart from naturally forcing general security values higher. Cheap money's effects may include even a cure for some of the more flagrant incorporated trust impositions. Through the abundance and ease of funds, promoters continue frantically to combine all manner of competing properties in similar branches of trade; and there continues in Wall Street the same enthusiasm for "subscriptions" and the making of contracts to take new securities "when issued." On paper tremendous profits are being piled up through performances of this sort. Clever manipulators are engaged in making such prospects attractive, while incidentally permitting others to get into their good things at profitable heights above the ground floor. It is not popular to point out in Wall Street that some current commitments of this sort suggest what is close to craziness; and so long as money can be had at 2 and 3 per cent., it may be that the "when issued" moneymaking can proceed blithely enough. It will be when suspense contracts mature in a brisker loan market that common sense will become a teacher.

This very same agency of cheap money which invites and advances the buoyant subscription business is at the same time quietly but effectively proceeding toward what is likely to be the undoing of many trust corporations, but the new mushroom crop alone, but even some of the oldest and most arrogant. In the promotion of booms for trust stocks, those that are established as well as those only projected, speculative stress is all laid upon the helpfulness of money's cheapness. So much is encouragement of this kind recited that apparently all sight is lost of the coincident fact that the same cheap money which makes combination attractive must be an assured establisher of competition. All trust prospectuses and all trust bull pools are proclaiming the tremendous margin of profit which is assured above what ordinary investments of capital can yield. If but a fair part of what thus is claimed be true, the industrial fields occupied by such trusts become at once attractive to independent capitalists.

It is not necessary to theorize along these lines at all. Already examples begin to show significantly. And of object lessons of this character Wall Street during the past week has been presented with one of especial consequence. An active part of the beet-sugar industry of the United States is to be capitalized. Competition, which the Sugar Trust has been contemptuously mocking, is able of a sudden to command unlimited capital for development. All in due season—and the waiting time is not to be long—consequence will show in new exhibits like this what cheap money can do—is doing.

Business news from every part of the country is encouraging. Finally announcements of advances in wages begin to be made. No sign could be more assuring. Railway earnings mount higher and higher, merchants have ceased complaining, manufacturers are in many departments running overtime. Especially are current developments cheering in the iron and steel trades. Pig iron is forthwith to go up 25 cents a ton additional, and the most important Southern iron-making company is refusing further orders to export iron at something like a dollar a ton over what have been ruling prices for its product. No testimony to the revival of industrial prosperity could go further than the disclosure during the past week that a Southern property like the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company can, from having to pass dividends upon its preferred stock, rise in a single year's progress to where 7 per cent. dividends upon its common capital stock are in sight.

SATURDAY.

Irregularity characterized yesterday's stock market. Early in the day strength was shown and several advances of consequence were made. Later came a reaction, in which profit taking was a factor, and during which there was disclosed a disposition on the part of market leaders to let the selling go as far as it would. The traders jumped in and sold stocks aggressively when they saw quotations yielding, and undoubtedly the short interest was considerably extended. But in the last half hour quiet buying by the larger interests again made itself apparent, and the market closed steady in tone. It was another active day, sales of stocks in the two hours of business aggregating 560,000 shares.

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The bank statement and varying expectations as to what it would show were the influences most in evidence. Long before the bank figures were made public it was apparent that the Street was anticipating an unfavorable statement. In fact, in some bear quarters it was openly predicted that the surplus reserve item would show a decrease. But when the week's figures were printed on the tickers they were found to be very much better than had been expected. Surplus reserve did not show a falling off; on the contrary, it made an increase of $4,500,000. Bear oracles had proclaimed that the banks during the week had gained very little in cash; as a matter of fact, the increases in specie and legal tenders aggregated more than $7,500,000. Deposits increased $12,500,000, and loans increased $6,000,000. Tight money talk, which during the past week has been current in bear quarters, did not get much attention after yesterday's bank statement—merely another bear argument gone wrong.

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Commission houses continued good buyers in yesterday's market, especially on the drive. Outsiders seemed to expect another big market on Monday, and they bought in anticipation of this. London was a seller in this market, but on a small scale. The usual Saturday "evening up" processes were in evidence in some quarters, and in the Granger shares particularly this selling was influential.

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Several stocks which recently have been rather laggard came to the fore yesterday, showing activity and strength. Southern Railway preferred, influenced by exceptionally good buying, moved up a point to 50. Northern Pacific common, on transactions of more than 30,000 shares, sold up to and closed at 52, gaining 1½ points net. The Huntington stocks, Pacific Mail, Southern Pacific, and Central Pacific, were conspicuously strong and active. The St. Louis and San Francisco issues and the two St. Louis Southwestern stocks moved up sharply. St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred gained between two and three points for the day, and St. Louis Southwestern preferred got up to 28½, gaining four points. Sugar Trust was the most active stock in the market and was quite strong on buying apparently for covering purposes. Brunswick Land, which has been hanging below 15 for several days, advanced to 16 on light transactions, it being suggested that the Southern Railway plans important developments for the port of Brunswick.

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Official figures given out yesterday show that the New York banks now have a total reserve of more than $254,000,000, which is nearly $40,000,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $861,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of $726,000,000.

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Government bonds were dull. There were sales of $56,000 threes, coupon, at 107⅝@107⅝.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	3½	National Lead pf.	½
Am. Spirits pf.	½	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1½	Northern Pacific	1½
Ann Arbor	½	Pacific Mail	1½
Bay State Gas	½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2½
Brunswick City	½	Reading 1st pf.	1½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. B.	½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	½	St. L. & S. F.	½
Erie	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2½
Erie 1st pf.	½	St. L. Southwestern	1½
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1	St. L. Southw. pf.	4
Great North. pf.	½	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Knicker. Ice	½	Southern Pacific	½
Knicker. Ice pf.	½	Southern Railway	½
Louis. & Nashville.	½	Standard R. & T.	½
Met. Street Ry.	½	Twin City pf.	3
Mo., K. & Texas	½	W. & L. E. 1st pf., when issued	½
National Lead	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting	1½	General Electric	½
Am. Malting pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	½
B. & O., when iss.	¾	Mobile & Ohio	½
Canada Southern	1	Morris & Essex	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	2	National Biscuit	½
Chi. & Northwest.	½	Nat. Lin. Oil certs.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	People's Gas, Chi.	¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1	Rio Grande West. pf.	1
Cleve., Lor. & W.	½	Stand. Dist. pf.	1½
Consol. Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	½	Third Avenue	½
Flint & P. M.	½		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cleve. & Can. 1st, t. r.	1	Kings Co. Elev. 1st.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st,		Minn. & St. L. 1st.	1
St. L. Div. 4s.	1½	Peo., D. & E. 1st.	
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1	Ev. Div., t. r.	1½
Kan. C., F. S. & G. 1st.	2	St. L. S. W. 2d pf.	1½
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3s	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1

Bonds Declined.

Fulton El. 1st. 9 | Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s. 8

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $270,940,574; balance, $9,884,150; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $668,798.

Money on call in London at 2@2½ per cent. Rates of discount in open market, 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent. for short and 2⅛ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.84¾@$4.84⅞ for demand, $4.85¼@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛@5.21¼, less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16, and 94⅞@94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—8@10c discount@par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The market was relieved by yesterday's realizations, and prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. Spanish 4s and Brazilians advanced substantially, Rio Tintos and De Beers rose sharply, and South Africans were strong.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—On the Boerse here today international securities were harder, being encouraged by advices from Western Boerses. American securities were quiet. Bank shares were firm, especially Deutsche Bank stock.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 28.—Prices were strong on the Boerse to-day, and transactions were mostly confined to local securities. Americans were inactive.

ON SOLID FOUNDATIONS.

Are conservative leaders in the business world encouraged? Here is the view of John Claflin—and better authority could not be quoted:

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"Business is steadily improving. There is nothing like a boom as yet, but there is a gradual advance in prices of cotton goods, and there is sympathetically a strong feeling in other lines of merchandise. On the whole the outlook is full of encouragement.

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"But there is not yet the slightest evidence of a boom in dry goods, and I hope there will not be. All we want is a healthy normal trade such as we are now getting.

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"General conditions throughout the country were perhaps never before so good as now. And such conditions are, of course, the solid foundation for good business."

AN EXPORTING NATION.

The Hon. Abram S. Hewitt takes a philosophical and hopeful view of the business situation. "The outlook is good," he said yesterday. "There is a better feeling in the community, and people are disposed to invest in new projects which invite capital and energy, and which give promise of successful development.

"The whole country appears to have entered upon an era of progress," continued Mr. Hewitt, "and unless something unforeseen happens we are likely to enjoy prosperity for some years to come.

"In my own particular branch of business we do not see much more than a hopeful feeling as yet, although there is unquestionably an increase in the demand for iron products. There is also a stiffening of the prices. If the Wall Street speculators don't go too far and create a mischievous reaction, business conditions will undoubtedly continue favorable.

"The great cause for congratulation, in my opinion, is that we are now an exporting nation. Our manufactured products are in demand the world over. Had the natural industrial trend of this country not been obstructed by the so-called protective duties on raw materials we would have been exporting goods twenty years ago to the same extent that we are now. For many years, both in Congress and out of it, I have urged the necessity of giving the manufacturers of this country free raw materials. I believe in giving the American manufacturer every possible chance to compete in the markets of the world, and he cannot do that if he is compelled to pay a tax on his raw materials. The iron manufacturers in the East are particularly interested just now in the question of free iron ore.

"In a speech delivered by me in the House of Representatives in April, 1884, I said: 'I have been reproached with desiring to get free iron ore on the ground that I am a buyer of it, and use it in my business. The fact is that I rarely buy foreign iron ore, but am a miner and seller of American ore. I am fully protected against any difference in the cost of labor by the cost of transportation. I should be a gainer, however, by the larger market which would be secured to me if I could mix my ores freely with foreign ores. The result would enable us to produce cheaper iron, which would give new life to every branch of business in this country.'

"Present conditions in the iron trade on the seacoast make it essential that we should have cheaper ore. If we could bring in foreign ore free of duty the disadvantage under which Eastern iron manufacturers labor, in competition with the manufacturers of the West and the South, would be removed. Here in the East we are too far away from the base of supplies. In the West the manufacturers get the Lake Superior ore; in the South they get the Alabama ore. Here on the seacoast we do not have near-by sources of supply, therefore a protective duty on foreign iron ore is an obstructive and destructive factor in the business of every manufacturer who makes iron on the Atlantic Coast. In these days of general progress and prosperity, why should there be a duty designed to build up one section of the country and hurt another? If Cuba becomes a part of the United States under the treaty with Spain we may see the iron ore from that country admitted here free of duty."

Asked his opinion of the increasing tendency in this country to form large industrial corporations and concentrate particular branches of business in a few hands, Mr. Hewitt said:

"The organization of these large industrial companies shows the trend of modern civilization toward the association of capital in large bodies for the economical production of commodities. The doctrine of association is steadily progressing. Just how far it will go I cannot tell. How far it will be injurious I cannot tell. In some instances it will be of advantage to the public, as in the case of the Standard Oil Company, where centralized control has greatly cheapened the product.

"Much depends on the purposes for which these industrial corporations are formed, and the maner in which they are managed. We may yet see wide-spread ruin caused by the collapse of one or more of these big concerns. Nobody can foretell what may happen. In view of the rapid increase in the number of industrial combinations the Socialist undoubtedly will contend that it indicates the approach of the period when society will take hold of everything and carry on all industrial enterprises on a common basis, and, as they claim, for the common good. Of course such a condition of things would be very deplorable and very mischievous. The Socialist's theory put into practice would paralyze industry. The only force that keeps the wheels of the industrial machinery in motion is the energy of the individual. In other words, the machinery of human industry is fed by human effort.

"I have not observed any evil effects as yet in consquence of these great industrial combinations. Wages of labor have advanced under what has been done, and the prices of commodities have been decreased. Wall Street, to be sure, may be disappointed in the outcome of some of these industrial properties, inasmuch as in many cases the stocks issued are largely water. But that phase of the question is of minor importance. The real substantial advantage of all great industrial combinations goes to labor, and to the consumer of the products. Every economy and saving in cost of production benefits the wage earner, and just in proportion as the cost of production is decreased so will the wages of labor be increased. Of course I am speaking of competitive industries in this connection. In this substantial betterment of industrial conditions is the true foundation of prosperity."

Mr. Hewitt added that there was certainly no reason why a country that could produce every staple article cheaper than any other country on earth should not have a long period of prosperity. He looks to the future with a great deal of hope.

FINANCIAL.

GRANITE STATE
Fire Insurance Co.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Statement of Condition January 1, 1899.

Total amount of Assets,	$531,447 95
Total amount of Liabilities, except Capital	250,736 60
Capital Stock paid up in cash,	200,000 00
Surplus above Capital Stock and all Liabilities,	80,711 35

Hon. FRANK JONES, President.
JOHN W. SANBORN, Vice-Pres't. ALFRED F. HOWARD, Secretary.
JUSTIN V. HANSCOM, Treasurer. J. W. EMERY, Asst. Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.
55TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
53, 55, and 57 Duane St.
New York, Dec. 30, 1898.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1899, to all stockholders of record at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899. JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Seventy-third Semi-Annual Cash Dividend.
Illinois Central Railroad Company.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. in cash, payable March 1, 1899, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business January 31, 1899.
The stock transfer books will be closed, for the purpose of the above dividend, from January 31 until February 23, 1899.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, January 18, 1899.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, N. Y. City.
The coupons due Feb. 1, 1899, on the South Pittsburg Bonds of this Company will be paid at maturity at the Fourth National Bank, N. Y. City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane.
New York, January 11th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of the Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on Wednesday, February 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed January 14th instant at 12 o'clock noon and reopened February 2nd. JOHN [illegible], Treasurer.

Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York,
New York, Jan. 26th, 1899.
The coupons of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due February 1st, 1899, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, either at the First National Bank of Brooklyn, corner Broadway and Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, or the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., corner Wall and Broad Streets, New York.
J. J. O'DONOHUE, JR., President.

United Breweries Company (of Chicago.)
Coupons due February 1st, 1899, upon the First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the United Breweries Company will be paid by the Continental Trust Company, 30 Broad Street, New York, or by the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.
UNITED BREWERIES COMPANY.
By ISIDOR BAUMGARTL, President.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23D, 1899.—A dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the First Preferred Stock of the Omaha Water Company will be paid by the undersigned on February 10th, 1899, at its office, No. 22 William Street, New York, to the registered holders of the certificates of beneficial interest pertaining to said stock of record on the books of the undersigned February 1, 1899.
The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., Agent.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 18, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after February 1 proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan 20th to Feb. 2d.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

The German-American Bank.
New York, January 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent., payable on and after February 1st. The transfer books will be closed from January 23d to Feb 1st, inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 8th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 9th, 1899.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 2d, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE MARKET'S FUTURE COURSE.
Read our Special Market Letter under above heading, which is published to-day in the N. Y. Herald. Write us for a copy of the same. This is a careful review of the situation, and compares present conditions with those existing during the big bull Market of 1879. If you are at all interested in the Market, it will be to your interest to write us for a copy. Also for our Special Daily Market Letter, which is mailed free of charge on request.
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FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES of DEPOSIT issued by J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., DEPOSITARY, or by the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK of Chicago on behalf of the Depositary, are notified that the new securities of THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY will be ready for delivery after JANUARY 25, 1899.

Holders of certificates of deposit may present the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 16-22 William Street, New York, and will be entitled to new securities as provided for in the agreement of deposit upon surrender of their certificates of deposit and the signing of a suitable receipt.

Registered certificates of deposit must be presented properly indorsed or transferred in blank, and the signatures to such transfer, when unknown to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, must either be duly guaranteed by known and responsible persons or accompanied by satisfactory proof.

Certificates for fractional shares will not be issued, but The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be authorized to purchase from certificate holders such fractional shares as they may be entitled to receive or to sell to them the required fractional amount to even their holdings.

New York, January 21, 1899.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

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OSBORN W. BRIGHT, Secretary. ZELAH VAN LOAN Asst. Secretary.
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FINANCIAL.

Financial Forecast.

Pennsylvania "officials" are busy these days publishing "denials" of anything and everything connected with Pan Handle. What is their motive? Why are they giving attention to market movements? What purpose have they in view when they discourage the security holders of one of their properties? It does not seem probable that they are trying to sell some of their own Pan Handle stock, although they have more than is necessary for what they call "control." If they were trying to sell that extra stock, they would favor an advancing market. It is possible that this large corporation is trying to protect investors who might otherwise pay too much for Pan Handle shares. If their motive is to guard the public, let us hope that their guardianship will also extend to that portion of the public which already holds Pan Handle shares. Heretofore they have not been anxious to give the P., C., C. & St. L. stockholders dividends. It does seem as though they might now allow them to keep their hopes. The real explanation of this discomfiture of the Pennsylvania managers is this: They are mortified to realize that this great equity which was overlooked by them in times of panic and depression has escaped them and has been grasped into the ownership of a clear-headed and determined public. Some years ago the holders of the present P., C., C. & St. L. shares intrusted their interests to the Pennsylvania managers. They trusted them with the protection, credit, and reputation of their property. Having accepted this trust, it would seem as though Pennsylvania managers should always speak well of the property, and in any event a dignified silence on their part would not be unbecoming.

Notwithstanding many depressing efforts, the price of Pan Handle is constantly establishing itself at higher levels. Why is the stock advancing? How are we to translate the market? Which announcements will you bet on, the talking officials or the voiceless tape? It has occurred many times in this country that important railway developments, from which the public might be benefited, have been previously denied and denied again.

Now, dear public, open your eyes wide. The Eastern and Western divisions of the Pennsylvania system are held together by no other tie than the simple ownership of majority stock. This is a dangerous position and threatens the integrity and harmony of that system. It has never fallen to my lot to make so important a disclosure as I row record. There has never been such a disclosure in the annals of American railways. Never in any one instance before this have the stockholders of any property been suddenly lifted into new wealth as my revelation to-day will disclose for the holders of P., C., C. & S. L. Railway shares.

Nine years ago certain individuals were the owners of four railroads west of Pittsburg. The Pennsylvania Railway managers of that day proposed to those individuals that if they would merge all their properties into a new corporation and give the control of the stock to the Pennsylvania Railway Company, that Company would assume certain obligations toward them as individual holders of the new stock. Those obligations were recorded in articles of incorporation making an agreement between the Pennsylvania Railway Company and the individual stockholders.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION.

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.

To the Holders of the following Bonds and Stock:

Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Extended Four Per Cent.;

Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended Four Per Cent.;

Ohio & Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);

Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);

Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);

B. & O. Southwestern Railroad First Mortgage 4 1-2 Per Cent. Bonds;

B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4 1-2 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series A;

B. & O. Southwestern Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series B;

B. & O. Southwestern Railway Preferred Stock;

B. & O. Southwestern Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;

Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds.

OVER 87% of the above-named outstanding Bonds, and **OVER 85%** of the above Preferred Stock, having been deposited under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898, the undersigned hereby give notice that the said **PLAN IS DECLARED OPERATIVE.**

The time for further deposits of the above-named bonds and stock, without additional charge, has been extended to and including **FEBRUARY 6, 1899, AFTER WHICH DATE** (but only for such time as the Managers may fix by notice) deposits of such bonds and stock will be accepted only upon a cash payment of 2 per cent. of the par value thereof, excepting in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company First Income Mortgage 5% Bonds Series "A" and "B" and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company Preferred Stock, upon which a cash payment of only one per cent. will be required.

London, New York, January 24, 1899.

Speyer & Co.,
30 Broad Street, New York.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.,
27 Pine Street, New York.
Speyer Brothers,
7 Lothbury, London.
Reorganization Managers.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE,
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN,
New York.
FRESHFIELDS & WILLIAMS,
London,
Counsel to Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and of the coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has heretofore been entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, (Eastern Division,) and said Court, of its own motion, has directed that a sale thereunder must be made not later than April 14, 1899.

Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential, and we hereby give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, in order to participate in the reorganization, MUST DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES WITH US under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co., and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

We further give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, in order to participate in said reorganization, MUST PRESENT SUCH RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES AT OUR OFFICE AND HAVE SAME STAMPED AS ASSENTING TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

Deposits and assents, if accepted after February 1st, 1899, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may hereafter determine.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 12, 1899.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 21, 1899.

To the Holders of the
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
(DATED JULY 1, 1887.)

Referring to our circular of December 14, 1898, we have now to announce that over a majority in amount of the above-described bonds has been deposited with us under the terms of our said circular.

Holders of like bonds who have not yet deposited the same, and who wish us to include their bonds in any arrangement we may make, as indicated in said circular, are hereby notified to deposit their bonds with us not later than February 7, 1899, after which date deposits, if received at all, will be subject to such conditions as we may determine.

We cannot undertake to act for any bondholder who shall not have deposited his bonds with us on or before February 7, 1899.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

ENNIS & STOPPANI,
34 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Orders solicited for purchase or sale.
Stocks, Wheat, Cotton,
for cash or on margin.
Write or call for DAILY MARKET LETTER giving INFORMATION OF ESPECIAL VALUE. FREE upon application; also monthly table showing prices Stocks, Cotton, and Produce. Telephone "585 Broad."
Branch 1298 Broadway, cor. 34th St., N. Y. Offices, 1 to 7 Market St., Newark, N. J.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

OWNERS OF OLD DEFAULTED VALUELESS Railroad stocks and bonds can find a buyer for same by addressing C. A. W., Post Office Box 672 New York.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Jan. 28, 1899.

Bid	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
33¾	33¾	1,000	Am. Malting Co.	33¾	34	32¾	32¾	−1½
85	85¼	240	Am. Malting Co. pf.	85¾	85¾	85½	85½	− ½
35⅞	36	810	American Cotton Oil.	36	36	35¾	36	.....
143	144	385	American Express	143½	143¾	143½	143½	+3½
14	14¼	2,130	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	14	+ ⅛
38¼	38¾	1,000	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	37¼	38¾	37¼	38¼	+ ⅝
135¼	135⅝	48,189	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134	135¼	134	135¼	+1⅛
113	113½	200	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112¾	113¼	112¾	113¼	+ ¼
101	103½	48	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	103	103	101	101	.....
140½	147	2,500	American Tobacco	147	147	145½	146¾	+ ¼
137	139	150	Am. Tobacco pf	138	138	138	138	.....
50	54	10	Am. Steel & Wire ctfs.	50	50	50	50	.....
121	122½	100	Am. S. & W. pf., ctfs.	122½	122½	122½	122½	.....
15	17	550	Ann Arbor	16	16	16	16	+ ½
22¾	23	5,275	At., T. & S. F.	23¼	23¼	22⅝	23	.....
62½	62⅝	37,825	At., T. & S. F. pf.	62⅞	63⅛	61⅞	62⅝	− ⅛
72	73	37	B. & O., all in. pd.	71	71	71	71	.....
58¼	59	450	B. & O., when iss.	58⅜	58⅝	58¼	58¼	− ⅜
78⅝	79	600	B. & O. pf., when iss.	79⅜	79⅝	78½	78½	− ½
7⅞	7½	10,910	Bay State Gas	7¼	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
93	93½	5,095	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93½	93¾	92¾	93	.....
140	141½	100	Brooklyn Union Gas...	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	140⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	15⅝	2,310	Brunswick City	15	16	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
61	62	650	Canada Southern	60½	61	60½	61	−1
86	86½	760	Canadian Pacific	86½	86½	86	86½	+ ⅝
49½	49¾	8,310	Central Pacific	49	49½	48⅝	49	+ ¼
29½	29⅝	5,515	Chesapeake & Ohio	29⅞	30	29¼	29½	− ⅛
137⅞	138	7,820	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	138½	138½	137½	138	.....
67½	68	1,300	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	68½	67¼	66	67¼	+ ⅜
17¾	17⅞	9,450	Chi. Gr. Western	17⅝	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
89	90	900	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	83½	90	83½	89	+2½
61¼	61¾	375	Chi. Gr. West. pf. A	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	−1½
33⅞	34	1,300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	33¾	35	33½	34½	+ ⅞
34	36	100	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	35	35	35	35	−2
128¾	129	12,295	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	129⅛	129½	128⅝	128¾	− ⅛
167½	168½	113	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	168¼	168¼	168¼	168¼	+ ¼
149½	150¼	140	Chicago & Northw.	149	149	149	149	− ⅛
120¼	120½	7,280	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	121	121⅜	119⅞	120½	+ ⅛
37	38	50	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	39	39½	39	39¼	.....
53½	53⅝	2,940	C., C., C. & St. L.	53½	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	.....
99	100	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	100	100	100	−1
14¾	16⅝	1,450	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15⅛	16½	15¼	15½	− ⅛
1½	1¾	200	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1½	1½	1½	1½	− ⅛
34¾	35	760	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	35½	35½	34½	35	− ¼
7½	8	500	Col. So., when iss.	8	8	8	8	+ ¾
56	57	100	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	56	56	56	56	+ ¾
22¼	22¾	420	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
3	3½	440	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	− ¼
7⅜	7½	50	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	.....
190½	191½	450	Consolidated Gas	192	192	190½	190½	− ½
49	49¼	1,205	Consolidated Ice	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
114½	115½	100	Delaware & Hudson.	115	115	115	115	.....
72⅝	72¾	500	Denver & R. G. pf.	73	73	72⅜	72¾	+ ¼
195	196½	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	195½	195½	195	195	− ½
15⅞	16	620	Erie	15¾	16	15¾	16	+ ½
41⅜	41⅝	700	Erie 1st pf	41	41¼	41	41¼	+ ½
29½	29¾	200	Erie 2d pf.	29	29	29	29	.....
25	28	1,200	Flint & P. M.	25½	25½	25	25	− ⅛
47	48	50	Flint & P. M. pf.	46	46	46	46	.....
53½	53⅝	10,360	Federal Steel	54¼	54⅝	53½	53½	.....
25	26	17,650	Federal Steel pf.	87	87½	86⅝	86⅝	+ ⅛
111	111¼	1,022	General Electric	111½	111⅞	111	111	− ⅛
72⅜	73	3,810	Glucose Sugar Ref.	72½	74	71½	72¼	+1
166½	167	1,280	Great Northern pf.	166¾	167	165½	166¼	+ ½
107⅝	107⅞	300	H. B. Claflin Co.	107½	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+ ⅛
119¾	120¼	1,685	Illinois Central	120¼	120¾	120	120¼	+ ¼
65½	66	2,600	International Paper	66	66¼	65½	65¾	.....
113¼	113¾	100	Iowa Central	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¾	+ ⅛
46½	47	310	Iowa Central pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅜
11¼	12	200	Kanawha & Michigan.	11½	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
16⅝	17	3,270	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	17½	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
56	57	400	Knickerbocker Ice	56¼	57	56½	56½	+ ⅛
80½	82	200	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	80¾	81	80½	81	+ ⅛
20½	21	200	Lake Erie & Western.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
73	73¼	410	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73¼	74	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅛
73½	74	1,071	Long Island	74½	74½	73¾	74	+ ¼
68⅜	68¾	9,925	Louisville & Nashville	68¾	68¾	68¼	68¾	+ ⅛
115⅝	115⅞	6,825	Manhattan Con	116½	116⅝	115⅝	115⅝	− ⅛
216½	217¼	4,690	Metropolitan St. Ry.	217	218	213¼	217	+ ⅛
1⅜	1¾	300	Mexican National ctfs.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	.....
44	44½	1,225	Minn. & St. Louis	45	45	43¾	44	+ ⅛
78½	78¾	430	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	79	79	78½	78½	.....
14¾	14⅝	4,750	Mo., Kan. & Texas	14	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
38⅝	38⅞	850	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	37¾	38⅝	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅝
47½	47¾	4,575	Missouri Pacific	47⅝	48	47⅛	47¾	+ ⅛
36	37	400	Mobile & Ohio	36½	36½	36½	36½	− ⅛
179	180¼	100	Morris & Essex	179½	179½	179½	179½	− ½
53½	54½	100	National Biscuit Co.	54	54	54	54	− ½
38¾	39	1,250	National Lead Co.	38½	38½	37¾	38¼	+ ⅜
113	114½	200	National Lead Co. pf.	114	114	113⅝	113⅝	+ ⅛
7½	8½	200	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs.	8	8	8	8	+ ⅛
102½	103	400	New Jersey Central	103	103	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
148	151	75	New York Air Brake.	151½	151½	149	149	.....
135¾	135⅞	3,170	New York Central	136⅜	136⅜	135½	135⅝	− ⅛
...	...	50	N. Y., Lack. & West.	130	130	130	130	.....
...	193	195	Norfolk & Western	193½	193½	193¼	193¼	− ¼
69	69½	2,520	Norfolk & West. pf.	68¾	69¼	68¾	69¼	+ ¼
...	...	100	North American	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
51⅞	52	31,550	Northern Pacific	51	52	50½	52	+1⅛
80⅜	80¼	4,932	Northern Pacific pf.	80½	80⅝	80½	80½	+ ⅛
23	23⅛	7,060	Ontario & Western	23¼	23⅜	22⅝	23⅛	− ⅛
49½	50½	100	Pacific Coast	50	50	50	50	.....
85	88	53	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	.....
54¼	54½	18,415	Pacific Mail	54	54½	53	54⅜	+1⅛
135	135⅞	1,856	Pennsylvania R. R.	135¼	135¼	134½	135⅛	− ¼
1⅜	1⅝	10	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
6¼	7	158	Peoria & Eastern	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
116⅝	117	31,030	People's Gas, Chicago.	118	118⅜	116½	116⅝	− ⅜
74⅞	75	3,700	P., C., C. & St. Louis.	73	75	73	75	+2½
7	8½	20	Pitts. & Western pf.	7	7	7	7	.....
156	156½	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156¼	156¼	156¼	156¼	− ¼
3	3½	800	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	.....
24¼	24⅜	820	Reading	23¼	23¼	23⅛	23¼	.....
63	63¼	10,920	Reading 1st pf	63	63⅜	62¼	63	+ ⅛
32	32¼	7,160	Reading 2d pf	32	32⅜	31⅝	32¼	+ ⅛
74	76	100	Rio Grande West. pf.	75	75	75	75	−1
5½	6	350	St. J. & G. I.	5½	5½	5⅜	5⅜	.....
16	16¼	200	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	15	16	15	16	+ ½
14½	14⅞	13,848	St. L. & San Fran.	13½	14⅜	13½	14¼	+ ½
73½	74½	680	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	74	74½	74	74½	+ ½
42¼	42½	12,465	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	40	42⅜	40	42⅜	+2⅛
10¾	11	16,100	St. Louis Southw.	9½	10⅜	9½	10⅜	+1⅛
23½	23¾	32,450	St. Louis Southw. pf.	24¾	28½	24¼	28½	+4
104½	105½	100	St. Paul & Dul. pf.	105	105	105	105	.....
97⅛	98	250	St. Paul & Omaha.	98	98	98	98	+ ⅛
39⅝	39⅞	12,480	Southern Pacific	38¾	39⅞	38¾	39⅝	+ ½
13⅜	13⅞	9,925	Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ½
49⅞	50	13,420	Southern Railway pf.	50	50	49¼	49⅞	+ ½
24⅞	25	700	Standard Distilling	25	25	25	25	+ ½
78¼	79½	300	Standard Distilling pf.	78½	78½	78¼	78¼	+ ½
10½	11	350	Standard R. & T.	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	− ½
46½	47	10,555	Tenn. Coal Iron	47¾	47¾	46¼	46¾	− ⅛
17⅞	18	500	Texas Pacific	18	18	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
169	170	610	Third Avenue	169¼	170	169¼	169¼	+ ½
60	60¼	1,000	Twin City R. T.	60¼	60¼	60	60	.....
...	...	200	Twin City R. T. pf.	135	135	135	135	+3
47⅜	47½	6,125	Union Pacific	47½	48	47	47⅜	− ⅛
81⅝	81¾	16,460	Union Pacific pf.	81	81½	80⅝	81¼	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅞	210	U. P., D. & G., 2d in pd.	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	− ⅛
7⅜	7½	3,800	United States Leather.	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	.....
73⅞	74	3,690	U. S. Leather pf.	74	74½	73⅝	73⅞	+ ⅛
52⅞	53	2,975	United States Rubber.	52¾	53½	52	52⅝	+ ¼
117	118	25	U. S. Rubber pf	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	.....
23⅝	23⅞	1,625	Wabash pf	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅛
96¼	96½	1,080	Western Union Tel.	96¾	96¾	96	96¼	+ ⅛
62¾	63½	1,850	W. & L. E. 1st pf., when issued	62½	63	62½	63	+ ¼
...	8¼	2,797	W. & L. E., 4th as. pd.	8¾	8¾	8	8¼	+ ⅛
30¼	31	2,480	W. & L.E.pf.,4th as.pd.	31¼	31⅝	30¼	31	+ ⅛
2⅛	2¼	100	Wisconsin Central	2¼	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
Sales.....		561,515						

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits held by the individual banks:

*Capital.	*N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	% of Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,879,100	Bk. N. Y., N. B. A.	$15,360,000	$2,780,000	$1,120,000	$15,600,000	25.0
2,050,000	2,132,000	Bk. of the Man. Co.	13,152,000	6,797,000	2,233,000	24,129,000	37.4
2,000,000	1,074,900	Merchants' Nat.	13,891,300	3,278,800	1,210,300	16,564,600	27.0
2,000,000	2,042,900	Mechanics' Nat.	12,451,000	4,209,000	1,045,000	14,564,000	36.0
1,500,000	2,674,000	Bank of America.	24,521,000	4,352,400	2,192,500	28,534,500	22.9
1,000,000	240,000	Phenix National.	4,802,000	1,081,000	390,000	5,018,000	28.5
1,000,000	4,251,100	National City.	73,041,200	31,145,700	2,337,100	101,628,800	33.1
300,000	6,411,000	Chemical National.	36,068,100	9,897,900	1,875,100	31,238,000	37.0
600,000	176,700	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	5,648,100	1,528,000	397,400	6,820,800	28.2
1,000,000	1,664,100	Gallatin National.	8,419,100	1,044,800	714,800	7,019,700	25.0
300,000	123,000	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	983,900	305,500	133,100	1,267,700	34.8
200,000	159,600	Mech. & Traders'	1,732,000	270,000	144,000	1,833,000	22.5
200,000	164,400	Greenwich	1,802,000	105,300	214,100	895,200	35.6
600,000	498,500	Leath. Manfrs.' Nat.	4,377,000	825,200	597,000	4,678,600	30.3
300,000	109,600	Seventh National	1,878,800	624,200	141,800	2,445,400	31.3
1,200,000	496,900	Bk. State of N. Y.	4,295,500	718,500	336,100	3,936,000	26.6
5,000,000	2,493,700	American Ex. Nat.	26,284,000	2,512,000	3,888,000	21,677,000	29.0
5,000,000	3,679,500	Nat. Bk. of Commerce.	38,773,500	3,028,200	3,359,900	24,050,400	26.5
1,000,000	1,660,500	National Broadway.	7,923,000	1,920,100	282,600	8,021,100	27.4
1,000,000	1,053,300	Mercantile National.	13,986,900	2,868,800	876,300	14,585,500	25.6
422,700	472,300	Pacific	2,653,000	1,240,000	441,200	3,869,800	43.3
1,500,000	818,900	Nat. Bk. of Republic	18,528,500	4,832,400	799,000	21,604,900	26.0
450,000	990,600	Chatham National.	6,740,200	1,061,700	861,500	7,089,300	27.5
200,000	263,700	People's	1,707,200	364,800	827,800	2,908,200	40.9
700,000	555,900	Nat. Bk. of No. Am.	14,216,400	2,835,800	1,156,300	16,742,400	24.1
1,000,000	2,290,800	Hanover National.	38,256,500	12,155,700	2,384,500	50,927,400	28.5
500,000	377,400	Irving National.	3,939,000	720,600	537,700	4,379,000	28.7
600,000	382,200	National Citizens'	2,847,700	602,800	124,700	3,019,800	24.0
500,000	257,500	Nassau	2,700,800	419,200	402,100	3,487,700	23.5
900,000	988,400	M'k't & Fulton Nat.	6,298,600	1,566,000	698,100	7,225,800	31.3
1,000,000	154,800	Nat Shoe & Leather.	3,784,400	736,500	331,200	4,324,300	24.6
1,000,000	1,307,500	Corn Exchange	10,062,100	1,923,300	1,086,000	11,535,800	26.0
1,000,000	803,700	Continental National.	6,803,600	1,712,300	472,600	8,450,300	25.8
300,000	408,600	Oriental	1,984,000	392,100	292,100	2,100,000	31.5
1,500,000	5,707,200	Imp. & Traders' Nat.	27,144,000	6,475,000	1,117,000	28,962,000	26.2
2,000,000	3,242,300	National Park.	46,290,000	19,764,000	3,441,000	65,320,000	35.5
250,000	146,800	East River National.	1,271,500	461,200	141,900	1,485,200	40.6
3,200,000	2,046,200	Fourth National.	27,453,000	4,977,300	2,802,600	30,524,800	25.4
1,000,000	496,500	Central National.	11,954,000	4,143,000	1,254,000	16,730,000	32.2
300,000	711,600	Second National.	...	1,420,000	703,000	7,775,900	27.1
750,000	265,500	Ninth National.	2,943,000	1,207,800	273,500	3,880,000	38.6
500,000	7,497,400	First National.	36,079,100	7,859,200	1,295,700	37,577,800	24.3
300,000	53,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,686,900	263,400	258,400	1,709,800	30.5
250,000	618,200	Bowery	2,598,000	512,400	392,600	3,657,000	32.9
200 000	436,300	N. Y. Co. National.	3,037,800	653,100	315,100	3,700,000	28.5
750,000	283,500	German-American	3,201,000	543,300	295,900	3,173,400	26.4
1,000,000	1,139,600	Chase National	31,006,800	9,680,600	4,734,200	43,212,900	33.3
100,000	1,170,200	Fifth Avenue	8,576,800	2,041,200	629,700	10,118,700	26.3
200,000	571,800	German Exchange	2,007,000	328,800	1,045,500	3,465,900	39.5
200,000	739,000	Germania	3,273,500	576,300	621,500	4,950,400	24.2
300,000	754,000	Lincoln National	7,207,700	1,630,200	595,700	8,204,100	27.1
200,000	871,800	Garfield National	5,865,400	1,265,300	548,400	7,172,500	25.2
200,000	324,600	Fifth National	1,914,900	406,400	179,700	2,240,900	26.1
300,000	843,700	B. of the Metropolis.	5,387,100	1,218,700	739,700	6,821,700	28.6
200,000	364,100	West Side	2,348,000	268,000	421,000	2,685,000	25.8
500,000	407,200	Seaboard National.	11,154,000	2,388,000	1,436,000	14,168,000	27.3
2,100,000	854,900	Western National.	31,882,000	7,889,800	1,563,400	37,666,900	25.0
800,000	964,700	First Nat., Brooklyn.	4,761,000	1,077,500	1,074,100	5,684,000	37.8
1,200,000	1,014,200	National Union.	15,202,700	4,208,900	328,200	16,924,300	26.8
500,000	348,800	Liberty National.	4,080,600	935,900	367,100	4,978,600	26.1
1,000,000	321,900	N. Y. Produce Exch.	3,987,600	785,900	116,900	3,554,700	25.3
250,000	326,400	B'k of N. Amst'dam.	3,288,600	470,200	611,900	3,807,700	28.4
$47,050,000	$61,832,600	Total, Nat'l Banks.					
11,022,700	13,575,800	Total, State Banks.					
$58,072,700	$75,407,900	Total	$726,372,200	$193,484,900	$61,156,500	$861,637,500	

*As per official reports 43 National banks, Dec. 1, 1898; 19 State banks, Dec. 19, 1898.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Pennsylvania 1⅜, to 69⅜; New York Central, ⅝, to 139½; Atchison, ⅛, to 23¼; Union Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 83⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 132⅝; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 121, and Erie, ⅛, to 15⅝. Canadian Pacific sold at 89, Louisville and Nashville at 68¾, Erie first preferred at 42, Reading at 12, and Northern Pacific preferred at 82¾. British consols declined ⅛, to 111 1-16 for money and 111⅛ for the account. The Bank of England gained £10,000 bullion on balance.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Holders of New Orleans Traction Company preferred and common stock are notified by the Committee of Reorganization that they must pay on or before Feb. 10 next the third and last installment of 33⅓ per cent. of the amount payable on their stock, viz., $2 per share on the preferred stock and $1 per share on the common stock.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $11,477,556. The imports of specie were $228,408, and exports of specie, $1,089,683.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Adams Exp Co 4s		Minn & St L con 5s	
1,000	106½	2,000	112
Am Sp M Co 6s		Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	
5,000	86¼	10,000	69½
Am Tob Co scrip		10,000	69½
3,000	99½	10,000	69⅝
1,000	99¾	500	70
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		20,000	69¼
2,000	89½	60,000	69¾
Atch, Col & P 1st, Trust Co ctfs		Mo, K & T Ext 5s	
1,000	70	10,000	82
Atch, Top & San F adjustment 4s		Mob & Ohio gen 4s

readily for this period at 3½ per cent. Four months' money ranges from 2½ to 3 per cent., and six months' from 3 to 4 per cent. No change is noted in the market for commercial paper. The choicest names will find ready buyers at 3 per cent. and rates range from this figure to 4 per cent. At the Clearing House this morning money between the banks was in large supply at 2 per cent.

In the stock market to-day the features were Atlantic and Isle Royale mining shares, which scored a net advance of 2 and 3, respectively. Arcadian suffered a slight relapse, but Butte advanced a point. Santa Ysabel rose 1, to 15, and was largely dealt in. The other active features included Union Pacific, Atchison, Sugar, United States Oil, Montana, Wolverine, and Allouez, the latter advancing 1, to 7⅛. Net gains included 3, to 52, in Isle Royale, and 1½, to 302½, in Montana.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bost. & Alb.	248	252	C. J. & S. Y.	144½	145
Bost. & Low.	230	235	Fitchburg pf.	114	116
Bost. & Me.	171½	..	Old Colony	200	..
Bost. & Prov.	285	..	West End	93½	94

Mining Companies.

Arcadian	68¾	..	Franklin	24½	24¾
Aetna, (quick-silver)	3¾	..	Gold C. M.	.55	.75
			Napa, (quick-silver)	8	..
Allouez	7¼	..			
Arnold	13	13½	Osceola	99	99½
Atlantic	41½	42	Pion., (gold)	6½	6¾
Bos. & C. C.	.20	.30	Quincy	185	186
Bost. & Mon.	303	305	Santa Ysabel	14⅞	15
Butte & Bos.	88	88½	Tamarack	240	245
Cal. & Hecla.	745	750	Tecumseh	6	6½
Centennial	34	34½	Wolverine	48½	49

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	308	310	Lam. C. S. S.	26½	27
Domin. Coal.	33¼	33¾	Mexican Tel.	1⅞	1½
Dom. C. pf.	115	..	N. Eng. Tel.	140	..
Ed. Elec. Ill.	199	..	Pull. P. Car.	156	157½
Erie Tel.	..	90	U. S. Oil	42¾	43
Gen. Elec.	111	111½	U. S. Rubber	53	53½
Gen. Elec. pf.	..	159	West. El. pf.	44¼	45½

Unlisted Securities.

Did D. C. M. 37¾ 38

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The local stock market was firmer. Linseed Oil gained ¾ on the common and a like amount on the preferred. The common opened at 24 and advanced to 25, and the preferred rose to 74½. The closings were firm. Biscuit was decidedly quiet and if anything a shade easier at 54@53¾ for the common stock, with not a single trade in the preferred shares. Tin Plate common was in good demand and firm at 40@41, and the preferred easier at 95¼@95. Carbon was active at 287½@291½ for the common, and 88@87½ for the preferred. Match sold at 148¼@148. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.	69½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co.	3½
Chi. Brewing & Malting Co. pf.	20
Chi. Packing & Provision Co.	20½
Chi. Packing & Provision Co. pf.	44
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	148
Lake St. Elevated	13⅜
Lake St. El., 1. etfs.	11½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	5½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	25½
North Chicago St. R. R.	217
Street's Western Stable Car Line	21
West Chicago St. R. R.	94⅞
South Side Elevated R. R. Co.	77
National Biscuit	53¾
National Biscuit pf.	104
American Steel & Wire	40
American Steel & Wire pf.	114

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 28.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	6⅝	6¾	5¼	7½
Anaconda	47	48	45	46
Anchoria	92	96	94	95
Argentum	35½	38	37	37½
Battle	34½	35	35	35½
Columbine	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
Consolidated	10½	11	10⅜	10¾
Elkton	83½	84	84½	84¾
El Paso	13¾	14½	13⅝	14
Findley	22½	23¾	22½	23
Garfield	14¼	14½	13⅞	14
Gibson	29½	30½	25	29
Golden Fleece	30	35	31	35
Golden King	96¼	97	92	100
Gold Coin	160	170	160	170
Isabella	125¼	125¾	95	95½
Independence	55	55½	54	54½
Jackpot	44	44⅞	39½	39¾
Jefferson	6	9	6	9
Matoa	30¾	31½	30½	31
Moon Anchor	133	134	133	134
Pharmacist	5	5¾	5	5¾
Portland	183	184	176½	177½
Rawlings	40	41½	41⅞	41½
Rosa	20	25	27	28
Union	24½	25	23⅞	24
Vindicator	80	95	80	95
Work	21½	21¾	20⅝	20⅞

Specie Report, District of New York, Jan. 21 to 27 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Philadelphia	Curacoa	$2,120
New York	Grand Turk	368
American Silver Coin—		
Philadelphia	Ponce	400
Philadelphia	Curacao	158
Athos	Kingston	550
Altai	Baranquilla	44
Foreign Gold Coin—		
La Normandie	Havre	66,428
Athos	Kingston	1,900
Philadelphia	Curacao	60
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	18,694
New York	Grand Turk	70
Athos	Kingston	90
Matanzas	Tampico	4,936
Alliance	Colon	7,850
Philadelphia	Curacao	386
Altai	Baranquilla	12
Gold Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	2,252
Advance	Panama	12,493
Campania	Liverpool	58,398
Paris	Southampton	5,273
Philadelphia	La Guayra	700
Altai	Carthagena	650
Mesaba	London	7,251
Silver Bullion—		
Advance	Colon	2,612
Advance	Panama	27,390
Paris	Southampton	2,189
Mesaba	London	3,010
Gold Ore—		
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	119
Total		$226,403

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Jan. 23 to 28 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Jan. 23	Lahn	London, S. B.	$138,900
Jan. 24	Paris	London, S. B.	357,400
Jan. 24	Grenada	Trinidad, S. C. (Mex.)	1,248
Jan. 25	Seguranca	Havana, G. C. (Span.)	76,235
Jan. 27	New York	Sanchez, G. C. (Span.)	565
Jan. 27	New York	Puerto Plata, G. C. (U. S.)	2,500
Jan. 27	New York	Sanchez, S. C. (Dom.)	13,000
Jan. 27	Campania	London, S. B.	301,950
Jan. 27	La Normandie	Paris, S. B.	157,000
Jan. 28	Curityba	Matanzas, G. C., (U. S.)	10,000
Total			$1,058,798

Too Late for Last Week's Statements.

Dec. 28	Jason	Puerto Cortez, S. C., (S. A.)	$8,650
Dec. 18	Orizaba	Havana, S. C., (U. S.)	10,000
Dec. 20	Servia	London, S. B.	16,585
Total			$1,094,033

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Obstetrics Company of New York City; capital, $500. Directors—Edward A. Ayers, Dillon Brown, and F. T. Hall.

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Company of Dolgeville; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. S. Ringham, William R. Green, and E. H. White.

Albany Co-operative Association of Albany, to establish headquarters for educational work; capital, $6,000. Directors—Florence Fairview, John C. Welland, and C. C. Gibson.

Cosmopolitan Bottling Company of New York City, to sell bottled beverages; capital, $25,000. Directors—Leopold Herman, Martin Herman, Andrew Tedesco, Rubin Auerbach, and Leon Revere.

Charles E. Blaney Amusement Company of New York City, to conduct theatrical productions; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles E. Blaney, Clay T. Vance, and Thomas F. Ballinger.

Cole & Field Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture metallic traces; capital, $5,000. Directors—Peter J. Cole, Edward J. Cole, James Stewart, T. P. Field, A. B. Field, and George G. Frye.

FRACTURED SCHOOLBOY'S SKULL.

Carpenter Threw a Brick at Six-Year-Old James Shannon.

James H. Murray, a carpenter, of 119 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, was held in $1,000 bail in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on the charge of throwing a brick at James Shannon, six years of age, of 222 East Ninety-ninth Street, and fracturing his skull. Murray will be examined to-day.

Shannon, together with two boys, was going home from school Friday afternoon and passed the building in course of erection at One Hundredth Street and Second Avenue. Without warning, it is said, Murray picked up a brick and hurled it at the boys, striking young Shannon on the head and felling him to the sidewalk unconscious. A policeman, noticing the crowd, rushed to the spot and summoned an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital, where the boy was taken in a serious condition.

Detectives Boyle and Maxim were placed on the case, and went to the home of John Sullivan, 2,049 Third Avenue, the boss of the carpenters, where they arrested Murray and three other men. Murray was taken before Shannon's companions together with the other men, and the two boys identified him as the man who had thrown the brick. Murray had nothing to say in court, except that the boys stole his laths.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Ralph Marden has been appointed Superintendent of Agencies of the Great Eastern Casualty and Indemnity Company of New York.

H. P. Saunders has been appointed General Agent of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York for Western Massachusetts, with headquarters at Pittsfield.

W. O. N. Morrison has been appointed Superintendent of Agencies of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for Missouri, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory.

The capital stock of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore has been increased from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000, the additional $500,000 having been subscribed and paid in at 150.

Herbert H. White, assistant cashier of the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford, has been appointed Secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward M. Bunce.

Valued policy bills, requiring the payment of the face value of fire insurance policies to the assured in the event of total loss, except where fraud can be established, have been introduced in the Legislatures of Alabama, California, Michigan, and Nevada.

The stockholders of the Standard Life and Accident Insurance Company of Detroit have voted favorably on a proposition to increase the capital stock of the company from $200,000 to $250,000, and it is announced that the additional issue has already been subscribed.

J. E. Hollingsworth, representing the Texas Insurance Department, is engaged in making certain verifications relative to the business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. It is stated that his work does not in any way constitute a general examination of the affairs and condition of the company.

The insurance upon paper stock of The Morning Telegraph, which was damaged by fire at 22 to 26 Reade Street last Thursday night, was distributed as follows: Hartford, $2,500; Liverpool and London and Globe, $2,000; Newark, $1,000; Citizens', $1,000; Union Assurance, $500; Law, Union, and Crown, $500. C. R. Young & Co. will adjust the loss.

Negotiations are pending for the consolidation of the Insurance Company of the State of Illinois and the Chicago Insurance Company. The resulting corporation will be known as the Insurance Company of the State of Illinois, and will be capitalized at $200,000. The headquarters of the company will be at Rockford, Ill., and C. A. Macdonald & Co. of Chicago will be the General Managers.

A bill was introduced in the North Carolina Legislature last Thursday which provides for the establishment of a State Insurance Department. The terms of the measure prohibit the maintenance of rate compacts by fire insurance companies doing business in that State and provide for the imposition of a tax of 3½ per cent. upon the gross premium receipts of all companies licensed in that State but incorporated under the laws of other States of the Union or foreign countries.

The Membership Committee of the New England Bureau of United Inspection, which exists for the improvement of fire insurance risks by the introduction of sprinkler systems, electrical equipments, and better methods of building construction, and the betterment of Fire Department protection, reports the following changes of membership during 1898: Withdrawals from Active Membership—Caledonian, Franklin of Philadelphia, and Phoenix of London; Withdrawal from Associate Membership—Caledonian-American; Admissions to Active Membership—Royal Exchange and Thuringia; Admissions to Associate Membership—Madgeburg of New York, Norwalk, and Thuringia-American.

The committee which is engaged in procuring the signatures of the fire insurance companies doing business in this city to the agreement establishing the New York City Fire Insurance Exchange reported material progress yesterday, and it is believed that by the middle of this week every company will have signed excepting the few whose opposition is more than half anticipated. Nineteen companies were not represented at the meeting, and, while the majority of these companies are expected to sign, they include the companies which promise opposition. The unrepresented companies were the Boston, Broadway, Colonial, Commonwealth Eagle, Germania, Globe, Insurance Company of the State of New York, Kings County, Manhattan, Nassau, New York, North River, Northwestern National, Pacific, Peter Cooper, Rutgers, Washington Assurance, and Westchester. Leading underwriters think that a sufficient number of signatures is likely to be obtained to justify the issuance of a call for a meeting of the exchange within ten days for the purpose of effecting its organization, restoring the coinsurance and other restrictive clauses to policies, and promulgating a schedule of ratings.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

National Guardsmen, with few exceptions, are decidedly opposed to the efforts on foot to alter the Military Code so as to permit singing societies and other organizations to have the use of armories for social events. The Northeastern Saengerbund, it seems, claims it cannot get a building large enough to hold its chorus of 10,000 persons, and the people who desire to attend think they ought to be allowed the use of an armory. In this connection Assemblyman Brennan has a bill in hand to so change the code that the use of armories for purposes similar to that desired by the Saengerbund may be allowed. Such a bill, if it becomes a law, will, it is argued by those opposing it, establish a most dangerous condition of affairs, as arms and equipments and other valuable State property may be placed wholly at the mercy of any so-called singing society, and the armories practically under their control. In the opinion of Guardsmen generally, the bill should be promptly killed.

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"There was one incident at the annual meeting of the National Guard Association a few days ago which has apparently been overlooked," said an officer who was among the delegates present at the meeting, "and that was the memorable speech made by Capt. Louis Wendel, commander of the crack First Battery. There was a heap of war talk during the meeting. Lieut. Barnard of the Naval Militia led off with the experiences of his command afloat during the Spanish war; then Gen. Welsh, who commanded the Sixty-fifth, gave his experiences of lying around camp from the time the regiment left Camp Black for Camp Alger until its muster out. Then Capt. Frank Keck of the Seventy-first got an inning, and told what he did in the war, and, just as the war council was thought to be over, Capt. Wendel arose and, with his usual originality of speech, said: 'Gentlemen, the remarks of my colleagues on their part in the war reminds me of my own war experience. Just before the outbreak of hostilities I received an imperative order to hold myself and battery in readiness for orders at a moment's notice. The First Battery is always ready anyhow, and had, even before the orders were received, volunteered for service in any part of the world. But when we got orders to be extra vigilant we laid in some extras, and I bought a big war horse for my own use. Then I bought oats and other feed, and I have been eating and buying, and the horse has been eating and eating ever since and is eating now, and I have to buy more and more fodder. What I would like to know is, Who is going to pay for it all? and when I am to quit buying oats, straw, meal, and other commissary stores for the horse? My orders to be in readiness to move against the enemy have not yet been revoked, and my war horse is still running up bills, and in my war experience I find they come very high.' The remarks of the Captain caused quite a stir. Perhaps I have not done full justice to them, but they should certainly go on the minutes."

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Assemblyman Schoeneck has introduced a bill in the State Senate which provides that medals be presented to all officers and men of New York who served in the volunteers from the State during the war with Spain. The Assemblyman, who is an old guardsman, is always alive to the interests of the Guard.

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The "Halsted" and "Three Prize" rifle matches will be contested in the Seventh Regiment rifle range next Saturday night. The former is open to teams of six men from each company, and the latter to individuals. Company I, Capt. Landon, together with a number of veteran members, held a most enjoyable dinner last Tuesday night at Delmonico's, the company numbering some 200 all told. There was a very attractive vaudeville entertainment, and Private Robbins of the Astor Battery, who was previously a member of Company I, gave a very interesting and graphic account of experiences at Manila. An incident that caused immense enthusiasm among those present was when Private Robbins related, among other things, the fact that when his battery was going into action he was much impressed by seeing a Major of the Fourteenth United States Infantry gallantly leading his men to the attack, unmindful of the storm of bullets flying around, and further impressed by observing, pinned to the breast of the Major's coat, the "Cross of Honor" of the Seventh Regiment. Company F, Seventh Regiment, will hold an election for First Lieutenant to-morrow night to fill the place of Steele, recently promoted Captain. The successful candidate, it is expected, will be Second Lieut. Nicoll.

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An election for Captain of Troop 1, Squadron A, vice Capt. Bridgman, promoted to Major, was held in the armory last Monday, and resulted in the election of Sergt. William C. Cammann to the position. It was considered as a foregone conclusion that First Lieut. Williams would be elected, as he is a most popular man and a thoroughly capable officer, having been a member of the organization since it first entered the Guard, and before that a member of the New York Hussars, who were mustered in in 1889 as Troop A. It was therefore a surprise to the members of Troop 1 when he announced to them that, after carefully considering the matter on all sides, he had decided that he could not give the time that the position would require, as he was obliged to be out of the city quite often, and he therefore felt that for the best interests of the troop it would be unwise for him to become a candidate. Second Lieut. Corning said that he was very happy in his position and was not a candidate, either. The new Captain joined the squadron in 1892, and is popular with all. He is a lawyer, with an office at 63 Wall Street. The troops drill regularly as follows: Troop 1, on Monday evenings; Troop 2, Thursdays, and Troop 3, Wednesdays. The drills are most interesting now, combining as they do all troop movements as well as the mounted exercises. The annual games of the squadron will be held in the armory on Tuesday evening, March 7, and applications for seats are already being made to Sergt. Marsellus, 11 John Street.

Lieut. Sayre will instruct the non-commissioned officers of the three troops in pistol practice at the armory next Friday night. Commencing Feb. 6 all the troops will begin pistol practice. A hospital corps has been formed under the direction of Assistant Surgeon Leale, M. D., who has established a school of instruction for the corps; theoretical and practical instruction in prompt aid to the injured, alternating each week with instruction in the drill regulationss for the Hospital Corps, United States Army, will be given on Thursday evenings.

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In the Ninth Regiment Adjutant G. A. S. Wieners has resigned on account of disability incident to the volunteer service. Company A will hold an election for a Lieutenant to-morrow night.

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At the annual meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment, former Major N. B. Thurston, now Inspector of Small Arms Practice on the staff of Gen. Roe, was unanimously elected an honorary member, and was also chosen Treasurer. Capt. C. W. Dayton was elected Secretary. Col. Bartlett has appointed Lieut. Clement F. Kross Adjutant of the regiment in place of Hart, promoted Major. Company K will hold an election for Captain to-morrow night, and a close contest is expected. There are two candidates, Lieuts. Hart and Barber.

The Colonel intends to recognize specially, whenever possible, members of the regiment who served with the volunteer organization, and this service is to be considered in making appointments.

***

Troop C, Capt. Clayton, will hold a meeting to-morrow night at the armory, when candidates for the vacant Second Lieutenancy will be named.

***

Three officers of the Seventy-first Regiment have resigned within the past few days—Capt. F. Heindsman of Company C, Capt. W. I. Joyce of Company H, and Regimental Quartermaster Amos H. Stephens. On the non-commissioned staff, these promotions have been made: J. H. Beatty, who served with the regiment in Cuba, has been appointed Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, and C. Gerhard Sergeant Major. Jacob P. Gardner of Company B has been appointed Commissary Sergeant. The dinner of the officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, held last Wednesday, proved a very enjoyable event. Col. Francis, who worked so successfully in organizing the command, was presented with a silver loving cup, and ex-Adjt. Humbert, who has traveled extensively abroad, gave some highly interesting stereopticon views of hunting scenes. Among those present were Col. Francis, Lieut. Col. Homer, Lieut. J. W. Dowling, Capt. E. B. Bruch, Capt. C. H. Hoyt, Capt. J. H. Barker, and Capt. J. A. Chard.

***

Chaplain Charles De Witt Bridgman of the Eighth Regiment has resigned, on account of ill-health. Major H. G. Ridabock will shortly be elected Lieutenant Colonel and Capt. John E. Kerby Major.

***

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment, has passed out of existence, and the Fourth Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment organized in its stead. The four companies composing the new battalion have been very oddly lettered "R, S, T, and U." These companies are made up as follows:

Company R of the enlisted men of Companies A, F, and I; Company S of the enlisted men of Companies K, G, and H; Company T of the enlisted men of Companies C and D; Company U of the enlisted men of Companies B and E.

The following officers of the Twelfth Regiment, having reported for duty, are assigned as follows: Company R, Capt. Edward C. Smith, Lieut. Nelson B. Burr, Lieut. John M. Knapp; Company S, Capt. John R. Blake, Lieut. M. P. O'Connor, Lieut. P. Stuyvesant Pillot; Company T, Capt. S. Shieffelin Stebbins, Lieut. Rene A. De Russy, Lieut. W. Tyson Romaine; Company U, Capt. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Lieut. William E. Downs, Lieut. Francis L. V. Hoppin. The companies will drill each week, commencing to-morrow night, as follows: Monday, Company R; Tuesday, Company S; Wednesday, Company T; Friday, Company U.

***

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, under Col. McCarthy, will assemble at its armory to-morrow morning to parade as escort to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which is to arrive from Huntsville, Ala.

***

The Forty-seventh Regiment, which is at present serving in Puerto Rico, in command of Col. Hubbell, is expected to return to New York to be mustered out about March 1 next. The near return of the regiment, it is thought, will lessen the interest in the formation of the Fourth Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, which, under Col. Eddy, is to be formed to take the place of the Forty-seventh.

***

Company G, Thirteenth Regiment, has elected Lieut. J. T. Ashley Captain.

***

The Third Battery, Capt. H. S. Rasquin, will be inspected on Feb. 6 by the Brigade Inspector.

***

Col. Austin, late of the One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, in calling a meeting of officers of provisional organizations for next Wednesday night says: "It has been suggested in view of the mustering out of the State service of the several provisional organizations that a permanent association of the several boards of officers be effected. The arduous task performed by these officers, of such inestimable value to the State, has been handsomely acknowledged by the Major General commanding the National Guard. Some of the regiments have already established organizations, and a permanent association of all for the promotion of general interests cannot fail to be of benefit in keeping alive the spirit of patriotism. With this purpose in view, a meeting is called of the several Boards of Officers who may be interested in this object, to be held at the Murray Hill Hotel on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock. Inasmuch as many of the provisional organizations are situated at some distance from New York City, and as it may be inconvenient for them to attend, such are requested to send a representative if possible, or at least a letter expressive of their views of the scheme."

Firemen Get Gold Medals.

Engineer J. Byrnes and Fireman Arthur McSheffrey of the fireboat David A. Boody of Brooklyn on Oct. 9 rescued from the East River James McDonnell, who had accidentally fallen in. Fireman Thomas Kelly of the same boat on Aug. 24 rescued August Lehman from the river. The Volunteer Life-Saving Association received permission from Commissioner Scannell to reward the men, and Fire Chief Dale of Brooklyn yesterday presented a gold medal to each of them.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Luncheon.
As a convenience for you, a light luncheon in the Candy Store.

BROOKLYN.

Butterick Patterns.
All the new Spring Patterns now ready.

Another Great Silk Selling.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

The wonderful success of our great Silk selling has been the talk of the entire silk market, and has resulted in sending to us almost if not every one who had large lots to dispose of. Not in any city in the world have such marvellous values ever been heard of, and everybody seems to realize it. The three lots we offer to-morrow are but another evidence of our absolute supremacy in the silk business.

At $1.25 for $2.50 and $4.00 Evening Silks.

1,200 yards highest class Evening Silks, including figured Moires and Damasse effects in white, cream, ciel, rose, Nile, maize, mauve, cerise, and gray.

69c. for 9,000 Yards Check Taffetas.

9,000 yards of the best grade 21-inch Check Taffetas, four sizes of even checks in black and white, blue and white, mauve and white, pink and white, and other combinations. These are just the proper thing for whole dresses as well as waists.

C. J. Bonnet's 23-Inch Black Taffetas, 3,900 Yards at 69c.

It goes without saying that there are no better taffetas made than Bonnet's, and 69 cents is from 20 to 30 cents a yard lower than this quality has ever been sold.

The Umbrella Event of the Season.

79c. to $4.95 instead of $2.00 to $12.00, for Men and Women.

There are umbrellas of every description; kinds to suit all tastes and fancies; handles gathered from the four corners of the earth, Gun Metal, Ivory, Pearl, Dresden, Natural Wood, Jade, Ebony and Cape Horn, both plain and decorated with gold and silver, new, unique, beautiful shapes and colors.

The Silks include the latest shades, patterns and changeable effects as well as the newest plaids, with, of course, a majority of the blacks.

Umbrellas at such prices are a sensation, and will surely create a stir far and wide. In many cases the prices are less than one-half the cost of manufacture, and though our reputation for umbrella selling is incomparable, this sale exceeds any effort we've ever made.

The comparison prices we have mentioned are modest in the extreme, the umbrellas are exceptional in quality and general desirability. Both men and women are to derive benefit. It happens this wise: We bought the complete stock of the biggest and best maker in this country. The name is a guarantee of worth, and will satisfy you the moment you see the tag.

79c. Instead of $2.00.
1,182 26-in. Umbrellas, silk gloria, all colors.

$1.49 Instead of $3.00.
380 26 and 28 in. Sample Umbrellas, all sorts of materials and handles.

Section C, extreme rear.

$1.99 Instead of $4.00.
901 26 and 28 in. all Silk Umbrellas, all colors.

$2.99 Instead of $6.00.
399 26 and 28 in. all silk Umbrellas.

$4.95 Instead of $10.00 and $12.00.
25 26 and 28 in. all silk Umbrellas.

Tailor-Made Suits! Spring of 1899!

Every day adds some new things to our stock of the latest spring styles in Women's Tailor-Made Suits. For to-morrow we have about sixty new Suits, many of them entirely silk lined. The following introduction prices are as alluring as the garments, which is saying a good deal—$14.50, $15.25, $21.00, $24.00 and $26.00.

New Spring Styles in Separate Skirts.

Prices from $7.00 to $35.00.

These are the entirely new things, specially adapted for present wear; the designs, materials and effects are such as naturally would be seen here first. Aside from their remarkably reasonable prices, they are interesting for their newness. Here are some of them.

One of a superior grade Sicilienne Mohair—circular back, with inlaid pleat, finished with loops and buttons, $4.89.

A skirt of Black Broadcloth—circular cut—inlaid pleat in back, $5.25.

Broadcloth skirt, with the new Tunic effect—lined with percaline and finished with velvet, $11.25.

Skirts in Cheviot Zebeline, large block or clan plaids, variety of different colors and effects. These skirts are "circular cut" and finished with crochet buttons, and promise to be a leading fashion for spring season; with percaline lining, $11.98; entirely silk lining, $19.48.

An Opportunity in Blankets.

Nearly $1.00 Saved on Each Pair.

Pretty well on toward the end of the season; that's why you get the bargain. These are a lot of the genuine California Wool Blankets, made of that famous pure scentless, well scoured wool, a beautiful finish, pleasant to the touch and to the sight, handsomely bound with wide silk binding; two sizes.

The large size, $4.98 pair instead of $5.79.

The extra large size, $5.98 pair instead of $6.93.

It's a Blanket opportunity of the season.

Startling Savings for Men.

NIGHT SHIRTS 25c.
Plain White Muslin Night Shirts, sizes 15 to 18 inches, the 39c. kind, at 25c.

UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS 35c.
A little lot of Unlaundered Shirts that have been tossed a little at previous sales, 50c. and 69c. qualities, sizes 14 to 17½ neck, 35c.

75c. AND $1.00 SHIRTS 50c.
Men's Laundered Fancy Shirts, some of which have been slightly soiled from handling, no harm done them, however, 75c. and $1.00. Shirts with cuffs to match 50c.

DAY AND NIGHT SHIRTS 50c.
We place on sale Monday a very special Unlaundered Shirt; has a very good linen bosom, Utica Nonpareil muslin, has every shirt improvement and is in every way a bang-up shirt, at 50c.

Also a special extra long Muslin Night Shirt for men, either plain white or with fancy trimming. It's a 75c. night shirt, as values go, 50c.

SMOKING JACKETS.
Last Monday's lot of Jackets sold like hot cakes. We have been able to get another little lot equally as good value for to-morrow. There are only a very few of the $5.00 coats at $2.95.

The others are as follows:
$6.00 to $6.75 kind $4.39.
7.50 to 8.50 kind 5.50.
9.75 to 11.50 kind 6.45.
Mostly all the popular reversible cloth style.

And the Sheets and Pillow Cases, too.

4,000 at Remarkable Prices.

First, 3,000 Pillow Cases, made up, laundered and all ready for use, made of a beautiful quality of muslin, linen finish:

42x36 inch, at 7c.; regular value 10c.
45x36 inch, at 8½c.; regular value 12c.
50x36 inch, at 9½c.; regular value 14c.
54x36 inch, at 10½c.; regular value 15c.

And 1,000 Sheets, made of extra good bleached muslin:

2¼x2½ yards, 35c. each; regular value 48c.
2½x2½ yards, 40c. each; regular value 53c.

BLEACHED MUSLIN, 8c.
This is a lot of the regular 9c. Bleached Muslin, a yard wide, quality extra fine and nice, soft finish, 8c. instead of 9c.

More Newness in Silk Waists.

A Revelation in the Prices.

There's nothing but good can be said of these waists; a chapter wouldn't tell you of the colors and their harmonies, of the new styles and their fabrics, for, like pictures, you must see them with your own eyes, not through some other person's. But what of such prices?

$1.98 INSTEAD OF $3.50.
200 assorted China Silk Waists, in black, tucked front, and black and white and blue and white checks, bias tucked front, stock collar. Others of surah, plaids and plain colors, all shirt waist style; choice of all, $1.98.

$3.98 INSTEAD OF $5.98.
250 fine Taffetas Silk Waists, the newest plain colorings, as well as shaded effects, made entire front of bias tucking, collar and cuffs to match, handsome plaids and stripes. Also 50 extra quality Black Taffetas, with lot made alternately with wide and narrow tucks.

$4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50 AND $6.98.
175 extra quality Taffetas Silk Waists, in the newest stripes and plaids, corded effects, full front. In this lot are exceptional values in Black Taffetas and Satin Waists.

Muslin Underwear Benefits.

Closing Week of the Great Sale.

Just a few of the items that act as an index finger to many others equally as good. The prices are the exclusive, incomparable kinds; would be a mistake to let the opportunity slip without profiting by it.

Good Muslin Gowns, made with 4 rows of inserting, some lace trimmed, at 39c.

Empire style, handsomely embroidered, 59c.

In fine Cambric and Muslin, V shape, embroidered and lace trimmed, at 79c.

A splendid lot of fine Gowns, 7 different styles, made of fine muslin and cambric, elaborately embroidered and lace trimmed, at 98c.

Still finer lots at $1.19, $1.39.

Muslin Drawers, regular shape, lace and embroidery trimmed, 39c. and 49c.

Cambric and muslin, umbrella shape, deep embroidered ruffle, 59c., 79c.

Muslin Chemises, entire yoke of embroidery, 25c.

Muslin Petticoats, regular shape, embroidered edging, 49c.

Muslin Petticoats, umbrella shape, deep embroidered flounce, 79c., 98c., $1.19.

Flannelette Under Petticoats, neat stripes, 25c.

Cambric Corset Covers, V shape, embroidered and lace trimmed, 19c., 39c., 49c.

Novelties in Cotton Shirt Waists.

Wrappers and Silk Petticoats, Too.

These are new spring garments that every one wants to see, if only to catch on to the styles. But the prices are so much under those of ordinary selling that it will pay you to buy them, if only for patterns. For instance:

AT 98c.
Here's a choice lot of extra quality percale Shirt Waists, newest spring styles and colorings; some straight, others bias tucking; all sizes.

50c. INSTEAD OF 75c. to $1.25.
350 sample Shirt Waists, in percales and lawns, all this season's make; mostly 34 and 36 sizes, neat colorings; all covered seams; detachable collars.

98c. INSTEAD OF $1.50.
A well assorted lot of Flannelette Wrappers, in medium and dark colorings, some ribbon, others braid trimmed; all sizes; full skirt. In this lot some excellent values in flannelette Negligee Gowns, in light colorings; lace and embroidery trimmed.

AT $4.98 INSTEAD OF $6.50.
Fifty only of extra quality Taffetas Silk Petticoats, in very handsome shaded effects and plain colorings; deep corded flounce.

A Selling of Black Dress Goods.

Prices Unparalleled.

No risk of color being unsuitable when you buy a pattern of these widely worn staple, substantial and beautiful Black Dress Goods. These prices for to-morrow are unparalleled:

37 inch All Wool Bedford Cord, 45c. quality for 29c.
50 inch All Wool Rough Finish Cheviot, 55c. quality for 39c.
45 inch Mohair and Wool Etamine, 69c. quality for 49c.
45 inch All Wool Pebble Cheviot, 75c. quality for 59c.
45 inch Cloiche Crepon, 69c.

JAN

The New York Times.

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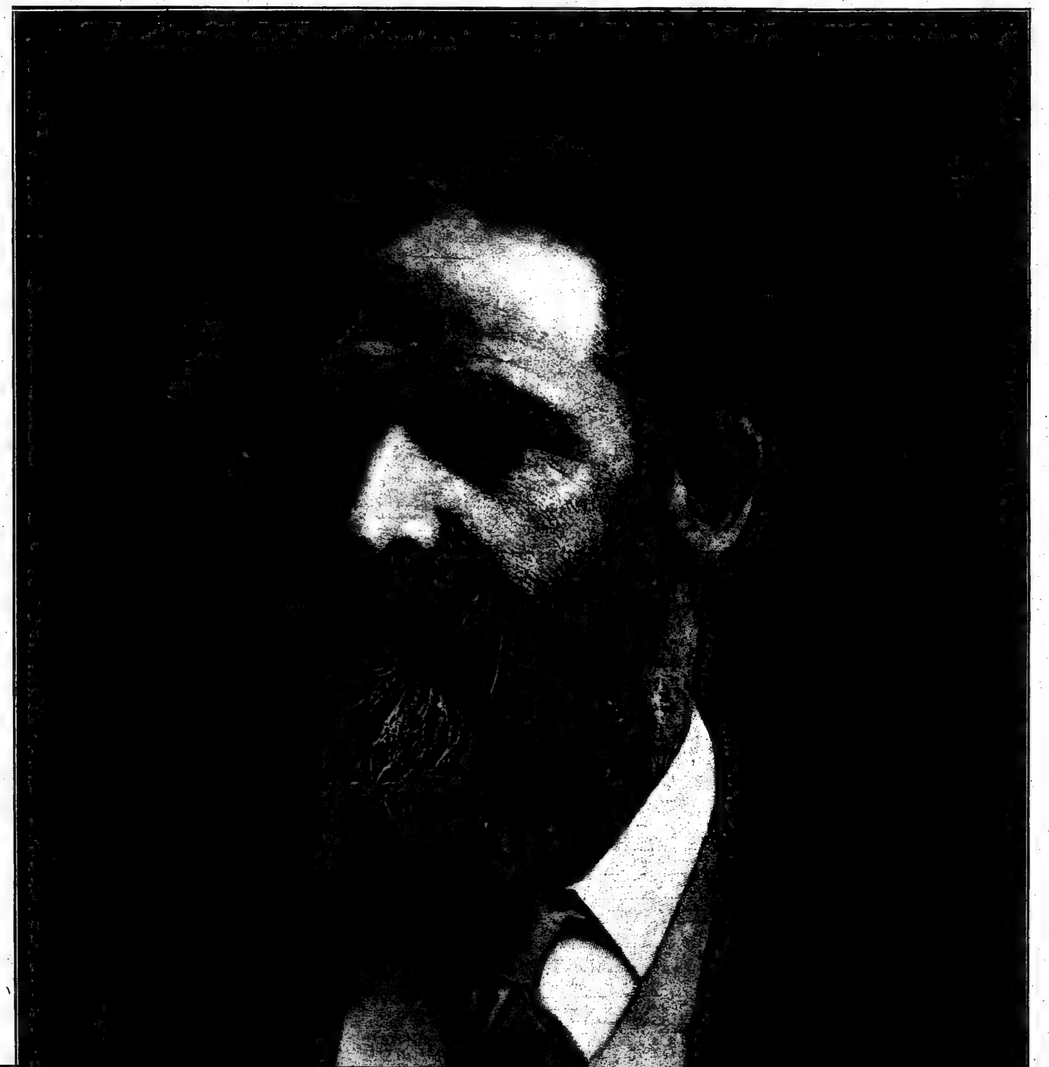

The New York Times
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.
JANUARY 29, 1899.

WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

Sociologists are just now puzzling their brains to find the reason for the decadence of France. Inasmuch as some have struck upon the absinthe habit as the cause of all the present woes of the republic, it might be well to point out that several State Legislatures, and not infrequently the United States Senate, are addicted to the same habit. This may seem a preposterous statement, but the fact remains that legislation has been seriously impeded at times through absentees, just as France has been endangered by her absinthe-tees.

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There is hardly a woman who will not acknowledge that this season's dress modes are responsible for nine-tenths of the illness—grip and pneumonia—with which the sex has been afflicted this Winter. Individually they all expatiate on the unhealthful character of this season's robes with their long, heavy trains and cramping bodices, yet it seems that they all vie with one another in elaborating on these characteristics. When accused of this they simply blame the modistes. Between the latter and the dress reformers the fight was hot for a while, and much good was undoubtedly done, but for some reason the reformers and their disciples were incapable of sustained effort. One has not to be very observing to note that the laurels of victory have finally and magnificently perched upon the brows of the modistes.

***

In all criticisms of the French colonial system one fact has apparently been overlooked. It is that the Colonial Office regards the quality of its subjects as of more consequence than their number. An illustration of this has recently been given by the discovery of gold in a northern province of Madagascar. The Government has prohibited further search for the precious metal, on the ground that, if it should be found in remunerative quantities, the inevitable rush of foreigners would dispossess the natives. We must regret this determination, nevertheless. There are perhaps 50,000 citizens of the United States who flock regularly to the latest-discovered mining country. Fifty thousand is a large number, but the crowd that returns seems as numerous as that. And they always return. Now, if they could only be persuaded to take a trip to Madagascar under the benign influence of the French rule they might not care to return. The land of the free and the home of the brave could well bear the apparent "loss" in the census returns.

***

One has only to glance at the skyline of New York to note the tall chimneys that have rapidly increased in numbers and in size ever since electricity came into general use. The chimneys are passed unnoticed by one in the street. There is something almost fascinating about these huge structures when viewed from an elevation; we wonder what would happen if one should fall over, and how far it would carry destruction. Some of the chimneys seem to lean. But we are told upon inquiry that they are perfectly perpendicular and that it is our eyes that deceive us. Persons interested in great chimneys may be curious to know how the great chimney in Edinburgh, which was recently found to be out of plumb, was righted. It was effected by sawing several of the mortar beds between the course on the side from which the chimney leaned, thereby allowing it to come back by its own weight, without the application of any external force. Twelve cuts were made in this manner in different parts of the structure. One may judge of the apprehension of the people living in the vicinity while the operation was in progress, for the height of the vast chimney is 468 feet.

***

It has been supposed by some observing persons that Boston is the paradise of the credulous. This is a mistake. The distinction belongs to a little town in the Tyrol. The name of the town is Elence—but that signifies nothing. Faith reigns supreme there; not faith in Christian Science, nor yet faith in any of the many isms that have distracted the "Hub," but a faith in a personal devil that would do credit to a modern Luther. In Elence his Satanic Majesty is believed to possess certain persons, and when discovered he is driven out with much pomp and circumstance. A boy possessed of a demon was recently brought to church for treatment. The requisite adjurations were begun. The devil wouldn't budge. He wanted time to think it over, he said. He then tried to make terms and requested that he might be allowed to enter the traditional "herd of swine." But even this was not permitted him. At length a harsh injunction for him to repair to the lowest depths of hell had the desired effect. He departed "after rending the hapless child." It is doubtful if the personal devil in Elence is more demoralizing to the inhabitans there than faith in the power of Christian Science is to Bostonians. But the town in Massachusetts Bay might learn a lesson in the art of eradication from the little town in the Tyrol.

JAMES BRYCE.

As Mr. James Bryce is to write for THE NEW YORK TIMES a series of articles upon living issues of the day, a few biographical notes may not prove uninteresting. The reader, however, must not expect much by way of biography, for Mr. Bryce is a singularly modest and self-depreciative man. He is apparently unable to comprehend that the man behind the book can possess any interest for the reader. When his monumental work on American Constitutional history was published in 1889, and college professors, political economists, and other students in this country were talking about "The American Commonwealth," and vainly trying to pierce the seclusion into which the author had withdrawn, an enterprising American magazine instructed a well-known English gentleman of letters to write a biographical sketch of Mr. Bryce. In introducing his theme the biographer was obliged to apologize for the inadequacy of his sketch on the ground that the subject himself had not only refused to contribute any information, but "has done all that lay in his power to persuade us that it was altogether needless and superfluous."

Mr. Bryce has been described as the most "all-round" man of his time and generation. He has won many laurels in various fields of mental activity—as historian, jurist, politician, traveler, university reformer—in any department of which he might have achieved unique distinction. But even in his versatility he has been sound and complete. In everything that he has undertaken he has worked from the inside outward, has gone into its remotest depths, and has always been eager to change his dictum if further examination has shown him to have been in error. But publicly he has been obliged to make few corrections. He draws a most careful distinction between impressions and opinions; the latter are delivered only after the most careful study and deliberation. Usually the foreigner who, after a brief sojourn here, has attempted to write about American institutions has fallen into the error of presenting his mere impressions as opinions. Mr. Bryce took every care not to make this fiistake, or, like M. Paul Blouet, to swallow all that his careless or ignorant hosts chose to give him. He went to the base of things, saw for himself, and observed the workings of the institutions and contemplated the phenomena he was to describe. For seventeen years prior to his first visit to America, in 1870, he did extensive reading in preparation for his magnum opus. When he finally came to this country he knew just what he wanted to see and why he wanted to see it. From his first visit he took home, as he has said himself, "the usual swarm of bold generalizations; half of them were thrown overboard after a second visit in 1881," and of the rest some "were dropped into the Atlantic," after a third visit in 1883-4. In other words he threw away the chaff and kept the wheat.

The result of exactly thirty years of study concerning the institutions of this Nation and three carefully planned and well-executed journeys here found expression in two volumes of about 1,500 pages. The two volumes form a work that, although written by an alien, is an authority in its given field, and is employed as a textbook in the most important universities in the land. The only books of like character that can be compared to it are de Tocqueville's work and Prof. von Holst's volumes on our "Constitutional History." But de Tocqueville's is older and more general than "The American Commonwealth;" one is prophecy, the other is history. And von Holst very often misses the spirit of his theme while attempting to avoid mistakes of fact. While all may not agree with Mr. Bryce's conclusions, few would dare to say that he misrepresents any of the subjects which go to make up his work. From his own point of view he is well-nigh unassailable. But this point of view some American scholars find it difficult to accept. It is their misfortune and not the fault of the author, however. For this very reason it is extremely doubtful if an American could have written such a book. The chief value of it to students here lies in the fact of the comparison that the author makes between the institutions in this country with those of England, a comparison that is ever sympathetic, wholesome, discriminating, and just.

I have thought it best to introduce this brief sketch with a few words concerning "The American Commonwealth" for several reasons. Through this work he was introduced to the American public; through it Americans have become acquainted with his profound scholarship, his wonderfully easy and fluent style, his characteristics as a logician, his method of observation; and by it his name as a historian and as a jurist was confirmed at home and extended to the Continent of Europe; upon it his fame will principally rest when he has passed away. And, incidentally, it gives the readers of THE TIMES a suggestion of what they may expect from his pen in the promised articles. In England, however, it is regarded as a mere circumstance in his career that he should know America better than any other Englishman—the "result of three holiday visits," as has been said. Over there it is not so much the question of what he has done, but of what he is doing. "The American Commonwealth" is the natural result of a certain amount of study and observation, that is all. Its true significance is lost sight of for the moment in other works and deeds of its author which bear a more particular relation to his own country and to thoughts of and considerations of his compeers. In order thoroughly to comprehend what James Bryce means to Englishmen, and quite possibly to emphasize and to interpret with a better understanding those of his characteristics already known to us, a glance at his career is necessary.

Mr. Bryce just lacks three months of being sixty-one years of age. He was born in Belfast of a Scottish father and an Ulster mother. His father holding an LL. D. degree of the University of Glasgow, it was natural that the son should be educated in that city, first at the High School, and later at the university. In his youth he early showed a vigorous constitution, an unusual power of application for sustained mental work, and an observing and eagerly appreciative disposition. The care of the body was as important to him as the cultivation of the mind, and by proper turns he exercised each. This is why all through his college career he was able to do more than his colleagues, and to do it better. It was owing to his combined powers of body and mind that, after being graduated from University College, Oxford, and gaining a scholarship from Trinity, he established his connection with the university which was to last more than thirty years. After serving as a Scholar of Trinity and as a Fellow of Oriel College, he became Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, and held that post until 1893.

At the age of twenty-four Bryce, with his capacity for mental work and physical toil restrained but not dormant, had settled down in Oxford into a typical college don, who apparently had his career well marked out for him in the dismal round of lectures and committees, board meetings, and council meetings for eight months of the year. But Mr. Bryce was not one of those dons who merely perambulate from their lodgings to the lecture rooms and back again, with an occasional vibration in the direction of the college library. Mr. Bryce's mind had been trained while a most robust body had been developed, and it demanded a broader and a longer swing. And so the four months in the year when there were no lectures were employed in travel. While still a young man Mr. Bryce gained considerable repute as a mountain climber, and some of his exploits have found their way into chronicle, where soone or later they will be expanded into tradition. Then with still more artistic disregard for the original facts they will doubtless become history.

Mr. Bryce is a very active member of the Alpine Club; he climbed the Schreckhorn in 1871, just as several years before he had climbed the Maladetta. His mountain-climbing trips extended everywhere there were mountains to climb. One year he visited Spain; another Transylvania and Poland, and another Iceland, and still another, Western Asia. About twenty-five years ago he published an article in the Cornhill Magazine on "Impressions in Iceland," which attracted a great deal of attention. He has also given in the form of articles in monthlies his adventures in Western Asia in 1876. With a single companion Mr. Bryce, after crossing Russia and witnessing the fair at Nijnii Novgorod, toward the end of August embarked on the Volga toward the mysterious East. Their aim was Mount Ararat, to whose summit Mr. Bryce desired to climb. It had been laid down almost as an article of faith in the Armenian Church that the snow-capped apex was inaccessible. Mr. Bryce, with an escort of six Cossack troopers and beneath a burning sun, whose heat he had never before experienced, and in a suffocating atmosphere, began the ascent. One by one his companions turned back. At length at a height of 13,600 feet he found himself alone. He continued the ascent and reached the summit. Two days later an Armenian gentleman presented him to the Archimandrite of Etchmiadzin, and said, "This Englishman says he has ascended to the top of Massis, (Ararat.) The venerable priest smiled sweetly. "No," he replied, "that cannot be. No one has ever been up there. It is impossible."

The literary career of the author of "The American Commonwealth" may be said to have opened in 1864, when he published a prize essay on "The Holy Roman Empire." This essay was intended to belong to that class of college literature that is either disowned by the author in after years, or else printed at the author's expense for the benefit of admiring, but innocent friends. If erudite, it has a familiar ring whose sound can usually be traced to the college library; if thoroughly original, it is vapid and unimpressive.

But the volume of the young Fellow of Oriel was a rare exception. Seldom has the first effort of a historian received such critical and scholarly examination, and had meted out to it such unstinted praise from the highest authorities; and, what was intended merely for a board of examiners found its way to the history student, and even to the general reader. The theme was new, the matter was sound, and the style brilliant. Mr. Bryce excels in his descriptive writing, as his picturesque story of the ascent of Ararat shows. To this style he can bring an extraordinary power of visualization when he treats of events that have not come under his eye, making his reader present nevertheless. "The Holy Roman Empire" has enjoyed a genuine and well-sustained success. It has been translated into German, French, and Italian. To the fourth edition, which appeared in 1873, the author made many additions, with a supplementary chapter on Prussia. His second work was "Trans-Caucasia and Ararat." His principal writing, with the exception, of course, of his work on America, is scattered throughout magazines of all characters, from the imposing scientific quarterly to the esthetic and literary monthly.

Critics have often remarked that Mr. Bryce approaches his historical studies from the point of view of a jurist. In fact, his desire was to make himself thoroughly proficient in both the practical and the theoretical study of law, and for two years succeeding 1866 he applied himself rigorously to it both at Oxford and at Lincoln's Inn in London. He was admitted to the bar and might have practiced extensively, when in 1870 he received the Crown appointment at Oxford already referred to. Since the period of a very brief initiative career as a lawyer on the Northern Circuit, Mr. Bryce has kept up active participation in the law only through chancery practice.

But Mr. Bryce is probably best known to the English people at large through his career as a legislator and statesman. Early in the seventies he began to have Parliamentary aspirations, and in the general election of 1874 he stood for Wick, but was defeated. In 1880 he entered the House of Commons as a member for the Tower Hamlets, which he represented for five years, until he was elected and re-elected for South Aberdeen, a more fitting constituency. It may be said in passing that the Tower Hamlets are included in a very curious old corner of great London, with a not very scholarly constituency. Mr. Bryce still sits for the quaint Scotch town.

A pleasant antique mansion on Bryanston Square, London, midway between Hyde Park and Regent Park, is identified with Mr. Bryce's political career and as being the workshop in which was made "The American Commonwealth." The workshop proper occupied the lower floor, including two rooms at the back, walled with books, and showing everywhere the penates of the true scholar. It was in this house that some of the plans of Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet were discussed and put in form, and here, too, very often the Liberal Premier would give a private hearing to a small circle, while he read a speech from which great things were to be expected a few days hence.

Mr. Bryce kept in very close touch with Gladstone. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs for five months in 1886. In Mr. Gladstone's Government of 1892-4, he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet, and continued at the same post in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet until he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, retaining that office until the change of Ministry in June, 1895. The principal subjects which he has identified with his Parliamentary career are the Irish question in all its phases, the development of secondary education, and the condition of the Eastern Christians and their emancipation from Turkish misrule; or, in other words, he has been the champion of home rule, international copyright, the abolition of university tests, and the protection of Christian subjects of the Sultan by force of arms if necessary.

With his splendid physique, and fully appreciating bodily toil in all its aspects, it would be strange if Mr. Bryce had not been an advocate for the justice of some of the demands of the English workingman. Indeed, he has done much for the laboring classes and for the cause of organized labor. He was instrumental in having carried out the idea of University Extension in London. He has eloquently contended that trade disputes should be settled by public arbitration.

The house on Bryanston Square is closed now, and when in London Mr. Bryce makes his sojourn at 54 Portland Place. He belongs to several clubs. He is also a member of some British scientific societies and of foreign ones innumerable. In social intercourse he is said to be impressive, if not fascinating. He has the pleasant manner of the Scottish-Irish folk, while his spare figure, grayish hair, and alert face give one the impression of a man who has won his place and fills it, "not without work but without difficulty."

In his first paper to be presented to the readers of THE TIMES, Mr. Bryce will discuss "Hawaiian Problems." W. L.

TRANSFORMATION.

Dark, heavy clouds above;
A leaden sea below;
And where thou art, O Love!
I may not go.

I look on land and sea;
I deem all things as gray;
Life holds no light for me—
Thou art away.

Above, the dull, dark cloud;
Below, a leaden tide;
O weave a heavy shroud,
For Hope hath died!

Behold, the sleeping tide
Stirs 'neath a sudden wind;
The clouds are scattered wide,
And show, behind,

The blue of heaven; the earth
Is gladdened by the sun;
Now Joy hath sudden birth,
New hopes are won.

And I, too, can rejoice!
My heart leaps with the tide;
I see thee, hear thy voice;
O Love, abide!

—GERALD MEYRICK in St. Paul's.

When They Are No Use.

From Puck.

We seldom realize it, but very frequently the reason we have no use for people is because they will not allow themselves to be used.

1899

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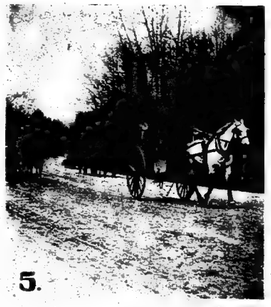
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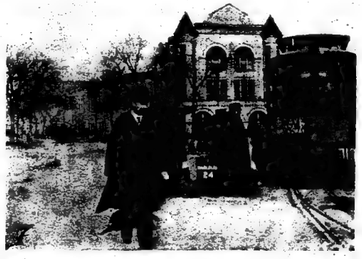

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BROADWAY, FROM CENTRAL PARK TO THIRTY-FOURTH ST.

UP the Boulevard—that paradise of the wheelmen, the horse car, and the bicycle policeman—where is there another place like it? What other city possesses an avenue so beloved by the pleasure seeker and so utilized by the tradesmen? And where is there another thoroughfare upon which they all travel with so little interference with each other? As the stranger trundles his wheel for the first time into the Boulevard—that grand continuation of Broadway—his vision is at once concentrated upon a scroll seemingly suspended in midair, and floating above the avenue. Drawing nearer, the scroll takes the form of an open book, and inscribed in letters of gold upon its wooden pages the passer-by reads the legends:

PLEASURE TRAFFIC KEEP OVER TO THE LEFT.	BUSINESS TRAFFIC KEEP CLOSE TO THE CURB

Meanwhile the bobbing horse car clatters up and down the street, while vigilant bicycle policemen keep faithful watch for danger to the public in the shape of scorching wheelmen and runaway teams, and they are efficient, too; ever alert and ready at all times to risk life and limb in a faithful performance of their duty. But of the beauties of the Boulevard, more anon. At no distant day our camera will visit the beauty scenes of this favorite street and secure at least the shadows of the lovely views there so plentiful.

At the intersection of Broadway, the Boulevard, and Fifty-ninth Street the various streets are prettily laid out in an oval, in the centre of which stands a tall and imposing monument to Columbus—or to "Christopher Columbo," as the inscription reads. The tall shaft is surmounted by a statue of Columbus, whose plump cheeks and ample and rounded proportions contrast vividly with the mind pictures some people have formed of the famous discoverer.

"Why," exclaimed one lady, as she first caught sight of the figure, "I always though Columbus was a little, thin man. I never thought of him as being as stout as that." How many times our mental ideals are shattered by the appearance of some one whom we have fancied in thought or deed, and appearances so belie them when we meet that we are ofttimes ashamed, either of our thoughts, or of the reality. Truly, our imaginations are excellent servants, but very poor masters.

Immediately above the pedestal, or base of this monument, appears the figure of a female clad in flowing drapery, who is bending over a globe and appears to be searching its surface, probably for a new and unknown continent. A couple of bootblacks were gazing at the monument as the writer was reading the inscription upon the tablet, and that the bootblacks fully appreciated the sense of the sculptured image and the spirit of the times also was apparent from their conversation. One said: "Look at her nibs, cully! She's hunting dat schoolhouse whirlig'g as if she was looking for sometin' and couldn't find notting."

"Sure. She be hunting for the world dat Columbus discovered. See?"

"Oh, come off! You'se is no good. It's dis way: Dat Columbus was a Dago or a Spaniard, wasn't he?"

"Sure."

"Well, den, she be huntin' for Spain on dat whirl-around, and she can't find it no more, for it ain't there. Dat's wot she be huntin' for," and the bootblack shouldered his box and walked away with the air of a college professor after he has delivered a most clinching argument to a questioning student.

A fine view of the square and monument is from Broadway, about 100 feet down the east side of that street. The beauty seeker must not approach the view too closely, or he will find its beauty disfigured by the street-car men who have made a switch and transfer station of the sidewalk around this fine monument. And they have also incumbered the immediate vicinity with soap box seats, switch levers, and switchmen to the detriment of the artistic effect. Another transfer station on the Boulevard side of the monument effectually robs that side of attraction for the seeker after the beautiful, for here is maintained a pile of boxes and cans, not to mention the extra conductors and motormen who congregate there. On the Eighth Avenue side of the oval, and close to the park, a much more picturesque group is nearly always to be found. Here stands one of the grotesquely good-looking park carriages, and its driver and a big policeman are nearly always to be seen, the centre of a group of roller skaters and pedestrians, who pause there to tighten skate straps or to rest, before plunging into the park.

The policeman is big and good-natured, and has decided opinions as to boys in general and roller-skating boys in particular. "The little divils," he exclaimed. "They will be afther falling all over yez before yez know that there is wan, much more a dozen, around at all. Sure, thim boikes is bad enough, for they sneaks up so soft like and sly that they is gone before yez can jump and get over it. It's many a fright I've had from thim same; and it's mesilf that wad wish that the divil a wan, either ov boikes or roller skates, wad iver be allowed in the park or on the asphalt. The divil a wan would be there if it's mesilf that had the say."

Just a glimpse may be had of one of the park drives from this westernmost downtown corner of the people's breathing ground, but a lively scene that glimpse reveals. The fine roadway is filled with carriages and an occasional bicycle, but few of these latter vehicles pass here, as other paths offer better inducements to riders, and the southwest corner of the park is a driver's own corner. If one wanted to take a census of the various rigs in which New York rides, this corner of the park would be a good one at which to stand in order to see them all. Only the Speedway, on a fine day for driving, can excel in the number of styles of teams and turnouts.

Everything is cosmopolitan at Fifty-ninth Street—cosmopolitan even to the verge of bohemianism. Even the houses that line Broadway itself are hopelessly ultra-cosmopolitan. Here the first high buildings were built in the City of New York. Commencing with the Fifty-ninth Street apartment house, which at once hopelessly dwarfed the old-fashioned two and three-story buildings, the "sky-scraper" craze spread quickly down town, and over the whole of Manhattan and its sister boroughs.

THE CIRCLE, FIFTY-NINTH STREET AND EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

At Fifty-fourth Street there is the combination of a palatial apartment house immediately adjoining a hay store in a little old building of the style of 1860. And on the other side appears the old-fashioned pitch roof of a carpenter's shop; while opposite tall, marble, residential palaces look down severely upon the structures on the other side of the street. But Broadway is in distress in this vicinity. Indeed, all the way from Bowling Green to Fifty-ninth Street there is such an up-tearing of pavement and cross walks as has not been known since the burying of the wires fifteen years ago. Everywhere groups of men are seen tearing up Broadway. They line it off with ropes, dig up the asphalt, and tear away the paving stones until vast ditches appear on New York's main thoroughfare, in which will be buried thousands of tons of electric railway and electric-light conduits.

Now, the regular Broadway traffic leaves the street at Seventh Avenue and follows that avenue to the Park at Fifty-ninth Street, which is the terminus of the Broadway line of cable cars. Soon after leaving Broadway, the car stops for a few seconds at the home of the cable cars—Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street. Here a change is made in conductors and gripmen, and so quickly do the men make the change and transfer grip wheels, register records, and passenger lists that the beholder has to be on the alert to see how it is all done so smoothly. At this location is the immense car stable and the mighty power plant. Soon, after the Broadway cable has been changed to an electric road, the big power plant will disappear. The power plants of all the street railways in New York will be merged into one monster power house in some location near the water front, so that coal can be delivered at low cost by collier and canalboat direct. Then will Seventh Avenue and Fiftieth Street know the power house no more.

On the avenue occasionally is seen and heard that once familiar and welcome "Little German Band." But the musicians' labor unions have made life a burden for these little strolling bands, and their sometimes sweet music has given way to the jangling hurdy-gurdy and the plaintive hand organ. The change never was a welcome or an agreeable one to the people. They would welcome the "Little German Band" with open arms.

Down in Thirty-fourth Street there is a hurry and bustle peculiar to that locality. It may be that the manners and customs of the many actors who tread the walks and ride in the cabs of Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street have imparted this air of the mimic world. But, be that as it may, the sights are always interesting on these streets. The women are comely, and they face fearlessly the teams and other dangers of the cross-walks. They also patronize with resignation the "rapid transit" of Thirty-fourth Street and mingle with its cosmopolitan crowds with true New York democracy.

The three pictures accompanying give but a faint idea of the bustle and push at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, and the writer hopes at a very early day to devote a whole page to glimpses of life among the theatres that make this locality the "Rialto" of the greatest city in America.

J. F. H.

A MEMORY.

I keep the flower you gathered me,
'Tis precious, past all measure;
And you—but ah! you soon forgot
The heart you sought for pleasure.

Among my treasures lies your note,
With words and phrases tender;
But frailer far than fading ink
The feeling of the sender.

I know 'tis foolish thus to care,
These symbols dead to cherish;
And yet—and yet—I only know
I cannot let them perish!

—St. Paul's.

CAPT. WATSON VREDENBURGH.

Capt. Watson Vredenburgh, in command of the Fifth Precinct, with headquarters in Oak Street, (formerly the Fourth Precinct,) is recognised by his superiors and his associates as one of the ablest and most reliable commanding officers in the police force. In addition to his admirable police record, he has a most excellent war record.

He enlisted as a private in the Sixth New York Artillery, Aug. 8, 1862; was promoted Second Lieutenant, May 31, 1863; First Lieutenant, March 11, 1864, and Captain of his company, Oct. 1, 1864. He served with the Army of the Potomac, and was brevetted Major by Gov. Fenton for extraordinary and meritorious services in August, 1865, just before being mustered out of service in September, 1865.

Capt. Vredenburgh was severely wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and was left within the rebel lines, until Gen. Sheridan appeared on his famous ride, and drove the Confederates back. Gen. Sheridan saw the wounded Captain in passing, and directed two men to remove him to a hospital.

On his return to this city, after the war, Capt. Vredenburgh made application for appointment on the police force, and was appointed a patrolman on Nov. 17, 1865. His promotion to Roundsman followed on Feb. 13, 1867. His zeal in the performance of his duty brought him well-earned promotion to Sergeant on Sept. 1, 1870. He had served as Sergeant for twenty-five years, when Gov. Roosevelt, then President of the Board of Police, had his attention called to him and his fine record. At the suggestion of Mr. Roosevelt, Sergt. Vredenburgh entered the competition for Captain, and passed such a good examination that he was appointed Captain on July 15, 1896. He was at once assigned to the Fourth (now the Fifth) Precinct, and has been in command of that precinct ever since. His management of the great crowds which gathered about the bulletin boards during the early days of the war was so tactful that all disorder was eliminated, and no disturbances occurred. This was largely due to his personal control and supervision of the large force of patrolmen detailed to preserve order. In recognition of Capt. Vredenburgh's services in this direction the newspaper proprietors presented him with a handsome gold and diamond mounted shield. During Capt. Vredenburgh's thirty-three years of service in the Police Department he has not been fined or otherwise disciplined for an infraction of duty. Capt. Vredenburgh is a prominent member of Reno Post, No. 44, G. A. R.

1899

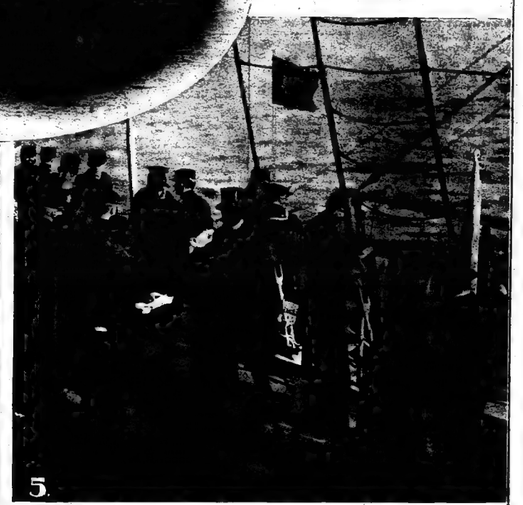

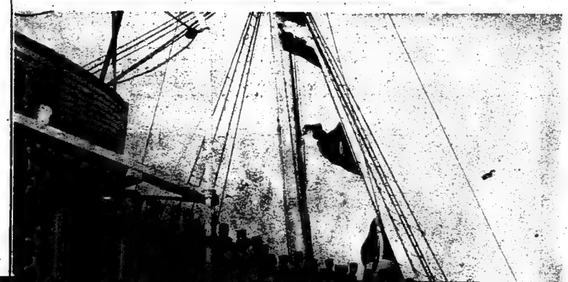

THE DRAMA

A. S. Homewood.

THE play called "Zaza," which is at the present moment the "sensation" of a season of theatrical "sensations" in New York, calls for no new comment. It represents, with vivid realism, an unchaste and vulgar woman's development in the direction of decency and respectability under the influence of love and sorrow. It is surprisingly well-acted in every part, and in the title rôle Mrs. Leslie Carter deserves the praise that has been bestowed upon her by persons reasonable enough to separate aesthetics from morals. The success of "Zaza" does not justify the cry that the dramatic stage is becoming degraded. This play is frankly realistic, but it does not try to make vice attractive. It is not nearly so "immoral" as some of the trivial farces and many of the comedies in which our grandfathers found diversion. Its influence can never be so bad as that of the wicked but fascinating "opéra bouffe" imported to New York from Paris by the late Col. Bateman in 1867. Those were, indeed, wicked days, theatrically speaking.

"La Belle Hélène," which was one of the naughtiest and most fascinating of the whole Offenbach repertory, does not strike one as particularly naughty in its present revival, with a new libretto full of New York jokes in place of the wit of Meilhac and Halévy, and all the old spirit of bouffe evaporated. Some of the actresses wear as scant attire as the ladies of French opéra bouffe did thirty years ago, but the "suggestiveness" has all vanished with the wit. "La Belle Hélène," at present, seems merely a pretty and tuneful entertainment.

E. A. D.

A Second Reichstadt Play.

Sarah Bernhardt having signified her intention to act the young Duke of Reichstadt (Napoleon II.) in a new play by Rostand, her performance has been anticipated in Paris with characteristic theatrical enterprise. Emile Pouvillon is the author of "Le Roi de Rome," produced at the Nouveau Théâtre. When the play opens, the young Duke's attention is equally divided between a love affair with Olga de Melk, an Austrian noblewoman, and his political ambitions, in pursuit of which he is disposed to make a bid for the throne of France, occupied at the time by Louis Philippe. A semi-prisoner at the Court of Vienna, he girds at his inactivity and yearns to follow in the footsteps of his mighty father. In a rather powerful scene he says as much to Metternich, the enemy of his house, who shrugs his shoulders and hints that the consumptive lad is a more likely candidate for a tomb than a crown. The prediction is realized. His thirst for fame quickened by the ardent words of an old soldier of the Imperial Guard, the Duc de Reichstadt consents to engage in a wild expedition to France. On the eve of starting, his plans are thwarted by Olga de Melk, who, rather than lose her lover, betrays him to the police. He learns the truth, and, ill as he is, succumbs to the shock of finding that his fondest hopes have been shattered by the woman on whom he doted. A feature of the play is its frank imperialism. It is a paean in praise of Napoleon and of the Bonapartes in general.

Mrs. Beerbohm Tree,
As the Queen in "The Musketeers."

Hamlet's Bowl of Gruel.

George Melville, an old English actor who died lately, was fond of telling a funny story at his own expense. He was acting Hamlet in Bristol. It was the actor's rule to take a bowl of gruel in the course of the evening, and his landlady sent over the usual refreshment from the lodgings in Queen Square. She happened to have a "new" servant girl, who was explicitly directed to get to the stage door by the entrance from Bank Street, and then carry the gruel into the green room. She arrived at a moment when Mr. Melville was "on." Being unused to the ways of the theatre, she asked a man at the wings where Mr. Melville was. "There," said the super, pointing to the stage. The actor was in the middle of the soliloquy "To be or not to be," when the girl advanced toward him, bearing the bowl, and said: "If you please, Mr. Melville, Sir, here is your gruel."

GRACE GEORGE, (MRS. BRADY,)
In "Mlle. Fifi."

George Meredith on the Stage.

They say that George Meredith not only has adapted "The Egoist" for the stage, but is thinking of a dramatization of "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," which causes a Meredith enthusiast to write in The Pall Mall Gazette: "What a drama the bare mention vaguely conjures up! Is there an element dear to the exacting manager which this most human of all love stories does not possess? And what a gallery of characters! Masterpieces every one. Lucy, that creature of enchantment; Belladonna, precursor of Mrs. Tanqueray; Clare, who never told her love, but let concealment, like the worm i' the bud; Adrian, the Wise Youth; Mrs. Berry, immortal as Juliet's Nurse—actors might well go mad with envy to play such parts as here abound. Humor, wit, pathos, passion, what rival has it the world over in pearls of wisdom and of beauty? And, for drama, is there need to recall Louis Stevenson: "The last interview between Lucy and Richard is pure drama: more than that, it is the strongest scene, since Shakespeare, in the English tongue.'"

Walkley on Ostrovsky.

Arthur B. Walkley reviews, with no great enthusiasm, Ostrovsky's Russian drama, "Storm," translated by Constance Garnett. He says: "It is odd to think that, at a time when London was peopled by creatures so mild as Lord Dundreary and Leech's Mr. Briggs and Trelawny of the 'Wells,' the society of a little Russian town on the Volga consisted of the primitive savages described by Ostrovsky. In an age of chenille net and crinoline, here were people going about (according to the stage direction) 'in old Russian national dress,' who strike one as contemporaries (and disciples) of Peter the Great. The old people—Dikoy, the drunken merchant, and Mme. Kabanova, the terrible mother-in-law—are truculent bullies; the young people—Kabanov and his wife Katerina and her lover Boris—are trembling cowards. But they all have one feature in common—the sense of sin. That Katerina should have it is not surprising. She feels that she is gradually slipping into love with another man than her husband. Even an English heroine might be expected to whisper the word 'sin' in such case. Katerina cries to the housetops: 'Ah, Varvara, there is sin in my heart! Alas, how often I have wept; I have done everything

Mrs. Kendal,
In "The Elder Miss Blossom."

I can think of! I can't get free from this sin. I can't escape. Varia, it is wicked; it is a fearful sin—I love some one else!' Even Varvara, a 'mundane' young person, who has already thrown her cap over the mills, uses the catchword. 'I'm not likely to be hard on you,' she says, 'I've sins enough of my own.' But it is the violent and the cruel who most often have recourse to this vocabulary. Some one ventures to tell the ruffian Dikoy that storms are caused by

IDA CONQUEST, J. E. DODSON, AND EDWIN ARDEN,
In "Because She Loved Him So."

MENELAUS, CALCHAS, AND ORESTES,
In "La Belle Hélène."

electricity. Whereupon Dikoy stamps with fury and shouts, 'Electricity, he says! Ah! a brigand you are, and no mistake! A storm is sent as a chastisement to make us feel our sins, and you want, with rods and tackle of one sort and another, God forgive you, to ward it off! What, are you a Tartar, or what? Are you a Tartar? Speak up! A Tartar, hey?" And the familiar word comes in quite glibly amid the most malicious innuendoes of Mme. Kabanova. As thus:

Kabanov—You don't mean that any one talks about you, mamma?

Mme. Kabanova—I haven't heard so, my son, I haven't; I don't want to tell a lie about it. If I had, indeed, I shouldn't be talking to you like this, my dear. (Sighs.) Ah, sin is a heavy burden! Sin is never far off! Something said goes to the heart, and there, one sins, one gets angry. No, my son, say what you like about me, there's no forbidding any one to talk; if they don't dare before one's face, they'll do it behind one's back.

Kabanov—May my tongue wither up, and—

Mme. Kabanova—Hush, hush, don't swear! It's a sin! I've seen plain enough for a long time past that your wife's dearer to you than your mother, &c.

There is, of course, no implication of cant here. Dikoy and the harridan Kabanova prate of sin as bigots, not as hypocrites.

Hare's Revival of "School."

Robertson's "School," revived by John Hare at the Globe Theatre, in London, seems to have struck the younger generation of English playgoers as a trivial and faded thing. It ought to have been very familiar, however, for Hare produced it some years ago at the Garrick, though he did not then take up his old rôle of Beau Farintosh. The effect of the play on the minds of the spectators of to-day is doubtless fairly well reflected in the following imaginary conversations between the acts, playfully reported in The London Telegraph:

Modern Young Lady (of the Higher Education)—What did you say the name of this play was?

Her Father—"School," my dear, "School,"—one of Tom Robertson's greatest successes, you know!

Modern Young Lady—Oh! and was a girls' school like this in the early sixties?

Her Father—Yes, my dear, yes, fairly like—with allowable stage latitude, of course!

Modern Young Lady—What! Krux, for instance, the usher?

Her Father—Well, yes, I suppose so, (with a feeble smile;) but I was never at a girls' school. Ask your mother.

Modern Young Lady—Father, did you ever examine a girls' school?

Her Father (indulgently reminiscent)—Yes, my dear, and I've distributed prizes more than once.

Modern Young Lady—Did you ask such idiotic questions as Dr. Sutcliffe?

* * * * * * *

Very Young Critic—Well, if this is all the teacup and saucer school can do, I am glad that we have left it behind. Its rococo sentiment makes me laugh!

Middle-Aged Critic—It makes me cry, like a withered rose leaf in an old book.

Very Young Critic—It reminds me of chintz wall papers and the bunches of flowers on ancient Kidderminster carpets.

Middle-Aged Critic—And me it reminds of potpourri or a sachet out of my mother's drawer, with an aroma of its own still clinging to the sacred relic.

Very Young Critic—But surely on no single point does it touch life—as we know it?

Middle-Aged Critic—Not life as you know it—smart, empty, clever—but life, nevertheless, with its eternal elements of love and loyalty and sweet goodness, struggling against coarse worldliness and foolish foppery.

* * * * * * *

Well-Dressed Johnnie—I say, old chap, the last act's a bit crude, eh? Bella in her bridal dress and Jack Poyntz going off stage to thrash Krux! Don't seem to see it, somehow.

Smart Girl Cousin—That's because you are not old enough to have to wear spectacles.

Older Friend—Rose-colored spectacles, too.

Well-Dressed Johnnie—Ah, sort of fairy tale, I suppose.

Older Friend—Hush! Yes. I have seen the dream of my youth.

Well-Dressed Johnnie—The dream of your youth! Where?

Older Friend (pointing)—There, at the end of that row, the silver-haired lady in yellow silk.

Well-Dressed Johnnie—H'm! Well?

Older Friend (impressively)—Bob, she was the Bella of my boyhood!

Another French Stage Beauty.

The new star at the Alhambra in London is Mlle. Emilienne d'Alençon, "fresh from her triumphs in Paris," as the playbills say. Her most recent success in Paris was in a spectacle at Olympia called "Nero." It was a crib from Mr. Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross." Scenes, situations, characters, all were there. And to Mlle. Alençon it fell to wear the original white robes of the blameless Mercia. She did not dance, she did not act. She merely posed as the vestal martyr. And she looked so very beautiful, and her fame was such, that all Paris flocked to see the sight.

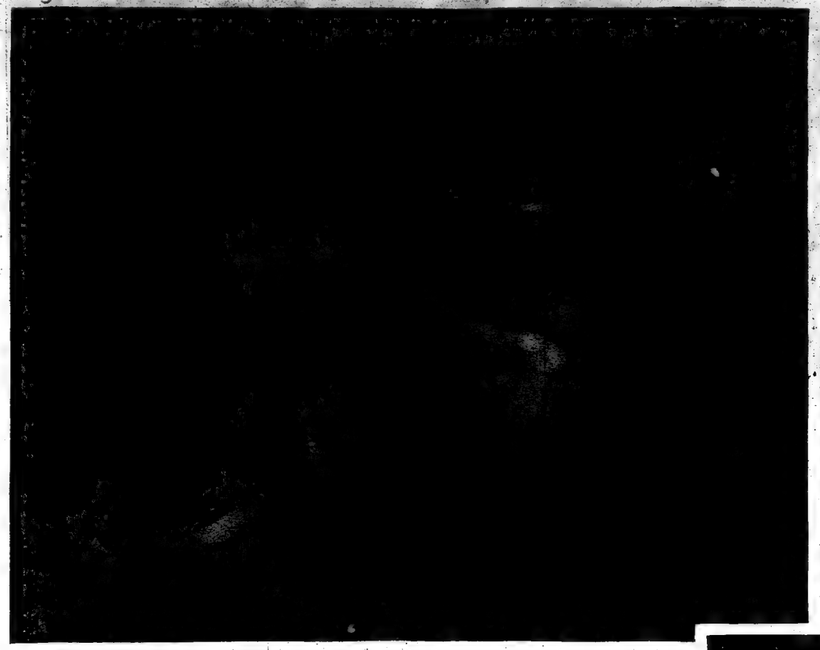

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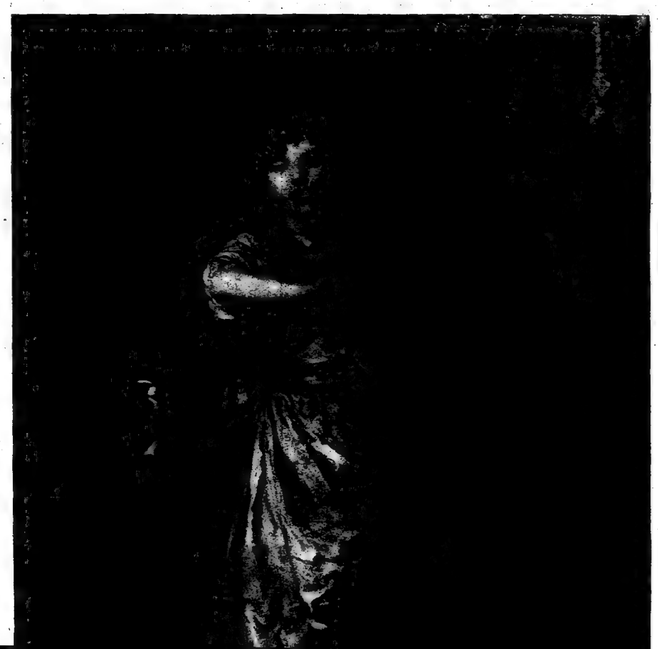

JA

1.—"The Temptation of St. Anthony," by Louis Leloir; Sold for $825. 2.—"Maternal Love," by Edouard Frère; Sold for $425. 3.—"The Reprimand," by Eastman Johnson, N. A.; Sold f
Zamacois; Sold for $7,600, the Highest Price Reached During the Sa

SOME OF THE PAINTINGS IN THE POWERS COLLE

or $770. 4.—"A Spanish Pharmacy," by Luis Jimenes-y-Aranda; Sold for $1,900. 5.—"The Butcher Boy," by Prof. Ludwig Knaus; Sold for $3,350. 6.—"Levying Contributions," by Edouard le. 7.—"Patience Is a Virtue," by Erskine Nicoll, R. A.; Sold for $800.

CTION, RECENTLY SOLD AT AUCTION IN NEW YORK.

STRANGE CUSTOMS IN NEW GUINEA.

PORT MORESBY, New Guinea, Dec. 1, 1898.

TRAVELING through the big tropical islands of New Guinea and Papua, nothing impresses the traveler so much as the gruesome, semi-barbaric customs of the inhabitants of these islands, and they become doubly interesting in view of their similarity to the customs of the Filipinos.

Many of the natives bury their dead beside their houses, but others place the bodies on raised platforms some way from the village, and when the flesh disappears from the bones, take the skulls and keep them in a hut built for the purpose. They are particularly superstitious and somewhat mercenary, and it is quite a common thing for one tribe to be subsidized by another to provide wind, rain, and a plentiful harvest from land or sea. Should a man be sick or die, it is obvious to his relations that he has been invisibly speared by some earthly enemy. Should no fish or wallaby fall to their snares or their spears, a breach of contract on the part of some local sorcerer accounts for the bad luck, and woe betide the sorcerer who comes under the ban in this way.

Their ideas about a future state are very vague and visionary. Some natives, on being questioned, have expressed an opinion that after death there is no more—that their bodies crumble away, and that is the end; while others, with more imagination, have asserted that a long journey is taken by the departed, sometimes by sea and sometimes by land, until fertile mountains or islands are reached, where a life of peace and plenty awaits them. As with the Chinese, so with these natives, it is by no means an uncommon custom for food to be placed beside the graves of the dead.

The aboriginal population of New Guinea is believed to exceed 1,000,000. They are pure Papuans, and may be described as a barbaric race. Many of them are still cannibals, most of them are warlike, and all of them are honest. In appearance they are decidedly picturesque, being well-formed and graceful, and possessed of by no means ill-looking faces. Their color ranges from light to dark brown, some being as fair as the Samoans, others again almost as dark as negroes. Their hair, which is wavy and luxuriant, they wear mostly combed back over their shoulders, and often held off their foreheads by bands of fibre or beads. In their hair they wear fancy combs, ingeniously constructed of bamboo and fish bones, and artistically decorated with feathers and beads.

They are great believers in charms, and many of them wear a number of strange ornaments always about their persons. The fighting charm of the northeast coast natives is made of boar's tusks, standing out from an oval-shaped disk of native twine, closely plaited, and worn around the face and over the crown of the head, under the chin, and before the ears, and kept in position by a sort of bit, which they hold firmly between the teeth. It gives them a very ferocious appearance, especially when they have their war paint on, and is supposed to afford them an immunity from wounds or death in battle. Their love charms are of various designs, and are generally believed to make the wearer irresistible in the eyes of the fair sex.

They are all cheerful and communicative, very affectionate in their domestic relations, and have a keen sense and enjoyment of humor and fun. They laugh oftener than they frown, and having nothing to want for, live a happy-go-lucky, Mr. Micawber existence, never working till they are hungry, and then leaving the morrow to take care of itself.

They are a flowery, poetic people, and sing their peculiar pastoral songs as they pursue their every-day vocations. They do not appear to have any particular religion of their own, but many of their dancing and war songs, which even the singers are unable to interpret, and which have been handed down from ancient centuries, point to some sacred observances, now forgotten, that were in vogue long ago.

Feasting, dancing, national chants, and occasional cannibalistic luxuries usurp with these people the functions and religious ceremonies common with more civilized races. Departure for or return from trading expeditions or war, the ingathering of yams, as well as the occasion of birth, marriage, or death are all celebrated with considerable éclat, accompanied with much feasting, banging of drums, and general "corroboree."

J. MARTIN MILLER.

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IDOLS SEEN IN NEW GUINEA.

PADDY'S MARKET.

One of the picturesque sights of this city is the motley collection of licensed vendors and hucksters on Ninth Avenue, known familiarly as "Paddy's Market." This market extends from Thirty-eighth Street to Forty-second Street on both sides of Ninth Avenue, and may be seen at its best on Saturdays from 3 P. M. until midnight. During the rest of the week there may be a few vendors visible here and there, but Saturday is really "Paddy's Market" day.

How it ever obtained that name is lost in obscurity, like many other great events. Tradition, however, asserts that some thirty years ago a vendor of fruits and vegetables who was named "Paddy" Miles halted his cart there on Saturday afternoons and proffered his wares at greatly reduced prices. He drove such a thriving trade that other peddlers soon heard of it, and the number of wagons there increased every week.

At first they were driven away by the police, but they had become such a favorite institution that politics was called to their aid. A city ordinance gave them authority to expose their wares for sale every Saturday afternoon from 3 P. M. until midnight, and thus for many years they have remained unmolested.

And so every Saturday afternoon, no matter what the state of the weather, a string of carts may be seen wending its way to this part of Ninth Avenue shortly before 3 o'clock. Some are loaded with turkeys and chickens, others with ducks and geese. Here is a cart filled with fresh fish and surmounted by a gigantic halibut. There is another wagon filled with potatoes, turnips, and onions, to say nothing of the odorifer- with huge market baskets on their arms. The vendors wave their wares in the air and shout their prices, so that at times the place resembles pandemonium. But there are plenty of big policemen walking up and down the avenue, and if the peddlers get too noisy they give them a sharp warning.

The best time to see "Paddy's Market" in full blast is about 8 o'clock on Saturday night. By that time the workingmen, whose wives are its chief patrons, have got home from their labor, eaten their suppers, and their better halves have hurried around to purchase their Sunday dinners.

Large gasoline torches are stuck around the carts, and their vivid glare and the noisy offerings of the vendors make the scene a weird and picturesque one. Here is a fellow holding up a turkey and shouting:

"Here y'are. Extra fresh Rhode Island turkeys. Only 10 cents a pound. They'd cost you 18 cents in any other market. The same kind President McKinley had for Christmas and New Year's at the White House. Buy it or never buy it, that's the lowest. [To a purchaser.] Yes, mum, that turk weighs seven pounds, and it's a beaut."

The peddler sells several turkeys as fast as he can get them out of his cart, and then a policeman elbows his way through the crowd and says sharply:

"Here, you're making too much noise! Shut up!"

"All right, Captain," says the peddler, cringing, (the officer is only a patrolman,) "I'm mum." Then he goes through a pantomime descriptive of the excellence of his

POULTRY AND PET STOCK SHOW.

IT is just ten years since the first poultry and pigeon show was held at the Madison Square Garden, and only those who visited the first show realize what a wonderful improvement has been made in all things pertaining to these stocks. Like the first dog and horse shows, held during the Centennial at Philadelphia, the show of ten years ago was the beginning of great things. Year after year there have been gains in the quantity and quality of exhibits; the judges, too, became more proficient, till now rarely does any one cavil at the decisions, except it be some lone exhibitor who can see his bird and his only. The absence of this most disagreeable feature of shows is due to a great extent to the fact that as shows have become more frequent the exhibitor has himself learned much and recognizes merit in the possession of others.

The judges' duties at best are thankless. Not infrequently two specimens are brought together of equal merit, and then comes the tug of war. Each exhibitor, knowing it is a close thing, thinks he ought to be awarded the blue ribbon, and, while admitting that it resolves itself into a question of taste or fancy, a little hard feeling is engendered on the side of the loser.

Previous to 1898 this show was confined solely to poultry and pigeons, but, because of the rapid growth that had taken place in the pet-stock world, this also was added, so that the organization is now known as the New York Poultry, Pigeon, and Pet Stock Association. This idea was in part copied from the English shows, where now there are thousands of pet animals exhibited each year, and its adoption by our club has been most beneficial in its results. Cavies, or guinea pigs, as every boy in the country calls this queer little product of nature; tame mice and rats, rabbits, and ferrets comprise about all that can well be entered under this head, and the progress made in one year in the class of exhibits would surprise any one not familiar with the progress we make on this side of the water when once we "get the fever." Eight the Garden and at them subjects of moment will be discussed, all to advance the breed-

Black and Tan Rabbit.
Property of J. I. Lawrence, Worcester, Mass.

specialty clubs will hold their meetings at ing of their especial fancy. The Leghorn Club holds its meeting on Feb. 2 at 10 A. M., the American Wyandotte at 7:30 P. M., and the American Black Minorca Club at 8 P. M. On the 3d the American Jacobin Club holds its meeting at 3 P. M., the Eastern Magpie Club at 2 P. M., and the National Bantam Association at 7 P. M., while on the 4th prox. the American Owl Club and the American Exhibition Game and Game Bantam Clubs hold theirs at 2:30 P. M.

There is little wonder to be expressed why the show of poultry and pigeons is such a great success when we consider who the promoters and stockholders of the association are, and the great interest each takes in the breeds he fosters. In looking over the list we find some of the most prominent of New York's men and women, among whom are August Belmont, Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, W. H. Gunther, H. O. Havemeyer, John G. Heckscher, Prescott Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Rutherfurd, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Terry, George Peabody Wetmore, and Robert Dudley Winthrop. When a combination is formed as mentioned above, with the firm determination of making the show a success, the chances are a thousand to one it will be all that is claimed for it.

Though the show of 1898 was looked upon as a crowning success, yet that of 1899 gives promise of eclipsing it in more ways than one. Application for entry blanks have come to the Secretary in every mail, not only from near-by places, but from all over the United States. New names have been sandwiched in between those who have been showing their birds for years, and the stock is everywhere shown to be vastly improved. Imported birds of almost every breed are now catalogued to be shown, and while there will not be the traditional feast of reason and flow of soul, there will be sights well worth a person's traveling many miles to see. In 1898 there were, exclusive of pet stock, 557 classes, while this year there are scheduled to be 612. In the pet stock branch many new classes have been added, and this only shows the wisdom of this club in adding this most attractive feature to the show. The phenomenal success that attended the Chicago Cat Show induced the Show Committee to increase the classes of last year from five to twenty-six. Angoras with pedigrees as long as any collie's, Persians born in the purple, Siamese pure and simple from their native country, red in color with pure black markings; Manx, which are ever wondering why they were born without tails, and Maltese as correct of lineage as the cross is of acute angles will be there in great profusion. E. N. Barker, whose cat yards are famous all over the United States, will be there with his King Humbert, which won the championship at the Crystal Palace, London; Topaz, Troubadour, and Thistledown, while a strong contingent will come on from Chicago to meet not only the New Yorkers, but James L. Little of Boston and his fellow breeders. Things will assume a very lively aspect about judging time, for within the past eight months many of England's most famous show cats have been imported at long figures, and these will be on exhibition at the show. The craze for white Angoras with blue eyes is still as great as ever, and the quartet shown by

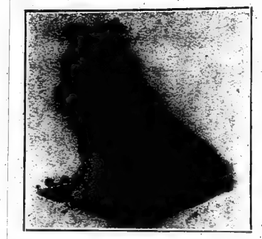

Mrs. T. King's "Persian Prince."
Winner of Seventy-one First Prizes in England.

Persian "Troubadour."
Owned by E. N. Barker.

Mr. James L. Little will astonish those who are unfamiliar with these most beautiful creatures. Siegfried, the great white French smooth Tom that swept all before him in 1898, will again compete for honors, and if a better one wins its owner will bow to the victor, for to win he must be a rare one. In addition to the regular class prizes there will be two which will be a sufficient incentive to bring out an unusually large entry, viz., "for the best short-haired cat" and "best long-haired cat." While the competition in the regular classes will be keen, in the specials it will be still keener, for there the winners will all have to meet, and the best of them becomes then the "winner over all," an honor greatly sought after.

In rabbits, the classes will be increased by two over those of 1898, but by an apparent oversight, no class has been made for the Flemish Giant, a breed which is always very largely represented at all our shows. H. L. Banks will exhibit a long string of Belgians in close competition with those of J. H. Gottschalk. In Flemish Giants, Mr. Gottschalk will have to try conclusions with G. E. Gwyer and Elliott Smith, and as all these gentlemen are high up in the fancy "things," they will be unusually active in their classes. The Lop-ear and Himalayan varieties will be unusually strong on account of some recent importations, so Elliott Smith, Augustus Reinhardt, and J. P. Weyler will have to look to their laurels or they will be left in the "sweet has been." Mr. G. P. Reynaud, one of the Directors of the show, will spring several surprises in the rabbit fancy in the shape of some newly imported specimens, and if their continued

Peruvian Cavy, "San Juan."
Bred by Anton Rottmueller.

Tortoise and White Cavy.
E. Bousfield's Prize Winner, "Galtee More."

have made heavy entries of their choicest stock, and all points to a further booming of our own Plymouth Rocks. Javas, Jersey Blues, Spanish, and Andalusians are out in full force, and to Leghorns, Minorcas, Polish, Hamburgs, and Dorkings seventy-one classes have been apportioned on account of their growing popularity. The beautiful Creve Coeur, Houdans, La Fleche, and Frizzles are rapidly forging to the front, especially the latter, which of late has been taken up by some of our most enthusiastic breeders and fostered with the very greatest care. Standard pit and Indian games will have a magnificent entry, a rare string of choice ones coming from the yards of John Brett, Elmer Gibb, Clarence Sackett, August Rudemick, A. F. Pierce, and others. In the classes for bantams, both game and "other than game," the entry is beyond the greatest expectations of the association. Golden and silver Seabrights, buff, white, black, and partridge Cochins will be largely represented, while the Polish, Japanese, and booted varieties will not be in the background. The Havemeyer brothers, Richard Oke, H. T. Peters, and A. F. Pierce will again enter the ring to try conclusions, so it is an acknowledged fact that the competition will be of the keenest. In the game bantam division Rowland P. Keasbey, B. C. Thornton, Francis P. Magoun, and A. E. Bunck will be able to hold their own, so it is said, against all comers, and the new faces that are said will appear will, however, make the previous winners look to their laurels. Turkeys, both bronze and white, Toulouse, Emden and Chinese geese, Peking, Rouen, and Cayuga ducks

Black Cavy,
A Prize Winner.

be delighted at the unusual display of cavies, or as our boys call them, guinea pigs. Double the classes are made this year over that of last year. The ball will be opened with white Peruvians, with their beautiful long coat, as white as milk and as straight as a string, so profuse that the subject looks like a badly tangled ball of twine. Then comes the beautiful Abyssinian with its wondrous coat that looks like the burr one makes on the ice by striking it with a shiny stick. This breed will be divided into three classes, viz., the whites, the self, of any other color, and the broken, any color. Then comes the English or smooth coat, divided as to color as in the other classes, finishing with the Augouti of any color. A few tortoise and whites will be shown, and perhaps a few of the red and white Dutch marked boors, which are now becoming once more very popular, not only in England but all over the Continent. Bids have been made for the purchase of Mr. T. Blackburn's boor and Mr. Bousfield's tortoise and white Galtee More, but whether or not they will cross the water to us is yet a question. The latter won first prize and cup at the Cary Club Show, Leicester; first and two specials at Bishop Auckland, Gloucester, Newham, Driffield, and Deptford, and first at Newton Heath and Lees, so it will be seen that he is a rare good one.

In the poultry and pigeon department fifty-five new classes have been added with most satisfactory results. Twenty-four classes are devoted to Brahmas and Cochins, and thirty-three to Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Philander Williams, L. R. Whittaker, Hempstead Farm, and James Forsyth

tered the field with the fixed intention of securing some of the premier honors of this show.

So great has the fancy in pigeons increased within the last few years that the association has allotted no less than 222 classes for the various breeds, in which there will be over 1,100 birds exhibited. Carriers of all the fashionable varieties and colors will be greatly in evidence. Pouters, tumblers, and Jacobins will claim a large share of the public attention, while magpies, owls, fantails, and trumpeters will form one of the greatest attractions of the show. Turbits, swallows, dragoons, archangels, and homers will be in such varied numbers and of such high quality that fanciers are coming from all parts of the country, not only to see these, their favorite birds, but in fact the greatest show of its kind ever held in this country.

TOMMY ATKINS AT OMDURMAN.

The soldiers seemed to enjoy thoroughly the rest at Omdurman, writes E. N. Bennett in "The Downfall of the Dervishes." They had probably some very quaint ideas

Solid Black English Cavy, "Gov. Hogg."
Imported by Anton Rottmueller.

of our geographical surroundings, and the reason for our presence in the Soudan. On Sept. 4 some companies of Soudanese who had been sent up the river in pursuit of the Khalifa were seen returning in the distance with a long string of dervish prisoners. There was great excitement among the British troops; whole battalions ran wildly over the sand expecting to catch a glimpse of the dervish leader, and I heard one Tommy Atkins say to his comrade: "'Urry up, Bill, come along; they've cotched the bloody Khee-dive!"

WHEN LOVE LIVES.

When all the world, for Spring's sweet sake,
Its festal robe of green put on,
And flowers were gay in field and brake
Because the Winter's power was gone;
Within the white-pearled hawthorn tree
You heard the mated thrushes sing;
You had no word to say to me,
For all your thought was of the Spring.

And when a thousand buds uncurled
A thousand scents your garden knew,
And when the wonder of the world—
The Summer world—grew clear to you;
You heard the skylark overhead
Between green fields and sky of blue;
You had no heart for me, you said,
Summer had won your heart from you.

But now the woods grow thin and brown,
The dry ferns shiver in the breeze,
The year puts off her bridal gown,
Puts on her mourning draperies.
Down in your orchard robins sing;
Ah! Can you bid me go, my dear?
For Summer's gone, and gone is Spring;
'Tis Love alone lives out the year.

MUSIC

Handel.

AFTER all is said and done, it was by no means a task without profit to hear "Der Ring des Nibelungen" in its entirety. It has frequently been declared that an art work should be judged according to its design, and it is equally true that it should be viewed as it came from its creator's hand. The dramas of "Der Ring des Nibelungen" have never before been given here without omissions. They were given with fewer cuts when originally produced than in recent seasons. For example, Mr. Damrosch's last presentation of these works omitted the whole of the scene between Wotan and Erda in "Siegfried." The scene between Wotan and Fafner has been cut sometimes, and that between Wotan and Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre" has always been curtailed. Bits have been cut out of other scenes here and there, the custom under Mr. Seidl having been to follow the specifications of Wagner in this matter. The scene of the three Norns in "Götterdämmerung," and that between Brünnhilde and Waltraute have always been omitted here, but the restored scene between Hagen and Alberich used to be given in the days of the German opera régime.

It is indisputable that a critical survey of these dramas in their entirety leaves one at about the same level as the cut performances formerly did. There are spots upon the sun—perhaps a few more than we noted aforetime—but the sun is nevertheless a great light. There are blemishes on the Nibelung dramas, but they are masterpieces in spite of these. This conclusion could not have been avoided in a study of the dramas as habitually performed under the late Anton Seidl, whose name is and ever will be associated with their most eloquent exposition to this public. The attitude of the public during the recently completed cycle cannot well be accepted as a measure of the popular esteem for these works. Periods of revival are not regarded by churchmen as the surest tests of genuine religious feeling in any community. Any one who draws from the size and enthusiasm of the audiences of the Nibelung nights a conclusion that Wagner is the favorite musical dramatist of New York may find demonstrations of equal size and ardor on Meyerbeer nights to answer him. But the fact that these dramas have held their own for the last dozen years goes to show that Wagner has a large following in New York. The stockholders of the Metropolitan, who eight years ago turned German opera neck and crop out of their house and declared that thenceforth they would have none of it, have found it impossible to stem the tide of public opinion and the honorable ambition of great artists.

But it is quite impossible to believe that the great majority of those who find themselves stirred by the play of emotions in those dramas grasp their full meaning. To do that while listening to them requires a complete mastery of the German tongue, for Wagner's German is not always luminous, and his thought is often shadowy in its embodiment. It is obvious that most of the people who go to the Metropolitan are not Germans, and probably not German scholars.

There is something, however, beyond all that. To enter into the spirit of this drama in four chapters one must be prepared to throw aside all preformed conceptions of opera, all ordinary ideas of the operatic libretto, and to follow Wagner along his new path to heights of imagination which an amusement-loving public can hardly attain. The embodiment in these dramas of the subject matter of a racial mythology embraced the introduction of a symbolism as deep as the racial thought, as broad as the racial life. Those who take the aerial flight of the Valkyrs, the killing of the dragon, the reading of the talk of birds, the surrounding of the Valkyr's rock with fire, the piercing of that fire by the young hero, and above all the mastery of the world of dwarfs by the lord of the Ring and the whole struggle for its possession, as the mere fancies of an age of fable, and who smile at them because of the discrepancies between their pictorial representation and Wagner's tremendous seriousness in their poetic and musical treatment—those mistake entirely their deep significance. These things were not in their original shape the pretty fancies of children, but the imaginative embodiment of the elementary aspirations and achievements of a people, and indeed of humanity, for they are as much older than Norse legend as the search of Jason for the Golden Fleece or the rescue of Andromeda by Perseus.

Unfortunately for the general public's appreciation of the Wagnerian drama, some of the most important episodes setting forth

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FRANCES SAVILLE, OF THE METROPOLITAN, AS MANON.

Copyright, 1898, by A. Dupont, N. Y.

LILLIAN RUSSELL, NOW APPEARING IN "LA BELLE HELENE."

the profounder thoughts of the mythology are precisely those to which the ordinary auditor (or spectator) gives least attention. Furthermore, some of these are found in the scenes generally omitted or much curtailed. The Norns' scene, for example, is of some importance in the development of the final acts of the trilogy, while the scene between Brünnhilde and Waltraute is really indispensable. The last despairing appeal of the Aesir, made through Brünnhilde's sister, meets with an answer which fully exhibits the change in the Valkyr's character. Nothing else explains it. When Wôtan put her to sleep saying "So Küsst er die Gottheit von dir," he was the familiar Wotan of the trilogy, planning, but seeing only half the issue of his plan. When Siegfried laid the kiss of human love upon the lips of the virgin Valkyr, he it was who truly kissed the godhood away from her and left her with a wholly human disregard of the fading Aesir, for love is, as Byron has well said, "woman's whole existence."

The more easily comprehended scenes of the trilogy are those in which the most elementary human passions play on the surface. The duo between Siegmund and Sieglinde, for instance, appeals powerfully to a miscellaneous audience, chiefly because most of the hearers forget the relations between the hero and the "Brautliche Schwester." It is always held that these relations are necessary, because the young Siegfried must be of unmixed Volsung blood. He is not, however, because his lineage on his maternal grandmother's side was certainly not of the Volsung family. And, furthermore, the necessity that the young hero should be a pure Volsung does not appear to be very striking. He could have done all that he did even if his blood had been a good deal more mixed than it was, so long as there was not any water in it.

But these are not vital matters. It is, however, a serious consideration that the symbolic meaning of some of the episodes should be missed. Alberich, in "Das Rheingold," is typical of the elemental greed of mankind, and the lust for gold and power which excites his mind is followed by misfortune, as it frequently is in life in general. Alberich is a character of much force, while in Mime we meet with a type of the small mind inflamed with greed. Erda is always typical, and that is why she is so seldom appreciated.

It is quite true that symbolism of this kind, in which certain world-thoughts are embodied in typical personages, carries us into a region of poetic drama far beyond that to which we are ordinarily asked to ascend. It makes deep and exhaustive demands upon public appreciation, and it goes without saying that these demands cannot be fulfilled. The entrance into the inner sphere of Wagner's imagination is open only to the few; the many must remain outside and wonder why a cumbersome property dragon has to be lugged on and killed. It is not for them to see the beautiful old world-thought of a hero winning power, gold, and love. He is a physical hero, indeed, but has the culture of the centuries robbed the physical hero of his mastery of humanity? Do not the ignorant cheer for Fitzsimmons and the educated fall upon the neck of Hobson?

If Wagner acclaims Siegfried as "the highest hero of worlds" and peals out the nature of the man in music of marvelous majesty, was he expending his force upon a mere fancy? Was it simply a dramatic scene that he created? No, the use of the myth in the drama gave him a broader scope than that which he himself noted when he spoke of its advantage in freeing music from the demands of all but elementary emotions. The myth gave to Wagner the motive power of the universal ideas which primeval peoples have formulated in their mythologies. The barbaric vigor of the northern races cast those ideas in more massive and imposing forms than could ever have emanated from the wordly intellect of Egypt or the culture-curbed imagination of Greece. But there is a more perfect art in the Greek drama than in that of Wagner. Aeschylus adjusted the exposition of his material to the receptive power of his audience with a finer skill. Wagner offered to a modern people an antique mythology. It was inevitable that some considerable part of that people would miss the significance of those episodes of the works which are more symbolical than dramatic in the accepted sense of that word.

If, therefore, the general consensus of opinion holds that these scenes should be shortened or omitted when possible, those who fully enter into the inner meaning of them and are able to subject themselves to their poetic influence will regret the omissions, but it will have to be conceded that the general opinion is in this case wise. But the poetic beauty, the immensely moving humanity, the emotional awardness, and the profound intellectual force of these Nibelung dramas must be apparent even to those who have tried to listen to them as a string of pretty melodies and failed.

W. J. HENDERSON.

Antonio Ceppi,

Tenor, Metropolitan Opera House.

WHITTIER'S HOME AT AMESBURY

"WHITTIER LAND," as Mrs. Emily Binney Smith, President of the association for the preservation of the Quaker poet's home, calls the region around Amesbury and Haverhill Mass., promises henceforth to be the objective point of many a pilgrimage. Such it may already be, in a sense, but with the completion of the Whittier Home Association's plans the inducements to visitors, both from this country and abroad, will be so greatly increased that their annual number may be expected to multiply in proportion.

Ever since his death, in 1892, the feeling has been strong in Amesbury that the house where Whittier lived for fifty-six years, and which, as Mrs. Smith says, "is so full of associations, so truly one of Longfellow's 'haunted houses,'" should be made in some way a memorial to the poet. She tells the writer that there is a desire to maintain the house as an aid in recalling more vividly the personality of Whittier, and that the present movement is the outcome of this desire. The movement has taken definite shape in an organization of seventy-five active, voting members, while associate membership is unlimited as to numbers and open to people from any part of the world. The present owner of the house is Mrs. Samuel T. Pickard, who was the favorite niece of the poet, and who inherited it directly from him. From her the illustrations and most of the facts in this article were obtained. She takes a lively interest in the association's plans and has generously aided them.

The house at Amesbury was first occupied by Whittier in 1836. East Haverhill, where he was born, is now but a forty-minute ride distant by electric cars, and it was on the old family estate there that he lived until nearly twenty-nine years old. The Haverhill house is still to be seen, a fine specimen of the New England Colonial farmhouse. He removed from it, with his mother and sister, to the little cottage residence on Friend Street, Amesbury—which the Home Association has been organized to preserve intact—and here the remainder of his life was passed. It commands a view of the hill country, and up the shaded highway toward the plain structure where the Friends held their meetings.

Originally a single-story building, the Friend Street cottage has a garden with an area of about half an acre, and prior to its purchase by Whittier had been occupied several years by others. No alterations were made in it for eight years after he came there, but from the first improvements in the garden were carried on by the planting of peach, pear, and apple trees, grapevines also being set out. Besides these, many shade trees of elm, ash, maple, and locust were planted, several of which, now very large, still survive. Whittier was much attached to these trees; he had set them with his own hand, and in Summer he liked to sit out of doors under their shadow. The garden itself was a special object of his personal attention, and in season he always had it bright with flowers. Here, in 1892, the funeral service over his body was held in the open air, as he himself would have wished, and the cemetery where he lies is almost within sight of this garden.

Whittier had two reasons for abandoning the old family farm at Haverhill. His people had held it for over 200 years, but after the death of his father, and when he had given farming a trial of five or six years, and realized that the entire management of the place must rest upon himself alone, he decided that he had neither health nor strength for the task. It will be remembered, too, that he had during boyhood been seriously injured while at farm work, and that this injury was the foundation of his lifelong invalidism.

In 1836 he undertook the duties of Secretary to the American Anti-Slavery Society, which frequently called him to New York, and obliged him to leave his mother and sister alone on the farm, and, besides, they had to drive twice a week to the nearest Friends' meeting house in Amesbury, a distance of nine miles. After the removal to Amesbury he was frequently absent for considerable periods, both in New York and in Philadelphia, during the four years from 1836 to 1840, but he always retained his Amesbury citizenship. Toward the close of his life, although he used to visit regularly with relatives at Danvers, he never closed the Amesbury house, and never failed to return there to vote.

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PARLOR OF THE WHITTIER HOMESTEAD, AMESBURY, MASS.
The Portrait Over the Fireplace is of the Poet's Mother.

Whittier's reputation, both in the literary and political sense, had so increased by the year 1844 that he began to find the one-story cottage on Friend Street too small to enable him to offer hospitality to the friends who sought him. So an additional story was built on the eastern half of the house and a two-story extension added at the southeastern corner, projecting into the garden. In this extension is the "garden room," an interior view of which is given in the illustration. It will always be the most interesting memorial of the poet that the house contains. His niece, Mrs. Samuel T. Pickard, who lived there in girlhood, and was afterward, when his mother and sister were gone, at the head of his household, has kept the "garden room" in precisely the same condition. She informs the writer that the books remain upon the shelves as the poet placed them, and that the furniture and the pictures are unchanged. Whittier occupied this room as a study, and in it kept all his lares and penates. He wrote "Snowbound" in it, as well as many others among his best poems.

"He was a great lover of domesticity," says Mrs. Pickard, "and so it happened that here the family used to sit, as he could read and write in the midst of domestic affairs."

When he first began to occupy the "garden room" he used for a writing desk a little old-fashioned mahogany affair, which he replaced many years ago with a comparatively modern black-walnut desk. The first one is still in another room. Above the desk hangs the portrait of his brother, Mathew Franklin Whittier, and to the left the picture of "The Rock" in El Ghor, which suggested the poem of that name. On the "northern window pane" the pressed gentian still hangs, so that even yet

> "The wayside travelers, as they pass,
> Mark the gray disk of clouded glass."

To the left of this window are portraits of Thomas Starr King and Ralph Waldo Emerson and a picture of the poet's birthplace at Haverhill. In line with these is a portrait of "Chinese" Gordon. Quaker though he was, Whittier, as is known, had a great admiration for the heroic character and career of Gordon, and was invited to write the epitaph for Gordon's cenotaph when it was placed in Westminster Abbey. But Tennyson, Whittier thought, was the fitting person for this task, and in declining it himself he spoke of the Laureate as one called upon for "a threnody inspired by the life and death of him who has made not England only, but the world, richer for his memory."

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WHITTIER'S BIRTHPLACE AT EAST HAVERHILL, MASS.

The incidents of Tennyson's sending to Whittier the quatrain he wrote for the cenotaph, and the offense John Bright took at his fellow-Quaker's admiration for a soldier—so much so that he sent Whittier a long letter of remonstrance—are still fresh in the public memory. It is also remembered that the New England Quaker did not surrender to the English one. The walls of the "garden room" are further adorned with pictures of Abraham Lincoln, of Marcus Antoninus, of Celia Thaxter kindling a driftwood fire on the hearth. There are also some landscapes combining views of lake and mountain which were favorites with the poet. The writing desk itself stands beside an open Franklin stove, on the opposite side of which is a recess filled with books. The general homelike aspect of the "garden room," as Whittier's familiars knew it, is fully retained.

Immediately over the "garden room," or study, is the bedchamber occupied by Whittier after the death of his sister Elizabeth, in 1864. There is an open grate with old-fashioned andiron and iron fire frame, and the desk already referred to as having been that on which "Snowbound" was written is now in this room, under the portrait of his sister, which was the gift of Lucy Larcom. Other objects of interest are a bookcase filled with books, a picture of Milton, and a bas-relief of John Brown. In 1888 the western half of the cottage was raised to two stories, but the ground-floor rooms of the original structure was never changed in any essential particular, but remain as they were when built.

The Whittier Home Association proposes to keep the entire house with its contents undisturbed and unchanged, to be open to members at any time and to visitors during certain days of the week. Members will have access free of charge, and non-members will be charged a small fee. Associate membership can be gained by payment of a fee of $5, and it is hoped that the poet's admirers everywhere will join to help the association in its work.

The officers of the Whittier Home Association are Mrs. Emily Binney Smith, President; Mrs. Mary Alice Brown, Miss Mary Esther Carter, and Mrs. Abby Fielden, Vice Presidents; Mrs. Myra Rowell, Secretary, and Miss Emma Wolfenden, Treasurer.

T. D.

JAN

SIMON DOWLING—MISER.

BY HAROLD SNAGGE.

THE majority of the villagers called him a "horrid old beast." The minority, more charitably inclined, contented themselves with referring to him as "poor old chap."

Whichever appellation was the more suited to old Simon Dowling, it is certain that neither fitted him exactly. For, if he was a "horrid old beast," it was not his fault altogether that he was so, as the title would seem to imply, because he was crazy, and scarcely responsible for his actions. And he certainly was not a "poor old chap" in the literal sense of the word, because he had a hundred golden sovereigns of his own, tied up in a small canvas bag, which same hundred sovereigns he would pour out into his lap every evening at 8 o'clock, when his frugal supper was finished, and would count them again and again, and gloat over them.

It was known that old Dowling did this, because he was seen bending over his treasure one evening by a villager who happened to pass the window of the old man's cottage on his way home from work in the fields.

Not that Simon would ever have attempted to deny the fact. In his crazed way he knew he was a miser. Indeed, he was proud of it. To the old woman who would occasionally go into his cottage and "tidy up a bit," as he used to call it, he boasted of the fact; and she, good soul that she was, used to try to persuade him that it was nothing to be proud of. But he would not be convinced.

"Don't you see," he would say in his odd, breaking voice, "that I am gradually accumulating a fortune, and that some day I shall be rich enough to marry?"

And he would look up and wait questioningly for an answer. But the answer never came, for the old woman regarded his utterances as a nurse does those of a small child. In truth, she barely heeded them at all. So the old man grew tired of trying to interest any one in his little hoard. And he would remain silent till the kindly woman had gone and he was alone; then he would begin again, talking to himself.

"Yes," he would say, as he handled the sovereigns lovingly, and let them fall, one by one, back again into the bag which held them, "I have got 100 golden sovereigns now, and some day, if I am very careful, I shall have 1,000, and then I will go back to Dorothy, and she will have learned to love me by then, and she will say 'Yes,' and we shall be married. Oh, Dorothy, my Dorothy! you won't have to wait much longer now. I have got a hundred. Only a few hundreds more, and then—"

He would break off suddenly and scratch his poor old head with his withered hand.

"Stop, stop, Simon, though!" he would say, after a pause. "Don't make too sure of her. Perhaps she will have nothing to say to you when you return to her. Perhaps another man will have taken your place, and you will have to go away again for ever."

A curious spasm would pass over the old features, followed almost immediately by a cheery, triumphant smile.

"What nonsense, Simon!" he would continue. "Of course, she is true to you. She never actually said she loved you, but she said that some day perhaps she might, and you said you would wait always. Ah, Dorothy, haven't I waited years and years? And I am waiting still. And I am working and making money for you and for me. Just a little longer, and I will come to you, my Dorothy, my darling Dorothy, and then no one shall part us."

And the old man's voice would break down and tears and smiles would follow one another in endless succession, till the old clock on the mantelpiece chimed out the hour of 10. Then Simon Dowling, the miser, would carefully tie up the bag again, and hide it, as always, under one of the boards of the floor.

Each evening the same scene would be enacted, Winter and Summer alike, and each evening for the past twenty years and more it had been enacted. Only the old man's invocation to his Dorothy would sometimes change a little. And occasionally a reference would be made to some letters, which the old man would clasp tenderly in his hands. And he would try to read the writing, and then would kiss it a hundred times—writing which was yellow with age and almost illegible—writing which conveyed nothing to his poor old brain now, but which had once upon a time meant so much.

For, fifty years ago, Simon Dowling had loved Dorothy Dunstan, and, moreover, he had told her of his love. Taken aback at first, she had prized it and valued it as a love which she felt instinctively was deeper and more lasting than many passions dignified by the same name. For young Dowling was not a susceptible man. Women by the score had marveled at his imperviousness, had backed themselves to succeed where others had failed, had tried, and had been forced to confess themselves beaten. And then, suddenly, without any effort, Dorothy Dunstan had kindled the spark which the others had failed to ignite, and the strength and passion of his newly awakened love had almost frightened her, as it had frightened him. Straightway he had told her of his great love, had entreated, had demanded, a like in return, and he was stupefied and stunned when he learned from her lips that she could not give it to him. For a while he was hopelessly dazed. Never for a second had he doubted that his passion would be returned. He had anticipated an answering devotion as a matter of course. He was a poor man. He knew that. He had nothing but himself to offer her. But he was young yet, and he would make a fortune.

She, poor child, was terrified at his vehemence. She liked him; she respected him; she felt that some day she might—aye, would—grow to love him, and she told him so. But not yet. Would he wait? She could not tell him to hope, because she could give him no hope. But he was dear to her, dearer than any other man she had ever known, and she knew that such a love as his came to a woman only once in a lifetime. She could not say she loved him if she did not. She could not—because she was only human, after all—reject him irrevocably. But she would be, she must be, true to herself. She could say nothing to him to give him hope. And he understood, and, understanding, he hoped, because he could not help himself, because he knew for certain that some day she would grow to love him.

He told her he understood all perfectly, and she knew that he spoke truly. He said he would wait for her always. Because, as long as he lived, he must always wait for her. There was nothing else for him to live for, and he would work for her, and some day she would find out that she loved him. Thus and thus he reasoned with her and with himself, and then he set to work to make the fortune which he would give her when that great and wonderful day should come.

There seemed to be no royal road to such an accomplishment in England, so he said good-bye to Dorothy, and went into "a far country."

She was sorry at his going, and promised to write to him sometimes, and he was to write to her. The wrench of parting took

HENRY MOSLER'S PORTRAIT OF HIS DAUGHTER EDITH.
Whose Marriage With Joseph Feder, of Cincinnati, Occurred Last Wednesday.

years off his life, but his mind was made up, and he set his teeth and went.

Two years passed, and things were just the same, save for the fact that Dowling was lucky, and some new mines in which he was interested turned out very well.

The third year came and went, and at the end of it Dowling was a rich man.

During the time of their separation he had written often to Dorothy, and she to him, and her letters told him, not in so many words, because they were simple and unconventional, but as plainly as if she had spoken it, that the love was dawning in her heart, and that he had been right to hope.

When he arrived back in England, Dorothy was on the landing stage to meet him, and the look on her face as her eyes met his brushed away all the trials and longings of the last three years as though they had been but a dream.

No words were necessary, but the perfect understanding which had always existed between them sealed the compact as absolutely as if he had said the words, "Dorothy, will you be my wife?" and she had answered, "I will."

Ten days later Dorothy Dunstan was taken ill, and within a fortnight she died.

Dowling was away at the time, and when he came to her they feared to tell him how hopeless it was. But quickly he saw, and as she sank slowly day by day so did the spirit and life gradually sink from the soul and body of Simon Dowling. Two days before she died the doctors had told him that all hope was gone, and he had bowed to their decision. Only he begged to be left alone with her till the end, and his wish was granted.

In the gray of an early morning Dorothy died, and Simon Dowling rose up and went away.

No one heard him speak, but several people noticed that much gray had crept into his hair, and that there was a look on his face which they had not noticed before—a look which seemed to tell them that its wearer had suddenly realized that life and love with some nature mean the same thing, and that the shock of the discovery was insupportable.

From a young man Dowling became suddenly an old one. For ten years he wandered over the face of the earth, seeing no one, speaking to no one. His friends grew anxious about him, but he was unapproachable, so they left him alone. His wealth became a burden to him, and in a fit of generosity or madness—it is sometimes hard to distinguish between them—he gave it all away bodily to a charity. Then he bought a small cottage in a remote corner of England, and took up his abode there, and lived entirely alone.

For a few years the villagers regarded him as an eccentric old gentleman, and some of them would occasionally try to be neighborly and kind to him. But he would have none of it, and it was plain to all, and plainer to the wise old clergyman of the place, that Simon Dowling's brain was giving way.

And so it was. Years of unutterable grief and solitude were beginning to tell their tale. Coherency in his soliloquies became rarer every day, and by degrees his sole object became that of collecting money. In his great mercy, God was softening the poor man's old age, by allowing him to fancy himself back again all those years, slaving for the fortune he was to give to Dorothy. Every penny he could save he hoarded. Economy of the meanest type he practiced, and whereas an old charwoman had, at one time, received two shillings a week for small daily attendance, he now dispensed with any sort of help, and lived in a state bordering on squalor, relieved only by the occasional visits of the kindly woman who belonged to the minority, and who still persisted in regarding him as a "poor old chap."

One evening, early in November, Simon was counting his sovereigns as usual by the light of an old lamp. The evening was cold, and a chill draught blew through his little room. The small fire in the grate seemed to give out but little heat when the old man now and again stretched out his parchment-like palms toward the glow, to rid them of some of the cold engendered by handling the sovereigns.

This particular evening he seemed to be lingering rather longer than usual over his little hoard, and he had played with the bright coins for nearly two hours. Then he arranged them in little piles on the table before him, and sat back for awhile, watching them intently. By degrees, the glitter of the gold and the unshaded light of the lamp caused his poor old eyes to grow tired, and he closed them for a moment or two. Two or three slow and deliberate nods of the old white head followed, and presently the miser was asleep.

With a start, he woke and sat up, listening intently. He thought he heard a step at the door.

"My gold! my sovereigns!" he exclaimed. "Dorothy's fortune! Who dares to come here at this time of night?"

But it was no one, only the wind.

"My sovereigns are not safe," went on old Simon to himself, picking up each coin tenderly as he spoke, and replacing it in the little canvas bag. "Some one will steal you, my little golden dears, unless I am very careful. But I will prevent that. To-morrow I will take you to town and will change you for paper. Paper won't be nearly as nice, and I shan't love it half as much as I do you; but it will be safer. And remember, dear little sovereigns, it is Dorothy we must think of—my Dorothy; not ourselves, you know. And you and I can do anything for her, can't we?"

Thus, talking to them as if they were his children, old Simon Dowling put them all carefully away in their hiding place, and, having again kissed the bundle of letters and treated them in the same way, betook himself to bed. For an hour or more he lay awake crooning crazily to himself about his clever dodge for preventing his money being stolen.

Next morning the old miser was up early, and quite a stir was created in the village when it was seen that Simon Dowling was out of his cottage, and walking alone to the little station. The precious sack of sovereigns was hidden carefully away in a small handbag which he carried with him, while the bundle of letters, which were even more valuable to him than the money, for all that the "majority" might say, bulged out the breast pocket of his now green old coat.

The journey to the neighboring town was only five miles, but old Dowling waived economy on this occasion, and, instead of walking the distance—far enough for an old man nearly eighty—took a third-class ticket by the railway.

With something very like a sigh, he handed over his bag of sovereigns to the young clerk at the bank, and received in exchange ten crisp notes of £10 each, which he carefully wrapped up in his old handkerchief, and placed in the small black bag which had before held the precious gold.

Another railway ticket could not be thought of, and so the journey home had to be made on foot. Poor old Simon was well-nigh exhausted when he reached his little cottage at last, long after darkness had set in, nor had he any eyes for the curious faces which peered at him as he wearily made his way down the only street the village boasted.

Once inside his tiny house, the old miser placed his bag on the table, and laid the bundle of letters, which he took from his breast pocket, beside it. Then, completely worn out, he sank into an old chair by the fire, which was burning brightly in the grate, thanks, no doubt, to an afternoon visit of the good little woman who "tidied up a bit."

A wretched little supper lay on the table, but the old man seemed scarcely to notice it. The long walk, and all the excitement incidental to parting with his precious gold, had tired him more than was good for him, and he seemed to be older and whiter even than he had been the evening before, when he had thought out the scheme for preserving his money.

The night was a dismally cold one, and a few drops of rain were falling. The wind, too, was rising a little, and the sound of it in the chimney seemed to soothe the old man as he sat and watched the flames fitfully glowing and dying. Presently the miser looked up. "Nine o'clock!" he said. "Simon, you are very late to-night! Nine o'clock, and you have neither counted your money nor kissed your darling's letters. Come, come, Simon, my boy, pull yourself together. You're not tired after walking five miles! What will Dorothy say when she hears that her Simon was done up after a five-mile walk? She must think better of me than that. Now, where did I put those notes? Ah, here they are, and the letters. That's it."

And the old man took the small bag, and drew from it the notes. Then he laid them one by one in his lap, and took up the bundle of letters.

"Ah, Dorothy, Dorothy!" he murmured, and the glow from the fire lighted up his old, drawn face, on which a strange look of peace seemed to be settling. "The waiting is nearly over. I am coming back to you very soon now. My work is almost done, and I have such a lot of money for you! And you will love me, Dorothy, won't you? I know you will have learned to love me all this time while I have been away. This letter tells me so, and this one, and this. Ah! God has been very good to me. He has sent the love into your dear heart, and, now that I am rich, I can come to you, and then nothing shall ever separate us any more. Dorothy, my own darling Dorothy, I am kissing your dear letters, because they were written by you, because the paper has been touched by your dear hands. The waiting is nearly over, nearly over."

The old man clutched the bundle of letters as he finished speaking and covered them with kisses. At the same moment, a strong gust of wind blew the window open, and a rush of air entered the room, extinguishing the small lamp on the table. The old miser rose quickly to relight it, and, as he did so, the ten notes which lay in his lap slid from his knees, and a puff of wind blew them into the heart of the fire.

The rustle they made as they fell caused old Simon to look round. For a second or two he scarcely realized what had happened. Then the new flames from the crackling notes told him of the disaster.

A terrible cry burst from the lips of the old man, as he hurled himself down on his hands and knees and clawed madly at the red-hot bars of the grate.

"Ruin!" he shrieked. "Ruin! Just as I had won her, I have lost her. O God, save

Anton C. G. Hupfel,
President of the German Charity Ball.

them, save them! Dorothy, Dorothy, it was not my fault! I could not help it! I tried. I have worked so hard, and I thought I had succeeded. But now I have failed, I have failed! O Dorothy, my Dorothy!" And the wail that came from the old man's lips would have wrung tears from a stone. There was a stillness, broken only by the gusts of wind and the flapping of the open window. Simon Dowling had fainted.

The room was quite dark, for the lamp was out and the fire had burned low, before consciousness returned to the old miser.

When he again opened his eyes all the madness had gone out of them, and, when he spoke, the words were the words of an old man who knew he was an old man, and who knew he had not many minutes to live.

The bundle of letters was still in his hand, and he had forgotten all about the money.

With an effort he raised himself on his elbow, and, bowing his white head, he reverently kissed the letters.

"Dorothy," he murmured very faintly, "I am tired, and I am coming to you." Then, with a barely perceptible sigh, the weary head fell back, and Simon Dowling's waiting was over.

In the morning the villagers found him lying by the side of the fire, the bundle of letters still clutched tightly in his hands. A diligent search was made for the money, but none was found, and gradually the impression gained ground that Simon Dowling had been sadly misjudged in his lifetime, and that he had not been a miser after all.

Indeed, the majority in the village, who had before called him "a horrid old beast," joined the minority which had been more charitably inclined, and, when an opportunity presented itself, made a point of referring to him as "poor old chap."—The Sketch.

PORTRAIT OF MISS MOSLER.

Among the paintings at the last Spring exhibition of the Academy of Design, Henry Mosler's portrait of his daughter, Miss Edith Mosler, is well remembered. The painting is an exquisite bit of work. The face is set off with a wealth of dark hair, forming a striking contrast to the background, a symphony of blue and green.

She is attired in an opera cloak trimmed with white fur, which partially conceals the face and gives the portrait a pretty, artistic finish.

Miss Mosler, whose marriage with Joseph Feder of the firm of Feder, Holzman & Co. of Cincinnati, occurred on Jan. 25, is the eldest daughter of the well-known painter. She is an accomplished young woman of twenty-two years, who inherits much of her father's skill with the brush. She was born in Munich, Germany, and for the greater part of her life has lived with her parents in Paris. She accompanied them when they returned to New York four years ago.

After an extended wedding trip to Florida, Mr. and Mrs. Feder will live in Cincinnati. A close friendship exists between the two families, who own adjoining country places in the Catskills.

THE GERMAN CHARITY BALL.

EDEL sei der Mensch, huelfreich und gut!" Under this motto, the Bachelor Circles of the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and Beethoven Maennerchor, have arranged for one of the most brilliant social events of the past nine years, namely, the German Charity Ball, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to charity—a noble and pleasant way to ameliorate the condition of the helpless and to assist those who are unable because of illness to take care of themselves.

It may not be generally known that Greater New York has a German population which commands for it the position of the second largest German-speaking city in the world. It is also a commendable fact that, this being so, there is less demand upon the public for private charity by the men and women of this nationality than is the case in their own country, Germany, and in Austria-Hungary.

The Germans in this city have ever been noted for their kindly sympathy and active practical assistance in responding to any demands made upon them for charity; and it is only just to them to remember the promptness with which they responded, as a body, to the call for charity during the civil war, Franco-Prussian war, and the different yellow fever epidemics in this country.

The great fondness of the Germans in this country for perpetuating the customs of their Fatherland, shows itself particularly in their establishing the singing societies. These societies, notably the German Liederkranz, Jung Arion, and Beethoven Maennerchor, form the centre of their social activity, and any great public necessity is

Rudolph J. Schaefer,
Chairman Music Committee.

Charles Forster,
Recording Secretary.

Charles F. Vollmer,
Corresponding Secretary.

Joseph Halk,
Chairman Printing Committee.

Hubert Ollila,
Treasurer.

bound to receive their assistance and support by an appeal to them. So, the cause of German charity. Up to within nine years ago, the different institutions were compelled to call on the general public.

On the occasion of one of the balls of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz, Mr. William H. Klenke proposed to the delegates of the other Bachelor Circles, Jung Arion and Beethoven Maennerchor, that they unite their efforts and give one large ball, devoting the proceeds entirely to German charity. This idea found immediate support, and the first ball was given, although late in the season, at the Lenox Lyceum, making a return of $6,800.

The officers of that year were: William H. Klenke, President, and William Forster, Joseph Halk, Robert Kammerer, Jacob Ruppert, Oscar B. Weber, Rudolph J. Schaefer, Edward B. Burghard, Constantin Lucius, Frank Fechteler, Julius Rohe, John G. Gilling, Theodore Friederick, William Lehing, W. F. La Marche, G. Merkel, and G. G. Molthan, the Chairman of the various committees. The second year the ball was held at the Metropolitan Opera House, and Edward M. Burghard was elected President.

The notable feature of this ball was the orchestral concert of 150 men, conducted by the great conductor, the late Anton Seidl. The event is yet spoken of, such was the effect that was produced by it. It may be noted here that Anton Seidl was an ardent supporter of the cause of German charity.

The third year, in consequence of the fire at the Metropolitan Opera House, the ball was held at Madison Square Garden. The amount distributed this year, the banner year, was over $10,000. The principal event of this ball was the selection of an Honorary Committee, comprising the leading notable men in local German business life. Oswald Ottendorfer was elected Honorary President.

The fourth ball also took place at the Madison Square Garden, on Feb. 25, 1895, and $8,000 was netted as the result. The fifth ball was given at the Madison Square Garden, and the sum of $8,000 was realized. The sixth ball took place in the newly built Metropolitan Opera House, on Feb. 4, 1896, and over $8,300 was given to charity in that year. The seventh ball, given at the Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 4, 1897, brought in over $8,500. The eighth ball, held at the Metropolitan Opera House, on Feb. 3, 1898, gave a return of about $9,300.

The ninth, this year's ball, will take place at the Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 2, the officers being as follows:

Oswald Ottendorfer, Honorary President; Anton C. G. Hupfel, President; Hubert Ollis, Treasurer; Charles Forster, Recording Secretary; Charles F. Vollmer, Corresponding Secretary; Robert C. Kammerer, Chairman Box Committee; Oscar B. Weber, Chairman Press Committee; Charles Forster, Chairman Patron Committee; Rudolph J. Schaefer, Chairman Music Committee; Frank Brickelmaier, Chairman Hall Committee; Constantin Lucius, Chairman Finance Committee; Richard F. Krackowizer, Chairman Catering Committee; Charles F. Vollmer, Chairman Police Committee; Joseph Halk, Chairman Printing Committee, and Edward M. Burghard, Chairman Charity Committee.

Commemorative of the Spanish-American war, the decorations of the Opera House will be of a most patriotic character. The musical selections as well as the promenade music have also been especially arranged with this idea in view. Many of the prominent artists now at the Opera House have been asked to participate in the opening polonaise. The ball will be opened by Mrs. Adam Weber and Mr. Anton C. G. Hupfel.

A SCARE UNDER WATER.

Probably the most fearful thing for a diver to encounter under the water is an octopus. An incident showing how constant this fear is, is related in The Outlook. The writer, who is himself a diver, says that once while engaged below water, he saw the loom of an immense dark object

Oscar B. Weber,
Chairman Press Committee.

in the yellow, fog-like distance, moving slowly toward him. "I stood and watched it, frightened, yet curious. As it came nearer I made out a central body with several great arms or feelers waving about it. My heart was in my mouth in a moment, for I was sure it was an octopus. I was just about to stir up the mud at my feet in order that I might not be seen, when I discovered that my fright was caused by nothing more alarming than a fellow-diver, whose arms, legs, and lines I had imagined feelers.

"A shadowy giant about twelve feet high, with huge hands, and a head like a small barrel approached me. He walked slowly, his heavy boots raising the mud behind him like a cloud of dust, and his great central eye gleaming darkly. Although I knew him to be a man, it was with difficulty I refrained from taking to my heels. At sight of me, he, too, was startled. He quickly recovered, however, and we shook hands. I looked into his face-glass and recognized the smiling features of my friend, Japanese Charley. Then we nodded, grinned, showed each other the state of our bags, and parted. This was the only time I ever met a man under water."

ROUND THE WALLS OF HAMADAN

Orchards stretch their bloomy span
Round the walls of Hamadan;
Purples deepen on the grape,
Lyric brooks make blithe escape,
Yet are all the glories gone
That the lord of Macedon
Saw, ere drew the revel on,
And the Bacchic orgy ran
Round the walls of Hamadan.

Gone the great sun-temple where
Golden stair rose over stair;
Gone the gilded galleries,
Porticos and palaces;
And the plaintive night-winds plead
For the memory of the Mede,
Sob for alien ears to heed,
Pilgrim train and caravan,
Round the walls of Hamadan.

Naught of all the radiant past,
Naught of all the varied, vast
Life that throbbed and thrilled, remains,
With its pleasures and its pains,
Save a couchant lion lone,
Mute memorial in stone
Of three empires overthrown—
Persian, Median, Parthian—
Round the walls of Hamadan.

All the splendor vanished, still
Wheels the world for good or ill.
Where's the wisdom-hoary sage
Shall unriddle us this page?
Temples toppled from their base,
Victor race o'errunning race,
Yet, within the ancient place,
Mirth, and love of maid and man,
Round the walls of Hamadan!

—CLINTON SCOLLARD in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Robert C. Kammerer,
Chairman Box Committee.

JAN 1899

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.

"Why is there always a bird on silver money, Mr. Brown?"

"Merely a gentle reminder of how money flies."

WAS WOODWORTH A PLAGIARIST

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two articles in your Magazine Supplement suggest the following query: Did not the author of "The Old Oaken Bucket" adapt or borrow ("convey the wise it call") from Byron's "At Yarrow"?

"Ye scenes of my childhood whose blest recollection,
Embitter the present compared with the past,
Where science first dawned upon the reflection
And friendships were found too romantic to last."

* * * * * * *

Such were the scenes that my infancy knew."

I can quote no more from memory, but that will suffice to convict some one of plagiarism. TWENTY-SIX.

The Cold, Hard Metal.

From The Detroit Journal.

"You are as cold as a snow bank!" he exclaimed, glowering.

But his young wife was not devoid of spirit.

"Well, I never claimed to be a National bank!" she retorted, haughtily.

Here again was the sickening implication that the wealthy are the only really warm people.

Making Himself Popular.

From Tit-Bits.

Dashaway—You say your sister will be down in a minute, Willie. That's good news. I didn't know but what she wanted to be excused, as she did the other day.

Willie—Not this time. I played a trick on her.

Dashaway—What did you do?

Willie (triumphantly)—I said you were another fellow.

An Emergency.

From The New York Weekly.

Housekeeper (excitedly)—I am in a terrible way about a servant girl I can't get rid of. I have discharged her, but she won't go. She is a perfect giantess and has a most horrible temper. What would you advise me to do?

Great Lawyer (calmly)—Keep the kerosene can full and the wood wet.

Obeying Orders.

From The Sydney Journal.

Mother—I gave each of you boys an orange. Charlie, you said you wouldn't eat yours until after dinner. And you, Jack, said the same. Have you deceived me?

Charlie—No, mother; we didn't eat our own oranges. I ate Jack's and he ate mine.

The Christmas Bills.

From The Jewelers' Weekly.

Mr. Lucky, (gleefully)—My wife gave me a nice silk handkerchief.

Mr. Short, (sadly)—You're fortunate! Mine gave me a fine diamond ring!

WEAR A PERFECT **WIG!**

We have reduced this branch of our business to an absolute science, and guarantee thorough satisfaction.

Our Latest Perfected Wigs for Ladies & Gentlemen

are so artistically constructed that they defy detection. Surprisingly natural, comfortable, and stylish.

Wavy Switches

Which we are making a feature of. A most graceful and charming effect is obtained when one of these beautiful Wavy Switches is artistically interwoven with your own hair. Our Artists will instruct you how to arrange them.

DO YOU NEED A **BANG!**

Then why not wear one which has received the stamp of fashionable approval? The Bangs we make are pretty, light, dainty, and graceful.

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HAIR TONICS—HAIR DYES—ROUGES—CREAMS—POWDERS,

Have become famous through their wonderful efficacy.

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New Illustrated Catalogue.

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Old Crow Rye

with others. Their opinions all point one way. They say they will use only ours hereafter. Our steadily increasing sales are in evidence. Buy only of reliable dealers.

There Are Numberless Brands of Scotch Whiskeys

in the market, admitted to be blends of this, that, or the other.

Why should we have blends?

Is not a fine, well matured, strictly pure article, the product of the best distillery in the Glenlivet district, as good as can be? All this blending tomfoolery is done to cheapen. As men nearly half a century in the business, we do not believe that anything is as good as the straight article. Our oldest, the **BONNIE BRIER BUSH**, is the best we ever saw. The **SOUVENIR OF SCOTLAND** is from same distillery; not as old. For sale in bond or in store.

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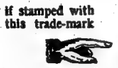

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Sold by all reputable dealers everywhere. LALANCE & GROSJEAN MFG. CO., New York, Chicago, Boston. Write for free booklet.

Equal to the Occasion.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She is a cute little Detroit girl of seven, and the proprietor of the store at which she called is a great friend of the family. "How much for one of these picture books?" she inquired of him. "Just two kisses," for he wanted to make her a present. "I'll take six," she said in a cool, business-like way, as she tucked them under her arm and started for the door. "Papa will call and settle."

The German of It.

From Tit-Bits.

Three Frenchmen who were studying a volume of Shakespeare in their native language endeavored to translate into English the well-known opening to Hamlet's soliloquy, "To be or not to be." The following was the result:

First Frenchman—To was or not to am.
Second Ditto—To were, or is to not.
Third Ditto—To should or not to will.

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meets with the instant appreciation of ladies whose skin is too tender and delicate to permit of using even the purest toilet soap on their face. You need have no hesitation about using Cutelix, as there is not a drop of harm in a barrel. Sold by all leading druggists.

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By the Hon. THOMAS E. WATSON.

The critics unite in saying that its most striking characteristic is its extreme "readableness."

Ask Your Bookseller for It.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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THE WEATHER.
Threatening, light northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,306. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1899.—10 Pages and Supplement. PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: TEN PAGES,

WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 86¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 46c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Since the French Government has proposed to have trial revision cases submitted to the united sections of the Court of Cassation the Dreyfus agitation has burst forth afresh, and the situation in Paris is considered grave and menacing. Archbishop Ireland denied in Rome yesterday that he has been appointed to represent the United States at the Czar's Peace and Disarmament Convention. A coalition Cabinet will be organized for Bulgaria, to succeed the Ministry which recently resigned. The City of Colon, Colombia, is under military guard, on account of the recent strike riots of the dockmen. Fourteen miners were killed in the Palia Mines, Spain, by explosion yesterday. The Carlist agitation is increasing in Spain, according to advices from Madrid.—Pages 1 and 7

Page 1.

J. M. Joyce, an expressman, was attacked in his wagon by a highwayman at Grimes Hill, Staten Island, on Saturday night. His team, becoming frightened, bolted while the men fought in the wagon. Joyce finally succeeded in throwing his assailant out.

Page 2.

Dr. Lyman Abbott yesterday in Plymouth Church concluded his series of Sunday evening lectures on "The Bible as Literature," begun three years ago. He will not hold any more services on Sunday evenings.

Father John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the Maine, lectured on the war at Carnegie Hall for the benefit of the Catholic Reading Rooms for Seamen, last night, and got a notable ovation. Gov. Roosevelt presided.

W. C. Koutnik of West Hoboken yesterday told the police that he was the man who mailed the poison package to Harry Cornish. He said a stranger whom he met in Madison Avenue gave him 25 cents to take it to the Post Office. Capt. McClusky says the story doesn't "hitch," but will be fully investigated.

Page 3.

The body of Private William J. Mahoney of the Sixty-ninth Regiment was buried yesterday with military honors.

Final arrangements have been completed for the reception of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which will land at the foot of Franklin Street this morning.

Page 7.

The Rev. Samuel Alman, his voice worn out by overwork, has been compelled to resign the pastorate of Emmanuel Baptist Church, which he organized thirty years ago. He preached his farewell sermon last night.

Page 10.

The annual meeting and election of officers of Mount Sinai Hospital was held yesterday.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah on the Czar's peace proposal.

Robert Bonner yesterday denied the truth of reports that there is discord in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church over the selection of a pastor.

The National Civil Service Reform League has begun active work toward securing a classified and non-partisan Census Bureau.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 5.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Markets.—Page 5.
Society.—Page 7.

BETTER FEELING AT ILOILO.

The New President of the Visayan Federation Friendly to the Americans.

MANILA, Jan. 29.—According to advices just received from Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, at the election held on Jan. 17 Señor Ramon Melliza was chosen President of the so-called Visayan Federation for a term of two years, his predecessor, Gen. Lopez, being appointed Commander in Chief of the forces of the Revolutionary Government. Señor Melliza is kindly disposed to the Americans, and it is hoped that the difficulty between the natives and the United States authorities will be settled amicably.

Business was being resumed there when the dispatches in question left, and sugar was entering from the Island of Negros. Ships were loading hemp. The sugar crop is far below the average and shows an estimated deficiency of about 9,000 tons, valued at $74,250. Although matured, the crop was not being harvested, owing to the lack of labor, but with the subsidence of the excitement the local authorities were persuading the natives to return to the provinces.

Six native Commissioners, headed by Señor Ramon Avancena, a lawyer, arrived to-day from Iloilo by the United States transport St. Paul. They have come to consult with Aguinaldo.

A number of native soldiers who had been transported were landed on Jan. 25 in the Island of Panay, about twenty-five miles north of Iloilo.

A NEW SUBMARINE BOAT.

To be Tested at Milwaukee Next Summer by Naval Officers.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 29.—The Raddats submarine boat is to be built on a larger scale and practical working basis. The drawings for the new boat have been prepared, contracts will be let in a few days, and work will be pushed so that the new boat will be ready for a test the latter part of next June or early in July.

The new boat will be 95 feet long and have a diameter of 7 feet, giving an interior space four times that of the experimental boat. It will be built of 1¼-inch boiler plate, and braced so as to stand the pressure of 250 feet below the surface. The power will be furnished by a petroleum engine for surface work, and below the surface will be operated by electricity from storage batteries.

The contract will call for a speed of five miles an hour below the surface. A committee of naval officers will be present at the tests.

JUDGE'S DECISION DENOUNCED.

Held Liquor as Necessary on Christmas as Firecrackers on July 4.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Jan. 29.—The Rev. W. M. Trumbower, pastor of Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, this morning made a fierce attack upon Recorder Ward for his decision in an excise case this week. The Recorder dismissed the case because the offense was committed on Christmas Day. Recorder Ward said that liquor is as necessary to a proper observance of Christmas as firecrackers for the Fourth of July.

Mr. Trumbower denounced the Recorder as incompetent and urged his congregation to do all possible to create a sentiment that will retire the Recorder from office.

A Famous Georgia Preacher Dead.

SANDERSVILLE, Ga., Jan. 29.—The death of the Rev. J. D. Anthony, the so-called "King Saul" of the South Georgia Methodist Conference, recalls an interesting incident of his career. At the time of Sherman's famous march to the sea, several of his troopers set fire to the Court House here. Mr. Anthony rode out to the advancing forces and personally appealed to Gen. Sherman, who dispatched couriers into the village to stop the work of destruction. Mr. Anthony addressed a sermon to the General and his staff on the spot.

Half Hour More Saved.

"Lake Shore Limited" leaves New York by New York Central 5:30 P. M. every day, arrives Chicago next afternoon, 4 30, in time for all connections. adv.

ANNOYANCE TO TRAVELERS

A Foreign Official Incensed by This Government's Questions.

TREATED LIKE AN IMMIGRANT

New Rule Adopted by Commissioner General Powderly to Which Objection Is Made.

[Copyright, 1899.]
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A distinguished foreign official who sailed recently for New York expressed to me his indignation at an American official paper presented to him at the Cunard office when he booked his passage.

He was required, the agent assured him, by the United States Government to fill up the paper, stating, among other things, whether he was able to read and write; whether he had a ticket; by whom his passage was paid; whether he was in possession of money, and, if so, whether more than $30, and how much, if $30 or less; whether he had ever been in prison or the almshouse or supported by charity; whether he was a polygamist; what was the condition of his mental and physical health, and whether he was deformed or crippled.

He absolutely refused to answer such preposterous questions. The Cunard agent thereupon assured him that if he did not do so he would find himself in a troublesome situation when he reached New York. He replied: "I will deal with that situation when it arises."

It seems incredible that the American authorities can really intend this inquisitorial examination for semi-pauper immigrants to be applied to well-to-do visitors. H. N.

The prominent official referred to in the dispatch is possibly one of the first victims of the application of a recent interpretation of the immigration laws as enforced by Commissioner General of Immigration Powderly. The questions put to this passenger are those heretofore used in booking immigrants. By the term "immigrant" the steamship companies have understood aliens who travel in the steerage. At least that, in a general way, an agent said yesterday, has been what was understood. Immigrants, of course, might travel first-class, and there have been numerous occasions when skilled contract labor has sought to avoid the operation of the contract labor law by traveling first or second class, passage being paid possibly by the prospective employers.

The agents have, however, been unable to get the Government to define exactly the term "immigrant," and this fact has given rise to much embarrassment, particularly since the Treasury Department some four months ago issued what is known to all steamship men as "Regulation 180." This order, the agents say, was in line with the spirit of Mr. Powderly's administration of the Immigration Bureau.

It provided that all aliens booking passage for this country should be required to answer the questions theretofore put only to alien steerage passengers. This was possibly the result of the vast increase in second-cabin travel. The increase in this class of travel is attributed by the agents to the fact that the second cabin of the modern steamships is quite equal in its general character—the appointments, table, &c.—to the older first cabins, and induces a great many who would otherwise go in the first cabin or not at all to go in the second cabin. But the very moderate rates that obtain lead also to a great many going second-class who would formerly have taken the steerage.

When the steamship companies were apprised of the new order remonstrances were made, and the companies acting jointly in their steamship conference endeavored to show that the rule in practice would be a source of great annoyance to persons to whom it was never intended to apply. Some of the companies simply ignored the order or obeyed its mandate by placing the certificate before a passenger in such a perfunctory way that he passed the formality, hardly knowing the character of the questions propounded.

In applying the order to cabin passengers, the questions were not asked by the agents who sold the ticket, as in the case of the steerage, when the papers are included with the other ship's papers and subsequently sworn to by the vessel's Captain before the American Consul. The matter was left instead for the purser to attend to aboard ship after sailing. A purser is an individual trained to the diplomat's art, and his ingenuity is developed from constant contact with all sorts of persons from all parts of the world, representing every race, color, creed, age, and sex. Where there was a pretense of observing the rule, the purser cleverly made the formality as little offensive as possible.

Before carrying out the rule in this way the agents asked for and received the approval of the Commissioner General. Aside from the obnoxious character of the proceeding, there remained, however, still another source of annoyance. This was that in addition to the customs declarations, to which passengers are subjected on arrival in port, there was now added another feature of red tape. The officers of the Surveyor's staff who take the declarations board the vessel at Quarantine, and, in order that the taking of the declarations may be completed by the time the vessel reaches her dock the vessel proceeds up the bay at a very slow speed, delaying the landing of the passengers.

In the customs branch still another annoyance was caused by the new rule relating to passengers on the piers, friends having to secure special permits from the agents, countersigned by the Surveyor, before they could go upon the pier. And in line with this general tendency to annoy and interfere with existing practice, the agents call attention to the new order which requires that passengers shall have a list of all things purchased abroad, with the cost thereof stated, the smallest trifle being subject to the rule.

In regard to the new immigration regulation the Treasury Department recently decided that it would not do have the statement made on the vessel before the purser, but that it must be made before the vessel sailed, and subject to the same rules as those governing steerage immigrants. Since about Thanksgiving the companies and the department have been trying to understand each other. The department, as a result of the protests with which it was deluged, did not insist upon its immediate application, but while it remained in a tentative state communications between the agents here and home offices on the other side advanced the matter to differing degrees, and hence it is possible that while some offices have actually inaugurated the new system, others have not, but are waiting, in hopes that the order will be eventually modified.

When the dispatch was shown yesterday to Vernon H. Brown, the agent of the Cunard Line, he said that it looked as though there had been a mistake somewhere, as he was under the impression that the purser still had charge of the matter. It was possible, however, that the certificates had been placed in the London office. Mr. Brown said that he did not wish to discuss the subject, but he would say that the ruling was one sure to arouse much complaint among travelers. So long, however, as the matter had been intrusted to the pursers the annoyance had been reduced to a minimum.

James A. Wright, Vice President of the American Line, said that he had no hesitation in saying that the rule was perfectly absurd. Foreign officials and persons passing through the country were certainly exempt from the inquisition as should be persons who were simply traveling, but it was exceedingly difficult to apply the rule. It was just as absurd, however, to extend it to persons who were obviously not intended to come within the pale of the law.

ENGLAND WANTS OUR HELP.

A British Statesman Uses the Word "Alliance" Very Frankly.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Right Hon. Walter Hume Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, addressing the Farmers' Club at Newcastle yesterday, used the word "alliance" in referring to the future relations between Great Britain and the United States. The frank employment of this term by a member of the Government is likely to evoke much dissension, not all of which will be of the friendliest character, inasmuch as seeking an alliance to fight England's battles is not regarded as the best policy to promote an Anglo-American entente.

Mr. Long, who had been discussing the proposals to establish national granaries, and had said that "after all, and in last resort, England's safety depended upon having a navy strong enough to meet any possible combination the nations could bring against her, proceeded as follows:

"I am glad of our improved relations with our American cousins, because I believe the true meaning of that increased friendliness is that the Americans have realized our blood relationship, and have firmly resolved that, if Great Britain is called upon to face difficulties, she shall not face them alone, but in alliance with her wealthy and vastly populous sister country, the Republic of the United States. I am confident, seeing that the two countries are pursuing the same policy and have the same ends in view, they must be friends, firm and true to one another."

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND IN ROME.

Denies He Will Represent This Country at Disarmament Conference.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Archbishop Ireland went to the Vatican to-day, where he had a conference with Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State. Many Cardinals and other high ecclesiastics visited the Archbishop at the Hotel Bristol, where he is staying.

In the course of an interview this afternoon he declared that there was absolutely no foundation for the statement that he had been charged to represent the United States at the forthcoming conference regarding the limitation of armaments. The United States, he said, had not yet nominated a delegate.

The Archbishop was very reserved in his replies to questions respecting religious problems in America, on the ground that it was necessary for him to wait for the Holy See to pass upon such matters.

City of Colon Under Military Guard.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 29.—The strike conditions do not improve. A special train from Panama brought reinforcements last night, and to-day the whole city has been under military guard. Nevertheless, an uneasy feeling prevails everywhere, for, though quiet has been restored, fears are entertained on all sides that the striking dockmen and railway employes are only awaiting an opportunity to fire the city. This morning a proclamation was issued forbidding the assembling together in public places of more than three persons under pain of imprisonment.

Rivalry in Traffic from Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Jan. 29.—The Opposition Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Chilian lines, which were extended northward a month ago, have already secured 8,500 tons of coffee and a similar cargo of general freight, to be forwarded by the Straits of Magellan. It is reported that the railway people were anxious to work at barges with cargo alongside the new wharf at La Boca, near Panama, but the Government intervened to prevent because La Boca is not yet officially recognized as a port.

A Coalition Cabinet for Bulgaria.

SOFIA, Jan. 29.—Prince Ferdinand has intrusted to M. Grecoff the formation of a coalition Cabinet, to succeed the Stoiloff Ministry, which resigned last week in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by the persistence of the Premier in his schemes for assisting Macedonian autonomy, which his opponents consider antagonistic to Bulgarian aspirations for predominance in Macedonian affairs.

Fourteen Miners Killed in Spain.

MURCIA, Spain, Jan. 29.—Fourteen persons were killed to-day by an explosion of gas in the Paila Mine, near Mazarron, twenty miles west of Cartagena. The other miners succeeded in making their escape.

Heavy Snowstorms in Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 29.—The country was visited by heavy snowstorms yesterday, and many accidents are reported.

Naval Attache Colwell on Anglo-Saxons.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Lieut. J. O. Colwell, Naval Attaché to the United States Legation, at the banquet of the Engineers' Institution in this city, last evening responded to the toast, "The Anglo-Saxon Race." In an interesting and much-applauded speech he predicted that the Anglo-Saxons would in time dominate the world, and that wherever they planted a colony it would remain.

No More Warships for Samoa.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is semi-officially asserted here, says the Berlin correspondent of The Times, that all three protecting powers have agreed to refrain from sending further naval reinforcements to Samoa.

Liberals to Discuss Party Leadership.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons has been called for Feb. 6, to discuss the question of party leadership in the House. The proceedings, it is expected, will be very brief.

Kitchener Abandons Kordofan Campaign.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Cairo says that Col. Kitchener's column, which was sent in pursuit of Khalifa Abdullah into Kordofan, where he has been making war upon the tribesmen, has abandoned the attempt to overtake him.

The Rev. Dr. Knapp Has Disappeared.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Rev. Dr. Knapp, until recently Principal of Queen's College, St. John's, N. F., mysteriously disappeared from his residence in Brighouse, West Yorkshire, on Jan. 18, and no trace of his whereabouts can be found.

The Carlist Agitation in Spain.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says that owing to the recent development of the Carlist agitation the Government has decided to retain the state of siege, and the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees for some time longer.

The Orleanists in Brussels.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily News says: "The Duke of Orleans holds daily receptions for the Orleanists in Brussels. A local factory has received an order for thousands of buttons adorned with his portrait and bearing the inscription, 'Le Roi Est Rentre. Vive Le Roi.' Many royalists are already wearing these buttons."

Germany's Plan for Raising Funds.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The Government's new departure in issuing a loan through a single bank, instead of directly to the public or through a syndicate, is almost the exclusive topic in circles principally affected. In some quarters it is believed that the Deutsche Bank will be chosen as the Government's medium, because this institution has the best connections with Great Britain and the United States, where some portions of the loan might be placed.

Baron Ompteda, Novelist, Dead.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Baron Ompteda, the novelist, died yesterday at Wiesbadan.

HEAVY SNOW IN THE WEST.

Towns Are Cut Off from Supplies and Starvation Is Threatened—Avalanche Overhangs Kokomo.

DENVER, Jan. 29.—The snowstorm which has been raging on the mountains since early last week has subsided. The sun broke through the clouds to-day and the wind abated. In some places the fall of snow has been the heaviest in fifteen years. In and about Leadville serious results are threatened. The supply of coal and provisions in the smaller mountain towns has become exhausted and suffering must result unless the railroads can be opened.

Snowslides are reported from several places, but only from Apex, where three were killed, has come information of casualties. Information from Kokomo is to the effect that great masses of hard-packed snow overhang the town, threatening it with serious damage should they give way. Kokomo was carried away by an avalanche in the early eighties, and the residents are fearful lest this should be repeated now. The South Park Road has been tied up between Como and Leadville.

Several days ago an attempt was made to run a train with provisions westward through the snow. The train stuck near Dickey, where it has remained since. A snowslide near Hagerman Tunnel, on the Colorado Midland, has blocked that road west of Leadville, and trains to Glenwood have gone over the Denver and Rio Grande tracks. Between Como and Leadville the snow has drifted in the cuts to the depth of thirty and forty feet. The only road running west and east from Leadville that has been clear is the Denver and Rio Grande, which has suffered but little inconvenience from the storm.

Fatal Snow Slide at Apex Col.

APEX, Col., Jan. 29.—Mrs. W. H. Rudolph and her two children, aged two and four years, were lost in a snowslide here to-day. The snow had been falling almost continually for a week, and had reached a depth of fifteen feet on the mountain sides. The pack gave way to-day, swept down on the Rudolph home, and carried it off. Rudolph escaped, but his wife and three children were caught in the avalanche of snow. A searching party rescued the six-year-old son alive. The other three have not been found.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN A WAGON.

Frightened Team Bolted While Expressman Joyce Struggled with a Staten Island Highwayman.

J. M. Joyce, a driver for the United States Express Company, residing at 16 Griffin Street, Tompkinsville, Richmond Borough, had an encounter with a highwayman on a lonely road at Grimes Hill late on Saturday night. Joyce was making his last delivery for the day and was driving into Howard Avenue when a man jumped out from behind a tree, caught the horse by the bridle, and said threateningly to Joyce, "Give up what you've got or I'll kill you."

Joyce tried to whip up his horses, but the man jumped on the seat and struck him a violent blow with some blunt instrument, breaking the metal badge on his cap and severely cutting his face. The driver closed with his assailant and a fierce struggle began in the wagon, while the team, frightened at the noise, started at full speed down the avenue. Joyce finally succeeded in throwing the highwayman out of the wagon, and lashing the horses, never stopped until he reached the stables at Tompkinsville.

Joyce at the time he was attacked had a considerable amount of money with him belonging to the company which he had received during the evening on C. O. D. deliveries. The road where the "hold-up" took place is in the neighborhood of Silver Lake. It is believed that the man was lurking around for the purpose of attacking and robbing belated skaters. No trace of him has yet been found by the police.

THE SUIT AGAINST GOODWIN.

Actor Will Fight the Verdict of a Chicago Court.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Mr. N. C. Goodwin is preparing to fight the verdict recently returned against him in the Federal court in the suit of a local playwright. Yesterday Attorney Lowrey entered a motion for a new trial, but as his associate counsel, Mr. Reed, has gone to France in the Gross-Rostand case, the date for the new trial could not be set at present. Mr. Lowrey says he believes that the ten-thousand-dollar verdict will be set aside on errors in the hearing.

This is the case wherein John Maxwell claims that Goodwin and Henry Guy Carleton "lifted" his play "Congress," and used the material in "Ambition."

SOUTH SEA OBSERVATIONS.

Falcon Island Returning to Ocean's Depths—Deep-Sea Temperature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29.—The news has been brought here from Australia that the British man-of-war Penguin has just returned to Sydney, N. S. W., after taking deep-sea soundings. The officers found that Falcon Island, which suddenly came up out of the ocean in 1885, is gradually receding and is now three fathoms under water.

The officers of the Penguin also succeeded in taking the temperature of the ocean at a greater depth than ever before. Hitherto, whenever the thermometer got down a certain distance it was invariably broken. On this occasion the thermometer was sent down 4,762 fathoms where the temperature was found to be 35.5 degrees, while on the surface the temperature was 82 degrees. This, the officers of the Penguin assert, is the deepest ocean reading ever taken.

BURIED BY FORMER FOEMEN.

An ex-Confederate Laid to Rest in Boston by the G. A. R.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—At 12 o'clock noon to-day the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, gave a soldier's burial to an ex-Confederate soldier who fought against the Stars and Stripes, but who lived to be one of its most loyal supporters, and who would have gladly gone in its defense in the trenches of Santiago could he have passed the surgeon. John Buck was a native-born Virginian, who fought with Lee and Stonewall Jackson in the Army of Northern Virginia, and was desperately wounded. After the war he came North, and had resided for many years in Boston.

No funeral like his has ever occurred in Boston before. The Governor was represented by Col. J. Payson Bradley of his staff. Department Commander Bartlett was present to take general direction. The interment was at Mount Hope Cemetery. A patriotic citizen of Boston sent a handsome flag, Old Glory, to be folded about the casket.

A BEAR WITH TOOTHACHE.

He Battled with Men Who Tried to Practice Dentistry on Him.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 29.—A bear, frenzied with an ulcerated tooth, which its master was trying to extract, escaped from its cage at the Creighton Theatre to-day and created a riot before being captured. In addition to frightening a number of persons, the big bear seriously hurt its master, Paul Batty; lacerated Stage Hand McDonald badly, and tore the clothes off Jack Rosenthal, manager of the theatre. McDonald was assisting Batty to extract the tooth and a crowd of men and boys surrounded the cage of the enraged animal, witnessing the operation.

The animal was fastened down with chains and leather bands, but when the trainer touched the ulcerated tooth the bear gave a roar and burst his bonds like paper. He threw Batty and McDonald to the floor and turned upon the crowd around the iron cage. They fled in every direction, but the cage was demolished in a moment. The animal vented his fury by demolishing everything in sight. He was driven into the cellar of the theatre, and, surrounded by a row of red-hot irons, submitted to being bound.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS DEFICIT

Republicans at Albany Perturbed by Mr. Easton's Statement.

POLITICS IN THE DEPARTMENT

Explanations Expected from the Men Who Are Accused of Having Swelled the Pay Roll.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The statement of Frederick Easton, the retiring Superintendent of Public Buildings, in explanation of the accumulation of some $200,000 of deficiencies in his department, has created consternation among the Republican politicians here. Mr. Easton's frank avowal that he was compelled by his superior officers, the Capitol Trustees, to put men on the pay roll for political reasons only, and that the appropriations for the department were cut down deliberately in order that the tax rate might be low in a Gubernatorial year is regarded as a sweeping indictment of the methods of the party in power which can hardly fail to cause trouble.

The Public Buildings Department has long been the object of charges of extravagance and susceptibility to political "pull." It has come to be regarded as one of the perquisites of the local Republican machine, so much so that even Gov. Roosevelt, although his attention was called to the dangers of continuing the Albany management of the office, consented to the appointed as Superintendent of the candidate named by William Barnes, Jr., the county leader. Having accepted Mr. Bender, however, the Governor gave him to understand that the office must no longer be made the refuge of political hacks; that it must be conducted on business principles, and that his head would be snapped off instantly if he put any man on the pay roll who was not actually needed or kept anybody there who was not honest and efficient, no matter who was backing him. At Mr. Bender's request the Governor repeated those instructions in the presence of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Speaker Nixon, the other two Trustees, who promptly agreed to the policy outlined by the Governor.

It does not appear, however, that any immediate reduction of expenditure is expected in the department. The extent of the reform contemplated at present is to specify for what purposes the money shall be spent, to avoid deficits such as have occurred regularly in the past, by appropriating enough money to run the department at the outset and then to see that no money is spent that has not been appropriated. During Mr. Easton's incumbency the appropriations for the care and maintenance of the public buildings were as follows:

1895		$195,000
1896		215,000
1897, regular	$150,000	
1897, deficiency	85,000	235,000
1898, regular	160,000	
1898, deficiency	35,000	
1898, lighting bill	40,688	225,688

The new appropriation bill, to provide for the year beginning Oct. 1, 1899, sets aside $225,000 for the Public Buildings Department. Concerning this, Chairman Ailds said in reporting the bill:

"There is a large increase in the amount appropriated for the maintenance of the public buildings. After a careful investigation of this subject the Ways and Means Committee has decided that, instead of the division of this appropriation between the annual supply bill and the appropriation bill, the whole amount deemed necessary to run this department should be included in the appropriation bill. While the amount in the appropriation bill is increased $76,000 this year, it is practically only the same as the department was allowed last year, the difference being that it was divided last year between two bills.

"Another change has been made in accordance with a suggestion from the Governor. Instead of a lump sum being appropriated for the Public Buildings Department, with full discretion to the Superintendent as to its expenditure, the appropriation this year is itemized as far as possible so as to show the salaries which are to go to the chief officials of the department, the total amount which may be expended on the pay roll, for lighting, for heating, and for ordinary repairs."

The new system of appropriation is expected to prevent the swelling of the pay roll in accordance with the demands of the Trustees and the members of the Senate Finance and Assembly Ways and Means Committees, of which Superintendent Easton speaks. According to Mr. Easton, the pay roll of the department was up to $81,000 in 1896 because Gov. Morton, one of the Trustees, was a candidate for President and Lieut. Gov. Saxton and Speaker Fish of the Assembly, the other two, were both candidates for Governor. "The pay roll always runs up in a campaign year," Mr. Easton frankly says, "and it goes highest in a Presidential year, when the pressure for patronage is greatest."

Frederick Easton was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings on Jan. 22, 1895, by the then Board of Trustees of Public Buildings, composed of Levi P. Morton, Governor; Charles T. Saxton, Lieutenant Governor, and Hamilton Fish, Speaker of the Assembly. During the last two years of his term the Trustees were Frank S. Black, Governor; Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor, and James M. E. O'Grady, Speaker of the Assembly. The law requires that all expenditures made by the Superintendent to be approved by one of the Trustees, and it is the custom to submit them to the Governor. Mr. Easton insists that, if the office has been conducted extravagantly, which he denies, the Trustees, and especially Govs. Morton and Black, who signed almost every voucher and every pay roll during his term, are as much responsible as he. He does not make it as a charge, but states it as a fact which ought to be a sufficient explanation of the swelling of the pay roll at times that it was done under pressure which he could not resist from either the Trustees themselves, the majority leaders in the Legislature, or other politicians of power in the party. That such a statement from a State official should remain unchallenged is hardly believed here to be possible, and there is general curiosity to hear what ex-Govs. Morton and Black and Messrs. Saxton, Fish, Woodruff, and O'Grady will have to say in the matter.

The revelation of the way the Public Buildings Department has run behind is likely to lead to the settlement of the vexed problem of the lighting of the Capitol. In 1895 the Trustees made a contract with the local electric light company by which the gas used in the various State buildings and the 4,000 incandescent lights then in use were to be supplied for $30,000 a year, with an extra charge for each electric light of $4 a year. This contract expired last August, and has never been renewed. The company offered a new contract under which it is estimated the total cost of lighting all the buildings would be reduced from about $54,000 to about $33,000 a year, but for some reason unexplained Gov. Black refused to sign it, and left the matter for Gov. Roosevelt to dispose of.

There is a proposition for revamping the old electric lighting plant, which was installed many years ago in the basement of the Capitol, and having the State do its own lighting. The Governor is inquiring into this plan, but as the estimates so far submitted to him on the cost of operating the system vary all the way from $10,000 to $90,000 a year he is awaiting more definite and reliable data before deciding.

M. H. ROSENFELD ACCUSED.

Song Writer Said to Have Run Away with a Boston Girl of Fifteen.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—Police officials at headquarters to-night sent out the full description of fifteen-year-old Emma Moran, who, the authorities say, has run away from home in the company of Monroe H. Rosenfeld, whom they describe as fifty years old, and a song writer by profession.

Emma is a pretty girl, and resided at 190 Emerson Street, South Boston. The police say that Rosenfeld was introduced to her recently, and that Emma went away with him on Friday. She has dark hair and brown eyes, and wore a dark-blue reefer, a black skirt, and a light-gray velvet hat.

Rosenfeld belongs in New York, and has achieved a National reputation as a writer of popular ballads.

$50,000 Art Collection at Dante's Inferno Café for Gentlemen, 1,177 Broadway, bet. 27th and 28th Sts. Will open 1 P. M. to-day.—Adv.

POLICE AT GERMANIA THEATRE.

Quarrel Among Proprietors Leads to Attempt by One of Them to Have a Performance Stopped.

As a result of a quarrel among the proprietors of the Germania Theater, at 147 East Eighth Street, the regular Sunday night "sacred concert" was attended last night by Capt. Cooney and a corps of detectives from the Mercer Street Police Station. Capt. Cooney had received a letter Saturday afternoon from Adolph Philipp, one of the proprietors of the theatre, stating that a regular performance of "Jaegerblut," a German comedy, was to be given, and demanded that the law prohibiting theatrical entertainments on Sunday be enforced. Mr. Philipp, who is a comedian as well as a manager, had appeared before Justice Bookstaver on Saturday and secured an injunction restraining Leonard Haugen and Leo von Raven from disposing of any property about the theatre or withdrawing any money from the Astor Place Bank. An application was also made for an order to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the business.

The trouble between Philipp and his partners dates from Dec. 26, when the Tegernseer Bauernspieler, a troupe of Bavarian peasant actors and actresses, began a four weeks' engagement, supplanting the regular stock company of the theatre. At the rehearsal last Monday afternoon Philipp assaulted Manager Amberg, for which he was haled to the police court and fined $10. This made him more dissatisfied, and his partners claim that his subsequent actions have resulted from spite. They claim that his professional pride is hurt by the fact that the semi-amateur Bavarians are more entertaining to the Germania Theater's clientèle than his own acting. Philipp claims that his partners are trying to get him out of the business.

There was considerable excitement among the employes of the theatre when the Captain and his detectives arrived last evening. The detectives had all been chosen for their knowledge of German. They were distributed about the house with notebooks ready. The players appeared in fancy costumes, but it was explained to Capt. Cooney that they were the ordinary dress of the Bavarian peasants and were worn on the street.

The play proved to be nothing more than a series of dialogues and songs depicting peasant life in Bavaria.

"This 'Jaegerblut' is more innocent than half the so-called sacred concerts in other houses in New York, and I refuse to interfere with it," was Capt. Cooney's verdict.

Besides, the players talked the Bavarian patois, and the detectives could not make out a word of it.

THE LORD WARWICK SAFE.

British Steamer's Narrow Escape from Fierce Storms at Sea—At St. John's Bound for This Port.

ST JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 29.—The British steamer Lord Warwick, twenty-three days out from Palermo, for New York, with fruit and a general cargo, arrived here to-day, when in midocean, on Jan. 20, she was struck by a hurricane. The ship was constantly swept by heavy seas, and the steering gear becoming disabled, she fell into the trough of the sea.

Huge waves cleared the decks and carried overboard all of the four boats she had, battered down the bridge, swept away the rails, companionways, deck gear, galley, starn steering gear, and compass, leaving nothing movable above decks. The fore bulkhead was started, and the compartment began to leak. The cabin companionway was also carried off, and the officers' quarters were flooded and access to them was impossible for a week. One seaman had a leg broken, another had his ribs broken, and the other members of the crew were more or less injured. For a week the steamer was at the mercy of gales, and was driven in this direction.

Yesterday she encountered another gale in which she became so badly iced up that it was impossible to start anchors, chains, cables, or mooring-gear, and the steamer had to be berthed by tugs. She will make repairs and take in a supply of coal here. The crew had been almost without rest during the whole period. Capt. Simm says he never believed his ship would live through the experience

TRANSPORT IN BAD WEATHER.

The Chester, Bound for Cuba, Loses Part of Her Cargo.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 29.—Depot Quartermaster Bellinger to-night received a dispatch dated Pablo Beach, Fla., from Col. Gardner of the Thirty-first Michigan Regiment on board the transport Chester from this port for Cienfuegos, Cuba, stating that when seventy-five miles south of Savannah the Chester ran into heavy weather.

Part of the deck load fell in, killing three mules, and the remainder of the deck cargo, of the value of nearly $10,000, was lost overboard. The deck cargo included 125 hospital tents, 180 hospital cots, and a large quantity of lumber and other supplies.

On her previous trip from Savannah, the Chester ran ashore on the American Shoals off Key West, and on the way back broke her propeller. She only recently came off the dry dock at Newport News.

MAY GET A BIG FORTUNE.

Factory Hand Hears He Is One of Two Heirs to $10,000,000.

MATAWAN, N. J., Jan. 29.—William R. Reid, an employe of a shirt factory at Freehold, has received news that he is heir to a fortune of $5,000,000. The letter bearing the news concerning the fortune came to Reid a few days ago. It seems that Emley Clark, Reid's uncle, once lived near Freehold. Shortly after the civil war he went to Australia and there engaged in the mining business. He gradually accumulated large interests in different mines until at his death a short time ago his fortune was estimated at $10,000,000. There are said to be but two heirs to this fortune, Reid and a relative living at Cranbury.

Reid can be seen every day working in the drying room of the shirt factory, and he realizes that he is the envy of every other employe in the factory. He does not talk much of the big fortune that will likely fall to his lot, but evades all questions by saying: "Guess I'd better wait until I see some of the real stuff." He thoroughly believes in his claim to the fortune.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central Saturday night in South Dakota has moved to Tennessee, diminishing markedly in magnitude. A second high pressure area of considerable extent has developed to the north of Montana. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to the lake regions. Light snow has fallen in the Red River of the South, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi and upper Missouri Valleys and the lake regions. Light rain has fallen on the extreme northern Pacific Coast. The temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley and lower lake and northern Rocky Mountain region, has risen from the middle Rocky Mountain region to the Middle Mississippi Valley and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific Coast. Light snow may be expected in the lower lake and middle Rocky Mountain regions, and generally fair will prevail elsewhere. The temperature conditions will remain nearly stationary over the whole country, except a fall in the Red River of the North valley and from the middle Rocky Mountain region to the middle Mississippi Valley. Light variable winds will prevail on the Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	14	20	24
6 A. M.	15	19	24
9 A. M.	13	24	29
12 M.	16	30	32
3 P. M.	25	29	28
6 P. M.	22	25	26
9 P. M.	17	22	24
12 P. M.	15	22	24

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	28⅞
Weather Bureau	23½
Corresponding date

THE ADAMS POISONING CASE

W. C. Koutnik Says He Mailed the Fatal Package to Cornish.

POSTED IT FOR A STRANGER

Capt. McClusky Says the Story Doesn't "Hitch," but Will Be Thoroughly Investigated.

If the story told yesterday by William C. Koutnik of 424 Spring Street, West Hoboken, to Capt. McCluskv, Chief Dovery, and District Attorney Gardiner be true, then he has supplied one of the most important of the missing links in the chain of evidence that the police have been trying to wind about certain persons suspected of having caused the death by poison of Mrs. Kate J. Adams in December last.

Koutnik's story first came to light yesterday. It is not a belief-compelling tale, and there are members of the police force who say that either Koutnik is relating a bad dream or else the person who sent the poison to Cornish was a remarkably stupid and indiscreet murderer who acted without the first principles of strategy.

Yesterday afternoon Koutnik was met at the Broadway Central Hotel by the proprietor of the journal which made public his tale. Shortly before 2 o'clock they drove to Police Headquarters, in Mulberry Street, where Capt. McClusky and Chief Devery awaited them in the Captain's office. Fifteen minutes later the District Attorney arrived, and Koutnik told his story.

Koutnik is a young man about five feet eight inches in height, with a sallow complexion and very thin. He talks in an undertone. He told the three officials that on the evening of Dec. 23 last he met a man at Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street at about 6:30 o'clock. He was just stepping from the curbstone into Fortieth Street, when the man stopped him and asked: "Would you like to make a quarter?"

Koutnik replied that he would. He noticed that the man held a package in his left hand, which he transferred to his right, and holding it out to Koutnik, asked him if he would carry it to the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and deliver it to Harry Cornish. This Koutnik refused to do, saying that he was on his way down town, and intended to go to Park Row. The stranger then asked Koutnik if he would mail the package at the General Post Office, and this Koutnik agreed to do.

The stranger then took from a small pocketbook five 2-cent stamps and affixed them to the package, which he handed to Koutnik, with 25 cents.

Koutnik says that he then boarded an electric car and rode to the General Post Office, where he dropped the package in a box. On the way to the Post Office he looked at the package and at the handwriting thereon, and he says that the package answered to the published description of the package mentioned in the Cornish case, and that the writing was like the published fac simile of that on the fatal package.

He remembered the appearance of the man who gave him the package, and he gave yesterday what he said was an accurate description of this man. While Capt. McClusky admits that Koutnik's description tallies with that of a young man prominently mentioned in the case, he will not make this description public. The fact was that Koutnik gave a description of Roland B. Molineux, and yesterday Molineux went to the Sinclair House and stayed there while Koutnik was being interviewed by the officials, and offered to appear at Police Headquarters for identification if necessary. It was evident that Koutnik's story did not impress the Detective Bureau to any marked degree, for Molineux was not called.

The conference in Capt. McClusky's office lasted for over an hour. District Attorney Gardiner was the first to leave. He said he did not care to discuss what had taken place, and would leave all matters to be made public by the police. Half an hour later Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky left the room. The Chief went to his private office and the Captain stopped to talk to the reporters. He said:

"The report made by Koutnik will be thoroughly investigated. What my personal opinion of the story is I cannot say, but there are some things about it that do not hitch. Koutnik says he went down town from Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street by the electric car. If so, he would have mailed the package on the Park Row side of the Post Office, whereas the postal authorities say that it was mailed on the Broadway side. It does not seem possible that a person who had the subtle ingenuity to conceive such a dastardly scheme of murder—that of sending poison through the mails—would spoil his chances of secrecy at the eleventh hour by giving the poison to a stranger to deliver.

"There will be no arrest to-day, nor is there any chance of one's being made to-morrow. Nothing sensational will develop within the next few days."

Roland B. Molineux and his counsel, Barton S. Weeks, and George Gordon Battle, met early in the afternoon at the New York Athletic Club. They remained there until about 2:30 o'clock, when they went to the Sinclair House. Molineux knew that it was expected that Koutink would make reference to him in his statement to McClusky, and he informed the Detective Bureau that he would be on hand if Koutink thought that he could identify him as being the person who accosteo him at Madison Avenue and Fortieth Street. He and his counsel remained at the Sinclair for over an hour, when Chief Devery and Capt. McClusky drove up in the Chief's new carriage. The driver pulled up at the Eighth Street entrance and the Chief alighted. He walked up to a window and looked in, and then returned to his carriage, and with Capt. McClusky was driven away.

Meantime a carriage, in which were Koutnik and the proprietor of the journal which gave publicity to his tale, drove up, but did not stop. Soon after Molineux left the hotel and went to his father's home in Brooklyn, and Messrs. Weeks and Battle walked in the direction of the Sixth Avenue elevated. Neither would answer any questions regarding the presence of Molineux at the hotel except to say that he had an appointment there.

Koutnik has been in the public eye before. He was married in New Jersey on Sept. 28 last. Two days later he was supposed to be dead, and the story which appeared in the newspapers at the time was to the effect that he went fishing on the Hackensack River with a friend, Michael Blackie. About 9 o'clock at night the motorman of a trolley car, while crossing the Hackensack bridge from Hoboken to Paterson, thought he heard cries coming from beneath his car. He stopped the car and with the conductor made an investigation. On the spiling of the bridge they found a man who afterward proved to be Blackie.

He told a sorrowful tale of how he and Koutnik were returning home when the rushing torrent of the ever-stagnant Hackensack had dashed their frail boat against the bridge and capsized it. Blackie had managed to make the spiling, but Koutnik, the bride-room of two days, had gone down before his eyes.

Next day Koutnik's hat was found floating in the river, which was dragged. No body was brought to the surface, because there was none there. Paterson and Hoboken were thrown into a state of great excitement. The new Mrs. Koutnik went with the populace over the supposed lose of her husband.

After a few days doubt was thrown on Blackie's story. A young woman who had known Koutnik from the time when he ran about in aprons, came forward and positively said that at the hour when Blackie was telling his sorrowful tale about the drowning of the bridegroom, the much-mourned youth was leaving his father's home in Spring Street, West Hoboken.

Investigation showed further that Mrs. Koutnik was not only prostrated by the supposed tragic end of her husband, but was among the missing. Later she was found, with her husband, in Staten Island.

A few weeks later Mrs. Koutnik returned to the home of a friend in Hoboken, and a little later her husband turned up at his father's home.

He said that he had started to leave the country, but had been taken ill and returned. It also developed that at the time he was supposed to be drowned he was under bail to answer a charge before the Hudson County Criminal Court. A charge of forgery was brought against him some months ago, but he was never brought to trial.

Mrs. Koutnik was Miss Kate Grady. Her mother lives in Ireland. Mrs. Koutnik has an aunt in Hoboken.

Felix J. Gallagher, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Adams poison case, called at Police Headquarters yesterday and had a conference with Detective Arthur Carey.

Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre says that he does not take much stock in the story told by Koutnik.

THE HANNA BRIBERY CHARGES.

A Motion to Compel Campbell to Pay Into Court Money Alleged to Have Been Offered.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—Judge Dempsey had before him again yesterday the motion to compel Col. T. C. Campbell to pay into court the money which it was alleged was given to him to pay last January to Legislator Otis by H. H. Boyce, who was supposed to be acting for Senator Hanna when the latter was a candidate. A suit was filed here, and the attempt was made to garnishee the money alleged to be in the possession of Campbell.

He appeared in court, and said that the money was in New York, where it was tied up by an order of court in suits filed there against Boyce, and that it could not be brought here without incurring the penalty of the court there. It was also asserted by counsel for Campbell that the money was not the property of Boyce, but of Senator Hanna. This was denied, and it was asserted that they could not show that the money ever belonged to the Senator. Judge Dempsey took the matter under advisement.

John C. Otis is the Republican member of the Legislature from Cincinnati who claimed a year ago to have been offered $1,700 for his vote for Senator. Campbell is his attorney, and it was claimed that H. H. Boyce paid the money to Campbell. There are some who deny the whole story, claiming that the money was never turned over to any one or offered to Otis, and suit is brought both to test that claim that was thought to have been made for effect on the Senatorial contest, and also for the benefit of Boyce creditors. The matter was investigated by the Legislature a year ago by a committee of which Vernon Burke of Cleveland was Chairman.

WEST VIRGINIA'S SENATOR.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Many House Republicans are glad that Internal Revenue Commissioner Scott of West Virginia has been elected to the United States Senate, because they have experienced trouble on account of some of his decisions in the office which he now occupies. In one case which is cited he made it necessary for Congress to enact a special law to overcome the effect of his ruling.

The Japanese Government insisted that alcohol must be imported into Japan in tin cases or packages, just as mineral oils are imported, that form of package being best suited to the difficulties of Japanese transportation. Commissioner Scott held that a tin case was not a package, but that a package must be of wood. In order to overcome that decision a special law was made necessary, and that met with favor only because it was shown that with the permission granted to send alcohol in tin to Japan the exports of that article from the United States might be increased a million dollars a year. There was no belief in the necessity for legislation, a ruling favorable to the tin case being regarded as all that was required. If Deputy Commissioner Wilson, who is to be Commissioner, and who is a lawyer, had held the right to make an order it is believed that he would have approved the tin case as a legal package, and thus avoided the necessity for legislation.

Mr. Scott's election to the Senate has recalled the fact that he declared before he became Commissioner of Internal Revenue that he would not take the office until the President modified the civil service regulations so as to give the Commissioner wider latitude in the selection of subordinates. The President has not yet modified the regulations, but Mr. Scott has been Commissioner, and has not insisted upon his ultimatum.

AN ALARM IN VANNES.

An ear-splitting blast of a bugle under the hotel windows rent the "stilly night" and routed everybody out of bed in affright.

Tan—ta-ta-ta-ta! Tan—ta-ta-ta-ta!

The alarm was repeated at a little distance, and answering bugles re-echoed the imperative summons, north, south, east, and west.

Tan—ta-ta-ta-ta! Tan—ta-ta-ta-ta!

The reason for this rude awakening was not immediately apparent to the sleepy eyes in the night-capped heads that bobbed from the dormer windows of the quaint old houses down the street. The full moon shone placidly upon spires and gables, and Vannes had never looked more somnolently tranquil.

"Sacred name of a dog!" growls mine host furiously. "It is a manoeuvre of night of the garrison. You ask if it is permitted? It is idiotic to pull the world from the bed at such an hour. I have told it to the commandant of the Place. He was not content. But I, I mock myself of it."

Dong, dong, dong, dong, ding, ding, ding, ding, dong, ding, dong, ding!

The tocsin rings pressingly from the big bass bells of the church of St. Louis and the Cathedral of St. Pierre, whose solemn clanging mingles with and dominates the din of the trumpets. The spirits of the tower carry the warning message to the confines of the port, where Echo, ever alert, takes it up and speeds with it toward the distant islands in the Morbihan Gulf and to the stertorous villagers here, there, and everywhere in the surrounding country.

"But no," exclaims Boniface, mollified, "it is the fire."

A lurid glow in the sky above the road to Auray outshines the moon's refulgence.

At the sound of the bells there is a banging of hastily-opened shutters, and more nightcapped heads protrude from the windows. Neighbor inquires of neighbor and hurrying passer-by. Where is it? It is at Aradon. No, it is at Séné. No, it is at Keredec's farm, on the road to Auray.

In the street is bustle, noise, and excitement. Furloughed soldiers of all arms, cursing their luck, tumble out of the houses and, dressing as they go, run helter-skelter toward the barracks where they are stationed. The mere pékins—the townsmen—being under no compulsion to rendezvous anywhere, and obeying nothing but their own sweet will, dash off directly toward the scene of the fire. A mounted officer, bending low over his horse's neck, tears through the scattering, shouting people. Cabs, dog carts, market wagons, and vehicles of all sorts and sizes rattle past.

Soon the street is deserted. The nightcapped heads disappear. Shutters close again. The twinkling lights in the windows go out. The glow in the sky fades away. Quietness reigns once more, and Morpheus resumes his sway until the tolling of the Angelus and the clattering sabots of the workmen apprise the grumbling sluggard that the town has awakened to another day of toil.

It was a haystack on Keredec's farm, but how it caught fire is and probably will remain a mystery, mine host explains at the breakfast table.

NINETEENTH CENTURY MUSIC.

A novel musical entertainment will be given at the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, on Friday evening, when the music of eighteen nineteenth century composers will be rendered. The aim in preparing the programme has been to represent as many as possible of the composers of those nations which have contributed most to the musical history of the nineteenth century. The soloists will be Miss Hildegard Hoffman, soprano; Mrs. Elizabeth D Leonard, contralto; Mrs. Josephine Ware Vermilye, pianist; Mrs. Charlotte Welles Saenger, organist; John L. Young, tenor, Joseph S. Baernstein, basso; Bernard Sinsheimer, violinist, and Hans Kronold, 'cellist. The programme will be as follows: Trio (a) Largo from Sonata, Op. 7, (Beethoven, (b) Lied ohne Worte, (Tschaikowski,) violin, piano, organ; bass songs, (a,) "Der Doppelgaenger," (Schubert,) (b,) "Die beiden Grenadiers," (Schumann;) violin solo, Legende Wieniawski; soprano solo, "Micaela's Aria," Carmen, (Bizet;) violoncello solo, (a,) Romanze, (von Goens;) (b,) "Witches' Dance," (Spletter;) quartets, (a,) Vale of Rest, (b,) Hunting Song, (Mendelssohn;) piano solo, (a) Berceuse, Op. 57, (Chopin,) (b,) Etude de Concert, No. 3, (Liszt;) contralto songs, (a,) Im Herbst, (Franz,) (b,) Thy Beaming Eyes, (MacDowell,) (c,) Time's Garden, (Goring Thomas;) 'cello obligatto; violin solo, "Preislied," Meistersinger, (Wagner;) tenor aria, "Salve Dimora," Faust, (Gounod;) violoncello solo, Rhapsodie Hongroise, (Popper;) quartet, "Un di, se ben rammentomi," Rigoletto, (Verdi.)

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REV. CHIDWICK LECTURES

The Chaplain of the Maine Tells of Our War with Spain.

GOV. ROOSEVELT IN THE CHAIR

He Pays a Warm Tribute to the Priest, Who Held His Large Audience During His Long Talk.

Father John P. Chidwick, who was Chaplain of the Maine, received at the hands of New York people last night an ovation that assured him, if he had not known it before, that the people of this city, among whom he formerly discharged his duties as a parish priest, valued the bravery and the devotion to duty which his service as an officer in the United States Navy had enabled him to display. Several thousand people gathered in Carnegie Hall to hear him lecture on "Our War with Spain, Its Results and Causes." They punctuated his telling sentences with hearty applause that was eloquent of their desire to do him honor, and when he had finished, and Gov. Roosevelt, who presided, had complimented the young priest in hearty fashion and with a characteristic handshake, they rose almost en masse, waved handkerchiefs, and cheered.

Father Chidwick's lecture and a small concert thrown in for good measure were given for the benefit of a charity in whose behalf he worked hard and faithfully a few years ago, the Catholic Reading Rooms for Seamen at 178 Christopher Street. The affair was so well attended that the institution must have handsomely benefited. There was a large number of Catholic clergymen on the platform, including Archbishop Corrigan, Mgr. Doane, the Rev. Father M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral; the Rev. Alexander P Doyle of the Paulist Fathers, and Fathers Lewey, Scott, Livingston, and Dubois. There were also some fifty military and naval officers, (many of the latter in uniform,) including Rear Admiral Erben, Lieut. Commander Delehanty, Major Gen. Roe, and Adjt. Gen. Avery P. Andrews. Among those interested in the arrangements were R. M. Walters, Thomas M. Mulry, and Gen. J. R. O'Beirne.

The Rev. Father Dougherty, who has charge of the institution for which the benefit was given, introduced the Governor, who received a salvo of applause, and the customary pertinent inquiries as to "what was the matter with 'Teddy.'" "I esteem myself honored," said Gov. Roosevelt, "to have the chance of presiding at a meeting of this kind for such a cause and with such a speaker. It is fortunate if there are one or two men to write their names as doers of heroic deeds at some critical period in the Nation's history, so as to leave a lasting record which shall be in some sort an inspiration to those who come after them. The dreadful tragedy of the Maine has always been somewhat lightened by the way Father Chidwick did his duty, and more than his duty, as it is our boast all the officers of the United States Navy always have done and always will do." [Applause.]

When Father Chidwick rose to speak he was obliged to bow his acknowledgement of the cheer that was raised to greet him. He began in a high, even key, which rendered his voice penetrating, but which tried his throat sorely before he got through. The lecture, which was a long one, held the audience from start to finish, although it traversed ground on which the wheat of narrative, description, and argument had been thrashed by countless flails. At times he rose to a passionate earnestness, especially in speaking of the loss of the men on the Maine, and he made no bones about calling the disaster a crime and declaring that the war was a just vindication of our honor and a blow for the cause of humanity.

Father Chidwick described the incidents of the explosion with graphic skill. He told of one officer who, in being taken away in a boat afterward, though there was still danger of the magazines exploding, stood up and shouted: "Oh, bring me back to the ship; bring me back, that I may be among my men!" "That," added Father Chidwick, "was typical of the officers—thinking nothing of themselves or of danger; anxious only to sacrifice everything to save their men."

Not speaking of the fact that it began slowly to rain at this time, he said: "It seemed as though the angels of heaven were weeping over the holocaust of hundreds of lives, weeping over the homes darkened by the deaths of these men, weeping over the rising of a strong Nation which would cry aloud for justice for its heroes slain."

In closing Father Chidwick spoke strongly against imperialism. "God forbid," said he, "that imperialism should ever find a foothold in this country. Our country has found prosperity under the motto that all true government comes from the will and consent of those who are governed. Our finest institutions are the American manhood and womanhood, cherished by the principle of liberty. In places here are open to every one without regard to family or position. Are we to forfeit a rule of our Government and take in that which might be an imperialistic form of governing? The whole tide of the world is toward republicanism. Even Russia is condescending to consult the wishes of the masses. Is it possible for us, who have taught the Old World, to go backward in the progress of our humanity?

"Yet I fail to see the reason of the hue and cry against the President. Holding the Philippines at present is an absolute necessity. Would not there be bloodshed there if we were to withdraw our troops to-morrow? Our treaty does not say that we are to hold them eternally. The people are the tribunal to which this question must ultimately be referred."

NEW JERSEY LABOR MEASURES.

State Federation Draws Up Some Which Will Be Presented.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 29.—The State Federation of Trades' Executive Committee to-day decided on a number of labor measures which will be presented at once to the Legislature.

The measures include the abolishing of the fine system in factories and stores; the fining of any employe who may remove a safety guard from machinery; making eight hours a legal day's work for all persons who are obliged to attend night school, and for all persons engaged on public works; raising the working age of boys from twelve to fourteen years; making it compulsory for employes to call in the State Board of Arbitration when strikes occur, and giving the board considerable power in the way of subpoenaing witnesses and ordering the producing of books; the appointment of two female labor Inspectors in addition to the six males; making eight full hours a day's work for the Inspectors, and prohibiting them from engaging in any other business.

A Man Accidentally Kills His Wife.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—Theodore Kirchner, aged sixty years, shot and instantly killed his wife Emalina, aged forty-five years, in their home in Newtonville, near this city, this afternoon. There was no apparent motive for the shooting, and it was undoubtedly the result of the careless handling of a gun, which was accidentally discharged.

A CUBAN SERGEANT'S SENTENCE.

He Killed a Merchant, Thinking He Was Marti's Slayer.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Jan. 29.—Esteban Martinez, a former Sergeant in the Cuban Army, who recently killed a Baracoa merchant under the impression that he was the guerrilla Oliva, who killed José Marti three years ago at Dos Rios, has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen years, eight months, and one day, and to pay a fine of $1,000 for the benefit of the family of his victim, with police supervision for life.

The crews of the Detroit and Yankton played a baseball match yesterday, the Detroit nine winning by a score of 2 to 0.

WANTS $15,000 FROM SHERRY.

Woman Says She Was Poisoned by a Cake from His Kitchen.

Cecilia Krall, a professional cook living at 100 Walton Street, Brooklyn, has served papers, through her counsel, Jacob S. Strahl, in a suit for $15,000 damages against Louis Sherry, the caterer. She alleges that in cutting up and serving a cake furnished by Mr. Sherry's establishment she was poisoned on the hand, and three of her fingers have been made useless. She says this makes it impossible for her to follow her calling, and she can now earn her livelihood only by working as an ordinary servant.

The cake in question was furnished upon the order of Mrs. Blanche Minzesheimer, at Long Branch, N. J., on Sept. 4 last. There was a birthday celebration the next day, and the woman alleges that all the guests who ate the cake were made sick. She also says that the doctors who attended the guests said that the cake must have been baked in a pan having a brass or copper bottom, and that some ingredient of the cake had acted on the metal in such a way as to draw out the poison and cause it to be absorbed by the cake.

Mr. Sherry, through his counsel, Thomas M. Roulette, has filed an answer, which is a general denial. He admits, however, that he sent a cake to the Minzesheimer family at Long Branch about the time named. He emphatically declares that the cake coming from his kitchen poisoned nobody.

BOY BRANDED BY PLAYMATES.

Tortured with Hot Knife Blades by Three Sodus Point Youngsters.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 29.—The citizens of Sodus Point, a small village about thirty-five miles from here, are excited over the branding of a twelve-year-old boy named Williams by three of his companions, two of whom were colored.

The boys induced young Williams to enter the basement of the Methodist Church in that village. He was then stripped of his clothing, and the three boys, after heating their knife blades in the furnace fire, proceeded to torture their victim. He was severely burned in a great number of places. The cruel youngsters then fled, and Williams staggered home in an almost helpless condition.

WEALTHY WOMAN MURDERED.

Had Supported Union Men in Their Fight with Negroes at Pana, Ill.

PANA, Ill., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Mary McIntyre, a wealthy widow sixty years old, was found murdered in her home to-day. The crime was committed with an axe. Mrs. McIntyre is supposed to have kept considerable money about her. She lived alone in a small house in the Flatham District, near the scene of several fights recently between the striking union miners and negroes working in the mines. It is supposed that the crime was committed two or three days ago.

Neighbors became suspicious when Mrs. McIntyre failed to appear at church to-day and the doors of her home were broken open. Everything of value had been carried away by the murderers. Mrs. McIntyre is said to have sympathized with the union miners in their struggle against negro labor. Her house has been fired on a number of times.

O'ROURKE FOOLS THE FIREMEN.

An Aimless Person Spoils His Sport with a Keyless Alarm Box.

Patrick O'Rourke, a frisky personage who says he lives at 109 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, has been having fun with one of the new keyless fire-alarm boxes which were put in place in Brooklyn on Thursday. Patrick viewed the box at the corner of Atlantic Avenue and Columbia Street with much curiosity on Friday, and could not resist the temptation to "see the wheels go round." He accordingly stirred the alarm up and was much pleased later to view the hasty and perspiring advent of the fire engine.

On Saturday Patrick again viewed the keyless box with much interest, and again fell a victim to temptation. This time the police became irritated, and yesterday a large person with no apparent aim in life lounged near the box all day. At about 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon Patrick appeared on the scene, took a cautious glance around, perceived nobody but the large and aimless person and a few others who answered the same description, and stirred up the trouble again. Subsequently the hand of the large person fell upon the nape of Patrick's neck, and later on Patrick took a jaunt to the Amity Street Station in a patrol wagon, free of charge. He is still there.

A Doctor's Son Drowned.

PASSAIC, N. J., Jan. 29.—Earl Pedrick, sixteen years of age, was drowned in Dundee Lake this afternoon. He was out driving with his father, a physician, who had to make a call near the lake. While the doctor was in the house his son left the buggy and went out on the lake to slide. He fell and broke through the ice. His body was recovered.

Church Burns After Sermon on Fire.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 29.—The First Baptist Church of this city was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $15,000. The pastor, the Rev. J. Frank Matthews, several hours before the flames were discovered, preached on the great Chicago fire.

California Hotel Burns—Life Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29. — The San Bruno Hotel, a well-known landmark on the San Bruno Road, southwest of the city, was burned to-day, and Matthias Echorn, porter of the hotel, perished in the flames.

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THE BIBLE AS LITERATURE

Dr. Lyman Abbott Concludes His Lectures on Higher Criticism.

LAST SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE

Pending the Arrival of Dr. Hillis, the Retiring Pastor Will Preach Only in the Mornings.

Dr. Lyman Abbott last night finished the work which he took up three years ago of delivering a series of Sunday evening lectures on "The Bible as Literature," with a view to instructing the people in the results of higher criticism, knowledge of which had heretofore been mainly confined to scholars. It was not only the last lecture in this series, but it was Dr. Abbott's last Sunday evening service in Plymouth Church. Hereafter he will preach only in the mornings until the Rev. Dr. Hillis comes to take up the pastorate.

No series of lectures or sermons in late years has attracted more widespread attention than Dr. Abbott's effort to popularize the results of higher criticism. The first division of the subject dwelt with the books of the Old Testament, excepting only the prophecies. The lectures in this course were delivered in the Winter of 1896-7, and brought down upon him a fierce storm of criticism. One lecture particularly, on the Book of Jonah, made Dr. Abbott the target of volleys of denunciation from all over the country.

The second division was on the life and epistles of Paul, and was delivered in the season of 1897-8. Last Fall he began the final course, which was on "The Hebrew Prophets," and this he completed last night.

The lecture was on "The Prophets of the Restoration," Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi, and Joel. Dr. Abbott compared the religious tendencies of that time to the Puritanic and Oxford movements in England. Haggai and Zechariah were apostles of ritualism, and Malachi and Joel of Puritanism. In speaking of the same tendencies in a later age, Dr. Abbott gave full recognition to the worth of the Oxford movement, and added: "To-day the High Church party in England is strong because it is religious—not because it is ritualistic, but because it is religious in its ritualism, and is working earnestly for the Gospel of Chrst."

Dr. Abbott said that his own sympathies were naturally with Puritanism rather than ritualism. "Institutions," he said, "I care less for than I do for the spirit and the life which transcends institutions, and institutional religion I care less for than the religious spirit which manifests itself in a great variety of institutions. If I had to choose between the Quaker without any forms, and the Roman Catholic with elaborate forms, I should be a Quaker. Nevertheless, I cannot doubt that both are essential to the well being of the human race. I cannot doubt that there are many men and women whose religious life finds its truest and best expression in ritual. Religions without religious institutions are disembodied spirits, without voice to be heard, form to be seen, or hand to be grasped."

In closing Dr. Abbott said:

"I do not know whether you have seen and realized or not two truths which have underlain all these lectures. The old thought was that revolution was something distinct from human experience; that certain things were known from our experience, and certain other things were revealed to us outside of and apart from our experience. I have treated these old Hebrew books as literature—that is, as the unveiling of human experience. I believe they are that, and exactly that. I believe that God's revelation is not something different from experience, but something in human experience, and that we are coming to learn not that God inspired a book, but that He inspires men, and that He does not inspire one set of men by any method different from that by which other men are inspired; that He speaks to all listening ears, dwells in all willing hearts, and that we have in Hebrew literature the experience of devout souls.

"And the other truth is this. In this experience we have one regnant note—God. The man that saw laws saw them to be laws of God. The man that wrote history saw God dealing with human events. The man that wrote poetry and drama and fiction saw God in human life. The very folk-lore, the very legends, that mothers told their little children as they tossed them in their arms or lulled them to sleep in cradles, were stories that had God and God's righteousness in them. The prophets were men that deduced lessons from their time, spoke to their time, and interpreted the God of all time of their town time.

"And I think, too, we have learned from this study of the Bible these truths, at least concerning God—that He is, that He is one, that He is a Father, that He is a righteous and just God, who demands righteousness from His children, and demands nothing else, and will be satisfied with nothing less; and that He is a merciful God, loving His children and helping them to righteousness."

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH AFFAIR.

Dr. Hillis Surprised to Learn that Anonymous Letters Were Read.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Dr. Hillis was surprised to learn yesterday that the anonymous letter received by him reflecting upon some of the people of Plymouth Church and denouncing the church itself had been read before the Plymouth congregation Friday night.

"I received several letters during the time that I was considering the call to Plymouth," said Dr. Hillis, "but I did not attach much importance to them. My recollection is that several of them were written by members of Plymouth Church, and one by a former member of the church, now residing in Chicago. All of them were written with the effort to dissuade me from accepting the call.

"I paid no attention to them, and sent them to Dr. Raymond of Plymouth Church to ascertain who were the people who wrote them. He probably had some purpose in reading them to the congregation that I do not understand. I do not think they were worthy of being dignified by giving publicity to them."

REV. McLEAN TREATS PATIENTS.

Small Crowd Goes to See the Alleged Schlatter Work His Cures.

A small audience was present at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street, last night to see the Rev. Charles F. McLean work his cures. Mr. McLean claims to be Schlatter, the "divine healer," who made such a stir in the West, and who was reported to have been found dead in a desert. Most of his patients last night were people who had trouble with their eyes, and they said he healed them. He told them that they must have absolute faith or they could not be cured, and when he failed to effect a cure, he said the person operated upon did not have sufficient faith.

Mr. McLean, after offering prayer, went among the audience, asking each person his ailment. He grouped them according to their respective difficulties and returning to the stage summoned the first patient, who said she was Mrs. Byrne, and lived at 76 Bond Street. She was very much excited. Mr. McLean directed her to take off her hat and gloves, which she did. She said she had been suffering from astigmatism for six or eight years. Mr. McLean took her glasses off remarking that glasses were "the curse of the age," and that even children wore glasses which they did not need at all. He pressed his hands on her forehead, muttering something, and then felt her pulse.

"She says the Lord has healed her," he announced, as Mrs. Byrne left the stage.

McLean's first unsuccessful case was that of M. Willard of 83½ Palisade Avenue, Jersey City. McLean tried all the remedies he had applied to the others, and even, as a last resort, read extracts from the Bible to him, but without avail. "He didn't have faith," explained Mr. McLean, as Willard left the stage.

"I can't stay long in Brooklyn," said Mr. McLean in closing the meeting, "so you must tell your friends to hurry. I have been around the world four times already, but I must go around three times more before I die, for seven is a perfect number. Then I will be content to pass to glory, and when I'm in heaven I'll write a story of my life in Latin and Greek."

PEACE AT PARK RIDGE.

Retiring Pastor, Rev. W. Kershaw, and Mr. Leach Shake Hands.

PARK RIDGE, N. J., Jan. 29.—There was a full attendance at the Congregational Church this morning to hear the farewell sermon of the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Kershaw, who has accepted a call to Morristown as the result of the recent trouble between him and J. Leach, who owns the church building.

Contrary to expectation, Pastor Kershaw made no allusion to the church affairs. Mr. Leach, who on Sunday last called the pastor "an old gossip," sat in his pew near the pulpit. While the congregation was passing out he lingered. Pastor Kershaw went to him, and they shook hands and conversed quietly. They left the church together. Mr. Leach appeared much affected, and it was noticed that he had tears in his eyes. The announcement of the sale of the church does not appear to be taken seriously by the congregation.

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AT THE HOTELS.

HOLLAND—Capt. B. B. Inman, Duluth.

MURRAY HILL—E. A. Lambeth, Kansas City; John T. Bethune, Montreal.

NETHERLAND.—Henry C. Satterlee, New Haven; E. P. Ripley, Chicago.

PLAZA—C. M. Van Heusen, Albany; R. Fenby, Dallas, Texas.

SAVOY—H E. Lester, San Francisco.

WALDORF—Beverly Rantoul, Salem, Mass.; J. Dundas Lippincott, Philadelphia; E. T. Halsey, Louisville.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

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Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. Caspary, millinery; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Holland House.

Stevens, Charles A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Stevens, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; Mrs. P. C. Renaud, ribbons; 487 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Doggett Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Leiter, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Richardson, Roberts-Byrne Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. S. Kemper, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. R. Ruggles, notions; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Stix, H. S., Cincinnati, Ohio; woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. Buxbaum, woolens; Hoffman House.

Pfaelzer, Sutton & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. Pfaelzer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; G. B. McElroy, silks and velvets; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Goldenberg, dry goods and notions; Grand Hotel.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. H. Breslin, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Adler, white goods, laces, and trimmings; Hotel Albert.

Amberg, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Amberg, notions; Hotel Albert.

Washer Brothers, Fort Worth, Texas; N. M. Washer, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, white goods, laces, and ribbons; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Levy, S., Ennis, Texas, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; H. S. Taylor, notions, fancy goods, laces, and embroideries; A. A. Cragin, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Webb & Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. W. Freyschlag, furnishing goods; 355 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Besten, H., Louisville, Ky., millinery; Hotel Albert.

Jamieson, Cadzon & Greig, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Jamieson, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Blasingham, D. D., Chicago, Ill., silks and velvets; St. Denis Hotel.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss Wallingford, muslin underwear and corsets; St. Denis Hotel.

O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Lebeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Rich, cloaks and suits; 54 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

"Chicago Bee Hive," Missoula, Mon.; M. Schlosbey, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sachs, S., Waco, Texas, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cowan, McClung & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; H. L. McClung, dry goods, 17 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Salzer, J., Evansville, Ind., hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hench, N. I., & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; N. I. Hench, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Roth, C. J., Lincoln, Neb., dry goods; Mrs. L. Anderson, millinery; Hotel Metropole.

Overstreet, C. E., & Co., Louisville, Ky.; I. M. Fry, notions and fancy goods; 394 Broadway; Stuart House.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. C. Le Beau, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Stuart House.

Frank, J., & Sons, Paris, Ky.; B. A. Frank, dry goods; J. W. Davis

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CORSETS.

WILL OFFER THIS DAY (MONDAY), IMPORTED CORSETS,

"THE KARA" & "THE GRECIA"

AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

MAHONEY'S SOLDIER BURIAL

Neglected Body of 69th Man Interred with Military Honors.

SCENES BESIDE THE COFFIN

Sympathy Manifested for the Dead Man's Parents—Invalided Soldier Defends His Regiment.

Private William J. Mahoney, whose body was sent from the camp of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at Huntsville, Ala., with such scant ceremony, was honored with a military funeral after all. Late Saturday night Col. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment succeeded, after considerable trouble in arranging for a detail of his command to pay this last tribute to the dead soldier.

With a National flag spread over his coffin, on which lay a poor, faded little wreath of ivy, pinks, and smilax, the tribute of a comrade or of comrades of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, then speeding on its return to home and friends, Mahoney's body reposed yesterday morning in the establishment of Michael Duffy, undertaker, at 308 First Avenue. Beside it sat his old father and mother, weary with weeping and a vigil that had lasted through the night. Children on their way to and from Sunday school or church peered through the door, ventured timidly in, gazed upon the calm face of the dead soldier, and went out awed and silent. Poorly-clad women, with shawls over their heads, entered, sank upon their knees, and prayed as they crossed themselves. Men—many scores of them—some in military uniform, dropped in to take a last look at the companion they had known for years. For William Mahoney had been born within two blocks of where they stood, and as one of them sadly observed, everybody knew him, and he was one of the brightest boys in the quarter.

"To think they sent him up without any clothes on, and in such cold weather, too," commented a little girl.

No one smiled at the naive remark, which seemed to voice the general feeling of resentment, for a man who had been gazing long and silently at the indifferent clay, said, almost fiercely:

"Yes, if he had got that bullet on San Juan instead of by accident in a camp at home, they'd have put him in the uniform in which he looked so fine, and made no end of a fuss. He'd a been a hero, he would, all right. It wasn't his fault that he didn't go to Cuba. He'd a been up San Juan with the rest, and so would the other boys. But because they had no further use for him they didn't even consider him worth the cost of his old soldier's clothes, and they cost little enough, goodness knows."

An approving "Sure" from the crowd in the shop greeted these remarks, but an invalided member of the Sixty-ninth defended his regiment stoutly.

"It ain't the fault of anybody connected with the regiment, that I'll take my oath on," he declared. "Wait till they gets here to-morrow and you'll see. We wasn't handled with no gloves, not by a long sight, and many things has happened down there that didn't ought to. But they're not looking for trouble by shipping naked and cut up bodies here to New York if they know it. New York ain't a camp."

"Well, somebody's to blame, ain't they?" queried a woman. "'Tain't because a man's poor that they ought to do such things. Even Roosevelt couldn't offer more than his life for the flag. Billy did that, and they might at least have wrapped him in it. But there, there ain't no justice in this world for poor folks, so it's no good expecting it."

"Sure" again approved the crowd.

Hundreds filed through the narrow shop to view the body during the morning, and not a few gave tangible evidence of their sympathy by contributing unsolicited nickels and dimes to the expense fund. Mrs. Davenport, who is staying at a Broadway hotel, sent $10 to Mahoney's mother, and $4 to the undertaker to help defray the cost of the funeral. Two well-dressed women who refused to give their names, called at the undertaking establishment, and left a quantity of provisions for Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney and a five-dollar bill.

At noon the detail from the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, sixteen men, under command of Sergt. Major Reardon, grounded arms outside the store, then filed in, and knelt reverently beside the coffin. Half an hour later six of them, acting as pall bearers bore the body through the big crowd that had gathered to the hearse, the detail fell in behind, and the procession started for Calvary Cemetery. The six military pall bearers accompanied the body to the grave.

Last Wednesday mass for the repose of Mahoney's soul was celebrated in St. Mary's Church at Huntsville by Father Daly, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth.

ROUSING WELCOME FOR 69TH.

Final Arrangements Made for the Regiment's Reception and Parade This Morning.

A rousing welcome awaits the gallant boys of the Sixty-ninth Regiment when they come marching home this morning, and the police have made arrangements for the handling of a large crowd.

At a meeting of officers of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment and members of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory yesterday the final arrangements were completed, and a telegram received from Col. Duffy at Cleveland, announcing the arrival of the Sixty-ninth there, and that all was well, repeated the assurance that the men would arrive at 10 o'clock this morning. Among those present at the meeting were Justice Fitzgerald, James S. Coleman, Col. Ray and Dr. Dwyer of the Sixty-ninth Veterans Roderick J. Kennedy, William Penney, Gen. George Moore Smith, Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue, and Col. McCarthy of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, who is in charge of the parade. Mayor Van Wyck sent a communication to the meeting through James S. Coleman, giving a special invitation to the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick to assemble at his office this morning and act as his escort to the reviewing stand.

As stated yesterday the regiment will land at the foot of Franklin Street instead of Barclay Street. A slight change in the programme has also been made. The line of march will be from Franklin Street Ferry down West Street to Park Place, up Park Place to the City Hall plaza, where the parade will be reviewed by the Mayor and other municipal officials, then up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-first Street, to Madison Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street, to Park Avenue, to Fourth Avenue, to Fourteenth Street. The parade will be dismissed at Tammany Hall, where the returning regiment will be entertained at luncheon by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

Tammany Hall will be gayly decorated with bunting inside and out, and if there is not room enough there to accommodate all the guests additional tables will be spread in the Academy of Music. The Sixty-ninth men will afterward march to their armory to be finally dismissed. They will probably be mustered out to-morrow.

The Irish Society, many of whose members are among the rank and file of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has made arrangements to present to every member of the regiment a sprig of green, plucked from the historic hillside of Tara's Hill. The sprigs arrived in a splendid state of preservation from Ireland last week. The sprigs of green are to be presented to each member on his arrival at Weehawken.

Arrangements are being made by the First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, to give a reception to the Sixty-ninth at the Grand Central Palace. It will probably take place on Feb. 8.

SIXTY-NINTH MEN ATTEND CHURCH.

Regiment Stops at Cleveland and the Soldiers Go to the Cathedral.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 29.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment of New York City arrived in Cleveland at 9 o'clock this morning from Huntsville, Ala., on its way to New York. The members of the regiment attended services in the Catholic Cathedral in this city, and a special mass was said for the soldiers at one of the side altars by the regimental Chaplain, the Rev. Father Daly. The regiment left for the East over the Lake Shore at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Rev. George Veahy, pastor of the Cleveland Cathedral, said their presence in the house of God was an act of the sincerest patriotism; it showed also, he said, that the Catholic citizen is always loyal to his country in time of its need, alleged patriotic organizations to the contrary notwithstanding.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 29.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, passed through Buffalo to-night. The train, made up of forty-five coaches, was divided into three sections. The first section arrived shortly after 7:30 o'clock, and the others followed closely. A start was made for New York about 10 o'clock.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers, passed through Rochester at 12:15 this morning en route for New York.

FIGHTING AT LOUISVILLE.

Soldiers of the Sixty-ninth Use Their Fists After Drinking Whisky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 29.—Half a dozen fights took place between members of the Sixty-ninth New York during its brief stop in the Union Passenger Station yesterday. Col. Duffy was not in the station, nor was Lieut. Col. Donovan. Col. Duffy, when he heard of the disturbances, said he would convene a court-martial as soon as he could after the regiment reached New York.

Twenty or thirty of the men drank enough whisky at a saloon near the station to get into fighting humor. Soon after a Captain, standing near the news stand in the waiting room, was suddenly assailed by a private with: "You did me a dirty trick at Huntsville and now I am going to get even."

The soldier struck at the Captain and missed. Others rushed in and the combatants were separated, but only for a time. The peacemakers were quickly engaged in a scramble and several men were knocked down. One was a Captain. A private was rather badly used by a Lieutenant.

The names of the combatants were refused by Col. Duffy, who said he had not completed an investigation and could not until New York was reached.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMME.

Police and Primary Bills Expected to Appear This Week—Hearings Before Committees.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—No business of importance is on the calendar of the Senate for this week, but there will be a few committee hearings of interest. On Tuesday the Committee on Finance will listen to the protest of James L. Stewart, State Inspector of Gas Meters, against the nomination of Jastrow Aiexander to that office. On Wednesday the Judiciary Committee will give a hearing on Senator Coggeshall's bills to relieve the Gerry society and certain educational institutions from the inspection of the State Board of Charities. The first hearing before the Cities Committee, which usually considers more bills than any other will take place Feb. 7 on Senator Ford's bill regulating the salaries of New York City school teachers.

Three resolutions are down for consideration at to-morrow evening's session of the Assembly. Two of these, introduced by Messrs. Phillips and Brenan, are similar in terms, both urging the United States Senate to ratify the peace treaty with Spain. The third resolution, introduced by Mr. Harburger, condemns the Raines liquor tax law.

It is expected that Mr. Mazet, Chairman of the Assembly Cities Committee, will introduce a bill this week to reorganize the New York Police Department, and that Mr. Henry will introduce a bill amending the primary law. A conference in regard to the latter bill will be held to-morrow morning in the Secretary of State's office by the Republican leaders of New York, Kings, Erie, Albany, Monroe, and Onondaga Counties. The latter two counties, it is said, want a great many concessions which the others are unwilling to grant.

The following hearings before Assembly committees are scheduled for this week:

Public Health Committee—Mr. Maher's bill regulating the hours of employment of pharmacists and drug clerks in New York City, Tuesday.

Commerce and Navigation Committee—Mr. Brennan's bills authorizing the construction of a bridge over the East River and exempting the new East River Bridge and the present New York and Brooklyn Bridge from certain restrictions, Wednesday.

Excise Committee—Mr. Harburger's excise bills, Thursday.

EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION.

Number of Bills of This Nature Smaller than Usual.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The number of bills thus far presented to the Legislature for the exemption of property from taxation is smaller this session than usual. To date they number only four, all from New York City members, as follows:

Senator Mitchell—Exempting land or building corporations whose capital is wholly invested in real estate within this State.

Mr. Fallows—Exempting the real estate of the Colored Home and Hospital of New York City.

Mr. Mazet—Canceling taxes assessed for 1898 on the real estate of the Young Women's Settlement, on Avenue B, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, in New York City.

Mr. Green—Exempting the real property of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of New York City from all taxes commonly known as "land taxes."

Mayor Van Wyck last year vetoed several special bills passed by the Legislature making exemptions in the cases of the property of certain religious and charitable organizations, and it is thought likely that his known hostility may have prevented the introduction of some similar measures this session.

POLICE BILL DECIDED UPON.

One Giving More Power to the Chief Soon to be Introduced.

It was understood yesterday that Gov. Roosevelt and the party leaders had come to a definite conclusion in regard to the police legislation which has been under discussion ever since the present Administration went into office. On Saturday evening there was a conference at which Senator Platt, Gov. Roosevelt, Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., and Elihu Root were present, and the matter of police legislation was thoroughly gone over.

It was learned afterward that an understanding had practically been reached. Owing to a slight illness from which Mr. Root has been suffering, the conference was held at his house. Later Walter B. Atterbury of Brooklyn saw Senator Platt and talked over the matter with him. Yesterday Gov. Roosevelt and Seth Low called on Mr. Root, and there was another long discussion on the subject.

The bill which it is now said has been agreed upon does not provide for a State Police Commission. Such a board has been under consideration for some time, and the leaders finally decided against it. The bill does, however, practically take away the control of the Police Department from the Police Commissioners by increasing the power of the Chief of Police and making him subject to removal by the Governor on charges. It gives the Chief the power of transfer and of discipline. It also provides for the separation of the local bureau of elections from the Police Department.

It is expected that the bill will be introduced within a short time, and may be this week. Even the leaders themselves, however, are not sure of being able to get it through the Legislature. The Senate stands 27 Republicans to 23 Democrats, and a very slight opposition in the Republican ranks would effectually kill the measure. There are rumors, too, that the Republican Senators are not solid for this attack upon the present police system of this city. There are two or three Senators who are mentioned as showing very little enthusiasm for such action, and the Democrats are hopeful of being able to defeat the measure when it comes up.

A group of Republican politicians were discussing the proposed police legislation in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, when Police Commissioner Abell strolled in. Turning to Abraham Gruber, he said: "You seem to be in pretty good spirits this evening?"

"Well," said Mr Gruber, "I'm not connected with the Police Department."

Mr. Abell then proceeded to say that he was not worying about the talked-of legislation. "I seems strange to me," he said, "htt this plan of separating the Bureau of Elections from the department is now being considered by the very persons who were bitterly hostile to the same scheme which I advocated in the Assembly in 1894, when I introduced such a bill. They raised the cry then that it was unconstitutional. Furthermore, I don't believe the Governor of a State can control the Chief of a local Police Department. It is against the principle of home rule."

Proposed Game Law Amendments.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—By a bill amending the fish game, and forest law, introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Mazet of New York, the following changes of interest to sportsmen are proposed:

Wild deer or venison not to be possessed or sold except between Aug. 15 and Nov. 15, and possession thereof from Nov. 15 to March 1 forbidden unless killed within the lawful period or out of the State.

Black and gray squirrels not to be hunted, shot at, killed, or possessed from Sept. 1 to March 1, inclusive, except on Long Island.

Quail not to be sold or possessed except during October, November, December, January, and February, and possession thereof after the expiration of the close season forbidden unless killed within the lawful season or outside the State.

May, June, July, and August to be the close season for plover and other birds.

Investigation of Canal Commerce.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—A bill will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow evening by Mr. Post of Suffolk providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate the condition and needs of the canal commerce of the State. The proposed commission will be directed to inquire into the subject of canal improvement and also to determine to what extent the railroads have cut into the canal traffic and whether or not, if such competition continues, it will mean the entire abandonment of the canals in the near future.

A Revised Anti-Scalping Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—It has been decided to introduce a bill prohibiting the "scalping" of transportation tickets in this State which will meet the objections raised by the Court of Appeals to the statute enacted last year. That act was declared to be unconstitutional because it violated the personal rights clauses of the State and National Constitutions. Lawyers interested in this legislation have been at work framing a bill since the decision of the court, and believe they have drawn a measure which will come within the rule of Constitutional law laid down in that decision. The exact provisions of the bill have not as yet been disclosed by its framers.

A Rough Rider as Stenographer.

ALBANY Jan. 29.—Gov. Roosevelt has appointed Private McCann, who was a member of his regiment of Rough Riders, to a position as stenographer in the Executive office. The Governor's activity has made it necessary to increase the force of stenographers from three to five, and he sometimes dictates to five at one time. Gov. Black employed women typewriters, but Col. Roosevelt, though a believer in woman suffrage, insists on having men only in his office.

Declined an Office and More Pay.

ALBANY, Jan. 29.—The Board of Railroad Commissioners on Jan. 24 tendered to William Harris Welch, Supervisor of the Elmira and Canandaigua Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the position of Inspector of Steam Railroads, made vacant by the resignation of George S. Gatchell of Buffalo. The position carries with it a salary of $3,000. Although Mr. Welch receives a much less salary from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he has declined the appointment.

THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEERS.

President Frost of Berea College Describes Their Need of Education.

The services last night at the Brick Presbyterian Church, on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, were devoted to the interests of Berea College, an institution for the education of mountaineers, situated in the heart of the Kentucky Blue Ridge. Those who spoke in behalf of the financial improvement of the college were Dr. Henry van Dyke, Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University, and William Goodell Frost, President of Berea. The topic was given out as "The Educational Development of the Native Americans in Our Southern Mountains."

President Frost told many pathetic and humorous incidents illustrating the lack of education among the mountaineers. He told of one of them who came to New York, and with the aid of his jackknife marked on furniture, bannister, and door, the way from the door of his hotel to his room. He said that an old man of the mountains was asked what the figures denoting the year meant. The man replied that he had "never heard tell." This answer, Mr. Frost explained, was a keynote to the mental condition of the people—those things they had heard they remembered, but there were so many things they had never "heard tell." He referred to them as our "contemporaneous ancestors," and said when educated and enlightened they were the best Americans to be found in the country. He concluded by saying that Berea College could take the people of the mountains and turn out typical and characteristic Americans, quicker and better than anywhere else in the world.

After the addresses a collection for the college was taken.

CERVERA'S MEN WERE USELESS.

Commodore Concas Told Army Nurse Most of Them Were Convicts.

Commodore Concas, who was second in command of Cervera's fleet at the time it was destroyed by the American fleet outside of Santiago Harbor, expressed his feelings and opinions shortly after the battle was over to an army nurse of the hospital ship Solace, and this nurse, who obtained his discharge from the Government service only a few days ago told of it yesterday. The nurse is Charles Gustavus, who lives at 608 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

Gustavus attended Concas, who said the Spaniards were much surprised at the work of the American Navy. In talking about the Spanish Navy, the Commodore was anything but complimentary in his remarks. He said most of the men in Cervera's fleet were convicts from the Canary Islands—men with no intelligence. In order to induce them to agree to leave Santiago Harbor, they filled them with wine, but as soon as the first shell came near them they were panic stricken and of no use.

New Hempstead Church Dedicated.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Jan. 29.—The new building of the Lutheran Church of the Epiphany on Franklin Street was dedicated to day. There were services this morning, afternoon, and evening. The church was well filled at all the services, many Lutherans from other places assisting the local congregation. The Rev. Eugene Zwinger is the rector of the church. It is the first church building of the denomination here.

The Wonderful Century

is one year nearer its close, and perhaps it will be known hereafter as the century of . . .

GREAT INVENTIONS.

None of them are more remarkable, more labor-saving, more useful and economical than . . .

GAS APPLIANCES.

They can be seen and bought in all varieties at 1131 Broadway

LABOR MEN'S BRISK SESSION

Discussion Over a Factory Inspector at the Union's Meeting.

SAY LAWS ARE NOT ENFORCED

Recommendation to Form an Independent Political Labor Party Referred to a Committee.

There was a lively discussion in the Central Federated Union yesterday over a successor to State Factory Inspector O'Leary, whose term of office will soon expire, and some of the delegates seemed to be anxious that he should be removed before his time to make room for some labor leader. Delegate George Washington Jones of the clothing cutters offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee by the Legislature to investigate the sweatshops, with the view of showing that the factory inspection laws have not been properly enforced. This committee, the resolution proposed, was to act in conjunction with committees of the Central Federated Union and of the United Garment Workers' Union, and the headquarters of the committees should be selected by the Central Federated Union.

Delegate Jones, in speaking to his resolution, said that, notwithstanding the report of Factory Inspector O'Leary, the sweatshop was still in full blast. Delegate Kelly of the Theatrical Protective Union remarked it was peculiar that such a resolution should be brought up at this time.

"It is known," he said, "that Gov. Roosevelt is about to appoint a State Factory Inspector, either by reappointing O'Leary, who is a trades union man, or some other man. I hear that there are several candidates in the field. If it is designed to support the claims of any particular individual to that office, let us have his name. I don't like these roundabout tactics."

Delegate Daly of the metal polishers was in favor of the resolution, and said the factories were in a worse condition now than they ever were before, and Delegate Prince agreed with him. Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers said: "We had better wait until the Governor makes his appointment. To pass this resolution would mean an indirect indorsement of some one who is being pushed for the office."

Delegate McCabe of the gold beaters said: "The Governor will appoint whom he likes, but if you want to have any one appointed give us his name. They are all the same. Put an honest labor man in office and in twenty-four hours he will become a scoundrel. Indorse your man openly and make a professional politician out of him."

Delegate Jones denied that he had presented the resolution in favor of any one. Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League said: "The fact is that ex-Delegate Henry White is a candidate for the office, but I believe we should pass the resolution any how."

"Oh! ah! that's the cat in the bag; ha! ha! ha!" came from all parts of the hall.

It was finally decided to defer consideration of the resolution until after Gov. Roosevelt had appointed O'Leary's successor, and then a resolution was passed asking the Legislature to investigate the enforcement of all labor laws in this city.

Delegate Prince of the cigar packers said that while he attended the convention of the Workingmen's State Federation in Albany that body adopted a resolution advocating independent political action by organized workingmen. It had recommended that all trades and labor organizations should consider the recommendation and send in their reports as speedily as possible so as to be able to form a political organization in time for the next campaign.

The Workingmen's State Federation further suggested, continued Mr. Prince, that the following points be adopted as principles of the proposed new labor party: The public ownership and operation of all means of transportation, telegraph and telephone systems, and gas and water supply. Also, a strict enforcement of labor and factory laws. Further, that labor bureaus be established in large cities and placed under the control of trades unions.

"I ask," Mr. Prince went on to say, "that the delegates report this to their respective unions and request them to take action on it. I believe that the time is ripe for the organization of a strong labor party, which will be as strong, if not stronger, than the United Labor Party that nominated Henry George for Mayor."

Many of the delegates seemed to be in favor of the recommendation to form an independent labor party, and it was referred to the Committee on Constitution, which is preparing a constitution and bylaws for the new Central Federated Union.

Delegate McCabe of the Gold Beaters reported that a conference had been held between the employers and employes in that trade, to try and fix a uniform scale of wages, but the result was not altogether satisfactory. Of the gold beaters who were present, McCabe said, thirty-six wanted to continue the old piece-work system instead of the proposed week-wage system. The bookbinders were considering the demands of the gold beaters, because more gold was used in bookbinding than in any other trade, and if the bookbinders stand by the gold beaters the latter will obtain their demands. Should the bookbinders fail them, the gold beaters will have to keep on working for the lowest wages, and accept $10 a week, where formerly they made $25.

A communication was received from the Ladies' Tailors' Union, explaining the failure of the proposed co-operative shop for the strikers in that trade. A committee of eighteen, composed of members of the Social Reform Club, the Consumers' League, and the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, the letter went on to say, had the matter in charge. About $10,000 was subscribed, and the Executive Committee of the Committee of Eighteen drew up a plan. Shares were to be sold at $20, and the profits of the co-operative shop were to be divided as follows: One-third was to be paid for wages, one-third was to be a benefit fund, and one-third to be used to increase the business and for a reserve fund. The men were to work eight hours a day, and be paid $18 a week.

The men, the letter continued, complained that $18 a week was not enough, as they would be idle half the year, and that would mean only $9 a week the year through. A certain Mr. Gunning of the Social Reform Club opposed the Tailors' Union, and then it was decided to postpone the opening of the co-operative shop.

Delegate Barry of the Actors' Protective Union asked the meeting to protest against Assemblyman Harburger's bill to open theatres and allow baseball games on Sunday. "Such a law," said Mr. Barry, "will not help out the actors at all, but only impose additional burdens upon us. We have to rehearse in the mornings and to work at matinées and in the night, and we will have no rest whatever. When I was in Albany I called on Mr. Harburger, and he told me that labor organizations were supporting the bill, but when I asked him to let me see the list of those unions he did not do so. I should like to know if any of the unions represented in this body favor Harburger's bill."

Cries of "None of us!" "He lies!" "We are all opposed to such a bill!" came from all parts of the house.

A resolution was then adopted vigorously protesting against Mr. Harburger's bill, and directing the Secretary to send copies to the members of the Legislature and to the Governor.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League asked the meeting to protest against Assemblyman Mazet's bill, aimed at the league's bill making ten hours a day's work for drug clerks. Mr. Mazet's bill, he said would give 15 men control over the drug trade and enslave 4,000 drug clerks. The employing druggists, he said, had raised over $7,000 to defeat the Druggists' League bill.

Mr. Thimme's request was granted, and a protest was made against Assemblyman Mazet's bill.

The delegate of the barbers submitted lists of union and non-union barber's shops in the city, and said that several barbers told him that they did not get any support from union men, and that was why they did not have union shops. "I wish that every man here," continued the delegate, "would stand up and give us the name of his barber, and we will know whether he carries out the principle of unionism that he says he supports."

No one present, however, gave the name of his barber, and the delegate then asked them whether they all took five-cent shaves in non-union shops. A chorus of voices responded: "No, we take 10-cent shaves."

Body from the Paul Jones.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—A body found near Fort St. Philip was identified to-day as that of Capt. Sturtevant, the pilot of the launch Paul Jones. From the position and clothing of the body it is thought he was off duty and asleep at the time death came. It is now believed the boat was wrecked by an explosion in the night.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK.

(INCORPORATED 1875.)

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1898.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States and City Bonds...	$291,526.69	Policy Reserves (as per Certificate of New York Insurance Dep't).	$1,994,053.00
Railroad Bonds and Stocks.....	682,764.33		
Bonds and Mortgages.....	289,750.00	All other Liabilities.....	162,825.98
Real Estate, owned.....	362,688.40		
Loans on Bonds and Stocks...	35,985.00	Surplus.....	693,332.40
Loans to Policy-holders on the Security of their Policies.....	243,545.71		
Deposits in Trust Companies and Banks at Interest.....	284,408.59		
Due from Agents (secured).....	141,783.63		
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums not yet due, Reserve Charged in Liabilities. Net..	224,729.00		
Premiums in Transit, Reserve Charged in Liabilities. Net..	259,121.00		
Accrued Interest, Rents, &c....	33,909.03		
	$2,850,211.38		$2,850,211.38

RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES, 132¼ PER CENT.

Total Income, $2,770,803.61. Total Disbursements, $2,528,525.21.

Applications Received during the year,	$37,915,744
New Assurance Written,	30,268,550
Total Assurance in Force,	92,592,137
Death Losses, Due and Unpaid,	NONE.
Total Paid Policy-holders Since Date of Incorporation,	15,246,645.41

INCREASES IN 1898:

In Assets, 22 per cent. In Surplus, 61 per cent. In New Business, 20 per cent.
In Reserve for Policy-holders, 21 per cent.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Chances Against Its Passage at This Session of Congress.

OPPOSITION IN THE SENATE

Lack of Time Likely to Defeat the Measure, Many Other Matters Demanding Attention.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A short five weeks is all that remains of this Congress in which to secure any legislation in behalf of the American merchant marine. If there were no division of opinion on the subject, and due diligence were exercised to pass a bill, some care would have to be taken to secure the opportunity for the consideration even of a bill upon which there might be a practically unanimous vote.

But that is not exactly the situation. The same bill has been put before the Senate and House by Senator Hanna and by Representative Payne. This is the Subsidy bill. The Senate Committee has favored it, and the House Committee on Merchant Marine ordered it reported on Friday, the minority to have until Thursday to file its report. Mr. Payne would have secured earlier action, but he was taken away from Washington to attend the funeral of Mr. Dingley, and was thus obliged to defer writing his report until last Thursday. The next step to be taken in the House will be to obtain a rule from the Committee on Rules to give a day for consideration of the measure, with a limit to debate. Mr. Payne does not anticipate great difficulty in obtaining this privilege, and he thinks that the bill will go through the House with reasonable promptness, subject, however, to interruption by appropriation bills, which must have the right of way, notwithstanding orders from the Committee on Rules.

With the Senate it is different. The only way in which the bill can obtain a hearing and be brought to a vote in the Senate is by diligence on the part of some Senator, and it is apt to be opposed by Senators determined that no subsidy bill shall pass, but who will find some excuse to prevent a direct vote from being taken. Senator Elkins has evidently not given up hope of getting a vote on his discriminating tax bill, for he is sending out his speech of last April on that measure, which does not meet with the sanction of Secretary Gage, chiefly because its enactment involves the denunciation of many treaties with countries prohibiting the United States from imposing discriminating duties upon their commerce. There is no intention of passing that bill. Some of the treaties which Mr. Elkins would denounce could not be repealed in shorter time than two years, which would impair the effectiveness of the bill he has offered.

Senator Spooner expressed the belief today that it would be difficult to get the Subsidy bill through the Senate, as the effort to dispose of it would induce some opponent of subsidies to use up time, a commodity of which Congress has little to spare. The Paris treaty and the Nicaragua Canal bill are apt to fill up all the time left which is not given to appropriation bills and to the River and Harbor bill, not yet disposed of in the House, and no Senator or Representative can be depended upon to show more consideration for the shipping bill than he will for that providing for river and harbor improvements.

Mr. Payne said to-night that the Western interest manifested in the Subsidy bill was aroused largely by the development of the Asiatic trade, and the prospect that assistance to American shipping would still further help that trade. A new outlet for Western grain and flour, as well as for nails, which have been shipped to Japan in amazingly increasing quantities, has promoted a demand for American freighters, and there is also an increased demand for American cotton cloths direct from the South to be shipped at through rates via Seattle to the Japanese and Chinese markets. While Mr. Payne spoke very hopefully about the prospects of the shipping bill in the House, he did not express sanguine feelings about its chances in the Senate.

It is understood that Senator Murphy voted to report the Hanna bill to the Senate. That would seem to justify the belief that if the bill could be brought to a vote in the Senate it would not have to depend alone upon Republican votes to pass it.

Track Repairers Killed Near Altoona.

ALTOONA, Penn., Jan. 29.—Twenty-six track repairers were working on the railroad at the western opening of the Gallatzin tunnel at 3 o'clock this afternoon when they were struck by a locomotive which was running west through the tunnel on the south track, the workmen supposing that it was on the north track. One man was instantly killed, one died in the Altoona Hospital, and sixteen were seriously injured. None escaped without injury. The dead are David Wilt, aged forty, and Thomas W. Senker, aged twenty-five. Gallatzin is the home of all the men.

Prisoners Freed by a "Trusty."

CANTON, Ohio Jan. 29.—Six prisoners escaped from the county jail this morning. One of the escaped men is James Campbell, charged with burglary and larceny. Campbell was a "trusty," and Saturday night pretended to lock the cell doors. Instead he turned the keys with the bolts outside the grooves, allowing the men the liberty of the corridors. The bars of a rear window were sawed and the prisoners escaped.

Hunyadi János

Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

THE WIDE AWAKES' PIG ROAST.

Social Lights of Cherry Hill Attend the Annual Stag Affair.

The annual pig roast of the Wide Awakes of Cherry Hill came off last night in great style at the Green House, but they are not the Wide Awakes any longer. They changed their title to the Roasters, because when they are not roasting pigs they are "roasting" their friends. The Green House is kept by the only Kerryman who is the counterpart of Bismarck. The name of the Roasters' Captain is "Red Didley." He was ably assisted by "Trucky Kelly."

"Paddy the Pirate" was there, and so was "Tom the Barber," who gave his willing services and shaved the pig. The way to drink mixed ale was illustrated by Charles Wiltshire, who weighs 297 pounds and has a record of 100 schooners of beer in six hours. "Bill" O'Connell, the "Terrible Harp," was there, but no one could locate him after "Dandy Jim," the bootblack who never polishes heels, rendered a solo on a beautiful instrument known as the tenement house piano. Hannah "Jack" Barrie O'Neil, better known as "Bright Eyes," amused the audience with songs, "Tommy" Winkers played the fiddle, and "Dooney" Harris did the Cherry Hill cake walk.

Most of those present were tenants of the Castoria Flats, in Cherry Street, where the social lights of the hill reside. The formal ceremonies of the pig roast were instituted at 9 o'clock, after the two preliminary kegs of ale had been removed from the lounging room of the Green House and the atmosphere had been three times cleared of tobacco smoke.

Martin Glynn then announced that the pig would be served in the shape of large sandwiches, upon the appearance and distribution of which a sudden silence fell upon the assembly. Before the consumption of the sandwiches could be completed Charles Wiltshire managed to tell the original story of the engineer who "blew himself" to a railroad wreck. The story was received with great applause, and necessitated another round of pig sandwiches and mixed ale.

At this point Jerry Dunn went to the door and told "Blind Liz" that she could not come in because it was not only a stag affair but a swell one. There were no further interruptions, the genial lights of the hill became more enthusiastic, and the music grew livelier, the two kerosene lamps which lighted the festive hall becoming half concealed in the thickening atmosphere.

Suicide Instead of a Wedding.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 29.—Daniel Powell, aged twenty-two, son of a wealthy farmer near Benton Ridge, south of here, killed himself yesterday by taking poison. He went to the Probate Judge and asked for a license to marry. He refused to answer the questions which the new marriage law prescribes, went home, took poison, and then sent for his fiancée. The young woman did not reach him until he was too near death to recognize her.

Man Drowned at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Jan. 29.—A pair of human legs that were sticking up through the ice that covered the surface of the water in one of the slips in the harbor attracted the attention of some men on the steamer Walter L. Frost this morning. An axe was secured, and the body was chopped out. It was found to be that of William Dormer, a deck hand on the Frost. He evidently had fallen head foremost from the gangplank of the boat and gone half way through the ice, and been held in that position until dead.

Hat Manufacturers Combine.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 29.—Plans for a combination of hat manufacturers engaged in making the lower-priced derby hats have been completed and will go into effect Feb. 1. The firms that have combined are T. C. Millard & Co. and C. H. Merritt & Son of this city, Meyer Mercy, Newark, N. J., and James Marshall & Brothers, Fall River, Mass. They represent practically all the large manufacturers of this class of goods. All goods will be disposed of through a New York firm, who will have the control, it is estimated, of $2,000,000 worth of hats annually. There will be no combination of capital by the different firms.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:13	Sun sets...5:14	Moon rises...9:17

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:35	Gov. Isl'd...9:57	H. Gate...11:53
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:06	Gov. Isl'd...10:30	H. Gate....

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 30.

	Mails Close,	Vessels Sail,
Kaffr Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg..	.....	6:00 A. M.
Villaverde, Havana.....	.....	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, JAN. 31.		
Arkadia, San Juan, &c..	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston....	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans..	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon.....	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Progreso, &c....	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.		
Andes, Haiti, &c.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.....	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool.....	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chaucer, La Plata.....	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston.....	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton..	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp.....	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

The Wanamaker Store

A Little Walk Abroad

PENDING certain other arrangements, the balcony around the Rotunda, second floor, has been turned into what we might call a "Promenade through European Shops."

Displayed at your left as you pass around the balcony, is an interesting and highly varied collection of the artistic, queer, quaint and pretty things of European mercantile fancy. Not statuary and art goods and bric-a-brac, so much as the so-called "fancy" goods;—the pocket-books and silver pieces and perfumes and flowers and things of that nature that Slender Purse hunts through lingeringly in Paris, London, Vienna, Hamburg and Antwerp shops, for home-gifts.

Pretty, characteristic, "foreign" things, prettily displayed and temptingly priced.

A Silk Story of Half Prices

Stronger facts than these we have never had the chance of telling you in silk matters. In two parts—

First, Silks by the Bolt. Second, Silks by the Yard.

The first concerns hundreds and thousands of lengths of superb silks, ranging in quantities from three yards to twelve yards; banded and marked with the quantity, and displayed for easy picking,

And to be Sold at Less Than Half their Prices Saturday.

The prices begin at ten cents. We cannot cut these lengths,—you must take all or none. Some of these are mentioned below—only a part of them, however:—

(These are all evening shades and will make smart theatre waists):
White Satins, were 50c.; now 20c. 75c. kind now 35c. $1 kind now 45c. $1.25 kind now 60c. White Taffetas, were 75c.; now 35c. 85c. kind now 40c. $1 kind now 45c. $1.10 kind now 50c. $1.25 kind now 60c. $1.50 kind now 70c.
White and colored Pongees, 75c. kind 35c.
Figured and striped Taffetas; $1.25 kind, 50c.
Matelasse Taffetas, Barre Taffetas, Wave Taffetas, Pekin Satin, Brocade Taffeta, Pompadour Pekin, Embroidered Damasse, Rich White Brocades and Corded Silks, Corded Taffetas, at these new prices: $1 kind, 45c. $1.25 kind, 50c. $1.50 kind, 70c. $1.35 kind, 50c. $1.75 kind, 75c. $2 kind, 90c. $2.25 kind, $1.10. $3 kind, $1.25. $3.50 kind, $1.50. $4.50 kind, $2. $11 kind, $3.
Some Rich Colored Bengalines:
$1 kind, 50c. $1.25 kind, 60c. $1.35 kind, 65c. $1.50 kind, 70c. $1.65 kind, 80c. $1.75 kind, 85c. $2.75 kind, $1.25.
Crepe de Chine, in short pieces, are marked: From $1 to 45c. From $1.25, to 60c.
(These are for outdoor wear—less delicate colors. Plain and Shot Taffetas):
65c. quality now 30c. 75c. quality now 35c. $1 quality now 40c.
The skirt lengths among these Taffetas are astonishing money savers.
Printed China Silks:
Fancy Striped Taffetas, Barre Striped Taffetas, Check Taffetas, Plaid Taffetas, Corded Taffetas, Rich Satin Damasse and Brocades, Plain colored Bengalines, Peau de Soie, Satin Duchesse.
22c. kind, 10c. 32c. kind, 15c. 35c. kind, 16c. 40c. kind, 18c. 50c. kind, 20c. 55c. kind, 25c. 75c. kind, 35c. 85c. kind, 40c. $1 kind, 45c. $1.25 kind, 60c. $1.35 kind, 65c. $1.50 kind, 70c. $1.65 kind, 80c. $1.85 kind, 90c. $2 kind, 95c. $2.25 kind, $1. $2.50 kind $1.10. $3.25 kind, $1.50. $3.50 kind, $1.60. $4.50 kind, $2.

Secondly—A large quantity of finest silks to be sold by the yard, at *Half Saturday's Prices.*

Fancy striped and figured Taffetas, for gowns, blouses, waists and skirts. Colors for day or evening: $1.25 kind, 62c. $1.50 kind, 75c. $1.75 kind, 85c. $2 kind, $1. $2.25 kind, $1.12. $2.50 kind, $1.25. $3 kind, $1.50. $3.50 kind, $1.75. $5 kind, $2.50. $4 kind, $2. $11 kind, $3.

The whole centre aisle, from Rotunda to Broadway, is given over to this sale.

(To give an equal chance to all, selling will not begin until 9 A. M.)

Two Tempting Offers

The "look-ahead" women are buying very largely of the Summer dress fabrics. You undoubtedly know why,—perhaps you are one yourself. If you profit by chances like these, it is quite certain that a Summer dress *now* will cost much less than a Summer dress later; both in the buying and the making. Read these, and think a minute,—

Printed Challis at 25c. a Yard.

Woven and printed in Alsace,—they are called "French" challis. Not only that, but made by two of the three concerns that have made Alsace famous for this sort of goods—Koechlin & Baumgartner and Scheurer, Lauth & Cie.

Twelve thousand yards of them, in over a hundred patterns. The patterns deserve more extended mention than we can give them here,—but you can see for yourself. We could place them in our own regular stock and sell them at the regular price, *fifty cents a yard.* But it is our rule *always* to share a bargain with you. We bought these handsome goods cheap. So shall you. Twenty-five Cents a Yard.

Fancy Swiss Muslins at 12½c.

There are only 4,500 yards, but the importer thought it large enough a quantity to take a loss on; hence they are here at just about a third of what they were expected to sell for. Same quality cost you 37½ cents a yard last Spring,—same quality will cost you 37½c. this Spring.

At 12½c. we don't expect a yard of these goods to remain here after two o'clock to-day, and, of course, the prettier patterns will go before that.

30-inch self-colored striped Grenadines, in light blue, pink, white, cardinal and navy blue.
30-inch fancy striped Swiss Gauzes, in navy blue, black and cardinal stripes, or cream colored ground.
30-inch dotted Swiss Muslins, in lavender, pink and reseda grounds with white dots.
30-inch ecru and white plaid Muslins.
All made in Switzerland and imported to sell at 37½c. a yard.

Two Hosiery Items A box of six pairs of men's half hose, for fifty cents. Doesn't that strike you as a bargain, if the hose are of good quality? They are. They are of cotton, winter weight, in a fast black, (sizes 10, 10½ and 11 only), tan, light blue and "natural" color. They are not 25c.-a-pair goods, but you will find them an excellent value at the price.

For women, a long line of fast-black cotton stockings, of a very fine gauge, "regular" made, with extra splicing at heels, toes and soles. Three pairs for fifty cents, and a value to snatch at.

A Woman's Umbrella Just as light and strong and reliable an umbrella, and just as neat and pretty an umbrella as every woman should own. It is indeed especially neat and especially *good.* It is covered with a silk that is *all*-silk, solid and light and strong, with a steel rod and close-rolling frame, and a silk case. The handles are in a large variety of silver-trimmed and plain natural wood, of pearl, of horn and of ivory, of agate and of Dresden china. The price is but $2.50.

Broadway.

Mounted Fur Rugs This is the remainder from a very fine collection of fur rugs, carefully mounted and in selected skins. For some reason or other, the "season" for selling these rugs is mid-winter,—although one would think them handsome enough to sell all the year round. As we don't care to carry these along until another mid-winter, we'll let you have them at these new prices:—

At $35—Grizzly Bear; was $50.
At $13.50—Wolf, open jaw; was $20.
At $8—Wolf, half head; was $12.
At $10—Tiger Cat, open jaw; was $15.
At $7—Tiger Cat, half head; was $10.
At $8—Fox, open jaw, was $12.
At $7—Fox, half head; was $10.
At $13.50—Snow Leopard, open jaw; was $20.
At $8—Fox, Wolf or Lynx, mounted on black goat skins; were $12.

SHEEPSKIN RUGS
We have a lot of slightly soiled skins in different sizes. We cut the prices one-half.

Third floor.

Book News for February Out to-day and on our counters; price 5c. If you are a book-buyer or book-lover or book-reader, you will consider this a huge nickel's worth.

Book notes, book news and book reviews and hints from everywhere. Crowded full of fine illustrations. Splendid reading.

Art Squares The Rug Store also presents a lot of several hundred Art Squares, both of foreign and domestic weaving. Very popular goods indeed,—handsome and decorative and clean. They don't collect dust, and if they did, they are easily rid of it.

Sizes from 7 ft. 6 in. by 9 ft., to 12x15 ft. The domestic-made have had a price on them before, of 75c. a yard. Take these at 60c. a yard. The foreign-made have been selling at $1.75 a yard. Take these at $1.35 a yard.

Third floor.

French-Made Suspenders Forty Cents These are goods that are confined to our stores. They are values sufficiently remarkable to warrant our getting and keeping control of them. Made in Paris, to our own order, and stamped with our name on every buckle. We sell about five hundred pairs every day we tell about them. Expect to sell as many to-day. For it is the best suspender that the money ever bought.

Forty Cents.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Flannelette Room Gowns Essentials to home-comfort that, fortunately, do not cost so much as some other essentials. We have established a certain reputation for showing the newest and prettiest and cheapest. Here are two:

At $1—Striped flannelette; yoke back and front; full front with plaits from yoke to waist in back; lined to waist; turn over collar.

At $1.50—Light striped flannelette; yoke back and front; full front with plaits from yoke to waist in black; bretelle over shoulders; yoke, collar, bretelle and sleeves finished with lace insertion.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Half Prices on Ice Skates This is a favorable time for skate talk, if the weather prophets are guessing right. But a half price story is always timely, anyway.

These are good skates,—even the cheapest.

MEN'S CLUB SKATES
At 25c.; were 50c. At 63c.; were $1.25
At 38c.; were 75c. At $1.25; were $2.50
At 50c.; were $1 At $1.75; were $3.50
WOMEN'S SKATES
At 50c.; were $1 At $1; were $2
At 63c.; were $1.25 At $1.75; were $3.50
At 75c.; were $1.50 At $2.25; were $4.50
SKATE BAGS—At 18c.; were 35c.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets.

BURNED BY ESCAPING STEAM.

One Man Probably Fatally Injured While Repairing a Pipe.

Two men were burned yesterday afternoon, one perhaps fatally, by the breaking of a steam pipe over one of the twelve large boilers in the power house of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street and Lenox Avenue. Patrick Rohan of 70 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street was badly burned and had his skull and left leg fractured by falling from the top of the boiler to the ground, a distance of eighteen feet. Michael Brady of 444 East Seventy-eighth Street was slightly burned about the face and hands. Rohan was taken to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital and Brady to his home.

Fireman Rohan, about 5:30 o'clock, reported a leak in the steam pipe over one of the large boilers, and he was ordered by his foreman to go up and make the necessary repairs. While he was at work the joint separated and the escaping steam blew Rohan from the top of the boiler to the ground. Brady was on the ground at the time, and was burned by the steam, which almost instantly filled the room.

The engineer was notified and he shut the steam off, making it possible to rescue the injured men. The damage is trifling and does not extend beyond the broken piece of pipe.

A BOY SINGS PHILIP'S PRAISE.

Commodore Reviews the St. John's Cadets and Hears an Oration.

Commodore Philip yesterday listened to a recital of his exploits from the youngest orator who has ever told him his claims to fame. It was at St. John's Home, at the corner of St. Mark's and Albany Avenues, Brooklyn, where the Commodore went to review the St. John's Cadets.

Some time ago, when the cadets visited the navy yard, they met the Commodore, who took a fancy to them and promised to review them. Yesterday he kept his word. Before the review, exercises were held in the chapel, when a twelve-year-old boy named William Pendleton, made a speech of welcome.

The Commodore looked interested while Master Pendleton reviewed the war, pleased when he spoke of the heroic deeds of our soldiers and sailors, and highly tickled when he congratulated the Commodore upon his promotion.

Commodore Philip made a brief but hearty speech in reply, telling the cadets that he wished he had half the eloquence of their young spokesman, and that he hadn't enjoyed himself so much since the war.

QUARREL ENDS IN SHOOTING.

Corona Man Perhaps Fatally Injured by a Neighbor.

Nicolo Finemallo of 519 Newin Street, Corona, was shot in the face and perhaps fatally injured yesterday afternoon by Pietro Ziliani, a neighbor. The injured man is in St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, and Ziliani is a prisoner. The shooting occurred at the rear of the house in which Ziliani lives.

The men had a quarrel three months ago over some property, but the matter was supposed by those who knew of it to have been dropped by both. Yesterday afternoon they met and renewed the dispute.

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS

Senate Will Devote Itself Almost Exclusively to the Peace Treaty.

FINAL ACTION NEXT MONDAY

House to Vote on the Army Reorganization Bill To-morrow—River and Harbor Bill Will Come Next.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The Senate will devote practically all of the time this week to the consideration of the peace treaty. Senator Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, says he will not interfere at any time with the consideration of the treaty by asking to have appropriation bills taken up, and as a consequence the treaty will have complete right of way. The vote on the treaty will be taken at 3 o'clock P. M. a week from to-morrow.

Notice has been given of set speeches on the treaty for every day except Monday of this week. Senator Berry will speak Tuesday, Senator Spooner Wednesday, Senator Rawlins Thursday, Senator Money Friday, and Senator Chilton Saturday. These speeches will be based upon the various resolutions relating to the question of expansion, and will be delivered in open session. They, however, will be devoted practically to the treaty itself, and will afford Senators opportunity to say openly what they would say in secret session if the resolutions were not under consideration.

There will be an effort to close the speech-making before 2 o'clock each day, so as to permit the opening of the executive session at 2 o'clock, in accordance with the unanimous agreement to that effect.

Senator Bacon and Senator Mason both announce that they will continue their efforts to get action upon their respective resolutions before the vote is taken upon the ratification of the treaty.

The friends of the treaty are confident it will be ratified. Most of them say the will accept no compromise; others express a willingness to accept some such resolution as that of Senator Sullivan's, which declares that the ratification of the treaty shall not be construed as determining the policy of the United States toward the Philippines.

Those professing to know say it is the policy to force the treaty to a vote before taking action on any compromise proposition, and if the treaty by any chance should be beaten, to move to reconsider, and then to take up the question of accepting some compromise like the Bacon resolutions before final adjournment in March. Almost a month of the session will be left after taking the vote on the treaty, so that if the Senate should prefer to accept the treaty with a resolution of construction and instruction to postponing action for an extra session it could do so.

In the House the Army bill will have its final vote at 3 o'clock P. M. Tuesday. Prior to this the debate on the bill will be under the five-minute rule in the main, but sufficient time has been reserved to give Mr. Bailey and some other leaders an opportunity for extended speeches. Chairman Hull of the Military Committee is confident the bill will pass. He says the Republican disaffection will not exceed eight votes, and that several affirmative votes will come from the Democratic side. The opposition will direct its efforts toward having the bill recommitted.

The Army bill disposed of, the House will turn its attention to the River and Harbor bill and then to the Military Academy Appropriation bill. The River and Harbor bill probably will come up Wednesday, with two hours' debate on a side. The Military Academy bill is not likely to take more time than is required to read it through.

No exact programme has been fixed for the rest of the week. Chairman Mercer of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has been pressing for a hearing on some of the public buildings bills, and is likely to get a day. Chairman Lacey also wants a day on public land questions.

The Hawaiian bill may be pressed into consideration this week, but it is possible its friends may decide to let it go over until next week.

SMALL IMPORTS IN 1898.

Falling Off of Over $100,000,000 Reported in Articles Free of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A detailed statement of the import trade of the United States in the year 1898 has just been completed by the Bureau of Statistics. It shows the smallest total of importations in twenty years, with the single exception of the year 1885. The total imports for the year were $634,958,229, the revised figures being slightly in excess of those of the preliminary statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics earlier in the month. This is more than $100,000,000 less than the imports of 1897. The reduction of imports is altogether in articles free of duty, the dutiable imports in 1898 being $366,595,549, as against $365,302,240 in 1897, while the free of duty articles imported amounted in value in 1898 to $268,362,680, against $377,329,110 in 1897.

The reduction of more than $100,000,000 in the importation of non-dutiable articles is due, first, to a very great reduction in the importations of wool and the transfer of wool from the free to the dutiable list; second, to a reduction in the free importation of manufactured articles, whether for use in the mechanic arts or for consumption; third, to the transfer of tea from the free list to the dutiable list, and, fourth, to a reduction in the prices and also a slight reduction in the quantity of coffee imported.

The class, "articles of food and live animals," which amounted to $118,144,700 in 1897, was but $87,323,654 in 1898. This, as already indicated, is accounted for by the transfer of tea from the free to the dutiable list, and by the reduced prices as well as reduced importations of coffee, and certain other articles which still come in free of duty; but, the prices having been reduced, do not make as large a total in values as in 1897. Articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts fell from $25,293,522 in 1897 to $19,166,517 in 1898, articles manufactured for consumption fell from $20,942,277 in 1897 to $7,842,537 in 1898, and articles of voluntary use, luxury, &c., fell from $6,702,370 in 1897 to $3,851,377 in 1898. The above statements all relate to the non-dutiable importations.

Under the dutiable head, the imports of articles of food and live animals amounted in 1898 to $100,506,148, against $102,349,373 in 1897. Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry show a marked increase, being $49,070,823 in 1898, against $32,555,794 in 1897, this being due largely to the fact that wool was transferred from the free to the dutiable list. Articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts amounted in 1898 to $39,961,169, against $55,878,363 in 1897, and articles manufactured for consumption amounted to $96,962,272 in 1898, against $97,-893,605 in 1897. Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c., amounted in value to $80,095,-132 in 1898, against $76,625,105 in 1897. Of the total importations of 1898 42.2 per cent. were imported free of duty, against 50.9 per cent. in 1897, 48 per cent. in 1896, 86.7 per cent. in 1894, 51.8 per cent. in 1891, 35 per cent. in 1890, and from 32 to 35 per cent. in the years ranging from 1884 to 1891.

The reduction of more than $100,000,000 in imports is apportioned among the great groups as follows: Articles manufactured for consumption, $14,000,000; articles manufactured for use in the mechanic arts, $22,-000,000; articles of food and live animals, $32,000,000, and articles in a crude condition for domestic industry, $39,000,000.

The following table shows the importations by classes in 1898 compared with 1897:

	1897.	1898.
Free of Duty:		
Articles of food and live animals	$118,144,740	$87,323,654
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	206,246,201	150,178,595
Articles manufactured—		
For mechanic arts	25,293,522	19,166,517
For consumption	20,942,277	7,842,537
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	6,702,370	3,851,377
Total free of duty	$377,329,110	$268,362,680
Dutiable:		
Articles of food and live animals	$102,349,373	$100,506,148
Articles in a crude condition for domestic industry	32,555,794	49,070,823
Articles manufactured—		
For mechanic arts	55,878,363	39,961,169
For consumption	97,895,605	96,962,272
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, &c.	76,625,105	80,095,137
Total dutiable	$365,302,240	$366,595,549
Total imports	$742,631,350	$634,958,229

A RIVAL FOR PASTOR WISHER.

The Rev. Mr. Harrison So Regarded—His Comprehensive Prayer—An Interview with St. Peter.

Services in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, in West Fifty-third Street, yesterday morning was characterized by the apparently harmonious feeling of the colored congregation, and by the appearance of the Rev. Mr. Harrison. The Rev. Mr. Wisher abode patiently in Jersey City, and forbore to tempt the feelings of a divided and semi-rebellious congregation by resuming his old place in the pulpit before being invited. The Rev. Mr. Harrison, although he did not preach, made a marked impression on the congregation, from whom he provoked frequent bursts of ecstacy by the eloquence of a comprehensive prayer. His presence in Mr. Wisher's absence, especially as he has no flock of his own, gave rise to the suggestion that he might be selected in place of the now exiled shepherd.

The preacher was the Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, the white clergyman who preached on the previous Sunday.

Dr Morse read the story of Paul and Silas singing in prison, from Acts XVI., and preached therefrom.

"Great interests were at stake with Paul and Silas, and great interests are at stake now," said the clergyman. "Amen!" shouted a voice.

"God Almighty is awake to his children's need in the right time. [Yes, yes," from the congregation.] Oh, how I wish the Baptists of this city would get down on their knees and pray for six months."

"Praise His name," ejaculated a sister.

"Many of them," continued Dr. Morse, "are spending their money eating oysters down the street instead of contributing to the sanctuary. ["Oh, oh, yes" from the congregation.] The Savoy, and the Netherland and the Astoria are scooping in millions for dinners and wines and cigars. Would to God I could hear an earthquake in this town." "Amen!" called a brother from under the gallery.

"I mean a moral earthquake ("Amen! Amen!") to waken them to the needs of their souls."

Mr. Harrison's prayer came later. Mr. Harrison preached a brief sermon on Paul and Silas in the course of his prayer. "The prisons are not out in Sing Sing or Albany in the several States, but right heah in ouah hea'ts," said he. He rose to heights of fervid exhortation that moved the congregation as the wind does a wheat field, and when, toward the end, he fell into a sudden sing-song delivery, something between intonation and a chant, he had captured the hearts of his hearers.

Mr. Harrison is a small man with a profusion of black whiskers, light complexion, and regular Caucasian features. Mr. Wisher is a typical African.

Dr. Morse preached to a large congregation in the evening. The Rev. Abraham Pearson, a colored missionary preacher from Nashville, spoke briefly. He told of having had a dream a short time ago in which he was interviewed by St. Peter concerning the conditions he found in the churches as he traveled around the country.

St. Peter told me," said Mr. Pearson, "that he had ministers from Chicago, and Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and most all the larger places, but for more than twenty years he had not had one application for admission from New York ministers." His sally caused much laughter. Some of the Rev. Mr. Wisher's partizans did not like it, and said after the services that it was leveled at Mr. Wisher.

RAN OFF WITH MARRIED MAN.

Philadelphia Couple Elope to This City, but Girl's Mother Tracks Them, and Both Are Caught.

Horace M. Cornell, twenty-six years old, whose home is at 736 Master Street, Philadelphia, where he has a wife and two children, is under arrest in Jersey City on a technical charge of disorderly conduct. Miss Mabel Hewitson, nineteen years old, of 2149 South Third Street is held as a witness against him. Cornell was taken into custody on a charge of abduction, but it was found that this complaint could not be substantiated.

The matter was first brought to the notice of Chief Murphy on Thursday last, by Mrs. John Hewitson, the girl's mother. Mr. Hewitson is the master mechanic of a sugar refinery, and is well to do. Mrs. Hewitson told the Chief that her daughter made the acquaintance of Cornell while bicycle riding in Broad Street two years ago. Her wheel broke down, and he repaired it for her. He told her his name, said he was an electrician, and lived with his aunt on Carroll Avenue. He asked permission to call at her house, and she granted it. Finally he proposed marriage. Miss Hewitson accepted him, but her parents refused their consent.

Mrs. Hewitson said she went to market on Jan. 7, and when she returned her daughter was gone. On a table was a note saying she had gone on a journey, and could not tell when she would return. The police were asked to look for her. They could not trace the girl, but Mrs. Hewitson made inquiries on her own account, and found that Cornell had an aunt living in Wilmington, Del. She wrote to his aunt, and in reply was informed that Cornell was married, and that his wife and two children could be found at 736 Master Street, Philadelphia. The aunt also said that Cornell had told his relatives to address their letters to him at Jersey City.

Chief Murphy put Detectives McNally and Gallagher on the case. They watched the Post Office until 4:30 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, when Cornell called for his mail. He was followed to the Pennsylvania Railroad Ferry, where he was placed under arrest. He told Chief Murphy that he had not seen Miss Hewitson since Jan. 6, when he left Philadelphia. He had been told she had gone to Europe.

In his pocket was found a card on which was written, "Mr. and Mrs. Conway, 1,033 Third Avenue, New York." A telegram was sent to Miss Hewitson at that address, telling her that Cornell had been arrested. She went at once to Jersey City. She denied that Cornell had abducted her. She said she learned some time ago that he was married, and had decided to end the acquaintance, but on Christmas she and her mother quarreled about Cornell. Then she changed her mind.

Shortly after the elopement was planned, Cornell went to New York on Jan. 6, and she followed the next day. Cornell met her in Jersey City. They went to 236 East Thirty-sixth Street, where they secured board under the names of Mr and Mrs. Conway. They remained there but a short time, and then hired a furnished room at 1,033 Third Avenue. She gave as a reason for her elopement that she thought she could love Cornell better than his wife.

Mrs. Hewitson returned to Jersey City yesterday. She and her daughter had an interview, in which the mother said she would forgive her and thought she could induce her father to do the same. Mrs. Hewitson then went back to Philadelphia. Cornell will be arraigned before Police Justice Nevin to-day. After Miss Hewitson has told her story she will be turned over to her mother, who will return to Jersey City for that purpose.

THE FOREIGNER BENEFITS.

German Bleaching Powder Sold for Less Here than Where It Is Made.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Consul Brundage of Aix la Chapelle, under date of Dec. 12, 1898, says:

"A short time ago I heard that a chemical manufacturing firm had a representative in the United States and expected to erect a plant for manufacturing chloride of lime, commercially known as 'bleaching powder.' Last week, the same party informed me that a contract had been closed with a New York firm for 4,000 tons of bleaching powder at $18.50 per ton, or 8.20 marks ($1.85) per 100 kilograms, to be delivered free on board steamer for export to the United States, during the year 1899. My informant added that labor and materials being high in the United States, and the duty being one-fifth of 1 per cent. per pound, they would manufacture here.

"I asked him if that was the price they sold it for here in Germany? His answer was: 'No, we do not sell it here for less than 12 marks per 100 kilograms; but, in order to compete with England, we must sell at that price in the United States or lose the market.' I then asked if they could make money at that price, and was informed that the company did not do business for nothing.

"I thought this information might be of interest to the United States trade."

Life and Accident Insurance.

49th Annual Statement, Condensed.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

Assets January 1, 1899	$50,227,020.81
Liabilities to Policy holders, (reserve) and all other claims	42,981,968.79
Surplus as to Policy holders, January 1, 1899	7,245,052.02
Payments to Policy holders in 1898	4,764,460.71
Premium receipts in 1898	6,421,702.09
Interest receipts in 1898	2,442,193.00
Total receipts in 1898	8,863,895.09
Life, Endowment, and Term Policies issued and revived in 1898, 11,609, insuring	21,979,183.50
Life, Endowment, and Term Insurance in force January 1, 1899	157,392,932.00
Accident Insurance in force January 1, 1899	109,861,120.00
Paid Policy holders since organization	109,503,459.02

ÆTNA LIFE'S GAINS IN 1898.

INCREASE.		INCREASE.	
In New Premium Income	$172,925.00	In Life, Term, and Endowment Ins. in force	$6,731,034.00
" Total Income	366,343.00	" Accident Ins. in force	8,677,950.00
" Assets	2,642,053.00	" Number of policy holders	7,093
" Surplus	357,178.00		

TOTAL INCREASE in Insurance in force, $15,408,984.00.

J. C. WEBSTER, Manager, Life Department, Germania Building, Corner Cedar and William Streets, New York, N. Y.

GEORGE C. STERLING, General Agent, Accident Department.

S. BAUMANN & CO.,

5-Piece Parlor Suit, in various coverings, finely finished cherry frames, exceptional value. 19.98

Brussels Carpets, choice patterns 39c

Oak Cane Seat Chair, 59c

Call and Make Your own Terms.

THE MOST LIBERAL FIRM TO DEAL WITH.

Our terms are such to suit the purse of every one, and

Our New Credit System

has more advantages than any other system.

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING

30 inch Reversible Smyrna Rug, 98c

Tufted Couches, in all colors, worth $12.00, at 6.98

Cobbler Seat Rocker in mahogany. 1.98

Mahogany finish Pier Mirror, French Beveled Plate 6.98

Cor. 46th St. and 8th Ave.

8th Ave. Electric Cars Now Running, Transferring at All Points. Open Saturdays Until 10 P. M.

GOOD SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Drivers Take Advantage of the Weather and Turn Out in Force.

Fred Dietz, formerly the Secretary of the Driving Club of New York, headed the Speedway procession yesterday with a fast pair of brown mares that showed a clear lead over every pair that attempted to brush with them during the afternoon. The day was a splendid one for driving, and almost every one who owned a roadster took advantage of the opportunity to take a spin up the road. Brushes were numerous, and all of the well-known members of the driving brigade were out in force, looking for an impromptu race.

John Barry, who used to be the host to Commodore Vanderbilt, Frank Work, David Bonner, Matthew Riley, and other members of the old "fur-coated brigade" when his Seventh Avenue hostlery was the principal stopping place on the road, made his first appearance on the road yesterday after a long absence, and indulged in a sharp brush from one end of the drive to the other with George W. Olivet, who drove Minnie R. John Donnelly was out with Glenmere Boy, and he tried conclusions from Washington Bridge up to Dyckman Street with Charles Weiland, who drove Russell T.

Among other who were out for a spin were Thomas K. Egbert behind a very showy pair; James Mullen behind Jim Mansfield; William Wertz behind a handsome bay team; L. B. Cornish jogging Newcastle, 2:11¼; A. B. Gwathmey behind Albert C., 2:16¼; A. Garside behind his favorite gelding Roy, Fred Gerken behind Luxon, 2:11¼, and George Huber behind Harry M. and Arracas.

Future of the Lexington Course.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 29.—The statement that an association is being formed to purchase the Kentucky Association course is untrue. The ground is worth more for building lots than for a race track, unless some turf legislation can be secured. Charles Green, who came to the rescue of the new Kentucky Association ten years ago with $30,000, is determined to have his money out of the property in some way, and will not hesitate to cut it up if that is the most profitable way. No legislation to help the track is possible, unless an extra session of the Legislature shall be called, and that is practically out of the question.

Janowski Plays Twenty-two Games.

At the monthly reception of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, Saturday night, D. Janowski, the French chess champion, entertained the members with an exhibition of simultaneous playing, contesting twenty-two games against a strong team. Janowski won nine games, lost nine, and four games were drawn. The successful opponents of the champion were F. C. Manvel, A. E. Blackmar, W. M. De Visser, W. B. Bixby, O. J. Wells, R. W. Ferguson, S. H. Chadwick, F. J. Marshall, and W. B. B. Ingalls.

Manhattan Cricketers Dine.

The Manhattan Cricket Club held its annual dinner on Saturday night at the Hotel Brandon, Brooklyn. During the evening several presentations were made. The most interesting of these took place when Henry Chadwick presented the first bat he had ever used in this country to S. E. Hosford. This bat was imported in 1856. W. Fenwick, the Treasurer of the club, received a handsome umbrella in recognition of his services in the management of the finances of the club.

GREATER NEW YORK BOWLERS.

They Win Six Games from a "Crack" Five in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The Greater New York bowlers put in their best five men against the "crack" five of the Hamilton County League to-day, and won all six games on high averages.

Afternoon games: Greater New York—970, 926, 920; average, 938. Hamilton County—882, 922, 903; average, 902.

Night games: Greater New York—963, 929, 943; average, 945. Hamilton County—839, 896, 853; average, 863.

Games at Lawrenceburg.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Jan. 29.—The Greater New York bowlers divided its team yesterday. The five who came here from Cincinnati won five out of six games, as follows:

Afternoon games: Greater New York—780, 867, 813; average, 820. Lawrenceburg—738, 837, 784; average, 786.

Night games: Greater New York—845, 763, 818; average, 817. Lawrenceburg—717, 814, 755; average, 762.

Newport Yachting Improvements.

NEWPORT, Jan. 29.—When the sub-station of the New York Yacht Club here is opened next May an important improvement will have been made on the wharf. As soon as the frost leaves the ground an addition of fifty feet will be made to the wharf directly in front of the clubhouse, which will permit yachts which draw from eight to ten feet of water to land their passengers on the wharf instead of having to be taken from the yacht in small boats. The wharf and its surroundings will receive a pavement of asphalt and other improvements will be added, including large flower beds and electric lighting.

Pigeon and Poultry Show.

The Pigeon and Poultry Show will be opened at Madison Square Garden at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and will continue until the end of the week. The incubators, brooders, and poultry supplies will be situated in the restaurant, the pigeons on the platform above the boxes, the exhibition of yards around the arena, and the display cages at the Madison Avenue end of the building. The pet stock department will include cats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. There will be a showing of dressed poultry.

Albert B. Johnson Killed.

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 29.—Albert B. Johnson was fatally injured here to-day in a runaway accident. He was the father of E. H. Johnson of the Sprague Electric Company of New York. He died soon after the accident at his home at Alta Crest. He was in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

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No Gold Bonds in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29.—Gov. M. Millen yesterday vetoed a bill authorizing Memphis to issue bonds for park purposes because the bill allowed the issue of gold bonds with interest payable in gold. The Governor says in his veto that he will not sanction legislation "discriminating against United States legal-tender coins."

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Low Opening Prices in Woolen Suitings Beget Consternation.

IMPROVEMENT IN DRESS GOODS

Domestic Silks Gaining Strength—Cotton Goods Sales Still Increasing—Better Business in Prints.

The feature of the woolen goods market during the last week has been the opening of the largest part of the woolen and worsted suitings, the only lines remaining to be opened being the finest grades of worsteds. The ball was started rolling last Monday, when the Washington Mills Company opened all its remaining lines, which included worsted suitings, both plain and fancy mixtures; clay diagonals, piece-dyed serges, blue and black kerseys, cheviots, and broadcloths for dress goods in many shades.

The prices on the serges are as follows: 16 ounces 92½ cents, last year $1.12½; 18 ounces $1; last year $1.20; 20 ounces $1.07½, last year $1.27½. On cheviots, 18 ounces 95 cents; last year $1.10; on clay mixtures, 18 ounces $1.25, last year $1.55 to $1.67½.

It will be seen that the reductions from last year are from 20 to 30 cents a yard, much the same as on overcoatings, which were opened earlier. These prices have caused consternation in the dry goods district, for the other manufacturers cannot possibly meet these prices, and consequently must lose considerable business, for the Washington mills have a good reputation for the quality of their products, and the only hope left to competitors lies in the fact that the market can be supplied only in part by this company. The prices named by the market in general are from 5 to 10 per cent. lower than those of last year, and this is about on a par with the reduced quotations on medium and low grades of raw material.

There has been only a fair amount of business accomplished in Fall goods, and the agents do not feel at all sure that the orders booked are safe. Business has been confined almost entirely to sample pieces, with the excention of the Washingtons, and the prospects are that it will continue so throughout the initial season. This condition is becoming more pronounced every season, and several agents have expressed the opinion that unless a firm stand is taken they will soon be doing a "jobbing business."

Buyers are in evidence from the West. Western friezes have been opened in Chicago and New York at an average reduction of 5 to 10 per cent. from last year's prices. There have been many new lines of overcoatings introduced this season—in fact, nearly every woolen mill is doing something in that line. Overcoatings are wanted undoubtedly, but what? Buyers are on the fence, and so have only picked up pieces here and there. They say they must have goods, for their own stocks are cleaned out and they have nothing for the next heavyweight season.

Fair trade is reported on friezes at from 95 cents to $1.0o, and a line at 85 cents is reported to have booked good orders. Fancy-backed coverts will be winners undoubtedly. Kerseys are by no means as dead as some would think from the talk.

The large number of duplicate orders for lightweight goods is gratifying to the trade, and fine and medium grade fancies in black, blue, and gray worsted serges, cassimeres, and twills are in best demand. There are prospects of this business continuing for some time yet. The season is later than usual. Clothiers, however, are every season buying nearer the time when they want the goods.

DRESS GOODS.

There has been quite a noticeable improvement in the reorder business for woolen and worsted dress goods during the past week, a continuation from the week before, and the trade is in much better spirits. This improvement includes both plain goods and fancies, and is mainly in grades quoted at from 50 to 75 cents a yard. Crépons, which have been the leading fabric, have been confined largely to blacks, and there is a steady request in spite of the advance in prices. The advances on these goods are in some cases 25 per cent. One line which opened at 85 cents is now selling at $1, and another which opened at $1 is now securing good business at $1.25. This cannot be taken as indicative of the whole market, for crépons are exceptional this season. It nevertheless gives some indication of the general conditions, and everything is firm.

Other lines which follow fair seconds to crépons in plain fabrics are all-wool cashmeres and henriettas. Prices on all of these have been advanced in the primary market, but the jobbers have not as yet followed suit. Domestic prices, however, are so low any considerable foreign competition is forbidden.

Suitings have been in demand in fair quantities, in such lines as cheviots, homespuns, covert cloths, broadcloths, sackings, and flannels.

Preparations are active for the new Fall season, and it is noticeable that more attention is being given than usual to fancies.

The foreign dress goods division is still handicapped by the quantity of goods landed before the new tariff went into effect. The jobbers are able to offer stocks at lower prices than the importers can land them to-day, and the retailers who bought early are in some cases able to do even better than the jobbers. On account of these conditions, the importers are practically making no attempt to do business. There are some lines, however, that on account of the lack of goods are exempt from these conditions, and among these may be mentioned broadcloths, ladies' cloths, venetians, coverts, &c., for the cutting up trade.

The importers are preparing now for their Fall business. In some instances the lines of samples are complete, but the majority of them are still to be filled up. They are all, however, carefully concealed from the casual visitor, and it will be some time before they are allowed to be seen.

SILKS.

The domestic silk market is gaining in strength, both on account of increased business and the support it received from the raw silk market. Reorders for Spring have been given both in plain and fancy lines, and the primary market is in a good condition. Plain stripes, fancy stripes, and stripes with mock swivel effects and taffeta weaves are securing the attention of the buyers of fancy silks largely, and desirable lines seem to be quite scarce. The sellers are behind in their deliveries of crêpe de chine, and the demand continues good. The market has gradually been advanced until now it is nearly 8 per cent. higher than the opening and the demand has not been checked.

The foreign silk department the coming Spring is expected to develop the largest amount of broad silks. There are many requests coming to hand for immediate delivery of goods ordered for February, which shows a healthy tone and a growing scarcity. The importers are much encouraged with the outlook. A decided scarcity in plain taffetas is predicted for the near future.

COTTON GOODS.

While the cotton goods market shows no sign of a boom in any department, the increase in business was still more marked last week than it was the week before. Agents have been obliged to increase their selling forces at home. Increased road business has also developed during the week. Buyers are fully convinced now that the increased prices are genuine, and are buying with that in view.

The deliveries of merchandise purchased before the advances were made are still something of a handicap to present trading, but these will not be a menace for any great length of time. Stocks are small in the aggregate, and the steady advances noted in raw material support the market in a very solid manner.

In print cloths the situation continues exceptionally strong, and regulars are practically sold up to the 1st of March. Efforts are making now by the Fall River committee to get March production covered in the same manner.

There has been no change in the prices of bleached cottons, though the tone of the market is very firm, and the jobbers are reducing their stocks to the lowest level. In some quarters they have already made efforts to contract for future deliveries at present prices, but have found that the reserve on the part of holders is growing more and more marked.

Denims are greatly improved in demand, and most of the leading makes are well sold out. In other coarse colored cottons, however, the market is quiet and without change in price.

There has been a very good increase in the amount of business in prints, both spot, demand, and mail orders. Fancy calicoes are showing more of a feature in the reorder business, and dark and mourning prints are in good condition, and advances are expected shortly. A very firm tone is found in the gingham departments in both staples and dress styles. The advances that have been named during the week are as follows:

Bliss, Fabyan & Co. have advanced Otis No. 1 and Columbian nine-ounce blue and brown denims and Columbia "A" blue denims one-quarter of a cent a yard, and the Otis checks one-eighth of a cent a yard. Woodward, Baldwin & Co. have advanced their lines of standard and three-yard drills one-eighth of a cent, three-yard sheetings one-eighth of a cent, and their four-yard 56 by 60 brown sheetings to 3⅝ cents a yard.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

The woolen hosiery market is quiet, though some few lines have opened and are being shown on the road. The general opening, it is understood, will not be for another week. Some agents claim to be securing small advances over last season, but the general prices indicate a decline.

Staples in cotton hosiery show an upward tendency for finer grades.

Fleece-lined goods are practically demoralized. Prices are being slashed all along the line, and buyers are completely at sea as to when and where to place orders. Manufacturers are apparently frightened, and dispose of their goods regardless of consequences.

There has been a very satisfactory reorder business in lightweights in the medium and better grades.

EGREGIOUS ERRORS.

Blunders Bad Enough to be Good Jokes.

From The London Telegraph.

The following oddities among many others reached a Vienna editorial office in 1898:

"The post-mortem examination showed that the unfortunate girl was a teacher's daughter."

"When the housemaid entered the bedroom at the usual hour she found her master already a corpse. Soon afterward he withdrew altogether from the political arena."

"The gas lamps, which at this time were not yet lighted, made the streets appear still darker."

"Death trod with rough hand this tender blossom."

"Upon the grave stood a cross rusted by the tooth of Time."

"The laurel wreath upon the head of Mr. Reimers has hit the right nail upon the head."

"The new political current failed to take root in this district."

"The happy moment is not always seized to grasp the wheel of Time by the forelock."

"Near the child lay an old man standing by the edge of the grave."

"In this question the steps of the Government go hand in hand with the manufacturers."

"The hinges on which this affair turns are too transparent."

"When the doctor arrived he found the platform covered with blood—the passenger had been bru sed on the forehead."

"Grunenthal was born at Schladen in 1853, and up to this time had been unknown to the police."

"Amid tears and sobs the coffin was lowered. The priest had opened an umbrella."

"The hail divided itself into two parties."

"Cupid's arrow flew from one end of the hall to the other, and lodged in the heart of a visitor, the butcher's apprentice, Franz Spath, lodging at Emanuel Schwarz, No. 20 Johanna Street."

"So he hurried away, the cowardly murderer, with Cain's mark upon his brow, pursued by the Eumenides and two police constables."

"It is a unique specimen, of which an example is to be seen at the exhib.tion."

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, Jan. 30.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 124 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar.

1—Erhardt vs. Winter.
2—Stover vs. Erie Float No 4.
8—Rose Brick Co. vs Beile.
4—Holmes vs. Montauk.
5—Moses vs. H. A. P. Co.
6—P. & R. vs. Transfer No. 8.
7—Cranford vs. Hubbell.
8—In re Agins.
9—Bennett vs. Carr.

Regular calendar.

—Wilcox & Gibbs Sew. Mach. Co. vs. Nurrow Machine Co.
57—U. S. vs. Bacharach.
58—Same vs. Schroeder.
59—Smith vs. S. S. Guyandotte.
60—Boker vs. U. S.
61—Constable vs. Miller.
64—Holly vs. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.
67—Cottingham vs. Steam Tug Paoli.
68—Dewey vs. Whitney.
69—Palmer vs. Curnen.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and municipal courts.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Lyman vs. Congress Club.
2—Same vs. Shaughnessy
3—Lion vs. Nat. Surety Co.
4—In re Florence.
5—Thompson vs. Clausen.
6—Stritch vs. Clausen.
7—Stritch vs. City of New York.
8—Laidlaw vs. Nachtigall.
9—In re St. Nicholas Bank.
10—Lydig vs. Jacob.
11—Husted vs. Thompson.
12—Bound vs. Lipman.
13—Brower vs. Coler.
14—Jacobs vs. Coler.
15—Campbell vs. Brock's Com. Agency.
16—In re Arkell.
17—Rogsdale vs. Green.
18—Bedlow vs. Stillwell.
19—Stuart vs. De Farla.
20—In re St. Lawrence.
21—Wakal vs. Wakal.
22—In re Hoffman.
23—Fuerth vs. Wagner.
24—Gassner vs. Plinus.
25—Thau vs. Thau.
26—In re Dudley.
27—Richardson vs. Gantz.
28—Metzinger vs. Doe.
29—Universal Trust Co. vs. Diederick.
30—Haskins vs. Haskins.
31—People &c., vs. Am. Steam Boiler Ins. Co.
32—In re Rupp.
33—Ryan vs. Feeney.
34—Bell vs. Skilton.
35—Lorenze vs. Matthiessen.
36—Malay vs. Mt. Morris Electric Co.
37—Powel vs. Powel.
38—Morgan vs. Weidenfeld.
39—Fruin Bambrick Con. Co. vs. White.

40—Posner vs. Younker.
41—Guidet vs. Schneider.
42—Smith vs. Jarvis.
43—In re Sunderland.
44—Bowers vs. Hinkley.
45—Levy vs. Stearns.
46—In re Townsend Av.
47—In re 182d St.
48—Gallagher vs. Bernheimer.
49—Fuld vs. Davis.
50—Hopkins vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
51—Gould Paper Co. vs. Frank.
52—Miller vs. Chanler.
53—Ruckert vs. Bursley.
54—Obstgarten vs. Obstgarten.
55—In re Hitchcock.
56—People, &c., vs. Talbridge.
57—R. J. Gunning Co. vs. Sprague.
58—Railway Adv. Co. vs. same.
59—Secor vs. Krender.
60—McDonald vs. Sheffer.
61—Franklin Nat. Bank vs. Lewis.
62—In re Lenox Building Loan Co.
63—Freeman vs. Freeman.
64—Schnugg vs. Rosenfeld.
65—McLoughlin vs. Bieber.
66—Higgins vs. Starin.
67—Gunther vs. Gunther.
68—Mahler vs. Klemme.
69—In re Ker.
70—Rosenbaum.
71—Levy vs. Lazarus.
72—Cochrane vs. Kip.
73—Donovan vs. Read.
74—Abramson vs. Abramson.
75—Kelly vs. Horbelt.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 502—Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. vs. Dimon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Preferred causes. Calendar clear.

5925—Sullivan Co. Club vs. Butler.
3472—Abrahamson vs. Edelman.
8318—Frey vs. Magel.
7896—Koster vs. Macondenald.
8336—Lambkin vs. Hadden.
8308—Graham Sons Co. vs. Young.
8302—Green vs. Murphy.
7424—Selleck vs. Boggs.
7041—Butcher vs. U. S. Guide and Information Co.
7853—E. P. Gleason Mfg. Co. vs. Swan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Feb. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

2308—Midgley vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
555—Baumann vs. Nevins.
7674—Currier vs. Poor.
7675—Lyon vs. Brown.
675—Blate vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3901—Cragin vs. O'Connell.
2380—Springer vs. Tompkins.
9080—Newman vs. Penn. R. R. Co.

8530—Formes vs. Burgio.
3897—Unz vs. Clark.
547—Hess vs. W. & J. Sloane.
2855—Richardson vs. Hinck.
1957—Atchison vs. Williamson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 4103.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Catherine Slevin, Yarkel Kollochinsky, known as Jacob Steinberg; Samuel McClintock, Charles Parsons, Jr., James A. Hume, James L. Simonin, William F. Green, Hannah Hayes, Mary Koukal, Francesco Carosale. At 2 P. M.: Catharine Foran, William W. Badger, Florence T. Albree.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1413—Charles Wagner. 1433—Catherine E. Raublitschek.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; Conlan and Schuchman, JJ.—Held in General Term room, second floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.)—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.
1—Rosenzweig vs. McCaffrey.
2—Friede vs. Weissenthanner.
3—Catholic University of Am. vs. Conrad.
4—McGrath vs. Pitkin.
5—Penna. Glass Co. vs. Fohrenbach.
6—Same vs. West Side Bank.
7—Marx vs. Penna. Fire Ins. Co. of Phila.
8—Suydam vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9—Hughes vs. Walter.
10—Springfield Metallic Casket Co. vs. Welldon.
11—Delsace vs. Cassidy
12—Same vs. same.
13—Levy vs. Orently.
14—Westervelt vs. Morreile.
15—Gilroy vs. Badger.

Appeals from Judgments.
1—Smith vs. Drought.
2—Hasziacher vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
3—Waltenberg vs. Bernhard.

4—Victoria Paper Mills Co. vs. N. Y. & Penn.a Co.
5—Levey vs. Dennett.
6—Bussell vs. Sagor.
7—Cuff vs. Heine.
8—McTaggart vs. Eastmans Co.
9—Carter vs. H. B. King & Bro. Pub. Co.
10—Piper vs. Herrick.
11—Silverstein vs. Ruggiero.
12—Rosenblatt vs. Heymann.
13—Meers vs. Rossi.
14—Dupignac vs. Quick.
15—Sommer vs. Adler.
16—Wallace vs. Arkell.
17—Dennison vs. Musgrave.
18—Poerschke vs. Smith.
19—Aaronson vs. David Mayer Brewing Co.
20—Same vs. same.
21—Christiansen vs. Mendham.

Motions.
1—McIlvaine vs. Yenoski.
2—Keep vs. Horner.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, McCann, and McIntyre, Jr., for the People.

1—Louis Snitken.
2—William Johnson.
3—William Boyle.
4—George Wilson, James McGuire, Frank Foley, William Foley.
5—John Reynold.
6—Frank Ricci, Antonio Grini, Giovanni Torso.
7—Mamie Smith, Mary Potter.
8—Thomas Gillen.
9—James McDermott.
10—Henry Bentz.
11—Jacob Farber.
12—Foo Sene.
13—Harry Kennedy. Pleadings.

1—Joseph Stucket, Frederick Hamilton.
2—Frank Cassumassino.
3—John Watson, James Keenan.
4—Samuel Singer.
5—John O'Neill, William Mortimer.
6—George Burton.
7—Charles W. Harden.
8—Benjamin Farrell.
9—Michael J. McIntyre.
10—Frank S. York, William Bannon.
11—Samuel Reich.
12—Daniel Yates.
13—James J. O'Brien.
14—Samuel Levy.
15—John Murray.
16—Frank Clark.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Herman for the People.

1—Joseph Herlihy.
2—Louise Vermeule, Henry P. Crosher.
3—Bernard Rada, Frank Krojicek.
4—Annie Lewis.
5—Rose Weiss, Max Weiss, Isaac Eichel.
6—Richard Thur.
7—John Wilson, John H. O'Brien.

8—Alexander Geismar.
9—Jacob Spiegleglass, Abraham Goldstein, Morris Mappin.
10—Stephen Roland.
11—William Hopkins.
12—Harry Ray, Susie Poindexter.
13—Simon Buttner.
14—Arthur Hayes.
15—Joseph Heimovitz, Fortunato Franciulli.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and O'Connor for the People.

1—Thomas Brooks.
2—Benjamin Gross.
3—John Gorevan, Thomas J. Murphy.
4—John Miller.
5—Michael Falvey.
6—Emil Straub.
7—William McMahon.

8—James D. Healey.
9—William Nichol, John Cahill.
10—Salvatore Margajo.
11—Christ Carpanotes.
12—Walter Burrell.
13—Benjamin Bernstein.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Grady and Sullivan for the People.

1—Max Reinlein.
2—Frank W. Tusco.
3—Alberto Cosentini.
4—William Reynolds.
5—Andrew S. Quirk.
6—Edward R. Gottlieb.

7—John McKenna.
8—James McNulty.
9—Marie Dreyer.
10—Philip Lynch.
11—Mary Wilson.
12—Charles J. Pyle.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, and Woodward, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar.

111—Suburban Light Co. vs. Town of Hempstead.
115—Lynch vs. Lasch.
116—Sterrit vs. Manhattan Insurance Co.
117—Sonn vs. Heilberg.
109—Balet vs. New Jersey Bridge Co.
29, N. E. Scripture vs. Morris.
119—Wilson vs. Bryce.
122—Ernst vs. Rutherford.
123—Fox vs. Clark.
124—Sturz vs. Fisher.
126—Garrison vs. Quick.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Aspinall, J. Criminal calendar.

Rocco Lapetino, Richo Newman, Annie Newman, J. James Carroll, Joseph Morris, Emil Smith, and Bernard Daly.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Zophar Brush, John Moran, Thomas H. McAllister, James Gilchrist, Cornelius D. Wynkoop, Mary Gormley, (also known as Mary Sherlock,) John Cronin, Clara Lehmann, Margaret Cabe, Gregor Knoebel, Berry Ellen, Bolger Rosanna, or Rosina, Amelia Iffinger.

The accountings of Theodore Holderlin, Maria Holderlin, Susan M. Huntington, Daniel McCollum, George Lott, and Thomas Kells.

The estate of Augustus Smith.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.

5—Will of George W. Hojer.
1—Will of James McGulgan.
10—Will of Patrick Nolan.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District, New York—Admiralty calendar—Thomas, J.

57—Callahan vs. The J. W. Taylor, &c.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part II.—Hurd, J.

683—Radtke vs. Nassau Electric R. R.
588—Dibetta vs. same.

1332—Murphy vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
681—Friesch vs. Brenmur.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Garretson, J. Court opens at 9:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10 A. M. Held at St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

1—Slade vs. Anderson.
52—Murphy vs. City of New York.
54—Witmer vs. same.
55—Hoyt vs. same.
2—Bohmbach vs. Sutter.
69—Batterman vs. City of New York.
3—Carrahar vs. Maurer.
4—Einstein vs. Silverstone.
6—Kettner vs. Kettner.
7—Peterson vs. Felitti.

8—Parsons vs. Parsons.
10—Goeller vs. Goeller.
15—The Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Tilghman.
16—Tinneberg vs. Jakubowski.
17—Bowery Bay Building and Imp. Co. vs. Steinway R. R. Co.
18—Knortzer vs. Knortzer.
19—Webb vs. Fraser.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.86¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.46
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.30
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¾
Sugar, granulated	.05
Molasses, O. K., prime	.32
Beef, family	10.50
Beef, hams	18.25
Tallow, prime	.04 3-16
Pork, mess	10.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅞
Lard, prime	6.05
Butter, Western creamery	.19
Iron, Northern No. 1 foundry	.12

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Flour—Steady; patents, $3.90@$4; Spring, specials, $4.25@$4.40; hard, patents, $3.70@$3.90; soft, patents, $3.40@$3.60; straights, $3.10@$3.20; No. 2 Spring wheat, 73@75c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 68@73½c; No. 2 red, 76@77c; No. 2 corn, 37½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 37½@38c; No. 2 oats, 28c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 30@30½c; No. 2 rye, 58¼@58½c; No. 2 barley, 45@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.16; Northwestern flax, $1.20; prime timothy seed, $2.42½; mess pork, per bbl, $10.35@10.40; lard, per 100 lb, $5.75@$5.77½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.25; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¼@4⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.10@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.27; sugars, unchanged.

COTTON.—The decline of 2½@3 points at Liverpool, as to the future list there, and the small sales (6,000 bales) of spot cotton in the English market, was received here with surprise, but practically ignored after the first call had opened at a decline of 1@2 points. Before the call was finished the presence of buying orders was so marked that prices moved up 1@2 points. Following the call the market was excited and irregular; there was a further advance to a net gain of 4@6 points, for which a steady influx of outside buying orders was largely responsible; although it may be said that legitimate influences, apart from the reluctance of Liverpool to follow our lead, are as strong as ever. For a Saturday session the market was unusually active. The market closed firm at a net advance of 1 to 3 points.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	6.11	6.13	6.11	6.13@6.14
February	6.09	6.13	6.09	6.14@6.15
March	6.11	6.17	6.11	6.15@6.16
April	6.10	6.19	6.19	6.18@6.19
May	6.18	6.24	6.18	6.21@6.22
June	6.21	6.24	6.21	6.21@6.22
July	6.22	6.25	6.22	6.23@6.24
August	6.11	6.12	6.10	6.11@6.12
September	6.11	6.12	6.10	6.11@6.12
October	6.11	6.12	6.10	6.11@6.12
November	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.11@6.10
December	6.12	6.12	6.12	6.14@6.10

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 5-16d. Futures opened barely steady, 1-64d decline; closed barely steady, 2¼@2 3-64d net decline; closed barely steady, 2¼@2 3-64d net decline; closed barely steady, 3.15½b; January, 3.16s; January-February, 3.15½b; February-March, 3.16b; March-April, 3.16½s; April-May, 3.17b; May-June, 3.18s; June-July, 3.19s; July-August, 3.19½s; August-September, 3.19@20; September-October, 3.19b; October-November, 3.19b; November-December, 3.19½s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85½
May	82½	82½	81 9-16	81¾
Corn—				
May	44	44 5-16	43¾	43¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	78⅛	78¼	76¾	77⅜
July	75⅛	75½	74	74⅝
Corn—				
January	....	....	....	36¼
May	39½	39¼	38⅞	38⅝
July	39⅛	40	38⅝	38⅝
Oats—				
January	....	....	....	27¼
May	28⅞	28⅝	26½	28½
July	27⅛	27⅛	26½	26⅝

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The tendency in wheat circles on Saturday was toward a still further reduction of long accounts among professional operators, and to some extent also among small outsiders, although the latter, as a rule, are still long of the market and disposed to hold on for a greater advance. Most of the local talent adjusted their accounts so as to be in good shape for free action at to-day's opening. The immediate opening here was on a higher level of prices than the previous night, attended by more or less covering. This continued throughout the first half hour, when selling pressure became too burdensome and the market fell off sharply, to recover again toward the close, followed by a final drop, which left May only ⅛c above the previous night. The July option, however, was more urgently affected by sales and closed ⅜c net lower. It was remarked that one or two local houses forced prices off in the last few minutes, evidently with a desire to influence final official quotations. Developments on the curb, however, were perhaps the most important of the day, as weakness became pronounced under selling for both accounts, and May dropped to 81c in the local market.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 28.—No. 1 Northern, 75½@76c; No. 2 Northern, 73½@74c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 28.—January, 73¼c; May, 73¾c; July, 74½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 1 Northern, 73¼c; No. 2 Northern, 71¼c.

DULUTH, Jan. 28.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, cash, 75⅝c; January, 74½c; May, 77¼@77½c; July, 77⅜c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 72½c; January, 72⅝c; May, 75¼@75½c; July, 75½c.

CORN—No. 2 corn, 46c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed at 35c; No. 3 oats, 34½c; No. 2 white, 36½c; No. 3 white, 36c; track mixed, 35@36c; track white, 30@40c; No. 2 white, clips, 37c.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 67½c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Western, 67c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 62c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 46½@47½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 58@65c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT—56c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.20@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.70@$3.80; Winter patents, $3.85@$4.10; Spring clears, $3.15@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.85@$3; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; no grade, $1.70, to arrive; buckwheat flour, $1.90. Rye Flour—Good to fair, $3.25@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.65. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $2.15@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine white, 95c; fine yellow, 95c@$1; coarse, 85@90c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, to arrive and spot, $15@$15.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $15.25@$15.70; coarse Winter bran, $15@$17, latter white; fine, $14.75@$15; middlings, $15@$18; city feed, $15.50@$16; hominy chop, $15.50; oil meal, $25.50@$26. HAY—Shipping, $9.75@$10.50; family, $10.50@$11.25; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. BEEF HAMS—$18@$18.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 5¼c; light, 180 lb, 5¾c; 160 lb, 5¾c; pigs, 5¾c. CUT-MEATS—Smoking bellies, 5¾c; 10 lb, 5¼c; 12 lb, 5⅛@5¼c; 14 lb, 5@5⅛c; pickled shoulders, 4c; pickled hams, 7c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¼c; Western S. P. 6¾c. TALLOW—City, 4⅛@4¼c; country, 4¼@4¾c. LARD—$6.05; city lard, $5.40; refined lard, South America, $6.50; Continent, $6.20; Brazil, kegs, $7.60; compound, 4⅝c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5¾c; city lard stearine, 6¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 28.—Beef—Extra India mess, 65s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s. Bacon—Long clear, 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 27s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 39 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 29s 9d. Butter—Finest United States, 86s. Cheese—American finest, 49s. Tallow—Prime city, 22s 3d.

COFFEE.—Speculation in Brazilian coffee futures fell off somewhat Saturday. There was, however, still considerable activity based on outside interest, and the market is in much better shape than it was previous to the remarkable speculative activity developed with sensational features several days ago. Many traders on 'Change believe that the market will gradually broaden, and take its place with cotton, grain, and stocks, as in whilom days of public interest. Saturday's transactions reached 17,500 bags, a very respectable aggregate for a Saturday market, as compared with conditions current for many months past. The trading level, however, was rather lower under a disposition to liquidate long accounts in the absence of further encouragement from Europe. The market, after opening at unchanged prices to a decline of 10 points, showed, for the most part, continued weakness, and was finally steady at a net loss of 5@15 points, this being the lowest level of the day.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	....	....	....	5.45@5.55
February	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.45@5.55
March	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.60@5.70
April	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.70@5.75
May	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.75@5.80
June	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
July	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.80@5.95
August	....	....	....	5.95@6.00
September	6.15	6.15	6.10	6.05@6.10
October	6.20	6.20	6.15	6.10@6.15
November	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.10@6.20
December	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.25@6.30

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 7$700; stock, 620,000 bags. Hamburg—Market net 3c@½c pfennig lower; sales, 3,000 bags. Havre—Market closed ½c net lower; total sales, 11,000 bags; January, 38; February, 38.25; March, 38.50; April, 38.75; May, 39; June, 39.25; July, 39.25; August, 39.50; September, 39.75; October, 39.75; November, 40; December, 40.25. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 8$450; exchange, 7 7-16d; cleared for the United States, 6,000 bags; stock, 277,000 bags.

SUGARS.—Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

OILS.—Petroleum, bbls, $7.40, and in bulk $4.90; Philadelphia, bbls, $7.35, and in bulk $4.85; refined, cases, $8.15; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. Cottonseed Oil—Prime crude, 19@19¼c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17½c; prime Summer yellow, 24@24½c; off Summer yellow, 22½c; butter grades, 28@30c; prime white, 30c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c. Linseed—American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@48c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry, $12; Southern No. 2 soft, $10.87½. Steel rails, $18. Pig-iron, warrants, $8.50. Lake copper, ingot, $16.15. Tin, $23.70. Lead, $4.42½. Spelter, $5.70.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $1.65; tar oil, bbls, $3.12½. Spirits of turpentine, 44½@45c. Resin, common to good, strained, $1.35; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50; H, $1.65; I, $1.65; K, $1.82½; M, $1.90; N, $2.15; W G, $2.60; W W, $2.80.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 28.—Spirits of turpentine, 42c. Resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 28.—Spirits of turpentine, 42½c. Resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 28.—Spirits of turpentine, 42½@43¾c. Resin, 90@95c. Crude turpentine, $1.35@$2.60. Tar, $1.10.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steady; none for sale. CALVES—City-dressed veals, 9@12c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, fair to good, $4.10@$4.25; lambs, fair to choice, $5.12½@$5.40. HOGS—$4.10@$4.25.

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CITIZENSHIP IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the seven truths which you proclaim in your issue of Jan. 21, I notice the fifth, "they [the Filipinos] must never become citizens of the United States," and the sixth, "the treaty of peace and cession ought to be ratified without any further delay." Ex-Senator EDMUNDS in his letter to The New York World says, among other things: "The transfer, therefore, of the sovereignty of Spain over the Philippines to the United States makes all her subjects at once citizens of the United States. If citizens of the United States they have all the rights," &c.

I would like to inquire whether you would ratify the treaty and make all these people citizens of the United States, or whether you disagree with Mr. EDMUNDS's conclusion?. W. H. IRELAND HOWE.
North Salem, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1899.

It is imprudent for any one, layman or lawyer, to differ with Mr. EDMUNDS about the Constitution. As an expounder of that instrument his authority is high; and an opinion from him expressed with such positiveness has great weight.

We shall, however, with diffidence, we confess, and as argument, not dogma, set forth some of the facts and reasons which have led us to conclude that the question of Philippine citizenship would remain an open one after ratification and conveyance.

First of all, we put Article IX. of the treaty, which, after granting to "Spanish subjects, natives of the Philippines," the right within one year to elect whether they will preserve their allegiance by a declaration, in default of which they will be held to have renounced it and to have adopted "the nationality of the territory in which they reside," ends with this paragraph:

"The civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories hereby ceded to the United States shall be determined by Congress."

The discussions of the Peace Conference which resulted in the adoption of this article were terminated by the submission of a memorandum by the American Commissioners at the session of Dec. 8, in which the following sentence occurred:

"As to the natives, their status and civil rights are left to Congress, which will enact the governing power to control these important relations to the new Government."

Evidently the American Commissioners did not intend that conveyance under the treaty should confer citizenship. They not only inserted an express reservation of power to Congress to determine the civil status of the Filipinos and Puerto Ricans, but they departed in a marked and significant manner from the precedents of former treaties negotiated by us.

The third article of the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana from France stipulated that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States."

The treaty with Russia for the purchase of Alaska in 1867 provided that all the inhabitants of the ceded territory who did not within three years return to Russia should become citizens of the United States, excepting members of the uncivilized tribes. The resolution of Congress of March 1, 1845, by which Texas was annexed, made its inhabitants citizens of the United States.

In the treaty of 1819, by which Spain ceded Florida to us, it was provided in Article VI. that the inhabitants of the territory conveyed should be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and as soon as possible "admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States."

No assurance of citizenship was embodied in the present treaty by the American Commissioners. But they did not pass over the subject in silence, as they might have done had they been ignorant or heedless of these precedents. On the contrary, they expressly reserved to Congress the power to determine "the civil rights and political status" of the inhabitants of the islands. The inference that they knew what they were about amounts, with us, to a conviction.

But had they the power and authority to make this reservation? Does not the grant of territory of itself confer citizenship in the grantee nation, in spite of all intended or attempted reservations to the contrary? If that is true, then the provisions we have quoted from the Louisiana purchase treaty, the Alaska treaty, the Texas resolution, and the Florida treaty were mere surplusage and meaningless supererogation—strange faults to be found in covenants drawn by LIVINGSTON, MONROE, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and SEWARD. Still, all these eminent men and the American Commissioners may be wrong and ex-Senator EDMUNDS right. Perhaps citizenship, like nationality, is indestructible and instantly springs up anew upon the transfer of territory and allegiance.

We have already pointed out, however, that Mr. EDMUNDS's assertion that the people of a republic, which can have no subjects, "must be either citizens, slaves, or aliens," is inexact, since it makes no place for our American Indians. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1868, declares that "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside." It has been held that Indians are not citizens because they "are not in the full sense subject to the jurisdiction of the United States." In the Cherokee Nation vs. the State of Georgia the opinion declared that "Indian tribes within the United States do not constitute foreign nations; they may be regarded as in a state of pupilage and may more correctly be denominated domestic dependent nations." If Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to treat Indian tribes made up of persons born in the United States as "dependent nations" in "a state of pupilage," it may be permitted us to doubt whether it would be checked by the Supreme Court if it should proceed to establish the civil rights and political status of the Filipinos somewhere below the high plane of full citizenship, yet far above that of slaves. The Supreme Court, in the expression a dependent nation in pupilage, may have unconsciously foreshadowed the conditions which Congress will proceed to establish in the Philippines.

"The Congress of a country which never has enacted laws to oppress or abridge the rights of residents within its domain," said the American Commissioners in their memorandum of Dec. 8, "and whose laws permit the largest liberty consistent with the preservation of order and the protection of property, may safely be trusted not to depart from its well-settled practice in dealing with the inhabitants of these islands."

MR. BRYAN'S POSITION.

Mr. BRYAN's friend ABBOT, in reproducing the letter to Mr. CROKER written in March last, must be taken as acting on authority, and challenging a trial of strength between the Democratic candidate of 1896 and those who believe that on the issue of that year the Democrats would be beaten in 1900 and ought to be.

The movement is not surprising. What has Mr. BRYAN left to base his aspirations on for next year if not the issue of free and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1? If that is not to be the issue he cannot be the candidate. Had he been the candidate in 1896 on a platform of Democratic principles as they had been recognized and avowed in the two great campaigns in which the party won, he might have been beaten—though we think he would not have been—but he could have asked to be named again with perfect propriety. But the convention of 1896 having repudiated those principles and set up in their place the single policy of free silver at 16 to 1; having done this under the leadership of Mr. BRYAN and for his advantage; having split the party hopelessly and incurred crushing defeat, it is plain that Mr. BRYAN cannot again be named except on that issue. It is of course a thousand times more plain that on that issue he and the party would be beaten worse than before. Apparently that is of no consequence to him, or he is so blinded by ambition that he does not see it. He said in his letter of last March, and he ostentatiously repeats it by the present publication:

I believe that the restoration of bimetallism is necessary, and that 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored, and I have a right to expect favors from those who are hostile to that doctrine. I can say to bimetallism at 16 to 1 as RUTH said to NAOMI: "Entreat me not to leave thee, or to refrain from following after thee, for whither thou goest I will go; and whither thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people and thy GOD, my GOD. Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if aught but death part thee and me.

The citation is unhappy. Bimetallism at 16 to 1 is, as was NAOMI, in a bad plight, but, unlike RUTH, Mr. BRYAN can bring no comfort or sustenance. Where it dies he can die (politically) and there can he be buried. That is not what he is after, but it is all that his offer amounts to.

BAD BUSINESS.

There is a candor not unlike shamelessness in the talk of Mr. EASTON, who is about to give up his place as Superintendent of Public Buildings at the State capital. It has been discovered that there is a tremendous difference in the amount of money appropriated for his use and the amount that he has expended, a difference, indeed, of some $200,000, or $50,000 a year for the time that he has been in office, equivalent to at least 25 per cent. of the appropriations. Now a man who spends five dollars where he is given authority to spend only four may well feel that he must make an explanation. Mr. EASTON explains, but he is very far from justifying or even excusing his amazing record.

He points out in the first place that he has the definite sanction of one or more State officers for every cent that he has paid out, these officers being the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker of the Assembly. That fact merely makes them parties to his offenses; it does not exculpate him. He admits that he has spent the money and says he was forced to do so. How was he forced? That is the interesting point. To begin with, he says that "the Republican Party had been out of power for ten years, and he got the burden of the rush for patronage." That is the general statement. The way it worked in particular instances was this: "You see, in 1895 and 1896 all of the Capitol Trustees were candidates, Gov. MORTON for President and Lieut. Gov. SAXTON and Speaker FISH for Governor. That, of course, ran up the pay roll."

Undoubtedly it did, and Mr. EASTON talks about it with no more sense of how shameful it was than a born "tough" would have of the discredit attaching to ordinary thieving. What he says of Messrs. MORTON SAXTON, and FISH is, that these gentlemen put their hands in the pockets of the taxpayers of the State and took out money to buy their nominations to the offices they coveted. All three of them failed to get what they so ignobly and so dishonestly tried to secure, but that is hardly sufficient punishment for their violation of the laws of the State and of common decency. The ingenuous "tough" to whom reference has been made could, of course, plead the customs of the society in which he moves, and the aspirants for nominations can make a like plea, if they choose, but the plea of the "tough" does not save him from prison if he is caught. We leave to all sensible and upright men the question what should be the penalty for the conduct of the others as described by their accomplice and tool, Mr. EASTON.

If Mr. EASTON had been a man of sensitive honor and of courage, he would, of course, have refused to aid these persons in their greedy and dishonest schemes for robbing the taxpayers to promote their ambition, and he could then have looked down on them, as any decent man would like to, in their disgrace. As it is he must share it with them, or rather he must bear the burden pretty much alone. They are not likely to come forward and stand in the pillory with him, and there is no way, so far as we are aware, by which they can be compelled to do so. "'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

A VETERAN QUESTION.

Mr. GARDINER and Mr. STEELE are the District Attorneys of New York and Kings Counties respectively, and each is a veteran of the war for the Union. They have managed to raise a hornet's nest about their heads. Mr. GARDINER, for reasons presumably sound, since they have received the approval of the Court of Appeals, removed from his office a subordinate who was a veteran. He reports that immediately after the decision of the Court of Appeals was given, he was called up on the telephone by Mr. STEELE to know the scope of the decision, as Mr. STEELE thought he might have to take similar action himself. Thereupon the veterans are denouncing both as "unpatriotic and un-American," especially as they are themselves veterans. What would have been the wrath of these sensitive persons if these officials had not been of their own stripe it is not easy to imagine. They would probably have been called at least "traitors" and "aliens."

As a matter of cold fact, the discrimination in favor of veterans in the civil service of this State is a very grave injury to the State, because it compels the employment of persons who are not fitted for their work and who not only draw from the Treasury money that they do not earn, but who confuse, delay, and, not to mince matters, botch the business they are engaged in. It is the pretension of the veterans, and is probably the impression of most people, that there is no discrimination beyond the requirement that the veteran shall have the first chance for appointment if he is equally suited for it with his competitors. But this is very far from being the sole advantage of the veteran. If he can pass the lowest tests in examination and get his name on the eligible list at all he must be appointed, and, after he has once been appointed, he cannot be removed except for reasons which the courts on regular trial will approve, which practically means that he cannot be removed at all save in very extreme cases. Nor is he subject to any limit of age, unless it is fixed by law. A veteran of sixty may claim his appointment as a page.

We submit that this is not the proper way in which to discharge any remaining debt of gratitude that is due to the veterans. It is demoralizing to them and it is a wrong to the State. By all means the veteran should have the preference for public employment where he is as well qualified for it as others that apply, but only where he is so qualified. To pay him for work that he is unable or unwilling to do is an insult to the principle he represents and tends to create an office-seeking class. Indeed it has created such a class, and the best soldiers of the war for the Union do not belong to it, but, on the contrary, deplore it and condemn it. Well they may, for it has brought discredit upon the noblest cause the American people ever loved and honored. We are convinced that if the present extravagant discrimination in favor of the veterans could be submitted to the vote of the entire body it would be surely and promptly reduced to a just and reasonable basis. The fact that the two officials at this moment under the ban of the professional office seekers are soldiers with good records shows that there are abuses that should be corrected.

LIGHT FOR THE OWNERS.

Nothing is more curious in the growth of American cities than the carelessness often shown as to the rights and interests of the owners of real estate, especially in the manner in which charges are imposed on such property with such insufficient opportunity to the owners for information that they may almost be said to be imposed secretly. Like so many other defects in our City Governments, this is due to the fact that we cling to methods which were quite adequate for small communities, in which information is easily spread, and citizens have no trouble in keeping track of public transactions.

A bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. MEYER of this county is intended to meet this evil. Its general principle is sound, though its details should, of course, be carefully studied. In substance, it provides for a bureau of "notification" to be created in the Finance Department of the city, the duty of which shall be to send out to each owner of property affected by any procedure of the city—such as assessments, condemnations, &c.—a notice of each step taken. At present publication in The City Record is all that is required by law, and necessarily the process of keeping accurately informed as to property may be a very tedious and a somewhat uncertain one. There is no reason why such a bureau should involve much expense, and the cost of it could, if desirable, easily be imposed upon property the owners of which are protected by its operations. In the complex transactions involved in dealing with real estate now practically bearing all the burdens of municipal taxation, which by law become a lien upon it, the utmost certainty and precision should be provided for.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A belated reader of HENRY JAMES's "Turn of the Screw" declares that he failed to find in the tale any foundation whatever for the interpretation which the professional reviewers, unanimous for once, have placed upon it. The accepted theory of the book, of course, is that the author's direct purpose was to tell a ghost story of a particularly nerve-rending, shiver-producing kind, while he intended, indirectly, to symbolize the development of evil in innocent minds. Having seen many reviews of the book before the book itself fell into his impatient hands, the belated one says he began it without a thought of questioning the perspicuity of the critics, without either desiring or expecting to form a theory of his own. But as he read there came to him a suspicion that the reviewers were all wrong, and on concluding the last chapter this sufficiently painful feeling had turned into the really agonizing conviction that in all the world he was the only person—Mr. JAMES himself excepted—who knew what "The Turn of the Screw" was meant to teach. It would take a column to give this modest individual's account of his own discovery, but here is the substance of his remarks: Mr. JAMES intended to show—and most skillfully has shown—how ghost stories originate, and how circumstances entirely irrelevant can be so twisted by intelligent and honest people as to win from themselves and others belief in the vainest of imaginings. In the present instance a nervous and lonely young woman saw or thought she saw, it makes no difference which, an unknown man standing on the roof of a tower. From that one fact came all that followed. There is not a word or a line in the book to show that the author assumed, or wanted his readers to assume, that the spirits of Peter Quint and Miss Jessel haunted the old house and its grounds. There is not one act performed or word spoken to indicate that the children saw or communed with ghosts. The teacher simply misconstrued the perfectly natural conduct of her charges and forced it into harmony with her own subjective experiences. We give this suggestion for what it may be worth, without expressing any opinion as to its value.

—Quite as interesting, though perhaps not quite as important, as any recent news from Albany, is that which relates to a bill just introduced by Mr. MURPHY of Montgomery. It seems that Mr. MURPHY of Montgomery is alarmed by the possibility that he or somebody else may be accidentally poisoned, and he therefore desires the enactment of a law compelling druggists and others dealing in substances dangerous to life to sell them only in "such bottles or packages of such size, shape, or conditions as to give notice of its contents." Mr. MURPHY of Montgomery is evidently a man endowed with fine descriptive powers. How comprehensible, how definite, how grammatical, are the words just quoted! How easy it would be to secure a conviction under a statute thus free from uncertainties of interpretation! Still, the idea is good, and we are glad to be able to tell Mr. MURPHY of Montgomery that the poison of which larger quantities than of any other are sold is even now generally distributed in bottles that "give notice of its contents" to the ordinarily intelligent purchasers. These poison bottles also fit well in a pocket, a detail that Mr. MURPHY of Montgomery apparently forgot.

—Another lawmaker whose mastery of the English language leaves nothing to be desired is Mr. COUSINS of Iowa. Addressing the country from behind his desk in the Capitol at Washington, Mr. COUSINS asserted that "Any articulation of the National spirit is regarded by some people as the voice of tyranny." Few people would have dared, without the use of a protective netting, to experiment with the word "articulation" in just this way. On mature reflection and after wrestling with two or three dictionaries, we have determined to join Mr. COUSINS in the belief that the National spirit, like skeletons, can be articulated by folks who know how to do it. In time, perhaps, everybody will learn how the thing is done in both cases, and then will Mr. COUSINS of Iowa be justified.

—Considering how very sensitive the Spaniards are to every hint that they were responsible for the destruction of the Maine, and how prompt they were to deny the use of explosive bullets and the mutilation of dead enemies, it is more than a little remarkable that they have heard with apparent indifference the official reports constantly arriving from Cuba, and detailing the horrible uncleanliness that characterized the personal habits of the island's late rulers. Treachery and barbarity in war are bad enough and disgraceful enough, in their way, but a race charged with these vices need not be utterly abashed in a world that has as yet failed to put any very definite limits to the horrors of what is called civilized warfare. It is quite another thing to live year after year in the midst of filth and out of mere animal indolence to manufacture pestilences and scatter them broadcast among neighboring nations. This the Spaniards in Cuba have certainly done. The condition of Havana—of its streets and its public and private buildings—proves this conclusively, and there is not even the poor excuse of poverty, or the poorer excuse of ignorance, for the recent owners of the city to offer in mitigation of their negligence. Many of them—the entire ruling class, indeed—are men of education, traveled men, familiar with the customs and decencies of modern life in London, New York, Paris, and a hundred lesser capitals. They saw, but they did not learn; they knew, but they did not practice. And now, when American soldiers are cleaning out Spanish council chambers and drawing rooms literally with hoe and shovel, the chivalrous Iberians remain quite undisturbed!

—Information regarding the extent to which leprosy prevails in Hawaii, and as to whether it is increasing or decreasing, can be obtained in almost limitless quantities. Unfortunately, however, no two authorities on the subject exactly agree, and most of the opinions expressed seem to be based less on a study of the facts than on a desire to defend or condemn the acquisition of the islands by the United States. Still, amid the swarm of contradictory statements it is possible occasionally to find one that carries conviction. Such a statement is made in the course of a letter contributed to The Medical Record by Dr. F. R. DAY of Honolulu. The writer's desire, no doubt, is to make out as good a case as he can for his adopted country, but that is no reason to question his veracity when he writes: "I have been a careful observer of the situation for a number of years, and am satisfied, in spite 'of the never-ending procession of lepers to Molokai,' that the health authorities are slowly but surely approaching the end of their deplorable task." The doctor gives two good reasons for his conclusion. The first of them is the fact that although the agents of the Board of Health have for six years been unremitting in their endeavor to apprehend and segregate the lepers, the number annually consigned to the settlement has been reduced more than 50 per cent. The second, even more significant, is the fact that a vast majority of the cases now brought before the examining board are in the earliest stage of the disease, and not in its advanced stages, as was formerly the case.

—According to dispatches from Manila, the native army is equipped with fifty Maxims. Therein are they strangely like their allies in this country, the opponents of ratification. Just as it is not known that the Filipinos have any other support for their claims than their "fifty Maxims," so there is nothing to show that the scuttle-and-run contingent in this country has for arms anything except about the same number of maxims. To be sure, one must use a capital in the case of the islanders and a small letter in that of the Americans, but between "Maxims" and "maxims" there is no great difference. It is simply, we believe, that "Maxims" are made in machine shops, while "maxims" are drawn from books and papers a hundred years old.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN NO DREAMER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your distinguished British correspondent tells us this morning in your columns that "English statesmen are growing rather impatient of the American charge that the English want the United States to help them fight in the European battles." No wonder we receive this impression.

Your cable dispatches this morning report Mr. Chamberlain telling the people at Birmingham that "we now see our cousins across the Atlantic entering the lists and sharing in a task which under the circumstances might have proved too heavy for us." I hope Mr. Norman will not think hard of the American people for believing that Mr. Chamberlain's statement is at least founded on fact. Mr. Chamberlain is reported as generally knowing what he talks about. ANDREW CARNEGIE.
New York, Jan. 29, 1899

THE PHILIPPINE PREDICAMENT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The war with Spain was as inevitable as it was unnecessary. And while it has added new lustre to our arms on land and sea, it has, I fear, brought us an unprofitable inheritance. Touching the proposed acquisition of the Philippine Islands, "Uncle Sam" has, I fear, put on the poisoned shirt that drove Hercules to distraction. It is now too late to abandon them. The only question is, Shall this Government establish a protectorate until the savage natives can set up and maintain an independent government of their own, or shall the islands be annexed as a part of our territorial domain? The first alternative would entail the sacrifice of life and the expenditure of millions of money for a long and indefinite period of time. This would be unspeakable folly; nay, inconceivable madness. The annexation of the islands would be far less objectionable as conservative of the best interests of the inhabitants, and would be better for us than the maintenance of a suzerainty over them.

From the first the United States has been acquiring territory by conquest and purchase, and the right to do so has long since been determined in favor of the power. If space permitted, authority and precedents could be cited.

Concerning the Philippine question, we have made a wild dedication of ourselves to "unpathed waters and undreamed shores," and while we cannot retire without a sacrifice of pride and prestige, we should proceed with caution as well as an unfaltering determination to do what is best for the prosperity and glory of the Nation.
FELIX ALEXANDER REEVE.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 28, 1899.

THE CONTINENTAL LEAGUE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Continental League, under whose auspices the anti-expansion meeting was held last Sunday, is honest in its hostility to foreign alliances, it certainly is in very poor company to arouse public opinion upon that subject.

The majority of the leaders of the anti-expansion movement have expressed themselves in favor of a closer political connection with Great Britain. Let us enumerate a few of them: Grover Cleveland, the father of the British Arbitration Treaty; Senators Hoar, Hale, Edmunds, and Wellington; Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, Samuel Gompers, Abram S. Hewitt, Joseph Pulitzer, Bishop Potter, Frederic R. Coudert, and last, though not least, Lawrence Godkin.

In fact, the enumeration of the anti-expansionists of New York and New England would include all of those Mugwump individuals under whose auspices the British Arbitration Treaty was introduced, and which, since the close of the late war, are making the country ridiculous with their clamor for a British alliance. The chief organs of the anti-expansion campaign are such papers as The Evening Post, Baltimore Sun, New York World, Boston Transcript, &c., which have always been notorious for their anglomaniacal tendency. Ex-Gov. Boutwell, the President of the so-called Anti-Imperialistic League, who seldom hesitates to display his pro-British leaning upon international subjects, in a speech delivered at Boston on Dec. 27, before the Congregational Club, laid down the following propositions concerning the future of the country:

I. We are indebted to the protecting naval strength of England for our successes in the war with Spain.

II. We must deal generously with Canada.

III. Whatever trade benefits may arise from the conquest of the Philippines England must enjoy with us.

I entertain grave doubt as to whether these articles of faith for the guidance of anti-expansionists would be subscribed to by any appreciable number of those who attended the Academy of Music meeting. Again, I prefer the spirit of Americanism which inspires Senator Morgan, the expansionist, to the truckling subserviency of Senator Hoar on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal. The Massachusetts Senator was anxious that we should secure England's consent and co-operation in the building of that great National work. Quickly the Senator from Alabama answered him: "Rather than place my country in such a position of servility, I would go to my grave. Let those who are anxious to delay this measure, go ahead on that line. Let them crouch at the foot of the British throne and beg for this consent, but I will not go with them."

As a vigorous opponent of entangling alliances with any foreign power, I regret the joining together of those two issues which are entirely separate and distinct. I also deplore the fact that so many honest opponents of a British alliance should be found working hand in hand with the chief supporters of that project to defeat the manifest will of the vast majority of the American people. AN AMERICAN.
New York, Jan. 24, 1899.

"Honest John" Kelly and Mr. Croker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial to-day, headed "Mr. Croker's Judgment of Men," refers with equal truth to a former "boss," John Kelly, who was familiarly called "Honest John." Mr. Kelly used to preface his expressions with "that's my man," and "my man" had to be nominated, although he was generally voted down and the election was lost. In 1879 Mr. Kelly warned the Democratic Convention not to nominate Robinson. The convention did not obey this order, and Mr. Kelly himself ran for Governor, drew 75,000 votes from the regular Democratic nominee, thereby allowing the Republican candidate to be elected. Tammany, also, in obedience to its "boss," was lukewarm in its support of Tilden, Hancock, and Cleveland. As long as Tammany is controlled by a man for whom the people have no respect, defeat is sure for the Democratic Party in this State. Mr. Croker seems to have a bulldog grip on the Tammany Society, and if it has not character enough to shake off this incubus, it will remain the butt of public ridicule.
New York, Jan. 28, 1899. A. L.

A Successor to Alger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President uttered popular and patriotic sentiments when he favored the care of Confederate graves by the Government. He can do an equally popular and patriotic act by appointing Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine Secretary of War. Gen. Chamberlain is honest, able, and energetic. With him in the War Office there would have been no scandals, confusion, and delay. There would be now no Eaganism. Can't Mr. McKinley see this?
WELL WISHER.
Denver, Col., Jan. 21, 1899.

Unjust Taxation of Realty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to commend the action of THE TIMES in its protection of the property owners of the City of New York against unjust and outrageous taxation. I am also one of the many landlords that have been overburdened with this taxation, being the owner of premises 152 Ridge Street, which was assessed in 1898 $12,000 and this year $13,000, being an increase of $1,000. With rents going down and heavy interest to pay it will not be long ere the landlords of this city will be compelled to sell their property at a sacrifice. SIMON CYGE.
New York, Jan. 28, 1899.

An Admirer of Magistrate Mott.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your contributor "M. R. B." hit the nail on the head in to-day's TIMES in discussing the Mott and Nolan case. In addition to it all is it not strange that if the woman was really innocent of the charge that she did not see to it that her character was proved to be all right? Her reticence and that of her neighbors is evidence that Judge Mott was correct. The low-lived method of legislating him out of office is a great discredit to that man Green and to our system of government. Either impeach the Judge or sustain him. I believe Mott the most fearless and upright Judge New York has ever had, and wish we had more like him. The highest efforts at good government seem to encounter an industrious opposition, whereas open indifference by officials rather commands respect. Are we retrograding? J. W. HUNTINGTON.
Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1899.

The Surrogate's Court.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is very evident to those who know that the Surrogate's Court in counties having a population of over 50,000 inhabitants should be abolished and the duties devolving upon it transferred to the Supreme Court. But this can only be done by an amendment to the Constitution. LEX.
New York, Jan. 28, 1899.

A Reader's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your paper as now edited is non-partisan in fact, and yet very critical politically. It educates the voter. Its new columns are up to date, and its editorial page is unequaled. Many other good qualities add to its worth, until it cannot be spared by appreciative readers. R. S. YOUNG.
Montague, N. J., Jan. 28, 1899.

Suggests the Word "Motogon."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have printed numerous suggestions for a better name than "autotruck," some of them even longer and more thick-tongued than the original word. Putting parts of "motor" and "wagon" together we get "motogon," a good strong, clear-sounding word which expresses the meaning quickly and would soon become popular, I think.
Cincinnati, Jan 28, 1899. READER.

NUGGETS.

Putting It More Correctly.

She—I suppose every man in this world has a limited amount of conceit?

He—Not at all, madam; most of us have an unlimited amount.—Brooklyn Life.

Not Tired Yet.

Mr. Arthur Sewall, Mr. Bryan's late running mate, says he now stands where he has stood for fifteen years. Some kind humanitarian should offer the gentleman a chair.—Denver Post.

Same Old Game.

The Democratic Party is engaged in its old pastime of hamstringing itself. It never fails to do this when it has an opportunity to do something substantial for the country.—Washington Post.

Strong Literary Tastes.

"Baby is so fond of books!"

"Is she, indeed?"

"Yes, you should see her. She's got so she can snatch a page out with either hand."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A VETERAN VANQUISHED.

From The Denver Post.

Since I come back from bloody war in
Eighteen Sixty-five,
Shot up in quite annoyin' way, but glad to
be alive,
It's been the pleasure of my life to set my
frisky jaw
A-waggin' 'bout the dangers an' privations
that I saw.
I loved to fight the battles o'er, an' felt an
honest pride
In tellin' of the part I tuk upon the Union
side,
In grim recitals tendin' to 'most any heart
appall,
But since that boy of mine got back I stand
no show at all.

I guess fur most a thousand times, an'
mebbe more, I've sot
An' told my children thrillin' tales of how
their daddy fought,
An' when the neighbors 'd come in my martial tongue 'd flop
Until I'd know they'd wish to gosh the
cussed thing 'd stop.
I'd tell 'em of the tented camps, the marches, an' the fights,
The fun around the campfire in the bivouacs o' nights,
An' all the dire privations that a soldier
could befall,
But since that boy o' mine got back I stand
no show at all.

I marched with Billy Sherman from Atlanty to the sea,
Swung 'round to old Virginny for a shy at
Bobby Lee,
I went through more than twenty fights
where shells an' bullets flew,
An' stained the soil o' Dixie with my blood
a time or two,
An' ever since the greatest joy o' life has
bin to set
An' fight them bloody scraps ag'in with
some old comrade vet,
Or git the children 'round me like a eager,
lis'nin' wall,
But since that boy o' mine got back I stand
no show at all.

Of course, as veteran soldiers will, some
yarns I'd of'n spin
If given an assay fur truth 'd pan out
mighty thin,
An' had some old reliable prevarications I
Had come to think was Gospel truth myself, an' that's no lie.
I saw some rocky service, an' I fought right
up to date,
But if I'd done the fightin' that my yarns
'd indicate
I'd be the biggest warhoss in the hull rebellion stall,
But since that boy o' mine got back I stand
no show at all.

He sets an' laughs when I begin to boastingly recite
The same old stories he has heerd since
fust he saw the light,
An' says if us old catacombs had been in
Cuby, we
Would never mention fight ag'in to heroes
sich as he.
An' then he'll turn his talker loose with
stories that 'd make
The devil want to grab his hand fur a fraternal shake—
I used to think that I could lie with purty
nervy gall,
But since that boy o' mine got back I stand
no show at all.

THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

Present Status and the Growth of Immigration from Other Parts of the World.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—G. Bie Ravndal, United States Consul at Beirut, in a report, writing under date of Dec. 1, 1898, on "The Jews in Palestine," a synopsis of which was given in THE TIMES last Tuesday, says:

"In view of the impetus given the Zionist movement by the second Zionist congress, held at Basel in September, and also by the Palestine journey of Emperor Wilhelm II., the present status of Jews in Palestine becomes a matter of general interest.

"Out of a total population in Palestine of some 200,000 souls, about 40,000 are Jews, as against 14,000 twenty years ago. In Jerusalem there are 22,000 Jews, half of whom have immigrated from Europe and America and are called aschkenazim to distinguish them from the Oriental Israelites, the Sephardists.

"Nine hundred and sixty families, numbering about 5,000 souls, inhabit the twenty-two Jewish colonies in Palestine which have been founded and subsidized by Europeans, ten by Baron Edmond de Rothschild, representing the Alliance Israelite Universelle; the rest by the Jewish Colonization Association and by the Odessa Company.

"The idea of gathering in Palestine homeless Jews scattered all over the globe, was championed in the forties by Moses Montefiore, but with indifferent success. In the eighties, however, the immigration of Jews to Palestine assumed significant proportions.

"Of the twenty-two present colonies, the Jacob Memorial is the largest, supporting more than 1,000 souls. It boasts a graded school, (five teachers,) a synagogue, &c., and 4,000 acres of land under cultivation, on which are raised fruit, (chiefly grapes,) honey, and mulberry leaves, the rearing of silkworms being a leading industry.

"The First to Zion is another quite important colony, owning 2,000 acres of land. Some forty two-storied stone dwelling houses greet the eye of the approaching stranger; also a school house with a Hebrew library, a synagogue, and a hospital. One million five hundred thousand vines and 25,000 olive, almond, orange, and mulberry trees belong to this colony, which also possesses famous wine cellars.

"The Hope of Israel, a mile beyond Yafa, in the plains of Sharon, is perhaps best known for its agricultural school, in which one hundred or more pupils are taught gardening. Recently a high school for Jewish girls was established at Yafa.

"The Head Corner Stone, amid the hills beyond Tiberias, with snow-capped Hermon in the background, is another quite prosperous Jewish colony in Palestine. Being near the source of the Jordan, water is plentiful; and its situation, high up above the level of Lake Gennesareth, insures fair climatic conditions.

"In the 'Door of Hope,' dairy farming is profitably followed, and experiments made in tea planting. This colony is said to have 1,000,000 vines.

"Entirely irrespective of whether or not the Zionists will succeed in awakening in the Jewish people a national spirit and forming a Judean monarchy or republic, with its Parliament in Jerusalem and its representation in foreign capitals, the present agitation makes for the development of a country which is but a shadow of its former self, and which will generously respond to modern influences. The Sultan seems quite disposed to grant railway, harbor, and other franchises, and it is possible that the new Jewish Colonial Bank, the organization of which was decided upon in Basel, will be permitted, under certain guarantees, to play an important part in the industrial advancement and growth of Palestine. The movement is furthermore bringing out new qualities in the Jews residing in Palestine. They are no longer content with studying the Talmud and living on charity, but are waking to the fact, as the Hebrew would put it, that to till the ground is worship of God.

"It should not be inferred from statements here made that peace and prosperity have suddenly become the lot of the Jews in Palestine. Only a few days ago the Rev. William King Eddy of Sidon returned from beyond the Jordan, and he informs me that a Jewish colony situated not far from El Mzerib (on the caravan route from Damascus to Mecca) was recently attacked by predatory Bedouin tribes. The settlers were all driven away, their gardens and crops destroyed. Even a road built by the Jews to connect their frontier colony with older ones in Galilee, west of the river, was at least partially obliterated. Taxes are more oppressive than ever, officials are corrupt, and prohibitive measures regarding immigration are still in force, although inadequate.

"I think, however, I am justified in saying that the prospects are brighter than ever for the Jews in Palestine and for Palestine itself. European influence has obtained a foothold in the country, and the tide of modern ideas cannot be long debarred.

"Only four or five weeks ago an English company announced its determination to build a broad-gauge railway from the sea at Haifa through the very heart of Samaria and Galilee to Damascus and on to Bagdad, and active operations have already commenced.

"In connection with the development of Palestine, I quote the following from an article by the Vienna correspondent of The London Times (Nov. 25, 1898:)

"'The following particulars are taken from an interesting official account of the commercial situation in Palestine. A steamship service calling regularly at Gaza would suffice for the moment to open up the extensive hinterland of that port, the population of which may be estimated at 80,000. This would immediately revive the lively intercourse which prevailed in ancient times as well as in the Middle Ages between Gaza and Egypt. Moreover, Gaza would appear to be the natural terminus of a railway which, passing via Ma-an, Kerak, Madaba, and Es-Salt, would form a junction at Mzerib with the existing Hauran line. This would reopen both to civilization and colonization the ancient cultivated territory east of the Jordan, in which the ruins of innumerable towns prove that it was at one time thickly populated. The newly founded German Oriental Company (Deutsche Orientgesellschaft) will probably devote increased attention to the colonization of Palestine. It will be perfectly justified in doing so, as there are few places on the surface of the globe which offer such rich reward for comparatively slight labor. In those districts there are no immense primeval forests to be felled and uprooted, no constant struggle against hostile aborigines, no rapacious animals, and no malignant diseases. It has a mild and, on the whole, healthy climate. The soil is of inexhaustible fertility, and there is a sufficient water supply. The natives are peaceably disposed, and even the Bedouins on the frontier have, through their long contact with the settled population, become more tractible and friendly.'"

THE OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

Mme. Schumann-Heink, Miss Suzanne Adams, Mr. Van Dyck, and M. Plancon Sing.

The regular concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was attended, as seems now to be the fixed rule, by a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Grau once more presented an attractive array of soloists, and

PUERTO RICANS COMPLAIN

They Say the Military Rule of Americans Hampers Them.

WANT A CIVIL GOVERNMENT

They Believe They Could Adopt American Ideas More Quickly If Free.

SAN JUAN DE PUERTO RICO, Jan. 17.—While the Puerto Ricans do not offer the least resistance to the military administration, they make no secret of the fact that they do not desire its continuance. It is not that they object to the Americanization of the island, but that they earnestly wish for a civil government in some reasonable and practicable form. Under the old Spanish régime, they will tell you, they enjoyed a higher degree of freedom than now, and, though they seize with sincere enthusiasm every opportunity for putting themselves in touch with the institutions and demands of the new Government, they feel a pride in working out their own political salvation as a free people, and not as a subjugated one.

The military Government is thorough and active. The whole island is effectively patrolled, and quiet and order prevail in every quarter. But the Puerto Ricans sometimes complain that the military authorities interfere with the civil authorities without adequate reason. Quite frequently of late protests have been lodged at headquarters against what the Puerto Ricans have described as intrusions by United States officers in municipal affairs not falling within the scope of their duties.

As already cabled, the Mayor and City Council of San Juan remonstrated last week—in fact, almost rebelled—at what they considered and called "unwarranted military dictation." An enterprising Puerto Rican, just returned from the United States, had obtained permission from the Council to place small business signs upon the lamp posts around the Plaza. The signs were neat enough, but they offended the sight of many of the Americans, who complained to Gen. Fred Grant, Military Commander of the District of San Juan. Gen. Grant sent a peremptory summons to the Council to cancel the contract and to remove the signs. Puerto Rican pride could not endure it.

The Councillors regarded the order as the last straw, and tendered their resignations to Gen. Henry, the Governor of Puerto Rico. There was no bad feeling. The Councillors merely said that, as they enjoyed so little real authority, they preferred to give up their positions. Gen. Henry, however, took their view of the matter, and assured them that there would be no further cause for complaint on the score of military coercion, and he promptly issued an order directing the Secretary of State to "inform the Alcaldes of towns that there is no authority for any officer or soldier to enter Council meetings or to interfere with or dictate their proceedings."

Every suggestion of Gen. Henry has been responded to with alacrity, and as a result there is a marvelous change in the order of things. Economies have been effected in the various departments. The people have accepted with good nature the new sanitary regulations, though these have wonderfully disturbed the unclean and crowded tenements that had been regarded with complacency.

It is next to impossible for one to transact business in this island if it be necessary to use the mails, for these are unreliable to the last degree. Letters mailed in the San Juan Post Office frequently do not reach their destination in the island for ten days, and a most irritating indifference marks the proceedings of the local postal authorities.

The men of Puerto Rico are not a religious set. Only the women and children attend church. Yet the Church and its orders have many pleasant associations for them. Though they may dislike the Spanish priests, they have good wishes for the Roman Catholic Church, which they wish to see conducted as it is in the United States—with liberality and toleration. With much sorrow, therefore, they have seen the nuns and teaching orders ejected from institutions where they themselves received their first instruction, and where their children had been taught.

During the Spanish occupation it was the law and custom to devote certain public buildings to the religious orders to be used as schools, and contracts were made with the orders to instruct the children in consideration of such occupancy. The buildings were erected with money raised by a voluntary taxation for that specific purpose, and the orders in many instances equipped the schools at a great cost. Yet here in San Juan a teaching order was dispossessed upon one week's notice.

An article recently appeared in El Liberal, the organ of the Liberal Party, which, under the caption "Halt!" expressed the sentiments of the people in this matter. It is known to have been written by Señor Munez Rivera. President of the Insular Cabinet, who called the attention of the Military Government in eloquent terms to the "incompatibility of military rule with the development of the best interests of the country."

The writer appealed to the wisdom and fairness of the United States Government to "treat Puerto Ricans as docile citizens and not as prisoners." The self-restraint and far-sightedness that distinguish Rivera's appeal will do more to win converts to the American spirit and the American system than the orders of military commanders, however well intentioned.

Great interest is taken in the action of Congress and of the Government departments at Washington regarding Puerto Rico. The new tariff is awaited with much anxiety, interest being centred upon the course of the United States regarding the admission of Puerto Rican sugar and tobacco free of duty. It is contended that, if the duty should be taken off, the island would not only be the most prosperous in the tropics, but would speedily become a source of large revenue to the American Government. Even the establishment of a fixed rate of exchange would not help much apart from this all important concession.

Free trade and a more intimate union with the United States—this is the motto of the Puerto Rican; and his policy is to agitate for a civil government as the quickest and most effective means of Americanizing the island and of securing its proper development.

CUBAN SPANIARDS ALARMED.

Not Pleased with a Report that Our Occupation Will Be Brief.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—The Marquis Pinar del Rio has caused some apprehension among the Spaniards by the assertion that during his recent visit to the United States he became convinced the American Government did not intend to hold Cuba permanently.

Spanish bankers and merchants decline to lend money or to give liberal credits because they fear that the American occupation will be brief, and that the reconstruction of the insular system of Government will be retarded in consequence.

CUBANS EULOGIZE MARTI.

Tablet in Memory of the First President of the Revolutionary Government.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—Four thousand persons—men in their best clothing and women gayly dressed—stood in a pouring rain in Paula Square to-day and listened to six eulogies upon José Martí, the Cuban patriot and first President of the Cuban Revolutionary Government. A tablet to Martí's memory was unveiled at the house where he was born, in a street near by, and 82 societies, consisting of 2,500 persons, with banners, flags, and five bands, marched through the principal thoroughfares to the square. One of the features of the parade was 500 girls wearing white dresses and red liberty caps.

The eulogies contained few references to the United States or the military administration, and the only two vituperative references to the Spaniards were quietly received. The tendency of all the speeches was toward the ultimate independence of Cuba, which the orators recognized as a fact not yet accomplished. They declared that all Cubans should unite to reach that great end, to make their desires known to the world, and to claim independence as a right when the proper time arrived.

Juan Gomez, a mulatto, with a considerable reputation as an orator, made the best speech of the day. He counseled firmness, concord, and determination as means to gain the coveted independence.

"The power which has intervened between the old régime and the one we are striving for," he said, "is unfamiliar with the ways and habits of our race, and, naturally, it will sometimes blunder in its efforts to fulfill its obligations to Cuba. The Cubans must realize this and keep it in mind. They must calmly indicate a mistake when it is made and have faith that the error will be corrected."

NEW PARTY IN CUBA.

Separatists Will Meet to Proclaim the Principle of Independence.

HAVANA, Jan. 29.—This promises to be a lively week in Cuban politics. The special commission from the Cuban Military Assembly will return to Havana after its interviews with the Washington Government.

Popular interest is increasing in the preparations for the mass meeting on Feb. 6 at the Tacon Theatre, when a Separatist Party, proclaiming the principle of independence, will be founded under the direction of such men as Señor Giberga, a noted Autonomist; Gen. Leyte Vidal, Gen. Lacret, Señor Font Sterling, and other opponents of annexation.

A Ball at Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 29.—The ball given by the Santiago Club last evening was the most important of all the social events that have occurred here since the American occupation. More than 250 were present, representing the principal elements, American and Cuban, in Santiago society. The United States Navy was well represented, the officers of the Detroit and Yankton attending.

Wants Cuba for the Cubans.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 29.—The Cubano Libre publishes a long article setting forth its objections to the projects of foreign capitalists for working "Cuba's virgin soil," constructing railroads, establishing electric light plants, and carrying on similar enterprises. We don't want any one to invest capital in Cuba except the natives," says the paper. "America is proof of what monopolists can do in ruining a country."

Santiago a Healthful City.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 29.—The health of Santiago never was better than it is now. Only one death has occurred within the city limits in the last five days. Nothing approaching this immunity is recorded in the history of the city. The vultures, which formerly were the city scavengers, are starving. Occasionally one of them pounces on a cat or small dog—a circumstance very significant in illustrating the changed sanitary conditions.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

REVELATIONS CONCERNING BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—A recent number of The St. James's Gazette of London contains an article made up from official and private dispatches from British East Africa, showing that death, disaster, and distress prevail in that territory. Famine is said to be making ravages in the British protectorates. At Mombasa and along the coast line slavery is still enforced by British officials; in Uganda the whole energy of the administration is absorbed in fighting the mutinous Nubians and their Waganda allies; while, worst of all, is the news concerning Major Macdonald's expedition. Capt. Richard Trench Kirkpatrick, who will be remembered as the first officer to order fire to be opened on the Nubians when they rebelled against Major Macdonald, has been treacherously killed, together with seven Indian soldiers, who accompanied him, by the inhabitants of a district called Bukora, said to be east of Dufilé. Since July, 1897, some 3,000 persons have been slain in Uganda, including over a dozen English officers. The Gazette considers that the news respecting Capt. Kirkpatrick is even more important as lifting the veil which for the last six months has obscured the movements of the Macdonald expedition. "The phrase in the Foreign Office telegram 'east of Dufilé' is sufficiently vague," continues The Gazette, but it shows that Major Macdonald, so far from being anywhere near the Sobat River, has not reached Lake Rudolf. Macdonald's failure leaves uncompleted the work begun by Col. Lewis at Roseires. Under these conditions The Gazette thinks it will be impossible to oppose the Abyssinian demands. Menelek is a shrewd man, it is pointed out, and the English may soon hear that he claims a port on the Sobat in order that Ethiopia may have free access to the Nile. The paper concludes: "And what would happen if Emir Fedil, with his still considerable following, should fall in with Marchand and his small band? If anything happened to that gallant Frenchman in a country which it pleases us to paint red on the maps, we should doubtless be held responsible in Paris, if we were not directly accused of causing the disaster."

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PROTESTS FROM THE ISLANDS OF JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.—A recent number of Le Matin of Paris contains comments on some letters of protest that it has received from the French inhabitants in both Jersey and Guernsey against the idea of ceding the Channel Islands to France in exchange for the French shore rights in Newfoundland. The writers of the letters add that they have no desire to change from British subjects into French citizens, and declare that they would never consent to any such proposition. Le Matin remarks ironically that it is extraordinary that these people should prefer free trade, absence of taxation, exemption from military service, and such like trifles to the beneficent Government of France, with its ever-recurring scandals and political excitement.

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STRANGE CASE OF A MARBLE BUST IN A VIENNA COURT.—An English singer, named Miss Annie Dickens-Draw, who is just completing a series of concerts in Vienna, recently appeared in court in that city. The case concerned a bust of herself, which Miss Draw had ordered from a young sculptor, paying 25 florins on account. When the work was completed and sent to the singer's hotel, she failed to discover in it the slightest resemblance to herself, and returned it to the maker, who immediately began bust for the entire amount agreed upon. The woman declared that she was ready to have the sculptor model another and more successful bust, for which she was prepared to pay. The Judge, after comparing the bust with the alleged original, said that the former bore no possible resemblance to Miss Draw. He suggested an arrangement by which the sculptor should content himself with the 25 florins, promising, at the same time, that no duplicate or copy of the bust should be taken. To secure this, a Vienna paper says, the sprightly operette singer caused much amusement by first sprinkling the bust with ink and then demolishing with great gusto the chief offending feature, the nose. The sculptor abandoned the wreck, and departed with his scanty remuneration.

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ROMAN-MEROVINGIAN REMAINS IN PARIS.—In excavating a sewer some few days ago in Paris on the south side of the Seine, the workmen came upon the fragments of an old wall about three feet thick, built of solid blocks of stone, and evidently extending on either side under the houses of this densely populated quarter. Archæologists, after examining the structure, came to the conclusion that it might be part of the foundations of the Roman-Merovingian fortifications inclosing the ancient "cité," and dating from the third or fourth century of our era. An opportunity occurred more recently for exploring on the eastern side, and there again remains of a precisely similar nature were found. A trench was later dug by orders of the municipality into the garden of Notre Dame. Here, too, masonry was laid bare, but it does not correspond in character with the previous discoveries. There seems little doubt, Parisian archæologists believe, that the explorers have hit upon an interesting mode of determining the original limits of the primitive capital.

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STATE OF CRIME IN THE PROVINCE OF NAPLES.—Cavaliere Enrico Gaeta, a royal procurator of Naples, an office still maintained, although Naples has become part of the kingdom of Italy, has recently published some statistics on crime in the Province of Naples. During 1898 the total number of crimes was 57,172, a sensible increase on the year 1897. There were 341 murders, 8,285 cases of wounding, 5,610 robberies, and 498 lesser crimes. Speaking of the poor condition of the police service in the city itself, Cavaliere Gaeta says that Naples has 1,500 streets and 551,443 inhabitants; that in the city during last year there were 4,390 cases of wounding, 3,075 robberies, 299 thefts, and that the police in active service were 330—that is, 22 for each quarter of the city. Considering that each policeman can generally be on duty for only eight hours a day, there are in permanence nine policemen for every quarter. There are about 6,000 unfortunates in the city, and the work of surveillance over this huge number is carried out by only thirteen constables. The population of the Province of Naples being 1,182,861, and the crimes committed being 57,172, there are 4,833 crimes to every 100,000 inhabitants.

THE DREYFUS AGITATION

Government's Plan for Hearing Revision Cases Meets Opposition.

SITUATION IS MORE MENACING

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire Writes an Article to Justify His Withdrawal from the Court.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Government's decision to submit to the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow a bill providing that cases of trial revision shall be brought before the united sections of the Court of Cassation has reopened the flood gates of the Dreyfus agitation. The situation appears more confusing and menacing than ever.

For days the anti-Dreyfusites have been clamoring to have the case referred to the united sections, because they have considered it certain that among more than thirty Judges they could rely upon an anti-Dreyfus majority.

In to-day's Echo de Paris M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, who on Jan. 9 resigned the Presidency of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation as a protest against the way in which the Criminal Section, under the Presidency of M. Loew, was conducting the Dreyfus proceedings, again justifies his action in a "screaming" article, and asserts that the Ministers hold a decisive document. MM. Coppe and Jules Lemaitre have signed a manifesto on behalf of the organization known as La Patrie Française, claiming credit for urging the Government to take its present course, and declaring that if the Dreyfus affair be once submitted to this truly supreme tribunal, it will receive such a solution as will insure the country's repose.

M. Loew, President of the Criminal Chamber, who was asked his opinion regarding the Government's proposal, said: "I am glad to be relieved of the responsibility, but the Government's action is revolutionary."

The anti-revisionist papers are jubilant, but the most serious and impartial journals depreciate the Governments weakness. In all political centres to-day there has been unusual excitement and activity. It is thought in some quarters that the Senate will refuse to accept the bill, thus producing a constitutional crisis.

The disturbance at the Nouveau Théâtre last Friday evening, when, at the conclusion of the performance of the play "The King of Rome," the Bonapartists in the house hoisted a tricolor flag surmounted by an imperial eagle, and shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" was very significant of the attitude the Imperialists take in the circumstances. From stalls to gallery 1,500 Bonapartists crowded the theatre. Prince Murat and all the titled and prominent representatives of the party were present. Various pertinent allusions in the drama, which is a glorification of the Napoleonic legend, were greeted with thunders of applause.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The Times, commenting upon the "state of anarchy and revolution" which the Government's yielding to outdoor pressure bespeaks, predicts that the bill will fail to stand serious discussion, and says that, like all concessions to clamor, it will satisfy nobody.

PREACHER'S VOICE WORN OUT.

Mr. Alman Compelled to Leave Church He Organized Thirty Years Ago.

The Rev. Samuel Alman, who has been pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church, in Suffolk Street, for thirty years, preached his farewell sermon last evening. Mr. Alman was forced to give up preaching because of the partial loss of his voice, after two years spent in a vain endeavor to effect a cure. Aside from this, as he said last evening, Mr. Alman is as strong as he was when, at the age of twenty-five, he began his work in Emmanuel Church. His trouble was brought on by too much work and too little rest.

The sermon he delivered last evening was the three thousand seven hundred and thirty-fifth of his pastorate. He has been called upon to conduct, on an average, twenty funeral services a month. The fact that there are no other Protestant churches in the immediate neighborhood made the calls upon him heavier than they would otherwise have been. He has also been called upon to make addresses at public schools and elsewhere, and has answered calls to attend the sick and dying at all hours of the day and night. "I would like to have it said," he said last evening, "that no man can be pastor of a down-town church, practice what he preaches, live up to the precepts of the Gospel, and save money. He has got to be the leader in all benevolent movements; that is the difference between up-town and down-town ministers."

Mr. Alman's sermon was devoted chiefly to the spiritual duty of the Church, and he urged his hearers to continue the good work they had been doing in the past. The church was organized by Mr. Alman. Seventeen other Protestant churches in the immediate neighborhood have gone out of existence since that time. Emmanuel Church has a membership at present of 165. During the thirty years of its existence more than 31,000 children have been enrolled on the books of the Sunday school.

During the civil war Mr. Alman served in the navy under Admiral Farragut, and a pleasing feature of the services last evening was the presentation to him by the veterans of Farragut Post of a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions. The congregation presented Mr. Alman with a purse.

ORANGES IN LOUISIANA.

A New Yorker Proposes to Have the Best Grove in the World.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

"We are soon going to have the largest and best orange grove in the world—mark what I say—not in the United States, but in the world. Louisiana is where the orange groves of the future are going to be."

The speaker was Mr. Charles Roome Parmele, a wealthy New Yorker, who, a few years ago, purchased some land down the Mississippi River, below Buras Landing, and planted some orange slips upon it. Yesterday morning Mr. Parmele registered at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, on his way down to the grove, which he has aptly named Venice. R. S. Leovy, the Superintendent of the grove, had come up on the early Grand Isle Railroad train and was waiting at the hotel for his Eastern chief.

Mr. Parmele is a strong advocate of the orange possibilities down the river, and he says other Eastern capitalists have their eyes on Louisiana orange culture. He now has 900 acres suited for orange trees, with double that number of acres suited only for rice raising. There are now 15,000 trees under attention on the Venice place, and Mr. Parmele says the grove will be extended right along.

"I went into the project on the principle that whether I had one tree or one million trees they shall be the best in the world. We have been working on that plan, and it pays. Our plantation is the second largest down the river.

"The Louisiana soil at the mouth of the river is the finest orange country in the world," continued Mr. Parmele. "It will produce a crop of oranges in three years, while it requires five years in Florida. The location is close to the Gulf, which gives the fruit all the advantage of the Gulf breezes, and, while it is warm, is not so hot but that the fruit ripens with all the sweetness given to the best oranges.

"When they had that terrible freeze in Florida several years ago, and the orange groves were simply wiped off the face of the earth, and when the trees in New Orleans even were killed, the buds on the trees down there were not even touched. Thus you see the difference. It is like being on the other side of the fence, and in this case it means everything to be on the other side of the fence.

"The people of New Orleans—right here in this city—do not know what they have, but the Eastern people are beginning to learn what this country is. During the past year property in that section below Buras has gone up 50 per cent. in values. I wouldn't sell my orange grove land for $1,000 per acre. I would be foolish to do so. It is right on the river bank, and extends entirely to the Gulf."

Easy.

"Could you tell me what this prescription calls for?" asked the inquisitive citizen.

"Yes," answered the clerk as he glanced over it rapidly. "Fifty cents."—Washington Star.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last full week but one of the season begins this morning, and the devotees of gayety will do full time for the next fortnight, in anticipation of the Lenten period of dullness. Yesterday's bright skies and bracing airs were taken advantage of by many people for country outings, while the Avenue was crowded and gay at the noon and afternoon hours.

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The custom of going out of town over Sunday in Winter, particularly in households where there are children, is growing rapidly in New York, and could statistics be compiled it would be surprising to know how many families leave their comfortable city homes, if the weather is at all good, from Saturday until Monday, or at least for the day on Sunday. Fond mothers have come to believe that a weekly whiff of country air and an opportunity to stretch their limbs is beneficial to children housed in city homes all the week.

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Several of the young couples who are building in the country near Hempstead, or who occupy houses there, went down for the day, and there were several merry luncheon parties at the clubhouse. A number of persons went to Tuxedo.

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Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, who is the widow of Commander Hitchcock, United States Navy, and who has just returned from the Klondike, is writing a book detailing the experiences of herself and Miss Van Buren in Alaska, and thinks of giving a talk or series of talks on the same subject for her friends during her brief stay in New York. It will be remembered that Mrs. Hitchcock, who is still a comparatively young woman, after the marriage of her daughter to Mr. Frederic Harriman last January, started West with the idea of visiting Japan. When she reached San Francisco she became so much impressed by the stories of returning Klondikers that, with Miss Van Buren, she started there in June. They went to Dawson by way of St. Michael, and thence up the Yukon, a three weeks' trip, during which they were nearly devoured by mosquitoes. These, to use the graphic words of Mr. De Windt, a former Alaskan traveler, "are as big as rabbits and bite at both ends." Reaching Dawson City, Mrs. Hitchcock and Miss Van Buren purchased a plot in West Dawson and built a house thereon. It was the most elaborate dwelling in the community. They then proceeded to inspect the goldfields, and their pluck and enterprise so impressed the miners that they gave them valuable information, from which they "staked out" at least a score of claims. They left Dawson in September, and came out by way of the lakes and over the White Pass to Skaguay. Mrs. Hitchcock states that the railroad was completed some twenty miles from Skaguay toward the summit of the pass, and will soon reach the summit. Mrs. Hitchcock will go back alone, as Miss Van Buren is obliged to remain with her aged mother in Washington, and will start in about a fortnight. She purposes visiting the new Atlin goldfields in British Columbia, and in order to take up claims there, if the proposed law excluding Americans passes, she must become a British subject. Mrs. Hitchcock will take out her maid and a valet. Her stories of life in Dawson are most entertaining. She was asked to become Mayoress of the city.

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The opening of the new building of the University Settlement, in Rivington Street, on Saturday afternoon was made the occasion of a social gathering there. A number of well-known men and women went down to hear the addresses. Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James Speyer, and other well-known women who are interested in charitable and philanthropic movements poured tea, and after the formal exercises were over held a reception. This University Settlement movement is very popular with society people.

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Among the entertainments which are to be given in the near future in honor of Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and his fiancée, Miss Virginia Fair, will be a dinner of twelve covers, to be followed by a theatre party. The hostess will be Mrs. Charles W. Childs, formerly Mrs. Fosdick. Mr. Childs is a cousin of Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair's brother-in-law, and Mrs. Childs and Mrs. Oelrichs are warm friends.

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The news of the continued success here of M. de Madrazo and M. Theobald Chartran, the portrait painters, has doubtless reached Paris, for the cable brings word that M. Carolus Duran, the noted French portrait painter, and who visited New York last Winter, sailed from Havre on Saturday on La Champagne. He is said to have already received a number of commissions to paint the portraits of prominent society women here. M. Duran will doubtless be much fêted and entertained.

***

The cabled story that Mrs. Ogden Goelet, formerly Miss May Wilson, will marry the Earl of Chesterfield must be received with more than the traditional "grain of salt." While the story is possibly true, it rests thus far on nothing but rumor. The present Earl of Chesterfield was born in 1854, and is reputed to be the best-dressed man in England. He is the tenth holder of the title, and is a collateral descendant of the fourth holder, the famous Earl Chesterfield, whose "Letters to His Son" have made his name synonymous with good breeding, good manners, and courtesy. The present Earl is a bachelor, and although he owns the fine old country house of Holme Lacy, in Herefordshire, is not rich. He has two brothers now in this country, one of whom built the Tehuantepec Railway across the Isthmus in Mexico. Mrs. Goelet, who has taken Warwick House for the season, is the eldest daughter of Mr. R. T. Wilson of this city, and was left an income of $150,000 by her husband. It is only natural, therefore, that she should at recurrent intervals be reported engaged to this or that impecunious English nobleman.

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By a genealogical error, very natural where people of the same name are concerned, it was recently stated in this column that Mrs. Ernest Gordon Stedman, who gave a very pretty dance on Thursday night last for her nieces, the Misses Johnson of Hartford, was a sister of Mrs. G. B. McClellan, and therefore an aunt of the present Congressman. Mrs Stedman is a cousin and not a sister of Mrs. McClellan, and also of Mrs. Marcy Raymond.

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The Women's String Orchestra will give its second concert in Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 7, at 3:30 o'clock. The soloists will be Miss Leontine Gaertner, 'cellist, and the baritone Mr. Gwilym Miles. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Carl Lachmund, has been practicing very diligently this Winter, and the founders and associate members of the society, among whom are many prominent men and women, are enthusiastic regarding its work. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. Albert M. Bagby, and Mr. William C. Whitney are among these founders.

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The election of Mr. W. A. Clark as Senator from Montana will doubtless take from New York to Washington his two attractive daughters, Mrs. Everett M. Culver and Miss Clark, who have presided over his beautiful apartments in the Navarro, in this city, for the past three Winters, as well as over his country house at Southampton, L. I., in Summer. Senator-elect Clark expects to lease a large house in Washington, and as he is a man of very large wealth the Clark family will doubtless become a factor in Washington social life.

***

There is no truth in the story that the Midwinter Club is to be revived, even under another name. The Executive Committee of the club decided in December, after a full discussion of the matter, that the club would not continue its existence this season, and any attempt by unauthorized persons to revive it would not have the support of the former members. It is possible, however, that the woman members of the old Midwinter Executive Committee may give a dance under their own names at Mi Carême.

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The published interviews with women of Chicago society relative to Mrs. Cutting's having had ices and bonbons served in her opera box here on a recent Wagner cycle night have caused widespread amusement. One so-called leader is quoted as saying: "The report seems dreadful to me. Most Chicago people of dignity eat at home." It is to be inferred, therefore, that "Chicago people of dignity," when traveling or detained for many hours by any entertainment or incident away from home, do not eat. One cannot help recalling in this connection some of the delicious little essays on the manners of Chicago society by the late Eugene Field. Mr. Field in one of these said: "We are told by friends who have lately returned from a visit in the efute East that the pretty custom there obtains of serving coffee after dinner in small cups. After-dinner coffee, we believe, it is called. In Chicago the coffee cup is the size of a sitz bath."

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Late letters from Paris bring the news that Mrs. Austin Lee, an American girl, and wife of the British Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, has become a Roman Catholic, and also that Mr. and Mrs. Haines and Mrs. Luckemeyer are continuing their series of elaborate dinner parties. Among the guests at Mrs. Haines's last dinner were the Count and Countess de Castellane, Mme. de l'Ecluse, formerly Miss Welch of Boston; Mrs. George Law, Miss Blackington, and Miss Lillie. Among Mrs. Luckemeyer's guests were Mrs. Charles Whittier, Mr. and Mrs. Albertini, Mrs. May Sherman, Mr. Louis Hoffman, Mrs. Parkington Sharpe, formerly Mrs. Hutchings of this city, and Mrs. J. Donald Cameron. The most noted entertainments of Sunday in the American colony are the receptions given by Mrs. Judge Ingraham and Mrs. Albertini. The Count and Countess de Castellane have recently leased for three years the famous Château du Marais, in the Department of the Seine et Oise, belonging to the Duc de Noailles. Messrs. Richard Peters, Fernando Yznaga, Robert Hargous, Frank Lawrence, and John Kane are now in Paris.

J. W. QUINTARD TO WED AGAIN.

Engaged to Miss Hedwig Johannes Ballenberger of Switzerland.

The announcement of an engagement that came as a surprise to his friends was that of James W. Quintard of this city to Miss Hedwig Johannes Ballenberger, who came to this country a short time ago from Switzerland. Mr. Quintard is a broker at 80 Broadway and a member of the family which established the Quintard Iron Works. Miss Ballenberger is a member of a well-known Swiss family. She is at present stopping at the Plaza Hotel. Mr. Quintard, when seen last night in his apartments at the Hotel Manhattan regarding the engagement, said:

"It is true I am to be married. The ceremony would have taken place several weeks ago but for my illness. The date has not yet been fixed, but it will be in the near future. Further than this I do not care to say anything about it. The necessary announcements will be made in due time."

Mr. Quintard, when asked about the visit of himself and his fiancée to Jersey City last week, said it was true they did go and were entertained at the Hamilton Club, but he did not know whether the marriage would take place there or not. He has been married three times. Two of his wives died, and he was separated from the other by a divorce.

CHI SIGMA CHI CONVENTION.

Tenth Annual Meeting and Banquet of the Fraternity.

The tenth annual convention and banquet of the Chi Sigma Chi Fraternity was held at Marsh's, 104 West Thirty-fourth Street, last Saturday. The business of the convention occupied the afternoon, after which there was a recess until 8:30 P. M., when the banquet was served.

Those present were Jerome Spiegelberg, Warland E. Conklin, Thomas B. Connery, Jr., Frederic S. Hoeckley, C. Hazlitt Caldwell, W. Lloyd Brooks, Henry A. Thompson, J. A. Kunkle, H. Ettinge Breed, L. Pullman Fluhrer, Thomas W. Norton, Frederick K. Lord, Raymond W. Wheeler, H. B. Aschoff, Edward C. Hurd, L. P. Davis, Julian B. Haswell, Ralph C. Dewey, W. B. Cullen of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, W. W. Smith of Cincinnati, H. B. Woodfin of Old Point Comfort, Va., and Samuel T. Munson of Franklin Furnace, N. Y.

Speeches were made by several prominent members of the fraternity, and the evening was passed pleasantly. The convention adjourned to meet in this city in January, 1900.

THE COST OF WAR.

A Frenchman Who Thinks It Is Prohibitory, at Least for Burdened France.

Paris Telegram to The London Standard.

M. Jules Roche, formerly Minister of Public Works, contributes a remarkable article to the Figaro, with the object of showing the necessity for far-reaching changes in the financial policy of France, or in her system of national defense. He contends that it is very questionable whether a great power could at the present day be engaged in a Continental war without perishing like a man who dies suddenly from a stoppage in the beating of his heart. To make the danger clear to the minds of his readers, M. Jules Roche examines carefully the cost of the Franco-German war, in which from September, 1870, to February, 1871, some 600,000 men were opposed to the German Army of Invasion, and proves that each man cost on an average 8f. 80c. per day. In the next war he estimates that France would not have an army of only 600,000 men, but, according to the calculations of the German military authorities, of 2,880,000 men of the active army. M. Roche reduces that figure by 25 per cent. for what he calls déchets of all sorts, which brings down the number to 2,160,000 men, and he still further reduces it to the round number of 2,000,000 men. Then there is the territorial army, numbering 2,400,000 men. After deducting the same 25 per cent. for déchets, the figure is reduced to 1,800,000 men; but the total of the active and territorial armies would nevertheless number at least 3,800,000 men.

The German estimate of the French military forces is 4,350,000 men. M. Roche is content for argument's sake, to take it as only 3,000,000 men. At 8f. 80c. a day per man the cost per day would amount to no less than 26,400,000f. Again, he is willing to suppose that the daily cost would be only 25,000,000f., or even only 20,000,000f.; but he remarks that as the statistics of the last war show that it cost 10,000,000f. per day to keep 600,000 men in the field, it is evident that it would cost more than double that sum to provide for an army more than three times larger. The cost would, therefore, exceed 600,000,000f. per month after the hostilities should have been well commenced and after all the preliminary expenses at the outset. M. Jules Roche says he will not attempt to go into all the details of those necessary preliminary expenses, but he indicates they would include the purchase of several hundreds of thousands of horses, and puts down 2,000,000,000f. as the lowest possible estimate. He proceeds to point out that the withdrawal of money from the savings banks would have to be provided for. In 1870, 600,000,000f. were due by those establishments to the public. The deposits now amount to 4,560,000,000f. The State would, therefore, need at least five or six milliards of francs during the first two or three months of war.

Inquiring where the Government could find that enormous amount, M. Roche declares that, confronted as it would be by its own difficulties and the complications of a private situation unparalleled in history, the Bank of France could not provide the State with anything like five or six milliards of francs, though it could certainly give it most valuable assistance. As was the case in 1870, taxation would yield less than usual, and the question would be to find five or six milliard francs more than the estimated revenue from taxation. As to the prospect of being able to issue a loan, M. Roche points to the damaged credit of France in 1870, when the public debt of the country was only twelve milliards of francs. At the present moment it is considerably above thirty milliards of francs, and the author of this article is inclined to think that the borrowing power of France, in case of a Continental war, would be very small. As for the argument that the Germans would find themselves in the same plight, M. Jules Roche says it is not altogether correct. They are, he affirms, safe from some of the financial difficulties against which France would have to contend, and it is precisely with the object of escaping those which still remain that they have sought to transform as much as possible their standing army into an instrument of immediate attack. It was to perfect and strengthen it that the Emperor William recently presented his new proposal for the army. M. Jules Roche says the German Emperor is conscious of the impossibility of waging a protracted war, and of the consequent necessity of being prepared to deal a crushing blow at the very outset.

A Deliberate Fellow.

"Was theirs a case of love at first sight?"

"No; he didn't find out until a week or two later that her father had money."—Chicago News.

Lacked Interest.

Buswick—Old Stubbins had a very slim funeral.

Van Brunt—Yes; the will was read the day before.—Philadelphia North American.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Robert Rintoul Symon.

News has been received in this city of the death of Robert Rintoul Symon, an English financier widely known in this country. Mr. Symon died on Saturday of heart disease at the residence he had just completed, 14 Park Street, South West, London. A curious coincidence was the fact that on the same day Mr. Symon's mother-in-law, Mrs. Conover, died in another part of London.

Mr. Symon was born in England about sixty years ago. In January, 1879, in company with Frederick C. Rogers of this city, he went to Mexico, and succeeded in obtaining from the Mexican Government a concession for the Mexican Central Railway Company, of which he had since been Vice President and a Director. Mr. Symon was also for many years prior to his death a Director of the English corporation the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Guns and Ammunition Company.

Since 1879 Mr. Symon had made yearly trips to Mexico. For many years he and Sebastian Camacho of the City of Mexico constituted a firm which had a contract for a large part of the Mexican Government's coinage, and they owned several mints. This partnership came to an end three or four years ago. Mr. Symon up to the time of his death, however, retained large interests in Mexico besides the railway. He owned several big haciendas, and was also largely interested in mines. For years he was on terms of closest intimacy with President Diaz of the Mexican Republic.

Mr. Symon had extensive business interests and a wide social acquaintance in the United States. He married a New York girl, Miss Conover, daughter of a former prominent stage-owner. His widow survives him, as do three children, Lieut. Walter Symon of the British Army, and the Misses Symon.

James H. Slater.

Ex-United States Senator James H. Slater died Saturday at his home in La Grande, Oregon. He was born in Illinois in 1826, went to California in 1849, and to Oregon in 1850. In 1870 he was elected a Representative to the Forty-second Congress, and in 1876 was elected to the United States Senate, where he served until 1885. He leaves a wife, four daughters, and five sons.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. DAVID LANNING, formerly Superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, at Xenia, Ohio, died Saturday at Coshocton, Ohio, aged fifty-three years.

OSCAR P. AMES of Malone, N. Y., one of the proprietors of The Malone Palladium, died Saturday at his home, aged fifty-nine years. His connection with the Palladium began when he was sixteen years old, and continued throughout his life, with the exception of three years, when he served as a First Lieutenant in the civil war. For four years, under the Harrison Administration, Mr. Ames served as a Special Treasury Agent, but did not in that time give up work on his paper. The Palladium for the last two years has been conducted by Mr. Ames's son Clinton L. Ames. Mr. Ames leaves two other sons. He also leaves a wife.

SUICIDE BY REQUEST.

An Obliging Husband Commits Suicide at His Wife's Desire.

From The London Chronicle.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—An extraordinary story of cold-blooded crime is published in to-day's papers. John and Anna Braune were a middle-class couple with three children, a private income, and a prosperous business. Braune, however, squandered his money, let the business go to ruin, and became a bankrupt. One evening his wife said to him, "John, I am starving. Shoot yourself, so that I can get the insurance on your life." The husband went into the next room and shot himself, but, although desperately wounded, he eventually recovered from his injuries. Shortly after his recovery his wife said to him, "John, you were too stupid to shoot yourself properly. Go and hang yourself somewhere." Next morning the obedient husband was found hanging from a rafter, this time really dead. Anna Braune then endeavored to get rid of her mother, whose sole heiress she was. She hired a workman to murder her, and explained to him how he could by treachery obtain an entry into her mother's house, where he could find a coal hammer with which to do the deed, where he could hide the body, and other horrible details of the crime.

She promised the workman a generous payment for murdering her mother, but fortunately he reported the matter to the police, and the inhuman daughter was yesterday arrested.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE SEA BEATS ON THE SEA SHORE, BUT the Lafayette Place Baths, (Near 4th St.,) BEAT THE SEASHORE. Open Day & Night.

DIED.

CLARK.—On Friday, Jan. 27, after a brief illness, Catharine Clark, (nee Knight,) beloved wife of Philip H. Clark.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 420 East 120th St., on Monday, Jan. 30, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to the Church of the Holy Rosary,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP AND SUR., $8,500,000 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS.....$2,750,000

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,250,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

FRANK B. BEERS
200 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
STOCKS { For Estates / Institutions / Individuals } BONDS

FOR SALE—Brooklyn City Railroad Co.'s 5 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds; National City Bank and First National Bank Stocks; Kings County Elevated First Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.

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Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal, and other approved securities.
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DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Andrew McKinney & Co.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange,
52 Broadway, 11 St. Sacrament St.,
NEW YORK. MONTREAL.
PRIVATE WIRES.

Wm. Cossitt Cone & Co.
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK,
MEMBERS CONSOLIDATED STOCK EXCHANGE.
Call or send for our latest
Customers' Special Stock Report.
Long-distance telephone, 1447 Broad.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION
OF THE
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and of the coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has heretofore been entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, (Eastern Division,) and said Court, of its own motion, has directed that a sale thereunder must be made not later than April 14, 1899.

Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential, and we hereby give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, in order to participate in the reorganization, MUST DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES WITH US under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co., and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

We further give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, in order to participate in said reorganization, MUST PRESENT SUCH RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES AT OUR OFFICE AND HAVE SAME STAMPED AS ASSENTING TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

Deposits and assents, if accepted after February 1st, 1899, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may hereafter determine.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 12, 1899.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS.

On Monday, January 9th, 1899, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bond (issue of 1881) were drawn for retirement, viz:

Nos. 3937, 3527, 3868, 3625 3959, 3683, 3799, 3588.

Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the 1st day of February, 1899, these bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.

CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.—Notice is hereby given that enough of the above-entitled bonds, BOTH FIVE AND SIX PER CENT., will be drawn by lot on January 31st, 1899, at the rate of 105 and accrued interest, to absorb the sum of $144,232.30 deposited in the Sinking Fund with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, and interest will cease to accrue upon the bonds so drawn on and after January 31st, 1899, upon publication of the numbers designating the drawn bonds, pursuant to the terms of the mortgage securing the same.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bearishness at the end of last week was dissipated by the unexpectedly favorable bank statement. Throughout Wall Street a very different showing had been apprehended; everybody had the "point" that money had practically ceased to flow into New York, and that only a slight gain could be expected in surplus reserves, even if there were not an actual decrease. Thus the exhibit of millions of new money in the New York banks and the further increase of millions more in reserves exerted naturally tonic effects. And the closing of the market showed healthful recovery from the early bearish manifestation.

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Upon to-day's course of prices may much depend immediate market tendencies and results, an extended short interest exists, and some of the cleverest traders in the Street are involved in it. If adroit work can help they will make an exhibition of pressure; but against such interests there are pitted still the strongest financiers of the day; and such ones are not at all hesitant in expressing their continued confidence.

"It is a bull market, and you can't stop it." That's the way ex-Gov. Flower put it yesterday.

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Little by little are being disclosed many important developments which explain largely why there has been, and still continues, such confidence upon the part of men like ex-Gov. Flower, D. O. Mills, John D. Rockefeller, W. K. Vanderbilt, and their associates. Plans of corporate consolidation and concentration are progressing in quarters and on a scale not at all appreciated by any but those who are important figures in the financial world.

In confidential assurances extraordinary plans and proposals are broached; and the suggestions come not from the little fellows of Wall Street, but are serious topics discussed in the very highest financial circles. "Officially" much that is so canvassed can, for policy's sake, be denied by the same authorities who unfold the projects.

During the current week—let this be somewhat a forecast—there will be discussed in consequential quarters details of deals like these:

That the Southern Railway has obtained control of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad;

That the New York Central has concluded negotiations to take over the Fitchburg Railroad on a 5 per cent. guarantee;

That the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg has passed into the control of the Vanderbilts;

That the New York Central and Pennsylvania Companies have come to an agreement by which they are to have extensive interests in common, including the control of a large list of Eastern subsidiary properties like that of the Rochester and Pittsburg;

That the Lehigh Valley option held by Mr. J. P. Morgan is to be exercised;

That the Ohtario and Western voting trust is to be dissolved, a dividend on Ontario stock being distributed;

That the Chicago and Eastern Illinois is to build sixty miles of new track to a connection with the St. Louis and Southwestern, giving to the allied properties a direct through route from Chicago to the Gulf;

That the Northern Pacific has the Oregon Navigation property—obtaining control through the Great Northern on terms which bring Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan into new and exceedingly friendly relations, the Union Pacific's interests being safeguarded;

That Brunswick, Ga., is to be developed as the Southern Railway's port for building up Cuban traffic;

That Russell Sage and G. P. Morosini are to be succeeded in the Manhattan Board of Directors by direct representatives of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co.;

That rival interests in the Federal Steel Company and the American Steel and Wire Company are seeking control of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company—John W. Gates and ex-Gov. Flower representing the opposing interests.

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In the presence of such a variety of reports, every one of them having circumstantial evidence in its favor, it is not difficult for the average man on the inner side of Wall Street to find interest in current market developments.

PACIFIC MAIL'S SUBSIDY.

All three Huntington stocks—Pacific Mail, Central Pacific, and Southern Pacific—showed new activity and strength last week. They were bought steadily and confidently by interests identified with the properties and by Wall Street people usually having excellent Washington information.

Probably the best buying was of Pacific Mail, and friends of that property were very bullish. A Director of the Pacific Mail estimates (though not for publication) that the passage of the proposed Congressional Subsidy bill will guarantee from 8 to 10 per cent. dividends for the stock. Wall Street bulls on Pacific Mail base their confidence on the benefits to be derived from the Subsidy bill, and some Washington buying of the stock would seem to indicate that the measure has the very best chances of passage.

BONDS BOUGHT FOR EUROPE.

English investors interested in Erie Railroad securities have bought a block of New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad general mortgage bonds. The purchase was made after a report by experts had been sent abroad. The acquisition of the Susquehanna property has proved the wisdom of the Erie's management, there being a net yield to the Erie of $50,000 per month over all charges. The Susquehanna terminal, bonded for only $2,000,000, are appraised in the report sent abroad at over $5,000,000.

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Another railway bond bought lately for European investors is the Central Branch Union Pacific first mortgage. The Susquehanna issue is for London. The Central Branches go to Germany.

GOOD TIMES IN THE SOUTH.

Though a long time bearish on Southern trade and crop conditions, The Daily Stockholder, a Wall Street newspaper of repute, has become an enthusiastic champion of what it denominates "the new Southern prospect, the new Southern prosperity." The Stockholder says:

"It seems to be the consensus of intelligent opinion that railway securities of the more important railway systems of the South are entitled by their surroundings and prospects to sell much higher. In consequence of the revival of general business and the improvement in financial conditions generally the important fact is that cotton has risen from the basis of 5 cents a pound to that of 6 cents. Advanced prices for cotton mean as much to the South as advanced prices of grain mean to the West. Unprecedented activity in iron and higher prices for that product, also help the South.

"It is obvious that the railroads affected must be benefited by the foregoing change in conditions—Louisville and Nashville, for example. The 4 per cent. bonds of this company approach par. The 5s sell in the vicinity of 108. It was only five or six years ago that Louisville and Nashville stock, now quoted around 68, sold around 90. It was then under justifiable suspicion as to bookkeeping methods, a big fall in the price of iron was befo. it and in cotton also. Dividends were soon suspended. The road was built up physically and financially. Old bookkeeping methods were abandoned, new and honest ones substituted. Recently 1½ per cent. was declared on the stock, which is better worth 90 to-day than it was half a dozen years ago, and which is certain to appreciate on its intrinsic merit.

"The foregoing applies to the common and preferred stocks of the Southern Railway to a very large extent, and the outlook is favorable for the substantial enhancement in their value.

"Southern Railway shares are too low, earnings and prospects considered. The common is ridiculously cheap, regardless of some people's ideas that it is miles away from a dividend. These same people were ready to jump on any one who a short time ago said as much about Northern Pacific common and the chance for that ever being placed on the dividend list.

"This time last year Northern Pacific common was changing hands at 20 and under. It is one of the leaders to-day in the fifties.

"The South is no more exhausted than the West. Cotton looks better than for a long time, and the section where cotton is king will be as cheerful as the king himself—no help for it."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

During the week ended Saturday the Curb market for unlisted securities enjoyed much activity, and the outside stocks were generally strong. The specialties—the specialties nowadays are chiefly the new industrial stocks—as usual, absorbed the greater part of the trading, and in some of these there was shown much irregularity, liquidation and profit-taking sales being quite influential. And in some of these specialties manipulation was at all times apparent.

American Steel and Wire shares and the Pressed Steel Car stocks were the most active issues. Throughout the week there was heavy selling of the new Steel and Wire stocks, which, according to Curb brokers, who watched it closely, seemed to come from insiders. It was the general impression that the announcement that more than 95 per cent. of the old Steel and Wire securities were deposited for the exchange operation was used to sell the new stocks on. In the Pressed Steel Car shares, on the other hand, there was much inside buying, and the stocks reached high figures, although suffering a reaction before the end of the week.

Standard Oil was one of the features of the outside market, getting up to the new figure, 477, an advance of 27 points from its closing on the previous Saturday. The sensational movement in American Air Power shares continued. Early in the week they were quite weak, fractional lots selling at low as 55. Then came another upward spurt, and the stock got considerably above 70 again. Political interests have been credited with most of the buying. What looked like liquidation by interests identified with the company was responsible for further declines in the Continental Tobacco shares, both of which were quite weak. Rumors of proposed aggressive competition by opposition concerns were to some extent influential. The Otis Elevator stocks, after making advances early in the week, suffered from realizing sales later and dropped off from their high figures.

Stocks making substantial advances were Hecker-Jones-Jewell preferred, Michigan-Peninsular Car, Singer, Buffalo Railway, Trow Directory, Union Switch, common and preferred, and the out-of-town traction and gas shares generally. Wagner Palace Car lost much of its recent advance, and Trenton Potteries and Herring-Hall-Marvin also suffered reactions. International Silverware, Lanston Monotype, United Glass preferred, Goodyear Shoe Machinery, and Barney & Smith Car were in good demand and showed substantial gains.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The annual statement of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., comments that the year 1898 was the most prosperous and successful one in the history of the company. The increase in assets was over $2,642,000, in surplus over $857,000, and its total insurance in force over $15,408,984. The total income, $8,863,895, was over $366,343 larger than in 1897. Business, the report says, was conducted at a percentage of cost no greater than in previous years, even with the marked gains.

The twenty-fourth annual statement of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society shows substantial gains in cash. During the year the ratio of assets to liabilities increased from 121 per cent. to 132½ per cent.; in assets there is a gain of 22 per cent.; in surplus, 61 per cent.; in new business, 20 per cent., and in reserve to policy holders, 21 per cent. The increase in net surplus is $30,268,550. The society has no death claims due and unpaid.

The Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, gives notice to holders of Central Trust Company's certificates of deposit for common stock and preferred stock that to-day is the last day for payment of the final instalment, and that no payment will be received after that day except under such penalty as the committee may see fit to impose.

FINANCIAL.

The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates of Deposit for Common Stock and Preferred Stock:

Notice is hereby given that the final instalment of Four Dollars per share on both Common Stock and Preferred Stock, represented by the above Certificates of Deposit, has been called by the undersigned Committee, and is payable on or before the 30th day of January, 1899, to the Central Trust Company of New York. At the time of payment the Certificates of Deposit must be presented to said Trust Company for indorsement of such payment thereon.

Holders of Central Trust Company's Certificates who have not made payment of any one or more of the instalments required under the Plan of Reorganization may do so on or before said 30th day of January, 1899, without penalty, but no payment will be received after that date except under such penalty as the Committee may see fit to impose.

Dated New York, January 12, 1899.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
EUGENE DELANO,
WILLIAM A. DICK,
Reorganization Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.

To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company:

Referring to the foregoing advertisement of the Reorganization Committee, the Stockholders' Committee, acting under the agreement dated September 13, 1897, has extended the time within which the holders of Preferred or Common Stock, who have not yet done so, may become parties to said Stockholders' Agreement until the 30th day of January, 1899.

Stockholders desiring to become parties to said Stockholders' Agreement must deposit their certificates of stock with the Central Trust Company of New York, receive its certificates of deposit therefor, and, at the time of making such deposit, make the cash payment of One Dollar per share heretofore called for by this Committee.

By arrangement with the Reorganization Committee all holders of Central Trust Company's certificates representing Preferred or Common Stock deposited under the Stockholders' Agreement, who present their certificates to be stamped, and make the additional payments, equal to Eleven Dollars for each share of Preferred Stock, and Eight Dollars for each share of Common Stock, on or before the 30th day of January, 1899, will be admitted to participate in the Plan of Reorganization dated February 7, 1898.

No holder of Preferred or Common Stock of The Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company will be admitted to participate in said Plan or derive any benefit thereunder except upon becoming a party to said Stockholders' Agreement, and making the payments called for thereby and by said Plan of Reorganization on or before January 30, 1899, except under such penalty as the Stockholders' Committee and the Reorganization Committee may see fit to impose.

Dated January 14, 1899.

DICK BROS. & CO.,
BELL & CO.,
CLARK, WARD & CO.,
WEBB & PRALL,
THOMPSON & MAIRS,
Stockholders' Committee.

Virginia Deferred Certificates.

The date fixed by the Walker contract of June 19, 1890, for the withdrawal without charge of the certificates deposited thereunder with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, having expired in 1895, and the stamped receipts heretofore issued for such certificates being now no longer quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, the holders of those and other certificates are urged to deposit the same with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., the Depositaries of the undersigned Committee, in order that a new quotation may be promptly secured from the Stock Exchange, and a plan of settlement immediately presented for the acceptance of depositing creditors before it is too late for the present session of the Legislature.

The holders of upward of $6,000,000 of Virginia Deferred Certificates have already deposited with or pledged their certificates to this Committee. A considerable further deposit is now necessary in order to obtain the proposed new quotation and to admit of pressing the matter of settlement.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Chairman;
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CLARENCE CARY.
ROBERT L. HARRISON, Secretary.

American Air Power
DEALT IN.
CHAS. C. EDEY & SONS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
UNITED BANK BUILDING,
2 WALL STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS of the bonds of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15, 1870, which by their terms fell due June 1, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, which said bonds, when the same became due, June 1, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1, 1935, with a reservation to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company to pay the same before said last mentioned date on ninety days' notice of its election to do so.

WHEREAS, The St Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, successor by consolidation to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, has, by corporate resolution passed on the 12th day of January, 1899, elected to exercise its option to pay off each of the 2,500 bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, which by their terms were due June 1st, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15th, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and which said bonds, when the same became due June 1st, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1st, 1935, with a proviso, however, that if this Company wished at any time before the 1st of June, 1935, to pay off said bonds, it could, on 90 days' notice of its election so to do, by advertisement published in two newspapers in the City of New York not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks, pay off said bonds by paying to the holder of each bond in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, $1,050, together with the interest then due thereon, and after the date so fixed in said advertisement for such payment, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

AND, WHEREAS, Said Company has resolved to pay off said bonds on the first day of May, 1899, by paying to the holder of each of the said bonds $1,050, together with the interest accrued thereon to the first day of May, 1899, such payment to be made at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, the same being the financial agency of said railway company.

NOW, this is therefore to notify each holder of said bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, and extended as aforesaid, that this Company has elected to pay the same by the payment to the holder of each of the said bonds of $1,050, together with the interest thereon up to the first day of May, 1899; and the holders of the said bonds are required to present the same to the said Mercantile Trust Company on the said first day of May, 1899, for such payment, and the same will be paid upon such presentation. After the said first day of May, 1899, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

Dated this thirteenth day of Januaury, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.
GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.
Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.
Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.
The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established an office at SANTIAGO and HAVANA, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in CUBA and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, and to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, and to hold in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.
Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

A. R. PICK & CO.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Have removed to
Rooms 108 & 109 Exchange Court Building
52 Broadway.

To the Second Mortgage Bondholders of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company:

The Committee calls to the attention of those Second Mortgage Bondholders who have not withdrawn their bonds that until February 1, 1899, they have the right—

(a) To sell their certificates to the Colonial Trust Company at 15%.

(b) To have their certificates stamped assented, and thereby to become entitled,

1. To receive 50% of their holdings in new common stock, when issued.
2. To buy a certain amount of the new preferred and common stock, as provided in the amended plan.

IF SUCH BONDHOLDERS DO NOT AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THESE RIGHTS ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899, THEY WILL RECEIVE 14% OF THE FACE OF THEIR CERTIFICATES.

The Amended Plan can be seen at the Office of the New York Security & Trust Company, 46 Wall Street.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
JENNINGS WARD McCRAICK,
R. SUYDAM GRANT,
WILLIAM H. PAYNE,
COMMITTEE.

SINKING FUND NOTICE
ROANE IRON COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds Secured by Mortgage dated January 20, 1893.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with Article Third of the above referred to mortgage, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed One hundred and six (106) and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Twelve thousand dollars ($12,000). The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York, at twelve o'clock noon, on the tenth day of February, 1899.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

WALL STREET TOPICS.—Out Wednesday. Send for free copy. 52 Exchange Place.

FINANCIAL.

REDWOOD AND RAILROAD COMPANY.

General Offices:
EQUITABLE BLDG., Boston, Mass.
Offer for Subscription

$250,000 CLASS A, 6½ Per Cent.
Preferred Cumulative Stock (subject to call of 110 and interest After 5 years.)

$250,000 CLASS B, 8 Per Cent.
Non-cumulative Stock, preferred as to principal and dividend.

$125,000 COMMON STOCK.

The Securities will be offered for public subscription.

One Share, Class A Stock at Par, One Hundred Dollars.

Two Shares, Class B Stock, Par, Two Hundred Dollars with One Share of Common Stock.

Subscriptions will be received by the Company. Negotiable certificates will be issued by the

INTERNATIONAL TRUST CO. (Trustee)

And certificates of stock delivered by them.

$550,000 of 6½% Class A, $550,000 8% Class B Preferred Stock and $75,000 Common Stock have already been subscribed.

The right is reserved to reject or reduce the amount of any subscription.

Total capitalization of the company issued and outstanding:

$1,000,000 Class A, 6½ per cent. Preferred Stock. $1,000,000 Class B, 8 per cent. Preferred Stock. $500,000 Common Stock.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on the Redwood Lumber business, acquiring and operating Railroads, Steamship Lines and lines of sailing vessels.

The Company controls a tract of over 20,000 acres of Redwood timber, 25 miles of standard gauge railroad, fully equipped with motive power, passenger, freight and logging cars, ships, docks, mills, machine shop and merchandise store, and is to purchase steamships, build additional mills, to manufacture 50,000,000 feet of Redwood lumber and 75,000,000 of shingles per annum. Export market is already established for one-half of the Company's output and the Company has Eastern market for the balance.

The profits, averaging over $3.50 per M., will leave over 12 per cent. surplus after paying 6½ per cent. on both Class B Preferred and Common Stocks. The surplus will be paid as dividends on Class B Preferred and Common Stock.

The Company's charter prevents the issue of any bonds and also provides for a sinking fund for retirement of the stock.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

President, W. S. MASON (Oregon, Mayor of Portland).
First Vice President, WM. ROTCH (Boston, Mass., Director A., T. & S. F.).
Second Vice President, PHILLIP METCHAM, (Salem, Ore., State Treasurer).
Secretary, R. L. DURHAM (Vice President Merchants' Nat. Bank, Portland, Ore.).
Assist. Sec'y, HERBERT [illegible] FOSS (Boston Mass., formerly with [illegible]leath & Co.).
Treasurer, JOHN REYNO[illegible] (Boston, Mass., formerly President Everett Nat. Bank).
JOHN McCRACKEN (Portland, Ore., of J. McCracken & Co., wholesale grocers and grain).
JOHN R. FOSTER (Portland, Ore., of Foster & Robinson, wholesale hardware).
GEN. CHARLES F. BEEBE (Portland, Ore., of Sutton, Beebe Co., ship brokers).
W. H. WANDESFORD (Eureka, Cal., Jno. Vance Mill & Lumber Co.).
F. K. MOORE (Boston, Mass., N. E. Manager American Woodworking Machine Company).
WM. M. ATWATER (Boston, Mass., of Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co.)
FRANK SLATER (Warren, Mass., President Slater Engine Co.).
JULIAN VOSE (Boston, Mass., of Vose & Sons, Piano Manufacturing Company).
FRANK H. UNDERWOOD (Boston, Mass., Manager Dodge Manufacturing Co.).

Trustee, Registrar and Transfer Agent:
INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS.

OFFICE OF
The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
New York, January 24, 1899.

The Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1898:

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898	$3,056,555.08
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1898	1,238,340.83
Total Marine Premiums	$4,294,895.91
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1898, to 31st December, 1898	$3,327,340.67
Losses paid during the same period (less salvages, etc.)	$1,507,565.36
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$659,421.05

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and City of New York Stock; City Banks and other Stocks	$7,437,039.00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,167,000.00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company, estimated at	899,931.65
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	956,161.43
Cash in the hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	229,793.36
	184,997.78
Amount	$10,874,923.22

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1893 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the seventh of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1898, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the second of May next.

By order of the Board,
T. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	John D. Hewlett,
Joseph Agostini,	Charles D. Leverich,
Vernon H. Brown,	Leander N. Lovell.
Waldron P. Brown,	W. H. H. Moore,
William K. Boulton,	Charles H. Marshall,
Francis M. Bacon,	George H. Macy,
George Coppell,	Levi P. Morton,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James G. De Forest,	George W. Quintard,
William E. Dodge,	John L. Riker,
Everett Frazar,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	N. Denton Smith,
Horace Gray,	Lawrence Turnure,
Mason W. Hard,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Clifford A. Hand,	William C. Sturges,
Henry E. Hawley,	William H. Webb.

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-Pres't.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-Pres't.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO
BANKERS.
1 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
MUNICIPAL BONDS
WRITE FOR LIST OF HIGH-GRADE SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENTS.

State of Massachusetts 3½s	1928-1938
City of New York Gold 3½s	1908-1918

TAX EXEMPT NEW YORK CITY.

City of New York (Bor. of B'klyn) 3½s & 4s	1908-1921-2

Tax exempt throughout N. Y. State, except for State purposes.

City of Newark, N. J., 4s	1922
City of Cincinnati, O., 6s & 7s	1906-8-9
City of Des Moines, Ia., 4s	1916
City of San Francisco, Cal., 6s gold,	1904
City of Orange, N. J., 5s	1927-8-9
City of Jersey City, N. J., 4s gold	1928
City of Riverside, Cal., 5s gold	1920-22
City of Portland, Oregon, 5s gold	1923
New England R. R. 5s gold	1945
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 1st Mtge. 4s (when issued) gold	1948
Chic., Rock Isl. & Pac. R.R. Co. 4s	1988
Chic. & Pac. Western 1st 5s	1921
La Crosse & Davenport 1st 5s	1919
Fargo & Southern 1st 6s	1924
Chic., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. Ext. 4s	1927
Chic., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	1919
Ill. Central Western Lines 4s	1951
Ill. Cent., Louisv. Div. & Term. 3½s	1953
Ill. Cent., St. Louis Div. & Term. 3½s.	1951
St. Paul, Min. & M[illegible] 4½s & 6s	1933
St. Paul, Min & Man. 6s	1919
Wilmer & Sioux Falls 1st Mtge. 5s	1938

PRICES AND PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

N. W. Harris & Co.
BANKERS,
31 Nassau St., New York.
CHICAGO. BOSTON.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R. CO.
KANSAS CITY, SUBURBAN BELT R. R. CO.
KANSAS CITY, SHREVEPORT & GULF TERM. CO.
PORT ARTHUR CHANNEL & DOCK COMPANY.

The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the holders and representatives of a majority of the bonds and stocks above specified to devise and carry out a plan for the readjustment of the affairs of the above-named Companies by means of consolidation and otherwise.

We request that the remaining holders of bonds and stocks in the above-named Companies communicate with us, giving their addresses and the amount and character of their holdings, so that they may be fully advised of the progress made in carrying out the above plan.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
J. DE GOEYEN, JR.,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
AUGUST HECKSCHER,
ARTHUR E. STILWELL.
WILLIAM C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, New York, January 26, 1899.

WHEAT AND COTTON

WILL NOW SUPPLANT THE STOCK MARKET IN THE FAVOR OF THE PUBLIC.
THE CREAM IS OFF THE GREAT BULL MARKET. OUR HOUSE WAS PERSISTENTLY BULLISH FOR EIGHT MONTHS, perhaps the most Bullish house in Wall St., "A GREAT BULL HOUSE IN A GREAT BULL MARKET," as we so often advertised—but we are not among those who OVERSTAY A MARKET, and during the entire week we have been urging our customers to sell out all of their long stocks on each rally and to "short" Burlington above 139½, St. Paul above 129½, and Atch. Pfd. above 64½ and to buy Wheat and Cotton on every slight reaction.
Can you afford to do business through a broker who only sees one side to a market and who only advises you with a view of getting business?
Write for our MONDAY'S LETTER on "WHEAT AND COTTON AS COMPARED WITH STOCKS." It will contain some information that you may find valuable.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,
Consolidated with
MAY, McELWEE & PAINE,
31 & 33 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y. / New York Produce Exchange.
Highest banking reference and financial rating.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or small amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000.

Staten Island Rapid Transit
Second Mortgage Bonds
(CERTIFICATES.)

HOLDERS ARE REQUESTED, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ADVANCING THEIR INTERESTS, TO SEND THEIR NAMES, ADDRESSES, AND AMOUNTS OF HOLDINGS TO

L. Levy & CO.,
52 BROADWAY.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF (1½) PER CENT., payable on and after February 10th proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the company at 3 P. M. on January 30, 1899.
The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, Robert Maxet, referee, Boston Road, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 110.5 by 178 by 100 by 224.9, except a strip 7.9 by 100 along the easterly side thereof, taken for the opening of Trinity Avenue, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $19,191.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Patrick H. Whalen, referee, 1,436 Second Avenue, east side, 18.11 feet south of Seventy-fifth Street, 23.9 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,394; subject to other mortgages for $10,000.

By S. Morris Pryor, foreclosure sale, George Gordon Battle, referee, 32 West Sixty-sixth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Central Park West, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,944.

REAL ESTATE.

HAMILTON TERRACE,

WEST 141ST TO 144TH ST.,
Centre of the Hamilton Grange Section.
NOS. 42-44-46-50 AND 52.

FOR SALE AND FOR RENT.

TWO ONLY ARE FOR RENT.
Will be decorated under your supervision.
These houses are first-class throughout.
LET ME MAIL YOU A PAMPHLET.

WILLIAM C. LESTER,
Van Dyck Studio Building, 8th Av. and 56th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
30 WALL & 9 PINE ST. 1 MADISON AVE.
AGENT. BROKER.
AUCTIONEER. APPRAISER.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on

Wednesday, February 1st, 1899,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT FORECLOSURE SALE
JOHN H. ROGAN, ESQ., REFEREE,
4-story and basement high-stoop stone and brick dwelling, with lot 24x90.

NO. 601 WEST END AVENUE,

Northwest Corner 89th Street.

For maps, etc., apply to VARNUM & HARISON, Esqs., Plaintiff's Attorneys, 62 William Street, and at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET--UNFURNISHED

ST. HONORE,

1,142 and 1,144 Madison Av.

Elegant, well lighted and ventilated, and handsomely decorated apartments, consisting of 7 and 8 rooms and bath; gas ranges, tiled heated, and hot water supplied; fireproof tile staircase; exquisite entrance; rents, $50 and $55 per month.

JANITOR ON THE PREMISES.

THE WELLINGTON,
SOUTHWEST CORNER 92D ST. AND MADISON AV.

This high-class apartment house, adjoining private residences, now ready for occupancy; view of park; all light, large, outside rooms; two families on a floor; elevator and all conceivable improvements; rents, $1,100 and upward. Superintendent on premises.

15 WEST 30TH ST.
Unfurnished apartments to let at low rent. Hall boys and janitor service. Apply to J. MUNCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Exchange Court Building
Broadway, Exchange Place & New St.

New 12-story Fireproof Building

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT W. HILLIARD, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 365.

To the creditors of Robert W. Hilliard of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Robert W. Hilliard was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 28th, 1899.

ALBERT B. HILTON, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of ALBERT B. HILTON, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the United States District Court House, Southern District of New York, Room 66, Post Office Building, corner Broadway and Park Place, in the City and County of New York, on February 11th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 27th, 1899.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK KELLER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Frederick Keller of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Frederick Keller was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan'y 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IGNATZ KOHN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Ignatz Kohn of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Ignatz Kohn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, at 31 Nassau Street, New York, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. KRAUS, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George J. Kraus of N. Y. City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of Jan'y, A. D. 1899, the said George J. Kraus was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 237 Broadway, in N. Y. City, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 27th, 1899.

CHARLES C. MACKUBIN, BANKRUPT—FIRST MEETING.

All creditors of CHARLES C. MACKUBIN, bankrupt, are hereby notified that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John Houston, referee, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on February 11, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the proof and allowance of claims, to choose one or more Trustees, fix the amount of their bonds, examine the bankrupt if desired, and transact any other lawful business.

New York, January 28, 1899.

JOHN W. HOUSTON, Referee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES F. CURTIN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of James F. Curtin of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1899, the said James F. Curtin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau St., New York, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan'y 16, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. WALLACE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 191.

To the creditors of John A. Wallace of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said John A. Wallace was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 26th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD M. SCHEIDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward M. Scheider of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Edward M. Scheider was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 26th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS STERN and MOSES STERN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Stern & Moses Stern, individually and as Stern & Co., of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Stern & Moses Stern were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 237 Broadway, in N. Y. City, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 27th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT C. SQUIRE and NELSON M. WHIPPLE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert C. Squire and Nelson M. Whipple, individually and as Squire & Whipple, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Albert C. Squire and Nelson M. Whipple were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Meyer Rosenthal of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Rosenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD M. SCHEIDER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward M. Scheider of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Edward M. Scheider was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 26th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS STERN and MOSES STERN, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Louis Stern & Moses Stern, individually and as Stern & Co., of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Louis Stern & Moses Stern were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 237 Broadway, in N. Y. City, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ROYAL S. CRANE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Jan. 27th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALBERT C. SQUIRE and NELSON M. WHIPPLE, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Albert C. Squire and Nelson M. Whipple, individually and as Squire & Whipple, of New York City, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Albert C. Squire and Nelson M. Whipple were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in New York City, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 28th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER ROSENTHAL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Meyer Rosenthal of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Rosenthal was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 28, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BRADFORD, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA BRADFORD, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas B. Browning, No. 237 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of December, 1898.

WILLIAM J. McCREADY,
Executor.
THOMAS B. BROWNING, Attorney for Executor, 237 Broadway, New York City.
d8-1aw6mM

CURTIN, JAMES F.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Daniel Read, Julia Brosnan, Mary McCabe, Anna Mulcahy, James Mulcahy, and Mary Shea, the heirs and next of kin of JAMES F. CURTIN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Catherine Curtin of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of James F. Curtin, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the seventeenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before the Surrogate of the said County of New York, at the time aforesaid, are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if ou have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 10th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja23-1aw6wM&mh6

CURTIN, MARY.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to David Curtin, whose place of residence is unknown, the husband of Mary Curtin, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, James F. Curtin of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing relating to both real and personal property duly proved as the last will and testament of MARY CURTIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
d19-1aw6wM

FITZGERALD, WILLARD L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLARD L. FITZGERALD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of December, 1898. OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Executrix. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executrix, 61 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja2-1aw6mM

BEEBE, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT BEEBE, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Benjamin B. Kenyon, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated Borough of Manhattan, New York City, January 28th, 1899.

ARCHIBALD N. BEEBE, Executor.
BENJAMIN B. KENYON, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-1aw6mM

SCHNUTT, GEORGE, JR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SCHNUTT, Jr., late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Marshall, Moran, Williams & McVickar, her attorneys, No. Thirty Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York the twenty-eighth day of January, 1899. CLARA E. SCHNUTT,
Administratrix.
MARSHALL, MORAN, WILLIAMS & McVICKAR, Attorneys for Administratrix, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja30-1awsuM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MAZAS, CAROLINE, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA MAZAS, or KUNIGUNDA ELLRODT, or MARY C. ELLRODT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of L. P. Mingey, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New York the 28th day of January, 1899. MARY LORENTZ,
Executrix.
L. P. MINGEY, Attorney for Executrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ja30-1aw6mM

MARLOR, THOMAS S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. MARLOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room 721, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1899.

CHARLES S. L. MARLOR,
EDWIN M. M. MARLOR,
Administrators.
WARREN W. FOSTER, Attorney for Administrators, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
ja9-1aw6mM

SCHENCK, ALLEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALLEN SCHENCK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, her attorneys, at No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of March, 1899.—Dated New York, the 17th day of September, 1898.

CAROLINE A. SCHENCK, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Attys. for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York City.
s19-1aw6mM

FLAGG WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. FLAGG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the New York Produce Exchange Bank, No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of October, 1898. WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Executor. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, attorneys for executor, 220 Broadway, N. Y.
o3-1aw6mM

WEST, JOSEPH I.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Frederick Percy West, William Norman West, Joseph I. West, James O. West, Emily Augusta Johnson, Florence Josephine Johnson, Francis E. Johnson, Jr., Joseph West Johnson, Stephen S. Johnson, Wellace C. Johnson, Frederick Percy West, William Norman West, Joseph I. West, James O. West, Jr., Rodney Lu Gar West, Emily Augusta Vanderbilt, and Mary R. Reed, formerly Mary R. West, and to all persons interested in the trusts created by the last will and testament of JOSEPH I. WEST, late of the City of New York, deceased, Hugh A. McTernon, special guardian, as creditors, beneficiaries, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of February, 1899, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Francis E. Johnson and Josephine A. Johnson, as trustees of the trust created by and under the codicil of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said City and County of New York, at the City of New York, the 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk in the Surrogate's Court.
d19-1aw6wM

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCIS M. JENCKS, plaintiff, against EDWARD STUART BETTS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 9th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, all those certain lots, pieces and parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant two hundred and three feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Riverside Avenue or Drive, running thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh Streets, thence easterly along said centre line of the block ninety-six feet, thence southerly again parallel with West End Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the said northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street, thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-sixth Street ninety-six feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described, which are known by the street numbers 321, 323, 325, 327, 329 West Eighty-sixth Street.

87th Street.

Riverside Drive.							West End Ave.
100.8½	20 Lot 1	18 Lot 2	20 Lot 3	18 Lot 4	20 Lot 5		100.8½
	300	20	18	20	18	20	

86th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $10,111.00 with interest from January 12, 1899, together with costs and allowance in this action, amounting to $363.90, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,388 and interest.

The said premises will be sold in separate parcels, as shown above, subject to prior mortgages which are now existing liens thereon, as follows: Lot 1, $31,500; Lot 2, $27,500; Lot 3, $31,500; Lot 4, $27,500; Lot 5, $29,000.

Dated New York, January 18, 1899.

DAVID THOMSON, Referee.
CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Plaintiff's Attorney, 148 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.
ja19-2av3wM&Th

MOTT AVENUE.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—William P. Douglas, as executor under the last will and testament of John Grenville Kane, deceased, plaintiff, against Thomas W. Conkling, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of October, 1895, and duly entered in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York on the tenth day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 20th day of February, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, by Philip A. Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Macomb's Avenue (now known as Mott Avenue) as laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, entitled "Map of the Village of Mott Haven, Manor of Morrisania, Town of West Farms, County of Westchester, New York," distant two hundred feet southerly from the southwestern line of James Mooney's lot as laid down on said map; thence running easterly one hundred and forty-one feet, more or less, to the westerly boundary line of New York and Harlem Railroad Company; thence southerly along said boundary sixty ninety feet; thence westerly, at right angles to said Macomb Avenue, one hundred and forty-six feet, more or less, to said avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of said avenue ninety feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 28th, 1899.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 81 Nassau St., New York City.

Diagram of the property to be sold:

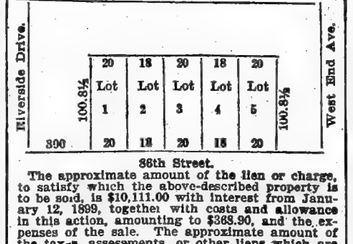

The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is $15,260.

The approximate amount of the taxes and assessments outstanding and unpaid upon the premises described in the foregoing notice of sale is the amount of $303.93.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, Referee.
ja30-2aw3wM&Th&s20

REFEREES' NOTICES.

MADISON AVENUE AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—BENJAMIN F. COHEN, plaintiff, against ISIDOR HOFFSTADT et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 6th day of January, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 7th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises situate in said county and shown on the following diagram, and in said judgment mentioned and described as follows.

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City and County of New York, State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue, and running thence easterly along the said southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street sixty-two feet two and two-thirds inches; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets, running thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said southerly side of Eighty-eighth Street sixty-two feet two and two-thirds inches to the said easterly side of Madison Avenue; and running thence northerly along the said easterly side of Madison Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning; be said several distances and dimensions more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the defendant, Isidor Hoffstadt, by David E. Oppenheimer and Matilda Oppenheimer, his wife, by deed dated the 25th day of February, 1897, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 25th day of February, 1897, in block series, (Conveyances,) Sector 5, Liber 47, Page 388, and indexed under Block Number 1499 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

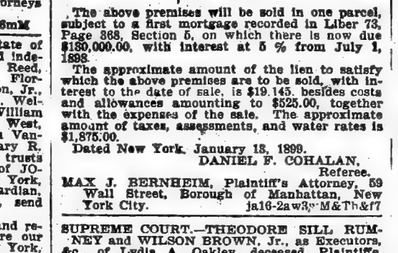

The above premises will be sold in one parcel, subject to a first mortgage recorded in Liber 73, Page 368, Section 5, on which there is now due $180,000.00, with interest at 5 % from July 1, 1898.

The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above premises are to be sold, with interest to the date of sale, is $19.145, besides costs and allowances amounting to $525.00, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates is $1,876.06.

Dated New York, January 18, 1899.

DANIEL F. COHALAN,
Referee.
MAX J. BERNHEIM, Plaintiff's Attorney, 59 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja16-2aw3w M&Th&f7

SUPREME COURT.—THEODORE SILL RUMNEY and WILSON BROWN, Jr., as Executors, &c., of Lydia A. Oakley, deceased, Plaintiffs, against ELLA J. PATTERSON and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 14th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James R. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises described in and directed by said judgment to be sold, as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of St. Owen Place, in the 24th Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, (formerly in the Village of Wakefield, Town of Eastchester, County of Westchester and State of New York,) and known and designated as Lots Numbers Eight, (8,) Nine, (9,) and Ten, (10,) on a certain map entitled "Map No. 1 of South Vernon Park, Cranford property, South Mount Vernon, N. Y.," surveyed by H. H. Spindler, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated 1890, and filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County June 26th, 1891, as map Number 985; which said lots and parcels of land are situated on the northerly side of St. Owen Place, about two hundred and sixty-six (266) feet easterly from the White Plains Road, (so called,) and taken together being bounded and described as follows on said map, viz.: Southerly in front by St. Owen Place seventy-five (75) feet; northerly in the rear by the lands now or late of George J. Penfield seventy-seven and forty-two one hundredths (77.42) feet; easterly on one side by Lot Number seven (7) on said map one hundred and twelve (112) feet, and westerly on the other side by Lot Number eleven (11) on said map one hundred and thirty and ninety-five one hundredths (130.95) feet, be the said several dimensions more or less, containing all the lands within said bounds, and being the same premises conveyed by Kenneth Crawford and wife to Ella J. Patterson, one of the parties of the first part hereto, by deed dated May 22, 1891, and recorded in the Register's Office of Westchester County in Liber 1,284 of deeds, Page 241, on May 25th, 1891. This mortgage being made upon said premises subject to the covenants and restrictions contained in said deed.

Dated January 19th, 1899.

FREDERICK W. CLARK, Referee.
WILSON BROWN, Jr., Plaintiffs' Attorney, 122 Railroad Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

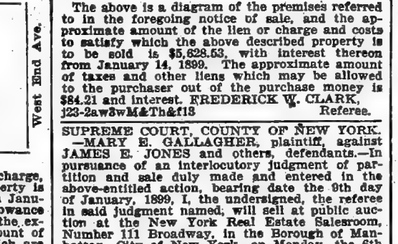

The above is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the approximate amount of the lien or charge and costs to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $5,628.53, with interest thereon from January 14, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes and other liens which may be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money is $84.21 and interest. FREDERICK W. CLARK, Referee.
j23-2aw3w M&Th&f13

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARY E. GALLAGHER, plaintiff, against JAMES E. JONES and others, defendants.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Louis Mesier, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as foll

THE CZAR'S PEACE SCHEME

Edward Everett Hale's Plea for the International Conference.

SAYS AMERICANS FAVOR PLAN

The Nineteenth Century Less Warlike than Its Predecessor—Previous Efforts Like the Czar's.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale occupied the pulpit yesterday morning in the Church of the Messiah, in Park Avenue. He preached of the benefits of universal peace. Notwithstanding his advanced years, the New England divine was in excellent health and in good voice. The church was crowded to the doors. The preacher took his text from Luke, ii., 14: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men." He said in part:

"Men of practice, as they call themselves, will sneer at the thought of universal peace. They say it is the dream of poets. They say that war has become a periodical necessity. Within the past month a professor at one of the universities has told me that the present century has been more warlike than the century before. I told him that it was not so. I reminded him that the United States had waged eight years of war in the nineteenth century against thirty-five years of war in the eighteenth century. England has had fourteen years of war this century against Napoleon and Russia, against fifty years of war in the century before.

"A voice has come out of the North preaching universal peace. It is that of the Czar of the Russias, the most powerful and autocratic sovereign on earth. It is a good augury for the beginning of the twentieth century. Hear what he says in his peace manifesto: 'The present moment will find a favorable time to promote universal peace.' These are not the words of a dreamy poet or passionate lover. No; it is the voice of the largest nation in the world, the commander of the largest army in the world, which speaks.

"The Czar's manifesto," continued Dr. Hale, "was met with ridicule and abuse. And why? The Czar's idea of universal peace and the reduction of armies is the ideal toward which all Governments should devote their efforts. The scheme is by no means new. Three hundred years ago, in the time of Henry IV. of France, that monarch, then at the zenith of his power, conceived the scheme of universal peace and proposed it to his Prime Minister, the Duc de Sully, who at first was opposed to it, but afterward acceded to the wishes of his royal master. All the principal nations of Europe fell in with the idea. One alone, Germany, held out. Queen Elizabeth of England, then powerful on land and sea, hailed the proposal with delight and appointed a representative to attend the conference of King Henry. The scheme was nipped in the bud by the death of Henry IV. at the hands of an assassin.

"The American people also hail with delight the scheme of the Czar to promote universal peace. What is it that has kept us in peace, with one exception—which is not an exception, the war of the rebellion, on account of its many complex phases? It is that the American people have agreed to refer all their differences to one central tribunal, a permanent tribunal, whose dictum is far above that of the President or Congress—the Supreme Court of the United States. Border differences, the question which has been the most prolific cause of war in other countries, have also arisen in this country, and, by the wise dispensation of our supreme arbiter they have been dispelled. The people of this country, as I say, are in favor of the Czar's proposal. Lecturing recently in Ohio, I heard that the Trustees of the First Congregational Church in Columbus had sent a congratulatory message to the Czar on the publication of his manifesto, and a month afterward they had received a letter signed by the Czar thanking them for their congratulations.

"The Bar Association of New York, at its meeting in Albany four years ago, appointed a sub-committee to draw up a plan for international arbitration. That committee has suggested that one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court be appointed to confer with a similar representative from other countries to form a permanent international tribunal."

The preacher said that during the last eighty years there had been eighty-seven cases of international arbitration, thus averting so many wars. The difficulties attending international peace conferences were immense, as there were no witnesses called, the members having to work on the papers submitted to them by the contending nations. "Americans," said Dr. Hale, "have a particular reason for wishing well to the great peace conference which is about to take place. They desire universal peace, not simply as Americans, but as sons and daughters of God. Our Christian people join in this movement to place themselves under the banner of the Prince of Peace on earth."

Dr. Hale received the congratulations of the congregation at the close of his sermon. He took an afternoon train for Philadelphia, where he was to speak last night.

THE SALOON AS A CLUB.

Dr. Crowe Condemns Reported Utterances of Bishop Potter—Saloon Keepers Astonished, He Says.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Crowe preached yesterday morning at the Church of the Eternal Hope on "Bishop Potter and the Saloons." The community, Dr. Crowe said, had been simply amazed at the recent utterances of Bishop Potter upon the saloon as the poor man's club. However much clergymen might differ regarding creeds, the public expected them to uphold an unassailable standard of morals. Had the remark in question been made by an erratic or a very young minister, it might have been passed over in silence, but coming from a man of Bishop Potter's standing, it might take the consecrated endeavors of all the temperance workers in the city for years to overcome its unfortunate effects. Continuing, Dr. Crowe said:

"If Bishop Potter had spoken a good word for slavery, or polygamy, or the lottery, or the race track, I should not have been more amazed. My candid opinion is that few men were more deeply astonished than were the saloon keepers themselves to learn that, after all, they were really engaged in a laudable enterprise.

"This phrase, the 'poor man's club,' is the most insidious that was ever used to screen things that cannot bear the light. The social phase of the saloon is the deadly and hopeless phase of it. It is this 'club life' that starts 90 per cent. of the drunkards on their downward course. Were the saloon simply a liquor store, and not a meeting place, few boys would ever think of entering it. A liquor store would satisfy appetite. A drinking club constantly creates, fosters, induces, exaggerates, and by a hundredfold multiplies natural appetite. And that is the phase of it for which the good Bishop has a kindly word. Next to the absolute prohibition of the manufacture of liquor, our most radical temperance advocate would be satisfied with an abandonment of the drinking club and the confinement of the business to genuine storekeeping. That is what they have largely accomplished by their temperance work in Sweden, and it has gloriously revolutionized the little kingdom, morally, intellectually, and financially.

"We may take it for granted that Bishop Potter was moved by a deep feeling of generosity when he said the saloon was the poor man's club. But why should generosity be allowed to bring evil into the poor man's life? There is no Christianity in giving pleasure to a man when that pleasure ruins his body and his purse, his mind, his character, and his home. Other men do not spend all their evenings, or half of them, or one-tenth of them, at the club. Why should a workingman be the only man who must live a club life continuously? Why should he not spend his evenings with his family, as other men do? By what right does he give every spare hour and nickel to his own selfishness? Why not expend a little of our episcopal sympathy on the wives and mothers in the homes of the poor? Dare we call it Christian to encourage the drinking club, which tears out the last remnant of home feeling, and leaves the heart of the poor man as empty as his pockets? Is that the kind of benevolence one of our greatest religious leaders has permitted himself to indulge?"

THE SALOON IN SYLLOGISM.

The Rev. Mr. Jones Makes a Logical Analysis of the Defense Attributed to Bishop Potter.

The Rev. Howard L. Jones, pastor of the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, spoke last night on "The Attitude of the Church to the Saloon in View of the Saloon's Recent Defender." Mr. Jones's sermon was a reply to Bishop Potter's alleged apology for the saloon as "the poor man's club." The preacher said that his fear for the best that religion holds is not that it shall be destroyed by the brutal attacks of its avowed enemies, but that it shall be betrayed by those who profess to be its standard bearers

"The prophecy which directly affects the times in which we live," he said, "does not picture the arch enemy of the soul clad in the armor of iniquity, wielding the weapons of lust and unrighteousness, but warns us to look for an "angel of peace," who, with seductive and plausible plea, shall deceive the nations of the earth."

He would reduce, Mr. Jones said, to the form of a syllogism the recent defense of the saloon. To do that, such presumptuous and almost blasphemous euphemisms as "the gospel of a glass of beer" must be eliminated. If the defense of the distinguished and prominent doctor of divinity of the saloons of this city had aught of argument, he thought it could be fairly stated thus:

"(1.) The feeding and housing of the poor is the best expression of religion.

"(2.) The saloon feeds and houses the poor.

"(3.) Therefore the saloon is a religious institution, and should not be attacked."

As to the major premise, he said it was a half truth, and a half truth used as a whole truth was more dangerous than a lie. As to the minor premise, that the saloon feeds and houses the poor, the preacher said that one must stop and rub his eyes to be sure that he had read aright the statements in this regard attributed to the distinguished preacher.

The saloon, the preacher continued, feeds only those who pay the price of the food consumed, and does not relieve a tenth part of the distress it directly causes. The true syllogism, he said, is:

"(1.) The cure of souls is the best concern of religion.

"(2.) The purpose of the saloon is the destruction of souls.

"(3.) Therefore, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the saloon must die."

NO DISCORD, MR. BONNER SAYS.

Trustee of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church Denies Reports of Friction.

In view of recent reports of discord in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Robert Bonner, one of the Trustees, yesterday made the following statement to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"The statements in The World and other papers of the city that there is discord among the congregation regarding the selection of a successor for Dr. Hall are not true in any way. At a meeting of the Pulpit Supply Committee, held to-day after the close of the morning service, I made a statement that I had never known a more harmonious state of affairs to exist anywhere than does in this committee. All of the members heartily concurred in this statement. It is true there has been delay in choosing a pastor, but this is because we are going over the matter very carefully, if slowly, in order to select the very best man for the place that we can find. We do not want it to be a matter of selecting in haste and repenting at leisure. While we have several prominent men under consideration, I may say that we are no nearer a decision regarding a pastor to-day than we were a month ago."

GAINS OF PRESBYTERIANISM.

Dr. Chambers Says that the Church Is Not Declining.

"Is Presbyterianism Declining?" was the subject of a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, in the Calvary Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning. Dr. Chambers said:

"I have been moved to bring to your attention certain facts, by reason of the several statements made, some of them in this city, concerning two or three prominent men who have left our pulpits. Some persons have said that other denominations are growing, but they do not say that our denomination is growing. As an instance of the growth of our Church I will say that our chief supply of ministers comes from other denominations, our seminaries being unable to supply the demand.

"They say that our denomination is losing ground in this city, but it is not the case. In this city last year the Methodist Church gained 241 members, the Baptist Church 216 members, and the Presbyterian Church 860 members. Consider the fact that our branch of the Presbyterian Church (North) raised $14,000,000 for the conducting of its work in this country, and the suggestion made by Mr. Moody that if he wanted $100 for missionary work he would expect to get $80 from Presbyterians."

NEW YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Address to the Inmates Delivered by the Rev. Dr. James M. King.

The Rev. Dr. James M. King, Secretary of the National League for the Protection of American Institutions, addressed the children of the New York Juvenile Asylum, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Dr. King put himself on good terms with the children immediately by telling them he was not going to preach a sermon, but just give a little advice and tell them a few stories. In his remarks he endeavored to impress his listeners with the necessity of being faithful in all their work and duties, even to the smallest details.

The children, he said, had good reason to feel proud that they were living in a country like the United States, and being educated in such an institution as their asylum. In other countries they would have been left to care for themselves, and would grow up without a proper education or means of making a living. Dr. King then related an incident of his trip on foot through Ireland, where he came across a small country schoolhouse in almost a wilderness. A strapping young fellow was teacher, and there were eighty-three scholars, including an old woman of eighty, who had never learned her letters. Dr. King said he asked them all what they were going to do when they grew up to be men and women. Every one in the school, with the exception of the old woman, of course, shouted, "Go to America!"

THE ELEMENTS OF A TRUE MAN.

D. A. Waterman Tells Railroad Men and Their Families What They Are.

A religious meeting for railroad men and their families, over which James H. Dawson of the Grand Central Station presided, was held last evening at Mizpah Chapel, West Fifty-seventh Street. The principal address was made by D. A. Waterman, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, who spoke on "Christian Manliness." Mr. Waterman based his remarks upon St. Paul's admonition, "Quit you, like men."

Four elements, said the speaker, go to make up a true man, a man in the full sense of the word, in every walk of life—namely, truth, bravery, strength, and love; truth in thought, word, and deed; bravery, absolutely fearless in things that are right; strength of purpose, inviolable to maintain things that are right, and love of all that is true, upright, and noble. These are qualities essential to every man whether a Christian or not. But a Christian must not only excel in these qualities, he must combine with them becoming meekness, humility, gentleness, and patience—very difficult virtues for railroad men to live up to, and which the pastor himself probably had to cultivate. The combination, however, went to make up the Christian man, and every one could be that, whether he banked rocks under ties or was President of the board.

Charles L. Francisco, Superintendent of Buildings at the Grand Central Station, followed with an address on "The Precious Invitation." Thomas La James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, was to have addressed the meeting, but was unable to be present.

A Souvenir for Gen. Fitzgerald.

When Gen. Louis Fitzgerald resigned, in December, 1897, the command of the First Brigade of this city the officers of the Seventh Regiment resolved to present to him a souvenir of their esteem. The officers have accordingly presented to the General a quarto volume, bound in red morocco, with his monogram in raised gold on the cover. The souvenir contains twelve leaves of heavy bristol board, on which is set forth in different colors a set of complimentary resolutions. The work, which was executed by hand, took the artist a year to complete. The souvenir is signed by every commissioned officer in the regiment.

THE MT. SINAI HOSPITAL

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers of the Institution.

PRESIDENT WALLACH'S REPORT

He Speaks of the Projected New Building and Says $650,000 of Money Needed Has Been Donated.

The annual meeting and election of officers of Mount Sinai Hospital was held yesterday in the Dispensary Building, East Sixty-seventh Street. There was a large attendance of patrons and friends of the institution. The executive officers of last year were re-elected as follows:

Isaac Wallach, President; Isaac Stern, Vice President; E. Asiel, Treasurer; Louis Josephthal, Secretary; Directors, for four years, Edward Oppenheimer, Joseph Fox, Joseph F. Cullman, Adolph Lewisohn, Emil S. Levi; for two years, Isaac N. Heidelberg. Mr. Levi's name is the only change in the Directorate. He takes the place of Walter A. Schiffer, resigned.

The annual report of the President was read, and a resolution of appreciation and thanks to the Directorate proposed by Isidor Straus, and seconded by Jacob H. Schiff, Edward Lauterbach, and Emanuel Lehman, was unanimously adopted. In his report President Wallach spoke of the projected new hospital, and said that more than $600,000 had been given toward its erection.

Mr. Straus said he noticed by the list that the subscriptions came from only 400 persons, and that as so satisfactory a result had been obtained from a "mere scratching of the surface" there was no doubt that all the money required would be found when the 50,000 Jewish families of New York were canvassed. He asked the Directors not to expend the money they obtained, and to limit their expenditures to the cash on hand, so as to open the new building without debt or mortgage obligation.

Mr. Lauterbach said that without wishing to take exception to anything that Mr. Straus had said he thought that the matter of expenditure might safely be left to the Directors, who had made so good a record in the past.

The report of the Treasurer in the section devoted to the hospital statistics showed that during the year ended November, 1898, the entire number of applicants was 5,617. Of these 2,516 were admitted as free patients, 566 as pay patients; 984 were admitted, but failed to come when notified; 423 were referred to Mount Sinai Dispensary, 114 refused under the rules and as not hospital cases, 233 refused for want of room, 626 refused on report of physicians, and 361 referred to other institutions.

Of the 3,082 patients admitted during the year, 1,930 were discharged as cured, 632 discharged as improved, 192 discharged as not improved, 3 transferred to other institutions, and 325 died. Of these, 68 died within forty-eight hours after admission. Besides those enumerated there were 400 accident cases treated. The percentage of patients treated gratuitously was 81.64.

The total expense of the hospital and dispensary during the year was $124,338.63, of which $4,988.35 was for repairs and $18,250.76 for the maintenance of the dispensary. The per capita cost was $1.33, as against $1.29 for last year.

The total receipts for the year were $122,902.24, including $9,135.60 from the city; $600 from the theatre license fund, and $5,272.40 from the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, showing a deficit of receipts over expenditures of $1,436.39. The receipts to be applied to the permanent fund were $31,590.66, and cash in hand, December, 1897, $34,740.48, less $1,436.39 deficit in support account, and $51,448.02 invested in new hospital site, leaving balance on hand Dec. 1, 1898, $13,446.73. The receipts from the dispensary were $9,459.90, and the expenditures, $18,250.76.

Referring to the new hospital the President's report says: "Encouraged by the unanimous sentiment expressed at the annual meeting in January, 1898, that the Directors should proceed without further delay to arrange for suitable new hospital buildings, we were led to take the initiative step last April by purchasing a building site, comprising thirty full lots, bounded by One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets and Madison and Fifth Avenues, at a cost of about $387,000. This sum was obtained from the following sources:

From the permanent fund of the hospital	$135,000.00
From the General Treasury	51,448.02
From Directors and friends, as loaned for two years without interest	200,000.00

"It may not be amiss to state to those who may suppose that the site selected is more expensive than one located in a more eastern part of the city, that the Committee on Sites found that available land as far east as First Avenue could not be purchased at so low a price as that which we have acquired for the new hospital. There were few vacant blocks to be had which were suitable for our purpose, and it was deemed judicious to secure the lot purchased without delay.

"The early-thought-of plan to issue 3 per cent. bonds to obtain the necessary funds for the erection of a new hospital was entirely abandoned after careful consideration. Your Directors realizing that the new hospital will require a much larger sum for its support have deemed it unwise and injudicious to burden the management with a yearly tax of $30,000 for fixed interest charges.

"At our meeting held last October, it was resolved that efforts be made to obtain the sum of $900,000 by voluntary donations. This sum, together with the amount obtainable for the old hospital site, (for which we have obtained a grant from the city,) and the $200,000 taken from the permanent fund, is deemed sufficient to pay for the ground and the proposed buildings, and will free our institution from undue burden for support, thus preventing future embarrassment.

"Through the personal efforts of your Directors donations of $650,000 have been received in the short space of one month, and we are gratified to state that this unparalleled generosity of our Jewish community has assured the success of our undertaking. Aside from further endeavors on the part of your Directors, it is our intention to organize trade committees to obtain additional subscriptions.

"The Committee on Buildings has secured the services of William Schickel as consulting architect. A programme for the requirements of the building and terms of competitions for plans, have been formulated and printed, and will be distributed among those who may desire to competete. The awards will finally be made by the Board of Directors, aided by competent experts."

Referring to the work of the hospital during the year, Mr. Wallach spoke of the offer made by the hospital to receive and treat gratuitously as many of the sick soldiers from Santiago as could find place in the hospital. Forty-four were treated, who were suffering from typhoid fever. Forty-three were discharged cured, and one died.

A BOYCOTT BY CHURCH MEMBERS

Dr. Watters Says Don't Buy from Sunday Selling Shopkeepers.

Several west side churches, including St. Michael's Episcopal, Grace Methodist, the West End Presbyterian, and the Hope Baptist, are continuing their crusade for the Sunday closing of stores in Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. The Rev. Dr. Philip M. Watters, in his morning sermon in Grace Methodist Church yesterday morning, said:

"I think it is the duty of the members of my congregation to refuse to buy groceries or any other articles for the use of their families at the stores which keep open on Sundays. My friends, you should give your patronage to the dealers who keep their places of business open only on the secular days of the week. A few days ago a church member said to a grocer: 'If you cannot sell goods on Sunday I will go somewhere else to make my purchases.' There are others who have made similar threats. By a little forethought householders can have all the necessaries for Sunday delivered on the previous evening.

"Last Sunday a man came with a large package to my house. He had made a mistake in the number of the house, but I was ashamed to have my neighbors see a package brought to a clergyman's residence on the day which I recognized as the Sabbath. There will be a meeting in behalf of the Sunday closing movement in St. Michael's Episcopal Church this week, and I urge upon all Methodists as well as the people of other denominations to be present and give their aid to the movement. The storekeeper who is brave enough in these times to keep his store closed on the Sabbath is to be highly commended, for others will be induced to follow his example."

This is not a "Barker."

The poorest show generally has the loudest "barker" outside; that's why we let many a worthy something pass without a "holler."

But you ought to know about these $20 and $22 business sacksuits, marked $16 and $18.

Just as good shoes hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

A NEW JOB FOR MR. DEPEW.

Woman Asks Him to Find Some Property for Her, as She Needs It.

Senator-elect Depew received a commission last week to look up the facts about some property in this city which some expectant heirs in the western part of the State think belongs to them. A woman, writing from a small place near Rochester, N. Y., said that she had heard that Mr. Depew was "investigating a property which lies in the City of New York," and she desired to be informed if there was any property there for the Sperker or Spraker family.

"I remember hearing my grandfather say," continues Mr. Depew's correspondent, "that there was a property in the City of New York which would make us all rich if we could get it. If there is a property there for the Sperkers I should have great faith that my grandfather was an heir. He was a man of his word, and could be relied on.

"Grandfather was a Jersey Dutchman. Now, Mr. Depew, if there is any property for us it would be a great blessing to us, for we need it very much. If you succeed in finding some for us you can have your pay as soon as you get it."

ACCUSED OF SWINDLING STORES.

Jacob Kohan Held in Court for Passing Worthless Checks.

Jacob Kohan was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, by detectives of the Central Office, charged with passing worthless checks. He was held on two charges, and the police say that there will be more complaints against the prisoner before he is brought to trial.

Kohan was arrested on the Bowery on Saturday night. For the past few weeks the police have received complaints from merchants to the effect that they had been victimized by worthless checks. A. Marks, a clothing dealer, and Robert Lissauer, a jeweler, were the complainants who appeared against Kohan.

Some time ago Kohan went into Marks's place and bought a suit of clothes. In payment he tendered a check for $35, getting $12 in money in return. The check proved to be worthless. During the holidays, Kohan, Mr. Lissauer alleges, bought of him a seventy-five-dollar diamond ring, paying for it with a check. This check was returned marked "N. G."

The detectives, after getting a description of the man, decided that Kohan was the one they wanted. They did not find him until Saturday night. The detectives told Magistrate Mott that there were at least twenty other complaints against the prisoner.

FIRE ON UPPER BROADWAY.

An Early Morning Blaze Does Damage Estimated at $35,000.

Fire damaged the two-story building 1,375 to 1385 Broadway to the extent of about $35,000 early yesterday morning. A large portion of the damage was due to the water which was poured into the building while the firemen were extinguishing the flames.

The fire was discovered by a passer-by at 2:15 o'clock, who saw smoke issuing from the second floor at the southerly end of the structure. He ran to the engine house on West Thirty-seventh Street, near Seventh Avenue, and notified the firemen there of the blaze. They hurried to the scene, and were soon reinforced by other companies, which were summoned by an alarm from the street box.

At the time the firemen arrived the fire was burning between the ceiling of the first floor and the flooring of the second story, having worked its way from the southerly end to the northerly end. It apparently originated in the establishment of Arnheim, the tailor.

Arnheim suffered a damage of $12,000, by fire and water; Walker, hatter, $1,000; Edison Phonograph Company, $1,000; P. Domonik, tailor, $1,000; Dr. N. Fanoni, manicuring and hairdressing establishment, $8,000; J. B. Colt & Co., gas generators, $1,000, and Attilla, athletic goods. $500. The building, which is owned by a Mrs. Fitzgerald, was damaged to the extent of $10,000. All the losses are covered by insurance.

GAS EXPLOSION IN A BUILDING.

Plate Glass Windows Blown Out of a Prince Street Structure.

An explosion of gas occurred yesterday afternoon on the second floor of the six-story, iron-front brick building, 115 and 117 Prince Street. Windows in both ends of the second floor were blown out and shattered by the force of the explosion, and a small portion of the floor of the story above was wrecked.

How the accident happened is not known, except that a quantity of gas which had escaped from the pipes in the building became ignited in some way. The building is occupied wholly for business purposes, most of the occupants being manufacturers of cloaks and suits.

While a number of people were working on the third floor of the building at 2 o'clock they were startled by a loud report and the sound of breaking glass. The force of the explosion was so great that it seemed as if the floor under their feet was being raised. The explosion seemed to come from the front of the building, and all of them ran in haste to the rear windows and out on the fire escape to escape in that way if necessary.

The report of the explosion was so loud that it was heard for many blocks. Three large plate glass windows on the front of the building were blown out and fell to the ground with a crash. Patrolman Olpp of the Macdougal Street Police Station, who was near the Broadway corner of Prince Street, heard the sound and hurried to the spot. He sent in an alarm of fire, fearing that the building would be burned. When the firemen arrived, however, they found that their services were not needed.

It is considered strange by the members of the Police and Fire Departments who looked at the place that the damage was not greater. The only damage done was to blow out the windows, front and rear; to demolish one partition between the room and the passageway by the stairs, and to tear a small hole in the floor above.

From superficial examination of the premises by the Fire Department, it appeared that in some way a leak had occurred in a gas pipe on the second floor, and that the accumulated gas had gathered between the ceiling of the second floor and the flooring of the third floor. The force of the explosion was down rather than upward, thus wrecking the windows and partitions in the room below and doing little damage to the room above.

Answer to a Correspondent.

M. I.—The science of physics has no relation to the human body.

West 14th St.

ESTAB'D 1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S TRADE MARK "RELIABLE" CARPETS

AN ENCHANTED REGION

of beauty and low price—our carpet department.

BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

65 cts. per yd.,

(*Reduced from $1.00.*)

In Parlor, Library, Hall and Stair Designs.

REDUCED FURNITURE.

Many choice beauties to brighten up odd corners. "Long Credit" bends the bargain branch within reach of even the shortest purse.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

WATERS PIANOS

have been well known for fifty years and have stood the test of time. They will be sold this year at LOWER PRICES and on more LIBERAL TERMS than ever offered before on any standard high-grade piano. Let us send you our new illustrated catalogue (1899) with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-YEAR SYSTEM, giving you three years' time without interest. A SPECIAL OFFER: 10 good second-hand uprights this week, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS, on payments of only $5 per month. Stool, cover, tuning, and delivery free. Call early and examine them.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED TABLES.

It is difficult to please Dame Fashion in her present luxurious mood, but from the amount she has already chosen, we know these designs delight her.

Mahogany Finish. . .60 & $1.50
(*reduced from $1.00 & $3.00.*)

Solid Mahogany. . $3.50 & $4.00
(*reduced from $5.50 & $6.00.*)

Solid Mahogany. $12.00
(*reduced from $20.00.*)

Green Oak Inlaid. $7.00
(*reduced from $13.00.*)

Hosts of other designs, some elaborately carved; some extremely simple. All will interest those who feel economical this season, but then they are the persons who always

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CLUBS FOR WORKINGMEN.

People's Institute Is Trying to Solve the Saloon Problem.

The People's Institute, of which Charles Sprague Smith is Managing Director, and which has offices in the Carnegie Building, has undertaken the solution of the question of providing suitable places near the homes of workingmen where they can find all the attractions of social life which the saloon offers under more healthful surroundings. By the establishment of People's Clubs. The first of these clubs is now being organized at Cooper Union, and already numbers 150 members.

These clubs are to be from the start self-supporting and self-governing, while retaining connection with the People's Institute. The membership fee will be 25 cents a month, and it is intended that all current expenses shall be met from this fee. If the receipts are small the expenditures will be small. It is announced, however, that if friends of the movement offer to contribute toward the furnishing of the clubrooms, or to help in securing more commodious quarters than the finances of the clubs would permit, such assistance will be heartily accepted.

It is intended that these clubs shall be open every day in the week, day and evening. Once a week there will be public discussions of present problems. The clubs will provide social entertainments, collect libraries, organize classes, have all the current magazines and best newspapers on hand, and later it is proposed to furnish meals at cost price to their members. The People's Institute asks the co-operation of all progressive men and women in making this extension of their work a complete success.

The audiences at the Cooper Union are now probably the largest assemblages of workingmen that have ever gathered continuously in the history of the city, or that gather for serious courses of study in any part of the country. Frequently the attendance numbers 1,500. Meetings are held in Cooper Union every Monday and Friday evenings, and on Saturday evenings there are meetings at the Educational Alliance on East Broadway. Beginning Feb. 5, a course of Sunday evening addresses will be given in Cooper Institute on "Modern Problems Ethically Considered."

Henry Lauth Still Alive.

At the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, it was said last evening there was a slight improvement in the condition of eleven-year-old Henry Lauth of 185 Ellery Street, who was mysteriously shot on Friday night in Kenneth's woodyard, where his father is employed as night watchman. In the opinion of the doctors it is the lad's wonderful vitality which is keeping him alive. He is by no means out of danger, and a sudden change may cause death at any time. Notwithstanding the boy's statement that he accidentally shot himself, Police Captain Lees of the Vernon Avenue Station is still of the opinion that he was shot by his father, who mistook him for a burglar.

The Transport Roumanian Here.

The United States transport Roumanian arrived yesterday from Nuevitas, Cuba, where she landed the Third Georgia Volunteers from Savannah. The Roumanian brought twenty-eight passengers, including discharged soldiers, carpenters, electricians, and some stowaways who hid in Government transports to get to Cuba, and are now sent home by the military authorities. The Roumanian anchored off Liberty Island.

Noteworthy values to-day. | *Noteworthy values to-day.*

O'Neill's,

Two Exceptional Values IN Women's Suits

Cheviot Serge Suits, men tailored, with fly front Walking Jacket and the new shape Skirt, lined throughout with Black Taffeta.

15.00

Venetian Costumes, tight fitting waist, new shape skirt, lined throughout with Colored Taffeta,

25.00

A Large Assortment of Dress Skirts in the new shapes for the coming season at unusually Attractive Prices.

Black and Colored Dress Goods

We will offer to-day several thousand yards more of Imported Dress Goods at

Half the Usual Price

These comprise Crystal Cords, Bayadere, Melrose Cloth, Armures and Cheviots in a variety of plain shades and black.

☞Regular 125 goods

59c. yard

A Sale of Jackets!

Women's Jackets in kerseys and uncut worsteds, lined throughout with Heavy Satin.

☞Regular 18.00 Garments

5.98 each

The kerseys are made in the short jaunty effects and finished with rows of stitching. A variety of colors to choose from.—The uncut worsteds in black only.

Some Remarkable Values in Spring Wash Fabrics are OFFERED THIS MORNING.

Five thousand yards French Printed Organdies choicest designs; worth 19c.,

12c. yard

Five thousand yards of French Printed Sateens; worth 29c., at

15c. yard

Four thousand yards of Madras Cloth, beautiful plaids and stripes; worth 19c.,

12½c. yard

A large assortment of Fine Scotch Ginghams in Plaids and Stripes, new effects; worth 25c.,

19c. yard

☞All Paid Purchases except Sewing Machines and Bicycles delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of N. Y. City.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
Special Notice.—In consequence of the indisposition of Mme. Sembrich, FAUST will be given this ev'g, instead of Lucia di Lammermoor.
To-night at 8, Gounod's opera, FAUST.
Mmes. Suzanne Adams, Bauermeister, and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Campanari, Meux, and Ed. de Reszke.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 1, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Lilli Lehmann and Brema; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 3, at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Schalk.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 4, at 2—DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Dielz, Mulke-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 4, at 8, at pop. prices—CARMEN. Mmes. Zelie de Lussan, Bauermeister, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza, Bars, Dufriche, and Albers.
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES OF DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN,
By RICHARD WAGNER.
Second Cycle.....Afternoons.
Tues. Afternoon, Feb. 7, at 2:30....Das Rheingold
Thurs. Afternoon, Feb. 9, at 2.....Die Walkure
Tues. Afternoon, Feb. 14, at 1.....Siegfried
Thurs. Aft., Feb. 16, at 12:45..Gotterdammerung
Seats now on sale at usual ticket offices.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, | Mendelssohn Hall. First Song Recital.
VICTOR MAUREL.
Reserved seats, $1.50; course, $4. Now on sale at GOTTSCHALK & ALPUENTE, Managers. 21 East 20th St., near Broadway.

Broadway THEATRE, Cor. 41st St. | Evenings, 8:45. Matinee Sat. at 2.
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT.
Broadway Theatre Opera Company. | In de Koven and Smith's Latest Comic Opera, | THE THREE DRAGOONS.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 1:30 to 11 P. M. 25c. 50c.
Performance, 11 P. M.
STREATOR ZOUAVES, (a sensation;) RYAN and RICHFIELD, KITTY MITCHELL, Two Paolis, the Valdaves, 30 others, in a big, laughing show. LADIES IN THE AFTERNOON, 25c.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 11:15 P.M. 25c. 50c.
Performance 10:45 P.M.
BERT COOTE & CO. (new sketch,) JAMES THORNTON, MIDGLEYS, FROBEL & RUGE, OLE THEOBALDI, 30 other Big Comedy Features

KEITH'S Continuous Performance, 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P.M.
NEIL BURGESS
in a new sketch, "MY MOTHER-IN-LAW," on the same stage on which he presented "The County Fair," "The Holly Tree Inn," JESS DANDY, 3 NEVARROS, WAYNE & CALDWELL, BIOGRAPH, &c.

POULTRY, PIGEONS, PET STOCK. | TENTH ANNUAL SHOW NEW YORK POULTRY AND PIGEON ASSOCIATION, (Ltd.) Opens To-morrow Morning, 10 o'clock. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

AMERICAN 42D ST. & B'WAY. CASTLE SQUARE OPERA CO. Evs. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1
Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c.
LUCIA
Next Week—H. M. S. Pinafore and I. Pagliacci.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. Third week of the big success CINEMATOGRAPH Opera Martha. The War from Tampa to Santiago. GYPSY MUSIC Afternoon and Eve.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
XTRA MAT. FEB. 13, LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.
Empire Theatre Company in Phroso

BIJOU Evgs. at 8:20. B'way & 30th St. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.
May Irwin in her greatest success, KATE KIP

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST.
N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott
Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Clyde Fitch's Great Play, Nathan Hale.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way.
Matinees Wednesday & Saturday.
Ev'gs, 8:30 Mats., 2:15. Because She Loved Him So.

MANHATTAN, 33d St. & B'way, WED., FEB. 1.
MLLE. FIFI

KOSTER & BIAL'S Eve., 8:15.
FOREIGN VAUDEVILLE. | AN AFFAIR OF HONOR. Mat. Sat.

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal. 50c.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play. | 5 new songs. | A Romance of Athlone

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT 150th Performance. Ev. 8:15 Sat. Mat. 2:15.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Mat. Every Day, 25c
Lex. Av. & 42d St. Evenings 25 & 50c
This Week, "DORIS."

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE.

Effort to Secure a Classified and Non-Partisan Census Bureau.

The National Civil Service Reform League has begun active work toward securing a classified and non-partisan Census Bureau. To start with, an attack is being made on the bill now pending in Congress, which proposes that the civil service rules be suspended in the selection of a force to be employed in taking the twelfth census.

The league has just sent out a circular letter to all members of Congress, and others, in which it is submitted that

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

JAN 1899

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Jan. 28....	7,205,528
Same week last year.....	2,479,081
Stocks to date this year.....	22,341,235
Corresponding date last year.	8,673,736
Bonds for the week.....	$37,992,500
Same week last year.....	26,304,000
Bonds to date this year.....	133,602,500
Corresponding date last year.	87,447,800

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 2½; at six months, 3 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 2¾@3 per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

MARKET DISPIRITED IN LONDON

The Bank Rate Did Not Come Down to 3 Per Cent.—Bank Losing Rather than Receiving Gold from Abroad—The Reserve Has Risen, However, £919,000—Stock Market Is Rampant, but Loans on American Stocks Are Not Increasing.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Jan. 29.—Our market has been rather dispirited the last week over the fact that the Bank rate did not come down to 3 per cent. on Thursday. The figures in return would have allowed it, but the move must come next week, although the Bank is losing rather than receiving gold from abroad. Last year you intercepted nearly all the usual Australian supply, taking about £5,600,000 from Sydney alone, and there is still a demand here for the metal for both Berlin and New York account. The inflow of revenue, however, will now help the Bank, and £714,000 in coin came back from active circulation last week. Adding the notes returned, the reserve has risen £919,000, and the more it grows this way the greater power will the Bank have over the market. But to get this power the rate must be lowered. The effect of an aerial figure, such as 3½ per cent., now is depressing the open market, which works down and down in an effort to drag the Bank after it. So money now is less than 1 per cent. on call, and it is a struggle to keep the discount above 2 per cent.

Business is none the less prosperous and expanding, the last half year being a flourishing one in our banks, all of which have made excellent profits. The balance carried forward in Parr's, for instance, is over £60,000 after paying 19 per cent. dividend; or, as one Director said to me, just about the amount stolen. This theft has been the sensation of the week, the thief being undoubtedly one of the bank's employes, who, unable to cash the notes, has already sent two-thirds of them back. The rest will probably either come back or be destroyed.

The stock market is rampant, but the business done in your railroad securities still shows a great preponderance of sales by the old-time holders, and our gamblers are bestowing more attention on Kafirs than on American rails. The attraction of the latter, however, will increase as prices advance, therefore speculation in them is developing fast. But I would not advise you to trust to being able to unload again soon here what you have bought with such vigor. The moment you attempt to do so our market will fall to pieces because there is not the stamina investment buying alone can give. Bankers tell me that loans on American stocks are not increasing. The money lent on your stocks is carried on the week's Stock Exchange settlement at a cost on an average of less than 4½ per cent.; let the average rate advance to 6½ per cent., and we should all be sellers.

As the market is soaring, the quotations on New York Central, Milwaukee, Northern Pacific, and such shares are tempting people here to sell short. It is expected that you will make them pay for this, and the more they sell the better for the market riggers.

Copper is going at £80 to those in the swim here, and I predict, ergo, that copper shares have still a long way to mount. The market for them, all the same, is manipulated from the inside, and decoy shares, like Rio Tinto, are little dealt in by the public. Stock Exchange jobbers are nervous touching them. They have no mass of shares to handle, and are always being caught. This applies to much of the business done in the Kafir circus as well.

In short, caution, with reduced rather than increased commitments, is what the general position of the London market inculcates. The Continental markets are better, thanks to your money, but Paris is heavy, owing to the end of the month settlement. Berlin is also not buoyant, but your bankers have helped both France and Germany to easy money.

A. J. W.

CHEAP MONEY RULES.

Says James R. Keene:

"There is a new era in this country, with money rates permanently reduced from the old 6 to 7 per cent. basis to the new 3 and 4 per cent. rate. There is more money than there ever was in the country, the foreign trade is unprecedented, and there never was such an investment demand with so little to fill it. The only result can be an appreciation in all dividend-paying securities, until the yield on them has been adjusted to the new basis for money. The general situation is unique, and although prices have advanced they have not yet reflected present and prospective conditions."

THE SOUTH'S REVIVAL.

During the past twelve months there has been a marked improvement in business throughout the South—a development to which Wall Street does not seem to have been giving warranted attention. Practically every Southern industry is showing itself to be in much better condition than for years, and shrewd and experienced business men thoroughly familiar with that section of the country are outspoken in their belief that hard times for the South are now past. The improvement in the price of cotton and the remarkable activity in the iron industry mean great things for the Southern country. Southern people seem now to be emerging from their long period of poverty and depression, just as the people of the West have emerged from their hard times. Just as an illustration of the improvement that has been going on in the South during the past year, here are some comparative figures taken from the reports of the Southern Railway for the years 1897 and 1898, the following table showing Southern Railway's tonnage in several products for the two years:

Commodities.	1897. Tons.	1898. Tons.
Grain	253,481	384,169
Flour and mill products	206,629	246,270
Hay	46,829	50,783
Tobacco	93,355	100,816
Cotton linters	265,118	391,233
Cottonseed	50,330	102,777
Cottonseed hulls	24,458	45,008
Cottonseed meal and cake	22,374	41,210
Cotton	17,134	22,333
Live stock	85,038	113,042
Coal	2,135,880	2,468,397
Coke	252,226	256,444
Ores	200,854	202,737
Marble	22,554	33,942
Lumber and logs	764,220	860,915
Iron, pig and bloom	307,525	439,805
Cotton factory products	99,830	138,482
Fertilizers	278,626	376,601
Merchandise	553,298	688,576

These figures make a significant showing when the actual increases in tons and the percentages of increase are presented. In some of the staple articles, such as cottonseed, iron, grain, &c., the increased tonnage is remarkable:

Commodities.	Increase, Tons.	Per cent. Increase.
Grain	110,688	43.66
Flour and mill products	39,650	19.18
Hay	3,944	8.42
Tobacco	7,461	8.20
Cotton linters	126,115	51.54
Cottonseed	52,447	104.20
Cotonseed hulls	20,550	84.02
Cottonseed meal and cake	18,836	84.19
Cotton oil	5,199	30.34
Live stock	29,984	36.10
Coal	282,537	12.93
Coke	4,219	1.67
Ores	1,883	.93
Marble	11,288	50.05
Lumber and logs	96,686	12.65
Iron, pig and bloom	132,080	52.70
Cotton factory products	38,643	38.69
Fertilizers	97,975	35.13
Merchandise	135,578	24.54

Railroad traffics are an index to general business, and these figures of the Southern Railway are certainly indicative of wonderful progress in twelve months. And it must be remembered that since the ending of Southern Railway's fiscal year, up to which time the report covers, business in the South has been very much better still.

England Has Been Selling.

Mr. Henry Labouchère, in a lengthy discussion of the position of the American securities market in London Truth, gives as his opinion that as long as the American public retains its present wonderful confidence in American investments, the markets here cannot fail to advance. This is a rather discordant voice in the chorus of British bearishness that has been accompanied by so much British selling. Mr. Labouchère says:

"Investors in this country have utilized the upward movement so far for the purpose of realizing stocks which they had seen at very much lower prices, and it is estimated that a good many hundreds of thousands of shares have been bought here of late for shipment to New York. There have been, of course, large trans-

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 28, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Jan. 28. Bid.	Closing Sat., Jan. 28. A sk'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Jan. 28, 7,205,528.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Jan. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End. Jan. 28, '99.
109¾ January 26.	108⅝ January 16.	109	111	+ 1½	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	2	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅞	109½	337
37½ January 24.	29¾ January 18.	33⅝	33¾	+ ⅛	American Malting Company	13,750,000			34⅛	37⅛	32¾	32⅝	...	43,175
87¼ January 26.	82 January 10.	85	85¼	+ ⅛	American Malting Company preferred	12,540,000	Jan. 16, '99.	1¼	85¼	87¼	85	85¼	...	10,946
50 January 24.	49 January 24.	50	54	..	American Steel & Wire certificates				50	50	49	49	...	715
122¾ January 26.	122½ January 26.	121	122¾	..	American Steel & Wire preferred certificates		Jan. 14, '99.	1¾	122¼	122¼	122¼	122¼	...	100
37⅝ January 14.	34½ January 9.	35⅞	36	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	36⅝	36⅞	35¾	36	21⅞	17,260
90 January 14.	88¼ January 5.	89¾	90	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,900	Dec. 1, '98.	3	90	90	89¾	90	76¼	1,010
46 January 9.	43 January 3.	..	44¾	— ⅛	American District Telegraph	3,944,700	Nov. 15, '98.	1	44¼	45	44¼	44¾	...	965
145 January 9.	138 January 21.	143	144	+ 5⅛	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '99	$3	138¾	143⅞	138¾	143¾	119¾	1,110
15 January 3.	13 January 16.	14	14¼	+ ⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,984,300			13½	14⅜	13	14	8¾	19,282
40 January 3.	35¼ January 21.	38¾	39¾	+ 3	American Spirits Mfg. Company preferred	6,986,000			38¾	38¾	35½	38¾	21¾	4,800
135¾ January 23.	123¾ January 3.	135¼	135⅝	+ 3⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,868,000	Jan. 3, '99.	3	135	136½	129¾	135¾	125¾	200,403
113¾ January 23.	110 January 16.	113	113½	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. preferred	26,968,000	Jan. 3, '99.	1¾	113¼	113¾	112¾	113¾	114	1,897
101 January 25.	100 January 5.	101	101¼	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1¼	100	101	100	101	91	903
149¾ January 6.	143 January 24.	146½	147	+ ¼	American Tobacco	21,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	146	149	144¾	148¾	135¼	83,335
140 January 14.	132 January 4.	137	139	+ 1	American Tobacco preferred	24,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	2	137	138	137	138	115	1,115
17½ January 14.	14½ January 3.	15	17	..	Ann Arbor	5,230,000			15¼	16	15½	16	12½	700
40 January 19.	39 January 5.	39	39¼	— ¼	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000			39	39	39	39	35	600
24⅝ January 23.	18 January 7.	22⅞	23	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000			24	24⅝	22½	23	15¼	184,006
65¾ January 23.	50⅝ January 7.	62½	62¾	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	120,686,600	Jan. 26, '99.	1	63	65¾	60¾	63⅝	31¼	585,824
74½ January 26.	66¼ January 5.	72	73	+ 4¾	**Baltimore & Ohio**, all installments paid	25,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	2	68	74½	66	72¾	...	8,267
60¾ January 26.	55¼ January 5.	55½	59	+ 4¾	Baltimore & Ohio, when issued				55¼	58⅝	55	58¾	...	21,612
79¼ January 27.	75¾ January 5.	73⅝	79	+ 1¾	Baltimore & Ohio preferred, when issued				73	78½	77½	78½	...	17,554
9⅝ January 27.	8⅜ January 16.	9⅜	10	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	18,735,300			9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	...	400
8¾ January 10.	6 January 16.	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛	Bay State Gas	50,000,000			7	7⅜	6¾	7⅛	3⅜	49,340
96½ January 14.	77¾ January 3.	93	95½	+ 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000			92	94⅞	88	93	40¾	109,907
147 January 5.	133 January 3.	140	141½	+ 2¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	3	143	143	140¾	140⅝	123	940
18 January 23.	13⅝ January 3.	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅜	Brunswick City	5,000,000			15¾	16	14⅞	15⅝	..	6,320
34½ January 17.	31 January 12.	32	35	— ¼	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,800,000			34	34¾	34	34½	28	400
78 January 14.	74 January 3.	77½	...	+ ½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1	76	78	76	78	67¼	350
70 January 23.	54 January 5.	61	62	+ 1½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1	61½	70	60	61	54¾	63,635
88⅛ January 27.	84⅛ January 20.	86	86¼	+ 1½	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	2	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼	80¼	3,247
87 January 25.	67 January 5.	80	84	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	75c.	87	87	86	87	70	100
49½ January 26.	41 January 5.	47½	48¼	+ 1¼	Central Pacific	60,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	47⅜	49¼	46¾	49	25¼	69,070
31 January 26.	24⅞ January 5.	29½	29⅝	+ 2⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	50,533,400			27¾	31	27	29½	22¾	158,765
171 January 5.	163 January 11.	169	170	— 1	Chicago & Alton	15,764,800	Dec. 1, '98.	1¾	168	169½	168	168	136	1,396
141½ January 23.	124¼ January 7.	137½	138	+ 1	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	35,967,300	Dec. 15, '98.	1¾	140¾	141¾	139¾	139	109	119,554
68 January 26.	56⅝ January 4.	67¼	68	+ 2¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,127,800	Jan. 2, '99.	1½	66¾	68	65	67¾	60	21,385
116 January 14.	112¾ January 3.	116	...	+ ¼	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	6,830,700	Jan. 2, '99.	1½	115¾	116¾	115¾	115¾	111	150
20¾ January 26.	15 January 30.	17½	17¾	+ ¾	Chicago Great Western	21,222,000			17	20¾	17	17¾	14¾	153,110
58⅝ January 27.	40⅜ January 5.	51⅞	52	+ 2¾	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,169,600			54	62⅝	54	61¾	36¾	30,705
25⅝ January 26.	20¼ January 18.	23¾	24	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,482,100			23¾	25¼	23¾	24½	14¾	7,530
90 January 23.	83⅝ January 3.	88	90	+ 4¾	Chicago Great Western debenture	12,308,000	Jan. '99.	1	88¾	90	88¼	90	..	3,100
19 January 27.	7¾ January 5.	9½	10	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,000,000			9¼	10	9	9¾	5	250
37 January 27.	31 January 4.	34	35	+ 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	5,000,000			34	37	35	35	23	277
130¾ January 26.	120¼ January 3.	129¾	130	+ ½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,732,000	Oct. 31, '98.	2½	129	130¾	128	129¾	107½	170,223
158¼ January 20.	146¾ January 5.	147⅞	152¾	— 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,286,000	Oct. 31, '98.	3½	150	158	150	152	141¾	1,785
152¾ January 23.	141¾ January 4.	149	150¾	— 1	Chicago & Northwestern	33,716,386	Jan. 6, '99.	1½	150	152¾	147¼	149	125¾	94,063
190 January 26.	168 January 19.	187	190	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	32,396,900	Jan. 6, '99.	2	192	192	192	192	165	12
122¾ January 27.	111 January 7.	120¾	121	— ¾	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¾	121	122¾	119¾	120¾	102¾	125,300
19 January 16.	7¼ January 5.	16	16	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	15,000,000			15	16	15	16	7¾	300
40 January 16.	35½ January 5.	37	38	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000			37½	39½	36½	38	21¾	3,420
41¾ January 26.	27¾ January 5.	38½	39¾	+ 3¾	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	35,000,000	Aug. '98.	1½	37¾	41¾	37	39	27	26,775
102½ January 24.	97 January 21.	98	100	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1¼	100	102½	100	102	87	15,000
18¾ January 26.	14½ January 21.	14¾	15¾	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	5,000,000			14¾	18¾	14¾	15¾	11¼	5,625
44¾ January 5.	41 January 20.	40	43	+ 2½	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	42	44¾	42	44¾	..	715
1¾ January 16.	¾ January 27.	¾	1¾	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000			1¼	1¾	¾	1¾	..	2,100
27¾ January 9.	21½ January 21.	24⅝	25	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000			25	25¾	25	25	20	2,250
80 January 7.	69 January 5.	69	...	+ 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	5	69	69	69	69	60	100
6¾ January 6.	1¾ January 12.	1¾	2	+ ¼	Colorado Midland	5,250,000			1¾	2	1¾	2	..	1,100
25¾ January 9.	19 January 5.	19	20	+ ¾	Colorado Midland preferred	4,770,000			19¾	20	19¾	20	12	3,200
7¾ January 6.	1¾ January 4.	2	2¼	..	Colorado Southern, when issued				2	2	2	2	..	100

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sel. Jan. 29. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Change Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Week Ended Jan 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing 4 Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Jan. 28, '99.
87⅞ January 4.	49⅝ January 1.	85	87	+ 1	Colorado Southern	.....	.....	--	85	88	84½	88	...	2,585
34½ January 4.	22¾ January 1.	27¾	28	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern 1st preferred, when iss.	.....	.....	--	26¾	28	26⅛	27½	...	3,201
9 January 4.	1¾ January 27.	...	...		Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	--	7¾	9¾	7¾	7¾	...	950
3 January 4.	¾ January 6.	½	¾		Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,000,000	.....	--	3½	3½	2⅞	3	6¾	3,450
13 January 4.	4⅝ January 28.	7⅞	12	— 1⅝	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.	2,500,000	.....	--	8¾	8¾	7¾	7¾	...	1,471
199 January 26.	198 January 26.	199	...		Commercial Cable	10,000,000	†Jan. 1, '99.	1¾	199	199	199	199	...	100
196¾ January 5.	138 January 12.	195½	197¼	— 2	Consolidated Gas	27,735,000	Dec. 15, '98.	2	194½	194½	190	190½	191⅝	9,863
42¾ January 27.	14¼ January 5.	40	40¾	+ 2¼	Consolidated Ice	4,800,000	Nov. 21, '96.	1	40¾	42¾	40¾	42¾	25¾	3,515
98 January 30.	81 January 11.	98	99	+ 1	Consolidated Ice preferred	4,800,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	98	98	98	98	97	260
117⅞ January 24.	106¾ January 3.	114½	115¾	+ 1	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1¾	115	117⅞	113¾	115	112	13,782
163 January 22.	155 January 7.	...	...	+ 1½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1½	159½	163	156½	156½	154	10,615
21¼ January 28.	16¾ January 7.	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande	32,000,000			21⅞	21¼	20¼	20⅞	13	4,539
72¾ January 28.	46¾ January 11.	72¾	72⅞		Denver & Rio Grande preferred	28,650,000	Jan. 10, '90.	2	72¾	73⅞	72¾	72⅞	58⅞	27,490
23½ January 5.	9 January 26.	19	20	+ ¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,285,100	.....	--	20	20½	19¾	20½	12	2,625
8¾ January 24.	4⅝ January 24.	8	8¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	--	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...	100
8½ January 20.	8 January 9.	7½	8¼	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	--	8¼	8½	8	8	...	510
199 January 20.	190 January 4.	195	196½	— 3	**Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.**	9,200,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	197¼	197½	195	195	193	1,423
16¼ January 10.	15⅝ January 6.	15⅞	16	..	Erie	112,282,700	.....	..	16⅞	16¼	15¼	16	15¼	3,592
42 January 24.	37¼ January 5.	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅜	Erie first preferred	42,344,000	.....	..	42¼	42	40¼	41¼	36½	24,286
23 January 26.	19 January 4.	21½	22	+ 1	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	21	22	21	22	19¾	2,580
41¼ January 3.	37¾ January 19.	39½	...	+ ½	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	August, '98.	7½	39	39¼	39	39	...	1,441
74 January 21.	70 January 7.	73	75	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Oct. 15, '98.	2	71¾	72	71¾	72	40½	93
65⅝ January 16.	51¾ January 13.	53¾	53⅝	..	**Federal Steel Company**	46,464,300	.....	..	54	55¾	52⅞	53⅜	...	229,479
87⅛ January 26.	82⅝ January 7.	86¾	86⅞	+ ¾	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,148,100	.....	..	84¼	87⅞	83½	86⅝	...	143,761
25½ January 27.	17 January 4.	25	26	+ 3	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,296,200	.....	..	22	25¼	22	25	12¾	4,240
45¾ January 12.	43½ January 3.	47	48	..	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,560,000	Feb. 15, '95.	2	46	46	46	46	33	160
26 January 5.	24½ January 25.	...	...	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	24½	24½	24½	24½	20¾	225
112⅞ January 27.	98¼ January 3.	111	111¼	+ 9⅝	**General Electric**	18,276,000			108¾	112⅞	107¾	111	...	20,553
168⅝ January 28.	142¼ January 5.	166¼	167	+ ½	Great Northern preferred	73,913,700	Nov. 1, '98.	1⅝	167½	168⅝	166⅛	166¼	135	11,652
74⅛ January 26.	68¾ January 5.	72⅝	73	+ ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining	24,027,300	Dec. 1, '98.	1½	72	74½	70¼	72½	...	18,801
116 January 12.	108⅜ January 24.	109	110	+ ⅛	Glucose Sugar Refining preferred	12,619,300	Dec. 1, '98.	1⅝	110	110	108¾	110	...	646
107⅞ January 28.	97 January 3.	107⅝	107⅞	+ 4⅝	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	Oct. 15, '98.	1½	103½	107⅝	103½	107⅝	...	4,428
*375 January 18.	*360 January 25.	...	...	..	Harlem	5,646,050	Jan. 1, '99.	2	360	360	360	360	...	20
61 January 7.	57¼ January 3.	59½	62	+ 1½	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	.....	..	59	59	59	59	...	100
*60 January 12.	*60 January 16.	59	...	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Jan. 25, '99.	50c.	60	60	60	60	46½	35
123 January 28.	114 January 6.	119½	120¾	— ⅝	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	122	122	118¾	120¾	108½	41,140
65⅝ January 28.	61 January 12.	65½	66	+ ¾	International Paper	16,940,400	Dec. 31, '98.	1	67	68¾	64½	65⅝	...	28,698
96 January 5.	93 January 11.	98	99	..	International Paper preferred	20,530,700	Dec. 31, '98.	1½	94	94⅝	93½	93½	...	2,940
13 January 10.	10¾ January 4.	11½	11⅝	..	Iowa Central	8,481,400			11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	9	1,663
48 January 10.	42⅝ January 3.	46½	47	— ⅛	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	April, '96.	1	47	47	45¾	46¾	33	2,717
5¼ January 27.	2 January 26.	5	10	..	**Kingston & Pembroke**	4,500,000	.....	--	2	5¼	2	4	...	3,100
13½ January 18.	7⅜ January 13.	11¼	12	— 1	**Kanawha & Michigan**	8,000,000	.....	--	10½	12¾	10¼	11¾	...	1,405
18 January 6.	12½ January 13.	16⅝	17	+ 2⅛	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	.....	--	15	17¾	15	17¼	20½	11,140
*32 January 25.	*30½ January 18.	29½	32	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, '99.	1	32	32	32	32	...	35
5 January 0.	5 January 9.	4½	5	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,500,000			4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...	10
17⅝ January 20.	17 January 3.	17	18	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '95.	50c	17	17	17	17	...	10
57⅞ January 3.	53 January 16.	56	57	+ 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Company	4,000,000	.....	--	56½	57	56	56½	...	1,675
83 January 3.	79 January 23.	80½	82	+ 1	Knickerbocker Ice Company preferred	3,000,000	Jan. 2, '99.	3	79	81	79	81	...	1,450
57½ January 0.	52 January 4.	53¾	54	+ 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '98.	1½	53¾	53½	52	53¾	44¾	2,508
99 January 16.	96 January 26.	96	98	— 3	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	Dec. 15, '98.	2½	98	98	96	96	94	500
22¼ January 27.	15 January 16.	20¾	21	+ 2⅝	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,600	.....	..	17½	22¼	16⅞	21⅜	17¼	13,467
76 January 27.	60 January 15.	73	73½	+ 6⅛	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1½	67	75	63¾	72⅞	72⅞	11,220
208 January 24.	196¼ January 5.	200½	206	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, '99.	3½	202	208	202	206	194	500
74¼ January 28.	56¾ January 5.	73½	74	+12	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	63	74¼	62	74	41½	13,424
69 January 27.	64 January 3.	68⅝	69¾	+ 1	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	July, '93.	2	67¾	69	66	68⅝	58¾	122,980
5 January 28.	5 January 25.	6	10	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			5	5	5	5	5¼	225
118½ January 20.	97 January 4.	115⅞	115⅝	+ ⅝	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	1	115	117⅞	112½	115⅝	117½	183,963
*55 January 18.	*55 January 10.	50	57	..	Maryland Coal preferred	1,576,000	Jan. 2, '99.	2½	55	55	55	55	...	120
220¼ January 26.	187¾ January 11.	216½	217¼	+18¾	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	Jan. 10, '99.	1½	119	220¼	196	217	146	83,510
7¾ January 26.	6 January 7.	7	7¾	..	Mexican Central	47,841,100			7¼	7¾	7⅜	7¾	...	900
1¾ January 19.	1 January 6.	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅛	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000			1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝	...	800
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	115	116	+ 1⅞	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, '90.	2	113	116	113	114½	107¼	935
45 January 27.	35¼ January 6.	44	44½	+ 2¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000			42	45	40¾	44	25¼	12,745
79 January 19.	73½ January 10.	78½	78¾	+ 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 14, '99.	2	78	79	77½	78½	55¼	3,431
8¾ January 24.	8¾ January 28.	8¾	12	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	.....	--	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	...	1,000
*23 January 27.	*23 January 27.	...	...	..	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Ste Marie pf.	7,000,000	.....	--	23	23	23	23	...	55
15 January 10.	13 January 25.	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	--	13½	14¼	13	14¼	13⅜	7,460
40⅞ January 5.	36¾ January 26.	38¾	39	+ ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	--	38	39	36¾	38¾	40½	19,922
49⅞ January 24.	43⅞ January 17.	47⅞	47⅝	+ ⅞	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	47½	49⅝	46⅜	47⅞	35¼	191,940
39 January 6.	32 January 3.	36	37	— 1½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,000	Feb. 28, '98.	1	37⅞	37⅞	35	36½	30	1,791
180 January 20.	176 January 3.	179	180½	— ½	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan., '90.	3½	179½	179½	179½	179½	...	111
40¼ January 20.	37¼ January 11.	38¾	39	— 1	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	38¾	39¼	37¼	38½	35¼	13,136
115 January 21.	111½ January 13.	113	114¼	— 1½	National Lead Company preferred	14,906,000	Dec. 15, '98.	1¾	113⅜	115	113	113⅝	107¼	1,554
9⅛ January 9.	8¼ January 16.	7¾	8½	..	National Linseed Oil Company	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	15¾	10
8¼ January 7.	8 January 16.	7⅞	8¼	— ⅛	National Linseed Oil Company certificates	.....	.....	..	8	8	8	8	...	200
62 January 21.	50 January 5.	53¼	54⅝	— 2	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	.....	..	57¼	57¼	53½	54	...	6,590
107½ January 18.	104 January 11.	106	106	— ½	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	106	106	106	106	...	415
42 January 25.	40 January 3.	40	43	+ 2	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Oct. 3, '98.	2	42	42	42	42	...	950
106¼ January 24.	97 January 3.	102½	103	— ⅝	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1	103¼	106¼	102¼	102½	94½	14,615
162 January 16.	112 January 3.	148	151	— 5½	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	153¾	153⅝	145	149¾	26	5,000
141 January 23.	121¾ January 3.	135⅝	135⅞	+ 2¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	1½	139	141	132½	135⅝	113⅝	117,894
200¼ January 23.	199 January 19.	199¾	201	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	Dec. 31, '98.	2	200	200½	199	200	190½	1,780
19¾ January 23.	14 January 5.	16¼	17⅛	+ 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000			17½	19⅜	17	17⅞	15	8,870
79 January 23.	73 January 9.	70	75	— 1	New York, Chicago & St. Louis first pf.	5,000,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2	79	79	75	75	75	530
41 January 23.	34 January 5.	36¼	36½	— ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.	11,000,000			40¾	41	39½	39½	40¼	3,040
130 January 27.	129½ January 27.	...	...		New York, Lackawanna & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 1, '99.	1¼	129½	130	129½	130	...	250
25 January 23.	18¾ January 3.	23	23½	+ 3½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	19¾	23	19½	23¼	17⅞	395,203
39¾ January 24.	17½ January 6.	...	19⅜	..	Norfolk & Western	54,421,200	.....	..	20¾	20¾	19¼	19⅜	14⅝	2,945
70 January 27.	61¾ January 6.	69	69½	+ 1⅜	Norfolk & Western preferred	22,928,650	Aug. 24, '98.	2	69	70	66½	69¾	47⅜	38,905
9 January 24.	6⅝ January 6.	7⅜	7⅞	+ ⅝	North American	39,733,100	.....	..	7¼	9	7¼	7⅞	5⅝	32,989
52 January 26.	42⅜ January 7.	51⅞	52	+ 3	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	.....	..	49½	52	47¾	52	28	198,463
81½ January 23.	76⅞ January 7.	80⅝	80¾	..	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Dec. 5, '98.	1	80⅞	81¼	79	80½	67⅜	103,720
7 January 25.	7 January 25.	...	...	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,000			7	7	7	7	...	100
52 January 23.	48½ January 9.	49¾	50½	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	50¼	52	50	50	51½	2,222
76½ January 23.	71 January 5.	76	77	+ ⅜	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Jan. 3, '99.	2	76¾	76¾	76	76¾	71½	2,823
48 January 23.	42 January 5.	44½	46	+ 2	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	.....	..	48	48	45	47	24½	3,328
51 January 26.	45 January 7.	49½	50¼	+ 1½	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Dec. 15, '98.	1	49	51	49	50	...	4,027
87 January 13.	85 January 5.	85	88	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	86	86	86	86	...	53
67¼ January 14.	63½ January 3.	65	67¼	+ 1	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	Oct. 5, '98.	3	66	66	66	66	...	300
54½ January 28.	43¾ January 4.	54½	54½	+ 7¼	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '98.	1½	46¼	54¼	46	54⅜	31⅜	134,579
142 January 23.	122½ January 5.	135	135⅝	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	123,393,250	Nov. 30, '98.	2½	137½	142	134½	135¼	117⅜	101,950
118⅜ January 28.	109¾ January 23.	116⅝	117	+ 6⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Nov. 25, '98.	1½	110¾	118⅜	109¼	116⅞	97½	323,320
2 January 3.	1 January 10.	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,490,000			1¼	1½	1	1½	1½	8,463
7 January 10.	4½ January 7.	6½	7	+ ½	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	6¾	6¾	6	6½	3	1,308
88 January 23.	64 January 3.	74⅞	75	+ 6⅜	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	.....	..	75	88	70	73	42¼	33,636
93 January 23.	84 January 4.	85	86	+ 2½	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Jan. 27, '96.	2	90	93	80¾	90	70	2,850
10 January 4.	8 January 24.	7	8½	— 1	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	8	8	8	8	...	220
164¾ January 4.	158 January 21.	156	156½	— ⅜	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	2	156	157	156	156¼	178	3,227
3 January 24.	2½ January 9.	3	3¼	+ ⅛	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	3	3	3	3	2¼	1,400
11 January 9.	9 January 24.	9	10	— 1	Quicksilver preferred	4,291,300	1891.	4¾	9	9	9	9	...	
25 January 24.	20⅝ January 7.	24¼	24⅜	+ ¾	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	--	23⅜	25	23⅜	23½	22	52,654
66 January 28.	51⅞ January 7.	63	63¼	+ 4⅜	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	--	58	66	57⅞	63	51½	246,667
34½ January 23.	26½ January 7.	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	--	31⅞	34⅝	30⅜	32¼	27¼	82,531
191 January 14.	190 January 13.	193	194	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan. 4, '99.	4	193	193	193	193	...	20
41 January 26.	25½ January 4.	40	42	+ 6½	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 30, '98.	2	33	41	33	41	...	3,300
76½ January 27.	66 January 3.	74	76	+ 2½	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Nov. 1, '98.	⅜	74	76½	71	75	58	4,148
130½ January 26.	130 January 10.	130	...	+ ½	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1½	130	130½	130	130½	122½	500
6 January 9.	5 January 3.	5½	6	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,500,000	.....	..	5½	5½	5⅝	5⅝	6⅝	350
55 January 7.	48 January 18.	50	52	+ 2½	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	49¼	51	47½	51	49	400
17¼ January 0.	13½ January 4.	16	16½	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....	..	15⅞	16	14⅝	16	18	1,000
14⅜ January 28.	8⅜ January 6.	14½	14½	+ 5⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	9⅜	14⅜	9⅜	14¼	7⅛	63,828
75¼ January 26.	66 January 9.	73¾	74½	+ 6⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 6, '99.	2	68½	75½	68½	74½	56⅜	6,368
42⅜ January 28.	33¾ January 5.	42¼	42¾	+ 6⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	35½	42⅜	35½	42⅜	26	45,593
10⅜ January 28.	6⅜ January 4.	10⅜	11	..	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....	..	8½	10⅜	8	10⅜	4¼	41,630
28½ January 28.	17 January 3.	28½	28½	+ 7	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	21⅜	28½	21	28½	10½	91,187
45½ January 12.	36 January 5.	43¾	44	— 1	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 6, '97.	3	43½	43¾	43	43	23	490
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	104½	105½	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,069,600	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	105	106	105	103	85	593
100¾ January 19.	91½ January 5.	97½	98	— 1½	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 21, '98.	2	99¾	99¾	97	98	77	4,725
173 January 21.	170 January 10.	170	175	— ½	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,800	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	170¼	172½	170¼	172½	151½	686
40 January 13.	33 January 3.	39⅜	39¾	+ 1⅛	Southern Pacific	108,232,200	.....	..	39¼	39⅞	36	39⅝	20	38,530
14 January 16.	10¾ January 5.	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	13¼	14	12¼	13⅝	9¼	83,555
50⅝ January 26.	40⅞ January 4.	49⅞	50	+ 1⅛	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '99.	1	48⅞	50⅝	46½	49⅞	31⅝	102,223
25½ January 14.	21 January 3.	24⅞	25	+ ⅛	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co.	.....	.....	..	25	25½	24½	25	...	12,300
82½ January 10.	73¼ January 3.	78⅝	79½	..	Standard Distilling & Distributing Co. pf.	.....	Nov. 8, '98.	1¾	80	80	78¾	78¾	...	4,728
12 January 10.	8½ January 3.	10¼	11	+ 1⅜	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	--	10	11⅜	9¼	11⅛	...	9,090
48¾ January 27.	30 January 9.	46¾	47	+ 7½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	40	48¾	39	46⅜	25⅛	180,444
125 January 25.	111 January 4.	...	130	..	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	July 15, '93.	4	120	125	120	125	...	945
19¾ January 3.	17¾ January 6.	17⅞	18	— ⅜	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	--	18¼	18½	17¼	17⅞	11⅞	11,880
15½ January 17.	12 January 13.	15½	15½	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	14½	15½	14½	15½	...	4,300
171 January 17.	166½ January 25.	169	170	+ 1½	Third Avenue	12,000,000	Nov. 30, '98.	1¾	170	170	166½	169½	182	2,286
25 January 25.	20 January 21.	22	25	+ 5	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, '93.	1	20	25	20	25	...	321
35 January 25.	35 January 25.	30	49	..	Toledo & Ohio Central preferred	3,705,000	July 25, '96.	1¼	35	35	35	35	...	180
60½ January 28.	38 January 3.	60¼	...	+15	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	.....	..	49	60½	48	60	...	47,954
135 January 28.	117½ January 6.	...	...	+ 5	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	1,712,200	Jan., '99.	1¾	130	133	129	135	...	1,538
50 January 21.	41⅞ January 7.	47⅜	47¼	— 2⅝	**Union Pacific**	61,000,000	.....	--	49¼	50	46¼	47⅞	...	145,614
84½ January 23.	72⅜ January 5.	81⅜	81½	— 2¼	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Oct. 3, '98.	1½	84½	84¼	78½	81¾	...	376,959
14½ January 6.	12½ January 3.	12⅝	12⅞	..	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, 2d in. paid.	27,894,900	.....	..	12⅞	13½	12⅝	12⅝	...	2,375
60 January 11.	53½ January 5.	55	58	..	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 15, '98.	1½	56⅜	58⅜	56	56	41¼	625
8 January 23.	6⅝ January 6.	7⅜	7½	— ¼	United States Leather	61,589,900	.....	..	7⅜	8	7⅜	7¼	7¼	29,539
75 January 20.	71 January 6.	73⅞	74	— ⅝	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Jan. 3, '90.	1¼	74¼	74⅝	73	73⅞	65	40,805
53⅜ January 27.	42⅜ January 5.	52⅞	53	+ 7⅝	United States Rubber	23,666,000	Feb. 15, '97.	2	47⅞	53⅜	46½	52⅜	17¼	62,816
120 January 9.	111 January 3.	117	118	+ 3	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,300	Oct. 31, '98.	2	115⅞	120	114¾	118½	66¼	8,230
8⅞ January 24.	7⅞ January 5.	8⅜	8¾	+ ⅜	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	--	8¼	8⅞	8	8⅝	7⅞	6,655
24⅝ January 25.	22¼ January 5.	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	--	24¼	24⅝	23½	23⅝	18⅜	31,336
*129½ January 16.	*125 January 10.	125	129	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 16, '99.	3	129½	129½	127	127	114	40
98¼ January 24.	93¼ January 3.	96¼	96½	+ ¾	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 16, '99.	1¼	96	98¼	95	96¼	91⅝	91,370
63 January 28.	58⅜ January 27.	62¾	63½	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie first pf., when issued	.....	.....	..	58⅜	63	58⅜	63	...	9,050
8¾ January 28.	5⅞ January 3.	8	8¾	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie, 4th ass't paid	10,894,800	.....	..	6¼	8¾	6¼	8¾	...	7,337
32⅞ January 27.	27 January 24.	30½	31	+ 3	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf., 4th ass't paid	3,316,000	.....	..	27⅞	32½	27	31	...	9,090
2½ January 6.	2⅛ January 3.	2¼	2½	— ⅛	Wisconsin Central	13,024,000	.....	..	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...	100

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And a bonus of 1 per cent.

JAN

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Jan. 28, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Jan. 28. $37,992,500

	Week Ending Jan. 28. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	13
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 6s, reg	117½	117½	117½	117½	6
American Cotton Oil Co 8s	108	108	108	108	10
American Spir ts Manufacturing 6s	86	86¼	86	86¼	8
American Tobacco scrip	100	100	98	98½	22
Ann Arbor 4s	89	89½	89	89½	44
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific 1st 6s, tr. r	70	70	70	70	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103	103¾	102¼	102¼	1,420½
Atchison, T. & S. F. gen. 4s, registered	102½	102½	101¾	102	42
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	84⅞	85	82¾	83¼	2,391½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	94½	95¼	94½	95½	76
Baltimore & Ohio 3½, when issued	99¼	99⅝	98⅜	99⅛	903
Baltimore & Ohio 4s, when issued	99⅞	100	99⅛	99⅞	870
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern consol. 4½s	93⅞	94	93⅞	94	18
B. & O. S. W. 1st inc., Series B	11	13¼	11	13⅜	62
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	122½	122½	122	122	6
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	103¼	103½	103	103¼	81
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	110	110	110	110	13
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	118½	118½	117½	117½	8
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 6s	92	92½	92	92½	40
Buffalo, New York & Erie 1st 7s	140	140	140	140	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	28
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	111	112½	111	112½	22
Canada Southern 1st 5s	110	110½	110	110½	37
Canada Southern 2d 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	93½	93½	92	92	398
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	40	40⅝	40	40¼	76
Central of Georgia 2d preference income 5s	12	13	12	13	42½
Central Branch, Union Pacific, 1st 4s	91½	92⅜	91½	92⅝	56
Central of New Jersey general 5s	115	115⅞	115	115¾	147
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, reg	114½	114⅝	113	114	17
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	94	96⅜	93⅜	96	811
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	119	119½	118⅝	119	38
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	9
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	5
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	107½	108	107½	107½	44
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	139¼	140¼	138⅝	139½	81
Chi. B. & Q., Southwestern Div. 4s	100½	100⅝	100⅜	100½	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115⅜	114¾	114¾	62
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville refdg. 6s	106	106¼	106	106¼	11
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen 5s	111	111	111	111	28
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	134	134	134	134	10
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	113¾	114	113¾	114	7
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	136⅜	2
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	126	126	126	126	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	95	95	94½	95	190
Cleveland & Canton 1st 5s, tr. rects	71	77¼	70½	78½	75
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 1st 4s	104	104	104	104	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Indianapolis 1st 7s	102	102	102	102	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st gen. 4s	91	98	91	95	1,186
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div. 4s	101½	102¾	101	102¼	22
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	75	75	75	75	7
Colorado Midland 2-4s	66½	66½	66½	66½	2
Colorado Fuel 1st 5s	89⅜	89⅜	89	89	43
Colorado Southern 4s, when issued	87⅛	87⅝	87	87¼	110
Columbus, Hocking Val. & Tol. 5s, $85 paid	74	74⅞	73⅞	74	305
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	104	104⅝	103½	104⅝	67
Denver & Rio Grande, consol. 4s	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	48
De Bardeleben Coal & Iron 6s	100½	103	100½	103	97
Denver Consolidated Tramway 1st 5s	92	92	92	92	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	97¼	97½	96¼	96¼	60
Detroit, Mack. & Marq. land grant 3½s	22½	23½	22½	22½	31
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	4
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. consol. 5s	115¼	116	115¼	116	15
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. divisional 5s	115½	116¼	115½	116¼	12
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
Edison Electric Illuminating consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	10
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	106	106¾	106	106¾	26
Erie prior lien 4s	94¼	94½	93¾	94	638
Erie general lien 4s	76	76½	74⅜	74⅞	593
Erie 1st consol. 7s	145¾	145¾	145½	145½	18
Evansville & Terre Haute general 6s	101⅝	102	101½	102	101
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	101½	102½	101½	102½	27
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	100¼	101¾	100½	101¼	31
Flint & Pere Marquette 6s	122½	122½	122	122	10
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6-8s	85	86½	85	86½	156
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 5-4s	62¾	63	62½	62½	28
Fulton Elevated 1st 5s	70	71	69	69	99
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	102½	103½	102½	103¼	130
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	101½	101½	100½	101	10
General Electric debenture 5s	112	112½	112	112¼	13
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	13
Green Bay debenture, A	61	61	61	61	1
Green Bay, debenture, B	8⅛	9	8	8½	728
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	5
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	89	89½	89	89¼	90
Houston, East & West Texas 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	115
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	106	106	106	106	8
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	81	85	81	83	51
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3½s	94	94	94	94	9
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa refdg. 5s	105½	106	105½	106	12
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	29
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	95	95	94	94	1
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	62	62	62	62	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	80	80	80	80	72
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	82	82	81	81	620
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	67	75¾	64½	72	72
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	94	94¼	93¼	93½	11
Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	69¾	70	68¾	69¾	912½
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Kings County Elevated 1st 5s	75	75	72	73	36
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	108½	108¾	108½	108¾	3
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	117½	118	117½	118	17
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	57
Lake Shore 3½s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	154
Lake Shore divisional 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Lehigh & New York 1st 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	100	100	100	100	5
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre 5s	88	90	88	90	15
Lexington Ave. & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	126½	126½	126½	126½	3
Long Island general 4s	90	90	90	90	33
Long Island consol. 5s	122	122	122	122	5
Long Island Ferry 4½s	101	101	100¾	100¾	14
Louis., Ev. & St. Louis consol. 5s, tr. rects	51½	51½	50	50	18
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & Atl. 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	1
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Ala. 5s	109	109	109	109	1
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	96¾	96¾	95¾	96	76
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 6s	106¾	100½	106¾	109½	15
Manhattan consolidated 4s	105½	106	104½	105	784
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116¾	117	116¾	117	16
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	122¾	124	122¾	124	85
Mexican International consol. 4s	85¼	89¾	85¼	89¾	126
Michigan Central consol. 7s	112	112	112	112	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st 6s, Ashland Div	142½	142½	142½	142½	3
Minn. & St. Louis, Iowa extension 1st 7s	125	125	125	125	3
Minn. & St. Louis, Southwestern ext. 7s	127	127	127	127	6
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	87	87	87	87	8
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	12
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	82	82	82	82	10
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	114½	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	184
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	95¼	96	95	96	198
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	95	96	94½	96	33
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126	126	126	126	9
Mobile & Ohio, Montgomery Div. 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85½	85½	84¾	85¼	26
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	144	144	144	144	1
Morris & Essex 7s of 1871	110½	140⅝	110½	110½	5
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105½	177	105½	106¼	94
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	132¼	135¾	132½	132¾	15
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st 6s	103½	104	103½	104	10
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	101½	102⅝	101½	102⅝	595
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	101½	102	101¼	102	271
New York Central extended 4s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
New York Central debenture 6s, reg	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	117¼	116½	117¼	32
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107⅝	108	107⅝	107⅞	32
N. Y., N. H. & H. con. deb. certfs	174	174	173½	173½	10
New York & Harlem 1st 7s, reg	140¾	140¾	140½	140½	5
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	106½	106¼	106½	106¼	74
New York & New England 1st 7s	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	120⅝	1
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	101¾	101¾	20
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	96¾	98¼	96¾	98¼	96
Norfolk & Western consol. 6s	91½	92½	91	92	482
Northern Pacific Terminal 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	1
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	115½	115¾	115	115	4
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	70	70	69¾	69¾	615
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103¼	103¼	103	103½	1,00
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	118	118	118	118	5
Northwestern sinking fund 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Northwestern extended 4s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Northwestern consol. 7s	144½	144¾	144½	144¾	20

	Week Ending Jan. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ohio & Mississippi consol. 4s	109	109	109	109	1
Ohio & Mississippi 2d 7s	129¼	130	129¼	130	84
Ohio & Mississippi 1st, Springfield Div. 7s	105½	105½	105½	105½	12
Oregon & California 5s	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	35
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103¾	103¾	102½	102⅝	157
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	116½	111½	110	111½	93½
Oregon Short Line 6s	132	132	132	132	19
Oregon Short Line Income A	89½	89½	87¼	89	229½
Oregon Short Line Income B	73	74⅜	72	73¾	741
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	106	106½	106	106½	37
Peo., Dec. & Ev., Evans. Div. 6, tr. rects	97	97	97	97	4
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	85	89¼	84½	89⅜	993
Peoria & Eastern income	29	32½	29	32½	99
Pittsburg & Western 4s	98½	98⅝	98½	98½	74
Reading general 4s	87	89	86¾	88	3,513
Richmond & Danville 6s	123½	123½	123½	123½	3
Rio Grande Junction 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	95¾	94½	92½	94⅝	179
Rock Island 1st 6s, registered	132½	132½	132½	132½	5
Rock Island general 4s	107⅛	108	107½	107½	149
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2-3-4s	83½	84	83½	84	3
St. Louis & Iront Mountain 2d ext. 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	23
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d ext. 6s	106	106	106	106	9
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	108¼	108¾	107¼	108¾	774
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	84⅛	87¼	84	86	210
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	107½	108	107½	107¾	95
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	125⅜	124	123¼	124	49
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	90¾	91¼	89	91	1,031
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	50½	52½	49	52½	2,915
St. Paul consol. 7s	163	163	163	163	5
St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	111¾	110½	111¾	32
St. Paul 1st, Southwestern Div. 6s	121	121	121	121	5
St. Paul, Chi. & Mo. River 5s	120½	121¼	120½	121¼	16
St. Paul 1st., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	121¾	121¾	121	121	12
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota 6s	121	121	121	121	8
St. P., Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	132	132	132	132	3
St. P., Minn. & Man., Montana Cent. 6s	113½	113½	113½	113½	4
St. P., Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	104½	105¾	104½	105¾	6
St. P., M. & M., Montana ext. 4s, reg	104	104	104	104	5
St. P., M. & M., East. Minn. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
St. P., Minn. & Man. con. 6s, reduced to 4½s	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	9
St. P., Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	125½	125½	125½	125½	1
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80¼	80¼	80	80	114
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	97	97¼	97	97	31
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106	106	105	105½	22
So. Pac. of California 5s consol., stamped	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	50
Southern Railway 5s	106⅝	106¾	106	106¼	285
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	89	90	89	90	86
Standard Rope & Twine income	28¼	31½	27	30⅜	811
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	103	109	102	109	220
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Tenn. Div	103½	106½	103½	106½	71
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103¼	104	103¼	104	94
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	110	110	108½	109¾	51
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	46¼	46⅝	45¾	46¼	694
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	78½	79	78½	79	10
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	103¼	103¼	104	104	11
Tol., St. L. & Kansas City 6s, tr. rects	95½	100	95¼	100	273
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	99½	99½	11
Union Elev., Brooklyn, 1st 6s, tr. r	103½	103½	103	103	56
Union Pacific new 4s	106¾	106¾	105	105	595
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s, tr. r	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, tr. r	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	107
Virginia Midland general 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110½	110½	2
Wabash 1st 5s	115	115½	114⅝	115½	76
Wabash 2d 5s	99¼	99⅝	98½	99¼	235
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago ext. 5s	107½	107½	106½	107¼	14
Wabash debenture, Series B	38	38¾	37¾	37	1,135
Washington Central 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	2
West Shore 4s	112⅜	113	112½	113	34
West Shore 4s, registered	113	113	112¾	113	99½
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	56	57	56	57	172
Western New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	10
Western New York & Pennsylvania inc	16¼	16¼	15¾	15¾	14
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	114	115¾	114	115¾	14
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	101	101½	101	101	38
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	59¼	59½	58	59	287
Total sales					$37,577,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 28, 1899.

United States 4s, 1925, registered	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129	129	129	129	1
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	3
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	113	113	113	30
United States 2s, registered	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	24
United States 3s, coupon	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	226
Total sales					$279,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Jan. 28, 1899.

Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅜	96⅜	96¾	96⅝	16
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	95	95	95	1
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	86½	87	86½	87	125½
Total sales					$136,500
Grand total					$37,992,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	99⅝	Jan. 6	99¼	Jan. 24	99⅝	Jan. 24
United States 4s, 1907, registered	112¾	Jan. 20	111¾	Jan. 11	112¼	Jan. 23
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113	Jan. 23	112¼	Jan. 3	113	Jan. 24
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129	Jan. 4	128⅝	Jan. 23	128⅝	Jan. 23
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 21	129	Jan. 23	129	Jan. 23
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113¾	Jan. 5	112¾	Jan. 12	112¾	Jan. 12
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	108	Jan. 17	107¾	Jan. 5	107¾	Jan. 18
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	107½	Jan. 19	106¾	Jan. 5	107¾	Jan. 20
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	107¾	Jan. 3	106¾	Jan. 4	107	Jan. 16

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1898	102½	Oct. 17	District of Columbia 3-65s	118	Nov. 28
U. S. 5s, 1904, registered	112¾	Dec. 23			

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Louisiana consolidated 4s	100¼	Jan. 19	108	Jan. 12	109¼	Jan. 19
Tennessee settlement 3s	96⅞	Jan. 12	96¾	Jan. 13	96¾	Jan. 25
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 23
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	8	Jan. 7	7¼	Jan. 7	8	Jan. 17
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan. 27	85½	Jan. 3	87	Jan. 27

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A	106¾	Nov 19	Louisiana cons'd 4s, small	100¼	Mch. 14
Alabama, Class A, small	106	Aug. 10	North Carolina 6s, 1918	128	Feb. 23
Alabama, Class B	105	Sept. 26	North Carolina cons'd 4s	104	Nov. 7
Alabama, Class C	104	Nov. 30			

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Commerce	208½	Jan. 4	208¼	Jan. 4	208¼	Jan. 4
Fourth National	180	Jan. 17	170	Jan. 6	180	Jan. 17
Irving	160	Jan. 18	160	Jan. 18	160	Jan. 18
Manhattan	225	Jan. 19	225	Jan. 19	225	Jan. 19
Park	400	Jan. 5	400	Jan. 5	400	Jan. 5

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1898 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

America	370	Nov. 25	Mechanics'	175¼	June 2
American Exchange	173	Dec. 2	Mechanics & Traders'	160	Oct. 26
Butchers & Drovers'	95	Nov. 16	Merchants'	160	Nov. 25
Central National	165	Oct. 31	New York	235	Aug. 26
City	1100	June 10	Ninth	90	June 15
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	North America	140	Dec. 7
Chatham	290	Oct. 27	Phenix	92	Dec. 7
Continental	130	Oct. 21	Republic	151	Sept. 8
Corn Exchange	275	Nov. 7	Shoe & Leather	99¼	Jan. 20
First Nat. of Staten Island	140	Dec. 23	State of New York	105	Oct. 13
German-American	118	Dec. 5	West Side	275	Jan. 10
Importers & Traders'	430	Aug. 30	Western National	175	Dec. 2
Market & Fulton	238	Mar. 4			

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not dealt in there in 1898 nor so far this year:

Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	Apr. 21
Citizens'	153	Nov. 19	New York County	600	Mar. 31
East River	140	Nov. 23	Seaboard	170	July 19

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Jan. 20, 1899.

JAN

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	100	Jan 20	98¾	Jan 18	100 Jan 20	98½	101
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	35½	Jan 3	35	Jan 3	35½ Jan 23	29	90
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	103¼	Jan 23	97¾	Jan 3	102¾ Jan 23	103¼	103½
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	102 Jan 27	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	85¼	Jan 21	78	Jan 6	85¼ Jan 23	85¼	85¾
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110 Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	100½	Jan 19	100¾	Jan 19	100½ Jan 19	100	101
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	116	Jan 18	116	Jan 18	116 Jan 18	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	..	..	..	..	115 Oct 19,98	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	..	..	..	..	115 Oct 19,98	..	..
Do., registered	120	Jan 18	120	Jan 18	120 Jan 18	..	..
Do., engr. certs. of deposit	120½	Jan 18	120	Jan 18	120¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do., extended 4s, 1935, tr. receipts.	..	..	..	..	120 No 18, 98	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	..	..	..	..	118¾ Sep 7, 98	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	116 Au 22, 98	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs.	..	..	..	..	118¾ Oct 29,98	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	..	..	..	..	103 De 14, 98	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	..	..	..	105¾ Oct., 98	..	..
Monongs. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	104½ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	106	Jan 16	106¼	Jan 11	109 Jan 16	109	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115 Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85 Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	107¾	Jan 12	107¾	Jan 12	107¾ Jan 12	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	94	Jan 23	93¾	Jan 23	94 Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94 Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043.	32½	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	32 Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043.	13¼	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12¾ Jan 27	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	130	Jan 27	126	Jan 5	130 Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	105½	Jan 23	103¾	Jan 3	105¾ Jan 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	109	Jan 23	105¾	Jan 6	109 Jan 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	..	..	..	..	106 Apr., 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	..	..	..	..	117¾ De 14, 98	..	..
Bkyn. Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108	Jan 20	105¾	Jan 4	108 Jan 21	108	109
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. cts., 1st g. 5s, 1924	105½	Jan 25	94¼	Jan 4	105¾ Jan 27	108	104
Do., Tr. Co. cts., 2d g. 5s, 1915.	..	..	..	..	43 Ja 19, 97	..	..
Do., all instalments paid.	..	..	..	..	86 Jne 27,98	90	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	100	Jan 12	96	Jan 5	99¾ Jan 26	..	..
Union El. Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.8s, 1937	103½	Jan 25	94	Jan 5	103 Jan 27	103	104
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	110¾	Jan 16	108	Jan 3	110 Jan 27	110	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	74 Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	106¼	Jan 18	107¾	Jan 7	106¾ Jan 18	107¾	..
Roch. & Pitts, 1st g. 6s, 1921.	128	Jan 20	128	Jan 20	128 Jan 20	127	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	..	..	..	..	123 De 7, 98	125	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	..	..	..	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	106¼	Jan 25	107	Jan 4	108¼ Jan 25	106½	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	112½	Jan 27	111	Jan 7	112¾ Jan 26	112	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	..	..	..	140 Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	..	..	..	105⅝ No 25, 98	107	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921.	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105 Jan 6	100	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	110½	Jan 26	109¾	Jan 4	110½ Jan 26	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	111½	Jan 23	110½	Jan 4	111½ Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	106 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	92¾	Jan 25	91½	Jan 27	92¾ Jan 28	91½	92½
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	95	Jan 18	95	Jan 18	95 Jan 18	..	..
Cent. of Ga. Rlt. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	..	..	..	..	118 De 22, 98	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	95¾	Jan 14	92	Jan 4	92 Jan 23	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	40¾	Jan 9	40	Jan 14	40½ Jan 27	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	13	Jan 28	11¾	Jan 13	13 Jan 26	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	..	..	..	..	6⅝ De 8, 98	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1948	..	..	..	..	95 De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	..	..	..	..	85¾ Sep 6, 98	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	..	..	..	..	99 Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899.	101½	Jan 9	101½	Jan 9	101½ Jan 9	102	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902.	112	Jan 11	112	Jan 11	112 Jan 11	112	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	..	..	..	..	110 Jul 21,98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	115⅞	Jan 25	113¼	Jan 4	115⅝ Jan 28	115	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 24	112½	Jan 7	114 Jan 28	114	115
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as 7s, 1900	100	Jan 6	99¾	Jan 3	100 Jan 24	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912.	90	Jan 25	87¾	Jan 11	90 Jan 25	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	..	..	..	..	115½ De 5, 98	121	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	..	..	..	104 No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer cts.	..	..	..	..	103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A, B, C, D, 1898	..	..	..	..	102 Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	..	..	..	..	102 Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer cts.	104	Jan 12	104	Jan 12	104 Jan 12	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900.	..	..	..	..	103 Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	102½ Oct 12,98	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939.	..	..	..	..	84½ Sep., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	102 Mr 19,98	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	..	..	..	..	101 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	103	Jan 19	103	Jan 19	103 Jan 19	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98 Au 8, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	106½ De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	..	..	..	..	101¼ Jan 7, 98	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	115½	Jan 19	119	Jan 6	119¾ Jan 19	115½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	..	..	..	..	119 No 14, 98	119¼	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	119¾	Jan 24	117⅛	Jan 3	119 Jan 28	118¾	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	116½ De 3, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	96¾	Jan 27	96¾	Jan 4	96 Jan 28	95½	96
Do., do., registered.	92¾	Jan 18	92¾	Jan 18	92¾ Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	105½	Jan 26	105	Jan 5	105½ Jan 27	105½	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	..	..	..	..	97 De 2, 98	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	95½ My 27,98	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	103	Jan 20	103	Jan 20	103 Jan 20	103¼	104
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903.	..	..	..	..	110¼ De 14, 98	110	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	107½	Jan. 6	107½	Jan 6	107½ Jan 11	107	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	107 Jul 20,98	106	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	100¼	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	..	..	..	..	109¾ De 21, 98	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	115	Jan 12	114⅜	Jan 9	114⅜ Jan 27	114½	115¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	..	..	..	..	101⅜ No 7, 98	104	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	111½	Jan 6	111	Jan 11	111 Jan 11	110¾	111½
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	140¼	Jan 19	122½	Jan 6	130½ Jan 27	130½	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	111½ De 6, 98	113	..
Do., do., 4s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	104½ De 23, 98	104½	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	..	..	..	..	102 Oct 19,98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	101	Jan 11	100½	Jan 28	100¾ Jan 26	101	104¾
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	..	..	..	..	107½ Jan., 96	106	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	103	Jan 11	105¾	Jan 3	107½ Jan 28	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	91 May 9,98	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	..	..	..	..	122 De 7, 98	122	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	115 De 27, 98	115¼	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	134	Jan 23	134	Jan 23	134 Jan 23	134	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	112	Jan 10	109½	Jan 16	111 Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	103½ No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry. Est 5s, 1936.	..	..	..	..	105 Sep 12,98	105	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisv.—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115	Jan 18	114¼	Jan 17	115 Jan 18	114	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. ref'd g. 6s, 1947	123½	Jan 20	92	Jan 10	95½ Jan 20	90	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	106¾	Jan 26	104	Jan 4	106¾ Jan 27	104	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	161½	Jan 19	160¾	Jan. 7	161½ Jan 10	162¼	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899.	..	..	..	..	162 De 20, 98	162½	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	161	Jan 11	160¼	Jan 10	161 Jan 11	162½	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	163	Jan 23	160	Jan 3	163 Jan 24	162½	..
Do., 1st L. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	161½	Jan 19	161	Jan 11	161½ Jan 19	162½	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	121	Jan 24	121	Jan 24	121 Jan 24	120	..
Do., 1st LaC & Dav. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	115½ No 30, 98	118	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	121	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 11	121 Jan 28	121	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	129	Jan 19	129	Jan 19	129 Jan 19	129½	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	..	..	..	109½ De 7, 98	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	..	..	..	..	122 De 29, 98	119	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	121¾	Jan 23	118¾	Jan 3	121 Jan 23	121	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	121	Jan 26	118½	Jan 19	121½ Jan 27	121½	124
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	..	..	..	..	103¾ Ap 16, 98	111½	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. 5s, 1921	95	Jan 18	95	Jan 18	112 Ap 21, 98	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	..	..	..	..	118 No 30, 98	..	122
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	..	..	..	..	115¾ De 27, 98	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	..	..	..	..	127¼ Ja 27, 98	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916.	..	..	..	..	106½ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	..	..	..	..	114 De 5, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	111¾	Jan 27	105¾	Jan 11	111¾ Jan 27	111	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	105½ Fe 19,98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st. main line 6s, 1910.	..	..	..	..	121 De 27, 98	122	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	..	..	..	..	123 Oc 13, 98	124	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145	Jan 6	144	Jan 6	144½ Jan 28	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	113	Jan 11	113	Jan 11	113 Jan 27	113	..
Do., do., registered.	113	Jan 13	113	Jan 13	113 Jan 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	116	Jan 6	116	Jan 6	116 Jan 6	116	118
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	117½ Oct 24,98	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	109½	Jan 10	109½	Jan 10	109¾ Jan 26	109½	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	108¾ De 2, 98	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	122	Jan 19	122	Jan 19	122 Jan 19	122¼	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	119¾ De 27, 98	117½	..
Do., debenture 6s, 1909.	110	Jan 3	110	Jan 3	110 Jan 5	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	109½ Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	..	..	..	..	116 De 2, 98	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	117¾ Fe 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926.	106½	Jan 24	106¼	Jan 24	106¾ Jan 24	..	..
Do., registered	..	..	..	..	108 Jne 10,98	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	103	Jan 6	102¼	Jan 3	103 Jan 21	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	103 No 19,98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	..	..	..	..	107¾ My 28,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	..	..	..	..	102¼ Ap 12,98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	127 Au 17,98	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	..	..	..	..	117 Ja 12, 98	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111 Jan 5	111	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	..	..	..	..	105 Ap 22,98	111	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	108 Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	140½	Jan 18	140½	Jan 18	140½ Jan 18	140	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	105½ Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929.	..	..	..	..	120½ De 20, 98	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	..	..	..	..	138 De 13, 98	136½	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	142½	Jan 24	142½	Jan 24	142½ Jan 24	140	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	..	..	..	..	112 Ap 25, 98	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917.	132¾	Jan 20	131¼	Jan 10	132¾ Jan 20	132	..
Do., do., registered.	132½	Jan 27	132½	Jan 27	132½ Jan 27	131	133
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	108	Jan 21	104¾	Jan 4	107¼ Jan 27	107	107½
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	104 Sep 22,98	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905.	98	Jan 9	98	Jan 9	98 Jan 9	95	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	..	..	..	..	80 No 17, 98	85	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	..	..	..	..	83 Mr 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	110¾	Jan 9	106½	Jan 12	110¼ Jan 12	..	..
Do., do., small.	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 15,97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	136¾	Jan 28	126	Jan 9	136¾ Jan 28	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	..	..	..	..	133 De 27,98	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	134	Jan 12	134	Jan 12	134 Jan 12	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	106 Jul 22,97	105	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	..	..	..	..	111¾ De 16, 98	119	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	95	Jan 17	96½	Jan 3	95 Jan 28	94½	95¾
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921.	..	..	..	..	96½ Nov., 93	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	..	..	..	..	119 Oct 26,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	..	..	..	103¼ Mr 15,97	..	..
Cin., Day & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	..	..	..	..	110¾ No 17,98	111	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	..	..	..	106¾ Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. ctfs for 1st 5s, 1917	77¼	Jan 28	70¼	Jan 25	78¼ Jan 28	77¼	..
Cley., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	96 Jan 28	95	96
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	..	..	..	..	91¼ De 5, 98	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	102¼	Jan 28	99¾	Jan 7	102¼ Jan 28	102¼	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	90 Mr 24,98	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	87 Au 31,98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	..	..	..	..	92¾ No 4, 98	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	104 Jan 27	103	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	..	..	..	114 Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	107½ Fe 19,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	88½	Jan 28	83	Jan 4	88¾ Jan 28	87½	88
Do., income 4s, 1990.	33	Jan 16	22	Jan 3	32½ Jan 28	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899.	102½	Jan 3	102	Jan 26	102 Jan 26	102	102½
Do., con. g. 7s, 1914.	..	..	..	..	127¾ De 27, 98	129	141
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	..	..	..	..	132¾ No 26,98	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st S.F.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	..	..	..	107¼ Oct 16,97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	..	..	..	..	107 De 27,98	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	121 Sep 9, 98	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947.	66	Jan 12	66	Jan 5	66¾ Jan 26	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	76	Jan 12	74	Jan 7	77 Jan 27	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	..	..	..	69¾ My 15,97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $85 paid	80	Jan 3	70	Jan 5	74 Jan 28	73½	75
Do., gen., g. 6s, 1904.	34	Jan 5	32	Jan 9	32 Jan 9	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	124	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	124 No 7, 98	125	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	..	..	..	..	128 Jul 23,98	125	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 28	144	Jan 28	144 Jan 28	141	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	110½	Jan 6	110½	Jan 6	110¼ Jan 25	110¼	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	143	Jan 20	143	Jan 20	143 Jan 20	142¼	..
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	140 Oct 26,98	140	143
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	..	..	..	..	137 Sep 10,98	135	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	..	..	..	..	115½ No 17,97	116	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	..	..	..	100 Aug 1,98	105	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	..	..	..	..	146 Sep 13,98	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	143 May 98	..	..
A.b. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	..	..	..	..	122 De 98	122½	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	117¾	Jan 19	116¾	Jan 16	117¾ Jan 19	117½	..
Do., do., registered.	117½	Jan 26	117½	Jan 26	117½ Jan 27	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	..	..	..	..	142 Sep 27,98	147½	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	141 May 6,98	147½	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.	101¾	Jan 26	100¾	Jan 4	101¾ Jan 28	..	..
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	108½	Jan 17	108½	Jan 13	108¾ Jan 17	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	104¾	Jan 26	102½	Jan 3	104¾ Jan 26	104½	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1938.	109¾	Jan 19	108¾	Jan 9	109¼ Jan 19	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933.	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 10	92 Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	..	..	..	..	102 Oct 26,98	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, S. S. r. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	21	Jan 6	22½ Jan 27	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st os, 1937.	109½	Jan 18	107½	Jan 9	109½ Jan 27	..	..
Duluth, Red W'ng & So. 1st 5s, 1925.	..	..	..	..	92¾ Fe 11,98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	111¾	Jan 16	111¾	Jan 16	111¾ Jan 16	113	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941.	106¾	Jan 27	104¾	Jan 3	106¾ Jan 27	..	..
Erie 1st ext g. 4s, 1947.	117	Jan 6	117	Jan 6	117 Jan 6	115	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	119½ Au 2, 98	121	123
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	..	..	..	..	112 No 11,98	114¾	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	121	Jan 20	121	Jan 20	121 Jan 20	..	123
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	..	..	..	..	104½ Jne 3, 98	103¾	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	145¾	Jan 28	145	Jan 13	145¼ Jan 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	..	..	..	..	143 De 30,98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	..	..	..	..	139 Sep 20,98	141	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	140	Jan 26	140	Jan 26	140 Jan 26	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1969.	..	..	..	..	103 No 2, 98	105	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.	114	Jan 27	111½	Jan 9	114 Jan 27	112½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1916.	..	..	..	..	102 Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	109 Oct 27,98	107	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	95	Jan 20	92¼	Jan 9	94 Jan 28	94	94¼
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996.	77	Jan 20	72¼	Jan 6	74¾ Jan 28	74¼	74¾
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937.	108	Jan 18	107	Jan 4	108 Jan 18	108½	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	..	..	..	92¼ Au 23,98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940.	98¼	Jan 28	96	Jan 3

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	92	Jan 6	91	Jan 10	92	Jan 27	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Ja 18, 98	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	106	Jan 23	95	Jan 3	105	Jan 28	105	105½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	117	Jan 26	116	Jan 14	117	Jan 27	117	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅝	Jan 24	102½	Jan 4	102⅝	Jan 26	102½	..
Metro. St. Ry xen. col/tr. g. 5s, 1907	124	Jan 26	115¾	Jan 4	124	Jan 27	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122⅞	Jan 5	122	Jan 3	122	Jan. 23	123	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123⅞	Jan 3	126¾	Jan 16	125	126
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	126½	Jan 24	124½	Jan 5	126¾	Jan 24	125¾	..
Mexican Central con. 7s, 1911	68⅝	Jan 4	66⅝	Jan 4	68⅝	Jan 27	68½	70½
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅜	Sep 16,98	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	86¾	Jan 28	84½	Jan 6	86⅜	Jan 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15	De 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	6¾	De 7, 98	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	146	Jan 12	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 12	146	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	112	Jan 28	110½	Jan 18	112	Jan 28	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	125	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	130	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	101¼	No 3, 98	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	95	Jan 6	91¾	Jan 3	93⅜	Jan 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	67½	Jan 11	69¾	Jan 26	69½	69¾
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	90	Jan 29	82	Jan 19	82	Jan 23	..	82
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	90	Jan 6	86	Jan 16	87	Jan 23	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	81	Jan 26	..	..
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	88½	Jan 9	85	Jan 21	85	Jan 21	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1942	105	Jan 23	101½	Jan 3	105	Jan 27	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	114¾	Jan 26	108¾	Jan 9	114¾	Jan 28	114½	114¾
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	115	Jan 13	114½	Jan 5	115½	Jan 13	114	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	96	Jan 24	91½	Jan 3	96	Jan 27	96	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	96	Jan 23	88	Jan 4	96	Jan 25	96	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	107½	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 6	107¼	Jan 6	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	111¾	Jan 18	111¼	Jan 12	111¾	Jan 19	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	..	....	..	....	103	De 29,98	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	106¾	Jan 7	106¾	Jan 26	105¾	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106	Jan 18	105¾	Jan 16	106	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. gr.g. 5s,1931	109¾	Jan 28	105	Jan 3	109¾	Jan 28	109	110
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	101	De 17, 98	105	110
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	126	Jan 20	125	Jan 9	126	Jan 23	125	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	119½	Jan 19	113½	Jan 19	119½	Jan 19	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	85¾	Jan 10	82¾	Jan 4	85¼	Jan 28	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	108	Jan 11	106	Jan 4	108	Jan 26	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132½	Jan 28	132	Jan 12	132½	Jan 28	132	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜	De 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108	Jan 11	106	Jan 11	108	Jan 19	..	109
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M.,W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 27	114¾	Jan 11	117½	Jan 27	116¾	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 18	114¾	Jan 3	116¾	Jan 18	116¾	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	110½	Jan 17	110¼	Jan 17	110½	Jan 17	113½	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 26	113½	Jan 26	113½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108¾	Fe 21, 98	112½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	..	....	..	....	104	De 20, 98	106¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Fe 5, 98	106¾	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	106¾	Jan 24	105¼	Jan 12	106¾	Jan 24	106¾	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Jne 30,98	106¾	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	112	Jan 19	110¼	Jan 12	112	Jan 19	112	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108	No 12,98	..	..
Michigan Cent. con. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	102	Jan 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	93	No 2, 98	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	102⅝	Jan 23	98¼	Jan 4	102	Jan 27	101	..
Do., registered	99¼	Jan 10	98	Jan 6	99¼	Jan 10	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	113	Jan 25	110¼	Jan 3	113	Jan 28	112¾	113
Do., registered	113	Jan 24	109¾	Jan 4	113	Jan 28	112	113
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108	No 5, 98	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	108	Jan 12	108	Jan 12	106	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	106¼	Jan 27	106¼	Jan 27	106	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	105	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	130	Jan 3	132	Jan 18	131	132
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	110	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	123¼	De 20,98	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	121	Ap 28,98	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	102¼	Jan 28	102¼	Jan 28	102¼	Jan 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	105½	Jan 21	105½	Jan 21	105½	Jan 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	105¼	Jan 3	105¼	Jan 3	105¼	Jan 18	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	116½	Jan 4	116¼	Jan 4	116¼	Jan 4	116½	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	116¼	Jan 5	116¼	Jan 5	116½	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	107½	Jan 25	106	Jan 3	107¼	Jan 26	107	..
Do., do., registered	106	Jan 5	106	Jan 5	106	Jan 5	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	De 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121	Oc 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 26	111¾	Jan 17	112	Jan 26	112	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	..	....	..	....	104½	De 20,98	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Fe 26, 98	122½	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 21,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125¾	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25,98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	106	Jan 13	107¾	Jan 27	107¼	108
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	No 22,98	..	..
N.Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	174	Jan 12	172	Jan	173¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	174	Jan 9	172	Jan 19	172	Jan 19	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	126¾	Au 26,98	125	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125¼	Fe 6, 97	121½	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120⅝	Jan 12	120⅝	Jan 12	120⅝	Jan 28	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114½	Jan 20	114	Jan 18	114½	Jan 20	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	106¼	Jan 7	106¼	Ja'n	6	106¼	Jan 26	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106½	Jan 24	104¾	Jan	3	104¾	Jan 27	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	115½	Jan 4	114¼	Jan	3	115	Jan 28	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117	Oc 25, 98	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	131¾	De 17, 98	131	..
Do., do., registered certificates	..	....	..	....	130	Sep 28,98	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	103½	Jan 23	101⅝	Jan	5	103¼	Jan 28	103	103½
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¾	Sep 30,98	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	68¾	Jan	9	69¾	Jan 23	69¼	69¾
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	90	Jan 27	90	Jan 27		90	Jan 27	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	118	Jan 19	112	Jan	6	115	Jan 25	..	115
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....		102	Jne 27,98	110	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	..	....	..	....		127	De 8, 98	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....		128	No 25,98	129	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....		117½	Au 30,98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....		101	Fe 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	97¼	Jan 23	96¼	Jan 16		97	Jan 28	..	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	92⅞	Jan 27	88⅛	Jan	7	92	Jan 28	91	..
Ogden. & L. Cham 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....		94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....		92	Feb., 97	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....		102¾	Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....		85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....		84	Sep 8, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....		9	Sep 7, 98	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	..	....	..	....		8¾	Sep 8, 98	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	81	Jan 20	80	Jan 10		81	Jan 20	..	..
Orc. R. & N. 1st sk. fd g. 6s, 1909	112¾	Jan 10	113¾	Jan 10		113¾	Jan 10	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	103¾	Jan 23	100¾	Jan	3	102¾	Jan 27	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	132	Jan 22	129¾	Jan	5	132	Jan 25	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....		121	Jne 13,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....		102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	111¾	Jan 27	108	Jan	7	111¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	89½	Jan 28	85	Jan	7	89	Jan 28	88¾	89¼
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	74¾	Jan 28	65⅛	Jan	4	75¾	Jan 28	75¼	74
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106¼	Jan 21	105	Jan	3	106¼	Jan 28	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....		101¾	Dec., 90	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	116¾	Jan 3	116¼	Jan	3	116¾	Jan 3	115	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....		110	Jul 8, 98	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts.,1937	..	....	..	....		102	No 11,98	..	..
P., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	114½	Jan 5	114¼	Jan	5	114½	Jan 5	115	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....		111½	Oct 19,98	115	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....		113	No 23, 98	115	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....		107	De 30,98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	107¼	Jan	6	107¾	Jan 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....		108¾	Ap 23,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	138¾	Jan 6	138¾	Jan	6	138¾	Jan 6	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....		141	No 10,98	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....		128	Aug., 98	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....		110¾	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....		107	My 24,98	106	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....		113¾	Apr., 98	120	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....		110	Jne 27,98	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....		102	No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....		108	My 13,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....		115½	Fe 24, 98	119	..
Peo., Dec. & Evy. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	99	Jan 19	99	Jan 19		99	Jan 19	99	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....		100	De 22,97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	97	Jan 28	94¼	Jan 16		97	Jan 28	96¾	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....		97	My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....		99	De 30,98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....		120	My 17,98	121	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	..	....	..	....		90	Sep 23,98	90	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....		137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....		107¾	Oc 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....		127	No 24,98	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....		114	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....		119	Mar., 98	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....		90	Oct 19,98	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	113	Jan 6	113	Jan	6	113	Jan 6	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....		112	Jan 6, 97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	99¾	Jan 18	99	Jan	3	99¾	Jan 25	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	78	Jan 27	77	Jan	3	78	Jan 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108	Jan 26	108	Jan	3	108	Jan 26	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	108¾	Jan 26	108¾	Jan	3	108¾	Jan 26	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....		85	Jan 27	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid. As'd.	
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s,1947	84	Jan 27	83	Jan 11	84	Jan 27	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A.,1906	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 5	114	Jan 9	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	..	....	..	....	114½	De 30, 98	114	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	..	....	..	....	114½	De 30, 98	114	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾	July., 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	124	Jan 26	122	Jan 3	124	Jan 27	123¼	123⅝
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	108	Jan 21	107	Jan 5	107¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	..	....	..	....	100	Nov 10,98	100	..
Ft. Smith & Van. B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Jan 28	82	Jan 4	86	Jan 28	85¼	86½
St. L. & S. F., S W. Div. 5s, 1947	93½	Jan 3	93	Jan 12	93	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	91¼	Jan 4	84½	Jan 4	91	Jan 28	90¾	91¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	52½	Jan 27	40¾	Jan 4	52¼	Jan 28	51½	52
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 7, 98	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	122½	Jan 19	121	126
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113½	Jan 25	113½	Jan 25	113½	115
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	124	De 20, 98	124	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125¼	Jan 24	124½	Jan 10	125¼	Jan 24	125	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	138¾	Jan 18	138¾	Jan 18	138¾	Jan 18	138½	140
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	..	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	113¾	Jan 18	112¼	Jan 5	113¼	Jan 25	112	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	May29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	105⅞	Jan 27	104½	Jan 25	105⅞	Jan 27	105	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122¾	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	..	....	..	....	120	Oct 27,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	110½	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	113½	Jan 24	113½	Jan 24	113½	Jan 24	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	111½	Jan 25	111¼	Jan 25	111½	Jan 25	112	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	113	Au 26,98	112	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apl 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5,97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Jan 25,98	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	106	Jan 19	102½	Jan 3	105⅞	Jan 28	..	105½
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	99¼	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	102	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g. 5s,1931	103½	Jan 25	100½	Jan	6	103¼	Jan 28	100	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111	Jan 3	110¾	Jan 24	110¾	Jan 24	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	..	....	..	....	112	Dec 9, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	89½	Jan 28	87¾	Jan	6	89¼	Jan 28	89	90
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	139	Jan 20	139	Jan 21	..	139½
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	100⅝	Jan 19	97	Jan	3	100¼	Jan 24	..	..
San An. & A. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	81	Jan 9	77½	Jan	6	80	Jan 28	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116	Dec14,98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾	Nov17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	104	Jan 28	102	Jan	3	104	Jan 26	102	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	112	Jan 21	109¼	Jan	3	112	Jan 21	110	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	..	....	..	....	118¼	Dec17,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov 11,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	107½	Jan 25	106	Jan	4	107½	Jan 25	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	95¼	Jan 27	90	Jan	3	95¼	Jan 28	94	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113¾	No 23, 98	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	106⅝	Jan 23	103¼	Jan	3	106¾	Jan 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31, 98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	107½	Jan	4	107½	Jan	4	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	102⅜	No 21, 98	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	118	Sep 30,98	..	120½
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	104¼	Jan 18	104¼	Jan 18	104¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	116½	Jan 24	114¾	Jan 14	115¾	Jan 24	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	116	Jan 23	115	Jan 6	115¼	Jan 25	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124	Jan 28	124	Jan 28	124	Jan 28	123	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	119	Jan 10	119	Jan	3	119	Jan 14	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	123½	Jan 25	123¼	Jan	7	123¾	Jan 25	123½	124
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	..	....	..	....	104½	De 16,98	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	110⅜	Jan 25	110	Jan	5	110⅜	Jan 25	..	..
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	..	....	..	....	110	De 28,98	..	..
Do., serial, Series E	109	Jan 12	109	Jan 12	109	J

Continued from Page 1.

sections for account of London professional operators, some of whom have made fortunes during this movement, and the Continent has also been on the buying tack, chiefly, however, Amsterdam, as financial prospects in Germany were not such as to permit of large operations. As long as traffics continue satisfactory, and no untoward events happen, we may perhaps expect a continuance of the buoyant markets which have been so extraordinary a feature during the last few weeks."

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Jan. 28, total transactions included 7,205,528 shares of stock, $37,577,000 bonds, with $136,500 Government and $279,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.

	Jan. 29,'98.	Jan. 28,'99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	2,479,681	7,205,528	4,825,847
Banks	103	45	*700
Mining	5,950	1,600	*4,350

*Decrease.

BONDS.

	Jan. 29,'98.	Jan. 28,'99.	Increase.
R. R. & M.	$26,072,500	$37,677,000	$11,604,500
State	35,000	136,500	101,500
Government	196,500	279,000	82,500

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Jan. 30.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
Quincy Mining Company—Books open.

Tuesday, Jan. 31.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred A stock.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway—Books close.
General Electric Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Books close.
St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred stock.

Wednesday, Feb. 1.

Albany Street Railway—Dividend payable.
American Glue Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
American Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stock.
Broadway Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railroad—Dividend payable.
Connelton Coal Company West Virginia—Annual meeting.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Chicago Edison Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Columbus (Ohio) Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Gas Company, Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidation Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Cornwall and Lebanon Railroad—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston—Dividend payable.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Finance Company—Dividend payable on second preferred stock.
German-American Bank—Dividend payable.
Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edwards Switch Railway—Dividend payable.
Great Northern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Henderson Bridge Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stock.
Hudson River Bank—Dividend payable.
Hudson River Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Dividend payable.
Kings County Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Lincoln National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mahoning Coal Railroad—Dividend payable.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Annual meeting.
Nassau Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Starch Manufacturing Company—Annual meeting.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Coal Company—Dividend payable.
Peoria and Eastern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Procter and Gamble Company—Books close.
Pullman Palace Car Company—Books close.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Books close.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Distilling and Distributing Company—Dividend payable.
Twenty-third Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Union Street Railway, New Bedford, Mass.—Dividend payable.
United States Rubber Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Worcester and Marlborough Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Worcester Traction—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

American Tobacco Company—Books open.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Street Railway—Books open.
Great Northern Railway—Books open.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books open.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad—Books open

Friday, Feb. 3.

Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on common stock.
Missouri Pacific Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	109	112
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	109	111
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	105	..
Bleecker St. & F. Fy stock	36	40
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	102½	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	227	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	106
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	114
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	88	92
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	119
Brooklyn City Railroad	250	254
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	250	..
Brooklyn El., when issued	30	34
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	64	65½
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¾	112
Buffalo Street Railway stock	83	84
Buffalo St. Ry. 1st consols	115	118
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	119	..
Central Crosstown	220	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	180	187
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	..
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	103	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	270	290
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfc.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	64½	65½
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	104	105
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	200
D. D., E. B'way & B.5 p.c.scrip	100	103
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St	375	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	74	79
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117½	118½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.2d	97	98½
Kings County Elevated	5½	7
Kings County incomes	1¼	10¼
Louisville St. Ry. com	41	44
Louisville St. Ry. pf	104	106
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com	4	5
New Orleans Traction pf	17	18½
Ninth Avenue	160	180
North Shore Traction com	18	20
North Shore Traction pf	85	87
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	114	..
Rochester Ry	14	16
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	105	..
Second Avenue stock	193	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	117½	118½
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	200
South Ferry 1st 5s	103	..
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Third Avenue Railroad	168	171
Twenty-third Street	385	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	106
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	114	117
United Traction, Providence	86	87
Worcester Traction common	14	15
Worcester Traction pf	101	103

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	59	60
Hoboken Ferry 5s	96	98
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38½	39
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96	97
Union Ferry	46	47½
Union Ferry bonds	102½	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	185	195
Atlantic	172½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	225	..
Brooklyn	400	..
Central	1750	1850
Colonial	400	..
Continental	230	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1040	..
Fifth Avenue	350	..
Franklin	270	..
German-American R. E.	25	..
Guaranty	475	..
Hamilton	240	..
Kings County	300	..
Knickerbocker	315	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	245	..
Manhattan	175	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	237½	..
Mercantile	510	..
Metropolitan	320	..
Nassau	165	..
National Surety	..	165
N. Y. Security & Trust	425	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1275	..
People's	285	..
Produce Exchange	215	230
Real Estate Trust Co	225	..
Standard	150	..
State	227½	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	300	310
Union	1200	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	300	..
United States	1350	..
Washington	275	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	100	107
Citizens'	112	116
Continental	470	490
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	100	..
German-American	465	..
Germania	270	..
Greenwich	160	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	170	200
Home	200	210
Kings County	190	220
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	110	115
Niagara	175	..
North River	125	..
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	..
Peter Cooper	115	120
Rutgers	70	100

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	115	120
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	380	400
American Exchange	172	175
Astor National	300	..
Astor Place	235	..
Bowery	280	300
Broadway	220	..
Butchers & Drovers'	97	..
Central	170	..
Chase	200	..
Chatham	295	305
Chemical	4,000	4,200
Citizens'	130	140
City	1400	..
Colonial	150	..
Columbia	145	..
Commerce	212	220
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	300	..
East River	133	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
Fourth National	177½	190
Fourteenth Street	..	195
Gallatin	305	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	1100	..
German-American	113	117
Germania	350	..
German Exchange	225	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	110	..
Hanover	500	..
Hide & Leather	105	..
Home	150	..
Hudson River	200	..
Importers' & Traders'	500	..
Irving	155	..
Leather Manufacturers'	185	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	..
Market & Fulton	220	..
Mechanics'	175	..
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	170	..
Merchants' Exchange	117½	..
Merchants'	154	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	280	..
New Amsterdam	220	..
New-York	240	..
New York County	1300	..
New York National Exchange	90	..
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	70	..
North America	140	..
Oriental	150	175
Pacific	170	..
Park	400	420
People's	200	..
Phenix	92	..
Plaza	330	..
Produce Exchange	115	..
Republic	170	..
Riverside	150	..
Seaboard	190	..
Second National	453	..
Seventh National	140	165
Shoe & Leather	97½	..
Sixth National	300	..
State of New York	115	130
State	125	..
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	185	195
West Side	190	..
Yorkville	190	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	121	..
Bald Eagle Valley	195	205
Boston & Providence	284	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	210
Columbus & Xenia	206	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	105
Erie & Pittsburg	138	..
Ft. Wayne & Jackson pf.	137	142
Gold Stock Tel. Co	115	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co	115	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf	145	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Little Miami	198¾	202
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	170	..
Mahoning Coal	150	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	105	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	129	132
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	206	..
Old Colony	198½	200
Oswego & Syracuse	210	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	170	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	149	152
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	265	..
Valley of New York	112	..
Warren	173	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Air Power	68	69
American Bank Note Co.	39	40½
American Brake	110	117
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	100	105
American Soda Fountain	7	12
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	12	20
American Steel & Wire, new	43½	43¾
Amer. Steel & Wire pf., new	94	94½
American Tin Plate	36	40
American Tin Plate pf.	95	98
American Typefounders'	52	55½
American Graphophone	122½	120
American Graphophone pf.	117½	127½
Anderson Tobacco	7	12
Automatic Vending	25	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Barney & Smith Car	14	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	85	..
Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	..
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	120	..
Carter-Crume pf.	55	75
Celluloid Company	82	84
Central & South Amer. Tel.	110	112
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	54	60
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	97	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	97	..
Commercial Cable	180	..
Consolidated Car Heating	40	45
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Continental Tobacco	36¾	36¾
Continental Tobacco pf.	75¾	75¾
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	79	80
Diamond Match Company	153½	154
Electro-Pneumatic, as pd.	¾	1
Empire & Bay State Tel.	75	80
Eastman Kodak Company	100	110
Erie & Western Trans.	75	80
Electric Vehicle	23¾	24¾
Electric Vehicle pf.	65	67
Goodyear Shoe Machinery	45	46
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	114	118
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	57	59
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds.	94	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	3½	4½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	16¾	18
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	82	85
International Silver	21	24
Iron Steamboat	1½	3
Iron Steamboat 6s	50	58
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	105	115
Journeay & Burnham com.	3	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Lanston Monotype	87½	92¼
Lorillard pf	118	122
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	30	..
Mechanical Rubber pf.	75	..
Mergenthaler Linotype	187	188
Michigan Pen. Car com.	28	30
Michigan Pen. Car pf.	89	91
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100
National Well Paper deb. stock	63	75
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	115	120
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	157	162
Nicaragua Construction	7½	10
Old Dominion Steamship	87½	95
Otis Elevator	41½	42½
Otis Elevator pf.	88	89¾
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	106	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	24
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	3½	4
Pratt & Whitney com.	3	6
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Pressed Steel Car	51	51½
Pressed Steel Car pf.	82¾	83¾
Procter & Gamble	250	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	104	110
Simmons Hardware com.	128	135
Simmons Hardware pf.	120	124
Singer Mfg. Co.	420	430
Standard Oil	471¾	472½
Susquehanna Coal 6s	117	..
Swift & Co.	98½	101½
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	106½	108
Texas & Pacific Coal	64	70
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	..
Trenton Potteries com.	15	18
Trenton Potteries pf.	64	67
Trow Directory	45	55
Union Switch & Signal	70	72
Union Switch & Signal pf.	..	125
Union Typewriter com.	20½	22
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	102	104
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	101	102
United States Envelope pf.	98	100
United States Envelope 1st 6s	110½	111½
United States Glass	30	31
United States Glass pf.	..	75
Wagner Palace Car	193	195
Westinghouse Air Brake	333	337
Worthington Pump	36	40
Worthington Pump pf.	102½	104

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	63	63¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	110¼	111¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95½	96
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	14¾	15
Central Union Gas bonds	106¾	108
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107¼	107¾
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103	..
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103	105½
Chi. F. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. F. Gas & C. con. 6s	113	..
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106¾
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.)	35	38
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	81½	82
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	80	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	15	17
Consumers' Gas Jersey City)	91	95
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	104	106
Detroit inc. 5s	97½	100
Equitable 1st 6s	100¼	101½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116½	118½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	70	75
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	80	83
Grand Rapids stock	97	100
Grand Rapids bonds	102½	104½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	60	65
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	74
Indianapolis stock	108	112
Indianapolis 1st 6s	106	108
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	60	65
Lafayette 1st 6s	81	86
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	60	65
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	70	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	62	65
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	101	102½
Mutual of New York	300	310
New Amsterdam	32	32½
New Amsterdam pf.	64½	65½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	104¼	104¾
New England Gas bonds	97½	98
N. Y. & E. R Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	100½	111
Ohio & Indiana stock	60	65
Ohio & Indiana bonds	74	78
St. Joseph (Mo.)	38	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	92	95
St. Paul Gas stock	50	52
St. Paul Gas bonds	80	90
Standard Gas, New York	125	132
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	118
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	152
Syracuse Gas stock	18	20
Syracuse Gas 5s	84	88
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	97	97¼
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	106	108
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

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THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	1½	Met. St. Ry.	18½
American Express	5½	Mich. Cent.	1½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	3	Minn. & St. L.	2¾
Am. Sugar Ref.	3¾	Mimn. & S. L. 2d pf.	1
Am. Tobacco pf.	1	New Central Coal	2
Balt. & Ohio, all in. pd.	4½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Balt. & Ohio, wh. iss.	4½	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
B. & O. pf., w. i.	1¼	N. Y., Ont. & W.	3½
Brooklyn R. T.	1	Norf. & West. pf.	1¾
Can. Southern	1½	Nor. Pacific	3
Can. Pacific	1½	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	3¾
Central Pacific	1½	Ore. Short Line	2
Ches. & Ohio	2¾	Pacific Coast	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	2½	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West.	1½	Pacific Mail	7½
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	7½	People's Gas, Chi.	5¾
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	6
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	4¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	4	Reading 1st pf.	4¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	9½	Rio Gr. West.	8½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	3	Rio Gr. W. pf.	2½
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	2½	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	2½
Col. South. 1st pf., w. i.	1	St. L. & San Fran.	5½
Consolidated Ice	3½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6¾
Consolidated Ice pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6¾
Del., Lack. & W.	1½	St. L. S. W.	2½
Erie 2d pf.	1	St. L. S. W. pf.	1
Fed. Steel pf.	3½	So. Pacific	1¾
Flint & P. M.	3	Southern Ry. pf.	1¼
Gen. Electric	9¾	Stand. R. & T.	1¾
H. B. Claflin	4½	Tenn. C. & I.	7½
Hawaiian Sugar	1½	Texas Pac. Land, t. r.	1
Knickerbocker Ice	1	Toledo & Ohio Cent.	5
Knickerbocker Ice pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	13
Kan. C., P. & G.	2¾	Twin City R. T. pf.	5
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	5¾
L. E. & West.	2¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
L. E. & W. pf.	6¼	Wheel. & L. E., 4th asst. pd.	2
Long Island	12	Wheel. & L. E. pf., 4th asst. pd.	3
Louis. & Nash.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas	2¼	Nat. Lead pf.	1¾
Chi. & Alton	1	N. Y. Central	2½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	5½
Chi. & Northwest.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Fuel & I. pf.	4½	Pitts. & West. pf.	1
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	15	Quicksilver pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	2	St. P. & Duluth	1
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	3	St. P. & Omaha	11½
Kanawha & Mich.	1	Third Avenue	1½
Laclede Gas pf.	3	Union Pacific	2¾
Mob. & Ohio	12	Union Pac. pf.	2¼
Nat. Biscuit	2		
National Lead	1		

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s, r.	2	Minn. & St. L. 1st	1
Austin & N. W. 1st	1½	Mo., K. & East. 1st	1¾
B. & O. S. W. inc. 2s	1¾	Mo. Pac. tr. 5s	1
Bklyn W. & W. 5s	1½	Mo. Pac. col. 5s	1½
B., C. R. & N. coll. tr. 5s	1	N. Y. Cent. 1st, C.	1½
Cent. of G. 2d pf. inc.	1	N. Y. Cent. m. c.	⅛
Ches. & Ohio 4½s	2½	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen.	2¾
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	1	Ohio & Miss. 2d	1
Chi., M. & St. P. con. 7s	1½	Ohio & Miss., Sp. Div. 7s	1
Chi., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	1¾	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1½
Cleve. & Canton 1st, t. r.	¾	Ore. S. L., inc. A.	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	¾	Ore. S. L., inc. B.	2¾
C., C., C. & St. L. St. L. div.	1¾	Peo. & East. 1st	3½
De Bardeleben C. 6s	1½	Peo. & East. inc.	3¼
Denver C. Tram. 1st	2	Peo., D. & E. 1st, ex div., t. r.	1¾
Dul. & Iron R. 1st	1	Reading general	1¼
E. T., V. & Ga. d. 5s	1¼	Rio Gr. W., 4s	3¾
Ill. C., St. L. Div. 3s	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st	1
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 1st	1	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	1
K. C., P. & G. 1st	4¾	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	2¼
Kent. Central 4s	1	St. L. S. W. 2d	2¾
Lehigh & W. B. 5s	2¾	St. L. & I. Mt. 5s	1¾
Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. 1st	1	Stand. R. & T. 1st	1
Long Is. con. 5s	2	Stand. R. & T. inc.	1¾
L. & N., Nash. F. & S. 1st	1¼	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. Div.	2¼
Met. Elevated 1st	1	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm. Div.	7
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1½	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st, t. r.	4¾
		Wab. 1st, Det. & Chicago	1¾
		W. N. Y. & P. gen.	2
		West. Un. coll. tr. 5s	2¾

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1¼	Louis. Ev. & St. L. 1st	2
Fulton El. 1st	12	Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	3
Hous., E. & W. Tex. 1st	2	Tol. & Ohio Cent. 1st	1
Kanawha & Mich. 4s	5	Wabash deb. B.	1¼
Kings Co. Elev. 1st	2		

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½c per ounce.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 7-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59⅝c. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 47⅛c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 318,021.38 ounces of silver bullion.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Jan. 28	$1,494,429,838	$87,231,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,804,989	72,024,846
Jan. 7	1,180,845,612	68,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,938	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,295	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,915,138	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	$1,224,114
*Nov. 26	535,864,487	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,005,798,451	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	970,398,871	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,718,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	783,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,860,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,849	49,531,052
Oct. 1	774,084,831	41,009,208
Sept. 24	814,737,500	50,321,266
Sept. 17	851,162,822	48,905,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	858,064,779	43,588,205
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,549	44,062,886
Aug. 6	741,158,772	56,554,961
July 30	644,628,228	39,372,795
July 23	680,280,419	46,140,433
July 16	720,898,059	47,100,833
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,173
July 2	638,752,623	52,060,970
June 25	655,289,987	43,167,522
June 18	763,433,321	47,170,908
June 11	747,574,044	37,216,835
*June 4	719,782,421	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,300	40,433,231
May 21	756,405,421	44,270,061
May 14	818,498,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,854	42,742,666
April 30	821,668,508	47,286,794
April 23	625,188,250	35,906,111
April 16	686,847,768	39,884,274
April 9	632,838,308	4,559,229
April 2	782,941,674	38,899,848
March 26	811,382,304	39,966,196
March 19	742,975,686	46,983,653
March 12	722,221,319	39,548,541
March 5	804,747,977	39,151,173
*Feb. 26	608,611,866	41,329,422
Feb. 19	826,680,610	45,526,256
Feb. 12	720,196,643	37,439,784
Feb. 5	625,210,933	34,212,451
Jan. 29	835,015,148	41,676,574

*Five days.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$11,477,556
Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	8,672,039
From Jan. 1, 1899	38,680,354
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,253,908

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Jan. 24, 1899	$9,230,596
Week ended Jan. 25, 1898	10,787,260
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,775,988
From Jan. 1, 1898	28,356,627

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$158,012
Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	303,116
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,976,360
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,073,313

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$39,300
Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	1,195,620
From Jan. 1, 1899	1,430,724
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,529,605

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 28, 1899	$891,904
From Jan. 1, 1899	447,292

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$88,712
From Jan. 1, 1899	547,636

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$1,000,383
Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	926,276
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,051,873
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,770,904

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$68,391
Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	30,804
From Jan. 1, 1899	271,222
From Jan. 1, 1898	271,322

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$931,992
Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	895,472
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,676,581
From Jan. 1, 1898	5,499,582

Total Import of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$226,403
Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	333,920
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,258,573
From Jan. 1, 1898	2,344,641

Total Export of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$1,088,683
Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	2,121,296
From Jan. 1, 1899	5,811,097
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,291,509

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Jan. 27, 1899	$862,280
Week ended Jan. 28, 1898	1,787,376
From Jan. 1, 1899	3,552,525
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,946,968

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, and 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England gained £714,295 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 44.90, became 45.50 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 6,575,000f. gold and 1,925,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were, $4.82¾@

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Jan. 28. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
200	--	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,520,000	Jan., 1899 3½	--	----------	--	----------	*198	Feb. 3, 1898
--	--	American Bank Note	----------	---------- --	--	----------	--	----------	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
130	--	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898 5	138	Jan. 19	133	Jan. 16	138	Jan. 19, 1899
--	--	American Steel & Wire pf.	12,000,000	Jan. 14, 1899 1¾	1¾	Jan. 21	128	Jan. 21	125	Jan. 21, 1899
--	--	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1898 3	--	----------	--	----------	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
100¼	--	**Beech Creek**	5,500,000	Jan. 1899 1	--	----------	--	----------	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106½	--	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Jan. 1899 2	--	----------	--	----------	109¾	Oct. 19, 1898
--	--	Brooklyn Elevated, all in. paid.	13,283,600	---------- --	--	----------	--	----------	24½	Sept. 28, 1898
105	110	Bur., C. R. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898 2	100	Jan. 17	100	Jan. 17	100	Jan. 17, 1899
--	--	**Central Coal & Coke**	1,500,000	---------- --	--	----------	--	----------	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
178	--	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,473,500	Dec. 1, 1898 1¾	--	----------	--	----------	177½	Dec. 5, 1898
--	--	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1899 4	--	----------	--	----------	102½	May 22, 1897
--	--	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1899 1¼	--	----------	--	----------	120	June 4, 1898
150	--	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,736	Dec. 1, 1898 1½	--	----------	--	----------	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
--	--	Col. C. & I. Dev. pf.	500,000	---------- --	3	Jan. 14	3	Jan. 14	3	Jan. 14, 1899
49	--	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898 2	*50	Jan. 18	*50	Jan. 18	*50	Jan. 18, 1899
--	--	Consol. K. C., S. & Ref.	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1898 1½	100	Jan. 6	100	Jan. 6	100	Jan. 6, 1899
--	--	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 16, 1899 1½	--	----------	--	----------	99½	May 24, 1898
--	--	**Detroit Gas**	1,645,700	---------- --	68	Jan. 18	63	Jan. 4	68	Jan. 18, 1899
--	--	**Eastern Elevator**	1,000,000	---------- --	--	----------	--	----------	157	July 23, 1898
380	--	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	Jan., 1899 2½	--	----------	--	----------	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
--	--	Erie Tel. & Tel.	5,000,000	Dec. 15, 1898 1	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾	Jan. 14	*92¾	Jan. 14, 1899
--	--	**Ft. Worth & Rio Grande**	3,108,100	---------- --	16	Jan. 18	16	Jan. 18	16	Jan. 18, 1899
--	--	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Jan., 1899 1½	--	----------	--	----------	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
--	--	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	---------- --	--	----------	--	----------	*30	Nov. 22, 1898
--	--	**H. B. Claflin Co.** 1st pf.	2,600,300	Nov. 1, 1898 1½	--	----------	--	----------	*94	Dec. 27, 1898
--	--	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Nov. 1, 1898 1½	--	----------	--	----------	*94	Dec. 27, 1898
100	--	**Illinois Central** l. l.	----------	Jan., 1899 2	*100	Jan. 4	*100	Jan. 4	*100	Jan. 4, 1899
--	--	**Morgenthaler Linotype**	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1898 5	--	----------	--	----------	*152	May 31, 1898
--	--	Michigan Pen. Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893 1	25	Jan. 12	25	Jan. 12	25	Jan. 12, 1899
--	--	Michigan Pen. Car pf.	6,000,000	Dec. 21, 1892 2	*87⅞	Jan. 12	*87⅞	Jan. 12	*87⅞	Jan. 12, 1899
98	99	Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 14, 1899 2½	99	Jan. 16	97¼	Jan. 9	99	Jan. 16, 1899
60	90	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	--	----------	--	----------	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
--	--	National Starch Mfg.	3,233,000	---------- --	5	Jan. 12	5	Jan. 12	5	Jan. 12, 1899
--	--	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 3	--	----------	--	----------	*60	Dec. 13, 1898
--	--	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	Jan., 1898 6	--	----------	--	----------	12½	Nov. 1, 1898
--	--	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1899 4	--	----------	--	----------	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
--	--	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Oct. 15, 1898 1½	--	----------	--	----------	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
70	--	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1899 1	--	----------	--	----------	*60	Nov. 25, 1898
6	10	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897 75c	--	----------	--	----------	*6¼	Dec. 23, 1898
--	--	**Panama**	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898 2	--	----------	--	----------	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
350	--	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 4	--	----------	--	----------	*340	Oct. 8, 1898
--	--	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	121	Jan. 16	121	Jan. 16, 1899
180	--	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,296	Jan., 1899 1¾	*182	Jan. 19	180	Jan. 10	*182	Jan. 19, 1899
--	--	**Silver Bullion certs.**	----------	---------- --	--	----------	--	----------	60⅜	Sep. 8, 1898
200	--	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899 3½	--	----------	--	----------	196	July 19, 1897
--	--	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1½	--	----------	--	----------	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
--	--	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Jan. 1, 1899 5	--	----------	--	----------	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
--	--	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Jan., 1899 2½	--	----------	--	----------	100	Feb. 17, 1898
--	--	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	---------- --	--	----------	--	----------	10	July 13, 1897
--	--	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898 3	--	----------	--	----------	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
--	--	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	Jan. 1, 1899 ½	--	----------	--	----------	64	July 13, 1897
--	--	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1899 2½	--	----------	--	----------	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
--	--	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Dec., 1898 3½	--	----------	--	----------	165	Oct. 20, 1897
--	--	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	Jan., 1899 3½	--	----------	--	----------	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
--	--	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Nov. 15, 1898 1½	--	----------	--	----------	94½	Dec. 27, 1898
--	--	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1899 3	96	Jan. 20	94	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 21, 1899
--	--	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	--	----------	--	----------	8	Apr. 18, 1898
--	--	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg.	8,813,096	---------- --	--	----------	--	----------	*68	Sep. 23, 1898
2½	2¼	Wisconsin Central	15,024,900	---------- --	2½	Jan. 6	2¼	Jan. 3	2¼	Jan. 17, 1899
--	6	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	---------- --	--	----------	--	----------	7½	Sep. 29, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 28th day of January, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$127,104,818.89		
Gold bullion	135,436,648.53		
		$262,541,467.72	
Outstanding gold certificates	$34,689,999.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,627,299.00		
		33,042,709.00	
			$229,498,758.72
Standard silver dollars		$402,315,045.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$399,801,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	7,640,031.00		
		392,161,473.00	
			10,153,572.00
Silver bullion			889,414.42
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$5,977,357.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	90,364,883.00		
		$96,042,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		96,042,280.00	
United States notes		$37,217,210.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$23,935,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	1,635,000.00		
		22,300,000.00	
			14,917,210.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$2,029,480.00		
National bank notes	5,090,441.89		
Fractional silver coin	6,827,717.08		
Fractional currency	797.68		
Minor coin	592,702.31		
Deposits in National banks	89,100,984.41		
Bonds and interest paid	18,120,438.15		
		$122,272,241.52	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$3,569,374.67		
Outstanding checks and drafts	7,008,060.24		
Disbursing officers' balances	62,757,491.81		
Post Office Department account	5,383,548.41		
Miscellaneous items	2,688,535.80		
		86,406,317.93	
			35,865,923.59
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$291,322,878.73

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$661,488.16	$16,955,333.41	$113,001,172.74
Internal revenue	894,126.41	19,239,986.33	157,634,335.99
Miscellaneous	30,631.74	2,319,068.89	13,840,777.78
Total receipts	$1,586,246.31	$38,514,396.63	$284,476,286.51
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	180,000.00	9,437,000.00	60,157,782.97
War	410,000.00	17,290,000.00	163,386,920.41
Navy	146,000.00	4,040,000.00	41,449,482.64
Indians	5,000.00	863,000.00	6,542,085.32
Pensions	200,000.00	10,468,000.00	81,974,883.03
Interest	400,000.00	4,700,000.00	23,873,151.41
Total expenditures	$1,335,000.00	$47,706,000.00	$377,384,311.78
Excess of receipts over expenditures	251,246.31	†9,188,603.37	†92,908,025.27

NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	11,250.00	4,708,535.00	11,488,558.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	76,865.00	1,803,328.50	10,207,684.60

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$326,419,752.00	$95,430,820.00	$821,850,092.60
This fiscal year	9,598,285.00	2,835,702.00	12,433,987.00
This month	2,266,172.00	1,518,610.00	3,570,332.00
This day	135,313.00	72,121.00	207,434.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

$4.82⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝@$4.87⅞ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.83⅝ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅛@5.21⅜ less 1-16 for long, and 5.19⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16 and 94⅛@ 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16 @40⅛.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50@10c premium, Boston, 30@ 5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½@ premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 25c premium. St. Louis—25c premium.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 28.—The market last week was more quiet, but firm, and not idle, there being still a fair business for India, China, and Japan in shirtings, chhoctties, and jaconnets. Engagements for yarns and cloth are heavy, but the former are not now getting a margin equal to that of last month. South America is buying fairly and the home trade is satisfactory. The spinners are mostly well provided with raw material, which is likely to curtail purchases.

A large number of mill balance sheets were published last week. All show good profits and dividends, averaging 8 per cent.

Advices from Bolton report a large demand for yarns, and advancing prices. The spinning situation in the German market is unchanged.

JAN

1899

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

Spencer Trask & Co.,

BANKERS.

Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits Received and Interest Allowed on Balances.

Government and Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.

APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. Harris & Co., Bankers.
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, BOSTON.
31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Mar. 1	.....	.....
Buff., Rochester & Pitts. pf.	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 6	Feb. 16
Buffalo & Susquehanna	5	Jan. 31	.....	.....
B., C. R. & North., (semi-annual)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 23
B., C. R. & N. (extra)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 23
Canada Southern	1	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	Jan. 10
Central R. R. of N. J. (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 13	Jan. 20
Chicago & Great West. pf., A.	2	Jan. 31	Dec. 27	Jan. 2
C., R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Dec. 30	Jan. 9
C., St. P., M. & O. (annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
C., St. P., M. & O. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	Feb. 20	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 8	Jan. 28	Feb. 9
Cornwall & Lebanon	2	Feb. 13	.....	.....
Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	1	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Green Bay & Western	1½	Feb. 15	Jan. 2	Feb. 16
Hu. & Br. Top Mt. Coal & R. R. pf.	2½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Illinois Central (semi-annual)	2½	Mar. 1	Jan. 31	Feb. 23
Louisville & Nashville	1½	Feb. 10	Jan. 30	Feb. 10
Mahoning Coal	7	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Northern Pacific	1	Feb. 3	Jan. 11	Jan. 28
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Mar. 3	Feb. 7	Feb. 17
Pittsburg & Lake Erie	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	¾	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rio Grande Western pf. (extra)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 16
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	2	Jan. 31	Jan. 16	Jan. 31
St. P., M. & M. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Albany, N. Y., (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Cin., Newport & Covington	½	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Columbus (Ohio) Street (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Coney Island & Brooklyn (quarter)	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 2
Glens Falls, S. H. & Ft. Ed. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Union Street, New Bedford, Mass., (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 1
Worcester & Marlborough	3	Feb. 1	.....	.....

BANK STOCKS.

Corn Exchange	6	Feb. 1	Jan. 27	Feb. 2
German-American	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Hudson River	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Lincoln National (quarter)	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Pacific (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 1
Twenty-third Ward	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 2

TRUST COMPANIES STOCKS.

Farmers' Loan & Trust (quarter)	5	Feb. 1	Jan. 20	Feb. 2
Hamilton, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 1
Kings Co., Brooklyn, (quarter)	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Nassau, Brooklyn	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Glue pf.	$4	Feb. 1	.....	.....
American Tobacco (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 16	Feb. 2
Broadway Fire Insurance	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Chicago Edison (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	Jan. 24	Feb. 2
Consolidated Car Heating	1½	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Consol. Gas, Pittsburg, pf.	3	Feb. 1	Jan. 23	Feb. 2
Consolidated Ice	1	Feb. 15	Feb. 3	Feb. 16
Consolidation Coal	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 25	Feb. 2
Edison El. Ill., Boston, (quarter)	2	Feb. 1	Jan. 18	Feb. 2
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Feb. 20	Feb. 11	Feb. 20
Finance Co. 2d pf. (quarter)	$1	Feb. 1	.....	.....
General Electric pf.	3 1-3	Jan. 31	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Gen. Elec. pf., acc. of accum. div.	11 2-3	Jan. 31	Jan. 21	Feb. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref.	1½	Mar. 1	Feb. 11	Mar. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	Feb. 11	Mar. 1
Henderson Bridge	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Hudson River Telephone (quarter)	1	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
Jefferson & Clearfield C. & I. pf.	2½	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Lawyers' Title Insurance	2½	Feb. 1	Jan. 14	Feb. 2
National Lead	1	Mar. 1	.....	.....
New Eng. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Feb. 15	Jan. 31	Feb. 15
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Feb. 10	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Coal (quarter)	4	Feb. 1	Jan. 21	Feb. 2
People's G. L. & C. (quarter)	1½	Feb. 25	Feb. 14	Feb. 27
Procter & Gamble	6	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Pullman Palace Car (quarter)	1½	Feb. 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Quincy Mining	$3.50	Feb 15	Jan. 20	Jan. 30
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Feb 15	Feb. 1	Feb. 16
Standard D. & D. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Feb. 1	Jan. 26	Feb. 1
Street's Ry. & Ill. Prop.	2	Jan. 26	.....	.....
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Mar. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Jun. 31	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature
Cannelton Coal Co., West Va.	.....	.....	Feb. 1	Annual
Maryland Coal Company	Jan. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 7	Annual
Mechanical Rubber	Jan. 19	Feb. 8	Feb. 8	Annual
Missouri Pacific	Feb. 3	Mar. 15	Mar. 14	Annual
Mobile & Ohio	Jan. 25	Feb. 16	Feb. 1	Annual
National Lead Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 16	Annual
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co.	Jan. 21	Feb 6	Feb. 1	Annual
New York Fire Ins. Co.	.....	.....	Feb. 8	Annual
People's Gas Co., Chicago	.....	.....	Feb. 10	Annual
Peoria & Eastern	Feb. 1	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual
St. Lou's & Iron Mountain	Feb. 3	Mar. 15	Mar. 14	Annual
Syracuse Gas Co.	Jan. 27	Feb. 8	Feb. 11	Annual
United States Casualty Co.	Jan. 27	Feb. 9	Feb. 8	Annual

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Jan. 26, 1899	£32,682,771	.....
Jan. 27, 1898	32,563,736	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Jan. 26, 1899	72,834,702	£47,981,606
Jan. 27, 1898	77,181,905	48,356,448

BANK OF GERMANY.

Jan. 26, 1899	25,152,000	14,492,000
Jan. 27, 1898	30,200,000	15,558,000

RUSSIA.

Jan. 26, 1899	160,781,000	4,170,000
Jan. 27, 1898	118,337,000	3,812,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Jan. 26, 1899	35,878,000	12,431,000
Jan. 27, 1898	36,425,000	12,398,000

SPAIN.

Jan. 26, 1899	11,062,000	8,581,000
Jan. 27, 1898	9,431,000	10,480,000

ITALY.

Jan. 26, 1899	15,029,000	2,344,000
Jan. 27, 1898	15,534,000	2,106,000

NETHERLANDS.

Jan. 26, 1899	4,315,000	6,776,000
Jan. 27, 1898	2,029,000	6,829,000

BELGIUM.

Jan. 26, 1899	3,176,000	1,588,000
Jan. 27, 1898	2,857,000	1,429,000

Total for the week	£303,870,533	£98,382,686
Total preceding week	300,650,100	97,484,916
Corresponding date last year	325,208,731	100,908,448

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on above Exchanges in BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Horn Silver	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	300
Kingston & Pem.	.25	.25	.25	.25	300
Phenix	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000
Total					1,600

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.05	.06	.05	.06	2,500
Adams	.12	.14	.12	.14	1,000
Anaconda	.42	.48	.42	.48	700
Belcher	.06	.06	.06	.06	1,000
Best & Belcher	.42	.45	.43	.45	600
Breece	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	100
Challar	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Chrysolite	.14	.14	.14	.14	100
Cripple C. Con.	.10	.11	.10	.11	2,500
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.45	1.20	1.45	900
Creede & C. C.	.03	.06	.03	.06	1,200
Crown Point	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Gould & Curry	.30	.30	.30	.30	700
Horn Silver	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	300
Isabella	.87	.87	.87	.87	200
Leadville	.13	.14	.13	.14	2,500
Little Chief	.21	.21	.20	.21	700
Mexican	.34	.35	.28	.35	900
Mount Rosa	.25	.31	.25	.31	1,000
Mollie Gibson	.30	.30	.27	.27	900
Ophir	.58	.58	.58	.58	100
Pharmacist	.05	.06	.05	.06	4,500
Potosi	.18	.30	.18	.30	400
Savage	.15	.15	.15	.15	100
Sierra Nevada	.70	.72	.70	.72	600
Union Con	.26	.26	.26	.26	100
Utah	.15	.16	.15	.16	500
Work	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Yellow Jacket	.16	.18	.16	.18	500
Total					24,800

ON THE INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alliance	.10	.10	.10	.10	12,600
Burt Gold	.03½	.03¾	.03¼	.03⅞	122,000
Cannon Ball	.006	.006	.004	.005	50,200
Cop. Rock	.002	.002	.002	.002	1,000
G. & Lincoln	.20¼	.21½	.20¼	.20¼	43,000
G. Samaritan	.005½	.006⅜	.005½	.006	233,000
Gold Coin	1.57	1.58¼	1.57	1.58¼	2,500
Gold Magnet	.002	.002	.001½	.002	9,000
Gregory G.	.02¼	.03¼	.02½	.02⅝	88,000
High Five	.05	.06½	.05	.06	75,000
Isabella	.75½	.90	.75½	.88	7,000
Jennie B.	.20	.22	.20	.21½	48,500
Old Gold	.007	.007¼	.007	.007½	61,000
Pilgrim	.003	.003¾	.003	.003½	12,000
Portland	1.80	1.85	1.80	1.85	1,500
Rocky Mt	.09	.15	.09	.15	10,500
San Juan S.	.10	.13	.10	.13	7,000
Sentinel	.003½	.003¾	.002½	.003	42,000
Waldorf	.02½	.02⅝	.02½	.02½	3,500
Work	.18½	.21½	.18½	.21	7,000
Total sales					719,300

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the reserve of $4,538,350. The banks now hold $39,232,025 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in the loans of $6,020,000, an increase in specie of $6,411,800, an increase in legal tenders of $1,267,400, an increase in deposits of $12,563,400, and a decrease in circulation of $739,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Jan. 28, '99.	Jan. 21, '99.	Jan. 29, '98.
Loans	$726,372,200	$720,351,600	$625,896,700
Specie	193,484,900	187,073,100	113,092,800
Legal tenders	61,156,500	59,889,100	103,137,700
Net deposits	861,687,500	849,074,100	722,484,300
Circulation	14,700,000	15,439,300	14,468,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Jan. 28, '99.	Jan. 21, '99.	Jan. 29, '98.
Specie	$193,484,900	$187,073,100	$113,092,800
Legal tenders	61,156,500	59,889,100	103,137,700
Total reserve	$254,641,400	$246,962,200	$216,230,500
Reserve required against deposits	215,400,375	212,268,525	181,621,050
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$39,232,025	$34,693,675	$35,609,450

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,284,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,965,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,900
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,609,450	59,148,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$39,232,025	1894	$109,048,000
1898	35,609,450	1893	23,143,300
1897	59,148,250	1892	36,020,900
1896	39,622,400	1891	33,943,125
1895	45,830,450	1890	14,268,450

The Mercantile Trust Co.
NO. 120 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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The State Trust Co.
100 BROADWAY.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair, probably followed by light snow; westerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,307. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 85¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—The Assembly last night adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Brennan of Kings, urging the United States Senate to ratify the peace treaty. No definite action was taken upon any other measure. The Senate transacted no business of importance.—Page 3.

CONGRESS.—The Senate in open session yesterday discussed the peace treaty and resolutions offered in connection with it. Mr. Carter (Rep., Mon.,) made a strong plea for ratification and against binding future Congresses. A vote will be taken on the treaty on Monday next. The House put in a hard day's work on the Army bill amendments. The final vote will be taken to-day at 3 o'clock P. M. The President sent to the Senate the correspondence bearing upon the peace treaty, and it was read in executive session.—Page 5.

FOREIGN.—The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday adopted the proposition to submit to a committee the Government bill providing for a change in the method of trying revision cases before the Court of Cassation. There were loud denunciations of the Government's policy, but the vote was largely in the Government's favor. The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, First Lord of the British Treasury, in a speech at Manchester, predicted that the Anglo-American feeling of friendship would prove lasting. American Jacobites joined in the celebration of the anniversary of the execution of King Charles I., and among the inscriptions was "America Remembers Her Martyred King." Advices from Peking assert that the Dowager Empress has selected a successor to the Emperor, and will soon displace the latter. Members of the Prussian Diet are fearful that American sugar will seriously cripple the trade in Germany.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The building at 14 Cortlandt Street was damaged by fire to the extent of $30,000.

Two persons were drowned in a mill pond near Freehold, N. J., yesterday.

Mrs. William J. Mayer of Pittsburg drowned herself by leaping from a pier at Atlantic City yesterday.

Two little Eskimo twins from Alaska have arrived in town to visit their foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miner Bruce.

It has been discovered that half the sum appropriated for the Department of Public Works was expended in four months. The Governor will recommend that a special accountant be appointed to investigate the books of all the State departments.

Page 3.

Ex-Police Commissioner Moss has transmitted a draft of a police bill primarily providing for a State Police Commission which will have supervision over the police, while leaving the selection and management of the forces with the cities concerned.

Page 4.

The board of officers which has been arranging the list of army officers to be recommended for brevets for service in the Hispano-American war has completed that portion of the work involved in the Santiago campaign.

Page 7.

The Appellate Term affirmed a decision in favor of Antonio Pastor against the Rogers brothers for breach of a theatrical contract, awarding him $500 damages.

Page 12.

The annual statement of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, shows that the capital stock of the company is seriously impaired.

The managers of the American Investors' Company were arrested yesterday on bench warrants from a Federal court in Arkansas, on charges of using the mails for fraudulent purposes.

In his fifty-thousand-dollar suit for libel against The Press, Charles A. Hess denied yesterday that he had given $5,000 for a nomination to Congress. The trial will be resumed to-day.

The session of the Brick Presbyterian Church voted unanimously that the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke shall not accept the call to the Chair of American Literature in Johns Hopkins University.

Treasurer Hess of the Police Board said yesterday that he intended to pay the salaries of police officers whose promotion was questioned by the Civil Service Reform Association in case the Civil Service Board certifies the pay rolls.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.

Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.

New Corporations.—Page 10.

Amusements.—Pages 6 and 7.

Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

Business Troubles.—Page 5.

Insurance Notes.—Page 12.

Court Calendars.—Page 10.

Losses by Fire.—Page 2.

Legal Notes.—Page 12.

Real Estate.—Page 10.

Railroads.—Page 4.

Markets.—Page 10.

Society.—Page 7.

ADVERSE REPORT ON EWART.

Senate Committee on Judiciary Objects to a Southern Judge.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day made an adverse report on the nomination of Hamilton G. Ewart to be United States District Judge for the Western District of North Carolina.

Judge Ewart was appointed during the recess, and now holds the position. An effort will be made in the Senate to have Ewart confirmed, notwithstanding the adverse report.

THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Congress Asked to Authorize a Thirty-Foot Channel in the Delaware.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 30.—The two houses of the Legislature had short sessions again to-night and little business was transacted. The Senate adopted a resolution requesting Congress to authorize a thirty-foot channel in the Delaware.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate were these: By Mr. Ketcham—Creating a Board of Public Accountants; By Mr. McDermott—Authorizing Bayonne to fix the salary of the Mayor at $2,000.

These bills were introduced in the House: Mr. Marks—Fixing telephone charges at not more than $50 a year and regulating rates for long-distance conversation.

Mr. Abbott—Making the words "real estate" in the General Tax act to include wharves, piers, poles and supports for electrical conductors, and elevated railways and their franchises, also pipes and conduits.

Mr. Wood—Appropriating $2,456.86 for expenses for the inauguration of Gov. Voorhees; providing that bank stock shall be assessed where the bank is situated.

Mr. Wright—Prohibiting non-residents from shad or herring fishing in the waters of the State.

Mr. Wakelee—Fixing a franchise tax of 2 per cent. upon the gross receipts of express companies not owned by railroads.

Mr. Marnell—Authorizing the payment of an annual pension to the families of policemen who die in the discharge of their duties.

Joined Her Husband in Death.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Jan. 30.—John Tierney, aged seventy-one years, died from pneumonia Saturday night near Montgomery. His wife, aged eighty-one, took to her bed from shock, and to-day, as the remains of her husband were being carried out of the house to the church, she expired.

Lord Herschell in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Baron Herschell, some time Lord High Chancellor of England, appeared with the Supreme Court of the United States to-day and occupied a seat upon the bench on the right hand of the Chief Justice.

New Jersey Fisherman Drowned.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Jan. 30.—Howard Wright and Eugene Piles, both of Avon, were returning from a fish pound this afternoon, when about three miles off shore, their boat was caught in a squall and capsized. Piles became entangled in the anchor rope and, before he could free himself, was drowned. Wright kept himself afloat until the crew of the Avon Life Saving Station rescued him.

FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA

First Lord of British Treasury Speaks of the Binding Ties.

TWO COUNTRIES ARE UNITED

He Predicts that the Cordial Relations Between Britain and America Will Be Permanent.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and leader of the Ministerialists in the House of Commons, delivered his annual address this evening to his constituents at Manchester. After speaking of the "intrinsic difficulty which Continental nations find in understanding Great Britain's aims," he continued as follows:

"But there is surely one great country which, by community of language, religions, blood, origin, and even institutions, is well fitted to understand us, and a country which we should be well fitted to understand. Need I say that the country to which I refer is the United States? Some foreign critics, cynical by profession and training, hold the view that the friendship now happily subsisting between the English-speaking peoples on both sides of the Atlantic is but the growth of the moment and depends upon a transitory community of interests. They affect to believe that when this disappears friendship also will disappear. They hold that, if British trade should feel injured by some inconvenient tariff, immediately the sentiments so generally felt at this moment in Great Britain toward America would vanish like the leaves in Autumn.

"According to my observations," said Mr. Balfour, "the world of cynics is always wrong. I believe the cynics wrong in this case. If our good relations really depended upon those fortuitous circumstances, while the latter might be the foundation of an alliance, they could not be the foundation of that is infinitely more important—of that species of friendship which, in season and out of season, through good report or ill, is not to be shaken by mere circumstances. It was in this hall in 1896 that I first spoke of the international relations between the United States and England—In those dark days of the Venezuelan controversy, when public feeling in America had been aroused by the wholly unfounded suspicion that we had some designs of empire in South America, and when by a natural reaction, we felt there was a kindred spirit on the other side of the water had neither judged nor treated us with knowledge and fairness. I then expressed my firm faith that the time would come when all speaking the English language and sharing the Anglo-Saxon civilization would be united with a sympathy which no mere political divergencies could permanently disturb.

"I felt then, though I spoke my inmost convictions, that I must impress my hearers as something of a dreamer and an idealist, or as a prophet only hoping for what he himself can hardly expect to see realized. But the three years that have elapsed since have wrought a surely marvelous change in the relations between the two countries, a change which I believe is not destined to be reversed, a change which has brought back these two great communities to their normal relations, disturbed as those normal relations were by more than a century of unhappy discord; a change which, once made, is a change that ought to be permanent, for it is founded, as I hope, upon mutual sympathy, mutual comprehension, and the mutual belief that each great and free community desires to see the privileges it enjoys extended far and wide to all continents and among all nations.

"And if I am right, and that common sympathy be implanted deep in the breasts of these two great nations, there cannot be a greater guarantee for future peace, freedom, progress, and civilization, not only of this or that country or community alone, but of the whole human race."

SUICIDE AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Wealthy Pittsburg Woman Drowns Herself from Young's Ocean Pier.

ATLANTIC CITY, Jan. 30.—Mrs. William J. Mayer, aged thirty-one years, wife of a wealthy wholesale tobacco dealer of Pittsburg, Penn., committed suicide to-day by jumping into the ocean from Young's Pier, at the end of Tennessee Avenue. Mrs. Mayer had been here about ten days in the hope of improving her health. There seems to be no doubt that her ill-health produced melancholia and prompted her to end her life. Mr. Mayer has been telegraphed for and will arrive to-morrow.

The fatal leap was taken shortly after the noon hour. Mrs. Mayer and her maid had been on the pier for some time, and were on their way to the Homehurst Hotel, where they were staying. Mrs. Mayer was apparently in good spirits. About midway on the pier the maid turned to look at a distant object, when she heard a rustle of skirts, and turning about again saw Mrs. Mayer throw herself against the rail and fall headlong into the sea. Mrs. Mayer utered no sound as she fell and made no struggle to keep afloat. Her body was recovered.

Previous to her arrival here Mrs. Mayer had been under treatment for nervous prostration at a sanitarium in Philadelphia.

TWO DROWNED IN A MILL POND.

Father Loses His Life Near Freehold in Trying to Rescue His Son.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Jan. 30.—John Rue, in trying to rescue his son who had broken through the ice of a mill pond, was drowned this afternoon. His son, John Rue, Jr., was saved by Walter Probasco, the brother of Emerson B. Probasco, who went down and was drowned. The accident occured on Snyder's pond, a mile from Freehold.

Emerson Probasco, who was twelve years old, and young Rue were skating on the pond when they broke through the ice and went down together. Rue's father, who ran the mill, witnessed the accident, as did Probasco's brother, who was skating on another part of the pond

John's father, while running across the pond to aid the boys, encountered a stretch of rotten ice. He fell through and was drowned. Probasco reached the hole where his brother and young Rue went through and managed to save the latter. He saw nothing of his own brother, who must have come up under the ice.

ORE SO PER CENT. GOLD?

Extraordinary Reports of the Isabella Mine at Cripple Creek, Col.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30.—A special to The News from Cripple Creek, Col., says of the recent strike in Isabella ground:

"Your correspondent saw chunks of sylvanite that were three inches thick and solid metal, and chunks of the oxidized ore of the same width that he whittled with his pocket knife. No assays have been made on the rock; it is not necessary, but pieces of the free gold ore, if ore it can be called at all, run over $500,000 per ton. The Mollie Gibson never produced any ore that carried more ounces of silver per ton than this Isabella ore does in gold. With every hour's work the streak is lengthening and widening. Adjoining this metallic body there is six feet of quartz that will run from $1,000 to $2,000 per ton.

"Manager Kilburn said to your correspondent:

"'I do not like to say anything that will excite the people any more than they are at present. The metallic ore body has doubled in size both ways since yesterday morning. Some of the pieces of ore are 80 per cent. gold. I never saw such mineral, and I do not believe that its like was ever mined in this or any other camp in the world. We have had no assays taken on the rock, but a ton of it could be picked out that would run anywhere from $50,000 to $200,000 per ton.'

"Armed guards are watching the property. The strike was made in the new ore body at a depth of 620 feet below the surface. The chute has been cut at the seventh level, 200 feet above, and also at the fifth. At the latter place an assay was obtained in the breast of the drift in two feet of ore that went better than $1,000 per ton. There is at least blocked out in the one level between the ninth and seventh levels, $5,000,000 worth of ore."

Chicagoan Drowned in Alaska.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 30.—News has reached here from Kayukok River, Alaska, that John G. Tait of Chicago was drowned Sept. 27, eight miles north of Peavey, by the capsizing of his canoe. The body floated under the ice, and was not recovered. Mr. Tait was General Manager of the Alaska Union Mining Company of Chicago. He carried a life insurance of $100,000, and was a large dealer in building stone at Joliet and Chicago.

COL. POPE UPHOLDS MILES.

Offers $1,000 to Prove that Chemicals Were Used to Embalm Beef for Soldiers.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 30.—Col. Albert A. Pope arrived in Hartford from Boston this afternoon. Soon after the train left Boston the Colonel read in a newspaper the statement which Gen. Nelson A. Miles made yesterday, as follows:

"In reference to a statement in a morning paper that the packers are willing to pay $100,000 for proof that their beef was chemically treated, I will say that if these gentlemen will put up $1,000 in any bank as a guarantee of good faith I will endeavor to show that the charges that chemicals were used to embalm beef can be sustained."

Col. Pope left the train at the first stop and sent the following telegram to Gen. Miles:

Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Washington, D. C.:

Draw on me for $1,000 to prove that chemicals were used to embalm beef furnished our soldiers. ALBERT A. POPE,

Boston, Mass.

Col. Pope is a veteran of the civil war.

Beef on the Michigan Good.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Commissary General's office has received a telegram from Lieut. Col. Abiel Smith, at Havana, concerning the beef shipped on the Michigan, for which a board of survey was ordered. The dispatch says: "Not a pound of beef condemned or thrown overboard known to me. On contrary, board called for by me pronounced beef fine. Quartermaster unloaded part of cargo, contrary to my recommendation, but was stopped and ship held till meat could be properly handled. My calling the board was unnecessary, but deemed a wise precaution."

MAD FLIGHT IN CENTRAL PARK.

P. A. Greenhood's Team Chased for Miles by Mounted Policeman Green, but No One Hurt.

It was an ideal day for driving, and the East Drive in Central Park yesterday afternoon was thronged with smart equipages. On the drive opposite East Seventy-ninth Street Mounted Policeman George Green cantered along indifferently watching the gay parade.

Suddenly there was a great cry up the drive. Horse and rider, both instinctively, pricked up their ears. Around the bend in the road there rolled a swiftly moving cloud of gray dust.

Swifter and swifter it came on, and then, out of the flying cloud there came a head, the long, slender head of a blooded horse, nostrils steaming, ears laid back, and lips dripping with foam. Then another head, the mate of the first, and behind their foam flecked bodies a swaying, tilting runabout, with a man and a woman, the one pale and helplessly tugging at the reins, the other clinging terror stricken to his arm.

Along they sped, the man white to the lips, but cool and skillful, guiding the maddened team through the maze of scattering carriages.

Policeman Green's good beast suddenly felt the rowels sink into his flanks, and with head and neck stretched eagerly forward went galloping wildly in pursuit of the flying dust cloud. Around and around they went, pursued and pursuer; across the drive to the Terrace, back to the road again and to the Marble Arch, up the hill, with never-slackening pace, and to the starting point, a flight of three miles, the like of which for wildness and thrilling incidents Central Park had not seen for many a day.

Slowly Green's gallant beast gained upon the flying team; now he was at the wheels, now at the withers of the off horse, now, with the cruel rowels digging deep into his hot, wet flanks he was at one foam-flecked neck. But with a mighty bound the blooded runaways, speedier than he, were again beyond reach. Yet pluckily, though hopelessly, the policeman and his horse followed on to the end.

And the end was where the beginning had been. There the maddened beasts faltered, one staggered and half fell. Ere they could be off again in full flight, Green was at their heads and the runaways were caught.

P. A. Greenhood of 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street was the man in the runabout. His companion's name could not be learned. Both escaped injury and were warm in their praise of the nervy riding of Policeman Green and of the pluck of his gallant little horse.

Mr. Greenhood explained that his horses had been unruly from the time they left the stable, and getting the bits in their teeth on the East Drive had bolted. Those who witnessed the runaway declared that it was one of the most remarkable that have ever taken place in the Park.

BOSTON NEWSPAPER FINED.

Printed a Headline Which the Court Considered Deceptive.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—The Boston Herald Company was fined $500 by Judge Bond in the Superior Court to-day for publishing in a headline in connection with an account of the trial of the city teaming fraud cases, on Friday last, the words "Guilt Is Evident." The publication of the headline was considered prejudicial to the case, and resulted in the dismissal of the jury and an order for a new trial.

The case was that of J. R. Mulrey and T. F. Scollans, who are charged with having obtained money from the city by fraudulent teaming charges.

Judge Bond also ordered that if the fine was not paid within twenty-four hours an execution should issue directing the Sheriff of the county to levy upon the goods of the respondent for the satisfaction of the sum. Judge Bond filed his decision in writing, in order, he said, that there might be no misunderstanding.

Judge Bond held that the words "Guilt Is Evident" used in the headline of the article on which the complaint was based would lead one who read the headline only to understand that they referred to the defendants on trial, although if the article were read through they would be found to refer to a person not in any way involved with the defendants. He finds, also, that the words were used with the intent that the reader of the headlines should understand them to refer to the defendants, and thereby be induced to buy the paper. His Honor holds, moreover, that the publication of the declaration during the trial was an improper interference with the administration of justice, and therefore adjudged to be a contempt of the court.

Judge Bond supplemented the reading of his decision with remarks in which he said he was satisfied that the intent was not to influence the jury, but rather "for the purpose of selling the paper by a kind of deception which has been practiced by the show-bill effort which has come into use to sell the papers, putting in some headline to lead persons to think there was something very different in the article from that which really is there."

In view of these facts, Judge Bond said he sought to impose a fine that would at least prevent a repetition of the offense.

SOUGHT HEAVEN IN VAIN.

Julius C. Schmidt, thirty-three years old, and Miss Nellie Hayes, twenty-two years old, both of whom board with Mrs. Mary Wilson, a sister of Miss Hayes, at 75 West Ninety-seventh Street, were found on Riverside Drive in front of Grant's Tomb, at an early hour yesterday morning, acting in a very strange manner. With them were two little girls, the children of Mrs. Wilson. The man and woman each held a Bible and were shouting wildly.

Schmidt declared that he was Jesus Christ, while Miss Hayes shouted that she was ready to go to heaven and was "following a fixed star."

A policeman took the couple to the Harlem Police Court. Magistrate Crane committed them to Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to their sanity. Mrs. Wilson told the Magistrate that Schmidt and her sister had both been absorbed in the subject of religion for a long time. It had become a sort of mania with them, she said. They left the house early yesterday morning, she said, taking her two children with them. Schmidt had told her that the world was coming to an end that day. When she discovered that they had taken the children with them, fearing for the safety of the little ones, the mother had followed the couple to Grant's Tomb. She reached there just as the policeman took Schmidt and Miss Hayes in charge.

FIERCE FIRE IN CORTLANDT ST.

The Building at No. 14 Damaged to the Extent of $30,000—Telephone Exchange Threatened.

Fire which started shortly before 10 o'clock last night badly damaged the five-story brick and stone building at 14 Cortlandt Street, causing a loss of about $30,000.

Patrolman Martin Cahill, who turned in the alarm, said he saw the flames through the window of the third story. Some of the firemen, however, were of the opinion that the blaze originated on the second floor. These two floors were occupied by Kashare & Hyman, manufacturers of picture frames and moldings, while on the fourth and fifth floors were the factory and warerooms of Walter L. Isaacs, a dealer in novelties.

On the first floor is a restaurant, known as the Broadway Dining Room. No one is known to have been in the building at the time of the fire, and the cause is therefore only a matter of surmise.

The aspect of the flames seemed so serious to Fire Chief Bonner and Deputy Chief Croker that two more alarms were turned in soon after the first, and a dozen engines, several hook and ladder trucks, and the big fire tower from Centre Street were soon on the scene. Many streams were soon playing on the blaze, but the flames in the top story raged fiercely until the tower had been properly connected and adjusted. There seemed to be some delay about this, and a hose burst before the great stream had been brought into play, but when this stream did strike the fire it made an immediate impression, and the flames were very soon under control.

The four top floors were practically destroyed, but the restaurant suffered little from fire, although it was flooded. The building adjoining on the east, occupied by Kennedy's haberdashery establishment, seemed to be threatened for a time, but the flames did not enter it. There is some damage by water to stock there.

The eight-story telephone building of brick and iron immediately adjoins on the west, and at first the firemen feared it might catch fire at the upper-story windows, but these were provided with iron shutters, which the telephone clerks closed before the flames had reached them. The big building, however, was filled with smoke, which threatened for a time to cause a suspension of the service, but this was not necessary.

ESKIMO TWINS IN TOWN.

Diminutive Alaskans Come to Visit Their Foster Parents.

Two little strangers arrived in the city last Saturday night and yesterday commenced a round of sightseeing.

They are Zaksriner and Artmahoka, the two little Eskimo girl twins who traveled all the way from Seattle by themselves to their adopted father, Miner Bruce of this city. The twins are only eight years old.

Mr. Bruce was sent by the Government to Alaska in 1892 to establish reindeer stations there. He was accompanied by his wife. Some time after he had been in the country he saw a native woman one day with a bright-eyed, playful little girl in her arms. He became attracted to the child because of its unusual good nature and intelligence. He asked the mother to let him adopt it. Having a large family, she readily agreed, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce became the foster parents of the little Alaskan. This was five years ago, and when Mr. Bruce was preparing two years later to return to the United States, he visited the family and secured the little one's twin sister. The twins since that time lived in Seattle, where their education was begun.

Mr. Bruce and his wife left Seattle last October, coming here to live. Several weeks ago Mr. Bruce presented some curios he had collected in Alaska to the Museum of Natural History, and told of the two children he had adopted. So great was the interest aroused by his description that he was urged to send for the children that they might be seen here and casts of their heads, arms, and legs taken for the museum. To this Mr. Bruce consented, and so it happened that the little Alaskans came all the way from Seattle under no other chaperonage than that of the railway employes.

It was told Mr. Bruce on their arrival that they were the centre of attraction all along the route, and when they arrived here their diminutive arms and pockets were laden with candies and toys, gifts of the passengers on the trains.

These are the first Eskimo children ever seen in this city. In appearance they bear a strong resemblance to little Japs. Each has a profusion of straight black hair, which falls about the shoulders. Their eyes are dark and very bright and their skin is of the clear, olive tint.

Great stress was laid by Mrs. Bruce on the bright, cheerful natures of the two little ones at all times.

"They are happy all the time," she said, "and to hear their laughter and see them playing together is enough to put any one in a good humor."

The children will remain in the city for about a week, and then return to Seattle. It is probable Mr. Bruce will give several lectures while the twins are here, illustrating his story of Alaskan life with the quaint and diminutive representatives.

Cincinnati Stock Dealers' Trust.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 30.—Jerome Colton & Co., stock dealers in this city, have brought suit for $75,000 damages against an association of stock dealers of the city, for an alleged boycott. The case came before the United States Court on demurrer. Judge Thompson decided that the conduct alleged in the petition amounted to the formation of a trust in restriction of trade, and was a good ground for an action for damages. He ordered the defendants to show cause why judgment should not be rendered against them. Colton & Co. allege that they were notified that unless they joined the combination they would be boycotted, and persons who dealt with them would be blacklisted.

The Leland Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—A review of the work of Mrs. Jane L. Stanford as executrix of the estate of the late Leland Stanford, shows that she handled property valued at $24,869,245. The fees and percentages to which she was legally entitled amounted to $357,768, but she waived all claims for her services. She paid her attorneys $60,000 for their services, and allowed them $7,000 for expenses.

Killed by a Boston and Maine Train.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 30.—Albert J. Parshley, an insurance man of this town, was killed by a train on the Boston and Maine Railroad here to-day while crossing the track on Wakefield Street. Mr. Parshley was seventy-two years of age. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Brooklyn City Line Station.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners has ordered the Long Island Railroad Company to re-establish the so-called City Line Station, in the Borough of Brooklyn. The company closed this station without making application to the board for permission to do so. The matter was taken up on complaint of F. E. Tilley.

The Verdict, No. 8, Out To-day.
The truth about tax dodgers and taxpayers.—Adv.

A NEW ALBANY SHORTAGE

Deficiency Discovered in the Public Works Department.

TO INVESTIGATE ALL OFFICES

Gov. Roosevelt to Recommend the Employment of an Expert Accountant to Examine the Books.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The scandal of the canal management of Gov. Black's administration was revived to-day in a new and startling form by the announcement from the Governor that a deficiency in the Public Works Department similar to that in the office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings had been reported to him.

The appropriation for the ordinary care and maintenance of the canals is $700,000. This became available Oct. 1 last. In the four months that have elapsed since then, Superintendent Partridge has discovered, about one-half of the entire appropriation has been spent. In proof of the extravagance of the previous administration, however, the new Superintendent announces that he expects to make the six months' appropriations last for the remaining eight months, accomplishing a practical saving of one-fourth, or about $175,000 a year.

Startled by the disclosures made in those two departments, Gov. Roosevelt has determined to take an inventory of the entire State administration. In a special message which he will send to the Legislature in the next few days, he will recommend the employment of an expert accountant to go through the books of these two departments and find exactly where they stand, and when that is done, to make a similar examination of the accounts of the other State departments.

No deficiencies have been reported from any of the other bureaus, but the Governor is convinced that now is a good time to have a cleaning up and a fresh start in all of them. He does not propose to have any more unauthorized expenditures of the State's money if he can help it. With the appropriation account of all the departments straightened out once for all, he purposes to see that expenditures hereafter are limited to the appropriations.

Concerning the deficiency in the Public Works Department, Superintendent Partridge of that department explained that it was a prospective deficit, based on the department's being run on the same scale as heretofore.

"The situation is simply this," he said. "I find that, although only one-third of the fiscal year, beginning Oct. 1 has passed, about one-half of the year's appropriation for the ordinary maintenance and repair of the canals has been spent. The appropriations for that purpose aggregate about $700,000, and although but four months have gone by, about $350,000 of the money has been used. Much of this has been spent, I am informed, in finishing up work begun under the $9,000,000 improvement act, which had to be done to keep the canals from going to ruin. In fact, I am inclined to think that the expenditure incurred in putting the canals in condition from these uncompleted contracts will account for most of the discrepancy in the amount of the year's appropriation spent and the time.

"I have inquired into the condition of the canals and the number of men employed on them, and I am convinced that I can cut down the running expenses enough to enable us to run through the remaining eight months on what is left of the appropriation. I don't think there is any doubt that many more men have been employed than were needed. Wherever we can dispense with the services of any of these hereafter we will do it."

The public works deficiency was caused, it appears, as was that in the Public Buildings Department, by the holding back of bills that should have been paid out of last year's appropriation until after Oct. 1. Then they came in in a bunch, eating up half the year's allowance in three months.

GEN. ALGER'S INJURED SON.

Operation Made Necessary by a Wound Received at Santiago.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 30.—Gen. Russell A. Alger, Secretary of War, was here to-day visiting his son at Harvard University. Capt. Alger, the Secretary's son, who is a student at Harvard, was among those who enlisted from the college. He was injured at Santiago, and has suffered greatly from water on the knee.

An operation had become necessary, and Secretary Alger came here to be present while the surgeons were at work. He will return to Washington to-night.

POISONED BY EATING TURKEY?

Sixty-seven Pennsylvania Military Academy Cadets Made Ill.

CHESTER, Penn., Jan. 30.—Sixty-seven cadets of the Pennsylvania Military Academy were poisoned to-day, presumably from eating turkey. It was just after the meal at which that fowl was the principal food that the first boy was taken ill. In rapid succession one after another was stricken, and several of the children of Col. Hyatt, the academy Principal, were also taken ill. Physicians were called in, and they administered antidotes. The condition of the sick gradually improved until all were out of danger.

The doctors made an investigation of the food and decided that the turkey had caused the trouble. The fowls were obtained from a Chester commission merchant, who received them from Delaware. They are believed to have been cold storage birds. No trace of mineral poisoning could be found, but the opinion of the doctors is that the ill results were due to decomposition of the interior organs of the turkey.

THE GREAT COLORADO STORM.

Snow Falling Again and Serious Suffering May Result.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30.—Snow began falling on the mountains shortly after midnight last night, and the storm, which has been raging since a week ago, with an occasional let-up, is again in full blast.

The town of Breckinridge, about forty miles from Leadville, is completely isolated. Fuel and provisions are getting low, and much suffering owing to the lack of necessities must result. Not a wheel has moved out of Como on the South Park for two days, and reports from there tell of great losses to range stock. The mines about Leadville have been forced to close down, as no ore can be moved.

Hundreds of men have worked almost incessantly at different points on the South Park line, between Como and Leadville, to open the road to traffic, but have at last been compelled to surrender to the elements. Snow is packed in great drifts in the cuts, and the wind piles it in as fast as the shovelers can make an opening. Should the storm keep up its present fury, great suffering and loss of life will result. The storm extends along the mountains in Wyoming, and already the loss of cattle has been great.

Large Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The mahogany yards of J. C. Rayner, Morgan & Fulton, and the box factory owned by F. C. Austin, were burned to-day, causing a loss of $325,000. The fire was discovered in the lumber yards by the watchman. Fanned by a strong wind, the large stock of well-seasoned and valuable lumber was all ablaze before the arrival of the first engines of the Fire Department.

A UNIVERSAL FAVORITE.
For richness of quality, dryness, and flavor, Moet & Chandon Champagne is unequaled. The sale of this celebrated wine is larger than that of any other brand, thus proving its universal popularity.—Adv.

AGONCILLO'S NEW PROTEST.

Memorial to the Senate Denying This Government's Right to Adjudicate in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Sixto Lopez, secretary to Agoncillo, the Philippine representative here, called at the State Department this afternoon and left with the chief clerk another communication addressed to the Secretary of State protesting against the attitude of our Government toward the Filipino "Republic." The terms of the protest do not go as far as an ultimatum. The same fate awaits this communication as that which befell its predecessor—it will be diplomatically ignored.

Accompanying the communication is a long memorial addressed to the Senate containing a comprehensive argument in opposition to the ratification of the treaty, and which the envoy asks the President to send to that body. The letter of transmittal contains more than the mere request, but Agoncillo feels that he is bound by courtesy not to make it public until an opportunity is had by the State Department officials to make a reply.

The memorial to the Senate says that this Government has no jurisdiction, natural or acquired, through any of its agencies to adjudicate in any manner upon the rights of the Philippine country and its people. It refers to "the historical fact that a large number of my countrymen have never been subdued by Spanish power, and, as against their liberties, the oppressive arm of Spain has never been able to sustain itself; that the remainder, because of their adhesion to the cause of liberty, have been in almost constant insurrection against the Government of Spain; these conflicts existing continuously with greater or less fury for the past hundred years."

The purpose of the Filipino patriots in conducting this revolution was, it is asserted, to secure the complete independence of their country, and in this effort they received the encouragement of the United States, and were never informed that the obtaining and preservation of such independence would be regarded as a hostile act by America, and they never believed that their struggle in such a cause would lead to enormous aggregations of American armies and navies at their doors.

MILLIONS FOR THE CUBANS.

Robert P. Porter Reported to be Empowered by the President to Disburse Money.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—President McKinley is understood to have empowered Robert P. Porter to arrange for the disbursement of $3,000,000 among the Cuban soldiers. Mr. Porter will probably go with Señor Gonzales de Quesada to Remedios to meet Gen. Maximo Gomez, to persuade the Cuban Commander in Chief to disband his forces and to lend his influence to the United States Military Administration. Mr. Porter and Señor de Quesada are conferring to-night with the Governor General.

There is some doubt whether Gomez and the other military chiefs will accept the $3,000,000, no matter what other favorable conditions may be offered. Mr. Porter, who, it is understood, will act as the personal representative of President McKinley in the negotiations, has been directed, it is said, to learn the best terms that can be made, and is reported to be empowered to propose what it is hoped will be agreeable terms. Much is expected of the assistance he will receive, when approaching Gen. Gomez, from Señor José Miguel Gomez and Señor de Quesada.

CARLISM ON THE WANE.

Spanish Government Has Apparently No Fear of Don Carlos.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, in a letter reviewing the situation in Spain, says: "The prospects of Carlism are waning. The Carlists themselves complain that Don Carlos allowed a great opportunity to slip when, six weeks ago, the country was filled with dismay and indignation at the price of defeat. He might have had a hope of success then, for such a possibility was openly and freely discussed.

"Now the enthusiasm of even his ardent admirers is chilly; and, as the general opinion is that he has little chance, the subject is being dropped, the people realizing that salvation is not to be had in that way. At the same time, the suspicions entertained in some quarters that Great Britain has been secretly backing the Pretender are being dispelled.

"This result is not due to the suppression of Carlist propaganda. On the contrary, the Government displays the greatest tolerance, being apparently confident of its own strength, indeed, there is scarcely enough persecution to keep the Carlist agitation alive. In Madrid nowadays it is difficult to find a single sympathizer with Carlism, and no ground exists for the exaggerated statements appearing abroad as to the imminence of civil war and anarchy."

The correspondent, after analyzing the change that has come over Carlism since the last civil war, says: "The monarchy is firmly established, and the Carlists themselves are too strongly interested in the industries and welfare of the country to risk its ruin through revolution. The clergy, owing to the Pope's influence, are much less irreconcilable than formerly.

"The only danger lies in the Basque Provinces; but even there the people would not fight unless they were well paid. No doubt the Pretender might succeed if he could win over the army, but there is no sign that the army is so inclined. I have been authorized and requested to deny that the idea was ever entertained that King Alfonso would abdicate in favor of Don Carlos on condition that Don Jaime (son of Don Carlos) should marry the Infanta Dona Maria."

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The high pressure area central Sunday night to the north of Montana has moved to South Dakota and has caused a decided fall in temperature from the Middle and Southern Rocky Mountain regions to the Middle Mississippi Valley. Dodge City reports a fall of 40 degrees in 24 hours, to 6 below zero. Temperatures from 20 to 35 below the normal prevail in this region.

Snow has fallen in the Red River of the South, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the lake regions, and the Middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions, and rain has fallen in the Middle Gulf States. The weather has been fair, with stationary temperature, on the Pacific Coast.

Light snow may be expected in the Middle and North Atlantic States, and rain or snow in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, except rain in Florida. Light snow will also occur in the middle Rocky Mountain region. A cold wave will occur in the Middle and West Gulf States and much colder weather by night in the Atlantic States. Continued low temperature may be expected in the Middle Mississippi Valley and the lake regions, and it will be slightly warmer in the middle and Northern Rocky Mountain regions and Red River of the North Valley. Light, variable winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and light to fresh southerly winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts, shifting to northwesterly and increasing.

Storm signals are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Brownsville to Pensacola.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	TIMES. 1898.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	12	22	22
6 A. M.	8	21	23
9 A. M.	5	22	25
12 M.	12	28	32
4 P. M.	17	33	36
6 P. M.	12	32	36
9 P. M.	11	30	32
12 P. M.	11	29	29

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	30
Weather Bureau	20
Corresponding date 1898	11
Corresponding date for last twenty years	30

The maximum temperature yesterday was 33 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 19 degrees at 5 A. M. The hum

size, breed, and age. There were "possum dogs," "coon dogs," "squirrel dogs," and other professional canines of the South, and there were also some plain "yaller" dogs. The real official prize mascot, however, was "Uncle Nat," a white-haired Southern negro, ninety-seven years old, and his two steers. "Uncle Nat" had expressed a desire to see how the "Yankees" lived at home, and the men of the Sixty-ninth brought him here to see. He was rather cold yesterday, but had been liberally fortified on the way. He bowed and scraped politely to the hundreds of spectators who spoke to him.

ALL ABOARD FOR NEW YORK.

The men of the first section were marched aboard the ferryboat Albany, one of two boats provided for the occasion. The marching was of a somewhat ragged order. Dozens of soldiers had women and girls hanging on their arms, and some straggled along arm in arm with old friends. Now and then a weary soldier would fall out of line for a moment to accept the liquid hospitality of some solicitous acquaintance. The men were marched through a big gate to the ferry, and here a platoon of policemen, after most exhausting efforts, managed to separate soldiers from civilians.

The Albany awaited the remaining sections. At 4:20 o'clock the second section rolled in, and pandemonium broke loose again. The third section arrived fifteen minutes later. At 5 o'clock the accoutrements had all been gathered together, and the ferryboats left the dock amid a salvo of cheers. The boats had been profusely decorated, and as they swung into the stream the din of welcome was taken up on the river.

When the regiment marched out on Franklin Street, a crowd of fully 15,000 people congregated in West Street raised a howl of welcome. From every street leading to the ferry the crowds surged in masses, requiring all the efforts of the big force of police on hand to hold them in check. All the civic societies and others who were to act as escort were formed in line on the side streets. There were several thousands of these men.

Scarcely one man, woman, or child in all the vast gathering had not a bit of green showing somewhere. Either it was a tiny flag, a bit of ribbon, or a sprig of living green. And there was scarcely a spectator not mildly yelling to one or more of the sinewy forms in the emerging ranks. During a period of exceeding stress and turmoil the bands, aiming to keep the crowds in good humor, played airs both Irish and American, but the sound was almost lost in the wild cheering.

START OF THE PARADE.

At 5:45 o'clock the squad of mounted police heading the procession began to move down West Street, and the boys' band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, seventy-five musicians, following after, struck up "Marching Through Georgia." The order of the parade was as follows:

Mounted police, veterans of the Sixty-ninth, headed by the mission band; the Irish Brigade, Shields Corcoran Post, Reno Post, Rawlins Post, veteran zouaves of the Sixty-ninth, twenty men; Irish Volunteers, discharged men of the Sixty-ninth, 150 men; St. George's Cadets, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Ancient Order of Hibernians, County Cavan Association, County Leitrim Men, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. McCarthy commanding, headed by the fife and drum corps of the regiment; Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Edward Duffy commanding, head by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

There were besides many carriages containing prominent Irish-Americans and members of women's organizations. The line of march extended southward to Park Place, then toward City Hall Park. The narrowness and generally congested condition of West Street rendered progress slow, and, except by the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and the Sixty-ninth, little attempt was made to march with anything like regular order. The members of the various civic associations showed the effects of their long wait in the bitter cold. Some of them strode along with heads thrown so far back that they appeared in imminent danger of toppling over backward. Others walked with their heads on their chests, in an attitude of utter weariness. The majority, however, were in excellent spirits, and now and then a man in the ranks would slow up in order to respond to the remark of some old friend among the spectators.

Even among the marchers of the Sixty-ninth there was little opportunity for military precision. Throughout the parade women and children marched in and out among the men, or a soldier and his wife marched hand in hand.

Thus, amid the plaudits of a multitude limited only by the capacity of the streets and windows, the triumphant procession moved up across brilliantly lighted Broadway to Wall Street. In this vicinity was the heart and centre of the great demonstration. The Park was a black mass of humanity, over which glowed at intervals colored rockets exploded from the vicinity of the City Hall. Every building facing the Park was profusely decorated. The Post Office was hung with the National colors and the front of the City Hall was a mass of flags and bunting.

THE THRONG IN PARK ROW.

When the procession wheeled into Park Row there was such a crush from Beekman Street to the bridge that it was surprising that no one was killed or seriously injured. When the parade came in sight every one made a rush for the curbs and for steps and doorways. Thousands of people just through with their work came on a run up Nassau Street. For several blocks this street was full of running people, all swarming into the crowd on the Row, which was already much too small for the people occupying it. The result was that people were jammed up against the sides of buildings and pushed to and fro in a way that for the moment was alarming. It was impossible for any one to force his way through this dense mass, but sometimes a whole line of people would get under way and those in their path were carried along in spite of themselves.

There was a lively competition for footholds in doorways, in which it was not always the strongest or the earliest arrivals that won. When the procession appeared, the crowd in the doorway of THE TIMES Building was congratulating itself on not being out on the walk with the spectators, who had to stand on tip-toe to see even the heads of the passing soldiers. The people on the sidewalk made many unsuccessful efforts to force their way in, but the doorway crowd refused to be wedged out. Suddenly the screams of women were heard, and two or three men cried that the women were fainting.

There were shouts of "Get out of that doorway!" "Let 'em in!" "A woman's being crushed to death!" The crowd in the doorway found, however, that getting out was not such an easy matter when doors that opened toward the street were closed behind them. Finally, after a great amount of shouting and screaming, treading on feet, and jamming of people against the walls, the doors were forced open, and the crowd surged inside to make way for the fainting women. It discovered after a crowd from the sidewalk had taken its place that the fainting women were a myth, and from its retreat in the hallway it got not a single glimpse of the rest of the parade.

It was a great day for the saloon keepers in the neighborhood. Men who very seldom drink were found lined up against a bar after the breath had been jammed out of them in the crowd. For not even in the enormous crowd that gathered on the Row on the night of the last election had people been squeezed quite so tightly together. As the German woman who was trying to get to a Third Avenue cable car remarked, it was a wonder some of "dose peebles vasn't squashed oud."

Passing through Park Row for a short distance, the parade wheeled to the left and passed the City Hall for review by the Mayor. A splendid scene was enacted here. Red, blue, and green lights burning at intervals brilliantly illuminated the many-colored uniforms of the paraders. The guns of Wendel's Battery, stationed opposite the steps of the building, boomed out a salute, and the applause that greeted the home-coming soldiers was redoubled. The men in line, appreciating the great honors being paid to them by a great city, ceased smiling and the chaffing and walked erect with perfect military step.

When Wendel's Battery fired its first shot of the salute the horses of the mounted policemen leaped about wildly, and one of them slipped and fell, throwing his rider headlong, but not seriously injuring him. The policeman held on to the bridle and remounted.

PAST THE MAYOR AND UP TOWN.

As the head of the parade reached Broadway the Mayor left his room, the other city officials following closely behind, and took up his station on the curb in front of the City Hall. Beside him was a policeman holding the white silk flag of the Mayor. Near by stood Thomas Coakley, the Sergeant at Arms of the Board of Aldermen, holding aloft the Aldermanic ensign.

In the reviewing party, besides Mayor Van Wyck, were President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan, President Guggenheimer of the Council, President Keesler of the Board of Aldermen, City Chamberlain Keenan, Sheriff Dunn, Commissioner McCarthy of the Street Cleaning Department, Controller Coler, Willis Holly, President of the Park Board; President Brady of the Department of Buildings, Police Commissioners Hess, Sexton, and York, Commissioner Scannell, Congressman Fischer, Corporation Counsel Whalen, Commissioner Clausen, and Councilmen Oakley, McGarry, Goodwin, Fleck, Glick, Siefke, Gledhill, Muh, Burrell, McCall, Burleigh, Helgans, and Wafer.

The Mayor remained uncovered for fifteen minutes responding to the numerous salutes. "That's fine," remarked the Mayor as the men of the Sixty-ninth filed by in perfect step and alignment. "That's fine," echoed all the city officials within earshot. Other judges, however, pronounced the marching superb.

The families of city officials filled the Governor's Room, the Mayor's office, and all the other rooms of the City Hall facing the park, and enthusiastically cheered the passing soldiers.

The long march up Broadway to Twenty-third Street was made in good time, the thoroughfare being properly clear, although the sidewalks, windows, and doorways were lined with the same great crowds of enthusiastic people who greeted the boys as they marched through the rocket-blazing precincts of Park Row. All along the line it was one continued ovation. Frequently Col. Duffy would order his regiment to halt for a brief rest. So, when the advance guard of the escort reached Twenty-third Street it was fully four blocks ahead of the Sixty-ninth, and marching at a good pace.

The turn into Fifth Avenue was made in the midst of the largest crowd of people that had gathered at any one point along the line of march. As the mounted police forged their way through on their tight-reined chargers, the surging and pushing back to curbstone caused women and children to shriek with pain and men to swear at those who were supposed to have caused the disturbance. So great was the crush that four women fainted and had to be carried into the parlor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Children were separated from their parents, and muffs, hats, coats, and purses were lost in the general confusion.

All along Fifth Avenue the bands played gayly, and men and women danced with joy and children shouted, and even the green-coated mascot, the Alabama goat, who halted in front of the Waldorf-Astoria to masticate a loose bit of Fifth Avenue asphalt, knew that something extraordinary was going on when he felt a sharp tug at his collar, and he left the toothsome morsel and pranced on. But the music stopped short at Thirty-fourth Street, as from that point to the cathedral here is a hill to climb, and the musicians were aweary, so the fifers and the drummers took up the airs and cheered the paraders with their shrill marches.

It was expected that Archbishop Corrigan would review the troops at the Cathedral, but owing to the lateness of the hour he could not be present, and Father M. J. Lavelle stood in his stead with uncovered head on the steps of the edifice and watched the boys go by. At Fifty-first Street the procession marched east to Madison Avenue, and down that thoroughfare to Thirty-fourth Street, and east again to Park Avenue, and then along Fourth Avenue to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory.

SCENES AT THE ARMORY.

An enormous crowd had packed itself around the armory, and there was a rush for the doors by friends and relatives as soon as the men had entered. Chief of Police Devery was at the door with a squad, and as soon as he saw that the place was filled and that there was danger in admitting any more, he gave the order to clear the street in front of the armory.

This only served to complicate matters, and the policemen had finally to draw their clubs and by main force push the mass back into Third Avenue. In the jam men had their clothing torn, and women were knocked down and trampled on. One woman fainted, and as she fell the crowd swept over her and trampled upon her. She was picked up insensible, and a policeman started off to call an ambulance. Before he came back her friends had lifted her into a cab and driven off with her, and her identity was not learned. She seemed, however, to be badly hurt.

Matters were also in a chaotic condition inside the armory owing particularly to the absence of Col. Duffy, who disappeared shortly after the regiment reached the armory. The men were hungry and tired, and had eaten nothing, most of them, since 11 o'clock in the morning.

They were anxious to get away, but Lieut. Sorley of the Sixteenth Infantry, United States Army, who had charge of the ordnance supplies, insisted that every man turn in his equipment, and that it be checked off before he left the armory. So the long-drawn-out routine had to be gone through with, the men being warned that they would be held accountable on the pay roll if they did not comply with the regulations. The result was that it was after midnight before the men finally got away.

All this time, since 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a luncheon provided for 1,000 men by the Father Mathew Sons of St. Patrick, had been waiting in Tammany Hall, and a committee consisting of Justice Fitzgerald, Commissioner Maurice J. Power, James S. Coleman, and William N. Penny was there to receive the soldiers.

Few of the men were apprised of this fact until late at night, and it was 10:30 o'clock before the first of them arrived at Tammany Hall. The luncheon for the men was set out in the two large rooms down stairs, and there were coffee, sandwiches, salads, beer, soup, and much more for the satisfaction of the inner man. Up stairs a room was set aside for the officers, and across the hall the women were entertained. Mrs. Duffy and her daughters were there.

COL. DUFFY'S ABSENCE.

It was nearly midnight when the Colonel appeared. It was then learned that Col. Duffy and Lieut. Col. Donovan, with Gens. Roe and Smith, had gone to the Sinclair House to dine, and that the Colonel had afterward gone home to change his uniform. Of the men only a few hundreds appeared at the banquet, the rest, tired out with the long waiting, having gone home or elsewhere as soon as they left the armory.

The absence of Col. Duffy provoked much comment at the armory, and resulted in some unpleasantness for a delegation of women representing The Daughters of '98, who had sent a huge floral harp to the armory, and who were waiting to present it to the regiment through the Colonel. The women were Miss Margaret C. Keefe, the President; Miss Lavender, Miss Karsh, and Miss O'Flaherty.

When 10 o'clock came around and Col. Duffy had not appeared, the women, having waited since noon, asked Major Lynch, the senior officer present, to accept the flowers for the regiment. Major Lynch refused to do anything of the kind in the Colonel's absence, and then noticing the evident discomfiture of the women, he and Major McCrystal finally decided to accept the token on behalf of the men.

There is said to be considerable feeling among the men and officers against Col. Duffy, but those who would talk would do so only under promise that they should not be quoted. The feeling is said to arise out of the fact that the regiment was not mustered out in the South, for which the men say the Colonel is responsible, and on account of which the men contend they lost a considerable sum in travel rations, money and mileage. Col. Duffy declined to make any statement on this matter last night.

The men will assemble in the armory today at 9 o'clock for pay and muster out.

Captain Elected in the Twenty-second.

An election for Captain of Company K of the Twenty-second Regiment was held last night at the armory. When the Twenty-second went to the front Capt. J. M. Durland left the service, and First Lieut. Benjamin S. Hart acted as Captain. When the regiment was mustered out Hart resumed his rank as Lieutenant. Lieut. Hart was a candidate for the Captaincy. Besides him were William S. Barber and Frank Anderson, formerly Captain of Company D, who also left the service when the regiment volunteered. Anderson was elected by a vote of 28 to 21 for Lieut. Hart.

FORTY-SEVENTH COMING HOME.

The New York Regiment Will Come Direct from Puerto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Quartermaster General's office is making arrangements for the reception in the United States of the regiments now ordered home from Puerto Rico.

It has been decided to send the Forty-seventh New York direct to New York City. The Sixth Immunes, a white regiment, will go to Savannah, and the Eighth Illinois and the Twenty-third Kansas, colored regiments, will be disembarked at Newport News.

71ST REGIMENT INQUIRY.

Gen. Kent Testifies Before the Board in Executive Session.

The investigation into the conduct of the Seventy-first Regiment at San Juan was begun before the board of inquiry appointed by Major Gen. Roe, at the instance of Gov. Roosevelt, at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night. Col. Welch of the Sixty-fifth Regiment of Buffalo presided. The other members of the board are Col. Franklin Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. J. H. Lloyd of the Second Regiment, and Major Buchanan, Judge Advocate. The board was appointed to inquire into the charges of cowardice made against Capts. Charles H. Smith and Capt. J. H. Fleck. All the witnesses for and against the accused officers was concluded on Saturday last.

The session last night was an executive one. The witness before the board was Gen. Kent, who commanded the First Division in the fight at San Juan, and whose official report was not complimentary to the courage and discipline of the Seventy-first. It was understood that Gen. Kent testified as to the correctness of his official report. The board adjourned until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

The 71st Regiment Court-Martial.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Adjt. Gen. Andrews brought with him to this city to-day the findings of the court-martial which tried Capts. Bleecker and Meeks of the Seventy-first Regiment. He stated that he had not examined the findings, but probably would do so this evening. He will then transmit them to Gov. Roosevelt. They will not be given to the press until the Governor has passed upon them.

Wedding Silver

GORHAM

Silversmiths

Broadway and 19th Street
23 Maiden Lane

THE DOCTRINE OF CHANCES.

Prof. Woodward Talks of the Manipulations of Cards and Dice from a Mathematical Standpoint.

Prof. Robert S. Woodward of Columbia University lectured on "The Doctrine of Chances" last night to the members of the Department of Mathematics of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in the Young Men's Christian Association Lecture Room, Brooklyn.

He said that a study of the "Theory of Probabilities," as it is known to mathematicians, would be of great assistance to many people in making calculations, and to illustrate he cited the probabilities for certain occurrences in games of chance.

The probabilities are, he said, that in throwing two dice, two sixes, two aces, or any other pair on the dice will turn up at least once in twenty-five throws. If one wishes to draw the ace of spades from an ordinary deck of fifty-two cards, the probabilities are that he will get it at least once in 104 trials. These two statements he proved by mathematical equations on a blackboard.

The lecturer also asserted that the chances are that a whist player drawing thirteen cards of one suit in a game were 635,013,559,600 to 1, but he did not work out the problem. He said it had been worked out by others, and he would take their word for it.

Prof. Woodward also said that in reading a comic magazine the chances were that at least two jokes would be found with the shrewd Hebrew as the subject, and at least two with "Weary Willie" as the subject. He did not attempt to prove this assertion.

A sailor, he said, believes that a horseshoe on board ship will insure a safe voyage, but the chances will be much more favorable with a good sailing master and a stanch craft. Many people, he said, always are in fear of accident when riding on a railroad train, but the chances for accident there are less than in an old-fashioned stage. One who figures closely on the probabilities of accident in railroad travel always takes a seat near the middle of the car at the right side, and chooses a Pullman in preference to an ordinary coach, for the probabilities of accident there are at the minimum.

BIBLE KISSING IN COURTS.

Magistrates at Their Meeting Give Individual Opinions on the Subject.

It was reported that the Police Magistrates would discuss the question of discontinuing the practice of requiring witnesses in police courts to kiss the Bible, which Magistrate Pool has already abolished in the courts where he presides. The matter was not formally discussed at last evening's meeting of the Board of Magistrates in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court, but the individual Magistrates gave their opinions of the practice.

Magistrate Kudlich said he would like to see the system of kissing the Bible abolished altogether, because the indiscriminate kissing of the volume by all sorts of persons must communicate various diseases through the tender membranes of the lips.

"I have advised witnesses not to kiss the court Bible," continued Magistrate Kudlich, "since an incident that happened about two years ago in the court where I was sitting. The Medical Society was prosecuting a man for practicing medicine without a license, and the witness kissed the book. During the examination it was found that the witness was suffering from a loathsome contagious disease, and that his lips were ulcerated. I forbade the next witness from kissing the infected book, and ordered it to be destroyed at once."

Magistrate Meade did not think that Bible kissing in court was a healthy practice, and said that educated people generally affirmed or kissed their own hands when they laid the book. As far as ignorant people were concerned, Magistrate Meade was of the opinion that more truth could be got out of them if they kissed the Bible, as they seemed to have a terror of future punishment if they gave false testimony.

"I remember the case of an habitual drunkard that came before me," Magistrate Meade went on to say. "I showed him the Bible with a large gilt cross on the cover, and asked him if he knew what the consequences would be were he to swear falsely after kissing it. He replied that he knew what the terrible consequences would be, and I got him to swear on the book that he would not drink liquor for a year at least. Six months later his wife, whom he used to starve and ill-treat, came to me smiling all over and said that her husband had become a model spouse since he took that oath on that Bible."

Magistrate Deuel said that so far as the solemnity of kissing the Bible in court was concerned he noticed that it made no difference with the witnesses. They generally testified as they had intended to before going on the stand.

Magistrate Simms was now in favor of Bible kissing in court. He thought that taking an oath with uplifted hands was far more impressive and solemn. Magistrate Wentworth did not object to Bible kissing, although he did not think that the practice was imperative. Magistrate Flammer did not think that the matter of kissing the Bible was important enough to discuss. He never required any one to kiss the Bible.

Magistrate Mott remarked that all people now knew the law in regard to taking an oath, and they could do as they pleased.

Magistrate Olmsted was not opposed to Bible kissing, but he did not require any one to do it. When the Bible was very dirty he warned witnesses against kissing it.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the police courts in Manhattan and the Bronx, the old city of New York, was read, and next year the report will include the police courts of the other boroughs of the Greater New York.

To Bring Soldiers' Bodies Home.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Col. James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster General, has completed arrangements for bringing home the bodies of the soldiers who lost their lives either from wounds or disease in Puerto Rico and the Province of Santiago Cuba, in the recent war. A funeral party, consisting of twenty undertakers and assistants, will leave New York City next Thursday on the transport Roumanian for the purpose of executing this sad mission. The party will be in charge of T. H. Rhodes, formerly Superintendent of the Arlington Cemetery.

Division of Santiago Receipts.

SANTIAGO, Jan. 30.—Gov. Gen. Brooke has cabled the customs authorities to pay over $60,000 for the City of Santiago, and, for each of the other principal ports of entry in Santiago Province, $20,000. This will leave for the General Government about $20,000, an arrangement which the officials here consider not unfair.

Taught by Experience.

"Johnny, what is the name of the Australian weapon that returns when it is thrown violently forward into the air?"

"The boomerang."

"Is there anything else known to science that has that peculiar property?"

"Yes, ma'am. My pa has that property when he comes home late for supper."

NAVY WAS ALWAYS READY

Secretary Long Corrects Gen. Woodford's Statement to the Contrary.

WAS NEVER SHORT OF POWDER

Figures Showing that Dewey, Sampson, and Schley Were Supplied for Action in Advance.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Secretary Long has addressed the following letter to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford:

Navy Department, Washington, Jan. 30.

My Dear General: I find the papers attribute to you certain statements with regard to the supply of ammunition in the navy during the war which are so erroneous that I cannot believe you have been correctly reported. I have asked the Bureau of Ordnance to give me the exact facts and inclose you a copy of its statement. I am sure you will be glad to read it. Very truly yours, JOHN D. LONG.

The statement from the Ordnance Department follows:

"Navy Department Bureau of Ordnance.

"Washington, D. C., Jan. 30, 1899.

"Memorandum for the Secretary of the Navy: Deferring to the reported speech of Gen. Woodford at the Army and Navy Club at New York on Saturday evening last in which he is quoted as saying: 'That on Feb. 18, 1898, three days after the Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor, he received information by telegraph that this Government did not possess powder enough to provide its warships and forts with two rounds for each gun,' so far as relates to the navy is an error, as every vessel was practically filled up with her allowance of ammunition.

"The regulations of the department prescribe that 'the reserve ammunition for guns of the main battery, except on monitors and coast-defense vessels, shall not be allowed to fall before forty rounds per gun for six-inch caliber and above, nor below fifty rounds per gun for the rapid-fire guns,' and no vessel of the navy was reduced so low as this.

"In addition to the supply of ammunition afloat, the Navy had a fair amount in reserve, especially of projectiles. There were less rounds of powder per gun than of shell, and for this reason, by direction of the Secretary, an emergency order was placed for powder on Jan. 15, 1898, just one month before the destruction of the Maine, and by the 15th of February, the date of that catastrophe, the Navy Department had about three-quarters of a million pounds of powder in reserve, and it was being turned out in large quantities daily.

"So far as relates to the supply of ammunition on board Dewey's ships, the fact is they were never reduced below the limit prescribed by the department, and they could have safely gone into action without receiving further supply.

"The total number of rounds fired from guns of the main batteries in the Manila engagement was 1,414, viz.: 157 eight-inch, 635 six-inch, and 622 five-inch, and from the guns of the secondary batteries, 4,445, viz.: 1,987 six-pounders, 826 three-pounders, and 1,632 one-pounders. The vessels engaged expended only about one-third of their allowance.

"As further showing the state of the ammunition supply of this fleet, it is remarked that on Nov. 2, 1897, orders were issued by the Bureau of Ordnance to the Mare Island Navy Yard to prepare for the Olympia, Boston, and Petrel a quantity of ammunition which would completly fill their allowance and give them one-quarter target practice in addition. This quantity was ascertained from the reports of the vessels showing what each had on hand.

"Owing to the impossibility of securing transportation for ammunition, except in vessels specially chartered, the Concord, which was destined for the Asiatic station, was directed to carry as much of this order as she could, and she sailed on Jan. 8, 1898, with a quantity. The remainder was sent by the Mohican, which sailed March 11, 1898, for Honolulu, and was transferred to the Baltimore, the latter vessel having been ordered to join Dewey's fleet. She sailed from Honolulu March 25, 1898, and arrived at Hongkong April 22, 1898, and delivered her ammunition, thus filling up all the vessels of the Asiatic fleet, but without this they were in condition to go into battle.

"As soon as the department learned that a battle had been fought, steps were taken to make a further shipment to the East Indies, and on May 2 and 3 a shipment was made by express from New York to San Francisco of 2,000 five-inch cartridge cases, and 3,800 six-pounder cartridges, these being the only articles sent by express, and they were sent to the Charleston, which was to sail on May 21, 1898, or by the City of Peking, to sail on May 25.

"The Charleston took 81 rounds of assorted ammunition; the City of Pekin contained 22,445 rounds, and 40 guncotton mines, and miscellaneous supplies; the Monterey, following, took 941 rounds; the Monadnock, following, took 188 rounds, and the Cebu also took 2,650 rounds. These shipments were made in anticipation of possible future needs of the squadron, and, it will be observed, were sent after the battle of Manila Bay.

"On June 30, 1898, a special fast freight train of fourteen cars loaded with ammunition was collected at Harrisburg and started for the Mare Island Navy Yard. This ammunition was to form a large reserve supply for the Pacific and Asiatic Squadrons and was the only train load of ammunition sent west. It is to this train that Gen. Woodford probably refers, but it will be seen that he was mistaken in supposing that it reached Dewey in time for the fight of May 1.

"In addition to this, large supplies of ammunition were sent to Tampa and Key West. One hundred and seven auxiliary vessels and fourteen newly commissioned regular vessels were supplied with complete outfits of ammunition, and a good reserve supply was maintained at the principal naval station, so that at no time either before or during the war can it be said that the navy was so short of ammunition that it could not at any time have carried on active operations. Respectfully,

"CHARLES O'NEILL,
"Chief of Bureau of Ordnance."

BERLIN CRITIC OF WOODFORD.

German Paper Says There Was No Anti-American Coalition.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Kolnische Zeitung, commenting upon the assertion of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, at the Army and Navy Club, in New York, on Saturday evening, that the representatives at Madrid of Continental Europe were ready at any time to interfere with the plans of the United States when engaged in the war with Spain, if the British Minister would only join them, says:

"The idea that there was any European anti-American coalition is a mere figment of the imagination. Certainly both Germany and Russia, from the very outset of the complications, resolved to maintain the strictest neutrality."

TO MEMORIALIZE THE QUEEN.

Medico-Legal Society Will Ask for Mrs. Maybrick's Release.

The Medico-Legal Society held its annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night. Among those who responded to toasts was District Attorney Gardiner, who spoke on "The True Rôle of the Duty of a Public Prosecutor." He said he believed it was the duty of a prosecuting officer to prosecute and not to persecute. The prosecuting officer should so far consider himself counsel for the prisoner as to try to see that he received justice. Ex-Justice A. H. Dailey of Brooklyn spoke for the bar.

Clark Bell, who presided, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, to the effect that a committee of seven be named by the Chair, whose duty it should be memorialize Queen Victoria through the Home Secretary of Great Britain, urging the release of Mrs. Florence E. Maybrick, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of her husband. The committee was empowered to call for the signatures of others to petitions praying for her release. The committee appointed was as follows: Clark Bell, Justice Charles G. Garrison of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, Justice L. A. Emery of the Supreme Court of Maine, Justice Michael H. Hirschberg of the Supreme Court of New York, Justice P. E. Tillinghast of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, ex-Justice A. H. Dailey, and ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer.

A Surprise.

The Pueblo Investigating Committee is to be credited with one remarkable discovery. It has found persons who are working overtime for the State.—Denver (Col.) Republican.

A Business Man said:

"For economy's sake I had done without the telephone service until lately. I had it put in less than a year ago. Now I would not give it up for Five Hundred Dollars a Year."

(HE PAYS 200.)

MESSAGE RATES make the cost of telephone service in New York very moderate.
STANDARD EQUIPMENT for all subscribers. The rate varies with the amount of use.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.
15 Dey St., 962 Broadway, 115 W. 38th St.

AMATEURS BOX FOR HONORS

Big Crowd Sees the Final Bouts at the Lenox Athletic Club.

J. J. DUKELOW A GOOD FIGHTER

He Defeats Henry Ernst After a Fast Three Rounds, and Then Gets Decision from Percy McIntyre.

Even the counter attraction of the bout between Leon and McGovern in Brooklyn could not keep lovers of boxing from the final bouts of the Amateur Athletic Union, which were held last night and early this morning at the Lenox Athletic Club. The bouts were only of three rounds each, and because of the large number of semi-finals to be decided before the championship bouts were brought on, the finals did not start until after midnight.

The big building would have been an uncomfortable place but for the exciting bouts in the ring. The amateurs who were fighting harder for their championship medals than professionals do for big money purses were so thoroughly in earnest, however, that the spectators forgot the cold.

The championship in the heavyweight division was decided after a one-sided bout between Joseph B. Kneipe and M. J. O'Connor, both of the Pastime Athletic Club. George Schwegeler was not entered in the event this year, or he might have had an easy victory, for Kneipe, who made O'Connor quit in the second round, knew only enough about boxing to send in a jab occasionally.

The best fight of the night was that between Henry Ernst of the Acme Athletic Club and J. J. Dukelow of the Pastime Athletic Club. These boys put up a bout which for hard, fast fighting, surpassed many of the star bouts put on at the Lenox Club. They were at each other like two game cocks from the call of time, and they did not cease to pummel until the gong sounded the third round.

Ernst was the larger man of the two, and was a quick puncher and a good defensive fighter, but the Pastime man was gritty to the backbone, and stood a lot of punishment in his efforts to land. Dunkelow succeeded gradually in wearing his opponent down by fighting fast at close quarters, and in the last round he gave him a hard beating. He got the decision, and afterward met Percy McIntyre, a clubmate, in the finals. McIntyre looked almost fifteen pounds heavier than Dukelow, but the latter had him beaten from the moment they started, and was awarded the championship by Referee Frawley.

George Jackson and James McKee, both of the Pastime Athletic Club, were two others that put up a fast fight when they met in the 135-pound class, but the bout lasted only one round, for Jackson gave McKee more beating than he expected in the first round, and the bout was stopped and Jackson declared the winner. Joseph G. Conlin of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club beat J. Schwartz of the New West Side Athletic Club, and John Mumford of the New West Side Athletic Club beat George Jansen of the Pastime Athletic Club in the 135-pound class.

David Watson of Paterson, N. J., beat Charles Proyor of the St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, and Henry Kenny of the Roseville Athletic Club beat Frank Terry in the 105-pound class.

In the one-hundred-and-twenty-five-pound class John Burns of the New West Side Athletic Club beat James T. Donohue after an exciting bout, and Barton S. Choonover of the Bay Ridge Athletic Club beat Roger Hannigan of the Tower Athletic Club. William Wildner of the New West Side Athletic Club and James Fitzgerald of the Pastime Athletic Club had a hammer-and-tongs fight for three rounds in the one-hundred-and-fifteen-pound class, at the conclusion of which Wildner got the decision, and John Lenhart of the Pastime Athletic Club beat John Coster of the Elm Athletic Club in the same class.

McGOVERN KNOCKS OUT LEON.

Brooklyn Man Gets the Decision in the Twelfth Round.

Caspar Leon of Manhattan was knocked out last night in the twelfth round in his bout with "Terry" McGovern of Brooklyn before the Greenwood Athletic Club. The fight was scheduled for twenty-five rounds. Leon weighed in at 110 pounds, and McGovern at 115 pounds. Owen Ziegler was referee. A crowd of about 1,600 persons witnessed the bout.

McGovern set a pace from the start that proved too fast for Leon. The Brooklyn man had things pretty much his own way throughout, although Leon put up a game fight. In the twelfth and final round McGovern caught Leon near the ropes and landed a left hard on the point of the jaw. Leon fell and was counted out by the referee. McGovern was the favorite in the betting.

M'COY CHALLENGES FITZSIMMONS

Convinced, He Says, that He Will Be the World's Champion.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 30.—"Kid" McCoy has challenged Fitzsimmons. This morning he sent the following telegram to the lanky Australian in New York:

"You promised to give me the first chance if you entered the ring again. I now demand that chance only stipulating that the contest take place in six months' time. I will fight you at either the middleweight or heavyweight limit. Trust you will make that promise good. Answer care Denver Post."

In speaking of the match, McCoy said:

"I can whip Fitz sure, or, for that matter, any other man in the world. This may seem like boasting, but since my meeting with Sharkey I am more than ever convinced that I will yet be the champion of the world, all things breaking even. It was too much training that beat me, and nothing else. After that third round my strength was exhausted, my vitality was gone, and I was defeated. It is to regain my strength that I am undertaking the present trip to the coast, and all indications point to the fact that I will be bigger and stronger than I ever was before in my life."

BASEBALL SEASON OPENING.

President of the National League Designates April 15.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Nick Young of the National Baseball League has fixed upon April 15 as the date for the beginning of the championship season of 1899. The season will continue until the middle of October with 154 games.

New York Bowlers Win.

PIQUA, Ohio, Jan. 30.—The Greater New York Bowling Team won six games here to-day.

Afternoon Games.—New York—788, 850, 858. Average, 832. Piqua—768, 768, 783. Average, 773.
Night Games.—New York—849, 901, 806. Average, 852. Piqua—798, 750, 748. Average, 765 1-3.

Syracuse ex-Alderman Killed.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 30.—Thomas McCarthy, an ex-Alderman of this city, and Superintendent of the Warners Cement Works, was killed by the New York Central's eastbound Southwestern Limited this morning near Warners, about twelve miles west of here. His day watchman was struck at the same time, and is in a dangerous condition at a local hospital. The men were seated on the ends of the ties, and did not notice the approach of the engine. Both were hit in the head by the step of the tender of the locomotive as they attempted to escape from their perilous position.

WEST SIDE SUNDAY CLOSING.

The Association Holds a Meeting in St. Michael's Parish House.

A meeting was held last night at St. Michael's Parish House, 225 West Ninety-ninth Street, under the auspices of the West Side Sunday Closing Association, for the purpose of awakening interest in the crusade the association is making against the prevalent practice of keeping places of business open on the Sabbath. The attendance was large, and representative of the better elements of that section of the city, and the statements made by some of the speakers indicated that not only is the work of the churches interfered with, but the law is constantly being violated by the opening of stores and shops, some of whose proprietors have no right to do business on Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, presided. E. L. Gridley, the President of the West Side Sunday Closing Assoc ation, reported on how Sunday is observed on Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Mr. Gridley presented statistics, showing the number of meat markets, grocery stores, and other places of business which are constantly open on Sunday. The butchers shops and grocery and delicatessen stores are, by a law which passed the Legislature last year, allowed to remain open until 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Few of them, however, Mr. Gridley said, observe the law strictly, and it is by no means an uncommon sight to see them open as late as noon. Clothing stores and bakeries, he said, have fallen into the habit of opening on Sundays, although such action is against the law. Although the attention of the police had been called to these violations of the law, nothing had been done by them.

Miss Harriette Kaiser, who was formerly President of the association, explained that the association is not engaged in a fight against the storekeepers, but, rather, is endeavoring to dissuade residents of the locality from patronizing shops on Sunday. To this end petitions pledging the signers not to buy provisions on Sunday are being extensively circulated, and many signatures are being secured.

The Rev. Dr. Atterbury spoke on the effect the opening of stores on Sunday has upon the attendance upon church services. Addresses were also made by the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Rudd, the assistant pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church; George D. MacIntyre, Secretary of the Actors' Society of America, and others.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Jan. 30.—Fire to-day in the McKinnon Block, on Broad Street, caused a loss of about $12,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 30.—The six-story building at 918 and 920 Penn Avenue, occupied by the New York Biscuit Company and the La Grosse Art Glass Company, was damaged by fire to-day to the extent of $75,000.

CORNING, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The dry goods house of Thomas Heffernan and Freeman's grocery store, in this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. Several other smaller firms were also burned out. The loss is $30,000, with insurance of about $20,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The Fenton Block, at Second and Main Streets, Jamestown, was wrecked and several other buildings badly damaged by fire yesterday morning. The individual losses were: M. L. Fenton, Fenton Block, $10,000; M. L. Fenton, Linwood Café Building, $5,000; Fred R. Peterson, building, $2,500; Andrew W. Murray, building, $5,000; Derby Block, $1,500; Phillips & Brown, druggists, $8,000; Lundquist & Sons, clothiers, $5,000; J. Delevan Curtiss, law offices, $1,500; Dr. L. H. Snow, $500; Dr. Blanchard, $500; Altice & Wolshofer, Linwood Café, $1,000; Palace Hotel, $1,000; C. H. Rawson, dentist, $1,000; F. L. Johnson, grocer, $2,500; A. C. Ljungberg, toys, $1,000; M. S. Pershall, jewelry, $1

MR. MOSS'S POLICE BILL

The ex-Commissioner Submits a Draft of It to Gov. Roosevelt.

PROVIDES FOR STATE CONTROL

It Leaves Selection and Management of the Forces to the Cities Concerned.

Ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss has transmitted to Gov. Roosevelt the draft of a bill which, if it becomes a law, will make radical changes in the police systems of this and other cities in the State. Primarily the measure has for its purpose the creation of a State Police Commission, which will have supervision over the police, while leaving the selection and management of the forces with the cities concerned.

In explaining the measure, Mr. Moss says that the oversight of Health Board and health conditions by the State Board of Health has resulted in an excellent management of health affairs in the State, and has kept the local Health Department surprisingly efficient and free from scandal. The administration of the police, he contends, is as much a function of the State as is that of health regulations. When the two are contrasted, as to efficiency and honesty, he says, the difference in favor of the Health Department is marked.

Mr. Moss lays stress on the fact that New York is not the only city in which the police administration is marred by dishonesty and scandal, and he points out that the State should legislate for the interests of the whole State, and for the future as well as for the present.

In conceding that localities should select and manage their police, Mr. Moss insists that it is intolerable that the State, owing, as it does, to every citizen a duty of protection, as to his life and property, should not intervene to remove corrupt, negligent, and incompetent officials, and require the localities to appoint new men.

Writing to Gov. Roosevelt about the provisions of his bill, Mr. Moss contends that it is entirely constitutional, and that it protects the interests of the police officials, who may be subjects of complaint, while conserving the rights of the people.

One of these rights, he says, is "to travel through the State and to spend portions of their time in business or pleasure in other places than their own homes, and they are entitled to the protection of the laws, honestly enforced by the State officers who are chosen in localities. The State has as much right and as great a duty to interfere in matters of public safety as in matters of public health."

The bill makes provision for the appointment of a State Board of Police, to consist of three members, of whom at least two shall be lawyers of not less than five years' practice. The term of office is fixed at five years, and the salaries to be paid will be $7,000 a year for each, except the President, who shall receive $1,000 a year additional.

Section 3 of the bill sets forth the duties of the board. The board shall receive every three months reports from all local Boards of Police and local heads of police, giving details of property controlled by them, their operations, and of facts showing the conduct of the forces. The State Board is to investigate the enforcement of the criminal law of the State, and in order to do this is empowered to make investigations in any part of the State, summon witnesses, and take testimony. In case the State Board suspects that corruption, negligence, or incompetency exists in any Police Department, the facts shall be certified to the Governor, and the Commissioners shall formulate charges, and make an inquiry, giving to accused officials every opportunity to present testimony on their own behalf. If the Commissioners find that the charges of corruption or neglect of duty are well founded, they shall record their judgment with the Governor, and if their judgment be approved, the places held by such officers shall become vacant, and the local authorities shall appoint their successors according to law. Officers convicted in this manner shall have the right of appeal directly to the Court of Appeals, and such an appeal shall act as a stay of proceedings.

Each member of the board and every person deputed by a member of the board shall have the right to examine all police property in the State. If any testimony adduced on the trial of a police official shows reasonable ground for belief that any member of a police force is guilty of a crime the facts shall be reported to the Attorney General for prosecution.

The board is required to take cognizance of the interests of the people of the State as to life, limb, property, and personal rights, and the "fair, honest, impartial, unoppressive, and economical administration of police forces and the enforcement of the criminal law."

By Section 12 of the bill it is provided that "No criminal prosecution shall be instituted against any witness by reason of any confession made in his testimony, nor for any act of bribery to which he was a party in any of the particulars provided in the State Constitution, and no witness shall be excused from testifying upon the ground that his testimony would tend to degrade him or to convict him of a crime, except in the discretion of the board or of the member thereof who may be conducting the examination."

The employes of the board shall consist of a Secretary at $3,500 a year; two stenographers at $2,000 a year each; three clerks at $1,200 a year each, and twelve confidential agents at $1,500 a year each. Besides this the commission is to have a contingent fund of $12,000 a year.

THE POLICE BILL IN ALBANY.

No Agreement Has Been Reached and the Governor Will Not Be Pledged to Any Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The question of legislation affecting the New York police remains unsettled, as the result of Gov. Roosevelt's visit to the city and conference with the party leaders.

The Governor does not feel called upon to deny the conflicting sets of reports which obtained currency in the city—one to the effect that he and the organization representatives were hopelessly apart on the question, and the other that they had finally agreed on a bill. That the two statements were based on exactly the same status of affairs he regarded as sufficiently demonstrating the lack of foundation for both.

As a matter of fact, after the conference with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell at Mr. Root's house on Saturday, the discussion was not resumed. The Governor did not see Mr. Platt or the Chairman on Sunday, nor did he receive a message from either of them by telephone or otherwise. The matter stands just where Saturday's conference left it. No bill has been agreed on finally, and it cannot be said definitely when one will be introduced. Even when the bill is presented, it will not be the Governor's bill. It will be presented on the responsibility of its introducer, and the Governor will not have pledged himself to it in detail. In this, as in all other matters of legislation, he will pass upon the bill only when it comes to him for signature.

All that is regarded here by those best informed as really settled is that whatever is done will be in the line of taking the elections away from police influence, and that local control of the police power will not be interfered with.

COUNSEL FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Ex-Attorney General Hancock Attacks the Present System of Employing Special Advisers.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Ex-Attorney General Hancock, in his final annual report, which was submitted to the Legislature to-night, attacks the present system of employing special counsel for State departments and for the conduct of special cases to which the State is a party. He says:

"After five years' experience in the Attorney General's office, I advise that all the legal business and litigation in which the State is interested, or in which it may be interested in the future, (the Excise Department excepted,) be placed entirely under the control of the Attorney General. I advise this, not only as a matter of economy, but also to prevent counsel designated by other departments from working at cross-purposes with the Attorney General's office.

"It must be manifest to any one familiar with the legal business of the State that the Attorney General, while held responsible for the results, should have the sole authority to direct and control what actions shall be commenced and what steps shall be taken where questions of law are involved to conserve the interests of the State."

TO KEEP DOWN LEGISLATION.

Senator Ellsberg's Bill to Prevent the Annual Flood of Private, Local, and Obnoxious Measures.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Ellsberg introduced to-night a bill intended to carry out the recommendation of the Governor looking toward a lessening of the volume of legislation introduced at each session. Senator Ellsberg gave out the following statement in regard to the measure:

"This bill is designed to reduce the volume of legislation, and more particularly the mass of private and local bills which flood the Legislature every year and make it almost physically impossible for a legislator, however conscientious, to be thoroughly conversant with every bill on which he is called upon to vote, besides adding a host of useless and often harmful laws to those already on the statute books. The provisions of the bill are substantially as follows:

"It clearly distinguishes private and local bills, on the one hand, from public measures on the other; requires all those of the former class to be filed with the Secretary of State at the time of filing of every private or local bill stating why such bill is necessary or desired and why the general laws are not sufficient. Such petition must be signed by the persons or corporations desiring the legislation, and their Post Office addresses or residences must be stated. Public notice by advertisement in the newspapers must also be given of the fact that the passage of such a bill is sought, thus exposing in every instance the interests or individuals that are behind the proposed legislation.

"Where the bill affects the rendering of any corporate service, direct notice must also be given to every person or corporation engaged in the business of rendering the same kind of service in the particular locality in question. All the expenses of advertisement and notice, and in addition all the expenses of printing the bill and of any reprinting rendered necessary by amendments made by the Legislature, must be borne by the promoters of the bill, with the exception that, in the case of a local bill, where its passage is desired by officers of the locality affected, such expense is made a proper charge upon the funds of such locality applicable thereto.

"Any person may file answers to a petition for private or local legislation, and the committee of the Legislature to which such bill is referred must give notice of hearing thereon to every one who either desires or opposes it. Provision is made for the appearance of counsel, and for a report by the committee to which a private or local bill is referred before the adjournment of the Legislature. Provision is also made for cases in which the need for such legislation is urgent or in which the interests of the public, or in justice to individuals, compliance with the procedure above outlined should not be required, by giving the Governor power to make the same kind of a certificate as he now makes under the Constitution for the purpose of dispensing with the three-day requirement.

"One of the most important provisions in the bill is that which will prevent amendments of the general laws in the interests of particular individuals or corporations by the introduction of bills amending the general law, fair on their face, but with a hidden purpose behind them. This will state that every bill hereafter introduced which increases corporate powers or privileges or restricts in any way the obligations and duties of corporations, or of Directors or officers of corporations, whether by special act or by amendment of the general law, shall be considered a private bill so as to require compliance with the general procedure required in the case of private bills specifically introduced as such."

Would Invite the Governor's Views.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—In the Assembly to-night Mr. Palmer, the Democratic leader, introduced a resolution requesting the Governor "to communicate forthwith with the Legislature concerning any general or political legislation which he may propose to recommend or approve, to the end that there may be public, full, and extended consideration of the propriety and necessity for such legislation and of its possible effect upon the local home rule principle, and in order that there may be no excuse for rushing through important legislation of this character at the end of the session under emergency certificate without mature consideration and discussion."

PRIMARY BILL INTRODUCED.

General Synopsis of the Changes Proposed to be Made in the Present Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Primary Elections bill was introduced in both houses to-night. A general synopsis of the changes was given out by John Sabine Smith and William H. Hotchkiss. The principal provisions are as follows:

Abolition of the June primary and the substitution of the seventh Tuesday before election as the day for such primary.

Shortening of the primary election day, making the hours from noon until 9 P. M. instead of 11 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Secrecy of the enrollment on registration days. The manner in which this secrecy is obtained is by using envelopes in which the voter places his enrollment cards and then seals the envelope. It is deposited and not opened until December, so that the party with which he enrolled is not known until after election. Even persons not desiring to enroll place their sealed envelopes in the box, and so the total enrollment for each party cannot be known until the envelopes are opened. A complete enrollment must be had by Jan. 1.

Abolition of the December enrollment by declaration and the May enrollment day, and the substitution in their stead of an enrollment with the custodian of primary records by declaration during the months of May and June of each year.

An official primary to be held in Presidential years, on the fourth Tuesday in March; such primary to be for the purpose of choosing delegates to the various conventions which lead up to the National Conventions; also, providing in Presidential years a supplemental enrollment by declaration during the month of February.

It is provided that each party in each county shall decide whether delegates to State conventions shall be voted for at primaries by the people, or whether they shall be selected in county conventions. It is also provided that the party in each county shall decide whether substitutions shall be made in convention and primary rolls, or whether an absentee's vote shall not be cast.

The bill omits the section in the last bill that provided for publication of the rolls.

COMMERCE COMMISSION CORRECTED

A. Foster Higgins Says Its Report Contains Gross Errors.

Chairman A. Foster Higgins of the Committee on the Harbor and Shipping of the Chamber of Commerce calls attention to these paragraphs in Senator Ford's memorial to the Legislature, which was stated to be from the Commerce Commission of New York:

The value of the foreign commerce of the port of New York is between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000 annually, and there is no systematic plan pursued by either the Nation, the State, or the municipality to keep this commerce unobstructed, or to promote its growth.

During the last eighteen years there has been no increased growth of New York's foreign commerce; in fact, there has been an annual average decline exceeding $21,000,000, while the annual average increase in the commerce of the Nation has exceeded $67,000,000.

Mr. Higgins says that the paragraphs contain errors so grave that they should be instantly corrected, and he submits official figures as having a bearing on the subject. Mr. Higgins's figures show, from 1878 to 1897, inclusive, a total net increase of the total foreign commerce of the United States of $826,482,768, or an average annual increase of $41,324,133. The proportion to New York shows for the twenty years a net increase of $387,939,891, or an average annual increase of $19,396,994. The value of the foreign commerce of this port was $1,039,364,216 in 1896 and $1,036,211,172 in 1897. Mr. Higgins goes on to say:

"In the first paragraph a general statement is ventured. The language used, if it means anything, implies that all the principals engaged in this business—the Government officials, the State officials, the municipal authorities—all and equally are entirely indifferent to known and removable difficulties, and actual obstruction to the foreign commerce of the port, and do nothing systematically to remove or prevent them. Such a statement should certainly not be made unaccompanied by a single citation or reference sustaining it; it certainly is not true or correct, as stated. And we look with no little curiosity to learn upon what such a sweeping accusation is founded."

Mr. Higgins admits that in the future New York may not have this large share of foreign commerce. He says: "It may be admitted, in extenuation of the statements in this memorial of the Commerce Commission, that they have been assigned a field of investigation which hardly has a limit. They have industriously gathered a vast number of facts and opinions, and they have not had time to sufficiently marshal and analyze this testimony to be able to accurately point out evils and designate remedies. It is hoped that the commission will be continued as long as it desires, and that the object of its appointment will be fully attained in its final report."

POMMERY
CHAMPAGNE
ON ITS MERITS THE CHOICE OF THE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
OVER ALL OTHER BRANDS.

NEWS COMES FROM CALIFORNIA THAT THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT OF THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, WHICH RECENTLY MADE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE LEADING CHAMPAGNES, SELECTED POMMERY ON ITS MERITS AS THE BEST, AND AWARDED ITS AGENTS THE CONTRACT FOR SUPPLYING THE TRANSPORTS SAILING TO MANILA AND HONOLULU. THE TRANSPORT GRANT, WHICH RECENTLY SAILED FOR MANILA FROM NEW YORK, AND THE SHERMAN, ABOUT TO SAIL, HAVE ALSO BEEN SUPPLIED WITH POMMERY.

POMMERY "SEC" AND "BRUT" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO.,
Sole Agents for the United States, 32 Beaver St., N. Y.

THE BARREN ISLAND NUISANCE.

Bill to Prohibit Bone-Boiling and the Cremation of Garbage.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Senator Wagner of Kings to-night introduced a bill extending the act forbidding bone boiling or garbage cremating in Manhattan to the Borough of Brooklyn. The bill is aimed particularly at the Barren Island nuisance. He says in relation to the bill:

"This bill is introduced to remedy the suffering of a great number of residents whose health was not alone impaired, but who also suffered financially on account of not being able to let their buildings or cottages because of the stenches coming from Barren Island. We have formed an association called the Anti-Barren Island League, and have visited the State Board of Health, several Governors, and the Boards of Health of Greater New York, and this was the result."

UNDEVELOPED STREET FRANCHISES

Assemblyman Grossman Proposes to Remedy Evils in the Bronx.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Grossman of the Bronx to-night introduced a resolution directing the Clerk of the Senate to procure information concerning street railroad franchises in cities of the first class the grantees of which have not availed themselves of the privileges extended, either in whole or in part. In explaining his reasons for introducing the resolution Mr. Grossman said to-night:

"The applications of the corporation securing these grants usually have on or two motives—first, to secure grants which appear undesirable at the time of their making, and hold them until they become valuable; second, to appropriate all such public streets or easements, which if open to other companies might provide for fair competition.

"Perhaps in no other section of the State have these practices prevailed more than in the Bronx. In this district they found an especially lucrative field because of the uncertainty of its great future development. Though the growth of the Borough of the Bronx has been phenomenal in the past, it is still comparatively in its embryonic state; yet to-day it is embarrassed in its transit facilities by innumerable paper franchises granted in past years.

"The effect of the granting of these franchises has been unfortunate. While to-day the Borough of the Bronx, taken alone in population, wealth, and industries, would constitute one of the first-class cities of the State, its transit facilities are little better than those of the smallest rovincial towns. It is hard to find a single street of importance which has not been pre-empted in some way or another with a paper franchise, with which it is incumbered."

A bill to be introduced by Mr. Grossman, is intended to point the way for redress, its purpose, he says, is to afford a clear and positive remedy.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills Introduced Yesterday in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-night:

E. C. BRENNAN—Fixing the sessions of the City Magistrates' courts in New York City from 9 until 4 o'clock except on Saturday, Sundays, and holidays, when morning sessions will be held if found necessary. This act does not apply to Richmond Borough Magistrates.

Mr. COLLIER—Repealing the act permitting the sale of surplus lymph and antitoxine by the Board of Health.

Mr. GUIDER—Providing that all enunciators or mouth-pieces of telephones shall be furnished and provided with a proper apparatus, containing a sterilizing substance or germacide, to be designated and selected by the State Board of Health.

Mr. KELSEY—Extending the right of suffrage to women in all towns and villages upon questions of local taxation for improvements.

Mr. KELSEY—Appropriating $150,000 for dormitories and other improvements to buildings and grounds of Craig Colony for Epileptics; also, authorizing the State Superintendent of Instruction to furnish the common schools in cities and villages with additional facilities by means of pictorial representation and lectures for instruction in National history, geography, and kindred subjects, and appropriating $20,000 for the purpose.

Mr. HARBURGER—Exempting the real and personal property of the German Polyclinic of New York City from taxation.

These bills were introduced in the Senate to-night:

Senator AMBLER—Providing that adjoining villages may consolidate by adopting a proposition to that effect at an election.

Senator BRACKETT—Providing that no lien against a municipal corporation shall be binding unless an action be commenced within ninety days after filing, unless on a court of record order order be made continuing it.

Senator COGGESHALL—Making societies for the prevention of cruelty to children subject to visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities, upon order of the Supreme Court.

Senator COFFEY—Defining the duties of Commissioners having charge of street improvements in cities of over 1,400,000 inhabitants and authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 bonds for such improvements in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn.

Senator BRACKETT—Making the State University the only legal possessor of the wampum belts of the Five Nations, and authorizing the university to bring suits to recover such belts now possessed by private individuals.

Senator KRUM—Shortening to one year the time in which a bankrupt may secure the discharge of judgments rendered against him, after complying with the Federal law.

DECLINE OF THE STATE CANALS.

Bill to Create an Investigating Commission Introduced.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Regis H. Post of Suffolk has introduced his bill which provides for the creation of a commission of five persons to be known as "The Transportation Commission of the State of New York," which is to investigate the causes of the decline of the traffic of the State canals.

Each Commissioner is to receive for his services $5,000 and traveling expenses. The commission must make its final report to the Legislature not later than Jan. 15, 1900. The sum of $35,000 is also appropriated for the expenses that may be incurred by the commission.

Frauds in the Piano Trade.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Pianomakers who imitate the names of noted manufacturers in order to sell a cheap grade of instruments are made the subject of legislation by Assemblyman Redington in a bill introduced to-night. His measure is accompanied by a brief explaining that "the method commonly known as 'stencilling' is extensively practiced in the piano trade, to the great detriment of legitimate manufacturers and their employes." He says that there are in New York City alone more than sixty firms or corporations manufacturing pianos and employing thousands of skilled mechanics, whose business is being almost annihilated by the fraudulent practice which his bill seeks to prevent.

To Prevent Extortion by Theatres.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Mr. Ware has introduced a bill in the Assembly to regulate abuses in the sale of theatre tickets. He had his attention called to the matter by the boxing and bicycle and other athletic contests at Madison Square Garden, where, it is alleged, exorbitant admission fees were charged for "the best seats" by men who stood outside the box office in the interest of the management. The bill requires every theatre to post its rates conspicuously, and not to charge any more under any circumstances, making it a misdemeanor to do so and attaching a penalty.

Abolition of Grade-Crossings.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A bill is under course of preparation and will be introduced at this session of the Legislature appropriating $100,000 for the use of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners in putting into operation the provisions of the Grade Crossing Abolition act. This bill has been drawn at the request of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. It provides for an appropriation similar to that made by the last Legislature, which has been practically exhausted. The bill will be nearly identical with the measure of last year.

Another Anti-Polygamy Resolution.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Another anti-polygamy resolution was introduced in the Assembly to-night by P. H. Trainor of New York. The resolution differs materially from the Delaney resolutions in that it requests the members of Congress from this State to take the necessary steps to deprive Brigham H. Roberts of his seat in Congress.

Adult Blind in New York Cities.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Mr. Dillon reintroduced to-night his bill of last year relative to the adult blind in cities of the first class. It is intended by this bill to prevent other States from encouraging their adult blind to come and reside in big New York cities.

Mr. Harburger's Excise Resolution.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The Raines liquor tax law came in for a share of attention in the House to-night, when Mr. Harburger secured recognition from the Chair and took occasion to call up his excise resolution disapproving of Gov. Roosevelt's reference in his annual message to the beneficent results achieved by the Raines liquor tax law. The resolution calls for consideration by the House on Wednesday.

To Abolish Toll Gates.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A bill introduced in the Assembly to-night proposes to prohibit the collection of toll charges after June 1. It provides, however, for compensation to stockholders of turnpike, plank road, and bridge companies affected. New York City is exempted from the provisions of this act.

To Avoid Double Taxation.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Assemblyman Grossman will introduce a bill to provide that the owner or holder of stock in a domestic incorporated company liable to taxation on its capital stock shall not be taxed as an individual for such stock.

Short Session of the Senate.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—There were but three bills on the Senate calendar to-night, and consequently a short session, as none of the measures was of such character as to provoke any discussion. The Senate adjourned at 8:55 o'clock.

Speaker Nixon Is Better.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—When the Assembly convened to-night Speaker pro tem. Kelsey handed to the Clerk, to be read, a telegram stating that Speaker Nixon's temperature registered at 99 degrees, that he had rested well during the day, and that Dr. Root, the attending physician, was very hopeful. The news was received with applause.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 30.—Speaker Nixon has rested comfortably to-day, and his condition to-night is more encouraging than since Friday afternoon.

New Assistant Adjutant General.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Adjt. Gen. Andrews appointed Major C. P. Williams of this city as Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Colonel, to take charge of the Adjutant General's Department.

A Ring with a Story.

From The Washington Post.

The wife of a retired army officer whose home is in Washington—Gen. L., let us call him—wears a ring which has a bit of a history. It is an old-fashioned ring with an old-fashioned oval setting of glass over a lock of brown hair. The hair is faded now, but when the ring was new-fashioned the woman who wears it cut that tress, warm and bright, from among her curls so that her handsome young soldier might carry a remembrance of her into his first campaign. He wore it in the ring on his finger for many a weary month. In the Wilderness he was wounded, and in the rough field hospital his arm was taken off at the shoulder so hurriedly that the sleeve was cut through and the gauntlet left on the severed hand. A day later a friend visited the wounded soldier in the hospital and heard him ask where the ring was. Nobody knew. The friend went to search for it. There are men who remember to have seen in war time human limbs piled up like cordwood beside a hospital after a battle. It was in such a pile that the friend searched till he found a gauntleted hand with the ring on it. The wounded soldier slept that night with the precious ring on his one remaining hand. That's the ring's history, and Mrs. L. would part with many another jewel ten times its value before she would allow the old-fashioned ring with the faded hair to leave her finger.

One-Sided Advantage.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A candidate for United States Senator who has no money is comparatively safe from charges of bribery, although his chances of an election may be reduced to the minimum.

What to Do with Them.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If all other propositions looking to the disposal of the Philippines should fail, the question could be very satisfactorily settled by giving the islands to Admiral Dewey. This would really be cheaper than for each township in the United States to present him with a diamond-studded sword.

There's Something About Evans' Ale that places it on a plane by itself.—Adv.

THE HAVANA BANK INQUIRY

Senor Galbis, President of the Banco Espanol, Must Explain.

HAS FAILED TO MAKE ANSWER

More Than $7,000,000 of Havana Finances Involved in the Proposed Investigation.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Señor Galbis, President of the Banco Español, was notified today by the special commission now investigating the finances of the municipality that he must appear before the commission to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock to answer interrogatories, or must take the consequences of contempt, the penalty for recalcitrancy, in the mind of the Commissioners, being imprisonment until he is willing to testify.

Gen. Ludlow, Governor of the Department of Havana, has invested the commission with the powers of a court, and will sustain its action in punishing a refusal to testify. The Banco Español is so intimately connected with the finances of Havana, as a creditor to the amount of $7,500,000 and as a farmer-general of the principal sources of the city's revenues, that the commission deems it necessary to get a complete accounting from the bank as to past transactions and a statement of what it is doing now with the city's market dues.

The commission considers it a public necessity to inquire as to the integrity of the first mortgage, $7,000,000, 6 per cent., fifty-year bonds, taken by the bank within the past few years, since reduced by sinking fund to $6,721,000. The questions are, Who got the proceeds, how much was realized, and whether the bonds in their entirety ought to be chargeable to the city. Other similar transactions will be investigated.

The Banco Español is capitalized at $8,000,000. The amount of deposits is not known to the commission, but it is supposed to be at least $1,000,000. The Directors are wealthy. Options on bank stock were held a few days ago by prominent Americans.

A good block of Havana bonds is held in New York. First mortgages were quoted on the local Bourse to-day at 102.

SMALLPOX IN HAVANA.

Gen. Lee Asked to Make Vaccination Compulsory on All.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Chief Surgeon Maus of the Seventh Army Corps has asked Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, its commander, to make the vaccination of every one in the Province of Havana compulsory.

One hundred and sixty-one cases of smallpox have been reported.

Compulsory Vaccination in Ponce.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 30.—Smallpox is increasing at Ponce, where 150 cases are under treatment. The military government will immediately inaugurate compulsory vaccination. Chief Surgeon Huff says there is no occasion for special alarm, as the conditions are not unusual. Reports from other points in the island tell only of scattered cases.

Tennessee Soldier a Murderer?

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Advices from Trinidad say that last Friday a private of the Fourth Tennessee, while intoxicated, asked a Cuban Sergeant for his machete, and that when the weapon was surrendered the soldier put the muzzle of his rifle against the Cuban's body and killede ehelm instantly.

Major Wiley Escapes Cuban Bandits.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—Major Wiley has arrived from Sancti Spiritus. While there he heard that thirteen bandits, led by a Spanish former officer, had been watching an opportunity to rob him. He had $50,000, with an escort of six. He was not molested.

In Charge of San Juan's Port.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Jan. 30.—Capt. A. S. Snow, who has been commandant of the San Juan Naval Station, has been appointed by Gen. Henry to take charge of the Port of San Juan.

On Their Way to Puerto Rico.

Mrs. W. D. Henderson and two children and Mrs. Peck of Athens, Tenn., wives of Capt. Henderson and Lieut. Peck, are in the city en route to Puerto Rico to join their husbands, who are stationed there.

Panama Hats for Our Troops in Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 30.—The Quartermaster's Department is about to adopt Panama hats as headgear for the troops.

ILLNESS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Senate Wants to Know the Percentage of Our Troops Sick.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) called up his resolution, offered Saturday afternoon and presented a resolution in an amended form, as follows:

Whereas, A large number of the sailors and soldiers of the United States are now in the Philippine Islands or on their way there; and

Whereas, There are differing newspaper reports as to the condition of the health of the soldiers and sailors; and

Whereas, It is reported by the press that there is a large percentage of those who are made sick by reason of the climate of said islands; and

Whereas, It is stated upon good medical authority that during the late years as high as 50 per cent. of the soldiers unaccustomed to that climate have died by reason of the said climate; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish for the information of the Senate a statement as to the percentage of our soldiers who are sick and have been sick and the number of deaths in our army by reason of the sickness caused by the climate in said islands and to set forth when, according to the generally accepted term, the sickly season begins in the said islands.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.,) did not see the usefulness of the resolution. It could only furnish food for the sensational press. While he would make no objection to it, he had no respect for it.

The resolution was adopted.

The Third Infantry on Its Way Here.

Deputy Quartermaster Col. Kimball yesterday received word that the Third Infantry had left St. Paul for this city, where it will embark for Manila. The regiment is expected to arrive at the freight depot of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at noon to-morrow, and will be taken in ferryboats to the transport Sherman, at Pier 22, Brooklyn. A battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, which is also to sail on the Sherman, is expected to arrive from Columbus, Ohio, about the same time.

Queen Victoria as a Rack-Rented Crofter.

As an illustration of the Queen's sense of humor, which often saves her endless worry when transacting State business, Sir Edward Russell tells, in The Liverpool Post, a very good story. On one occasion her Majesty was speaking to a gentleman of high position, when she said: "I don't like the —'s" (referring to a landed family.) "Why, ma'am?" "Oh, because they are very bad to their tenants; and many of their cottages are in a horrid state; and if anything is done by any tenants at their own expense to improve their condition, the first thing the —'s do is to raise the rent upon them." With a smile, the gentleman who was honored with this conversation, replied: "Well, I am only glad ma'am, that you sympathize with the afflictions of tenants." Whereupon the Queen said: "Oh, I am a tenant, myself. I hold —" (naming a place of her Majesty's) "from Mr. ——, and I have made many improvements, and every time I have made an improvement my rent has been raised." At this the gentleman her Majesty was talking to could not refrain from laughing outright, and the Queen's own eyes began to twinkle, as he said: "Well, ma'am, let me say that this that you have now complained of underlies, and is the basis and secret of, the whole Irish question, and the whole crofter question. It is rather amusing to find your Majesty suffering from a grievance as a crofter." The idea of being a rack-rented crofter made the Queen laugh very much.

Reward of $20,000 Offered.

A wealthy lady recently lost a satchel containing jewels worth $150,000, and now offers a reward of $20,000 cash to the finder. The loss of health is far more serious than the loss of jewels, and yet it can be recovered without paying big rewards. A little money invested in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will restore strength to the weak, purify the blood, establish regularity of the bowels, and help the stomach to properly digest the food taken into it.

EHRICH BROTHERS
Will Make an Extraordinary Exhibit of
New Embroideries
To-day at These Very Modest Prices:

45-inch Flouncing, scalloped and hemstitched edges, all-over embroidery to match, yard, 98c. and $1.25
Linen all-over Embroidery, suitable for shirt waists and trimming dresses, yard, 75c.
White Swiss Robes, panels of embroidery, with lace inserting between, enough plain material and trimming to make bodice, $4.98
Imported Batiste Blouses in all colors, with all-over embroidery and plain material to match $4.75 and $6.25
Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook Embroidery; prices begin at, yard, 5c.
White Swiss Banding, edged with Valenciennes lace on both sides, yard, 25c.

Miss Gould Pays for Soldier's Burial.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 30.—The last wish of John O'Keefe, a member of the Two Hundred and First Regiment, New York Volunteers, who died in the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York, Saturday, was carried out this afternoon. O'Keefe formerly resided here, and just before he died asked that his body be sent to this city and buried by the Grand Army of the Republic. Miss Helen Gould was told of O'Keefe's dying wish, and ordered the body sent to this city at her expense. She also wrote a letter to Commander Charles Stevens of Winfield Scott Post, and stated that she would pay the funeral expenses if the Grand Army of the Republic would bury the dead soldier. The funeral was held today from St. Mary's Church.

Critical.

"I have been reading," began the Young Thing.

"Indeed?" said the Major. "What?"

"'The Choir Invisible.' I don't wonder it's popular."

"No?" replied the Major. "I think it would have been more popular if Mr. Allen had made it 'The Choir Inaudible.'"—Philadelphia Press.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	7:12	Sun sets	5:15
Moon rises	10:21		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:12	Gov. Isl'd	10:30
H. Gate	....		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:48	Gov. Isl'd	11:08
H. Gate	12:26		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arkadia, San Juan, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Ithaka, Progreso, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saale, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1.

Andes, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Britannic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Chaucer, La Plata	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Lampasas, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	*9:00 A. M. 10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico and Santiago	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Vigilancia, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....
Seneca, Nassau and South Cuba	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 3.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4.

Alene, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Ardanrose, Nuevitas and Gibara	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Aurania, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Edam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Evelyn, Ponce, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Finance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Trevelius, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, Bermuda, &c.	12:30 P. M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Thingvalla, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Aorangi, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 21 and up to Feb. 2 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Columbia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 86 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Moana, (from San Francisco,) close here daily after Feb. 82 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., final closing on arrival of steamship Campania, due to connect with 6:30 P. M., close Feb. 18.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 31.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 14.
Buffalo, Hull, J

The Wanamaker Store.

Have you ever desired to wander through a Paris or Vienna or Brussels store and look over its characteristic pretty things,—"different" from those the New York shops show? Come and walk around our second floor Balcony Promenade. We've epitomized Europe in the "fancy goods" line.

Besides the Orient,—Others

THE Orient is our leader for the coming bicycle season. A handsome, "thoroughbred" wheel, right in every particular. A wheel that holds more world's records than any other. That doesn't always mean merely that "a good rider rode it," either. The wheel ridden is an important factor. There were other good riders than the Orient champions last year, yet the Orient riders won out. Why? Try an Orient a few miles, and see.

Did you know that all the world's records from one-quarter to 100 miles, with a few exceptions around the thirties, are held by the Orient? The "blue-ribbon" records,—the one mile, the one hour, and the 100 mile are all held by the Orient. Most of them were held across the water until the Orient made them American.

The Orient broke more than 200 *world's records* last season. You riders who know a thing or two, just stop and think of that a minute.

We have some Humbers left,—glorious remainders from a wrecked future. Just as good as they ever were,—and with all our cause to look askance at them, there was nothing so good as they, last year, and few so good this year. We sell the Roadster at $40, the Tourist at $42, the Lady Humber at $45.

The Continental,—a wheel with a brilliant history, and with, perhaps, more friends than any other wheel in this country. $25 for the men's model, $26.50 for the women's. Continents, $18 and $19, and we defy you to find a better value than either.

Short Lengths in Broadcloths There isn't a time in the year nor a day in the week when such an item as this is "out of season."

The finest sorts of broadcloths, in weights practically to suit yourself, at remnant prices. To be sure, they are in short lengths, but that doesn't matter, provided the short lengths are long enough for your particular needs.

Remnants of 2 yards to 6 yards. Prices 50c. a yard to $2 a yard, instead of 75c. to $3.

Fourth avenue.

Ulsters for Women Look over the book of Experience, and you'll find that you wore your heaviest clothing more in February than any other month in the year. So the weather people say, anyway.

Consequently, with bleak February and windy March a-coming, this news of low figures on ulsters is as interesting as it is profitable.

All kinds,—all fabrics;—black, navy blue and brown. Right for driving, walking, skating and out-of-a-stormy night.

$18 kinds for $10 $28 kinds for $18
$22 kinds for $15 $35 kinds for $25

Second floor, Broadway.

Women's Shoes, $1.50 Not made to sell at that price, of course, or they wouldn't get such prominent mention. It's a bargain chance.

Of kidskin, and you may choose between buttoned or laced. The "out" about the offer is that we haven't all sizes. But then, we have most, and the foot we can't fit will be the exception rather than the rule.

If we can't fit you in this shoe you lose $1.50. But we probably can. Won't you try?

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Photograph Frames A holiday echo that will ring sweetly in many ears. All the different sizes, from the tiny circular frame, just big enough for a face, barely an inch across, to the full cabinet size. Pretty frames, carefully selected for holiday selling. Only a few, but a half-price on most.

Choose at 25c. Each.

Most of them were 50c., some of the larger ones were 75c.

Broadway.

A Finale to the Special Carpet Prices The carpet selling that began less than a month ago, has gained in a steady ratio with every day that went by. It is the crescendo that marks a crashing finale.

The entire carpet store is getting a sweeping. It is nearly swept clean. A matter of trade-policy,—nothing to do with the quality or the character of the goods.

Some few days are left, but not many. There is still time to pick a Wilton Carpet at $1.65 a yard, that would have cost you $2.50 a yard before the sale began, and that will cost you $2.50 a yard when this sale is over. Axminsters, also, at $1.50, instead of $2, and $1, instead of $1.35. Almost equal reductions on Brussels, but the opportunity is short-lived.

Third floor.

For Opera or Ball Handsomer wraps than these are not made. They are just the picturesque, fluffy, striking, "stunning" things that you often see worn, but seldom pick up in shops. But they are here now, if you come soon.

Have been 18.75 to $65 Now, $9 to $35.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Handkerchiefs Fair Prices all through, and lowest prices almost always, but now and then a remarkable special, like this:—

Men's all-linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, with a neat colored border,

At Ten Cents Each.

Some were 15c., and some were 25c. Not very many, but quite enough to come for.

White Lawn Aprons Look over this lot of white lawn aprons, select the ones that strike your fancy, and pay

Twenty-five Cents

for it. They are worth more money,—no matter what ones you pick,—and some of them are worth very much more money. But they are goods more than a month old, and we have some coming in that are only a few days old. That's a good reason for us to reduce these,—do you think it's anything against them.

Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N. Y.

A LANDLADY IN DISTRESS.

Boarders Grumble and Cut Bills, but Can't Be Induced to Leave Her.

Mrs. Crichton, who keeps a boarding house at 58 West Fifty-first Street, is sorely perplexed, she says, by some of her boarders. Some time ago Robert Spiller, his mother, Mrs. R. S. Spiller, and his sister, Effie Spiller, came to her house. They were eccentric, she says. One of their peculiarities was the striking from their bill at the end of the month of certain articles of food which they did not relish. If cabbage was served instead of asparagus, so much would be deducted at the end of the month. If the potatoes were slightly cold, off came something of the bill. Mrs. Crichton served notice on the Spillers time and time again to quit, but they remained in the house and continued to keep account religiously of things that didn't suit.

Mrs. Crichton and her friends were at their wits' end until Emil Pollack, an artist, and his wife became boarders. Mrs. Pollack immediately took sides with Mrs. Crichton and devised ways and means of getting rid of the Spillers. Last Friday Mrs. Pollack, while Robert Spiller and his mother were out, suggested that they be locked out. They were locked out, but still they lingered near. A council of war was held by Mrs. Pollack and Mrs. Crichton as to how to get rid of Effie Spiller, who was still in the house. It was decided to send for lawyers. The lawyers came. When the door was opened for them the Spillers, mother and son, slipped in.

Yesterday Mrs. Spiller left the house again, and was again locked out. This time she went to the Yorkville Police Court and secured a summons for the appearance of Mrs. Crichton this morning. In the meantime Mrs. Crichton asked Effie Spiller to leave the house. She refused to go. Mrs. Pollack then went down to the West Side Police Court and got a summons for the appearance of the Spillers in the name of Mrs. Crichton. This summons is also returnable this morning. How both parties are going to appear in different courts at the same time has not been explained.

"Not desiring to have anything to do with the police, Mrs. Crichton had secured the services of a private detective. This detective said yesterday afternoon that he was much worried. First one side gets at him and talks to him by the hour, and then the other. He hopes that the court proceedings this morning will settle the matter, as his duties as a boarding house storm centre have driven him almost to distraction.

MISS HEWITSON GOES HOME.

Man She Eloped With Held to Await Action of Philadelphia Police.

Horace M. Cornell of Philadelphia, who was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday for eloping with Miss Mabel Hewitson, was arraigned before Police Justice Nevin yesterday. Mrs. Hewitson, the girl's mother, and Cornell's wife were in court. When Cornell was brought into court his wife denounced him.

After the detectives had told of the arrest, Miss Hewitson was called. She acknowledged that she had known for nearly two years that Cornell was married. She said she eloped with him because she loved him. Cornell said that Miss Hewitson made frequent complaints to him that she was cruelly treated at home. On Jan. 6 she told him she could stand the abuse of her parents no longer. She then consented to accompany him to New York. Miss Hewitson was then recalled, and in answer to questions put by her mother said she had always been kindly treated at home.

Mrs. Cornell testified that a warrant had been issued in Philadelphia for her husband's arrest, on a charge of grand larceny. The prisoner was then remanded, to await the action of the Philadelphia police. Miss Hewitson returned to Philadelphia with her mother. Mrs. Cornell also went home.

Stephen A. Douglas's Dying Message.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Mrs. Douglas was with her husband at the time of his death at the Tremont House, on June 3, 1861, and it was she who gave to the country the famous dying message of the statesman. His two sons, Robert Martin Douglas and Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., were in Washington, and Mrs. Douglas, leaning over her husband, asked him if he had any parting word for his children. Bracing himself up for a final effort, the "Little Giant" whispered:

"Tell them to support the Constitution and the laws. Obey the laws of their country."

BREVETS FOR WAR HEROES

Names of Those Who Fought Well at Santiago Enumerated.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S NEW RANK

Many Well-Known New Yorkers Among Those Whose Brevets the Senate Will Confirm.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The board, consisting of Gens. Schwan and Boynton and Col. Carter, which has been for some time past arranging the list of army officers to be recommended for brevets, having completed that portion of the work involving the Santiago campaign, it was to-day forwarded to the Senate for confirmation of the names. The board was guided by the following rules in making up the lists:

For the Santiago campaign, one brevet to be awarded to each officer recommended, giving, as far as possible, the date of July 1, 1898, when the principal action of this campaign took place, as the date to be borne on the brevet commission.

Regular officers serving as volunteers to be breveted as volunteers; those serving with the regulars to be breveted in the regular service.

The board also decided to regard the La Guasima fight, June 24, 1898, as a separate and distinct battle from the engagements fought near Santiago.

The board also decided not to recommend brevets for those officers who were promoted to be general officers of volunteers for services in these campaigns.

The board has carefully considered all the reports which have come into its possession and recommends that the following brevets be bestowed for services as specified in each case.

Each of the following-named officers have been recommended by the board for brevet of the next higher grade, regulars receiving brevets in the regular army and volunteers brevets in the volunteers:

Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter, Lieut. Col. E. J. McClernand, Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. George Dodt, Corps Engineers; Maj. John D. Miley, Fifth Artillery; Major R. H. Noble, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Col. J. J. Astor, Inspector General; Major S. W. Grosbeck, Judge Advocate; Major C. G. Starr, Inspector General; Capt. Stewart M. Brice, Commissary; Capt. E. H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry; Capt. J. C. Gilmore, Assistant Adjutant; Capt. W. H. McKittrick, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. William Astor Chanler, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. A. L. Mills, Assistant Adjutant General. The following of the First Cavalry: Major J. M. Bell, (to be Colonel;) Capt. T. T. Knox, Capt. R. P. P. Wainwright, Capt. J. G. Galbraith, First Lieuts. G. L. Byrne, P. E. Traub, E. S. Wright, Second Lieuts. R. C. Williams, and H. L. C. Smither.

Col. Leonard Wood, Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Major A. L. Brodie, First Lieuts. J. R. Thomas, Assistant Surgeon J. R. Church, (to be Captain;) Capt. Allyn K. Capron, Capt. J. H. McClintock, all of the First Volunteer Cavalry, (Rough Riders.)

Major W. D. Beach; Capt. L. S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry; First Lieut. T. R. Rivera, Third Cavalry; Second Lieut. W. R. Smedberg, Fourth Cavalry; Second Lieut. H. O. Willard, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. F. R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry; L. A. Fuller, Assistant Surgeon; Second Lieut. W. M. Whitman, First Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. Henry M. Duffield, Capt. C. De W. Willcox, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. J. H. McMillan, Quartermaster, Capt. Fred M. Alger, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. C. D. Rhodes, Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieut. M. Foote, Fourth Artillery; Capt. A. M. Brett, Second Cavalry; Major H. T. Allen, Assistant Adjutant General; Second Lieut. E. M. Leary, Second Cavalry; Major A. C. Sharpe, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Charles Read, Inspector General; Capt. U. G. McAlexander, Assistant Quartermaster; Major S. Q. Robinson, Surgeon; Capt. H. C. Fisher, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. W. B. Bannister, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William E. Horton, Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieut. G. E. Manning, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Capt. H. C. Carbaugh, Assistant Adjutant General; Major C. Creighton Webb, Inspector General; First Lieut. H. H. Warren, Second Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. A. L. Wagner, Assistant Adjutant General; Major H. S. Kilbourne, Surgeon; Capt. H. M. Hallock, Assistant Surgeon; Major J. A. Logan, Assistant Adjutant General; Major S. J. Ives, Surgeon; Major H. E. Wilkins, Commissary; Capt. W. M. Wright, Assistant Adjutant General; First Lieut. S. E. Smiley, Fifteenth Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, Assistant Adjutant General; Major E. A. Garlington, Inspector General; Major W. D. Beech, (to be Colonel,) First Lieut. M. W. Steel, Eighth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieut. J. H. Reeves, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. R. L. Howze, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. R. H. Beckham, Commissary; Capt. J. T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. M. J. Henry, Assistant Adjutant General; Capt. M. M. Brewer, Assistant Surgeon. The following of the Sixth Infantry: Capt. Charles Byrne, Capt. L. W. V. Kennon, First Lieut. E. R. Christman, First Lieut. W. H. Simons, Lieut. Col. C. W. Mirer, Capt. G. B. Walker, Capt. Z. W. Torrey, First Lieuts. B. W. Atkinson, W. C. Bennett, E. T. Cole, W. E. Gleason; Second Lieuts. D. W. Ryther, C. N. Purdy, L. H. Goss, W. F. Nesbit, J. V. Heidt, John Robertson; First Lieuts. S. J. Schindell, Jules G. Ord, W. K. Jones; Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Second Lieuts. R. S. Turman and E. N. Benchley.

The following of the Sixteenth Infantry: Col. H. A. Theaker, Capts. C. H. Noble, G. H. Palmer, W. C. McFarland, William Lassiter, L. C. Allen, T. W. Morrison; First Lieuts. G. L. Palmer, C. C. Carey, L. S. Sorley, J. F. Preston, Jr., Isaac Erwin, C. P. George, S. P. Lyons; Second Lieuts. B. T. Simmons, Capt. R. R. Steedman, Eleventh Infantry.

The following of the Twelfth Infantry: Lieut. Col. J. H. Smith, Capts. H. L. Haskell, W. O. Clark, F. G. Woods, R. K. Evans, M. F. Waltz; First Lieuts. F. L. Winn, Willis Uline, W. E. Dove.

The following of the Second Infantry: Capts. W. J. Turner, C. W. Rowell, J. K. Waring, Abner Pickering, F. T. Van Vliew; Major C. A. Dempsey, First Lieuts. W. J. Lutz, C. H. Muir, W. P. Jackson, J. L. Hines; Second Lieuts. W. F. Creary, A. E. Williams, F. S. Hutton, Robert McCleave.

The following of the Tenth Infantry: Major S. H. Lincoln, Capts. J. T. Kirkman, Gregory Barrett, J. F. Stretch, W. T. Duggan, William Paulding, R. C. Van Vliet, C. J. Clarke; First Lieuts. Carl Coops, James Bayliss, E. Helmick, Sam Durkhardt, Jr., T. O. Murphy, Second Lieuts. O. J. Charles, A. P. Berry, R. F. Walton; First Lieut. M. E. Savile, Second Lieuts. H. H. Tebbetts and B. M. Hartshorne, Jr., Major R. I. Eskridge.

The following of the Seventh Infantry: First Lieut. R. S. Offley, Major A. W. Corliss, Major C. A. Coolidge, Capts. F. M. Kendrick, J. T. Van Orsdale, C. A. Booth, C. A. Worden, G. S. Young, J. B. Jackson, D. L. Howell, G. W. McIver, First Lieuts. J. S. Grisard, H. H. Bandholtz, William Wallace, W. C. Rogers, G. H. Jamerson, O. B. Rosebaum, Second Lieuts. T. A. Pierce, C. E. Russell, H. M. Dichmann, C. W. Otwell, H. A. Lafferty, J. W. Clinton, Capt. D. A. Frederick, Second Lieut. T. W. Wansboro.

The following of the Twenty-first Infantry: Capts. F. H. Ebstein, Daniel Cornman, J. W. Duncan, Willis Wittich, C. A. Williams, F. E. Eltonhead, C. H. Bonesteel, H. L. Bailey, L. J. Hearn, First Lieuts. A. L. Parmerter, E. W. McCaskey, Charles Crawford, Peter Murray, W. H. Morrow, J. J. O'Connell, W. H. Mullay, F. H. Lawton, D. G. Spurgin, Second Lieuts. Anton Springer, W. M. Fassett, E. T. Conley, F. K. Meade, Capt. J. S. Parks, Jr., Second Lieut. L. M. Nuttman.

The following of the Ninth Infantry: First Lieut. W. L. Simpson, First Lieut. E. F. Koehler, Second Lieut. I. C. Welborn, Capts. M. C. Foote, James Regan, E. B. Robertson, T. S. McCalib, C. R. Noyes, First Lieuts. A. W. Brewster, J. M. Edgworth, E. F. Bookmiller, F. H. Schoeffel, L. B. Lawton, T. W. Connell, H. D. Wise, J. H. Parker, Second Lieuts. T. F. Dwyer, Harry F. Pethers, W. S. Barlow.

The following of the Twentieth Infantry: Major W. S. McCaskey, Capt. J. B. Rodman, Capt. Joseph Huston, Capt. Alfred Reynolds, Capt. H. S. Foster, Capt James S. Rogers, Capt. H. B. Moon, Capt. J. B. Irons, Capt. J. C. Dent, Capt J. P. Morrison, Capt. H. A. Greene, First Lieut. W. H. Chapman, First Lieut. R. W. Meares, First Lieut. M. Smith, First Lieut. H. G. Worrilow, First Lieut. C. C. Smith, First Lieut. L. T. Richardson, Second Lieut. C. W. Exton, Second Lieut. Lucian Stacy, Second Lieut. G. M. Cralle, First Lieut. G. E. Estes, Jr., First Lieut. E. M. Lewis, First Lieut. F. R. Day, First Lieut. T. W. Darrah, Second Lieut. L. M. Welch, Major James Miller.

The following of the Thirteenth Infantry: Capt. M. B. Saffold, Capt. A. B. Scott, Second Lieut. T. M. Anderson, First Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, Capt. F. N. Hughes, First Lieut. F. W. Fluger, First Lieut. F. D. Ely, Major William Auman, Second Lieut. A. C. Read, Capt. W. M. Sample, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers.

The following of the Twenty-fourth Infantry: Capt. A. Augur, Capt. Charles Dodge, First Lieut. C. E. Taymen, Capt. J. J. Brereton, Capt. A. C. Ducat, First Lieut. Albert Laws, Capt. Henry Wygant, Capt. B. W. Leavell, First Lieut. H. C. Keene, First Lieut. J. D. Leitch, First Lieut. I. C. Jenks, First Lieut. H. B. Nelson, Second Lieut. A. R. Kerwin, Second Lieut. C. H. Miller, Second Lieut. C. S. Lincoln, Second Lieut. W. L. Murphy, Second Lieut. J. N. Augustin, and Major A. C. Markley.

First Lieut. J. A. Gurney, Nineteenth Infantry.

The following of the Twenty-second Infantry: Major W. M. Van Horne, Capt. B. C. Lockwood, Capt. J. J. Crittenden, Second Lieut. Isaac Newell, First Lieut. W. L. Taylor, First Lieut. W. H. Wassell, Capt. R. N. Getty, First Lieut. G. J. Godfrey, Capt. W. H. Kell, Capt. E. Anderson.

Capt. R. H. Wilson, Eighth Infantry; Capt. Colville P. Terrett, Eighth Infantry; Col. L. P. Clark, Second Massachusetts; Lieut. Col. E. P. Shumway, Second Massachusetts; Major R. A. Whipple, Second Massachusetts; Second Lieut. D. E. Nolan, First Infantry.

The following-named officers of the Fourth Infantry: Capt. B. D. Price, Capt. H. E. Robinson, Second Lieut. Halstead Dorey, Capt. E. H. Browne, Capt. L. A. Lovering, Capt. F. B. Andrus, Capt. Henry Seton, Second Lieut. J. H. Hughes, First Lieut. W. C. Neary, Second Lieut. J. J. Bernard, Capt. G. O. Webster, Capt. C. W. Mason, Capt. Carver Howland, First Lieut. Charles McQuiston, First Lieut. A. H. Brown, Major Stephen Baker.

The following of the Twenty-fifth Infantry: First Lieut. E. A. Caldwell, Second Lieut. J. E. Hunt, Capt. S. L. Hodges, Capt. R. H. Loughborough, Capt. E. A. Edwards, First Lieut. M. D. Cowles, First Lieut. H. C. Clark, First Lieut. [illegible], Second Lieut. [illegible].

Second Lieut. Berkeley Enochs, First Lieut. W. T. Schenck, First Lieut. J. A. Moss.

The following of the Seventeenth Infantry: Capt. R. W. Dowdy, First Lieut. C. D. Clay, Capt. D. H. Brush, Capt. G. H. Roach, First Lieut. V. K. Hart, Second Lieut. I. L. Reeves, Capt. Edward Chynoweth, Capt. Charles Chubb, First Lieut. T. L. Smith, First Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, Second Lieut. C. D. Roberts, Major L. H. O'Brien, Capt. J. T. Kerr, First Lieut. Arthur Johnson, First Lieut. Dennis Michie.

The following of the Third Infantry: Capt. J. W. Hannay, Capt. Omar Bundy, Capt. Arthur Williams, Capt. George Bell, Capt. C. W. Kennedy, Capt. Joseph Hale, First Lieut. J. H. McRae, First Lieut. J. W. McAndrew, First Lieut. Harry Freeland, First Lieut. J. T. Moore, First Lieut. H. M. Reeve, First Lieut. G. H. Houle, First Lieut. H. A. Smith, First Lieut. J. W. Barber, Second Lieut. Paul Giddings, Second Lieut. G. L. Byroade, Second Lieut. T. H. Frissel, Lieut. Col. A. A. Harbach, First Lieut. J. C. Mcarthur.

The following in the Third Cavalry: Major H. W. Wessels, Jr., Major Henry Jackson, Capt. Charles Morton, Capt. G. A. Dodd, Capt. G. K. Hunter, Capt. H. L. Ripley, Capt. George H. Morgan, Capt. D. H. Houghton, Capt. F. H. Hardie, Capt. F. C. Johnson, First Lieut. A. D. Dade, First Lieut. T. B. Dugan, First Lieut. Arthur Thayer, First Lieut. F. J. Koester, First Lieut. A. C. Merriat, First Lieut. O. B. Myer, Second Lieut. L. C. Andrews, Second Lieut. J. T. Conrad, Second Lieut. A. E. Williams, Second Lieut. M. H. Pattison, Second Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., Second Lieut. William D. Chitty, Second Lieut. A. E. Sirmeyer.

The following in the Sixth Cavalry: Major T. C. Lebo, Capt. J. B. Kerr, Capt. William Stanton, Capt. H. B. Kingsbury, Capt. Frank Welt, Capt. A. P. Blocksome, Major J. H. Sands, Lieut. Col. J. A. Harman, First Lieut. J. A. Cole, First Lieut. R. B. Padock, First Lieut. E. C. Brooks, Second Lieut. J. C. Barnhart, Second Lieut. H. H. Strut, Second Lieut. M. K. Averill, Second Lieut. A. C. Nissen, Second Lieut. A. V. Anderson, Second Lieut. J. C. Raymond, Capt. J. F. Landis.

The following in the Ninth Cavalry: Lieut. Col. J. M. Hamilton, Capt. C. A. Steadman, Capt. C. W. Taylor, Capt. J. F. McBlain, First Lieut. W. S. Wood, First Lieut. H. A. Barbour, First Lieut. M. M. McName, Second Lieut. W. K. Walker, Second Lieut. E. E. Hardwick, Major George McCreery, Surgeon, United States Army; Major H. S. T. Harris, United States Volunteers; Capt. G. J. Newgarden, Assistant Surgeon, United States Army; Capt. C. J. Stevens, Second Cavalry; Major E. D. Dimmick, Fifth Cavalry.

The following in the Fifth Cavalry: Major A. G. Forse, Capt. J. G. Galbraith, Capt. R. P. Wainwright, Capt. H. E. Tuthery, Capt. W. C. Brown First Lieut. T. E. Traub, (Major) First Lieut. E. S. Wright, First Lieut. J. D. Hartman, First Lieut. M. F. Davis, First Lieut. Clough Overton, First Lieut. W. H. Osborn, First Lieut. George W. Goode, Second Lieut. W. M. Whitman, Second Lieut. H. C. Smither, Second Lieut. C. M. Seltzman, Second Lieut. R. C. Williams, Second Lieut H. D. Berkley, Second Lieut. N. D. Kirkpatrick, Capt. J. F. Landis, Capt. A. L. Mills, Assistant Adjutant General.

The following in the Tenth Cavalry: Major S. T. Norvell, Major Theodore J. Wint, Capt. William H. Beck, Capt. Charles G. Ayres, Capt. James W. Watson, to be Lieutenant Colonels; Capt. T. W. Jones, Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., First Lieut. R. L. Fleming, First Lieut. W. E. Shipp, First Lieut. W. H. Smith, First Lieut. J. J. Pershing, First Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, First Lieut J. B. Hughes, First Lieut. R. L. Livermore, First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Second Lieuts. George Widmer and A. M. Miller, Majors; Second Lieut. H. O. Willard, Second Lieut. H. C. Whitehead, Second Lieut. F. R. McCoy, Second Lieut. T. A. Roberts, Second Lieut. A. E. Kennington.

The following of the First Volunteer Cavalry: Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Second Lieut. D. J. Leahy, Second Lieut. Horace K. Devereux, First Lieut. Joseph A. Carr, Capt. Micah J. Jenkins, Capt. W. H. Llewellyn, Capt. Frederick Muller, Capt. Maximillian Luna, First Lieut. Woodbury Kane, Second Lieut. D. N. Goodrich, First Lieut. Frank Frank, Capt. William L. O'Neill, Second Lieut. J. C. Greenway, Capt. L. S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry.

The following of the First Artillery: Capt. Allyn Capron, Capt. C. L. Best, First Lieut. William Lassiter, First Lieut. W. M. Kenley, Second Lieut. Alston Hamilton, Second Lieut. H. E. Smith.

In the Second Artillery: Capt. G. S. Grimes, Capt. C. D. Parkhurst, First Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., Second Lieut. W. D. Farr, First Lieut. Ernest Hinds, Assistant Surgeon W. W. Quinton.

First Lieut. H. M. Hunter, Fourth Artillery; Major Webb B. Hayes, First Ohio Volunteers; First Lieut. Bryant H. Wells, Eighteenth Infantry; Capt. T. H. Wilson, First Lieut. J. H. Pound, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; First Lieut. George H. Brown, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; First Lieut. G. L. Harvey, Thirty-third Michigan; Major V. C. Vaughn, Surgeon, Thirty-third Michigan; Major C. B. Nancrede, Surgeon, United States Volunteers; First Lieut. G. G. Bailey, Assistant Surgeon, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry.

MAKING MICROBES USEFUL.

In Exeter, England, They Are Set to Work Purifying Sewage, with Wonderful Results.

From The London Mail.

In a pleasant riverside meadow on the outskirts of Exeter is a small railed-off area, within which has been put to practical test an invention of the city surveyor for dealing with the sewage of the borough. All that the visitor sees are a mound covered with grass and a shallow concrete lake, neither being larger than the dining or drawing room in an ordinary house.

Yet for two years the sewage of a district containing a population of two or three thousand people, has, after passing through the works, flowed into the river colorless and absolutely innocuous, and that without having received any mechanical or chemical treatment whatever.

The whole of the work is done by the merry microbe. The grass-covered mound referred to is the roof of an air-tight and light-tight tank into which the crude sewage flows. There it remains for a number of hours.

The conditions are highly favorable for the multiplication of the bacteria which fatten on corruption, and so rapidly do they increase and so voracious do they become, that in a comparatively short time all the solid organic matter in the sewage is dissolved into liquid. A valve automatically opens and allows the contents of the tank to escape into a little channel which conveys it to the concrete lake, the bed of which is covered with small coke, or "breeze."

The channel and the lake are the microbes' Nemesis, for light and air are fatal to them, and consequently by the time the stream from the tank has filtered through the coke dust it has become clear and inoffensive. As a matter of fact, it is purer than the river into which it merges, and fish may occasionally be seen swimming in it right up to the edge of the filter.

As further evidence of the efficacy of the system it may be mentioned that the effluent has or more than one occasion been drunk by human beings without any disagreeable results.

The whole of the process is carried on without any attention whatsoever. The tank is divided into two parts, filling alternately. The other lake is also divided, so that each section may in turn have a period in which to recover itself. The alternations, however, are entirely automatic, being controlled by an ingenious piece of mechanism actuated by the flow of the sewage itself.

The whole scheme is so simple that the inventor has had some difficulty in persuading some scientific men of its merits. The Local Government Board has, however, after an exhaustive inquiry, sanctioned a loan for the treatment of the whole of the city's sewage on the new principle, so that the official mind may be said to have been convinced.

Deputations from all parts of the kingdom, as well as from abroad, have visited the works, with a view to the adoption of the system in their towns; indeed, so numerous has this class of visitor been that the path leading to the meadow in which the works are situated has been christened "Deputation Walk."

Having been in constant and successful operation for over two years, the system is to be regarded as having passed the experimental stage and as being a serious factor in the administrative economy of communities, large or small.

Of course the method has been patented, but authorities are likely to look upon the payment of a royalty as a highly satisfactory method of getting rid of the nightmare of sewage treatment.

Oklahoma Premature.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Oklahoma is preparing for a Constitutional Convention in June and a State election in October on a proposition to go to Congress and "demand" admission in December. This Territory cast a total vote in 1896 of 53,702, and in 1898 of 48,813. The advocates of Statehood for Oklahoma compare these figures with those of several States. Nevada cast only 10,000 votes last November, Wyoming 20,000, Delaware 34,000, Idaho 40,000, and North Dakota 47,000. Both Wyoming and Idaho allow women to vote. Each of these States elects two United States Senators and a Congressman—in all ten United States Senators and five Congressmen—with 70,000 votes less than were cast for McKinley alone in Cook County in 1896. If the same proportion Cook County should have twenty-five United States Senators and twelve Congressmen. The rotten borough evil is bad enough already, without making it worse. Some time in the next century a good State can be made out of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

Malt-Nutrine

is prepared at our brewery, and is guaranteed unequaled in quality, purity and medicinal virtue.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N.—Adv.

TRYING TO TIRE OUT QUAY

Pennsylvania Legislators Were Not in Their Places for a Ballot.

ONLY THIRTY-NINE PRESENT

The Eleventh Ballot Resulted in Thirty-five for Quay and Four for Jenks.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Jan. 30.—The Pennsylvania Legislature began to-day the third week of its effort to elect a United States Senator. It took up the disheartening task in as dejected a manner as it had laid it down last Saturday, after casting ten joint ballots. Only thirty-nine members assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives at noon, and only four of these were from the ranks of the anti-Quay forces. The eleventh ballot, therefore, resulted in 35 votes for Quay and 4 for Jenks, the candidate of the Democrats. Not a solitary anti-Quay Republican vote was cast.

Nobody expected that anything would happen to-day. Good care was taken by the Democrats and anti-Quay Republicans that nothing should happen. They made action impossible by going home Saturday and not returning to Harrisburg in time for to-day's session. This kills off two days, but as Friday is so close to Saturday, about half the Legislature goes home on that day, and as Tuesday is next to Monday, that day is given up to the slow reassembling of the dispersed members. This reduces the actual working days to two—Wednesday and Thursday.

It is for this reason that anything that might happen at all is generally set down to happen on one of these days. Last week it was predicted by the anti-Quay propnets that the great struggle was reserved for Thursday. This week it is scheduled for Wednesday. The only way to have anything done on any other day would be to send out a hurry call to the woods, farms, and crossroads, but it is not thought of.

It is a queer fight, and nobody can assign any plausible reason why it should ever end. It is not conceivable that legislators who meet in a room two or three times a week and sit there one hour each time, and who are getting paid regularly, should ever get tired. As the nervous strain of organizing the fighting line and of facing a Nation curious to learn if there was to be some of the bribery that is so openly discussed, is over, there is hardly any wear and tear upon the moral or the physical system, and the supposition that one side or the other may give up from sheer exhaustion becomes the idlest speculation.

This theory of exhaustion has, therefore, been abandoned. It is true that Mr. Quay himself may grow weary of the fight, but no one expects this. He is worn out now, it is said, and has been for weeks; but he is not too tired to fight on in the quiet, easy, go-as-you-please way that the Pennsylvania Legislature has adopted. Quay, hardened fighter as he is, could keep this up forever.

QUAY NOT APT TO YIELD.

Quay will give up the fight only when he sees that he will lose more by fighting than he would by yielding. He would give up to-day, it is widely believed, if he were permitted to name his successor. He might be willing to give up if the caucus faction that has stood by him so zealously at a time when to be for Quay was to subject one's self to a suspicion of evildoing could agree with the rebellious Republicans upon a regular or machine Republican.

This the insurgents will not, at least not in their present mood, consent to. He might, it is also believed, withdraw if he thought such action would not prejudice his case before the jury and the people; but he knows the propensity of the human race for kicking soundly anybody who once begins to retreat. The world refuses to believe in masterly retreats.

There is always, of course, the chance of electing an anti-Quay Senator, but the 112 Quay supporters are better able to block this game than the 52 anti-Quay men are to prevent the election of Quay or any other machine candidate. It is utterly unreasonable to suppose that Quay, a Quay man, an anti-Quay man, or a Democrat can be elected by this Legislature, but the unreasonable frequently happens.

To elect a Senator there must be a break somewhere. Something must yield to the strain. Where and what will it be? If this question is asked of a dozen political leaders here, it is probable that at least ten will answer at once, "the Democrats." It is strange that, in spite of the fact that the 87 Democrats have not outwardly wavered in their support of Jenks, and have so acted as to avoid even the appearance of evil, they are still regarded with suspicion by the anti-Quay Republicans. The latter will repeat what Quay is reported as saying in the beginning of the fight, "I can get the Democrats when I want them."

It is said that this foolish utterance has made the Democrats very much more difficult to get. This suspicion on the part of the anti-Quay Republicans is not flattering to their Democratic allies, but it is a general article of faith. They believe that if Quay is elected, it will be by means of some trickery made possible by the aid of the Democrats. It is said that there are now among the Democratic members legislators about whom such pleasant stories as the following are frequently told:

SOME STORIES ABOUT MEMBERS.

One member went to a Republican and said: "I have a seven-hundred-dollar mortgage on my house. Do you know of anything out of which I can make enough money to pay that off?" Another was told, in jest, that all Democrats favorable to Quay would have their hotel bills paid. He went to the Quay men, who he was told had charge of disbursing this fund, and said: "Well, I have brought my hotel bill."

Still another was told that all Democrats that voted for a certain bill would get $400. Later some one else told him if he voted for the measure he would get $50. "No, Sir;" he said; "we are to get $400 apiece."

Two of these stories are echoes of the last session, but it is said the legislators of whom they are told are now among those voting for a United States Senator.

Wednesday, as already stated, is the day set this week for something definite. It is said that all the Quay forces have received instructions to be on hand. For one thing, the McCarrell bill, supposed by the anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats to be favorable to Quay, will be voted on in the Senate, and will be passed by at least two votes. It will then go to the House with good chances, though the anti-Quay Republicans say they have a hundred votes pledged against it. But the call to the Quay men is construed to mean more that the McCarrell bill, and the anti-Quay forces are preparing against any surprise. It was said to-night by several prominent anti-Quay leaders that they expect Quay to make on that day his last hard struggle. After that failure, they say, he will give up the fight.

Neither Quay nor Wanamaker is in the city. Wanamaker will probably come here to-morrow or Wednesday morning. Quay does not think it good generalship at this time to be conspicuous in the fight.

FIGHT IN WISCONSIN ENDED.

Quarles Receives the Republican Nomination—Will Be Elected.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 30.—Joseph V. Quarles was nominated by acclamation for United States Senator by the Republican caucus to-night.

He will be elected Senator to-morrow. His nomination came after the other candidates had withdrawn.

Mr. Quarles is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Kenosha fifty-five years ago. He was graduated from the High School of Kenosha at the age of seventeen. In 1862 he entered the University of Michigan as a freshman, but left his studies during the rebellion and enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, being made First Lieutenant of Company C. At the expiration of his service he returned to the university, and was graduated with the class of 1866, with the degree of A. B. Later he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1868.

Mr. Quarles was elected District Attorney of Kenosha County, and Mayor of Kenosha, and also represented his district in the Legislature as Assemblyman and Senator. He practiced law in Racine a number of years, and removed to Milwaukee in 1888, since which time he has carried on a successful law practice at the head of the firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles.

Mr. Quarles was married in 1868 to Miss Carrie Saunders of Chicago, and they have three sons.

California

M'KINLEY AND THE TREATY

History of the Paris Negotiations Now Before the Senate.

THE PHILIPPINE DECISION

Growth of the Idea of Taking All the Islands and Senator Gray's Opposition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the correspondence on file in the State Department bearing upon the Peace Treaty, and it was read in to-day's executive session. The correspondence was sent in response to the resolution introduced by Senator Hoar, and includes most of the letters and cablegrams from the Commissioners to the President and from the President to the Commissioners in the way of instructions in return. The documents are numerous, as there were telegrams, letters, and reports for almost every day the Commissioners were in Paris.

One of the first cablegrams from the President instructed them to demand the cession of Luzon Island only of the Philippines, and he told them that full sovereignty should come with it. The reading of the correspondence received the closest attention from Senators.

In submitting the papers, the President sent a brief message saying that he transmited them in accordance with the resolution. The reading consumed the entire executive session, lasting from 2 to 5:30, except a few minutes at the close. Much of the matter covered the same ground as that already published, but it was presented in the form in which the proceedings were outlined from day to day in the cable correspondence between Secretary Day, as the President's representative, on the one hand, and Commissioner Day, as the representative of the American Commissioners on the other

The principal interest among the Senators attached to the President's instructions to insist upon the cession of the Island of Luzon, and after that, in the decision to take the entire group of islands. This latter development appeared from the correspondence to be a growth, and the suggestion was made by the Commissioners to the President as the result of occurrences at Paris after the arrival there of the Commissioners. In his dispatch concerning Luzon, he said there was but one alternative. The United States must either take the island and assume sovereignty, or return it to Spain, and of the two courses he preferred the former.

Spain was from the first unwilling to cede any of the Philippines, and she made especial objection to letting go of Luzon alone. The Commissioners, with the exception of Senator Gray, urged that to take Luzon alone and leave the other islands of the archipelago in the hands of the Spaniards would be to invite innumerable complications with other nations, and especially with Europe and with Spain. Much stress was laid upon the probability of future trouble with Spain. With Luzon under American administration, there would soon be such a vast improvement, they wrote, that the other islanders would soon grow more and more rebellious, and, with Spain's oppressive methods of government, we would soon again find that we had another Cuba at another door. Furthermore, there would be constant filibustering, and we should find ourselves spending millions to preserve a state of neutrality, just as we did in the case of Cuba prior to the declaration of war on account of that island. Gen. Merritt's testimony on this point was cited, and was made the reason for much of the argument in favor of taking the entire group.

The President does not appear to have at any time given explicit instructions to consummate the bargain by taking all the Philippines, but rather, after hearing a full explanation, to have left the matter to the discretion of the Commissioners.

The entire controversy was practically over the Philippines, and the question of assuming responsibility for the payment of the Spanish bonds for which the Cuban revenues were pledged. The Spaniards from the first insisted upon an indemnity for the Philippines and the correspondence shows that after the proposition to pay $20,000,000 was made the negotiations proceeded much more smoothly and were soon brought to a close.

The American Commissioners appear to have been of one mind as to the wisdom of taking over all the Philippines, with the exception of Senator Gray, who, notwithstanding he signed the treaty, held out to the last against the policy of acquiring these islands. In one notable dispatch he pleaded zealously against the policy as unpatriotic, un-American, and inconsistent with probity and good statesmanship.

After a brief debate the Senate refused to print the correspondence.

SENATE IN OPEN SESSION.

Mr. Carter Makes a Plea for Ratification and Against Pledging or Binding Future Congresses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The open session of the Senate to-day was devoted almost exclusively to the peace treaty. No set speeches were made, but there was a great deal of colloquy and exchange of opinion, directed principally to a proposition that a vote should be taken on one of the several resolutions offered by opponents of the treaty at various times in the last fortnight.

A few minor matters having been disposed of, Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa,) called up the pending Indian Appropriation bill and asked the Senate to proceed to its consideration.

Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.,) said that when he and other Senators agreed to vote next Monday on the peace treaty, it was their understanding that an opportunity would be afforded to vote first upon certain pending resolutions, which are pertinent to the main question.

Mr. Allison replied that he had no desire to interfere with any matters pertaining to the treaty, but in the absence of formal notice of any Senator to speak to-day, he thought it an opportune time to take up the Indian bill.

Mr. Jones said there was a desire that the resolutions be passed upon by the Senate before the treaty was voted upon. Personally he was ready to vote to-day.

Mr. Bacon, (Dem., Ga.) who was anxious to obtain action upon his resolutions, said that unless action should be taken before the vote on the treaty was taken all of the cognate resolutions would be displaced and rendered nil.

Again replying, Mr. Allison maintained he had no disposition to interfere with the consideration of matters relating to the treaty. All of the resolutions relating to the subject were of the same general character, and those who had announced speeches for the present week naturally would discuss not one of the resolutions, but all of them.

Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) he said, had already given notice of a speech which was to cover all of the resolutions, and other Senators doubtless desired to offer remarks upon them. It was manifestly impossible, even if the resolution of Mr. Bacon's should be taken up, to obtain a vote upon it today, but he would not stand in the way of its consideration.

Again Mr. Jones urged that a vote be taken at once.

Mr. Allison replied that Mr. Jones knew no vote was possible to-day, but that if it was the wish of the Senate to take up the resolution he had no objection.

At the request of Mr. Bacon, the resolution was then laid before the Senate.

Instantly Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) entered a motion to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Bacon thought this scarcely fair, as the motion of Mr. Chandler, he said, meant, indefinitely, that the resolutions should die.

Mr. Teller (Silver, Col.,) expressed the opinion that all of the resolutions pending upon this question ought to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Chandler disclaimed any attempt to dispose summarily of Mr. Bacon's resolutions, although he thought they ought to be considered by the committee. He held it was only reasonable that a vote should be had on the resolutions, and, personally, he would not object to a vote next Friday or Saturday. He thought, however, no action bearing in any way upon the treaty ought to be taken by the Senate until the vote was had on the treaty itself next Monday. The pending resolutions would then come up very naturally.

Mr. Bacon said his desire was to obtain early action upon the resolutions in order that the House might also have an opportunity to pass upon them before the expiration of the present Congress by limitation.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) discussing not only the resolutions offered by Mr. Bacon, but also the situation as it was presented to the Senate, declared that no public interest and no sound public policy required a vote upon the resolutions at this session of Congress. A favorable vote upon any of the pending resolutions before the conclusion of the work on the treaty of peace would be a vote of lack of confidence in the American people. That, he thought, was a preposterous proposition. The treaty now under consideration did not render it either desirable or proper that this Congress should pass upon the future of the Philippine Islands. He declared that there was no disposition on any hand to dispose of the Philippines in any other way than the enlightened judgment and acute intellect of the American people should dictate. So far as he was personally concerned, Mr. Carter said, he was not disposed to mortgage the future or to attempt to embarrass in any manner the action of the next or any future Congress. The treaty did not bind Congress to do anything that was not in consonance with the enlightened sense of the American people. For what purpose, therefore, he asked, do the gentlemen who are urging the adoption of these resolutions seek to bind the action of the next Congress? He pointed out that our information concerning the Philippines and its inhabitants was very meagre, and he desired ample time to consider what was wise and prudent and best to do with the newly acquired territory before definite action was taken.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.,) inquired whether by the terms of the treaty the United States did not give to Spain certain trade rights in the Philippines.

Mr. Carter replied that it did, and that, if the sovereignty of the islands were transferred by this country to any other nation it would be subject to those treaty obligations.

"Then we do take the sovereignty of the islands?" inquired Mr. Mason.

Mr. Carter replied that in the very nature of things the sovereignty of the islands, so far as it was in the possession of Spain, passed by the treaty to the United States. Continuing his discussion of the pending resolutions, Mr. Carter said the adoption of them would be a voluntary tying of the hands of Congress and of the Administration.

Interrupting the speaker, Mr. Bacon said that so far as his resolutions were concerned there was no attempt in them to commit the Government to any particular policy except that it did not propose to exercise permanent sovereignty in the Philippines.

Mr. Teller inquired if there was anything in the resolutions to prevent the Government from exercising at least temporary sovereignty in the islands, with the intention, subsequently, of allowing them self-government. He believed that, of course, it would be necessary for the United States to exercise some sort of control over the islands, at least for a time.

Mr. Teller then offered an amendment to the resolutions covering his point, and Mr. Bacon accepted it.

Resuming, Mr. Carter said that Senators were belittling the dignity and destroying the confidence reposed in this country by foreign nations by endeavoring to mortgage the future policy of the Government and voting a lack of confidence in the Nation by even attempting to adopt such resolutions as were pending. He declared that the passage of such acts was a declaration that the people had no confidence in those who are to be in position to make a disposition of the islands in accordance with the terms of the treaty. It amounted to a pledge to ourselves that we did not propose to do what we did not want to do. It would have been as just and proper, he said, for the first Congress to attempt to bind Congress for a hundred years as for this Congress to attempt to bind the action in a matter of this kind of any future Congress.

"The adoption of these resolutions," he declared, "would be a pledge to those who are defying the authority of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands. As a Nation we cannot afford to have it understood that the United States Army was expelled from those islands. Some of the Philippine insurrection seems to have been imported by way of the Hongkong Philippine Junta into this country. I would not vote for such a petty, trifling promise, even if it were to take the entire army of the United States to show the aggregation of Malays, Mohammedans, and Filipinos who doubt our authority that we would not budge one inch."

Mr. Carter thought this country needed a change in its foreign policy and thought our trade would not amount to much abroad until it is once thoroughly understood that an American citizen would be protected in all his rights in any part of the world. He thought it a shame on the United States Government that many of its citizens, seeking protection, passed by the American Consulates and entered those of Great Britain or France. Replying to a question by Mr. Mason, Mr. Carter said that the power of the United States was the only authority today recognized in the Philippines.

"Being the only responsible Government there," said he, "the safety of every citizen on those islands, be he German, English, or what not, rests upon us. We cannot with propriety say to the rebel forces on those islands, 'We will give you everything we have fought for if you will only permit us to ratify the treaty of peace with Spain.'

"We will inquire, when this treaty shall have been ratified, who on those islands is in rebellion against our Government. If they do not recognize the rights and authority we shall exercise there we will whip them to death. The soldiers of the United States will not withdraw from those islands until a proper and stable Government shall have been established there."

The discussion ended at this point and the Senate went into executive session.

Assembly Approves the Peace Treaty.

ALBANY, Jan 30.—The Assembly tonight, by a viva voce vote adopted the following amended resolution offered by E. C. Brennan of Kings:

"Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Legislature of the State of New York hereby respectfully and earnestly urges upon the Honorable the Senate of the United States in Congress, a speedy ratification of the treaty now pending before said Senate terminating war with Spain, as a patriotic duty demanded by the highest and best interests of the Nation."

THE JEWISH RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Mr. Noot Conducts the Union's Second Model Lesson.

The second model lesson of the series under the auspices of the Union of the Jewish Religious Schools took place yesterday afternoon in the vestry of Temple Beth-El. It was conducted by the Rev. Isaac C. Noot, Principal of the Hebrew Free Schools of New York, and the subject was the commandment "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." Many of the teachers of the Jewish religious schools representing the leading congregations were in attendance; also fifty children from one of these schools. The object of the union is to effect an improvement in school methods.

The lecturer entertained his hearers yesterday for an hour. He drew many striking illustrations of the punishment that is visited upon the slanderer, and forcefully portrayed the disgrace and dishonor that is the sure lot of the liar. The lecturer closed with an appeal to the children to catch the inspiration of the day when George Washington's Birthday comes to be celebrated, and emulate the example illustrated in the story of the hatchet and cherry tree.

After the lesson there was an interchange of opinions on the subject by the teachers present. The officers of the Union of the Jewish Religious Schools are: President—Prof. Richard Gotthell; Vice Presidents—Miss Julia Seachman and Dr. Kohler; Honorary Treasurer—A. F. Hochstader; Honorary Secretary—The Rev. Stephen O. Wise.

The Military Service Institution.

The Military Service Institution of the United States will celebrate its twentieth anniversary by a reception and collation at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening, Feb. 10. Gen. Miles, the President of the institution, or, in his absence, Major Gen. Merritt, Vice President, will preside. Members and associate members may apply for cards of admission to the Secretary, Governors Island.

Pond's Extract Ointment first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or bleeding piles, however severe. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trial size 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N. Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."

CHANGES IN ARMY BILL

Power Given the President to Reduce Companies and Troops.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS

Those Appointed to Staffs Must Be Qualified Physically, Mentally, and Morally—Vote To-day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House put in a hard day's work on the Army Reorganization bill to-day, and to-night when it adjourned thirteen of the twenty pages had been completed. The committee amendments giving the President discretionary power to reduce the size of the infantry companies and cavalry troops to sixty men each were adopted, and also a series of amendments to reduce the officers of the staff 331. A substitute was adopted for the section providing for promotions which is designed to equalize promotions. A fight was made to reduce the age limit for officers to be appointed to the various staff departments from fifty to thirty, but it failed. An amendment was, however, adopted to require a mental and moral as well as a physical examination for such appointees. Much of the time to-day was occupied in short speeches on the general proposition to increase the army and annex the Philippines, and there were several lively personal controversies.

The House will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and whatever time remains before 3 o'clock after the bill is completed, under the five-minute rule, will be devoted to general debate. The heavyweights on both sides will close. The final vote is to be taken at 3 o'clock.

The first amendment offered to-day was that of which the committee had given notice, authorizing the President to enlist only sixty men in a cavalry troop and sixty in an infantry company. Mr. Marsh, (Rep., Ill.,) who offered the amendment, said that this would reduce the enlisted force to 50,000 if the President exercised the discretion it conferred upon him.

Mr. Hay (Dem., Va.,) of the minority of the committee protested to the House that it was impossible to perfect a bill on the floor of the House. He would offer an amendment, he said, to have the bill provide for only sixty men in an infantry company or a cavalry troop, but give the President discretion to increase the number to 145 and 100, respectively, this discretion, however, only to be exercised in time of war.

At this point a warm altercation occurred between Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) and Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) who was in the chair, the former claiming that the chair refused to recognize him. Mr. Payne explained that Mr. Johnson had already consumed much time, and he had felt constrained to recognize other members.

"Too Much Johnson," shouted Mr. Tawney, (Rep., Minn.,) amid laughter.

Mr. Hay then offered the amendment of which he had given notice, and it was lost. Mr. Hay pointed out that the minority substitute only conferred on the President authority to temporarily increase the army.

"But the pending bill provides for an army of 100,000," interrupted Mr. Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) "and gives him authority to reduce it to 50,000. Does any one suppose he will exercise that authority?"

"No one," assented Mr. Hay.

"No one but a lunatic," observed Mr. Simpson.

"The bill lodges discretion in the hands of a President who is already committed to an army of 100,000," exclaimed Mr. McGuire, (Dem., Cal.)

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.,) denounced what he termed the attempt to befog the issue and place the opponents of the bill in a false position. The effect of the bill was to mislead the people. Its purpose was and would be to create an army of 100,000.

Mr. Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) in a characteristic speech, declared that there was an epidemic of hysteria in the House, and that a member had not seized with the malady could not get a hearing. The Democrats had been in favor of a war to free a people; the Republicans were now anxious for a war to enslave a people. The Republicans jeered when he drew a picture of the militarism of the future.

Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.,) declared that the country, the Administration, and Congress were all drifting. No one knew what the goal was to be. But if it was the annexation of the Philippines, the Americans should avow it.

Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) announced himself, amid an outbreak of applause on the Republican side, in favor of the retention of every foot of territory we had acquired as a result of the war with Spain.

"But I want to say right here," continued Mr. Berry, "that I never want to see the Philippines represented on this floor. I would keep them under our control and protection, as we will Cuba, until they are able to take care of themselves."

Mr. Simpson and Mr. Mahon (Rep., Penn.,) became engaged in an altercation, which reached its climax when the latter denounced the former as a demagogue.

Mr. Simpson rose to a question of personal privilege in order to reply. He termed Mr. Mahon a "plutogogue," and said that it was but natural that men like himself could not get votes in a State where a conspicuous candidate for the United States Senate was under indictment.

Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.,) said he hoped the treaty would be ratified and that then the President would notify Congress what he intended to do. He gave notice that he would, if he be given an opportunity, offer an amendment providing that none of the troops authorized in this bill should be used as a posse comitatus, or in putting down strikes or riots, except upon the application of a Governor saying he could not preserve order with the force at his command. If he had no opportunity to offer the amendment, Mr. Cummings said he would vote to recommit with instructions to insert it.

MR. EDMUNDS'S $5,000 FEE.

Secretary Alger Ready to Pay the Money from His Private Purse?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—According to The Washington Star, Secretary of War Alger holds himself in readiness to pay out of his own pocket to ex-Senator Edmunds the fee of $5,000 in the Carter case, of which Mr. Edmunds was employed by the President to make a review. Secretary Alger proposed to pay this fee out of the National Defense Fund of $50,000,000.

The same newspaper says that the case is in the hands of Attorney General Griggs, and that it is likely to be there for months, as the Attorney General is also making a very exhaustive examination of the case that has been examined by the court that tried and sentenced Carter, by Carter's counsel, and by Mr. Edmunds, to say nothing of the Judge Advocate General of the army, and it is intimated that Mr. Griggs may require several months to complete the work.

FOR FREE PAPER PULP.

Publishers Ask the President to Aid in Removing Duty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Several reasons were given to-day to the President and to the members of the American-Canadian Joint Commission by a committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for the removal of the duty on paper pulp. The users of news paper seek to gain something from the conditions that favor the removal of a tax that brings the Government a mere bagatelle of revenue, they favor the protection of American spruce forests by granting an opportunity to use the spruce forests of Canada, and they desire to be released from the burden of a great combination in paper-making that help to maintain prices above what they would be if restrictions were removed.

Strong efforts will be made to impress upon the Joint Commission the propriety and advantage to both nations of the putting of paper pulp on the free list. When the paper makers of the United States are making paper so cheaply that they are able to outsell British manufacturers in their own markets, and can send news paper to Japan and sell it there at a profit, it is assumed by the users of printing paper in the United States that the necessity for a duty to protect the American manufacturers cannot easily be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Commissioners from either side of the Canadian boundary.

THE PHILADELPHIA FOR SAMOA.

Orders for the Cruiser to Sail Not Yet Canceled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Our Government has not canceled the orders to the United States cruiser Philadelphia to proceed from San Diego to Samoa to represent United States interests there, so that if it is in contemplation to reach a joint agreement between the three powers interested in Samoa not to send warships there, that will apply to the future.

As Germany has now one vessel at Apia and the British Government two, no complaint is expected of the presence in that harbor of at least one United States vessel.

The Philadelphia was to have left San Diego yesterday, but was detained by the non-appearance of Chief Engineer Bates, who was ordered from the Texas at Havana overland from New Orleans to the Philadelphia, and who, it was supposed, had already reached the ship.

American Gunboats at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, Jan. 30.—The United States gunboats Annapolis and Vicksburg arrived here on Saturday from St. Croix. They will sail for Puerto Rico on Wednesday.

CAREY SUCCEEDS STANTON.

The President Nominates the Assistant as Paymaster General of the United States Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Gen. Thaddeus H. Stanton, Paymaster General of the Army, was retired at noon to-day, in conformity with the age requirements of the service, and the President nominated Col. Asa B. Carey, now Assistant Paymaster General, to be Gen. Stanton's successor, with the rank of Brigadier General.

The occasion was taken advantage of by the officers of the Paymaster's Department in Washington to present their retiring chief a silver loving cup as a mark of their personal regard and appreciation of his public service. The ceremony occurred in Gen. Stanton's office. The room was filled with his old army friends and associates, while the doorways were crowded with clerks and other subordinates.

Major George W. Baird made a brief address, and at the conclusion of the address Major Coffin, on behalf of the officers' committee, placed the cup on Gen. Stanton's desk. Gen. Stanton replied, thanking his fellow-officers for the hearty support they had always accorded him, and ended by presenting to them Col. Carey, his successor in office.

Venezuelan at West Point.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to admit to West Point Military Academy as a student Andres Poute Ruego of Venezuela was adopted at the opening of the Senate's session to-day.

BIRDS NOT ON THE MENU CARDS.

Quail, Woodcock, Grouse, and Partridges Affected by New Game Laws.

Residents of New York County who have an appetite for quail, woodcock, grouse, and partridge, unless they have kept in touch with the new game laws which were enacted by the Legislature of last year, have been surprised to find the names of these birds withdrawn from the menu cards since the year opened. A game law enacted last year prohibits the possession of these birds after Dec. 31, and now when a "cold bottle and a hot bird" are called for, either red birds, plover, Russian or Scotch grouse, squab, yellow-leg snipe, Guinea chicken, ptarmigan, or French or English plover must be accepted for the game order. In Brooklyn one may eat as much quail, woodcock, partridge, or American grouse as one wants up to to-morrow, for the recent restriction applies only to that portion of the City of New York in New York County.

The law is relished by the game dealers, who say that the New York market is the only one of consequence for these birds. They contend that a wiser provision would have been to restrict the sale of the birds from Oct. 15, when they are full grown, to March 1, by which time they begin to breed.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE'S TALK.

Takes Up the Brook Farm Experiment for Ethical Culture Women.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe met the members of the Women's Conference of the Society of Ethical Culture last night at Tuxedo Hall, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, and talked on the Brook Farm experiment. The hall was crowded, and after Mrs. Howe had finished her lecture she held an informal reception in one of the smaller rooms, where the members of the society were presented to her. It was the regular social reunion of the members of the society.

Among those present were Prof. and Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. Williams, Superintendent of Cookery in the Public Schools; Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. McDaniels, Mrs. H. Ollesheimer, President of the Society; Miss E. Lawton, Treasurer; Mrs. M. Stransky, Mrs. C. Kaufmann, and Mrs. Theodore Arnstein. Mrs. Howe is to attend the meeting of the Society of American Authors at the Windsor Hotel to-morrow night, and will deliver an address.

"THEM REPORTERS" BARRED.

Secret Meeting at Mount Olivet Baptist Church Guarded Carefully.

The Trustees, Deacons, and Advisory Board of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church in West Fifty-third Street, whose colored congregation has been divided over the question of retaining or expelling their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wisher, held a secret conference in the church yesterday evening. The Rev. Dr. F. R. Morse, associate pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, who preached for the congregation during the pastor's absence, was taken into consultation. The door of the meeting room was guarded by the dusky janitor and a formidable night stick, while a sister of ponderous proportions and determined mien stood by and demanded to know "ef them reporters was agoin' fer to learn all de perceedin's of de meetin'."

Mr. Darnell, one of the Trustees, later said that the meeting was simply a family talk, and its doings could not be laid bare to the public eye. The action of the meeting would have no binding effect on the congregation, which will meet next Monday night, and in all probability indulge in animated discussion of the situation.

Paris Commission's New Offices.

The New York offices of the United States Commission to the Paris Exposition of 1900 have been moved from the third floor to the seventh floor in the Equitable Building. Among the directors of departments who will have their headquarters in the offices are John B. Cauldwell, Director of Fine Arts; F. P. Sheldon, Director of Textiles; Howard J. Rogers, Director of Education and Social Economy, and John Getz, Superintendent of Decorations. Commissioner Peck is expected in New York this week.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—Results at Oakland to-day. Weather clear; track fast. The original fourth race was declared off and another substituted.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Tony Licalzi, 106 pounds, (Spencer,) 4 to 1, won; Don Luis, 116, (Thorpe,) 3 to 1, and 6 to 5, second; Averine, 104, (Snyder,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:15. Col. Dan, Cyaro, Incantation, Magnus, Nuncomer, Reina de Los Angeles, Schnitz, Defender, Madrone, and Road Runner also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Purse; six furlongs. Gulalla, 97 pounds, (W. H. Martin,) 15 to 1, won; Lavator, 109, (Spencer,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Limewater, 112, (C. Sloane,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Crossmolina, Genua, Malay, and Obsidian also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-sixteenths of a mile; two-year-olds. Innovator, 104 pounds, (Hennessy,) 5 to 2, won; Prestome, 112, (Thorpe,) 7 to 5 and 4 to 5, second; Infinite, 99, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—0:42½. Bathos, Normadic, Pidalia, and Belle of Palo Alto also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Futurity course. Ann Page, 107 pounds, (Spencer,) 7 to 5, won; Sidealong, 109, (Bullman,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Bonnibel, 107, (E. Jones,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:12½. Engee, Petal, Naptan, Master Buck, Gilt Edge, and Senora Caesar also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Benamals, 108 pounds, (Bullman,) 8 to 1, won; Topmast, 111, (Spencer,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Frohman, 104, (H. Martin,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:27¾. Rose Maid, Heigh Ho, None Such, Coda, and Alicia also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; Futurity course. Midlight, 110, (C. Sloane,) 7 to 10, won; Highland Ball, 116, (Spencer,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Cyril, 113, (Bullman,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:11¼. Dick Warren, Howard, and Mainstay also ran.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup Is a wonderful remedy for lung trouble, gives relief at once, cures coughing, allays all inflammation and by its healing influence soon effects a cure. Price 25c.

WHAT MAXINE ELLIOTT SAYS:

"I am a faithful believer in JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

It improves my appetite and digestion, and gives a healthy color to the skin." Maxine Elliott

JUNIUS M. HALL, M.D., Inspector, Chicago Board of Health, writes: "I have been acquainted with the JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT for some time and have prescribed it frequently in my practice. In slow convalescence, after acute diseases, I have found it especially valuable, and have been well pleased with the results."

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, New York

EVERT V. SNEDECKER DEAD.

The Well-Known Trainer of Race Horses Succumbs to Heart Disease.

Evert V. Snedecker, one of the oldest trainers of race horses in the country, died suddenly of heart disease at the Morris Park race track on Sunday. Mr. Snedecker was born on Long Island in 1838, and became interested in horses in his boyhood. He went to live with his grandparents, who had a number of horses at the old Union Course, and there he first saw a race horse. His uncle, J. Shaw, trained the Wild Irishman, Ellen Bateman, One-Eyed Joe, and other noted race horses, and in 1852 the boy went with him as an exercise lad, and learned how to train. He went next as second trainer to John Miner, who had just returned from England after a successful campaign with the string of Mr. Ten Broeck.

With Miner he trained the string of John Hunter, the present Steward of The Jockey Club, the stable then including West Roxbury, Sunshine, and Miss Jessie. In 1863, when Dr. Weldon journeyed with his stable to St. Louis, Mr. Snedecker went with him. Prince of Wales and Leather Lungs were the best horses in the string at the time, but the trip was not a successful one, and when he came to the East again, Mr. Snedecker started a public training stable. James A. Connelly was the first horse of note he handled, and he won several races with him as a three-year-old. As a four-year-old the horse won eight races out of eleven starts, at distances varying from a mile up to four-mile heats. Cuba, Eolus, Giroffe, Eole, Soubrette, Duchess, and St. Saviour were all trained by him, and it was also due to Mr. Snedecker's handling that the great Kingston was developed.

During his long career on the turf, Mr. Snedecker handled the horses of "Prince George" Lorillard, Arthur Hunter, and J. O. Donner. He was popularly known as "Uncle Eph," and his death leaves only a few of the old-school trainers, like R. Wyndham Walden, Charles Littlefield, Jacob Pincus, and "Billy" Lakeland, still training race horses. During the past few years Mr. Snedecker did not have many horses, although at the time of his death he was handling a few at the Morris Park track. The last good horse he owned was Golf, of which he expected much. The horse was rapidly coming up to the form his owner wanted him to show, when, on Realization Day, at Sheepshead Bay, in 1897 he ran through the track rails, and was killed.

Electric Light Company Absorbed.

The Electrical Company of America has absorbed the Jamaica Electric Light and Power Company. The capital stock of the Jamaica Company is $1,500,000, but the terms of the deal by which the Electrical Company gets possession of the Jamaica Company are kept secret. The Jamaica Electric Light and Power Company has the contract for supplying the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

STEVENSON & BLEW.—Schedules of Stevenson & Blew, wholesale dealers in marble, at 427 West Fourteenth Street, show liabilities of $12,443, nominal assets of $13,631, and actual assets of $6,025.

SWEDISH CREAM AND BUTTER SEPARATOR COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an execution against the Swedish Cream and Butter Separator Company at 35 William Street for $1,712 in favor of Ellis Lord.

JAMES F. DOLAN.—Judge Bookstaver of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis Hannemann receiver in supplementary proceedings for James F. Dolan, granite stone contractor, of 412-424 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, on the application of the Fitchburg Railroad Company, a judgment creditor, for $733. Mr. Dolan had contracts for granite for the Museum of Natural History, on which there was due in September last $6,000, and a contract at Troy, N. Y., where $28,812 was due at the same time, but his interest in the latter contract has been assigned to the Twelfth Ward Bank. He owns property on Trinity Avenue valued at $4,500, mortgaged for $1,500.

MERKLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Michael, Benjamin, and Ignace Merklen and Louis Spatz, composing the Merklen Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of furniture at 390 to 396 East Third Street and 157 to 163 Goerck Street, made an assignment yesterday, without preference, to Henry G. Shrenkeisen. The business was started in 1879, and three of the Messrs. Merklen who were interested in the business have died. Abram Kling, the attorney, said that the liabilities are $15,000 and the nominal assets $8,000. The cause of the assignment is that they could not stand the competition of Western manufacturers, who put their goods on the market here at very low prices.

GEORGE H. PROCTOR—Justice Bookstaver of the Supreme Court has appointed Louis Hannemann receiver in supplementary proceedings for George H. Proctor on the application of Cardozo Brothers, attorneys for John B. Toner, who recovered a judgment against Mr. Proctor for $51,692. Mr. Proctor has been President of the Pike's Peak Tunnel Mining Railway of Arizona, and resided at the Waldorf when in this city. He formerly owned all the stock of the company, amounting to 500,000 shares, except two shares, but has none now. Two hundred and fifty-one thousand shares were placed in the hands of the City Safe Deposit and Trust Company under contract as security for subscribers to stock to protect them against any issue of bonds prior to their stock, and the balance of the shares were returned to the Pike's Peak Tunnel Railway treasury.

Out of Town.

WILLIAM PORTERFIELD & CO.—William Porterfield & Co., stock brokers, of Washington, made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors yesterday. Assets are stated to be $30,814, and liabilities $40,449. The rise in stocks caused the failure, a run on the firm by Southern customers contributing.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Simon Levy and Michael Levy, who reside at 3 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Davis Levy of 1,346 Fifth Avenue, who composed the late firm of S. Levy & Sons, clothing manufacturers, who went out of business four years ago, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $58,039 and nominal assets $19,396 in worthless accounts.

Mary Bleiman of 206 East Forty-eighth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $23,136 and no assets. She was formerly a partner with Leon Sterndorf, and the liabilities are on the firm's account in 1886.

Andrew H. Hogg of 46 West Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $11,155 on old claims as far back as 1861.

FOUR ROOM FLATS AT $100 AND $150.

On exhibition in our warerooms. Only a slight advance if bought on credit.

Everything in our establishment marked in plain figures and for this week we offer a DISCOUNT OF 25% on all cash purchases.

Remember our lease expires soon and we must dispose of our large stock.

$100.00 FLATS
PARLOR.
1 5-piece Brocatelle Parlor Suit.
1 Pier Glass.
1 Cherry Parlor Table.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet
1 Vase Lamp.
1 White and Gold Framed Picture.
BEDROOM.
1 3-piece Chamber Suit.
1 Pair Feather Pillows.
1 Mattress.
1 Comfortable.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 Bedroom Chair.
DINING ROOM.
1 6-foot square Extension Table, oak.
6 Oak Chairs.
Ingrain Carpet.
1 56-piece China Tea Set.
KITCHEN.
No. 6 Range, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Boiler, 1 Teakettle, 1 Strainer, 1 Bread Pan, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Frying Pan, 2 Saucepans, 1 Range Kettle, 1 Colander, 1 Dishpan, 1 Broiler, 1 Pudding Pan, 1 Teapot, 1 Bucket, 1 8-foot Kitchen Table, 1 Kitchen Chair, Oilcloth.

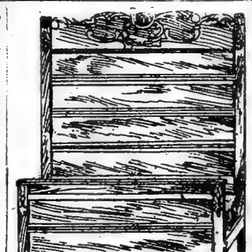

For Sale on THURSDAY ONLY.
Exceptional value in Bedsteads formerly $6.00 to $12.00, to be sold at the uniform price of
$1.98
These beds are in oak, cherry and ash, in various designs, and have never been sold at such a low figure

$150.00 FLATS
PARLOR.
1 5-pc. Sat'n Brocatelle Suit
1 Bevel Plate Pier Mirror
1 Cherry Parlor Table.
1 Vase Lamp.
Tapestry Brussels Carpet.
1 pair Pictures.
BEDROOM.
1 Solid Oak 3-piece Bedroom Suit.
1 Pair Feather Pillows.
1 Mattress.
1 Comfortable.
1 Spring, woven wire.
1 Oak-frame Picture.
1 Oak Chair, Carpet.
DINING ROOM.
1 6-foot Solid Oak Extension Table.
4 Spfd. Oak Cane Seat Chairs.
1 112-piece Dinner Set.
1 Solid Oak Sideboard.
1 Oak-frame Picture.
Ingrain Carpet.
KITCHEN.
No. 7 Range, 1 Kitchen Table, 1 Boiler, 1 Coal Hod, 1 Shovel, 1 Frying Pan, 1 Stove Pan, 1 Broiler, 1 Tea Strainer, 1 Saucepan, 1 Galvanized Kettle, 1 Teakettle, 1 Teapot, 1 Dishpan, 1 Breadpan, 1 Soup Strainer, 1 Grater, 1 Ladle, 1 Tea Strainer, 1 Cake Turner, 1 Coffee Pot, 1 Kitchen Chair, 1 Saucepan, 1 Colander, Oilcloth.

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Cor. 19th St. & 8th Ave.
Cat logue mailed upon application.
Open Saturdays until 10 P. M.
Everything for Housekeeping
Liberal Credit System.
Parties desiring any information not covered by this advertisement can receive same upon application.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

Notices of meetings of creditors in bankruptcy proceedings have been received as follows:

ADAMS, Frederick—Referee Bedford, 2 P. M., Feb. 3.
ALLEN, Frederick—Referee Bedford, 2 P. M., Feb. 3.
ANDERSON, Frederick—Referee Bedford, 2 P. M., Feb. 3.
BAUMANN, Jacob—Referee Bedford, 2 P. M., Feb. 3.
BEHRENS, Frederick—Referee Bedford, 2 P. M., Feb. 3.
BERGMANN, Frederick—Referee Bedford, 2 P. M., Feb. 3.
BLOOM, Nathaniel—Referee Bedford, 2 P. M., Feb. 3.
BOSSERT, Louis—Referee Bedford, 2 P. M., Feb. 3.
BRENNAN, Thomas—Referee Bedford, 2 P. M., Feb. 3.
BRENNAN, Thomas—Referee Bed

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE PRESIDENT AND ALGERISM.

In another column we reproduce parts of what seems to us a very weighty and important article printed in yesterday's Evening Post. It is an appeal against the President to the people of the United States, and it is quite possible that the fact of its appearance in The Evening Post would disincline the President to attend to it. No wonder. A considerable number of persons in private stations who formerly found it necessary to attend to what The Evening Post said have lately found its editorial utterances negligible. But this is for reasons which have nothing to do with the merits of the appeal it makes to the public against the President.

The mistake of this appeal we believe to be precisely that it is directed to the public against the President. Our readers know that THE TIMES has never insulted the President by putting him in the same class with the Secretary of War. We believe Mr. MCKINLEY to be an honest, loyal American citizen, sincerely desirous of serving his party by serving his country. What we believe of Mr. ALGER our readers know, and it is unnecessary and might be unseemly just now to repeat. It is not perhaps easily credible that the President has not perceived what injury the Secretary of War has done to the Administration. But when we consider in what an atmosphere of flattery and courtiership a President of the United States must live who has so many good things to give away it becomes credible. If old and brave and faithful officers of the United States Army talked to the President with the freedom with which it seems they talk to the editors of The Evening Post, with the freedom with which we know that they talk to other editors, the President would know that the army is demoralized. Here we are, at the close of a victorious war, which has raised the United States Army to a very proud position not only in the eyes of Americans but in the eyes of all the world. This is the time when one might expect the gallant and faithful officers who have been working through long years of darkness and neglect to bring our little army to that condition of efficiency which it so proudly proved, in a few radiant weeks of struggle and glory, to be happy over the result of their long and obscure labors. Yet the state of mind of these men, when it should be satisfaction and elation over great tasks well performed, is one of dejection and disgust. The honor of the army has been soiled. The morale of the army has been lowered. It could not make over again the brilliant campaign which it made in Cuba. It would not "have the heart." And all because a petty and pushing politician, who, as a volunteer soldier, was recommended for dismissal for shirking his duty, but who is now supposed to be in a position to control the Electoral vote of Michigan, (let not the President forget that!) has been injecting and has been allowed by the President to inject the methods and even the men he has employed in Michigan politics into an honorable and gallant service.

Why does the President keep ALGER in the place in which he has displayed an incompetence so abysmal, a spirit so small? This is the question which every officer of the United States Army who stands upon his merits and not upon his "pull" has been asking for months. It is the question which a body of civilians and Republicans that is daily growing larger is asking with increasing urgency and getting no answer. Moreover, every faithful and deserving officer, and every civilian who knows anything about the conditions of the army, look with fresh horror at the proposal to add two or three thousand commissioned officers to the United States Army, simply and solely by favor and not with the least pretense of any test or guarantee of fitness. They look forward to a perfect debauch of Algerism when the new Army bill is enacted. It is for the President to disappoint their doleful expectations and to reassure them. He can do it, first, by dismissing Secretary ALGER from a place which a man of self-respect would not have consented to hold for twenty-four hours after his efforts to screen his subordinate had failed, and, next, by making public an assurance that the new appointments to the army will be made not by favor, but by the application of some fair and impartial test of "the promise and potency" of professional merit.

tency. If the President does these things he will show an honest intention to undo the mischief which ALGER has done, and which he could not have done without the acquiescence of the President. If he does not do this, he should be plainly told that he is doing what in him lies to consummate the ruin of the United States Army.

A MISTAKE.

It is a pretty serious mistake for Gov. ROOSEVELT to commend Superintendent MCCULLAGH'S Bureau of Elections and suggest legislation to enlarge the powers of that expensive and perfectly worthless institution.

The Governor is misinformed as to its utility. We quote from a report of some of his unreserved expressions of approval:

"He had never known a legislative act," he declared, "that had so quickly justified itself as that establishing the metropolitan elections district. In his opinion, its wisdom had been demonstrated by the results of its first operation. Thanks to it, he believed that more had been accomplished last Fall to keep down election frauds in the district below Fourteenth Street than had ever been done before. What was now needed was to perfect the act so as to make it more effectual in the same direction."

Those opinions are not shared by the people of this city. Persons capable of forming a correct estimate of the value of the services of Superintendent MCCULLAGH and his deputies at the last election place no such estimate upon them. The Superintendent himself, although he had an evident motive for exhibiting the full worth of his services, made a miserable showing of work done in his official report. He costs the community a good deal of money, yet his office makes such slender demands upon his time and talents that he has recently taken another job in Havana, but without surrendering his New York salary or dismantling his bureau.

But this is not the gravest charge against the law which Gov. ROOSEVELT heedlessly commends. We know that the McCullagh Bureau of Elections is a fraud on the taxpayer. It costs $160,000 a year and performs no service for which adequate provision had not already been made. We know, too, that it is one of the evil fruits of that reckless partisanship that disgraced the administration. But this is not the worst. The infamy of the law is its denial that this city has equal rights and immunities with other cities in the State. The metropolitan elections law proclaims that the city is a criminal, and then treats it as a criminal by taking away liberties that other cities enjoy. It is an intolerably offensive and unjust law.

Repeal, not amendment, is required.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE WORKINGMEN.

It is apparent that there is an organized movement of considerable extent to influence the workingmen on the political questions that may arise from the assumption of control of the Philippines by the United States. The movement is naturally confined to the Democratic Party. Whatever policy may now be adopted by the United States must be taken as the policy of the Administration and of its party, and the rôle of opposition falls logically to their rivals. The basis of the movement is the argument that after the ratification of the treaty the Filipinos will become citizens of the United States and will be entitled to live and labor in any part of the country they may choose at any wages they may be willing to take. From this it is assumed that we are threatened with a flood of cheap labor greater and more devastating than was imagined in the case of the Chinese, over whom there has been so much excitement and against whom there have been such strict laws enacted.

We have already given some reasons why, in our judgment, the ratification of the treaty will leave the status of the inhabitants of the islands within the discretion of Congress. We think that this view may with perfect safety be accepted and that any laws regulating the influx of Filipinos of the laboring class into the United States would be given full force by the Supreme Court. What we now wish to call to the attention of the leaders of the Democratic Party and to that of the leaders of the workingmen is that there is a certain danger in the movement to which we have referred that they ought not to ignore and cannot afford to ignore. It is the danger of stimulating a sentiment among the laboring classes that is unreasonable in itself and likely to produce most unfortunate results. So far as the Democrats are concerned, they ought to see that the fear of cheap labor is the one motive to which the protectionists have appealed most unscrupulously and to which they owe a large share of the success that they have obtained in the past. For years the workingmen of Pennsylvania, for instance, have been kept in a sort of political bondage by this fear, and to-day the reason why the costly and cruel rule of QUAY is so hard to overthrow is that he has built it upon this foundation. What has come about in Pennsylvania is only an example of what is undertaken in every State where there is not too much sense and knowledge among the workingmen to permit the hope of success.

The Democratic Party holds, and, as we believe, holds rightly, that the real interest of the workingmen of the country will be served by giving to the trade of the land the greatest possible scope and giving to their labor the widest possible market. We believe that the sternest test of experience has shown beyond all doubt that the workingmen of America have nothing to fear in open competition with those of the world. They are marching to-day in triumph from one field to another and everywhere they go the so-called cheap labor of their rivals is driven out. And if we will but stop to think of it, this has been the course of events in the trade of the world ever since the Phoenicians sailed through the Pillars of Hercules and began to traffic the fruits of ingenuity, skill, industry, and knowledge with the people who had not yet attained their level. The policy of the Democratic Party in the United States is based on the principle that has carried commerce from this point until it covers the globe, and on this principle, not on the principle of restriction and exclusion, have been built up the progress and prosperity of the working people in every land where they have prospered and progressed.

Whatever may be the view taken of the policy to be adopted toward the Philippines, it is in our opinion an unsound and unwise thing to seek to make it an issue on which the workingmen are to be enlisted as a class. They have in this matter, as in every other, the same rights and the same duties as the rest of the people of the United States. They can be trusted as well as any other body of citizens to act according to their consciences and their knowledge. They require, as we all do, to have public questions thrashed out in open and full discussion before they can reach a conclusion that satisfies them and by which they are ready to abide. It is a wrong to them, and it does not seem to us consistent with self-respect to try to influence them by appeals to class feeling. That, we regret to say, is what is being done only too widely.

THE TRUSTS.

"The organization of these large industrial companies shows the trend of modern civilization toward the association of capital in large bodies for the economical production of commodities. The doctrine of association is steadily progressing. Just how far it will go I cannot tell. How far it will be injurious I cannot tell. In some instances it will be of advantage to the public, as in the case of the Standard Oil Company, where centralized control has greatly cheapened the product."—Hon. ABRAM S. HEWITT.

It will be found true as a rule, we think, that the trusts that seek legislative aid to secure or retain control of the market are a public bane. Their aim is to create a monopoly in order that they may put prices to the top notch. They rob the consumer. They are of the true octopus breed.

On the other hand, an industrial combination that carries on a great business unaided by tariffs or any other form of legislative assistance may be and very often is of public benefit. Even if it secures a practical monopoly, it can do so only by putting prices down. That does not rob the consumer. It benefits him. In two other ways the trusts that are not bounty-fed may benefit the community. Combination and the avoidance of useless and wasteful duplications enable them to reduce the cost of production. One effect of this is a command of foreign markets, which is reflected in the increase in our exports of manufactured products. The other is higher wages. The struggle for foreign markets would inevitably lead to a general attempt to reduce wages, which are very high in this country, if the manufacturers had not in so many instances been able to reduce cost in another way, by combining and cutting off the wastes of rivalry. A trust that reduces cost to the domestic consumer swells the volume of our manufactured exports, and pays high wages successfully resists the efforts of the demagogues to put it in the octopus class.

The industrial combinations that ask help of the Government are in a different category. One of these appeared at Albany the other day asking to be sheltered against the competition of petty individual manufacturers who undersold it in the market. Unless a concern is attempting to maintain trust prices, it need not fear individual competition. If it is seeking to establish a monopoly at high prices, it is a gross misuse of the police or taxing power to lay a legislative prohibition on its competitors. There never was a sounder proposition in American jurisprudence than the principle laid down in that good old case, Loan Association vs. Topeka:

"To lay with one hand the power of the Government on the property of the citizen and with the other to bestow it upon favored individuals to aid private enterprises and build up private fortunes is none the less a robbery because it is done under the powers of law and is called taxation. * * * We have established, we think, beyond cavil that there can be no lawful tax which is not laid for a public purpose."

Mr. HEWITT reasons with his usual clearness on the nature and results of industrial concentration:

"The real substantial advantage of all great industrial combinations goes to labor and to the consumer of the products. Every economy and saving in cost of production benefits the wage earner, and just in proportion as the cost of production is decreased so will the wages of labor be increased. Of course, I am speaking of competitive industries in this connection. In this substantial betterment of industrial conditions is the true foundation of prosperity."

The broad line of distinction between the two classes of trusts is marked by Mr. HEWITT'S use of the word competitive. A trust that possesses the market by virtue of low cost of production is really competitive, even though it is practically a monopoly. It triumphs over competition by skill, brains, and economy, not by virtue of a partnership with the Government. It is always subject to competition, for if it raises its prices it immediately invites rivalry. The price of its monopoly, if it have one, is perpetual low charges to the consumer. When competition is killed at the outset by a tariff tax, the monopoly is without the mitigation of low prices. The trusts that thrive on legislative bounty, whether in the form of duties or of any statutory enactment that gives them an advantage over their competitors or cuts off competition altogether, are the conspicuous offenders. They spread discontent by their exactions and their example; they stir up the spirit of revolt against corporations, and are largely responsible for the Populistic feeling that the possession of wealth is a crime.

Mr. LITTLE of the Board of Education the other night made a strong plea for the higher grade of public schools as necessary to fit the young men of the community for the competition of the civil service examinations. It is a perfectly sound plea and a conclusive proof at the same time of the excellent influence the merit system exerts on the education of the people. Mr. LITTLE is not unfamiliar with the other, older, and very different system, by which places in the public service were given for political favor, and with no reference to the claims that a good public school education can supply. He is perhaps not unacquainted with the efforts still being made to undermine the merit system and bring back the one that we all know and condemn as the spoils system. We trust that he will use his very considerable influence to defeat these efforts.

The Taxation of Property.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to say, if you consider my communication worth printing, with reference to taxation, that I consider the views of "Farmer's Son" in Sunday's TIMES, the best I have yet read on the subject. A tax on real estate (if improved property) reaches all tenants, and every man must live somewhere, unless a tramp. Even a tramp pays for his lodging house accommodation at times, and we can hardly expect to tax him when he sleeps in a haystack and spends his day on the road or in the fields unless we arrest him and make him work. As to unimproved property, a tax at the same rate of valuation as for improved I consider fair, although, as it is not occupied apparently, the fairness is harder to see. To make this clear, I would suggest that it is evident that the owner is the occupier of unimproved property, to the exclusion of others, and should therefore pay as a single individual tenant holding his property for an advance. Should it not be clear to any reader that the tenant (not the landlord) pays a real estate tax, I would refer such a reader to a standard work on political economy, where he can fully satisfy himself of the fact.

A NEW YORKER.

New York, Jan. 29, 1899.

THE REAL ALGER PERIL.

From The Evening Post, Jan. 30.

Some people profess not to understand the heat with which the Alger scandals are discussed. Why should distinguished officers of the army grow white with rage as they talk of the Secretary of War? Why should officers of the navy take so deep an interest in the affairs of a department not their own, and speak, as they do, with mingled contempt and dread of Mr. Alger? He is but one example more of incompetence in office. Maladministration and the smirch of politics on public business are not such startling novelties. * * *

The answer is that there is far more than a question of personality involved. Alger and his methods and his backers stand for an assault upon the army more deadly than any armed enemy could ever deliver. They are for breaking down its prestige and morale. For their own personal and partisan ends, they would prostitute the one trained service the country has. That is why regular army officers are roused to indignation at the mention of the name of Alger. He has trampled on the most cherished traditions of their profession. For merit he has substituted favoritism. He has stuffed the service with civilians. Boys he has put over gray-haired veterans, just as used to be the case when commissions in the army were openly sold. Assignments to duty are made under the Alger system, orders are given, not to get the work done in the best military manner, but to make places for dependents, to pay political debts and create political obligations. Alger's is the dirty hand of politics fouling a profession that has been peculiarly the home of educated gentlemen. No wonder the gentlemen display some heat when speaking of one who is their official superior, but whose intrigues and tricks and deceptions and abuses of the army fill them with loathing for the man and with fears for the future of the service.

The very judicial processes of the army, the attempts of its officers to keep the honor of their ranks unsullied and to punish and expel black sheep, are meddled with and thwarted by the political bias and motives of the head of the War Office. * * * But the court-martial of Capt. Carter has already become a public scandal, so outrageously have the President and Secretary Alger, in connection with it, interfered with the regular course of military justice. That officer was tried by court-martial in December, 1897; he was found guilty of corruption in engineering contracts, was sentenced to dismissal from the army, the court also recommending that criminal proceedings be brought against him. What has been the result? The President and Secretary of War have kept the papers in their possession all these months, and have been straining every nerve to find some way of letting the inculpated officer escape full punishment. Reason? Political and social "pull." * * * In a desperate hope to have so well-connected an offender, the President employed Mr. Edmunds to review the proceedings to see if some legal flaws might not be found. Mr. Edmunds's bill of $5,400 the President then had the effrontery to order paid out of the National Defense Fund! This was too much even for a friendly Controller of the Treasury. * * * Yet people wonder that under such a President and such a Secretary and such debauching and dishonoring methods regular army officers should not think everything for the best.

Why navy officers should also make forcible remarks about Alger is now getting to be plain. They fear that his slimy methods will soon invade the navy. Already the first step has been taken or attempted. The Senate has amended the Navy Personnel bill so as to permit the Secretary to appoint civilians direct. Officers of the navy are frantic at the proposal. They would rather see the whole bill fail. It is a plan to Algerize the navy. This is the sort of thing which makes the real Alger peril apparent. Nothing is too fine, no traditions or system too sacred, for his sprawling hand to seize upon and subdue to partisan schemes. He is ready to take the last step in political degradation and corruption, and make of both army and navy a politician's machine instead of an honorable and secure profession. And when anybody says Alger, he means, of course, Alger's master. The President is reported to have said that he and the Secretary must stand or fall together. So they must; and it will not be long before the indignation of army and navy at the demoralizing and defiling work of Alger will begin to burn hotly against the man who is both legally and morally responsible for what his underling does.

NUGGETS.

A Worthy Candidate.

If the President's Cabinet is to be enlarged, how about George Dewey for Colonial Secretary?—Chicago Tribune.

A New Start.

"Now," said Bunker, "I can once more face the world an honest man. The last of my debts is outlawed."—Philadelphia North American.

Already Had the Book.

Dear Father—wrote the student—please send some money for a new book.

The new book had no leaves, and was easy to carry in an inside pocket.—Boston Courier.

Thrown from His Carriage.

"Fwat is th' matter with your face?"

"Oi wor thrown from me carriage. But it 'tuk th' condoochtor an' motorman, the both of thim, to do it."—Indianapolis Journal.

ALL KINDS.

From The Washington Star.

It is only the same old story,
This life, so the cynics declare;
With its tales of adventure and glory
And its chapters of hoping and care.

But a story depends on the telling,
And each must strive on as he may
With his narrative, carefully dwelling
On its incidents, day after day.

Some toil with an epic completeness;
Some are tragic and stately and slow;
And some give a lyrical sweetness
To the hours as they greet us and go.

And the world coldly pauses to edit
The efforts brought forth from the ranks;
And some achieve lucre and credit,
And the rest are declined without thanks.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Olga Nethersole's Quaintly Pictorial Setting of "Camille."

A NEW OPERETTA BY DE KOVEN

"Faust" Sung Again at the Opera House—Victor Maurel's Song Recital—Broadhurst's New Play.

Olga Nethersole, whose engagement at Wallack's Theatre will close this week, presented last night a new English version of the long familiar play by Dumas fils, which always has been known here as "Camille." Camille, it now appears, is a sort of nickname of Marguerite Gautier, because of her fancy for camellias. In this version of the play Saint Gaudens reappears, so that Gaston is not obliged, as in most of the English versions, to be two gentlemen at once. Giray instead of Varville is now Marguerite's troublesome lover in Act I., while it is Varville whom she thinks of making her banker in Act II. By this change Varville is transformed into a dignified and formidable person, and probably no one will take the trouble to blame Miss Nethersole for tampering with a "classic."

A greater change than these, and some of the new and scarcely valuable "business" introduced by Miss Nethersole, is the pictorial transformation of the play into the likeness of a past age. The Paris of Louis Philippe or of the very beginning of the Second Empire is now represented in the dresses of the personages, with which most of the scenery is in harmony. Marguerite's flounces and berthas and tippets are exceedingly quaint. Her coiffure might have been copied from that of Mrs. Rawdon Crawley (who was not so very good herself) the night the Colonel returned suddenly from Mr. Moss's establishment. That was, of course, long before the "forties," but it was not needful that the style of any particular year or years should be adhered to in lending to the play a historical perspective.

Some of the coats and hats and ruffles undoubtedly belong more surely to the "twenties" than the "forties," but Charles Fechter, who was one of the first actors of Armand Duval, (and, so far as the present chronicler knows, the only successful one,) wore those same waistcoats so voluminous of collar, so abrupt of waist, when he last played the part, to the Marguerite of Mlle. Clarence, in some French performances at the Lyceum Theatre, in West Fourteenth Street, in 1875. They were a part of his original Armand Duval wardrobe, dating from 1852, and they would have looked ridiculous enough, after an interval of twenty-three years, with all the other actors dressed in the style of the seventies, if Fechter's power of passionate expression had not made us forget, for the moment, his queer clothes and his burden of years. Fechter was old and broken then, but he still had fervor and eloquence. And fervor and eloquence are needed in this play more than quaint clothes and new "business."

The subject is grossly repellant, and is treated of in defiance alike of conventional propriety and strict truth to human nature. The result is a deliberate idealization of vice, such as can be found in no other play that has been long successful. Fervor and eloquence, rare sensibility, exquisite taste, the finest art the drama has commanded in our time have, however, been lavished on performances of this play.

Compared with her predecessors in the rôle, whom comparatively young playgoers can distinctly remember, Miss Nethersole's portrayal of Marguerite Gautier is not satisfying. Setting all such comparisons aside, the fact must be plain to any person of reasonable intelligence who sees this performance, that the effects she produces are not such as are associated with great histrionic gifts. In the first act (which she tastefully closes with a tableau of Marguerite getting ready to go to bed) her chief appeal to the sympathy is her "realistic" (or is it "naturalistic") representation of a slight hemorrhage of the lungs. One remembers the matchless charm of Bernhardt's acting of that scene, the exquisite delicacy of Modeska's, and wonders.

In the second act too, the note of pathos is entirely lacking. The everlasting kiss, kiss, kiss, betrays the literal mind of the actress. The representation is debased if not debasing. In the superb scenes (speaking technically) of Act III., Miss Nethersole is much better. She acts, here, in accordance with a coherent and understandable design. But she so far fails to rise to the artistic height to which others have lifted the episode that she leaves us dry-eyed and emotionally undisturbed. In the little she has to do in Act IV. and the death scene no Camille ever fails. The rôle reaches its dramatic height in Act III. Thereafter it is utterly theatrical.

Miss Nethersole has a good voice, but in this rôle she inclines to the worst affectations of speech. She hides her mouth in a bunch of flowers or in a handkerchief and mumbles. She talks with her fingers in her mouth. But she is pretty, when she does not make ugly faces, her dresses are wonderful, and the play is renowned. Moreover, she has a faithful little army of trumpeters. Good luck to her and to them!

In her support positively the best piece of acting is the clever embodiment of the new and augmented Varville as a cold-hearted, elegant, self-possessed man of the world, a veritable Count d'Orsay, by Mr. Hamilton Revelle. Mr. Thalberg is too dry and "intellectual" for an effective Armand, while the elder Duval of Luigi Lablache is merely a theatrical bogy. Mr. Thorne's indignant cry of "Monsieur!" is droll, but a Cockney Saint Gaudens is out of the question.

Armand Duval	T. H. Thalberg
George Duval	Luigi Lablache
Comte de Varville	Hamilton Revelle
Gaston Rieux	A. S. Homewood
Gustave	W. Graham Browne
Comte de Giray	Charles Wellesley
St. Gaudens	Fred Thorne
Mme. Prudence	Rose Emerson
Olympe	Madge McIntosh
Nichette	Violet Black
Nanine	Lillian Hingston
Marguerite Gautier	Olga Nethersole

"THE THREE DRAGOONS."

A New Operetta by Smith and De Koven at the Broadway.

"The Three Dragoons," an operetta by Reginald De Koven and Harry B. Smith, was produced at the Broadway Theatre last night. The work had already been tried on the patient public of Montreal; hence it cannot be credited with a first performance on any stage last night. In Montreal the operetta had enormous success, in spite of the discouraging fact that the first performance was not over till after midnight. It looked at one time last night as if the same thing would happen here, but there had been some use of the pruning knife, and perhaps there will be more. The theatre was packed last night, and the turbulent evidences of approval were such as all persons have learned to expect at this house.

In "The Three Dragoons" Messrs. Smith and De Koven painly started out with a determination not to be serious. The story grows out of the adventures of three Lieutenants of the English Army in Sir Arthur Wellesley's expedition into Portugal in 1809. One of these Lieutenants is an Englishman, one is Irish, and the third is Scotch. All three of them are in love with a Portuguese heiress, Donno Inez de Lara. A gypsy girl and a waiting maid help to make trouble, and there is further assistance from an Irish servant of one of the dragoons, and from the chief cook of the King of Portugal, Don Bamboula, who wishes to become Minister of War.

The experienced theatregoer will not be at a loss to know what to expect when he is informed that there are three comedians in the cast—Joseph O'Mara, Jerome Sykes, and Richard Carroll. For the first two of these the parts in which they appear seem to have been especially constructed. Mr. O'Mara is the Highwayman with a new name and a new costume. Mr. Sykes is a renovated Foxy Quiller. Mr. Carroll is Mr. Caroll, for the excellent reason that he does not know how to disguise his strident personality. "Gags" cannot stale nor costume wither his infinite identity. But as long as those three comedians make people laugh, who shall find fault because there is a cakewalk in the operetta?

If any one is laboring under the delusion that either Mr. Smith or Mr. de Koven has attempted to do anything artistic he need not be in the least alarmed. He can go to the Broadway Theatre in perfect security of mind. There is not a line, not a situation in this operetta to offend a person of poor taste. Those who regard farce comedy as a form of art and Casino spectacles as dreams of poetic joy can have a good time at the performances of the "Three Dragoons." Mr. Smith has put every antique situation and every time-worn joke of the present century into his libretto. These are the things that the present lovers of so-called operetta want. The big audience of last night roared with laughter over these things, and when the cake walk came, they well-nigh went wild with delight. It was an edifying sight.

Mr. de Koven's music is pretty and at times graceful, but there is abundant evidence that the composer has deliberately written down to what he imagines to be the level of public taste. Since he has assumed that attitude he cannot expect to be taken seriously in his present work, and he shall not be surprised here. There is one good duet in "The Three Dragoons." The rest of the music is of the ordinary comic opera type. It may please people who have forgotten the possibilities revealed by Sir Arthur Sullivan; it will not delight those who remember "Robin Hood." Messrs. Smith and De Koven had great success with that work. Do they think all the people who want to hear that are dead?

The performance was as good as possible in the circumstances. Mr. O'Mara and Miss Lemon sang well, and Mr. Sykes was funny in places. The scenery and costumes were very handsome, indeed, and the work had been admirably rehearsed.

Jack Sheridan	Joseph O'Mara
Bob Leslie	William H. Clarke
Archie Cameron	Robert S. Piggott
Don Bamboula Bambolio, The King of Portugal,	Jerome Sykes
Larry O'Brien	Richard F. Carroll
Japes	Charles Hildesley
Fergus	Edwin Carroll
Pavane	George Gaston
A sergeant	Frank Glenn
A postillion	J. A. Wallerstedt
Dona Inez de Lara	Marguerite Lemon
Rosita	Linda da Costa
Marcella	Leonora Gnito
Pedrillo	Fannie Briscoe
Maraquita	Millie Stoller
Estella	Adele Archer
Juana	Della Nevin
Michaela	Marguerite Leon
Isabella	Phyllis Baranco
Pepita	Mazie Follette
Francesca	Jessie Wood
Dolores	Carrie May

M. MAUREL'S SONG RECITAL.

First of His Series of Three Attracts a Large Audience.

M. Victor Maurel, singer, actor, author, lecturer, and interesting man generally, gave the first of three vocal entertainments yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. These entertainments have been described as song recitals, but the only proper name is that given them by the French, the "conference." Certainly the entertainment of yesterday afternoon could not fairly be called a song recital by any stretch of words or fancy. It was a vocal demonstration of the development of style in dramatic music with explanatory remarks by the singer. M. Maurel talked to his audience in French, but his hearers were persons who knew that he would do so and who were capable of enjoying the seriousness of the "empressement" with which he said comfortably obvious things.

He prefaced his vocal numbers with a few general remarks upon the development of dramatic music. In the course of these he laid too much stress upon the work of Stradella, whose chief contributions to musical progress were in the development of choral mass effects in oratorio and improving the definiteness of structure of vocal melody. M. Maurel neglected wholly to speak of, or illustrate the work of either Lully or Rameau, who did vastly more for the development of dramatic music than any other early writer whom he mentioned except Gluck—who, indeed, was a follower of Rameau in all that master's best teachings.

However, it was a pleasant afternoon that M. Maurel gave us, and his graceful tribute to the intelligent curiosity about art displayed by American women is not likely to do him any harm in a community which likes to hear foreigners talk of its good qualities. The numbers sung by M. Maurel were Lotti's "Pur Dicesti," Giordani's "Caro mio ben," Stradella's "Pieta signore," Caldara's "Come raggio di sol," the air of Thoas from Gluck's "Iphigenie en Tauride;" the solo of the King from Donizetti's "La Favorita," the creed of Iago from Verdi's "Otello," and Erlanger's "Fédia," the last named a descriptive song not familiar here. As M. Maurel sang chiefly to illustrate his own theories of the justice of expression in dramatic music, his vocal hardly calls for critical comment. Yet it is worthy of note in passing that he sang the Giordani air admirably. The creed of Iago is something which Mr. Maurel sings with authority, and he gave it with great vigor yesterday.

Mr. Reinhold Herman, who accompanied the songs with his unfailing skill, and even assisted in the introductory recitatives leading up to two numbers, also played several solos. His selections were a pastoral by Corelli, an allegro by Geminiani, a gavotte by Bach, Liszt's "Consolation," and a tarantelle by Heller. The last two numbers were placed after the Gluck air, and some persons in the audience, regarding them evidently as a mere stop-gap, conversed so that Mr. Herman was too disturbed to continue. He stopped, rose from the piano, said "I beg your pardon, but I cannot play to conversation," and left the stage. Of course he was vociferously recalled by that part of the audience which had paid him the just compliment of listening to him. He returned to the stage, and saying, apologetically, "I was never forced to do such a thing in New York before," made his exit again. The incident caused a momentary sensation in the house, and from remarks made while the audience was dispersing it was judged that Mr. Herman had the support of the majority of his hearers.

"LUCIA" AT THE AMERICAN.

The Castle Square Company Presents Donizetti's Opera.

The Castle Square Opera Company's performance in English of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was enthusiastically received at the American Theatre last night, and the reception given to Miss Yvonne de Treville, who sang the title rôle, was cordial. Miss de Treville, who appeared a trifle nervous at first, received curtain calls after each act, and at the end of the mad scene was called eight times. The company has had "Lucia" in rehearsal for some weeks, and new scenery and costumes had been provided.

Every member of the company received a bountiful share of applause last night. Harry L. Chase, who has been on the sick list, made his reappearance with the company, and sang the part of Sir Henry. Charles O. Bassett sang the rôle of Lord Edgar; Clinton Elder, Sir Arthur, and Henry Norman appeared as Bide-The-Bent. Norman was sung by E. L. Weston, and Alice by Maude Lambert. The chorus was especially well drilled.

During the week Miss de Treville will sing the title rôle at the matinée Wednesday and on Friday and Saturday evenings. Miss Adelaide Norwood will sing Lucia at the other performances. N. G. Stewart will alternate with Mr. Chase, and Joseph Sheehan with Mr. Bassett.

"Faust" at the Opera.

The illness of Mme. Sembrich caused a change of programme at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. The change was announced yesterday morning, but doubtless many persons were disappointed last night when they found that "Faust" was to be given again. The cast embraced Miss Suzanne Adams as Marguerite, Mme. Mantelli as Siebel, Mlle. Bauermeister as Marta, M. Saleza as Faust, M. Edouard de Reszke as Mephistopheles, and Signor Campanari as Valentine. As all these singers have been heard already this season in the same rôles it is unnecessary to do more at this time than record the fact that they appeared. The performance was smooth, and it must be added that it was not especially spirited.

A New Comedy by Broadhurst.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 30.—"The Last Chapter" is the title of a comedy by George H. Broadhurst, author of "What Happened to Jones," which was acted for the first time at Ford's Opera House, in this city, tonight. It is less farcical than its author's previous works, and contains a "serious interest." Mining speculation and love, social prejudice and scandal are involved in the play, which treats of contemporary life in a small American town.

"The Last Chapter," which was cordially received to-night, will be given in New York before the end of the season. The cast includes E. L. Davenport, Grace Filkins, Horace Lewis, Thomas Wise, Ellie Wilton, Harrison Armstrong, Edwin Holt, Laura Case, Clara Emory, and F. Newton-Linde.

No Performance at the Columbus.

There was no performance at the Columbus Theatre last evening. Paul Gilmore, who was to have appeared in a production of "The Musketeers," was taken suddenly ill at a rehearsal in the afternoon and was unable to play.

EXAMINATION OF TOURISTS

Commissioner Powderly Explains Why Our Visitors Are Catechised.

IMMIGRATION LAWS REQUIRE IT

If the Person Be Returning Home or Simply on a Visit He Is Not Examined.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The attention of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Spaulding and Immigration Commissioner Powderly was to-day directed to the dispatch published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, from London, touching the complaint of a cabin passenger by the Cunard Line to the questions recently put to him upon his application to the Cunard office to be "booked" for New York. Secretary Spaulding said there were no instructions to shippers of passengers issued more recently than October last, and none issued at any time that were not in compliance with the law. When the law was first interpreted it was not considered to be applicable to all classes of passengers, and the officials of the Government had been reminded of the fact that a more strict reading of it called for different regulations. These regulations were familiar to Immigration Commissioner Powderly, to whom he referred for particulars.

Commissioner Powderly, who had read the dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES, said that he could see no reason for complaint by the person referred to as having been offended. If there was it was the fault of the law and not of those who enforced it.

"By looking at the act of March 3, 1893," said Mr. Powderly, "you will see that it makes these requirements: 'In addition to conforming to all present requirements of law, upon the arrival of any alien immigrant by water at any port within the United States it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of the steamer or sailing vessel having said immigrants on board to deliver to the proper Inspector of Immigration at the port lists or manifests made at the time and place of embarkation of such alien immigrants on board such steamer or vessel, which shall in answer to the questions at the top of said lists state as to each immigrant the full name, age, and sex, whether married or single; the calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; the nationality; the last residence; the port for the landing in the United States; the final destination, if any, beyond the port of landing; whether having a ticket through to such final destination; whether the immigrant has paid his own passage, or whether it has been paid by other persons or by any corporation, society, municipality, or Government; whether in possession of money, and, if so, whether upward of $30, and how much, if $30 or less; whether going to join a relative, and, if so, what relative and his name and address; whether ever before in the United States, and, if so, when and where; whether ever in prison or almshouse or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether under contract, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States, and what is the immigrant's condition of health, mentally and physically, and whether deformed or crippled, and, if so, from what cause.'

"When the law was first enforced, in a spirit of accommodation, an arrangement was made by which the questions were asked and answered on board ship, after the departure from the port of embarkation. This was done at the suggestion of this office, and not by the steamship companies, and was continued until the proper officers of this Government directed attention to the fact that the law was not being complied with, and in consequence and owing to the very low rates of fare charged for second-cabin passages, persons of the obnoxious sort were being imported. Indeed, there is now in this country a forger of great ability and power of mischief who came in the first cabin, but who is likely to be a public charge at great expense to the people.

"This law was made," continued Mr. Powderly, "not to bother those who are not intending to be lawbreakers, but to exclude those whom Congress considers undesirable immigrants. As soon as an intending passenger says that he is visiting this country temporarily, or is an American, returning from abroad, the inquisition ceases. A visitor is not regarded as an alien immigrant, but in order to ascertain whether he is an immigrant or not the questions prescribed by law must be put to the passenger or buyer of a ticket."

The context of the act from which Commissioner Powderly quotes seems to have application not to alien visitors or Americans returning, but immigrants, intending to remain and grow up with the country, for its sections provide for listing them in groups of not more than thirty, for examinations by surgeons to ascertain whether the immigrants have any loathsome disease, or in any other respect are a menace to the country.

COMMISSIONER FITCHIE'S VIEW.

Why the Immigration Laws Were Extended to Cabin Passengers.

Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, at this port, said yesterday that he had read the cable dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES regarding the distinguished foreign official who had been confronted by the questions intended for immigrants only, and he appeared to be of the opinion that the clerk who had subjected the intending passenger to the ordeal had been indiscreet in his zeal.

While it was true that the term "immigrant" had never been defined officially, department orders had been made which covered the ground. Steamship agents were familiar with these orders. Under the new regulation intending passengers by first or second cabin are required to state whether they are:

1. United States citizens, (or residents.)
2. Tourists or visitors.
3. In transit to Canada or other country.
4. Nationality other than American, intending to settle in the United States, and going there for that purpose.

If they belong to the fourth class, to which alone the new order applies, the proper forms for the manifesting of immigrants are to be supplied

FRENCH GOVERNMENT WINS

Chamber of Deputies Adopts Bill Concerning Trial Revision Cases.

APPLIES TO DREYFUS CASE

Bill to Have Revision Judgments from Entire Court Now with a Chamber Committee.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—After a lively debate the Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted the Government's proposal to submit to the committee intrusted with such matters the bill providing that cases of trial revision shall be brought before the united sections of the Court of Cassation. The vote was 346 to 189.

The Government at first proposed that only certain revision judgments should be submitted to the entire Court of Cassation, but the bill as introduced provides that all revisions are to be submitted to the entire court.

The preamble to the bill, after advancing judicial reasons for introducing the measure, concludes as follows: "The new bill applies directly to an affair which is now profoundly dividing the nation. Doubtless the objection will be raised that the law is made to fit a certain circumstance. But it is above all a law of necessity and appeasement. We believe that the judgment of the entire Court of Cassation will appeal to every one with irresistible force and end the agitation and differences which have too long disturbed the nation."

The committee to which the bill was submitted met after the Chamber had adjourned, and M. Mazeau's report was communicated to it. They will examine the report, and several of the committeemen intend also to examine the suspended Judges.

Major Count Esterhazy has again been before the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation, but it is understood that he refuses to give any further testimony before the section and insists upon being heard by the entire court.

The debate on the Government's proposal developed more opposition to the measure than was shown to be real by the votes. The Minister of Justice, M. Lebret, introduced the bill, and asked that it be sent to a committee. It was read amid profound silence. The preamble of the measure, declaring that the bill was one of necessity for peace and to restore calm in the country, was greeted with applause from the Centre and murmurs from the Extreme Left.

M. Georges Berry, Rallied Conservative, representing the First Division of the Seine, said the Chamber was not aware why the Government introduced the bill, and asked for the official publication of the evidence in the case of M. Bard, who reported on the Dreyfus case to the Court of Cassation. [Cheers.]

The Premier, M. Dupuy, said he did not wish the Chamber to vote in the dark. He was desirous that full light be thrown on the subject, and therefore the Government wou'd submit to the committee the complete documents in the case. [Cheers.] The Premier then asked the Chamber to proceed with the discussion of the Budget.

M. Massabuau, Rallied Republican, representing the Espalion District of Aveyron, expressed surprise that the Criminal Chamber of the court was allowed to continue the revision inquiry. [Leftist protests.]

M. Millieraud, Radical Socialist, First District of the Seine, reproached the Government with interrupting the course of justice and with placing the matter in the hands of the Chamber, which, he added, meant that henceforth it would be impossible for anything to be kept secret, and it would be necessary to publish everything. [Leftist applause.] The Premier replied that the committee would have full powers to ask for the publication of the documents, and the Government would not object.

If the Chamber voted the bill, all the documents referring to the inquiry would have to be submitted to all the members of the Court of Cassation. He added:

"This matter can be thrashed out later, and the Government will then be willing to reply to all questions."

M. Faure, Nationalist, member for the First Division of Algeria, demanded that the bill be sent to a special committee, "thereby preventing the Criminal Court, whose impartiality is suspected, of taking part in the final decision of the revision." These remarks caused an uproar in the Chamber.

The Minister of Justice replied that the conclusions of M. Mazeau's report set aside any question as to the sincerity and rectitude of the Magistrates.

The Chamber then rejected, by a vote of 346 to 189, M. Faure's demand, and adopted the Government's proposal to send the bill to the committee intrusted with such matters.

M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, the former President of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation, in an article in the Echo de Paris to-day, urges the members of the Chamber of Deputies not to be satisfied with reading the letter of M. Mazeau, First President of the Court of Cassation, on the subject of M. de Beaurepaire's charges, but to insist upon reading the evidence in the case. He asserts that M. Mazeau received testimony rendering certain members of the Criminal Court liable to penalties, and adds that he is convinced the Deputies will not allow the inquiry to be stified. But, he continues, if they refuse to act, he will do so himself, by inducing the witnesses to allow him to publish their evidence.

M Quesnay de Beaurepaire's object now is to get the Judges of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation excluded from the next inquiry.

MM. Poincard and Bourgeois are organizing the opposition to the Government's bill. It appears that MM. Loew, Bard, and Manau refused to appear before M. Mazeau's committee, and they will probably be summoned before the committee of the Chamber. If asked to justify their conduct, they may be compelled to produce the secret evidence they received. In that event the whole truth will come out in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, has authorized Major Gaudelette of the Republican Guard to challenge M. Urbain Gotier, author of "The Army Against the Nation," which caused a great outcry owing to its severe condemnation of militarism, and which led to a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on account of an article which is considered insulting to Major Gaudelette.

OUR SUGAR IN GERMANY.

Alarm Sounded in Prussian Diet of the American Increase.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—During the discussion of the sugar question in the lower house of the Prussian Diet to-day, Baron Erffa, referring to the opinion of the Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, Baron von Thielmann, that there is no danger to the German sugar industry from America in the near future, said the manufacturers of Saxony took quite a different view from those who "pooh-poohed" the danger and underrated the colossal financial resources and enterprise of the American Sugar Trust in California, which, particularly in sugar production, was making great headway. The only thing to help German manufacturers in the opinion of the speaker, was to lighten the excise duty on sugar and thus promote home consumption.

Baron von Hammorstein-Loxten, the Minister of Agriculture, in reply, said he fully agreed with the statement that the most serious danger existed from America. Moreover, he remarked, the exportation of sugar from Cuba would greatly increase during the next few years, now that energetic and intelligent American capitalists had taken the matter in hand.

The danger arising from the production of beet sugar in America, he further said, was continually increasing, and it was true that the export of German sugar to America was 2,400,000 double hundred below the exports of Great Britain. Nevertheless, it constituted a considerable proportion of the production, and the only remedy was an increase of the home consumption. It had already been found that the use of sugar in the army increased the marching capabilities of the soldiers. It was also excellent in fattening pigs.

Lady Randolph Churchill as Editor.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "Lady Randolph Churchill (formerly Miss Jerome of New York) is about to start a magazine on new lines. It will be sumptuously bound and sold at a guinea per copy. Her son, the Hon. Winston Churchill, will assist her in conducting it, and the list of contributors will include Emperor William and other royal personages."

Prince Hohenlohe Not to Resign.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The North German Gazette to-day again denies the rumors that Prince Hohenlohe contemplates resigning the Imperial Chancellorship.

LADY SARAH CURTIS'S PLEA.

She Asked the Court to Let Her Presume Her Husband Is Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—In the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice to-day Lady Sarah Curtis applied for leave to presume that the death of her husband, Sir Arthur Colin Curtis, Bart., third Baronet of that name, occurred near Quesnelle, Mud River, British Columbia, while he was on the way to the Klondike. Evidence was given that he left his party's camp on June 10, 1898, after a disagreement, and has not been seen since.

The Judge thought the application was early, in view of Sir Arthur's death being so recent, but he granted leave, on the precedent being cited. The estate is valued at £16,000.

IN MEMORY OF CHARLES I.

American Jacobites Join in the Exercises in Honor of the King.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The anniversary of the execution of King Charles I., who was beheaded at Whitehall on Jan. 30, 1649, was celebrated to-day by the Legitimist and Jacobite Leagues in London and the Provinces. Numbers of wreaths and floral crosses were deposited at the foot of the Charles I. Statue, in Whitehall, in the presence of the leading Legitimists and Jacobites, who stood bareheaded during the ceremony.

Conspicuous among the tributes was a shield, surmounted by a crown of immortelles, from the American Jacobites. Attached to it was a white silk ribbon, inscribed: "America remembers her martyred King."

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

Reported the Dowager Empress Has Selected the Emperor's Successor.

PEKING, Jan. 30.—The Chinese here say the Dowager Empress has decided upon a policy regarding the successor to the throne. It is added that at a meeting of her relatives, recently held, she selected the successor of the present Emperor. But his identity is not divulged. All reports, however, agree that a change at the palace is impending. The Emperor is still strictly guarded and in the southwest corner of the island palace. The drawbridge connecting the island with the shore is drawn up at night, and every morning the ice around the island is broken, in order to prevent unauthorized persons from approaching it.

Finally, it is asserted that the Dowager Empress now practically ignores the Grand Council of State and the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Chinese Foreign Office.

DUKE OF ORLEANS ZEALOUS.

Appeals to Those Who Favor Reconstituting the French Republic.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Paris correspondent of The Times says: "The Duke of Orleans received a deputation of French artisans at Brussels yesterday. Comte Ponteves Sabran, who introduced the deputation, described its members as 'ever in the breach to defend the fatherland and the army against those bent on destroying them.'

"Orleans, replying in a sympathetic speech, said the royalists felt painfully the insults cast upon the army by a 'nameless coalition,' and concluded with this declaration: 'I wish before you, my friends, to make a very patriotic appeal to the good will and healthy energies of all who are firmly resolved on reconstituting the French fatherland, promising on my own part to do my duty, and my whole duty in order to hasten the hour of God and the word of France.' The speech was greeted with cries of 'Vive le Roi,' 'Vive la Reine,' and 'Vive la France.' The Duke and Duchess left shortly after for Turin."

Venezuelan Commission at a Dinner.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The United States Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, gave a dinner this evening in honor of the members of the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission. The company included, in addition to the arbitrators, Sir Edmund J. Monson, the British Ambassador; Prince Ourossoff, the Russian Ambassador; Count Tornielli-Brusati di Vorgano, the Italian Ambassador; M. Delcassé, French Minister for Foreign Affairs; Col. John Jacob Astor, and Mr. George Vanderbilt.

Britisher Wants American Wife's Name.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—It is announced that Queen Victoria has been pleased at the desire of Mr. Leander J. McCormick of Chicago to grant a license for Mr. Frederick E. Goodhardt of Hadlow Castle, Tonbridge, to assume the name of McCormick. The Morning Post says: "We believe this is the first occasion upon which a Britisher has added his American wife's maiden name to his own." Mr. Goodhardt is the Conservative candidate for Devonport.

Spanish Troops' Mournful Return.

BARCELONA, Jan. 30.—The steamer Chateau Lafite, Capt. Chabot, from Cienfuegos Jan. 6, arrived to-day with 1,250 repatriated Spanish soldiers, 350 of whom are seriously ill. Fifty-six died on the voyage. Darkness had come on when the disembarkation began, and the scene was most mournful. The removal of the dead and the torchlit funeral procession made a painful impression upon the population.

Ohio Trade in North Siberia.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Morning Leader publishes the following dispatch from Berlin: "It is announced here from St. Petersburg that the greater part of the trade of North Siberia is falling into the hands of the Americans. The whole of the Tschutkski Peninsula is already in complete economical dependence on the Americans, who own the neighboring island of St. Lawrence, in the Bering Sea."

American Held for Stealing Diamonds.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Special dispatches from Dresden say that a man named Reif has been arrested there on the charge of stealing diamonds worth 20,000 marks. It is added that he was formerly a newspaper man of New York, from which city he is said to have eloped with a young lady.

Treaty Concerns Only the Nile Valley.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—The Figaro to-day declares that the negotiations between the British and French Governments do not concern, as supposed, Newfoundland and Madagascar, but the Bahr-el-Ghazal district of the Nile Valley.

Twenty Children Drowned in Prussia.

KOENIGSBERG, East Prussia, Jan. 30.—Twenty children are reported to have been drowned by an ice disaster at the village of Warpuhnen-Boirhein.

Reichstag Adopts the Navy Estimates.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—The Reichstag to-day, after a long debate, adopted the navy estimates.

Harry Bates, the Sculptor, Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Harry Bates, the sculptor, and an Associate of the Royal Academy, is dead.

Dr. Fruin Dies in Leyden.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.—Dr. Fruin, the Dutch historian, died yesterday at Leyden.

SUICIDE IN A TRUNK.

Philadelphian Follows the Example of Miss Ayers of Penn Yan.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Robert T. Rirk, Jr., aged twenty-eight years, took his life last night in the same strange manner as that adopted by Miss Ayers at Penn Yan, N Y., last week, by closing himself in a trunk and then swallowing poison.

Rink, who was a picture-frame gilder, boarded at 212 North Juniper Street. When he did not appear to-day his room was opened and the search revealed Rink's body in a trunk, the lid of which was closed. In the trunk was a half-emptied bottle of whisky and on a table in the room were found the remnants of a crystallized powder with which it is presumed Rink ended his life.

Rink was in poor health. On Saturday he told his landlady that he would like to meet death as had Miss Ayers, of whose suicide he had read.

"TONY" PASTOR WINS A SUIT.

Appellate Term Confirms a Decision Against the Rogers Brothers for Breach of Contract.

In "Tony" Pastor's suit to recover $500 damages from Max Solomon and others, theatrical artists doing business under the name of Rogers brothers, for breach of their contract with him not to perform or appear in any other theatre in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, or Cincinnati without written permission while fulfilling an engagement with him, a judgment directed on the trial in the City Court in his favor, which was upheld by the General Term of that court, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

The $500 was claimed for breach of one of twenty-seven conditions in the contract, under which the defendants agreed to play for the plaintiff for eleven weeks from Aug. 16, 1897. The defendants subsequently wrote saying that they had received an offer from Klaw & Erlanger to perform for thirty weeks from Sept. 5, 1897, and saying that they had performed in this city in "A Round of Pleasure," and asking to be released from their contract with him. Mr. Pastor refused to release the defendants from their engagement, whereupon they notified him of their determination to violate their agreement and told him to secure others in their places.

The defendants claimed that the contract provided for a penalty for any violation of the contract, and that the action for liquidated damages could not be sustained. A. H. Hummel, on behalf of the plaintiff, contended that the contract provided for liquidated damages and that this was proved by the testimony, and that the damages which might ensue from a violation of the agreement were uncertain.

Presiding Justice Beekman, giving the opinion, said:

The contract provides for the rendition of services by the defendants, as actors upon the stage, under a stipulation for the breach of which adequate damages can rarely be awarded. It was, therefore, natural to expect some provision to give it enforceable value. That expectation is realized in the agreement which binds the defendants to pay the sum of $500 upon a breach of the agreement, as it is called, or of any of the conditions of the contract. It is true that it is called a "penalty," but as we have seen, this is in no way controlling. It may have been misnamed, but it has a natural place in the contract, and a recognizable character, despite the amount. Nor can it be said that the amount fixed is so excessive as to compel the conclusion that a penalty was intended. The defendants were to receive under the contract $220 a week, for a period of eleven weeks, which, to a large extent, measures the importance of their services, and indicates a probable substantial loss should the engagements be broken. My conclusion then is that the amount sued for was not a penalty, and that the trial justice was not guilty of error in directing a verdict for the full amount of the claim.

MISS NEILSEN GOING TO LONDON.

"The Fortune Teller" Will Be Presented There This Summer.

An announcement to the effect that Miss Alice Neilsen and her entire company, now presenting "The Fortune Teller," would go to London this Summer and produce the opera at the Shaftesbury Theatre by an arrangement between George Musgrove, the manager of the London house, and Frank Perley, is denied. George W. Lederer said yesterday that no such arrangement had been made. His contract with the Shaftesbury Theatre management calls for a seven years' lease of the house, three of which will be devoted exclusively to new reviews by Morton and Kerker. He said the idea of his taking off the present play, "The Belle of New York," which has proved the success of the London season, to make room for "The Fortune Teller," was absurd.

Mr. Lederer added that he personally had arranged with Mr. Perley, Miss Neilsen's manager, to take the company to London and produce the opera at some prominent theatre, but not the Shaftesbury. "The Belle of New York," he said, is destined for an indefinite run at that house.

Theatres and Music Halls.

SAM. T. JACK'S.—The bill this week includes the burlesque, variety, and living pictures.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—An interesting vaudevile programme is presented this week, in which the Streator Zouaves, Ryan and Richfield, and Kitty Mitchell are conspicuous features.

EDEN MUSEE.—New cinematographe views were a feature at the Musée last evening. An exhibition is given each hour during the afternoon and evening. The wax work collection has received many additions.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Robert Drouet's comedy-drama "Doris" drew a large audience to the theatre last night. The play was well given by the excellent company whose work has already been noted.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—The Hegelmanns, the daring aerial performers, received an ovation last night, while the other acrobatic acts on the bill furnished by the Paintzer brothers and the Merkle sisters scored hits. Ida Heath in her transformation dances, Mlle. Marzella and her troupe of birds, and Mlle. Lardinois were also received with favor. "An Affair of Honor" closed the bill.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—There was variety in all its forms yesterday at Mr. Proctor's down-town house. Bert Coote and Julie Kingsley, with their company, presented Buckstone's farce, "The Dead Shot," and James Thornton was seen in monologue. In addition there were Sager and Fannie Midgley, T. Nelson Downs, Anna Suits, Ole Theobaldi, and a score more.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The introduction of Neil Burgess, who made his début in vaudeville yesterday, was sufficient to fill the house to its capacity. Mr. Burgess was seen in a sketch entled "My Mother-in-Law." He was supported by a competent company, and scored a big success. The programme also included Augustus Thomas's dramatization of Dickens's story "The Holly Tree Inn," which has been presented before by the same company.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"The Village Postmaster," which only recently had a long and successful run in this city, returns for a week. Last night, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth performance, the management presented a silk fan to each woman in the audience. The cast includes Frank Mordaunt, W. H. Pascoe, Frank Leyman, George Ober, Dan Collyer, Miss Maude Winter, Miss Agnes Farnum, Miss Jennie Weathersby, Miss Vivian Townsend, Miss Annie Buckley, and Miss Adelaide Cushman.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—The spectacular revival of Bronson Howard's war play, "Shenandoah," was presented last night with a cast greatly augmented for the engagement, which will last two weeks. The battle scene, as heretofore, is the feature of the production. The tableau showing the retreat of the Union soldiers, the death struggles of men, the painful marching of the wounded, the urging forward of frightened artillery horses, and the gallant ride of Sheridan aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll will on next Sunday evening at the Academy of Music deliver for the first time his new lecture, entitled "The Devil."

The Manhattan Theatre will remain closed to-night for a final dress rehearsal of "Mlle. Fifi," which will be produced for the first time to-morrow night.

The American Dramatists' Club has invited James A. Herne to be the guest of honor at a supper, which it will give when convenient to the actor.

The friends of Robert E. Stone and Max Weber have arranged to give them a benefit at Terrace Garden on March 12. Both men are connected with Weber & Field's Music Hall, and the members of the stock company, with many vaudeville artists, will take part in the entertainment.

Arrangements have been made by Augustin Daly and George W. Lederer for the engagement of Miss Mabel Gillmann in the leading soubrette rôle in the new Casino production, "In Gay Paree," which is to be produced for the first time on March 6. "La Belle Hélène" will continue until Feb. 25, after which "The Dangerous Maid" will be presented for a week in order to give the management time to perfect the details of the new production.

Brill Brothers' Employes Dance.

The third annual vaudeville entertainment and reception of Brill Brothers' Employes' Mutual Benefit Association was given last night in the Lexington Avenue Opera House. A number of well-known vaudeville artists from the theatres in the city were on the programme. The hit of the evening was made by John Ransome in his impersonation of Gov. Roosevelt. At the conclusion of the performance the hall was cleared for dancing.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday was the first Monday since the Winter season opened that has not been crowded with events and entertainments in the gay world. The day seemed all the more dull in contrast with its predecessors, but the opportunity that the comparative absence of events gave for needed rest, was welcomed by many people. There were only the last meeting but one of what is called the Post Graduate Sewing Class, at Mrs. Orme Wilson's, the second of the Eustis-Adamowski recitals at Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's, a few "at homes," and "Faust," with a secondary cast at the Opera House, to mark the day.

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To-day will be fairly gay, and its programme is well filled with minor incidents and events. Receptions will be given this afternoon, among others, by Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster of 7 East Forty-second Street, and Mrs. Morton Grunnell of 55 East Sixty-seventh Street, and in the evening there will be the much-talked-of dinner given by ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry at their residence, 2 East Sixty-first Street, at which Mrs. Henry T. Sloane will make her reappearance in society; a dinner of thirty covers to be given by Mrs. Almeric Paget, from which the hostess and her guests will go to the Charity Ball; the second and last of Miss Callender's and Miss de Forest's musicales, and the Charity Ball at the Astoria, which promises to be more fashionably attended than usual.

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All arrangements for the Charity Ball are now completed. The music will be furnished by two orchestras—Lander's and the Waldorf-Astoria. The ball will open at 10 o'clock with the promenade, in which many distinguished men will be included. The order of procession will be as follows: Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, Gen. Gillespie, Gen. Corbin, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Admiral Schley, Capt. Evans, Capt. Philip, Capt. Taylor, Floor Committee, Managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Gen. Roe and staff, Medical Board of Nursery and Child's Hospital, Floor Committee, patrons and patronesses of the Charity Ball, and Floor Committee. Mr. Alexander Hadden is the Chairman of the ball.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Borroughs Torrey gave their weekly reception at Mr. Torrey's studio, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon. There were many callers. Mr. Torrey's new portrait of the Princess Wrede, not yet finished, was on view.

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The fortnight that now remains of the season will be well filled with small dances. In addition to those already announced, to be given by Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., on Feb. 4 and by Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald on Feb. 14, there will be a dance at Mrs. Stanford White's, 119 East Twenty-first Street, on Feb. 4, for Mrs. White's niece, Miss Susan Hall Butler, daughter of Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, and at Mrs. Heber Bishop's on Feb. 6.

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The marriage of Mr. John G. Dale, son of the late John G. Dale, and whose mother was Miss Eugenie Lentilhon, to Miss Alice Knight has caused a mild sensation in the younger or dancing-class set, in which Mr. Dale is well known. The present Mrs. Dale is an orphan, and has been living with her uncle, who is a physician. Mr. Dale's family did not know that he was attentive to Miss Knight, and he broke the news of his marriage, which was celebrated last Thursday in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, the same evening. Mr. Livingston Beekman, who is an intimate friend of Mr. Dale, gave the young couple a theatre party, followed by a supper, on Saturday night last. They are now visiting Mrs. Dale's uncle, but, it is understood, will make their home with Mr. Dale's mother. Mr. Dale's sister, who died a few years ago, married Mr. John Berwind.

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The "extra" dramatic breakfast which is to be given at the Astoria on Friday morning in aid of the Society of Decorative Art promises to be even a greater success than were its predecessors. The audiences at these delightful morning affairs are in and of themselves a study, as they are made up of women representative of the fashionable, theatrical, literary, and art worlds. The programme for Friday morning includes the one-act play, "A Will and a Way," by Justin Huntley McCarthy, in which Mr. William Courtleigh, and Mrs. Sidney Harris will appear; "An Announcement Dinner," by Mrs. Charles Doremus, to be played by Mr. Harry Woodruff and Miss Bessie Tyree; Mr. Chauncey Olcott, who will sing Irish ballads, and Miss Lillian Russell. Breakfast will be served in the Astor Gallery at 1 P. M., and tickets, including breakfast, at $5, can be had at the Decorative Art Society Rooms, 14 East Thirty-fourth Street.

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Miss Frances Archbold, daughter of Mr. John D. Archbold of 20 East Thirty-seventh Street, and whose mother was Miss Annie Mills, and Mr. Frederic Walcott of Utica, N. Y., will be married on Feb. 14 in St. Bartholomew's Church, at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. There will be no maid of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Anne Archbold, sister of the bride; Miss Daisy Shephard, Miss Alice C. Strong, and Miss May Barron. Starling Childs of Pittsburg will be best man, and the ushers will be George T. Brewster, Sanford Barnes, William Graves, Norman Williams, John F. Archbold, brother of the bride, and Arthur Walcott, a cousin of the bridegroom.

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The second recital of the series being given by Miss Eustis and the Adamowski Quartet this season took place at Miss Callender and Miss De Forest's apartments in the Tiffany Building, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street, yesterday afternoon. There was a large and fashionable attendance. The programme was as follows: Quartet for piano and strings, Arthur Foote; (a) "I Cannot Help Loving Thee," Clayton John; (b) "The Rosary," Nevin; (c) "Health to the King Charles," Boott, Mr. F. Rogers; Romanza, Opus 22, Arthur Foote, M. J. Adamowski; (a) "Pourquoi je t'aime," C. D. Hecksher; (b) "Ashes of Roses," M. K. Wood; (c) "Idyl," McDowell, Miss Eustis; (a) "Passepied," Max Vogrich; (b) Toccatina," Dr. W. Mason, Mme. Szumowska-Adamowski. Among those present were Mrs. Edmund Bayliss, Miss Hoyt, Mrs. J. C. O'Connor, Mrs. Aymer, Mrs. James H. Beeckman, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Mrs. Charles G. Peters, Mrs. Wainwright, Mrs. Walter Rutherfurd, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. William Bloodgood, Mrs. Sloane, Miss De Barril, Miss White, Mrs. Turner, the Misses Sloane, Mrs. C. L. Bucki, Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Cudleigh-Thorne, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. John C. Westervelt, and Mrs. George B. De Forest. The third recital will take place at Mrs. Lloyd Bryce's, 12 Washington Square North, on Feb. 13.

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The many New Yorkers who spend their Summers at Bar Harbor will be interested in the news that the Rev. C. S. Leffingwell, for twenty years past the rector of St. Savior's Episcopal Church there, has resigned on account of the failing health of his wife, whom he will now accompany to the South. Mr. Leffingwell will be succeeded as rector of St. Savior's, by the Rev. William O. Baker, the son of the Rev. Alfred H. Baker of Princeton, N. J., and who has been the curate of St. Savior's the past two years. Mr Leffingwell came to Bar Harbor in 1879 from Gardiner, Me., where he had succeeded Bishop Burgess as rector of Christ Church. He is the first and only rector St. Savior's has had since its consecration in 1878, and through his efforts the church and society has been built up until it ranks among the first in importance in the denomination in Maine, besides numbering among its communicants in the Summer months some of the most prominent people of the United States.

There is a handsome Italian marble altar in the church in memory of Mr. Gouverneur Morris. Ogden, whose remains are buried under the centre of the nave. The altar is the gift of Mrs. Ogden and her children. There are also many other gifts from Summer residents, among them a brass tablet given by Gardiner Sherman, brass candelabra from John De Koven, a beautiful stained-glass window from Dr. W. T. Helmuth. Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston have also made generous gifts. Miss Dodge, the family of Mrs. E. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Washington and others have helped adorn the building. The fine large Sunday school room was added some years ago by Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt of New York. Her son, Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, is a member of the present committee in charge.

The fine new rectory now building at a cost of $25,000, is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York.

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Mr. Harper Pennington, the New York and Baltimore artist, has won, or partially won, his suit against Mr. Samuel S. Howland to enforce the payment by the latter of the amount claimed by Mr. Pennington for the painting of two portraits of Mrs. Howland. The case has become a cause célèbre at Newport. The case has been previously decided in the Common Pleas Court, but the Appellate Division ordered a new trial, and the whole ground had to be gone over again. At the last trial the testimony of the defendant was in the form of depositions, as he was unable to leave Washington. The suit was to recover $1,000 for two paintings of Mrs. Howland which the plaintiff alleges were ordered from him by the defendant. The claim of the defense was to the effect that he ordered a portrait of Mrs. Howland from Mr. Pennington, for which he was to pay $500 if the painting was satisfactory. He was not satisfied with either of the two portraits, and refused to pay for them. Col. Honey conducted the case for the plaintiff and Col Sheffield for the defendant. The case was given to the jury at Newport last week, and a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $500, with interest, amounting to $596.

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The first London Drawing Room, which takes place on Feb. 24, will be held by the Queen herself, and she will receive a certain number of people besides the diplomatic circle. Her Majesty always stays in the throne room for an hour, and, as it only takes the entrée people about half an hour to pass through, she often receives quite a roomful of ladies before leaving—which she does as a rule punctually as the clock strikes four. The new Lord Chamberlain is now in town, and already busy making his arrangements, as there is sure to be a large attendance.

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The most interesting presentation at the first Drawing Room will be that of Lady Juliette Lowther, Lady de Grey's daughter by her first marriage, to the late Lord Lonsdale. She is considered a very handsome girl, and her mother has always been in the first rank of society beauties. Lord and Lady Aberdeen are to present their daughter, Lady Marjorie Gordon, who is not only nice looking, but also very intelligent, with a pleasing manner, and possesses the happy gift of talking well. Her experiences in Canada during her father's reign as Governor have proved a liberal education, and have given her wider sympathies and knowledge of life. The presentation of Lord Crewe's eldest daughter is also interesting to London society. Lady Annabel Milnes resembles her mother, who was one of four sisters, two of whom are Lady Verulam and the Duchess of Montrose. Lady Edward Churchill is also to present another daughter.

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Late Paris papers give the following account of the funeral of Mrs. Fearing Gill, sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who recently died in that city: "A private memorial service, the last sad rites in Paris to Mrs. Fearing Gill, was held at 24 Avenue Kléber, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 14. In the spacious apartment of the Gills, so frequently dedicated to the cause of peace, the familiar emblems of human concord were again in evidence. The conservatory, with its cathedral windows, shed a fittingly sombre light over the profuse floral decorations. A dove hovered over the garland of exotics. The mosaic floor was thickly carpeted with green moss, the picture forming a realization of Mrs. Gill's favorite ballad, "The Garden of Sleep." In front of this garden-like vista rested the funeral casket, a mass of flowers, including the souvenirs of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr and Mrs. David E. Gwynne, Mrs. Horace Porter, the Comtesse de Fleury, Mme. Jules Feuchère, Mme. Bonaparte-Wyse, Miss Reid, Mrs. Robert Le Roy, and many others. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan and the Rev. George Washington.

The music was provided by the choir of Dr. Morgan's church—Mrs. Charles Lichman, contralto; M. J. de Clymsen, bass, and a male quartet. The American Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, and Mr. Henry Vignaud, First Secretary of the Legation; Mrs. John Munroe, Countess de Fleury, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Steele, Mrs. Le Roy, Mrs. Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wolfe Tone, Prince and Princess Weiszmewski, Count de Beon, Marquis de Trogoff-Lanaux, M. Jules Vail, M. Henri Maish, Mme. Bonaparte-Wyse, Countess de la Jonchere, Miss Reid, and Mme. Feuchere were among the number present. The remains will be in the mortuary chapel of Dr. Morgan's church until taken to New York at a later date.

Heyman—Koch.

Miss Horte se Koch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Koch, was married to Louis Heyman of Brooklyn at the Tuxedo on Sunday evening. The hall was decorated with lilies of the valley and smilax. Over 250 guests were present. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace.

BARS PRIVATE LETTER BOXES.

United States Authorities Now Considering a Prohibitory Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Government Commission for the Revision and Codification of the Criminal and Penal Laws of the United States is now considering and it is understood will incorporate into its final codification an amendment to the existing law prohibiting the maintenance in any city of any private letter-box scheme.

The proposed law is the direct result of the wide agitation over the Adams murder case in New York, in which private mail boxes figure prominently. The Post Office Department has frequently sought to break up these institutions, but heretofore unsuccessfully, the existing legal prohibition in Section 3829, Revised Statutes, only applying where the sign, name, or title of a Post Office is displayed. The amendment drafted by Acting Assistant Attorney General H. J. Barrett, of the department, and submitted to the codification commission, which is now engaged in the postal chapter of its work, follows:

"Any person not authorized as hereinbefore mentioned who shall establish or maintain in any city, town, village, borough, or place, any such office or premises as aforesaid, and for pay or hire, or without compensation, or otherwise, deliver or receive thereat for delivery, any mail matter, or who shall lease, rent, sell or permit the use of, without compensation or otherwise, boxes for the delivery of mail matter, shall, on conviction thereof, be imprisoned not more than one year or be fined not more than $1,000 for every such offense, or both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to forbid the delivery or receipt for delivery of letters addressed to the office of any newspaper or periodical of the second class and intended for advertisers therein."

THE KEELY MOTOR REVELATIONS

J. Ramson Bridges of Boston Denies that He Violated Confidence.

BOSTON, Jan. 30.—J. Ramson Bridges of this city, whose name appeared in connection with that of Charles S. Hill in an alleged exposé of the Keeley motor secret in Boston and New York Sunday papers, and who was accused in a statement issued last night by T. Burton Kinraid, who was supposed to be the sole possessor of the late inventor's secret, of breach of faith, to-day made a reply to Mr. Kinraid, in which he stated that the knowledge of the fraud was imparted to him without solicitation or request, and that he made no promise of secrecy and was under no obligation to keep silent. Mr. Bridges says:

"In addition to the evidences of fraud which I saw in Mr. Keeley's laboratory, in Philadelphia, I also have seen since Mr. Keely's death the most important of the experiments performed by Mr. Kinraid himself. Mr. Kinraid told both Mr. Hill and myself that the plain evidences of fraud covered every experiment done by Mr. Keely and as we had had ocular demonstrations of the tricks, we could not doubt the statement.

"I have been besieged by people who wanted to buy Keely motor stock and by others who wished to unload their stock until I finally decided that I was coming dangerously near condoning a fraud, and I urged Mr. Hill to let the whole story go, and he consented."

Spanish Prefer Independence?

BARCELONA, Jan. 30.—El Diario publishes a letter from Manila declaring that the Spanish residents there prefer independence to American annexation. The writer says that "they forget the conduct of the insurgents in the hatred they bear the Americans."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Myron W. Reed.

The Rev. Myron W. Reed, widely known in the West as a preacher and an active Grand Army man, died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver, Col., yesterday, after a protracted illness. He was pastor of the Denver Broadway Tabernacle, and in recent years he had attracted more or less public attention by espousing the causes, respectively; of the Socialists, the Anarchists, and the silverites. He was elected President of the Co-operative Commonwealth colony scheme projected by Debs, the organizer of the great Railway Union strike of a few years ago. Mr. Reed engaged earnestly in political discussions, and always declared himself on the side of "the people." Addressing a Populist meeting one night, he deliberately suggested the placing of armed men at the polls to shoot down persons who voted fraudulently.

Margaret V. Rouss.

Margaret V. Rouss, the wife of Charles Broadway Rouss, died at her home, 632 Fifth Avenue, on Sunday. Mrs. Rouss's maiden name was Margaret King, and her family were residents of Winchester, Va., where Charles Broadway Rouss began his business career. The war destroyed his business in that town, and in 1866 he determined to come to New York to try his fortune here. He had so little money at that time that he was obliged to leave his wife and child in Winchester for a time. Mrs. Rouss's body was sent to Winchester for interment. Mr. Rouss has taken so great an interest in the town that he has contributed large sums for its improvement. The water works of the town were built by him, and in the cemetery there are several monuments built entirely or in part by him, to the memory of the soldiers of the South.

Ten Eyck Sutphen.

Ten Eyck Sutphen died yesterday at his home, 35 Second Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. He was born at Springfield, N. Y., and came to this city in 1838. He established the dry goods house of Sutphen & Partridge in Pine Street, the firm subsequently becoming Sutphen & Breer and engaging in the manufacture of wall paper. Mr. Sutphen retired after thirty-five years passed in commercial life. He had lived in Brooklyn for more than fifty years, and was one of the founders of the Reformed Church, on the Heights. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES LOUIS BEALE, one of the oldest members of the Columbia County Bar, died in Hudson

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Hanover National Bank
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ST. PAUL BLD'G. 222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
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Fourth Street National Bank
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FINANCIAL.

23 Wall Street,
New York, January 21, 1899.

To the Holders of the

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
PITTSBURGH & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
(DATED JULY 1, 1887)

Referring to our circular of December 14, 1898, we have now to announce that over a majority in amount of the above-described bonds has been deposited with us under the terms of our said circular.

Holders of like bonds who have not yet deposited the same, and who wish us to include their bonds in any arrangement we may make, as indicated in said circular, are hereby notified to deposit their bonds with us not later than

FEBRUARY 7, 1899,

after which date deposits, if received at all, will be subject to such conditions as we may determine.

WE CANNOT UNDERTAKE TO ACT FOR ANY BONDHOLDER WHO SHALL NOT HAVE DEPOSITED HIS BONDS WITH US ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 7, 1899.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

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International Silver Company.
The undersigned is now prepared to deliver engraved BONDS and engraved certificates of both PREFERRED and COMMON STOCK of the International Silver Co. in exchange for its Trustee's certificates. No fractions of shares will be issued. Any fraction of a share will be adjusted by purchase, or sale, at the option of the holder.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Throughout the earlier part of the day strength was manifest in practically every part of the stock market, and activity showed throughout, but in the last hour much bear pressure was exerted and quotations ran off sharply. Nobody on the bull side of the market, however, seemed to feel disturbed on this account, and after the close of the day's business it was almost the universal rule to express confidence.

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No bad news was disclosed to affect any part of the market, while a variety of developments had helpful influence. Reports of corporation earnings were uniformly encouraging.

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Money market conditions continue altogether favorable, time funds being offered in abundance at between 2 and 3 per cent.

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The short interest has become much extended. In every part of the market bear commitments are now on a larger scale than at any time since recent market improvement began. Sales for the short account were the chief influence in yesterday afternoon's downward course of prices, there being little disposition shown upon the part of the holders of stocks to let go either to take profits or by way of showing nervousness. In so far as confident spirit goes, as much is manifest now as at any time.

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Government bonds were quiet. There were sales of $6,000 3s, coupon, at 107½@107⅝, and $10,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 112¾.

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In State bonds, $5,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 108¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	Kingston & Pem.	2
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	Met. St. Railway	1½
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	¾	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
B. & O. pf., w. iss.	½	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1
Brook. Union Gas	1⅝	Northern Pacific	1
Brunswick City	1⅜	Peoria & Eastern	½
Canadian Pacific	¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	½
Central Pacific	2⅛	Pitts. & West. pf.	½
Chi. & Alton	2	Pullman Car	1½
Chi. & East. Ill.	⅛	Quicksilver pf.	½
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A.	½	Reading	¼
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
Chi. Term. Tran. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Stand. Dist. pf.	⅝
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	1¼	Southern Pacific	2½
Consol. Ice	⅝	Southern Ry pf.	⅜
Consol Gas	6	Tenn. Coal & I. pf.	10
Den. & Rio G.	½	Texas & Pacific	¾
Fed. Steel pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	1¼
Glucose Sugar Ref.	½	Un. P., D. & G. 2d inc. pd	⅝
Gt. Northern pf.	7	Western Gas	3
Iowa Cent. pf.	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Malting pf.	½	Lake E. & West. pf.	2⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf.	1⅞	Manhattan Con	1½
B. & O., when iss.	¾	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	½
B., R. & Pitts. pf.	½	Nat. Biscuit pf.	¾
Canada Southern	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake	3¾
Ches. & Ohio	½	N. Y. Central	¾
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	⅝	Ore. Short Line	2⅝
Chi., Ind. & W. pf.	1½	Penn. Railroad	1¼
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	½	Peo. Gas, Chi.	1¼
Chi. & Northwest.	⅞	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	3
Chi. & Northw. pf.	1	Rio G. West.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	¾	Rio G. West pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	½
Cleve., Lor. & W.	1¼	St. L. Southw. pf.	¾
Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	1⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
Col. So. 1st pf., w. i.	¼	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	¼
Del., Lack. & West.	⅝	Union Pac. pf.	⅜
Des Moines & Ft. D.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	W. & L. E. 1st pf., w. iss	½
General Electric	½		
Lake Erie & West.	⅝		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'way & 7th Av. 5s.	3¼	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1½
Chi. & Northw. deb. 5s, 1933	1	N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s.	2½
Cleve. & Canton 1st t. r.	1¾	N. Y. Cent. 1st Reg.	1¼
De Bardeleben Coal 6s	1	Ohio & Miss. con. 4s.	3
Ill. Cent. 3½s	1½	St. L. Southw. 2d.	1½
K. City & Pac. 1st	1	Texas Pac. 2d.	2¼
		Wis. Cent. 1st t. r.	1

Bonds Declined.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s.	1	Mo. Pacific Tr. 5s.	1
Con. Gas, Chi. 1st.	1⅛	S. Car. & Ga. 1st.	1⅜
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1s	1		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty days to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $98,001,884; balance, $9,890,049; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $544,629.

Money on call in London at 1½ per cent. Rates of discount in open market, 2⅛@2¼ per cent. for short and 2 3-16@2¼ per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.85¼ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝@$4.83 for sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅛@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94 5-16@94¾ and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39 15-16 and 40 1-16 @40⅛.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—10@5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day, and interest centred in nine shares. International securities were irregular and rentes were calm. Italians were weak, Spanish 4s were strong, and Rio Tintos advanced on covering purchases. South Africans were buoyant, in spite of the approaching settlement.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Operators on the Boerse to-day were favorably disposed, international securities were firm, and Spanish 4s were especially brisk. Americans were strong, and Canadian Pacifics were in good demand, owing to satisfactory traffic returns. Bank shares were animated, but they reacted toward the close on realizations. Mining shares relapsed sharply on profit taking.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 30.—Prices were firm on the Boerse to-day. Spanish 4s and Greek securities were the features of the market. Americans were in good demand, especially Northern Pacifics. Bank shares were in active demand.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular on the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced: Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 89⅞; Reading, 1, to 12½; Northern Pacific preferred, 1, to 84; Erie first preferred, ½, to 43; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 69⅜, and Atchison, ⅛, to 23⅞. Declined: New York Central, 1, to 139; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 120½; Pennsylvania, ⅜, to 69⅜; Union Pacific preferred ¼, to 83½, and Erie, ¼, to 16¼. St. Paul sold at 132⅜. British consols were unchanged for money, at 111 1-16, and 1-16 lower, at 111 1-16, for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 102f. 5c. and exchange on London was 25f. 17c.

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas 5s, 91; Fern Coal Company, $15; Journeay & Burnham, 4; Journeay & Burnham preferred, 35; Jersey Franklinite, 56¼; Metropolitan Corporation, 79; Marshall Mill, 55¾; New York Biscuit bonds, 114; Standard Tobacco Supply Company, 9¼; Retsof bonds, 70, Retsof stock, 5; Universal Security Company, 22¾; Whitney S. F. Arms, 21.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Says the usually bearish London Statist:

"One reason that has induced the market to expect an easy money market to continue is the idea that New York will not take much gold. This opinion is based upon the belief that America is anxious for London to come into the market at once, and to buy back securities previously sold at high prices. Too much, however, must not be made of this idea. Never have the States been so financially strong as at present; never, indeed, have they had so large a cash balance to their credit in London, and never before have they had the means of investing in their own securities to the extent they have at the present time. Moreover, we have the opinion held in New York that America has changed from a debtor to a creditor nation—that, in fact, the unusually favorable trade balance of the past two or three years will be permanent, and that consequently America will not only be able to retain the securities it has bought, but will go on buying. Whether this opinion is right or wrong, we are not discussing, but that it is held means that the States are not relying upon European investors to buy back securities, and that, should the New York money market become tighter, there may be no reluctance to take gold from Europe. So far as we can gauge the position, we believe that if it pays to employ money in New York better than it does here, that gold will go. As money is now worth more in New York than in London, the demand for gold in the London market has revived."

ST. PAUL TO PAY 6 PER CENT.

St. Paul was foremost of the Granger stocks in yesterday's market, London buying largely. It is semi-officially admitted now that the dividend on St. Paul common stock will be raised to a 6 per cent. basis in April. The most conservative interests in the company are, it is said, finally agreed that such an advance is amply warranted.

HELPED BY GOOD WORK.

Great Northern preferred reflected yesterday progress being made toward the unification of the most important railway interests in the Northwest—agreements involving not only traffic but financial arrangements. The stock rose seven points. Northern Pacific shares were also strong, and though they did not rise as sensationally they were affected by the same influence—Mr. James J. Hill and Mr. J. P. Morgan in their new friendly relationship planning to accomplish results extraordinary for both great properties.

ENTHUSIASTIC INSIDERS.

Developments in Pacific Mail affairs, quite apart from the extraordinary benefits expected from the proposed Congressional subsidy, are likely to be made public within the next month and will, according to inside authorities, prove exceedingly encouraging to the company's security holders.

The Pacific Mail's profit from subsidy will be much larger than any computation of present tonnage can indicate, for if the bounty bill be passed, it may be found that the Pacific Mail's widespread managers have prepared for good new times by materially enlarging their fleet. It has been a long time since any stock has had such confident inside talk in its favor as now circulates in Pacific Mail quarters.

MANHATTAN PROGRESS.

Wall Street listened yesterday to reports that the impending Manhattan Elevated deal had fallen through, and on this theory the stock was freely sold short by traders on the Stock Exchange. After the close of business, however, an authority with opportunities for knowing what the facts are, said:

"No change has taken place whatever in the Manhattan plans. They are decided upon. They are progressing. They will be carried through to an early conclusion. Their success assures it means that the Manhattan Elevated Company becomes practically a new property."

A TEN-POINT JUMP.

Tennessee Coal and Iron preferred stock made the star advance of yesterday, gaining 10 full points, selling at 135, and that on transactions of only 200 shares. This is considered in the Street as indicative of the official purpose to retire all of the Tennessee Coal's preferred stock. And there are intimations that coincident with that retirement and with the refunding of the company's high-interest-paying bonds dividends can be forthwith begun upon the company's common stock.

A PROMPT DIVIDEND.

On April 1 the preferred shares of the Federal Steel Company will be put upon a 6 per cent. dividend-paying basis. There will then be declared 1½ per cent., with the official announcement that such distribution is a quarterly dividend. Already the business of the company is showing that not only is such a dividend payment earned, but that there is a large surplus shown in addition thereto. The recent activity in Federal Steel preferred stock is attributable to the fact that the Directors have agreed to begin 6 per cent. dividends so soon.

GOING INTO COURT.

Wall Street has intimations that the minority holders of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis (Pan Handle) Railroad are this week to begin in the courts their demand upon the Pennsylvania Railroad for an adjustment of dividend accounts, which, they claim, show that the Pennsylvania must make large payments to Pan Handle shareholders. One of the most eminent lawyers in New York is said to have taken the management of the case.

AUDITING RAILWAY BOOKS.

Lake Erie and Western Railway shares sagged yesterday. They were rushed upward rapidly last week on misleading reports of Vanderbilt control. A thorough audit of the Lake Erie and Western's books is now being made, and until such work is completed there is not likely to be much that is definite decided upon as to the company's future policy.

SKILLFUL MANIPULATION.

American Cotton Oil common shares became suddenly a feature of Stock Exchange activity yesterday, the price spurting up above 37. No news was disclosed affecting the property. The move was a clever manipulative one to help a belated pool liquidate.

LEATHER TRADE IMPROVES.

From most of the leather markets of the United States reports of improving business are being received. Tanners appear disposed to insist upon higher prices, and the strength in hides has stimulated purchasing of leather. Values in all departments of the trade are showing signs of hardening. In the shoe manufacturing line it is being observed that better qualities of goods are now in demand. With consumers looking for higher grades of manufactured articles and tanners convinced that existing conditions warrant an upward course of prices, the leather business, in view of the steadily increasing demand, seems assured of prosperity on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

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Speaking of the leather situation yesterday, Mr. A. Augustus Healy said:

"There is much greater activity in the business now than there has been for some time. Prices are firmer and improvement in various ways is showing. The improvement is likely to continue."

ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY PLANS.

Brunswick City shares reached 17 yesterday, the highest price in the history of the reorganized company, though their predecessor stock in the old company formerly held above 40. They are helped by the fact that the Southern Railway plans extensive developments at Brunswick.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Engagement of $575,000 gold in London for shipment to the United States.

Incorporation of the Eastern Illinois and Missouri River Railroad, a connection of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the St. Louis Southwestern, and to give the latter an entrance to Chicago.

Decrease of $453,100 in surplus reserve, as shown by statement outside banks.

Rumored formation of a combination of the largest foundry interests in the United States.

Agreement of Western roads to cancel all proportional tariffs on grain from Mississippi River points to Chicago, and make export and local rates on such business uniform.

Increase of $225,857 in Canadian Pacific's net earnings for December, making an increase of $171,596 for the year 1898.

Decrease of 21,412 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago, as compared with previous week, but increase of 40,528 tons for the corresponding week last year.

New American Steel and Wire securities to be eventually listed on Stock Exchange, but application to be made in meantime to allow trading in them in the unlisted department.

Increase of $15,039 in Minneapolis and St. Louis's total income for December, and increase of $86,073 in net earnings since July 1.

Steel drawbridge to be built by the Georgia and Alabama Railroad and Alabama Terminal Company across the Savannah River, between Savannah and Hutchinson's Island, where new terminals are to be located.

Decrease of $5,342 in Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg's surplus for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1898.

Foreclosure sale Hocking Valley Road to be held Feb. 24. To-morrow last day for depositing various issues of bonds.

Increase of $220,361 in Omaha's gross earnings for the month of December, making an increase of $938,200 for the fiscal year.

Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad to be turned over to bondholders' committee Feb. 28. No reorganization plan yet prepared.

Statements by the Western press that the freight situation in that section is a constant source of gratification to the railroad men of the country.

Increase of 16,009 instruments in net output of American Bell Telephone Company for the month ended Jan. 20.

Increase of $214,628 in Union Pacific's surplus for December, making an increase of $1,188,457 since July 1.

Increase of $151,244 in Chesapeake and Ohio's surplus for the half year ended Dec. 31, 1898.

Notice to be given to-day that St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern first mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds and second mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be called for redemption at 105 and interest on Aug. 1 next.

Decrease of $11,685 in St. Jo and Grand Island's surplus net earnings for December, making a decrease of $95,138 from July 1.

Opening of the first Southern office of the Chicago and Northwestern at Atlanta, Ga.

Shipment of 100,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Incorporation of a company at Elizabeth, N. J., to manufacture car couplers in Puerto Rico, Cuba, Mexico, and Canada.

Increase of $68,524 in Baltimore and Ohio's gross earnings for December, making an increase of $636,368 from July 1.

Incorporation at Albany of the Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad, with a capital of $18,000,000, of which $13,000,000 is common and $5,000,000 preferred stock.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in January showed increases:

Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis	$2,135
Kan. City, Memphis & Birmingham	2,478
Northern Pacific	15,420
Pittsburg & Western	6,232
Total increase, 4 roads	$26,265
Increase previously reported	611,403
Total increase, 51 roads	$637,668
Decrease previously reported, 16 roads	59,352
Net increase	$578,316

NON-MEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Staten Island, not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Jan. 30.	Changes.	
Loans, dis., invest's	$64,580,100	Inc.	$273,200
Circulation	1,656,700	Inc.	9,800
Net deposits	73,411,600	Dec.	1,055,200
Dep. with C. H. agts	9,482,200	Dec.	531,500
Leg. ten. and b'k notes	4,698,000	Inc.	165,400
Dep. b'k and tr. cos	4,371,700	Dec.	477,300
Specie	3,832,200	Inc.	126,500
Total reserve	$22,394,100	Dec.	$716,900
Reserve required	18,352,900	Dec.	263,800
Surplus reserve	$4,041,200	Dec.	$453,100

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—The State Banking Department has completed a tabulation of the reports of the forty-nine trust companies on their condition at the close of business on Dec. 31 last. They show the following statistics:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$34,855,023
Stock investment	136,561,066
Loaned on collaterals	283,402,821
Loaned on personal security	29,930,375
Overdrafts	20,907
Due from banks and brokers	1,999,280
Real estate	2,323,440
Cash on deposit	68,254,393
Cash on hand	8,480,227
Other assets	11,378,906
Total resources	579,205,442

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	34,850,000
Surplus	54,556,366
Deposits in trust	197,664,749
General deposits	296,519,509
Other liabilities	14,768,853
Total liabilities	579,205,442

The total amount of interest and profits received during the year was $23,647,759. The amount of interest paid was $3,665,936. Dividends were declared amounting to $4,403,500. The total deposits of the year were $424,097,281.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
BALTIMORE & OHIO—			
Month December	$2,472,934	$2,404,410	$2,177,804
Six months	14,730,777	14,094,409	13,513,351
KANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS—			
Mileage	975	975	975
3d week January	$81,508	$79,373	$75,920
From Jan. 1	227,275	244,596	214,327
KANSAS CITY, MEMPHIS & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	276	276	276
3d week January	$31,920	$29,442	$28,368
From Jan. 1	88,319	90,994	79,562
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,593	4,356	4,367
3d week January	$351,984	$338,564	$356,613
From July 1	16,502,758	15,082,959	10,568,865
OMAHA—			
Mileage	1,492	1,492	1,492
Month December	$947,705	$727,344	$659,953
Fiscal year	9,580,993	8,652,793	8,156,192
PITTSBURG & WESTERN—			
Mileage	365	365	365
3d week January	$48,417	$42,185	$35,589
From July 1	1,782,071	1,748,736	1,444,654
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for the quarter ended Dec. 31—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Gross	$973,988	$853,607	$889,586
Op. expenses	640,675	605,810	593,293
Net	333,313	247,797	296,293
Total income	358,560	356,804	307,324
Charges	255,504	268,406	216,908
Surplus	83,056	88,398	90,426
CANADIAN PACIFIC for December—			
Gross	2,671,117	2,322,742	1,925,871
Op. expenses	1,392,006	1,269,288	1,001,439
Net	1,279,111	1,053,454	924,432
Prop. exp. to gross	52½	54⅝	52
For the year ended Dec. 31:			
Gross	26,138,977	24,049,534	20,681,534
Net	10,475,371	10,303,775	8,107,582
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for six months ended Dec. 31—			
Gross	6,258,700	6,047,766	5,358,529
Op. exp. & taxes.	4,082,019	4,014,750	3,487,880
Net	2,176,680	2,033,015	1,870,649
Interest	1,564,583	1,572,162	.....
Balance	612,097	460,853	.....
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for December—			
Gross	216,819	170,778	164,424
Op. exp. & taxes.	128,584	95,692	90,389
Net	88,235	75,087	74,035
From July 1:			
Gross	1,240,891	1,243,633	1,097,154
Net	546,928	460,853	492,385
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for December—			
Gross	102,396	112,143	83,545
Op. exp. & taxes.	78,720	76,782	98,610
Net	23,676	35,361	*15,065
Int. on funded debt	5,833	5,833	5,833
Surplus	17,843	29,528	*20,898
July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Gross	652,832	659,641	435,963
Net	160,241	255,379	67,430
Surplus	125,241	220,379	32,430
*Deficit.			
UNION PACIFIC for December—			
	1898.	1897.	Changes.
Gross	1,781,731	1,580,022	*201,709
Exp., incl. taxes	972,496	985,415	†12,919
Net	809,235	594,606	*214,628
Prop. exp. to gross	54⅝	62⅜	7⅞
For six months to Dec. 31:			
Gross	10,604,089	10,013,004	*591,084
Net	4,907,755	3,719,297	*1,188,457

*Increase. †Decrease.

Gold Leaves London for the Continent

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The bulk of the £600,000 of gold which arrived here from the Cape of Good Hope recently, went to the Continent. Only a comparatively small portion, however, was withdrawn from the Bank of England, the United

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, February 1st,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

100 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
100 shs. International Goodyear Shoe Mach. Co.
9 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
200 shs. Goodyear Shoe Machine Co.
100 shs. Burl., Cedar Rapids and Nor. R. R.
80 shs. Detroit & Mack. Ry. (Ctf. of Ben. Int.)
$2,000 Brighton Beach Impt. Co., Ltd., 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1908. August, 1898, Coup.
65 shs. Brighton Beach Impt. Co., Ltd.
10 shs. Phelps Publishing Co., Springfield, Mass.
6 shs. Chicago & Alton R. R. common.
10 shs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
10 shs. Continental Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Illinois Central R. R.
30 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
5 shs. Rome, Watertown & Od. R. R.
3 shs. American Cotton Oil Co. Prefd.
2 shs. N. Y., Lack. & West. R. R.
2 shs. N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.
1 sh. Western Union Telegraph Co.
1 sh. Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R.
1 sh. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
2 shs. N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R. 1st Pfd.
2 shs. Long Island R. R.
3 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
2 shs. N. Y., New Haven & Hartford R. R.
10 shs. Home Insurance Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Academy of Music (with ticket.)
(BY ORDER of HENRY SCHMITT and CHAS. H. WESSELLS, as EXECUTORS and as TRUSTEES of ALEX. S. HUNTER, dec'd.)
$2,000 Grand Belt Copper Co., N. Y., Bonds.
25 shs. Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.
25 shs. Sloss Iron & Steel Co.
25 shs. Ensley Land Co., Ala.
160 shs. Decatur Land Co., Ala., common.
40 shs. Decatur Land Co., Ala., Prefd.
20 shs. Decatur Mineral & Land Co., Ala.
1 sh. American Milk & Kumyss Co.
40 shs. Grand Belt Copper Co., N. Y.
$1,000 Jacksonville Horse R. R. Co., Fla.
5 shs. Fulton Ferry & Canarsie Bay R. R.
$2,000 Ensley Land Co., Ala., Notes.
50 shs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
(BY ORDER of the LONG ISLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO., as EXECUTOR and TRUSTEE.)
50 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
50 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
34 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
20 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
(BY ORDER of THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., EXECUTOR.)
100 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$3,500 American Yacht Club 1st 4 p. c. Bds.
50 shs. New York Bank Note Co.
(BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.)
$500 Riding and Driving Club of B'klyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1911.
(BY ORDER of TRUSTEE.)
21 shs. Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Ry. Prefd.
34 shs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1,000 shs. Bonanza Development Co. of Col.
100 shs. Irving National Bank.
80 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
6 shs. National City Bank of N. Y.
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
4 shs. Sprague Electric Co. common.
150 shs. Syracuse Gas Co.
30 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
100 shs. Chatham National Bank.
$10,000 Tonawanda Valley & Cuba R. R. 1st 6 p. c. Bds., 1931.
5 shs. 1st Nat. Bank of Asbury Park, N. J.
30 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
15 shs. American Union Life Ins. Co.
5 shs. H. B. Claflin Co. 2d Prfd. (Hypd.)
$1,000 Tol. & Ohio R. R. Genl. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1935.
2 shs. Chemical National Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. Washington Trust Co.
120 shs. Eppens, Smith & Wieman Co.
$2,000 Barber Asphalt Paving Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1916.
3 shs. Central National Bank.
50 shs. American Pegamoid Co. Prefd.
200 shs. Nicaragua Company.
$8,500 Union Traction Co. of N. J. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1924. Dec., 1897. Coups. (Hypd.)
100 shs. Chatham National Bank.
$10,000 Penn. R. R. Co. 4½ p. c. Bds., 1921.
10 shs. 23d Ward Bank.
50 shs. American Surety Co.
$28,000 Brooklyn Union Gas Co. 1st Consld. Gold 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
50 shs. Western National Bank.
8 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
20 shs. Leather Manfrs. National Bank.
10 shs. People's Trust Co.
8 shs. Central National Bank.
20 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
10 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$3,000 Toledo St. Louis & Kansas City 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., (T. C.,) Hypd.
25 shs. Astor Place Bank.
$5,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1945.
50 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
$15,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1925.
$1,000 Semi-Tontine Policy No. 415820, issued by the Equitable Life Assurance Society on life of W. A. Cook.
$3,000 N. Y. & East River Ferry Co. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1922.
5 shs. Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
20 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
10 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. common.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 12:30 P. M.,

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION

OF

eral First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

THERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Four Hun-d and Fifty-nine (459) of the General First rtgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad mpany were this day drawn for the Sinking nd in accordance with the requirements of ticles 11 and 12 of the Trust Mortgage, num-ed as follows, viz:

2743	4321	9471	14222	18950	31828
2770	4331	9753	14261	19145	31982
2773	4590	9820	14306	19158	32063
2813	4786	9824	14356	19509	32227
2877	4834	9826	14443	19512	32241
2895	4917	9901	14636	19521	32285
2903	4918	9926	14639	19572	32373
2916	4920	10173	14670	19648	32388
2983	4931	10198	14717	19657	32661
3068	5104	10202	14720	19662	32758
3077	5248	10224	14733	20039	32788
3099	5274	10283	14818	20056	32947
3108	5524	10362	14864	20455	32982
3130	5567	10429	14868	20463	33031
3132	5666	10438	14889	20739	33043
3167	5766	10560	14944	20832	33054
3191	5768	10798	14950	21079	33128
3192	5821	10807	15064	21425	33209
3265	5883	10810	15500	21619	33244
3270	6014	10826	15502	21621	33250
3271	6209	10835	15520	21623	33951
3273	6214	11045	15526	21679	33290
3273	6216	11125	15539	21681	33292
3308	6315	11139	15612	21863	33552
3310	6471	11172	15637	21945	33701
3368	6477	11234	15639	21959	33754
3371	6589	11314	15692	28513	34021
3438	6804	11400	15715	28725	34046
3496	6851	11519	15718	28974	34695
3559	6908	11549	15769	29126	34993
3560	7033	11631	15775	29338	35053
3562	7034	11726	15846	29546	35170
3563	7064	11791	16032	29553	35184
3564	7413	11813	16055	29604	35256
3567	7450	11839	16067	29609	35999
3570	7527	11892	16223	29610	36085
3572	7541	12019	16226	29619	36884
3574	7767	12023	16342	29627	36956
3575	7837	12110	16380	29910	36996
3583	7864	12119	16414	29927	39259
3594	7905	12156	16487	29960	41474
3596	7923	12205	16557	29976	41483
3618	7952	12224	16789	30034	41824
3645	7954	12311	16842	30136	43609
3648	8127	12327	16848	30162	43847
3655	8210	12542	17025	30279	44190
3663	8223	12701	17147	30358	44401
3390	8231	12857	17156	30450	44828
3691	8237	12864	17175	30539	45071
3697	8241	12879	17189	30548	45090
3731	8350	12907	17195	30802	47108
3738	8364	13035	17302	30832	47170
3743	8416	13071	17303	30850	47171
3749	8429	13199	17427	30913	47291
3750	8473	13203	17959	30986	47333
3753	8485	13211	18010	31093	49571
3754	8486	13512	18246	31279	50062
3759	8553	13851	18315	31379	50343
3761	8738	13928	18317	31410	51893
3766	8743	13973	18400	31562	51762
3767	8937	14026	18425	31600	52072
3773	8941	14058	18482	31622	52256
3896	9024	14169	18723	31693	52590
3927	9087	14171	18740	31708	53145
3930	9226	14172	18928	31827	53197
4188	9456	14199			

These bonds will be paid at 110 and accrued erest on presentation at the office of the Cen-l Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall eet, New York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on after July 1, 1899.

ny holder of any of the bonds above desig-ed, upon presentation and surrender thereof, receive payment at any time prior to July 1899, at the rate of 110 and interest accrued date of presentation.

NTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
RUSTEE. By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

New York, January 14, 1899.

e, the undersigned, hereby certify that the n hundred and fifty-nine (459) Bonds were ignated by lot in our presence as above stated.

S. H. CREIGHTON,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company,
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

OFFICE OF

e Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,

New York, January 24, 1899.

e Trustees, in Conformity with the Charter of he Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1898:

emiums on Marine Risks from 1st anuary, 1898, to 31st December, 898	$3,056,555.08
emiums on Policies not marked off st January, 1898	1,238,340.83
al Marine Premiums	$4,294,895.91
emiums marked off from 1st Jan-ary, 1898, to 31st December, 1898	$3,327,340.67
sses paid during the ame period (less sal-ages, etc.)	$1,507,565.36
turns of Pre-iums and xpenses	$659,421.05

e Company has the following As-ets, viz.:

ited States and City of New York ock: City Banks and other Stocks	$7,437,089.00
ans secured by Stocks and other-rise	1,167,000.00
al Estate and Claims due the Com-any, estimated at	899,931.65
emium Notes and Bills Receiv-ble	956,161.43
sh in the hands of European Bank-rs to pay losses under policies ayable in foreign countries	229,793.36
sh in Bank	184,997.78
Amount	$10,874,923.22

is per cent. interest on the outstanding certifi-es of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, their legal representatives, on and after Tues-y, the seventh of February next.

he outstanding certificates of the issue of 1893 n be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, their legal representatives, on and after Tues-y, the seventh of February next, from which te all interest thereon will cease. The certifi-tes to be produced at the time of payment, and ncelled.

dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on net earned premiums of the Company for the ar ending 31st December, 1898, for which cer-ates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the ond of May next.

By order of the Board.
I. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Gustav Amsinck,	John D. Hewlett,
Joseph Agostini	Charles D. Leverich,
Vernon H. Brown,	Leander N. Lovell.
Waldron P. Brown,	W. H. H. Moore,
William B. Boulton,	Charles H. Marshall,
Frank M. Bacon,	George H. Macy,
George Coppell,	Levi P. Morton,
Joseph H. Chapman,	Frederic A. Parsons,
James G. De Forest,	George W. Quintard,
Benjamin E. Dodge,	John L. Riker,
Everett Frazar,	A. A. Raven,
Edward Floyd-Jones,	N. Denton Smith,
Horace Gray,	Lawrence Turnure,
Anson W. Hard,	Gustav H. Schwab,
Charles A. Hand,	William C. Sturges,
Henry E. Hawley,	William H. Webb,

A. A. RAVEN, President.
F. A. PARSONS, Vice-Pres't.
EDMUND ELDERT, 2d Vice-Pres't.
THEO. P. JOHNSON, 3d Vice-Pres't.

the Second Mortgage Bondholders Peoria, Decatur & Evans-ville Railway Company:

Committee calls to the attention of those ond Mortgage Bondholders who have not thdrawn their bonds that until February 1, they have the right to withdraw their certificates to the Colonial Trust Company at 15%.

To have their certificates stamped assented, and thereby to become entitled, To receive 50% of their holdings in new Common stock, when issued, To buy a certain amount of the new preferred and common stock, as provided in the amended plan.

SUCH BONDHOLDERS DO NOT AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THESE RIGHTS ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899, THEY WILL FORFEIT 15% OF THE FACE OF THEIR CERTIFICATES.

The Amended Plan can be seen at the Office of the New York Security & Trust Company, 46 Wall Street.

MOSES L. SCUDDER, Chairman.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK.
H. SEYMOUR GRANT.
WILLIAM H. PAYNE.
COMMITTEE.

SINKING FUND NOTICE ROANE IRON COMPANY

Per Cent. Gold Bonds Secured by Mortgage dated January 20, 1893.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK gives notice that, in accordance with ...e third of the above referred to mortgage, ...ll receive sealed proposals to sell the above-...scribed bonds at a rate not to exceed One hun-...red and six (106) and accrued interest, the total ...t not to consume more than the amount of ...ty thousand dollars ($12,000.) The sealed ...als will be opened at the office of the Cen-...l Trust Company of New York, in New York, ...e twelve o'clock noon, on the tenth day of ...ruary, 1899.

...tral Trust Company of New York, Trustee,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

...the News That's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN & SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS of the bonds of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15, 1870, which by their terms fell due June 1, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, which said bonds, when the same became due, June 1, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1, 1935, with a reservation to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company to pay the same before said last mentioned date on ninety days' notice of its election to do so.

WHEREAS, The St Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company, successor by consolidation to the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, has, by corporate resolution passed on the 12th day of January, 1899, elected to exercise its option to pay off each of the 2,500 bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, which by their terms were due June 1st, 1895, secured by a mortgage dated April 15th, 1870, to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, and which said bonds, when the same became due June 1st, 1895, were by mutual consent extended to June 1st, 1935, with a proviso, however, that if this Company wished at any time before the 1st of June, 1935, to pay off said bonds, it could, on 90 days' notice of its election so to do, by advertisement published in two newspapers in the City of New York not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks, pay off said bonds by paying to the holder of each bond in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, $1,050, together with the interest then due thereon, and after the date so fixed in said advertisement for such payment, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

AND, WHEREAS, Said Company has resolved to pay off said bonds on the first day of May, 1899, by paying to the holder of each of the said bonds $1,050, together with the interest accrued thereon to the first day of May, 1899, such payment to be made at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, in the City of New York, the same being the financial agency of said railway company.

NOW, this is therefore to notify each holder of said bonds executed by the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company, (Arkansas Branch,) dated April 15th, 1870, and extended as aforesaid, that this Company has elected to pay the same by the payment to the holder of each of the said bonds of $1,050, together with the interest thereon up to the first day of May, 1899; and the holders of the said bonds are required to present the same to the said Mercantile Trust Company on the said first day of May, 1899, for such payment, and the same will be paid upon such presentation. After the said first day of May, 1899, interest shall cease on said bonds and on all coupons thereto attached.

Dated this thirteenth day of January, 1899.

By order of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company.

GEORGE J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Co.

A plan and agreement of reorganization is now ready, and all security-holders are invited to obtain copies at our office.

A decree of foreclosure and sale of the railroad property of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Company and of the coal lands of the Hocking Coal and Railroad Company has heretofore been entered in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, (Eastern Division,) and said Court, of its own motion, has directed that a sale thereunder must be made not later than April 14, 1899.

Prompt action by security holders is therefore essential, and we hereby give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, in order to participate in the reorganization, MUST DEPOSIT THEIR SECURITIES WITH US under said plan and agreement, viz.:

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 5 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co., and Hocking Coal and Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. preferred stock.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. common stock.

We further give notice that

ON OR BEFORE FEBRUARY 1, 1899,

HOLDERS OF OUR RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS of any of the above-described issues already deposited with us pursuant to our circular of February 25, 1897, in order to participate in said reorganization, MUST PRESENT SUCH RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES AT OUR OFFICE AND HAVE SAME STAMPED AS ASSENTING TO THE PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION.

Deposits and assents, if accepted after February 1st, 1899, will be subject to such terms and conditions as we may hereafter determine.

Further notice will be given when the cash payments from depositors of stock are required.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street,
New York, January 12, 1899.

AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued by J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., DEPOSITARY, or by the ILLINOIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK of Chicago on behalf of the Depositary, are notified that the new securities of THE AMERICAN STEEL AND WIRE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY will be ready for delivery after JANUARY 25, 1899.

Holders of certificates of deposit may present the same to THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, at its office, No. 16-22 William Street, New York, and will be entitled to new securities as provided for in the agreement of deposit upon surrender of their certificates of deposit and the signing of a suitable receipt.

Registered certificates of deposit must be presented properly indorsed or transferred in blank, and the signatures to such transfer, when unknown to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, must either be duly guaranteed by known and responsible persons or accompanied by satisfactory proof.

Certificates for fractional shares will not be issued, but The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be authorized to purchase from certificate holders such fractional shares as they may be entitled to receive or to sell to them the required fractional amount to even their holdings.

New York, January 21, 1899.

J. & W. Seligman & Co.
DEPOSITARY.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary and Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 30, 1899.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
32¼	32⅜	1,100	American Malting Co.	33	33	32½	32½	− ¼
85	85½	1,070	Am. Malting Co. pf...	85½	85½	85	83	− ½
37¼	37½	23,070	American Cotton Oil..	36¼	37½	36	37⅜	+1⅛
90	90½	250	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ¼
142	144	20	American Express	144½	144½	144½	144½	.....
14	14¼	3,800	Am. Spirits Mfg.	14¼	14¼	14	14	.....
37⅜	38¼	950	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	38¼	38⅜	37½	37⅞	− ⅜
136½	136⅝	57,830	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	135⅝	137⅞	135	136⅜	+1⅜
113½	114	450	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112⅝	114	112⅜	114	+ ¾
146½	146⅞	2,280	American Tobacco ...	146½	146⅞	146½	146½	− ¼
137	138	42	Am. Tobacco pf.....	136⅜	136⅜	146¾	146¾	.....
22⅝	23	13,405	At., T. & S. F.....	23¼	23¼	22½	22⅞	− ⅛
61⅛	6...	51,580	At., T. & S. F. pf....	62¾	62⅝	61	61¼	−1⅛
57	58	1,030	B. & O., when iss....	58⅝	58⅝	57½	57½	− ⅜
78½	79	1,325	B. & O. pf., when iss..	79	79	79	79	+ ½
9½	10	200	B. & O. Southw. pf...	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	.....
7¼	7⅜	11,405	Bay State Gas	7⅜	7⅜	7	7⅜	− ⅛
93	93⅜	10,553	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	93¼	94	92½	93¼	+ ¼
142	143	650	Brooklyn Union Gas..	141	143	141	142½	+1⅜
16⅜	17	4,985	Brunswick City	16¾	17⅛	16⅜	17	+1⅛
..	..	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts..	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
..	..	100	Buff., Roch. & P. pf...	77½	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
60	60½	2,540	Canada Southern	61½	61½	59⅞	60¼	+ ⅜
86½	87	1,100	Canadian Pacific	87	87	86⅜	87	+ ½
51⅞	51¾	39,185	Central Pacific	49⅜	51⅜	49⅜	51⅜	+2⅛
29	29¼	9,625	Chesapeake & Ohio...	29⅜	29⅞	28¾	29	− ½
170½	171	600	Chicago & Alton	169¼	170	169¼	170	+2
178	..	42	Chicago & Alton pf...	192	192	192	192	.....
137⅜	137½	12,490	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	137⅜	138⅛	136⅜	137⅜	− ⅜
67½	68	2,320	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	67	68	67	68	+ ¾
17⅝	17½	14,735	Chicago Great West..	17⅝	18¼	17½	17½	− ⅛
90	91	1,675	Chi. Gr. West., deb..	90	91	90	91	+ ½
61	62	1,300	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	62⅝	63½	61½	61⅜	+ ⅛
32½	34	1,400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	34	34½	33	33	−1½
9½	10	380	Chi., Ind. & Louis...	9½	10	9½	9½	+ ⅛
129	129¼	34,485	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	129	129⅝	128⅝	129¼	+ ⅛
168	169	210	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	168¼	168¼	168¼	168¼	+ ¼
148¼	148½	2,300	Chicago & Northw....	149¼	149¼	148	148¼	− ⅛
190	195	1,250	Chi. & Northw. pf....	188½	189	188½	189	−1
119¾	120	7,818	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	120	120⅝	119½	119¾	− ¾
..	..	5,090	Chi. Term. Trans....	10	11¼	10	11¼	+1¼
..	..	1,400	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	38½	39¼	38⅜	39¼	+1¼
56⅜	57½	2,300	C., C., C. & St. L....	58⅝	58⅝	57	57	− ½
98	100	10	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	100	100	100	100	.....
13⅞	14	925	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	14⅜	14⅜	14	14	−1¼
40	44⅜	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	42	42	42	42	−1⅜
1¼	1¾	300	Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅛	.....
34½	35	2,900	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	34½	35	34	34½	− ½
92	97	125	Col. Fuel & Iron pf...	97	97	97	97	+5
55	56	250	Col. So. 1st pf., w. iss.	55½	55¾	55½	55¼	+ ¼
22⅜	23	400	Col. So. 2d pf., w. iss.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅜	+ ¼
7¼	8	70	Colorado Midland	6⅜	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	.....
19½	20½	30	Col. Midland pf.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	.....
2⅞	3	1,215	Col., H. V. & Tol....	3	3½	2⅞	2⅞	.....
8	8¾	325	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	+1⅛
195⅜	196¼	14,385	Consolidated Gas	191	198½	191	196¼	+6
49½	49¾	1,665	Consolidated Ice	49⅞	50	49½	49⅞	+ ⅛
114⅜	114⅝	1,370	Delaware & Hudson..	115	115	114	114½	+ ½
157	160	500	Del., Lack. & West...	150¼	159¼	158¾	159¼	+ ¼
21	21¼	2,420	Denver & Rio Grande.	20⅛	21⅝	20¼	21⅝	+1⅛
72¼	72½	1,520	Denver & R. G. pf....	72½	72⅞	71½	72⅜	+ ⅜
19¼	20	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	19½	19½	19½	19½	−1½
7⅝	8	200	Dul., S. S. & At. pf...	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞	.....
194	195	200	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	195	195	195	195	.....
15¾	16	225	Erie	16	16	16	16	.....
41⅞	41½	1,131	Erie 1st pf	41¾	41¾	41½	41½	− ⅛
22	22¾	1,561	Erie 2d pf.....	22½	22½	22½	22¼	+ ¼
70	75	155	Evans. & T. H. pf....	73	73	73	73	−1
53½	53⅝	29,720	Federal Steel	53⅜	54⅜	53½	53⅝	+ ⅛
87	88½	55,045	Federal Steel pf.....	87	89¼	86¾	88¼	+1⅝
25	26	3,100	Flint & P. M.	25	26	25	25	.....
..	..	20	Ft. Worth & D. C....	23½	23½	23½	23½	.....
110¾	111	1,050	General Electric	111⅝	111⅝	110½	110½	− ½
72⅜	73½	3,310	Glucose Sugar Ref....	73½	73¾	73	73	+ ½
172½	173½	3,850	Great Northern pf....	167¾	173½	167¾	173½	+7
107¼	108¼	810	H. B. Claflin Co.....	107¾	108¼	107¾	107⅞	− ¼
120	120½	3,285	Illinois Central	120¼	119¾	119¾	120	− ¼
65½	66	3,835	International Paper ..	66	66¼	65½	65½	.....
93	93¼	400	Int. Paper pf	93½	93½	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
11⅞	12	400	Iowa Central	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	48⅝	2,843	Iowa Central pf.....	47	48½	47	48½	+1⅝
17	17⅜	8,365	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	17¼	18	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
56	57	250	Knickerbocker Ice	57	57	56½	56½	.....
5	10	100	Kingston & Pembroke.	6	6	6	6	+2
53½	54	430	Laclede Gas	53½	53½	53¼	53½	.....
20½	21½	600	Lake Erie & Western.	21	21¾	21	21	− ⅞
70	70⅝	695	Lake Erie & West. pf.	71½	72⅜	70¼	70¼	−2⅜
74	75	1,785	Long Island	74½	75	74	74	.....
..	..	600	Louisville & Nashville.	67⅜	67½	67⅛	67½	.....
66⅞	67	22,975	Louis. & Nash., ex div.	67¾	68	66¾	67	− ⅛
114	114¼	18,980	Manhattan Con	116	116	113⅞	113⅞	+1½
218½	219	6,581	Metropolitan St. Ry...	218	219	217	218½	+1½
7	7¼	1,300	Mexican Central	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	7¼	.....
1⅜	1⅝	100	Mexican National ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	.....
44	44⅞	4,355	Minn. & St. Louis....	44½	44⅝	43¾	44⅜	+ ⅜
98¼	98½	150	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
79	79½	675	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	78½	79	78½	79	.....
14⅜	14⅝	3,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas....	14½	14⅞	14¼	14½	.....
39¼	39½	21,830	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	38⅝	40⅛	38⅝	39⅜	+ ⅛
47½	47¾	14,460	Missouri Pacific	47⅜	48⅞	47⅜	47⅜	− ⅜
36½	37	100	Mobile & Ohio.....	36½	36½	36½	36½	.....
53⅞	54½	4,400	National Biscuit Co...	54⅜	55⅞	53⅜	54	.....
105¼	106	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	− ⅛
38	38¼	515	National Lead Co....	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38¼	.....
113½	114½	150	Nat. Lead Co. pf....	113½	113½	113½	113½	− ⅛
..	..	40	Nat. Linseed Oil, t. r..	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	.....
102	102½	1,517	New Jersey Central ..	102½	103	102	102½	.....
145	149	360	New York Air Brake..	148	148	146	146	−3½
134⅝	135	4,418	New York Central	135¼	135⅝	134½	135	− ¾
200	201	356	N. Y., N. H. & H....	200⅝	200⅝	200	200	.....
23⅜	23½	9,625	N. Y. Ont. & West....	23¾	24⅛	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
19¼	19⅜	1,731	Norfolk & West.....	19¾	20	19⅜	19⅜	.....
69¼	69½	10,470	Norfolk & West. pf...	70	70¼	69½	69½	+ ½
7⅝	7¾	530	North American	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	.....
52⅞	53	51,910	Northern Pacific	52½	53¼	52⅜	53	+1
80⅞	81	9,692	Northern Pacific pf...	81¾	81⅞	80⅝	80⅞	+ ⅜
43	45	310	Oregon Short Line ...	44½	44⅞	44⅛	44½	+2⅛
54½	54¾	20,778	Pacific Mail	54½	55	54⅜	54¾	+ ⅜
134½	134½	3,980	Pennsylvania R. R....	134	135	134	134½	−1⅛
1	1¼	500	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	− ¼
6¾	6¾	400	Peoria & Eastern.....	7	7	7	7	+ ½
115⅜	116	19,248	People's Gas, Chicago.	116¾	116¾	115¼	115½	−1¼
75⅝	76	8,115	P., C., C. & St. L....	76	77¼	75½	75½	+ ½
86	90	435	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	86	87	86	87	−3
8½	9	100	Pitts. & West. pf....	8½	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
156½	157½	1,427	Pull. Pal. Car Co....	156	157½	156	157½	+1¼
..	..	200	Quicksilver	3	3	3	3	.....
..	..	200	Quicksilver pf	10	10	9¾	9¾	+ ⅜
23⅜	23⅞	4,000	Reading	24	24⅛	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
63¾	64	12,810	Reading 1st pf	65	65	63⅝	63¾	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅜	8,530	Reading 2d pf	33½	33½	32¼	32¼	.....
40	40½	200	Rio Grande Western..	40	40	40	40	−1
74	76½	200	Rio Grande West. pf..	74½	74½	74	74	−1
50	52	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf...	52	52	52	52	+1
15	16	600	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	16⅜	16½	16	16	.....
14⅛	14¼	11,090	St. L. & San Fran....	14½	14⅝	14	14¼	.....
73½	74	710	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	74½	74½	73⅜	74	− ½
43½	44	27,005	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	43¼	44¾	42¾	44	+1⅝
10⅜	11	16,442	St. Louis Southw....	11⅜	12	10½	10⅝	.....
27⅜	28	22,859	St. Louis Southw. pf..	29½	29½	27⅜	27⅜	− ⅜
97½	98	300	St. Paul & Omaha....	97½	97½	97½	97½	− ½
42	42¼	39,470	Southern Pacific	40¾	43	40	42¼	+2⅛
13¼	13⅝	16,790	Southern Railway	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	13⅝	− ⅛
50⅜	50½	20,678	Southern Railway pf..	51	51	50¼	50½	+ ⅛
24½	24¾	1,200	Standard Distilling ...	24¾	24⅞	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
78¼	79	110	Standard Distilling pf.	79	79	79	79	+ ¼
10¾	11	1,078	Standard R. & T.....	11⅜	11⅜	11	11	− ⅛
45⅝	46¼	18,710	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	47½	47½	45¾	45¾	−1
..	..	200	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf..	130	135	130	135	+10
18⅝	18¾	9,625	Texas Pacific	18	19½	18	18¾	+ ⅞
15½	15¾	340	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	14¾	15	14¾	15	− ½
169	170	100	Third Avenue	169½	169½	169½	169½	.....
61	61½	9,516	Twin City R. T.....

27. Butte rose to 91½, closing at 91. Quicksilver was 5 lower, at 240. Arcadian rose 1¾, to 70¾. Old Dominion held at 38. Pioneer was the active feature of the gold stocks, advancing ⅞, to 7⅞.

In the general list Bell Telephone advanced 3, to 313, yielding to 312. Erie held at 90. United States Oil gained 3¼, to 43½, thence receding to 42½. Dominion Coal gained 1½, to 33½. Gas 5⅜, 1⅞, to 95½, with a recession of 1. There was a good demand for bonds, particularly of lower-priced issues.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Alb.	250	252	Fitchburg pf.	..	116½
Bos. & Low.	230	235	Maine Cent.	148	150
Bos. & Me.	171½	..	Old Colony.	200	..
Bos. & Prov.	285	..	West End ..	93	94
C. J. & S. Y.	144	145	West End pf.	110	112

Mining Companies.

Arcadian	69½	70½	Franklin	27	27½
Allouez	8¾	9	Gold C. M.	55	..
Arnold	13¼	13½	Osceola	101	102
Atlantic	43½	44	Pioneer (g.).	7¼	7⅝
Bos. & Mon.	322	324	Quincy	180	185
Butte & Bos.	90⅝	91	Santa Ysabel	15½	15½
Calu. & Hec.	745	750	Wolverine ...	48¾	49½
Centennial ..	34½	..			

Miscellaneous.

Am. Bell Tel.	310	312	L. C. S. S.	26½	27
Dom. Coal ..	33⅞	34	Mex. Tel.	1⅞	1½
Dom. C. pf.	114	115	Full. Pal Car.	157	158
Edi. Elec. Ill.	186	..	U. S. Oil	42¾	43
Erie Tel.	89	90	U. S. Rubber.	52¾	53
Gen. Elec. ..	110½	111	West Elec. ..	44¾	45¼
G. Elec. pf.	156	158	West. El. pf.	..	63¼

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—There was a rush to buy the specialties here this morning, and prices advanced with rapidity. Marsden went up to 13¾. Electric Storage Battery common to 84, and the preferred to 88⅞. Union Traction to 37¼. Electric Company of America to 19, and Lehigh Valley to 27¼. Naturally these prices induced heavy realizing sales. For a time the offerings were well taken, but in the afternoon the continued selling made an impression and prices receded, rather sharply in some cases. United Gas went off 2¼, to 145; Welsbach Light, ½, to 39; Pennsylvania Manufacturing, ¾, to 283¼; Marsden, ¼, to 12; Electric Storage common, 2½, to 81½, and the preferred, 1, to 87¾. Union Traction held its own, but Consolidated Traction of Pittsburg, which advanced 2½, to 26½, reacted a point. Electric Company of America also held firm at 19@19⅛. Railroad shares generally were guided by New York, advancing at the start, then declining.

Closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Val.	26⅝	27	Union Trac.,		
N. Pac. com.,			17½ pd.	37¼	37¼
t. c.	63¾	..	Elec. Stor.	82¼	83
Nor. Pac. pf.	80⅜	81	Elec. St. pf.	87	88
Penna.	57¾	57¾	U. Gas Imp.	145½	146
Reading t. c.	11⅞	12	Marsden	12	12⅛
Read. 1st pf.	31¼	31⅝	Choctaw	29½	30
Read. 2d pf.	16	16⅜	Choctaw pf.	44⅜	45
W. N. Y. & P.	4⅛	4¼	Pen. Mfg.	58	283½
Metro. Ry.	218	219	Cons. T. P.	20¼	27
Balto. Cons.	37	..	C. T., P. pf.	61⅜	62
Phila. Trac.	96¼	97	U. T., Pitts.	10⅜	30
Welsbach L.	39	40	U. T., P., pf.	46⅜	50
N. J. Trac.	59½	60			

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.03	Justice	.12	.11
Alpha Con.	.03	.03	Kentuck Con.	.07	.06
Andes	.13	.13	Mexican	.35	.34
Belcher	.15	.15	Occidental Con.	.23	.24
Benton Con.	.04	.04	Ophir	.59	.58
Best & Belcher	.43	.43	Overman	.08	.07
Bullion	.01	.01	Potosi	.16	.17
Caledonia	.22	.21	Sag Belcher....	..	.01
Challenge Con.	.13	.13	Savage	.11	.10
Chollar	.24	.22	Sierra Nevada.	.80	.78
Confidence	.36	.36	Standard	2.00	2.00
Con. Cal & Va.	1.55	1.50	Union Con.	.35	.34
Con Imp. Point..	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.13	.13
Gould & Curry.	.27	.26	Yellow Jacket..	.14	.13
Hale & Norc..	.07	.07			

Silver bars, 59¾; Mexican dollars, 47½@48; exchange—sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 30.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.			Saturday.	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alamo.....	6¼	6¾		5¾	6¼
Anaconda.....	52½	53		47	48
Anchoria.....	90	96		92	96
Argentum.....	36	39½		35½	38
Battle.....	35½	36¼		34½	35
Columbine.....	15¾	16¾		15¾	16¾
Consolidated.....	11½	11¾		10½	11
Elkton.....	92	93		83½	84
El Paso.....	17½	17¾		13¾	14½
Findley.....	23½	25		22½	23½
Garfield.....	14	14½		13¾	14
Gibson.....	28	29		30	30½
Golden Fleece..	32	34		30	35
Golden King....	95	97		96½	97
Gold Coin.....	160	170		160	170
Isabella.....	157	158		123¼	125¾
Independence..	56¼	57		55	55¼
Jackpot.....	47½	48		44	44½
Jefferson.....	6½	10		6	9
Matoa.....	32	33		30½	31¼
Moon Anchor....	131½	132		133	134
Pharmacist.....	5¾	6		5¾	5¾
Portland.....	184	184½		183	184
Rawlings.....	39	39½		40	41½
Rosa.....	25¾	25¾		20	25
Union.....	25½	26		23½	25
Vindicator....	85	100		80	85
Work.....	22½	22¾		21½	21¾

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$291,769,135
Gold reserve	228,891,861
Net silver	10,449,129
Net notes in Treasury	15,070,679
Treasury notes of 1890	1,934,060
Total receipts this day	1,795,276
Total receipts this month	40,309,673
Total receipts this year	286,271,562
Total expenditures this day	1,820,000
Total expenditures this month	40,823,000
Total expenditures this year	379,004,311
Deposits in National banks	88,950,997
Silver bullion	890,563
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	323,034
Government receipts from internal revenue	1,225,100
Customs	513,419
Miscellaneous	56,756

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Interest due Feb. 1 on $1,000,000 first mortgage gold coupon bonds of the Buffalo, St. Mary's and Southwestern Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 120 Broadway.

Messrs. F. J. Lisman & Co. are offering to investors Gold Valley, Globe and Northern first mortgage gold 5s, guaranteed by the Southern Pacific; Utah Central first mortgage gold 4s, guaranteed by the Rio Grande Western, and Evansville and Indianapolis first consolidated gold 6s, guaranteed by the Evansville and Terre Haute. Details of the offering will be found in another column.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Continental Soap Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—James C. Bishop, Charles P. Kling, and George H. Mairs, New York City.

McGill Fastener Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. W. McGill, W. Harry McGill, and Mary L. H. McGill, New York City.

Attica Brick and Tile Company of Attica, Wyoming County; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. W. Griffith, Palmyra; J. C. Griffith and E. D. Whitney, Attica.

Chestnut Hill Land and Improvement Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Ellis P. Earle, Richard T. Greene, and Percival B. Eldridge, New York City.

Omega Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $20,000. Directors—Dr. Chauncey A. Rood, Brockton; Thomas Moran, Pendania; Elijah Woodis, Cassadaga; Mark A. Caldwell and W. C. Barker, Buffalo.

Parian Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture toilet powder; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. E. Crosby, Jacob D. Kingsland, and John T. Cutting, New York City; Charles H. Squier, Staten Island; A. M. Quirk, Brooklyn.

Clear Water Mining and Trading Company of New York City, to carry on a mining business in Alaska; capital, $40,000. Directors—E. C. Bartlett and A. Beverly Smith, Brooklyn; John Nieder and F. C. Blauvelt, Newark, N. J.; C. I. McLaughlin, New York City.

Postal Telegraph's Plans.

W. H. Baker, Vice President and general manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, is on his way to the City of Mexico, where he will rest for several weeks. He is accompanied by his wife and daughter. In New Orleans Mr. Baker talked with a newspaper man, and the result was the publication of a story which told of elaborate extension in the Southern service of the Postal Telegraph Company, and also at reaching out plans for the Middle West. Vice President Edgar C. Bradley read the story yesterday, and said that it was too full of misstatements for it to be possible that Mr. Baker was correctly quoted. "There is little or nothing in it," he added. "We are this year making or going to make no greater extensions than in former years—and no less."

No Sugar Combination.

Hermann Sielcken of W. H. Crossman & Brother was authorized yesterday by President Henry O. Havemeyer of the American Sugar Refining Company to make this assertion: "I am authorized to state that no negotiations have been pending or can be under consideration looking to a combination of the competing sugar refineries in any form."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Corners on Fifth and Amsterdam Avenues—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Mrs. Josephine Schmid has bought from M. H. Gillespie two lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 50.11 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street.

Gutwillig Brothers have bought the Church of the Holy Name property, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, a plot 75.8 on the avenue by 174 on the street.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Napoleon Allen for $50,000 the old buildings 152, 154, and 156 Monroe Street, on a plot 70 by 100.

Boehm & Coon have resold, through M. & L. Hess, 36 and 38 East Twentieth Street, to a builder, who will erect an eight-story building on the plot.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for George F. Johnson to a builder the plot at the junction of Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 100 feet on Seventh Avenue and 144 feet on the street.

Ducret & Eddison have sold for James T. Fitzpatrick the three-story dwelling 50 Edgecombe Avenue.

Mark Ash has sold, through David Stewart, to a builder six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 275 feet west of the Boulevard.

David Stewart has also sold to Ralph O. Ives and P. H. Lynch six lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and eleven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold for John Pryor the five-story four-family tenement 111 West Fifty-third Street, 25 by 90 by 100.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company has sold the dwelling 734 St. Nicholas Avenue, 17 by 73.6, to Charles B. Grimshaw, taking in payment the plot at the northwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 50 by 74.11, and the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 200 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 99.11.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday S. Morris Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Franz Fohr, for $10,000, the five-story brick flat 32 West Sixty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, partition sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 244 Fifth Avenue, west side, 28.4 feet south of Twenty-eighth Street, 31.4 by 100, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; to Mary, East Twenty-eighth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, two-story brick stable.

By William M. Ryan, partition sale to divide interests, 36 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, south side, 476.8 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 33.4 by 100, five-story brownstone-front apartment house.

By William M. Ryan, executors' sale, 428 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 395 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 103.3, Astor leasehold, five-story brick tenement.

By George R. Read, executor's sale, 364 Third Avenue, west side, 74.2 feet north of Twenty-sixth Street, 24.6 by 112, running through to Broadway Alley, two three-story brick and frame buildings on the avenue, and a one and two-story brick building on the alley.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 403 Greenwich Street, east side, 50 feet north of Beach Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $24,656.

By John P. Golding, foreclosure sale, W. C. Percy, referee, 231 Seventh Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-sixth Street, 20.9 by 70, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $27,947.

By Samuel Goldsticker, foreclosure sale, James T. Law, referee, 210 East Fourteenth Street, south side, 117 feet east of Third Avenue, 17 by 103.3, five-story two-front flat. Due on judgment, $18,933.

By Charles V. Harnett & Co., trustee's and executor's sale, 663 Water Street, south side, 258 feet west of Jackson Street, 17.9½ by 70, two-story brick and frame dwelling; 673 and 675 Water Street, south side, 150.1 feet west of Jackson Street, 17.8, respectively, by 70, two three-story brick and frame dwellings; 677 and 679 Water Street, south side, 114 feet west of Jackson Street, 18.2 and 17.11, respectively, by 70, two two-story brick dwellings; 356 Front Street, north side, 325 feet west of Jackson Street, 24.3 by 70, two-story brick dwelling; 362 and 364 Front Street, north side, 250 feet west of Jackson Street, 18.6 and 19.1, respectively, by 70, two two-story brick dwellings; 368 Front Street, north side, 216.10 feet west of Jackson Street, 16.8 by 70, two-story frame dwelling.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., executor's sale, 47 West Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 310.8 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 21.5 by 98.9, four-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry M. Whitehead, referee, 317 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue, 25.11 by 75, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $3,881, subject to another mortgage for $26,000.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., public auction sale, 628 Hudson Street, east side, 37 feet north of Jane Street, 19 by 63.11 by 17.9 by 66.6, four-story brick flat, with store, and 316 and 318 West Eleventh Street, south side, 31.10 feet west of Greenwich Street, 20.8 by 74.10 and irregular, three-story brick dwelling.

By Peter E. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Donohue, referee, East Broadway, northeast corner of Catharine Street, 27 by 71 by 32.9 by 71, leasehold four-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $11,807.

By Peter E. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward E. McCall, referee, Suburban Street, south side, 151.8 feet east of Bainbridge Avenue, 26.2 by 90.7 by 25 by 92.4, two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, $6,145.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hazeltine, referee, 337 Broome Street, south side, 25.2 feet west of Goerck Street, 24.10 by 100 by 24.9 by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,754.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Rider Avenue, west side, 330 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for a two-story brick laundry, 50 by 120, Patrick Donohue of 815 Westchester Avenue, owner; W. O. Dickerson, architect; cost, $20,000.

Washington Avenue, west side, 150 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; five 2, two and three story frame dwellings, 21.6 by 54. Kate Douglass of 1,950 Bathgate Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $4,500.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 32 feet north of Samuel Street, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 50, Tommazo Giordano, owner; Charles S. Clark of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

No. 687 Eighth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling, with store, George R. Jackson, owner; George Darling, architect and builder; cost, $200.

No. 7 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 22.2 by 55.2, Isabelle B. Satterthwaite of 47 West Forty-seventh Street, owner; William Strong, architect; cost, $12,000.

No. 1 East Seventy-seventh Street, to a three-story and basement brick stable, McCafferty & Buckley of 384 Park Avenue, owners and architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 15 Frankfort Street, to a five-story brick restaurant, store, and lofts, Lexow, McKellar & Wells of 19 Liberty Street, owners; William Biehl, architect; cost, $800.

No. 44 West Forty-sixth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, John Moran of 343 West Thirty-ninth Street, owner; Brun & Hauser, architects; cost, $2,500.

Valentine Avenue, east side, 375 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, to a two-story frame barn, Anna S. Huhna of 2,050 Valentine Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark, architect; cost, $700.

The Eno Estate Auction Sale.

The sale of properties belonging to the estate of Amos R. Eno will be held in the Trinity Building Salesroom on Feb. 21. As has been anticipated, neither the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Madison Square Theatre, nor any of the more valuable of the estate's holdings will be put up, but the announcement covers, nevertheless, enough parcels to make the sale the event of the year in the auction room. Besides twenty parcels on West Broadway, there will be offered, among other properties, the Newport apartment house, at Fifty-second Street and Seventh Avenue; Boulevard corners, at Seventy-first and Seventy-seventh Streets; the block from on the west side of the Boulevard, from One Hundred and Twelfth to One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and several other fine frontages on Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and Sixty-fourth Streets and Columbus Circle. Peter F. Meyer will be the auctioneer.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 30.

BLEECKER ST, 301, e s, 26.25; Emma E. Stillman, wife Sutrie, to Elizabeth Stillman. 9,800

BOSTON ROAD, or MAIN ST, s s, 67.6 e of 164th St, 25.3 by 99.8; Marcus S. Bulkley to Peter Lenz. 1

CHARLES St, n s, 222.11 ft e of Bedford St, 20.9x94.9x10.9x94.10; George M. Cowle, referee, to Josephine A. Budke. 12,300

CHERRY St, n s, 95.5 ft e of Scammel St, 10.5x irregular; Cherry St, n s, 47.6 ft e of Scammel St, 47.7x irregular; Scammel St, n s, 42.4x100; Monroe St, s e corner of Scammel St, 13.6x107.x irregular, and a gore lot at n e corner of last parcel, leasehold; Elverton R. Chapman to Salvator Brewing Company. 1

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of Taylor St, 25x100; Charles Gerlich to Eugene D. Berry. 1,200

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 104.11 ft n e of 146th St, 155x100; Edgecombe Av, w s, 749.6 ft n of 145th St, 79.11x50x9.11 to centre of 148th St, x e 50; Ann M. Deen to Victor G. Smyth. 1

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, n s, 225 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100; Nicholas Zuber to Amelia A. Ackerley. 900

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 222.9 ft w of Marmion Place, 25x75.4x25x75; Peter Handibode, Jr., to Annie Hammer. 1

FRONT ST, 30, n s, 19.3x70.9x18.11x72.6; Front St, 28½, n s, 18.8x72.6x18.9x73.9; Stephen H. Olin to Tacie McD. Harper and others, executors and trustees. 26,000

HENRY ST, 241, n s, 25x80; Dora Rosenstein to Joshua Seldin. 32,000

HUDSON ST, 282, n e corner of Dominick St, 20x55.6; Edward Knowlton to Michael Bradley. 1

HUGHES AV, w s, 46.6 ft n of Oak Tree Plot, also 141 ft s of 182d St, runs n 25x95; Joseph Trapnell, Jr., to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company. 4,500

LENOX AV, n w corner of 126th St, 45.5x105; Samuel B. Smith to Thomas C. Oakley and others. 525

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x55; William H. McCarthy to Rebecca Swart and others. 1

LOT 149, Block D, of amended map of Mapes estate; Charles Knauf to Emma C. Armstrong. 475

LOT 277, east part of s ½ of map of Village of Melrose, 36.8x25x38.5x25; Magdalena Gehr to John Paul. 100

LOTS 94, 95, and 96, map of Neill estate; Edward M. Neill and another, executors, to Joseph Diamond. 1,350

LOTS 31 to 36 and part of Lot 1, map of property of Nathaniel P. Bailey; Samuel W. Fairchild to Emily T. Fairchild. 1

MAIN ST, Lots 328 to 332, 678 and 679, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, and Minnieford Av, w s, between Beach and Cross Sts, being Lots 247 to 251, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; Arthur A. Swaney to the New York Building-Loan Banking Company. 1

OGDEN AV, w s, 396.6 ft n of Union St, 78.6x100x33.5x—; John B. Pannes to George E. Knight. 9,865

ORCHARD AV, n w s, 430 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x150; Susan M. Dennerlein to George Dennerlein. 1

ORCHARD AV, n w s, 496 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x150; Orchard Av, n w s, 463 ft s w of Samuel St, 33x150; Mary J. Crotty to George Dennerlein. 1

PARCEL NO. 32 on damage map, opening of Westchester Av; Emily H. Spafford to City of New York. 1

SHERIFF ST, 63, 25x100; Max Newman and another to Henry J. Wirth. 29,250

SOUTH ST, 203, and 27 Catharine Slip, being n e corner; Henry L. Meyer to Anna Schutt. 800

SUMMIT AV, (proposed,) e s, 587.6 ft s of Union St, 25x100; John J. Lee to Kate UNION AV, n e corner of Kelly or 152d St, 50x95; Eben J. Beggs to Jacob Zimmerman and another. 5,150

Irwin 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 200 ft n of 181st St, 25x141; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building-Loan Banking Company. 1

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 175 ft n of 181st St, 25x141; Winslow E. Buzby to New York Building-Loan Banking Company. 1

WATTS ST, 82, 20x56.3; Thomas C. and John B. H. Oakley to Thomas Lenane. 1

WATTS ST, 84, 20x56.3; Thomas C. and John B. H. Oakley to Thomas Lenane. 1

WATTS ST, 88 and 90, 40x50; Thomas C. Oakley and Gilbert Oakley, Jr., to Thomas Lenane. 1

WATTS ST, n s, 40 ft w of Washington St, 20x50; Thomas C. and Gilbert Oakley to Thomas Lenane. 1

WEBSTER AV, w s, 125 ft s of 179th St, 24.10x112.5x25x115.2; Louise Muller to William Muller. 4,000

1ST AV, s s, part of Lots 295 and 296, map of the Village of Wakefield, 80x87.6; Irving N. Tompkins, referee, to David F. Wright. 3,925

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105; Zenaide D. Schullenberg to Crosby Leonard. 1

11TH AV, w s, 57 ft n of 178th St, 18x80; Richard H. Clarke, referee, to Marcus Hoenig. 7,896

167TH AV, e s, ½ of Lot 513, map of Village of Wakefield, 50x114; Wilford Dessoir to Frederick Miller. 4,500

2D ST, 221 East, 24.9½ x blo; Oscar Schmidt to Clara Schmidt. 1

6TH ST, n s, centre one-third of Lot 533, map of the Village of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Ruth Baker to William J. Gordon. 667

6TH ST, s s, west one-third of Lot 533, map of the Village of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Ruth Baker to Cherilee T. Smith. 667

6TH ST, n s, east one-third of Lot 533 map of the Village of Wakefield, 33.4x114; Ruth Baker to Henry D. Gordon. 667

11TH ST, 338 East, 25x100.3; Jeremiah J. Hamilton to Silas Kempner. 1

17TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x83.11x irregular; Emanuel Hellner and another to John Walker. 100

23D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Mary F. Hoe and others, executors, to John J. Danaher. 11,750

33D ST, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Mary F. Hoe to John J. Danahar. 1

41ST ST, n s, 232 ft e of 5th Av, 22x98.9; William Barbour and others, executors, to Elizabeth T. K. Kimball. 52,500

46TH ST, 129 West, 18.9x100.5; Stephen McPartland to Henry Tiedgens. 1

47TH ST, 31, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100.5; also, ½ part of 33 East 47th St; Henry M. Day to Sarah Day. Gift

51ST ST, 251 East, 18.4x100.5; Bertha Levy to Sallie Greenthal. 1

104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Henry J. Wirth and another to Max Newman and another. 1

109TH ST, n s, 119.6 ft of 2d Av, 19x100.10; Patrick O'Brien to John Gustaveson. 1

116TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Annie Jacobs to Frank Koch. 1

117TH ST, s s, 456.2 ft e of Avenue A, 16.10x100.11; Henriette S. Orth and others to Anton Berkowitz. 1

132D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 17.6x99.11; William A. Christian to Catherine C. Cocke. 15,000

134TH ST, 227 West, 16.8x99.11; Moses A. Kuh to Rachel Kuh. 12,000

142D ST, n s, 167 ft e of College Av, 33x100; Jacob Wirth to Christian Turck. 32,500

148TH ST, n s, 420 ft w of Boulevard, 15x100.11; Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher to Rosina M. Hall. 1

151ST St, n s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5; Julius J. Heiderman to Henry S. Gamp and another. 3,300

165TH ST, s e corner of Stebbins Av, 20x77.8; Abraham Monroe to New York Building-Loan Banking Company. 2,500

171ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100; Annie Hammer to Peter Handibode. 1

202D ST, s s, 898 ft e of Marmion Av, runs s 100 x e 16.3 to Briggs Av, x w 115.3 to 202d St, x w 73.8; Therese C. Donnelly to Charles H. Becker. 1

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, John J., to Martin Daab; 4th St, n s, 162.11 ft e of 1st Av, 25x96.2, 20 years. 750

LENCK, John M., to Louise C. Le Riemme and another; 304 Willis Av, store, &c., 5 years. 900

QUIGLEY, David, and another to Patrick Murphy; Brook Av, s e corner of 165th St, 10 years. 900 to 1,500

SOUTH ST, n w corner of Catherine Slip; Annie Schutt to Henry Nothel, 10 years. 2,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ACKERLY, Amelia A., to William T. Smith, trustee, &c., Fairmount Place, n s, 325 ft w of Marmion Av, 5 years. $3,400

BECKMANN, Henry, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; 183d St, n s, 433.4 ft e of Cypress Av, 5 years. 3,000

BERRY, Eugene D., to Charles Gerlich, as general guardian, &c.; Columbus Av, s w corner of Taylor St, 3 years. 400

BROWN, George, to Abraham Dick; 8th Av, n w corner of 148th St, demand. 5,450

BROWNE, Susan J., to John and Mathias Haffen; Lot 179, map of Unionport, 1 year. 200

BUDKE, Josephine A., to Margaret B. Dietrich; Charles St, n s, 222.1 ft e of Bleecker St, 2 years. 5,000

CAMP, Hugh N. Jr., to The Bowery Savings Bank, Northern Ave, w s, 40 ft nw from nw cor of lot 5, map of Fort Washington, 5 years. 20,000

CENTER, Mary Livingston, to St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females; 215 East 29th St, 3 years. 15,000

CHRISTIAN, William A., to Real Estate Trust Company; 132d St, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years. 5,000

COHEN, Isaac and Fannie, to Mayer Katzenberg; Willett St, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, installments. 4,000

COHEN, Bernard, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 116, West 86th St, 5 years. 15,000

DANAHAR, John J., to Mary F. Hoe and others, executors, &c.; 33d St, s s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years. 9,000

DENNERLEIN, George and Susan M., to Wilhelmina Bethge; Orchard Av, n w s, 430 ft s w of Samuel St; Orchard Av n w s, 496 ft s w of Samuel St, and Orchard Av, n w s, 463 ft s w of Samuel St, 1 year. 3,500

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Rachel Purdy; 178th St, s s, 175 ft e of Bronx Park Av, 3 years. 2,500

FELDMAN, Elias, to Bradley & Currier Company; 3d Av, s e corner of 173d St, ½ year. 3,700

FISCHEL, Emily L. and Henry L., to Alexander Stein; 115th St, n s, 185 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years. 21,000

FISCHEL, Jacob, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; Stanton St, n e corner of Essex St, 5 years. 41,000

FREY, John A., to Catharine Whirtley; Lots 194 and 195, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 3 years. 1,800

GAMP, Henry S., and Robert Altman to Julius J. Heiderman; 151st St, s s, 325.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years. 2,300

GOMEZ, Louis, to John A. Brown, Jr., 5 years. 22,500

GO[illegible] Harry D., to Ruth Barker; [illegible] east 1-3 of Lot 533, map [illegible]field, 3 years. 365

GO[illegible] Whitlaker, to Ruth Barker; [illegible] centre 1-3 of Lot 533, 3 [illegible] 265

GO[illegible] to Ruth Barker; [illegible] 3 years. 285

[illegible] ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 3,500

[illegible] Peter Handibode, Jr.; [illegible] s, 82.9 ft w of Mar[illegible] 2,000

[illegible] Chamber[illegible] ft n of 178th St, [illegible] 6,800

[illegible] Mary W. [illegible] of Nelson Av; also Nelson Av, s w corner of 169th St, 3 years. 6,400

KEMPNER, Elias, to Jeremiah J. Campion; 583 East 11th St, 1½ years. 12,000

KENNEDY, Mary E. & Bartholomew F., to Louisa T. Hoey; 106th Ave, s w cor 47th St, 5 years. 17,500

KIMBALL, Caroline T. K., to F. Cecil Gilbert; 15 East 41st St, 5 years. 40,000

KNIGHT, George E., to the American Savings Bank; Ogden Av, w s, 396.6 ft n of Union St, 1 year. 6,000

KNIGHT, George E., to R. Anna Purdy; Ogden Av, w s, 396.6 ft n of Union St, 1 year. 3,000

KNIGHT, George E., to the Twelfth Ward Bank; Ogden Av, w s, 396.6 ft n of Union St, 2 months. 1

LE GALLEZ, Ellen W., et al. to David Maxcy, exor, &c., 49 Lexington Ave, 1 year. 4,000

LIVINGSTON, James, and Joseph Hamershlag and another; Central Park West, s w corner of 93d St, 1 year. 85,000

LIVINGSTON, James, to Joseph Hamershlag and another; 93d St, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year. 40,000

LYONS, Julius J. and Constance H., to the State Bank; 72d St, n s, 175 ft w of West End Av, demand. 8,000

MANGELS, William D., to James W. B. Rockwell and another, executors, &c.; 193 Duane St, 3 years. 5,724

MAZZA, Chas. N., to Harlem Savings Bank, 3d Ave., e s, 127.4 ft n of Julia St, 1 year. 800

McLAREY, Frank H. and Emily R., to Donald Mackay; 244 West 42d St, 3 years. 3,750

MILLER, Frederick, to Wilford Dessoir, lot 513, map of Wakefield, 2 years. 10,000

MOODY, Mary M., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 169 West Houston St, 1 year. 1,000

MULLER, William, to Louise Muller; Webster Av, w s, 125 ft s w of 179th St, old line, 10 years. 500

MURPHY, Patrick, to George Ehret; Brook Av, s e corner of 165th St, saloon lease, demand. 4,000

O'[illegible], Thomas C., and others to Samuel W. B. Smith; Lenox Av, n w corner of 126th St, 1 year. 2,567

PETTS, Anton, to Henriette S. Orth and others; 117th St, s s, 456.2 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years. 3,000

PITTRELLI, Frank, to Max Danziger; 174 Hester St, secures bonds. 3,400

ROBERT, Julia, to Frederic J. Middlebrook, Columbus Ave, ne cor 75th St, instalments. 3,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Henry Briner; 145th St, s s, 110 ft w of Convent Av, 2 years. 10,000

SMITH, Samuel W. B., to Willis H. Young and another; 5th Av, n w corner of 133d St, 1 year. 3,000

SWART, Rebecca, and others to William H. McCarthy; Lexington Av, e s, 51.2 ft s of 75th St, 2 years. 3,468

SCHWARZ, Frederick and Mathilda, to Christian Schwarz; 3d St, s s, 392.3 ft e of Avenue A, 8 years. 8,500

THOESEN, Josephine, to Friedrich Krauss; 216 East 85th St, 3 years. 5,000

TORRANCE, Rosanna, to Richard D. Upham; Rockfield St, s s, 748.6 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 1 year. 3,500

VAN RANST, Mary C., and others to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 90 Elizabeth St, 5 years. 350

WALKER, John, to Emanuel Hellner & ano, 17th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 5th Ave, 1 year, 2 morts. 12,500

WALTER, Frederick, to New York Building Loan Banking Company; Southern Boulevard, w s, 25 ft n of Penfold Av, installments. 77,500

WATERS, Eliz. A., to Drayton Burrill & ano

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

ST. JOHN
WAVE CREST and CEDARHURST,
35, 37, 39 & 41 East 50th St.

Elegant, well-lighted and ventilated and handsomely decorated apartments, containing seven rooms and bath; equipped with every modern convenience; steam heated and hall service; rents, $40 to $65 per month.

JANITOR ON PREMISES.

MADISON AVE., 1109, 1111,
Corner 63d St. New fireproof building.
Luxurious Apartments.
Rents, $1,800 to $2,000 per annum.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

THE DALHOUSIE,
40 to 48 West 59th St.; absolutely fireproof; one elegant apartment, 12 rooms and 2 bathrooms; fresh decorations throughout; new tiling; open plumbing; rent moderate. Apply to superintendent.

18 WEST 30TH ST.
Unfurnished apartment to let at low rent; light, heat, and janitor service. Apply to J. MET. CALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

HOTELS.

Sherman Square Hotel,
BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. All water used in this hotel is filtered. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : F. S. WEBSTER CO., 317 Broadway, Tel. 1338 Franklin—1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smiths Premiers, Densmores, and all other high-grade typewriters to select from. Rentals $3 per month, including stand and ribbons; kept in repair free. If you are looking for some old, worn-out relic of past ages because it is cheap, don't call.

TYPEWRITERS.—Remingtons, Smiths, Calligraphs, Yosts, Densmores; excellent condition; all makes rented, repaired, exchanged. GORMAN, 79 Nassau St.

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135TH YEAR.
COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
SECOND SESSION BEGINS FEB. 1st, '99.
Thorough preparation for all departments of the leading colleges. Primary Classes. Gymnasium.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 and 14 East 49th Street.
Classes and private lessons.
Season now open.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, 59TH ST., 4th Av.—Private and class lessons every afternoon and evening; receptions Saturday.

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HAMILTON HOTEL
HAMILTON, BERMUDA
Open December until May
Electric lights and all improvements.
MEAD & BROOKS, Managers
New York Office, 3 Park Place.

LAUREL IN THE PINES
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
Purest Drinking Water from our own artesian well.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

DRY GOODS.

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY SO WELL PRESERVED to old age by some celebrated women is due to the use of best face powder. Veloutine Libert is a secret of beauty in itself, most delightful as well as beneficial to the skin. JAMMES, West 37th St., near 5th Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$50 AND EXPENSES.—Full discharge bankruptcy quickly and quietly done. LAWYER, Box 132 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

172D ST., 168 EAST.—Large, square rooms, running water, bath adjoining; also smaller room; parlor dining; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

165 LEXINGTON AV., COR. 52D ST.—An elegantly newly furnished room for gentleman; very low rent; heat, gas, bath; private house.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Central Park West and 93d St "L" Station will rent furnished large pleasant room. M. X., Box 101, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—Young girl wishes situation as chambermaid and waitress, no objection to private boarding house; city reference. Call 784 8th Av.; ring 1st floor bell.

CHAMBERMAID—Young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and assist with waiting in private boarding house. Call 784 8th Av.; ring 1st floor bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; plain sewing; private family; good city reference. C., Box 327, 1,269 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; personal references; no cards. Anderson, 99 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK—GARDENER, &c.—By French couple of thirty-five; no children; wife first-class cook; man vegetable gardener and florist; handy with tools; speaks English; highest reference; wages, $60. Serret, 224 West 37th St.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant cook in private family; no objection to small wash; good city reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—By competent cook; four years' references; city or country; can do coarse washing. 118 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—English governess who has been several years in the best New York families wishes an engagement, or would chaperon pupils going abroad to study; highest references. Scholastic, Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to place an excellent English nursery governess; willing to take entire charge. Apply from 10 till 2, Mrs. Townsend, 2 East 15th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Middle-aged; seamstress, dressmaker, good hairdresser and packer; best reference. Jeanne, 251 West 24th St.

MAID—A Swiss Protestant desires situation as maid; competent seamstress; good city reference. K. R., care Mrs. Dooner, 607 3d Av., corner 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First class laundress; assist chamberwork; city or country; good reference. 321 East 24th St., 3d floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; good city reference. H., Box 322, 1,269 Broadway.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid lady or companion to elderly lady; has long and careful experience; can give unquestioned reference. Mrs J. L. R., 208 East 60th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a respectable girl as nurse and do plain sewing; willing and obliging; best references as to character. 414 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress by the day; does finishing on dresses, repairing, alterations, and also all kinds of family sewing. Wood, 852 Columbus Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young girl, understands dressmaking, as seamstress and light chamber-work; private family, Lafley, 235 East 86th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl, 16, lately landed, as waitress and chambermaid; small family. Osterberg, 514 East 138th St.

WAITRESS—Young girl desires position as waitress; can be seen at present employer's, 111 West 72d St.

Miscellaneous.

SCALP TREATMENTS.—Ladies' homes; brushing, shampooing, massage; city reference. Lizzie Maloney, 1,763 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman; experienced in all duties; city and country; personal references. Butler, 114 East 53d St., first flat.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French-Swiss for all the year round; six years' references in same place. Battistolo, 158 West 36th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—Married; no children; good and careful driver; competent about horses; wife first class cook, economical cook, housekeeper; can furnish personal or written references; country preferred. Address Coachman, 650 3d Av.

COACHMAN, &c.—By single coachman; understands his duties; careful driver; sober and honest; understands the care of lawn; best city references given. Coachman, 1,563 3d Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—Sober man, experienced, 23, as useful man in private family; city reference. Charles Riis, 535 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

MAN OF MATURE YEARS, WITH BUSINESS qualifications, desires employment; reference furnished. William Lenhoff, 169 East 110th St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Young man, six years' practical newspaper and editorial experience, wants confidential position with business house or private party; references. Leon Flavel, 52 West 98th St.

STEWARD OR MANAGER OF CLUB, NOW ENGAGED BUT DESIRES CHANGE, DESIRES POSITION NEARER NEW YORK; MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE; FIRST-CLASS REFERENCES. S., BOX 326, 1,269 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—For Lakewood, N. J., two servants, (not colored); cook and one waitress for private family; only those with first-class references need apply. Call at 30 West 37th St., New York, Wednesday morning, between 8:30 and 10:30; ring basement bell.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED. We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals, and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the Winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co. Philadelphia, Penn.

MONEY FOR YOU.
To start in business; to increase your present business; to pay off your mortgage; to buy a lot or build a home; lowest rates; easiest terms. Call or address AMERICAN INVESTORS' COMPANY, 38 Park Row, New York.

WANTED—In a factory, a bright, active man about 30 years old, as shipping clerk; must be able to manage men well. Address, giving experience and references, D. E. S., Box 361, 1,269 Broadway.

WANTED—A fire insurance man of good record can secure a permanent field position in State of N. Y.; state business experience and send references. Amos D. Blatchford, General Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DE LOSS B. CANOLL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of De Loss B. Canoll of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1898, the said De Loss B. Canoll was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, at 31 Nassau St., New York, on the 17th day of February, A. D., 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL EDESHEIMER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 240.

To the creditors of Michael Edesheimer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1898, the said Michael Edesheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK J. FARRELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 376.

To the creditors of Frank J. Farrell of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Frank J. Farrell was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 30th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC EDESHEIMER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 241.

To the creditors of Isaac Edesheimer of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1898, the said Isaac Edesheimer was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 14th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS H. LIPMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 363.

To the creditors of Morris H. Lipman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Morris H. Lipman was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 30th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADOLPH FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 268.

To the creditors of Adolph Friedman of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Adolph Friedman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SCHLESINGER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 317.

To the creditors of Henry Schlesinger of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Schlesinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, referee, No. 34 Pine Street, New York City, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Jan. 30, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS H. LIPMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 363.

To the creditors of Morris H. Lipman of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1899, the said Morris H. Lipman was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William St., in the City and County of New York, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1899, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
January 30th, 1899.

AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.

In the matter of SAMUEL BLOCH, Bankrupt.

Sale by order of the referee in bankruptcy.

Joseph Shongood & Sons, United States Marshal's auctioneers, will sell at public auction at the premises of said bankrupt, 70 Mercer St., on the 9th day of February, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., the stock of umbrellas, umbrella materials, safe, fixtures, sewing machines, and all appurtenances of an umbrella factory belonging to said bankrupt's estate. By order of

MORRIS S. WISE, Esq.,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MEYER, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASSIGNment of Joseph Green, I will sell at public auction, by Harry M. Moses, auctioneer, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at No. 426 6th Av., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 A. M., all the property, consisting of jewelry, in gold, plate, and silver; also the store fixtures and other property of said Joseph Green, and relating to said business formerly conducted by them at said address.

Dated Jan. 21, 1899.

JACOB LEVINE, Assignee.

ABR. I. SPIRO, Attorney for Assignee.
87 Nassau Street,
Borough of Manhattan.

RECEIVER'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, the undersigned will sell, at public auction, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large stock of boots, shoes, and rubbers, and fixtures contained in the store or premises, No. 109 Grand Street, Borough of Brooklyn.—Dated New York, January 24, 1899.

CHARLES A. STEWART,
Receiver for Hans J. Widness, Bankrupt.
265 Broadway, N. Y.

M. TRAUTFIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL at public auction, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at N. Y. Maennerchor Hall, Nos. 203 to 207 East 56th Street, N. Y. County, on January 31st, at 10 A. M., the contents of above hall and lodge rooms, consisting of furniture, café fixtures, pianos, safes, music stands, statuary, &c. By order of mortgagee's attorneys.

PROPOSALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER General's Office, Washington, D. C., Jan. 20, 1899. TRANSPORTATION FOR SPANISH PRISONERS OF WAR FROM THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS TO SPAIN.—By direction of the Secretary of War, sealed proposals are invited for the transportation of the Spanish prisoners of war now in the Philippine Islands from Manila or such other ports in the Philippine Islands as may be most convenient for their embarkation, to Cadiz or such other ports of Spain as may hereafter be designated. Their number is estimated as about 16,000 officers and enlisted men. Cabin accommodations are to be supplied for the officers and third-class or steerage accommodations having suitable galley accommodations, conforming to the United States requirements as to space and ventilation, for the enlisted men. The United States Government will deliver the prisoners on board the vessels at Manila or such other ports as may be designated for their embarkation. Proposals will state the price per capita for transporting officers and for transporting enlisted men and for their subsistence and delivering them on shore at the Spanish port, or ports to be designated, and will be accompanied by a guarantee that the prisoners will be comfortably cared for while on the journey. The subsistence to be equal to United States "garrison" rations, as follows: 1,000 complete rations—meat, pork, 1-10, 75 pounds net weight; bacon, 2-10, 150 pounds net weight; tinned roast beef, 7-10, 700 pounds net weight; flour or hard bread, net weight, 1,000 pounds; vegetables—dry beans, net weight, 75 pounds; or rye, net weight, 60 pounds; fresh potatoes, net weight, 100 pounds; onions, net weight, 200 pounds; coffee, roasted, net weight, 80 pounds; sugar, net weight, 150 pounds; vinegar, net weight, 80 pounds; soap, net weight, 40 pounds. Salt, net weight, 40 pounds; pepper, black, net weight, 2.5 pounds. Proposals will state the number of vessels which are proposed to be used for the service, the name and classification of each, the tonnage capacity of each, their speed; the berth accommodations upon each, and the approximate length of time required for each vessel to make the voyage from Manila to the coast of Spain. Proposals will also state the time at which each vessel will arrive in the harbor of Manila and report to the Chief Quartermaster at that place, ready for the embarkation and the prisoners of war. Vessels of any nationality may be tendered and will be considered for the service required. Payment for the service will be made when evidence is furnished that the ship has arrived, with her passengers at point of destination. The number of officers and men counted aboard at place of embarkation by the Quartermaster is to determine the number to be paid for. Proposals should be addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. Army, New York City, or to the Depot Quartermaster, San Francisco, California, at which places they will be opened at 12 o'clock M., Standard time, on the 1st day of February, 1899, and submitted to this office. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals submitted. M. I. LUDINGTON, Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. WILLETS, as guardian of the estate of John T. Willets, Jr., plaintiff, against MARGARET A. JENKINS, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Nathaniel Wise, Theodor Pfodenhauer, Judson S. Todd, The Foskett and Bishop Company, John Simmons Company, William W. Brower, Geza E. Winterstein, James Hetherington, Carl Petterson, Henry Schoifield, Benjamin Greiff, David Robb, Carrie Becker, William Roberts, Samuel J. Davis, Harold L. Prescott, defendants.—Summons—(No. 1.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, December 29, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Margaret A. Jenkins, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, and Geza E. Winterstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja10-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN T. WILLETS, as guardian of the estate of Josiah M. Willets, plaintiff, against MARGARET A. JENKINS, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased, Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, The Bradley and Currier Company, Limited; Nathaniel Wise, Theodor Pfodenhauer, Judson S. Todd, The Foskett and Bishop Company, John Simmons Company, William W. Brower, Geza E. Winterstein, James Hetherington, Emma Lyon, William Devine, Whitmore Turner, William Hanley, Sarah E. Parsons, Annie Light, Sophia Kraker, defendants. —Summons No. 2.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, December 29th, 1898.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Margaret A. Jenkins, individually, and as executrix of the last will and testament of Edward Jenkins, deceased; Edward Jenkins, Mary Jenkins, Grace Katharine Jenkins, and Geza E. Winterstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of said Supreme Court, dated the 6th day of January, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, January 9, 1899.

WILSON M. POWELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 29 Wall Street, cor. Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja10-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —DENIS BURNS, plaintiff, against JOHN F. DOWD, Margaret Gleason, Louis E. Salmon, Adolph M. Meyer, Brian G. Hughes, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 21st, 1898.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office Address, No. 309 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

To Adolph M. Meyer:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Joseph F. Daly, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated on the 19th day of December, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York in the Borough of Manhattan, at his office, in the County Court House in the City and County of New York.—Dated New York, January 6, 1899.

FRANCIS W. POLLOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney, 309 Broadway, New York City. ja10-1aw6wTu&f21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMPSON, LUCAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 40 Lispenard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the tenth day of February, 1899, next. Dated New York, July 28th day of July, 1898. EMILE THOMPSON, Executor. jy28-1aw6wTu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTMAN, MARY E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. BUTMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert G. McDonald, as No. 215 Montague Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the thirty-first day of May next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1898. MARGARET BARBERIE, Executrix. ALBERT G. McDONALD, Attorney for Executrix, No. 215 Montague York City. n15-1aw6wTu

DUNDON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNDON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Room 53, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of April next.

Dated New York, the 26th day of September, 1898. GRACE F. DUNDON, Administratrix.

FRANCIS C. REED, Attorney for Administratrix, 280 Broadway, City of New York. s27-1aw6mTu

FOLZ, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH FOLZ, late of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster & Speir, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of June, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1898. FREDERICK ANZ. and KARINE FOLZ, Executors. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. n29-1aw6mTu

BURT, HENRY D. W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY D. W. BURT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. LOWELL LINCOLN, ALFRED ROELKER, Executors. R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

SANTOS, ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER SANTOS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 346 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1898. MARY O. SANTOS, Administratrix. GEORGE A. VIEHMANN, Esq., Attorney for Administratrix, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. o25-1aw6mTu

GROSS, RUDOLPH, or CARL RUDOLPH GROSS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McMILLAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of George G. Freer, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the nineteenth day of November, 1898.

ROBERT McWILLIAM, Executor.
GEORGE G. FREER, Attorney for Executor, 44 Pine Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mTu

PRYIBIL, HERMAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN D. PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Heyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1899. ALBERT PRYIBIL, Administrator. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Administrator, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja24-1aw6mTu

TOWNSEND, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. TOWNSEND, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 53 East 54th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of November, 1898.

ELIZABETH A. TOWNSEND,
MARY T. WHITE,
Executrices.
CHARLES J. TOWNSEND,
J. H. TOWNSEND,
Executors.
SETH SPRAGUE TERRY, Attorney, 66 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WARDEN, JACOB S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB S. WARDEN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman, No. 15 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-first day of March next.—Dated New York, September 16th, 1898. GEORGE WARDEN, ROBERT WARDEN, Executors. BLANDY, MOONEY & SHIPMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall Street, New York City. s20-1aw6mtu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LIZZIE M. HOLME, plaintiff, against PETER H. HYNES, &c., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by John P. Golding, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Seventh Avenue and the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, and running thence easterly along the southerly line of Twenty-sixth Street, seventy feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue, twenty feet and nine inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, seventy-five feet, to the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, and thence northerly along the same, twenty feet and nine inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, January 5, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee. CARTER & LEONARD, 54 Wall Street, New York City, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

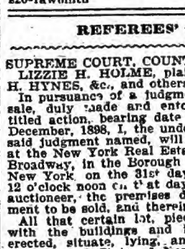

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,825.25, with interest thereon from 14th day of December, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to $251.27, with interest from December 19, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money of said property, as fixed by the referee is $1,450 and interest.—Dated New York, January 6, 1899. W. C. PERCY, Referee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

154TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHANNA FLEISCHMANN, as sole surviving executrix of the estate of Maximilian Fleischmann, deceased, plaintiff, against SELMA WALLACH, Ferdinand C. Bamman, Elizabeth Johnston, Richard E. Johnston, James Reed, Catherine Reed, William Reed, Adeline Thatcher, Edward C. Thatcher, Nathaniel Wise, Theodore A. K. Gesseler, Louis Reiss, Fifth National Bank of the City of New York, H. Koehler & Company, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, William H. Hankinson, Reading Hardware Company, Isabela Van Vleet, and James L. Van Vleet, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of January, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of February, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth (154) Street, distant two hundred and twenty-six (226) feet ten (10) inches westerly from a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street with the westerly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, running thence southerly at right angles with One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street twenty-seven feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue partly through the centre of a party wall ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street twenty-seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, January 30, 1899.

ADAM WIENER, Referee.

WILLIAM W. VAUGHAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is No. 422 West 154th Street:

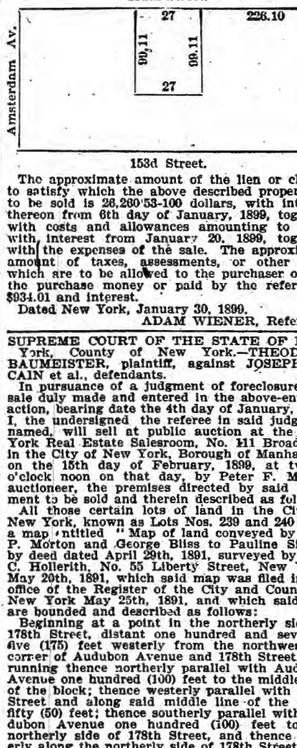

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is 26,260·53-100 dollars, with interest thereon from 6th day of January, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to one hundred and eighty-seven and 34-100 dollars ($287.34) with interest from January 4th, 1899, together with the expenses of sale; the approximate amount of taxes and assessments is six hundred and seventy-eight and 60-100 dollars ($678.60) with interest thereon, such amount to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by

FIRE COMPANY IN TROUBLE

Manhattan's Annual Report Shows Its Capital Impaired.

AFFAIR BEING INVESTIGATED

President Armstrong Says the Amount Will Be Made Good—Statement Not Yet Filed at Albany.

The annual statement of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York for the year ending Dec. 31, 1898, was sent to the State Insurance Department at Albany yesterday, and according to its showing the capital stock of the company is seriously impaired. President P. B. Armstrong admitted the fact of the impairment yesterday, but declined to give any figures in regard to its extent. The reinsurance reserve required by law to be maintained against the business on the books of the company, was computed on a 50 per cent. basis for this statement.

Chief Examiner I. Vanderpoel of the State Insurance Department is now engaged in making an examination of the affairs and condition of the company. It is stated that in his report the reinsurance reserve of the company will be reckoned on a pro rata basis, so that the official figures of the department are likely to exhibit a greater impairment than is revealed by the statement of the company. The capital of the company is $250,000. Under the statutes, if the impairment exceeds 25 per cent. of the total capital stock, or $62,500, the company will be notified by the Superintendent of Insurance that it must suspend business and a period of thirty days will be granted, within which the solvency of the company may be re-established.

President Armstrong announced yesterday that the impairment will be made good, but declined to say whether this would be accomplished by means of an assessment, or by a reduction of the capital to $200,000. The company was organized as the Mutual Fire Insurance Company on Feb. 1, 1869, and commenced underwriting on June 19, 1882. Mr. Armstrong was elected President in 1889, when the company was reorganized.

In 1891 the business of the company was reinsured in the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England. Mr. Armstrong receiving a bonus of $200,000 on condition that he retire from the fire insurance field for five years. In 1897 he began a fight for the control of the company. In November of that year the company was converted into a stock corporation and the name changed from the Mutual Fire to the Manhattan Fire. On Jan. 7, 1898, a large amount of Manhattan stock was purchased by a syndicate, which elected Mr. Armstrong President of the company.

Owing to troubles arising from his contract with the company, Mr. Armstrong resigned on April 22. The trouble started over a suggestion that this arrangement was not legal. On May 13 Mr. Armstrong was unanimously restored to the Presidency, the hostile interests having been bought out. The net surplus of the company on Jan. 1, 1898, was $177,970.39, and it possessed no reinsurance reserve at that time, its entire outstanding business having been reinsured in the Union Assurance Society of London on Dec. 29, 1897.

District Attorney Hiram R. Steele, who is one of the Directors of the company, said last night that no action would be taken by the Board of Directors until Chief Examiner Vanderpoel had concluded his investigation of the company. "The last meeting of the Directors," he said, "was adjourned, subject to the call of President Armstrong when he shall have received the report of the department. The board will then possess accurate knowledge of the status of the company, and will decide what action is necessary."

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 30.—The statement of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company has not yet been filed in the Insurance Department here. "The company has until Feb. 1 to file its statement," said Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Appleton tonight. "I expect it to reach the office tomorrow. When it is received there it will be public.

"The Insurance Department is making an examination of several fire insurance companies. The Manhattan is among them. We expect the report of our examiners to reach us about Feb. 6. It will then be submitted to the company, which will have a right to demand a hearing before the report is filed. Until that hearing is had the report will not be made public."

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

The Continental Assurance Company of Detroit has increased its capital to $200,000 for the purpose of entering several States during the present year.

Chicago advices state that an attempt will be made to obtain the passage by the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association of a resolution canceling the power of the Executive Committee to grant competitive rates when the policies of the outside companies can be produced.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Suburban Fire Underwriters' Association will be held to-day. Secretary E. G. Snow, Jr., said yesterday afternoon that the committee is not likely to take action to-day in regard to the resignation of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company. Nothing of more than routine importance will probably be transacted until the question of rates in the metropolitan district has been determined.

The agreement of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange has been signed by the Continental Insurance Company, which was not a member of the old Tariff Association, and by the Germania Fire Insurance Company. The signatures of these two companies were thought yesterday to practically guarantee the success of the effort to re-establish fixed fire insurance rates in this city. Leading underwriters say that among the offices which have not signed there is none of any strength or size which can afford to remain outside at the cost of losing its reinsurance facilities or perhaps of nullifying the work of the Tariff Committee.

The insurance on the property at 1,375 to 1,385 Broadway, which was damaged by fire on Sunday, was distributed as follows: Dr. N. Fanoni—Springfield, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Providence-Washington, $5,000; Caledonian, $2,500; Mechanics' $2,500; State of Pennsylvania, $2,500; United Firemen's, $2,500. Paul Dominik—Underwriters' Agency, $6,000; Lancashire, $2,500; Imperial, $1,500. Catherine Zucheimer—Royal Exchange, $7,500; Insurance Company of North America, $2,500; American of Philadelphia, $2,500; Magdeburg, $2,000. L. Torris—Hamilton, $2,500. Isaac Klineberger—British America, $500. J. R. Le Bowski & Co. will adjust the loss.

DETAINED AT BARGE OFFICE.

Treasury Officials Must Decide Case of an Unmarried Couple.

The immigration officials yesterday detained, for decision in their case by the Treasury Department, Julius Parat and Rosa Hohman, who arrived on the French Line steamship La Gascogne. The man described himself as thirty-seven years old, a merchant and resident of Paris. Rosa is a Bavarian, twenty-three years old. They came here as man and wife, and Parat said that they had lived as such for five years under a common-law marriage. They were booked through to Havana.

The young woman said they had not been married in the usual way because her mother had refused consent, and in France the consent of parents is necessary. One of the members of the Board of Special Inquiry suggested that they might now be married, and Parat readily consented, but the young woman refused. She would not give any reason for her decision.

Common-law marriages are not recognized at the Barge Office. Persons otherwise elizible to land are liable to be deported as being of objectionable moral character if they seek admission to the country as man and wife if the only compact is a common-law marriage. But in this case the subjects were not destined for this country but for Cuba, and the members of the board were in a quandary as to the proper action to take.

Children's Home Quarantined.

An investigation of the Messiah Home for Children, at 145 East Fifteenth Street, was made by the Board of Health yesterday, and a case of suspected diphtheria was found. The patient is a four-year-old girl, whose name is withheld. The child was taken to the Willard Parker Hospital. The rest of the inmates...

LEGAL NOTES.

ASSIGNMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.—Alois Diepenbrock, in December, 1887, took out a policy of insurance on his life in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and after having paid the premiums regularly for about five years sold it to M. Erdtman for $600, or about $115 more than he would have received by its surrender to the company. He had paid something over $2,000 in premiums. In an action by John Steinback and others, personal representatives of the insured, against Diepenbrock, Erdtman, and others to recover the amount of the premiums from Erdtman, a judgment in favor of the latter at Special Term, which was affirmed by the Appellate Division, has also been upheld by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Chief Judge Parker. The Court holds that "there is no good reason for saying that an insured person should not have the right, whenever his necessities press him, because of a failing condition of health that assures a speedy death, to realize on his policy and obtain for it something like a fair price, which may, perhaps, be almost equal to its face value." As to the claim that under such a rule a wager contract could be safely made, the Chief Judge says: "But such an attempt would not prove successful, for a policy issued and assigned under such circumstances would be none the less a wagering policy because of the form of it. The intention of the parties procuring the policy would determine its character, which the courts would unhesitatingly declare in accordance with the facts, reading the policy and the assignment together, as forming part of one transaction. * * * If the policy be taken out in good faith, then a sound public policy would seem to require that the payee should be permitted to treat it as he may any other chose in action, and go to the best market he can find, either to sell it or borrow money on it. It would substantially confine him to such terms as the company issuing the policy should choose to make with him, if he should be limited in his choice of a purchaser to the party having an interest in the continuance of the life of the assured."

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INTEREST ON RECOVERY OF UNLIQUIDATED DAMAGES.—In an action brought in this city by John Gray and Robert J. Gray to recover damages of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey because of a breach of its contract to buy for $15,000 a ferryboat which they had acquired from the United States Government, a judgment for the plaintiffs, on the verdict of the jury, awarded interest upon the sum in which they were found to have been damaged. The General Term of the Supreme Court reduced the verdict by excluding interest, and that decision has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which holds that interest upon a claim for unliquidated damages is recoverable only when such damages are capable of being ascertained by computation and by reference to established market values. The court holds, in an opinion by Judge Gray—Judge O'Brien giving an elaborate dissenting opinion on the question of interest—that upon a breach of contract by a purchaser, as in this case, for refusing to accept delivery of the property which was the subject of sale, the seller may bring an action for the contract price, in which case a recovery will carry interest. Or he may sell the property for the account of the purchaser and bring an action to recover the difference between the amount realized upon the sale and the contract price, in which case a recovery will also carry interest. If, however, he retain the property and bring an action for damages sustained by the refusal of the purchaser to perform his contract, and he fails to show any market value for the property, such as would charge him with knowledge of the actual or approximate damages resulting from his refusal to complete his contract, the recovery will not carry interest.

***

TEST AND PREVIOUS OFFER OF WARRANTY.—Albert Birch, in a correspondence with the Kavanaugh Knitting Company relating to the purchase of some machines, offered to accompany the sale with a warranty that the machines would do certain things, but the company refused to make the purchase until it had had a practical test of the working of the machines. An arrangement was then made by which the company before purchasing was to have the opportunity of testing them for thirty days, and if after such test it was satisfied that the machines would operate as Mr. Birch had represented, then the purchase should be completed and the purchase price become at once due. If the machine did not so operate, the purchase was not to be completed and the machine was to be returned to the vendor, in whom the title was to remain during all the time of the test. The company, at the expiration of the thirty days, ordered two more machines, not notifying Birch that the machine tested was not satisfactory or returning it. A judgment for the plaintiff, by direction of the Court, in Birch's suit, in Saratoga County, against the company for the value of the machines, has been unanimously affirmed by the Third Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, holding that this action on the part of the company amounted to an acceptance of the machines and that then for the first time the purchase was complete, though no warranty accompanied the sale thus made.

CONTRACT FORM DISAPPROVED.

Mr. Coler Objects to Mr. Kane's Plans for Cleaning Sewer Basins.

Controller Coler has decided not to approve of a form of contract on which James Kane, Commissioner of Sewers, has invited bids for cleaning sewer basins in the Borough of Manhattan. The contract provides that the work must be completed in a year, and gives the Commissioner of Sewers power to terminate the contract at any time.

Mr. Coler's objection to the contract is that he believes it will be impossible to get fair bidding on a contract that compels the erection of an expensive plant and at the same time permits the Commissioner of Sewers to abrogate the agreement at his pleasure.

POLICE SALARIES WILL BE PAID.

Mr. Hess Will Disregard Civil Service Reform Association's Protest.

Treasurer Hess of the Police Board was asked yesterday what action he would take, in view of the contention of the Civil Service Reform Association that the promotions of several Police Captains, Sergeants, and Roundsmen, as well as of two Inspectors and a Deputy Chief, were illegal because made without civil service examinations. The association warned Mr. Hess not to pay the salaries of the men in question. Payday in the Police Department is drawing nigh, and there is much anxiety among the men whose salaries are in dispute.

Mr. Hess said: "The Civil Service Board has all along certified to pay rolls of these officers, and unless I am enjoined I shall pay them as usual, after the pay rolls for this month have been certified by the Civil Service Board. The only cases in dispute, so far as I am concerned, are the promotions of Kane and McLaughlin. Of course, they will not be paid, because the Civil Service Board itself has raised the question as to the legality of their promotion and the Corporation Counsel is daily expected to give an opinion as to them."

The Police Commissioners yesterday received a letter from Secretary Phillips of the Civil Service Board, asking whether the promotions of the several Deputy Chiefs, Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants appointed during 1898 were made for the purpose of completing the organization of the force according to the provision of the charter. The Police Board sent an affirmative reply.

To Codify Building Laws.

The Commission for the Codification of the Building Laws, which was recently appointed, after a five months' struggle in the Board of Aldermen, met yesterday for the first time, and organized by electing Thomas J. Brady, President of the Department of Buildings, as President; Rudolph L. Daus Secretary, and George H. Nicholas Assistant Secretary. Committees were appointed to develop a plan for the work and to arrange for ways and means for continuing it. For the present the meetings will be held at the office of the Department of Buildings, at Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue. Another meeting will be held to-day. The members of the commission are William J. Fryer, Robert McCafferty, George A. Just, and Cornelius O'Reilly of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx; Rudolph L. Daus and Bernard Gallagher of Brooklyn, Daniel Callahan of Queens, Thomas J. Brady, President of the Building Department, and John Guilfoyle and Daniel Campbell, Commissioners of Buildings.

Ready for So-Called Charities.

[illegible] ment of city money to 40 of [illegible] charitable societies and institutions in the Borough of Brooklyn has been [illegible] Controller Coler. Last year all the [illegible] institutions in Brooklyn received [illegible] the city $625,082.25. The money [illegible] for this year for charitable [illegible] over $5,000,000, or 10 per cent. [illegible] ent expenses of the City Gov-

Hollo, Hello!

Know ye all men that Spring has dawned in our furnishing department. All the new colors, all the novel designs that 1899 has in store for you are in our 3 stores—shirts gay, shirts sombre, shirts big and shirts little.

Every man of every dimension can be fitted. If he doubts it we'll make to order.

Good suits overcoats shoes and hats to match

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Leonard and Broadway.
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Thirty-second and Broadway.

POLITICIAN'S LIBEL SUIT

C. A. Hess Denies Offering $5,000 for a Seat in Congress.

AN EXHIBIT IN CITY POLITICS

Negotiations Preceding Nomination—Mr. Lauterbach's Alleged Statements—Checks in Evidence.

A political object lesson on "How Campaigns Are Run in New York City," and elsewhere, for that matter, is now getting a fairly good demonstration in the Supreme Court, before Justice Fursman. Charles A. Hess's suit against The New York Press for $50,000 for malicious defamation of character has been going on for several days and was continued yesterday in Part VII. The suit is based on a number of articles which appeared in The Press during the campaign of 1896, when Mr. Hess received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twelfth District, but suffered defeat. The articles said among other things that Hess was a resident of New Jersey, that he had paid $5,000 for the nomination, and, moreover, was an intimate friend of Fire Commissioner Scannell and other Tammany politicians, and associated with many of the latter whose methods were not upheld by the advocates of good, clean politics. It was said, too, that Mr. Hess was not a bona fide Republican, being a great deal more of a Democrat.

The examination of H. L. Einstein, proprietor of the paper, was concluded yesterday morning, and he was succeeded on the stand by Ervin Wardman, the editor. Mr. Wardman said he was a resident of the Twelfth Congressional District and had heard many things about Mr. Hess which convinced him that the candidate was not the man to represent the district.

Mr. Wardman said that nearly a week before the convention he was informed by Edward Lauterbach, then President of the Republican County Committee, that Luther Little was to receive the nomination. Some days later he heard from one of his reporters that Mr. Hess was to get the nomination. He then said that he had no reason to believe that Lauterbach had not told him the truth.

He was asked why he had objected to Mr. Hess.

"From what I heard in the district about him," was the reply. "It was a matter of common report that Mr. Hess had joined the Democrats, and I had also been informed that he was a Jerseyman. J. B. Townsend, Secretary of the Republican League, for one, said that Hess was leaving the party."

Mr. Wardman had also heard that Mr. Hess acted in a legal way for business men at Washington in the payment of duties, and he thought it would be improper for a lawyer having any such affiliations to be in Congress.

The witness, in reply to a question by De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the defense, told of a conversation Mr. Einstein had had with Mr. Lauterbach over the telephone, when he was present. After Mr. Einstein had protested to Mr. Lauterbach against Hess's nomination, Mr. Wardman had a conversation with him.

"Mr. Lauterbach," said the witness, "said he would see if a change could be made. He wanted to know if I could suggest any one. I named P. T. Sherman, now Alderman, and Philip Carpenter. Sherman, he said, would not do; he was an anti-organization man. I told him I heard he was willing to accept a good man in Hess's place, and I suggested Carpenter. That sort of staggered Mr. Lauterbach. He evidently was not prepared for such a suggestion. I said Carpenter was well-to-do. He then said Hess had agreed to put up $5,000 for campaign purposes."

Mr. Wardman added that Lauterbach met Carpenter with him next morning, (the day before the convention,) and Lauterbach said he was afraid Hess would have to be nominated; that otherwise Amasa Thornton and James L. Stewart could not be placated.

"Did he say Hess's nomination was all fixed?"

"Yes, and that he was sorry that the objections to Hess had not been presented to him before. It was difficult now, as Hess had already put up $5,000. Mr. Lauterbach also said he relied upon John J. Scannell's help to elect Hess."

On cross-examination, the witness said that his opposition to Hess was actuated by no personal motives of dislike.

Jackson Tinker, a reporter for the paper, testified concerning a check he had heard that Darby, a Republican district leader, had received from Hess a short time before the election. The check was for $75, and bore Hess's signature, he said.

"Did Darby say why the check was given to him?" Mr. Nicoll asked.

"He did," was the reply. "He told me, and also another reported that he had promised to deliver 200 votes to Hess from his district."

Even Justice Fursman smiled when the witness said that Darby had told him that T. C. Platt had said that "Hess and Abram Lewis must be elected."

John J. Adams, the plaintiff's lawyer, tried hard to break down the witness's testimony. In a belligerent tone, the lawyer asked Tinker why he did not try to ascertain the genuineness of the check by going to the Lincoln National Bank, and why he did not try to find Hess instead of printing a "libelous article on hearsay." The witness said he did try to see Hess. Mr. Adams asked him if he had not since found out that the check was a forgery. There followed a lively passage between counsel, and the question was not answered.

The appearance of United States Marshal Henkel when testifying regarding campaign checks brought a smile from the spectators. He flushed at several pointed questions asked by Mr. Nicoll. The checks signed by H. H. Brockway, Treasurer of Hess's Campaign Committee, were put in evidence. Mr. Nicoll held up a check for $975, signed by Brockway, payable to Henkel. Henkel received it the day before election. He and Brockway and others were present at a meeting. Mr. Henkel understood that, as in previous elections, the money was to be given to the district workers for general election expenses—$25 or more to each man.

"But did Brockway say how you were to use that check?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"No."

"What did he say?"

"Nothing."

"Oh, he said nothing," commented Mr. Nicoll sarcastically. "What did you say?"

The Marshal turned red, and in a mild, thin voice replied:

"Thank you."

Counsel and spectators laughed.

"Lightning Jim" Stewart, Inspector of Gas Meters, who was leader of the Twentieth Assembly District in 1896, the next called. He received a check for $975 signed by Brockway. He was asked as to a meeting at the Gilsey House on Oct. 7. Thornton had met him down town, he said, and told him "it might be well to see Hess." He saw Hess, but not in company with Thornton.

Mr. Nicoll—Did you tell Lauterbach on one occasion you would support any man he would name?

"No."

Examined closely concerning the distribution of the money, Stewart would not admit that Mr. Hess had told him he would pay $25 each to the workers in case of nomination. The burden of the testimony was that Mr. Hess was understood to have said that he would contribute a certain sum for campaign expenses, and that they should all go in and make the best fight possible. The checks put in evidence amounted to about $5,000. Some of this money was said to have come from the general fund.

Henry Birrell, another district leader, was examined along the same lines as Mr. Stewart. He received, he said, about $2,000 from Brockway for district campaign expenses. The witness contradicted Brockway's previous testimony, read by Mr. Nicoll, that Hess had directed the distribution of the money. He thought about $600 of the two-thousand-dollar fund came from Hess. When Mr. Nicoll read Brockway's testimony, the witness looked annoyed. He denied that he was one of Hess's campaign committee.

"Is Brockway's testimony true or not?" asked Mr. Nicoll, fixing his eyes on the witness. Birrell shifted uneasily in his seat. Mr. Adams broke in with an objection, and all that Mr. Nicoll could get was a faint half-admission.

Mr. Hess was the last witness. He denied that he ever voted in New Jersey, and said postively that he never had a legal residence there. Moreover, he said he had nexer offered to pay $5,000 in case of nomination. He contributed $2,550 by check for general expenses, and declared that that was all Brockway ever received from him either directly or indirectly. Mr. Hess said that he never met John J. Scannell but once in his life, and scarcely knew him. His examination will be resumed this morning.

TAX ON TRANSFERRED STOCK.

Subject to the Same Provision as at the Time of Sale.

The internal revenue authorities in this city have held that stock sold by one party to another and subsequently transferred on the books of the company to a third party is subject to tax at the rate of 2 cents per $100, or fraction thereof, at the time of transfer, in addition to the similar tax paid at the time of sale. This was objected to, on the ground that it was a double tax on what was practically the same transaction.

Following the ruling of Collector Charles H. Treat, the Iowa Central Railway Company, among other corporations, has required the payment of the tax referred to. Its action has now been upheld by the authorities in Washington.

MRS. VAN SCHAACK BRINGS SUIT.

Wants a Divorce from Her Husband, a Former Resident of Chicago.

Mrs. Fiore Lillian Van Schaack has brought suit for divorce against her husband, John C. Van Schaack, and the summons and complaint were served on him yesterday at the Hotel Aulic, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street. Mrs. Van Schaack charges her husband with being more interested in the Countess Marie de Souscheffsky of New York and Lady Alice Carvel of St. Johns, N. B., than in herself.

Van Schaack is the son of Peter Van Schaack, a wealthy Chicagoan. She sued the father some time ago for alienating the affections of her husband, and secured judgment in the sum of $65,000. A short time ago Mrs. Van Schaack told the Brooklyn police that she had been poisoned by the maid of the Countess de Souscheffsky. The police investigated the story, but found no reason to believe it.

Tailors Who Treat Employes Well.

B. Molander, Secretary of the Journeyman Tailor's Union of Greater New York, says that the recent troubles between tailors and their employes in this city have given rise to much discussion regarding the treatment received by operatives in New York City shops. These discussions have led to considerable comment, and at times the names of certain fair-dealing employers have been linked with those whose conduct has not been what it should be. The Journeyman Tailor's Union reports that the following firms treat their employes well and pay them properly: James W. Bell, Son & Co., Parson, Scarlet & Co., Crooney & Lent, J. E. Weiss & Co., Mannovitz, George, West & Co., Charles Heckman, Reynolds, Welch & Co., S. Cooper, J. H. Miller, Walker & Son, Bostable & Co., R. A. Riley, W. Bawden, G. H. Fuliencamp, D. Quiney, and Thomas Pyterman.

Mrs. Vermeule Placed on Trial.

Mrs. Louise Vermeule was yesterday arraigned for trial in the General Sessions Court, before Judge McMahon, charged with swindling merchants in this city with worthless drafts. The day's proceedings were consumed in procuring a jury, and then court adjourned, eight jurors occupied the box.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

LEATHER GOODS.

Men's Real Seal Card Cases, Bill Books and Letter Cases, Seal and Calf lined, $1.00;
Former prices $1.50 to $3.00.

Real Monkey Skin Combination Pocket Books, Calf lined, mounted with sterling gilt corners, 95 Cents.

Real Seal Combination Pocket Books, Calf lined, 45 Cents.

1,000 Imported Rhinestone and Jewelled Hat Pins, 25 Cents;
Exceptional value.

TOILET ARTICLES.

1,000 Loonen's Imported Tooth Brushes, "fully guaranteed," 4 and 5 row, 15 Cents;
Former price 25 and 35 cents.

Imported Hair Brushes, solid Olive and Fox-wood backs, pure bristles, 9 and 11 row, 50 Cents.

Pure Olive Oil Soap (Green) 3-lb. bar, 19 Cents.

Concentrated Extract of Witch Hazel, large size, 18 Cents.

Perfumed Violet Ammonia for bath and toilet, large size 15 Cents.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY & 11TH ST.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

UPHOLSTERED SUITES REDUCED.

The perfection of elegance in line, comfort and durability, but as they have been used as samples, the coverings are slightly soiled.

Overstuffed Parlor Suites, 3 pcs. $146
(reduced from $197.)

Louis XV. Parlor Suites, 3 pcs. 114.
(reduced from $228.)

Conversation Chair, 100.
(reduced from $152.)

All upholstered in satin brocade, tufted; silk tassel edging.

Many others, just as good value and all as low-priced.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

FIRST SHOWING OF SPRING NOVELTIES.

January 31st, Opening of Spring selections in Dress Goods.

Derby Embroidered Cord—a ribbed novelty powdered closely with diamond dots; ten French Shades.

Mohair Beaded Poplin, Tringline, Moss Crepon, Crepon Covert,

Checked Armurette, Checked Coverts, and other strong assortments of Tailor Suitings.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

West 14th St.

1807. COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

Artistic Furniture Reduced.

Antique Oak Bedroom Suites.

$12.00
(reduced from $16.00.)

3 pcs. highly polished, handsomely carved; bureau has French bevel mirror.

Dining-room and parlor furniture also reduced.

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

in the most up-to-date patterns and colorings.

"Long Credit" is as valuable to homefurnishers as the purse of Fortunatus.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

104 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St.

INVESTMENT FRAUD BY MAIL.

Charges Made Against the Managers of the American Investors' Company—Arrested and Paroled.

G. Percival Stewart and D. J. Pierce, managers of the American Investors' Company, which occupies offices in the Potter Building, were arrested yesterday by Deputy United States Marshals McAviney, Burgert, and Kelker, on a charge of using the mails for fraudulent purposes. The arrests were made on bench warrants issued last Tuesday by Judge John H. Rogers of the United States District Court for the Western District of Arkansas. The warrants are based on indictments found by the Federal Grand Jury for that district. The prisoners were arraigned before United States Commissioner Alexander and paroled in the custody of their counsel until this morning. William B. Stewart, Jr., another member of the company, who was indicted together with the other two, was not present when the Deputy Marshals made the arrest, but counsel for the two prisoners promised that he would be produced before Commissioner Alexander this morning.

The complaint was made by James K. Barnes, United States District Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas. It recites that the "American Investors' Company" is the agent of a pretended society or fund called the "Fort Smith Rent Purchase Fund." The scheme of the company as outlined in the complaint was to send circulars through the mails to persons in Arkansas stating that if the receivers of these letters would take shares in the Fort Smith Rent Purchase Fund and pay in advance to the American Investors' Company twelve monthly payments of dues, the company would purchase for them plots of ground in Fort Smith, and erect houses thereon. If the investor did not desire to own a house and lot the Investors' Company would advance money to establish him in business, the money so advanced to be repaid in monthly payments. A letter addressed to Horace B. Levey of Fort Smith is mentioned in the complaint and indictment.

The American Investors' Company has a suite of offices occupying nearly the entire third floor of the Potter Building. These offices are handsomely fitted up, and a large force of stenographers, typewriters, and clerks is employed. Philip Carpenter is counsel for the company, and he said yesterday that the business transacted by the company was strictly legitimate in every way. It acts as agent, he said, for loan and investment companies throughout the country. The plan of operation, he explained, was to advance money to members of such associations who are in good standing and who can offer good security. The money is loaned through the local association, the borrower agreeing to pay interest at the rate of $46 on each $1,000 advanced. The company has its main office in Providence, R. I.; branch offices in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, and local agents in other cities throughout the country. He said that the charges against the managers was plainly unfounded.

O'Neill's.

Lace Curtains and Rugs

A Special Lot of Irish Point Curtains, all choice designs.

3.75 quality . . . 2.95
4.50 quality . . . 3.75
5.50 quality . . . 4.75
6.75 quality . . . 5.75

Our Entire Stock of Real Renaissance Curtains at Greatly Reduced Prices.

3,000 Best American Wool Smyrna Rugs,

Excellent designs and exceptionally cheap at these prices:

6x3 ft. 2.98
7x4 ft. 4.75
9x6 ft. 9.98
10½x7½ ft. . . . 16.84
12x9 ft. 23.98

Also special Reductions in Portieres and Imported Velour Table Covers.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. GRAND OPERA SEASON 1898-99. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-morrow Evg., at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Mmes. Lilli Lehmann and Brema; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk. Fri. Evg., Feb. 3, at 7:30—GOETTERDAEMMERUNG. Mmes. Lilli Lehmann, Schumann-Heink, Pevny, Meisslinger, and Saville; MM. Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Schalk. Sat. Aft., Feb. 4, at 2—DIE WALKUERE. Mmes. Emma Eames, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Meisslinger, Pevny, Bauermeister, Roudez, Djelia, Molke-Kellogg, and Marie Brema; MM. Van Dyck, Bispham, and Van Rooy. Conductor, Schalk. Sat. Evg., Feb 4 at 8, at pop. prices—CARMEN. Mmes. Zelie de Lussan, Bauermeister, and Suzanne Adams; MM. Saleza, Bars, Dufriche, and Albers. Sun. Evg., Feb. 5—10th Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Mmes. Nordica, Mantelli, and Saville, MM. Dippel and Bispham. Entire Orchestra. Cond'r, Mancinelli. Repertoire for Next Week. Mon. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Tues. Aft., Feb. 7, at 2:30—DAS RHEINGOLD. Tues. Evg., Feb. 7, at 8, (Extra Performance)—LES HUGUENOTS. (Under the auspices of The Purim Association.) Wed. Evg., Feb. 8, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Thurs. Aft., Feb. 9, at 1—DIE WALKURE. Fri. Evg., Feb. 10, at 8—NORMA. Afternoon performances (in its entirety) of DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN, By RICHARD WAGNER. Second Cycle.....Afternoons. Tues. Afternoon, Feb. 7, at 2:30...Das Rheingold Thurs. Afternoon, Feb. 9, at 1.....Die Walkure Tues. Afternoon, Feb. 14, at 1.....Siegfried Thurs. Aft., Feb. 16, at 12:45..Gotterdammerung Seats now on sale at usual ticket offices. STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS USED.

JOSEF WEISS, Pianist and Composer, will play a JOHANNES BRAHMS PROGRAMME Tuesday afternoon, January 31st, at 2:30. MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL. Programme: Paganini Variations, First Book. Sonata, Op. 5. Waltzes, Op. 39, Nos. 1 to 16. Intermezzo, Op. 117, No. 1. Ballade, Op. 118, No. 3. Romance, Op. 118, No. 5. Rhapsodie, Op. 119, No. 4. Papagini Variations, Second Book. Seats $1.50 $1.00, at Schuberth's 23 Union Sq. Steinway & Sons Piano used.

SAUER MATINEE RECITAL Thursday, February 2d, CARNEGIE HALL. Seats at Schuberth's and Box Office. Prices, Seventy-five Cents to Two Dollars. KNABE PIANO USED EXCLUSIVELY.

Poultry, Pigeons, Pet Stock — Madison Square Garden. TENTH ANNUAL SHOW. New York Poultry and Pigeon Association (Ltd) OPENS TO-DAY. Finest Birds in the World. All the Fancy Pigeons, Cats, Rabbits, Cavies ADMISSION 50C. CHILDREN, 25C. OPEN 10 A. M. TO 10:30 P. M.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St.....8:30 Daniel Frohman....Manager Matinees Thurs. & Sat'y, 2. Pinero's greatest comedy. Lyceum's Greatest Triumph. THE WELLS

THE CHARITY BALL For the Nursery and Child's Hospital, WALDORF-ASTORIA, Tue. eve'g, Jan. 31, boxes can be had from 11 to 1 at 2 E. 35th St. Tickets at 19 W. 56th St. & 16 W. 11th St.

AMERICAN Eves. 25c. 50c. 75c. $1 Mats. Wed., Sat. 1,100 seats, 25c. LUCIA

Next Week—Double Bill, Pianafore, I Pagliacci.

EDEN MUSEE — WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. Third week of the big success CINEMATOGRAPH Opera Martha. The War from Tampa to Santiago. GYPSY MUSIC Afternoon and Eve.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., near B'way. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday. Ev'gs, 8:30 Mats., 2:15. Because She Loved Him So.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. XTRA MAT. FEB. 13, LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. Empire Theatre Company in Phroso

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH ST. N. C. Goodwin Maxine Elliott — Evs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. Clyde Fitch's Great Play, Nathan Hale.

14TH STREET THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Res. orch. circle or bal., 50c. CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in his new play. 5 new songs. A Romance of Athlone

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, last time "Das Erbe." Wed., last time "Im Weissen Roess'l." Thurs. & Sat. Eve., 1st time, "Busch & Reichenbach." Fri. eve., "Uriel Acosta." Sat. Mat., "Wilhelm Tell."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. The Village Postmaster Ev. 8:15 Sat. Mat 2:15.

WILL HOLD DR. VAN DYKE.

Session of Brick Church Unanimous for His Retention.

It has been unanimously decided by the session of the Brick Presbyterian Church, at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, that the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will not be allowed to leave the pastorate to accept the Chair of American Literature in the Johns Hopkins University, which was recently offered to him. This decision was reached at a meeting of the session held on Friday afternoon last. In regard to the matter John E. Parsons, one of the Trustees of the church, said:

"The session voted unanimously at the meeting that under no circumstances will we let Dr. Van Dyke leave the Brick Church. At the present time this is all that can be said about the matter."

At Dr. Van Dyke's residence it was said last night that he had not returned from Baltimore, where he went on Thursday last. Dr. Van Dyke stated several weeks ago from his pulpit that he had not reached any decision in the matter at that time, and that to the congregation his first announcement would be made. It is expected that Dr. Van Dyke will make an announcement to the congregation at the service on Sunday morning.

A Case of Smallpox at Ozone Park.

A case of smallpox was discovered yesterday at Ozone Park, and a corps of doctors, under the direction of Assistant Sanitary Superintendent Lusk of Queens, spent the day vaccinating the residents of the place. The sufferer is Mrs. Alice Mansfield, who arrived on Jan. 19 on the steamship Guyandotte from Norfolk, Va., with her two children. She has since been living in a house on McCormack Avenue, near Broadway, where she is quarantined. No spread of the disease is feared. It is believed the woman contracted the disease in Norfolk.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25c. Performance, 11 P. M. 50c. STREATOR ZOUAVES, (a sensation,) RYAN and RICHFIELD, KITTY MITCHELL, Two Paolis, the Valdaves, 30 others, in a big, laughing show. LADIES IN THE AFTERNOON, 25c.

PROCTOR'S, 23d St. CONTINUOUS 12:30 to 25,50c. Performance, 10:45 P.M. BERT COOTE & CO., (new sketch,) JAMES THORNTON, MIDGELEYS, FROBEL & RUGE, OLE THEOBALDI, 30 other Big Comedy Features.

DALY'S THEATRE. Broadway & 30th St. Ev'y Ev. at 8:15. Shakespeare's comedy TAMING OF THE SHREW. MISS REHAN as KATHERINE George Clarke, White Whittlesey, William Owen, Wilfred Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, and Miss Blanche Bates. Last Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2. ***Thursday, Feb. 9, first production of the Drury Lane sensation, THE GREAT RUBY.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance, 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P.M. NEIL BURGESS in a new sketch, "MY MOTHER-IN-LAW," on the same stage on which he presented "The County Fair," "The Holly Tree Inn," JESS DANDY, 3 NEVARROS, WAYNE